The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Approaching Election—The Constitutional Convention—Its Elements and its Policy—Excitement at Lecompton—Arrival of Troops—Mr. Stanton at Wyandott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857.

...as, I am inclined to believe, has well ...complished the first stage in her "strange, ...l history." Her childish days are nearly ...The "mewling and puking" are almost at ... *Deo gratias*.

...result of the October election may now be ...d with certainty. It is a matter beyond ...or contradiction. The fact is well-known ... the Free-State Party would never have re... to vote if they had been diffident of suc... It is undeniably true that the extremists ... most desirous that the election should be ... ignored by that party. And this was true ... extremists, not of one side only, but of both. ...important faction who date their fibe from ...nce brought their whole artillery of argu... entreaty, denunciation and slander, into ...r the purpose of keeping the Free-State ... from the polls. The Pro-Slavery regency ... at Lecompton, endeavored to reach the ...sult by, vague and empty threats of incur... from Missouri, a scandaloua apportionment ... quasi-judicial opinions enlarging the ...ations of voters. The motive on both ... was palpable: on the one, by main... the excitement, to save the shrieking trade ...tter ruin; on the other, by electing all their ...idates to prolong the disastrous ascendency ... Pro-Slavery Party in the Territory. But all ... labors have been in vain. Gov. WALKER'S ...mation, authoritatively defining the qualifica... of voters, and asserting his intention not only ...e every qualified voter an opportunity of ex...ing the franchise, but to protect him in the ...rcise of it by judiciously assigning detach... of the troops under his orders to the locali... where interference with the integrity of the ...tion has been threatened or apprehended, has ...ired the people with increased confidence in ... fairness of his intentions and a strong belief in ... ability to carry them out. The great hulk of ..., therefore, will vote. Believing this election ...e the turning-point in the history of the trou... in Kansas, and thoroughly sick and sore with ... whole affair, they mean to settle it at once ... for ever; and they will settle it, provided ... fairly-expressed will of the majority be recog... as final, which it must be, if the Kansas-...raska bill have any force or effect. Talk of the ...nization of new political parties in the Terri... as we may, it cannot be gainsaid that virtual... there are now but two parties in it, Pro-Slavery ... Free-State, and until the question at issue be... them be settled, it would be vain to talk of ... the old distinctions of Democrats, Republi... and Know-Nothings. It is true there is a ... contingent of the Free-State element, espe... of its later emigration, which is Democratic. ...o there is a large contingent of the Pro... vote Democratic. But, as I have said in ...r letters, all attempts to build up a Dem... Party in this Territory now, must, from the ... of things, be utterly hopeless.

...ch speculation exists as to the probable ac... of the Constitutional Convention, which is to ...again on the 19th of October. The leading ... suggested by this anxiety are first, as to ... character of the Constitution to be framed; and ..., shall it be submitted to the people? On ...mer point the Conv... differ, not on sub..., but on details. They differ, for instance, ... question as to submitting the clause for or ... Slavery separately from, but simultaneously ... the Constitution, or as an inherent part of ... Constitution, to stand or fall with it. ...ever that may be, there can be no ...le reason for supposing that the Con...tion will be other than Pro-Slavery. The ...known and openly-avowed sentiments of the ...tes, who are Pro-Slavery to a man, is suffi... guarantee for that. And I have even hear l ... what I deem good authority, that at a prelimi... caucus of the members of the Convention ... oath to support a vote for no Constitution tha... not Pro-Slavery was required of every on... ...nt, and was unhesitatingly *taken by thirty-...ur*. This proceeding, if I have been rightly in... as to the motive of the obligation imposed, ...ld seem to have been somewhat *de trop*; ela... betrays a painful lack of confidence somewhere.

The next question is, shall the Constitution be ...mitted to the people? I am still of opinion ... it will. I know the Convention are greatly ...ded on the point. Some think the Constitution ...ld be submitted if the Free-State Party carry ... elections in October, because in case that ...ured, to withhold it, would be to act in flagrant ...ance of the will of the majority. Others ... that if the Free-State Party carry ... election, it would be impolitic to submit ... Constitution. They will argue, therefore, that ... the question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas ...a national question, it is just and proper that ... Federal Legislature should settle it. Hence, ...er than subject the Constitution and their own ...tical prospects to inevitable annihilation, they ...ld cast on Congress the responsibility of ad...ing or rejecting Kansas as a Slave State. ...ple, again, are in favor of submitting the Consti...tion in any event, whilst others are in favor of ...holding it in any event. I repeat, however, ... *a majority of the Convention are in favor of ...mission*. To anppose that a body like theirs, ...senting but fifteen hundred voters out of a ...voting population of from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and containing not a single delegate from fourteen well-popu...ted counties, would have the hardihood to ...ny the people the right of voting on their own ...stitution would be as preposterous, almost, as ...o do the thing itself. It would certainly be as ...d as the proposal, (made more jocosely than ...riously, I believe,) that the Convention should ...ld a perpetual session. On this, however, as on ...l other subjects the policy of the most violent ...mbers will be dictated by WALKER'S Southern ...onents, with whom they are in constant inter...rse, and who move them with as much certain..., though at such a distance, as the telegraph ope... does his apparatus.

...hat historical phenomenon, "the people of ...rence," in direct contradiction of their own ...erated assertions, have shown that their fungua ...rter was not meant simply as a statement of ... terms of a "voluntary association for the re...al of dead offal," &c. Last week the City Coun... passed an ordinance making the payment of ...es compulsory.

...have tried repeatedly, but in vain, to gather ...ible details of the firing, on Saturday night ..., of the houses of some Pro-Slavery men ...o reside at Franklin, about four miles from ...rence. It is certain, however, that some ...wardly scoundrels did burn the house of one ...n and attempted to set on fire the houses of two ...ers, but, fortunately, without success. There ... every reason to suppose that political enmity ...prompted the outrage.

...Much bitter feeling has been created in Lecomp... by the affray which occurred at the American ...tel about three weeks ago, when young BAILEY ...as stabbed. BAILEY has recovered in the inter..., but the hostility which the attack evoked has ...ightened. It is now charged that the person by ...whom the stabs were inflicted is a young man ...med BROCKETT, a deputy anrveyor. BROCKETT ... know personally. He is by birth a Virginian, ...and an excellent fellow to boot; but it is said that, ...when in that conditon which is known to some ... crapulousness, be will rip up a man with as ...uch *sang froid* as Jack the Giant-Killer stabbed ... bag in which he had stowed away so much of ... hasty pudding that the foolish giant deposited ...the natural receptacle. The difficulty originated ... drunken squabble, and had no more to do with ...ics than with conic sections; but an effort has ...en made to make it political, and with some show of success. On the morning after the affray, it is reported that BROCKETT was conveyed out of town in a covered carriage, by two of the leading Pro-Slavery men of Lecompton. BAILEY and all his relatives are Free-State men, and as his case created intense aympathy among the Free-State residents of Lecompton, and the surrounding neighborhood, it was naturally to be expected that the ill-feeling towards BROCKETT would extend to the abettors of his escape. Hence, when it was rumored, a night or two ago, that he was about to return to Lecompton, the excitement among BAILEY'S friends became so unbounded, that fears were entertained not only for BROCKETT'S life, if he dared to make his appearance, but for the safety of the men who had hastened his flight. At least such is the information conveyed to me, and I see no reason to question its accuracy.

The two thousand troops ordered by Government to replace those sent out from Kansas to Utah are rapidly arriving, and will all be available for service on election day. Governor WALKER is now in Fort Leavenworth making arrangements for their arrival, and providing for their subsequent disposal.

A meeting was held last night at Wyandott, which was addressed, in an able speech, by Mr. Secretary STANTON. The eloquent gentleman endeavored to convince the people that the slavery question ought to be ignored in the October election; but, while his speech is regarded as having given the utmost satisfaction by the moderation of its tone, the soundness of its argument and the good sense which characterized it as a whole, yet the general belief, especially among his political opponents, is that he failed to impress them with the propriety of rejecting the slavery issue.

P. H. C.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The whole tone of the document is pacific, and its tendency will be to allay the sectional strife and embittered feeling which has existed so long in the Territory. It is considered to be just to all parties, but the Free State party receive it as a great concession in their favor. Many of them are already admitting that they have been unjust to the Governor, and have been too distrustful of him.

Soon after the Governor left Lawrence, we had one of those episodes so common in this city. It seems that some weeks ago, Mr. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, requested a young man, a printer, I believe, in the Lawrence *Republican* office, to keep away from his office, alleging as a cause, insulting and vulgar language used by him in the hearing of some ladies, clerks in his office. To-day, the young man entered the office, claiming he had some business with one of the attaches. Mr. B. being present, ordered the printer down stairs, but he refused to comply with the request. Mr. BROWN gave him a push and followed him to the bottom of the stairs. Both parties appeared greatly excited. BROWN started to go up stairs, when the printer caught up a heavy piece of board, and was in the act of hurling it at him, when the former drew a small pocket-pistol and snapped it at the latter. A crowd immediately gathered, and the excitement was quite high. The printer procured a Colt's revolver, and made several ineffectual attempts to fire at BROWN, but the latter closed his door, and soon after the crowd dispersed. Many censured BROWN, and a few justified him, but Mr. B. had the manliness to join as heartily in censuring himself as any person could do. He stated that threats of assassination were hanging over him from several individuals, and that the action, language and threats of the young man, and the hostile attitude of the moment threw him off his guard, and the pistol was snapped without thinking of the consequences. The printer's name is BROWN. He threatens to shoot his namesake, and many are apprehensive it will be done before many days elapse.

A bad state of society exists here. The *Herald of Freedom* has taken a very conservative course this season; has opposed all row, violence and crime; has sustained Gov. WALKER, as far as was consistent with the editor's Free-State views, and urged the people to participate in all future elections under Territorial authority. This has been construed into a crime, and many of the desperadoes are resolved to get him out of the way, even at the cost of his life.

With our party there has been a division of late, many hesitating to sustain EX-Governor RANSON for Congress, but I am eure we shall present a united front on election day, and should not be greatly disappointed should he be elected. It was supposed there would be a division in the Free-State ranks, *but present appearances do not favor the idea.*

Truly yours,

THE SUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE—VIEWS OF DELEGATES.

General CALHOUN, the President of the Constitutional Convention, has caused the following card to be published to show his own position, in regard to the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the popular vote:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County:

It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the Constitution to the people. We, the candidates of the Democratic Party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, *and which we fully and heartily indorse*, as a complete refutation of the slander above alluded to.

JOHN CALHOUN,
A. W. JONES,
W. S. WELLS,
H. BUTCHER,
L. S. BOLING,
JOHN M. WALLACE,
WM. T. SPICELY,
L. A. PRATHER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 13, 1857.

Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, whose duties it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, *unless he pledge himself fully, freely, and without mental reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people*, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as a majority of the voters may decide.

News from Buenos Ayres.

ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM—RAILROAD ENTERPRISES—EXPLORATION OF THE SALADO—SHIPWRECK—REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—AFFAIRS IN MONTEVIDEO.

We have received, by the bark *Antagonist*, advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of August.

The passport system had been abolished by the House of Representatives, and it was expected that the measure would soon be confirmed by the Senate.

The Government of Buenos Ayres were proposing to extend the Western Railroad to Moron, and to build another from the Capital to San Fernando. The formation of other lines was also contemplated.

In reference to the exploration of the Salado, we find the following paragraph in the *British Packet*, of the 6th of August:

"It appears that the adventurous expedition has encountered some difficulties, not from want of water, which is the usual complaint in such cases, but from its superabundance. The current is so strong, in consequence of the swollen state of the river, that the small steamers make little progress in stemming it, and the banks are overflooded to such an extent, that it is difficult to keep or discover its ordinary channel.

Here, then, is a formal and eloquent appeal in favor of systematic arrangements for the navigation of this stream."

A petition was in the course of signature in Buenos Ayres, requesting the Government to suspend the law declaring foreign coins to be a legal tender.

On the 23d of July, during a thick fog, the British bark *Witch of the Wave*, from Liverpool for Montividio, with a cargo of coals, struck on the English Bank, and must have sustained serious damage in the hull, for though got off by the exertions of the Captain and crew, she sank shortly after in deep water, and became a total wreck. No lives lost; the Captain and crew having arrived safe at Montevideo on the 31st of July.

In the Province under the rule of Gen. URQUIZA there had been disturbances. Revolutions in San Juan, Tucuman and Salta had been suffocated, but the papers state that a general feeling of disaffection is apparent, and that the opposition to URQUIZA grows stronger every day.

The frontier Indians, lately threatening to invade Buenos Ayres, had fallen to fighting among themselves.

From Montevideo we have dates to Aug. 12. The Republic was distracted by the intrigues of ORIBE and his partisans. The newspaper dissensions were very violent. The editor of one of the papers opposed to ORIBE had been attacked by an assassin. On the 1st of August a man was found with his throat cut, near ORIBE'S country house.

The yellow fever had entirely disappeared.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

The Thomas Swann at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The steamship *Thomas Swann* arrived here from New-York this afternoon.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Fears Entertained for her Safety.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A dispatch from Quarantine says that the *Daniel Webster* waited in vain three days at Havana for the *Star of the West*, for whose safety fears are entertained.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The *Daniel Webster* has arrived up with dates from Havana to the 24th, and from Key West to the 28th inst.

The *Star of the West* was four days overdue at Havana when the *Webster* left, but nothing had been heard of her.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Efforts of the Treasury Department to relieve the Money Pressure—Seizure of Gunpowder in a Mormon Train—Central American Affairs—Pensions, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Treasury Department is still engaged doing all it can in a legitimate way to relieve the money pressure. Applications for the redemption of a large amount of United States Stocks are steadily on the increase.

United States Stocks amounting to $400,000 were received here to-day for redemption.

Orders were sent from the Treasury Department to-day, to the New-York Assay Office, for the transfer of the large amount of Bullion there to the Philadelphia Mint, to be coined into small pieces, to meet the pressing demands of business.

A letter received to-day, dated Fort Kearney, Sept. 5, states that two companies of troops arrived there on that day, *en route* to Salt Lake, and that the 5th and 10th Regiments had reached Fort Laramie. Colonel HOFFMAN had seized five hundred kegs of gunpowder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians informed the writer of the letter, that the Mormons were making preparations for a fight, and did not conceal their hostile movements. Elder KIMBALL in a sermon which he delivered in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake, had said he could with his wives whip the 2,500 troops, and afterwards do a good day's work on his farm in the afternoon. He further remarked that the provisions for the army would reach the Valley, but that the troops would never enter Salt Lake City.

The Administration has not yet received any definite information from WM. CAREY JONES relative to the political affairs of Nicaragua, while certain parties are strongly urging recognition by the President of the Minister from that country, and rival interests are endeavoring to prevent it.

Mr. MOLINA, Minister from Costa Rica, claims that his Government has something to say about the Transit route, but it is known that the Administration does not respect that assumption.

The whole number of warrants issued from the Pension Office during September, under the Bounty Land act of March 3, 1855, was 1,626, to satisfy which nearly 245,000 acres are necessary.

The names of fifty-five thousand and ninety pensioners for Revolutionary services, have been placed on the rolls since March, 1818, but on the 30th of June last only three hundred and forty-six of this number were reported living.

WM. PITT PLATT has been appointed Postmaster at Plattsburg, New-York, in place of MOORES, resigned.

Gen. WM. WALKER'S sword was sent to him this morning by express.

Everything monetary is quiet. There is considerable pressure amongst the business community, but no excitement. The banking houses are all paying specie.

The National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The second National Horse Exhibition opened here to-day under very favorable auspices. At the grand *entrée* over 300 horses appeared upon the track. The collection embraces what is deemed the best class of horses ever brought together in America. The attendance was rather better than the first day of the show of 1853. Among the strangers present were DAVID HILL, FRANCIS MORRILL, D. C. LINDSEY, of Vermont; WM. H. LADD, late President of the Ohio State Agricultural Society; HENRY A. DWIGHT; CHAS. ROBINSON, President of the Connecticut Agricultural Society, and JOHN A. PICK, of San Francisco.

Draught horses and mares in their classes were specially examined to-day.

Flora Temple and *Lancet* arrived to-night. *Leather Stocking* is also here.

A large number of strangers have come in on the evening trains, and the promise is that to-morrow will be a great day.

The exhibition to-morrow embraces matched horses, colts, fancy matches, stallions from five to seven years old, and family horses.

The entries of matched horses are large.

The mares *Highland Maid*, *Sontag*, and *Pocahontas* are also here.

A trial of speed will take place between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* on Saturday afternoon.

The exhibition will continue through the week.

The Maine State Fair.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Maine State Fair was attended to-day by about 10,000 people. The display exceeds that of any former year.

The Fair at Brantford, C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The weather continues very favorable for the Provincial Fair being held here. Fifteen thousand visitors arrived to-day. To-morrow a grand banquet will be given, at which the Governor-General will be present.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLOR LOUISVILLE.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The propellor *Louisville*, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, was burned last night ten miles from here. The boat and cargo are a total loss. One fireman was drowned. She was insured for $22,000.

FIRE AT WOODSTOCK, VT.

WOODSTOCK, VT., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Gas House in this place was destroyed by fire this morning.

FIRE AT BRUNSWICK, ME.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The dépôt of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, at Brunswick, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, including a large quantity of freight, wood and some baggage cars. Amount of loss not stated.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

JOHN BUCHLER, of the firm of MARTIN, BUCHLER & Co., was found drowned this morning in the Schuylkill. It is supposed that he committed suicide while suffering from temporary mental derangement

Meeting of the Canal Contracting Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Contracting Board met to-day. State Engineer SEYMOUR moved to reconsider the resolution removing JOHN D. FAY and other Engineers, adopted at Syracuse before the meeting of the Republican State Convention, and the motion was adopted—thus retaining Mr. FAY in office.

Loss of the Brig Edward H. Titler.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The brig *Edward H. Titler*, from Philadelphia for Savannah, ran ashore on Currotuck Beach, and will prove a total loss.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York at noon to-day.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting in St. John's Church.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York was opened on Wednesday morning with Divine Service in St. John's Church.

The proceedings commenced by a voluntary on the organ, Dr. HODGES presiding.

The creed was then recited by Rev. Dr. PITKIN, of Albany, and the remainder, including the litany, by Rev. Dr. W. F. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, in this City. The first lesson was read by Rev. J. B. FLAGG, of Brooklyn, and the second by Rev. Mr. STRINGFELLOW. The Nicene creed was recited.

The usual psalms and hymns were chanted and sung by the choir and congregation. The *Venite Exultemus*, *Gloria Patria*, *Te Deum Laudamus*, and the *Benedictus*. After the Litany, Rev. Mr. WESTON gave out the first three verses of the 106th hymn in the Selection. The ante-communion service was said by Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop POTTER of New-York, the responses at the end of each of the commandments being chanted. The Epistle was read by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, and the Gospel by Right Rev. Bishop KIPP of California, the choir chanting the *Gloria*.

The Collect was that for the 16th Sunday after Trinity. Four verses of the 25th hymn were then given out by Rev. Mr. WESTON, and sung by the choir, the clerical delegation in the body of the church, and the visitors in the galleries.

Bishop KIPP then ascended the pulpit and preached a carefully worded and evangelical sermon from the 8th verse of the 18th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke: "When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith in the earth?"

The Bishop observed, that Christ was anticipating in these words, through the vista of time, his second coming. Should we be able individually to abide the scrutiny of his coming? Such thoughts were naturally suggested by this, the anniversary festival of the Church.

He spoke of the religion of the mere intellect, and demonstrated that it was only the religion of the regenerated heart that would be found to be of the least avail at that great day. Intellect was not excluded from our religious conceptions, but standing apart in its exercise from all that was necessarily associated with it in the truly awakened soul, it was merely as the cold moonlight as contrasted with the warm beams of the vivifying sun. The religion of the mere imagination, however poetic and beautiful, was equally worthless for all practical purposes. It would neither reform the heart nor purify the life. Such religion was only a splendid dream. It had no relation to the formation of "a new creature" in Christ Jesus.

One] test of the reality of a Christian profession might be found in what men are disposed to sacrifice for God. Alas! many were sufficiently ready to make any sacrifice but the one demanded from them, the pride of an unrenewed intellect and of an unchanged heart.

There was another perversion of true faith, namely the religion of mere *feeling*. The proof of our sincerity was not excitement of mind but in living "soberly and righteously before God." Some men think it easy work to pass the line which divides the living from the dead. Is it possible for those who have long been the servants of sin to possess in an instant spirituality of heart? The faith of such men was one of sinful impulse now rapt in ecstacies, again enveloped in uncertainty and doubt. The spiritual joices over such, the self-deceived persons who without being hypocrites have really felt a true religious emotion, but when feeling subsided, have in some moment of temptation been found wanting even in common honesty.

The Bishop alluded to the case of the poet COWPER. Who would doubt the religious character of that man? A weakened system and a clouded mind produced all the sadness and doubts and sorrow which characterized his history. But where in Scripture was *feeling* laid down as the true test of spiritual character? High states of feeling may be associated with true religion, but they are no proofs of our safety or of the reality of a transforming and saving change. A *new* and *abiding principle* of action was the safest test; without discarding the influence of imagination or denying the employment of the intellect, it sanctifies and employs them both. The hour which shall try every man's work is hastening on, and ministers and people were equally subject to the same cautions. Looking to the solemnities of the last great day, how necessary that even the servants of the Lord, who have charge of the souls of others, should not themselves be found wanting.

At the close of the sermon, a collection was made in behalf of the Diocesan Missions. The offertory was read by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of Astoria; the prayer for the church militant by Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Newburgh. The communion service was conducted by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, and the post communion by Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, the absolution and blessing being uttered by the Provisional Bishop. The floor of the church was nearly filled by the communicants.

Following the directions of the rubric, the bread and wine were distributed in the first instance to the superior clergy—first to the Bishop of California, by the Provisional Bishop of New-York, who subsequently distributed the bread; next, to the eleven clergymen within the rails of the altar and at the reading-desk, the Bishop of California distributing the wine. The elements were then given to the clergy and laity members of the Convention in the body of the church, by the two Bishops, assisted by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, and several others.

When the religious services of the day were concluded, a platform was constructed before the altar, and the business of the Convention was entered upon. The Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop occupied the Chair, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT acting as Secretary. Spectators in great numbers, mostly ladies, occupied the galleries.

The Secretary called over the names of the clergy, many of whom did not answer. He then called over the list of the Churches in the diocese. Several delegates came forward, presenting their credentials, which were examined by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH and Mr. DUNSTAN.

The names of the delegates from each Church were next called. Some time was expended in this way, but nearly all the diocesan Churches were promptly represented. A slight irregularity in the returns from one or two Churches was noticed by the scrutators, and reported by the Secretary to the Chairman.

A quorum being present, the meeting was declared open for business.

Dr. EIGENBRODT moved that Right Reverend the Bishop of California, Dr. KIPP, be invited to take a seat by the side of the Chairman. It was so resolved. It was moved and carried, that Rev. Dr. FOLEY, one of the Professors in the University of Dublin, be also invited to take a seat near the Chairman.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT was appointed permanent Secretary; and on motion of Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Rev. Mr. ROSE was appointed Treasurer of the Convention.

The following standing Committees were announced by the President, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Committee on Incorporation of Churches.—W. F. Dunscombe, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., Hon. Luther Bradish.

For Diocesan Fund.—Rev. R. V. Morgan, D. D., Rev. W. F. Halsey, Cyrus Curtis, James S. Aspinwall, and the Treasurer.

For Treasurer's Report.—Lieut. G. Van Wagenen, Floyd Smith, F. S. Winston.

For Theological Seminary.—Rev. John Brown, D. D., Benj. J. Haight, D. D., Abel T. Anderson, John R. Livingston, Anthony B. Macdonald.

On Canons.—E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Francis Vinton, D. D., Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Hon. Murray Hoffman, W. H. Harrison.

Inspectors of Election.—For Standing Committee: For the Clerical votes—Rev. A. B. Hart, Mr. Mark Banks. For Lay votes—Rev. S. B. Bostwick, Rev. F. De Peyster.

For Missionary Committee.—For the Clerical votes—Rev. Dr. Cutler and Mr. H. E. Pierrepoint. For the Lay votes—Rev. A. B. Beach and Mr. J. H. Williams.

The present is the 74th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

☞ The deferred Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club takes place to-day, all the principal yachts being entered. Some new vessels also enter. The fleet starts as usual from a stake-boat at Hoboken, and sail round the buoy of the S. W. Spit. All yachts not ready to start at 9 o'clock are to be excluded from competing in the race. An exciting and interesting time is expected, provided there is a breeze. The following are the yachts entered:

THIRD CLASS.

1. Schooner *Spray*, owned by J. M. Pendleton.
2. Sloop *Rowena*, owned by M. W. Bacon.
3. Schooner *Mystery*, owned by W. H. McVickar.
4. Schooner *Volante*, owned by G. G. Hammond.
5. Sloop *Petrel*, owned by E. K. Collins, Jr.
6. Sloop *Undine*, owned by L. W. Jerome.
7. Sloop *Scud*, owned by W. Stevenson.
8. Schooner *America*, owned by D. C. Kingsland.
9. Sloop *Una*, owned by W. B. Duncan.
10. Schooner *Sea Drift*, owned by J. S. Holbrook.
11. Sloop *Madgie*, owned by R. F. Loper.
12. Sloop *Rebecca*, owned by J. G. Bennett, Jr.
13. Sloop *Minnie*, owned by W. H. Thomas.
14. Schooner *Bonita*, owned by George H. Brown.
15. Sloop *Island Fawn*, owned by C. T. Cromwell.
16. Sloop *Richmond*, owned by G. H. Mallory.
17. Schooner *Azalea*, owned by J. M. Forbes.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Points Advanced by the Ministers of the Central American States for the Prevention of Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

The Ministers of the Central American States are uniting successfully to urge an honest repression of filibuster ventures, representing to General CASS in strong written and oral language the imperative duty of our Government to put a stop to the dishonorable proceedings intended to be repeated by WILLIAM WALKER and copartners against the peace of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It is here declared insufficient to tell the officers of the law, District Attorneys, &c., to use all lawful means to prevent the departure of invasive expeditions.

Granted that our citizens have [as is claimed for them by General CASS] the right to cast aside all allegiance due to the United States, it is contended that such allegiance cannot be put aside by a citizen *until he is the accepted citizen of another country*. Therefore it is that Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala require our Government to seize these expeditionists wherever found, and to bring them to the United States for trial.

Costa Rica, Guatemala, and San Salvador, *deny* citizenship to foreigners coming in masses with arms under the false pretence of being emigrants. Emigrants arriving in these United States are not permitted to become citizens thereof except with permission, by due course of law, probationary residence, &c. They do not acquire nor pretend to a right of citizenship by force of arms or violence. The Ministers representative of the Central American States ask, then, of the Government of the United States *that* protection under treaties which those States are never unwilling to concede under treaties with the United States.

It is urged that the citizen of the United States possesses no claim to and cannot enjoy as real, a false throwing off of fealty as a cloak to perpetrate certain crimes against a friendly Power with the view to resume citizenship on a return to his own country after non-success in that which he may have invaded. The citizen of the United States must always be such until he (as already stated) is lawfully accepted (adopted) the citizen of another Government. The Government of Washington, then, really and truly desirous to put an end forever to dishonorable attack of friendly nations by expeditions from the United States, will, at once, perceive the reasonableness, propriety, and justice—at the solicitation of threatened Governments—of capturing all engaged in such enterprises when beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with the view to bring them within such jurisdiction for trial under the law of the United States for the breach thereof.

Unless some such honorable steps be promptly taken by the government of the United States the Central American Governments will be in self-defence constrained to deny entry to vessels of every nation which may have professed emigrants on board, armed, and to require of their respective consular agents in foreign countries to refuse clearances to vessels having arms or armed passengers—as will the United States and every other Government more readily be aware of the emigration which the Central American States decline to receive. Friendly governments cannot undertake to force unfriendly immigration upon friendly States. The Central American States desire no immigrants but such as may therein be disposed to settle peaceably as the emigrants from Europe do in the United States.

The Government of the United States, acting in behalf, is responsible for the doings of its citizens, and owes to every Power with which it may be at peace a just protection from, and compensation for, every illegal overt act of the citizen, from the commencement thereof to its consummation. Hence the duty of prevention.

The Central American States, having already, then, been put to large war expenses, and much national inconvenience and trouble, by unlawful expeditions from the United States, after the mercy shown, and the generous interference permitted by an armed vessel of the United States for the preservation of the chief of the offenders, after aiding in their escape from condign punishment, the Government of the United States cannot and will not sanction a repetition of their crimes, but for the satisfaction of the States of Central America, and for the honor of the United States, and the whole of the citizens thereof, will adopt such action as is herein solicited for the total suppression of the grievous evils complained of, and in behalf of a universal national tranquillity.

The Trial of Cangemi for Anderson's Murder—The Jury Still Out—No Chance of their agreeing.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

At the assembling of the Court yesterday, the Jury sent word to the Judge that they had been in conference all night, and had failed to agree. They requested to be allowed to examine the minutes of the rag-picker's evidence. This was granted by consent of counsel for defence and prosecution.

In about an hour the Jury again sent a request to be allowed to read the evidence of the colored woman who saw the pistol fired. The District-Attorney, however, refused his consent. He thought that the first request of the Jury ought to be granted, because there was a discrepancy between the evidence given by the witness before the Coroner and that which he gave before the Court. But he (the District-Attorney) strongly objected to going any further in that direction. If evidence was thus allowed to go to the Jury-room by piecemeal, every Juror would be entitled to call for testimony of some one witness, and the whole day would be taken up retrying the case. He thought it was no more than just to accede to the first application, but he objected to any further testimony going to the Jury-room.

The time stole slowly on, the room being oppressively crowded. When the Citt Hall bell tolled forth the hour of noon, Judge ROOSEVELT started from the sleep he had fallen into over his newspaper, and said he would take a recess of one hour. When he re-entered the Court-room, shortly after 1 o'clock, the Jury again sent word that they had not agreed. The room was filled to suffocation by the crowd who sympathized with Anderson. They are quite orderly, but among those who thronged the corridors and staircases unable to get in, very angry threats were uttered, in which the dissenting Jurors and the counsel for defence were by no means spared. Of course this was all wrong, as every person connected with this trial has only done his duty. The counsel for defence, Messrs. BLANKMAN and ASHMEAD were appointed by the Court of General Sessions to defend the prisoner, and they have done so without expectation of remuneration.

Shortly after two o'clock the Jury sent the following communication to the Court:

"May it please your Honor—We, the Jury in the case of Cangemi, having given untiring attention thereto, and made the utmost effort to come to an unanimous verdict, find we are now divided precisely the same as we were at the commencement of our efforts, and that there is not the slightest probability of our being able to agree on a verdict. We therefore respectfully ask to be discharged."

Judge ROOSEVELT read the above aloud in Court and then said:

Considering the great inconvenience, to say nothing of the expense of a second trial, I deem it my duty not to discharge the Jury until a further effort has been made to come to an agreement. The proceedings of the Court are published in the newspapers as the trial progresses, and everybody, more or less, reads them, and the result is, that the difficulty which attends the first trial, is greatly augmented in the second, so that the obtaining of a Jury in a second trial, in a case such as this, is almost impracticable. I think, therefore, I shall consult the interests of the public, and the duty I owe to all parties, to keep this Jury out still longer, and let them make some further effort to come to an agreement, especially as the counsel for the people withholds his consent to discharge them. He is acting under his oath of office, and I am bound to regard that objection as one that ought to have its weight. The Court, therefore, does not allow the Jury to be discharged at present.

The Judge then left the Court-room, having given instructions that he should be sent for, if the Jury agreed before 9 o'clock.

LATEST.

At 9¼ o'clock last night the Jury had not changed their opinions, and were preparing for another night's sleep on the benches and floor of the Court Room. Outside the Court buildings, the crowd was small, compared with that of the previous night, and principally consisted of Italians, who were strong and unanimous in their persistence of the prisoner's innocence. It is now very certain that the Jury will not agree, and they will probably be discharged at the opening of the Court, at 10 o'clock this morning.

EXPLOSION IN WEST-STREET.

The Knickerbocker Plaster Mills and two Dwelling-Houses Demolished.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND THIRTY-SEVEN INJURED.

$21,000 of Property Destroyed.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the steam boiler of the Knickerbocker Plaster Works of J. R. KING, Nos. 509 and 510 West-street, suddenly exploded, demolishing the structure and two dwelling-houses adjacent, and causing the death of one person, and severely injuring over thirty others. The explosion was heard for several blocks distant, and the utmost excitement prevailed for a time in the neighborhood. It was speedily known where the explosion occurred, and an immense rush of people was made for the scene of the disaster. At first it was believed that a large number of persons had been killed, and the calamity was reported to be equal to the famed terrific Hague-street explosion. At the factory and buildings adjacent there was the wildest confusion and screaming for several minutes succeeding the explosion. It was nearly three hours before the full extent of the calamity was made known, and there was general surprise, as well as gratification, to ascertain that it did not prove more serious in its results.

The factory building had a front of 44 feet on West-street, with 54 feet depth, and was three stories high. The boiler was in the cellar about the middle of the building on the north side. At the time of the explosion there were some eight or twelve persons in the building. The force of the explosion leveled the entire structure to the ground. Two dwelling houses adjacent, Nos. 511 and 512 West-street, were also completely thrown down. In the last two buildings there were some 15 persons. In view of the fact that so many were in the three buildings, it is miraculous no more lives were lost. The police of the Ninth Ward and firemen who were present, assisted at once in rescuing those buried beneath the ruins. The following are the names of the killed and injured:

KILLED.

CATHARINE DUGANNE—she was in house No. 511 West-street.

INJURED IN THE FACTORY.

WM. ANDERSON, Engineer, badly bruised and scalded. Was taken from the ruins and removed to his residence in Jane-street.

ELLIOT JOHNSON, Foreman, slightly injured.

JAMES NEHAN, left leg fractured. Removed to the City Hospital.

THOMAS WELSH, compound fracture of the left thigh—left knee torn open so that the bones were exposed.

HENRY BULLMAN, injured internally—face considerably bruised.

Several others were slightly bruised.

INJURED IN NO. 511 WEST-STREET.

The family of JOHN FARRELL, consisting of his wife and wife's sister, slightly injured.

WILLIAM MCDONALD, wife and four children, all slightly injured.

MRS. DUGANN

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The fag-end of the season: all the roads of Virginia lead away from the White Sulphur. Execrable roads they are too, and a weary, starved disappointed dispersion of wayfarers, is that which travels them homeward diversely at this fag-end of the season. For the Virginia Springs, with one or two commendable exceptions, boast not worthily of those comforts characteristic of Northern watering places. There is the formula of shelter, the simulacrum of a dinner, the counterfeit of good waiting, the pretence of cheerful rides, about them all; but at them all is the sober certainty of deprivation, dullness, and famine, which lends the regret of homefelt joys the keenest polgnancy, and adds wings to the departing. These infelicitous attributes vary in degree with the various localities; the only constant quantity is the water, unspeakably nauseous, unearthly Tartarean, sulphurous, everywhere; comparable only as a customary and palatable beverage to a cold punch into the composition of which enter Glauber salts, brimstone, and ipecac, of each equal parts. In the precedence due to such qualities, the white sulphur is *facile principes*. The accommodations, when reached and required, after a journey more than ordinarily fatiguing, are of the same primitive description as those of an Esquimaux village. The traveler is quartered either in meagrely furnished, uncarpeted, bleak bedrooms at the central mansion, fireless, but deluged with the waters of Acheron, "flood of deadly hate;" or billeted upon some one of the multitudinous huts which adorn the vicinage, and there left to the tender mercies of the negroes to starve or otherwise perish at the remorseless pleasure of that much-enduring race. The fare, when procurable, is bacon and cornbread, hog and hominy, to which all other viands and made dishes, familiar to the cook, serve only as occasional and accidental garniture. A mind properly disciplined, however, to such dispensations may make head against even worse things; and if genial society be afforded, lose in the gratifications of social intercourse the sense of physical wrong. But there is no such compensation here. The visitors to the White Sulphur come hither in the mingled spirit of pilgrims and martyrs. They are, I need not tell you, nine-tenths Southerners, chiefly from the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia; a gaunt, sallow, listless people, difficult of amusement, content with conditions of life such as domestic charity withholds from slaves upon the plantation where they vegetate the rest of the year. To perform the annual penance of a visit to White Sulphur appears to be held a duty of political as well as religious efficacy. It is a negative discouragement of the liberal sentiment supposed to poison the draught of Saratoga and Sharon, and renders the waves of Cape May and Newport less remedial than the waters of Old Point and Pascagoula. Also, the throng at the Springs is representative of a wider and more respectable body of Southern opinion and feeling than can be collected elsewhere. Scarcely a district or interest is without its delegate. Rice, cotton and sugar—tobacco, bacon and gunny bags—meet and exchange views, as at a grand annual fair, and depart prodigiously benefitted by the Springs and the conference. The solemn purport of this social commerce gives character to all society. For the disposition to enjoy we have the submission to endure. There is little of the happy abandon of the Northern resort. The women reflect the gravity of the men. If the latter, viewed in connection with all the surroundings, remind one of a Tartar camp, the former suggest a camp-meeting, where the devouter and quieter graces of the sisterhood have repressed the ordinary tendency to enjoy religion uproariously. From this petrified society one shrinks involuntarily. None of the usual re-agents—balls, socials, gambling, gossip—answer to solve it. It is impracticable, insoluble, and as totally different from the flattering pictures of the Southern watering places, with which the Northern public is frequently indulged, as a Quaker yearly meeting from a Metropolitan hop. The "people we have met" at the White Sulphur, while not positively disagreeable, nor wholly lacking in the possibilities of refined social intercourse, are certainly the most thoroughly uncompanionable of any Summer company into which the experiences of many years have thrown me and when the frost of self-assertion and pride *hos* given away, I cahnot say the conversational resources of the Southern gentleman repay the trouble it costs one to develop them. Of the gentleman planter, I speak mainly. The crumbs of learning, the "little Latin and less Greek," with which a few years in early life at school and college distended him, have long ago escaped neglected. The lazy routine of plantation life, seldom vitalized by any intellectual pursuit, has pretty surely choked the word. His reading has been the county newspaper, reflecting the tones of some grander political organ at the State or Federal Capital, the Abolitionist-stop being usually overtasked; and if a wider scope to his literature has been indulged, possibly he has glanced at the prints and relished the Joe Millerisms of the last number of *Harper*—weekly or monthly—as peculiarly adapted to Southern requirements. Under these limited influences the planter is enabled to drawl out his common-places touching his contracted range of interests; but the moment he steps beyond he is the embodiment of presumptuous ignorance and vigorous prejudice.

Such are, generically, the multitude, which no man can number, of Generals, Colonels, Governors and Esquires, who to-day are rolling away in their carriages from the Summer campaign. Such, in most instances, are the Doctors, who in point of numbers rank perhaps next to the purely military and civic peerage. But such usually are not the gentlemen learned in the law, who, with better opportunities and well-practiced elocution, monopolize the honors of conversation, now and then moving the thought that WIRT and LEGARE are possibly niched higher in professional regard, and esteemed as models of legal united with thorough literary and social culture, than it has been our wont to imagine. Could I mention the name of one with whom some of the most delightful hours I have ever spent were enjoyed this Summer, you would recognize a member of the Virginia bar, not unworthy of a place only second to those consummate products of Southern society.

But the Springs. While I digress, the exodus is drawing to a close. The last week of the season is more interesting than the first. The visitors go the way they came, and in the same equipages. And those equipages! They are less carriages than caravans. The old family coach has the whole family to carry, with a "tail" of colored followers that would have heightened the crest of Glengarry. The baggage, including no small proportion of the conveniences requisite to camp life, and all the store of heir-looms in the way of antediluvian silks, embroidery, jewelry and finery, which every returning Summer has reproduced at the Springs, almost hides the vehicle. One of these stately trains crawls at this moment beneath my window westward bn; for Col. B., the patriarch, is from M—— County, Tennessee, and his path homeward is over the mountains and far away. The carriage is not without resemblance to a French diligence, so huge, lumbering and unequal its proportions and motion, the likely youth on the near wheel-horse—four horses is the complement—affording a shadowy glimpse of the "postillion," and the mound of trunks behind and a-top—aboriginal hair-trunks, subsequent, but forgotten portmanteaus, and mediæval sole-leather—rising up like the burden of that exotic convenience. The two beturbaned mulatto girls perched on the driver's seat are the respectlvehandmaidens of the Colonel's maiden sister within, and of the Colonel's lovely daughter, the supremacy of whose contending charms as a beauty and an heiress is fairly disputable. Col. B. sits in erect grandeur, not without pomposity, like the Scottish noble of romance in attitude, and the returned nabob of the comedy in look, so lean, bilious and sharpened is his face. Behind, on a smart gelding, is the boy BEN, leading the Colonel's saddle-horse, and that of his young mistress. The cavalcade is really imposing, not to say picturesque, a refreshing departure from the monotony of common-place Saratoga, where the family coach is the matter-of-fact railroad car, and the train is swung along by a locomotive. There is aristocracy in the old carriage and four; there is poetry in the stage coach, and something now and then akin to dancing in both of them, over a Virginia turnpike, where the calculus of MCADAM is of the integral sort—rocks in all their pre-Adamite hugeness and jaggedness; but the railroad is a sorry leveler, without poetry or peerage. One might submit to all the ills of White Sulphur, if for no better reason than that it cannot be approached by steam; and that all the ambulances one sees hereabouts are consistently rustic and venerably antiquated. Yonder glossy barouche, over which the negroes are buttoning mud-excluding canvas, preliminary to a long journey, is even disagreeably modern; Governor D., the owner, living too near a great city not to be infected with the spirit of fashionable competition.

This, unhappily, is the last season when the White Sulphur is to be signalized by these pleasant features. Another year, and the incantation of change will penetrate hither through the Blue Ridge Tunnel. There will be more comfort at the cost of much state and much pretension. The good things of the place are in the *paulo-post* future. When the world comes next year, it will come all the way by rail. The steam-engine is engaged to appear here early next Spring, and by Summer the vast plans of improvement contemplated by the new proprietors will be in flourishing operation. I assisted the other day at the striking spectacle of laying the corner-stone of a hotel, large enough to supply a bed each to everybody. If I give you the dimensions and material, your imagination will supply the rest. All hotels at watering places consist of a house behind vast white columns reaching from the ground to the roof—a house vast, shapeless, and indefinite in its hinder developments, and without conformity to any known order of architecture. This at the White Sulphur is to be of brick—the clay to build it is baking yonder; the height to be three stories, the square of ground it is to occupy 400 feet upon the side: and that most essential accommodation—the kitchen excepted—the dining room, will reach the entire depth of the building. The grounds and out-houses, or cottages, are to share in the general improvement. The negro hovels will, I presume, remain about the same. There will be fewer negroes at the Springs when visitors cease to come in their own old grand way. The bill of fare is to correspond with the other appointments of the new order of things. The cars will bring all manner of eatables from the market gardens which the Yankees have planted along the James river; the farmers and stock growers of the valley will, when duly encouraged, bring in their truck and live stock; and the hunters supply the multiform results of the chase, for which no corner of the country is more justly famous than Western Virginia. Such is the engagement of the new proprietorship, which, if verified, will amount to a radical revolution; and bring a fresh set of people to crowd out the primitives, and laugh away the rustics. If not verified, let the stranger come not to the White Sulphur; for discomfort and poverty and hunger will be there before him.

C.

The Story of the Welsh Mormon Contradicted by a Mormon.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Confiding in your regard for truth, I take the liberty of contradicting the report published in your paper of Monday, from the pen of JOHN DAVIES, against the inhabitants of Utah.

JOAN DAVIES left Great Salt Lake City on the 17th of April, on foot, with two or three persons as be affirmed, but they were not alone, *escaping* from the Mormons; they were with a team company coming to the States. The representation in that letter of being pursued from the city, his being armed with six revolvers in his belt, and two in his boots, his rifle and the heroic stand-up fight with his pursuers, and afterwards with Indians, is purely fiction. I left Great Salt Lake City only a few days after his departure with the Express, and was close on the track of this young man and his company all the way till we joined in with them a little this side of Laramie, and do know that he had no trouble with either Mormons or Indians, and so far from his being overloaded with weapons of war, he had scarcely a shirt to his back, and arms he had none. He is a poor Welsh lad about 18 years of age, who went to Utah with his parents, and returned to Iowa evidently, from that letter, because he could get along better there than in Utah. Dollars are a little more plentiful in the States than in our poor Territory; he found that out and followed after what suited him best.

I beg to inform you, Sir, that JOHN DAVIES saw no murder in Utah. He very probably told the writer of that letter what he had heard on the plains about Utah, as he came with an apostate train, where such reports are generally sweet morsels. The letter is written by some one anxious to dig into the Mormons, but his pen reveals too faithfully the nervous brain and poisoned heart to do any harm to the people of Utah. Shooting down on the streets by dozens is too great a stretch; still, it harmonizes with a poor boy's belt dangling with six revolvers, and the two hidden in his boots!—and a rifle, too.

After we joined the party, as already stated, JOHN DAVIES was under my command, as I had, with A. P. WINZER, charge of that company into the States, and I knew him well. The Crow Indians stopped the company in which I was, before we overtook the others, so they did not see them at all, and knew nothing of our stoppage till we related it to them. In justice to the Crow Indians, referred to, I should say that not a shot was fired. They detained us, bothering about trafficking with them; other wise they were kind enough in their intercourse. Your obliged servant,

LYMAN S. WOOD,
Late Government Indian Interpreter in Utah.

Crime in Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

We see through your columns that crime is in every part of the land except in Vermont, and as the editors of our papers fail to notice crime when it does exist, the public might think that Vermont is a virgin State, unpolluted by the stain of crime whatever. Such is not the case. It does exist to some extent in Vermont, and is too often hushed up and only known to the town and but seldom out of the county.

With the last two weeks in this town an employe of the Rutland and Washington Railroad had previously seduced a young girl, who, within a few days was apprised of her situation, and was counseled by her seducer to produce abortion which, it is stated, was done by a physican of previous good standing in our community. Both were duly arrested and lodged in Rutland Jail to await trial or to be recognized in the sums of $1,000 for the seducer and $500 for the doctor. The latter obtained bail, but the former is still in custody.

Last Saturday evening, at about 7½ o'clock, the gun-shop of ELIAS HALL, Esq., on West-street, was burglariously entered by two or three men during Mr. HALL's absence, but before they had accomplished their designs Mr. HALL returned, and while in the act of producing a light he was assailed by one of the burglars with a bar of iron, it is thought, receiving a number of blows across the head, cutting deep wounds. His cries of "murder" brought assistance, and the burglars escaped through a window. A physician was called, and his wounds dressed, and it is thought he will recover.

One of the burglars mistook Mr. HALL's hat for his own, and was at once traced to his residence and found playing "possum" in his bed, with part of his clothes on, and Mr. HALL's hat near by. He was accordingly given lodgings in the stone building to await trial. The others have not yet been taken.

K. K.

Letter from Hon. C. J. Jenkins in Reply to Gen. Walker.

Mr. EDITOR: Returning from one of the Courts of our Circuit, at a late hour yesterday evening, your daily, of that date, was placed in my hand, and I was equally surprised and displeased to find in it a letter from Gen. WM. WALKER, addressed to me and taken by you from the New-Orleans *True Delta*. Although adverse, at all times, to newspaper notoriety, I cannot permit this publication to pass unnoticed.

When Gen. WALKER was last in Augusta, I paid him, as a man of mark, and a stranger, a visit of courtesy. I had never seen or corresponded with him before. Our conversation was general, having very slight reference to Nicaragua or Central America, until a gentleman present (who had been conversing apart with another) inquired whether he (General WALKER) had spoken to me in relation to the combination about which they had conversed. The General replied that he had not, but would like to do so, and, if I had no objection, would address me a letter on the subject, when more at leisure. This proposed letter, following a conversation on the subject, I, of course, understood was intended for publication. He then proceeded to detail the evidences of a combined effort, on the part of the Central American States, and the complicity of Great Britain in the scheme, to exclude Slavery from those States—as he has done in the letter published by you on the 15th inst. When he had gone through with this detail, I inquired, "What action do you propose, General, in the premises?" He replied, "I propose the specific action, but I think the people of the States are not fully informed of these occurrences, and should be fully apprised of them." At this time several gentlemen called, and the conversation was suspended. Upon their withdrawal, I remarked to Gen. WALKER "that circumstances did not permit a continuation of the conversation, which had been interrupted, (his time being limited and his engagements pressing, and my own calling me away then,) that if he chose to address me on the subject referred to, I would take pleasure in reading his communication, and would place it in the hands of a publisher if desired, but, I deemed it proper to say now, that its publication, as a letter addressed to *me, must depend upon my concurrence in his views.*" He said, "You will not be at all committed by anything I may write" —to which I rejoined, "If it appear, as a letter addressed to me, and published by me, without comment, the natural inference will be that I entertain the views expressed." And here the conversation terminated. I do not profess to give the precise words used by us, but the above is, in substance, a correct report of what transpired. I heard nothing from Gen. WALKER until Saturday, the 12th inst., when, at a late hour, I received from the post-office, in manuscript, the letter which you copied from the *Delta* of the 9th.

On reading the letter attentively, I perceived it was not such a communication as I had reason to expect. The following conclusions, (to which nothing in our conversation pointed,) seemed to me very clear, viz.: that the first and last sentences were calculated to make the impression that we had conferred freely upon the merits of this Central American enterprise, and were agreed—(*the correct ideas concerning matters in Central America*, which he hoped I would endeavor *to spread*, will, of course, be understood to mean *his* ideas; and *his* hope of effort on my part to spread them, will be understood to rest upon my avowed concurrence with them.) That the most effective prevention of the evils foreshadowed is the project of Americanizing—in other words of conquering Central America; lastly, that as ancillary to the introduction of Slavery into the country—the African Slave-trade should be revived. I at once resolved that my name should not go to the public in connection with that letter; and a little more reflection brought me to the conclusion that I ought not to be, in any way, instrumental in giving it publicity. Being obliged to leave home at a very early hour on Monday morning, to be absent, as I then thought, for one, perhaps two weeks, I determined to take the letter with me and return it, with a courteous statement of my reasons for so doing, from the place to which I was going. Returning, however, very unexpectedly the day following, this was not done. Judge of my surprise, then, on finding, yesterday evening, that the letter, in print, had followed so closely on the heels of its manuscript predecessor—that Gen. WALKER had denied to me the privilege, expressly reserved, of determining whether or not my name should appear, in print, in connection with that letter.

He has driven me to the alternative of submitting to inevitable misconstruction, or of making unfavorable comments upon a letter addressed to myself. I chose the latter, declaring unequivocally—First, that I wholly disapprove Gen. WM. WALKER's contemplated invasion and conquest of Nicaragua. Secondly, that the proposed revival of the African slave-trade is abhorrent to me. I will add that Gen. WALKER has taken a very unwarrantable liberty with me—a liberty inconsistent with the sense of propriety which should regulate intercourse between strangers—a liberty expressly interdicted by my plain declaration, that "*its publication as a letter addressed to me, must depend upon my concurrence in his views.*"

Very respectfully, &c. CHARLES J. JENKINS.

P. S.—Papers that may have published General WALKER's letter to me, are requested to publish this also.

Pecuniary Condition of Douglass Jerrold's Family.

From Lloyd's Newspaper, Sept. 13.

I feel it due to the memory of my father, that the readers of this journal, at any rate, should not misunderstand the position in which he left his family. Fifty rumors, one and all erroneous, have been circulated on this private subject—become a public one by the false light such rumors have cast upon my father's character. My father left property sworn at Doctors' Commons at £1,500. In addition to this sum my mother held a policy in her own right, on my father's life, value £1,000; other items raise the total sum to £3,000. The copyrights of my father's plays realize an average income of £100. More, the position of the members of my father's family would have enabled them, had there been need for their exertions, to supply any deficiency the above property could not cover. It is due to the memory of my father that the public should know that he left a sufficiency for my mother and sister; and that the love of his own kindred, in any case, would have insured this sufficiency.

In explanation of the "Remembrance" performances, I, as representative of my father's family, should state that I declined emphatically to receive anything that should wear the appearance of a charity—such charity being needless. The "Remembrance" performances, I was distinctly assured, would be in honor of my father's memory, and be offered as an addition to his estate. If the public have gathered any idea from the conduct of these performances, that they were efforts of charity, I have only to assure them, on the part of Mr. DOUGLASS JERROLD'S family, that the illustrious dead had husbanded sufficiently against the need thereof, even after the loss of thousands, for which, in the chivalry of friendship, he became security.

I thank the earnest friends who have conducted these performances, for their zeal and kind intentions, but I decline to permit the English public to remain impressed with the idea that there was need to pass the hat round—however gracefully—in the name of DOUGLASS JERROLD, a name that shall not want my exertion, at least, to preserve its independence. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A deeply distressing accident took place on Saturday afternoon, at about 5½ o'clock, just South of Benning's bridge, whereby a most worthy and promising young man, Mr. EUGENE BURR, second son of Mr. DAVID H. BURR, of this city, late Surveyor-General of Utah, lost his life. He was returning from shooting in company with two young friends, HENRY ROBBINS and WILLIAM MCLEAN, and was in the act of taking his gun from the skiff he had brought ashore from the East side of the Anacostia, when the gun exploded, and lodged the contents of one of its barrels (a full load of duck-shot) in his right side. It appears that he took the gun up with the muzzle pointing directly to him, and that the cap exploded by the hammer striking upon one of the seats of the skiff. As soon as shot the unfortunate youth placed his hand upon the wound, staggered back a pace or two, and fell, exclaiming, "Oh, how foolish I was, after all the warnings I have had!" His companions stuffed a handkerchief into the wound to keep down the gushing blood, and at length got their friend nearer the bridge, where he was placed on a plank until assistance, medical and otherwise, could be obtained from the city. It was nearly 9 o'clock before Mr. BURR was brought home. Drs. LINDSLY MAY, RICHARDS and MIDDLETON were in attendance more or less all Saturday night; but the case was beyond remedy, and the ill-fated young man died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He continued in full possession of his senses to the moment of his death, a few minutes before which he had strength enough to comb down his own hair. He would have been 18 years of age in January next. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. BURR, have been spending some time on Staten Island, but were yesterday telegraphed of the dreadful event.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ The Public Evening Schools of Brooklyn, five in number, were opened for the season on Monday evening.

Fire in the Onondaga Bank.

THE BOOKS TORN UP AND BURNED—ARREST OF ENTRY CLERK.

From the Syracuse Journal of Monday evening.

About 5½ o'clock on Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the counting-room of the Onondaga Bank, and an entrance was promptly effected by the firemen, who soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire apparently caught under the counter of the Bank, and burned a portion of the desk, besides blacking and scorching all the wood work in the room. The building was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $400—fully insured. The loss to the Bank is not serious, as the fire did not reach any of the funds, and the assets of the Bank are all safe. The books of the Bank had been purposely left out of the safe on Saturday evening, under the following circumstances, as related by GEORGE GARDNER, Esq., the Cashier:

A week or two since an error was discovered in the entries of one of the clerks, CHARLES H. HASBROUCK. A check for $80 was charged to MESSRS. MERRIAM & MCCRACKEN, for which there was no voucher. The cashier noticed the error in his cash account, and with one or more of the directors, had been watching the proceedings of the entry clerk. On Saturday afternoon last the error was again pointed out to Mr. HASBROUCK, and he was asked to explain it, but was unable to do so. Some little time was occupied in the conversation with the clerk, and in unavailing efforts to find the lost check, and the books were left out of the safe for the purpose of enabling him to finish up his business, and if possible explain the error in the accounts.

It seems that on the same evening Mr. HASBROUCK called on Mr. WM. BOLTON, and asked Mr. B. to exchange a check for $238 50 for two checks, one of $30, and the other of $208 50, for the purpose of correcting a mistake made in the entries of the bank books. Mr. BOLTON readily coosented to the exchange, and Mr. HASBROUCK then took the two checks to Mr. GARDNER, at his house, and presented them to him as an explanation of the wrong charge in the books. Mr. GARDNER expressed himself dissatisfied with the explanation, but the matter was laid over till Monday morning, the books in the meantime being left in the care of the clerk.

These circumstances, followed up by the fire, induced the Directors to ask for an investigation; at the close of which Mr. GARDNER went before Justice THOMPSON and made affidavit that he had good and sufficient reason for believing that C. H. HASBROUCK set fire to the building, and asked for a warrant for his arrest. A warrant was granted and placed in the hands of Chief of Police DAVIS, who took the young man into custody. We understand he is to have his examination to-morrow.

The Boards of Directors passed a resolution not to pay any checks of depositors on account of the damaged state of their books, they being so badly burned that they cannot tell how the accounts of depositors stand. They are paying bill holder in specie, if demanded. The Bank is sound, and the public may have no fears in taking their notes. They will doubtless be in successful operation in a few days. We learn that depositors are making their deposits as usual to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ship *Golden Star*, Captain Victor Constant, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Nassau, N. P. The ship had been abandoned, and Captain Constant was sent out to look after her. He found her in a wretched condition, with her deck level with the water. He sent to the United States for a steam pump, and in the meantime met with every opposition from the inhabitants of that island, who refused to assist him. But Captain Constant persevered, and has brought the ship safely into port, saving a large amount of property to his employers.

A singular case is said to have occurred recently in Syracuse. A captain of a canal-boat named Haven became the father of a child by his washwoman, an Irishwoman, named Grier. This woman was married to a man undergoing sentence of imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of five years. His wife had no access to him. Mrs. Grier sued Haven for the child's maintenance. Justice Parsons decided that the child was to be deemed Grier's child, and dismissed the case.

Joseph Baker, 17 years old, had a difficulty in Cincinnati last week with his parents, left the house and came home intoxicated. His mother chided him, and he, partly from anger and partly from remorse, went into an outhouse and endeavored to hang himself with his suspenders. He would no doubt have succeeded in his attempt had not some one entered the tenement, and interfered with his purpose.

The Fredonia *Advertiser* has an account of a murder at Wright's Corners in Villenova, on the 13th. An altercation took place between Allen and Silas Phillips, sons of Richard Phillips. The father attempted to interfere, Allen struck his father three or four blows, the last just below the back of his ear, and broke his neck; he died instantly. Allen was arrested.

The whole number of public schools in Alabama is 2,260. The average length of time during which the schools were taught a small fraction over six months. The average daily attendance is 37,203. There are embraced in the report 197 private schools, having 3,774 pupils; 74 academies, with 3,995 pupils; 20 colleges, with 1,690 students.

The Annual Fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society, was held on the 23d and 24th September in Goshen. The exhibition, although not so large as might have been expected in a county like Orange, was tolerably fair—but was very deficient in butter, the staple of the county.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from the United States Marshal of Minnesota Territory, in which he states that he is busily engaged in making arrangements for taking the census. The work will be one requiring much time and labor, as many of the counties are of great extent, and very sparsely settled.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that in that city, twenty-five years ago, there were not over forty men engaged in the chiseling of marble or stone of any kind; now there are 700 to 800 men employed. Marble is imported from Carara in Italy, at no equal distance from Genoa and Leghorn, from which ports the vessels are cleared.

The Postmaster-General has returned to foreign countries the following dead letters, under existing treaty stipulations: To the General Post-Office of England, 19,849; to Canada, 8,450; to Bremen, 2,270; to Prussia, 6,151; France, 500; New-Brunswick, 534, and to Nova Scotia, 516—Total, 38,350.

At a fire in Pasland, Me., last week, Mr. Andrew Newman, a fireman, performed a valorous feat by rushing into the flames to rescue a child which had been left in a room in the third story of the burning building. The child was badly burned, but has recovered.

Joseph Downie, a colored man, living a mile above Birmingham, N. J., has been imprisoned in Trenton, to await his trial for shooting his wife on Wednesday night—the injuries received resulting in her death. Downie has another wife living.

On Saturday, in Philadelphia, a woman named Eliza Banks, residing in the vicinity of the House of Refuge, attempted to commit suicide by suspending herself by the neck to a bed post. She was discovered and cut down.

A new movement has been started at Philadelphia, intended to benefit the laboring classes, by giving instructions and employment to a class of young girls; who have been left to choose for themselves, in many instances, their mode of earning a livelihood.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded an arrangement by which the Government has purchased, for the sum of $105,000, contingent upon the approval of Congress, the Boston Masonic Temple for the use of the United States Courts.

Beverly Greenwood, indicted for the murder of Stephen Rodgers, in Kemper County, Miss., last Spring, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 23d of October.

The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Indiana State Agricultural Society will open on the 5th of October, at Indianapolis.

A KEG FOUND CONTAINING SIXTEEN HUNDRED FRENCH COINS!—An extraordinary story reaches us which we give as we received it. The report is that two men named WARD and HALL were at work down the lake shore, some miles from this city, getting out hoop-stuff, when they discovered a small keg buried in the sand. This they dug out, and opening it, found it contained 1,600 silver pieces. The coins were of an ancient French cast and of the denomination of seven franc pieces, valued at $1 09 each. The two men with their treasure have left for Philadelphia, where they intend to exchange their coin at the mint. It is probable that the money was secreted in the place where it was discovered, by some French officer during the old French war, and afterwards the officer may have been killed, leaving no trace where the treasure was concealed. Thus it has fallen, at last, into the hands of a couple of Yankees.—*Oswego Daily Times of Monday.*

CIRCULAR TO LAND OFFICERS.—The following circular has been issued by the Commissioners of the General Land Office:

By the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, valid preemption claims on the 15th and 36th sections, heretofore reserved for schools in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be recognized *where the settlement has been or may be made prior to the survey.*

1. In cases where the approved plat of survey has not yet been returned, the declaratory statement must be entitled *within three months after the receipt of such approval plat at the district office.*

2. Where the plat is now in the Register's office, the declaration must be filed within three months from the *first publication of this circular in your land district.*

A failure to comply with this requirement will work a forfeiture of the claim.

TO WHAT BASE USES!—"Shade of WASHINGTON!" was our involuntary ejaculation as we saw today, a comely female Hibernian peering furtively around the old red sand-stone statue of the Father of his Country, in the Park. Watching her operations, we saw that she was getting her "ould man" a commodious and retired place to eat his dinner from a tin-pail which he had "convaynient." We at first thought the Emerald pair were going round the hind side of the statue, to see if they could get any light on the mooted question whether the revered revolutionary captain did really say, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night."—*Day Book.*

NEWS FROM DR. BURDELL.

Sworn Statement from the Doctor Himself as to the Manner of his Death.

From the Boston News Letter.

The following remarkable developments regarding the murder of Doctor HARVEY BURDELL, have been published in the *News Letter* through a spiritual source. The interviews took place at three several times, at intervals of six weeks, to test his recollection of facts. It will be seen that the narrative is in the form of an affidavit, and we assure our readers there is no humbug about it. Let the lovers of the marvelous read:

I, HARVEY BURDELL, of the City of New-York, dentist, after being carefully examined, revising the whole statement at three several times, after being duly sworn, depose and say, that I resided at No. 31 Bond-street, New-York City; that I died on the 30th of January, 1857, at about half-past ten o'clock P. M., from the immediate effects of a blow struck in the back of my head, with a nail hammer, the mark of which is left on *my skull*, and sixteen wounds, and one scratch inflicted by two dirk knives, in the hands of two females, a mother and a daughter. I became acquainted with the mother some two years and eight months previous to my death; that shortly after I became acquainted with her, she placed in my hands certain moneys and securities, to be invested for safe keeping, to the amount of $9,000, (nine thousand dollars,) and almost $500 in Bank Stocks; that at this time I shared her bed; she became pregnant, and an abortion was procured at three months, by a person whom I employed, which greatly injured her health; illicit intercourse with her two daughters then occurred; I did promise to marry her, and held out inducements to that effect, until after I obtained possession of all her property, which I appropriated to my own use, and deposited in my own name; that I never attended any ceremony constituting marriage; I was never married to her; she is not my widow; that I gave this woman no receipt or any acknowledgment whatever for the above money, securities, &c.; that she has no means of proving that it was in my possession, and that I absolutely refused to give her any part thereof, having paid bills out of the same to a small amount only; that she frequently wept and became distracted and enraged with me; that she frequently told me that she would kill me if I did not give up the money, which I positively refused to do, though frequently importuned by her and her daughters; that just previous to my murder, and for nine months before, I frequently threatened to turn her out of my house, No. 31 Bond-street, and verily intended so to do; that frequent quarrels had taken place in that time between us, and her eldest daughter, whom I struck on one occasion, insulted and knocked her down; that on the day of my death I took some money from the bank, with the intention of purchasing gold dust from California and for paying other claims, to the amount of $3,000, perhaps a trifle less or more; that they were notes of hand due me for the sale of gold plate, &c., to the amount of $3,725, all in my safe; there was in my room where I died, a large red-leather trunk, iron-bound. It was a strong trunk, with brass rivets passing through iron bands. It contained my wearing apparel and some pieces of gold and gold plate, and about $1,500 (fifteen hundred dollars) worth of gold-dust which I intended to remove. That a woman visited me in the fore part of the day on which I was killed, for the purpose of hiring my house, No. 31 Bond-street; and I agreed to give her a lease, duly executed, on the next day, when she left. About 2 o'clock the woman and daughter came into my room, greatly enraged, and related part of the conversation just had with the person who was about to hire the house, loud talking ensued, and she said that I would not live to sign that lease—that she would kill me before I signed that paper. At the time, from her manner, looks and expression, I believed that she intended to do so, which then impressed my mind with a dread and fixed sense of fear. It gave me anxiety. I thought she was about to be avenged for my conduct in defaulting her of her money. I left the house and saw a gentleman to whom I told my fears, and wished him to accompany me to my lodgings, that night. After returning to my office, and placing some papers in my safe I left and went to take tea. I remained reading till a little after 10 o'clock, and then left for my rooms at No. 31 Bond-street—no person with me at the time. The first person I recognized when I came out of my boarding-house was a "young man," who came up to me, stopped me, calling me by name, Dr. Burdell, and conversed, asking me if I was going home. I replied that I was. He was pleasant in his manner. As I stopped, he left me and walked rapidly away towards No. 31 Bond-street, and came past me again, going up Bond-street, as I was going to my room. A signal was given at this time to prepare for my approach, when the "young man" came after me to see that no person followed. A man at this time being in the entry gave notice to the woman and her daughter to take their position in my room, and with the weapons of death, viz.: two dirk knives and a large-sized nail hammer, bought for the purpose. The "young man" being on the outside to give a signal to the man in the entry. I opened the door of my house with my night-key as usual, and found a "man" whom I recognized to the entry watching for a signal from the outside. I passed by, he did not speak as I passed him down stairs. I walked up easurely, took my shawl from my shoulders, placed it across my arms, before I opened my room door, which I usually left unlocked; entering the room, I threw my shawl on the sofa, and while in the act of taking off my cloth cap I was surprised by a severe blow on the back of the head from a nail hammer; all was dark, when I cried out "Murder!" This staggered and stunned me at once. I was then seized by the throat, and at one and the same time, I was stabbed in the neck, cutting off a blood-vessel, and from behind in my back. The blood poured out profusely, and I fell forward on the floor dead! In less than ONE MINUTE AND ONE-QUARTER from the time I entered the house I was dead! My spirit, uninjured, conscious and calm, was fully and instantly released from my body; my spirit and mind were sensible, and I saw distinctly, as if *at noon-day*, my murdered body with a perfect sight! I also saw clearly the *mother* stabbing my dead body, and the *dreadful* promise and *threat* fulfilled by the very person who so often made it. I discerned her countenance distorted, her eyes glaring with fear. She was dressed with blood, her feet without shoes, with stockings insaturated with blood in which she trod. I also saw her daughter using the dirk-knife stabbing my body, with nothing on but her chemise and night-gown; she was also bloody, but not near so much as her mother; her feet were very bloody as this transpired. Another signal was given from the street, and the man in the entry opened the front door.

At this instant I saw the daughter *distinctly*—heard her say "Oh, mother!" and looked with a terror-stricken look, as they both rushed out of the room. I seemed instantly to follow, without exertion, as they both fled; the mother rushed down to the front door, the man in the entry said, "He is gone," and the door was opened again, and the mother looked outward very much agitated; the "young man" *appeared*, stated "*it was nothing*, all was right!" then the young man came in, and the mother flew to the attic. I was at once there, also, determined to see and hear; the daughter rushed down to the two persons below, who had come up stairs and stood in the entry at my room door, when she said: "Mother says he cannot be dead: tell her! tell her! come and see if he is dead." Only five minutes had transpired since I came to the room. Every motion, from the first blow, was rapid. The "young man" and the man in the entry at this crisis, entered my room; the man I saw in the entry first the gas, the "young man" stooped down and looked at my body, the man also looked, and instantly, and together took hold of my body and moved it. "He is dead." "Yes," in reply "he's dead!" then the daughter, left, and I heard her *distinctly* say "he is dead, mother, it is all over." She was then washing in the attic. The daughter having washed came down very shortly, folded my shawl, laid my cap as it remained, my pockets were examined, the keys of my trunk &c., taken. The money also taken and my body removed by the two men together, to near the spot where it lay. The man in the entry untied my cravat and they afterwards finally adjusted and fixed my body as it was found. The removal of my trunk to the attic now took place by the two men, it was opened, my clothes were burnt, some pieces of gold plate examined, with about $1,500 worth of gold-dust and other valuables. I lost none of my consciousness, made no effort to hear their conversation, or to see distinctly what was done; no uneasiness pervaded my spirit. I was intent and discerning truly without apparent effort. All that passed me before was done by the four persons; three of them I think, went to the room; they again looked at my body. The "young man" with a key, opened my safe and the other man handled the money—being $3,000—the papers were burnt, notes also were there to the amount of $3,725. My will and other papers were burnt. The trunk was then packed; at 10½ o'clock my room was adjusted, my body placed and arranged as it was found. The door was then closed. I saw the contents of the trunk, the instruments of death and other things put into it and locked; the woman marked it, to put in the cars, for Saratoga. In the morning a dray took it to a depot, as directed by the man in the entry. I was present when the boy came to my room to make the fires—he was sorely affected on viewing the body. Conscious and perfectly composed, I was present at the examination of my body, and heard and saw all that transpired, and wondered that they did not discover the mark of the hammer on my skull.

Signed, HARVEY BURDELL.

LAKE WINNEPISEOGEE, Gilford, N. H.

RUMORED DISCOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF FORGED PAPER IN BOSTON.—The monetary excitement in State-street was a little varied yesterday by rumors of the discovery of a large amount of forged paper, stated by some at $30,000, and by others as high as $40,000. As to the location and holders of this paper there was, however, a good deal of mystery, and in the presence of such other engrossing matters as the news from Philadelphia of mercantile failures, bank suspensions, &c., &c., did not excite that general attention that such an announcement generally receives from the mercantile and moneyed interests of the city. We presume, however, from information in our possession, that the forged paper in question is that which has been quite freely circulated in the city within a few months, bearing the supposed signature of JAMES PAUL & Co., small traders, of Biddeford or Saco, Me., and the indorsement of HALLETT, PINKHAM, QUIMBY & Co., a dry goods firm of Hanover-street, in this city, which failed a day or two since. How much there is of this paper, and what is its real character, we are, as yet, not fully informed.—*Boston Traveller, Saturday.*

BOSTON MASONIC TEMPLE.—We understand that the Masons, who own the Masonic Temple, have finally concluded to sell to the United States Government, and that the price which they demand, a trifle over $100,000, has been forwarded to Washington for acceptance.—*Boston Herald.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 30.

Before

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; HAVEMEYER'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES: In market to-day.	BEEVES: Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2930	3328	.....	360	2910	2288
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	164	50	54	5536	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	162	53	195	4389	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	64	96	72	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2930	3956	199	681	12835	2288
Last week	2472	3836	300	824	12046	479

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,545

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	769	.....	.....	.....	364
Hudson River Railroad	1062	.....	.....	.....	1924
Hudson River Boats	1876	.....	.....	894	.....
Harlem Railroad	414	.....	360	2910	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	662	Massachusetts	—
New-York	963	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	721	Texas	—
Kentucky	543	Connecticut	—
Indiana	233	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are fully ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	11c. @11½c.	11c. @12c.
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	9½c.@10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	7½c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9¼c.@—	9¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11½c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@11c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A more disconsolate class of persons could hardly have been found down town to-day than we saw among the cattle dealers at Forty-fourth-street, especially those who had paid more for their cattle one to three weeks ago in the country than they could get for them at the present market. Cattle were sold at Forty-fourth-street to-day at lower prices than we have quoted during the past year, or an average of ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. less than last Wednesday's low rates. There were two substant al reasons for the additional decline, viz., plenty of cattle and *not* plenty of money. There were 2,930 fresh beeves yarded at ALLERTON'S for to-day's market, or 450 more than last Wednesday. For the week ending last night the footings at all the City markets, including Bergen, give 3,850, against 3,635 of last week. This was some 500 head more than were sold after a hard day's work on the part of the brokers. We do not remember the day when so much dullness pervaded the markets, notwithstanding the apparent show of activity by frequent changes from different yards. Much difficulty is experienced by Western men in finding suitable salesmen for their cattle who will guarantee them their money to return with. Some droves remained in the yards till a late hour this morning before parties could be found willing to take hold of the stock. Many of the former brokers have turned *collectors*, and were industriously at work as such, to-day, choosing to balance their accounts before going any deeper into a trust account. If the present financial embarrassment works the Cattle market into a *cash* business, one decidedly beneficial end will be attained.... More Cattle might have been sold to-day, but for the fact that brokers persistently demanded cash in *good funds*, or undoubted paper on short time. With this we fully agree with them, and when the buyer can go with the money in his pocket he will always find men glad, to trade with him on good terms, rather than be turned off with a not unusual reply, "I have nothing which will suit you to-day."... The arrivals at Albany during the week were 3,040, of which some 1,000 were store Cattle. About 700 went to the Brighton market, and 2,150 came here. None of any amount, that we can learn of, are held back, either at Buffalo, Albany or Bergen, but we anticipate no scarcity for the next market, as there are considerable numbers over, and there are also many Cattle held by large feeders, who are absolutely compelled to sell or break. With a prospect of low prices for corn and coarse grain, we advise every one who can do so to hold on to their stock. Feed out the corn, and send it here in good Beef next Winter, Spring and Summer, when it will, with scarcely a doubt, bring higher prices than will be possible in the present monetary condition of the country.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
51	Ohio	Manahan & Taylor	J. Budlong.
98	N. Y.	J. S. Wadsworth	J. Budlong.
24	N. Y.	L. Bisson and others	S. Sherman.
50	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
50	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
68	Ill.	Shell	W. H. Harris.
100	Ill.	H. R. Smith & Co.	White & Son.
106	Ill.	Funk & Paste	Valentine & Martin.
91	Ohio	Gilchrist & Pritchard	Toffey & Gilchrist.
28	N. Y.	J. Flynn	Owner.
132	Ill.	Rickwood & Co.	Westhaimer & Brother.
83	Ill.	Fewell & Reineman	Westhaimer & Brother.
74	Ky.	S. Liery	Owner.
68	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	Allerton & Conger.
99	Ill.	Hatchell	C. W. Conger.
73	Ill.	Bowen	C. W. Conger.
89	Ohio	J. Y. Carter	S. Smith.
124	Ky.	Taylor & Hudd	O. Hudd.
84	N. Y.	Hall & Carey	Owners.
81	Pennsylvania	Eastable & Hunton	J. H. Williams.
17	Ill.	C. Bloomer	Owner.
27	Ind.	Wright & Darling	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
33	N. Y.	W. R. Belden	Owner.
16	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
14	N. Y.	D. Dalton	Owner.
44	N. Y.	Thomas Drew	Owner.
14	N. Y.	I. Wheeler	Owner.
14	N. Y.	W. M. Sherman	Owner.
29	N. Y.	D. McElwa	Owner.
137	Ohio	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
72	N. Y.	S. J. Bowers	H. Rehstein.
72	N. Y.	S. J. Bowers	A. Allerton.
100	Ind.	Johnson & Templeton	Beach & Bray.
64	Ky.	R. Stevenson	H. Byers.
101	Ind.	E. C. Sumner	George Ayrault.
77	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
105	Ill.	J. Gregory	W. Belden.
60	N. Y.	Terry & Barker	T. White.
32	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
39	Ohio	G. Ridgley	George Sage.
77	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Webb & Sweeney	Geo. Ayrault.
36	N. Y.	C. M. Green	Owner.
53	Ky.	Harp & Butler	D. Barnes.
80	N. Y.	E. Lichman	Owner.
38	Ohio	C. H. Barton	H. Rehstein.
39	N. Y.	Geo. Smith	O. Hurd.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

Eldredge sold on his own account 50 fair New-York corn-fed Steers, at about 9c. Ten of Chamberlain's sold 100 Illinois Steers, which he had purchased at Albany. Westcott sold 50 Illinois Steers, which he had taken to West-Farms to-day, and brought them over this morning, even at the depressed market. Wagner & Dickerson brought 60 head of cattle in Lafayette County, Ind., at $40 each. They were a fair lot, and sold at 9c. A portion of them were sold one week ago, and the balance of 27 head, after a week's expense in keeping and trying another market, were sold here to-day at $35 to $42 ℔ head. The expense of bringing them here, to say nothing of the keep, was about $10 each. The owners foot up the loss at a little short of $600 on the lot. Not a very profitable speculation that.

GILCHRIST & PRITCHARD had 51 fair Ohio Cattle, one of which had been sold for $110, or about 10c. The rest were anxiously waiting (or their owners were) for purchasers. TOFFEY & GILCHRIST were trying to sell them. Mr. GILCHRIST culled this the dullest market he had ever seen.

S. ULERY was one of the fortunate mee, disposing of his lot of 74 fine Kentucky Cattle which he had purchased at Albany. They were estimated at 825 lbs. net, and brought 10¾@11c.

E. W. GWYNNE had 65 good steers, which weighed at Madison County, Ohio, 1,500 lbs. gross. ALEXANDER & CONGER were selling them at 10c.@11¼c. They were a nice lot, 16 of the top bringing $98 each, or near 11¼c.

J. F. CARNZA contributed 80 fairish 600 lb steers of Ohio raising, which S. SMITH was running out at about $53 each, or a little less than 9c.

S. SHERMAN was selling a few Dutchess County Steers for different parties at near 11c. A few Oxen belonging to L. SISSON brought $99 each, which was a little short of 11c., on an estimate of 850 lbs. C. GUIAR took one pair at $200, which was called a trifle over 11c.

MANAHAN & TAYLOR contributed 51 pretty fair Ohio Steers, rated at 675 lbs., which J. BUDLONG was selling at 9c.@10¾c.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of Genesco, Livingston County, N. Y., started a drove of Steers and spayed Heifers from his place, but sold the Steers at Albany at better prices than he could have obtained for them here. The heifers were of his own feeding, and very fine, weighing 1,227 lbs., gross, at home. They brought $67 50 each, or 11c. ℔ lb. J. BUDLONG, seller.

J. C. HOAG sold yesterday 30 of his own Dutchess County cattle at 10c.@12c. They were reported as fine cattle, and brought much better prices than than could be obtained to-day, by near 1c. ℔ lb.

W. H. HARRIS sold 38 of SCHELL'S Illinois cattle for 7½c.@8¾c. They were light, still-fed steers. He was selling, (or trying to sell,) 50 of McPHERSON'S cattle, at about 10c. These were good 650 lb. steers.

FUNK and PASTE had 106 scarcely medium steers, from McLane County, Illinois. They were rated at 675 lbs., and were bringing VALENTINE & MARTIN 7c.@11c.—very few at the latter price.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $126. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts have been small during the past week, but there is no scarcity as yet. Milkmen are buying only sparingly at the present time, assigning as one cause the uncertainty of a continuation of their chief feed, viz., distillery slops.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no fresh cows during the week. Some stale ones have been sold at former prices. There is very little demand for them at present.

BROWNING reports receipts of 50 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. With free receipts there have been very few buyers, and the market is extremely dull. A large portion of the offerings remain on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$65 for extras. No variation during the past week.

O'BRIEN reports 96 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common. $40@$50 for good and $50@$60 for extras. A few superior Cows have brought $75@$100. The market continues dull, with plenty on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The numbers offered at the different markets during the past week have been small, and prices are a little stronger. They would doubtless be more so, but for plenty of beef at reduced prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 360 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@7c., with a very few at 7½c. Stocks of only medium quality, with plenty on hand, notwithstanding the receipts are much lighter than for the previous week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 54 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7½c. A few extras bring 8c. The supply just equals the demand. Sales are free at about last week's rates.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 195 Veal Calves selling at 6½c.@8c., with large receipts. The market continues good.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@7½c. They are selling with tolerable briskness at former prices. Supply short.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There was a decline on sheep of 50c. ℔ head, and in some cases even more at most of the markets today. Free arrivals of both live and dead sheep and a marked decline in pelts, both tend to depress the markets. Some store sheep were selling at the present market for near $1 ℔ head less than similar qualities were bringing last week. A full supply now on hand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,910 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@12c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been large, and with the low prices of beef and a decline in pelts, there has been a falling off of about 50c. ℔ head. There is a large supply on hand.

S. BOWLES reports sales of 1,020 Sheep and Lambs at $3 50@$6 for Sheep and $2 50@$3 50 for Lambs. Trade dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,556 Sheep and Lambs selling generally at 8c.@10c. net for Sheep, and 10c. for Lambs. The market was good during the latter part of last week, Friday being one of the best days of the season. Stock also sold very well on Monday, but is dull to-day, at a decline of fully 50c. ℔ head. One lot of store Sheep, which brought $4 each last Wednesday, are selling for $3 to-day. A lot of 80 very good Lambs, which would dress about 40 lbs., sold at $4 75 each, or near 12c. ℔ lb. Owing to a detention of the Hudson River boats, no stock came from Albany last night. There are only a few hundred on sale this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,397 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ℔ head, with no noticed variation in the market since last week although the receipts have been more free.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

160 Sheep and Lambs at	$584 25
56 Sheep and Lambs at	205 00
76 Sheep and Lambs at	304 25
123 Sheep and Lambs at	483 75
74 Sheep and Lambs at	376 00
41 Sheep and Lambs at	137 87
110 Sheep and Lambs at	384 62
56 Sheep and Lambs at	294 75
25 Sheep and Lambs at	103 87
22 Sheep and Lambs at	65 00
18 Sheep and Lambs at	75 00

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

164 Sheep and Lambs at	$639 87
85 Sheep and Lambs at	388 25
77 Sheep and Lambs at	224 00
68 Sheep and Lambs at	297 50
17 Sheep and Lambs at	75 50
77 Sheep and Lambs at	281 63

R. H. HUNT reports sales of

959 Sheep and Lambs for	$3,418 03

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and drove immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The receipts during the past week have been fully equal to the demand, and the market is yielding. With plenty of corn at the West, it is likely a good supply of fat hogs will be prepared for the markets, although they may be late in arriving.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,288 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 7c.@7½c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 6¾c.@7c. for distillery hogs. There is a good supply for the demand, some 2,000 being now on hand. The market is not firm at the above quotations.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	7@7½ | Dressed 9¼@9½

DISTILLERY.

Live	6¾@7 | Dressed 8¾@9

Market very dull.

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy Western corn Hogs	7¼@7¾ gross.	9 @9¾ net.
Light corn Hogs	6¾@7 gross.	8¾@9¾ net.
York-State corn Hogs	7 @7¾ gross.	9 @9¾ net.
Still fed Hogs	6¾@7 gross.	8¾@9 net.
Stock Hogs	6 @6¾ gross. — @ — net.

The Receipts are rather light, and prices are favoring the seller. A large portion of the late arrivals have been poor, light Hogs, while fat stock is now wanted.

[illegible] Market. [illegible] Reported exclusively for the New-York Times. [illegible] 4 P. M.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,910 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@12c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been large, and with the low prices of beef and a decline in pelts, there has been a falling off of about 50c. ℔ head. There is a large supply on hand. [illegible] Including 725 hogs, Swartz, and 140 Wm. Post.

BEESWAX—Prime American yellow, 21c.@22c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm are scarce and needed. Other kinds are dull and heavy. Patent Sperm, 42c.; plain do., 42c.; stearic, 30c.@31c.; and Adamantine, 23c.@24c. ℔ lb.

COAL—The demand is brisker; prices appear to favor factors. Liverpool Cannel, $11@$11 50; Liverpool Orrel, $9@$9 50 ℔ chaldron; Sidney, 50 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is moderately inquired for, but other kinds are in slack request, at our quotations: Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10 c. cash; Bahia, 10¾c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is inactive and depressed. New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 20c.@22c.; American Ingot, 26c.@26¼c.; Chili Pig, 23¾c.@24c.; Bolts, 34c.; Bracing, 33c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla, 10c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very dull, and prices are almost nominal. Both parties seem indisposed to operate freely, at present. The stock is quite light,—comprising only about 6,300 bales, against 23,200 bales same time last, and the current arrivals are also limited.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade is suffering severely from the effects of the financial panic. Goods are freely offered—generally at considerably reduced prices—but purchasers cannot be induced to buy more than they immediately require. Cottons are commanding the most satisfactory rates, owing mainly to the recent large diminution of production. Woolens are very heavy, though they are obtainable at decidedly lower figures. Foreign productions are attracting but little attention. Prices of nearly all kinds continue to favor buyers, yet these are usually reserved in their movements. The heaviest sales of the week were effected through the auction rooms and those buyers who agreed to pay immediately, in cash, secured very cheap supplies. Holders deprived of the usual bank accommodation, were forced to sell, in order to prepare for maturing engagements, and this had an injurious effect upon business. However, there have been fewer failures—the only really important occurrence of the kind having been the suspension, on Saturday last, of Messrs. GARNER & Co., of Pine-street, with heavy liabilities, but also with a large excess of assets. This house, the oldest and most extensive in the City, in the print and printing-cloth trade, survived the revulsion of 1837; and, as its assets at present are much greater than its liabilities, its recent difficulties can only be regarded as temporary in their nature. It has been stated that the house has arranged its affairs, so as to be enabled to resume, and every one acquainted with the senior member of the firm, especially, will be pleased to hear this. Another failure has been announced, that of Messrs. S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, a large commission and auction house, on Broadway. Their difficulties have been ascribed to the unsuccessful operations of the senior member of the firm, in City real estate; and it is generally reported that their suspension has been rendered permanent, by an unavoidable assignment. This is an additional illustration of the injudiciousness of speculations, apart from legitimate business. Most of the heavy failures of the season have been occasioned by losses incurred outside of regular trade movements. They have had one salutary effect, reminding certain parties that in commercial as well as in social affairs, there is no safety, no propriety, save in the strict observance of the trite maxim, of each individual minding his own business. That the worst of the crisis has been experienced is the pervading belief, at least, in this City. Evidences of this come to light daily. Yesterday the notes of a large sale of dry goods—$200,000—by VAN WICK, TOWNSEND & WARRENS, matured, but none were reported protested. The expansion resolution adopted yesterday by the City Banks, promising slight relief to some of the most severely-pressed business men, is another symptom of reviving confidence. The heaviest October payments must be completed by Monday next, the 5th; and, thenceforward, it is anticipated that trade will be gradually freed from the depressive influences which have recently damaged it so seriously.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

FISH—The market continues generally dull and heavy, with a restricted inquiry for all kinds, at our quotations. Dry Cod $3 50@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ℔ barrel. Mackerel, $12 50@$13 for small No. 1; $12@$12 25 for large No. 2; $11 50@$12 for small and medium No. 2; $8 50@$8 75 for large No. 3; and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do. ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $23@$23 50 ℔ bbl., and $3@$3 ℔ tc. Smoked Herring, 45c. for scaled, and 25c for No. 1, ℔ box. Pickled Herring, $3 87½@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits symptoms of increasing vigor for State and Western Flour. The pressure to sell is less urgent, while the demand is good, alike for home use and for export. Sales, 9,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Ordinary State	$4 00@ 5 00
Straight State	5 00@ 5 10
Extra State	5 10@ 5 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 14@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 75

Towards the close, holders were less reserved, and the market was somewhat depressed. Canadian is unchanged. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $4 95@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Southern is saleable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise 1,900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4@$5 25 ℔ bbl. for fine to superfine. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is worth $18@$19 ℔ puncheon.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FRUIT—The current movements are limited at our quotations: Layer Raisins, $4 25; Bunch do., $4@$4 25 ℔ box; small pkgs., proportionate rates. Currants, 11c.@12c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 17c.@21½c.; Hard Shell do., 22c.@23c.; Shelled do., 22½c.@23c.; Leghorn Citron, 23c.@23½c.; Figs, 7c.; Walnuts, 9c.; Brazil Nuts, 6c. ℔ lb.; Peanuts, $1@$1 20 ℔ bushel; Ginger, $14 ℔ bbl.; Oranges, $5@$6 ℔ bbl.; do. Cocoanuts, $23 ℔ 100; Sardines, 47½c.@55c. ℔ box, and Havana Bananas at 75c. each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty brisk request, and is held with more confidence. Sales, 51,000 bushels, including very choice old White Canadian, at $1 45; fair to good White Southern, at $1 30@$1 35; inferior to prime Red do., at $1 10@$1 24; and damaged do., at 74c.@90c. ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 20@$1 40 for ordinary to choice White, and 98c.@$1 24 for red, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and down to 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand at feebly-sustained rates; 75c.@90c. for very ordinary to prime, ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 44c.@46c. for Western 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at firmer prices. Some 36,000 bushels changed hands at 70c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. White Beans, $1 75; Canadian Peas, 90c. ℔ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas, at $3 50@$3 62½ ℔ bag of two bushels.

HAIR—Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, nominal; Rio Grande, mixed, 25½c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 24½@25c., 6 months.

HAY—River continues in good request for shipment and for local use. The range of prices is still very wide: 50c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs., according to quality.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal. American undressed, $150@$170; do. dressed $200@$220; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $220@$225; Jute, $122 50@$125; Sisal, 9¾c.; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb. On Friday last 176 bales were sold in St. Louis at $90@$100 ℔ ton.

HIDES—The market is languid, as confidence is entirely gone. Importers are unwilling to force their stocks on the market, while tanners do not feel inclined to operate during the present financial revulsion. The export movement is entirely checked by the difficulty experienced in selling exchange. We have only to notice sales of 4,000 Dry Western at 20@21c., at 6 mos.; 1,145 Rio Hache 19 lbs., at 21c. at 8 months; 650 Dry and Dry Salted California Kips, 13 lbs. at 20c., cash; 415 offered for export; 200 Country Slaughter, 58 lbs., at 11c., 6 months; 800 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 10c., cash, and 300 City Slaughter, 62 lbs., at 9c., cash. Stock in first hands, 220,000, against 41,000 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 78c.@80c., in bond, and 85c.@98c., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Are inactive at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues in limited request at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $28@$28 50; English Bar, $53 50 for common, and $62 50 for refined; Swedish Bar, $102 50@$105, usual credit, ℔ ton. Sheet, 3¾c.@4¼c. for English, and 11c.@11¾c. for Russian 1st quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 ℔ M.

LEAD—Continues very quiet at our quotations. Foreign Pig, $5 75@$6 12½; Galena, nominal, ℔ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6½c. ℔ lb.; Pipe, 6¾c. ℔ lb. On Friday last 1,000 pigs Missouri Lead changed hands in St. Louis at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole continues inactive, and prices are nominally lower. The demand is very light, but as the receipts are only moderate, the stock has not materially increased. Oak Slaughter and salted, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 32c.@34c.; Oak light Southern, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 28c.@28¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 26¾c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@25¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@26¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good, damaged, 23c.@23c.; Hemlock, Poor, damaged, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough state, 28c.@29c., 6 months. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins remain quiet, without change in value.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is not so brisk; prices are essentially unaltered. The Chicago *Times*, of Monday, says: "Lumber in cargoes continues much depressed and arrival sales have been made at lasting prices. From the yard culls are held at $5@$10; fencing $12@$15; common board, $13@$14; second clear, $16@$18; first clear, $20@$24; clear flooring, $22@$25; and common siding, $13@$14 to $15@$17 for clear."

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@[illegible] at 26c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@[illegible] auction, 300 bbls. [illegible] Syrup, damaged, were disposed of at 18c.@21c. cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are depressed and declining,—the supplies, though moderate, being in excess of the requirements of buyers. We quote: Crude Turpentine at $3 30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 42c.@43c. cash, for large and small lots, ℔ gallon. Tar at $1 75@$2 12½, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin at $1 75@$1 80 for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $3 25@$5 for No. 1, and $5 50@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2 ℔ bbl.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; wrought, 5½c.@6c. for German, and 6¾c.@7c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $40; Country thin, $32@$33; Country thick, at $29@$31 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is quiet and nominal at 69c.@73c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm is in demand, and is worth $1 30 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are lightly dealt in at our quotations. Bleached Winter Whale, 85c.@86c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 45 ℔ gallon. Red Oil, 60c.@62½c. ℔ gallon; Palm, 10c. ℔ lb.; Olive $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon, and $3 25 ℔ basket. Linseed is depressed, and irregularly quoted at 70c. for English, and 73c.@75c. for American, in large and small lots, cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 05@$1 15 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For week ending Sept. 28. Sperm—The market remains unchanged; we have to report sales 450 bbls. for export, at $1 30; and 200 bbls. for home consumption, also at $1 30 ℔ gallon. Whale continues dull; the only transaction coming to our knowledge are sales of about 700 bbls. dark and black, at 58c.@59c. ℔ gallon, cash. Whalebone—No transactions.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, $2 50 for Blue and White, ℔ ton; Calcined, $1 25 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in firm request, at steady prices. Sales 950 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 60 for Mess; and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11¾c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 130 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14¾c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., at $14 @$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Becf Hams, $21 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is depressed and worth only 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is inactive and nominal. Liverpool ground, 75c.; do. fine, $1 12½@$1 35 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 22c. ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Are still sparingly sought after at our quotations: No. Nutmegs, 60c.@65c.; Mace, 55c.; Cassia, in mats, 37½c. Bamaira Pepper, 10¾c.@11c.; Jamaica Pimento, 7c.@7¼c. in bond, and 8¾c. free; Cloves, 10c.; Race Ginger, 5½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy. Sales, 520 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices are nominal. A few lots from second hands were sold by auction, to-day, for cash, including 5 half-chests Imperial at 40c.; 97 do. Young Hyson at 24c.@45c.; 6 do. Hyson Skin at 29c.@29½c.; and 97 do. Oolongs at 37c.@50c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is inactive at old rates: Banca, 32c.@32¾c.; Straits, 30c.@31c., ℔ lb.; Plates, ½X, $11 75; Plates, I. C. Coke, $10 12½@$10 25; Terne, Coke, $9 12½@$9 25; Terne, Charcoal, $11 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Continues in limited demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN F. TYRAL, New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the inhabitants of that place with the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from New-Orleans states that the *Daniel Webster*, having arrived there, reports that she waited in vain three days at Havana for the *Star of the West*, and "that fears were, in consequence, entertained for her safety." In answer to this, we have to say that any alarm about the *Star of the West's* safety is quite unnecessary. We are informed that she did not intend to stop at Havana; furthermore, the boat on the Pacific side being very slow, the *Star of the West* is not due at this port before to-day, and may not arrive until to-morrow, or even Saturday.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., is now due at this port. She will bring three days' later European intelligence. At 1 o'clock this morning there was no appearance of the *Arabia* off Sandy Hook.

We have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 14th of August—two weeks later than previous advices. No news of importance is reported. The House of Representatives had abolished the passport system, and confirmation by the Senate was daily expected. Divers new railroad enterprises were on the *tapis*. It is reported that the expedition which lately set out to explore the Salado has encountered great obstacles from the swollen state of that river. The little steamers could make but slight progress against the strong current, and it was found almost impossible to keep in the right channel. We hope, however, to hear by next arrival that these difficulties have been conquered, as the navigation of the Salado is one of the most important enterprises now on foot for the development of the resources of the South American Continent.

A correspondence has taken place between our Government and that of England, concerning the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and within the territories of Washington and Oregon. By the treaty of 1846, the right of sovereignty over this territory was declared to be in the United States:—the Hudson's Bay Company assert that their rights of property are the same as before. Servants of the Company have put in claims for portions of this land under grants to settlers made by our Government. The controversy must be settled by negotiations with the British Government.

The Mormons are breaking up their quarters in all the Eastern States, preparatory, as is surmised, to a general migration to Utah. Recent news from that region represent them as quite as belligerent as ever, and disposed to resent the advent of National Troops among them. Elder KIMBALL recently preached a "sermon" at Salt Lake, in which he remarked that the provisions for the army would be allowed to enter the Valley, but that the troops would never enter Salt Lake City. Recent advices from Fort Kearney state that a heavy seizure of gunpowder had been made in a Mormon train.

A letter appears in the Baltimore *American*, from an *attaché* of the Colonization Office in that city, stating that advices have been received from Liberia to Aug. 16, in which no allusion whatever is made to famine, or even scarcity. It is therefore concluded that if any existed, it was merely temporary. The ill effects of the report, however, have been felt on this side of the water, in the detention of two large parties of emigrants who were to go out this Fall.

Dishonesty in pecuniary transactions seems to have invaded every circle. The American Sunday School Union, of Philadelphia, have published a card announcing the defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. F. W. FOSTER, for an amount believed not to exceed $36,853. He has issued notes and acceptances at various times to that amount without entering them upon the books of the Society.

Hon. JOHN P. DARLING, State Senator from the Thirty-Second District, has been renominated by the Republicans.

The steamer *Tennessee* left this port yesterday, bound for New-Orleans. It was rumored that she carried out munitions of war, and would receive the men for the new Nicaragua expedition at the mouth of the Mississippi.

There was some relief experienced and more confidently anticipated in the Money market yesterday, on account of the action of the Banks in this City and Boston, promising an extension of discounts to the amount of three millions in each city within a week. Several of the large Banks did their *pro rata* in this way at their respective Boards this morning. Three of the Savings Banks have resolved to accept the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Stocks which they hold, and no less than two millions dollars are being sent to Washington, in exchange for Specie paid out of the Sub-Treasury here. The Government balance at this point was reduced three and a half millions in September, (chiefly in the last fortnight,) and will probably be further reduced a million more in the next three days. Foreign Exchange was a little more salable yesterday evening at 102@105 per cent. The sale of business paper is still much restricted; the rates on the few sales made are 2@5 per cent. a month.

The General Produce Markets yesterday opened with considerable vigor for breadstuffs, but subsequently a renewed pressure to sell flour occasioned a reaction. Prices closed in favor of buyers. Wheat and Corn improved a little. The receipts were moderate, while the demand was good for home use and for export. Cotton, Groceries, and Provisions, exhibited no important change. Whisky fell to 22½c.@28c. ₱ gallon, with light sales. Buyers did not offer more than 22c. ₱ gallon for large lots. Other commodities were dull and heavy. Freights appeared less active, with a downward tendency in rates. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 291.

The Cattle Markets are equally depressed with every other kind of business. Beef Cattle sold at Forty-fourth-street yesterday at lower rates than has been quoted during the present year, if not lower than for three or four years past. The necessity of large stock-feeders compels them to send their animals to market; but, after bringing them a thousand miles or more, and paying large cash expenses, it is next to impossible to get cash for them here. Any one having the wherewithal can now get good beef at very low rates, if their butchers retail at rates at all corresponding to the wholesale prices of cattle.

The Jury, in the case of CANGEMI, did not agree yesterday. They were accordingly locked up for the second night. Undoubtedly they will not agree. There are a score of reports current as to how they stand for conviction or acquittal, but none were sufficiently reliable for publication. The excitement in relation to this trial is greater, with the exception, of course, of that of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the murder of Dr. BURDELL, than has occurred for many years past in this City.

The Democratic Young Men's General Committee (Small side) met in Tammany last evening, with JOHN D. MACGREGOR in the chair. They passed a series of resolutions indorsing the Democratic State ticket, congratulating the brethren upon the restoration of harmony in the City ranks, and breathing strong hopes of success at the coming election. They also appointed a Committee to confer with the Young Men's Committee, of which JONAS B. PHILLIPS is Chairman, in relation to a union.

The 74th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York, is now in session—Provisional Bishop POTTER in the Chair. The session is held in St. John's Church, where the proceedings were opened yesterday by Divine service, and a sermon from Bishop KIPP, of California. The Convention is expected to last several days.

The marine losses for the month of September, (including the *Central America*, which is placed at $2,000,000,) foots up nearly $3,000,000. In this sum are comprised losses both total and partial, and damages on vessels and cargoes.

The examination in the case of Officers KNIGHT and McKAY, of the Sixth Ward, charged with receiving money from prisoners, in violation of the rules and regulations of the Police Department, was concluded yesterday before the Board of Discipline of the Police Commissioners. The evidence had reference mainly to the good character of the accused officers, and their efficiency heretofore as members of the Police. Decision in both cases is reserved till Saturday.

At 5 o'clock last evening the boiler in the Knickerbocker Plaster Mills, Nos. 509 and 510 West-street, exploded, knocking down the mills and two buildings adjoining—killing a female, and injuring thirty-seven persons more or less seriously.

GEORGE E. PARMLEE, wholesale dealer in straw goods, at No. 25 Murray-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen $30,000 worth of silks, satins, and other costly goods from Messrs. H. G. DIBBLEE & Co., doing business at the same place in Murray-street.

The steamer *Knickerbocker* sank at her wharf at Albany on Tuesday night. She was heavily loaded with merchandise.

The Councilmen tried hard, but in vain, yesterday, to get a quorum.

Central America.

The representatives of the several States of Central America have united in asking our Government to prevent the descent of another army of invaders from the United States upon their coast. They state that they have reason to believe that a fresh expedition will leave one of the Southern ports early in the present month and proceed to the Bocas del Toro, where it will take on board guns and other munitions of war forwarded from this City, and then proceed to some Nicaraguan port for purposes of hostility against that territory. The expedition is to be under the command of General WALKER. It is urged that this Government owes it to the Governments of the threatened States to prevent this renewal of an unlawful and hostile crusade, by arresting those engaged in it, if not previous to their departure, at all events before their landing. General CASS, in reply to this just and proper request, presents the inalienable right of every citizen to expatriate himself, and thus to place himself beyond the reach of American law.

Our Washington correspondence this morning represents the Ministers of the threatened States as not being satisfied with this ancient and evasive truism. They urge in reply to it that no man is permitted to divest himself of allegiance to one country, until he shall have been duly recogoized and accepted as a citizen or subject of another;—that Nicaragua does not receive as citizens men who come professedly as emigrants but really as enemies;—and that they are not, therefore, discharged from their obligations to the laws of the United States. If our correspondent gives a correct *resumé* of their argument as presented to the American Secretary, it is one which deserves his careful and attentive consideration. Gen. CASS has more than once declared, in very direct and unmistakable language, his full and cordial sympathy with the advance of Northern civilization upon the unsubdued wastes of Central America. But we prefer not to see in these declarations, made before he had assumed the responsibilities of the high post which he now fills, anything more than a very natural desire for the extension of free institutions and the energies which they create into regions which greatly need them both. We cannot suppose that Gen. CASS would allow these sympathies to make him for a moment indifferent to a very gross and flagrant violation of our own laws, and a still more dishonorable breach of our obligations to friendly and neighboring powers.

We hear it reported on every side that the Government has issued the most stringent orders to its subordinates, to prevent the departure from our ports of armed crusaders against countries with which we are at peace. We trust these may be sufficient. But they have signally failed hitherto, and may fail again. And the question then comes up, whether our Government is bound to forego all further attempts to prevent their hostile operations, as soon as they shall have succeeded in evading the vigilance of our officers on shore. If they continue to be citizens of the United States, they are still subject to our laws and may still be pursued and punished for violation of them. They cannot become citizens of any other country without some assenting action on the part of its Government. Nor can they divest themselves of American citizenship without becoming subject to some other Government, for in that case they would be outlaws,—*hortes humani pueris*—and liable to arrest by whatever power they might encounter.

We trust our Government will consider in a candid and friendly spirit the remonstrances of these Central American States, and take some effectual measures to prevent a renewal of proceedings from which so much individual suffering, as well as loss of national character, has already resulted.

The Indian News.

The *Arabia*, now fully due at this port from Liverpool, will bring us the details of the Indian intelligence which was yesterday telegraphed to this City from St. John, N. B. That intelligence was brought by the steamer *Jura*, chartered by the British Government for the transport of the 76th Regiment from Canada to England, and very good news it must have been to military men anxious for the honor of the British arms, and for the lives of their comrades surrounded by circumstances of unusual peril.

The restoration of the British *prestige* in India, which we have from the first considered as merely a question of time, and which involves the reëstablishment of British authority, seems to be proceeding with greater rapidity even than the best informed on Indian affairs had expected.

The victorious march of General HAVELOCK upon Cawnpore had been followed up with extraordinary energy and success. This officer, who evidently inherits the spirit with the traditions of the great days of CLIVE, and who is a splended specimen of those "Indian heroes," whose praises were so well and widely sung a short time since by the Parisian *Journal des Débats*, led his small force of three thousand men over a distance of one hundred and twenty-six miles under an Indian sun in the month of July, fought four successive battles, with armies of twice or thrice his numerical strength, captured twenty-four guns, and finally drove from his stronghold the most capable and the most culpable at once, of the leaders of the rebellion, NENA SAHIB, of Bithoor, the *soi-disant* Peishwa of the Mahrattas.

This villain—whose infamous conduct after the surrender of Cawnpore has given us a new synonym for treachery and cruelty—fled from Bithoor with the remnants of his army, with the intention of joining the mutineers before Lucknow. But when he reached the banks of the Jumna his followers, seized with a sudden fear of the avenging army, whose wrath they had already so sharply felt, cast away their weapons and dispersed in every direction. Left alone with his family, and tasting in anticipation the terrible death which he knew himself to have richly earned, NENA sought destruction for himself and his household in the sacred stream, proving thus in his death as he had proved in his life, that he revered the religion of his fathers as little as the laws of that civilization whose refinements had ministered to his selfish sensuality, without affecting the savage temper of his soul.

The escape of such a fiendish wretch from the temporal reward of his crimes must have damped the triumph of General HAVELOCK with regrets which all the world will share. For while the instinct of personal vengeance for personal wrongs is felt even by those who succumb to its temptations to be an evil thing, the desire of a righteous retribution visibly overtaking the tyrant and the traitor, is inseparable from that wholesome public spirit which maintains the character of a nation by quickening the national sense of honor and the national love of justice. NENA SAHIB did us in America no injury, and therefore it is we in America who have a special right to lament that NENA SAHIB was not made a spectacle to gods and men for the treasons he had done upon our common humanity.

If, however, the assassin of Cawnpore has been left to meet his victims before a tribunal higher than our own, there is every reason to anticipate that a speedy reckoning will now be had with his followers in other portions of the Northwestern Provinces of India.

Gen. HAVELOCK marched from Cawnpore directly upon Lucknow, which place he had doubtless relieved in the course of the first week of August. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his Chief of the Staff, General MANSFIELD, one of the ablest officers in the English army, had reached Calcutta, and troops were daily arriving from the various colonial stations, from Persia and from England. That a Sir COLIN CAMPBELL will go "into quarters" while a General HAVELOCK can keep the field, is extremely improbable, and the siege of Delhi is more likely to have been pressed to a storm than to have been abandoned. But, be this as it may, the aspect of the latest news from India is more favorable to England than any which has been received since the mutiny broke out at Meerut. It is noted, we see, in some of our journals, as a symptom of fresh troubles, that difficulties had occurred "at Bundelcund." "Bundelcund," however, being not a town, but a district, and a very troublesome district, too, as the vexatious history of the Patans abundantly showeth, and being, moreover, afflicted with a city called Thansi, which was one of the earliest centres of rebellion, and was the scene more than three months ago of a most frightful massacre, there would seem to be no particular reason for regarding "difficulties" there occurring either as in themselves surprising or as prognosticating an extension of the Mohammedan rising into regions hitherto tranquil.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN FRANCE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes, in a letter from Paris, a note from the Editor of the London *Court Journal*—stating that the paragraph alleging that Judge MASON had committed the impropriety of putting his arm upon the chair of the Empress, which has gone the rounds of American papers, credited to the *Court Journal*, never appeared in that paper. Whether the story was invented on this side of the Atlantic, or picked up among the personal scandals of which a certain class of Paris society is always full, is a matter of little consequence; it is unquestionably false and should never have found access to the columns of any American journal.

It is not the fashion, as the world knows, of American newspapers to deal very tenderly with the character or reputation of our Ministers abroad, or to consider that odium cast upon them falls upon the country which they represent. But we cannot help perceiving that for some reason or other, Judge MASON during his residence in France, has been visited with an unusual share of misrepresentation and abuse. Paris correspondents of some of our most violent party journals, seem to have devoted themselves, with marked and pertinacious assiduity, to the task of rehearsing every bit of gossip they can pick up concerning him, and of disparaging most unduly his abilities and qualifications for the place he holds. We believe there are very many Americans, of all parties—political opponents as well as friends of Mr. MASON,—who have visited Paris since he has been our Minister there, who know how grossly unjust are all these assaults, and who have brought away, after personal knowledge and observation, a sincere respect for his character and a grateful conviction of his prompt and intelligent regard for American interests. He has had the great misfortune to be disabled by severe physical illness for many of the social enjoyments and duties pertaining to his position:—but we venture to say that few American Ministers abroad bring to the discharge of their duties a clearer intellect or a better knowledge of the subjects they have occasion to discuss.

We think we have ground for saying, moreover, that the rumors which have been set afloat of any special anxiety on his part to retain his present office, are as unfounded as the other slanders to which we have referred. Unless recalled he will probably remain until the expiration of his official term:—but we do not believe that he will ask or desire to be retained an hour beyond it.

The Murder of Policeman Anderson.

On the morning of the 21st of July last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a burglary was committed in the shoe-store of Mr. SAMMIS, situated at the corner of Grand and Centre-streets. The burglar, or burglars, entered the store through the door on Centre-street, which was broken open for the purpose. They carried off about six or seven dollars in pennies, together with some ladies' and gentlemen's shoes or gaiters. The pennies were done up in rolls of 25 and 50 each, and were wrapped in brown paper, as the clerk of Mr. SAMMIS has testified. In the basement of this house there lived, at the time, SIMON ANONI and JANE, his wife. The latter rose about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of July, and hearing a noise on the floor above, she called her husband, and told him there were robbers in the store. Both hastened up; and she, seeing an armed man wearing a dark hat and a dark coat, emerge from the store, cried out "Police!" "Stop thief!" The burglar, after threatening her with his weapon, passed on. Then the woman heard the report of a pistol, and shortly after she saw Policeman ANDERSON dead upon the sidewalk. The testimony of Mrs. ANONI, so far as it asserts that a man came out of the store with a pistol in his hand, is fully corroborated by her husband. In order to fasten the crime of murder upon the prisoner CANGEMI, lately put upon his trial, it is necessary to connect him as well with the burglary as with the homicide. For, if he be guiltless of the former, no premeditated killing is made out. It is the theory of the prosecution that CANGEMI went forth from his home that morning on a felonious excursion, and that, to escape arrest, he shot Policeman ANDERSON. This is murder under the statute, and to prove it against the prisoner in this case, it is important to establish that he was the burglar or one of the burglars who entered the store of Mr. SAMMIS, or was at least an accessory to that crime.

Let us, in the first place, analyze the evidence of the homicide. There were actual witnesses of the deed. MATHIAS LOUTH, while dragging a hand-cart, saw ANDERSON, just before his death, going rapidly from Centre to Grand-street. The officer was attracted, doubtless, by Mrs. ANONI's cry of "Police! Stop thief!" The witness, at the same instant, recognized CANGEMI coming from Centre-street and as he advanced towards the policeman, he fired at him, and then ran in the direction of Elm-street. ANN ELIZBETH SMITH, a colored woman, saw CANGEMI in company with others, walking along Centre-street before the hour of the burglary. She saw him enter Mr. SAMMIS' store: she saw him afterwards threaten Mrs. ANONI with his weapon; and, finally, she saw him shoot the policeman, and then fly down Elm-street. DANIEL LALOR, a butcher, saw a man, whom he could only recognize as wearing a dark loose coat, and a dark hat, point something at Mrs. ANONI, then meet Policeman ANDERSON, who was hastening to the spot, shoot him, and immediately escape, turning the southeast corner of Elm-street. PHILIP HICKMAN swears to nearly the same facts. Officer UNDERHILL left the deceased at the northeast corner of Centre and Grand streets, at twenty minutes past 4 on the morning of the murder. He had scarcely walked fifty yards when he heard the pistol shot; he immediately returned, and arrived just in time to receive his comrade in his arms as he fell mortally wounded. Officer UNDERHILL saw at this moment a person, whom he thought was CANGEMI, turning the corner of Elm-street, and in answer to the questions of those who now came up, he directed them thither in pursuit of the assassin.

We have thus the positive testimony of several witnesses who recognized CANGEMI as the man who shot Policeman ANDERSON. They all agree in stating that, after he committed the homicide, he turned into Elm-street. While running down this street, he is again personally recognized by WILLIAM H. RIFFENBURG and ANDREW DORN. The former heard the report of the pistol, and the next instant he saw the prisoner running, followed by the officers. There are, moreover, a cloud of witnesses to prove the course of CANGEMI's entire flight, from the place of the murder to his own home in No. 120 Worth-street. It is established that on the way, either to facilitate his escape or to conceal his identity, he flung off his coat and hat, and we can arrive at no other reasonable conclusion, after a close examination of the evidence, than that the pistol found in the area of No. 33 Howard-street was thrown away by the prisoner, and was the identical weapon with which he committed the homicide. At the last, when pursued to his own room in No. 120 Worth-street and arrested by the officers, CANGEMI exclaims, without being in any way interrogated, "Me no shoot." Upon this evidence the public prosecutor held it to be perfectly established that MICHAEL CANGEMI was the individual who shot Policeman ANDERSON on the morning of the 21st of July last.

The second point for consideration is the motive for the crime. Was CANGEMI, as the prosecution contend, engaged in a felonious enterprise, and did he kill the officer to escape arrest? In a word, was he implicated in the burglary committed that morning at the corner of Grand and Centre streets? No one can have any moral doubt but that some man concerned in this burglary killed the policeman. This, however, is not legal proof. Let us see what the witnesses say. We have in the first place Mrs. ANONI's evidence that the burglar carried a pistol; he had therefore the power to commit the homicide. She says that as soon as he emerged from the store and threatened her, she ran down into the basement crying "Police! Stop thief!" Immediately after, she heard the report of a pistol, and hastening up again found ANDERSON dying on the sidewalk. Here is strong circumstantial evidence that the burglar and the homicide were one and the same. Mrs. ANONI further swears that the burglar wore a dark hat and dark coat, such as CANGEMI is proved to have flung away in his flight. But there is more direct proof than this of CANGEMI's connection with the burglary. ANN ELIZABETH SMITH knew him and recognized him as the man who came out of the store. She recognized him as the man who threatened Mrs. ANONI with a pistol, and who then shot Policeman ANDERSON with the same weapon. DANIEL LALOR testifies substantially to the same fact, so that we have two witnesses who positively recognize the burglar in the murderer. Were further testimony needed, it may be found in the fact that a skeleton key was discovered in the prisoner's coat pocket. His room, when examined, is said to have resembled an arsenal, filled with guns, pistols, powder-flasks and bowie-knives. None of this is explained. Finally, in the pockets of the coat which CANGEMI flung away, a large quantity of pennies are found. Some of them are rolled up in brown paper parcels which resemble those abstracted from the store of Mr. SAMMIS, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. The prisoner was laden with this coin when he fled after the homicide, and divers witnesses testify that he dropped a large number of pennies on the road. This, we may observe, is the only point in the prosecution which the defence attempts to refute. The woman who has lived with the prisoner for the last twenty years is put upon the stand, and she swears that on the morning of the murder, CANGEMI asked her for coppers—that she had two dollars and a half in pennies in a drawer, and that after he went out they were not there. Admitting that this very suspicious evidence is true, the woman did not see CANGEMI take the pennies; but whether he did take them or not, the fact that sundry parcels of pennies, done up in brown paper and resembling those stolen from the store of Mr. SAMMIS, were found in his coat pockets, is not controverted. Even if we put this issue aside altogether, the evidence against the prisoner is still overwhelming. It is proved by his own mistress that he left his house a short time before the burglary was committed. It is proved that he passed along Centre-street and burglariously entered the store of Mr. SAMMIS. It is proved that he was interrupted in the commission of his crime by the man and his wife who lived in the basement—that he first threatened them with his pistol, but seeing them too frightened to interrupt his progress, passed on—that immediately after, he encountered Policeman ANDERSON, and shot him to escape arrest—that from the spot where the murder was committed he ran through Elm-street to his own home in Worth-street, where he was arrested, having been pursued step by step in his flight. Many witnesses have been brought forward by the defence to prove the prisoner's previous good character. This only makes his present position more lamentable, and gives plausibility to the supposition that the unfortunate man in a vain effort to conceal the burglary in which he was detected, madly added to it the crime of murder.

In so plain a case, it is difficult to understand why the Jury have been unable to agree. At a late hour last night, after being closeted together for over thirty hours, they had not rendered a verdict.

The Passion for Gambling.

There are thousands of men in New-York to-day—we might say, for that matter, hundreds of thousands—who have passed the last three weeks on a bed of thorns, and to whom the next will bring no relief. There are thousands who, being to all outside appearance prosperous merchants, would give a great deal that the unlucky notion of being merchants at all had never occurred to them, and that they followed any profession under heaven which did not involve the necessity of meeting bills on a certain day, and begging money from bankers. There are thousands living in fine houses who would wish the houses were in Jericho, if they thought their removal to that celebrated locality would bring the owners six months' peace of mind. There are thousands more, who, whether lucky or unlucky, in a five-dollar boarding-house, or in a Fifth-avenue mansion, never, under any circumstances, from the beginning to the end of the year, know what it is to go to bed with a light heart, and all this, not because of extraordinary and unavoidable misfortunes, but because they are blind, inveterate irreclaimable gamblers.

We are in the midst of a crisis, in which more innocent people, unhappily, are suffering, than the guilty, brought on mainly by the furious haste of the commercial world to get rich by hook or crook. Two-thirds of the anxious, worn, cadaverous visages, which flit up and down Wall-street in agony, any of these days, belong to men, who start in life with one of two great objects: to be President of the United States, or as rich as Mr. ASTOR. As there cannot be more than one President of the United States at a time, as the office cannot be had by any amount of successful stock-jobbing, the majority speedily abandon all hope of presiding over the destinies of this great nation, and fix their whole attention upon Mr. ASTOR's fortune. The accumulation of so large a sum of money as this gentleman is popularly supposed to possess, is attended, even in this great country, with considerable difficulty, but no man in New-York need abandon the hope of amassing something approximating to it however distantly. To do this somehow, is the great thing; to do it quickly, is a still greater. The first step is to get out of the boarding-house into one of one's own, possessing a brown-stone front, and furnished with corresponding magnificence. A large house is the god of a New-Yorker's idolatry. It is his paradise, the bourne of his striving, the haven of his rest, the nurse of his hopes, and the mother of his ambition. With this he is proof against the arrows of fate. For this he scorns delight, and lives laborious days; and for this there is no scheme however desperate he will not rush into, no odds however great he will not brave. The passion for material luxury which De Tocqueville sets down as one of the besetting sins of a democracy, has come, upon us in a flood, and as it is a passion which admits of no delay in its gratification, it has begot a desire to be rich quickly, which the ordinary returns of slow and steady industry are totally unable to satisfy. Extraordinary gains that will meet the ends of this inordinate ambition are necessarily attended with extraordinary risks, and the law of chance, unhappily, is more favorable to the blanks than the prizes, and for every lucky throw there are hundreds of terrible failures.

The women, far from standing aloof from the struggle, halloo their husbands on to bolder ventures. They stake largely too on the result. They buy boldly at the milliner's and jeweler's and carriage maker's, on the faith of their husband's good luck. If he make a bad throw, so much the worse for the milliner, and jeweler, and carriage maker. There is consternation in the palace, and bailiffs in the hall, but the storm soon blows over, and the stars shine out again. Foreign capitalists are induced by one party to send their money amongst us to make our railroads, another party sets to work instantly to ruin the railroad companies, and, the work accomplished, raise a howl of delight over the crash. To ruin somebody, overwhelm somebody, crush somebody, kick somebody out of the way at whatever cost, is everybody's great aim. Absorbed in this Bedouin mode of life, laws, learning and the arts, the police, taxation, religion, morality and health, are matters of which the successful business man recks nothing. The whole commercial world is a great "fight in a fair, every man for himself and nobody on anybody's side." Principles are nothing, and men are nothing, and women are nothing; Slavery is a bore and Freedom is a bore, patriotism is all humbug, and so is virtue, and plodding industry is contemptible; 20 per cent. profit, not on one's capital, for one may have no capital, but on one's transactions, is the great end of existence.

That this tendency to inordinate speculation,—to rash and reckless ventures, which characterises business in America more than any other country in the world, is to a great extent the cause of our present troubles, no one can doubt. That the habit will be cured by the severe discipline our business men are now suffering on account of it, we see no great reason to hope. If troubles would produce this salutary effect, we could well afford to welcome even worse ones than are now upon us.

Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair.

Everybody who cares for pictures, and not a few of the greater number who care for horses, must have heard of a wonderful little lady named ROSA BONHEUR, who was born, the child of a painter, to be herself a painter greater than he—who lived in a garret ten years ago with a pet sheep, transported as high above its native scenes as the *ram* in TENNYSON's poem, but reserved for a fairer fate—and who lives now and works in a noble studio, surrounded by a small zoological garden populous with all manner of quadrupeds, with creatures that bleat and with creatures that bay, with prancing steeds and placid herds—and whose small white hand has worked such miracles of art in the pure love of Nature as make the masters of the brush her pupils, and masculine connoisseurs her "very humble servants." When ROSA BONHEUR first showed the Parisian world that VERNET's monopoly of leaping and rearing and plunging chargers was at an end, and that PAUL POTTER's "Dying Bull" might be expected to come to life again, there was as much astonishment as admiration in the land. Not that a woman should love dumb creatures well enough to wish to paint them! For since Adam named the beasts of the field, the daughters of Eve have delighted in all living things save those that crawl and creep. The splendor of the horse above all, and the loyal tenderness of the dog have ever endeared these noble brutes to woman.

But that a woman should be able to paint the horse and the dog as well as she could love them—and should rival with delicate fingers the boldest-sweeping pencil of the most adventurous artists of the "stronger" sex, this did provoke wonder even from little-wondering Paris. Nor was the effect of this startling novelty less vivid in Great Britain. To be sure the English ought to have been prepared for a female Landseer from France, for Madame ISIDORE had been breaking the horses of her Majesty's Guard for many and many a month when the "Horse Fair" of Mlle. ROSA was opened, an intellectual Tatteresalls, to the hippodramic islanders. But ROSA BONHEUR and her picture were an event, notwithstanding, in London.

Nor will anybody in New-York be amazed at this, who takes the trouble to walk into the shop of Messrs. STEVENS & WILLIAMS any time within the next month. There in that well-known "back-room" where we have all passed so many pleasant hours, the glorious canvas glows and breathes. For these *phrases de rigueur* might well have been invented for a picture so full of varied motion and (*sauf* the falsifying gas-light) so intensely true to every line and shade of nature.

The picture fills one side of the room, and a mirror has been arranged over against it at such an angle as to throw out the admirable perspective of the composition with singular force. Look into that mirror, and what do you see? Creatures endowed with such a life as never the magic of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA could confer. Up the road they come, the ponderously trampling, fiery, excited, but well-managed horses, a crowd but not a confusion, and away about a happy curve in the landscape, they canter, under the shimmering light-green trees and past the groups of "knowing ones" and idlers that are gathered on the hill-side, dappled with shadows and flecked with sunshine.

If you are an artist you will suffer a spasm of despair in the presence of that wealth of power, the masterly foreshortening, the skillful avoidance at once of all common-place and of all extravagance in the composition, the ingenious relief of coloring. If you are an amateur of pictures, you will not know which most to praise, the animated reality of the figures (for the men are as finely hit as the beasts, and the joy of jockies is in all those straining limbs, and pliant graceful bodies and quick mercurial faces,) or the truthful and unexaggerated sentiment of the landscape, with its dusty haze and mellow distance of pure and placid light.

If you are of the breed of HECTOR and Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and are yet warm from the victory of *Nicholas I.* over *Charleston*, you have work for an hour, and cordial work, before you. From that superb heavy-chested roan, who thunders into the picture on your left, so perfectly trained, yet so quivering with spirit, turn to the colossal dun stallion, who fills the central space with his high rearing bulk, and puts his lithe rider to the top of his mettle, and suggests all manner of devilries to that knavish chestnut at his side! What types! Each so complete, and each so different, yet all alike real, breathing, *burning* with the glory of the blast "whose neck is clothed with thunder." The[illegible] see what a revelation of the battle and the chase there is in the movement of those two dapple[illegible]s pounding on to the turn

by the road. Fancy a thousand such, each bearing his steel clad weight of "military machine," and led on by the white plume and beryl-hilted bloodless sabre of Mdlle. the "magnificent." When Mlle. ROSA was in England, some one of those people, with more leisure than wit, who afflict all civilized circles, and make themselves the penalty of celebrity, asked her what she thought of LANDSEER'S sheep and ANSDELL'S dogs. "Ah!" she answered with tact at once and truth, "LANDSEER'S sheep *breathe*, but ANSDELL'S dogs *bark*."

Of herself it is most eminently true that her horses not only breathe, but leap and gallop and plunge. The passionate sincerity of a student as earnest as CHARLOTTE BRONTE appears in every inch of this extraordinary canvas. Nothing is slighted, and the inequalities of execution which reveal themselves to the practiced eye in this as in almost every picture that was ever painted before or since RAPHAEL left the Sistine Madonna to be a sign to all generations, are singularly few and singularly slight.

Of course, you know, the picture, being only a picture of horses going to a fair, does not belong to the region of "High Art." But we should be very glad to see PHIDIAS, or whoever he was that carved those superb rearing horses on the Quirinal at Rome, standing before the two *maquignons* who tug at the bridle of the great upleaping white horse in the middle ground of Mademoiselle ROSA'S picture! *His* views on "High Art," then and there expressed, would possibly be worth listening to, and we fancy the gifted woman herself, whose plea for her "Rights" nobody can dispute, would be far from sorry to hear them!

Mormon Movements.

There is a very general apparent breaking up among the Mormons in this Eastern section of country. We have already noticed the discontinuance of the *Mormon* newspaper published in this City, and the suspension of religious worship at their usual place in Broome-street. We hear also that, last Sunday, at their head-quarters, at Tom's River, N. J., where there has been a small colony for some time, it was announced that hereafter there would be no more public services there. We understand that in Philadelphia measures are in progress for closing up the Mormon Church there; public worship is to be discontinued, and all the business affairs of the sect are to be wonnd up forthwith. This has the appearance of decay and dissolution; but we are inclined to think that it indicates a change of policy, and that the Mormons in all parts of the country, are to be summoned to Utah. Instead of supporting missionary agencies in the Eastern States, it is thought best to concentrate their forces at head-quarters. We understand that the New-York Society will take up their line of march for Utah in the early Spring.

The Case of Donnelly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your article in last Tuesday's paper on the Nevisink trial, it is alleged that the sleeve-buttons of MOSES, the deceased, were found in my son's room all bloody. This is not true. According to the evidence produced on the trial, they were found in MOSES' room, and not DONNALLY'S. By correcting the above you will oblige. Yonrs respectfully,

P. DONNELLY.

We regret that there should have been a misapprehension of the particnlar point in the evidence alluded to by our correspondenl. Mr. DONNELLY is correct in stating that the sleeve-buttone of the deceased MOSES were found in his own room and not in the prisoner's.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an excellenl attendance last night to witness the performance of VERDI'S ever fresh "Ernani." The cast included the names of LA GRANGE, VESTVALI, MACCAFERRI, and GASSIER. Of these artists it is only necessary to say that LA GRANGE was, as usual, excellent; VESTVALI painstaking and elaborate, but not entirely successful; GASSIER a little deeper than his voice permitted, but excellent; and MACCAFERRI very acceptable. This gentleman shines to greater advantage in this opera than in any of his previous efforts. He gave a forcible and creditable interpretation of the *rôle*. The chorus and orchestra were not quite up to the usual standard, but there was no deficiency which interfered seriously with the general performance of the work. On Friday "I Puritani" will be given.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MATHEWS appeared here last night in a new farce called, "Aggravating Sam," and created, of course, another success. The title of the play gives the key to the character of the hero—a sort of human mosquito, who buzzes about every one's ears, and is exceeasively annoying to the unhappy victims who come in his way. He takes a satanic delight in aggravating people, and does i with such skill that in this instance he secures a wife to the aggravation of every ooe—and especially of a corpulent gentleman who conceives that he has a prior claim to the lady's hand. *Aggrovating Sam* is exactly one of those nervous Ivitchy characters which Mr. MATHEWS can realize so completely. He kept the audience in a constant roar of laughter, and was of course, the prop and mainstay of the piece. There are several other characters which are ably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. SLOAN and other members of the company.

Movements of the Fillibusters in New-York and Elsewhere—Sailing of the Tennessee.

Marshal RYNDERS has replied officially to Mr. MCKEON'S letter of suspicions in relation to the movements of the fillibusters in the City of New-York. The Marshal says he is on the look-out for them; and as there are few men who are more familiar with the whole matter than he is, it is probable that any illegal movement would be arrested by him at its commencement. But, if we are correctly informed, the Marshal will have no cause for interference for some time to come. The attempts to create another expedition for Nicaragua have thus far been confined to Southern cities. It is probably true that there is a pretty strong organization of men who intend visiting Nicaragua, in the city of New-Orleans and in St. Louis. It is true, also, that the friends of the new expedition expect aid from Charleston and other Southern cities, but they expect nothing in the way of men from New-York. They say that New-York has heretofore furnished some brave and efficient officers, but they claim to speak from experience when they say that such private soldiers as can be obtained from New-York for that country are not worth their rations. The money, arms, ammunition and provisions from this City they have a very favorable opinion of, and expect a liberal continuation of such donations during the new enterprise; but that is all they want. It is even extremely doubtful whether any of the old and tried officers from New-York will be invited to join the new expedition, with the exception of General HAXHUSEN. It is claimed that the new expedition will be officered by West Point men, who have received what is called large inducements to give their aid to its success.

It is also pretty well settled that Gen. WALKER will not go back as the military chief of the expedition. He will probably go out and proclaim himself President of Nicaragua. After doing so, it is expected that he will occupy himself in civil matters, leaving the military defence of his pretensions entirely to others.

That other expedition that is said to be fitting ou in Texas, for a descent upon a portion of Mexico, is now generally believed to be but a part of the new expedition to Nicaragua, which, it is claimed, will be the most imposing, best equipped and provisioned of all the Fillibustering Expeditions that heretofore have left the United States. The sailing of the *Tennessee* is looked upon by many as the first movement towards their departure. She is bound for New-Orleans; and it was currently reported that she had a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions on board. It is said also that she will stop at the mouth of the Mississippi River and take in the men and additional munitions from that point. That such is the intention is denied by those who are familiar with the progress of the movement—who claim that the Expedition is not yet ready to leave our shores. They would naturally, however, be loth to confirm the above suppositions at so early a date, even if they were true.

Marine Losses During September.

The following large list of losses covers those which are partial, as well as the total, and includes the losses nn cargoes:

Steamer City of Toronto	$150,000
Schooner Sarah Ann	8,000
Schooner Geo. C. Gibbs	500
Schooner Lightning	2,500
Bark Olympia, (Fr)	5,000
Ship Thomas Belle	30,000
Brig Zidon	5,000
Brig Moses Langthorne	500
Brig Arabella	2,000
Schooner Wm. Gregory	4,000
Schooner Corinthian	1,200
Steamship Illinois, ashore on Cuba	25,000
Schooner Frances (whaler)	4,000
Bark Cora	2,000
Steamer Clyde, lost in the St. Lawrence	120,000
Bark Almatis	10,000
Steamer Falcon	1,000
Bark Susan (whaler)	29,000
Bark Rosalie	8,000
Ship Lexington	70,000
Schooner L. H. Scott	14,000
Schooner Ontsrio	3,000
Schooner Minnehaha	6,000
Schooner Barkalow	1,000
Schooner Ohio	2,000
Bark Oak Hill	4,000
Ship Petar Macy	400
Steamer Commodore	1,000
Ship John Stuart	15,600
Bark Reville	6,000
Ship Silas Holmes	500
Bark John Bird	1,300
Ship Western Star	4,000
Ship Roebuck	4,000
Schooner Emily Ward	35,000
Schooner Ah-del-Kadir	10,000
Bark J. W. Blodget	8,000
Bark Richard	5,000
Steamship Empire City put into Norfolk	2,500
Schooner Eureka	2,000
Steamer Norfolk	10,000
Bark Laconia	2,000
Schooner New Republic	2,000
Steamer Columbia	3,000
Schoooer William A. Ellis	1,500
Sleamer Southerner	50,000
Schooner Ida	7,000
Brigantine Vermont	2,000
Schooner Mary Eliza	2,000
Schooner Packet (Venezuela)	12,000
Bark Leo	3,000
Schooner Wake	14,000
Ship Liberty	5,000
Brig Morancy	1,000
Steamer George's Creek	2,000
Bark Maria Morton	1,000
Schooner S. J. Waring	2,000
Schooner M. d'Emhil, from Bath for Monte Video, missing	30,000
Bark Maria Protalongo	70,000
Schooner L. B. Cowperthwaite	500
Schooner Chas. McLees	100
Schooner R. C. Stanard	100
Schooner Amanda Powers	300
Ship St. Louis	15,000
Schooner Pearl	4,000
Schooner Albion	4,000
Schooner Eleanor	7,000
Schooner Lucy Janc	8,000
Bark Oceanus	8,000
Schooner James Nelson	2,500
Schooner E. S. Willetts	10,000
Bark Fame	2,500
Ship Floating Zcphyr	50,000
Brig Borneo	800
Schooner Julia Ann Staples	1,000
Schoonor Rattlesnake	10,000
Ship Rebecca	2,500
Schooner Elizabeth	200
Schooner McIvina	2,000
Ship Bonita	3,000
Brig Mary McCrea	2,500
Schooner Schoolboy	6,000
Ship Bsnshce	2,000
Brig Starlight	1,000
Bark Goodspeed	500
Schooner John E. Calvin	2,500
Brig James Wakefield	10,000
Brig Sarah Thorndike	6,000
Schooner Robert Palmer	9,000
Brig M. P. Rich	1,000
Steamer Ceniral America	2,000,000
Total	$2,994,900

The exact amount of treasure lost hy the *Central America* is not known, but is estimated, including gold in private hands, at $1,700,000, and the steamer and cargo at $300,000, making an aggregate as large as the loss of forty vessels averaging $50,000 each. Subtracting this loss, the disasters for the month of September would not be large.

Loss of Schooner Guilford.

Capt. HEWESTON, of the schooner *Guilford*, makes the following statement respecting the loss of his vessel:

The *Guilford* sailed from Savannah for Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of lumber and provisions, on the 12th inst., and at 6 P. M. of that date found the vessel had sprung a leak; started the pumps and got her almost clear; at 12 o'clock the wind and sea increasing, the water soon gained on her, and at 4 A. M. she filled and capsized on her beam ends in lat. 30° 50', and lon. 81°. The crew all succeeded in lashing themselves to the side, where they remained until the 14th when they were taken off hy Capt. TIBBET. From them every kindness and attention was received, the officers supplying us with clothes, and everything else necessary for our comfort.

Manufacturing Establishments.

The severe financial pressure compels very nearly all the great manufacturing establishments of the country either to suspend or greatly to curta l their operations. Two Companies in New-Brunswick within a few days have discharged over three hundred hands.

The Print Works in Manchester, N. H., have decided not to run their mills Fridays and Saturdays which is equivalent to curtailing their business one-third.

Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills of Philadelphia have stopped,—a few working up the material which they happen to have on hand. Over 4,000 persons are thrown out of employment.

The Pacific Company's Knitting Mill at Manchester, Conn., is running on short time. One or two paper mills in Tolland County have stopped business altogether.

The several Iron Companies at Troy continue their operations as usual, but they have given notice that their payments to workmen will be made quarterly instead of weekly, as heretofore.

Three cotton factories in Georgia have recently suspended operations.

In this City we hear of considerable reductions in manufacturing establishments. Thousands of persons will be thrown out of employment as the result of the financial difficulties,—those, too, whose own support, with that of their families, was derived entirely from the wages of their daily labor. The coming Winter seems likely to be one of extreme suffering for the laboring poor.

MILK SEVEN CENTS A QUART.—To-day, a large number of our milkmen put up the price of milk to 7 cents a quart. The reason adduced for this rise in price at the end of a season of unequaled abundance of pasture and extraordinary hay-harvesting, is the increased charge for milk freight over the Harlem Road, with a threat of a like increase on the Erie and other roads. Hitherto milk has cost 3½ cents a quart in the country; and its waste on transportation was ½ of a cent more per quart, and freight over the Harlem Road ¾ of a cent more. But now freight is raised to 1 cent a quart, which would make the cost to the wholesale milk-dealer 5 cents a quart, at his depôt. To deliver 150 quarts a day at a quart to a family, is an average round. But the wagon, horse and driver costs $2 50 a day to serve this round; that is, 1⅔ of a cent per quart more are to be added to the milkman's expenses—making it cost him 6⅔ cents when handed over to Biddy at the basement gate.

If these figures are correctly stated, the milkman gets one-third of a cent profit on every quart that he delivers at seven cents to his customer. If people supposed that they got the genuine article, they would not grumble at the price; but for the blue milky Croton that is generally announced as "Me-eel-ko," it is a pretty steep price, and for the rectified swill slops that, under the sacred name of "pure Orange County milk," poisons our children, it is an outrageous price. If people would stop as long to learn the character of the milk they feed their families with as of the boots and coats they wear, they would find at the hands of *some* dealer such milk as babies used to thrive on—milk that can grow a cream over night, or be curdled by the official "lump of alum as big as a pigeon's egg," on an emergency, and no reasonable charge for it would be dear. Meat has gone up; flour has gone up; but milk ten years ago was eight cents a quart, while yesterday six cents was the standard price. If they would only give such milk as our fathers had, it would be the cheapest article on our tables; hul faugh! the stuff they call milk! and the distillery stables it is doctored in!

A PORTION OF THE WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The hurricane deck, wheel-house, pilot-house, etc., belonging to the steamship *Central America*, were seen on the 17th inst., about fifty miles northeast of Cape Hatteras, by Capt. SLOCUM, of the schooner *E. Townsend*, from Baltimore for Charleston,

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Second day, Wednesday, Sept. 30. Westchester Stake, $150 subscription; $50 forfeit; second best to receive $100 from the Purse, Proprietor to give a silver sel worth $150; two-mile heats.

R. L. MORRIS, b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by *Glencoe*	1 1
nnt of *Mary Morris*	
C. T. HOWELL, ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, dam by *Eclipse*	2 dist.
J. B. MONNOT, br. f. *Mary Thorne*, by *Trustee* out of *Kate Cole*	3 dist.
A. MAILLARD, bl. c. *Nero*, by *Mariner* out of *Patsey Anthony*	drawn.

Time, 4:04—3:55¾.

SECOND RACE—Proprietors' Purse, $400; two-mile heats; entrance money, five per cent., to go to second best horse. Entries:

J. TALLEY, ch. h. *Shocco* by *Tallyho*, dam. *Betsey White*, 4 years old	2 3 1 1
P. C. BUSH, ch. f. *Parachute*, 4 years old, by *Yorkshire*, dam *Heraldry*, by *Herald*	1 2 2 2
W. H. GIBBONS, ch. m. *Nonnie Lewis*, 6 years old, by *Glencoe*, dam *Motto*, by *Borefoot*	4 1 3 3
F. PUTNAM, ch. h. *Charley Ball*, 6 years old, *Wagner*, dam *Magnolia*	3 4 dr'wn

Time—3:47; 3:48; 3:47¾; 3:50.

The second day's running was all that its most enthusiastic friends could have desired. The first race was a sweepstake. *Margaret Morris*, the winner, was the favorite, $100 to $50 against the field, and won the race without a struggle. The second race afforded a deal of sport. It was one of the best contested that has taken place on Long Island for years. The amount of money which changed hands upon the result seems almost fabulous. *Charley Ball* was a decided favorite against the field, and a considerable amount of betting was done in that way; but, as the race progressed, each of the horses in turn became a favorite. *Shocco* came home ahead in the two last heats, winning "one of the gamest races on record."

THE ENGINEER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. ASBAY, it is understood, will undergo an examination this week before his peers, a Board of Engineers, coostituted in part of the Steamboat Inspectors of this district, to whom he is made responsible under the law of Coogress for any dereliction of duty. The Court will be convened at his own request, and will decide as to his claims to continne to act under their authority. He expects to be able fully to vindicate the correctness of his proceedings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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of the very best quality,
AND AT PRICES TO SUIT.
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MAKES THE BUYER SHARP.
For sale by
ROBERT DAVIS,
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SIXTY-SEVEN OF THE MOST REPETABLE MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS
in the City nnd country.
NO NOTES TO PAY.
House Furnishing Goods
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION WILL
BE CONSIGNED TO AND SOLD
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UNDERSIGNED,

Even though everything breaks and smashes—with the exception of the Crops, Gold Mines, Metals and Coal. The United States is perfectly good, and if all the really rich men would do their duty to the mercantile community, the face of financial matters would wear an aspect so pleasing as to make millions of people happy.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE
LATE GREAT EMPORIUM
THE
BANK CASE

Progresses admirably. The Lawyers on our side are around—up and doing.

ROBT. DAVIS, Agent,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, adjoining Grace Church.

That elegant front is now known to every man, women and child that rides up and down Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FRESH PEACHES FOR WINTER USE,—DON'T LET the present abundant peach season pass without putting up a supply of the delicious fruit in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." They are easiest to use, and certain in the result.

E. P. TORREY, Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of
SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices,
In consequence of removing to their new store.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c. &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

A CARD.
The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

AT COST, FOR CASH.
We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

PARIS DRESS HAT.—GENIN HAVING JUST RECEIVED a limited invoice of the leading style of Dress Hats for young men, now creating quite a *furore* in Paris, invites the fashionable young men of New-York to examine these elegant fabrics, which surpass anything in this department of hatting offered this season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

SELLING OFF! NEW GOODS!!
At astonishingly low prices.
Velvet Carpets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s.;
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furnitnre, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and hank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation hank lock, and Cryglier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday. Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. This genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

MARRIED.

KIAST—RIDAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. EDGAR KIAST to Miss MARY JANE RIDAS, only daughter of Francis Rider, Esq., all of this City.

BRADHURST—NOYES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Howard Smith, Mr. HENRY M. BRADHURST to ELIZABETH T. NOYES, all of this City.

STEVENS—DICKINSON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Samuel Clements, RICHARD F. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N J., to EMILY GOUVERNEUR, eldest daughter of Philemon Dickinson, Esq.

DIED.

CRAMBERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 25, WM. W. CHAMBERS, in the 41st year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BUTTRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, of congestion of the brain, JANNIE, daughter of Silas H. and Harriet Buttrick, aged 4 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 83 West 43d-st., on Thursday, Oct., 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEACH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, WILLIAM M., infant son of William W. and Sarah Beach, aged 28 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock, from his residence, No. 121 1st-st.

LOUTREL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, ELIZA ANN, wife of William M. Loutrel, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 West 20th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, KATE BOYD, daughter of Amos and Rachel Woodruff, aged 6 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 147 Thompson-st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEBAUN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, WILLIAM DEBAUN, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 18th-st., near the 8th av.

STRUTHERS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, JAMES STRUTHERS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Bank-st., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, LOUISA J. WILLIAMS, wife of James M. McLean.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FITZSIMONS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, P. F. FITZSIMONS, aged 36 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his widow, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock, from his residence, No 87 Myrtle av.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, ALEXANDER W. LEWIS, son of Wm. H. and Marie C. Lewis, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, E. Lewis, Sen., No. 66 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, without further notice.

VAN MATER.—At Castleton, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, ANN VANDERVOORT, widow of the late Gilbert Van Mater, of Newtown, L. I., aged 88 years and 3 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11½ A. M., on Thursday. The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEED'S SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is the most reliable Sewing Machine ever offered in this market, both in the quality of its work, its durability and simplicity. The operation of it is easier learned than that of any other machine, while it works with ease on the finest silk or the heaviest cloth or leather, on either of which it works in a very superior manner; making a straight evenly laid seam, much finer than ordinary hand work, while both sides of the cloth are stitched alike, rivaling in beauty the most elegant hand work. This Machine rarely gets out of working order, or requires repairs, and is so simple that an operator can perform all ordinary repairs on it until it is worn out. With these advantages over other machines, we feel confident WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES will best meet the wants of families, all kinds of manufacturing clothiers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, or any others requiring a seam in their work. Harness and Saddle manufacturers will find this a machine that will do their work in a rapid and substantial manner, and much nicer than the ordinary way. Families who require much sewing will find this machine peculiarly adapted to their wants, besides saving labor enough in a few months to pay for the machine, as a good operator can earn more than $1,000 per year on one of them. Tailors will find a great saving by using this Sewing Machine, besides being always sure of a superior quality of work that does not rip easily, and that looks much nicer than any hand work. Boot and shoe manufacturers can save thousands of dollars by using this machine in place of the ordinary manner of doing their work, while for many purposes, the work done on leather by this machine, is better than if done in any other way. We invite all who wish to see a good Sewing Machine to call and examine for themselves.

WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors,
Show and Salesrooms,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

FISH AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR MONEY!!!
Extra large Codfish, New Mackerel, Shad, Whitefish Bluefish and Herring
in barrels, halves, quarters and kits.
New Dutchess County Pork.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!
If you have it, go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and make an "investment." Look at their announcement in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!
One hundred dollar Chandeliers reduced to $75; $75 Chandeliers reduced to $55; $50 Chandeliers reduced to $35; Bedroom folding Brackets, 75 cts; one light hall Bracket, 50 cents. Look at our bulletin in the Dry Goods' column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, reduced to $19 50; silver-plated coffee and tea urns, reduced to $11; silver-plated cake baskets to $5 50; silver-plated table spoons to $3 50, and silver-plated table forks to $3 75 the dozen. See our advertisement in the dry goods columu of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE MILKMEN ENGAGED in the sale of country Milk, held at No. 435 4th-av., on Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1857, for the purpose of considering the proper course for them to porsue relating to the gross injustice about to be forced upon us in the raising the freight on Milk 33 per cent., believing as we do, that the rate of freight already paid by us pays the company as well as any class of freight carried by said company.

A Committee of five (5) were appointed to confer with the President of the Railroad Company, empowered to use all possible means to induce them to have the freight continued at the old rates.

A meeting was called, Sept. 29, at same place, and the committee reported that the President had emphatically declared that the freight would be raised on the 1st of October, yet admitting at the same time that, even at the old rate, the freight on Milk remunerated them a "little better than the first class merchandise." Therefore the following preamble and resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Railroad Companies have increased the rates of freight on Milk 33 per cent., the same to take effect on October 1st, and as our farmers also receive one cent more per quart, to take effect at the same time. We the milkmen of New-York are desirous of giving to our patrons a pure, unadulterated and wholesome article, which cannot be done at the present rates. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the retail price of Milk be, on and after October 1st, 7 cents per quart. Also

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the daily papers.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK on the first proximo, on the following securities, is payable at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad 7 per cent. Land Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 7 per cent. Land Bonds.
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company's Bonds.

DON'T FAIL!! DON'T FAIL!!
To secure a copy of the first number of the [illegible] EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. It contains many of the attractions of two splendid magazines, and in the richness of its contents and the quality and profuseness of its pictorial illustrations, is pronounced by all who read it to be the finest serial publication ever issued from the American Press. In those times the amusing "Tale of Lager Beer," is alone worth a years' subscription as a cure for the "blues."

From the Boston Post.

It is a very brilliant number, full of capital illustrations.

For sale by all dealers.

READY THIS DAY:
APPLETONS'
RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
FOR OCTOBER.
CONTENTS.

I. Sketches of a Tour in the West—A Description of Pittsburg, with Illustration.
II. Railways and their Progress.
III. Incidents of Travel by River and Rail—The Irish Gentleman—Value of Crinolines—A Railway Incident—Important to Railway Travelers—Another Case in Point—A Nervous Traveler and a Gruff Baggage Master—A Very Fast Story—Sharp on Both Sides—A Remarkable Course of Service—Courtship and Marriage by Express—A Tall Jump.
IV. Skeleton Tours to Various Parts of the United States.
V. Index to 2,000 Towns on the Line of Railways.
VI. Index to Telegraph Stations.
VII. Index to Diverging Routes.
VIII. Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Toledo and Principal Points West, Illustrated with Maps, an invaluable aid to the Traveler
IX. Seventy Separate Maps of the Principal Railways, exhibiting at one glance the stations on the road, and distance from place to place.

This volume is an indispensable requisite for the traveler, saving him many dollars as well as time, besides being full of interesting reading matter, new in every number. The merchant or householder who once makes use of it will never be without it. It is the *vade mecum* of reference for all that appertains to Railways and Steamboats.

Price, 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

"A very extraordinary Book—the most extraordinary since *Pelham*."
GUY LIAINGSTONE;
OR, "THOROUGH."
A Novel. 12mo, Muslin 75 cents.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, Sept. 22.

This is a most extraordinary book—the most extraordinary, and the freshest within our recollection, since the first appearance of "Pelham." * * * Now, who is the author of "Guy Livingstone" we know not; but if living man, except BULWER, could have written "Pelham," that man is the author of this fresh and admirable novel. It is one of the most *natural* books we have ever read; and there is a power and freshness in it, which will render it universally popular.

From the New-York Albion.

Who wrote "Guy Livingstone?" We don't know; but if William Makspeace Thackeray, Henry William Herbert, young Robert Bulwer Lytton and Harrison Ainsworth had been associated to throw off a novel impromptu, perhaps they might have extemporized some such work as this.

This novel possesses all the dramatic force of the "Wuthering Heights," by Miss BRONTE, and all the spirit of READE'S "Christie Johnstone." It is an extraordinary book in every respect. The interest is thrillingly kept up from first pege to last. Few pencils have such power. We do not fear to pronounce it the most readable novel of the season."

From the London Literary Gazette.

Spirited and well written.

DRY GOODS.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
A large assortment of
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
MALTESE, GUIPURE AND HONITON
SETS AND COLLARS,
At full 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' LINEN C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
SETS AND COLLARS.
200 dozen more of those Grass Linen Hdkfs.....$1 50 doz.
300 dozen Linen Cambric hdkfs., fancy boxes..$1 50 doz.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION.
300 French work Embroidered sets, from.....$1 50 to $6
200 French work Embroidered Collars, from.....75c. to $3
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened several bales
of Ladies' Cloths,
In all colors; also, Plain and Ribbed Beavers,
Fine Brown and Black Cloths for Ladies' Basques at 14s.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT 10S. PER YARD,
Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes,
In all colors.
Auction Goods, and sold at less
than cost to import,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SIDE-BANDED SILK ROBES, AT $20.
Very elegant Robes, and very cheap.
Also, beautiful Flounced Silk Robes,
only $15.
Extra rich Flounced Robes, $20,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

OWING TO THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE TIMES,
We will offer, on Monday, Sept. 28,
Four bales 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Also, Ballardvale Flannels from 2s. 6d. upwards,
with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods
at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAY PLUSH WRAPPERS, ONLY $5,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, a job lot of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Not the Newest Style,
which will be offered at 50 per cent. less than cost.

CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS,
Some extra new styles,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION! GREAT REDUCTION!
6-4 Valencia Plaids for 6s. per yard,
Rich colors and beautiful styles,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.
From the New-York Herald of Sept. 25.

The New-York *Herald*, in noticing the rich and varied styles of Cloaks and Mantillas in this establishment, discourses as follows:

In the MANTILLA department we have the richest velvets, the costliest laces, and the most extensive trimmings.

The SULTANA, exhibited by MACKENZIE, is made of the richest Genoa velvet, trimmed in a novel manner with Chantilly lace. The sleeves are of the fashionable shape, long and full, and from the point depends a heavy tassel, while on the front side are in four horizontal medallion bands or straps of Chantilly lace, graduated from the wrist to the shoulder. This has a light and elegant appearance, and is certainly a most pleasing innovation.

The SPANISH CIRCULAR is likewise composed of velvet. It has a pretty pointed hood, each point ending in a tassel. One side is looped up Spanish style, and we have no doubt will be worn by many of our ladies with true Spanish grace.

The TURKISH MANTLE, or Manteau Mussulman, one of those beautiful creations of taste which are so pleasant to look upon, for a thing of beauty is a joy forever." It is made of velvet and has the indispensable hood, ending in one point—the only graceful shape for a hood that we know of.

The ORIENTAL is a piquant, glittering style that attracted much attention and admiration. It is of velvet, and is sprinkled over with buttons that gleam and sparkle with the slightest motion.

The "FERRUZOLINI," which is as beautiful and will be as popular as its namesake, is made of different materials, velvet, cloth, &c. In fact, we have seldom seen a more successful opening.

From the New-York Dispatch, Sept. 27.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE opened a superb stock of Fall and Winter garments on Thursday, and really seems to have surpassed himself in their style of beauty and magnificence.

The "FATIMA" is a large velvet shawl, the upper part superbly embroidered with silk and jet, in a small shawl point, which reaches the waist. This is surrounded by a very rich fringe, over a quarter of a yard in depth, below which the same splendid design, magnified into larger proportions, is embroidered on the lower part of the shawl in the same materials, and terminates in a second row of magnificent fringe.

The "ZAIDE" is a very large velvet cloak, with wide flowing sleeves, and a small double cape, pointed at the centre, and edged with bugle tasseled buttons, three rows of which form a border round the bottom of the cloak.

The "SPANISH CIRCULAR" is exceedingly graceful, and of magnificent proportions. It ought to have been called the *Verbati*, somehow reminding one of her superb dash and *nonchalance*. It has no sleeves, but is looped up where it falls over the arm with rich tassels; these are also suspended from the four points of the hood, and comprise the whole of the decorations; and, indeed, nothing more is required.

The "FREZZOLINI," beautiful and modest, steals into our hearts like the fair cantatrice after whom it is named. It is composed of the finest French gray beaver cloth, with very wide loose sleeves laid in a plait, and ornamented with cord and tassels, and a broad fold of the cloth these poplin forms a border, giving the effect of costly plush, with the addition of being much more durable. Drop buttons also surround the hood, which is novel and striking in form. The cost of these garments is exceedingly moderate, considering their beauty and the expensive character of the materials of which they are composed.

The "ZOBEIDE" is a pretty mantle for October. The upper part is a small shawl-shaped talma, with a border of rich guipure worked into jet, placed on the velvet. Below this descends one or two deep black lace flounces, the lower one sweeping the entire skirt.

MACKENZIE'S Cloak, Mantilla and Fur Emporium, Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building, New-York.

TO ALL WHO HAVE READY CASH!
In order to meet the present financial crisis, we have marked down our entire stock of French China, English Iron-stone China, cut and pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware to the
COST PRICE,
thereby offering cash buyers the opportunity of supplying themselves with such goods at prices barely covering the importation and manufacturing value.
PURCHASERS FOR MONEY
are invited to inspect the figures below:

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 80
White French China Soup Plates, the dozen	1 80
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 02
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, extra thick, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, extra thick, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Breakfast Plates, extra thick, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone Tea Plates, extra thick, the dozen	83
White Iron-stone Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	6 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, first quality	2 50
White Toilet Sets, second quality	1 99
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	95
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 37
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	2 50
Three-light Chandeliers, for gas	9 00
Four-light Chandeliers, for gas	8 50
Hall Lights, for gas	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets for gas, two joints	75
Hall Brackets for gas, one light	50
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 37
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50

Fifty complete sets painted and gilded French China Dinner Services, ranging in price from $65 to $250. Also, a large assortment of Paris made Clocks and Bronzes.
W. F. ALLEY & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
J. HYATT,
No. 216 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.,
having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. There will be great bargains offered to purchasers of English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common carpeting, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, mats and piano covers. English druggete, matting, &c. Any piece of carpeting, think of this if you want it cheap. Call early.
No. 216 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—S. S. MILLS & CO. have now in store a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 69 and 62 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Sleeves and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 261 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 56 BLEECKER-street, has opened a new and beautiful assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, which she personally selected in Paris.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS FAILURE.
Another large stock, bought of the assignees for cash, and to be sold by
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
100 Pieces French Merino, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s., a great bargain.
30 pieces Oil-Boiled Black Silks, $1 05, worth 10s.
20,000 Dollars' worth of Fancy Silks, all prices, 40 cents on the dollar.
700 pieces handsome De Laines, 6¼c.
1,200 pieces Paramattas, wide width, 1s.
700 pieces All-Wool De Laines, small patterns, 1s
12,000 yards Mohair De Beige, 6¼c.
7,000 yards Galla Plaids, 12c., worth 25c.
1,200 yards Double-Width Plaids, 18¾c.
And a great variety of all kinds of Dry Goods, found in a first-class dry goods establishment.
Ladies, this is the best opportunity ever offered to buy One Dollar's worth for Fifty cents,
ALEXANDER JUST,
Silk and Shawl Store,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PARIS STYLE OF
CLOAKS AND MANTELETS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will open on Wednesday next, Sept. 30,
PARIS MADE
CLOAKS AND MANTELETS,
Together with those of his own manufacture.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS.
The largest and best assortment he has ever exhibited.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an Immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c. &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

THE NEW MODES IN MANTILLAS
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
Comprehend not only all the leading Paris fashions for the season, but a great variety of exclusive styles, brought out by the modistes of this department of the Bazaar, and which are attracting universal admiration.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

5,000 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS from auction, $1 25, worth $2 50; French Embroidered and Rich Lace Collars and Sets; also Real Point Alencon and Applique Collars, 30 per cent. below cost of importation; 3,000 yards Valenciennes Edgings, 1s. per yard and upwards, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

MILLINERY,

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 5th inst., she intends to resume in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show-rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av., New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.—LOST OR STOLEN—A certificate for sixteen shares of the capital stock of the Third-avenue Railroad Co., issued to Philip Reynolds, No. 663, bearing date March 10, 1854, and signed by PHILIP REYNOLDS, President, and OSCAR BENJAMIN, Secretary. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as no transfer will be permitted on the books of the company.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT OR WEDNESDAY morning, a POCKET WALLET containing a small sum of money, some memorandums, and a note drawn by the subscriber in favor of and indorsed by S. Newhouse, dated Aug. 31, 1857, at six months, for $1,500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to No. 118 Pearl-st., or No. 43 West 17th-st.
WM. SLOODGOOD.

LOST—THREE COUPONS, NOS. 854, 994, AND 995, of Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, for $35 each, due 1st August last. Payment has been stopped, and a reward will be paid for their return at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH, professional education and position, a native of and residing in this City 43, never married, good presence and address, kind and affectionate disposition, of prudent, temperate, and domestic habits with an unblemished character, and an individual support, having in short, every requisite to render home alike desirable and happy, wishes to form the acquaintance—with a view to wedlock, and if agreeable, affectionate, and intelligent young lady (between twenty and thirty years of age, and of congenial tastes and feelings,) in possession of affluence, as well as a high social standing. I am honest and sincere in this invitation, given in good faith, and trust no lady will respond that is not so likewise. Correspondence will be respectfully treated, and kept strictly private. Address, with full particulars and in perfect confidence, H. B., New-York City Post-Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life. She will also give likeness of future wife or husband. Address EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-Office, with return postage.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 175 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts in standards, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by this trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

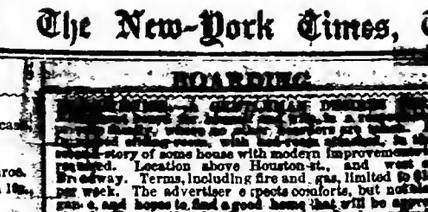
WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. G. ROSS, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BILL-HEADS, BILLS OF LADING, NOtices, receipts, checks, circulars, price lists, invites ball tickets, posting and handbills, country merchants' store bills, cards, and all other kinds of job printing done in handsome style at reasonable prices, at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS AND TOUPEES are the only ones for comfort, durability, lightness, perfect fit and natural appearance. System of measurement sent to any part of the country. No. 102 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, upstairs.

BOARDING.



BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City. Persons with small children will not be received.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 29 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within one minute's walk of Fulton Ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors with bedrooms attached. Also, rooms on third floor to let, with board, at No. 61 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with rooms and board on moderate terms, at No. 101 West 16th-st. Baths, gas, &c.; second or third story.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, No. 27 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

NO. 163 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET—A second-story back room. Also, a third room on first floor to let, with full or partial board. Apply as above.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to make an arrangement to board with a private family, where she can have a few pupils in vocal or piano-forte music. Satisfactory references given. Address L. C., at this office, any time this week.

BOARDIN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st, a few moments' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, desiring a retired and healthful location, can find rooms, with or without private parlor and table, in a first class house occupied by the family of a clergyman, by applying at No. 36 East 35th st., Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH LIBERAL BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife or three single gentlemen, an entire second floor, elegantly papered and newly painted, including bath room. For terms, apply at No. 22 4th place, Brooklyn, or address Box No. 3,144 Post Office. No other boarders taken.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board. No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (junction of Astor-place.)—Two large rooms, connecting, on second floor. Also, one large front room on third floor, with bedrooms connecting. Would also accommodate a few day boarders.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 276 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; private table if desired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LAWYERS.—A LAWYER OF SEVERAL years' experience in an adjoining city, desires to form a business connection with an established lawyer in New-York. Best of references given. Address A. O., New-York *Times*.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING, with immediate possession, modern, well built; good neighborhood, &c., &c. Location 3d to 40th-st., 3rd to 7th av. Size of house, 21 to 24 feet. Price $7,500 to $10,000. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, No. 115 4th-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN A pleasant and healthy locality, in the vicinity of this City, for the Winter; should it prove agreeable, for a longer period. Address Box No. 5 General Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THIS City, or stocks and bonds in exchange for a farm 12 miles from New-York, on Long Island, worth $13,000.
A. H. GOUGH, No. 120 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 737 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position to which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Gymnastics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dancers of the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 58 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3¼ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minaret de la Cour. Gentleman's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes will open on Thursdays, Oct. 1, 1857. Days of tuition—Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 o'clock—for Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Evening classes for ladies exclusively, from 7½ to 9 P. M., for gentlemen from 7 o'clock, to 11½ P. M. From the 15th P. M., is designed for the mutual improvement of both classes. All the fashionable dances taught.
N. B.—School and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. Any number above

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th ave., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS,
Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $4,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,900. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 528 Houston-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20:9 by about 70. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. 82 East 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 62 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 435 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 38 3d-st., corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 86 West 25th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post Office.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for ten years on 33d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 102 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, by a private family, who would extend to the occupants the comforts of home; house first-class, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE LARGE front room, second story, handsomely furnished, with gas-pantries and fire, to one or two gentlemen, without board. For further particulars, inquire at No. 141 Greene-st., near Houston. References given and required.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; are 40 acres, one of 50, 60, 75, 84, 100, 115, 132 and 220 acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one, with fruit of all kinds, fine gardens, good buildings, handsomely shaded with trees, and a large lawn before the house, and well worthy the attention of any one who desires a beautiful country place, it being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt in Madison. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, ONE OF THE very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile from the railroad depôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly situated on the Jericho plank road; contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the island; 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young Locust. On said farm are a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARMS in Ohio, for sale or exchange for City property. One of 340 acres; do. 215 acres; do. 440 acres—with superior improvements. Also, four improved farms in Pennsylvania; 250 acres each; no encumbrances; rich lands.
CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, containing about six acres, with commodious house and out-buildings. Situation preferred on the banks of either the North or East river, and within 20 miles of the City. Address Box No. 387 Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROBERT T. HAWS, ESQ., RECOMMENDED FOR THE MAYORALTY.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, on the evening of Sept. 29, JACOB LEON was called to the Chair and GEORGE ADAMS appointed Secretary, irrespective of party, it was unanimously
Resolved, To recommend ROBERT T. HAWS, Esq., to the American and Republican Conventions as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty; feeling convinced that he is the only man who has been named for that position that can unite the opposing parties with certain success against the reckless politicians whose actions have brought disgrace and almost certain ruin on the City. By order. JACOB LEON, Chairman.
GEORGE ADAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for Trustees of the Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Park-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1857, at 4 o'clock, P. M. E. C. KING, Secretary.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE G. W. O. OF O. F.'S.—The Annual Election for twenty-five Directors of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at Spring-st. Hall, (No. 183 Sp

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising sofas, lounges, tables, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and haircloth; pier, mantel and oval mirrors, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THISDAY, Oct. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
10 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co...$50 each.
10 shares Second-avenue Railroad (hypoth).....$100 each.
20 shares Mississippi and Missouri.....$100 each.
20 shares Brooklyn Gas Light (hypoth).....$25 each.
20 shares Ohio Life and Trust Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Williamsburg City Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Bank of North America.....$100 each.
20 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank, (hypothecated).....$100 each
20 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each
200 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co...$100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
70 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co...$50 each.
40 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Columbian (Marine) Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares American Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
100 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
10 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37½ each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
100 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I...$25 each.
25 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co...$100 each.
50 shares American Express Co.....$100 each.
100 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co...$10 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—30 per cent to day, and the balance on delivery. The usual interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified. Special sale TO-MORROW, Oct. 2, and SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Auditor of Illinois.

$25,000 Louisiana 6s, 1893 and 1894.

For account of whom it may concern:

20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
19 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co. (hypothecated).....$50 each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated)$25 each.
50 shares New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated).....$25 each.
30 shares Mechanics' Bank.....$25 each.

Next Regular Sale SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Also, special sales when required.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE OF the splendid furniture in residence, No. 136 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., comprising some of the richest and best-made furniture which has ever come under the auctioneer's hands for sale. Solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin brocade; 1 full 7-octave piano-forte, cost $600; tapestry and velvet carpets, &c. Sale on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve or regard to the weather. The house is open for inspection on THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 2 two solid carved rosewood suites, in satin brocade; very rich one do. do. in silk velvet; solid rosewood secretary bookcase, plate-glass front; rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror-doors and back; reception chairs, spring voltaire chairs, carved marble-top centre, dining and sofa tables; about 20 yards parlor carpeting, new; 2 very large gilt frame pier-glasses, with marble slabs; several very valuable oil-paintings, ornaments, candelabra, &c. The dining-room consists of solid rosewood and mahogany extension tables, 2 sets of curtains, half and spring mattresses; rosewood sideboard and sofa; rocking and spring-seat chairs; rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, mahogany washstands and bureaus, ingrain 3-ply and oil-carpets, mirrors, clocks, rosewood music-stands, &c.; also, Dining-room—1 solid walnut extension table; 2 do. tea-tables; sofa-bed, oak and cane-seat chairs; 2 very rich tea-sets, dinner service, breakfast sets, plated ware, table cutlery, cut-glass ware, rich painted window shades, 2 sets of very heavily-worked lace curtains, and a large variety of furniture too numerous to mention in advertisement. Catalogues can be had on Thursday at Mr. Taylor's broker's office, corner of New Bowery and Chatham-st., or at the house on morning of sale. Careful men will attend to ship and pack if necessary. Sale by order of

JAMES TAYLOR, Assignee.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver castors, &c., at No. 220 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. H. WILSON, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary book cases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office 13 and 15 Park-row.

FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, RICH AND COSTLY DECORATIONS, SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 2, without reserve, all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., and London terrace. The sale will commence in the dining-room at 10½ A. M. precisely, rain or shine, with carved walnut buffet, extension table to match; silver tea and breakfast sets, decorated China dinner sets, 200 pieces; decorated and plain tea sets, rich cut-glass and Bohemian ware, jewelry, cutlery, &c. In the parlors precisely at 11 A. M. with royal tapestry carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in fashionable silk coverings; solid rosewood etageres and corner stands, centre and pier tables, French plate pier glasses, 100x28; bronze gas fixtures, 4 and 6 lights; superb China vases and mantel clocks. A fine collection of oil-paintings by E. C. Coates of Brooklyn; one of Nunns & Clark's fine toned 7-octave pianos, splendid lace window drapery, reception and easy chairs, &c., and such a multitude of other articles of use and beauty as to be impossible to describe in any ordinary advertisement, but which to be appreciated must be seen. In the chambers are finely carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers &c.; fine bedding, pure curled hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues this morning at the house.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, PARLOR SUITES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d-story, the entire furniture of a family removed to the store. It will consist in part of several suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, 7 second-hand piano-fortes, 12 French plate and oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, dining and extension tables, hair and other mattresses, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, voltaire and easy chairs, several painted oak and maple chairs, 30 Boston rockers, and also a large lot of toy steamboats, ships, &c. Also, a lot of cottage-furniture, oil-paintings, engravings. Sale peremptory.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HOUSE NO. 144 THOMPSON-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock—a valuable assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, carpets, &c.; gilt-frame mirrors, mattresses, china toilet and tea sets, bedding, &c. Also, a Hollenberg house heater, with all necessary fixtures, in good order. The above is the property of a party going West.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,300 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful sale of extra size plants, in boxes and pots, suitable for conservatories, consisting of Camelias of extra size, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Lagerstomies, Pomegranates, Boocardeas, Azaleas, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, &c., will take place at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, 50 dozen shovels, 100 reams sand paper, 25 sasks nails. Also, part of a stock of shelf goods.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in the store, viz.: Rich parlor suites, covered in brocatel, mahogany do.; Brussels and velvet carpets; oak dining-room furniture; marble-top buffet, chairs to match; rosewood marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; gilt frame pier, oval and mantel glasses; paintings; rosewood secretary bookcases; mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; do. washstands; toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, tête-à-têtes, chairs, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, a large variety of counting house desks.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 Division-place, South Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, glass, &c. Also, a superior 6¾-octave rosewood piano.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN,
Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad will be held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, in 8th-st. near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the Company. The Committee would urge upon all interested in its permanent welfare the absolute necessity of a general attendance.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWART, Jr.,
Committee of Stock and Bondholders.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take less than the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. SEDGWICK, Act'g Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700 000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at the office of Cossin, Tuska & Co., 83 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN P. NEWTON,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS BARNES, No. 25 South 2d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith,	" Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders,	" Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	" Lawrence, Stones & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	" Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co.,	" Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT. INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.

TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Coupons of the 2d mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st of October, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

HENRY WICK,
Treasurer Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and, Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 13 William-st., are for rent by order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., NO. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2

B. T. COMPTON, President.

W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our lower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lead and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and the New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and most pleasant route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 5, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and 4:30 P. M. by a Lower Cedar Point train; at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 11 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 1 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,150,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Faxson,
John Heisey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John Wilms,	John T. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cashman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv'n L. H. Ward,
W. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Fenfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tuscarocotack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,

No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES NYE.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra staterooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 40 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & C

NEW-YORK CITY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT CORNING.—Information was received this morning that the night express train of the New-York and Erie Railroad going West on Tuesday night run into a train of the Buffalo and Corning Railroad, which was standing on the main track at Corning, N. Y. The train has a perfect wreck. No lives were lost. It would appear that the blame all lies with the train which was standing on the main track which the night express was expected to pass over. The track will probably not be cleared till night. The night express going East was detained two hours and twelve minutes by the accident. The Cincinnati express was delayed two hours.

Police Intelligence.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILK GOODS STOLEN—ARREST OF A MERCHANT AND HIS CONFEDERATE.—Messrs. H. E. Dibblee & Co., wholesale silk merchants, No. 25 Murray-street, have for two years past missed from their store large quantities of valuable silks, satins, and other costly goods. The value of goods missing were estimated at $30,000. Every exertion to ascertain how and by whom the goods were taken proved, for a long time, unsuccessful. A vigilant watch was set upon the various clerks and other employes connected with the establishment, and was continued with unrelaxed energy and perseverance, but no clue could be obtained, until recently, when suspicions were directed to Geo. E. Parmlee, wholesale dealer in straw goods, doing business in the upper part of the same building. This suspicion was at once communicated to the Superintendent of Police, and Officer VAN TASSEL, one of the Superintendent's Aids, was deputed to take the case in charge, see if the suspicions were well founded, and, if possible, recover the goods. The officer soon learned that PARMLEE had witbin a short time shipped to Philadelphia a quantity of goods, to be disposed of at auction. He proceeded accordingly to Philadelphia, and ascertaining where the goods were stored, and being satisfied that they were part of the stolen goods, he forthwith stopped their sale. In this single batch there was about $10,000 worth. Upon returning to the City, on search, it was brought to light that a large amount of the missing goods had been sold here at auction.

PARMLEE was yesterday arrested at his store, where were found $700 worth more of the missing property, boxed up in readiness for shipment to Philadelphia. Seeing how plainly the case was against him, PARMLEE at once confessed. He commenced his operations about two years ago, and kept up nntil last Sunday, when he stole the $700 worth found in his store. He did his work on Sunday and on no other day. He worked his way into the store of DIBBLEE & Co. by means of a rope ladder let down from his own store through the batchways, by which light was admitted from the skylight above. After selecting such pieces as he wanted, he fastened a bundle to the bottom of his ladder, and ascending to his apartments drew it up, and thus kept ascending and descending till he had drawn up the whole quantity selected. He always made it a point to pack up all thus obtained, before DIBBLEE & Co. opened their store on Monday morning. As soon as possible he had them shipped, some to Philadelphia and some to Baltimore, to be sold at auction. Altogether he had taken $30,000 worth of goods, of which there only remained unsold the $10,000 worth found in Philadelphia, and the $700 worth discovered in his store.

Immediately following his arrest PARMLEE was taken before Justice WELSH, at the lower Police Court, and committed, in default of $5,000 bail, to await examination. PARMLEE is an unmarried man, 35 years of age, of unusually prepossessing appearance, and a frank, confidential manner, calculated to insplre credit and the fullest confidence. He went into his present legitimate business a little over three years ago. For five years previous to setting up for himself, he was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. DIBBLEE & Co., and possessed their unbounded confidence.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN IGNORANT GIRL.—Two saleswomen, JULIA TILLMAN and MARY HAMILTON, employed in the store No. 73 Chatham-street, where second-hand "ladies' wearing apparel" is sold, were arrested yesterday, charged with imposing upon the ignorance of a young girl and defrauding her out of abont $60. The girl, whose name is AMANDA WILSON, states that she had just arrived at New-York from England. Having been shipwrecked on the voyage and lost all her clothing, she purchased two dresses, and as she alleges, was compelled to pay $66 for them when their value was only $4. Recorder SUTTON held the saleswomen to bail in $1,000 each.

A DISHONEST BOY.—Yesterday a boy named GEO. BERLIN was arrested, charged with embezzling money from his employer, Mr. JAMES F. WARNER, No. [illegible] Broadway. A few days since the boy called at Mr. Warner's store and desired employment, presenting at the same time, a forged certificate of character. Mr. WARNER having employed him, sent him to the Crystal Palace to collect a bill. The boy getting the money appropriated the same to his own use, at the same time sending a note to his employer saying that he had gone to Philadelphia. He was ordered by Justice FLANDREAU to be locked up for trial.

NEARLY RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—The cars of the Harlem Railroad are said to be frequently driven into the Centre-street depôt at a speed endangering the lives of pedestrians. Yesterday forenoon HUGH CLINTON, residing at No. 17 Mulberry-street, came very near being run over by a passenger-car just as it was rounding the curve leading into the depôt. One of the wheels ran over his right foot, taking the toes clean off.

[Advertisement.]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and nelces, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with bis son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicbolas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—KNOX has his rivals, who have their friends, who fancy that they—the aforesaid rivals—can get up Hats equally good and cheap as this famous manufacturer; but the masses—the great public—know perfectly well that the only place in town to purchase a first-class fabric is at his establishmeat, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. This undeniable fact is crowding his place with customers just now, in pursuit of his dashingly-beautiful Fall style. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Sons of Toil," a new drama by Mr. J. F. POOLE, dedicated to the working classes, has made a favorite impression with the audience of PEALE'S National Theatre. Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. To-night it will be repeated, with the pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress;" Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mons. Deniers, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Julia Daly, and all the favorites of the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CAUTION.—To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S remedies which may be in the market, look narrowly to the water-mark in the book of directions. Unless the words "Holloway, New-York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

Agency of the American Fire Insurance Co., Of Philadelphia, No. 75 Liberty-st. Capital and Surplus, $500,000.

Parties insured by the undersigned in this City, may rely on the prompt payment of losses, as heretofore, in funds current in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL G. WALKER, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER applied to the handkerchief seems to envelope the whole person in an atmosphere of floral fragrance. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

Exhibits at his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs 7 feet by 5 in dimensions. They are the largest in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A full length Portrait of FERZZOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On Sunday night, in Warren-street, Brooklyn, a man named MICHAEL MANOEN and a companion attempted to commit a nameless outrage upon the person of a girl aged 14 years, named MARY ANN DUNN; they dragged her some distance and bruised her person severely in endeavoring to force a compliance with their wishes. The girl's screams attracted the attention of several citizens, who promptly came to the relief of the girl; and succeeded in arresting MANOEN, but his companion escaped.

A HARD CASE.—Two of the Third Precinct policemen, of Brooklyn, who could not write their names when the Metropolitan Police law went into operation, applied to a school teacher to instruct them in the mysteries of chirography, which he agreed to do upon payment of $7 each. The requisite instruct on was given, and the two men now write their names whenever opportunity affords. But the worst of it is they refused to pay the teacher, and that functionary, Monday morning, applied to the Deputy Superintendent of Police for redress.

ROW AMONG THE FIREMEN.—On Sunday night a number of members of the East District of Brooklyn Fire Department, visited SNYDER'S lager-bier saloon in the Sixteenth Ward, where they got drunk on lager and then commenced breaking tumblers and other articles near at hand over each other's heads. About the time everything movable inside of the establishmcnt was broken, the Sixth Precinct Police arrived and arrested several of the ringleaders.

PRECOCIOUS.—A boy named JOHN MANAHAN was arrested in Brooklyn, on Sunday, for attempting to stab MARTIN WALLACH, who had refused to supply him with liquor. WALLACH keeps a place in Columbia-street.

ARRESTS.—The Police of Brooklyn made 44 arrests during the 48 hours ending Monday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ELIZA HENNESSEY, residing at No. 81 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, while intoxicated Tuesday evening, fell down a flight of stairs. She escaped without much damage, but a young child, in her arms at the time, was so badly injured that it died shortly afterwards.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD DUNN, one of the men run over on the Long Island Railroad on the night of the 26th inst., died at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—Policeman WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was seriously injured Tuesday, while attempting to stop a runaway horse.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN BANKS.—The Banks working under the General Security Law of New-Jersey, are required to deposit with the State Treasurer stocks of the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Massachusetts, or (by special enactment) Jersey City Water Stock and Newark City Scrip, to the full amonnt of their circulation. These stocks are taken by the State Treasurer at their market value, and if, at any time, they shonld depreciate, the Banks are compelled by the law to make such depreciation good by the return of their bills. The stocks are further requlred to produce 6 per cent. per annum.

The following banks of New-Jersey are operating under this "General Banking Law." They differ from those working under special charters, inasmuch as every bill is countersigned by the State Treasurer:

Hudson County Bank, Jersey City; Mechanics' and Traders', Jersey City; Bank of Jersey City, Jersey City; Hoboken City Bank, Jersey City; Bergen County Bank, Hackensack; Passaic County Bank, Paterson; Cataract City Bank, Paterson; Frenchtown Bank, Frenchtown; The Freehold Banking Company, Freehold; American Bank, Trenton.

MILITARY VISIT TO THE STATE FAIR.—The "Washington Greys," of Hudson city, accompanied by the officers of the "National Guard," Hoboken, and the officers of Jersey City "Continentals," as guests, are to make an excursion to New-Brunswick to-day, and will visit the State Fair.

ACCEPTED.—Captain JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, who was recently elected to the vacant Brigadier-Generalship, caused by the promotion of Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, has formally accepted the position and will enter upon its duties immediately.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON SIDEWALKS.—The new ordinance relative to the removal of obstructions from the sidewalks in Jersey-City goes into operation today. It prohibits the obstructions of the walks with barrels, boxes and other rubbish, and the Street Commissioner expresses a determination to rigidly enforce its provisions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 30.

$1,500	Virginia 6s	80	20	Erie Railroad	13½
15,000	Missouri State 6s	67½	30	do	13¾
15,000	do	67	10	do	12⅞
1,000	do	67½	350	do	13
4,000	do	67¼	100	do b60	13⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	50	450	do	12⅜
1,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	80	200	do b30	13
1,000	Erie R. Cn. Be. '71	81	100	do c	11¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	77	100	Reading R. R. h10	35
1,500	do	76½	125	do	34⅜
1,000	do	76	350	do	34½
7,000	do	75	10	do	35
2,000	G. & C. 2d M. Bds.	70	170	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	9
2,000	do	69¾	26	Mich. Cen. Railroad	46
20	Bank of America	95	29	do	45
6	Metropolitan Bank	76	10	do	45¾
8	Bk. of New-York	98	25	do h10	46⅜
115	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100	22	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	100
6	do	99¾	60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16½
150	Penn. Coal Co	62	10	do	16¾
200	do b30	63	240	Mich. So. & N. I. P. Sc	33
150	do s30	62	50	Panama Railroad	72½
909	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7	60	do c	72
80	do	7¼	25	do s3	72
700	Cum. Coal Co.	7¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. b30	85
100	do b30	8	160	do	84
200	do b3	7⅝	50	do b30	84
100	do c	7¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s3	66
200	do	7	50	do b60	68
300	do c	7¼	116	do c	65¾
200	do s30	7⅛	10	Clev. & Tol. RR	31
100	do b30	7⅞	100	do	33½
60	Pac. M. S. Co b3	61	650	do	29½
6	do c	61¾	430	do b3	30
20	do	60¾	200	do b30	30½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b10	62	160	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	65
230	do	61¾	15	do	66
155	do	61⅜	50	do b3	64½
390	do b30	62½	50	do	64¾
150	do	60⅝	50	do	64⅝
300	do	60	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18
100	do	59¾	20	do	17¾
100	do b10	69¾	20	do	11
100	do b10	60	151	Bank of Commerce	85
100	do at 10d	60	100	do b3	84½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$5,000	Gal. and Chi. Union RR. 7s Int. added	79⅜
10 shares	3d-Avenue RR	76
20 do	Bank of the Republic	109
20 do	Bank of America	98
70 do	Corn Exchange Bank	85
40 do	East River Bank	15⅜
20 do	Citizens' Bank	9

Also, the following by WILKINS & LIVINGSTON:

$3,000	Chi. and Gal. RR. 1st. mort. Int. added	85
10 shares	Continental Bank	80
64 do	Peoples' Bank	83
40 do	Marine Bank	84
40 do	do do	87
40 do	Oriental Bank	83½
40 do	Bank of the Republic	100

And by A. H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	Galena & Chi. RR. 1st m. bds. & Int.	87¾
$10,000	Mil. & Hor. RR. 1st. m bds. do	26⅜@33
$10,000	Mil. & Hor. RR. farm m bds.	27¼@31½
$10,000	Mil. & Hor. RR. land m 10 ₱ c bds.	17¾
$10,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. bds.	53@52¾
$4,000	La Crosse & Mil. 7 ₱ c bds, 1862	10
$5,000	La Crosse & Mil. RR. bds of 1867.	12@12½
35 shares	Sixth Avenue RR, $100 each	80
$650	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.	74
$500	Commercial Mutual ins. Scrip of 1856.	94½
$850	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.	94½
J. B. Sargent's note for $600.		$300
145 shares	Am. Exchange Bank, $100 each	68@70
14 shares	Irving Bank, $50 each.	80
10 shares	Nassau Bank, $100 each.	92½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	80	400	Reading Railroad	32⅜
15,000	Missouri State 6s	68¼	100	do at 10d	32½
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	71	100	do 2d	32⅜
20	Metropolitan Bank	76	200	do	32¾
20	Bank of Commerce	82	100	do b3	32⅜
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	60	25	Mich. Central R. R.	44
50	Canton Comp'y	15	50	do	43
18	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98	70	N. Y. Central R. R.	69¾
40	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	7¼	10	do	69
18	do	7⅛	25	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7
200	do h10	7⅝	125	do	6¾
100	do	7⅞	100	Panama Railroad	71⅜
50	do	7⅛	125	Galena & Chic. R. R.	65
100	Penn. Coal Co. s10	61	130	Milw. & Mtss. R. R.	16
15	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	16¼	20	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	16

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The result of the conference of yesterday afternoon among the Bank Presidents of this City was correctly, though at the time not officially, given in our last paper. They resolved unanimously to increase their discounts about three millions of dollars, or 3 ₱ cent. on their present lines respectively, within the next seven days. The relief is to be granted in about equal proportions at each of the semi-weekly discount sessions of the week. The conference represented forty odd Banks, out of the fifty-four. Several Presidents not able to be present—among others Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce, (the largest capital in the City,) have intimated their concurrence in the resolution of relief. All the Banks, as far as we are advised, whose first discount session was held this morning, acted fully up to the resolution—among others the Phenix and Merchants'. The Boston Bank Presidents, this morning, also resolved upon an immediate extension of three millions. The managers of the Bleecker-street Bank for Savings this morning resolved to turn their $600,000 United States Stocks into Gold at 116 ₱ cent. And the Sub-Treasury again paid out $400,000 in excess of its receipts. These movements, in the aggregate, present a positive relaxation of the pressure in New-York and New-England of seven millions of dollars; nearly the whole of which has yet to be felt upon business. We noticed yesterday that the Bowery Savings Institution had ordered the sale of one million U. S. Stocks, and that the Sub-Treasury paid out $600,000 over its receipts. So that, including the California remittance, fully due in a day or so, the preparations for pecuniary aid to the mercantile public (of which nearly half will be a direct accession of Gold to the Banking movement,) during the week will equal *ten millions dollars*. And in view of this fact, we feel that the declaration of yesterday, that the "better time" is at hand, may be repeated with all confidence. If there be any virtue in the addition of four millions of Gold to a reserve already deemed strong for a creditor City, and with the European Exchanges at 102@105 ₱ cent., it certainly is.

There is, we think, another important point fully gained to-day. The States of New-York and New-England, with their important two commercial cities, *are to continue to pay specie*. This *is* so with New-York, and the advices from Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, &c., authorize the belief that the determination is not less conclusive in that quarter. It was the apprehension that the redeeming Banks here, the Metropolitan and American Exchange, might be compelled to discredit the whole New-England currency, that gave rise to much of the anxious concern on the Street yesterday. The shutting down of the Rhode Island banks on Monday authorized the doubt felt on the subject. It is extremely fortunate that our redeeming Banks resolved to risk the chances of the other New-England States standing up for a day or two longer. It looks this afternoon as though the danger had been passed, and our good friends in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other suspended points will have to adjust their exchanges with New-York and the East accordingly. In regard to the South, it is quite evident from the surprise and reluctance with which the Philadelphia event was received all along the Southern Atlantic coast, and at Nashville and New-Orleans, that all the Cotton States, whose great crop is just ready for market, will probably insist upon the Specie standard. The Northwest may not be able to do so, but we have no positive information that the Banks in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Missouri, will yield to the pressure; although great embarrassment and numerous suspensions have fallen upon the private banking houses in that quarter. From Kentucky we have no conclusive information. The Banks in that State are pretty strong, and the people not given to currency panics.

The relief to the money market to-day is not very decided, outside of bank, owing to the continued reluctance of private money-lenders to come freely again into the discount offices. The fresh mercantile failures this week have been few, and comparatively unimportant in the extent of liabilities, but the previous disasters of this sort here—some of them we hear turning out badly—and the long list from Philadelphia, have induced more caution in discounting paper than is consistent with the approaching wants of the borrower for the October payments. The occasional rates privately made this week, are 2@3@5 ₱ cent. a month; in many of the cases the bills being bought in by the original makers. The Discount Brokers to-day are not able to name any thing like a fair quotation. In other respects, however, the market does feel relief: Exchange could be placed early in the day for the *Persia's* mail, and most regular dealers with moderate wants could get accommodation at bank to the extent of their current payments to the bank. The exceptions are with some few of the banks who had over-discounted their active means heretofore, and several of whom, in consequence, have had to ask the Clearing-House association to re-discount part of their bills receivable. The Exchanges with Philadelphia are a little better, and but for the continued want of harmonious policy in the banks of that city in their dealings with each other, we should look for a further rise. We quote: 93@92½ ₱ cent. or 7@7½ discount; Baltimore Bank Checks, 93@94 ₱ cent.; Boston, 99@99½ ₱ cent. Rhode Island and all Western points unsettled. At Richmond, where the mountain branch notes are employed by the banks as currency, checks on New-York are 103 ₱ cent. The accounts from Philadelphia of the suspension, and from New-York of the utter derangement of the Foreign Exchanges, have greatly embarrassed business at New-Orleans, according to latest telegraphic advices.

The rise in the Stock Market yesterday was rather ahead of relief to money affairs, and was not sustained to-day. Prices opened with some degree of strength at about yesterday's figures, but soon after a very decided heaviness came over the whole market, and this continued on the Street between the sessions of the Board. In the afternoon the fluctuations were in favor of recovery again, and the latest Street sales, after the close of the official list, were at an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on two or three of the speculatives, with a firmer feeling in the dividend Stocks. In Road shares, in the course of the day, Erie sold at 13¼@12⅝@11¼@11½@12@12½; Reading, 35@34½@32@31½@32½@34; New-York Central, 61¾@60¼@59¾@60; Illinois Central Bonds, 77@76@75@77. These were the most marked variations, and showed the general feverishness of the dealings of the day, which was imputed to various rumors of a damaging character in regard to the payment of certain railway interest to-morrow. The correction of one of these stories on the spot, and of another by telegraph, from Philadelphia, led to the recovery in prices in the afternoon. The market left off with a disposition to firmness. Bank Stocks were lower, with the exception of Commerce, which, from 75 yesterday afternoon, sold at 85 and then at 82 ₱ cent. Metropolitan sold at 75, and Bank of New-York at 98. Missouri sixes were steady at 67½ in the forenoon, selling afterwards at 66½ ₱ cent.

The half-yearly interest on the Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad will be paid to-morrow, (Oct. 1,) at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-street. The interest on the 7 ₱ Cents. of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, Detroit and Pontiac Road and Buffalo and State Line Road will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The Street was filled to-day with anonymous or irresponsible Bank notes, "Extras," pretending to report fresh country Bank failures. The public, in respect to New-York and New-England country bank notes had best make inquiry direct at the Metropolitan or American Exchange Banks, when in doubt as to any bank thus anonymously impeached.

The latest telegraphic advice in town from Tennessee Banks is to the effect that all the unchartered banks, the Planters', Union and Bank of Tennessee, and some of the free banks, will steadily maintain specie payments.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon says:

It has been the rule of the Bank Department since 1844 that the securities deposited by Banking Associations shall not be reduced below $100,000, being required to place that amount in the Department by the law of 1844 before commencing the business of banking. Under the original act, the Comptroller, whose powers were subsequently conferred upon the Superintendent of the Bank Department, was authorized to return securities upon the surrender of notes, and the question of a continuance of that power, notwithstanding the act of 1844, was not mooted until recently. The rapid return of bank circulation and the steady contraction of the currency has made it desirable that banks should avail themselves of the securities in the Department by surrendering their notes as a sound measure of protection to the public and a means of sustaining themselves through the present crisis. The Superintendent wisely declining to decide so grave a question, and yet desirous to afford every facility for its decision and for the relief of the Banks consistent with his higher duty of protecting the public interest, consented to submit the question upon a case made upon the application of the Syracuse City Bank to Judge HARRIS before whom it was argued yesterday. The able decision of that Jurist, which bas the concurrence of Judges GOULD and W. B. WRIGHT, we give below—and it will be seen that it is in favor of the application of the Bank.

We are indebted to Mr. Cashier RUSSELL for the following monthly statement of the quotations of the operations of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, for the month of September:

Sept. 1, 1857, by balance			$7,787,630 39
Receipts during the month:			
On account of Customs	$2,289,448 84		
On account of Pst. Fees	4,779 71		
On account of P. O. Dep.	468,205 99		
On account of Transfers	230,000 00		
On account of Misc's	9,518 99	2,999,953 53	
Payments			$10,787 783 92
Treasury Drafts	$6,226,325 74		
Post-Office do	362,860 76	6,589,186 50	
Sept. 30, 1857—Balance			$4,198,597 42
By Bal. Cr., Disb'g Acc's	$2,067,033 09		
By Receipts during Month	1,626,895 43	3,713,928 52	
To payments			$1,568,619 51
Balance			$2,145,309 01
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts			$64,846 90
To Payments			15,621 50
Balance			$49,225 40
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1857			$2,289,448 84
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1856			$3,803,425 58
Decrease in September, 1857			$1,513,976 74
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office			$1,936,020 34
By Coin Rec. during Month	$786,689 52		
By Fine Bars, during Month	554,501 19	$1,341,190 71	
Total			$3,279,211 05
To Payments in Coin	$1,515,301 08		
To Payments in Fine Bars	777,663 13	$2,292,964 21	
Balance			986,246 84
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,393,131 83		
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	272,870 84	6,666,002 69	
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	713,376 00		
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	522,407 83		
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	857,882 11	2,093,665 94	
Total, Sept. 30			$8,759,668 61
Against 31st			$12,316,401 25
Decrease			$3,556,732 64

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$30,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	80,000 00	
United States Bullion	1,190,000 00	$1,300,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$137,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	40,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in gold,)	11,000 00	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins,)	85,000 00	
U. S. Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	2,000 00	$275,000 00

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Payable in Bars	$250,000 00	
Payable in Coins	1,325,000 00	$1,575,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		1,069,640 72
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		1,585,782 26

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troublee.

THE BOSTON BANKS—RELIEF AFFORDED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

At the adjourned meeting of Bank Presidents to-day it was decided to discount during the week about ten per cent. of their capital, making nearly $3,000,000. This will ease the market and largely restore public confidence.

The proposition to discount 10 per cent. has been signed by all the Presidents of the Banks, and the movement has given a brighter aspect to financial affairs.

The failure of BUTLER, KEITH & HILL, extensive hardware dealers, was announced to-day.

INHARMONIOUS ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Banks are still pursuing an inharmonious course, causing trouble and vexation to business men. The Pennsylvania Bank refuses for the present to come into an arrangement with the other banks, fearing that her largest depositors will remove their balances to other banks, creating a large indebtedness to them, which could not at once be settled without difficulty.

Arrangements are making to place her on a firm basis. The other Banks are at variance, refusing to receive the certified checks of each other. There is confusion in all the arrangements of parties having notes due, while the funds are locked up. The people feel outraged at the want of system, and the necessity for a Clearing House is becoming daily of more importance.

THE ALLEGHANY CITY BANK.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Alleghany City Bank continues specie payment on all its notes and deposits.

SUSPENSION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

SWIFT BROTHERS' and JOHNSTON'S Banks temporarily suspended this morning.

There is but little excitement here.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

There is no run on the State Savings Institution, but, on the contrary, an increase of deposits and of openings of new accounts. All excitement seems over.

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, at a meeting held here to-day, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the branches of the State Bank of Ohio have the ability, and will continue specie payment, regardless of whatever course may be taken by the Banks of other States.

THE PENINSULAR BANK OF DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Peninsular Bank of this city has been enjoined by Attorney-General HOWARD, on account of its refusal to surrender to the State Treasurer its circulating notes, as required by its charter. It is said that the Bank has abundant means to pay its debts.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

There was very little excitement in monetary circles yesterday, though it is still to be regretted that the action of the Banks was not as consistent and uniform yesterday as could be desired, or as was expected it would be, from the course said to have been agreed on by the Bank Presidents on Monday. It was by that body determined to afford the public a currency, by paying out bank bills, large and small, on checks—the bills to be considered irredeemable in coin for the present. This proposition was rejected by the Southwark Bank, by public notice in yesterday's morning papers, and was not carried out to any extent by any of the banks. There was not much uniformity in what was done. Some of the banks paid out country bank paper, and others their own bills of the larger denominations. Small amounts of coin were paid in some instances, and where customers were refractory and disposed to be troublesome, the rule not to pay larger amounts was violated. The agreement entered into to receive on deposit, at all the banks, the notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was not carried into effect, except partially, we believe, by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. The cause of this was in consequence of the refusal of the Bank of Pennsylvania to enter at once on such an arrangement as had been presented to it. The officers of that institution say, that it has been out of line for some days and has necessarily suffered discredit. A very considerable amount of its circulation has returned from the country, and would at once find its way into the other city banks. A very considerable portion of its depositors, too, some two or three of them holding quite large balances, would also, in all probability, remove them into other banks. A sudden movement of this sort would leave the Bank of Pennsylvania without business, and would make her debtor in a single day to the amount probably of three or four hundred thousand dollars! Had the other banks, in making the arrangement to go into immediate effect, designed to entrap the Bank of Pennsylvania to its prejudice, they could scarcely have hit on a more effectual plan. We have no idea, however, that any such purpose was designed. It is only another evidence of the ill-considerate action that has characterized nearly all the doings of the banks since the commencement of the difficulties among them. The Bank of Pennsylvania, as soon as advised of the arrangement of the other banks, immediately informed them that it would not agree to an immediate exchange of credits. It will, however, do so in a few days, at a time to be agreed on. The President of the Bank is perfecting his arrangements, and what not we understand, consent to participate in any general course that is not based on reason, and as will not place that institution on a perfect equality with all its fellows. In the course of a week we shall expect to see a good understanding and a uniformity of action with all our banks. Thus far there has been experienced no great inconvenience for want of currency.

The banks again yesterday further extended their discounts, and we understand it is the present determination to continue this policy. As such a course does not favor the earliest resumption of specie payments, it is, to say the least, likely to create opposition in the Legislature, called to afford relief for liabilities incurred. What the public want is a good and reliable currency, and if this has been lost by the indiscreet action of banks and of individuals, they have no right to ask relief from the Legislature of a pecuniary character. The great purport of assembling the Legislature, should be relief to the community in the shape of currency: and in doing this, it may be thought advisable to afford political relief to the banks, on condition that they will resume specie payments at an early day. By an early day, we mean as early as the first of January, should the New-York banks continue to pay specie; and, if they should suspend, then to resume simultaneously with them. The idea of a long suspension should not find favor with the public, who have a right to demand a convenient and reliable currency, and with the view of narrowing the time of suspension as much as possible, public opinion should hold the banks strictly to the line of their duty—the collecting of debts due to them, and applying the proceeds to the payments of what they owe. Lending or money, when they confess inability to pay their existing indebtedness, is preposterous. They may collect by instalments—giving time, and thus affording accommodation to debtors, and realizing the most for themselves—but in their present discredited condition to become money-lenders, places them in a false position before the Legislature, and will awaken distrust in the community as to their professions for an early resumption.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

At present the tone and temper of the public mind are admirable. The trifling excitement and agitation which at first made itself visible, have calmed down into a very general acquiescence in the propriety of the measures that have been adopted. How those measures will result depend wholly upon the course pursued in the future. One great difficulty to be adjusted is that of providing specie to supply the local want. At present our Banks refuse no demand made upon them for coin in small amounts, and as the notes of all of them are received everywhere throughout the city in payment of domestic indebtedness, so long as there remains a sufficient currency afloat for ordinary uses, matters are likely to work smoothly. But there is one very serious obstacle our institutions will have to encounter in redeeming with specie their bills of the smaller denomination, and that is the purchase of this same specie at a premium by the brokers. If this could be prevented, the scheme of paying out silver in limited amounts work admirably; but if it is to be withdrawn from general circulation, and absorbed by outsiders, we can see little good to the community from the course the Banks have adopted with a view to satisfy the local demand.

From the Richmond Whig.

We understand that the Banks here in Richmond will not suspend, but continue on, as they are able to do, in their regular course of business. Such, we hear, was the determination come to yesterday. There is no cause for alarm, much less for a panic. The Banks of Virginia, we doubt not, are perfectly sound, and will continue to afford all proper accommodations to those in need of them.

From the Hartford Times.

BANKS IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD.—The following was the state of the Banks in this city on the 1st of April last, as reported to the Legislature by the Bank Commissioners:

| | Capital. | Circulation. | Value of Stock.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1884. • NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Policeman Anderson.

THE JURY DISCHARGED WITHOUT AGREEING

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Yesterday morning at opening of Court, immediately the Judge had taken his seat upon the Bench, the following communication from the Jury was brought to him. His Honor read it aloud to an audience on the tiptoe of expectation:

To His Honor, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Jurors in the case of Michael Cangemi are still unable to agree. The case has received their *full and careful* consideration, but, since their last communication to your Honor, yesterday noon, they have not spent five minutes in discussing the merits of the evidence in the case—it therefore is evident that the Jurors have *conclusively made up* their minds, without any prospect of change. Under these circumstances they feel themselves deprived of personal liberty, without in any way serving the cause of justice. At the same time they would ask your Honor to consider the present embarrassed state of the mercantile community, and assure you that being deprived of the power of giving personal attention to their own affairs, in the present trying hour, some of them are *pecuniary sufferers to a great degree.*

One of the Jurors has a member of his family *extremely sick*, requiring the care of two physicians, and his absence from his family this day is an event of extreme anxiety and inconvenience.

The Jurors hope that the considerations mentioned, as well as many others, which must present themselves to your mind, will cause your Honor to view favorably their condition, and they earnestly and most respectfully ask your Honor to relieve them from their present painful confinement.

W. BAILEY LANG, Foreman.

NEW COURT HOUSE, Sept. 31, 1857.

The Juror who wrote the letter, it will be seen, made the curious mistake of dating it *Sept.* 31, instead of *Oct.* 1. After reading the letter, the Judge remarked that, anticipating the continued disagreement of the Jury, he had submitted the opinion which he had formed of his duty in the case to his associate Judges of the Supreme Court, who agreed with him that the Jury, having been confined two nights and one day, it would be unjust to try to force them any further.

The District-Attorney said he had understood his Honor to say that the Jury had not given five minutes' attention to the case since yesterday afternoon.

Judge Roosevelt—To the evidence in the case, they say that they have not given five minutes' attention.

District-Attorney—In that case I certainly do not wish to keep them together. I am perfectly willing that they should be discharged.

The judge remarked that a jury in modern times and in this country, was not what it was 400 years ago, in the land from which we derived our institutions. Juries now, in general, and in this particular case, are presumed to be men of intelligence. He must say that he had seldom seen in those seats men of more intelligence, apparently, than the jury in this case. It was not for the Court to force them, or appear to force them, by further confinement to a conclusion. He should therefore order their discharge, and in the event of another trial, which he supposed must take place, he would suggest that it be had immediately.

The District-Attorney replied that it would be impossible to try the case again immediately. They must give time for the subsidence of popular excitement, the newspapers having spread the news of the trial and the evidence in the case all over the country.

The Judge replied that all the importance of the trial was now confined to one single issue. It was not denied by the defendant's counsel, that the prisoner was the man who was seen running on the morning of ANDERSON'S murder. All therefore that would have to be examined in a new trial, were the circumstances collected about that one spot where the pistol was fired, occupying only a few minutes of time. All that followed the running of the prisoner would be of no importance in another trial. The Judge added, that having been summoned by his associate Judges of the Supreme Court to sit with them in General Term, he would be unable to remain in the Court of Oyer and Terminer any longer. He must, therefore, send for the Jury.

An officer was accordingly dispatched for the Jury, who in a few minutes arrived, and took their seats. Having answered to their names, the Clerk of the Court asked them if they had agreed.

The Foreman replied that they had not.

Judge ROOSEVELT, addressing them, said in effect that the Court had received their communication and participated in the embarrassment of their position. Having anticipated the result, he (the Judge) had submitted his own opinion to his colleagues of the Supreme Court, and found that they fully agreed with him, that it would be unjust to try and force them to a verdict by any longer confinement. It would have been desirable,—very desirable—added the Judge, if you could have agreed. But the human mind is so formed that what seems evidence to one man, does not seem so to another. And our Jury system is different to that which prevails in some countries, where a majority or two-thirds of the number can pronounce a verdict. Here, as in England, we require absolute agreement. Under these circumstances, I feel compelled—although I see the difficulty—to discharge you. The thanks of the Court are presented to you for the untiring manner in which you have discharged your duties. You are discharged for the remainder of the term.

The foreman of the Jury said that, on behalf of himself and fellow Jurors, he wished to say, that though the officers of the Court had treated them rather hardly by the vigilance which they had used to keep them from communicating with persons outside the Jury room, the Jury wished to return to those officers their sincere thanks for their numerous attentions to their comfort during the time they had been confined.

The jury then left the Court room, eager to return to their homes, from which they had been absent since ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday that they left the Court to consider their verdict. They were therefore out *forty-one* hours, up to the time of their discharge yesterday morning, at ten o'clock.

The prisoner's friends seem rather puzzled by the result, as he will have to be tried again before another jury. The present jury stood *eight for conviction and four for acquittal*, when they took their first ballot, on Tuesday, and they did not once change their decision. They stood the same when they were discharged.

The prisoner was hand-cuffed and taken back to the Tombs by three officers of the Court. He was followed by most of the large crowd who have anxiously watched the proceedings of the Court since the first day of the trial. They did not offer to molest him, however, nor did they give utterance to any expression of their feelings, by shouts or otherwise. The dissenting jurors, and the counsel for the defence, are very unpopular among certain classes in this city, just now.

Heavy Robbery and Arrest.

A few days since JOSEPH H. BUDD of Rondout was arrested for committing a series of peculations, in money and goods to a large amount, upon his employer, DANIEL B. STOW, of that village, engaged in the saddlery business, as well as upon several merchants on the strand. BUDD, being the owner of a house, a search was instituted, and a large quantity of stolen goods discovered secreted in various places. Some things were hidden under carpets—some in drawers—the main deposit, however, being between the upper floor and the ceiling, which was opened and ransacked. Amongst the articles found were the following: a box of plated and other saddlery hardware, as well as many other valuables in the same line; a lot of handsome plated table ware, spoons, forks, &c.; a quantity of fine cutlery, recognized by R. DATO and C. W. MOORE as once part of their stock, a number of women's and children's shoes and gaiters; dry goods, ribbons, &c.—the plunder of WELL'S store, it is presumed—and a general medley of small articles. There were also found four bottle of champagne and four pocket wallets, with smal sums of money in them; whilst a buckskin purse with a sum of money in it, was found stored away at the bottom of a barrel of rags. The facts brought to light make it apparent that BUDD'S operations have been carried on for years, and that his acquisitions have been disposed of in this City and elsewhere from time to time. It is believed, too, that the house which he owns was built from the proceeds of his peculations. The prisoner was admitted to bail *last* soon as he was liberated, he took French leave to parts unknown, and has not been heard of since. The amount stolen at various times will reach several thousand dollars.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall st., and 181 Broadway

The Arabia off Cape Race on Tuesday.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., passed Cape Race on Tuesday morning, and will be due at New-York on Friday. The weather was too rough to obtain her news.

From Washington.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS—PAYMENT OF FEDERAL OFFICERS—DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of United States Stock came in this morning for redemption.

To-day the various Federal officers throughout the country, including the Judiciary, are paid their quarter's salary.

The Secretary of the Treasury on appeal has decided that 19 and not 24 per cent. should be charged as the duty on twilled fabrics, such as printed and dyed Merinos of worsted and cotton, amelines of worsted, printed Cobourgs, ombres, striped Cobourgs, and rainbow printed worsted and cotton twills.

The entire amount of treasury notes outstanding is only $108,000 worth.

Dr. HENRY KING, of Louisiana, and JAMES S. FRENCH, of Virginia, have been appointed examiners in the Patent Office.

From Boston.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP—BRIDGES OVER THE MERRIMAC BURNT—LOSS OF THE WHALING BARK NEWTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

E. C. BAILEY, Esq., retires from the office of Postmaster to-day, and will hereafter devote himself to the editorial and business management of the Boston *Daily Herald*, of which he is proprietor. The entire community acknowledge him one of the most efficient Postmasters we have ever had. NAHUM CAPEN, Esq., succeeds to the office.

The Concord Railroad Bridge at Hooksett, over the Merrimac River, was burnt last night, from sparks igniting the roof. It was insured for $15,000. It will be immediately rebuilt.

The highway bridge just north of the railroad bridge also took fire and was consumed, together with the store at its westerly end.

Whaling advices from the Ochotsk sea report the loss of the bark *Newton*, of New-Bedford, which was stove in by the ice. There are no particulars. She was owned by JONATHAN BOURNE, of New-Bedford, and insured for $29,000.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR AT BRANTFORD, C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 1.

A grand banquet was given here this afternoon by the managers of the Provincial Fair, which is now being held here. The Governor-General, with his suite, was present. Several members of Parliament, Ex-Governor HUNT, of New-York, and many other distinguished persons were also present. It has rained incessantly to-day, and the visitors are dispersing to their homes.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The State Fair commenced here on Tuesday. The character of the Exhibition fully equals that of any previous one here, but the attendance is not so large. The weather to-day is rainy and cold.

Death of Captain Gwin—The Reported Forgeries of J. Fraser & Co.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

THOMAS D. GWIN, late captain of the steamer *Nashville*, died last night of consumption.

The reported forgeries on JOHN FRASER & Co. are unfounded.

News from Key West.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Southern mail has been received; and also Key West advices to the 25th ult.

No disasters are reported there.

Nothing is stated as to the extent or fatality of the yellow fever, except that eight of Dr. MAXWELL'S servants had been attacked.

Drowning of the Mate of the Brig Carmina.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 1.

JOHN J. KELLY, of Thomaston, Me., mate of the brig *Carmina*, lying in the stream, bound to Cienfuegos, fell overboard last night and was drowned.

Halifax (N. S.) Election.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 1.

HENRY PRYOR has been elected Mayor of this city by 97 majority, over SCOTT, the present incumbent.

A Horticultural Fete at Niblo's.

The Horticultural Society ended their Fall Exhibition at Niblo's last evening by a double feast, first of music and then of fruits. The *finale* satisfied eye, and ear, and palate. The Mendelssohn Union, our youngest and most flourishing musical society, gave a Concert with the best pieces of MENDELSSOHN, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN and COSTA, and added EISFELD'S charming little composition, "Voice from the Lake." Mr. MORGAN conducted; Miss HANLEY, an accomplished harpist, accompanied; and solo parts were sustained by Mrs. CRUMP and others. The performance was very satisfactory—the more so that the Society wisely left the plants on the tablea of exhibition, so that the music vibrated among the leaves and made the flowers smell sweeter. The banquet of fruits was spread at 10 o'clock in the lower Saloon. There was abundance of fruity edibles, a temperance refection, ended by off-hand speeches, given by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, Mr. JAMES BROOKS and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Dr. OSGOOD was happy, as he always is on such occasions. He spoke a word for the humbler denizens of the garden—the solid things of the earth—the corn, the potato and the wheat. Flowers were to him as colored music—a band which led the more substantial phalanx for which he pleaded. He believed in the utilities and the beautles of nature, and talked of the beautiful in a way that made flowers and vegetables alike odoriferous. The show so ended.

The Exhibition this year has been a decided advance. It has been rich in flowers; some rare specimens have been shown, and the managers had good taste to guide them in the arrangement of the saloon. There were fruits in plenty—figs, and plums, and apples, and others of the plump and comfortable sort, mouth-watering and tempting to the fingers. There were grapes, of enormous dimensions, large enough to justify an infraction of the ancient rule never to take two bites at a cherry. The Rebecca white grape was a specimen which showed what can be done in the open air with that delicate fruit. Pears were peculiarly good. Of plants there was a brilliant show. Among them was a handsome exhibition of the Ferns, minute affairs, blossomless and fruitless, which once had the florist's cold-shoulder turned to them, but have latterly been patted on the head by this Society, chiefly through the agency of Dr. KNIGHT, who does much for horticulture in New-York. Altogether, the Fall Exhibition has been good. We want more of the same sort. Flowers and fruits are humanizing.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has furnished the following statement concerning the belated California steamer:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

As the non-arrival of the California steamer causes remark, I beg leave to state that the steamer *California* left San Francisco Sept. 5th. She is not equal in speed to other mail steamers on the Pacific, and may not, for this reason, have reached Panama until Sept. 22. If so the *Star of the West* did not leave Aspinwall before Sept. 23, on her return voyage, *via* Key West, and she will not be due here until Saturday or Sunday.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

The Man who Searched in Vain for an Aristocratic Wife.

The fashionable world of New-York must have been startled out of its propriety yesterday when the arrest of GEORGE E. PARMLEE was announced in the columns of the TIMES. If the fashionable world could ever be excited or astonished at anything, it must have been both excited and astonished at the intelligence that one of the most ardent worshippers of *ton* had committed a robbery to the extent of $30,000, and—misguided man!—had actually confessed his crime.

The event, possibly, has thrown many of our Fifth-Avenue ladies into the agonies of remorse and despair. A marrying man—a man who publicly gave out that he was in search of a wife—has been dragged from the magic circle of the upper ten; he will no longer dine in goodly company at the Clarendon, but will be compelled to board and lodge in a public establishment, kept at the public expense, but from which even the lower twenty prefer to keep aloof.

From the career of GEORGE E. PARMLEE, as from the career of all criminals, there is some moral lesson to be derived. The cause of all PARMLEE'S troubles, follies, and crimes, was an overweening ambition to be considered an *habitué* of aristocratic society. In personal appearance he is tall and not unprepossessing. He is about 35 years of age, but looks half a dozen years older. His gray hairs, just beginning to appear, should have warned him against the foolishness and wickedness of his life during the past four years, for it is only within this period that his mind has been turned by an insane desire to become a leader rather than a follower of fashion. He first strained every nerve to obtain the *entrée* of some of the leading houses in the city, and his success in this respect has been most remarkable. Many young ladies, while reading the history of PARMLEE'S crime, will remember—but with what feelings we shall not venture to depict—that he once enjoyed their acquaintance, perhaps their friendship, or, it may be that he pressed for a warmer and closer relationship. Over these affairs of *tendresse* we must draw the veil of secrecy. But it is notorious that it was the aim of PARMLEE'S life and eager ambition to marry some fascinating young lady of courtly manners and aristocratic pretensions. He was mad upon the subject; he paid addresses right and left; he proposed indiscriminately to every fair idol who at all came up to his standard of perfection. There are a number of ladies, now in the City, who have had the strength of mind to withstand the impetuous and repeated assaults of this ferocious Lothario. Alas, poor GEORGE! charmed he never so wisely, he could produce no effect whatever. The female heart grew harder at the sight of his despair. In vain he forsook the obscure German tailor who made him homely pants in days of yore, and applied to ARNOUX for garments of the last and most exquisitely modeled cut. In vain he abandoned the secluded temple where Rev. OBADIAH SMITHSON held forth by the hour on Sabbath days, and frequented, in lieu thereof, Dr. ALEXANDER'S church, where the extrafashionable of both sexes alone do congregate. In vain did he give up his scantily-furnished room over the store, and live, now at the Brevoort, now at the Clarendon, the Everitt, or the Gramercy. During last Winter he enjoyed, at different times, but without any practical result, the comforts and the luxuries which all these establishments offer as inducements to wealthy guests. In vain did the persevering PARMLEE visit Saratoga during four successive seasons, and obtain an introduction with any one and every one whom it was possible for him to know. Though the circle of his female acquaintances increased, his chances of obtaining an aristocratic wife seemed to diminish. As time advanced and his gray hairs began to thicken he grew desperate. He made a fresh proposal about once a week. His vanity kept his eyes closed to the absurdity of his position. He had in himself nothing to attract a woman's fancy—much less to gain her love. It is true that he was educated—a graduate of the Michigan University, we are told; but neither his conversation nor his manner were of a nature to impress very favorably his female friends. They tolerated his society only to laugh at him behind his back. Imagine poor PARMLEE trying to soften the stony heart of some proud beauty by exhibiting certificates of good character from Professors and Book-keepers! Such were his resources for making the course of true love run smooth. His remedy, as may be supposed, was very seldom, if ever, efficacious.

"Does Mr. PARMLEE ever call on you?" we hear Miss A inquire of Miss B.

"Yes, sometimes."

"Well, encourage him, for when he does come he will amuse you so much!"

Poor PARMLEE! To be fashionable he must have plenty of means. He was fond of boasting of his wealth. "With money," he used to say, "I can obtain anything—even an aristocratic wife." So he carefully circulated the report that he was worth $40,000, "and besides," he would add, "I operate largely upon the stock exchange." Bad times for that. Nevertheless, he did a fair business, and would have done better if he had been satisfied with a moderate income. He had the credit of being a practical man, and always held a high character until he committed the robbery for which he was lately arrested. He was not dissipated, nor was he naturally expensive in his habits. But his passion for "good society and an aristocratic wife" overcame his better judgment; and as soon as he entered the portals of Uppertendom's palace, he became at once transformed into the personification of a Fifth-avenue-dle. His walk down Broadway was no longer that of an unpretending tradesman, but, with his left hand in his breeches pocket, and swinging his right with an air of careless ease, he looked, or fancied he looked, like the owner of an Astor's estate. He had scarcely any friends, and the young men of his acquaintance only noticed him to quiz his infirmities.

PARMLEE, as we stated in yesterday's issue, has made full confession of the heavy robbery with which he stands charged. His desire to move in fashionable society, and appear wealthy, was a luxury that he could not afford, and hence the commission of a crime for which, in all probability, he will be sent to the State Prison. His career is a warning to those young men who imagine that a social position can be gained in this country by the possession of wealth. There is no bar with us to honest ambition—there is no position to which any man may not aspire; but the aspirant for either social or political fame must rise by industry, by talent, and by virtue; without these even money will not avail.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

A conversation arose upon a communication from the "Shoe and Leather Bank," the financial depository of the commission. The object of this communication was, the release of their contract with the Board as to the rate of interest on the balance to the credit of the Board in the Bank. A Committee was appointed, to whom the matter was referred, the President stating that it was desirable the Board should have such a contract as would enable them to borrow money in the Winter if needful. The Committee were desired to confer with the Bank Directors.

A number of warrants were signed, and some other routine business was discharged, after which the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

No. emigrants arrived to Sept. 23, 1857			139,955
No. emigrants arrived since to Sept. 30, 1857			5,202
Total			145,157
To same date in 1856			103,419
	1857.	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in Inst. Ward's Is	1,306	1,273	1,739
No. inmates in Inst. Marine Hos	140	126	142
Total	1,446	1,399	1,881
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857			$9,202 75
Receipts to Sept. 23, 1857	294,678 33		
Receipts since to Sept. 30, 1857, for comm'n of alien pass. &c.	6,084 65		300,762 98
			$291,560 23
Disbursements, as per previous account, to Sept. 23, 1857			217,177 89
No payments on Sept. 23, 1857.			
Balance of Comm. Fund			$74,382 34

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

An Infamous Hoax.

THE RUMORED SAFETY OF CAPT. HERNDON.

The town was startled yesterday afternoon with the intelligence of the safety of Captain HERNDON, and sixteen more passengers of the *Central America*. The greatest excitement prevailed to learn the circumstances connected with the rescue of the gallant officer who so nobly distinguished himself at the time of that terrible catastrophe. The news ran seemingly like an electric current through the community. It was the one great topic of conversation, excluding almost all reference to Bank strictures and money pressure. Unfortunately it was all false—a scandalously concocted story from beginning to end.

In the forenoon, sometime between eleven and twelve o'clock, a man resembling in dress and general appearance the skipper of a coasting vessel, entered the well-known restaurant kept by Mr. GEORGE W. BROWNE, in Water-street, near Wall-street, and stated that Captain HERNDON and sixteen of the passengers of the *Central America* had been saved by the schooner *Catharine J. Dick*, arrived this morning at Quarantine, and then on her way up the East River, where she would lie at Pier No. 27. He added that he was mate of the schooner, and had just come up from Quarantine. The schooner, he said, had had a rough time, and he exhibited numerous bruises on his face, hands and arms, to show how he had been knocked about in her. He had been instrumental, he continued, in saving Captain HERNDON, who, with part of the rescued sixteen, was floating on a raft. The others were picked up straggling, some with life preservers, and some on planks or spars of the steamer. The pertinacity with which the fellow clung to his statement, while he was indulging in a drink, collected a crowd around him, who gradually grew more and more interested and credulous. He told them that Capt. HERNDON and his rescued fellow-sufferers would shortly land at Pier No. 27. Instantly a stampede took place, and some five or six dozen of listeners were tearing along Water-street bent on giving Captain HERNDON such a reception—as far as their hearts, lungs and limbs could accomplish it—as the noble man deserved. Meanwhile others, less enthusiastic or more incredulous, thronged about the narrator, and asked him questions, which he replied to with a ready ingenuity. They gave drink, oysters—one gentleman, in his exuberance of delight, presented him with a whole box of cigars. He told them that Captain HERNDON attributed the loss of the steamer to the conduct of the engineer—that he talked every day about the watch he had sent to his wife, and trusted it would reach her in safety. Mr. BROWNE urged the man to convey his news instantly to the newspaper offices, and the man's reply first awakened doubts in Mr. BROWNE'S mind. The rascal said that *he was instructed to make no report.* He presently left the premises.

But the news flew about the City, being everywhere circulated by those who heard it. It was taken to the newspaper offices, who posted it on their bulletins, and printed it in large type in their evening editions. We stated the rumor in our last edition, but added that it was ascertained to be a falsehood. There was, indeed, no such vessel at any pier in the rivers, and the whole story was a villainous invention of the vagabond who reeited it at the restaurant above mentioned.

The Whig General Committee.

The Whig General Committee of the City and County of New-York held a regular meeting on Monday evening, at their rooms No. 108 Fourth-avenue. Hon. THOS. H. BOND in the Chair, and a full delegation present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, and the subject of the address to the Whigs of the City having been brought forward, on motion of Mr. RONEAT C. GWYER, of the Seventh Ward, the following was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Whig General Committee of the City and County of New-York, believing the present to be a suitable time, would respectfully present for your consideration the following:

We believe that the principles for which the Whig Party have ever contended, and the measures to the success of which their efforts have been consecrated, are the only ones which can give peace, safety and perpetuity to the interests of the country; and we also believe that to none of the present political parties are we to look for the adoption of those principles or the carrying into execution of those measures. For, though they may combine isolated ideas or particular principles in their respective platforms, we look in vain for that perfect symmetry or adjusted balance which characterizes the great American system of the Sage of Ashland. We also believe that the country, in its present excited and disturbed condition, needs a great national conservative party; a party which, while it shall always regard with favor any course of action or policy which has been tried and found successful, shall likewise ever look upon new theories or doubtful expedients as only to be tried when others fail. We have the element of such a party in the old Clay Whig Party; we have such principles in old Whig principles.

To be sure, that party for the last two years has slumbered, and its organization been very nigh destroyed; but now, when fanaticism has apparently reached its height, and the institutions of our Government are in danger of being undermined, the united conservative voice of the nation calls upon it to resume its old position, and again become a "pillar of the State." Already has that rallying cry, which first sounded in the extreme of the sunny South, reverberated through the length and breadth of the land, gathering strength and fullness in its course. It only remains for us, the Whigs of the Empire State, to send back the signal, in a manner impressive as cheering, to assure our friends through the Union that here the spirit of a Clay still lives, and hearts beat in unison with their own.

Fellow Whigs of the City of New-York, to you directly, and indirectly through you to the Whigs of the State, we make our appeal. We call upon you by every remembrance of the glorious past, by every realization of the present, and by every hope of the future to remain true to your party and your principles. Let no false issues deceive you. Let no specious sophistry delude you. Let no hope of gain cause you to swerve from your allegiance. Let none who tell you that the Whig party and its principles are dead, discourage you. That party can never die while an EVERETT, a WINTHROP, a HUNT, and a GRANGER live. Those immutable precepts of justice, of right, of liberty, and of humanity, which have ever been its glory and its pride, are founded upon the absolute requirements of the Constitution and the necessities of the country, and must eventually form the settled policy of the nation.

Then, fellow Whigs, stand firm to your principles, falter not in your fidelity, and rest assured that the time is not far distant when the era of fanaticism shall have passed away, and sound common sense shall have regained the ascendancy over the minds of our people; that the Whig standard will be again planted in the thickest of the fight, and the Whig banner again be unfurled for victory.

THOMAS H. BOND, Chairman.
GEO. P. BELLOWS, JOHN P. DODGE, } Vice-Chairmen.
WM. A. CONKLIN, ROBT. C. GWYER, } Secretaries.
D. J. LEVY, Treasurer.

This Committee has re-nominated Surrogate BRADFORD for the place he now occupies. Before agreeing upon the nomination of Dr. JAS. R. WOOD for Governor of the Almshouse, an adjournment was taken to Oct. 7.

Late From Key West—The Gale—The Yellow Fever.

The following is an extract from a letter to ELWOOD WALTER, dated Key West, Sept. 24:

I am pleased to inform you that the late gale did not reach as far South as the Florida Reef. The yellow fever, which made its appearance here in the early part of the month, is still in our midst. The number of cases in all which have occurred, is twelve, and of that number three terminated fatally. Only one person had been attacked within the last ten days, and his condition is still very critical. As we are now having very pleasant, cool weather, I hope that all signs of the disease will soon disappear from the Island.

DON'T TEMPT BOYS.—Several correspondents warn us of boys who come recommended with the names of good men, get trusted to collect bills or to carry money to bank and then to disappear. On looking up their references, the referees know nothing of them. It is presumed that they operate for older scamps, for whom there are vacant cells at Sing Sing. Wise men will be careful how they trust new boys too far, and good ones will be shy of tempting them needlessly.

☞ Mr. CHESTER DRIGGS, is having erected a concert room on the site of the old rooms of the Academy of Design, on Broadway, at the head of Bond-street. The concert room is to be 110 feet long, 57 wide, and 30 feet high.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF TWO NOTORIOUS BURGLARS—ARDUOUS AND UNFLAGGING PURSUIT BY THE OFFICERS—CLUE TO SEVERAL RECENT BURGLARIES—RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS OVERHAULED.—Ex-officers Campbell, Martin, Dufion and Rue, of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, have for several weeks been searching the City to secure two notorious burglars named George Minnie and Charles Bloom. It was believed that these parties had committed a number of recent burglaries and highway robberies, the perpetrators of which had not yet been discovered. Information some months since was communicated to the above-named officers, that Bloom made No. 28½ Thomas-street an occasional stopping place. At 5 o'clock, a morning or two after receiving this information, the officers accordingly surrounded the building, with a view to his arrest. Bloom, getting wind of the presence of the officers and their intention, made zealous efforts to effect his escape. He ran to the roof and made his way to the top of a building adjacent, through the scuttle of which he made a precipitate descent, and quietly passed out of the front door into the street, thus eluding the officers. Further search in the City for Bloom proved ineffectual, and at length the officers ascertained positively that Bloom and Minnie had both left the City. They learned subsequently that the fugitives were living in a house in the woods near West New-York, eight miles from Jersey City.

The officers proceeded to the place which the burglars had selected for their head-quarters, and having carefully reconnoitered the premises and assured themselves that the suspected parties were occupying the house, they stormed forthwith the building. The burglars were taken entirely by surprise, but did not yield without a pretty desperate struggle. In the house, among their plunder, was a plentiful supply of guns and other weapons. Some of the guns were heavily loaded, evidently with view to their use as a protective force against unwelcome intruders. But so quietly and suddenly was the descent made upon them that they had not time to get hold of anything to defend themselves.

In the premises the officers found a large quantity of goods which, without doubt, was stolen. In the stable was a dark cream-colored horse, worth $500, the mane and tail of which had been sheared off and his white feet colored black to prevent recognition. The horse is said to have been stolen from a gentleman residing near Bound Brook, N. J. The horse and goods found about the premises were taken possession of. Two of the officers remained to watch them, while the remaining officers yesterday came on to New-York with the captured burglars in their custody. Minnie was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to the Tombs to await examination. Bloom was taken in the afternoon to Rockland County to await his trial there.

According to information received by the officers, the accused have been engaged in several burglaries. They are supposed to be the parties who, on the 16th of August last, broke into the store of Mr. N. C. Blauvelt of Spring Valley, Rockland County, and carried off $1,500 worth of goods. It is suspected that on the 17th of August they were engaged in the burglary upon the store of Mr. John A. Rooney of Yonkers, which was robbed of $4,000 worth of goods. About the same time the stables of Judge Woodruff and Mr. Kinney, of Yonkers, were broken open and valuable sets of harness carried away, and they are suspected of being the guilty parties. These two men are further charged with the commission of the burglary in Sing Sing a few weeks since when a store was broken open and $3,500 worth of silks and dry goods stolen. The latter goods, it is said, they sold to a notorious receiver in Newark, N. J. There is but little doubt that on the night of the 23d July last they stole the goods valued at $800 taken from the store of Mr. P. Cohen, No. 285½ Bleecker-sreet, as some of the stolen goods were found in their possession and identified by Mr. Cohen. Following the above arrest of Bloomer and Minnie, the officers learned that a quantity of stolen goods was secreted in the premises of Frederick Thomas, a German living at No. 57 Park-street. They accordingly applied yesterday to Justice CONNOLLY for a search-warrant, which was granted. Thomas and his wife were much excited at the appearance of the officers. Mrs. Thomas was seen distinctly to take something from her pocket and endeavor to thrust it into a stove. Officer Martin seized hold of her and found that it was a valuable gold watch she was endeavoring to make way with. In the house the officers found another gold watch, several gold chains and miscellaneous jewelry, together with pieces of silk, linens, muslins, guns, pistols, boots and shoes, hardware, sleigh-robes, &c. The goods were taken to the Tombs, where they remain for identification. As Thomas is suspected to be a receiver of stolen goods it is undoubted that they have all been stolen. Thomas was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination, and locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The two first arrested parties—Bloom and Minnie—have both served terms in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., and Bloom's wife or mistress is now serving out a term in the same place.

PROTECTING STORES AGAINST BURGLARS AND INCENDIARIES.

Superintendent Tallmadge issued the following general order yesterday to the Captains and Sergeants of the six lower Wards of the City:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 26 Franklin-street, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

SIR: Upon information received from the Fire Marshal there is reason to believe that stores in the lower Wards are often robbed and wilfully fired by parties gaining access to them by false keys or otherwise.

You will, therefore, from this date direct the Policemen under your command to stop all persons found going in or coming out of stores in your Precinct at unseasonable hours of the night and to make the necessary inquiry of such persons as to the cause. By order of

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent.

OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES.—Lott Simonson was arrested yesterday, charged with having by false representations obtained in September, a year ago, goods to the amount of $1,500 from Messrs. Barnes, Lyman & Co., No. 30 and 32 Barclay-street. It is alleged that Simonson presented a forged guarantee from his father, making himself responsible for payment for the goods. Justice OSBORN, before whom the accused was taken, committed him for examination.

HOUSEBREAKERS HAVING A JOLLY TIME.—A private watchman in passing late on Wednesday evening the residence of Mr. G. B. ALLEY, No. 84 East Sixteenth-street, observed a light inside, which he thought strange, inasmuch as he knew the family was out of town. He called the attention of Officer Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinct to the fact, when several officers were called and the house surrounded. The parties inside, three in number, made their way out of the building by dodging through the scuttle of the roof. Two of them succeeded in effecting their escape, while the third was captured in the area of the second building adjoining. Upon him was found about $50 worth of jewelry which he had stolen. The officers learned, upon entering the house, that the burglars had been making themselves free with Mr. Alley's champagne, and that they had been having a general social jolly good time of it. The man arrested, who gave his name as David Howard, was locked up by Justice FLANDREAU for trial.

PASSING ALTERED BANK NOTES.—Mary Reilly, an Irishwoman, was arrested yesterday for passing at different places up town, one dollar bills on the Mercantile Bank of this City, altered to threes. She was committed in default of bail for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a laboring man, named John Doyle, who resided at No. 43 Elm-street. The deceased was observed by an acquaintance leaning against the wheel of a cart, when he addressed him, but received no response. He found that the man was dead. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Death by disease of the heart."

RUN OVER BY A HACK AND KILLED.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of Frederick Hubert, a boy 14 years old, who died from being run over on the 7th ult., by a hack in West Broadway. The evidence exculpated the driver from blame, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DERANGEMENT OF GEN. HASKELL.—We learn from the Tennessee papers that Gen. WM. T. HASKELL, of that State, has become hopelessly insane. This gentleman fought bravely in the Mexican War, particularly distinguishing himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where his regiment suffered severely. He was subsequently prominent in a controversy with Gen. PILLOW, that redoubtable officer being charged with an unnecessary exposure of the Tennessee volunteers and imbecile conduct. HASKELL then entered the political arena, and became known as an eloquent and effective orator. His name was mentioned as a candidate of the American Party for Governor of Tennessee. Lately his aberrations of intellect had caused much anxiety to his friends, and they have now became convinced of his complete derangement, and will place him in an asylum.

MCCANN, THE MURDERER OF HIS WIFE, TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.—FRANCIS MCCANN, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, will have a new trial. His counsel, Messrs. TREMAIN, KIMBALL and PECKHAM, took exceptions to the charge of the Judge, and carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued at the previous term of the Court. The principal point raised was that of insanity. We understand that the Court was unanimous in their decision in favor of the condemned, in granting him another trial. The decision of the Court will probably be made this afternoon.—*Albany Journal, Sept. 29.*

☞ The Republicans in Kings County elect delegates to a County Convention on Monday evening next.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION—CORONER'S INQUEST TO-MORROW—THE WOUNDED, &c.—But one death has yet occurred from this explosion, that of the woman KATE DUGANNE. The engineer is still living, and talks coherently about the engine and boiler which he had in charge. He is in a critical condition, being much bruised and unable to move. He has two physicians in attendance on him. MICHAEL WALSH, one of the sufferers, had his leg amputated at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, and at last accounts was doing well; all the others were as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Large crowds of curious people throng about the place, and spend their time watching the work of excavation going on, and in making inquiries of each other as to the cause of the disaster, when and how many were killed, &c. Coroner PERRY yesterday morning visited the scene of the disaster with a view to make an investigation into the cause of the explosion—whether the engineer or other parties were to be blamed for the disaster. He found the boiler buried so far beneath the tumbled mass of bricks that it was impossible to get at it. The examination was accordingly postponed till Saturday at 10 o'clock.

The boiler, it is said, was strongly built, and not yet three years old; the proprietor, VINCENT KING, estimates his loss at about $20,000. He also contradicts the statement that the accident could have occurred from the intemperate habits and neglect of the engineer, whom he says he saw only a few moments before the explosion, when he was entirely sober. ANDERSON, however, admits he had taken one or two glasses during the forenoon.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A fire broke out about 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 29 Front-street, occupied by W. A. WORK & SON, as commission produce merchants, the rear premises being used as smoke houses. The inside of one of the smoke-houses was burned. Damage estimated about $500, which is covered by insurance.

☞ The Supreme Court Circuit Calendar for to-morrow will not be called, because of the absence of Judge ROOSEVELT at General Term. On Monday, Justice MITCHELL will call it and go on with the trial of causes.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated Calendar will be called when the Lemmon case is concluded. The General Calendar will not be called again this term.

Prospects of a Free

THE TRACT SOCIETY AND SLAVERY.

Explanatory and Vindicatory Circular From the Secretaries.

To our beloved Fellow-workers, the Agents, Superintendents and Colporteurs of the American Tract Society:

BELOVED BRETHREN: There arise occasions when it is important for those engaged in a widely, expanded enterprise to enjoy a more full and free interchange of thought and affection than is possible by a brief and infrequent correspondence. The present divided state of the Christian mind as to the position our beloved institution should occupy upon one of the most difficult and exciting questions of the day, seems to furnish such an occasion.

Most gladly would we, were it possible, call our hundreds of co-workers together in some quiet corner of the land, away from the noise and clamor of excited disputants, and laying aside every question of discussion, cluster about the cross, and looking up to the face of our redeeming Saviour, plead with one voice for a new baptism of the Divine Spirit to fit us for our great work. As we cannot enjoy this privilege, let us strive to bring our hearts and minds into unison by a common word of counsel and encouragement. Such is the aim of this letter, prepared especially for your information, in which you will see some of the reasons which have influenced the Executive in their recent action.

Learning a few weeks since that some of our fellow laborers from different sections of our wide land would be in or near the city about the same time, it was thought desirable to secure a conference of such brethren at the Tract-house. Accordingly on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August, representatives from the New-York, Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago fields, from half a dozen different denominations, held a most delightful meeting for consultation and devotion, the results of which we present, brethren, for your encouragement in your arduous work. If we shall succeed in conveying at all an adequate idea of the harmony and Christian affection which characterized our meeting, we are sure it will cheer your hearts.

The *first* theme discussed, and for some five hours, was Colportage—*its true idea, and the means of increasing its efficiency.*

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A *second* theme—the usefulness of the *American Messenger*, the *Child's Paper*, and the *Bots-chafter*—occupied for a time the attention of the Conference, during which many facts of deep interest and encouragement were mentioned by the brethren, showing their power for good wherever circulated. Of these organs, above 500,000 are printed, and, when we remember that probably two millions of immortal minds are brought under their influence monthly, all over this land and in every quarter of the globe, language fails to express the reach of their results.

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A *third* theme now claimed the attention of the brethren convened, namely—the appropriate sphere of the Society as defined and limited by the Constitution.

This topic was examined fully and freely, each brother expressing his views at length, and without restraint; and, though coming from all sections of our country, and, of course, somewhat under local influences, to our surprise and joy, the conclusion reached by every mind was precisely the same. Nor yet should this appear strange, when we note the fact that the governing article of the Constitution is so explicit and unambiguous as to be capable of but one construction.

With that article before the eye, "the diffusion of the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners" is seen to be *the object*, the aim, the design, the purpose, before the Society. To make known "Christ crucified," and by the power of this mighty truth "to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality," is the sum of our duty, and everything outside or beyond this one simple *object*, this one definite *aim*, is unauthorized by the Constitution. The American Tract Society is *not a church, banded together to contend for the whole truth which its members might think important and its creed demand*, nor a combination of churches to promulgate what as churches they might agree in holding in common. Nor is it a society banded together to publish upon any and every subject, nor nor even upon every subject in which its individual members may agree; but it is a combination of good men for a specified object, and that object unmistakably defined and strictly limited. "To diffuse a knowledge of Christ," we repeat, is that object. It cannot therefore be made an organ of any system of religious or moral reform, nor do aught else than "diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality."

But further, not only is the *object* of the Society thus restricted; with equal explicitness and emphasis does the Constitution define the *manner* in which it shall aim to accomplish that object.

The Society is forbidden by the organic law to publish any tract which is not "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." "The approbation," not of churches, of sections, of parties, but of "Christians," of "evangelical Christians," of "all evangelical Christians," is an essential condition in its issues.

And this limitation is vital, inasmuch as the very existence of the Society depends upon the agreement of Christians in the character of its publications. Unlike a church organization, which is bound together by an extended creed, forms of worship, frequent meetings, power of discipline, educational feeling, and denominational and ancestral attachments, and can therefore maintain its integrity in the midst of great diversity of opinion among its membership, the American Tract Society, without any of these bonds, continues to exist only by unanimity of thought and feeling among its friends.

Discussion and even sharp contention may work out good results in a compact and strong church organization; but they work out disaster and death to a voluntary society of good men who are united to accomplish a definite object in a specified way, and who, in the very instrument which gives them existence as a society, are bound to hold in abeyance their diversities of opinion. To throw itself into the discussion of questions yet unsettled among evangelical Christians, is to disregard, contemn and trample under foot the law which gives it being. It were fratricide and suicide in one act. Harmony—harmony in judgment, harmony in feeling, harmony in action, is the prerequisite to membership, the informing spirit of union, the controlling spirit of progress, nay, the very life-blood of existence to the Society. Hence the importance of these words in the Constitution, "the approbation of all evangelical Christians," and hence the necessity of securing that approbation. *To preach Christ in such manner as to secure the approval of all good men, is the object and aim of the Society, as defined in the letter and spirit of the Constitution.*

Another point considered in the Conference was this: *Has the Executive, in the past history of the Society, understood the Constitution as thus definite in its object, and thus limited in the manner of pursuing that object?*

A brief examination convinced all that, from the beginning, the Executive had ever acted on this construction of the Constitution.

Of the large amount of religious literature issued by the American Tract Society, in thirty-two years, perhaps ninety-nine hundredths is directly in accordance with the great object—"to diffuse a knowledge of Christ crucified." But a fraction of its publications have been upon subjects which may be called collateral.

The Secretary in the publishing department, who, in counsel with others, drew the Constitution, and who has edited every publication ever issued by the Society, assured the meeting that the Executive had never issued book or tract except such as they expected would receive the approval of the great mass of evangelical Christians, and that such approval had been given for long terms of years, almost without exception; not that all treatises written on any subject would be thus acceptable, but what the Committee had selected and issued had proved to be so. Should the Committee err in judgment, and publish some treatise which Evangelical Christians could not sanction, the spirit of the Constitution would compel them to suppress the issue.

This testimony, in connection with the character of the publications themselves, proves irrefutably the strict construction the Executive has ever given to the organic law.

With this exposition of the Constitution, sustained by the history of the Society from its origin, we are prepared, as was the Conference, to examine another question: *Should the Executive depart from its unvaried principle and practice, for the purpose of now giving a more distinct utterance on Slavery?*

This is a serious question, and should have a careful consideration. A line of policy which for a third of a century has met the approval of almost all good men, and secured the evident favor of a merciful and gracious God, resulting in the conversion of many souls and the large extension of the kingdom of Christ, should not be inconsiderately broken up for an untried and, to say the least, a doubtful alternative. Discussions upon that subject are not promotive of harmony among even the best men in our day, nor is it a hopeful theme upon which to dwell where the salvation of the soul is the one object before the mind.

2. Does it not appear unreasonable to require this Society, restricted as it is, to attempt to give instructions upon a subject which the most faithful and pious minister from one section of our country, would not deem it wise to attempt in a pulpit of another section of our country? Our friends should know and admit the truth that no publication of this Society, distinctly upon that subject, could find entrance to the South. No colporteur there could safely sell or give away such a treatise, in the present state of feeling on the subject. In this we simply state an incontrovertible fact.

3. It would seem a sad necessity for a society whose sole object is "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality," to be compelled to spend its strength upon a theme, however important, confessedly collateral to the great object, while there are so many other channels for that discussion, and societies existing for that express purpose.

4. A departure from our line of action hitherto, not only does not promise good, but surely involves far-reaching evil.

The issue of a single book upon that subject now, would instantly array one half our friends against the other half; drive out of the whole South our nearly three hundred colporteurs, superintendents, and agents; exclude our laborers and volumes from the seven or eight millions in the South who are neither slaveholders nor responsible for the system; and effectually close up the ten thousand channels through which our other issues are now flowing freighted with blessings to millions there.

This is not the working of fancy, excited by fear. We are not afraid to do right right; but our fear is to do a vast and irreparable wrong to the basis of our union as a society, and to souls perishing for the bread of life; and we know this result is certain, if we yield to the demands now so persistently urged.

Does some one, excited by his conception of the wrongs of Slavery, and indignant at those who tolerate it, say, "Well, if the South is so sensitive and so unreasonable, let it go, let it go?" We think not so, brother. Our blessed Saviour spoke not so to our lost race when it was rushing madly away from him, "Let it go." The Holy Spirit said not so to our sinful souls during the long years of our effort to escape his saving influences. No, blessed forever be His name, he still followed us with winning calls, and at length sweetly subdued us by his long-suffering love. Should we not humbly imitate this divine example in our efforts to save others? So it seems to us. And we are afraid to adopt any other course. Is not the fear of doing wrong, the fear of the Lord and the beginning of wisdom?

But if the preceding reasons against a revolution in the practice of the Society were insufficient, or even without weight altogether, there is another argument absolutely unanswerable.

5. *The approbation of Christians over our country cannot be secured* to any publication upon that subject at the present.

Christians, evangelical Christians, the best Christians of the land, are at this moment in total disagreement upon almost every phase of the subject. Witness the argumentations in books, newspapers, pulpits and the forum, in the city and in the country, in the steamboat and rail-car, in the street and in the house, everywhere, and by all classes. Witness the nature and results of these discussions, in angry feelings, unhappy alienations, and broken friendships—in dissevered families and dismembered churches. We do not cite these things to defend them. Nay, it is a disgrace to the intelligence and piety of the age that Christian men cannot discuss every subject affecting the cause of Christ, calmly, dispassionately, affectionately. We do not cite them to show that Slavery should not be discussed in fitting time and place, but simply to show—and this they do indubitably—that this Society should not plunge into the discussion.

The whole argument can be stated in a few words. The approval of evangelical Christians is an essential condition of all our issues; this approval cannot now be secured to any specific issue upon that subject; hence the Society cannot publish specifically upon the subject of Slavery at the present.

We add this remark: this conclusion, based as it is upon the present state of opinion and feeling in the church, is valid while that state continues. The day may come when evangelical Christians will agree substantially in their views on Slavery, as they now do on other great questions once held in dispute, and when publications on this subject can be issued in conformity with the Constitution and with the hope of doing good.

One question alone—but this is a vital one—remains: *Did not the Society at the last anniversary, with the Constitution and these facts before them, yet positively direct the Executive to go forward and publish on the subject of Slavery, regardless of consequences?*

The brethren answered, We do not so understand the action, taken as a whole and construed consistently with itself. It contains no positive and peremptory order to publish, regardless of consequences. We ask you to consider the following suggestions with the resolutions before you.

The first four attempt to draw the line of discrimination between what the Society may and may not publish on the subject of Slavery; the fourth expresses the opinion that, while its "political aspects" must be utterly avoided, certain "moral duties" and "moral evils and vices" growing out of it, can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit. This is expressed as an opinion, not as an order. And then, lest this judgment of the Society should lead the Committee to adopt a course which might limit the range of the Society's usefulness and destroy its unity, by cutting off from the field of its operations a part of our land, the ninth resolution is added in the nature of *a guard or limitation*. "With great confidence in the wisdom of the Executive," the Society anticipates "that their action in carrying out the principles contained in the previous resolutions, will be such as will tend to promote" its "widest and best usefulness throughout our whole country." That is, in brief, there is a certain thing which the Society think can and ought to be done, and it wishes the Committee to do it, unless the doing it would work great injury.

This is what the action, *taken as a whole*, seems to us to mean; this is what the Constitution demands, and what the Executive in good faith have striven to accomplish. Can any one believe that the Society meant to direct, or even advise the Executive to go forward and publish on the subject of Slavery, in disregard of providential indications, and at every risk, even though it should destroy the basis of its own being? Surely no one.

But if any mind doubts whether this is a fair construction of the Society's action, and claims that in view of all the facts, the Society did direct the Executive to go forward and publish specifically upon certain aspects of Slavery, let us grant it to such a mind, and admit that the Society gave specific instructions in *the then existing state of things*. This granted, we aver that a new state of things has arisen since the action of the Society, which renders it impossible to publish without a direct and palpable violation of our Constitution.

That disagreement of views upon this subject has existed all along among evangelical Christians there can be no doubt; but since May last, this disagreement among the friends of this Society has been amazingly developed. For the first time since the organization of the Society, has there come up from one half our land a unanimous and earnest remonstrance, from large and influential ecclesiastical bodies; from the religious press of every denomination; from agents, superintendents and colporteurs, and from numerous highly intelligent Christian gentlemen of every name, protesting that any publication, in the present state of opinion and feeling, would be regarded as a violation of our organic law, and actually and speedily disruptive of the union and harmony of the Society. Nor is this idle clamor. We have already lost some of our valued and long-tried laborers, and others insist, against our earnest entreaties, that they must retire from the work, as their way is hedged up and their usefulness destroyed by the suspicions already aroused.

We are not called upon to justify this state of things, but simply to state the facts for the consideration of all society-loving and soul-loving men.

In these circumstances, as developed since the anniversary, which neither the Society, nor the Executive could have foreseen, however much members of either might have feared it, the Committee is placed in a new position, "fairly belonging to the new class of cases in which, owing to new complications or unforeseen circumstances, an agent may deviate from, or entirely suspend upon the instruction of his principal. There is a certain diacretion of this kind that is legitimately, and we may say, necessarily reserved in almost every species of delegated trust. It is now certain that a different feeling exists upon this subject, than was supposed by the Society when it framed its resolutions in May last. And it is absolutely certain that in carrying them out, on the strict construction above admitted, the approbation of evangelical Christians cannot be secured. Shall the Executive then go forward, and by so doing rend the Society into fragments, cut off from our efforts one half of our sad destitutions, and drive the plow-share of division through our Constitution and across our wide land? or shall they, in accordance with the letter and spirit of that Constitution, and in accordance with their past history, press on in one great mission of preaching "Christ crucified?" Surely this latter is the path of duty.

Before leaving this topic, it is important to note that the Executive *have*, for thirty-two years, *been doing* incidentally and substantially, though not in form, what the action of the Society seems to require.

"Moral duties" and "moral evils and vices," whether they arise from Slavery or other institutions good or bad, have been discussed in scores of publications and in thousands of copies for years past, and in the way thought to be most efficient for good. The "moral duties" of justice, humanity, chastity, reverence, veracity, temperance, and all others enjoined in the word of God, are continually enforced in our publications. The "moral evils and vices" of injustice, cruelty, licentiousness, profanity, lying, intemperance, and all others condemned in the word of God, are condemned in our publications, either in distinct treatises or by incidental remarks. How fully this is done, in the very order approved of God, finds an illustration in the "Family Bible," with notes edited and issued by the Society, and in many other works. There is great injustice, therefore, in the charge that the Executive suppress vital truth from fear. They have no fear in the discharge of duty; but, according to the Constitution under which they act, they publish the truth and the whole truth contemplated by the terms of that instrument which gives them being. The love of souls, the love of Christ, forbids any other course.

Such, brethren, was the conclusion reached by the Conference unanimously, after a discussion of some ten or twelve hours, and such we confidently believe will be the conclusion yet reached by all true and earnest friends of the Society. To them we leave the question, while we press forward in our heaven-blessed work.

WM. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
} Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.

Lord Brougham's Lecture—Good Advice to Working Men.

Lord BROUGHAM delivered an address recently at the meeting of the Mechanics' Association at Manchester, from which we make the following interesting and instructive extract:

"I am about to address a few words partly to the working men themselves—those classes from which come the pupils who have been rewarded this evening, and partly to the employers of those classes and the patrons and supporters of these institutions. First, with respect to the institutions themselves. It is a good and safe rule that they should not attempt too much. In many places attempting lectures has been a failure. I was not aware until I came here yesterday, and particularly till I heard the report which Mr. MORRIS has read this evening, to how great an extent lectures had in this part of the kingdom been of late a failure. But that which is no failure, which requires very much less funds to support it, less trouble and entreaty among the working classes to get them to attend, is the furnishing of good, useful, and interesting books for them to read. The plan of the itinerating libraries, has been so successful that in whatever town or village the itinerant library sojourns for three or four weeks in the course of its progress, there is no other book in demand in that place, so much homage is paid to the judicious selection of the works which load those boxes of the itinerating library. (Hear, hear.) It is remotely connected with that remark, that I should make another observation, by way of advice to all the one hundred institutions connected in the Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. I would strongly inculcate the absolute necessity of the most careful attention to regular proceedings in point of finance, so as never to have any confusion in the accounts—never any inaccuracy, either in the keeping of them, or the applying of the funds, or in the raising of the funds, and at once to stop, as it is their duty, as well as their interest, when they find that any fund is deficient, and not to go on with the expense one month or one day beyond the time they can afford it. [Hear, hear.] I have known so much mischief to arise from the neglect of this rule, which is not only the rule of policy, but of that which is the best policy, the rule of honesty itself—[hear, hear]—and I am alluding to no institution whatever in Lancashire, Cheshire, or Yorkshire, or the four northern counties, but further to the southward there have been the greatest possible mischiefs arising from the neglect of this rule, and from not remembering, not only generally and vaguely that which all men are very apt to admit, that 'honesty is the best policy,' but that the rule ought to be, 'Owe no man anything;' and that as soon as you find you cannot go on without defrauding your Creator of His due, for that is the real meaning of it, it is our duty to stop and wind up, and say, 'We find we have no funds for going further.' Through the neglect of this plain and obvious rule institutions are about to be given up not only to the great injury of those who might, had they still been carried on judiciously, fairly, and regularly, have continued to profit by them, but to the great disrepute of the whole system, which the enemies, if any such still there are, of popular instruction, are quite sure to lay hold of and turn against us [hear, hear]. This last rule which I have urged is applicable to the working classes themselves, but there are also one or two other remarks which I would fain address to them. There are two courses of conduct of which I won't say that I should rigorously and without any possibility of exception require one to be the rule, but as to which somewhere about a middle course might be taken. We have often heard of two classes of men—one making a pleasure of business and the other, proceeding on a perfectly opposite principle, making a business of pleasure. And those classes adopt two different forms of a very old proverb which sets forth that 'home is home, be it never so homely.' One class adopts that form, but the other is rather disposed to say 'home is homely, be it never so home,' (laughter) and accordingly we see not a few instances in the upper as well as the working classes of persons anxious as often as they can to leave their home, either for innocent amusements, or for the tavern, or the alehouse, or the gaming-house. I am very far from saying that I would rigorously interdict all moving from home, all going up and down upon different occasions in moderation, innocently, prudently; or from requiring that men should belong to that class of which there are but few members who make a pleasure of their business; on the contrary I think there is an old proverb which says, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' But our amusement should always be subordinate to business and even instruction itself—the slaking the thirst of knowledge should be made subordinate to the avocations of necessary work. The first duty of a man is to provide for his own independence by his own work, and not either to amuse himself or indulge in any gratification—not even in that more than innocent, most sacred gratification, of assuaging his thirst for knowledge—until he has done his day's work, and done that which it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to do, work with his own hands for the provision of himself and family (cheers.) And when I talk of working men—I am myself, and have been all my life, a working man—(great cheering)—and as long as I am blessed with health enough to continue, even at my advanced time of life, I shall continue to labor—(cheers)—and I shall never henceforth, any more than I have hitherto done, partake of any relaxation, not even in gratifying my thirst for knowledge, until I have earned the right to do it by having done my day's work. [Cheers.] There are other rules as to which I would allow no compromise, no middle course whatever, and they are the maxims which ought to preside over a man's whole employment of his time. The one is to do, one thing at a time only; the next is to never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and the third, always to finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and most celebrated man in Holland—DE WITT—was once asked how it happened that he got through so much business, and of such varied kind, for he was not only a great statesman, and a minister, but also a most eminent mathematician and a literary man; and his answer was, that it was by two rules which he always observed—to do one thing only at a time, and never to put off till to-morrow what he could do to-day. These were his golden rules. I know a great statesman, now no more, of another country, who used to say, on the other hand, his principle was, 'Never to do to-day what you could put off till to-morrow.' [Laughter.] And when I cried out against this as a most heterodox political doctrine he suggested half a dozen instances in which much advantage had occurred from his continual procrastination of measures that were pressed upon him. There were certainly the exceptions to the rule. I admit that he urged his perverse maxim rather by way of pleasantry than anything else, and I think it was no recommendation of it that he could produce so few instances in its favor. [Hear, hear.] Having detained you so long, I will not now say much on the great advantages of regular habits and of strict attention not merely to what is commonly called honesty, which of course no man doubts it is his bounden duty as well as his highest interest to adhere to, but to guarding against those irregularities which degenerate into dishonesty, though when first admitted they seem to have no appearance at all analogous to it. Let me only add one word on the absolute necessity that, as at Carlisle, and in other parts of the northern counties, the rule should be for all institutions to be self-supporting, as otherwise they could not beyond a very short time be continued at all. [Hear, hear.] I hope you will excuse me for having detained you so long, and perhaps so superfluously on the present occasion, but I could not do otherwise, when I had the happiness of finding myself once more before you, than give vent to those feelings which I have of gratification at what has occurred here this night, and the sight of these intellectual young men carrying off the prizes, and also of making a small return, the only return I could make to you for your kind attention, by giving utterance to one or two maxims which are always admitted in general terms, but which in practice are very much too often neglected. [Loud cheers.]"

Railway Management in England—Meeting of Shareholders—Stormy Times.

From the London Spectator.

The Great Northern Railway meeting, on Saturday, was as stormy as any railway gathering ever reported; abuse, nicknames and insults were freely bandied about; the meeting treated the Chairman with contempt, and he returned the compliment with interest. The whole display was disgraceful. The meeting was originally called with the view of declaring a dividend for the last six months to *all* classes of shareholders. As was stated last week, the Preference shareholders applied to Vice-Chancelor WOOD to restrain any payment of ordinary dividends till their arrears had been satisfied, and he granted an injunction; the Directors resist this judgment, and propose to apply to the Court of Appeal for its reversion. Accordingly, they issued a supplementary report, dated the 27th August, stating that the decision of Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD is contrary to the intention of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and that the Attorney-General has advised them not to pay any dividend at all, but to appeal; therefore, the Directors advised that the meeting should be adjourned. The Preference shareholders published a rejoinder to this report; they pointed out that the Directors had not at once given notice of appeal; and they urged proprietors to stand by the Vice-Chancellor's decision.

The Preference shareholders mustered strongly at the meeting. The first skirmish occurred when the Chairman, Mr. EDMUND DENISON, M.P., affixed the seal to the register of shareholders—what right had he to do this? He answered, it was simply a ministerial act. Did he know that the register was correct? "No, I did not," he answered—"And don't care!" interjected a proprietor. The Chairman refused to answer further questions about the register. Mr. SAINSBURY energetically declared that all confidence in the Directors was at an end; and after much uproar, the Chairman made a speech on the state of the railway and the claims of the Preference shareholders. He was constantly interrupted by insulting and derisive expressions. He concluded by a motion that the meeting should be adjourned till ten days after a decision shall have been obtained from the Court of Appeal. Mr. PECK seconded the motion, Mr. HUGHES said the Chairman could set the meeting at defiance—he had proxies to overthrow their votes: but Mr. DENISON would soon find that he must vacate his situation. If the Auditors had any sense of decency, they would resign. Mr. MALINS, as an ordinary shareholder, suggested that the Company should bow to the Vice-Chancellor's decision—litigation might go on for two years if they did not. More Preference shareholders addressed the meeting, with much excitement. Mr. KNIGHT dubbed Mr. DENISON, Q. C., the Chairman's son, "The Young May Moon." Mr. DENISON, Junior, retaliated by saying that Mr. KNIGHT "squirted out his venomous observations." One person called upon the Chairman to put down his son. "It would take a better man than you to put him down!" was the retort of the Chairman. Mr. DENISON coulended that the Directors had a right to use the proxies intrusted to them; other shareholders having exclaimed against the impropriety, as circumstances had entirely changed since the proxies had been sent. The Chairman made a speech in reply, in which he bestowed some "advice" on his riotous constituents.

"I have no interest but one, and that is to support the value of your property; but, depend upon it, if you continue to indulge in observations of this personal character, you will very soon cease to get any man of independent position to be your ill-paid Chairman. [Ironical cheers.] I care nothing for the honor of being your Chairman. I have done more for you, aye, ten times more, than you can ever do for me; and I say too, in the face of the public, that I have done for the public fifty times more than it can do for me; because, with your assistance, I have given the public the best railway in the kingdom. The public have got the benefit of the railway; and if you who have subscribed the money to make it will only be quiet, but not otherwise, you will get most amply repaid for your investment; but if you are blockheads enough to go on in this insane manner, you will ruin your property and become the laughingstock of the whole kingdom. I move that this meeting do now adjourn."

Having thus given the shareholders some precepts about behaving properly, the Chairman followed them up by a practical example. He was asked what he would have done if the decision of the Vice-Chancellor had been in his favor, and he replied: "I am not such a damned fool as to answer a question put upon a supposititious case." This answer was met with shouts of indignation; one gentleman exclaiming, that "As a religious man and a magistrate" Mr. DENISON "ought to be ashamed to use such an expression." "But he is not a religious man," shouted another. Mr. DENISON denied that he had used the oath. [The reports in different newspapers are against him.] On a show of hands, the Chairman's motion was rejected: but a poll was demanded. The report of the Committee of Investigation was then handed in. The Chairman moved that its consideration should be postponed till the adjourned meeting. Lost on a show of hands, but a poll demanded. The poll showed that both motions were carried by very large majorities. Of the *voters* present the majority in each case was against the Directors, but the *votes* of those present were more numerous on the side of the Board, and there was an overwhelming majority of proxies used for the occasion.

A Calamity—Explosion and Loss of Life.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOPE, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

A fearful explosion took place at the Blast Furnace of the Scranton Company, in Oxford, Warren County, on Friday night, Sept. 24, which resulted in the death of five persons, and severely injured several more.

It seems the large stack, used to melt the iron ore, having been in operation some length of time, had become out of order—that is, did not work well—and required extra power of air and steam to diffuse the amount of matter it contained. The workmen had been fearful of an explosion for several days, but still continued to work on, thinking it probably would get to working better in a few days. On Friday afternoon it was working very badly, and at about 9 o'clock at night, as they were preparing to draw off, a young man, a clerk in the store of the Company, took a bar of iron and commenced to poke it in the mouth of the furnace. He had hardly done so, when it exploded, with terrific violence, throwing the red-hot cinders and iron in every direction, killing three men instantly, and badly injuring two others, one of whom was the young clerk and who has since died, and the other is not expected to live. Mr. CHARLES SCRANTON was badly burned, having one side of his clothing completely blown off of him.

One poor fellow took in but one breath of the hot air, and starting for the door, dropped down dead. Several others were burned, but not seriously.

The building in which the furnace was situated was consumed; but as it was old, was of little value. It is supposed that a mass of matter had become congealed at the mouth of the furnace, and it being old, and an extra blast put upon it, it caused the explosion. Three of the unfortunate men were buried on Sunday, and one yesterday. It was a sad affair, and has cast a gloom over the whole community. L.

Mr. HESS, City Marshal of Utica, was stabbed on Tuesday night by an old man named Hall, 65 years of age, whom he was attempting to arrest.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting in St. John's Church.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

At 9 o'clock the Convention met for business, which was preceded by morning prayer, Rev. W. L. JOHNSON, D. D., and Rev. THEODORE S. HENNEY, conducted the service.

The Provisional Bishop then took the Chair, and the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day were read and approved.

The Chairman inquired if there were any certificates of Lay Delegates, as yet not presented. None were offered.

The Secretary then called the names of the clergy who were not present on the first day. Out of fifty names, eight responded as present. The names of the absent Lay Delegates were similarly called. Among the 27, out of 283, who answered to their names was "WASHINGTON IRVING, Tarrytown." Other well known citizens were present as delegates, as on the preceding day.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

At 10¾ Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop, POTTER, D. D., L.L. D., commenced the delivery of his third annual address. After a few appropriate prefatory remarks, he proceeded to enumerate his official acts during the year, as follows:

Number of persons confirmed on 164 occasions, 2,216; number of visitations 172; number of sermons preached, 158; candidates ordained as deacons, 13; churches consecrated, 4, (besides which there are five or six almost ready for consecration;) corner-stones laid, 2; clergymen who have resigned their parishes, 20; appointed to cures, 22; letters dimissory, 19; and 16 clergymen received into the diocese upon letters admissory.

The Bishop spoke of the miserably degraded poor, and of their children; how these were to be sought out, and in what manner they were to be treated so as to awaken new desires, growing in the moral likeness of the love that it is taught to feel has been extended by Christian sympathy to itself as an outcast. A cold, secular, professional instructor can only insist upon discipline in school and impart secular knowledge. "To the poor the Gospel is preached," and especially in all our educational attempts let us not neglect or undervalue the importance of early religious teaching. Such schools benefit not only their direct objects, but in giving noble-hearted Christian women and men in every parish something to do, they might become a wide blessing to all classes, if only in superseding the frivolities which pervade the higher and fashionable classes. The Bishop very warmly indorsed the value of schools, the active element of which was Christianity.

In allusion to the financial distress and ruin on all sides, the Bishop said that much of our present calamity was attributable to foreign causes, but not exclusively so. He alluded in strong terms to the increasing greed of gain, to the spirit of discontent, to the love of unnatural excitement, to the lack of taste for the serener enjoyments of life. Then, on the other hand, as very direct causes, might be enumerated the prevalent spirit of boundless waste and extravagance, a profusion that is reckless, the vulgar ambition for display, and, above all, the wide-spread and unmeasured expenditure of women. He would not hesitate to say that the superfluous finery of the women, if available at its cost, would pay the whole of our present indebtedness. If woman would forget her simplicity, what could be expected as the result other than that her family would be placed in peril.

The Bishop then passed on to other matters of detail, diocesan missions, church extension, and similar matters. The German population had become an important element for good or for evil in this City. Missionaries among them was suggested. Two losses by death among the ministry were noted. He noted with deep regret the loss among the laity of Hon. THOS. J. OAKLEY, Chief Justice of the State, and also of Mr. CORNELIUS OAKLEY. Next he alluded to the appointment of Rev. CHAS. D. MORRIS, of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Rectorship of Trinity School, as meeting with his entire commendation.

The Theological Seminary was not forgotten. Its history was sketched. He condemned the admission in the General Convention of the principle of an unlimited proxy. He hoped the proposed amendments would be withdrawn; respect for the lay delegates was necessary, yet he could not concur in approving their action. The power of the General Convention was absolute; how far it was a guide as safe as absolute was a serious question. Matters purely administrative, the extension of its ordinary agencies, are its more special province. It was too much the custom to convert the pastoral into the executive office. In this diocese there was no fear of liturgical eccentricities. Some of the efforts made to render the service more impressive may be prompted by good nature and produce good. But the change that is required is not in the services of the church, but in *ourselves*. The "fruits of the spirit" must be more strongly seen in our hearts and lives. We must be seen, not disputing in support of the excellence of our church, but in dealing affectionately with misery and with sin. If we would lay hold on the hearts of men we must have life and grace in ourselves.

The address occupied an hour and a quarter, and was heard with the most respectful attention.

The Secretary then read from a report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches, a statement as to the Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. Left speaking.

The Committee on Diocesan Missions made their report. It was stated that there were more men than means. A half century has indeed effected a striking change in the condition of the Church. Some of the working clergy could recollect that, with the Bishop, we had not within their memory twenty ministers in the whole State, and only three organized parishes above the Highlands. Omitting the Western Diocese, we had now above the Highlands more than one hundred parishes.

Unfortunately, almost any object of Christian benevolence is allowed to take precedence of the fund for diocesan missions. The report went on to state that the failure of the stipends of the missionaries had caused great anxiety, and in the very heart of the diocese were 70,000 in towns where not a single clergyman is stationed. We commenced the century with one clergyman to 25,000 people. We have now one to about every 6,000.

It was necessary to raise $2,400 to pay the stipends due to the diocesan missionaries, due on the 1st of October. There was a balance in the treasury of $1,145 67; the total receipts in 1856 had been $8,411; in 1857, $9,760 48, and the disbursements for the current year had been $9,152 90. Last year there were 37 missionaries in the diocese; at the present time there are 61.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

A ballot being taken for the Missionary Committee. The following gentlemen were elected: Rev. William Creighton, D.D., Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. William Watson, Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, A. M., Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D., Charles N. S. Rowland, Esq., Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Washington Irving, Esq.

CHANGES IN A PROPOSED ARTICLE.

Dr. HAIGHT rose to propose an amendment of the third article of the constitution of the diocese. It was submitted by the Committee appointed at the last Convention.

The following is the wording of the *present* article:

The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within this diocese which is in union with this Convention, and of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation: and clergymen employed as missionaries under the direction of this Convention; and clergymen engaged as professors or instructors of youth in any college, academy, or general seminary of learning, duly incorporated, may be members of the Convention.

The following is the proposed article:

The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within this Diocese which is in union with this Convention; of clergymen employed as Missionaries under the direction of this Convention; *of clergymen regularly engaged in ministerial or educational duty, with the sanction of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, and who have been canonically resident therein, and engaged as aforesaid for the space of one year; of Clergymen, who through age or bodily infirmity, have become incapable of ministerial duty, and who, at the time of their becoming disabled, were entitled to seats in the Convention;* and of Lay members consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, *which is in union with the Convention*, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation.

But no Deacon who cannot, under the Canons, be settled over a parish or congregation, shall be a member of the Convention.

Dr. HAIGHT rose to support the report of the Committee on the new proposition. There were but two verbal differences from the article of 1796. The first, changing the word "state" to "diocese," and the other, changing the required number of lay delegates. He dwelt with great earnestness on the importance likely to attach to the limited number of members as one of their qualifications, in the event of an exciting question coming up; such, for instance, as the election of a Bishop, which might possibly come up. As to Deacons, some of them supported themselves in secular occupations; they were restricted in their church functions, and with the belief that the Convention should be one purely ecclesiastical, the Committee had suggested the enactment of that clause.

Rev. Mr. LEONARD thought the difference between the proposed amendment, and the one he had suggested at a previous Convention, was not one merely of detail. He liked the report of the Committee; but it did not go far enough. As a mere measure of expediency, he should oppose the adoption of the report, and proposed the following amendment:

Resolved—That Article 3 be amended, by striking out all after the words "composed of," in the first line, and inserting the following:

"All clergymen in good standing who shall be canonically resident in this diocese at the meeting of the Convention, except Deacons ordained without full literary and theological qualifications, under the provisions of Canon 5, at the General Convention of 1853: And, of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three Delegates from every parish in union with this Convention, to be chosen by the vestry or organization.

After remarks from Dr. ISAAC PECK, Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, and Rev. Mr. BUEL,

Dr. HAWKS, one of the Committee, called for the reading of the resolution of the last Convention, directing this reference and report.

It was read. He said the Committee were told that they were not at liberty to discuss the general principle; they were directed to the discharge of a distinct duty. No precedent could be found in ancient times that *every* clergyman sat in those ancient councils. There were general and provincial diocesan councils. Special care had been taken in modern ages to introduce the laity, and the result was the formation of a Constitution. Why is it that very properly every clergyman does not sit in the General Convention?

The principle of representation is embodied in the custom, as to a selection and as to what classes of the clergy shall sit. Exclusion is not expulsion. Even if temporarily deprived of a parish, that does not necessarily compel a sensible minister to construe this exclusion from the Convention as expulsion. The Committee had opened a door at the wish and under the direction of the Convention as widely as they could upon the general principle it was no part of their duty to report. A man accidentally deprived of his parish is not degraded, it does not affect his character; nor is he degraded if because of that predicament he is exempted from duty at the Convention.

Dr. TYNG thought there was a fundamental question that ought to be taken up before either the resolution or the amendment. In 1856 the only question could be the adoption or rejection of the proposition of 1855. Something entirely opposite had been taken up, and if so, the subject in its previous form had been negatived. As a piece of unfinished business it could not now be called up for adjudication. If anything were before the Convention, it must be an amendment upon something already settled and refused. Was it well to allow of the possibility of rejected materials being dragged from year to year before the Convention? If so, our forefathers were unwise in not guarding our Constitution from its possibility. Had we any right to entertain the proposition or to examine its merits? The action of the former Convention had given the whole subject its quietus. The appointment of a Committee to consider of a new principle, if that ground be taken, entirely shuts out and invalidates any reference to former action.

Dr. VINTON said that reference to a Committee was not definite action upon any subject.

The Convention then took a recess until the evening.

Letter from Hon. D. Wilmot on the Financial Troubles.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

DAVID S. BROWN—*Dear Sir:* I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city. This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our Drug Bill.

The amount paid by the Governors of the Almshouse for medicines from January 1, 1857, to September 3, 1857, to one wholesale house with whom they deal is $6,043 26. This being two-thirds of the year—the annual expenditure at the same ratio would be $755 26 per months, or $9,061 86 per annum.

The above expenditure includes 161 pounds of *lint*, a surgical appliance, $185 15, and 15 pounds of sponge, $11; also an amount not noted, paid for material for poultices, and, lastly, *three pounds thirteen* ounces of lunar caustic at a cost of $73 25 or $9 15 monthly, or $106 80 annually. Lunar caustic is used by surgeons to repress the exuberant granulations upon ulcerated or healing surfaces; it is molded in little quill-like sticks, half an inch of which will answer this purpose in the hands of a busy surgeon for months of active practice. Occasionally, the proportion of a few grains to a pint of nitrate of silver is used as a lotion for inflamed eyes, and for other purposes. It is rarely given internally, and then only in very minute doses.

We must also include, as a purely external application, five pounds of extract of belladonna, used during the eight months, at a cost of $15 50, as an external application, in dilating the pupil in certain cases of disease of the eyes, and also as the ingredient of a plaister in some instances where it is believed to be more active than opium similarly employed.

With these exceptions, the above amount of $6,043 26 has been expended during eight months in purchase of drugs intended and used as internal remedies.

Without passing through the whole list, it may be instructive to notice the consumption of a few of the more prominent articles. There have been used ninety-five pounds of hydriodate of potass, at a cost of $432 14.

Concerning this drug, the *United States Dispensatory* remarks: "The dose of this medicine is from two to ten grains two or three times a day." It is mentioned in that standard work as useful "as an alterative in mercuria-syphilitic sore throat," or in that form of disease produced by the injudicious use or abuse of mercury, in "scrofulous inflammation," and occasionally in the form of an "ointment." The compiler remarks that "cases have been reported of dryness and irritation of the throat ending in severe spasmodic croup and death from dyspnœa, occasioned by the use of small doses of this preparation."

Ten grains being the *maximum* dose, we may easily ascertain how far ninety-five pounds will go in five-grain doses. A pound, apothecaries' weight, contains 5,760 grains. Ninety-five pounds are, therefore, the equivalent of 547,200 grains, or 109,440 doses of 5 grains each.

If 200 persons were taking each five grains, three times a day, for six months, without interruption, the consumption would amount to 180,000 grains. In other words, there would remain 357,200 grains unconsumed, or just two-thirds of it.

It is an important question whether so many as 200 persons could by possibility be found who, during six months, three times a day, without interruption, were sick, at the various hospitals, of diseases requiring such an employment of the hydriodate of potass.

We turn next to opium. Of this drug, 56 pounds have been employed during the eight months, at a cost of $367 78. The quantity being so accurately the same as that of the preparation of potass, the same illustration will apply. Only with this marked difference. Five grains of solid opium may be assumed as a poisonous dose; therefore 56 pounds of opium contain 64,512 poisonous doses. Taking a quarter of a grain as the ordinary dose, if two hundred persons were to take that quantity three times a day for six months, they would just consume one-twentieth the same weight as the recipients of the potass, that is, out of the 56 pounds of opium they would leave unconsumed the greater part of it. Thirty-six thousand grains would be used, or the equivalent of only six pounds and a quarter. Leaving 50 pounds to be employed in the formation of opiate liniments for external application.

But to the expenditure for crude opium we must add that for preparations of morphine, the active principle of opium. Twenty-four ounces and a quarter of morphine have been paid for at a cost of $97 16. The average dose of morphine as stated by the *Dispensatory* is thus given. One-sixth of a grain may be considered equivalent to a grain of opium. So that, following out the previous illustration, the above quantity of morphia would form efficient doses for 200 persons, three times a day, for a pretty considerable period. Twenty-four ounces (apothecaries weight) is the equivalent of two pounds, or 11,520 grains, forming 69,120 doses; divide this among 200 persons, and it will be found requisite that they should take it nearly half a year, three times a day, to consume the whole of it. The question is, whether 200 persons are regularly full dosed with morphine during the period requisite for the consumption of the above quantity, exclusively of the 200 persons who are supposed to be taking the crude opium.

We have omitted mention of three dozen of Munn's Elixir of Opium and similar narcotic preparations which have also been supplied in the interval.

The above recapitulation assumes, unless there be a waste of narcotics, (and taking into account the fact that a portion of these preparations is employed externally,) that at least 400 sick persons in the various hospitals are constantly, unremittingly, taking narcotics in full doses for six months in the year.

As to the consumption of preparations of bark. We find that 195 pounds of Peruvian bark in powder and quill—at a cost of $47 90 have been needed, and 96 ounces of Herring's quinine at a cost of $271 90, not omitting 39 ounces of sulphate of cinchonia at a cost of $41 40, and 2 ounces of the iodide of quinine $7 50. Taking the gross weight at 137 ounces and the cost of $320 80—the average dose of these drugs (of course excluding the 195 pounds of bark) may be taken as 3 grains. The *Dispensatory* says: "as a tonic a grain may be given three times a day. Or in intermittents from 1 to 4 grains may be given at once." Larger doses are useful in some cases, but we may assume 3 grains as a fair average dose. Now 137 ounces is the equivalent of 24,660 grains or 8,220 doses—which given out at the rate of three doses a day would last one person 2,740 days, or would be consumed at the rate of 12 grains per day by 200 persons in something more than 13 days. One hundred persons taking quinine at the same rate would of course require about 27 days to get through with it. The question is, how many of the patients at the hospital are regularly and steadily taking quinine at the rate of 12 grains per diem.

Upon the article Peruvian balsam, $102 63 has been expended for 48 pounds of it. The *Dispensatory* says of this drug, "It is little employed by American physicians, but sometimes applied to chronic indolent ulcers." The dose of it internally when given for some pectoral complaints is about 30 grains. Of extract of sarsaparilla, 13 pounds has been ordered during the eight months, at a cost of $44 50.

Of hydrocyanic or prussic acid, two pounds and three quarters have been ordered at a cost of $8 40. The minimum dose of this preparation is one drop, the maximum six or eight. Take four drops as the average, in the above quantity, assuming the grain and the drop as not very widely dissimilar, we have 3,960 very effective doses. Assuming that a teaspoonful, or 1 drachm 60 grains would instantly produce death, here we have a quantity sufficient to destroy 264 persons. It would seem as though the consumption of prussic acid at the hospitals must be very general; it must be widely administered otherwise so large a quantity could not be safely got through.

Chloroform, as is well known, is applied to the nostrils of some surgical patients who are under the necessity of submitting to painful surgical operations. Half an ounce or so upon a sponge or in a handkerchief is generally understood to be sufficient. Not less than 41 pounds of chloroform at a cost of $70 14 have been expended at the hospitals under the care of the Board of Governors during the past 8 months.

It is understood that many operations are performed at the Bellevue Hospital, but certainly the consumption of chloroform does appear enormous. If an ounce were employed over each patient without exception, here is a quantity sufficient for 492 of these painful occasions. Twenty-four pounds of sulphuric ether (occasionally used in this way) have been ordered, at a cost of $9 98. Sometimes it is given internally.

Several other illustrations might have been added to this list, but the preceding are taken from the drug bills, as justifying the complaints occasionally made at the Board, as to the seemingly enormous consumption of certain drugs. Of a few, the common sulphate of magnesia, and castor oil, the consumption is most curiously small. They are very cheap, and well known as good domestic remedies. Many drugs do not seem in much request which are well known, very useful, and which are not costly.

The official returns for Aug. 27, (in this year, furnish fair average of the numbers requiring medicines. Out of 6,526 persons on that day in the various institutions under charge of the Board, there were in the Penitentiary Hospital, 5; in Penitentiary Hospital, from the Workhouse, 351; in the same hospital from the Almshouse, 30; in the Small-pox Hospital, 4; in Randall's Island Hospital, 234; and in Bellevue Hospital, 604; total, 1,228, or about *one-fifth* of the whole number.

Special Sessions Punishment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

My attention has been called lately to the way in which criminals are disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions. In the first place, let me ask, is a six-months' imprisonment the limit of this Court? If so, why bring up for trial criminals charged with such grave crimes as highway robbery, assault and battery, &c. The other day I noticed a case of a man convicted of highway robbery, who received the *long* sentence of six months. I would ask further if a six-months' imprisonment is punishment enough for a man convicted of highway robbery? A crime which, in years gone by, was considered so heinously an offence that nothing but the death of the culprit would atone for it. I do not doubt he received the greatest punishment the Special Sessions could inflict, but why try a highway robber in such a Court? If we have too many criminals for one Court, let us organize another, and give to each crime its own particular punishment. Let not a person who commits a petty larceny suffer equally with him who, on the public highway, attacks and by force appropriates to himself what justly belongs to his neighbor. CIVIS.

Patent Wrong.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would be the last man in the world to interfere with the pleasures of others—ought their pleasures to interfere with my business? If I am in a City railroad car, hurrying, with feverish haste, to the infected district in and about Wall-street, have I not the right to be indignant if a company of excursionists, all over bells and badges, cake-baskets and rifles, headed by a noisy drum, spread themselves across the street, eight or ten abreast, bringing us to a dead halt, or making our car creep after them at a funeral pace? Why compel people to notice them because they stop all progress in a crowded City, when they might get along very comfortably to everybody, if they would only be kind enough to go in twos?

If I am in a ferry-boat, and the target company keeps twenty or thirty cars waiting to come aboard, while they march and countermarch, and "pre-e-e-esent ar-r-r-r-r-ms," delaying our trip and wasting the time of a hundred business men—to whom have I recourse if I am too late for my engagements? Why *will* they "stand upon the order of their going," and not "go at once?"

By-the-by, when the target company turns a corner of a street, why does the gentleman with the gilt band on his cap suddenly turn round, taking his row of men unawares, and sternly—I was going to say fiercely—eye their unoffending hoots from right left, to and back again, keeping a keen and determined look upon them, until he appears to be satisfied the danger is over? I think I know what the danger is. It is evident the officer has no confidence in his men.

I haven't the least doubt that but for these sudden and unexpected attacks of watchfulness, they would take a mean advantage of their commanders in attention, and maliciously get out of step. No doubt of it. They are not to be trusted.

Very respectfully,
COMMON SENSE.

Democratic Registry for Primary Meetings

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, as a peaceable citizen and voter of the Eighth Aldermanic District, wish to know through your valuable paper if there is fair play in the enrolment of names, how it is that the Committee have chosen the western extremity and most brutal part of the District to register names in? Every man that is supposed to belong to, or is a friend of "big Six," is either insulted or abused if they go there. I was an eye witness Tuesday evening when an ex-member of No. 41, an *attaché* of the Custom-house, and the man that is supposed to have fired one of the pistols into the crowd, corner of Worth-street and Broadway, on Saturday night, insulted an inoffensive man that came there to enroll his name, for no other reason than belonging to No. 6, or his thirst for blood and notoriety.

JOHN GAFFNEY, No. 420 Cherry-street,
Seventh Ward, Eighth Aldermanic District.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—All the steamers of the United States Mail Steamship Company are being provided with water-tight bulkheads, each steamer being divided according to build, length, &c. The fire and engine-rooms in all cases are to be inclosed, and extra pumps supplied to each compartment. The *Granada* is already constructed in this manner, and the *Illinois* is undergoing the necessary alteration. She will sail on the 20th of October. The *Star of the West* is under charter, and will make another trip to Aspinwall, sailing on the 5th inst. The names of the steamers now employed in this line are the *Illinois*, *Granada*, *Northern Light*, *Star of the West*, *Empire City*, and *Philadelphia*. They also have a new steamer nearly completed to be called the *Moses Taylor*.

☞ Ward School No. 35, in Thirteenth-street near Sixth Avenue, having been repaired and improved, will reopen on the 5th of October. The recitation rooms have been enlarged, and properly constructed with a view to thorough ventilation. No pains have been spared by the school officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to make the building in all respects healthy and comfortable. There are sufficient accommodations in the male department alone for five or six hundred scholars. This school has sent to the Free Academy between three and four hundred boys during the last eight years. Mr. THOMAS HUNTER succeeds the late WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Esq., as principal.

Heavy Defalcations in an Unexpected Quarter.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday.

We regret to announce the defalcation of Mr. FREDERICK W. PORTER, of this city, who has for thirty years held the responsible post of Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union. The following card has been issued by this Institution, explanatory of the defalcation:

A CARD.

It is ascertained that MR. FREDERICK W. PORTER, for thirty years Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, and as such having a general oversight of its business transactions, has issued notes and acceptances for his private purposes, without the knowledge or authority of the Board, or of any of its officers, to the amount of $88,883 09. These notes and acceptances were signed by MR. PORTER, but not entered upon any of the books of the Society, and were so arranged, that until within few days, no suspicion of their existence occurred to any person connected with the Institution. We are happy to say that no part of the funds appear to have been abstracted, nor have any part of the contributions to its benevolent objects been lost or misapplied. All the obligations of the Society, which have been legitimately incurred, have been, and will be, promptly met. The business will not be seriously interrupted, though in these painful circumstances we shall need, and we doubt not shall have, the warm sympathy and liberal aid of our numerous friends.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 1,122 Chestnut-street.

MR. PORTER, who is the guilty party in these transactions, is well advanced in years, is of very quiet habits of life, was a member of a church vestry for many years, and has had the full confidence of the religious community of all denominations. His friends are astounded at the late developments, and are utterly unable to comprehend how a man of his hitherto unsuspected character, mature age, and moderate mode of life, should have gone astray in this manner.

It is impossible to say, at present, how long these operations of Mr. PORTER's have been going on. He is so much prostrated, both in mind and body, by the exposure, that no satisfactory explanation of the details of the transactions can be obtained. We learn, however, from a reliable source, that a fortnight or more ago, Mr. PORTER was confined to the house by illness. At that time a bank notice, for a note of some fifteen hundred dollars, signed by him in his official capacity, was sent under cover to him. He sent it down to the Sunday School Union, with some seven hundred dollars, and a request that the remainder of the sum might be provided, as he was unable to go out to obtain it. On examination, no record of the note falling due could be found in the books of the Union. Suspicion was for the first time excited; the managers were called together, and a rigid investigation has been going on ever since.

It appears that Mr. PORTER, who was authorized in his official capacity to sign notes for the Union, has been for some time borrowing money for his own uses, in this way, and giving its notes. But he did not enter them upon the books, and as the notices all came to him, no one else in the institution ever knew anything about them. The practice may have been going on for years, and it is impossible to say what amount of the funds of the Institution may have been used at various times. The officers think, however, that they have got to the bottom of the matter as it now stands, and that the extent of the outstanding fraudulent obligations is $88,883. *Part of this is secured, and the whole loss, it is believed, will not exceed* $50,000.

During all the time that these transactions have been going on, the monthly statements of the affairs of the Union have shown a perfectly clean record, and suspicion would, probably never have been excited, but for the accident of Mr. PORTER's illness and the unavoidable exposure of the note falling due a fortnight ago [illegible].

The exposure, has caused a deep sensation in the community, especially in the religious portion of it, all of which take a great interest in the Sunday School Union, as one of the most important and useful of our benevolent institutions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

THE RIGHT OF SLAVEHOLDERS TO HOLD THEIR SERVANTS WHEN PASSING THROUGH THE FREE STATES—ARGUMENT ON APPEAL.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 1.

Before a Full Bench.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. *The People ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—This case, which has already attained an extended notoriety, after many postponements and adjournments, came up for hearing this morning. Though it was not generally known that the case was to be argued to-day, the Court room was thoroughly filled. All five Justices of the Supreme Court were on the Bench, and much quiet interest was manifested by the audience. The facts of the case are very clear and simple—the whole question turning upon a point of law. In November, 1852, Julia Lemmon, whose husband was a citizen of the State of Virginia, started, with her colored servants, to go to Texas. They came to this city by steamer from Norfolk, intending to take passage from here for Texas. It is admitted that she intended to retain her slaves in this City no longer than necessary, and she claimed to hold them here merely *in transitu*. On reaching this port, she was served with a *habeas corpus*, to show by what authority she held her eight slaves—one man and seven women. To this she made two returns. First: That they were her slaves. Second: That she held them as such in New-York, in transit from Virginia, through New-York to Texas—from one Slave State to another Slave State. The question was argued before Mr. Justice Paine, then Justice of the Superior Court, who discharged the slaves from Mrs. Lemmon. Mr. Lemmon obtained a *certiorari*, taking the proceeding into the Supreme Court, where the question now comes up on a review of Judge Paine's decision. The great question, therefore, is, whether slaves can be held *temporarily* in this State. It is of great importance, as the next question to arise will be how long such temporary holding may be regarded to continue? The State of Virginia has come forward with funds and influence to prosecute this suit, as the contest is really between the State of Virginia and the People of New-York.

On the case being called Mr. John Jay presented quite a lengthy document to the Court, in regard to the propriety of dismissing the appeal. It stated that, owing to the wide-spread and deep interest which the case had excited, and its publicity, certain facts became matters of notoriety, and as such were within the cognizance of the Courts. Among others were the following:

First—That on the rendition of the judgment, a proposition was made to the undersigned, as counsel for the slaves, for the retention of the slaves in a place to be agreed upon, to abide the judgment on an appeal; and that such proposition was promptly and peremptorily declined by the undersigned, as one which he had neither the power nor the disposition to entertain.

That it being evident that no appeal could restore to Mr. Lemmon his alleged property, a subscription was publicly opened among the merchants and other citizens of New-York, headed by Mr. Justice Paine, with the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment to Mr. Lemmon of the sum of five thousand dollars, the full estimated market value of the liberated slaves.

That a sum exceeding that amount was raised and paid to Mr. Lemmon, and that in accordance with a suggestion made through the public press by one of the subscribers to the fund, that "if the fund should be completed, the slaves ought to be considered free thereafter," Mr. Jonathan Lemmon and Julia his wife executed their joint bond, which was published in the newspapers, to three prominent citizens of New-York, agreeing to emancipate the said slaves after a decision should be had in the matter by the Court of last resort.

Secondly—That the slaves, after being declared free by Judge Paine, were sent to Canada, a foreign province, with whose Government no treaty stipulation exists for their *extradition*, in case the judgment should be reversed, and that they were there permanently settled on lands bought for the purpose, through the assistance of a fund specially raised for their benefit.

Thirdly—That the State of Virginia soon afterwards resolved to prosecute the appeal by her own counsel, *not* to restore to Mr. Lemmon possession of the slaves, whom he had already emancipated—nor their moneyed value, which he had already received and acknowledged—but with the hope of reversing the judgment, and establishing an opposing rule of law, with reference to its future operation upon the right of other persons.

That the State of New-York thereupon resolved to defend the appeal, *not* to protect the liberty of the plaintiffs, which neither was nor is in any danger, but to maintain a principle of law deemed by her essential to her rightful sovereignty and the public policy; and that in this appeal, Virginia and New-York represent the opposing sentiment of large sections of our federal republic, in contending for principles universally acknowledged by all parties to possess a national interest and importance.

Upon these facts, which can be substantiated, should the Court so desire, the undersigned would further respectfully suggest to the Court, that if the suit originally pending between the parties to the record, should be permitted to be prosecuted on appeal by the State of Virginia and the State of New-York, for their own purpose or further gratification of other States similarly circumstanced, reference to the question decided by Mr. Justice Paine, the judgment to be pronounced on such appeal by this Court or by any higher Appellate Court will not and cannot affect the practical rights of the original parties for the determination of which this suit was in good faith instituted; but that such judgment or appeal will only be to establish a principle to govern, in the future, the rights of unknown parties, who will, probably, be held bound by the judgment rendered, and who will thus be deprived of the opportunity and the right of being heard thereon before courts of their own selection, and by counsel of their own choice.

The allowance, therefore, of the appeal in the face of these facts, would seem to involve, to a certain extent, a violation of the same principles which forbid courts to entertain fictitious suits, or to render opinion and decision not demanded by the case before them.

On these grounds, therefore, he respectfully suggested that the appeal should be dismissed.

Judge MITCHELL inquired whether any statement of the facts in relation to the sale or manumission, &c., had been prepared.

Mr. O'Conor said the case had been subject to great delays. He had made inquiries on the subject, because to bring before the Court a collusive proceeding, was a high misdemeanor on the part of counsel. Being satisfied on that point, he could only say that he was here prepared to argue the case. He should make or prepare no statement until called upon by a formal order of the Court to do so.

One thing they had learned this morning, was, that counsel deeply interested as a citizen in the case, had thought proper to come here with a statement, not sworn to, referring to newspapers and resolutions, and endeavoring to induce the Court to set aside this appeal. They respond to no such irregular demand, but would obey any order of the Court.

It was important to know what they had to answer. Again, the Legislature of New-York having better means of information than this Court, some years ago, by a public act, did direct the Executive of the State to take charge of the defence of this action, upon its merits, he presumed. The Executive had thereupon retained counsel, who were now here ready to go on. Why was it then that at this moment this irregular statement should be submitted, instead of taking a regular course, and giving them an opportunity to answer?

The State of New-York, by its legislative and executive departments, had come here with all its power to vindicate its rights. They would be better vindicated by these its regular agents than by a volunteer champion of a runaway negro. He would make no captious objections to the argument of Mr. Jay, whom he complimented as a high-toned gentleman, but he was speaking to the case and the occasion. He presumed the Court would not stop the argument here and put them on trial, unless a substantial *prima facie* case were made out, of collusion, or whatever it might be called. Who could say that the State of Virginia came in here in ill-faith to vindicate the rights of one of its citizens? Was the Court to stop on the bare statement of one of its friends that this was really a petty piece of collusion on the part of Virginia and New-York, and not a respectable litigation between John Smith and Jones? It would hardly be respectful to the State of New-York, at least.

Because some persons had thought fit to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lemmon, a Virginian lady, to compensate for the loss of the slaves who were willing to remain with her, it is said the claim is obliterated. The spirit which actuated this reparation he compared to that of the wretched passengers of the *Central America*, who remained calmly on the sinking ship until every woman and child and helpless thing, down to the little bird in its mistress' bosom, were placed in safety. It was not to break the fetters of the slave with a golden mallet, but to make reparation. The contract of Mr. Lemmon was not valid and binding; the slaves belonged to Mrs. Lemmon, who had no power to make such a contract.

The counsel states that he was counsel for these slaves, or for Louis Napoleon, perhaps, the Emperor of France.

Mr. Jay—A much better man.

Mr. O'Conor—We agree there. The counsel says they went to Canada, and that was a confession that they were not considered safe here, notwithstanding the Lemmon contract.

He proceeded to argue that there was not a reasonable presumption that an actual legal right of pecuniary value was not in controversy.

Judge MITCHELL said that if in this case Mr. Lemmon and his wife had liberated their slaves, every possible defence should be made, and the Court ought to preserve its own rights. The fact that they gave only a partial contract would not destroy their rights, and the case might go on.

Judge ROOSEVELT inquired how long the case would continue. Mr. O'Conor said he should open and close, and he thought he should require about three hours. Mr. Everts said there were two to speak on their side.

Mr. Jay said he had omitted to state that an agreement to emancipate had all the legal effect of a deed of manumission.

These preliminaries being settled, Mr. O'Conor commenced a clear, concise and forcible argument for the plaintiff. His points were very numerous, and the want of space prevents us from giving more than a short synopsis of his argument. In his points he alleges, as a foundation of the plaintiffs' claim, that the common law of this State, authorizing the holding of slaves, the Judiciary never had any constitutional power to annul; and consequently it is only by some positive enactment of the legislative authority that one coming into our Territory with such slaves in his lawful possession, could lose his title to them. If is admitted, in every opinion or argument, by Court or counsel, relating to the subject, that Slavery, at one time, existed in each one of the thirteen original States. In this State it was expressly recognized by statute, prior to the independence being declared. It was not imported from England by the first colonists. They had not adopted any system of villeinage or other Slavery which had ever existed in England. They abhorred it; saw that it was not suited to their condition and therefore left it behind them. This he considered important, as the other side was in the habit of quoting the opinions of the sages of the common law, and especially those of the great Lord Mansfield, who said that Slavery could not be introduced except by positive law. Thus Mansfield became the champion of the dogma that Slavery is repugnant to the common law and law of nature, and should be trampled down. And as neither the political bondage or domestic Slavery which England has forced upon her white brethren, has had foothold in this country, the inflated speeches of European jurists and statesmen concerning the purity of their air and soil, do not apply to this Court. The judicial department had no right to declare Slavery contrary to the law of nature, immoral or unjust. The law of nature, as distinguished from human laws, he conceived to be wholly imaginary and unconstitutional, as regards the principles which lie at the foundation of human society. The State had no power to restrain a citizen of the United States from peacably *passing through* its territory, with his slaves or other property. The guaranty to "the citizens of each State," that they shall be entitled to "all privileges and immunities of citizens *in the several States*," affords the citizen of any State, peacefully passing through another, a right to immunity from such disturbance as the plaintiff suffered from the order now under review.

The general doctrines of the Court in Dred Scott's case must be maintained, their alleged novelty notwithstanding.

Mr. O'Connor wound up his points by a prophecy that "whenever the Judiciary of the Union shall declare in respect to the emancipated negroes of the North that they are 'citizens' of the State in which they dwell, and therefore under the Constitution 'entitled in the several (other) States to all privileges and immunities of citizens,' the law of nature, to which negro-philism so frequently appeals, will irresistibly demand the dissolution of our Union. We maintain that the negro was not permitted during the storm of battle to steal into a place in the fundamental institutions of our country, where, with full power to accomplish the result, he may lurk until the hour when it shall be his pleasure to apply the torch and explode our Republic forever."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court was adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 1.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

Samuel Platt was called to the bar, upon the complaint of George Long, who said he was standing in front of Military Hall, in the Bowery, on Thursday, looking at a company of soldiers that was going in. He said to the prisoner, who stood beside him, "What company is that?" Platt said, "I don't know—some Irish company, I suppose." Long looked after them to see the name, when Platt put his hand into his (witness') side-pocket, and took his watch. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Kesser, a waiter in the Franklin House, took hold of Margaretta Wengesver, Sept. 25, held her against the wall and beat her. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this outrage on this lady, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Gallagher committed an assault and battery upon Catherine, his wife, Sept. 26. He was in the habit of getting drunk and beating her. *Judge Osborn*—Been up for the same offence before, hasn't he? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick McNulty went into Eliza Pascher's house, Sept. 29, and took her clock before her eyes and carried it off. She remonstrated with him, and he struck her. *Judge Osborn*—You might have been tried for both these offences. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Burge was charged with beating Daniel McDonald. *Judge Connolly*—How often have you been in prison before? *Prisoner*—Never before, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—You've been in prison twice. *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose we'll suspend sentence. She was discharged.

Sarah Fanning committed an assault and battery upon Officer Daniel Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Sept. 29. She slapped him in the face several times while he was making an arrest. She was fined $10, and committed to prison till it is paid.

John Lathman, of No. 359 Twenty-ninth-street, was struck with a stick by Philip McCondey, Sept. 29. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Henry Barker, Bernard Shasher and —— Smith, with some others, were engaged in knocking in the windows of Rachus Schenck's porter house, No. 100 James-street, Sept. 27, when William Rudolph attempted to go into the house, and these men assaulted him and beat him. The proprietor of the house said the crowd threw stones as big as a man's head. He acknowledged that it was an house of prostitution. *Judge Osborn*—We find them guilty and fine them $10. When a man keeps a house of that kind, it serves him right. *Counsel*—Fined $10, boys. They paid the fine and departed.

John Smith, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a coat from Karl Hahn, Sept. 22. His father said he would take care of him, and sentence was suspended.

Charles Burns also stole a coat worth $1, from Matthew Holland, a tailor, Sept. 28. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Crowen, a cook, in the employment of Terrence Leonard, No. 135 West Broadway, was charged with stealing 30 cents in silver coin from him Sept. 27. He said he had missed small sums of money from time to time, and marked these coins and placed them in his drawer. The prisoner was remanded until Saturday.

Louisa Spitzfein was sent up for three months for stealing three dresses and a piece of cloth, all worth $20, the property of Mary John, Sept. 21.

John Fisher took light-fingered possession of a heavy lead pipe, the property of Theodore Esler, Sept. 29. He looked repentant. *Judge Osborn*—How came you to steal this pipe, Fisher? The prisoner said he was a little drunk when he took it. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we'll send him up to the Island for a little while: it will do him good. Penitentiary two months.

Otto Frender, a German, had stolen some clothes, Sept. 28, and committed divers petit larcenies, by which Joseph Woolf was a sufferer. *Witness*—I don't want to be hard with him. He hasn't learnt to speak much English yet. *Judge Connolly*—He learns to steal fast enough. You've found out that he pawned these things and made the complaint, and now you come here and want him let off. I'm not disposed to let him off. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Michael Welch was fined $10 for an assault and battery upon Officer Joseph Rathall, Sept. 28. It was his first offence.

Martin Dickson had beaten his wife, Ellen, Sept. 28. She was not at all revengeful. "He's going South, Judge. It's his first offence, Sir. I don't want him to be punished, if you'll please to let him off, Sir." "Very well," said Judge Osborn, "let him go South then."

Robert Thompson and Ann his wife, dwelt in domestic discord at No. 43 King-street. He gave her a flogging, Sept. 28, and she had him committed to answer a charge of assault and battery. She, too, felt forgiving. "He don't support me, but I'm willing to support the two children and him too, if he'll let me alone." "Well, we'll try him again," said Judge Osborn, "we find him guilty and suspend sentence."

Joseph Shatty stole two blacksmith's leather aprons, Sept. 29. Patrick Long entered the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what has he got to say? *Counsel*—He says he only went into the blacksmith's shop to sleep. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! made a mistake, eh? He looks as if he wanted taking care of. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Sentence was suspended in the case of John Nightingale, found guilty of beating his wife Elizabeth.

Patrick Weston went into prison in default of $25, which he was fined, having been found guilty of malicious mischief in destroying the property of Isaac W. Leitler, Sept. 27.

SARAH SANDS SENTENCED.

This woman, upon whose house, No. 10 East Eleventh-street, Captain Hart made a descent long ago, after which a complaint was entered against her for keeping a house of prostitution, upon which she was tried and convicted, was brought to the bar to receive her sentence. She was dressed in deep mourning, and a black veil covered her face. Judge OSBORN addressed her substantially as follows: Sarah Sands, you have been found guilty on two separate charges of keeping a disorderly house. One indictment was found against you in June, and we should have thought that would have been a warning to you. The District-Attorney, from motives of humanity, doubtless, did not press the cause to trial. But another complaint was brought up against you on the 18th August, and it was brought to an issue. You were not arrested until some time after the warrant for your arrest was issued and the matter has been subjected to the criticism of the public Press, and I take this opportunity to say that it is an officer's duty to execute a warrant at the time when it is directed to be executed. If it is not so executed it often brings an officer under a charge of dereliction of duty. The criminal should always be arrested and taken forthwith before a magistrate. In this case the Court have concluded to render such a judgment as will have the effect of preventing the keeping of such a house as this at least in that locality. Upon the first complaint we give the full penalty of $50. In the second case we will hold you under bonds for $500 for good behavior—by this we mean not ordinary good behavior, but the abatement entirely of this nuisance. If this is not done, we can sue upon the bond at any time and even imprison you. This is done not to take revenge upon you, but to show that such offences as yours cannot go unpunished. Capt. Hart was in Court and expressed himself well satisfied with the judgment of the Court.

Isaac Doe was complained of for assaulting Officer Austin Esterbanks, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, Sept. 27. The officer said that he caught him throwing brickbats at him; he was in the habit of dressing up in ladies' hoops and dresses, and going through the streets and creating a disturbance. A plea of insanity was raised in the prisoner's behalf. *Judge Osborn*—He looks as if he wanted taking care of. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months; if it is found that he is crazy, he can be removed to a Lunatic Asylum.

John Savage, John S. Gardner and John Dugan were next brought to the Bar. Officer John T. Zelman, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, with other officers, went to arrest a man named Weston, (whose case was disposed of above,) for malicious mischief, about 5 P. M. Sept. 27. They did not find him, and were returning to the Station-house, when one Barney McGaffney was seen following them. They told him to go about his business; he was impudent, and they arrested him. Hereupon the prisoners and a large crowd with them commenced throwing stones, and finally rescued McGaffney. The Court thought the proof was not strong enough against the prisoners, and they were discharged.

Patrick Coughlin and Patrick McGuire, charged by Officer Henry C. Corey, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, with being engaged in the same riot, were also discharged.

Thomas McCabe and Patrick Smith were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon John J. Smith, Sept. 13. *Judge Osborn*—Here's a letter from the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, giving these men a good character. *Counsel*—The Alderman of the Eleventh Ward doesn't want these men away from the Ward at the next election. *Judge Connolly*—We don't take politics into consideration here. *Counsel*—The Alderman did, though. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentence suspended until Saturday.

Bernard O'Connor was tried upon a complaint preferred against him, April 22, by James P. Tryer, of embezzling $268 at different times. *Judge Osborn*—It only amounted to a breach of trust. The prisoner was discharged.

John Smith, charged with assault and battery upon William McDonald, Sept. 28, was found guilty and sentence suspended.

There were 40 prison cases, 1 suspended case and 10 bail cases, on the calendar. They were disposed of expeditiously.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. By auction, sales were made of 1,200 bags Costa Rica at 12c.@12¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

STOCKS OF COFFEE IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Bahia—bags	4,500	2,970
Ceylon—bags	4,796	720
Costa Rica—bags	——	1,600
Java—bags	3,700	275
Java—mats	6,500	10,000
Laguayra—bags	1,700	1,050
Maracaibo—bags	968	8,960
Porto Rico—bags	50	385
Rio—bags	61,565	81,277
Savanilla—bags	200	63
Singapore—mats	9,000	——
St. Domingo—bags	——	500
Total—pkgs	92,979	107,800

COTTON—The demand is very tame; prices are generally nominal. The Boston *Traveller* states that Messrs. THAYER & WARREN, shippers, agents of the Liverpool packets, of this city, have engaged 5,000 bales of Cotton for shipment to Europe, from several of the Lowell companies.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16⅛	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier and cheaper. Sales 8,250 bbls.

Ordinary State	$4 90@	4 95
Straight State	4 95@	5 00
Extra State	5 00@	5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@	5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 90@	5 00
Fancy Oblo	5 00@	5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 10@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@	7 75
Extra Missouri	5 50@	7 50

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 520 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $4 90@$6 60 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions, since our last, comprise 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be thereby paid for.

☞ JOHN F. TYRAL, New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the inhabitants of that place with the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money pressure in this City yesterday was marked by no heavy mercantile failures, and a regular and confident bank movement: notwithstanding which the depression at the Stock Board was greater than ever, and the sacrifices made to raise money through that medium very severe upon the sellers. The exchanges, both foreign and domestic, continue exceedingly embarrassed, and although the New-England currency was bankable as usual to the close of business, the news from Boston this morning is such as to excite the deepest concern in regard to the course of financial events in that quarter to-day. The failure of the prominent firm in the manufacturing trade, of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., followed by other mercantile firms, caused much excitement in State-street, inducing a public call for a general meeting of merchants this day at 11 o'clock, to consider what is best to be done by the Boston Banks for the relief of the community.

The General Produce Markets were somewhat unsettled yesterday. Flour was more freely offered, and Western Canal brands declined 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The demand was fair, mainly for home use. Wheat and Corn were more inquired for, and closed a shade dearer. Rye was dull at 70c.; while California Barley was sold to a moderate extent at from 80c.@95c., ₱ bushel,—the latter rate for very choice. Cotton was quiet and nominal. The Boston *Traveller* reports 5,000 bales of Cotton engaged for shipment to Europe, from several of the Lowell Manufacturing Companies, which have either wholly or partially suspended production till the arrival of better times. Provisions were depressed, and prices generally favored buyers. Coffee was dull and heavy; 1,200 bags Costa Rica were sold at auction at 12c.@12¼c. cash, ₱ lb. Sugar and Molasses varied but slightly. Rice and Tobacco were lightly dealt in at nominal rates. Whisky was readily procured at 21½c.@22c. ₱ gallon. Freights were pretty brisk, and rates favored shipowners. The following is a comparative statement of the stock of several articles, in first hands, here, Oct. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Coffee, pkgs	92,979	107,800
Sugars, hhds	48,798	67,688
Sugars, bags	—	15,457
Sugars, boxes	17,701	22,705
Molasses, hhds	8,665	15,647
Molasses, bbls	641	12,167
Pork, bbls	17,901	16,225
Beef, bbls. and tcs	14,438	5,868
Tobacco, Domestic, hhds	7,139	7,062
Tobacco, Spanish, bales	3,393	11,844

The New-Orleans *Crescent* sounds the alarm about the dangers which threaten Slavery in Texas from the German settlers, who, it states, are already numerous enough, in connection with Mexican and other foreign voters, to control the political character of the State. It says that, whenever they see fit to make the issue and come out openly against Slavery, they will be joined by many natives who are also opposed to it,—and that it is not at all unlikely that within five years a Free State may thus be established in Texas. How much of this article is due to the strong party interest which it evinces throughout we cannot say;—if its statements are reliable, they certainly deserve attention.

Mr. WILMOT, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has written a letter upon the financial distresses of the country, which he attributes in part to the unsound policy of the country in regard to American industry. He expresses himself in favor of a tariff mainly for revenue, but affording incidental protection, and expresses the hope that our domestic labor may be protected against undue foreign competition.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued an address, urging the importance of electing Mr. WILMOT Governor as a means of protesting against the misconduct of the National Administration, declaring in favor of adequate protection to American labor, and resisting the attempt of the slave-holding interest to obtain complete control of the affairs of the country.

The Secretaries of the Tract Society have issued a circular to their agents in various parts of the country, part of which is devoted to an explanation and vindication of the decision recently taken by the Society in regard to publications on the subject of Slavery. They lay especial stress upon the fact that the object of the Society is, not to issue publications upon all subjects nor to advocate any special system of doctrine held by its individual members,—but to send out tracts having a specific object and concerning which members of the Society in all sections of the country can agree. The circular is able and conciliatory in its tone.

The great shooting match at St. Louis, between JOHN TRAVIS, of this City, and Capt. PAUL, of St. Louis, ended in each being the winner on alternate days. There was, as a matter of course, a good deal of complaint of the manner of shooting, and neither the parties themselves nor the public at large were satisfied with the match as a test of skill.

The deferred Regatta of the New-York Club, of yachts of the second and third class, came off yesterday according to programme. Eight of the second and two of the third class, entered for the prizes, of which there were two for each class, of the value of $100 and $50. The *Una* won the first and the *Madgie* the second prize of the second class. The *Island Fawn* won the first, and the *Bonita* the second prize of the third class. The *Madgie* hails from Philadelphia, and belongs to R. F. LOPER. The *Bonita* and *Island Fawn*, third class, started at 10:46 A. M., and the eight of the second class at 11:13; the majority passed Quarantine at 12:25; the *Island Fawn* rounded the S. W., 8pit. at 2h. 1m. 50s. P. M.; the *Madgie*, at 2h. 3m. 55s.; *Una*, 2. 4. 50.; *Minnie*, 2. 14.; *Rebecca*, 2. 19., and *Scud* at 2. 21. The *Una* rounded the *Flag Boat*, at the place of starting, at 4. 21. 55.; *Minnie*, 4. 25. 40.; *Madgie*, 4. 26. 04.; *Island Fawn*, 4. 26. 17.; *Rebecca*, 4. 28. 26.; *Scud*, 4. 26, 41.; *Petrel*, 4. 50. 09.; *Undine*, 4. 54. 38.; *Sea Drift*, 5. 10.; *Bonita*, 5. 10. 17.

The "Whig General Committee" of the City still lives and indulges in addresses and nominations. Its address just issued announces its belief that the country needs a great national conservative party, the elements of which the old Clay Whig Party still preserves. The address is signed by THOMAS H. BOND, Chairman, and several vice-chairmen and secretaries. Only one county nomination it has yet made, but more are promised.

The Union Democratic General Committee appointed recently by the Cooper and Small Committees, held their first meeting last evening in Tammany Hotel,—WILSON SMALL presided. The only business done was the appointment of a Committee on organization, to report at the next meeting, and the election of ISAAC BELL, Jr., Treasurer.

The scene of the boiler explosion in West-street was throughout yesterday visited by large numbers of curious persons, who watched the work of excavation with much interest, and discussed the cause of the disaster, and asked all sorts of questions which nobody could answer. Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, who was yesterday reported dead, is still alive, and the engineer is also living, but badly injured, and unable to move in bed. No life thus far has been sacrificed by the explosion except one—that of the woman KATE DUOANNE, of No. 511. MICHAEL WALSH had his leg amputated yesterday at the New-York Hospital. All the wounded are doing well. The Coroner's Inquest is to commence at 10 o'clock to-day.

The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company explains that there is yet no cause of anxiety on account of the non-arrival of the *Star of the West*, as the steamer on the Pacific is one of the slowest of the line, and did not probably reach Panama until the 22d, in which case the *Star of the West* would not leave Aspinwall until the 23d, and be due here on Saturday or Sunday next.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the Lemmon Slave case was brought on yesterday, on the *certiorari* from Judge PAINE's decision in the Superior Court. Mr. O'CONOR occupied the whole day in his argument for the plaintiff. It will be continued to-day.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Mrs. SARAH SANDS, convicted some time since of keeping a disorderly house in Eleventh-street, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 upon the first complaint against her, and upon the second bound over in the sum of $500 not to do so any more.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, passed upon a number of unimportant bills, and adjourned to Monday next.

What drugs our poor folks take—how much and what they cost—indeed what astounding prices our tax-payers are paying for opium, prussic acid, &c., are set down in another column this morning. It is worth studying.

The State Election.

The organs of the several political parties are exerting themselves to the utmost to lash the public mind into a passion about the coming election. The stock of epithets and coarse abuse which is kept on hand for these periodical uses, is brought forth and brushed up for fresh service, and charges which, if true, would consign the persons against whom they are brought to enduring infamy, are bandied backward and forward like shuttle-cocks in a game of sport or exercise. The *Herald*, which is edited mainly by Mayor WOOD, leads the van in the party war, and charges upon its political opponents the whole blame of the present financial crisis which has fallen upon the country. The *Tribune*, which is equally zealous on the other side, deals fearful blows upon one of the opposing candidates for his mileage accounts, and considers it absolutely essential that the State of New-York should elect the Republican ticket in order to prevent Slavery from conquering and crushing the inhabitants of Kansas. At Albany the opposing presses are vehemently denouncing each other for sins of which, we trust and believe, neither is guilty, and charging upon the respective parties, which they resist, the whole responsibility for evils which we are confident none of them could possibly have averted. We hope the editors of these journals do not feel as savage as they write,—for in that case they must be the most unhappy of mortals. If their concern for the country and their apprehension of its danger are as sharp and as profound as they profess, we do not understand how they can sleep at night or eat their meals in peace. A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from one of the Northern Counties of the State, tells of a woman who has not eaten or drank a morsel for eighteen days,—and who has above *three hundred* epileptic spasms, which contort her countenance and bend her double, every day. Her case is curious and hard:—but if these journals afford any index of their personal condition, it must be very much like that of the Editors of some of our most rabid partisan journals at the present time.

Upon the public at large, however, all these contortions and violent exercises seem to be wholly lost. There is very little political excitement either in the City or throughout the State,—and in truth there is less material for the creation of a political fever than for a long time past. No man with brains enough to serve for salt can be made to believe that the Albany regency is at the bottom of our money troubles, or that the existence of a corrupt lobby in Congress and the Legislature accounts for Bank failures and the fall of stocks. The day has gone by when anybody could be made to believe either that the Democratic Party is hostile to the Canals, or that their opponents are in love with a State debt with its attendant taxes. Nor is the public in a mood just now to enter upon a new wrangle over affairs in Kansas. As a general thing, men of all parties are disposed to await the progress of events in that Territory, before plunging into new commotions in regard to it. The movements in that region promise a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of its difficulties. The election which occurs there next Monday promises to be fairly conducted. The Constitution to be framed is likely to be submitted to the people, for their approbation or rejection. Even those who have least faith in them are constrained to admit that the promises and pledges of the men in authority there are all that could be expected or desired: and the people at large prefer to await their *action* upon them rather than lash themselves into a fury upon the suspicion that they may not be fulfilled. We apprehend, therefore, that it will be found impossible to force the Kansas question into any great degree of prominence or importance in the pending State canvas. There is unquestionably a very deep and earnest solicitude on the part of the people of this State, concerning the fate and political prospects of that Territory. The great mass of our people, of all parties, Democratic and American as well as Republican, desire it to come into the Union as a Free State, both upon grounds of general public policy, and because they believe the majority of its inhabitants desire it. And they will all insist that a perfectly fair opportunity shall be given for the people to express their will upon this subject. Any attempt on the part of the Administration to prevent such an expression,—or any failure on its part to defeat measures having that object in view, would certainly meet the most marked and emphatic condemnation of the people of this State. But it is not felt that this question is at issue in the pending contest.

There is, indeed, a lack of issues upon all sides. No great questions of public policy divide political parties in this canvas, or give them substantial grounds for controversy. And it is probably this very lack of important points of difference which compels so many of the presses, in both parties, to substitute abuse for argument, and personal vituperation for cool and dispassionate discussion. It is to be regretted, however, that more regard cannot be paid to the decencies, to say nothing of the courtesies, of life, in the conduct of our political controversies by the organs of political parties.

Mr. Hawthorne and his Consulate.

We trust that we are not very apt to rejoice over the misfortunes of our fellow-men. We do not think that such a proclivity can be reckoned among our vices. And yet we must own to an emotion of satisfaction when we saw it announced that NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was to depart out of the Liverpool Consulate.—whether of his own free will, or of the free will of Mr. BUCHANAN, we do not care. In point of fact, Fate and Free Will are generally synonymous terms, when the resignation of a fat office is in question. To be sure, the Liverpool Consulate is not so fat as it was in the good old days of fees and no accounts. Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER thought it altogether too much in the plight of the lean kine of Pharoah's dream, to satisfy the insatiate maw of a member of one of the First Families of Virginia. Still, we imagine, there are pretty good picklings left on its bones, however much it may have fallen away—enough to content the moderate appetite of a simple son of New-England, who had not been brought up to the trade of being provided for by the bounty of Uncle Samuel, like his more favored nephews of the Ancient Dominion.

Not that Mr. HAWTHORNE, personally, has had any cause to complain of the neglect of that avuncular *mythus*. He has had moderate slices of cake imparted to him, or rather a good double-handful of the crumbs that fall to the share of us poor Northern dogs from the table where the favorite children are fed. He has had an inspectorship or so, and been Surveyor of the Port of Salem, as all posterity will know from the introduction to the *Scarlet Letter*,—as immortal a tidewaiter as BURNS himself. And this appointment at Liverpool was considered at the time he got it, as one of the juciest morsels on the public platter. We believe Congress went to work about that time and expressed a good deal of the gravy from it, and made it desiccate and jejune in comparison with what it was in more genial days. Still, it was not a provision to be despised by a man of the simple habits and moderate desires of our rudest romancer. Perhaps the Cabinet at Washington, which, we understand, as the head of our dynasty of officeholding, passes solemnly upon the paltriest post-office and the meanest gaugership, may have thought he had had his share of the sugar-plums and should give place to competitors for those sweets who had never yet got a taste at them. Besides, his merits were mainly personal to Mr. PIERCE, whom he had made the hero of the last and least creditable of his romances, and there was no reason why Mr. BUCHANAN, whose life he never attempted, should be grateful to him for a service rendered to his predecessor. Official gratitude is generally no inheritance in these ages.

However, in one way or another, Mr. HAWTHORNE either is, or shortly will be, released from the routine of Consular stupidity. And we are glad of it, because there are thousands of men who will make as good consuls as he, or better, while there is no man whose pen is a wand of such strange, mysterious, delicious magic. Such a man should not give up to party, or to the gifts of party, what was meant for mankind. His dealings should be with the beings of the mind, and not with those of the untempered clay he has to do with in his office in Liverpool. Hester Prynne and little Pearl, Zenobia, Hollingworth and Priscilla, Clifford, and Hepzibah, and Phebe, and such as they, should be his companions, that they may become ours also, instead of skippers, sailors and supercargoes. Such gross mortals are not for the companionship of one who can call beings out of the abyss of nothingness, and clothe them with immortal life, and send them forth to be a joy forever. We know very well that there are signal instances of men of high genius who could pursue a working-day occupation without detriment to the republic of letters, or disloyalty to the muse. Mr. HAWTHORNE is not one of these men. At least, we know very well that when he has been ensconced in some comfortable office, sufficient for his philosophic needs, we have had no books from him. And the last four years have, to all appearance, afforded no exception to the general rule of his literary history. It has been rumored, indeed, that he has a work on hand, or completed—the fruit of his stay in England. We trust that it may be so, and shall be most happy to acknowledge the exception and to rejoice in it.

Again, such works as those of Mr. HAWTHORNE demand leisure and opportunity for self-abstraction. His is no easy writing which can be dashed off *stans pede in uno*, and sent off sheet after sheet to the press before the ink is dry. The profound analyses and delicate anatomies in which he deals come of deep study and long thinking. Such deftness in the manipulation of the alembics and crucibles of his metaphysical chemistry, and in the handling of the glittering scalpel with which he dissects the mind and lays bare the heart of man, is not to be practiced any more than acquired without the intensest application. The exquisite felicities and delicious graces of his style, too, are the chance product of no luck or knack of a practiced pen, but the fruit of earnest and laborious thought. There is no writer whose words are more emphatically thoughts, if not things, than his. Such writing is hard work to the brain, and the natural indolence of man revolts from it. We know nothing whatever of his habits of composition, but we are confident that it is a severe strain upon his mind for the time. And it is our notion that scarcely any man of genius, who really writes what will forever be read, likes to do it for its own sake. Sometimes the thirst for fame is good and sufficient; but as a general thing, there must be some external purpose, some irresistible urgency, to force him on to his task. We are afraid that if the Liverpool Consulate had been worth what it was in its goldener days, and it had enabled Mr. HAWTHORNE to lay by the modest competence that he needs for the purposes of his life, we should have had no more gifts for eternity from him. Let us thank, then, the present parsimony, envy, or whatever motive it may have been, that prompted Congress to pare off its perquisites. We wish him to be perfectly comfortable in his pocket, but only with the help of his magic quill. We cannot consent to dismiss him into the wealthy classes. He has a qualified property in himself, we admit, but the fee-simple belongs to his country, to the English-speaking race and to posterity. Let him conduct himself accordingly.

The Profits of the Panic.

The world has been so busily occupied with the effect produced, or to be produced, upon the great commercial enterprises and the powerful capitalists of the country, by the actual disturbance of all financial relations, that very little attention has been bestowed upon the mischief which the panic and the panic-mongers are doing in the homes of the mechanic and laboring classes. Yet that mischief is very real, nor is its scope very limited.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this City who never deal with a bank excepting through its currency. To them money is money in whatever form it may present itself, and while the affairs of the community jog on quietly in their usual channels these people believe in bank bills as they believe in gold and silver, with an unquestioning faith which St. Augustine would have pronounced sublime.

But the whirlwind arises, and its disastrous doings come to all these un-financial citizens magnified in the coming. They hear of failures, whose magnitude it is quite impossible for them to comprehend, and of whose bearings they can form not the most distant notion. That somebody has lost a million of dollars, and that half a dozen banks are in trouble, is a piece of intelligence which conveys to the mind of the laboring man a pretty tolerable conception of chaos. Instantly the faith by which he lived, financially speaking, goes out of him. He imagines that all the millionaires who live in the city and keep the wheels of traffic moving, are fleeing in despair from the impending crash, and every possible bank note becomes to him a loathsome and deceptive creature, involving the earnings of a day or of a week, to sweep them into nothingness. Upon this temper of the men of this class, all the petty brokers, and the innumerable shop-keepers, who are all of them financiers in a small way, take an instant hold, and begin a system of organized fleecing.

Such is the state of things now existing among us, and it is very desirable that the public press should take so much notice of the matter as may serve to disseminate a knowledge of the solvency and strength of our banking institutions among the poor and the working classes. The bills of the banks of New-York are as good now as ever they were. It is not left to the choice of the banks, or to the chances of business, whether the banks shall redeem their circulating notes or not. This matter is taken in hand by the State, which compels every bank, before it can issue a single dollar of paper money, to deposit at Albany its equivalent in State stocks. The moment, therefore, any bank in this State refuses to give specie for one of its bills, the State authority steps in, compels the bank to wind up its business, and sells the stock deposited as security for the express purpose of redeeming its circulation. It is impossible, therefore, that anything should be lost to the bill holders, even if our State banks should fail. If *they* will not redeem their notes, *the State will*. Let no mechanic, laborer or other person be scared into selling his bills on banks of this State for anything less than their face. They are as good as specie, and will, probably, continue to be good till such time as a general suspension and universal smash shall make us all paupers alike. Until that extremely improbable event shall occur, it is a simple fraud for any person to avail himself of the passing excitement of his less-informed neighbors to wring from their hard earnings a paltry per centage of assurance upon bills which assure themselves.

Judge Curtis' Resignation.

Extract of a letter from Judge B. R. Curtis, dated September 14, 1857.

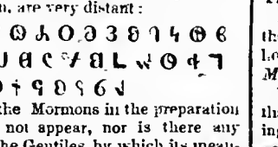
"If I had consulted only my own wishes, I should probably have retained the place. If I had added to these the implied obligation, (the force of which I feel,) to retain permanently an office, whose tenure has been made permanent for wise reasons, I certainly should not have resigned it, save from considerations which seemed to me imperative.

The salary attached to the office is utterly inadequate to afford a comfortable home for my family at Washington, while in attendance on the Court there, and to pay my other necessary expenses. There has not been one year since I was in office that I have not expended my entire private income, and some years I have exceeded it; and certainly you will agree that at Washington I have not lived extravagantly. Indeed I have lived in such a way as neither my family nor myself have ever been accustomed to; and I must be allowed to think, in such a way as is not consistent with the dignity of the office I have held."

The above extract has appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer*, and furnishes the reasons for resigning his office which the *Evening Post* so imperiously demanded from Judge CURTIS a week or two ago, but which he was under no sort of obligation to supply. The public will probably be gratified to know that the supposition that he was sent to Coventry by his colleagues, was utterly without foundation, but we doubt whether it will be equally gratified by learning the real cause of his resignation. It is not a little singular, and is suggestive of reflections neither consolatory nor hopeful, that such a man should at such a crisis be compelled to resign such an office for such a reason. When one remembers the qualifications required for a judgeship of the Supreme Court of the United States,—what lore, what experience, what training, what integrity of character are requisite, and remembers, moreover, that these can only be found amongst those members of the legal profession whose talents and acquirements have brought them not simply fame, but money, one feels disposed to fix the salary much higher than that of any other officer of the Government. There are a thousand motives for a man who will fill any other office for other things than money. All others either lead to something else, or confer enormous patronage, or are of short duration. The lawyer who mounts the bench of the Supreme Court, however, mounts it with the intention of making it a resting place for life. Whatever it be, he chooses it for better, for worse, and elects to end his career in it. The work is hard, the position is responsible, and the dignity is great; but on the other hand, great dignity demands a long purse, and Washington is a terribly expensive place to live in, and since the salaries of the Judges were fixed, the value of money has depreciated more than a third. The result is that, as Judge CURTIS says, a man fitted to fill the position, can not only not maintain his family in a manner in keeping with it, but he cannot maintain them in the style to which they have been previously accustomed. Now first-class lawyers are very excellent persons in various ways, and very useful members of the community; but we never heard yet that they were remarkable for expending large sums in the public service, or making large pecuniary sacrifices of any kind for the general benefit. They do an immense deal of work, but for an immense deal of remuneration, as their clients know to their cost. The labor that it takes to attain to a first-class position at the bar, is of such a nature, that nothing but high pay will induce men to undergo it. When a man has a large practice, even a Judgeship of the Supreme Court is not an office sufficiently tempting to reconcile him to the prospect of diminishing his income, reducing his style of living, and imperilling the future of his family. Yet the salaries of the Judiciary not of the United States only, but of many of the States as well, seem to have been fixed upon the supposition that the flame of patriotism burned so brightly in the legal bosom, that lawyers would fling dollars and cents to the wind as soon as a chance offered of serving the country. Why the public should ever expect to be served for half-pay, any more than anybody else, we cannot imagine. We should think we had suffered enough from the prevailing hallucination on this subject, even for the purposes of experiment. A sufficiency of remuneration is a very important element in Judicial independence, and the time has arrived when Judicial independence has become a subject of the last moment to the people of this country. Our political future is ominous in no ordinary degree. The only spot in the whole Union which faction or disorder has not yet invaded is the Supreme Court at Washington. How long we shall be able to preserve it intact, in the presence of the fact that the Judges are daily becoming poorer relatively to the rest of the community, remains to be seen. The inevitable consequence of the present state of things will be the introduction of inferior men to positions which only the very first men should fill. It is hard to suppose that any other man of Judge CURTIS' standing will be content to live on less money than he; and the result will be, if not immediately, before very long, that men who are unable to earn so much will creep into their places.

The New Mormon Alphabet.

It was announced, some time since, that the Mormons had prepared a new Alphabet for use in Utah. Two founts of the type have been cast in St. Louis, of different sizes of letter. By the favor of the type-founders, we present a complete specimen of the small pica fount which has been finished and shipped to Great Salt Lake City. In this Alphabet there is no difference in form between the large and small letters; the lower case type are merely smaller in size than the upper. The number of the characters is forty, including the new figures: or, six more letters than in our Alphabet. The resemblances to English letters, it will be seen, are very distant:



The purpose of the Mormons in the preparation of this type does not appear, nor is there any cipher known to the Gentiles by which its meaning can be told. The characters, in part, resemble the Phonetic, and in part the Ethiopic and the Arabic. The third line of the specimen given above, is evidently intended for the figures of the fount—two or three only being like those in common use. It is understood to be the intention of the Mormon leaders to issue their notices to the Saints through the medium of these types; and if the Deseret *News* does not share the fate of the *Mormon*, the proclamations of BRIGHAM addressed to the faithful, will probably make their appearance through the columns of that paper in this type—and necessarily in a way that Mormons only will be able to understand.

DANGERS TO THE SOUTH.—The Columbia, S. C., *Times*, in common with several other Southern journals, is commenting very severely on the conduct of two citizens of South Carolina, Mr. PERRY and Mr. MEMMINGER, who have recently sent their sons to be educated at the North. Mr. PERRY resents this attempted interference with his personal and domestic affairs, but the *Times* rebukes him with increased severity for being so untrue to the South. It thus illustrates the danger to Southern institutions of such conduct as that of Mr. PERRY:

"A highly respectable and wealthy planter in an adjoining district, sent one of his sons, an intelligent youth, to a Northern school to be educated. After remaining some years, he took a religious turn—studied divinity, and was admitted to orders in the Episcopal Church. At his father's death, which took place some time after, so thoroughly had the young man's mind been fascinated by his northern preceptors and associates, that it was with the utmost difficulty he *could be prevented from manumitting the negroes that fell to him from his father's estate.* He now resides altogether at the North, alienated from the society, if not the affections, of every member of his family. Numerous similar instances have occurred, showing the danger of sending Southern youths to be educated at Northern schools."

THE LEMMON CASE.—We have received several communications concerning the Lemmon case, which is now before the Supreme Court in this City. Some of them argue the case on its merits,—others urge the great political importance of its being decided in a particular way and others still denounce the Law Courts, both State and Federal, for the decision which it is assumed they will render. We prefer not to publish any of these articles for obvious and satisfactory reasons. With due deference to our correspondents, we presume that the distinguished lawyers, whom this State has retained, will argue the case better than they can. The Courts are bound to consult exclusively the *legal* relations and aspects of the question, and have nothing to do with its political relations. And we prefer not to assume in advance that they will give any decision different from that which the facts and the law may require. When the judgment is rendered, it will be quite time to comment upon it.

[illegible] that some other hand would pay [illegible] to the young first-officer of the C[illegible]rica, the gallant companion of Capt. [illegible] in life and death.

VAN RENSSELAER was the son of Hon. [illegible] VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, a member [illegible] whose name is identified with every [illegible] of the history of our State. With a natural [illegible] for the sea, he early adopted it as a pro[illegible] For a while he was a Lieutenant in the [illegible] Revenue Service, but lost his com[illegible] by the reduction of the number of officers [illegible] service. He then took the place of first o[illegible] the *George Law*, and although a w[illegible] sibility for so young a [illegible] Company any reason to [illegible]

As executive officer [illegible] even more care thrown upon him [illegible] Captain, and the writer knows, from a voy[illegible] him, how well it was borne. He has been much at sea, in sailing vessels and steamers, yet he never saw one sailed so scientifically as the *Central America*. Observations were constantly made, and no expedient of seamanship was untried. Captain HERNDON has often expressed to the writer his warm friendship for Mr. VAN R. He had urged, he said, on Mr. VAN R. to gratify his taste for the sea in some more pleasant situation than a California steamer—to purchase a ship for himself, and thus voyage when and where he wished. "But," said Captain H., "Mr. VAN R. will remain in this line from personal feelings to me." And warmly was this reciprocated by his commander. He gave him his entire confidence. A few months since Capt. H. was confined by illness on the home voyage, and Mr. VAN R. had the undivided responsibility of conducting the vessel from Aspinwall to New-York. In the intricate navigation of the West Indies he scarcely left the deck at night. The passengers knew little of him, for he confined himself to his duties, leaving the Captain to discharge the courtesies of the voyage.

At the sad time of the wreck he proved fully equal to the crisis. We learn from Mr. FRAZER, second officer, that everything was done by Mr. VAN R. that seamanship could devise. He aided in helping the women and children into the boats, and then when the fatal hour came he and Capt. H. went to their state-rooms, put on their uniforms, and took their places side by side on the paddle-box, the officer's post. Mr. VAN R. then lighted a cigar and was calmly smoking it when the steamer reeled down beneath them into the depths below.

Mr. EASTON, who rose to the surface with them, says, "Mr. VAN R. told me in the water that he would not leave Captain HERNDON." And thus, we fear, they died together. Yet it was for both a gallant death. The family of young VAN R. have bled on many a battle-field from the old French wars to Queenstown Heights, yet none of them died more nobly than this young sailor at the post of duty. He was worthy of the friendship of HERNDON.

While his friends mourn him, there are many who will miss his open-handed liberality. With fortune sufficient for his wants, his purse was ready for the needy, and there are families now in Albany whose rent he regularly paid, and ministered to their wants. He was generous and wholesouled; and when we first heard of the wreck, we felt that he was lost, for we knew that he and HERNDON would be the last to quit the ship. And so it was. They died as they should, nobly.

L. K.

The Regatta.

Yesterday, the contest left undecided between the yachts of the second and third class at New-Bedford, in August last, was resumed in our waters.

The day was not very favorable to nautical enjoyment, the wind blowing from the South in a light, fitful fashion, more agreeable to the men of sloops, than to the men of schooners, but vexatious enough to everybody.

The yachts of the third class started in good style at 10:45 A. M., and those of the second at 11:13, in the following order:

1. Petrel.	5. Sea Drift.
2. Undine.	6. Madgie.
3. Scud.	7. Rebecca.
4. Una.	8. Minnie.

The Quarantine was passed at about half-past twelve, and the South-West Spit at about two P.M.,

The Island Fawn leading the way,	at 2 1 50
Then the Madgie	at 2 3 55
The Una	at 2 4 20
The Minnie	at 2 14 —

At 2:20 the *Una* slipped very prettily ahead of the *Madgie*, and in about two hours came to the home stake, still in advance, at 4. 21. 55. with the *Minnie* in her wake at 4. 25. 40; *Madgie* 4. 26. 4.

Yatching men will easily see, from these tables, that the race was not a very brilliant or bewildering one. But at least it answered its purpose, and settled the question of prizes, as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

First Prize	Una
Second Prize	Madgie

THIRD CLASS.

First Prize	Island Fawn
Second Prize	Bonita

Our recommendation made last Summer of a race for the pilot-boats received a very satisfactory indorsement from the same pilot-boat, No. 21, by whose performances in August it was first suggested. In turning the Southwest Spit this boat matched herself in a very "plucky" style with the *Favorita*, and came to windward in better time than this crack vessel of the Squadron.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that Gov. WISE is not a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Senator HUNTER. It sustains this assertion by submitting sundry reasons why Gov. WISE should not enter upon such a canvass. *He is a candidate for the Presidency* in 1860, and a contest with Senator HUNTER, whether successful or not, could not fail to weaken his prospects by arraying against him strength which he will need in his support. Mr. HUNTER'S reelection, it is urged with Gov. WISE'S cooperation, will "by no means injure the Presidential prospects of the latter." Besides, it is represented that Mr. WISE would enter a canvass for the Senate under disadvantages growing out of the fact that Mr. HUNTER now holds the seat. The *Enquirer* intimates, however, that before Mr. HUNTER can expect a reelection he must define his position towards the National Administration, which he is suspected of not loving either "wisely or too well."

FIRST MEETING OF THE UNION DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Democratic General Committee met in Tammany Hall last evening—the first meeting since the selection of its members by the old Cooper and Small Committee. WILSON SMALL was Chairman. There was no business of interest transacted, except the appointment of a Committee on Organization, to report at the next meeting, and the selection of ISAAC BELL, Jr., for Treasurer. There was a large number of interested parties in the bar-room and about the building during the evening, but nothing unusual occurred to cause excitement.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A man, named PERRY SHELDON, was killed at Chatham Four Corners on Friday. He was walking on the track when the engine struck him. He was killed on the instant. He lived at Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer County.

A man, named TEELS, was killed on the Albany and Harlem Railroad on Saturday. He was walking on the track when the locomotive overtook him. The whole train passed over his body. TEELS resided in Ghent, Columbia County.

☞ Our Excise Commissioners, since their appointment, have granted 637 licenses to sell liquor, and the City Treasury has received $17,125 therefor. But what is the cost to the City, County, or State, of the Commissioners?

Murders.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* has the following details of a terrible tragedy: JOHN ROBARTSON—who was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary three years ago, in consequence of some difficulties between himself and wife—agreed on Thursday to a separation. Early on Friday morning, two brothers of the wife, JAMES and GEORGE ANDERSON, repaired to ROBARTSON's house, with a wagon, for the purpose of removing their sister's effects to her father's. The work of loading was not accomplished without some high words, but all difficulties were apparently settled, when suddenly ROBARTSON seized a rifle and shot JAMES ANDERSON dead, and in another instant, with a musket, shot and killed the younger brother, GEORGE ANDERSON. His wife immediately fled to her father's, her life, doubtless, being saved by HORACE ROBERTSON, a brother of the murderer. The latter then remarked to the brother that one more was to be disposed of, and that he was ready! He reloaded both guns, and proceeded to the old man SUALLER's, a distance of nearly two miles. Arrived there, he met the old man coming out of his garden with some melons, and instantly, while the old man begged for mercy, put into his bosom a load of shot from the musket. SUALLER, ROBARTSON and JAMES ANDERSON leave families; the younger ANDERSON was unmarried.

The Fishkill (N. Y.) *Standard*, says: One DINORE, a young man in the employ of Mr. SEAMAN, at Beekmanville, went on Sunday morning in the house of TOMPKINS, and while sitting on the piazza heard the cry of murder in the basement, which was occupied by NOAH PAGE, who it appeared was beating his wife with an axe. He went to the door, and finding it fastened, forced it open, when upon entering he received a blow from an axe in the hands of PAGE, which laid open his skull, from the top of the forehead, down between one eye and the nose, nearly to the mouth, when he fell apparently senseless. He remained at this house until the following Tuesday, when he walked home, a distance of about two miles, having his head bound up, though strange to say, without having any medical attendance until Tuesday evening, and died on Wednesday night, the brain having become greatly inflamed, and oozing from the skull. This is the second death by violence that has occurred within a distance of two or three miles within a month, the effects of rum and dissipation.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Word was brought to the Coroner that an infant, the daughter of a woman named MARGARET McGARRY, living at the corner of Market and White streets, in the North Division, had been killed. The child was a girl about a year old. Some time in the afternoon the tenants in the lower story of the house heard a noise above, as if some one was pounding the floor with the fist. The noise came from the room of this MARGARET McGARRY, and the woman who heard it remarked to her husband that she was killing the child. She immediately went to her room, and found the child upon the floor, with the woman bending over it. She went after her husband, and as they came back the monster took the child by the thigh and threw it into the cradle. The head fell back as if dead. A Mrs. TILSAY who also came in about the same time, went to the cradle and found the child breathing its last. The police were immediately sent for, and Officers SWAN and GILLESPIE arrested the woman."

From El Paso—End of the Indian Campaign.

We have news from El Paso to August 25. "The campaign against the Indians is ended, some of the officers have already returned, and the companies are only awaiting transportation to march for their old quarters. Two engagements took place, in both of which the Indians were badly beaten, having lost some fifty killed and thirty prisoners, with all their camp equipment. The Indians, to the number of nine hundred, are at Janos, near the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, receiving weekly rations from the State of Chihuahua, and driving a brisk trade in mules and horses stolen from New-Mexico and Texas. From information received, their stock in trade, at last accounts, was getting low, which accounts for the depredations since the withdrawal of the troops from the field; several herds of mules and horses have been taken off from the neighboring towns within the last week, and now we have just heard that Colonel MAGOFFIN's mules, to the number of forty, were taken last night, from near El Paso, on the Mexican side of the river. The people of our neighboring town of Guadalupe, followed and overtook a party of Indians last week, killed three, and brought in seven prisoners, women and children."

CONDITION OF THE STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER.—We fear that the accident which befell the steamer *Knickerbocker*, night before last, will prove more serious than was yesterday anticipated. From her appearance this morning it is evident that her hull is broken aft of the water wheel, but how badly will not be known until she is placed on the floating dock. Her hog frame is separated in various places, but principally aft of the wheel. It is drawn six inches from the deck and about four inches forward of the boiler. She lays at the dock with her head down, with eight feet of water in her forward cabin, and about six feet in the after-cabin. As yet no damage has been done to her engine, but every moment she lays submerged the injury is increased by the tide. It is supposed that she has stranded upon a rock, caused by being overloaded with the heaviest kind of merchandise while aground at the dock. It is said that two steam-pumps have been sent for from New-York to jump her out, but they had not reached here up to noon to-day.—*Albany Evn. Journal, yesterday.*

Samuel Sheely, a farmer of considerable means residing near Hamilton, Ohio, was arrested recently in that town, by United States Deputy Marshal, an l six bogus quarter-eagles and two twenty-dollar counterfeit notes on the Farmers and Mechanicsburg Bank at Waynesburg, Pa., were found in his possession. Sheely has been suspected of dealing in counterfeit money for about two years.

LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the Fifth Assembly District, (Ninth and Eleventh Wards of Brooklyn,) have placed in nomination for Assembly, FELIX CAMPBELL, at present representing the Eleventh Ward in the Board of Supervisors.

The Convention of the Third District have not yet agreed upon a candidate. Another trial will be made on Wednesday next.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—WILLIAM H. PECK, the newly appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn, assumed the duties of that office yesterday. Mr. DANL. VAN VOORHEES, who has held the office for four years, retires with the respect of the whole community. It is understood that Mr. PECK will make no removals at present. He is very hardly pressed by the "outs," and they may succeed in compelling him to make some changes.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—Inspector SMITH, of the First Precinct, paid off the men under his command yesterday. The other Precincts will be paid on Saturday by Deputy Superintendent FOLK. Mr. SMITH is the only Inspector in Brooklyn who has filed the necessary bonds.

BURGLARY.—A jewelry store on Atlantic, near Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was robbed a few nights ago of goods valued at $300. Officer CARAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested a man yesterday on suspicion of being one of the burglars.

THE KNIFE.—An affray took place in Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, between WM. J. POTTS and PETER DAWSON, during which the former was severely stabbed. He was taken to his residence, No. 175 Willoughby-street. DAWSON made his escape. He keeps a groggery in Brooklyn and another in New-York.

A RELIC FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. WILLIAM BISHOP, who resides about three miles from Portsmouth, Va., on Scott's Creek, picked up a bottle in the water floating by the tide, last Saturday morning, containing a slip of paper, on which were these words:

"WILLIAM BIRCH, San Francisco, on board the steamer *Central America*."

If it was thrown overboard from the *Central America* it has traveled a distance of about 250 miles.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notwithstanding the assertion in the public prints to the contrary, the first full-length life-size unlouched photograph ever made in the world was executed by J. GURNEY, and can be seen at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace; also examine the matchless collection of Photographs finished in oil, (full length and life-size on canvas,) pastel, aquarelle, India ink and crayon, Imperial, Koh-i-noor and Plain Photographs, Hallotypes and Daguerreotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artistes under the personal supervision of J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

Plantographs of life-size, full length, without retouching, are exhibited at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. They are the largest in the world.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

are made only at BRADY's. They are the most exquisite and effective style of portrait yet introduced.

COPIES

from old daguerreotypes, finished either in oil or water color, of any required size.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY

are invited to pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE BANKS.

Rates at which notes on the following banks are taken at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Bergen County Bank, N. J	95 cents on $1
Bank of New-Jersey, N. J	95 cents on $1
All other New-Jersey banks	par.
Niagara River Bank, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Oliver Lee & Co.'s, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Ontario County Bank, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Hallister Bank, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Dalryman's Bank, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Yates County, N. Y	50 cents on $1
Iluguenot Bank, N. Y	90 cents on $1
Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y	90 cents on $1
Western Bank, Lockport, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Sackett's Harbor Bank, N. Y	50 cents on $1
Bank of Orleans, N. Y	50 cents on $1
Rhode Island Central, R. I	95 cents on $1
Bank of South County, R. I	75 cents on $1
Hartford County Bank, Conn	90 cents on $1
Warren County Bank, Penn	70 cents on $1
Bank of South Royalton, Vt	75 cents on $1
All the Philadelphia banks	90 cents on $1
All the Baltimore banks	90 cents on $1
All the Providence banks	90 cents on $1
Medina Bank, N. Y	80 cents on $1
Chemung County Bank, N. Y	80 cents on $1
Bank of Lima, N. Y	95 cents on $1
Leonardsville Bank, N. Y	80 cents on $1
Hamilton Exchange Bank, N. Y	90 cents on $1

[Advertisement.]

TRUE EDUCATION

develops in harmony the moral, the mental and the physical powers. Our children need—for moral culture, pleasant Christian homes in the country—for mental education, the well-drilled school—for health and physical development, the free, pure and innocent recreation which can be obtained only in the country. For all the advantages above mentioned, address J. B. CHELEY, Esq., Principal of the Home School Westport, Ct., or apply to Mr. E. A. CHELEY, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, New-York. A few boys only are received. Terms, $150 per year.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—All those visiting PURDY'S National Theatre speak of the entertainment given there nightly in the most glowing terms, which, of course, accounts for the prosperity of the establishment. The new drama of the "Sons of Toil" has made a very favorable impression, and continues to crowd the house on each representation. To-night it will be repeated, with the pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the comedy of "Lola Montez."

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

Agency of the American Fire Insurance Co., Of Philadelphia. No. 75 Liberty-st.

Capital and Surplus, $500,000.

Parties insured by the undersigned in this City, may rely on the prompt payment of losses, as heretofore, in funds current in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL G. WALKER, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUN OF KNOX.—An excited crowd made KNOX's celebrated Hat Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, a scene of the wildest excitement yesterday, from early in the morning until long after the expiration of business hours. The run threatens to continue uninterrupted, and yet, we are in hopes that KNOX's stock will be sufficient to satisfy all applicants. Runs just now are in vogue. We like those like that upon KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &C.—Make a few applications of "TOWLE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All impurities will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. J. G. TOWLE & Co., No. 305 Broadway and No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway. Photographs. Daguerreotypes. Hallotypes. Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S

International Hotel and Saloons,

Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

Exhibits at his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs 7 feet by 5 in dimensions. They are the largest in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Consultations may be had daily.

Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Office No. 828 Broadway.

H. MELVILLE, M. D. R. HUNTER, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A full length Portrait of FREZZOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 3.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—A complete account of the Financial Panic—Its Causes, Progress and Incidents—Condition of the Money Market in New-York—Affairs in Philadelphia—Suspension of the Philadelphia Banks—Effects of the Panic at the East, South and West—Carefully condensed for this paper.

II.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The Department of Machinery.

III.—KANSAS.—Review of Gov. WALKER's last Proclamation.

IV.—THE SEPOY MUTINY IN INDIA.—Interesting letter from Rev. Dr. DUFF.

V.—THE RHINE.—"Malakoff" makes a Summer Tour down the Rhine.

VI.—THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.—Why the schooner *El Dorado* did not assist the steamer.

VII.—THRILLING NARRATIVE.—Rescue of two Brothers from the wreck of the brig *Nancy*.

VIII.—LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The Pillow-case.

IX.—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WEST-STREET.

X.—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

XI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—SUMMARY FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—State Politics. Explosion of a French Bubble. The India News. Central America. Secretary Cobb and the Money Crisis. Governor WALKER and Kansas. An Elective Judiciary. The Nevisink Murder. Our Railroad Management. Severe Punishments.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full Report of the Week's Markets—Items.

XVI.—MORMON MOVEMENTS.—A Breaking-up in the East.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance: and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

REMOVAL.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway,

Are determined to sell their entire stock of SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c., At greatly reduced prices, In consequence of removing to their new store.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoudir-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

At Wholesale.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FALL, 1857.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

A CARD.

The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catharine sts.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.

HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discrimination public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones' patent combination book lock, and Crogier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition for skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it now here except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can get at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., gaiters and button boots, slipper ties and toilet slippers, boys, misses' and children's boots and shoes, with India rubber soles and shoes, Goodyear's patent. The very best kinds manufactured. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 154 Canal-st.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MARRIED.

WILLETS—CROSSMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at the residence of Dr. James R. Wood, Mr. EDWARD WILLETS, son of Samuel Willets, to CORNELIA A. CROSSMAN, daughter of Alfred B. Crossman, of Huntingdon, L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

MOSS—NATHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. I. Lyons, LUCIEN MOSS, of Philadelphia, to SADAH, daughter of Benjamin Nathan, of this City.

GARDINER—GARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the residence of her grand-father, John Jewett, Esq., JOHN B. GARDINER to MARY E. GARRETT, both of that City.

GRUMMAN—VAN DUYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Prof. Greene, JOSIAH M. GRUMMAN to HELEN LOUISE, daughter of John Van Duyne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WOON.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Jno. H. Todd, GEORGE SMITH, of North Haverstraw, to Miss HENRIETTA A., daughter of Samuel Wood, Esq., of Tarrytown.

WHITE—STARIN.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Matson M. Smith, of Brookline, Mass., CHARLES T. WHITE, of New-York, to GEORGIE A., daughter of I. N. Starin, Esq., of the former place.

JONES—DU BOIS.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Wilson G. Phraner, CHARLES L. JONES to MARY J., second daughter of the late Rev. George Du Bois, all of the above place.

NICHOLS—ALLEN.—At Newark, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. Fur Smith, E. W. NICHOLS, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, daughter of the late Jacob Allen, Esq., of Newark.

VAN BEUREN—TAYLOR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Mr. Cheever, CHARLES E. VAN BEUREN to MARY G., only daughter of Robert K. Taylor, Esq.

MAGIE—BALDWIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., WILLIAM JAY MAGIE, Esq., to FANNIE, daughter of the late J. J. Baldwin, Esq., both of the same place.

DIED.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, JAMES EDWARD, youngest son of James and Maria L. Rockwell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, MARY L., daughter of Mr. Robert Shiells.

Her funeral will be attended at the residence of her father, No. 245 East Broadway, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

WADDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, of consumption, Miss JANE WADDELL, in the 28th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 Spring-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KENYON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, NANCY A., wife of R. W. Kenyon, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. S. Z. Henry, of Troy, N. Y., aged 37 years.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, JAMES H. HARLEY, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and members of Mercantile Lodge I. O. of O. F., and his brethren of the Order of F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, EDWARD WILLIAM, only child of N. R. and Martha J. Collins, aged 18 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 19 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

KIP.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 1, ELIZABETH ASHAST, wife of Henry Kip, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. Steamboat *Lockwood* leaves Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GENERAL SCOTT'S PILLOW, the same which was in Mexico, being no longer required, will be on exhibition in the Gallery of Arts, at the Crystal Palace, on and after this day until the close of the Fair. Admission only 25 cents.

HAVE YOU READ SMITH'S STARTLING STORY OF CARRIE CASTLETON, THE VEST-MAKER'S APPRENTICE?

If you have not, be sure to get THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH, if you would learn some of the dark and mysterious Secrets of Life in a great City.

This Story will create a sensation wherever it is read, for the reason that it removes the veil with which Vice screens itself from the public gaze.

THE DISPATCH is sold by all News-Dealers; price 4 cents. An extra edition of 10,000 copies will be printed this week. Send in your orders early to prevent disappointment.

WEED'S SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is the most reliable Sewing Machine ever offered in this market both in the quality of its work, its durability and simplicity. The operation of it is easier learned than that of any other machine, while it works with ease on the finest silk or the heaviest cloth or leather, on either of which it works in a very superior manner; making a straight evenly laid seam, much finer than ordinary hand work, while both sides of the cloth are stitched alike, rivaling in beauty the most elegant hand work. This Machine rarely gets out of working order, or requires repairs, and is so simple that an operator can perform all ordinary repairs on it until it is worn out. With these advantages over other machines, we feel confident WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES will best meet the wants of families, all kinds of manufacturing clothiers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, or any others requiring a seam in their work. Harness and Saddle manufacturers will find this a machine that will do their work in a rapid and substantial manner, and much nicer than the ordinary way. Families who require much sewing will find this machine peculiarly adapted to their wants, besides saving labor enough in a few months to pay for the machine, as a good operator can earn more than $1,000 per year on one of them. Tailors will find a great saving by using this Sewing Machine, besides being always sure of a superior quality of work that does not rip easily, and that looks much nicer than any hand work. Boot and shoe manufacturers can save thousands of dollars by using this machine in place of the ordinary manner of doing their work, while for many purposes, the work done on leather by this machine, is better than if done in any other way. We invite all who wish to see a good Sewing Machine to call and examine for themselves.

WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors, Show and Salesrooms, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

SILVER WARE.

WM. GALE & SON,

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER into any style or pattern. Our house was established *ten thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

WM. GALE & SON,

No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF MANUFACTURED FURS,

LADIES' FURS

CHILDREN'S FURS,

GENTS' FURS

CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,

SLEIGH ROBES.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, BY J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Number Forty Ready this Day.

Contents.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF A SHIPWRECKED PASSENGER ON BOARD THE "CENTRAL AMERICA."

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A METROPOLIS.

UNPUNISHED MURDERERS.

THE TIMES.

SAN JUAN.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

OLD CLO'.

A WORD TO LECTURE-GOERS.

ENGAGEMENTS IN TIME OF PEACE. (By an Inexperienced young lady.)

BALLAD OF PETER SMITH.

Illustrations: And the Doctor prescribed him a Marriage—She gave a magnificent Toss of the Head—Grew youthful by all of the Youth that in Art is—Oh, Thirty and Ten was Prudence Jones!—She called him Brute and a Beast the next Monday.

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LITERARY.

New Books and Literary Gossip.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Illustrations: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Sir William Codrington snubbed again—Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition—A Mouse in a Child's Stomach—*France*—The Empress at a Ball—Night—The Emperor's Contribution to the Indian Fund—How they keep Hotels at Paris—The Persian Ambassador a Freemason—Failure of the *Credit Mobilier*—A Horse-Fight at Paris—The Emperor at Chalons—*India*—Fighting before Delhi—Execution of Mutineers—A Young Lady's Sentiments—Infernal Atrocities of the Sepoys—The Flight from Ghansi—Beginning of Reprisals.

MINING LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

Illustrations: Chinese Miners—Housekeeping—"Lady's Chain"—Faro—Monte.

COLD IN THE HEAD—A CONFESSION.

SECOND SIGHT.

THE FLOWER-GIRLS OF FLORENCE.

A POEM BY SIR JOHN BOWRING. (Written for a lady of Portland, Maine.)

ONE OF THE INDIA MUTINEERS.

Illustration: The Brother and the Son and Heir of the Ex-King of Oude, in their Robes of Ceremony.

BLUE AND GOLD.

HON. F. B. ANGEL, OUR MINISTER TO SWEDEN. (With a Portrait.)

MAJOR GARRETT DYCKMAN AND THE GOLD BOX WHICH HE DID NOT GET.

Illustrations: The Box—Major Garrett Dyckman.

A DAY IN A TURKISH COURT OF JUSTICE.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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Illustrations—Our Ladies' Boarding-Schools: Considerate Mamma to Boarding-School Mistress—Course of Studies in a Boarding-School—Hoops as a Lightning-Conductor—A Dress Rehearsal for a Side-walk Exhibition—Curious Effect Produced by a Fashionable Lady walking down the aisle of a Church.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY MORNING, and will be sold at FIVE CENTS a copy. Each number contains as much matter as an ordinary octavo duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00.
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Five Copies for one year	9 00.
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Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.

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GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!

One hundred dollar Chandeliers reduced to $75; $75 Chandeliers reduced to $55; $60 Chandeliers reduced to $38; Bedroom folding Brackets, 75 cents; one light hall Bracket, 50 cents. Look at our bulletin in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula, and Piles, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st.,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
FRIDAY, Oct. 2.—Only Night of
I PURITANI.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Sig. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLLETTI.
SATURDAY, Oct 3.—Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
First appearance as Lucia of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
Sigs. LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
The sale of Seats for PURITANI commences this day, and for LUCIA on Friday, at the Academy, BREUSING'S and at HALL & SON'S. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Sunday, Oct. 4, Grand Oratorio night.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" Mme. La Grange, Mlle. Vestvali, Mme. Strakosch, Labocetta, Scola, Gassier, Rocco, Barili. A Grand Chorus and an immense Orchestra. Admission, 50 cents.
Monday, Oct. 5.—Last night of "L'Elisir d'Amore."
Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Signors LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT
OF MISS JULIANA MAY PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE SOUTH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.
On which occasion Miss JULIANA MAY will be assisted by
SIGNOR ALAIMO,
SIGNOR TAFFANELLI,
and MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist.
Conductor.....Mr. H. C. Timm.
Sale of tickets ($1 each) will commence to-morrow morning at the usual places.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL TRAVELS,
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,
BIANCO, or THE MAGIC SWORD.
To commence with the Overture at 8.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The ballet divertissement
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Flora.....Signorina Rolla.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Antelmo, Bianco and the Double Company.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut Street Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway.
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the distinguished eccentric comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, on this occasion, will sustain three of his most popular characters.
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
will also appear.
FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1857,
will be presented the celebrated comedy of the
BUSYBODY,
with the following powerful distribution:
Marplot.....Mr. Charles Mathews
Sir Geo. Airy.....Mr. B. F. Conway
Charles.....Mr. Raiton | Traffic.....Mr. Henry
Gripe.....Mr. Chippendale | Whisper.....Mr. Miller
Miranda.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
Isabinda.....Mrs. P. Warren | Scentwell.....Miss F. Hall
Patch.....Mrs. J. Sloan
A favorite dance by Miss Kate Pennoyer.
To be followed by the admired interlude, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing (original character).....Mr. C. Mathews
To conclude with the laughable farce of
LITTLE TO LEARN.
Brownsmith (original character).....Mr. Charles Mathews
Amanthis.....Mrs. Archibald
To-morrow (Saturday)—Last night of the engagement of the distinguished comedian, Mr. Chas. Mathews. The BUSYBODY and LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

ON MONDAY THE CELEBRATED RONZANI Ballet and Pantomime Troupe will make their début in New-York, in a grand ballet, in three acts and ten tableaux composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled FAUST. This ballet will be produced on a scale of splendor and completeness never yet attempted in America, embracing the combined talents of twenty-four of the most eminent pantomime artists in the world, with new and splendid scenery, rich and gorgeous costumes, supported by a corps de ballet of eighty-first class coryphees, and over a hundred male auxiliaries. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay involved in this undertaking the customary prices of admission will be adhered to.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
FIFTH NIGHT OF TWO ORIGINAL PIECES.
The execution of LES LANCIERS, marches and military evolutions, by Twenty beautiful young ladies, including Mr. Jefferson, the theme of general admiration.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857,
will be performed the comedy of
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Walsingham Potts.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
After which a new extravaganza, by E. G. P. Wilkins, Esq., entitled
THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.
Sonofagongo the First, King of Siam.....Mr. Burnett
Camera Facsmile Catchmug.....Mr. Jefferson
Knappkin, a Siamese Dutch waiter.....Mr. Peters
Mrs. Catchmug, née Fanny Nightingale, prima donna of the Fifth-avenue concerts.....Miss Laura Keene
Cartooch, Colonel of the Siam Light Guard....Miss Wells
Patchouli, Lieutenant.....Miss C. Thompson
Shako, Orderly Serjeant.....Miss Annie Taylor
Babee, Tambour Major.....Miss C. Jefferson
Seventh Regiment of the Siam Light Guard by twenty beautiful young ladies.
To conclude with a new farce, by C. M. Walcot, Esq., NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximilian Muddle.....Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Brads.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN
enthusiastically received by fashionable audiences.
CROWNED TO THE CEILING,
will make her fifth appearance this evening,
FRIDAY as ROSALIND, in the comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jacques.....Mr. C. Fisher | Orlando.....Mr. Briggs
Touchstone.....Mr. Burton
Celia.....Miss Ida Clifton | Audrey.....Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Rosalind.....Miss Cushman
The comedy will be produced with new scenery and appointments, and with the original music will be sung.
To conclude with a capital farce,
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
Mr. Moore. Mr. Setchell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
and last night but one of her engagement prior to her DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.
FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1857.
The great play of
CAMILLE,
adapted from the French by Miss HERON.
Camille.....Miss Matilda Heron
Armand.....Mr. Sothern

WALLACK'S.
Miss
MATILDA HERON
Respectfully announces her
FAREWELL BENEFIT.
(Previous to her departure for the South and West,)
ON FRIDAY NEXT, OCT. 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents | Pit 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
Will be acted the exciting tragedy of
ALEXANDER THE GREAT,
To be followed with the Scottish Romance of
THE VAMPIRE.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¾; certain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 2, will commence with
SONS OF TOIL.
To be followed by the revived laughable pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
LOLA MONTES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Crystal Aquaria, or transparent tanks of salt and fresh water, now on exhibition at this establishment, are pronounced by all who see them the most extraordinary and interesting novelty ever produced by the hand of science, and are EAGERLY WATCHED BY DELIGHTED THOUSANDS every day. THE FISH ARE FED at 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, Oct. 2, AFTERNOON at 3. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her BALLAD PERFORMANCES EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude (in the evening) with the LAUGHABLE PHYSIOSCOPE. The Living Serpents Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 5½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Sphor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Tone," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann, and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 361 Broome-st.
By order,
L. SPIER Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 26 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—FIFTH GRAND Instrumental Concert at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, by Dodworth's Full Cornet Band, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Crystal Palace March.....Rhem.
2. Overture, "Allesandro Stradello".....Flotow.
3. Scena et Aria from Il Trovatore, "Miserere," &c.....Verdi.
4. Tiger Polka.....Allen Dodworth.
5. Aria from Don Giovanni, "Vedrai Carino"...Mozart.
6. Wedding March.....Mendelssohn.
PART II.
7. Fantasia from "Rip Van Winkle".....Bristow.
8. English Glee, "Life's a Bumper".....Calcott.
9. Mazurka, "Des Fraineux".....Ascher.
10. "Figlia del Amore" from Rigoletto.....Verdi.
11. Quickstep, "The Advance".....Strauss.
12. National Airs of America.
No extra charge for admission.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. Highest reference. At home 10 to 4.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,
Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNSHING GOODS,
will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.
A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,
No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

TREMENDOUS FAILURE.
Another large stock, bought of the assignees for cash and to be sold by
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
100 Pieces French Merino, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s., a great bargain.
30 pieces Oil-Boiled Black Silks, $1 05, worth 10s.
20,000 Dollars' worth of Fancy Silks, all prices, 40 cents on the dollar.
700 pieces handsome De Laines, 6¼c.
1,200 pieces Paramattas, wide width, 18c.
700 pieces All-Wool De Laines, small patterns, 18c
12,000 yards Mohair De Beige, 6¼c.
7,000 yards Galla Plaids, 12c., worth 25c.
1,300 yards Double-Width Plaids, 18¼c.
And a great variety of all kinds of Dry Goods, found in a first-class dry goods establishment.
Ladies, this is the best opportunity ever offered to buy One Dollar's worth for Fifty cents,
ALEXANDER JUST,
Silk and Shawl Store,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT $1 PER YARD,
Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes,
In all colors.
Auction Goods, and sold at less than cost to import,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HIGH COLORED ENGLISH POPLIN,
75 cents per yard,
Just opened
by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
6 cases of beautiful English Poplins
at the above reduced rate.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.
From the New-York Herald of Sept. 25.
The New-York *Herald*, in noticing the rich and varied styles of Cloaks and Mantillas in this establishment, discourses as follows:
In the MANTILLA department we have the richest velvets, the costliest laces, and the most extensive trimmings.
The SULTANA, exhibited by MACKENZIE, is made of the richest Genoa velvet, trimmed in a novel manner with Chantilly lace. The sleeves are of the fashionable shape, long and full, and from the point depends a heavy tassel, while on the front side are laid four horizontal medallion bands or straps of Chantilly lace, graduated from the wrist to the shoulder. This has a light and elegant appearance, and is certainly a most pleasing innovation.
The SPANISH CIRCULAR is likewise composed of velvet. It has a pretty pointed hood, each point ending in a tassel. One side is looped-up Spanish style, and we have no doubt will be worn by many of our ladies with true Spanish grace.
The TURKISH MANTLE, or Manteau Mussulman, one of those beautiful creations of taste which are so pleasant to look upon, for a "thing of beauty is a joy forever." It is made of velvet and has the indispensable hood, ending in one point—the only graceful shape for a hood that we know of.
The ORIENTAL is a piquant, glittering style that attracted much attention and admiration. It is of velvet, and is sprinkled over with buttons that gleam and sparkle with the slightest motion.
The "FREZZOLINI," which is as beautiful and will be as popular as its namesake, is made of different materials, velvet, silk, &c. In fact, we have seldom seen a more successful opening.
From the New-York Dispatch, Sept. 27.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE opened a superb stock of Fall and Winter garments on Thursday, and really seems to have surpassed himself in their style of beauty and magnificence.
The "FATIMA" is a large velvet shawl, the upper part superbly embroidered with silk and jet, in a small shawl point, which reaches the waist. This is surrounded by a very rich fringe, over a quarter of a yard in depth, below which the same splendid design, magnified into larger proportions, is embroidered on the lower part of the shawl in the same materials, and terminates in a second row of magnificent fringe.
The "ZAIDE" is a very large velvet cloak, with wide flowing sleeves, and a small double cape, pointed at the centre, and edged with bugle tasseled buttons, three rows of which form a border round the bottom of the cloak.
The "SPANISH CIRCULAR" is exceedingly graceful, and of magnificent proportions. It ought to have been called the *Vestoli*, somehow reminding one of her superb dash and *nonchalance*. It has no sleeves; but is looped up where it falls over the arm with rich tassels: these are also suspended from the four points of the hood, and comprise the whole of the decorations; and, indeed, nothing more is required.
The "FREZZOLINI," beautiful and modest, steals into our hearts like the fair cantatrice after whom it is named. It is composed of the finest French gray beaver cloth, with very wide loose sleeves laid in plain, and ornamented with cord and tassels. A broad fold of fine drab *chene* poplin forms a border, giving the effect of costly plush, with the addition of being much more durable. Drop buttons also surround the hood, which is novel and striking in form. The cost of these garments is exceedingly moderate, considering their beauty and the expensive character of the materials of which they are composed.
The "ZOBEIDE" is a pretty mantle for October. The upper part is a small shawl-shaped talma, with a border of rich guipure worked into jet, placed on the velvet. Below this descends one or two deep black lace flounces, the lower one sweeping the entire skirt.
MACKENZIE'S Cloak, Mantilla and Fur Emporium, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth's Building, New-York.

TO ALL WHO HAVE READY CASH!
In order to meet the present financial crisis, we have marked down our entire stock of French China, English Iron-stone China, cut and pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware to the
COST PRICE,
thereby offering cash buyers the opportunity of supplying themselves with such goods at prices barely covering the importation and manufacturing value.
PURCHASERS FOR MONEY
are invited to inspect the figures below:

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 80
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	1 80
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 62
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, extra thick, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, extra thick, the dozen	97
White Iron-stone Breakfast Plates, extra thick, the dozen	88
White Iron-stone Tea Plates, extra thick, the dozen	64
White Iron-stone Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, first quality	2 50
White Toilet Sets, second quality	1 65
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	95
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 37
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	1 50
Three-light Chandeliers, for gas	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers, for gas	9 50
Hall Lights, for gas	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets for gas, two joints	75
Hall Brackets for gas, one light	50
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	9 50
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	4 37
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	9 75
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50

Fifty complete sets, painted and gilded French China Dinner Services, ranging in price from $65 to $250. Also, a large assortment of Parisian Clocks and Bronzes
In papers and Marble Shades. Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Another lot of those splendid Moire Antiques in all colors will be opened this day at 71 Canal-st.
T. M. JAMES, No. 71 Canal-st., near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Imported and manufactured solely for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
New and beautiful styles now open, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
A splendid assortment for Fall and Winter.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 341 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.,
Having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. There will be great bargains offered to purchasers of English velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common ingrain carpetings, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, table and piano covers, English druggets, matting, stair rods, &c. Buyers of carpeting, think of this if you want bargains. Call early.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 81 Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—AN EXTENSIVE IMportation just received from the Hudson Bay Company, Russia, Siberia and Germany, consisting of sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, squirrel, ermine, fitch, mountain marten, victorines, muffs, cuffs, capes, sleigh-robes, &c., in every variety. Ladies and gentlemen visiting the City, or residents, a great inducement is offered under the present crisis. We are prepared to sell 40 per cent less than any other establishment. Wholesale buyers supplied.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

HARD TIMES—GREAT SCARCITY OF MONEY. Extraordinary bargains in Dry Goods. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., will offer this day 5,000 yards Ducal Plaids at 12½ cents per yard, worth 20 cents; also 7,500 yards Wool Plaids at 20 cents, cost to import 50 cents, with a large lot of other goods at the same rate.
No. 120 6th-av., near 8th-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern, are public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cassimeres, broadcloths, poplins, moire antiques, plaids, de laines, ginghams, muslins, linens, table cloths, stella shawls, velvet vestings, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 5th inst., she intends to resume in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show-rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th-av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PERmanent board for himself and wife, in a respectable private family, where no other boarders are taken. A furnished sitting-room, with bed-room attached, in the second-story of some house with modern improvements is required. Location above Houston-st., and west of Broadway. Terms, including fire and gas, limited to $15 per week. The advertiser expects comforts, but not elegance, and hopes to find a good home that will be appreciated. Unexceptional references given and required. Address M. M., box No. 1,407 Post-Office. Boarding houses need not answer.

BOARDING.—A FINE, LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed room, with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, (or two rooms if desired,) with or without partial board, may be obtained in a private family, by one or two gentlemen; house first class; location a few doors west of Broadway, below Union-square; no other boarders taken. Address, with name, H. S. B., Box No. 424 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City. Persons with small children will not be received.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightfully retired and elegant. For particulars address Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to make an arrangement to board with a private family, where she can have a few pupils in vocal or piano-forte music. Satisfactory references given. Address L. C., at this office, any time this week.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board up town, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. The location must be pleasant and terms reasonable. Reference exchanged. Address N. W. C., *Times* office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, placed genteel. The house is pleasantly situated in Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st, a few moments' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISH-ED, with board, No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (junction of Astor-place.)—Two large rooms, connecting, on second floor. Also, one large front room on third floor, with bedrooms connecting. Would also accommodate a few day boarders.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; private table if desired.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. For pleasure riding, a band of music to enliven the scene.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, 20x50 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to
Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 Sonth-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap. Price from $5,000 to $6,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,500. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 823 Houston-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20:9 by about 70. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. 82 East 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 435 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 38 3d-st, corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 86 West 25th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 28TH-ST., near 4th-av., three story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1125 per month. Apply to R. C. REED, No. 58 West 22d-st. Smokers and boarding-house keepers will please not apply.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house to a small private family only. Some of the rent would be taken in board for one person. Apply at No. 57 West 22d-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour, feed and provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DWELLING NO. 137 2d-av., being about 35 feet front, and finished with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family; to lease or purchase, a modern house in good order, pleasantly situated, (near Union-square preferred;) must be 20 feet wide and 3 stories high. Rent about $1,000. Address Box No. 1,662 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; one farm of 40 acres, one of 50, 60, 75, 84, 100, 115, 132 and 220 acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND OTHER FURNITURE,
IN CONTINUATION
THIS DAY, AT No. 455 BROADWAY.
Comprising over 300 lots first-class parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, of the manufacture of Stilwell & Hazleton, and warranted in every respect.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE—AUCTION—STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$22,000 Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$5,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Stock, due 1859.
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$14,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds, due 1862.
$15,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
68 shares Androscoggin Railroad (pref. st'k.) $100 each
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
30 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
400 shares Ulster Bank.....$25 each
106 shares People's Bank.....$50 each
50 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each
40 shares Irving Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares Commercial Insurance Co.....$50 each
80 shares New World Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....$25 each
59 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Washington Insurance Co.....$50 each
21 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
20 shares Atlantic Insurance Co.....$50 each
Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 3.
Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 5.
Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board no commission.
Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
OFFICE, No. 46 PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
Auction Sales at the Merchant's Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board at 10 o'clock.
FRIDAY, October 2d.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
60 shares Artisan's Bank, (hypothecated,) $100 each.
50 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares Ruiger's Fire Insuraoce Co., $25 each.
15 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
200 shares Ann Eliza Co. Stock, $100 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. bonds of the City of Brooklyn $1,000 each
$5,000 5 per cent. bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$4,000 7 per cent. of Terre Haute and Alton R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
20 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
38 shares Ocean Bank stock, $50 each.
94 shares Grocers' Sugar Refining Co., $100 each.
80 shares Bowery Bank stock, $25 each.
20 shares Broadway Bank stock, $25 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
40 shares United States Life Insurance Co., $50 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE OF the splendid furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., comprising some of the richest and best-made furniture which has ever come under the auctioneer's hands for sale. Solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin brocade; 1 full 7-octave piano-forte, cost $400; tapestry and velvet carpets, &c. Sale THIS DAY, Oct. 2, at 10¾ o'clock, without any reserve or regard to the weather. The house is replete with desirable furniture, such as two solid carved rosewood suites, in satin brocade; very rich one do. do. in silk velvet; solid rosewood secretary bookcase, plate-glass front; rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror-doors and back; reception chairs, spring voltaire chairs, carved marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; about 100 yards parlor carpeting, nearly new; 2 very large gilt frame pier-glasses, with marble-top brackets to match; several valuable oil-paintings; Dresden China mantle ornaments, candelabras and figures; gone seven-octave piano, beautifully inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, cost $500. The chamber furniture consists of solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; pure curled hair and spring mattresses; mahogany sofa-beds and sofa; rocking and spring-seat chairs; rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, mahogany washstands and bureaus, Brussels 3-ply and oil-carpets, mirrors, clocks, rosewood corner-stands, &c.; also, Dining-room—1 solid walnut extension table; 2 do. tea-tables; sofa-bed, oak and cane-seat chairs; 2 very rich tea-sets, dinner service, breakfast sets, plated ware, table cutlery, cut-glass ware, rich painted window shades, 2 sets of very heavily-worked lace curtains, and a large variety of furniture too numerous to mention in advertisement, which can be seen on Thursday, at Mr. Taylor's, broker's office, corner of New Bowery and Chatham-st., or at the house on morning of sale. Careful men will attend to ship and pack, if necessary. Sale by order of
JAMES M. TAYLOR, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, PIER GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, &c.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant and costly furniture contained in house No. 154 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. This sale will be found worthy of special attention, as everything in the house is in perfect order, having been used but a short time, and will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. Goods must be removed immediately.
Parlor Furniture consists of two elegant full suites of rosewood furniture, covered in blue color brocade, en suite, in silk velvet, 2 very superior rosewood etageres, plated doors, large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets, rich embroidered curtains to twenty windows, bronze clock, runs one year, rosewood ladies' chairs, reception and Turkish chairs, in tapestry, rosewood centre and sofa tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, ladies' French secretary, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and rich cover, magnificent mantel vases, groups, Bisque candelabras, and antique pastor of every description. Also a large and valuable collection of oil-paintings, of real merit, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.
ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS—Eighteen large hair mattresses, marble washstands, China toilet sets, magnificent rosewood armoire, French mirror front, French chairs, mirrors, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood bureaus, with a very large variety of elegant oak dining-room furniture, of the finest description, rich China silver ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HOGUE, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st.
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, and WORKS OF ART, &c.—D. S. H. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M., all the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large quantity of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room goods, of the very best quality and very little used. From the catalogue we subjoin: Elegant mahogany dining table, 13 feet; buffet and chairs to match, rich china dinner and tea sets, silver services, casters, forks, salvers, fine cutlery, rich velvet pile carpets, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and pier tables, Sevres and other China vases, and elegant decorations, pier and oval glasses, bronze gas fixtures, oil-paintings, engravings, 7-octave rosewood piano, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding, sofas, chairs, bookcases, lounges, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-a-têtes, in hair cloth; mahogany chairs in ditto; black walnut marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, gilt chairs in enameled leather and reps, black walnut bureaus, nice window curtains, black walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glass ware.
Also, at 12 o'clock, 150 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 14 cases Brandy in bond.

IRVING, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood bracatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
STUFFED BIRDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, WILLIAM GALBRAITH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN,
Assignee.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad will be held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, in 8th-st. near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the Company. The Committee would urge upon all interested in its permanent welfare the absolute necessity of a general attendance.
BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWART, JR.,
Committee of Stock and Bondholders.

WM. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of Obtober, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinions are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock resulting in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN. PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.
The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be received as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contract, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
ST. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.
JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.
TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by
JAMES CURRIE, No. 52 William-st.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 19 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.
B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 49 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand, JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 62 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Pease's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier 60: of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of Yorkville and Centre sts.:
9:00 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
5:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:45 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BOXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first day of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 10—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 3:4 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261 —East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 348, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 414—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 61, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 53, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 428, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
E. C. HANCE, Register.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUDREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL
Cures Consumption and Coughs,
Diminishes Night Sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy to use.
Physicians prescribe it
With great success in all cases.
Buy that in flat bottles, with
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON'S in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail at
No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and
No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extra of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 1.

$1,000	N.Y. State 6s, '68	93	225	Erie Railroad	11⅝
$1,000	N.Y. State 6s	93	15	do	11⅝
$1,000	Mich. State 6s	67	350	do	11⅝
$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75	50	do	11⅝
$1,000	do	74	50	do	11
$1,000	Virginia 6s	77	350	do	11⅛
$1,000	do	78	100	do	11⅛
$1,000	do	78	350	do	11⅛
$1,000	Missouri State 6s	67	550	Reading Railroad	83
$1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	68	550	do	83
$1,000	do	68¼	200	do	83⅛
$1,000	do	68¼	350	do	83⅛
$1,000	N.Y. Cen. R. 7s	75	200	do	83⅛
$1,000	E. R. 2d M.B. '83	60	100	do	83⅛
$1,000	E. R. C. Bds. '71	30	100	do	83⅛
$1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	49	200	do	83
$1,000	Bank of America,	95	10	Sixth Avenue R. R.	91
$	do	94	10	do	91
$1,000	Ill. C.R.B ex int.	69	112	Mich. Cen. R. R.	42
$1,000	do	68	50	do	41
$1,000	do	67	10	do	41⅛
$1,000	do	68	10	do	41⅛
$1,000	do	68⅜	25	do	41⅛
$1,000	do	67	50	Panama R. R.	b30 71¼
$1,000	do	67	100	do	b60 71
$6	Merchants' Bank	93	12	do	70
$	Bank of America,	95	10	do	69¾
$	do	94	250	Illinois Cen. R. R.	82
$9	Bank of Commerce	93	50	do	81⅝
$5	Amer. Ex. Bank	70	150	do	80
$3	Metropolitan Bank	74	100	do	78⅜
$	do	75	25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	9
$	Park Bank	96	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27¾
$0	Imp. & Traders Bk.	90	400	do	28
$	Bank of New-York	96	200	do	28⅜
$50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	150	do	28⅝
$3	Canton Co.	14⅝	35	Cal. & Chic. R. R.	64
$50	Penn. Coal Co	61¾	40	do	62
$50	Cum. Coal Co	7¾	45	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	62
$50	do	s3 7¼	25	do	b3 61
$25	do	s30 7	140	do	s3 60
$	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	60	50	do	59½
$2	N. Y. Cen. R.	90	150	do	s3 59
$	do	59¾	50	do	b3 58¾
$	do	59	200	do	c 59¾
$	do	b13 58¾	45	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	12
$	do	58	35	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	7
$	do	57¾	110	do	6¾
$50	do	s15 57½	25	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	15

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By Adrian H. Muller.

$1,000 Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. coupon bonds, 1893. $75
$10,000 Louisiana 6 ₱ c. coupon bds., 1894. 73@75½
100 shares N. Y. & Erie R.R., $100 each. 10¾
50 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co. 100¾
25 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. (hyp) 100
50 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. $25 each. 100
50 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co. $25 each. 99
50 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. $100 each. 110@110½
50 shares Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co. $50 ea. 112@114
30 shares Mechanics' Bank, $25 each. 97¾

By Albert H. Nicolay.

$20,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. bonds. 52¼@52
$15,000 N. Jersey Cen. R. R. 2d m. bds. 61¾@59¾
$25,000 Mil. & Horicon R.R. 1st m. 8 ₱ c. bds. 26⅞@27½
$25,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 1st mtg. bds. 57¾
$2,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 ₱ cent. bonds. 50
$3,000 Lexington City, (Ky.) 6 ₱ c. bonds. 48¾
$10,000 Cle. & Pitts'g. R.R. 1st m. 7 ₱ c. bds. 50¾@50
7 shares Sixth Avenue R. R. (hyp) $100 each. 83
20 shares N. Jersey R.R. & Tran. Co. $100 each. 110¾
200 shares Brooklyn Gs. Lt. Co. (hyp) $25 ea. 115@114½
146 shares Williamsburg City Bank, $50 each. 108
50 shares Atlantic Bank, (hyph.) $100 each. 66
100 shares Peoples' Bank, $50 each. 82¼@82¾
60 shares Grocers' Bank, $25 each. 89
20 shares Commonwealth Bank. 80
20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each. 106½
75 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each. 120¾
60 shares Bowery Bank, $25 each. 84½
10 shares Hanover Bank, $100 each. 74½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70..	50	5	Mich. Central R. R.	42
$10,000	Mo. State 6s...h15	67	12	do	40
2,000	do	66⅜	50	do	39
4,000	do	66	75	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	70	25	Erie Railroad	11⅝
20	Bank of Commerce	82¾	100	do	11⅝
200	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	7	13	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	59
400	do	6¾	10	do	58
50	do	6¾	25	do	57¾
200	do	s3 6	100	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	10⅜
300	do	s10 6	105	do	11
20	Penn. Coal Co	61	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6⅝
200	do	s3 60	26	Reading Railroad	33
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	100	do	c 31¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	60	100	do	33¼
20	N. H. & Hartford R.	102			

THURSDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

There are two or three redeeming points in the market to-day, notwithstanding the general gloom in regard to the continued heavy sacrifices at the Stock Board, and the almost complete demoralization of both the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. These points are important, as well as intrinsically encouraging, and would under ordinary circumstances remove all trouble in the exchange of commodities and money, as well as arrest the further destruction of Stock values. 1. The Banks are moving in perfect accord. They feel assured of their position, and pursuant to agreement are enlarging their line of accommodation. 2. The failures in this City of the week are few, and not of the magnitude to aggravate the prevailing distrust and embarrassment. 3. The Specie relief is large and constant, and moreover beyond the present need of the banking movement at this point. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, to-day, $506,337 in excess of the receipts. The expresses from the South brought in full $200,000. There is some Gold going to the relief of the Eastern Banks, but little or none to the West, and of course none to Europe. The demand at the bank counter is scarcely remarked upon. The popular confidence in the Specie basis remains true, and ought at least so far to be relied upon, come what may from other quarters, as to restore at once the ordinary means of moving to tide-water and exporting the produce of the country. The impression, we find, gains ground on the Street that the chief impediment is with the exchanges on Europe. Yet this ought not to be. Their position is an extraordinary one, but the amount involved, when divided among ten leading banking firms, with the support, as they ought to have, of twenty leading Banks each with from $1,000,000 to $8,000,000 capital, seems ridiculously small for the first commercial City and admitted financial centre of the country. The largest weekly export of Grain and other produce from New-York in the Fall of 1855 and Summer of 1856 never exceeded $2,500,000. It was $1,600,000 last week, while the orders waiting the sale of exchange might have raised it to the maximum of last season. The Cotton exchanges from the South last week were not to exceed $600,000. Other sums to be drawn for may have raised the total to four millions dollars or about £800,000 sterling. Thia should have gone by the *Persia's* mail, and £200,000 more against grain and flour waiting the negotiation of the bills. No such sum actually went forward. A panic seized the market; the machinery of trade was virtually arrested; the Corn Exchange brought to a stand, and the pound sterling, which by act of Congress is made equal to $4 84 in current gold, brought down to $4 44@$4 57! The case is no better to-day. The very best bills are offered at 103, equal to $4 57 to the pound sterling, while produce bills are scarcely salable at par. The surplus supply, withal, now pressing on the market, cannot exceed a single week's ordinary mail, say £800,000. That this cannot be relieved, and the facilities for reasonable negotiation restored, would seem, under all the ability and circumstances we have named, to be almost incredible. We regret to hear that a similar embarrassment has fallen upon New-Orleans. It affects mainly the sale and price of Cotton at present. It will most likely be removed before the other products of the Valley of the Mississippi or the great bulk of the Cotton crop reaches that market. For the time being, however, it is reported by telegraph to be exceedingly perplexing.

The Domestic Exchanges with the West present a more serious question. The other *cannot* be of long duration. Lake navigation will close in four or five weeks. The Canals close ordinarily by the first week in December. The West is without adequate facilities for moving the crops from Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. Their own currency and credits have been embarrassed by failures here and at Chicago, and are available in a large measure for the commercial movement. The evil was early foreshadowed after the failure of the Ohio Trust. It is now in full force upon the Lake ports, and must reach our Dry Goods jobbers and Grocery firms, as well as the Grain factors, even before the close of navigation, *unless some remedy is applied direct from New-York.* Our money market must be righted and the ordinary trading credits restored, if we hope to avail of any considerable portion of the superabundant crops of the West before the Winter sets in. Bank certificates of deposit, or New-York bank bills of large denomination, secured on their face by the pledge of public stocks and the certainty of being paid on their return in gold, might be suggested as the alternative of mercantile drafts. There are grain factors here of responsibility, and a good number of them, to whom such facilities could, with safety, be granted by the banks. There are leading South-street shipping houses who had charge of a similar grain movement from the West in the Fall of 1855 on European account, who might be induced to enter the market again. It is scarcely our own province to make suggestions, but the pressing nature of the embarrassment we hope will induce other parties to suggest and cooperate in practical measures of relief.

The local Money news to-day is, that the banks that held their discount boards acted freely up to the resolution of Tuesday afternoon. The Manhattan Company discounted $100,000 in excess of their receipts for the next three days, and other banks in proportion. The bank dealers, who have few or no outside payments to provide, are pretty generally accommodated, and are understood to be nearly or quite ready for the payments of the 4th of the month. This class embraces the great body of the Dry Goods and Grocery trade, among whom the failures thus far have been limited. The New-England currency, with the exception of Rhode Island, continues to be received at the Metropolitan and American Exchange. The redemption of this and the New-York and East Jersey currency is falling off, the curtailment having already reduced the volume of circulation much below the ordinary average at this season of the year. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg was discredited to-day. The failure creates no surprise. The circulation is about $100,000, secured at the Bank Department. Money lenders are few and cautious in the Discount offices, and paper goes hard, at 2@3 for prime, and some fair names at 5 ₱ cent., a month. The exchanges with Philadelphia and Baltimore are a shade better; Philadelphia bank checks, 94@93; Baltimore, 94@93½; Boston, 99. On other points the rates are unsettled, and too extravagant for the seller to submit to the *share* at present, hard as the times are. Our quotations of New-York funds at Richmond, in yesterday's paper, should have been 105, instead of 103. The notes of the Bank of Leonardsville, New-York, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, are discredited to-day. The Illinois Central Company paid their half-yearly Construction interest to-day. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company posted a notice that their October coupon could not be paid at present. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company paid as far as they had New-York funds on hand, and expect further exchange for their deposits in Milwaukee in a few days.

The news comes bad from Boston to-day. The failure of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., the great manufacturers of Lawrence, Mass., with extensive salesrooms in Boston, Philadelphia and this City, is telegraphed as creating considerable excitement in State-street. The house had help from the Banks only a few days since to the amount of half a million, which, it appears, failed to carry them through the pressure. The senior member of the firm, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, (brother of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, deceased,) is one of the most prominent of the great Massachusetts manufacturers. Mr. W.W. STONE, his partner, resides in this City, a leading and very estimable citizen. The failure was followed by others in Boston to-day, which are named in our telegraphic dispatch, and the excitement and embarrassment was such, at the close of business, that a general meeting of merchants was called to meet to-morrow, (Friday,) to take into consideration the course best to be adopted by the Boston Banks in the present emergency. This last step was not known here at the close of 'Change hour, but the heavy failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was known, and we have reason to believe that some of our leading Bank officers are prepared to hear the worst from the New-England Banks. From Philadelphia, the failure of WHITE, STEVENS & Co. will create surprise and regret. The house is one of old and highly respectable standing, in the West India and New-Orleans trade. The senior partner is HENRY WHITE, who in the past party movements of the country stood as prominent in Pennsylvania, as the friend of Mr. CLAY, as ROBERT PATTERSON, who failed some days ago, stood in the Jackson ranks.

Our Stock Market to-day was of a character to repress all returning confidence in Money affairs. The prices made are the very worst of the panic season. The greater part of the sales were probably forced in order to raise money. Some were induced by the panic fear that the market has not reached its depth, particularly with Bank Stocks and the higher-priced railway shares and bonds, and a good many, of course, on *short* account, either on time or borrowed stock. The disposition, however, to *hear* the market is not so prominent as formerly. The additional decline to-day was, in Illinois Central Stock 7 ₱ cent., Michigan Central 10 ₱ cent., Illinois Central Bonds (ex. div.) 6½@7 ₱ cent., New-York Central 2 ₱ cent., Erie 1½, Milwaukee 6 ₱ cent., Rock Island 6 ₱ cent., and in several of the Bank Stocks 4 to 8 ₱ cent. The general market closed under much depression.

The stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the New-York and Erie Road, are called to meet at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening, by the Committee appointed at the Broad-street meeting. The occasion is an urgent one, and all the parties in interest should deem it important to attend.

In the list of Mr. A. H MULLER'S Auction sale, yesterday, Citizens' Bank Stock was reported to the press by mistake at 9, instead of 96, and East River at 15½, instead of 75½ ₱ cent.

The Land Sales by the Illinois Central Company in the month of September, amounted to $445,788.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to-day issued the following circular to their dealers:

1. For the present, and until further advised, out-of-town collections will be accounted for by us only on receipt of payment. 2. Should the funds received in payment not be par here, dealers will be charged the discount, or checks will be given on the points where collections mature, at our option. If you desire any other course with your collection paper in our hands, please advise us at once, that we may cause your paper to be returned to you. A failure to receive your immediate reply will be considered an acceptance of these terms.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have issued to-day the following circular:

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., 37 William-street, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1857.

The temporary suspension of specie payments by the Pittsburg Banks, and the general derangement of Exchanges in the West, have rendered it impossible for the Treasurer of this Company to remit from Pittsburg, but in part, the funds in his hands for the payment of interest due 1st October, instant, in this city, on Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company Income Bonds, and Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company 2d Mortgage Bonds. So far as remittances have been made, Interest Warrants have already been taken up.

Eastern Exchange cannot be obtained in Pittsburg, and as most of the receipts of our road coming to the hands of the Treasury, are in Pennsylvania or Western money, which cannot now be sold here at any price that holders would be justified in accepting, and the state of the money market precludes temporary loans to meet the exigency, we are constrained to ask a brief indulgence, from the holders of coupons, until our funds can come forward in some shape to be made available. No efforts or reasonable expense will be spared to bring them here at the earliest possible moment. The usual notice of the payment at this office, of the interest due to-day, has been heretofore given upon assurances from the Pittsburg office that the money would be remitted in due time. The suspension of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Banks had not then occurred. The undersigned deeply regrets this explanation of a delay, as unforseen as it has been unavoidable, and he simply asks from all persons interested to extend to this Company on this occasion a fair measure of the liberality and confidence, which are essential to restore to prosperity the deranged and depressed business interests of the country.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

The Chicago and Rock Island Board of Directors to-day resolved *not* to pay their usual October dividend, and the following reasons are given by the Treasurer:

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & R. I. R. R., No. 13 William-street, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island R.R.:

The 10th of October is the usual day for the semi-annual dividend. The Directors have resolved that the usual dividend for October will not be paid. The stockholders have a right to know the reason for this decision, when the earnings of the road for the year ending on the 30th of June are shown to be $8,292 per mile, equal to $1,866,000 for the year. Within the last twelve months there has been expended a larger amount for locomotives, cars and other equipments, land, buildings and iron for new side tracks, and there is to be paid for iron on the 13th November the additional sum of $64,000. Had the present pecuniary difficulties of the country which have retarded the movement of the crops and otherwise impaired the business of the road been anticipated, enough might have been retained from these expenditures, which were made in the confident expectation of an increase of business which is not realized, to have paid the October dividend. By passing the October dividend, the Company will be enabled on the 13th of November to pay the last dollar of its floating debt, and will have the means of paying the interest on its bonds in January, the Peoria rent in February, and resume its dividends in April on its capital. The repairs and replacing of works and structures injured and destroyed by the unexampled freshets in February last, have been of a more permanent and expensive character than the original ones, and are estimated by the Superintendent to have occasioned an extraordinary expenditure of $150,000. The road is now in excellent condition, and the equipments are ample for a large increase of business, and with entire freedom from a floating debt in November, the passing of October dividend under the peculiar circumstances alluded to, ought not to weaken the confidence of the shareholders in the value of their property. This brief statement of the present condition of the affairs of the Company is given for the purpose of cautioning the shareholders against parting with their stock at the present depressed prices.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS — SUSPENSION OF LAWRENCE, STONE & CO., AND OTHERS, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

An informal meeting of Merchants was held to-day in the Board of Trade Rooms, preliminary to a call for a general meeting of the mercantile interests to consider the present financial crisis. No definite action was taken, but it was indicated that the course of the banks as affecting merchants will come before a future meeting.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1—P. M.

The suspension of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. caused considerable excitement in State-street to-day. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, senior partner, is in Europe, and Mr. SLADE, financial manager, is seriously ill. The firm are agents for the Bay State, Pemberton, New-England, Worsted and Middlesex Mills.

JOHN A. LOWELL, also connected with the Pemberton Mills, is reported failed.

The other failures announced are BENJAMIN HOWARD, commission merchant, Central Wharf; HUDSON, KENDALL & Co., dry goods, Milk-street; and PETER C. JONES, paper dealer, Water-street.

The Bank did some discounting to-day, but not enough to ease the market. The best of paper was done in the street at two per cent. a month.

Little business was done at the Board of Brokers to-day. No quality of stocks could command asking prices. Bank shares were low down, and no sales were made.

A general meeting of merchants is called for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to consider, and, if possible, to decide upon the best course of the Banks and business men in the present financial emergency.

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA—ACTION OF THE BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Messrs. WHITE, STEVENS & Co., and Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., who have a branch house in Boston, suspended to-day.

The Reading Railroad Company paid the coupons due to-day.

There is more harmonious action among the Banks to-day. The Pennsylvania is gradually strengthening her condition, and to-morrow or Saturday will be in line. Several of the Banks are accommodating their customers with discounts, and decidedly better feeling exists.

THE BANKS OF PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Old Bank of Pittsburg continues to pay specie on all its liabilities.

SUSPENSIONS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS & Co. and JOHN SMITH & Co., Bankers, have suspended payment.

There is quite a heavy run upon A. D. HENT & Co., who thus far have sustained themselves, and who, it is expected, will be able to meet all their liabilities.

THE BANKS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The run on the Peninsular Bank causes intense excitement. The run on the other Banks was severe this morning. The run was principally by small bill-holders. The Banks redeem promptly and are to all appearances strong.

FAILURE IN TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 1.

E. H. BRETT, banker in this city, suspended this morning. The assignees report that his creditors will be paid in full.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Presidents of our Banks held a meeting this month 2 and resolved not to suspend.

THE RIGHT OF BANKING ASSOCIATIONS TO REDUCE THEIR SECURITIES.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Bank Superintendent COOK accepts Judge HARRIS' recent decision confirming the right of Banking Associations to reduce their securities deposited in the Bank Department below $100,000 by returning circulating notes. As the decision was concurred in by Judges GOULD and WRIGHT, it was equal to an appeal to the full Bench. In consequence of this decision the Bank Department has been busy for the last three days, until a late hour in the evening, receiving circulating notes, which are returned in very large amounts, and surrendering stocks. To-day the receipts of circulating notes at the Bank Department have been large.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF BELLEVILLE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 1.

The Bank of Belleville, Belleville, Illinois, has failed.

The Banking House of MCGEE, HOLLENBECK & Co., at Quincy, Illinois, has suspended. On Monday, at the same place, there was a run upon the Banking House of FLAG & SAVAGE, but they sustained themselves.

THE BANKS OF AUGUSTA, GEO.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Banks here are discounting freely to enable the merchants to purchase cotton.

The Hitch in Our Foreign Exchanges.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

How is our Foreign Export Trade to go on, and our Foreign indebtedness to be discharged? Certainly not by increase of discount lines at Bank as appears determined upon; which will but increase the ability of Importers to hold on to their stocks of goods, and at the expiration of the discount facility find themselves in a like perplexity as at present. This will not assist us. There is only one way by which relief can come, and that is by removing the obstacles in the way of exporting produce. We *must* ship produce to pay our debts and until we send it forward no real aid can be experienced. But in this juncture what is the condition of our Export Trade? There are few, if any Exporters who would have the temerity to execute orders and subsequently find themselves unable to meet the payment of their purchases through the inability to pass Foreign Exchange. I venture to say there are orders here to the extent of millions of dollars, which might be executed could Exchange be passed.

Why not then let the Banks make arrangements with Foreign Banking Houses here to purchase a million dollars or so of Exchange, to be drawn against collateral security of Bills of Lading; keeping Exchange down to 105@106 ₱ cent., so as not to lose specie?

This plan would afford infinite relief, and as to the security but few of the notes daily discounted in Wall-street afford greater stability than a bill of exchange with bill of lading attached. The outlay of the Banks would not exceed in time more than forty days at the outside, in which time the drafts might be returned in specie. No half way measures will succeed, such as taking bill lading as collateral with a margin of 25@33 on the invoice, as merchants are not disposed in these times to execute orders and pay out of so large a per centage, for a small commission.

It may be said that the derangement of domestic exchanges detains produce in the interior. This is only partially the case, and the real cause is, that receiving houses will not accept against produce which, on arrival, cannot be sold, there being no export outlet. Let it be known that exchange can be negotiated and the supplies will not be wanting. As it is, unless some steps are taken the canals will close upon the West, leaving us with barely sufficient supplies to meet our daily needs, and add to the calamities which the poor will experience the coming winter. The surest, safest and most direct method to alleviate our present troubles is to render more passable our merchants

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Money Matters—City and Country Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There appears to be one phase of the monetary troubles in which we are involved, which though it may not last long, is likely to produce more difficulties than was anticipated.

I refer to a determination on the part of *some* dealers to take no bills excepting those of the City Banks; I say *some*, because to the credit of many persons whose business is conducted by means of small bills, they have to my knowledge refused to be guided by such a narrow view of things.

It is very easy to foresee what a very few days' practice, such as the above, will produce. The issue of City Bank bills cannot be sufficient to meet the wants of trade, and of course it is very undesirable that any quantity of specie should be withdrawn from the banks, for the fears of country people and others who supply the City with articles for market, for instance, would induce them to retain it. Then what follows? Why an issue of them flatters, or something of that sort, for it is not to be supposed that Banks would allow any run upon them for specie.

I had occasion to send to a Fourth-avenue baker on Saturday evening a City bill, he returned part change in a good Bridgeport bill, which he refused to receive again, though acknowledging it to be good, two days after. This morning while at market a carman brought a lot of spring chickens from the Camden and Amboy line, refused to receive in payment of freight a good bill of the Bank of Rahway and a good Jersey City bill; nothing but that redoubtable road could do so cool a stroke as this, they refusing to receive, as the man alleged, any but City bills. SUBSCRIBER.

Money Panic—Remonstrance against Refusing New-Jersey Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What will New-York next do? She seems to think, that because she has a larger territory, and more inhabitants than some other States, that she will just do as she pleases. She complains about New-Jersey being ruled by a monopoly, but she has monopolies within her own bounds that are as bad as the one she hates so much in New-Jersey. Yesterday I saw notices up at the stations along the Hudson River Railroad, which said, "All New-Jersey money refused." Undoubtedly many persons were put to great inconvenience in paying their fare. I saw enough while waiting a little while at one station to convince me of this fact. This morning I stepped into the office at Claverack to pay my fare through to New-York by the Hudson River Railroad. Part of the amount I handed over was in New-Jersey money—on banks as good as any in New-York State. It was refused. It so happened that I had some other with me, or I would have been obliged to go before a magistrate, and take oath that I had no other money with me, or sell it at a sacrifice before I could pay my fare. At Hudson, to test the thing a little further, I asked the ticket agent if they took any New-Jersey money. He said, "No." I then asked him if they took any money of the "State of Camden and Amboy." He looked at me with some degree of astonishment, and said nothing. Perhaps he did not take the New-York papers.

Now, all will admit that there is a great money pressure—the greatest, perhaps, ever known in the country. But has it come to this, that the money of a State which has stood the money panic, in proportion to her number of Banks, better than any State in the Union, must have her bills of good Banks refused by the State of New York? Has it come to this, that the confidence of the moneyed interests in one State is destroyed in another in one day? Surely, though the times be hard, yet they do not justify such a course as this. Nor do I believe that this is the whole cause of it. There is something else lying further back, which leads New-York to cry down the financial interests of New-Jersey. When it was asked—"Why do you reject our money and take that of your own State, which, in the severe panic, is no better?" "Because our Banks are on a better basis than yours." We are ready to say, and time will show it, that our Banks, established under the new Banking Law, are as safe as theirs. But the truth of the matter is, this move is but manifesting the same kind of spirit towards New-Jersey that New-York has manifested for some years past. If the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company were to refuse the money of the State of New-York, the next day, very likely, the daily papers would be headed with something like this: "Grand Imposition of the State of Camden and Amboy." "Reckless want of confidence in New-York financial institutions," and the like. And New-Jersey has as good a reason for doing so in the present crisis as New-York; for there are Banks in New-Jersey, (even among her "sand banks") that will weather the present storm, as well as those among the rocks and stones of New-York. Time will settle this fact beyond a doubt. It would be much more creditable to the character of the "Empire State," in this matter, to act upon the principle of the golden rule, to do as she would wish to be done by.

RARITAN, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Money affairs in other Cities.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The cashiers of the different City banks assembled last night agreeably to previous notice, and adopted such measures as were deemed necessary to the internal arrangements and policy of those institutions towards one another. Perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed. The most important measure agreed upon was that the banks pay each other six per cent. interest on their daily balances, to be settled monthly. This obviates the necessity of drawing specie, and will have a good effect. Liberal discounts continue to be made by our banks, which have given, and is giving, wanted relief to the mercantile and business community. But few thoroughly legitimate notes are thrown out, when offered by acknowledged customers. Capital has considerably increased, but capitalists are not much disposed to operate whilst financial affairs remain so unsettled. Paper offering on the Street, therefore, does not meet with ready sale. Some days will be required before regular rates can be given.

Good to first class notes range nominally at 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. a month. Nothing doing in second class, they are, however, held in higher repute. Money on call 1@1½ ₱ cent. Exchange on the North is assuming a steadier point and may be quoted at ¼ ₱ cent. premium, at which sales are making. Virginia bank notes range from 2½@3 and 5 ₱ cent. discount. North Carolina unsettled; brokers do not care about buying it. The same may be said of Ohio and other Western money. Gold is selling at 2@3 ₱ cent. premium. Silver unsalable. There is a great demand for small change and considerable inconvenience experienced. We regret to learn that the five dollar notes of our Baltimore banks are growing scarcer, many of them having been redeemed in gold and retired for the present. Thus their places are being taken by Virginia and other out-town depreciated paper. The banks have determined, as far as possible, to pay out silver instead of gold, in redeeming such notes as they choose to redeem in the way of accommodation.

From the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

The Boston papers of Sept. 30 give the annexed as a correct list of banks the bills of which are not received at the Suffolk Bank:

MAINE—Exchange Bank, Bangor; Hallowell Bank, Hallowell; Hancock Bank, Ellsworth; Ship Builders' Bank, Rockland; Maritime Bank, Bangor; Ellsworth Bank, Ellsworth; China Bank, China; Central Bank, Hallowell; Sanford Bank, Sandford.

MASSACHUSETTS—Cochituate Bank, Boston; Grocers' Bank, Boston; Manufacturers' Bank, Georgetown.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Exeter Bank, Exeter; Lancaster Bank, Lancaster.

VERMONT—Stark Bank, Bennington; South Royalton Bank, South Royalton; Danby Bank, Danby.

CONNECTICUT—Eastern Bank, West Killingly; Wooster Bank, Danbury; Woodbury Bank, Woodbury; Hartford County Bank, Hartford; Colchester Bank, Colchester.

RHODE ISLAND—The bills of none of the banks are received.

From the Charleston News.

The Banks of South Carolina cannot suspend. A suspension is made by law a forfeiture of charter, *ipso facto.* They must pay through any run or pressure to the last dollar in their vaults. Before this result could be reached, with all its disasters, the people of South Carolina, who were never freer from embarrassment, could and would sustain them with such a large supply of agricultural products, equal to specie, and convertible at once into sustaining credits or specie, that the resources of the Banks could be realized to any needed extent.

From Evansville, Ind., Journal.

If our Banks sustain specie payments—as they will—it will deprive them of all ability to do anything for the community; it will be virtually closing their doors against all accommodations to the public. When the Banks shall have redeemed their obligations and paid out their coin, and that shall have gone East, and the people shall be left to their own resources, they will have nothing but their products to offer in payment.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In the way of discounts there is little doing. We occasionally hear of a sale of first-class paper at 12 ₱ cent., but transactions of this character are so rare that they are spoken of as extraordinary occurrences. Business men do not pretend to seek accommodations, and they are looking to the adjustment of their business in the immediate future, without reference to discounts. Eastern Exchange is nominally three ₱ cent., but it is scarcer even than money, and it would be impossible to purchase any considerable amount at double the present nominal quotation. Those who have Exchange are afraid to sell it, owing to the general distrust entertained with reference to currency. The paper of the State Bank of Ohio, Bank of the State of Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Louisiana Banks, constitute the par currency, though other paper passes to a considerable extent in trade. It is impossible, however, for people to tell the good from the doubtful just now, and consequently our commercial machinery is about at a stand.

There is but little excitement in Third-street. The banking-houses that remain have the confidence of their depositors, and there is no run in any quarter. There is but little business doing in any department of trade, the money panic engaging the attention of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and traders generally. Merchants are afraid to sell their goods; bankers are afraid to loan their money; and manufacturers are either suspending operations or very much curtailing their business. There is no abatement in the pressure, anywhere, but the storm continues to extend. Additional Bank suspensions have taken place to-day, and the indications are stronger than on Saturday of a general suspension. This is the result to which everything seems to be ending. Whether a general Bank suspension is, under the circumstances, desirable or not, was the leading topic of conversation to-day in business circles.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Comparatively little of the produce raised in this State has yet come forward. But it must be brought out. Currency to move the crops is scarce—but the New-York City Banks are convinced, that in order to pay our debt to Europe, and save our Banks from a general suspension of specie payments, our Wheat must be moved to the seaboard. At present prices it will pay our debts in England as readily as coin—and as it is easier to get the Wheat from Wisconsin, &c., than the coin from California, it is certain that, Eastern funds must flow to the Western States for the purchase of Wheat.

Hence, notwithstanding the monetary derangement in all sections of the country, we have good reason for expecting a heavy business in October—at least so far as the receipt and shipment of produce is concerned. The appearance of Eastern funds to buy wheat must reduce exchange to a reasonable figure. The Autumn has been so favorable in maturing and ripening all the corn, buckwheat, &c., planted, that it will enable our farmers to sell their wheat close down, and even at the present lower figures, the amount of wheat raised in the State is so enormous that the value received therefor will form a large aggregate to ease our moneyed market, and pay our indebtedness to New-York and New-England.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 30.

The telegraphic news yesterday, and for two or three days past, has been discouraging to business men here. Our Money Market has been largely dependent on the Eastern Banks for circulation, but in the present panic there is a want of confidence in any except the bills of banks at home, or those of our own State. As a consequence, business transactions are limited. Two considerable failures of produce houses were reported yesterday. Our banks continue firm, and we hear no rumors involving the credit of any of them. They are unable to discount except to meet the most pressing wants of regular customers. Drafts on New-York, based on the shipment of property, are taken as largely as their means will permit, but they are closely scanned and required to be good at both ends. The news that the New-York Banks have resolved to enlarge their line of discount, will tend to restore confidence here, and we think it probable that the stringency will be no greater in the future than now, although there is little prospect of any material amendment at present. The strength and liberal action of the New-York City Banks is the basis of hopes that, so far as this State is concerned, the worst has been realized. The failure of TINKHAM & Co., one of the largest and most substantial of Chicago banking-houses will have a tendency still further to check the shipment of property from the West. Supplies are now very light for the season, but under the continued fall of prices in the Eastern markets, and the inability of Buffalo buyers to find means for purchases, no advance in prices is expected to result from the short supply. Thus far, the grain arriving here has been sent forward with tolerable promptness, and there is not a large stock in our warehouses.

The Mint at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Sept. 29th.

According to a recent act of Congress, the annual returns of the Mint are now made to conform to the fiscal year of the Treasury, and consequently the returns of the present year only cover the six months ending on the 30th of June. It became necessary for us yesterday to ascertain the business within that period, and the Director politely furnished us with the following figures:

Coinage of the Mint and Branches during the first six months of 1857:

Gold coins exeeuted,	$15,821,563
Silver,	1,457,000
Total,	$17,278,563
Gold bars,	9,371,515
Silver bars,	144,644
Total gold and silver,	$26,794,782

This exhibit shows some falling off as compared with the previous year. Recently, however, the coinage has increased, and to contribute relief in the present stringent currency, the Director has wisely employed the whole force of the Mint, night and day, to provide the smaller denominations of silver coin especially. About three hundred thousand dollars of gold and silver are stamped da

The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

From Washington.

INVESTMENT OF INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—ARREST OF LAND WARRANT ROBBERS—THE GRADUATION ACT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly one million in the State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for the various Indian tribes. All but fifty thousand dollars of that amount has been drawn from the treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute something towards the relief of the money market, while $150,000 has thus been realized in the transaction for the Indians.

A dispatch was received to-day at the General Land Office from Hastings, Minnesota, stating that the man who stole the thirty thousand acres worth of land warrants from the Faribault Land Office had been arrested, and that all the warrants with the exception of five had been recovered.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day owing to the absence of the President, who was detained at his country residence in consequence of a severe cold.

A negative answer has been given at the General Land Office to the inquiries as to whether a number of persons forming themselves into a joint stock association can have the benefit of the graduation act by becoming settlers on the public lands, not for their individual benefit, but for that of their common interest. The ground for this answer is that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, not for speculators; and that the rights given by it are personal only; and because of actual settlement and cultivation already made or contemplated.

News from Mexico.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—THE ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTIES AT PUEBLA—ANOTHER INVASION OF SONORA—REVOLUTION IN GUADALAJARA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, is at hand. It brings the following details of Mexican news.

The Mexican Congress met at Puebla on the 14th of September.

The Ecclesiastical difficulties at Puebla were of a serious character, and an outbreak had only been prevented by the interposition of the national arms. A large number of citizens had been arrested, charged with participating in the disturbances.

Similar disturbances were occurring throughout the Republic.

Several arrests of a political character had been made at Vera Cruz.

Sonora was again agitated by reports of another invasion from San Francisco, and the whole State had been called to arms. The movements of the reported invaders were not very clear.

A resolution of a somewhat formidable character had broken out at Guadalajara, and was still progressing at the latest dates from there.

No intelligence had been received from Yucatan.

The Abolition State Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Abolitionist Convention, held this week at Syracuse, has made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, of New-York.
For Comptroller—LEWIS TAPPAN.
For Attorney-General—GEO. T. VASHAW.
For State Treasurer—C. D. B. MILLS.
For State Engineer—E. PORTER.
For Canal Commissioner—J. C. HARRINGTON.
For State Prison Inspector—J. C. DELONO,
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—BERIAH GREEN.

News from Nebraska and Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 2.

Gen. HENNER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just arrived from Nebraska. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnee Indians at Table Creek on the 24th ultimo.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* announces the arrival of Capt. RUSSELL from Salt Lake, who states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges, with the declared intention of defending it against the United States troops. Capt. RUSSELL also reports that the depredations by the Cheyenne Indians continued without abatement, and that they were daily growing more daring and aggravated in character.

Democratic Call for a Meeting in Philadelphia to Oppose the Legalization of Bank Suspensions.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed among prominent Democrats here in reference to the reading of call, just prepared, for a mass meeting to be held o Monday night in Independence Square.

The meeting is to be a demonstration of opposition to the legalization of Bank suspensions of specie payment. Some of the publishers of the leading organs refuse to publish the call, saying that their objections were not against the meeting, but against the inflammatory style of the call.

From Baltimore.

THE CASE OF GEORGE BRADEN—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 2.

GEORGE BRADEN was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree in the Criminal Court, for killing WILLIAM WALTERS in May last at the National Garden.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHITE has been nominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District of the City for Congress.

Railroad Accident.

NORTHEAST, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 2.

The night Express train for the West on the Lake Shore Road, was thrown from the track near here by a wood-pile falling on the track. The whole train, consisting of one engine and two baggage, one emigrant and three passenger cars were thrown off the track. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, but the passengers altogether escaped unhurt. The travel on the road is uninterrupted.

Arrest of a Bank Cashier.

HERKIMER, Friday, Oct. 2.

HARVEY DOOLITTLE, late Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, was to-day arrested by Deputy Sheriff WILSON, on there several warrants issued by Judge EARL. He was held to ball as follows: Embezzlement, $10,000; for perjury, $10,000; for misdemeanor, $1,000.

The Sch. J. W. McRee Run Into.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 2.

The sch. *J. W. McRee*, from New-York on the 29th ult., reports that on the 29th ult., she was run into by an unknown brig, and cut down to the water's edge, so that she leaked at the rate of 500 strokes per hour.

Closing of the Provincial Fair.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Friday, Oct. 2.

To-day was the last day of the Provincial Fair. The President delivered the closing address. The Fair meets at Toronto next year.

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Running.—Friday, Oct. 2.—Proprietor's Purse, $600, three-mile heats. Entries:

JAS. TALLY enters ch. h. *Shocco*, 4 years old, by *Tally-ho*; dam, *Betsy White*.

P. C. BUSH enters ch. f. *Parachute*, 4 years old, by *Yorkshire*; dam, *Heraldress*, by *Herald*.

The attendance upon the course was slim, those who were present predicting a "crack" race, on account of the reputation of the nags. *Parachute* was drawn on account of lameness. This was a great disappointment to many. Mr. CASSIDAY, the proprietor, gave a purse of $100 to be run for, mile heats, between br. f. *Mary Thorne* and ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, and let the track be opened free of charge, which gave immense satisfaction to all. *Mary Thorne* was decidedly the favorite. The race proved the betting correct, for *Mary Thorne* jumped off with the lead each heat, and was never caught, winning cleverly in 1:51½ and 1:54¼.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Thursday, Oct. 1, a purse and stake $256, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, bl. g. *Jumming Bird*	1	1	1
D. MACE, gr. g. *Meddlesome*	2	2	2
D. [illegible], s. m. *Maud*	3	3	3
H. WOODRUFF, br. g. *Phil*	4	4	4
F. NOYES, ch. m. *Cossack Maid*	drawn.		

Time: 2:36—2:34—2:34.

POLITICAL.

American Senatorial Conventions.

The American Party have been holding Conventions in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, for the nomination of candidates for Senators in the ensuing election. The Fourth Senatorial Convention met at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, on Thursday night, when several candidates were proposed, but no nominations were made, and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 15th inst. The Convention for the Fifth District met at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, when a Committee on Credentials was appointed, but owing to a controversy growing out of the contested seats of the Thirteenth Ward, the meeting broke up in confusion an adjournment being had to Thursday next. In the Sixth District Convention, held at Continental Hall Wooster-street, there was also a difference respecting the delegates from the Ninth Ward. After harmony had been restored, by the election of five individuals selected from the two delegations, the motion was made to elect a Senator, when Mr. READ having spoken in favor of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, the following letter from the latter gentleman was read, declining the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Delegates elected to the Sixth Senatorial Convention:

GENTLEMEN: From the published directions to the Delegates from the Fifteenth Ward, and from intimations from other sources, it is probable that my name may be brought before the Convention this evening, as a candidate for reelection to the State Senate. Having taken no part, directly or indirectly, in the election of Delegates, and having no aspirations of my own upon the subject, I desire that the choice of the Convention fall upon some other person than myself, and that its action should be guided with a single regard for the constituency to be served, and the general welfare of the City at large. Having had four years' experience in the Senate Chamber, and well knowing the time and labor required in the discharge of public duty to a large city constituency—entirely content with the past—I trust that the nomination will be given to some person aspiring to the place of sufficient leisure to discharge the duties of the office, and whose qualifications will insure an honest and intelligent administration of the public trust confided to him. Always a party-man myself upon all proper occasions, and in defence of well-known principles, I hold that in these times some other than mere party qualifications should be found in every candidate for office. With a State Treasury burdened beyond example, and to an extent seriously embarrassing not only to the Commonwealth but its creditors; with City expenditures to the enormous amount of over eight millions of dollars, and increased three millions of dollars in four years, it is time that some other than partisan aims and services should be the recommendation for place. In a period of severe commercial embarrassment, requiring the greatest skill to navigate the country out of its difficulties, and when much may be done to mitigate and avert threatened evil, by a faithful and intelligent administration of public trusts, peculiar care should be taken in the selection of candidates for office. While maintaining all the municipal rights and franchises of the City, we ought not to forget those questions of Labor and Property, of Laws and Morals upon which rest the foundation of a pure and peaceable Government. All such questions find a common interest with every true citizen, and every man in the Commonwealth has a claim upon the representative, to see that safe, just and wise laws are enacted, without any other fee or reward than that provided for in the Constitution.

Sincerely hoping that the action of the Delegates may result in the best interests of the constituency represented, and grateful to my friends of the Sixth Senatorial District in and out of the Convention for the interest manifested in my behalf, I beg leave, through them, to withdraw my name from the Convention. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ERASTUS BROOKS.

This letter was placed on file, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for the other candidates. These were ISAAC W. SMITH, D. BOWLEY, A. M. C. SMITH, and WM. A. GUEST. Seven ballots were had, without a result. The Convention then adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Seventh District Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue. Several candidates were received for nomination, but the Convention adjourned without balloting, until the evening of Saturday, Oct. 10.

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The American Assembly Convention of the Fourth District will meet on Monday evening, at No. 68 East Broadway, to elect a candidate for Member of Assembly.

Republican Ratification Meeting at Stuyvesant Institute.

The Young Men's Central Republican Union called a mass ratification meeting, which was largely attended at Stuyvesant Institute, last night.

The President, B. F. MANIERRE, took the chair at 8 o'clock. They had met, he said, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Convention, at Syracuse, and he trusted that in November the ratification would be made more fully. Gen. NYE, who was to have been with them, had been suddenly called to Buffalo, so that he could not address them. The President introduced Mr. HENRY SMITH. He exhorted his fellow Republicans to vigilance and activity. Thus only could the battle be gained. He claimed CLAY, WEBSTER and JEFFERSON for Republicans at heart. Their sentiments were in favor of Freedom. He reviewed the qualifications of the candidates. Finally, the Municipal election must be carried this Fall. He was informed that FERNANDO WOOD was determined to be renominated. There was, then, a hard and bitter struggle before them. With the help of God and perseverance, they must be successful.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary, read a series of resolutions disapproving the principles expressed in the decision of the majority of the Judges in the Dred Scott case, and in BUCHANAN's reply to the New-England clergymen, ratifying the Republican nominations and upholding Republican principles.

W. W. NORTHRUP, Esq., spoke to the resolutions. He examined the claims of the Republican candidates at length. He spoke particularly of the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals. He honored Judge DENIO for his upright course, but he disagreed with those who thought the Republicans should have nominated him. TIMOTHY JENKINS had been nominated by them for that post, and he hoped he would be supported. Upon the Municipal ticket he was in favor of uniting with the Americans in opposition to the Democrats. He hoped JOHN C. FREMONT would be the next President. [Great Applause.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. LYON, of the Sixth Ward, then addressed the audience.

A resolution in favor of postponing all City nominations as far as possible until after the State election, was read and adopted.

Mr. DUTCHER then spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

The Aquaria at the Museum.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1857,

MESSRS. GREENWOOD & BUTLER—DEAR SIRS: I visited the Museum yesterday. Your Aquaria are the most wonderful, instructive, and delightful of novelties.

To the invalid, whose eyes may not rove beyond his chamber walls; to the teacher, who would lead the little feet by pleasant paths to the tree of knowledge; to the uneducated, as well as the trained, eye, it must be a ceaseless joy. It opened a new leaf to me in the book of nature—those wonders of the sea—for which I thank you. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of others to so pure and instructive an amusement. Hoping fortune may smile kindly on this and your future endeavors,

I am, Yours truly, FANNY FERN.

Picture of the Horse Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are many who are extremely desirous to see ROSA BONHEUR's painting of the *Horse Fair*, now exhibiting at WILLIAMS & STEVENS', but are prevented from so doing by the limited hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M. If these were changed to 8½ A. M. and 6½ or 7 P. M., or at least the *closing* hour extended, it would greatly accommodate those whose business calls them early down town, or detains them late in the afternoon. C.

New County in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Monday, Sept. 28.

A meeting was held here to-night to consider the policy of applying to the next Legislature for the formation of a new county, from parts of Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth. Committees were appointed to prepare an address and to circulate petitions. The movement meets with but little, if any, opposition, and every effort will be made to insure its success with the Legislature.

Note from a London Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your paper of the 22d June, containing an article "How the New-York *Herald's* London Correspondence is made up," &c.

As your journal circulates largely in England, and inasmuch as I was at that time one of the *Herald's* correspondents in London, (I believe I might say *the* professional correspondent,) I shall esteem it a very high favor if you will permit me to say that I am not the *manufacturer* of the letter professing to be an account of a visit to the office of the London *Times*, so obviously stolen from *Emerson's Tracts*.

I forwarded a letter to the *Herald* on the same day, (June 5,) and it will be found immediately following the delicate piece of plagiarism you have so fully exposed.

I feel assured you will not think me intrusive or asking too much at your hands when I beg you to afford me the privilege of publication to this short letter. Yours faithfully,

FELIX HUNTLEY HOWITT.

ST. MARTIN'S CHAMBERS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, Sept. 1, 1857.

THE CAPSIZED YACHT—NOBODY DROWNED.—Capt. TODD, of the steamtug *John Chase*, on Thursday night picked up off Robbins' Reef Light a yacht, with clothing, a gold watch, &c., in her, leading to the impression that the persons in her had been drowned. It turns out, however, that such was not the case. There were five persons in the boat, who were out yachting, and in passing through the Narrows had occasion to jibe, when the main sheet getting foul they were capsized. It was dark, being just before 7 o'clock, and they were clinging for about an hour to the boat, when they were taken off by the sloop *Harriet*, of Keyport, and brought home to the City. Mr. W. F. GEISSE, who was one of the rescued party, has requested us to state for the relief of his friends in the country, that he is not drowned, as the first report of the accident gave out. The names of his associates he withholds by request.

THE EXPLOSION IN WEST-STREET.—A large number of men continued at work yesterday in removing the ruins of the late boiler explosion in West-street. A portion of the boiler has only been made bare, but enough to show that it is a complete wreck. It is so jammed and injured that it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to ascertain what its condition was prior to the explosion. Coroner PERRY yesterday impannelled a Jury to hold an inquest upon the body of CATHARINE HOGAN, who was killed by the explosion, and to investigate the cause of the explosion. The Jury was discharged after taking the oath, until 10 o'clock this morning, when the hearing of testimony will be entered upon.

The following note explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was one of the persons who was buried under the ruins of Mr. KING'S plaster factory in West-street. I wish to return my thanks to Mr. SINCLAIR, of Engine Company No. 22, and other members of the Company, who first discovered me, and through whose exertions I was dug from the ruins. To them I owe my life.

C. GRISCOM, No. 72 Gansevoort-street.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer *Granada* left yesterday for Havana and New-Orleans, with eighty cabin and one hundred and one steerage passengers. There were many Cubans among them returning home, after a Summer residence at the North, and many residents of New-Orleans also escaping from the approaching cold weather to their Southern homes. New-Orleans will also receive by the *Granada* a stock company of female *artistes* in a peculiar line, under the management of Miss M. PHILLIPS, who, according to the custom at this season, also follow the tide of emigration toward warmer climes. The existing pressure in the money market may also have its influence in causing the Southern movement, or, possibly, the apprehension that Capt. HARTT might be paying his respects to them on some unwelcome occasion in which event the recent judicial decision in the case of SARAH SANDS, as to what constitutes a disorderly house, holds out no particular encouragement. The party who left yesterday have had their head-quarters somewhere in Captain HARTT's Precinct. Miss PHILLIPS engaged passages for herself and eleven others, with two servants. Their appearance and demeanor on board the steamer were strictly proper, and nothing except the fact of a dozen ladies being on board an outgoing steamer unaccompanied by gentlemen, would have drawn observation towards them. They were gathered upon the saloon deck as the steamer was about starting, and upon the pier were several persons, male and female, apparently friends, met to see them off.

The following are their names: Miss M. Phillips, Miss Rose Martel *alias* May, Matilda Martel, Lilly Dale *alias* La Rue, Ida Clifton, Cora Chace, Geneva DeForest, Sally DeForest, Clara Hudson, Louisa Richardson, Amada Birdsall and Mary Lewis. There was a young Russian in the party, who gave his name as Count DE CAOIX.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Committee in aid of the suffering passengers and crew of the *Central America* was held yesterday at the Atlantic Insurance Building. Additional subscriptions to the amount of $110 were handed in. The Treasurer being absent, the entire amount subscribed could not be ascertained, but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of $20,000. Mr. RICHARDSON, of the Seamens' Savings Bank, said that he examined the cases of the families of the lost sailors, but found none who were in immediate want. It was resolved to return to the passengers the amount they had given to the Captain and crew of the bark *Ellen*, ($2,600,) most of the donors having given all they had.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer *Star of the West*, which was advertised to leave New-York on the 5th inst., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have chartered the steamer *St. Louis* to take her place. She will leave for Aspinwall, not on the 5th, but on the 7th inst., at the usual hour, (2 o'clock, P. M.) from the pier foot of Warren-street, N. R. Lieut. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., will command the *St. Louis*. The *Ariel* leaves to-day at noon, for Bremen and Southampton, and the *Glasgow* for Glasgow. The *Antelope* leaves for Liverpool to-day, from Portland.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.—A meeting of the Joint Committees of the Common Council, to receive names for Inspectors and Canvassers at the coming election, was held yesterday. A list of wards was called, but only the reports of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards were ready, upon which the Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met yesterday at 1 P. M. in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part 2. Present: Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A store-keeper's license (No. 639) was granted to JOHN SAVAGE, No. 299 Fourth-avenue, upon payment of the fee of $30. Commissioner HOLMES offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be instructed to forthwith notify the Board of Ten Governors that the funds heretofore received by this Board for licenses are now on deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, and that he also state the amount thereof, to the end that they may take such official action as they may deem proper. The meeting then adjourned to Monday at 1 P. M.

Fires.

IN ESSEX-STREET.—The dwelling house No. 88 Essex-street, owned and occupied by Mr. KNAPP BERDELL, caught fire yesterday forenoon about 10½ o'clock, from a spark from a neighboring chimney. The first floor, occupied by Mr. BERDELL, was damaged about $100. Insured in the United States Insurance Company for $1,600. Damage to furniture about $50; no insurance. The second floor, occupied by S. A. CLARK, was damaged about $40; no insurance. Mrs. VESTELLE had her furniture damaged about $25 by water.

IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—A woodshed in the rear of No. 271 West Thirty-fourth-street, owned by THOMAS MCSORELY, was burned yesterday. Damage small; no insurance.

SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, officer SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, found a young man in Twenty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, laboring under the effects of laudanum, as he so stated to the officer, but he assigned no cause for having taken it. The officer conveyed him to the Station-House, and Dr. BRAKER, who was present, rendered every aid in his power to save the young man, but without success: he died about 9 o'clock P. M. Upon his person was found an empty laudanum bottle, marked R. DILLON, No. 421 Pearl-street, and a letter addressed to "ROBERT MULLIGAN, care of D. A. HAMJE, No. 159 West Twenty-seventh-street," dated Dumfries, Scotland, Sept. 9, 1857, signed by A. W. MULLIGAN, his mother, and ALEXANDER MULLIGAN, his brother. The letter informed him that the writers had remitted him £90, payable at 20 days' sight, and contained no clue to the motive for the act. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The British Press on our Financial Reverses.

PANIC ON THE PARIS AND VIENNA BOURSES.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Ravages of Cholera Among the British Troops.

General Havelock Compelled to Retire after Three Victories.

Rumored Withdrawal of the British from Delhi.

SPREAD OF THE MUTINY INTO BOMBAY.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Higher—Consols 90 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th September, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Arabia* arrived out at Liverpool at 3 A. M., on the 13th, and the *City of Washington* arrived at the same port at midnight on the 16th.

The *North Star* and the *Jason* arrived at Southampton on the 17th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREN, arrived at Southampton from the Texel, on the 16th, and was expected to remain in port about a fortnight, and then return to the United States.

The semi-monthly mail from India had arrived in England, and the papers are occupied almost exclusively with the news brought by it.

The Calcutta portion of the Indian mail with dates from Calcutta to Aug. 10, and Madras Aug. 17, arrived at Trieste on the 17th of September.

The telegram announces that General HAVELOCK, after having advanced to within one day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back on Cawnpore, on account of the cholera having broken out among his small force.

There is a doubtful report, *viâ* Ceylon, that the ravages of the cholera among the troops before Delhi had compelled them to retire to Agra.

The Paris *Journal Des Débats* says: "Although the official dispatches represent England as still holding out at Agra, we have reasons to believe that this intelligence will not be confirmed, and that the heroic garrison has been destroyed, along with the women and children under its protection.

The town of Belfast had, on account of the recent religious riots, been "proclaimed" under the most stringent provisions of the "Crime and Outrage Law." A large constabulary force had been ordered there, and the inhabitants had been called upon to deliver up the arms and ammunition in their possession.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had declined the dukedom which was tendered him.

The Directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company have declined to lay down a telegraph line unless upon a guaranteed rate of interest.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year.

It is formally announced in French and German papers that the English Government does not intend for the present to form a foreign Legion.

The great Doncaster St. Leger race was won by *Impericuse*—the two favorites, *Blink Bonny* and *Ignoramus*, coming in fourth and fifth.

Mr. TEN BROECK'S horse *Babylon* ran in the Handicap for the Doncaster plate and came in fifth.

Admiral KEPPEL had been made a Knight of the Bath, and Commodore ELLIOTT a Companion of the Bath, for their exploits at Canton.

The small yacht *Charter Oak*, which recently arrived at Liverpool from New-York, had been disposed of by lottery. There were two hundred members at £1 each.

A panic had prevailed in the French Bourse. All securities fell, but especially those of the *Crédit Mobilier*.

It had been asserted, but contradicted, that after the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt, they would proceed to Paris, and be there joined by Queen VICTORIA. Paris letters say that NAPOLEON was very desirous of having such an interview, and that he would probably succeed in inducing the Emperor ALEXANDER at least, to visit the Tuileries.

Fires were becoming alarmingly frequent in Paris. The *Moniteur* office was destroyed.

It is stated that an immense telegraph line is to be immediately constructed from Marseilles to Constantinople, by way of Corsica and the various islands of the Mediterranean.

The French official *Bulletin des Lois* publishes a decree announcing the concession to Mons. M. W. GLOVER, acting in the name of the International Transatlantic Telegraph Company, for the establishment of a submarine line between Bordeaux and the United States. The concession is for forty years.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE had visited the camp at Chalons.

A general improvement in the trade of Paris is reported; likewise further progress in the fall in the price of corn.

An inundation had done some damage at Lyons, and heavy rains had damaged the crops on the Meuse.

One of the reports in Paris in regard to the meeting of the two Emperors was that the diminution of their standing armies would be a principal subject of discussion.

The Spanish Ministry had tendered their resignation, but the Queen refused to accept it.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London *Post* says that General CONCHA will continue to hold the Governorship of Cuba.

A Paris letter to the same journal says that the question between Spain and Mexico is going on most favorably so far as it can be arranged in Paris. The acceptance by Mexico of the mediation was not, however, known.

The Czar arrived at Berlin on the 14th of September.

The Evangelical Alliance commenced its sittings at Berlin, on the 9th of Sept. Mr. WRIGHT, the American Ambassador, had addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Bishop SIMPSON spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America, and Dr. BAIRD in the name of the American Presbyterians.

A serious panic had occurred in the Vienna money market, owing to some restrictions in bank accommodations, and prices of all kinds of stocks largely declined.

New financial measures by the Austrian Government were spoken of.

A flood had occurred in the Valle di Aosta (Piedmont) entailing a loss of about fifty lives and a large number of houses.

The attempt to lay the submarine telegraph from Sardinia to the Coast of Africa had proved a failure, the cable having broken in forty fathoms of water when the expedition was within two miles of the shore, and the completion of the task. It was expected that the lost end would be recovered and the line finished in a week or two.

The session of the Holstein Diet was closed on the 12th with a speech from the Royal Commissioner, in which regret was expressed that the advances made by the Government had been ineffective.

The statue erected in honor of the Immaculate Conception at Rome, was inaugurated with much pomp by the Pope, on the 8th September.

The London *Morning Post* (Ministerial organ) says that there is no prospect of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers, the Neapolitan Government having failed to comply with any of the demands made upon it.

Intelligence from Moldavia represents that so far as the new elections had proceeded, they were favorable to the union of the Principalities, although the last three days of the election were far from being so favorable as the commencement.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 25th of July, and from Shanghae to the 15th. At the former place Exchange was quoted at 4s. 11½d., and at the latter 7s. 1d. The dispatch contains no other news.

A private dispatch reports silk again higher at Hong Kong.

The dates from Sydney are to the 18th, and from Melbourne to the 22d of July. The mail steamer brought gold valued at £373,000 sterling, and intelligence of further heavy shipments by sailing vessels. The production of gold was increasing.

At Buckland River about 300 Europeans had attacked 1,500 Chinese, and driven them into the bush. The ringleaders were arrested, and both Europeans and Chinese had returned to their labors.

The price of Wool had declined about 2d. per lb.

Great opposition was shown to the Land bill before the Legislature.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the cable out of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* forthwith, and the British Government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth Naval Dock Yard until it is again needed for practical operations next year.

Measures have been adopted by the Company for raising as much as possible of the submerged cable, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

In order to confirm the various satisfactory reports from the Engineers and others engaged in the enterprise, which have been already published, the Directors of the Company recently commissioned three of the most eminent Engineers in England, namely, Mr. PENN, of the firm of JOHN PENN & SON; Mr. FIELD, of MAUDSLEY, SON & FIELD, and Mr. LLOYN, Chief Engineer of the steam department of the British Admiralty, to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the result with such recommendations for future guidance as they might deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. EVERETT, the Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*, performed the duty intrusted to them in the most thorough manner, and came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break, (by which it is impossible that the cable, when paying out, can be broken,) for that previously used, and some modification in the paying out machinery, there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be crowned with triumphant success.

Another incident has also served to strengthen still further the increased confidence which this report naturally established in the minds of the Directors. A large engineering firm of high standing and great wealth have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the cable on the following conditions: That for a stated price, they will, with the aid of Government vessels, take all the trouble and risk out of the hands of the Company, and have the cable laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next; or failing this, they will not only claim no recompense, but will pay to the Company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June, the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each month gained. It is understood that this is a *bona fide* one, and that the firm in question stand ready to furnish undoubted security for the performance of the undertaking.

Nothing further had been done in regard to the sale of the cable for the projected telegraph line to India, the Indian Company not being prepared as yet with the necessary funds, to go on with the negotiation. The Atlantic Company would certainly not part with the cable unless they could contract for the delivery of another in the Spring.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Though I date from Plymouth as the most conspicuous of the chain of towns on the shores of this bay, yet we are lying in one of the basins at Keyham. This step was taken only to-day, after a month of utter inactivity.

We have had vague reports of meetings of Directors and a great deal of canvassing of bargains with the East India Company and others, but no facts have transpired,—nothing to encourage one hope of surviving energy. The stupid machinery that broke the cable continues to belitter and rot our decks, though we know it has been, actually if not in terms, condemned; and even now that we have been taken into dock there is not a sign of preparation for discharging the cable. Yet it must be taken out of the ship or it will be irretrievably damaged.

In the meantime, we have derived some amusement from the various projects for laying the cable which have been put forth in newspapers, or communicated in letters. One ingenious person is for letting it down "through a hole in the bottom;" another would have the paying-out ship followed by a tender, with the light of the wire trailing through "an iron ring;" a third divulges no plan, but offers to do the business by some infallible means, to whose success he pledges himself, on condition that, in case of failure, the Company should support his family during the attempt; and a fourth communicates a shrewd suspicion of his wife that there are "*currents* in the ocean," for she once "had a brother in the Navy," and was sure she had heard him speak of such things. You would stare if you were called to view—God forbid you should be required to review—the piles of such communications.

Now, if you would like to know our experience, for which we have paid with so much anxiety and mortification, it may be expressed in a few words: We must have *plenty of cable, deep-grooved sheaves, simple or self-acting breaks, and a nautical engineer.* Depend upon it, the thing is practicable; but it requires patience, energy, readiness; above all things, *presence of mind*, in which last, the company's engineer proved eminently deficient.

The officers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are ut-

Financial Troubles in the United States.

Opinions of the English Press.

THE PANIC IN NEW-YORK.

From the London Times.

The map of the United States in an English Atlas twenty or even ten years old is almost as much out of date as the geographies which described a somewhat less area as the Kingdom of Muscovie, and gave to a few [illegible] of coast in the Indian ocean the single name of "[illegible]." Regions that in our school map of [illegible] traversed by the Ottoways or the [illegible] or the Mohawks, or generally "[illegible]" are now as thickly fretted with [illegible] shire or the suburbs of London. [illegible] how the railways were made; [illegible] pay. But we are told to look to the [illegible] have sprung up in the wilderness [illegible] and the canals. Then certainly the [illegible] help one another; yet one cannot help [illegible] often one route has two or three competitors. It is true that even here we may go to Birmingham, to Nottingham, or to York by different routes; but [illegible] is a thickly peopled country, containing a good many people who can travel for pleasure, in season and out of season, in bad times as well as in good. Then it is a comfort to those who have invested their savings in a Michigan or Illinois Railway to hear that it has been done so cheaply and rudely that no Englishman in this country would trust his limbs to its [illegible] rails and timber bridges. Yet, considering the [illegible] something enormous, and the fact that the population of the States, after all, is not as great as that of the British Isles, and not nearly so [illegible], the most sanguine believer in improvement and progress must have his misgivings as to the [illegible] ties of these long thin lines. But [illegible] made? It was State Bonds and [illegible] SIDNEY SMITH invested with [illegible] The States borrowed and [illegible] but an elementary stage of Ame[illegible] and the British public has long since [illegible] that it is awake to the dangers of simple [illegible] How is it done, then, in these days? [illegible] pondence from New-York throws some [illegible] difficulty. That gay and lively City adds [illegible] to the other excitements a panic, which our correspondent likens to various gregarious terrors and [illegible], such as bisons rushing over a precipice, and sheep running through a hedge-gap. But it is evident that a panic in New-York has its redeeming features; for there are people there who thrive on a panic, and can even get one up. It is evident, too, that a panic is well compared to a rush, for it has a direction, and that direction is as gainful to one side as it is ruinous to another. It represents a run of money, leaving a void at one quarter of the compass, and giving to another rather more than its due. A panic is not merely a species of commercial pathology; it is an act of intention, strength and skill, with authors, motives, victims, and all the rest that constitutes action. Let us see, then, how a panic at New-York operates upon American Railways and their numerous British shareholders.

Let us suppose the British "capitalist"—generally a man who has earned his money slowly, and his experience still more slowly—alive to a few of the perils that environ American speculation. Let him be fairly up to a pretended State guarantee, or an informal State guarantee with a flaw in it; to the danger of rival lines, and of lines made simply to assist in the making of lines, which will ruin them when made; to the dangers of management, of amalgamations, of leases and sales, which may or may not leave the general shareholder in an unpleasant position. Let the Englishman either devote the autumn of his days and the flickering light of his declining income to gaining an insight into these curiosities of American enterprise; or let him have the sense to consult a broker, who can point out these dangerous places on that smooth, seductive surface. Still there remains one peril which hitherto has not been so fully illustrated, and which many of our readers must now be learning to their cost. Railways in the United States, and a few other undertakings, appear to have an unlimited power of borrowing in a market of which the ups and downs are wholly beyond all English ideas. All the great lines have been borrowing in the New-York market on their own acceptances, and have done so easily, as they have generally been willing to pay the highest rates of interest. Our own companies have done pretty much the same, to their cost, but the highest rate of interest here is not nearly so high as there, and we have not seen a great company going about from house to house begging for an immediate loan to pay the interest due on its bonds, and Lombard-street crowded with speculators whose lives depended on the result. On the first day of this month Wall-street, New-York, was in a state of delightful excitement. "The September Coupons on the Erie second and third mortgage bonds matured, and the Company were without means to meet them unless the Banks would advance $600,000. It was not till midday that the Banks agreed to do it." Had they declined, it appears the little confidence left at New-York would have gone altogether, and it is evident that humanity and patriotism were allowed to sway the decision. But for this appeal, and but for some tender elements in the philosophy of Wall-street, what would have become of the Erie shareholders, when the second and third mortgages would have to go without their interest? The result was, the "second and third mortgages" got their September coupons. But how about the shareholders? Those of our readers who may happen to have embarked their all in this company will be interested to hear that it has been at its wits' ends to pay a hundred thousand pounds, and that it had to borrow for the purpose on a day when "the best commercial paper could not be done below 12@15 per cent., and by far the largest business was at 2 per cent. a month." But these panics are periodical, and at no such great intervals. There is not a railway in the States that has not to go through a few of them. But when a railway can borrow as much as it pleases on its own acceptances, and when the rate of interest for loans is at the usurious rate stated above, it results that the inevitable operation of a United States' Railway is to draw the money out of the pockets of the shareholders into that of the Wall-street money-lenders. No railway, certainly not any American Railway, can ever yield profit to cover such interest; and, as the interest must be paid, the profit must disappear.

In fact, the best comment on this sort of transaction is the value of the shares in the market. What is a share worth when it becomes merely an authority to half-a-d

...enterprise, especially in the direction of railways. England, as may hope, has passed through her phase of ..., and the lesson has been so bitter that there is not ... great fear of her again exceeding prudent limits for a very long period to come. In fact, the mere ... of a proposal for the construction of new ... within these islands is sufficient to make ... capitalists button up their pockets in haste, unless a ... guarantee from a powerful company, or some ... exceptional inducement, be held out. Subscribers in England will scatter their money to the ... winds of heaven, and construct railways for any ... nation of the earth, but the idea of making ... railways at home, after the experience already ... gained, they utterly scout. The cost of the experiment, in such proportion of the three hundred millions ... sterling and upwards already expended as has been absolutely wasted, and a vast som this proportion represents. Other countries have yet to pay for their railway experience, and the price will probably, in many instances, be a high one. Of late years France has been repeatedly on the verge of serious financial embarrassment through investing too largely in earthen railways. In America the establishment of the railway system has led to periodically recurring panics, all inferior in severity, however, to the present one. Americans refuse to allow that they have made their railways too quickly, yet how often do we hear them condemning the number of miles constructed in the States with those executed in Europe, and boasting of the superior energy and enterprise of their fellow-countrymen. After making allowance for the comparatively low cost of the American railways, this very comparison is sufficient to induce an apprehension that a young community like the United States, whose developed capacity is as yet far below that of England or France, has sown the seeds of the present difficulty through undue haste in railway construction.

But this is only part of the evil. After the American railways have been completed, the stockholders, as has also happened in England, have exhibited a considerable degree of apathy, by intrusting the management, in many cases, to men of strongly-pronounced speculative tendencies, under whose guidance a peculiarly lax system of accounts has grown up. Hence has arisen a large mass of floating debt, calling for renewal periodically, whatever may be the state of the money market. At a period of panic like the present there is, consequently, a complete scramble for money on the part of such railway companies as may happen to want funds to meet liabilities falling due. What can be imagined more disastrous to the whole American railway interest than the scene described by the last mail of the entire financial metropolis waiting, in trembling impatience, to learn whether one of the leading railway companies would be able to obtain from the bankers money sufficient to discharge the interest on its bonds? A singular sight we should think it in England to see a crowd of London and North Western Railway proprietors besieging the doors of Messrs. Glyn's banking-house, on the tip-toe of impatience to learn if that firm would condescend to pay the interest on the Company's debentures. The habitual cry of English railway management frequently call for the strictures of the Press, but shrink almost into significance compared with those presented and passed by without comment, on the other side of the Atlantic. The fact is, the whole system of American railway finance needs purification, and ... good result will be gained if the forthcoming exposures be attended by serious discouragement to the practice, hitherto far too rife, of remitting immense masses of bonds for sale, frequently at a serious discount, in the English market. But the first step towards financial reform must be an improvement in the composition of the railway boards. Unless the public have confidence in the men, they cannot possibly have confidence in the property which those men administer.

The chief question of interest to the English mercantile community is, how far will the effects of the present panic extend? Is it likely that the shock to confidence will lead to much disturbance of legitimate trade? So far as an opinion can at present be ventured upon, we think the answer must be in the negative. The worst feature of the time is the "run" upon the banks; and, unfortunately, no very high opinion is entertained of the caution of American bankers. When the market is easy they are ever ready to lend recklessly upon all kinds of railway and other securities; and when pressure arises a wholesale contraction by the banks frequently precipitates a crisis. It will certainly go hard at this juncture with banks which have too large a portion of their means locked up in advances on railway securities, for the fall in these has been terrific, and no progress could be made with sales under present circumstances. The banking history of Scotland shows the inevitable consequence of such a departure from the rules by which all banking institutions ought to be governed. But should the high class banks weather the storm, as it is believed they will, the period of trial to the commercial community will probably be brief. More failures are undoubtedly to be looked for, both in New-York and other cities of the Union, but there is strong ground to believe that these will be mainly confined to speculators and speculative establishments. Should this turn out to be the case, the apprehension of embarrassments on this side, and of a lengthened interruption to the course of legitimate trade, will be greatly alleviated.

THE DECLINE IN THE NEW-YORK STOCK MARKET.

From the London Times' City Article, Sept. 13.

The progress of the panic in the New-York Stock Market reported by the *Arabia* is such as has never been previously witnessed in any commercial city. A further average fall of from 10 to 20 per cent. had occurred in all the principal Railway stocks in addition to that of like magnitude announced by the previous steamer, and there are several descriptions which are now not worth a quarter of the price at which they stood at the beginning of the year, although the market was thought then to have suffered from a long period of undue depression. Erie were quoted 19 to ½; Reading, 63; Michigan Southern, 17; Panama, 79; and Illinois Central, 91. The latter stock had touched 84, but had subsequently rallied. New-York Central was the only stock that had escaped a further decline, the price being still 72. This Company is free from floating debt, and its comparative stability is due to that circumstance, yet since the 1st of January it has fallen 2½ per cent. The most severe revulsion has been in Illinois Central, owing to the directors having made a call upon the shareholders of 10 per cent. The Company have a floating debt of £760,000, a part of which was about to fall due, and to avert all difficulty in meeting it this step had become necessary. Even the various State stocks had greatly declined, and a sale of £42,000 Ohio 6s of 1886, which were negotiated last Winter at 103½, had been forced at 92. All the Railway Companies having been brought to a ruinous point, the combined operators were now directing their efforts against the various Banks. One of them, the Mechanics' Banking Association, with a capital of £130,000, had already succumbed. It held deposits to the amount of £163,000, and had a note circulation of £45,000, the latter being secured by State stocks. The organs of the adverse operators openly point to many other concerns, and as these do not appear to have the courage to demand a contradiction the confidence of the public is proportionably weakened. Thus we have such paragraphs as the following: "The New-York Life and Trust Company has £550,000 of bills receivable, and we understand that it is a very sweet lot." "The Bank of Commerce is another weak concern; the last report showed its loans and discounts to be £2,420,000, and the deposits but £1,220,000." "The Bank of New-York used to be considered one of the strongest banks in the City. Look at it now. With loans amounting to £830,000, it has deposits of only £530,000." "There are a good many other weak ones on the list." With statements such as these in daily circulation the marvel will be if the panic does not extend further. Indeed, it is predicted by the same writers that it is only just at its commencement. The mercantile failures had been comparatively few. Thus far they had comprised Baker & Co., bullion brokers, an old and respectable firm; J. H. Prentice & Sons, fur dealers; Adams & Buckingham, grain factors; and Breeze, Kneeland & Co., locomotive builders, the last holding a large quantity of railway securities taken for work executed. The failure of the Ohio Trust Company had not been followed by the anticipated disasters at Cincinnati. The Committee of Investigation of the Michigan Southern Railway had held their first meeting. A large meeting of railway managers had likewise been arranged, with the view of concerting various general measures of economy and reform.

From the London Times', (City Article) Sept. 17.

Further advices from New-York may be expected to-morrow by the *North Star*. Their interest to the British public will be simply a matter of about £10,000,000 sterling—that is to say something equal to the utmost cost apprehended from the Indian insurrection. The last mails have brought news of an average fall of 30 per cent. in the most prominent American securities, and, assuming the total held on this side to be about £80,000,000 sterling, which is probably much below the true amount, our nominal loss has already in the course of ten days reached £24,000,000—a sum which adequately represents the real mischief, since, when the panic commenced, the market was already suffering from a year or two of almost uninterrupted depression. In such a state of things further violent fluctuations must be expected, and a recovery of 10 or 15 per cent., or a further fall to that extent, may therefore be considered probable. According to the representations of the organized party who were pledged to bring about a hopeless convulsion, the occurrences at the last date were merely a commencement. The railway interest had been crushed; but the banks, on the whole, still stood their ground. So long as this was the case the break-up would be far from complete, and the energies of the gentlemen who seem to be allowed to control the New-York Exchange, and to rejoice in that interpretation of liberty which allows every man to attack his neighbor's property, had consequently to be exercised in a new direction. The results cannot be long in doubt. Nothing is easier than to ruin a bank, and in England, to consequence of this facility, *such attempts are classed with the worst offences. At this moment two persons are lying in Newgate for endeavoring indirectly in a particular case to excite public distrust, and, although one of them was a man of respectability, who acted upon a fancy that he had been personally injured, no one has been found to utter a complaint of the severity of the sentence.* In New-York on this point there is perfect freedom. Hence no institution is spared, and, indeed, the leading concerns are the first to be attacked, since if these can be broken the minor ones are sure to follow. Thus at the last date the New-York Life and Trust Company, which has hitherto stood among the first establishments in the United States, appears to have been openly pointed at as holding a large mass of questionable securities, while the Bank of Commerce, also a well-known corporation, was coupled with it as another weak concern. The Bank of New-York was also included.

At the beginning of the present year the stock of all these undertakings was regarded with the highest favor. Since that date the commercial position of the country has been wonderfully strengthened by continued immigration, an abundant harvest, and a total absence of all courage for speculation. Can it be that they were then altogether unsound, notwithstanding the general confidence reposed in them, or that they have gone madly to ruin in the few subsequent months? Each supposition seems alike incredible, yet against these banks and a number of others the speculators have apparently resolved to try their strength. Their fate will, perhaps, test whether there is at New-York any amount of commercial independence that can assert itself and defend the institutions which have hitherto been represented to have the full countenance of the respectable classes, or whether *it is for the future to be proclaimed that the operators now prominently on the scene are those who rently command the financial destinies of the country.* In that case any one who may make investments in America will do so with his eyes open, and must be supposed to have inclinations such as would prompt a person to take up his residence in a town liable to be sacked by the first band that may get up a riot or a conflagration. The hope, however, is that affairs have not yet come to this pass, that the power of those whose skill in acquiring fortune consists only in their ability to create an impression that their countrymen are incapable of carrying on a single honest enterprise may prove to have a limit, and that those institutions, whether banks or railways, which may pass through or recover from the present crisis will gain increased stability, and prize it in proportion to the peril to which they have been exposed.

Money Affairs on the Continent.

DECLINE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

From the London Times.

The *Crédit Mobilier* is subsiding into an ordinary Commercial Company. The shares, although still bearing a premium, have fallen fifty per cent. in the market. It is not impossible that the capital originally subscribed may still be forthcoming, but the confidence which enabled the Association to realize enormous profits is irretrievably gone. A trading firm without a definite sphere of operations can only prosper by the reputation of prosperity.

There is little cause for regret in the probable failure of a project which ostentatiously violated all the rules of economical prudence. The exceptional gains of the *Crédit Mobilier* for a time appeared to sanction the extravagant pretensions of its founders; but all commercial doctrines would have been confused if a bank had permanently thriven which was precluded by its constitution from engaging in the legitimate business of banking. The auspices under which the speculation was commenced furnished additional ground for suspicion. The conception of the scheme was due to the St. Simonians of five-and-twenty years ago, and the official favor which facilitated its introduction might arise from considerations altogether irrespective of the interests of the shareholders. The Socialist admirers of the enterprise hoped that it would ultimately defeat the competition of individual capitalists; nor was it a secret that in the event of complete success the new Company was destined to become an important department of the State. Englishmen have little right to triumph over the collapse of foreign bubbles, but in this country speculations are only attractive when they profess to be exclusively commercial. Philanthropic or political promises would be fatal to projectors.

The founders of the *Crédit Mobilier* announced as their peculiar function the purpose of supplying speculative enterprises with the same banking facilities which were already provided for ordinary commerce. The statutes of the institution confine its operations to joint-stock companies or to public funds. Its investments have been made in docks, in railways, and in similar works, and at least in one remarkable instance the Association has come to the assistance of the Government. The capital and reputation of the *Crédit Mobilier* have not restricted their beneficial influence to France; Austria and Spain have received their share of the fertilizing stream. The effect on enterprise and on the prosperity of the proprietors themselves has been precisely analogous to those of the similar operations which were practised during the supremacy of the Railway King in England. New undertakings have been stimulated, large dividends have been declared, and by degrees it has transpired that a community is not enriched when money is transferred from one pocket to another.

The *Crédit Mobilier* is, in truth, neither more nor less than a stockjobbing company, or associated "stag." Its profits consist in selling at a premium what has been first bought at par, and then increased in value by the notoriety of the original purchase. Dupes have been readily found to believe that an enterprise was sound because it was patronized by the *Mobilier*, and the Directors of the great Company have boasted that they created wealth when they succeeded in rigging the market. It would have been inconsistent with the original purpose of the institution to make a permanent investment in any undertaking, however beneficial. It is, in fact, the proper business of bankers to deal exclusively in money; and the *Crédit Mobilier* is a Bank, engaged, however, in discounting expectations, instead of existing values. All genuine commercial paper represents in the first or second degree some actual amount of goods: bills of exchange correspond to dock-warrants, or bills of lading, which again are the title-deeds of cargoes and consignments. Through the medium of documents of this kind credit discharges many useful functions, and professes to perform no unintelligible miracles. The *Crédit Mobilier*, as long as it holds its investments, enjoys the security of possible future profits, but its tangible gains are derived from the credulity of speculative purchasers. It will probably be found that a business so preëminently hazardous requires individual superintendence, and the stimulus of personal interest.

Only a small portion of the original scheme has been carried into effect, and it is not likely that the great financial experiment will be tried on a larger scale. The projectors intended to issue debentures to the amount of £60,000,000, though it is difficult to understand the basis on which so enormous a circulation was to rest. If they had held shares of the same nominal value they would have incurred a fixed liability in reliance on a fluctuating profit. Investments in the debentures of minor joint stock companies would have left no margin of gain except in the improbable contingency of a confidence placed in the superstructure which was denied to the foundation. The *Crédit Mobilier* could never have enjoyed a higher degree of credit than that which belonged to the nature of the property which it held. Fortunately, the monetary crisis and the excesses of stock-jobbing speculators have induced the Government to withhold from the Institution the more extravagant powers which it desired.

PANIC IN THE VIENNA MONEY MARKET.

Vienna (Sept. 12) correspondence of the London Times.

For some time past the Austrian money-market has been in a very unsatisfactory state, but yesterday there was a terrible panic on 'Change. In the course of the day it became known that the National Bank was resolved no longer to advance such large sums on "accommodation bills," and the consequence was, that those persons who had speculated beyond their means were in a violent hurry to turn their stock into hard cash. As the sellers were out of proportion to the buyers, the prices of all kinds of stock fell with alarming rapidity. Credit Bank shares, which a year ago were at 96 per cent. premium, were yesterday only 3½ per cent. above par. Northern Railroad shares, which six months ago were at 200, have fallen to 169, and some other kinds of *industriel* stock are not to be sold at any price. The National Bank will soon be obliged to resume its cash payments, and, in order that it may be able to do so, it is resolved to reduce its paper circulation to 380,000,000 of florins by the 1st of January, 1858. As the Bank rarely advances on bills more than one-third of the sum demanded, the persons requiring accommodation make a rule of asking three times as much as they want, and of sending in the bills rejected three times in the course of the week. In order to put a stop to these abuses, the Bank has determined to discount bills but once a week, and in future to advance more money to the commercial and less to the speculating world.

Destruction by Fire of an American Ship.

The following particulars of the destruction by fire of the American ship *Harkaway*, of Charleston, are extracted from her log-book: "The *Harkaway* was of 545 tons, and sailed from Charleston for Liverpool on the 17th of August, laden with cotton, turpentine, and resin. There were on board the captain, two mates, a crew of fourteen men, and ten passengers. On the evening of the 5th of September, while under full sail, steering E. by N. half N., an explosion took place in the ship's hold, and it was soon discovered that the hold was on fire. Every endeavor was made to extinguish the fire, and the boats were prepared. On the 6th at noon the fire increased. Next day at 5 A. M. there was a heavy sea, and it became impossible to save the ship, an explosion being feared, endeavors were made to cut away the fore and main mast, and fill the ship with water. The flames began to ascend the fore-hatches and come through the starboard side. A vessel steered towards the *Harkoway* about 9 A.M., which proved to be the *Sarah and Dorothy*, of Newcastle. The passengers were got into a boat with much difficulty. The bark sent a boat to the assistance of the *Harkaway*, and saved some of the crew. The ship was then in flames, the turpentine exploding and blowing up the decks. The boats returned from the bark and took off the remainder of the crew and the captain. On the 9th of September the *Advice*, of Liverpool, bound for London, fell in with the *Sarah and Dorothy*, and took seven of the crew on board. On the 10th the Royal mail steamer *Atroto* bore down and spoke to her. She took on board the captain, the first and second mate, and the passengers (five adults and five children), the rest of the crew, seven in number, remaining on board the *Sarah and Dorothy* for passage to St. John's New-Brunswick."

Execution at Liverpool of Captain Rodgers, of the Bark Martha Jane, for the Murder of one of his Crew.

From the Liverpool Albion.

* * * At 12 o'clock an awful stillness hung over the great multitude, as the proecssion made its appearance upon the scaffold. First came the culprit, dressed in black, with his neck bare, and his arms pinioned. He was accompanied by Calcaft, the hangman, a portly man, also dressed in black, and with a gold watch-chain displayed across his breast. They were followed by Mr. Birchall, the Depnty Sheriff, Captain Gibbs, the Governor of the Jail, and Mr. Wagar, the prison philanthropist, who had arrived on the previous day, and had that morning spent some time in prayer with the culprit, Captain Rodgers came forward with a firm step, pausing for a moment, as if awed by the light of those 50,000 upturned faces—himself the one chief object of attraction. Withdrawing his eyes from the multitude, he glanced towards that sea on which he had spent 25 years of his life, and appeared for a moment to look tenderly towards the tall masts which rose, skyward, from the docks along the margin of the river. Firmly still, but without bravado, he stepped forward and placed himself under the drop, where Calcaft adjusted the rope, and prepared to place the cap over the culprit's face. Before this was accomplished, Rodgers addressed some earnest words to the executioner, who seemed not to understand him. The Chaplain, who had, in the meantime, proceeded with the service, came forward; a few words were exchanged between him and the culprit, who then shook hands with Calcraft, and in a moment more all was over. After the body had remained suspended the usual time, it was cut down and buried within the precincts of the gaol. The multitude began to disperse immediately the bolt was drawn, and in an hour but few of that vast concourse of people remained in front of the scaffold, which was speedily removed, leaving no sign of the dismal tragedy which had just been enacted.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THE RECAPTURE OF CAWNPORE.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES BY GENERAL HAVELOCK—TERRIBLE SCENE AT CAWNPORE—EVACUATION OF BITTOOR BY THE MUTINEERS—REPORTED SUICIDE OF NENA SAHIB.

From the Bombay Correspondent of the London News.

The last intelligence forwarded to you was, in substance, that General Havelock had engaged the Nena Sahib several times, and re-occupied Cawnpore. The details of these eogagements are full of interest. The march to Futteypoor, although attended with great fatigue and exhaustion from excessive heat, was admirably orderly, in consequence of the excellent state of the Grand Trunk Road. The 64th led, followed by the Artillery, then the 78th Highlanders and 84th, the baggage and tents on elephants, and irregulars. At the halting-place the troops drew up in battle-array, waiting for the tents, and when they arrived, encamped in the order of the halt.

When Colonel Tytler was ordered forward to reconnoitre on the morning of the 13th and met the enemy coming out of Futteypoor, the rebels believed they had to oppose Major Renaud's column only. Their astonishment at being encountered by upwards of a thousand men was excessive. The first notice of the rebels' approach was given by the return of the reconnaissance and the appearance behind Colonel Tytler of the Sepoy cavalry at a distance of 1,500 yards. In an instant the men were in their places, and formed, whilst the artillery moved forward and opened. The first practice was not very good, but some saddles were emptied, and this with the swampy ground confused the cavalry in its endeavor to outflank us. Our skirmishers deploying, the irresistible power of the Enfield rifle kept the horsemen away. The guns pushed forward to close quarters to engage the infantry on its flanks, and in doing so it was met by the artillery fire of the enemy, which opened with round shot. These our infantry charged upon and carried, driving back the enemy on Futteypoor in confusion, through rice-fields and swamps. The rebels never rallied, but abandoned gun after gun almost without resistance. As our force approached Futteypoor the ground became more difficult, and offered the fairest chances of successful resistance if the enemy had chosen to stand. A barricade of bullock carts (hackeries) lay right across the road and closed the passage, but as no effort was made to arrest our progress, it became evident that this barrier was merely the rebel baggage train jammed in confusion, and so locked together that two six-pounders were inclosed within it. These guns were in first-rate order, and had never been used. The ground was here covered with plunder from Cawnpore. Dresses of men and women lay in confusion around pellmell, with saddles, pistols and furniture. Amongst the press two wagons were found laden with treasure, one of which was plundered by the men, and the second brought in by the Sikhs. The enemy did not pause to defend the streets, but fled towards Cawnpore, receiving parting shots from us on the outskirts of the town. The leader of the rebels rode a richly-ornamented elephant, who was brought down by a cannon-shot. Whether or not this was Nena Sahib or an officer of less note, was impossible to ascertain.

With the guns taken at Futteypoor, twelve in number, Gen. Havelock formed a new battery of nine excellent pieces, which were substituted for six lighter ones, giving the facility of also bringing into action two six-pounders. On the 14th he marched to Kullenpore, where he encamped, and on the 14th came up with the rebels, strongly entrenched in a favorable position before the village of Osung. "Here," says Gen. Havelock, "a strong advance guard, under under Col. Tytler, drove the enemy out of its entrenched positions, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which the mutinous cavalry, in considerable force, made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them. At noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream Pandoo Nuddy; the resistance here was short but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. The Madras Fusileers particulary distinguished themselves." Major Renaud was, on this occasion, severely wounded in the leg, and is since dead. Gen. Havelock, having rested his men at Pandoo Nuddy, resumed his march on the 16th, and again encountered the rebels strongly posted behind a succession of villages. Their leader was Nana Sahib in person, and they numbered 13,000 men, with six heavy guns. Gen. Havelock could only muster for the attack 1,300 Europeans, and 700 or 800 Sikhs. A flank movement, ably planned from the outset, and cleverly concealed, effected the most complete victory. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders was moved up in column to the front, and supported on its flank by a portion of the Madras Fusileers, while, under cover of the latter, the 64th, 84th, and artillery, moved to the right of the columns, out of the enemy's view. As this flank movement was being made, for the purpose of turning Nena Sahib's left, the Highlanders and Madras Fusileers were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's position guns in front; but the practice was so bad, that the only casualty was the death of Colonel Hamilton's horse killed under him. At the proper moment, the flanking movement was unmasked, the Highlanders and Fusileers, wheeled into line, advancing steadily and without firing a shot till within 50 yards of the enemy's guns. A volley—and then the 78th charged into the position, captured three 24-pounders at once, which the rebels had not even the courage to discharge before they fled. Once past these, the 78th rushed into the village, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The whole of the enemy's right being thus stormed, he still remained in the possession of one gun, which when our men got clear of the village opened with round shot, and produced a pause in our advance. The troops lay down whilst an effort was made to bring up artillery, but the bullocks were now too tired to work, and nothing remained to do but to charge this gun also, which the 78th Highlanders did with immense impetus and success. The gun was captured, and the enemy allowed to disperse, as there was no cavalry at hand to pursue them. The whole force behaved admirably, and General Havelock especially thanked the Highlanders for their brilliant charges. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150, including Europeans and Sikhs that of the enemy has not been stated, but it must have been severe. In one house 300 Sepoys and horsemen were found wounded, and a neighboring tank was discovered full of dead.

On the 27th, General Havelock marched into Cawnpore, which had been abandoned after blowing up the magazine. Here two most piteous sights met every witnessed met the General's eye. In a stone court-yard, clotted with two inches of blood, lay the clothes of English women and children, pitilessly slaughtered on the previous day, by the fugitives from the last field of battle. The bodies, all stripped, had been thrown into a well in the compound where the unfortunate beings had been confined. Out of the whole number of captives three women escaped, who had been rescued and saved by a native.

On the 18th a detachment advanced to Bittoor, which was found empty, and was burnt to the ground. Here fifteen guns had been abandoned by the enemy. The Nena, it is said, had left Bittoor with his family and the remnant of the rebels, and proceeded to cross the river into Oude, but a panic seized his troops, which fled, leaving their arms behind, and scattered themselves to their several homes. In this extremity the Nena determined (so writers affirm) to drown himself and his family. Such, we are assured, was the fate of the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the last of the Peishwas. His death in the manner described is not improbable, if we assume that he had kept the captives as a means of purchasing his own safety; but losing this chance, in consequence of the raging cruelty of his followers, found no course left him but to die by our hands or perish by his own.

On the 22d of July, General Neil, who had pushed forward with all speed from Allahabad with a reinforcement of 227 men 84th Regiment, reached Cawnpore, and on the 23d the whole British force, with its guns, crossed the Ganges into Oude, startling merely by their presence several bodies of rebels in possession of the road to Lucknow. It was ascertained, says Mr. Tucker's official bulletin from Benares, that the garrison then was safe, and that the enemy's attacks had languished in consequence of their want of ammunition. The enemy between Lucknow and Cawnpore is estimated at 12,000 men, with 42 guns.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HAVELOCK.

From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17.

By the blessing of God, I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nena Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy was strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. Nena Sahib had barbaronsly murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bittoor, and blew up, this morning, on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified. I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about 70, chiefly from the fire of grape.

From General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief, dated Nawabgunje, July 20.

Nena Sahib's followers appear to be deserting him. He has fled from Bittoor, which was occupied yesterday without resistance. Thirteen guns were found in the place. His palace is in flames. General Neil has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers.

Lucknow quite safe for the present.

From Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Camp Cawnpore, July 21, to the Commander-in-Chief.

I am free to cross the Ganges. Nena Sahib's force at Bittoor is entirely dispersed. We have brought from the place 16 guns and a number of animals, set fire to his palace, and blown up his powder magazine. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position at the head of the road to Lucknow. The whole army is full of hope that we shall soon be united on the left bank.

THE VICTORY NEAR LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Telegraph.

On being joined by Gen. Neil, Gen. Havelock determined to leave the place in his hands and march at once upon Lucknow, distant about 50 miles from Cawnpore. The victorious column accordingly commenced its march upon Lucknow on the 20th of July. The road was found to be perfectly clear until our troops were within about 20 miles of Lucknow. Here they were met by the enemy on the 30th of July, numbering about 10,000 men, who were repulsed with great loss, leaving in our possession 15 guns. Our losses are not known, but we suppose they must have been heavy, as the fight was a very obstinate one. It was expected that Gen. Havelock would enter Lucknow on the 31st of July. After garrisoning the place and securing its safety, he would resume his march Delhiwards, in the direction of Agra; so that the rebels must make the most of their time, as before the present month is out we helieve that they will be driven from their last stronghold. The Highlanders are covering themselves with glory. No power on earth can resist the fury of their charge, and they give no quarter.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

SORTIES OF THE MUTINEERS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER—BRIGADIER CHAMBERLAIN WOUNDED—ILLNESS OF GEN. REED, &C.

The following statement is received from the Government of Bombay:

"The news from Delhi is up to the 29th of July. The besieging army was attacked by the mutineers on the 14th, 18th, and 23d. The assailants were on each occasion repulsed with great loss. On the 23d our loss was small, but four officers were wounded and one killed.† In the three previous engagements, on the 9th, 14th, and 18th, our total loss amounted to about 500, killed and wounded. The new Adjutant-General, Brigadier Chamberlain, was severely wounded on the 14th, but is doing well. Since the 23d there has been no fighting. The Neemuch mutineers and a body of fanatics from Tunk are stated to have joined the enemy. Brigadier-General Nicholson is expected to arrive at Delhi, from the Punjab, on the 15th August, with a portion of reinforcements. His force amounts to 4,200 men, of whom 1,300 are Europeans. Gen. Reed, owing to ill health, has relinquished the command, which is now held by Brigadier-General Wilson."

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from the camp before Delhi, on the 16th July, says:

"We are lying on the defensive till we receive reinforcements, daily firing from our batteries when the enemy provoke us by opening theirs or coming out at the gates. They are continually getting in reinforcements. It is not known certainly whether the troops from Neemuch have yet reached Delhi. Our spies state that they are losing a good many by desertion. Their money is failing, and it is generally believed their stock of percussion caps is nearly exhausted, and they cannot make new ones. They have four separate commanders-in-chief, and have shown in every attack a want of concentration, which has helped us much in driving them back.

We were not troubled after the affair of the 6th till the 15th. The day before they fired a salute of twenty-one guns for the sack of Agra and the reverse we had experienced there. They vowed to carry our batteries next day, and came out in great force to storm the pickets under Hindoo Rao's house and in the Subzee Mundee. They brought two guns to bear upon our right. Our men, under good cover, kept their back for several hours, only losing twelve men, when Brigadier Chamberlain, the Adjutant-General, ordered out our infantry and two troops of horse artillery into the Subzee Mundee. The infantry went in to clear the thickets and gardens in front of Hindoo Rao's hill and the Subzee Mundee. As they came upon the enemy they gave a tremendous cheer and dashed on. The Delhi wallahs turned their backs and ran in crowds to the gates. The artillery galloped up and poured a shower of grape into them. Our force was within 200 yards of the walls. Such a shower of grape and musketry fell upon us that we were compelled to fall back. Chamberlain had his arm shattered below the shoulder. Our loss was as heavy as 200 men killed and wounded, including 13 officers. We retired in good order. The enemy did not follow us far. Our men are getting very discontented with this kind of work. They are ready to carry any position, however strong, the enemy must be driven from. But to carry a strong position a dozen of times, only to see it abandoned and reoccupied next morning, is what no soldiers will do without losing heart.

Since General Wilson has assumed command we have remained more strictly on the defensive. We are strengthening our position every day, and demolishing the houses, and clearing the thickets in the Subzee Mundee.

We had a skirmish there on the 19th, and lost about 40 men in our eagerness to pursue the enemy. They attacked our picket at Metcalfe's house, in front of our left flank on the 23d. They were easily repulsed. We lost very few men, but unfortunately three officers were severely wounded, and one killed.

Since this date we have remained without annoyance.

Our success in the end is certain; reinforcements are coming up the Ganges; reinforcements are coming up the Indus; reinforcements are crossing the ocean. The country behind us is clear. The rebels are consuming their money and ammunition. Every day they are growing more disheartened and disunited. The only chance they have of getting a new gleam of success, of exciting the other two Presidencies to revolt, and gaining the independent Chiefs to join them, is for us to make a rash assault on Delhi, and be driven back with a loss of 1,000 or 1,500 men. On this account I hope the people at home will not blame our commanders if we cannot take Delhi by a *coup de main*. If there is any one to be blamed it is those who, from motives of parsimony, left an immense magazine in a mutinous city guarded by native soldiers; who preferred their army to be commanded by worn-out old men rather than bear the expense of paying their servants a decent retiring allowance."

SCENES WITHIN THE CITY OF DELHI.

The following statement, by a native, regarding the interior state of Delhi, is most interesting. He says:

I reached Delhi on the 21st May, 1857, and stayed there till the 23d June.

On my arrival there I saw five Infantry Regiments and the Sowars of the Third Cavalry, who were stationed in Mohlabbagh and Salimgurh.

The Sepoys were so much afraid of the English forces that they looked quite pale. The cavalry mutineers had a little spirit, and were wishing to go to Meerut for a fight: but the footmen did not agree with them, saying: "We are hardly sufficient to guard Delhi, how can we go to Meerut?" I will give you a small description of the oppression committed by Sepoys in Delhi.

They plundered every rich house and shop in the city. They took every horse they found in the stables of the citizens. They killed a number of poor shopkeepers for asking the proper prices for their things; they abuse the respectable men of Delhi in their presence. The guard at Jumna bridge looted the passengers crossing it. On the 11th May the magazine was blown up; it did great damage to adjacent houses, and killed about five hundred passengers walking in different streets. The bullets fell in the houses of people to such a degree, that some children picked up pounds and some four pounds of them from the yards of the houses; afterwards the mutineers, together with the low people of the city, entered the magazine compound and began to plunder weapons, accoutrements, gun-caps, &c.

The poor regiments are very jealous of those who are rich, as the rich Sepoys don't wish to go to fight, or to the field of battle simply: they are very often insulted by their poor friends. I am of opinion their private feelings will compel them to fight with each other, some day or other, as many times during my stay at Delhi I heard there was very likely to be a quarrel between the rich and poor regiments.

The Princes are made officers in the Royal army, thousands of pities for the poor luxuriant Princes. They are sometimes compelled to go out of the City, in the heat of the sun—their hearts palpitate from the firing of muskets and guns.

Unfortunately they do not know how to command an army; their forces laugh at their imperfections, and abuse them for their bad arrangements. The King sends sweetmeats for the forces in the field, and the guard at the door of the city plunder it like the property of an enemy. The bravery of the royal troops deserves every praise; they are very clever indeed; when they wish to leave the field of battle they tie a piece of rag on their leg, and pretend to have been wounded, and come into the city lame and groaning, accompanied by their friends.

On the night of the 30th June, at the Hindun bridge, the mutineers were quite out of senses; a good many of them threw muskets and swords in the wells, and scattering on the road, ran towards villages and jungles, as they thought themselves to have been pursued by English soldiers.

Had the English forces taken them they could have taken Delhi the same night, because the Sepoys did not return to the city till next morning, and many of them disappeared forever; they were plundered and beaten by Goojurs, and did not bring a farthing back with them.

The old King is very seldom obeyed; but the princes are never.

The soldiers never mind their regimental bugle; disobey their officers, and neglect their duty; they are never mustered, and never dressed in uniform. The noblemen and Begums, together with the princes, regret for the loss of their joyful days. They consider the arrival of mutineers at Delhi a sudden misfortune for them.

The princes cannot understand the Sepoys without an interpreter. The shells have destroyed lots of houses in the city; and in the fort the marble of the King's private hall is broken to pieces. His Majesty is very much alarmed when a shell is burst in the castle, and the princes show his Majesty the pieces of it. Many of the royal family have left the palace through fear. The Delhi College was destroyed the first day. English books are lying in the streets still. The Sepoys beat and imprison people for speaking English."

MORE MUTINIES AT DINAPORE.

From the Bombay Times.

New mutinies have occurred at Dinapore. The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry mutinied about the 23d ult. and Her Majesty's 10th Foot shot down 800 of them. The 12th Irregular Cavalry also mutinied at the same place, murdering their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. The three Native Infantry Regiments were considered staunch, and had actually but a short time before, their mutiny kept the city of Patna from rising. "Here are Regiments," says the *Poonah Observer*, "breaking out at the 11th hour, when the tide was running in our favor, and when European troops were passing continually up the river, thereby rendering the destruction of the mutineers certain, as if they had waited for some mysterious order, just like the Bareilly troops. Altogether, the more we ponder over it, the more mysterious the whole matter appears to us." These fresh mutinies have caused much excitement at Benares, as the mutineers are making their way, plundering, towards that city.

AFFAIRS AT CALCUTTA.

From the Bombay Times, Aug. 15.

All was quiet in Calcutta, although considerable apprehension was felt in connection with the approaching Mohurrum. The Governor-General has formed a corps of cavalry, to be called the "Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry," with the view of giving employment to the many Englishmen and others in Bengal and the northwest provinces, whose peaceable avocations have been interrupted by the disturbed state of the country, and who, although in no way connected with the Government, are willing and eager to give an active support to its authority at the present time, by sharing service in the field with the troops of the Queen and the East India Company.

EXTENSION OF THE MUTINY TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

From the Bombay Times, Aug. 15.

We have remarked that mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency—our own troops. In consequence of the more scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of Government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense and of liability to alarm and panic. There is no good reason for this scrupulous secrecy, as the Queen's and Company's troops, the civilians and the Europeans unconnected with Government, and the loyal portion of the native community are really strong enough to put down any attempt at insurrection. It would therefore tend greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid if Government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from different parts of the presidency. We know that mutiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry stationed at Kolapore. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it, are that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Buckree Eed the 1st instant. When the officers were assembled in the billiard-room after mess, a Jamedar rushed in and gave them warning that the men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the Jemadar, an old woman, went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the Jemader went to the mess-room, to warn the ladies of their danger, and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the faithful old woman—her fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were seized; the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learnt the result. Belgaum, Dharwar, Ruttnagherry, Sattara, and other places, were thus thrown into great excitement. Our reports from those places are, however, so conflicting that we do not feel justified in attempting any statement regarding them. The Collector of Sattara, Mr. Rose, a man in every respect equal to the occasion, has th

NEW-YORK CITY.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting in St. John's Church.

On Thursday evening the debate, on the proposed amendment in the Third Article, was resumed. Addresses in support of the change, and adverse to its adoption, were delivered by Hon. Luther Bradish, Dr. Higbee, Dr. Haight, Mr. Leonard, Dr. Tyng, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Halsey, and others, but no definite action was taken, the subject being left open for discussion the following day.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.

The Convention was opened at 9 A. M., with the usual religious services, the Provisional Bishop, Rev. Dr. PERRY and Rev. Mr. BOGGS officiating. It being Friday the Litany was not omitted.

The 74th hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost," was sung by the clerical and lay delegates, as well as by the visitors in the galleries. They were led by Dr. HAIGHT, of Trinity, without organ or choir. The attendance was not so numerous as on the previous day.

RESIGNATION OF A TRUSTEE.

Mr. MOORE forwarded a communication resigning his position as one of the trustees of the Episcopal Fund, on the ground of absence from the City. The resignation was accepted, and on motion of Dr. HAIGHT, Mr. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., was appointed in his stead.

PURCHASE OF JOURNALS.

Dr. EIGENBRODT, the Secretary, reported that in accordance with the power granted him by the Convention, he had purchased a complete set of the Journals of the Convention from 1785 to 1847. He suggested the importance of the safe-keeping of these and other similar documents. He stated that the Rector of Trinity had kindly appropriated a room for this purpose in St. John's Chapel.

On motion of Dr. HAWKS the Secretary was empowered to carry out the provision in this way.

Reports of Committees were then called up.

EPISCOPAL FUND REPORT.

Dr. HAIGHT presented this report, from which it appeared that the disposable amount remaining at last report, on bond and mortgage, was $67,500 00; the receipts $11,088 52; the expenditures $10,398 62; leaving a balance of $689 90.

The accumulated fund was thus stated:

Amount lent on bond and mortgage	$14,500 00
Temporarily on demand	600 00
Balance on hand last year	576 88
Cash, per Treasurer, (contributions from Churches paid at last Convention)	106 28
Cash from Churches	235 90
Interest	835 00
Total	$16,854 06
Deduct temporary loan and loss on uncurrent bills $306	603 06
Total accumulated fund	$16,251 00

There is $175 due for interest.

The Trustees report that in pursuance of authority given by last Convention, they had renewed the application to the Legislature for the necessary amendment to the act of incorporation, and such amendatory act was passed at last session, authorizing the Trustees to hold and convey any real estate not exceeding $15,000 in actual value. The Trustees had also procured a copy of the deed of the Episcopal residence, which, with the report, was ordered to be printed in the journal of the Convention.

AGED AND INFIRM CLERGY FUND.

The Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund reported that the amount received during the past year was $10,788 17. The amount expended for the objects of the Fund was $3,669 75, leaving a balance since invested of $3,669 75. Amount of investments, $23,500. Ten clergymen compose the number to whom annual appropriations are made.

The report was accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the Treasurer's report. The present Diocesan Fund is $761 99, the balance of $2,869 44 having been expended.

The infirm clergy fund had received from this source $309 12; mission fund, $416 72; education fund, $176 62; Episcopal fund, $106 28; making a total of $3,818 18 received for various purposes, and with the balance on hand accounted for.

THE BISHOP'S RESIDENCE.

On motion of Dr. HAIGHT it was resolved that the Episcopal residence be either sold or leased at a fair rent, to comply with the act of the late Legislature.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Standing Committee on the Theological Seminary reported that the sixty Trustees nominated by the last Convention had been elected.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Fundamental changes in the constitution of the Theological Seminary have been proposed by the General Convention, and are now before the Board of Trustees for their consideration and action; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Seminary from this Diocese be requested to be punctual in their attendance at the meetings of the Board, and to give to the subject of the proposed alterations very serious attention.

Resolved, That a copy of the address of the Provisional Bishop which relates to the Seminary, together with the preamble and resolutions, be sent to each Trustee from this Diocese.

The report was adopted.

The Convention accepted an invitation forwarded from the Directors of the Crystal Palace, to visit the Fair of the American Institute.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The subject of the proposed alteration in the third article was then resumed.

Dr. VINTON moved an amendment that the last clause of the proposed article, "but no deacon who cannot, under the canons, be settled over a parish or congregation shall be a member of the Convention," be struck out. His argument was that as there are three, and not four orders in the Church, by excluding deacons, the latter were placed below the laity, who, as such, were eligible as such to the Convention. It was, also, discouraging to laymen, who aspire to be ministers, and who had seats in this Convention, that the moment they became deacons, they became disfranchised. It was the enunciation of a principle peculiarly distasteful to the American mind, and, in matters purely secular, would not be tolerated for an instant.

Rev. SAM. BUEL spoke at considerable length in maintenance of the proposed disqualification. If the door were thrown open to the class of deacons, many of whom were very useful, and therefore not dishonorably devoid of full literary qualifications, evils would arise of a very grave character. The maintenance of the high character and *conservative* position of the ministry was essential; the principle would not otherwise be fully and clearly maintained that the true interests of the Church had been consulted. It would be confounding education, and the want of education, or equivalent to saying that education was of secondary importance in the ministry. It would be conferring a premium upon ignorance, if not upon divine truth, yet on much that was closely identified with its study. Would not the admission of these men lead to sweeping and dangerous future innovations through their agency?

Dr. EIGENBRODT said that in this diocese there were 70 parishes. If three deacons were sent, as they would be, from each parish, there would be 810 deacons present at each Convention. They would vote with the clergy, and what would become of the vote of all the presbyters. The whole vote of the presbytery would be swamped and laid at the feet of the deacons.

Dr. VINTON said that these deacons were supposed ineligible, since there was no inherent right which they could plead. Agreeing that all were present by virtue of compact, there were distinctions among priests as also among deacons. Because one class of deacons is disabled from certain things by the canons, is that a reason why they should for such reason be disqualified for other things? The conclusion was unfairly and illogically transferred from one disqualification to another. A man who sat as a layman is to become disqualified if he becomes a deacon, although in reality he has acquired more knowledge. Was he not possessed of the previous fitness and of more?

Dr. HIGBEE said such a one cannot set as a layman, simply because he is *not* a layman; (laughter:) he has ceased to be a layman.

Dr. VINTON, in continuation, said, such men were hung up between heaven and earth, such an one was a nondescript animal, a *tertium quid*, a thing unlike anything upon the earth, or under the earth.—(laughter.) It was an argument that proved too much to say that the holy work of deacon incapacitated men from the secular business of the Church. If so, the higher classes of the clergy, to whom such duties were intended to be assigned, were less holy men. Who dared to separate all holy works? The work here is holy, and yet the poor deacon is thrust out because his employment being *so very holy*, he must expect his reward in heaven. He hoped the good feeling of the Convention would take a favorable view of the claims of the deacons to an honorable seat amongst the members of the Convention.

Mr. JOHN JAY had hoped that the period of repose from party feud had arrived. He regretted the introduction of these amendments which were a direct blow at that equal representation which was the vital principle of the Constitution. He had not been a member of the Convention for twenty years without knowing that there were some who would make effort after effort to increase the power of the clerical section of the Convention, and to diminish if not to destroy the power of the lay department. That struggle would perpetually be renewed. They were prepared to meet it, and he trusted would be found ever successfully to defeat it. The introduction of the measure was ill-timed and destructive of all harmony. He would, therefore, move that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. CRUSE seconded the motion.

Dr. HAIGHT asked Mr. JAY to withdraw the motion for a moment to enable him to offer an explanation. The proposer agreed to this, provided that the explanation would not again open the question. However, no explanation was offered.

The CHAIRMAN said the question of laying the matter on the table, was in order and not debatable.

The question being put, the whole roll being called, first of the clergy and then of the churches, the result was as follows: Clergy, ayes 22; negative 24. Churches, ayes 22; negative 24.

Rev. Mr. HOPKINS hoped the House would hear one Deacon speak for his order. The reverend gentleman delivered a very animated speech, often provocative of smiles and laughter. He trusted he should be heard patiently, for even in the Church of Rome, "*salus animæ mea*," was the acknowledged motto of every ecclesiastic, whatever might be his order. He was one to whom the question was deeply interesting. It had been said that the matter had been argued without much feeling. He did not wonder at it. It was only the "galled jade" that winced. The higher classes of the clergy were not affected by this proscription. It had been said there was no disgrace in it. He wished the clergy and laity would make this exclusion their own, excluded in a mass for no cause. It had been said the class of deacons are too "ignorant." If they submitted to this inscription of "ignoramus" upon their foreheads, bye-and-bye it would be found that it was equally applicable to other classes in the Convention. The archdeacons in old days was next in consequence to the Bishop, and where were they now? The priests had *robbed* the deacons, trampled upon an order established by Christ. How inconsistent, that new deacons were actually eligible to the office of a Bishop, and yet it was attempted to exclude them from the Convention. The office of a deacon in the primitive Church was the connecting link between the Church and the people. The distribution and management of the money was confided to them. Was that a matter spiritual or secular? And yet it was argued here to-day that the duties of a deacon are so purely spiritual that they would be contaminated by any business contentions in any Convention. The very idea of a deacon and of the cure of souls was a flat contradiction to the canons. Priests have the charge of that. To put deacons in charge of a parish was an abuse which ought to be done away with. In England, the Archbishop of Canterbury was with the movement for the restoration of the diaconate to their right position, and yet, forsooth, the Convention would reverse that. Was there a fear that the deacons would overpower the priests in the Convention? The fear was idle. Deacons came in slowly—they received no encouragement,—there were not half-a-dozen present that day. They did not complain; they hoped to grow under it. Do not let it be said that the new deacons are branded as unworthy, too ignorant, and unfit for a seat at the Board which was specially and legitimately their own. Would it be likely that the presbytery of any Church would send a number of deacons to destroy by their numbers their own influence. If by representation, or selection, so let it be; but he contended for the principle. If the deacons were slaves so absolute, let them have a voice in choosing their masters. Would the Convention let the laity alone elect a bishop? Why should the deacons be tied hand and foot more closely than others? They know of no crime for which they ought to be expelled. It was well to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it as a giant. Like the "conies" they were but a feeble folk, but they had their habitation in the "rocks."

Dr. HAIGHT said it was not true that the Bishop had given the "cold shoulder" to the deacons. The subject had not been fairly represented by Mr. HOPKINS. The Doctor proceeded to state what had been the effect of the canon. The effect of the action of the General Convention had been to change the constitution, and it was for this Diocesan Convention to say whether its fundamental law should be changed by the introduction of a principle which would override existing arrangements. That in substance was the question at issue. There was not the same difference between the two classes of priests and the two classes of deacons, and no argument could be drawn from an attempt at comparison.

A member said: This new class of deacons originated 15 years ago. Its object was to give instruction to the slaves.

Dr. HAWKS spoke of the address of Mr. HOPKINS. In its practical application that gentleman had been unhappy; in assuming a position of antagonism. He admired his zeal and earnestness, but he had not found that when warmth of feeling drew lines of demarcation among the members of the Church, it tended either to the advantage of the Church or of individuals. Deacons are *not* excluded, they can say "aye or no" and a great deal more, at times. (Laughter.)

The previous speaker had confounded this Convention with the Church. Not even was the General Convention the Church. God forbid that the Diocesan Convention should expel Deacons from the Convention, much less from the Church. All that was intended, or that could be considered, and wrongly considered, as invidious, was the exclusion of a *certain class of Deacons* from the Convention. The Convention has the presence of Christ, but *as a* Convention it is an Association purely human; now who would say that the Church which also has the presence of Christ is human? If the Convention be a human institution—though not for human ends—it must necessarily be subjected in the formation of its arrangements to sanctions of propriety which are of human expedience in their authority. He wished to see the order of the diaconate restored; he wished to see it as much as his young brother did, however well and legally qualified he was for the office of priest, as himself had stated. But it must be an *educated* diaconate. Such men had never been refused admission in any Convention. To close this door instead of throwing it wide open, worked no evil. The Church and the ministry were not shut against this class of deacons, but, (merely on the ground of expediency,) the Convention, as a purely human institution, was closed against them. Left quite at liberty to gain that higher position in the Church to which by their piety they might be now entitled and consequently a seat at that board, which, now for no brand on their character, was prudently denied.

Other members of the Convention were evidently eager to address the Chair, the debate being seemingly far from exhausted in its interest. But the hour of 3 having arrived the Convention adjourned to the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, after the transaction of some informal business and closing religious services, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Central America Disaster.

EXPLANATION OF THE CLOSING OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Argus.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

To the President of the Telegraph Company, Norfolk:

DEAR SIR:—The article you call my attention to was so fraught with palpable falsehood that I thought it unworthy of notice. But since you ask an explanation, I hasten to reply.

Our office hours are from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M., except when called upon to accommodate an anxious public, when we have never refused so to do if timely notice was given, and *always gratis*. If necessary, ample proof of this disposition to accommodate the public can easily be obtained.

On the 16th of September, as usual, we closed at 8 o'clock P. M., there being no business on hand, and no one had called for two or three hours. Mr. HUNTER, the agent of the Associated Press at Norfolk, did not notify us during the day that he wanted the office kept open past office hours, *or it would have been done, nor did any one else desire it, or call on us*, nor did any one complain next day. The first intimation I had of want of courtesy, was from a friend.

Mr. BARNARD, the agent of the Associated Press at Washington, knows that we have often worked for a Norfolk paper until 11 o'clock at night, for which we made no extra charge, although the operators were entitled to it; and to accommodate the press I send their messages to them at one-fourth the ordinary rates, while I believe all other lines charge them full rates.

Mr. BARNARD sent a message to Mr. HUNTER on the 16th inst., to give all the important news about the *Central America* at any cost. Mr. HUNTER followed Mr. THADDEUS PAYNE to the office, who had two private messages of importance for the owners of the steamer, and obtained the privilege of a copy for the press. He prevailed on my assistant in my absence to send his message first. The messages were about fifteen hundred words, and of course took time to send them. They were sent to the press agent in Petersburg, and when received there refused by him, as costing too much. Mr. PAYNE'S messages were consequently detained for the press message, and when his turn came to send through to New-York, the Petersburg and Washington wires broke, and before the Telegraph got to work again, his messages were too late, causing great loss to this office, as the desire to accommodate the press made us delay sending Mr. PAYNE'S messages, which had ample time to reach New-York if they had taken the precedence of the press message, and for which full rates would have been paid.

Every effort was made by me to give entire satisfaction to the public and all concerned, in the speedy communication of intelligence relative to the loss of the *Central America*, and I am utterly at a loss for the motive of the cruel and unprovoked attack upon me from Washington.

Please show this letter to the editors of the *Southern Argus*, and ask them to do me the justice to publish it.

Yours, respectfully,

F. W. LEMOSY.

Why the El Dorado did not take Anybody from the Central America.

Captain STONE makes the following statement, in addition to the one already published:

"Feeling it to be a duty I owe the public and myself, I make a simple, unvarnished statement of facts. I perceive by the public prints that the truth of my previous statements is doubted; therefore I will endeavor to explain more fully. First, I cannot conceive how any man who sails on the high seas could see a vessel in the condition of the *Central America*, as I saw her, and not have every sympathy enlisted to do all in his power for its relief; and that I did do that, every nautical man who has read my statement can plainly see. When I first saw the steamer, I felt sure that she needed all the assistance that I could render; therefore gave the order to the mate, "Put aside all jobs of work, and clear up decks, for there is business for us to attend to." This order was immediately obeyed, and all hands were ready for duty before I hailed the steamer. He did not hail me. The person whom I addressed was standing on the quarter. Neither I nor any one on board my vessel, heard the captain of the steamer say they had no boats. I was then on the port lack, and continued so until the steamer's lights disappeared, and not on the starboard tack, as the several passengers affirm, and it does not take much of a nautical man to know when a vessel is on the starboard or port tacks.

I would state through the press that I am willing to abide the decision of any number of *nautical* men who have read my statements, whether I did or did not do all in my power to aid that steamer's company. My mate and crew have and still are ready to confirm all I have said. I have noticed that four of the rescued passengers say that I did not close-haul my vessel on the wind after passing the steamer and did not lay by as I promised. That statement is false, and had they any knowledge of a vessel at sea they would know the difference between standing before the wind and being close-hauled on the wind.

Had I *not* lain by the steamer that night, in the morning I should have been one hundred miles from her to the northward; but the bare fact that I was seen by them in the morning a few miles to the leeward, *alone* proves that I did lay by the steamer.

But the question is asked, "If the *El Dorado* did lay by the steamer, how came she so far to the leeward in the morning?" The *El Dorado* is a large centre-board vessel, without the centre-board. It was taken out a year since. The answer is sufficient for any nautical man; they at once understand why I could not keep nearer, or to the windward of the steamer in that hurricane sea and heavy gale of wind. The *El Dorado* was drawing but seven feet of water. Until I arrived in Boston I was not sure but I did keep to windward of the wreck; but this is certain: I drove my vessel to the windward all I could in that heavy sea and wind; and if I felt to the leeward, I could not help it, and could not under like circumstances again. My heart and soul, and those on board with me, responded freely to the call of our suffering fellow-creatures, and we gladly did do all in our power to rescue them, and did not square away until after the brig and the *Saxony* did; then I was almost crazy at the thought of so many of my fellow-creatures perishing so near me and I not able to save them, when I had been so sure that I should save them all. The disappointment was so great that for ten days I was unfit for duty, and have not been a well man since, in consequence of the shock to my system.

Should any question the truth of my statements they may know the character I bear by addressing the Selectmen of the Town of Falmouth, Me., or my commission merchant, JOHN B. SANDY, Esq., No. 58 South street, New-York, who has known me from my childhood. I will now leave my proceeding while lying by the *Central America* to the decision of *nautical* men, and am willing to abide by their decision, and not by the decision of landsmen, who know nor can understand nothing of the case.

SAMUEL D. STONE,
Master of schooner *El Dorado*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 2.

Before Judge BETTS.

The case of *The United States* vs. *Joseph Santos, Vincent Beiro and C. M. Da Cunha*, who were indicted for being engaged in fitting out the brig *Merchant* for a sealing voyage, was called up this morning, having been adjourned until this morning on account of the absence of Santos, without whose presence the District-Attorney was unwilling to go on with the trial.

Mr. MCKEON said that he was informed by the Marshal that Santos could not be found, and he should therefore make no opposition to the discharge of the other parties upon their own recognizances, until he could catch Santos; that he should proceed to forfeit the recognizance given for Santos' appearance at the May term of the Court, and should commence suit upon it to test the question whether it was necessary to continue these recognizances from term to term.

This disposition was accordingly made of the case.

ENDEAVOR TO MAKE A REVOLT.

Edward O'Brien and Thomas Henry, part of the crew of the ship *Hero*, were put on trial, charged with endeavoring to make a revolt on board, on the high seas. Mr. Nash appeared for the prisoners. It appeared from the evidence that there was a quarrel between the prisoners and the second mate, and that the first mate, ordering one of them aft, the other said he should not go, and they acted in a violent and threatening way towards the officers. It appeared also that the second mate had on at the time a pair of brass knuckles, and that he had a stung shot in his pocket.

The Jury were kept out until after 5 o'clock P. M., when they announced that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The prisoners were also discharged on their own recognizance.

Timothy Leary was put on trial, charged with appropriating mail bags belonging to the Government. The evidence showed that some 113 mail bags were found in the junk shop which the defendant kept, some of them filled with rags and papers, and some of them under a heap of such rags, that Leary being asked if he would sell any mail bags, said no, that they belonged to the *Journal of Commerce* office.

Mr. O'Rourke, who appeared for the accused, asked the Court to charge the Jury that there was no proof given of any appropriation of the bags under the statute, but the Court declined to take the matter so out of the hands of the Jury.

The defendant called witnesses connected with the offices of the *Courier and Enquirer* and *Commercial Advertiser*, who testified that they had been in the habit of taking old papers to Leary in mail bags, and bringing the bags back again.

The Jury were out some time, but at last brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW RULE IN REGARD TO BONDING VESSELS.

Judge BETTS has made the following rule in relation to bonding vessels when attached by the Marshal, which will henceforth require to be done on notice:

Ordered, That hereafter, to obtain the approval of the Judge of this Court of the sufficiency of sureties to bonds or stipulations, offered for the discharge of vessels under arrest upon attachments issued out of this Court, it shall be necessary to give notice in writing (a reasonable time before the application) to the proctor of the libelant in the action, stating the time and place where application will be made for such approval, and the name, occupation and residence of the sureties to be offered; and the application shall be accompanied by an affidavit proving the service of such notice.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

The Power of a Slaveholder to retain his Servants in this State.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—OCT. 2.

Before Full Bench.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte*.—This case was continued to-day. Mr. EVARTS continued his argument for the defendant. He spoke for some five hours, on the following points:

MR. EVARTS' POINTS.

First Point—The writ of *habeas corpus* belongs of right to every person restrained of liberty within this State, under any pretence whatever, unless by certain judicial process of Federal or State authority (1 Rev. St., p. 563, § 21.)

This right is absolute (1) against legislative invasion, and (2) against judicial discretion, (Cons. Art. I., § 4, 1 Rev. St., p. 565, § 21.)

The office of the writ is to enlarge the person in whose behalf it issues unless legal cause be shown for the restraint of liberty or its continuation; and enlargement of liberty, unless such cause to the contrary be shown, flows from the writ by the same legal necessity that required the writ to be issued. (1 Rev. St., p. 567, § 39.)

Second Point—The whole question, then, is this: Does the relation of master and slave which existed in Virginia by its laws, attend upon the parties here, they being *in transitu*, so as to furnish such legal cause for restraint of liberty?

I. Legal cause of restraint can be none other than an authority to maintain the restraint which has the force of law within this State.

Nothing has, or can claim, the authority of law within this State, unless it proceeds—

(A.) From the sovereign power of the State, and is found in the Constitution or Statutes of the State, or in its unwritten common (or customary) law or,

(B.) From the Federal Government, whose Constitution and Statutes have the force of law within this State.

So far as the Law of Nations has force within this State, and so far as, "by comity," the laws of other sovereignties have force within this State, they derive their efficacy, not from their own vigor, but by administration as a part of the law of this State. (Story Conf. Laws, §§ 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 33, 35, 37, 38. Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earle, 13 Pet., 519, 589. Dalrymple *vs.* Dalrymple, 2 Hagg. Consist. Rep., 59.)

II. The Constitution of the United States and the Federal Statutes give no law on the subject.

The Federal Constitution and legislation under it have, in principle and theory, no concern with the domestic institutions, the social basis, the social relations, the civil conditions which exist within the several States.

The actual exceptions are special and limited, and prove the rule.

They are:

1. In reference to the civil conditions obtaining within the States to furnish an artificial enumeration of persons as the basis of Federal representation and direct taxation distributively between the States.

2. In reference to the political rights of suffrage within the States as, respectively, supplying the basis of the Federal suffrage therein.

3. A provision securing to the citizens of every State within every other the privileges and immunities (whatever they may be) accorded in each to its own citizens.

4. A provision preventing the laws or regulations of any State governing the civil condition of persons within it, from operating upon the condition of persons "held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another." (Constitution United States, Art. I., sec. 2, subdivisions 1 and 3; Art. IV., sec. 2, subdivisions 1 and 3.)

None of these provisions, in terms or by any intendment, support the right of the slaveowner in his own State or in any other State, except the last. This, by its terms, is limited to its special case, and necessarily excludes Federal intervention in every other.

III. The common law of this State permits the existence of Slavery in no case within its limits. (Cons., Art. I., § 17, Sommersett's Case, 20 How. St. Trials, 79. Knight *vs.* Weddebum, Id., § 2. Forbes *vs.* Cochrane, 2 B. and C., 448. Shanley *vs.* Harvey, 2 Eden, 126. The Slave Grace, 2 Hagg, Adm., 118. Story Conf. Laws, § 96. Co. Litt., 124 b.)

IV. The statute law of this State effects a universal proscription and prohibition of the condition of Slavery within the limits of the State. (1 R. St., p. 656, § 1; p. 659, § 16. 2 R. St., p. 664, § 28. Dred Scott *vs.* Sandford, 19 How., 591-595.)

Third Point—It remains only to be considered whether, under the principles of the Law of Nations, as governing the intercourse of friendly States, and as adopted and incorporated into the administration of our municipal law, comity requires the recognition and support of the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers passing through our Territory, notwithstanding the absolute policy and comprehensive legislation which prohibit that relation, and render the civil condition of Slavery impossible in our own society.

The comity, it is to be observed, under inquiry, is of the State and not of the Court, which latter has no authority to exercise comity in behalf of the State, but only a judicial power of determining whether the main policy and actual legislation of the State exhibit the comity inquired of (Story Conf. Laws, § 38. Bk. Augusta *vs.* Earle, 13 Pet., 589. Dred Scott *vs.* Sandford, 19 How., 591.)

The Court should declare that the main policy and the actual legislation of this State do not exhibit the comity inquired of.

I. The principles, policy, sentiments, public reason and conscience, and authoritative will of the State sovereignty, as such, have been expressed in the most authentic form and with the most distinct meaning, that Slavery, whencesoever it comes and by whatsoever casual access, or for whatsoever transient stay, shall not be tolerated upon our soil.

That the particular case of Slavery during transit has not escaped the intent or effect of the legislation on the subject, appears in the express permission once accorded to it, and the subsequent abrogation of such permission (1 Rev. St., Part 1., Ch. XX., Tit. 7, §§ 6, 7. Repealing Act, Laws 1841, Ch. 247).

Upon such a declaration of the principles and sentiments of the State, through its Legislature, there is no opportunity or scope for judicial doubt or determination (Story, Conf. Laws, §§ 36, 37, 23, 24. Vattel, p. 1, §§ 1, 2.)

II. But, were such manifest enactment of the sovereign will in the premises wanting, as matter of general reason and universal authority, the status of Slavery is never upheld in the case of strangers, resident or in transit, when the domestic laws reject and suppress such status as a civil condition or social relation.

(A.) The same reasons of justice and policy which forbid the sanction of law and the aid of public force to the prescribed status among our own population, forbid them in the case of strangers within our territory.

(B.) The status of Slavery is not a natural relation, but is contrary to nature, and at every moment it subsists it is an ever-new and active violation of the law of nature.

It originates in mere predominance of physical force, and is continued by mere predominance of social force or municipal law.

Whenever and wherever the physical force in the one stage, or the social force or municipal law in the other stage fails, the status falls, for it has nothing to rest upon.

To continue and defend the status, then, within our territory, the stranger must appeal to some municipal law. He has brought with him no system of municipal law to be a weapon and a shield to this status; he finds no such system here. His appeal to force against nature, to law against justice, is vain, and his captive is free.

(C.) The Law of Nations, built upon the law of nature, has adopted this same view of the status of Slavery, as resting on force against right, and finding no support outside of the jurisdiction of the municipal law which establishes it.

(D.) A State, proscribing the status of Slavery in its domestic system, has no apparatus either of law or of force to maintain the relation between strangers.

It has no code of the Slave-owner's rights or of the slave's submission, no processes for the enforcement of either, no rules of evidence or adjudication in the premises, no guard-houses, prisons or whipping-posts to uphold the slave-owner's power and crush the slave's resistance.

But a comity which should recognize a status that can subsist only by force, and yet refuse the force to sustain it, is illusory. If we recognize the fragment of Slavery imported by the stranger, we must adopt the fabric of which it is a fragment and from which it derives its vitality.

If the slave be eloigned by fraud or force, the owner must have replevin for him or trover for his value.

If the owner die, the Surrogate must administer the slave as assets.

If the slave give birth to offspring, we have a native-born slave.

If the owner, enforcing obedience to his caprices, maim or slay his slave, we must admit the status as a plea in bar to the public justice.

If the slave be tried for crime, upon his owner's complaint, the testimony of his fellow-slaves must be excluded.

If the slave be imprisoned, or executed for crime, the value taken by the State must be made good to the owner, as for private property taken for public use.

Everything or nothing, is the demand from our comity; everything or nothing, must be our answer.

(E.) The rule of the Law of Nations, which permits the transit of strangers and their property through a friendly State, does not require our laws to uphold the relation of slave-owner and slave between strangers.

By the Law of Nations, men are not the subject of property.

By the Law of Nations, the municipal law which makes men the subject of property, is limited with the power to enforce itself, that is by its territorial jurisdiction.

By the Law of Nations, then, the strangers stand upon our soil in their natural relations as men, their artificial relation being absolutely terminated. (The Antelope, 10 Wheat., 120, 121, and cases *ut supra*.)

(F.) The principle of the Law of Nations which attributes to the law of the domicile the power to fix the civil status of persons does not require our laws to uphold, within our own territory, the relation of slave-owner and Slave between strangers.

This principle only requires us (1) to recognize the consequences in references to subjects within our own jurisdiction (so far as may be done without prejudice to domestic interests) of the status existing abroad; and (2) where the status itself is brought within our limits, and is here permissible as a domestic status, to recognize the foreign law as an authentic origin and support of the actual status.

It is thus that marriage contracted in a foreign domicile, according to the municipal law there, will be maintained as a continuing marriage here, with such trails as belongs to that relation here; yet, incestuous marriage or polygamy, lawful in the foreign domicile, cannot be upheld as a lawful continuing relation here. (Story, Conf. Laws, §§ 51, 51 a, 99, 113, 114, 96, 104, 620, 624.)

(G.) This free and sovereign State, in determining to which of two external laws it will by comity add the vigor of its adoption and administration within its Territory, viz.: A foreign municipal law of force against right, or the law of nations conformed to its own domestic policy under the same impulse which has purged its own system of the odious and violent injustice of Slavery, will prefer the law of nations to the law of Virginia, and set the Slave free.

Impius et crudelis judicandus est, qui libertati non favet. Nostra jura in omni casu libertati sunt favorem. (Co. Litt.,) *ut supra.*

On Mr. Evarts' conclusion, it being 3¼, the Court was adjourned until 11 A. M. on Monday, when Mr. Blunt will continue on the same side, and Mr. O'Conor reply.

On Wednesday last, thirty-two young gentlemen were examined for admission to practice at the New-York Bar. Yesterday the examiners reported favorably on the following:

A. C. Anderson, John C. Boyd, Michael Connolly, Edward Chase, Wm. H. Dickenson, Wm. J. A. Fuller, Edmond D. Jay, George H. W. Lockwood, Jr., Wm. Marshall, Asher R. Morgan, Jas. G. Osborne, Gilbert E. Pratt, Roswell M. Sawyer, Edward Browne, Asahel Buck, Wm. B. Carpenter, H. D. Emmons, Jr., Henry E. Howland, Chas. W. Lawrence, D. H. McDonnell, Benj. E. Mackie, Daniel O'Brien, Edw. S. McPherson, Edward Robinson, Jr., Thos. B. Thorpe, John Waite, and one more, who desired that his name might not be published.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Before S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Sentences.—William Jones, convicted of passing several counterfeit threes on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, on the 7th of September, was arraigned for sentence, when his counsel, C. D. Jack, Esq., interposed a plea for a new trial, upon the ground that the evidence did not legally warrant the conviction. The motion was denied and the prisoner sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Francis Germon, convicted of burglary, was sent to the hospital, and his sentence suspended.

James Jones, convicted of petit larceny. Sentence suspended.

Thomas Bonney, convicted of assault and battery. He has been in jail a long time, and sentence was suspended.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—There is but little doing at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and workmen are being discharged almost every week. The *Jamestown* is on the dry dock, undergoing repairs; a small light-ship, intended for the Delaware Bay, is in progress; and the finishing touches are being given to the steamer *Shubrick*, built for the California Light-house Board. This is the total of the work at present on hand, which will all be closed up in a month or two. If, in the meantime, orders are not received for the construction of one of the sloops of war provided for by an act of the last Congress, the yard will be closed, and probably remain so for the winter. This, with the dull times among shipwrights outside, would lead to a state of things greatly to be deplored.

It is expected that the *Shubrick* will be completed in two weeks. This vessel, which is a side-wheel steamer, of 350 tons burthen, is schooner-rigged, and presents a handsome appearance. Her engine, of 150 horse power, was made by JAMES MURPHY & Co., Fulton Works, New-York. No opportunity has yet been afforded of testing it. The commander of the *Shubrick* has not yet been named.

The *Saranak* is now ready for sailing, and will probably leave on Monday next. She has her full complement of men on board, all her stores and an extra supply of coal. It is generally considered that—with her extensive overhauling and thorough refitting, together with new boilers—she is quite as good as if just off the stocks.

The alterations and repairs to the *Jamestown* are to be very extensive. Her planking has been taken off down to the keel, and is now being replaced. Most of her timbers were discovered free from rot, and it was not necessary therefore to remove them.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, and the *Borussia*, for Hamburg, sailed yesterday.

A negro named John Long, his wife, and a negress named Rose, were found concealed on board the British brig *Sigogne*, at Wilmington, N. C., last week, attempting to escape in her to St. Domingo. John had fixed a comfortable place for himself and wife, and had laid in a store of provisions. He was a stevedore, and assisted in loading the vessel. He and his wife were the "property" of Mrs. Platt, of Smithville.

CLIREHUGH'S WIGS AND TOUPEES ARE the only ones for comfort, durability, lightness, perfect fit and natural appearance; system of measurement sent to any part of the country. No. 162 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet and drooping. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 50 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is sparingly inquired for at languid prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. @ lb. Stock of Coffee in Philadelphia Oct. 1, 31,782 bags in 1857, and 10,200 bags in 1856.

COTTON—Is very dull,—neither party evincing any disposition to move at present. Prices are entirely nominal. Owing to the stoppage of the mills in many to be transported from them to Boston, probably for shipment to Europe. There arrived in Boston, on Wednesday, from Saco, Maine, where the mills have stopped, two vessels with over 600 bales of cotton,—the schooner *Laconia*, FALES, with 240 bales to WM. DWIGHT, and the schooner *Lamartine*, HILL, with 100 bales to F. STEINER, and 261 bales to WM. DWIGHT.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
Middling	13¾	13¾	13¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request, but at lower prices. $3 37½@$4, @ cwt. Mackeral and Herring are inactive and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite freely offered, especially for cash, at reduced prices, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 7,000 bbls. Our quotations show a wide range—the difference arising mainly from sales for cash and sales effected in the usual way. Towards the close there was a very unsettled feeling in the market, parties disagreeing about prices:

Ordinary State	$4 25@ 4 65
Straight State	4 50@ 4 80
Extra State	4 50@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 90
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50

Canadian is also dull and lower. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 60@$6 50 @ bbl. Southern is depressed and cheaper. Sales 2,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 10@$7 50 @ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is pressing on the market at lower and irregular prices, yet the demand is restricted. Sales 23,000 bushels, including White Southern, at $1 15@$1 35; Red do., at $1 16@$1 20; and damaged do., at 95c. @ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at about 70c. @ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Sales of 6,500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 0c@$1 12, @ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 43c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@39c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for publication, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be thoroughly paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, we received London and Liverpool advices to the 19th ult.—three days later than those brought to St. John, N. B., by the *Jura*, and published in our edition of Tuesday last. The London journals notice extensively the financial reverses that have lately overtaken us. We have in another column reviewed their opinions, and furthermore have devoted considerable space to such extracts from our contemporaries as will most interest our readers. There is nothing new in the political world of Europe. It is stated that the negotiations for arranging the difficulty between Spain and Mexico are progressing favorably. We find many speculations among newspaper *quidnuncs* as to the object of the approaching interview between the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER at Stuttgardt. Some writers affirm that after the meeting the royal personages will proceed together to Paris, where they will be joined by Queen VICTORIA.

The most important news brought by the *Arabia* is contained in the deeply interesting particulars of recent events in India. Accounts of the massacre at Cawnpore show that the victims of NENA SAHIB's treachery numbered 88 officers, 190 privates, 190 women and children, and about 400 civilians. After recapturing Cawnpore, General HAVELOCK advanced to Bittoor, where NENA was entrenched, but on his approach, the mutineers retreated without offering resistance. On the 29th of July, General HAVELOCK, having crossed the Ganges, encountered the enemy on the road to Lucknow, and totally defeated an army of 10,000 men with little more than a tenth of its number. The victorious General now pushed on for Lucknow, but when within one day's march of that place, cholera broke out in his little force, and he was compelled to return to Cawnpore—a retrograde move which is considered the worst feature in the Indian intelligence. It was, moreover, believed that NENA SAHIB's reported suicide was merely a trick to throw the British off their guard.

Turning from this part of India to Delhi, we find that on the 29th of July last, the city had not fallen. The mutineers had made divers ferocious sorties, in all of which they were repulsed with great slaughter. General REED had relinquished the chief command in consequence of ill-health; it was even reported that he had died. Another, though very doubtful rumor, had reached London *via* Ceylon, that the ravages of cholera among the troops before Delhi had compelled them to retire. There is a statement made on the authority of the Paris *Débats*, that the garrison at Agra had been massacred. Fresh mutinies had occurred at Dinapore and other places, and the insurrection had spread into the Bombay Presidency.

Late advices from Mexico state that the Congress met at Puebla on the 14th of September. The Ecclesiastical difficulties in that city and elsewhere in the Republic were of a serious character, and an outbreak was only prevented by military interposition. Reports of another invasion of Sonora from San Francisco, were agitating that State, and the inhabitants had been called to arms. At Guadalajara a revolution of a somewhat formidable character had broken out, and was still in progress at the latest dates.

The money trouble in Wall-street yesterday was increased in the forenoon by the Boston failures of the day before, and the meeting of merchants in that City, which it was apprehended might advise a suspension of the Banks. But there was no cause shown in the sequel for this concern; the merchants having taken a decided stand in support of the specie basis. There were two or three large failures announced, the heaviest of which was Mr. PIERRE CHOTEAU, long connected with the Missouri and Rocky Mountain Fur trade. The Stock Board was again depressed, and panic prices prevailed through the day, closing lower on most descriptions previously reported. Two of the banks at Hudson in this State, were discredited; also, one in Massachusetts and another in Vermont. The Sub-Treasury again made large disbursements, and more than supplies the demand for Gold made upon the City from other quarters. The Banks disconnt as liberally to their dealers as promised under the resolution of Tuesday, and there is a more hopeful feeling in regard to the heavy mercantile payments falling due this day.

The general Produce Markets were seriously depressed by the eagerness of factors to realize yesterday. Flour was quite unsettled, having declined 25c.@75c., and in some cases as much as $1 ₱ bbl. Yet the demand was restricted. Cash buyers obtained supplies at very low rates, incinding ordinary State Flour at $4 25 ₱ bbl. In the usual way the same quality ranged up to $4 65 ₱ bbl. Wheat was more freely offered at a reduction of about 5c. ₱ bushel. The inquiry was tame. Corn was scarce and in request at a slight improvement. Provisions were very dull. Pork was decidedly cheaper, and prices of other articles tended downwards. Cotton and Groceries were heavy and languid. No remarkable change in Freights.

The Abolition State Convention has made the following nominations:

Secretary of State	JAMES MOCUNE SMITH.
Comptroller	LEWIS TAPPAN.
Attorney-General	GEORGE T. VASHAN. [!]
State Treasurer	C. D. B. MILLS.
State Engineer	E. PORTER.
Canal Commissioner	J. C. HARRINGTON.
State Prison Inspector	J. C. DELONG.
Judge of Appeals	BERIAH GREEN.

Inquiry has recently been made at the General Land Office, as to whether a number of persons forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the Graduation act for the benefit of settlers on the public lands, not for their individual good, but for that of the common interest. To this inquiry a negative answer has been returned, on the ground that the act was intended for actual settlers, and cultivation of the soil only, and not for speculation—the rights given to it being personal only.

A gentleman lately arrived at Lexington, Mo., from Salt Lake, states that the Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges, with the expressed intention of defending it against the United States troops.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned last night *sine die*. Previous to adjournment the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese delivered an address, in the course of which he remarked that he should probably never address them in that capacity again. His remarks were received with a solemnity and sadness that told well for the intimate and cordial relationship established between the Reverend Prelate and his clergy.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the Erie Railroad at Clinton Hall last evening, called for the purpose of inducing unprotected bondholder and others to subscribe to the proposed new loan. A large Committee volunteered to solicit subscriptions.

The LEMMON slave case was continned yesterday. Mr. EVARTS, for this State, delivered an argument of five hours in length, after which the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

The London Press on our Money Panic.

The *Arabia* brings the English commentary upon the first of the present financial troubles in this country. The same steamer, it will be remembered, went out the day succeedlng the noted Tuesday of September 1, when the panic in Wall-street took the turn of a bank excitement. The events of that day, succeeding to the previous extraordinary depreciation in money values, were not received on the other side without astonishment, of course. But they were immediately suggestive of the right commentary. An enlarged Intelligence about American financial affairs, and something akin to intuitive sagacity, enabled the leading London journal, both in its editorial and city (or money) department, to trace effect to cause, and to weigh with a righteous judgment the systematic efforts of bad men and desperate gamesters on this side to sport with and depreciate and malign the highest and in many, if not most instances, truest credits of their own country, to its ruin at home and scandal abroad.

The mismanagement and errors of judgment and haste in our railways, which may have given plausibility to some of these attacks, without, however, justifying their fierceness, are not spared or treated too kindly by our London cotemporaries. But that which was seized upon here to point the envenomed shaft against particular lines, and incessantly used to destroy confidence in all—we mean their unfunded indebtedness pressing for payment—is regarded as a misfortune to which all railway corporations are occasionally subjected, English as well as American. The thought of making this misfortune the ground of attack upon their vital good name or credit, and the text for an indiscriminate proclamation of general bankruptcy against the entire system, would never occur to an English journalist, or if occurring to the least scrupulous, (or, if you please, most abandoned,) of the class, would not be tolerated in its unlicensed and reckless expression by the English public. The case which occurred here to one of our most important as well as costly lines on the 1st of September, of wanting half a million of dollars to meet its engagements at a time of severe pressure, is aptly likened by one of the London commentators upon the cause of panic, to a popular commotion at the doors of GLYN's banking-house, to know if the banker would advance the interest on the Great Northern Company's debentures! The contrast might be made even stronger in the case of the Great Western of England, where the income of the concern, by alleged extravagance, under the arbitrary rule of a single head, was reduced to *one per cent.* per annum. It had previously stood at only two and a half per cent, and the stock at sixty-four per cent. market value. The developments at the half yearly meeting in regard to the mismanagement of Mr. SAUNDERS, and the resulting nominal dividend of half per cent., were alike unwelcome, and provocative of severe animadversion. But the property, involving twenty millions sterling, was not pronounced as ruined. Its debentures and preference shares were not denounced as next to worthless, and its common stock wholly so. On the contrary, while the management was held to public account for its abuses, the values of the Company were measured by the intrinsic character of the property. The debentures and preferred shares were unaffected in the market; the common stock fell from sixty-four to fifty-nine per cent. How different the treatment here of certain lines which have been brought into trouble, temporarily, by the gross blunders of their management. Their common shares have been almost blotted from the Stock list. A single cipher represents, to-day, the value placed upon them at the disastrous end of a crusade against railway credit, as unexampled as it is unpardonable. And yet the property stands the same as ever, important highways to our immense trade with the West, with the near prospect of increasing revenues, and capable by reform of management and the trustful indulgence of the public, to earn an honest dividend for both stock and shareholders. On the English side we have a fall of five ₱ cent.; on our own a fall of fifty-five! And the circumstances almost a parallel.

There is another point in the London commentary upon our affair of the 1st September which will attract notice, as showing the quick appreciation on the other side of the remorseless as well as wicked purpose of our panic and revulsion architects. The railways were floored. One of them had been protested; another brought down to beg the loan of its September interest from door to door in Wall-street. That game, therefore, had been played out. Other victims were to be sought for, and the gamesters and their whippers-in were not long in pointing the popular distrust to three of the oldest and highest, and heretoforc esteemed worthiest of our moneyed corporations. The attack, which justly excites the astonishment of the London Press and provokes a very pointed allusion to Newgate, followed on the morning of the 2d of September. It was remarked upon here, at the time, but patiently borne, as it would not have been in a less tolerant community of merchants and bankers.

Again: The honest expedient, or, rather, honest right of the Illinois Company to remove the burthen of a floating debt, which, under the distrust brought upon its credit by the published intimation that the amount was ruinous, is differently appreciated in England, where more than half of the proprietary reside. A number of these gentlemen had recently been in this country, and carefully surveyed the whole property, its landed estate and railway, from Chicago to Cairo. They had anticipated the pecuniary wants of the board of management before the *Arabia* arrived out, and had recommended a loan of a million of dollars. An open credit for half this sum was dispatched by the previous steamer. But on hearing that a direct assessment of ten dollars the share had been made by the board, they applaud the order, and the stock advances in London on a decline of fifteen per cent. in New-York. They neither deemed their property "ruined," or discredited by the prompt measure taken here to remove all cavil as to the prompt payment of its unfunded debt.

We again commend the extracts in another place to the considerate and careful attention of our own business people. The lesson should not be lost upon them at this particular juncture. Perhaps the subsequent instalments of our unreasoning panic which have gone out, may not be so indulgently received. Possibly they may work mischief to the good standing at home of some of the staunchest friends of American credit in England. But they will be thoroughly understood, nevertheless—after the first shock or surprise is over, at all events—and the world of commerce between the United States and Great Britain will move on as usual, whether our panic-stricken bankers of to-day, in Wall Street, will it so or not. If they have the metal of true men, and the pride of earnest patriots, they will profit by this first straightforward and practical response from their transatlantic correspondents.

Affairs in India.

The *Arabia* has brought us not only fuller details of the news furnished in brief by the troop-steamer *Jura*, but also later tidings from India, of an import less encouraging to the English cause.

The story of the splendid victories of General HAVELOCK is confirmed in all particulars, and had no enemy save NENA SAHIB and his faithless followers appeared in the way of that heroic officer, the news of the relief of Lucknow would probably have come to us accompanied with the intelligence of a forced march upon Delhi, and reasonable anticipations of the speedy fall of that fastess of disaffection.

General HAVELOCK, it appears, left Allahabad on the 9th of July, with a force of 1,300 European bayonets, supported by 800 Sikhs. With this small army he pushed on through a country infested by hostile Sepoys, and under a July son, to encounter a force of exactly ten times his own strength, and composed of troops trained in the tactics of European warfare and armed with English weapons.

The first encounter took place on the 12th at Fntteypore, and resulted, after an engagement of three hours duration, in the total route of the Sepoys with the loss of 12 guns. On the 15th, the Sepoys were again overtaken, posted in two fortified positions, which were successively attacked with the bayonet and stormed. On the 16th, the soldiery of NENA SAHIB received the *coup de grâce*. They were stationed with two heavy batteries in front of Cawnpore. Their flank was turned by a march executed at high noon, and the Highlanders of General HAVELOCK "breaking like a pack of hounds," in an instant swept them into headlong flight, and taking all their guns, that night occupied Cawnpore. Giving but a brief respite to his men, General HAVELOCK, on the 29th, found himself the victor in a fifth battle, and the captor of fifteen additional guns at a spot distant twenty miles from Cawnpore, on the road to Lucknow. But here he was assailed by an irresistible foe. The cholera broke out with severity among his over-excited and exhausted troops, and he was obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, where, however, he expected immediate reinforcements from General NEILL, the conqueror of Allahabad, and whence he doubtless emerged at the first possible moment to resume his brilliant and indeed almost unparalleled career.

The news from other parts of India is less favorable to the progress of the British arms than these tidings of Gen. HAVELOCK. No positive losses seem indeed to have been sustained excepting in the case of a foolish attack, foolishly managed, upon a body of mutineers at Dinapore. But while the besieging army at Delhi, and the besiegers at Lucknow and Agra still held their own, the prospects of capture in the one case and of relief in the others had not materially brightened. It was indeed reported that Gen. REED had died before Delhi, and that Agra had surrendered to the Sepoys, but these reports lacked confirmation. Mutiny, too, had broken out in an isolated station of the Bombay Presidency, and general anxiety was felt throughout India with regard to the probable effects of the approaching Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrum upon the Mussulman population. But the European forces had been already strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements amounting to nearly twenty thousand men, and the authorities throughout the Peninsula were taking a higher tone of confidence and pursuing more determined measures than ever.

The actual *status* of affairs there may be thus briefly summed up. Cawnpore, which is really a European city, and commands the most important lines of communication between the mutinous Northwestern districts, and Allahabad which holds the river open to Calcutta, were in the possession of the British, and under the command of officers, whose conduct has already won for them a historical name. The Governor-General, Lord CANNING, was justifying the highest hopes of those who desired to see his father's glory revived in him—and Lord ELGIN had arrived from China to assist the Indian Government with his practical counsels. The English armies had been everywhere successful in open conflict, and the tide of recruits had already made itself felt; while the most powerful of the native princes, JUNG BAHADOR, of Nepaul, the Napoleon of North India, had declared in favor of England, and had dispatched 3,000 of the troops whom he has been training for the last six years, to the assistance of General REED at Delhi.

On the other hand, the long resistance of Delhi, and the delay in the relief of Lucknow and Agra, were calculated to inspirit the mutineers, to rally the Mohammedan population more emphatically to their side, and thus to render the struggle at once more protracted, more bloody and more expensive.

One feature of the *Arabia's* intelligence, however, is particularly gratifying. It appears that the account of NENA SAHIB's suicide was circulated by himself, with the object of facilitating his escape, and that he is still at large. If this be so, there is still a hope that human justice may not, after all, be cheated of its dues in the case of this atrocious scoundrel, for whose crimes an impersonal abhorrence was felt in this country, which hardly needed to be exasperated by the knowledge that among the victims of his nameless treachery and brutality must be numbered a countrywoman of our own, a young and lovely American lady, well known in this City, the daughter of a most respectable family in a neighboring State, and the wife of an American missionary in India. Of herself and her husband the horrible fate may be conjectured, but cannot be described. From another of our fellow-citizens, who fortunately escaped with life out of the fiery furnace of Allahabad, Mr. HAY, now on his way to this City in the steamer *Argo*, we may expect to receive full details of the terrible tragedies enacted in the East Indian dominions of England, as well as very valuable information in regard to the origin and general progress of the Mohammedan rebellion;—for each mail which comes from the East makes it more and more clear that this is the name which properly befits this great uprising of the Sepoys in Bengal.

Party Platforms.

The Anglo-Saxon race and civil liberty in modern times, owe more to prominent and strongly-marked individuality of character, than to any other incidents in their growth and history. We are what we are mainly because, from the battle of Hastings to the battle of Bunker's Hill, our ancestors were careful to make the Individual man something of vastly more importance than the State. Our laws and Constitution owe their best and noblest features to the fact that the welfare and happiness of each subject or citizen, and not the people *en masse*, has been the prime object kept in view. Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus, each were all enacted, not for the glory of the British empire, but for the comfort and security of Brown and Jones. HAMPDEN went into the field not so much from devotion to his country as to vindicate the right of Robinson not to pay shipmoney against his will. Our forefathers rose in arms, not with the view of making a mighty republic, but of securing for each citizen complete control over his own property. Dip into what page we will of our history, the story is still the same. In this lies our superiority in political organization, and in the real elements of progress over all the republics of ancient times. In Greece or Rome the individual lived for the benefit of the State. In America and England the State exists for the benefit of individuals. No other theory of civic rights and duties is compatible with the sure and lasting enjoyment of freedom. Every other theory leads sooner or later to despotism or downfall. Merge the man in the mass, and the State soon becomes an army, and asks for a commander-in-chief. Russia is a great empire, but what is a Russian? France is glorious, but who would be a French citizen? Make the crowd omnipotent, and the man nothing, and the crowd itself will soon degenerate into a blind horde, led by knaves, and swayed by base passions.

That there are tendencies amongst us within the last thirty years to cast the whole community in exactly the same mould, and ostracize any one who dares to have a wart the more or a mole the less, it is impossible to deny. One of the dangers to be feared from a government of majorities, is unquestionably the destruction of individual independence, and a consequent marked deterioration in political thinking. We have sought to erect bulwarks against this in the shape of Constitutions, and thus protect the minority from the storms of popular passion and prejudice. So far as regards our rights and liberties, this expedient has proved, amply successful. No man in the community has much to fear from the malice, or rapacity, or fanaticism of legislation, and in the field of thought, the traditions of our race have hitherto bid defiance to the novelty of our position, and the peculiarities of our social organization. Some men amongst us are still confessedly and notoriously of some account and some value, even when they speak their own sentiments, and come before the world in their own character. In aristocracies the law puts the nobles on a pedestal, and clothes them with a dignity purely personal. We have had our nobles too, but they were noble in the right of their own worth and own talents, and there was a time when the growth of such men was encouraged, and their appearance hailed with acclamation. But the times are changed of late years Democratic views are carrying us a trifle further than our warmest admirers ever intended us to go. Distinctions of rank and position have been all abolished. Every public servant, or nearly every one, has been made dependent on the people for his election and continuance in office, and this is all right. But we have gone a step further. We seem to have determined that those whom we employ in the service of the State shall not simply obey our orders, but think our thoughts. We have completely merged the executive and the deliberative departments of the government. We have converted our statesmen into machines for the dropping of votes into the ballot-box. The result is that the selection of gentlemen or men of even decent education for legislative functions, is becoming sheer and willful extravagance. As soon as a "Convention" provides a "platform," Irish hodmen sent to Congress could do the rest pretty nearly as well as WEBSTER or CALHOUN. As soon as the constituencies all over the country declare that the one requisite for the performance of legislative functions, is the strict and literal adoption of a political creed and programme drawn up by somebody else, a man with a particle of individuality, the smallest love of truth, or of originality, the smallest faith in the value of discussion and reflection, stultifies himself and damages the country by accepting a mission which entails mental and moral emasculation.

"Platforms," as Mr. BANKS ably remarked in his recent speech at Springfield, are admirable things to draw men together and bind them in a common work for a common object. But as soon as they take the form of tests for representatives, as soon as all men who aspire to a seat in Congress are obliged to perform Mr. BUCHANAN's feat of "standing upon every plank" of them, they become both a nuisance and a disgrace. They force us to select our legislators, the mea who have to deal with the issues which stir the lowest depths of the national heart, who have to evolve from the chaos of conflicting interests, and of crude notions, the ideas which are to nerve the national arm, and shape the national destinies, —not from among the great statesmen of the time, the wise heads and pure hearts, but from among the unscrupulous, the ready, the fanatical and the ambitious. Parties, as at present organized in this country, bid fair to drive from the political arena every man who has either thoughts or principles of his own, and to make a statesman's mission the task of political scavengers. Alderman WILLIAM WILSON could stand upon a platform, and upon every plank of it, with just as much efficiency as HENRY CLAY. For this duty neither gifts nor graces are necessary—neither eloquence, nor training, nor principle. We are declaring war against our great men, and if we only maintain the conflict with our present weapons, in another generation few of the race will be found in Washington.

A Curious Case of Identity.

A most extraordinary trial—one that may fairly rank among the *causes célèbres* of the day—has just taken place in Cayuga, Canada West. On the night of the 18th of October, 1854, an atrocious murder was perpetrated in Haldimand County under the following circumstances: A gang of five highwaymen, who had previously committed many depredations in the neighborhood, appeared, after dark, at the residence of JOHN H. NELLES, a highly respectable citizen of the County. They agreed together that WILLIAM TOWNSEND, their recognized leader, should first enter the house alone; and, in pursuance of this plan, having disguised himself with false moustache and whiskers, TOWNSEND knocked at the door. It was opened by Mr. NELLES in person, for all the other inmates appear to have retired to bed. The highwayman, as soon as he obtained admission, demanded gold, and being refused, a scuffle ensued in which Mr. NELLES was shot dead by TOWNSEND. The rest of the gang now entered, and completed the robbery over the dead body of their victim.

Of the four men implicated in this crime, one was killed by the policeman who attempted to arrest him; two were tried, convicted, and hung for the murder; and one, a lad of fourteen, was spared and admitted as evidence for the prosecution, TOWNSEND, then a young man of one-and-twenty, escaped by shooting the officer who endeavored to effect his capture. It was in vain that every effort was subsequently made to discover his place of concealment. A very large reward was offered for his apprehension, and when months and years elapsed without any tidings of his whereabouts, people had almost ceased to remember the incidents of the murder and the other stories that were wont to be told of his crimes. Three years passed away, at the end of which time public excitement was suddenly revived on the subject. TOWNSEND, it was asserted, had been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. He was examined there, and being identified as the murderer and robber of NELLES by many witnesses, he was brought to Canada and has recently undergone his trial in the county where his numerous offences were perpetrated. Hundreds of persons visit him in prison, but, strange to say, public opinion is completely and hopelessly divided as to whether he is or is not the murderer of NELLES. On this point the whole evidence of the trial has turned. There is abundance of proof that JOHN H. NELLES was murdered and robbed by one WILLIAM TOWNSEND, but is the prisoner that man? Twenty-six witnesses brought up by the prosecution, swear positively that he is. Among these witnesses are some of the most respectable inhabitants of the county. They identify marks on the prisoner's body. Many of them have known TOWNSEND from childhood, and all certify to his identity, though they state that he is somewhat altered in appearance. The accomplice who was pardoned, delivers his testimony in a clear, straight-forward way. He minutely describes the details of the murder, and, after a long and searching cross-examination, his assertion that the prisoner is actually TOWNSEND, the principal actor in the crime, is not in the remotest degree shaken. The same remarks apply to other witnesses. Men and women—the prisoner's old associates—are put upon the stand, and they, too, swear to his identity without prevarication or hesitation. In every respect, therefore, the proof seems complete, and the prisoner hopelessly convicted of the murder with which he is charged.

But the defence is now opened. Witness after witness appears, and solemnly declares that the prisoner is *not* the murderer TOWNSEND. He does not even resemble him, they say! TOWNSEND's hair was black and straight; the prisoner's, though very dark, has a slight curl. TOWNSEND had small black eyes, a low forehead, and heavy eye brows,—the prisoner's eyes are blue and prominent, his forehead is high, and his brows are by no means remarkable. TOWNSEND, they continue to assert, had no such marks as those that appear on the prisoner's person. As the defence progresses the mystery deepens, TOWNSEND's mother and sisters are examined and cross-examined with all the ingenuity that counsel can devise; but they are cool and perfectly unmoved. They swear, unhesitatingly, that the prisoner is no relative of theirs. His own demeanor is a model for men in his trying position. He is imperturbable, and calmly submits to the examination of his body. His defence is purely a negative one; he does not say who he is, or where he comes from; he simply says: "I am not TOWNSEND." His appearance and demeanor are not prepossessing, and when arrested in Cleveland, a loaded revolver and three bowie knives are found upon his person. Nevertheless, upon the evidence presented, it was almost impossible that the Jury could find a verdict. They were unable to agree. In the meantime the prisoner has been remanded, and whatever his name be, he will now be tried for the murder of the policeman whom he is alleged to have killed in order to effect his escape. Curious revelations are expected.

Political.

The American State Central Committee of Maryland has issued a very long address to the people in regard to the coming election. It is devoted mainly to local questions, especially to events connected with the recent riots in Baltimore, the responsibility for which it charges upon the Democratic party. The calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution is presented as one of the leading issues of the canvass. The National Administration is severely denounced as weak and unprincipled; the subject of Slavery in Kansas or elsewhere is not introduced at all.

The failure of the great manufacturing house of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., in Massachusetts, has come like the victorious assault of an invading army upon the two cities of Lawrence and of Lowell. Those towns have centered the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts. They have literally lived by the spindles. The mills of the Merrimac, which have ground out gold for the great capitalists by whom they were built, have ground out bread for thousands of laboring men and women. To check the revolution of their busy engines, is to touch the heart-strings of hundreds of human beings, and to paralyze whole communities. The unseen and undescribed consequences of such a failure, can only be likened to the work of a conflagration or a bombardment. Nay, a conflagration or bombardment might be less disastrous. For then there would be the work of reconstruction to be commenced as soon as the worst of the calamity was over. But upon the crash of these great mills follows a silence of stagnation, and stagnation in such a case means starvation. Not metaphorical starvation; not such starvation as MARIE ANTOINETTE dreamed of when she wondered why the want of bread could not be made good with cake, but literal starvation,—such starvation as the son of MARIE ANTOINETTE knew when he died by inches in the clutch of the villain SAMSON.

The distress consequent upon the special catastrophes of Massachusetts enterprises will be felt with peculiar bitterness in the two cities we have named. For these cities have subsisted upon one specific industry. They have prospered upon spinning, just as the people of Ireland formerly fed themselves upon the potato. And like the people of Ireland, they must now reap the consequences of a social economy so mistaken and so dangerous. These consequences will doubtless be but temporary in the one case as they have been in the other; nor should we anticipate for a New-England population anything like the prostration which in 1847 made Ireland the Niobe of nations. But they will be very hard to bear, and the near approach of winter makes the contemplation of them more sombre.

Nor will Massachusetts be alone in her sorrow. The shock has been felt in Rhode Island with tremendous force; while from Pennsylvania we hear of the discharge and dispersion of whole villages of manufacturing operatives.

In this City, also, quite a large number of publishing houses, foundries, and other manufacturing concerns have greatly curtailed their business operations, and hundreds and thousands of laborers lose the employment from which they have hitherto derived their support.

These facts show precisely where those frequent failures, the report of which creates so much public excitement, are really felt. It is not the great merchant or manufacturer, whose difficulty excites so much public sympathy, that really feels the weight of the catastrophe which has overtaken him. It is doubtless a grievous thing to lose business standing, social position, and the name of being a prosperous and a wealthy man. But many things yet remain to such persons, in spite of the severest and most disastrous reverses. They will still have the comforts of home, and very few among them will experience any serious deprivation of the luxuries to which they have been accustomed. Business failures seldom sadden the hearthstone of the business man. But when laboring men lose their employment they lose everything. They lose what has given them and their families food and clothing. "Stopping" to them is more than the suspension of payment:—it is the supply of *bread* for their wives and children, which stops. It is not simply a question of reputation or of standing, but of life itself. Few of those among them who have families have been able to save from their earnings anything for such contingencies, and so general and widespread a financial whirlwind as now sweeps over the country is for them a blasting simoom, bearing death upon its wings.

The prospects of the Winter for the laboring classes are indeed gloomy enough. Fortunately the price of provisions is quite certain to fall, and it will not cost as much to live as it has done for two or three years past. But where one has no money at all, it matters little what the price of the necessaries of life may be:—they are as really beyond his reach when low as when they are high. And of the hundreds of thousands whom the distress of the times will throw out of employment, the great majority have nothing whatever to fall back upon, and must inevitably suffer beyond estimate during the coming Winter.

It is not easy to suggest any remedy for such a state of things, nor is it easy to say that any can be found. But whenever a large manufacturing establishment can go on by *reducing wages*, it should be done. It is far better that a thousand men should continue at work at even half pay, than that half of them should be sent adrift and deprived of all resources. A general reduction in the price of wages would be preferable to the dismissal of a large portion of the laboring classes from employment. This matter deserves the attention of the various Trades' Unions which exist in the country, and which have a good deal of influence over the rate of wages. By a timely and voluntary reduction of the general scale, they may be able to save the great mass of those they represent from absolute privation and suffering.

SAD INDEED.—Boston, it appears, finds time in the midst of her financial troubles to bewail the loss of a great man, whose death is thus announced:

DIED—Major GEORGE BASS, aged 78 years. He was a dignified person, well posted up in public affairs. Being in Paris many years ago and wishing to see the Emperor NAPOLEON he, Yankee-like, climbed the wall of the Tuileries. For this crime he was imprisoned *in the Bastile*, but was soon afterward liberated.

The death of a man who contrived to get himself shut up in the Bastile, at least fifteen years after that disagreeable edifice was destroyed, and for the crime of climbing on a wall which never existed to see an Emperor who spent more time in the open air than ever sovereign did before or since his time, really is a public calamity, and we sympathise with our Athenian neighbors in their affliction.

From Port au Prince—Sickness—Deaths on Shipboard.

The Brig *Ashby*, (British,) Captain CLEMENTS, arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, from Port au Prince, and reports that there was much sickness prevails there when he sailed. Two men belonging to the *Ashby* have died of fever, and the mate is now lying very sick. The vessel is detained at Quarantine, and will go to the lower anchorage.

...the Broadway Theatre last evening, prior ...eparture for Boston. He appeared in, first ... as *Marplot*, in the "Busy Body;" as *Charles* ... in "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger;" and, as ... in his own farce of "Little Toddlekins." ...ay that his acting was inimitable is simply to re... verdict that an immense and very enthusias... accorded. Mr. MATHEWS was fairly sup... and at the end of the comedy of the "Busy ...as vociferously called for. He made his ap... before the curtain and in a comical and ...y speech, returned thanks for his kind re... He spoke as follows:

...IES AND GENTLEMEN:—Perhaps there never was ... who came to this country in search of fame ...cess who had more reason to be satisfied with ...couragement than I have, and certainly no one ...l more grateful for his success than I do. ...r all, ladies and gentlemen, most emphati... I thank you for your support and indulgence. ...now that we are becoming a little more ac... will you allow me to address you with ...rankness I have been accustomed to adopt ... my kind audiences on the other side of the ...tic: and I will tell you, and I trust without ..., that while expressing the great gratification ... experienced since my arrival at the friendly ...ion I have met with both in the theatre and ... it, a reception most flattering and thoroughly ...ciated by me, there is one custom I cannot get ...ciled to. It is that of a nightly call for a speech ... middle or at the end of the performance. ...England it is considered not only an impert... as an actor to address the audience, but a duty ...ally imposed by the management upon any one ...infringes the rule of the Theatre by doing so, ... the manager himself, except upon special oc... such for instance as the termination of an ... once a year or upon any occasion where ex... tion is absolutely necessary, considers silence ... bounden duty.

...s always delightful, no doubt, to be allowed the ...tunity of acknowledging one's obligations to ...ublic, and a theatre is the most appropriate as ... as one of the pleasantest places in the world to ...in; but no man living can address an audience ... after night without falling into a repetition of ... stereotyped commonplaces which render ...ches, nine times out of ten, such inflictions to the ...her.

...ow I have a proposal to make, ladies and gentle..., and I think you will say it is a fair one. When ...n has responded in society to a call for a song, ...as the right to call upon his neighbor for anoth... Why shouldn't we do the same? *I* speak, for ...nce, to-night—*you* speak to-morrow night. Give ...he right to call upon you in return. This will ...alize the pressure and give me a lesson in eloc... into the bargain. Let us have our cry of "speech, ...ech," as well as you, and see who responds the ...kest to the call.

...On my return from Boston I hope to have the plea... of seeing you all again, and I trust in good ...ith: when, if you approve of the plan I propose, ...may have frequent opportunities of judging our ...ective powers of oratory.

...king apart ladies and gentlemen, I would only ... you to understand that if I do not invariably ...ond to the cry of "Speech, speech," on the fall of ...urtain, it is from no want of respect to the au... ce; and I beg you to believe I am, nevertheless, ... your continued kindness.

...will make his last appearance in New... ...engagement, this evening.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of the "Puritans" was given here last night to a good house. The caste was the same as last season, and that, it is needless to say, is one of the best we have had, or are likely to have, for some time. Messrs. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, COLLETTI, and Mme. LA GRANGE, were in excellent voice, and the opera went off in the most acceptable way.

CONCERT.—A grand combination concert took place here last night; one of those extraordinary monster affairs for which Mr. ULLMAN is becoming famous, and which leaves the mind in wonder as to how on earth they can pay. The following first-class artists ossisted at this entertainment: Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Mr. THALBERG, Mr. VIEUXTEMPS and Signor Rocco. A long programme was executed in a nearly faultless manner, and numerous *encores* were the consequence. In no part of the world are audiences so insatiable as here. You cannot give them too much of a good thing: if there are a dozen pieces, they want twenty-four, and if there are twenty-four they demand forty-eight. One of the victims of the *encore* mania was Mlle. FREZZOLINI, who having sung out a long piece well, was compelled to succumb to the Hibernian system of singing another in its stead. This lady's *début* in the concert-room was a success. Of the other artists, it is unnecessary to say more than that they acquitted themselves with their usual ability. These concerts are the cheapest and best ever given in America, and we hope to see them fully patronized.

SACRED CONCERT.—There is no reason why well-conducted sacred concerts should not form a part of the agreeable exercises of the Sabbath. In sacred and classical music there is nothing too exciting for the proper appetite of the day, and no one will say that listening to an oratorio provokes unholy thought of the world and its vanities. Be this as it may, the managers of the Academy of Music have determined (from the highest and purest motives, of course) on making the experiment of cheap Sunday evening concerts. Hitherto experiments of this kind have ended in failure, which in most cases they have merited. But in the present instance there are substantial reasons for a different result. The selection for the first concert to-morrow, and the artists engaged therein, are alike admirable. The programme is as follows: BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral Symphony," ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater" and the "March from the Prophet." The first work will be interpreted by an orchestra of sixty performers, under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, which will also operate in the instrumental portion of the oratorio. For the latter a chorus of fifty professional singers and the following soloists are engaged: Mme. LA GRANGA, Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor LABOCATTA, Signori GASSIER, SCOLA, ROCCO and BARILI. This rare combination will insure one of the best performances of the "Stabat Mater" ever given in this City. The price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given to-night, (Saturday,) with FAZZOLINI, LABOCATTA, GASSIER, &c.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.—A grand concert takes place here to-night, which we commend to the attention of our Brooklyn friends. Mme. LA GRANGA, Mons. THALBERG, Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, Signor ROCCO, &c., will assist.

Personal.

French gossip retails a new anecdote of Hume, the American "medium," whose spiritual performances not long ago astonished the Tuileries. Hume's powers, it is known, lately deserted him, but returned in a mysterious manner. It is said that while he was at Biarritz, sitting in a room among a large company, all the tables and chairs fell to creaking in a marvelous way, and the mercury in the thermometer went down several degrees. When he went out, the temperature rose five degrees. Perhaps it did.

The Lancaster papers notice the reception of Mr. Buchanan during his recent visit home. He entered the Court room in the midst of the proceedings, alone. Jury, witnesses, lawyers and spectators rose as one man to welcome him. The President exchanged salutations with the Bench and retired with an apology for having interrupted the proceedings.

The *Evening Post* is authorized to contradict the report now circulating through the papers, that Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie is to return to the stage. Mrs. Ritchie and her husband have been spending the summer at her father's house, in Ravenswood, L. I. Mr. Ritchie will presently resume his editorial duties in Richmond.

M. Jullien (says the London *Musical World*) has left London to repose from his labors, and renovate himself for the Winter season at Her Majesty's Theatre. Always active, however, even in the holidays, he will visit Vienna, to conclude an engagement with the popular Jetty Treffz, whose immortal "Trab, trab" is one more to fascinate a London audience.

A rare case of mercantile integrity occurred in Newburyport, Mass., last week. Mr. Samuel A. Elliot, of the suspended firm of C. H. Mills & Co., relinquished his splendid mansion and personal effects to his creditors, and with his family took rooms to board.

Among the passengers by the *Arabia*, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, were Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of the Market-street Church, and Prof. Morse.

John Frost, the English Chartist, and Ex-Mayor of Newport, makes a public claim to be restored to the list of freemen for the borough of Newport.

Obituary.

Mr. John E. Thayer, a well-known citizen of Boston, died last week, at the age of 53. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston. His widow is a daughter of Hon. Francis Granger of this State.

Mr. Henry Williams, an old Boston merchant, of the house of Williams, Putnam & Co., died on Tuesday. He had been several times elected Representative to the State Legislature.

Noah Hinckley, a well-known exchange broker in Boston, died on Wednesday, aged 66.

Police Intelligence.

EMBEZZLING GOODS—THE "MOST HONEST" CLERK THE GUILTY ONE.—Thos. R. Finley, who has been employed about a year as clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. M. Egan, No. 332 Bowery, was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling $2,915 worth of goods from his employer. For several months goods had been missing from the store, but the proprietor was unable to fasten the guilt upon any of his clerks. Finley, who has been arrested, was the last one he thought of suspecting. The proprietor indeed made him his first confidant as to the larcenies, and consulted with him on the best plan for detecting the culprit. Through the advice of Finley one clerk and the porter were dismissed as probably the guilty parties. Goods continued still to be taken away, when at length suspicion fell on Finley. When arrested Finley had concealed in his pockets and about his person several articles, valued at $15, which he had purloined during the day with a view to carrying them away. Upon searching his rooms at No. 200 Allen-street, $2,900 worth of crape shawls, embroideries, laces, silks, linens and other costly goods were found. They had all been packed up in trunks ready to be removed. Mr. Egan had the goods—all of which he identified as his own—carried back to his store, and Finley was taken before Justice Woon, at the Essex-street Police Court, and committed for trial. The accused was detected just in time, for on Monday next he was intending to start for Charleston, S. C., carrying his plunder with him to go into business on his own hook. He had arranged with his employer to leave and gave out that his health required that he should go South. As his health really was delicate, and as he appeared honest and above suspicion, the story was readily believed, coupled with Mr. Egan's regrets at losing so efficient and trustworthy a clerk.

EFFECTS OF KEEPING A MISTRESS.—Franklin Hopper, one of the clerks of Baldwin, Starr & Co., No. 25 Park-place, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled from his employers, during the last few months, $2,000 in cash. Hopper had the paying off of the sewing girls connected with the establishment, and, by making false entries of the amounts paid out, succeeded on each pay-day in reserving a snug sum for himself. The young man—for young he is—was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and locked up in the Tombs to await his trial. The accused has been living "fast," kept a fast woman, and drove occasionally his fast horse over the Bloomingdale road. His moderate salary of $12 a week would not much more than pay his board and washwoman. "Keeping a woman," he confesses, was his ruin.

ASSOCIATING WITH DOUBTFUL COMPANY.—James Brown, a bachelor shoemaker, who occupies a very comfortable room at No. 492 Pearl-street, late Thursday night invited two girls of doubtful character, named Jane Holmes and Catharine Brown, to partake of some refreshments and lager-bier with him. The young ladies gladly accepted the invitation, and upon the solicitation of Brown, subsequently repaired to his room with him. They were here hospitably treated to some excellent brandy and cold chicken. Brown got sleepy after a while and lay down. About 3 o'clock in the morning his lady guests woke him up, and said they must leave, whereupon he politely showed them to the door, and bidding them adieu, returned to his couch and slept till daylight. On getting up, Brown swears that he missed $50 in money: he swears that he had the money when he entered the room the night previous, and upon his he further swears that the girls robbed him. Jane and Catharine were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and fully committed to answer the charge.

PORTER-HOUSE FIGHT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Hawley, keeper of a junk shop at No. 41 Baxter-street, entered the porter-house of John McIntyre, in Centre-street, near Leonard-street. Some difficulty occurred between Hawley and the proprietor of the porter-house, when McIntyre struck Hawley with a club over the head, knocking him senseless to the floor, afterwards beating him on the head and kicking him. Some of Hawley's friends conveyed him to his residence, where he now lies in a critical state. McIntyre has not been arrested thus far. The coroner has been requested to hold an *ante-mortem* examination, and will do so to-day. Hawley had been to a "wake," and stopped into McIntyre's place on his way home.

A BOLD THEFT.—Thursday afternoon, while the cargo of the clipper-ship *Andrew Jackson* was being discharged at the foot of East-street, East river, an adroit thief slipped or board and stole a bag of wool, valued at $60. He pitched his plunder into a rowboat, and had got some distance away before he was detected. Officer Boyd pursued the rascal in a small boat, but the thief had too much the start, and landed at Williamsburg in advance of him. He left, however, his boat and booty, both of which the officer took in his possession, to be returned to their owners.

CARMAN KILLED BY HIS HORSE.—As a carman named Frederick Fisher, in the employ of Harris, Graham & Co., No. 176 Clinton-street, was yesterday afternoon driving his horse up Centre-street, near Howard-street, the horse took fright and ran away. Fisher jumped off his cart and seized the animal by the head, when another vehicle came in collision with him, knocking him down. After he was prostrate his own horse commenced stamping upon his head violently with his fore feet, producing a fracture of his skull and causing instant death. The body was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was a German, and leaves a wife and four children, residing at the corner of Jackson and Water streets.

AN UNTIMELY ARRIVAL.—Mrs. Susan McGee, who resides at New-Bedford, Mass., arrived in this City Thursday night and proceeded to look after the residence of some of her friends up town. She was suddenly taken ill and upon calling for assistance was carried to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, where the pangs of travail came on and before a physician arrived she gave birth to a plump boy. She was removed to the Lying-in Asylum, Bellevue Hospital.

FOUND DERANGED.—A respectably dressed man, aged about 40 years, was found about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, wandering through the streets of the Third Ward in a deranged state of mind. He could give no account of himself. He was taken to the Station-House, where he is still kept in the hope that his friends may identify him.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Mary Sherwood, an Irish girl, 19 years of age, was discovered last evening in Washington-place, suffering from the effects of laudanum. She was removed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and a physician called, who succeeded in removing the laudanum from her stomach. She said she was tired of life, but refused to state what induced her to attempt self-destruction.

ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A colored man named Chauncy Williams had his right leg broken, and was seriously injured internally from a timber falling upon him at the Crystal Palace. He was removed to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and neices, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE HATS THAT KNOX MAKES.—Everybody has has heard of the HAT MANUFACTURER KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, and everybody has admired his Hats. His Fall style is remarkably tasteful, and there is but one opinion as to their excellence. The store is worth a visit if only to examine the vast variety of his Hats, Caps, &c., for they are really among the most tasteful and beautiful articles of the kind that we have ever seen.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE DO THE NAIADS DWELL?—Beneath the river's wave and the blue Ocean's billow. Would you see their homes, in all their glory, with the sportive fish, the beautiful marine plants, the life active in the dark depths where the sun never shines and man never walks? Go and examine the admirable Aquaria or Crystal tanks at Barnum's Museum. You may also hear that latest wonder, the Welsh Nightingale this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Consultations may be had daily.
Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Office No. 628 Broadway.
H. MELLVILLE, M. D. R. HUNTER, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The ladies, whose decision is law, indorse MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and sold by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A RUN UPON A SAVINGS BANK.—A large number of small depositors in the Williamsburg Savings Bank, made a demand for their money on Thursday, and there was considerable of a crowd about the premises all day. Each applicant was accommodated in turn, and towards night there seemed to be more confidence, and yesterday there were but few of the foolish ones to be seen about the place. The excitement was almost exclusively confined to small depositors, and if all had made a demand the Bank could have promptly met the demand. Those who have withdrawn their funds are of course the greatest sufferers, as they will lose the interest accrued since July 1.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday night last, a small frame dwelling in Gowanus, on the square bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was destroyed by fire. The building was unoccupied, and the owner's name is not known. Loss $500.

YACHT CAPSIZED.—The Yacht *Wanderer*, of Hoboken, was capsized Thursday in the Narrows, off Bay Ridge. There were five men on board, who were rescued from a watery grave by the Yacht *Helen*, Capt. JOSEPH DIMOND, of Brooklyn, assisted by Mr. THOMAS VANDERHOOF.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee was held in Jersey City, on Thursday evening, with Mr. S. M. CHAMBERS in the Chair. A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to request the Chairmen of the various Ward and Township Committees, to call meetings in their respective places, on Thursday evening, October 8th, to appoint delegates to the Assembly and County Conventions. The Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

JERSEY CITY PRISON REPORT.—The number of commitments to the Jersey City Jail during the month of September were 118, as follows:

Assault and Battery	23	Malicious Mischief	2
Disorderly	4	Robbery	1
Drunkenness	62	Stealing	8
Fighting	6	Surrendered by Bail	1
Indecent Exposure	1	Suspicion of Theft	1
Insulting Females	1	Vagrancy	4
Insanity	2		
Total			118

NATIVITY.

England	17	Germany	6
Ireland	74	Scotland	3
United States	16	Colored	2

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Fall Term of the Hudson County Courts will be opened on Tuesday next, Oct. 6, with Judge OGDEN on the bench. The civil calendar for this term is unusually large, embracing some sixty causes. The larger part of them, however, are of minor importance. There is one case of slander brought by Mr. WM. R. C. WEBSTER against SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, in which the damages are laid at $60,000, and upon account of which Mr. SPENCER is now confined in the Hudson County Jail in default of $10,000 bail. This is a sad growing out of the Nicaragua Transit troubles.

The amount of criminal business that will come before the Court will also be unusually large, as the Jail is at present full of prisoners. The number of persons in Jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, is 38, charged with offences as follows:

Grand Larceny	4	Drunk and Disorderly	1
Assault and Battery	8	Obstructing Railroad	1
Passing Counterf't Money	8	Attempt to Stab	1
Petit Larceny	7	Slander	1
Burglary	3	Shooting	1
Murder	1	Forgery	1

The case of murder is that of FREDERICK CUEVA, charged with shooting OSCAR DE GRANVAL, at Hoboken.

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.—The number of commitments to the Hudson County Jail during the month of September were 43; average number during the month, 81; largest number at one time, 121; remaining on the 1st of October, 72. Those committed in September were for:

Grand Larceny	4	Obstructing Railroad	1
Vagrancy	10	Indecent Exposure	2
Assault and Battery	11	Slander	1
Drunk and Disorderly	4	Burglary	1
Attempt to Kill	1	Prostitute	1
Forgery	1	Petit Larceny	2
Lunacy	2	Assaulting Officer	1
Total			43

The expenses of the Jail for the month were $288 89. Mr. LAYTON, the Jailor, estimated that the expenses for this period, under the old system, before the Workhouse was established, would have been $613 46, making a difference of $324 57.

THE TROUBLES IN THE HOBOKEN COUNCIL.—The meeting of the Hoboken City Council on Wednesday evening was the occasion of another of disorderly excitement, caused by the appearance of Mr. BEARD (who had the week before been expelled) in his seat. The expelled Councilman persisted in his right to participate in the proceedings of the Board, and was arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms for interfering with the proceedings. He was forcibly removed from the Council chamber three separate times before he would stay arrested. At a later period in the evening Mr. BEARD caused the arrest of Mr. MCDONOUGH, the Sergeant-at-arms, for an assault and battery.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 3.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—A complete account of the Financial Panic—Its Causes, Progress and Incidents—Condition of the Money Market in New-York—Affairs in Philadelphia—Suspension of the Philadelphia Banks—Effects of the Panic at the East, South and West—Carefully condensed for this paper.

II.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The Department of Machinery.

III.—KANSAS.—Review of Gov. WALKER'S last Proclamation.

IV.—THE SEPOY MUTINY IN INDIA.—Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. DUFF.

V.—THE RHINE.—"Mnlakoff" makes a Summer Tour down the Rhine.

VI.—THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.—Why the schooner *El Dorado* did not assist the steamer.

VII.—THRILLING NARRATIVE.—Rescue of two Brothers from the wreck of the brig *Nancy*.

VIII.—LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The Pillow-case.

IX.—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WEST-STREET.

X.—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

XI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—SUMMARY FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—State Politics. Explosion of a French Bubble. The India News. Central America. Secretary Cobb and the Money Crisis. Governor WALKER and Kansas. An Elective Judiciary. The Nevisink Murder. Our Railroad Management. Severe Punishments.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full Report of the Week's Markets—Items.

XVI.—MORMON MOVEMENTS.—A Breaking-up in the East.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHER OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

EFFORTS MAKING TO RAISE THE STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER.—The work of raising the steamer *Knickerbocker* was commenced this morning. Three movable steam pumps, and one stationary one on board the steamer *Mercury*, are at work pumping the water out of the boat. BRAINERD & LAWLER are also in attendance with barges, timber, chains, screws and a gang of men, ready to assist the moment she is off the bed of the river. The steam pumps had, up to noon, accomplished but little; but it was expected by the return of flood-tide, and the aid of the barges and timbers, they would be able to get her afloat. It is the general opinion that the vessel is badly broken aft of the wheels, but there are hopes that a canvas can be drawn around the break sufficiently tight to enable them to have her towed to New-York and safely placed upon a floating dock. It is now thought that she grounded on a bar formed by the throwing of coal ashes and coal from the boiler furnaces on steamboats.—*Albany Journal of Friday.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendoo Sacks, &c.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of
SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices,
In consequence of removing to their new store.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

A CARD.
The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

AT COST, FOR CASH.
We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $160 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

NOTES OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS (except the Bank of Pennsylvania) taken at par for Coal. Best White Ash $5 per ton; Red Ash $5 25.
Sixty-five cents less to dealers, coal cartmen and others who cart for themselves. JOHN R. WHITE,
No. 300 West 13th-st.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

MARRIED.

ULLMANN—JENKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Grace Church, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, DANIEL ULLMANN, of Racine, Wis., to MARY E. JANKS, of this City.

POMEROY—LEONARD.—At Rockland Lake, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Mr. Crane, JOHN B. POMEROY, of this City, to AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Hon. M. G. Leonard, of the former place.

RANKEN—ROUTH.—At New-Brighton, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. P. P. Irving, JAMES RANKEN to HELEN, daughter of H. L. Routh.

TAYLOR—PROVOST.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Henry B. Elliott, HIRAM H. TAYLOR to LIZZIA J., second daughter of S. B. Provost, Esq., all of the same place.

KING—LOFAROP.—At New-Bedford, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Thos. R. Lambert, Rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mr. GEO. P. KING, of Boston, to Miss SARAH WILLIAMS, only daughter of the late Thos. C. Lothrop, of New-Bedford.

DIED.

NELSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, JOHN W. NELSON, eldest son of Hon. Samuel Nelson, in the 37th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Cooperstown for interment.

OSE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 2, of consumption, JOHN, only son of David and Anne Orr, aged 15 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 496 Greenwich-st.

HARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 1, JAMES H. HARLEY, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and members of Mercantile Lodge I. O. of O. F., and his brethren of the Order of F. & A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 15 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

QUINCY.—In this City, on Thursday night, Oct. 1, suddenly, Mrs. CATHARINE F., wife of John W. Quincy, and daughter of the late Hon. Stephen Allen, aged 38.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 69 9th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SCAMMON.—In this City, Mrs. IRENE D SCAMMON, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 103 4th-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 2, ELIZA MARY PROUD, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, James Proud, No. 110 Charles-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ P. M.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

☞ Dublin, Wexford and Liverpool papers please copy.

BIERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 2, CHARLES BIERMAN, aged 28 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 4, from his late residence, corner of Adam and Front sts., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock.

SIMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 2, Mrs. PRISCILLA SIMS, in her 83d year. Was relict of Benjamin Sims, of Augusta, Ga.

Her friends, and those of her daughter,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
...
...DE LA GRANGE
...FELICITA VESTVALI,
...Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Sig. SCOLA, ROCCO and BARILI.
The full chorus of the Academy increased to
FIFTY SINGERS.
The most perfect Grand Orchestra of
SIXTY PROFESSORS.
PART I.
Beethoven's celebrated Pastoral Symphony—Executed by
an Orchestra of Sixty.
PART II.
The whole of Rossini's great Oratorio of
THE STABAT MATER.
The solos and concerted pieces will be sung by
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance in Oratorio.)
Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,
Madame STRAKOSCH,
LABOCETTA, SCOLA, GASSIER, BARILI.
Assisted by
A GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
To conclude with
THE PRAYER FROM THE PROPHET, by MEYERBEER.
...To all parts of the house, (including the Parquette and Dress Circle.)
...For seats reserved in advance.
...to commence at 8.
...OF RESERVED SEATS
...Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the Academy of ...
...and the usual stores of C. BREUSING, No. 701 ...
...and BOOTH & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
ON SUNDAY EVE., Oct. 4,
...be repeated, and admission tickets (50 cents each) continued, all day at the Academy of Music only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Oct. 4,
Positively the last and only night (this season) of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
In which
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
Sig. LABOCETTA and GASSIER,
will make their first appearance in the principal roles.
The sale commences this morning at the Academy, BREUSING'S and at HALL & SON'S. Doors open at ...
...commence at 8.
Sunday, Oct. 4, Grand Oratorio night.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mme. La Grange, Mlle. Vestvali, Mme. Strakosch, Labocetta, Scola, Gassier, Rocco, Barili. A Grand Chorus and an immense Orchestra. Admission, 50 cents.
Monday, Oct. 5.—Last night of L'Elisir d'Amore." Mme. FREZZOLINI, Signors LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The Great ANTOINE,
The Inimitable JEROME,
Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. LINDA WINDEL,
Commencing with the comic pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
BIANCO, or THE MAGIC SWORD.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT
OF MISS JULIANA MAY PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE SOUTH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.
On which occasion Miss JULIANA MAY will be assisted by
SIGNOR TAFFANELLI,
SIGNOR ALAMO,
and MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist.
Conductor.....Mr. H. C. Timm.
Sale of tickets ($1 each) will commence to-morrow morning at the usual places.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THIS EVENING,
GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
S. THALBERG, H. VIEUXTEMPS,
and SIGNOR ROCCO,
on one and the same evening,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
Mme. DE LAGRANGE will sing Aria, (Robert le Diable,) Rode's Variations, and the Duet from the Barber of Seville,
S. THALBERG will play Prayer of Moses, Massaniello, and L'Elisir d'Amore.
H. VIEUXTEMPS will play—1. Rondo. 2. I Lombardi, and 3. Paganini's Witches' Dances.
SIGS. GASSIER and ROCCO
will sing favorite selections from Italian operas.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday next, at ROSE'S bookstore, at No. 147 Atlantic-st.; PROX'S music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, New-York. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.
Tickets and seats at the door.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut Street Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway.
LAST NIGHT
of the engagement of the distinguished eccentric comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will sustain three of his most popular characters.
MR. and MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
will also appear.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1857,
will be performed the celebrated comedy of the
BUSYBODY,
Marplot.....Mr. Charles Mathews
Sir Geo. Airy.....Mr. B. F. Conway
Miranda.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
After which the laughable farce (written by Mr. C. Mathews) entitled
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Brownsmith (original character).....Mr. Charles Mathews
To conclude with a new Irish farce, (written by Mr. Sloan,) called
MESMERISM; OR, IRISH SYMPATHY.
Mike Murphy.....Mr. J. Sloan
On MONDAY, the celebrated
BONZANI BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE
will make their début in New-York, in a grand ballet, in three acts and ten tableaux, composed by Domenico Bonzani, entitled
FAUST.
This ballet will be produced on a scale of splendor and completeness never yet attempted in America, embracing all the combined talents of seventy-four of the most eminent pantomime artists in the world, with new and splendid scenery, rich and gorgeous costumes, supported by a corps de ballet of eighty first-class coryphees, and over a hundred male auxiliaries. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay involved in this undertaking the customary prices of admission will be adhered to.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT'S BILL.
The execution of LES LANCIERS, marches and military evolutions, by Twenty beautiful young ladies, including Mr. Jefferson, the theme of general admiration.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1857,
will be performed Tom Taylor's comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Mr. John Mildmay.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Capt. Hawksley.....Mr. George Jordan
Mr. Foster.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Mrs. Sternbold.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the new extravaganza, by E. G. P. Wilkins, Esq., entitled
THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.
Benefactress the First, King of Siam.....Mr. Burnett
Camera Tacsmile Catchmup.....Mr. Jefferson
Mungkita, a Siamese-Dotch waiter.....Mr. Peters
Mrs. Catchmup, nee Fanny Nightingale, prima donna of the Fifth-avenue concerts.....Miss Laura Keene
Cartoosh, Colonel of the Siam Light Guard.....Miss Wells
Patchouli, Lieutenant.....Miss C. Thompson
Shake, Orderly Sergeant.....Miss Annie Taylor
Babee, Tambour Major.....Miss C. Jefferson
Seventh Regiment of the Siam Light Guard by twenty beautiful young ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL OF CAMILLE,
MISS MATILDA HERON,
will make her last appearance prior to her
DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST,
THIS NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 3, 1857.
The great play of
CAMILLE,
adapted from the French by Miss HERON.
Camille.....Miss Matilda Heron
Armand.....Mr. Sothern

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Repetition of Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET,
received with triumphant approbation.
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear as Romeo for the second time.
Juliet.....Miss Susan Denin Mercutio.....Mr. C. Fisher
Friar Lawrence, Mr. Mark Smith; Prince Escalus, Mr. ...; Nurse, Mrs. Hughes.
With the farce of
TRYING IT ON.
Widow Cheatham Potts.....Mr. W. Bridges
On Monday Miss Cushman will appear in her celebrated impersonation of Meg Merrifies in the play of GUY MANNERING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Edily
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,
Will be acted the exciting play of
PIZARRO.
To be followed with the drama of
SALVATOR ROSA.
To conclude with
ALI PACHA.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NOVELTIES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE
THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The Machinery in motion daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., in the presence of all strangers and the bulk of the machinery will be in motion every afternoon and evening.
...'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance every evening, and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings they will perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHANFRAU'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6¼ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation during the editions of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be ½ and at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 363 Broadway.

FURBY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, will commence with
SONS OF TOIL.
To be followed by the revived laughable pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
WALLACE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE Crystal Aquaria, or transparent tanks of salt and fresh water, now on exhibition at this establishment, are pronounced by all who see them the most extraordinary and interesting novelty ever produced by the hand of science, and are EAGERLY WATCHED BY DELIGHTED THOUSANDS every day. THE FISH ARE FED at 11 o'clock A. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 3. AFTERNOON at 3. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her BALLAD PERFORMANCES. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude (in the evening) with the LAUGHABLE PHYSIOSCOPE. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. Highest reference. At home 10 to 4.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. RANEY, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SINGERS FOR AN EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—A first-class quartette to sing as such, or to lead in congregational singing, can be obtained by calling upon H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.
The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.
Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:
WM. H. PRESCOTT, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WM. C. BRYANT, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, REV. F. H. HEDGE, D.D., NATH'L. HAWTHORNE, JOHN G. WHITTIER, OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES, JAMES R. LOWELL, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, GEO. WM. CURTIS, HERMAN MELVILLE, PROF. C. C. FELTON, PROF. F. J. CHILD, E. P. WHIPPLE, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc., C. W. PHILLEO, Author of "Twice Married," MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE, MRS. GASKELL, Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc., MRS. L. MARIA CHILD, MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND, MRS. PIKE, Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc., MISS ROSE TERRY, WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Dead Secret," etc., G. RUFFINI, Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc., SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "Aspen Court," etc., F. M. WHITTY, Author of "Political Portraits," etc., JAMES HANNAY, Author of "Singleton Fontenoy," C. F. BRIGGS, THOS. W. PARSONS, EMERSON QUINCY, Author of "Wensley," etc.
The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and if accepted will be liberally paid for.
The publishers will aim to have each number ready in time for distribution and sale in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.
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The attention of booksellers, periodical dealers, newsmen and book agents, is requested, and their orders respectfully solicited.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXVII., FOR OCTOBER, 1857.
CONTENTS:
ARTICLES.
I.—CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND THE BRONTE NOVELS.
II.—SARDINIA.
III.—THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ST. CYR.
IV.—THE DRED SCOTT CASE.
V.—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
VI.—SIR ROBERT PEEL.
VII.—SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN THOUGHT.
VIII.—RECENT FRENCH LITERATURE.
IX.—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
X.—CRITICAL NOTICES.
XI.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.
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Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this *Review*. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors, and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our time.
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Engraved in the highest style of the art from original designs, 50 wood cuts, and various maps and plans.
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C. T. EVANS, General Agent.
Canvassers of respectability are wanted.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1857.
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II.—The Church and the Constitution.
III.—Aspirations of Nature.
IV.—C. I. Cannon's Works.
V.—Le Vert's Souvenirs of Travel.
VI.—British Preponderance.
VII.—Literary Notices and Criticisms.
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Beware and get a copy of the
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
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KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns 10 an economy of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
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BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 108 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between Union and Madison squares, 4th and 5th-avs., would accommodate one large family with a private table. A liberal price will be required for superior accommodations. References exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B., Madison square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished front rooms on the second floor, with partial board for the gentleman. Gas and fire, for $14 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,567 Post-Office.

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NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. References exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family, where there will be no other boarders, for a family of three, without small children; persons having more room than they require, and wishing to reduce their expenses, might find this an agreeable opportunity of doing so. Address, with name and location, Box 1,311 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, whose husband is absent, an unfurnished room, in which a fire can be had, and lighted with gas, in a genteel boarding-house, or private family. Terms not to exceed $6 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address E. L., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

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BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st, a few moments' walk from Fulton Ferry.

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TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH LIBERAL BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife or three single gentlemen, an entire second floor, elegantly papered and newly painted, including bath room. For terms, apply at No. 224 4th place, Brooklyn, or address Box No. 3,144 Post Office. No other boarders taken.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 5th inst., she intends to resume in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th-av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

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WANTED—FOR A FAMILY SCHOOL AT THE South, a lady teacher, fully competent to instruct in music, and the various English branches. The situation is pleasant, and altogether desirable. Application should be made at once to A. R. WOLFE, Stuyvesant Institute, Union-square.

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NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies, (for teachers,) near or remote, sent to us, will be liberally paid for, if available. Parents supplied with School Circulars, and schools and families furnished with efficient teachers. A number of vacancies are now ready for teachers.

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$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of an ONYX RING, scroll setting; with letter C engraved thereon, lost near the corner of Franklin and Centre sts., on Thursday evening last. Apply to JAMES LEONARD, No. 78 Bookman-st.

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MISSING, WHITE SHEEP, 3 YEARS OLD, with black face, ears and legs, and a small piece cut off the point of the right ear. Any person who will give information where said sheep can be found, or return it to the owner, will be liberally rewarded. Said sheep was lost within the last week. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms.

S. P., papers please copy.

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3—4—3
EIGHTH-AVENUE
TO BE ILLUMINATED.
REOPENING EXTRAORDINARY!

A brilliant display is announced to come off on Saturday evening, Oct. 3, at No. 343 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., where, it will be remembered, a fire occurred some weeks since, causing a temporary interruption of business, which will be resumed on the 3d inst., as above named, with many improvements in the premises, and additional advantages to the patrons of this popular establishment. The damaged stock having been disposed of, the store will reopen with a new, superb and extensive assortment, comprising every conceivable variety in useful, rich and fashionable Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., &c., adapted to the wants of every family.
The business will be conducted on three spacious floors, and on the same principles of economy, liberality and general attentions to all, that have governed its proprietor for the last seven years. Respectfully, GEORGE KEYES.

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THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,
Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.
A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,
No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH OF
new Fall and Winter Dry Goods, purchased at the recent forced auction sales for cash, at a discount of nearly 50 per cent. on the cost of importation. The following will give but a faint idea of the inducements offered to cash purchasers at this celebrated establishment:
500 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
190 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English ls. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES
Imported and manufactured solely for
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
New and beautiful styles now open, at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
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Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
A splendid assortment for Fall and Winter.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

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OPERA CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.,
Having concluded to go out of his present business, takes this opportunity to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is selling out his stock of carpeting and floor oil-cloths at a great sacrifice. There will be great bargains offered to purchasers of English velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, superfine and common ingrain carpetings, floor oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, table and piano covers, English druggets, matting, stair rods, &c. Buyers of carpeting, think of this if you want bargains. Call early. J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cassimeres, broadcloths, poplins, moire antiques, plaids, de laines, ginghams, muslins, linens, table cloths, stella shawls, velvet vestings, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH WOOL and Shaker knit under-shirts and drawers; also, every description of under-garments, at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 369 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of HENRY SACIA, Attorney, No. 136 Chambers-st., N.Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 12, inst., at their office No. 13 Park-place. The polls will be open from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary. A. G. BOGERT, President.
P. S.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and day at 5 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Hereafter this Association will hold their meetings every Monday evening until after election.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, A. C. HEZAMER, } Secretaries.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION. OF THE G. U. O. OF O. F.S.—The Annual Election for twenty-five Directors of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at Spring-st. Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) at 8½ o'clock. By order of the Board. P. H. REASON, President.
ELLIS A. POTTER, Sec'y.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club, of Brooklyn, will be held at Union Hall, Wilder's Building, corner of Court and Sackett sts., THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 New-York State 5 per cent. (Sinking Fund) Stock, 1874—hypothecated.
$5,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Cen. Park Stock, 1859.
$12,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Cen. Park Stock, 1859.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds of 1872—hypothecated.
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds of 1882—hypothecated.
$200 Union Club 7 per cent. Bond.
50 shares New-Ams. Fire Ins Co., (hypoth.)...$25 each.
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each.
11 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Grocers' St. Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
20 shares East River Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Manhson and Indianapolis R. R.....$50 each.
80 shares Stonington Railroad Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
3000 shares American Mineral Co.....$1 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
25 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
400 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.

Next regular sale WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Saturday), Oct. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds of 1862.
$10,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$38,000 Chicago and Aurora Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
24 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each
100 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each
500 shares New-Jersey Railroad Trans. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
75 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
40 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
14 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each

Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at Auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-a-têtes, in hair cloth; mahogany chairs in ditto; black walnut marble-top etageres, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in enamelled leather and reps, black walnut hnreaus, lace window curtains, black walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glass ware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 150 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 14 8-casks Brandy in bond.

RUSSELL W. WASTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, PIER GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant and costly furniture contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. This sale will be found worthy of special attention, as everything in the house is in perfect order, having been used but a short time, and will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. Goods must be removed immediately.

Parlor Furniture consists of two elegant full suites of rosewood furniture, covered in blue color brocade, en suite, in silk velvet, two superior rosewood etageres, plated doors, large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets, rich embroidered curtains to twenty windows, bronze clock, runs one year, rosewood ladies' chairs, reception and Turkish chairs, in tapestry, rosewood centre and sofa tables, with mosaic and statuary tops, ladies' French secretary, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and rich cover, magnificent mantel vases, gronps, Bisque candelabras, and unique parlor ornaments of every description. Also a large and valuable collection of oil-paintings, of real merit, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.

ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS—Eighteen large hair mattresses, marble washstands, China toilet sets, magnificent rosewood armoire, French mirror front, French chairs, mirrors, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood bureaus, with a very large variety of elegant oak dining-room furniture, of the finest description, rich China silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather.

B. B. BAXOS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—BANGS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, tables, lounges, chairs, sofas, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c.

Also, three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

J. H. WARD, Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTREL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—MIRRORS, CARPETS, 2 PIANOS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from a family. It will consist in part of two suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, 2 piano-fortes, 12 French plate mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, marble-top centre and card tables; extension dining and tea tables; French, Gothic and other bedsteads; tapestry carpets, beds and mattresses, 200 oak and other chairs, Boston rockers, office desks, glass cases, voltaire and mahogany sprieg-seat chairs, 50 very fine engravings, oil-paintings, together with 20 plain and other bureaus suitable for the trade and all others in want.

IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

STUFFED BIRDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, WILLIAM GALBRAITH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-at., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 16—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 5, 119, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 25, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Houston-st., No. 230—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott st., Nos. 210, 215, 264, 262, 262½—Nassau-st., Nos. 22, 84, 86—North-st., Nos. 343, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 350, 345, 290, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Rivington-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 92, 110—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 25, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 31, 62, 83—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 518½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 63—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Lounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of Ohtober, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
ORAEL T. HEARLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith, " Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment ($50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.

TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSORNE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Sliver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham: interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand, JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufactnrer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufactnrer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

MAP ENGRAVING IN RELIEF—FOR LETter-press printing, by our new process, which for neatness and dispatch cannot be excelled, is executed on the most reasonnble terms. Also, the Cerographic Art, invented by Sidney E. Morse, which we have much improved, is carried on solely by us.

FISK & RUSSELL, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 293 Fulton-st., basement.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW—At wholesale and retail, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No 1 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of ladieg are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMINO, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon. New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon. Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon. Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 4th, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly LUDOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, DACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of GRAND and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 60 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Furnure,
Leonard S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by MANCHESTER & CO., who will continue the Diamond business at No. 15 Maiden-lane.

E. W. BURR,
E. W. MANCHESTER,
J. H. BATES.

New-York Sept. 26, 1857.

N. B.—E. W. BURR will continue the manufacture of jewelry at No. 315 Broadway

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO [illegible] ordinary [illegible] and the best paint in market for all [illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 123 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for D

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Market on Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2.

$6,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	50	20 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	101
3,000 Missouri State 6s	64½	do	100
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	67	do	32
30 Amer. Ex. Bank	68	950 Reading Railroad	31¾
50 Manhattan Gas Co.	105	400 do	s10 31¾
50 Penn. Coal Co	56	200 do	c 31¾
450 do	s30 56½	300 do	31¾
57 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96	200 do	c 32
150 do	s30 94	100 do	31¾
6 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	55	300 do	31¾
10 do	54½	200 do	c 31¾
5 do	53¾	100 do	s5 31¾
50 do	53¾	81 Mich. Cen. R. R.	32½
100 do	53¾	25 do	32
300 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 26	25 do	33½
100 do	58	25 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	14
200 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b60 58	25 M. S. & N. I. pref. S'k	28
18 do	56½	200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	75
50 do	55	50 do	s10 75
100 do	54	50 do	76
5 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	56	50 do	75½
134 do	c 52	150 do	75½
150 do	51	300 Cl. & Pitt. R. R.	8½
70 do	53	100 do	8
100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	103½	100 do	b27 8¾
50 do	11½	5 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	60
50 do	11¾	150 do	56
		25 do	55
		500 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 26
		100 do	26
		200 do	b10 26
		100 do	b3 26
		5 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	56
		134 do	c 52
		150 do	51
		70 do	53
		100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	103½
		100 do	103¾
		50 do	11¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by R. DEARE:

$5,000 Mil. & Horicon R. R. Co. 8s.....Int. added 22
$4,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 8s. Int. added 38½
$2,000 City of Brooklyn 6 ₱ ct. Bonds. Int. added 86
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co. 77½
20 shares Broadway Bank 110
25 shares American Exchange Bank 73¼ @ 73½
10 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co. 112
20 shares Bank of Commerce 81@ 82
10 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. 106½
40 shares Artisans' Bank (hypothecated) 63½@ 72
94 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co. 59@ 60
25 shares Ocean Bank 70
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. 102
20 shares Bowery Bank 86

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	50	450 Cumb. Coal Co.	5¾
3,000 Missouri State 6s	64½	100 do	s10 5¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	67	75 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	71
30 Amer. Ex. Bank	68	150 Erie Railroad	p & c 10¾
50 Manhattan Gas Co.	105	50 do	opg 10¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	56	200 Reading Railroad	30
450 do	s30 56½	100 do	s10 30
57 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96	25 do	31
150 do	s30 94	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15 75
6 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	55	50 do	st5 75½
10 do	54½	230 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8½
5 do	53¾	200 do	b28 9
50 do	53¾	150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25
100 do	53	39 La Crosse & M. R. R.	7
100 do	s10 52½	45 do	6¾
100 do	s10 52¾	70 do	6¾

FRIDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

The meeting of the Boston merchants today, contrary to the apprehensions of some of their own letter-writers yesterday, and to the expectation of many parties here, resolved to sustain the Banks in paying specie. The resolutions are in the right spirit, and considering the extreme pressure and startling failures in that city yesterday, they reflect the highest credit upon the Boston merchants and manufacturers. The resolutions will be found under our telegraphic head. The arrival of the *Arabia* to-day brought the first responses to our Bank panic of Tuesday, Sept. 1, and the assessment of the Illinois Central Company. These events at first created some sensation, but were calmly considered; the first regarded in no other light than as temporary; the other as eminently proper and straightforward, under all the surroundings of the money market. Mr. SAMPSON writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* that:

"The account of the money panic in New-York has created considerable sensation, but it has not frightened holders here to the extent that might have been expected. Illinois Central Stock is especially regarded with confidence, and was yesterday largely bought at prices about 15 ₱ cent. higher than those current on your side. The holders in England are mostly persons of large property, who thoroughly approve the recent step of the directors in making an assessment of 10 ₱ cent. to guard against the pernicious necessity of maintaining a heavy floating debt."

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker, writes:

"The market for American securities in London during the past week has fluctuated violently, owing to the extraordinary character of the advices from New-York. The disposition of the public is very strong to invest at the reduced rates; and so little is the depreciation in New-York believed to be genuine that transactions have taken place in Illinois shares at 3 dis. to par; and to-day at 1 to 3 premium."

The private letters are to the same purport, and contain a liberal amount of orders, which, like the orders for Grain by the previous packet, are almost a dead letter for the moment, on account of the paralyzed condition of the exchange market. The few transactions on London, to-day, for the Havre and Southampton packet, sailing to-morrow, are at 101@101¼@103, the outside figure being an extreme rate occasionally made by the standard drawers. Grain bills with shipping documents attached are not salable at par, to any considerable amount. The stagnation is almost complete, though we are glad to hear an intimation that a Committee of the Bank of Commerce are considering the measure of purchasing Foreign bills with some freedom through the present emergency; esteeming the accumulation of balances in London *made from the exported produce of this country* as nearly or quite equal to Gold. If this Bank should go into the operation, the reasonable probability is that other leading commercial Banks in the Street will follow, to a partial extent, while the pressure lasts at all events. It is the more important because of the continued good demand for American Grain and Flour, and the liberal price for Cotton, reported by the *Arabia*. There never was so great a chance to make a superabundant crop of these staples available abroad. Surely the reflection should rouse our leading financial men to shake off the panic which has seized upon their exchanges, foreign and interior, their stock values and their self-confidence, and which threatens before the month is out to swamp half their bills receivable.

There is no improvement in the general look of money affairs to-day beyond the fact that the banks are discounting more than the heavy receipts of the 4th, and, we understand, they use the excess with a discrimination that favors the neediest borrower, where the paper is acceptable. The great body of dealers will get over the hard day more comfortably than anticipated. The disorganization of the exchangea is the worst trouble. It touches the Corn Exchange nearly. The prices of grain and flour fall with the increasing difficulty in negotiating on Europe and the New-England States. Short bills on Boston, Providence, Portland, &c., are unavailable. This cuts off, in a large measure, what is known as the Eastern demand for flour. The pressure to sell paper through the Discount Brokers is not so marked as last week, simply because lenders are too few and frightened. Most of the negotiations are made privately. Where the maker of the paper can be tempted to anticipate it, 2@3@5 ₱ cent. a month is submitted to. Exchange on Boston was at a stand, but the redeeming banks received the New-England currency on deposit. Exchange on Philadelphia, 92½@93¼; Baltimore 92@94.

The assignment of Mr. PIERRE CHOTEAU, an old merchant in the Fur trade, with large liabilities here and at St. Louis, was announced esrly in the day. His late partner, Major JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, deceased a few months since; the house at the time was supposed to be very wealthy. The firm had been identified with the trade of Missouri and the Rocky Mountains for thirty years. Their capital here was largely employed of late years in railway negotiations. Major SANDFORD was a leading director in the Illinois Central. Mr. CHOTEAU took his place after his decease. The failure to-day, we are requested to notice, does not affect the Iron house of CHOTEAU Jr., & SANDFORD, which has been rapidly winding up under the junior partner, Mr. MURDOCK. The other failures reported to-day are, TIFFANY & HUTCHINGS, Dry Goods Jobbers; and POWELL, RAMSDELL & Co., of Newburg, in the Lumber trade. The last will not impair the Powell Bank of Newburg, of which Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL is the President. The circulating notes of the Hudson River Bank and of the Farmers' Bank at Hudson were discredited to-day. Also, the notes of the Stark Bank of Vermont; the old Saratoga Bank, and the Base River Bank of Massachusetts. The notes of the *City* Bank of Bridgeport, *not* the Bridgeport Bank, as announced, were discredited yesterday.

The Stock market reflects the extreme depression of confidence, and in many cases the extreme scarcity of money. There was a panic-feeling throughout; after the Second Board lower prices were made on the Street. These we note without counting the additions! decline since yesterday, which was genersl, except in Illinois Central Securities:

Missouri	64	Illinois Central	77
New-York Central	51½	Illinois Central 7s	68
New-York and Erie	9¾	Toledo	24
Reading	27½	Pennsylvania Coal	55
Delaware and Hudson'n	94	Cleve. and Columbus	71
Michigan Southern	14	Michigan Central	33
M. Southern Pref'd	28	Erie 7s of 1871	28
Rhode Island	51	Galena	54
Cumberland Coal Co	5¾	Milwaukee	11½
Pittsburg	8	La Crosse	6½

The Sub-Treasury paid out $266,698 over its receipts, and sent $400,000 to the Mint at Philadelphia. The general balance of the Treasury Department in all the depositories at the close of September was $17,181,464. The New-York balance is reduced this afternoon to $7,586,633. The disbursements this week on the Public Stocks redeemed for the Savings Institutions will enable them to reinvest in New-York State Stocks to great advantage. These are coming out of the Bank Department freely under the new decision in favor of the partial redemption of the circulation of the country Banks. The Savings Banks are offered some of them at par. They will be worth 110@115 ₱ cent. again on the restoration of the usual volume of New-York State currency.

The course of bank suspension in other States appears to be pretty nearly spent. The unfortunate break-down in Philadelphia last week has done wide-spread mischief, but subsequent events South and East show that the country at large was not generally prepared for the example. The bank-note currency of the United States was in no strict sense an inflated one one. The whole volume was $186,000,000. The Specie basis $58,300,000, and the Public Stock basis $59,000,000. The Sub-Treasury held, in addition, over $22,000,000 in Specie. This belonged to the Government, but the practical working of the system, of late, shows that this reserve is usually available in seasons of pressure. It was so in the trouble in 1854. It is so now. Over $5,000,000 has been transferred to the Banks in five weeks. Turning to the British bank-note currency, we find a Circulation of $184,000,000. The Specie basis $72,000,000; the basis of Public Stocks $72,000,000. The Government there has no Sub-Treasury, and $32,000,000 of the public money is held by the Bank of England.

We are requested, by ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association, to notify depositors and others having claims against that institution that Monday next, Oct. 5, is the last day allowed in which to file their claims with him, in order to entitle them to the first dividend.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,097,966, against $1,298,291 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	656	$147,797	649	$253,128	81	$24,946
Man. of Cotton.	545	114,779	407	80,402	64	10,191
Man. of Silk	188	122,380	67	70,475	13	7,879
Man. of Flax	217	57,464	2317	133,824	962	26,938
Miscellaneous	120	47,891	284	69,826	98	4,597
Total	1706	$490,311	3724	$607,655	1218	$743,349
		607,655				490,311
Total entered		$1,097,966	Total marketed			$564,660

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON MERCHANTS—NO CHANGE IN MONEY MATTERS—MORE FAILURES.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

The meeting of merchants, to consider the present financial emergency, is largely attended.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Esq., presides. No definite action has been decided upon up to this hour. Judging from the tone of the discussion, the meeting will sustain the Banks in specie payments.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort should be made to support and protect the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New-England.

Resolved, That as long as New-York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all the aid in their power to continue their business upon a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of Banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, only in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the Banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Banks, as well as of individuals, to render each other all the aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

The sentiment of the meeting was three to one against any Bank suspension. It is understood that the same feeling is quite unanimous with all the Banks of the State.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

Money matters remain about the same. The general repudiation of Bank suspension, manifested at the meeting of the merchants to-day, gives more tone to public confidence, but does not afford relief. The pressure is steady, and business at the Brokers' Board is nearly suspended. Some few Railroad shares to-day.

The failures reported to-day are PARSONS, CUTLER & Co., Dry Goods, and MOSES POND & Co., Stove Dealers.

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATING NOTES BY THE NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 2.

Circulating Notes, to the amount of $260,000, were received at the Bank Department to-day up to 5 o'clock. About the same amount was received yesterday. Superintendent COOK yesterday released $160,000 worth of Stock Securities, and about the same amount was released to-day. A large pile of Circulating Notes yet remain in the Department uncounted, although work in the office is kept up until about 9 P. M. Notwithstanding the depression in Stocks, the half million loan will be offered by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the 8th inst., according to advertisement.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

Mr. M. R. WENDELL, the agent of the Middlesex Company, Bay State Mills and the New-York and New-England Worsted Company has made an assignment.

THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 2.

It was reported on the Street this afternoon, and generally credited among brokers that the Reading Railroad had failed to meet a note, and that it was consequently protested.

SUSPENSIONS IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, P. M.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* says the Exchange, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg and Trenton Banks of Tennessee, have suspended.

The run upon HUNT & Co., of this city, ceased before the close of business. They are considered strong.

THE NORTHERN BANK OF MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 1.

The agents in this city of the Northern Bank of Mississippi were unable to redeem its notes to-day.

The Money Market is feverish.

THE BANKS OF DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 2.

The Banks redeemed their bills till after the usual hour of closing yesterday. To-day the run has entirely ceased.

Bank Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a crisis like the present, when the mercantile community is straining every nerve to meet its engagements—when, with the ruinous rates of exchange, collections are next to impossible—there are probably some in our midst whose lisbilities are so heavy as to render it impossible for them to sustain themselves, even with liberal assistance, for any length of time. These being large dealers with the banks, will, of course, absorb a heavy percentage of the three millions which the banks are about to discount—not only without permanent relief to themselves, but to the positive injury of the banks, as they must hold large amounts of suspended paper for some time. There are others who, with a little assistance, will be able to weather the storm. Is it not, then, the duty of the banks, if they wish really to benefit the community generally, to inquire a little into the circumstances of those of their dealers asking discounts—so that they may act in such a manner as to render aid to those who will be actually benefited by it, and at the same time secure themselves as much as possible from loss? AN OBSERVER.

The Safety Fund Banks.

From the Bath (N. Y.) Courier.

STEUBEN COUNTY BANK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STEUBEN COURIER: I am induced, in view of the general distrust which at present unmistakably pervades the public mind throughout the broad extent of our country, naturally directed for the moment more towards Banks, Banking Associations, and Bankers generally, than to other perhaps more vulnerable interest, to submit for consideration, through your columns, a few brief remarks and facts. I feel impelled to the discharge of this duty more especially because it is apparent that there is a tendency, limited in extent I trust, and, perhaps, without evil intention, to draw an invidious distinction between the soundness of the old Safety Fund Banks, and those existing under the General Banking Law of this and other States. This suggestion first appeared to my notice in the columns of the New-York *Herald*, and I regret to know that there are those, connected with the management of some of the free Banks, panic-stricken themselves, unwise enough to promulgate and enlarge upon the suggestions of the *Herald*, in the vain hope that such a course strengthens confidence in their own notes, to the prejudice of others, overlooking the fact that their claims to greater public confidence are based upon paper promises to pay,—Bonds and Mortgages and State Stocks, purchased from their capital and deposited with a public trustee for the ultimate security of the bill holder, to be reached only in cases of insolvency. Is this better security, I ask, to the creditors of a Bank, than a like amount invested in good, sound business paper, based upon the products and commerce of the country, under the control of competent, experienced and honest managers, payable and available at short intervals to meet the ordinary claims upon a Bank? I apprehend that it will not be claimed to be by the most ardent admirers of the new system. Past experience has taught us that it has seldom if ever happened that the bill-holder, thus secured, has received from a resort to this class of securities, the par value of the bills, seldom over about 60 per cent., and in some instances as low as 50 per cent. and under, depending upon the times, the quantity and the circumstances under which they are thrown upon the market. The Stocks of this State have ranged since 1841 from seventy up to one hundred and twenty to twenty-two per cent., and back again at the present time to ninety to ninety-five. Suppose a large quantity of these, with a like amount of mortgages, should be thrown upon the market at the present time; how much below ninety per cent. would the average fall, is a question upon which men experienced in finance would not be likely to differ.

I design not to affect, by these remarks, the credit or value of these securities, which I acknowledge to be good under ordinary circumstances, at their face, but to elucidate the fallacy of the claim, that they are better, or as available, as sound business paper in the hands of capable and honest men. It is a consolation to creditors to know that a security is held in trust, from which, at least, a part of their claims can be ultimately realized in cases of misfortune resulting from improvidence, incompetency, or dishonesty. The founders of the system had this in view when it was adopted. The policy is designed and useful only to protect the honest against profligate and dishonest abuse and management, rather than to secure immediate ability to Banks, and availability to creditors, which is the more important reliance.

This is not the only security provided by the laws of our State for the protection of Bank creditors; each and every stockholder is individually liable in amount equal to the stock held by them. This applies alike to both classes of Banks. The most important point to be considered in times like the present, is—who are the stockholders—are they responsible—who are the officers managing the affairs, old or new—are they experienced and competent—are they honest, and above all, have they a large interest in the stock sufficient to secure prudence and integrity? If these questions can be affirmatively answered, then I assert the creditors have nothing to apprehend; where duty and interest harmonize, men have always been found honest. We have reports of the failure of nineteen Banks of this State, within the last thirty days; of the sixteen free Banks, I have no knowledge of their management, or the causes which have produced the disaster: of the other three it has been well-known in financial circles for many years that they have been badly managed, and I am not disappointed that they have been forced to yield under the present panic. I am acquainted with the managers of the four remaining Safety Fund Banks in this region: the Chemung Canal Bank, the Tompkins County, the Seneca County, and the Rochester City Bank, and I believe they have been prudently managed, and at this moment are abundantly good, not only for their liabilities to creditors, but for the par value of their stock, quite as much so as any like number of free Banks.

In regard to this institution, with which I have been officially connected since its organization, now nearly twenty-five years, I can speak with certainty.

The capital actually paid at the commencement is $150,000. The surplus, as standing on our books, and actually held last evening is $122,977; making $272,977.

The available sound assets of the Bank are as follows:

Bills, Notes and Drafts discounted, falling due daily, and all maturing within ninety days	$121,511 27
Bonds and Mortgages	11,154 25
Cash on hand, specie funds here and in New-York and Albany	31,714 60
Due from neighboring Banks—collection balances	3,485 46
Making a total of assets amounting to	$167,865 48

Which are sound and good. If it were necessary, I would not hesitate to guarantee personally the collection up to 95 ₱ cent. on the gross amount.

Liabilities are as follows:

Notes in circulation at same date $142,470	
less; lost notes, not seen here for years, say $6,000, leaves in actual circulation	$136,470 00
Due sundry Banks' (collection balances)	2,558 18
Deposits	49,276 06
Total	$188,304 24
Leaving a balance of assets over liabilities	$279,561 24

There are 22 stockholders, of whom three are ladies, holding $5,000; the residue, $145,000, is held as follows:

Alexander Duncan, chief of the large Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York	$11,250
James B. Germain, Albany	5,000
Thomas Beals, Canandaigua	7,300
Walter S. Hubbell, Canandaigua	1,000
James Faulkner, Dansville	3,000
John McBurney, Corning	3,500
Daniel Curtis, Campbell	2,000
Estate of Walter L. Daily, Chemung County	2,000
Estate of Samuel P. Hale, Tyrone	1,000
A. C. Hause	500
Thos. J. Magee, Hornellsville	500
Charles Shepard, Dansville	1,000
Constant Cook, Bath	10,000
Ira Davenport, Bath	2,000
Reuben Robie, Bath	2,000
Joseph Fellows, Bath	9,400
Daniel C. Howell, Bath	12,000
John Magee, Bath	64,000
Estate of W. W. McCay, Bath	7,000
A. S. Howell, Bath	500

Each and every one are abundantly responsible. If there be any free Banks who can present as large available assets to cover proportionate liabilities and as responsible a class of stockholders, it would afford me pleasure to know it.

JOHN MAGEE, President.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Chicago Press.

It is our very unpleasant duty to state that the Banking-house of E. I. TINKHAM & Co. closed its doors about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Bank was opened merely to pay the checks drawn against deposits made the day before. The deposits made yesterday morning were also promptly returned. The cause of the suspension is the fact that a large amount of Eastern bills discounted by the House have been returned protested, and as others might share the same fate, it was not deemed just to depositors to attempt further to weather the storm. Another potent reason was the gradual withdrawal of deposits, caused of course by the continued stringency of the money market. We are satisfied that the failure is by no means a bad one. The assets of the firm and the private property of Mr. TINKHAM are ample to meet all liabilities of every description. It may take some little time to realize upon them; but let everybody exercise all the patience and the forbearance they can.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Quite a number of members of the State Legislature are in town from the country districts. We have had an opportunity of conversing with several. They speak of the suspension in a calm and temperate spirit, and are disposed to do all that is right under the circumstances. They feel that the business community are suffering very severely in consequence of the recent pressure, and they are also convinced that there will be much distress during the Winter, especially among the working and laboring classes, unless some aid shall be extended. And hence they are disposed to avert the calamity, if they possess the power. The suspension is regarded by them as a measure of necessity, and as intended and designed to protect, not only the employers and the employed, not only the capitalist who has invested his funds in workshops, factories, and industrial establishments of various kinds, but the thousands of operators who depend for their daily bread and that of their families, on regular work and remunerative wages. It is quite probable that errors have been committed, that extravagancies have been indulged, and that the spirit of speculation has prevailed to a dangerous extent. But now is not the time to complain and find fault. The calamity of closed factories and unemployed workmen is upon us, and the remedy must be applied as speedily as possible, or misery will be carried into multitudes of human abodes, that have heretofore been the scenes of contentment and happiness. A sensible man, when he sees his property enveloped in flames, exerts himself to the utmost to extinguish the conflagration; and after having accomplished that important object, he endeavors not only to discover the causes, but to prevent a like calamity for the future. A somewhat similar policy should be pursued under parallel circumstances by the State Legislature. Let RELIEF be afforded in a prompt and generous spirit, and THEN the errors of the past may be canvassed and discussed, and such measures be adopted as shall seem best suited to insure a resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment possible.

From the Madison, Wisconsin, Democrat.

For a week past, there has been unusual excitement among business men and capitalists in reference to the bills of Wisconsin banks, some few of which have suspended payment, while one or two others are expected to do so every day. The excitement has strengthened, upon the old and out-of-date supposition that our banks, like those of many other States, are permitted to issue bills, not only beyond their power to redeem with specie, but beyond the amount of their securities deposited with the Bank Comptroller. A little information on the subject, and insight into the bank system of the State, will satisfy all parties that there is nothing to fear—no trouble whatever to be apprehended—if the right policy is pursued. Our banking system was devised, seemingly, to withstand just such a money crisis as this, and none else superior to just such a panic as is now anticipated. There is not a bank in the State, (not even excepting those that have momentarily suspended payment,) that has not its bills, to the full extent of its issue, secured, dollar for dollar, by State stocks, reckoned at Eastern quotations of Saturday last. Our efficient Comptroller, Mr. DENNIS, has so managed, in receiving stocks on deposit, that he lowest figures at which any State bills could sell, if their stocks were disposed of at auction, would be their par value; and that being the fact, there is no bank in the State that cannot redeem, in time, all the bills that it has put in circulation.

From the Chicago Circular of Swift & Co.

Eastern exchange is not to be had in large amounts at any price. The nominal quotation is 5 ₱ cent. premium, which is the rate collected on collections payable with exchange, but bankers are not now remitting for any collections, and are holding the funds as a special deposit, subject to the order of the owners. Gold is very scarce, and sells at from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. premium, at which there are few sellers. Currency is in fair supply, sufficient for all business purposes, but as many persons are drawing out their deposits and hoarding up the money, the supply will gradually diminish. New-England bank bills are not received on deposit by the banks to-day, neither are Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania. The bills of the Bank of Tippecanoe and Huntington County, Indiana, are thrown out in Indianapolis, and therefore not received here; in fact, bankers are quite at a loss to know what kind of money to take.

There has been a considerable run upon us to-day, owing chiefly to the failure of W. P. SWIFT & Co., produce dealers, who suspended some time ago, and parties saying SWIFT & Co. have failed, supposed it was ourselves, and have kept up a steady draw for several days past, which to-day showed itself in a heavy run, brought on by the suspension of E. I. TINKHAM in the morning.

From the Chicago Journal.

Yesterday we announced the suspension of E. I. TINKHAM & Co., and this morning the banking office of R. K. SWIFT & Co., did not open its doors. It is idle to speculate on the causes which have at last brought disaster upon us. Sufficient it is, that had not the East, upon whom we leaned first, gone by the board, we should have come out of the furnace ascathed. As it is, there is no panic—no feeling of distrust among our business men—but an abiding confidence that when the storm shall have passed, the West will be found in a better position than any other section, and that like the Young Giant that she is, take longer strides than ever in her onward march.

The excitement growing out of the suspension of the above-named banking firms, caused a slight run on most of the other City Banks and Banking Offices this morning, but no general alarm was felt by depositors, and all demands were promptly paid. There is no doubt that our principal banking houses are perfectly sound, but if a general run of depositors is made upon them, scarcely one of them could meet their demands. This every intelligent man knows. They loan on their deposits, and, of course, cannot meet those deposits in full, without the payment of the loans predicated upon them. The loans are made on time, and hence it is apparent that time is required to meet the liabilities to depositors.

From the Boston Traveller.

We regret to announce the suspension of the extensive firm of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., Commission Merchants on Milk-street, who have, owing to the impossibility of raising money, been forced to yield to the pressure of the times. They are the agents of the Bay State Mills, Middlesex, Pemberton and New-England Worsted, and other Manufacturing Companies. It is hoped that arrangements will be made to continue the running of part if not the whole of the Mills. The progress of bank suspension seems to be arrested. There is no occasion for such suspension anywhere, as there is no demand for gold to go out of the country, and solvent banks can, under this circumstance, increase their discounts better while paying specie than when suspended. Gold will not go to the suspended districts, because with individuals, exchange and bills on the specie paying banks are more desirable than gold, and the suspended banks cannot obtain gold without paying the difference in value between it and their own paper.

It is to be hoped the Rhode Island banks will soon resume payment. They can gain nothing by suspension, nor can any of their manufacturers gain by it, even if thereby they should be able to obtain additional discounts, unless they are owing more than they have owed to them. The large Philadelphia and Western connections of the Rhode Island banks have embarrassed them, but their bills are well secured, and they will, without doubt, soon resume, as New-York and Boston will within a week be able to assist them. The much-abused Suffolk redemption system, and the same system sustained at New-York by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, have been the pecuniary salvation of the country in this crisis.

From the Albany Journal.

Panic aggravates real evils and creates imaginary ones. Hundreds of people are now submitting to what they suppose necessary losses, in parting with their "broken" Bank bills. They have heard that such a Bank is "thrown out," or "discredited," and they jump at the conclusion that its bills are worthless or at any rate depreciated. Yet the truth is that there is hardly a "discredited" Bank in this State, whose bills are not this day intrinsically worth a hundred cents to the dollar. The *bills* are as good as ever they were, whatever may become of the Bank stock. On referring to the published statement of the securities deposited at the Bank Department, it will be seen that the Chemung County, Bank, for instance, had its $50,000 of notes in circulation secured by an equal amount of Bonds and Mortgages and State Stocks; that the Farmer's Bank of Saratoga had $2,000 more of securities on deposit than it had bills in circulation; that the Hugucnot Bank had $104,000 of securities against only $102,000 of bills; that the bills of the Niagara River Bank were in like manner fully secured; that the Oliver Lee & Co. Bank had $105,000 in securities and only $89,000 in circulation; that the Ontario Bank had $20,000 in securities and only $17,000 in circulation; that the Canandaigua Bank and the Ontario Bank were in like manner secured dollar for dollar; and that the Medina Bank had but $51,000 of bills, and to secure their redemption $53,000 in Stocks and Bonds. So too the Rochester Sixpenny Savings Bank, over whose "failure" numerous depositors have lamented as a dead loss of all their money, is now announced to be able to pay every one of them the full amount of principal and interest due him.

Meeting of the Friends of the Erie Railroad.

There was a large meeting of the friends of the Erie Railroad at Clinton Hall, last evening, called by those who are deeply interested in its success for the purpose of devising and carrying out some means by which the monetary affairs of the road might be so far relieved as to save it from bankruptcy, and if possible enable the President to continue the unfinished improvements.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of SHEPARD KNAPP, for Chairman. CHAS. A. PECK was nominated for Secretary, but he was not present at the time. Mr. CONCKLIN was next nominated, but declined because he had some words to offer in debate. Mr. BROWN was next nominated, but declined on the ground that he was a Director. He was subsequently induced to accept.

The Chairman then said he had been connected with the Erie Railroad interest for many years and had never had a doubt of its productiveness; and he believed that now, if something could be done—if the vital spark could be kept alive, they would see its stock rise surprisingly in value. In conclusion he wished some of the gentlemen who had called the meeting would state its specific object.

Mr. LODER, a former President of the Road, came forward as one of the Committee appointed at the Broad-street meeting, to consult with the Directors, and report. Their report, which has been printed, he read again and enlarged upon it, and, in conclusion, urged upon the unprotected bondholders the great necessity of coming forward without delay and securing the proposed new loan. If they did not do so, there was, in his opinion, no hope. The statements showing the vitality of the Road and the regular yearly increase of its business, made at the Broad-street meeting, were reported, and apparently gave general satisfaction.

Mr. LATHERS, after an elaborate account of the way in which the road had been mismanaged, and the improvements inaugurated by the new management, called upon those of the meeting to secure the loan. If they did not, he believed it would be impossible to prevent the road going to protest. It would not do to depend upon European unsecured bondholders for they *could not wait for them*. It was by the *merest chance* that the road did not *go to protest that day*.

Ex-Alderman SMITH, of Brooklyn, wished to ask what the result would be, if the $1,000,000 required to furnish the Long Dock improvement could not be obtained.

Mr. MORAN, the President of the road, replied, that it would prevent a very large increase in the receipts of the Road, cost a large amount for violation of contracts, and operate in other ways to the very serious injury of the Road. While he was on the floor he spoke of having made an arrangement at Buffalo recently, by which the time of running, between here and that point, would be changed from 15 to 18 hours, with the exception of one train. One train would take some 19 hours, an arrangement which would materially decrease the expenses of the Road.

A gentleman asked with reference to the Chattel Mortgages, and whether, in case of failure, the Road would go into the hands of Mr. DREW. He was answered that such would be the case, under the circumstances named.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he had been ordered by some European friends to inspect the road and report its condition. He had traveled over the entire road on foot, had inspected it thoroughly and had reported that under proper management it would pay a ten-per cent. demand on $40,000,000. He believed such to be the fact now.

Mr. LATHERS offered a resolution to the effect that a Committee of 100 be requested to volunteer to take a book and solicit subscriptions to the stock.

The following gentlemen volunteered: Messrs. ELLSLAND, COZZENS, MARNA, PIERSON, WHITEHURST, U. J. SMITH, LAGUIEA, TALLMAN, ALLBOTOSS, DAVID JONES, JOHN STUART, Jr., G. W. STSOENHAVEN, D. A. SMITH, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, C. A. PECK, JACOB LITTLE, GEORGE BRUCE, THOS. EWBANK, BELL, P. H. HOLT, and DELAFIELD.

They took the books and were requested to meet at the Wall street office at 12 M., to-day.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Loudon Market.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

We have no marked change to report in the aspect of our Money Market. The demand for discount has been active, and, with a few exceptions, the rate has been fully 5½ ₱ cent. on first-class bills. On the Stock Exchange money has been obtainable on Government Securities at 5@5¾ ₱ cent. There have been some large arrivals of Gold from Australia, but these have been nearly all bought for the Continent, and other arrivals now expected are likely to be purchased for the same quarter.

Our market for English Funds has been very inanimate under the influence of advices from India. Consols have receded a little. Our last quotations were 90⅛@⅜ for money and 90⅜@½ for the account. To-day they are 90@90⅛ for money and 90⅛@⅜ for the account.

The advices from New-York continue to depress American Securities, so that there has been little general business in these. The only exception are the shares of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in which there have been very large transactions, at prices varying from 5 discount to 5¾ premium. To-day they have changed hands at 4 and 2 premium. There have been transactions in the same Company's 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds, at 81@81½@82, ex-coupon. Also in New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, at 77, and in the Shares at 74. Michigan Central 1869 Bonds, at 85, and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, at 73¼. There are still some inquiries for Massachusetts and Maryland Sterling Bonds.

In the Manchester market there has been less business during the week, but higher prices for Yarn, in some cases ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. have been obtained, corresponding to the advance in Cotton. There has been little done in Cloth, shippers being indisposed to operate at last week's prices. The Liverpool Cotton market is quiet but firm, and quotations almost ⅛d. higher. The sales for the week will amount to about 74,000 bales.

Under the influence of favorable weather for securing the Crops in the northern parts of our Island, the Corn markets have not been quite so buoyant. We quote American Wheat, select White, 6⅔s.@6⅞s.; prime Red, 5⅝s.@6⅛s. ₱ quarter. Prime brands of Flour are scarce here, and bring from 33s.@34s.; good, 31s.@32s. ₱ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 38s.; Yellow, 39s.; White, 40s. per 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes are very firm; oblong in bbls., £11; in bags, £10 10s. ₱ ton. Cloverseed has increased in value 2s.@3s. ₱ cwt., and if the quality of new Amertean is good, might probably command 70s.@72s. ₱ cwt.

In Rails there has sc

THE CENTRAL AMERICA CALAMITY.

Four Hundred and Forty-Five Passengers on Board.

Complete List of the Passengers from Aspinwall.

Additional Names of the Lost from San Francisco.

Only $1,219,189 in Specie on Board the Central America.

NUMBER OF MAIL-BAGS LOST.

The Mail steamer on the Pacific side which connected with the lost *Central America* was the *Sonora*. She left San Francisco on the 20th of August, and arrived at Panama on the 2d of September. The papers brought yesterday by the *Star of the West* do not give us the list of her passengers, from which we should be able to learn the names of all those from California who were lost with the *Central America*. This list, it is feared, cannot be obtained until the arrival of the steamer connecting with that of Oct. 20, from San Francisco, due here about the 13th or 14th of November.

We learn, however, from the California papers, that the *Sonora* left San Francisco with *four hundred and forty-four passengers*. The Aspinwall *Courier*, in noticing the departure of the *Central America*, from that port, says that she carried out *four hundred and forty-five passengers*. By an examination of the list, which we publish below, it will be seen that twenty-eight of these were from the Isthmus: the balance, therefore, (416,) of the *Central America's* passengers were from California.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF PASSENGERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

As we have already stated, a complete list of the passengers from San Francisco by the steamer that connected with the *Central America* cannot yet be obtained. Our reporter, however, after conversation with some of the passengers by the *Star of the West*, has learnt that the following names of people, not before published, were lost with the ill-fated steamer.

—— MALLORY, of Massachusetts, from Sonora, aged 28, went to California last Spring to see his brother and was on his return home.

SAMUEL GEHAN, of Maine, blacksmith, from Sonora, aged 30 and married, sent his wife home three months previous.

Mr. BRAINARD, of Illinois, called "Duke" in the Mines, a minor, aged 25 years.

WM. BAINAGE, of Ohio, from Tuolumne County, had been in California about five years.

LEONARD YOUNG, of Ohio, from Diamond Springs, miner and school-teacher, aged about 28 years.

Mr. ALLEN, of Vermont, from Sacramento City, in the nursery business.

JOHN DIXON, commission merchant of San Francisco, from New-York. Mr. WINTERS, passenger by the *Star of the West*, saw Mr. DIXON leave San Francisco by the steamer of Aug. 20.

HESSEL, (two brothers,) of Illinois, from Memphis, Calaveras County, aged about 30 and 34 years.

BURNEY, of Maine, went from Michigan to California, and left Calaveras County on the 10th of August, intending to sail from San Francisco on the 20th.

MOSES OWENS, of Yuba County, Cal., formerly from Ohio; about 35 and single: has a brother who was an artist, and returned from California last Fall.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FROM THE ISTHMUS ON THE LOST CENTRAL AMERICA.

We are indebted to M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company for the following list of the passengers, *from the Isthmus*, who were on board the *Central America:*

FIRST CLASS.

J. A. THORNE, (lost.)
—— ESCURDA, (lost.)
JOSE SEGUIN, Peruvian Minister to the United States. (lost.)
N. M. VIRATO. Secretary of the Peruvian Minister, (lost.)
H. AYULO, Lima, Peru, (saved.)
T. M. B. SMITA, (lost.)
WM. GRAFTUS, (lost.)
Capt. W. G. DYER; (lost.
ADOLPHO OLLAYER, (lost,) and brother, a lad of 11 years, (lost,) Lima, Peru.
AUCHA RICHON, bearer of dispatches to Paris and Belgian Consul at Lima, (lost.)
CHARLES TAYLOR, Mate in the Pacific M. S. S. Co.'s employ, (lost.)
C. MCCARTHY, Engineer do., (saved.)
J. SELLAMER, (lost.)

SECOND CLASS.

W. WATSON & SON, (lost.)
OTIS BARLOW, (lost.
JAMES O'NEIL, (lost.)
—— OLYERS, (lost.
C. W. GRIFFITH, (lost.)
WM. OSBORNE, (saved.)
THOMAS MALONEY, (lost.)
FRANK CARPENTER, (lost.)
WM. HEMMEL, (lost.)
WM. PLAGG, (lost.)
A. AMOUR, (lost.)
T. J. MORRIS, (lost.)
F. GRIFFITH, (lost.)

Passengers from the Isthmus saved	3
Passengers from the Isthmus lost	25
Total	28

These, however, are not *all* the passengers from Aspinwall, if we are to credit the *Courier* of that place, which, in its issue of Sept 4, says:

"Among the *Central America's* passengers were Mr. S. DE LA COVA, of the late firm of COVA & Co., in Panama, on his way to Havana, and Dr. ROBT. E. MOORE, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Panama Railroad Company, who proceeds on a visit to his home, *viâ* New-Orleans. Dr. MOORE has been engaged for the past three years in the service of the Panama Railroad Company, as Physician and Surgeon, and has enjoyed the uninterrupted esteem and confidence of all who had known him, either in his private or professional capacity. His sterling integrity, high sense of honor, and unaffected courtesy, as well as the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible office have gained him many and sincere friends. Dr. MOORE has our best wishes for his success in his professional career, and should fortune ever bring him back to the Isthmus we promise him, on the part of his numerous friends, a hearty and joyous welcome."

We fear very much that Dr. ROBERT E. MOORE is among the lost. It will be noticed that the *Courier* says that Dr. MOORE intended to proceed home by way of Havana and New-Orleans. Now, the *Philadelphia*, which connected with the *Central America* at Havana, *brought no California or Panama passengers to New-Orleans*, owing to the rigid quarantine regulations which prevented her entering the harbor of Havana. Furthermore, if the Havana papers reported correctly the names of those landed there from the *Central America*, Dr. MOORE was not among them. Mr. S. DE LA COVA is mentioned as having arrived. It is, therefore, highly probable that, finding direct communication with New-Orleans interrupted, Dr. MOORE determined to come on to New-York, and was lost in the late distressing calamity.

THE TREASURE LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

From our California exchanges, by the *Star of the West*, we obtain the precise amount of treasure brought down to Panama from San Francisco by the *Sonora*. It is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co	$260,300 00
D. Davidson	219,000 00
Sather & Church	208,000 00
Tallant & Wilde	136,000 00
Alsop & Co	147,979 86
J. Patrick & Co	105,000 00
Lewis Strauss	76,441 79
Abel Guy	52,000 00
E. Kelley & Co	41,500 00
St. Losky, Levy & Co	40,037 70
Freeman & Co	37,000 00
D. O. Mills & Co	34,000 00
D. L. Ross & Co	33,912 28
W. T. Coleman & Co	29,590 00
Parrott & Co	25,836 10
Ploche, Bayerque & Co	21,000,00
Mark Brummagim & Co	14,000 00
Rousset, Auger & Co	11,000 00
Treadwell & Co	10,027 42
Crosby & Dibblee	10,000 00
Spatz, Newhouse & Co	10,000 00
J. Saulnier & Co	9,929 00
C. T. Meader	6,500 00
J. B. Thomas	5,120 00
Geo. Howes & Co	5,000 00
Z. Ernstein & Bro	4,000 00
J. Guerin & Co	4,000 00
Rutte & Co	3,400 00
A. E. Sabattle & Co	3,300 00
E. Zahn	2,370 00
E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,600 00
Other shippers	55,442 48
Total	$1,595,497 13

The, shipments of B. DAVIDSON and ABEL GUY, printed in italics above, were for England direct by the West India Mail steamer from Aspinwall. Deducting therefore these two amounts ($271,000) from the total shipment made at San Francisco ($1,595,497 13) there is left a balance of $1,324,497 13 in treasure probably lost on board the *Central America*. We say probably, because there may have been other shipments direct for England; and in confirmation of this supposition, we have a statement made by the Aspinwall *Courier* on the day after the *Central America* left that port, that she carried out only $1,219,189 13 in specie.

The *Alta California*, in noticing the departure of the *Sonora* on the 20th of August and the small amount of specie on board, says: "This is a gratifying falling off from the last semi-monthly shipment, and will doubtless set Wall-street in a ferment for fear the mines are giving out." Unfortunately it was not the arrival, but the non-arrival of this treasure which has put "Wall-street in a ferment."

Still it is gratifying to know that the loss of specie by the *Central America* is not so serious as people imagined it to be. The amount was generally put down at $1,700,000 or $1,800,000; it now turns out to have been little over $1,200,000.

THE MAILS LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We learn from the San Francisco papers that a very small mail was dispatched in the *Sonora* on Aug. 20. The San Francisco *Alta* puts the mail down as composed of one hundred and two mail bags, containing, besides newspapers, thirty-eight thousand letters. Of this amount, the Sacramento *Union* states that thirty-five bags of mail matter were forwarded from the Post-Office of that city. Several of these bags were destined for New-Granada and the South Pacific States. The remainder, amounting probably to ninety-six or ninety-eight bags, were placed on board the *Central America*, which, in addition to the Isthmus and South American mails, made a total of 104 bags on board the lost steamship. This again has been a less serious loss than was anticipated.

NOT AMONG THE LOST AS REPORTED.—N. S. THRESHER, Jr., of No. 61 East Broadway, New-York, reported to have been among the lost passengers of the *Central America*, was still in California when the last steamer left.

CARRINGTON RAYMOND, the son of Mr. J. H. RAYMOND, Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and who was at first supposed to have been on board the *Central America*, was a passenger by the *Star of the West*. He was intending to leave by the previous steamer, but fortunately was prevented by unfinished business.

A CORPSE WITH A LIFE-PRESERVER ON.—On Saturday, about noon, the *Star of the West* passed the dead body of a man floating upon the surface, supported by a life-preserver. It was off the capes of Virginia, and the sea was rough at the time. It was supposed to be one of the passengers of the *Central America*.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—Upon the arrival of this steamer, yesterday, and as soon as her passengers and freight were discharged, the Company decided to send her back on the 7th, instead of the *St. Louis*, which was being got in readiness for the voyage. Operations were accordingly commenced at once to get her in readiness to sail on Wednesday, and her coal was being put on board last night. A large number of passengers are engaged.

The Telegraph Cable—Dispatch from Capt. Hudson.

From the Washington States, Saturday.

Interesting particulars in regard to the plans of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be found in the following dispatch this morning received at the Navy Department, from Captain HUDSON:

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEYHAM DOCK-YARD, PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Niagara* was hauled into the Keyham basin yesterday afternoon, preparatory to landing the telegraphic cable, with the massive appendages of machinery—the steam-engine and boiler which have so long, so uselessly, and so fatally occupied her quarter-deck.

Should the company desire to leave in their present condition the fixtures attached—or now up in the *Niagara* for cording the cable—the trusses on the beams, &c., much of which would be destroyed in breaking up or removing, I shall comply with their wishes, unless otherwise directed by you, and return with her to New-York, as she will then stand with the fixtures prepared for another and more successful attempt, or ready for removal at home, in event of her being ordered or required for another service.

The company have definitely decided not to lay out the cable this Autumn, but to defer it until next Summer.

I hear with inclose a copy of their official letter on that subject, received on the 4th instant; also a resolution of thanks to the commanding and other officers of the Telegraphic squadron, with a copy of my letter to the company, of the 15th inst., urging them to expedite the work of landing, which will occupy some 35 days, or more, unless they work night and day in coiling it on shore.

The crew and officers are in excellent health—but leading just now a rather monotonous life. I am, &c..

W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

P. S.—I have just been informed by the Admiralty Superintendent, Sir JAMES PLUMRIDGE, that he has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Admiralty not to have any of the cable landed until further notice. I can only conjecture, as the Company have abundant time to manufacture another cable, that it may have been disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company, for laying out to India."

TREATY CONCLUDED WITH THE PAWNEES.—Gen. GEO. W. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, came down on the *Omaha* from Nebraska to Weston, *en route* for Washington. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnees at Table Creek, in the vicinity of Nebraska City, on the 24th of September. The Government has now bought all the lands of the Pawnees, with the exception of thirty by forty miles on the Loup Fork. The treaty lasted three days, and was closed with satisfaction to all. The Pawnees agree to send all their children over ten years of age to mission schools, to be established; also to send apprentices from their young men to learn the different trades.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE NEWTSINK MURDER.—Since the adjournment of Court we understand that new evidence against DONNELLY has come to light. It is stated that a clue has been found to the discovery of the dagger, and also to a suit of clothing, belonging to DONNELLY, covered with blood. The theory is that as soon as the blow was struck he ran first to his room, where he divested himself of the bloody clothes, which, together with the dagger, were thrust into a carpet bag, and the bag and its contents were then conveyed away by a friend he had in the house.—*Monmouth Democrat.*

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1886. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Prospects of the Pending Election.

From our own Correspondent.

WYANDOTT, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

A few days more and we shall be in an election chaos. On all sides there is nothing else thought of or talked of. A few of the Free-State leaders and agitators are endeavoring to represent the prospects of the party as exceedingly disheartening. The persistency with which they harp on failure, gives some ground for the belief that they would not be very much displeased with a confirmation of their worst apprehensions. The great mass of the party, however, entertain the strongest hopes of their complete success. Their confidence in their superior strength, their reliance on Governor WALKER'S honesty of promise and firmness of intention, their conviction that the result of this election is to determine the question of continued quiet or renewed commotion in the Territory, all assure them of a thorough triumph.

I know there are some honest, well-meaning but timorous people, who profess to find cause for serious alarm and grave distrust in the rumors of another Missouri raid, and in the character of the judges of election, many of whom are known to belong to the Pro-Slavery Party. I can see no ground for such disquietude. It is a fact that some of the more violent of the Pro-Slavery leaders have expressed their desire to bring twenty-five hundred Missourians into the Territory on election day, to outweigh the Free-State majority. But the desire and its accomplishment are very different things. In the first place they are powerless to induce the Missourians into another invasion. The border counties of that State, if their opinions are fairly reflected by their newspapers, favor WALKER'S policy, and have long ago abandoned all notion of making Kansas a Slave State. It is only such blustering ignoramuses as H. CLAY PATE, of the *Star of Empire*, or KEYS, of the *Consitutionalist*, two papers published, one at Weston, and the other at Atchison, that talk of overpowering the Free-State voters. In the second place, three twenty-five hundred Missourians would be insufficient to fulfill the threat.

Nor do I share in the fear that the judges of elections will act unfairly. I am aware that 500 copies of the opinion of Mr. WEER, the United States District-Attorney in Kansas, asserting the necessity of a tax exaction as a qualification for voting, were carefully circulated among the judges of election throughout this Territory. But what of that? The judges are reasoning animals. They cannot be oblivious of the fact that if they connive at illegality, their labor goes for nothing. Simultaneously with the Governor's proclamation appeared an editorial paragraph in the Kansas *National Democrat*, a paper published at Lecompton, and generally regarded as an independent exponent of the Governor's views, which was explicit on this point. I copy it:

"By the Organic Act of Congress, a certificate for the Delegate to Congress, based on the majority of legal votes, is to be given to the Governor, and the certificate to the Members of the Territorial Legislature is to be given by Secretary STANTON, who fully coincides in Gov. WALKER'S views. As these gentlemen, we have no doubt, will fully perform their whole duty, it will be useless to poll illegal votes, or to exclude those which are legal; and for the honor and peace of our Territory, we hope this will not be attempted."

But apart from this, so far as I have any personal knowledge of the judges of election, they are men on whose integrity I would repose the fullest confidence. The judges for Douglas County, within which are the towns of Lawrence, Lecompton, Bloomington, Palmyra, and Big Springs, have been represented to me by leading men of both parties, as entirely unobjectionable.

Whilst some of the Free State people see fit to indulge in these gloomy anticipations, many of our Pro-Slavery friends consider that they have still more serious ground to expect maltreatment and injustice at the polls. They assert that the military association commanded by LANE and controlled by the reckless agitators who labored to prevent the people from resolving to vote, and wish to keep up the *casus belli*, was established in reality for the purpose of overawing and beating back the Pro-Slavery voters, though ostensibly its object was simply to protect the Free-State voters. Whilst I am free to admit that the character of the men who stand at the head of this military organization gives no guarantee for the propriety of their course or the wisdom of their intentions, yet I am tolerably well satisfied that the combined influences of the peaceful motives and better judgment of the great majority of the voters, and of the presence of large detatchments of United States troops at the precincts where, in the event of violence occurring, it would be most likely to manifest itself, will effectually repress every attempt to provoke collision or produce bloodshed.

Another charge frequently reiterated by Pro-Slavery people, is one accusing a large contingent of the Free-State settlers of a deliberate and systematized series of efforts to thwart the wishes of the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, by acting as the tools of the Emigrant Aid Society, which is said to be a vast speculating Company, organized for the purpose of obtaining large tracts of the public domain by evasions of the preemption laws. These settlers, it is asserted, are imported by the Society, furnished with funds to meet the expenses of preempting claims in the most fertile portions of the Territory, empowered to buy in their claims in their individual names (as the law requires) when the land sales occur, then, by preconcerted arrangement, making over the title thus acquired to the company, and, after thus conveying away whole townships, moving bodily off to "fresh fields and pastures new," where the process is repeated again and again until fear of detection eventually drives them out of the Territory. To sustain this extraordinary allegation the fact (if it be a fact) is frequently cited of there having been an immense preponderance of Free-State voters in the neighborhood of Paoli prior to the land sales there in June last, and that since that period their numbers have so far diminished that their opponents can now outvote them, two to one. A similar migration is said to be in preparation at Emporia, a Free-State town in the central region of the Territory, where the public lands have not yet come into market.

These proofs I am rather inclined to call into question. It is not to be denied, certainly, that a great many of the settlers make it a practice to dodge the preemption law by making and preempting as many claims as they can without exposure; but to say that they do so under the auspices or for the benefit of any fraudulent society, is a different thing entirely. The whole statement wears a look of extravagance about it that repels confidence; but as I have no reliable information in regard to it, one way or another, it must go for what it is worth, for the present. I give it as I heard it, simply to show that there are fears and accusations on both sides. P. H. C.

Prospects of the Election.

From the Chicago Press.

P. S.—Only two days from Kansas, and three days from Lawrence! Along the Missouri River I could learn of no preparation to invade Kansas next Monday at the election. The Mayor of Leavenworth did not expect it, nor the citizens of the Kansas towns on the river. Gentlemen coming aboard from Missouri said there would be no raid—that the border-ruffians themselves gave it up that *Kansas must be a Free State, which is now the general concession.* Dr. BELT, a conservative man from Independence, said some of the slaveholders were already selling out and moving South for fear that Missouri was to become a Free State. So soon and so thorough is the reaction from the barbarism of last year. Dr. B. said they wanted Eastern enterprise and Eastern capital to come in, that it was coming, and any sentiments could be entertained there now. If there is an invasion, look out for bloody work, for the people of Kansas have borne as much as they can and ought to bear. They are ready for the defence of the ballot-box. J. E. R.

Views of a Federal Office-Holder.

The Louisville *Democrat* contains the following report of remarks made in a speech at Leavenworth, by Gen. WHITFIELD, the Kansas Delegate to the last Congress:

He said that his position and his duties now were not of a political character; but he always felt it his duty, when called upon by his fellow-citizens, to give his opinion upon any public question, fully, frankly, and fearlessly. He was a Democrat, first, last and all the time. He was also a pro-slavery man; but didn't hold that individual likes or dislikes upon the Slavery question, was any test of his Democracy. He thought that as good Democrats lived in Maine as in Georgia, and as good in Ohio as in Tennessee. *He was emphatically in favor of submitting the Constitution which will be framed in September next, at Lecompton, to the people for ratification.* As to who were the people, he did not assume the province of determining, but thought the Convention should leave this question to be settled by the Territorial laws, which prescribe a residence of six months as one of the qualifications of a voter. He had heard with astonishment, that there were men professing to be Democrats, who were opposed to the proposed submission. He was prepared to tell all such men that, as one who flattered himself that he was somewhat posted upon this question, *it would be unparalleled impudence* to ask members of Congress who were pledged to the doctrine of allowing the people to govern themselves in their own way to stultify themselves by voting for a Constitution that they were not satisfied expressed the will of the majority of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. *He warned the members of that Convention that a failure to refer that Constitution to the people for ratification would not meet with the sanction of the party in Kansas; and he pledged himself that in such an event he would be first in calling a meeting of all true Democrats of the Territory, for the purpose of opposing the Constitution and petitioning Congress to reject it. He indorsed Gov. Walker in all his speeches, proclamations and acts*, and he expressed an abiding faith that the Governor would yet solve the great problem of self-government in Kansas, amicably, equitably, and to the entire satisfaction of all rational men.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

The Expected News from Europe.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Oct. 4—8 P. M.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* is now fully due at Quebec with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been heard of at the hour of closing last night, and the operators were notified to be on hand this evening. As the operators here cannot raise Montreal, the presumption is that the line is ont of order.

Burning of a Propeller and a Freight Warehouse.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Propeller *Republic* of the New-York and Erie Railroad Line was burned at the S. M. and N. Railroad Dock this afternoon. She had a full cargo of rolling freight and live stock, which was consumed. She was partially insured. The large freight warehouse of the Railroad Company caught fire from the propeller and was destroyed, together with a portion of its contents. The building was insured for $10,000.

Closing of the Maine State Fair.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Oct. 3.

To-day the Maine State Fair closed its third exhibition by a trotting match for $200 premium. The conditions of the race were best two in three, free to all horses raised and always owned in Maine. The premium was taken by *Lady Burnham*, owned by A. Bonos, of Winthrop. Time: 2:45; 2:44; 2:46. A second purse, free to all horses, was taken in three straight heats by *Harry Walton*, exhibited by J. O. WALTON. Time: 2:44; 2:42; and 2.35. The rain of yesterday rendered the track heavy. On the whole, the State Fair has proved highly satisfactory.

The National Horse Exhibition at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon, HENRY FULLER, of this city; ELIJAH SIMMONS, of Albany; and PETER DUBOIS, of New York, acting as judges. *Flora* was to harness, and *Lancet* under the saddle. *Flora* had the pole and won in three straight heats. Time, 2:39½, 2:32 and 2:32; *Lancet* was hardly a length behind either time. There were eight or ten thousand people present.

The Great Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Great preparations are making for the firemen's parade to-morrow. A large number of firemen from other cities and the interior arrived yesterday, and more are expected this evening. The weather is fine and the indications are that there will be a clear day to-morrow.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CATHERINE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 4.

The schooner *Minnesota*, Captain NICKERSON, arrived here from the Grand Banks, reports that, no date given, an unknown ship run into the ship *Catherine*, from Thomaston, Me., sinking her immediately. The officers and crew were saved and taken on board by the unknown ship, which was bound for Liverpool.

THE BARK CUBA.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The bark *Cuba*, before reported ashore at Currituck, arrived here to-day.

Two Firemen Killed by Falling Walls.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Two firemen, named B. M. KINCAID and WM. MAXWELL, injured at a fire yesterday by the falling of walls, died to-day.

Ocean Steamers.

THE ANTELOPE OUTWARD BOUND.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Antelope* sailed from this port for Liverpool *vid* Halifax and Newfonndland, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Indictment of Robertson, for Poisoning his Wife.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 3.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, for attempting to destroy the life of his wife by potson. Rumor says that of twenty-three jurors, only two were opposed to a bill. ROBERTSON gave bail this morning.

THE POLICE NOT TO MEDDLE WITH POLITICS.—Frequent complaints have been made recently to the Police Commissioners, that a good many members of the Police Department were taking an active part in politics. Mr. Superintendent TALLMADGE, after consultation with the Police Commissioners, issued, on Saturday, the following general order:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.

By the 39th section of the rules and regulations for the general government of the Metropolitan Police district of the State of New-York, it is directed that "The right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States, but in order to secure a full discharge of the very important duties confided to the force, no member of the Police Department will be permitted to connect himself directly or in any way with a society, club, committee or organization of any kind, the object of which is the political advancement of a party clique or individual."

From the above rule it is apparent that the Board of Commissioners have desired to secure the confidence of their constituency by promulgating a rule in full accordance with public sentiment. The propriety of this rule and its strict enforcement must be apparent to all, as this department is constituted for the protection of our fellow citizens and the preservation of their property, and not for the purpose of promoting the objects of any political party.

I shall require strict observance of this rule, and its violation will be attended with the consequences prescribed herein. F. A. TALLMADGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,268,734 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

John B. Weller and the Democratic State Ticket Elected.

Success of the People's Ticket in San Francisco.

Vote of the People Against Repudiation.

Interesting from Oregon and Washington Territories, Utah, and the Sandwich Islands.

OUR NEW-GRANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

LATER FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be United Under One Government.

Death of the U. S. Minister to Guatemala

One Month Later from the South Pacific.

Seizure of an American Ship by a Chilean War Vessel.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall.

The *Star of the West* left Aspinwall, Sept. 24, having been detained until that time, awaiting the arrival of the mails and treasure, per steamer *California*, from San Francisco, Sept. 5.

The *Star of the West* touched off Havana on the evening of the 28th, arrived at Key West morning of 29th; having taken in coal, left for New-York same day, at 10 A. M.

The U. S. steamship *Wabash*, Com. PAULDING, and H. B. M. screw *Brunswick*, were lying at Aspinwall; H. B. M. ship *Tartar*, was also seen going in. And the U. S. slups *John Adams*, and *Decatur*, also H. B. M. ship *Magicienne*, were in port at Panama.

Among the passengers, per *Star of the West*, are Hon. W. M. GWIN, Gov. FOOTE, and Hon. C. L SCOTT, of California; also, Col. D. A. STARKWEATHER, late U. S. Minister to Chili.

On the paseage out from New-York, Sept. 13, PETER PHILIPS, 2d cook, died, and was buried at sea.

Sept. 25, HENRY HANNON, of consumption.

Sept. 29, JOHN R. JONES, of Chagres fever.

We are indebted to BERFORD & Co.'s Express, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List.

American Ex. Bank	$245,000	W. Appleton & Co	$6,610
Howland & Aspinwall	76,937	W. T. Coleman & Co.	39,500
Robb, Hallet & Co	125,000	John E. Lodge	12,224
James Patrick	107,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co	46,500
Wells, Fargo & Co	289,000	Conroy & O'Connor	12,725
Freeman & Co	41,800	Thos. J. Hand & Co.	3,000
R. Meader & O. Adams	8,500	Ross, Falconer & Co.	30,346
Jas. Hunter & Co	13,285	Scholle & Bro.	21,788
F. Giltor & Achella	2,600	Goldstone, Friedlander & Co.	15,301
Treadwell & Co	10,000	E. M. Drexel & Co	25,00
E. & J. Rosenfeld	4,950	Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,836
Howes & Clowell	1,340	Order	80,831
Z. Ernstein & Bro	2,500		
Newhouse, Spatz & Co	11,500		
Total			$1,268,734

CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE ELECTION.

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Our advices from San Francisco extend to the 5th ult. There is interesting and important information embraced in the news.

The State Election was held on the 2d. It resulted in the complete success of the Democratic ticket. Below we give a table of the vote of the State for Governor as far as heard from. The only question to be decided is as to whether Ex-Senator WELLER has been elected by a majority over both the other candidates or by a plurality. The returns thus far indicate that he will have a majority over both BOWIE, (American,) and STANLY, (Republican,) and that the former will run considerably ahead of the latter. The Northern counties had still to be heard from, and it was not believed that STANLY would there receive many votes. The following are the returns:

	Weller.	Bowie.	Stanly.
Napa	443	10	165
Marin (complete)	447	——	186
Contra Costa (complete)	452	73	283
Amador	427	265	90
Calaveras	333	69	51
Solano	869	300	271
Sierra	492	424	95
San Joaquin	1,317	559	314
Santa Clara	469	23	327
Placer	1,165	985	402
El Dorado (forty precincts)	2,200	1,180	960
Nevada	522	221	182
Sutter	386	53	132
Butte	709	311	352
Tehama	313	142	32
Sacramento	1,489	647	804
San Mateo	164	——	123
Totals	12,227	5,472	4,769

The vote throughout the State, judging from the figures already received, as well as from the San Francisco returns, has been very light. There is safety in saying that the entire Democratic State ticket has been successful, and that the same party will have an overwhelming majority in either branch of the Legislature.

SUCCESS OF THE PEOPLE'S TICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Of this event the *Alta California*, of Sept. 3, says:

The election, yesterday, has resulted in the complete success of the People's ticket. The friends of reform have triumphed. The people have declared their sovereignty. It is with the greatest gratification that we announce these great facts. Yesterday, the 2d of September, is a day long to be remembered in the history of San Francisco. It has proven again that the people of this great city are true to themselves, in the election of good, faithful and competent citizens, to fill the various offices in this county. It was a consummation devoutly wished for.

In this election, the great principles of reform, which our citizens have struggled for during the past year, have been secured, and this city and county saved from the hands of those who have despoiled her of her fair fame, her rights and her honor. In the election of the People's Ticket, by a large majority, the mass of the people, without distinction of party, have indorsed the actions of the people's officers elected last year, and of the great reform movements of the past eighteen months.

And the *Bulletin* says:

Of the city and county of San Francisco, we have a better report to make. Here, the thieving "Democracy" was beaten, "horse, foot and dragoons," by the "People's Party," which marched up to the polls in unfaltering columns, and deposited their votes for "economy and reform." Our merchants, generally, closed their places of business, and attended the polls assiduously. Consequently, we had the quietest and most orderly election day on record. Not a single row or fight of any moment occurred; and no charge of unfairness, either in taking the vote or counting the ballots, has been ventured upon. The majority for the People's ticket will average two thousand.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF PAYING THE STATE DEBT.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

It affords us the deepest satisfaction to be enabled to inform our distant readers that the citizens of San Francisco have voted by a large majority to pay the debt declared by the Supreme Court to have been illegally contracted. According to the returns published in another column, 5,129 votes were cast in the county of San Francisco for the payment of the debt, and only 2,715 for repudiation. From the State at large we have as yet received very little information as to the result of the vote on this question. It will in all probability be the last vote counted, for the people are naturally anxious to learn first of all the names of those who have been elected to administer their local affairs. We have no doubt, however, but that the people the State of California have voted by a large majority to pay the debts incurred by their officials and for years acquiesced in and acknowledged by themselves.

The following review of the "Repudiation" question from the San Francisco *Prices Current and Shipping List* will at the present time be read with interest:

With respect to the "Repudiation" question, the San Francisco *Prices Current and Shipping List* says, in its monetary article: "We should be pleased to communicate to our Eastern friends by the outgoing steamer of to-morrow the exact majority by which the credit of the State has been redeemed, so far as the question "Shall we pay the public debt?" was concerned, and which was on Wednesday last decided by the people, according to present indications, overwhelmingly in the affirmative. When will the Congress of the United States be equally just, and aid us in liquidating our public indebtedness by restoring the "civil fund," so long and so unjustly withheld from our Treasury? As our readers are probably well aware, this civil fund comprises exactions made on California previous to her admission (in 1850) into the Confederacy, independent of the cost of the civil aid received from the United States. The account stands thus:

Military exactions from Aug. 6, 1846, to Nov. 12, 1849	$1,265,167
Customs from Nov. 12, 1849, to Sept. 9, 1850	1,208,561
Total	$2,473,728
Deduct expense of Civil Government previous to Sept. 9, 1850, and aid to Immigration	262,266
Due California Sept. 9, 1850	$2,711,462

Now, although the justness of this claim has never been seriously controverted, it has been in vain that it has thus far been urged. The difficulty seems to be that an act of Congress is necessary for its liquidation, and such act members have not found time during a period of seven years, to pass. Meanwhile the interest on our State indebtedness has been a severe tax on the people, and the heavy burden has in some quarters led to the advocacy of repudiation. Our State debt on the 1st of July, 1857, was $3,564,650, and even were the above claim paid without interest, it would enable us to cancel all but some $850,000 of our outstanding obligations. But were full justice meted out to us, and interest allowed in the ratio that we have been paying interest, there would be left, after such cancelment, a handsome surplus in the treasury. At ten per cent. per annum, (the interest annually compounded,) the General Government would now owe us considerably over five and a quarter millions of dollars!

We need not be reminded that Congress authorized the payment of a portion of our El Dorado War debt—some $922,000, out of $1,221,000 due. California was unjustly treated in that matter. Property was released at half its appraised value to the general Government, by the State of California, with the explicit understanding that the payment of the entire war debt would be urged on Congress by the appropriate department; but how successfully the claim was urged is shown in the meagre appropriation named.

The State Treasurer, in accordance with the existing requirements of the law, reports for the month of August the following exhibit, showing the condition of the Treasury on the last day of that month:

Receipts since July 31	$83,141 66
Disbursements since July 31	61,630 50
Cash on Aug. 31	$21,862 18
Balance in the different Funds, Aug. 31, 1857:	
General Fund	$192 40
School Fund	8,789 28
Library Fund	2,531 66
Hospital Fund	5,863 86
Military Fund	717 23
Estates of deceased persons	39 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir of H. Smith, deceased	3,119 29
Total	$21,862 18

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CONVICTION OF WILLIAM BEIN FOR ROBBING THE U. S. BRANCH MINT—DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA BY FIRE—OVERLAND IMMIGRATION—ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A WITNESS IN THE LENANTOUR CASE—ANOTHER DEFALCATION—MINING.

The trial of WILLIAM BEIN, for embezzling Government treasure from the United States Branch Mint of San Francisco, in which he was long employed, had just been concluded. The amount stolen by him was ascertained, on the trial, to be $3,333. After a careful investigation, he was found "guilty" by the Jury. He will be sentenced to the penitentiary. In connection with this Mint robbery case, it is stated that Col. HARASZTHY'S defalcation has been ascertained, finally, to be $152,226 56.

A conflagration occurred in the flourishing mining town of Columbia, on the 25th of August, which swept it almost from existence. It broke out in the Chinese portion of the place, and in an hour the whole business part of the village was in flames. With the Masonic Hall, *Courier* office, two or three thoroughly fire-proof buildings, and the dwellings in the suburbs, little was spared from the fire. This awful visitation, we regret to say, was not unaccompanied with

ly shot. Brown, with th... He also being armed, they rode up to... and shot Brannan and Law-mor. The other present succeeded in making his es-cape. This affair took place at the head of the canon [illegible] Fmrd.

Brannan and Durkin found what was supposed to be the body of Brown, one of the three traders here-tofore reported killed. His scalp was torn from his head, and he was shot through the left arm, and the ball probably touched his heart. One was named Brown, and the other two Jones. One of the latter lived in Carson Valley, where his father now owns a ranch.

PROPOSED TERRITORY OF CARSON.

The people of Carson Valley, and other valleys adjacent, held a public meeting at Genoa, on the 8th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for a separate territorial organization. So far as we can learn from the report of the proceedings published by persons who were present, the meeting was unanimous in favor of a new territory of their own. The reasons for demanding a separation from the [illegible] Utah, are that they dislike the Mormons, now no political communication [illegible] cities at Salt Lake, and, during the [illegible] have no communication, if they wished it. A Government is necessary to them; their population is rapidly increasing; and they need protection against rascals within and Indians without. The majority of the inhabitants of Carson and other valleys are Gentiles, and do not wish to have Mormon officers over them. The meeting say, in a memorial which they had addressed to Congress:

"The only authority acknowledged in this part of Utah Territory by any class of people is that which the church of Latter Day Saints, whose members are generally known under the sobriquet of Mormons, exercises over its professed disciples. Neither they nor the Gentiles look to the Territorial Government of Utah for any mandatory laws for the regulation of their business, or for the government of their conduct. The Mormons, in all their social affairs, conform to the general voluntary rules and habits of life among the Gentiles, but they regulate all their business affairs, dealing and intercourse with each other, by certain established rules of the church, and not by any laws passed by the legislative department of the Territory."

The meeting, in their memorial, ask Congress to organize them into a Territory, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning on the northwest on a line of 42° North latitude and longitude 120°, thence following the Oregon [illegible] line on a direct East course to longitude [illegible] thence a southeast course to about North latitude [illegible] and longitude 114, thence further on in the same [illegible] to North latitude 34 and longitude 112, thence [illegible] course to the boundary line between [illegible] Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, and the [illegible] of New-Mexico, thence along that line to the [illegible] boundary of California, and thence along the latter line to the place of beginning."

The *Alta California* says of this new project: In the question of territorial organization, the amount of population is one of the first matters to be taken into consideration. The Carson Valley people estimate the white inhabitants of the Territory, with their proposed boundaries, at 7,000, of whom about 1,000 are in the Valley of the Virgen. These last we strike off, leaving 6,000. Carson, and the valleys lying near, are said to have a population of 1,300; and, so far as we can learn, that is the only fixed point in the estimate of population. The remaining 4,700, who go to make up the 6,000, are guessed at, and located in the scattered valleys near of the Oregon line, or live about Honey Lake, in California. It is said that Honey Lake people desire to be organized into a Territory with Carson Valley, because they are east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and cannot hold communication with Sacramento during the winter. But even if this be so, and if Honey Lake is to be included in the estimate of the population of the Carson Territory, we cannot, if we are at all critical, set the number at more than 2,500. The population may possibly be greater, but if so, we have not the data for knowing it.

IMPORTANT FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

FORMIDABLE INVASION BY ESCAPED CONVICTS.

The San Diego *Herald* of Aug. 15, furnishes the following piece of intelligence:

A very formidable expedition had landed at Mulege, a port on the Gulf, consisting of no less than one hundred desperate convicts who had escaped from the penal settlement on Carmen Island, and under the command of the notorious bandit, Juan Pico, had seized a vessel and made this attempt to force their way out of the country. From an express that arrived the night before last, we learn that Gen. Castro was making every preparation to meet the desperadoes and force them into subjection, but we confess we are not without fears that the force at his command may prove inadequate to accomplish this object, and that we may have an irruption of banditti into this section of our State, which will endanger to a great degree both life and property.

We have not been able to discover whether this band of desperadoes forms a portion of the three hundred who recently made their escape from La Paz, or not; but we are inclined to think that it is a separate and distinct race. The settlement at Carmen Island was a sort of Norfolk Island affair, and was a place of exile for the worst class of felons in Mexico.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

The Constitutional Convention—The Slavery Question—Murder of the Collector of Port Townsend, W. T.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 20th of August. Business at Portland was reported to be brisk. The Indians had been committing depredations in Umpqua Valley.

The Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th. Mr. Deady was elected President. A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Portland on the 20th of August, says:

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Salem, I am informed that the only bone of contention in the Convention will be the Slavery clause in the Constitution: at least, that is the only issue that has as yet presented itself. It is generally understood that Judge Deady is a strong pro-Slavery man, and that the vote—which was a large majority in his favor—was a test vote. This, however, is mere conjecture, as when the issue in relation to the contemplated clause of a State Bank is presented, there will doubtless be some changes. From appearances, and from conversation with some of the most intelligent men in Portland, I am inclined to think that the Convention will be prolonged for eight or ten weeks. It is generally conceded that a slavery clause will be introduced in the new Constitution; but it is very doubtful whether the people of the Territory will vote affirmatively on it. The Southern gentlemen, that is those who reside here and hail originally from the Southern States of the Union, are of opinion that, even if the Slavery clause should prevail, and it should be ratified by the people, that it will be but a myth, or rather, will be used as a *quasi* indorsement of Slavery, without its being profitably introduced into the new State. The principal arguments in favor of it are, that the farmers and families want "help," and that it is impossible to secure it unless the "institution" is permitted in the State. They also urge that Oregon is peculiarly adapted for the culture of hemp and flax, and that by the introduction of Slavery they can produce these staples at a price—owing to the proverbial prolificness of the soil—which will compete with the markets in the older States of the Union.

Advices from Washington Territory report a deplorable murder. On the night of the 11th ult., a party of Indians broke into the house of Col. I. N. Ebey, Collector of Port Townsend, and murdered that gentleman. The family escaped. The following account is given of the affair:

On the morning prior to the murder, a party of Northern Indians came in a large canoe, and landed near the Colonel's house, staying all day, saying that their canoe was broken, and required repairing before they could leave. Some of the party went to the house, under prelence of making a purchase, but were told by the Colonel that he had nothing to sell, and pointed out to them a place where they could purchase what they wanted, whereupon they left apparently satisfied. No further notice was taken of them at the time. At about 12 o'clock at night the Colonel, with his family and some visitors, among whom were Mr. George Corliss, U. S. Marshal, were aroused by the furious barking of the watch-dogs; the Colonel opened the door to ascertain the cause, when he was shot and fell. Mr. Corliss closed and held the door, while the women and children made their escape through the back window, and sought refuge at a neighboring house. Upon collecting a small force, they returned and found that the Indians had broken open trunks and taken much valuable property. Upon searching further, the body of Col. Ebey was found with the head cut off in a most shocking manner and carried away. As soon as practicable, information was sent over to Port Townsend, and from there to Captain Hyde, commanding the U. S. revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, lying in port. Capt. H. immediately called upon Brevet-Major Haller, commanding the U. S. troops at the military station about two miles from the village, with a request that he would furnish him with a few soldiers to accompany his sailors in the cutter's boats to overhaul the Indians. As it was very early in the morning, there was a strong probability that this could have been done, and the guilty parties brought to justice; but Major Haller pertinently refused to send a soldier. Upon receiving this reply, Captain Hyde had no alternative but to abandon the idea of getting the murderers. The citizens resolved at once that if the United States troops sent there for their protection, were not ordered to protect them, that they must necessarily take the law into their own hands, and they resolved to arrest every northern Indian who should be caught around the place. On Friday night, the 14th instant, they had captured eighteen Indians, some from British and others from Russian territory, and had them confined in the block house. They then called a meeting of the citizens of Port Townsend, Whidbey's Island, whereat it was determined to hang them all the next day at 12 o'clock. Having to all that night, I cannot say whether the Indians were hung, but I feel satisfied they were, as the citizens seemed determined to pursue a bold course in order to rid themselves of those savages.

UTAH.

Reported Capture of Brigham Young by Col. Sumner—The Report Subsequently Contradicted—Mormon Missions Unsuccessful in Oregon.

By way of California we have a mass of [illegible] dictory intelligence from Utah. On the 20th of August Mr. J. J. Bush arrives at Oroville, (Cal.) with a train of 176 emigrants and 500 horses by the overland route. This train left Salt Lake on the 27th June. Mr. Bird reported that Col. Sumner, with 3 dragoons of Company G., arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th June, and took Brigham Young prisoner, on a charge of treason and other crimes, and started with him for Washington City, within two hours after his arrival, meeting with no opposition on the part of the Mormons.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in commenting upon this news, thinks June should read July, as Brigham was safe in Salt Lake City on the 2d of July. The Sacramento *Union*, however, contradicts the whole story, on the authority of Judge Crane, who pronounces it a hoax. The *Union* states that Judge Crane saw on the Humboldt River several immigrant trains which had not yet reached Carson Valley when he left there, and which had left Salt Lake City more than a month after the reported seizure, and they knew nothing about it. On the contrary, Brigham was there, and was still the presiding genius. He said that if such an event had occurred, it would have been known in Carson Valley by the Mormons in less than fifteen days.

The San Francisco *Herald* had had an interview with a gentleman just in from Salt Lake City, who spent several months there, and fully confirmed previous reports as to the deplorable state of affairs existing among the Mormons. He says that during his entire sojourn there he never felt secure, in the enjoyment even of life. An indefinable dread constantly surrounded him. A system of espionage is always kept up, and the "Gentiles," as those not of the Mormon faith are called, never think of expressing a sentiment at variance with those of that sect. The "Destroying Angels" are known to be in their midst, and the Gentiles fear their deadly hand. It is not uncommon to find dead bodies lying upon the streets or byways. And yet, in the presence of Government officials, they are gentle as sucking doves.

As to the addresses we see published in the *Deseret News*, our informant states that they form no resemblance to those actually delivered. They are intended for outside circulation, and are dressed up accordingly—not even the skeleton of the original remaining.

The Mormon missionaries in Oregon had met with very inhospitable treatment. At a public meeting held at Lewis's River, a series of warlike resolutions against Mormonism had been adopted.

Ample employment for the Mormons was furnished in the erection of the Temple, which was going forward speedily. Some of the Mormons say that they do not expect to see this temple completed, but that before it is finished, they will again be driven away as they were from Nauvoo. Where they will move to in such a case the Lord only knows, and He has not, as yet, revealed it to any of their leaders. Brigham Young's late expedition toward Oregon is by many regarded as indicating an early extension of the settlements in that direction. Others believe that eventually the temple will be built at Independence, Missouri.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Business—Discovery of the Bark J. C. Fremont—Curious Epedemic of Influenza.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 1st of August, thirty-three days later than previous advices.

There had been a large increase of exportations for the past six months over those of the same period in 1856.

An expedition to Christmas Island, in search of the bark *J. C. Fremont*, had resulted in finding the same, after much search. The purchasers secured some hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber from the wreck.

Influenza had prevailed so universally in Honolulu that nearly all of the inhabitants were prostrated. Business, for a time, was wholly suspended. It was not, however, fatal, and at last accounts was subsiding. John Young, one of the Hawaiian Chiefs, died on the 18th of July, aged 47 years.

The Post-Office had been enlarged, owing to an increase of business.

A new church building was dedicated at Waimea, Hawaii, on the 16th of July.

Fruit was abundant, good and cheap. The crops were being harvested, in excellent condition.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Frederick Daniel Arff to Miss Louise Liese, both of Eden, Alameda County.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. J. Senssions to Mrs. H. S. Thomas, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 7, Mr. Patrick Kern to Miss Honora O'Shaughnessy, of New-Orleans.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, John Henry Marvin to Melissa C. Brooks, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. B. Brierly, Albert S. Eldridge to Sophia A. Abehausen, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. Dr. Scott, David Wray to Anna Barbara Schimperle.

In San Francisco, Aug. 4, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Clement F. Wood, of Nevada, to Miss Arabella S., daughter of Gov. Foote, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Frank Herssnor to Miss Dorothy Benn.

In the Chinese Chapel, Sacramento, Aug. 17, James Daniel to Nancy Elee.

In El Dorado, Aug. 19, Asa L. Waughman, of Grizzly Flat, to Miss Lizzie Shepherd.

In Sacramento, Aug. 18, George Schrath to Miss Amelia Fuchs.

In Sacramento, Aug. 18, W. B. Brown to Cassie Wilburn.

At Marysville, on the 20th August, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, James S. Tolles and Martha J. Herring, of Portland, Me.

In San Francisco, Aug. 25, by Rev. Dr. W. C. Anderson, G. H. Gray, of San Francisco, to Miss Kate Church, daughter of Henry Church, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

In Sacramento, Aug. 22, by Judge C. C. Jenks, Bernard Sere to Miss Catherine Stewart, both of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Aug. 20, A. Durfe, of Folsom, to Mary Martin, of Sacramento.

At Coon Creek, Placer County, Aug. 19, Thatcher Ross to Elizabeth Nickerson.

In San Francisco, Aug. 27, at the residence of Wm. P. Bromley, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Wm. C. Mason to Miss Bianca E. Clark, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 26, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Wilsch and Miss Hannah Grose.

In Sacramento, Aug. 24, by Rev. J. A. Benton, John A. Muller to Miss Ellen M. Mitchell, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Aug. 28, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Andreas Abbott and Miss Lena Rathjen.

In Marysville, Aug. 22, Mr. Charles Andres to Miss Caroline Moulty.

In Sacramento, Aug. 27, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Simon Roth to Miss Williamina Kirchner, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Aug. 20, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Underhill, by Rev. R. P. Cutter, Minord S. Thresher to Miss H. Jennie Rideout, both of San Francisco.

In Mariposa, Aug. 12, Charles McVeagh, to Sarah M. Warner, formerly of San Jose.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, Aug. 29, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David Strickland, of Sacramento City, to Miss Susan E. Phole, of Columbus, Ga.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, Aug. 29, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Robert Ordway to Miss Cecelia Gabbs.

In San Francisco, by Joseph Austen, J. P., Mr. James Kruse to Miss Mary Robrecht, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Aug. 24, John A. Muller to Miss Ellen M. Mitchell.

In Sacramento, Aug. 31, at the residence of John Murphy, by Rev. Father Cassin, Edward Connolly to Miss Mary Kennedy, all of that city.

In Calvary Church, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Henry I. Beers to Miss Kate E. Miller, both of San Francisco.

In Grace Church, Sacramento, Sept. 1, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Nicholas H. Shepherd, formerly of Otsego County, N. Y., to Mrs. Ann Williams, late of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Aug. 30, Mr. Andrew Hogan to Miss Margaret A. Williams.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, at the residence of Mr. Manuel Ainsa, Henry Ignatious, only child of Mrs. Adelaide Cortilyou, aged 1 year and 18 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, Clara M., daughter of Elizabeth W. and Joseph W. Phillips, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At Santa Cruz, Aug. 7, Peter Tracy, aged 45 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

In San Francisco, Aug. 22, Mrs. Fanny H., wife of George M. Blake, aged 31 years and 20 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, Juita Adelaide Josephine Carney, daughter of Wm. G. and Harriet J. Badger, aged 19 months and 23 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. John B. Oliver, aged 4 months and 7 days.

At San Mateo, on the 23d inst., of fracture of the skull, Mr. Patrick Doyle, a native of Ireland, aged 46 years.

In San José, Aug. 15, Senorita Luz Morlno, aged 17 yenrs.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Sarah, the wife of Wm. H. Johnson, aged 41 years, a native of London, (Eng.)

In San Francisco, Aug. 24, of teething, Catherine, youngest daughter of Timothy and Margaret Crowley, aged 8 months and 10 days.

In Sacramanto, Aug. 18, Jacob Finchbeaugh, formerly of Miamitown, Ohio, aged 30 years.

In Auburn, Aug. 14, of schirrous tumor in the bowels, David Purdy, of Green County, N. Y.

At Columbia, Aug. 23, of typhoid fever, John E. Wheeler, aged 29 years, a native of Scowhegan, Maine.

In Sacramento, Aug. 23, of inflammation of the bowels, Julius S. Winehill, aged 31 years, a native of Courland, Russia.

In San Francisco, Aug. 27, Willis Sherwood, infant son of N. Willis and Sarah J. Coles.

In Sacramento, Aug. 19, Martin Edgecomb, of Maine, aged 57 years.

In Marysville, Aug. 23, J. L., son of John and Mary Ann Crowley, aged 15 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Samuel Loring, aged 29 years and 21 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, of dropsy on the brain, Anna Maria, second daughter of James and Margaret Byrnes, aged 3 years and 3 months.

In San Francisco, [illegible] Cohan, of Kreyenhagen, aged 1 year and 7 months.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, William H. Morse, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 24 years, son of Arnold Morse.

In San Francisco, Aug. 22, Sarah M., wife of Gilbert A. Grant, and daughter of the late Aaron Beach, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

In San Francisco, Aug. 31, Louis Finley, a native of England, aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, at 8 o'clock this morning, of consumption, Adolph Saphir, a native of Austria, aged 29 years.

At Ridgeville, Trinity Co., August 24, Walter F., only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Aber, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock, sudden'y, Capt. Samuel L. Denison, of New-York, aged 44 years.

In Yreka, August 27, Wm. H. Warbass, formerly of Manch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

In Yreka, August 25, Edward Leroy, infant son of S. F. Van Choate, aged 16 months and 25 days.

In Yreka, August 25, Infant child of A. Murray, of inflammation of the bowels.

California Markets.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.

Business for the fortnight which has just closed has presented no important features. It would not be correct to say that any improvement has taken place, nor again has there been any marked falling off in the general trade; matters are, so to speak, at a stand-still. The demand for goods for the country, the main source of business prosperity in the city, has been moderate—some days exceeding others in extent—some days divided up between the numerous houses in the trade—some days flat, stagnant, and as dull as any the year has yet seen. The importers, in consequence, have sold but few goods to the trade, and speculation (for speculators are as indispensable to commerce in merchandise in San Francisco as they are to dealings in Stocks in the city of New-York) has been confined to a few of the regular fancies. The feeling in Provisions is very good; the business has been limited during the fortnight, but at the same time for some descriptions prices have improved. With respect to general Groceries, the operations spoken of in Adamantine Candles during the preceding fortnight have ceased altogether, and prices, which had been advanced to a rate about covering cost and freight, are with difficulty sustained. Coffee is quiet and the trade has been regular and of a jobbing character. The stocks of foreign Rice are very heavy, and nothing has been done but a steady trade with the Chinamen, who have been buying freely for consumption. The market for Sugars of all classes has been moderately active. Eastern Refined, and the grades turned out by the Refinery in this city, have held their own prices pretty well but Raw Sugars, owing to the incessant receipts, have steadily receded. No sales of any moment have been effected, but the market is very heavy, and must remain so some time to come. Teas have been in better favor than any other description of Groceries. Both Greens and Blacks have been in request as objects of speculation, and sales have been [illegible] with a corresponding improvement in rates. Domestic Liquors have been quiet, but at the close there are some large sales noted. In Wines, &c., nothing of interest has transpired.

With respect to financial matters, there is a moderate inquiry for money, without any special stringency in the market, and the rates of interest, whether on merchandise or real estate securities, are unchanged since the sailing of the steamer of the 20th ult. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of water in the mining districts, the receipts of gold dust during the fortnight have been light. There is a good demand for bars, and the supply is quite unequal to the requirements. At the close we quote at 880@885 per.

In foreign coin there is nothing doing. Mexican dollars are much in demand, but there are none on sale. The parcel of $106,800 by the steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Manzanilla, was for transmission to China. At the close, about $200,000 could be sold readily at 13 per cent. premium, and smaller parcels at 14, or a shade higher, on arrival.

We hear of but a moderate business doing in Stocks. There was an auction sale last week of 21 shares California Steam Navigation Company at 32c.@32½c.; at the close more firmness exists, and the ruling rate is 32½c. There were private sales last week of 15 shares California Steam Navigation Company's Stock at 32c.; $10,000 Yuba County Bonds at 72½c.@75c.; $1,000 do. do. at 75c., and $3,500 State Comptroller's Warrants at 45c.

The United States Branch Mint statistics from Aug. 5 to the close of the month are as follows:

Gold Bullion received, gross weight, ozs.			86,689
	Coinage.	Value.	
Double Eagles	52,000		$1,040,000

The shipments of treasure from this port during the month of August were as follows:

New-York	$2,792,799 09	Honolulu	$40,000 00
England	867,908 44	Australia	15,000 00
Panama	53,127 31	Tahiti	3,000 00
Hong Kong	323,315 55	Total	$3,995,150 30

It being steamer day, not much was expected in the way of trade, and it is sufficient to say that the expectation was not disappointed. In one or two particulars there has been some activity to-day, but it has by no means proved general. In Provisions, there is an excellent feeling for Bacon, Hams, Butter, &c., with some sales. In general Groceries there have been some sales of Raw Sugars, chiefly China, at rates showing what has naturally been expected—a marked decline. With respect to other goods very little has been done. In Liquors, &c., the market remains in its usual state of quietude.

In Domestic Produce, the jobbing demand for Flour has been good, and the market exhibits about the same degree of firmness. A few sales of Wheat have transpired; but, with a total cessation of the export demand for Barley, the market exhibits considerable weakness. Receipts seem to be accumulating again, and, in the face of a very limited trade, it is easy to perceive what must ensue. Oats are quiet, no sales having been effected.

The Jobbers, who generally have a lively trade just at this particular juncture, have complained of a moderate demand only for goods to-day.—*Alta.*

NEW-GRANADA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Recommendations for Increasing the Revenue—Relations with the United States—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondant.

Panama, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857.

The Legislature, which has been in session since the 1st inst., has been principally occupied in discussing the various projects recommended by the Governor in his annual message—the most prominent of which have reference to the raising of a revenue for the support of the State Government, now in the last stages of bankruptcy.

To that end the Governor recommended, and the Legislature has decreed, an increase of 40 per cent. upon the present rates of taxes paid by commercial and other business houses. This law exempts persons from not only the increase, but from any contribution whatever, whose capital does not exceed $300. As almost the whole business is in the hands of foreigners, it will be seen that they alone have to stand nearly the whole burden of taxation. Treaties placing American citizens on an equality in trade with citizens of the country, are but waste paper, when their provisions can be so practically annulled by such Machiavellian laws. But we can expect nothing better until the Government of the United States teaches the law-makers of New-Granada and of the State of Panama, by a hard lesson, that they must execute in *good faith* their portion of the contracts.

Appearances seem to strongly indicate that the President of the United States and the honorable Secretary of State are falling into the error of patching up a treaty with Gen. Herran, based principally on specious promises and assurances of what New-Granada has done and is about to do for the security of American citizens and their property, in lieu of exacting positive guarantees, as demanded by the Pierce Administration. If this be so, the law alluded to above, and other oppressive laws that will be sure to follow, will soon convince the American Administration that an actual occupation or municipal control of the Transit route, is the only remedy for the evils under which our citizens suffer, and the only adequate security for the future. In this connection, I will state that the law passed by the Congress of Bogota last June, appointing an Intendente-General for Panama and Aspinwall, and extending the national protection over the route by the establishment of national courts, a national police and military force, has not yet been applied, and the general belief is that it is not to be applied; and further, there is good ground for believing that there was never any intention of applying the law—that it was only intended as a blind, as showing the good intention of the New-Granadian Government, while Gen. Herran should, under cover of it, get the most favorable terms possible out of Gen. Cass. I have frequently said to you that the law, if applied, would fail of its apparent object, so there is nothing lost under that head; although its provisions, to one unacquainted with the character of this population, bear a very plausible face.

A short visit to the United States the past month, convinced me that this question with New-Granada is but imperfectly understood there, even by the most intelligent of the people. They seem mostly to entertain the error that the question is mainly one between the private interests of the Panama Railroad Company and the Government of *this* country. This is not so. It is of course true that the Company would be benefited by ample guarantees of security to the lives and property of its customers, such guarantees as it would have were its route under control of the United States, but not to the degree anticipated by some. From lack of any other route except that of Nicaragua, to compete with it, the Panama Railroad, must at least until a road is completed across the Plains, take three-fourths, if not five-sixths of the travel to California, and all that passes land to the States south of us. The Nicaragua route can never, from the length of its land transit, and from the further fact that goods across it have to suffer five or six transhipments, be made a freight route; and the cholera, which finds a natural home on that line, coupled with frequent revolutions, makes it an unsafe route for travelers. The Tehuantepec route is an utter impossibility from the lack of harbors on either side, and from other reasons which I have heretofore stated to you. The Honduras road, if built at all, it is now known, will cost $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, besides the interest lost while applying that sum, and be fifteen years in building; so that our traffic cannot for many years take that trail. As to a railroad across the Plains, the most sanguine of the practical minds which have studied the subject do not anticipate the completion of one in the next twenty years. So you see, the Panama Railroad Company *must*, for a long time, take the bulk of the business, be their route at the mercy of the negroes of the Cienega, or under ample protection of the folds of the United States flag.

Then the great question is, shall our citizens have complete protection on the only line of communication they are likely to have,—barring a wagon road across the Plains for Summer use,—for the next twenty years, between our Pacific and Atlantic Empires? The question is *not* a private one, but eminently a public one, and one of vast moment to American interests, too. To be sure, the Panama Railroad was constructed by a private Company—but if any gigantic work ever practically bore a national character, it is the wonderful bridge that human industry and indomitable Yankee perseverance has constructed to connect two hemispheres. Let our Government look to it, and not let the present admirable opportunity slip to give us all the benefits that naturally should accrue to us from the lofty thought and daring enterprise of our Stephenses, Aspinwalls, Tottens, Chanceys, Laws, and scores of other great men. This is rather a long digression, but not out of place in treating of the laws of our imbecile Panama Legislature.

The Governor of Panama very wisely ignores the revival of import duties, although he recently petitioned the General Government to allow the State Legislature to levy them, and the Congress of Bogota fully empowered the Legislature to impose duties on all goods imported into the State for home consumption, provided that one-half the revenue derived therefrom was paid into the national treasury. This proviso did not meet the views of the Governor, and he therefore recommended, in his Message, that no duties on foreign importations be levied.

The Governor also recommends the passage of a general amnesty in favor of the political offenders who were arbitrarily banished the country some twelve months ago because they would not connive at the cheat that brought him into power. He further recommends some political privileges to the foreign residents of the isthmus, allowing all who have resided in the country four years, whose yearly income is $1,000, and who can speak and write the Spanish language, to vote, and to hold minor parish offices.

The Legislature has passed a very loose and accommodating divorce law, much praised by all persons of low instincts and greatly to the scandal of those entertaining and acting upon a high code of morals.

The American brig *Sarah McFarland*, which has been on a whaling cruise in the Gulf of Fonseca, arrived at this port on the 11th instant, with another cargo of oil to be shipped to New-York *via* the Panama Railroad. This makes the third cargo of oil brought here by this vessel, two of which lots have been sent over the railroad and arrived in New-York in good condition. The quick returns had on these cargoes will doubtless induce other whalers to bring their cargoes to this port, and send them over the road instead of going round the Horn.

The steamship *Columbus* sailed on the 18th for San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports. Among the passengers was H. J. Sanford, Esq., formerly Secretary of Legation and *Chargé* to Paris, who goes to Honduras on business connected with the railroad survey. Mr. W. Carey Jones, who is waiting at Punta Arenas, is expected to go to Nicaragua in the *Columbus* this trip.

The sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Decatur* are in this port, the frigate *Wabash* at Aspinwall, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown. The British frigate *Brunswick* still lies at Aspinwall.

It is somewhat singular that the Secretary of the Navy, in ordering our ships-of-war to bring fillibusters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to this port, made no provisions for their expenses to the United States. Some twenty or thirty of these poor wretches, brought here several weeks since by the *Decatur*, are still living on board that ship, at the expense and to the great discomfort of Commander Thatcher and the wardroom officers. A draft given by Commodore Mervine without recourse, for $7,500 for the transportation of 300 fillibusters across the Isthmus, in favor of the Railroad Company, has been protested by the Secretary of the Navy, and the holders informed that they must go to Congress for their pay. What did the late and present Secretary expect was to be done with this mass of misery when landed at Panama, if it was not to be sent to the United States?

Since writing the foregoing, I learn that the officers and crew of the *Decatur*, having no hope that the Secretary of the Navy would relieve them from the cost and inconvenience of keeping these men on board, raised money enough by subscriptions among themselves to pay the steamer-fare of the whole lot to New-York—and in order to oblige the officers of the *Decatur*, the Railroad Company will take them to Aspinwall gratis. An officer of the *Decatur* goes over the road with them to-day to make arrangements for their passages.

Consul Cogwin has changed his residence and office into an elegant new house, just finished, which I suppose may be taken as proof that he is not to be superseded in accordance with the law of rotation. This will not only be gratifying to the American residents in Panama, among whom he enjoys great popularity, but evidence that his course on the late troubles here is properly appreciated by the Administration.

The passengers by the *Star of the West*, among whom your correspondent was one, was twelve days in getting from New-York to Panama. This arose from the fact that the ship was obliged to call at Havana for the New-Orleans mails and passengers,—the connecting vessel, the *Granada*, being at present under repair,—from detention of nearly a day at Havana, and from the slowness of the steamer which was substituted for the *Illinois*. The long passage was however made bearable from the politeness and attention of Capt. Gray towards his passengers. Capt. Gray kept a constant supervision over every department of the ship, shifting no responsibility upon that scapegoat of badly-regulated passenger vessels, the steward.

I hear that the New-York and Aspinwall Company are building a fine new ship for the route. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished, and is absolutely demanded by California, travelers, who ought not to be subjected to slow, ill-arranged vessels in case of the withdrawal of one of the line by accident or for repairs. It is understood that this line will take the New-Orleans passengers from Key West instead of Havana, as long as the yellow fever prevails in the latter city.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Panama, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, J. M. Dow, Commander, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, with later advices from all parts of Central America, arrived at this port on the 9th instant. She brings the following cargo, besides a small number of passengers, viz.: 800 packages sugar, 326 ceroons cochineal, 57 packages tobacco, 54 jars balsam, 66 bags coffee, 2,000 hides, 58 packages deerskins, 1 ceroon silver ores, and 90 packages sundries.

GUATEMALA.

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AND OF THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT—FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

The news from the capital is to 23d August, and from the port of San José de Guatemala to 28th.

Hon. W. G. Venable, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala, died at the capital on the 22d, of cholera, which disease he contracted in a few days after his arrival in the country. His remains were interred in the Protestant burying-ground. The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, at the grave. His funeral was attended by all the leading officials of Guatemala, and the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the various foreign powers. Mr. Venable leaves a wife and six children in Tennessee.

The wife of the President of the Republic also fell a victim to the cholera [illegible] on the 17th August. The ravages of the [illegible] throughout Guatemala have been most fearful. It [illegible] made its appearance at the capital on the 7th [illegible], and up to the 23d August there had been 240 cases reported, and 1,039 deaths. The smaller towns in the interior have also suffered severely from the epidemic—indeed, the mortality seems to have been greater in several localities than in the capital. In the town of Villa Nueva, with a population of less than 4,000, some 800 persons have died; and in Amotillan, with a population of 12,000, it is reported that at least one-twelfth of its inhabitants have died of cholera.

The annual Fair of Jocotemango, which was to have come off on the 15th of August, has been postponed till the 24th of October, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic. Provisions of every description were very scarce and high at the city of Guatemala. Flour was selling at from $10 to $12 per hundred weight.

SALVADOR.

CONTINUED RAVAGES OF THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

The cholera still continues with unabated violence throughout this Republic. Señor San Martin, Ex-President of the Republic, is among its victims. The number of deaths in the entire State presents a fearful bill of mortality. Up to the 1st of August, it is estimated that between eight and nine thousand persons have died of the disease. The official returns, however, put the number at only 2,399.

HONDURAS.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY—SURVEYS—COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

There is no news of importance from this State. The *Gaceta* of Salvador states that the Engineers of the Honduras Railroad Company are busily engaged in their surveys, and by the estimates already made by some of the party, it appears that the work will cost $25,000,000, instead of $10,000,000, as estimated by Mr. Squiers. If these estimates are near the mark, and I have no doubt they are under rather than over the actual amount; to make a road across that country of at least 180 miles in length, it would be much better for the Company to get a grant from Mexico, and build a road from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, by way of Jalapa, Puebla, and thence down the Mescala River. Such a road would measure about 450 miles in length, and would have the advantage of passing through large way cities and tapping the table valley of the great city of Mexico. Its Atlantic terminus would be within two days' steaming of New-Orleans, and its Pacific within six days of San Francisco—thus bringing these two great cities within nine days of each other. Such a road would not probably exceed the cost of the Honduras road more than ten millions of dollars, and Mexican citizens would build it up as far as Puebla. The route is well wooded and timbered, with plenty of stone, and the country remarkably healthy. Labor very cheap. I have traveled over a large portion of the route, and speak from some little knowledge of it.

NICARAGUA.

REGULATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE—REBUILDING OF GRANADA—DECREE ON IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS—VERY INTERESTING LETTER ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC—PROPOSAL TO UNITE COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA UNDER ONE GOVERNMENT—THE TRANSIT, &c., &c.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, published at Managua, of Aug. 22, contains the following items:

A treaty of amity, regulating the boundaries of the State, has recently been made by Gen. Canas, on the part of Costa Rica, and Don Gregorio Juarez, on the part of Nicaragua, and was ratified by the political Government of Nicaragua on the 12th of August.

Salvador has recognized the Provisional Government of Nicaragua.

The city of Granada, destroyed by Walker, is being rapidly rebuilt. Some warehouses, well filled with goods, have already been established.

On the 18th July the Government promulgated the following decree in reference to import and export duties:

All foreign merchandise to pay on importation 16 ₱ cent. on the sworn invoice value.

All foreign spirits to pay 100 cents ₱ gallon.

The decree of the 28th February, 1854, has been re-established.

The export duty on gold, either coined or otherwise, is 2 ₱ cent.

Coined silver is to pay 4 ₱ cent. and silver of eight dollars to the mark, as also silver plate, are to be taxed the like sum.

Gold and silver in transit are to pay 1 ₱ cent. duty at the port of entry. (This would prevent the shipment of California gold across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, as heretofore, in case of the opening of the route.)

A private letter from San Juan del Sur, dated 3d September, states that the excitement about Walker and his fillibustering schemes is fast dying away in Nicaragua: There are not more than a dozen Americans remaining on the Isthmus, and if business does not soon revive, even these will have to leave. As an evidence of the utter prostration of business in San Juan del Sur and the poverty of its inhabitants, I will mention that the steamship *Columbus* on her last trip up from Panama had a freight bill for that port of only $18 to be collected there, but there actually was not even that paltry sum in the whole town. Capt. Dow was compelled to take an order on a party in Punta Arenas for the cash.

There se

whose assassination your readers were informed by a previous mail, died on the 12th of August from the effects of the wounds he received. Deceased was buried on the 13th. The funeral was one of great pomp, and was conducted by all the diplomatic corps (Dinamarca excepted) and military officers of the capital. The vessels in the port of Callao fired minute guns, and displayed their flags at half-mast; and, by the order of the government, all public amusements were prohibited on the day of the funeral. No clue, as yet, has been discovered as to the perpetrators of the crime, though some $65,000 have been offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

On the 20th August, the city of Piura experienced a heavy earthquake. The damages, says a letter, were considerable. The spires of the churches San Francisco and La Merced fell, as also the cupola of the latter. The churches of the Belen and Matriz have suffered to a great extent. Not a house stands without injury. Several buildings have been entirely destroyed. No loss of life.

A letter appears in the *Comercio* of Lima, signed by Thos. E. Thorne, son of Rollin Thorne, a prominent Boston merchant, denying the charge made against his father by Minister Osma, of being Vivanco's agent for the charter of guano ships.

The National Convention was discussing, with closed doors, a project to change the system of disposing of the guano, selling it directly at the Islands instead of consigning it to Rand and to Gibbs & Co. and Messrs. in France. The Corporation had named a commission to examine into the charters and accounts of the British and French agents, and also to report upon the causes of the falling off of the income from the guano beds, and to devise means to increase the profits. This action had alarmed the agents and they had published long protests against it.

Guano charters at the Chinchas for the United States, $16 per ton.

During the month of August, the following was the amount of guano exported from Peru:

For England and the Continent, 45 vessels with an aggregate of 23,677 tons. For the United States, 6 ships with 2,338 tons. For France, and her colonies, 10 ships with 7,705 tons.

CHILI.

DANGER OF REVOLUTION PASSED—UNPOPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT, AND ITS CAUSE—SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP BY A CHILIAN WAR VESSEL—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO PANAMA—BUSINESS IN VALPARAISO.

The danger of a revolution in Chili is passed. President Montt, however, who was elected by a great majority, and who received the unanimous vote of Valparaiso, has become so unpopular that he can have but very little influence in moulding the sentiment of the country in future. This arises, in a great measure, from his opposition to the act of amnesty to political offenders, and from his persecution of the persons charged with the late conspiracy.

The Senate has passed a law, by a large majority, disfranchising the military police, which is organized by the Government, and whose vote has always been at its disposal, as also the soldiery. If New-York would do the same thing, so far as its City employes are concerned, it would soon be a safe City for a stranger to live in, or for an unprotected woman to pass through.

In Santiago, 12 miles of the railroad to the South has been opened and inaugurated.

The splendid new theatre of Santiago has also been inaugurated. It is one of the finest in America. Balls, *fetas* of the church, parades, fairs, school exhibitions, &c., &c., will in future be in this building. It is brilliantly lighted by gas. Great preparations were making both at Santiago and Valparaiso for the celebration of the 18th of September, the anniversary of Chilian Independence. The corner-stone for a Merchants' Exchange would be laid at Valparaiso on that day, and a grand sham naval-battle was to come off in the harbor.

The authorities of Chili, supposing that a vessel without a license from the Chilian Government was about to load in the port of Atacama, whose sovereignty is in dispute between Chili and Bolivia, sent the Government ship *Esmeralda* to prevent it. The *Esmeralda* found an American vessel, the *Sportsman*, of Boston, Capt. Thompson, near or in the port, and ordered her away. Upon the Captain's refusal to leave, the *Esmeralda* brought her into Caldera, where she was relcased. The Captain demanded a large indemnity, which being refused, he abandoned his vessel to the Chilian Government, and will represent the facts to the United States Government. The *Star* has the following on the subject:

"The ship *Sportsman* was chartered in Valparaiso by Messrs. Alsop & Co., merchants, to load copper ores at the ports of Cobija, Mexillones, Gatico, Gualguala and Tames, all of which ports are indicated on *all* charts and sailing directions as being in the Republic of Bolivia. That at Cobija it was agreed that the *Sportsman* should go to Santa Maria or Constitucion, instead of Tames, and accordingly was dispatched for that and the other ports by the Custom House authorities at Cobija, who also placed on board a Custom House officer to attend to the weighing of the metals. That on the 19th of August he arrived at the port of Santa Maria or Constitucion, and began to load on the following day, 20th, when the *Esmeralda* came to anchor in the same bay, and immediately began to take possession of the country in name of the Chili Government, by planting the Chilian flag, firing salutes, and other ceremonies appropriate to such occasions, following them up by ordering Capt. Thompson to prepare to receive on board an officer and file of marines, and to take his ship to the port of Caldera and there place himself and ship in the hands of the Chili authorities for being found loading within the Chilian boundaries without the proper license. To all of which Capt. Thompson protested: said that by the charts purchased by him but a few days before in Valparaiso, and by his book of sailing directions, he was in Bolivian Territory—showed his sailing license, and gave them to understand that the moment any armed force attempted to board his vessel, he should at that moment haul down his colors in token of submission to a superior force. Several communications passed between the two vessels to no effect, when on the 24th August a Lieutenant and file of Marines from the *Esmeralda* took possession of the *Sportsman*. The Captain immediately told the crew they must consider themselves prisoners of war—handed over the ship's register to the officer *then* commanding, and hauled down the American ensign.

The *Sportsman* was then taken in tow by the *Esmeralda*, and brought to this port.

Two days after arrival, the register of the ship was returned to Capt. Thompson, with a note from the Commander of the *Esmeralda*, that he was at liberty to take his ship to any Bolivian port *north* of Messillones, but not to touch at the southward. Captain Thompson refused to receive the register, and it was sent by the American Vice Consul to the Governor of Caldera.

Captain Thompson has entered a protest, copies of which have been sent to the American Minister at Santiago, and the Intendente of Atacama.

Here the matter rests for the present.

Jeronimo Urmeneta had been offered by President Montt the place of Minister of Foreign Relations, but will accept it only on condition that he shall name the balance of the Cabinet.

Business in Valparaiso was less active than the preceding fortnight. Money was scarce, so that many old bills had to be taken up by new ones. Flour was worth $5 ₱ 100 lbs. American pine lumber drooping, only $37 ₱ M could be obtained. 172,000 feet California sold on private terms. Freights, Chinchas, to Great Britain, *£4*: ores and nitrate £3 15@£3 17.

The Chilian Consul in France has forwarded to the government the proposals of a company who offer to establish a submarine telegraph from Valparaiso to Panama, and also a telegraph from the Bolivian frontier to the Argentine Provinces, passing through Valparaiso and Santiago.

BOLIVIA.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—GREAT YIELD OF SILVER MINES.

Dates from La Paz are to Aug. 28. Congress has been organized in the city of Sucre, "the heroic." The President, in his message, says he has stifled five revolutions and conspiracies within a year or so, but that organizations against the public peace are still going on.

Dr. Linares was said to be on his way from Peru, to inaugurate a new and powerful revolution.

The silver mines of Potosi were yielding finely. The fever, which had afflicted the country so long and so severely, had abated considerably.

AUSTRALIA.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF CHINESE—MARKETS.

Dates from Sidney are to July 18. The only item of interest is, that on the 4th July, at a meeting of Europeans held at Buckland, Victoria, to devise means to get rid of the Chinese settlers, a riot occurred, in which the Chinese were brutally beaten, and nine thousand pounds sterling worth of their property destroyed.

Mining in the gold districts was prosperous. Flour, in consequence of an advance of £2 per ton in Melbourne, had advanced in Sidney, for fine, to £25; seconds, £23; Hazall and Gallego 60s. per barrel.

Wisconsin Land Controversy.—There has been a long unsettled question between the State of Wisconsin and the Department of the Interior in regard to some lands selected under the grant made by Congress for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The quantity in controversy is said to be about sixty thousand acres, the State having selected lands to that amount which the Department decided could not be legally confirmed under that grant. This claim has recently been adjusted, the authorized agent having acquiesced in the decision of the Department, and consented to the assignment of other lands to the State in lieu of those in controversy.—*Union.*

Suffering at Fall River.—The pressure consequent upon the factory suspensions in our city, is beginning to be felt among the poorer classes. Whole families are suffering for *bread*—the fathers willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. We have heard tales of distress that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These people must have *bread* or *starve*, and this is not a community to allow the latter.—*Star.*

Important Decision of the Attorney-General.

The following recent decision of the Attorney-General is of great importance to all postmasters:

Sir: Your letter of the 23d inst. has been received, in which you ask my opinion on the right of postmasters to be credited in certain cases for stamps and stamped envelopes not returned nor used. A close consideration of the act of Congress, the practice of the Department, the decision of the Supreme Court upon analagous questions; (3 How. 578, 11 How. 154,) and the general principles of law applicable to the subject, has brought me to the conclusion that the following rules ought to be considered as settled and clear.

1. A postmaster should have credit for stamps with which he is charged, when he can show that they were destroyed without any fault of his own, before he sold or used them. Letter stamps cost the Government so little to get them made, that it can hardly be counted. Their value consists in the fact that each of them represents three cents in the payment of postage. Their destruction is therefore no appreciable loss to the Government, and no gain at all to any one else. No other ought to suffer for an unavoidable accident which does no harm.

2. But if the stamps should be stolen or lost, and get into the hands of those who may use them, and thus deprive the Government of so much revenue, the Postmaster should be held for them. One who has the custody of public money and property, and is paid for taking care of it, cannot get rid of it by showing a theft or an accidental loss. He is an insurer of its safety against all perils of that kind.

3. If he destroys them by his own wanton act, or negligently suffers them to be destroyed, he is answerable, on the principle that no man shall be allowed to have any advantages from his own violation of duty.

4. When postage stamps are sent to a postmaster by mail, they are charged against him at the time they are sent, and the presumption is that he received them. If he demand a credit on the ground that he never got them, he should be required to repel the presumption by his own oath at least, and by all other proof which, in the particular case, he can produce. But, if the Postmaster-General is satisfied that they never reached him, he ought to have the credit. His legal responsibility does not actually begin until he has them in his hands.

5. If he asserts that he returned stamps to the Department which never came there, and proves that he mailed them, he is entitled to a credit; for in sending them he does his duty, and the subsequent loss of them is not his fault. But he should be held to strict proof of this by something stronger than his own oath. He can easily get a witness to the act of mailing them.

I am, &c., J. S. BLACK.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The pilot who brought the *El Dorado* up Boston harbor, says it was an impossibility for that schooner to lay by the *Central America*. She is a large, flat-bottomed schooner, drawing only seven feet water, and would inevitably have drifted to leeward, without any possibility of getting back. She could easily have accommodated all on board the steamer, but her only chance of succoring them was to have made fast to the steamer. The captain, when he approached the steamer, fully expected they would throw him a line to which he could make fast, but there was but a moment in which he was near enough for this, and that precious moment was lost without any attempt made on board the steamer for this purpose.

A Mormon "elder" has been sojourning in Exeter, (Eng.) for some time, endeavoring to propagate the pernicious doctrines of that sect among the lower classes. On Sunday evening last, he preached in an open space in Queen street, but he had not proceeded far before unmistakable signs of a disturbance were exhibited. The "elder" endeavored to make himself heard, but the audience drowned his voice in shouts of disapprobation. The result was that he took to his heels, and ran across Northernhay. Several of his auditory followed him, and pressed so closely and inconveniently upon him that he became alarmed, and took refuge in the station-house. Next day the police interdicted his harangues.

A servant called upon Dr. Herrman Chandler, at the corner of Fifth and Mill streets, Cincinnati, to purchase a vial of essence of cinnamon for Nell McClardy, a baker, residing on Third-street, below Mill, but by some unaccountable and culpable carelessness or ignorance, the druggist gave the messenger liquid ammonia, instead of the article ordered. McClardy, strange to say, took the ammonia, without the least suspicion of the mistake, and the consequence was, the mucous membranes of his mouth and the coating of his stomach were so violently affected that, after suffering great pain, he died some ten hours after swallowing the preparation.

A "panic" item is told by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: An old German woman, living in the Twelfth Ward, in apparent destitution, has been receiving aid from various benevolent associations for the past two Winters, in addition to what her neighbors have contributed and collected from her friends for her relief. It has just come to light that the woman has sixteen hundred dollars in a Savings Institution, which has just suspended. The old lady made a terrible clamor at hearing of the suspension of the institution, and the fear of losing her money was so great that she even forgot her prudent concealment of the fact that she was so comfortably off.

The trial of Townsend at Cayuga, Canada, has resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. The Toronto *Globe* says: "A great change has been wrought in the appearance of Townsend. Much talk and banter had taken place throughout the country, and ranged parties for and against the identity of the prisoner as Townsend, and then the principle came into operation that if a doubt existed, it should be in favor of the prisoner. As soon as the Jury had been discharged, the prisoner would be rearrested by the Sheriff of Welland for the murder of Constable Ritchie at Port Robinson."

The Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen* states that on the 14th, in the tool shop of the State Penitentiary, a band of about twenty convicts, at a given signal, seized their hatchets, hammers and shaves, and made a break through the back shop door for the wall. It was a well concocted plan for a general escape, and came near being successful. The guards on the wall were some distance from the spot selected to scale, but were came within "buck shot range," and with the assistance of those in the yard, killed the shot. Two convicts got over the wall, and they were retaken in a few hours.

The house of Miss Phebe S. Peabody, in Crompton Village, Warwick, Conn., occupied by herself and two other females, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night. The women were aroused by the noise, and got up and commenced to dress themselves, when the burglar entered the room with a light. Finding that the inmates of the room were aroused, the man extinguished his light, knocked down one of the women, and attempted to cut her throat, inflicting a gash some three inches in length in the side of her neck. The other women escaped from the room and gave alarm, but before the neighbors could reach the spot the villain had fled.

A fire in Louisville on Monday destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. The firms burnt out were Clifford & Co., produce dealers; McCallum & Patton, produce dealers; Crawford & Brandels, produce dealers, with a vacant warehouse adjoining; then H. H. Forsyth, commission merchant and tobacco dealer; B. Musselman & Co., tobacco manufacturers; and last, D. M. Smith & Bro., commission merchants, when the fire was checked, with the partial destruction of their house. They all lose heavily by destruction of stock, but were pretty well covered by insurance.

Mr. T. A. Green, a young lawyer, wrote a piece of poetry for the Decatur *Gazette*, Missouri, which the editor, Mr. Davis, saw fit to "cut up" severely. A quarrel ensued and the two belligerents came to blows. Mr. Charles Shepherd, a witness to the affray, was called upon to testify in relation to it, and being a nervous man, the excitement of the occasion overcame him, and after giving his testimony he fell down and immediately expired.

The law passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, in regard to the State militia, has awakened an increased interest in the subject among military men in that State, and a Convention of military men and citizens in favor of a uniform militia in the State has been called, to meet at Burlington on the 6th inst.

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office for the month of September: Applications for bounty land received, 1,256; Warrants or certificates received, 1,626; Number of acres of land required to satisfy warrants, 244,700.

A stock emigration Company, under the lead of a clergyman, has been formed in Cayuga County, in this State, for settlement in Missouri. Thirty persons of the Company left Buffalo on Wednesday for their destination.

The names of 55,090 persons who served in the Revolution have been placed on the United States Pension rolls since the 18th March, 1818, and on the 30th June last only 346 of this number were reported living.

Thanksgiving proclamations are out early this Fall. In New-Hampshire, Thursday, Nov. 26—the first announcement.

The Late Great Fire at Grand Rapids, Michigan.—A very destructive conflagration occurred at Grand Rapids on the 25th ult. The district burned comprises the business houses of Granger & Co., boots, shoes and dry goods; Preston, clothing; Shepard & Putnam, drugs and medicines; De Camp & Eldridge, do.; Ringnette & Brother, boots and shoes; Perkins & Woodward, do.; James Lyman dry goods; P. G. Honenpyl, Yankee notions and fancy goods; J. Terbune, books and stationery; William Loomis, City Exchange Banking House; Consider Guild, saloon; A. Andrus, do.; and a large number of physicians' and business offices, for which upper stories were almost entirely used. C. C. Comstock lost $4,000 in notes, &c., by leaving his coat in one of the buildings which were destroyed. The *Herald* says Sinclair's Insurance Agency has lost about $30,000, Mr. Kingsbury's about $5,000. Mr. Lyman was insured for $4,000 in the Home, New-York; $2,000 in the Lamar, New-York; $2,000 in the Hope, New-York; $1,600 in the Phenix, Hartford; $3,000 in the Charter Oak, Hartford; $1,500 in the Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Powers was insured for $4,000 in the Home, New-York, and Consolidated, Philadelphia. McConnell's Block insured in the Home, New-York, for $5,000. Gunn & McKane insured in the Phenix, Hartford. Smith & McConnel in the Phenix and Charter Oak, Hartford. Mr. Honeneyl losured for $2,000 in the Farmers' Union, Pennsylvania. Mr. Preston insured for $1,000 in the Lamar. Mr. Spring insured in the Home.

Murders.

The murderers of the Captain and three other persons on board the brig *Albion Cooper* have been sent to Portland, Me., by the American Consul at Havana. They confess the crime, and narrate all the details with great coolness. During the passage from Havana the prisoners were separated from each other, but all conversed freely with the second mate of the vessel upon the subject of the murders, neither of them denying the crime. Upon their arrival at the jail office, they immediately began to accuse each other, the negro Cox, charging the Belgian, Williams, with striking the first blow with the axe, to which Williams retorted by charging the negro with cutting their throats with a razor. It appears that the first mate had been stabbed by the negro, two days previous to the commission of the murders, and he was recovering from the effect of his wound at the time he was killed. No cause has been assigned for the murders. Fraser, the principal witness, who died of black vomit, when he was informed on Saturday last that he could not live, and on being asked if what he had stated relative to this horrid transaction was true, replied that it was all truth and nothing but the truth.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 1st, says: "At an early hour this morning a man, nearly dead, was found in Custom-House square, lying upon the pavement, near a basement window, in front of the premises occupied by Messrs. Linsley & Carrier, and was covered up with some old hatches. It appears that he came to this city yesterday, in company with another man, with whom he was to engage in some business transaction, and stopped at the City Hotel. The man with him left for New-York on the 4 o'clock train, and expected this person to come down in the boat last evening, saying to him, 'I will meet you at the boat, in New-York, to-morrow morning.' He was seen to leave the City Hotel about 9 o'clock in the evening, and some think he was there as late as 10 o'clock. He had fifteen or twenty dollars in his possession, a part of which was in specie. His untimely end is the more mysterious, as he was not known to have taken any liquor during the day or evening. Some papers were found upon his person, one of them bearing the name of Edwin Norton, North Branford."

A Coroner's Jury in Lowell has been several days investigating the circumstances attending the alleged murder of a factory girl named Maria T. Hall. She left her mother's house on the evening of Sept. 4, and was not again seen until the 8th Inst., when her body was found in the canal, just below the Guard Locks. When she left home she told her mother that she should return soon. There was no doubt of her death by violence, but no trace of the murderers could be discovered. The Jury returned a verdict that she received a number of blows upon the head, after which she was probably thrown into the canal, a brutal violation of her person having been previously committed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 11, 1216, 1217, 1295, 1258, 1260, 1295, 1296, 1304, 1310, 1311 to 1319, 1329, 1186. *Part II.*—1329, 1331, 1352, 1372, 1393, 1395, 1396, 1404, 1408, 1409, 1423, 1424, 1427, 1439, 1445.

Superior Court—*General Term*—Nos. 54, 58, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—No Calendar today. Adjourned until Thursday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term.—Oct. 3.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Wm. Sharp vs. *Augustus Whipple.*—The decision at Special Term affirmed.

Libel Suit Against the Herald.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Wesley vs. *Bennett.*—This was an action, brought by Mr. Wesley, of the firm of Wesley & Kowalski, of William-street, and one of the proprietors of the New-York Times. There were two articles complained of, both in the money articles of the *Herald*. The first stated, in substance, that Mr. Wesley was one of the originators and proprietors of the Valley Bank, a bank alleged to have been a swindling concern. The article was one of a number, published by the *Herald* during the Spring and Summer, for the purpose of bearing down stocks, destroying confidence, and bring about the commercial revulsion now agitating the community. To the first cause of action the defendant demurred, because it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The plaintiff moved for judgment, on the ground of the frivolousness of the demurrer.

For the motion Abbott Brothers; Galbraith & Townsend opposed.

The motion was argued a day or two since. The Judge announced his decision Saturday, ordering judgment for the plaintiff, unless the defendant, within five days, withdrew his demurrer, interposed an answer, and paid costs.

The Pay of the Old Police.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMOS AGAINST COMMISSIONER BOWEN.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. David Bartley vs. *James Bowen, as Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police.*—Some four hundred of the late Municipal Police have taken steps towards testing the question in the Courts as to whether they were legally discharged. In this case a mandamus was granted by Judge Peabody, directed to James Bowen, and commanding him to pay out of the funds in his possession to the Inspector of the Fourth Patrol District (that being the District to which the relator belongs) the necessary money to pay the relator the amount by law appropriated for the pay of a patrolman for each month since the 22d day of June last, or show cause on Monday morning, the 5th Inst., to the contrary.

The cases of the other policemen will be taken into Court as soon as the present one is decided. Ex-Judge Dean has been selected as counsel for all these men. He applied for the mandamus granted in this case, and read the affidavit of the relator upon which it was granted.

It set forth that Mr. Bartley was appointed a patrolman of the Municipal Police prior to the 13th of September, 1853; that he has never been discharged from his office as such policeman, nor have any written charges been preferred against him to the Board of Police to his knowledge, or if any have been made, he has received no notice of them, and no opportunity has been allowed him to be heard in his defence; that he discharged his duties as policeman until the 3d of July last, when the station-houses were closed; that on the 17th of July he reported himself for duty; that he has not been paid since the 22d of June; that he believes that there are funds subject to the control of James Bowen, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, for the payment of deponent as such patrolman up to the 1st of September, and that it is the duty of Mr. Bowen to pay out of the funds so in his possession, monthly, to the Inspector of the Patrol District to which deponent belongs.

The Street Commissioners case was then taken up, but nothing of interest was accomplished.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Present, Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Joseph S. Cook vs. *The New-York Floating Dry-Dock.*—Order granting a new trial reversed, and judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

John J. Moody vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed.

Robert McButt vs. *Adolphus Hirsch.*—Order affirmed with costs.

S. R. Prentise vs. *Edgar Sprague.*—Judgment reversed.

Cornelius Ives vs. *William Goddard.*—Judgment reversed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 3.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

The Court-room was not so crowded as we have seen it. There were only 30 prison cases, 8 bail cases and 7 suspended cases on the calendar. The non-appearance of witnesses occasioned the discharge of a great many.

John Wintgetner was first arraigned. He had stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, value $3, belonging to Ellen Casey, No. 180 Broome-street, Sept. 1. A portion of it was found in his possession, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Thomas Byrne was charged with assaulting Lawrence O'Brien at No. 6 Carlisle-street, Sept 14, and stabbing him in the groin with a dirk-knife. The witness did not appear, and he was discharged.

Edward Murphy, for an assault and battery upon Officer George W. Seymour, of the Thirteenth District Police, Oct. 1, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick McCarty was found guilty of stealing a pair of pantaloons, worth $2, Sept. 3, from William B. Hillson, No. 372 Water-street, and sentence suspended.

Joseph Walker was complained of by James Mapes, for stealing a piece of muslin de laine, value $15, the property of Converse, Todd & Company, No. 115 Liberty-street, Oct. 1. *Judge Osborn*—We have but one rule for pickpockets and shoplifters, and that is to give them the full term. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months. He was caught in the act.

George Rogers, a boy, was charged with embezzling $4 25, Sept. 23, belonging to his employer, James F. Warren, No. 635 Broadway. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

David Bell, upon complaint of Herman C. Hauge, for petit larceny, was sent up for thirty days.

Henry Flight pleaded guilty to stealing a bank bill ($1) from Thomas Guillo, Oct. 1. The complainant said he did not want him to be punished. If the Judge would give him a few words of advice, it might do him good. *Judge Osborn.*—Well, Flight, your employer speaks for you. It seems you have a family dependent upon you and for their sake we suspend sentence, but if you are brought up here again, we will punish you; your family will not interfere again.

Frederick Hunter was found guilty of an assault and battery upon James Beale, No. 24 James-street, Sept. 26, and sentence suspended.

William Carroll, for a similar offence—complained of by Lewis Acker, No. 55 Tompkins street—committed Sept. 26, was tried, found guilty and sentence suspended.

Gustavus Fisch, charged with stealing a shawl worth $4, from Margaret Hamilton, No. 334 Pearl street, Sept. 30, was acquitted.

Marley S. Graves was found guilty of stealing $5 worth of wearing apparel from Robert McKinney and sentence suspended, at the request of the complainant.

Charles Miller was found guilty of appropriating to his own use some household furniture of Matthew Keep's, Sept. 8. *Counsel*—He has been in prison nearly four weeks, your Honor. I've punished him enough with a fee. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, I've no doubt you have. Let him go.

Anson Raul, a negro, was accused by Sarah A. Davis (also colored) of pilfering her German-silver watch, value $10. "Are you guilty?" asked the clerk, as he came up to the bar. "Yes," said the prisoner, "I'll tell you why. It was a brass watch, and I jest took it for fun." "He doesn't do anything for a living," said the witness. *Judge Osborn*—Give him a couple of months, I guess. Had we better? *Judge Brennan*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—Guilty, penitentiary for 2 months.

Ellen Crowen, charged by Terence Leonard, her employer, with stealing 30 cents in silver coin from his drawer, Sept. 27, was acquitted. The money which was found in her possession was in the hands of an officer. "Ain't I to have me 30 cents, Judge?" said the prisoner. *Officer*—Who shall I give the money to? It was found on her. *Judge Osborn*—Give it to him.

Thomas McCabe and Patrick Smith, previously found guilty of an assault and battery upon John J. Smith, were fined $10 each.

Edward Saltz and Mary Saltz were tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Bridget McCarty, No. 182 West Eighteenth-street, alleged to have been committed Sept. 28. Edward was found guilty and sentence suspended. Mary was acquitted.

Daniel Morby was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a breastpin, gold ring and portemonnaie, whole value $8, from Caroline Bantson, of No. 465 Broadway, Oct. 2.

Martin Crowan, previously convicted of tearing down a fence and carrying off $20 worth of boards, the property of Susan M. Conover, Sept. 24, was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

In the case of Thomas Casey, found guilty of indecently exposing his person, Sept. 22, sentence was suspended.

James McCloskey, a small boy, was brought to the bar crying bitterly. He was charged with stealing some gas-fixtures worth $10 from a vacant house, Sept. 30. Edward Riggs was the complainant, and Mr. Skidmore was the owner of the property. *Judge Osborn*—That boy looks as if he wanted taking care of. *Counsel*—He says he was put up to it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, that's always the story—put up to it by a bigger boy. The City swarms with these kind of thieves. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Walsh was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Alexander Gilmore, Sept. 15, cutting his head with tumblers, which he threw at him. Sentence was suspended till Saturday.

Jacob Stager was fined $10 for an assault and battery upon Joseph Kronenburgh, Sept. 21.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $5 50; Pots, $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 963 barrels, including 819 bbls. Pearls and 144 bbls. Pots.

MONTREAL ASHES STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMSER.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1857.			
Delivered	14,490	7,437	21,927
In Store	390	273	663—22,590
1856.			
Delivered	11,047	4,672	15,719
In Store	767	806	1,573—17,292

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning, says: "Prices of Quercitron Bark having declined $5 ₱ ton, there has been more inquiry and about 200 hhds. No. 1 have been disposed of at $35. A lot is shipped to London at 30s. ₱ ton. A lot of Chestnut Bark sold from the cars at $13 ₱ cord."

COFFEE—Is depressed and languid. Java, 16½c. @17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10½c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. By late arrivals at Baltimore, we have received advices, to the 20th of August, from Rio de Janeiro. Coffee was nominally unchanged: holders remained very firm at the recent advance. The advices from all the Coffee-growing districts continue to speak of a very short crop. The clearances from the 1st to the 26th of August for the United States were 46,854 bags, of which 10,903 bags were for New-York. The stock on hand was 150,000 bags.

COTTON—Is very quiet; prices are entirely nominal. Some holders are still exporting on their own account.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling	15½	15½	15½	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16½	17
Fair	16½	16½	17	nom.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	8,359
Received up to Sept. 25	32,568
Total	40,927
Exported since Sept. 1, 1857	4,377
Stock on hand not cleared	36,550

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	4 50@ 4 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 50

Canadian is depressed and cheaper. Sales 530 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer. Sales 48,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western at $1 11@$1 15; poor to fair red do. at 95c.@$1 08; ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 15@$1 35; and good to prime red do. at $1 16@$1 21 ₱ bushel. About 1,000 bushels Rye were taken at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in request at old prices; 43c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in better supply and fair demand at easier rates. Sales 30,000 bush. at 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western afloat and delivered; and 73c. for yellow Southern ₱ bush. The receipts of grain at Buffalo on Thursday last were very large, reaching some 300,000 bushels, the bulk of which was Wheat, and there are still over 200,000 bushels known to be afloat for that port.

HAIR—Mr. Hull reports sales of only 6,000 lbs. very choice Buenos Ayres mixed at 26½c. We quote: Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, 50c.@60c.; Rio Grande, mixed, 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, do., 24c. @24½c., 6 mos.

HEMP—Sales by auction 38 bales undressed Missouri at $100@$105; and 20 bales dressed do. at $150, cash, ₱ ton. Stock, Oct. 1,

	1856. Tons.	1856. Bales.	1857. Tons.	1857. Bales.
Foreign	50	4,704	311	10,100
American	—	435	—	946

HIDES—Mr. Hull says. "The unsettled state of monetary affairs has had a depressing influence on the Hide market, and prices for Dry Hides have declined 5c. ₱ lb. since my last monthly report. The demand for consumption has almost entirely ceased, while the difficulty of selling exchange checks the inquiry for export. Business during the fore part of the month was confined chiefly to the export demand, which, however, being checked, transactions are now made for cash or on time for very choice paper for the purpose of realizing at once. A difference of 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. is made between cash and time price, depending on the necessities of the seller. The difficulty of negotiating good paper has had a great tendency to lessen operations for tanning purposes. The sales of the month do not exceed 80,000 Hides, including 52,000 sold for export and shipped on importer's account, making the actual sales to the trade for the month, less than 30,000. There is at the present time fully 200,000 less Hides held by the trade in the process of tanning than we had one year since, while there has been a falling off in the imports of over 48,000 Hides, and 70,000 exported to Europe, against none last year, together making a difference of 120,000 Hides. This will doubtless be felt in the receipt of Leather next Spring. Salted Hides—There has been no foreign imports, and sales of but a small parcel of Rio Grande to go East at 16½c. ₱ lb. cash. City and Western slaughter were in good demand for export at the first of the month, but the same causes that have checked the demand for Dry Hides have affected this description. Westerns have declined about 2c.@2½c. ₱ lb., and City slaughters fallen from 11c. cash to 8½c., do., at which price a parcel was sold this week for export. Country slaughters demand 9½c.@10c., against 12c.@12½c. the first of September. Stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 211,000, same time last year 19,500—year before 76,600. The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates."

HOPS—Dull and nominal. New, 8c.@11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—No important movements.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull reviews the business in Sole during September, thus: "The demand for the first two weeks of the month was good, but as financial matters became more unsettled, a material falling off took place, as well as a decline in prices. Quotations are almost nominal, as the Eastern manufacturers have almost suspended operations, which, of course, materially diminishes the demand from that quarter, while the difficulty of obtaining remittances from the West has checked the inquiry from there. The West will have to supply themselves from New-York, and a good demand may be expected from there later in the season. Sales are light, and prices are very unsettled, but cash purchasers can supply themselves to good advantage. We hear of several thousand sides of Sole Leather being shipped to Europe, per *Baltic.*"

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1@$1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c. New-Orleans 35c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

BALTIMORE MOLASSES STATEMENT, OCT 1.

	Hhds. puncs.	Trcs.	Bbls.
Total Imports Sept. 1857	264	—	116
Total Imports Sept. 1856	160	—	—
Total Imports this year	9,803	621	7,785
Same last year	5,744	220	14,725
Stock Sept. 30, 1857	3,858	117	4,091
Stock Sept. 30, 1856	471	—	600

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and heavy, including Common at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowly at 43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet and languid, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $22 12½@$23 25 for Mess; $18 50 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@ 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-expected steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall. Her detention is attributed to the long passage of the *California* on the Pacific side. We obtain from our San Francisco exchanges a list of the treasure brought down on the previous trip, and lost in the ill-fated steamship *Central America*, together with additional names of lost passengers and other interesting particulars. The *Star of the West* brought $1,268,734 in treasure, the California mails of Sept. 5, and later news from New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific.

The California State elections took place on the 2d of September, and resulted in the complete success of the Democratic ticket. Ex-Senator WELLER was elected Governor by a large majority, though full returns had not reached San Francisco when the mail left. In San Francisco City and County, the Peoples' ticket, which sympathised with the Vigilance Committee, had a majority of about 200 votes. In this election it was also submitted to the popular will whether the State debt should be paid or repudiated. In the City, out of 7,844 votes that expressed an opinion, a majority of 2,414 were in favor of payment. Outside politics we have intelligence of the total destruction by fire of the flourishing town of Columbia, accompanied by loss of life. The loss of property is estimated at $600,000. The Carson Valley people were agitating for a territorial organization. From that quarter we have an account of the frightful massacre of an emigrant train by Indians. Particulars are given elsewhere. It was also reported that Brigham YOUNG had been arrested in Great Salt Lake City by United States troops, but this rumor is extremely doubtful. From Oregon we learn that the Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th of August. The subject of the introduction of Slavery into the Territory was the one which would create the most excitement and discussion. From Washington Territory we have the deplorable intelligence of the murder of Col. ESEY, Collector of Port Townsend, by a party of Indians. His family fortunately escaped.

Our correspondent sends us a most interesting budget of Central American news. Hon. G. VENABLE our Minister to Guatemala, died from Cholera on the 23d of August. This terrible epidemic was ravaging both Guatemala and Salvador. The engineers of the Honduras railway estimate that its cost will be twenty-five millions, instead of ten, as originally calculated. From a very interesting letter which we publish on Nicaraguan affairs, it will be seen that Costa Rica has made a formal proposal to Nicaragua that the two States be united under one Government, with a President to be named by the people. Nicaragua will probably consent to the plan suggested. Mr. CAREY JONES, who is understood to have gone on a secret mission to Costa Rica from our Government, has had a quarrel with President MORA, because the latter imprisoned an employe of his for misconduct. Mr. JONES is reported to have left San José in disgust.

Our news from New-Granada is not important. The Legislature met on the 1st of September. The Governor, in his Message, urged that some measures should be taken for raising the revenues of the State, and the Legislature, in compliance with his Excellency's recommendations, decreed an increase of 40 per cent. upon present rates of taxes paid by commercial houses. As the entire business of Panama is in the hands of foreigners, they will have to bear the whole of this taxation.

By the detention of the steamer at Aspinwall we receive two mails from the South Pacific, or one month's later news. The revolution in Peru was almost crushed out. VIVANCO was at Arequipa, which place was invested by President CASTILLA, who had received strong reinforcements. No clue has yet been discovered of the murderer of the British Minister. The National Convention at Lima was discussing a project for the alteration of the system of selling guano. In Chile all danger of revolution had passed away. We give, elsewhere, an account of the seizure of the American ship *Sportsman* by a Chilean war-vessel. The Captain of the *Sportsman* abandoned his ship, and intends to lay the whole case before the United States Government.

We have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th of September. Our correspondent sends us full particulars of the recent Tehuantepec negotiations, which resulted in the annulment of the Sloo grant for violation of obligations imposed therein, and the bestowal upon the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company" the right of the Isthmus transit for sixty years. The two decrees of the Supreme Government in relation to this subject will be found elsewhere. Senator BENJAMIN and Mr. LA SERE have been for some time in the Mexican Capital for the purpose of obtaining the grant in question, and in despite of the opposition of Mr. SOULE, acting as the agent of SLOO, they were completely successful. The Tehuantepec railroad may now be regarded as an enterprise to be carried out with the least possible delay. There is no other news from Mexico of special interest or importance.

The mercantile efforts to meet the large maturing payments at Bank on Saturday, (the 4th October falling on Sunday,) were crowned with more general success than anticipated. The protests on paper made or indorsed by parties not previously reported as suspended, were not numerous, and after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the tone of financial confidence appeared to have improved very considerably. The exchanges, however, remain much embarrassed, and the sacrifices making to realize on Produce and to negotiate bills continue very great. The ruling terms for money on the best paper outside of bank are from 30 to 36 per cent. per annum. The sales made on Saturday were at the last figure. Sterling Exchange fell to 102½; Francs, 5.45 to 5.30 to the dollar. The suspension of the well-known Domestic banking-firm of E. W. CLARK DODGE & Co., caused a further decline in Stocks early in the day; but prices were 2@3 per cent. better at the Second Board.

The General Produce Markets exhibited a little more steadiness, on Saturday, for Flour and Wheat, which were in better request. Corn was plentier and a shade cheaper, with a fair inquiry. Small sales of Rye were effected at 75c. ℔ bushel. Cotton was neglected and nominal. Provisions and Groceries ruled quite dull, with a downward tendency. Missouri Hemp was sold by auction at $100@$105 for undressed, and $150 for dressed, cash, ℔ ton. Naval Stores and Oils were very quiet, and generally nominal in value. Tobacco was inactive, without change in price. Whisky sold freely at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Freights were heavy, and rates favored shippers. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 774.

The merchants of Chicago have united into an association to aid in forwarding Western produce to the Eastern market. If this movement could be followed up by merchants in this City, and at the East generally, it could not fail to have a good effect.

The present tremendous crisis in the commercial world was again, yesterday, the theme of allusion or direct comment in nearly all the pulpits of this City and Brooklyn. At Dr. BURCHARD's Church, Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, of Washington, delivered an address on the subject. At the Church of the Puritans Rev. Dr. CHEEVER addressed a crowded audience for nearly two hours in relation to the Divine judgment on the nation, as exemplified in the difficulties under which we are laboring. In Brooklyn Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE preached to the same effect. Rev. Dr. CUTLER, who has just returned from Europe, greeted his congregation yesterday morning with a sermon of welcome and congratulation.

A farewell missionary meeting was held at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, last evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, for fourteen years engaged in the Gaboon Mission, in Western Africa, Rev. Mr. JACK, who is about to be employed in the same mission, Rev. JAMES QUICK, designated to Ceylon, and Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, the pastor, delivered addresses. The American Board, Mr. WOOD said, felt, but survived the monetary pressure of 1837, and he trusted its labors would not be impeded by the present financial crisis.

Our Jury Trials—A Mischievous Absurdity.

Judge ROOSEVELT's observations, when discharging the Jury at the close of CANGEMI's case, as to the difficulty attendant upon a second trial, suggests one or two considerations with regard to the manner in which criminal trials are conducted, which are worthy of attention. Crimes of the most atrocious character, assassinations, highway robberies and burglaries are notoriously on the increase, but convictions in capital cases are becoming all but impossible. Let a man commit what offence he may, unless he is a negro, and consequently without friends, he is at the present moment in New-York pretty sure of impunity, and the more heinous the offence, the less likelihood of punishment. The preliminaries of a prosecution are well conducted. Considering that there are but eight hundred Policemen, the facility with which criminals are apprehended is fair matter for agreeable surprise. The District-Attorney does his duty ably and faithfully. Up to the moment the prisoner appears at the bar, and is called upon to plead, all goes on smoothly and satisfactorily. But the moment the selection of a Jury begins, we find ourselves confronting an absurdity which surpasses anything which even the history of the common law can supply. The prisoner, as our readers know, has virtually an unlimited number of challenges. His peremptory challenges are limited, but to those for which he is called upon to show cause, there appears, in the present state of civilization, to be no bounds short of the whole panel itself. The rule is, that he may challenge any man who has formed or expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.

Now, in the case of minor officers, this is a good rule enough, or at least there is no decided objection to it. It is easy enough to find any number of men qualified to serve on a jury, who have never given themselves the trouble to form an opinion as to whether Brown stole Jones' watch, or effected a burglarious entry into Smith's back-kitchen. Brown will hardly need the aid of a single challenge to find himself arraigned before a tribunal, whose minds, as far as he and his crimes are concerned, are a virgin page. But when a man has his throat cut under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity at his own fireside, or when a policeman is shot down in the streeet by a robber whom he seeks to arrest, the case assumes quite another aspect. These are just the sort of offences which society is most interested in having punished, and yet these are just the sort of offences which the law finds it most difficult to reach. The prisoner is legally entitled to have a jury sit on his case who know nothing about either him or it; but the more flagrant the crime the harder it is to form such a jury. Every man in the community, who is fit to try a fellow-creature on a capital charge, reads the newspapers, and when a murder is committed the newspapers give all the details, and all the rumors, and very properly so. They give every circumstance that tends to fasten suspicion on any particular person, and publish accurate reports of the preliminary investigation before the Coroner. They render in this way most important service to justice, bring fresh testimony to light, clear up doubtful or inexplicable occurrences, save the innocent from false imputations, and in short, bring all the information and all the acuteness of the whole community to bear in one focus upon a single group of facts. The press has, by its reporting alone, been an invaluable aid to the police and the magistrate. In every criminal investigation the cry is for more light, and nothing and nobody supply half so much as the newspapers.

Now what would an intelligent Turk or Chinaman say, if, after hearing from Coke that the common law was the perfection of human reason, and that the statute law was an improvement on it—he were told that our laws had so arranged matters, that the press, a useful auxiliary in the earlier stages of criminal prosecutions, should at the close be converted into an almost absolute bar to conviction? And yet so it is. Every man in the community who reads the newspapers, and possesses ordinary reasoning faculties, must form a conclusion of some sort or other as to the guilt or innocence of a person charged with murder, after reading the report of the Coroner's inquest. If he does not do so, he is so great an imbecile that he has no business to sit on any Jury; and yet no man who does do so can sit on a Jury, if the prisoner chooses to exclude him. In other words, every intelligent, educated person, who pays even an ordinary attention to public affairs, and is in the least degree interested in the peace and security of the City, and the good administration of public justice, and testifies that interest by reading them in the public prints, is disqualified for the exercise of one of the highest and most important duties of a citizen! The panel is sifted and re-sifted, until twelve men are sworn who either perjure themselves in saying they have formed no opinion on a subject which all the world has been talking of for weeks; or if they swear truly, prove themselves to be such blockheads that they have no business to sit as criminal judges at all. In other words, we get a Jury who are neither competent to do justice to the State nor the criminal. They then disagree, as in CANGEMI's case, as likely as not upon a state of facts as clear as noon-day to any ordinary mind. Incapable of and unaccustomed to reasoning upon evidence out of Court, they remain incapable in Court, the prisoner is sent back to Jail, and an enormous deal of time and money is wasted.

At a second trial the difficulties are tenfold greater. For the one who had formed opinions before, about the prisoner's guilt, ten have formed one now. Everybody has read the newspapers, everybody, with brains, has formed a conclusion of some sort. Even those who cannot read, have heard the matter talked of, and have expressed an opinion. The arm of justice is paralyzed.

How long is this absurdity to last? How long is the spirit to be sacrificed to the letter of the law, and the grossest of injustice to be practiced under the name of justice? It is not necessary or even desirable that a man should come into Court with his mind a blank. All that the prisoner needs, is that no Juror should have a prejudice against him personally, or a personal interest in the result of the case. Abstract conclusions, formed upon a statement of facts made out of doors, will in the mind of an honest man always give way to statements made on oath in doors. What we want is honest, respectable juries—not stupid or ignorant ones. If impartiality is only to be secured by stupidity, the sooner we return to the ordeal of fire, or wager of battle, the better.

Politics and the Police.

The Superintendent of Police has published an order, which will be found in another column, calling attention to the rule which declares that "*no member of the Police Department will be permitted to* connect himself, directly or in any way, with a society, club, committee or organization of any kind, *the object of which is the political advancement of any party, clique or individual.*" This is a wholesome and necessary regulation, and we hope it will be rigidly enforced. We commend it to the attention of the members of the Police Department, and especially to that of General JAMES W. NYE, one of the Police Commissioners. This gentleman seems to have become strangely unmindful of the character of his office, and is devoting a good deal of his time and attention to labors directly forbidden by the rules and regulations of his own adoption, and thoroughly at war with the efficiency and integrity of the Department over which he presides. He is the most active politician in the ranks of the Republican Party. He was a member of its State Convention, and has been, from the day of its session, the most zealous, as well as the most eloquent, of its orators. We submit to him and to his party friends that nothing could more effectually bring the new Police system into popular odium and contempt than the course which he is thus pursuing.

The curse of our Police for the past ten years has been its connection with partisan politics. Nothing contributed more to a popular demand for its thorough reform and reorganization, than the conviction that in the hands of the old Board it had become a mere party tool,—that it was used constantly and unscrupulously by Mayor WOOD for the promotion of his political and personal designs,—and that it was thus not only rendered useless for all purposes of public protection, but was made an instrument of the grossest wrong and injustice. It was the universal conviction of this fact which led to the demand for a new Commission; and it was ostensibly to remedy this evil that the law of last Winter was enacted. The public was assured that the Police should be taken out of politics,—that ambitious party leaders should no longer control it for their own purposes, and that it should be placed in the hands of men who would in its management consult solely and exclusively the public good. It was upon this plea that the high-handed measure of transferring the power of appointing this Commission from the people to the Governor and Senate, was commended to public approbation. If it was left in the hands of the people of the City, we were told it would inevitably become a matter for party strife, and would be decided on party grounds. The men elected would thus be elected as partisans, and the Department would therefore still be left in the hands of politicians. It was only by giving the power of appointment to the Governor, that we could avoid this danger.

The plea was full of promise,—and was hopefully received by the public at large. But we are constrained to repeat,—what we have said from the very beginning, and what everybody knows—that it has been falsified at every step. Instead of giving us a Commission free from and above party influences, the Governor made it up *exclusively* of men known to the public only as party politicians:—and party considerations have apparently been allowed to rule every movement of the Commission from that day to this. So far as Mayor WOOD is concerned, no one ever expected him to be governed by any higher motive than an unscrupulous regard for his own aggrandizement. His Democratic colleague, Mayor POWELL, dares do nothing more than echo his wishes and vote as he commands. These men are members *ex officio*, and no one is especially responsible for their behavior. It was known in advance that they were ultra and reckless partisans, so that no one is likely to be disappointed or surprised by any extremity to which they may push their factious and unscrupulous designs. But the remaining members of the Commission were appointed by the Governor, and from them the public had a right to expect better things. Yet they seem to be quite as thoroughly surrendered to party purposes—quite as unable to rise above party views—as their Democratic associates.

It is obviously of very little use for Mr. TALLMADGE to forbid the members of the Department from taking part in politics, while their superiors, from whom they hold their appointments, and on whom they depend for their continuance in office, set them so conspicuous an example on the other side. If the Police Commissioners are active and zealous party men, and take an open and conspicuous part in the party struggles of the day, it is useless to expect that the men will do otherwise. Example, in this, as in other matters, is a good deal more powerful than precept; and every policeman knows that if he were to be arraigned for taking part in the election, he would find in General NYE and his associates either very partial or very unjust judges. It is easy to see that in the course they are now pursuing, the members of the Commission are forfeiting public confidence, and putting in imminent peril the existence of the law under which they hold their office.

The California News.

The news published to-day from California is, in one respect, by far the most important which has reached us from that quarter in many months. In the late election the people have decided by an overwhelming majority to pay the State Debt, which had been previously declared illegal by a decision of the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the State Legislature at its late session passed an act—subject to the popular decision at a general election—providing for the payment of the debt, principal and interest. This act, of which we gave a synopsis some time since, has been ratified by the people, and is now a law. Thus about $4,000,000 of 7 per cent. Bonds, representing the entire State debt, have been virtually legalized, although the old Bonds must be called in and new ones issued in their stead.

This action of the people of California will tend more to renew and secure to them the confidence of the business World, than anything else which has transpired for years,—because it shows that although corruption and profligacy may have prevailed and, to a great extent, ruled there, the mass of the people are honest, and anxious to preserve their credit abroad. Indeed the indications of reform in public affairs, and of greater economy generally among the people, are apparent on every hand; persistence in such efforts cannot fail to place California again in the prosperous condition from which reckless politicians and speculators have reduced her. The merit of the recent vote will appear the greater when it is remembered that California has just passed through a four years' revulsion, in which business was continuously prostrated, and property values have been steadily depreciating.

It will be seen that while Col. JOHN B. WELLER, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by a majority of probably fifteen thousand, the People's ticket in San Francisco, the stronghold of the Vigilance Committee, was successful by two thousand majority. This is justly considered a reindorsement of the Committee and its proceedings. We learn, however, from private sources, that an arrangement has been made for the absolute dissolution of the Vigilance organization, and a sort of general amnesty to the rogues who were banished from California and ordered never to return on pain of summary execution.

In business matters everything continued dull, although the substantial interests of the State are represented to be slowly but surely improving. All the evidences are that California has reached the bottom of her decline, and is beginning a healthy and reliable career.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS.—The last number of *Harper's Weekly*, in speaking of the disaster to the *Central America*, says:

"We had hoped to hear, ere this, that the United States District-Attorney had taken the measures which are incumbent upon him to elicit the truth, and to determine who, if any, are guilty of the innocent lives that have been lost. We presume that, in the event of the ship's unseaworthiness being established, *an indictment for manslaughter would lie* against the owners; and, in the event of faulty conduct being proved against the engineer, that *a like recourse might be taken against him.* It is singular, to use the mildest term, that the United States authorities have taken no steps at all."

It would be a good deal more "singular" if any steps *had* been taken to hold the author of this wholesale slaughter to a legal responsibility. Such a proceeding would be wholly unprecedented in the history of this country. We have probably had, at the lowest estimate, twice as many severe railroad and steamboat accidents as any other country on the face of the earth. Not a year passes without five or six such terrible disasters, attended with the sacrifice of hundreds and thousands of human lives. No one supposes that these things happen without a cause, or that *somebody* is not responsible for them. Yet there has never, within our knowledge, been a single instance in which any one, engineer, owner, agent, or other person, has ever been convicted and punished for the criminal misconduct or neglect of duty, which has involved such a wholesale destruction of life and property. Prosecutions have been instituted in several cases, and in one or two have been pushed to a trial; but never, so far as we are aware, has one been followed by a conviction. Generally, that most convenient agent of injustice and screen for crime—a *disagreement of the jury*—has been the upshot of the whole proceeding.

The fact is that with us nothing but the most flagrant and clearly-established actual *malice* is regarded as punishable by law. One man may shoot another in an affray of his own provoking,—but unless he can be shown to have nursed the murderous intention for a week or two, juries are quite sure to "disagree." An editor may wage a crusade for months against the credit and character of individuals, or of a corporation, which shall end in impoverishing hundreds and thousands of people,—but unless he can be proved to have had some special and particular malice against the specific persons injured, no one dreams of holding him to any accountability. Engineers may neglect their duty,—suffer the fires to go out in a storm, and carouse and drink instead of watching their engines;—a switchman may forget to adjust his switch,—or an engine driver may forget to look at the signal,—and a hundred lives may be lost in consequence:—yet no one of them runs the slightest risk of being punished for his offence,—because it cannot be proved that he had any special malice against anybody on board, or that he had any motive for the wholesale destruction which resulted from his misconduct. Our Courts of law may just as well abandon the pretence of holding men to any accountability for such offences. Juries will not convict them—at least they never have done so, even in the clearest cases, and we see no symptom of any change of sentiment or purpose in this respect. They award heavy damages against railroad companies now and then,—but this is quite as much to gratify a spite or a prejudice against them, as it is to punish anybody who deserves it.

It is hardly worth while, therefore, for the authorities to commence any proceedings in the case of the *Central America*, as nothing whatever would come of them, if they should. It is not all likely that anybody *intended* to sink the ship and drown four or five hundred people, and in the popular notion of law in our community, there can be no *crime* without the distinct intent to commit one. That it is not so in any other country in the world, will probably be considered an additional reason why it should be so here. We are a free and independent nation, and have certainly as good a right to our own law, as to our own liberties. The Company will probably, in due time, punish somebody, for its own sake. The interest of the community in the matter can only be protected so far as the Company's interest may happen to be identical with it.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.—The utility of the Mercantile Agencies which have grown up in this City within the past few years has been very thoroughly tested during the prevailing panic. During the month of August the number of inquiries made at the office of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP was 19,245. In the month of September it rose to 21,634, and the information collected from all parts of the country enabled them to return satisfactory answers to 19,226 of this number. The largest number of applicants for information during any one day was 1,133, and the smallest number was 451.

These Agencies have correspondents in every town and village, of any importance, in the United States, who keep them fully informed in regard to the standing, business and prospects of every merchant in their respective neighborhoods. It is from the information thus collected that replies are gathered to the inquiries that are constantly received from persons who may be interested in obtaining prompt and accurate knowledge on the subject.

A NEW MOVE.—A writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, (Mr. M. B. WHITE,) who urges upon the Southern people the duty of buying goods only of those Northern men who support Slavery, gives the following illustration of its feasibility:

"A very worthy merchant in New-York remarked to the subscriber not long since, that, let any Southern merchant go to that celebrated Abolition house in Broadway, (BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co.,) and purchase one or ten thousand dollars worth of goods, and *he would duplicate the bill, at 5 per cent. off*, and guarantee it to be equal in every particular."

This "very worthy merchant" must either be very patriotic, or very much in need of business. His style of soliciting custom would probably be considered a little irregular, but people who are either very needy or very public-spirited are not apt to be over scrupulous.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night the comic opera of the "Elixir of Love" (which the *Doctor Dulcamara* of the occasion pronounces to be Lager-Bier) will be repeated for the second and last time. Altogether, this opera was one of the most agreeable productions of the season, and afforded much pleasure to the public and the critics. In it, Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Signor LABOCETTA shine to best advantage.

There will be four regular performances of Italian Opera this week at the Academy, the fourth being on Saturday. This is a little more than we have been accustomed to, but if it tend to the prosperity of the Institution, no one will object. On Saturday last "Lucia" was produced for the first time this season. It was not a successful performance. Mlle. FREZZOLINI appeared to be in poor voice, and sang at times quite badly. In the second act she improved, but as a whole her *Lucia* was the least pleasing of her performances. Signor LABOCETTA was painstaking, and in the second act, where every one thought he would be weakest, shone to greatest advantage. He is a meritorious artist, and like Signor GASSIER will make his way with the public. The orchestra and chorus were alike noisy and slovenly.

Last evening the dangerous experiment of a Sunday concert was attempted, and with a success which promises perpetuity. So long as the programmes of these entertainments are carefully selected we cannot see that they are objectionable. To a large class of the community they afford a calm and pleasant way of spending an hour. The programme of the first concert opened with BEETHOVEN'S "Pastora' Symphony," which was excellently rendered by an orchestra of sixty performers under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ. In the elucidation of orchestral figures and instrumental sequences this conductor is very efficient, and, therefore, especially valuable in this style of composition, where everything depends on clearness. Of the Pastoral Sympbony the Horn Movement was perhaps the best executed.

The principal feature of the programme was ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," which was given with great excellence. The accompaniments were, however, generally too loud, and the *tempi* were, in many cases, remarkable for their sprightliness. With these exceptions, the oratorio was given with better effect than we have ever heard in this City. The *ensembles* were admirable, and the solos and concerted pieces all that could be desired from such artists as, LA GRANGE, PATTI-STRAKOSCH, VESTVALI, LABOCETTA, SCOLA, GASSIER, ROCCO, &c. The house was completely filled.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN enters on the second week of her highly successful engagement to-night, appearing in her great character of *Meg Merrilies*. This extraordinary impersonation, has, more than any other, given Miss CUSHMAN a world-wide reputation. She will be ably supported by the leading members of Mr. BURTON'S Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Miss MATILDA HERON closed her second New-York engagement. It was not, we fancy, very successful in a pecuniary point of view, but in every other respect it was completely triumphant, and more than justified the high eulogisms passed on her early performances in this City. Miss HERON leaves the Metropolis with a reputation which is now fairly established. In "Flammina," and more powerfully in the "Wife's Tragedy," she gave abundant proofs of versatility and genius. It was unreasonable to suppose that the excitement of last season could be reawakened this season, but when she visits us again she will find by the reaction that she has not labored in vain.

To-night the unrivaled dramatic company of this theatre return to their posts, and for a short time we shall have genuine comedy rendered in a way which cannot be surpassed here or elsewhere. "The Rivals" and the little comedy of the "Captain of the Watch" are on the bills for to-night. Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. WALCOT, Mr. LORAINA, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. DAVENPORT and others appear in the casts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—On Saturday Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS closed his New-York engagement—one of the most successful on record. He appears to-night at the Boston Theatre. At the Broadway a new attraction is in readiness, namely, a complete Ballet Troupe. The members of this company are marshaled under the banner of Señor ROSSANI—probably the most celebrated master in Europe. We are fond of ballet entertainment in New-York, but, strange to say, have never had a complete ballet company. Mr. MARSHALL, in importing the Rossani Ballet Troupe, makes the experiment for the first time. Nearly two hundred artists will be employed to-night in presenting the grand ballet of "Faust," which is in three acts. New scenery, costumes, &c., have been prepared, and the orchestra is under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new drama by EDWARD FALCONER, called "A Husband for an Hour," will be produced here to-night. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JEFFERSON and Miss LAURA KEENE are in the cast. The burlesque of the "Light Guard of Siam" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The double company appear here to-night. Signorina ROSA and ballet in "Acciista," and the RAVELS and pantomime in "Bianco."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The grand spectacle of "The Crusaders, or the Old Man of the Mountain," which has been some time in preparation, will be produced here to-night. Great pains have been taken to bring it out in a style calculated to create a sensation.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractions here to-night are, "Captain Kyd," "Black Hugh the Outlaw," and "Your Life's in Danger."

OLYMPIC.—A new burlesque, with the attractive title of "King Lager," will be produced here to-night. The cast includes all the comic talent of the establishment.

BARNUM'S.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carle Family, (equilibrists,) and the Aquaria are the attractions for the week.

CONCERT.—Miss JULIANA MAY gives her second and last Concert to-morrow evening, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor ALIENA, Signor TAFFANELLI, and Mr. SANDERSON, pianist.

Academy of Music.

By a card published elsewhere it will be seen that the present series of performances terminates with the present week. There will then be a short recess to enable the company to appear in other cities where they are engaged.

Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair.

No. 353 BROADWAY, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please advise your correspondent "C.," whose communication appears in this day's paper, that to accommodate all, ROSA BONHEUR'S great picture of the Horse Fair has been open to visitors every day since Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, and the hours for exhibition will be for the future, from 8½ A. M to 6½ P. M. Very respectfully,

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.—The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the "Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County," was held this year at Sing Sing and closed on Thursday, having been opened on Tuesday the 11th. The grounds selected for the occasion comprised a portion of the "State Farm," and afforded an exceedingly fine scenal view, particularly of the Hudson River. The weather has been fine during the continuance of the Fair, and the attendance, though not what it ought to have been for such a county as Westchester, has nevertheless not been disastrously thin. These fairs for the last few years have been held at White Plains with a manifest decrease of interest in their success on the part of the farmers of the county generally, and a new location was this year chosen partly with a view to promote a more extended and hearty action on the subject. The Sing Sing Fair has unfortunately shown but little if any advance on its immediate predecessors. With scarcety an exception the exhibitors, and to too great an extent the visitors, have come from adjoining towns, on Wednesday the firemen of Sing Sing assisted by one company from White Plains and two from Yonkers, added to the interest of the occasion by a procession which was well conducted and attracted much attention. Eight companies in all participated.

MEDICAL BILLS IN THE BURDELL CASE.—The Committee from the Board of Supervisors, having under consideration the bills of the several medical men who rendered professional services during the Burdell inquest, met again on Saturday. We published the bills and what they were for, a few days ago. Professor BARKER and Drs. UHL, J. R. WOOD and MOTT were present, by request, for the purpose of giving their opinions as to the value of the services rendered. The bill of Dr. DORSHEIMER and CHILDS ($400) for chemical and microscopic examination of blood was considered very moderate, considering the service performed. The bill of Dr. GOURLEY ($300) they also considered moderate; but the bill of Dr. KNIGHT ($350) for examination of body, clothes, premises, &c., they considered too high. Without taking final action the Committee adjourned to Wednesday.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY.—A movement is on foot among the stationers' clerks to induce their employers to close their places of business at 3 P. M. on Saturdays through the entire year, and we are informed that several of the most prominent firms in Pearl, Wall and Nassau streets have consented to the arrangement.

YACHTING.—Mr. CROMWELL'S yacht, the *Island Fawn*, that led the fleet rounding the Southwest Spit, was built by DAVID KIRBY of Milton Rye, a self-made and self-taught boat-builder, and who has built more boats that have taken prizes, than any other builder.

PAY OF THE POLICE.—Mr. BOWEN, the Treasurer of the Police Department, commenced on Friday drawing checks for the purpose of making the September payments to the Police.

FIREMEN GOING TO PHILADELPHIA.—The train which left Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, over the New-Jersey Railroad, was an unusually heavy one, requiring fifteen cars to accommodate the passengers. Among the passengers were the members of Lady Washington Engine Company, (No. 46,) of New-York, accompanied by Shelton's Band, and Passaic Engine Company, of Patterson, (also accompanied by a band of music,) on their way to Philadelphia, to participate in the Annual Firemen's Parade, which takes place to-day.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—There was no meeting of the Commission on Saturday, it being postponed until Wednesday at 2 o'clock, some of the members being out of town.

☞ The day prayer-meeting, which is held once a week between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the rear of the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, was last Wednesday attended by twenty-five persons. It was an interesting meeting. Though continuing for an hour, those who remain but five minutes cause no interruption by leaving at any moment, since this is calculated on.

☞ The passengers who were on board the steamer *Illinois* when she grounded on arrival, Aug. 23, have purchased as a testimonial to the officers of the war-steamer *Lexo*, which assisted her off, two beautiful sets of silver plate. They are to be sent to our Consul at Havana, through whose agency they will reach their destination.

☞ The hull and materials of the British brig *Roberts*, previously reported ashore at Southampton, L. I., were sold at auction on Tuesday last, and brought the net sum of $250.

Personal.

An Allentown (Penn.) Dutch Reformed clergyman has married fifteen hundred and sixteen couples since May, 1823—thirty-four years. They must increase and multiply in that region.

Mr. McCarthy, of the Geographical Society of Paris, has undertaken a journey to Timbuctoo, alone. He speaks with fluency a number of the African dialects, and Arabic.

The "golden wedding" of Hon. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was celebrated last week. Their five children were present, with fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. William Morton, Dr. Kane's right-hand man in the last Arctic Expedition, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the citizens of Boston.

Neal Dow has arrived in Southampton, England, from his tour on the Continent. He will make Temperance speeches through the country.

Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, has received from the authorities of Glasgow, the freedom of the city and a purse of £2,000.

The Unitarian Society in North Andover has received a bequest of $6,200 by the will of the late Hon. Wm. Johnson of that town.

Lord Napier arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and is the guest of Robert C. Wintbrop.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS, son of a grocer at Wheeling, was arrested at that place on Tuesday last, charged with being the person who a few days since obtained through a young lad named MCLAIN, the contents of the Post-Office bag of the Manufacturers and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000. He was arrested while sitting at the breakfast table, and only an hour or two after his marriage with a respectable and interesting young lady, a daughter of Mr. JOSEPH SESSON, and was on the point of starting on his wedding tour. It is said that although apparently not over twenty-one years of age he had been married once before, and had served out a term in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y

Inquiries having been made of the General Land Office as to whether a number of persons, forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the graduation act by going out and becoming actual settlers on public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for the benefit of their common interest—an answer in the negative was received.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Tehuantepec Negotiations—Sloo's Grant Annihilated—Another Grant to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company—Success of Messrs. Benjamin & La Sere and Defeat of M. Soule—Congress—How the President Proposes to Act—Robbers—No Chance for a Treaty with the United States—Reasons Why—Speculations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The most important event of the past fortnight is the doings of the Supreme Government in connection with the right of transit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On the 3d instant the Supreme Government annulled the grant for this transit given on the 5th February, 1853, to Mr. A. G. SLOO. The readers of the TIMES have had abundant occasion in the past four years to hear of the operations of Mr. SLOO, and I hardly need say here, in explanation of the cause for the annulling of the Sloo Grant, that the Supreme Government has taken this step for violation of obligations imposed in the grant. This is the cause given by the Government of Mexico, and the fact, which has been made patent to the world, that Mr. SLOO's credit in not such as to build a road under the most favored circumstances, has been sufficient to cast both him and his claim from the talks "on 'Change" in this capital.

The decree of the 3d inst. was followed by another, dated 7th inst., which gives to the Company formed in New-Orleans on the 30th July last, and entitled the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," the right of the Isthmus Transit for 60 years. The members of this Company, as no doubt the readers of the TIMES are well aware, are those holding the stock of the "Sloo grant" and those holding the claims against that grant for the $600,000 advanced to pay the Mexican Government for the grant, and also those claiming indemnity against the Sloo grant for the annulling of the "Garay grant" and for the expenditures made under the Garay grant for surveys and explorations of the Isthmus, as well as for actual work done on the route. These formerly conflicting and potent interests being united by the influence of the clearsightedness of the present American Administration, a commission composed of Messrs. BENJAMIN, United States Senator from Louisiana, and EMILE LA SERE, President of the Tehuantepec Company, under the Sloo grant, came out here under the special indorsement of the American Government, and, being gentlemen of cleverness and business capacity, had little difficulty in procuring a grant which places the Tehuantepec railroad amongst the things that are certain to be.

I inclose to you copies of these decrees, in order that you may satisfy the readers of the TIMES more fully of what I say in regard to the advantages and security now offered to commerce for the opening of this important route. In this connection, I am forced to notice an attempted opposition to the grant on the part of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, who came here as the special agent of SLOO. There is no question that Mr. SOULE is a very clever man, but in this case he has been most completely defeated. The American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, it is said, took a lively interest with Mr. SOULE, and there is not the slightest doubt but this assertion is perfectly correct, but I am far from believing he has acted so from any other feeling than that of pity for the deplorable hopelessness of success in Mr. SOULE'S mission. Mr. FORSYTH wished to make SOULE'S defeat as easy as possible. The energetic and straightforward course pursued by Messrs. BENJAMIN and LA SERE has accomplished everything aimed at in their mission, and Mr. SOULE in disgust has left for the United States, and Mr. FORSYTH has turned his attention to writing notes to the Palace on diplomatic business.

On the 16th inst., the national birth-day, this city was the scene of a most animated celebration. From the evening previous until 10 o'clock P. M. of the 16th, the city was transformed by all the various showy displays that Mexicans are capable of getting up. Processions, speeches, grand fireworks, &c., &c., were the order of the festivities. Nothing transpired to mar the pleasant enjoyment of the day. Unlike the Fourth of July in the United States, not a really drunken man was to be found in crowds where twenty or thirty thousand persons were assembled. I have been unable to learn of a single fight having taken place during the day.

By the provisions of the Constitution, now supposed to be in force, Congress was to have met on the 16th. Up to this hour a quorum has not been obtained. The members now in this city are every day in *junta*, but their meetings have not as yet been fruitful of any results. Constitutionally they can do nothing until they have a quorum. Yesterday the members in *junta* were greatly confused as to about what course they should take. It is understood that the members now here are opposed to granting extraordinary powers to COMONFORT, and COMONFORT is looking quietly on to discover more clearly their weak points.

It is amongst the rumors on the streets that President COMONFORT intends to let them work on for a while longer, and, if a quorum is not obtained, he will prorogue Congress until some future date. Should Congress, however, organize and not confer on him the powers necessary to carry on the government, he will resign,—so says report,—and trust to the army to do the balance of the work of establishing absolute power. COMONFORT sees, as every sensible man must see, that it is all very fine to talk about Republicanism in Mexico, but the practice of that glorious system depends upon a higher range of intellect than is possessed by the Mexicans. The Congress, if it does meet, will do nothing more than make trouble during its existence, and it is to be hoped that a sufficient sense is contained in the elected members to render that body powerless by their absence.

Public insecurity was never greater than at present. The roads literally swarm with robbers. Stages arrive here daily that have been assaulted and the passengers robbed twice during the day. This insecurity of the roads and general breaking out of the vicious elements of the country is owing to the relaxation in the execution of the laws since the States have attempted to govern themselves. I would enter more into detail as to robberies in Mexico, but as all well-read people know that all meridianal Catholic countries are noted for the number of their robbers, I will content myself by saying that, *for the time being*, Mexico is a Spanish-Catholic country.

As to a treaty between the United States and Mexico there is not the slightest chance of one being made by Mr. FORSYTH with this Government that would be listened to by the Government or people of the United States. It has been the misfortune of Mr. F. to have suffered two defeats since he came here:—one in his *omnibus* treaties, and just now another defeat has fallen upon him in his course with regard to the Tehuantepec matter. This last is really a defeat, and has, for all useful purposes to the United States or American claimants against Mexico, "done him up" here entirely. I regret the circumstance, for Mr. FORSYTH in his family circle is reported to be a most excellent man. His removal from this mission—which must take place before anything can be hoped to be done here for a treaty or for indemnity to hosts of injured American citizens—will give him opportunity to devote himself to the study of his part in a more quiet walk of life than diplomacy. In it he never can hope to make a figure. I say it with all frankness and every regret.

The Commissioners, BENJAMIN and LA SERE with Mr. GARAY will leave by the British packet from Vera Cruz on the 5th of next month for Havana, from where they will take their different routes to the States.

Among the *healthy* speculations now on foot here, and which have already reached completion, is one put on foot here by Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM last year, for the survey and sale of the public lands of the northern States of Mexico. Through the agency of wealthy houses of this city, Capt. ISHAM succeeded in procuring a contract for these surveys, which left to him and his associates one-third of the public lands, especial and very advantageous privileges for discovering mines, and also a fixed (yet very low) up-set price for the purchase from the government of the other two-thirds. These advantages have been conceded in consideration of the thorough survey of the States. The States already under contract are Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Sivalva, and also the territory of Lower California. The contract for Sonora was made some time since, and is now in the hands of clever Americans, who no doubt ere this have perfected their arrangements to go to work on the surveys.

These grants or contracts confer such advantages, that a tide of immigration must follow in the footsteps of these surveys, and will give to the operations of foreigners on Mexican soil a more favorable turn, and will forever put an end to *fillibuster* movements in the States thus disposed of.

THE TEHUANTEPEC DECREES.

FIRST DECREE.

IGNACIO COMONFORT, President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof, *Know Ye*: That, using the power granted to me by the Plan of Ayutla, remodelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue the following decree:

SOLE ARTICLE.—The privilege granted on the 5th of February, 1853, to Mr. A. G. Sloo and Associates, and to the Company entitled "Mixed," for the opening of inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is declared null and void, the grantees having violated the obligations imposed by the decree of the above date. Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and duly carried into effect.

Issued in the Palace of Tacubaya, Sept. 3, 1857.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

SECOND DECREE.

The Citizen, IGNACIO COMONFORT, President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof, *Know Ye*: That, using the power granted to me by the Plan proclaimed at Ayutla, and remodelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue the following decree:

ARTICLE 1. A privilege is conceded to the Company formed in New-Orleans on the 30th of July of the present year, called the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of that name, according to the conditions expressed in the present decree.

ART. 2. The Company shall establish the communication by water, in the navigable part of the Coatzacoalcos, and from the point where that river ceases to be navigable, shall begin the roads referred to in the succeeding articles.

ART. 3. The Company shall construct a railroad which shall be commenced in eighteen months from the date of this decree, and finish in each year a length of ten leagues (26 miles 73⅓ yards) until the entire completion of the line.

ART. 4. Until the railroad is completed, the Company shall keep in good serviceable order a convenient road with the necessary bridges for the passage of carriages conveying passengers and merchandise of small weight.

ART. 5. As soon as the necessary surveys are made and the plans drawn by the Engineers for the line of the road, they shall be submitted to the Minister of Fomento, (Internal Improvements,) for his approval.

ART. 6. The Company shall build at its own cost within two years from the completion of the railroad, the moles and dykes necessary for the line of communication in the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa, which are open for foreign commerce. It shall immediately construct such works as are necessary for discharging vessels and protecting merchandise from damage.

ART. 7. The Government grants to the Company the land necessary for the carriage road and railroad, the moles, dykes, warehouses, depôts, stations, sheds for stages and other carriages, and hotels for passengers; but if the public land is insufficient for these purposes, the Company shall take lands of private proprietors indemnifying the owners according to law.

ART. 8. The Company may take gratis from public lands materials necessary for the construction and preservation of the road, and its appurtenances. It may also use materials from private lands, indemnifying the owners according to law.

ART. 9. The exclusive privilege of transport by the line of communication is granted to the Company, which shall consequently have power to levy tolls, transit dues, storages, and any other dues for freight of merchandise, or conveyance of passengers, but the tariff fixed by it shall not exceed fifty cents per league for each passenger, nor three cents per league for each arroba (25 pounds) of merchandise, nor one per cent. on the value of precious metals and jewels for carriage across the entire length of the road.

ART. 10. The Government shall exact no impost nor contribution of any kind whether on the transit of merchandise or passengers, or on the capital invested in the road. But the Company shall pay to the Government each month, twelve cents for each passenger and each package of merchandise carried across the general line.

ART. 11. During the time necessary for the construction of the road the Company may import into the Isthmus free of duty, the materials, engines, ironwork, carriages and tools necessary for the construction and preservation of the road and its appurtenances, as well as such objects of first necessity as are not found on the Isthmus and as may be required for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers and peons employed on the road. After that time, the Company shall have the right to import free of duty only the engines, cars and rails necessary for the road. This latter exemption shall last during the whole term of the privilege, and this as well as the preemption first-mentioned shall be used in accordance with the rules to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

ART. 12. The Government will protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the works.

ART. 13. The right granted to the Company for the conveyance of merchandise shall be subject to rules to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury, having for their object the preservation of abuses, and especially the facilitating of the prompt dispatch of the merchandise. This right shall not confer on the Company the privilege of opening any stores for sale of merchandise on the Isthmus.

ART. 14. The Government shall keep open, for foreign commerce, the ports of Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, and of Ventosa, on the Pacific.

ART. 15. The Company shall construct first-class lighthouses on both termini of the line of communication, and another in the port of Acapulco. The first two to be finished within seven years, and the third within ten years from this date, which shall belong exclusively to the Government. It shall also deepen the bar and bed of the Coatzacoalcos River, if practicable, according to plans to be approved by the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 16. The present privilege shall last sixty years from this date, during all which time the Government shall receive fifteen per cent. of the net revenues of the whole line, whenever dividends are declared to the shareholders. During all this time the exemptions and other rights conceded to the Company by the decree shall be valid and exclusive, and shall not be changed except by mutual consent; and at the end of these sixty years the Government shall enter into full and absolute possession of the road, with all its trains, (which shall be at least sufficient for the daily carriage of five hundred passengers and ten thousand arrobas of merchandise,) tools and appurtenances: it being understood that the whole is to be delivered in a perfectly serviceable state for current use, the rails, cars, machines and utensils not to be more than half worn. The ships and steamboats of the Company are not included in this obligation.

ART. 17. The Company assumes the payment to MR. FRANCISCO P. FALCONNET of the six hundred thousand dollars, with interest and damages legally due, lent to the Sloo enterprise to enable it to comply with the 14th article of the contract of the 5th February, 1853, liberating the Government from all future responsibility and without diminishing its share of net profits fixed in the preceding article.

ART. 18. The Company shall convey to any point of its whole line, free of charge, the mails which pass on the road, receiving and delivering them with the regular formalities. It shall also convey, for half its tariff of prices, all products and objects belonging to the Government. It shall also convey *gratis*, going and returning, the officers, troops, employees and agents of the General Government and of the States, when travelling on public service. The metals, and agricultural, and manufactured products of the Republic shall be conveyed for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff of prices, under regulations to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

ART. 19. The Government shall name two of the nine Directors of the Company, with the same faculties and prerogatives as the other Directors, and may establish a Commission on the Isthmus to watch the works undertaken in conformity with this privilege.

ART. 20. The following restrictions are imposed on the Company: 1st. It shall construct no fortress on the Isthmus, nor organise an armed force of any kind nor give passage to any armed force, national or foreign, without the express authorization of the General Government. 2d. It shall immediately discharge from its service any of its employees engaged in smuggling, or protecting smuggling, or who shall commit any offence, and shall aid the Government in prosecuting the delinquents. 3d. It shall enforce any measures designated by the General Government for the purpose of compelling all passengers to obey the revenue laws of the Republic.

ART. 21. The Company, and all foreigners who may take part in it whether as shareholders or by any other right which may entitle them to intervene in its operations, share in its profits or claim any of its concessions, shall have no greater rights than Mexicans, nor any other means of enforcing them than those conceded to the latter by the laws of the Republic. All questions of this kind and those which may arise in relation to the acquisition, preservation or loss of shares or rights in the said road shall be decided by competent national tribunals in conformity with law. The employees and servants of the Company shall be subject to the same conditions.

ART. 22. The restrictions of the preceding article shall not apply to disputes or differences between foreign shareholders not within the Republic, for in this case, such disputes may be examined and decided as if this restriction did not exist. But these decisions of foreign tribunals shall in no manner affect the prescriptions of this decree nor those of the Company to which the privilege is conceded, which is to be reputed Mexican for all the purposes of the concession, nor Mexican interests.

ART. 23. The Company shall not transfer, alienate, nor hypothecate this privilege without previous consent of the Government, nor admit as a partner in any case, any foreign Government, nor State.

ART. 24. The transit by the line of communication shall be free for all the inhabitants of the world, but the freight on merchandise of nations who may not make a neutrality treaty with Mexico, shall be increased twenty-five per cent.

ART. 25. The Company shall open lists in Mexico for a period of four months, for subscription to its stock by Mexicans, and a third of the whole of its shares shall be reserved for that purpose; after that period the Company shall be at liberty to place its shares at any point in the United States or Europe.

ART. 26. The Company shall have the right to convey by its line of communication in closed bags which shall not be opened, foreign mails; and these bags shall be sealed by the Postmasters or Collectors of Customs.

ART. 27.—There is conceded to the Company the exclusive privilege of navigating the river Coatzacoalcos under the Mexican flag during the whole time of the concession, establishing for the service of the line steamboats or ships, which shall not be bound to be provided with such officers and crews as the laws require for vessels reputed national; but their captains, employes and servants shall be subject to the provisions of the 21st Article of this decree.

ART. 28.—The privilege conceded in the foregoing Article shall not prevent the inhabitants, owners of plantations or other property, situated on the banks of the river, importing objects which they may need, or exporting their agricultural or manufactured products in vessels of Mexican build and under Mexican flag.

ART. 29.—The vessels of the Company, used solely for conveying correspondence and merchandise for transit across the whole line, shall be free from tonnage duty.

ART. 30. The Company shall convey in its vessels free of cost the mails which may come from any point of the Republic, or may be sent from the Republic to any point at which its vessels touch, receiving and delivering them in due form; in the same way it shall convey for half its tariff rates all articles the property of the Government; and without charge, whether going or returning the officers, troops, employes and agents of the General Government or of the States when traveling on public service. Metals and the products of the agriculture and manufactures of the Republic, shall be carried for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff price.

ART. 31. The maximum tariff of prices on the vessels of the Company shall be three-fourths of that fixed for the Railroad.

ART. 32. If the Company should require for depôt or Winter quarters any other port on the Pacific than Ventosa, it shall give the preference to Acapulco.

ART. 33. The Company shall appoint an agent in Mexico, with the necessary powers and instructions for coming to an understanding with the General Government and other authorities of the Republic on all matters which refer to the obligations imposed on it by this decree.

ART. 34. This privilege shall become null and void if the Company shall not comply with any of the obligations, or shall infringe the restrictions imposed in the present decree, as well as for a suspension of its work on the road for the space of four months. In any of these events it shall not only lose the concession, of which the Mexican Government may dispose at its pleasure, but all the expenses incurred and work done on the Isthmus, which shall remain for the profit of the nation; and shall also pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars, which shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 35. In case there should be any doubt or difference in the execution or interpretation of this privilege, it shall be decided by arbitrators and amicable compounders, one named by the Government and the other by the Company, who, before beginning their examination, shall name a third in case of disagreement. Against the decrees of these arbitrators and the umpire there shall be no appeal nor recourse whatever.

Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated and duly enforced.

Given in the National Palace of Mexico, on the 7th September, 1857. J. COMONFORT.

The West-street Explosion.

TWO MORE DEATHS—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner PERRY continued his inquest on Saturday on the body of Calharine Dugan, who was killed by the late boiler explosion in West-street. The first witness examined was

Vincent C. King, who deposed as follows: I reside at No. 75 Jane-street; I am proprietor of the Knickerbocker Plaster Mills; I was at the factory twenty minutes before the explosion took place; I saw the engineer just before I left; he was perfectly sober, and was attending to his business; soon after leaving I heard of the explosion; I immediately repaired to the spot, and tried to extricate deceased from the ruins; the mill and two adjoining buildings fell in and made one pile of ruins; I have since had part of the rubbish removed, so as to partly uncover the boiler, which I find to be all shattered to pieces; this boiler we procured new, and placed there two years ago; it was built by J. S. Bunce & Co.; it was made by the pound, at an advanced price, in order to be sure that it was perfect; the boiler was well fitted up with steam gauges, also a magnetic gauge; about three months since the boiler lesked a little, and I had it thoroughly overhauled by the makers, and refixed; I told them to put it in perfect order, which they did; I have not known anything to be out of repair since; I believe the engineer is a steady, honest man, I never knew him to be intoxicated at his work; I believe he understood his business; he has acted as engineer for about three years; our mill was used for manufacturing plaster; it was a solid building, erected some eight years ago; I supervise the work at the mills, and constantly through the day go in and around the machinery to see that all is right; when I left the boiler water was running from the gauge-cock at the rate of a pailfull in twenty minutes; the gauge-cock was five inches above the head of the flue.

The next witness examined was *William Waterson*, who deposed: I was employed in the mills of J. H. King at the time of the explosion; about 5 o'clock on Wednesday I left the engine-room, and had been up stairs but a few minutes, when I felt the shock of the explosion, and was thrown with great force some distance; at the time I left the engine-room I saw nothing which indicated danger; the steam-gauge stood at seventy pounds pressure, the safety-valve weight having been fixed so as to blow off at seventy-five pounds pressure; water was running from the lower gauge cock at the rate of a common-sized pailful in half an hour; this gauge cock leaked, but the constant stream running from it indicated that there was sufficient water in the boiler; the supply of water to the boiler is made constant by steam pumps; there was also a magnetic gauge attached to the boiler, which I observed when I left; it stood nearly straight or horizontal; there was no more fire than usual under the boiler; I had raised the safety valve during the forenoon, so as to be certain there was no obstruction; I cannot account for the explosion: I have had charge of a steam engine about three years, during which time I have worked for Mr. King; I have never served an apprenticeship to the business, but learned it by working about an engine for the last five years.

At this point of the inquest, information was sent to the Coroner that Richard Eighis and Samuel Anderson had died from the injuries received at the explosion, the former at No. 171 Varick-street; the latter at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner accordingly proceeded with the Jury to view the bodies of these victims, and then repaired to the Coroner's office in Centre-street, where the following testimony was taken:

Jeremiah S. Bunce deposed: The boiler which exploded corner of West and Horatio streets was manufactured in my establishment two years ago last January; it was made for a first-rate article, under my own supervision and that of my foreman; I examined the remains of the boiler this forenoon; I think, from the appearance of the boiler, that there must have been great pressure on it; the surface of the boiler which was exposed to the fire showed evidence of having been acted upon with great heat, that the boiler had been hotter than it would have been if it had been well supplied with water; if the water was running from the lower gauge cock to any considerable extent, there must have been a sufficient quantity of water; the steam of the boiler might have been condensed in the gauge cock so as to drop an ordinary sized pailful in two hours, provided the gauge cock leaked; I calculate that the boiler would have borne 150 pounds pressure; I think it would have been safe to run the steam from 75 to 100 pounds; the boiler was made of the best material and was thoroughly braced; we took extreme pains with it, as Mr. King requested us to do so; the safety valve does not always act right, but sometimes sticks; the safety valve should be raised every few hours to clear it; from some unavoidable cause the safety valve might stick in a very short time after having been cleared; the steam gauge is also liable to get out of order at any time, if the engineer is ever so careful; I think that the explosion was caused by the intense pressure of steam.

James McGregory deposed: I am a civil engineer; I have directed in a boiler maker's establishment; I assisted in putting up the boiler in Mr. King's mills; I considered it a first-rate boiler, capable of holding three hundred pounds of steam to the square inch; it was stay bolted once in six inches; there were as many as two gauge cocks and a magnetic gauge; these magnetic gauges rarely, if ever, get out of order, and may always be depended upon, and are generally good indicators of the amount of water in the boiler; I do not think that it is necessary to have the water low in the boiler to cause an explosion; for instance, if the supply of water is at any time stopped and then suddenly let on, an explosion may take place immediately. The steam pump which supplies the boiler is liable to be obstructed at any moment by some little thing getting under the valve, and then clear itself, all without the knowledge of the engineer; in my experience, it is rare that safety valves will stick so that they will not work clear; the tending of an engine is not a very intricate business, but such a one that a naturally competent person could learn it sufficiently in a few days; care more than long experience is required in the business; it is usual for engineers to commence as firemen, and thus gradually learn their business.

Albert Lappam, residing in Brooklyn, deposed: I am fireman in the shops of Messrs. Bunce & Co.; I have examined the wreck of the boiler at the ruins of Mr. King's mills; from its appearance I am of the opinion that the explosion was caused from a want of water in the boiler; this is indicated by the appearance of the iron on the surface of the boiler exposed to the fire; the part looked as though it had been highly heated; this appearance was visible from about halfway from the arch downwards.

No other witnesses being present, the Coroner read the medical testimony as to the cause of death, and submitted the whole matter to the Jury. After a brief consultation, the latter delivered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to their death by injuries received at the late boiler explosion corner of Horatio and West streets. The Jury believe that this explosion was caused by a want of sufficient water in the steam boiler; whether from negligence or some unavoidable or accidental cause, they are unable to determine.

Dr. Catlin Bailed.

DR. CATLIN, of MRS. CUNNINGHAM and her bogus-bobby notoriety, was admitted to bail on Friday, by Recorder SMITH, in the sum of $5,000. The sureties were not made public.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of September to the 3d day of October, 1857: Men, 75; Women, 69; Boys, 155; Girls, 143: Total, 442.* Adults, 144; Children, 298; Males, 230; Females, 212; Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant.	4
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	8	Delirium Trem.	2
Aneurism, heart	1	Diarrhœa	24
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy	8
Bl'g from Bowels	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bl'g from Lungs	1	Dropsy in Head	19
Bowels, Dis. of	1	Drowned	11
Bronchitis	2	Dysentery	8
Bur'd or Scalded	1	Epilepsy	2
Cancers	5	Erysipelas	1
Catarrh	2	Fever	1
Casualties	2	Fever Congest.	1
Cholera Infant.	42	Fever Puerperal	1
Cholera Morbus.	1	Fever Remit	3
Cirrhosis Liver.	1	Fever, Scarlet	8
Congestion	1	Fever, Typhoid	2
Cong. of Bowels.	1	Fever, Typhus	8
Cong. of Brain	13	Fracture of Skull	3
Cong. of Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	11
Cong. of Lungs	3	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Consumption	58	Heart, Ossif. of	1
Conv. Adult	1	Hooping Cough	3
Conv. Infantile	32	Indam. of Bow.	5
Croup	8	Indam. of Brain	3
Cyanosis	2	Indam. of Lungs	17
		Indam. of Stom.	1
		Indam. of Throat	2
		Intemperance	2
		Kidneys, Dis. of	1
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Lockjaw	1
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, Ad.	1
		Marasmus, Inf.	37
		Measles	6
		Mortification	1
		Old Age	2
		Palsy	3
		Pleurisy	2
		Scrofula	5
		Scurvy	1
		Soft. of Brain	9
		Stillborn	23
		Suicide, Drown.	1
		Teething	9
		Tumor of Ovar.	1
		Ulcer. of Bowels.	1
		Unkn'n to Jury.	1
		Womb. Dis. of	1
		Total	442

*Decrease this week—118.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Oct. 3, 1857.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Oct. 2, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 25	139	116	255
Admitted to Oct. 2	34	26	60
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	25	60
Died	1	—	1
Remaining at date	137	117	254

Males, 226: females, 29.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Fires.

THE STEAMBOAT OSCEOLA ON FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the steamboat *Osceola* caught fire and was damaged to the amount $5,000. The engineer, W. G. RUSSELL, was the only person on board. The fire originated from the boiler. The damage is covered by insurance, in the Continental Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Excelsior Company of this City.

A New Grievance for Slaveholders.

From the Vicksburgh True Southron.

The following letter, from a very reliable and respectable gentleman, will, we trust, cause increased circumspection on the part of those who purchase slaves from traders. It will be remembered that the murder of McMILLAN, in Memphis, by BOLTON, grew out of the exposure of the fact that BOLTON had sold, as a slave for life, a negro who was to be free in a few years. *We have no doubt that thousands of negroes are sold annually in our State, in direct contravention of a very stringent law*, and if one or two striking examples were made, the effect would unquestionably prove salutary.

STEAMER UNITED STATES AID,
YAZOO RIVER, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

DEAR SIR: What do you think of a *Canadian negro* having lately been sold in Vicksburg? Such has really been the case. A Rut few days ago I purchased a negro man from GWIN & ALEXANDER, of Vicksburg, and since doing so, I have met with a gentleman who knew the negro in St. Louis, and he has given me the following information relative to him. It appears that this negro belonged to the editor of one of the St. Louis newspapers; that he ran off about five years ago, and made his way to Canada, where he married a fugitive negro girl from Kentucky; located in Canada and pursued his profession as barber there. The owner in St. Louis learned last Winter where his boy was. He employed a fine, *dashing, lordly* looking young man in St. Louis to visit the town in Canada where his negro boy was, and to represent himself as an English lord, and to employ the negro, if possible, to travel in the northern part of the United States, as a servant and barber to his lordship, at the rate of $100 per month. The plan succeeded. This young English lord from St. Louis went to Canada, met the boy, and employed him as servant, as stated, started on his journey as proposed with his servant, and a few days brought the parties to St. Louis, where the negro was at once arrested by his owner, put in jail, and sold to GWIN & ALEXANDER, traders at Vicksburgh, for $900, who sold the negro to me for $1,200, without disclosing any of the foregoing facts. When I learned these from the gentleman who knew the boy in St. Louis, I asked the negro boy about the story, and he told me it was all true—that he would have disclosed the case to me, but his owners had previously told him if he ever disclosed the matter to any one, they would whip him to death.

This negro *may* prove to be a valuable servant; but I think there ought to be some law in our State, (if there be not already one) to punish traders who impose upon us in this way. The late excitement in Missouri upon the emancipation question, will *cause thousands of the worst portion of the negroes from that State, to be sold to us down South here*; and I think a publication of the facts of this case will make the public more vigilant in buying negroes brought here for sale from that State. I am yours, truly.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall—J. R. Roberts, P. Partma, R. Partma, L. C. Lower, D. W. Gray and lady, Miss A. Lawlor, E. P. Moller, M. Villaneiseie, W. F. Bell, lady and daughter, T. Schnider, Purser Myers, U. S. N., E. D. Grinnell, W. Nathan, J. Lansinburgh, J. V. Gordon, M. Cassia and son, J. B. Aranga, D. G. Pierce, D. A. Fisk, J. T. Howland, G. Lurays and T. W. Terry, M. De Wolf, M. Kitching, M. Steenits, M. Turten, H. Bliss, J. Howard, J. Rodie, J. Rice, I. Shore, G. M. Quimby, J. A. Bates, A. Jarvois, A. Gomez and wife, J. True, C. Rivica, E. R. Remmington, Capt. West, Dr. Royston, A. Cafarata, C. Buerya, J. P. Reyhurn, C. B. Benton, J. Clark, G. Will, J. Reid, E. Eates, A. Newland, A. Do Trates, M. Sair, T. King, C. W. Ford, G. Williams, M. Herf, B. L. Belan, W. Wippleid, Shelton, Lowrey, Thompson, Wordell.

From California—T. W. Park, lady, sister, child and servant, W. Turnbull and lady, W. H. Chevers, Miss Crost, Dr. Chairborn, Capt. Walker, wife, 2 children and Mrs. Fitch, F. L. Fremoullier and wife, Mrs. A. T. O'Bryan, 3 children and infant, J. Reid, J. M. Andrews, Suerkrooss, wife and 2 children, Wm. Q. Yager, A. J. Wistar, R. Pollard, Joathwhrth, J. B. Newton, E. Smith, H. D. Barrons, C. G. Fomer, G. F. Metz, P. Fuller, C. Muller, wife and infant, T. Pessel and wife, E. Campbell, wife and infant, T. Hamley, Rev. R. Happersitt, J. W. Owens, H. C. Gardner and wife, W. M. Eddy, E. Dorsey, C. B. Roberts, S. Bridge, W. H. Morton, wife and infant, R. Glover, J. H. McKee, H. Pope, J. Bailey, W. Bailey, Mrs. J. Thompson, E. M. Earle, Mrs. Ford, F. Cohen, J. A. Meiggs, R. E. Woods, C. Bennett, G. W. Richardson and wife, E. Wicks, G. Bowen, C. B. Land, W. Steinhardt, R. M. Boutrell, J. R. Hardenburg, C. H. Raymond, M. Ridgway, —— Bradley, R. J. Carter, wife and two children, D. Hollister, P. McGregor, S. Dorsay, W. B. Ransom, J. Jermlach, M. Johns, R. H. Buchre and mother, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. A. Heidley and infant, G. Dowell, C. Chtrade, J. Mouillrt, G. Moullirt, W. Robbins, L. Kelley, R. Atwater, F. Morgan and wife, S. Geoffray, W. L. Watkins, S. Espenchid, Mrs. F. Dalton, S. Isaacs, C. Cockrell, D. Carter, Wright, Hernstadt, Kelly, Haggerty, J. Borland, J. B. Graham, A. Connor and son, D. C. Eberhardt, A. Gomer, P. H. Pray, G. Latcham, A. Rogers, G. Cutler, G. Cuble, J. Noyle, R. H. Hathaway, J. Kimball, J. Bradley and nephew, Murrier, E. D. Titus, S. Davis, E. Wilcock, F. Brancoli, T. Burr, N. Russell, D. Lowry, J. Valprey, W. Campbell, W. Cutte, J. M. Wentworth, J. P. Beal, J. S. Clint, F. H. Refrell, R. W. Spaulding, J. Dickinson, P. Finney, Chase, Frost, Sellers, Cable, Witch, Smith, Smith, Ogden, Watson, Kennistoun, Hocker, Barks, Durnal, Malfzeger, Rilton, McIninch, Chamberlin, Hendening, Rowley, Bailey, Kenould, Perego, Miller, Patterson, Dames, Harding, Brading, Brown, Martin, Laghay, Lundsburg, Sherman, Ray, Shore, Mintzer, Houghton, Simplith, Stolberg, Mitchell, Innir, Colby, Williams, Porter, H. Bremblicon, P. A. Bremblicom, W. H. Stevens, Kennedy, Rogers, Crocker, Hazer, Terryl and Son, Fraser, Porter, Help, Hersland, Vincent, Carter, Bennett, Andrews, Dunlass, Pinkham, Highly, Anthony, Thomas, Phillips, Stigner, Darling, Smith, Newman, Barney, A. Feller, wife and 2 children, Mod, Metzger, Robinson, Fair, Stiles, Passington, Seal, Everly, Barber, A. T. Morton, Millard, Tuft, Sheppard, Barnard, Driggs, Gallagher, Steelman, Lyon, Kelly, Marble, Hart, McLaughlin, Clevenger, Quiquet, Girandon and wife, J. Masser, Dalton, Nicholson, Carter, Elber, Davies, Shoarer, Speed, Hewett, Ingalls, Cooksey, McDamil, Marmar, Bonney, Hardiz, Engbert, Engbert, Valentine, Salesine, White, Graham, Beard, Butler, Ransom, Scott, Young, Garrabrant, Carr, McQuarry, Davis, Gibb, Todd, Prier, Carter, Brown, McCall, Crabtree, Hollister, Cowan, Denny, Abbis, Allen, Beale, Staples, Hopkins, Cooel, Karklinaith, Shaver, Newton, Peas, Greenbaum, Celler, Farwell, Petter, Ripley, Dedon, Bates, Walters, Charles, Harmon, Aiken, Carey, Hall, Kavlin, Lyford, Raper, Smythe, Ward, Wilter & Son, Brown, Pettit, Kats, Merrill, Holway, Houghton, Schiemager, Doherty, Dane, Moore, Potts, Makepeace, Gardner, Munson, Woodward, Sutherland, Barber, James, Sisson, Jewett, Halsay, Dixon, Lancaster, Lancaster, Watkins, Vadna, Bowser. Total 453.

In brig Mystic, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Daniel Jackson, late of the brig Susan Small, (of Philadelphia,) wrecked on Inagua Island; Capt. Llewellin Williams late of brig Appleton, (Br.,) (of Sunderland,) wrecked on the south side of Inagua; Capt. Nathan Hankins, late of brig Echo, (Br.,) (of Demerara, wrecked on Acklins Island, Mr. Chas. R. Perpall, John Keohler, G. R. Grice, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—J. H. Taylor, lady and nurse, Miss V. Bellamy, Miss T. B. Bellamy, B. N. Bellamy, J. Garr, Miss Vogelbush, J. H. Burghelm, A. Frendenbrugh, Mrs. Stockman, W. M. Patton and lady, J. de Bryn Kops, P. Shuckman, R. M. Gregory and lady, W. J. Middleton, E. W. Livingston, lady and child, Mrs. H. M. Smythe, child and servant, G. W. Beckady, infant and nurse, J. W. Minder, R. L. Wheeler, J. C. Humphrey and lady, Miss H. Trapier and servant, S. C. Lewis, J. R. Read, C. E. S. Lucas and lady, F. C. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Miss M. D. Lucas, Master F. C. Lucas, Master L. Lucas, Mr. Marchand, Miss A. Page, Master J. Goodman, A. Loryea, A. Livingston, J. S. Terry and lady, F. Bonnel, Mrs. E. Robbins, Miss R. Scanlon, Goodman, L. Goodman, Geo. Hollingsworth, Mr. Barney, Chas. Macomber, Geo. Ray, Jno. Gibbs, Jno. A. Kline, Lee, Jno. Garvey, Geo. Jones, Jno. Morgan, Thos. Sloan, Wm. J. Timmons, E. Bastion, Wm. Rogers, Jas. Sloan, Mr. Nickerson, V. Bonguit and lady, C. Wright, C. Leopold, W. Rogers, Geo. Waite, Wm. C.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
NEW AND LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,
Comprising a full and well-selected assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNSHING GOODS,
will be sold at a large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.
A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,
No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

HARD TIMES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FALL DRY GOODS.
300 pieces elegant Fall Silk, purchased at a reduction of 40 per cent., selling 2s. to 3s. less than regular price.
300 pieces double-width all wool French Merino, every shade, 4s. to 6s.
10 cases Paramatta, 1½ yards wide, fine quality, 1s. to 1s. 6d., but little more than half price.
1,000 pieces Wool Plaid, 150 different patterns, astonishingly low.
200 pieces silk stripe Ducal Plaid, extra quality, 1s., usual price 2s.
5 cases English Prints, redneed from 10c. to 6¼c.
7 cases Garoni's extra quality Mourning De Laines, only 1s., usual price 2s.
200 pieces fine De beige, only 6¼c., usual price 1s.
Also, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, DE LAINES, DOMESTICS, &c., marked down in proportion. Strictly one price.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., New-York.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ⅞ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 18. PER YARD,
Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard.
Former price, 2s. 6d.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.
600 Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.
200 Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.
300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.
15,000 yards wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Of entirely new styles.
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS
OF FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CHENILLE HEAD-DRESSES
COLLORED BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
Are offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
At No. 318 BROADWAY cor. Pearl-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,
NOW OPEN,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AWFUL CRISIS.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

3,000 yards fine French Merinos	62½ cents
2,800 yards fine French Merinos	75 cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barrowes beautiful goods	75 cents
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas	31 cents
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas	44 cents
5,000 yards Valencias	37½ cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines	37½ cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines	12½ cents

1 case Bombazines, 8c., 9c. and 6c., a great bargain.
All bills of banks (or reported suspended) taken at par.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Princests.

PRICES MARKED DOWN
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
For all articles including the remnants and ends of
LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS.
Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.
GENIN opens full assortments in each department of his establishment, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, at prices which must command immediate sales over all those trying times.
LESS THAN THE COST OF MATERIALS
will be asked for those elegant Fall and Winter goods, which have just been purchased under peculiar circumstances, and can be afforded at an almost fabulous reduction on the ordinary figures. Ladies and families who consult their interest, will call early.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of BENJAMIN, 115 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., N.Y.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
Cases White-Shirting Muslin, 6¼ cents.
Cases two-yards-wide Sheeting, best quality, 1s. 6d.
Cases Printed Lawns, yard wide, 4 cents.
Cases Printed Delaines, 6¼ cents.
500 Dresses more of the all-wool Delaines, small patterns, at 12½ cents per yard.
1,400 Yards Ducal Plaids, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
200 Pieces double-width Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Mohair Debege, 8¼ cents per yard.
Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Gloves.
Ladies will do well to call early, as this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy bargains. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST.
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
and No. 367 Canal, old No. 116

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON BUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c.. &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Lanes, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,800 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
600 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
SELLING AT A SACRIFICE
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
FLANNELS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK!
G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Of these Goods
Submitted to immediate sale,
At an unheard-of
REDUCTION,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY.
The Ladies will find Great
Bargains in this
DEPARTMENT.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!
And buy your
DRY GOODS
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Where you will find an extensive assortment of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SELLING AT
LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, Oct. 5,
100 pieces French Merinos,
At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.
100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
LACE CURTAINS
SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST.
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway,
G. G. WILLIAMS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK
REDUCED!
And now offered
AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,
FOR THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF DRY GOODS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN
40 per cent. from
ORIGINAL PRICES,
AS THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City,
SAVE YOUR MONEY
Until you visit the GREAT SALE, and judge for yourselves, as we are confident it will result to your
ADVANTAGE.
The sale will continue until the whole stock shall be entirely closed out.
By order of
RECEIVER PURCHASER.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REASONABLE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING, FALL AND WINTER.
DRESS SUITS, SCHOOL SUITS, OVERCOATS, SACKS, TALMAS, &c.,
For all ages from 6 to 16 years.
Elegant and perfect fits guaranteed.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FURS.
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, AND
Full Sets of
Ermine, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Stone Marten, Fitch, Rock Marten, &c.,
Just opened at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

MOURNING CLOAKS!
MOURNING CLOAKS!!
MOURNING CLOAKS!!!
At BENSON & WILSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CHILDREN'S WINTER FANCY HATS.
A brilliant variety of new styles
FRENCH, SPANISH AND AMERICAN.
The patterns and trimmings are unequaled.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.
Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
7 and 6 quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $3 per yard, worth $3 50.
W. JACKSON'S
New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Princests.

DRY GOODS.

In consequence of the general stagnation in trade owing to the great financial pressure, the following new styles will be offered fully 40 per cent. below the usual prices: Point d'Alencon Collars, $10, worth $14. $15, worth $20. Also, sets $18, worth $26; Honiton, Medallion and Valenciennes sets, $10, worth $15.

BLACK LACES.
Thread, Guipure and French Laces, all widths and splendid styles. Also, Veils, Capes, Coiffures and Barbes. Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upwards.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 25, worth $2 50.
French Embroidered Sets and Piccolomini Collars, entirely new styles.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions—full assortment.
All the above will be offered at a great discount in order to reduce our very heavy stock.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 439 Broadway,
Corner Howard-st.

DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of choice goods, which they offer at prices below the cost of importation.
BROCADE SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS, FLOUNCED SILKS,
Bayadere Robes and other novelties, surprisingly cheap.
French Merines at 75c.; all-Wool Delaines 50c., and other dress materials equally low.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $6.
Elegant Rubbers, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Ragians, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Mufflers, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 505 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—AN EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION just received from the Hudson Bay Company, Russia, Siberia and Germany, consisting of sable, mink, stone marten, schinchilla, squirrel, ermine, fitch, mountain marten, victorines, muffs, cuffs, capes, sleighrobes, &c., in every variety. Ladies and gentlemen visiting the City, or residents, a great inducement is offered under the present crisis. We guarantee to sell 40 per cent. less than any other establishment. Wholesale buyers supplied.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 310 24th-st., will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished front rooms on the second floor, with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $14 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 6th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightful—terms moderate. For particulars address Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

NO. 747 BROADWAY.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, has three single and double rooms furnished, to let to gentlemen on liberal terms. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, for the Winter, by a lady of quiet habits. Address L. M. N., New-York *Times* office, with terms, which must be moderate. References unexceptionable.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY OCCUPYing a neat cottage wants a few small children to board, from infants to 8 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen until Tuesday night at No. 228 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SITUATED IN BROADway, near the New-York Hotel—a suite of Rooms, furnished, consisting of parlor and three bed-rooms, with bath-room and closets, all communicating. The house is first-class, with all the modern improvements. The above apartments would be let to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired, upon liberal terms. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH LIBERAL BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife or three single gentlemen, an entire second floor, elegantly papered and newly painted, including bath room. For terms, apply at No. 22 4th place, Brooklyn, or address Box No. 3,144 Post Office. No other boarders taken.

A ROOM, FURNISHED IN MODERN style, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 237 Jay-st., Brooklyn, immediately. Myrtle-av. cars run within a block of the house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—DEALERS IN PRINTING materials, type, ink, presses, paper, &c., as well as others who wish to advertise their business to the entire public press of the Union, monthly, who will address PIONEER, New-York Post-Office, will be called upon, and a system explained, possessing advantages beyond comparison with any other. Few, if any, even of our first-class papers, circulate in exchange to many hundred of the now nearly 5,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada. Only a limited number of advertisements can be received.

REAL ESTATE FOR DRY GOODS.—TEN Acres of land between Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with wharf, &c., on the Hudson, will be sold for less than $500 an acre to close a concern. A payment of $3,000 is required, which may be made in any sort of dry goods, fresh or cut stock, the balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. For particulars, apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., or address box No. 3,506, Post-Office.

$2,250—A PERSON WANTED WITH this amount to take the place of a retiring partner in an old-established cash business, yielding great profits, and requires the attention of two persons. Apply LUMBER-YARD, 16th-st., 7th-av.

FOR SALE.—$800.—A GENTLEMAN WANTED to purchase the interest of a party in a long-established cash business. The most satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the interest for this nominal sum. Best of City references given. Apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.
KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents.
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, this Office.

WANTED.—MRS. MANNING BEGS TO INFORM her patrons and ladies generally requiring efficient and reliable servants, that there are now on the register at her advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, a large number of [illegible] French and Swiss, in the [illegible] laundresses, waiters, [illegible] and Catholic girls for [illegible] unexceptionable references. Mrs. M. pledges herself in sending none but perfectly reliable persons, she trusts that the attention and satisfaction she has given her employers for the last eight years will entitle her to a continuance of their favor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THOROUGHLY competent, Scotch woman to do housework in a small family; has Mrs. City reference. Also, for a very superior Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter-as-nurse, at Agency of the American and Foreign Employment Agency, 197 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Employers in want of domestics of all kinds would be pleased with those now waiting for situations. We have but few, but they are of superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply domestics of really reliable character will merit a continuance of our present distinguished patronage, N. B.—Girls with over one year's good reference registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced English nurse and seamstress; an experienced and most respectable American woman for the same capacity; they are also first-class chambermaids and most experienced with children: are perfect family seamstresses, and steady, reliable persons, who really know how to fill and appreciate good situations also. Situations wanted for several excellent cooks, nurses, waiters, girls, and children's nurses of all ages, accustomed to serve in our first-families. Ladies in want of superior domestics, Protestant and Catholic, will find many now waiting at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for first-class servants and most distinguished patronage. MANNING'S Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands family baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given; no objections to the country, or would go South. Also, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork or plain sewing; no objections to the country, or would go South; best of City references given; call for 2 days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended servants, in any capacity, at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; none but first-class domestics with undoubted references furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the City. Orders left at our agency will be suited by special advertisement.
JOS. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8, and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 251 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN SEEKING SITUATIONS should call at the original Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 1, corner Leonard-st. Situations procured for young men. No commission charged before the place is obtained. No connection with any office assuming our name; hours 8 to 6

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress; as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to do general housework in the City or country by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or a note addressed to E. C., No. 115 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply at No. 227 Chrystie-st., JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, SMART, tidy young woman, a situation, as chambermaid or laundress, if requisite. Also, general housework; having the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 526 Sixth-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Miligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, *Times* office.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE HAT STORE NO. 242 Greenwich corner of Robinson-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES a good, quick hand, and is familiar with the practice in litigated actions, wishes to procure a situation in a lawyer's office. Speaks and writes French, Spanish and German. Address S. S. B., *Times* office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER FAmiliar with New-York practice, desires to form a connection with an older person or firm desiring an energetic junior partner. Address J. D. J., *Times* Office.

LADIES COMING FROM THE COUNTRY can be suited with the best of help, and the greatest number, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.
Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

THE NEW SERVANTS' INSTITUTE AND home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., supplies daily many families and homes with abundant good, civil, capable servants, where an extensive and pleasant establishment is open to the satisfaction of all who call for good domestics. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 48 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for fourteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paints; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 155 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SEDGWICK, Principal.
At Clavereack, N. Y.
The Winter Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Pupils prepared for college or business. For circulars, address Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 4th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:
Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Barlow.
Inspectors—John F. Cresby, John M. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.
Those wishing

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 3d Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1886.
$5,000 Rock Island School District 10 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,584 16—A Promissory Note, made by it. Sargent & Co., of No. 61 New-st., to the order of and indorsed by F. E. Houghton, due Sept. 30, 1857.

200 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.....$100 each.
14 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
23 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co...$50 each.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.....$100 each.
20 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad....$100 each.
23 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each.
48 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Co.....$50 each.
380 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
56 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each.
25 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares Citizens' Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
7 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
60 shares North American Ins. Co.....$50 each.
34 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
65 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
60 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each.
50 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....$17 each.
40 shares New-World Insurance Co.....$50 each.
5 shares Manhattan Insurance Co.....$100 each.
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
30 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
120 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, executor's sale, by order of GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON:

195 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
The above was postponed from sale of Sept. 29.
On account of whom it may concern:
20 shares Metropolitan Insurance Co., $100 each.
200 shares New-Jersey Railroad of Jersey City, $100 each.
$30,000 second mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This road is doing a large and constantly increasing business, and its receipts are 20 to 40 per cent. in advance of last year.
225 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co., $35 each.
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
$500 Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage, payable February, 1870.
$400 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, payable February, 1859.
306 shares Union Coal and Iron Co., $20 each.
102 shares Hanover Insurance Co., $50 each.
50 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.
$1,000 of the capital stock of the New-England Car Spring Co.
$3,000 of the capital stock of the New-England Car Spring Co.
This Company has a large surplus, and has paid regular dividends of 20 per cent. for several years past.
Terms. 10 per cent. on day of sale, balance next day before one o'clock.
Parties wishing to dispose of any securities on this salesday, will please send them in before 12 o'clock on Monday.
Special Sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, made any day required. Regular salesdays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—BANGS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 18 Nassau-st., a general assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, tables, lounges, chairs, sofas, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c.
Also, three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.
J. H. WARD, Assignee.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, OF the splendid furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., comprising some of the richest and best made furniture which has ever come under the auctioneer's hands for sale. Solid rosewood parlor suites in rich French satin brocade, one full 7-octave piano-forte, cost $500—tapestry and velvet carpet, &c. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, without any reference to the weather. The house is replete with desirable furniture, such as two solid rosewood suites in satin brocade; very rich; one de, covered with silk plush; solid rosewood secretary book-case, with plate glass front; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and back; reception chairs, spring Voltaire chairs, carved marble-top, centre, side and sofa-tables, about 150 yards parlor carpet, (nearly new,) two very large gilt pier glasses with marble brackets to match, several very valuable oil-paintings, Dresden china, mantle ornaments, candelabras and figures, one 7-octave piano, beautifully inlaid, a splendid instrument, cost $500. The chamber furniture consists of solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, mahogany sofa beds and sofas, rocking and spring-seat chairs, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany washstands and bureaus, ingrain, three-ply and oil carpets, mirrors, clocks, rosewood corner stands, &c. Dining room—One solid walnut extension table, two dining tables, sofa bed, oak and cane-seat chairs, two very rich tea sets, dinner service, breakfast sets, plated ware, table cutlery, cut-glass ware, rich painted shades, two sets very heavy lace window curtains, and a large variety of furniture too numerous to mention in advertisement.

DANIEL S. HOGEN, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, on TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. This assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at the manufactory and warerooms of Mr. William Gulliver, Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., near Carmine, his entire finished and unfinished stock of splendid rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, being the finest assortment of cabinet furniture sold at public sale this season. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidders. We would call the attention of persons in want of first-class furniture to this sale. The furniture will be on view this day, and catalogues are now ready. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of all kinds white, granite-edged, dipt and C. C. ware, China, glass and fancy goods. Cash buyers will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

NOTICE.—SALES OF STOCKS, BONDS AND other securities by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at ½ BEFORE 1 O'CLOCK at the Merchants' Exchange. Parties wishing to add to the list will please hand in their Securities before 12 o'clock on Monday.
Terms of sale liberal and made koown on application.
No orders for sales taken except from responsible parties and those who actually hold the securities.
Office No. 14 Pine-st., first floor.
Book of Nonmonwealth.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, OCT. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, feather beds, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) and white ash, from the Lehigh and Broad Mountain mines, at the lowest market rates; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel of the first quality. HENRY REEVE.
Foot Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE powers of attorney granted by I. M. MACKAY for the transfer of the following certificates of stock in the Minnesota Mining Company, say 42 shares, 53 shares, and 60 shares, in all 125 shares, have been revoked, and all persons are cautioned against the negotiation of same, or to any persons holding said powers.
J. D. MOSES, Jr., Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
FROM THE LETTER.]

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and endorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "People of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment ($50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.
TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

JOSEPH H. LADD, STOCK AND BOND BROKER and General Commission Agent, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. References—Messrs. Claflin, Melicn & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co. Stocks and Bonds purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS of this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857. The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLER.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th day of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BARNESHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the Insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of WHITING & CO., for the manufacturing and jobbing of paper hangings, at Nos. 271, 273, 275 and 277 West 31st-st.
F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE B. STEELE,
ROBERT M. KING.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & WHITING has been dissolved. Either of the undersigned are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
TEN EYCK SUTPHEN.
NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1857. F. H. N. WHITING.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as well as their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No Berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. C. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 16
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed, and interest for passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO., LIGNE DE STEAMERS ENTRE NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDRES ET BREME.
LES SUPERBES STEAMERS ANGLAIS:
QUEEN of the SOUTH, Capitaine Beal, 2,221 tonneaux.
INDIANA, Capitaine Baker, 2,364 tonneaux.
ARGO, Capitaine Beoson, 2,315 tonneaux.
JASON, Capitaine Britton, 2,667 tonneaux.
Appartenant à la EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY OF LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON, partiront de New-York de mercredi en mercredi, tous les 15 jours pour Londres et Breme, touchant à Southampton pour déposer les passagers et la malle d'Angleterre et de France. Ils s'arrêtent un jour à Londres et de là à Brême.
Au retour, ils partent de samedi en samedi, tous les 15 jours de BREME pour NEW-YORK, ne touchant qu'à Southampton. Ils sont de 1re classe et on ne peut plus comfortables. Il n'est ne peut qu'un certai nombre de passagers de 3me classe. Chaque steamer porte un médecin.
Le fret pour Londres ne coûte guére plus que par un voilier.
Prix de passage, 1re cabine, $80; 2d cabine, $50; entrepont, $30.
ARGO partira de New-York Oct. 14, le JASON Oct. 28.
Pour fret ou passage s'adresser à C. H. SANDS,
No. 11 South William-st.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNIAW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 8 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed's day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed's day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,252 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WORTH, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Besch-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Firstclass, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAE-BURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MCKAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 10. The well-known and favorite CAROLINA makes regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk in the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 52 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Ronse's Point, Troy or Albany.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. RAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 172 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 3.

$1,000 Ohio State 6s, '70,	85	10 Erie Railroad.p & c	9¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s,	85	100 do .....p & c	9¾
4,000 Ind. State 5s.....	70	300 do .....p & c	9¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s,	64½	50 do .....opg	9¾
1,000 do	64	100 do	10
1,000 do	64¼	75 N.H.& Hartford R.R.	100
do	65	5 do	99
do	64¾	500 Reading R. R.....b3	28
Virginia 6's..... c	78	100 do c	28
do	78¾	100 do s10	28¾
N. Y. Cen. R. 7's..	89	100 do s10	28¾
Mil. Cen. R. Bd's..	69	250 do	27
do	68	100 do s10	30¾
C. & C. 2d mtg bds	65	10 Mich. Central R. R.	30¾
do	64	115 do	30
Bank of America..	94	225 Harlem Railroad..	7¾
do	90	50 N. B. & N. L. R. R.	11
Bank	85	2 N. B. & N. L. pref. Stk.	25
Commerce	78	5 Panama R. R...b60	64
do	80	100 do c	50
do	b15	300 Ill. Cen. R. R.....	75
do	b10	50 do	76
C. & Mil. R. R.	63¾	41 do	77
do	7	15 do	80
Am. Coal Co.....	54	200 do s30	77¾
do	52	250 do	80
do	s58	8 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	70
do	51	90 do c	72
do	s15	50 Gal. & Chi. R.....	55
Cumb. Coal Co....	5	92 do	56
do	6¾	48 do	56¼
do	5¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.....	56¼
N. Y. Cent. R. R..	89	138 do	58
do	s10	100 do	57¾
do	50¾	200 do b3	24
do	50¾	500 do b60	26
do	51	50 Chi. & R. Isl. R'd...	56
do	s10	50 do	57
do	b60	10 do	58
Ill. & Miss. R'd....	13¾	50 do	59
do	13¾		

SECOND BOARD.

Missouri State 6s..	55	22 Erie Railroad.....	10¾
do	b7	500 do .....opg	10¾
Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	20 do .....p & c	11
Bank of Commerce	78	100 Reading R. R..	s10
Am. Coal Co	s50	200 do	28¼
Cam. Coal Co.....	5¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	10¾
do	6¾	125 La Cr. & Mil. R.R..	7
do	5¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10
Ill. & Miss. R.R....	16¾	100 do s30	80
N. Y. Cen. R. R....	54	20 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	54¾
do	53¾	25 do	57
do	53¾	210 Chi. & R. I. R.R.	60
do	53	50 do	59¾
do	s3	50 do	59
do	s30		

MONDAY, Oct. 5—A. M.

The California mail and treasure packet of Sept. 5 arrived yesterday morning. Her treasure list is $1,268,734 for New-York. The previous packet of Aug. 20 had only $1,219,000 for New-York, *lost in the Central America—being nearly four hundred thousand dollars less than generally reputed.* It will be remembered that the mail and manifest of the unfortunate steamer were lost with the gold, so that the sum was left to vague report or conjecture. The steamer on the other side left San Francisco on the 20th August with $1,595,000, of which $376,000 was for England and the South Pacific. The difference to the underwriters is equal to one-fourth their apprehended loss. The present arrival, if not as large as could be wished just now, is qualified by this unexpected piece of good luck. It is also accompanied by satisfactory accounts from the mines, a fair degree of business in the San Francisco markets, splendid grain and other crops throughout the State, *and the popular verdict of the people in favor of assuming the public debt.* The news altogether is interesting, and ample extracts from our California exchange papers and letters will be found on another page.

The sixth week of the pressure closed on Saturday with the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th October. These were met with a degree of punctuality which could not have been calculated upon, in advance, after the catalogue of financial disasters here and all over the country since the 24th August. The fresh failures were not numerous, and the principal adverse event of the day, the suspension of Messrs. E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., was known so early in the forenoon, and the cause so disconnected from the general obligations maturing at bank, that before 2 o'clock a *very manifest improvement* in financial affairs was felt on the Street. The Stock Exchange, agitated on the opening call of the list, recovered 2@3 ₱ cent., and in the Discount offices there was a partial demand for prime paper, which could not be said on Friday. The improvement, however, must be called so only by comparison with the bad state of things and worse apprehensions of the few previous days. The payments at bank came hard upon the merchants, and they were met only by great sacrifices and the timely assistance of the banks and some of the importing houses. But met they were, with few exceptions, and the fact augurs good for the new week. Forbearance, mutual assistance and a perfect accord among the banks, will accomplish wonders to carry the engagements for October through, and but for the entanglement of the exchanges, both foreign and interior, we should have but little to dread. On this point little or no relief was felt. The banks do not—possibly cannot—meet the difficulty, and the private bankers have not the ability. Those in the foreign trade are soon filled up with bills at par to 102½ on England, and 5.45 to 5.30 on France, in the absence of demand for their own bills from the importers and the backwardness in the settlement of credits. These last are always an important point in the exchange movement. The credits opened for purchases in India, South America, Manchester, Sheffield, Paris, Lyons, &c., are enormous. The drafts are first made on London, and the settlements are made here in anticipation of their maturity. The private capital employed in Wall-street in the domestic exchanges, even with the important aid of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks in taking care of the New-York State, New-England and most of the Jersey circulation sent into the City, is wholly inadequate to the business offering south of Baltimore and west of Albany. It would seem reasonable, therefore, that some of the large banks should come to the help of a trouble which daily reaches the Produce market in a most aggravating form, and threatens a serious stoppage of collections from the South and West through a month of heavy payments here. The sales of paper on Saturday, to which we refer above, were made at 3 ₱ cent. a month. This may be called the minimum rate at the close of the week. The private lenders probably had large receipts on Saturday paid to their account in bank, and it is not unlikely they will buy more freely to-day. Only two dry-goods' firms, not previously reported in difficulty, stopped payment—Messrs. ELY, BOWEN & MCCONNELL, and GAGE, DATER & SLOAN—and no grocery firm of importance.

The arrival of the California shipment will give the Banks to-day over $1,250,000 in Gold, in addition to their average on the weekly statement of this afternoon. This statement may not vary materially from the previous average of $13,327,000. The demand in this City for Coin throughout the week was in the aggregate quite large, and from every near point where the country Banks continue to pay specie. But, on the other hand, the Sub-Treasury paid out, over and above its receipts, $2,029,538, of which $400,000 was sent to the Mint at Philadelphia, and the remainder paid into Bank or to the Savings Institutions. The Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $7,748,267, against $9,777,805 at the close of the preceding week. The Export of Gold for the week (mostly Spanish coin) was $422,000, against $1,114,000 same week last year. The Import of Foreign Merchandise during the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,596,051 against $2,650,392 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,627,240, against $1,309,390 same week last year. As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade of the Port for the month of September, we omit our usual comparison by weeks this morning.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
New-York Central.....	68 @63	@53¼	
Erie.....	17¾@14½	@10	
Reading.....	45¾@36½	@29¾	
Michigan Southern.....	19 @18	@10¾	
Michigan Central.....	55 @50	@30	
Illinois Central.....	90¾@87	@80	
Rock Island.....	71 @66¾	@59	
Galena.....	74 @65	@57	
Pittsburg.....	16 @10	@ 9¾	
La Crosse.....	12½@ 7	@ 7	
Panama.....	82 @78	@62	
Milwaukee.....	36¾@ 25	@16¾	
Pennsylvania Coal.....	71 @65½	@57	
Delaware.....	106¾@103	@99	
Toledo.....	35¾@32½	@28	

There were even lower sales on Saturday morning than the outside figures in the above table represent, say, New-York Central as low as 50 ₱ cent.; Erie, 9½; Reading, 24; Illinois Central, 75½; Rock Island, 56; Pennsylvania Coal, 50; and Milwaukee, 13½. This was under the first announcement of the failure of CLARK, DODGE & Co., and the influence of the telegraphic news of the protest of some of the acceptances of the Reading Road at Philadelphia. It was found after the adjournment of the first Board that money matters were shaping a little more favorably, and that many of the cheap sales had ventured on *short* account. Indeed, this was probably the case with Reading, to a considerable extent, on Friday. The consequence was an immediate advance, which on part of the cash deliveries of the day amounted, in some instances, to 5 ₱ cent. on the morning sales. The established depreciation of the week, however—it will be noticed—is the worst of any six days since the pressure set in; and, besides extending over the ordinary share list, as above, was seriously felt on City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Railway Bonds. The only qualification to the report is, that something like a turning point seemed to be reached on Saturday afternoon.

The suspension of the Stock and Domestic Exchange firm of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co. was announced early on Saturday forenoon, and although the event was feared by their immediate friends for some days previous, it created a painful sensation on the Street, where the prominent and hitherto considered wealthy position of the firm, in their line of business, was so long acknowledged. The immediate blow which is understood to have caused the suspension, was in the shape of large advances to the Boston branch of the house, in the expectation (not given over until Friday) of carrying Messrs. JOSEPH W. CLARK & Co., of that city, through the pressure. The St. Louis branch had reduced their liabilities in that city to a low point, and had not suspended at the date of the last dispatch received on Saturday. The Philadelphia house of E. W. CLARK & Co., the original projector of the New-York and St. Louis organization, have no paper out, and the telegraph announces that they will continue their business. The senior member of that firm deceased last year, leaving an estate to his widow and eight children, of $600,000. Two of his sons continued in the business in Philadelphia. The firm here have issued the following circular to their correspondents:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

It becomes our painful duty to notify you that, being unable to meet our engagements, we were forced to suspend payment to-day. All remittances received by us to-day have been handed to the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, who will pay drafts to the extent of the money received. All collections received from Correspondents will likewise be handed to the above Bank for account of the owners. All collections on hand, or forwarded by us for returns, will be ordered into the hands of the owners or otherwise, as may be desired, and returns for said collections will be paid over to the proper parties on receipt.

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The Michigan Central property stands in a present cost of $13,554,000, of which $7,554,000 is in debt, and $6,000,000 in Stock. Of the debt, funded, $855,000 falls due between the 1st of November, 1857, and the first of July, 1858. The unfunded debt included in the total, is $1,789,000. The management propose, through a recent circular, to provide for these two items by an 8 ₱ cent. mortgage, 25 years to run, for $2,000,000, and the net earnings of the road for the ensuing ten months, reckoned at $535,000.

Contrary to the first announcement of the failure of POWELL, RAMSDELL & Co., of Newburg, the event has carried down the Powell Bank of that city. The following appears in the Newburg *News* of Saturday:

"We have received from the President the following notice in regard to the Powell Bank. It is proper to say that the securities cover all demands by depositors three dollars to one, and the bills are amply secured by State stocks and other sound securities deposited at the Bank Department in Albany. People holding the bills should not sacrifice a dollar upon them, as they are amply secured, and our traders are taking them freely in trade. A little time will of course be necessary to arrange matters, but it is certain to be all right in a short period. The Highland Bank and Bank of Newburg, as usual, are taking the bills on deposit.

The Powell Bank will discontinue business from this date. Its affairs will be wound up with as little delay as possible. Bill-holders and Depositors need have no apprehensions that they will not be paid in full.

The Capital of the Bank, $175,000, is unimpaired, besides which there is a surplus of about $140,000.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

Oct. 3, 1857.

The report that the State Bank at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, had suspended, we are requested to say, is entirely unfounded. It probably originated from the fact of the suspension of the Bank of New-Jersey, at the same place. "The State Bank at New-Brunswick (says our informant) is one one of the strongest in the country—has always redeemed its bills both in this City and in Philadelphia. Its bills are now redeemed by the Bank of the Commonwealth."

We understand that the Bank of British North America, through its agency in this City, has ordered Gold from London on the present low exchange to the amount of £100,000.

The protest on some of the bills of the Reading Road on Friday will probably be remedied as soon as the exchanges with England are restored to some order. The Company have credits on London, which they found it utterly impossible to use last week. In any event, they will not stop business on the line, nor can they, by summary process, be forced to an assignment, the law of Pennsylvania affording protection against such cases. Such is the information derived from a well-advised private letter from Philadelphia.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3—1 P. M.

There is nothing new in financial matters. The merchants have generally been able to pay their notes to-day, and there has been less drawing of funds from the Banks. Altogether the feeling seems better than yesterday.

The money market has been stringent, but by a spirit of accommodation and aid from the banks, the merchants have stood the test, though there are a few failures to report. The only ones of note, however, are S. FAOTHINGHAM, Jr., & Co., commission dry goods merchants, and SWEETSER, GOODIN & Co., dry goods jobbers—both large concerns—and J. W. CLARK & Co., bankers. Bank stock is selling low. Many of our merchants took up their notes to-day falling due on Monday.

There are reports reflecting upon other concerns, and a few minor failures are noted.

The workmen of Messrs. CHICKERING & Co., pianoforte makers, held a meeting to-day, and voted that they were able and willing to go without their weekly pay until matters eased up.

Messrs. J. W. CLARK & Co., Bankers, suspended payment this morning.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

This is a blue day for stocks. There were no sales of Reading—ten was bid. The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line until Monday next.

The papers announce that the Reading Railroad Company was unable to meet their payments yesterday, and suffered their notes to be protested.

Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co. announced that the suspension of CLARK, DODGE & Co. will not interfere with their business. The house is going on as usual.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A meeting of business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, to consider the money crisis with reference to the action of the Legislature. Resolutions were passed, in substance as follows: That the suspension of our banks was caused solely by financial disasters in other parts of the country, and was dictated by a sense of duty to business men; that the banks being solvent, and managed with undoubted prudence and forethought, we recommend a remission of the penalties, and that the period for resumption be fixed as soon as possible, limiting bank dividends to 8 per cent. per annum, and the contingent fund to not over twenty per cent. of the capital stock—the surplus to inure to the State.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 3.

This day was greatly dreaded here, for it was feared it would bring with it several failures and suspensions. A good deal of third and fourth-class paper went to protest, but none of second or first-class houses. All are surprised and delighted with the result.

The result of the day in money matters has been far more favorable than was expected. There has been no important failures. A good deal of third and fourth-class paper was protested, but none of first and second-class houses. The entire business community are surprised at the result, as a large number of failures were feared.

THE RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Rhode Island Central Bank was temporarily enjoined to-day, on application of the Bank Commissioners. Its assets are believed to be considerably above its liabilities.

SUSPENSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Messrs. CHOTEAU, HARRISON & VALLE, iron merchants, suspended yesterday. Over 800 persons are thereby thrown out of employment; This firm own the Iron Mountain.

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The mail brought this morning $650,000 of public debt for redemption, for which drafts were immediately issued on the Sub-Treasury in New-York.

The Boston Meeting.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOSTON MERCHANTS.

A very large meeting of the business men of Boston was held on Friday at the Merchants' Exchange to consider the financial troubles of the day. Hon. THOMAS J. STEVENSON was elected President and on taking the chair remarked, that without any previous notice to himself that there was any intention of calling a meeting of the Merchants of Boston, to consult together, or to recommend, or devise means of aiding their fellow-citizens in the crisis which was now upon them; with no previous notice that such a consultation was to be held, he was asked to preside over it, he did so without having asked of another man his opinion as to what should be done. He had no proposition to make, but he felt bound as a merchant of Boston, having had business interests for many years of life; he felt bound to express a single opinion, which he would not hesitate to express any where. It was simply this, that when men who were perfectly solvent, and who could show themselves to be in that condition, were unable to meet their obligations, it was *the duty of every man who had given the subject any attention to give his opinion as to the means of relief from the present financial distresses.* He believed that the banks in New-York and Boston were, upon their returns which they make to the authorities and the public, in a condition to render to the solid men of the community very large material aid without danger to themselves, but with benefit to their customers; and he believed they would be stronger for so doing. He then read the call for the meeting, and called for the presentation of business.

Mr. PEARCE, of the firm of PEARCE & BACON, offered the following resolutions, which were drawn in behalf of the Committee appointed at the meeting the previous day.

THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

Whereas, In the present state of monetary affairs, arising, among other causes, from the suspension of specie payments in several of the States, and a total interruption of remittances from the South and West, there is an entire want of confidence in the value of every kind of property, as well as in the solvency of companies, firms and individuals, great numbers of whom, having ample means, but being unable to raise money to meet their present payments promptly as they mature, must inevitably suspend unless relief comes from some quarter; and whereas such a result would be disastrous to every New-England interest, and strike with fearful force all her industrial institutions, paralyzing the arm of labor by throwing out of employment a very large class of our population, who are depending upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and their families; and whereas, if the present crisis is continued, the blow must fall severely upon our banking institutions, by placing in their vaults a great amount of suspended paper—It is therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, composed of merchants, manufacturers and business men, residents of Boston and vicinity, that our hope in this fearful crisis and to avert the evil, is aid from the banks of Boston and other parts of the State of Massachusetts; that upon them devolves a responsibility which their managers will meet with firmness, but with a due regard to the great interests involved.

They would therefore respectfully but earnestly urge, as the sense of this meeting, upon the Presidents and Directors of these banks that they should come to the rescue and furnish the necessary aid to sustain and give relief to the business community, and they pledge themselves, and have full confidence that the whole community will sustain the Banking Institutions in the carrying out of the measures proposed by this resolution.

Mr. STETSON proceeded to say that he thought the meeting was called prematurely, at the suggestion of a few gentlemen who met yesterday afternoon. He referred to the action of the banks at the meeting a few days since, and said they intended to stick by their promise. (Applause.) Before the bank which he represented had had time to act, this meeting was called, he thought prematurely, for it would but add to the excitement, for no such meeting could be held in such times without getting up an excitement. In times like these what was wanted was a steady head and a stiff back bone. [Applause.] The question was whether they would stand by New-York in their honorable position. Did they wish to call upon the banks to suspend? [Cries of No, no.] Then he asked every merchant of Boston to do all that he could to sustain the honor of this city. Would they ever, while New-York maintained her position, submit to suspension of the Boston banks? [Cries of Never, never.] The speaker then pointed out the means which were flowing in, and thought it strange that Boston merchants should now despond. He would say for himself that he had a little properly, and he would give one-half of it to sustain the honor of the city of Boston, and he would give the rest to the poor. [Prolonged applause.]

In conclusion, he moved the adoption of the following resolutions as a substitute for those presented by the Committee:

MR. STETSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort should be made to support *and protect* the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New-England.

Resolved, That, as long as New-York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all aid in their power to continue their business upon a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, *only* in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of banks, as well as individuals, to render each other all aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

The resolutions were received with applause.

Mr. PEARCE said that as the last gentleman had made objection to the resolution which he had offered in behalf of the Committee, he deemed it his duty, having been present at the preliminary meeting, to make something in the nature of a personal explanation. He was invited to be present at that meeting by several gentlemen, vastly his seniors. The gentlemen who composed that meeting were very well aware of the resolution announced by the Boston banks to discount to the amount of 10 per cent. upon their capital on Monday, but they were equally well aware that *their loans would not thus be increased, for that amount of paper would mature before Monday next.* Everybody knew that a large amount of the money transactions of the city took place in private banking houses and in the street, but street negotiations were now closed. Gentlemen were present who had had their experience in the street within the last ten days, and had found it impossible to raise money on any species of property. Knowing this to be the fact—that men who could pay their debts in six days with property, or what was property ten days ago, were unable to raise money, and that unless relief is soon obtained, the result must be a general suspension. To devise means of relief for men who could show their solvency, and who could pay their debts in four ways *—to enable such men to get through next week*, was the object of this meeting. The resolutions which he had presented were drawn in view of this necessity, and the question was now submitted to the merchants of Boston: What will you do? The speaker said that he wanted no aid for himself. He had met one-half his liabilities within the last ten days, and had had but $1,600 from all the banks in Boston; his liquidations had amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars, and he was where he could see his way out of the woods. But he did not wish to float alone on the surface of the water—if everybody else was going overboard he would jump in too. [Applause.] It was too late now to discuss the causes which had led to the present condition of affairs. If, said he, you undertake to go into such a discussion, everybody will suspend before anything can be done. His property was in bills receivable, as good as could be made in the city of Boston, but it was unavailable, unless some remedy was soon devised. Look at the extremity to which some of the strongest corporations in Boston were reduced—rich as they were in personal as well as in real property. *They were now taking the raw material from their store-houses and sending it to England at a loss of fifty per cent.* If such was the condition of the mill corporations, what would the people who got their living in them do? There were 20,000, perhaps 50,000 people, he could not say just how many there were, in New-England, depending on these factories for their daily bread. Winter was upon them, and now they were turned out of employment. The result would be that they would be thrown upon the charities of the people around them.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., was the next speaker. He said he rose to say one word in further explanation of the call for this meeting. He found on opening the morning papers that his name was appended to the call. He was not aware until then that he was one of the committee appointed at the preliminary meeting, but nevertheless he was willing to take his share of the responsibility of issuing the call and of the result of the meeting. He did not understand that this meeting was called to take into consideration the suspension of specie payment by the banks. Yesterday at the preliminary meeting some words might have been uttered upon that subject, but they were not among the well-considered suggestions. He saw in a morning paper the statement that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering such a project, and he wished that paper to say in language quite as strong as he used, that that subject did not come up in the preliminary meeting, and he hoped it would not come up in this. *He believed the banks,*—and by the banks he meant the moneyed institutions of Boston,—*were abundantly able to sustain the merchants of Boston in this crisis.* It had been said, and it might be true, that this meeting was premature, but he believed that before it closed it would be mature. It had been said of the agreement which the Bank Presidents had entered into, that it was brought about by private individuals. There were many men who thought they ought to have been consulted, and he had been told by some that "it was a dry goods movement." His reply was, that a public meeting ought to be held. He believed that this great gathering of merchants of Boston would have some effect on the money of Boston. He believed if there was any thing in well considered public opinion, *that money after to-day would come forward for the relief of the men who were solvent, and who could pay their debts.* He thought that both sets of resolutions could be adopted—he saw nothing inconsistent between them We are, said he, opposed to suspending specie payments I take it, (applause,) and we are determined that the banks shall see the necessity of opening their coffers and letting us have all the relief we can have. He therefore moved that *the two series of resolutions be* united and adopted together.

Mr. CALEB STETSON seconded Mr. LAWRENCE'S motion, and the meeting was addressed by several prominent merchants, among them Hon. WILLIAM STURGISS. He had hoped for many years that it would never again be his lot to meet with his fellow merchants to consider the expediency of recommending to our moneyed institutions the policy of bringing dishonor upon Boston by repudiating their responsibilities. Much that had been said was true, and much was not sound. The last two speakers had said truly enough, that money was not merchandise, but only a standard of value; but he thought *the course they advocated would result in the destruction of that standard* It had been his lot to pass through three crises in some respects similar to that under which they were now suffering. Two of them resulted in a partial suspension of specie payments throughout the country. In 1815, when he was more actively engaged in business than he had been at any time since, when the business interests of New-England were crippled by the war, the pressure came, and South and West suspension was universal. What did New-England do then in the war-time? She stood firm and maintained her honor before the world; and there was not a single circumstance in the commercial history of New-England to which he pointed with more pride and satisfaction than to the fact that then, when all around her went down, she paid all her debts. And she prospered under and after it, and in consequence of it. In 1837 a somewhat different state of things existed, and the discussion of that crisis was hardly in place here. The question now was, will the merchants of Boston call on their banks to do under the present circumstances what they would not ask them to do under other and less extraordinary circumstances? He had been engaged for several days in trying to show the managers of the banks of Boston that *it would be safe for them and beneficial to the merchants for them to act on the policy recommended in Mr. Stetson's resolutions. He believed they would be as safe with o run upon them with their loons $10,000,000 larger than at present, as they are now.* Do they say they cannot stand it? Then let them fall. Let them do their duty as they ought, and then if they are obliged to fail let them do it with less than $1,000 in their vaults. He did not believe in the honesty of the man who said, "Mr. Creditor, I can pay you, but I will not, because I want the money for another purpose;" and he had as little opinion of the repudiating bank as he had of the repudiating man. Mr. S. argued that a suspension of specie payments would afford no relief—it had not done so in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it would not do so in Boston.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of both sets of resolutions.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT—You can't adopt them both—they are antagonistical.

The resolutions as printed above were adopted with an almost unanimous shout of "Aye," a single voice answering to the call for "otherwise minded."

On motion by Mr. CALEB STETSON, the meeting then dissolved.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 3, A. M.

Monetary affairs here, in our own city, are more quiet, but money is as hard to command as ever, and if there is less excitement it is only because there is lessened effort to resist the seemingly overwhelming difficulties that threaten to whelm in ruin so many of our active, though unwisely extended, business men. Our banks are acting with more uniformity, and it is hoped a good understanding may be established among them by the time the Legislature goes into session. Coin is already fast hiding itself from view. The difference between coin and paper is still 4@5 ₱ cent., with a moderate business at these rates.

In the stock market there was a moderate business yesterday, the business being pretty much in loans, of which $24,000 sold. There were sales of about 1,200 shares. City 6s declined ½, and State 5s improved ¼. Beaver Meadow Railroad shares declined ½, Pennsylvania Railroad ½, Schuylkill Navigation preferred ¼, Morris Canal preferred ¼, and Reading Railroad 1¾, closing at 15¾. It was currently reported on the street, at the close of the day, that the paper of this Company had gone to *protest.* This report, no doubt, had some influence in depressing the price. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, though it was very generally credited by those most likely to be well informed. The Company has been busily engaged for the last two or three days in the payment of its coupons, and it is understood will continue to pay until all are satisfied.

The reported tonnage by the four principal lines connecting the anthracite coal regions with tide-water, is quite unfavorable, and especially so in reference to the works connecting with the Schuylkill region. The Reading Railroad brought down but 24,009 tons, against 55,235 tons in the corresponding week last year. The tonnage by the canal is 26,307 tons, against 32,139 tons in corresponding week last year. By canal and railroad to the Lehigh region, the shipments are 39,491 for the week, against 41,221 in corresponding week last year. The decrease of production in the two regions, thus far, is 135,662 tons.

	Lehigh. Week.	Season.	Schuylkill. Week.	Season.
1857. Canal.....	39,521	690,274	26,307	829,469
Railroad.....	8,960	346,762	24,009	1,447,529
Total.....	39,481	1,036,036	50,316	2,276,998
SAME TIME LAST YEAR. 1856. Canal.....	34,973	887,010	32,139	842,628
Railroad.....	6,248	111,756	55,235	1,707,404
Total.....	41,221	998,766	87,374	2,549,830

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEASON.

	1856.	1857.	
Lehigh Canal.....	887,010	690,274	Dec. 196,736
Lehigh Railroad....	111,756	345,762	Inc.... 231,006
Schuylkill Canal....	842,526	929,469	Inc.... 86,943
Sch'kill Railroad...	1,707,404	1,447,529	Dec.... 259,875
Total.....	3,548,696	3,413,034	Dec.... 135,662

The coal trade is exceedingly depressed, not only in the mining regions, but at the points of consumption. There is literally no demand, and with no great overstock prices are scarcely maintained.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 3—P. M.

The announcement that the paper of the Reading Railroad Company had gone to protest caused quite a panic at the Stock Board this morning, and it was offered at the opening at 12, but subsequently 100 shares sold at 12½, and after the close of the Board it went up to 14¼. The other fancy Stocks have no fixed value. Bank Stocks are not inquired after. North America Bank was offered at 148; Pennsylvania Bank at 96, with 60 bid; Philadelphia Bank at 112; Farmers and Mechanics' at 59½; Southwark at 60; Commercial Bank at 49; Mechanics' Bank at 25; Manufacturers and Mechanics' at 26, and Girard at 8½. The telegraphic report of the suspension of a large Banking-House in New-York—the branch of a prominent firm in this city—caused considerable excitement among the Third-street Brokers, and increased the gloom which already characterizes monetary affairs. An unusually large amount of mercantile paper matures to-day, but the exigency has generally been well provided for, and but little apprehension is felt for the result. The Banks are more liberal in their discounts, and acting more in concert. Gold and silver continues to range from 4 to 5 per cent. above city notes.

We had not designed to mention the suspension referred to above in more definite terms, but the receipt of the following card, from the house of E. W. CLARK & Co., of this city, induces us to violate our rule on the subject:

"CARD.—It is due to the customers and friends of the undersigned to inform them that the suspension of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., New-York, does not seriously affect them here, and that they will go on with their business as usual. E. W. CLARK & CO."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

We are extremely gratified at being able to present this assurance of the soundness of this old-established and highly esteemed Philadelphia house.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The doors of the Peninsular Bank were closed yesterday, a card concerning which and the condition of its affairs, published by order of the Directors, is contained in another column. We presume there is no disposition in any quarter to disguise the fact that the occurrence is in consequence of embarrassments of the Bank, arising from the monetary pressure which all banking institutions are feeling just now. There has been a very severe demand for coin upon all our banks during some days past, for which the Peninsular was not prepared, and which exhausted its ability yesterday. An injunction was served upon it yesterday afternoon, at the instance of the Attorney-General, the real purpose of which undoubtedly is to preserve its charter and enable it to arrange its affairs. What its prospects of arrangement and resumption may be we cannot state, but we hope, with all our citizens, that its difficulties are temporary. Its circulating notes are all secured by Michigan State stocks, dollar for dollar. At present Michigan stocks, like all other State stocks, are depreciated in the market. They fetch but about seventy-five cents. But this depreciation comes of the financial disasters, and will end with their termination. They are worth par, and will command par probably within a few weeks.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Financial affairs still remain unsettled, and there is to-day more stringency in the Money market. Since the suspension of specie payments, by a more liberal policy adopted, many who were greatly pressed have obtained relief. This, however, is about the only advantage gained. Others, less interwoven with speculative and extended operations—the industrial and laboring classes, who never obtained, and never calculated upon bank facilities—have, and still are suffering, owing to an advance in specie, or the depreciation of bank-notes. Capitalists are not much disposed to invest, and even good notes find little favor on the street. We quote the nominal rates to-day of fair to good paper at 1½@2@2½ ₱ cent. a month. Nothing doing in second-class. Money on call, 1½@2 ₱ cent. Exchange on the North has advanced to 4@5 ₱ cent. premium. Virginia notes, old banks, are selling at 2½@3 ₱ cent. discount. Other banks, 4@5 ₱ cent. No sale for North Carolina and Western bank-notes. Specie has advanced, and being in greater demand, commands 4@5 ₱ cent. premium, with an upward tendency. Exchange on England is selling at 7@8 ₱ cent. premium in Baltimore bank-notes, equal to 3@4 ₱ cent. in gold.

From the Richmond Whig.

The recent financial troubles have materially depressed the stock market, though they have not deprived it of vitality. There has been a moderate amount of business in Virginia 6s, at a decline of $2 upon the prevailing rates of last week, though at the close $90 was again the asking rate. The offerings are quite limited, we understand, and, consequently, those disposed to sell are enabled to exhibit firmness. The market was considered to be in an easier condition to-day, the decline in the price of Northern sight exchange having a favorable effect. The only other sales reported to us, this week, were city bonds and Fire Association stock, at former prices. If no other *private* transactions have taken place, the result of the week's business shows that holders of stocks have not been compelled to force their shares upon the market to raise money.

From the New-Orleans Picayune,

The demand for money this week has been unremitting, both in bank and outside, at the former principally for short loans, in partial postponement of payments now maturing, and in the street chiefly on two to four months' paper, at rates ranging from 1½@1¾, and occasionally down to 2 ₱ cent. At rare intervals we hear of a negotiation of selected signatures at 12, but for quotable purposes this figure is obsolete. The banks are entirely unable to meet all the applications pouring in on them, and hence a considerable quantity is in the hands of the discount brokers. Of long paper there is very little offering.

From the New-Orleans Courier.

The weekly statement of the Banks is a good one, much better than anticipated. It shows an increase in Specie of $170,816, an increase in deposits of $205,000, an increase in Exchange of $126,000, a decrease in all loans and discounts of $150,000.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS.

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Deposits. Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank..	2,641,730	2,704,971	2,337,528	2,461,008
Canal Bank.....	917,405	935,965	514,171	698,383
Louisiana.....	701,649	705,969	2,066,958	2,013,175
Louisiana State.	1,565,130	1,539,915	2,598,315	2,680,275
Mech. & Traders'	333,560	277,735	368,710	387,054
Bk. of N. Orleans	688,585	692,240	812,729	818,020
Southern Bank..	700,605	661,965	624,084	603,542
Union Bank.....	205,590	194,150	76,368	125,371
Bank of J. Robb.	305,190	295,506	285,106	315,626
Total.....	8,058,444	7,978,416	9,584,551	9,790,454

Banks.	Specie. Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Loans. Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank..	1,794,681	1,852,230	4,856,468	4,883,478
Canal Bank.....	708,818	801,128	3,046,861	3,057,684
Louisiana.....	1,124,454	1,132,873	3,109,103	3,148,102
Louisiana State.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1887. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Three More Men Rescued after being Nine Days Adrift on the Ocean.

THEY ARRIVE IN NEW-YORK.

A Thrilling Narrative of Famine and Suffering.

The Stories of Mr. Tice, (Second Engineer of the Central America) Alexander Grant and G. W. Dawson.

The City was startled yesterday by the apparition of three more men rescued from the Steamer *Central America*. They came looking almost like skeletons, gaunt, sick, exhausted. They were found drifting in one of the steamer's life-boats, some 428 miles Northeast of the spot where the *Central America* went down, and nine days after that sad affair the Brig *Mary* picked them up, on her voyage from Cardenss (Cuba) to Cork, Ireland. The *Mary* carried them eastward seven days, when she met the Bremen Bark *Laura*, coming from Bremen oward New-York, and transferred them to her. The *Laura* arrived yesterday morning with the three men. Their names are

J. TICE, 2d Engineer of the *Central America*.
ALEXANDER DAWSON, Fireman.
G. W. DAWSON, (Colored,) Passenger.

The story of these poor fellows is briefly this:

Mr. TICE staid by the steamer till the moment she sank, when, with a plank that he had betoie provided, he plunged into the sea. He was drawn down in the whirl, but, in coming to the surface again, brought his plank with him. To this alone he clung for three dsys, seeing no sail, nor any of his late shipmates. On the fourth morning he drifted past an empty boat, for which, deserting his plank, he swam, and, after a tedious pull, got into it. On the fifth day he drifted close past the steamor's hurricane deck—simply an inch-board platform, covered with oiled canvas Mr. GRANT, one ot the steamer's firemen, who was on this hurricane deck, jumped off, swam to TICE'S boat, and the two rowed ber up (for happily the oars had not been lost out) to the hurricane deck, and took off DAWSON, the only living tenant it then had. The three, then, drifted four nights and three days longer, north and eastward, up to the very eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, and out of the usual track of all vessels. TICE had nothing to eat nor to drink from the hour the steamer sank until on the fifth dsy! when he struck a dog-fish with the blade of his oar and killed it. This wretched provender they eat ravenously of, raw, of course, and then till the ninth day they had no more to eat. On the eight nighth there was a heavy rain. Of the water that fell they drank freely, and would have killed themselves with it, GRANT said, but that they had been able to save only a little of it and the supply soon failed. Whether it is true that the two who were saved on the hurricane deck had nothing to eat is not known. They say they had not; if they had it must have been that they fed on human flesh. But this GRANT stoutly denies, while DAWSON stubbornly refused to say "Yes" or "No," when his friend, as delicately as a bluff old sailor could, asked him the question.

The two who were saved on the hurricane-deck suffered less during the first four days than the Engineer. GRANT says that when he found himself overboard, still clinging to the piece of wreck that he held by when it parted from the steamer, there were nine others on it, six of them the steamer's passengers. They saw no sail, nor could tell that any survived beside themselves. On the second dsy DAWSON, the colored man, drifted to them on a plank. He attempted to get on the hurricane-deck, but they remonstrated, as the weight of those already on it sank it so low that the sea washed clean over it at every wave. He would not part company with them, however, but clung fast to a side, waiting until as one after another of them dying, fell off, it lifted to the surface, and GRANT was glad to have his company. As we have already said, Mr. TICE picked them up on the fifth day.

Though these three men are in the City, and we have conversed with them all, it is little that can be got out of either of them, or that they have yet told anybody. So long as they were on board the brig *Mary* experiencing the kind attentions of Capt. SHEARER, they were so utterly prostrated as to be unable to communicate much of their horrible nine days' experience, even if in their wretched monotony they were not like one long dream. On board the *Laura*, GRANT had recuperated enough to tell his story, if he had felt disposed, but he spoke only English, while of the 400 odd German passengers and crew of the *Laura*, only the male and one passenger spoke English. On their arrival here, their best friends and their physicians unite in advising them to open their mouths only to eat. The statements that we annex are the result of their occasional conversation since they reached port. TICE is exceedingly weak and debilitated. He fainted several times yesterday.

The bark *Laura* came up from Quarantine and anchored off Castle Garden at 9½ yesterday. The three rescued landed, and passed a short time at Castle Garden, receiving the greeting of such friends as had heard of their arrival. They were almost suffocated by the crowd which pressed around them, and it was difficult to answer one half the questions put them. The colored man, DAWSON, evidently impatient of the distinguished attention shown him, soon found an opening through the crowd, and limped away.

Mr. TICE and Mr. GRANT were driven in a carriage to No. 177 West-street, where another larger crowd was assembled in expectation of their arrival. They went up stairs to the office, where the officers of the Company met them. Mr. TICE and Mr. GRANT are much reduced in flesh, their feet are tender and swollen, and their lips, face and hands sore where the skin has been peeled off by the action of the salt water washing over them for so many days, and their exposure to a scorching sun. They have the appearance of men just recovering from protracted and severe illness; their lips are black—their cheeks sunken. Both walk with difficulty. Both say that they could not have continued alive many hours longer. When fallen in with by the little brig *Mary* for Greenock, they could scarcely move a hand or speak; their flesh was wasted, and their skeleton forms were frightful to each other. They were also covered over with small boils, which were fast opening into painful ulcers. They had seen their companions die, one by one, and had lost all hope of being saved themselves, or being fallen in with. They had to be lifted on board the brig by the seamen, and it was several days before they could walk, their feet were so much swollen, and so tender food was given them very sparingly, until they were partially restored, and Captain WILLIAMSON and his officers had constantly to caution them against eating to excess.

They had very little clothing upon them when picked up, but they were soon supplied with all they required on board the *Mary*, whose captain and officers acted towards them with great humanity. In one week from the time they were picked up, they spoke the bark *Laura*, from Bremen for New-York, Captain WILLIAMSON, and were put on board of her (on the 28th of September at noon), in latitude 40° 54', longitude 60°, and brought to this port. It will be remembered that it was in latitude 31° 25', and longitude 77° 10' W. that the *Central America* foundered. Captain WILLIAMSON had a ship full of passengers, but did everything possible to supply their wants.

The following is from Captain SHEARER, of British brig *Mary*:

AT SEA, Sept. 28, 1857—2 P. M., Lat. 40° 54' N., lon. 28°.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the three men (names undermentioned) were picked up at sea, in an open boat, on the 21st inst., by the brig *Mary*, of Greenock, Csptain COLIN SHEARER, from Cardenss bound to Queenstown, in the latitude of 36° 40', and long. 71°, stating that they had been cast away in the American steamer *Central America*, from Havana, bound to New-York. Names of those rescued are J. TICE, Second Engineer, G. W. DAWSON, passenger, and ALEXANDER GRANT, fireman. Yours, respectfully,

COLIN SHEARER, Master.

Extract from the Log of the Laura.

Sept. 28, meridian, lat. 36° 40', lon. 71°, we spoke the brig *Mary*, of Greenock, Capt. COLIN SHEARER, from Cardenas, bound for Cork for orders. The captain hailed and informed us that he had on board three men picked up at sea Sept. 21, off Cape Hatteras, belonging to the steamship *Central America*, which had foundered on the 11th inst., and he wished to put them on board of us to be sent to New-York. Capt. WILLIAMSON agreed ro receive them on board, and immediately ordered the boat to be lowered for that purpose. The men were all ready when we got alongside, and with some assistance were taken into the boat; the brig was a small vessel and low in the water On getting alongside, the men being weak, they were hoisted up in the boat to the davits, and by the assistance of our men were taken on board. They gave their names as GEORGE TICE, Second Engineer, ALEXANDER GRANT, Fireman, and G. DAWSON, (colored,) a passenger, all of the steamer *Central America*, lost. We had a large crowd of passengers on board, hut did the best we could to provide for the unfortunate men, they being very much reduced by weakness and suffering.

George Tice, Second Engineer of the Central America.

Mr. TICE, the Second Engineer of the *Central America*, suffered more, physically, than the two rescued with him, from the privation of food, exposure and suffering endured previous to being picked up by the brig *Mary*. Immediately upon the arrival of the bark *Laura* at Castle Garden he was conveyed to s carriage by Mr. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the *Central America*, and Mr. HOLLISTER, of the Battery Hotel, who had gone to meet him. The meeting between ASHBY and TICE was quite affecting, and so overpowered TICE that he had to be helped to the carriage. His first inquiry wss "How many of the crew and passengers of the steamer have been saved!" "Captain HERNDON," ssid he, "the noble and gallant Commander of the steamer, I fear we never shall see again, and VAN RENSSELAER too, the first officer, one of the bravest and most generous fellows that ever lived, I fear has gone down with the Captain." These were the first words uttered by Mr. TICE, and it was several minutes before he said anything further. During the ride to Avenue D, where Mr. TICE'S friends reside, he stated in general terms the particulars of his rescue. A short time before the steamer sunk he knew she could stsy above water but s little while longer. He got a good-sized plank with which to support himself in the water in the expected emergency. Some time before the steamer went down the passengers and crew generally girded themselves with life-preservers, and whatever they could lay their hands on, awaiting the moment when the steamer should sink. As he saw the steamer on the moment of going down, he made a plunge with his plank as far as he could from the steamer, to avoid being drawn under with her. His jumping did but little good, for the suction of the vessel carried him a good distance under water, a distance which seemed to him uufathomable, with such tremendous and irresiatible force was he drawn underneath. He came up safe with his plank in his possession, He clung to it for three days alone. At the end of this time he saw one of the life-boats belonging to the steamer, when, leaving his plank he awam for the boat and reached it. He found it badly stove and nearly full of water. He managed to plug up the leaks and hail it with his handa. Two days afterwards he fell in with GRANT on the hurricane deck and took him into his boat with him. A day or two afterwards he picked up DAWSON. On the ninth day after the steamer went down they were seen by the brig *Mary*, and taken on board. This was the first ssil he saw. Subsequently they were transferred to the *Laura* and brought to New-York. Mr. TICE had been four years engineer on the *George Law*, aliaa *Central America*. When he was taken to his home in this City, he fainted with complete exhaustion. To insist on any more statements from him than this for the present, would be positive cruelty.

George W. Dawson—His Condition and Statement.

Mr. DAWSON, upon landing at Castle-Garden, proceeded at once to the house of a friend, Mr. HENRY SAMPSON, at No. 12 Leonard-street, where he was hospitably received, and his immediate wants attended to. Mr. DAWSON is a mulatto man, about 35, tall, and stout built, though now very much wasted in flesh; he is a native of Rochester, and has followed the sea since he was a boy. He has been employed on the *Crescent City*, and was on that steamer with his friend SAMPSON when she was wrecked on the Manatilla Reef. He is at present unable to converse more than a moment at a time, and by the advice of his physician he talks but little on the subject of the wreck. He appears, if possible, to have suffered more than the other two; upon his face are large "sea-boils," and the same kind of eruptions cover other portions of his body. He was unable to swim, and clung all the more strongly to the plank which he found within his reach when the steamer sank. He continued on this plank for two days, when he drifted near the hurricane-deck, on which there were twelve other persons. Their weight kept it sunk nearly two feet under water, and it was not until after a portion of those had died and dropped off that he ventured on to it. During this interval he supported himself by holding on to the edge of the raft, as it was evinent that he could not place his whole weight upon it without endangering the others. One by one, however, they became exhausted and died, when their bodies were either washed off or thrown over by the survivors; this so far lightened the deck that he climbed upon it with the rest, some became delirious, and yielding to the cravings of thirst, drank the salt water which only aggravated their sufferings, and they soon died. Sharks and dog-fish circled about in sight of them, and sometimes came very near, as if impatient of their prey. On the fifth day only four of the men remained alive on the hurricane deck, when they discovered Mr. TICE, the Assistant Engineer in a boat at a short distance. GRANT swam to the boat, and the other two followed him, but the last two were drowned, and he, DAWSON, was left alone. In a short time the boat came along side and took him off. They remained together in the boat for three days, when they were fallen in with by the bark *Mary*, from Cardenas bound to Cork, and were taken on board. They saw no sail until the *Mary* hove in sight.

Alexander Grant, Fireman on board the Central America.

ALEXANDER GRANT was on board the *Central America* until she foundered. He was adrift on the ocean during nearly *nine days*, without food and without water, except once, when there was rain, and he secured some to drink. He was picked up, with TICE, the second engineer, and DAWSON, a passenger, on the 21st of September, and on the 28th was transferred to the bark *Laura*, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. He was taken immediately to his residence, No. 36 Vandam-street, and soon afterwards was visited by one of our reporters, who found him apparently in much better condition, physically, than could have been expected, after so many days spent in clinging to the floating remains of the hurricane-deck of the *Central America*, and in a leaking, open boat, in a boisterous sea. It would be useless to expect a graphic account of what occurred to him or anybody else from Mr. GRANT, even if he were disposed. But he is not—or at least, was, not yesterday. At first he refused to give any information in relstion to himself or those who were with him on the deck, who were lost. He was busy making up for lost meals; and at intervals during the performance of that evidently agreeable duty, complained of not feeling very well. His lips were swollen considerably; they had been blistered and were then covered by a black scab, otherwise his sppearance did not differ widely from that of other men of a like avocation—a fact which speaks well for the prudence and care of those who attended him on the *Mary* and the *Laura*. Judging from his condition yesterday, he will doubtless soon recover his wonted strength, provided he is kept from all excess.

During the day he improved in temper, and became somewhat talkative to those of his immediate acquaintainces. He was among those who, at the time, considered themselves fortunate in getting positions on the hurricane deck, which came to the surface very soon after the ship went down. On that there were nine beside himself; among them were

GEORGE BUDDINGTON, Third Assistant Engineer.
PATRICK CARR, Fireman.
JOHN BANKS, Coal passer.
JAMES KENNELTY, Coal passer.
—— EVERS, Coal passer.
RICHARD GILBERT, (colored,) Engineer's messman.

The others were passengers whose names he did not know. They all managed to keep upon the piece of wreck during the night, and until the following day, although the sea was rough, and considerable effort was necessary to resist the force of the waves. By this time they had drifted out of sight and hearing of the others who were in the water, and knew nothing of their fate, although they felt sure they must have gone down. A terrible thirst seized upon them all, and the weakest were rapidly losing the power to maintain their position upon the wreck. They looked out anxiously for a sail, but none appeared to encourage them; and one by one their strength gave way, and dropping into the ocean they were drowned. On the second day, after some two or or three had been washed off, G. W. DAWSON (colored,) a passenger on the *Central America*, appeared near to them, clinging to a plank. He wanted to get upon the hurricane-deck, but they would not let him, because the weight of those who were upon it pressed it some inches below the surface. But DAWSON kept near and clung to his plank. It was not long before others became senseless and rolled off, and then DAWSON was permitted to seize hold of it. For a time he kept himself afloat by clinging to the side, but finally, after great effort, he succeeded in getting upon it. As the third night came on, another man was seen floating and alive, near to the deck. He, too, was taken on, making twelve in all that were and had been on the hurricane-deck. By this time all were nearly wild from hunger and thirst. Some gazed with vacant stare out upon the broad waters in search of a friendly sail, and discerning none, hope forsook them and they died. Others raised their enfeebled hands imploring God to save them from impending death, and while thus they prayed, the remorseless waves choked up their utterance and buried them for ever. The fourth day came, and all but four had perished. The sufferings of those who remained were even now beyond description. Death appeared a cheap price for relief, and yet they clung to the wreck, and looked out for a sail until their eyes were deadened by the glare of the waters. But long and anxiously though they looked, no sail appeared. Another terrible night was passed, and as the morning of the fifth day dawned, the four men were still clinging to the floating deck—two of them, however, so feebly, that it was evident they must soon die, if not very soon relieved. It was not long now before GRANT discovered TICE, an assistant engineer, in a small boat a short distance from the floating deck. He dropped into the water, swam towards the boat, reached it, and was taken in. TICE and GRANT then made for the deck to take the others off, but when they arrived DAWSON alone remained. The other two had died and been washed away. DAWSON was taken in; the hurricane deck was abandoned; they sat down in the boat, and as calmly as their awful sufferings would permit awaited a sail or death. For three more long days and nights they waited, but neither death nor sail came to their relief. They were now so much exhausted that they could not rise up to scan the sea; and when the Greenock brig *Mary* came to them, they were unable to make any strong demonstration of joy. She was quite near before they discovered her, and when they were taken on board they were unable to stand. The brig *Mary* was the only sail they saw, from the time the *Central America* went down. They were carefully attended to by those on board the *Mary*. On the 28th they were transferred to the bark *Laura* where kind attentions were continued until their arrival here yesterday morning, when the three were taken to the residences of their respective friends.

Additional Names of Passengers from San Francisco Lost in the Central America.

As we have already stated, a complete list of the passengers from San Francisco by the steamer that connected with the *Central America*, cannot yet be obtained. The following names of people, not before published, were lost with the ill-fated steamer:

Mr. Alston, Georgia.
Jas. C. Clark, Pennsylvania.
Warren Heaton, Ohio.
Joseph Hart, Ohio.
Mr. Davidson, Maryland.
Thomas Olconnon, Indiana.
W. J. Morton, California.
James C. Cloud, Pennsylvania.
John Hunter.
R. Prince.
Hiram Stinchfield.
F. E. Hawley, California.
Geo: Kelth, California.
Francis Parago, New-Granada.
George Steer, San Francisco.
Edward Van Nockin, California.
William Sprout, California.
Nicholas H. Martin, Oregon.
P. Edwards, California.
William Eaton, California.
James Raglan, California.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Capital Besieged by the Insurgents—Expected Overthrow of President Baez.

A late number of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, acknowledges the receipt of files of the Santo Domingo *Boletin Oficial*, to the 6th of September. The news is three weeks later than advices received here; but the *Boletin* gives to distant readers a very confused idea of the actual state of affairs in this disturbed and distracted country.

One fact, however, seems to be well authenticated. The Capital in which President BAEZ resides was, at latest dates, surrounded by the insurgents of Cibao. This condition of things had lasted for over a fortnight.

As a set-off, the *Boletin* pretends that the Government troops had been victorious in divers skirmishes. It publishes the counter-pronunciamento issued at Samana, and alleges that from this place 19 prisoners were sent to the Capital on board a war schooner.

This is about all the positive information given, and, considering the source from whence it comes, we strongly suspect that the prospects are by no means favorable to the continuance of President BAEZ in power.

It does not appear probable that the insurrectionists are in league with Hayti. It has been said that SOULOUQUE has got his troops in readiness to seize any favorable advantage that offered itself; but he has protested against any such project, and says he is under the direction of the diplomatic agents of powerful mediators, to wit, France and England.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—The Capture of the American Slave Ship Mazeppa—Arrests in Havana for being Concerned in the Slave-Trade—Business and Trade—Decline of Yellow Fever.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

At Havana business was very dull. Freights poor. The yellow fever was very sensibly declining.

The slaver captured to the eastward of Cardenas proved to have been the American ship *Mazeppa*. It is said that she had on board 1,500 slaves.

Sugar on hand 195,000 boxes. Money matters are quite easy. Exchange on London 11¾ to 12 premium. New-York par, and not much doing.

On the 4th, in lat. 37° 10', long. 74° 30', the *Cahawba* passed a brig bound north, showing red colors with white star in centre.

The *Cahawba* has had a very boisterous passage, strong northeasterly gales prevailing the entire passage.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

General CONCHA has displayed the greatest energy of character in the prosecution of the parties concerned in landing the cargo of negroes at Havana an account of which was furnished in my last. Some twenty or thirty persons have been arrested and are still confined in jail awaiting the action of the Real Audencia. All the *bozales* that can be found in the city, no matter to whom they may belong, are being forcibly taken from their owners. An intimate friend of the General, a Cuban Count, glorying under the name of LOMBILLOS, has lost about seven of a gang that he had secreted on his country-seat near this city. It is currently reported here to-day that the number of the captured exceeds that of the *Villanueva's* cargo, so that the English Government will have to be satisfied with the seizure of the three hundred, and thank their stars in getting even this much done. The slaver captured near Cardenas, is still in quarantine. I understand she will be sent here.

The lesson received by the Marquis of Havana is an instructive one. He was cautioned by good and staunch friends, on his arrival, to be careful in the selection of his advisers and associates, that the commercial class in Cuba were an unprincipled set of Slave-dealers, who cared nothing for the good name of the country where they resided temporarily, beyond the amassing of wealth regardless of the means employed. He disregarded this friendly advice, and threw himself into the arms of the Spanish merchants, who at once invaded the Palace and gradually acquired such freedom with his Excellency as to plunge him headlong into the difficulties that now encompass him on all sides. In a moment of forgetfulness of his duty, or, perhaps, allured by the idea that he was benefiting the country, numberless expeditions were fitted out apparently with his consent. Many have returned and landed their cargoes, and others are daily arriving. What can he do? To punish them for doing what he tacitly consented to, would be equivalent to ingratitude towards his best friends—not to take some active steps to put down the trade, would expose him to the indignant complaints of England. This is the situation of CONCHA at the present moment, and I feel no hesitation in saying that he would sooner sacrifice his princely fortune a thousand times, and return to Spain, as he did five years ago, with the reputation of being an honest man, than as he will go back now, stigmalized for having enriched himself by the slave-trade to the disgrace of his country. I am informed by persons well posted up in the palace intrigues, that he complains bitterly of the parties who have sacrificed him by making a public display of their talents in landing cargoes of negroes in the very port of Havana. The individuals in question are, however, raising a subscription for his children, $50,000 a piece, and another handsome purse for the purpose of establishing a lawsuit with the editors of the London *Times* for publishing letters derogatory to his reputation, in which it was freely asserted that the slave-trade was carried on to a considerable extent. This may or may not have been false at the time, but recently I think ample proofs could be obtained to substantiate the charge. The whole amount to be collected is $200,000! As this comes out of the pockets of the parties who have brought him into the scrape and who have made money out of the operation, it is no more than right.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the yellow fever has almost entirely ceased. For the last week we have had cool weather with strong north easterly winds, which have blown away all disease, consequently the New-Yorkers need not be strict with their quarantine regulations.

News from Yucatan.

We have Yucatan dates to September 15. The revolution against Governor PANTATEON BARRERA had not yet been put down and a skirmish between the parties was daily expected. The Campache rebels kept up the semblance of a Government, and had regularly organized an army under Major-General ONACIO ZAVALLE. The town of Tebat had been sacked by the Indians, at the instigation of the rebels, and every house in the place more or less injured The slaughter of women and children was considerable. The men managed to secrete themselves until the Indians retired, which they did after one day's duty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Further from India---Death of Gen. Reid Before Delhi---Advance of General Havelock upon Lucknow.

Consols and Cotton Unchanged—Flour Steady.

RIVER-DU-LOUP, Monday, Oct. 5—1 P. M.

The Montreal Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., has passed this point on her way to Quebec, where she will arrive this afternoon.

A brief dispatch only has been landed here, and the balance of the news will be transmitted from Quebec.

The European advices generally by this arrival are unimportant.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th September.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York 12th of September, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d; and the Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York the same day and hour, reached Liverpool at night on the 22d.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool for New-York at the same time as the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The *Fulton*, for New-York, was to leave Southampton on the same afternoon.

There is no later news from India, but highly interesting details are published.

General HAVELOCK had resumed his march on Lucknow.

Small detachments of troops were being sent to India by the Overland Mail Route.

General REID died before Delhi.

Lord ELGIN'S mission to Calcutta, it was understood, had reference to the transfer of Indian troops to China.

Another mutiny in one of the native regiments at Bombay had been suppressed.

Great fears were felt for the Indigo District.

The merchants of Calcutta had sent a strong petition to the Queen to take the control of the Indian Empire into the hands of the British Government.

General BANKS, who commanded in the recent engagement at Lucknow, was killed.

The Government evinces increased activity in sending reinforcements to India, and the proffer of the fleet of the European and American Company's steamers for the overland route, had been accepted by the India Company.

Hong Kong dates are to the 26th July, and are unimportant. From Shanghae the dates are to the 15th.

Teas were coming forward, and a large supply was anticipated if the route continued open.

The street preaching in Belfast has been stopped. On Sunday there was considerable excitement, but only slight disturbance.

It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

It is believed that both France and Russia side with Denmark in the question of the Duchies.

The session of the States-General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of Slavery in the West India Colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The workmen of Ghent were on a strike, and a rising was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in the Spanish Ministry was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the Queen's refusal to remove CONCHA from the Governorship of Cuba.

Monetary affairs in Austria continued very unsatisfactory.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

The Evangelical alliance at Berlin adjourned on the 17th ult.

During a storm four vessels had been sunk in the harbour af Gata, and at the same time forty-two lives lost.

The Norwegians have accepted the proposition to take the nominal crown Prince of Sweden for a Regent.

The cholera was raging in the North of Europe,

England refuses to give up the Island of Perim to Turkey.

The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of a Union.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool COTTON Market was unchanged, closing on Tuesday quiet, but steady. The sales of the three days were 14,000 bales, nearly all to the trade.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR was generally quoted steady, though some authorities say 6d. lower. WHEAT had declined 3d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Red WHEAT 8s.@8s. 3d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d. Western Canal FLOUR 31s.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s.@33s.; Ohio, 33s.@34s. Mixed CORN, 37s. 6d.@38s.; Yellow CORN, 38s.; White, 41s.@43s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy and nominal. PORK dull. BACON firm. LARD quiet but unchanged in price. TALLOW in little inquiry, and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES were steady. RESIN firm at 4s.6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. OILS unchanged. BARK quiet. SUGAR quiet. RICE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was dull and 2s.@3s. lower. SUGAR was buoyant for the finer qualities. COFFEE dull. TEA firm. INDIGO considerably higher. TALLOW firm. LINSEED OIL 40s. PIG IRON dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. Consols for money closed 90⅝@90¼, and for account, 90⅜@90½.

American railway securities were slightly lower.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday—Noon.

The markets are all very quiet, and without change of importance.

From Washington.

DECISION IN REFERENCE TO CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS—THE ISTHMUS SHIP-CANAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

Attorney-General BLACK, in a recent decision, says that a person who claims land in California under a grant from Mexico, is entitled to have a patent for it issued out of the General Land Office, whenever he shows that his claim has been finally confirmed by the Commissioner of the District Court, or by the Supreme Court, if he, at the same time, accompanies that proof with a survey certified and approved by the Surveyor-General. The Attorney-General has certain supervisory control over the investigation of these California land claims, while the contest upon them is between the United States and the Mexican Grantees, but beyond this persons claiming titles adverse to the patentees, must resort to the proper Courts of the State.

The Navy Department received to-day an official communication from Commodore PAULDING relative to his reconnoissance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing the Inter-Oceanic Canal. He and his scientific party took the route by which the railroad passes, as in every respect most desirable for this purpose.

He reports that the Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle for the construction of a canal, but that there would be great difficulty in procuring laborers for the successful accomplishment of the work.

The distance from ocean to ocean, according to EUGENE TOTTEN'S estimate, along the proposed line of route for the canal, is 45¾ miles.

It is calculated that the cost of the canal, including harbor improvements at both ends, will not exceed $40,000,000.

The Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia in Opposition to the Legalization of the Suspension of Specie Payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 5.

The meeting of the Democrats in opposition to the legalization of the suspension of specie payment was largely attended this evening, principally by workingmen. GEORGE L. WHARTON presided.

Resolutions were offered, which in substance were as follows: That the present financial embarassments occurring at a period when wealth came from all sources, overflowing and in abundance, and in consequence of over-trading, imprudent investments and extravagances, which, in the opinion of the meeting, have been stimulated by the improper expansions incidental to banking upon an insecure foundation; that we are in favor of the policy of using metallic currency alone; that we attribute the present perfect soundness of the affairs of the Government to specie transactions; that the affairs of State and City should be similarly administered, and the treasury opened and discounted from the Banks as the Treasury of the United States has been detached from such association; that legalization of the present suspension of specie paymdnt by the Banks would violate the fundamental principles of public and private morality; that the Legislature about to convene should leave the Banks to the operation of existing laws, tempered by such forbearance as the good sense of their creditors may suggest; that States should maintain a sound currency in specie on such banks as are immediately redeemable in coin, and that no other should be sanctioned; that we are opposed to bills of smaller denominations than the present, and that we denounce and criminate Bank Presidents and Directors as old fogies, who shut their eyes to the interests of the city and the State; and that we favor the adoption of the New-York Bank system, with the exception of the issue of small notes.

Much enthusiasm was caused by the mention of the name of JACKSON; and the sentiments to spend less—that extravagance has been the cause of the present troubles—that economy is the only redress, were received with applause.

Although the meeting was large, it cannot be termed full.

Much dissatisfaction existed among portions of the Democracy in regard to the measure. Some of these, however, took part in the proceedings, in order to guard against going too far.

Voluntary resolutions were attempted to be offered but were overruled by the parties in power. One of these resolutions asked the Bank Directors to resume specie payment or render a statement of their accounts to the people within thirty days, and gave a pledge to vote for no man for the coming Legislature who was not opposed to the present system of banking. The refusal to have this read caused much disturbance and confusion.

Mr. WHARTON, Gen. CADWALLADER and others spoke. The opinions expressed were that Bank expansions end in bankruptcy and contractions shut up work-shops.

Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 4.

The firemen's triennial parade passed off very pleasantly. Ninety-three companies were in the line, including 24 visiting companies. A number of companies have new apparatus, and all the machines have been repainted and adorned. This is a general holiday. Much indignation was excited amongst the mambers of the hands by several colored bands being in the line of the procession. Shelton's Band, accompanying the New-York firemen, left the line, and was followed by Deck's (Philadelphia) Band, and others.

A riot occurred during the parade this afternoon, in the Seventeenth Ward, between the members of the Hibernia and Franklin Hose Companies. Three men were shot, one supposed mortally.

Another difficulty afterwards occurred down town, between the Moyamensing Hose Company and the Fairmount Engine Company, but nothing serious arose from it.

The City has been thronged with strangers and firemen to-day, and this evening all places of amusement are thronged.

Irruption of Missourians into Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Quindaro *Chindowan* of the 1st says that nearly a thousand Missourians have entered Kansas, between Quindaro and Weston, to settle there; but well-informed parties in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidence of concerted action along the whole border is becoming apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

The mail from all points, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

Four companies of the 4th Artillery had arrived at New-Orleans from Florida.

The export duties on tobacco at Vera Cruz has been repealed.

The ship *Harkaway*, recently lost, sailed from Charleston on the 22d of July, with a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton and 2,400 bbls. of naval stores. She was insured in Charleston for only $2,500.

The New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 5.

Under the influence of the wind and sun, the Fair-ground has recovered from the effects of the recent heavy rains. The present prospects are good for a week of fair weather. The number of entries up to this morning is larger than at any previous Fair.

Dreadful Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi—Fifteen Lives Lost.

DUBUQUE, Monday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Ben Coursin* was run into by the steamer *Key City*, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when near La Crosse, on the Mississippi River, and sunk immediately in fifteen feet of water. Fifteen of her deck passengers were drowned.

Illness of Hon. George A. Simmons.

TROY, Monday, Oct. 5.

Intelligence that Hon. GEORGE A. SIMMONS, Member of Congress, has again been stricken with paralysis at Keesville, and cannot possibly survive through the night, has been received here.

Judicial Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Oct. 5.

ELIAS S. FERRY and S. D. PRATT have been nominated to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges STUART and GOOKINS.

Dreadful Murder in Montgomery County, Pa.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 5.

One of the most shocking tragedies that we have heard of for a long time occurred yesterday morning in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, about one mile west of Norristown. The scene of it a tenant house belonging to Captain A. SHANKLINE, and occupied by a man named THOMAS KILBY, his wife MARY KILBY, and their three young children.

At an early hour in the morning KILBY went to the house of some neighbors and aroused them, telling them that his wife had been murdered by three negroes. He also went himself in search of a constable to arrest the alleged murderers. The neighbors hurried to the house, and there a shocking sight presented itself. The body of Mrs. KILBY was found lying on the bed, with the head nearly severed from the body, from a blow with an axe. There were two beds upon the bedstead, both of which were completely saturated with the blood of the murdered woman.

KILBY declared that three negroes had come to the house, found their way in, and had committed the dreadful deed; but the suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, upon questioning him further, he prevaricated, and contradicted himself, and finally he admitted that he himself had killed his wife, in order to prevent the negroes from doing so. There can be no doubt that the story about the negroes is all a fiction, and that KILBY alone committed the crime. A coroner's inquest was held, and after a full examination, KILBY was arrested and lodged in the prison a Norristown.

The foregoing facts we obtained from a gentleman of Norristown. Since they were written we have received from a correspondent at Norristown an account of the tragedy, which does not very materially from that we have given. He says, however, that the murderer's middle name only is KILBY, his last name being BAYNE, or something like it. He states, too, that he was laboring under *mania a potu* when he committed the deed. The murdered woman had an infant child sleeping in her arms when she was slain. When the body was discovered the infant was still clinging to its mother's breast, its hair and clothing clotted with blood. The hair had to be cut off to release it. The other two children were crying for their mother. Beside the fatal wound described above, there were two others, one of which extended from the temple down the side of the face. The body of the murdered woman was interred in the Episcopal burying ground at Norristown.

THE PILLOW WAR.

General Pillow's Rejoinder to Gen. Hitchcock's Reply.

Secret History of the Mexican War.

MAURY COUNTY, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

In my recent address to the peopla of Tennessee, giving the secret history of Puebla negotiations with the relations I bore to the Government, and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I performed in defeating those negotiations, I was careful to avoid everything of a personal or party character.

I made a simple statement of facts, and referred to the War Office at Washington, where the proof of those facts would be found.

I anticipated that these disclosures, would atart up, afresh, the whola pack of *blood hounds*, who have pursued ma with so much fierceness aver since I entered the army.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, who algns himself "Acting Inspector-Gensral of the Army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent, and forthwith tha editorial pack—PRENTICE, GREELEY & Co., chime in and cry on.

The cry of these last is an old yell—quite familiar to the public ear, and without terror, even to the *faint hearted*. But this man HITCHCOCK, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country, by setting forth the positlon he occupied, and the length of time she had been in the army, is not so well known, and therefore it may not be improper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out, ha was Lieutenant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d Infantry, as fine a Regiment as the army could boast of. While this Regiment was in the field, marching against the enemy, to cut its way to honor and glory, its commander, Col. HITCHCOCK gave up the command, and *cravenly skulked* from this post of *danger* and *honor* for the *nominal* position of Acting Inspector General, in Gen. SCOTT'S Staff, where all his associales were *Lieutenants*, and where he was far removed from danger. With the soldier, the post of *danger* is the post of *honor*.

To understand how far he compromised his honor as a soldier, by this atep, we have but to examine the catalogue of tha gallant dead, where we find the names of MCINTOSH, SCOTT, RANSOM, GRAHAM, BUTLER, DICKINSON, and a host of other Regimental Commanders, to soe how fearfully their ranks were thinned in the bloody battles fought from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and then to contemplate how *comfortable* it was to he in the Staff of the commanding General, *without ever being under fire*.

It was by this species of atrategy that this gallant veteran of nearly forty yesrs' services in the army has passed through a series of so many years, *without a sear upon his person*, without seeing an enemy in the war with Mexico, except from the safe stand-point of his chief, and without ever having faced an enemy of his country, unless he was in some of the skirmishes with the Indians in the Florida war. While upon tho subject of the Florida war, we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what Gen. SCOTT in his reports said of his *gallantry* in that war, then to furnish the country with what he said of Gen. SCOTT in his *anonymous* communications to certsin papers.

A knowledge of the achievements of this *man o Mars* in that war, with the opinion of the "greaf soldier" of his gallantry; and his opinion of the "great soldier" written for the information of the public, would interest the people of Tennessee quite as much as his dishonorable reflections upon the memory of the great man, whose faiue constitutes the pride and honor of this State.

To understand why he was *breveted*, it is only necessary to say that *that* was *honor* reflected from Gen. SCOTT, his chief, upon whose reports the Government acted in conferring brevels. Such isa brief sketch of the brilliant achievements of this veteran warrior, who with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army, rather than obey the order of his Government, and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where hy possibility he might have to fight the Indians.

In regard to his character as a man of *honor* and *truth*, the country will remember him as a *coconspirator* and *associate witness* of Mr. N. P. TRIST, who, by their falsehoods, hatched the difficulties and provoked the rupture between myself and Gen. SCOTT, and acted as his *pimps* in getting up the falsehoods embodied in the foul charges against me, and then appeared before the Conrt of Inquiry, and swore against me, with *malice* so *indiscreet*, as to discredit themselves, and to cause the Court to aet aside their testimony—thus *branding* them as *convicts* of willful *false-swearing*.

While I will be ready at all times to make good the atatements in my address, if any *gentleman* will take issue with me upon them, yet a proper self-respect forbids that I should do more than notice the *misrepresentations* and *aspersions* of HITCHCOCK or TRIST, who are "*par nobile fratrum*" in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch as some persons may see his dirty effusions, who have not had an opportunity of examining my address. I shall point out and correct two palpable *falsehoods* in his letter, so that the public may see that he is still engaged in his old vocation of willful misrepresentation.

In my address I made the following statements, viz.:

"In appointing a Mission to travel with the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should offer,) the grade of diplomatic duty to be performed, and the emoluments thereto attached, made it impossible for the President to find a *statesman* who would accept the place. The man selected for that position was MR. N. P. TRIST. But either distrusting his ability, or judgment, or prudence, or all these, President POLK was not satisfied to place the honor of the country, and his administration, in his hands *alone*.

By his *confidential letters*, now in my possession, he so far associated myself with Mr. TRIST as to place me in *semi-official relations* with him as a *commissioner*. The duty was enjoined upon Mr. TRIST of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was *imposed* upon me as a patriot, and the devoted friend of the President, to *guard* and *protect* the honor of the *country* and of his *administration* against any and everything which I thought would *tarnish* the one or the other. It will thence be seen, that while Mr. TRIST was the *ostensible* commissioner, I was, in fact, the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country, in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country."

It will be seen from the above atatement, that I represent myself as having been placed by the President in semi-official relations with Mr. TRIST, as a commissioner, and that I occupied the position of a confidential officer of the Government, in connection with this mission, of which fact Mr. TRIST had full knowledge. But I had no duty to perform as such civil officer with General SCOTT, and there is not one word said upon the subject, and yet this swift witness, in his letter to the St Louis *Republican*, makes the following reckless statement, viz.:

"This very remarkable paper stands alone it is presumed, as an instance whereln a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable positlon of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. General PILLOW unblushingly tells us that he joined General SCOTT, in Mexico, as 'the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country.' In this secret position, General PILLOW, having, *en amie* to the presence of the commanding General at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding commanding officer, in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward to his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking jewel—things thus disclosed, and disclosed, too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-respect, would permit himself to be ridden such an instrument? What would a due sense of military and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he would have left the whole matter before the commanding General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But General PILLOW accepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services as 'the confidential officer whose public position gave him access to the presence of the commanding General.'"

Here, with my address befora him, this Ex-Inspector-General states what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood, viz.: That I confess myself to have been a spy upon Gen. SCOTT; and having *assumed* this *lie*, he has the affrontery upon it to base his calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my character, and *covertly* assailing the memory of President POLK. Who does not perceive that if I had accepted the position of a spy upon Gan. SCOTT'S movemants, and had in so doing dishonored myself, that the President, in imposing such a duty upon me was dishonoring himself. ut BI sccepted no such posltion, and he knew it when he penned the article.

How despicably base must he be who will thus *intentionally* fabricate a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the memnry nf the illustrious dead, and of venting the *malice* of his soul against the man whom he tried to *victimize* with his false testimony before the courts of inquiry!

If he were now before a court of justice for the first time and with an untarnished reputation, would not this *wilful falsehood* utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defence before that Court, (which was published to the world,) I denounced him as *destitute of truth, honor and courage*. He has pocketed this withering denunciation ever since in *silence*. He now comes forth, professing to be governed alone by the desire to protect the character of the "*great soldier*," and to enlighten the people of Tennessee as to my claims to Senatorial honors—his *malice, marked* with *falsehood*, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Ten years ago, when I was under arrest, awaiting a trial upon charges which he was expected to prove, he wrote an *anonymous* letter to the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, in which he said: "PILLOW, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges, running through several sheets of paper, have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such an *odious* light that we cannot but think of him but with disgust. He is charged with *lying*, and with *duplicity* and *treachery*; in fact, his character is utterly prostrate here."

Again he said: "He (PILLOW) could only have received a slight blow of some sort, possibly he struck his foot or ankle against some projecting limb, without knowing what it was."

Gen. SCOTT, in his official report, said of this "*slight blow*" against a "*projecting limb*:" "This gallant leader was *struck down while up with the front ranks by an agonizing wound*."

Again: HITCHCOCK says in his letter: "I will confine my remarks to facts within my own knowledge." So then it appears that he had a *personal knowledge* of the *facts told* him in TRIST'S lies! A *personal knowledge of all* that took place at TRIST'S quarters *when he was not present*. Though the army had been fighting from 12 M. till 4 P. M on the 19th of August, under my orders, and with no senior officer upon the field, he has a *personal knowledge* that I had given *no orders* to Gen. TWIGGS, RILEY, CADWALLADER or Cnl. MORGAN, when these officers all testify that I had, and when *he was not present*.

On the morning of the 20th of August, when the entrenched camp of Contreras was carried under SMITH, I was upon the hill of Chepultepec, in full view of the assaulting force, yet, he had a *personal knowledge* that I was in bed at San Augustine.

Again: HITCHCOCK says TRIST told him that I took him into "*private room*" (on the night of the 19th August, after Gen. SCOTT had directed the assault on the morning of the 20th, under Gen. SMITH'S suggestion) and I told him (TRIST) that I disapproved this plan, and notified him that I washed my hands of the responsibility of the movement. Now, it so happens that this fact as atated by TRIST, was embraced in SCOTT'S charges against me. TRIST awore to the fact, but the Court was satisfied that he *lied*, and found against him in this, as in all his other testimony, and HITCHCOCK knew it, yet he now revives and brings forward this proven falsehood of TRIST'S and repeats it as true, under his pledge "to confine himself to matters within his own knowledge." But independently of this view of the subjcct, why should I wish to wash my hands of the responsibility of a measure ordered by Gen. SCOTT? He was in command of the army—my senior in rank—and the entire responsibility would of course rest upon him. Yet HITCHCOCK repeats this old disproven falsehood as if he himself believed it!

Is further fact or commentary necessary to show the utter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector-General!"

The other misrepresentation I deem it proper to correct, relates to the Puebla negotiations. In my address I made the following statement:

When I reached the headquarters of the Army at Puebla, I was invited to a conference with Mr. TRIST. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. SCOTT there. Mr. TRIST informed me that he had opened negotiations with SANTA ANA, and had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations for peace. By these terms SANTA ANA was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money, $10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the City. If we *won*, an armistice was to be granted, and Commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When peace should be concluded, SANTA ANA was to receive $1,000,000 more.

Mr. TRIST further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether SANTA ANA, or Gen. SCOTT, (after the battle was fought,) should take the initiative, and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice—SANTA ANA insisting that Gen. SCOTT should send the flag, but Gen. SCOTT insisting, if he won the battle, SANTA ANA should do so. He further said Gen. SCOTT had furnished him the money, and that he had paid the $10,000 required to be paid in advance, and that Gen. SCOTT had the means in disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means, of paying the million to he paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval the the terms.

I asked Mr. TRIST if there was any law authorizing a use of the public money? He replied there was not. I then asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it. He replied he had not, but he thought it was the best he could do.

Regarding this as an improper use of the public money, and as a *bribe* to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Government, and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested agsinst the whole matter.

Gen. SCOTT justified and defended the measure, both upon the score of *morals* and as to the usage of governments. He said we were not corrupting SANTA ANA, for the fact that he was found in the market, asking a *bribe*, was proof that he was already corrupted.

In regard to the practice of Governments, he said it was a *usage* of all Governments, to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the Chiefs of Indian tribes and to the Barbary powers, were nothing but bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the North-eastern boundary question, $500,000 had been used—no one knows how, but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

Finding Gen. SCOTT clear as to the *right* of the measure, and earnest in his coöperation with Mr. TRIST, not being familiar myself with the usages of other Governments, nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do; and in deference to his wishes and judgment, auspended my opposition, until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty to my country. On tha night after the conference took place, Gen. SCOTT called a council of general officers, to whom he made known what had been done in the way of negotiation, and to whom he expressed substantially the views and opinions above detailed.

Being satisfied after reflection that my first impressions were *right*, I went next day to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST, and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both said I was *right*, and that they would abandon the negotiations. I then thought they were sincare in their purpose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be thus obtained.

It will be seen from the above statement, that the conferance apoken of was held in the day time, and at Mr. TRIST'S quarters, and that there was no one present but Mr. TRIST, Gen. SCOTT and myself.

It was at this conference that the terms of the negotiation agreed to by TRIST were first made known to me. It was here that I made known my opposition. It was then that Gen. SCOTT'S arguments induced me to doubt as to my duty, and that I, at his request, and in deference to his wishes and opinions, agreed to suspend my opposition until reflection could satiafy me as to my duty. I stated in my address that the following night Gen. SCOTT called a council of general officers, to whom he expressed substantially the same views and opinions he had in the conference held at TRIST'S quarters. I do not, however, pretend to give the opinions or views expressed at that meeting, either by myself or any one else; and I referred to what took place at this meeting of general officers simply to let the public understand that others besides myself, knew the facts. I have stated that at the private conference I had agreed to suspend my opposition, and I now state that at the meeting of general officers I did not make known my opposition, but said, in substance, that though I thought the whole matter was wrong, yet I supposed we were choosing the least of evils, in agreeing to the proposed terms. This I did in conformity with my agreement to suspend my opposition until better satisfied as to my duty. HITCHCOCK'S "notes written at the time," are like those he produced on the investigation before the court about the hour at which Gen. SCOTT arrived on the battle field on the 16th of August, which were proven to be false by half a dozen witnesses. These notes do not correctly give what was said by any general officer present except Gen. CADWALLADER, who expressed no opinion. But that is *their* matter, not *mine*.

I further said, in my address, as is seen from the above quotation, the next day, being satisfied, after reflection, that my first impressions were right, that I went to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST and protested earnestly against the whole matter, that they both agreed I was right, and that they would abandon the negotiation.

This meeting of general officers had no duty to perform in a civil capacity. My position, as a confidential officer of the Government, was not known to them. Mr. TRIST was not even present. It was called by Gen. SCOTT, and as I had agreed to suspend, *temporarily*, my opposition, I did so. If, at this meeting, I committed an error in not expressing the opinions I entertained, it proceedad from my reapect for Gen. SCOTT, and my anxiety not to thwart his wishes. But I did not fail to right myself at the earliest moment afterwards, with Mr. TRIST (with whom my duties associated me) and with Gen. SCOTT, at whose request I had agreed to suspend my opposition for reflection.

These are the facts as they are stated, substantially, in my address, and as HITCHCOCK knew them to be from that address, and yet he comes forward, professing to have a *personal knowledge of all the facts*, and in his notes, (evidently written for the place they occupy in his letter) makes me the warm advocate of the whole corrupt negotiation—armistice and all—when my opposition to the whole proceedlng is as well known, and was as fully proven as any proposition could be that depended upon human testimony.

He says Congress had made a liberal appropriation to procure a peace, and thinks it would not be so great a wrong to use a *little of it*, even in tha way of bribe. He feels that if he could implicate me in this business, he would thereby effectually screen himself and his chief and associate in turpitude, TRIST, from the condamnation of a just public opinion.

The gross perversion of my position, and this affort to raise a *false issue* between myself and Gen. SMITH, and to ascribe to Gen. SCOTT'S rupture with me to my refusal to modify my official report, is but another shameless attempt at falsehood—at which he has shown himself as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the court.

To understand tha importance of this question, and how greatly the American army was endangered by the terms of this negotiation, as *agreed upon*, it is necessary to look at the relative strength and position of the two armies at the time. The Mexican army was 35,000 strong, and was in a city with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, defended by double lines to defensive works, with over 100 pieces of artillery and with this army. The American army consisted of 11,500 men, all told; was in the midst of the enemy's country; without supporting force, and without the possibillty of early reinforcements.

From this statemant of the relative strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully were the chances against our success! Yet, by the *terms as agreed upon*, if SANTA ANA won the *battle*, the survivors of the American army would be within his power and at his mercy. If we won, he had provided, *by the armistice*, for the safety of himself, his army and ths city. If peace ensued, he got the million and ten thousand dollars. If pesce did not ensue, he got time to make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success from our reduced force.

It will thus be seen that Gen. SCOTT and SANTA ANA had agreed to play the game of "open and shut"—the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and SANTA ANA having "*the hold*." That the army in such a conflict did not perish, was owing to its own *indomitable valor*. As it was, it cut its way into the city, at the cost of nearly half its numbers. It was against these terms that I protested.

In my address I stated that Mr. TRIST made an agreement with SANTA ANA (and that Gen. SCOTT approved and sanctioned it) by which SANTA ANA was to receive, cash in hand, $10,000; that an army was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight a battle before the city—if we won, SCOTT was to grant an armistice—SANTA ANA was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more. That SCOTT or TRIST paid the ten thousand dollars before leaving Puebla; that we marched to the Valley, fought the battle, had the city in his power, halled the army at the gate of the city, ordered it to fall back *without a flag of truce* from the enemy, and granted an armistice; that SANTA ANA was allowed time to recruit his army, strengthen the defences of the city, and thus make it necessary to fight over his battles, which cost the army the blood of 1,672 men; that it was thus manifest that Gen. SCOTT *acted upon and carried out the terms* of the Puebla negotiations; that I opposed the whole proceeding, not as a spy upon General SCOTT, but as an associate Commissioner with Mr. TRIST; that my position was known both to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST; that finding I could not arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I reported all the facts to the President, who thercupon recalled Mr. TRIST; that shorfly afterwards I was arrested and held a prisoner in the city of Mexico, until I was relieved from arrest by an order of the President of the United Statea.

This waa the subatance of that address. Does Gen. HITCHCOCK deny that there was such an agreement, or that the $10,000 was paid? Does he deny that after marching to the valley and fighting the battle, Gen. SCOTT halted the army when the city was in his power and granted an armistice, without the enemy having sent a flag of truce, or asked for the armistice until next day? Does he deny that I opposed the armistice *warmly* and *earnestly*, both by *verbal* and *written* remonstrance? Does he deny that SANTA ANA availed himself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthen the defences of the city, and that the after operations, made necessary by the armistice, cost the army the blood of 1,672 of its men! Does he explain why Mr. TRIST was recalled and ordered to be sent out of tha country, if not upon my report, and why he was promptly racalled upon *that* if I was not an *Associate Commissioner?* Does he pretend to explain how it happened that both Gen. WORTH and myself—the two officers who opposed the armistice—were arreated shortly after TRIST was recalled? Unless he denies these well-known facts of the history of that campaign, he makes *no issue* with any atatement in my address.

Yet he would have the public believe that Gen. SCOTT broke off friendly relations with me hacauaa I would not alter my official report, and falsify my convictions of truth. He says that Gen. SCOTT "*condescended*" to address me in kind and complimentary language in a "*private note*," to induce me to do so, and that I basely attempted to use this private note for my own glorification, &c.

In the first place, Gen. SCOTT'S letter from which the extract was taken, is not a *private note*, but on the contrary, was an *official letter*, addressed by Maj. Gen. SCOTT to Maj. Gen. PILLOW, and related exclusively to the movements of the army, and to official reports, and was by Gen. SCOTT so regarded, and by him forwarded to the War Department of the Government at Washington.

In the second place, if it had been a *private note*, and Gen. SCOTT had paid me unmerited compliments, to induce me to satisfy my own convictions, as HITCHCOCK says was the fact, he puts Gen. SCOTT in a position in which all his friends would see that he *compromised his honor*. Either, therefore, HITCHCOCK *lies*, or else Gen. SCOTT was guilty of writing me a highly eulogistic latter, *falsifying the truth* for a most ignoble purpose.

It is not material to me which horn of the dilemma he assumes. If he speaks the truth, Gen. SCOTT wrote *falsely*. If Gen. SCOTT, in his official letter, wrote the *truth*, HITCHCOCK has but added another to the many acts which consign his name to infimy and dishonor.

He may, therefore, fabricate what he pleaaea, and alander the memory of the pura and illustrious statesman who recalled his "*associate in crime*"—auspended his chief from command, and approved the finding of the Court, that relieved me from his false testimony and the foul charges he vainly sought to fix upon my character. Ha may run as the *leader* of tha *pack*, upon the track of him for whose blood he so thirsts; but his teeth are now *extracted*, and he cannot bite, though ha be *rabid* with *hate* and *malice*.

I regret the necessary length of this communication, and atill more the notice I have been compelled to take of a man who, though not mentioned or alluded to in my address, comes forward an impertinent intermeddler with the rights of the people of Tennessee, and provokes this exposure.

Perhaps in the futura, he will work at "Scott's Conquest of Mexico," in tha "retirement" which his *aversion* to the use of the *sword* has driven him, as more congenlal to his *peaceable nature* than fighting Indians.

Having disposed of him as I think he deserves, it is proper to say that I shall take no further notice of any thing emsnating from that source.

Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Victor Fleury.*—There were two indictments against this defendant for passing false invoices through the Custom-House.

The United States vs. *Charles Landser and Otto Schloemer.*—An indictment for aiding in passing false invoices.

The United States vs. *John McGinty.*—An indictment for stealing a letter containing a letter of credit for £5, directed to John McGerrity.

The United States vs. *Eli B. Nichols.*—An indictment for embezzling a letter containing a five dollar bill. This indictment was for a felony—another indictment was found against the same defendant for the same offence as a misdemeanor.

The United States vs. *William Knapp.*—An indictment against the Master of the ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, for not supplying her sufficiently with food for her passengers, on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

The United States vs. *Franciscus B. Hammelin.*—An indictment for smuggling linen.

The United States vs. *Johann Beyer, alias Johann Berger.*—An indictment for larceny, in stealing an Austrian bank-note for 75 florins, on board the ship *Southampton*.

The United States vs. *Isaac Warren and A. D. Rodgers.*—An indictment against the master and mate of the brig *David B. Doane*, for cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. ——— *Greene.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a billet of wood, upon one of the crew of the ship *A. Z.* There was another indictment against Greene for another offence of the same character, committed with a pair of brass knuckles.

The United States vs. *David S. Henry.*—An indictment for the same offence committed with a belaying-pin on board the bark *Rapid*.

The United States vs. *George Wilson and Thomas Thompson.*—An indictment for revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Speedwell*.

The United States vs. *Antony Sauer.*—Two Indictments for passing false invoices.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court for their industry and fidelity, which they well deserved, having examined some 70 or 80 cases and found about 50 indictments, the highest number ever found by one jury.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 5.

Before a Full Bench.

MR. O'CONOR'S OPINION OF SLAVERY.

Jonathan Lemmon vs. *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Blunt continued for the defendant on the following points:

MR. BLUNT'S POINTS.

First Paint—The state of Slavery is contrary to natural right, and all legal intendment is against it.

Slavery requires a peculiar system of laws to enforce the rules of the master, which are irreconcilable with the jurisprudence of States where it does not exist.

The right to a slave is different from the right to other property. (Vide Esclavage in Code l'Humanité; 18 Pickering, 216; 2 McLean, R., 596; 18 Peters; 2 Barn. and C., 488.)

Second Point—The law of Slavery is local, and does not operate beyond the territory of the State where it is established.

When the slave is carried or escapes beyond its jurisdiction, he becomes free, and the State to which he resorts is under no obligation to restore him, except by virtue of express stipulation. (Grotius, lib. 2, ch. 15, 5; 1; ib., chap. 10, 2, 1. Wiquefort's Ambassador, lib. 1, p. 418; Bodin de Rep., lib. 1, cap. 5; 4 Martin, 385; Case of the Creole and the opinion in the House of Lords, 1842; 1 Phillimore on International Law, 316, 365.)

In 1531, the Supreme Court at Mechlin rejected an application for surrendering a fugitive slave from Spain. (Gudelin de Jure Noviss, lib. 1, ch. 5.)

A Spanish merchant touching at Toulon on his way to Genoa by sea, with a slave on board, the slave was declared free. (Bodin. de Rep., lib. 1, p. 41.)

In 1762, Stanley *vs.* Harvey, 2d Eden. Ch. Rep., 126, Lord Northington held that a slave becomes free as soon as he lands in England.

In the case of Knight, the negro, the Sessions Court in Scotland, in 1770, held the same principle. (Ferguson's Rep. on Divorce, App. 396.)

In the Somerset case, Lord Mansfield held a negro who had been bought in Virginia, and brought to England, to be free. (20 Howell. S. T. 62.)

In 1824, the doctrine was applied to 38 slaves who came on board of a British man-of-war off Florida, having escaped from a Florida plantation. Admiral Cockburn held them to be free, and the owner, Forbes, sued him in the King's Bench for their value. Judgment for defendant, on the ground that they became free by coming on board a British ship, it being neutral territory. (2 Barn. & Cress. 428, and 3 Dowl. & Ryl., 697.)

In 1820 the Court of Appeals in Kentucky held, that where a slave born in Kentucky had been taken into Indiana under Territorial laws, allowing the introduction of slaves without their becoming free, and afterward was brought to Kentucky, she became free.

The Court said, that "in deciding this question, we disclaim the influence of the general principles of liberty which we all admire, and conceive it ought to be decided by the law as it is, and not as it ought to be. Slavery is sanctioned by the laws of this State, and the right to hold them under our municipal regulations is unquestionable.

But we view this as a right existing by positive law of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature, or the unwritten and common law." (2d Marshall Rep., 470, Rankin *vs.* Lydia.)

Again. "It is the right of another, to the labor of a slave, whether exercised or not, which constitutes Slavery, or involuntary servitude. The right, then, during the seven years' residence of Lydia in Indiana, was not only suspended, but ceased to exist, and we are not aware of any law of this State which can or does bring into operation the right of Slavery, when once destroyed."

It would be a construction without language to be construed—an application without any scrap of law, written or unwritten, statutory or common, from which the inference could be drawn to revive the right to a slave, when that right had passed over to the slave himself, and he had become free. (Ib. p. 472.)

In 1824, the Supreme Court of Louisiana held that a slave taken from Kentucky into Ohio to reside, became free; and that having become free, removal into a Slave State with her master did not make her a slave again. (14 Martin's Rep., 401.)

In 1835, the Supreme Court of Louisiana held, that a slave taken into France and afterwards brought back to Louisana, became free. (Marie Louise *vs.* Marlot, 3 Louis. Rep., 475.)

In 1816, the same Court held, that a person claimed as a slave by a bill of sale exccuted in a free State or Territory, must be deemed free, unless the right of conveying him out of that State could be justified by proving him to be a fugitive slave. (Forsyth *vs.* Nash, 4 Martin, 390.

Before the act of 1846, the Court of Louisiana always held, that a slave taken into a Free State became free; and that he did not become a slave upon being brought back. (Eugenie *vs.* Prevel, 2 Louis. Annual Rep., 180; Smith *vs.* Smith, 13 Louis. R., 444; Virginia *vs.* Himel, 10 Louis. Ann. R., 185; Josephine *vs.* Poultney, 1 lb., 328; 14 Martin, Louis. R., 401.)

The Supreme Court of Missouri held that the actual residence of a slave in Illinois is sufficient evidence of freedom. (Milly *vs.* Smith, Mo. Rep. 86, in 1829.)

And where an army officer took his slave to his post in the Northwestern Territory, the slave was held free. (Rachel *vs.* Walker, 4 lb., 359, in 1836.)

In 1851, the Court of Appeals in South Carolina, in an action for the value of a slave, recognized the principle that a slave landing in a free State became free. (Ellis *vs.* Welch, 4 Pick. 466.)

In 1840, the General Court of Virginia held, that a slave taken by her master into Massachusetts and brought back into Virginia, was entitled to her freedom. (10 Leigh R., 697, Commonwealth *vs.* Pleasant.

Beaty *vs.* Horton, lb., 615.—In this case the Court held, that this freedom was acquired by the action of the law of Massachusetts upon the slave coming there.

In 1833, Chief-Justice Shaw held, that a slave temporarily brought by its owner into Massachusetts became free. (Commonwealth *vs.* Aves, 18 Pick. R. 193.)

Third Point—The provision in the Federal Constitution relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves recognizes the foregoing principle of universal jurisprudence. For if slaves were property under the Constitution, in any but those States where local laws exist to that effect, there would be no need of an express provision for their recovery, for property can be recovered at common law.

Moreover, the obligation in the Constitution is limited to fugitive slaves. When this provision was under discussion, it was amended by striking out the word "legally" before "held to service," because some thought Slavery could not be legal in a moral point of view, and substituting "under the laws thereof." (Journal of Federal Constitution, 1787, pages 806, 365, 384.)

It was then deemed improper to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in men. (Madison's Works, 1,429.)

C. C. Pinckney, in speaking of this provision, says: "We have obtained a right to recover our slaves, in whatever part of America they may take refuge—which is a right we had not before." (16 Peters, 546.)

Fourth Point—The persons here claimed as slaves, are free, by the express enactment of the Legislature of this State. (1 R. S., part 1, tit. 656-7, § 1.)

"No person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever. Every such person shall be free."

"Every person brought into this State as a slave shall be free."

The exception originally made in favor of persons in transit with their slaves was repealed in 1841. (Ch. 247.)

The right to declare and control the condition of its citizens is a right belonging to the States, and has not been conferred on the Federal Government. Otherwise, the whole power over Slavery must be deemed within the control of Congress.

Fifth Point—They cannot be held by virtue of any provision of the Constitution of the United States.

The provisions cited on the argument before Mr. Justice Paine are:

That relating to fugitives from justice. (Art. 4, § 2.)

That full faith and credit shall be given in each State to each State, to the public acts of every other State. (Art. 4, § 1.)

That the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. (Art. 4, § 2.)

That no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. (Art. 5 of Amendments.)

None of these provisions have any reference to this case.

They are not fugitives escaping into this State from another State.

We give full faith and credit to the act of Virginia, that made these persons slaves there.

We allow the appellant all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of this State.

He has not been deprived of property by these proceedings.

The appellant had no property in these persons. It ceased to be property when he brought them into the State of New-York.

The Constitution of the United States is a grant of powers to the General Government. It follows by necessary consequence, that what is not granted is reserved.

If there is no grant of power to enforce upon New-York the obligation to allow a citizen of a Slave State to bring his slaves here and retain them here as slaves, while sojourning or passing through this State, the General Government has not the power; and the right to do so does not exist.

New-York having prohibited the act, no jurisdiction can declare her law unconstitutional.

Even in consenting to the reclamation of fugitives from service, she does not acknowledge the law of Slavery.

She agrees to ignore that question, and not to inquire into the nature of the duty of service on the part of the fugitive, whether a slave or an apprentice; but to remit him to the Courts of the State from which he fled.

But this is the extent of her duty. Her bond extends no further than to the fugitive.

As to all other persons, her laws protect their personal liberties against all claimants.

Sixth Point—These persons are not to be held as slaves, under any implied covenants between the States of the Union, nor by any rules of comity.

1. The provisions relating to the surrender of fugitives from service, is the only possible case where such an obligation can arise. And by incorporating this provision in the Constitution, every other case is excluded. *Expressio unius, exclusio alterius.*

2. No comity of States requires us to admit Slavery into our State in any form.

In extending comity toward the laws of other States, it is the State, and not the Court, that establishes the rule. Chief-Justice Taney, in Augusta *vs.* Earle, 13 Peters, 589. Grotius, L. II., ch. xxii., § 16.

There can be no such comity here, because the State has made an express statute declaring these persons to be free.

Comity is not an obligation to be enforced by a superior, but a courtesy allowed by the party assuming the duty.

In deciding whether comity requires any act, we look to our own laws and adjudication for authority. And it can never be exercised in violation of our laws. Story, Conflict of Laws, §§ 23, 24, 36, 37; Willard *vs.* The People, 4 Scam., 461; Commonwealth *vs.* Ayres, 18 Pick. Rep., 221 3 Am. Jurist, 404.

No comity requires us to allow an act here, by citizens of another State, that if done by our own citizens would be a felony.

The comity of nations is based upon principles that destroy all right to hold these persons as slaves.

Seventh Point—These persons cannot be restrained of their liberty, whatever may have been their state in Virginia.

If restrained of liberty here, it must be either under and by virtue of our laws, or under the laws of Virginia.

The allegation of the suit is, that they were held and confined in a certain house in this City, against their will.

The answer is, they are slaves.

Our laws prohibit any such holding. They furnish no remedy if the person claimed refuse to be detained.

The question here is, can they be detained. Certainly not by our laws; and our Courts can only administer our own laws. The laws of Virginia are not in force here.

If the slave resists, how can he be compelled to subjection? If the master has not the power to enforce obedience, he cannot invoke the aid of the law, for such a case.

It follows that our laws, in this respect, if they remain neutral, leave the parties to their natural rights.

This being so, the slave is free.

Our authorities can only execute the laws of this State; and not those of another State.

Eighth Point—They are free by the common law. Co. Litt. 124 b; Somerset's Case, 20 Howell's State Trial, 79; Knight *vs.* Wedderburn, Id., p 2; Forbes *vs.* Cochran, 2 Barn. & Cres., 448; Greenwood *vs.* Curtis, 6 Mass., Rep. 366; Case of the Antelope, 10 Wheaton, 420; Joues *vs.* Wheaton, 2 McLean, 596.

The English common law, as adjudicated before and since our Revolution, adjudges them to be free.

By the principles of the law of nations, as expounded by the philosophers and jurists of various countries, and recognized by all Christendom, they are free.

The Constitution of the United States does not, by any express terms, deliver them to Slavery.

No implication can be drawn from any provision of that instrument to remand them to Slavery.

The laws of this State declare them free.

In behalf of their freedom, we urge the common jurisprudence of all nations: the principles of our own common law; the doctrines of the founders of our Government; the legislation of our State; the public opinion of the world; and we deny, on the part of the people of the State of New-York, that these persons, claimed as slaves, can be deemed as such in our courts of justice.

Mr. O'Conor replied. He took the ground that negro slavery was neither repugnant to the laws of nature or morality, though he was, and always should be opposed to negro slavery in this State, for it would neither be of benefit to the State, or to the slave. It would be unwise because unprofitable to all parties. As it was expedient not to hold them here, our Northern people were inclined to throw off the sin of Slavery, and to be exceedingly just by damning those who held them. He did not pretend that Congress could render it lawful for a slave to be sold or forced to work in this State, for all the whole internal management of the State was vested in the Legislature of the State; but the right of passage of property from one State to another, was beyond their control. He referred to our great sanctity in feeling that to have a slave born on our free soil would be horrible, while the birth of a stave on the soil which produced Geo. Washington, was of no consequence. He thought, however, that if this were so terrible, it might perhaps he well to pass a law preventing the bringing into our State of female slaves, at certain times when there would be danger of this terrible event occurring.

Mr. Blunt stated that he would refer the Court to a forthcoming work by Hon. Thos. H. Benton, being a criticism on the Dred Scott case. The work was not yet published, but probably would be before the decision was rendered. The Court was then adjourned until Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

In re Central Park—Petition of J. W. Allen.—Report confirmed.

James A. Whale vs. *Asher.*—Motion to discharge from arr

It has been decided in this State that a party under arrest on a criminal charge, can waive the preliminary examination, and give a recognizance to answer, *which is good and effectual.*—*Chalmers* vs. *The People*, 2 *Comst.* 75.

The defendant having lost his right to a preliminary hearing, neither this Court nor any other tribunal can restore it to him. Assuming, however, that he can be reinvested with it. It then becomes an application to the sound discretion of this Court —said on this Court, in the exercise of such a discretion, how?

The first, although most aggravated, is exceedingly narrow in its character. It charges the prosecutor with having procured himself to be employed as counsel to betray—and with having betrayed the interests of a client. The defendant, to clear himself, must, under the Constitution of this State, sustain *the truth, the motive*, and *the end* of the publication. He is confined to the charge he makes, and cannot go beyond it. He does not show to this Court that he can establish all or any any one of these matters. He does not assert that he has a defence, commensurate with what he has got to prove. He does not satisfy the Court as to how this preliminary hearing can aid him.

For the prosecution, it appears that the defendant, an itinerate and incorrigible libeler—convicted in another Court, and punished *there*, for a libel upon Judges of this Court—in every sense of the term, an old offender—has, since this complaint was made, *by his repeated defamations*, tortured the feelings of the complainant and his family, and endeavored, by the most dastardly course of assault, to deter him from further pursuit. He avows that he means to prostitute the law and its sacred forms and proceedings to the purposes of his malice. He intends to burlesque what ought to be a serious matter. He glories in the delay which he boasts he will produce to the prosecution.

Can or will the Court aid this man in the foil purpose of a deadly revenge?

The rule of this Court in quashing indictments, where it is alleged that they interfere with the rights of parties in "Police Courts," is, that if a defendant is in no fault, and gave bail to answer *under a compact with or an assurance from the magistrate*, that it should not prejudice his right to an examination, that the action of the Grand Jury, in violation of that compact is null.

So far from that being the case here, and the same principle is applicable here, Justice FLANDREAU refused to make any compact, or to give any assurance of the kind.

In a case of libel, little utility is seen in having an examination at all in the "Police Courts." If the object is to find out whether a defendant can sustain his libellous charge, he ought not to be assisted in that, for he ought to have satisfied himself of that, before he sent his libel forth.

The Constitution of our State (Art. I, § 8) contains the law upon this subject. The Legislature can pass no law restraining or abridging *the liberty of speech or of the Press*; and *in all criminal prosecutions for libels* the Jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. Should a Magistrate dismiss a complaint for libel—on the ground that he, as matter of law, did not deem the matter libelous—he could hardly override the Constitution, and prevent the complaint going to a Jury. The law of libel may be said to depend upon the circumstances of each case, and to be subject to the determination of a Jury. In criminal cases the truth is not of itself a defence, *although in some cases it may be of such a character as to justify the motive and the end of the publication.* The *motive* and the *end* are material parts of the defence. Holt on Libel, (1st Am. ed.,) 49, 50, 51.

The terms "liberty of the Press" do not mean the *newspaper Press* exclusively. That is a mere department of the Press. They mean "one of the forms of the liberty of speech and communication," conveyed "in the more improved way invented by human ingenuity, in the form of the *Press*." Printing is but "a new power," used in the expression and dissemination of our thoughts, but not "a new right." It is but "the mechanical art of extending" what, before writing was used, had to be published in speech, and what, before printing was discovered, admitted of no other visible or tangible shape than writing. Everything communicated through the instrumentality of types and presses comes within the meaning of the terms, and involves "the liberty of the Press." (Holt on Libel, (1st Am. Ed.,) 58, 59, 65.)

Prosecutions for libel are not (as is reported in the newspapers to have been said by the counsel for the defendant, on the motion before Judge Russell) private prosecutions. "The doctrine of libels is founded solely *on a regard to public tranquility*. It puts the merits and the feelings of individuals out of the question." 3. Chitty, Cr. Pl. (5th Am. Ed.) 867. Holt on Libel (1st. Am. Ed.) 72.

"The law forbids revenge—when it ties up the hands of some—it restrains the tongues of others." As it does not countenance summary justice—it will not permit an individual to be inflamed to such a course.

A conclusive objection to the rule or order in question, is—that, as one magistrate (Justice Davison) received the complaint, and the other (Justice Flandreau) took bail, in directing that the affidavits of complaint, and recognizance, &c., be returned to the Police Justice before whom they were taken, the rule or order is incapable of execution. It is null by reason of its uncertainty and indefiniteness. It should specify to which of these magistrates the papers should be returned.

Besides the above nothing was done in the Court, beyond impanneling a Petit Jury. A Grand Jury will be accomplished to-day. A Grand Jury is always a matter of difficult accomplishment. The Calendar for the term is very heavy in the number of cases, but there are none especially important.

The Court decided to hear the continuation of the argument in the Sickles and Bennett case on Wednesday next.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit—Part* I.—Nos. 1004 1299, 1071, 1210, 1368, 1537, 1019½, 1106, 1442, 1545, 1569½, 1544½, 989, 1769, 98, 105, 1487, 1214, 1293, 928.

Part II.—Nos. 1500, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 56, 57, 60, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125, 126.

Judge at Chambers every day during vacation.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Thursday, Oct. 8.—The whole Calendar will be called, but if any cause be found ready, the call will be suspended until such cause be finished, when the Calendar will be resumed. Causes may be set down for any day in term, on filing with the Clerk, at any time, written consent.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell Hodges' publications, Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter and Hodges' New Bank Note Safe-Guard. A liberal commission allowed to men of energy and experience, who can give security for faithful returns; none others need apply. J. TYLER HODGES, No. 271 Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL TO China, with a merchant, as Secretary; n clerk for a steamer, going South. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW AND HELP take care of children. Apply at No. 61 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled In the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—MRS. MANNING BEGS TO INFORM her patrons and ladies generally requiring efficient and reliable servants, that there are now on the register at her advertising agency No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., a large number of Scotch, English, German, French and Swiss, in the capacity of cooks, housemaids, laundresses, waiters, seamstresses, several Protestants and Catholic girls for housework, all furnishing unquestionable references. Mrs. M. positively registering none but perfectly reliable persons, she trusts that the attention and satisfaction she has given her employers for the last eight years will entitle her to a continuance of their favor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced English nurse and seamstress; an experienced and most respectable American woman for the same capacity; they are also first-class chambermaids and most experienced with children: are perfect family seamstresses, and steady, reliable persons, who really know how to fill and appreciate good situations also. Situations wanted for several excellent cooks, nurses, waiters, girls, and children's nurses of all ages, accustomed to serve in our first families. Ladies in want of superior domestics, Protestant and Catholic, will find many now waiting at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for first-class servants and most distinguished patronage. MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent Scotch Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; particularly neat about her work and in her habits, humble and willing to please. Also, by an exceedingly smart girl, as nurse and seamstress, particularly fond of children; any lady needing reliable help will not be disappointed. Can be seen at No. 263 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, fully experienced in soups, pastry, jellies, blancmanges, poultry, wild fowls, &c., will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman who has had many years' experience in the care of children. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a recommendation from her last place. No. 394 Bleecker-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8 and the other $4; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one would do general housework; is a first-rate plain cook; can make first-rate bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer;—the other, as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as n first-class waitress, as professed cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is n good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with n family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN OUT door or in, bookkeeper or any other capacity, in an office, warerroom or manufactory, by an active, unmarried man, who is conversant with business generally; and willing to give his undivided attention to any useful occupation at a very moderate salary. Address JOSEPH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY AND REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other up-stairs work. Also, a middle-aged German woman as cook; and a tidy young English Protestant girl to do chamber work. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family. Is honest, sober and steady, is n good driver, and will make himself useful if required. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 106 East 21st-st., or address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as a first-class laundress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with children. The best of City references given. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking n chambermeid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 112 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 861 Broadway, third door above 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 218 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or n note addressed to E. C., No. 115 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A. YOUNG WOman, as cook and baker. She is well experienced, and understands her business perfectly. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 217 West 19th-st., her present place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or a lady and gentleman; no objection to take care of children and make herself useful; best of City reference given. Apply to No. 221 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, in a private family, by a competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., north of 29th-st., from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or with a widower, or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days, at No. 258 23th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiter; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 154 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is experienced in the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references; call for two days at No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 281 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family, to do chamber work and sewing; understands the care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince-st., second street from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to take charge of children, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best references given. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., or at No. 26 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No 186 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. 227 Chrystie-st., JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART AND industrious man, as gardener, coachman or porter, who can furnish excellent testimonials. Address C. G., *Times* office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE girls, with best of references, are waiting for situations at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. N. B.—Male help free.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address, ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FROM ANY country desired, can be obtained at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 363 Broadway, entrance Franklin-st.; also, male help of every description at this or the branch office, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 8th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT RETAIL!

In consequence of the GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer On MONDAY, OCT. 5, The whole of their RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK OF DRESS AND FANCY GOODS AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!

Consisting of DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES, MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES, PLAID GOODS of every description, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPENTERS & FULLERTON, Comprising n full and well-selected assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNSHING GOODS, will be sold at n large discount for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 10, at which time the stock remaining on hand will be sold at auction.

A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee, No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS, At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., —three doors above Monroe.

Cases White Shirting Muslin, 6¼ cents.
Cases two-yards-wide Sheeting, best quality, 1s. 6d.
Cases Printed Lawns, yard wide, 4 cents.
Cases Printed Delaines, 6¼ cents.
500 Dresses more of the all-wool Delaines, small patterns, at 12½ cents per yard.
1,400 Yards Ducal Plaids, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
200 Pieces double-width Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Mohair Debege, 6¼ cents per yard.
Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Gloves.

Ladies will do well to call early, as this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy bargains. One price only.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., and No. 367 Canal, old No. 116

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.

We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY do., MINK of magnificent qualities, ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c., And a complete line of children's furs, Every article of furs sold by us will be Guaranteed as represented.

One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at NO. 473 BROADWAY.

500 dozen Ladies' ½ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open this morning several bales Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles At lowest market prices.

Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 18. PER YARD,

Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard. Former price, 2s. 6d.

CHARLES STREET & CO., 475 Broadway, 475

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of Indin square shawls, plain—centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $10 each.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.

2,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.
500 Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.
200 Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $10.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.

300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.
15,000 yards wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.

Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Dollies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.

At lowest prices in the City.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks. New styles at $1 per yard. 25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.

Super qualities and very cheap.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS, WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, Of entirely new styles, Very cheap.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS, MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS, Selling at prices to suit the times.

By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.

N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.

Reduced from $1.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their IMMENSE STOCK OF SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c., Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.

Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5, $50,000 WORTH OF NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, purchased at the recent forced auction sales FOR CASH, AT A DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT. ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS offered to cash purchasers:

300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
100 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English ls. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM OPENING, TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

NEW STYLES—MODERATE PRICES.

Ladies who require elegant Furs, in sets or otherwise at prices graduated by the pressure of the times rather than by the actual value of the articles, will find an unsurpassed assortment of CAPES, CLOAKS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c. MINK, HUDSON BAY SABLE, FITCH, FRENCH SABLE, ROCK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE, STONE MARTEN, SQUIRREL, IMPERIAL ERMINE, and CANADA MARTEN, All of the French Court styles, and at prices varying from FIVE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

That rich and varied stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of LANE & PORTER, owing to the urgent necessity of an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Purchasers should examine this Stock and profit by the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES to which the goods have been reduced, in order to effect an immediate clearance.

The assortment of SILKS, consisting of Robes, Plain, Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks, by the yard, is reduced THIRTY PER CENT below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent Stock of VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

AWFUL CRISIS.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS! 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

3,000 yards fine French Merinos.....62½ cents
2,800 yards fine French Merinos.....75 cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoora beautiful goods.....75 cents
5,000 yards 6-4 Paramattas.....31 cents
3,500 yards 6-4 Paramattas.....44 cents
5,000 yards Valencias.....37½ cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines.....37½ cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines.....12½ cents
1 case Bombarines, 7s., 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.

All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par.

Observe, W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT, IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK. PRICES REASONABLE.

JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open, on Monday, Oct. 5, 1,000 PIECES FANCY AND PLAID SILKS, At 18 cents per yard.

These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25. Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK, NOW OPEN. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK, NOW OPEN. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO, Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, Oct. 5, 1,000 PIECES FANCY AND PLAID SILKS, At 75 cents per yard.

These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25. Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FRENCH FLOWERS, Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.

In consequence of the Great financial crisis, HOMER & KETCHUM will offer their entire Stock at a Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers. No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING, RIBBONS FOR SASHES,

Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap. Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new. Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CARPETING DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

7 and 8 quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $2 per yard, worth $3 50. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of choice goods, which they offer at prices below the cost of importation.

BROCADE SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS, FLOUNCED SILKS,

Bayadere Robes and other novelties, surprisingly cheap. French Merinos at 75c.; all-Wool Delaines 50c., and other dress materials equally low.

Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO., Wholesale Depôt, No. 22 Dey-st. Retail Depôt, No. 505 Broadway.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs.

KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of HENRY SACIA, Attorney, No. 130 Chambers-st., N.Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one experienced in giving instruction in English, French, Latin and music; the other in English and music. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,428 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF the State Normal School, desires a situation as teacher, in a school or family. Apply to Prof. DELAUNAY, No. 534 Broadway, from 12 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATED FRENCH TEACHER having a few hours at his disposal, offers his services to families and schools in the City and vicinity. Address C. PATUREL & CO., No. 292 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY.—NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies (for Teachers) near or remote, will be liberally paid for, if available. Special advantages can be offered to parents seeking Schools for their children. A number of vacancies are now ready for Teachers. An accomplished Lady Teacher is wanted to go to Alabama—a most desirable position—salary, $500 and expenses.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies teachers with situations, schools with pupils, families with tutors and governesses; parents and guardians can consult gratuitously a list of all the most desirable schools and colleges. Wanted immediately, several female teachers of French, (with the accent.) Apply to SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, GOING DOWN town in a Madison-av. stage, a small PARCEL. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NATHAN WORLEY. Cooking Apparatus, Plumbing and Housefeeating, Kitchen Hardware and House-furnishing Store, No. 204 Greenwich-st., southwest corner of Vesey-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WORLEY & MOAT, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement. NATHAN WORLEY having purchased the interest of CHARLES MOAT, who retires from the business, which will be continued as usual by NATHAN WORLEY solely.

Signed, NATHAN WORLEY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1857. CHARLES MOAT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership between the undersigned, heretofore existing and conducting the business of the manufacture and sale of jewelry at No. 17 John-st., in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the withdrawal of Mr. ALFRED G. PECKHAM from the firm.

WILLIAM H. MERRILL, DENNIS M. FITCH and GEORGE ALLIN, the remaining members of the firm, and successors to the same, will have the exclusive charge of liquidating and settling the outstanding business of the partnership, and are authorized to collect the debts due to the firm, and to use

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most startling event of the day, yesterday, was the announcement that three survivors of the *Central America* had been brought to this City,—having been picked up by a passing bark, after being in the water very nearly *nine days*,—without food, and with the falling rain alone to quench their thirst. The narrative of their sufferings, which will be found in another column, adds a strange and thrilling chapter to the history of shipwrecks.

By the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* below Quebec yesterday, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. Further Indian advices had reached London, from which it appears that Gen. HAVELOCK'S retreat to Cawnpore was only temporary. He resumed his march for Lucknow with all possible dispatch, and we shall probably hear by next mail of the relief of that garrison and the dispersion of the mutineers in this quarter. Gen. REID had died before Delhi. This makes the fourth general officer lost to the British army since the mutiny broke out. There is no news of special interest reported from Europe. It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Cahawba*, we receive later news from Havana. The yellow fever is said to be very sensibly declining. In regard to the recent landing of slaves at the port of Havana, the Captain-General has acted with unusual promptness. He has caused the arrest of some twenty or thirty persons suspected of being engaged in this flagrant violation of law. The slaver captured to the eastward of Cardenas proves to have been the American ship *Macsepa*. It is said that she had 1,500 slaves on board.

By way of Havana, we have received advices from San Domingo to the 6th of September. At that time the capital, where President BAEZ resides, had been besieged for a fortnight by the insurgents. The prospects are by no means favorable for President BAEZ, and even the *Boletin Oficial* all but admits the fact.

General PILLOW has published a second letter upon the secret history of the Mexican War. It is in reply to the letter of General HITCHCOCK, which was published in the TIMES some days since, and is marked by the utmost bitterness towards that officer, whom it accuses, in the coarsest and most offensive language, of falsehood, cowardice, and other vices too numerous to mention. It also repeats, with great emphasis and circumstantiality, the statement so peremptorily denied by General SCOTT, that Mr. TRIST, with General SCOTT'S aid and approval, paid SANTA ANA $10,000 in cash, and agreed to pay him a million more, as a condition of concluding a treaty of peace. General PILLOW makes this assertion with a degree of confidence which shows that he at least believes it to be true,—and we presume that Mr. TRIST will feel called upon to make some statement to the public in regard to it. This second letter of General PILLOW is excessively coarse and vulgar in tone and in language. It makes assertions, however, which will doubtless command a good deal of public attention, and lead to still further disclosures, from other officers, in regard to the secret history of the Mexican War.

Commodore PAULDING, who has been engaged in an exploration of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has reported the results of his observations to the Navy Department. He says that no serious obstacle exists, but that the great difficulty would be to procure laborers. The length of the proposed route is 45¼ miles, and it is estimated that the cost will not exceed $80,000,000.

The Money pressure was partially relieved yesterday by some sales of the Sterling bills which accumulated on the Street through the last week. The relief from this source is reckoned at one million of dollars. The California arrival added $1,250,000 to the specie reserve of the Banks, replacing about two-thirds the heavy drain of last week, which was found on the weekly average to amount to $1,926,000. The payments at bank through the day occasioned no prominent new failures. The difficulty of negotiating foreign exchange being partially overcome, the orders for Produce and some offers for Stocks, received by the last packet, were executed with more freedom. The financial feeling at the close of business was less confident on account of the heavy liquidation shown in the financial departments of the Bank movement on the official statement for last week, the loans and discounts being brought down $1,855,000, and the deposits $4,120,000.

The Pennsylvania Legislature convenes in special session to-day to take into consideration the condition of financial affairs in the State. Although a full attendance is expected, it is considered doubtful whether any measure of relief can be adopted, as the efforts of the majority may be embarrassed by a small minority.

The General Produce Markets exhibited less depression yesterday. The cheapness of Flour induced an active inquiry,—alike for home use and for shipment,—especially the latter,—which a slight rise in rates of freight did not materially affect. Prices of most brands improved 10c.@20c. ₱ barrel. Wheat also attracted more attention, and closed about 2c. ₱ bushel, higher. Corn opened vigorously, but closed heavily at slightly reduced prices. Provisions were very full. Pork declined 37½c.@50c. ₱ barrel,—and for other articles quotations had a downward tendency. Groceries were lightly dealt in at former figures. Nothing really new occurred in Cotton.

Last evening the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors held their regular meeting. In the former, a resolution of the Board of Councilmen to increase the salaries of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was concurred in. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the progress of the work and the necessity for a permanent fund to meet the current expenses. STEPHEN H. BRANCH presented a petition imploring the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to memorialize the Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining why the Record Commissioners have seen proper to demand an appropriation of $150,000, in addition to the original sum of $550,000 set apart by the State for the purpose of making a complete publication of the records of the City.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in the attempt to discover whether it was the majority or the minority report from the Committee on the reorganization of the Inspectors' Department that was before the President. For some time the President seemed hardly able to determine, and corrected his decision more than once. Finally the President and Council became enveloped in a most undignified indistinctness of perception of what they had before them, and after some confusion and a vote to dispense with the reading of the minority report, and to take the majority from the table the Board suddenly adjourned.

The Evening Schools arranged by the Board of Education to be held in the City during the ensuing Winter, opened last evening. They have been established in eighteen out of twenty-two Wards of the City.

What the Police Should be.

The Police of the American cities is just now attracting a large amount of attention in all parts of the civilized world, for the not very complimentary reason that it is looked upon as the very worst in existence. Some remarks made by our Paris Correspondent a few weeks since upon this subject, in which he compares the Government of Paris to that of New-York, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and of our great cities on this side of the water generally, have been made the subject of very emphatic approval by a New-Orleans cotemporary. We feel satisfied that the leading organs of opinion in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Cincinnati, might re-echo his sentiments with equal heartiness. Our cities are literally all but at the mercy of the boldest and most unscrupulous rabble by which any capital was ever infested: and the small measure of safety which life and property still enjoy amongst us, is due not so much to the vigilance or efficiency of the police, as to the fact that our criminal classes are better off, and can earn their bread more easily than those of any other country. The case with which a man can earn a livelihood on this side the Atlantic guarantees our houses and purses an immunity from depredation, which, with the same means of protection, they could enjoy no where else; but, on the other hand, the risk of being brutally murdered seems to be in an inverse ratio to the temptation to steal.

Murder is the darling vice of the American rowdy, and the law indulges him in it to the top of his bent. It is a not unknown occurrence in Baltimore for houses to be attacked in broad noonday, volleys of musketry fired into them, and the assailants to retreat in safety. It is commoner still for men to be shot down in cold blood by their enemies in the street, at any hour of the night or day. The same may be predicated, in a less degree however, of any other city in the Union. In New-York we are not quite so badly off. The same audacity in slaughter is not exhibited in our thoroughfares, but we can equal any city in the world in the multiplicity of our assassinations, and the paucity of our convictions. There is scarcely a day or night in which some one on this island does not die by violence; but when do we hear of any one being hanged for murder? The evidence breaks down, the jury cannot agree, because all those of the panel who are fit to sit on it, are excluded for having read the newspapers,—something in short happens to exonerate the authorities from hanging the cut-throats who infest our streets. The worst that the most double-dyed and irreclaimable bandit in the community has to fear, is a term of imprisonment at Sing Sing, with a pretty certain prospect of early pardon from a tender-hearted Governor. Every public functionary seems tender of everything but the lives and limbs of decent men. These only are of no account. Our criminal trials are fast degenerating into farces, at which the rest of the civilized world grins from ear to ear—low comedies in which the judge and jury and the counsel cut capers, crack jokes and make speeches, for the benefit of the audience on the back benches. Our prisoners, now-a-days, always look "cheerful and collected." They "chat calmly with their counsel," or read the newspapers and chew their quids, and "bow politely to their friends." Of course they do, the sly dogs; they know how it will all end. They know that, in our insane respect for the liberty and welfare of rascals whose whole lives are a series of outrages upon the liberty and welfare of everybody else, we are fast converting our great centres of wealth, and art, and commerce into very hotbeds of bold, high-handed and unblushing crime.

To New-York, with all its faults, belongs the honor of having first wakened up to a sense of the sin and disgrace incurred by the maintenance of a corrupt and inefficient Police. Other cities seem to endure the infliction with tolerable equanimity. Baltimore, in particular, has been for many years in the hands of clubs of brigands, at whose mercy the rest of the citizens hold their lives. We made, last session, a spasmodic attempt to enter upon the path of reform. The result has been the Metropolitan Police. These differ, we believe, mainly from the Municipal Police in being men of rather better character, and being under the control of more respectable people than Mayor WOOD, but in what other way, we confess we are at a loss to discern. They have been appointed on very much the same principle as the old force. Each man owes his place rather to his being a Republican, a Democrat or American, than to his being likely to prove a good officer. It is nothing to the purpose to tell us that the appointments have been fairly distributed amongst the three parties. It is of the fact that any pains should have been taken to do this, that we complain. No man should owe his appointment in the least degree to his political opinions, and no one should ever have the Inquiry made what they are. A policeman's opinions upon any subject except his duty should concern nobody but himself. "Keep in your stomach, Sir," said an English drill-sergeant to a member of the awkward squad; "stomachs ain't of no use in the army, and, besides, they're contrairy to the harticles of war."

Upon other points the new force is just the old one in a different uniform. They have the old air of nonchalance, of being intensely bored by the whole thing, and wishing they were out of it. They are of all ages and sizes: not the smallest attention seems to have been given to *physique* in selecting them. They are professedly a military organization, and yet neither in gait, nor dress, nor air, nor manner of doing their duty, is there the slightest apparent attempt at military precision or smartness. The fact is, that every man of them looks upon himself as a citizen, whom his political friends have put in office, which office is but a stepping-stone to something else, brief in duration, moderate in stipend, and much too paltry for a public man enjoying the confidence of his party, to close his career in.

We have been waiting for some time to see these little matters, if not put to rights, at least, amended. We are content to wait a little longer, because we are aware the Commissioners have had and still have great difficulties to contend with. Their greatest difficulty, we have no hesitation in saying, lies in the fact that the mass of the public have not yet been familiarized with the idea of a body of public functionaries, totally independent of and uninfluenced by politics. All persons in public employ have been so long associated with the tenure of certain opinions, that it seems to many honest men but "Constitutional and American," that the very scavenger should be a partisan. Until there is a radical change here, there is no hope for us. We want an army of peace-makers and peace-keepers in our streets, for whom the ups and downs of Tammany Hall and Albany will possess no interest, and who will no more think of being influenced by political considerations in the performance of their duty, than do the troops of the regular army.

Have We Been Living Too Fast?

When Commodore VANDERBILT steamed into Southampton water three or four years ago, in his yacht, the *North Star*, having on board his numerous family, with a retinue of servants, a private chaplain, historiographer, and so forth, John Bull opened his eyes with amazement at the magnificence and grandeur of the private American citizen, of whom he had never heard before. No Russian Prince or British nobleman had ever been known to do anything half so princely and extravagant, and our "Commodore" suddenly found himself the subject of leading articles in the London papers. The *Daily News*, in commenting on the phenomenon, remarked, as if to mollify the injured pride of the magnates of the British mercantile world, that there were at least a dozen merchants, who daily went on 'Change, whose incomes would enable them to indulge in just such a piece of extravagance, but they would not, because it would not comport with the character of a merchant to be putting on the airs of a prince or a nobleman. Americans, however, considered themselves as good as anybody else, if not better, and spent their money as pleased their fancy.

Commodore VANDERBILT, in his steam-yacht excursion, was just a type of the general Yankee, who spends his money liberally and is as magnificent as his means will allow; and sometimes, a good deal more so. That this extravagance can be carried much too far for the good of the person who is guilty of it, a great many people have learned from their own experience. That it has something to do with our present financial embarrassments, is a very general, and probably a very correct belief. Individual extravagance, however, cannot account for the sweeping and widespread calamity which just now afflicts the whole country. There have been, undoubtedly, a good many improvident persons, as there always are, who have got into debt, and after a brief season of unwonted splendor, have sunk into their normal condition of beggars and dependants. But there are not enough of such reckless prodigals to produce such serious effects as we now witness upon the commercial world. The class of men who are, and who have been, suffering from the financial panic, are not exclusively, or even mainly, the fast men, nor the fast livers. The financial blow has fallen first and heaviest on the most extensive merchants, who have abundant means which cannot be converted into current funds, because the Banks, where they have heretofore looked for relief, shut their doors in their faces, and because they cannot obtain what is their due from others. The men who have been failing are not the weak merchants and fast men who have traded and lived beyond their means, but the great and wealthy houses which, three months ago, were regarded as beyond the possibility of failure. Some of the largest and most disastrous failures, too, have been among the manufacturers and their agents, of coarse woolen and cotton cloths, cheap calicoes, and the prime necessaries of life. The manufacturers of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have not, in any manner, contributed to the extravagances of the people; they have furnished the prime necessaries of clothing only, and no Flora McFlimsey ever designed to put on any of their fabrics. Yet these are the men who have suffered most severely in the present financial tornado. Of course they must have violated the laws of trade, and are paying the inevitable penalty of their transgression; they have made more goods than they can sell at a profit, and hence their misfortune.

The real cause of the pressure all agree in attributing to the Banks, but why the Banks should do it—what has caused the pressure upon them—is another matter, and one upon which scarcely any two men in the country would agree. We have sent a great deal of gold abroad, but we have more at home than ever before. We have imported a good many goods, but our exports have increased in at least an equal ratio. We have invested immense sums of money in costly buildings, and in railroads that pay no dividends; but certainly not enough to account for the sudden and disastrous paralysis which has fallen upon the business of the country.

One thing is very certain; whether as a nation we have lived too fast, or not, as individuals a good many of us must plead guilty to the charge:—and a thorough reform in that particular cannot fail to benefit our individual exchequers, and thus tend somewhat to relieve the general distress.

HOW TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF LIVES ON BOARD OF PASSENGER SHIPS AND STEAMERS.—The fortunate rescue of three more human beings who were supposed to have been lost on the foundering of the *Central America* calls attention afresh to that most terrible disaster. The public are now in possession of all the essential facts that will probably ever be revealed in relation to the melancholy event, and the public are perfectly competent to decide whether it was an act of Providence, as the President of the Steamboat Company would have us believe, which could not have been prevented, or whether it was a casualty which ordinary prudence might have guarded against. For our own part, after a careful examination of all the evidence, we are decidedly of the latter opinion. But we have very little doubt that under similar circumstances, almost any of our sea-going steamers would have met a similar fate. The springing aleak may or may not have been unavoidable, but the loss of life and treasure which ensued was clearly the result of the most culpable carelessness and neligence in not furnishing the necessary means of escape in such an emergency as happened. From similar causes the passengers and crew of the *Arctic* were lost; and, unless the necessary reforms be made in the management and equipment of our ocean steamers, we shall have many more such fearful tragedies to chronicle in our columns.

About a year and a half ago, in referring to a newly-invented life-boat which was then on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, we suggested a plan for steamships, and other passenger ships, which, if it had been adopted on board the *Central America*, might have been the means of saving not only every soul on board, but also every ounce of treasure. The plan was simply to provide a sufficient number of life-boats to contain every person on board, and without these no passenger ship should be permitted to leave port. But, with our abundance of boats, as was the case on board the *Arctic*, these means of safety are rendered useless unless a proper organization of the crew can make them available. On board the *Arctic*, it will be remembered that great numbers of the passengers and crew were drowned by their frantic efforts to get into one boat. Now to avoid any such scenes of wild confusion in time of danger, each passenger, on procuring his ticket for his berth should have given him at the same time another ticket assigning him a place in a particular life-boat, the place of which on board the ship should be pointed out to him, and he should be instructed, in time to go to his own life-boat. The same rule should be adopted with the crew of the ship, so that on board of each boat there might be a sufficient number of hardy men capable of steering or working her. Printed rules should be put in every state-room giving directions to the occupants how to proceed in time of danger and what boat to resort to; and the crew should be regularly and thoroughly disciplined in their routine of duty required in case of danger.

The cost of such an arrangement as this would be nothing, and it might and should be at once adopted on board of all our ocean steamers. When the time actually comes for leaving the ship, whether she were foundering or on fire, every person would at once rush to his allotted life-boat, and all the dangers and confusion from overcrowding would be avoided; and, more desirable than all, those heart-rending scenes, which we have so frequently heard of, of the separation of parents and children, of husbands and wives, which always occur at such times, would be prevented. Friends and families would be sure then of going together and sharing a common fate.

When we threw out similar suggestions a year and a half ago, we received a good many letters from practical men approving the plan, and trusting that it would be adopted by our steamships. But the disaster on board the *Central America* proved that there had been no provision made to save the lives of the passengers, as though a foundering ship had never been heard of. When the next accident occurs at sea, we shall learn whether our steamship commanders and passengers have learned anything by the terrible lessons taught by the *Arctic* and the *Central America*.

A WANT IN OUR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.—Public exhibitions are just now greatly in vogue. The season is propitious for them, the yield of the crops is plentiful, and abundant facilities are afforded for enriching the catalogues of the Agricultural Societies. So the Agricultural Shows spring up in all directions, and attract great crowds of gazers, and the Agriculture of the country improves by the emulation among producers, which such exhibitions, when suitably conducted, invariably inspire. Nor is the love of show confined to the agricultural class;—the improvement of fine blooded stock demands similar opportunities of comparison and competition—and so a new exhibition-ground in Massachusetts has been inaugurated during the present season by a fine display of horses and other beasts of burden, the quality of which improves from year to year, in exact proportion to the degree of rivalry excited. Nearly all the Western States have their regular Fall exhibitions, and the example is not lost upon the South, as the late demonstration at Louisville clearly indicates. Breeders of stock, cultivators of grains, inventors of labor-saving machines, and the public, whose dependence for supplies rests upon the labors of these classes of our population, profit alike by the exhibition of useful products and the display of improved material and stock. Public shows are salutary in their effects, and deserve liberal encouragement.

But cannot a word be said for the beautiful, as well as for the practical? While we bestow so much attention upon the grosser material, which makes up the body of our exhibitions, there is still room for the more delicate things of the earth. The horticultural department of our exhibitions has not received its meed. Here and there, as in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, horticultural societies struggle through troubles, from season to season, and produce Fall and Spring displays from the flower-gardens; but, even in these instances, the dependence of the societies is more upon the efforts of their own members than upon the support they may calculate upon receiving from the public. In the towns and the villages, a show of flowers is usually the last thing thought of. The obvious reason is, the lack of popular sympathy, without which, the exchequer of the management is but slimly supplied; and, for the want of this material element, our flower-shows are confined to the annual or semi-annual exhibitions in these large cities. The New-York Horticultural Society, like its neighbors in Boston and Philadelphia, has made numerous endeavors to cultivate the taste of the sight-seeing public to a pitch of enthusiasm which might have the effect of encouraging the production of rare specimens, and the improvement of the ordinary stock; but their work is up-hill. The managers find themselves financially the worse for wear, and the delight they afford to the amateur florist extends no further. Few spectacles possess a more civilizing and humanizing tendency than a show of brilliant flowers. The taste for horticultural pursuits is one that grows upon the cultivator; and the pains a man bestows upon his flower-garden will not be lost to him nor fail to give pleasure to others. Nobody is too poor to own a flower, and nobody is insensible to the pleasure a flower gives. It is a want in our Exhibitions, that so little attention is paid to this department, and it is an equally uncomfortable condition of affairs that our Horticultural Societies fail to receive the support that the public owes them for the pleasure they give.

PARALYSIS OF EXCHANGE.—A City merchant, to illustrate the character of the prevailing difficulties, mentioned yesterday that he had $10,000 due him in Chicago, which the debtor had on hand and was anxious to pay,—but he found it impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New-York! If he were to send the money in bills by Express, it would only be received here at a ruinous discount, and perhaps half the banks would break meanwhile; and if he were to present it for specie at the banks, it might start a run upon them which would lead to their suspension. So for mere lack of means to transmit it, this merchant must forego the receipt of his dues. The same difficulty prevents the receipt of money due here from all parts of the country,—and in consequence of it merchants here, with hundreds of thousands of dollars due to them by men perfectly able and willing to pay, are obliged to ask *their* creditors to wait a little longer. Failure, under such circumstances, ceases to imply any loss either of character or of property.

A Word in Time—The Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your editorial remarks of Saturday, on the effects of failures, show that humane sympathies have directed you where facts are painfully turning us. There is a more humble circle of failures and disasters outside of those which money articles detail, and the rumor of which rings over the world. Each great house that comes crashing to the earth, drags after it a host of dependants and poor people, and with these, failure does not mean a little less luxury, fewer horses, and pictures, and wines, but it means want of fuel in the cold winter, want of clothes for the children, want of bread and of nourishing food. In a single manufactory in the eastern part of the City, 250 working men have just been discharged, probably a large part of them with families dependent on them. This is only an instance of what happens and will happen everywhere throughout the City during this season. The iron-works, the paper factories, the builders, the house-furnishers, and numerous others, must discharge many of their workmen, or employ fewer than they have ever done before. We already see the warning of the coming destitution, in the care-worn, anxious men and needy women who bring the children they cannot support to our office. Our visitors everywhere through the City find families without employment, and even now pressed for the means of living. What will it be when the stinging Winter comes? when even the poorest street-traders are shut off by the snow and the cold? It must be remembered, that with the lowest class of laboring people a single day's sickness will often put a family behindhand for a week. The man will go to his hard work without a breakfast, or the children must beg the supper, or do without shoes in the cold, or the mother half famishes herself for their sake. What is to be the horrid scene this Winter, when tens of thousands have no work at all, and no hope of getting it?

We do not call the attention of the public to these things in this time of calamity, merely to arouse their sympathies. There is much that can be done now to prevent the evil, or at least to check the most fearful effects during the coming Winter. Almost every man and woman of means or influence know poor laboring people whom they can influence by their advice. These persons could even now be saving something, and contracting every unnecessary expense. A word from an employer, a merchant or a master-mechanic or a lady will often have immense influence on these people, who are as extravagent in their own way and more unreflecting than any other class. Let every laboring man, every mechanic now, when he is tempted to buy his luxuries, think of the hungry mouths next Winter, which may be begging bread at his table, and of the wife and the girls who may be forced to pawn the last relics of comfort and respectability for the very necessaries of life.

Then our leading manufacturers and companies can do much now by working on half-time, so that those employed may be more gradually cast off, and be forced to prepare for the approaching storm.

Especially should the thousands of discharged workmen over the country be warned against coming to the City. There is no work here to spare, and there will be none this Winter. There will be, on the contrary, fearful suffering in thousands of homes. No one need expect again public "soup kitchens," or any kind of indiscriminate help. There will be Want and Beggary—and for the children the usual results, temptation and petty crime. A workingman has a far better chance for an occasional job, and certainly for public assistance, in the country this next season than in the City.

It is a matter of deep regret that in such a time of penury, the means of assistance with the better classes will be less than ever before. Those who gave their hundreds two years ago will not give their fives now.

Still, much can be done by judicious and humane men even with a little at such a time. Perhaps it will force people to more individual and careful charity, and will bring the rich more to the doors and homes of the poor. It is hopeful that provisions will not be so dear as in former years. Let every one who has the heart of a man, give his hand this next Winter to relieving something of this great suffering and want. Every possible effort will be needed.

C. L. B.,
Children's Aid Society, Astor-place.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, in common with other City papers, on Friday published the fact that I had been arrested on complaint of BARNES, LYMAN & Co., of Barclay-street, on charge of obtaining goods on false pretences over a year ago. As the charge is entirely, and I believe maliciously, false, and will be proved to be so upon the trial, I ask the public to suspend their opinion in regard to it until that time.

LOTT SIMONSON.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—There was an enormous house here last night to witness Miss CUSHMAN'S celebrated impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*, in "Guy Mannering." It is unquestionably one of the most powerful pieces of melo-dramatic acting on the stage; a night-mare creation which lives for years and years in the broad daylight of memory. If Sir WALTER SCOTT were alive, and could see Miss CUSHMAN in this character, even his love for the marvelous would be satiated. It cannot be gauged by ordinary rules of criticism; every man must see it and judge for himself. Miss CUSHMAN'S efforts were entirely appreciated last night, and the piece will, no-doubt, run for some time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The admirable comedy company of this Theatre returned to their old quarters last night, and were welcomed by an audience which might have been larger without taxing the accommodations of the house. SHERIDAN'S comedy of the "Rivals" was the attraction, cast in the powerful manner of last season. There was only one drawback to the performance—an excuse has to be made for Mr. LESTER, who was too unwell to play the character of *Captain Absolute*. The horrible necessity of reading from a book was resorted to by Mr. DAVENPORT in such moments, the want of a light comedian is a heavy loss.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There was a full rehearsal of the ROMANI ballet troup last night, and this extensive company of Terpsichorean artists will make their *débût* to-night in the grand ballet of "Faust." It is, we believe, the first time since FANNY ELSSLER that grand ballet has been attempted in this country.

CONCERT.—To-night Miss JULIANA MAY gives her second and last Concert at Niblo's Saloon. The programme contains a selection of the most popular operatic gems, and will be interpreted by Miss MAY, M. TAFFANELLI, Signor ALAIMO, and Mr. SATTERLEE, (solo pianist.)

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The best drama of this or several seasons was produced here last night with complete and deserving success. It is called "A Husband for an Hour," and comes from the pen of EDMUND FALCONER, Esq., a gentleman whose productions are not extensively known on this side of the Atlantic, whatever may be their popularity elsewhere. If this be a fair sample of what he has done, we desire to make his better acquaintance. The drama is in two acts—two exceedingly long acts, lasting more than two hours. When we state that the interest of the piece is thoroughly sustained for this period, we are, perhaps, praising it in the most direct and practical manner, for power, variety and skill are the only antidotes against yawning under such circumstances. But the play is ably constructed, well written, and thoroughly sustained to the end.

To analyse the plot thoroughly would take more time and space than we have at our disposal for the purpose. We shall endeavor to precipitate the leading elements only. In the first act we have a young Countess (Miss KEENE;) her mother, (Miss WELLS,) and her affianced lover, (the young Countess', not the old one's) the *Marquis of Crevecour*. A bashful intruder makes his appearance in the person of the Countess' gardener, (Mr. G. JORDAN.) He admires the young Countess, and presents her with a modest but professional offering in the shape of a bouquet. This domestic group is interrupted by the entrance of a lawyer, (Mr. STODDARD,) who, like all lawyers on the stage, is excessively upright, and divulges tremendous secrets with wonderful virtue and presence of mind. The secret in this case is, that the humble gardener is the rightful heir to the property and title and that the Countess and her mamma are but shams and interlopers. The Marquis immediately withdraws his promise of marriage, and in its stead substitutes a dishonorable proposition. The gardener, on the contrary, summons up courage to tell his love. The Countess listens to his simple tale, and in an ecstacy of rage, promises to marry him if he will avenge the insult that has been put upon her. He consents of course, is wedded, and immediately afterwards fights a duel with the Marquis and is supposed to be killed. The Countess feels that she has done wrong in placing the life of her simple admirer within the easy reach of an accomplished duelist. She shuns society and mourns his loss. We do not meet her again for three years. At the end of that time she makes her appearance in the world of fashion, and is once more the object of its adoration. Amongst those who worship at her shrine are an English nobleman and her old lover the Marquis. The preference is clearly in favor of the English stranger, and this will appear less strange when we inform the reader that he is no other than the gardener of old full blown into a fine gentleman, but in disguise. This favoritism leads to a fresh difficulty with the Marquis; another duel takes place, but the gardener has learnt the use of his weapon and disarms his antagonist. Placed in a position to try the constancy of the Countess, the gardener exercises all his ingenuity to overcome her lamentations for the departed horticulturist, but without avail. She is steadfast. He then assumes his old dress and old habits and claims his wife rudely and grossly enough, but to *this* ordeal she submits. Finally he throws off his rustic habiliment and speech; explains that he has absented himself for three years in order that he might educate himself to deserve her hand and do credit to his station; and so makes every one happy.

The motives, sentiments and passions which belong to this plot are naturally and cleverly introduced. We cannot accuse the author of overdoing any one situation. In the underplot he has ventured on dangerous ground, but with entire success. He burlesques all his best situations, by bringing the kitchen into the parlor, and making the servants imitate their betters, in their loves and their hatreds. We are at a loss to determine which is the most skillfully managed—the comic, or the serious business of the play; they are both so good that we cannot wish either to be longer or shorter. The dialogue is well written; the characters clearly sketched; and in everything the tone of an accomplished gentleman is clearly perceptible.

The drama is admirably cast, and the performance last night was of such rare excellence that specific reference is unjust. The acting was thoroughly good from beginning to end. The weight of the piece rests on the shoulders of Miss LAURA KEENE, Miss WELLS, Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PETERS and Mr. STODDART. There are but two scenes in the piece, and these are of the most perfect character; the costumes also are superb. A better play, more thoroughly acted, or more admirably placed upon the stage, has not been produced in New-York for many years. We hope the fair lessee will reap the just reward of a production which evidences, in every particular that we can recall, taste, tact, talent and liberality.

Manufacturing Establishments.

We learn that the Utica Steam Cotton Mills have suspended operations until the 1st of November. This throws 330 operatives out of employment.

The Mannanuck Mills, in Pennsylvania, have stopped,—throwing 2,000 workmen out of employment.

In Lynn, Mass., a very large number of persons employed in the shoe business have been discharged.

The Globe Mill, Newburyport, has suspended half its work, and discharged half its workmen.

The Rolling Iron Mills of POTTS & BAILEY, Pottstown, Pa., and that of BAILEY & SONS, in Douglass, Berks County, have stopped work.

The Middlesex Mills, at Lowell, which has just suspended, employed 730 females and 375 males.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK CLIO.—The bark *Clio*, Captain HARDUS, sailed from Quebec on the 30th of August, with a cargo of timber bound to Newcastle. They experienced very heavy weather, and from the 7th to the 15th of September had a continuation of gales. On the 13th, while scudding before the wind, the vessel was boarded by a heavy sea, which filled the decks. At 4 o'clock A. M., 14th, she was struck by another sea on the starboard side, which broke the rails, stanchions and bulwarks, and split the plank shear. The bark had before this, sprung a leak, and it was now found impossible to keep her free. On the morning of the 15th the vessel had seven feet of water in the hold. At 6 o'clock P. M., same day, lat. 47° 27', lon. 40° 50', she was fallen in with by the ship *Saganore*, Capt. GERRISH, of Portsmouth, N. H., from Sunderland for New-York, and all on board were taken off and brought to this port. The persons saved from the wreck were the captain, two officers and a crew of 11 men, 14 in all.

It is said to be the intention of the Navy Department to direct one of the steam sloops-of-war to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, under the directions of the officers and architects of the Government. This will be a great relief to the workingmen.

Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermen met yesterday evening as usual, Alderman CLANCY in the Chair.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners announcing that, although they were in possession up till the 29th September, of some of the avails of the stock issued under an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, (and which, on the 25th of August was approved by the Mayor,) yet that extensive operations had been instituted and carried on at the Park for the last six weeks. The work thus far had been mainly of a preliminary character, and such as of necessity, must precede the improvement of the Park, irrespective of the plan that may ultimately be adopted. The numerous buildings, mostly of an inexpensive character, within the Park boundaries, have, it is stated, after fair notice to their occupants, been removed, while due care has been taken to avoid any unnecessary injury to the crops of those gardeners who had planted their little patches under assurances that they should have opportunity to gather the fruit of their labor unmolested, so that, by the 1st of November next, the Park will be peaceably and, without litigation, mainly freed from the villages of stables, sheds and other structures, which were on the Park, many of which were of an offensive character to the whole neighborhood. Such buildings of value as were not required for the use of the Commission had been disposed of at auction, and the proceeds of sale deposited in the Treasury.

Large quantities of the surface stone had been removed, the natural water courses opened, and shrubs and noxious plants grubbed and destroyed. These operations, which are a mere preface to the work of ornamentation of the spacious area of the Park, now employ about 700 men, including laborers, cartmen and gardeners. It will be as fortunate as remarkable, the report proceeds to say, in the history of public works, if the inceptive measures of one so extensive and novel in its character, involving the necessity of a knowledge of the whole range of science and art, with the skill and taste to form the useful and the beautiful in pleasing combination, shall he characterised by that prudence and forethought that will render unnecessary any retracing of steps, any regret at destruction of natural features, which no future regrets, nor expense, nor time can repair. The claims of the persons employed at the Park are, at this time, nearly equal to the sum that will be realized from the issue of stock already authorized by the Board of Aldermen, and such services as are hereafter rendered at the Park, must be dependent upon the proceeds of a future issue of stock.

Your honorable body is probably aware that after the passage of an ordinance authorizing a further issue of stock for the improvement of the Park by both the Legislative boards of the City, the law required an advertisement for 30 days for proposals to take the stock, thus rendering it impossible for this Board to realize any means to pay laborers for more than a month after its issue is authorized by your honorable body.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, therefore, request the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., in compliance with an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, passed April 17, 1857," to create and issue a public fund stock, to be denominated "the Central Park Improvement Fund;" and they therefore notify the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., that of said public fund or stock the said Board of Commissioners require for the purposes of said act, and subject to the limitations prescribed by the 9th section of said act, the amount remaining of said fund which the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., are by said act authorized to issue.

JAMES E. COOLEY,
President of the Comm'rs of the Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1857.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

On motion of the Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, 1,000 copies of the laws of the last State Legislature, relating to the City of New-York, were ordered to be printed.

SEANCH AFTER THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS.

A petition was received from Stephen H. Branch, through Alderman FULMER, "imploring the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to memorialize the Legislature in order to ascertain the reasons of the Record Commissioners for recently asking and obtaining $150,000 more than they assured the Legislature in February last would be required to finish the Record Book, and why the citizens of New-York should be taxed $550,000 for printing (as yet) only the fragment of a book, which severely oppresses the influent classes in these days of commercial ruin, and literally takes bread from the mouths of those toiling millions for whose freedom and eternal deliverance from oppressive taxation Washington, Jefferson and Jackson toiled and bled and died."

The document, which was unusually voluminous, was ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

A report of a Committee, in favor of concurring in a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, to increase the salaries of the President and two members of the Board of Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to $3,000 each, yearly, from the 1st of January, 1857, was concurred in.

After disposing of considerable business of secondary importance, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The report was adopted from the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of appointing Henry H. Morange a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Wilson Greene, whose term of office has expired.

An ordinance prescribing the terms on which payment shall be made hereafter for work done by contract and payable from assessments, was laid over and ordered to be printed.

A petition submitting a contract for cleaning streets, signed by James G. Wilson and ten other individuals, was referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman OTTERSON proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to advise this Board whether in his opinion inspectors of election chosen last year to act this year are legally inspectors in the new districts. Also, whether inspectors and canvassers are to be elected in November: and if so, whether they are to act in the December election.

The resolution was adopted.

Bills from various medical men were presented and referred. Some of them make no statement of the services for which remuneration is demanded.

The report on the reorganization of the City Inspector's Department being brought up, some discussion arose as to the legality of suspending the recitation of the ordinance as an unusually long document. A motion was admitted to suspend the reading of the report, which was characterized from the Chair as the *majority* report. But this motion originated in a mistake of the President, (majority for minority) which he soon corrected, when Councilman BRADY would fain have withdrawn his motion which had been made referring to the *majority* report. The President persisted in putting the motion, spite of the protest of Councilman BRADY. The vote was taken, and then the President found that he had been mistaken in thinking he was mistaken. It was the majority report after all.

Councilman FRANKLIN moved the adjournment. The Board needed time to his opinion to study its lessons.

Councilman MCCAHILL advised that the Board should begin again.

The matter was scarcely placed right before the Board by the attempts of various members to interrupt each other. Three-quarters of an hour had been lost, the confusion being somewhat relieved by laughter. Ultimately the Board dispensed with the reading of the "minority" report.

The question of taking the majority report from the table was carried by 25 to 15.

The adjournment to Thursday, at five o'clock, was moved and carried.

Board of Supervisors.

The proceedings of the regular meeting of this body yesterday evening were of a routine character, in the main. The bill for $134 26 for extending the tax-books of the Eighteenth Ward was ordered to be paid. That of Sheriff Willett, for $2,763 96, being the quarter's bill for his office expenses and charges, was referred to the Committee on Country Officers. After disposing of several petitions, the Board adjourned until Monday evening next, at the usual hour.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—The Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall, on Monday afternoon. Mr. ROOSEVELT appeared and delivered an elaborate opinion and argument to the effect that the Gansevoort property is legitimately the property of the City, and therefore cannot be bought by the City to be used for the purposes of a market. The sale of 1852 he declared to be illegal.

The Committee adjourned in reference to this matter *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.—The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, held its regular monthly meeting last evening in Tammany Hall, Grand Sachem DELAWAN presiding. The attendance of members was unusually large. After some preliminary business, it was announced that SANFORD E. CHURCH, JOHN M. JAYCOX and WM. C. RHODES, the Democratic candidates for the offices of State Comptroller, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, were present, seeking admittance to the Society. These parties were thereupon (in accordance with an ancient custom of the Order) admitted by an unanimous vote, and duly initiated as members of the Order.

MILK WANTED AT SEA.—The bark *Laura*, from Bremen, reports having spoke, on the 10th of Sept., lat. 43° 25', lon. 30° 07', the bark *Maid of Tine*, of and for North Shields. The mate came on board, and reported that the Captain had been lost overboard off the Cape of Good Hope, in a heavy gale; supplied him with provisions and bread. The *Maid of Tine* had spoken, two days previously (Sept. 18) the ship *Jacob Barker*, 99 days from Chincha Islands, for England. The Captain's wife, a few days previously, had presented him with a fine child, and the Captain boarded the *Maid of Tine*, with the hope of procuring milk for mother and child, which, unfortunately, they had none to supply.

Dr. Cheever on the Financial Crisis and the Wreck of the Central America.

At the Church of the Puritans, on Sunday evening, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon, the announcement of which, by advertisement, caused the building to be thronged to overflowing. The subject was—*The Hand of God seen in the Shipwreck and the Financial Crisis*. The Reverend's Doctor's text was Job, Chap. xxxiv. verses 29, 30, "When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble? And when he hideth his face, who then can behold him? Whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only, that the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

In the commencement of his discourse, Dr. CHEEVER dwelt on the correspondency of individuals with nations, and nations with individuals. God's dealings were the same with both. A nation could not sin against God without the citizens being responsible. A nation *could not* sin against God, if individuals *would not*. In the same way no government could sin, if the conscience of the nation—if the conscience, and heart, and will, of the individuals composing that nation were faithful to God, obedient to His Word, solicitous of keeping his commandments. Therefore no man could properly cast the sin of the nation on the government alone, but must take his own share of responsibility. The history of God's dealings with the Israelites was only an example of his dealings with all nations. America, as a nation, was now encountering a visitation of Providence, rarely encountered in the history of nations, and very much like what Europe encountered in 1848, and out of which she came no better or wiser than she was before. Shall we grow wiser from our visitation?

The Rev. Doctor alluded to the wreck of the *Central America*, and thought that the circumstance of the bird flying three times in the face of the Captain of the Norwegian bark *Ellen* was an indication of Providence that the course of the vessel should be changed, in order that some of the shipwrecked passengers of the steamer might be saved. If it were an accident, what was or could be a special Providence? But in connection with the financial crisis, it was singular that while little schooners and brigs could outride the storm, one of the largest steamers should go down, carrying with her a heap of treasure. God's ways were indeed intricate and mysterious. Was it not manifest that there was a connection between the storm at sea and the financial disasters on shore?

The sins of this country were not distinctly pointed out, but at the seat of Government judgment had been turned into wormwood. The Rev. gentleman did not in distinct language state that the decision of Judge TANEY in the Dred Scott case was one of the causes of the present difficulties, but he evidently implied it. He proceeded to consider the present difficulties of Great Britain with her Indian Empire. She as well as this country had turned aside to Satan. A nation which sets up the law of expediency instead of God's law, as England and America had done, must inevitably, sooner or later, be brought to God's judgment seat, there to receive retribution. If the British Government had remembered its stewardship to God, the rebellion in India would not have occurred. But in her Government Schools in India she had excluded the Bible while she had admitted the Koran and Shaster. And in her own land, her statesmen had actually laughed to scorn the idea of a nation's humbling itself before God in prayer. England was now realizing the truth of that awful proverb, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

In this country, what was most wanted was confidence. We were now like shipwrecked strugglers snatching at each other's life-preservers. When a nation suffers selfishness to take the place of justice, and permits stock-jobbers, instead of patriots, to rule, nothing can prevent its ruin. We were now like steamers, in danger of foundering at sea, with the water just reaching the fires. The remedy was prayer. Prayer was a pump that would keep the ship afloat if the ocean were flowing over her. But in vain would men cry to God in the hour of distress, who were not faithful to him in the time of prosperity.

The Rev. gentleman said he would defer till next Sunday evening a consideration of the national sins that had brought the present calamities upon us as a nation. The Constitution would not save us; politics wisdom would not save us; nothing but God could save us. But if we any longer derided God, we must go to ruin.

The Abolitionist Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The morning papers are incorrect in stating that the Abolitionist Convention, at Syracuse, this week, made a nomination of State officers, if they mean the Convention of Radical Abolitionists. I learn that the Old Liberty Party met at Syracuse the same or the next day, and prepared a ticket, on which my name stands for the office of Comptroller.

Being one of those who believe American Slavery to be not only wicked, but illegal and unconstitutional, and who are opposed to distracting the public mind with additional nominations, I beg to decline the honor of being a candidate for the above or any other political office; while I hope that all the friends of liberty will unite, heart and hand, in electing to office those, and those only, who are for the non-extension of Slavery and its annihilation wherever and whenever it can be constitutionally effected.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The London (Can.) *Free Press* says: "The Bank of British North America appeared in the Division Court yesterday. In the course of business Mr. HUGH ROSE, of Dundas-street, took a bill for $2 issued by the above-named Bank. In the course of its progress through the world it had lost the lower side on which the signature should appear. The numbers were still good, and the note was duly countersigned by the Inspector-General. On presentation the Bank refused to cash it, and hence the suit."

The Lecompton (Kansas) *Democrat*, says: Since the reopening of the Land Office in this place, a large number of imperfect Land Warrants have been offered by preemptora, which the officials in the office could not receive. In some instances the same warrants have been presented several times over, by as many different settlers, having been returned by the first purchaser, to the dealer from whence they came and resold by the latter to other settlers.

Four men were killed a few days since in Marshall, Texas. A feud had for some time existed between Hon. L. D. Evans, late M. C., and Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall, a prominent orator and politician of Eastern Texas. Meeting in the streets of Marshall, Evans shot Wigfall down, a friend of Wigfall immediately shot Evans down, a friend of Evans next shot down the party that shot Evans, and lastly, the latter was shot down by another friend of Wigfall. A rumor of this encounter was circulated, but was discredited; the fact is now confirmed.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday. A Mrs. Buckman, while visiting a friend, killed herself with arsenic. She was engaged to be married to a gentleman with whom she had intrusted a considerable sum of money, but through the late monetary troubles the gentleman had failed. This loss preying on the lady's mind, prompted the deed.

Wm. S. Williams, son of a grocer at Wheeling, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with being the person who, a few days since, obtained, through a young lad, the contents of the Post-Office bag of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling. He was arrested while sitting at the breakfast table, only an hour or two after his marriage.

At a session of the Circuit Court, at Watertown, N. Y., there were three trials for violation of the License Law. The Judge held beer to be among the "intoxicating drinks" proscribed by the law. George Ludlow was muicted in the sum of $400, Franklin P. Carter $200, and S. P. Huffstater, $100—at the rate of $50 for each offence.

Daniel W. King, of Suffield, was last week sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison for forgery. He plead guilty on three counts, and was sentenced to two years on each. King occupied a respectable position as a merchant before his forgeries were detected. His father has died since his confinement, having suffered very much from his son's misdemeanor.

Syracuse papers say that J. M. Deveau, of that city, who has been in confinement at the Lunatic Asylum since last November, escaped on Sunday evening last. While in the Asylum, he was occasionally heard to express a determination to have revenge upon some persons in Syracuse whom he regards as his enemies.

The Hartford *Times* says that some one entered the store of Day, Griswold & Co., in that city, on Wednesday night, and forced open the safe, which was locked with a padlock, and took out $665, all in bills. The rogue left $145 in bills on broken Rhode Island Banks, after having examined them.

The Germans in Wisconsin have held meetings in Milwaukee to repudiate Pro-Slavery Democracy, and have resolved to hold a mass convention this month for the purpose of securing concert of action in the advancement of sound Republican doctrines.

The lumber season in Michigan has been unusually propitious. It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of logs kept back last season by the drouth have been got out, in addition to a very liberal amount in current operations. Chicago is now the largest market for Michigan lumber, and Albany comes next.

Harvey Doolittle, late Cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Herkimer, has been arrested on three several warrants. He was held to bail, for embezzlement, $10,000; for perjury, $10,000; for misdemeanor, $1,000.

Nearly all of the land-warrants recently stolen from the register's office at Faribault (covering some 30,000 acres of land) have been recovered.

Police Intelligence.

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE UPON AN ORPHAN GIRL.—About two weeks ago a young girl named Bridget Hays was discovered by officer Bower of the Third Ward, on the point of throwing herself off the foot of Barclay-street into the water. The officer caught her by the waist just in time to save her life. The girl stated that she had been the victim of a gross outrage by a man for whom she had engaged to work. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom she was taken, committed her to the care of Mrs. Foster, matron of the City prison. Her physical condition has been such that she was not able until Saturday to make a formal complaint. According to her statement she came from England to this city about four years ago, she then being thirteen years of age, and her parents having previously died. Since her arrival in New-York she had supported herself by working for various families in different capacities. Recently her last mistress having given up housekeeping, she was thrown out of employment. On the 14th of last September she engaged as cook in the restaurant of Henry Haezen, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. On the night of the first day she entered upon her work her employer endeavored to get her to drink some brandy, and upon her refusal persuaded her to drink a glass of soda water. Shortly after which she became stupefied. On coming to consciousness again she found herself in a bed room with Haezen. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant against Haezen, and he was arrested forthwith and locked up in the Tombs to await his trial. Haezen is a Spaniard, about 35 years of age, and has a wife and family.

EMBEZZLING GOODS.—Frederick Volheding, a clerk in the silk store of Wm. W. Meeker, No. 24 John-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing, at various times, a number of pieces of silk from the store of his employer. As pieces of silk had been occasionally missed from the store, a watch was set upon Volbeding, to discover if he was the culprit. On Saturday, when he thought no one was watching him, he slipped a piece of silk, valued at $30, under his coat, and soon afterwards left the store, as he said, "for a moment." He went around the corner and gave the stolen treasure into the hands of Charles Richter, an accomplice. Immediately following the transfer, officers Robb and Paterson, of the Superintendent's office, arrested both parties. Richter confesses having received about $200 worth of silk from Volbeding, and says that he sold them to Samuel Emberson, proprietor of a store in Eighth-avenue. Volbeding is supposed to have stolen about $1,000 worth of goods altogether. The arrested parties were both committed by Justice FLANDREAU for examination.

A MINISTER INVEIGLED INTO BUYING STOCK.—Dr. Wm. W. Hall, (No. 42 Irving Place,) was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. Charles Jones, of Tuckahoe, by whom Hall stands charged with having beguiled Jones into loaning him $2,000 to purchase stock to his credit in a Coal Mining Company, and causing him to come out loser to just that amount. According to the complaint, Dr. Hall represented the Peach Mill Colliery, in Pennsylvania, as a paying institution, and urged him to purchase a one-sixth share for $2,000. The Reverend gentleman gave up Erie Railroad stock enough to cover the amount, and transferred them to the Doctor to negotiate the purchase. Subsequently, Dr. Hall, upon being requested to hand over the newly-purchased stock, said he had not purchased it, and offered to give his note for the $2,000. He affirmed his responsibility, saying that he owned the house and lot where he lived. Rev. Mr. Jones took the note, but soon discovered, as he alleges, that Dr. Hall possessed no real estate or other property. Dr. Hall was locked up by Justice FLANDREAU, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge preferred against him.

CAPTURE OF RIVER THIEVES.—Two burly fellows, named James Williams and Thomas Lynch, were observed at 2 o'clock Saturday morning by Officers Carey and Kinnersly, of the Eighteenth Ward, making arrangements to land some articles from a row-boat at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River. The officers pounced upon the men and captured them, besides taking possession of their boat and booty. The booty consisted of three bales of wool, a box of tobacco and a bale of dry codfish. At about the same time three other officers of the Ward made chase after another small boat loaded with goods, but were not successful in overtaking it. The boat that was seized, and the bales of wool, belonged to Benjamin Secor, at Glen Cove, from which place they were stolen. Justice FLANDREAU committed the men for trial.

ASSAULTED BY THE "REGULATORS."—About noon on Sunday, as Francis Rider, a German, was passing up First-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, he was pitched into by some half dozen young scapegraces, who belong to the "Regulators" of the Eighteenth Ward. As they were cuffing and pummeling Rider, after the most approved style, Officer Shaw suddenly came upon them, when they scattered, but not till one named John Muldon, was captured, and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. Muldon says he happened to be with the crowd, and denies having taken any part in the assault upon Rider. A breast pin belonging to Rider, found on him, he professed, was taken by a fellow who goes by the name of "Pat," who, after prigging it, put it in his mouth.

ANXIOUS FOR A GOLD WATCH.—A young man giving his name as Edward Philpot, who says he is an Engineer, on Saturday afternoon entered the jewelry store of Mr. Tobias D. Flanders, No. 97 Fulton-street, and expressed a desire to purchase a gold watch. He was quite difficult to be suited, and Mr. Tobias, anxious to make a sale, exhibited a large number of watches to his fastidious customer. Mr. Flanders' attention being called away a moment, Philpot transferred a "genuine hunter," valued at $140, to his pocket, and departed without asking for the bill, or giving a parting bow. The daring rascal was speedily overtaken, the watch recovered, and he handed over to Justice CONNOLLY, who locked him up in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail, to be tried for grand larceny.

A WOMAN INHUMANLY BEATEN.—Mary Ann McCormick, an Irish woman, was badly beaten at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, on the corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street. She was picked up nearly insensible and taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, and it is not probable she will live. She says she was passing along the street quietly, when three or four men attacked her and commenced beating her without any provocation. Two Irish laborers named William Carron and John Riley have been arrested, charged with having aided in the assault.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner GAMBLE held an Inquest on Sunday, at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, upon the body of Robert Milligan, a Scotchman. The deceased was found last Friday evening, lying insensible, in Twenty-seventh-street, when he was taken to the Station-house, and died on the ensuing day. He gave no reason for taking his life. A verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—In July last the premises of H. HEROLD, No. 136 Avenue A, were broken into by four burglars, and one of them shot by the proprietor, but not so injured but that he managed to make his escape with the others. Yesterday a young man named James Beglon, who is charged with being one of the four burglars, was arrested. Herold identified him and he was taken before Justice WOOD, at the Essex-street Police Court, and fully committed.

RUN OVER BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, upon the body of Peter Green, who was run over Sunday night, near Sixty-fifth-street, by a Third-avenue Railroad car, and instantly killed. The deceased was intoxicated, and in attempting to jump on the car fell before it and was run over. He was a chair-maker, and worked for L. Ingersoll, No. 41 Bowery. He leaves a wife and several children.

A BOY DROWNED.—Julina F. Sharp, a boy aged five years, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, at the foot of Spring-street, North River. He endeavored to jump from the pier on a steamboat, and missing the boat, fell into the dock. The body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, corner Spring and Sullivan streets. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Hills, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death."

CHILD BURNED.—A boy three years old, which had been given by the Almshouse department in care of Mrs. Fritz, No. 290 West Thirty-second-street, to be boarded, yesterday morning accidentally came in contact with the fire in the grate, and was so badly burned that it died three hours afterwards. The Coroner has been notified.

ROBBING A FELLOW SERVANT.—Virginia Brown, a colored woman, was arrested on Sunday, charged with stealing clothing, valued at $100, from Julia Hull, a chambermaid at No. 321 First avenue, where both worked. The clothing was found in the prisoner's possession, and she was locked up for trial.

FOUNDLINGS.—A child about four weeks old was found by Mr. Henry Bertholf, No. 7 West Fifteenth-street, yesterday morning, under his stoop. It was handed over to the Almshouse department to be taken care of.

A female infant a week old was found, yesterday morning, in the entry of No. 117 avenue B. A like disposition was made of it with the above.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The regular semi-annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors of the Library were submitted, and the following gentlemen elected to office for the ensuing term:

President—WILLIAM MCCREA.
Vice-President—JAMES H. BROWN.
Treasurer—JAMES NABINE.
Secretary—THOMAS C. FACKLNER.
Trustees—CHARLES C. SATADE and JOHN THOMAS.
Directors of Library—CHARLES MCDEVITT, WM. H. JOLLY, and THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE.

The Treasurer's Report shows the receipts for the past six months, from members and dividends on invested fund, $467 62. Expenditures, $435 89. Receipts over expenditures, $31 73. The present invested fund of the Society is $3,420.

Obituary.

Hon. JOHN SANFORD died at Amsterdam on the 4th inst., aged 55 years. Mr. SANFORD was a native of Connecticut, but has resided, from his early manhood, in the County of Montgomery, where, first as a school-teacher, then as a merchant and contractor, he accumulated a pecuniary independence, and established a reputation for integrity and usefulness. He has held many places of public trust, among which was that of Representative in Congress and State Senator.

Bridgeport Charter Election.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

The Charter election for city officers came off here to-day. The Democrats have elected their ticket. P. C. CALHOUN, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected by 99 majority over the Republican-American candidate. HIC.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday an inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, upon the body of Isaac Smith Simonson, a sailor, 35 years of age, whose body was found in the water, foot of James-slip. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Nervous diseases completely unfit their victims for every enjoyment of life, and for every participation in its duties. Seized in the distressing paroxysms of their malady the sufferers declare they are dying, and because they do this time after time, and still live on, their disease becomes a by-word and a jest; sympathy for their sufferings is withheld, and their peculiarities are unkindly dealt with. The surest, speediest, and most permanent remedy for these terrors ever discovered, is that marvellous cure for consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, insanity, &c., &c., old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica. It is made from the East India hemp and other potent curative articles, and forms one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the world. Would you know how to make and use it? If so, send four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and obtain full directions for the manufacture for your own use. Sent from there, as prepared by the old Doctor, at $2 a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

WITHIN AN INCH OF LOSING HIS BRAINS.—We have never known of a narrower escape than that made by a friend of ours the other evening, when a bullet went through his hat and his hair, just missing his skull. He declares the sensation one not necessary to enjoy twice! By the way, the statement that the hat so unceremoniously ruined was made by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is denied. The *new* Hat he has ordered *is* to come from KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease, and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame, while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most capital bill of entertainment is to be given at this flourishing Theatre to-night. Dr. J. S. JONES' celebrated Drama of "Captain Kyd: or the Witch of Hurl Gate," is to be performed with the favorite Drama of "Wild Knight," and the Comedy of "In and Out of Place." All who witness this entertainment must be highly gratified.

[Advertisement.]

CLEARING OUT SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—RETIRING FROM THE CARPET TRADE.—J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for hargains. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-street.

[Advertisement.]

STRIKE UP THE BIG FIDDLE.—Amid the general crash there is one thing to rejoice at. Cheap food, of excellent quality too, nicely cooked and neatly served, can be obtained at one place in this City. Do you inquire where? At J. H. CADOK & Co.'s, No. 195 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Caution to the Ladies of Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A girl of prepossessing appearance is going about imposing upon the ladies of Brooklyn. Her plan is to ascertain from the servant, or otherwise, the name of some acquaintance of the lady of the house, and on seeing her represent that she has been sent by the friend whose name she has obtained, to solicit some clothing for a poor family of eight persons, one an idiot son, who have not clothing enough to appear decent, and that they are going to leave to go on a farm, in the Hartford Boat, that afternoon. She has followed this game for several months, having called on us some time since, when we lived in another part of the City. She has obtained large quantities of clothing from different persons, and as her story is always the same, it is hoped that this notice will put the public on their guard against her. H.

POLITICAL.—The Americans and Republicans of Kings County held their primary meetings to elect delegates to nominating Conventions last evening. The Democrats in the Seventh Assembly District (Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn) have placed GEORGE W. BLEECKER in nomination for Assembly. Mr. BLEECKER now represents the Seventh Ward in the Kings County Board of Supervisors. The Democratic Judiciary Convention for the Second District meet at the Brooklyn City Hall to-day at 12 o'clock.

☞ The filling in of Wallabout Bay sufficiently to furnish solid bottom for the new barracks is benefiting the adjoining high land vastly. Workmen have dug away one of the twin hills on the south side of Myrtle-avenue, east of Washington-avenue, and have brought down to the grade of the street almost the whole of the block on the south side of Myrtle-avenue right opposite, which two months ago was a high hill.

☞ Among the depositors who made the run upon the Williamsburg Savings Bank one day last week, were the Irish servants of two of the leading officers of the Bank.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body came in and presented a number of findments, when they were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court. Among the indictments presented was one for violating the new Excise law by selling on Sunday. As there was only one indictment found out of nearly or quite one hundred cases presented for violating the same section of the law, this is supposed to be brought forward to test the law. It was sent to the Over and Terminer. Judge MORGANS, of this Court, having already given his opinion adverse to indicting where the party is not licensed, and in effect that no one yet in Kings has been licensed, as the Board of Excise refuse to meet and complete their business, having one more meeting to hold.

Eighty-seven indictments were found by this Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This Convention met again yesterday afternoon, and nominated

For Superintendents of the Poor—Wm. Henry Powell and John J. White.

For Justice of the Peace—John A. Emmons.

BURGLARY.—Two burglars entered the house of Mr. HALLIDAY, on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday night last, and got two pair of pants for their trouble. On the same night, house No. 179 South Second-street was entered, and a gold watch and $30 stolen. No arrest in either case.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—A Mrs. VAN NOSTRAND had a porte-monnaie, containing $20, stolen from her pocket while standing at a store door on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday last. The thief was a woman and escaped before the money was missed.

VISITING FIREMEN.—Passaic Engine Company, No. 1, of Paterson, New-Jersey, KING, foreman, will visit Brooklyn on Wednesday next. While there they will be the guests of Mechanic Hose Company, No. 2, PETER H. TAWS, foreman.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—A Grand Jury will be impaneled in this Court Monday next, by which, undoubtedly, some of the violators of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday, will be indicted.

ARRESTS.—During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 45 arrests—mostly for intoxication and other minor offences.

BURGLARY.—WILSON'S Billiard Saloon corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Sunday night of property valued at $30.

☞ A shark 9 feet in length was caught Sunday morning last in the East River just off South Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

BURGLARY IN FLUSHING.—On Sunday night last, about 7 o'clock, the jewelry store of MARCUS GRISWOLD, in Flushing, was robbed of property valued at $1,500. The burglars were traced towards Brooklyn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name	Leave	For	Date.
Canada	Boston, &c.	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Havre	New-York	Sept. 22
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 23
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 26
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 7
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c	Oct. 7

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Glasgow—Mr. Jas. Wiggins and lady, Mr. Joseph Hoxie, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. John Peterkin, Wm. Ross, Wm. Grant, Robert Gilbert, Mathew Gilbert, Hugh McNaughton, Robert Johnston, Duncan Chisholm, John Stirrat, Peter McCallum, Peter Smith, Miss Smith, John McFayden and lady, John Lyons, Smith Hamilton, Jas. Thomson, John Derbyshire, George Robertson, Wm. Davison, P. M. Halley, Robert Cunningham and lady, Jas. Wylie, David Wylie, WILSON Groundwater, Harvey Bawtree, Rev. Andrew Stevenson, John McBride, Harrington Robley and lady, Isaac Buchanan, David D. Buchanan, Wm. Orr, Richard Bygate, Jas. Gordon, R. Gemmill, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Caldwell, Jas. McIntosh, Jas. Outram, Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Phelan and child, Rev. Wm. Lyon, Miss Davies, John Smith, Thos. H. Miller, Wm. Roy, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from Havana and New-Orleans—Mrs. Henderson and servant, A. D. Montross, Mrs. C. Pinkerton, 2, Davis, Jr., W. McLean, Mrs. Clark, Miss Burk, Miss M. Pose, W. Price, lady and son, T. Cotvo, J. Moregin, T. F. C. Thompson, August Weilleu, M. Parodi, E. Ponte, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. A. Norman, M. J. Crawford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon sets .. 7 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 41 | Gov. Island 10 26 | Hell Gate....12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Ship J. K. Keeler, Allen, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; B. Thayer, Munroe, Valparaiso, A. Ladd; Rhine, Harward, Savannah, C. C. Duncan & Co.; O'Brien, Fountain, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; F. McHenry, Smith, London, E. K. Alburtis.

Bark Exact, Frisby, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Horatio, Wiggins, Madeira, J. A. Machado & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) McAlman, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevins & Son; Jubez, (Br.,) Yates, Barbadoes, J. Hunter & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Jno. Roe, Hammond, Wiltington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ellen Rodman, Fuller, New-Bedford, C. H. Lemon; O. C. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mallier, Lord & Quereau; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Ann, Call, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Steamer Merchant, Douglas, Bridgeport, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Craig, Glasgow Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. From the 23d to the 28th inclusive, had a continuation of very severe gales from W. NW. 25th, at 7 A. M. passed H. M. steamship Buzzard, bound W. 2d inst., at 8:20 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Persia. 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., signalized schr.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$4,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen) 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
100 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
45 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each.
10 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each.
15 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
23 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each.
30 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY, and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.
TUESDAY, Oct. 6.
100 shares Colnmbian Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Erie Railroad Co. Stock.....$100 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each.
42 shares Artisans' Bank Stock.....$100 each.
26 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
$2,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn.
$5,000 Eight per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co.
$1,000 Seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.....$1,000 each.
25 shares Broadway Bank Stock.....$25 each.
26 shares Park Bank Stock.....$100 each.
13 shares Nassau Bank Stock.....$100 each.
50 shares Grocers' Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
140 shares Milwaukee and Miss. R. R. Co.....$100 each.
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co..$100 each.
$4,000 Eight per cent. Bonds of Terra Hante and Alton Railroad Co.....$1,000 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, would call the attention of parties refurnishing to his large and peremptory sale of splendid solid rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, pier glasses, rich-framed oil-paintings, chamber furniture, &c. THIS DAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale peremptory, rain or shine, by order of creditors. Contents of house in part as follows: Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin, brocatel, and plush, made to order, statuary, marble-top etageres, mirror doors and back, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, with elaborate carving, serpentine side and sofa tables, marble-tops, several valuable oil-paintings, choice subjects for parlors, rosewood reception chairs, 2 large spring Voltaire chairs, card-table, secretaire, library bookcase, mantel ornaments and vases, 2 large Dresden vases, with Parian figures, English Brussells carpet, rugs, &c., chandeliers, large French plate pier glass, bracket to match.
PIANO-FORTE—One splendidly inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, very rich tone, and warranted by maker.
BEDROOM FURNITURE of best description, solid rosewood bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, do. spring mattresses; also, solid mahogany and walnut bedsteads, statuary marble-top dressing-bureaus, with plate mirrors, marble-top wash-stands, spring-seat mahogany chairs and rockers, sofa-beds, mirrors, clocks, toilet ware, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-clotbs, stair carpeting, rods, &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of all descriptions, viz.: Oak extension-table, 16 feet long, walnut tea-tables, French polished, oak cane-seat arm-chairs, solid oak buffet, marble-top, cut-glass ware, Bohemian liquor-sets, decanters, plated casters, spoons, forks, and baskets, 2 sets of French China tea-service, 56 pieces each, ivory-handle table cutlery, China dishes, fruit-bowls; also, a large variety of stoneware, with which the sale will commence.
A deposit required in all cases. Goods can be shipped and packed by careful men. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, with magnificent rosewood and oak furniture, of every description, to be sold without reserve TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av. Tbinfurniture is of the finest kind, having been recently made to order, and embraces everything adapted to a superb and costly furnished residence, worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, used but two months, very full trichord rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade, richly carved, two splendid rosewood etageres with statuary marble tops, three large pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, French secretary, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, music cabinet, about 600 yards rich carpets, silk and lace curtains, 21 costly oil-paintings, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, marble groups, rosewood wardrobes with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, marble washstands, sixteen superior hair mattresses, with rosewood chamber furniture of every description, secretaire, bookcase, dining-room furniture in oak, consisting of rich carved extension tables, marble-top sideboard, dining chairs, silver ware, ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, rockers, cottage and spring-seat chairs, sofas, lounges, Voltaire chairs, marble-top hall stand, velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with every description of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which is in perfect order.
Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HOTOU, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCtion of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, etageres, centre and pier tables, French and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c., sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished house, No. 139 East 16th-st., near 3d-av. It is filled with numerous sets of solid rosewood furniture, covered in brocatel, green and gold, crimson, blue and gold, maroons, velvet and leather; choice works of art, statuary, paintings, ormolu ornaments, &c.; splendid curtains in brocatel, India satin, lace, &c., 15 sets; wardrobes, bureaus and armoir glaces, of rosewood, all lined with camphor and satin wood; mirrors, pier, mantel and oval; tapestry, Brussels and Wilton carpets; magnificent rosewood bedsteads, cost $350 and $450 each, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues to be had at auction rooms, No. 8 Pine-st. or on premises, where furniture can be examined.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INSTANT, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of house No. 63 Laurens-st., by virtue of a mortgage, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, pier glasses, slabs and bookcases, oilcloths, basement, dining-room and kitchen furniture, together with gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout. The house the whole to be peremptorily sold. Deposits required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed same day.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at the manufactory and warerooms of Mr. William Guilfler, Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., near Carmine, his entire finished and unfinished stock of splendid rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, being the finest assortment of cabinet furniture sold at public sale this season. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidders. We would call the attention of persons in want of first-class furniture to this sale. The furniture will be on view this day, and catalogues are now ready. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st. Mortgage sale of household and counting room furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, wardrobes, oak dining and other chairs, tete-a-tetes, sofas and sofa beds, lounges, office and counting-house desk, pier and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, together with hair mattresses, bedsteads and a general variety of bed and dining-room furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

J. S. H. BASTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of all kinds white, granite-edged, dipt and C. C. ware, China, glass and fancy goods. Cash buyers will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7— At 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars; also, immediately after, at No. 46 Beaver-st., a large assortment of Havana cigars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the housekeepers is directed to a large sale of Household Furniture to be held at No. 91 West 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety of household furniture, such as parlor suits in rosewood, richly carved and covered in rich brocatel and moquet, etageres, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, wash-stands, 1 superior 7-octave piano-forte, pearl keys; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, vases, and every variety of parlor ornaments, French-plate pier glasses, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUIN, Assignee.

WATCHES AND LOCKETS FOR PRIZES. —The subscriber has just received some very handsome low-priced Gold Watches and Lockets, which he is selling for prizes for target excursions. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:
Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlew.
Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John M. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.
Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LINSEY, Principal of Primary Department.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Wilson & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 46 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN Mc-GUFFEY'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARNING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s book store, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.
HENRY F. MILLS, } Principals.
J. A. MILLS, }

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & LARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 5 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR of FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.
REFERENCES: Rev. MONGAN DE ST. PAUL'S Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 16th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They become quick in figures, rapid business penman and good book-keepers. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand in one week. Commutation terms from $15 to $25 for a full commercial course. One $15 seat vacant.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECT-FULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Mubienberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

LESSONS IN PASTEL PAINTING, OIL painting, and all new styles of drawing, by a lady, who has studied in Paris. Terms, from $20 to $25 per quarter. Residence near Union-square. For card, apply to W. SCHAUS, No. 829 Broadway, or EDWARD DECHAUX, No. 709 Broadway.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Oct. Appointments for interviews may be left at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 278 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES O'BRIENS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Missed will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents. J. H. TYNG, No. 81 East 16th-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GEN-TLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 362 Broadway.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.
In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

L. A. BENJAMIN WILL ORGANIZE AN instrumental company, consisting of 600 young gentlemen on the violin, flute, single and double bass viol, to be taught in classes of 75, commencing Nov. 1. The classes will continue for two years. (Those wishing a short course will be taught to play in eight lessons.) Names will be received at his rooms No. 27 6th-av., on Thursday evening; also, on Friday evening at No. 288 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. The number is necessarily limited, and none can be received after the classes are full. Boys under 14 will be received at the Academy, No. 288 Bowery, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and at No. 27 6th-av., at 3 o'clock. Instruments furnished. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., &c.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—IN THIS INstitution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college. The Winter term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, VIZ.: Nos. 8, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Fulton and Flatbush avs., (part of the new block;) and Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place; location exceedingly healthy and popular; hnt a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; in style, convenience and finish, they are not surpassed; they are in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL TOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $225. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A two story and basement brick house, with range, hot and cold water, bath room, water closets, gas, and all in perfect order, situated near the Columbia College on 51st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 daily. Apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES IN ACCOMMODATING TERMS.—Two houses on south side 47th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., at $5,500 each. Look at them. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, part of the first-class house, No. 199 West 31st-st., consisting of four rooms on the second, and one room on the third floor, having all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. B. RICHARD, ROAS & CO., No. 160 Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 974 Broadway, between 25th and 26th-sts., almost new, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, Nos. 108 and 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire of E. STITES, No. 102 Nassau-st., Saffen & Stites.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements, can be examined from 10 to 2 o'clock. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 24th-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES with modern improvements, between 13th and 22d sts. Rents from $500 to $900. Inquire at J. & W. DENHAM'S office, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 101 East 31st-st. Finished last Spring, and has all the modern improvements. Possess on given on the 1st of November or 1st January.

TO LET—DESK-ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE, within three blocks of the City Hall. Good location for a young lawyer. Address LEX. Box No. 3,050 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER HALF OF A VERY DEsirable brick house, rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 132 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE; TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four-story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av. place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for ten years on 32d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 102 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—IN VANDAM-ST., NEAR HUDSON, TO a man and wife, three rooms on second floor, with gas. Rent $150. Undoubted reference as to character required. Apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, TWO furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN Waverly-place and 23d-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av., for six months or more, by a small family. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock to MISSAM & JONES, or GEO. A. JONES, Attorneys at Law, No. 59 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish, in any quantities from 40 to 1,000 acres, good farming and grazing land, in Western Virginia, within 12 or 18 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR STAPLE DRY GOODS.—A desirable country seat, one and half miles from the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, embracing 40 acres land, a large and commodious residence, tenant house, extensive out-buildings and fences, all in good repair; a large and thriving orchard, with every variety of fruit, grapevines, &c., to which the soil is admirably adapted, also the crops grown on same, horses, oxen, cows, farming utensils, and other appendages of a genteel country establishment. The extensive accommodations of the dwelling, the healthfulness and romantic beauty of its surroundings, the facilities of communication by river and railroad, render this a very eligible location for a boarding school, water cure, or other similar institution. For particulars, address J. R. H., Box No. 1,251, Post-Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH H. LADD,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 22 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
References—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.
STOCKS and BONDS purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,288
Total indebtedness	$36,102,768	$35,995,970	$37,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,768	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	604,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$34,398,811	$33,305,545	$33,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and improve profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry-boats and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher r

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $6,080,937 83
Average amount of Specie ... 533,123 50
Average amount of Circulation ... 247,590 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,215,901 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of Oct., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $671,639 00
Average amount of Specie ... 27,068 00
Average amount of Specie ... 82,393 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 178,385 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 414,245 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $527,919 00
Average amount of Specie ... 28,556 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,479 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 208,117 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,938,833 83
Average amount of Specie ... 848,379 84
Notes Late Bank of America ... $34,944 } 69,746 00
Average amount of Circulation ... $45,502 }
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,885,733 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $12,187,867 91
Average amount of Specie ... 1,007,244 86
Average amount of Circulation ... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,941,988 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,045,893 01
Average amount of Specie ... 85,878 74
Average amount of Circulation ... 82,089 50
Average amount of Deposits ... 814,245 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,035,417 95
Average amount of Specie ... 328,862 26
Average amount of Circulation ... 313,507 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,349,729 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,499,188 87
Average amount of Specie ... 105,355 36
Average amount of Circulation ... 65,870 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 998,740 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,623,339 00
Average amount of Specie ... 524,499 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 80,457 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,233,836 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,632,815 15
Average amount of Specie ... 230,214 84
Average amount of Circulation ... 516,803 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,077,998 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $950,641 87
Average amount of Specie ... 22,397 95
Average amount of Circulation ... 171,324 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 686,931 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,782,298 88
Average amount of Specie ... 114,535 83
Average amount of Circulation ... 233,541 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,059,425 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $261,950 13
Average amount of Specie ... 25,563 64
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,398 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 195,111 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,531,950 88
Average amount of Specie ... 99,041 91
Average amount of Circulation ... 124,440 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 925,238 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENGOIER LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $488,310 70
Average amount of Specie ... 23,936 01
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,547 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 196,442 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
T. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,207,626 00
Average amount of Specie ... 322,282 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 225,174 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 992,054 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $625,374 77
Average amount of Specie ... 38,562 24
Average amount of Circulation ... 165,246 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 429,662 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,700,179 36
Average amount of Specie ... 326,834 06
Average amount of Circulation ... 18,936 25
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,319,003 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,876,704 94
Average amount of Specie ... 151,875 20
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,375 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,621,851 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,426,611 29
Average amount of Specie ... 193,474 10
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,972 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,013,797 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $391,883 09
Average amount of Specie ... 20,997 09
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,522 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 240,914 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,417,043 89
Average amount of Specie ... 203,812 51
Average amount of Circulation ... 124,355 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,175,900 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RONALD M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $629,542 84
Average amount of Specie ... 78,958 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,628 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 402,546 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $609,291 45
Average amount of Specie ... 31,744 21
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,906 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 469,091 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
S. DRESSER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,115,938 47
Average amount of Specie ... 58,543 01
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,185 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 442,450 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MEMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,815,434 37
Average amount of Specie ... 145,778 24
Average amount of Circulation ... 177,689 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 763,446 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts ... $733,227 25
Average amount of Specie ... 28,076 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,491 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 466,432 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,832,502 61
Average amount of Specie ... 214,710 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 209,911 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,220,954 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,436,925 21
Average amount of Specie ... 419,477 61
Average amount of Circulation ... 314,554 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,930,150 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $629,214 86
Average amount of Specie ... 60,844 26
Average amount of Circulation ... 94,500 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 431,664 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,597,215 84
Average amount of Specie ... 106,405 53
Average amount of Circulation ... 164,650 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 942,438 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROB. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,856,671 22
Average amount of Specie ... 315,954 25
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... 334,011 27
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,652,623 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $703,526 50
Average amount of Specie ... 53,181 78
Average amount of Circulation ... 11,186 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 373,010 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HEN. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,793,285 43
Average amount of Specie ... 253,051 54
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,224 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,227,524 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,718,362 02
Average amount of Specie ... 1,115,163 08
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 330,350 83
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,377,044 96

Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,041,326 47
Average amount of Specie ... 101,283 21
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 112,803 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,181,647 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,088,714 86
Average amount of Specie ... 692,538 85
Average amount of Circulation ... 344,038 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,661,236 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,185,626 00
Average amount of Specie ... 146,273 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 102,764 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 718,857 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,930,179 84
Average amount of Specie ... 415,391 00
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... 154,007 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,077,526 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $297,832 64
Average amount of Specie ... 24,872 60
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,911 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 179,908 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASKETON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASKETON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $429,076 44
Average amount of Specie ... 21,239 31
Average amount of Circulation ... 80,434 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 105,398 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $205,492 69
Average amount of Specie ... 11,534 25
Average amount of Circulation ... 116,299 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 183,872 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $960,952 64
Average amount of Specie ... 57,511 21
Average amount of Circulation ... 125,834 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 636,094 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,237,718 07
Average amount of Specie ... 81,677 82
Average amount of Circulation ... 115,497 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 816,681 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $475,668 61
Average amount of Specie ... 34,559 27
Average amount of Circulation ... 113,029 33
Average amount of Deposits ... 269,033 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $918,967 26
Average amount of Specie ... 57,689 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 114,029 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 612,824 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HOOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,869,296 08
Average amount of Specie ... 183,281 89
Average amount of Circulation ... 159,135 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,845,747 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $567,024 94
Average amount of Specie ... 57,108 83
Average amount of Circulation ... 108,783 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 348,311 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
ENWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,985,744 37
Average amount of Specie ... 328,687 79
Average amount of Circulation ... 89,032 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,885,787 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $849,218 48
Average amount of Specie ... 43,561 72
Average amount of Circulation ... 93,659 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 422,347 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,058,755 41
Average amount of Specie ... 175,374 64
Average amount of Circulation ... 190,028 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 594,254 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,383,833 00
Average amount of Specie ... 402,286 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 104,193 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,040,950 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,355,801 20
Average amount of Specie ... 123,562 56
Average amount of Circulation ... 236,052 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 797,717 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,518,667 70
Average amount of Specie ... 432,590 50
Average amount of Circulation ... 186,781 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,183,616 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, And all others opposed to the present State Administration, are respectfully invited to meet with the YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of inaugurating the Fall Campaign and ratifying the nominations of the Democratic State Convention.

The following distinguished gentlemen will positively address the meeting:

Hon

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 5.

$2,000	N. Y. State 6s,'74	85	95
1,000	N. Y. State 6s,'68	90	100
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'60,	90	420
2,000	Ohio State 6s,'60, 6s	85	300
1,000	Miss. State 6s	69	100
100	do	69¼	100
1,000	Virginia 6s	80	400
1,000	Miss. State 6s	68	100
50	do	66⅛	300
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	71½	300
1,000	E. R. Con. b's 1871	25	200
1,000	do	22	100
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. w. priv	70	100
1,000	T. & H. R. 2d mtg	35	100
30	Mech. Bank	90	200
5	Ocean Bank	71	20
2	Nat. Coal Co.	96	50
25	do	96	45
50	do	94½	100
50	do	94	45
50	Penn. Coal Co	60½	75
100	do	59	9
100	do	60	50
100	Chi. & R. Island R.	69	50
5	do	69½	100
100	Penn. Coal Co	6	30
100	do	6¼	30
100	do	6¼	100
200	do	6¼	200
200	do	6	50
100	do	5¾	81
100	do	5¾	50
100	Canton Co	14	900
100	M. M. Steamship Co.	64	25
852	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	58½	105
45	do	58	50
413	do	57	650
300	do	56¾	100
50	do	56¾	510
50	do	56	87
200	do	56½	100
50	do	57	50
100	do	57	70
300	do	58	265
17	N. H. & Hart. R.R.	100	

SECOND BOARD.

$13,500	N. Y. St. 5s,'58.	90	60
2,000	Mich. State 6s	87	150
12,000	Ohio State 6s,'60.	85	300
2,000	Erie R.R.Con.B'71	22	100
1,000	T. & H. R. 2d Mtg	33	50
100	Mech. Bank	72½	24
1,000	Nat. Coal Co.	96	24
1,000	Equitable Ins. Comp. Co	65	5
1,000	Ohio Life Ins. Co	1¼	500
1,000	Harlem Railroad	7¾	25
1,000	Penn. Coal Co	5¾	13
50	do	5¾	5
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	92½	50
50	do	92	50
50	do	90	50
100	do	90	100
50	do	90	50
50	Panama R. R.	90	50
100	do	89½	100
100	do	89	100
100	do	89	100
50	do	89	50
50	do	89	100
100	do	89	100

MONDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, October 3, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, shows, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 26:

Decrease of Loans	$1,855,934
Decrease of Specie	1,926,682
Decrease of undrawn Deposits	4,120,497
Increase of Circulation	77,794

The liquidation is general and unexpectedly heavy in each department. The figures show, in a very palpable way, the effect of the financial storm of last week, and the extent to which our Banks were drawn upon because of the trouble in other quarters; the doubt or uncertainty which it inspired here, and the assistance which it called forth in coin to the support of nearly all the specie-paying points. Nearly one-half the large draft of four millions upon the line of deposits appears to have been met in gold; most of tha ramainder going to the liquidation of debt due the banks. Little or no aid was received fram the Sub-Treasury disbursement of $2,029,000; the mint took $400,000, and the Savings Banks $850,000. Most of the latter is held in their own vaults for employment in State Stocks as the opportunity occurs. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing House operations of the week, which were unusually light, (averaging only $15,180,291 per day,) the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 4, 1856.	Oct. 3, 1857.	Sept. 26, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$65,130,000	$65,130,000
Loans	11,015,184	105,935,499	107,791,433
Specie	8,830,628	11,400,413	13,327,035
Circulation	88,730,903	7,916,102	7,838,308
Gross Deposits	26,878,258	67,978,657	73,315,611
Exchanged	62,052,545	15,180,291	16,396,748
Undrawn	13,232,312	52,798,366	56,918,863
In Sub-Treasury	———	7,748,267	9,777,805

There was a decided improvement this morning in Stocks, and also a better demand, without advance in price, however, for Foreign Exchange, both of which tended in some measure, to reassure confidence in money affairs generally. The payments at bank were again heavy and met with manifest difficulty in nearly all quarters. But for the outlet which was found for something like £200,000 Sterling, mostly outside bills, and the arrival of the California remittance, the day would have been considered the bluest of the season. This relief was immediately felt on the Corn Exchange, on the Stock Exchange and in the payments at Bank, and notwithstanding the disappointment created in the afternoon on the announcement of the Bank figures, the condition of affairs is certainly less entangled than on Friday and Saturday. The assurance that the Banks in Boston hold on to Specie payments affords a moral support to the market and the Bank movement, which they were without last week up to Friday afternoon. The Banks begin the present week with about $12,500,000 in Specie. This is a million and a half more than they held this time last season, and they owe ten millions *less* in undrawn deposits. The sales of Sterling to-day were chiefly at par; some few standard bills were done at 101@102½ ₱ cent. There was not much done by the Discount Brokers; the rates 36@36 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Stock Market lost all its buoyancy in the afternoon, the Bank statement creating wide fluctuations from the early sales of the day. Between the Boards Reading was quite scarce again for immediate delivery, and sold as high as 35 ₱ cent; Illinois Central was done as high as 92 ₱ cent., against 75 ₱ cent. on Saturday morning; New-York Central as high as 57 ₱ cent., against 50 ₱ cent. on Saturday morning; Milwaukee at 20 ₱ cent., a rise of 10 ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of Friday. Part of the rise on all these was lost in sympathy with the general market at the close of business. The following are some of the most notable changes in the dealings of the day, the inside figure representing the last price on Saturday, the outside the last price at 4 o'clock to-day:

Reading	29¾@31	@29	@35	@36¼	@27
Erie		10	@11⅝	@11¼	@10
Central		53¾@57	@55⅝	@55¾	@53½
Illinois Central	89	@91	@92	@90	@87
Delaware		90	@96	@95	@95
Rock Island		59	@62	@61¼	@61
Toledo		25	@20	@27½	@27
Panama		62	@66		@67

The circulating notes of the Western Bank, of Springfield, Mass.; of the Oneida Central Bank, of New-York; Worthington Bank, North America Bank, at Seymour, Conn.; and the Ware Bank, New-Hampshire, were thrown out to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $161,876, including $50,000 deposited for transfer draft on Boston; paid $280,829, including $44,000 on California account, and held at the close $7,610,314.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles,

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Money Market, as far as the street is concerned, is unchanged,

The Banks have been liberal in their discounts to-day, and public confidence is gradually being restored.

The Banks paid their semi-annual dividends to-day, which are about an average of former years.

Very few transactions took place in Stocks, those of Railroads showing the least depression. Bank Shares were pressed, but there were no buyers.

Rumors of heavy failures were current in the street, but only two firms of small liabilities are known to have suspended.

The managers of the New England Worsted Company, of which Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., were agents, are endeavoring to make such arrangements as will enable them to continue the works at Saxonville, and thus continue in la ge number of hands in their employ.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. waived all right today to the usual grace on seconds of drafts received per the *Star of the West*, and also the sixty days' notice on duplicate receipts of treasure tost in the *Central America*.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Oct. 5.

The town assumed a lively appearance to-day owing to the arrival of many members of the Legislature. There will probably be a full quorum of both houses in attendance to-morrow morning. The Governor's Message is awaited with a great deal of anxiety. Both houses will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is thought that the message will state the condition of the Banks and comment on the financial embarrassments, but make no recommendation in regard to either, leaving it to the Legislature to devise the measures of relief. It is doubtful whether anything can be done for relief, as a small minority may embarrass the majority to such an extent as to defeat their measures. No predictions as to the result can be made.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 5.

The Bank of Central New-York, of this city, did not open for business to-day. THOMAS R. WALKER has been appointed Receiver of its effects.

SUSPENSION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 5.

Messrs. DUNBURY, DRAKE & Co., bankers here, have suspended.

SUSPENSION IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 5.

W. E. CULVER, banker here, has suspended. No further failures are apprehended.

SUSPENSION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 5.

JAMES H. LUCAS & Co., bankers here, have closed their doors.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The heavy payments due at the Banks to-day, were satisfactorily and resolutely met. The crisis is considered past, and the sky is brightening.

KENNET, DIX & Co., a commission house, failed today.

HEAVY DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE U. S. TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

During the week ending Saturday inclusive, the Postmaster-General signed drafts for the pay of mail contractors to the amount of at least a million of dollars, which has already been drawn from the treasury. In the treasury transactions the aggregate drafts for the same period are about three millions, of which nearly two and a third millions are on New-York. Large amounts of United States Stocks come in for redemption. Fifty thousand dollars worth were received this morning.

Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

The crisis spoken of in our last advices of the 29th ultimo, has not yet passed. The same derangement in the domestic exchanges still exists; foreign exchanges are still almost impossible to negotiate, and the pressure for money is as great as it has been at any previous time. This impossibility to move foreign exchanges, stops almost entirely all commercial transactions, and blocks up the ordinary course of trade. The payments into Bank of notes and bills, however, during the past week, have been made with unexpected regularity. There have been several large failures both in this City and in Boston, but up to this time, the number has been fewer than was expected. The Banks of the City continue to gain strength, and at the same time have discounted rather more freely than last week. In State Stocks there has been less done, mostly for cash, and for investment. Prices, with the exception of Virginia 6s, have generally declined. In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been chiefly in Illinois Central Construction 7s, and in the different issues of the New-York Central. Railroad Shares have also been less active, the sales being almost entirely for cash. The decline has been very general through the entire list. For the change from day to day, we refer to the bulletin.

DECOPPET & CO.

What is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a time of pecuniary embarrassment and distress like the present, everybody is easting about to discover some remedy by which the community may be relieved. A New-York paper of Saturday found the remedy in "the Banks showing they had no souls." "It is hard, and may seem cruel," says the journal in question, "that the commercial community should be sacrificed to preserve the banking institutions, but it is necessary so to act as to guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number," and the Banks are advised that their only "safety is in contraction." And does that paper believe "the greatest good to the greatest number" is to be secured by the sacrifice of the "commercial community," and that the interests of the Banks and the "commercial community" are antagonistic? This, it seems, was the opinion of the facile paper on Saturday, but on Monday that opinion was wisely, not to say humanely, repudiated, and the public were assured that "the Banks will consider it the wisest policy to sustain the mercantile community," that the "interests of all parties are identical, and the Banks, in helping the merchants, in part help themselves." This last view of the relations existing between the Banks and the merchants is undoubtedly the correct one, and if promptly and energetically put in practice, cannot fail to accomplish much good.

The instincts of selfishness often prompt men in perilous times to act destructive to their own interests, and they not unfrequently bring upon themselves the very calamities they wish to arrest. In times like these individual interests are best subserved by looking to and taking care of the common interests. There is a mutual dependence that cannot with safety be disregarded by Banks or individuals. At this critical juncture, the business community are looking to the Banks for relief, and can and ought they to find it there? I have no hesitation in saying that the Banks have the power necessary, but if the wisdom is lacking to apply the remedy required, the power is useless. Our Banking system should be homogeneous, and its operations such at this time as to protect itself and the commercial community. What will be the condition of the Banks of this City when their debtors have failed? They have redeemed their circulation, and even paid their depositors in Specie, but they will have nothing left but worthless paper—promises to pay which can never be fulfilled. Their stock will hardly be worth the paper on which the scrip of their shares is printed. The merchants and the banks will be buried in a common grave, for their interests are identical. They must live and die together. But how can this threatened calamity be arrested? Easily enough, if there be courage and good sense sufficient for the crisis, and to apply the remedy. Let the banks of this City, instead of demanding from the country banks specie on its equivalent for their notes, pay them out at their counters. This would at once stop the draw of specie from them by the country banks, and enable the City banks to discount freely to their customers. It would relieve the country banks, enable them to make new loans to their customers, which would secure to the New-York merchants the speedy payment of the debts due from their country debtors, and also give them the means of bringing forward to market the produce of the West, which is so essential to the commercial welfare of this great City, and even to the very existence of the working classes, who, if unprovided for, and their wants unheeded, may raise a clamor for bread, that will strike terror to the heart of the capitalist, and prompt to scenes of violence, destructive of public peace, and the security of all property.

What reasonable objection can there be at this time to the City banks receiving the notes of the country banks, and paying them ont again at their counters? With scarce an exception, I believe, the country banks to be all sound and solvent institutions.

In this respect I think they will bear a favorable comparison with the best of the city banks. If then the country banks are good for all the bills they have issued or may issue, and I have no doubt they are and will be, what can the city banks possibly lose by receiving and paying them out at their counters instead of forcing the country banks as they now do, immediately to redeem them. The only loss to the city banks by such arrangement, would be temporary and confined entirely to the per centage on exchanges with the country banks, but for that they would receive much more than an equivalent in the readiness with which the country would pay its debt to the city and in the continued solvency of their own debtors. There is a "penny wise" and "pound foolish" policy. The latter has been practised long enough in this City, and the inauguration of a new and better system is required, to prevent calamities that menace the business integrity of the country with more appalling consequences than any which have hitherto been experienced. Where then is the master mind that has the courage to step forward and boldly make an effort to avert present and impending dangers. I know the course recommended by me will be regarded as novel, and therefore looked upon with distrust, but it will be the same kind of distrust with which the old Austrian General looked upon the military tactics of the young NAPOLEON. He always beat them, but they consoled themselves by declaring they were not beaten according to rule and the established modes of military operations. Italy fell before the conquering sword of the young hero, and the hydra raised mainly by a panic will disappear before a combined and resolute advance movement of the banks of this City.

D.

Discount on Bank-Notes.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of 2d inst., under the head of "Profits of the Panic," you take a very erroneous view of the case, and do great injustice to a portion of the business community. Admitting that the currency of our suspended banks is fully secured, still it is not bankable, and therefore is not available funds, and in all probability will not be redeemed for some time to come. The discount charged upon such bills is, therefore, in fact, but a per centage paid for the use of the money; and when compared with the rate at which the best of doubly or trebly-indorsed paper is now selling, will be found to bear a most favorable comparison. Again, should the money pressure continue for any length of time, and should many of our banks be obliged to succumb to it, the quantity of securities forced upon the market under circumstances so adverse to a sale, would so far depress the price of them, that it is quite probable the bill-holders would not realize par upon them from the Comptroller. This last argument would not be advanced by me at this time, when the interests of the community demand that the credit of the banks should be sustained by all classes, were it not that you have attacked, without due consideration and reflection, the interests and *motives* of a class, amongst whom are numbered some of our best and most respected citizens in all parts of the country, and, therefore, I wish to leave out no point in the defence.

BROKER.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 3.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circul'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,080,837	$533,121	$247,599	$3,216,901
Artisans' Bank	671,639	27,063	82,393	178,385
Atlantic Bank	527,919	28,455	97,479	208,117
Bk. of America	4,938,823	848,373	69,748	3,885,733
Bk. of Commerce	12,187,767	1,007,284	2,095	5,941,989
Bk. of Commw'th	1,045,297	85,873	92,068	914,564
Bk. of New-York	4,036,417	328,562	333,667	2,349,729
Bk. of N. America	1,499,188	105,355	65,978	966,746
Bk. of Republic	3,629,889	508,489	80,457	3,233,836
Bk. St. New-York	3,632,815	280,214	546,603	2,077,998
Bowery Bank	930,641	22,367	171,324	696,931
Broadway Bank	1,782,298	114,356	223,541	1,059,425
Bull's Head Bank	261,359	25,563	117,303	185,411
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,531,960	99,401	129,600	925,896
Chatham Bank	488,310	23,968	113,527	196,442
Chemical Bank	1,207,628	327,222	225,174	992,054
Citizens' Bank	625,874	38,562	165,346	429,662
City Bank	1,700,178	326,834	18,998	1,339,003
Continental Bank	2,876,706	161,875	97,376	1,621,861
Corn Exch. Bank	1,426,674	188,474	77,372	1,018,787
East River Bank	291,085	20,381	91,822	240,814
Fulton Bank	1,417,040	203,612	123,355	1,176,900
Greenwich Bank	680,542	78,958	111,628	492,546
Grocers' Bank	608,291	31,741	91,906	469,091
Hanover Bank	1,115,938	58,643	99,485	442,450
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,815,434	145,778	177,680	763,846
Island City Bank				
Irving Bank	733,227	28,076	110,481	483,432
Leather Man. Bk.	1,852,502	214,718	209,911	1,280,354
Manhattan Co.	4,436,925	418,477	314,554	2,930,150
Marine Bank	820,244	60,844	94,709	434,664
Market Bank	1,507,245	106,406	164,650	942,438
Mechanics' Bank	3,856,671	315,954	334,011	2,652,623
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	703,526	53,181	111,166	373,010
Mercantile Bank	1,783,285	253,651	99,324	1,227,524
Mechanics' Bank	1,852,502	214,718	209,911	1,280,354
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,041,326	101,283	112,803	1,181,547
Metropolitan Bk	5,088,714	502,538	224,036	3,661,238
Nassau Bank	1,185,625	146,273	102,764	719,857
National Bank	1,930,179	415,591	154,007	1,077,506
N. Y. County Bk	297,833	28,979	87,911	178,906
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	429,076	31,959	80,434	105,398
N. Y. Exch. Bank	205,492	11,584	116,299	185,872
North River Bank	960,952	57,511	125,834	636,094
Ocean Bank	1,237,718	81,677	118,497	816,681
Oriental Bank	475,068	34,550	113,029	269,033
Pacific Bank	918,967	87,689	114,029	612,824
Park Bank	2,869,296	183,281	168,133	1,646,747
People's Bank	563,024	57,109	106,783	346,311
Phenix Bank	2,985,744	328,667	89,032	1,985,787
St. Nicholas Bank	849,218	43,561	93,659	422,347
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,056,755	175,374	190,028	594,254
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,383,833	402,386	164,193	2 040,950
Tradesmen's Bank	1,355,501	123,563	226,052	797,717
Union Bank	2,576,667	431,560	186,781	2,183,616

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$105,935,499	Circulation	$7,916,102
Specie	11,400,413	Deposits	67,978,657

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have been favored with a copy of the reply of Mr. STEVENS to the Boston note from Mr. APPLETON, which we append:

BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York,
Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I fully concur in your views. It is true that New-York has a great responsibility; its magnitude is oppressive, has been deeply felt, and carefully weighed for a long time.

Our banks are prepared and now ready, and will soon be much stronger, for the wise action of liberal aid to the community. More coin flows into the City from all quarters, from Philadelphia, from the West, and is already on its way from Europe.

A California steamer is due with about half as much more as there is in all Massachusetts. Some of our banks have scarcely diminished their loans for two months, notwithstanding their aid to neighboring cities. The large banks have expanded, and will continue to expand. On the system of discounting, mainly only short paper, they always have money to loan. When will yours confine themselves to short dates and cease to encourage the pernicious system of long credits? Credits ramified to the last degree, from which spring most of your difficulties. Our corresponding banks in Boston are divised that we will not press them for their balances.

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

NATHAN APPLETON, Esq., Boston.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Under the new arrangement of our Banks, of receiving and paying out the notes of *all* the banks of this State, without exception, a better feeling is gradually growing up. By standing together in a wise union, we all gather additional strength to meet the unfavorable reports from other sections of the country.

Our banks also receive *all* the currency of the Illinois banks. Yesterday our banks discounted considerable produce paper, and the prospect is that they will discount considerably more to-day. There is a wide margin between our market and that of New-York—so that produce operations are safer than when our market is at a higher figure. It is not possible for the banks to lose, with the present margin in their favor.

The La Crosse Company yesterday executed to their contractor, SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, a lease of the road, rolling stock, &c., for an indefinite period, he to pay all the running expenses and to apply the net proceeds, first to meet the interest on all the outstanding mortgage bonds, and second to pay the Company's present indebtedness to him, as well as what will be due when the road is completed to New-Lisbon. As soon as the debt is discharged to the contractor the road reverts to the Company. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN expects to have the road finished and running to New-Lisbon, 114 miles from Milwaukee, early in December next.

Now Lisbon is in Adams County, and only twelve miles from the Junction—that is where the Land Grant road branches off to St. Paul. New Lisbon is about 100 miles from St. Paul. By completing the road to that point, the Railroad Company will receive the winter travel of Minnesota. We suppose one of the objects of the lease is to cut off the construction Bonds, by some termed "Corruption;" and the Barstow St. Croix Bonds. This lease effectively disposes of them. Relieved of this load, and if the Land Grant is secured, the road may eventually recuperate. Of course, it will require time. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is reported to be a capitalist of such large means that he can carry through whatever he undertakes.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Oct. 3.

The general opinion of the financiers and money operators yesterday was, that money matters had improved, and so far as we could learn by frequent inquiry in the banking quarters, the feeling is decidedly better. The determination of the State Bank of Ohio to continue specie payments, if possible, seems to have a favorable effect, and many of those who thought a day or two ago that the banks in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky would all be forced to suspend, appear to have changed their opinion.

The Springfield Bank, (not the Springfield Branch of the State Bank, as has been erroneously reported,) and all the other suspended Banks of Ohio, except, as we mentioned yesterday, the City Bank of Cincinnati and Clinton Bank of Columbus, are taken on deposit by the bankers.

Eastern Exchange ranges from 2@5 premium; the latter the regular rate for sight drafts on New-York and Boston. Those on Baltimore and Philadelphia are sold at 2@3 premium; but the demand is light. The supply is better. Gold, which day before yesterday was disposed of at 10 premium, can now be obtained of any of the dealers at 8 premium.

The failure and assignment of HUTCHINGS & Co., one of the oldest, and, we believe, the largest private banking-house in Louisville, were announced yesterday. Their liabilities must be heavy, and their failure will probably be a bad one, as they have recently been connected with operations foreign to their regular business.

TAYLOR, SHELBY & Co., a small banking firm in Lexington, Ky., have stopped, and the Peninsular Bank, at Detroit, Mich., has also closed it doors.

From the Louisville Democrat Oct. 2.

Yesterday a private banking house of long standing, HUTCHINGS & Co., suspended; and the house of JOAN SWIFT & Co., also suspended. The demands on all the other private banking houses were quite heavy but promptly met. A. D. HUNT & Co. paid out rapidly for a time, but were amply able to meet all liabilities.

HUTCHINGS & Co. have made an assignment. Their means are ample to meet all demands against them with an excess of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of J. SWIFT & Co., and that the run was made upon them by small depositors, for gold and silver; that they are able to meet all their liabilities. They will reopen in a short time. The following is a statement of assets and liabilities: Assests in cash and gobd notes soon maturing, $119,532; liabilities, $98,064.

A commendable feeling actuated our business men generally. They continued to deposit with the houses upon which the run was made, and from the feeling manifested they would get ample assistance if it was needed.

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 2.

Financial writers throughout the United States, in looking forward to the monetary crisis which has recently created such a panic in commercial circles, have generally expressed the opinion that the South was by far the most solvent section of the Union.

Recent events have verified the correctness of that opinion, for in no other section has the recent strain upon the money market been so well borne as at the South. Up to this time, all our monied institutions have remained firm, tha public confidence has been strengthened, and but comparatively few failures have occurred in the commercial circles of the South, and it becomes a matter of interest and importance to us that our credit should be sustained upon its present sound and reliable basis. And in order to do this, we would suggest that our Bank Presidents and Directors follow the example of those in New-York, by extending further facilities to our merchants.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 3.

A great deal of doubt of the present and apprehensions of the future prevailed yesterday. The Banks are still unwilling to expand, although they feel relieved from the necessity of further contraction, and can afford some assistance to the pressing wants of their new customers who have notes to pay.

The rates for money in the street are unmitigated; but the demand has fallen off. The Banks accommodate when the payments are dus to themselves. Men who have to make payments ahroad are obliged to submit to anything that is demanded. Higher rates were paid yesterday than we have heard of before.

Much embarrassment is felt about the exchanges and in payment due to New-York and Boston. The rate on New-York is about 5 ₱ cent., but where it enters into the contract for interest, it is often higher.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 5.

The injury that suspension has worked against us *affects our own merchants trading to New-York, or buying from Europe, because it is notorious that they must either pay in specie, or suffer a heavy discount to the amount of the difference in exchange.* There is not a Philadelphia merchant, paid in Pennsylvania currency by its customers, who is not compelled, first to pay 3 ₱ cent. discount before obtaining in exchange for it Philadelphia notes; and, in the second place, forced to pay 4 ₱ cent. premium to obtain gold, in order to meet his bills on New-York or Liverpool. These being the lowest ruling rates, make a difference against the Philadelphia merchant of 7 ₱ cent., and this is caused by suspension.

These are facts as notorious as they are disagreeable. The knowledge of these facts impelled the celebrated meeting of our board of trade to advise upon the propriety of relieving our merchants from the payment of the New-York bills in specie, and is at this moment the cause of anxious solicitude on the part both of the banks and the merchants. How far these merchants may be willing to sell cheaper than New-York under such circumstances, unless to save themselves from protest and suspension, we cannot perceive.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 5.

The opinion entertained by some that suspension would afford relief to the money market, and thus put a stop to further failures, is fast dying out. Suspensions are of almost daily occurrence, and are likely to continue for some time yet. The banks, if honest in the expression of a desire to resume, cannot afford to widen their business. The system of contraction as a principle of their government must go on. There may, perhaps, be occasional instances where a short temporary accommodation to a debtor would be advisable, but these should be the exceptions to the rule. Short renewals on the payment of a per centage of the original liability will cover, it is believed, all the exigencies of business—saving the really solvent, and gradually strengthening the banks for the earliest possible resumption.

Finance and Business in Boston.

From the Boston Post of yesterday.

Although there were a number of failures on Saturday, we suspect the mercantile public in general got through the day much better than they anticipated. Almost all regular bank customers had their share of the 15 ₱ cent. discount, and were easily lifted over the heaviest pay day of the month. In the Street, little or nothing was done in money, and as high as 5@6 ₱ cent. a month was offered, for short time, with fair collateral. There is very little money to be had in the Street on any terms, the numerous failures and numberless rumors having destroyed, for the moment, the little confidence that previously existed among lenders, while most of the latter have no considerable sums at command, as they had fully invested their means, as a general thing, in "prime" paper at 12½@2 ₱ cent. a month, four or five weeks before. The market, therefore, presents some apparently anomalous features. Hard and high as it is, there never was less done at rates above the bank figures than at present; and, we may add, that never was there more money lent at 6 ₱ cent. Merchants in the same line of business help each other to the utmost from day to day at the legal rate.

This month, doubtless, will see much trouble and many bankruptcies, where the maturing payments are large; but although collections are almost out of the question, though very few pay anything but their notes at bank, we are inclined to believe that even now money is not dangerously tight with the mass of our merchants and traders. We think the great majority have passed the worst of it, so far as bankruptcy is concerned, and there is nothing in the financial horizon to indicate that the banks will not be able to nid this majority sufficiently to carry it through the pressure in triumph.

"United we stand, divided we fall." In discounting largely last week, the banks acted manfully, and, considered as a unit, intelligently. They deserve, and they should receive the thanks of the community. And they should receive more than thanks—they should have the earnest support of all of us. As we remarked on Saturday, the *Boston bank circulation is good under any circumstances.* The bills of the Boston banks are protected by real property of *seven times* the amount, in *addition* to the personal liability of bank stockholders, "the solid men of Boston" and its neighborhood. Let all attempts to draw specie from the banks, therefore, be discouraged. Let every one use his influence and his reason to persuade others to let the banks alone and keep quiet.

Our people in general have confidence in our banks and their circulation. When the proper time comes, we can suggest improvements enough in our banking system; but we are free to say, that as they are, the Boston banks are safe and sound, as far as the public is concerned, beyond a question. Let the community then give them every available dollar of specie or of bills. If anybody has cash on hand for the payment of debts not yet due, *let him pay those debts at once.* He can always obtain a handsome discount and he will aid in sustaining his neighbors, by his kind action. On Saturday last, several houses paid their notes *due to-day*, and thus materially contributed to ease the market over the 3d and 4th. The best advice we can give is, to pay notes and debts *as soon as the money is on hand*, and thus reduce your own liabilities and help the public to an earlier liquidation.

Our Banks now stand firm, with greatly diminished liabilities. From the best private information, we have every reason to believe *that the condition of things in Boston is even better than it is in New-York.* Our people have got through with exploded railroads, and now that our expanded country Bank circulations have been mostly redeemed, our public has no particularly weak spot. As yet, our Banks have really lost very little money, and their active means are large, and they will be, in all human probability, soon on the increase. With nerve and liberal discounts in the Banks, patience and courage with our merchants, we shall yet go through this "Valley of Death" as conquerors, and Boston continue to sustain the only test of credit. A little longer, and spec will inevitably flow hitherward from all the suspended points a little longer, it will come to us from Europe. In a day or two, Boston will have $400,000 to $500,000 from California, and in a few days all the heavy payments of the season will have been successfully accomplished.

Effect of the Crisis throughout Massachusetts.

From the Boston Courier of Yesterday.

The Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, are already closing up their work, and discharging their help. A Lawrence paper says that there have been rumors upon the street in regard to the stoppage of the Bay State and Atlantic Mills, but there is thus far no indication that such a calamity is to befall the city. The stoppage of these mills would involve in want and distress a very large number of operatives, and those who depend upon their earnings for their daily bread. At Taunton, the tack-factory of Mr. LOVETT MORSE, and the Taunton Tack Company's factory, have suspended operations, as has also the tack-factory of S. RHODES & SON, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Tannton Locomotive Company, (FAIRBANKS',) and those remaining are put upon short time. It is stated that there is no prospect of WM. MASON & Co.'s works resuming operations at present. At Fall River, in consequence of the factory suspension in that city, suffering begins to be felt among the poor classes there. The *Star* says: "Whole families are suffering for *bread*—the fathers willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. We have heard tales of distress that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These people must have *bread or starve*, and this is not a community to allow the latter." This is too gloomy, altogether. Take heart, men of Fall River, and show yourselves equal to a momentary distress. This is a glorious, rich country, with resources equal to the wants of three its inhabitants. There is considerable distress in the shoe towns of Essex County. During the last week many hands were discharged in Lynn, and the winter prospects for the poor are gloomy. The Newburyport *Herald* hears that orders have been given for the discontinuance of work in one-half the Globe Mill, and adds, "If these times continue, we cannot see why they will not all suspend, and much other business, to the injury of the people, both physically and morally. It is reported that the firm of TISDELL & HERSEY, South Weymouth, who have also a house in New-Orleans, have failed, their liabilities being from $75,000 to $100,000. They have asked for an extension. MR. JOHN BARTELL, of North Weymouth, a dealer in West India goods, it is reported, has failed.

Operations of the Banking Department.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 5.

Having noticed paragraphs among our cotemporaries, professing to give the amount of Bank notes returned to the Bank Department for cancellation and destruction, and the amount of securities surrendered therefor, and believing it best to give the public certain information, instead of rumors, we called upon the Superintendent, on Saturday evening, and were kindly furnished with the aggregate movement of currency in his office for the week ending that day. There had been returned to the Department for cancellation, during the week, over $1,550,000. The amount of securities surrendered was over $1,000,000. The amount of notes still in packages, not counted, (included in the above) was about $330,000, equal to something more than one day's sharp work in enumeration. The amount of notes returned for cancellation for the last three days of the week, succeeding the recent decision of the Supreme Court, (that the Superintendent was authorized to surrender securities upon the return of circulating notes below $100,000 for a Banking Association, and $50,000 for an Individual Banker,) was over $1,100,000, and the amount of securities returned during the same period was within a fraction of $600,000.

If anything was wanting to show the inclination as well as the ability of Banks of this State to promptly meet their liabilities in this monetary emergency, these figures would satisfy the most skeptical—particularly when we say in addition to the above, that the notes of only three Banks in all New-York have been returned to the Department under protest. The pressure of business upon the Department is very severe. The Superintendent has changed his usual office hours of "from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M." to from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

We have had occasion often to bear our testimony to the efficiency of the management of the Banking Department, under its present able Superintendent, JAMES M. COOK. The Bankers, too, throughout the State, feel assured that all that industry, business tact, and extended labor, can do for the dispatch of

The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Course of Action Recommended to the Friends of Prohibition.

THE EXCISE LAW DENOUNCED.

Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Chairman of the State Temperance Committee, called the Convention to order in the first Methodist Church at 12 o'clock this morning, and named C. C. Leigh, of New-York, as temporary Chairman; Rev. E. W. Jackson, Secretary of the State Society, was named Secretary. Mr. Richardson, taking the Chair said that the Convention was called in view of the rapid spread of the evils of intemperance over the country and in consequence of the overthrow of the Prohibitory Law by the Courts. He urged the importance of laboring to establish entire Prohibition.

Rev. Mr. Marsh offered an appropriate prayer.

Rev. Mr. Jackson read the call for the Convention.

Mr. Davis, of Cayuga, moved for the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization.

Carried.

Prof. McCoy moved for the appointment of a committee of seven to report business for the Convention, but on a suggestion he withdrew the motion.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on permanent reorganization: Messrs. Davis, of Cayuga; Mr. Bailey, of Onondaga; Mr. Hyde, of Courtland, and Mr. Osborn, of Madison.

While the Committee were absent, Mr. C. C. Leigh made a few remarks on the operation of the Excise law, and law as far as the City of New-York is concerned. For the prevention of drinking the law was an entire failure. It had multiplied instead of decreasing dram shops and drunkenness, and no temperance man would pretend that the law was in any degree efficient, or an improvement over the old State of things in liquor.

Rev. Mr. Jackson said he had traveled through the State as the Traveling Agent of the Society, and the general impression was that more evil existed under the present system than under the old law, because there was no difficulty in obtaining license. In Dutchess County men reeked with the blood of their victims, murdered on their own premises while drunk.

Rev. Mr. Hosmer said that Cayuga County and Auburn in particular, was worse off now than ever before. There were many more drinking places and much more drunkenness since the license law than previous to it.

Mr. Harvey, of Herkimer, and Rev. Mr. Pare, of Oneida, made similar remarks concerning their various counties.

The Committee reported the following list of permanent officers:

President.—Rev. Dr. Parke, of Oneida.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Dr. J. Miller, of Cortland; Rev. Dr. March, of New-York.

Secretaries.—Rev. S. W. Jackson, of Dutchess County and Mr. A. K. Bailey, of Oneida County.

Prof. McCoy renewed his motion for a committee of eight to report business for the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Jackson moved to amend by appointing a Commnittee on Credentials, and after a debate, such a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stearns, Richardson and Hosmer, was appointed.

Prof. McCoy's resolution was then adopted, and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. McCoy, Leigh, Mackin, Hosmer, Barber, Stebbins, Bungay and Matteson.

Recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Jackson opened the session with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of Cortland, made a report from that county favorable to the operation of the new law there in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to grant licenses to sell in small quantities. This action on the part of the Commissioners had created some apathy on the part of temperance men, but he believed a majority in the county would still vote for total prohibition. In his own town, however, the foreign population would vote against temperance.

Rev. Dr. March reported that through the aid of Peter Sinclair, of Scotland, much interest in behalf of prohibition had been created among the young people throughout those parts of the State in which he had traveled, and much good had been done for the cause. Great benefit had been derived from his labors in New-England and this State by the interest which he excited among the parents of the children who attended his meetings. Dr. M. then alluded to the advantage which could be engrafted by temperance on the Sabbath School system of the State. Three millions of children could be educated to temperance and carry on the cause when they who started it had passed away. He then referred to the extent and progress of the religious and temperance revivals at present going on in Suffolk County, and stated that crime had largely increased in that county under the excise law of last Winter.

Captain Leonard Moore said he had just arrived in town, and he found much difficulty in discovering where this Convention was held. He asked at the "Religious Book Store," but the persons there did not know that a Temperance Convention was in session. He then asked where the largest "drinking shop" in town was, and being directed to it, had inquired there, and been informed at once that it was held at this church. [Laugeter.]

Rev. Mr. Jackson reported from the meeting of the Hudson River Ministerial Conference, stating that the meetiag was to reassemble at Troy in December next, and that all clergymen in the State were invited to attend.

Mr. Jones, of Madison, said he believed that there was more drinking up in his county now than ever before, but that temperance men were divided in opinion as to the proper course to pursue in regard to the present law. Some thought it better to do all the law allowed to decrease the use of liquor, while others deprecated interfering at all in the enforcement of a law in which they had no confidence. He thought it worthy the consideration of the Convention to ascertain whether, if drinking had increased latterly, that increase was attributable to the neglect of the temperance community to endeavor to enforce the law. If this was found to be so, a new duty might appear to open in the path of temperance men.

Rev. Mr. Marsh offered a resolution expressive of the affection of the Temperance men of the State for the late Oliver Teale, and of regret for his loss and sympathy with his family. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn Prison, spoke very strongly against any action of the Convention, which could seem for one instant to indorse or in any way sanction the unholy and vile License Law, or by any effort to enforce that law help increase the profits of the miserable wretches who have obtained licenses. He thought better of a man who sold rum on his own responsibility, than of him who got a certain number of neighbors to indorse him as a fit man to sell rum. He argued that no Temperance man could consistently stain his fingers in any way touching the filthy thing known as the License Law, and he proceeded to show that the State was worse off now than under the old License Law. He explained the operation of the present system, which, he said, sought to give the liquor traffic the false appearance of respectability. He favored prohibition or free-trade. Temperance disciples could not consistently aid to enforce any portion of the law, which was not only inexpedient but sinful, inasmuch as it recognizes as lawful one of the vilest sins by which mankind is cursed.

Mr. Carson, author of the old Carson League, thought the present law would be a good law if properly enforced. The trouble was, that the people had got so that they feared to enforce the law. Too many temperance men were hidden behind the bulwarks of politics, and feared to stand up for this law or a prohibitory law.

Rev. Mr. Jackson spoke strongly against the present law, and denounced any prohibitionist that would indorse the license system as false to the principles of temperance.

Mr. McKay, from the Business Committee, made a report and read the resolutions agreed upon.

Mr. Richardson moved the adoption of the report and that the resolutions be taken up *seriatim*.

Mr. J. T. Kennedy, of Auburn, objected to any discussion on the resolutions until after the credentials of Delegates had been handed in and the list announced. He regarded this as a political Convention. He was sent to represent his constituents as such, and he considered it wrong that persons not properly elected delegates should vote on resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Ives said that there was policy in conventions as well as in war. He was sorry to say there were not many regularly-elected delegates present, but if the list of those regularly elected should be called it would be published to the world and the sliminess of attendance be exposed.

Mr. William Richardson suggested that the gentleman was accomplishing by his remarks the very object he sought to avoid.

Professor McCoy thought there was no propriety in attempting to drive the public. He thought that all should know how many persons were here, in view of the fact that political action was proposed by the Convention.

Captain Moore thought it was a small business for a handful of ten or twenty men to send out to the State an order to vote this way or that way. He belonged to a party that had nominated Hiram Ketchum for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He believed him to be a temperance man, and a good man, and did not see any reason for not voting for him.

After debate, a motion to receive the report from the Committee on Credentials prevailed.

The report was read and laid on the table, when Dr. Marsh moved that all persons present, being prohibitionists, be invited to take part in the proceedings.

The motion was carried, and there were found to be thirty-five persons present in all.

The report of the Business Committee was then taken up, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we repudiate all responsibility for the passage of the license law of the 16th of April, 1857, by the Legislature of New-York, that the law as a means of suppressing intemperance has proved a total and wretched failure, and we point to the frightful and enormous extent to which drunkenness has prevailed under said law, as a proof at once of the wickedness and inefficiency of the principle of license as applied to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Adopted without debate.

Resolved, That we contemplate with sorrow the fact that the interests of Temperance have been subordinated to the interests of political parties; that we affirm anew that it is not the object of the friends of Temperance to organize on the one hand, a distinct temperance political party; nor, on the other, will they form any entangling alliance with any existing party; and we urge upon our friends throughout the State to support the candidates of any political party who are known to be true to temperance and prohibition, and when no such candidates for the offices which have to do with the enactment, enforcement, or judicial construction of a prohibitory law are put into the field by any of the parties, then to make independent temperance nominations.

This was adopted after remarks from Mr. Kennedy, of Auburn, who was understood to object to the resolution, and to favor the formation of a political Temperance Party.

Resolved, That we urge upon the friends of prohibition to attend the primary meetings of their respective political parties, and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of such men for those offices that have to do with the making, the enforcing, or the judicial construction of a prohibitory liquor law as are known to be reliable and outspoken in favor of such law. Adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Prohibition in every county to organize County Prohibitory Associations where none exist, immediately, upon a permanent basis for future action, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to carry this resolution into effect.

Dr. Marsh moved to amend by substituting the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society for the Committee of Five.

A discussion of some warmth sprang up on this resolution, the issue being an attack upon the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society by the opponents of that Committee.

C. C. Leigh, of New-York, said this was a resolution designed to enlist Young American prohibition in the cause, which at present is in the hands of dilapidated persons—he spoke it in no offensive sense—who had become worn out in the cause.

Mr. Richardson said that the Executive Committee had published the fact that they were in debt $8,000. He thought if that was so it would be better to relieve them of this burden.

Mr. McCoy said he favored the resolution, although he thought there should be but one Committee. He thought the present State Executive Committee did not fully discharge its duties. He had resigned his position in the Committee on that ground, and he designed soon, in a speech which he would deliver through the State, to review the history of temperance legislation in the State for the last 12 years, or from the "No License" agitation to the present time. He would review, in connection with it, the career of the present State Temperance Society, embracing the reasons why, on the 16th of June last, Mr. McCoy moved that the Society proceed to ballot for President, and why, the present President continuing in office, Mr. McCoy resigned the office of the Society's Editor and Corresponding Secretary; aiming also to induce the temperance people of the several counties to send delegates to attend the annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, to be held on the 12th of November next, with the hope of so improving the constitution of the Society, and placing the direction of its affairs under such auspices as will unite with strength and wisdom the now deplorably distracted body of temperance men in the State, and to so concentrate their efforts, or reach a common place of operations, as will tend best and most to hasten the extinction of intemperance.

Dr. Marsh said these excuses for the establishment of this opposition committee to the State Executive Committee very shallow. It was objected to the State Society that its Committee was located at Albany. The proposed Committee must be located somewhere. If not in Albany in Syracuse or Rochester, or some other place. He thought that this action, if adopted, would outrage the sentiment of the best men of the State, all of whom were sensible of the great services rendered by the men who would be insulted by telling them to stand aside—that they were no longer wanted.

Rev. Mr. Jackson upheld the action of the State Executive Committee, and explained what work had been done by the Committee and its Agents.

The amendment offered by Dr. Marsh was then lost.

Rev. C. Mackin moved to so amend the resolution as to provide that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, instructed to cooperate with the Conference organization of the State in reorganizing the State.

This amendment was carried.

The question then being on the resolution, as amended by Dr. Marsh, he again earnestly exhorted the Convention to pause in its action. This movement, he said, was simply designed to overslaugh those who refuse to suffer temperance to be prostituted to politics, and to ruin the existing organization in order to build up a little 'Temperance party to aid one party in the State. The resolution, if adopted, would entirely destroy the State Society, and the prospects of Prohibition for years to come. While Dr. Marsh was speaking, the Church was in darkness, and the Convention, although small, got somewhat unruly, interrupting his remarks with jokes, laughter, &c.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. C. C. Leigh moved that no person who came into the meeting, not having been present at previous sessions, be allowed to vote on the remaining resolutions.

A delegate moved to amend by adjourning to 8 P. M. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the resolution of the Business Committee was resumed and the following read:

Resolved, That we believe that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the 25th March, 1856, against certain features of the Prohibitory Law of 1855, does not preclude the enactment of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which will do much to suppress the evils of intemperance, and we respectfully and firmly urge the passage of such law by the next Legislature.

Ex-Senator Bisnop made some remarks, in which he declared that the last thing Legislature did was to repeal such features of the late Prohibitory act as were not rendered imperative by the decision of the Court of Appeals. This was a greater blow at the cause of Temperance than the decision of the Court itself.

The resolution was then adopted, and the next read as follows:

Resolved, That while we demand, at the earliest moment, the best prohibitory liquor law which the decision of the Court of Appeals will allow; and while we believe that the provisions of the Constitution, as it now stands, are amply sufficient to permit the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, we also believe that the interests of Temperance are so solemn and radical as to call for the incorporation of a prohibiton of the liquor traffic where the prohibition of lotteries is incorporated in the organic law of the State; and we request the next Legislature to take steps preliminary to the submission of such an amendment to the people. Adopted.

Resolved, That we affectionately urge upon our fellow-laborers in the several Senatorial and Assembly Districts, to see that Senators and Assemblymen are returned, who are known to be firm and practical friends of Temperance, and who will use all their personal and official influence to hasten the enactments of a prohibitory liquor law. Adopted.

Resolved, That while we look to the powers of the State to protect her citizens by law from the evil effects of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and punishing the venders thereof, we do most earnestly call upon all clergymen, editors, teachers of our youth and all good citizens to unite together and by the force of example and the power of moral suasion to stay to some extent and arrest, if possible, the alarming tide of intemperance.

Adopted.

Resolved, That of the nominees for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge Denio, by his decision on the late Prohibitory Liquor Law, has placed himself in a position such as to render his support at the polls by Prohibitionists incompatible with their duty: that we have not information sufficient to express any opinion concerning Hiram Ketchum as a Prohibitionist; that we have abundant evidence that Hon. Timothy Jenkins is a Temperance man and Prohibitionist, and that we recommend him to the energetic support of all the friends of Prohibition throughout the State, and that we also recommend the same earnest support of Wm. Curtis Noyes for the office of Attorney General, he being every way worthy of support.

Dr. Marsh objected to the allusion to Mr. Ketchum. If he was known not to be a be a prohibitionist, it should be so stated, and if not no allusion should be made to him at all.

Mr. Richardson said he doubted the policy of the resolution. While temperance votes will be cast for Mr. Jenkins, other votes will be driven off by the resolution. There were many men who would not vote for Denio who might vote for Jenkins, unless they knew him to be a prohibitionist. He thought the best policy was to say nothing about it.

Mr. Stearns could not approve this politician's policy. The Convention was got together mainly for the purpose of telling the Prohibitionists of the State which candidates were reliable Temperance men. Were they to be turned from their course by the fear of losing a few "rum votes?"

Mr. Richardson said his policy was to take the money and votes of the devil for the service of a good cause.

Rev. Mr. Ives denounced the position of Mr. Garrey on the Temperance question. He believed in the disgust of the public at a similar declaration to that made now by Mr. Richardson, which was made two years ago at a Convention by Mr. Greeley, lost Prohibitionists the State. He was in favor of indorsing Mr. Jenkins but not of making any allusion to the other candidates.

Rev. Mr. Parke said he was satisfied that Mr. Jenkins was a strict Prohibitionist. He knew nothing of Ketchum, and should not vote for him even should he be indorsed by the Convention.

Dr. Marsh stated that Mr. Ketchum was a temperance man, but that he preferred license to prohibition.

Mr. McCoy was not satisfied with the resolution. He supposed that this Convention desired to indorse the Republican candidates, and would do so; but he could not ascertain that any person knew that Mr. Jenkins considered prohibition constitutional, only that he was a temperance man. At the the same time he was not satisfied that Ketchum was not just as good a temperance man as Jenkins.

Rev. Mr. Ives said that he was present at the Republican Convention, and that the nominations of Jenkins and Noyes were made expressly with the design of obtaining the endorsement of prohibitionists. They were told that unless prohibitory candidates were selected by the Republicans, a separate ticket would be run by the prohibitionists. This had forced the nominations of Messrs. Jenkins and Noyes.

After further debate the amendment was made to state that Hiram Ketchum had expressed a preference for the regulation of the liquor traffic by license, to prohibition, and was then adopted.

On motion of Amasa McCoy a Committee of two from each Judicial District was formed to call future conventions.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee of five for the purpose of reorganizing the Temperance Party in the State: C. C. Leigh, New York; Jesse Anthony, Troy; J. W. Stebbins, Rochester; E. B. Day, Catskill; G. W. Bungay, Herkimer.

On motion, the name of Rev. Mr. Parke was added to the Committee.

Complimentary votes were passed to the Chairman of the Convention and the citizens of Syracuse.

The following is the Committee to call future Conventions:

Districts.

1. Dr. Marsh, J. O. Bennett.
2. H. A. Guild, John Sperry.
3. A. McCoy, L. Bennett.
4. J. B. McKean, H. S. Allen.
5. E. Remington, R. M. Pelton.
6. J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Joy.
7. Dr. S. Gilman, F. Starr.
8. Mr. Taggart, G. W. Germain.

Adjourned *sine die*.

From Washington.

THE MISSION OF WILLIAM CAREY JONES—GRANTS OF LANDS TO RAILROADS—THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—THE NAVAL COURTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Government has received intelligence relative to the mission of William Carey Jones, different from what appears in the newspapers.

Attorney-General Cushing recently made a decision relative to the grants of lands for railroad purposes, saying:

"A legislative grant by Congress does of itself, *proprio vigore*, pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the subject-matter of the grant, except what is expressly excepted. There can be no need of further assurance in order to give the State a title in fee. The definite location of the road will locate the grant upon the proper number of even sections on each side, with which the United States shall not previously have parted with the title, and the selection of the Governor's agent will determine what sections or parts of sections are to be taken, instead of those sold or subject to preemption. Then the title to each particular parcel will be as complete as if it had been granted by name, number or description."

Señor Irisarri had an iafurmal interview with Secretary Cass to-day, on the subject of his reception as Minister of Nicaragua.

It is not probable, as has been published, that the Government will advance money to contractors upon shipment of materials, instead of upon actual delivery at designated points for public buildings. Even if this were done, the amouat of relief to the money market would be comparatively small; besides, the law requires delivery before cash payments.

About thirty cases are remaining to be disposed of by the three Naval Courts of Inquiry. They will probably occupy six weeks time.

Capt. D. J. Sutherland, Assistant-Quartermaster, has been promoted to Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, in place of Linnay, deceased. Capt. W. A. T. Maddox has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster in place of Sunderland, promoted.

The Mexican Legation has received no official dispatches concerning the Tehuantepec arrangement.

The Court of Claims will meet next Monday.

The news by the Southern mail is unimportant. Company I, Fourth Artillery, and detachments of two other companies, had arrived at New Orleans, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 6.

It is admitted here that Joseph E. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

To Congress, the returns indicate the election of Robert D. Trippe, American, over D. J. Bailey, Democrat; Josiah Hill, American, over Linlow Stevens, Democrat, in the Seventh District; M. J. Crawford, Democrat, over Samuel C. Elam, American, in the Second District; L. J. Gartrell, Democrat, over W. M. Tidwell, American, in the Fourth District; A. R. Wright, Democrat, over Robt. H. Tatum, American, in the Fifth District, and A. H. Stephens, Democrat, over Thomas W. Miller, American, in the Eighth District.

Little has been heard from the First and Sixth Districts. In the former, James L. Seward is the Democratic, and F. I. Barron the American nominee. In the latter, James Jackson is the Democratic candidate, and there is no American candidate running.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6—10 P. M.

Messrs. Phillips, Stryker & Jennings' dry-goods auction house in Bank-alley, is now burning. Myers & Claghorn's auction store opposite is in danger.

Later.—Messrs. Myers & Claguoan's store is out of danger. The fire extended to Smith's extensive drug store, adjoining Kenning's auction house. The damage to the latter is about $45,000. The buildings were owned by Fassett Bros.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 6—10½ P. M.

There are to this moment no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now about due from Liverpool, which port she left Sept. 26, with three days' later news.

Loss of the Schooner Eugenie.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The brig *Monticello*, from Rio on the 27th Aug., with coffee to Spence & Ryia, has arrived. Spoke, 26th Sept., in lat. 32° 15' N., lon. 49° 17', the ship *Lizzie Oakford*, 120 days from Calcutta, for New-York, having on board the Captain and crew of the schooner *Eugenie*, of and from Baltimore for Jamaica, lost.

The New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The number of entries up to noon is 2,600. The weather is splendid, and the city is full of strangers, and more are constantly arriving. Visitors will be admitted to the grounds to-morrow.

Bequests of the Late John E. Thayer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Among the large bequests of the late John E. Thayer is one of $50,000 to Harvard College, the Income to be applied to the aid of the ten best undergraduates of that Institution in need of pecuniary assistance. He also devised $10,000 to Rev. George Putnam, of Roxbury, and $5,000 to Rev. Rufus Ellis, of Boston.

Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AND THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Captain Foster, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, reached her dock here before 10 o'clock this morning.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The U. S. M. steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York this morning.

The Democracy at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, in response to a call from the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, to meet and indorse the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention. The private boxes were filled with ladies, and the rear of the stage was lined with men more or less noted in the ranks and as leaders of the Democratic Party. Soon after 7½ o'clock the band concluded a series of popular airs, and Stephen D. Dillaye, the President of the Club, made the introductory speech, and was followed by Ex-Governor Seymour, Thos. Francis Meagher, Hon. Chas. L. Scott and Senator Foote, of California; Hon. John E. Ward, of Georgia; Mr. Tremaine, the candidate for Attorney-General, and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles. The speeches were all well received with the exception of certain exculpatory remarks of Senator Foote, of California, relative to the Know-Nothingism of that State. A series of resolutions were adopted, and the following, among other letters, were read:

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

My Dear Sir: I am favored with your kind remembrance, inviting me to attend and address a grand Mass Ratification Meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, to be held under the auspices of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," at the Academy of Music, to-morrow, and regret to say, that by reason of the sitting of our Circuit Court this day, to continue for a week, I shall be deprived of the pleasure of accepting.

I have seldom indeed more heartily desired to participate in a struggle than I do in that now in progress, between the Democracy of the City and County of New York, and the lawless band of skippers and miners and spoilsmen who have ridden rough shod over the Constitution—swallowed up the contents of the State Treasury, past, present and future, at a single gulp, and are now serving up the City of New-York as a *dessert*. Shrieking like a howling Dervish over the woes of "bleeding Kansas," they have drawn the life-blood from more than three millions of people whose toil, and musele, and perspiration, they have appropriated to and hound with nefarious schemes of partisan plunder and job legislation. Temperate to the last degree, they imposed on the people a license law which could neither stand alone nor hold water; and while roaring for freedom and the inherent right of self-government with more tyranny and less generosity than was displayed by all-conquering Rome, they seek to rule the people of the first City of the Union by governors from abroad, having all the political vices and none of the manhood of Pontius Pilate. But let our fellow Democrats be of good cheer. Though the letter of the Constitution has been cheated, the popular spirit cannot be, nor can the enormity of such legislation be concealed by subterfuge, nor justified, nor upheld before the popular judgment by all the cobwebs of technical jargon which have been spun for the last century. It has been condemned by the verdict of the people, and its execration is only a question of time, and woe be to those who would attempt to procure its reprieve.

I repent my regrets at being unable to join you, for I would most gladly be a participant where the popular missiles are to ring upon the brazen helmets of the "Republican" Goths, and congratulate you upon the prospect of a more auspicious future. The Democracy of your City are again powerful and invincible in *reunion*—the National Administration is successful beyond the reasonable expectations of its most sanguine friends, under circumstances of unusual embarrassment. We have a ticket worthy of our best exertions and entitled to our most cordial support; and last, if not least, a feeble, half-suppressed, murmuring reply from the sympathetic "forty three" in the atmosphere of Yale College to the President's rebuke, assures us that the tragedy which has been so often repeated, has finally degenerated to farce and ceased to draw, and that the people, having given their corps of actors a benefit, are now about to close the engagement for the season. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

S. D. Dillaye, Esq., President, &c.

From Hon. Henry A. Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept, 28, 1857.

To Stephen D. Dillaye, Esq., President, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation of your Committee in behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, to attend and address a Grand Ratification Meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, the 6th proximo, at the Academy of Music. I regret that it will not be in my power to comply with your request, but I heartily congratulate you upon the "cordial reunion of all true Democrats, and a termination of all past differences" in the only National party of the great Empire State. And above all, gentlemen, a part of the Common Law Freedom which our ancestors have bequeathed to the true descendants of the American Colonies, everywhere in the United States, is *the freedom of our municipalities*. The tyrant or usurper who invades these, strikes at our *homes* and strikes *us at our firesides*. The acme of evil which can befall American Institutions, Constitutions, Laws, Corporations, is when Metropolitan power shall become so consolidated as to break down the local municipalities, and invade the popular patriarchal power of self-government in *neighborhoods* and *homes*. We have a Federal Government. Its consolidation must be guarded against, and the States must be protected from its overwhelming preponderance—have State Governments, and municipalities under the must be protected against centralization; or the people individually cannot be and remain safe in their power of local and personal protection and self-government. Let the Empire Democracy unite, then, with cordial intent to war upon consolidation, to guard their homesteads, and to preserve self-government. I cheer them on with the shouts of my approbation, and am, Sir, Yours very truly, HENRY A. WISE.

More Ticket Swindling—Several new Victims.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Raymond, agent of the California steamship line, sent to the Recorder's office two men who had taken passage in the *Star of the West* for California. Their names were Alden B. Cutler and Daniel B. Taylor, both from Norridgewock, Maine. On Saturday, while looking for an office in which to purchase tickets, they were accosted by a runner, who took them to No. 102 Warren-street, kept by John Andrews, of Jersey City, and a man named Fowler. They were assured that this was the regular mail line office. The regular price for steerage tickets is $120, but Andrews charged these countrymen $150 each. Finding, subsequently, that they had got into the wrong office, and been swindled, they directed their way to Mr. Raymond's office, who sent them, as above stated, to the Recorder. The Recorder placed the matter in charge of Officer Lowery. On proceeding to the office in Warren-street, it was found that both the swindling parties had decamped. The complainants then returned to the Recorder's Office, when their affidavits were taken. Andrews, the man who sold the fraudulent tickets, remains doubtless in Jersey-City to keep out of the way of the officers, but his landing in this City will be well watched, and he cannot long escape the ends of justice.

To show the extent to which the runners practice their nefarious business, it need only be stated that no less than 20 complaints of similar swindles in connection with the *Star of the West* on this her outward trip were made on Monday and yesterday at the Recorder's Office. Two Frenchmen were badly swindled. The runners took from them for two steerage passages $170 in cash and a gold watch and other jewelry worth $230. It is only due to Mr. Raymond to say that whenever such cases come to his knowledge he directs the defrauded parties to the proper legal authorities for redress.

A Question Answered.—Our neighbors of the *Evening Post* yesterday gave a place in their columns to a very charming poem entitled the "Estranged," with an intimation that it would be very agreeable to themselves and to a "lady correspondent" to know the name of the author thereof. It gives us much pleasure to inform them that the lines in question were written by Mr. Moncrton Milnes, M. P. for Pontefract, familiarly known to all the "set" of Sydney Smith as "the cool of the evening." Mr. Milnes is not only one of the most estimable of men, but a poet of considerable pretensions, and notwithstanding his twilight tendencies, he deserves to be more widely known in this country. His poems have already been published in part by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, and we know no reason why they should not be honored with the "blue and gold" of a pet edition.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at the Central Park Station-house, upon the body of Chester Bioler, a cigar peddler, who, on Sunday night fell into an excavation on the Eighth-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, and was killed. The Jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts, and censuring "those whose duty it was to furnish safe and comfortable roads for passengers."

This Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of Hennaan Kiernan, who, the Jury said, died from internal injuries occasioned by falling from a shed in Fifty-first-street, two days ago.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and Fulton.

Very Interesting Details of Indian News.

Advance of General Havelock upon Lucknow.

LATEST POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Cable being Removed from the Agamemnon and Niagara.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain---Gen. Concha to Remain at Havana.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool at noon on the 23d September, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The United Statea Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, also arrived yesterday from Havre and Southampton on the 23d of September.

On Friday, Oct. 2, 11½ P. M., when abreast of Cape Race, the *Fulton* gave reports of markets and English news to a fishing smack, which the Captain agreed to carry in to St. Johns, or the nearest telegraphic station, the next (Saturday) morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Enward Higgins, arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 22d, after a good run from New-York. She left the pier at 12:20 P. M., on the 12th, passed Sandy Hook at 2 P. M., and arrived at the Needles at 3:10 A. M., on the 22d. She had strong winds from the south and southeast during the passage.

Great activity prevailed in England in sending reinforcements to India, and the overland mail steamer which had sailed from Southampton on the 20th, had instructions to take 200 troops from Malta to Alexandria, to be sent to India through Egypt. Several hundred more troops are to be forwarded by the same route in succeeding steamers.

The East India Company had declined the offer of the fleet of the European and American Steam Company for transports in connection with the overland route.

The arrival of the Calcutta mail in London, had added several important facts to the telegraphic summary taken ont by the *Arabia*.

Gen. Havelock, it is reported, had received some reinforcements at Cawnpore and resumed his march upon Lucknow.

Gen. Reid, who held the command before Delhi or a short time, is dead.

The mission of Lord Elgin to Calcutta was for the purpose of tendering the service of the European troops in China in exchange for some of the native Bengal regiments, it being considered that the Indian troops would prove sufficiently effective and more trustworthy at Canton than in their own country.

Lord Elgin took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade had been organized from his vessels to proceed forthwith up the Ganges.

Another mutiny in a Bombay regiment, at Dharwar, was reported just before the departure of the mail.

The Madras troops and the Sikhs remained perfectly loyal.

Fears were entertained for the great indigo district of Tirhoot. Two factories, it was said, had already been burnt.

At a meeting of merchants and others in Calcutta resolutions were adopted setting forth the grievances under which they suffered, and calling on the British Government to take the control of India into their own hands.

The French Government had received dispatches from India, announcing that the Guvernor of Pondicherry had called on the Admiral of the French fleet, in the Indian seas, to send him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution.

General Neill, at Cawnpore, was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins, whom he could capture among the Sepoys, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash the blood from the floors, a European soldier accelerating the movements of each man with a "cat." After this degradation the Sepoys were hanged, one after another.

The Calcutta markets remained very dull. The indigo crop was expected to fall far short of last season. Exchange on London 2s.@2s. ½d.

Above 100 Austrian officers are said to have offered to serve in India.

A letter from London, in the Paris *Patrie*, asserts that Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents; and that, as he was four days ahead of General Havelock, it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the Oude rebels, before the English General's arrival. The fort of Lucknow, however, was deemed impregnable, and was well supplied with food and water. General Banks, who assumed command of the Lucknow garrison on the death of General Lawrence, had been killed by a shell.

Correspondence from Hong Kong to the 24th July states that nothing of importance had occurred in Canton river. One writer says: "A rumor has just reached here that Commodore Armstrong, of the United States Navy, has quietly 'annexed' the Island of Formosa on his own responsibility."

Business at Hong Kong was dull, and tonnage was abundant. Exchange on England was quoted at 5s. to 5s. 1d.

Shanghae dates are to July 15. Sterling exchange, 7s. 1d.@7s. 2d. A number of chops of teas had been received, and if the route remained open a large supply was expected. Full prices were paid. Raw silk had fluctuated considerably. Freights to England, £3 10s. for tea and £6 6s. for silk.

From the following paragraph in the Dublin correspondence of the London *Times*, it would seem that an Irish party at home as well as abroad, seek to sympathize with the Sepoys:

The *Clonmel Chronicle* says that the town of Carrick-on-Suir, has again been selected as a site for a further manifestation of individual disaffection. On Sunday morning a placard, attractively displayed and written in a bold, legible hand, was posted on the chapel gates, setting before the Militia of Ireland "the glorious example of the Sepoys." "We call upon you," say these cowardly incendiaries, "to know whether you will become food for powder in India, or rather whether you will not imitate the example of the Sepoys, and burst asunder the chains of slavery in which you have been so long bound? Now is the time to avenge all your wrongs on the accursed Saxon. Follow, then, the glorious example of the Sepoys, and unfurl the green flag on your national hills." If the concoctors of these atrocious documents could be laid hands upon, and a sound whipping at a cart's tail administered by the "proper authority," the operation would, no doubt, have its due effect upon the enthusiasts who are at present writing up the Sepoy cause in two or three Irish journals.

The London *Times*, commenting on the last financial news from New-York, says:

"There had been no further bank difficulties, and if future accounts should not show a relapse, the manner in which the principal establishments have passed through the crisis, in the face of the attacks made upon them, will be creditable alike to the bankers and merchants."

At Belfast on Sunday, Sept. 20, Rev. Mr. Hanna again attempted to preach in the streets, but the Mayor stopped him and sent him home. Great crowds were present and slight disturbances took place. Four hundred of the constabulary patrolled the town.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, "the blind preacher," had been lecturing in Liverpool with much success.

The steamship *Great Britain* was expected to leave Liverpool for Cork on the day the *City of Washington* sailed, for the purpose of embarking 1,100 troops for India.

There had been several large arrivals in England of gold from Australia, but the export of the precious metals more than kept pace with the import.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to leave the Camp at Chalons on the 23d for Stuttgardt, which place he would reach on the 25th. Generals Fleury, Espinasse and Dr Failly were to go to Stuttgardt, but M. De Morny would not be of the party.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a note to the French Ministers at the Northern Courts, from the contents of which it was apparent that on the question of the Danish Duchies, France takes the side of the King of Denmark.

The French Government organ denies that France seeks a closer alliance with Russia.

Great activity in the trade of Paris prevailed.

A dispatch from Paris reports the death of Manin, the patriotic Dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians.

A subscription for the Indian sufferers had been opened by the Prefect of the Seine.

The sessions of the States-General of Holland was opened by the King in person on the 21st of September. The King, in his speech, referred to the friendly relations existing between his Government and foreign Powers; the satisfactory condition of all the Dutch dominions, politically and financially; stated that the abolition of Slavery in the West India Colonies would again be brought under the attention of the Chambers; and promised the support of the Government for the development of railroad, and other commercial enterprises.

A Ghent newspaper says that the civic guard of that place had been ordered to be in readiness to take arms on hearing the rappel, either by night or day. This precaution had been taken in consequence of a combination among the workmen, which created much uneasiness. The troops were confined to their barracks.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Spanish Ministers tendered their resignation not once, but five times, and five times the Queen refused to receive it. The cause of their resignation was the refusal of the Queen to sign a decree recalling Gen. Concha

me. My life has been spared by a miracle. The will of the Lord be done. He alone can give me comfort, for I am in a terrible state of distress of mind.

I will write you a detailed account of all our sufferings, and such distress as has never before [illegible] upon the face of this earth. [illegible] I cannot eat or drink—I [illegible] yesterday from my miserable prison, where I had been confined with heavy fetters on my legs for twenty-four days by the rebels, who nearly took away my life, but God alone prevented them and spared me. They gave me only parched grain to eat daily, and that in very small quantities.

The English troops have come in and restored [illegible]. They have retaken Cawnpore. Their arrival there yesterday was the means of my release, as my term of imprisonmeot was three years with hard labor. The enemy had from 10,000 to 15,000 troops, and have done great destruction; bot the British, with 2,400 Europeans and 700 Sikhs, have driven them away, and not a soul of them is to be seen now anywhere.

I know not whether these few lines will reach you, nor do I know if you and your dear children at Agra are still in the land of the living. But I have made this effort to send this letter in the earnest hope that it will reach yon. If it do I beg you will send me a reply by bearer, and also write by post, if such is [illegible] by the mail.

[illegible] soldier, and every merchant, [illegible] drummer, &c., that had gone into [illegible] under Gen. WHEELER on the [illegible] has been killed. The cannonading of the [illegible] very severe. Twelve guns, taken [illegible] magazine, were brought to play upon us. They had a very large quantity of powder at their disposal, for the magazine was not blown up, and thirty boats of ammunition reached the enemy by the Ganges Canal just in time for them to annoy us. The artillery barracks, where we were intreoched, have been scattered to atoms by the 24-pounder balls that were incessantly fired by the enemy, and many died under the walls. Day and night the guns were kept playing upon us without ceasing for a moment, and the musketry of the enemy poured millions of balls upon us up to the 25th of June—that is for 20 days. The enemy made several attempts to charge upon us; three times they surrounded us on all sides under cover of the compound walls of bungalows in our vicinity, and sounded their bugles to charge, but were driven back by our artillery firing canister upon them. We had only six small guns with us, and not a single howitzer.

If we even had one 24-pounder a great deal could have been done, or had our General taken up his position in the magazine we might all have escaped the very severe calamity that has befallen upon this station, for, without guns the enemy could not have done anything. On the 24th of June I was sent out as a spy, on certain conditions, and, as I was dressed like a common Ghinaman, I was not killed: for I was taken prisoner almost as soon as I came out of the Intrenchment, particulars of which I shall give you in my next, but kept in confinement until the day of my trial, when fetters were put on me, as stated above. After I came out on the 24th it appears the rebel Rajah sent a letter to our General the day after, offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad, on condition that he would give up all his treasure, ammunition, &c., and vacate Cawopore within three days. This was accepted by the General, and the usual oaths were taken that no treachery would be used. The Rajah supplied 21 boats and gave carriage to the river side. On the morning of the 27th our people went on board the boats—(Oh! how I felt, when in confinement I heard that the English were going in safety. I could not keep my secret; and told the Subadar of the prison guard that I was a Christian, and nearly lost my life by this exposure, of which more hereafter;)—but had not time to let the boats go, when the enemy fired canon upon them, and upset some; others they set fire to. Only one boat, I am told, managed to get away, but was afterwards picked up at a short distance and brought back. About 150 women and children, and about 100 European solders and officers and men of all classes were taken alive. The former were kept as prisoners up to the 15th of July, but the men (among whom was our poor Daaiel) hat their hands tied behind them, were killed with swords and muskets, and thrown into a ditch. The women received parched grain for a few days, but afterwards they got dall and chupaties in small quantiea. The rascals have bad motives for sparing them so long.

At the time of their being murdere l (on the 15th inst.,) I am told that a number jumped alive into the well that was intended to receive their corpses rather than be butchered and insulted so unmercifully as the hard-hearted brutes were using them.

Oh! when I think of it how my heart breaks. I get beside myself, and wish I had not been spared to hear of such dreadful accounts. Oh! my poor dear POLLY! how must they have killed you. So sweet a child never existed. How will I ever forget you! The faces of all t have lost are ever before me. Oh! how dreadful is my state of mind. God Almighty have mercy on me! Oh, God, help Thou me, whom Thou hast spared. Thine affectionate, but miserable,

H. J. SHEPHERD.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by NENA SAHIB at Cawnpore:

"A traveler just arrived at Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take in consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mahometans and Hindoos by the distribution of cartridges. The Council came to this resolution that, as the matter was one of retigion, the services of seven or eight thousand European soldiers would be necessary, as 50,000 Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition with the substances of this resolution was sent to the Queen VICTORIA, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the dispotch was received and read in England thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible and sent off to Hindoostan. The oews of their being dispatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianize the army orst, and this being effected. the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' and cows' fat was mixed up with the cartridges; this became known through one of the Bengalese, who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged, one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While in this country these counsels were being adopted, (in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Room sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindoostan. Upon this the Sultan Issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect: "You must deceive the Queen VICTORIA, for this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of Europeau soldiers have been dispatched for the purpose of making Christians the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this must be checked. tf t should be remiss, then how I can show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also, for If the English make Christians of all in Hindostan they will then fix their designs upon my country.' When the firman reached the King of Egypt, he prepared and arranged his troops before the arrival of the English army at Alexandria, for this Is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived, the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sunk their ships, and not a soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the great God in his omnipoteace had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow, and bent his head.

Printed by order of the Peishwah Bahadour."

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

WHEN ITS CAPTURE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE—DEATH OF GENERAL REED.

Bombay (Aug. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The skirmish of the 23d of July, before Delhi, which is the last of which we have heard, was distinguished from its predecessors by the circumstance that the enemy's attack was directed against the left instead of the right of our position. They came out in force by the Cashmere gate, with several field guns, and moved straight upon our battery at Metcalf House, under cover of a heavy fire from the walls. But here the ground is less cut up by inclosures than on our right, and consequently is less suited for the operatons of the mutineers. Attacked in flank by Brigadier SHOWERS they fled with a precipitation that saved their guns and preserved themselves from any serious toss. Up to the evening of the 27th no more fighting had taken place. The force is now commanded by Brigadier WILSON, of the Bengal Artillery, ill health having, as was anticipated, compelled General REED to relinquish his post. (General REED has since died.)

It having been decided, as I hear from the camp, that nothing can be attempted against the city till the attacking army is largely reinforced, you will be anxious to know from what quarters and to what amount reinforcements are procurable, and how soon they are likely to be united before or around Delhi. From the Punjab, on the one hand, and from the valley of the Ganges, on the other, accessions of strength are to be looked for. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the indefatigable Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, is at Lahore, bent upon directing on the revolted capital every European and every Sikh, whether of the old regiments or the new levies, who can be spared from his loyal and now tranquil province. I say tranquil, because every regular infantry corps of the Bengal Army serving in the Punjab has either been disarmed, or, having mutinied, has been destroyed or driven beyond the frontiers.

There is reason to hope that within the first fortnight or three weeks of the present month, the force under General WILSON would find itself very greatly strengthened from the Punjab and the Northwest. I do not like to venture, even approximately, upon the amount of the assistance thus to be rendered; but I may mention that the Punjab Infantry Regiments at their full complement are 900 strong, and that the Kumoon Battalion should munster 650 bayonets; for the Queen's Regiments, we know how strong they ought to be, but not how strong they at this moment actually are; and of the new levies it is obviously impossible to arrive at the number likely to be employed.

I shall, however, not be surprised to learn that the aggregate amount of these reinforcements is at least one-half of the present effective strength of the infantry of the army. But the North is not the only quarter to which Gen. WILSON is looklog for aid. Advancing from Allahabad, the little force under Gen. HAVELOCK has steadily crushed all the vitality out of the rebellion as far as Cawnpore, and when Lucknow is relieved, it will be pushed on to Delhi with all the speed possible. From Cawnpore to the capital of revolt is 266 miles. This distance, if carts can be got in sufficient quantity, and if the pace is as good as that of Col. NEILL in his late advance from Allahabad to join HAVELOCK at Cawnpore, may be got over in ten or eleven days.

The last accounts from the Mutineers state their attacks were becoming less feeble. They were reported to be wanting percussion caps, and trying in valo to make them. Of powder, however, they had abundance, the heroism of poor WILLOUGHBY and his companions having, as I have before mentioned, availed only to destroy the small-arm magazine. Dissensions were growing among them; the Commander-in-Chief, an artilleryman from Bareilly, by name BUKTAWUR KHAN, had been deposed, and the Prince MIRZA was again commanding. Our troops were tolerably healthy, though cholera appeared occasionally.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

There is, unfortunately, no reason to doubt the truth of the rumors of the deaths of Gen. REID and Major BANKS. Both of these officers are no more. Major BANKS was shot dead, under what circumstances we have not heard.

THE MUTINY AT DINAPORE AND THE DISASTER AT ARRAH.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter, dated Dinapore, Aug. t:

t write in great hasle to save the mail. The three Native infantry regiments here mutinied on the 25th of last month; between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of that day they broke into an open state of mutiny, firing at their officers, and at every Europeao who appeared. The guos and Europeans (10th Queen's) were immediately brought to bear upon them, but immediately the fire opened the rascals made off. We burnt down some villages and the oative bazaar. Many of us had narrow escapes, but not an officer was touched; many bullets fell close to where I and some others were standing. We have had several expeditions after them since then. A steamer was sent up to cut them off from Arrah (a station 24 miles from this, whither they had gone to.) t went in it, but we did not come across them. A body of the 10th, with some volunteers (myself among the number) went out next morning, but with equal bad luck. I have now the worst news to give you, the account of a serious defeat which we have received, thus—on the evening of the 29th a body of Europeans, consisting of detachments of the Queen's 10th and 37th Regiments, and a number of volunteers, started by steamer to within 14 miles of Arrah, when they disembarked and marched on Arrah. When within a mile of the station they were attacked (12 at night) by the mutineers in force, compelled to retreat with the loss of nearly all their officers and half of the men to the steamer, which they (the remnant) happily reached with a great number of their wounded. The hospital here is full of wounded, and one of the most dreadful sights I ever saw.

The mate of the steamer and a railway man were killed, and almost half the detachment killed or wounded. It was by a miracle I escaped going. I volunteered, but having had no sleep for two nights previously overslept myself, and arrived at the Ghat too late, just when the steamer was starting.

We are in a very awkward position here, entrenching ourselves, and anxiously looking out for reinforcements. All the Europeans have come in from the surrounding stations, and the place is actually crammed. The women and children are just starting for Calcutta by steamer. You cannot imagine the excitement and confusion prevailing.

For the failure of this undertakiog Gen. LLOYD has been superseded in the command at Dinapore by Gen. OUTRAM, from whom great things are expected.

The following, dated Calcutta, Aug. 3, is the latest news from this quarter:

"News reached town yesterday that the little band at Arrah are still safe. The defence they have made has been of the most noble character. There were 50 Sikh Sepoys, and they, to a man, fought like heroes. The first discharge killed upwards of a score of the rebels. The Dinapore Artillery are reported to have destroyed upwards of 500 of the Sepoys who were passing down the Ganges in boats. Five large boats were entirely destroyed. The artillery was on the river bank, masked."

THE BESIEGED AT AGRA.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 8.

Agra is in the hands of the enemy; the fort is still in our possession, and it is garrisoned by a European regiment, and is well provisioned; no fears are entertained as to the ability of its garrison to hold out. It is, however, isolated, cut off from communication with the other parts of India; the surrounding districts are held by insurgents, who seem to look upon the country as eternally lost to the British.

THE MUTINY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

From the Bombay (Aug. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

I come to our own Presidency, and greatly I regret to have at last to tell you of an outbreak in a regiment of the Bombay army. I trust that the mutiny has been crushed. I will even venture to say that t think that it has. I by no means despair of the Bombay army, the circumstances of this particular outbreak being, I think, sufficiently exceptional to warrant the entertaining a great, if not a perfectly unshaken, confidence in its loyalty as a body. The 27th Bombay Native Infantry was raised in 1846, mainly from the turbulant native State of Sawunt Waree. In 1857 it happens to be quartered at Kolapore, in the immediate neighborhood of its original birthplace. t think it highly probable that this proximity was partly the cause of the event which I am about to narrate. Before daylight on the morning o Saturday, the 1st, this day fortnight, tit is one comfort to reflect that in 14 days no second explosion has taken place,) about 150 men of the 27th turned out of their lines with loaded firelocks, attacked and plundered the house of their commanding officer, Major ROLLAND, who had escaped with his wife to the house of Col. MARGHAM, the Resident, (for Kolapore is a Mahratta State and has a Rajah,) sacked the Treasury of about 49,000 rupees, (£1,000,) robbed the shroffs or native bankers in the bazaar of all the money and jewels in their possession, and then brook themselves to a high walled inclosure. When day broke Col. MAUGHAN took a party of the Kolapore Local Infantry Corps, distrusting the 27th, to attack the mutineers, but failed to make any impression upon them, (I am not sufficiently informed to know why,) and withdrew; thereupon the mutineers moved out of the inclosure and marched to a town called Kagul, on the Belgaum road. But there, whether they had been in previous concert with the regiments at Belgaum and found their expectations of a rising at that station disappointed, or whether, as is more probable, because they were a mere aimless lot of plunderers, they abandoned the Belgaum road, and struck across the country to the point where the Kolapore road to the seacoast descends the Western Ghauts at Phoonda. there, unfortunately, they fell in with three young officers of the regiment, HEMSFIELD, STUBBS and NORRIS, who had fled from Kolapore and were making their way to the seacoast, when they were seized and slain by the mutineers. The murderers then appear to have dispersed. Some twenty went back to the old Inctosure at Kolapore, and were attacked by some of their own regiment, and of the Southern Mahratta Horse, and captured, with the loss of five killed. A large number of others were taken in the Sawunt Waree State, having thrown away their arms, but still wearing their greatcoats, and laden with rupees. Other stragglers are constantly being brought in by the villagers, to win the large rewards offered by Government to any one who apprehends a traitor. Such was the Kolapore revolt, which, t venture to think, was less a mutiny of the Bengal type than an association of the bad men of a regiment for purposes of plunder, and which is, therefore, I think, less likely to find imitators.

From the London Times.

It has transpired that just before the departure of the mail, news dated the 9th of August had been received from Bellary, an important station in the interior of the Madras Presidency, that a telegraphic notice had just been transmitted there of a mutiny of Bombay troops at Dharwar, about 150 or 200 miles west, and that the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel HUGHES, were to start that night to aid in its suppression, the expectation being that by forced marches they would reach the scene of revolt in about five days. At the same time, it is stated that the Madras troops seem to be thoroughly staunch.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN AT CALCUTTA.

From the Phœnix Extra.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—Lord ELGIN has arrived in her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, with 1,200 marines and artillerymen; 300 more are expected immediately, and further very large reinforcements by the *Shannon* is herself one of the heavy-class frigates, powerfully armed. Lord ELGIN landed about 6 o'clock last evening under a salute, and was received with great cheering by a large crowd of the Christian community at the Ghaut.

From the Hong Kong (July 26) Correspondence of the London News.

I am now in a position to inform you what there is reason to believe is the object of Lord ELGIN's self-imposed mission to Calcutta, in which, if his Excellency succeeds, it will secure him a step in the peerage. Many of the Bengal regiments have been disarmed, not because they have shown decided symptoms of mutiny, but as a precautionary measure they were deprived of their arms, and if removed from the tempting influence of evil example, they would be found, as heretofore, staunch and loyal. Lord ELGIN has, on his own responsibility, after conferring with General ASHBURNHAM, gone to confer with Lord CANNING, and to offer some of the European regiments in exchange for Bengal native troops, the disarmed Sepoys, who will be best kept out of mischief by giving them military service. During the last war the Bengal and Madras native regiments did signal service; indeed, the Chinese troops were so much annoyed with black soldiers being employed against them, that they directed much of their fire against the "black devils," as the Sepoys were styled. Already Lord ELGIN has ordered all European soldiers for China to proceed on to India, and himself has taken on 300 marines, calling on Singapore for any troops that may have arrived at that place from England. The Governor-General may well and safely spare a dozen Sepoy regiments, who would be, I believe, as firm in their allegiance and as gallant in performing their military duties in China, as during the late war. Should Lord ELGIN succeed in his mission, and the result turn out equal to expectation, his Excellency will have the blessing of his Sovereign and the thanks of the British nation. The Earl's stay at Calcutta will not exceed ten days or a fortnight, when his Excellency will return to China to carry out the original plan of operations.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Lord Elgin's Departure—Decision of a Council of War on the practicability of capturing Canton—Prospects of the Rebels taking Canton—Defensive Preparations by Yeh.

Our advices from Hong Kong extend to the 26th of July. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under that dale, says, with reference to Lord ELGIN's departure for Calcutta:

"The cause of the diversion of the force intended for China is to be much regretted, but it is satisfactory to consider that the delay it occasions in the settlement of the 'Canton question' does not appear likely to create more extended differences between ourselves and the Chinese. Our intercourse with the Chinese in the north continues on the same friendly footing as previous to the disturbances in the south; and the prospect of a most flourishing trade being carried on at Shanghae in exports and imports is favorable. Late accounts from the Canton River do not mention anything particular occurring there."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *News*, says: A council of war has assembled, at which it was resolved that until a much larger military force arrived, it would not be possible to keep Canton, although its capture might be easily effected by the joint operations of the naval and military forces at present here. Soon after the deliberations were over, the steamer *Lancefield* came in on the 14th instant, with much graver news from Bengal, and this determined the noble Earl's resolution to proceed at once to Calcutta, and to send to the assistance of the Governor-General of India all the military forces destined for China.

The utmost secrecy was observed, or it is obvious that with our trade almost at a stand, the mercantile community would have addressed his lordship on the subject, and remonstrate against the seeming abandonment of his great mission, which for a time will have a bad effect on the minds of the Chinese, and be construed into fear of the imperial displeasure. With the foreign community but one opinion prevails—namely, that the Cantonese must be severely chastised to insure future peace and the proper conduct of trade. Few are aware that the Earl departs. Yesterday the 300 Royal Marines brought on by the *Sans pareil* were transferred to the *Shannon*, and to-day his lordship embarks, quietly proceeding in the *Shannon* to Singapore and Calcutta, and taking with him Her Majesty's steamer *Pearl*, of 20 guns, and 400 horse power.

Referring to the council of war, the Hong Kong *Register* says that the question discussed was whether Canton be taken before Lord ELGIN presents himself at Pekin or not. The navy are of opinion (says the *Register*) that the place can be taken and held. The army are of opinion that it can be taken, but cannot be held.

We take the following from the *Friend of China* of the 25th of July:

"Since the dispatch of the last mail, military operations about Canton have been nil; and there appears reason for believing that before we attempt possession of the walls, the rebels will have concluded the business for us. From the provinces we learn that, under the renowned chief LE, the rebels gave battle to the Imperialists under Gen. KWUN, near Seu-bing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to tell the result, and carrying LE's bravado challenge to YEH to come on again as soon as he could get ready. LE's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1,000 war vessels, and his Excellency LE's head-quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first-class city of Seu-bing is in very straightened circumstance.

Another rebel chief called LEIN, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with imperialist troops from Tsuc-chow, and having gained the victory, his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule. Fearing for the provincial city itself, YEH is calling in all the Tsuechow men, and has stationed 1,000 of them in the southeastern suburbs. The leaders of the ninety-six villages, too, have had to send their quotas of armed men; between two and three thousand of them are in the western suburbs. The Bannermen, Manchus, and the Lieutenant-Governor's guard, altogether about 3,000, are trooped on the heights beyond the northern wall.

The Hak-has of Ko-mong and six other districts have united, and are burning and destroying wherever they go. Canton is the great point to escape to, and there the poor starving wretches of the surrounding districts are congregated by thousands—men, women, and children.

Discharging of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable—The Niagara and the Agamemnon.

From the London Times.

The *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander C. T. A. NODDALL, went into the basin at Keyham on Thursday for the purpose of discharging the telegraphic cable into the old powder magazine. The United States frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, entered the basin the same day. No arrangements have yet been made in regard to the deposit of her telegraphic cable.

With reference to the unexpected race between these ships, which was described in the Washington *Star* and inserted in the *Times* of the 14th inst., our correspondent at Plymouth has made inquiry, and found the description substantially correct, excepting only the presumed declaration that the *Agamemnon* could steam 11 or 12 knots easily. The speed of 10½ or 11 knots is all that was ever expected from her, and that is obtained with 36 revolutions under the most favorable circumstances, the stokers being constantly at work. Such a speed in a vessel of her construction and with her appliances is considered satisfactory. Her engines of two cylinders are of 600-horse power nominal; those of the *Niagara*, with three cylinders, are 800-horse. The cargoes of both were equal when leaving Valentia, but a considerable portion of the electric cable had been discharged from the frigate, and she probably drew 25 feet on the trial, as her original draught was 26 feet. The *Agamemnon* drew 25 feet forward and 27 aft; she is 100 feet shorter and of much less tonnage than her competitor, which has a sharp bow and is constructed purposely for a high rate of speed, which appeared on the trial to range from 11½ to 12 knots. With all these advantages, there is some doubt whether ships so constructed would be found advantageous for war purposes. She can steam faster, throw heavier metal, and at a greater distance than the *Agamemnon*, and if moored off a large town in an undisturbed position would do great damage, without receiving injury, if no opposing ships were near; but at sea, with the chances of fogs and calms, the recurrence of night, and the possible derangement of her machinery, it is questionable whether she would be able to maintain such a long range as would secure her advantages over such a ship as the *Agamemnon*.

The superior range of the guns of the *Niagara* would not avail much against so small a mark as a ship, for at a distance the drop of a parabola would be so great that the chances of hitting must be small, as evidenced at Sebastopol, where very few comparatively of the Russian guns hit our ships, although they frequently dodged within range. At closer quarters the frigate would be placed at a disadvantage; she carries only six guns on each side, worked on a flush deck, where men are not so well protected from falling rigging and spars, as when covered with a deck. The broadside of the *Agamemnon* consists of 54 guns, those on the lower deck being 6-pounders, and there is no doubt that one concentrated discharge would tell most effectively. Six ships of the class of the *Niagara* have been constructed, and it is not probable that their number will be increased. She cost about £200,000.

American Experience in the Use of Firearms—Its Importance.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

An article in one of your cotemporories, suggesting the formation of corps of volunteers as protection against possible invasion of England, is noticed by one or two of to-day's Paris journals, which evidently think the cry of alarm uncalled for, and which describe as "very curious" the means of defence advised. But there is no harm, when we are compelled to send away the bulk of our army, in raising the question as to how far an invasion could be successfully resisted by a turn-out of the population, by the rush that would, no doubt, be instantly made by men of all classes to repel the assailants or lose their lives in the attempt. England, with its small fields and innumerable hedges and ditches, would be a splendid country for the operations of riflemen, but these advantages would be of little avail unless they were skillful with their weapons to a greater extent than mere fowling-piece practice can possibly make them.

The subject reminds me of a recent conversation with an American now holding a high position at a European Court, who was "reared" 2,000 miles up the Mississippi, spent many years in the Western Provinces, has traveled much in his own country, and is high authority concerning it. His opinion was that the great security of America, that which makes her of all countries in the world the one that has least to fear from invasion, is the familiarity and skill of her citizens with rifle and pistol. With this to fall back upon she has no need of an army. There every man is expert with rifle and revolver; those who are not are rare exceptions, and are remarked as such, and a very large proportion are not only expert but of first-rate and unerring skill.

This accomplishment, combined with that Anglo-Saxon pluck and daring common to English and Americans, has enabled the volunteers of the United States to do wonders on various occasions against superior numbers and regular troops. The cotton-bags of New-Orleans would hardly have protected any but first-rate marksmen from the bayonets of PAKENHAM'S gallant soldiers; when matched, on many occasions, in Mexico and Texas against no inferior foe, we have seen mere handfulls of self-relying Yankees scatter their opponents when the odds were 20 to 1; recently, in Cuba, although the little band of Fillibusters under LOPEZ was ultimately overwhelmed by an immensely superior force of the best troops in Spain, it was not until they had shot down more than their own number. An economical and unmilitary (although not an unworlike) nation, the Eoglish, like the Americans, will neither pay for the support of a numerous army nor submit to be taxed in kind by a conscription, probably the only means by which it would be practicable for Great Britain to keep up a large permanent and effective army. Nobody but an alarmist will pretend that there is the remotest chance of any Power taking advantage of England's having sent so large a part of her army to India to pick a quarrel with her. But nobody can answer for the future; and it certainly could be no disadvantage to the young men of England to apply themselves to become good rifle shots, to practice skirmishing, and even to familiarize themselves with forming square and a few of the commonest manœuvres of infantry in the field.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain—The Queen refuses to Accept the Resignation of Ministers—Gen. Concha to Remain in Cuba.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

A letter from Madrid fully confirms the Ministerial crisis announced by telegraph, and supplies some details concerning it. The Ministers tendered their resignation, not once but five times, and five times the Queen refused to accept it.

You were informed from Madrid some months ago that it was intended to replace General CONCHA by General LERSUNDI, as soon as the former officer should have completed the three years which are the allotted term of office for a Captain-General of Cuba. For some time, indeed, it was expected that CONCHA would not be allowed to finish his time. His conduct with respect to the slave trade was flagrant, and had been the subject of strong representations on the part of the British Government to that of Spain. Also, General NARVAEZ is no friend of the Coochas; MANUEL, the one in Spain, had opposed the Government in the Senate, and moreover the Duke of VALENCIA was then desirous to send LERSUNDI to Cuba in order to give his place to GONZALES BRAVO. This combination failed; certain members of the Cabinet opposed BRAVO'S entrance, and declared they would resign sooner than accept him as a colleague; the difficulty and prospect of war with Mexico made it undesirable to change the Captain-General at that moment, and so CONCHA was permitted to remain.

The Mexican dispute having entered a more pacific phasis, and CONCHA'S term of service having expired, the subject of his removal has been again brought forward. NARVAEZ has another friend to put into the Ministry of Marine, this time a *protégé* named MARFORI, the present civil Governor of Madrid, a man of obscure origin, whom nobody ever heard of until within the last 12 months, whom NARVAEZ has raised from the dust to high station, and would now fain have in his Cabinet, knowing that he can rely upon him as a docile creature and supporter. Gen. LERSUNDI, too, is probably rather anxious to go to that rich island whence Captains-General are wont to return with colossal fortunes. Accordingly, on Saturday last, decrees were presented to the Queen for signature, recalling CONCHA, and appointing LERSUNDI and MARFORI. Her Majesty objected, saying that she did not think it advisable to remove CONCHA, under present circumstances. This refusal destroyed the whole combination, and, after consultation, the Ministers determined to resign. Informed of this by NARVAEZ, the Queen desired they would remain. They consented, with the exception of LERSUNDI, who held out, but was ultimately persuaded, and went with his colleagues to dine at the Palace. After the banquet the Queen spoke to him, and said that she had heard he had persisted in resigning, but that she was satisfied with his services, and wished him to remain. Nevertheless, on the following day the crisis continued, and four times the Ministers tendered their resignation. The Queen sent for some persons of note to consult with, and up to the 14th, the date of the letter, nothing was decided. Later advices by telegraph induce the belief that the crisis has ended, and that the Government would remain unchanged.

Pro-Sepoy Sympathies in Ireland.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, (leading Roman Catholic Organ.)

Some vile enemy of the Irish people has attempted to get up a murder and rapine spirit in Ireland, and to stimulate a pro-Sepoy feeling by the issue of placards in the Southern districts for the purpose of inducing the belief that in the more Catholic districts of the country the brutalities of Sepoys are regarded with sympathy, and their treatment of the Irish and English ladies approved, because their husbands and fathers are assumed to be connected with the British army. This infamous attempt to identify the people of Ireland with Sepoyism has met a prompt and effective rebuke from the Catholic town of Carrick-on-Suir, who indignantly repudiate the "nefarious" attempt, and have opened a subscription list for the purpose of detecting the emissary of Sepoyism who brought the vile placards we allude to to their town. The Irish people condemn most heartily the system of oppression and misrule practiced by the East India Company, but they have no sympathy with the butchers at Cawnpore, and the barbarities which form the characteristic of the war waged against women and children. Some of the best men in India—English, Scotch and Irish merchants at Calcutta—have protested against the misrule practiced in India; but while these men have the manliness to denounce the errors of the Government in the petition which we subjoin, and from the midst of the revolt to demand a free and constitutional Government for India under the sovereignty of our Queen, they have the wisdom to discriminate between rational liberty and rampant licentiousness; and, while fearlessly exposing the evils which led to this revolt, they as fearlessly take up arms against the system of indiscriminate murder which the Sepoys would inaugurate, and their Irish sympathisers would have their dupes, if they could get any, to follow."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the Times, Sept 23.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.20 ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 432½ ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4 ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 1-10th ₱ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 ₱ cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

The funds continued without the slightest variation, and are likely to remain stagnant until the arrival of the next Indian news, which, after to-morrow, may be expected at any hour. Consols were quoted throughout the day 90⅜@⅝ for money, and 90⅜@⅝ for the 14th of October. India Stock left off at 210@212; Indian Bonds, 22s.@17s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 8s.@4s. discount.

The discount market was without alteration, and a disposition to limit business as much as possible seems observable in all quarters.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been unimportant, and the market generally is without the slightest animation. Chilian Six ₱ Cents. have been negotiated at 105; Mexican, 21½, ¾, and ⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ₱ Cents., for the account, 79; ditto Three ₱ Cents., for the account, 50; Portuguese, 45⅝; Russian Four-and-a-Half ₱ Cents., 99, 99⅛, and ¼; Spanish Deferred, for the account, 25½; Turkish Four ₱ Cents. Guaranteed, 99⅜; and Dutch Four ₱ Cent. Certificates, 100.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were a shade higher than last post.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 95c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a decline of a quarter per cent.

The *Montmorency* has arrived from Melbourne, with 50,195 oz. of gold, valued at £200,780. A considerable portion of this will probably be taken to the Bank.

Trade in France.

Paris (Sept. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Every branch of trade in Paris is at present in full activity. Foreign commission agents have commenced their purchases, and orders are arriving from almost every country in Europe, as well as from the Brazils and other parts of South America. Many orders have likewise been received from the Provinces. The deficient harvests during the last three years, and the Russian war, restrained purchases in every direction, and there are now numerous deficiencies to be supplied both at home and abroad. Mercantile transactions would be still more animated in Paris were it not for the exorbitant price of raw material used in manufactures, which forces the manufacturers to make a proportional advance in the price of their produce.

Another impediment to be deplored is, that there is a vast capital invested by commercial men in railway shares, which cannot now be realized except at a serious loss. Almost all the mill-owners in the provinces are now working full time. Numerous commission agents have arrived at Rouen, Mulhouse, Rouhnix, Tureoing, Amiens, and Reims. The manufacturers of Lyons are kept going chiefly by orders from Paris for expensive silks and velvets. The silk markets in the Departments of the Drome and the Ardèche are dull, there being few buyers, and prices are merely nominal. Many mills having been more or less seriously damaged by the late inundations, the owners have been forced to suspend business.

A REGULAR JACK SHEPPARD.—An intensely laughable robbery was perpetrated at the Jarrett House, St. Anthony, a short time since, which in boldness, eclipses any similar enterprise of modern times. Col. H. Wiltse, hearing somebody knocking around in the hall near his room, at an unreasonable hour, and suspecting it might be some villain who meant to rob him, rose from his bed, fixed the door of his room open, got his brace of pistols and prepared them for "an emergency," then sat down on the bed to wait for the anticipated scamp to present himself. In this position *he fell asleep!*—and, while enjoying a perpendicular dream, (probably of a robber writhing with a bullet in his thorax.) the ungrateful, inconsiderate vagabond aforesaid walked into the room through the open door, helped himself to a new dress-coat, two pairs of pantaloons and a vest, pocketed six dollars and fifty cents in money, deliberately became the accomplice of Procrastination (the chief of time) by stealing a valuable gold watch, took the gold studs out of the shirt of the slumberer, and reluctantly departed. Mr. W. awoke just in time to find his "victim" vamosed, and himself minus property to the amount of $200 or $300. In fact, almost every thing in the room had "gone off" except his faithful pistols, which were firmly grasped in either hand ready capped and cocked!—*N. O. Delta.*

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Theodore Parker on the Present Commercial Difficulties.

From the Boston Rec., Monday, Oct. 5.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER preached yesterday, at the Music Hall, a "Sermon of Hard Times," which was listened to by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in that spacious Hall. He took his text from 7th Ecclesiastes, 14th verse—"In the day of adversity consider." He commenced by saying that it was the duty of the man of science to interpret the world of matter to other men, and tell the meaning and use of things; it was the duty of the astronomer to report of the heavenly bodies, telling mankind the facts connected therewith—their use for man's material business, their meaning for his spiritual development and delight; it was the duty of the botanist to deal with those bodies which grow out of the ground, the water, the air, learn what they are good for, and how they grow; it was the duty of the doctor to study human bodies, learn their structure, set forth the conditions of health and long life, and warn men against what will shorten their days. All these men of science would make mistakes, observe wrongly, analyze imperfectly, reason amiss, and so fail of truth, though aiming at it, but their very errors were steps towards it, and if they stumbled, they fell forward and upwards. So the minister was to study the phenomena and essential nature of the human spirit. He should use all things to enlarge the amount of such knowledge as is useful in the conduct of human life, and to deepen the consciousness of duty. He should show the use of all great events for man's material business, and their meaning for his spiritual developement; should point out the eternal law, the providential purpose in transient affairs. He, too, should inform mankind on passing events, and give them a cast forward in the great journey of human life; should translate the brute facts of history into the ideas of philosophy, and bring them to human consciousness, and thereby teach men prudence for their material business, wisdom for their spiritual conduct, and so help a large development of mind and conscience, heart and soul, in the community wherein the lines of his lot are cast, and which gives him his daily bread. As the Rocky Mountains take hold of every cloud which the Pacific sends thither, and wring the water out of it to moisten their own soil, and fertilize the valleys below, so to-day they would take hold of this commercial cloud which comes up from the great Pacific ocean of American business, wring the meaning out of it, learn its whence and whither, its use for their daily business, its lesson for their religious developement. In speaking of this subject, Mr. PARKER said he should have to speak of some things not often spoken of on Sundays in the pulpit, but very often thought of in the pews.

We are in a state of great general prosperity. There is no foreign war to waste the mind, body or estate of the people. There is no domestic war, except what the Slave Power is carrying on in Kanssa, by the show of the ballot-box and the reality of concealed bayonets. There is no pestilence; births bear a large ratio to the deaths, and emigration enlarges our number still more; there is no famine—an abundant harvest is gathered, or waits for the sickle; we have no great foreign commercial debt, which must be paid, and so will consume the harvest gathered from the soil, the mine and the sea, or manufactured thence. The imports of 1856 were $360,000,000, but the exports were two millions more, and if $69,000,000 thereof were of gold, it should be remembered this is as much a staple of American productive industry as coal is to England, and so, if we manage rightly, it is no more lo

Accordingly, as prices rise, it costs more to manufacture than before, and so we import the products of labor from abroad, where there is little paper money, and prices are low.

As we feel rich, because money is plenty, and all men say it is as good as gold, we import largely articles of comfort and luxury, and send abroad our raw materials in payment, to be brought back manufactured goods. But by and by the raw material is not quite adequate to pay our foreign debts—for our paper money is good for nothing abroad; our foreign goods, sold at paper prices, must be paid for in metallic money—and specie runs out of the country. Then the banks, not having the actual metallic money to pay, refuse to circulate their bills; money becomes "short," "tight"—there is a pressure in the market; money is worth more than before, goods are worth less; merchants who have bought goods on credit, and sold them on credit, cannot meet their payments, and, accordingly, must sell their permanent property to meet their payments, or else pay enormous rates of interest—for money is merchandise, and, when scarce, like bread in a besieged city, it goes up to famine prices. Stocks fall in value ten, twenty, thirty, forty, even fifty per cent. Capitalists become distrustful, and refuse to loan at all. Traders fail, and give up their permanent property to their creditors; it is sold at a reduced value; the trader loses half, but the creditor is only half paid.

The inheritance of birth, the earnings of a long life are at once swept away. In his old age, the thrifty merchant is left with nothing. Timid men withdraw their money from circulation: it lies still, and an idle dollar is just as useless as an idle spindle, or an idle axe. Great enterprises stop. Men are thrown out of employment. Hunger looks through the windows of a thousand homes, making ugly mouths at wives and babes.

We take great pains to prevent this evil. We try legally to fix the value of this paper money we have created, and threaten to punish every man who loans it at more than six per cent. We might as well say that water should not run down hill. We have tried to make that money which is no money, which represents no labor done, and we cannot escape from the consequences of our first false principle. We wonder that specie does not stay in the land; it is because we think paper money is just as good, and France and England do not. It rains gold, and we hold out our dish bottom upwards—of course it is empty. We complain that there is a lack of specie in our country. In the last twelve months we have exported more than sixty-nine millions of gold from this very land.

Other causes had their influences, but the main trouble, Mr. PARKER said, as it seemed to him, came from this—*that we trusted in paper money.* The immediate consequence of this state of things is very painful. Some men lose their estates; a few great properties are scattered at once; many little competences come to nothing. Sometimes this happens to the best men in the country—men with liberal ideas, with habits of generosity. You all know what has recently befallen one of the most honorable, generous and Christian men in this town, who, as a thriving merchant said, has done more for the rising generation of Boston than any ten churches that could be named. You all deplore the misfortune of this noble philanthropist. Now and then a chance shot strikes a coward in his tent, but commonly it is the brave soldiers who get shot in battle. There is a "forlorn hope" in the battle of productive industry not less than the battle of war, and he (Mr. P.) looked on the honest merchant who turned out bankrupt, as he looked on the wounded soldier, covered all over with honorable scars, got in front, manfully confronting the foe. He has suffered, but it was in the cause of God and his country. Just now, we are in a Balaklava battle, and somebody has blundered. Let us do honor to the "six hundred," remembering how they "rode onward," meaning right.

In conclusion, Mr. PARKER set forth the duties devolving upon honorable and Christian men, in this time of trouble and distress. He counseled forbearance towards solvent debtors as long as possible; the payment of small debts to tradesmen and artisans; the avoidance of all waste of articles of food or clothing, for we had a hard Winter before us, and should want all we have got. Yet he did not think it manly or Christian to make large retrenchments in these times, when a man could afford his previous expenditures, for by so doing, he simply shifted the burden to another man's back. Charity should be remembered, for he thought much of that would be needed before the Winter was half through. They should be humanly generous to such as fall through mistake, humanly just against defrauders, swindlers, cheats, of whatever name; charitable to the follies of the weak, the errors of the wise, but stern against the culprit's meditated wickedness and concealed crime.

The remoter duties were to reform the whole monetary system, make gold and silver the medium of business, and depart from the habit of buying and selling on credit to so great an extent. When the potato rots in the ground, it tells us it is not fit to be a nation's bread. It is the voice of God crying out of the ground, "Beware, beware!" Cholera, yellow fever, typhoid, the plague, leprosy, they also have a warning, telling us what will follow if we violate the conditions of life and health. They also, though our brother's blood, are God's voice, crying, "Beware! beware!" The spot whereon you stand is unholy ground. Make clean your cities, breathe pure air; turn ye, for why will ye die." And when a commercial distress like this occurs in a nation, full of plenty, and wealth, and industry, and wisdom, surely it tells us that we have made a mistake; that the experiment does not succeed; that paper money is a tool that does not work well, that extravagant expenditure, waste, the importation of luxuries, dishonesty in trade, are not wise.

Besides, have we not made a mistake which lies deeper, nearer, likewise, to the business of the pulpit? Have we not thought a little too much of properly, fine houses, gaudy steamboats, New-York hotels, costly silks? It is not worth while to hold the raiment above the body, and the meat more than the soul which should consume it. The millionaire is not the highest product of human civilization. A rich man, a rich city, does not necessarily possess all the Christian virtues. "Money answereth all things," says the Bible proverb; but it cannot answer for honesty, it will never do for virtue, it cannot take the place of confidence in Thy higher law, thou Father of earth and heaven! Is our trade conducted on fair, just principles? Does the Golden Rule lie on the merchant's desk, measuring out between man and man the rule of the market? Have we not forgotten God's higher law? Certainly, we over-rate wealth to-day, just as our fathers thought too much of fighting. The great end of business is not the accumulation of property, but the formation of character. "He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them," says the Psalmist; but great virtues, prudence, wisdom, justice, benevolence, piety, these may be gathered from your trade; they are not uncertain riches, but imperishable, undefiled, and which fadeth not away.

"In the day of adversity consider." America will learn her lesson from this commercial distress, this scarcity of money, lack of work, temporary hunger, transient fear. Let us be thankful that our teacher comes with such a mild face. If we do not learn by this, then the lesson is to be taught us, not only with mercantile failure, but likewise with the thunder of cannon. When God spoke to England through the jingling dollars, she did not heed him; but she hears when he speaks through the Crimean cannon, and 150,000,000 of men in rebellion on the other side of the world.

But we will learn, and then shall the light break forth out of the darkness, and the solid blessings of prosperity shall attend a thoughtful, industrious, forecasting people, who remember the inevitable law of justice which God has written on every metallic dollar, on every paper promise to pay, as he has written it on these fair flowers of the field. Then, not putting our trust in uncertain riches, we shall count it the great end of human life so to do the duties of time as to secure the rewards of eternity; and for each of us there shall be a treasure "imperishable, undefiled and which fadeth not away."

A CASE OF MISFORTUNE.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a case illustrating the proverb that misfortunes never come single:

A French lady, named Mme. DE LUNEL, having lost all her property, consisting of a house and lands, and a store of dry goods in the neighborhood of Lyons, by the inundations of the River Rhone, came to this country with her husband and an infant child, leaving two little daughters to the care of an aged female relation in France. Her husband, being unable to speak our language and to procure any honorable occupation in this country, became quite despondent, and finally died, broken-hearted, some months since. To complete the mass of her misfortunes, Mme. DE LUNEL received, by the last steamer, the news of the death of the person who had taken under her care the two little girls; and she is now striving to raise sufficient funds to pay for their passage to this city, where she intends to put them in some respectable trade.

A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Its ingredients are the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 6.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

There were plenty of black eyes and bombed-up heads in Court awaiting retribution. In the prisoner's box there was a pretty fair representation of the lowest class of thieves and pickpockets. Most of the cases were disposed of with the usual celerity, but in one or two Counsel were permitted to take up as much time as all other cases put together occupied. There were 45 prison cases and 22 bail cases on the calendar.

Ann Bryan was accused by Catherine Kemble with stealing five dresses from her. She was an old offender. The charge was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this charge? (no answer.) What do you say? Nothing at all. I suppose you get so accustomed to those things that you consider it nothing to steal by this time. We find you guilty of this offence and sentence you for the full term,—6 months in the Penitentiary. This is the sixth time that woman has been before this Court on a similar charge.

James Gilbert took a fancy to Thomas Laughlin's looking-glass and attempted to appropriate it to his own reflection. Sept. 10, he was caught going off with it and taken to the Station-house. *Judge Wood*—Were you drunk? (To JUDGE OSBORN)—Perhaps he was drunk when he did it. *Judge Osborn*—I don't see how a drunken man could carry a looking-glass,—the last thing in the world that I should think of. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Patrick Quinn, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing some silver coins, the property of John Elder, on Oct. 1.

Thomas Cargill was arraigned on the complaint of John Finkes. Finkes said Cargill kicked up a row in his porter-house, struck him and kicked his wife in the stomach, Oct. 4. *Judge Wood*—What have you got to say to this accusation, Cargill? *Prisoner*—I was struck first before I struck, Sir. It was in a porter-house. *Judge Wood*—What did you go in there for? *Prisoner*—To get a drink. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, he's got the tremors now. A couple of months will do him good. I guess, Cargill, we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

James Kirm was brought to the bar upon a charge of stealing a pair of boots from Frederick Dichmer, Oct. 4. It was not proved that he had committed the larceny. *Judge Osborn*—Kirm, we have no doubt at all but that you're guilty of this charge, but the evidence is not sufficient to convict you, so we discharge you. You can go. The Judge was not compelled to repeat the last sentence.

George Francis and Owen McGowley, both boys, were charged with stealing some socks, pocket-handkerchiefs, and other similar articles, all worth $3, the property of Timothy Smith. The larceny was committed Sept. 30. They were remanded until Saturday, to give Mr. Beale, the agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, an opportunity to make inquiries concerning their character and circumstances. Their counsel offered to put in affidavits of good character in the meantime.

George W. Royal (colored) was next brought to the bar. Alfred H. Thorn took the witness-stand to testify that the prisoner stole a quantity of clothing from him, Sept. 26. It was the second charge, Mr. Thorn said, which he had preferred against Royal. He had procured the complaint to be dismissed upon Royal's promising to behave himself, but now that he had committed a second offence he wanted him punished. "It serves you right," said Judge OSBORN, "for letting off a nigger with such a head as that." The Judge asked Thorn what he committed the crime for. His story was that Thorn had given him the clothes to wait at table in. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

William Sutz was complained of by Mary Elizabeth Miller, aged 14, who asserted that he committed an indecent assault upon her, May 9, and at divers other times. The lawyers for both parties were Germans, and each supported the cause of his client, in broken English. They became much excited about a point which arose between them, and their German-English altercation excited some merriment. Counsel for the defendant said a proposition had been made by the other side to settle the case upon the payment of the counsel fee, $5. This assertion counsel for the complainant strenuously denied. He said it was false "from de head to de bottom." "This case," said Judge OSBORN, interrupting them, "does not need any summing up. We find him guilty, and remand him till Thursday." Judge Woon said counsel for the prisoner might in the meantime offer proof concerning the offer to settle.

John Roberts picked Catherine Keiser's pocket, on board of a ferry-boat, Oct. 4, and stole a porte-monnaie, containing $1, from her. He pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Roberts, you have saved the time of the Court in pleading guilty to this charge, and, therefore, we give you the lowest term that we give in such cases. Six months in the Penitentiary. The prisoner looked blank. *Judge Osborn* (aside)—He thought the sugar was coming, didn't he?

Henry Jones stole some liquor from George H. Hanschild, Oct. 1, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days. Mr. Beale pleaded for a commutation of the sentence. "Well," said Judge Woon, "on account of the interposition of Mr. Beale we suspend sentence. You ought to be punished for being drunk.

George C. Howe and George Fay were sent to the City Prison for 3 months, for stealing (Sept. 2) a gold chain, value $20, the property of John L. Ferguson.

Andrew Geary had committed an assault and battery upon Officer Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twentieth Ward Police, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. There was a disturbance in Geary's house, and an officer was sent for; Hyatt went, and as soon as he entered the prisoner seized him by the throat, and he was compelled to club him to make him release his grasp. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $20.

Franklin Hopper *alias* Benjamin Hopper embezzled, at different times, sundry small sums from his employer, Walter J. Starr. He pleaded guilty, and at Mr. Starr's request sentence was suspended, his friends promising to send him to sea. "But," said the complainant, "if they don't do it I'll enter a fresh complaint." "You can have him sentenced on this charge," said Judge WOOD.

Thomas Kerr was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Margaret McCabe, Oct. 3. "Please, Sir," said the complainant, "he won't do it again, and I hope you will let him off this time." "Well," said Judge OSBORN, "we may as well let him go."

James Johnson was another of the light-fingered gentry. He stole some bank-bills and silver coins, $2 altogether, from a drawer behind the counter of Conrad Hoelbish, Oct. 2. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you, Johnson? *Prisoner*—I'm nineteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—He is too old for the House of Refuge, shall we give him the full rope, Judge? *Judge Wood*—Yes. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, as we do in all such cases of till-tapping, or whatever you call it.

Michael Walsh, with John Hays and several others, assaulted Officer Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth District Police, Sept. 13. Michael was the only one arrested. The officer said he was of no service to his mother; and wanted him punished. Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Counsel*—Hasn't he been a better boy recently, than he used to be? *Officer*—Why, since this complaint was made I havn't seen him at all. *Judge Osborn*—This officer is constantly interfered with down there. It was finally concluded to suspend sentence, but the Judge admonished the prisoner not to be brought before the bar again.

Michael Mallhews went into a store in which John F. Baker was a clerk, Sept. 29, and offered a broken bank-bill, and when Baker refused to take it, the prisoner fell to beating him. *Judge Osborn*—Let him go back until Saturday; we'll sentence him then. The prisoner was remanded.

Patrick Betts, charged with an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Irvin, Oct. 4, was remanded.

Catharine Duffy stole $5 worth of feather beds, the property of Mary Emery, Oct. 2. The complainant did not want to press the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll find her guilty and suspend sentence at the request of the complainant.

Patrick Davis assaulted and beat James Filzherbert, Oct. 2. The complainant said he had been talking with some police officers, and Davis followed him when he left them, and attacked him; threw him down and attempted to steal his watch. An officer came up in the nick of time and took Patrick into custody. *Judge Osborn*—How many times have you been on the Island? *Prisoner*—Only once, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You're an old bird. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Daniel Doyle was tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife, Mary. She said he pawned some of her clothes, got liquor with the money and then came home and beat her, Oct. 1. He was in the habit of beating her; she could get along much better without him; he had been on Blackwell's Island before. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The complaint in the case of John McAllister stated that he beat his wife Mary shamefully Oct. 2. The witness's name was called, but she was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborn*—(to the Clerk)—Make one effort more to get her here. For these fellows who beat their wives the milk of human kindness in my bosom is all dried up.

Thomas McKinley, charged with an assault and battery, committed upon James Farley, Oct. 4, was discharged upon the complainant's request.

Daniel Fee gave $3 to Delia Sterkin, a prostitute, in Elm-street, on the night of Oct. 2, upon the understanding that she should render him a *quid pro quo*, but when she got the money she ran away, and he had her arrested and preferred a charge of petit larceny against her. *Judge Osborn* (to the complainant)—Did you give her the money? *Complainant*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—What for? [No answer.] The Judge stated what he believed to be his reason for giving it, and told the prisoner that she might go.

Alexander Roberts, Joseph Keeler, John Klem, Adam Suffiesch and Samuel Gerritts, were arraigned on the complaint of John McDermott, who appeared with his head all bound up to testify that Keeler, who was foreman of a lithographing establishment in which they all worked, ordered him (the witness) to leave it, Sept. 28, and when he refused fell upon him and beat him. He (witness) knocked him down whereupon the other prisoner fell upon him and beat him. Roberts, he said, struck him with a stick. This case occupied a great deal of time, many witnesses were examined, counsel summed up, and they were all discharged except Roberts, who was remanded till Saturday.

John Hays committed an assault and battery upon Thomas Mahony, Sept. 27, in Roosevelt-street, struck him without provocation and kicked him in the face. He was fined $20 for it.

Thomas McCarty committed an assault and battery upon Officer John Anderson, of the First Precinct Police, Sept. 28. The officer wanted the Judges to let him off with a light fine. He was fined $10. His wife came forward and said: "I'll pay it; there, (putting down the money) that's the wrongest $10 I ever paid in me life." She went off in high dudgeon, her lord and master following her.

William Nolan was acquitted upon a charge of an assault and battery on Rosanna McManus. Both parties had troops of friends with them, and as soon as they got outside the door they had another slight fracas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Again yesterday there was no Grand Jury. There never is a Grand Jury on the first day of term, but very seldom is there any delinquency on the second day. There was however, yesterday, and charitable people said the Sheriff was to blame, for not issuing the summons necessary to collect the requisite number of our "first citizens" together. Whatever the reason may be, public business in the first Criminal Court of the City is delayed half a week in consequence.

William Gehrig yesterday pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. He was charged with murder, in shooting his partner Louis Guapel, at the lager-bier saloon No. 259 William-street on the 18th July. He was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Peter Van Cisco was next tried for violating the pilot law, in piloting two British vessels, named the *Humming Bird* and the *George* through Hurl Gate, contrary to the Act of Congress. The Jury found him guilty, but his counsel asked time to file a bill of exceptions, so no sentence was passed.

John Anderson, aged 16 years, was placed on trial, for highway robbery, but the Court adjourned before the case was concluded.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY Oct. 7.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Before Judge Daly.—Part I.*—Nos. 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1327. *Part II.*—Nos. 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 124, 38, 129, 133, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 164, 165, 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183.

Judge at Chambers every day during vacation.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—CALENDAR, Oct. 7.—*Part I.*—Nos. 27, 57, 68, 31, 8, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 1500, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Thursday, Oct. 8.—The whole Calendar will be called, but if any cause be found ready, the call will be suspended until such cause be finished, when the Calendar will be resumed. Causes may be set down for any day in term, on filing with the Clerk, at any time, written consent.

Horrible Tragedy on the Spanish-American Coast—Destruction of a British Vessel and Murder of the Crew.

From the Kingston, Jomaica, Dispotch, Aug. 24.

The schooner *Endeavour* left Kingston Tuesday, June 16, having cleared out for Maracaibo. A few days after she experienced very severe weather, carrying away her jibstay and topsail. She was forced to put into the port of Anse d'Hamault, on the south west coast of Haiti. She remained there and repaired, and sailed two days after for her destination. The weather was again boisterous, and the schooner having again carried away some sails she put into La Vela on the Main, where her injuries were repaired.

Capt. ANTHONY DURANT had three Indians on board, whom he had brought to Jamaica with him on his last return from the Main, and every attention was shown them by the captain. The vessel arrived off the Indian coast on the evening of the 8th July, and came to anchor at Bay Honna, to which place the Indians on board belonged. The Indians were immediately landed, and about seven o'clock the next morning a boat loaded with Indians, to the number of 15, boarded the schooner and lined the gangway. The captain, not imagining any danger from their presence, was wholly unprepared for an attack, and was speaking near by to one of the seamen, when suddenly some seven of the Indians simultaneously drew their knives (which were hid in their girdles) and commenced to assassinate the captain; they inflicted numerous stabs all over his body, which soon brought him to the deck in a senseless state, the blood coursing along his body in a profuse manner. He made several ineffectual attempts at resistance. The cook, who was in the galley preparing breakfast, was also attacked by them and killed, with scarcely any chance of resistance. Meanwhile, the mate, Mr. MARCHO, was personally engaged with two of the Indians, who dealt him a severe blow over the head, but with an almost unexampled degree of strength, he held each by the throat with his hands, and bringing himself on his knees, he throttled them in such a manner as when he let go his hold they staggered. The panic on board among the seamen was intense, and no one being prepared for such an encounter, the confusion and horror which prevailed at the time may better be imagined than described.

A white sailor, seeing the helpless state of the crew, immediately jumped overboard, and they took to the boat which was alongside. Another young man, named LEWIS LACOSTA, of this city, who had been taking a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, was the third person who left the vessel. He jumped overboard, and not being able to swim, sunk, and rose no more. Another seaman from the vessel succeeded in getting into the boat. The male, after wrestling with the two Indians, and seeing no other chance for his life, made one desperate leap from the ship, and was soon in the boat. He cut the painter which held the Indian's boat alongside the vessel, and the four parties took to work with the paddles. The *Endeavor's* boat was ashore with three of the hands in her; and these, perceiving what was going on, shoved off, and met the Indian boat (a whaling bont belonging to the Brig *Radiant*, stranded some time ago off the same coast, which contained the four who had left the ship) and joined her—sending the *Endeavor's* boat adrift. Meanwhile, the steward, who was in the hold of the vessel when this sanguineous proceeding commenced, was set upon by these bloodthirsty assassins, and soon fell a corpse, from the thrusts of the Indian knives. The Indians sacked the vessel and plundered all the stores and provisions; and, as was subsequently ascertained, ran the vessel ashore.

The boat with the seven souls which survived this sad tragedy, after pulling against the wind some sixty miles, fell in with some vessels and got refreshed, and, some canvas having been provided them, they set sail the next morning, and reached Rio de la Hacha in safety, where they communicated with the Consul. They remained there for fully three weeks, and took passage for Santa Martha, thence to Carthagena, and from that place they went on to St. Thomas, and arrived at Kingston on Sunday in the Royal mail steamship *Conway*.

Captain DURANT was a trader to the Spanish Main for upwards of thirty years, and had endeared himself to many of the natives. He failed on this melancholy occasion to observe the necessary precaution of not allowing more than a certain number to come on board at one time, and this fatal error on his part has led to the sacrifice both of valuable lives and of property to some amount. The captain, however, was too confident of the good feeling of the natives towards him, so much so that he forgot to arm himself to repel their attack. The steward was a native of this city and the cook a Frenchman.

The Paris Mission.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

It is understood that Mr. SLIDELL will not go to Paris. His family are known to greatly desire it, and there is surely no family that could more creditably represent us at any Court; but Mr. SLIDELL holds a position in the American Senate and before the country which he will not abandon through any temptation. And yet Mr. GAYARR, whose high fitness no one denies, will not receive the appointment. It is intimated that, in view of the attitude in which Mr. GAYARR stands, or has stood, in relation to Mr. SLIDELL, the influence of the latter cannot be in his favor; and it would not be politic, nor perhaps just, to disregard the wishes of the distinguished Senator in making a selection from that State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—We have dates from Tampa to the 12th inst. An unfortunate affray transpired at Fort Myers on the 6th inst. It appears there was a misunderstanding between a few regular soldiers and volunteers, which led to blows. During the scuffle which ensued, Sergeant THOMAS P. MONROE, of the regular army, was shot by Lieutenant MARSH, of Captain McLEON's company of Mounted Volunteers, with a Colt's pistol. The sergeant survived but twenty-fours of the occurrence. MARSH is now in confinement. An order has been received, by Colonel LOOMIS, to dispatch the 4th Artillery, now in Florida, to Fort Leavenworth, K. T. In compliance, the following movements will be made: One company Mounted Volunteers will be stationed at Fort Jupiter. The Colonel commanding the First District will cause all the companies of the 4th Artillery under his orders to rendezvous at Fort Brooke as early as practicable. First Lieut. O. F. SOLOMON will remain on duty at Mellonville. Major W. W. MORRIS, with his command, is ordered to return to Fort Myers. Col. ROGERS will designate companies to occupy Forts Cenlre and Denaud. The chief quartermaster will appoint agents to take charge of all public property at Forts Meade and Kissimmee. TOMMY, the Indian warrior recently captured by Capt. J. E. MICKLER, died on the 5th instant at Eginont Key.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slack request at drooping rates. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 12@$7 25 per 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of the trade is quite depressed, factors evincing much eagerness to sell, while the demand is restricted to the immediate requirements of Western and local buyers. The available supply is moderate, yet this circumstance is insufficient to sustain prices. The prevailing currency is as follows: Men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@$2 50; Boy's, $1 37@$1 75; Youth's, $1 00@$1 37; Men's thick and kip brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boy's 80c.@$1 00; Youths, 50c@70c.; Women's calf, kip and split boots, 85@$1 05; Misses', 70c.@90c.; Children's, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters 90c.@$1 10; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1 20@$1 50; Misses', 70c.@85c.; Children's', 45c.@55c.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Mr. SCOTT, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee, since the 29th ult., has been very inactive, the trade buying only to supply immediate wants. We retain former quotations, but there are for the most part nominal. An auction sale of 5,800 bags Rio, per *Clara Hardy*, is announced for 8th inst." Stock of all kinds in first hands, 109,055 packages, including 63,027 bags Rio, 9,850 mats Java, 200 bags Government Java, 700 bags Ceylon, 12,308 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Laguayra, and 2,970 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Is quite depressed, and nominal in value.

FISH—The market is inactive, and prices are languid for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Slate and Western opened briskly and buoyantly at improved prices, but closed heavily and languidly, buyers generally refusing to pay more than our lowest figures; sales, 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 50@ 4 60
Extra State	4 75@ 4 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	4 00@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at firmer rates; sales, 600 bbls., Superfine to extra, at $4 55@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is gradually improving. Sales, 1,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather less freely offered, and is less sought after. Prices of most kinds lean in favor of buyers. Sales: 38,000 bushels,—including inferior White Western at $1 10@$1 15; fair filed do. at $1 10; fair to prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red do. at $1 17@$1 23; and unsound Southern at 75c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales: 11,000 bushels at 70c. for mixed Western, and 73c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. The amount of Breadstuffs known as being on the way from the upper lakes, for Oswego, includes 224,246 bushels of Wheat, and 54,000 bushels of Corn. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in request at former prices: 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—With a reduced stock, rather light receipts, and a good inquiry, prices favor factors. The range is very wide. The bulk of the week's sales have been effected at from 50c. to 75c. for bale, and 75c.@$1 for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. The extreme closing prices are: 45c.@75c. for bale, and 70c.@$1 06½ for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Hay is scarce. Farmers are not sending in much of it. It is worth from 45c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is also in limited supply. It is moderately inquired for at from $3 50@$4 for bundled, ₱ 100 sheaves, and 55c.@67½c. for loose, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and languid. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Dull and heavy. Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$28 50 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet and depressed. Spirits Turpentine can be had at 41c.@42c., cash, ₱ gallon; yet it is in slack demand.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at drooping rates. Crude Whale, 70c.@72c.; do. Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 70c.@72c.; and Lard Oil, $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather better request at, however, easier prices. Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, and $17 75@$18 for prime ₱ bbl. At the close, our lowest figures were most that could be obtained from buyers. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10½c. 11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 85 bbls., at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ ie. Beef Hams, $17@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good Slate, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in slack demand at our quotations—$4@$5 for inferior to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are briskly inquired for; prices, however, show no important change. Sales: 1,400 hhds., Cuba, &c., in lots, at 4½c.@5c. cash, in bond, for export; and 6½c.@8½c. free.

TALLOW—Sales: 10,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Transactions are partially suspended, and prices are quite nominal; sales since Friday: 21 hhds. Ky., at 15c.@16½c., and 44 bbls. Havana at 37½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,150 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mainly at 20c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important alteration. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ₱ bush. Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and the *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring details of the telegraphic summary which appeared in our impression of yesterday. The accounts from India, which are very voluminous, present the most interesting and important feature in the news. It appears to be satisfactorily established that Gen. HAVELOCK has resumed his march upon Lucknow, and that the beleaguered garrison at that station were probably relieved by the 8th of August. We see it stated, on the authority of a Paris journal, that NENA SAHIB was not only alive, but was also approaching Lucknow at the head of 15,000 mutineers. According to the same authority, the NENA would reach Lucknow four days in advance of HAVELOCK, but as the fort was considered impregnable, and the garrison were well supplied with water and provisions, no serious fears were entertained for their safety. If NENA SAHIB should again offer battle to the advancing British, he will, in all probability, be again defeated: for the whole history of this mutiny has proved that the Sepoys, even when vastly superior in numbers, cannot stand before European soldiers. The accounts from other parts of India—to which we devote considerable space—will be found most interesting.

European politics, at the present time, are decidedly in abeyance. Nothing, however, could prevent Spain from undergoing one of those ministerial crises to which she is periodically subjected. On this occasion the Marquis of HAVANA was the cause of the trouble. Ministers insisted on his recall, but the Queen insisted on his retention as Captain-General of Cuba. Ministers therefore resigned; and this they did not only once, but five times. The Queen five times refused to accept their resignations, and thus matters stood at latest advices.

We have interesting news from China. At a council of war, held at Hong Kong, it was decided that Canton could be captured, but could not be retained. This, at least, is the view of military men, though the naval authorities seem to think otherwise. The rebels were advancing on Canton with the intention of attacking it, and YEH was making preparations to receive them. It is alleged that Lord ELGIN has gone to Calcutta in order to obtain some native regiments, with which he proposes to carry on the war against China.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized with Rev. Dr. PARLE, of Oneida, as President. The attendance was rather slim—35 in all. A great portion of the time was taken up in discussing the merits of the Excise Law, which was generally denounced in unmeasured terms. It was determined not to enter into any entangling alliance with existing parties, but to urge upon the friends of Prohibition the importance of supporting those only on their respective tickets who were known to oppose the license principle.

The Georgia election for Governor and Congressmen took place on the 5th inst., and the returns received indicate the success of the Democrats over the Americans. Judge JOSEPH E. BROWN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected by eight to ten thousand majority.

The special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, called to devise means to relieve the financial pressure, was opened yesterday at 12 o'clock. No definite action was taken, the business done being merely preliminary. The Governor's Message, which we give elsewhere in full, embodies recommendations which will probably be immediately acted upon.

The General Produce Markets were heavy, yesterday. The movements in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Flour opened at advanced prices,—but closed languidly. Wheat and Corn favored buyers. Provisions continued depressed, and nearly all kinds tended downwards. Coffee was inactive at old rates. Stock in first hands 109,055 pkgs—including 82,027 bags of Rio. An auction sale of 5,800 bags of Rio is announced for to-morrow, the 8th inst. Sugars were brisker, but not dearer. About half of yesterday's sales were to shippers. Cotton, Rice and Tobacco ruled quiet and somewhat nominal. Freights exhibited no important change.

The Democratic Convention in the Second Judicial District yesterday re-nominated JOHN W. BROWN, of Suffolk County, for Justice of the Supreme Court, long term; JOHN A. LOTT, of Kings County, received the nomination for the short term. The Brooklyn Common Council have directed the Gas Committee to advertise for proposals to supply the Western District with gas—to commence operations in 1859, at the termination of the agreement with the Brooklyn Gas Light Company.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Academy of Music last evening. Among the speakers were Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and Mr. TREMAINE, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General.

The first National Chess Congress met in this City yesterday. Hon. A. B. MEEK, of Alabama, was chosen President. The sessions of the Congress will continue some three weeks. Representatives are present from Louisiana, Minnesota, and various distant points, and the hearts of the chess-players are made glad by the advent of the most celebrated players in the country.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday at the Rotunda. Very animated discussion occupied the time of the Board upwards of three hours, upon matters of detail of no general interest.

An examination was had, yesterday, before the Board of Discipline of the Police Commissioners, of officers ANDREW WHITE, MICHAEL MCINTYRE and PHILIP HANLON, of the Brooklyn Police, charged with violating the rules of the Department. The cases presented nothing of public interest. Decision in each case was reserved.

The three rescued men from the wreck of the *Central America*, who arrived on Monday, remain still in the City, and were yesterday called upon by many of their friends. Their condition is sensibly improved. Mr. TICE, First Assistant-Engineer will, as soon as he is able, give an official report to Mr. ROBERTS, the owner of the *Central America*, of his knowledge of the shipwreck, and of the condition of the engines at the time of the disaster. He entirely exonerates Mr. ASHBY, the engineer, from all blame.

Phenomena of the Pressure.

In the palmy days of the United States Bank, commercial revulsions and monetary panics were always attributed to the "monster" in Chesnut-street, and deputations of merchants and bank officers used to go on to Philadelphia from New-York, Boston, and other cities, to entreat NICK BIDDLE to afford the needed relief to the mercantile world. He was regarded as the Great Mogul of the financial world, and was supposed to possess the power, as he doubtless did to a certain extent, of making money plenty or scarce, as suited his convenience. Philadelphia was then the central point of the financial world on this continent, and the Bank, with its branches, was able to control the destiny of the country. Even after General JACKSON had succeeded in depriving it of its charter, and it had no longer any connection with the Government, it still was supposed to exercise the same power in finances that it had done before, and BIDDLE was still regarded as a kind of Pontiff in the commercial world. In the great panic of 1837 to which the present pressure has been most absurdly likened, a deputation of our merchants was sent on to Philadelphia to beseech Mr. BIDDLE to come here and afford some consolation to our suffering merchants by letting the light of his countenance shine upon the darkness of Wall-street. He came accordingly, and no monarch was ever more graciously received by his submissive and admiring subjects than was the financial potentate by our business men, and there are doubtless many now who feel the force of the present pressure, who were then among the crowd that gathered around the Chesnut-street Gamaliel and derived comfort and consolation from his promises of succor and support. But a little time after and BIDDLE, Bank and all, were involved in one common smash. With the fall of the United States Bank fell also the financial supremacy of Philadelphia, and New-York became, by the natural order of affairs, the financial centre of the American Continent: but it is a centre without a point, an Empire without an Emperor. There is no NICK BIDDLE now to whose power and wisdom the people can appeal. Instead of a manager they have a system, and it is only by understanding, sustaining and trusting in this that they can sustain themselves. The present flurry, for serious as the financial pressure has been, we cannot regard it as anything more, while it tests this system, will also make it more widely known to the country, and, as it is adopted elsewhere, will insure us against the recurrence of what has been deemed an inevitable commercial revulsion about once in twenty years. This City is now regarded as the financial regulator of the whole country. Before Boston could determine whether to suspend specie payments or not she waited first to know what New-York would do: and Philadelphia is now convinced that if she had acted with the same prudent caution she might have saved herself from the commercial disgrace which she has brought upon herself.

There are several marked phenomena attending the present crisis in money affairs, which have never been witnessed in any previous commercial revulsion, and one of the most remarkable of them is that the revulsion has come when the entire country is in a condition of unwonted prosperity, when the great staples of the country are more abundant than they were ever before, and when the whole nation has been literally flooded with gold. The great panic of 1837, which extended over nearly five years, could easily have been foreseen, or at least accounted for by the merest tyro in political economy; the breaking up of a long-established banking system, and speculations in fictitious land projects, the "great fire," and a succession of short crops, produced the great mercantile disaster of that period. Since then we have enjoyed a succession of prosperous years, and the only disturbing causes have been the discovery of the California gold mines and the growth of our railroad system. But these are elements of prosperity, and not of ruin. Our railroads have cost us something more than $700,000,000 which has been expended during the past fifteen years, and a considerable portion of which has been contributed from abroad, and not been repaid. It is about the amount that England spent in two years in her Crimean war, for which she received not a shilling in return, while our Railroads have more than paid for themselves by developing the resources of the country. Monetary panics have heretofore been universal in their influence, but we now find certain classes of merchants who do not appear to have been touched by the panic. In the list of reported failures, we do not find the names of any grocers: yet they form a most important class of our business men, and their transactions are to very heavy amounts. One of the assigned causes of the superior stability of the grocers is that they give shorter credits than other jobbers, but the real cause probably is that the commerce in articles which come under the head of groceries is limited to the actual wants of customers, while in dry goods and other articles of luxury there is no limit to consumption.

The present panic is mainly the result of a timidity of feeling which would long since have worn itself away, and given place to a more confident tone in the stability of our commercial institutions, but for the two accidents of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company and the loss of the *Central America*. But the ill effects of these untoward events are beginning to disappear, and it cannot be long before a healthy tone will be restored to the public mind, and the wheels of commerce will begin to revolve again with their accustomed regularity of movement.

The Panic in Philadelphia.

Dr. PALEY made an enemy for life of King GEORGE III. by likening the monarchical constitution of government among men to the spectacle of a flock of pigeons, engaged in piling up a great superfluous heap of grain before two or three, the weakest and most worthless of their number. The illustration was so apt to its original application that it cost its clever author a mitre, and gained him a wider renown, perhaps, than all his sermons would ever have won for him. But if the Archdeacon of Carlisle were now living, and were asked to symbolize the actual operation of Democratic institutions in certain somewhat important sections of this country, what better thing could he do than point us again to his pigeons?

The picture which paints the intrinsic qualities of the one system perfectly represents the adventitious abuses of the other. We, free and independent citizens that we are, are no better than a community of pigeons. And the pets for whom we pile up our store are just about as weak and worthless as if they had pipped the shell in a royal or imperial dovecote. Who, in fact, are the individuals for whose benefit and behoof we elect to fill the triple category of existence? Who are these fortunate pigeons for whom we consent "to be, to do, and to suffer?" Are they not precisely those particular members of the flock who have most successfully shuffled off the harmlessness of the dove without thereby acquiring any share of the wisdom of the serpent? Have we not permitted the ballot-box and our votes to pass over into a like condition and use with the roulette-board and the table of rouge-et-noir? Have we not practically abdicated our sovereignty over our own interests, and consented that the government of us, and of our affairs, shall be given over into the hands of political gamblers, who live and move and have their being by managing the public funds—by directing the public service—by converting every incident and every catastrophe of public affairs to their own advantage? When taxes grow apace we grumble—when riot reddens our streets we fly to arms, and exult in the discipline of our militia—when the pestilence threatens us we declaim against the neglect of all municipal economy,—when our Envoys in foreign lands bring disgrace upon us by their stupidity, their vulgarity, and their violence, we abuse the Administration of the hour. But the steady progress of that partisan madness which is the chronic disorder of the land and of which these and all other flagrant occasions of scandal are but the symptoms, is scarcely heeded by us, and when heeded it excites no serious concern. We find nothing alarming in the contempt which is gradually overshadowing all public men and all offices of public trust; in the growing disinclination of all decent citizens to take part in the discussion or the decision of public questions; in the slowly but surely advancing concentration of public patronage, and of official power in the hands of knots of men whose very names are for the most part unknown to four-fifths of the community, and upon whose personal character attention is rarely drawn at all, and still more rarely with results agreeable to the national pride and soothing to the national self respect.

In truth, the most of us "care for none of these things." Absorbed in the pursuit of private and personal ends, we willingly turn over the public machine to any body who will undertake to manage it, and it really begins to appear that nothing but some tremendous national crash will awaken us to the dangers, or, as we ought to term them, to the certainties of our actual condition.

We alluded yesterday to the coolness with which the management of the new Police in this City was converting to the use of a particular party. In the face of all manner of disorders demonstrating the absolute and imperative nature of the necessity for a stringent and practical and business-like reform of the Police Department of New-York, a Police Commissioner, charged with all the tremendous responsibilities which are involved in the very idea of an office created for the restraint of crime, and for the protection of order among a million of human beings, deliberately devotes himself to engineering for the paltry triumph of a partisan organization. Can "corrupt courts" and "effete aristocracies" show us anything worse than such a proceeding? What is there in the personal character or the personal qualities of this or that Republican or Democratic candidate for an office under the State or City of New-York, which should make his election a matter of such moment to us that for the sake of securing it we should be anxious to secure an embryo President in every policeman, and to see every Station-house in the City metamorphosed into a caucus?

Precisely the same lesson which is read to us by Mr. Commissioner NYE and his notions of a Metropolitan Police, comes to us winged with fire on the wires of the telegraph from the "panic-meeting" at Philadelphia.

A great disaster overtakes a prosperous and busy city. Securities fall in value; business facilities are suddenly cut off; great financial institutions come to the ground. Not the enterprise alone, but the industry, the whole vitality of the city, is paralyzed. Everybody is distracted by present troubles, and still more so by the "fearful looking for" of greater troubles yet to come. The State authorities are appealed to for help, and the Legislature is convened to consider in what way this suspension of financial activity may be most speedily and most safely terminated. Here, if ever, one would say, is a case in which a practical community should show itself practical. Here, if ever, is an occasion which forbids the interposition of partisan schemes, and demands the calmest and most united action of the public intelligence. If the money-eyed affairs of Pennsylvania cannot be put into order—if the arterial and veinous system of the State cannot be restored to its normal condition—it would seem to be tolerably plain that men of all parties must suffer alike. The promises to pay of a broken bank are worth no more in the pocket of a Democrat than in the purse of a Republican. A vote given for Mr. BUCHANAN in November, 1856, will not save an unpaid bill from protest in September, 1857—nor will twenty speeches in honor of Mr. FILLMORE discount a note rejected of Directors.

All this the partisan gamblers perfectly well understand. But they understand, too, that people suffering under a pecuniary pressure, and bewildered by a pecuniary panic, are in no condition rightly to estimate the value of any suggestion of relief which may be offered with confidence, and urged with reckless vehemence. And they accordingly determine to make capital out of the troubles of the country, and to risk all the consequences of a "confusion worse confounded," on the critical legislation of the hour, for the sake of their party and their precious selves. Nothing of disaster that has yet overtaken our neighbors of the Keystone State, is so ominous of serious and protracted difficulty as this complexion of partisan warfare which is coming over the question of their material interests. With abundant resources of recovery in their own possession, and with the example of this State and of this City to guide them safely in the path of wise financial legislation, there is yet reason to apprehend that the organized interference of the Commonwealth will make matters worse instead of better, and obstruct, instead of assisting the natural reaction of the laws of commerce.

The English in India.

By the arrival of the *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., we are put in possession of interesting details of Indian affairs, additional to the news brought by the *Arabia*.

It appears now not only that NENA SAHIB had not commited suicide, but that having eluded the pursuit of the British he had crossed the Ganges, and putting himself at the head of a considerable force, had marched upon Lucknow. He was closely followed, however, by General HAVELOCK, who seems to have no sooner reached Cawnpore on his retreat than, finding there a small body of recruits, he at once took up his line of advance again to the relief of his countrymen besieged in the capital of Oude. We may, therefore, reasonably expect to hear of some very severe fighting before that city. It was not anticipated that Lucknow would fall before its assailants, for, although the English garrison was known to be sadly reduced in numbers, the place itself is exceedingly strong, and there was no lack in the fortress of provisions or of water. The successor of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, General BANKS, had been killed by a shell, and a like fatality, clothed in the form of pestilence, had transferred the command before Delhi from General REID to General WILSON of the Artillery, reported a brave and accomplished officer. General OUTRAM, too, the head of the Persian war, had taken the field in place of a miserable old man of straw, to whose stubborn incompetency is attributed the most serious disaster which has yet overtaken the British army, in the surprise and defeat of a body of European troops near Dinapore. The details of this calamity vividly recall the tales of BRADDOCK's defeat, and of the British retreat from Lexington. The English soldiers were marched directly down into an ambush of the Sepoys at midnight, and were thrown into utter confusion by the sudden and well-concerted attack of their enemies. They were, however, rallied after losing a large number of men, by a spirited officer, who kept his wits about him, and picked up a stray bugler; and with the morning they fell back upon the river, pursued and harrassed along their line of march by "invisible foes," who passed in a continual fire from all manner of "coigns of vantage." In the South, and in the Northeastern Provinces, the British authority remained undisturbed, and the rumors of disaffection in Bombay are not of a nature to excite any serious fear of extensive commotions in that Presidency. One of the most important features of the present news is the manifesto of the merchants of Calcutta, petitioning Her Majesty for a redress of that great grievance the East India Company. This document, which is well drawn up, recites a dismal catalogue of charges against the Company's Government, the tithe of which, if established, should suffice to oust them from all authority in India. Of course no immediate action can be taken in England upon this petition—but the cause of events is steadily tending towards the substitution of an imperial for a mercantile *régime* in the English East India dominion, and a few decisive victories in Hindostan will probably be followed by a descent of White Hall upon Leadenhall-street. For the present, however, England breathes only vengeance—and the tone in which the English journals allude to NENA SAHIB, the typical traitor and truculent assassin of English women and children, is ominous of fearful retributions to come when the Cross shall have recovered its ascendency over the Crescent. It is but natural that the blood of Englishmen should boil up into their brains, when they think of the wrongs for which these retributions are to be exacted, and the practical inconsistency of the actual morality with the assumed ethics of Christendom is too sadly glaring for us to dwell with particular reprobation upon such inevitable outbursts so fiercely provoked of the old barbaric wrath. But when we find in such organs of public opinion as the *Spectator*, a grave discussion of the propriety of shutting up NENA SAHIB for a show in a cage of iron, we really are thankful for the honor of the European race that some time must probably elapse between the fulmination of these threats and the opportunity of putting them into execution. NENA SAHIB is certainly a blacker villain than BAJAZET; but this fact surely need not provoke Queen VICTORIA to an unseemly emulation of TAMERLANE.

HARD TIMES AND THE LABORING-CLASSES.—From a statement of the effects of the present financial difficulties upon the great manufacturing establishments of the City, which we have compiled in another column of the TIMES, it will be seen that a very great number of laborers must lose their employment and means of support. Of course no such statement can be thoroughly accurate, as many men will give an entirely incorrect version of the condition of their business, and all will be inclined to represent it in the most favorable light consistent with truth. No one desires it to be understood that he is curtailing his business, lest a knowledge of that fact should affect his credit, though with reflecting men the effect should be exactly the reverse. Those men should inspire the most confidence who manage their business affairs with the most prudence, and it certainly cannot be of any credit to the sagacity or business skill of any person that he is carrying in the present whirlwind as much sail as when the seas are smooth and the sky calm.

Yet even this statement shows what everyone's observation must confirm, that there is a universal curtailment in all kinds of business, and that thousands of persons must be thrown out of employment in consequence. We are glad to see that some manufacturers are pursuing the better course of reducing the number of *hours* of work, or the rate of wages, rather than discharging their workmen absolutely and thus depriving them of all means of support. We trust they will all give their attention to this matter as one of great practical importance, for nothing but great prudence and foresight now can save our poorer laboring classes from intense suffering during the coming Winter.

The Misfortunes of Mitchel.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," and the tender history of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL's wooing of the "Sunny South" is not, it seems, to make an exception to this ancient rule. The "great escaped" of Bermuda has done his best to propitiate the goddess of his idolatry, and, as our readers will remember, we have taken frequent occasion to allude to the progress of his suit. He had adopted the colors of his lady. He had assumed the style and title of a "Southern citizen." He was about to reopen the African Slave trade and make of Knoxville, Tennessee, the central Pekin of a new Flowery Empire of prosperous slaveholding; and he was fondly anticipating the day when from his own little Eden of "a well-stocked plantation" he should gaze abroad over a land replenished with cotton by his means, and populous through him with aboriginal Africans singing at the hoe, like COLERIDGE's Abyssinian maid with the dulcimer.

But a change has come over the spirit of his dream. On Tuesday morning of last week this "Irish patriot" and volunteer Apostle of the South was ignominiously rescued by the city police from the clutches of an indignant Tennessean, at the "Lamar House," corner of two streets in Knoxville. The facts were these: Mr. JOHN MITCHEL had disliked an article published by Mr. FLEMING in the Knoxville *Register*. This was natural enough, for the article contained not a little truth. Disliking this article, Mr. MITCHEL also disliked the supposed writer thereof, and imagining himself to be in all respects a "*preux chevalier*" of the Southern Order of Gutta-Percha, he proceeded, in accordance with the precedents, to waylay Mr. FLEMING under cover of a courteous smile, and thereupon to assault him. But where a BROOKS had prospered, a MITCHEL came to grief. Mr. FLEMING's friends were on the alert, and the balance of fair play being reëstablished, the native Anglo-Saxon forthwith began to batter the imported Celt. The police supervened, and the affair was adjourned till noon, when the parties again met near the same spot, and Mr. FLEMING addressed the "Southern citizen" in these flattering terms:

"JOHN MITCHEL, you made a most cowardly, though impotent assault, upon me this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship upon your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart. You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway-assassin and murderer at heart, and an infamous coward if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter."

Having the welfare of the South too much at heart to risk her fortune in his life, Mr. MITCHEL, it appears, declined this proposition, and melted gradually away from the scene "amid the jeers, hisses and shouts of the bystanders."

Will the South appreciate this forbearance of her champion, and attribute it to its true cause in his concern for her? Possibly—though we somewhat dubitate thereanent. And if she should not do so—if she should forever reject the hand and heart of her persevering but too prudent suitor what can the world expect of him hereafter, and of what possible service can he ever again be to Slievnagammon, to Southern Conventions or the African Slave-trade?

THE BANKS.—Some of our correspondents, it will be seen, urge upon our City banks the duty of receiving the notes of all country banks, acting under the general banking law, at par for a limited time—say for three or six months. This, it is urged, would enable the country banks to relieve the country merchants who could thus get funds wherewith to pay their City debts. They could run no risk in so doing, inasmuch as all the country bank circulation is secured by State stocks; and all they could lose would be the interest of the money during the process of conversion. There ought certainly to be a better state of feeling and a more harmonious plan of action between the banks of the City and those of the country. Now each one seems to be afraid of every other, and this tends to aggravate the lack of mutual confidence which is really at the bottom of all our troubles.

BAD FOR THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—There is a report about town in certain political circles, that Mayor WOOD has once more become a member of the American Party, and been present at several private meetings in Council. We must confess that the report does not appear very likely, though we have it from what might, in ordinary cases, be called good authority; for even though he should be willing to rejoin the Order to which he once belonged, we should doubt their willingness to take him back.

THE GATHERING OF THE CHESS-PLAYERS.—A National Chess Congress—the first of the kind held in the United States—opened yesterday morning at Descombes' Rooms in Broadway. The rooms are admirably fitted for the purpose, and are furnished with some twenty sets of tables, boards and chessmen. The attendance of players yesterday was fair, though not so large as it is expected to be before the week is out. The Congress will continue from day to day for a period of some three weeks. The hours are from 9 in the morning to 12 at night. The preliminary organization was effected early in the day. Col. MEAD, President of the New-York Chess Club, moved the appointment of Judge MEEK, of Alabama, as President of the Congress, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously. Judge MEEK, on taking the chair, spoke briefly of the objects of the gathering, and grew enthusiastic upon chess. He saw the day approaching when that noble game would be introduced into our Public Schools, to take the place of mathematics, in considerable measure, as a means of instruction and an effective method of mental culture. Four Vice-Presidents were then elected, as follows: Geo. HAMMOND, Boston; A. R GALLATIN, New-York; Prof. HENRY VETHAKE, Penn. HIRAM KENNICOTT, Ill. DANIEL W. FISHER, of New-York, was appointed Secretary, and Messrs. JULIEN and HERLAUTH Marshals.

The Congress, having been organized, began to work. The lot was drawn for candidates for the Grand Tournament, and the following sets were formed:

1. Messrs. Perrine and Nott, of New-York.
2. Messrs. Julien, of New-York, and Paulson, of Iowa.
3. Messrs. Meek, of Alabama, and Fuller, of New-York.
4. Messrs. Marrache and Fiske, of New-York.
5. Messrs. Thompson, of New-York, and Morphy, of New-Orleans.
6. Messrs. Raphael, of Kentucky, and Kennicott, of Illinois.
7. Messrs. Allison, of Minnesota, and Montgomery, of Philadelphia.
8. Messrs. Stanley and Lichtenhein, of New-York.

The first set-to was between ALLISON and MONTGOMERY. After an hour and a half's play, ALLISON resigned. Then THOMPSON resigned to MORPHY, after fifty minutes. THOMPSON and MORPHY renewed, and were playing late in the day. Other sets were formed, and some fine play was exhibited. Among the noted chess-players present at this gathering are PAULSON, of Iowa, a young German, who plays four games at once, blindfolded, and MORPHY, of New-Orleans, a young, but very skillful tactician.

During the session of the Congress, the Chess Code will pass under revision. A Committee has the subject in charge. The Umpires of the Congress are five in number—Rev. Dr. WALTER, C. D. MEAD and THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, of New-York; H. P. MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia, and PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. The adjourned meeting of the members takes place at 9 o'clock this evening. The lovers of the game will find spare tables during the day if they feel disposed to have amateur performances on private account, or they will find comfort in watching the splendid play of the notabilities.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—In panic-y times an exciting novelty, at a moderate price, is a desideratum of no small importance. The poorest Bull, and the most abject Bear, have their human sympathies, and passions, and little weaknesses, as much now as at any time, and long for their little pleasures and relaxations. After the deep indigo of Wall-street, the faint rose-tinted, perfume-laden atmosphere of the Ideal World is to them most welcome. Of course every one is too poor to pay much for anything (except discounts) at the present time, and Mr. MARSHALL, of the Broadway Theatre, has acted with long-headed wisdom, in putting down the admission to this Ideal World to such a figure, that the most unfortunate classes of our commercial community may enter it and be happy.

The lively novelty to which we refer is the Ballet Troupe of M. RONZANI—a troupe of 24 thorough terpsichorean artists backed up by a considerable portion of the female population of this goodly City in the shape of Coryphees and Figurantes. These artists made their appearance last night and were welcomed by a very large and very fashionable audience, who pronounced a verdict in their favor which will give them a lengthened popularity. Mr. MATHEWS seems to have changed the character of the audiences at this establishment. We see faces here that are seldom seen below Fourteenth-street. We are mistaken if the Ronzani Troupe will not contribute to the new interest thus awakened in an old favorite place of resort.

A ballet, according to the venerable WEBSTER, is a kind of dance accompanied by music, in which various passions and emotions are represented by the movements and gestures of the dancers. Younger authorities assert that it is an exhibition of flashing ankles, alabaster arms, melting eyes, ravishing figures and maddening *poses*, served up in a kind of ethereal cocktail and taken through an opera-glass. To the majority, however, the ballet is simply an exposition of the language of grace. It gives to motion what poetry gives to language—a something which cannot be described, but which is wonderfully intelligible and beautiful. We refer, of course, to ballet in its perfection, and not to those curious exhibitions of shaking toes and swaying arms which have of late years sadly jargonized the poetry of motion. The merit of the Ronzani troupe lies in the fact that they adhere to the true secret of ballet vitality. Individual artists have visited this country who have surpassed individual artists in this troupe, but a combination so perfect has certainly not been seen here before; the "filling up" is perfect; there is no uneasy descent to mediocrity, and no violent straining after excellence. An economical distribution of labor has been effected, and every lady and gentleman does precisely that which he or she can do best. Many things may be distributed among twenty-four artists, and many things are consequently done admirably by distribution.

Our old but abandoned friend Doctor "Faust" is the hero of Mr. RONZANI's Ballet, and the story of his sad career is narrated pantomimically with much clearness. The leading characters are sustained by Signor PRATESI, Signor CECCHETTI, Signor RONZANI, Signor BARATTI, and Mlle. LOUISE LABORDEUX. The principal coryphees are Italian and singular to relate, are all beautiful. Hitherto the moral principle has prevailed in our ballet, in the shape of very ugly coryphees; the temptation usually depending on the principal *danseuse*. In the present instance, there is more than youth and beauty to recommend the ladies of the coryphee department; they are all skillful in their art, and by having that to do which they can do best, accomplish feats which delight the spectator without fatiguing themselves. The subdivision principle is, as we said before, the secret excellence of this troupe.

Mlle. LAMOREUX is an exceedingly easy and accomplished dancer of the French school; she is a pantomimist, too, who can make herself understood in most communities where white waistcoats prevail. Like her associates, she is young and handsome. The dances in which her peculiarities were displayed to best advantage were warmly applauded by the audience. Signor RONZANI, the author of the ballet, is a man of powerful frame, (all the men in this troupe are manly—not those wretched effete creatures who usually spin themselves about in such entertainments,) and makes a very influential *Mephistopheles*. His pantomime is quiet and judicious, and his *diablerie* effective. The troupe have been trained by this gentleman, and the perfect discipline which prevails was admirably illustrated in the second act, where, by a kind of mesmeric influence, he compels all the pretty girls to do his will, and dance or droop at his royal pleasure. Signor PRATESI is another excellent pantomimist, and imparted decided character to the part of the Doctor.

The ballet has been rehearsed very carefully; the dances are all good, and never too long; the principal dances are exhibitions of skill which we lack terms to express, and must leave, therefore, to the judgment of the public. In our experience we have never heard more enthusiasm than was elicited by the efforts of Mlle. LAMOREUX in the third act, or that seemed to be more thoroughly deserved. The lady is unquestionably the best dancer we have had in America for many years. We may add that the whole of the third act was given with the best Terpsichorean skill, and that the scenic and posturing effects are picturesque and beautiful. We doubt if this kind of business can be carried to greater perfection than in the tableaux of "The Enchanted Palace of Faust." The machinery, unfortunately, was in very bad working order last night, and mischievously interfered with many changes that needed promptness. These defects will, we trust, be speedily remedied.

The orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, deserves a final word of applause. It is strong and nicely balanced, and the music it discourses is rhythmatic and spirited. Mr. BERGMANN is one of the best conductors in America, and we rejoice to find that he is not little-minded enough to despise this department of the musical art. Versatility may be offensive to small minds, but those whose opinions are worth having will not think the less of Mr. BERGMANN that he has proved himself to be the most able director of the Philharmonic Society we have ever had; a very able director of German Opera; a splendid classical musician; and, lastly, a thoroughly admirable director of a ballet orchestra.

CONCERT BY THE BLIND.—Miss HANNAH BARNETT, a graduate of the Blind Institution, and a very worthy young candidate for popular favor, gives a Concert at the Apollo Rooms, this evening, assisted by the blind pianist KANSKI, the TREMAINE family and others.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Don Giovanni" will be given to-night, with LA GRANGE, FERZZOLINI, STRAKOSCH, LABOCCETTA, GASSIER, Rocco, &c., in the principal parts. It is the last night but one of the season.

DISPATCH.—Clipper ship *Kathay*, Capt. STODDARD, from this port 10th April, arrived at Sydney, Australia, on the 11th July, in a run of eighty-four days from dock to dock.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

How the Financial Difficulties Affect City Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c.

The effect of the distress which now pervades the commercial and financial interests is felt very sensibly upon the manufacturing establishments of the City, as well as throughout the country at large. In almost every department of industry there has been a curtailment of operations within the last few weeks, attended, generally, by the discharge of many persons employed upon them. Very many of the new buildings that were going up in various parts of the City have either been suspended for the present, or work is carried forward much more slowly than before. In all the great iron foundries, in the ship-yards, indeed in nearly every department of labor, there has been a diminution of from *one-fourth* to *one-third* in the amount of work done or of labor employed. In some the wages have been reduced, and others are working on short time.

We have caused inquiries to be made by our reporters at some of the most prominent of these establishments, especially at the leading Iron foundries, concerning the effect of the financial troubles upon their business, and have gathered the following information:

At the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East Twelfth-street, more than 200 men have been discharged since the beginning of the monetary crisis. They usually employ 1,000 men there; now less than 800 are on their rolls. We were informed that it was probable there would be a reduction of the wages of all the employes of the foundries if the hard times continued. Of course no such reduction will be made, except by agreement among the proprietors of most of the foundries. It was stated that as a general rule *one-third* of the men at work in the Iron foundries of this City a month ago are now out of employment.

Of the 100 men usually engaged at J. A. & J. D. Secor's Iron Foundry, foot of East Eleventh-street, only 30 are now at work.

There were hardly any men at work yesterday at the Dry Dock Iron Works, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near Avenue D. There were between 20 and 30 laborers on the roll of the establishment. When work is plenty it employs between 75 and 100 men. A young man in the office informed us that there was nothing to do; it did not pay, he said, to take contracts now.

The Morgan Iron Works, occupying ground on Ninth and Tenth streets and Avenue D, generally employs 400 men. Between 50 and 60 have been recently discharged.

The maximum number of men that have been employed by BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & Co., at their (*Neptune*) Iron Works, foot of Eighth-street, is 200. They have at present only 100 employes. They have discharged 40 within the last three weeks, and since last Spring, altogether, 130. They told us there that hardly any contracts were given out now; there was nothing to do; the men's wages would probably be cut down—not by their firm unless by all; the average wages which men in iron foundries received was from 14 shillings to $2 25 per day. If it was found necessary to diminish their wages, probably 25 cents apiece would be the amount of the diminution.

Out of 150 men, the average number engaged at CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER'S Iron Works, foot of West Thirteenth-street, 75 have recently been turned out of employment. 250 is the maximum number at this Foundry.

At the Allaire Works, No. 446 Cherry-street, they told us that instead of discharging men they had been compelled within the last two weeks to employ 100 extra hands; that their business was increasing just now, instead of diminishing. The whole number employed there at present is 550; their usual number was 700. Business had been very dull until within a short time past. It is not so brisk now as it has been at times, but yet they had much more to do than they had a few weeks before. They had recently taken in new contracts, and had enough to do to keep them busy until the 1st of January. If between now and the new year they took in no fresh contracts, they would then find themselves without employment.

Thirty men have been discharged recently at JAMES MURPHY & Co.'s Fulton Iron Works, No. 490 Cherry-street; 200 men are employed there now; 300 is there maximum number. At this time last year they had 250 men at work.

At the Iron Works of T. H. & E. FARON, No. 338 Front-street, there are between 20 and 30 men employed at present; they sometimes give work to 200 hands; the number employed was fluctuating, and depended entirely upon the contracts which were from time to time given them; when large contracts were to be carried out it became necessary to employ a greater number of workmen; business at the iron foundries had been dull for the last three years; previous to that period many of them had on hand more stock than there was a demand for; the consequence was, in many instances, heavy losses.

At S. SECOR'S Iron Works, No. 100 Washington street, they have, at present, thirty employes at work; they often employed from forty to fifty men; they had not been compelled by the present monetary convulsions to discharge any men; they understood that they were an exception in this particular to the general rule with their brethren in the trade; they had heavy contracts on hand from New-Orleans and other southern cities, and but little work for the City trade; this was probably the reason that they had not felt the financial difficulties which oppressed others in the City.

The Architectural Iron Works, D. D. BADGER & Co., occupies 28 lots of ground between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, near Avenue C. The stock on hand at present is worth about $300,000. It gives employment to 440 men. The maximum number that has been on the rolls of this establishment is 500. During the Winter season, when less out-door work is done than in warm weather, they generally keep about 350 men at work.

Mr. JACKSON & Co., Iron-railing, &c., manufacturer, Centre-street, near Walker, does not anticipate discharging any men at present.

JAMES BEARE & Co., iron founders and machinists, corner of Centre and Reade streets, employ constantly about one hundred and fifty men. At present they do not contemplate discharging any men or making any material change in the productive force of their establishment.

E. J. AUSTIS, machinist, in Centre, near the corner of Reade, has quite a large establishment; but nearly all his men have been discharged for the present.

JAMES BOGARDUS, Architectural Iron Work, is curtailing largely. The extent does not appear in his own establishment, where he has discharged not more than 30 men. It is in some six or seven foundries, where he has been accustomed to get his work done, that the effect of the curtailment is to be seen. They are all discharging men freely, but the exact number Mr. BOGARDUS could not state.

The Columbian Foundry, a large establishment, has discharged a number of men for the present.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Murray-street, employ 200 men in the manufactory of their fire-proof safes. Mr. HERRING contemplates reducing the time of his employes; he thinks it more just to them to employ them at half-time than to discharge a portion of them altogether. None have been dismissed. HERRING & Co. have $100,000 worth of stock on hand, and in these dull times there is not sufficient demand to induce them to manufacture their safes very extensively. It is so with all in the trade. Safes are a luxury, and not an indispensable necessity of life.

At JOHN STEPHENSON'S omnibus manufactory, No. 47 East Twenty-seventh-street, there are 115 men now at work. The average number employed at this establishment is 150; sometimes they have 200 men at work and at times they have not more than 100. About half-a-dozen were discharged on Saturday night.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., manufacturers of gas fixtures, No. 526 Broadway and No. 337 West Twenty-fourth-street, employ 125 men; none have been discharged, and no new regulations in consequence of financial difficulties. The gas-fixture manufacturers in Boston and Philadelphia are discharging their men; there are not many large manufacturers in that line in this city.

I. M. SINGER & Co., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, No. 323 Broadway, up to last Saturday employed 200 men at their factory in Centre-street. On Saturday they discharged them all. Mr. SIMONS addressed them personally, and with tears in his eyes told them that at present he would have nothing for them to do. SINGER & Co. have on hand at present 2,500 sewing machines worth, at their market value, $300,000. Their sales have amounted to very much less during the past few weeks than formerly, and while they have on hand so much stock, they thought it was unnecessary to continue to manufacture sewing machines, and so they have discontinued it for the present.

WHEELER & WILSON, manufacturers of sewing machines, No. 343 Broadway, have not discharged any of their employes, and do not contemplate doing so. Their factories are all in Connecticut. They are selling as much stock, they say, as ever, and have need of all they can manufacture.

GROVER & BAKER, manufacturers of sewing machines, No. 495 Broadway, carry on their manufactures in Boston. They employ 275 men. They have recently discharged ten men in their tool-manufacturing department.

DOUGLAS & SHEAWOOD, skirt manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, on Saturday discharged all their hands, numbering 325. They were paid off yesterday. They have but little stock on hand, and do not intend to manufacture any until the hard times are mollified.

The American Tract Society has been obliged, in prudence, to contract its book-publishing operations. They usually run 16 presses—now only 8 are at work. In their (book) composition and press-rooms they employ about 70 hands generally. That number now is considerably reduced. In the binding department there are generally some 350 hands. Perhaps one-fourth of these have been discharged, some of them voluntarily going to other establishments in view of the predicted contraction. The remainder are all on half-time.

There are 400 men employed at the American Bible Society's publishing department, Fourth-avenue, corner of Astor-place. None of these have been discharged, no reductions in wages or time have been made. There are as many at work there as they ever have, but they tell us that if the hard times continue, they will be obliged to discharge some.

D. APPLETON & Co., publishers, No. 346 Broadway, have discharged 15 men recently; they have 250 at work. This is their average number.

HARPER & BROTHERS have in their employment at their extensive publishing house, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-street, 600 persons, 250 of them females. Some of these, besides working during the day, are employed two nights in the week. They say they have discharged none in consequence of the financial crisis. They assure us that their orders for books are not diminished.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., No. 490 Broadway, employ at present 230 men in the manufactory of cut-glass ware and other articles; they have not discharged any since the financial difficulties have prevailed.

RENIE & Co., church clocks and fine machinery, corner Canal and Centre streets, are in gratifying contrast to the great majority. They have formerly employed about 30 men, but have lately received orders for work to be done between now and the next Spring, which will render it necessary for them to increase their working-force to over 50 men.

JOHN N. GENIN, Nos. 214 and 513 Broadway, employs altogether about 500 men. None have been discharged. 150 persons are at work at his lower factory; in the cap-making department he has recently employed eight or ten extra hands; this branch of business is very brisk just now; the Fall trade is at its height. A consultation concerning the propriety of discharging hands or reducing their wages or time, was had in Mr. GENIN'S store a few days ago, and it was decided to take no such steps at present. And this, we hear, is the case in several other large establishments of the kind.

THOMAS FAYE & Co., manufacturers of paper-hangings, No. 257 Broadway, are about discharging all their hands—over 100. About 20 have been sent off already, owing to the tightness of the money market.

HOLMAN & GAZY, printers, corner of White and Centre streets, employed about 40 hands. They have discharged them all for a short time.

August, September and October are the busy months for the leather dealers in "The Swamp." The present crisis affects them principally of checking their sales, and in consequence filling their warehouses with stock. Usually at this time of the year the upper floors are nearly empty,—now they are packed to the ceiling. Distant buyers that usually order bills of $10,000, are satisfied with $1,000 now, and none but men whose paper is beyond suspicion are encouraged to buy. The Ferry-street stores generally have only from three to five men besides the clerks. These are in no danger of being discharged, as it requires a good deal of experience to be valuable in their line, and it is more economical to keep them, though unemployed, than to risk losing their services when they are needed.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co., manufacturers of looking-glasses, No. 353 Broadway, have 70 men at work; they have discharged six, and put all the rest upon short time. They formerly worked until 7 P. M.; they are now dismissed at 4 P. M.

At N. B. GOSLING'S restaurant, No. 347 Broadway, there are 70 persons employed; none of these have as yet been discharged.

LUCIUS THOMPSON & Co., Confectioners, No. 359 Broadway, employ 60 persons, none of whom have been discharged.

There are about 150 persons employed at JOHN TAYLOR'S Confectionery, No. 365 Broadway. A few have been recently discharged. The confectioners and restaurateurs generally feel the crisis very little as yet; eating is a luxury that people will not dispense with, even when the banks are broke if they can help it. Still at TAYLOR'S, and at most of the smaller establishments, there is a sensible diminution of receipts. At SAVEAR'S, in Beekman-street, we were assured that the daily receipts were $25 to $30 less than usual since the revulsion came on. Men know that they must go into trouble "on a full stomach," but a full purse is almost equally desirable, and the two are not always consistent.

The work on the New-York and Erie Railroad Tunnel, through Bergen Hill has been temporarily suspended, throwing about 1,200 men out of employment. The suspension was caused by the inability of Mr. MALLORY, the contractor, to raise money on paper to pay the men. Mr. MALLORY, however, assured the men that the work would be resumed again in a few days, and the most of them are waiting for that event.

THE SHIP-YARDS.

At the "Westervelt Ship-Yard," S. G. BOGERT, proprietor, there are two large propellers building for H. B. CROMWELL, intended for the New-York and Savannah line. Length 200 feet on deck, 30 feet beam and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold; designed for the freighting business, and will be finished about the first of January ensuing. About 150 men of all kinds are now employed regularly at this yard. They have the keel of a schooner laid, on which a small gang of men are employed, in the absence of other work. They expect to be able to continue to employ their regular hands during the Fall and Winter.

ROOSEVELT, JOICE & Co., foot of Houston-street, are building a bark of about 750 tons, of live-oak and locust top, for A. A. Low & Co., for the East India trade. They employ now about 25 men; 70 or 80 is the average number employed here when business is good. They have no contracts ahead, and consider the prospect for this and all other kinds of mechanical business dull for the coming Winter. The bark will be launched in about a month.

At WM. H. WEBB'S yard, foot of Sixth-street and East River, there is more business doing than at any of the others at present. Mr. WEBB has the keel of the Russian 70-gun frigate laid, the vessel being laid down in the mould loft, and the workmen engaged in getting out the frame timber. The corvette also for the Russian Government is fast approaching completion, and will be launched inside of four weeks. The engines for this vessel are being built by the Novelty Iron Works. The work on the U. S. Revenue Cutter, relief vessel, is proceeding rapidly, and she will be ready to launch about the middle of November. This will afford time to have her in readiness for service before the severe Winter weather sets in. Her machinery is building at the Allaire Works, and will be ready to go on board as soon as she is ready. There are about 325 men permanently employed in this yard, including joiners, painters, carpenters, caulkers, sawyers, blacksmiths and laborers. Mr. WEBB also does an extensive business in repairing vessels, principally of his own construction. When the present vessels are completed, Mr. WEBB has no new contracts in view, and he speaks of the prospects of mechanics for the Winter as very poor indeed, so far as the chances for employment are concerned. The stagnation in freights, and the consequent falling off in demand for new ships, will cause itself to be felt even more severely than it is at present. He sees no prospect for business whatever; the Government vessel awarded to Mr. WESTERVELT being the only public vessel to be built here, so far as is now known.

At JOHN ENGLIS' yard there is nothing doing in the way of new vessels. Their last vessel was the steamer *Montreal*, built for the Boston Packet Company, to be employed in the freighting and passenger trade between Boston and Portland. They are, however, doing considerable in the business of repairing vessels, which gives employment to a good many men. The extensive repairs of the two steamers of the People's Line, the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson*, have occupied them for several weeks. They have, also, the steamship *Mexico* on the dock, undergoing thorough repairs. This business, however, is now beginning to get slack. The prices for timber have ruled—for yellow pine about $32 50, for oak about $45 ₱ thousand, and continue at about those rates. Iron ranges from $60 to $70 ₱ ton, according to quality. At these rates for material there is nothing to be made in building vessels at such prices as are now offered by the merchants. This is the opinion of the builders generally.

At JAS. R. STEERS' yard there is nothing doing at present. HENRY STEERS has a contract. It is understood, for building two first-class steamers for the Michigan Central Railroad, to be constructed at Detroit, under the superintendance of Capt. HOWARD.

At WEBB & BELL'S yard, Greenpoint, there is no vessel on the stocks, and nothing, apparently, doing.

At SIMONSON'S yard, Williamsburg, a fine bark, of large size, is just ready to be launched.

From the above it is evidently impossible, in any tabular exhibit, to show fairly the extent to which employées have been thrown out of work. The ship yards that usually swarm with workmen, are almost deserted now. We cannot estimate the number of heads of families on this account left idle. The following table, however, approximates the number that from known establishments, either had been lately discharged, or by which they are short of their usual force:

Novelty (Iron)	200
Allaire (Iron)	100
Delamater's (Iron)	60
Neptune (Iron)	50
Morgan (Iron)	60
Dry Dock (Iron)	55
Fulton (Iron)	50
Farons' (Iron)	75
Bogardus (Iron)	30
J. A. & J. D. Secor (Iron)	70
S. Secor (Iron)	15
Singer (Sewing Machines)	200
Glover & Baker (Sewing Machines)	10
Douglas & Sherwood (Skirts)	325
American Tract Society	80
Fayes (Paper hanging)	20
Holman (Printer)	40
Williams & Stevens	6
Erie Railroad Tunnel (Jersey City)	1,200
Total	2,661

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Tuesday, Oct. 6. Purse and stake $250; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Hummming Bird*	1	2	1	1
D. MACE, gr. g. *Meddlesome*	2	1	2	2
D. PFEIFER, ch. m. *Maud*	3	3	drn.	
H. WOODRUFF, r. g. *Dart*			drawn	
J. F. NODINE ch. m. *Canaan Maid*			drawn	
P. HELMES, br. g. *Phil*			drawn	

Time—2:37—2:37—2:35—2:34¼.

This trot was well contested, and every heat was very close. *Humming Bird* had the call in betting, $100 to $20, and proved himself the best horse, by outlasting *Meddlesome*.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., TROTTING—MONDAY, Oct. 5.—Purse $500, two mile heats, in harness.

D. MACE, ch. m. *Lady Litchfield*: 1 1
D. PFEIFER, br. m. *Belle of Portland*: 2 2

Time 1st Heat.		Time 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:40	First mile	2:46
Second mile	2:41	Second mile	2:43
Total	5:21	Total	5:31

The day was unusually pleasant for the season, and the track was in good order. *Lady Litchfield* was the favorite. The trot was an exciting one, from beginning to the end.

Same day, match $200, mile heats, to road wagons:

J. CONWAY, b. g. *Boston*: 1
B. CORNELL, g. g. *Bald Eagle*: dist.
Time 3:04.

POLICE ITEMS.—Levy Boniface, a German, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of assault, with intent to kill, upon Julius Aerold, No. 9 Frankfort-street. He was held to answer.

Officer Emmstead yesterday arrested a young clerk, named Samuel F. Belden, in the employment of Mr. F. L. Hall, commission merchant, No. 7 South-street. He was charged with embezzlement, and was committed to the Tombs to await his trial.

Upon the complaint of Michael Donnelly and his wife, two men named Wesly Lyon and James R. Cook were arrested yesterday, and held to answer a charge of false pretences.

Two women named Ellen Hurry and Maria McCarty picked Mrs. Ann Robertson's pocket yesterday, so she said, and Justice Wood committed them upon the charge.

LONG ISLAND,

Political Matters in Kings County.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Judicial District, embracing the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Dutchess, Rockland, Westchester, Orange and Putnam, assembled at 12½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn. A full delegation from each Assembly District was present. E. J. REACH, Esq., of Queens County, called the Convention to order, and an organization was perfected by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—John B. Haskin, Westchester County.

Secretaries—A. Edwards Suffern, Rockland County; John J. Armstrong, Queens County.

The existence of any split in the party was repudiated and the business of the Convention proceeded with harmony. There was but one contested seat, (Seventh District, Brooklyn,) and this was satisfactorily arranged.

On the informal ballot for Justice of the Supreme Court, long term, JOHN W. BROWN, of Suffolk County, received a majority (11) of the votes and on motion, without taking a formal ballot, Judge BROWN was nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. The other candidates were JASPAR W. GILBERT, of Kings, JOHN A. LOTT, of Kings, JOHN G. LAMBERTSON and W. W. SCHOONHAM.

On the first formal ballot for Justice of the Supreme Court, short term, JOHN A. LOTT, of Kings, received 12 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. FARAN, of Richmond, said he could go home this year under better auspices than two years ago—when his county gave only 113 votes for the candidate then nominated, but now he promised a majority of 1,600, because the people knew both candidates to be *sound Democrats*.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, Mr. WINFIELD, of Orange, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to call the next Convention, which was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: CHAS. H. WINFIELD, Orange County; ROBERT H. COLE, Westchester County; and ELIAS J. BEACH, Queens County.

The Convention then adjourned. Outside of the Convention there was some complaint that the nomination for the long term was not given to King's County, as her claim, tost heretofore, has been conceded.

The County Conventions of both the Republican and American parties, met in Flatbush to-day. It is pretty certain that the "fusion" movement will be successful, and that there will be a union to defeat the Democratic ticket, which can easily be done, as a majority of the nominations are openly repudiated by leading Democrats.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President LINDSAY occupied the chair.

The most of the session was occupied in considering a report setting forth the economy of the present Board of Superintendents as compared with their predecessors. It is alleged that the present officers have saved the county, on certain articles supplied the Almshouse, $29,000 during the past six months. The report was ordered printed.

The keeper of the Penitentiary reported that during the past month 91 prisoners had been admitted, and 104 were discharged.

The Almshouse Committee was directed to procure plans and specifications for building a wash-house for the nursery building at the Almshouse.

A Committee of three was appointed "to inquire and report whether the Commissioners of Emigration have distributed all the funds which have come into their hands among the various counties of the State in an equitable manner, and whether any legislative aid is desirable or necessary to enable this County to receive the large amount due it."

Some other business of no particular importance was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the month of September 626 patients were treated at this institution for the following:

Diseases—Of children, 150; females, 25; eye and ear, 54; heart and lungs, 100; head and digestive, 138; surgical, 150. Males, 230; females, 390.

Nativities—United States, 342; of foreign birth, 384.

1,836 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

BOND-STREET SEWER.—The MCFARLAND judgment against the City of Brooklyn, for work done on Bond-street sewer, is under consideration yet in the City Court, and until a decision is rendered all proceedings to levy upon the City properly are stayed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Rosin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Rosin Oil Manufacturers, No. 100 Pearl, cor. Pine-st

[Advertisement.]

TYRANTS.—The crown is the symbol of tyranny. Let despots wear them; their fashion never changes, but true republicans prefer a modest, graceful, gentlemanly Hat; such as the celebrated hatter, KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, manufactures. His last issue for the Fall excels all previous ones, "as daylight doth a tamp." It is beautifully finished and adds a grace to the noblest head.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &C.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Wasting Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

F. G. FONTAINE & Co.,
No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Captain Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl-Gate," continues to crowd Purdy's National Theatre nightly. It will be repeated this evening, with the drama of "Black Hugh, the Outlaw," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress." Singing, Dancing, and Posturing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Reminds us of the wind from the sweet South. It is surcharged with the floral fragrance of Florida, the garden of the World. The perfume is perpetual. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION.—Between the Aquarius and the great CARLO Family, not to mention the Welsh Nightingale, &c., the attractions at Barnum's Museum now are interesting beyond all description. It would take a volume to point out their entertainment. This afternoon, as well as this evening, there will be a grand combination of all these attractions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen.....$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen.....2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal sts.

ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices.
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.
FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 258 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sale room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults; Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 448 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 448 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED in 1842) is authorized by the Legislature of the State, to confer Diplomas and Degrees upon its graduates. Board and Tuition $150 per year. See advertisement.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—WHILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS to Miss MARY C. L. WHILEY, all of New-York.

CRANDELL—MCFADDEN.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. J. B. Scoulter, of Argyle, WARREN CRANDELL, Esq., of Easton, to Miss JANE ANN MCFADDEN, of Argyle, N. Y.

WILTZE—SUMMERS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. G. Hinsdale, JOSEPH WILTZE to MARY E., only daughter of John W. Summers, all of the same place.

HILLIARD—BOARTES.—At Palmyra, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Horace Eaton, ALLEN D. HILLIARD, of New-York, to Miss AUGUSTA C. BOARTES, of the former place.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, Mrs. LYDIA, wife of Aaron Lyon, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning in the Market-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Cuyler's,) at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

NORTH.—In this City, on Tuesday Oct. 6, WILLIAM H. NORTH, of the firm of North, Smedes & Co., of New-Orleans and this City.

His remains will be taken to New-London for interment. His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Jackson Bolton, No. 18 East 14th-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CROSVENOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, suddenly, his residence, No. 39 White st., SETH GROSVENOR, Esq. aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

BLAKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, in the 34th year of her age, ELIZA M. PENNELL, wife of Gardiner S. Blake.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. D. T. HERSEY, No. 322 West 20th-st.

SMITH.—In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, MARGARET ELIZABETH SMITH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Green and Nostrand-avs., East Brooklyn.

CRANE.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 5, suddenly, at his residence, Colonel J. B. CRANE, 1st Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army, in the 70th year of his age.

LOGAN.—At Succasunna Plains, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his father, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES H. LOGAN, aged 26 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at that place.

BARTHOLOMEW.—In Berlin, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 3, ELLA, daughter of G. H. & Emily Bartholomew, aged 6 months.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
RAILWAY COMPANIES.
CONTAINS

I.—Seventy Maps, delineating the principal local railways throughout the United States and Canada.

II.—Ten Maps, delineating the principal through routes from the East to the West, and from the West to the East.

III.—Index of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States and the Canadas in connection with Railways.

IV.—Index of the Telegraph Stations in connection with railways. An important feature to all business men.

V.—Important Hints to Travelers in reference to purchasing Tickets, Baggage, Hacks, Hotels, &c., &c.

All persons, previous to starting upon a journey, should provide themselves with a copy of APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE, which can be obtained of all the Booksellers, Book and Periodical Agents, and of all the boys who sell books, papers, &c. upon the railway cars throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
NO. 631 CONTAINS:
Vidocq and his times, continued.
Cangemi not convicted.
Thieving.
Murder of the British Minister in Peru.
Murder in Algeria.
Massacre

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

The public are respectfully informed, that with the present week will close the first series of the regular season, to be resumed on the return of the artists from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. No effort will be spared by the Directors to make them as brilliant as possible, by the gathering themselves of the vast resources of this great establishment.

Positively last night but two.
FIRST NIGHT OF MOSART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
First appearance on the same nights of
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
First appearance of
Signor GASSIER
In his renowned part of DON GIOVANNI.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Sig. LABOCETTA,
Sig. ROCCO.

CARD.

No season in any great opera-house can be considered complete without, at least, one performance of Mosart's "Don Giovanni," the greatest of all operas. The revival of this stupendous work at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, then recently brought it prominently before the public, and the Directors of the Academy of Music have, therefore, determined to follow the example set by Mr. Lumley, in giving it *éclat* by presenting it with a cast such as has never been attempted, and making this performance the occasion of

The first joint appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI
On one and the same evening,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 7 and 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.

Madame DE LA GRANGE as.....Donna Anna
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI as.....Zerlina
Madame STRAKOSCH as.....Douna Elvira
Signor LABOCETTA as.....Don. Ottavio
Signor GASSIER as.....Don Giovanni
Signor ROCCO as.....Leporello

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.

NOTICE.—The Free List (with the exception of the Press) will be entirely suspended on the Don Giovanni nights, on Wednesday and Friday.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 10,
—Positively close of the Season.
On SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
LAST GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO night by all the Artists of the Academy, an increased Chorus and an immense Orchestra.

Admission on Oratorio nights, 50 cents to all parts, and 25 cents to the Amphitheatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ORATORIO NIGHT,
SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of speudor and magnificeuce, on which occasion
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear supported by an
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.

THE LOW PRICE of ADMISSION of FIFTY CENTS to any part of the Academy, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to the Amphitheatre, compels the management to entirely suspend the free list. Full particulars in future advertisements.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI THIS EVENING.
First joint appearance, in the same Opera, of
FREZZOLINI AND LA GRANGE.

NOTICE.

To those who, notwithstanding the announcemeut that the Free List (with the exception of the Press) is suspended, have applied for free admissions to the DON GIOVANNI NIGHTS, notice is giveu that their applications will not be attended to. Strict orders have been given to the Doorkeepers not to admit any person without a Ticket. This regulation will be maintained for the last three nights of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.
MORE NOVELTY BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
Aud SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
First night of the new Ballet of
LOUISE, OR THE VISION.
Louise.....Signorina Teresa Rolla
Positively last night but two of
BLANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
Last night but two of Antoine as Bianco.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Doors open at 7; to commeuce at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Second night of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
Under the personal direction of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
DOMENICO RONZANI.

The Management have the satisfaction to inform the public that the above far-famed Ballet Troupe, having been greeted on the first night of their début in New-York with acclamatione of delight, from a theatre crowded from pit to dome; and the splendid ballet of FAUST having by the grandeur of its production, inaugurated a new era in the Terpsichorean Amusements of America, the Ballet will be repeated to-night, supported by the following

EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Praetesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
AIDED BY
Entirely new and superb scenery.....By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes.....By W. Vaches aud ass'ts
Ingenious and appropriate appointments.....By S. Wallis
EIGHTY COryPHEES AND FIGURANTE!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, will be presented, for the second time, the grand ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.
Music.....by Panizza Costa and Baiett
Distribntion of characters.
Dr. Faust, an Alchemist.....Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Berta (mother of Margherita).....Signora Gaetana Pratesi
Margherita (betrothed to Valeutine).....Mlle Louise Lamonrenx
Valentino (a young soldier).....Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Marta (friend and confidante of Margherita).....Signora Emma Santolini
Peters (betrothed to Marta).....Signora Cesare Cecchetti
Mefestofele (the genius of Evil).....Signor Domenica Rouzani
Spirito Dauzante.....Signor Filippo Baratti
Students, Male and Female peasants, Nobles, Ladies, Guards, Spirits of the Air, Angels, Witches, Wizards, Fantastic Citizens, Judges, Executioners, &c.
Previous to the Grand Ballet the new Irish Farce, (by Mr. Sloan,) called
MESMERISM.
Mike Murphy.....Mr. J. Sloan

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR."
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Will be acted, for the third time, a drama entitled
THE CRUSADERS:
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To commence with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
To conclude with THE WANDERING BOYS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 7, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
BLACK HUGH, THE OUTLAW.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE
—THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Spbor's symphony; "Die Weihe der Tone," (Consecration of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 209 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. KAHLER, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
The Management takes great pleasure in announcing the complete success of another ORIGINAL DRAMA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecoeur.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener,
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, } ..Mr. Geo. Jordan
Pierre Rouge.....Mr. Jefferson
La Flour.....Mr. Peters | Le Clerc..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville.....Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager.....Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny.....Miss Thompson
Fanchette.....Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with the new extravaganza entitled
THE SLAM LIGHT GUARD,
Sonofagonga I.....Mr. Burnett
Catchemup.....Mr. Jefferson | Knappkin.....Mr. Peters
Fanny Nightingale.....Miss Keene
Seventh Regiment of the Guard by Twenty Young Ladies.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will again appear in her
UNAPPROACHABLE CHARACTER OF
MEG MERRILES,
received last night by an
IMMENSE AUDIENCE,
crowding the Theatre from parquette to ceiling, and pronounced by all to be the
GREATEST PERFORMANCE OF THE AGE.
WEDNESDAY—The romantic musical drama in three acts, of
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY,
with all of Bishop's beautiful music.
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy.....Miss Cushman
Dominie, Mr. Mark Smith; Dinmont, Mr. C. Fisher; Dirk, Mr. C. Boniface; Harry Bertram, Mr. Holman; Baillie, Mr. J. Moore; Julia, Miss Ada Clifton; Lucy, Mrs. Holman.
With the farce of MY SISTER KATE.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. DAVENPORT,
Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday, Oct. 7,) will be presented the comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW,
cast to the full strength of the company.
A favorite afterpiece will follow.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 7, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athlete; Fancy Dances, Pictures que Attitudes, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hnudred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessousin Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN built for the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, will be exhibited THIS EVENING in the church by Messrs. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN and E. G. JARDINE, when a rich programme will be performed. JARDINE & SON, organ builders, No. 100 White-st., New-York.

HERR CLINE, THE ROPE DANCER, must call on the Treasurer of Purdy's National Theatre.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with private board, nursing and every requisite attendance previous to and during confinement. No other boarders or children. Location retired. Address M. D., No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchauged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or siugle gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; refereaces exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board in a first-class house on Murray Hill, at No. 63 East 40th-st., where all the comforts of a home will be afforded. Terms moderate. Refereuces exchanged.

BOARDING—GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodated with board, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. References exchauged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board to be had in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. Refereuces required.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WHO ARE looking for a quiet, comfortable home for the winter, will find it at No. 400 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway, accommodations that may answer their requirements.

BOARDING.—A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM to let with board. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st., Brooklyu.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms on the second floor, at No. 293 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, has three single and double rooms furnished, to let to gentlemen on liberal terms. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. Refereuces exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and wife; a private family preferred; must be within 10 miuutes' walk of the Fultou Ferry. References required. Address D., *Times* office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemeu in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. Refereuces exchauged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE neighborhood by a gentleman and his wife. The terms must be very moderate. Address, for three days, A. B., *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

MURRAY HILL.—FRONT ROOMS TO LET ON first, second or fourth floors, with private table if desired. House first-class, location retired, neighborhood excellent, family a clergyman's. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st. Madison-aveuue stages pass near the door.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD for a gentlemau and wife, two furnished rooms, frontiug south, in a modern house—location 4th-av., 8th-av., and 14th and 35th sts. Address G. W. N., *Times* Office.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoiuing, furnished or nufurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain geutcel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SITUATED IN BROADway, near the New-York Hotel—a suite of Rooms, furnished, consisting of parlor and three bed-rooms, with bath-room and closets, all communicating. The house is first-class, with all the modern improvements. The above apartments would be let to a party of geutlemen, with breakfast, if desired, npon liberal terms. Satisfactory refereuces given and required. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. Refereuces exchanged.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floor to let, with board at No. 61 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!

In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs.
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represeuted.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
SELLING AT A SACRIFICE
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
FLANNELS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Of these Goods
Submitted to immediate sale,
At an unheard-of
REDUCTION,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY.
The Ladies will find Great
Bargains in this
DEPARTMENT.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK
REDUCED!
And now offered
AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,
FOR THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!
And buy your
DRY GOODS
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Where you will find an extensive assortmeut of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SELLING AT
LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, Oct. 5,
100 pieces Freuch Merinos,
At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.
100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS
AND
LACE CURTAINS
SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway,
G. B. WILLIAMS.

AWFUL CRISIS.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
3,000 yards fine French Merinos.....62½ cents
2,800 yards fine Freuch Merinos.....75 cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors beautiful goods.....75 cents
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas.....31 cents
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas.....44 cents
5,000 yards Valeucias.....37½ cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines.....37½ cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines.....12½ cents
1 case Bombaziues, 7s., 8s. and 9s., a great bargaiu.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
New Mourniug Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Princests.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Mouday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 aud $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,
NOW OPEN,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,
NOW OPEN
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open, on Mouday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the increasing value of money,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have decided to sell off the whole of their valuable stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Goods,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
DRESS SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LANES,
WOOL PLAIDS, &c.,
SHAWLS, MERINOS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find the goods as cheap as represented.
No. 306 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
7 and 8 quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
W. JACKSON'S
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.
Ladies and gentlemeu, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

MOURNING CLOAKS!
MOURNING CLOAKS!!
MOURNING CLOAKS!!!
At BENSON & WILSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—FALL and Winter undergarments of every description, cotton, Merino, and lamb's-wool; Shaker-knit and Scotch wool of the best quality, selling off 20 per cent. below usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Murray and Greenwich sts.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 333 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET BLANKETS, WET BLAUKETS—At 5s. a pair, just received from auction, a decided bargain. Also, lots of all kinds of Dry Goods, receiving daily from auction at less than half price, at W. R. PEYTON'S Cheap Store, No. 304 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ¾ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Hendkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 18. PER YARD,
Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard.
Former price, 2s. 6d.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.
300 Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.
200 Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.
300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.
15,000 yards wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $2 to $5 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
AT THE CLOSING SALE
of the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
LANE & PORTER.
Handsome Bayadere Silks only 8s.
Rich and Heavy Stripe do. 8s.,
Reduced from 14s.
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
EQUALLY CHEAP.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS MARKED
His stock of goods at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, Laces and goods generally.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF real lace and French embroideries, consisting of point lace collars $10, worth $14, $15 worth $20; Honiton medallion and Valencieues sets $10, worth $15; rich embroidered handkerchiefs $6, worth $10, $15 worth $25; also, Honiton and point lace handkerchiefs $7, worth $12; black laces and veils at a great reduction; Valenciennes laces equally cheap and well worthy of the early inspection of buyers, at
PETER ROBERTS'.
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,428 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF the State Normal School, desires a situation as teacher, in a school or family. Apply to Prof. DELAUNAY, No. 534 Broadway, from 12 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATED FRENCH TEACHER having a few hours at his disposal, offers his services to families and schools in the City and vicinity. Address C. PATUREL & CO., No. 292 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME years' experience in teaching wishes to give private lessons to a few pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Address C. J. S., *New-York Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take siugle pupils. The common brauches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 121 Waverley-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, who is a graduate of a college, and has had two years' experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach, a few hours per day, in a school or private family, in this City or in Brooklyn. Address Room No. 32, Union Theological Seminary.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies (for Teachers) near or remote, will be liberally paid for, if available. Special advantages can be offered to parents seeking Schools for their children. A number of vacancies are now ready for Teachers. An accomplished Lady Teacher is wanted to go to Alabama—a most desirable position—salary, $500 and expenses.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies teachers with situations, schools with pupils, families with tutors and governesses; parents and guardians can consult gratuitously a list of all the most desirable schools and colleges. Wanted immediately, several female teachers of French, (with the accent.) Apply to SMITH & BOYD, Appletou's Buildiug, No. 346 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSIcian of several years' experience, is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 2,908 Post-Office.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERtiser, a practical tanuer and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 191 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL PRINTer, who can come well recommended for industry and character, with $500 capital, may form a desirable business connection in a well-established newspaper establishment, about six hours' ride from New-York City, by inquiring of "THE V. B. PALMER CO." Advertising Agency.

GREAT CHANCE.—THE WINE, CONFECTIONery and Fruit business, situated at No. 116 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts., is offered for sale. Apply to PRESCOTT & CO., on the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO TRACY, A. M.,
Principal of Clinton Liberal Institute,
At Clinton, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$5,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds, 1888.
$5,000 Newark City 6 per cent. Bonds, 1890.
$5,000 New Jersey Central Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1876.
$3,000 Galena & Chicago Union R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1863.
$3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. 2d mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, 1875, (hyp.)
$10,000 Hudson River R. R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 1865.
$500 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds, 1863. (hyp.)
50 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
318 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.
8 shares Fast River Fire Insurance Co., $5 each.
60 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
30 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
60 shares Shoe & Leather Bank, $100 each.
40 shares Grocers' Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Security Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
Next regular sale, Saturday, Oct. 10. Regular sales every Tuesday and Saturday. Also, special sales when required. Office No. 32 Wall-st.

G. WASHINGTON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—The Free-st., will hold their regular sale of ...stock at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 12½ o'clock, and offer
$14,000 Michigan Central 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1869.
$10,000 Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit, Toledo, and Monroe 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
40 shares Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad,
25 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
25 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co... $100 each.
50 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each.

RUSSELL W. WEATCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, with magnificent rosewood and oak furniture of every description, to be sold without reserve, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av. This furniture is of the finest kind, having been recently made to order, and embraces everything adapted to a superb and costly furnished residence, worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, used but two months, two full suites rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel, richly carved, two splendid rosewood etageres with statuary marble tops, three large pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, French secretary, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, music cabinet, about 600 yards rich carpets, silk and lace curtains, 21 costly oil-paintings, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, marble groups, rosewood wardrobes with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, marble washstands, sixteen superior hair mattresses, with rosewood chamber furniture of every description, secretary and bookcase, dining-room furniture in oak, consisting of rich carved extension tables, marble-top sideboard, dining chairs, silver ware, ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, rockers, cottages and fancy-seated sofas, lounges, Voltaire chairs, marble-top hall stand, velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with every description of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which is in perfect order.
Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished house, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. It is filled with numerous sets of solid rosewood furniture, covered in brocatel, green and gold, crimson, blue and gold, maroons, velvet and leather; cabinet works and ebonized furniture, ormolu ornaments, &c.; splendid curtains in brocatel, India satin, lace, &c., 15 sets; wardrobes, bureaus and amour glaces, of rosewood, &c., all lined with camphor and satin wood; mirrors, pier, mantel and oval; tapestry, Brussels and Wilton carpets; magnificent rosewood bedsteads, cost $350 and $450 each, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues to be had at auction rooms, No. 8 Pine-st, or on premises, where furniture can be examined.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 300 4th-st., corner of 13th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor suites rosewood in brocatel, blue cloth and Morocco, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut bookcases, plate glass, magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood, Descombes maker; elegant etagere with plate glass, bronze figures, clocks, &c., brocatel curtains and fixtures, lace do., beautiful dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, gilt and figured China, fine cut glass ware, ivory cutlery bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut spring beds, hair mattresses, elegant toilet sets, chandeliers, oil-cloth, &c., &c. All the furniture is new and was made to order by Rosch. An assortment of kitchen ware all new, having never been used. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. Terms cash in bankable money on day of sale.

M. DOROTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INSTANT, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of house No. 63 Lanrens-st., by virtue of a mortgage, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, pier glasses, slabs and bookcases, oilcloths, basement, dining-room and kitchen furniture, together with gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house: to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Deposits required from all purchasers; and goods to be removed same day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. For further particulars see his catalogue.
Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any days when required. Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of new and second-hand furniture in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of rosewood etageres, parlor suites; dining, reception, Voltaire, easy, rocking and other chairs; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, crockery, cutlery, carpets, paintings, fancy goods, &c. Housekeepers and others will call at this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. At private sale, one Herring's and one Macfarland's safes.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE of splendid household furniture and unfinished stock. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.—The sale of cabinet furniture, which commenced yesterday at the warerooms of Mr. William Gulliver, Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., will be continued at 10½ A. M. THIS DAY. In to-day's sale will be found the finest portion of the stock and the unfinished stock. Catalogues at the sale.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7—At 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars; also, immediately after, at No. 46 Beaver-st., a large assortment of Havana cigars.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8—AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 33 Pacific, between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, chairs, tete-a-tete, two sofa bedsteads, tables, hat-stand, &c., most of it as good as new.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the housekeepers is directed to a large sale of Household Furniture to be held at No. 91 West 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety of household furniture, such as parlor suits in rosewood, richly carved and covered in rich brocatel and moquet, etageres, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tete-a-tete, two sofa bedsteads, tables, hat-stand, &c., most of it as good as new.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the housekeepers is directed to a large sale of Household Furniture to be held at No. 91 West 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety of household furniture, such as parlor suits in rosewood, richly carved and covered in rich brocatel and moquet, etageres, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tete-a-tete, two sofa bedsteads, tables, hat-stand, &c., most of it as good as new.

SALT NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE public is called to the sale of about 5,000 sacks Liverpool Ashton, Marshall's, ground, and about 2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, to be sold by GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, at the store of R. H. LAMBERT, No. 23 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock. See auction head in *Journal of Commerce* and other papers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN,
Assignee.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

BOOTS.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, NO. 188 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, are manufacturing boots of every description to order, of superior quality. Lasts fitted to feet and resined without charge. Large assortment of boots and shoes, of best quality, kept on hand, at retail.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH H. LADD,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 22 Beekman-st.,
New-York.
References—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.
STOCKS and BONDS purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1853, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or to the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.
H. B. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEALEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal terms of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell, Dennison Dorr, Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 6, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'55-1aw2yW

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to cease on his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's depot, No. 100 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and South-west,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 183 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 9 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET STATIONS.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.
J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of per cent, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO INGE, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *mauvaise la raie* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Orientat and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BIBLE MEETING.—BY APPOINTMENT OF the Managers of the American Bible Society, a meeting will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing statements from Rev. Drs. Schauffler and Riggs, of Constantinople, as to the demand for the Scriptures in Turkey; and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, recently turned from the same country and the Holy Land. Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, will also make statements as to distributions in France. The public are invited to attend.
J. C. BRIGHAM,
JOSEPH HOLDICH,
JAS. H. MCNEILL,
Corresponding Secretaries.
BIBLE HOUSE, Oct. 5, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, on the subject of arranging the drill-rooms to be made in the new Tompkins Market. All parties interested in the matter are invited to attend. By order of WM. McCONKEY, Alderman XXth Ward, Chairman.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION COMMENCES its Anniversary THIS MORNING, in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Business meeting in the Lecture Room at 9 o'clock A. M. Public exercises in the Meeting House at 10 A. M. Distinguished advocates of the revision of the English Bible will address the Union.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The members of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 2nd inst., and others holding books of subscription to the new loan, are requested to meet at the office, No. 45 Wall-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved winter-light bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5, ...1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
G. W. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wiekman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 6.

$4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	90	20	Erie Railroad	c 10
1,000	N.Y.State 6s, '58	90	100	do	b3 10½
1,000	do	90½	200	do	opg 10½
2,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	78	100	do	c 10½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	66	250	do	opg 10¾
5,000	do	s30 65	65	N.H.&Hartford R.R.	100
7,000	Virginia 6s	c 80	10	Chi.& R.Island R.R.	56½
7,000	Ind. State 5s	74	122	do	56
8,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	90	10	do	55½
1,000	Erie R. 2d mtg. bds	75	50	do	s10 55
1,000	Erie R. 3d.m.b's.1883	55	10	do	55
2,000	E. R. Con.bds.1871	21	15	La Crosse& Mil.R.R.	7
3,000	do	20½	20	do	6¾
3,000	do	20	100	Reading R. R.	s30 25
10,000	do	20	100	do	s10 27
2,000	E. R. Con. b's.1862	30	100	do	stwk 27
2,000	N.Y.&N.H.b's1860	85	100	do	c 30
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	50	100	do	c 29½
4,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	70	100	do	c 29
4,000	do	69	100	do	c 28
7,000	Gal.&C.2d m bds	65	100	do	28
10	Merchants' Bank	93	120	do	b3 28
37	do	92	100	do	s5 26
25	B'k of Commerce	c 79	200	do	s10 25
30	do	78	100	do	s3 25½
40	Am. Ex. Bank	71	450	do	s5 25
30	do	70	119	Mich. Cen. R. R.	34
10	Metropolitan Bank	72½	25	do	33½
25	Park Bank	68	5	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	93	66	Panrma Railroad	65
25	do	92	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 84½
200	Cum. Coal Co	s3 6¾	169	do	c 85
100	Penn. Coal Co	57	10	do	s3 84
813	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	63	Cl. & Pitt. R. R.	10
100	do	s30 52	15	do	9¾
340	do	53⅛	280	do	9½
50	do	s30 52¾	10	Cleve. C. & C.R. R	75
130	do	2d 53	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	26
50	do	s3 52¾	100	do	25½
100	do	52¾	150	do	25
725	do	52	500	do	b3 24½
50	do	s30 51	10	Mill. and Miss. R.R.	18¾
155	Ga. & Chic. R. R.	58	39	do	18

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 City of Brooklyn 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, Int. ad. 85
4,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 8s, Int. ad. 38½
5,000 Milwaukie & Horicon R. R. Co. 8s, Int. ad. 20½
50 shares New-York and Erie R. R. 104
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co 78
30 shares Bank of Commerce ..... 78¼ @77½
100 shares Milwaukie and Mississippi R. R. 17¾ @16½
25 shares Broadway Bank 100
43 shares Artisans' Bank 55
10 shares Ratgers Fire Insurance Co 106½
10 shares Park Bank 72½
12 shares Nassau Bank 79½
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York 78½

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 N. J. Central R.R. 7s. Int. added 76½
$9,000 Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. 1st m. Int. add. 32½
$1,000 Gal. & Chicago Union 1st m. Int. add. 75
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m. Int. add. 30½
$5,000 New-York & Erie Cod. Bds. Int. add. 11
$3,000 Mil. & Horicon Farm Bds. Int. add. 26¾ @29½
$3,000 La Cross & Milwaukee Bds. Int. add. 9¾ @8½
$3,000 Northern Indiana Bds. Int. add, 57½
$5,000 Iowa County 8s. Int. add. 49 @47½
$2,000 N. Jersey Central R.R. 1st. m. Bds. 76½
$9,000 Cleve. & Pittsbg. 1st m. Bds. $1,000. 32½
$3,000 M. & Hor. R.R. 8 ℘ c. Farm m. Bds. 26½ @29¼
$3,000 North. Ind. R.R. (Goshen) 7 ℘ c. Bds. 57½
$3,000 Mil. & Hor. R.R. 1st m. 8 ℘ c. Bds., 1878. 30½
$5,000 Galena & Chicago R.R. 1st m. 7 ℘ c. Bds. 75
$5,000 N. Y. & Erie Bds. of '71, $1,000 each. 11
30 shares Sixth Avenue R.R. 79
23 shares Grocers Sugar Refining Co. 40
10 shares Continental Bank 75
15 shares Park Bank 72¾
46 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co. 100¼
45 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co. 153¾
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. 91½
10 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co. 91½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mich. State 6s	70	200	Penn. Coal Co	65
5,000	do	71	50	Erie Railroad	s3 10
5,000	do	71¾	65	Chi. & R. Isl. R'd	54½
1,000	do	71½	20	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	15½
17,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	89	75	Mich. Central R. R.	33
5,000	do	87½	10	do	b3 33
1,000	Virginia 6's	80	25	Panama R. R.	64
1,000	do	78¾	100	do	63½
1,000	Erie R. R. Con. B'ts	20	50	do	b60 67
20	Metropolitan Bank	72	30	Ill. Cen. R. R.	84
10	Park Bank	68	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	56
20	Bank of Commerce	77	35	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24
20	Am. Ex. Bank	70	250	do	23½
25	Pacific M. Stmp. Co	62	25	do	23¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	b3 92			

TUESDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Official Bank Statement, published this morning, had an unfavorable influence on Money affairs, and completely checked the returning confidence, so far as the position of the Bank movement is looked to for relief. This sense of discouragement would not have been so marked but for the meeting of Bank Presidents this day week, when an extension of loans, to the extent of three millions, was resolved upon. That the disposition existed to make good this promise, there is no question. That the ability was evidently wanting, is the unfavorable point manifested in the statement immediately succeeding the meeting. Yet the week's trial has by no means left the Banks in an exposed condition. The draughts made upon their Specie, and upon the Sub-Treasury, aggregating four millions dollars, did a world of good in strengthening other Specie-paying points, and in assuring timid depositors here that they may distrust and draw upon their Banks, but are not likely to break them if they stand by each other, and permit the American Exchange and Metropolitan to stand by the New-York State and New-England country bank currency. The statement to-day is strong enough for this, with the aid of the California remittance, and the prospect of two millions more this week from the Sub-Treasury. The responsibility is now devolved upon the fifty-four associated banks in the Clearing-House acting as one body. There is no change advised in the general look of things at Boston. The Suffolk Bank redemption goes on fairly, but a considerable number of the New-England country banks are dropped out every day—three at Hartford this morning, the Charter Oak, Exchange and Mercantile. Of the New-York country banks, the Bank of Watertown is discredited to-day. The American Exchange refused the drafts of SATHER & CHURCH this forenoon, after honoring such as were presented for payment yesterday. This step was equally unexpected and unfortunate for the market. The Gold shipment of the house by the *Central America* was insured in Wall-street, and the insurance paid to the bank. The shipment of the 5th September came to hand yesterday to their credit at the Bank. But it seems that their remittances have included some short-sight bills on the old and very respectable house of WILLETTS & Co. in the Pacific trade, who stopped payment, to the surprise of the whole Street, this morning. Mr SAMUEL WILLETT was formerly President of the American Exchange Bank; a member of the Society of Friends; an old merchant of reputed large wealth, and at the head of a house so independent a few months ago as to authorize three or five day bills against the shipment of hides and other merchandise from San Francisco round Cape Horn. His name was in such high credit that he employed his paper, in place of cash, in advancing largely upon bond and share securities; and the probability is that the recent enormous depreciation has left these securities upon his hands, with his paper still out.

We hear of no other stoppages of importance. It is not improbable that private extensions are now the order with a good many parties, and that the Banks and importers already see the impossibility of carrying the jobbers and grocers through October, without large indulgence, unless the domestic exchanges with the West take a sudden turn for the better. At present there is no such thing as negotiating checks or drafts, even at sight, west of Albany or south of Baltimore, and remittances are almost as difficult to be made from distant points indebted to New-York. It is some relief to know that the demand for Sterling Exchange continued until the closing of the mail for the Boston steamer, and there was a fair additional business done to-day at par to 102 ℘ cent. Continental bills were unsettled, and we heard of the most extravagant differences paid on France, say from 5 francs 70 centimes to the dollar, to 5 francs 40 centimes.

The Stock Market, following the reaction created yesterday afternoon on the first announcement of the Bank Statement, was lower on the opening business of the day, but the prices made attractive buyers, and the tone at the close was quite steady. The City Bank shares continued to suffer severely, and some sales of State Stocks not usually dealt in at the Board, were forced at very cheap figures, such as Ohio 6s of 1856, (the new loan,) at 88@87½; Michigan State 6s at 71½, and New-York 5s of 1858, at 90½. Erie Bonds of 1871 were also done as low as 20 ℘ cent. Erie shares closed at 10½; New-York Central, 52½; Reading, 27½@28. The general market left off with a fair demand for stocks.

The Discount Brokers were indisposed to operate to-day, and no quotations were ventured for paper, except about 2½@3 ℘ cent. for a very few select names.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day *one million dollars over its receipts*, reducing the balance in this City to $6,560,045, as against $12,500,000 when the pressure set in. About half the disbursements of to-day went into bank at once; $200,000 went to Philadelphia, and the remainder into the Savings Institutions. The payments out including $112,000 on California account and $110,000 to the Collins' line of mail steamers.

Messrs. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co., will hold their regular sale of securities to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, during the week ending to-day, was $1,721,980, against $1,412,864 the week ending Oct. 4, last year.

We are requested to state that VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, of New-York, and DREXEL & Co., of Philadelphia, have no connection with SATHER & CHURCH, whose business with them closed in June last.

MR. WRIGHT in his circular for the Boston steamer reports the following of the Cotton movement:

The business in cotton throughout the whole country is in a great measure disorganized by the money panic still prevailing at the North and East. Exchange on London has fallen 8 ℘ cent., and there is no money to buy at the decline. As a consequence, the numerous orders in hand cannot be filled, and shipments abroad will be small for some time. The decline submitted to in New-Orleans is not quite made up by the fall in the rate of exchange, and so far as heard from, the South show no signs of weakness, either in holding cotton or in meeting their engagements.

SOUTHERN MARKETS—As reported by mail, were active for English and French account, in New-Orleans, at 10½c. @11¼c. for Middling; Freight, ⅛d.; Exchange, 7¾@8¼ ℘ cent. In Mobile at 15½c. for Middling; Freight, ⅛d.; Exchange, 7 ℘ cent. By telegraph for a week later, we learn that the buying had ceased materially, owing to the difficulties in negotiating sterling bills. At New-Orleans, on the 1st October, 5,000 bales were sold at 14c.@14¼c., which shows a decline nominally of two cents ℘ m., but which is more than counterbalanced by the decline in exchange from 107¾@108½ to 98@100 ℘ cent., at which rate negotiations were made; so that even at this decline in price, Middling cotton cannot be laid down in Liverpool below 9½d. ℘ lb.

Crop—The accounts from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are decidedly unfavorable, and the opinion gains ground in those States that 3,000,000 bales is a full estimate with ordinary weather during the Autumn, and a frost about the first week in November. From the West and South-west the accounts continue to speak of very fair prospects for an average crop. I give these as the current or prevailing ideas on the subject of crop, but would again remark that all depends, more this year, than usual, on the period at which frost stops the further growth of the plant. No approximate estimate can be made for a month at least. The frost reported on the 1st inst., at Chattanooga, Tenn., will not have an injurious effect on the plant even in that section, and we have no account of frost at any other point.

Receipts, Exports, &c.—The receipts at all the ports amount to 31,000 bales, against 57,000 bales last year, and 61,000 bales the year before. The total receipts to date are 53,000 bales, against 121,000 bales last year, and 189,000 bales the year before. The export to Great Britain is 8,000 bales, last year 4,000 bales, year before 15,000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 62,000 bales, against 122,000 last year, and 212,000 bales the year before.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	53,000	121,000	189,000	85,000	58,000
Ex. to G. B	16,000	12,000	69,000	33,000	35,000
Ex. to France	....	12,000	13,000	17,000	2,000
Ex. other F. P.	2,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Total Export	18,000	29,000	77,000	56,000	45,000
Stock on hand	62,000	122,000	212,000	134,000	99,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	31,000	57,000	61,000	47,000	23,000
Ex. to G. B	8,000	4,000	15,000	14,000	5,000
Ex. to France	....	6,000	6,000	10,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	....	....	....	1,000	....
Total Exports	8,000	10,000	21,000	25,000	6,000

The Annual Meeting of the Clearing House Association was held to-day, and the old officers reelected in a body. They are as follows: *Chairman*—Thomas Tileston. *Secretary*—R. S. Oakley. *Clearing-House Committee*—James Punnett, A. E. Silliman, J. L. Everitt, Richard Berry, James T. Soutter. *Committee of Conference*—James Gallatin, D. H. Arnold, C. O. Halsted, H. F. Vail, J. Campbell. *Committee on Admission*—F. Deming, B. F. Wheelwright, Jacob Aims, S. Knapp, J. Q. Jones. *Arbitration*—W. H. Johnson, J. E. Williams, W. J. Lane, Jos. M Price, A. S Fraser.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. POLLOCK—MEASURES OF RELIEF PROPOSED.

The Legislature met to-day. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock at noon by Speaker FINNEY, and the House at the same hour by Speaker GETZ. Soon afterwards a message was received from Gov. POLLOCK, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution, has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration and adopt such measures of relief as the present exigencies may seem in your wisdom to demand. A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth and in some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock, trade and commerce have been paralyzed, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or forecast could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling-mills, and factories have been closed, extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with gloomy apprehenstons of the future. It is not my intention to discuss in this communication the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surround us, and to relieve the community, restore the confidence and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required. The present exigency requires, and every consideration of the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and the people would seem to demand that the Banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension, which should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie. To force the Banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors and would entail upon the community the miseries of widespread bankruptcy and ruin, while, on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary and the best interests of the community may require. The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty if not the impossibility of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact. I therefore recommend that the Banks which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury and balances standing to his credit to any of the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth into specie as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt. And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, shall be required, (under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient,) to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent, at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of the debtors provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue, and the period now provided by law for the stay of execution. The issue of relief or bank notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, should not now be authorized, nor should the Banks, during their suspension, be permitted to declare dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. The moneyed institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted, the Banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, and and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin, inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis. The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous. They rise far above all partisan or political consideration or calculations. A suffering community in the hour of their anxiety and peril expect, at your hands, prompt and patriotic action for their relief. Influenced by no other considerations than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of a public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants, and harmonize with the true interest of the people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

In the House before reading the message, a resolution was offered requiring the Banks to remit the account concerning their condition before legislation; and the question was debated upon after reading the message.

The resolution was finally postponed.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to report on the Governor's Message was defeated by a vote of 17 to 74.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.

Various bills relating to the banks were read and referred. One of these prohibits the issue of notes under twenty dollars; another legalizes the suspensions and fixes the time for resumption, and another extends relief to the people by suspending the collection of debts by banks.

MR. JORDAN'S bill suspends the operation of the Act of 1850, forfeiting the charters of the Banks and imposing penalties for suspension; authorizes the Banks to make loans and discounts and issue their own and other notes for a period of blank days; restricts dividends to six per cent.; requires the publication of quarterly statements in newspapers; requires the suspended Banks to take the notes of other Banks in payment of debts, under certain regulations; requires deposits to be made with the State Treasurer, payable in specie; authorizes a stay of execution for one year in all cases where the defendant's estate, in the opinion of the Court, is worth the amount of the judgment, or where security is given; the act to take effect immediately on its passage, and its provisions to be accepted by the banks within sixty days thereafter.

The following is an abstract of Mr. BROWN'S Bank bill:

It requires the banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to publish a weekly statement of their assets and liabilities, and the country banks to furnish each month weekly exhibits of their affairs to the Auditor-General, who is to arrange them in tabular form, and publish in one newspaper; limits bank dividends to 6 per cent, clear of the State taxes, until said banks have accumulated a reserve or contingent fund of not less than 25, nor more than 30 per cent. on their capital stock, and thereafter limits the dividends to 9 ℘ cent., all earnings above that amount to be paid into the State Treasury; requires that said reserve or contingent fund shall be invested in State or United States loans, and deposited with the Auditor-General as additional security for the redemption of notes, and to be applied in that purpose upon failure to redeem in specie; prohibits banks, savings funds, and insurance companies from dealing in or purchasing bank notes at less than their par value; prohibits banks from purchasing or acquiring their own stocks after —day, and the circulation of bills of a value less than ten dollars.

MR. BROWN'S bill relative to Railroad and Navigation Companies prohibits them from incurring a floating debt greater than 10 per cent. on the capital stock paid—all engagements or promises to pay within five years being considered as floating debt; requires companies now having a floating debt of a greater amount to reduce the same, as aforesaid, within one year; and makes the President, Directors and other officers, individually liable for floating debt beyond the amount allowed.

MR. BROWN'S joint resolution expresses that it is the opinion of the Legislature that if Congress has no power to control or restrain the circulation of paper money, the Constitution should be amended so as to confer that power; and that if Congress has the power, it becomes its duty to exercise it.

READING RAILROAD STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Much excitement was occasioned among the stockholders of the Reading Railroad last evening, by the discovery of an act of the Legislature of 1850, extending the bonds which makes stockholders individually liable for all the debts of the Company thereafter contracted, with a provision "not to include bonds which may be issued in lieu of bonds already existing."

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The financial panic has about disappeared, and business in State-street begins to assume its usual quiet character. Money, however, continues tight, and there are few transactions in stocks of any kind. No failures are reported to-day. The reported suspension of JOHN A. LOWELL is authoritatively contradicted.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Judge MERRICK, upon motion of the Bank Commissioners, has granted a temporary injunction on the Western Bank of Springfield,

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	49,316,000
Specie	2,563,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,112,600
Amount due to other Banks	3,201,800
Deposits	12,961,400
Circulation	6,287,700

SUSPENSIONS IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Charter Oak Bank, the Mercantile Bank, and the Exchange Bank suspended specie payment this morning.

The officers of all the other Banks met last night and resolved not to suspend.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 6—P. M.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange to consider the currency question. Mr. HENRY, Bank Commissioner of Illinois, made a statement of the condition of the Banks of that State, which was generally regarded as satisfactory. The Committee appointed to report on the subject convened in the afternoon, but adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion. The vote on receiving the currency at par stood at a tie previous to the adjournment. A resolution was passed to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at present, and to create a Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on those already issued.

Another meeting was held at the Exchange to-day.

The suspension of LUCAS & Co. created no excitement, as their assets are known to be ten times greater than their liabilities.

There is a run to-day upon the Bank of Missouri, and the Boatmen's and Germans' Savings Institutions. There are no evidences of suspension yet. The regular banks remain strong.

At the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, a resolution to receive and pay out the currency at par was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in this city has been placed under an injunction by the Attorney-General.

FAILURE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Messrs. F. & A. H. DODGE, merchants and importers in Georgetown, are said to have made an assignment. Heretofore they were considered the heaviest business firm in the District of Columbia.

THE BANKS IN WILMINGTON.

PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Petersburg *Express* says it is rumored here this evening that the Banks at Wilmington and Cape Fear refused to redeem their notes yesterday. The Commercial and Bank of the State redeemed everything. All of them are said to be perfectly solvent.

SUSPENSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 5.

Messrs. VOORHIES, GRIGGS & Co., have suspended; temporarily it is supposed.

The Money Panic—What is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is to be done to arrest the progress of evil—the rapidly and wide-spreading pecuniary embarrassment that hangs like a pall of darkness over our land, so rich in resources, and possessing, as it does, all the elements of wealth and prosperity? Irresolution and inaction appear, when decision, energy, and activity are wanted. Nothing has been done, no combined movement has been made on the part of the banks and capitalists to mitigate existing evils, or to arrest those with which the country is menaced. Last week the public mind was buoyed up by the assurance that the banks would do something to lessen the fury of the financial storm—that they would one and all make a liberal extension of their loans—but their published statement shows that the line of their discounts was contracted, not enlarged, and this circumstance produced much disappointment and gloom among business men. The Banks of this City may hope to strengthen themselves by inaction and coniraction, but it will prove the cause of weakness and not strength. They can, while the pressure exists, collect only a small portion of their debts, because the means of paying them cannot be obtained.

There never was a time in which the great body of the farming interest, the basis of our industrial pyramid, stood on a more solid foundation; but the farmer cannot sell his produce and cannot pay his debts, and from his failure to pay, the country merchants cannot pay the city merchants, and thus rippled, the city merchants will not be able to pay the Banks. *There is waiting to be brought to market the largest crop of grain ever raised in this country*, but where is the money to be obtained with which it can be purchased and transported to this City? The country Banks can do nothing, not even the soundest of them. They are struggling for existence against a policy that throws back upon them their notes almost immediately for redemption. They cannot pay them out because instead of contributing to fill the channels of circulation, they will be packed up by those who have debts to pay in New-York and find their way in a few days into the Banks here, when they will not be paid out again but sent home for redemption in gold or its equivalent.

In ordinary times, when the domestic bills of the country Banks payable in this city, were promptly paid, resources were thereby created amply sufficient to redeem their circulation—and many of them kept large amounts in deposit here. These deposits were often a source of large profits to the city banker, but now the deposits of the country Banks have been absorbed by the redemption of their notes. While therefore this state of things exists, the country Banks cannot pay out their bills without jeopardizing their own existence. Most of them are now undoubtedly sound, and if the policy adopted and pertinaciously adhered to here, does not produce everywhere the most overwhelming ruin among solvent business men, they will continue so.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." To receive and pay out country notes, the city Banks would incur no hazard. The discounts made by the Banks for the purpose of purchasing the productions of the West would be amply secured by that product itself. It is in every instance shipped to this or some other Atlantic city for sale, and would in all cases be applicable to the payment of the notes or bills discounted for its purchase.

There are other and higher considerations surrounding the subject than those pertaining to the Banks. The capitalists who wield the Banks cannot disregard the claims of patriotism and humanity, and refuse to supply the means which will protect the industry of the country and feed an honest and industrious population. Avarice should not blind its eyes to these considerations. If it now close them to the demands of commerce, they may be opened at too late a period to protect even their own interests.

D.

The Banks and Our Domestic Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is surprising how entirely the obligation which the Banks are under to regulate our *Domestic Exchanges*, is lost sight of in discussing the present financial crisis. We boast of the strong and honorable position of our Banks, and of their ability to continue specie payments, and this would be very well if we had no trade outside the limits of our City, and the internal exchanges were a matter of secondary importance.

But let us see what the State Banks promised to do. Previously to 1836, when the United States Bank charter expired, our exchanges were not over 1 ℘ cent. between the remotest points of the Union. The State Banks, as the opponents of that Institution and of its recharter, were vociferous in their pledges that the *Domestic Exchanges* should be even better regulated under their management. Now, however, when the trial comes, there is no regard for the exchanges, no effort to sustain each other among the Banks, but the cry is, "*Sauve qui peut.*" The consequence of all this is seen in the ruinous state of our internal exchanges, which the Banks solemnly promised to keep equalized. Although the West teems with the productions of the earth, and Europe is ready to take all we can spare, we have no currency to bring the crop to the seaboard; and yet in this state of things we hear people boasting of the ability of our Banks to pay specie; as if it were not infinitely more important that they should fulfill their promise to keep the domestic exchanges equalized, although it should involve the suspension of specie payments on the part of our Banks along with the rest. They should stand or fall together, so that the trade with the interior may go on as usual.

AN OBSERVER.

Decrease of Specie in Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In feverish times like these, persons who do not reflect closely, or those accustomed only to the every-day experience of prosperous finance, are apt to mistake the very struggles which the financial system makes in pursuit of restored health, for fatal or alarming sympathy. Such is the alarm to-day on account of the specie decrease in the last Bank Statement.

But what are the actual facts? The loans gradually contract, the circulation is steady and unchanged, the deposits fall off, and the specie declines two millions. Now these are the exact conditions of a healthy process actually going on. The permanency of the circulation, indicating that there has been no run upon the bills, shows a pervading confidence through the community in the safety of the banks. It proves that whatever else may have caused a decrease in the specie basis, this has certainly not resulted from a panic among the bill-holders. Whence, then, the falling off of the specie in the bank vaults? The inference is unavoidable, that it has resulted from the absorption of specie into the general circulation in the smaller channels of general business. There is no doubt,—and any close observer must have been convinced of the fact during the past week,—that since the suspension of banks at other points began to be announced, the smaller dealers, the mechanics and the laboring classes have become shy of the country bills and of those of other States. They change them off when they can, and place the metallic change in their pockets for safe use. *They do not hoard, for they can't spare the money long enough from daily use.* This idea of hoarding is a great fallacy under most circumstances. The metals do not subside into the bank vaults, only and precisely for the reason that they are needed for general circulation, and are *forced* into it by the precautions of the community, in times like these.

The general result in this respect is exactly that sought for in all healthy financial legislation, and contemplated by it, viz.: the establishment of a general specie circulation, particularly in the details of daily trade. When the metals are freely passing from hand to hand in the retail business of the community, the currency is in its best condition. But they cannot be there and in the banks at the same moment. In a week or two, and after the distrust respecting the ordinary country circulation shall have evaporated from among the masses, the metals will subside as usual into the Bank vaults. The simple fact is, that just now, in the prevalence of a distrust of the out-of-town banks, the metals have taken the place of country notes. Nor is the soundness of the City banks at all impaired by this state of things. Their circulation is steady—neither increased by an undue expansion of their paper to the displacement of the metals, nor yet curtailed by a run upon their bills. That specie is not leaving this point is self-evident; for this is a process which is at once detected, and may be exactly measured.

If the above is the true theory of the decrease of specie in the banks, their condition is one of great safety; for, while they curtail their loans, and decrease their liabilities for deposits, they are reposing securely upon an extended and solid specie basis in the actual transactions of the community. When the prevailing distrust of the out-of-town currency subsides, or specie flows into the market faster than the current retail operations of the community demand, or can absorb it, we shall witness it immediately flow over into the Bank vaults again. At present it is in the healthy category of being *used* for its natural purposes.

W. A. W.

Financial Affairs in Boston—The Failures—Bank Suspension, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

I know not how Wall-street looks of a Saturday in panic times, having not been on that famous locality this many a long year; but if it had a bluer appearance than State-street last Saturday, at "high noon," it must have afforded a singular spectacle to the observer whose mind was not entirely absorbed by his own personal affairs. At the middle of the week, quite a hopeful state of feeling prevailed, consequent on the supposed ability of the Banks to aid the business world. No one believed the trouble to be over, but most thought the burden had been so materially lessened that we should be able to move along with it, slowly, but without stumbling. But in twenty-four hours all was changed. The occasion of this was the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. It had been for some time known that this house, regarded as one of the very best in the country, was in trouble. The amount of its payments coming due between the latter part of September and the first days of November, were known to be $1,500,000; but still its resources were also known to be great. The very name of LAWRENCE was held to be a guarantee against misfortune, and up to the very day that the suspension, even up to the very hour, that it was announced the firm had failed, or "suspended," few persons—perhaps not above half a dozen in all, but would have smiled at the very mention of such an illustration of the monetary pressure occurring. And this confidence was so far well founded, that it had some important facts to go upon, such as that the firm had the promise of large sums of money, which the promissors found it either inconvenient or impossible to advance at the final moment. It came very near, too, being justified by the event, as the suspension was not resolved upon until the very last moment, and the happening of one or two things, that were reasonably expected, would have prevented it altogether. This failure, and others of considerable magnitude, made Saturday a blue day enough. Then the meeting of the previous day was a foolish affair. Men had an idea that something would come from it, they would have been puzzled to say what; and as nothing good would come from it, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction and disappointment, which tended to increase the general gloom. However, there was a very general payment of notes at the banks, and the afternoon was pleasanter than the morning; but men do not recover their equanimity in a moment, and the day throughout was just about the ugliest I ever saw in Boston, and I remember the worst days of '37 as clearly as if they had happened in course of the last month.

There are many here who are in favor of bank suspension, more than you would suppose from the tone of our papers, but the weight of authority is so decidedly against them that they have no prospect of success. Mr. AMASA WALKER, who underlook to talk in favor of repudiation, did so as much from perverseness as from any other cause, and would have taken the other course if the sense of the better portion of the business world had been in favor of suspension.

Things have a more lively appearance to-day than they had most of last week, but it would be absurd, at this stage of affairs, to talk of improvement. To borrow a famous saying, they must be worse before they can be better.

Bank Policy—Universal Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two modes of relief for the present condition of commercial affairs. Both seem to me practicable, and, in my judgment, the two will prove effectual.

First—Let all Banks in the City stop discounting in the usual mode, and call upon their debtors to pay their maturing notes, all they can, and renew for the balance.

Second—Receive at par and pay out the bills of the well-secured Banks of this State.

By this process they will save their solvent debtors—save the country banks—save the country debtors—and restore courage—which is rapidly sinking—into the whole community.

E.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Newark Mercury.

We publish in our advertising columns the quarterly statement of our Newark Banks, from which the public will learn at a glance the real strength of their position, and the efforts which they have made to support our business interests. The following table represents the condition of the Banks now, as compared with their condition on the 1st of July:

LIABILITIES.	July, 1856.	October, 1857.
Capital	$1,808,650 00	$1,858,650 00
Circulation	924,610 00	588,882 00
Due depositors	1,622,319 24	1,054,070 00
Dividends unpaid	17,350 88	21,961 88
Due other Banks	326,117 49	269,718 10
Surplus	364,943 47	348,681 63
Total	$5,063,991 08	$4,131,964 51
ASSETS.		

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Expected Appointment of Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India.

Disastrous Inundations in the South of France.

Trial and Sentence of the French Railway Conspirators.

Mexico accepts the mediation of France and England.

Chinese Village Burnt by U. S. Naval Forces.

COTTON EASIER—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 90@90 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 26th ult.; her dates consequently are three days later than those already received.

The steamer *North American* arrived out at noon on the 23d ult.

Great Britain.

The Paris *Pays* says there has been received a private letter from London stating that Lord ELGIN would soon be appointed Governor-General of India, and Lord CANNING be nominated to another office.

The offer of a commission in the army to any qualified party raising one hundred recruits, has been withdrawn.

An express train from Manchester to London, on the Great Northern Railway, ran off the track and over the viaduct. Four persons were killed, including Hon. WINDSOR CLIVE, and a large number injured.

The subject of creating an army brigade from the middle class of Englishmen was daily attracting more attention, and it was supposed that the pressure of public opinion would induce the Government to take the matter up.

Messrs. HARRISON, WATSON & Co., Bankers, in Hull, have failed. Their liabilities are supposed to be large.

A collision occurred between the police and the militia at Limerick on Sunday, the 20th. Some persons were injured, but no lives were lost.

Advices from Palermo state that the telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and the British Government will then only have to lay a cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

The *Globe* says that the Privy Council have fixed Sunday, the 4th October, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, on account of the Indian troubles.

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed £1,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. Considerable political importance is attached to this act of the head of the Mohammedan religion.

The cattle disease has made its appearance in Kerry, Ireland.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.

There was a further increase in the demand for money both in the Stock Exchange and at the Bank, but not beyond what was to have been anticipated from the near approach of the end of the quarter and the largeness of the Government balance.

It is stated that within the last few days a large quantity of Ibrailla Maize has been sold, to be ship ped to the United Kingdom in the course of the year in Greek vessels, the price mentioned per quarter, cost and freight, being a considerable reduction from the price now nominally current in London.

In Paris on Friday, the funds closed at 67f. 70c., and 67f. 75c.

France.

NAPOLEON left the camp at Chalons on the 23d, was at Strasbourg on the next day, and at Sluttgardt on the 25th.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stutlgardt gives the following programme of the Imperial meeting: The Emperors meet on Friday, the 25th. They will give a grand banquet on that day, and an Evening at the Princess Royal's country seat. On Saturday they will pay a visit to the Royal breeding-stud at Hohenheim, and attend an evening party at Willhelmcloss, the garden to which regal palace will he illuminated. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will have an assembly on the same evening of all the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The festivities will terminate on Sunday by a grand banquet at the Court and a gala spectacle at the theatre. The Emperors will take their departure on Monday morning.

The Paris *Patrie* says the furthering of a common spirit of amity and good intelligence between the Courts of France and Russia is the only object of the interview.

Inundations in the south of France have been very disastrous. The destruction of property was immense, and several lives were lost. The Emperor contributed 10,000 francs from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

The grape harvest was progressing in the South, and the vintage was most abundant.

A telegraph dispatch from Stuttgardt the 25th, to the *Times*, says that NAPOLEON arrived there on that afternoon at 4½ o'clock. The King of Wurtemberg received him at the railway station and conducted him to the palace, where they were immediately joined by the Emperor of Russia, contrary to all expectations. The Empress of Russia was to join the party the next day.

The trial of those charged with the committal of frauds on the French Railroad had terminated. PAROT was acquitted. GRELET was found guilty, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. CARPENTIER and GUERIN were also found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Furthermore, CARPENTIER, GRELET and PAROT are required to restore 4,332 shares, and GUERIN 1,400.

The funeral of M. MANIN was attended by 1,500 persons, of whom many were refugees. No funeral oration was permitted. Police precautions were taken, but no trouble occurred.

Spain.

Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in her quarrel with Spain. The conference will be held in London.

Notwithstanding the Madrid journals say the Ministerial crisis is over, it was rumored that General FIGUERAS was to resign the Ministry of War, and be succeeded by SESUNDI, and that several high functionaries at the Palace were to be dismissed.

A royal decree convokes the Cortes for the 30th of October.

Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to the 19th. Great excitement existed at the supposed outbreak of the yellow fever, although it was asserted it was only typhns.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will have an interview at Weimar on the 1st of October.

Denmark.

A Berlin dispatch says that the separate negotiations between Prussia and Denmark had been broken off, and that Prussia and Austria had determined for the present not to carry the affairs of the Duchies before the Diet, but to await the representations of Holstein.

The rumors of a French note in favor of Denmark are contradicted.

Sweden.

A Stockholm dispatch of the 24th, says that the four estates which form the Swedish Parliament, have accepted the King's proposal that the Crown Prince should be Regent during his illness. The proposal met with opposition only from the citizens and peasants.

Russia.

A fire at St. Petersburg is reported to have consumed 300 vessels and lighters.

It is stated that the Russian Government is constructing a large fortress at Kertch to command the Straits of Yemkale.

A Berlin letter says the Czar before leaving St. Petersburg approved the draft of a project for the partial abolition of serfdom, and on his return the project will become a law, and a proclamation be issued inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of their serfs.

Letters from St. Petershnrg report the reduction to a peace footing of the three divisions of cavalry of the Imperial Guard had been accomplished.

Turkey.

OMAR PACHA is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs.

Three Russian corvettes were in the Dardanelles, waiting for a firman to enter the Black Sea. These vessels, it is understood, are intended for a guard for the ships in ports designated by the treaty of Paris.

It is stated that the Porte, under the pressure of events, has come to the resolution of taking the initiative on the question of the Principalities, and is about to propose an administrative union, extending even to the army.

India.

Nothing later has been received from India, but the Government dispatches are momentarily expected.

The Indian mail steamer *Colombo* has arrived at Southampton with numerous fugitives from mutinous districts in India. They give a frightful account of the state of Calcutta and the upper provinces of India.

The East India Company announce that they have taken measures to render prompt assistance to all sufferers in India.

Five hundred French troops had arrived at Calcutta from China to defend French interests at Chandernagore.

A doubt had been thrown upon the reported mutinies among the Bombay troops in Dharwar.

A batallion of French marines will probably be sent to reinforce the garrison at Pondicherry.

China.

A letter from Hong Kong received at Paris says that the United States corvette *Levant*, in order to avenge the pillage by a gang of pirates of an American merchant ship had burned down a village on the Island of Formosa, which the pirates occupied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 29,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,500, and exporters 1,600 bales. All qualities have declined ⅛d. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet and dull. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans	9¾	Middling Orleans	9⅜
Fair Mobile	9⅝	Middling Mobile	9⅛
Fair Uplands	9⅜	Middling Uplands	9

The stock in port was 297,000 bales, of which 200,500 were American.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Buyers demand a reduction before making purchases.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market was dull, with a declining tendency. FLOUR was steady, owing to its scarcity. Prices of inferior qualities, however, were barely maintained. WHEAT—Prime unchanged since Tuesday; while inferior was 2d. lower. CORN, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.@32s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s.@33s. Ohio, 33s.@33s; 6d. Red Wheat, 7s. 9d.@8s. 2d., and choice new, 8s. 6d.; white, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 41s. 6d.@43s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The market was dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., RIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others quote BEEF heavy. Holders were pressing on the market. Infertor qualities had declined 10s., while finer descriptions 5s. PORK steady, but quiet. BACON firm, at 1s. advance. LARD dull and nominal—some say declined 1s. TALLOW quiet, but steady; butcher's, 61s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet—Pots. 43s.; Pearls, 43s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy; prices easier but not quotably changed. TEA—Quotations barely maintained for the finer qualities. SALTPETRE—A slight advance on all grades DYEWOODS generally unchanged. RESIN firm. Sales 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for common; 6s.@10s. for medimm, and 16s.@19s. 6d. for fine. OILS—A moderate business, without any quotable change. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 38s. 3d.@38s. 9d. BARK—Baltimore, 11s. 6d.—holders pressing sales. Philadelphia scarce and selling at 15s.@16s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to New-York have declined, but to Boston and other ports there is no material change. Hardware to New-York, 12s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Chemicals, 17s. 6d.; Crates, 8s.; Bars and Rails, 15s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote money active and rates generally unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £20,000. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 90¼ for money, and 90⅜ for account.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote IRON steady at £7 5s.@£7 7s. 6d. for both rails and bars. SUGARS buoyant. COFFEE quiet at a decline of 1s. WHEAT declined 2s.@4s.; white American, 57s.@60s.; red, 55s.@58s. FLOUR at 30s.@32s. TEA quiet, but firm at 1s. 2½d. for Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 38s. 6d. INDIGO and SALTPETRE both advanced considerably. LINSEED CAKES active; New-York in bbls. at 10s. 9d.@11s. OILS quiet and steady; Linseed at 40s.@39s. 0d. TALLOW dull; Y. C. at 58s. 6d.

Havre Markets.

For the week endtng Sept. 22, COTTON steady and firm; sales of the week, 4,000 bales; stock import, 92,000 bales. New-Orleans très ordinaire, 126f.; BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. ASHES quiet. COFFEE dull and prices nominal. OILS quiet and steady. PROVISIONS quiet; quotations nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm. TALLOW drooping. WHALEBONE active.

American Stocks.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report sales of American Securities unimportant. BELL & Co. report the market quiet, with hut little inquiry, and prices very weak; the only change, however, being in Illinois Central, which had slightly declined. Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freelands, 91@93; ditto 6s. 1875, 80@83; ditto 7s, 80¾@81¾. The London *Times* reports the following business on the 24th: Illinois Central Freelands of 1860, 90; ditto shares, ¾ P cent. discount; ditto 7s of 1875, 80½; Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 94; New-York Central Railroad shares, 71.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs steady and quiet. Provisions steady. Bacon firm. Cotton qutet; sales to-day 4,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS 90@90⅜.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 12 o'clock M., for Boston, where she will be due about 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* did not arrive in time to get off again at her usual hour, yesterday. She will leave for Portsmouth and Petersburg this afternoon at 4 o'clock. See advertisement.

A CASE OF PROBABLE SUSPENDED ANIMATION. On the 2d of October we published the death of a married lady of this City, which occurred suddenly on Thursday the 1st inst.

The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3d, to attend the funeral, but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition, *on this the seventh day since its supposed decease.*

The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.—*Post, Oct. 7.*

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Effect on the Trades, on the Hotels, &c.—Workmen out of Employment.

Daily, now, the effect of the hard times are felt in the large manufacturing establishments—on hundreds of mechanics, "shop girls," sewing women and day laborers, who did not feel them the day before. We continue, to-day, our review of those departments of labor where large numbers of men and women are employed in prosperous times.

Seven hundred laboring men, who had been employed improving Central Park, were discharged yesterday. Mr. McIntosh, the dishursing clerk, commenced paying them "the first installment" (that which was due them down to the 5th of September) on Monday, and concluded yesterday. They were paid in "squads;" and when informed, as they came up, that their services were no longer required, there were very many lengthened visages; bnt no particular expressions of sorrow. They will be paid in full to the time of dismissal, on Friday—as soon as their accounts can be written up. The men discharged were mostly Irishmen and Germans, though a few were Italians.

The men employed in the manufacture o, [illegible] et work, we are assured by eight heavy dealers in plain and ornamental furniture, will suffer very much from this time forward until Spring. They cannot give a correct statement of the number of men who will be thrown out of employment, because in many cases the workmen are not employed directly by themselves. By some the work is purchased "in the rough" and finished in their own shops; while others purchase their work finished, and a few manufacture themselves all they sell. Consequently, the dealers can only estimate the effect of the panic upon the trade generally; that, they are convinced, will be very serious. At this particular season, in times when the public is not alarmed, the retail trade is brisker than ot any other, except during the six weeks centering on the 1st of May. But for two weeks last past there has been little doing, and the prospect for the Winter is that business will be very dull indeed. The effect upon small manufacturers is already serious. There is a large number of persons, mostly Germans, who, having saved a few hundred dollars from their earnings as journeymen, have transformed portions of their residences into workshops and gone into the business of manufacturing for themselves. On so small a capital, with wood of all kinds at high rates, and credit exceedingly difficult, if not impossible to obtain, they find it necessary, as soon as they have finished a few articles, to throw them upon the market without reference to what its condition may be. The result already is, that many have been forced to close their shops or to gain what money they can as rejuvenators of old furniture. Because, if they sold what manufactured stock they had for cash, it was at prices that hardly covered the original cost of the raw material, which was a good and sufficient reason for not manufacturing any more until the market improves; and if they failed to secure cash sales, and were obliged to put them into the hands of the auction and commission merchants, their articles are still lying piled up in the upper stories or basements waiting for a time when they can get cost from under the hammer of the auctioneer. Those who have turned to the "rejuvenating" have done very well, without injuring those regularly established in that line of business. From this fact alone the real state of the trade is revealed. The large increase in the "rejuvenating department" shows a determination on the part of consumers to make their old furniture last until Spring, or until the advent of more prosperous times. Men in the trade well qualified to judge, estimate that the sales during the season will not be more than one-third the usuol amount. By this estimate many who deal in common furniture have regulated their manufactories and their orders. With ornamental furniture makers, it is believed the effect of the panic will be still worse. Dealers prominent in that branch of the cabinet trade, say they will be agreeably surprised if their sales for the season reach one-fourth what they would have been had there been no derangement in trade.

Tailors and tailoresses, by trade, most undoubtedly have a very gloomy prospect before them. The present dealers in men's ready-made clothing, seeing the storm approaching, curtailed their orders for Winter goods, near the close of the season, during which Winter goods are made up; and now, when making up for the Spring and for the Southern trade should commence, their employers are holding back until they can have some assurance of a prospective demand for their goods. This precaution will throw thousands of sewing girls and hundreds of men out of employment. It is the habit of girls who are employed during the Spring, Summer and Autumn in making up garments for the New-York, Northern and Western markets, to seek employment during the Winter at the establishments of those who confine themselves almost exclusively to making up for the Southern market. So they have, in good times, work during the greater portion of the entire year. But unless a better feeling obtains among the merchants very soon, the prospect is, that the manufacture of ready-made clothing for the Southern market will be deferred long enough to entail a vast amount of suffering upon sewing girls. A more definite idea of what is to come may be guessed by seeing what some large dealers propose. BROOKS BROTHERS, of Catharine-street, give employment to about 100 men, who are engaged exclusively inside their warerooms, and to about 3,000, who obtain the materials at the store and make up the work at their homes. It is not probable that the former will feel the effects of the depression very sensibly, but the latter most assuredly will suffer keenly. Of the three thousand, more than one-half are females; and of that number, it is not probable that more than one-third will find employment from the present time until early in January, when they commence their Spring work. BARNUM'S clothing establishment, in the Bowery, in ordinary times gives employment to from sixty to seventy men, inside their warerooms, and to about a thousand persons who obtain the materials at the store and do the work elsewhere. There is some difficulty in getting at the exact numbers thus employed by them, because it is customary for men to take out work who employ a number of hands to aid in finishing it; and there are hardly any who receive work who are not assisted by members of their families. At present, however, it is not probable that more than one-third that number of outside workers are employed, and unless prospects change sufficiently to warrant a risk for the future, the number will not be increased for some time to come. The statements of other large dealers are materially the same. All agree that it is not probable that more than one-third of the thousands who are usually thus employed will find work before January next.

The number of guests at our large hotels is thirty per cent. less than a year ago the present month. Three of those on Broadway have diminished the number of their employes, and two have cut down the wages. Col. STETSON, of the Astor, says that yesterday he had over fifty applications for positions as waiters from men who offered to work for their board. The general feeling among the landlords is, that either provisions and rents must very soon have a precipitate fall from their present figure, or board be raised fifty per cent., to enable them to hold their heads up much longer. The proprietor of one them says indeed, that all the large Broadway hotels are now bankrupt, and could not to-day pay their debts. He insists that where guests are only charged $2 50 a day for board, it costs the house $2 57 for each of them. The next step is near—they must adopt the European plan—furnishing what is called for, and charging for it alone. The same number of men can be satisfactorily fed on one-third the provisions in that way as are needed under the *table d'hote* system. A careful eye already can discover at the *table d'hote* of the shrewd managers that carvers have been instructed to furnish diminished slices of meats and less liberal plates of vegetables.

MILLER & DAY, hat manufacturers, No. 110 Centre-street, have 43 girls and 64 men at work, 107 altogether. The present is their busy season; they have had no occasion to discharge any of their hands and will not they say, under any circumstances throw them out of employment entirely. Their employes work by the job, and although it is expected that business will be duller in this trade shortly than it is now, they will still so apportion their work among their hands that all shall be able to earn something. As a general thing, for nine months of the year they have 300 dozen hats in process of manufacture, —$10,000 worth. They do all their business upon contract and make up no goods except upon orders. At present they have plenty of work on hand, but after their present orders are fulfilled, unless fresh contracts are taken in, their employes will have less to do. They are paid by the job, according to what they earn and not according to the time they are employed.

At the piano-forte manufactory of HORATIO WORCESTER, No. 117 Third Avenue, 60 men are at present employed. A few have been discharged recently and the proprietor thinks he will temporarily discharge more soon. The weather, he says, is fine, and it will be an excellent time to give them a chance to go fishing and take a little recreation. The rest will be kept at work on two-thirds time. The show-room is full of piano-fortes, and while the depression of the money market continues it will be unnecessary to manufacture much more stock. Some of the 125 men employed at the piano-forte manufactory of ADAMS H. GALE, No. 92 Third Avenue and No. 107 East Twelfth-street, have been discharged. The major portion, however, are retained. They do not at present contemplate any further discharge. They will not keep their men at work for small portions of the day; those of their hands for whom they have no work they discharge them altogether.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & Co., melodeon manufacturers, No. 87 Fulton-street, give employment to about 200 factory hands. They have not discharged any, and do not expect to. Their factory is in Buffalo, N. Y. They manufacture from 70 to 80 instruments per week.

JAMES CONNER & SONS' Type Foundry, No. 29 Beekman-street, employs 107 hands, which is about their average number the year round. They have not discharged any yet. The employes all work by the piece, and not for stated periods of time. There are about 60 men engaged in the foundry, earning from $8 to $12 per week—one journeyman earns $1,000 a year; the rest of the hands are women and boys, who earn $4 or $5 a week each. Business is sufficiently brisk, but the trouble is in collecting debts. The type-founders generally receive the money upon their contracts upon six months' credit. Unlike the Dry-goods men, they have no busy season in particular; they are equally busy pretty much all the year; in the Fall and Spring there is a slight increase. Their bills fall due, therefore, at all seasons, so that the type-manufacturers are not in such straits at the present crisis as some others. WILLIAM HAGAR, Js., & Co's type-foundry, No. 38 Gold-street, gives employment at present to fifteen or twenty men; they usually have twenty-five or thirty at work. They work altogether by the piece; there is not much doing in this business at present.

R. HOE & Co., printing-press, machine and saw manufacturers, No. 29 Gold-street, have 400 hands at work. They have recently discharged 75. For the rest, they will rather shorten their time than discharge entirely.

CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"HOLMAN & GREY, printers, corner of White and Centre streets, employed about 40 hands. They have discharged them all for a short time."

In these truublous times the above, if not corrected, might have an injurious tendency. There has not been a firm of the above parties since February, 1856, and my connection with the printing establishment on the corner of Centre and White, ceased in *April last.* I am happy to say, that so far, I have had no occasion to discharge any hands in my employ, hut, on the contrary, find it necessary to increase my force. My place of business, likewise, is on the corner of Elm and White. Respectfully,

THOMAS HOLMAN.

The Nicaragua Transit Route.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the first ult., you gave a succinct history of the route up to the then state of the controversy.

The Washington correspondent of a city paper, under date 29th ult., publishes the fact of a new Transit Company being in the field, under the auspices of British capital, with every prospect of an early consummation of the treaty now on foot between their Commissioners and the Nicaraguan Government.

We will not venture to assert whether or no the Nicaraguan Government possesses the sole right to grant a charter to any individual or company to convey passengers and freight from San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, on the Atlantic, up the River San Jnan and across the Lake of Nicaragua, and finally across the narrow isthmus to San Juan del Sur; but one fact is certain, that immediately after the Government of Costa Rica became aware that Nicaragua had granted the late charters, first to the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and subsequently to the Accessory Transit Company, the former openly avowed that the latter had exceeded its prerogative, and accordingly entered a solemn protest against the proceeding, urging, at the same time, the immediate necessity of settling the boundary question which had been so long in dispute; and she even went further, by granting, in 1854, a right of way by the same river and lake, with a transit across her own territory, to an American citizen and his associates, which grant subsequently became forfeited by non-fulfillment of its covenants.

That Costa Rica still claims dominion over a portion of the River San Juan, from its mouth at San Juan del Norte, to the Castillo Veajo Rapids, we have no doubt, because Commissioners from the seat of Government of that Republic are now in this country, with the view of obtaining the protectorate of this Government in the premises. From them we learn that a treaty is in existence between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in which the latter has ceded to the former the sole right of navigating the River San Juan to Castillo, in virtue of a former one made many years ago, but which was allowed to lapse, the consideration for renewing the same being certain military services recently rendered by Costa Rica in expelling the Fillibuster WALKER *and his* men.

Nicaragua alleges that it never could be induced to renew the grant to any of the parties connected with the old Transit Company, because the contract was openly violated by the Company, and in consequence annulled by the Government.

The Commissioners from Costa Rica assure us that the recently-confirmed Treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to the boundary question, together with the adhesion of Nicaraguo relative to the Webster and Harris grant, in charge of a special messenger, was on board of the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, and that duplicates of them will be here within six weeks' time. If this be true, and reliance can also be placed in our cotemporary's correspondent at Washington, Nicaragua, notwithstanding the severe lessons of trial and suffering she has so recently undergone, seems determined to pursue the same course of trickery in her dealings that has always marked her career, and been the stumbling-block to her success and advancemcnt.

While the present uncertain state of affairs exists in regard to the Government of Nicaragua, and its agreements with Costa Rica, it must remain a difficult question with our Government how to act so as best to serve the interests of all parties concerned; and, although it is a lamentable fact that material aid is required to put a stop to aggression and piracy, yet it would not be wise in us as a great nation to forget the fundamental principles of our own Constitution and break through our laws by rashly interfering with the quarrels of other nations. As we have said before, the Nicaraguans are a cantankerous and quarrelsome people, influenced by every wind of doctrine; in politics divided into two distinct parties, always at war with each other. They are so imbecile and totally incapable of managing their own affairs as to render it absolutely necessary that their neighbors (as in the case of Costa Rica) step forward and lend them aid in supporting the legitimate Government of the country; and should our Government come to the conclusion to accede to the requests of Messrs. ZALSARRI and MOLINA, then let it not be content with half-measures, but grasp the subject with an iron hand, and place not only the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in a position of peace and quietness, but give its all-powerful protection to the contractors (whoever they may be) of the Transit Route to the Pacific Ocean.

PACIFIC.

LOSS OF THE BRIG JEROME KNIGHT.

Eleven Persons Five on Wreck—The Captain's Wife and Infant Child among the number—Another Thrilling Story of Suffering at Sea.

The brig *Jerome Knight*, Capt. HIRAM PERKINS, was wrecked on the 23d ult. off the coast of North Carolina. The vessel belongs to Messrs. WHITON, BROWN & WHEELRIGHT, in Boston, and had left Wilmington, N. C., loaded with lumber for Marseilles and a market. She was a stannch-built vessel, only a year and a half old, and already rode out two or three violent gales. There were eleven persons on the vessel when she was wrecked—the captain, mate, steward, five seamen and the captain's wife and two children, one of them an infant hut nine weeks old. Five days after the bark was wrecked the parties were picked off by the brig *Altevella*, from Rio Janeiro bound to New-York, and brought safely to this City. Captain PERKINS has gone on to Boston to report to the owners of the lost bark, and the crew immediately upon their arrival here hurried to their homes, the most of them living in Boston and its vicinity. The wife of Capt PERKINS still remains in the City with her two children. One of our Reporters called upon her yesterday and received the following detailed statement of the particulars attending the loss of the bark and the trying experiences of herself, her two children, her husband nnd the crew of the vessel:

On the afternoon of the 21st of September last the *Jerome Knight* left Wilmington, N. C., but as the wind was blowing very fresh from the northeast, it was deemed inexpedient to go outside the bar that night. Next morning at daylight she got under way, and proceeded on her voyage, with a fresh breeze blowing from the northeast. Toward evening the gale increased in violence, and the top-sails were close reefed, the vessel heading to the southeast. The wind increased during the night almost to a hurricane, and there was an ugly cross sea. The vessel, laboring heavily, was put under short sail, and all hands were occupied throughout the night on deck. Mrs. PERKINS lay seasick in her berth, though it was her tenth voyage to sea with her husband, and she seldom was sick.

The first intimation she had that the vessel was in danger, was shortly after daylight, when she heard the order given to heave the deck-load overboard. Soon after a heavy sea boarded the bark, filling the cabin, carrying the deck-load overboard, starting the stanchions and causing the vessel to leak badly. Seizing her infant which was sleeping beside her in one arm, and her boy, eight years of age, who occupied an upper berth, in her other arm, Mrs. PERKINS sprang out, and instantly found herself up to her waist in water. Everything had been washed clean out of the cabin, including all their chests and trunks, containing her own, her husband's, the children's clothing, and every other movable article. Reaching the companion-way she called out to her husband "are we going down?" The seamen were culting away the foremast, which in a moment more went over the side with all the sails and spars attached to it. This was done to ease the vessel, and prevent her from capsizing. The next order was to secure the small boat which was turned over on top of the house, but before it could be done a sea stove and swept it overboard.

The pumps were manned and efforts made to free the vessel, hut she was nearly full of water. All efforts to get her before the wind were unavailing, as she was too much water-logged to obey her helm, and so lay helpless in the trough of the sea, the swell combing and breaking over her. Mrs. PERKINS and children were placed on top of the house, and lashed firmly to keep them from being swept away by the sea. The crew also lashed themselves in the main rigging. Signals of distress were hoisted to attract the notice of any vessels that might be passing, but all further attempts to get the vessel under control and head her to the westward were abandoned. Their only hope was to be fallen in with and rescued by some friendly sail.

The gale continued unabated throughout the day. Our lady sailor found it as much as she could do to protect her infant from being smothered by the spray. Her husband held the little boy. The children had nothing on them but their night garments. They were hungry, but as it was impossible for either parent to leave and procure food, they passed the day without it, and without water.

As night approached it was nececessary to display two lights, one below the other, as a signal of distress. One of the men being made fast to the end of a piece of running rigging, essayed to find the lamps in the cabin, and, if possible, some provisions also. One lamp was found in order, but the other was without oil, and the oil-can was under water. In this dilemma, a bottle of castor oil was fortunately found, with which the lamp was filled, but then there were no matches to light them with. One of the crew worked a couple of hours trying to ignite two sticks by rubbing them together, but when the effort proved abortive, another search discovered some matches, and the lamps were both lighted and placed in the rigging. Two hams and four cans of preserved meats were all the food that could be found.

The gale continued through the night, and such was the violence of the sea, they were in constant fear that the vessel would go to pieces. It was a dismal night. The children, utterly exhausted, slept it out, however. In his dreams the boy cried for water, but there was no fresh water to be had.

Toward daylight of the 25th, the gale moderated, and hope once more revived that a sail would appear. They were only about seventy-five miles from land, and in the direct track of vessels bound northward. They watched with longing eyes, one man being stationed in the maintopgallant-crosstrees all day, but no sail appeared, and night again closed around them. They passed it as they did the previous one, only with less inconvenience from the roughness of the sea. The little boy cried continually for water. The mother thought he would perish from thirst. In the agony of the child both mother and father forgot their own sorrows. The infant had a better time of it. He was "living in clover." His supply did not fail, and in their misery the little fellow's smile was all the comfort left except—hope. Fortunately it was not cold; the water of the gulf was tepid, though while the wind struck them they were somewhat chilly.

Day dawned once more upon them, (the 26th,) and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of some sail. They were doomed, however, to pass the whole day without seeing one. Heaven sent them one relief, however, in a generous shower of rain. They caught a barrel of water from it, which fully satisfied their thirst. They passed the night of the 26th, and the day and night of the 27th, with no material variation of their experience. On the morning of the fifth day they saw a sail to leeward, at a long distance, but it passed on without observing them. In the afternoon another sail was discovered to windward. It bore down to them, and proved to be the brig *Altevella*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New-York, which took the wrecked company on board, treated them in the most hospitable manner, and landed them safely in New-York on the 3d inst.

They were all entirely destitute, and most of them had sore limbs and boils, caused by the hardships to which they had been exposed, but all very thankful to the merciful Providence which had saved them. They all express great gratitude to the Captain, officers and crew of the *Altevella* for the kind attention shown them on board of that vessel.

The *Jerome Knight* was valued at $11,000 and was fully insured in Boston. Captain PERKINS is an old, and has been a successful sea captain, never having been wrecked before, except in one case, when he put into Bermuda in distress.

The Central America—Official Statement of Mr. Tice, the First Assistant Engineer.

Mr. TICE, the First Assistant Engineer of the *Central America*, who was among the three rescued parties who arrived in this City on Monday, sent to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., of the California Steam Ship Company, the following statement touching the recent loss of the *Central America*:

To Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Director of the California Steamship Line:

We left Havana on the morning of the 8th of September, the weather being fine, with a moderate breeze. The wind kept increasing until Friday morning, the 11th, when it blew a perfect hurricane. Our engines and pumps were in perfect order on leaving New-York, and up to the time the gale commenced, and during the gale. As soon as the leak was discovered, I received orders from Mr. ASHBY to stand by the Worthington pumps to bilge injections. At this time the ship had a strong list to starboard. Our coal barrows were useless—we passed coal in baskets and buckets with our gang, assisted by nearly all the waiters, who were sent by Captain HERNDON to assist us. The pumps were kept at work, as also the bilge injections. About 10 A. M., Friday, the water in the ship was quite hot, the roll of the ship causing the water to swash up to the fires of the starboard boilers, which were fired up with wood and coal. We had steam on the donkey boiler—and plenty of it—ready for use. This was the case when the steam from the main boiler was exhausted. Several sloppages of the donkey engine occurred, of a few moments duration, to repair the feed-pipes of the boiler. The main engine stopped about 5 P. M., on Friday, the water having put out all the fires. Gangs of bailers had been organized, but all their exertions to prevent the putting out of the fires were unavailing. Bailing was kept up all night. Barrels were also rigged for bailing. The water gained however on us. There was a leak around the starboard shaft, which was stopped by blankets and a sail outside. All was done in our department that could be done to keep the water down, but without avail. The ship went down at 8 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 12, when I took to a plank.

On the afternoon of Friday, Mr. ASHBY informed me that he was going to the brig *Marine* for boats and assistance. He went in the boat that took the last three of the ladies. When the boat shoved off I heard Capt. HERNDON reiterate his order to Mr. ASHBY, to obtain the boats of the brig as soon as possible. I am certain that Mr. ASHBY would have returned with assistance if it was possible. JOHN TICE.

The next morning after the steamer sank Mr. TICE says he saw but seven persons in the water. One of them was Purser HALL, who appeared in good spirits and spoke encouragingly to him, urging him to hold fast to his plank, as some vessel would doubtless soon come along and pick them up. He did not know any of the others, although he addressed them all and they him. During the forenoon they were all scattered out of his sight and he did not see a living soul again till he picked up GRANT and DAWSON, five days afterwards. The three days that he remained on his plank previous to falling in with the life-boat were his hardest days. He drifted with his plank under his breast. Frequently he fell into a sound sleep that lasted several minutes. But such a sense of desolation came over him on awaking that he preferred to keep awake. Moreover, he was afraid if he got asleep a sea might dash his plank from him. He wore heavy boots, thick cloth pantaloons, a stout peajacket, and a heavy pilot cloth overcoat. He tried in the water to get the boots off, hut could not do it. In the life-boat he found three oars, four coats and an oilskin jacket. He made some change in his apparel. It was impossible, however, to remove his boots, and they were not taken off till after he was received on board the brig *Mary*, when they were cut to pieces to effect their removal. During the nine days he was on the water, he saw occasionally pieces of the wreck floating about, and loose life-preservers with now and then some article of clothing. On Friday morning, thirty-six hours before the *Central America* sank he ate his last meal. During the remainder of Friday and Saturday he did not eat as much as a cracker. To all intents and purposes, therefore, he went without food or drink ten days and a half! He suffered much more from thirst than from hunger.

SAFETY OF ROBERT E. MOORE.—We are glad to learn that Dr. ROBERT E. MOORE, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Panama Railroad Company, who was supposed to have been lost on the *Central America*, is alive and well. He is at his home in Alabama, whence he wrote, immediately upon his arrival, to his friend, Dr. RANNEY, of this City. The letter was received here on Monday evening. Dr. MOORE does not state, in the letter, the reasons of his leaving the steamer, nor does he give the place where he left her. It is probable, however, that he stopped at Havana, and went thence by steamer to Charleston. He arrived in Alabama on the 17th September, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The apprehensions naturally entertained by his friends that he was among the victims of the disaster, arose from the fact that the Havana papers, in giving the names of passengers who arrived at that port by the *Central America*, omitted that of Dr. MOORE. The inference was that he had remained on board, intending to come to New-York, and was lost at the time of the wreck. The Doctor was for several years the assistant of Dr. RANNEY and the close friendship which sprang up between them remained unbroken. They have constantly corresponded, and the first tidings of Dr. MOORE'S safety were received by Dr. RANNEY, relieving him o much sorrow.

MAINE MEN LOST.—By way of Maine we receive additional information of the names of parties lost in the *Central America*. Mr. W. F. FLETCHER, of Bloomfield, Me., who was saved from the wreck, has arrived at home. He states that Mr. SWEAT HUTCHINSON, of Skowhegan; Mr. DAVID D. SMITH, of Corinville; and Mr. SAMUEL GAHAN, of Anson, were in company with him on board the steamship, *and were all lost.* Mr. SMITH had been absent about eighteen months, and had accumulated about $1,500, which was lost with him.

Naval Intelligence—Letter from Funchal—English Vessels of War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
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AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Political Tone Expected New Administration—Financial Crisis Anticipated—The Spanish Report on Treaty Against Filibusters—Resignations of the Late U. S. Minister—His Speech and Reply of the President—Explorations of the Rio Negro—Telegraph to Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

Since my letter of 16th inst. Chili with her politics, her commercial crisis, and her headlong advancement, remains in *statu quo*. Everything is still in embryo. The President, it is said, awaits only the adjournment of Congress to appoint a new Ministry—the old one still enjoying the Interregnum. What the programme of the new Administration will be can only be judged of from the *personnel* composing it, which will probably be made public within a week. Even the assurances that we are to have a new Ministry are only founded in rumor. The old and present Cabinet pursues the even tenor of its way regardless of the cries of disgust and opprobrium that reach it from every quarter, and seem regardless of the political *denouement* that inevitably awaits it. There is much more of interest for your readers in the fate of the present Administration than at first may appear. Certain appointments of the President in the present crisis would unquestionably overthrow his Administration;—this, however, would be the crowning act of months of bloodshed, and after the blockading of ports &c., which would be the bankruptcy of many of our first houses in this City. The most prominent member of the new Cabinet will be GERONIMO URMENETA, a man of liberal ideas and of Rhode Island education. He was educated at Brown's University, speaks English fluently, fully imbued with our own sentiments and is to be the Premier of the new Cabinet. Whatever else I might write you would be only rumor; and there are too many Chilians, who will read this, who might, believing your correspondent, rely too much on the news I might give them, to allow me for the sake of lengthening out a letter to deceive them.

There is an undercurrent of bitter feeling against the Administration which has been slumbering during five years. The adverse party seemed afraid of the sound of their own voices raised in opposition, but once the ice became fairly broken, it astonished all Chili to see how many were of the same opinion and how few friends the President had. Now his enemies' names are legion, and yet, secure in his own consciousness of right, he laughs at them all, and quietly defies them to do their utmost. Another move, however, it is suggested—and I have it from intimate and reliable friends of the President—may occur. His Excellency has met with great family afflictions lately, and has determined, after appointing his new Minister of the Interior, which is the position of Premier, to leave Chili for some months, leaving Mr. URMENETA as President. This will be eminently satisfactory to us here, as the latter is our present representative in Congress, and apparently the most liberal man in Chili.

Chili is on the eve, I fear, of not only a political but a severe monetary crisis. Her imports vastly exceed her exports, and as a consequence she is obliged to remit her silver coin to foreign markets in exchange for their products, and this in large amounts. Her gold cannot be remitted well inasmuch as its legal value as a tender greatly exceeds its intrinsic. Silver has become as scarce as with us in '51. Bar silver has become, in consequence, of higher value, and the mint is absolutely paying more for the silver than the legal value of it when coined. Banks are beginning to raise their hydra heads in our midst, paper currency comes to us from the capital in sums down to five and ten dollars, and, while money is scarce, haciendas are pledged for immense amounts; there is no confidence in the commercial community one with another, and a final crash is predicted. Interest on short loans has been frequently paid within the last month or two as high as two-and-one-half per cent.

The Tripartite Treaty between Ecuador, Chili and Peru is exciting considerable interest, not only among the people and in the Press of this country, but able articles come to us from abroad. The *Mercurio*, of this city, discusses the subject at great length, and while honestly admitting that the Treaty is inadequate to its object, assures the people of Chili that they must first learn to have union among themselves, and that when the impossibility of revolution be established, it will be time to talk of Treaties. Let us look for a moment at the parties to this Treaty. Ecuador, on the eve of trouble, if not war, with Venezuela because she will not restore Gen. FLORES' confiscated estates, to demand which a Legation is soon to arrive in Quito; Peru with a three-year's revolution, and her capital the scene of the assassination of the friendly envoys that come to her from abroad; Chili in the political and monetary crisis I have endeavored to describe. Glorious material this from which to construct a bulwark or a "breakwater," to use the Mexican President SALAS' expression, against which are to break the great Anglo-American waves of propagandism, American ideas and liberal sentiments, not to mention fillibusterism! It would require the great bell of Moscow placed on the highest peak of the Cordilleras to bring this Congress of would-be statesmen together; and when brought together the result would be—well, for the result see the report of the Congress of Panama.

Hon. DAVID A. STARKWEATHER, for three years the Minister of the United States in Chili, leaves in the steamer of to-day. Mr. BEELAN remains as *Chargé d' Affaires*. Mr. S. takes with him what even his own characteristic modesty will not prevent him from observing, the conviction that he leaves many and warm friends behind him at the scene of his late labors. Few men have ever left a mission more beloved and more regretted. Gov. BIGLER has not yet arrived.

The following are the remarks of Mr. STARKWEATHER, on taking leave of the President of that Republic:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to your Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, which will inform you that the relations which I have during three years held towards the Government of Chili are at an end; and while my heart, Sir, beats with delight at the hope of soon returning to my native country and friends, I cannot conceal the regret I feel in leaving your beautiful capital, and in sundering not only the many official but personal ties which bind me to your Excellency, your Government and people.

My sincere prayer shall ever be for the welfare of Chili, and my earnest hope that she will always retain that high and proud position among the nations she has so nobly won. With sincere regret I have the honor of bidding your Excellency farewell.

The President replied:

Mr. MINISTER: I have learned with sincere regret that your mission has ended and that you are on the eve of leaving Chili. The spirit of enlightened, kind and cordial friendship with which you have discharged the duties of your mission, have created for you with the Government and among the people of Chili true and enduring feelings of affection, which will not soon be forgotten. The eminent personal qualities of your Excellency have served to strengthen this feeling in the mind of each member of the Administration, and I am rejoiced, in giving you these assurances, to add that of my own sincere personal esteem. I wish your Excellency a happy return to your friends and country, and the enjoyment of long years of happiness.

By letter received per last steamer, it is not improbable that the line of steamers from Europe to Valparaiso, *via* the Straits of Magellan, will be established. I have reason to believe, from letters to a prominent member of the Government, that ROTHSCHILD will take the matter in hand, and, with a subsidy from the Imperial Government, establish a line between Havre and Valparaiso. His were the lowest bids before the Chamber of Deputies, and it was thought he would secure the contract. The immense advantages resulting to Chili from such a line are incalculable, while the success of the line cannot for a moment be problematical. The commerce between France and the Southern Pacific Coast is enormous, while the travel, already great, would necessarily be greatly increased.

Letters have also been received assuring the parties concerned that the promised Tug-Boat for the harbor of Valparaiso will reach us in December. Mr. NYE, son of the late captain of the *Pacific*, is the grantee for this exclusive and valuable privilege. A new French Minister, M. LIMPERANI, has taken the place of M. CAZOTTE near this Republic. Among the deaths during the last fortnight I have to note one which threw a gloom over our city equally as well as that of Santiago. The popular and gifted Intendente of the latter province is dead. JOSE NICOLAS ZOCORNAL died on the 15th inst. His death has been deeply deplored. His funeral was attended by the first citizens of the Capital, headed by the Cabinet.

Another fact added to the many, in which this little State has given the lie to the "ingratitude of Repuplics," is in the late vote of her Congress, presenting Admiral, the Earl of DUNDONALD, of the British navy, with a gold medal worth $2,000, and his pay, during the rest of his life, as Admiral of the Chilian navy. It may be remembered, by some of your readers, that this celebrated individual, in 1818, then THOMAS, Lord COCHRANE, had been cashiered from tha British navy, to which he has since been honorably restored, and accepted the invitation of the agent of the patriots, then in England, to take part with them in their revolution against Spain. He came and built up their navy, and performed exploits of daring rarely equaled in any country. His name is written in brillisnt characters in Chili's early history. She has become a rich and powerful State, while her early defender is supporting the title of Earl on the inadequate pay of a British Admiral.

I have neglected telling you that aid had been given by the Government to certain parties to explore the Rio Negro, a river to the southward of this, by which it is proposed making an interoceanic communication, and thus avoid the more costly, dangerous and tedious passage of the Cordillera, which can only be crossed in the Summer months. This will be a gigantic scheme and open a vast trade with the Banda Oriental, Buenos Ayres, Patagonia, &c. The idea is not a new one. MENENDEZ spoke of its feasability in 1792, in his notes of a journey on this side of the Andes, and VILLARINO in 1783 in his travels in Patagonia, explored the proposed route, and he too was followed by DESCALZI in 1833. These travelers surveyed only part of the Rio Negro. The government of Buenos Ayres, or rather the Argentine Republic, will question the right of way which this Government thought of assuming, and with the eternal shortsightedness of all those countries has already begun to throw obstacles in the way of and cold water on the enterprise,

Another project of no small grandeur and interest has been proposed to this Government, which is the establishing a line of telegraph from this city to Buenos Ayres, and another to Panama. The distance between the latter points is over three thousand miles, and the former is across the continent a journey of twenty or more days. The parties signing the proposal are Messrs. HAZLEWOOD & BARRY, of London. They ask from this Government the exclusive right for ninety-nine years, and the usual privileges granted to such companies. Chili gives its fullest protection to the project. The result will be, the no longer isolation of these countries from the rest of the world, and their ready and constant intercourse with Europe and America *via* Panama and the Atlantic coast of South America.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Politics and Political Movements in Massachusetts—Mr. Hawthorne, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

There were several Conventions held at Concord, in Middlesex County, on the 1st instant. The Republican Convenlion of the Fifth Councilor District nominated Mr. W. J. EAMES, of Malden, for Councilor. He used to be a leading Whig. The American Convention nominated Mr. J. P. PEABODY for the same place. He was formerly a prominent Democrat at Lowell, where he now resides. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor BROWN got one vote. The American County Convention nominated Mr. HUNTRESS, the present incumbent, for Commissioner, and the Republican Convention also nominated him. Mr. BROWN had 27 votes in the American Convention, but failed to get a majority, so that his shuffling about has not done him any good. There was considerable sharp talking in the Conventions of both parties. Mr. EAMES, who received the Banks nomination for Councilor, failed to receive the American nomiuation also, by only six votes, which shows that there are some men in the Gardner organization by no means unfriendly to Mr. BANKS. Mr. EAMES, it ought to be added, was a member of the American Convention! His conduct excited some comment, but it is remarkable chiefly as proving how mixed up our parties are. The result of the election will enable gentlemen to take their places intelligently. Should Mr. BANKS be chosen—and few doubt that he will be—the amount of his vote will not afford any reliable test of his strength, as the victors will be joined by thousands of those who will have voted for Governor GARDNER, as the latter gentleman's defeat will be the signal for a total breaking up of his party,—the Democrats to get the Hunkers in it,—while the rest will go with the Republicans, and a ruling party be formed strong as were the Whigs in those times when the Whig State nominees were sure to be elected.

There were some of the leading Gardner men of Middlesex County in the Fifth Councilor Convention, and it was said that a majority of that body was composed of Gardnerites. Mr. FLETCHER, of Lowell, perhaps the ablest Gardner man in the County, was a member. It was called without distinction of preferences for Governor, as an *American* Convention, and there was some sharp sparring between GARDNER'S friends and those of BANKS. Mr. EAMES has, since his nomination, agreed to give $25 in aid of a fund to be devoted to the defeat of the Republicans.

There are to be more of these local Conventions this week, and hardly a day of the next fortnight, or more, will be without them. As yet, not a candidate for Senator or Representative has been put up, and it will be the policy of the managers of all parties to postpone these nominations to the last moment.

The "amended" State ticket is expected to be out on Friday next. Rumor says that Mr. WARNER will be dropped from the Republican ticket, and Mr. TRASK, the American candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, be substituted. Mr. WHITE, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, will also be dropped, and his place be conferred on Mr. WARNER, or Mr. BENCHLEY, the latter gentleman being now Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. CLIFFORD will be displaced from the American ticket, and Mr. PHILLIPS will replace him. This is a very good movement. I give what I hear, without protessing to speak officially.

The Intense Interest that is felt in business matters tends to lessen political feelling. When a man feels that something is very likely to happen that may cause his own ruin, his patriotism experiences a decline. He leaves the public to take care of itself, and attends closely to his private affairs. It is supposed that the popular vote will be quite small, comparatively speaking, as one of the consequences of the falling off in business. One party will be as much affected as the other, in this way. They all boast grandly. One of the speakers at the Gardner meeting on Tuesday evening claimed 65,000 for his candidate; the Banks men say that their leader will go as high as that figure; and the Democrats put down 40,000 for Mr. BEACH. These figures would make a larger vote than we had last year for President, without leaving one for the Straight Republicans, who expect to do something handsome, though their enemies will not allow them to count above hundreds. Somebody must be disappointed, and it does not require much knowledge to see who is to be the man. One cannot judge of what is to be from what has heretofore been, things have so changed, but every judgment must be made up from what is now happening, and therefore is liable to be more erroneous than ordinary political judgments, which is needless in itself, how much so ever necessitated by circumstances. There is very little betting, but perhaps that is owing to the want of money, a complaint under which all parties are suffering. As to betting "on tick," none but fools do that, and I am solemnly assured that there is not a fool in either of our four parties.

The legislative elections are beginning to attract attention, and are, in fact, of quite as much consequence as the Gubernatorial election, as one party, should it succeed, may see fit to make use of its power to elect a United States Senator to take Mr. WILSON'S place. The proper time for such an election is the session of 1859, and I believe the rule has never been departed from for some seventy years; but it is supposed that if a gentleman of conservative turn of mind were to be chosen in 1858, the Senate would not pay any regard to the opposition that would be made to his taking the place, but would pronounce in his favor. The action of that body in the Indiana case shows that it is not so scrupulous as it used to be. Hence the necessity that exists here for carrying the Legislature, while it is possible that unions on candidates for the Senate and the House may be effected in many parts of the State between the second and third parties, and so those who shall succeed on the State ticket be beaten in the battle for the Legislature. The Democrats expect to elect a large number of members, and I think it is very likely that their strength in "the Great and General Court" will be something that will surprise those who are accustomed to speak of them as dead men. They possess the inestimable advantage of being a solid and a united body, and such bodies, wisely led, accomplish great things occasionally, as against nominally superior foes, as well in politics as in war. Boston will send a large number of Democrats to the House, and they will be well led, too. It was a favorite project with the Democrats in former times that Boston should be districted; and now that, in common with the rest of the State, it has been districted, the event will show that they were right, as regards their own party interests, though the State is not so certain to benefit from the change.

We have a new Postmaster. Mr. BAILEY, who has been a very good officer, goes out, and Mr. CAPEN, who has the capacity to make as good one, goes in as his successor. The latter is a man of letters in one respect, and now becomes a man of letters in another and more profitable respect; and the former retires from his lettered life to pursue the *belles lettres* in an editor's room, as he is owner and manager of the Boston *Daily Herald*, our most successful paper. It is understood that Mr. BAILEY did not take his polite dismissal with as much ease as it was administered, and certainly, such is the imperfection of our nature, it is a far easier thing to bear the infliction of taking five or six thousand a year from a fellow mortal, than for the loser of it to affect indifference. Men have lost their heads nonchalantly, but money!—the loss of *that* never yet was borne with coolness. Neither religion nor philosophy can make a man equal to resignation under such circumstances. We are all like the witty Don Garclas, and have our souls in our purses, which accounts for there being so many small-souled people about in these hard times. As the Administration was resolved that either Colonel GREENE or Mr. BAILEY—the uncle or the nephew—should retire, and as the former had the best political claims, the latter had to resign. As he has talents, and a competency, he is not to be pitied, and can figure as an editor, which is a higher rank than any mere office-holder can pretend to. Besides, Mr. CAPEN really deserved something from his old friend, BUCHANAN, having toiled for many a long year in the Democratic ranks, without receiving anything by way of reward. His appointment does the Administration credit, and is regarded with the highest favor by men of all parties. He is a hard-working, methodical man, with a high character for integrity, and of excellent personal bearing—just such a man, in brief, as reconciles us to the loss of an efficient a Postmaster as Mr. BAILEY has been in all respects.

The result of the second trial of the case of SHAW *vs.* The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, shows that it is better to submit to a severe verdict sometimes, rather than to fight against it. Mrs. SHAW was severely injured, and on the first trial the Jury gave her $15,000 damages, the largest, I think, ever known. This was three years ago, and the verdict was set aside by the full Court, because certain evidence had been ruled out. The new trial, had a few days since, was powerfully fought by our ablest lawyers, Mr. CHOATE, senior counsel for the plaintiff, and to whose eloquence and logic the heavy damages in the first trial were attributed, was taken sick before his principal opponent, Mr. HOAR, had half finished his argument. This, as Mr. CHOATE was to close, might have proved disastrous to Mrs. SHAW'S case, had not Mr. DURANT, Mr. CHOATE'S associate, been found equal to the work that was required of him. Without having heard more than half of Mr. HOAR'S argument, and with no notes of the evidence, beyond those taken by Mr. CHOATE, (in hieroglyphics,) Mr. DURANT replied in full, and, by the vigor of his reasoning, his close analysis of the evidence, and plain but effective oratory, worked up a greater result even, that that obtained by Mr. CHOATE at the first trial, the Jury giving $18,000 damages. Mr. DURANT has been steadily rising at our bar, and now he has firmly established his reputation as a first-class lawyer. It is the most remarkable achievement that has happened in our Courts within my recollection, and is all the more worthy of note because the plaintiff had a much more difficult case on the second trial than she had on the first.

As you seem to have an interest in Mr. HAWTHORNE, I will state, as a fact, within my personal knowledge, that he resigned the Liverpool Consulate immediately after the election of Mr. BUCHANAN became known to him, or to take effect after the expiration of the official life of his friend and patron, PIERCE. He would have gladly been released from the duties of the place months ago, and so have commenced his Continental tour in the Spring, instead of delaying it until Autumn. He does not contemplate returning to the United States until this time next year, though circumstances may induce him to come home sooner. I do not think I can afford you much encouragement as to any new work from his pen. He rarely works, save under the impulse of compulsion, and compulsion can no more be brought to bear upon him. What with his accumulations, partly from the sales of his works, and partly from his office, he is placed in tolerable circumstances; while he will also have something respectable, annually, from the future sales of his old works, which are half a dozen in number, besides the books he has written for children. Naturally indolent, simple in his modes of life, very diffident, morbidly sensitive, and caring nothing for money *as* money, he will not be very likely to go to the trouble of creating for us another Arthur Dimmesdale, or Judge Pyncheon. He is said to be a great admirer of SHAKESPEARE'S conduct, in retiring from the world, and from literary pursuits, when, had he so chosen, he might have given to the ages some work as superior to "Hamlet" as that is to "Richard III." Having such views, Mr. HAWTHORNE is not likely to seek to advance upon *The Scarlet Letter*, which is his "Hamlet." He is now fifty years old, and Shakespeare was in his fiftieth year when he retired to Stratford. Mr. HAWTHORNE wears well, and when I last saw him, which was but a few days before he sailed to Liverpool, in 1853, I should not have put him down for more than forty, only that I knew him to be a half a dozen years older than that respectable period of life. He might give us half a score of new works, if he chose, but I, who have admired his writings ever since I first read some of them in *The Token* five-and-twenty years ago, should be glad to compound for two, and much fear that I shall never see one. It is rather odd that he and CALEB CUSHING should have both been appointed to high office by the same President after both had been story-writers, at the same time, for the same periodicals. Both wrote for *The Token*, and HAWTHORNE, and I believe CUSHING, for *The New-England Magazine*, when that excellent periodical was under the management of Mr. BUCKINGHAM. THYME.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Financial Crisis—Alarm Among the Farmers—The Independent or State Stock Banking a Failure—Hon. A. H. H. Stewart—Commodore Skinner—The Blue Ridge Tunnel—Politics—The Mails, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

The financial crisis in Virginia is severely felt, though as yet there are few if any failures of much consequence. The fact that the State is peculiarly agricultural, and, as a consequence, less susceptible of injury from a crisis like the present, alone saved her people from ruin. She has suffered in the ratio of her commercial operations as much, perhaps, as any other community; but this was owing rather to her inefficient banking system than a want of stability on the part of her merchants. Her independent or State stock banks gave way at the first crash, or at least suspended specie payment, and thus a large circulating medium was at once rendered worthless. Unfortunately for the mercantile interests of the State, these banks have for some time occupied a position of antagonism to the old banking institutions, and they, anxious for an opportunity to bring this new system into disrepute, refused to accept any of the notas of these banks either on deposit or in discharge of obligations. The old banks, alone continuing to pay specie, held and do still hold complete sway in the money market; and mindful of the dangerous competition which they have met with from the State stock banks, and the opposition raised by their friends to the recharter of the old banks, they seized upon this opportunity to bring them into discredit, and thus silence their advocates for all future time. But, in the exercise of their resentment, they have unfortunately victimized a large class who have been holders of the notes of these banks, and by the curtailment of their discount lines, as a necessity of their continuing to pay specie, in order still more to exhibit the advantages of the old principle, in contrast with the State stock system, they withdraw from circulation the only notes that could be made available for purposes of trade. Thus business men were left without any means of meeting their liabilities, the notes at their command being discredited through the agency of the specie-paying banks, while such as were current were withdrawn from circulation, as a consequence of the great demand for specie, and the refusal of the banks to extend their discount lines. It is only to be wondered at that, in such a state of things, failures were not almost universal; and I cannot doubt but that serious results will follow, if the old banks persist in their present policy, which, after all, is actuated by mere motives of revenge.

The State stock principle of banking in Virginia has proved a decided failure. At least, it was but an experiment; and while in prosperous times it may obtain, through a sort of "courteous confidence" dictated by a regard for the dignity of the Commonwealth, whose bonds form the basis of its operations, it cannot be relied upon in a crisis like the present. Under any circumstances, notes issued upon a fluctuating basis like State stock cannot be deemed reliable, however freely they may circulate. They will be found, upon any slight pressure, to depreciate in the ratio of the depressed market value of the pledge upon which they are issued; and in such a crisis "courteous confidence" and patriotism are very apt to yield to the more pressing and important consideration of self-protection. There are few, even in Virginia, now-a-days, who would be found ready, from mere motives of patriotism, having reference to an increase of confidence in State credit, to forego a personal advantage, or submit to a trifling loss. Such instances of disinterestedness are rare, and institutions, based upon the faith of public confidence, governed by such considerations, will be found, like the State stock banks of Virginia, utterly unstable. The experience of the last week or two in the working of this principle, knocks the arguments of its advocates "into a cocked hat," and gives a decided triumph to the friends of the old banking system. I question if the zeal manifested in behalf of the former principle was not actuated more by a desire to open a market for State stocks than any real conviction of its superiority. Under the operation of this system, the State interests would be materially advanced, for a new and profitable field would be opened, wherein her bonds would meet a ready sale. This prospect is destroyed by the proofs of the inefficiency of that system furnished so conclusively in this late experiment. It would be well had these developments been made before so much inconvenience and injury had resulted from the circulation of the notes of these banks.

The brokers seem to be anathematized by all classes in the State, much of the existing stringency being ascribed to them. From all I can learn a general call will be made upon the next Legislature to cripple their operations by some restrictive legislation, either in the form of a tax at the several points within the State with which they happen to have business relations, or by compelling the old banks to receive the notes of other banks upon terms which will effectually annul their mischievous functions and make their business reasonably profitable. It is a robbing system as now pursued in Virginia, and what is worse, they are said to be in league with each other for the depreciation of banking institutions, which, in the absence of an undue pressure, would withstand the present crisis independently. It is the fear of them that prevents the specie-paying banks from extending their discount lines, and spreading abroad a reliable currency instead of the worthless trash which is now stagnant in the hands of merchants whose notes are being protested for want of available currency to meet them. When a salutary restraint shall be placed upon their operations, I have no doubt the people will have less cause to apprehend evil from a crisis like the present.

Honorable A. H. H. STEWART, late Secretary of the Interior under FILLMORE, resides in this town, and is now devoting himself to the practice of law. He is State Senator elect from this County, (Augusta,)—an humble position, it must be said, for a gentleman once occupying the elevated standing of a member of the Cabinet in the Federal Administration. He was all through an unlucky politician, though by some singular freak of fortune he happened to be elevated in that one instance to an important position. Ever since his political career has been downward, by a somewhat precipitate gradation. He joined the Know-Nothings, and that was the end of him. Those familiar with his career represent him as one of the most desperate political adventurers in the country; and it is only to be wondered that in the excess of his ambition, which is said to be guided alone by expediency, he had ventured upon a policy offering but slight hopes of political advancement. His adhesion to that party betrayed a woful want of foresight or statesmanship, for could he but have foreseen its destiny, his strong proverbial ambition and love of expediency would have restrained him from any such false step. Even now, when all hope of elevation is gone, he would fain seek occasion for a display in the humble walks of political station, and as a last resort, consents to accept the representation of a single County in the State Senate. How the mighty are fallen! But this is better than total oblivion; and who knows but that he may emerge from that position enhanced in a degree boding happy results in the future!

I understand that Commodore SKINNER purposes making this town his future residence. His son, JAMES H. SKINNER, is a practicing lawyer here, and is represented as a young gentleman of fine promise. He was the Democratic candidate last May for the State Senatorship, in opposition to SANDY STEWART, as he is familiarly called here. It is a strong Know-Nothing County, else his personal popularity would have secured his election. I understand he had many "set-tos" with his antagonist upon the stump, and that the Ex-Secretary was considerably used up in every conflict. He had the disadvantage of a bad cause, and that may probably have operated to some extent in determining the contest unfavorably to him.

The Blue Ridge tunnel will be completed in a few days, the rails being now all but laid. This will considerably expedite the passage of the cars between this town and Richmond, by obviating the necessity of ascending the Blue Ridge Mountain which, as being done by a slow and easy progress, while a greater distance has to be overcome, materially prolonged the period of transit between both points. By the completion of this tunnel, the risks and dangers incident to the ascent and descent of the steep grades of the present temporary track across the mountain will also be avoided, and this is by no means an unimportant consideration in estimating the advantages of the new route.

The chief political talk here, as in other parts of the State, is the Wise and Hunter contest for the United States Senate. I am informed that it is seriously contemplated to question both as to their true positions with reference to the Administration. Should WISE reply, there will be no excuse for his competitor to hold back; and I can hardly see why he should, if, indeed, his position would not be assailable. The feeling here is very generally for WISE; and I doubt exceedingly if his election is not already beyond a question. HUNTER'S prevaricating course, and the unfavorable opinions of his position with reference to the Administration, to which it has given rise, have tended considerably to diminish him in public estimation. His course renders him justly obnoxious to suspicion; and I hardly think that any avowals will now save him from defeat, since they would be attributable to fear rather than confidence in the position which he holds.

The people here complain that there is even a "crisis" in the mails, which, for three days past, seem to be in a state of sad confusion. The Northern mail has been 12 and, in some instances, 24 hours behind time—a rather inconvenient delay at a time when communication, with New-York especially, is so important. There is a screw loose somewhere.

The suspension in most public enterprises which is likely to result from the existing financial panic, foreshadows a dire prospect for the poor laborer during the coming Winter. I hear of hundreds having been thrown out of employment, in different parts of the State, with but little prospect of their speedy reengagement. This is a sad indication at the approach of Winter. The crisis will be a disastrous one in many forms, and its effects will long be felt by many even in comparative affluence. Property, real and personal, are being sacrificed at an awful rate, and the worst, it is to be feared, has not come.

Measures of Precaution against Accidents at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So just have been all your own comments on the disaster to the *Central America* that you leave but little more to be said. I venture, however, to make one or two further suggestions to our ship owners.

1. In nine cases out of ten when a boat is lowered at sea in a gale of wind or in a heavy seaway, she is stove alongside and rendered useless, besides endangering the lives of those who are lowered in her. We know that some of the *Central America's* boats were thus lost. This is most usually occasioned by the difficulty of unhooking the boat tackles whilst the boat is tossed up and down by the waves, and almost always happens if the ship has headway, even though the sea be smooth. Every boat tackle should be fitted in such a way as to *unhook itself* as the boat strikes the water. There are such contrivances, and they should be sought after and used.

2. Rafts of rattan frame covered with canvass are used on some of our ferry boats, and might easily be adapted for ships, if they were constructed in short sections and well strengthened. At any rate *rafts of some sort* ought to be on board all our largest steamers. Sea-captains may smile, or pshaw, or ridicule a precaution which looks to such expedients being necessary, but we have now had painful experience enough to judge as well as sea-captains in this matter.

3. On board of ships-of-war, every officer and man of the crew is mustered twice a day at his station for fighting an enemy. So should it be in these great steamers. Every man should have a station and duty assigned him, in case of *fire* or *manning boats*. Each boat should have its coxswain and crew, who should be answerable for its constant readiness for service. The passengers might be included in the arrangement of stations, in the manner which you have suggested. All hands should be mustered—say at 9 A. M. at *fire stations*, and at sunset at *boat or wreck stations*—and go through some of the duties. Surely, male American passengers would consent to some disciplinary arrangements, where the object is so all-important. Indeed, this would be an amusing relief to the tedium of the voyage. Let some of our Navy Captains of merchant steamers mature a plan for general adoption. I might name Captains HIGGINS, SHUFELDT, PORTER, BULLOCH, and others, who could give proper advice on this, which I consider the most important expedient by far of all which are now talked about.

4. The writer has been on board many ships, but has never seen one in which he does not think the supply of *pumps* should have been trebled, for any useful purpose in relieving the ship in case of a leak. We have learned this at last—that steam-pumps are not to be trusted. Plenty of pumps in every part of the ship, and a responsible *carpenter* to take care of them, might have saved the *Central America*. B.

IMPORTANT TO VESSELS GOING TO FRANCE.—The President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce has caused to be published the following for the information of captains and owners of vessels bound to the ports of France. It was communicated by Count DE CHOISEUL, Consul of France:

"Foreign ships coming from the U. S. having presented on their arrival in a port of France, bills of health, given by American authorities, bearing no date or statement of the number of men composing the crew; His Excellency the Minister of the Department of Commerce has decided that all ships, bearers of such bills of health, arriving in a French port, shall be put under Quarantine, unless those papers have been completed by the "*Visé*" of the French Consultate."

Pearl-muscles have been discovered in the Dano River, in Texas. One gentleman, living near Fort Marion, has employed ten men to dig for these muscles, and has obtained ten thousand pearls, one of the size of a rifle-ball. Specimens have been sent to New-York and New-Orleans, to ascertain their real value.

In Bay Chaleur, the past season, the Massachusetts fishing vessels have done but little during the last four or five weeks. Mackerel were scarce, and the weather very rough; during one fortnight, but two days fishing were obtained, in which the vessels could go out to fish. Some of them were coming home with half fares.

The work of dredging the Maffit Channel in the port of Charleston has been commenced with great success. The dredging machinery is new, the invention of a Charleston mechanic.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

reported every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a Corresponding Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. Ins market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2560	2711	20	326	2120	696
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	202	15	34	4672	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	97	56	113	4721	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	116	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3352	207	557	11513	696
Last week	2930	3859	199	681	12865	2288

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	758	.....	.....	.....	300
Hudson River Railroad	927	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	525	.....	.....	166	496
Harlem Railroad	200	20	326	1960	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of Live Stock over the Erie Road for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 7:

Cattle	1,334	Horses	3
Sheep	2,194	Lambs	3
Hogs	2,501	Calves	56

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	400	Massachusetts	—
New-York	656	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	724	Texas	129
Kentucky	531	Connecticut	—
Indiana	247	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	35
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day. DORE.	Last Week. DORE.
Premium Cattle	.....	.....
First quality	10½c.@11c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¼c.	9¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The general features of to-day's market have been very similar to those of last Wednesday. What few good cattle there were offered went at just about the same figures, though from their inferiority, our quotations are a shade lower for animals called "first quality" by comparison only. The lowest figures, 6c. @7c., are below any quotations we have given for many months, or years, we believe. We have often seen single animals sold at these figures; but not often as to-day, enough of them to be entered in the table of prices. We have seen "scalawags" before, but we confess that our idea of that genus has never been fully developed until we saw a lot of hides and bones in market to-day called "Texas cattle." Perhaps the best illustration of their condition was given by one of the barefooted boys who congregate about the yards, and with a big *baton* in hand play "drover." About noon, the adolescent drover referred to, took up his position on the north side of one of these Texan animals, and after standing there some time was asked what he was about. "I was trying," said he, "to see if the sun's rays coming through that are ox upon my feet wouldn't get warmed up a little-but it's no go—the feller isn't thick enough to stop the sun on its way through him long enough to warm it." We think "chubby" about right; they were too thin to cast a shadow. We heard of $15 ₱ head being offered for the pick, and the highest sales reported were at $28 ₱ head. The owners did not hurt us up to report the profitableness of bringing such cattle to market. *Mem.* These cattle came *through* Illinois, where corn is offered at 15 cents a bushel..... We heard of another drover who brought a lot as far as Bergen, but on taking a look at the animals as they left the cars, he was so ashamed of them, that he sold one at the first offer, and started for home.... There were yarded at ALLERTON'S during the week, 2,560 fresh cattle, which, added to the stale cattle left over from last market, gave a lot 2,800 as the offerings for that market. These sold slowly during yesterday and to-day, and from the appearance of the yards towards sundown, we judged 250 or 300 would be left over. The offerings for the week at all the City markets were 3,352, which is 200 less than the weekly average for 1856. The very low price of hides and tallow would materially diminish the profits of butchers, but for the low price at which they buy. Hides are now 4c.@4½c., and rough tallow 6c., against nearly double these rates this day twelvemonth. The Boston dealers bought sparingly at Albany, taking only about 300. With the exception of a few good Kentucky Cattle, most of them were common stock. A few droves were withdrawn from the yards, or came in too late to be offered, and will either take their chance with irregular sales during the week, or help to swell the numbers for the next market. To sum up: business was very dull during the entire day. The best cattle brought last week's prices, while the poorer grades went very slowly at ½c. decline. Some of the droves, or the remnants of them, wear a familiar look, having occupied the same yards for two or three of the past market days, and we shall not be disappointed to see them again.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last ev

...were sold. The drove was rated at 450 Bs. Some of them would fall far short of this. They were re-ported as bringing only $3@$3 5 each. The lot would not average 7c. net. A portion of the best brought $25 each. I. BUDLONG salesman.

J. C. HOAG, sold 30 of his own Dutchess County stock, at near 11c. They were a heavy lot of very good cattle, estimated at 850 Bs. net. A few brought $112 each. HOAG also sold 56 Illinois cattle for HUTCHINSON & HOLLINS, worth at about 9c. They were a just and fair lot, weighing at home 1,200 Bs.

McCONNELL & DAWSON had a very good lot of cattle from Clark County, Ky. There were 66 of them, weighing 1,430 Bs. gross, which S. ULERY was selling at 9¾c.@10¾c.

S. B. RICHARDSON contributed 147 fair Kentucky cattle, 75 of which rated at 650 Bs net, were being sold by ECKSTEIN & LAUTENBECK, at 9c.@10c.

J. HERBERT forwarded 68 fair steers from Yates Co., Ohio, rated at 650 Bs., which O. HUAN was disposing of at 9c.@10c.

C. R. WARNER brought in 20 fair Ohio steers, which E. H. SHEPARD was selling at 9c.@9¾c. The owner estimated the price as much less than this. Doubtless it was quite low enough, considering their cost. They were estimated at 575 Bs.

W. E. WHEATON was selling 16 of his Dutchess Co., N. Y., steers, at 10c.@11c. They were large and fat, weighing 800 Bs. net.

FUNNE & ALLERTON had 90 good Illinois Steers selling by GEO. ATKATHE at 10c.@10¾c. Estimated weight, 750 Bs. C. GWINE took eight at $68 each or hard on to 11c. ₱ B.

W. H. HARRIS sold at Bergen the last lot of PLATT & REID's cattle at $47 ₱ head, or a trifle over 8c., calling them 575 Bs. net.

HARRIS sold 81 Illinois cattle for HULL & Co., at $43, which were rated at 520 Bs. They were very common and light. He was selling to-day, 86 fair Steers for J. MCPHERSON at 8¾c.@10c. Estimated weight, 630 Bs.

B. H. HOLLOWAY had 36 fat cows and heifers from Clark County, Ohio, which GEO. A. TOFFEY was selling at 8c.@9c. Live weight, 1,080 Bs.

WEED & CUNNINGHAM'S 67 Missouri Cattle reckoned as Illinois from a short feeding in that State, were being disposed of by WESTHAIMER & BRO., at about 9½c. They were of good quality.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $26@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow market, which has been dull for several weeks past, is still more so to-day. We quote a decline of $5 ₱ head on fresh Cows, although milk has recently been put up to 7c. ₱ quart in the City. The stoppage of several large distilleries in this vicinity, cutting off the chief Cow-feed, is the principal cause of the decline in stock.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 20 fresh cows during the week. They are very dull, bringing from $25 to $50, or at least $5 ₱ head less than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$60 for extras. With very light receipts owners and salesmen complain of a dull market and a decline in price since last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 56 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$65 for extras. Very little change during the week. The market is far from being brisk.

O'BRIEN reports 116 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been large, with very dull sales at reduced prices. The greater part of the offerings are still on hand, awaiting buyers.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for, but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

These have not been as plenty during the past week, but under the pressure of the times, the market is scarcely as good as it was one week ago.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 326 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@7c., with a very few at 7½c. Stocks of only medium quality, with plenty on hand. Market very dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 34 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5¾c.@7½c. Supply sufficient with a dull market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 113 Veal Calves selling at 5½c.@7½c. A very few are reported as bringing 8c. They are not as plenty as last week, but there is no improvement in the market.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@ 7½c. They are selling with tolerable briskness at former prices. There are no more offered than are wanted

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The City receipts show a falling off in numbers of live Sheep of more than 1,000 head, from last week. The trade is getting very dull, at a decline of fully 50c. ₱ head. The heavy decline in skins, and the difficulty of selling them at any price, affects the sale of Sheep. Pelts which brought $1 each last year are now worth 44c.@50c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,120 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@11c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been large, and with the low prices of beef and a decline in pelts, there has been a falling off of about 50c. ₱ head. There is a large supply on hand which did not find sales during the day. The market is very dull

S. BOLLES reports sales of 760 Sheep and Lambs at $3@$6 50 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,672 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 5c.@8½c. net for Sheep, and 7c.@10c. for Lambs. With a falling off of 1,000 head from last week's receipts, the market has been very dull. Sheep have been bringing $2 50@$4 50, and Lambs $3 50@$6 ₱ head, which is considered to be a decline of about 50c. ₱ head on last week's prices. Near 1,000 head are now on sale, including receipts of this morning not enumerated in the above figures. The market is extremely dull, both wholesale and retail butchers buying very sparingly.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,721 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head, with no noticed variation in the market since last week. Receipts continue frec.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGAAW reports sales of

50 Sheep and Lambs at	$202 50
35 Sheep and Lambs at	61 50
41 Sheep and Lambs at	137 67
117 Sheep and Lambs at	425 75
60 Sheep and Lambs at	193 25
18 Sheep and Lambs at	73 00
20 Sheep and Lambs at	65 00
45 Sheep and Lambs at	160 12
48 Sheep and Lambs at	241 75
434	$1,600 74

THOS. C. LEARIN reports sales of

106 Sheep and Lambs at	$459 00
93 Sheep and Lambs at	361 37
166 Sheep and Lambs at	755 68
25 Sheep and Lambs at	76 50
51 Sheep and Lambs at	212 00
168 Sheep and Lambs at	824 00
67 Sheep and Lambs at	220 16
69 Sheep and Lambs	214 62
787	$3,123,50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

This market is just now abundantly supplied, some 2,500 live hogs remaining unsold. The barges are bringing dead ones in quite freely since cool weather commenced. We quote a decline of ½c. ₱ lb.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 696 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 6¾c.@7c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 6¾c.@6½c, for distillery hogs. There is a good supply now on hand, including some 1,200 fat hogs, which have just arrived and not included above.

VAN BRUNT & WARDROS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	7@7¼ | Dressed 9@9¼

DISTILLERY.

Live	6¾@6¾ | Dressed 8¾@8¾

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy West'n corn Hogs	7 @7¼ gross.	9 @9¼ net.
Light corn Hogs	6½@6¾ gross.	9 @9⅜ net.
This State corn Hogs	7 @7¼ gross.	9¼@9⅜ net.
Distill grime Hogs.	6⅜@6½ gross.	8⅜@8¾ net.
Stock Hogs (no sale.)	6 @ — gross.	— @ — net.

The market is well supplied, and the prospect is that Hogs of all descriptions will suffer a further decline, in view of free shipments now on their way to this market.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6; Pots, $7 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c.; Sodaash, (80 ₱ cent.) 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 909 bbls., including 790 bbls. Pearls and 119 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—Prime American yellow, 29c.@30c. cash ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, pending the auction sale of Rio, announced for to-morrow, the 8th inst. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@ 10½c, cash: Bahia, 10¾c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and nominal in value. The available supply, here, is estimated at about 4,250 bales, against 26,800 bales same time last year. Holders are not inclined to reduce their claims to satisfy buyers.

FISH—The demand is very tame, and prices are generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is salable and firm. The transactions since our last comprise 10,450 bbls:

Superfine State	$4 55@ 4 60
Extra State	4 75@ 4 95
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at steady rates; sales, 500 bbls., ordinary to good extra, at $5 10@$6 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales, 1,750 barrels low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4 62½@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 @$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter is worth $19@$20 ₱ puncheon.

FRUIT—The current movements are restricted and prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales by auction: 110 boxes Layer Raisins, Clemens' brand, $4 50@ $4 60; 21 half do. do. do. do., $2 50; 16 quarter do. do., $1 40; 20 boxes Bunch Raisins, do. do., $4 16; 62 quarter do. do., $1 20; 99 boxes Layer Raisins, Perez brand, $4 05@$4 20; 20 half do. do. do., $2 20; 27 boxes bunch do. do. do., $3 95; 129 quarter do., $1 05 @$1 10; 12 boxes do. do. Copos do., do., $4 10; 11 do. cluster do., do. Munez, do. do., $2 35; 700 do. Prime old Raisins, $2 75@$3; 600 half boxes do. do., $1 25; 15 cases of Citron at 16c.@19¾c.; 16 half chests Lemons, Clemens' brand, $6; 120 boxes do., $3 50@$3 75; 50 do. shelled Almonds, do. 24¾c.; 50 frails Jordan do., 13c.; 25 do. hard shell do. do., 9¾c.; 121 half boxes Figs, do. 5¾c.; 261 boxes Figs, Percy brand, 4¾c.@5c.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at rather higher prices. Sales, 28,000 bush., including very good White Canadian at $1 35; ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 37½; prime Red do. at $1 23@$1 25; and damaged Southern at from 75c.@$1 22½ ₱ bush. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales, 43,000 bush. at 68¾c.@70c. for mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, and 68c. for a small parcel of choice White Southern, ₱ bush. Oats are in request at firmer prices; 50c.@52c. for Western at 47c.@51c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bush. Sales have been made of 3,400 bush. Rye at 73c.@75c.; and 2,500 bush. California Barley at 80c. @85c. ₱ bush. White Beans $1 62½@$1 75; Canadian Peas, 90c. ₱ bush., and Black-eyed Peas, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bag, of two bush.

HAY—Shippers are buying North River, in bales, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Is dull and heavy. American undressed, $150@$170; do. dressed, $200@$220; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $220@225; Jute, $122 50@$125; Sisal, 9½c.; Manila, &c.; Sunn, 4½c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c. @11c; Old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet and depressed, with more sellers than buyers, especially for cash. We quote Crude Turpentine at $3 50@ $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 41c.@42c., cash, for large and small lots, ₱ gallon. Tar at $1 75@$2 25, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin at $1 70@$1 75 for common. ₱ 310 lbs.; $3 25@$5 for No. 1, and $5 50@ $7 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 5.—Turpentine—Sales to-day of 265 bbls., at $3 50 for virgin, and $2 50 for yellow dip. Spirits—Sales to-day of 100 casks at 36c. ₱ gallon, being a decline. Resin and Tar—Nothing doing in either article.

OILS—Are sparingly inquired for at our quotations: Crude Whale at 69c.@73c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm, $1 30 ₱ gallon; Bleached Winter Whale, 63c.@65c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 45 ₱ gallon; Red Oil, 60c.@62½c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 10c. ₱ lb.; Olive, $1 20 @$1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 25 ₱ basket. Linseed 70c. for English, and 70c.@72c. for American, in large and small lots, cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil $1@$1 10 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, OCT. 5.—The tightness in the money market has produced a complete stagnation in Oils and Whalebone, and we are therefore without any transactions whatever. Advices from London, by the *Arabia*, state that Sperm Oil was in demand, with an upward tendency—prices nominally £92@£94. Havre, the market has been quite active, and Bone has advanced considerably—10c. to 20c. un Ochotsk and North-West, with sales of 40,000 lbs. —*Whalesmen's Ship. List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, $21 50 for prime Mess, and $17 75@$18 for prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11¼c. for Cumberland and Cut Middles; 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only small lots, at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ lc. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active and are languid in price. Sales 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are very quiet, parties being indisposed to move, at present. Prices are altogether nominal.

WHISKY—Sales: 325 bbls. Ohio and Prisun. at 20c.@21c.; chiefly at 20c.@20½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather tame, and rates slightly favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark to ports in the Bay of Fonseca at $20 ₱ ton, and 5 ₱ cent. primage: ship *Glance*, to Bristol, England, Grain, 8d. in ship's bags; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to Hull, Crude Turpentine, 5s.; a Tern schooner from Charleston to Barcelona, Flour, $1 12½, Wheat 23c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 227 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,050; a schooner, 175 tons, same voyage, $1,400; two brigs from a Southern port to a windward island, Lumber, $11; one from Norfolk to Jamaica, Staves, $14, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; one from Jacksonville to Porto Rico, Lumber, $11; a schooner from Georgetown, S. C., to Barbadoes, Lumber, $12; one to St. Johns, N. F., 55c. for wet bbls., and 50c. for dry; ship *Monsoon*, hence to Valparaiso, and a brig from Richmond to Pernambuco and back to the United States, on private terms.

Review of the Detroit Breadstuffs Trade,

for the Week ending with Oct. 3.

FLOUR—The transactions in Flour during the week are shown in the following summary: On Saturday week 700 bbls. sold at $5 75; 66 bbls. at $5 12½, and 100 bbls. on private terms. On Monday a heavy decline was submitted to by holders, and sales were 500 bbls., at $4 75; 75 bbls. extra, at $5 12½; a small lot at $4 87½, and 125 bbls. on private terms. On Tuesday the only transaction was 270 bbls. on private terms. On Wednesday 200 bbls. sold, in two lots, at $4 50. On Thursday 260 bbls. sold at $4 50; 100 bbls. at the same figure; 100 bbls. on private terms; and 100 bbls. City Mills double extra, at $6 75. On Friday 150 bbls. sold at $4 50; 100 bbls. to the trade, at $4 50@$4 75; and 200 bbls. extra, at $4 62½. There was plenty of Flour on the market at the close, and buyers were disposed to take hold, but could not agree upon prices.

The total receipts of Flour for the week by railroad are 15,435 bbls., against 11,497 bbls. for the previous week.

WHEAT—The following are the sales of Wheat during the week, other than in the street: On Saturday week 1,600 bush. sold at $1 06, and one car load to mill at $1 10. On Monday 500 sold at $1 f. o. b., and 300 bush. on track, to mill, at $1. On Tuesday no sales. On Wednesday 660 bush. sold from store at $1 05. On Thursday 500 bush. sold at $1 03 f. o. b., 2,000 bush. do. on private terms, and 200 bush. from store, to mill, at 90c. On Friday 500 bush. from store, to mill, at 95c. In the street about 2,000 bush. has been received at prices ranging from 70c. to $1, closing at 95c. as the highest figure.

The total receipts from all sources during the week are 36,855 bush., against 11,912 bush. for the previous week.

CORN—There is a fair supply of Corn on the market, with no inquiry except to supply the home demand. About 1,000 bush. have sold during the week, delivered in bags at 60c.@62½c. ₱ bush.

BARLEY—Barley is steady at the same prices as quoted last week, $1 50@$1 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Brewers are tolerably well supplied, but there is a fair demand at these prices.

OATS—Plenty and rather on the decline. Sales during the week reach about 5,000 bushels delivered in bags at 32c., @34c. closing at 32c.@33c. Selling in the street at 30c.@32c.

FREIGHTS—There is very little doing, and no change in rates. The *Omar Pasha* sailed on Friday with Wheat for Buffalo in bulk at 3½c., in bags at 12½c. ₱ bag. Flour at 17c., Fish at 25c., and Hides at 10c. each. Flour to New-York and Buffalo or Dunkirk is 80c., to Boston and Ogdensburg $1.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

For a few days past the vegetable markets have been very fully supplied and prices have generally been depressed.

Potatoes are arriving pretty freely from the North, and a decline in price is noticed. Some few extra Long Island Mercers and Peach Blows bring more than our tabular quotations, selling as high as $3 and $3 25 ₱ bbl.

Apples are coming in more freely, but we cannot quote any marked decline in the price. As most of them are bought up at the West, they are very much under the control of speculators. They have to pay much more for them than usual, being about $2 25 ₱ bbl., harvested in the orchards. The few brought in by neighboring farmers and gardeners do not affect the prices. Their most common apples bring from 63c. to 75c. ₱ basket, while the choice ones command ready sales at $1 25@$1 50.

Peaches are getting scarcer, although prices remain about the same.

Quinces are still scarce and high, ranging at 75c. @ $1 for very common, to $1 50@$2 ₱ hundred for the few good ones brought in.

Plums are nearly out of market.

The ordinary garden vegetables are abundant and mostly cheap. Cabbages and Tomatoes have advanced a little, although the former are still in large supply.

Butter is unchanged, with a dullness in the market.

Eggs are more free, Philadelphia sending on a goodly supply. They are held about as last week, save those from the West, which arrive in better condition and commond higher prices.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$1 67 @$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	2 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	2 75 @ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @ 2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 62
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	1 50 @ 2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Cranberries—₱ bbl.	8 50 @10 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	12 00 @ —
Chickory—₱ 100	75 @ 1 00
Cucumbers—Pickles, ₱ 1,000	2 00 @ 2 50
Tomatoes—₱ basket	50 @ 75
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Apples—Table, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @ 3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00
Pears—Seckel, ₱ bbl.	5 00 @ 8 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ₱ bbl.	8 00 @10 00
Pears—Rushmore, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Pears—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket	1 50 @ 2 50
Peaches—Delaware, ₱ basket	1 75 @ 2 25
Quinces—Prime, ₱ 100	2 00 @ 3 50
Quinces—Common, ₱ 100	1 00 @ 1 50
Plums—Damsons, ₱ bushel	6 00 @ —
Grapes—Isabella, ₱ lb	8 @ 12
Grapes—Fox, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6
Watermelons—Prime Jersey, ₱ 100	12 00 @15 00
Watermelons—Common, ₱ 100	4 00 @ 8 00
Nutmeg Melons—₱ bbl	50 @ 1 25
Nutmeg Melons—Prime, ₱ bbl,	1 50 @ 1 75
Citron Melons—₱ bbl	75 @ —
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	50 @ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ₱ 100	4 00 @ 6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ₱ 100	10 00 @12 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ —
String Beans—₱ basket	37 @ 56
Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel	50 @ 75
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	50 @ 75
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 25 @ 3 50
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	75 @ 1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz	2 00 @ 2 50
Egg Plants—₱ doz	50 @ 62
Leeks—₱ 100	2 50 @ 3 00
Celery—₱ doz	1 00 @ 1 25
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00 @ 7 00
Peppers—₱ 100	50 @ 75
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	25 @ 28
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	20 @ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	14 @ 16
Lard—In bbls	14½ @ 16
Lard—Kegs	16 @ 16½
Cheese—₱ lb.	7 @ 9½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	17 @ —
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	14 @ —
Fowls—₱ pair	88 @ 1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	63 @ 1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50 @ 63
Ducks—₱ pair	75 @ 1 25
Turkeys—₱ lb	14 @ 16
Turkeys—Spring	88 @ 1 25
Geese—Each	1 00 @ 1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz.	1 25 @ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50 @ 1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	75 @ 88
Woodcocks—₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	50 @ 63
Reed Birds—₱ doz	31 @ 38
Roasting Pigs	1 25 @ 2 00
Rabbits—₱ pair	18 @ 25
Hares—₱ pair	25 @ 36

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business, and has good references, or would take a laundress's situation. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 230 West 11th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or by a young girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 143 Madison-st., for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman from London, as seamstress in a gentleman's family. Is fully competent to do all kinds of sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS SUITAble for private and public houses, are now at No. 14 6th-av., and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended servants, of all nations, in any capacity, at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. None but first-class domestics, with undoubted references, furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the City. Orders left at our Agency will be suited by special advertisement, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, by a respectable woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; will do sewing or chamberwork. Also, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework. In the city or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing. She is fond of children, and will make herself generally useful. Both have the best of reference. Call at No. 872 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND niece—a girl of 16 years—situations in one family; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8 per month; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; will wait on a lady; quick at the needle: wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young women, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of city references. Call at No. 259 1st av. between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO OBTAIN work at her own residence, or is willing to go out by the day or week. Has no objection to go a short distance from the City. Understands cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's wearables. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 172 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Has excellent City references from her last place, where she has lived over a year. Can be seen at No. 128 Mott-st., near Grand, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND OBLIGING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, or he would take care of a gentleman's place; is also a good farmer; would be willing to be useful in any capacity; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 169 1st-av., corner of 11th-st., New-York, in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a competent New-England lady, who is well adapted to the care of children. Would have no objection to be mistress of an institution, or companion of an invalid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A telegraphic summary of her news, which is three days later, will be found in another part of this morning's paper. No later intelligence had been received from India, but a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the overland mail at Suez, with dates from Calcutta to the 24th of August, and Bombay to the 3d of September, was hourly expected in London when the *Niagara* left. The interview between NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, about which there have been so many speculations, took place at Stuttgard on the 25th of August. Nothing of an authentic character has transpired as to the object or result of this meeting. Information had reached Spain of the formal acceptance by Mexico of the mediation of France and England. We suppose that this long-threatened quarrel, which nobody ever thought would break into a war, will now be quietly settled. No important changes are to be noted in the European markets.

The pressure for Money is unabated among the merchants, and is particularly felt in meeting bills not under discount at bank. Only a few select names have currency with the outside discount people, and these go at the extravagant terms of 30@36 per cent. per annum. The exchanges improve but slowly. Yesterday a private conference on the embarrassments in the money market and exchanges was held at the Astor House among some of the old merchants and private bankers. A Committee was appointed to confer with the banks. The suggestion is renewed of an expansion in bank loans as the best means of inspiring financial courage. The Stock market was steady yesterday, with a considerable amount done in State Stocks. The Bank of Addison, N. Y., was discredited at the American Exchange Bank.

The General Produce Markets exhibited no really new feature yesterday. Flour was in fair demand, at steady prices. Wheat was moderately dealt in and it advanced a trifle. Corn was freely offered, and purchased at somewhat lower prices. Rye was down to 72c.@75c., and Barley 80c.@85c. ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats were scarce, and decidedly dearer, with a better inquiry. Provisions attracted very little attention. Mess Pork fell 25c. ℔ barrel. Prices of other descriptions leaned in favor of buyers. Groceries were dull and heavy. Cotton was neglected and nominal. Stock in first hands and on shipboard, about 4,250 bales, against about 26,000 bales same time last year. The freighting movements were restricted. The number of vessels of all classes in port yesterday was 787.

At the Cattle Markets there is about as great a pressure of poor stock, seeking cash purchasers, as there is at the brokers boards, and prices are about as low. The decline in really fine beeves, for a month past, about compares with that of first-class State securities—and for the same reason in both cases, want of ready cash to pay for them. The City receipts of beef cattle for the week ending yesterday were 3,352, to which were added a considerable number left over the previous week. Prices went down even a trifle under the very low figures of last week.

Latest advices from Havana state that sugars have still further declined, and that holders will lose heavily, though the amount of the fall is not mentioned.

The Indians on the Plains are becoming more troublesome to emigrants. Their last attempt was the stoppage of the United States mail train from Independence to Santa Fé. A correspondence explanatory of the circumstances of this case, has passed between Mr. JACOB HALL, the mail contractor, and Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, who was passenger by the last train from Santa Fé. We publish Mr. BLAKE'S narrative this morning.

We publish this morning another thrilling story of shipwreck and sufferiog at sea. The bark *Jerome Knight*, of Boston, foundered at sea on the 23d ult. Captain PERKINS, his wife, and two children, one of them an infant of nine weeks, and seven of the crew, were five days lashed to the rigging and on the wreck, without food or water, much of the time suffering horribly. They were all saved, however, and brought to this port on board the brig *Alteevelta*. We obtain the story from Mrs. PERKINS, who still remains in the City, rapidly improving from the effects of this her tenth and most unfortunate voyage to sea.

Captain BUAT, of the brig *Marine*, which took off a portion of the *Central America's* passengers, arrived in the City yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Astor House. A large number called upon him, to express their thanks personally for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers of the lost steamer.

Mr. TICE, first assistant engineer of the *Central America*, one of the last rescued, sent in yesterday, to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., an official statement concerning the great disaster, and the condition of the steamer's engines. He says the boilers were in perfect order and charges the disaster to the severe storm and violent sea.

The eighth anniversary of the American Bible Union was held on Wednesday in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street, in this City, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE. It is expected its sittings will terminate on Thursday evening. Three sessions were held on Wednesday, which were well attended by delegates from all parts of the Union, and by numerous friends; forming a crowded assembly. The first day was occupied in the selection of annual officers, by the President's address, the annual report, and a friendly conference. In the evening, elaborate addresses were delivered in support of the views and policy of the Association.

A very large meeting was held last night in the Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Rev. Drs. SCHAUFFER and RIGGS, of Constantinople, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, on the distribution of the Scriptures in Turkey, and by Rev. Dr. MONOD, of Paris, on the dissemination of the Bible in France.

The Police Commissioners failed to get a quorum yesterday, and an adjournment was ordered till to-morrow at 12 M. At their next meeting they are to resume the attempt to elect a new Commissioner.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and, after some conversation with Mr. HORATIO REED, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Society, as to the speediest and most effective mode of testing the legality of the Excise Law, by obtaining a decision of the Court of Appeals, adjourned till Friday next.

The Board of Education held a long session last evening during which the report of the Executive Committe of the free Academy was taken from the table and discussed at length by Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, Dr. WILLIAMS, and President GREEN. The report was amended in some particulars and the salaries of the Professors made $2,250 per annumn.

There was a fine parade of our City firemen last night to welcome home Engine Company No. 40, who have been on an expedition to Philadelphia to participate in the firemen's parade in that city. Several companies turned out, among them the celebrated No. 29. Considering the lateness of the hour, the sidewalks were quite crowded to witness the procession.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was empanneled, after two days lost in assembling nineteen qualified citizens together, to act in that capacity. The entire day, until quite a late hour, was occupied by the libel case of SICKLES *vs.* BENNETT, editor of the *Herald*. The Recorder heard the arguments of ex-Judge WHITING and D. D. FIELD, Esq., on behalf of Mr. BENNETT, and of Mr. GRAHAM, in reply, on the side of Mr. SICKELS. He then adjourned the Court till this morning.

The Americans and Republicans of Kings County, yesterday "fused" on the County Ticket, and made the following nominations:

Sheriff.—Burdett Stryker, R.

Superintendents of the Poor.—Isaac Meserole, A., John Williams, A.

Coroner.—Theodore F. King, M. D., A., Stedman Wright, R.

Justice of Sessions.—Martin Schoonmaker, A.

School Commissioner.—Wm. H. Hoyt, A.

Yesterday, in the Hudson County, N. J., Court, the slander suit, W. R. C. WEBSTER *vs.* SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, was was decided. On application of Mr. FLEMING, the plaintiff's attorney, SPENCER was discharged from custody by Judge OGDEN, who, we understand, read a pretty severe lecture to WEBSTER and his counsel for the part they had taken in the matter.

The Panic and the Use of State Currency.

The trade and commerce of this City have been suddenly deprived of about eighteen millions of what is termed discount accommodation at bank. The average curtailment for six weeks has been hard upon three millions a week. Private money lenders have withdrawn from active use from five to seven millions more. Of the total of twenty-five millions, the mercantile, trading and manufacturing borrowers have directly liquidated nearly twenty millions. The remainder has been paid in by the stock and money brokers who had loans at call on stocks, bonds and bills for their own and the accommodation of their customers, most of whom were merchants and traders. These sums are all enormous in magnitude, considering the change in the times. They have been responded to (after the first fortnight of the pressure) at great inconvenience and immense sacrifice, and thus far patiently borne for the common safety of the banking movement, imperilled by the unlooked-for suspension of specie payments on the neighboring movement of Philadelphia. The most notable results of all this are, not that the City Banks have greatly increased their strength as the depositories of the money of others—although we are far from underrating the importance of this consideration—but that they have *not* bettered the interest of their stockholders, by conserving the value of their stock, nor added to the credit or financial reputation of the first commercial City in the New World, by suddenly cutting down its daily money transactions or exchanges through the banks, *from twenty-five millions a day*, as shown on the average of the week ending 22d August, *to thirteen millions*, as shown by the Clearing House record of yesterday morning. The fact is a most startling one, and to the public view a disreputable one for the financial sagacity or courage in time of trial of the New-York bank management. The figure representing the money dealings per diem of this great City, *is reduced one-half* in a period of six weeks, and *this* tells the whole story of pecuniary suffering and embarrassment. If unaccompanied by the total paralysis of the exchanges with Europe and the West, it might be borne even a little while longer, for then the assurance would be certain that the crops and money collections from the country would soon bring relief. In that case, indeed, relief would already have come. But the community at large are apprised of this difficulty. It has not been concealed by the press, nor denied or palliated, as yet, in any financial quarter. The merchant, whether as exporter or factor, importer or jobber, has been made to feel the extent of mischief in the sacrifices on his exchange, the depreciation of the produce committed to his charge for sale, and in the absolute impossibility of making available his collections from the interior.

The seventh week of the pressure, so called, (or of the *panic*, as it more properly deserves to be known in view of the circumstances attending, and the elements of material prosperity surrounding this extraordinary change,) brings our dry-goods merchants, grocers and others connected with the sale and distribution of merchandise to the interior, into their October payments, usually the heaviest of the season. The first of these, maturing on Saturday last, were met with commendable and almost unlooked-for punctuality. They were provided for at every reasonable sacrifice, in the hope that a three million *expansion* in bank accommodations, voluntarily promised at a general meeting of Bank Presidents the Tuesday previous, would quickly follow. Instead of which, on last Tuesday they were met by an official statement that a further *curtailment* of two millions had been exacted. Without indulging in reproaches for their grievous disappointment, which might or might not have been justly placed where they belong, a sentiment akin to despair has brought about within the last day or two, in very numerous quarters, a moral paralysis of further effort to sustain mercantile punctuality. And the consequences of such a state of feeling—demoralized, if you please, by long endurance and the fear of what is still to come—relate as much, if not more, to the lender than the borrower; to the bank, as well as the merchant. They should, if possible, be arrested *at once*, or they will as surely end in a common ruin, and that speedily, as they owe their origin to a common and unreasoning distrust.

The difficulty should have ended sooner, in justice to our sound and, under all ordinary circumstances, reliable STATE CURRENCY. This has preserved the public free from the most dreaded of all financial trouble—a currency panic. The masses have been satisfied with our New-York State bank-note circulation. They have neither clamored for its redemption, nor rushed into Wall-Street to sacrifice it to distrust. But it has been run in, and its sudden withdrawal demanded by the bank curtailment in this city, and at a season of the year, too, when the ordinary course of trade and the local exchanges along the canals and railways, is to gradual expansion. The redemption of this currency in the city, thanks to the Metropolitan system, has been preserved to our merchants and shopkeepers and market people, though at a heavy cost to the country banker, to the utmost inconvenience of his local dealers, and not without numerous sacrifices of credit, the loss of which is rapidly impairing the usefulness, as well as diminishing, with unparalleled severity, the volume of this circulating medium. The banker, it is known, has not in all cases been able to respond promptly to the redemption of his notes, here, and at his counter at the same instant. The consequence is that, day by day, one after another is dropped out of the general list at the Metropolitan Bank, and its notes discredited, for the time being, however well secured at the Bank Department in Albany. The security being undoubted, a restoration may soon follow, but not until wide-spread mischief is inflicted.

Now it seems to us, and it has probably occurred to hundreds of others more immediately interested, *that the liquidation of the country Bank circulation of New-York has gone far enough.* There ought to be some means devised, in the wisdom of our fifty-four City Banks, who have not the circulation of their own to substitute—in time at least to accommodate the pressing need of relief—to keep this currency afloat, not for the profit or accommodation of the country banker, but because it is absolutely demanded to make the general volume of a sound local and willingly trusted bank-note circulation what it should be, with abundant crops and a large produce movement from the West, at this season of the year. Its securities no one questions. The willingness of a suffering trading community to give it free currency in making the exchanges from hand to hand, and in the settlement of all debts outside of bank, is equally certain, and should induce its recognition. In the absence of other practical means of relief, *in bank*, in payment of maturing obligations, on special deposit as current funds, (in contradistinction to the ordinary exchanges through the Clearing-House,) and as a medium for discounting paper to the extent necessary to restore some degree of courage to the mercantile dealer in meeting his Fall payments. With more intrinsic security than the New-England country circulation, our State currency is not permitted, even in a season of unexampled pressure, and when the entire available circulation of the City banks has been exhausted, to perform the same office in New-York that the other performs in Boston. Hence the advantage to the banks in our sister city when resolving, as both have done to increase their line of accommodation. They have the means to discount outside their own circulation: ours might have the same or similar means. We suggest no details for the operation, but we are far from believing that the necessary machinery is either complex, or subject to delay or uncertainty *in putting it into immediate operation*, and that through the Clearing-House, if need be. Of course there may be parties connected with the banks who will at once turn from it as an expedient; perhaps refuse it for the trouble it would bring to their tellers in counting and separating country bank paper. To such gentlemen any appeal for popular relief would, most likely, be unavailing. There are others, we doubt not, who are ready to give the suggestion such immediate thought and attention as its relation to this crisis may seem to demand.

The City Police.

Our Board of Police Commissioners seems to be in a state of permanent paralysis. It is as completely at a dead lock as the Commerce of the City. For months past the Board has been unable to do anything whatever for the better protection of the community, because there happened to be a vacancy at its table, and the patriotic gentlemen to whose care the Police of the City is intrusted, could not agree upon any one to fill it. Three of the Board cannot possibly vote for anybody but a member of the Republican party; two insist upon a Democrat, and the other member votes steadily and unflinchingly for an American. He is unanimously of the opinion that *partizanship* is the great interest to be consulted in the management and control of the Police; and as no one of the political parties has an absolute majority in the Board, nothing whatever is allowed to be done for the organization and discipline of the Police Department. For a time it was possible, however, to hold meetings of the Board and go through the forms of business. But just now General NYE is devoting his attention to party politics upon the stump, and his two Republican associates absent themselves from the meetings of the Board lest peradventure they should be outvoted and some attention should thus be given to the public welfare in spite of them. An adjourned meeting was held yesterday,—but only two members were present,—so it was adjourned again.

Nothing can more forcibly or conclusively demonstrate the absolute surrender of all our public offices and places of trust, to the interests of political partizanship, than this. The law under which these men hold office was enacted for the express purpose of taking the Police out of the hands of party leaders. The great object which was to be accomplished by it was the devotion of the Police solely and exclusively to the welfare of the City, the prevention or punishment of crime, and the protection of life and property. Yet every member of the Commission deliberately and steadily refuses to take a single step, or do a single act, for the public good, unless he can make it at the same time subservient to the interests of the political party with which he is connected. While a public sentiment prevails which will tolerate so gross and so wanton a betrayal of the public welfare, we need never hope for any City government which will be anything but a sham.

The Lessons of the Panic.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, and it is among the consolations to be derived from such seasons of commercial pressure as the country is now suffering from, that we shall be the wiser for them after they are over, and less likely to suffer from them again. There is a good deal of idle talk about the commercial revulsions of 1817, 1827, 1837 and 1847; and for the sake of establishing a theory of fatality in the figure seven, dates have been altered so as to make them correspond with 1857. But this septennial fatality is sheer fiction. The first commercial convulsion after the war, occurred in 1816, and the next one was in 1825. The "great panic," as it has been called, when every bank in the Union suspended specie payments, and nearly every merchant in the country failed, was in 1837; there was no panic worth speaking of in 1847, and the present is the only season, during the past twenty years, which deserves to be specially mentioned in the history of commercial revulsions. Thus, it will be seen that these financial tornadoes are wider and wider apart, and it may safely be assumed that when we fairly recover from the effects of the present storm, there will be a wider interval still before the occurrence of another. We learn by suffering; and, if every merchant, banker and manufacturer who has been compelled to succumb under the present pressure, would but narrate the causes that led to his own prostration, we should have an amount of evidence that might be turned to most profitable account by their successors in business. One would tell us how he came to grief by indorsing for his neighbor; another how his troubles had been brought upon him by the necessity of extending his business to meet the increased expenditure of his ambitious family; another, that he had involved himself in a sea of difficulties by just trying a "flyer" in Wall-street; another got into the habit of paying three per cent. a month for money; another paid out nearly all his substance in exorbitant rent for a marble-front store; another sold more goods than his capital would warrant him in doing; another had put too much money in real estate, and another would have trusted too much to the banks. But, let the immediate causes be what they might, in the majority of cases it would be found that failures occurred because there had not been proper caution used to guard against the chances of a reverse; and, in too many instances it would be found that disaster had been produced by departing from the legitimate business in which merchants are engaged. They who live by the sword must perish by the sword, and if a man who is cogaged in jobbing dry goods will, when the times are easy and money can be had of the banks for the asking, go into Wall street and speculate in stocks, or go out West and buy up tracts of wild lands, he must not expect to escape the penalty of his transgression. But, what is worse than all, if young merchants who have not yet secured an independence for their families, will indulge in extravagances of living, and ape the manners of millionaires, they must expect, when the times that try mens' credit come, to go by the board. There has been many an eye wearied, during the past month, by seeing the costly and gaudy evidences of thoughtless extravagance, which has brought ruin and poverty upon a once happy home. We know that there have been a good many failures among sound and prudent merchants, from causes purely accidental and beyond their own control; but even in an artificial panic like the present, there are too many bankruptcies and suspensions which are caused by reckless overtrading, outside speculations and personal extravagances.

Though we may reasonably look for a general increase of business, and a greater prosperity than we have yet known, during the next few years, yet we doubt not a check has been given to our tendency for external splendor, and that brilliant dash which was becoming a characteristic of our whole people, that will have a very wholesome effect upon us, and make the occurrence of another financial panic a very remote poselbility.

TRANSPORTING GOLD BY SEA.—It is not particularly creditable to our boasted aptitude for practical inventions that no attempt should yet have been made for the secure transmission of gold by sea conveyances. Considering the enormous quantities of the precious metal which have been sent here from San Francisco, and from here to England, since the discovery of the California mines, it is marvelous that no care should have been bestowed on the means of saving it in case of shipwreck. Yet it has been shipped, to the amount, often, of two millions of dollars on board of one frail bark, liable by the merest accident to founder at sea, with no more thought of its preservation than if it had been pig iron. It would be perfectly easy to prevent the loss of specie at sea, even in the case of a ship's foundering, as did the *Central America*. All that would be necessary would be to put the treasure in boxes, constructed with air chambers, or made of cork-wood, so that when the ship went down the boxes would float, and they would be sure of being picked up sooner or later. If they were marked with the name of the ship, and the date of their shipment, when found, they would be restored to their owner, with a deduction for salvage. The fact of so much of the *debris* of the *Central America* having been seen by various vessels, shows that if the gold which went down into the depths of the ocean with that ill-fated vessel, had been put in boxes that would have floated, the greater part of it might have been saved. If the owners of the steamships do not think it worth their while to take any measures to insure the safety of their precious freight, we should imagine that the shippers of the gold themselves, or the express forwarders, or the insurance companies, would find it worth the while to do so.

A POPULAR, BUT A DANGEROUS FALLACY.—There is a good deal of mischief done in the commercial world by the popular belief that all values may be converted into specie; and it is doubtless owing to this strange hallucination that in times like the present people rush madly to the banks to get their notes changed into gold. A dollar represents a certain amount of gold or silver, it is true; but, let an attempt be made to substitute the precious metals for their representatives in the daily transactions of the business world and it would be found that there is not gold and silver enough in the world to supply the needs of one day. The last people who ought to run upon the banks for gold are the laboring poor who subsist only by the preservation of credit; yet they are generally the first to be acted on in the time of a pressure. It has been stated that among the crowd who rushed to one of the Long Island Banks, to draw specie for their notes, were the servants of the Cashier, who, of course, did not reflect that in assisting to break the bank they were depriving themselves of employment. It is to meet the demands of this timid and unreasoning class that our Savings Banks have been compelled to fortify themselves with a large amount of gold which is as unprofitable to themselves as it is injurious to the public.

A PRUDENTIAL HINT.—Target Excursions, Firemen's Parades, and all that sort of thing, are very pleasant and very edifying,—but they are also somewhat expensive, and we would respectfully hint to the young mechanics, clerks and others who compose these companies that it would not be amiss to consider whether they will not be likely to need the money they cost during the approaching Winter. A little prudence now may prevent a good deal of embarrassment by and by.

FILLIBUSTERINO MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The efforts of General WALKER and his officers to drum up new recruits in the South for fillibustering enterprises appear to have been attended with some degree of success. The Vicksburg papers announce the departure of 15 or 20 Mississippians, principally from Jackson, for New-Orleans, where they intended to unite their fortunes with that of WALKER, to aid him, as the *True Southron* expresses it, "in making one more effort for the regeneration of Nicaragua." The San Antonio *Herald* also announces that a regiment of TEXAS Rangers is organizing for a similar purpose, under the command of Col. JOHN P. WATERS, seconded by Capt. HENRY and Col. CRAWFORD. This regiment will concentrate at Galveston, and embark from that port for such destination as Gen. WALKER may direct. Those are the first installments of the new force, whose enrollment has been publicly announced. From this information and from hints thrown out from time to time in Southern journals which sympathize with the movements against Nicaragua, we are led to believe that the work of recruiting for a new fillibustering expedition is going forward, actively but quietly, throughout the Southern States. The indications are suspicious, to say the least.

These people go to Nicaragua upon the alleged right of every citizen to expatriate himself and seek his fortune in any part of the earth he chooses. What *sort* of an "expatriation" they contemplate may be inferred from the following paragraph in the San Antonio papers which announces Capt. HENRY'S departure:

"Capt. HENRY'S absence will be *temporary*, his office as Sheriff of our County not allowing of a protracted engagement in the service of Nicaragua."

Capt. HENRY, after this flagrant and openly avowed violation of our laws, expects to return to his duties as Sheriff!

A TENNESSEE POLITICIAN'S VIEWS ON KANSAS.—Hon. E. ETHERIDGE, recently defeated in a canvass for reelection to Congress in Tennessee, has written a letter declining an invitation to a public dinner and expressing his sentiments very freely in regard to current political events. He considers with the utmost severity the administration of Gov. PICKENS, and especially its most conspicuous measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he declares has been more pernicious in its consequences than would have been the repeal of all the compromise measures of 1850. As to Kansas, he thinks it evident that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has agreed upon an armistice on that subject, the terms being that Kansas is to be a *free State*, "because it was never in the power of any party to make it otherwise"—and the Democracy to be consoled for this result by the reflection—"their policy made it free in spite of the Republicans;" and in this way it is hoped that Kansas may be made a Democratic State. Kansas, as connected with the Slavery question, he says, was always a humbug; he declares he "never saw half a dozen intelligent Southern men who believed it could or would ever be a Slave State," speculation in the public lands within her borders having been from the beginning the main attraction North and South. The State of Tennessee, he says, is deeply interested in defeating the measures in progress for the alienation of the public lands. The tendency of everything in the country under Democratic rule he considers to be constantly downward. The letter is written with earnestness, and indicates a good deal of political and personal feeling.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—BENJ. WELCH, Jr., has retired from the Editorship of the Buffalo *Republic*, which has been hitherto a prominent organ of the Republican party. His successor announces that upon the main question, the extension of Slavery, the journal will hold the same position as heretofore—but he intimates distrust of the party upon other topics, which will soon claim greater prominence than that of Slavery. The position of the paper is to be independent.

Academy of Music.

When an opera company is at the point of dissolution, there is sure to be a performance of "Don Giovanni," by way of final kick—to show perhaps that it dies in the true faith. This time the performance, for a wonder, is not postponed to the last night; we have the kick in advance, and it will be repeated for the last mortal time on Friday.

The performance was a very fair one, and by the attractiveness of the cast drew together a splendid house, the fairest we fancy of the season. The present season will therefore end in a blaze of triumph. Madame LA GRANGE was as usual excellent as *Donna Anna*; Mlle. FREZZOLINI faint and feeble as *Zerlina*, but tremendously strong in a wardrobe point of view. This lady has an unfortunate tendency to overdress everything in which she appears. Madame STRAKOSCH as *Donna Elvira*, careful and good; Signor GASSIER appeared as the *Don* to advantage, and received a well-merited *encore* in the *Champagnier Leid*. Signor LABOCETTA as *Don Octavio* was also good, but seemed to be laboring under a slight cold, which interfered with the quantity of his voice. The performance as a whole merited applause, and will doubtless attract another full house on Friday.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first regular meeting of the season, of the New-York Historical Society, was held Tuesday night, in the small Chapel of the University, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. After some preliminary and unimportant business, the Foreign Correspondent of the Society, Dr. ROBERTSON, offered to the meeting resolutions in laudation of the late gallant Lieutenant STRAIN, U. S. N., who died of yellow fever in Central America. Dr. ROBERTSON prefaced the resolutions with a glowing tribute to the Lieutenant's memory.

The Librarian, Mr. MOORE, acknowledged the receipt of presents to the Society from individuals. From S. J. DOE, Esq., a box made from the wood of the ship *Endeavor*, in which Capt. COOK circumnavigated the world. The *Endeavor* was built in France, and after COOK'S voyage, was turned into a whaler. She ultimately put into Newport, R. I., in distress, where she was condemned and broken to pieces. Mr. MOORE also presented a basket of pears, gathered from a tree which flourished on Governor ENDICOTT'S grounds, in 1630, and like the old Stuyvesant pear tree, still yields good fruit.

The next meeting of the Society will probably be held in their new fire-proof building. A committee of seven was appointed to make proper arrangements for inaugurating the building. Before the reading of the paper of the evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of procuring the paintings from the New-York Art Gallery, and exhibiting them in the rooms of the Society.

Mr. MOORE then read the paper of the evening, prepared by JOHN PAULDING, Esq., who was not present. The subject was the "Capture of Major Andre." The character of his captors was highly praised. A vote of thanks to Mr. PAULDING was then adopted, and some other business, and the reading of a letter from Mr. JOHN JAY, relative to the house in Lower Salem, in which ANDRE was confined, and which he (Mr. JAY) had recently purchased, the meeting adjourned.

Manufacturing Establishments.

The Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., are closing up their work and discharging their men.

The Ocean and Bartlett Mills in Newburyport have shortened time.

The New-England Worsted Company, of which LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. were agents, are endeavoring to make arrangements for continuing the works at Saxonville.

The Middlesex Mills at Lowell will keep on, in consequence of timely aid received from England. One hundred and fifty operators were on the verge of a discharge when orders came from Boston to continue work.

In North Carolina, the Fayetteville Mills have closed, and others are working on short time.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON AND THE BARK ELLEN—A GOLD CHRONOMETER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Captain A. JOHNSON, of the Norwegian bark *Ellen*, who acted so humane a part in the rescue of the passengers of the *Central America*, is receiving the reward of well-doing in the shape of various gratifying testimonials from the Government, as well as from individuals, who seem determined that a really noble act shall not fail of its reward. By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the *Ellen*, which was considerably damaged in the gale which destroyed the steamer, and in the efforts of her Commander to lay by her, was ordered to be put in thorough repair at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and at the expense of the Government, and she has received the repairs as required, being made as good as new, or at least in a better condition than she was before the gale in which she performed so useful a service. A valuable present has also been made to Capt. JOHNSON by JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, in the shape of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain, which is said to be one of the best the world can produce. Aside from the intrinsic value of the gift, (its cost was about $350,) the circumstances under which it has been received will add greatly to its value, and will be regarded, in some sense, as a testimonial from the whole people, in the person of their Chief Executive. The ceremony of presentation was to take place at the Mechanics' Exchange in that city.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE VANDERBILT.—The following is an extract from the Log of the United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, on her fourth voyage from New-York to Cowes. She left the stream Sept. 12, 1857, passing Castle Garden at 12:20 M., and Sandy Hook light-ship at 2:30 P. M.:

Date.	No. of Days.	Lat.	Long.	Distance.	Revolutions.
Sept. 13....	1	40° 26'	68° 19'	260	16,858
Sept. 14....	2	42° 25	61° 58	319	16,040
Sept. 15....	3	44° 26'	52° 15	312	16,912
Sept. 16....	4	46° 39	47° 20	350	19,567
Sept. 17....	5	48° 13	39° 34	325	18,967
Sept. 18....	6	49° 55	32° 07	216	18,506
Sept. 19....	7	50° 25	23° 10'	255	23,288
Sept. 20....	8	50° 15'	14° 56'	220	20,712
Sept. 21....	9	50° 07'	7° 52	310	20,357
Sept. 22....	10			200	13,606
Total.....				3,069	185,944

REMARKS.—Sept. 13—Light easterly breeze and cloudy.

Sept. 14—Calm and cloudy.

Sept. 15—First part, light southeast breeze; second part, strong southerly wind.

Sept. 16—Strong from southwest and foggy.

Sept. 17—First part, moderate gale from South, and heavy sea; second part, strong gale and heavy squalls.

Sept. 18—First part, southeast wind and hazy; second part, light southeast wind.

Sept. 19—Light southeast wind.

Sept. 20—Strong southeast wind.

Sept. 21—Strong southeast wind.

Sept. 22—At 3½ A. M. arrived at the Needles.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Current time.....	9	14	40
Less, usual allowance of difference of time and distance compared with Liverpool.....		12	
Equal to a run to Liverpool of 9 days, 2 hours and 40 minutes.....	9	2	40

The passengers by the *Vanderbilt* upon her last outward passage presented a complimentary letter to Capt. HIGGINS (without the plate) upon the performance of the steamer and the conduct of the officers and crew.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.—At Damariscotta there are two ships on the stocks. Messrs. J. J. DAY & Co., are building one of 1,200 tons for parties in this City. METCALF, NORRIS & Co., have also one of 800 tons, which they are building for their own account. A clipper schooner of 80 tons, is being built for a packet between Damariscotta and Boston.

At Yarmouth, Messrs. ALLEN, HUTCHINS & Co., launched on the 5th inst. a first-class oak ship of 800 tons. She is owned by the builders, Messrs. WOODS, LORING & WARREN, of Portland, and also Captain WM. ALLEN, who is to command her.

At Kennebunkport, Messrs. D. & S. WARD launched on the 3d inst., from their yards, a fine ship of 575 tons. She is owned by Captain E. PERKINS and others. She will be commanded by Capt. SYLVESTER BROWN. Messrs. WARD have also on the stocks a ship of 650 tons which will be ready to launch about the 15th inst. They have also a brig of 300 tons, which will be ready to launch in three weeks.

The Kennebunkport Ship Building Company have on the stocks and ready for launching, a fine bark, She is for sale.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Bank of Rondout, in this State, are circulating freely. They are very well executed and are likely to deceive an experienced eye. Those that have come under our notice are dated 4th of November, 1856. A person, upon whom $40 of this bogus money was passed off, describes the swindler as a man of about 40 years, with sandy whiskers, hair and complexion. Several of these were put in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday, and the Police were on the track of the "Sandy whiskers."

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE WEST-STREET EXPLOSION.—JAMES MADER, one of the parties injured in the recent explosion at Mr. KING'S plaster manufactory, corner Mott and Horatio streets, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was one of the workmen in the factory, and resided at No. 114 Leroy-street, where he has left a wife and several children. The present death makes four deaths altogether from the explosion. The other injured parties at the Hospital are doing well.

STEAMERS.—The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, left for Aspinwall yesterday, at the usual hour, with the California mails, and a large number of passengers.

The *Queen City* left at noon, yesterday, for Havana and Mobile, with 120 passengers, and with $18,600 in Spanish gold and doubloons for Havana.

The *Roanoke*, which had been detained by head winds, arrived about 2 o'clock yesterday.

SELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND CANVASSERS.—The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen, on the selection of Inspectors and Canvassers for the coming election, met again yesterday afternoon and made some progress. The basis on which they are appointed, is that of two Democrats to one Republican, or American, as the case may be, for either office, in each of the Election Districts.

LOST CHILDREN AND FOUNDLINGS.—The police returns from the various wards of the City, sent in yesterday morning to Deputy-Superintendent's office, shows that seven lost children were picked up Monday evening, and brought to the different Station-houses, and five infants found, who had been deserted by their unnatural parents. The lost children were restored to their parents, and the foundlings will be sent to-day to the Almshouse.

☞ It strikes us that when flour is selling at $4, $5 and $6 per barrel, we should get more bread for a sixpence than bakers in the City at present serve their customers with. When flour falls bread should expand, not in price, but in the size of the loaves. Flour is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half less per barrel this week than last; why is not the price of bread regulated accordingly?

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ASTEROID.—A new Asteroid was dicovered at the National Observatory by Mr. FERGUSON on the night of the 4th inst. It is of the eleventh magnitude; declination 3° 58' 37" North. The discovery was made with the large Equatorial of the Observatory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

From Washington.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—MEASURES AGAINST FILLIBUSTERING—LAND OFFICE DECISION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Señor YRISSARI had an interview with the President to-day in relation to his reception as Minister of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department has recently sent out instructions to the commanders of several vessels of the home squadron with regard to intercepting armed parties designing to invade Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

JAMES MADISON CUTTS was to-day commissioned as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

In reply to an inquiry made at the General Land Office, whether a tract of land illegally sold was subject to preëmption, the Acting Commissioner replied that it is not preëmptible whilst covered by an actual sale; and though the sale should be declared invalid, the land cannot be entered until subsequent to its restoration to the market, after at least thirty days' public notice.

The New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—1 P. M.

The weather here is splendid. Visitors are admitted to the Fair grounds to-day, and already the grounds are crowded. Many distinguished persons are in the city, and among them is HORACE GREELEY. The number of entries up to noon to-day, were over 3,000. The Fair, so far, exceeds in interest any ever before held here.

Suicide in Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Col. RICHARD J. KNOWLSON, a resident of Sand Lake, in this county, and formerly an extensive and wealthy business man in this city, committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity at 4 o'clock this morning. He first cut his throat and then threw himself before a train of passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad. His body was dreadfully mangled. The event has caused a profound sensation here.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana the 4th inst., arrived here to-day.

Sugars had declined and holders will lose heavily.

The slaver *Mazeppa* had been brought to Havana.

Exchange on New-York was at par.

Fire in Methuen, Mass.

METHUEN, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A fire in this village last night destroyed the Sagadahock House and its stables and out-buildings. Also, the Waldo Block, occupied for offices and stores, and five dwelling houses. The loss has not been ascertained.

Large Arrivals of Grain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Twenty-two grain-laden vessels arrived at this morning, mostly from Chicago, with 227,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

American County Nominations.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

At the American County Convention to-day, GEO. Y. JOHNSON, of Guilderland, received the nomination for Senator and DANIEL RUSSELL, of Albany, for County Treasurer.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from here at noon to-day with 27 passengers for Halifax and 74 for Liverpool. She takes out $2,500 in specie.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The returns indicate the reelection to Congress of Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, in the First District.

Personal.

Mrs. Marvin lost her husband and $18,000 on the *Central America*. Having nothing left but the scanty clothing she had on, the citizens of New-York supplied her with $250 worth of trunks and clothing, and $50 in money. She started for home, and the cars ran off the track on Tuesday morning, at Corning, N. Y., completely dashing in pieces her trunks, and very nearly destroying all the contents. The company furnished new trunks, and the passengers went on.

The Emperor has offered to Prof. Lewis Agassiz the chair of Paleontology in the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, rendered vacant by the death of M. d'Orbiquy. M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, conveys the offer in a flattering letter. Prof. Agassiz declines the honor, on the plea that he is unwilling to sever the ties which bind him to the United States, and on the public ground that the embryological investigations he has undertaken here would lose all their interest if left incomplete.

An incident of the present panic is noticed by the Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel*: We learn that a number of notes due by merchants here, and sent on from New-York for collection, have been suffered to go into protest. The parties here were ready to pay the principal, and proffered also a reasonable exchange, but so enormous a demand as 10 per cent. they agreed among themselves they would not submit to.

President Buchanan, (says the *Star*,) who was indisposed during the latter part of last week, and did not come into the city from the Military Asylum on Saturday last, has recovered, and was this morning engaged in the discharge of his usual duties at the Executive Mansion. Shortly after his return from his recent flying trip to Wheatland, he experienced a slight bilious attack, thus so soon happily over.

Mr. Macaulay has chosen as his new title that of "Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the County of Leicester. Rothley Temple was for some years the residence of his maternal uncle, the late Thomas Babington, formerly High-Sheriff of Leicestershire, many years Member of Parliament for the city of Leicester, and after whom the historian was named. It was Mr. Macaulay's birthplace.

E. A. Brackett's bust of Charles Sumner, which he has just completed in marble, is universally admired. Mr. Ball is doing a marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. Peabody of King's Chapel. Mr. H. Billings has just completed a picture entitled "The Vision of Sir Galahad," a subject taken from Tennyson's poem of "Le Morte d'Arthur."

Mr. Willis, the expelled Cambridge divinity student, lectured on Spiritualism at Boston, Sunday, and the Boston *Courier* improves the occasion to mount the spiritual hobby again. Rev. John Pierpont appeared on the stage with Mr. Willis, and gave in his adhesion to spiritualism.

The London *Times* states that Lieut. Col. Jervell, an American Engineer of some repute in the construction of suspension bridges, has arrived at Chifton, Eng., for the purpose of erecting a bridge of this description across the Avon from St. Vincent's Rocks to Leigh Woods.

The *United Service Gazette* says that the General-Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity of recognizing the services of Brigadier Havelock by conferring upon him a good service pension of £100 a year.

Edward Everett is to be in Richmond, Va., in a few days, to repeat his "Washington Oration," and to receive Gen. WASHINGTON'S cane, which was purchased for the distinguished orator by the ladies of the Virginia Mount Vernou Association.

Mr. William T. Andrews has resigned his office as Treasurer of Harvard College, and Mr. Chas. G. Loring has resigned his place as one of the corporation of the University.

Edward Whipple, of Boston, has certainly selected the top wave of the time to launch a lecture upon. He gives out, as his subject for the coming season, *The Young Men of America*.

Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, one of our ablest professional triplets—diplomat, lawyer, and author—has a new historical work in hand, but we are not permitted, quite yet, to name its subject.

The late John E. Thayer, of Boston, left a handsome bequest of a life annuity of $1,000 to Dr. James Jackson, his medical adviser, who has just completed his 60th year.

Mr. Richard Yeadon has arrived in Boston for the purpose of removing the remains of Hugh S. Legaree from Mount Auburn to Charleston.

Mont Blanc was ascended successfully on the 28th of August by Stuyvesant Le Roy, of New-York, and Stephen W. Dana, of Boston.

The Pyne and Harrison troupe have commenced a season of English opera at the Lyceum Theatre, in London.

Mr. James Hunnewell, of Charlestown, Mass., has contributed $1,000 toward the Oahu College, Sandwich Islands.

A private letter from Mr. Dallas indicates that he expects to return to the United States next Spring.

The venerable *savant* Humboldt completed his 88th year on the 13th ult.

Slaves sell in Alabama for their weight in money. The Eulan *Whig* says: "A few days since a gentleman of this place paid $1,200 a piece for two negro girls, from 12 to 15 years of age. Reckoning silver at 12 ounces to the pound, which is Troy weight, the negroes, allowing them 100 pounds weight each, cost just their weight in silver."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mails Stopped by the Cheyennes—Colonel Sumner and the Indians.

By a late arrival in this City of parties direct from Santa Fé, we have dates from that place to the 1st September, with late and interesting intelligence from the Plains.

The difficulties with the Indians on the Plains have been aggravated by the ill-success of Colonel SUMNER'S late conflict with them. The facts of the encounter have been given, but the effects of the conflict upon the Indians have been in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Colonel SUMNER, with a force of 500 men, encountered a body of 300 savages, but instead of opening fire upon them, charged with his cavalry. The result was almost nothing. The Indians scattered and fled, but nine were killed, and the opportunity of teaching them a useful lesson was lost. They have since infested the Plains in small bodies, robbing and murdering travelers, and marauding unchecked. Our informant left Santa Fé in company with four others, but on receiving information of the hostile attitude of the Indians, remained in camp for two days, when three days out. On the way to Independence, they came upon traces of an Indian encampment, and presently overtook the mail train which had been turned back and was retracing its path to the frontier.

A correspondence passed at Independence, on the arrival of the party, between Mr. HALL, the Mail Contractor, and Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, who was in the party that had just crossed the Plains. At the request of Mr. HALL, a full statement of the present condition of the travel across the Plains was furnished by Mr. BLAKE. His letter is as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter dated 23d, I send you the following narrative of our experience with the Indians between this place and Santa Fé, premising, however, that neither our party nor the other fought with, or were violently assailed by the Indians, although our lines were unquestionably in imminent danger for a considerable part of the way.

The stage and a wagon in charge of THOS. FIELDS and three men, with one lady and child and myself as passengers, left Santa Fé on the morning of the 1st, and proceeded as far as the first crossing of the Cimarron River without seeing any Indians. At that place, while we were preparing breakfast, two mounted Indians came galloping up through the tall grass on the left and putting away their bows and arrows were allowed to come into camp. They said they were Kioways, and that they wanted something to eat. We fed them and gave them sugar, and they then wanted powder and lead and a "paper" or recommendation, which were refused and we drove off, leaving them much dissatisfied. They were equipped for war, and we regarded them as spies, a supposition which we afterwards had reason to believe was correct. Indeed, they were probably the same Indians that a few days previously had been in the camp of Col. JOHNSTON and spent the night, and the next day seized an opportunity to kill the driver of the surveyor's ambulance and run away with the mules. This daring act was performed within 200 yards of a company of soldiers, which had turned the brow of a hill and left the ambulance out of view behind them. The soldiers being on foot, could not pursue, and the Indians made their escape with the mules.

Several miles beyond the point at which we were visited by these Kioways, we reached the encampment of a large ox-train, with provisions for Col. JOHNSTON'S command, also a wagon and a party of sixteen men which had preceded us on the road and were bound for the States. This party had been far beyond, but had turned back, retracing their steps for several days journey, having learned from a Mexican captive in a band of Kioways, that a large force of Cheyennes had concentrated below, near the lower crossing of the Cimarron and on the Arkansas River, waiting for our party to arrive, intending to stop it. This Mexican reported that the Cheyennes were very angry and had declared that the mail should not pass through again. While waiting and consulting here, Col. JOHNSTON and his force of about 500 men, infantry and cavalry—the escort of the Kansas Boundary Survey—passed up towards the upper crossing. From this officer we learned that the road was highly dangerous for small parties, and he advised us to remain until the return of the ox train. We did so, and traveled with it one day, but the progress of the train was so slow that we concluded to push on in company with the party of sixteen men and their wagon.

We passed the Lower Springs of the Cimarron without seeing Indians, and were crossing the *Jornado* on the 13th when we saw a group of black objects on the verge of the prairie, and, by the aid of a glass, I could distinguish eight or ten Indians in full gallop towards us. Others were soon seen in different directions, and they all rapidly approached. The arms and ammunition were laid out in readiness, and we traveled on as usual. Before coming within rifle range several of the Indians turned off, and seven only came towards us and made signs for us to stop; but we kept on and they trotted behind us at a respectful distance. They saw that we were too strong for them, and after a little consultation they called for our conductor, the "captain." FIELDS conversed with them by signs, and ordered them to unstring their bows, which they immediately did, and then rode alongside of our party. They traveled with us for four or five miles, and then signified their willingness to leave us if we would give them a "paper," (a recommendation or good character.) We stopped for a few moments, wrote a few words for them, and gave out sugar and crackers. There were four old chiefs and three young warriors, finely formed men, and beautifully dressed in suits of beaded buckskin, and adorned by large plates of silver on their breasts. The chiefs sat down, and lighting a pipe, went through the ceremony of smoking all around. In this we observed that the young men did not participate, nor did they sit down or take any part in the proceedings.

We then drove on very cautiously, but rapidly, and reaching the Sand hills after dark, found a double track, or the trail of the other mail party, which had evidently turned back. A great number of tracks of Indian ponies on each side also gave us reason to fear that this party had been forced to return by the Indians. Where we crossed the Arkansas River, the next morning, we found the road-way completely covered with moccasin tracks on each side of the trail of the wagons. Fragments of crackers and drippings of molasses in the road, showed plainly that the other party had been dealing out their provisions. There were two places where the party had been compelled to stop, as was evident by the tracks around, and the trailing or prints of the blankets in the sand. We also observed that subsequently to this, the Indians had changed their camp, for we found the marks made by the lodge-poles crossing the road. The trails bent off in the direction of Pawnee Fork, where we concluded a part of the Indians had gone. Our fears for the safety of the other mail party were now greatly excited, and we concluded that they had been driven down the river towards the ruins of Fort Atkinson, and there murdered and scalped. But we had not proceeded two miles further before we saw them approaching in the distance, in company with a large ox-train. On joining them we camped for breakfast, and exchanged many congratulations, especially when we learned the extent of the danger to which they had been subjected. There were four passengers in addition to KELLY, the conductor, and three men with the wagons, and they had waited on the banks of the river for our arrival; but becoming fearful that we had been attacked, they started to cross the Jornada. On reaching the Sand-hills they were suddenly set upon by Indians, and forced to stop, turn around and return. The Indians were so numerous, and well armed, that it was folly to fight them; and so KELLY quietly but unwillingly complied with their demands. Provisions were dealt out to them as they traveled along, and the mail party, watching their opportunity on reaching the bank of the Arkansas, dashed in and made the crossing in a full trot. But the Indians were not to be thus eluded, and with loud yells rushed across the stream after them, surrounding the wagons as they rose upon the opposite bank. Here the men were again compelled to give out provisions to the principal Indians. This done, they started again to be again surrounded and stopped. The Indians kept flocking in from below, and from the camp on the opposite shore, until nearly or quite one hundred warriors had collected. A council was then held by the Indians around, and the conductor was ordered to get down from his seat and join them. He objected to this, and was then violently seized hold of and jerked down and led to the fire, and then as unceremoniously made to sit upon the ground and write them a paper—a recommendation of them as good and brave Indians who ought to receive crackers and sugar from all Americans passing on the road. This desire was made known in part by signs and through one of the mail party who formerly lived among some of the tribe and could understand part of their language.

While the little party was thus separated, the passengers became convinced that they would soon be scalped, and wrote notice to throw out on the roadside—a few last words to their friends. They held their revolvers ready cocked, and were resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. An angry dispute arose among the Indians, and there were two parties, the old men counseling moderation, and the young men insisting on killing the party and taking the mules. At length one of the old chiefs arose and taking KELLY to the coach demanded more sugar. When the boot-leather was turned back, the Indian seized hold of the sack and dragged it out, shouting *vamose*, at the same time. The passengers say that this word never before was so welcome, and under a vigorous application of whip and spur the mules dashed off, seeming to know the danger, and to be as glad as the men to fly from it. They traveled at full speed up hill and down for several miles, and gained the vicinity of a train of wagons, before a party of the Indians, which started in pursuit a few moments after they left, could overtake them.

These Indians complain bitterly of Col. SUMNER, saying that he had burned up their provisions and lodges. They were very anxious to know where General HARNEY was and whether he was coming out into their country. They have heard of him through the Sioux and appear to have recently learned something of his movements, and were evidently afraid that his military operations were to be directed against their tribe. His name is a terror to them, and I do not doubt that they live in constant fear that he will pounce upon them at any moment.

We left the out-going mail party on the Arkansas, and they were going on to Santa Fe with the ox train. When we reached the big bend of the Arkansas we left our escort of sixteen men and traveled the remaining distance alone, but camped with great circumspection in the dark.

These are the simple facts, and they may seem more trivial and unimportant to you than they did to our little party when we were on those Plains, so boundless to the vision, and peopled by hordes of savages alone. To us, the few Indians we saw were regarded as an indication of great and hidden danger, and from the crossing of the Cimarron until we left the Arkansas we knew not at what moment we should encounter an overwhelming force of this excited and angry tribe.

There is but one opinion upon the Plains among wagon-masters and intelligent men who have had experience among the Indians in regard to the recent encounter of Col. SUMNER with them. His course appears to have exasperated without intimidating the tribe, and they are determined to avenge themselves upon all small parties of Americans that they can find, and to levy tribute, at least, upon all they do not dare to openly attack. They are like a nest of maddened hornets, and if they had as little intelligence and caution, would kill and destroy at every opportunity. In my opinion, we owe our escape from these Cheyennes to our caution in remaining behind, and to our fortunate meeting with the party of sixteen men. If we had gone on alone, only five in number, we would, in all probability, have been murdered among the Sandhills, or at the crossing of the Arkansas. The fear of General HARNEY and swift vengeance may have been the chief motive with the old men in allowing the other party to return. It is also most probable that the policy which has wisely adopted by your employes—that of uniform kindness to the Indians—together with the fact that on several occasions the mail hands have fought most desperately and with killing effect, had great influence with them in their deliberations on this occasion.

We are accustomed to regard the depredations of Indians as of little account, when life is not taken, but if white men were to conduct themselves as these Indians do—to become robbers on the highway—to forcibly stop and send back the mails, and to menace the lives of passengers—such acts would not be lightly regarded or long tolerated by the American people.

It is evident that this great highway to New-Mexico is not adequately protected. There is no military post or permanent camp of soldiers upon it east of Fort Union, at the base of the Rocky Mountain chain, a distance of over 800 miles. It is undefended, while routes in Texas, over which there is less traffic, are dotted with military posts.

Fort Atkinson should either be rebuilt or a post established nearer to the upper crossing. The mail, also, should be escorted for the present from Walnut Creek as far west as the Point of Rocks.

You further ask my opinion as to the practicability of this route as a link in the great Pacific Overland Mail Route and Railroad. It has been the chief object of my journey this Summer to obtain information upon this great question by my personal observations; the results of these I hope soon to present to the public in a more full and connected form than it is possible for me to in this letter. I have been astonished at the agricultural resources of this route and its adaptation to not only a stage road and mail route, but to a Railroad which may be prolonged to the Pacific.

The resources of this part of the great Rocky Mountain slope have in general been underrated, especially by scientific men upon theoretical considerations connected with climatology. The fact that you have maintained a regular monthly mail between Independence and Santa Fé for seven years, and during this time have failed to deliver the mails to their destination in time but twice, is certainly the best evidence that can be offered—amounting to a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the route for mail coaches at least. That the route is destined to form a link in the great through route to the Pacific, I have no doubt, and am prepared to show that it offers many advantages for a railroad not yet considered even in official reports. In fact this great route to the Valley of New-Mexico, upon which there has long been an established trade of over five millions a year, did not receive an examination in connection with the United States Pacific railroad explorations and surveys, and it has not received that attention which its importance to the great West and especially to Missouri and Kansas demands.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. P. BLAKE.

Col. JACOB HALL, Independence, Mo.

The Horse Show at Springfield—Award of Premiums.

The Horse Show at Springfield this year was good, and drew a large attendance. The premiums of the first class awarded to the best stock, were as follows:

Thorough-bred Stallions—Only premium, $200, to *Sultan*, owned by PHELPS & HAMMOND, of Brookline, Mass.

Thorough-bred Mares—$100 to *Jewell*, owned by WM. B. DE WOLF of Bristol, R. I.

Stallions of 7 years—$200 to *Henry Clay*, owned by ROGERS & Co., of Albany.

Stallions of 4 years—$100 to *Black Hawk*, owned by J. A. HEMENWAY, of Suffield, Conn.

Stallions of 2 years—$50 to *Hector*, owned by R. S. DEWEY, of Clappville.

Stallions of 1 year—$20 to *Priam*, owned by S. R. BOWNE, of Flushing, L. I.

Breeding Mares and Fillies—$100 to *Pocahontas*, owned by R. S. DENNY, of Clappville.

Mares with Foal by Side—$100 to *Sontag*, owned by S. R. BOWNE, of Flushing.

Fillies and Colts 2 Years Old—Two premiums, $75, to *Fanny Gray*, owned by R. S. DENNY; to *Jenny Lind*, owned by MALA COWLES, and to *Lady Alice*, owned by J. GATES.

Fillies and Colts of 1 Year—$30 to *Dido*, owned by SILAS ROOT, of Westfield.

Matched Horses—First premium for sixteen-hands not awarded; but $100 for fifteen-hand horses to C. ROBBINS, of Boston.

Fancy Matched Horses—$100 to B. M. WARLOCK, of New-York.

Family Horses—$100 to *Colonel*, owned by D. C. GOODELL, of Westminster, Vt.

Saddle Horses—$25 divided between *Browney* and *Pete*.

Draft-Horses in Pairs—No first premium awarded.

Single Draft-Horses—$25 to JOHN L. KING, of Springfield.

Ponies—No first premium awarded.

Four-in-Hand—$100 to JAMES FISK, of Brattleboro'.

Gaddings—$25 each to *Neptune* and *Shakeberry*, owned in Springfield.

Mr. LANGLEY of New-York having kindly entered his "six-in-hand" turn-out, for exhibition and not for competition, the society has donated $20 to WESLEY EARLE, the colored driver.

On the last day of the show, a trot between the famous horses *Flora* and *Lancet* caused great excitement.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, *Flora* and *Lancet* were led on. Some delay occurred in getting the judges together. Their names are HENRY FULLER, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.; ELIJAH SIMMONS, of Albany, N. Y.; and PETER DUBOIS, of New-York. They decided to give the pole to *Flora*, and so announced it. Mr. MCMANN drove *Flora*. The race was mile heats, best three in five, *Flora* to harness and *Lancet* to saddle.

The start on the first heat was a bad one, *Flora* leading nearly two lengths. *Flora* kept ahead on the first quarter, but *Lancet* overtook her on the second, and they came by the judges' stand neck and neck, making the half mile in 1:20. *Flora* broke on the third quarter, and *Lancet* passed her about two lengths and a half, when he was undoubtedly held in, and *Flora* kept the pole, coming in a length ahead. Time, 2:39½.

The horses on the second heat came down to the judges' stand neck and neck, and so passed. *Flora* soon led *Lancet* on the first quarter, but he soon overtook her and they came in on the half mile neck and neck in 1:15. *Flora* soon got ahead, and on the home stretch was about a length in advance, all the time, of *Lancet*. She came to the stand beautifully. Time: 2:32.

The third heat greatly resembled the second. The start was the same, but *Lancet* soon led *Flora* a length or two, when the latter picked up and passed: *Lancet* again executed the same manœuvre, but coming home *Flora* put the best foot forward, and came in a very little ahead. Time of the first half, 1:17; of the mile, 2:32, and *Flora* won the race, having made the three best heats.

Obituary.

Noah Hinkley, an old resident of Portland, Me., formerly Sheriff of the County, and a Director of the Bank of the United States, died in Boston last week.

J. McL. Lipscomb, brother of Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, died at Montgomery, Ala., last week. He was a native of Virginia.

The late Alexis Eustafieuf, whose death was noticed some time since, was formerly Russian Consul at Boston, and for a long time Consul-General of Russia in this City.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER AFLOAT.—Five steam pumps were set in motion yesterday afternoon, on this fine vessel, and in less than an hour-and-a-half she floated. They were kept in motion five hours, when canvas was drawn under the vessel, which nearly stopped the leak. As soon as she floated the deck settled back to nearly its original position, and the several joints made in the hog frame are now nearly closed. It was found upon examination that the starboard hip was broken, in which the water ran in, causing her to keel and fill. During the morning she has been kept clear of water by one pump occasionally working, and as soon as the tide will permit another canvas will be drawn over the leak, which will, it is thought, enable the vessel to be taken to New-York in safety, and placed upon the ways. The steamers *Anna* and *Baltic* will tow her down, and it is expected that, in less than a week, she will be in running order. In the mean time, the *Rip Van Winkle* will continue to supply her place.—*Albany Jour., 7th.*

On Tuesday, the Atlantic House, at Salisbury Beach, was destroyed by fire. It was worth some $2,500. It was probably insured.

In Rhode Island, in 1856, there were births, 2,906; marriages, 1,535; deaths, 2,042.

LONG ISLAND.

Union of Americans and Republicans in Kings County—The Nominations.

The American and Republican Conventions to nominate County Officers in Kings County, were held in Flatbush last evening, the Americans at SCHENCKWORTH'S Hotel, the Republicans at Mrs. SCHOONMAKER'S, a short walk from each other distant.

The Americans organized by electing CHARLES R. ATWATER, Chairman, and R. T. DOUGLASS and GERARD M. STEVENS, Secretaries.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Dr. S. S. GUY, of the Sixth Ward, offered the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion or a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to endeavor to unite all the American element of Kings County in opposition to the foreign Democracy at the approaching November election.

Mr. J. L. SMITH, of the 10th Ward, then offered the following Preamble and resolution, which were also adopted without dissent or discussion:

Whereas, The usually corrupt system of primary elections in the Democratic Party has succeeded in foisting upon the electors of that party some nominations entirely unfit to be made, and which we are led to believe will by no means meet with the cordial support of the better portion of their number, and whereas it is obviously the duty of all good citizens to lay aside all minor differences of political opinion, and join hands against the common foe,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Republican Convention, now in session at Mrs. SCHOONMAKER'S, with a view of bringing about a concert of purpose and action at the coming election.

Both of these resolutions were received with applause.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed on the Committee referred to in the last resolution

Dist.	Dist.
1. James A. Van Brunt.	5. James R. Burton.
2. David K. Seaman.	6. Stephen O. Jennings.
3. John J. Byram.	7. Daniel L. Northrup.
4. Dr. S. S. Guy.	

At this stage of the proceedings, a Committee of three—GEORGE W. STILWELL, JOHN CASHOW and JOHN DEAN—were announced as coming from the Republican Convention. They were ushered in, when Mr. STILLWELL stated that they were a Sub-Committee appointed to notify the Convention that a Committee of seven had been appointed by the Republican Convention, with instructions to effect a union if possible of the two parties.

On motion, the Chairman communicated to the Sub-Committee the action of the Convention as recorded above, and the Committee retired.

The Convention then took a recess, to give the two Committees an opportunity to consult and agree upon some plan of union.

After about an hour had elapsed, the Convention was again called to order, when Dr. GUY, of the Fusion Committee, reported that the two Committees had agreed upon a plan and one which had already been accepted by the Republican Convention, viz.: The Republicans to have the *Sheriff* and *County Coroner*. The Americans to make all the other nominations, the Republicans reserving the right to reject or adopt the American nominees, in Convention.

This arrangement was accepted as satisfactory.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate their candidates with the following result:

Superintendent of the Poor.—For this office the candidates were ISAAC MESEROLE, Nineteenth Ward; SAMUEL S. MYERS, Seventh Ward; REUBEN ODELL, H. B. BOOTH, JAS. C. RHODES, JOHN WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Ward. On the second ballot, Mr. MESEROLE received 43 of the 69 votes cast, and his nomination was made unanimous.

At this point, a Committee from the Republican Convention, consisting of CHARLES KELSEY, JOHN FRIEND and Major MIX, came in and announced that that Convention had nominated the following Officers:

For Sheriff—BURDETT STRYKER, who on the first ballot received all but 14 votes, which were cast for Mr. STEWART.

For County Coroner—STEDMAN WRIGHT.

These nominations were received with acclamation, and approved. The committee retired, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for another Superintendent of the Poor. On the first ballot Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS received a majority of the votes cast, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Coroner.—The candidates for this office were Dr. THEODORE F. KING, Third Ward; Dr. JONAS W. SMITH, Dr. GEORGE BALL, THOMAS H. REDDING and ALFRED HORTON. On the first ballot Dr. KING received 37 votes, which being a majority, the nomination was made unanimous.

Justice of Sessions.—The candidates for this office were MARTIN SCHOONMAKER, SAMUEL S. STRYKER, WM. H. HOYT and B. F. MIDDLETON. Mr. SCHOONMAKER received the nomination.

Mr. WM. H. HOYT, of Canarsie, received the nomination for School Commissioner in the County District, by acclamation.

A Committee, consisting of JOHN R. OAKLEY, E. T. WOOD and Dr. S. S. GUY, was then appointed to wait upon the Republicans and communicate the nominations; which duty they performed, and the nominations were by them adopted.

WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esq., while the Committee was absent, to prevent, as he said, any mistake, and so as to avoid the charge of the Convention selling out the American Party, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the American Party of Kings County hereby ratifies and indorses the nominations made by the American Party in Syracuse for State officers, on the 15th of September last, pledging to that ticket our hearty and undivided support.

The proceedings in the Republican Convention were almost a counterpart of those in the American Convention. They adopted strong resolutions—denunciatory of President BUCHANAN'S policy, re-affirming their attachment to the principles of the Republican Party, and a determination to support the State Republican ticket.

LUKE C. RYDER, Esq., presided over the deliberations of this body.

The "fusion" ticket nominated is as follows:

Sheriff—BURDETT STRYKER—R.

Superintendents of the Poor—ISAAC MESEROLE, JOHN WILLIAMS—A.

Coroner—THEODORE F. KING, M. D.—A.

Coroner (County District)—STEDMAN WRIGHT—R.

Justice of Sessions—MARTIN SCHOONMAKER—A.

School Commissioner—WM. H. HOYT—A.

The nominations are entirely satisfactory to both parties.

BURGLARY.—WILSON'S Billiard Saloon corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Sunday night of property valued at $30.

GAS FOR BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Common Council, at their last meeting, directed the Gas Committee to advertise for proposals to supply the Western District with gas, to commence at the expiration of the term of the present Company—in 1859.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The October Term of the Hudson County Courts was opened at Hudson City on Tuesday, with Judge OGDEN presiding. The Judge charged the Grand Jury. The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA for shooting OSCAR DEGRANDVAL will probably not come on before the third week of the term. The counsel engaged in this case are, for the State, J. DENN LITTELL, Prosecuting Attorney of the County, and WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General: for the defence, Messrs. ISAAC W. SCUDDER and A. O. ZABRISKIE.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Tuesday. There were about 600 men in the procession, and the display was highly creditable.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—At 1½ yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the steam saw and planing mill of BROCK & MILLER, Nos. 125 and 127 Worth-street. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had made much headway, and was speedily extinguished. The first and second floors only were occupied by BROCK & MILLER. Their loss was about $500, and is covered by insurance. The third floor was occupied by E. SCHMIDT and GEORGE DOAK, turners. This party sustained damages about $1,000 each, principally by water. No insurance. L. DORRSMUND, fancy wood-box maker, occupied the fourth floor, and sustained trifling damage by water. The buildings were injured about $1,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement, and is supposed to have been caused by the shaft being overheated. R. W. WEINER, saw manufacturer, occupied the basement. His loss is about $500—fully insured.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 102 Norfolk-street, on the body of WM. MURRAY, who died on Monday last, from injuries supposed to have been received from a fall or in a fight. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing elicited showing how he was injured. The evidence showed that he came home in a state of unconsciousness and afterwards died. The deceased was an Irishman, 40 years of age. He leaves a family.

BURNING FLUID EXPLOSION.—SARAH SCHWOL, a German woman, 26 years old, died, yesterday, at the Jewish Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, from injuries received from the explosion of a burning fluid lamp. The Coroner was notified.

DENIES BEING THE MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my way home from the West I chanced to get a copy of your valuable sheet, and in looking over it I found my name mentioned in connection with the arrest of a man by the name of Charles Ritcher for selling me stolen goods. I have only to say that the statement made by Ritcher is false, for I never bought a piece of silk of him in my life. By publishing the above you will do justice to me and my friends.

SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 255 Eighth-avenue.

Miscellaneous Items.

A man and woman were married and feathered in Jasper, Mich., last week. The Lenox Republican says the parties were suspected of counterfeiting bills, and a number of disguised men undertook to correct them. On rapping at the door, the woman opened the door, and was immediately seized, stripped and treated to a ride upon a sharp-edged rail. When this was going on, a part of the gang entered the house and dragged the woman from her bed into the street, denuded, and exposed her to the gaze of the obscene rabble, hauled her through the mud, and applied a swab dipped in a mixture of tar and feathers to her person.

Mr. Rounds, a merchant in Dighton, R. I., was knocked down while closing his store, one evening last week, by two men, who robbed the premises and then set them on fire. The flames were extinguished, but the robbers escaped with $600 worth of goods, and have not been caught.

A Mormon Conference, composed of delegates from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-Jersey, was held at Philadelphia on Sunday last, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags and give up all hopes of converting the stiff-necked Gentiles. Their publications have ceased and their conventicles are closed.

The San Antonio *Herald* says a number of the influential citizens of that city have petitioned Gov. PEASE for a company of men, to be placed on the road between San Antonio and the Gulf, for the protection of lives and property against the lawless attacks of highwaymen.

The Fall shoe trade in Lynn is over. Sales were less than last year, still a fair business was done, and the stock in manufacturers' hands is much smaller than usual. The past week has increased the number of the unemployed.

A stampede of slaves from the plantation of Mr. D. S. Dillon in Bourbon County, Ky., took place last week. Three men and two women fled, and were pursued 26 miles, but they escaped to the Underground Railroad depôt in Cincinnati.

In East Zorra, William Sawtell, brother of John Sawtell, being scarcely *compos mentis*, resided with his brother, and having been as he thought offended by his brother, he went out and fired his property. The buildings destroyed are a barn, a horse and cow stable and a fowl house.

At the recent Horse Show in Springfield, a four-year old *Morgan* stallion, belonging to Wm. A. Childs, of New-Braintree, was sold to Mr. William A. Hancock, of Sacramento, Cal., for $500. He takes this horse to California for an improvement in the stock of that State.

The Bridge cases recently decided by Judge GRIER, at Trenton, have been carried by appeal into the United States Supreme Court, where they will probably be argued at the next term. This will prevent the erection of the bridges this year.

Four men were drowned in Canandaigua Lake on Wednesday, by the upsetting of a boat. Their names were Rev. Jacob Wager, of Middlesex, Yates County, N. Y.; Francis Perriman, Frederick Addick and Henry Green, all of the same place.

James Henry Robinson, son of Wm. Robinson, of the Goldsboro (N. C.) *Tribune*, committed suicide on Saturday last, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause has been assigned. He was about 17 years old.

In Harvard College, this term, there are 734 students. The undergraduates number 409, the Scientific School 61, and the Law School 121. The College had never so large a number of students and undergraduates.

Miss Margaret Somerville, daughter of R. B. Somerville, M. P. P., was killed by lightning, at St. Michaels, C. W., on Monday. She was sitting at the window, inside the house, with an infant sister on her lap, which escaped injury.

In Rockland, Me., a boy of mixed Spanish and negro blood was taunted and provoked by a lad named Asa Willis, son of Madden L. Willis, when he was set upon by young Willis, and dangerously if not fatally stabbed him.

The taxable property of Tennessee, by a late return, is $360,000,000. Shelby County, the richest in the State, has more slaves than any other, and is taxed on $4,000,000.

A young man named Wm. H. Hora, 22 years old, committed suicide at Tuskegee, Ala., last week by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was an only son. No cause is assigned.

Certain Irishmen in Lawrence, Mass., got frightened at the panic last week, and drew $15,000 of deposits from the Savings Bank; but when they had the money, didn't know what to do with it, and returned it to the Bank.

Mr. M. P. James, a merchant at Paige's Corners, in Greenfield, Saratoga County, committed suicide on Wednesday, by hanging himself in his store.

The old Foster paper-mill, at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was burnt on Sunday, with all its contents; loss not stated; insurance $3,000.

A gold medal for the best sugar made from the Chinese *Sorghum* is offered by the Cook County (Ill.) Agricultural Society.

Otsego County papers state that the hop crop is nearly secured, and the yield is good.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETINGS—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CL

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
Positively LAST NIGHT (but one) of the Season.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
GRAND COMBINATION.
Positively Last Night of the entire Opera of
DON GIOVANNI.
Second Joint appearance of
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
First appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
Donna Anna ..... Mme. LA GRANGE
Zerlina ..... Madame DE LA GRANGE
Donna Elvira ..... Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI
Don. Ottavio ..... Madame STRAKOSCH
Don Giovanni ..... Signor LABOCETTA
Leporello ..... Signor GASSIER
Signor ROCCO .....
Between the Second and Third Acts,
GRAND CONCERT
By S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.
Full particulars in programmes. Peformance commences at 8 o'clock.
Seats to be had this morning at the Academy. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10,
Last appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.
Full particulars to-morrow.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11—Second GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
GRAND ORATORIO and CONCERT.
First Joint Appearance in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and FREZZOLINI.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence, on which occasion
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE,
supported by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY,
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
will appear on one and the same evening.
Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony ..... 50 cents.
To the Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance ..... 50 cents.
Private Boxes to hold four $2
The sale of Private Boxes and Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.
ON SUNDAY.
Admission tickets 50 cents; and Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had at the Academy of Music from 9 to 6.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.
MORE NOVELTY BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
And SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
Second night of the new Ballet of
LOUISE, OR THE VISION.
Louise ..... Signorina Teresa Rolla
Positively last night but one of
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
Last night but two of Antoine as Bianco.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA
respectfully announces to her friends, the patrons of this establishment, and the public generally, that her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
on which occasion she will appear in a
NEW BALLET,
expressly composed and dedicated to her by M. P. Brilliant, to which will be added the performances of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the entire Double Company, for the last appearance in the grand Comic Pantomime of
BIANCO; OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
forming the most brilliant bill of the season.
Full particulars in bills of the day. Box-book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene ..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, in two acts entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecœur ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener ..... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, } ..... Mr. Jefferson
Pierre Rouge ..... Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur ..... Mr. Peters
Le Clerc ..... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville ..... Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dewager ..... Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny ..... Miss Thompson
Fanchette ..... Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with Walcot's original farce,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximum Middle ..... Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Brash ..... Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will again appear in her
MEG MERRILES,
This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage, will be repeated every evening this week.
Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this large theatre, unable to gain admittance.
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy ..... Miss Cushman
Supported by Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.
To conclude with
RULES OF THE HOUSE.
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Moore.
A tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester,
Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davenport,
Mr. Phillips, Mr. Norton,
Mr. George Holland,
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon,
Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday, Oct. 7,) will be presented the comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
A favorite afterpiece will follow.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR."
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .25 cents Pit ..... 12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.
Will be acted, for the fourth time, a drama entitled
THE CRUSADERS:
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To commence with the tragedy, in five acts, of
JANE SHORE.
To conclude with THE VAMPIRE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 8, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
PETER BELL, THE WAGONER.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¼ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 8, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Expioits Athletæ; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Agilities, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The Great Dusseldorf Gallery of Palotings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration; the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. Reentz, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre, and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Third night of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 8, will be repeated the Grand Ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, entitled
FAUST,
supported by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Prateai,
Signora Gaetana Prateai, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signor Giovanni Prateai,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
AIDED BY
Entirely new and superb scenery ..... By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes. By Mde. Vaches and ass'ts
Splendid appointments ..... By S. Wallis
EIGHTY COMPARSES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the laughable farce of the
DEAD SHOT.
Louis Lovstrick ..... Mr. F. B. Conway.
FRIDAY—Fourth night of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

A NIGHT WITH THE SPIRITS.
At the ATHENÆUM, SOUTH BROOKLYN;
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.
To Commence at 7½ o'clock.
At the above-named time and place Mr. S. B. BRITTAN will deliver a lecture on the *phenomena and philosophy of spiritualism*, and Mr. CONKLIN, the distinguished writing-medium, will lend his services to put the audience in direct communication with their departed friends and the Invisible World generally.
Admission 25 Cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Orientale and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

GREAT MATCH AGAINST TIME—TIME *VS.* PRINCE.—Twenty miles in one hour, to wagon. Match for $9,000. Centreville Course, L. I. Thursday, Oct. 8 at 3 o'clock, the celebrated trotting horse *Prince* is matched to trot twenty miles in one hour, to wagon, for $9,000; the race to come off as above. The match is $5,000 to $4,000 that *Prince* cannot accomplish the feat. The cars will leave South ferry, Brooklyn, at half-past 1 o'clock P. M., returning as soon as the match is over. Fare 25 cents each way. JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERtiser, a practical tanner and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 191 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of several years' experience, is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 1,908 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if applicatioo be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

GREAT CHANCE.—THE WINE, CONFECTIONery and Fruit business, situated at No. 116 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts., is offered for sale. Apply to PRESCOTT & CO., on the premises.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH-SCHOOL BOYS' MEETINGS.—These popular meetings will be commenced this THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and will be continued every Thursday night during the season. Dr. Frank. Tuthill, of the New-York *Times*, is expected to deliver the opening address. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admittance free.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Special meeting at Hetzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
Geo. H. Mackay, Secretary.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a lecture in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Church. Theme—*Sons of Thunder*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the doors.

FOUR DAYS RELIGIOUS MEETING—TO be held in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7½ P. M., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY next, by the pastors of our City churches. Seats free.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN Waverly-place and 23d-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av., for six months or more, by a small family. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock to KISSAM & JONES, or GEO. A. JONES, Attorneys at Law, No. 59 William-st.

WANTED—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, BY an American family, at a moderate rent. Apply, personally, before the 13th inst., at the crockery store No. 385 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-York or in Brooklyn, near the Ferries, a plainly furnished house at a moderate rent. A good tenant may be had by addressing M. FAIRFAX, *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY —Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN NO. 134 EIGHTH-STREET, FIRST house East of Broadway, to a single gentleman, a furnished front parlor with bedroom adjoining, to a private family. References exchanged. Inquire for Mr. GORRIN.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, TWO furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A SPLENDID floor, containing 6 rooms, wardrobes, drawers, Croton, gas, &c. Apply at the house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st. A hill up.

PERSONAL.

M. F.—YOUR BIRTHDAY WAS WRETCHEDLY spent. If you are still in the City, write to your mother.
EMPEROR, 4th-av.

KEROSENE OILS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.
KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents.
No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY AND Eastern Money received in payment for Clothing, wholesale and retail, at No. 267 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st. GOELD, DIKEMAN & FISH.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs.
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $2 to $6 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, for the balance of this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
That rich and varied stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
owing to the urgent necessity of an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Purchasers should examine this Stock and profit by the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
to which the goods have been reduced, in order to effect an immediate clearance.
The assortment of
SILKS,
consisting of Robes, Plain, Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks, by the yard, is reduced
THIRTY PER CENT
below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent Stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES.
FURS MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' FURS AND
CHILDREN'S FURS, OF
ALL QUALITIES, STYLES
AND VARIETIES, IN
VICTORINES, CAPES, MUFFS,
CLOAKS, CUFFS, &c.,
are offered 20 per cent.
BELOW FIRST COST OF MATERIALS.
At GENIN'S Wholesale and Retail Emporium,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

RICH DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
A general reduction of prices.
Rich Poplins from 14s. to 10s.
Silk Robes very low.
Silks very low.
Cloaks Reduced.
Shawls Redoced.
Dress Goods generally.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the increasing value of money,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have decided to sell off the whole of their valuable stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Goods,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
DRESS SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LANES,
WOOL PLAIDS, &c.,
SHAWLS, MERINOS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find the goods as cheap as represented.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY,
Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's. N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that. Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such humbuggery, deception and cheating.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARments—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand. Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 505 Broadway.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
ON SALE THIS MORNING:
12,000 yards high-colored PLAID SILKS, 50 cents per yard.
1,700 yards BAYADERE SILKS, new styles, 6s. 6d.
3 cases STELLA SHAWLS, all colors, 12s. each; and endless varieties of Cashmere, Long and Square Broché, Long and Square Wool, at a great reduction.
7 cases double-width PRINTED CASHMERE MERINOES, principally black and red, 2s. 6d., worth 87½ cents.
12,000 yards SILK and WOOL PLAID POPLINS, 25 cents.
Cases DE LAINES, small patterns, 6¼ cents.
Cases BARE GALICOES, 4 and 6¼ cents.
Cases MOHAIR BROCADES, double-width, 18¾ cents.
700 pieces double-width PLAIDS, 31¼ cents.
Cases double PARAMATTAS, 12½ cents.
Cases DUCAL PLAIDS, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
5 cases heavy SHEETING, 2¼ yards wide, 18¾ cents.
LADIES CALL EARLY,
before the great rush commences, and be satisfied goods are cheap.
One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies' ⅜ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD,
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. Have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres, plain and plaid poplins, woollen plaids, moire antiques, flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 356, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 278, 282—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 169—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Perry-st., Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., No. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Nioth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Reeo's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribboos of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BE

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds, Bank, and Insurance Stock. For further particulars see his Catalogue.

$10,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Convertible.
$29,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Passaic Water Company 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1864.
$12,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per Bonds.
$3,200 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

7 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad (hypoth).....$100 each.
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each.
115 shares Second-avenue Railroad (hypoth).....$100 each.
20 shares New-England Car Spring Co.....$100 each.
199 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares American Express Co. (hypoth).....$100 each.
$730 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$230 Great Western Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.
$450 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

24 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.
60 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each.
25 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
170 shares Bowery Bank.....$100 each.
75 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
82 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
100 shares National Bank.....$50 each.
21 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each.
75 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
75 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
30 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
61 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
38 shares Atlas Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CURTAINS, &c., AT AUCTION, BY A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All the furniture contained in the above English-basement house, consisting in part of one suite of rosewood furniture, comprising 7 fine 3 arm and 4 reception chairs, upholstered and gold; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, made to order by Nunns; 2 suits of crimson and maroon silk brocatelle curtains, and 2 suites of crimson and gold do.; rosewood bedsteads, Brussels carpets, Chinaware, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

Parties wishing to dispose of their furniture this Fall, can have it attended to with promptness, on application at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 329 5th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor suites covered in brocatel, blue cloth and Morocco, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut bookcases, plate glass, magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood, Descombes maker; elegant etagere with plate glass, bronze figures, clocks, &c., brocatel curtains and fixtures, lace do., beautiful dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, gilt and figured China, fine cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut spring beds, hair mattresses, elegant toilet sets, chandeliers, oil-cloth, &c., &c. All the furniture is new and was made to order by the present City makers; has been in use but 6 months and cost $375. Also, a top wagon, nearly new, and in first-rate order; made by one of the best City builders and cost $285. Also, a top wagon, in good order, cost $125. The above are to be sold without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 176 2d-av., consisting of the usual variety of first-class articles, comprising parlor, dining-room, library, chamber and kitchen furniture. The whole for absolute sale. By order of N. B. LA BAU, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's sale of millinery goods, consisting of the entire stock of a millinery establishment, ladies' hats, trimmings, ribbons, fifty dozen ladies' mohair caps, table linen cloths, cassimere, broadcloth, four cases ladies' and men's gaiters.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, OCT. 8, AT 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, full 7-octave, rich carved legs, grand diagonal bar and brace, rich and brilliant tone, made by celebrated makers, two years warranty from January last, is nearly new, and cost $500. This piano is really a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearls, and to any one wanting a splendid instrument, this is a great bargain. Apply at the residence No. 246 Degraw-st., near Court, South Brooklyn, for three days.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Attorney & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery. Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enables us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Dépôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Dépôt, No. 100 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of LONG & DE VAN, 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith, " Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hieskiil & Co.,
" Yard, Gilmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—EMBARrassed real estate owners of property in this City, who want money immediately, and who have bargains, may address confidentially, with full description, price, &c., to F. W., box 2,060 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$5,000.—PERSONS DESIROUS TO exchange their depreciated Bank Stock and Mortgage Bonds, for desirable houses well-rented in the City of Brooklyn, can do so by addressing S. B. C., *Times* Office.

$308 92.—DEPOSIT IN ISLAND CITY Bank for sale at a discount. Apply to HENRY F. CRISTY, Office of Cashier & Young, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS—160 acres of good land in Wisconsin. Address WIS, CONSIN, *Times* office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 10th will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufactnre. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 62 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

ROMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, and at Dover Plains for the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. (or Somerville, by above 7 trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.
J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$6,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 17 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. H. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv'a L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
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JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, a full very style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.
Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, by Mail or Express, without charge.
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The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

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FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23....1857

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EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These steamers have white lights at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott,	leaves New York Wednesday,	Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves New York Wednesday,	Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves New York Wednesday,	Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Royal Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 197 Prince-st., (a few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock, in the morning, till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Bicord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $10, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $8.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar case sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

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DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be used. The Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for impar

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 8, 164, 185 to 190, 194 to 197, 199, 213 to 216, 221, 223, 225 to 231, 234 to 236, 238, 240, 241 to 244.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531 to 1540, 1203, 1304, 1317, 1351, 1327. *Part II.*—1544 to 1546, 1548 to 1551, 1555 to 1555, 1557, 1558, 1677, 1559.

The Sickles and Bennett Libel Suit.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court achieved a Grand Jury yeaterday, after two days vain striving. It is due to Mr. Willett, the Sheriff, to say that it was no fault of his that the result was not accomplished before. He did not get the order to summon the Jury, and of course had no order to obey.

The following are the gentlemen who were yesterday impanelled to serve on the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, for the October term:

M. DUDLEY BEAN, Foreman.

J. S. Bartholomew, Wm. F. Proat, Duncan F. Curry, [illegible] Beard, A. J. Bleecker, Silas B. Furbush, [illegible] Bedford, Joseph Thomson, James Kearney, [illegible] Meeks, Moses H. Taylor, R. D. Lathrope, [illegible] Hutchings, John H. Abeel, Edward Fox, [illegible] Querepel, John Bell.

The oath having been duly administered the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. He adverted to the usual topics to which by statute he is constrained to direct the attention of the Grand Jury; to wit, the law on lotteries, on usury, on extortion of fees by public officers beyond the amount to which they are entitled by law, the election laws and bribery laws. On the subject of the New Excise Law, in reference to the suits pending against various parties, at the instance of the District-Attorney, for the selling of liquor on the Sabbath in contravention of the statute, the Recorder said:

I understand that numerous complaints have been made under this act. The statute makes the violation of the act in some cases a misdemeanor, and unless any such case has been first presented to the committing magistrate you have no jurisdiction whatever over the matter. I call your attention specially to this matter, because probably there will be numerous cases of this kind presented to you. The act was framed evidently with a great deal of care, and yet, like many other acts of compromise legislation, which there is so great a diversity of opinion as existed in this case, there has crept into some of the principal sections, or rather has been left out of them, words which probably almost nullify the intention of the Legislature. Provision is made for the punishment of all violations of the act, under some sections by penalties to be sued for and recovered, and in other cases violations are made misdemeanors. Most of the cases to be presented for your consideration will be for selling liquor on the Sabbath. Now, by the 14th section, whoever shall sell liquors, &c., to be drank upon his premisea, without having obtained a license therefor, as an inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence. This is a specific penalty, and the selling is not made a misdemeanor.

The act says, *Whoever* shall sell, &c. Now, by section 21 it is provided that "no inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquor, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines, &c., on Sunday or on any day upon which a general or special election shall be held; and, *whoever* (that is referring to inn, tavern or hotel-keepers, &c.,) shall violate this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Now, in order to make a misdemeanor under this section, (and this is the only section which makes selling on Sunday a misdemeanor,) it would have been necessary to add after the enumeration of inn-keepers, &c., the words "or any other person." But these words are left ont, so that the misdemeanor applies only to those who are licensed. This presents the singular anomaly of providing a penalty of $20 where there is no license, and a misdemeanor, with fine and imprisonment, where there is a license. Whether that was the intention of the Legislature, or whether it was an oversight, is no concern of ours; our duty is not to legislate, but to carry out the laws as we find them. The 29th section makes it the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Jurles to inquire into all offences under the act, and present all offenders. That means they are to inquire into the offences that are properly presented—presented according to law. And section 16 points to the manner in which offenders shall be presented to the Grand Jnry, making it the duty of officers to arrest offenders, but giving them the right to make their election to be tried before the committing magistraie. This is a substantial right. It gives them speedy justice, as was evidently the intention of the law, and until it is comptied with, you, as Grand Jurors, have nothing to do with the matter.

As there has been, unfortunately, some conflict of opinion in relation to this matter, between my associate upon this bench and myself, I have considered it my duty to call your attention to the law as I understand it: because if you should find indictments in cases which have not been before a committing magistrate, my duty would be to order the indictments to be quashed.

The Grand Jury having retired to commence their duties, the case of John Anderson, under trial for highway robbery, commenced on Tuesday, was resumed. It being fully shown that the complainant Ross was too drunk, at the time of the robbery, to recognize friend from foe, or one man from another, the prisoner was at once acquitted.

Then came before the Court the libel case of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles against James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New-York *Herald*, on the motion to vacate the order, remitting the complaint. Ex-Judge Whiting, one of the counsel for Mr. Beanett, proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Bennett's confidential counselor and legal adviser. This affidavit was intended to overthrow that of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, which we published on Tuesday. The argument of Mr. John Graham, on Monday, was characterized by Mr. Whiting as very able and forcible, but entirely beyond the boundaries of the case with which they had to deal. If there was peculiar characteristic about it, it was an attack upon Judge Rnssell, whose decision in this case, at the last term of the Court, this present motion was designed to overthrow. He (Whiting) was not there to defend the Court, but it was his business, his duty—and a duty which he would perform to the best of his power—to defend himself and his client from the insinuation that the original motion was made before Judge Russell to avoid making it hetore the Recorder.

Mr. Whiting, in the course of a long speech, argued that the action of the committing magistrate, in sending the matter to that Court, without giving the defendant an opportunity to be heard in the Lower Court and to examine Mr. Sickles there as to sundry and important facts, so as to test the question *ab initio*, whether there was any libel or not, was altogether illegal and unheard of. Judge Russell, the Recorder's associate Judge upon the bench, had decided that was illegal, and had ordered the papers back to Judge Davidson, so that the defendant, Bennett, might have the opportunity he desired, to show that no libel had been committed.

Mr. Whiting was followed by Mr. David Dudley Field, whose speech was priacipally an elaboration of the fotlowing points:

The Recorder is not an appellate Judge, to whom an appeal can be taken from the City Judge. The two Judges are coördinate. Laws of 1850, ch. 205. "All judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred upon such City Judge, and said City Judge shall, concurrently with said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon said Recorder."

This motion, then, being considered as an attempt to induce one Judge to undo what a coördinate Judge has done, upon deliberation and motion, ought not to be granted, even if it were clear that the order of the City Judge was wrong. The application to correct the error, if error there were, should have been made to the City Judge himself. The interference of another Judge would be a violation of judicial comity, and tend to disorder in the administration of jnstice. The official relations of the Recorder and City Judge are peculiarly intimate. If there be any Judges in the State, who ought to respect each other's acts, they are such Judges. We have already had too much of that unseemly spectacle, happily unknown among us until lately, one Judge counteracting or striving to counteract another.

The order of the City Judge was right. He had the power to make it. The papers were within his jurisdiction, and it was his duty to make such a disposition of them as justice demanded.

Justice demanded that the preliminary examination should be had. Proceedings before grand juries are *ex parte* and secret. A preliminary hearing before a Magistrale, where both sides can be heard, and witnesses for each party con be examined and cross-examined, should be had whenever it is possible.

The defendant had a right to the preliminary examination. The law gives it to him. He had not waived it and it was an abuse of power or neglect of duty on the part of the magistrate not to take it, and this court having authority to control the Magistrate will now compel him to do his duty. 2 R. S., 708, 5 th, 22. Hatch. Cr. L. 562, 569.

It is better for the public that the facts should be found out and sifted as far as possible before the Magistrate, that the time of the Court and jury may be saved when trials do occur; and the number of trials may be lessened by the rejection of the beginning of unfounded complaints.

Mr. John Graham replied on behalf of Mr. Sickles. His speech was one of the most sarcastic and withering ever delivered in this Court. He denied the charge of the counsel on the other side, that in appearing as counsel for Mr. Sickles, he was actuated by malice to the reptile who appeared as defendant in that suit, but on the part of the prosecution, he would say that the interests of the whole community had been outraged by the recent action of Judge Russell. Was it to be said that this man Bennett was never to be brought to account for the malicious stabs at the private character of honorable individuals that were constantly appearing in the columns of his paper? He had escaped with comparative immunity many times. He had been indicted for libel twice in that Court, and twice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, escaping with only pecuniary punishment, and was it to be said that he was to be still as lightly dealt with? Suppose a burglar were brought into Court and bailed, and being thus set at liberty, were on the next night to commit another burglary, and to be again brought into Court and a second time bailed. Suppose, for the third time he commits a burglary, would the Court bail him a third time? Yet whea this reptile, this convicted slanderer comes for the fifth time before a Court of law, he is to be leniently dealt with. What would his friend Judge Russell say to the hurglnr a third time committed? We know you, he would say, for a hardened criminal, and I shall be only doing my duty by put. ting it out of your power to offend again for a long time to come. But now, when this libeller comes into Court, charged with striking at, stabbing and defaming the character of an honorable man, that angry, scowling, iron-mask, wherewith he is wont to confront poor, ragged wretches, who stand before him, charged with larceny,—that mask drops off, and in the place of Judge Russell, we have Abraham D. Russell, the kind friend and bosom companion of the defendant, who is only to say what he wants, in order to have it. The present was not the only libel case pending between this complainant and this defendant. There were four complaints for libel ready to follow this. Only yesterday and to-day, the character of the complainant had been attacked anew in this libeller's paper. Was this to continue? Was everything scurrilous and obscene, because it appeared in the columns of the New-York *Herald*, to be upheld, and was Akarman to be made the scapegoat of society's moral conscience? If Akarman must fall, to satisfy a community outraged by his misdeeds, in the name of Justice, let every tub stand on its own bottom, and let James Gordon Bennett meet with at least a like fall for worse offences. I say, continued the learned counsel, in language of admonition to Judge Russell, that the extreme punishments which he is now inflicting upon lesser criminals than this defendant—poor boys that are brought before him, charged with stealing a few dollars—that these punishments will recoil upon himself, for the Governor of the State will see in his present conduct towards James Gordon Bennett such an evidence of hypocrisy, as will induce him to pardon all the prisoners convicted before him, and sentenced by him. That poor lad, for instance, sentenced, for stealing a few pennies, for the term of his natural life, and that man sentenced to the absurd and unprecedented term of 40 years, for stealing a paltry five dollar bill. In reference to these the Governor will ask himself, Why, what does this man value most, a few pennies or the character of an honorable member of society? We ask only that this Judge Russell should deal with James Gordon Bennett as he has done with these lesser criminals. Judge Russell talk of obscenity while he thirsts to get Akarman in his grasp!—talk of obscenity when he has a copy of the *Herald* before him! Every principle of honor, truth, justice; everything dear to virtue and humanity; every precept of the Christian religion was trodden under foot in one issue of that vile sheet. How could Judge Russell reserve for Akarman the punishment that should be meted out for the Editor of the *New-York Herald*?

At the close of Mr. Graham's address, the Court adjourned till the usual hour this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 7.

Before Judge Betts.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases, this morning. Judge Betts announced that he had not as yet written out his opinions, so that we give only the results to-day, but shall give notes of the points decided hereafter.

Daniel L. Sturges vs. *The Bark Mary Staples.*—Decree for libelant for costs.

The United States vs. *The Bark Panchita.*—Motion for a commission to Africa denied.

Tupper & Wilcox vs. *The Steamship St. Lawrence.*—Report of commissioner and exceptions set aside.

Louis Concheri et al. vs. *The Bark St. Michael.*—Petition of seamen denied, with leave to renew.

James D. Fish et al. vs. *The Bark St. Thomas.*—Decree for libelants.

Christian N. Shears vs. *Frederick S. Littlejohn.*—Decree for tibelant.

John S. Holden vs. *The schr. John G. Rotche.*—Libel dismissed.

Stephen Larrabee vs. *The Steamboat Piedmont.*—Decreee for libelant with reference.

William M. Dodge et al. vs. *Arthur Leory.*—Libel dismissed.

The United States vs. *The ship Helvetia.*—Certificate of probable cause denied.

Cornelius Van Stratton vs. *James B. Bostock et al.*—Motion to set aside ottachment denied.

Benjamin Jones et-al. vs. *Dorsimus P. Benjamin et al.*—Similar motion granted.

Daniel Gildersleeve vs. *The propeller Quinnebaug.*—Decree for libelant with reference.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—OCT. 6.

Before Hon. Justices Duer and Woodruff.

Henry Sheldon, Geo. E. Bynkie, Wm. H. Sheldon and Levi Chestnutwood vs. *Fernondo Wood.*—This celebrated case came up again this morning on a motion to set aside the report of the referees, Wm. M. Evarts, John Cochranc and Henry Hilton, who found that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment against Wood for $7,626 09. The action is brought substantially to enforce the terms of a contract between E. E. Marvin and the defendant for a joint adventure in the bark *John W. Cater* and a cargo of merchandise lo California in the Fati of 1849.

Messrs. Noyes and Porter appeared for the plaintiffs, and Ex-Judge Edmonds for Mr. Wood.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Wm. M. Leeds vs. *A. G. Howard.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $5 costs of opposing.

Grammis vs. *Grammis.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO. CLAIM FOR THE CENTRAL PARK LANDS.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., for the opening of a Park, &c., and the notice of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company demanding award, &c.—Judge ROOSEVELT this morning gave an oral decision on this motion. He said the trouble arose from a mistake in the advertisement of the notice, there being only two lots mentioned, while five were intended to be spoken of. The question here is, Shall the Court order payment to be made to the Insurance Company disregarding the defect in the notice, or shall it order a new notice to be given? There were no statutory rules in regard to the matter, and the Court must be governed by a sound discretion. The great object to be attained in this case was, that the money should be given to the rightful owners. The right in the Insurance Company is as much to five as to two shares. The ends of justice would be attained in this case by an order that, notwithstanding the defects, the money should be paid to the Insurance Company.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Hecker et al. vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company.*—Form of judgment settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Eugene T. Lynch vs. *Bryan Ward.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted, &c.

Beriah Palmer vs. *James R. Brown.*—Motion granted.

Isaac Fleishauer vs. *Louis Lippman.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Martin Flanagan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted.

Sigmund R. Mendel vs. *Mark Dale.*—Motion for leave to renew motion for an order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Charles Bouton vs. *James R. Brown.*—Report of referee confirmed.

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and

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Quorts bottles 1 dozen.....$4 75 } Net cash.
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☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz., the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

CLEARING OUT SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—RETIRING FROM THE CARPET TRADE.—J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for bargains. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of "Captain Kyd" continues to crowd this flourishing theatre every night. This evening it is to be repeated for the first time. A drama of intense interest entitled "Peter Bell the Wagoner," and the comedy of "In and Out of Place." Dancing, singing and posturing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An excellent home school for boys can be found at Westport, Conn. A few pupils only received. Terms, for board and tuition, $150 per year. Address J. B. CUTLEY, Principal, at Westport, Conn., or E. A. CUTLEY, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...OCT. 7.

$5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '72	91	210	Erie Railroad	10½
10,500	N.Y. State 6s, '73	91	200	do	10⅝
3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '61	90¾	100	do	10⅝
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '62	90¾	200	do	10¾
10,000	N.Y.St.6s, '58	93	100	Reading R. R.	29
2,000	do	93	700	do	29
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	87⅜	200	do	29
5,000	Mich. State 6s	72	200	do	29
6,000	do	72⅜	120	do	29
2,000	do	72⅜	200	do	29
6,000	Virginia 6s	78	100	do	29
4,000	do	78⅛	100	do	28
6,000	Mis. State 6s	65½	100	do	29¾
5,000	do	65	100	do	29¾
7,000	do	64⅜	200	do	27
3,000	do	64½	35	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	99½
3,000	Cal. State 7s '75	58	50	do	99
18,000	E. R. C. bds. 1871	20	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	33
1,000	do	20¾	15	do	34
1,000	do	21	65	do	35
1,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	70	280	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	10½
4,000	do	70¾	34	do	10¾
5,000	do	70	32	do	11
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	35	10	M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk	26
19	Bank of America	92	25	do	24
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	70	90	do	23
1	do	69½	18	Panama Railroad	65
5	Park Bank	67	100	do	b60 67
10	Metropolitan Bank	70	120	Illinois Central R.	85
20	U. S. Trust Co	90	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	73
50	Canton Company	13½	27	do	74
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91	10	do	76
85	do	90¾	5	do	76
50	do	90	10	Galena & Chic. R.	87
45	do	90	65	do	56¾
75	Penn. Coal Co	55	48	do	56¾
50	do	54½	50	do	b60 59
350	Cum. Coal Co	5½	460	Cleve. & Tol. R'd.	24
200	do	s10 5¾	600	do	b10 24¾
40	Pacific Mail St. Co.	62	100	do	21¾
586	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	5	Chi. & R Isl. R'd	67½
50	do	b10 53¾	40	do	59
150	do	b30 54	100	do	s30 58
5	do	53⅜	75	do	58¾
12	do	53¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R'd	16
190	do	53¾	50	do	17¼
300	do	s30 53¾	188	LaC. & Mil. R'd	7
50	do	s10 53⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	N.Y. State 6s, '58	90¾	10	Erie Railroad	10¼
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '61	90¾	100	do	9¾
7,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	91	20	do	10¾
10,000	N.Y.St.6s, '73	83	110	do	10
3,000	Virginia 6's	78	100	Harlem Railroad	7½
1,000	Mich. State 6s	73	100	Cum. Coal Co	5½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	64¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b24 9
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	70¾	200	do	8½
3,000	do	70¾	100	Reading R. R.	b60 30
4,000	do	70	100	do	28
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	70	800	do	s10 28½
20	Merchants' Bank	99	50	Chi. & R. Island R.	s10 89
20	Bank of Commerce	98	15	do	89
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co	89	30	do	88½
250	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17¼
50	do	s10 53¾	65	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	99
100	do	hnw 53	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. Rd.	75
50	do	b10 53¾			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The dry goods jobbers and grocers are much discouraged since the Bank Statement of yesterday. The uncertainty in regard to collections from the West, in the present entanglement of the exchanges, adds to the harassing perplexity, and we hear that a number of firms are asking an extension of paymenta at once, rather than risk lurning their engagementa into confidential debts, by borrowing through the month, only to be disappointed at the close. The Banks are renewing the discounted paper on a corresponding line, as far as practicable, and the houses who find most of their bills in bank have as great difficulty in getting along. We don't discover any sign of further bank curtailment this week, though the Press, and many of the Bank officers themselves, were deceived on this point last week, and may be again. To-day the subject of the extreme embarassment in meeting payments and the disorganization of the exchanges were considered, we understand, at a private meeting of leading merchants and merchant bankers at the Astor House. The banks had no authorized representative present, though Mr. TILESTON, who is at the head of the Phenix Bank as well as the Commercial house of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., participated in the conference and is understood to have declared for a bold course of specific bank expansion, each bank assuming, at once, such duty in the emergency as its capital and condition, relatively considered, would authorize. The aggregale funds supplied were from six to ten million dollars. A committee was finally appointed to meet the bank officers on the subject. Although the meeting waa of a private character, the fact that it took place was known on the Street, without—after the experience of last week—inspiring much hope in the remedy proposed. The case, however, we esteem wholly different, not only because there are to be two distinct parties to the agreement, if consummated, but because the conviction is becoming general that the large debt due the City Banks from the merchants is greatly imperilled by longer delay in restoring confidence here, and some order to the exchanges on Europe and the West.

There was not much done in the Discount Offices to-day. A few private lenders looked in, but are indisposed to look at anything but very choice names, at 30 to 36 ₩ cent. Philadelphia funds are a little better; sales at 94@93½ ₩ cent.; Baltimore, same rates. A quiet state of things is reported from the East, and since the break-down in most of the Hartford Banks, no further trouble is spoken of in the New-England currency. The old Banks at Hartford pledge themselves to continue specie payments. They have issued the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The announcement that three banks in Hartford have this day suspended specie payments, leads the six other banks, undersigned, to state publicly:

1. That they believe themselves fully able to justify and preserve the public confidence, heretofore respond in them, and to that end,

2. They, for themselves, deem it their imperative duty not to suspend specie payments.

H. A. PERKINS, President of Hartford Bank.
GEORGE BEACH, President of Phenix Bank.
ALFRED SMITH, President of Connecticut River Banking Company.
CHAS. BOSWELL, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
T. BELKNAP, Prosident of State Bank.
G. F. DAVIS, President of City Bank of Hartford.
HARTFORD, Oct. 6, 1857.

The reduction of State currency has brought a large amount of New-York 6's of 1872-73 on the market. They meet a good demand at 90@91 ₩ cent. Other State stocks attract attention at the low prices, and the dividend paying railways are rather steady to-day than otherwise. A fair amount of business is doing at the Brokers' Board, and a disposition is evinced by some of the money lenders, not suited in mercantile paper, to turn their attention to State and other first-class stocks. There continues to be a good deal of fluctuation in Reading shares. The cash stock is secure, and 1 @2 ₩ cent. difference is made on sellers's options a few days.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received from the Customs, &c., $60,521, and paid out $207,892. There was added to the balance $200,000 in Gold Coin from Philadelphia. It now stands $6,612,674.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the calendar month of September were completed this afternoon. The present are imports for the month from Foreign States, in

Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$3,841,307
Dutiable Goods warehoused	5,428,203
Free Goods	1,772,565
Total entries	$10,042,075
Against September, 1856	15,525,285
Increase this September	$483,190

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month is $2,882,046, or less by $2,546,157 less than went into atore. This would make the total amount of Goods actually marketed during the month $13,495,918, against $14,495,375 marketed in September, 1856. There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $805,285, against $84,097 aame month in 1856.

The Exports of the month of September were, in

Domestic Produce		$4,218,954
Foreign reexported		983,676
Specie		990,470
Total		$6,193,106
Against September 1856:		
Produce	$7,045,202	
Foreign	577,077	
Specie	3,738,547	—$11,360,826
Decrease this September		$5,167,720

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement al the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,379,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
Total 9 months	$186,893,000	$172,101,000
Foreign Specie	6,680,000	1,160,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
February	5,399,000	3,509,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
Total 9 months	$47,233,000	$57,335,000
Foreign reexported	7,130,000	3,302,000
Together	$54,363,000	$60,637,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1854. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,613,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
Total 9 months	$33,488,000	$27,488,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$47,233,000	$57,335,000
Foreign reexported	7,130,000	3,302,000
Specie	33,488,000	27,488,000
Total all exports	$87,851,000	$88,125,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$274,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,385
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,387,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
Total nine months	$32,477,350	$37,065,857

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,364
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Jan. 30	881,000
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,989
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,023,028
April 14	1,229,236	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,459,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,553
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,852,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,916
Sept. 3	1,593,357	May 30	1,791,187
		June 14	1,951,721
Total	$22,617,919	June 27	2,270,868
		July 14	1,705,301
		July 15	65,000
		July 27	1,649,896
		Aug. 14	1,473,876
		Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,607,656
		Sept. 27	1,807,146
		Total	$29,760,016
Decrease from California			$7,742,037
Increase from Europe			5,530,060
Net decrease Specie receipts			$1,612,097

The receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for Sepl. 1857, were:

Passengers	$109,711 78
Freight	2,000 00
	$112,711 78
Less due other roads	25,512 52
	$87,199 24
Receipts Sept. 1856	90,230 28
Decrease	$3,031 04

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of Sept. 1854, and 1857, are as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Freight	$224,917 16	$167,686 42
Passengers	107,032 80	74,484 35
Mails, &c	4,463 62	4,470 21
Total	$336,413 08	$246,845 18
Decrease		89,567 90

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Mercantile Library, on the 2d inst., of the friends of the New-York and Erie Road, have called another meeting to be held at the same place on Monday evening the 12th inst., at the same place. A more particular notice will be published to-morrow.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Senate has adjourned till afternoon to allow the Committees to prepare business.

In the House a bill was presented authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 to the State TREASURER. It occasioned much excitement and there were many inquirics as to the accessity of such a loan.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House postponed the Million Loan Bill.

The resolution of Mr. GILDEAS, calling upon the Banks for information respecting their condition, was debated at considerable length, when a substitute was offered requiring a statement by the Banks of every loan made, the name of the borrower, and his trade and business.

It was considered the substitute went too far, and the original resolution was adopted. It requires a statement from the Banks during the present session.

This vote is regarded as a test that the House will pass no bill legalizing suspension.

SENATE.

Mr. JORDAN'S bill reported by the Select Committee of Seven, passed the Committee of the Whole, and was taken up for a second reading.

The first section, fixing February, 1859, for the resumption of specie payment, was amended so as to read February, 1858.

The Select Committee inserted a clause authorizing the new Banks, chartered at the last session, to circulate the notes of other Banks.

Pending a motion to strike this out, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Since the publication of the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury on the twenty-fourth of September, to the present time, nearly $2,000,000 worth of United States Stocks has been sent in for redemption. The highest amount received tn one day was $650,000 worth. Within the last three days the amount altogether was not over $100,000. The falling off is attributed to an improved conditioa of the money market.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Money Market presents no new feature today. Stocks are a little more active, and a shade better prices were realized.

SUSPENSION IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Messrs. E. F. WHITTEMORE & Co., Bankers in this city, suspended to-day. Much sympathy is felt for them, in consequence of their high character.

The Distress of the People—Free Trade the Cause of It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In our discussions upon the questions of Political Economy, we do not attach sufficient importance to the matter of labor and employment of our people.

A nation of idlers never can, individually or collectively, grow or be rich.

The secret of wealth among nations, as well as individuals, ties la the fact that the earnings are greater than the out-goes.

If a people, or an individual, buys everything, and if he has nothing to exchange in payment, he must then pay in money, and to get money he must borrow it;—he now is a slave to the lender, but the lender in the nation who has earned the money, and therefore has the money to lend.

The United States, in the common run of events, ought to be the most wealthy and moaeyed nation in the world, but she has tho least money of all. We sead our money abroad after manufactured articles, without producing an equivalent to pay for them. We buy almost everything, and comparatively sell much less; hence all our money leaves us.

Our people have no tithes, no wars, no privileged classes, no great naval establishments, no army, no great feudal lords on estates to grind down labor. We are a free people, and have every opportunity to grow wealthy, such as no nation ever had under the sun. But we are continually in a panic—in a bankruptcy. Once in every ten years since 1800 we have had bankruptcy and insolvency staring us in the face from one end of the nation to the other. How happens this state of things? We answer that we are on the wrong road of political economy; we do not protect and encourage our artisan labor; we quarrel with our machine shops; we are full of hatred towards our factories; we

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1890. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

It is certain that more than two thousand girls, engaged in the various departments of mantilla and cloak-making, are already out of employment. Nearly every establishment of numerical importance has reduced the number of hands from one-third to one-half, and some of them more. BOLPIN'S establishment, before the failure, afforded employment to from six to eight hundred girls; and MCKENZIE'S establishment in Canal-street, before his failure, gave employment to over two hundred girls, all of whom have been discharged with the exception of two. But the discharges have not all been occasioned by the panic. The Fall and Winter goods are nearly all made up, and when that is the case it is customary to reduce the number of hands until the time when they commence making up for the Spring and Southern trade. The quantity manufactured has been less than for two years previous, in consequence of the favor which the new styles of Shawls finds with the ladies; a fact which caused a curtailment of the quantity manufactured near the close of the regular making-up season, and threw very many out of employment at an earlier day than usual. The effect of the panic will be felt more as the cause of delay in commencing to make up for the Spring and Southern trade.

The bonnet business has not suffered so much as many other trades, although there is not so much doing as is common at this season. The stock of Fall bonnets is not so large as usual. The principal manufacturers are endeavering to make up in accordance with each day or week's demand, so that there have not been so many employed, and, as the demand continues, there have not been so many discharged. The decrease is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 hands.

The jewelry business is already seriously affected. Several establishments that have employed from twenty to fifty men have discharged, some one-third and others one-half their usual number. But as the quantity of jewelry manufactured here is but small in comparison with the quantity imported, the curtailment in the number of men employed in manufacturing is not large. The effect of the pressure comes chiefly upon the wholesale and retail dealers. A heavy importer of French jewelry, in Nassau-street, informed our reporter that he was the only person who had entered his establishment in three weeks. He had had no purchasers, neither had there been any one sufficiently curious as to how he was getting along, to stop in and inquire. All through the City the trade is nearly at a "stand-still."

Messrs. STARR & UNDERHILL, No. 127 Maiden-lane, who have recently suspended, were largely engaged in the manufacture of hats, which were made in Bloomfield, Orange and Newark, N. J., and Stapleton, Staten Island. They furnished employment to about 300 hands who are now thrown out of work. Their payments were from $1,600 to $1,800 every Saturday. They had discontnting facilities with the country banks, which, one after another, were obliged to contract their discounts, compelling them to seek elsewhere for the means to pay their hands. They have sold goods on eight months, to the large trade in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the principal cities. From present indications they see no prospect of a resumption of business for months to come, by the hat manufacturers to whom they have given employment.

In Danbury and Bethel, Conn., the people are almost wholly employed in the manufacture of hats. Not less than from 1,500 to 2,000 persons find employment there, all of whom have been deprived of business by the interruption of this branch of trade. The principal hat-makers, with the number of persons employed in each, as nearly as could be ascertained, are:

In Danbury.		G. M. Hoyt	75
Tweedy & White	400	H. & P. Durant	75
Crofutt, Bates & Wyman	150	Edward Fillow	75
		N. Seely	75
Tweedy Brothers	250	Wm. C. Shepard	50
Benedict & Montgom'y.	200	F. & C. H. Shepard	50
Crosby, Hoyt & Co	150	E. M. Benedict	25
E. Sturtivant	300	George Hickok	50
F. Nichols	50	Sherman Ferry	25
In Bethel.		Hickok & Starr	100
O. Benedict	150		
Total			2,250

All these establishments are winding up and finishing what is on hand, but they are not manufacturing one new hat. There is, they say, a large demand for the goods, bnt they have no money to pay the hands with, and must therefore stop. The proprietors of one of the largest houses say they will not resume, at any rate, before the first of January.

FRANK & STRAUS, No. 51 Vesey street, clothiers, (failed,) employed from 175 to 200 hands, all of whom are thrown ont of employment. Every girl and man, however, were paid off before they were discharged.

JAMES SOMERVILLE & BROTHER, bookbinders, No. 43 Centre-street, have discbarged 15 hands recently—five men and ten women. They have 135 persons at work at present; their usual number is 150.

ELLIS & STARR, bookbinders, No. 114 Nassau-street, have not discharged any yet, but expect to be compelled to within a few days. They have about 90 hands at work, two-thirds of whom are females.

There are in the City any quantity of persons engaged in manufacturing and vending patented articles; few are employed in the prodnction and sale of each, but their aggregate number is large. These are generally but little affected by the present financial crisis. The effect of a distribution of labor is generally to secure to each laborer his allotted portion as long as the concern which employs him continues a single degree above the zero of total suspension. As long as these manufacturers in a small way continne to do business at all, their three or four hands each are pretty certain of retaining their places.

One of our reporters yesterday visited the Crystal Palace, with a view to ascertaining from those who have charge of various home-manufactured articles on exhibition there what the effect of the present money convulsions npon persons engaged in the manufacture of their several articles of trade has been. From the statements of these individuals it would appear that there has been no discharging of hands and no contemplation of doing so on their part. It is noticeable, however, that there are some patent-rights for sale just now.

HAGAR & CO.'S TYPE-FOUNDRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We wish to correct the following statement in your paper this morning in regard to ourselves:

"WM. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.'s Type-foundry, No. 38 Gold-street, gives employment, at present, to fifteen or twenty men; they usually have twenty-five or thirty at work."

We desire to say that the usual number of hands employed by us is from sixty to seventy, and we have at present about half this number at work. In other particulars your statement is correct.

WM. HAGAR, JR., & CO.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.—During the last week there has been a movement in freights, which gives some bnoyancy to the shipping interest; and the stevedores, and grain measurers, at least, have been busy.

Among the vessels loading for Europe, the following are loading grain for Liverpool:

	Bushels.
Ship Cultivator will take about	27,000
Ship J. J. Boy will take about	29,000
Ship Bridgewater will take about	30,000
Ship C. Lawrence will take about	30,000
Ship Caravan will take about	26,000
Ship Lady Franklin will take about	26,000
Ship America will take about	12,000
Ship Dreadnought will take about	29,000
Ship Calhoun will take about	35,000
Ship Isaac Webb will take about	26,000
Ship Asbburton will take about	19,000
Ship Resolute will take about	28,000
Ship Middlesex will take about	28,000
Ship Star of the West will take about	20,000
Ship Compromise will take abont	18,000
Total	383,000

THE TROUBLES AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The men thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Bergen Tunnel, are manifesting considerable dissatisfaction and uneasiness at their situation. When the work was suspended, on Saturday last, there was about half a month's pay due the men, and Mr. MALLORY, the contractor, told them that he could not pay them until the 15th of the month, which was the regular pay-day, at the same time assuring them that the work would be resumed before that time. The majority of the men appeared at the time to be satisfied with this arrangement, but their idleness had bred discontent and a fear that they were to be cheated out of the money due them, and yesterday morning several hundred of them went to Mr. MALLORY'S office in a body and demanded their pay. Upon being informed that it was impossible to comply with their demand, they were very much dissatisfied, and threatened to tear up the track and destroy the property about the works. A number of them sued out attachments, upon which the horses and carts and tools belonging to the contractor were seized. During the whole of yesterday the men, to the number of five or six hundred, were gathered in groups along the avenue fronting the works, discussing the prospects of getting their pay and a renewal of work. Up to last evening, however, there was no evidence of disturbance among them, and it is hoped by those interested that the pending difficulty will pass over without an outbreak; but the possibility of a disturbance has prompted the authorities of Hudson City to notify the militia to be in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

Mr. MALLORY expects to be able to resume work again next week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Contradictory Reports of the Results.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

A gentleman who left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday at noon, says that the election was progressing very slowly there. The Free-State men had complete possession over the polls, and were casting all the votes. If all the votes were not polled by Monday the election would be continned until Tuesday. At Delaware the Free-State men hold control of the polls, and it was conceded that PARROTT would beat RANSOM for Congress. No disturbance had taken place up to noon on the day the gentleman left. We expect to receive full returns to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8—1 P. M.

The Mail Boat arrived at Booneville this evening, but brought no dispatches in regard to the Kansas election, and her officers knew nothing concerning it. The boat passed Leavenworth on Monday. All was then quiet and the voting was proceeding slowly.

The river is very low and the mails very irregular.

The steamer *St. Mary*, from Leavenworth on Tuesday morning, also arrived at Boonville to-night. Her officers report that, as far as heard from, RANSOM was ahead of PARROTT for Congress, and that the Democrats were celebrating their success.

Late advices state that the Republicans were 200 ahead in Leavenworth and the Democrats 300 ahead at Wyandotte. The impression prevailed that PARROTT was elected to Congress and that the Democrats would have a majority in the Legislature.

The General Assembly of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thnrsday, Oct. 8.

The General Assemly of Vermont convened here to-day.

The House harmoniously organized by the choice of GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, Speaker, and GEORGE R. THOMPSON, Clerk.

In the Senate CLARK H. CHAPMAN, of Ludlow, was elected Secretary, and Rev. F. W. SHELTON, of Montpelier, Chaplain.

The Governor will deliver his message to-morrow.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The majority of A. H. STEVENS, Democrat, for Congress in the Eighth District, is 1,257.

In the Sixth District JAMES JACKSON, Democrat, is certainly elected by at least 1,000 majority.

Election of a United States Senator from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 8.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the present Governor of the State, was elected to-day as successor to Hon. JAMES C. JONES in the United States Senate.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 8—10 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, was telegraphed below at eight o'clock this evening, but, in consequence of the lowness of the tide, has not yet reached her dock. She will, however, probably, come up by midnight, and her mails for the South will be forwarded to New-York by the land train *via* New Haven, to-morrow morning, where they will be due at 5 P. M.

BOSTON, Thursday, 11 P. M.

The *Niagara* has just reached her dock. The news appears to have been fully anticipated by the dispatch over the wires from Halifax.

New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

This is the third day of the Fair, and the weather continues good. It is estimated that 50,000 people are on the grounds to-day. Very great interest in the Fair is manifested everywhere. Every avenue approaching the grounds is filled with vehicles of all descriptions for the conveyance of passengers to and fro. Not an accident has happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The receipts of the Fair to-day were $7,000, and the total receipts thus far, $13,000. A large crowd is expected to-morrow to hear EDWARD EVERETT.

Earthquake at the West.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

About 4 o'clock this morning a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here. Seven minutes later another shock, less severe, was felt. They made the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturned small articles in dwellings. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Ill.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 8.

Three distinct shocks of an earthquake, at intervals of five minutes, were felt here about four o'clock this morning. The first shock was so violent as to demolish chimneys and awaken citizens.

From Norfolk.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JANE INGRAHAM—THE YELLOW FEVER.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Jane Ingraham*, from Rockland for City Point, was lost on the Sand Shoals on the 4th instant. Her crew was saved.

The schooner *Vapor*, from Savannah for New-York, has arrived here; five of her crew being sick with the yellow fever.

Murder at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

Three persons entered to-day the second story of a house of an aged German, named WISEMAN, who lived with his daughter in a secluded spot on the East Liberty Road, near Pittsburg. Their object, it is supposed, was to commit a rape on the daughter, who first discovered their entrance into the house. WISEMAN, while protecting his child, received several blows from a heavy iron bar on the head, fracturing his skull. He died shortly afterwards. Three men, named JAMES KELLEY, JOHN RICHARDS and DANIEL DENNY, have been arrested as the perpetrators of the outrage, and circumstances strongly implicate them.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 8.

At noon to-day an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad ran into the way express train, east of the Buffalo and Erie Road, at the crossing of the two roads in this City. Several persons were seriously but not fatally injured. Nobody was killed. The train was heavily loaded with passengers on their way to the State Fair. There were no through passengers on the train.

The Loan for the Deficiency in the Sinking Fund.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The proposals for a new loan of half a million of dollars, for the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened to-day, and, the bids being unsatisfactory, the loan was not taken.

Townsend the Alleged Murderer.

MEARRISVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The trial of TOWNSEND, the alleged murderer, is postponed until the next Assizes, in order to procure witnesses from California.

The Steamship Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from New-York on the 30th ult., has arrived here and is advertised to run between this city and Vera Cruz.

The Steamship Thomas Swann.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Thomas Swann*, for New-York from Charleston, put in here for coal this morning.

Eighth Anniversary of the American Bible Union.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Union and its friends convened for the transaction of business in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street, in this City, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., President, in the chair. The floor and galleries of the building were crowded.

After singing a hymn, "Awake my soul, &c.," Rev. W. B. TOLAN, of Connecticut, and Rev. ISAAC N. HILL, N. J., led in prayer.

The following Committees were then appointed on nominations: Rev. N. A. Caldwell, Canada; Rev. J. Farquharson, Maine; W. C. McIntosh, Esq., Penn.; Professor W. K. Pendleton, Va.; G. A. Merrim, Esq., N. Y.; S. T. Hillman, Esq., N. Y.

On Arrangements—Rev. S. Remington, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Hopkins, N. Y.; Charles Farquharson, Esq., Md.; Rev. W. W. Meach, Mass.; A. Macdonald, Esq., N. Y.

Committees were ordered on the following subjects: On English, German, Spanish and Siamese Scripture; on publications, on scripture distribution, and on obituaries.

During the interval occupied in the formation of the above Committees, the Association was engaged in devotional exercises, Dr. ARMITAGE presiding.

The Committee on Nominations reported the permanent officers for the ensuing year, the list being accepted and adopted.

At 10½, the preliminary arrangements being concluded, the Convention after a brief interval, re-assembled. A hymn was sung. The 91st Psalm was read by Rev. Mr. KITCHILL, of Penn., and prayer was offered by Rev. S. ADSIT, of Auburn, N. Y.

The Report of the Treasurer, E. PARMLY, Esq., was then presented as follows:

The American Bible Union in Account with E. Parmly, Treasurer.

Dr. Oct. 7, 1857—To cash paid as follows:

To English Scriptures	$22,833 69
To Spanish Scriptures	571 38
To German Scriptures	214 40
To German Scriptures, per J. G. Oncken	3,279 62
To J. G. Oncken, moneys received for him	2,168 92
To Home and Foreign Missions, etc., by donors' request	990 14
To Publications	5,078 51
To Agents' salaries	4,901 29
To Agents' expenses	1,173 67
To Officers and Assistants	3,983 73
To Bad Bills and discount	289 45
To rent of Managers and Officers rooms	250 00
To General Contingencies	349 88
To Printing and filling Certificates	46 87
Balance	249 13
Total	$47,962 89

Cr. Oct. 1, 1856—By Balance $2,508 90
Oct. 1, 1857—By cash received from sales of Publications 4,979 73
By Cash received from Life Members, Directors, Churches, Associations, Auxiliaries, etc. 40,474 26
Total $47,962 89

Audited, SYLVESTER PIER.

The adoption of the report was moved in a brief address by Rev. J. BAAT, of Maryland, and seconded by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, of this City.

The President, Dr. ARMITAGE, then delivered the annual Presidential address. It was an elegant production, not exclusively argumentative, but interesting from its frequent introduction of familiar and personal illustrations.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dnring

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

The Crystal Palace, in which the 29th Fair of the American Institute has been open for the three weeks past, is now more and more a centre of attraction daily. From the hour of opening in the morning until the Calliope blows off steam to the tune of Old Hnndred, and the bell sounds ten at night, visitors are at no time scarce in it, while every evening the crowds that swarm along the aisles and up the gallery stairways, remind one of the golden age of the World's Fair. Indeed the visitor when a block off feels something of the old thrill that he suffered that day when President Pierce, having exchanged his wet shirt for a dry one, entered the Palace in its first Day's glory, and inangurated it with a lengthy burst of Presidential oratory. The building, when illuminated from foundation to dome, as it is every night, and the steam music inside reports itself sonorously for blocks away to outsiders, and the throng from the cars, omnibuses, private carriages, and the side-walks, drifts in with a tide like the Gulf Stream on a northeast gale, certainly seems as if it must be the City's central attraction.

We have already written at length of the department of machinery which, though every day some new piece is geared into operation, does not yet present all that is promised. But the most formidable machines are by no means the most admired. Twice during each day and once each evening there is a great rush to the northern end of the picture-gallery, where the Panorama of the Battle is moving. But few stay quiet long, inasmuch as everybody insists on standing up, though the seats are amply accommodating, and as none but the front rows see anything well except the display of bonnets just ahead, they follow the panorama's example, and move off.

They do not see any great deal to admire elsewhere in the picture gallery except the products of the photographic art. There are a good many crayon sketches and pencil drawings from the public schools, which are creditable enough to the schools and legitimate objects of pride to the parents, friends and schoolmates of the young artists. The photographers come out strong, and afford excellent opportunities for the public to discover the styles in which each artist is most successful. Brady's magnificent "Imperials," which, until closely inspected, are taken for elaborate line engravings, are everybody's envy. If it is their vice, the subjects will mildly forgive it, that taken in this style every stout man looks as if he were worthy to be baronetted, and each spare man looks as if he were born a gentleman with a lordly inheritance of gentility, poetry, cash and all that. Fredericks exhibits decidedly the finest and most delicately-touched Hallotypes, that look like miniatures on ivory, while Gurney—(and it looks as if "two of a trade" were agreeing at last)—shows as a specimen of his "King of Imperials" a half-length life-size "untouched photograph" of the author of the Hallotype. Both Gurney and Brady exhibit the marvelous full-length life-size photograph, in which every point of the sitter is in focus. Neither of the exhibited specimens, however, does justice to the discovery—it is only when a group is taken that one wonders the perfection of the perspective, the errors in which make such shocking dummies of large-sized photographs taken after the old method. Meade has the monopoly of the handkerchief photograph, but as yet he does not seem to have devoted it to "moral purposes"—the only heads here shown in this unique style being Dr. Valentine Mott's and Millard Fillmore's. In this department, moreover, exhibitors would abate an eyesore and add to their credit by removing forthwith some particularly wretched types that make cross-eyed, stupid mulattoes of ladies that in the original are fair-skinned belles; —and while about it, there are lots of carefully-colored photographs in oil, which cost enough, doubtless, to be ornamental, and would answer tolerably to deck the face of japanned tea-trays with, whose absence would ornament the room more.

Around the Sewing Machines there is always an eager throng—a good many of them have bought a machine, and are stopping to see how the operator uses the gauge, or sews the tucks, or holds the thread at starting—more, evidently, mean to buy, and are bent on knowing which is the best. They hoped that some of the ten-dollar affairs would be running; but, though one is present, its exhibitor is not, and its merits might as well be under an injunction for all that the curious can learn of them here. Grover & Baker have not yet got their machine set up—another disappointment. Singer is running three or four of his of different styles. His machine gives one an idea of abundant power; it seems to drive its needle with equal facility through a couple of folds of thin muslin or a couple of pieces of sole leather. It is evidently the favorite for factories and shops, but makes more noise than is quite agreeable for a sedate family use. Singer shows, too, his Embroidering Machine which has not yet been thrown into the market. It works three needles and uses five threads at a time, sewing up at once two seams and weaving a thread of floss from one to the other. The same instrument by removing the embroidering needle sews up its double seam, or by removing still another needle operates like a simple stitching machine. Wheeler & Wilson makes the same stitch as Singer's, but does it more quietly, is the favorite for families. A sick woman would hardly complain of one in full blast in the room adjoining. Robinson & Rorer's hand-stitch machine claims as its advantages that it threads its own needle, needs no re-spooling and sews a variety of stitches. The prices of all these in operation varies from $100 to $125, according to the style of case they are inclosed in.

It would be very strange if the beds did not, and in that quarter of the gallery where they are exhibited there is always a crowd of interested men and women, boarders [illegible], rheumatics that seek some[illegible] their crazy bones may rest in [illegible] people whose comforts are [illegible] to them if they cannot sleep well o[illegible]. There is a very neat bedstead shown, which, by a combination of joints, can be tilted up with the mattress on it so snugly that the stranger will admire your cabinet-board that it seems, by daylight. The beds, however, manifest some shyness of all such contrivances—necessities they are in this cramped, rent-ridden town, less their out-of-the-way corners prove to be the Quebecs and Gibraltars of those terrible little tormentors which are the prose originals that gouty and poetic fingers deform and magnifies into nightmares. Self-folding bedsteads, if made of iron, would be proof against these night-nuisances, or if of wood, black-walnnt not varnished but rubbed down with linseed oil would be quite secure [illegible]. Here in the middle of the nineteenth century and in an iron age, these "varmints" should have had their day, and gone into extinction with the old-fashioned corded bedstead. Memory grows fidgetty even now over those horrible supplementary house-cleaning experiences—when the wrench and the pin were brought out and the bedstead was to be carried by candle-light! And when the dreaded job was done the pin slivered, the wrench split, the fingers mashed, and the wall of the bedroom broken, the cord was slack after all. Then in hot Summer nights each hole in the bedstead was a sally-port whence our remorseless enemy nightly crept to his cannibal feast. It is a pleasure to believe that universal as such appliances were ten years ago in rural places, there is not one of the sort to be found on sale in the City to-day. Improvements in bedsteads this year run to elasticity—aiming to make the bedstead itself do the old work of the "live-geese feather" bed. One man exhibits a mattress that lies on transvere elliptical springs. It is very easy, though its motion, like a wagon body, can only be in one direction. A better device is one that fixes stout spiral springs on slats below, and caps each of them with a tin cover—the covers being joined together by chains or jointed bands of tin. It would seem a little too likely to get out of order, and a restless sleeper would find it rather noisy. Decidedly the favorite of the ladies is "Wright's patent spring bed-bottom"—spiral springs set immovably in grooved slats and each capped with a white-wood seat. The slats fit into any bedstead, and when covered with a fresh hair mattress it is the thing that a tired man covets. There is an "improved India-rubber spring mattress" close by, that, by being a good deal more improved—by tempering stiffer the four thick India rubber cylinders on which the wooden frame lies, would do very well except for the intolerable India-rubber odor. Across the frame spoken of bands of India-rubber are stretched—the rest for the mattress. Perfected, this article will be easy and gentle in movement, and "bug-proof" we have no donbt; for all sensible bugs must abhor that smell.

Speaking of India-rubber, it is curious that there is but a single *new* article either of rubber or gutta-percha on exhibition. This is the "Fire and Smoke Protector"—a mask of rubber, with eye-glasses, holes at the mouth-piece, covered outside by a flexible valve, to expire through, and tubes that terminate at the nostrils, and, descending over the back, reach to the feet, being buckled fast by straps to the waist and legs. When a fireman enters a room of a burning building that is already full of smoke and hot air, he creeps along on his hands and knees, because near the floor there is generally a draft of cool alr. This "protector" is intended to furnlsh him, though standing erect, through its long tnbes, with air from the floor. It has not yet heen publicly tested.

Of India-rubber and gutta-percha wearing apparel, trunks, valises, dressing boxes, and the like, there is an abundance; but the great desideratum is yet to be found—the ingredient that, without affecting its durablility, will free it of the odor that the sulphur has given it. That one improvement more, and we will sleep on India-rubber, dlne off it, wear it, puff it.

The ladies anxiously look up the gas-heating, gas-cooking, gas-ironing apparatus. Unfortunately there is not yet so large a variety on exhibition as may be discovered along Broadway. Before the Fair closes we hope the enterprising Yankees who devise these women-saving appliances will make a fair show of what they can do. At the present price of gas, we little doubt that it is cheaper than coal for heating very small rooms, and for Summer cooking, nurses and bachelors agree that there is nothing so cheap, cleanly and convenient.

Washing and ironing are the fiends that most try the temper of females. At the next Fair we hope to see that merciful inventors have devised a gas iron-heater, that will heat the iron more than the lroner—that is the prime trouble with the gas-stoves, that they heat the room too much—and a wash-tub that will reduce washing-day to a pleasant after-breakfast hour of gentle excrcise. Wisner's patent wash-tub promises, on the reference of collegiate institutes, juvenile asylums, and sundry hotels, to save three-fourths in time and labor, and not to hreak the buttons. But to look at it fetches out the sweat—it does not inspire any enthusiasm.

Everybody stops to rest a moment in the ingenious easy chair, which, at every rock, brings up from a pair of bellows underneath a gentle puff of air, to fan the rocker. A sponge, wet in Cologne, placed just within the nozzle of the bellows, perfumes the sir, and suggests dreams of Paradise—and dollar concerts.

N. W. Spears exhibits, under the name of the "Infant Pedestrian," a baby-jumper, in which tender infants can sit, walk, ride, carry their playthings and go to sleep. It is a great waya ahead of the ancient baby-jumper which so delighted parents and frightened the poor things that couldn't see the use of so much harnessing, strapping and tucking up.

The novelty among the smaller costly articles on show, is the American watch—manufactured in all its parts at Waltbam, Mass., hy Appleton, Tracey & Co. We helieve no other house attempts to make the watch throughout. But the absence of the exhibitor, whenever we have been on the rounds of the gallery, prevents our enlarging on the extent and success of the manufacture. Finally—for the present—though everyhody can find fault with what is *not* exhihited at the Crystal Palace, there is enough in it very pleasantly to entertain the visitor. And those who go oftenest, whether they stay longest in the Machinery Department, or lounge most, as we have done, among the homelier housekeeping novelties, find the most to instruct and repay them.

Las Casas and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become commonplace to connect Las Casas with the subject of African Slavery and its introduction to this Continent. However often his honored name may have served "to point a moral or adorn s tsle," in the hands of friends or the opponents of Slavery, it is none the less inaccurate historically to intimate or assert that the good bishop had anything to do with the introduction of Slavery here or anywhere.

Mr. Fillibuster-General Walker, some little time since, in one of his peripatetic discourses, reproduced Las Casas upon the scene for quite a new and special purpose; namely, to demonstrate with what "honor," "wisdom" and liberality, may be attended the advent of Slavery to a Continent, or even a State, such as Nicaragua. The subject is recalled to notice by a letter from Washington, publlshed in the Times of the 21st, in which some comments occur in relation to Gen. Walker, Las Casas and Slavery. The writer remarks:

"Why he, Las Casas, consented to Negro Slavery does not clearly appear; but it seems that he regarded it as a temporary expedient necessary for the liberation of his Indians, of whom he had been appointed hy Ximenes 'Protector.'"

Now, laying altogether on one side Walker and his illustrations, we devote a few paragraphs to vindicate the memory of a good man.

With the discovery of America arose a new development of Slavery. To extort the riches of a virgin soil and territory, those who succeeded the first discoverers and explorers availed themselves, upon the plantation and in the mines, of the labor of the Indian, with cupidity unrestrained by a nqtion of mercy.

The *repartimiénto*, as carried out by the Spanish sattler, proved fatal to the weak constitution and delicate organization of the native. He sunk under it gradnally, but surely and speedily. Ont of 60,000 Indians in Hispaniola, in 1508, only 14,000 survived in 1516, so great was the danger of extermination.

Gsnerous and humane men lamented actlvely this condition of things; among them the venerated Bishop justly styled "protector of the Indians," who with untiring bensvolence and zeal, made it the labor of his life to ameliorate their wretched condition. That he suggested, however, in a man-[illegible] be acted upon, or indeed at all, a substitution of Negro labor for that of the Indian, we have upon doubtful authority, that [illegible] e inaccurate Herrera, who wrote thirty years after the death of Las Casas. Contemporary authors, among them Sepulveda, the antagonist of Las Casas, are silent upon the point.

Happily, the commission of injnstice, even to a single memory, is not here at all necessary to preserve the consistency of history. The *repartimiénto* was found precsrious, snd becoming insufficient, necessity naturally suggested an increased use of Negroes, who already, snd as early as 1503, before Las Casas is assumed to have stirred in ths matter at all, had been, a few of them, imported for slsve-labor into the West Indies. A large addition, in 1511, was made to the number, even by royal anthorization. Thsir rapid incresse from thence is the history of the modern slave-trads. When the Indian was superseded by the Negro, the latter wss thonght to bs laborions, hardy and capahle of the work of four natives; which was not far from the fact. Clerus.

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 15, 1857.

Returning from Baden Baden to Paris by the Strasbourg Railway, we stopped at the Camp of Chslons, the present residence of the Emperor of Frsnce. The camp is fifteen miles from Chalons, and seventeen from Rheims, in the heart of the champagne country. The groundis historic in the highest degree, since the champagne country, from the time of the Roman invasion down to the wars of ths Empire, has been a chosen fisld on which to meet and combat the enemies of the country. Through the camp passes the old Roman road to the Rhine, and near it is the celebrated camp of Attila, the King of the Huns. The camp is situated on an unproductive plain of considerable extent, and unites all the advantages required for a permanent establishment. It was in fact chosen with a view of permanency, and will each year be occupied as the field of camp exercise for the French army. This year, however, it is but the nucleus of a camp, and is destined to receive grest augmentations.

At the moment of our visit the branch railway which leads to the camp was not finished, and there was no other conveyance than carriages; consequently the number of visitors were few, and the accommodations for those who did venture out were fewer. A principal village has sprung up on the borders of the camp, which ths soldiers call indifferently *Kamiesch* or *Coquinville*—both nsmes recalling the Kamiesch of the Crimea, where the soldiers were so fiercely robbed by the merchsnts and hangers-on of the camp, This Rogueville was also onr only resource for a little refreshment, and we left it in full sympathy with the soldiers who had thus named it.

The camp numbers twenty-three thousand men, embracing all arms. The Imperisl Guard, however, composes the lsrgest proportion, and of these, more than half were in the Crimean campsign, and thus bear the Victoria medal. The Zouaves of the Guard are the heroes of the camp. They are the most soldier-like as well as the most intelligent, snd take the lead in all amusements and off-duty exercises. It is they who have organized a theatrical performance, of which they are the actors—and actresses, and other evening amusements of a grotesque character, at which the Emperor and the whole camp assist.

The Emperor's pavillion is a neat structure in the style of a Swiss chalet, made of fins boards standing upright. At each side and near his Majesty's pavilion are the dining-room and the council room, two structures larger than the Imperial tent, and built in the same style, but not so high nor conspicuous in their decorations. Two other buildings in the same style, but in the rear, are occupied by the *état-major*. Other tents, close to his Majesty's, are occupied by the Cent-Gardes. Near the rear of the Imperial residence there is a wood, while the great body of the camp lies in front. This part of the camp is the only ons which presents any features of comfort or gayety; the rest is lugubrious enongh. The tents of the soldiers extend away in straight lines for more thsn a mile on each slde, leaving in the centre a field for minor exercises, while the plain for grand field exercises lies beyond.

These grand manœuvres took place every second or third day, and constitute the principal recreation of officers as well as soldiers. The order of exercises on these occasions proceeds from his Majesty himself. They are written out at length, and it is said that when the camp is broken up, these orders will be published in book form for ths use of the officers of the entire army of France. At 12 o'clock, precisely, his Majesty is in the saddle, in the uniform of a General of Divlsion, and followed by his numerous Etat-Majors, proceeds to the field. The programme of exsrcises which his Majesty has already drawn up, is then followed after his orders. These are generally sham-battles with sn enemy in various supposed posltions. We arrived in time to see the last hour of one of these grand movements. They were faultlessly executed; but on review the French army does not show with more advantage than that of many other first Powers. Their details, however, are better executed, showing a wonderfully perfect organization. The secret of Frenoh success in war, I imagine, lies in the size of their battalions and in their superior organization. They have always plenty of men, plenty of *matériel*, and a judicious dlstribution of arms. Their attention to detail ls, perhsps, exaggerated: it encumbers the army in rapid movements. The Emperor, it is said, by those who know him intimately, spends as much time upon the form of an epsulette or the colors of a flsg, as upon the articles of a treaty or the terms of an important decree. In the criticlsms I have hesrd expressed on his military abilities, I have frequently heard this one, that he wss too prolific in ideas on questions of detail. Yet I find that there is a growing confidence in his powers of command, and a certain curiosity, perhaps I might say desire, to see those powers put in execution. From what I have been able to learn, the army would not hesitate to undertake grand operations under his command. While keeping in view his uncle's tactics, he is yet a progressist. His artillery tactics, now generally adopted in the army, are a decided innovation. It is certain that Louis Napoleon unites three of the most essential qualities of a military commander, courage, pertinacity and the most astounding impassibility.

But here is an important fact in connection with this Camp of Chalons which it is well to mention. It cannot be said that a camp of twenty-three thousand men out of an army of six hundred and ten thousand, is a general, central camp, for tha exercise of the army. The Camp of Chalons is in fact but a school for the Emperor himself. It is a school in which he wishes to try his military knowledge, snd in which to initiate and practice his new ideas of military progress. It is sbsurd to say that because it is the first year, no more men could be congregated than are now there; for there are a hnndred thousand soldiers lying in garrison idle within 4 hours' travel by rail from Chalons There are, besides, tents for 300,000 men ready for use in the various arsenals of the country, and the camp is only four hours from Paris, where everything required for an immense body of men can be obtained. The fact is, Louis Napoleon is ambitious of command, but with his usual caution, he commences with a small body of men. Next year he will try his tactics with a camp of 50,000 men, the year following with a 100,000; and if he is successful and gains éclat, you may rely upon it, if the French army has any future Sebastopols to [illegible] self holding slaves, demanded [illegible] simple and decided contradiction.

Mr. Fay, of Savannah, has already answered a part of the statements made by Dymocke, and his testimony as a man of strict probity and Christian benevolence is sufficient to confirm what I have already written on this part of the subject.

My sole object throughout, has been to ascertain the truth of what appeared to me as a most singular and lamentable history; the ground has been entirely shifted, but Dymocke is no less an unfortunate creature, although not entitled to the assistsnce snd protection of the English Government. His necessities are urgent, and, being out of employ, he is literally dependent on the few friends who have stirred in this matter for his daily bread. His little grandchild has been rescned from slavery through the kindness of a well known friend of our negro brethren, snd is provided with a home for life. But the poor grandfather remains a stranger in our midst, helpless, for who will employ him?—penniless—without comfort in the past, the present or the future, so far as this world is concerned. His own wish is to obtain the sitnation of steward sboard some vessel, and to work his wsy to England; or else return to Africa, where his knowledge of the native languages might render him a useful help to the missionariss. Any pecuniary assistance for this object or advice from those who may take an interest in his nnfortunate case, will be applied faithfully as desired, if sent to the address which I herewith enclose for your information.

I am, yours truly, Investigator.

The Alleged Enslavement of a British Subject—The Story of Charlton Dymocke..

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I shall feel much obliged to you by your allowing me to make a short explanation of the actual history of the African negro, Charlton Dymocke, whose case, related in your columns of July 10 last, was probably derived from the statements of that individual. The time which has elapsed since then has been sufficient to admit of a thorough investigation of his claims to compensation, and assistance as a British subject.

The following facts are probably correct, and yon will confer a favor on many gentlemen, interested in ths cause of suffering humanity, by permitting their publication in your columns.

The history of the times will prove that the British brig-of-war *Peacock*, Capt. Peake, struck her colors, after a short engagement with the American sloop-of-war *Hornet*, Capt. Lawrence, off the coast of Demerara, on Feb. 24, 1813, and soon after sunk, carrying with her thirteen of her own, with some three men of the prize crew. The *Hornet* returned to New-York with her prisoners; subsequently, upon going to sea, she was chased by the British blockading squadron into New-London, where she continued to remain more than seventeen months. On the 16th or 17th November, 1814, she passed the enemy's ships in the dark, unobserved, and reached New-York on the 18th. On Jan. 22, 1815, the *Hornet*, now commanded by Capt. Biddle, sailed from New-York for the East Indies, and did not return to the United States nntil July 30, 1815, having heard of the peace with Great Britain at San Salvador, June 9. It does not appear that the *Hornet* ever visited the South, or ever was in the Savannah River. Dymocke distinctly asserted that he was landed at Savannah, but, on this point, facts are decidedly against his assertion I think, from the facts which can now be adduced, that Dymocke never was on board the *Peacock*, nor any other British man-of-war.

1. Application has been made to the English Admiralty to ascertain from the records in their possession whether s Negro boy, alleged to have been captured from s Spanish slave ship, and whose name was probably John Bull, was serving on board the *Peacock* at any time in 1812 or 1813. Mr. Burton, in whose charge the records at Somerset House are kept, informs me that "the ship's books for that period have been examined, snd no such name can be found thereon."

2. The *Hornet* did not touch at any American port until she arrived in New-York; nor does it appear that she ever was in the Savannah River. Dymocke distinctly affirms that he was landed at Savannah; it is difficult to believe that, however young he might have been, he could have forgotten the excitement and the dangers of a long land journey from New-York to Georgia.

3. Dymocke is probsbly from 45 to 50 years of age. I think that the account of his arrival in this country will not differ materially from the following: The Spanish schooner *Politina*, of 49 tons only, commanded by Captsin Urbeta, obtained a license to go from the port of Havana to the coast of Africa and return. On the homc voyage, the *Politina*, with 109 slaves on board, was captured by the armed cruiser *Morgiana*, bearing the flag and commission of some Spanish Province, then in hostility with the mother country. It was determined to place s prize crew on board, and to send the *Politina* to Aurelia Island with the 109 slsves, with the view, as it was alleged, of adjudication. While on the passage, the small craft was captured as a suspicious vessel, on our Southern coast, by the American armed vessel *Saranac*, Captain John H. Elton, and sent into Savannah River in December, 1817. The *Politina* and her cargo of slaves were subsequently claimed by Don Raphael Gravier del Nalle, and some other Portuguese and Spaniards. The property wss therefore libeled, snd the elder Judge Charlton appeared as Proctor for the captors.

It appears from papers on file that on ths 3d of August, 1817, by consent of the proctors, (Thomas W. P. Charlton for the captors, and John Drysdale for the claimants,) that fifteen of the slaves from the *Politina* were handed over to the captors at a valuation of $300 each. Among these was the Negro lsd the subject of our remarks, who, *it is positively stated*, was given to Judge Charlton as a fee, and by him named Dymocke, after the family name of his intimate friend Judge Charles Harris. The Dymockes are one of the most ancient houses in England, and their head has for centuries enjoyed the privilege of throwing down the gauge of defiance at successive coronations of the sovereigns of that country as champion of England.

There are many gentlemen still resident in Savannah who can testify to their belief in the truth of these facts.

The question then arises, how did the story told by Dymocke about himself originate? I can only account for it on the supposition that, being scquainted with Lieut. Harrison's family and Mingo, the Spanish sailor, who was taken from the *Peacock*, he learned sufficient particulars from them to make a plausibls statement of his own hardships and injuries as a prisoner of war from a British vessel. His extreme youth when brought into this country, his ignorance of our language and topography, his very fears and anticipations, seem to have drlven from his mind all accurate knowledge of the circumstances which really attended the early days of his servitude; and no reliable information can be obtained from him. The subsequent events of Dymocke's life, so far as I have been enabled to investigate them, are entirely different from the account which appeared in your paper of the 10th July; but I must leave it to the gentlemen interested therein to explain this part of the story. He has certainly misrepresented the conduct of Mr. Carr, Mr. Hodgson and some others of his owners; and has deceived himself as to the amount of money paid for his person on different occasions. With regard to Mr. Molyneux's conduct, I think it right to say, as his name haa been introduced into the story, that he soon convinced himself of the error of Dymocke's statements, and could not, therefore, render him any assistance. The concluding remark, which I presume was unintentional on the part of the writer of the article in question, that Mr. Molyneux illustrates the theory of Slavery being a satisfactory condition for a man with a black skin by him-[illegible] decided contradiction.

Mr. Fay, of Savannah, has already answered a part of the statements made by Dymocke, and his testimony as a man of strict probity and Christian benevolence is sufficient to confirm what I have already written on this part of the subject.

My sole object throughout, has been to ascertain the truth of what appeared to me as a most singular and lamentable history; the ground has been entirely shifted, but Dymocke is no less an unfortunate creature, although not entitled to the assistsnce snd protection of the English Government. His necessities are urgent, and, being out of employ, he is literally dependent on the few friends who have stirred in this matter for his daily bread. His little grandchild has been rescned from slavery through the kindness of a well known friend of our negro brethren, snd is provided with a home for life. But the poor grandfather remains a stranger in our midst, helpless, for who will employ him?—penniless—without comfort in the past, the present or the future, so far as this world is concerned. His own wish is to obtain the sitnation of steward sboard some vessel, and to work his wsy to England; or else return to Africa, where his knowledge of the native languages might render him a useful help to the missionariss. Any pecuniary assistance for this object or advice from those who may take an interest in his nnfortunate case, will be applied faithfully as desired, if sent to the address which I herewith enclose for your information.

I am, yours truly, Investigator.

The State Temperance Convention—Letter from Mr. C. J. Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Editor: I have read in your paper of to-dsy the report of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention at Syracuse with mingled emotions of surprise and sorrow. Only thirty-five persons in attendance at a State Temperance Convention, when all present were invited to take psrt in the proceedings! Where were the people of Syracuse? There are more than thirty-five hundred temperance voters in that city.

Some of the members spoke words of truth and soberness, but I know not what to thlnk of others. How could my friend from New-York say that "the Excise lsw was no law so far ss the City of New-York is concerned?" Only 637 persons in all this great City are *allowed* to sell liquor under this law, instead of sight thousand under the former law. and every one who pleased in the no-law interregnum of last year. Did this fact justify the gent, in ssying that *the law* "had mnltiplled, instesd of dscressing, drinking shops and drunkenness?"

If drunkenness prevails, it is not becsuse *this law* is, as was affirmed, "*an entire failure*," but because *temperance men are*. Where is the man among them, who has tried to make the law anything but a failure? or has tried to induce, or offered to ald the public officers to do their duty? The Metropolltan Police have done their duty manfully, in reporting violations, and making arrests. The City Judge has fully sustained the indictments, and the District-Attorney deserves tbe gratitude of the City and the State, for his able advocacy of the law in the Courts. But who, alas, who has ever given elther of them one word of encouragement, or one expression of approval!

It is my clear conviction—drawn not from a life of inactivity, not from a life of meditation in the study or the store, not from a life of attendance upon public and social meetings when only the friends of temperance were present, but from a life of mingling with the masses of mankind, going where the shot strikes, looking to see where it csme from, and trying to learn, not theoretically, but practically, how this and that battery may be silenced—that never, *never* have the temperance men had so sharp a sword, so sure a rifle or so heavy a battle-axe put into their hands to employ against that traffic which fills our streets and prisons with drunkards snd criminals, as this present law, even with the hated, wrong, wicked feature of license in it.

The remarks of the gentlemen from Auburn were doubtless made in view of their restricted observation, but if they had spoksn from widest knowledge, the multitude of drinking places, and the prevalence or increase of drunkenness is chargeable, not to the law which cries out against the whole, but to a supine community who suffer the law to be violated with impunity. The Lecturing Agent of the State Society hails from Dutchess County, and if, as he said, "In Dutchess County men reeked with the blood of their victims, murdered on their own premises while drunk," I hope he will ask the people of Dutchess County whether such things are in accordance with the law, or in violation of it; and if they are willing that such violstions should go unrebuked, how csn they hope that a prohibitory law will be enforced?

As far as I am able to learn by observation, from correspondence, and from the public papers, the best results have flowed from every attempt to enforce this law. Such was the testimony of Dr. John Miller, of Cortland, in this Convention, and such was the *uniform* unbroken testimony of those nobls men of Ulster and other Counties, in the Convention at Albany in June. And such is the word recently from Jefferson County, where three men have just been fined $600 for violating this law.

In view of such facts, how could this Convention pass that resolution declaring that "the law, as a means of suppressing intemperance, *has proved* a totsl and wretched failure?" Had they uttered the strongest possible condemnation of the principle of licensing dram shops, I would most heartily have concnrred, but for one I enter my solemn protest against the utter falsity of the above-named resolution.

I acknowledge not the paternity nor the fraternity of this law. I did all I could to get a better law into both houses of the Legislature: and when I saw that this law must pass, or the State be left sgain without any law, I did all I could to get in some beneficial features. And in this sams spirit I have labored hard to secure its just administration, reduce the number of licenses, snd enforce the penalties for violation. And in doing this I feel a greater satisfaction than if I had attended a score of public meetings to denounce this law and those who tried to snforce it.

The other resolutions I pass with s brief remark on two points. I wish to protest, with however feeble a voice, against any attempts to tinker the Constitution of this Statc. I think the project chimerical, unnecessary, impracticable and dangerous, as tending to subvert rights which I hold as dear as any others; and I entrest the tempersnce men of this State to pause and think before they entertsin the visionary idea of altering a Constitution that needs no alteration in order to give us all the prohibition we want, snd, as things are now tending, more than we shall be likely to get before the next century.

The other point relates to the appeal to the Legislature for a "prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors." Now, what did the Convention mean by this lsnguage? If they meant a law to suppress the dramshopa and tippling houses, let them ask for this and they will get it. They might have had this now instead of the license law, if they had been willing to take it. But if they meant a law to stop the sale of alcohol, or of alcoholic liquor even to be used as a beverage, they may ask and ask again, *but they will never get it*. And, believing that this *theory* is now an insuperable harrier to the attalnment of the object for which I have spent nearly 20 years of hard labor, I ask the attention of the temperance men who are to meet in Albany next November to these two points.

Most respectfully, C. J. Warren.

Within the last week several shoe manufacturers in Danvers, have mada small investments in Virginia lands, purchasing warrants for two hundred acres, at the rate of about $1 per acre, and paying for them in shoes. The State of Virginia, it is said, has some 5,000,000 acres of nnimproved land, part of it old and part of it new, lying West of the Alleghanies. The more northern section of this vast tract, is the seat of-Eli Thayer's enterprise. The purchasers of the warrants above referred to, may locate anywhere outside of Thayer's domain. We are informed that several manufacturers in Haverhill, and one or two other towns of the county, have also bought warrants.

The Proposed Darien Ship Canal.

REPORT OF COMMODORE PAULDING TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Flag-ship Wabash, off Aspinwall, Sept. 16, 1857.

Sir: On the 26th of August, under the orders and net on a reconnoissance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, with reference to the "practicability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien" at this point.

The route by which the railroad passes was in every respect the most desirable for this purpose, and the means by which the character of the country could be best known, as far as its topography and the features essential with the object in view could be seen. It was, in fact, the direct means for the accomplishment of the purpose.

The officers who accompanied me have reported their opinions in writing, which shall be available to the Department if it is desired that they should be submitted.

Col. George M. Totten, the pioneer of the Panama Railroad, and, since its construction, the Chief Engineer of the Company, favored me with his presence and extensive information of what relates to this part of the Isthmus. To him, and to James McLane, Esq., the Pacific Mail Steam Company's Agent, who placed the steamer *Tobago* at my service for the examination of the Bay of Panama, I was indebted for every facility that they could afford me. Commander Hoff, the senior officer present in the Bay of Panama, furnished a boat to verify the chart, which accompanies this report. By this it will be seen that the water is shoal for a considerable extent, both to the east and west of the city of Panama.

It is supposed that the canal could be united with the waters of the Pacific on either side of the city, snd that a channel might be dredged to the depth of thirty feet, to meet the navigable waters for ships of large draught. The bay then expands into an ample harbor, where the winds are said never to blow with violence, sufficiently comprehensive for the commerce of the world, and studded with islands, convenient for all the great purposes that the condition of things would call for, by the construction of a canal through the Isthmus.

The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocesn is made up of swamps, hills and plains, and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than 266 feet above the level of the sea. Of the whole route most, if not all, the hills through which the canal would pass would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps, and I can perceive no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest part, so as conveniently to make the waters of the Chagres and Obispo and Rio Grande available for the wants of a canal.

The truth is, that in a climate less favorable to the white man, I do not think the question of "feasibility" would be raised. It seems to be conceded from experience, that the African race can labor prudently labor in this climate. A force of free blacks might be obtained from the West India Islands, but this resource would be inadequate, as was experienced by the operations on the Panama Railroad. The want of men to labor would seem to be the great obstacle to the successful accomplishment of a work of so much magnitude.

To illustrate the topographical features of the Isthmus by the route of the railroad, and near to which the canal must pass, I have the honor to refer you to the accompanying profile, which has been kindly furnished by Colonel Totten.

On the Atlantic side the canal would enter the bay of Aspinwall, the chart of which is herewith referred. In approaching this point it would pass a few miles from the Chagres, and enter the bay near the river Chindi. Here it will be seen, as in the bay of Panama, extensive dredging for a channel to admit the deep water would be necessary. The bay expands for the distance of about five miles, between two headlands, and is open to the sea. A breakwater would be necessary here. With such a one as would afford the necessary protection against the ocean swell, the Bay of Aspinwall, like the Bay of Panama, would afford ample room for the commerce of Europe as well as America; and in contemplating these two bays with the eye of a seaman, and in reference to the great work in question, it would look as though nature had provided them for the special convenience of man in his laborious undertakings for the extension of commerce, and a place where all nations may meet, in their varied pursuits on the highway of the ocean.

In a work like that of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, it is to be supposed that the requirements of commerce and navigation in its most extended application would alone be considered; and taking this for the standard, a canal two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep would seem to be the appropriate dimensions.

With such an avenue from the Atlantic to the Pacific the stormy and distant seas of the extreme south would be abandoned by Europe as well as America, and we should meet here on neutral ground, pursuing with a common purpose the paths of peaceful industry, which, by its means, we may suppose, would affect a moral revolution such as the world has never known, and surpassing in importance that which would be effected in the revolution of the commercial world.

In making this report, as well as in the performance of the service, I trust that I may have fulfilled the wishes and expectations of the Department; and if I have failed in anything, I desire it may not be ascribed to a want of zeal, but rather that a laborious naval life has rendered me unequal to the task imposed by the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. Paulding,
Flag Officer Commanding the Home Squadron.
Hon. Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

DIMENSIONS AND OTHER DATA OF THE PROPOSED SHIP-CANAL.

Length from shore to shore, 45¾ miles.

Length from five fathoms water in Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, to three fathoms water in Panama Bay, on the Pacific, 48¾ miles.

The prism of water to be 150 feet wide at the bottom, 270 feet wide at surface, and 31 feet deep.

The locks to be 400 feet in clear length of chamber, and 80 feet in clear width.

The summit level will be 150 feet above mean tide of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The summit cut will be about four miles long. The deepest cutting on this level will be 126 feet, and the average depth of the cut will be 49 feet.

The River Chagres yields an ample supply of water for the canal at all seasons of the year. The summit level will be supplied by a feeder about 24 miles long, which will tap the River Chagres about 21 miles above the town of Cruces, where the level of the river is about 185 feet above mean tide, and about 35 feet above the summit level.

The cost of this canal, including the requisite harbor improvements at each end, will not exceed $80,000,000. G. M. Totten.

Aspinwall, Sept. 14, 1857.

Riot in Philadelphia—Three Men Shot.

From the Philadelphia News, Tuesday.

One of the most disgraceful riots ever witnessed in our city occurred yesterday afternoon in the Seventeenth Ward, which resulted in the shooting of three men and seriously injuring several others. The difficulty commenced on the south side of Master-street, between Cadwallader-street and the Germantown road, in front of the house of the Hibernia Hose Company, which is composed exclusively of Irish Catholics, and continued till late last evening—the fight being renewed at intervals. Some of the former adherents of the Hibernia, known by the soubriquet of "Black Hawks" as well as several hundred persons, had assembled at the spot for the purpose of witnessing the parade of the firemen. As several companies passed along, they were greeted with groans, and when the Franklin Hose, which is composed mostly of Irish Protestants, made its appearance, the crowd set up a series of groans, hisses, &c. It appears that an old feud has long existed between the Franklin and this gang, and the latter resolved on attacking the former when it came along. Soon after the fracas the crowd rushed in among the members of the Franklin, and a general fight ensued, during which three shots were fired. The fight lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, causing the greatest consternation in the vicinity and completely stopping the progress of the parade. One of the shots took effect on an Irishman, named James Mullellan, inflicting a dangerous wound. It was ascertained that the ball had entered his left side, near the heart, and taken a downward course. The wound was probed to the depth of four or five inches, but the ball was not found. A young Irishman, named Peter McAneany, was shot in the head. The ball took effect over one of his eyes, but glanced off, causing a severe wound. Another man was shot through the forearm. He got out of the crowd as early as possible, and started off. An Irishman, named Arthur McGeehan, received a serious cut over his right eye, with a silver horn, in the hands of one of the members of the Franklin. McGncken is one of the constables of the Seventeenth Ward, and while in the act of taking a man in custody, when he was struck, was rushed upon by the crowd, who rescued the prisoner.

A lad, about 10 years old, residing in the vicinity, was knocked down by the crowd and injured severely. He was taken home. [illegible] a young Irishman, also received a severe [illegible] face with a horn. Some three or four [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part* I.—Nos. 1071, 1019½, 1569½, 1544¾, 734, 1214, 1623, 2182, 1200, 1645, 1649, 1398, 1236, 2131, 2068, 2089, 1757, 1759, 1293, 1376, 68, 118, 238, 1458, 626, 314½.

Part II.—Nos. 1529, 1629¾, 1530 to 1543.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 51, 309, 9, 22, 98.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 197, 199, 231, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 264 to 271, 242, 279 to 280, 283 to 289.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part* I.—1572 to 1576, 1578 to 1567.

Part II.—Nos. 1549, 1539, 1552, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1564 to 1571.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 8.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Davies and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

This morning the Court rendered a number of decisions, among which was the decision in

THE TOWNSEND AND GALBRAITH PROCEEDINGS.

In re John Townsend and Benj. Galbraith, Attorneys of the Court.—Further proceedings suspended for the present, until the termination of the trial against them.

Crafts vs. *Livingston.*—Order appealed from, modified in part. Judge CLERKE dissents."

Beekman vs. *The People*, &c.—Order for Mrs. Bouor's relatives to take out letters of administration.

THE CUNNINGHAM CERTIORARI.

Judge MITCHELL announced that the Court would render its decision in the *certiorari* reviewing the action of Judge Peabody in admitting Mrs. Cunningham to bail, on Tuesday next.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

George W. Hillman vs. *John Anthony.*—Motion denied without costs.

The case of *Murphy* vs. *The Police Commissioners* was adjourned until Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer and Woodruff.

THE MARVINE AND WOOD CASE.

Marvine vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case now comes up on an appeal from the return of the referee, Lorenzo B. Shepherd, who found unfavorably for Mr. Wood. Judge Edmonds appears for the Mayor, and Wm. C. Noyes for Mr. Marvine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Only some minor cases were tried yesterday in this Court, the Grand Jury of the present term not having as yet presented any indictments. Charles Goold, an Englishman, and a bookbinder by trade, living in Eighteenth-street, was charged with bigamy. On Christmas Day, 1855, he was married to Miss Emma Farmer, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, and on Jan. 6, he was again married by Rev. Dr. ANTHON, at St. Mark's Church, in this City, to Miss Isabella D. Murray, his first wife being still living. The evidence was clear and he was convicted, the Jury appending to their verdict, however, a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder deferred sentence.

Charles Thomas, indicted for an attempt at rape, pleaded guilty to an assault, and was remanded for sentence.

Richard Ellis was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Ellis is a very old offender, and is at present severely lame from having his knee pan split in an attempt to commit a highway robbery, four months since, at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. The Recorder, in sentencing him, remarked that he had already spent a great part of his life in prison, and that any leniency extended to him would be misplaced. The full sentence of the law must therefore be awarded, to wit: five years in the State Prison.

John Fellinger was then charged with burglary in the first degree. On the night of August 24 he broke into the dwelling-house of Simon Reinhardt, No. 228 Avenue A. Reinhardt awoke, found Fellinger in his bedroom, with a dark lantern in his hand. Being acquainted with him, he called him by name and asked what he wanted. Fellinger, without replying, sprang upon him, and stabbed him several times in the arm with a knife. Reinhardt then seized Fellinger's left hand with his teeth and bit it severely. After Fellinger was arrested, Reinhardt saw the marks of his teeth on Fellinger's hand.

The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 8.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

As the season advances the calendars of this Court appear to become shorter. Are there less inducements to crime now than in summer time? *Quere.* There were but 27 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 12 bail cases, and of these the largest portion were dismissed, either on account of the non-appearance of witnesses, or because the complainants requested it. "There seems to be almost a general jail delivery this morning," said Judge OSBORN, "the weather is so fine that people don't like to prosecute." There is certainly a great deal of time wasted in taking complaints which are never prosecuted, and it is a question whether there is any necessity for it; if complainants were compelled to decide whether they would take further proceedings or not before papers of commitment were signed, it would be very much to the advantage of everybody.

Ellen Condon was arraigned, on complaint of Stergil Moore, from whom she stole a dozen and a half of plates, Oct. 6. An officer pursued her after the larceny was committed, and she threw them off one of the docks into the water. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Lawler, for an assault and battery upon Henry Herbert, was sent to the same corrective establishment for three months.

The case of Timothy Healy and Mary, his wife, *ads.* Julia Conly, occupied some time. Julia lived in Third-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets; she said the defendants went to her house, Oct. 2, and committed a violent assault and battery upon her. Judge OSBORN said: "Mary, we discharge you; you're a married woman and we can't ho'd you." Timothy's face brightened upon hearing this. "Thank you, your Honor," said he, "I'm much obliged to your Honor," and started to go off. "As for you," continued Judge OSBORN, addressing the husband, "we sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months." The officers turned him around so that he faced the door to the prison and marched him back into criminals' quarters.

John Wesley, with his cheeks purpled and swollen and his eyes the worse for a pummeling recently received, was next brought to the bar. His wife Mary had preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do to you? Did he beat you? *Witness*—No, Sir, he didn't beat me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did he do? *Witness*—He bit me finger, Sir. The occurrence was alleged to have taken place Oct. 6. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—She held me down and her son beat me. *Judge Wood*—What do you do for your living? *Prisoner*—I'm a blacksmith. *Judge Wood*—What's your son's name? *Prisoner*—Luke. *Judge Wood*—He's a thief; I know him. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir, he's a thief, and he's been on the Island, and I didn't want to have him in the house, and she would have him there, and that's the reason of the disturbance. The prisoner was acquitted.

John Levans was confronted by his wife Mary Anne. She said he worked alongshore, got drunk and was in the habit of beating her. He gave her a severe drubbing, Sept. 28. He had been before the Court before, for being drunk, and had sojourned for a time in the City Prison. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this offence. This time, John, we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The City Prison did you no good, it seems. *Prisoner*—Will your Honor please send me to the Island? *Judge Osborn*—Why, that's where you're going.

Catharine Nablesink, just arrived from Germany and occupying quarters at Castle Garden, was asleep on a bench Oct. 6, when Christopher Welsh, also just emigrated, picked her pocket of $18 in gold and silver. The money was afterwards found in his boots. Neither of the parties could speak English. *Counsel*—He's unsophisticated—only just arrived. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, he has probably come to this country by the advice of twelve honest men at home. *Counsel*—It's his first offence, Sir. *Judge Wood*—It's the first time he has been before the Court, but he has only just come to this country. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months; if he had pleaded guilty he would probably have got only two months.

James O'Donnell committed an assault and battery upon his wife Julia, Oct. 3. *Judge Wood*—How long has he treated you this way? *Witness*—He has beat me for the last four years, your Honor. It seems the prisoner was put in the Tombs for being drunk, and his wife went there and procured his liberation when he treated her in this brutal manner. She said she could get along better without him with him. *Judge Wood*—What does he do for a living? *Witness*—He's a coachman, but he don't work any. *Judge Osborn*—Shall we find him some work? (To the prisoner.) We sentence you to the penitentiary for three months.

In the case of George Francis and Owen McGarley, both boys, found guilty on Tuesday, of stealing some handkerchiefs, socks, &c., from Timothy Smith, Oct. 3, the complainant and the father of Francis plead for their discharge. After some talk, "Well, take your boy," said Judge OSBORN. They were both set at liberty.

William Statze obtained a suspension of sentence. He was convicted on Tuesday of an indecent assault upon Mary Eliza Miller Sept. 21.

The case of Harrison Robinson, charged with an assault and battery upon Frederick A. Smith, was adjourned to Thursday.

Angemer Teubner had been out training, and was coming home in all the pomp and circumstance of military costume, Oct. 1, when Ludwig Halley and Henry Halley attacked him and one of them broke a pitcher filled with milk over his head, for which they were fined $20 each. The fine was afterwards made only $10. Both parties had troops of friends, who talked so loudly when the sentence was announced as seriously to impede the proceedings of the Court. They were ushered outside by the officers.

Thomas M. Hubbs, charged by John H. Hardie with a petit larceny, value of property $20, was told to appear again on Tuesday, to which day his case was adjourned.

John Henry, a German, told a doleful story of the assault and battery, with a stick of wood, which George Mettee committed upon him, Sept. 30. The complainant kept a beer shop, and the prisoner, he said, went into his place and called for a glass of beer and then commenced breaking things in there, and finally "hit me von schlap mit mine face mit a piece of wood." George was fined $5 for it.

Lucas Wesley, son of the old man mentioned above, who was tried for biting his wife's finger, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Officer John H. Arnoux, while in the discharge of his duty, Sept. 28. The officer with others arrested him with some other pickpockets, who were following a target company in Canal-street. Wesley resisted the officer, and called upon his confederates, who fell to beating the officer, who finally, with assistance, succeeded in taking him in. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Reardon was complained of by Catherine Kruger. She said he came to her house at 2 o'clock in the morning, broke into her room, and as she got out of bed to ascertain the cause, fell to beating her. She fainted. The defendant said he had had some gas-fixtures stolen, and suspected the complainant of the theft; he went to her house in company with some police officers, and did not assault her, but broke in to look for his property. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge the prisoner; the complainant has a remedy in a civil action of trespass.

The case of A. D. Failing, clerk in the employment of George Wilkes, publisher, charged with embezzlement, was adjourned to Saturday—and so was the Court, at 11 A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls $6; Pots $7 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and languid. Java, 16¼c. @ 17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb. The public sale, announced for this day, was postponed. In Baltimore sales were effected yesterday of 2,000 bags Red, at 10½c.@11 55-100c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quite depressed and unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Four is brisker and firmer. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 55@ 4 65
Extra State	4 60@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at higher rates; sales 800 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 50 ℔ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 2,600 barrels low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 @$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter is worth $19@$20 ℔ puncheon.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day: 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 60@$4; 38 half do. $2; 202 boxes bunch do. $3 62½; 35 half do. $3 12½; 250 qrs. $1 05 @$1 17½, all 4 mos.; and 1,070 boxes Malaga Lemons at $2 50@$2 75, cash; also, 63 boxes shelled Almonds 18c., and 100 boxes old Layer Raisins, $2 75, both cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at steady rates. Sales 47,600 bushels, including inferior to ordinary white Western at $1 08@$1 17; ordinary to good red do. at $1 05@$1 20; good ordinary to choice white Southern at $1 25@$1 38; good to prime red do. at $1 20@$1 24; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 10, ℔ bush. Corn is salable and firm. The transactions since our last include 28,500 bushels, at 68c. @69c. for mixed Western, and 73c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bush. Oats are in request at firmer prices; 52c.@55c. for Western at 49c.@52c. for State; 36c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bush. Rye and Barley are unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT IN RICHMOND, VA.

	1856.	1857.
Total during September, bush.	228,723	262,660
Total from July 1 to Oct. 1, bush.	641,469	692,857

The following shows the receipts of breadstuffs at some of the principal shipping ports on the lakes, as gleaned from the papers:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Detroit, Oct. 3	2,590	8,556	—	1,343	181	—
Cleveland, Oct. 5	875	8,841	—	607	208	427
Toledo, Oct. 3	2,530	9,757	7,350	123	—	—
Milwaukee, Oct. 3	178	11,838	—	515	450	—
Chicago, Oct. 3	3,256	105,212	6 715	12,218	1,866	60
Totals	9,429	142,204	14,065	14,816	2,585	487

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business of the present year:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn bushels.	Oats, bushels.
In store, April 10..	57,000	755,190	134,000	153,187
Rec'pts for April.	12,142	94,290	96,491	57,463
May	9,328	253,026	576,043	113,188
June	15,975	408,286	1,447,249	56,181
July	25,460	500,583	2,024,338	93,476
August	11,775	569,902	888,897	99,186
To Sept. 5	7,198	683,534	201,126	49,050
To Sept. 12	13,581	651,854	177,538	27,129
To Sept. 16	10,593	353,357	121,229	35,701
To Sept. 26	10,676	471,962	144,805	49,326
To Oct. 3	10,975	502,170	61,595	38,374
Total	184,705	5.274,154	5.873,305	772,061

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour bush.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.
May	34,175	917,569	752,702	58,609
June	10,765	634,137	1,580,874	42,600
July	15,471	432,433	1,927,348	31,280
August	5,828	471,717	1,462,994	7,500
To Sept. 5	1,178	577,151	188,960	42,000
To Sept. 12	3 100	424,598	241,924	—
To Sept. 19	9,487	611,296	189,822	13,000
To Sept. 26	11,700	693,937	155,885	20,665
To Oct. 2	5,356	373,297	30,271	22,000
Total	97,160	5.136.135	6,540,090	237,634

HAY—Shipping lots command 55c.@75c.; chiefly at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales were made in St. Louis last Saturday, of 162 bales Missouri undressed, at $70@$75 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c.@ 11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull and heavy, as previously reported.

OILS—Are quiet and languid.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but held higher. Small sales at $23@$23 50 for Mess, and $18@$18 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11¾c. for Cumberland and Cut Middles; 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only small lots, at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 50@$16 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12¾c.@16¾c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Dull and heavy. $4@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. the nominal asking rates. Sales by auction, 170 tes. Carolina, at $3@$4 each, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Depressed and drooping. Sales, 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22c.@22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Lacked vigor, and rates slightly favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 5d.@6¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade for the Week ending Oct. 6.

FLOUR—During the week closing with this report the receipts of Flour have been pretty fair, and in excess of the demand, although the most of them were consigned for immediate shipment. They are not, however, equal to the corresponding period last season. Ohio and Indiana continues to contribute the greater proportion. Very little yet from Illinois and Wisconsin.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	404,730
Receipts by lake, same time last year	722,518
Decrease	317,818
Shipments by canal since opening	24,065

The railroads have carried nearly all, therefore, which have been shipped hence.

The stock on hand is not large, but it is in excess of the demand which during the week has been as moderate as at any time this season. Purchasers take only to supply immediate wants, both because of the closeness in money, and of the constant decline in prices. There is, therefore, no speculative inquiry, and the transactions are principally in the better grades. The reduction of the week is 25c. @ 50c. ℔ bbl. Sales aggregate about 5,200 bbls., closing at $4 62@$4 75 for superfine; $4 87@$5 for extra, and $5 25@$5 50 for double extra brands Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. There were few sales of Spring Wheat, Illinois and Wisconsin Flour, and scarcely enough to fix prices. Rye Flour very dull and declining at $4@$4 50 as outside figures. Corn Meal in fair demand, and sells at $1 30 for coarse, and $1 40 ℔ cwt. for fine from mill.

WHEAT—The current imports are not equal to last year, and a good proportion of them are from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The shipments by canal for the last few days have been larger than the receipts, during which also the arrivals from Illinois have increased.

	Bus.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	3,373,516
Receipts to same time last year	3,996,627
Decrease	623,111
Shipments by canal since opening	2,629,962

A considerable proportion of the season's imports have been taken for those mills which are accessible only by team or railroad, and something over 200,000 bushels have been sent to Canada *via* the lake; so that the remainder now in store cannot be large. Holders in the early part of the week, in view of the decline from day to day in New-York, and the pressure for money, were anxious to realize, and Chicago spring declined 7c. The demand has been fair, mostly for milling, and the sales aggregate about 135,000 bushels, going to 76c. for Chicago spring; afterwards recovering to 80c. for do.; 90c. for red Ohio and Indiana, and $1 for white do.; closing last evening with no sellers of spring at 80c. Some parcels of white Michigan, in bags, sold at $1 10, and of white Kentucky at $1 15. To-day, holders firm above 80c. No sales.

CORN—The receipts of Corn have very largely fallen off latterly from the early part of the season, and are also much less than at this time last year. The amount now in store must be small. The canal exports of the last four or five days have been in excess of the imports.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	5,204,292
same time last year	7,899,194
Decrease	2,683,903
Shipments by canal since the opening	4,365,599

The demand during the week has been fair, but as the views of holders have been above those of distillers (who are the only buyers,) in the present declining state of high wines, the market has been inactive. Sales add up 50,000 bu., opening at 60c., receding to 58c. on the 2d, at which price it has since remained. This morning, 7600 bu. at 35c.

OATS—The receipts of the week have been very light—much less than last year during the corresponding period, and the same is true of the whole season.

	Bush.
Receipts by the lake since the opening	757,952
Receipts same time last year	1,367,345
Decrease	609,394
Shipments by canal since the opening	503,573

The local demand has taken up the difference between the imports and exports, and there are now few or none in store. The inquiry during the week has been in excess of the supply. Sales 10,000 but part to arrive, at 34c., which is now the figure named by buyers.

RYE—Little has been received during the week, and there is scarcely any now on the market. We quote 63c. as the price.

BARLEY—The market is steady at the nominal price of the opening. Not much doing. Sales at the close, 400 bush. Canada four-rowed at 75c.

FREIGHTS—The supply of boats has been in excess of the freight offering, and rates have ruled in favor of the shipper, closing at 7¾c.@8c. for Corn; 10¾c. @14c. for Wheat to Albany and Troy; $2 25 for Lumber to New-York.

The Caldwell Institute at Hillsborough, N. C. having ceased to exist, its furniture was sold and the proceeds forwarded to the late Secretary Dobbin. At his suggestion, the money is to be applied to the preparation of a stone for the Washington Monument, with the name of the Institute upon it.

Dr. Wm. C. Williams, of Manchester Centre, Ct., who has suffered heavily from the pressure of the times, hung himself in his barn on Tuesday. He was 65 years of age. The losses he sustained by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company are stated at $100,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, BY TICKNOR & FIELD,

TWO NEW STORIES,

By the author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnstone," &c.

Price, 25 cents.

Also, Part III. of WHITE LIES, by CHARLES READE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one would wish to do general housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; can make excellent bread and biscuit; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style; would be willing to take care of a child. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SUPERIOR Protestant domestic, desired by her late employer for a very valuable servant. She is honest and trustworthy, kind and gentle to children, and a most excellent nurse; can take care of a child from its birth and is a very good seamstress. Apply at the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st. Also, a German cook and several good girls for the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse, thoroughly understands the care of children; can take charge of an infant from birth, is particularly fond of children, would be willing and is capable of undertaking any situation; moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 303 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A faithful girl; one that understands all kinds of plain sewing; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the most respectable families in the City, to whom she can refer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY GIRL AS cook, understands all kinds of meats and soups; is a good baker; can make good pastry and cakes, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th-avs. The best of City reference given.

WANTED.—A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' EXperience is desirous of obtaining employment at the iron manufacturing business; has heated, hammered, puddled, and run scrap furnaces, and understands iron business in all its branches, and is the best coach axle forger in the Union. Address TRIP HAMMER, Bronxville, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; one that can be recommended for many years for his safe driving, &c.; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Please call or address J. F. F., No. 81 3d-av., or at Mr. Towden's, Harness-Maker, No. 75 Bleecker-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended intelligent girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework for a small family; is able and willing to do her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations to do general housework; are first-rate washers and ironers. Can give the very best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 445 Washington-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or plain gardener, in a private family. Has the best of country and City reference. No objection to the country. Address No. 271 East 9th-st., or to J. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the very best of City reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do washing in general; can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 143 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family. No objections to go in the country. Good City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women—one as cook, washer and ironer—one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter—one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a nice girl of 16, as nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook. Is an excellent baker, and would assist in washing and ironing. Can give best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamber work, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 162 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, in a boarding-school of young ladies preferred; or would take charge of a widower's family. Satisfactory references can be given. Address R. L. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress; is a good sewer; no objections to the care of children; good City references can be given. Call at No. 131 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable German Protestant girl, for general housework in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family, by a person fully competent to take charge of misses' and boys' clothes. Address C. A. K., at this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No 186 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 251 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamber work. Can be seen at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business, and has good references; or would take a laundress's situation. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a recommendation from her last place. No. 394 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A situation for a Protestant nurse of much experience, who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required to save trouble; none but a first-class family need apply; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; would do the housework of a small private family; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 8th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking a chambermaid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 Hudson-place, 34th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and sew; understands perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. Are both willing to be useful as they can be. Good City reference. Call or address at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situation; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Call at No. 231 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, for general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as seamstress and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 8th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price five cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are still without any knowledge of the results of the election in Kansas. Our dispatches are so contradictory that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion. A gentleman, who has arrived in St. Louis, from Leavenworth, reports that the election was proceeding very slowly there, and that the Free-State men had possession of the polls, and were casting all the votes. At Delaware, also, the Free-State men controlled the polls, and it seemed to be conceded that PARROTT would beat RANSOM for Congress. A later dispatch, however, states that the officers of a steamer arrived from Leavenworth, which place she left on Tuesday, reported that RANSOM was ahead so far as heard from, and that the Democrats were celebrating their success; and a still later dispatch states that the Republicans were 200 ahead in Leavenworth, while the Democrats were 300 ahead in Wyandotte, and the impression prevailed that PARROTT was elected. It is to be hoped that we shall receive something more definite to-day.

In the TIMES of the 10th of July, we gave a detailed and very interesting narrative of the experiences of a negro named DYMOCKE, who alleged that he was on board the British vessel *Peacock* which was captured by the *Hornet* during the last war with England, and that, although a British subject, he had been reduced to slavery, and held in that condition ever since until quite recently. His statement also charged the British officials, especially the Consul at Savannah, with indifference to his rights. The statement attracted the attention of gentlemen officially connected with the British Government, who at once made it the subject of a rigid investigation; and we publish in another column a communication stating the result of their inquiries, which, it will be seen, throws considerable doubt on the truth of some of DYMOCKE'S statements.

The Committee on Depositories and Finance of the American Sunday School Union have issued a statement in reference to the recent defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, FREDERICK W. PORTER. They state that every dollar of the contributions to the Society's funds has been scrupulously applied to the benevolent objects which the donors designed to promote,—so that whatever losses or disasters may have befallen the business interests of the Society, its charity fund has been sacredly protected. Distrust of Mr. PORTER'S faithfulness was first awakened by the approach to maturity of acceptances which did not appear upon the books, and on investigation, it was ascertained that he had used the Society's credit and his official position for private purposes to the amount, so far as ascertained, of $88,883 09.

The Money embarrassments have brought down two of our most prominent dry goods firms, BOWEN & MCNAMEE and W. G. LANE & Co. Their stoppage of payment was announced yesterday, and added to the excitement already prevailing in regard to the financial storm. The bankers of Albany and Troy met with a large party of City Bank officers at the Merchants' Bank, in reference to the embarrassed movement of Produce from the West. Another meeting of merchants and bank officers was held last night, in Lafayette-place, of a strictly private character. The negotiation of foreign bills and mercantile paper was nearly at a stand. The Domestic Exchanges without improvement. Stock market unsettled on City Bank stocks, steady for State stocks, and showing a fair request for dividend-paying railroad shares.

The General Produce Markets exhibited more steadiness yesterday. Flour was brisker and a shade dearer, with less offering. Wheat and Corn sold to a fair extent at uniform rates. Provisions were quiet. Pork was held higher, but other articles tended downwards. Groceries were much depressed. Sugars were quoted rather cheaper. Sales of 170 tierces Carolina Rice were effected by auction, at $3 @$4, cash, for 100 lbs., a material reduction from former rates. Cotton was unsettled. No important alteration transpired in Freights.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, the first of which was quite severe. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Ill.

The schooner *Vapor*, from Savannah for this port, put into Norfolk yesterday with five of her crew sick with the yellow fever.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican General Committee was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute. A resolution in favor of expunging the resolutions denunciatory of SIMEON DRAPER (passed at a previous meeting) was offered, but was not agreed to, after an exciting debate. Only six members voted in favor of expunging, and two of these—Messrs. GAVITT and PEPPER—had their votes recorded, at their special request, as the majority refused to permit the ayes and noes to be called.

The Consolidated Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and agreed upon a plan for the formation of the Mayoralty and other nominating Conventions which are to meet next week. The plan is that five delegates shall be elected to each Convention from each Ward, two to be elected by the Cooper men, two by the Small men, and one by the Consolidated Ward Committee.

The Convention of the American Bible Union closed last evening, after sessions protracted through two days, and terminating with an eloquent discourse from Dr. ARMITAGE. From the commencement to the close of all the services the attendance was crowded, and the interest of the proceedings was fully sustained.

Yesterday was the third day of the New-York State Fair, held this year at Buffalo. The weather thus far has been very fine, and everything has passed off satisfactorily. The receipts yesterday were $7,000. The total received thus far is $13,000. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver an address to-day.

The Board of Aldermen met last night and adjourned till Monday next. A considerable amount of business, including a proposition by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance to continue and extend the public works of the City, so as to give increased employment to the poor, was discussed and disposed of.

An interesting case of alleged robbery came before Recorder SMITH, at private Chambers, yesterday. A Hungarian Jew, from Bucharest, in Wallachia, charged another Hungarian Jew, from the same place, and his former partner, with having robbed him, in this City, on Wednesday last, of £940 in Bank of England notes. The case was adjourned to this morning, when it will, perhaps, assume a different and a singular aspect.

The Temperance Cause.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that an excessive *partisanship* is the greatest curse of this country. It interferes with the public interests in every direction and upon every subject. It pervades our politics, our education, our social improvements, our moral reforms and our religious progress. In every department of action and of thought our leading men lose their love of truth in their zeal for party. Politicians prefer a party triumph to the establishment even of their own principles. Ministers are often infinitely more zealous for the increase of their sects than for the increase of Christian charity. And nothing can more forcibly illustrate the prevalence of the same principle in matters of moral reform, than the course pursued by the prominent leaders of the Temperance movement in this State for the past few years, and especially just at the present time. Their anxiety to keep a Temperance *party* in the field, overrides their anxiety for the prevention of intemperance, and leads them to oppose all practical measures to check and restrict its ravages.

We have upon our statute book a law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors except under certain stringent regulations. It is a prohibitory law so far as it goes, and inflicts heavy penalties upon all who sell liquor without having the license which it requires. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, soon after the enactment of this law, issued an address advising Temperance men to take no part in its execution or enforcement: and on Tuesday last a State Temperance Convention held at Syracuse resolved that the law had proved to be an utter failure. Hon. Mr. LEIGH, of this City, proclaimed, in a tone approaching exultation, that the law here was substantially a dead letter,—that it had "multiplied instead of decreasing drinking shops and drunkenness," and that "no friend of temperance would pretend that it was in any degree efficient." Rev. Mr. JACKSON, who is employed as the Traveling Agent of the Society, said that "more evil existed under the present system than under the old law." And Rev. Mr. IVES expended a great deal of eloquence in denouncing this "vile and unholy license law," and declared that he would prefer *free trade* in rum, to any restriction short of total prohibition. It is not easy to understand how gentlemen who indulge in such language expect to preserve any reputation for common sense, in a community so eminently practical as ours. No amount of sophistry can blind any man to the fact that *ten* men can sell more rum than *one*:—and there is not one man in ten thousand incapable of drawing from this fact the plain inference, that by excluding *nine* men out of every ten from the traffic, its extent must and will be diminished. Previous to the enactment of the present law there were not less than 8,000 persons in this City lawfully engaged in the daily business of selling liquor. Now,—as we learn from a very sensible communication on the subject from Mr. C. J. WARREN,—the number of licensed liquor dealers is 637. It is not easy to doubt that this is a real and substantial improvement,—that so far as the law is operative it has done good.

But these Temperance partisans urge that the sale of liquor is not confined to those who have a license,—that all persons sell who choose,—and that, *therefore*, the law is inefficient. *Whose fault is it that this is so?* Has Mr. LEIGH, or any one of his coadjutors, ever entered a complaint against any man for selling liquor without a license? Oh, no! Their *principles* forbid their taking any part in the enforcement of a law which they do not approve! The members of their party throughout the State have been instructed, directly from head-quarters, to have nothing to do with the execution of this law,—to make no effort to restrict the granting of licenses, and to make no complaint of the selling of liquor without them. In other words, they are to do everything in their power *to make this law a dead letter*:—and then they meet in convention and denounce it as utterly useless and ineffective. This is the very madness of partisanship; and the reason which they themselves urge in excuse for such conduct only aggravates its wrong. They cannot aid in executing any law in which they have no confidence, and which they do not approve. This is a higher-law sentiment with a vengeance. This goes a trifle beyond Mayor WOOD. Suppose every person was to act upon this principle in reference to every law:—what sort of government would he possible?

The simple fact is, these men are the leaders of a Temperance *party*: and their great aim is, not to promote the cause, but to build up the party. They will support no law which their party has not made. They will countenance no measure which does not promise to augment their party strength. They will join, cordially and openly, the *free traders* in rum, and assent to the unrestricted sale of a liquor, every drop of which they believe to be a deadly poison, rather than aid in the execution of any law which will not do everything they deem desirable. They practically deny and scout the doctrine that "half a loaf is better than no bread,"—and court absolute starvation, unless their appetite can be at once entirely appeased. How much farther this class of Temperance men are to be allowed to go in guiding and ruining the Temperance cause, remains to be seen.

POLITICS AND THE PANIC.—It is not easy to see how the present financial difficulties can be made an element of strength by either of the existing political parties at the coming election. In spite of the effort to do so, there is too much common sense among the masses to allow of their being humbugged by any such nonsense. The financial revolution of 1837–40, which was attributed, whether justly or not, to the pet bank system and the Sub-Treasury, was the chief element in the hard cider campaign, and VAN BUREN lost his election, beyond all doubt, in consequence of the hard times, which he was accused of having been instrumental in producing. But what have the candidates for State officers in the present political campaign had to do with the existing condition of affairs in the commercial world? Whatever sins either party may have committed, it would be the height of absurdity to attribute to them any hand in creating the present panic. It would be about as just to accuse them of having caused the revolt in India. We should be very glad, indeed, if the NEVA SAMUS of the present financial crisis could only be pointed out to us—it would give us infinite satisfaction to have the pleasure of pitching into him. But one of the anomalies of the present times is that nobody seems to know who or what produced them. They are, in fact, *sui generis*, and we do not see how our commercial distresses can, at present, be turned to a profitable account in this political campaign.

The Commercial Paralysis.

It is the pressure of such times as the present which makes us suddenly recognize the extent to which this community resembles Molière's worthy citizen who had talked prose all his life without knowing it. We in America live political economy without understanding it. Realizing in our fortunate position many of the conditions most essential to a sound development of national wealth, we have bestowed much less attention upon the laws of that development than has been given to them by the statesmen and the students of Europe. And it is but a natural consequence of our theoretical ignorance that any sudden interruption of our practical success should tremendously disconcert us, and excite the public mind in a degree quite disproportionate to the actual gravity of the circumstances. A fortuitous blow paralyzes certain leading centres of our financial circulation, quite as much by its metaphysical effect upon the men themselves who control that circulation as by any material injury done to the substance of the financial system; immediately the alarm is propagated by a thousand subtle nerves of commerce throughout the body politic; failures in the West echo the crash of failures in the East; suspensions in the South follow upon suspensions in the North, till what began in panic expands, by virtue of the very constitution of our commercial world, into a series of real disasters, involving the positive well-being of whole communities. If we look only at the *results* of the financial stampede which began with the fall of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, we shall believe that the prosperity of this country has really experienced a very severe check, and we shall find no ground for anticipating any speedy relief from the present stringent contraction of commercial enterprises and of financial facilities. But if we revert to the causes, or rather to the one *efficient cause* of our calamities, we shall find that it rests mainly with ourselves to determine its duration and to limit the sweep of its destructive wings. It is not worth while for us to dwell upon the *provoking causes* which immediately brought about the crisis. An excess of importations, or a factitious depreciation of railway values, may or may not have determined the advent of the disease, and it will be an interesting study for the financial philosopher to elucidate hereafter the agencies which combined to such a result. But our present business is to seek a cure, and with this end in view we must go back to the constitutional tendencies of the patient. We must find in ourselves the argument of our restoration, where the argument of disorder lay.

How, then, did it come to pass that in a time of extraordinary prosperity, when the various industries of the country were confessedly active, and profitably active, beyond all precedent, when the earth was yielding her increase with unusual liberality, and property throughout the nation was unfolding its resources in at least an equal ratio with population,—how, we ask, has it come to pass that the relations between the producers, the traders, the consumers, of the busiest and the freest people under the sun, are suddenly smitten with an almost absolute stagnation? For this is just the gist of the matter. The West and the East alike are ready to sell—the West and the East alike are ready to buy. The agricultural South is utterly at a loss to meet the intense and increasing demand for its products. Not only have our exports during the past year actually exceeded our imports, but countries not heretofore our customers are preparing to deal with us. Within the present week, for instance, we see it stated that Canada, which in former times exported breadstuffs into this State, is now become a large buyer at Rochester and at Oswego. Whatever the virtual proportion may be between the standard and the actual value of the immense railway property which has been created within the past few years, the accessions to the sum-total of the national wealth which we owe to the railway interest, have been simply enormous. What, then, is the meaning of these phenomena of imbecility supervening thus upon a condition of unwonted and of unquestionable national strength? In the answer to this question lies the solution of our present difficulties.

The whole modern world, and the United States in a particular manner, may be said to rest upon commerce. In the system of modern life the creation of values is subordinated to the exchange of values. The enormous activity of modern life creates that it may exchange. This is the condition of its energy—this is its safety at once and its danger. A value, properly defined, is essentially a thing of the mind—a human creation that is—for the moment that the primitive man abandons his acorns and his roots, and aspires to the planting of an ear of corn or to the killing of a salmon, he begins his work of modifying matter by mind, and touches upon the principle which gives to money its existence and its power. With the advance of civilization and the consequent multiplication of values, this principle, so early discovered, takes form in fact. The currency of gold and silver is in process of time established, these metals being definitely accepted not as the "representatives of value," which phrase, so applied, is to our minds (with respect be it said) little better than nonsense, but as mediatorial values. If the production of gold and silver could have kept pace with the production of all other values, and if gold and silver had been perfectly and conveniently portable in considerable quantities, there is no reason to suppose that any other medium of exchange would ever have been resorted to. Yet even in that case commercial panics would have been inevitable incidents of the expansion of commerce. If a million of dollars in gold could be dispatched by the mail as easily as a million in notes of hand, there can be no doubt that transactions would be entered into on the faith of its coming, just as they now are on the receipt of a bill of exchange, and with, of course, an equal chance of disappointment and disaster. But the supply of gold and silver lags far behind the development of modern enterprise. That particular kind of value is not created in a ratio proportionate to the demand which exists for it in its mediatorial capacity. What do we then do? We create assurances of the existence of a certain amount of values, which assurances we accept as if they were the values themselves in very deed before us. Such an assurance is a Bank-note; and when we know that the Bank by which that note is published holds an amount of bullion equal to the assurances it has issued, the note is the strongest security of its kind that can be offered. A bill of exchange evidently is a similar security, but of an inferior kind, since its realization depends upon the success of a number of transactions in which the particular person who draws it is engaged, and upon the solvency of the bank on which it is drawn. All mercantile paper belongs to the same category with bank-notes and bills of exchange—that is, it is all *representative of values*.

Now the exigencies of the position of this country, and its opportunities as well, have made it inevitable that a very great proportion of all the exchanges of the people should be effected by means, not of mediatorial values, but of the representatives of values. This has been so from the beginning, and it must continue so to be so long as the United States preserve the distinctive features of their actual condition. If we trade at all, we must trade by virtue of mutual confidence, which alone can give currency to the representatives of value. And the only question therefore to be raised when a sudden extinction of this mutual confidence entails a suspension as sudden of vast and complicated transactions throughout the country, is a question of resources. Are we or are we not rich enough in actual values to go on with our mutual dealings? If we are, then it is clearly our duty to take such steps, wherever we step at all, as shall tend to reopen our only channels of intercourse and exchange, by re-establishing mutual confidence between the sellers and the buyers of the land. If the West has values to send us, and we want these values to acquit our own debts to Europe, or to accumulate from them the usual profits of our usual commercial activity, then we must begin by enabling the West to reach us, and by satisfying all parties that we have the ability and the disposition to avail ourselves of the resources of the land for relief from the temporary suspension of commercial animation in which we now find ourselves.

Bill-drawing and bill-discounting are of course only contrivances for making small capitals do the work of large, and if the work of a large capital is *not here to be done*, it cannot be expected that the Banks, which are the markets for the representative mediums of value, should attempt to assist anybody in doing it. But if the work of a large capital *is here to be done*, a revival of confidence indicated in that margin of discounts which corresponds in this country to the barometrical rates of discount at the Bank of England, must soon be followed by a reaction of relief in every direction. Here, then, is the matter to be gravely and patriotically weighed by those who have the control of our financial institutions. We have before this time dwelt upon the importance to the community of maintaining the solvency of our Banks. But the importance is contingent upon the thorough and loyal discharge by the Banks of the duties which they owe to the mercantile community, to the country at large, and of course, therefore, to their own eventual interests.

The Use of a Head.

It may seem to many persons an amiable piece of superfluity to insist upon the importance of a head to every body, whether that body be the mortal clothing of a responsible soul, or merely a corporation. But the actual state of our financial community is a sufficient indication to those who know what is going on therein, that the old truth needs to be newly enforced. The banking corporation of this City—for the banks, however independent of each other they may be in their organization, do constitute for all practical purposes one corporation in their relations with the commerce of the country,—is getting itself and everybody else into very considerable danger for the want of a head. We do not profess to know where a head should be sought for. But we do know that a head must be found to rally the common sense and the courage of our financiers to a frank and full consideration of their relations with the banking community of the interior, and with the merchants of the City. And we have no doubt that such a head exists. Of the wholesome influence on the public temper of such a power as only a head of recognized capacity can exert, an instructive example has just been offered us in France. The panic and the pressure which threatened that country in consequence of the depreciation of the stock of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been averted by a single interview between the Emperor and the great banker, EMILE PEREIRE, acting as the representative of the financial world. The only positive result of that interview was a revival of confidence in the Government, on the part of the bankers. But that was sufficient. Now, the actual position of this country at this moment is certainly not less sound than the position of France. Who then will take the initiative, which New-York, and New-York alone, must assume, in acting upon this fact with confidence?

CAPTAIN HERNDON AND THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.—It is very natural that the women of this country should wish to see the family of Captain HERNDON secured from the possibility of want and privation. The husband and father, who in the hour of peril remembered only the sacred duty of saving the wives and the children of his fellow-men, committed to his charge, well deserves a place in the heart of every woman who would honor herself by doing honor to courage, to loyalty, and to devotion. And as a place in a woman's heart always means a place in her practical sympathies, we find it not at all surprising that a meeting of ladies has been convened for this evening at Niblo's Garden in this City, for the purpose of raising a subscription sufficiently large to put the widow and the daughter of the gallant Commander of the *Central America* beyond the reach of those petty troubles which can do so much to embitter the sanctities of a deep and real sorrow. We doubt not that this womanly work will be done in a womanly way, not as a special tribute to qualities for which the lamented HERNDON would himself have been the first to repudiate any particular credit to himself, and which are to be expected of every American who bears the commission of his country, but as a fitting and honorable expression of sympathy with a family so honorably afflicted. This meeting will be addressed by Mr. W. M. EVARTS, of this City, and by other gentlemen, whose names have not been made public.

Prospects of the Winter.

In these golden Autumn days we are now enjoying, while the air is so full of genial sunshine, and the heavens bend over us so soft and tenderly, we must not forget that they are but a brief prelude to the rigors of Winter, and that they will very soon be succeeded by freezing blasts and pitiless storms. Winter, at the best of times, is sure to bring with it a vast amount of unavoidable suffering to the poor, which our charitable institutions, numerous as they are, can never adequately alleviate. The coming Winter cannot fail to be memorable for the distress it will occasion, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the sufferings of the poor and improvident classes. The past three Winters have been remarkable for their severity, and we may be blessed with a milder season in the coming one. But the worst should be provided against. The present financial pressure will be felt most severely by the laboring classes a month or two hence, and they should be warned in season to economize their means and make provision for a time of enforced idleness. We have been gathering a good many facts in regard to the present condition of the laboring classes in New-York and its neighborhood, and we are forced to the startling conviction that within the past three weeks very nearly one-fifth part of the laboring population of the City have been thrown out of their ordinary employments, and the prospect of this number being greatly increased is undeniable. The pressure must be extended to every department of labor, and added to the mechanics and day laborers there must inevitably be a fearful number of persons who have been accustomed to regular salaried employments, who cannot, on an emergency, turn their hands to any kind of rough work, even though it were to be obtained. The suspension of so great a number of merchants, bankers and brokers, must throw a vast army of book-keepers, salesmen, and clerks of various kinds out of employment, who will be unable to find it in other places. There will be no refuge in the great West, for there they are suffering under the same malady with which we are afflicted here, and at the South it will be the same. There will be work enough in the Spring, but the difficulty will be to bridge over the intervening months of the Winter, and to reduce the suffering as much as possible. Fortunately the country is overcharged with provisions, the harvests have been abundant, and though there is some difficulty now in forwarding the produce of the West to the Atlantic cities, the railroads will offer a means of conveyance after the rivers and canals have been closed by ice. There is no danger of starvation, and by timely action much suffering may be prevented. There are still many solvent houses, and many large manufacturing establishments which can be kept going, and it is the duty of their managers to keep as many of their hands employed as they can. In all cases where it is necessary to curtail expenses it will be much better to reduce the wages, or work half time, than to discharge any of the employes. The unemployed poor will have to be supported by the wealthy in some way, and it will be much better that they should be kept at work and enabled to support themselves, than be supported in idleness. Those who have been deprived of their ordinary incomes by misfortune, must, of course, curtail their expenses, dismiss their servants, and adapt themselves to their altered fortunes. But there are still great numbers whose incomes are not affected by the hard times, whose wealth is independent of commercial revolution, and they should not curtail their usual manner of living, but, on the contrary, exercise a greater degree of liberality. Much of the suffering that will be felt will be among that very numerous class who furnish the superfluous luxuries of society—who do not contribute the necessaries but the elegancies of life.

The poorer laboring classes must themselves be taught in time the necessity of providence and strict economy. Labor is, in ordinary times, so easily obtained that they live a reckless hand-to-mouth existence; but the necessity is urgent now for the strictest economy. In England, where labor is almost always difficult to be obtained, where they are accustomed to such seasons as we are now anticipating, the poorer classes can more readily accommodate themselves to short commons than they can here. Full stomachs and comfortable homes are here the rule among all classes, and, instead of eating meat but once a week, our common laborers think it a hardship not to be allowed to indulge in it three times a day. Though an Irish laborer may be happy and contented with a dinner of boiled potatoes in Dublin or Cork, he will not put up with such unsubstantial fare on this side of the Atlantic. There is something in our air that sharpens the appetite and makes it necessary that the imported stomach should be sustained by more solid and stimulating food. Some three or four Winters ago, during a temporary pressure in the money market, there were a good many laborers thrown out of employment, and they turned out and formed a procession, marching down Broadway with banners, on one of which was inscribed, "We ask for work and they give us soup." Soup, which would have satisfied the utmost craving of a Frenchman, was regarded by these sturdy beggars as an insult which they resented with indignation. But it is not for this class of persons for whom we have any fears; there is no danger but they will make their necessities known and have their wants supplied by some means or other. Those who are most likely to suffer severely the coming season, are the sensitive and modest poor, who will taste the bitterness of poverty for the first time, and shrink from the thought of obtruding their sufferings on the attention of the public. These are the people whom the philanthropical and well-to-do should seek to relieve, and to whom no assistance will be so grateful as employment which will enable them honorably to relieve themselves.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The following paragraph appears in the *Courier and Enquirer*:

"The Police Commissioners held no meeting yesterday—the Republican members, *for obvious reasons*, being unwilling to meet, in the absence of Gen. NYE from the City. An adjournment was made until Friday, but it is not probable that a meeting will take place until next week."

The "obvious reasons" which render the Republican members unwilling to meet, in Gen. NYE'S absence, are, we suppose, the fear that some man will be appointed a policeman who is not a Republican. If there is any other, we should be glad to know it. If not, we must pronounce it utterly disgraceful to the parties concerned. The people of this City want a vigorous, competent and effective Police,—and they do not care one straw what may be the political opinions of any man connected with it. They need a Police entirely free from party influences,—and they were told, by the leading members and organs of the Republican party, that the new law would give them one. Yet here they find the whole department *paralyzed* by partisanship. The Board cannot even fill one of its own vacancies. The Police force is only *two-thirds* as large as it was under the old law, when Mayor WOOD constantly complained that it was too small, and yet not a man can be added to its numbers for "obvious reasons."

Unless some steps are speedily taken to redeem the Commission from its present condition of disgraceful inefficiency, there will be "obvious reasons" why the Legislature should make some essential modifications in its composition.

DEATH OF A FRENCH CRITIC.—M. GUSTAVE PLANCHE, a distinguished French critic, if not, indeed, the most distinguished of his order in the cotemporaneous literature of France, died at Paris on Sept. 18th. His death was the consequence of the foolish neglect by himself of an abscess in the right foot, of which he refused to suffer any medical notice to be taken for *nearly eight months*, and which resulted in a general disorganization of the system.

M. PLANCHE was a prominent contributor for many years to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and he had made himself conspicuous by a kind of Draconian severity rather uncommon in the present days of critical complaisance. Possibly this fact may be attributed to the circumstance that M. PLANCHE rarely figured as an author, and so felt himself to be above the necessity of keeping terms with the creative confraternity. He had long been at open war with JULES JANIN the leading reviewer of the *Journal des Débats*, and his funeral was signalized by the appearance of that gentleman, who delivered a eulogy over the grave of his antagonist, and did to PLANCHE the dead that justice which PLANCHE the living had never received at his hands.

M. PLANCHE was born in 1808, and had consequently entered upon his 50th year.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.—The Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the acts of Congress granting portions of the public lands to Railroad Companies take effect at once, and pass to the grantee all the estate which the Government has in the lands granted.

Academy of Music.

To-night the last regular performance of the present series takes place, and rare and varied attractions are provided for the occasion. MOZART'S grand opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given, for the second and last time, with the very superior cast of Mme. LA GRANGE as *Donna Anna*, Mlle. FRESCOLINI as *Zerlina*, Mme. STRAKOSCH as *Donna Olivia*, Signor GASSIER as *Don Giovanni*, Signor LABOCETTA as *Almaviva*, and Signor ROCCO as *Leporello*. In addition to this great attraction, Mr. THALBERG will play a solo on the piano, and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS on the violin. Such a programme may never be enjoyed again.

BENEFIT.

Signorina ROLLA, the principal *danseuse* of Niblo's Garden, and an *artiste* who has delighted thousands with her skill and reliability, takes her first American benefit to-night. The entertainments provided for the occasion are excellent, and suitable to the occasion. The entire ballet and pantomime company of the establishment will appear.

Political.

Hon. JAMES WADEWORTH, of Buffalo, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Thirty-first District for reëlection to the Senate.

The Republicans of the Eighth Judicial District have nominated NOAH DAVIS and MARTIN GROVER for the Supreme Court.

The Democrats of the Second Judicial District have nominated Judge BROWN for reëlection to the Supreme Court for the long term, and JOHN A. LOTT, of Kings County, for the short term.

The Democrats have nominated GEORGE W. PRATT for the Senate in the Tenth District, Ulster County.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, of Syracuse, has been renominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-second District.

JOHN J. FOOTE, of Madison County, is the Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-third District.

JAMES M. SMITH is the American candidate for Senator in the Erie County District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated ROBERT PARKER, of Delaware County, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Democrats of the Third District, Rensselaer County, have nominated MARTIN MILLER for the Assembly.

The Republicans of Niagara County have nominated for Assembly in the First District, JOHN W. LABAR.

The Democrats of Oswego County have nominated ROBERT C. KENYON, of Fulton, for State Senator.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Convention of the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising delegates from the Eleventh Ward and from parts of the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, five from each Ward, met last night, pursuant to adjournment, at the Rooms corner of Essex and Grand streets, to nominate a candidate for Senator. The candidates were GILBERT C. DEAN, CLARKSON W. CROLIUS and JOSEPH H. PETTY. On the first regular ballot, DEAN received 9 votes; PETTY 8, and CROLIUS 3. Eleven votes were necessary to a choice. On the second ballot DEAN had 9 votes; PETTY, 7; CROLIUS 3, and one blank. The third ballot gave DEAN 10 votes; PETTY, 6; CROLIUS, 3; Blank 1. The fourth ballot had the same result. The fifth ballot was informal, 21 votes having been deposited, whereupon the meeting adjourned to next Thursday night.

On Wednesday night, the Senatorial Convention of this District nominated Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., as their candidate. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

A meeting was also held at No. 189 Bowery, last night, to elect a candidate for Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District. This District comprises the Fourteenth and parts of the Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. All the business that was done was the election of WM. S. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Ward, for President. Without nominating any candidate, the Convention adjourned till next Thursday.

☞ The *Independent*, commenting on the defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union at Philadelphia, says their "Card impeaches the wisdom and fidelity of the managers no less than the integrity of the Corresponding Secretary's, since it shows that the Secretary was allowed to give notes for the Union in his official character without the formal authorisation of the Board, and without any restraint whatever." As to the appeal which the card makes to the churches to increase their contributions, the *Independent* decidedly cannot second it. "The Sunday School Union," it adds, "should wind up its affairs and go into liquidation rather than subject itself in the slightest degree to the reproach of repudiating its debts."

The Late Defalcation in the American Sunday School Union.

The Committee on Depositories and Finance, of the American Sunday-School Union, have published a "Brief Statement" in regard to the defalcation of M. FREDERICK W. POSTER, their late Corrasponding Secretary. They say that "every dollar of the contributions to the Society's funds have been scrupulously applied to the benevolent objects which the donors designed to promote, so that whatever losses or dis-asters may have befallen the business interests of the Society, its charity fund has been sacredly protected. Our periodicals have contained an acknowledgment of all donations received, and our annual reports have faithfully accounted for their disbursement."

The statement goes on to say that the Society was somewhat embarrassed by the large disbursement required for the book department and missionary department. But there was no alarm felt, and arrangements were made for carrying them through the present financial crisis, when a suspicion of Mr. POSTER's delinquency was aroused. We copy the rest of the statement:

This officer has always been intrusted with the general oversight of the Society's business, including its money transactions. He is required to pay over to the Treasurer whatever money he receives. The claims against the Society, after being duly audited by a Standing Committee, are submitted to the Board at a stated monthly meeting, and, if approved, orders on the Treasurer, signed by the presiding officer of the meeting and countersigned by the Recording Secretary, are then authorized for their payment. At the same meeting a report is also made by the same committee, of all the liabilities of the Society and of its resources.

In the prosecution of the business, and especially in transactions with paper dealers, printers and binders, it has been customary for Mr. POSTER to issue notes and acceptances, in his name, as Corresponding Secretary. The most unqualified confidence being reposed in his integrity, no particular investigation was made into these transactions beyond what appeared in the monthly statements of the Committee, which were founded on the books and were sustained by the representations of the Corresponding Secretary. So that whatever was duly entered on the Society's books came to the knowledge and passed under the scrutiny of the Committee of Accounts and the Board.

Distrust of Mr. POSTER's faithfulness was awakened by the approach to maturity of one or two acceptances which did not appear upon the books. But this might be charitably ascribed to some oversight which could be explained. On further investigation, however it was ascertained that he had used the Society's credit and his official relation to it, for private purposes to a very large extent. Engagements of this sort, to which the Society has no interest or concern, but for which Mr. POSTER, by his signature, has thus secretly pledged its credit, have been already ascertained to the amount of $88,883 09,* no part of which ever came in the possession of the Society, or appears on the books to its credit.

While it is confidently believed that these unjustifiable proceedings have extended through a series of years, nothing has occurred until the present crisis to bring them to light, though not a little ingenuity has been displayed in evading an earlier detection.

Mr. POSTER at once resigned his office, but no disclosures have been made, nor have we been able to ascertain with any certainty to what use any portion of the money, thus fraudulently obtained, has been put. It is hoped that some portion of the unauthorized claims may be covered by property which has been made over to the Society for that purpose.

The official unfaithfulness which has involved so many innocent parties in serious embarrassment, brought dishonor upon the cause of religion and done irreparable mischief to one of the most important and useful institutions in the land, was such as no ordinary vigilance could have prevented or detected. Confidence must be reposed somewhere, yet who will guarantee that it will not be abused? It will be understood that, so far as we know, no funds in the actual possession of the Society have been abstracted, since no part of what was surreptitiously obtained was ever in its custody; *and it is to be especially remarked, as a matter of thankfulness, that not a farthing of the contributions to our benevolent fund has been lost or misappropriated.* The wrong which we suffer results wholly from the use of the Society's name and credit by the Corresponding Secretary without authority, in violation of his trust, and for personal or private ends, and the burden falls wholly on its business department.

In the meantime, may we not confidently appeal to our friends to come to our aid in these trying circumstances, into which we have been betrayed, not by our own neglect or error, but by the abuse of a necessary confidence? We have satisfactory assurances from parties who hold these unauthorized obligations, that they shall not be urged to our prejudice, and we must bespeak the indulgence of others until we can recover from this severe shock, and put the business of the Society on a proper basis.

We cannot entertain the thought for a moment, that an institution so signally favored of God, and so eminently fitted by its organization and agencies to bless and save our country, will be left to languish and decay, because one of its servants, in an evil hour, has proved faithless to his trust.

J. C. Pechin, J. Cook, B. B. Gonegys, C. H. Cummings, Committee on Depositories and Finance.

No. 1,122 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1857."

* This amount agrees with a statement afterwards furnished by Mr. POSTER.

Death of Hon. Louis McLane.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 8.

Hon. LOUIS MCLANE died yesterday at his residence in this city, in the 72d year of his age. He was the son of ALLEN MCLANE, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war, and was born in the village of Smyrna, Kent County, Del., on the 28th of May, 1784.

In the year 1796, being then only 14 years of age, he served with great credit as a midshipman on board the frigate *Philadelphia*, then on her first cruise, and under the command of STEPHEN DECATUR, the father of Commodore DECATUR. In 1801, yielding to the desire of his family, he left the Navy; and, having completed his education at Newark College, in his native State, he began the study of law in 1804, under the instruction of JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and rapidly attained a high place in his profession. In the war of 1812 he was a volunteer in a company commanded by CÆSAR A. RODNEY, who had been the Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. JEFFERSON, and marched with that Company to the relief of Baltimore when it was threatened by the British.

The great capacities of Mr. MCLANE now began to attract public attention in another direction, and in 1816 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Delaware, and so largely had he won the confidence of his constituents, that he remained a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature a Senator of the United States. In May, 1829, he was appointed by President JACKSON to be the minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he was called by the same President to take a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He served in this place until 1833, when he became Secretary of State, and in June, 1834, he retired from political life.

In 1837, when the financial condition of the country required his services among ourselves, Mr. MCLANE was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and, removing to this State, he discharged the duties of this laborious office until 1847. In this time he was requested by President POLK to occupy, during the pendency of the Oregon negotiations, the mission to England, and this duty being accomplished, he again returned to Maryland. In 1850 he was solicited and prevailed upon by his fellow-citizens in Cecil County, in this State, where he resided, to serve as their representative in the Convention called to reform the Constitution of Maryland. After performing this service he finally retired from public life.

Mr. MCLANE was a chief actor in all the great political events which marked the first half of this century. He was the companion, fellow-laborer and friend of those who have, with him, won the remembrance of our countrymen as the statesman of America.

Horrible Tragedy—Death of Hon. Richard J. Knowlson.

From the Troy Budget, 8th.

A tragedy occurred in this city early this morning, which, from the singular circumstances attending it, has caused intense excitement among our citizens. Rumors were rife at an early hour of the death by violence of Hon. RICHARD J. KNOWLSON, of Sandlake, in the Tunnel between Congress and Ferry streets.

The facts of Mr. KNOWLSON's death are briefly these: Last night he stayed at the house of JOHN KERR, Esq., with whom he had business relations. He got up at about 4 o'clock this morning, and leaving the house, proceeded to the railroad track, and from thence followed the track up to the Congress-street Tunnel, where the early morning train of the Hudson River Railroad was backing up to the depôt. When in the Tunnel, the cars being about 15 or 20 feet from him, he facing the cars, which were approaching him at the rate of about 7 miles the hour, he fell or threw himself down, and the whole train passed over him, killing him instantly, and mutilating his body in a horrid manner.

His overcoat, hat and neck stock were found carefully laid together at the side of the track. This fact, together with a gash in the neck, and the further fact that he was considerably depressed yesterday, on account of the financial difficulties of JOHN KERR & Co., of which firm his son JAMES S. was a member, gave the impression that the act was one of self-destruction, and cast a gloom which has rarely been equaled upon our city.

Subsequent investigation makes it probable that Mr. KNOWLSON's death was the result of accident.

The body was conveyed to the passenger room of the Hudson River Railroad, where the jury proceeded to hold the inquest.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER RETURNED TO ALBANY.—Last evening the steamer *Knickerbocker* was taken in tow by the steamers ANNA and *Baltic* for the purpose of taking her to New-York. Upon reaching Van Wie's Point it was found impolitic to go any further as the water was running in faster than one pump would discharge. The canvass which had previously been used was found to be tender and not of sufficient strength to resist the pressure. The "*Knick*" was towed back to this city and reached her dock at 10 o'clock last night. Another canvass will be drawn around her hull to-day and this evening another effort will be made to take her to New-York. —*Evening Journal, Thursday.*

LONG ISLAND.

Union of Americans and Republicans in the Third Senatorial District, Kings County.

The American and Republican Senatorial Conventions for the Third District, embracing the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns, assembled last evening—the former in a hall at the corner of Court and Union streets, and the latter at the corner of Court and Sackett streets.

The American Convention organized by electing the following officers:

Chairman—WM. H. HICKOX.

Secretaries—THOMAS COTRELL, OLIVER HOLDEN.

After the usual preliminary proceedings a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of five to confer with a like Committee of the Republican Convention for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of union.

The Republican Convention organized by selecting WM. HUNT as Chairman, and HENRY HILL as Secretary. A Committee of Conference was appointed and after a short consultation both Committees selected as a candidate JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., American, in nomination, which was heartily received by both Conventions.

By invitation the Republican Convention met with the Americans, and the nomination was ratified without a dissenting voice.

At this juncture a Committee, which had previously been appointed, entered the hall with Mr. WINSLOW, who was received with "three cheers and a tiger." He ascended the platform and spoke as follows:

MR. WINSLOW'S REMARKS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONSOLIDATED CONVENTION: I have been apprized by your Committee that you have this day placed me in nomination for this Third Senatorial District. I return to you my sincere thanks for this unsolicited mark of your approval and confidence. I need not remind you, gentlemen, that while my duties commence from this hour on this new relation, yours are by no means at an end. You owe it both to your candidate whom you have placed in this responsible position, and to yourselves, to spare no honorable efforts to secure his triumphant election. I shall be elected if elected at all, by the united and cordial support of the Americans and Republicans together, with a respectable number of the respectable portion of the Democratic Party, who are determined not to be led on blindly to the battle by that old but dangerous party war cry of "measures not men." At this stage of our political history and progress, in administering our government, we are not so much in need of new principles of action, as we are in need of an honest and efficient application of principles long since discovered, and as old as the eternal hills. Political economists, in classifying the industrial world, speak of industry of discovery and industry of application. The labor now most needed in the political world, is industry of application in reference to those principles which underlie our system of government, and which are the palladium of our prosperity and safety, and the security of liberty itself. We may find a glorious instance of devoted and patriotic attachment to principles of sound American Government, and philanthropic justice in the life and example of WASHINGTON. We may understand his character and principles by studying his action in the Convention over which he presided, and which framed the Constitution of these United States; we there see him with his compatriots of the Revolution inserting one solid American plank in the Constitution, to the effect that no man should be eligible to the offices of President and Vice-President of these United States, except he be a natural-born citizen. Let us accept this provision in its true spirit and meaning, but without intolerance or proscription, and apply it to the necessities of our times. We also study his life and principles with profit, whether we read his Farewell Address, wherein he conjures his fellow-countrymen to stand by their Government and their Union as their only ark of safety, or whether we look at that last noble act of his life when he made his slaves freemen, (applause,) and provided, in his last will and testament, for their welfare in life. After all, gentlemen, there are but few questions which are likely to engage the attention of the Legislature that are strictly of a political or partisan character. Most of the ordinary subjects of legislation involve questions of political economy vital alike to us all. I can only assure you that if the people ratify your nomination, I shall bring to the discharge of the trust a fearless and conscientious determination to perform my whole duty, at all times remembering my accountability to the people, and at all times keeping in view those great central truths which illuminate our Constitution and glorify and immortalize, not the "glittering generalities," but the solid doctrines of the Declaration of American Independence. Let us have a Registry Law, which, while it carefully guards the rights of all, shall purify and protect the ballot-box against the invasions of fraud. Let our Government be administered on the spirit of these sentiments, guided by those noble principles which inspired our fathers of the revolution. Then shall the altar-garland of liberty bloom with renewed beauty and vigor. Then shall the solid ark of our American Union acquire new strength and durability from the tempest of time. Then shall the prayers of our successors be in union with ours. Then, here and now, it shall not require the prophetic voice to trace in the bright outlines of the future the continued and permanent success of our great experiment of self-government.

At the conclusion of these remarks three hearty cheers were given, when the now united Conventions adjourned to meet at the polls.

OPENING OF A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL AT GREENPOINT.—The new Public School House No. 22, erected by the Brooklyn Board of Education at Greenpoint, was opened yesterday with public exercises of a very interesting character.

The house is 56x98 feet, two stories, beside the play-grounds, and will seat 800 pupils. There are 10 class-rooms on each floor, two permanent, and eight formed by means of folding doors. The furniture is of the style in use in some of our City schools. There is a beautiful new piano in the Grammar School Department, where the attendance is 250 girls and boys. In the Primary Department, with 500 pupils, girls and boys, there is no piano and no gallery for small children. The play-grounds are the natural earth, and would be improved by flagging. The house is heated by furnaces and hot air, and the means of ingress and egress are safe and convenient for the pupils. The house cost $20,000, as it now stands, and takes the place of an old shell that stood there in 1855.

The Principal, Mr. GRIFFING, was requested to conduct the order of exercises, which he did in a very appropriate manner. The singing, under the charge of Prof. WILSON, was good. Mr. GRIFFING made a very excellent address, setting forth the duties of parents, teachers, school officers and pupils in order to give the greatest efficiency to the school. Some of his points hit home among the audience. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. VALENTINE, Rev. Mr. WELLMAN, Rev. Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. STUART, Alderman HARRIS and Superintendent BULELY, which were well received.

The teachers in the Grammar School are J. B. GRIFFING, Misses H. HART, E. S. JOHNSON, H. HEATON, E. HENNELL, M. G. SPERRY, with one vacant place.

In the Primary Department the instructors are Misses D. SHEPHERD, A. B. BOICE, H. STRICKLAND, C. RAY and E. DONAU, and one place vacant. The school is nearly full and promises well. We found a crowd of primary children in an old packing box, which ought to be shut up and the pupils removed to more comfortable quarters. We were not able to learn why the new school-house had not been made large enough to accommodate the hundred little ones we found stowed into this miserable shell, where the want of air and space are sure to injure the health of the children.

☞ The Lee-avenue "Boys' Meeting," which was suspended during the hot weather, opened again last evening, under the most flattering auspices—about a thousand "regulars" being present. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. HALLOWELL, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., and Dr. F. TUTHILL. Singing—decidedly Congregational—led by Mr. LUMMUS, filled all the chinks and gave the opening, *éclat*. Hereafter—Mr. JOHNSON, the Superintendent, announced—these meetings, which are a great feature in that part of Brooklyn, will be held on Thursday instead of Wednesday evenings.

☞ The Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church has been repaired, recarpeted and recushioned, by means of funds raised by the ladies of the congregation, during the past vacation. The church resumes its sittings in the main building next Sabbath.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—On Wednesday night last a barn on Van Coett-street, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. TSAPHAGAN, of New-Jersey, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—A butcher named GEORGE MEE, living in South Fourth-street, Jersey-City, committed suicide on Wednesday by taking laudanum. He put the poison into a glass of water and then, stepping into an adjoining room where his wife and a lady visitor were sitting, tipped the glass to them, proposed their health and swallowed the dose without exciting their suspicions as to his intentions. Medical aid was summoned, but he died before morning. He was about 45 years old, and a man of very intemperate habits. Recorder BENFORD held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Court was yesterday engaged in the trial of civil cases. The slander case of Webster *vs.* Spencer—a suit growing out of the Nicaragua Transit troubles—was brought up on Wednesday, and Spencer was discharged from custody.

☞ MICHAEL MCCRADY, a porter in the employ of Messrs. JUDD & SON, linseed oil factory in Water-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway from the third-story to the basement, and was instantly killed. He was conveyed to his residence No. 7 Hester-street, and the Coroner notified. He leaves a wife and family.

The Doings and Habits of a First-Class Scoundrel.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

Some time ago we had occasion to relate, as an incident of the current history of New-York, a scandalous affair that took place at one of our most fashionable Hotels. It was the story of a young man caught in a false position by an injured husband, and escaping by a flight, as ridiculous as it was precipitate, the consequences of the unexpected surprise.

In itself this occurrence is not such a rare one as to fix the attention long, for we are no longer strangers to all the immorality and libertinism that conceal themselves under the gilded mantel of our social elegance. We are far from being lovers of scandal; but there are cases—and this one was of the number—in which it seems to us that we are performing a duty to the community, and rendering a service to perhaps numerous families, in calling attention to facts derived from the most authentic sources. The example may, besides, diminish the chance of analogous dangers, and blast with signal contempt crimes which would be more easily renewed if they were not known.

The occurrence related by us was not, as we ourselves supposed, the result of an impulse of passion or of an imprudence born of an occasion too full of temptations. It was the consequence of long and shameful manœuvering, of an incredible oppression and of a mercenary avidity without scruple and without shame—in a word, the *exploitation*, not even under form of love, but by means of intimidation and of the force of the purse and pecuniary resources, of a woman timorous and submissive to a long martyrdom.

Let the facts speak for themselves:

Some years since, Mrs. Z., being seriously unwell, and entertaining small hopes of a speedy recovery of health, was taken by her husband to Paris, where it was hoped that change of climate and medical skill would fight to greater advantage the peculiar disorders with which her nervous system was affected. But the course of treatment was long; and as important affairs compelled the return of Mr. Z. to America, he was obliged to leave his wife in France to the care of a family of compatriots and friends. It was then that a deplorable mischance threw the convalescent into relations with one of those young Americans, who are beggarly gentlemen of leisure and unprincipled vagabonds, and who, having made their escape from the family circle and left the paternal roof, have no other aim in a foreign country than to gratify their taste for pleasure by all possible means, without ever weighing against their vanity any scruple of personal dignity or of self-respect.

Ready to engage in any plan of raising the wind, young X. was not slow to understand that out of a woman deprived of the double protection of her husband and of her family an excellent speculation might be made. Dissembling at first the baseness of his designs, he devoted himself to the sick lady, and easily inspired her with an affectionate gratitude which he was not slow to impose upon. The first care of X., when admitted to the place of friend, was to borrow, systematically at first, small and then larger amounts. No account was kept with a man who gave such proofs of devoted attention. Sometimes he restored a part of what he had received; but with a feminine delicacy all reference to the subject by her was avoided, and when, after an intimate acquaintance of more than a year, Madame Z. was about to return to America, there was a balance in her favor of about $1,600, which her borrower owed her.

After she had departed he was not slow in perceiving that it would be difficult for him to continue to exercise his industry in Paris where there was no likelihood of finding another woman disposed to pay for his interested pretences of love. It naturally occurred to him to continue his disgraceful liason upon this side of the Atlantic, and with this view he managed to entrap Mrs. Z. into a correspondence which put into his hands a series of letters that compromised her, and constituted proofs of the existence of the most criminal relations between them. This feat accomplished, he repaired to the United States, armed with these papers on the use of which he had calculated.

He might then have been seen in his Parisian dress, just disembarked, his hair carefully parted in the middle in front, rings on his fingers, chains on his waistcoat, sometimes upon Broadway, sometimes at the opera. But, not being able to pay his expenses in New-York, he went South, where his victim had been for some months under the conjugal roof. There he threw off the mask, and commenced playing a *rôle* fit only for such a filthy soul. He no longer endeavored to obtain Mrs. Z.'s money by entreaties, but by menaces and constant intimidation. He must have money. Should she refuse it him, he would publish her letters—he would send them to her husband—and she should be driven from her home an outcast—should be pointed at in the streets. Money only could purchase his silence.

Terrified and distracted, the unhappy woman dared refuse him nothing. To preserve her reputation—to obtain a momentary peace—she devoted to him the sum of $100, her monthly allowance from her husband. But this amount was far from satisfying the miserable man, who expended it all in debauchery. He must have more. The poor woman had nothing to satisfy him with besides her jewels, laces and shawls. These she sold to pay his debts and his board, for which, for example, he was $250 in debt. Feeble in mind and body, the poor woman submitted to this revolting treatment until the wretch became so hardened as to strike her, when she said it was impossible to keep him constantly supplied with such sums.

At length, in the hope of extricating herself from these affronts and violences, she fled to the shore of the Mississippi, where she was joyfully received by some near relations. There at last she hoped she had escaped from the odious persecutions which had embittered her existence. Vain delusion! She was followed by letters, menacing, implacable and odious, giving her neither rest nor breathing space, and suspending night and day over her head imminent dishonor, ruin beyond recovery.

Later she came to the North, and her venal persecutor again dogged her steps. In Boston and New-York, in private houses and in hotels, she was still followed by odious persecutions. The friend once so devoted was now but a vulgar rascal, who stole her jewelry from her trunk, who destroyed the portrait of her mother in order to raise money on its setting of pearl. The least reproach was followed with gross abuse and brutal violence. X. would upset the dinner-table in excess of drunken fury. He disfigured her lovely features by blows with his fist. He tore her very garments from her body.

We stop here, without completing a picture which rivals, if it does not surpass, the most feverish pages of EUGENE SUE. These shameful mysteries have been unveiled only when the discovery which the unhappy woman dreaded so much took place by an accident. This long torment has borne its fruits, and no one will be astonished to learn that she who has been the victim should be to-day in a house where health and affected reason are cared for together. What will surprise, moreover, is the fact that the miserable man who descended to such vile practices was not caned to death, as he ought to have been. He has disappeared, having left plenty of his portraits in one, at least, of our photographic galleries.

This narrative is not the result of details picked up in chance conversation, and published for love of scandal. It is founded upon an affidavit drawn up by the victim herself of this sad story, and signed by her under oath. The prosecution, of which this affidavit was designed to be the basis, has been necessarily abandoned, in consequence of one of those defects of the law so common in this country. But in default of dishonor at the hands of the Courts, it is well that the dishonor of publicity should attend to such conduct.

The Toronto Board of Trade has held a meeting, at which it was resolved to bring to the notice of the Government the question of the free admission of hops into the United States, under the terms of the Reciprocity treaty.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen.....$4 75 | Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen.....2 50 |

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Evening Entertainment worth seeking may be found at PURDY'S National Theatre to night. Dr. J. S. JONES' great drama of "Captain Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," is to be repeated. The people will have it. Although the manager only intended to have it performed Monday and Tuesday evenings, still it has held possession of the stage all the week. The grand fairy spectacle drama of "The Magic Well, or the Demon of the Desert," is to be performed with it to-night, for the first time in five years, and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—Everybody knows KNOX by reputation, and those who have ever worn his Hats will not be likely to forget him. He is justly celebrated for the excellent articles he manufactures, and for the taste which he displays every season. The Fall fashion of Hats which he has recently introduced are admitted to be the neatest thing out. At his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps, &c., will be found.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Fragrance distilled from living flowers. the most delightful toilet water in existence. It immediately removes all soreness or irritation of the skin. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent GAS Purifier that will save 40 per cent to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 10.

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III.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—Hisdelberg.
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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Eight Copies, one year, for	**12**
Twenty Copies, one year, for	**20**

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To Canada, payable in advance.....26 cents a year.
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Within the United States.....26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.] Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors, bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 204 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

CORNICES AND FIXTURES, CHEAP FOR CASH.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cheap for Cash.
WINDOW SHADES,
Cheap for Cash.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Cheap for Cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.—CANTRELL continues to do a heavy business in the sale of his beautiful and durable twelve shilling gaiters, and the demand for these manufactured expressly for the Fall season is very great. They look quite as well and wear better than articles sold at nearly double the price. CANTRELL'S establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of handages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED in 1842) is authorized, by the Legislature of the State, to confer Diplomas and Degrees upon its graduates. Board and Tuition $150 per year. See advertisement.

PLEASANT OCTOBER.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH to look charming, and appear on a proper and genteel footing this beautiful weather, buy your Gaiters and Button Boots, Slippers, Ties, India Rubber Boots and Shoes, &c., from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

LANIER—EGLESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, CHAS. LANIER to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Egleston, all of this City.

STUYVESANT—GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at Ascension Church, by Rev. William Creighton, D. D., ROBERT STUYVESANT to FANNIE J., daughter of James R. Gibson, both of this City.

SWIFT—GRIFFITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Rev. ALFRED B. SWIFT, of Middle Granville, N. Y., to Miss J. LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Walter S. Griffith, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PEYSER—AUSTIN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in Christ Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, FRANK A. PEYSER, of Boston, to MARY E., daughter of Thomas Austin, of Stratford.

RUSSELL—STARKS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, assisted by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, of New-York, JOSEPH W. RUSSELL, Jr., of Norwalk, to OLIVIA, daughter of the late Nathaniel W. Starks, of New-York.

DE VANDRINGEDSE—STOUT.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, and afterwards at Emanuel Church, by Rev. Mr. Brewer, ANGELIS LEONARD DE VANDRINGEDSE, of the French Legation, to SARAH MORRIS, only daughter of the late Aquila G. Stout, of this City.

CONANT—HALSEY.—At Vergennes, Vt., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. W. W. Hickox, Eu GENE S. CONANT to ELIZABETH H., youngest daughter of the late Major Silas Halsey, U. S. A.

WEST—NOBLE.—At Albion, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, by Rev. J. T. Colt, EDWIN WEST, M. D., of No. 111 Ninth-st., this City, to Miss MARY W. NOBLE, eldest daughter of Wm. Noble, M. D., of the former place.

HICKS—LUCAS.—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, SILAS HICKS, Jr., of this City, to LIZZIE A., daughter of Jas. H. Lucas, of St. Louis.

THRESHER—RIDEOUT.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Aug. 20, at the house of Jacob Underhill, Esq., by Rev. R. H. Cutler, Mr. M. S. THRESHER, Jr., Esq., to JENNY RIDEOUT, both of Galena Hill, Yuba County.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

DIED.

STUART.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, AGNES STUART, widow of Kinloch Stuart, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church corner of 8th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Alexander's,) this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, after a long and painful illness, MARIA H., second daughter of Harriet R. and the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, aged 26 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 205 East Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, FREDERICK CHARLES, Infant son of Frederick and Christina Line.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M. this day, (

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
Positively LAST NIGHT (but one) of the Season.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
GRAND COMBINATION.
Positively Last Night of the entire Opera of
DON GIOVANNI.
The first appearance of
Mme. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
The first appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
Madame LA GRANGE as ..... Donna Anna
Mlle. FREZZOLINI as ..... Donna Elvira
Madame STRAKOSCH as ..... Don Ottavio
Signor LABOCETTA as ..... Don Giovanni
Signor GASSIER as ..... Leporello
Signor ROCCO as ..... Masetto
Between the First and Second Acts,
GRAND CONCERT,
By S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.
Full particulars in programmes. Peformance commences at 8 o'clock.
Seats to be had this morning at the Academy, BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10,
Closing night of the Season,
OPERA and GRAND CONCERT.
Last appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.
When will be given the following unequalled selections:
First act of Norma, with Madame LA GRANGE.
Third act of Sonnambula, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
First act of the Barber of Seville, with Madame LA GRANGE.
Second act of Elisir d' Amore, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Admission, One Dollar; reserved seats, 50 cents; extra Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Seats to be had at the door.
The sale of seats for to-night's and Saturday's performances commences this morning at the office of the Academy. C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SONS.
MONDAY, Oct. 12—Second GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE, assisted by all the Artists of the Academy, an increased Chorus and an immense Orchestra.
Admission on Oratorio nights, 50 cents to all parts, and 25 cents to the Amphitheatre. For particulars see full advertisement below.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
GRAND ORATORIO and CONCERT.
First Joint Appearance in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and FREZZOLINI.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence, on which occasion
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE,
supported by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY,
And NEW CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
will appear on one and the same evening.
The following immense Programme will be presented:
PART I—SYMPHONY.
Mozart's celebrated Grand Jupiter Symphony by the Orchestra of Fifty Performers.
PART II—CONCERT.
1. The Quartet and Prayer of Moses ..... Rossini
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BARILLI.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
2. Ave Maria ..... Schuberth
Mme. STRAKOSCH.
3. The famous Miserere from Il Trovatore.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Sig. LABOCETTA.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
PART III—ORATORIO.
The whole of Rossini's world renowned Oratorio.
STABAT MATER.
The following vocal pieces will be sung by
Mme. LAGRANGE,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BOLLA, ROCCO, BARILLI.
The Grand Chorus by One Hundred Performers.
FINALE.
March from Athalie ..... Mendelsohn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony ..... 50 cents.
To the Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance ..... 50 cents.
Private Boxes to hold four $2
The sale of Private Boxes and Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.
Admission tickets 50 cents; and Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had at the Academy of Music from 9 to 5, and in the evening at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.
The most brilliant bill of the season for the First Benefit in America of TERESA ROLLA,
on which occasion she will appear in the highly successful new ballet, composed expressly for and dedicated to her by M. Paul Brilliant, entitled
LOUISE.
Characters by Signorina Rolla, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, Julia and Flora Lehman, M. Paul Brilliant.
She will also be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
who will appear in two of their comic pantomimes,
THE MILLINERS
and PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Antoine in two of his best comic pieces..Simon and Albino
Jerome ..... Two pieces
Marzetti ..... as ..... The Ape
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.
SATURDAY—The establishment will be closed for rehearsal of the new grand comic pantomime which has been months in preparation, entitled
BOREAS.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene ..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, in two acts entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Craveceur ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, } Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, }
Pierre Rouge ..... Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur ..... Mr. Peters | Le Clerc .. Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville ..... Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager ..... Miss Wells
Countess d'Anbigny ..... Miss Thompson
Fanchette ..... Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with Walcot's original farce,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximum Muddle ..... Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Brads ..... Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. DAVENPORT,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON.
THIS EVENING, (Friday, Oct. 9,) will be presented the comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
The farce of THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM will follow.

LEACH'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.
HOME CONCERT ROOM.
No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. GEORGIANNA STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA B. LEACH, Mr. W. H. COOKE, Mr. S. W. LEACH, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. Tickets, 50 cents. See programme for THIS EVENING in the *Herald*.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit ..... 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.
Will be performed the last two acts of
ROB ROY.
To be followed by the Grand Spectacle of
THE CRUSADERS:
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of THE BROKEN SWORD

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Aërien; Fancy Dances, Pictaresque Agilities, &c. &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Spbor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHAUFFENBERG & LUIS, No. 789 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 147 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 264 Broome-st. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. RENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most delicate parts. Lectures on gynæcology daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JAMISON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overtures at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Fourth night of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Oct. 9, will be presented the Grand ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.
supported by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Serafini Cecchetti, Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
AIDED BY
New and superb scenery ..... By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes By Mrs. Vaches and ass'ts
Appropriate and splendid appointments ... By S. Wallis
EIGHTY COSTUMES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the admired comedietta called
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Moritz ..... Mr. Sloan
Minnie ..... Mrs. Sloan
In active preparation and will be speedily produced a grand fantastic fairy ballet, in four tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani,) entitled IL CAVILLO D'ORO, (The Golden Horse,) supported by the entire resources of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear to-night as
MEG MERRILES,
This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage, will be repeated every evening this week.
Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this large theatre, unable to gain admittance.
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy ..... Miss Cushman
Supported by Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.
To conclude with, first time in America,
WAS I TO BLAME?
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Briggs, Mr. J. Burnett.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.
A new tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 9, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
MAGIC WELL.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

EMPIRE HALL,
Adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 12, with the
GRAND ORIGINAL SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from
PRIVATE DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES,
furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers who accompanied him during the researches of two tedious expeditions, and nothing that Art could contribute, or ingenuity suggest, has been neglected to render it a
LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATION
of the perilous adventures and dreadful sufferings endured by Dr. Kane and his brave companions, during their search for Sir John Franklin, and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
who accompanied both the Grinnell Expeditions, and who won for himself an enviable reputation, through his devoted attachment to Dr. Kane, as also for being the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, will describe each scene as presented.
The exhibition has been prepared regardless of expense, and in order to more strikingly display the
BEAUTIES AND WONDERS OF THESE UNKNOWN REGIONS,
a variety of chemical and mechanical appliances will be introduced, by which the visitor may realize the grandeur of the Arctic Seas. Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is the celebrated dog ETAH, son of Rhina and Toodla, the only surviving Esquimaux dog out of more than two hundred used during the journey.
The great Polar Bear killed by Dr. Kane, weighing 1,400 lbs., Dr. Kane's Arctic suits, rifle, Esquimaux dresses, kayack, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND OONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE,
or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

L. A. BENJAMIN—WILL RECEIVE NAMES L. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for a FREE CLASS of 600 young gentlemen at the Musical Academy, No. 208 Bowery and on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Also at No. 27 6th-av., at 3 o'clock. Instruments furnished. Private lessons given on the Piano, Violin, &c., &c.

SINGING.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A GOOD soprano voice, and fully competent, wishes to obtain a situation in an Episcopal Church choir. Address E. F., Box No. 1,415 Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth's finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minoet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.—Mme. DURREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 12TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos 149, and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

A CARD.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENgers on board the ship *Ocean Express*, ever thankful to Divine Providence for preserving us from the dangers of the deep and a watery grave during the successive storms from the 21st till the 28th of September, inclusive, and particularly on the night of the 27th, at which time a storm of violence such as rarely, if ever occurs, and which lasted for four hours, threatened our immediate destruction; and we hereby wish to express our grateful acknowledgments to Capt. L. J. HOPKINS and officers for the superior skill, energy and efficiency displayed during the great gales above referred to, as well as coolness in the hour of danger. We would, therefore respectfully recommend the ship *Ocean Express*, Capt. HOPKINS and officers, as being in every way worthy of the confidence of the shipping and traveling community; and would also state that, as gentlemen and seamen they have no superiors, and with ordinary wind and weather we feel convinced that as a sea vessel, for safety and speed, the *Ocean Express* has no superior. To Captain HOPKINS, personally, we would tender our grateful thanks for his kindness and attention to us during this perilous voyage, the recollection of which will always be fresh in our memory. Dated on board ship *Ocean Express* off Sandy Hook, this 8th October, 1857. Signed,

P. G. & Riley,	John McNeill,	Edward Deane,
Hugh Deane,	Fanny Deane,	Jane Jackson
Mary T. Deane.	Julia B. Deane.	Anna Brown.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY AND Eastern Money received in payment for Clothing, wholesale and retail, at No. 267 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st. GOULD, DIKEMAN & FISH.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ½ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, for the balance of this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with bandsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and Eoglish Beaver Cloaks, which we have arraoged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varyiog from $2 to $5 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS,
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
A general reduction of prices.
Rich Poplins from 14s. to 10s.
Silk Robes very low
Silks very low.
Cloaks Reduced,
Shawls Reduced.
Dress Goods generally.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 316 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 17 Howard-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and sightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres, plain and plaid poplins, woollen plaids, moire antiques, flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH!!
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53, Catherine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
This morning will be offered:
3 Cases more of the PRINTED LAWNS at 4 cents.
Cases Dark PRINTS at 4 cents.
Cases DE LAINES at 6¼ cents.
1,200 Dresses NORWICH POPLINS Silk and Wool, yard wide, 25 cents, cheap at double.
Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents.
Double-width PLAIDS, high colors, 18¾ cents.
The balance in SHAWLS, SILKS, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY.
All at a reduction of 60 per cent.
Ladies, please call early in the morning before the rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
ONE PRICE ONLY. 3 doors above Monroe.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
DRY GOODS,
HARD TIMES, THE CAUSE.
15,000 yards extra quality PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, reduced 2s. to 3s. per yard.
1,200 pieces Choicest Patterns double width WOOL PLAIDS, 2s.
5 cases 1¾ yards wide PARAMATTA, every color, 1s.
3 cases FRENCH DE BEIGE, 6¼c., usual price 1s.
1,000 pieces ENGLISH PRINTS, reduced from 10c. to 6¼c.
6 cases 1¾ yards wide PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, fine quality, 10c.
450 pieces LUPIN'S double-width FRENCH MERINO, 4s. to 6s.
10,000 yards SILK STRIPED DUCAL PLAID, 1s.
150 pieces SERONIS Extra quality MOURNING DE LAINES, reduced from 2s. to 1s.
Every article warranted PERFECT in all respects, and guaranteed as represented.
H. B. CLAFP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
corner of Monroe.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY,
Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by G. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's, N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that. Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such humbuggery, deception and cheating.

THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and inquire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices, for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put inquiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the number.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERtiser, a practical tanner and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 191 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSIcian of several years' experience, is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 1,908 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN ENTRY-CLERK on a salary of $500, going West, will procure his situation for any competent person who is willing to give a bonus of $10. $3 must be inclosed as proof of the applicant's sincerity. Address JAMES LEE, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID ENglish Basement Brick House, on 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., being between the two railroads. The houses are now being finished, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble mantles, panneled ceilings, gas, bath, &c. The street is graded, paved, flagged, curb and gutter. Price $3,500 per house, or would let to a genteel family for five years' lease. Terms accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to MR. McMANN'S, at the buildings, or 153 same street.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—EMBARrassed real estate owners of property in this City, who want money immediately, and who have bargains, may address confidentially, with full description, price, &c., to F. W., box 2,060 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE FIFTH Aldermanic District will meet at the Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9th, at 7½ o'clock. Republicans of the District are invited to attend.
S. L. HULL, President.
R. WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.
AUSTIN LEAKE, }

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASsociation will meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Dingledein's Hall, 3d-av. and 59th-st., and every FRIDAY evening hereafter. E. DAYTON, Pres.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a lecture in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Church. Theme—*Sons of Thunder*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the doors.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE.—This trance-speaking and singing medium will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 10 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING PROMIssory notes. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating them, as the payment of the same has been stopped:

R. H. Boll & Co., June 22, 6 months, for	$239 08
G. J. Sanuders & Co., Aug. 12, 4 months, for	150 00
Walter Cross, Sept. 21, 3 months, for	100 00
Edwin Fowler, June 23, 5 months, for	158 83
Edward P. Torrey, Aug. 7, 4 months, for	520 33
Hagaman & Hough, July 25, 5 months, for	256 32

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with HUNT, THOMAS & CO., No. 215 Pearl-st.

LOST.—LEFT IN CARS AT JER

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.
SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 10, the entire stock in their Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, part of which is the property of a family about going to Cuba, and removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany and oak etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, volantaire, easy, rocking, and other chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Also, beds, mattresses, paillasses, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, carpets, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICES.

SALE OF WATCHES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will include in their sale of this day,
TUESDAY, OCT. 9,
At 11 o'clock,

A large and valuable consignment of gold and silver watches, and watch movements, of all styles and descriptions and including many very desirable goods, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, and to which they invite the attention of watch buyers.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner William. Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 1 per cent. mortgage Bonds New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$13,500 5 per cent. Bonds State of New-York, due 1874.
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, $100 each.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each.
75 shares Continental Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Missouri.
$10,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Virginia.
$10,000 5 per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn.
$4,000 7 per cent. Bonds of St. Joseph's and Hannibal Railroad Company.
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.
$720 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$70 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$150 Great Western Insurance Company Scrip of 1857.
$4,000 1 per cent. Bonds of Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.
70 shares New World Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
25 shares Broadway Bank Stock, $25 each.
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each.
90 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
80 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $25 each.
50 shares Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., East of 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock. This sale embraces a very large variety of magnificent rosewood furniture of every description. Valuable paintings, rosewood piano-forte, with everything requisite for a fashionable and splendidly furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

Parlor furniture consists of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, used but three months, two full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade, two covered in silk velvet, all three suites are first-class, having been made to order three months ago; two marble-top rosewood etageres with mirror-fronts, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; silk and lace curtains, three large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; superior carpets throughout the house; Turkish chairs with spring lounges to match; lady's rosewood secretary music cabinet, costly China vases, figures, groups, corner etageres, ormolu clock, reception chairs, French shades, with a collection of beautiful parlor ornaments.

Rosewood armoire with mirror front, rosewood bedsteads, (twenty-four in all,) mattresses, bedding, carved bureaus, washstands, commodes, China sets, volantaire chairs, mirrors, French engravings, elegant oak extension table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver-ware, China, cut-glass, chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house; oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, &c., with a large quantity of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart and ship the goods for those who wish it.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 9, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. For further particulars see his catalogue.

Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday).

Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, sofas à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood loo, chamber, easy chairs in reps and leather, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

75 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 3 casks Holland gin, 1 do. Monongahela whisky, 1 cask Jamaica rum, 2 casks Madeira wine, 2 do. Cognac brandy, 5 casks Seignette brandy.

Also, one rosewood 6⅔-octave piano, made by J. Lauke; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Co.

M. Donerty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, (THIS DAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire second-hand furniture of a house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: Brussels and three-ply carpets; oak, buffet, pier, oval and mantel mirrors; oil-paintings and engravings, cooking and parlor stoves, refrigerator, oak extension table, dining-room and mahogany chairs, sofa and sofa beds, counting-room and office desks, with a general assortment of medium-class furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at our auction-rooms, No. 92 Broadway, 3,500 garments of fine ready-made clothing. The goods are of excellent materials, fashionable shapes and superior make, all recently manufactured for Fall and Winter trade, all regularly assorted sizes, and will be found in every respect worthy the attention of the trade. N. B.—Every lot will be sold for cash, without reserve. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneer.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 6 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 10 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, TILL THE FIRST OF May, or for sale cheap, 3 3-story brick houses in 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; about 250 feet East of 8th-av., south side. They have all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 170 on the premises.

TO LET—CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, north of LaFayette-av., the middle one of three three-story English basement brown-stone front houses, with gas, baths, range, speaking-tubes, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. TREADWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 236 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 236 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANK F & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—SMALL APARTMENTS TO A SMALL respectable family. References required. Inquire No. 187 Monroe-st., corner Montgomery-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium-price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished: to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $350—A VERY desirable residence, with gas, range, marble mantels, &c., and a large garden. Apply to P. MONAGHAN, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A SPLENDID floor, containing 6 rooms, wardrobes, drawers, Croton, gas, &c. Apply at the house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st. A bill up.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, TO let, or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—HIGH basement, medium size, first class, and in good order, near the St. Germain Hotel; very comfortable for a small family. Address, with full name, HOME, box No. 2,049.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for ten years on 32d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 102 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar, entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor. Room 45⅓.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH Haverstraw, known as the Garner place, perfectly splendid and healthy, with 18 acres; house 40x45 feet, two stories and basement; spring near the door, and 100-horse power on the place. Price $6,000,—less than the cost. Inquire of Squire HAMMOND, next door, or of A. DAVIS, at No. 256 9th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$778,095 34
Overdrafts		35 65
Due from Banks		28,863 39
Due from the Directors of the Bank		69,802 64
Real Estate		69,258 07
Specie		66,329 63
Cash Items, viz.: Bank Notes and Checks on New-York City Banks		114,192 10
Stocks		130,746 09
Loss and Expense Account		2,155 31
Total		$1,250,477 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$700,500 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Total	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	6,455—	93,545
Profits		17,697 91
Due to Banks		16,420 86
Due Depositors, on demand		420,176 01
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, "Dividends not called for"		2,137 84
Total		$1,250,477 62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 8, 1857. Jas. Hillyer, Comm'r of Deeds.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 13th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $10,000, and will be opened on Tuesday, 13th October, 1857, at the Canal Department until the hour of 3 P. M. on that day.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock resulting in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest at the Stock-hall by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEARLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,359, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 743, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,103, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,134, 1,143, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,222, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
Trustees.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GRENNELL, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

New York and New-Haven Railroad Co., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLER.

$5,000.—PERSONS DESIROUS TO exchange their depreciated Bank Stock and Mortgage Bonds, for desirable houses well-rented in the City of Brooklyn, can do so by addressing S. B. D., *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—Clyde, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; and he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 60 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 36 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, stating price, &c., &c., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James Watt.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
From Boston to Liverpool.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 16.	
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23.	
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 30.	
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 7.	
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Oct. 14.	
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 21.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Oliver Eldridge Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be sent by private conveyance.
Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins Commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From New-York for Southampton & Havre	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

Price of Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. Wotton, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent co board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. CRAWFORD, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG 2,500 tons, William Cumming Commander; NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Oscar Co, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,652 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

From New-York.	From Glasgow.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 3
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

Rates of passage:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80 | Second Cabin $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Lunlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed's day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 12½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—P. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-anonal dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 66 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,460,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
Leave Twenty-sixth-street Station.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Summer Arrangements—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. For Flemington, Lambertville and Trenton, from the New-Jersey Railroad depôt, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minut

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Oct. 8.

$6,000 N.Y. State 6s,'60	93½	25 N. Y. Cent. R. R	53½
1,000 N.Y. State 6s, '61	91	50 do	53½
3,000 N.Y. State 6s, '62	91	100 do c	52¼
13,000 N.Y. State 6s, '64	c 90	100 do s10	52
15,000 N.Y. State 6s, '73	91	100 do s30	52
10,000 do	91½	100 do s3	52⅛
16,000 N.Y. State 5s, '58	91	50 do	52¾
2,000 N.Y. State 5s, '59	90	100 do s30	53¼
10,000 N.Y. State 5s 1860	83	50 Erie Railroad s30	10
17,000 Mich. State 6s	73½	50 do c	10⅛
4,000 Tenn. State 6s	74	50 Harlem Railroad	7⅛
1,000 do	78	200 do	7
8,000 Virginia 6s	64½	20 N. Hav. & Hart. R	95
2,000 Missouri State 6s	70	20 Reading Railroad c	28
9,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	80	120 do c	27
2,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s 1st mtge	90	50 Mich. Cen. R. R	34
6,000 Har. R.R. 1st mtge	90	20 do	33½
1,000 Mi. Cen. R.R. Bds.	69½	6 do	31
11,000 do	69	225 M. S. & N. I. R.R. c	10½
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d mtge	34	10 M. S. & N. I. pr. Stk.	23
20 Metro. Bank	67	25 do	22
7 do	61	10 Panama Railroad	83¼
20 Merchants' Bank	89½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	83
40 Bank of Commerce	75	50 do	81
40 Mech. Bank	89	100 do	80
100 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	88¼	10 Cle., Col. & C. R. R.	75⅞
20 do	87½	100 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	54
20 do	87	50 do s3	55
20 do	87	50 do s30	56
5 do	81	50 do s10	55
5 do	80	400 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	93 22½
100 Penn. Coal Co	83	104 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	54
200 Cum. Coal Co	54	100 do s10	55
100 do	53½	100 do s10	55¼
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	60	75 do c	55½
50 do	59	50 do c	56⅛
6 La Crosse R.R.	7¼	20 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	16
25 do	7	50 do	15
50 do	6¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 N.Y. State 6s	74	20 Galena & Chic. R.	55
1,000 N.Y. State 6s '68	91	30 Mil. & Miss. R'd	14
$1,000 N.Y. Stamp 5s, '74	82	200 Reading R. R. s30	26
2,000 Virginia 6s	77	100 N.Y. Cent. R.R. s10	52
1,000 Mi. Cen. R.R. Bds	68	100 do	52¾
100 do	67	107 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90
50 Am. Exchange Bk.	63½	90 do	79
5 do	63	50 do	79¼
200 Cum. Coal Co. s10	54	50 do s3	79
200 do s5	55	10 M. S. & N. I. pr. Stk	22
20 Butch. Bank	58	20 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	93
200 Penn. Coal Co	81	350 Erie Railroad	10
5 Panama Railroad	83½	150 Harlem Railroad	7
80 Illinois Central R.	77		

THURSDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

We intimated yesterday, without giving the names, that the Dry Goods jobbers and Grocery houses had become so much discouraged this week that many of them had made up their purpose to stop payment at once, rather than turn their general obligations into confidential debts by borrowing through the month. This morning the verified weekly list of failures, from one of the mercantile agencies, appeared in the *Independent*. The list is copied in another place, and is by far the most disheartening of the pressure season. It contains the first announcement of the suspension of the important Dry Goods firm of BOWEN & MCNAMEE, in Broadway, Importers and Silk Goods Jobbers. The house had withstood the first shock of the panic bravely, as it had resisted with high credit several previous adverse changes in the times within the past fifteen years. But it yields, as others of first-rate importance had yielded before, and others must yield after it, to a paralysis in credits and the exchanges, as severe aa it is unexampled. The firm were more immediately identified with the trade of the North and Northwest. They ask an extension, declaring their ability and determination to pay every dollar of their indebtedness with interest. We have authority for saying that they owe the Metropolitan Bank but $25,000, and are indorsers on $30,000 business notes—in all, $55,000, for which the Bank holds $91,000 securities, all of it legitimate business paper. They are followed to-day by the suspension of the Dry Goods house of W. G. LANE & Co., quite as prominently connected with the trade of the South and Southwest. Both were esteemed wealthy; the last named having the advantage of wealthy connections in South Carolina. Both had strong friends in their respective quarters, and Mr. BOWEN had incurred some political enmities. On this point the *Commercial Advertiser*, not of the same party, remarks:

"In the list of suspensions below, we are sorry to see included that of BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., a well-known extensive jobbing house of this City. Their warmly expressed political opinions have called up a strong opposition to them in some quarters, but they are on all hands respected as enterprising, intelligent, and high-toned men of business, whose present misfortune may be regarded as a public calamity."

Messrs. LANE & Co. were the successors of LE ROY M. WILEY & Co., formerly in the Charleston trade. Mr. WILEY continued a special capital in the concern, and the business had been extended of late years by means of the railways through Western Georgia, East Tennessee, &c. There were numerous other failures to-day, currently reported or rumored through the Street, some of which were not founded even in plausibility. Others were but partially verified. We omit the names for the present, with the single remark that from present adverse appearances, not to say settled gloom and desperation which prevails in regard to negotiating paper and turning Western collections and produce to account, the official list of the ensuing week threatens a more serious catalogue of disasters than haa yet appeared. It is possible that the storm may be partially averted by some combined action in the banking interest. But thus far all attempts in this direction have turned to little account. Another conference was had at the Merchants' Bank to-day, in which the Albany, Troy and Utica Bank interest was numerously represented. Nothing practical eventuated, although an urgent introductory appeal for promptness and unanimity was made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR. A joint meeting of the Astor House Committee of merchants and the bank officers has been invited for this evening at the residence of Mr. C. R. ROBERT in Lafayette-place. It is to be of a private character, though it is possible the result, if anything worthy the name is arrived at, will be promulgated in season to help the state of things to-morrow. The proposition to employ the State currency was freely broached to-day, but met with no favorable response from the parties likely to insure its adoption. This would not be so bad, if other modes of relief were not peremptorily resisted in particular quarters. It is not the time for reproaches or crimination, but it may be as well to say to our distant readers looking so anxiously to New-York for financial relief, that we have a few bank rulers (over their own petty shops) in our midst, who have not yet realized, (though compelled to avail of its privileges after their close charters ran out) that we have a *Free* Banking System in the State. Like the old Bourbons, they will learn nothing new nor forget anything that's old. Their ambitious to rule, and without the ability to lead or the moral force to command, they imagine, perhaps, that now is the time to exterminate fifty competitors, that they two or four—if so many can live through the storm—may be *the* banks of the City of New-Yonk, forgetting that in the last alternative, they are more likely to constitute the rule than the exception.

The Discount and Foreign Bill Brokers report pretty nearly a dead-lock to-day. There is no steamer on Saturday, and it is yet too early to talk of terms for the *Arabia* on Wednesday. Some sales of Grain for export have been made, payable on next packet day—the buyers being provided with undoubted English Bank bills. The terms on London are nominal, at par@102¼. A few parcels of very choice mercantile paper, short and strongly indorsed, have been sold at the rate of 30 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Banks are understood to be discounting their receipts this week; though these are falling short by the daily suspensions. The Stock market is less steady than yesterday, and the changes in City Bank shares and Delaware and Hudson Canal shares are quite violent. The latter reflect the extreme pressure for Money among our best merchants, who are being helped, or helping themselves, by forcing off this old and favorite inveatment at 82, 80@79 ₩ cent. Metropolitan Bank sold at 61 ₩ cent.; American Exchange at 63 ₩ cent.; Phenix standa at 70, and Commerce at 75; the Merchants' at 89, and the Park at 58 ₩ cent. State Stocks are in good request at about yesterday's terms. The fluctuations in the Railways are, since yesterday: Reading from 28@26; Erie, (same as before,) 10@10¼; New-York Central, 53@52; Panama, 65@63; Illinois Central, 84@77; Rock Island, 58½@56; Galena, 57@55. The market closed dull, but with less feverishness, except in Bank shares, than was manifested in other branches of the money market.

The Sub-Treasury received from Customs $56,302, and paid out $282,957. There was added to the balance $100,000 in Coin, received by express from the Boston office. The balance now stands, $6,486,019.

The following list of Banks not received on deposit at the Metropolitan Bank is corrected to the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

NEW YORK.

Addison Bank,
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer Co.,
Central New-York, B'k of
Canandaigua, Bank of
Chemung County Bank,
Central Bank, Brooklyn,
Dairyman's B'k, Newport,
Farmers' and Citizens' B'k, Williamsburg,
Farmers' Bank, Hudson,
Hamilton Exchange B'k,
Huguenot Bank,
Hollister Bank,
Hudson River Bank,
Island City Bank,
Leonardsville Bank,
Lima, Bank of
Medina Bank,
Niagara River Bank,
Ontario Bank,
Ontario Co. Bank,
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank,
Old Saratoga, Bank of
Orleans, Bank of
Powell Bank, Newburgh,
Pine Plains Bank,
Reciprocity Bank,
Sackett's Harbor Bank,
Western Bank, Lockport,
Watertown, Bank of
Yates County Bank.

VERMONT.

Danby Bank,
Stark Bank,
South Royalton Bank.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport City Bank,
Charter Oak B'k, Hartford,
Colchester B'k, Colchester,
Exchange B'k, Hartford,
Hartford Co., B'k of, Hartford,
Mercantile B'k, Hartford,
Merchants' Exchange B'k, Bridgeport,
North America, Bank of
Seymour,
Pawcatuk Bank,
Thompson Bank, Thompson,
Wooster B'k, Danbury,
Windham County Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Base River Bank,
Lee Bank, Mass,
Western B'k, Springfield,

MAINE.

Canton Bank,
Ellsworth Bank,
Exchange Bank, Bangor,
Hallowell, Bank of
Hancock Bank,
Maritime Bank,
Monsum River Bank,
Sanford Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Exeter Bank,
Weare Bank.

At present, all notes of Rhode Island, West New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Banks, are not received.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Oct. 8.

The Speaker this morning announced the names of the Special Committee. Mr. MUMMA is Chairman. The Committee contins the strongest men on both sides of the question—7 Democrats and 6 Republicans and Americans.

The resolution to adjourn to-morrow was negatived.

Mr. HEISTAND'S Free Banking Law was called up, but the House refused to consider it.

The House after a debate passed a resolution for a Committee of six to report on the causes of the present financial crisis. The committee consists of 3 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill concerning the Banks. While the first section of it was readiog Mr. WRIGHT resumed his motion to strike out the provision authorizing the new Banks to receive payment for stocks in notes of other Banks. The motion was negatived by 12 to 20.

An amendment fixing the first day of July, 1858, for resumption, was defeated.

An amendment fixing the resumption for January, 1859, with a proviso that the banks be allowed to charge 7 per cent. for loans, 1 per cent. of it to be paid to the State, was debated and finally negatived by a vote of 10 to 22.

The Senate this evening, in the first bill from the Select Committee, adopted the sections fixing the first Monday in February next, as the day for the resumption of specie payments, and requiring the banks to receive each other's notes at par.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 8.

A mass meeting of the business men of the city to consider the financial difficulties was held in this city this afternoon.

The call for the meeting was prepared late in the day and was signed by most of the prominent firms here. It was posted in every prominent position throughout the city and attracted considerable attention.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the notice the meeting was large.

The following were the officers:

President—CHARLES MACALESTER.

Vice-Presidents—John O. James, John B. Myers, John P. Crozer, Wm. E. Ludwig, Hood Simpson, John Welsh, George H. Stuart, Wm. E. Bowen, Samuel V. Merrick, Robert Selfridge, Wm. C. Patterson, David S. Brown, Wm. Divine, David Milne.

Secretaries—Robert Ewing, S. Morris Waln.

Mr. MACALESTER on taking the Chair, made a speech. He said he believed that New-York was the cause of all the present difficulties. The Banks of New-York had expanded seven millions in thirty days, while an expansion of seventeen millions in five months broke the Bank of the United States. Becoming frightened, they curtailed in two months to the amount of twelve millions, which was sufficient to produce a panic of the strongest kind in the community. He advocated a gengral banking law, and the banks to be required to have one dollar in specie for every three of issue.

Mr. GEO. B. STUART said the meeting was not to consider the condition of the Banks, but the condition of tens of thousands of laboring men, who, if not relieved, would starve. Learning, this morning, that the condition of the community was not known to the Legislature, it was resolved to call a meeting, to talk to them in tones of thunder. The question was above party spirit. Many strongly the onposite of him in politics, even the President, were present here. He could tell tales of real distress, that had been communicated to him, that would bring tears from the heart of a stone. He proceeded to read extracts from letters from the largest manufacturers in the country, imploring aid in order to enable them to pay the wages of their employes, and they must receive aid or they will have to discharge thousands of them. Notwithstanding it was their interest to stop altogether, they determined to keep on, if they had to involve themselves. He also read a letter from one of the heavi-est merchants of St. Louis, who said he was just going to a meeting for relief. Relief indeed was needed. The most solvent merchants are now insolvent. Large orders from Europe cannot be executed for want of confidence to buy bills of Exchange.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Manufacturing, Mercantile and Industrial interests of the City of Philadelphia, now in town-meeting assembled, irrespective of party, in view of the present unparalleled distress which is pervading all classes of our business community, most solemnly state to the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, now in session, that in the honest opinion of this meeting, prompt relief is required from the Representatives of the people, for the benefit of the people themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most respectfully and earnestly invite the Legislature to pass some law which will enable the manufacturer to keep his workmen, and the other branches of business to retain in their employ men and women whose daily bread is entirely dependent upon their daily labor.

Resolved, That the relief should be simple and comprehensive; not fettered by provisions impossible to be executed in a season of trial and panic; but such as will tend to restore confidence in the general solvency of our people, and bring into active and beneficial circulation the products of our mines, fields and workshops.

Resolved, That we implore the Legislature to consider the sufferings which must inevitably follow in every department of labor, and to those also who have to exchange values, as merchants, traders and factors, if some relief be not promptly afforded by the present Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy sent to each member of the General Assembly, now in session.

All the resolutions were adopted, with but one "No," which was distinctly uttered, and which was received with hisses.

Mr. FREDERICK FRALEY, a heavy coal dealer, was then introduced. He said he had passed through four suspensions of specie payment, but had never witnessed one attended with such distress, loss of confidence and forebodings of the future as the present. What is the cause?

A VOICE—The action of our small-headed, short-sighted Bank Presidents.

Mr. FRALEY—Well, what is the remedy? A renewal of confidence in these institutions which are the arteries of the commercial world, and thus renew confidence in everything. This can be brought about by a discontinuance of the run of those institutions. Depriving them of the ability to move is bringing all these elements of strength down, and ourselves too. Each man should willingly bear his share of the pressure burden to improve the times. Mr. F. then referred to how the coal trade of Pennsylvania, one branch of its industry, was now paralyzed and avowed that if that alone was able to recover, the tables would be turned as regards here, New-York and Boston exchanges. The latter would be worth nothing, notwithstanding we now had to succumb under difficulties we are unable to master. Then one dollar of Pennsylvania money would be redeemed in New-York and Boston with gold—that is, if such currency was then to be found there. There was really more gold and silver now in circulation among the people of Philadelphia than in New-York. If you should present an eagle at the best hotel in New-York to take out seven dollars, you would get three one dollar notes in change. Four months ago, in prosperity, the people only wanted a small amount of specie. Yet now, when there is the greatest distress, they demand nothing but specie. Continue then to permit those instruments of exchange which you were satisfied with till now, still to pass from hand to hand and represent what will settle the debts of man to man, and this will alleviate all public and private distress, and save hundreds from bankruptcy and ruin.

The meeting then adjourned, those in attendance signing a memorial to the Legislature, embodying the sentiments of the resolutions.

The assemblage was more satisfied with the speeches than the resolutions.

MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 8.

A large meeting was held here this evening to consider the present financial difficulties. Ex-Governor PORTER presided. Strong resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature to pass a relief law.

CONDITION OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The following is a statemant concerning the Providence Banks, dated Oct. 5:

Bills in circulation	$2,085,713 75
Deposits	255,756 24
Bills receivable	18,361,361 00
Specie	268,744 10

Compared with the returns made Sept. 28, this shows an increase of $126,328 25 in circulation; $330,613 84 in deposits; $26,837 57 in specie, and a decrease of $138,528 in bills receivable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Money is tight here. First-class paper is worth from 2½ to 4 per cent. a month. There are no failures of consequence. There is no money for exchanges, and no movement is possible until sterling can bring cash in New-York. The banks are extending every facility to factors, and all is cheerful.

FAILURE IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Oct. 8.

The firm of FOWLE, SNOWDEN & CO., bankers, of this city, have failed. They are in no way connected with the long-established mercantile firm of FOWLE & Co.

FAILURE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 8.

J. MORRISON, a broker of this city, failed to-day.

Our Financial Troubles and the Paper Money System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I see an article over the signature of "Iron," indirectly advocating higher duties on imports, and implying that the present financial trouble is due alone to excessive importation.

Allowing that the exports of specie from the country have exceeded the imports during the last twelve years, as claimed, by $250,000,000, and that this is the origin of the present trouble, we must inquire into the causes of the excessive importation. I think these are closely connected with the enormously inflated condition of our currency.

When nine-tenths of the money of a country is composed of "lamp-black and rags," which is inherently worthless, the one-tenth in specie on which this enormous superstructure is built is worth more for such a basis than for its natural uses. But the mischief does not stop here. When the one-tenth is called out of the country to pay an honest debt, the bubble bursts.

Under the present system of Banking, if the $250,000,000 had remained, what was to have been expected but a greater inflation, to be followed by a worse revulsion? As the whole excess of the paper currency over the metallic is a practical *lie*, only tolerated for the convenience of exchange, so the end of it must always be in failure whenever the Banks are generally called on to do what they have promised to do; and so, too, the tendency must be continually to progress towards such a consummation. Knowing that it could not redeem its bills if presented, each Bank depends on borrowing of some other and continues extending its business, until at length all come to a *crisis*, and heavy importations of Specie are required.

As this paper money is useless for paying foreign debts, it is true that the end may be delayed by restricting importations. But to man has been given necessities that require the productions of all climates and regions of the earth for his development, and he has also been given the capacity to obtain them by commerce. The necessity for some of these, such as tea and coffee, is so apparent as not to be disputed; and it is but an extension of the argument to claim for all that are produced in foreign countries an equality.

If Providence has given us a country of such vast agricultural resources, that man's energies are worth more in its development than in making iron or cloth, why should we make ourselves blind to the fact, and endeavor to compete with the half-starved millions of Europe at the loom and forge? Is it not possible that our system of business is too artificial, and that, if we had fewer banks better secured, we might get on at least with the present tariff, not to say even with free trade? In imagining ourselves able to pay ten times what we owe, we go on and accumulate ten times as much foreign debt.

It is generally admitted that the country was never in a condition of greater material prosperity than at present—the trouble exists only in the circulating medium. If the crops of the country were doubled, we should be worse embarrassed. If every dollar of our late circulating medium had been composed of gold or silver, we should have heard no complaint. If our paper money would circulate in foreign countries, we should now be driving a madder trade than ever.

COTTON.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1857.

The Banks—Their Faults and their Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a question worthy of deep consideration whether the Banks' conduct (in causing the panic) the last month or two is not worthy of severe rebuke.

The Banks virtually have given up discounting—they tell Mr. A: "We will not discount for you as usual, and yet we insist on your paying your paper discounted already by us when it falls due." "But how must I do it,' says Mr. A; "You have discounted my paper heretofore and have found me honest, and I depended on your discounting for me again—here is my note at 60 days; I annex to it as collateral two notes of first-rate houses; credit me with the proceeds of the discount and debit me with my note falling due next week." "I will not," says Mr. Banker, "there is a monster, (I mean a panic) in the market—and I won't discount for you a bit. I shall expect you to make bricks without straw." "But, Mr. Banker, if you won't discount for your customers, your past loans and discounts, some 100 odd millions, will have to be paid, within 60 days, as the paper discounted will then be due, and can you expect that amount can be paid you by your customers unless you renew their paper? We have only paper notes of our customers to give you in lieu." "Then suspend, *suspend*," says Mr. Banker, "and go to the d—l"—"and you go too," says Mr. A in a fume. The fact is, the Banks have caused the panic by contracting altogether. The apparent weekly contraction is owing to paper formerly discounted falling due and refused to be renewed. The Banks almost refuse to discount at all—the contraction is not two or three millions weekly—but in a great measure and in many instances it has been total. The apparent contraction is mostly owing to old paper falling due, and of course if the Banks refuse to discount, the 100 odd millions of loans will all come due in a few weeks without a dollar to pay it, for the parties who owe it are pressed for a cent. The only way the 100 odd millions can be paid is by the Banks renewing their discounts as before.

The Banks' proper course now is to correct their errors—afford their former accommodations to their customers; and if they find a pancity, a want of gold, let the Banks coalesce with each other and purchase gold in Europe, as the Banks of England and France do when hardly pressed for specie. This they can easily effect through the capitalists of Europe.

The course pursued by parties in Europe sometimes, when pushed for the moment for money to meet their obligations, might be followed here in these hard times. A's note to B falls due in a few days—B calls on A, tells him how he is circumstanced, that he holds securities but has no specie, but here is C's note which falls due in a month. "Be a good friend to me, A, don't cut me up, take C's note in lieu of mine and I will return the favor another time and the difference of interest now." B takes C's note and shakes hands with A—A is not obligad to run to Wall-street to get C's note discounted by Shylock, but gives it to B. If this practice was adopted in New-York, how many houses now suspended would have been in full operation.

Your obedient servant, H. P. J.

A Voice from a National Bank and Tariff Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the destruction of the United States Bank, *because it was not located in the City of New-York*, and the downfall of the Tariff in 1832, to appease "the beloved South," the country and all its great interests have been afloat upon a sea of "expedients," and will continue thus to float until we go back to the old measures of a United States Bank, and a Protective Tariff. A currency regulator is as necessary as a steam gauge, and a Protective Tariff is indispensable to the stability and success of our manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests. There is but one interest in this country now *protected*, and that is the Sugar interest. Protect our worshops as tha sugar-fields are protected by the Government, and the hum of industry would everywhere be heard, and the right arm of labor would everywhere be strengthened for more vigorous toil.

Look at the alarming statistics of your intelligent correspondent, "Iron," in the TIMES of this morning, and see how labor is paralyzed, and our people impoverished by sending out of the country in 12 years, for iron alone, the enormous sum of $222,867,215, when we can make better iron at home. This single fact should awaken the attention of the whole land. But as long as our country is under the rule of men *who cannot read our Constitution*—who are ignorant of "the true principles of our Government," and who are controlled by demagogues who have nothing to lose and nothing to gain but "Treasury pap" and "public plunder," we shall continue to float upon *expedients*, and see our great industrial and commercial interests prostrate at the feet of a false and destructive Democracy. AN OLD FOGY.

The Money Panic—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is only one effectual remedy for the present panic, and that should be adopted *at once*. The City Banks must receive and pay out the notes of the sound country Banks. A currency good enough for the people and business men is good enough for the Banks. A further forced contraction of country Bank circulation must react in its ruinous consequences upon the City Banks. If the former are compelled to proceed in the liquidation of their currency, they will have to continue to withdraw their public stock securities from the Bank Department, force them into market here, and draw their proceeds in specie from the City Banks. This operation has already gone quite too far for the public good, but the country Banks are not to blame. It is the necessary consequence of these sudden and forced contractions. The moment the City Banks shall adopt the policy of receiving and paying out the notes of the country Banks, commerce will revive, activity be exhibited in all the departments of business, and foreign bills and stocks, that have been selling at ruinous sacrifices, immediately rise to their real value. The measure will put into active business at least *fifteen millions* of dollars which have been suddenly withdrawn under the present system of New-York redemption. To secure the public against any possible loss upon this currency, they will have the rich products of the West, amounting to many millions more than that sum. D.

Bank of Galena.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was yesterday called to a notice posted on a bulletin in Wall-street, that the "Bank of Galena," at Galena, Ill., had failed.

This is the second false report of the kind relating to this Bank that haa circulated within the past few days.

The Bank has not failed—has had no difficulty whatever. On the 1st of this month it had $65,000 coin on hand, against $44,000 circulation, which circulation, like all other banks of Illinois and Wisconsin, is fully secured by pledge of public stocks, (not mortgages.) It is not likely to fail during this senseless and mischievous "panic."

CHAS. N. ROGERS, No. 80 Wall-street.

What Would Help the Money Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the New-York City banks would take all good *State* notes on deposit as they do each other's notes, it would help dealers, the State banks and every kind of business, instead of obliging dealers to go to brokers and deposit in the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks. Then have those banks redeem these notes in specie. I think that is what causes half the suspensions of State banks. F.

The Appleton and Stevens' Correspondence.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 8.

We are very glad to print Mr. APPLETON'S letter below. It derives great weight from the intelligence and experience of the writer. He writes upon a subject, with the details as well as the principles of which he is as familiar, perhaps, as any man in the country; and his letter is one certainly calculated to produce an impression, which we trust will not be lost upon those for whose benefit it is intended.

The letter of Mr. STEVENS, published in our paper of Tuesday last, excited no little surprise in our business circles. It showed a singularly inaccurate state of information on his part, as to the amount of specie in Massachusetts. But this was no more singular than the idea which it seemed intended to convey, that the banks of New-York were treating those of Boston with a sort of tender consideration, worthy of gratitude, not only for its liberality, but its condescension. There are banks in New-York which have acted with much honor and fairness towards our own, during the present disturbance of business affairs. It is equally true that others have not only drawn upon us for their balances in specie, but have absolutely refused, through their agents to receive drafts on other banks in New-York, for the amount, those agents alleging strict instructions to return only gold. Some, too, might think it looked a little pressing for them not to send their notes for collection to banks with which they corresponded here, to be passed to their credit, and then to be drawn for, but to have given small notes to their agents to collect, and to express men, even with orders to bring back only specie. Thus to push them to the wall for every little item of indebtedness, by insisting on the gold, does not seem to us to afford much ground for a claim of assisting their neighbors. Under these circumstances, we cannot allow Mr. STEVENS to rest under the misapprehension that the Boston Banks are indebted to those of New-York for a general system of forbearance, by allowing their balances to stand. One of the leading newspapers of our sister city insisted, a day or two ago, that the New-England Banks *must suspend*, but that the New-York Banks must not. This looked to us a good deal like a disposition to get as much specie as possible into New-York, at the expense of our own means of credit.

We have yet to learn that our Banks have the least objection to discharge their debts and balances in specie. They have done so thus far, and probably will continue to do it. But pushed as they certainly have been for their liabilities by New-York Banks, the public ought not to be deluded into a belief that we have been expressly favored by them.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 2d, and am glad to find that you agree with me, and that your bank is expanding its discounts. I regret, however, that this course has not been adopted by the other banks, as the last official return (that of 26th ult.) shows an aggregate reduction instead of expansion in their loans. And the last reports do not show any alleviation in the stringency of the money market. I beg you will use your influence for an immediate and very considerable expansion, so important as I consider it for the interests of New-York and the whole country. I notice your remarks on our banks discounting long paper as encouraging the pernicious system of long credits. I have always been opposed to the system of long credits, but I recollect very well, as I was then in active business, that it was in consequence of 8 months being the established credits given by the New-York importers, that we were obliged to submit to the same on our manufactures. I am not aware that the credits now given in New-York, are shorter than those given in Boston. A good deal of improvement has been going on here within the last few years by offering large discounts for a short time. I do not agree with you that the banks should confine their discounts to short paper, which, if good for the banks, is bad for the community. I have been for upwards of 40 years a director of the Boston Bank, during the greater part of which time they have confined their discounts to real business paper, which should be paid at maturity, and have not refused it even when having six months to run. This system has worked well, and always gives the bank enough coming in to meet any emergency. I hardly recollect a discount day, when the bank has not been able to discount some new paper. What I call a really pernicious system is that of making loans on call, which seems to prevail extensively in New-York. This syatem, especially pernicious to borrowers, I hope is not adopted by your bank. I should think a bank with your large capital would find it difficult in ordinary times, to find business paper enough at short dates to meat their wants, and might frequently find it necessary to take accommodation paper with long paper, perhaps, as collateral. On referring to the published tables, I see that the banks of New-York have lessened their liabilities from one hundred and one millions, Aug. 15, to eighty-one millions, Sept. 24, certainly a most violent proceeding. The Boston banks reduced their liabilities from twenty-three millions, Aug. 17, to nineteen millions, Sept. 28, something less in proportion. Our banks are obliged to follow the course of New-York, but are in a perfectly easy position. It is their customers, the merchants, who feel the pressure.

Very truly your obedient servant,

NATHAN APPLETON.

By the way, I see tha stock of your bank quoted at a tremendous depreciation. What is the cause? Is there noything but the severity of the money pressure? I trust not, but nothing can show more strongly the necessity of a decided relaxation.

J. A. STEVENS, Esq.

Failures, Assignments, &c.

From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Marcus Hull, Hinesburg, Vt., failed and assigned.
J. W. Clarke & Co., bankers, Boston, suspended.
Lawrence, Stone & Co., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, dry goods commission merchants, suspended.
S. Frothingham, Jun., & Co., dry goods commission, Boston, suspended.
Butler, Keith & Co., hardware, Boston, suspended.
Richardson, Kendall & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended.
Dutton, Baldwin & Macomber, dry goods commission, Boston, suspended.
Sweetzer, Gookin & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended.
Moses Pond & Co., stoves, Boston, suspended.
Parsons, Cutler & Co., dry goods, Boston, suspended; liabilities about $400,000.
Benjamin Howard, commission, Boston, suspended; liabilities not large, and means supposed to be ample to pay in full.
Stephen Bartlett, sugars, Boston, suspended.
Peter C. Jones, paper, Boston, suspended.
Blake, Barnard & Co., agricultural implements, Boston, failed.
Proctor & Wood, produce, Boston, suspended.
Charles Smith, naval stores, Boston, failed.
John Emerson, coal, Boston, failed.
Abel Tompkins, books, Boston, failed.
Charles Rice, straw goods, Boston, suspended.
I. H. Spring, fancy goods, Boston, failed.
William Gault, Boston, gone into insolvency.
Scarritt & Hall, Waterbury, Conn., assigned.
Alexander Wood, Thompsonville, Conn., failed.
Pierre Choteau, Jun., & Co., New-York City, suspended and assigned. The Iron house of P. Choteau, Jun., Sanford & Co., have not stopped, and we are assured will not.
Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, New-York City, suspended.
Swift, Ransom & Co., bankers, New-York City, suspended.
Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co., dry goods commission, New-York City, suspended.
Pettibone & Platt, hardware, New-York City, assigned.
T. H. & E. H. Brown & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Herman C. Adams, New-York City, assigned.
Charles A. Hands, New-York City, assigned.
D. Carolin & Son, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
J. D. Phillips & Co., furs, New-York City, suspended.
Miller, Bradley & Hall, fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.
H. G. Nichols & Co., iron, New-York City, suspended.
Hickox & Starr, hats, New-York City, suspended.
Drey & Sanders, findings, New-York City, failed; liabilities about $60,000.
West, Caldwell & Co., hat findings, New-York City, suspended; ask an extension, and will undoubtedly pay in full.
Ballard, Shute & Co., furs, New-York City, suspended; ask an extension of eight months, and offer to pay in full.
Starr & Underhill, hats, New-York City, suspended.
Townsend, Romar & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.
Walker, Worth & Co., groceries, New-York City, suspended.
Sargent, Brother & Co., hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Van Valkenburg & Co., straw goods, New-York City, suspended.
Frank & Strauss, clothing, New-York City, suspended.
A. C. Evans & Co., drugs, New-York City, suspended.
A. G. Perry & Co., jewelers, New-York City, suspended.
Samuel Hotaling & Co., salt, New-York City, suspended.
S. Swan & Bro., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Vanderhurgh, Bonnett & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended.
James Cropsey, dry goods, New-York City, failed and assigned.
A. G. Peckham, jeweler, New-York City, suspended.
R. E. Hatch, dry goods, New-York City, failed and assigned.
W. B. McKenzie, mantillas, New-York City, failed and compromised.
McCormick & Simpson, dry goods, New-York City, failed.
John M. Clark, butter, New-York City, failed.
Charles S. Matthews, hotel, New-York City, suspended.
Brooks & Armstrong, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Ide, Felt & Hall, straw goods, New-York City, suspended.
Ross, Newell & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, failed.
Blake & Brown, silks, New-York City, suspended.
Hanford & Brother, clothing, New-York City, suspended.
McArthur, Byrne, Gibbons & Co., dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Gage, Dater & Sloans, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.
Livingston & Ballard, grocers, New-York City, suspended.
Ely, Bowen & McConnell, dry goods, New-York City, suspended, ask an extension, and propose to pay in full.
Yelverton & Walker, grocers, New-York City, suspended.
Chapman, Pike & Co., fancy goods, New-York City, suspended, with liabilities of $250,000, but have a nominal surplus of $100,000.
Lee, Murphy & Avery, straw goods, New-York City, suspended.
Meilliss & Ayres, importers, New-York City, suspended.
Willets & Co., hardware, New-York City, suspended.
Bowen, McNamea & Co., New-York City, suspended; ask an extension; have a large surplus; propose to pay in full, with interest.
S. P. Burton, Albany, N. Y., assigned.
John Morris, Utica, N. Y., assigned.
Edward Rogers, West Troy, N. Y., assigned.
Rochester Novelty Works, Rochester, N. Y., assigned.
W. H. Morgan & Son, Plattsburg, N. Y., assigned.
Powell, Ramsdell & Co., Newburg, N. Y., suspended.
Philip B. Langford, Rome, N. Y., assigned.
Charles C. Hart, Binghamton, N. Y., suspended.
L. W. Storms, LeRoy, N. Y., assigned.
Andrew Outteron, Pulaski, N. Y., assigned.
Solomon Rathbun, Verona, N. Y., assigned.
Lewis Warren, Riga, N. Y., assigned.
George Warren, Riga, N. Y., assigned.
Alfred J. Wagner, Fort Plain, N. Y., assigned.
C. W. Churchman & Co

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 18 1. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The Mexican Acceptance of the Anglo-French Mediation.

Trial of the French Railway Defaulters.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGARDT.

A PORTRAIT OF NENA SAHIB.

The *Niagara's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. Our files of London papers by this arrival, extending from the 23d to the 26th of September inclusive, contain little additional intelligence.

In regard to the acceptance by Mexico of the mediation of France and England in her quarrel with Spain, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d of September, says:

"Official intelligence has been received of the acceptance by the Mexican Government of the proffered mediation of England and France in the quarrel between Mexico and Spain. The conference for the settlement of this matter is to be held in London. This will probably not be very pleasing to Spain, which would fain have had it in Madrid. The capital of one of the mediating nations is manifestly the most suitable place. It is not yet known who will be the plenipotentiaries appointed, but it is presumed that Senor LAVRAGUA will represent Mexico, he being completely *au courant* of the affair, which he followed from the commencement. The whole *personnel* of the Mexican Legation at Madrid is now in Paris."

The importance attached to the Imperial meeting at Stuttgardt may be estimated from the fact that the whole of the Paris journals have sent thither special reporters.

The *Times*, in its City Article of Sepl. 24, says:

"The further accounts from New-York by the *Atlantic* continue to show a disastrous condition of the money and stock markets, but at the same time tend to confirm the impression that, as regards the position of the mercantile community at large, there is no immediate unsoundness."

The same paper contains the following notice of the failure of a Bank at Hull:

"The failure was announced to-day of the Bank of Messrs. HARRISON, WATSON & Co., at Hull. It was a very old establishment, and until lately enjoyed high credit. The amount of liabilities has not transpired, but it is supposed to be large. The bank at one time issued notes, but it had ceased to do so for many years. The stoppage is supposed to have been caused by imprudent advances to a local undertaking, called the Hull Flax and Cotton Mills Company."

THE FRENCH RAILWAY FRAUDS.

The Trial of Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin and Parod.

Our Paris exchanges report at great length the proceedings of the Court of Assize, upon the trial of the French swindlers, CARPENTIER, GRELLETT, GUERIN and PAROD, whose adventures in this country, whither they fled, have made their names familiar to the American public. The trial commenced on the 22d of September and was not concluded on the 24th, the date of our last advices. Precautions had been taken against the attendance of a large crowd in Court; among the noted articles present was the leathern trunk and the chest, which GUERIN is accused of having broken open and robbed of the scrip belonging to M. ROTHSCHILD. The Advocate-General, BARBIER, conducted the prosecution;—CARPENTIER and GUERIN were defended by M. LACHAUD, GRELET by M. DESMAREST, and PAROD by Mr. ELIE DUFAURE. Among the persons present were Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, the Marquis DALON and Messrs. HOTTINGUER and DELERECQUE, Director of the Railway Company. *Le Constitutionnel*, as well as other journals, give the indictment at length, as well as the other proceedings in Court. It is stated that when the prisoners were placed at the bar, the greatest curiosity was manifested to see them. CARPENTIER is described as tall, and of gentlemanly appearance; GRELLET is short and thick-set, his features are highly colored; GUERIN, who is an elderly man, had the appearance sad the bearing of a peasant in holiday clothes; PAROD, who is of good height, has black hair and whiskers. In answer to the usual preliminary questions, CARPENTIER said that he was 26 years of age, and was formerly principal Cashier of the Northern Railway Company; GRELLET said that he was 31, and was formerly sub-cashier of the said Company; GUERIN, that he was 56, and formerly night watchman in the cash-office of the same Company; PAROD, that he was 31, formerly a medical student, but latterly a horse-dealer. The list of witnesses was then called over, 35 being for the prosecution and 18 for the prisoner PAROD. The indictment, which was of great length, set forth these facts:

THE INDICTMENT.

CARPENTIER and GRELLET entered the service of the Northern Railway Company when it was first formed. They were then very young; but by attention and intelligence they attracted the notice of their chiefs, and the former was after a while appointed sub-cashier, and in 1856, cashier. The latter, after being chief clerk of the office of the deposit of shares, was made sub-cashier, still remaining at the head of that office. On Aug. 26, only some months after his promotion to the cashiership, CARPENTIER obtained from one of the directors leave of absence for a few days, on the pretext that he was about to marry. The day after GRELLET said to an employe that CARPENTIER, instead of going to the young lady to whom he was engaged, had gone off to Trouville with a young woman named GEORGET, whom he had for some time kept; and that as the knowledge of this fact would damage him in the opinion of the young lady's parents, he (GRELLET) would go to Tronville to bring him back; he therefore stated that he should not be at the office the next day, and he begged the employe to say, in the event of any of the Directors asking after him, that he had gone to the Bank of France on business. No attention was excited by the absence of the two men till the 1st September, when CARPENTIER'S father, to whom the employe had spoken of his son's departure for Trouville, and who had gone down to that place after him, but had not found either him or GRELLET, or the young women GEORGET, waited on one of the Directors to say that both his son and GRELLET had disappeared. On this the Director, who was the Marquis DALON, made a hasty examination of their accounts, and found them apparently perfectly regular; he also found that 30,000 shares belonging to Baron DE ROTHSCHILD, and which had been placed in a safe in GRELLETT'S room, were apparently intact. Two days after, when neither CARPENTIER nor GRELLET had made his appearance, a more searching investigation was made, and robberies and frauds to an enormous amount were discovered. It was then ascertained that the two men had been very intimate with PAROD, who was an old schoolfellow and townsman of GRELLET; and that in conjunction with him they had speculated largely on the Bourse ever since 1852, their operations at first being successful, and afterwards the reverse. It was subsequently discovered that on the 27th CARPENTIER had sailed from Havre to New-York, and had written to GRELLET to tell him so; that GRELLET had gone to Liverpool, and had proceeded thence for the same destination; and that PAROD, with a female named FELICIE DUBUT, with whom he had lived for some time, and by whom he had had two children, had also fled from Paris to Liverpool, and had sailed in the same vessel with GRELLET to New-York. Lastly, it appeared that about the same time GUERIN, who had been in the service of the railway company, first as watchman of the baggage, and next as watchman of the cash office, at a salary of only 1,200fr., but who had left the company in October, giving out that he had inherited a fortune, and who had purchased land, built houses, and made loans of money—it appeared that this man had gone to Brussels, and from thence to London, where he was staying in a false name. As the frauds and robberies had been committed in the office which he had to watch, it was supposed that he must have been concerned in them, and in September he was arrested at London. The other three were not captured in America until some time afterwards. The indictment then went on to specify the robberies and frauds committed. It said that though the 30,000 shares of Baron de ROTHSCHILD had appeared to be untouched, yet on a close examination it turned out that 5,065 of them had been taken away, and had been replaced by 5,065 others removed from the deposits of other shareholders. The safe in which they had been deposited had been forced open, and as GRELLET and CARPENTIER could open it with keys, it was almost certain that the extraction must have been made by GUERIN, unknown to them. In the cellars of the Company were other safes, in which were deposited shares belonging to different holders, and these safes were fastened with three locks—two of the keys of which were held by CARPENTIER and GRELLET, the third by a director. Yet these safes had been opened, and two hundred and forty shares belonging to the Marquis de LENTILHAC had been taken from the envelopes in which they had been placed; thirty-four other envelopes, containing shares belonging to twelve different persons, had also been opened, and 5,512 shares had been abstracted from them. Of these 5,512, 5,065 had been placed in the collection of Baron ROTHSCHILD. There consequently remained 447, which, added to the 240 of the Marquis de LENTILHAC, made 687; and consequently, this total added to the Baron's 5,065 made 5,752. This vast robbery was not the only one committed; 1,000 bonds of 500fr., numbered from 384,001 to 385,000, had been abstracted from the counterfoil-registers which contained them. Some time after it was ascertained that the accounts, though apparently perfectly regular, presented a deficit of 1,166,543fr. 52c., consisting first of a sum of 900,000fr., which had been falsely inscribed as having been paid into the Bank of France, and next one of 266,543f., falsely inscribed as having been paid to the accountants of the Company. The indictment then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the arrest of the four prisoners, and said that CARPENTIER was found in possession of a sum of 108,720f.; GRELLET of 22,091f.; and PAROD of 55,890f.; in all 187,511f.; in addition to which there is reason to believe they have, jointly or separately, secreted part of their booty. As to GUERIN, when arrested, he possessed various houses at Paris or in the environs, estimated at 310,000f.; securities for loans made by him to the amount of 142,000f.; 1,415 coupons of shares of the Northern Railway; an acknowledgment of 160,000f. for goods sent to Valparaiso; and, lastly, when he fled from Paris to Belgium he carried with him 60,000f. in notes of the Bank of France. The indictment next went on to say that CARPENTIER and GRELLET had confessed to the robberies and frauds, and had stated that they had made them in order to raise funds to meet losses incurred at the Bourse with PAROD, with, however, the intention of making restitution in the event of the speculations being successful. As to GUERIN, it appeared that he had speculated on his own account, and that in 1854, 1855 and 1856 his operations amounted to the enormous sum of 42,000,000 francs. The indictment then went on to specify the precise share which each of the accused had in the robberies. It charged CARPENTIER and GRELLET with having stolen 3,000 or 4,000 of the shares of Baron DE ROTHSCHILD, by opening the safe with keys confided to them, and GUERIN with having broken open the said safe and stolen the remainder; the robbery of the 240 shares belonging to Marquis DE LENTILHAC it said had been committed by GRELLET, he having taken them unobserved one day, when M. HOTTINGUER, one of the Directors, was removing shares of which the restitution had been demanded by holders; the rest of the stolen shares had, it alleged, been abstracted from the safes by GRELLET, he having, on some pretext, got M. HOTTINGUER to lend him his key for a while; but the said shares had been given to CARPENTIER, and he had put them in Baron DE ROTHSCHILD'S collection: the robbery of the bonds was stated to have been committed by CARPENTIER and GRELLET jointly; the embezzlement of the 1,666,543f. 52c. had, it was asserted, been made by them jointly, and they had made false entries in the books to disguise it, such false entries constituting forgeries; and lastly, PAROD, it was alleged, had knowingly participated in all the robberies, and had received 300,000f. of the sum embezzled. The indictment concluded by charging PAROD with having also been guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy as horse-dealer, his liabilities being 48,840fr.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The indictment having been read, the President proceeded to interrogate CARPENTIER, and the prisoner replied as follows:—"I was ten years in the service of the Railway Company, and my salary as Cashier was 7,000f. a year. I admit that I knew that shares were abstracted from the safe of Baron de ROTHSCHILD, but I deny that I took them; I could not, in fact, have taken them myself without being detected, but GRELLET could and did. I had the key of the safe, but there were occasions on which it was confided to GRELLET. I did not personally interfere with the operations which were made on the Bourse; it was GRELLET and PAROD who effected them. I confided my savings to GRELLETf and shared his good or ill success; but there was no regular deed of partnership between us. I deny that the shares taken from Baron de ROTHSCHILD'S safe with my knowledge were 5,165 in number; but I admit that I put into his safe shares taken by GRELLET from other safes; I think, however, the number did not exceed 70. I was not privy to the stealing of the bonds. I admit a deficit in my accounts, and it was I who made it known. I admit that I made false entries in the books to disguise my frauds. The greater part of the money taken on me was my own; I realized it in operations on the Bourse with a capital of 50,000f. When I saw the losses which we had made at the Bourse, I was nearly distracted, but I did not intend to fly from justice, and the proof is that I went to America with a passport in my own name. I had a young woman named GEORGET as my mistress, but I did not spend 1,000f. per month over her, as has been reported—not more than 300f."

GRELLET was then questioned, and he said: "I am guilty, but there was an association between us. I knew PAROD when he was a medical student, and renewed my acquaintance with him at Paris. I then possessed 40 Northern and 40 Strasburg shares, and CARPENTIER had some savings. Prices were low, and we resolved to speculate. PAROD, with great kindness, offered to assist us. Subsequently PAROD wanted to confide to me a sum of money he possessed to speculate with, but I refused, for I knew that to speculate at the Bourse is to resign oneself to ruin. [A laugh.] However, eventually (it was in 1852) we three united our funds, and speculated; we gained 70,000 francs. A few weeks after, however, we lost 140,000 francs. We were thunderstruck! Our position was, I assure you, a sad one, and we were obliged to escape from it. I avow that I took shares, but did I take them alone, or in conjunction with CARPENTIER? I forget, and no matter! But what I took was known to CARPENTIER, and he approved of the taking! O! you see I speak frankly! After the death of the late cashier I found 150 keys, but I declare I never made use of any of them. That person has so many keys because he had a mania for constantly changing locks. M. DELERECQUE, the director, also took great precautions; I say that for him; and once he made a great fuss about a little key which was missing, and ordered me to write a letter about it, but I didn't! One day CARPENTIER told me in great terror that Baron DE ROTHSCHILD was demanding his shares! As I had been in the cellar in which the shares were kept, and had not then given up the keys, I went and took shares, about 5,000, to replace those stolen from the Baron's safe." The prisoner then with some flippancy entered into explanations respecting the other robberies, and he concluded by saying, "And now shall I tell you what position I am in? *I haven't a sou! And I believe the others haven't one either.*" GUERIN denied that he had broken open the baron's safe, and said that GRELLET had given him shares; he also alleged that all the property he possessed had been realized by speculations on the Bourse made "for the benefit of his children," with the proceeds of the shares. PAROD admitted having made large speculations, but only as the agent of GRELLETT, and he complained that that person had "sold" him.

The Marquis DALON, Baron ROTHSCHILD, M. DELERECQUE, and M. HOTTINGUER then severally deposed to the facts related in the indictment. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

The Imperial Meeting at Stuttgardt.

With regard to political matters, there will be little done at the meeting, simply because there is little to do. Those who think that a conversation between two sovereigns can decide the destinies of Europe have little notion of the change which has passed over the world since last a BONAPARTE met a ROMANOFF. Then there were only Kings and Generals, now there are nations well acquainted with their own interests, there are an enlightened public opinion and a moral code. No State is powerful enough to invade a neighbor's rights, or too weak to maintain its own. Prussia and Austria, whatever may be their jealousies, are united in upholding the independence of Central Europe, and the smaller States of Germany are indissolubly linked with them by interest and the memory of past dangers. Belgium and Holland are prosperous, respectable and respected. Sardinia has the sympathies of the world, and may fearlessly continue in the course she has chosen. Never was the fabric of Europe more solid and well cemented than at the present time, when the progress of events and the spread of enlightenment have realized the long-desired balance of power. Therefore, without urging the character and repeated assurances of NAPOLEON, or the obvious interests of ALEXANDER, we may dispel the fears of alarmists, if such there be, by pointing out that Europe is too strong to fear the alliance of any pair of Potentates. Nothing can be done except in accordance with the principles already accepted as public law. Then, too, the principal questions which have been lately in dispute may now be considered as settled. The last subject connected with the East—the political arrangement of the Danubian provinces—is understood to be no longer a matter of contention. Each nation has fulfilled the Treaty of Paris, and seems inclined to abide by it. The question of Italy, the question of Spain and Mexico, need present no insuperable difficulties. The two Emperors, should they discuss the affairs of Europe, will find as little field for pacification as there is opportunity for disturbance.

But there is one point to which the two Sovereigns may turn their attention. Europe has at last, after a struggle of centuries, established the principle of national independence. It may be said to be now part of public law that no State of our community, however poor or perverse, or ill-behaved, shall be conquered or despoiled. The Turkish Empire and Sweden have just been solemnly guaranteed the integrity of their territory, and each of the great military States repudiates the notion of offensive war. Why, then, should the Continent bristle with bayonets, and every city echo with the roll of drums and the challenge of sentinels? Why should young men be torn by hundreds of thousands from the plough to pass years of military idleness in barracks and camps, while women hoe the cabbage-ground or carry baskets of earth on their backs up the hill-side vineyards? If the French Empire means peace, if the Russian Empire means railways and corn-crops, let the world have the benefit of the change. Where no one wishes to strike, there can be no need of this unchanging posture of defence. War itself is hardly a greater evil than such an exhausting preparation for it. The two Sovereigns rule the nations which, in the opinion of the world, are the great obstacles to a general disarmament. Every one knows that Prussia and Austria are not aggressive Powers. England, of course, desires not an inch of ground on the continent of Europe, and is prosperous in proportion to the peace and prosperity of the continent. It is France and Russia which by their armaments continually menace the quiet of Europe. We firmly believe that France in the present day has no appetite for conquest, and that her vast army is kept up in a great degree in deference to certain traditions of former days. But the French have nothing now to fear from Anglo-Austrian or Anglo-Russian coalitions, and half their enormous army might beat its swords into ploughshares with perfect safety. If NAPOLEON III. can promote a general disbanding of levies which are now unneeded for any good purpose, this jubilee of Tilsit will not have been held in vain.

Portrait of Nena Sahib.

From the Illustrated Times.

I knew NENA SAHIB intimately, and always regarded him as one of the best and most hospitable natives in the Upper Provincea, and certainly one of the last men to have been guilty of the atrocities laid to his charge. As is the case with many natives of India, it may have been that NENA SAHIB cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of the Sahibs solely in the hope that through their influence, direct and indirect, his grievances would be redressed. But the last time I saw NENA SAHIB—it was in the cold weather of 1851, and he called upon me twice during my stay in Cawnpore—he never once alluded to his grievances. His conversation at that time was directed to the Oude affair. The following questions, amongst others, I can remember he put to me:

Why will not Lord DALHOUSIE pay a visit to the King of Oude? Lord HARDINGE did so!"

Do you think Colonel SLEEMAN will persuade Lord DALHOUSIE to seize the kingdom (of Oude)? He—Colonel SLEEMAN—has gone to the camp to do his best."

So far as I could glean, NENA SAHIB wished for the annexation of Oude—albeit he expressed a very decided opinion that, in the event of that measure being resorted to, there would be a disturbance and perhaps a war—such as happened when Mr. VANS AGNEW and Lieutenant ANDERSON were murdered by the rebellious soldiery of Moolrai, at Mooltan.

A few words as to the name of "NENA SAHIB," which, after all, is not his name, but a "nick-name." His name is "SREENATH," and amongst his retainers and friends he is addressed (in correspondence) as "MAHARAJAH SREENATH BAHADOOR." Few Hindoos of NENA SAHIB'S rank are ever alluded to by the name given to them by the Brahmin at the time of their birth. In most cases the nick-name or pet name, that clings to a high caste Hindoo for life, is the favorite word that he distinctly utters in infancy, in the zenana. In the case of SREENATH, the subject of this sketch, there can be no doubt that "Nena," or "Nana," was the favorite word of the child who in manhood has gained such an unenviable distinction in the eye of the world. The word "Nena" has no particular signification, we are informed. But the word "Nana," in Hindostanee, signifies "grandfather." His retainers and servants used to speak of him as "NENA SAHIB," and not "NANA SAHIB."

The grievance of the MAHARAJAH SEEENATH was simply this: The East India Company guaranteed to the late Peishwah, his heirs and successors, a certain pension. The Peishwah died without heirs born of his body, but previous to his death he adopted SEEINATH (NENA SAHIB.) Now, according to the Hindoo law, an adopted son is entitled to all the rights and privileges of an heir begotten of the body of the deceased. According to the Hindoo law, "NENA SAHIB" was entitled to the pension of the Peishwah; but the claim, as before stated, was not allowed. It is a pity that the East India Company have not been consistent in their decisions upon this head. In some, indeed in very many cases, (where the pension has been very considerable, or the amount of territory to be "absorbed" extremely profitable,) the Hindoo law has been shelved, and the claimant favored with a letter from the Secretary to Government, informing him that the Governor-General in Council has dismissed his petition, but that the ordinary channels of redress are open to him." He sends home an agent, who haunts the India-house and the Board of Control. At both places he is "referred to the local government"—the local government which has already decided against him. Such has been the case of NENA SAHIB; such has been the case of the Rajah of Coorg; of the Rance of Jhansi, where another frightful massacre took place; and such has been the case with numbers of Indians of rank, with whom we have not dealt either wisely or well. Far be it from us to offer even the shadow of an apology for the authors of the atrocities which have plunged nearly half of the nation into mourning, but, at the same time, we cannot forbear expressing our opinion, which is now generally felt and acknowledged, that to the gross mismanagement of our Indian Empire, and the manifest injustice of which the East India Company has been so frequently guilty, may be mainly attributed the deplorable state of affairs which now exists.

We have received some additional interesting particulars respecting NENA SAHIB, from another correspondent, who writes to us as follows:

As that arch-fiend and traitor, NENA SAHIB, at present occupies so large a portion of public attention, and I may add execration, and as I knew him well, having partaken of his hospitalities for one month, I have no doubt my recollections of him and his affairs may be interesting to the majority of your readers. I therefore, submit, on account of my sojourn with him in his den, and of the circumstance that led thereto.

Cawnpore—a place, alas! now so disastrously familiar to British ears—was visited in the rains of 1853 with a most fearful epidemic—the cholera carrying off in the European corps in that station sometimes a many as 18 individuals (including women and children) daily, and in other portions of that large cantonment being fearfully fatal. I do not know of any effect of that corps having succumbed to it, but I believe the surgeon, whose name I forget, died. However, to return to the subject of my notice. Being at that time recovering from illness myself, and my wife by the also sick, I was pondering on some change of air and scene, and having nothing else to do, I drove over to see Bittoor about 12 miles (chon koss—six koss—a koss being 2 miles) from Cawnpore. I started in a ghaurie, a sort of fly, early on the morning of the 1st September, 1853, and arrived at the Rajah's house, or rather one built for a former Commissioner. It was a large and handsome building. At the entrance of the demain were a pair of very handsome iron gates, and the gateway itself was as imposing as one in the best parks in this country. The approach also to this mansion was by a very pretty rather than a grand avenue; and on the right-hand side of this drive was a very neat parterre, kept in as good order as any of its size at home could be. On arriving at the house, I produced my basket of "prog," and commenced breakfast. This being a place of resort for pic-nic parties from Cawnpore, I, of course, at once sent off a note to the Rajah, telling him of my arrival, and as a point of courtesy, asking his sanction to my passing the day there. I had scarcely finished my breakfast, when I heard the noise of horses on the fine gravel parade in front, and was somewhat astonished to see, not the humble envoy I had sent in the shape of my sirdar-bearer, but two or three individuals, accompanied by a retinue of native sowars, with drawn swords, prancing steeds, and other showy indications of oriental military display. These individuals proved to be his Highness the Maharajah's—or, as he for obvious reasons prefers to be called, the Peishwah's—moonshie, PRANO DOSS TEWAREE; the treasurer, BADA BUTT; and another old Mahratta distinguished personage, whose appearance I well remember, but whose name I have forget. I was then informed by the moonshie, PRANO DOSS-TEWAREE, that his highness was delighted to receive me with cordiality and welcome, and that he had sent them formally to request my presence at his palace (the Castle, which is spoken of as having been burnt down by HAVELOCK'S glorious band of heroic spirits) in the evening, when the sun had rendered it cool and pleasant for Europeans, and indeed natives, to *our kana*—*i. e.*, "to eat the air." After some conversation, interspersed with most flowery and high-flown, and no doubt equally empty, compliments to my nation and countrymen in general, and my humble self in particular, my guides left me, and I amused myself in looking over the house and grounds. The former is very large, and the rooms spacious and handsome; the walls are covered with stiff, odd-looking pictures of former Plesbwahs, and amongst them the old gentleman so ably captured by Sir JOHN MALCOLM, and the man who was the first exiled chief located at Bithoor. I must not omit to state that a kitmutgar and bawarchee reported themselves to me during the day, and requested my *hookm*—*i. e.*, commands—for dinner, as it was his highness's wish, as I might be detained until late to travel back to Cawnpore that night, that I should sleep in the Commissioner's house; and as the sun was going down up came an elephant, caparisoned in the usual tawdry and semi-shabby-magnificent style, surmounted by a howdah of towering hight; and upon this huge animal myself and my wife were perched, and escorted by a guard of sowars in front and rear. We were marched through numberless bazaars and native streets to the stronghold of this potentate. I was asked into the august presence of this *soi-disant* Peishwah, and found him seated upon a cushion raised somewhat in the form of a throne of state, he (the magnate) sitting as a tailor is supposed to sit. He immediately shook me cordially by the hand; and I must not omit to state that, being myself a Bahadoor—that is, of the rank of one who wears a sword—I was not required to remove my shoes in going into his presence. He, through his moonshie, asked me many questions about the Queen, the nobility of England, particularly mentioning and asking after Lord ELLENBOROUGH (Burra' bulloot Burra Lord Sahib,) for whom—whether he knew him or not—he seemed to have a great respect and veneration. Whether this was assumed or not I cannot say. He then asked me many questions about the lion. East India Company, and appeared exhaustless in his queries about the Board of Control. These lasted about half an hour, and he then requested that I would make myself at home in his house, and remain as long as I pleased. He himself supplied me with a staff of servants, and furnished my "bazans"—living and board—daily. He was when I saw him about 28 years of age—he looked, however, at least 40. His figure is very fat—in fact, the very expression made made use of by his own moonshie was, that "his highness was a tight man" (*tising admee.*) His face is round, his eyes very wild, brilliant, and restless; his complexion, as is the case with most native gentlemen, is scarcely darker than a dark Spaniard; and his expression is on the whole of a jovial, indeed, somewhat rollicking, character.

NENA SAHIB'S HAREM.

During the time I was occupied in making my salaam to the Maharajah, my wife was conducted into the zenana. She thus describes her visit—of course this holy of holies was closed to my profane eyes: "I was ushered into a room in the most retired wing of the castle, through a series of doors, each door being closed and bolted immediately on my passage through. I arrived at last before a large and handsome quilt or crimson silk curtain, (*pindah,*) which, being drawn aside, I entered a large room, the floor of which was covered with beautifully-white linen, drawn tight, and fastened at the four corners of the room. I was introduced into this "sanctum sanctorum" by no less a personage than his Highness' Treasurer, Baba Butt, who, after introducing me, left me to commence a conversation with the apparently stolid inmates of the zenana. The walls of the room were one mass of mirrors, from the ceiling to the ground. The only furniture in the apartment were three Bareilly couches, on one of which sat a child of about seven years old, dressed in yellow gauze, the whole of whose breast was covered with pearls, to the amount of three lacs of rupees; the feet were bare, the ankles were adorned with large and heavy *bangles*, (rings of gold,) each worth about 5,000 rupees; the arms also were covered with the same description of ornaments of different sizes, extending from the wrist to the elbow. This young lady was very shy, hung down her head, and seemed much abashed at the formidable apparition of an European lady of the Nineteenth Century. She was repeatedly urged to speak to me by her companions, who said, "Speak to the English lady." At last she mustered up the courage to say, "Ap ka misaag, atcha hy memsahib?"—"Is your constitution in good order?" literally equivalent, in fact, to our "How d'ye do?" This was said with her head turned and eyes averted, in the manner of the most coy and prim school girl. The other two inhabitants of the zenana, or harem, were a girl of about 13 years of age, and one about 17—dressed in similar style, and ornamented with similar jewelry. Such a liberal display of precious stones, at least on these ladies, failed to produce anything splendid in effect, none of the wearers being good-looking even for native women; the eldest, indeed, was repulsively ugly, with long yellow teeth. This lady, who appeared to be the spokeswoman of the party, and particularly amiable and affable, asking me my age, and in return told me hers.

I was offered by all these nymphs native sweetmeats, &c. They asked me numerous questions about England; amongst others, "Whether the ladies and princes' wives (Begums) were kept behind a pindah—secluded—as they were;" and, on my telling them that they went about with their faces perfectly visible in public, they seemed much astonished, but said it was "Bout atcha." Very good;" and seemed to imagine this would suit them very well, although I must say that three plainer faces, I should imagine, never were secluded behind a pindah. Poor things, I pitied them; and, after a little more conversation, under difficulties, I made my parting salaam, and, shaking hands with all around, I retired. They expressed afterwards the pleasure they derived from the interview, and the moonshie (PRANO DOSS TEWARIE) often spoke of their having repeatedly inquired for me since. The two elder of the ladies, I was told, were married (said) to nephews of the late Peishwah, but had no family. They said, indeed, to me, "Humnerah pas koneh baba nay hy"—*i. e.*, "We have no children." This seemed to distress the elder lady very much, as she appeared and expressed herself to be very fond of children. The most astonishing thing was, that the child of seven years old had been betrothed for some time, I was informed, to a grandnephew of the late Peishwah, and, incredible as it may seem to European ears, was to be formally married to him almost immediately.

Thus ended my wife's interview and mine; which, though a very cordial and clamorous audience, was withal a somewhat stupid one. After it was over, we mounted an elephant, and went to our new residence, which for one month I found very comfortable. The Rajah NENA SAHIB made his appearance about breakfast time, and usually brought some handsome flowers or valuable fruit, and his emissaries beseiged me daily with a long account of the wrongs he had experienced at the hands of the British Government, by their having stopped the pension granted to former Peishwahs on the demise of the late one, his reputed father, he being the adopted son. This kind of life continued for one month, at the end of which time I returned to Cawnpore. I did not see the *soi-disant* Peishwah again, but he sent a ghaurie and an escort to bring me from Cawnpore to Bittoor, at 12 o'clock on the last night I staid in Cawnpore, which was about the end of January, 1854.

How General Neill Treated the Mutineers at Cawnpore.

A Scotch paper publishes the following extract of a letter from General NEILL, dated Cawnpore, Aug. 1: "Whenever a rebel is caught, he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defence, he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place. To touch blood is most abhorrent to the high caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subadar or native officer, a high caste Brahmin, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the provost-marshal do his duty, and a few inshes soon made the miscreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out and immediately hanged, and after death buried in a ditch at the road-side. No one who has witnessed the scenes of murder, mutilation and massacre, can ever listen to the word mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas! containing upwards of 200 women and children—I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave."

The Next News from India.

From the London Globe, (Official Paper.)

The public awaits with anxiety the arrival of a telegraphic dispatch from the East, and there are many speculations as to the character of the intelligence it will convey. We hear the words "good news" and "bad news" not unfrequently used in reference to the expected tidings; but, under the circumstances, no phrases can be more indefinite or valueless. After the first "bad news," announcing that the whole Bengal army had mutinied and entered upon a career of atrocity unexampled, we believe, in the history of the human family, we had a right to expect a great deal of other "bad news," in the shape of horrible episodes and disastrous incidents. Our expectations have been painfully realized, and we fear that in this sense, "bad news" must be expected for some mails to come. But, while we trust to hear of no further disastrous event of magnitude, we must at the same time warn our readers that it is scarcely reasonable to hope that we shall have decidedly good news for at least two months from the present time. The checkered accounts brought by the last two or three mails will, in all likelihood, be imitated by those which are to come. Heroic resistance, gallant victories, instances of sublime fortitude, will, we fear, be heard of only in alternation with many melancholy circumstances incidental to a contest so fearful and desperate. We are not, we repeat, justified in anticipating that any large and decided change for the better, any strong bursting forth of the avenging waters will take place before about the third week in October, when the first strong body of reinforcements from England may be expected to arrive at the principal scenes of the mutiny.

Elopement of a Wife—A Husband Redressing his Wrongs.

Some three months ago a man, whose name we refrain from publishing, residing in Kentucky, some five or six miles south of Newport, had occasion to leave home on business, and returning after a fortnight, found his house deserted by his wife; and upon inquiry, learned that she had eloped with a neighbor, a fellow who, the husband had previously suspected of designs to invade his domestic peace. The abandoned Benedick immediately traveled in the direction he supposed his wife had taken, and finally found her in Louisville, living with her mother, without her lover, who, learning the husband was in pursuit, had placed himself beyond his reach. The husband wished his erring spouse to return to her own hearth-stone, which she refused positively to do. So matters remained until a few days past, when the husband, learning that his wife was once more in Newport, with her lover, determined to seek him out, and made various efforts to do so. On Saturday morning, he heard that the betrayer of his own and his wife's honor would cross the river at a certain hour, and so stationing himself near the ferry-boat landing, the husband attacked the fellow as soon as he passed, (in company with the eloped Madame,) knocked him down and beat him severely with a bowlder. Persons standing by were about to interfere, but when the assailant told them the man had ruined his wife, they permitted him to continue his attack. His appetite for vengeance seemed satisfied when he had reduced the man to a condition of unconsciousness, and he left him bleeding on the ground; no one attempting to arrest him. The wounded man, though seriously injured, will probably recover.

The most singular feature of this affair was, that the faithless wife looked on during the attack upon her lover, without manifesting the least emotion; and when the strife was over, took her husband's arm, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. Women are queer creatures, and sometimes as much of an enigma to men as they are always to themselves.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Sympathy for the Family of the Late Lieutenant Herndon.

LADIES' MEETING AT NIBLO'S

ADDRESS OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ.

In compliance with the benevolent suggestion of Mrs. MAGRUDER, the wife of the Mayor of Washington City, a meeting of the ladies of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at Niblo's Concert-room, for the purpose of initiating and organizing a movement in this City to raise a sum sufficient to place beyond the reach of want the widow and daughter of the late lamented Lieutenant HERNDON, Commander of the ill-fated *Central America*. The assemblage, though respectable both in number and influence, was by no means so large as might have been expected. There were not over two hundred ladies present, and the gentlemen were not a fourth of that number.

At 1½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Capt. H. W. MORRIS, U. S. N., on whose motion Hon. WM. A. DUER, late President of Columbia College, was appointed Chairman. GARRET R. BARRY, Esq., Purser, U. S. N., was chosen Secretary.

The President, in referring to the purpose of the meeting, said he felt very sincerely that he owed his selection to preside at this meeting to the circumstance, perhaps, of his having formerly, in early youth, served some years in the navy, whilst yet in its infancy. But, be that as it might, it was a circumstance which might well be supposed to awaken a deeper sympathy in the fate of one who, though much younger, might have been a messmate and a brother officer—one whose memory was embalmed and hallowed by the sacrifice of himself in saving so many of those who most needed and best deserved the protection and devotion of the brave. And when he looked upon the bright galaxy that had responded to the call, and partook so warmly of the sympathy that had been expressed by those of their own sex in behalf of the wife and daughter who had been bereft, by the heroism of Captain HERNDON, of a husband and a father, he could not but presage that they would not only join in that expression of grief and condolence here, and respond to it hereafter, but that they would afford abundant proof that the meeting had not been called in vain, and thus show the reality of their sympathy. [Applause.]

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS was introduced by the President and Capt. MORRIS, conjointly. He said he should not have overcome his reluctance to appear in the discharge of an office so diverse from his usual employment, had he not felt that no one was at liberty to decline any portion of the public service which had been initiated by some ladies of their number, upon which an appeal had been made to the women of New-York, and in response to which he must regard the number there assembled rather as representatives, than as collecting all who felt an interest in the subject to be presented to their attention. The subject undoubtedly was itself the speaker on this occasion, and it was only necessary for them, in the simplest and plainest terms, to recall to their minds what they were already indeed possessed of: the circumstances of this occurrence, to understand what it was that had happened, and why it was a matter of concern to them that, in some degree, they should take part in perpetuating its memory. The steamer *Central America* sailed from Havana on the morning of the 8th of September last, provided, as we sometimes rashly said, against all the dangers of the elements. The great portion of the ship's company were now arrived at the last stage of their long voyage from the Pacific coast. They considered themselves, as it were, already within the embrace of the Atlantic shore, their home—already safe under the protection of that society in the bosom of which their parents and their children, their wives and their husbands and their friends lived. The second day after their departure, progressing towards this port, the storm began. Gaining ever in violence until the third day, the ship still preserved its powers of resistance and was obedient to the skill of the men who governed it. But on Friday the rage of the elements by some secret influence had struck a death wound in the hull of the vessel. The leak, when first discovered, was already alarming, and no stay to its progress rapidly to the extinction of the fires of the ship and of the hopes in the heart of the crew. On Saturday at noon all hope of saving the ship and its company within its bosom had failed, and only such recourse as favoring winds might drive within hail was presented to any hope or any heart on board. Signals of distress attracted at length a passing sail. She came as near as the storm would permit, and the boats of the ship were lowered to commence the task of saving the crew. The whole ship's company, passengers and crew, were five hundred and sixty human beings. They began to save the women and children, and the women and children were all saved. It was hoped that a continuous connection with this friendly ship might be preserved, and so decorum, and order, and subordination, and energy maintained their sway. But the boats did not return again; and from that time the ship was doomed, and there was clearly no chance or hope of safety to any but by such favor of the winds and of circumstances, or such kind intervention of Providence, as might single out some from a common doom, and save them to this life and to their friends. The whole ship's company went down with the vessel; their commander at his post of duty, and order, equanimity and self-possession ruling in every breast. They rose with such feeble and casual supports as they had provided for themselves, each one alone upon the surface of the ocean, and each as he rose marking the spot by a rippling bubble of human breath, raised from the gulf in which they had all been overwhelmed, and when there was apparently no human eye to pity and no human arm to save. They rested under the sole care of that common Providence which, whether we live or whether we die, watches over the human race. Of the good fortune that attended some to be received on board casual vessels and brought safely to shore, and, finally, of the singular mixture of disaster and of final safety that, after nine days' exposure with hunger and with thirst unappeased, brought three at last within our own port this present week, we all know. Now, that being the occurrence, what strikes us as peculiar in it? That the winds and the waves will destroy ships, that life on board is at their mercy, we all know; and

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pudding is justly regarded as a preservative against the art that is best entitled to be considered the art preservative of all arts is, unquestionably, the art of Cookery. Yet its professors, from some reason or other, do not rank with the fine arts. But, in the opinion of what are called the fine arts. But, in order to judge of the difficulties of an art it is necessary to judge of the difficulties of an art it is necessary to judge of the difficulties of an art it is necessary

NEW-YORK CITY

Bible Meeting.

A meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, pursuant to an appointment of the Managers of the American Bible Society, for the purpose of hearing statements from Rev. Drs. SCHAUFFLER and RIGGS, of Constantinople, as to the demand for the Scriptures in Turkey, and from Rev. Dr. TYNG, recently returned from the same country and the Holy Land.

The assemblage was so large as not only to fill the pews, but crowd the aisles.

Dr. RIGGS made the preliminary address. He described the religious condition of the people of Bulgaria, which lies between the banks of the Danube, on the North, and the shores of the Mediterranean on the South, and extends from Styria, on the West, to the confines of the Austrian Empire and the shores of the Black Sea on the East. These people are members of the Greek Church, owing obedience to the Patriarch of Constantinople. Though belonging to the Greek Church, they are not Greeks. They are much more industrious, more sober, more humble than the Greeks either of Russia or Greece. Christianity was first introduced among them a thousand years ago, and about a hundred years since they became entirely subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople. About 17 years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society published for them the New Testament in their own tongue. Although the Synod and Patriarch of Constantinople were almost as bitterly opposed to the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in any spoken tongue as the Romanists, yet, the work of circulation was rapidly progressing. On the titlepage of that New Testament was the name of one of their most learned, devout and beloved prelates, as the revisor of the publication. This afforded much encouragement to those disposed to receive the Word. In the ten years between 1840 and 1850 the first edition of 5,000 copies was sold; a second had since been sold; a third and fourth edition were now in circulation, and a fifth and still larger edition was in press. The work of spreading the Gospel was thus, it would be seen, rapidly extending. The movement was aided by the opposition of the people to the blind policy of the Patriarch of Constantinople. They had been driven by his assumptions into an hostility to everything Oriental, which exhibited itself in different ways. Some even became Roman Catholics, hoping in that way to assimilate themselves more readily to everything European. The prospect of eventually introducing among them all both the Old and New Testaments was highly satisfactory, and promised a speedy fulfilment.

Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER detailed a series of very interesting incidents connected with the efforts of the British and American Societies to diffuse the Scriptures among the Turks. He represented the result of these labors as highly flattering. The Mahometans reasoned that the Bible could not be objectionable, because the God of the Christians had exhibited the greatest favor towards his people and made them powerful above all others. Since they had become convinced of European superiority the work of Gospel diffusion had become comparatively easy, though as yet there were no separate Christian Turkish congregations established. The reverend gentleman concluded his remarks by reading a letter from the American Consul at Constantinople, relative to the case of a Turkish family the members of which became Christian. This communication, he claimed, proved conclusively that it was the determination of the Porte to tolerate, and protect from official oppression or improper interference, every Turk who might, from conscientious motives, abandon Mohammedanism for Christianity.

After the Rev. gentleman had resumed his seat,

The Congregation joined in a hymn.

Rev. Dr. MONOD was next presented to the audience. In the course of a short speech he expressed his great thankfulness to God for every agency of Christian expansion, and more especially, for Bible Societies, and urged the union of all Christian sects in the great work of the dissemination of the Unsectarian Bible. He gave a succinct detail of the origin and progress of the work of distribution in France from the foundation of the Protestant Bible Society in Paris, in 1818, until the present time, when they distribute the pure Word of God, without note or comment, and excludiog the lying books known as Apocryphal among all creeds and races. Last year 55,000 and odd copies, were issued by the French and Foreign Bible Society, but of these, 42,000 had been bought by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for distribution in France. He dwelt at some length on the hatred of the Church of Rome to the Word of God, which he illnstrated by exhibiting a piece of a Bible that with another had been taken by a mob of infuriated Papists from the room in which the Protestant Synod was held in St. Foi, last year, and burned in the market place. He concluded by appealing fur increased means of circulating the Bible among the French, and thereby, of most effectually counteracting the errors and corruptions of Romanism and saving innumerable souls to Christ.

Rev. Dr. TYNG, who has recently returned from a visit to Constantinople and Palestioe, made a highly instructive statement of the results of his observations of the movement for disseminating the Scriptures throughout Turkey. He described the demand for Bibles to be extraordinary, and urged the necessity of sustaining the American Depository in Constantinople, and of giving 10,000 copies of the Scriptures to the Wallachians in their own tongue.

After appropriate religious exercises, the meeting adjourned.

"Stowaways on the California Steamers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Such is the significant heading of an article in this morning's TIMES, in which it is made to appear that the setting ashore of "a respectable appearing young man" on the extremity of Coney Island, was justice at least, if not a favor. That the public may fully understand the matter as it is, the "young man" aforementioned would beg the privilege of stating the facts.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when I procured a pass to go on board the steamer *Star of the West*, to see some friends who were California bound. I had been unavoidably detained from seeing them at an earlier hour, and it afterwards appeared that the warning to leave the boat had been given before my arrival. This I was ignorant of, and supposing from the crowd on board that the visitors had not all left, and relieved from concern by the statement of ooe of my friends, that the steamer would be off in about half an hour, I was, before aware of it, away with the crowd. My friend, a cahin passenger, Mr. CLAPP, went with me at once to Mr. CLARK, the shipping agent, and explained the matter. Mr. CLARK denied my statements in regard to the mistake, wratbily delivering himself in *not* the most scriptural terms and dismissed us for a time, with no satisfactory arrangement. I was on deck from that time forward—made no attempt at concealment; presented myself to Mr. CLARK when collecting tickets, and took my station where he directed me. Thus was I till we arrived off Sandy Hook. I was put off with two or three "stowaways," and got on board the steam-tug *Hector* as best I could. Here I met, for the first time, the pilot, ("Captain Cuttle," so called,) one of those in human shape, to whom

"Foul is fair and fair is foul."

I afterwards saw him talking with Capt. GENTHER, of the steam-tug *Hector*, and presently the Captain came to me, and informed me that he should have to charge me a dollar for my passage. It so happened that I was short of funds, not anticipating an excursion of the kind, and told him I could not meet his demands. He replied that it was the customary charge, and went to make up his salary. I told him I was willing to do what was right about it—that I was down wholly through mistake, and offered him what change I had. He declined taking it. I expressed my willingness to make any arrangement that would satisfy him. He suggested that I send him a dollar in a letter. I took his name, and that of the tug, and such was the understanding when he left me. He appeared like a gentleman. I supposed all was right, and I should soon be in New-York. Just after sundown, I saw the boat was headed landward, and was told by a boy, also taken from the steamer, that we were to be left on Coney Island. Mr. CLARK presently ordered us forward, and informed me that I was to land there. I remonstrated, and told him I supposed I had satisfied the Captain. He gruffly replied that the Captain was not satisfied. The Captain was not in sight—it was too late to go in search of him, and I was landed on the extremity of Coney Island just at dark, with two fellows, who *meant* to have gone to California, but *didn't*, and made the best of my way back to New-York, where I arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Was my mistake so gross a one as to deprive me of all claim to decent treatment? Did my being on board a California steamer, under the circumstances, necessarily prove me a rascal?

Such are the facts of the occurrence. It were too bad that *such* men should be left "unknown to fame."

SHE-FIENDS.—As MARY MCGLOIN, a young girl aged 12 years, residing at No. 156 West Sixteenth-street, was walking up the First-avenue yesterday in the vicinity of Tenth-street, two women, strangers to her, seized hold of her and compelled her to go into a house with them. Having got the girl inside they forced her to drink two glasses of brandy, which so intoxicated her that she could not walk. The result was, she fell into the fire and was severely burned. She rushed out of the house screaming wildly with pain. Officer FISHER took her in charge and conveyed her to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and subsequently to the residence of her parents. She is badly but not fatally burned. The girl was unable to tell the house she was taken into, but from her description of the women it is probable they will be arrested.

Children to the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several months past the work of sending companies of children to the West, and providing homes there for them, has been systematically carried on, and with excellent success.

We now have a large company waiting anxiously to go, but we have not the means to pay the expenses of all who apply. The question is often repeated in our office: "What, or how can we do, to relieve this throng of needy, ragged, homeless children?"

At this time, when the whole community are suffering from the financial pressure, we hardly know where to look for the necessary material aid. We want to leave with fifty or more children this week, and who among your readers will help us now in this crisis?

C. C. TRACY, Agent Children's Aid Society.
CLINTON-HALL, Astor-place, New-York, Oct. 6, 1857.

COURTESIES AND SILVER PLATE.—The two sets of silver plate presented to the commanders of the two Spanish war vessels which assisted the steamship *Illinois* in getting off Colorado Reef, were sent to Havana yesterday by the *Quaker City*, consigned to the American Consul for presentation. They consist of a salver, coffee, tea, sugar, cream and slop basin, each, and were valued at $500 the set, and were got up by FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway. Upon each piece of one set is the following inscription:

"Presentado al Señor Don EDWARDO ROVIRA, Commandante del Vapor de Guerra de S. M. C. *Lazo*, por los pasageros del Vapor-Correo de los Estados-Unidos, *Illinois*, como un testimonio de su gratitud, por el eficaz socorro que les presto el 24 de Agosto de 1857, salvandolos y conduciéndolos á la Habanas, desde el Vapor *Illinois*, encallado sobre los arrecifes de San Carlos, en la Isla de Cuba."

Upon the other set is the following:

"Presentado al Señor Don JUAN BAUTISTA TOPPER, Capitan de Fragata de la Armada de S. M. C., por los por los pasageros, &c. &c. &c."

Which, being interpreted means:

"PRESENTED BY THE PASSENGERS
of the
STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS
to
DON EDWARD ROVIRA,
Commander of the Spanish war steamer *Lezo*, for his gallsnt and humane conduct in rescuing them from their perilous situation lately, when on Colorado Reef."

The inscription on both is the same, with the exception of the names.

SAIL-BOAT CAPSIZEN.—Just after noon yesterday a sail-boat with six persons in it was capsized at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. Fortunately, with the uid of persons on the whurf, they were all rescued, and only suffered the inconvenience of a salt water bath.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital have just had their quarterly meeting at the Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street. The Surgeons—Drs. GARNISH and STEPHENSON—report 259 patients, making over 5,000 patients since its organization. This noble charity extends its benefits to all, not only to those residing in the City, but throughout the State.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Oct. 12.—*Part I*—Nos. 1588, 1569, 1590, 1591, 1594 to 1602, 1351 to 1481. *Part II*.—Nos. 1603 to 1616, 1323, 1423.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Oct. 9.—Nos. 197, 199, 231, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 264, 265 to 271, 747, 272, 273, 274, 275 to 280, 283 to 289.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 9.—*Part I*.—Nos. 1071, 1619½, 1589¾, 1544½, 734, 1214, 1623, 2182, 1200, 1645, 1649, 1399, 1226, 2131, 2088, 2089, 1757, 1759, 1293, 1376, 68, 118, 328, 1458, 826, 314½. *Part II*.—Nos. 1529, 1529½, 1530 to 1543, 1544, 1544½, 1546 to and including 1557.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Calendar for Monday, Oct. 12.—Nos. 167, 73, 82, 129, 151, 159, 171, 178, 219, 252, 308, 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 9.

Before Judge Betts.

INSURANCE NOTES—CONSUL.

Sarah A. Patrullo et al. vs. *Joseph S. De Agrela.*—This was a suit brought against the defendant, who is Consul for the State of Venezuela, on a note given by him to the International Insurance Company. The questions which arose in it were similar to those of the suits upon insurance noles which have been so prominently before the State Courts recently.

A verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the sum of $2,076 99, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case to be made.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Wright and Merrihew; for defendant, Messrs. Owen and Vose, and Judge Dean.

SUPREME COURT—SPACIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Edmund Torry vs. *George K. Roberts.*—Motion granted.

George K. Roberts vs. *John W. Carter.*—Motiun granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Charles L. Willet vs. *James Stringer et al.*—Motion for additional security denied without costs.

John S. Paterson vs. *Samuel Perry et al.*—Defendant has leave to withdraw his petition under 122 section of the code.

Rudolphe Ganique vs. *R. A. Loeschee.*—No order for examination of adverse party is proper but the summons under the Revised Statutes.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Brennan, of No. 81 Baxter-street, made affidavit Thursday before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Court, charging three persons with having assaulted and robbed him in the street the night previous. He says that he was going home late at night, when three men sprang suddenly upon him out of an alley, knocked him down and demanded his money. He told them he had no money, when they immediately rifled his pockets of his watch and chain, worth $20, and ran off. He pursued them, crying "Stop thief," when one of the parties was captured in a dark alley. The individual arrested, a young man only about twenty years of age, gave his name as Hugh Riley, residence No. 81 Franklin-street. Brennan identified him, and he was committed for trial.

THE WEST-STREET BOILER EXPLOSION.—Thomas Welsh, one of the parties injured at the late explosion in Mr. King's plaster factory, corner West and Horatio-streets, died Thursday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner PERRY, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death." Deceased was a young man, 22 years of age, and resided with his brother at No. 116 Horatio-street, and was employed in the factory at the time of the explosion. The present death makes five deaths from this disaster. It is not thought that any more will die.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Three boys, named Thomas Austen, Daniel McCafferty and Wm. Lenahan, aged from fourteen to sixteen years, were arrested Thursday, charged with breaking into the office of John Parsons, No. 268 Cherry-street, and stealing two boxes of sugar and a violin. The violin was afterwards identified in the possession of one of the boys. Each of them gave bail in the sum of $200 yesterday before Justice BRENNAN for their appearance for trial. James Brady, of the Tenth Ward, becoming their surety.

A CHILD KILLED BY AN OVER-DOSE OF MORPHINE.—An inquest was held Thursday, at No. 429 Washington-street, upon the body of Ellen Powers, an infant fourteen months old. The evidence showed that the child died from congestion of the brain, caused by an over-dose of morphine. It seems that the druggist, corner of Laight and Greenwich-streets, who made up the prescription, failed to follow it entirely. A verdict was given censuring the druggist.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Ex-Captain Leonard arrested Thursday Peter Kelly, a "Dead Rabbit," residing at No. 82 Mulberry-street, charged with picking some time since the pocket of Wm. Caldwell, No. 310 West Twenty-fourth-street, of a gold watch, chain and ring, altogether valued at $150. The ring was found in the possession of the accused. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and fully committed.

TOOK TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.—Coroner Gamble Thursday morning held an inquest over the body of Miss Joanna Sullivan, a young lady 25 years of age, who, the jury declared in their verdict, was killed from accidentally taking an over-dose of laudanum.

BREAKING INTO A POLICE COURT.—On Wednesday night the Second District Police Court, at Jefferson Market, was broken into, and some money and various articles, altogether valued at $1,000, were stolen. No clue of the burglars has been obtained.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—William King, a colored boy, 13 years of age, was intrusted yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Charles Oxford, No. 104 Goerck-street, with the charge of his horse and wagon for a few minutes. In the absence of Mr. Oxford, the black rogue jumped into the wagon, and plying the whip zealously, soon dashed out of sight. Officer Lush, of the Sixth Ward, spotted him trying to sell the horse and wagon in Franklin-street, and arrested him. The stolen property was returned to Mr. Oxford, and the young thief was taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On Thursday night John Oakley, living in Jamaica, L. I., met Celeste Dayton, a girl of the town, and took her into Taylor's. After eating "two stews," Oakley proceeded to escort her home, but while on the way she picked his pocket of his pocket-book containing $100 and ran away. He immediately missed his money and started in hasty pursuit, crying "Stop thief!" The girl was arrested by Officer Sullivan, of the Eighth Ward, but the money she had passed over to an accomplice. The prisoner was committed to answer a charge of grand larceny.

CASE OF PLIN WHITE.—The examination was resumed yesterday before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Plin White, charged with defrauding Stephens & Brothers in Wall-street out of $50,000 borrowed money. Mr. Stephens was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, but nothing new or material was elicited.

SUICIDE.—James Gaynord, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 158 Washington-street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a bed-post in his room. He was an industrious and temperate man, and is supposed to have been suffering a temporary aberration of mind. He has left a wife and three children.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Francis Monotor died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by falling on the 14th ult. from a school-house erecting in Third-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, upon which he was employed as a laborer. Coronor Connery held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was 39 years of age, and leaves no family.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You notice a man's passing a $10 counterfeit bill on a Mr. Purdy, in Broadway, near Broome-street. It was at the store of Messrs. JACKSON & Purdy, No. 459 Broadway, near Grand-street.

Note from W. Emberson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in your columns an account of stolen goods found at my store, and thinking that an explanation is called for, I desire to state that the goods spoken of were represented to me as manufactured by the said RICHARDSON, and on learning the goods were stolen, I immediately gave them up to the officers. Hoping this explanation is sufficient, I remain, respectfully, WILLIAM EMBERSON,
Eighth-avenue.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very dull and decidedly lower. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Inactive and somewhat nominal. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is still quite depressed and irregular in value. Some holders would accept 13c., cash, ℔ ℔., for Middling Upland, and proportionately low rates for other kinds, but they cannot find buyers. Stock limited.

FISH—The general supply is ample, and the demand being tame, prices are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is poorly supplied with superfine State Flour, which is in request, at rather firmer rates. Other kinds are dull and heavy. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@ 4 75
Extra State	4 80@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Ohiu	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohiu	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at former rates; sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra at $5 15@$6 50 ℔ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 1,500 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,133 boxes French Lemons, at $3 75@$4 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices strongly favor buyers, who move with unusual reserve. Sales: 1,200 bushels, including good to prime White Southern, at $1 31@$1 35; prime Red do., at $1 22; and damaged Southern, at 95c.@$1 10; ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, at easier rates. Sales: 34,000 bushels, at 67c.@69c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Toward the close the highest price that was offered was 67c., delivered, ℔ bushel. Small lots of Rye bring 70c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are quite scarce, and are now selling at 58c.@61c. for Western; 55c.@60c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey; and 36c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* says the total shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, so far this season, include 141,400 bbls. of Flour, and 1,755,000 bushels of Wheat. The following is a statement of the Breadstuff movement at Chicago, for the week ending Oct. 7:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,172	3,175
Wheat, bush	608,199	456,427
Corn, bush	56,552	71,601
Oats, bush	50,089	40,000

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store in Chicago Oct. 3.

Flour, bbls	2,650	Oats, bush	25,732
Wheat, bush	224,905	Rye, bush	1,036
Corn, bush	70,714	Barley, hush	5,814

HAY—Shipping lots command 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, light; demand moderate.

HIDES—Only small sales are being made for export. The market is without animation, and prices are only nominal. Sales have been, 2,660 Buenos Ayres, supposed 28½c., cash; 3,000 Orinoco at 25c. cash, both lots on hand for export, and 500 City Slaughter, at 8c. cash ℔ ℔.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Remains dull and nominal.

LEATHER—The inquiry for sole is tame, and the stock has increased. Prices favor buyers.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	64,000	5,500
Sales during the week—Sides	23,300	1,300
Stock at the close of the week	178,700	25,500

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ hbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and languid. Crude Turpentine at $3 62½@$3 75 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Spirits do., in large parcels, at 40c., and in small parcels, at 41c.@42c., cash, ℔ gallon; Common Resin $1 70@$1 75 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Are very sparingly purchased at previous nominal rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and nominally lower. Small sales at $23 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ℔ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c. for Cumberland Cut Middles; 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Stock in Jobbers' hands, about 1,350 tcs. and hbls. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only 140 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for ℔ extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ lc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $3,87½@$4,75, cash, for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales by auction: 146 tcs. damaged Carolina at $2,31@$2,62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are heavy and drooping. Sales: 480 hbds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾@7¾, chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—6,500 ℔s. prime were sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—With the exception of a sale of damaged Kentucky at auction, and of a small parcel of new crop Florida, the first of the season, at lower prices than anticipated, nothing of note has been done.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 hbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22½c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy, and rates exhibited a downward tendency. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@⅛d. ℔ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@6d. ℔ bushel, Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade for the Week Ending Oct. 7.

FLOUR—Receipts have been fully maintained under the generally discouraging tone of the New-York market, some concession was made during the week by holders, but the feeling became rather stronger toward the close, and the decline was nearly recovered from. To-day 90 bbls. of Desmoines sold at $4 25; 70 bbls. Aqueduct at $4 50. Last evening 200 bbls. Burlington sold at $4 37½. Spring extras may be quoted at $4 25@$4 75.

WHEAT—Has been in large supply, though at the close the effect of previous storms and of the decline in price is seen in a slight diminution of the receipts. The downward tendency of the New-York market, caused by the financial difficulties, has been repeated here, and prices on Saturday reached 68c. in store for common Spring. Since then an active demand has caused a steady reaction, and the market this morning opened at 70c., in the face of the unfavorable advices of the *Anglo-Saxon* received yesterday, there being still a wide margin between Chicago and Liverpool. The New-York market being to-day reported lower, the firmness partially gave way, and the offers were restricted to 70c. for standard Spring in store. We heard of 20,000 bushels of Spring and extra Spring sold in lots to-day at 70c.@71c. in store for the former, and 73c.@74c. for the latter. We quote Spring at 70c. in store. Extra at 73c.; No. 1 Red, 95c.; No. 1 White, $1 10@$1 15.

CORN—The receipts have fallen off over one-hal from those of the previous week, and prices have improved about 3c. To-day two lots, amounting to 10,000 bushels, sold at 54c. in store, and 14,000 bushels at 51c. We quote 62c.@63c. in store.

OATS—The local trade has been quite well supplied by teams, and lots in bags are dull at 28c.@30c. at the depôt. In bulk, there is at the close but a slack inquiry at 26c. in store, with good supply.

RYE—Has been in better, though still in light receipt, and prices have been sustained at 53c.@55c.

BARLEY—Has not been quite so plenty, and has been readily marketed at the close. A prime lot of 460 bushels sold in store to-day at the latter price.

FREIGHTS—With the general accumulation of the stock of Breadstuffs, and the small leeway of navigation now left, vessel owners have generally advanced their charters 1c.@2c. To-day the schooner *E. W. Cross* was taken for Wheat to Buffalo at 4c., and the schooner *Merrillon* at 5c., for the same service, for which the propeller *Dacotah* declined 6¾c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1857.

HORSES—Of course the Horse Market is dull, with the present scarcity of money. There were 141 head at the first dozen principal sale stables to-day; the season, indeed, has been a dull one here in horses, though a large number in the aggregate, larger than ever before, has been sold; one dealer informed us to-day, he had brought here during this season 97 Ohio horses, all of which he has sold at the Franklin-street stable, netting him in all $18,400, a very fair sum for one dealer. Others may have done as well. Mr. WAITE, another dealer, has sold 72 head from Lafayette, Indiana, alone. At BUTLER & PARSONS' stable are 23 head to-day, 11 of them in from Ohio last night, but as the market is dull these will go further West. RUSSELL & BALLOU have only 20 head, and the Phœnix some 25, and only 9 head reported sold at latter for the week. ANDREWS has 23 horses and 2 mules at the Randolph-street stable, and only 7 head were sold there in a week. At the New-York 11 sold, a pair this morning at $425, and 20 head remain unsold, while 30 head are at the Franklin, and they sold 15 last week and 32 in the last two weeks.

CATTLE—Beef packing has fairly commenced, a few thousand head having last week been slaughtered. CRAGIN & Co., HOGAN, HURBARD & HUNT, MOORE & SEAVERNS, and ANDREW BROWN, have made a commencement. These have large contracts in the country, which they are canceling as far as they can, owing to the scarcity of money; and unless the cattle come fully up to the contracts, they will certainly not be received, as they can be purchased now at lower rates, say $2 50@$2 75 ℔ cwt., gross, for common stock. They are buying but few. An eastern dealer yesterday offered $3 50, gross, for all that were worthy of Eastern shipment, but none could he had. At MYAICK'S, a city butcher bought 11 head, averaging 1,177 ℔s., at $3 37, gross, and a Milwaukee dealer gave $3 35 ℔ cwt. for 40 head; some 200 head of inferior cattle were left. A number are now driven into Bull's Head; a city butcher bought 25 head there Saturday, averaging some 1,150 ℔s., at $3 25 gross; quite a number are there to-day, some of which are on packers' contracts. Number received by rail last week, 1,049 head.

HOGS—Quite a number owned by an Easterner were at MYAICK'S, but not on sale; $6@$6 25 is yet paid ℔ 100 ℔s. gross. The latter was accepted for a drove, on time, and $6 cash refused for the same. Number received by rail last week, 2,499 head.

SHEEP—Range from $2 50@$3 75 ℔ 100, gross. A flock of some 300 choice ones of Mr. EMERY, at MYAICK'S, were sold out in lots to City butchers at $3 75. At Bull's Head is a flock of 300 also, for which $2 50 a head all round, or $3 ℔ 100 ℔s., for 100 of them was offered and refused; $3 ℔ head was asked.

Letter from Hon. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina.

From the Charleston Mercury.

REDCLIFFE, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My name has been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the approaching election of United States Senator, and I have myself received many communications on the subject. It is, perhaps, proper that I should make public my determination not to be a candidate. I have never had much practical experience of public service—and for the last thirteen years—which have comprised the prime of my life—I have lived in complete retirement, devoted to agricultural pursuils, and wholly neglectful of political studies and current affairs. To commence, as it would be, a political career at 50 years of age, is impossible. It is, at least, quite impossible to me. I have never, at any time, desired a seat in the Senate; but to consent to go there now, if elected, would be to do a great injustice to the State, and the greatest violence to my own inclinations, as well as injury to all my interests.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. HAMMOND.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James,** having completed their new edifice in 15th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., will consecrate it on next SABBATH, Oct. 11. There will be services in the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 3½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Besides the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. POHLMAN, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. STORK, of Philadelphia, will participate in the exercises. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Central Park Baptist Church,** 53d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES; at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. B. BALWIN, of Philadelphia; at 7 o'clock, by Rev. E. F. STRICKLAND, recently a celebrated actor in Europe and America, and late manager and actor in the Theatre of Louisville, Ky.

☞ **Free Church of the Good Angels,** corner of Union and Court sts., South Brooklyn; entrance on Union-st. Rev. EDWARD DEZENO having accepted a call to the Rectorship of this Church, will enter upon its duties the first Sunday in October; on and after that date stated and regular service will be held every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **North Reformed Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.; preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the MORNING and at 2 in the AFTERNOON. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Self-Reliance and the Fortitude Needful for the Times,** will be the subject of a discourse to be delivered in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. KENNAY. Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service also at 10½ o'clock A. M., conducted by the Pastor. The public, especially young men, invited to attend.

☞ **John-Street, First M. E. Church, John-Street**—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, pastor. Morning subject—*The Religion of Commerce*; suggested by the present financial crisis. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Romanism Exposed on Apostolic Principles and Plans.**—Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY will (D. V.) return to his original mission premises in Spring-st. Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) between Sullivan and Thompson, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Dutfield-st., betweeo Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Straogers invited. Seats free.

☞ **"The Captivity."**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Mercon sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and Lecture at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject as above. Seats free.

☞ **Turkey in Europe.**—Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER of Constantinople, will give an account of the religiou movement in European Turkey, at the City Assembly Rooms, (Tabernacle Church, No. 448 Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men in South Brooklyn.**—The second of the series of lectures will be given in the South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Subject—*Energy of Character.*

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts.**—The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, (D. V.,) will preach a discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, on *God's voice in the present financial crisis.* Service at 4 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, east side, five doors above 8th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING at 7½—the fourth of a Course of Lectures. Subject—*Light and Heat and their Spiritual Correspondences.*

☞ **Rev. F. S. Wiley,** Rector of Christ Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The First Congregational Methodist Church,** in Lawrence, corner Tillary st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. S. A. BAKER, at the usual hours of service TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

The World's Great Crisis—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, Messenger of God, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Impending Great Crisis*—i. e., *The World's Conflagration.* Public invited. Seats free.

☞ **The Free Church of the Holy Evangelists,** corner of Reekman and Cliff sts., is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½, 4, and 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Oliver-Street Baptist Church.**—Rev. T. R. HOWLETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, being the last Sabbath of his engagement. Prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **United Protestant Church,** No. 695 6th-av. near 42d-st.—Rev. C. H. HARVEY will (D. V.) deliver a Discourse TO-MORROW MORNING at 7½ o'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; four copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffering to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

The paper undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Correspondence containing important news, from all parts of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be promptly paid for.

Extended Arrangements for Procuring European News.

In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, the TIMES, in conjunction with its associates of the New-York Associated Press, has decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the purpose of boarding, off Cape Race, all the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c., &c., and in this enterprise—so important to the whole public of the United States and British American Provinces—we hope to receive the hearty coöperation of all the owners and commanders of the several steamship lines now established. If the Press should be seconded in this arrangement by the commanders of the steamers, there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large majority of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers in about six or eight days from the time it leaves the English shores.

The news yacht—a substantial, well-manned schooner of about 100 tons—will be stationed ten miles due south of the Cape Race light, and will carry a red flag, with a black ball in its centre. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short intervals will send up sky rockets. Should the yacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news parcel as near as possible at the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the intelligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures, but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and sacrifices to promote the interests of the commercial public and the pleasure of the general reader.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Niagara's* mails reached this City yesterday afternoon from Boston. There is little intelligence beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax. It is understood that the conference for the settlement of the Spanish-Mexican dispute will be held in London, though Spain is anxious to have it in Madrid. With regard to the Imperial meeting at Stuttgardt, it is not believed that it will be followed by any important political results. The London *Times* urges the two Emperors to turn their attention to a general disbanding of large standing armies in Europe. We publish among our foreign extracts a very interesting description of the Indian mutineer, NENA SAHIB. The account was furnished to the London *Illustrated Times* by one who had spent over a month with NENA, and had an opportunity of visiting his harem. The trial of CARPENTIER and others, accused of having plundered the Western Railway Company of France, commenced on the 22d ult. We give elsewhere an abstract of the proceedings. About 40 witnesses, it is said, will be examined, including the capitalists ROTHSCHILD, HOTTINGUER and DELEBECQUE.

The result of the Kansas election is still in uncertainty, the reports being extremely contradictory, though if the figures which have thus far reached us should prove authentic, they indicate the success of the Free State men. In the present state of uncertainty, however, we can venture no opinion.

For the sake of facilitating the formation of a treaty with the Republic of Nicaragua to permanently secure to the United States the privilege of the Transit route, it is now thought probable that the present Government will be recognized by the reception of its Minister, Señor YRISSARRI, who has been in Washington some time waiting the pleasure of our Government.

Rev. Mr. SAWYER has written a reply to the letter from Col. NETHERLAND, which we published some days since, concerning the punishment of a negro slave belonging to him, alleged to have been attended with circumstances of unusual cruelty. We publish Mr. SAWYER'S letter as an act of justice to him,—but the controversy has now assumed too much of a personal character as to be of interest to the public at large.

A report has gone the rounds of the press, of an encounter between Col. WIGFALL and Mr. EVANS, in Texas, in which shots were exchanged and one of the parties killed. We understand that letters have been received from members of Col. W.'s family to the 19th of September, which lead to the belief that the whole statement is untrue.

The New-York State Fair at Buffalo closed yesterday, after an oration from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The total receipts this year have been $16,000.

The failures among the merchants continued yesterday, and several leading firms went to protest. A run was made on the Park and Bowery Banks. The first lost but $30,000 in gold, out of a reserve of nearly $400,000. The other broke down, and was last night suspended from the Clearing-House. The depositors are the only sufferers, as the circulating notes are secured at Albany, and will be received to-day, as usual, by all the other banks. The Bank must not be confounded with the Bowery Savings Bank, in the same locality, as was unfortunately done between the Central Bank, in Chambers-street, and the Chambers-street Savings', in 1854. The capital carried down is only $356,000, to double the amount of which the stockholders are liable to their depositors.

The General Produce Markets appeared very dull yesterday. Superfine State Flour was scarce and in request at rather firmer rates. Other kinds of Flour were in slack demand at languid prices. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive, and buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was moderately dealt in, but it closed down about 2c. ₱ bushel. Despite the exchange difficulties, we have reports of a pretty vigorous forwarding movement in Breadstuffs. The shipments from Milwaukee so far this season comprise 141,400 bbls. of Flour and 1,755,000 bushels of Wheat. Chicago received 12,000 bbls. Flour, 608,000 bushels Wheat, 57 bushels Corn, and 50,000 bushels Oats,—and shipped 3,000 bbls. Flour, 456,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, and 40,000 bushels Oats, during the week ending Oct. 7. Fifteen or sixteen vessels loading in the port of New-York for Liverpool will carry out nearly 400,000 bushels of Wheat. Provisions, Groceries and most other articles were quite depressed, and prices generally favored buy-

in our issue of Thursday. The guilt of the accused was thoroughly established, and the Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, convicted him. The Recorder, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoner had been only two or three months in this country, but that his reputation had preceded him, and that, in Germany, he had been three times imprisoned for similar offences. Leniency, in his case, would be misplaced. The Court, therefore, sentenced him to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a long session yesterday. A *mandamus* was produced against Mr. BOWEN, issued by Judge PEABODY, for payment for 4,000 glass ballot-boxes, at $15 each—$60,000. They decided to pay the special policemen in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, and refused to discharge them. Mayor WOOD took the ground that there were several hundred of the old force who had not been properly discharged, and that, in consequence, there were no vacancies.

A meeting of the ladies of New-York was held yesterday afternoon; at Niblo's Concert Room, to initiate and organize a movement to raise a sum for the benefit of the widow and daughter of the late Commander HERNDON. The assemblage was respectable, though not so large as might have been expected. Addresses were made by WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., JAMES BROOKS, Esq., and others, and arrangements were made for the opening of subscriptions. The meeting was presided over by Hon. WM. A. DUER.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn was closed, yesterday, by an injunction granted by Judge BIRDSEYE, of the Supreme Court, on the application of DANIEL S. QUIMBY, a Director and depositor. JOHN S. SPADER, the paying Teller, was appointed Receiver.

The Americans and Republicans in the Second Senatorial District of Kings County, last evening united upon ABIJAH MANN as a candidate for the Senate.

The Public and the Panic.

It would be very pleasant, if it were possible, to believe that everything *is*, just as it ought to be,—and that the present panic, which never ought to have arisen, is steadily and rapidly subsiding. But unfortunately the fact is otherwise. Everybody says that everybody ought to have confidence in everybody else;—but nobody seems to act upon what everybody thus advises. The public feeling, instead of becoming calmer and cooler, grows more feverish every day. The slightest rumor startles every one, and this increase in public distrust is especially marked in regard to the Banks. The whole community has stood firmly by them from the beginning. Depositors and bill-holders have all believed in their soundness and in the good judgment and discretion of their management. The public have felt proud of their position, and have been willing and eager to aid them in maintaining it. But they have at the same time looked to them for some active measures of relief. Seeing how utterly the business of the whole country has been paralyzed—how impossible it is to move the produce of the West to the Eastern markets, where it is so greatly needed, and how important to the best interests of the whole country it is that this state of things should not continue—the great body of our business men have relied upon the Banks' taking some early and efficient steps to provide a remedy. They knew their embarrassments, and were willing to give ample time for mutual consultation and the adoption of some harmonious plan of action. *But they see no signs of such a movement.* All the indications point the other way. The Banks evince no disposition to aid in relieving the blockaded and beleaguered business of the country. They show no sympathy either with merchants of our own City, or with the interior of the State and country. They demand the confidence of the public, but give nobody *their* confidence in return. They seem disposed to shut themselves up in their own fortresses—build up a Chinese wall between themselves and the rest of the State, and endeavor, each for himself, to take the best care he can of his own possessions. Their attempts at concert of action have been abortive, and their promises to the public have been delusive. Last week they agreed to *expand* their discounts three millions, and at once *diminished* them two. Yesterday, and the day before, they held conferences and consultations, which proved to be neither harmonious nor confidential, and which ended in the solemn promulgation of their heartfelt desire to do their duty to themselves and to the rest of mankind! and, on the strength of such assurances, after such an experience, they claim the continued confidence of the public.

It is our duty to tell them that they run a very serious risk of losing it altogether. Faint and utterly groundless rumors through the streets produced a run upon one or two of the City Banks yesterday, which, being fortunately confined to the bill-holders, produced no serious ill results. But the same distrust which led to this, will ere long lead to still more formidable movements from depositors, unless it is relieved by something more effectual than the empty and broken promises by which the public has been hitherto amused. If the Banks desire the confidence of the community, they must do something to deserve it. The course they are now pursuing compels all men in business to withdraw their deposits—and every indication of increasing weakness here augments and perpetuates the evil. The hostile attitude assumed towards the Banks of the Interior—for this constant and obstinate distrust of them amounts to practical hostility—is also becoming an element of public disquietude. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle the restoration to the whole community of a feeling of confidence in the Banks and the business prospects of the country;—but we do not expect to do so until the Banks themselves shall take some steps to invite and secure it.

A REFUGE FOR THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—We notice in some of the English papers serious forebodings that the aristocracy is in danger of physical deterioration, from the lack of a proper field of healthful and manly exercise during the parliamentary recess. The moors are losing their attractions, game is rapidly disappearing from the hills of Scotland, and salmon have became so scarce in the rivers as hardly to repay the attempts of an amateu fisherman to catch them. There is an alarming dearth of game this season; the "black game" has entirely disappeared, and red dee have become alarmingly scarce in the High lands. In a few more seasons there will be nothing to shoot in the British Islands, and the young scions of noble families will be deprived of these temptations to the heathery hills which have been harvested so effective in keeping up their fine physical condition. It has been suggested that when the moors give out, the next resort should be to Algiers, and that the noble British youth should imitate M. GERARD, and indulge in lion-hunting in the place of deer-stalking and grouse-shooting. But the great objection to this kind of sporting will be that it can only be enjoyed in an enervating climate; the invigorating atmosphere of the hills and moors will be wanting. It will be much better for the British aristocrats when they are in pursuit of healthful and manly sports to put on their shooting-jackets, and take a run across the Atlantic. In little more than a fortnight after leaving St. James'-street they might find themselves in the Adirondack region, where they may find a much greater abundance and variety of game than Scotland has ever afforded. There are bears and deers in abundance, and now and then a moose, and the healthiest atmosphere that ever expanded human lungs. Most of the Britons who have come over here on sporting tours have thought it necessary to start off to the Rocky Mountains to shoot buffalo. But there is a hunting-ground within the limits of our own State, and within twenty-fours' reach from this City, which offers much greater temptations than the prairies or the Rocky Mountains, and which is as near to London, in point of time, as Glentilt was twenty years ago.

Our Foreign Debts.

There is nothing one hears oftener at the present moment than that it is our borrowing from England to make railways that has ruined us. No explanation of the crisis is half as rife as this; not one comes more readily to the lips of the hundreds of thousands who are attempting every day, each for himself, to solve the great problem of "the crisis." How this theory of our break-down ever became current, we cannot for the life of us imagine. That it should have obtained credence for one week, in an intelligent and even acute commercial community, furnishes us every day with fresh matter for astonishment.

The facts of the case are simply these: We have borrowed from Europe some eighty millions of dollars, all, or nearly all of which we have invested in the construction of railroads. In return for this sum we have paid bonds which have cost us exactly the paper on which they are written. Two or three thousand dollars would probably pay for the whole lost, so that it may be fairly stated that we have received this enormous pile in cash in the space of a very few years, and have applied every cent of it to our own purposes. Let us see what these purposes have been. Let us see whether it has been spent in "toys, or lust, or wine?" With it we have added fresh sovereignties to the Union. There can be little doubt that we owe Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and Minnesota, more to foreign capital than anything else. It has enabled us to penetrate, clear and cultivate millions of acres of wilderness, which without it would have been, for a century to come, the hunting ground of the trapper and the lair of wild beasts. It has covered this vast area with an industrious and thriving population, whose corn has for a quarter of a century choked our warehouses and fed half Europe. In doing all this, too, it has furnished an outlet for the human tide which flows with such unflagging energy from the seaboard States of the North, those great *officinæ gentium*. Had the New-England States had no better means of pouring their surplus hands westward to-day than they possessed at the beginning of the present century, we should have to chronicle worse horrors of Lowell and Lawrence than have ever been pictured of Manchester or Leeds. The present crisis has, we are told, consigned thousands of operatives to destitution. Well: without the railroads whose existence we deplore, tens of thousands who are to-day following the plow, happy and prosperous, on the prairies of Illinois, and in the woods of Michigan, would be craving charity at the hands of New-York and Boston Christians. Thousands whom the bursting of Banks to-day only deprives of a new coat or silk dress, would then be deprived of bread by a single suspension. The railroads, for the one stockholder they have ruined, have, we repeat, been the means of transporting a thousand families from destitution to plenty, and of adding more than a third to the sum total of the national wealth, not in bills, nor in specie, but in corn, and wine, and cattle, and manufactures.

With what ludicrous bewilderment an English capitalist who has invested his money in American railroad stock must take up some of our "leading journals" and peruse the outflow of monetary wisdom to be found therein. He is deploring day by day the unfortunate way in which he has disposed of his accumulations—deploring—and who can blame him?—the fact that he has been fool enough to lend to those who cannot hope to pay him the principal, and may any day prove unable to pay even the interest. What a whimsical confusion of ideas must arise in his brain, when, on taking up an American newspaper, he learns from it that his profusion in lending has been the ruin of his debtor—that his making railways for the American people at his own expense, and without any prospect of reimbursement, has led to a monetary crisis, pulled down some of the first houses in New-York, and led to a suspension of specie payments in Philadelphia. Oh! for one hour of SYDNEY SMITH! He applied his lash to the back of the monster Repudiation, but what would he say to the generation which not only borrows, and is unable to pay, but ascribes its impoverishment to the receipt of the loan! "Why don't you return me my money?" says John Bull. "Ah, you rascal," says Jonathan, "I wish you had never lent it to me. I have made roads with it, on which I travel daily, and bring my goods to market, and without which I could not possibly get on. I cannot pay you; I never expect to be able to pay you; and the consequence is, I am beggared. You are a lucky dog to have got rid of it."

If we go on weeping much longer over the swarm of bonds we have sent to Europe, we shall have the world laughing at us. The real subject for lamentation is the fact that we are ruining our creditors by our own recklessness, not that our creditors' money has ruined us. It is the absurd confidence we repose in one another, not the confidence which foreigners have reposed in us, which is working our destruction. The less we say about our railroad calamity, the better for our own credit.

The Police Commission.

General NYE has returned to the City and to the Board of Police Commissioners. We learn the fact from a note which he has addressed to us, and which will be found in another column of the TIMES. Gen. NYE complains that we have done him injustice, in alleging that he was actively connected with a political party, to the neglect of his official duties and in direct violation of the rules and regulations of the Police Department. To refute our statements he asserts that he has only attended *two* party meetings since the canvass opened. His recent absence was due to professional, instead of political, engagements. So far as we are concerned we are very happy to submit these facts, on General NYE'S behalf, to the public judgment. Whether they refute, or confirm, what we have already said, we are willing the public should judge. Now that General NYE has returned, we presume the "obvious reasons" which have hitherto prevented a session of the Board, will no longer have that effect; and as he resents the intimation that political considerations have any influence whatever upon his official conduct, we trust he will at once enter upon some course of action which shall relieve the Board from its present paralysis, and give us a full, vigorous and efficient Police Department.

The condition of the Department is certainly singular. The new law continued the members of the old Police in office until they should be dismissed. The new Board dismissed a large number of them, previous to the decision of the Court of Appeals, for not recognizing its authority and obeying its orders. When that decision came, Mayor WOOD *disbanded* the rest! This act, on his part, was as inexplicable as it was extraordinary. He had no more power or legal right to disband the Police, than he had to disband the regular army; and in assuming to do it, he was only turning out of office the very men who had stood by him from the very beginning of his crusade. But his proclamation called upon them to go at once to the station-houses, and surrender their stars and other emblems of office: and supposing the advice to come from a friend and to be well meant, the most of them followed these directions. If they had not done so they would have remained in office, unless removed for cause, to this day. For the action of the Board of Supervisors, fixing the number of the Metropolitan Police at *five*, also provided that this should not in any way interfere with the then existing force.

Having thus succeeded, first in enticing the Police to embark with him in the war against the new Board, and secondly in wheedling them out of office, Mayor WOOD refused to attend the meetings: and the new Board went on gradually filling up the Department until the sudden resignation of Mr. DRAPER gave the Mayor an opportunity of blocking the business of the Board, when he took his seat as a member and has been constant in his attendance ever since. His principal business has been to prevent the Board from doing anything. His Democratic associate, Mayor POWELL, acts merely as his echo and instrument. Mr. CHOLWELL, the American member, seems to have disposed of his vote to them:—and these three, constituting half the Board, steadily and effectually nullify the action of the three Republican members. Thus affairs stand now. The Police consist of about 800 men. We believe them to be men of much better character and quite as efficient as the old Police, which consisted of over 1,200. But this is faint praise. Everybody knows that it is not an adequate force for the preservation of order, the protection of property and the punishment of crime in this great City. Mayor WOOD knows it, for while he was at the head of the Police he was constantly asserting that 1,200 men were not enough for that purpose. Yet, unless we have been misinformed, he now resists every attempt to add a single man to the existing force, and even does all in his power to prevent the payment of thirty or forty of the old force, employed as special policemen and doing duty every day. We have no doubt that Mayor WOOD will do everything in his power to cripple the Police and destroy its usefulness—as it is only by such a result that he hopes to induce the public again to place the control of the Department in his hands.

But the public care nothing whatever for these personal and political wrangles. They demand an efficient Police, and they look to the Board of Commissioners to furnish it. It is the duty of General NYE, and of every other member of the Board, to do everything in his power to accomplish that object. Let them propose such measures as the case requires, and then let them give to the public the names of the men who resist and defeat them. Thus far the whole Board seems to have been in a state of suspended animation. The active control and management of the Police force seems to be vigorous and efficient. The Superintendent acts with promptness and firmness, and the subordinate officers, so far as we are aware, merit decided commendation for the manner in which they discharge their duties. But the Board of Commissioners, which is the head and heart of the whole Department, is lamentably slow and inefficient. Now that General NYE has returned from his professional engagements, and announces that he has returned to the performance of his official duties, we trust that he will infuse some fresh life into the concern, and prompt it to do something towards satisfying the just expectations of the public.

PUBLIC OMNIBUSES.—The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution directing omnibuses to be driven at a uniform speed. While our authorities have this matter in hand, they would do well to take some steps in regard to the overcrowding of public vehicles of all kinds. The City Railroads have always taken in as many persons as could obtain standing room inside or a foothold on the platforms, and, since the adoption of the plan requiring payment on entering, the omnibuses do the same thing. Nothing is more common now than for stages to crowd 14, 15 or 16 into room designed for 12. If our City Government keeps up the sham of pretending to regulate the public conveyances, it should give some attention to this matter.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—We see by the Albany *Argus* of the 6th inst., that Judge HARRIS and Judge WRIGHT have decided that it is not an indictable offence to sell liquor on Sunday, unless the party so indicted is licensed as an innkeeper. This confirms the decision of Recorder SMITH, who pronounced the first decision under the Act. The Recorder also gave the first judicial decision upon the Maine liquor law, which was subsequently sustained by the Court of Appeals. It is probable, notwithstanding the adverse action of Judge RUSSELL, that the indictments now pending in the Court of Sessions under this act will be quashed, in accordance with the decisions of Judges HARRIS and WRIGHT. This is a curious defect in the law certainly, and must have been purely accidental. Persons who are licensed to sell liquor commit a misdemeanor in selling on Sunday and are punishable by imprisonment:—those who are not licensed are punished only by a fine.

A RELIC FROM DELHI.—We had the privilege the other day of examining a very curious relic from Delhi—that city of the Great Mogul which now fills so large a space in the mind of the civilized world. It was the very last thing that we should have expected from that City of Mosques and Indian splendors. It was a file of a Punchy paper, published up to the very week of the Sepoy revolt, called the *Delhi Sketch Book*. It was very well illustrated, and well written, full of local jokes and bad puns. The Sepoy and the poor East Indian were, of course, the subjects of fun; they were, in all cases, represented in a degraded position, acting the part of menials to John Company's servants, and generally on their knees before their haughty masters. But there has been a sad reverse since, and the Sepoy has taken a terrible revenge for the indignities put upon him. We doubt if the publication of the *Delhi Sketch Book* will be resumed when the city falls into the possession of the British authorities again. The Sepoy will hardly be regarded as a suitable subject for burlesque with the recollection of his cruel atrocities fresh in the minds of his conquerors.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" was played last night for the second time, and attracted a large house. There was a change in the cast. Owing to the indisposition of Mme STRAKOSCH, Mme. SIEDENBURG filled the *rôle* of *Donna Olivia*, and filled it very creditably. In addition to the attraction of the opera, Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played a concerto on the violin in his happiest and most admirable vein. It was *encored*, and he substituted a quaint version of the Irish melody of the "Prince's Day"—an eccentricity peculiarly Paganinish, and very amusing. After Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, the greatest violinist of the age, came Mr. THALBERG, the greatest pianist. He played his *Fantasie* on "Lucrezia," and afterwards his arrangement of the "Last Rose of Summer." It is needless to say that each was played faultlessly.

To-night there will be a miscellaneous performance of Opera, an act of "Norma," an act of "Sonnambula," an act of the "Barber," and an act of "L'Elisir d'Amore." Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI appear in alternation, supported by the entire strength of the company. Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS also play solos.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be another grand sacred concert; the orchestra opens with the Jupiter Symphony by MOZART, and terminates with the "Stabat Mater." The very excellent way in which this latter work was given last Sunday justifies its repetition. The Prayer of Moses will also be given. LA GRANGE, FREZZOLINI, STRAKOSCH, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, &c., assist, with an increased chorus and an orchestra of fifty performers.

The Regular Rate of Wages.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as a workingman, to protest against the principle advocated in the TIMES, that employers should reduce the wages of their men, rather than be compelled to suspend operations.

If panics or pressures were in any way caused by the laboring portion of the community, there might be some justice in the proposition to reduce the wages of employes. But when a business-man launches into extravagance, speculates in real estate, or gets "cornered" in stocks, it does not appear to me to be right that his employes should be called upon to bear the consequences of his employer's "misfortunes," as they are charitably termed. The laboring classes, already, bear nearly all the expenses of government, taxation, and speculation. They pay advances in rent, import duties, and suffer from fluctuations in flour, sugar, and other speculations.

But it may be said the interests of the employes are identical with those of their employers—that it is better for them to accept reduced wages than to be dismissed from employment. Admitted—*provided*, that employers will share with the employed the profits they make when there is no panic. There would then be some justice in the proposition to reduce wages when times are hard. But as long as a certain rate or standard is fixed by the men employed, or by "Unions," it does not seem right that the rate should be arbitrarily lowered by employers, who, generally, are only themselves to blame for embarrassments in their business.

If a business man cannot (whether from high rates of interest, or otherwise) obtain means to carry on his business, he is obliged to suspend. If he cannot pay the wages of the men he employs, the same result should and ought to follow.

The foregoing sentiments are entertained by many of the laboring class, and by all who feel that not only the interests but the existence of the workingman is concerned in upholding a regular rate of wages.

A WORKINGMAN.

The writer of the above prefers *no work at all*, to work at any price less than the "regular rates." This is all very well if he can afford. There are a good many, however, among the workingmen of the City who would rather earn a few cents less every day than see their families suffering for lack of bread. In such times as these men must do as they *can*, not as they would.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE INAUGURATED.—The President of the Board of Education, A. H. GARDEN, Esq., City Superintendent RANDALL, and his assistants, with Commissioner SLOTE and his associate School officers of the Tenth Ward, inaugurated yesterday, with public ceremonies, the splendid new School edifice lately erected on Chrystie-street, in the Tenth Ward. The limited Company invited to witness the proceedings were assembled in the Boys' Department, with about two hundred girls and boys from the higher classes of the Grammar Schools, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The house was in perfect order, and everybody seemed to be comfortable and well pleased. Addresses were made by the City Superintendent and his Assistants, and by some of the School officers, which were enlivened by musical interludes, under the direction of Prof. BRISTOW, Teacher of Music to the School. Master GRISWOLD L. ELY made a very spirited address to the School officers, and was handsomely applauded by the ladies at the close. The Principal of the School, Mr. JOSEPH W. MATHER, with his associates in the various departments, were present in the room, but most of them were not visible from the point of observation, and on the programme they were entirely ignored.

There are at present in the Tenth Ward registered in all of the schools 4,611 names, with a regular attendance of 3,761, under the charge of 96 teachers, who receive in salaries over $33,000 per annum. The attendance in the new school edifice is about 1,500, and increasing constantly.

We gave an elaborate description of this building some weeks since, which makes it unnecessary to go into details here. The corps of teachers is organized under Miss ANNIE THOMPSON, Principal of the Primary Department, with nine assistants. The Girls' Grammar School is under the Principalship of Miss MARTHA AMES and six assistant teachers.

In the Boys' Grammar School, JOSEPH W. MATHER is Principal, ALEXANDER MORRISON Vice-Principal, WM. J. RENNARD First Assistant, with three male and three female assistants in addition, making a total of twenty-six teachers at present under salary in the school.

The Story of Dymocke Charlton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I feel obliged to you for directing your readers' attention to the fresh edition of DYMOCKE'S unhappy history; but I must beg to disclaim the honor which you have done me in connecting my name with the British Government.

The investigation made by me was in the capacity of a private individual, and my sole object and that of the gentlemen interested in the matter has been to ascertain the real facts of the case.

I am, yours, truly, INVESTIGATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 6 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The Result Still Uncertain—Probable success of the Free-State Men.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The officers of the steamers *Aubrey* and *Exact*, just arrived from Boonville, furnish the following. Democratic majorities in Kansas—Leavenworth County, 250; Atchison County, 60; Johnson County, 1,700; Douglas County, 1,100. Republican majority—Doniphan County, 20 to 40. With the exception of the Leavenworth majority, these are not entirely authentic.

Johnson County is said not to contain more than 800 voters.

There is entire harmony of action between Northern and Southern Democrats, who are entirely Administration or Walker men; the action in the Legislature will be shaped after GOV. REEDER'S manifesto, provided he can control what is organized.

There is but little doubt that the Democrats carried both branches of the Legislature.

[The news embraced in the dispatches of Thursday night and Friday morning, was obtained by the correspondent at Boonville, of the officers and passengers on the mail-boat, which accounts for the inaccuracies therein contained. The dispatches of our regular Kansas Correspondent have not yet come to hand.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

Later and more reliable advices from Kansas show that the Democratic majority in Leavenworth County is 100; in Atchison, 47; in Johnson, 250, and in Doniphan, that the vote is about even. The same authority thinks that the Democrats have carried the Legislature by a small majority, but a disinterested gentleman, just arrived at Boonville from Santa Fé, who passed through the interior counties of Kansas, and a resident of Boonville just returned from Lawrence, report that the Republicans have carried the Legislature by a large majority.

The Quindaro *Chindowan*, of the 7th, says: As far as heard from, the election has passed off quietly. In several places the polls were kept open until Tuesday evening. We have no official returns, but the following is the reported vote given in the following places:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Green Springs	28	
Montecello	7	
Oxford	9	
Olatch	19	
Spring Hill	12	
Lawrence	550	
Lecompton	100	
Centropolis	108	
Willow Springs	270	
Palmyra	198	
Lexington	26	
McQuish	31	
Wyandott	66 maj.	
Totals	1,424	

From Washington.

PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—COL. NOBLE'S WAGON-ROAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

It is probable that the present Government of Nicaragua will be recognized by the reception of its Minister, YRISSARRI, with a view to the formation of a treaty with that Republic to permanently secure to the United States the privilege of the Transit Route.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six agents at an annual salary of $1,000 each, for the three express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, the object being to secure more regularity than heretofore.

The Interior Department has received dispatches from Col. NOBLES, Superintendent of the party to construct a wagon-road in Minnesota, from which it appears there is now completed, from the Big Sioux to the Missouri River, a road over which any train can pass, and in the course of the month it will be extended to Fort Ridgeley, the eastern terminus of the Missouri River.

The Cabinet have had no formal consultation on the subject of the District of Columbia Banks—but examination is in progress at the Attorney-General's office concerning the basis on which they have been transacting business.

ROBERT C. WALKER, late Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, has been appointed receiving and disbursing clerk in the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

A Private Letter from India.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

A letter from the firm of FOSTER, BOOKER & Co., of Calcutta, dated Aug. 10, (two days after the regular India mail was made up,) makes no mention of any news regarding Lucknow, except that GEN. HAVELOCK had received some reinforcements, and was advancing towards that place. The besieged at Arrak had been saved, and it cost 300 lives to do it. The Bengal steamer was expected in five days, and it was thought would bring troops from Malta.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The New-Mexican mail, which left Santa Fé on the 15th ult., reached Independence on the 7th inst. ORTEO had been reëlected to Congress by a large majority.

The Indians were quiet. The Cheyennes were anxious to make peace.

News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The advices from Galveston are to the 26th ult. General TWIGGS was compelled to detail a force of 23 men to guard the Government train from the attacks of persons in disguise.

The Boston Light Infantry on the Financial Crisis.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

At a meeting of the Boston Light Infantry last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present financial crisis, and consequent derangement of and depression in business generally, experienced by all classes and professions and trades, throughout the country; and in deference to what we deem to be the almost universal sentiment of our friends and the public generally, it is expedient and proper to postpone our proposed excursion to New-York till a more favorable opportunity.

The State Fair.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

Notwithstanding the fog that prevailed this forenoon, amounting almost to rain, the Fair-ground was well filled with people. The fog broke away in the afternoon, when there was a large audience in attendance to hear the oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The Fair closed this evening, having been very successful. The total receipts amount to $16,000.

Departure of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at midnight.

The weather is clear with a light north wind.

Collision in Boston Harbor.

SCHOONER SUNK AND LIFE LOST.

MR. ELLWOOD WALTER has received the following dispatch:

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 9—P. M.

The steamship *Niagara* (Br.) at 8 o'clock last evening, when entering this harbor, and while off Minot's Light, struck the schooner *Harriet Maria*, from Boston bound for New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo and 18 passengers. The schooner was sunk, and Capt. HIGGINS man, DANIEL HIGGINS, of Orleans, Mass., was killed by the concussion.

The passengers and crew were all taken off and saved.

ANOTHER.

The steamer *Chancellor Livingston* and Jersey City ferry-boat *Arrescoh* came into collision on the North River this forenoon, and both boats were considerably damaged. No life was lost, but an organ-grinder had his machine smashed up in double-quick time. The instrument, he said, cost $140.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

How they Affect Men's Systems and Women's Fashions, &c., &c.

There is a good deal of melancholy mirth apparent in the streets to-day, tough as the times are, and as universally as they cramp us. And why shouldn't there be? In times of great epidemics, after people get a little used to it they have their grim jokes and are jolly in spite of themselves. So now, while the great houses are tumbling and thousands of smaller ones are dragged in the fall of each—while men who thought themselves comfortably situated are ruminating the chances of getting a living by new methods and unaccustomed labor, and the poor are considering how little bread would stop the mammoth caves that the mouths of their "little" family open into, it would be outrageous to demand that every sufferer should always carry a long face and the corners of his mouth drooping. Citizens are so fond of excitements, that if every Bank in the City burst, and every man who could scare up a creditor suspended, some folks couldn't help swinging their hats, if they went home to tear their hair out the next minute. And since this panic has fairly got us across the small of the back, the streets swarm with smiling, jolly men. "Bust?" they ask of one another whom they meet. "Cove in," is the most frequent reply. Financial terms are in everybody's mouth. The women talk not so much of silks and laces as of suspensions and exchanges. The boys play "auspend," "shut up shop," "discharge all their men," and have a "run on the banks" twenty times a day. On the ferry boats and in the cars it is just like election day—only politics are utterly forgotten, and nobody knows who the candidates are. Yesterday, where the runs were, the outside crowd looked on, mightily amused. If it was whispered that the scaly-looking old fellow who is elbowing his way out with the gold in his pocket, took up a handful of bills as big as his hat, they give him three cheers; and the man who rushed in breathless to get his "one" changed, was implored when he came out to give them a sight of the silver. The only blue men were the fat ones, who were auspected of having fortunes locked up—in their debtors' hands.

To hundreds, however, who have not yet lost their situations, the times, instead of being hard, are easier than usual. Coal, that a year ago was $5¾ per ton, they get now for $5½, or even less. Flour they get $2 or $3 less per barrel than then. Sugar is from three to six cents less than it has been for years. Fruit, peaches, apples, &c., notwithstanding their scarcity, are to be had far below the prices that ruled them out of reach a month ago. Potatoes—which on Long Island scarcely averaged thirty bushels to the acre instead of one hundred, so shockingly have they rotted—still are plenty at the lowest rates that have been known for years.

Then, Economy is once more in fashion. Our friend who gloried in four visits to the Theatre during September, boasts that he has not been once in October. Where are the Fall Fashions? Our reporter who sought them out for the first of the month, returned them as "continued over from last month, with only an occasional use of last Winter's overcoat added." The Summer coat, even on well-dressed men, does service close up to Winter, and last Winter's wardrobe, yielding to the demand of the hard times, gives an accommodation to the Fall. This is a great comfort and saving to those middle men for whom the Fall and Spring styles of hats, coats and overcoats were always a very expensive nuisance. Ladies who have the funds rejoice that they can dress magnificently, whenever Fashion tolerates stylish dressing again, almost at half price—verifying the sistements of many clerks in large Broadway dry goods establishments, that they are worked night and day marking down their goods. Never before were there so many Summer bonnets trigged in the last Winter's feather, and the reserve ribbons doing duty for Fall Bonnets, and off of Broadway new cloaks, we are happy to say, are real rarities.

There is a fashion in eating, too. At least, a fashionable restaurant proprietor on Broadway tells us that, without anything like a correspon ling decrease in the number of his patrons, his receipts are 20 per cent. a day less than a month ago. Men make more of their unblemished napkins, and have more lady-like appetites. At a cheaper house, which is the noonday resort of hundreds of mechanics, they told us that they miss familiar faces; they suspect that the Sandwich box is in use again; and it is a wonder that men will forego the dainty slice of cold roast beef, and the bread and butter that come from home, and take their noon innch in a steaming eating-house off a thin layer of meat that owes all its savor to the condiments he overlays it with, and at twice the cost. We predict a rush upon the tinman for Sandwich boxes.

When men are blue with the cholera or any other terrible epidemic, the doctors get fat, but these are hard times for medicine. For sickness is a luxury that in tight times few can indulge. A lady inct her physician yesterday—"I should have called you in, Doctor," she said apologetically, "but we are selling our horses and mean to break up." Sensible women now-a-days let their pains in the side and their headaches slide. They forego the ingenious prescription, falling back on castor oil, salts and senna, and the old-fashioned drugs that cost nothing. Or if one must indulge in her vapors, she calls her doctor and lets him wait till to-morrow for his fee. Unless the times mellow we shall have the whole Academy of Medicine drawn up with hat in hand on the steps of the Hospital, and if they hang on their breasts the improved signboard, "I am poor and blind to my own interests," the people will give them credit for telling the truth. For at their last meeting a silly Fellow moved, and the Academy entertained the motion, that its proceedings be forbidden to the reporters—never suspecting, what all sensible men know, that if the Daily Press should let them alone, unreported in their stupidity, they would tumble forthwith into such a bottomless pit of oblivion that the oldest fogy in the Historical Society could not remember they ever slept, and did nothing above ground.

A jeweler thinks we did not do justice to the home-manufactured article; notwithstanding our authority was gilt-edged, and safe as the soundest.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An article in this day's paper, under the head of "Hard Times," relative to the jewelry business, is somewhat in error. Allow me to give you a little light on the subject.

You state that the quantity of jewelry manufactured here is small when compared with the quantity imported. This is wrong; it is the reverse. We manufacture three times as much as we import. It is a well-known fact, that imported jewelry is not sought after as it was a few years ago, for three reasons:

First. We manufacture an article equally as fine as any imported, which fact will prove itself by comparison. Why, Sir, we have in this City manufacturers of diamond jewelry, who turn out work that not only equals the imported in design, but surpasses it in strength and finish.

Second—We manufacture a medium class of jewelry that cannot be equaled for durability and cheapness.

Third—We make a cheap article that comes within the reach of all classes, and does away with the imported, which is no better and costs more.

The number of men employed in the business, according to your figures, appear to be small, when I state that several factories in this City employ from 10 to 150 men. Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and many other cities have factories where from 100 to 300 men are constantly employed. A visit to the different manufactories in this city and Newark would give you some idea of their magnitude. Site on is used in many factories, and does a great deal to facilitate the manufacture of jewelry.

JEWELER.

We have been surprised to learn that some retail jewelers are doing an unusually good business just now. They explain it by saying that many who have a little money left over their daily necessities are taking the opportunity to turn their paper money that is so slippery into watches, breast-pins and other ornamental conveniences, assured that they are less likely to break than banks, and that when they are worn out they are as "good as old gold."

There are two large hat factories at Yonkers; one of them, JOHN T. WARING & Co.'s, employs usually 223 hands. WARING, BALDWIN & Co. employ 200 hands, but neither house is making a hat now. Both shops are idle and the men off.

MOVEMENTS IN GRAIN.

The following, among other ships, are loading with grain for England: Ships *American*, *John Boyd*, *Cultivator*, *Middlesex*, *Star of the West*, *Dreadnought*, *Compromise and Glance*. The precise amount which each ship will take is not known, but they will probably average 40,000 bushels each. The ship *Cornelius Lawrence* is ready for sea. She has 50,000 bushels of grain, from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of flour, besides cotton. Three or four only of the vessels named are waiting to be filled up. The Liverpool ships now up must mainly carry grain, if anything, but the break in the canal, as well as monetary derangements, prevent it from coming forward. At the Corn Exchange it is expected that grain will begin to be received by the middle of the coming week. There are some twenty measurers out of work, waiting the receipt of grain. There were more transactions in the grain market in September than in four of the preceding months.

There is a slight movement in shipping, a number of vessels going to New-Orleans and Mobile, in ballast, for the want of freight. They are principally Eastern vessels.

Wages to Liverpool are $20, to London and Havre $18; South America and Mediterranean $16, and coastwise $18, or $20 without advance. There is no lack of seamen.

More Trouble at the Bergen Tunnel—The Men Attempt to Tear up the Track of the Erie Railroad.

There was another excitement yesterday at Hudson City, among the men recently thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Bergen Tunnel. At an early hour in the morning the men, to the number of four or five hundred, were gathered in groups on Hoboken avenue, along the line of the works, and from their angry threats and general conduct, it was evident that their dissatisfaction at not getting the month's pay due them was on the increase. They remained about the Tunnel works until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time they all started in a body for the main line of the railroad west of the Bergen Cut, swearing as they went that they would tear up the track. Sheriff BEATY, being apprised of their movements, at once dispatched orders to the military of Jersey City and Hoboken to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning, which was complied with by the immediate assemblage of five or six companies in their armories. In the meantime, Mr. JACOB MILLER, the Treasurer of Hudson City, who lives upon the line of the works, and has an extended acquaintance and considerable influence with the men, followed the workmen down to the railroad with the view of dissuading them, if possible, from the execution of their threats. When he arrived there he found that they had stopped two trains—one going east and the other west—but had not yet done any damage to the track. Mr. MILLER remonstrated with them, earnestly urging them not to fulfil their destructive designs, and the men finally consented—after Mr. MILLER had promised them that he would see the President of the Board and make an effort to have them paid off to-morrow—to postpone operations until to-day at 12 o'clock. They were, however, unanimous and emphatic in their declaration that, if they were not paid at noon to-day, they would tear up the track and stop every train on the road. We understand that the aggregate amount of money due them is about $15,000.

Central Bank of Brooklyn Closed by Injunction.

This Bank was closed by injunction yesterday morning. It appears that at 2½ o'clock P. M. Thursday, Mr. DAVID S. QUIMBY, a Stockholder and Director, deposited $400, and drew a check for $125, payment upon which was refused. Mr. QUIMBY, by advice of counsel, Messrs. BRAINARD & RICE, obtained an order for an injunction from Judge BIADSERR, of the Supreme Court, and the Bank was closed yesterday morning. The injunction was made returnable at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, Esq., appeared for the Bank, when the affidavit of Mr. QUIMBY was taken. The President of the Bank, Judge COPELAND, was examined and, in substance, made the following statement:

Capital stock	$200,000
Circulation	90,000
On Deposit	300,000
Specie in vaults	1,000

The Bank has no funds to any extent in other Banks. Discounted paper falling due $400,000

There is considerable of this paper in New-York Banks for collection.

The Bank owes the Marine Bank of New-York $25,000, for which they hold as collateral $18,000.

In regard to the affairs of the Bank recently, the President says that during the past month $60,000 worth of paper has been protested. This amount is included in the amount given above as "Discounted." In the Savings Department $120,000.

This amount is embraced in the $300,000 on "deposit." During the past few days nearly $40,000 has been drawn out of the Savings Department. The Bank has no other resources than as above stated, and they are not able to go on under present circumstances, as their resources are not available. No objection was made to the injunction.

Mr. JOHN L. SPADER, Paying-Teller of the Bank, and stockholder to the amount of $4,000, was appointed Receiver, with orders to pay over, upon the receipt of each $5,000, to the United States Trust Company.

The drain upon this bank commenced with the difficulties of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, but until quite recently they have expected to be able to go on. Shortly after, a depositor of $4,000 drew $1,500, and subsequently the balance. The President says the Bank has a surplus of $75,000, and will be able to liquidate all claims against them. The Directors own more than half of the stock, which has been worth $125, and none of it has been in the market.

The Board of Directors will make a full statement to-day.

Since writing the above, we have heard much complaint against the officers of the Bank, for receiving deposits after the time they knew that they must close. They were aware of this, it is said, as early, certainly, as 12 M., of Thursday, and after this hour, it is reported, that a large amount was deposited—mostly by individuals who are not in a situation to bear a loss, or even to be kept out of the use of their money for any length of time.

There was deposited in this Bank, to the credit of Kings County, $60,000—$25,000 of which was deposited Thursday, about noon.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—During yesterday and Thursday there was considerable of a run made upon this institution by small depositors, but before the hour of closing last evening the excitement had almost entirely subsided.

THE CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—There was a rumor yesterday morning that this Bank had also been closed; but there was no foundation for it in fact. There has been a run by small depositors, but the amount drawn out is quite small. They are prepared to meet all claims upon them.

The other Banks are very quiet. There is no run upon them worth speaking of. At the Mechanics' Bank, at noon yesterday, more specie had been paid into the Bank than had been drawn out.

An Error Corrected.

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Thursday, in the notice of the WEBSTER vs. SPENCER slander suit, I am named as the plaintiff's attorney. The fact is the reverse, I appeared for the defendant, SPENCER.

Your statement of the case placed me in an embarrassing position, as having been rebuked by Judge OGDEN, which was not the fact; his remarks were directed to the plaintiff and his attorney. By publishing the above you will correct a mistake, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLEMMING, Jr.

☞ A Missionary Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. POTTS') on Sabbath evening, the 11th inst., in relation to the cause of Missions in India. Rev. L. G. HAY, one of the Missionaries of the Board of the Presbyterian Church, who has just arrived in this country from the scene of the great revolt, will be present to address the meeting. Services commence at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

The Estate of Peiorius, the Cook of the Central America.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The matter of the estate of the cook of the *Central America* came before the Surrogate yesterday morning, on the application of Susan his wife, for letters of administration. She states that she was married to him in San Francisco, and was on board the *Central America* with him when she was wrecked. She asked to have the hearing postponed, as she had some slight hopes that her husband might have been saved by some vessel.

Margaret Davidson (wife No. 2) contests the granting of letters to Susan, and presents a marriage certificate, showing that she was married to Peiorius in 1843. The marriage took place in this City, and the rites were performed by a Mr. James, then a pastor of a negro church. It appears by evidence that Susan married a second time during the absence of her husband, but it is not shown that she believed him dead. The estate of Peiorius is stated in the papers read by counsel to be worth some $4,000.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Another company of about thirty children, varying in age from 10 to 15 years, left New-York on the 8th by the Albany boat, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, of the Children's Aid Society. The majority were orphan boys, homeless and friendless till rescued by the Society, and others were the children of dissipated parents or of those who desired to remove them from the temptation and vice of the City. This is Mr. TRACY'S ninth trip westward.

LONG ISLAND.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.—Two boys, one named FRANCIS ARTHUR BARNABY, aged 2½ years, son of A. BARNABY, druggist, and GEORGE WEEKS, adopted son of THOMAS TOTTEN, aged 7 years, were missed from their homes on Atlantic-street, near Court, Brooklyn, about noon Wednesday last. Search was made for them in every direction, but nothing was heard from them until yesterday morning, when they were discovered dead, between two feather beds in the back part of store No. 191 Atlantic-street. The store is occupied by Mr. HODGKINSON as an upholstering establishment. The windows of the rear room open into a yard where the boys were in the habit of playing, and it is supposed that they climbed into the window and while playing in a large bin upon a pile of beds and bolsters, they fell over and the beds on top of them, and being unable to extricate themselves were there suffocated.

Coronor REDDING held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

UNION OF AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS IN THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Americans and Republicans of the Second Senatorial District—embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of Brooklyn, held their Convention last evening. The Republicans nominated ABIJAH MANN, who was also subsequently nominated by the American Convention.

The other candidates were JOHN A. CROSS, H. B. DURYEA and HENRY R. PIERSON.

SUFFOLK COUNTY NEWS.—RIVERHEAD, Oct. 6, 1857.—The Circuit Court is being held by Judge STRONG. Twenty-four causes on the Calendars and some criminal business.

The Teachers' Association met here last week—its semi-annual meeting.

The Teachers' Institute, under Mr. CAUTTENDEN, of New-York, is to be held here for two weeks, beginning Oct. 25.

The Republicans have nominated GEORGE MILLER for County Judge; SAMUEL F. NOAKES for Treasurer; SAMUEL DAVIS for Justice of Sessions; SAMUEL P. OSBORN for Superintendent of Poor.

The Democratic Convention held this week, adjourned over without nominating.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the month of September 384 patients were treated at this Institution. Males, 126; females, 258.

NATIVITY.—United States, 130; Ireland, 219; England, 21; Germany, 14.

DISEASES.—Injuries, 22; minor surgery, 53; nervous, 39; abdomen, 126; skin, 16; rheumatism, 5; eye and ear, 6; abscess, 15; heart, lungs and throat, 60; urinary, 2; fevers, 29; vaccinated, 11.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 23; between 1 and 5, 76; 5 and 10, 30; 10 and 30, 137; over 30, 119.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN KINGS COUNTY.—A German Democratic Club in Kings County have adopted a resolution not to support Mr. COZINA, one of the candidates for Coroner.

Mr. WM. H. POWELL, nominated for Superintendent of the Poor, it is understood, declines to run, and the nomination has been tendered to Mr. BOOTH, the present incumbent. Mr. BOOTH having been kicked over by the Convention, now declines the honor.

TO BE EXPECTED.—On Thursday evening the usual collision occurred on the East River between the Peck-slip Ferry-boat *Onalaska* and the South Tenth-street boat *George Washington*. No serious damage was done, but the collision is said to have been caused intentionally by the pilot of the *George Washington*.

NEW-JERSEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.—LOSS BETWEEN $10,000 AND $15,000.—The large cluster of buildings situated on the Van Rennsalaer property in Belleville, at the entrance of the village, known as the Chemical Works, with an adjoining Grist Mill, was totally destroyed by fire at about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Chemical Works were owned and occupied by Mr. JOHN EASTWOOD, and were used for the manufacture of coloring matter for calicoes, and other chemicals. A large amount of charcoal was also made from the wood used in preparing the matter, and the fire, it is supposed, was caused by a spark accidently getting in the charcoal. A portion of the stock was saved, but the greater part was consumed. The adjoining grist mill, owned by WM. STEPHENS, and occupied by JOSIAH RHODES, was also destroyed. The entire stock of flour and feed, and all the contents except the machinery were saved. A new building in connection with the Chemical Works, which had just been completed at an expense of $2,000, was also destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. Mr. RHODES has an insurance on his machinery of $1,500. The insurance on Mr. EASTBROOK'S property had just run out, and his loss is therefore considerable.—*Newark Advertiser, Friday.*

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Primary meetings of the Democratic Party of Jersey City, for the election of delegates to the County and Assembly District Conventions, were held on Thursday. The following were the delegates elected:

First Ward—C. Somers, M. Doyle and J. Cannon.

Second Ward—John Coyle, W. Lamb and Edward Kelly.

Third Ward—P. P. Post, Hugh Keenan, W. S. Yard, John Geraghty and W. Murtagh.

Fourth Ward—W. Howeth, John Kennedy, John Doyle and H. Carrol.

Fillibastering.

SECRETARY CASS' CIRCULAR TO THE U. S. MARSHALS AND DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

The following is the communication from the Secretary of State, transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District-Attorneys on the 18th ult., of which mention has already been made:

SIR: From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Republics with whom the United States are at peace, in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such personsas he shall empower, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterpise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to arail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character and so injurious to the nation's interest. And you are also hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING IN PUTNAM COUNTY.—A man giving his name as KEIN, day before yesterday, called at the Bank of Commerce, in Carmel, Putnam County, and desired to exchange $1,500 of Rondout money, which is at par, for the bills of the bank which are uncurrent. They readily exchanged $300 all they had. He then went to Brewster Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and called at the Croton River Bank for the purpose of changing $1,500 in the same manner, alleging that he had bought cattle in the vicinity, and that the sellers preferred Putnam County money. The bank officer, Mr. THOMAS H. REED, let him have $100. But his suspicions being excited, he requested its return, and the money was refunded. KEIN then proceeded to Danbury, Conn., whither he was pursued by parties from Carmel, brought back to Brewster Station, examined and committed to the Putnam County Jail to await trial. He employed Hon. BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Carmel, to defend him, to whom he intrusted for safe keeping some $2,200 in bills, $1,400 of which were spurious. The balance, on the Shawmut Bank of Boston, is supposed to be good. All the bills on the Rondout Bank were tens, and so well executed as to deceive several bankers. An arrest was made in this City a day or two since, of other parties for passing bills of precisely the same description in Wall-street. It is supposed that KEIN, who gave his name as CHARLES VINCENT when examined, is connected with a gang of counterfeiters.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from a creditable source that, on last Monday night, the 14th inst., a widow lady, Mrs. HILL, and a negro woman were murdered near Berlin, Arkansas, by two negro men. After perpetrating the horrible deed, the bodies of the poor unfortunate victims were thrown into the house by the murderers and miserable wretches, which was set on fire and burned to the ground. It is supposed that the negro woman, from the evidences of blood and brains near the well, was the first victim, and the rest of the hellish deed was perpetrated either to conceal the crime or for purposes of plunder. Several negroes were arrested a short time after the murders were committed, and it was not known who were the guilty parties until last Friday, when two negroes among the number who were arrested confessed that they had committed the most atrocious act. *A bonfire was made, and the miserable wretches were thrown in it.* These are the most brutal and fiendish murders we have been called upon to record, though it is some consolation to know that the murderers met their just deserts.—*Bastrop Advocate, 23d.*

At Prairie-du-Chien, last week, an Irishman named Miles Carlan was committed to prison for the murder of his wife. He strangled her and then threw her into the water. Intense excitement prevailed, and threats of lynching grew so strong that a rifle-guard was formed to protect the jail.

Personal.

A woman's life was curiously preserved by her [illegible] lately, by the process of [illegible] point of death, when, as [illegible] opened in her arm, and [illegible] band, and as the blood [illegible] was transmitted by suitable [illegible] in the veins of the wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible, and the colorless lips reddened, the glassy eye brightened, and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed very favorably, and the woman is recovering.

M. Kossuth, on a recent visit to Strathaven, was met by a procession of 4,000 people, who went two miles and a half out of the town, with hands and hanners, to receive him. He addressed the multitude from a window of the Avondale Arms Hotel. Among the flags unfuried for the occasion was the identical one used at the battle of Drumelag, nearly two centuries ago.

Brigadier-General Havelock, whose substantial rank is that of Colonel, is to have the rank and command of a Major-General. The *Globe* says the last promotion is, of course, not intended as a reward to General Havelock, who will be honored in a manner commensurate with the brilliancy of his services.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, on Thursday, Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Treasurer, in place of Mr. Andrews, resigned, and E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, for Fellow, in place of Charles G. Loring, resigned.—*Boston Traveller, 9th.*

The Boston *Transcript* says: The partners of one of the business houses recently suspended in this city, are certainly rich in one species of possessions—the different members of the firm having an aggregate of thirty-one children.

Rev. Geo. Hughes, of Trenton, has been appointed Joint Secretary of the American and Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Societies. He has removed to Philadelphia and entered upon the duties of his office.

A gentleman from Newburyport, sixty-seven years of age, made his first visit to Boston, and took his first ride in the cars, on Monday.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, the Genevese historian of the Reformation, discoursed in three languages at the late Evangelical Conference in Berlin.

Wm. Mason is about to concertize in Baltimore, assisted by local musical talent.

Miscellaneous.

The ship *Panthea*, at Montreal, is at present discharging a number of the monster guns that played with terrible effect on the armies of England and France, from the batteries of Sebastopol. These guns are sent to Canada by the British Government, to be presented to several of the principal cities, for their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund during the Crimean war. The largest of these guns are about twelve feet long, and weigh 83 cwt., and their bore from four to six inches.

John Hammond was found in the Allegany River on the 7th inst., supposed to have been murdered, and then thrown into the river. Blood was found near where he was thrown in, and suspicion fell upon David Sullivan, who was in company with the murdered man—both hands on the Railroad. Sullivan was arrested at Hornellsville and brought back.

The Pension Agent in Cincinnati, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, disbursed to surviving soldiers, widows and children of deceased soldiers, the sum of $16,469 55. The number of pensioners who are the recipients of Government bounty at this point of distribution is about 550. Among them are 90 widows, survivors of the soldiers of the Revolution.

A young German, George Stulfauth, about 23 years of age, destroyed himself in Riddle's Woods, on Vine-street Hill, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was out of employment, and took to liquor.

Several gentlemen on Nantucket have turned their attention to the cultivation of cranberries. One will have a crop of at least one hundred bushels the present year, and several others have good crops.

The dry-goods store of Phillips, Stryker and Jennings, on Bank-street, Philadelphia, was burned on Tuesday. Loss $45,000; fully insured.

The schooner *William Wellare*, bound from Whitby, Canada, to Toronto, was was wrecked on Friday night, and four persons were lost.

[Advertisement.]

OPPOSITION CRUSHED.—Facts are indeed stubborn things. You may hide them for awhile, but ultimately they will assert their supremacy, and gain a triumphant development in spite of all opposition. Prejudice endeavored, awhile ago, to crush the wonderful facts connected with the effects of an East India medicine discovered by old Dr. H. JAMES, and called "The Extract of Cannabis Indica." Prejudice, be it remembered, assails all specifics. But the Extract cured what were called hopeless cases of consumption, terrible phases of asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, neuralgia, and, in brief, ALL diseases of the lungs, throat, nerves, stomach, liver, bowels, heart and brain. There was no resisting truth, as it poured in from all parts of the country, in the shape of honest and voluntary testimonials. It is now the most popular and best medicine in the world. The recipe for making and using it can be obtained by enclosing four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J. Sent from there at $2.

[Advertisement.]

"CAPT. KYD, OR THE WITCH OF HURL GATE," is to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre tonight for the last time; and with it, second night of the revived Spectacle Drama of "The Magic Well, or the Demon of the Desert;" the Comedy of the "Yankee Heiress" concluding the programme. Apply early for places. The house has been densely crowded all the week, and this being the last night of these two beautiful pieces, of course every one will want to see them. On Monday something extra is promised. Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen	$4 75
Pints bottles 1 dozen	2 50

Net cash.

UDOLPHE WOLFE.
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The marvelous Carlo Family at Barnum's Museum surpasses all conception in the beauty, grace, dexterity and novelty of their performances, both in the afternoon and evening. To see their surprising feats is to admire them; to admire them is to desire to see them again. The Welsh Nightingale are the two great additional attractions just now at this popular establishment.

[Advertisement.]

CLEARING OUT SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—RETIRING FROM THE CARPET TRADE.—J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, Turkish rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for bargains. J. HYATT,
Opposite Rivington-street. No. 210 Bowery,

[Advertisement.]

☞ How people can abstain from buying and wearing KNOX'S Hats we cannot imagine. They are the best things in the world for young men who wish to secure the affections of their lady-loves, and merchants in KNOX'S Hats look far too respectable and solid for any one to fear they would "smash up."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed? These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 10.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

FALL, 1857.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES for
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful ntility, one that will sew the tightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING,
Positively LAST NIGHT of the Season.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 10.
GRAND COMBINATION.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
And the Artistes of the Academy.
GRAND CONCERT.
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The selections for THIS EVENING will consist of those
The selections of the Operas which have been pronounced the
gems of the season.
NORMA. SOMNAMBULA.
ELISIR D'AMORE. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
PROGRAMME:
The first act of
NORMA.
Norma.....Mad. LA GRANGE.
Oroveso.....Sig. BARILI.
The last act of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Amina.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Elvino.....Sig. LABOCETTA.
Rodolpho.....Sig. GASSIER.
The first act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosina.....Mme. LA GRANGE
Figaro.....Sig. GASSIER
Almaviva.....Sig. LABOCETTA
Bartolo.....Sig. ROCCO
The second act of
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
Adina.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI
Dumarino.....Sig. LABOCETTA
Belcore.....Sig. GASSIER
Dulcamara.....Sig. ROCCO
GRAND CONCERT,
Between the Acts of Somnambula and the Barber.
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS.
Full particulars in the Overture. Doors open at 7½,
to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets—No free list, with the exception of the Press.
Parquette, One Dollar; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra;
Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Seats
to be had at the door.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the office
of the Academy, BREUSING'S, and HALL & SONS.
MONDAY, Oct. 11—Second GRAND CONCERT and
GRAND HOLIDAY.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE, assisted
by the entire Artistes of the Academy, an increased Chorus
and Orchestra.
Admission on Oratorio nights, 50 cents to all parts, and
25 cents to the Amphitheatre. For particulars, see full
advertisement below.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
GRAND ORATORIO and CONCERT.
First Joint Appearance in Oratorio
of
Mme. LA GRANGE and FREZZOLINI.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence,
on which occasion
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE,
supported by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES OF THE ACADEMY,
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
will appear on one and the same evening.
The following immense Programme will be presented:
PART I—SYMPHONY.
Mozart's celebrated Grand Jupiter Symphony by the
Orchestra of Fifty Performers.
PART II—CONCERT.
1. The Quartet and Prayer of Moses.....Rossini
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BARILI.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
2. Ave Maria.....Schuberth
Mme. STRAKOSCH.
3. The famous Miserere from Il Trovatore.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Sig. LABOCETTA.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
PART III—ORATORIO.
The whole of Rossini's world renowned Oratorio,
STABAT MATER.
The solos and concerted pieces will be sung by
Mme. LAGRANGE,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, SCOLA, ROCCO, BARILI.
Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.
FINALE.
March from Athalie.....Mendelssohn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress
Circle and Balcony.....50 cents.
To the Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Seats secured in advance.....50 cents.
Private Boxes to hold four.....$5
Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had TO-
DAY (Saturday) at the Academy of Music, C. BREU-
SING'S and HALL & SON'S.
ON SUNDAY.
Admission tickets 50 cents; and Reserved Seats and
Private Boxes may be had only at the Academy of Music
from 8 to 5, and in the evening at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 10, 1857,
This establishment will be
CLOSED,
For a rehearsal of Jerome Ravel's
New Comic Pantomime, entitled
BOREAS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
A grand entertainment for the
BENEFIT OF MLLE. LINA WINDEL.
Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of
Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with over-
ture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Fifth night of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, will be presented the Grand
Ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by
Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.
supported by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mlle. Louise Lamoreux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Serafini Ceccheti, Signor Giovanni Pratesi.
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.
Aided by splendid scenery, gorgeous costumes, mag-
nificent appointments,
EIGHTY COSTPIECES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the admired farce of the
DEAD SHOT.
Louisa Lovetrick.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
In active preparation and will be speedily produced
a grand ballet, in three acts and four tableaux, com-
posed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled IL BONRICHI-
NO DI PARIGI, (La Gamin de Paris,) and supported by
the entire strength of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1857,
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's origi-
nal drama, in two acts entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecœur.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, } Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, }
Pierre Rouge.....Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur.....Mr. Peters | Le Clerc.. Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville..... Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager.....Miss Wells
Countess d'Anbigny.....Miss Thompson
Fanchette.....Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra,
under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with Walcot's original farce,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
Maximum Muddle.....Mr. Jefferson
Uncle Brads.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear to-night as
MEG MERRILES.
This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific
grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage,
will be repeated every evening this week.
Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds
were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this
large theatre, unable to gain admittance.
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles, the Gipsy.....Miss Cushman
Supported by Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore,
Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.
To conclude with, first time in America,
WAS I TO BLAME?
Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Briggs, Mr. J. Burnett.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.
A new tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.
In consequence of the great and most extraordinary
success, MISS CUSHMAN
will play every night next week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. WALCOT,
Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. NORTON, Mr. WHITING,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN,
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857,) in the excellent
comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
cast to the full strength of the company.
To be followed by the farce of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette. 25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10,
Will be performed the play of
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by the Grand Spectacle of
THE CRUSADERS:
Or, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs
50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for
each person. Doors open at 8; certain will rise at 7
precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 10, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
MAGIC WELL.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announces the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphean Equilibrists in the world. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 10, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polyrhorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athletic; Fancy Dances, Pictorial Attitudes, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 383 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL,
Adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, will be opened on
MONDAY, Oct. 12, with the
GRAND ORIGINAL SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from
PRIVATE DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES,
furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers who accom-
panied him during the researches of two tedious expedi-
tions, and nothing that Art could contribute, or inge-
nuity suggest, has been neglected to render it a
LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATION
of the perilous adventures and dreadful sufferings en-
dured by Dr. Kane and his brave companions, during
their search for Sir John Franklin, and vividly portray-
ing the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
who accompanied both the Grinnell Expeditions, and
who won for himself an enviable reputation, through
his devoted attachment to Dr. Kane, as also for being
the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, will describe each
scene as presented.
The exhibition has been prepared regardless of expense,
and in order to more strikingly display the
BEAUTIES AND WONDERS OF THESE UNKNOWN
REGIONS,
a variety of chemical and mechanical appliances will be
introduced, by which the visitor may realise the gran-
deur of the Arctic Seas. Several of the most interesting rel-
ics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited,
among which is the celebrated dog ETAH, son of Rhina
and Toodla, the only surviving Esquimaux dog out of more
than two hundred used during the journey.
The great Polar Bear killed by Dr. Kane, weighing
1,400 lbs., Dr. Kane's Arctic suits, rifle, Esquimaux
dresses, kayack, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
This unequaled and instructive display of our Na-
tional Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A.
M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and
evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY
and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT
by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M.
on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P.
M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE,
or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the
editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the
intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family
to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858,
can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD,
Esq., at his office, room No. 8.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within
a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run di-
rectly to the door.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers'
Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth
the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548
Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. RZENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and profes-
sional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence, having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred
wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf
Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the par-
lor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St.
Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

SINGING.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A GOOD soprano voice, and fully competent, wishes to obtain a situation in an Episcopal Church choir. Address E. F., Box No. 1,415 Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tues-
days and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both es-
tablishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, Ger-
man cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experi-
ence that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and
minuet quadrille were of great service in developing
graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils,
will continue the practice of those and other graceful
studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour
of observation through France, Germany and England,
will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for
the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the acade-
mies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Conti-
nent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les
Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental
and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class
commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time
—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at
the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 5th-av., near 21st-st. Evening Classes for La-
dies and Gentlemen. Ladies' Class at 7 P. M.; Gentlemen
at 8. From 9 to 10½ P. M. is for the mutual improvement
of both classes. Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays.
Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters
from 4 to 6 P. M. Schools and private classes attended
within a reasonable distance from New-York. For circu-
lars, &c., apply as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIX-tures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash busi-
ness, which, if application be made soon, will be observed to
the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN ENTRY-CLERK on a salary of $800, going West, will procure his situa-
tion for any competent person who is willing to give a
bonus of $10. $3 must be inclosed as proof of the appli-
cant's sincerity. Address JAMES LEE, New-Haven,
Conn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring-street Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) on MONDAY EVE-
NING, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of elect-
ing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to choose Delegates to the several Conven-
tions to meet Oct. 16, 1857. By order of President.
BENJ. C. DEAN, H. S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries. EDWARD COLLIN.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting and election for County and other Conventions, will be held pursuant to order of the Central Committee, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7 P. M., at Chelsea Hall, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st. Polls open at 7½; close at 9 P. M.
DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and
grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of
this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture,
will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRING-
TON'S warerooom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.,
New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture ware-
rooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st.,
opposite Wooster, New-York.

PERSONAL.

MY DARLING ALICE—HOW CAN YOU RE-fuse to meet me? Do see me at once, before you leave, and appreciate the sincere devotion of your ever affection-
ate GEORGE.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE BOWERY SAV-ings Bank, No. 27,431. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53, Catharine-
st., 3 doors above Monroe.
This morning will be offered:
3 Cases more of the PRINTED LAWNS at 4 cents.
Cases Dark PRINTS at 4 cents.
Cases DE LAINES at 6¼ cents.
1,200 Dresses NORWICH POPLINS Silk and Wool,
yard wide, 25 cents, cheap at double.
Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents.
Double-width PLAIDS, high colors, 18¾ cents.
The balance in SHAWLS, SILKS, PARAMATTAS,
FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY.
All at a reduction of 60 per cent.
Ladies, please call early in the morning before the rush
commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
ONE PRICE ONLY. 3 doors above Monroe.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Hand-
kerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ½ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at
$1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per
dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched,
at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hem-
stitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another Invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard,
and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. War-
ranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies,
Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks,
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, for the balance of this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assort-
ment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe,
and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of
elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete.
Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and
children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of
India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with
handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which
we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and
offer at prices varying from $2 to $5 each, most of which
cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new
store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and
have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found
replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never
occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, pur-
chasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the
BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DE-
SIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN
PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining
our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS,
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
A general reduction of prices.
Rich Poplins from 14s. to 10s.
Silk Robes very low.
Silks very low.
Cloaks Reduced.
Shawls Reduced.
Dress Goods generally.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES,
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres,
plain and plaid poplins, woollen plaids, moire antiques,
flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for
sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of
confidence, business and finance throughout the whole
country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
5,000 SILK ROBES a Vants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille,
Broché and Brocade Bayadere SILKS,
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and
new
100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DE LAINES.
Plain and Printed CASIMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DE LAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DE LAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES
a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemstitch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKER-
CHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKER-
CHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every varie-
ty. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
EVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have
this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are en-
tirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in
any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 REAL QUILLE Vants are just landed, and the
only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOUS KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock
which they are willing to clear out at extraordinarily
low prices. An inspection will satisfy any one.
SILKS, BROCADES, BAYADERES AND PLAIDS,
SILK ROBES, DELAINE ROBES,
MERINOES LOWER THAN EVER,
WOOL PLAIDS of good quality really cheap.
No. 305, (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more
complete than at the present time.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 7 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the
money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of
carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain
great bargains.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY,
Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by
S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite
Stewart's. N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are
offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that.
Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such hum-
buggery, deception and cheating.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the
million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not
rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all
woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended
Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 505 Broadway.

THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and in-
quire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just
opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices,
for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put in-
quiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway
rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere
than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the
number.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former
prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite
the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality,
elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and
examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG,
No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 683 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respect-
fully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual
fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at
wholesale prices.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$1.000.—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT upon, the whole, on bond and mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing six lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes' ride from the City Hall, by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situated on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked side-walks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, Sole Proprietor, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., 3d floor, Room No. 45½.

$3.500.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID ENglish Basement Brick House, on 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., being thetween the two railroads. The houses are now being finished, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble mantles, panneled ceilings, gas, bath, &c. The street is graded, paved, flagged, curb and gutter. Price $3,500 per house, or would rlet to a genteel family for five years' lease. Terms accommodating, to the purchaser. Apply to MR. McMANN'S, at the buildings, or 153 same street.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BO

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANTA, Auctioneer.
SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANTA & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 10, the entire stock in their Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, part of which is the property of a family about going to Cuba, and removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany and oak redwood parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany and oak redwood chamber suites, in hair-cloth, reps and terry; sideboards, wardrobes, hair seats, bedsteads, Voltaire, easy, rocking, and other chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Also beds, mattresses, palliasses, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, carpets, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$8,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,400 Milwaukie and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$700 each
$3,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
200 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
37 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
26 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares People's Bank.....$20 each.
15 shares Phœnix Bank.....$30 each.
24 shares National Bank.....$50 each.
21 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
30 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
44 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each.
40 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
120 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
44 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
246 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
15 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.

Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 12. Special sales every other day next week. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Regular Stock Exchange. Also special sales the same every other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$11,000 Newark City, N. J., 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1880.
$2,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds, 1883.
$4,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, due 1862.
150 shares Artisans' Bank, $100 each.
100 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each.
150 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each.
100 shares Union Bank, $50 each.
17 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100 each.
9 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
60 shares Shoe & Leather Bank, $100 each.
40 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
70 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.
55 shares Mechanics' Bank, $25 each.
10 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
10 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
72 shares Firemen's Insurance Co., $17 each.
5 shares City Fire Insurance Co., $70 each.
16 shares Market Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
73 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
50 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
20 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares American Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
40 shares American Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
30 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Ocean Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
16 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
3 shares American Exchange Ins. Co., $100 each.

Next regular sale, Wednesday, Oct. 14. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Also, special sales when required. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 162 West 21st-st., East of 8th-av., at 10¾ o'clock. This sale embraces a very large variety of magnificent rosewood furniture of every description. Valuable paintings, rosewood piano-forte, with everything requisite for a fashionable and splendidly furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale.

Parlor furniture consists of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte used but three months; two full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in red brocade, one covered in silk velvet, all three suites are first-class, having been made to order three months ago; two marble-top rosewood etageres with mirror-fronts; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; silk and lace curtains, three large and elegant pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; superior carpets throughout the house; Turkish chairs with spring lounges to match; lady's rosewood secretary; music cabinet, costly China vases, figures, groups, corner etageres, ormolu clock, reception chairs, French shades, with a collection of beautiful parlor ornaments.

Rosewood armoire with mirror front, rosewood bedsteads, twenty-four elegant hair mattresses, bedding, carved bureaus, washstands, commodes, China seats, Voltaire chairs, mirrors, French engravings, elegant oak extension table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver-ware, China, cut-glass, chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house; oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, &c., with a large quantity of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart and ship the goods for those who wish it.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of: Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in reps and feather, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
75 cases Schiedam Schnapps, 5 casks Holland gin, 1 do. Monongahela whiskey, 1 cask Jamaica rum, 2 casks Madeira wine, 2 do. Cognac brandy, 5 casks Seignette brandy.

Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by J. Laukosa; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Co.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 Maiden-lane. TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., auction sale of 150 crates and packages earthen, glass and China ware, table cutlery, plated ware, &c., from the shelves, in lots, to suit the trade. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Division-av., near Rush and 3d sts.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR SALE.—ON TUESDAY, the 6th inst., will be sold, at public auction, the farm of the subscriber, situated near the village of Long Branch, and about 200 yards from Branch Port Wharf. Said farm contains 14 acres, and everything complete for a Summer residence: there is not its equal on the Branch. For further particulars, inquire on the premises. JAMES N. BROWN, Long Branch.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS'S PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly EMONI & STORER and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES AND TWO Melodeons to rent at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, and $6 a month, or for sale at great bargains, prices $25, $60, $90, $126, $225, and $300. Piano-fortes tuned, and music thoroughly taught, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$251,139 87
Overdrafts		422 01
Due from Banks		12,172 77
Due from the Directors of the Bank		20,533 84
Real Estate		16,283 77
Specie		11,501 15
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks		27,917 05
Stocks		156,114 26
Bills of Solvent Banks		4,690 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		787 00
Loss and Expense Account		457 22
Total		$481,337 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$173,300 00
Circulation Registered	$135,906	
Less Notes on hand	22,873	
		113,033 00
Profits		6,881 57
Due to Banks		2,323
Due Depositors on demands		186,068 92
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends Unpaid		2,099 00
Total		$481,337 01

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and JOSEPH H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

This Bank declared a 4 per cent. dividend Sept. 1, 1857.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of October, 1857. RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,852,077 67
Overdrafts		854 89
Due from Banks		69,856 88
Due from Directors of the Bank	$142,148 35	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie	$140,568 40	
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks on other Banks	157,436 17	
Bills of Solvent Banks	28,229 90	326,233 57
Stocks		266,469 99
Loss and Expense Account		5,936 57
Total		$2,696,558 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$242,300	
Less Notes on hand	22,678	219,622 00
Profits		394,824 75
Due to Banks		54,882 09
Due Depositors on demand		1,116,552 64
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		967 00
Total		$2,696,558 48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of October, 1857.
(Signed) MATTHIAS BANTA, Comm'r of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$12,266,706 03
Due from Banks and Bankers		661,503 72
Due from the Directors of the Bank	101,500 00	
Due from Brokers	110,000 00	
Real Estate		380,830 69
Specie		1,764,378 62
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in regular course of business on the day previous		1,120,010 87
Stocks		9,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		19,372 00
Expense Account		8,763 28
Total		$15,530,570 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$8,317,680 00
Circulation Registered		2,095 00
Less Notes on hand		
Profits		741,193 68
Due to Banks		1,589,267 40
Due Depositors on demand		4,883,763 07
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		16,571 16
Total		$15,530,570 31

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 9, 1857. RICHARD STACKPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BITTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Martin & Smith, J. & M. Saunders, Ward, Gillmore & Co., Farnham, Kirkham & Co., J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co., Truitt, Brothers & Co., Hoskins, Hieskill & Co., Lawrence, Stone & Co., Mitchell, Brognard & Co., Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.—First Mortgages on property worth two to three times the amount; on property in Jersey City, interest 7 per cent., bondsmen good, in sums from $500 to $5,000, will be exchanged for bank insurance, State, or railroad stocks. Address S. WILLIAMS, office *New-York Times*.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold to lend upon bills of Banks in the State of New-York that are secured wholly in State Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS—160 acres of good land in Wisconsin. Address WIS, CONSIN, *Times* office.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains pass Goshen at 8 min. after the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Dunkirk and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Milton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. DEPOT STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
STEAMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¼ A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at 7:45, 8 and 9 A. M., and 2, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. Market wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at 7:45, 8 and 9 A. M., and 2, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Aon-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 84, 88, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 43—Beecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 141, 218—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Calhariné-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 136—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 63—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 116, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 247, 251, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 253—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 63, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 136, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 218, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 92, 94, 96—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Rose-st., Nos. 36, 51—Roosevelt-st., No. 36—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 383—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 234—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 430—Ninth-av., 5183—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.—All persons are hereby forbid paying any money or delivering any property of mine to FREDERICK CREIGHTON, as his receipts will not be acknowledged by me. Messrs. JOHN BLISS & SON, No. 26 Burling-slip, are my sole agents in New-York from this date.
GEO. E. PORTER.
No. 7 Congress-st., Boston, Oct. 6, 1857.

Mr. GEO. E. PORTER will hereafter act as an exclusive agent in Boston for the sale and hire of our chronometers. JOHN BLISS & SON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1857. No. 26 Burling-slip.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 3, 1857.
SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured Interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.
J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES LUCE, Esq.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO.,

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Wood Proposes to Employ the Old Police.

They are Sued for the Price of the Glass Ballot-Boxes---$60,000.

DISMISSALS, &c.—INTERESTING DEBATES.

THE SPECIALS TO BE PAID.

At a former meeting of the Police Commissioners, they adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M. yesterday. At that hour Commissioners NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN were present. Mr. CHOLWELL had been there, but had gone out of the room. As his return was necessary to a quorum, he was sent for; but for some time could not be found. Finally, however, he was discovered in a private room up stairs, and the [illegible] had been on the hunt for him said he [illegible] be down in a moment. After waiting a [illegible] longer, Gen. NYE sent up to inform him [illegible] were waiting for him. He sent back that [illegible] be down in a moment. They continued to wait, and finally, when they were about sending for him again, Mayors WOOD and POWELL appeared, and Mr. CHOLWELL came in behind. There was then a quorum, and the Board was declared ready for business.

MORE FOR THE BALLOT-BOXES.

[illegible] produced a *mandamus* which he said had been issued by Judge PRAESON, for judgment for four thousand glass ballot-boxes, at $15 each—$60,000—the claim of S. C. JOLLY.

The law directs the Board of Commissioners to provide ballot-boxes for the Metropolitan Police District, but makes no provision for payment. The question is whether the treasurer of each county should pay in proportion to the number required by each county, or the whole be paid by the Police Commissioners. The whole matter was laid on the table for the present.

MAYOR WOOD CLAIMS DUTY AND PAY FOR THE OLD FORCE.

The following resolutions were offered by Mayor WOOD, and seconded by Mayor POWELL:

Resolved, That such of the old force as have not been dismissed from the Police, in conformity with the law, be and they are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to be paid as such.

Resolved, That the Board will hold a special meeting on [illegible] inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing upon the claims of any persons [illegible] themselves as entitled to be reinstated under the above resolution.

Mr. BOWEN said there could be no objection to the first resolution. It was simply a truism. The law directed that all who were not discharged regularly should be Metropolitan Policemen. But there was a serious objection to the second. He thought it would entail too heavy a duty upon the Board, a duty which could be as well performed by one member, and favored their presenting their claims to him, as he had already considered some twenty such cases.

Mayor WOOD would have no objection to a Committee, were it not that several hundred had made claims who had not been heard of. He believed a large number had not been regularly discharged. If not, the Board would have to pay them, and if so, should have their services.

Mr. BOWEN said it was only within a fortnight that any had called, and out of that number, two had been recommended to the General Superintendent.

Mayor WOOD said he had offered a resolution on the subject, some two months before, but had heard nothing of it since.

Mr. BOWEN said a resolution had been passed, asking information from Mayor WOOD, which had not been responded to. He was anxious that any of the old force who had not been dismissed should be put on duty; but yet he thought there was no necessity for troubling the whole Board with hearing individual cases.

Mayor WOOD—Why should the whole Board not examine them?

Mr. BOWEN—Because one man can do it as well.

Mayor WOOD said officers in the Fourteenth Ward had not been notified.

General NYE informed his Honor that a notice was sent to them and returned neatly done up. They refused to recognize the Board, even so far as to retain the notice.

Mayor WOOD—They were called upon to answer complaints after they had been nominally discharged.

General NYE—That can be explained when the subject comes up.

The question on the first resolution was now called for.

Gen. NYE said his objection to the resolution was that it simply contained what the law declared, and was therefore unnecessary.

On the vote being taken, NYE and STRANAHAN voted no, and BOWEN, CHOLWELL and the two Mayors yes. The resolution was adopted.

The question on the second resolution was now called.

Mr. BOWEN offered a substitute to the effect "That a Special Committee be appointed to hear and report to this Board on the claims of members of the discharged Police to be restored to duty."

Gen. NYE wished to say that the dismissed men of the old force, whether notified or not, had never yielded obedience to the present Board, but acting under the order of a man who was not then an acting member, they had done all in their power in opposition to the Board, to the very last. They had been discharged, and the law said any man who had been discharged could not be reappointed.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection to having the whole course of the Board, from the commencement, reviewed thoroughly.

Mayor WOOD said he could never agree to the doctrine promulgated by the Chairman of the Board, that if the Board has done a great wrong, it cannot rectify it. He claimed that many of the men had not been dismissed according to law, and that, consequently, they had not been dismissed at all. He believed there were several hundred men walking about the streets in citizens' dress, who had not been discharged according to law.

Mr. STRANAHAN feared he did not understand the Mayor. Did he propose to go on and try these men again?

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir.

Mayor POWELL—It is merely to examine as to the regularity of the manner of their dismissal.

General NYE said he had asserted no such doctrine as that the Board could not right a wrong. What he did say was simply that they sat in such cases as a Court, and that when they had made a decision, whether right or wrong, it was final with them. They could not review their own decisions in such cases—that was the duty of another Court. Any action on their part would be *res adjudicata*. It was clear that these men had not recognized the authority of the Board; that they had resisted to the last; and whether notified in writing or verbally, the Courts would hold either form sufficient.

The question was now called on Mr. BOWEN's substitute.

Mayor WOOD said he would accept it.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Gen. NYE suggested that Mr. BOWEN had better commit his substitute to writing, else they might get befogged.

Mr. BOWEN said he was not afraid of getting befogged, there or anywhere else.

Gen. NYE—The resolution will amount to nothing in the end.

Mr. BOWEN—It will satisfy the men that they have been regularly discharged.

Gen. NYE—I don't think it will. They have had examination enough. They will not be satisfied with filling their bellies with the east wind—they are not even distantly related to Job.

The question on the substitute was taken and carried—Gen. NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting in the negative.

Mayor WOOD then offered the following:

Resolved, That any vacancies existing in the Metropolitan Police force after the restoration of the force to pay, who have been improperly dismissed, be filled up from such of the old force as commended themselves especially for good conduct; taking those first against whom no charge for misconduct were preferred during their official service.

Resolved, That the books and records of the late Municipal Police force be examined for this purpose by a Committee consisting of the Commissioners representing this City and the Mayor of the City.

Both resolutions were lost by a tie vote.

POLICEMEN FOR THE ELECTION POLLS.

Mayor WOOD offered another resolution, to the effect that the policemen to be detailed at the polls be named ten days before the election.

General NYE opposed it strongly. He thought they should not be known beforehand, and then there would be less chance to tamper with them. He thought the day before would be time enough to name them.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a resolution, asking on whose authority ABRAHAM S. DIXON, a special policeman, patrolled the Sixth Ward as a regular.

The resolution was referred to the General Superintendent.

PAY OF SPECIALS.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the Special Policemen, in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, be paid.

Mayor WOOD thought they had been discharged. Nevertheless, they had done duty, and he would move to amend by saying that they be paid and discharged.

Mr. BOWEN said he was anxious to have all the force regular. He believed there were about forty names on a list for the Thirteenth Ward. If they could be appointed, the Specials might be discharged.

Mayor WOOD said the list was too much like the other 300 that had been appointed. They were all from one political complexion.

Gen. NYE wanted to know whether they were all black. He could assure the Board that there were two of CROMWELL and Mayor WOOD's American Party to one Republican among the specials in the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. CHOLWELL proposed that they should remain until the 1st of November.

Mayor WOOD would be liberal.

Mr. STRANAHAN would not consent to the dismissal of the specials until after the excitement of the election shall have passed.

Mayor WOOD had no doubt gentlemen would find them useful at that time.

General NYE—Your Honor's experience enables you to speak definitely on that point.

Mayor WOOD—I never used those men.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I have no doubt your Honor's experience will sustain me in what I have said.

Both amendments were finally lost, and the original motion to pay them carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he would not vote to pay them after the first of the month.

The resignation of Policemen ESTERBY and ROYS was received and accepted.

A memorial was received from citizens of Manhattanville, and referred, asking that the Station-house be transferred from Yorkville to Manhattanville.

The case of HENRY JOHNSON, of the First Precinct, charged with having been drunk twice, was laid over.

The charges against KNIGHT and MCKAY, of taking money from prisoners, were dismissed.

The charges against PHILIP HORTON, of Brooklyn, were withdrawn.

Mayor WOOD objected to allowing persons to withdraw charges.

THE FRIENDS OF KILLED POLICEMEN TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE LAW.

The cases of Mrs. JARROE and SPARKS, and the friends of ANDERSON, who was murdered, came up for consideration, and the Board decided them entitled to the benefit of the law that gives them a $2,000 claim on the fund.

JOHN DUNN admitted having been drunk and was suspended from pay for thirty days.

ZENAS COWALL, charged with having taken $6 from a corpse, was found to have done so from a proper motive, and to have returned it as directed. He was restored to pay and duty.

Mr. BOWEN had a word to say about Police Target Companies going out of the City. He moved that the General Superintendent be requested to forbid them doing so, after November. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN now showed a list of cases he had examined, where they claimed they had not been regularly discharged. The point in most of them was that they had not been notified by their right names; some had been called PETER instead of JOHN or PATRICK, and one had been called CUNNINGTON instead of CUNNINGHAM. The list was referred to the Special Committee, which will probably be appointed at the next meeting.

Two men of the old force, in the Fourteenth Ward, were restored to pay and duty.

Application was made for a policeman to maintain order at Dr. TYNG's Church, during divine service on Sunday. The Superintendent was directed to attend to the matter.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, asked that JOHN DONNELLY and Alderman JOHNSON be appointed to do duty at the Post-Office. Deferred.

The question of another building for the Board, General and Assistant Superintendents, &c., came up.

Mr. CHOLWELL recommended a building corner of Broome and Elm streets—rent, $8,000.

Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN recommended house corner of Broome and Elm streets—rent, $1,500, and in order.

The subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

Target Companies Monopolizing the Streets

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed, in your issue of the 2d inst., a communication headed "Patent Wrong," and signed "Common Sense," and came to the conclusion that the writer did not display much of the latter in his article.

Will the gentleman please to consider that the members of each Target Company occupy our streets but for a few moments in one locality, once in a year, and have just as much right there as he has, though he may ride in a City railroad car. I would recommend him, in order to save himself that fever of haste to reach Wall-street in time that he complains of, to leave home a little earlier in the morning.

His reference to the equipments of the Company is to say the least in bad taste. I am of opinion that a little less effort at display, a little less tinsel and spangles would be a decided improvement, but it is all done at their own expense, and of course they will do as they please in the matter. The Ferry Boats are run by a time table and do not wait ten seconds for any excursion party whatever, business men are not detained at the Ferry. I cannot hold a high opinion of the gentleman's knowledge of military tactics when he mistakes a musket for a rifle, and asks why does the gentleman with the gilt band on his cap turn, &c. Why, sir, he turns round to give the order "Right wheel march," or "Left turn march," as the case may be, and very likely has more confidence that his men will do what he requires of them than "Common Sense" has, that the men in Wall-street he is in such haste to see will be equally kind to him.

Our target companies are composed of the hardy sons of toil, the producing classes of society; there is no Saratoga, no Newport for them, and if they choose to enjoy one day's liberty in the open fields, who would deny them the privilege of passing through any street of the City on the way to the ferry or railroad depot.

In our beloved land we have not the need of a Standing Army to awe her citizens into subjection to the arbitrary laws of a despotic Government, but every patriot will see the necessity of our citizens being trained to the use of arms, and I would make n very low estimate of the patriotism or the man who would turn into ridicule our system of Target practice. I have never been on a Target excursion, so-called, in my life, but I am satisfied that in the time of need, thousands of their number would rally round the standard at their country's call, nor grumble if self-styled "Common Sense" remained at home and hed all the streets and ferry-boats to himself.

A STATE GRENADIER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Oct. 9.

$4,000	N. Y. State 6s,'62	91	100	N.Y. Cent. R.	s10 52
2,000	N. Y. State 7s,'52	91	175	do.	52
11,000	do.	90½	27	do.	52½
2,000	do.	90¾	100	do.	52⅜
2,000	N.Y. State 4½s,'59	85	60	do.	52¾
10,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72	91½	50	do.	s10 52⅞
5,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72	92	100	do.	52¾
4,000	Ohio State 6s,'70	95	100	do.	52⅝
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'70	94	8	do.	53
4,000	do.	93¾	60	Erie Railroad	10
1,000	do.	93¾	310	do.	s3 9¾
1,000	do.	94	165	do.	9¾
1,000	do.	95	100	Harlem Railroad	7
5,000	Missouri State 6s,	64½	50	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	99
9,000	do.	64¼	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b3 63
10,000	do.	64	10	do.	63½
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	76	70	Mill. & Mis. R. R.	11
7,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	65	25	do.	13¼
4,000	Indiana State 5s,	70	450	Reading Railroad	27
1,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90	94	200	do.	s3d 27
7,000	Virginia 6s	77	500	do.	27
2,000	Erie R.R. 2d m.b.	65	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	32
1,000	Erie R.R. bs, 1875,	80	50	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	10¾
2,000	do.	81	18	do.	10¾
15,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. b.	85	225	Mil. & N. L. pref.	40
2,000	E.R.R. con. b. 1871.	18	10	Panama Railroad	89
1,000	Ill. F'd b., w't p.	60	30	Illinois Central R.	76½
1,000	L. C. & M. Ld. Gt.	25	25	do.	75¾
67	Bank of Commerce	78	150	do.	75¼
5	Metropolitan Bank	63	516	do.	75
25	do.	60	150	do.	75
145	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	79	60	Clev. & Pitts. R.	74
214	do.	78	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	73
25	do.	77¾	50	do.	71
12	do.	77½	20	do.	70
25	Penn. Coal Co.	49	15	do.	70½
50	do.	c 48	50	Gal. & Chic R.	55
20	do.	47	100	do.	b10 55
248	do.	45	20	do.	b1 55
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	53½	75	do.	54½
200	do.	53⅝	25	C. & R. Isl. R.R.	74¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	57	60	do.	55
100	Civ. & Tol. R.R.	22	5	do.	55⅜
220	do.	s3 22½	21	do.	56
225	do.	22¾	60	do.	56
40	Sixth Av. R.R.	78	200	do.	b30 60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	64⅜	400	Cumb. Coal Co.	6½
22,600	do.	64⅜	200	do.	6¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	65	100	do.	s10 6¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	65	100	Canton Company	13⅜
500	Virginia 6s	77	400	Reading R. R.	28
5,000	N. Y. State 6s,'72	92	100	do.	s10 27½
1,000	N.Y. State 6s,'60	88	150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	57
2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '53	90¾	10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80
2,650	do.	91	7	Panama Railroad	93
1,000	To. Ile. & Al. 2d m.	34	500	Ill. Central R.	s10 75
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	65	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	71
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	70	32	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6½
1,000	Erie R.R. Bds, '75	25	25	M. S. & N. I. pr. Stk	21
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	55	25	Chic. & R. Is. R.	57
68	do.	50	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53
10	Bk. St. of New-York	65	50	do.	63⅝
5	Metropolitan Bank.	60	25	Galena & Chic. R.	55
5	do.	59			

FRIDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The several Bank conferences with the Merchants of this City and the Bankers of Albany and Troy eventuated in nothing. The last session of the Bank representatives here adjourned at 3 o'clock to-day. It was marked, we hear, by no genuine spirit of coöperation, and the expression is general upon the Street that it may, in every sense, be the last of all such meetings. To cover an inglorious retreat from responsibility, the following paltry resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty and inclination of all the Banks represented at this meeting to aid to the full extent of their ability the business community!

The key to the defeat of the earnest effort of fifteen or twenty of our best commercial men and of more than three-fourths the Bank Presidents in the Clearing House, to mitigate the severity of the money and exchange embarrassment which now weighs upon all business, and has nearly destroyed all trust between lender and borrower, is understood to be the same as the explanation to the failure ten days or two weeks ago to avert that part of the burden which then threatened, through the derangement of the Foreign Exchanges. It is, in few words, the absence of manly concert, the presence of small spite and paltry jealousy, and the consequent defeat of all attempts at leadership. The mischief has now gone so far that it is questionable whether the very modified form the proposition for relief assumed before the final impotent resolve was fallen upon, would have been productive of much good. It was, in effect, we understand, the same as the three million promise (not kept) of last week. Of course the admission is tacit that the Banks have not the ability to expand their ordinary loans, the skill to disentangle the domestic exchanges, or the mutual confidence to trust even the strongest of their number with the custody of five millions Foreign Exchange for joint account, as they have for years trusted one-half or two-thirds their Specie in a common vault. The Bank of America, with a two-million capital, is permitted to hold the key on five or seven millions of Gold belonging to the Associated Banks, but the Bank of Commerce, with a ten-million capital, cannot be authorized to hold the key to a London account of £1,000,000 Sterling, the very creation of which, at the present juncture—or if entered upon when first suggested—would have afforded more genuine relief to the commerce of the country and the financial necessities of this City, under sudden embarrassment, than half a dozen California argosies in ordinary times. This was one proposition. Others equally feasible were submitted and rejected. More than a fortnight has been spent in the vain effort to accommodate an embarrassment which has already brought scores, and threatens to reduce hundreds, of our oldest mercantile firms to a suspension of payments. And the question now arises, *What is next to be done?*

We see no other remedy ahead than to trust to the chances of a gradual return of ease in the working of the exchanges—and this is not unlikely to be shown on the next packet day—and to a moderate expansion of bank accommodation, in particular quarters, next week. This last was foreshadowed to-day in two or three of the banks. It would be useless to refuse this gleam of hope, since the case would only be rendered worse by turning the embarrassment against the banks themselves. The community of note-holders and depositors have behaved too well and too sensibly thus far to entertain or to act upon the idea of a suspension of Specie payments. They are not called upon to do so from a sense of safety. The Banks, in the aggregate, hold as much Specie to-day as they had last week. The demand has been constant upon the City, but the supply from California and the Government Sub-Treasury since Monday morning is equal to $3,055,883, and we see or hear of no evidence that the drain is exceeding $400,000 or $500,000 a day to all quarters, in relief of the country banks, and to the South, and across the counter to note-holders and small depositors. Before the appearance of the next official average another California packet will be due, and there is no reason to doubt that the Government disbursements will continue active at this point, and the receipts from Customs light, for some weeks to come. In point of safety, therefore, depositors have nothing to fear from the giving out of the supply of Gold to the Banks. The single danger that they may not all stand by each other in trouble, the strong assisting the weak, is not imminent. The inharmonious spirit displayed in the relief conferences is not carried into the Clearing House, where a common danger threatens from letting down any Bank in the Association pridefully to solvency.

On the score of the public pride for the preservation of the specie basis in the City and throughout the State of New-York, we have only to say that the City and State must stand or fall together. Let us get through the difficulty, if possible—and get through it we shall, with courage for the trial—but come what may, let the cause be a common one for the whole currency of New-York, and the indivisible Free Banking System of the State. The public here have not the slightest idea of permitting two or three of the old Banks in the Street, who have reluctantly taken a new lease in the business under the General law, to dictate a standard for either the City or the State, different from that standard which *all* are capable of maintaining.

The confirmation of a rumor that HARPER & BROTHERS, the eminent publishing house, went to protest, yesterday, created much regret on the Street this morning. It is hoped that the embarrassment will amount to no more than a very temporary suspension of payment on their present outstanding liabilities. They have large wealth in their establishment in Cliff-street, and outstanding in the country, over and above their engagements of every character, and ought to have been carried through the pressure, from all that we gather as to the amount of their immediate wants, and the nature of the application made for assistance at Bank. To-day the other suspensions are scarcely less serious than the announcements of Thursday, though creating, we think, less excitement. Messrs. HOPPOCK, GREENWOOD & Co., an old Grocery firm, and Messrs. W. H. CARY & Co., Silk Goods, stopped payment, are the names reported early in the day. After Bank hours other protests, of a character involving large sums, were rumored, but, as in these times rumor takes more than the usual license, we forbear to give names. In the statement, yesterday, of the affairs of W. G. LANE & Co., an error was fallen into, about the special partnership of Mr. WILEY. He is not involved in the concern, and we are glad to add that the stoppage itself promises less serious embarrassment than at first apprehended.

The Foreign Exchanges are at a stand for the present, though there is some looking about in anticipation of the next packet day. Discounts are also next to nominal outside of bank. Extravagant rates are offered to cash some paper which, two weeks ago, stood almost at the top of the list. The suspensions have taken so wide a range that lenders divide their new risks chiefly at from 24 to 36 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Stock Exchange improves a little in particular lines, on account of the distrust of paper and the disfavor shown to City Bank shares. The demand is good for New-York and other State Stocks at present rates, and an improvement is felt in New-York Central, Rock Island, Galena, and some few other railway shares. After the Second Board this afternoon, Central sold at 54@55 ℘ cent. The general market left off steady. Some few additional sales of City Bank Stocks were forced at low figures, both at the Brokers' Board and by auction. An uneasy feeling in regard to their intrinsic value is created by the large and increasing mercantile stoppages, and by an ill-judged run on the Park Bank this morning. The Bank kept open until 5 o'clock, or two hours later than usual, and after paying out gold to all uneasy note-holders and depositors, came out with about $30,000 less than the bank opened with. The capital paid up is two millions, and there is no cause of concern to depositors different from the case of any other large bank in the City. In reference to the general view taken of the value of bank stocks, there is danger of running to the opposite extreme of the late bigotry in favor of such investments. The suspended bills receivable now making may, in some cases, possibly stop, and in others reduce dividends, but these bills, like the much maligned railway securities, will, most likely, turn out better than apprehended in this season of panic. The individual liability of bank stockholders is against the stock, in some measure, as an investment. The danger from the present course of distrust and rapid and unreasoning liquidation, is that the capitals of the banks may be swamped in suspended paper, even before the depositors are all paid off, and if the whole country is *not* going to the dogs, financially, the bank managers had best not send too many of their borrowers in that direction, lest they lose their places and their salaries, and incur in the break-up, an individual liability for their stockholders.

The circulating notes of all our City Banks will be taken care of, in case of individual default, by the Associated Banks in the Clearing House. The notes of the Bowery Bank, which were pressed for redemption to-day, can be converted into Gold at the counter of any of the City Banks to-morrow. Such is the purport of a notice handed to us this evening. The circulation of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, discredited yesterday, will soon be made good by the Receiver, appointed by one of the Kings County Courts to-day, Mr. JOHN L. SPANER. The circulation is only $90,000, and this sum well secured at the Bank Department.

A rumor obtained this morning that the Park Bank was assisted to $100,000 in Gold from the Bank of America. This is a wide mistake. The Gold was taken from the vault of the Bank of America, but belonged to the Park Bank, it being represented by the certificates or tokens which pass through the Clearing-House. These tokens are only employed practically to draw gold out of the common receiving vault, when required for export or to meet a counter demand. They pass from Bank to Bank in the daily settlements at the Clearing-House, and are allowed by the Bank Superintendent at Albany to represent in the weekly and quarterly statements so much Specie as if in the vault of the particular Bank making up the sworn statement.

It will have been noticed for some days past that we afford, on this page of the TIMES, pretty free scope to the suggestions and comments on the pressure and its remedies, of our correspondents. The variety and contrariety of views, we have nothing more to do with than to extend the freedom of discussion to all who write respectfully, intelligently, and not too elaborately, on this all-absorbing topic.

The mails by the steamer *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 26, were delivered at our Post-Office to-night. In addition to our telegraphic summary of the London market, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes of American stocks:

"The low prices at present ruling for all American Securities have brought in many investors. There have been very free transactions in Illinois Shares and Bonds, and we note a demand for Michigan Central and New-York Central Stocks and Bonds. The disastrous character of the financial intelligence from New-York by each mail is much regretted. The disposition of many parties in England is to regard with favor the prospects of most of the great trunk Lines of Railroad in America, looking to the general growth of the business and population of the country, and they are willing to embark a portion of their capital in the Bonds, and even in the Stock of those Roads where the prospects for traffic are the largest. A serious distrust, however, is gradually spreading, owing to the arbitrary power exercised by the Boards of Direction in America, to the system of annual instead of semi-annual reports, and to the system of floating debts, whereby the credit of a concern is swamped by the Directors before the Stockholders have the slightest idea of any financial trouble. We trust to see in America semi-annual accounts of the fullest description, an independent paid audit of such accounts, and the entire extinction of the system of floating debts. Illinois Shares have been very freely dealt in, closing at 1 dis. to par."

We refer country bankers and parties interested in suspended bank notes, to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. MURRAY, on another page.

The Dry Goods import this week is light. The total entries are only $776,738.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $89,-646 49; Payments, $264,516 08—Balance, $6,261,-149 56.

The failure of the old and important domestic-goods commission house of DAVID S. BROWN & Co. is announced from Philadelphia.

At a late hour this evening, we learn that the Bowery Bank—*not* the Bowery Savings Bank—failed this afternoon, and has been suspended from the Clearing House. We repeat that the circulating notes will be taken care of by the other banks.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Oct. 9.

The Senate last night passed to a second reading the first bill reported by the Select Committee, with the second and third sections of Mr. BROWN's bill as the fifth section. The latter limits bank dividends to 6 per cent. until the accumulation of the reserved fund is not less than 20 per cent. of the capital stock; after that the dividends not to exceed 9 per cent., and all excess go to the State, and the reserved fund to be invested in loans, as security for the redemption of notes.

SENATE.

The Senate this forenoon took up the bill for the Relief of Banks and Debtors for a third reading.

Mr. STRAUB moved as a substitute for the bill, a bill of three sections. It provides for a suspension of specie payment until the 1st of February, for all bills with the exception of "fives;" also provides a stay of execution for one year, and for the repeal of the 47th Section of the Act of April 16.

This bill was discussed at length, and amendments were made substituting the first section of the previous bill, passed last night, extending the time of suspension to the second Monday in April next; also, adding section four to the same bill, requiring deposits with the State Treasurer to be paid in specie.

Thus amended, the substitute passed. Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUUM CUIQUE.

Need of Unity of Bank Action.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's paper on "The use of a Head," was exactly to the point as regards the state of our monetary affairs. The chief cause of our present troubles has been a jealousy between the Banks of our City, and hence arises a want of concerted action which thus far is nothing better, but rather grows worse. Even when the Bank Presidents held a meeting and concluded to recommend a particular measure to their respective Boards of Directors, only one or two of the Banks dared to act upon the recommendation, from the fear that the others would not conform to it, and those few who did so act were at once obliged to return to the former close policy, to save themselves from certain ruin. Why not then have instituted a board of general direction to decide upon the amounts of loans and discounts for each Bank from week to week? This would be a step in the right direction, and then have our usury laws so modified as to allow the same board of general direction to fix the rate of discount as circumstances may dictate. I know this will be objected to by some with whose private operations it may interfere, but it would not be prejudicial to the best interests of the commercial community. L.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The London Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

Although the Money Market has been quiet during the week there has been no relaxation in the rates of interest and discount, which continued at 5@5½ ℘ cent., as stated in our last circular. There is little or no hope entertained of any immediate ease, and this, with the prevailing uncertainty as to the probable requirements of our Indian Government, leads to great caution on the part of capitalists. Our Stock Market generally continues very inanimate. Consols are to-day the same as we quoted them last Friday, 90¾@¾ for money, and 90¼@¾ for 14th October. In American securities there has been more business, but the transactions have been chiefly in Illinois Central Railroad shares, which changed hands last Friday at 4 premium. In consequence of the recent advices from New-York they have since been weaker and changed hands in large parcels at 2½, 2, 1½ and 1 premium, and 1⅜, ⅝, ½ and 1 discount. The 7 ℘ cent. Construction Bonds of the same Company have been dealt in at 82, 81⅝ and 81½ ex coupon, and Freeland Bonds at 93 ℘ cent. There have also been transactions in Michigan Central 1869 Bonds at 84, New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. 85, and Erie 1871 at 50, Bal-

ness in Manchester has been limited, a check [illegible] been given by the lower tendency of prices, buyers being still well under contracts, the supply [illegible] Yarn in the market is small, so that prices [illegible] are steady. Cloth is dull. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been very inanimate, the sales for the week amounting to about 26,500 bales. Inferior qualities are ¼d. lower, while the reduction in fair and better qualities is scarcely quotable. There has been a further decline in our Corn Markets of 4s. ℘ quarter in English Wheat. We quote American Wheat—White 60s.@62s.; Red 55s.@58s. ℘ barrel. Indian Corn—Mixed 37s.@38s.; Yellow 38s.@39s.; pure White 40s.@41s. ℘ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes continued firm at our last week's quotations—Oblong New-York in barrels £11, in bags £10 10s. ℘ ton. Cloverseed—there have been fewer buyers, and prices point downward. The market for Rosin is much weaker, and our quotations are now 4s. for cash, and 4s. 5d. six months' credit. Purchases could probably be made on even better terms.

ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

FLOUR dull and lower. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 50@$5 for common to ordinary extra. Wheat declined, according to the wants of sellers. Sales 5,000 bush. at 77c.@83c. for Chicago Spring, and Red Illinois. Corn scarce but lower. Sales 5,000 bush. at 57c.@57½c. OATS—A [illegible] 36c. WHISKY firmer. Sales 140 bbls. at 25c. FREIGHTS firm—15c.@16c. for [illegible]

Lake Imports for the 24 hours—[illegible]—6,000 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bush. [illegible] Corn. *Canal Exports*—48,000 [illegible] bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

FLOUR exceedingly dull, [illegible] the city demand. WHEAT [illegible] A slight movement. Sales [illegible] cover 6,000 bush. Western [illegible] at [illegible] days. BARLEY—Sales 6,000 bush. [illegible] 4,500 bush. prime State four-rowed at [illegible] bush. ordinary Canada at 86c. [illegible] bbls. this morning, at 25½c., and later to [illegible] bbls. prime, at 22½c. *Shipped to New-York* [illegible] ning—11,000 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR is unchanged; sales to-day [illegible] bbls. WHEAT is dull, and is held at about 86c. for Chicago Spring; sales to-day 7,000 bushels. Corn is dull. *Lake Imports:* 2,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 2,200 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at 76c. Corn quiet. OATS inactive. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 8.

COTTON is depressed and tending downward, but prices are too irregular for quotations. Sales to-day, 2,000 bales. Sales cannot be effected without a sacrifice. FLOUR is quiet at $5 75. Yellow Corn, 75c.

MONEY is tighter. There is no movement in exchange, and no bank checks on New-York can be had.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The market is still unsettled, but the sales of middling were mainly at 12c. Sales of the week, 12,750 bales. Receipts of the week, 40,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, 57,000 bales, and do. at all Southern ports, 68,500. FLOUR slightly lower. Sales at $5 75. Yellow Corn, 75c. Lard firm at 17¼c., in kegs. Rio Coffee nominal. Sales of the week, 1,200 bags, at 10c.@10¾c. Money is tighter, and there is nothing doing in Freights or Exchange, parties awaiting the turn of affairs in New-York.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 2,800 bales; Middling Fair, 13¾c. RICE—Good, 3c. Red WHEAT, $1 05@$1 10. STERLING EXCHANGE and FREIGHTS unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—The sales for the week add up 3,000 bales, and the receipts 8,000. Stock, 26,000 bales. We quote Middling, nominally, 12½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$4,200 City Railroad 6s, 83; $1,300 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 48¼; $4,500 do., 48; $1,000 City 6s, $500 do., 82¾; $2,000 Pennsylvania 6s, $1; $125 36 do., 80½; 44 Norristown Railroad, 49½; 50 Minehill Railroad, 51; 50 Harrisburg Railroad, 46; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 45; 4 Reading Railroad, 27; 100 do., 15; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 32¾; 4 do., 32¾; 34 do., 33.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '71, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, 83¾@83; Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 83½; Pennsylvania 6s, [illegible] @82¼; Reading Railroad, 14¾@15; Morris Canal Bonds, '70, 60@65; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 33¾@33¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 34@40; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1st m., 51@54; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 2d m., [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¾@13¾; Williamsport & Elmira Railroad, 8@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 49@50; Long Island, 7¾@8; Vicksburg Railroad, 5@7; Girard Bank, 7¾@8; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, 2½@3; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 6@8

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jas. Adger, from Charleston—Miss Partridge, Mme. Makien, Miss A. W. Latham, Rev

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1892. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...RD TIMES IN THE CITY.

...on Two Savings Banks—More Work-...men out of Employment—Stevedores, ...Long-Shoremen, Cigarmakers—At the ...Navy-Yard, the Water-Works and the ...Bergen Tunnel.

Sunday's Rest and the Pulpit on the Panic.

Saturday was a blue day. A great many work-men, mechanics and clerks, as they got their week's wages, were discharged. Such men do not carry a very cheerful light to their homes, and there were congratulations over economies yet to be practiced in thousands of homes where it is a pittance that the most rigid economy can save. Among the establishments from which all the hands were discharged, was Herring's Safe Factory—200 men in all—165 from factory proper, 35 from the foundry.

One well acquainted with the cigar manufacture in the City, gives it as his opinion that 3,000 cigar-makers are now thrown out of work. Some of them discharged from the shops try to pick up a poor living by manufacturing at their own homes, and peddling them about the City. The stevedores and 'longshore-men are almost entirely unemployed.

A long and solemn string of idle carts and cartmen was visible on Saturday along South-street, where they are generally busiest. This great business thor-oughfare, which is often so thronged as scarcely to permit a free passage for vehicles, was without the usual jam. Carmen passed each other without the least danger of collisions.

Shipping agents complain of a falling off in the de-mand for men for ships. One house have on their books about twenty vessels of all kinds for which they are to provide crews; but where they were for-merly sending away half a dozen vessels they are now dispatching only one or two.

The New-York Hemp Company's factory in East Brooklyn, which employs over 400 hands, and has been running on short time, stopped altogether last week, throwing many needy persons out of employ-ment.

The successive announcements of the stoppage of the East River Bank, and the failure of the Illinois Central and Erie Railroads on Saturday, were not likely to lessen the panic; but, added to the accumu-lated evil news of the week, it was no wonder that there were found frightened men, women and child-ren enough to get up a run on one—though on only one in the City and one in Brooklyn—of the Savings Banks. About the Park Bank, where there was such a crowd all of Friday, it was quiet as the head of Beekman-street ever can be.

The Run on the Bowery Savings Bank.

The failure of the Bowery Bank, on Friday morning, caused an immediate run on the Bowery Savings Bank, although there is no connection what-ever between the two institutions. On Friday over $50,000 was paid out by the Bowery Savings Bank. On Saturday morning, long before the hour for opening the Bank, a large crowd had collected, and directly the doors were unclosed, the entire building was fill-ed with eager applicants for "principal and inter-est." This continued throughout the day till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Bank finally closed, the usual closing hour being 2 P. M. So great was the throng that several policemen were detailed to keep order. The amount paid out on Saturday was over $200,000. It was readily paid, and as long as the run continues each demand will be as readily met. We would caution our citizens against these runs on the Savings Banks. They are perfectly secure, and the depositors who withdraw their money are the only par-ties who will be the losers, inasmuch as they lose the interest of their funds for the next half year commenc-ing last July. The run on the Bowery Savings Bank, on Saturday, was kept up by an ignorant class of de-positors—ignorant at least of banking business. The Bowery Savings Bank will honor every call made upon it by individuals whose panic outstrips their prudence.

The Panic in Brooklyn—A Run upon the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

The closing of the Central Bank of Brooklyn on Friday, added very materially to the panic in that city. One of the Roman Catholic institutions had their surplus funds deposited in this Bank, and when it became generally known that it had really been closed, the excitement among the Roman Catholic population, which before was high enough, assumed an intensity that caused serious forebodings. The consequence was that at an early hour on Sat-urday morning several thousand of this class had assembled about the doors of the Brook-lyn Savings Bank, at the corner of Concord and Fulton streets, where they awaited with the ut-most impatience the arrival of the hour for opening. A little before the usual hour, the doors of the Bank were thrown open and the excited crowd rushed in pell-mell, each eager to be the first to withdraw their deposits. The officers went immediately to work and paid as fast as possible the claims as presented. The excitement caused by this rush spread rapidly throughout the City, and thousands during the morning wended their way to the vicinity of the Bank, attracted either by curiosity or interest. The crowd outside caused the excited ones inside to be still more panic-stricken. The rush upon the counter by this mass of frantic human beings was at one time fearful to look upon. Several very respectable citi-zens attempted to quiet their fears, but there were no listeners—reason was not what they wanted, it was gold. Fearful if this excitement continued that there might be a breach of the peace, Assistant-Inspector Latham, of the First Precinct Police, with a posse of men, was sent to the Bank to preserve order and to enable the Bank officers to meet the demands upon them more expeditiously. For some-time the Police had considerable to do, but suc-ceeded in preserving some order. About 11 o'clock a meeting of the depositors was organized, and resolutions were adopted, in which they expressed their entire confidence in the safety and solvency of the Bank, and their intention not to withdraw their deposits. A petition, headed with the substance of these resolutions, was circulated by a Committee, appointed at the meeting, for signatures. Several hundred depositors placed their names to this before 12 o'clock. The effect was most salutary—the great excitement subsided, and people after this acted more calmly.

The following are the resolutions, as adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting of Depositors in the Brooklyn Savings Bank have full confidence in the safety and solvency of the Bank, and that we will not remove our deposits except for our pressing neces-sity, and that we call upon the working men and women of Brooklyn to leave their deposits in the Bank.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the Brooklyn Savings Bank for their faithfulness and courtesy in the discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Brooklyn papers.

It was soon evident that the only persons causing all this difficulty were the Irish Roman Catholics, who had been frightened nearly to death by the closing of the Central Bank, which had the funds of a Catholic Institution locked up. Mr. Harris, and many other respectable citizens, endeavored to persuade them that they were acting against their own inter-est, and that their money was perfectly safe, but they looked incredulous, and pushed on for their money. Two Roman Catholic Priests came in, and they ad-dressed the crowd, and expressed their entire confidence in the safety of the funds on deposit. This caused a great many to leave satisfied, but there were still enough pressing up to keep up the general excitement. The officers announced that they would pay all claims as fast as they could possibly arrange the books, which statement sent another batch of money-seekers away. At 1 o'clock P. M., there was still a large number of people in and about the Bank, but a majority of them did not want to withdraw their funds. And when the doors were closed at 3 o'clock (the usual hour) not more than two hundred depositors were inside of the Bank. Each upon receiving his money was passed out, and quite a number lost their gold before reaching the street. One woman had $200 taken from her by some of the light-fingered gentry, and she avowed her in-tention to make the Bank Officers pay her over again. Several other losses were reported, and in every in-stance the thieves operated either on the steps of the Bank, or on the sidewalk immediately in front of it. A large number of pickpockets were in the crowd, and did all they could to keep up the excitement by urging the ignorant depositors to draw their money, and not believe the stories told about the safety of the Bank. The Police endeavored to thwart their opera-tions, but the crowd was so great, and the people so excited, that they much more readily believed any-thing said against their interest than the truth. Among the signers of the petition circulated, expressing entire confidence in the institution and their willingness to let their deposits re-main untouched, were many of the largest depos-itors. One name—that of an executor—represented $30,000 in the Bank; another $10,000, one $6,000, and so along down to small amounts.

We understand that $60,000 was paid out Saturday, and about $100,000 since the run commenced on Thursday last. The Bank has abundant resources, and will be able to meet all demands, even if the run should continue. A Bank in Brooklyn and another in New-York, stand ready to furnish all the assis-tance that may be necessary. Soon after the closing of the doors Saturday, a poor woman reached the Bank and seemed to be in great distress. She at-tracted the attention of an officer of the Bank, and explained to him that she had been thrown out of employment, and all that she had to depend upon for the support of her family during the Winter was in the Bank. The person addressed took her book, and from his pocket paid the full deposit in bankable money.

Among those who succeeded in getting their money Saturday, was a rag-picker, who drew out $2,200. The same person owns several houses and lots in East Brooklyn.

A hard specimen of a woman, who has had regu-lar relief for several Winters past, from the Superin-tendents of the Poor, drew out $1,200. A gentleman formerly connected with the office of Superintendent of the Poor, says that he recognized scores of depos-itors who have regularly received assistance from that office.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn.

The following card was issued by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Brooklyn:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the unusual disarrangement of commercial finances, the Central Bank of Brooklyn has suspended payment, and will go into liquidation.

The notes of the Bank being secured by State Stocks deposited with the Department at Albany, holders need make no sacrifice—arrangements will speedily be made for their redemption.

Depositors will receive the amounts due them as soon after collections are made from the receivables as the Court will direct. *No loss can possibly result to them.*

How much, if any, loss will be sustained by the stockholders will depend on the duration, severity, and general effect of the money pressure. This we know, that the Bank has not been jeopardized by mismanagement, or its properties wasted by extrava-gance.

John L. Spader, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the Court, has our highest confidence, and we feel assured that he will close his trust as speedily and favorably as circumstances will admit.

(Signed,) for the Directors,
ED. COPELAND, President.
J. K. PRUYN, Cashier.

Other Brooklyn Banks.—The run upon the City Bank of Brooklyn has almost entirely subsided. Upon the other Banks there is no run whatever.

The Brooklyn Water Works.

There are nearly two thousand men employed in the construction of these works. The contractors do not expect to suspend operations, as has been inti-mated they would be compelled to do, but to the con-trary expect to keep all of their present force at work all Winter.

The Stevedores and 'Longshoremen.

A visit among the stevedores, and extened in-quiries as to the general stagnation in their depart-ment of industry, have revealed a most unexampled state of affairs, and are very discouraging to the 'long-shoremen. The person first whom our reporter visited on South-street has been in the shipping business 25 years, and in the business as a stevedore for 9 years. He says he does not think he has ever seen so many idle men, and business in his line so dull as it is at present. Men are everywhere complaining of having nothing to do, no money, and their families suffering in consequence. Ships are lying at the docks idle, there being no freights going. A year ago he was loading, on an average, three ships a month for one California house. Now he loads about one ship for the same house in six weeks. In the European trade there was a busy time generally. Now their best ships are lying up in all directions for want of freights. One man in New-York has had two large, fine ships lying up in Brooklyn all sum-mer, and there are a large number of other ships which have been lying up throughout the summer.

Between Peck-slip and the Battery, he thought five hundred good men could be found lying idle, waiting for a job of work. They could literally find nothing to do. They have families, and their situation is daily becoming more distressing. What they are to do for the winter, "the Lord only knows," unless there should be a revival of business, and for this we see no prospect at present. His business has generally pro-vided bread for two hundred families; he is now doing nothing.

A laboring man who has worked along shore for thirty-seven years, a sober and industrious man, and now works for this stevedore, says he has never seen so poor a time for work. It is worse than in the shin-plaster times.

Another stevedore who has been engaged in load-ing East India and California ships, gives an equally gloomy account of affairs. He has been seventeen years in business as a stevedore, and led the first horse, he thinks, which hoisted a ship's cargo on a New-York dock; he is now a ship-owner himself, and for many years has given employment to a large number of men. He has done more for seven or eight years than any two other stevedores in the City, but he has never known so universal a stagnation in business. In April, 1836, the average number of men employed was 150, and his payments $600 weekly. In one month in 1851 he paid over $9,000 for labor in loading ships. During the years 1848, '49 and '50, he had from seven to ten ships loading for California all the time, paying weekly from $1,500 to $2,500 for la-bor. For the last three years he has employed about one hundred daily, the year round; he now has only thirteen at work, and only one vessel loading, paying out about $100 per week. Six or seven of his vessels are lying still, and he sees no prospect of their moving soon. It is only the wealthiest houses which seem able to withstand the general paralysis in business, and to keep their ships moving. He has ships lying up at Twenty-eighth-street, Green Point, Brooklyn, Dry Dock, and the ship yards, with some of his best men on board of them as ship-keepers, to whom he pays about half the wages they have earned when business was good. To economize they have, many of them, given up their houses and taken their families on board the ships with them to live. Many have left the City and gone upon the Lakes for em-ployment. It is the best men generally who find the means to leave. Others of his force have shipped and gone to sea. Every day men beseech him earnestly to give them work at any price, that they may give bread to their families.

The general opinion among ship owners is, how-ever, that as soon as grain and other produce can come forward, freights will revive. Some of the old-est houses regard the present as a favorable time to buy into good ships, and believe that six months hence the shipping interest will advance greatly. So that he regards the present embarrassment as only temporary, although the interruption of business, and the consequent depriving of many persons of employ-ment at a season when, of all others, they need it most, must cause great distress among laborers.

A stevedore engaged in the New-Orleans lines confirms, in every essential particular, the accounts of his associates in other departments of trade. He says there is little doing. His ships have gone gen-erally every ten days, but it now requires from three to four weeks to procure an equal quantity of freight, or to fill them up. The *Knickerbocker* sailed on Satur-day with a fair freight and passenger list. She has been four weeks loading. There has never been anything like the present stagnation. Occasional in-terruptions have occurred within his experience, which extends ten years back, but nothing like the present. He has four ships in one line alone laid up. Has employed from 60 to 200 men weekly, but has now only 15 or 20 at work—100 less than the usual number. But he regards this state of things as but temporary; and believes the shipping business will be the first to revive. He thinks there are over 1,200 'longshore men out of work. Most of them have fam-ilies, and such as can find opportunities, are going to sea.

Repairing ships at the Dry Docks is also dull, for the reason that shipowners do not know when their vessels may be wanted, and in the present state of the money market they do not wish large bills for repairs to pay before they find business to employ their ships.

Work in the Navy Yard.

The monetary and business derangements thus far appear to have but little effect upon Uncle Sam's arrangements, at least as far as the Navy Yard is concerned. Should there be, however, a general reduction of wages outside, the employes in the Navy Yard would probably suffer a corresponding reduc-tion, as they graduate their pay rolls by the prevail-ing prices. The number of men employed is kept up to about 1,700. There are frequent discharges of por-tions of the force, but as many are taken on in some other department, so that about the same number are always employed.

The repairs going on upon the frigate *Savannah* alone, employ several hundred men. She is being razeed, and will be completed in about two months. The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is now ready for sea, and orders have been issued for her officers to report for duty on the 20th instant. She is to be commanded by Capt. Benjamin J. Totten, and is destined for the coast of Africa. The steamer *Dispatch*, (Propeller,) which has had new boilers supplied, and been thor-oughly repaired, is now about ready for sea. The storeships *Supply* and *Relief* are also ready for sea, but no officers are yet detailed for them. The schooner *Varina* went into commission on the 5th ult., and will sail soon for the Isthmus of Darien, taking out the Government party for the survey of the Atrato River.

The work upon the new Store House is progress-ing, but it will have to be suspended when the frosts set in. This will probably throw out most of those now engaged upon that portion of the public work. The work on the Artesian Well is suspended, as there is an abundant supply of water at the present depth, yielding 130 gallons per minute. Its quality is now being tested for the uses of the yard.

Applications for enlistment in the Navy have in-creased of late, owing to the stagnation in merchant shipping, which has thrown so many out of employ-ment, both seamen and 'longshoremen. There is, consequently, no difficulty in procuring any number of men.

Dr. M. O'Hara, Surgeon of the receiving ship, was subpœnaed to attend the Naval Court, at Wash-ington.

The Bergen Tunnel Workmen are Paid Off.

The fear of disturbance that prevailed on Friday among those interested in the Bergen Tunnel im-provements was not realized Saturday; although from Friday until 8 o'clock Saturday morning there was no disposition among the laboring men to wait for their money. They were loud in their threats, until after 8 o'clock, when Sheriff Beatty called upon Brigadier-General Hatfield, who called the Highwood Guards, Captain McGee; National Guards, Captain Van Houten; Hudson Rifles, Captain Bohnstedt; Hudson County Artillery, (six field pieces,) Captain Hetzamer, of Hoboken; and the Greys, Continentals, and Mont-gomery Guards, of Jersey City; all under command of Dudley S. Gregory. The first Division (Hoboken) marched to the foot of Bergen Hill, where they loaded with blank cartridge, and then marched up the hill. There they found about one hundred of the dis-contented men, who hooted and laughed at them. The military marched on to the jail, and went inside the inclosure and stacked arms. About this time a stone (weighing some four pounds) was thrown through a window of the jail, which grazed the head of a son of Mr. Layton, the jailor. The second divi-sion then arrived, and so did Mayor Carpenter, of Hudson City. The Mayor told the men they would be paid off in half an hour, and that there would be no occasion for any disturbance. The announcement was received with cheers, and away they rushed to the office of the contractor. The Highwood Guards and the Continentals followed, and surrounded the office. The workmen then passed in in line and were paid.

The Sabbath.

Firms cannot break—the weakest horse cannot suspend—there are no runs upon banks on Sunday. So as all that excites our people first just now, is sus-pensions, failures, assignments, runs, and as there could be no new fuel for the flame yesterday, it was one of the quietest, most refreshing days of the year. As the people generally are not so stupid as to read Sunday papers, they enjoyed their rest undisturbed—their thoughts reverling to the legitimate topics of the day, gaining elasticity and fresh strength to withstand the probable troubles that the coming week is big with.

Not all even of church-going people were so happy, however, since in some the lessons of the Revulsion were reiterated in the pulpit, and the same harrow-ing trains of thought that for six days had tormented them, were bid to cruise again through their brains, only in a Sunday suit.

The day was note-worthy for its delicious fresh-ness—the sun shining unclouded from its rising till its setting—and there being no wind stirring. It was just cool enough to make moderate fires feel grateful in parlors, and light overcoats no burden in the street or in unwarmed churches.

The Roman Catholic clergy, in the several churches in Brooklyn, assured their people that the depositors in the Savings Banks were in no danger whatever of losing anything, and advised all to let their deposits remain. This advice is timely, and will probably prevent any further run upon these in-stitutions in that city.

The sermon that Dr. Cheever commenced on Sun-day evening, the 4th, he continued last night to a crowded house. He followed the same drift of dis-course as then.

Rev. Dr. Bethune delivered a very excellent dis-course in his church in Pierrepont-street, on "The Preciousness of Christ" to those who love Him. He made no allusion to the financial troubles, other than by an expression to the effect that there were at the present time many temptations to step aside from the higher duties of the chosen Preacher of the Word, and flatter their vanity by exhibiting themselves as teachers of finance. He left it to be inferred that in his opinion the preacher should confine himself to teaching Christ crucified, leaving questions of finance to the money-changers.

Before the Tabernacle congregation, temporarily, at the City Assembly Rooms, Rev. Dr. Schaeffler, of Constantinople, who is already well known to the friends of Missions, in this City, as a missionary at Constantinople, made a statement concerning the present religious aspect of Turkey.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James consecrated its new and hand some edifice in Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third av-enues yesterday. In the three services, Rev. Drs. Schmidt, Pohlman and Stork assisted the pastor to make the occasion memorable.

REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in the closing part of his sermon, in his church, in Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, dwelt very happily upon the beneficial re-sults, in a religious point of view, which, he trusted, would follow from the financial difficulties in which this community is enveloped. He took his text from I Peter v. 7: "Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you."

We did not realize, he said, one half the benefits which we each enjoy. There were men who made it their particular vocation to shoulder, each one, some of our cares and responsibilities and relieve us of the burden. We sent our children to the Public Schools provided for their education; they were in-structed there in branches of various learning. There were teachers who toiled and racked their brains to teach the young, and took from us all the cares of education, which were permitted to devolve upon themselves. So there were statesmen who occupied their minds in disentangling knotty questions of state polity; in making treaties, creating or amending legislative enactments for the safety and common welfare of all. So ministers of the Gospel labored to remove the stain of sin from our our souls. But in so taking upon themselves the cares of others, they themselves were benefited; all who la-bored thus would themselves derive profit from it, for the care came not upon them but upon God. It was a Divine law, that those who labored to do good should themselves be better for it. These benefits which men voluntarily took it upon themselves to beslow, we did not appreciate. We saw a roof above our heads, apparently hanging in the air, but if we looked after its supporting columns, we should find there were other men who were bearing its weight upon their shoulders for us. But the burden was not felt by rich men; they cast their care upon God. In the present commercial crisis we should learn to cast our cares upon Him; to believe that He would bear them for us if we did our duty; to believe that when we did good to others, relieving their distresses in time of need, that He could also relieve ours. Let the young believe when their father came home with saddened brow from the heavy business troubles of the day, when their mother gave them food moistened with her own tears, shed in her labor to procure their daily bread,—let them believe that God had sent the affliction to work some good. He had provided that after the storm the bow of promise, and then the bursting sunshine should break forth. If the present distresses should work a reformation in the souls of those who had pursued worldly things too closely; if they were taught how little real value there was in mere earthly riches, and how much more inestimable were those which might be attained hereafter, he (the clergyman) would thank God; the chastening would not have been in vain.

Ma. Beecher's Advice to his People.—Mr. Beecher last evening preached another sermon on the "Times," full of sound sense and useful lessons. Taking his text from the 73d Psalm, 23d to 26th verses, he drew comparisons of man's strength and weak-ness, especially in Commerce, which is the life of na-tions. But while men had walked up and down the street, and thought they were God, the strongest of them had suddenly fallen down, and the wise man had become as silly as the fool. Where is credit now; has it been lifted up or sunk down, or has it evaporat-ed to the East or West? No man can tell. A great nation sits down and broods, and no man can help himself or his neighbor, nor can he tell what hurt him. Mr. Beecher declared that not even among the ruins of old Palmyra did he feel so great a sense of desolateness as when he walked the streets of New-York in these days, and saw men once strong, now so weak, so counsellless, so readily alarmed at the shaking of a straw. Trouble has overtaken the nation, and it shows the folly of man's arrogance. He desired to say a word sug-gested by the present difficulties. He had been among his people as much as time and health would permit, and he had a little advice to give them. It might be thought that the counsel he was to offer would come more appropriately from a physician than from the pulpit. If was true if would he such advice as was seldom heard in preaching, but his theory was that the minister should be a school-master, a lawyer, a physician, everything; and that the pulpit should speak of all that concerns life. A great many of his hearers had been brought into straits and troubles. He had talked with many of them. He considered it his duty to labor in their be-half, that they might be sound in body and sound in mind, as well as sound in faith. They are brought into circumstances which required all the power they could bring to bear to carry them safely through. The business of every day does not hurt a man. It becomes a habit, and he performs it easily. But let that business be thrown back upon him, and let him brood over the trouble it gives him, and he breaks down in body and mind. Therefore, take care of yourselves. In the first place, every man should take care of his body. If your body fails, your energy is gone. It must not fail you. You want food and sleep. Sleep is to a man's brain what the rain is to our cisterns, with this difference—that our cisterns hold a supply for several days, whereas our brain holds a supply for one day only. Sleep over night is the shower that fills it up. We owe it as a duty to ourselves to see that this central power be not exhausted by sleeplessness. It is a duty to sleep enough. A man who cannot sleep may as well stop business and put business in the hands of the doctor. He who broods over red-hot plans will end his days in a lunatic asylum. Both sleep and food are greatly under the control of the will. They must be treated as you treat refractory children who refuse to eat when setting out upon a journey. If they say "I can't," you are to say, "You shall, you must!" Then, beware of substituting stimulants for nutri-ment. This time is one which will make ten thou-sand men go down to a drunkard's grave. Do with-out brandy. Brandy may take you through, but it will be out of the wrong gate. Beware, too, of ner-vousness. A hot brain is like a new candle put into a hot candlestick. It burns off at one end and melts off at the other, and is all gone in a moment. Don't talk too much. It is wonderful how much a man may talk himself away. Men talk over their trou-bles going up Broadway—talk them over going over the ferry—talk in their houses. Meet your friend with a cheerful face. Do not make a reel of your mind, to wind and unwind your business upon every day. Never let New-York cross the ferry with you. Never let it cross your threshold any more than you would a wolf. Rest yourself at your home, leave your business behind you, and change the current of your life every night in the company of your wife and children. If necessary, go home to a bath. It would do you good to bathe every day, some of you. Bathe in music. Try that. If you have no piano, no band of corded instruments is half so sweet as the voice of an affectionate wife and the prattle of children. Don't go home to bur-row in your bed as an animal burrows in the earth, to hide yourself. If you have been in the habit of riding out, don't sell your horses. Take your ride as you have been accustomed to do—morning, afternoon and evening. Love music. Find recreation. Go to the Philharmonic Concerts; go and buy tickets to them, if the times are hard; the music will do you good. Beware of unsociableness. Now is the time to let the bucket go down to the very bottom of the well of friendship, and let it bring up cooling draughts. Let us not be children in these times. Let us not be weak, despondent, but act like men resolved to ride out the storm and come ashore somehow. Many of you will save more than you thought. Some of you will save a sound heart, and that is better than money. Much more of similar purport was said by Mr. Beecher. He said he was earnest, and with his counsel coupled a recommenda-tion for implicit faith in Providence.

In the morning he preached upon "Faith."—as the power of living upon the invisible realities of the spiritual world, without being fettered and degraded by the material and visible things of the present. The present world only feeds the animal nature, which develops the spiritual and is necessary to it. But the spiritual must live by what is invisible and eternal,—just as the flower is fed by the sunshine and the air, although the plant which bears it must have its roots in the earth. He inculcated indifference to changes of our outward condition as entirely unim-portant, so long as our inner life is vigorous and true.

DR. CHAPIN ON THE CRISIS.

The financial crisis was again the theme of Rev. Dr. Chapin's discourse last night. The Church, in anticipation of the subject, was inconveniently crowded, and many persons could not obtain admit-tance. Dr. Chapin chose for his text, Job, chap. 5, verse 6: "Affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground." The Book of Job, remarked the preacher, offered to the world the greatest subject of reflection ever presented to the mind of man. It was an attempt, and the greatest attempt ever made, to solve the everlasting problem—the origin of evil. That problem never pressed upon man with a greater weight than at this hour. The core of his argument was in the heart of man, for on every man, as upon Job, misfortunes, when they commenced, came quicker than they could be told. One lesson to be derived from the consid-eration of this problem was, that there was no chance work in God's world that "affliction did not spring out of the dust, or trouble out of the ground" which meant that law did not govern the universe, but that God did. It was a singular consideration that misfortunes never came alone, as the proverb told us, but came sweeping on us all at once. That was Job's experience. He had the whirlwind, the fire, and the earthquake.

So with us, and other nations in modern times, when troubles came they came altogether. The pres-ent combination of disasters he (the preacher) would liken to a catalepsy. It was indeed a commercial catalepsy. One authorily said that it was owing to the extravagance of the women, another that paper money occasioned it; another that we lived too fast, and still another that it was a drain of specie. But it was really none of these. It was a panic extending through the nations—the same panic that made the children of the East rise in rebellion against England. Was it not a strange thing that in these bright Autumn days there should fall such a gloomy shadow on the earth? The singularity was the greater, inasmuch as this combination of maladies was increasing every day. The knowing ones said it would soon blow over, but it has already swept away our best men, and still it blows the harder, still the storm increases. It was no combination of accidents could produce this. It was the will of the Divinity. The sudden-ness with which it had fallen upon us, partook of the visitation of locusts, and pestilence, in the ancient days. And, as such, it was designed as an admonition, as a providence, for no one could dispute its providential aspects or providential uses. When trouble does come, it has two sides to it. What we call providential mysteries, may be emphatic witnesses to our neglect of duty. But, we must consider, that, although the concentra-tion of causes which had brought about the present financial convulsion might be providential in its bear-ing upon us a nation, not the less was it incumbant upon us to repent our sins as individuals. In times of pestilence, men have been wont to acknowledge their own individual sins, and so the general, na-tional sin, was acknowledged and repented of. And we have no right to hide our sins under a veil of gen-eralities, but each man and women must do their own repentance. We can draw on Providence to almost any amount, but we must be morally solvent. Providence will take up our prayers, but will not pay our debts. Calamities and revolutions bring men to learn that there is a God in the world. They will recognize him in the dreadful shadow, who do not find him in the sunlight. They find him in the thunder, but not in the still, small voice. They might find him in the present storm that toppled down great houses, when they could not discover him in the Summer rain. Avarice is our ruling passion. It was no new vice. It was so in the days of Lonoinze, who condemned it, as the prominent vice of his time. It is shown in the exuberant enter-prise of the youth of the American nation, whose only hope is to speedily get rich—that nation which has written its autograph with the keels of its mer-chant ships all round the world. But if this avarice might be checked by the present lesson, it would not be for evil, but for a higher good, that this paralysis had checked our commerce. The benefit of these trials was to result to the individual. Constant suc-cess impoverishes the mind, but trials and the per-formance of duties exalt us to a spiritual roy-alty. If it is the great end of life to be prosperous and wealthy in this world, then indeed we are tried to no purpose. But if anything higher is to be gathered out of life, then who shall say that these calamities are calamities? Many a man, in this great crisis, may reckon his losses with a heavy heart, and say "All is gone, and nothing saved," but if he has gained inward strength, and a development of his soul, may he not come forth from this ordeal of bankruptcy a richer man than he went into it?

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Statement of Affairs in India by a Returned Missionary.

The missionary service held last evening in Dr. Potts' Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, was attended by one of the largest and most intelligent congregations which the missionary cause has anywhere convoked. The interest of the occa-sion was mainly centred in an address on the cause and character of the late fearful outbreak in British India, by Rev. L. G. Hay, one of the Missionaries of the Board of the Presbyterian Church, who has just arrived in this country from the scene of the great revolt. Rev. Dr. Potts presided, and gave out the opening Psalm, the 93d.

Rev. Dr. Mondo, of Paris, offered prayer. Whilst bowing in humble submission to the Almighty will, yet the heart ached, he said, to hear of the death of their brethren in India, who had been so unexpect-edly cut off from their families, their friends, the Church which sent them, and that Missionary cause for which so many prayers had ascended before the Throne of Grace, and which had been subjected to so many trials and dangers in a great country in which was now threatened, momentarily, at least, with help-less overthrow.

At the close of another hymn, Rev. Mr. Hay rose in the pulpit, and proceeded at once with the sub-ject of his discourse.

British India, he said, contained about 150,000,000 of people. It has been governed by the East India Company, and its Governor-General resided at Cal-cutta. The Governor-General had exercised despotic power over the whole land within certain well-de-fined limits, but, for the better government of the country, the power has been distributed into three Presidencies: Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The Bengal Presidency extended from Calcutta to the River Sutledy, which was the southern boundary of the Punjaub. All that lay between Be-nares and the River Sutledy was called the Northwestern Provinces, and was governed under the Governor-General by a Lieutenant-Gover-nor who resided at Agra. All this part of India, from Calcutta to the Suttedi, was inhabited by Hindoos and Mahomedans. All north of them was occupied by the Sikhs or Punjaubaup, as they were called, a dif-ferent race, speaking a different language, and hold-ing a different religion. The missions of the Presby-terian Church extended from the lower part of the north western provinces. Allahabad, at the junction of the Ganges with the Jumba, up to the northern limit of the Punjaub, and through the country of the Sikhs. In this part of the country there were stationed about 78,000 native troops of the line and about 30,000 native artillery and cavalry—altogether about 100,000 troops. Nearly all present were aware that the mu-tiny first began at Behlapoor, that two regiments there showed signs of disaffection and wounded one of the officers and a sergeant; that one of them was disbanded; that 400 men of the other were also dis-banded, and that these were turned loose upon the country. That was the beginning of the rebellion, but at that time it was supposed to be simply local. A very short time afterwards, before any one was prepared for it, coming on them like a clap of thunder, the news came that at a place where there were 1,700 European troops, the native troops had risen, murdered and plundered all they could reach, and, in the course of an hour or two, or in a single night, many friends whom he (Mr. Hay) and all others had seen but a short time before at Allahabad—officers, civilians, merchants, traders—were destroyed by the rebels. They had scarcely got news of this when the information reached them that at Delphi, 35 miles from that, three regiments there had joined the insurgents, and that merchants, officers, civil and military, the judge the commissions were all gone also. Then people began to say that perhaps this was a Moham-medan rebellion, because they had fancied it was confined to the army. But when Delhi was taken, when the old Mogul was re-established on his throne, and began through his viziers to issue his orders, they believed it was a Mahommedan rebel-lion, and that as the native army was two-thirds Hindoo, and but one-third Mahommedan, the for-mer would soon have their eyes opened to the designs of their associates and the difficulty would stop at Delhi. But another station a few miles below Delhi also fell, and there also the out-break came suddenly. From that station the mutiny spread in all directions, until it became so fearless that many, if not most of those who could leave the station, fled to Calcutta. On the 23d of May, the alarm at Allahabad became so bad that all the ladies and children residing there were sent into the Fort, but all the gentlemen remained outside, hoping thus to intimidate the rebels; and continued in that state for a fortnight. Even yet so great seemed to be the blindness, that many of the officers of the army, as well as civilians, up to the very last day had no fear of the troops in the station. Their only dread was that troops from the other stations that had re-volted might come in upon them and attack them. And before they went into the fort those troops them-selves had caught in their lines two spies whom they reported to the commanding officer as having come with the intentions of bribing them—reducing them from their allegiance, and had told them that outside the city walls four or five thousand men were ready to join them. Those men given up as spies were tried and imprisoned, and the soldiers who gave the information were complimented publicly by the highest officer present, and some of them promoted on the spot. Everybody, almost, seemed to have been deceived. On the 5th of June they learned that the station below them at Be-nares had been attacked, burned to the ground, and hundreds of the inhabitans murdered. That was 70 miles further south. This, of course, alarmed every one. The telegraph lines were cut on both sides of their station; the mails were stopped and everything portended disaster. On that night all the Europeans went into the fort. The only troops there were 400 Sikhs and 60 artillery men that had been brought up from another fort. That constituted their whole defence, and they feared the Sikhs as much as they feared the Hindoos, for the news had come from Benares that the Sikh chiefs were favoring the mutineers. On the 6th of June, at 9¼ o'clock, they heard a volley of musketry, followed in a few minutes by another and then another, when the roar of musketry assured them that some terrible work was going on at the sta-tion, which was only a mile and a half or two miles distant. Then came the rumor [illegible] European troops were fighting with the native troops that had come from other stations, and in a few minutes more the Colonel, his horse flying, and his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, accompanied by two or three others, came up, an-nounced that some 15,000 or 16,000 [illegible] arms, destroying everything they could [illegible] all the prisoners had been released from [illegible] Then began the blazing of the houses, and [illegible] miles they could see this beautiful [illegible] flames. At the main gate of the [illegible] 40 of those very men who had been [illegible] work, and who must have known of [illegible] his naturally increased the anxiety of those within. It was obvious that they were learned for their de-struction, and it was imperative that at once they should be disarmed and turned out. The Sikhs were ordered to the gate, where there were 100 volunteers with two 29-pounders and lighted matches, and for a few moments everybody expected there would be a terrible conflict between the whites and blacks. When the blacks were ordered to pile their arms, they hesitated, showing that they expected the others to join them, but, in God's good Providence, the Sikes stood firm, and the [illegible] that was resting on the heart of every European passed away, and they were safe, for though everything outside had been destroyed, [illegible] of the twenty officers who had been but a short time before at the fort, where they messed, only three had returned. In a few days after this the whole of the Sikh corps in the fort became unmanageable. They pinndered all outside, brought in champagne and brandy, got drunk and all the gates manned by them were scenes of riot and debauchery, and all night long they were heard yelling like fiends. For two or three nights the Europeans felt that the danger of war might be kindled even in that fort; and so great was the anxiety, that afterward he (Mr. Hay) learned at Calcutta, that one of the officers had prepared to fire the magazine, and at a moment's notice would have destroyed them all together, rather than have left the fort, which was the only one of any strength between Calcutta and Agra, fall into the hands of the rebels. Just at that awful time, when they were [illegible] despair, they heard the joyful news that a [illegible] colonel had come, bringing a few troops; [illegible] though he brought but 40 or 50 men it was [illegible] the fort like life to the dead. His presence [illegible] order, and men began to hope again. [illegible] val of two or three hundred more of European [illegible] the colonel began to attack the mutineers on the [illegible] side. In the midst of this he ordered all the [illegible] batants, ladies and gentlemen not in the army, to be sent down to Calcutta. Along with others they were put on board the steamer, and although they had heard of revolts of native troops in the stations that line the river all the way between Allahabad and Calcutta, and stopped all night at Ma-apore, (where, as at other posts, they took in provi-sions, and where, subsequently, the native troops rose in the face of 600 European soldiers, whom they al-most cut off,) yet they reached Calcutta in safety, and thus got beyond the reach of danger.

In referring to the native Christians, which was the next topic of the address, the reverend gentleman stated that connected with the mission house were 16 or 17 Christian converts, of whom one family, consist-ing of 8 persons were in the fort with him. The others, apprehending no danger, remained behind. One of them, a licensed minister, acting at a station 70 miles above Allahabad, with two others, was seized by the Mahomedan Governor, who established a native government there after the de-struction of the British power, and placed them in the stocks, put a guard of Mahomedans over them, and threatened that they would subject them to the most brutal tortures—a threat which the Mahomedans have generally fulfilled in every case—if they should not renounce Christianity and read the Mahomedan profession of faith, which is simply saying, "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." But these Hindoo converts said, "No, sooner than do this, sooner than deny Christ, we will yeld our lives." They were ready to lay down their lives for their Saviour, but in God's good providence they were preserved alive and escaped in five days after that. Now, such a fact as this on Heathen soil was worth all the Mission Board had ever spent in India, and, instead of discouraging, should invite them converts in the work, for God had given a testimony that he had there men whom he would fit for usefulness before he would take them to himself. How many men were there in America—men calling themselves Christians—who would have stood that trial? He had been told him-self in Calcutta that the man was a fool not to have read the confession for certainly they (who told Mr Hay so) would have read it at once. He knew that some had done so. Some Anglo-Indians did—some who were not native Christians did do it, and possi-bly some who were native Christians did do it; but in the midst of all these defections, and in opposition to temptations of which we could scarcely have any conception, God, in his providence, had given some souls power to endure the trial, and put on record on that blood-

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Independence Day on Board the San Jacinto—How it was Observed—Destruction of a Piratical Fleet of Lorchas—Arrival of British Ships-of-war—Transfer of Trade from Canton and Hong Kong to Macao—Movements of the United States Squadron—American Ships at Hong Kong, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAE, China, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The morning of July 4, found us lying—as we have been since—off Shanghae, and found all hands ready to enjoy with a will any consistent display of patriotism on the part of our *executives*. But what a fall was there in the stock of patriotism, my countrymen, when the prophetic eyes of our seers were turned aloft and saw the beggarly preparations made for the celebration of our national holiday. One, outside of its pales, would suppose that in the United States Navy, above all other American institutions, would we find the most rampant patriotism; even an excess of it; that it would be hydra-headed, a coat of many colors, yet a veritable coat still. But no, we see more Anglicism, hear more of England's towering greatness in her terrific naval power, more acknowledgment of her superiority as a nation and people, even, from gentry educated at the expense of and commissioned by the United States to represent her in foreign waters, than among any set of men born under the stars and stripes. Every possible opportunity has been taken advantage of on this ship to do homage to the English flag, and so well known is this fact amongst Americans in China, that the *San Jacinto* has acquired a notoriety in this corner of the world, that is anything but creditable.

For the information of the uninitiated, I will inform them that it is customary for naval and merchant vessels on the occasion of any national holiday or day of *note*, to "dress ship," or to deck out the same with the flags of all nations. It is considered a matter of etiquette that in case the vessels of one nation—particularly men-of-war—open ship, for all others in the same harbor to follow suit out of respect to the rejoicing nation. In all cases, almost without exception, is it customary for American vessels of war to dress ship on the "Fourth," and a failure to do so would be considered a gross insult and want of patriotism in any port in the United States. A few weeks since, on the occasion of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth day, whilst this ship was lying at Hong Kong, she was decorated in grand style, and the thunders of her heavy battery echoed and reechoed among the mountains in answer to the miniature guns of Admiral SEYMOUR'S fleet. A few days since, on the birthday of Freedom in the Western World, the Flag-ship of the U. S. East India Squadron could not put on her holiday dress for so *small* an occasion. Such a gross want of national respect could not pass by unobserved here, and was of course censured bitterly by the resident Americans, and the merchant-captains here, who, by the way, are the true representatives of American nationality abroad. I would not give the spirit of one New-England merchant-skipper for a score of such as we saw made manifest on the *San Jacinto* on the Fourth.

Yet again am I treading on forbidden ground, for be it known that it is tha strict duty of a newspaper correspondent attached to the Navy to praise unsparingly all of the actions of his commanding officer. By so doing the path of his seafaring life is made smooth, and he is the recipient of many *small* favors. In my next I *may* tell you of the gallant "so and so." Barkibus contemptibus scrubbrushibus.

Since the departure of the last mail from this place, (June 2,) there have been few occurrences of importance. Events that are of great local interest have transpired, giving the residents of this peaceable portion of the Empire something to talk about, in lieu of foreign news, of which, owing to the non-arrival of the overland mail, we have received none since the middle of last month. For much of the news I am enabled to give you, I am indebted to the gentlemanly editor of that best of Middle Kingdom papers, *The North China Herald*.

The almost entire destruction of the large and powerful fleet of piratical Portuguese lorchas at Ningpo and Woosung, has been the cause of great rejoicing among the native and foreign traders and merchants. This fleet being composed of vessels of a large class and of foreign build, and officered and manned partly by foreigners, was for a long time a scourge to the local trade of China, and its destruction has long been sought and wished for. It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to you to hear of *foreigners* being engaged in piracy. We see here Americans, English, French, Portuguese and others engaged in a work whose penalty is death. To residents in China it is not so surprising, for they are familiar with the fact that there is a greater collection of desperadoes, foreign renegades and adventurers in China, than in any other portion of the world. The rebel ranks also contain many of these delectable gentry, who for the inducements of high pay and booty are serving *their country*. We have here our Kidds and Lafittes with followers in abundance.

We have Hong Kong dates up to July 2. By them we learn that the *cause* is progressing in the South. Military operations have been confined to a few attacks on and capture of junks. The fort of Cheun-free, situated about seven miles below the Bogue Forts was taken on the 18th of June, without any resistance on the part of the Chinese.

There has been a further increase of the British fleet at Hong Kong, by the arrival of the powerful steam-frigates *Esk* and *Pearl* from the Pacific.

An award of $1,010 has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM TARRANT, editor and proprietor of the *Friend of China*, for damages received by him in consequence of having partook of poisoned bread in January last, made at the shop of ALUM, the supposed poisoner. The said ALUM is still held in *durance vile* at Hong Kong, and is withal bankrupt, so that the prospect of the poisoned editor for getting his $1,010, is rather bad.

There has been a large increase in the number of merchantmen in the harbor of Hong Kong and Macao. In the first-named place there is now some 77, at the latter 39. The whole, or nearly so, of the trade of Canton and Hong Kong, has passed over to Macao, and that city begins to loom up as of yore, when it was the great mart of trade. The majority of the ships lying at Hong Kong receive their cargoes at Macao.

The clipper ship *Hotspur* arrived at Hong Kong from New-York on the 19th of June, after a remarkably short passage of 85 days. American clippers against the world.

The disposition of the U. S. E. I. Squadron at the present time is as follows: Flag-ship *San Jacinto*, Shanghae, probable destination Simoda, Japan. The United States steamship *Portsmouth* arrived here this morning from Siam *vid* Hong Kong. She goes into dock soon for repairs. The *Levant* is at, or on her way to Hong Kong. It is confidently hoped and expected that this is our last cruise; that when we next leave Hong Kong it will be for home, home, home. The East Indies is truly a fine station to leave, and very few and far between are those who ever wish to return to "Sunny Ind," after having left it.

There is now the following American merchant ships in this harbor: *Ariel, Auckland, Celestial, Horatio, Skylark, Spitfire* and *Golden State*.

The American bark *Auckland*, of San Francisco, loaded with coal from Formosa, took fire in this port from spontaneous combustion on the 12th, last, and was only put out after thirteen hours of hard labor on the part of the crews of the *San Jacinto* and English frigate *Pique*. By running her aground and flooding her she was finally saved.

Exchanga is now 7½, with little doing in that line.

DANI.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL LORCHAS AT NINGPO.

From the North China Herald, July 4.

The accounts that have from time to time appeared in our columns concerning the desperate character and piratical proceedings of the Portuguese fleet of Lorchas on the coast, particularly at Ningpo will have prepared the public in some measure for the following:

It appears that after the collision between these desperadoes and the French vessel, mentioned by us not long ago, a representation was made by the French Consul at Ningpo to the Governor of Macao on the subject, who invested the Commanders of H. I. M. vessels *Capricieuse* and *Marceau* with authority to search, and take possession of suspected vessels under the Portuguese flag, and particularly certain vessels and persons described. The *Marceau* arrived here on 26th and the *Capricieuse* on the same day at Ningpo. The arrival was opportune for the object of their mission, as on that day the West coast Junks captured the whole of the Portuguese vessels lying in Ningpo and delivered the prisoners to the Commander of the *Capricieuse*, and others that came here for refuge have fallen into the power of the *Marceau* as mentioned below.

Letters from Ningpo to 26th ult. inform us that the Portuguese fleet of seven or eight lorchas went into port on the 23d. On the 25th the Canton junks, numbering 12 or 15, armed and prepared for engagement, proceeded in and took up a position on the opposite side of the river. They began the attack, and soon had possession of every lorcha which the Portuguese had deserted, seeking refuge on shore where they were pursued and a desperate conflict took place; the Cantonese with revengeful fury slaughtering them and blowing up the houses where they sought shelter.

There were 17 Portuguese lying dead before the Portuguese Consulate (which having been sacked, was deserted, and the flag down) when our informant's letter was closed. The account does not give the number of Cantonese killed and wounded, but mentions one Frenchman among the former and one Englishman among the latter. There were sailors of those nations, as well as Americans and others with the Chinese, and on the Portuguese side some Manilamen. The Portuguese Consul with his family fled to the French Mission at Teen chu ding.

H. I. M. corvette *Capricieuse* had just arrived when the latest account left, and we believe the prisoners were handed over to the Commander.

The chief of this Portuguese fleet, JOSE MARIA GALHARD, in his schooner *Aurora*, was lying outside the port of Ningpo when the Canton fleet went in; on hearing of the attack, he ran for this port and came into harbor. She was soon known, and closely watched until daylight of the following morning, when the French and Portuguese Consuls, with the commander of the French steamer *Marceau*, in two armed boats, went on board and took her without any resistance. Capt. Sir F. NICOLSON of H. M. S. *Pique* having been made acquainted with the intended measures had two boats armed and ready to act in case of emergency. The masters and crew, consisting of 54, including Portuguese, French and others, were secured with irons, and the schooner laid alongside, and under the guns of the *Marceau*. The Chinese portion of the crew, about fifteen, were handed over to their mandarins. This took place on Monday last; on Wednesday, three lorchas, part of the same fleet, arrived at Woosung, the masters of two of them, with three other men, came up to Shanghai under pretence of asking permission to come into port, but, no doubt, to see how matters stood, in which they were so deeply interested. They produced their sailing papers to the Consul who quickly identified them as part of the black fleet. They were quietly detained whilst notice was sent to Captain LAMOTTE and the French Consul, who had them secured.

We may inform our distant readers, who perhaps never heard of a lorcha until the case of the *Arrow* was brought before them as the immediate cause of the outbreak at Canton, that they are vessels of 70 to 150 tons; their bottoms are of foreign model generally, their rig unlike that of any other vessel entirely, partaking both of Chinese and foreign. The name is most probably a corruption of the Portugese word, *Jancha*, a small boat; they were originally Macao built and owned, used as cargo and passage boats, seldom until within the last 10 or 15 years proceeding to sea.

First for their own security, and afterwards for the ostensible protection of Chinese trading vessels and fishing stations against pirates on the coast, they increased their armament and also their capacity. They obtained lucrative charters as convoys by the month or the trip, and for some time their protection was sought and valued by the Chinese. Many respectable merchants and others at Macao owned and fitted them out for that employment. The pirates, however, became more numerous and more daring; they soon not only captured the junks under convoy, but the lorchas also. The *prestige* of the foreign flag being lost, their occupation was soon gone. Some, when captured, were tempted by pay and share of booty to join their captors. In some cases pirates joined them.

They kept their vessels on the coast, in some cases for years, without rendering any account to the legitimate owners, and became so mixed up in piracy and depravity that they seem to have adopted it as a profession.

Having failed in their attempt to monopolize the (*quasi lucus a non lucendo,*) protective trade, they now try to prevent any others from entering into it. This is the immediate cause of the fights between them and the Chinese, and the French.

The crews consist principally of deserters from ships and the Macao garrison, and are said to be composed more of Portuguese from Europe, the Western Islands, Brazils, and other settlements than from Macao.

Since writing the above, dates from Ningpo to the 30th ult. have arrived, when all was quiet. Thirty-four are said to have been killed on the Portuguese side.

Air-tight Ships—Disasters at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have never heard the question discussed whether a ship at sea, aleak, with air-tight decks and sides, could sink. The decks and sides of vessels are made air-tight for the protection of the freight, as are also some of the hatches. Suppose the rest of the hatches were to be planked over and made water tight, the masts to be cut away, and caulked tightly in the partners, any ports that might be opened made tight, and, finally, the pumps be plugged up and secured, so that no air could issue from the 'tween-decks, could the ship, under such circumstances, sink? Life-boats are constructed on this principle. Air-tight vessels are fitted under the seats and thwarts. They have no air-tight decks over them. If they had, they would not need the lungs with which they are now provided. No vessel of any description whatever can fill with water unless by the escape of the air contained in it. This, of course, is a very well known fact. The only question is, would a freighted ship, for instance, contain air enough to keep her up after she had filled as much as she could with water? The experiment might be worth trying. The decks, of course, should be relieved of all superfluous weight.

There is another question that is not generally very well understood. It is, that ships can be so freighted as that they cannot be capsized. Loaded toys illustrate this principle. The Turk, with the weight attached to him, may be pressed down on his side, but he will "right" again in an instant. So a ship that has her ballast so secured as that it cannot shift, no matter how far over she is pressed by the wind, will right and maintain her position. You must take care that water does not get below, as it might rest in the bilge or rise so high as to cause a preponderance, in which case of course the ship would turn bottom upwards. Few people will believe you when you say that, under certain circumstances, ships cannot be capsized. And yet it must be obvious to every one that accidents from this most-feared source need never occur if the ballast, or what constitutes the ballast of a ship, be so secured as that it cannot, by possibility, be shifted from its place. E. W. C.

HOW MERIT IS REWARDED IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The military career of Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, who has so recently proved himself a second CLIVE in India, illustrates the atrocious system that prevails in regard to promotion in the British Army. This gallant officer was born in 1795, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. His rank in the Army is Brevet-Colonel, to which he was promoted in 1851—his position as Brigadier-General being merely temporary. He served as a subaltern for 23 years, 15 of which were passed in India, during which he filled the post of Assistant Adjutant-General in the Burmese war, was present in three general engagements, and when peace was restored, was employed in a diplomatic mission to the Court of Ava. The fact was—and there is no shame in stating it—HAVELOCK was a poor man, and could not purchase his steps. His services might have entitled him to brevet rank; but by the regulations of the service, he could not hold that until he had obtained his company, and so he remained, a thorough soldier, a finished Eastern linguist, a skilled diplomatist, a subaltern in the 13th Regiment during the best years of his life. His subsequent promotion was hardly more rapid, when we take his many and brilliant services into account. He has held several staff appointments, but these do not seem to have helped him on in his profession, as they have done some more lucky, but hardly more deserving officers of late years; and the surprising fact remains, that a man who has shewn the highest capacity for independent command is now a plain Colonel at the advanced age of sixty-two. It is impossible to say how many men are similarly or worse situated, or, on the other hand, how many less deserving men have been more fortunate. The career of General HAVELOCK is a sufficient example of the chance which a poor man—however capable and patriotic he may be—has of obtaining rank and distinction in the British Army under existing regulations.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Political Topics of the Day—Death of Manin—Official Reception of the American Cannon at Alexandria—Adventures of an American Girl in Paris—Marriage in high life—An American Bride.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1857.

I am growing incredulous about this stereotyped phrase of "everybody out of town;" I think it is a fact manufactured by the pens of our brother *chroniqueurs* to get an excuse to go themselves to the country, "to follow the nawa up," as they say. The Emperor, and half tha Cabinet, and a few dozen rich families who have country houses and farms, which they wish to inspect while their harvest is gathering, are absent; but the influx of travelers more than compensates for this loss, (bagging his Majesty's pardon,) and it seems to me that the town is more crowded, and certainly more variegated, than at other seasons.

I found, on my return to Paris, after a tour on the continent, that in the political world the important topics of conversation were the Indian rebellion and the approaching Imperial interview at Stuttgardt. GUSTAVE PLANCHE, the distinguished critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he whom JULES JANIN declared, at the grave, was the greatest critic of the age, had just died in the Hospital Dubois, at the age of 62. MANIN, the friend of Italian liberty, and one of the truest-hearted patriots of the day, was sick in his modest residence of the Rue Blanche, and has since died. He was but 53, and died of disease of the heart. It was MANIN that M. GUIZOT called "the Washington of Italy."

The name of MANIN recalls the fortification of Alexandria and the gift of a hundred cannons; and in this connection I have an item to give you. The call for subscriptions for the strengthening of this fort awakened the sympathies of all haters of Austria and of despotism throughout the world, and perhaps no where more than among the refugees of America. One of these, a Milanese, now a resident of Boston and a citizen of the United States, who had been a sufferer from the Austrian dominion in Lombardy, Mr. LEONE CORELLI, set on foot in Boston a subscription, to which I believe he was much the highest subscriber, for the purchase of a cannon for the fortification of Alexandria.—The cannon was cast, and I am told is a magnificent piece of workmanship, in brass, reflecting great credit on the military artisans of the old Bay State. I saw Mr. CORELLI yesterday, and he was all radiant with smiles. He has been to Piedmont, has placed his cannon on the walls of Alexandria. It was officially received by Count CAVOUR, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. CORELLI made his presentation speech, the Count replied with lively expressions of thanks for the present, of compliments for America, and of hatred for Austria, and of promises that if it were ever necessary, it should be the foremost in the battle. Another request of Mr. CORELLI was gratified: the gun was *pointed toward Austria!* His vengeance is accomplished, and he is on his way home with the air of a man who has not only performed a patriotic action, but at the same time has paid a debt that was a burden to him.

The history and adventures of a little American girl now in Paris, have just been recounted to me, and they are so interesting in various aspects, that they ought to be known to the American public. In 1852, and consequently while the passage of the Isthmus of Panama was yet a tedious and difficult journey, the father and mother of this child, then four and a half years old, were crossing the isthmus on their way to San Francisco. Their names were STONE. On the journey the mother was thrown from her mule down a precipice and killed before the eyes of her husband and child. The husband received such a shock from this event, that he was seized with the isthmus fever and remained permanently deranged, and it is thought subsequently died at San Francisco. They had for companions on the Isthmus a French lady, Madame PLANT DE MARCOL, with her husband, who were also going to San Francisco. The child was a beautiful and interesting one, and Madame de MARCOL on the voyage had already become much attached to it. She was deeply touched by the child's misfortunes, and with M. DE MARCOL'S consent, became her protector. During two years that she resided in San Francisco, the little girl, by her sweetness of character, wound herself so thoroughly into the affections of the family in which she was residing, that an own child could not have been dearer to them. At this time, M. DE MARCOL died, and Madame returned to Paris, bringing with her the little girl. Lately, this estimable lady lost the fortune upon which she lived and sustained her adopted child. Her friends, who are in good circumstances, refuse to aid her so long as she continues to impose upon herself the additional and voluntary burden of the stranger's sustenance. Notwithstanding the suffering into which this new position of affairs has thrown her, Madame DE MARCOL declares herself unable, no matter what calamity may befall her, to separate herself from this child of misfortune and of loveliness. Her health is failing, and she fears that she may die without being able to give her adopted daughter an education. This is, in fact, one of her most lively regrets. These facts, which are well authenticated, came to the ears of the American Minister here, who at once, with his well-known kindness of heart, sent assurances to Madame DE MARCOL that she should be aided in her laudable wishes in regard to the child's education, the Americans in Paris charging themselves with that duty. Eight hundred francs a year for three years is demanded by the school, and a subscription is in circulation for that purpose. The little girl is now nine and a half years old, and is represented as one of the most lovely children it is possible to meet with.

Another item of American news. On Monday last an American young lady was married at the Palace of Malmaison, and was given away by its occupant, the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, of Spain. The invitations were made in the name of CHRISTINA. The young lady who was the recipient of this honor at the hands of the Queen was Miss ISABELLA ROBB, daughter of Mr. JAMES ROBB, of New-Orleans, well-known as a patron of the arts, and as the former possessor of one of the copies of POWERS' Greek Slave. The bridegroom was Gen. SAN RAMON, of the Spanish army. Some one informed me that the first acquaintance between the parties was made on that prolific ground for love matches, the Hotel du Louvre, in the course of last winter. But it is much more probable, since Gen. RAMON was formerly connected with the Government of Cuba, and since Mr. ROBB was engaged at the same time at Havana in the gas enterprise, by which he gained a considerable proportion of his immense fortune, that the first acquaintance of the newly-married couple dates back to that period.

Lieut. BONAPARTE, late of the United States Army, now a dragoon officer of the French Army, has just returned to Paris from the campaign against the Kabyles, and three days ago the army journal announced his promotion to a captaincy. For a grandson of Prince JEROME, the promotion of this young officer is not very rapid. I know personally a young man who at twenty-three is a captain of the Second Voltigeurs in the Imperial Guard, and carries four decorations on his breast: the Legion of Honor, the Turkish Medidjé, the Cross of St. Ferdinand of Spain, and tha Victoria Medal. He has the advantage, however, of having for uncle Marshal PELISSIER, whom ha served as secretary during the siege of Sebastopol, and as aid-de-camp at the taking of the Malakoff.

But young BONAPARTE will hardly complain, since he sees that his cousin, the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT, who is also an American of Bordentown origin, remains still a second Lieutenant of the Guard, although he occupies the important post of Ordonnance Officer to the Emperor, and is charged with the duty of guarding tha access to his Majesty's presence. To occupy so important a place as the guard of his Majesty's chamber or office door, to be charged with the duty of deciding who shall or who shall not approach his Majesty's person, NAPOLEON must have a great affection for him. And yet he remains a second Lieutenant. But then Captain BONAPARTE had a first-rate West Point education, while the Prince MURAT never had an elementary military education at all.

MALAKOFF.

Horrible Treatment of Sailors on Board Ship—The Case of the Middlesex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Thursday, Feb. 12, the ship *Middlesex* left Liverpool, arriving at New-York on Wednesday, April 15, 1857. She had a crew of 3 officers, 38 men, a doctor, and a Liverpool pilot. From Saturday, the 14th of February, until within two days of tha ship's arrival at this port, the officers kept continually besting, flogging, kicking, and otherwise maltreating the crew with belaying pins and iron pins, so that when the vessel reached port four men had died from the injuries they sustained, and it was found necessary to remove five or six others to hospital on Staten Island. These were in such a decrepid condition that they had to be carried down the sides of the vessel into a small boat.

The particulars of these outrages were sworn to before the Grand Jury, and they are, substantially, as follows:

First—That on Sunday, March 15th, a seaman, named JONES, received forty-five lashes, with a doubled rope, from LYMAN the first mate, acting under the Captain's order and superintendence. The seaman was sick at the time, but, nevertheless, was kept tied up for fifteen minutes after the whipping.

Second—That on the same day the second mate, JONES, gave a seaman, named WARREN, a savage kick, quite prostrating him.

Third—That the same man, WARREN, was, afterwards, terribly beaten by the first mate, LYMAN, with a belaying pin.

Fourth—That on the 11th of April, in the presence, and under the direction of the Captain, LYMAN, the first mate, attacked a seaman, named MARSHALL, throwing him down, and trampling on his head and face with the heel of his boot until the victim became motionless and speechless. After the man had revived, the Captain told LYMAN to "Go at him again," which he did, and continued his brutal treatment until all the passengers thought MARSHALL dead.

Fifth—That on the 14th of February JONES, the second mate, after beating SMITH, a sailor, sent him to the top of the foremast to catch flies, then to the tip of the bowsprit on the same errand, and finally beat him with a rope, and made him go down upon his face on the forecastle for the purpose of biting an inch out of the deck. The man tried to do this, but, not succeeding, he was again severely beaten.

Sixth—That on the 27th of February, the said SMITH, being exhausted and unable to stand, lay down in the steerage, when JONES, the second mate, immediately ferreted him out, beat him unmercifully with a belaying-pin, and afterwards with a rope twice doubled, then shackled him to the pump-handle while at work, and subsequently chained him to another man, both of whom were then sent about their business.

Seventh—That Smith, after receiving other beatings, was wandering about the deck on Sunday, March 1st, in a state of delirium, when JONES seized a belaying-pin and struck him several blows over the head, knocking him down and leaping on him again and again. JONES then put a rope round SMITH'S neck and the crew dragged him about. After this he was flung down the companion-way, where he remained senseless, but, on again moving, JONES calling out "you are not dead yet, you G—d d—n son of a b—h" caught him by the throat, and held him there until he thought life extinct. On one of the passengers saying, "You have finished that job at last," JONES replied, "I meant to do it." SMITH was removed afterwards to a filthy place called the hospital, about five and a half feet long by four wide, in which there were already three others. SMITH was unable to eat, his throat being so swollen, and all this time he was still ironed! On the 5th of March SMITH was speechless; his face was black and terribly swollen, and he was covered with wounds. He died at 11 o'clock that morning. On examination after death his head was found to be quite soft, and several of his ribs were broken. He was thrown over into the sea without any ceremony.

There were also *three other deaths on board under similar circumstances.*

All these facts, and many more, were sworn to before the Grand Jury. Why then did they not find a bill against H. B. PARMALEE, master of the *Middlesex?* Was it because they did not think tha evidence sufficient, or the crimes perpetrated on board the ship sufficiently heinous? Did they believe the testimony of the only witness examined; if not, why did they not hear the others who were ready to corroborate his evidence?

Before the witness, here alluded to, had concluded his testimony, several of the Jurors expressed great indignation against the captain of the ship. They said that they required to hear nothing further in order to indict him, and therefore would not examine the three remaining witnesses. The Jury *did* return a Bill of Indictment against Capt. PARMALEE, but at their next sitting they recalled or smothered it, and did not "find it." Why?

JUSTICE.

Foreign Items.

The English Government has started the word "telegram" for telegraph dispatch. A correspondent discusses the propriety thereof and writes: An epi*gram*, a diagra*m*, a monogra*m*, and an anag*ram*—but, an autograp*h*, a lithograp*h*, a photograp*h*, and a telegra*ph*. What is the principle? When the compound denotes the character of the writing, it takes *gram*; when it denotes the means, it takes *graph*. In the case of a telegraphic message, the means of transmission are indicated. Therefore the proper word is a telegra*ph*. Do not be misled by the Government "telegram"—an illustration of the proverb, that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

The English papers report a curious case of a legatee of a late millionaire—a legatee to the tune of $100,000—who has gone quite mad in consequence of his good fortune. It is not supposed, however, that any future legatees, even with this warning before their eyes, will have sufficient strength of mind to refuse bequests left to them, but will be prepared to risk the chances of insanity. Exceptions to this rule will not certainly be found in Wall-street just now.

The next news from India, a fortnight later, (per electric telegraph) was actually due on Saturday, the 26th ult., the day the *Niagara* sailed from Liverpool; but owing to the influence of the South-west monsoon, the force of which is very great and dead against a vessel crossing the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea, it was not believed that the intelligence could reach London before the Tuesday following, in time for the *Atlantic*, now almost due at this port.

Another Congress has just been held at Vienna—one of dancing masters. It was attended not only by all the principal masters of that city, but by deputations from Prague and Odessa. The object of it was to deliberate on the grave question of the introduction of new figures in dancing, and the Congress, after much anxious reflection, came to the resolution of adopting a new quadrille invented by a dancing master of Prague, of the name of Eichler.

Mr. S. C. HALL, at a meeting at Weymouth for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers from the Indian mutiny, said, "that he would slaughter a bullock in every Hindoo temple, and a pig in every Mahomedan mosque." In consequence of this, an "Old Indian Officer" writes: "If we desecrate the temples of either of the Mahomedans or Hindoos, we shall raise such a fire in India that not the armed hosts of all Europe could quench."

Le Nord of Brussels, in a late issue, publishes a letter from Calcutta dated the 12th of August. It makes no mention of the "Fall of Lucknow," which a New-York cotemporary, in a letter from Calcutta dated Aug. 10, reports had taken place—the news whereof was, by some miraculous contrivance, concealed from all other correspondents except its own.

The Paris *Pays* says of tha position of the Europeans in Lucknow: "This fortress is considered to be impregnable. General LAWRENCE took the precaution to lay in six months' store of provisions there, and, as it is situated at the banks of the Goutmy, the besieged will not want for water. They are in a position to resist, and wait for reinforcements."

The Sublime Porte has instructed its Ambassador in London to forward to the Lord Mayor the sum of £1,000 as his donation to the Fund for the Relief of the Suffarers by the Mutinies in India. This expression of sympathy, coming from the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan religion, is considered important and significant.

The Rochetta channel at Venice is now so deep that an American merchantman and nine other large ships were able to cross the bar at Malamocco, although the water was two feet lower than usual. When the works commenced by the Austrian Government are completed, large ships-of-war will be able to get up to Venice.

It is officially stated that Queen VICTORIA, by the advice of her Council, will issue a proclamation setting apart a day for national humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the unfortunate events in India. Sunday, Oct. 4, would in all probability be selected for the purpose.

Nearly forty compositors sailed from the Mersey two weeks ago in the *King of Algeria* for Melbourne, Australia, for the purpose of displacing hands employed on the *Melbourne Argus*, in which office some misunderstanding has for some time existed between the employers and the employed.

Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR is said to have informed Count BUOL that the British Government is about to issue a circular note on the subject of the Island of Perim. England denies that the Porte has any claim to the island, and is resolved to maintain possession of it.

The French Government has received dispatches from Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, dated Hong Kong, the 8th inst. The Admiral announces that he was about to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Shanghai.

Dr. LUTHER of the Observatory of Dusseldorff, discovered on the 15th ult. a new planet of the eleventh magnitude; but its precise position is not stated.

One of the ladies mutilated by the sepoys in tha present insurrection, recently arrived in England from India.

South Carolina—Letter from Gen. James Hamilton.

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:

An esteemed friend in the interior of the State has called upon me to declare publicly, whether, if elected to the Senate of the United States, I would serve. The terms of this call are so kind and complimentary, that delicacy forbids my being instrumental in making it public. The partiality of other friends has also brought my name before the people of South Carolina, in the columns of your paper and the Charleston *Courier*, as a fit successor to the lamented BUTLER—a vacancy more easily filled than his place can be adequately supplied.

Believing that the Kansas complication may precipitate on the country a momentous issue, a conjuncture of circumstances may arise, which, in the service of the State, would involve an obligation equally imperative as her defence in case of a public war. To avoid all misconstruction of my position, if the State thinks proper to elect me to the high and honorable post in question, I shall feel it my duty to obey her mandate.

I beg leave, however, to avow, that, regarding the office as one that may be declined, but never solicited, I will, under no circumstances, make myself a candidate. I will solict no man's vote; I will oppose no man's election. I enter into no canvass, no combination, no confederation with others. I simply stand in a position of entire quiescence and neutrality, ready to obey the unsolicited wishes of the Legislature, if it calls upon me to represent the sovereignty of the South Carolina in the great Council of confederated sovereigns—in which event I will repair to my post with all possible dispatch, prepared with uncompromising zeal and fidelity to promote her interests and sustain her honor. If my past history in connection with the public affairs of South Carolina, at a crisis of intense interest and public peril, gives me no claim to be trusted, then I must submit to the verdict of public sentiment, and remain in a retirement in which I have many private duties to perform, and many sources of contentment to cultivate. I think I due to candor, however, to declare that I have no desire to serve beyond the remaining term of the late incumbent. I should go into the representation of the State under a belief that the issue must come up within the next three years, whether the South can, consistently with her interests and honor, remain in the Union.

This question being pacifically solved, I would then seek a retirement so well suited to my own inclinations, penetrated with a deep and inexpressible feeling of gratitude to my native State, which in times past has lavished upon me so many of her public honors, and what is of far more inappreciable value, much of her public confidence.

I belong to a past generation—to a confederation of men who have passed from the strifes and contentions of this fitful and feverish world, to an immortality of happiness. When I think of those companions of my then comparative youth, and associates in a glorious struggle, "my heart grows liquid as I write, and I could pour it out like water." I hope that I, the humblest of the throng, may be permitted to place a poor garland on their graves. They rise unbidden to my memory in all the strong lineaments of life.

There stands CALHOUN, in all the grandeur of his genius and the solidity of his immovable integrity. What inscription of praise does he need beyond the utterance of his name?

There stands HAYNE, in all the mild radiance of his character—with an ability of the highest possible compass, with all his transcendent powers for government and administration—pure, spotless and undismayed.

There stands MCDUFFIE, with his robust intellect and stern honesty, exerting powers of analysis and argument which made him one of the first dialecticians of his time, and with a Roman patriotism which burned even in the caverns of the tomb.

There stands TURNBULL, whose head was as gigantic as his heart was incorruptible—who, with his fine Grecian face, disclosed the great qualities of the race from which he sprung—burning enthusiasm, intense genius, and unconquerable courage.

There stands HARPER, a bright emanation of that intelligence which God confers on the most gifted of his creatures—simple, artless, with a subjugated self-love.

Of the leaders of "the Old Guard," but two of us are left. PRESTON, and the humble individual who addressed you. PRESTON, who having been sorely smitten by the hand of infirmity, survives, thank God, in renovated health and usefulness.—It was said by a distinguished cotemporary, that our association contained a great and extraordinary variety of talent—a place for every man, and every man suited to his place; and that no country was ever better prepared for revolution than South Carolina in the efficiency of her public agents. PRESTON was emphatically our orator, and was the first orator of his time. The variegated richness of his imagination—the purity of his taste—his power of argument, as if he had never cultivated aught but the severe faculty of ratiocination—and over all he flung the drapery of a most attractive modesty, and a private character without reproach. An association with such men, (however humble my station,) each of whom was fitted for empire, is a full measure of honor without my looking further for distinction. If South Carolina is destined for another revolution, may she find such sons ready for her service.

I shall say but little of the present crisis—of the duty it will impose upon our members to Congress—because it might be regarded as a covert artifice of electioneering for an office, which, if it comes at all, must come without solicitation; but I must be permitted to make one declaration. If aggression does not cease, revolution must ensue; but, for one, I must be permitted to declare, give us the Constitution, and as its best commentary, the Government of the Union for the first thirty years after it went into operation, and we are content.

The South should ask for nothing more, and take nothing less, without, indeed, she is basely recreant to herself and her posterity.

There is a sentence in "Junius" full of beauty and wisdom, adapted to the present crisis—"No measures are likely to be sustained with so much firmness as those which are commenced in moderation." We owe this moderation to our allies in the Free States. Think of the earthquake shout of that majority of twenty thousand freemen in tha City of New-York, at the last autumnal election, who declared that our institutions were not to be invaded, and what we owe to their gallant leaders, who conducted the people to such a victory. I have an entire confidence in the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, as I have in his spotless integrity and fine talents, and devoted loyalty to the best interests of his country; but still he and his Cabinet may be overruled and overrun by an incendiary horde bent on the ruin of their country. Then the great *issue* must come up. We have no alternative. The crisis is inevitable, and the catastrophe not to be averted.

I contributed to make one revolution—or as BURKE said, in relation to the revolution in England of 1668, "a revolution prevented rather than made"—a revolution which, in despite of all falsehood and false doctrine, resulted in the establishment of the opening to the principles of Free-Trade. I trust I am not too old to contribute to the making of another equally certain and far more glorious in its result—the emancipation of the South from the most odious and detestable of all tyrannies, the despotism of a base and hypocritical fanaticism; but I say of the Constitution and the Union, as they came from the hands of their framers, *esto perpetua.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

BLUFFTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

A Remarkable Case of Going Without Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I saw in your daily of Oct. 2, an article in which reference is made to a correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* in regard to a *remarkable case of going without eating.* You say:

"A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from one of the northern counties of the State, tells of a woman who has not eaten or drank a morsel for eighteen days,—and who has above *three hundred* epileptic spasms, which contort her countenance and bend her double, every day."

The time, instead of "eighteen days," is *twenty-seven months*—tha gist of the whole matter.

As this case is so wonderful in its character, and of so much interest to the scientific world, I hope you will give to your readers so much of that article as will not only simply make the correction, but also further the object aimed at in publishing her case, viz: to call the attention of the medical profession to the remarkable phenomenon she exhibits, and also to elicit investigation.

I will also add, that as there are some who are unbelieving, there has been a watch instituted over her, who have been in attendance since the first part of *September.* We are informed by a letter from the man who got up this watch, that they had not yet (Oct. 4) detected her in eating or drinking anything.

Yours, &c., J. L. STODDARD.

GLENS FALLS, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

The following is the article referred to:

A REMARKABLE CASE OF GOING WITHOUT FOOD.

A few days since in company with Gideon Cheniss, Superintendent of the Poor, I visited Miss HAYT, of Horicen, Warren County, N. Y., who is known in this region as "the woman that lives without eating."

She appears to be entirely unconscious, and is in almost continuous spasms of the most horrid character. They exceed all description, and go beyond wha the most vivid imagination could represent to render the head of, fits, spasms, contortions, convulsions or tremors. She has had long-continued spells of raising her body up, then throwing herself back so as to strike the top of her head upon the bed—thus bringing her feet and face so near together as to form a complete circle with her body. Sometimes her head has been drawn back so that the line of her face would be reversed and would rest upon the pillow. Then she would straiten out again, and there would be the most forcible agitation of her whole frame—a violent quiver—a rapid spasmodic action of every nerve and muscle, with strangling and gasping for breath, like a person in the last agonies of death. This strangling and gasping is in consequence of suspended respiration, during the period her head is so forcibly drawn back. At one time the reporter had in that position twenty minutes; twelve minutes were the longest while I was with her. I applied a looking-glass to her face as a test, but could see no evidence of her breathing. She does not now usually remain in those peculiar spasms longer than from three to five minutes. During a space of three weeks they estimated that she went through with these motions at least a minute on an average. The statement they gave me would make much more than that. One day, on which they kept some count, there were not less than three thousand five hundred of these spasms.

The least particle of food taken into the room, will produce violent heaving and retching. I simply handled bread and then went near the bed, and it produced heaving which was alarming. I sprinkled an impalpable and almost imperceptible powder of *saccharum lactis* upon her tongue and it produced a violent heaving, which lasted over one hour.

From the statements and affidavits I have, which I believe to be essentially correct, *this woman has not eaten anything, and not even taken a drop of water, from about the 20th of last February to September 11, the time I saw her.* She has not eaten more than a person would eat at one usual meal, while in health, since the 28th June, 1855, now about twenty

Lines on the Death of Summer.

BY AUG. BLATVELT.

Last night I saw the Summer rise
And leave the fields, where, all the day,
She, moving 'mid the reapers, sang
A cheerful harvest roundelay;
Or where she sat all night awake,
Lest foes should come her wealth to take.

She went as one who strives to stay,
And yet resisting, all in vain,
As if some evil wound his will
Around her, like a wizard chain,
And dragged her on to where he stood,
Within the blackness of the wood.

She crossed the verge—I heard a shriek!
The moon rose rounding from the trees:
The moon! it seemed the Summer's soul,
In glory walking up the breeze,
To gaze again o'er hill and dell,
And see if all were faring well.

The Summer's soul from Heaven gazed;
From out the forest came a form,
Besmeared with blood, and strong to bear
The rain and hail and sleety storm,
And roamed the fields, with guilty eyes
Now red, now shrinking from the skies.

This morn I find the Autumn here:
He smiles and gathers with a song:
Well, let him smile, as smile he can,
And sing to soothe a sense of wrong,
And gather nuts and fruit and grain;
He gathers, sings, and smiles in pain.

And thou, who thus, from yonder cloud,
Dost sigh thy sorrow down the wind,
To see thy loved ones, into hands
Which show thy blood, awhile resigned,
Do thou, sweet Summer, keep thy sighs—
Thy foe will need them, ere he dies.

Not for himself he binds these sheaves,
Not for himself he climbs to shake
Those nuts and fruits upon the ground.—
Already see the farmers take
And heap them up in barn and bin,
Where he may never enter in!

Nor this alone. The very flowers
And grass will crisp beneath his tread,
The birds avoid him all the day,
The streams before him creep in dread,
And Heav'n itself, in deep disdain,
Smite in his face with sleet and rain.

And when, at last, he seeks the woods,
To creep away and die unseen,
The noble trees, which saw his crime,
Will scorn his guilty head to screen,—
Will rather each his robe unbind,
And fling its splendor on the wind.

So, gentle Summer, save thy sighs,—
Preserve them for thy wretched foe,
When he shall weep and beat his breast,
And wander, groaning, to and fro,
And pray the hail may soon have birth,
Which falls to beat him in the earth.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

Miss Juliana May.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This young American artist has just given two concerts in New-York, and has thus enabled the public to institute a comparison between herself and the distinguished *artistes* which Europe has hitherto furnished for our lyrical stage. At both of those concerts Miss MAY was welcomed by a fashionable and discerning audience, composed of many of the most distinguished citizens of New-York, by whom she was greeted with much enthusiasm and great good feeling. This was, doubtless, in some degree, due to the circumstance of the respectable social position of the fair *débutante* and the natural anxiety felt for the success of an American lady who had the courage to compete with the best talent in one of the most difficult branches of art, but much more to the success which attended her efforts.

As Miss MAY is now fairly a candidate for the public favor, it may be proper to institute a comparison between herself and those great *artistes* upon whose standard an American opinion has been constructed.

It is generally admitted that Miss MAY possesses a rich and musical voice, of great flexibility and considerable power, but what its particular qualities are, and how far it will enable her to achieve the position which as a fair countrywoman one might desire for her, are subjects of discussion. The words to which operatic music is set being for the most part in the Italian language, the performers upon our own stage, imagining with great propriety that the audience are unacquainted with the language, pass over the narrative or *recitativo*, which is generally regarded as a very important part of the opera upon an Italian stage, with but little effort, and reserve their chief force for the airs, whose exquisite beauty finds a ready response in the hearts of the listeners of every country, although they may be entirely unacquainted with the words, or even the sentiment, except in so far as it gushes forth in the rich conceptions of the musical composer. These are the points upon which a singer of operatic music must produce a sensation upon an American stage, or be fails altogether, and it consequently happens that whatever power of voice the artist has is reserved for those parts of the opera, while the beautiful *recitativo*, which requires much force of voice, is not unfrequently slurred over, without comment on the part of the audience.

As an illustration of this, let us cite the performance of Madame LA GRANGE in "Ernani," and FREZZOLINI in "Lucia di Lammermoor," which are given because of the high position of both these *artistes*. In the former of these the chief power of Madame LA GRANGE was displayed in "*Ernani Involami*," and the grand finale, "*Solingo Erronte Misero*;" and in the latter in "*Ardor gl'Incensi*." Whether this is due to the circumstance that the chief singers in opera upon the American stage depend upon their previous reputation to sustain them, or with advanced years it becomes more difficult to render correctly the whole opera, we will not pretend to say; but certain it is that the recitatives are generally executed upon our own stage in such a manner as would never be tolerated upon a European one.

Now, Miss MAY, who is gifted by nature with a naturally full and powerful voice, has sought to execute the parts she has presented in her two concerts precisely as they were originally intended to be sung by their composers, without any of the ornate additions which older artists frequently indulge in. As an example, let us cite the cavatina, "*Di Piacer*," in ROSSINI'S "La Gazza Ladra," and MEYERBEER'S romanza, "*Vo, dit Elle*," as given in the first concert; and "*Oh! Luce di Quest' Anima*," from "Linda di Chamouni;" and "*Merci, Jeunes Amies*," from VERDI'S "Vêpres Siciliennes." It cannot be denied that, in each of these exquisite and very difficult compositions, abounding in modulations and transitions, Miss MAY rendered them with exactness and truth.

A peculiarity of Miss MAY'S vocalization is, that the more difficult passages are given with much ease—so much, in fact, as to impress the listener that they are simple; and the easy of execution—and it consequently happens that she often does not obtain credit with the casual listener for what is really well done.

We hope soon to see our fair countrywoman in opera, where we are satisfied she will acquit herself in such a manner as to be both creditable to herself and her country. Yours, AMATEUR.

DEATH OF A DUELIST.—Kentucky papers announce the death of HAROLD HOLEMAN, for many years the publisher of a newspaper in Frankfort, and public printer of the State, and connected with the most stirring political events of the State in former days. He once fought a bloody and fatal duel, and was himself a cripple for life from it. This duel took place five-and-thirty years ago. It grew out of a militia training. HOLEMAN, who was commander of a company, was followed, while on duty, by a favorite dog. A subordinate officer, who was offended by the dog's antics, drew his sword and cut the innocent animal in twain. HOLEMAN remarked that whoever would perpetrate such an act was a coward and a scoundrel. A challenge to mortal combat was the consequence. It was accepted, and the parties met near the State-House, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and fought desperately for two hours and upwards, the antagonist of HOLEMAN was killed, the latter escaped with desperate wounds. Among those who witnessed the duel were HENRY CLAY, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and JESSE BLEDSOE—gifted orators of Kentucky. HOLEMAN was arraigned, charged with the crime of willful murder, and, after a long and exciting trial, was acquitted. Mr. CLAY and Mr. CRITTENDEN espoused the cause of HOLEMAN.

Texas Items.

Gen. TWIGGS, the Commanding-General of the Texas Department, has issued an order prohibiting the course he has been compelled to take with reference to the late disturbances in the West. The order is as follows:

"The General commanding the Department finds, with great regret, the necessity for having an escort with the contractor's train from the Stores for the troops from Indianola to this city. The recent attack on the Government train by El Paso County, Texas, where one man was killed and one wounded, by persons in disguise, seems to render it imperatively to call upon him to protect the trains in future, to prevent the delay of stores for the troops at posts. A detail will, therefore, be made from Company M, 1st Artillery, to consist of one subaltern, two sergeants, and twenty privates, to escort the trains from this city to Powder Horn and back."

The camels and dromedaries, imported by the Government some year ago, into this State, for the purpose of trying the experiment how they would answer the purpose on our great American deserts or in the extreme west of the State, have proven eminently successful, and come up to the full expectations of all. At last accounts they were on their journey, heavily laden, to the extreme frontier of New-Mexico. All are now satisfied that the importation of camels was no chimerical flight, as was anticipated, but a wise, judicious and economical scheme, reflecting credit on the originators of the plan. There are now employed nineteen dromedaries and thirty-two camels on the frontier. The climate agrees with them admirably, and but few accidents by disease or otherwise, have occurred.

The Children's Aid Society.

From the Detroit Free Press.

MR. TRACY, under the auspices of the New-York Children's Aid Society, has, if we are rightly informed, brought into this State, where they have been supplied with comfortable homes, over *three hundred* houseless and extremely poor children and youths of New-York City. Of this number, *not to exceed a dozen*—we have not heard of the half of that number—*have turned out badly*. When we remember that these children are the offspring, in many cases, of drunken and debauched parents, that they have spent the brief portion of their life, which had passed at the East, in extreme poverty and companionship with vice, it is remarkable that so small a proportion of them are guilty of criminal conduct. We incline to the opinion that the conduct of 300 boys and girls of similar age taken from the lowest classes of our own cities and villages, would not have a more encouraging exhibit.

In our judgment, the Children's Aid Society is worthy of a large share of popular encouragement. It has piled up no expensive buildings; a few rooms at a moderate rent suffice its wants. It neither consumes its donations in high salaries to useless officers. In monstrous printing-bills, nor in any other way merely incidental to its work. But it employs all its funds for the reformation of homeless, idle and vicious children. It goes into the streets where these children can be found, and by various arts induces them to accept its benevolent offices. It finds employment and homes for all it can at the East, and it is only the occasionally recurring surplus we receive at the West.

Our Murdered Missionaries in India.

From the New-York Observer.

The last ray of hope has been dispelled by the late arrival of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, that there is every reason to believe the four missionary families of the Presbyterian Board at Futtehgurh have perished in the massacre. They have been traced to the vicinity of Cawnpore, and it was hoped that when Gen. HAVELOCK arrived there, he would find them alive, and rescue them from the insurgents, but he reports but one white person as saved, and her name is given; so that the painful fact is pressed upon our hearts that our brethren and sisters, our dear friends FREEMAN, and CAMPBELL, and JOHNSON, and McMULLEN, and their wives, and two children of Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, have fallen victims to the awful insurrection in India.

Rev. JOHN E. FREEMAN went out in 1838, and has been a faithful missionary for about 19 years. He married Miss BRACH, in Newark, N. J., who died about ten years ago. Mr. F. afterwards married a valued friend of ours, Miss VREDENBURG, a lady of great accomplishments and worth, with a large circle of friends in this city and New-Jersey.

Rev. DAVID A. CAMPBELL was from Wisconsin, and his wife from Ohio.

Rev. ALBERT O. JOHNSON and wife are both from Western Pennsylvania.

Rev. ROBERT E. MCMULLEN was from Philadelphia, and his wife was Miss PEASON, from Paterson, N. J. All of them were among the most able and useful missionaries of the Board, and their loss is a blow to the work, compared with which the destruction of $100,000 worth of property in India is not to be mentioned. These houses, and presses and churches can be rebuilt, but who will be baptized for the dead?

COAST SURVEY.—From the printed directions in regard to the operations of the Coast Survey for the years 1857 and 1858, it appears that extensive preparations have been made for the continuance of the great work. This includes primary and main triangulations and astronomical and magnetic observations and reconnaissances. Within the scope of operations are the State of Maine, eastward and northward; the Chesapeake; North Carolina; the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; Florida Keys; Mississippi Sound; Atchafalaya Bay and approaches; the coast of Texas; the coast of California; the coast of Oregon and Washington Territories; and the triangulations for connecting the islands of Santa Barbara channel with the coast. Also, to be continued, the collection of data for ascertaining the difference of longitude between well-determined European observatories and points upon our coast; the observations for differences of longitude by the electro-magnetic telegraph; the investigation for longitudes, and the computations of the chronometer expedition for difference of longitude between Cambridge and Liverpool. Secondary and other triangulations and observations are connected with the above-mentioned work, and include topographical and hydrographic operations.

The drawing of charts and sketches is to be continued. The number of them is nearly sixty. Upward of one hundred charts and sketches will be, or now are, in the hands of engravers.

In connection with the office are electrotyping and printing operations, requiring, in all its departments, gentlemen of profound science, artists, mechanics, clerks, and various persons in subordinate capacities. —*Union.*

SAD ACCIDENT NEAR BOSTON LIGHT—ONE MAN DROWNED.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as the steamer *Niagara* was entering Boston harbor, she came in collision with the Orleans packet-schooner *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. SAML. SMITH, from Boston, bound home, sinking her in a very few minutes. Boats were promptly sent from the steamer to the assistance of the passengers, and they were all rescued excepting one man, named DANIEL HIGGINS, belonging in Orleans, who could not be found. The officers of the *Niagara* state that the schooner was "dodging about" fully fifteen minutes before the collision, which occurred in consequence. They also state that the captain and mate of the schooner were the first to clamber on board the *Niagara*, leaving the passengers, six of whom were women, to save themselves. The names of those saved are Jonathan Higgins, Elisha Hopkins, Jonathan Young, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Jesse Sparrow, Josiah Knowles and wife, Jesse C. Snow and Jesse C. Snow, Jr., all of Orleans; Mrs. Lucy Snow and daughter, and Henry Knowles, of Eastham; Solomon Crosby, steward; Sylvanus Freeman, seaman, and David King. They saved nothing but what they stood in.—*Boston Journal, 9th.*

The Methodist mission among the Swedes at the West is prospering. Nearly 700 members are enrolled.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1594 to 1602, 1351 to 1481. *Part II.*—Nos. 1603 to 1616, 1329, 1423.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 57, 134, 8, 32, 139, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154. *Part II.*—1529½, 1544, 1544½, 1516 to and including 1547.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 167, 73, 82, 129, 151, 159, 171, 172, 178, 219, 252, 308, 12.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 275, 290, 291, 292, 295, 297, to 299, 305 to 307, 309, 321 to 321, 326, 328, 329 to 331, 333, 334, 336 to 344, 346, 347, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 61, 3, 116.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—OCT. 10.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

William Sharp vs. *Augustus W. Whipple.*—Motion granted in part, without costs.

Bogordus vs. *Herrert.*—Like decision.

Consideront vs. *Brisbone.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

McKeon vs. *Addanes.*—Order allowing defendant to set up negligence of fraud in performance of any of the services for which this action is brought. No costs of appeal.

Penniston vs. *Browder.*—Case stricken from the calendar.

APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURTS—THE PRACTICE SETTLED.

Noah S. Day vs. *Conrad Schenckhamer.*—The plaintiff moved to dismiss an appeal to the Superior Court from a judgment rendered against the defendant in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the City of New-York. The judgment was rendered in June, 1857.

The plaintiff contended that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction of the appeal. That although such jurisdiction had been conferred by an act passed on the 13th of April, 1857, it was taken away and restored to the Common Pleas, by an act amending (among others) § 352 of the code, passed on the 17th of April, 1857.

The defendant opposed the motion, and contended that, under the two acts, these Supreme Court has jurisdiction of appeals from judgment rendered by a justice of the District Courts, in *civil actions*, and that the Common Pleas has jurisdiction of appeals from judgments rendered by such justices in *special proceedings*, when acting as officers out of court, and *not as a court*, such as judgments in summary proceedings to recover the possession of land, and perhaps in some other special proceedings.

Judge Bosworth announced the decision of the Court that the appeal must be dismissed. He stated that the judges of the Common Pleas and of the Superior Court deemed the question so important to suitors as to render it expedient that they should confer together, and have a full consultation in relation to it. That they had met together and fully examined the subject, and had come to the conclusion that the act of the 17th of April, 1857, amending the code, in effect abrogates so much of the 18th section of the act of the 13th of April, 1857, (Chap. 344) as gave to the Superior Court power to entertain appeals from judgments rendered by a justice of the District Courts of this City, and conferred that power on the Common Pleas.

He also stated that he was authorized by a majority of the judges of both courts to state their concurrence in this conclusion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

THE NEW BALLET BOXES, AND WHO IS TO PAY FOR THEM.

The People ex rel. S. C. Jollie vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—An alternative mandamus was granted in this case, directing the defendants to pay the plaintiff the sum of $18,000 for 1,200 globular glass ballet boxes furnished by him to the Board, or to show cause to the contrary. The case was brought up on Saturday. The defendants admit the facts, but assert that the charge is a county expense, and should be made to the Board of Supervisors. The matter was adjourned until Monday, when this point will be argued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

P. J. Condan, vs. *George Bradshaw and Patrick* Bonner—Judgment for Defendants, on demurrer with costs.

The Clinton F. I. Co., vs. *Isaac J. Dittenhoefer*—Order of reference to John D. Burchard, Esq.

Daniel Griffin vs. *Lewis S. Robbins*—Order of reference to Livingston Livingston, Esq.

Leopold Lethauer vs. *Max Berliner*—Motion denied, but without prejudice to renew.

Eugene Kelettas vs. *John Penfold*—Motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 10.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

There is a class of low criminals who come like a chronic affliction to the Court of Special Sessions. They make their appearance before the bar periodically, receive their sentence, go into prison or perhaps quite as often are discharged and sent forth to mingle with the community till some new crime causes their rearrest. The Judges have before them, while disposing of the calendar, a list of these old offenders, furnished each day by Mrs. FOSTER, the matron of the City Prison, and so they know pretty well when these customers are brought before them what round upon the ladder of crime each has attained. Judge OSBORN the other day had a man brought before him in the Police Court, charged with a petty offence, and after a hearing concluded not to hold him. The man went off and in a few minutes returned with a chair which he had stolen from a store across the street, and sitting down in it, "There, Judge," said he, "I've stolen this chair and now you'll have to send me up." There will be plenty of such houseless fellows about this Winter, to whom a lodging place on Blackwell's Island will be a luxury.

Margaret Morris and Anne Gillespie were prosecuted at the suit of John Moore. John said he and his wife were staying at a German lodging-house in which these women were employed, and that they stole $50 from him there and (Oct. 8) then. The prisoners said the complainant was intoxicated on the occasion referred to, and that the money was given them by him. They were discharged.

Ann Elwood and Mary Ann Gibson were sent up for two months for stealing a blanket from Jacob Well, Sept. 30.

Mary Ann Smith, with an infant in her arms, and penitence depicted on her countenance, came to the bar and acknowledged that she stole a piece of broadcloth, value $15, from Seth C. Bennet, Oct. 8. *Judge Wood*—You got a husband? *Prisoner*—(sobbing)—Yes, Sir. Oh, Sir, please to let me go; I'll never do such a nasty, dirty thing again, if you'll only let me go this time. *Judge Wood*—Have you got any children? *Prisoner*—Oh, yes, Sir. Spare me for me little children; I'll never do such a nasty trick again; indeed I won't, Sir; I never was here before. *Judge Wood*—You've been here once before. *Prisoner*—Not for that, Sir. *Judge Wood*—Well, what then? *Prisoner*—I was accused of passing a counterfeit ten cent piece. *Judge Wood*—Where are your children? *Prisoner*—I don't know, Sir, unless the neighbors have got them. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know whether she's lying or not—might give her a couple of months. Mr. Beale, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, pleaded hard for the woman's discharge. "Oh, think of the little children Judge; no one to take care of them. *Judge Osborn*—Well, remand her till Tuesday.

Thomas Hickey stole some stair rods, Oct. 9. Geo. Reynolds was the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—How did you come to take these stair-rods, Thomas? *Prisoner*—I was drunk, Sir, and didn't know what I did. The complainant said the prisoner was found asleep at the foot of the stairs in his house, with a bottle of brandy by his side, and the stair-rods, which had all been taken from the stairs, lying in a bundle near him. *Judge Wood*—Well, he's not a very dangerous thief, any way. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Sherman was charged with stealing 28 cents in copper coins from Christian Fotz. "Ah, Judge," said his counsel, "it wasn't much." "I don't care," said Judge OSNOAN, "if it had been 2,000 cents it would have been the same, I guess." He was sent up for two months.

James Gilroy was accused of stealing a dress, value $4, from George Saunders, Oct. 7. *Judge Wood*—Did you take it, Mr. Gilroy? *Prisoner*—Yes, I was left without food all day, and I took it to raise money on it to buy food with. *Judge Wood*—I let you out the other day, and you promised to go to work. That's the way you go to work, is it? He was discharged.

James Sears was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for an assault and battery committed upon his wife Mary, Oct. 7.

John Taylor, charged with stealing a tub of butter, worth $11, Oct. 8, from John C. Ludlow, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Christopher Evans had beaten his wife Jane, Oct. 8. *Judge Osborn*—Has he ever beat you before? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Often? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge*—Badly? *Witness*—Not so bad before; I don't want him punished, Sir, if he'll support me and not treat me so any more. *Judge Osborn*, (to the prisoner)—Will you support her and take good care of her? *Prisoner*—Oh, yes, Sir; I'll go on my knees to support her, Sir; yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, see that you do. You may go. *Prisoner*—Thank you, Sir, and long may you live, Sir. *Judge Osborn*, (abstractedly)—"And long may you live, Sir." That'll add two years to my life at least.

Christopher Sheldon, a boy, assaulted and beat another boy, Oct. 8. Daniel Sheldon complained of him. The proprietor of the segar store, in which the prisoner was employed, testified to his good character. *Judge Wood*—Have you known this boy long? *Witness*—Yes, sir. *Judge Wood*—Did this happen in front of your place? *Witness*—Three years, sir. *Judge Wood*—No, did this occurrence take place in front of your store? *Witness*—Yes, sir. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence suspended. *Judge Wood*—You mustn't take hold of little boys so fierce.

James Robinson and Henry Manly, both boys, were charged with stealing 12 breast-pins, Oct. 8, from Madeline Hollman. *Judge Osborn*—That is a bad beginning for those boys. It was stated that Robinson was the least to blame. *Judge Osborn*—I don't see how you're going to make fish of the one and flesh of the other, for my part. Robinson was finally discharged, and Manly remanded.

Patrick Grogan came to the bar with a blackened eye. Caleb Tompkins deposed that he was called up at 4 o'clock A. M., Oct. 7, and told that some one was in his house; he found the prisoner creeping about on his hands and knees, having in his possession $5 worth of wearing apparel, which he had just taken; the prisoner, on seeing him, started, and the complainant, though in his night-clothes, accoutered as he was, pursued him; he overtook him in the street, and knocked him down, and two lee-men, coming by at the moment, gave him in charge to them, and went for an officer, who finally took the prisoner to the Station-house. He was sent up for three months.

John Thompson, a negro, had stolen a roll of flannel from William Robinson, Oct. 8. *Judge Osborn*—Thompson, you're an old thief. We find you guilty of this larceny, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. We'll get some of these fellows in a second offence bye-and-bye, and then they'll catch it. (A second offence of this kind is punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison.)

Edward Dwyer was in the habit of beating his wife Ann, and gave her a flogging, Oct. 4. Liquor made him lick her, and the more he'd liquor the more he'd lick her. *Prisoner*—Your Honor, I'll never take another glass of liquor again. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you promise that you won't drink any more and won't beat your wife again. *Prisoner*—Yes, sir; another drop will never pass my lips again. Sentence was suspended, and Edward and Ann went off lovingly together.

Thomas McGuire and some other boys, George Burlinson said, hit him in the back and elsewhere with stones. The complainant thought McGuire was not so much to blame as some of the others, and upon his representation sentence was suspended.

Moses Allen and Benjamin Bailey, of No. 26 River-street, Paterson, N. J., left their horses and wagons in the same stable overnight. In the morning, Oct. 10, Allen harnessed up, and somehow or other put the harness and traces, value $5, belonging to Bailey's harness, upon his horse, and then drove off. Bailey had him arrested on a charge of petit larceny. The Court discharged him.

Elizabeth McGrath was arraigned on a charge of stealing a silver lever watch worth $25, from Jacob Johnson, at No. 190 Cherry-street, Oct. 9. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I got to say that he took a woman up stairs for $5, and the other girls and I went up stairs, and a lot of rowdies went up, and when we came down I came last, and he charged me with stealing the watch—the bloody ould thief of h—l! *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Donavan stole a set of harness, the property of George Shields, at Hoboken, and brought it to this City, Oct. 7. Joseph Moore was the complainant. He tried to sell it in Chatham-street, but soon after making the attempt was arrested. *Judge Osborn*—This being your first offence, Donavan, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Charles Waters and John Langtell slept in the same room at a hotel, Oct. 6, and Waters stole from his room-mate $10 in bank bills and gold and silver coins. His excuse was that he was going to Charleston for his health, which was very bad. "Ah," said Judge OSBORN, "if we let him off, I'm afraid he'll be stealing some more money to go to Charleston with." *Counsel*—But he's got the consumption, sir. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we shall have to send him to the Island. He'll have first-rate attention paid him up there if he's sick. *Judge Wood*—Oh, it's very healthy up there. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Robinson, on a complaint of petit larceny, made by William H. Olmer, committed Oct. 8, was sent up for two months.

Mike Mullins was found guilty of an assault and battery upon John F. Baker, Sept. 29, and sentence suspended.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $5,75; Pots, $6.25@$6,50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 955 bbls., including 757 bbls. Pearls, and 208 bbls. Pots.

BARK—130 tons No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia, during the week, at $35 per ton.

COFFEE—Quiet and languid. Java 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10¼c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is neglected and nominal. Stock very light.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 3.

	Bales.	
Stock on hand and on shipboard 1st Sept.	7,321	
Received in September	51,655	
Received 1st Oct.	3,694	
Do 2d Oct.	9,673	13,367
		72,343
Exported previously	3,542	8,542
Stock on hand and not cleared		63,801

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales 6,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 50@ 4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 4 95
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 60
Superfine Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in slack demand at easier rates; sales, 370 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5@$6 ℔ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 950 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and down about 3c. ℔ bushel. Sales 26,000 bushels, including very choice White Southern, at $1 39; fair to strictly prime red do. at $1 15@$1 22½; damaged Southern at 85c.@$1 10; and red Western at $1 12, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and declining. Sales 16,500 bushels, at 65½c.@66c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 67c.@68½c. for do., delivered, ℔ bushel. Small lots of Rye bring 70c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are quite scarce, and are now selling at 55c.@61c. for Western; 55c.@60c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey; and 36c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

The quantity of the leading articles of Breadstuffs delivered at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Oswego, from the opening of navigation to 1st inst., is thus given in our exchanges:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Buffalo	387,901	3,294,328	5,141,150
Oswego	75,706	3,138,155	1,617,442
Ogdensburg	224,298	328,100	461,570
Total	687,905	6,760,583	7,320,162

The following table will show the receipts of Breadstuffs at the principal lake ports, as compiled from the papers:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
Oswego, Oct. 8	——	26,724	——	——
Buffalo, Oct. 8	4,110	47,321	25,972	530
Detroit, Oct. 6	4,018	11,672	973	——
Toledo, Oct. 6	1,533	11,125	19,061	352
Milwaukee, Oct. 6	533	12,033	——	275
Chicago, Oct. 6	1,717	83,867	14,481	1,400

HAY—River is in request for shipment, and is worth 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, on the 3d inst., New-York hay was selling slowly at $20@$22, ℔ ton.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, says: "A few sales for export comprise the whole of our week's business. There is scarcely any market, and quotations are nominal. There is no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase, as they are not willing to increase their liabilities during the present financial revulsion. Importers do not manifest any disposition to press off their stocks except for cash, which is now impossible to obtain. The low rates for Exchange restrict inquiry for export. Tanners have either suspended manufacturing entirely or are slowly working in the stock which remained on hand at the commencement of the season. Receipts for the week are light, embracing 26,560 from foreign ports as follows: 14,835 Montevideo, ℔ *Lovett Peacock*; 9,792 Vera Cruz, ℔ *Wildfire*; 1,609 Valparaiso, ℔ *Almeno*, 824 Rio Hache, ℔ *H. D. Meares*, and 1,683 Coastwise. Total, 28,243." Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Ellen Morrison*, from Montevideo, with 6,000 hides; the *Amando*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides: the *Samuel Churchman*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *Itasco*, from Buenos Ayres, 6,000 hides; the *Amonda*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 hides; the ——, from Orinoco, with 5,000 hides; the ——, from Trinxillo, with 5,000 hides; the ——, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Luserne*, from Gambia, with 12,000 kips. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 236,600, (same time last year 18,770—year before 36,900) as follows: 61,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 28,700 dry Rio Grande; 32,500 dry Orinoco; 6,800 dry Savanilla, 11,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 2,900 dry Caraccas; 300 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 7,300 dry and salted Maracaibo; 3,300 dry Curacoa and Rio Hache; 4,500 dry Minos; 800 dry West Indies; 9,800 dry Barrelona; 1,800 dry Chagres and Central America; 3,000 dry Mexican, and New-Orleans; 3,800 dry Tampico; 9,700 dry Vera Cruz, 1,600 dry Valparaiso; 14,200 dry and salted California; 300 dry and salted Sandwich Islands; 3,000 dry and Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 900 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 300 salted Western and Southern, 4,800 dry Sierra Leones; 139 bales Singapore Buffalos; 82 bales Singapore Cows; 5,500 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand Horse.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the receipts have been large, and with meagre sales the stock continues to accumulate. Eastern manufacturers have for the most part suspended operations and are almost entirely bare of stock. The difficulty of procuring exchange from the West restricts the demand from that quarter. But little can be done until financial affairs take a favorable turn." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 32c.@35c.; Oak light, Southern, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 33c.@35c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 23c.@24c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is dull, and down to 39c., cash, for large, and 40c., cash, for small lots, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and languid at $23 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ℔ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and nominal at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 80 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only 65 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in New-Orleans, Oct. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	4,069	3,888
Beef, bbls	2,341	440

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75, cash, for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are depressed and tending downwards. Sales 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 barrels Ohio and Prison at 21½c.@22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Akyab, with privilege of Moulmein, Rangoon, or Masseln, to Cork for orders, (a port on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, or the United Kingdom,) Rice, £4; another, same voyage, £4 2s.; a ship, 1,500 tons, from Philadelphia to Hong Kong, coal, $12, Government account; a bark from Boston to London, Sugar, 27s. 6d.; a Bremen brig hence to Liverpool, Sugar, 22s. 6d.; a bark from Charleston to a port on the Continent, Cotton, 1c.; a schooner, 3,500 bbls., from Sicily to New-York, $2,300; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to Rio and back, $2 ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 500 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; a brig, 175 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,500; a schooner to St. Kitts, 80c. ℔ bbl.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents.—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Two Copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year, Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In Wall-street and among the merchants, the pressure on Saturday brought down a number of [illegible] firms, and drove to protest two of the leading Railways—the New-York and Erie and Illinois Central. The day was a gloomy one financially, and the embarrassment in negotiating money loans, bills of exchange, and checks on the South and West, as oppressive as at any time since the panic set in. The only additional difficulty among the Banks was with the East River Bank, one of the smallest of the number, owing about $70,000 on circulation, (secured at Albany,) and $100,000 to depositors.

There was a run on the Bowery Savings Bank on Saturday; losing six months' interest to depositors who drew, but doing the Savings Bank no damage of course. There was a heavy run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank too, causing it to pay out $60,000 to small depositors. Several of the Catholic Clergy were on the spot urging their people to let their deposits alone,—which advice they repeated from the pulpit yesterday. Probably these wise counsels will prevent a repetition of the run at present.

Saturday was a very gloomy day on the Corn Exchange. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in at generally lower prices. Flour partially declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat fell about 2c. ₱ bushel, and Corn closed with a downward tendency. There was no export purchase of importance reported, and the home trade moved with unusual reserve. Provisions and Groceries were scarcely noticed, though prices leaned in favor of buyers. Nothing new occurred in Cotton. The freighting business was depressed. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 783.

Hundreds of men in the City got their first installment of the hard times with their discharge from further work on Saturday night. Yesterday the topic of the day received attention from several of the clergy. Mr. BEECHER, Drs. CHAPIN and CHEEVER spoke directly to the subject. Most, however, only incidentally alluded to the financial revulsions, or left the subject entirely alone.

The election returns from Kansas come in slowly,—but so far as received they indicate a decided triumph of the Free-State Party. It seems to be conceded that PARROTT, their candidate, is elected to Congress, and the rumor which seems most reliable gives them also both branches of the Legislature. We must wait a few days, however, before we can be sure of this. The preliminary reports so industriously sent to this latitude of invasions from Missouri, were either unfounded or the Free-State men were able to outvote both Kansas and Missouri. We hear no rumors of violence at the polls, and no charges of unfair conduct on the part of the presiding officers. We presume the most violent of the Free-State Party will *now* concede the wisdom of their voting, even at the hazard of recognizing the Territorial laws.

The Telegraph announces the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, the last member of WASHINGTON'S family. He died on Saturday, at his residence in Arlington, Va.

A case of interest to the theatrical profession has just come up before the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia. On Saturday, EDWIN FORREST applied for an injunction against WHEATLEY & FREDERICKS, of the Arch-street Theatre, to restrain them from having the play of "Jack Cade" performed that night at their establishment. The complaint alleges that ROBERT T. CONRAD, the author, assigned to Mr. FORREST, in 1852, all his right, title and interest in the composition. "Jack Cade" was printed in 1851, and the law of dramatic copyright was not passed until 1856, in November of which year Mr. FORREST entered his claim. The question to be decided is, whether the law can be made retrospective in its action. Consideration of the matter was postponed by agreement, and the play was allowed to be performed on Saturday night.

At a missionary meeting held last evening in Dr. Potts' Church, Rev. F. G. HAY, a missionary just returned from India, addressed the congregation on the Sepoy Revolt, to some of the scenes of which he was an eye-witness.

Though the number of deaths (458) in the City last week was 16 more than the mortality of the week preceding, the health of the City is remarkably good. There are fewer diarrhœas, dysenterys, and the like, than usual, and the peculiar diseases of infants. Each week, for several back, numbers less and less victims.

Recorder SMITH has discharged from custody the Hungarian broker, STEINHARDT, charged with robbing his partner, LEVINS, of £940, and has ordered LEVINS, the complainant, together with several other parties, into custody, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud STEINHARDT of the above sum. The testimony in the case clearly proves that STEINHARDT was the legal owner of the money, and that the alleged robbery never took place. The papers in the case will probably be given to the Grand Jury to-day.

Disturbance was anticipated from the men employed on the Bergen Tunnel, on Saturday. The military was called out, but the contractor commenced paying them at 12, and there was no disturbance. It is said that work will be resumed to-day.

South Carolina Senator.

General JAMES HAMILTON has consented to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Judge BUTLER. We are glad of this, and trust the Legislature will elect him to that position, for he is a man of brilliant talents, and will confer honor and dignity upon that high position. But he is a little more eccentric than the average of South Carolinians, on the subject of Disunion. The letter in which he indicates his willingness to accept the place, shows the curious conception he entertains of the duties he will be called on to discharge. He expects to be called on to inaugurate a revolution. Within the next three years he anticipates a national "crisis," and he wishes to be on hand to meet it. What is to be its precise nature he does not say;—but it is to be connected in some way or other with Kansas, and is to give South Carolina an opportunity of deciding again whether she can remain in the Federal Union "with honor" or not.

We confess we do not understand General HAMILTON'S fine rhetoric on this subject. Kansas is to present herself for admission as a State, with such a Constitution as her people may adopt; and we do not very well see how General HAMILTON, or anybody else, can object to her admission, provided her people are allowed a fair chance to decide for themselves what sort of a Constitution they will have. It will probably prohibit Slavery,—but this is a matter with which South Carolina has no more concern than Massachusetts would have with a popular decision on the other side. The national Administration is fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and it is only by fully and fairly redeeming its pledges upon this subject that it can retain the support which placed it in power. South Carolina has no right to complain of this. She claims justly complete and entire control over her domestic institutions, and she must concede the same right to Kansas.

We do not believe Gen. HAMILTON will be called on to take part in any such revolution as he apprehends. His duties will be less arduous and more agreeable than he fears. Kansas will not create a crisis, nor give South Carolina any provocation or opportunity for deciding that she cannot remain in the Federal Union. When her people, properly and fairly represented, shall have framed a Constitution and given it their approval, there will not be a dozen votes in the Senate against her admission as a State. Gen. HAMILTON'S brilliant oratory will find in that body some more agreeable theme than the disruption of our Confederacy.

Who Spends the Money?

The women of America have of late been paying the penalty of their position. From the extreme of obsequious gallantry in regard to them, we are passing to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his Fetish. In the times of our prosperity, we could not sufficiently adulate these lovely and omnipotent beings. We could refuse them nothing. The best seats at hotel tables, the only seats in railway cars, the decencies of the steamboat deck, and the decorum of the steamboat supper were alike reserved for them. We exacted of our Police only one duty, to escort our wives and daughters daintily through the perils of the streets—and we expected of all men only one virtue, that of an almost servile courtesy to the ladies. But adversity has overtaken us, and all is changed. The pretty creatures of yesterday are the "extravagant syrens" of to-day. Miss Flora McFlimsey is the type of her thoughtless and treacherous sex, and the piteous cry of "nothing to pay," which comes up from all the desperate debtors of the land, we declare to be but the echo of the iniquitous female complaint of "nothing to wear." The argument of this alteration in the tone of the men is not a new one. It is as old, indeed, as the troubles of "gardener Adam and his wife." The man has got himself into a scrape, and the woman must be his excuse. She was born to be his "help-meet," and if she can't save him from the consequences of his folly, at least he may throw on her shoulders the blame. Whose fault it is, by the way, that those lovely shoulders so often need *something* thrown on them, he does not, in his flurry of selfish concern, particularly pause to inquire. There let the blame fall, and rest if it may.

Now we do not pretend to deny that certain classes of women in America have of late years been living to dress, to drive and to dance. We do not pretend to deny that an order of frivolous females has flowered out of the soil of this New World, remarkable among the simpletons of the earth for an exclusive development of all sorts of extravagant faults. We do not pretend to deny that the vulgar aims and the vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-seeking men have been fairly matched among us by the equally vulgar aims and the equally vulgar ambitions of reckless and money-spending women. But we do deny most emphatically that the women of America, or that the women of New-York, are as a body liable to the charge of recklessness and extravagance, or as a body responsible in any appreciable degree for the present calamities of the financial and the commercial world. This very City of Gotham, whereof the name is a synonym throughout the land for all manner of gorgeous follies, and costly absurdities and expensive immoralities, teems at this moment with quiet, loving, sincere and honorable women, who regulate their own households, and share with their husbands the anxieties of his industrious career, and lighten by their counsel as well as by their sympathy the burdens of his perplexing affairs. Hundreds and thousands of these women there are, and in every rank of life, in the circles of fashion as well as in the homes of mechanic toil, whom the trials of this critical season will find as the trials of prosperity have found them—"Nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command."

As the skies darken, as the need of retrenchment makes itself more sharply and more universally felt, as one luxury after another must be put down by the opulent, and one comfort after another sacrificed by the merely well-to-do, this truth will be nobly vindicated in a thousand households. No man who knows the sex and their ways will doubt that the Cashmere will be relinquished, to say the least, quite as cheerfully as the "Morgan horse," and that Mrs. Smith will find it quite as easy to countermand her *soirée* as Mr. Smith to resign his membership at the Club. The statistics of the Past on this subject are eloquent enough to be of some use, perhaps, to those who doubt about the Future, and who tremble afresh for Wall-street whenever they think of Fifth-avenue.

It has become a common-place of misogynist declamation, for instance, to aver that the "excessive importations of superfluous goods from foreign countries," to which a certain set of economists choose to trace our present disorders, have been provoked by the extravagance of our women. Crinoline and *moire*, gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, kick-shaws and gewgaws, these have ruined us! These have drained us of our Western wheat and our Californian gold, to give us in return only hotel flirtations and watering-place polkas. Let us see how this matter stands. For the fiscal year 1855–6, the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to $25,200,651. Truly a "parlous" sum and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a "sermon on the times" or a lecture on the ladies. But statistics are like puddings; the proof of their value is only to be got at by discussion. Out of these millions of dollars worth of silk, there are certain *masculinities* to be deducted. We must abstract therefrom all the sleeve and skirt-linings of some four millions of male coats, all the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, remembering when we make the sum, that the "black satin waistcoat" may almost be considered as a "national costume" in certain portions of our beloved country; all the mystical ribbons and aprons of all the Orders and Lodges which swarm in the land; all the flags and banners in which we Americans so extravagantly delight, together with such silken vanities in the way of cushions and curtains, &c., as are common to both sexes. Allowing less than two and a quarter millions for all these things, we have a total of twenty-three millions of dollars spent by our women in silks. Is this extravagant? At an average of two dollars per yard in price, the quantity of silk thus represented would be eleven and a half millions of yards, equal, as a reasonable young lady assures us, to a million of silk dresses *made very moderately*. Now there were in the United States in 1850, just 3,363,427 houses occupied by free persons. Of these houses, it is a low estimate to assume that 1,500,000 were tenanted by families whose incomes averaged $1,000 per annum. We have, therefore, the proof before us, that out of 1,500,000 households whose resources would certainly justify the expense, only two-thirds can possibly have indulged themselves in the purchase of *a single silk dress* during the years 1856–7.

Again, our importation of *gloves* in the same time amounted to $1,344,550. This comprises the value of *gloves of all kinds and sizes*, and if we limit the men and children to the $344,650, it gives us just a single million of dollars spent upon the defence and ornament of the eight millions of white hands upon which six millions of adult male lips kept constantly swearing fealty for twelve long months. Thread laces are certainly in modern times a purely female gaud, though the legend still survives in this City of a gentleman whose nuptial garments were made beauteous with borders of point; and thread laces are costly. Yet in 1856–7 our account for this triviality rose only to $410,591, against a purely masculine expenditure of $576,435 for *fancy foreign fire-arms!* Much was said last year of the female expenditure in furs, but the remorseless tables of the Treasury set off against $605,607 of garment furs $1,755,704 imported by *masculine hatters*. The embroideries of the year constitute a serious item, rising to $4,604,353, but it is perhaps as well that no observations thereupon should be indulged by us, who spent at the same time $4,754,582 in cigars and foreign smoking tobacco, and who must bear pretty largely the responsibility of disbursing over $7,500,000 for foreign wines and spirits.

Our space forbids us from pushing these comparisons so far as they might with advantage be carried. It would be unprofitable, for example, to dwell upon the fact that the total amount of our expenditure for foreign *luxuries* of all kinds during the year 1855–6 does not reach the sum of $50,000,000, while our national income from the rated property of the country, if calculated at 6 per cent., rose during the same period to $422,295,750. But the figures which we have given may at least suffice to satisfy the most captious and the most querulous of the sons of Adam that when he rails upon the women as the cause of his troubles he is only "darkening counsel by words without knowledge," and contributing a new element of stupidity and misconception to that confusion of ideas which is the most dangerous as well as the most humiliating feature of our present national crisis.

The Consequences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the possible contingency of a general suspension of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, what is to become of them under the constitutional prohibition against legalizing the act? How will they manage with their depositors, and what are the people to do for a currency? Again: What is to be the ordinary money standard of trade and exchange in such case? W.

In the first place, the contingency, we trust, is remote. The Banks will pay out to the *last dollar*, or as far as the aggregate reserve is susceptible of mutual division through the Clearing-House. In paying down to two, three or five millions, the line of undrawn deposits must fall to about forty millions. Of this, at least ten or fifteen millions will belong to the bank debtors and country bank accounts. The remaining $25,000,000 will belong to parties owing nothing to the banks—not so much, if you please, as good will. This amount would have to be adjusted on the best terms that could be made with each depositor. The ordinary money standard would be made the State and City Bank-Note Circulation. The future deposits at bank would have to be entered and the checks drawn and paid against them as *in current funds*. The old depositor would have a claim for the market difference between these funds and gold, on transferring his balance to currency account. Or he could force the gold by legal demand. On these points the Constitution forbids interference by the Legislature. But after all, they amount to no great sum in the aggregate. The settlement of the whole $25,000,000 at 4 per cent. premium on the gold demanded, would be only one million of dollars, or less than two per cent. on the Bank Capital, while the surplus or undivided profits on that capital sixty days ago, stood six or seven millions.

In this view of the case, timid or gold-grasping depositors may as well leave their money where it is, if the bank be deemed solvent. They would get the same premium for their balance in bank, after suspension, as on the same amount of gold, withdrawn and hoarded *now* to secure such premium. The premium itself would hardly pay the risk of hiding away the gold until the event takes place. But it is not lost by leaving the money where it is, to be turned into current funds after the account is transferred into current funds.

The City would *not* be deprived of Banks by general suspension. The number of solvent banks at the Clearing-House would remain the same, unless two or three gentlemen in Wall-street should become so disgusted as to wind up and quit. Even this is not apprehended. Something of this sort was threatened in 1837, but gracefully given over on sober, second thought.

Receivership may be threatened. But the Legislature will take care that this remedy is not abused. The individual creditor, on suspicion of insolvency, and on taking the oath and filing his security, may thus annoy the Banks. If they are insolvent, and can neither be made to pay, out of their assets, the principal, nor to allow the just premium on a debt due in gold, they ought to be wound up. The question, however, is different with the State. She can forbear proceedings as long as the public necessity and convenience demand, and would doubtless do so.

Foreign Recruiting for the British Army.

The reports which we see flitting through the European mails of the anxiety of the British to get foreign officers for service in India, are, we should hope, founded upon a misapprehension on the part of some one or other. French, Danish, and last of all, Austrian officers have been talked of as in great demand on the part of the English Government, and by the very last mail we are informed that two hundred Austrian officers have volunteered for the arduous task of quelling the Sepoy rebellion. We sincerely trust, for the sake of the English army, and the cause for which they are fighting, that this is not a correct statement. The experience of the last war in the matter of foreign legions, ought to have taught the English Government a lesson not easily forgotten. Their attempt to recruit in this country very nearly involved them in a war. On the Continent, and particularly in Germany, they were successful enough so far as numbers went, but as regarded quality, we are not far short of the truth when we assert that a greater pack of scoundrels than Her Majesty's German Legion has rarely been collected under the flag of any potentate under the sun, always excepting Her Majesty's bashi-bazouks in Turkey, and General WALKER'S fillibusters in Nicaragua.

The men were, as a general rule, what an Irishman would call "rapins an' scrapins," or in other words, the tag end of the great German race, thriftless, shiftless, good-for-nothing knaves, whom all decent circles had cast off—too lazy to work, or even to beg, and ready for any service which gave them even a contingent remainder in a good dinner. The privates were bad enough in all conscience, but the officers out-did them. They got drunk, robbed the regimental chest, bilked their men of pay and rations, used their uniform for the purposes of swindling, and in fact left nothing undone to bring themselves and their corps into discredit and disgrace. The British nation had reason to thank Providence that the war came to an end before these worthies had a chance of becoming its protectors on the battle-field. But we as well as other countries have had ample reason to deplore their retirement into private life, as we have, of course, furnished the asylum to which a great number of them have come to repose on their laurels.

We do not mean to place the proposed supplies of Austrian or Danish officers in the same category with the Teutonic band of Invincibles who donned the red coat two years ago; but we should like to know in command of whom it is proposed to place them. Surely not of the English troops, because in the first instance, England swarms at this moment with good officers, on half-pay, who would be only too glad to get employment; and secondly, because no troops in Europe are less fitted to be commanded by foreigners than the British. The men who compose the rank and file of the British Army have even a larger share of John Bull prejudices than their betters. They share to a greater or less extent the contempt for foreigners for which the whole nation is more or less remarkable. One of the foibles of the English soldier is the desire to be commanded by what he considers a "gentleman," and gentleman-hood he associates inseparably with certain manners, and style of speaking and living, peculiar to Englishmen of the better classes. A foreign officer's demeanor towards soldiers, the distinction drawn in most continental armies between social and military rank, are things unknown in England. English troops would, in our opinion, work badly under either Austrian or French leadership, particularly the latter. They would maintain discipline amongst them, we dare say, but they would not make them fight well.

There are objections still more serious to placing them in command of native corps raised for the emergency. Native corps of all tribes are bad *per se*; in the hands of foreigners they would be still worse. It would be not at all unlikely that the officers would, long ere the close of this struggle, become something like political agents of their own Governments, fosterers of intrigues even more to be feared than a Sepoy mutiny. The English, as far as the final security of their Empire is concerned, have little to fear from any rising, however well-organized or formidable, amongst either Hindoos or Mussulmans; but whenever the day comes which shall see a native army of any size and pretensions marshaled against them under European officers, with the bloody traditions of 1857 still fresh in their memories, it will need a host of CLIVES and HAVELOCKS to avoid a catastrophe.

It is not for the want of good regimental officers that the British suffer. As far as the command of battalions goes, no army in the world is better provided. It is in the higher grades that the inefficiency is most apparent, and most felt; and in the earlier part of every war, the army fights its way through a slough of blunders, the rank and file atoning in blood for the stupidity of the generals and the staff. The regard for vested interests and the tenderness for private feelings are so great in England that, at the beginning of a struggle, all the old fogies who in peace have been living on the memory of past exploits, are placed in the van by prescriptive right. The first year is generally devoted to knocking them off; in the second the struggle begins in earnest, when younger arms come to the front. The army in India has been so far favored by a deadly climate that elderly gentlemen have been swept away at the outset, and the "rising young men" find themselves in possession of opportunities such as have not been seen since the days of CLIVE. There are enough of the latter in the English army for the work before them, and there are enough fighting men to be had in England to sweep India from the Indus to Travancore, but no foreign war will ever call an enthusiastic crowd of volunteers into the field, until there is promotion from the ranks on a large scale. A vast deal of the enthusiasm and military ardor of the country is now to be found in a class of modern growth, who will not enlist as privates, and cannot afford to get commissions. The lower grades of the middle classes furnish hundreds of thousands of young men each year to the shop and counting-house and the Colonies, who, under a better system, would, before many months, swarm under the walls of Delhi.

Our Police Force.

We are happy to be able to state that our Board of Police Commissioners has resumed active operations. Its members are all in town. The "obvious reasons" which have prevented two or three of its members from attending its meetings, have disappeared,—and on Friday last a session was held, of which the proceedings, including debates, filled a full column of the TIMES next day. We hail this as a symptom of returning life. The Board made a very good beginning on Friday, and we trust they will continue it at their adjourned meeting to-day.

Mayor WOOD offered a resolution to continue in office such of the old Police as were not legally dismissed. This was carried, Commissioner BOWEN voting in its favor,—and a Special Committee was appointed to determine what members of the old force could be admitted under it into the new. Mayor WOOD then proposed that any further vacancies that might exist should be filled by the appointment of "such members of the old force as had commended themselves especially by good conduct, and against whom no charges have been preferred." This proposition, we are sorry to see, was rejected,—Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN voting against it,—upon what grounds, we are not informed. The public, we are confident, will be somewhat surprised at the defeat of a resolution so well calculated to secure efficiency and experience in the Police Department. The law creating this Board designed to retain in the service all the old police, except such as might be dismissed for cause. Mayor WOOD, it is true, immediately upon the decision of the Court sustaining the law, took the extraordinary step of disbanding the whole force, and some of its members, in their ignorance of the law, very probably obeyed these his illegal and absurd directions. But this certainly is scarcely a sufficient reason for dispensing with their services, when they are needed, especially as the Mayor himself seems at last to regard his proclamation in a proper light, and votes for the retention of the men whom he had ordered to disband. The public needs the services of precisely these men. They have had experience, and their good conduct hitherto affords the best accessible guarantee of good conduct in the future.

Mr. BOWEN subsequently proposed that some thirty or forty policemen, who have been doing duty hitherto as specials, should be added to the regular force. There seems to have been no valid reason why this should not have been assented to. Mayor WOOD, however, objected, upon the simple and explicit ground of the political complexion of the men,—and he carried with him votes enough to defeat it. The Mayor does not hesitate openly to declare, both in word and act, that he will not consent to give the City such a Police as he knows it needs, unless the "political complexion" of the men appointed suits his views. It may be that other members are equally governed by political considerations in their action at the Board,—but they at least have sufficient regard for public sentiment and public justice not to avow and glory in it.

Two propositions to fill up the Force have thus been defeated. But we trust the members of the Board will not be discouraged. We hope they will continue their efforts,—introduce one after another all the various methods they can devise for the accomplishment of this object, and then leave the public to pronounce judgment upon them, and upon the men by whom they may be defeated.

THE ERA OF SHINPLASTERS.—Ever since the repudiation of the old Continental currency the people of this country have had a very natural disgust for what is called shinplaster money, and the very mention of a suspension of specie payments by the Banks conjures up visions of the filthy little paper abominations which, in such times, are made to do duty for gold and silver. When the Banks suspended twenty years ago the whole country was flooded with these nuisances, of all sorts of values, from six and a quarter cents up to a dollar. Hundreds of small brokers issued their own notes, and a good many of the city governments put into circulation their promises to pay twelve and a half and twenty-five cents. People took them, knowing them to be worthless, because there was no other currency. At the West there were all sorts of bills put into circulation, and thousands got badly bitten by the infamous "red dog" currency which was peculiar, we believe, to the State of Michigan. There was then but very little of either gold or silver in the country, and people had to accommodate themselves to their circumstances. Even in the event of a general suspension of specie payments, by our banks, the inconveniences which were experienced at the last suspension, for the lack of a metallic currency could not be felt again, as there is an abundance of gold and silver afloat for all the purposes of commerce. But we do not anticipate a revival of the shinplaster era, just yet; the present week, however, will probably settle the question whether we are to return to a rag currency, or continue on the system under which the country has heretofore prospered.

BLOOD AND WHAT BECOMES OF IT.—Anthitheses are not always favorable to truth, but Mr. (we beg his pardon) *Lord* MACAULAY'S famous antithetical glorification of British society is an exception to the rule. It is indeed the strength of England that her "Aristocracy is the most Democratic, and her Democracy the most aristocratic," in Europe. In other words, the boast of "blood" in Britain, as in this country, exposes the man who indulges therein to talk a deal of sad bosh. For anybody is liable, at four removes in the past, to find himself the cousin of everybody. So that Duke of NORFOLK of the Regent's time, who did penance for his Protestantism by wearing a violet-colored coat, and was given to sleeping on other people's cellars, found to his cost when he undertook to feast "all the blood of all the Howards." Such a quantity of [illegible] ward "proving kin" that the [illegible] up his project and left the country for a trip the Continent. Many noble English houses represented in no remote degree by honest working men in this country and in Canada; the representation of the great feudal barony of D'Acre for instance, being pretty clearly vested in a worthy blacksmith in Massachusetts. And it appears that the succession to the vast estates of Shrewsbury, which are now in conflict between Lord TALBOT, (whose visit, as Lord INGESTRE, to this country some of our readers doubtless remember,) and Lord EDWARD HOWARD, has just found a new claimant in the person of a railway porter on the Great Western line, whose grandmother was a Talbot of the great Shrewsbury house.

RATHER SMALL BUSINESS ALL ROUND.—Senator DOUGLAS wrote a letter to the President on the 4th of September, saying he should be glad to have his father-in-law, Mr. CUTTS, appointed to office, but that any such appointment of persons other than citizens of Illinois—no matter how near and dear to him—"must not be considered as any *compensation* for the omission to appoint such Democrats from that State as he, and the rest of the delegation, might recommend." To this particularly cool note he received the following gracious and satisfactory reply:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., by which you seem to suppose that should I appoint Mr. CUTTS Second Auditor, this appointment might be charged to DOUGLAS. You need entertain no apprehension on the subject. Should I make the appointment, which is not [illegible], it will be my own individual appointment, proceeding entirely from my regard for Mr. CUTTS and his family, and not because Senator DOUGLAS has had the good fortune to become his son-in-law.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.

GOLDEN WEATHER.—It is no small consolation that, in this time of gloom and panic among the banks and merchants, we are blessed with the most delicious weather. The days are warm and golden, and the nights calm and bracing. It is not easy to estimate the actual mercantile value of every fine day at a season like this, which not only favors the transaction of all out-door operations, such as getting grain and other produce to market, and aids in the general operations of commerce, but also acts healthily on the public nerves. It is infinitely easier to bear up under misfortunes in this brilliant October sunshine than it would be in the gloom of a depressing December storm. If the state of affairs looks black in Wall-street, there is plenty of golden sunshine everywhere else. We only hope it will continue during the month, until something turns up to relieve the money market.

Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first season of opera at this house came to a close on Saturday night, and it has, we believe, been eminently successful. In a couple of weeks another series of performances will be given.

Last evening (Sunday) there was another sacred concert, and as on the first occasion, a fine and fashionable attendance. Conducted as these entertainments are, it would be a shame if it were otherwise. The "Stabat Mater" was repeated, and the second performance was superior to the first in many respects. In addition to the Oratorio there was a miscellaneous concert, opening with MOZART'S exquisite little Jupiter Symphony. There are many other works of this composer and of HAYDN, admirably suited for a small orchestra, which might be given at these entertainments with advantage. The symphony was well played. After the symphony Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Signor LABOCCETTA gave the prison scene and *miserere* from "Trovatore;" SCHUBERT'S everlasting "Ave Maria" was sung by Signorina VESTVALI, and the Quartette and prayer from "Moses" by Mlles FREZZOLINI and VESTVALI and Messrs. GASSIER and SCOLA. The concert was, on the whole, a satisfactory one, and was favorably received by the audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—During the past week the Ballet troupe have attracted large and brilliant audiences. It may be safely said that Mr. MARSHALL has won another grand success, and in this, as in the case of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, it is fully deserved. Such a superb company of Terpsichorean artists as the Ronsani troupe cannot be witnessed in London or Paris, and nothing approaching it has ever been seen in this City. To-night the splendid Ballet of "Faust" will be repeated; every one should see it. There will be a new production on Wednesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE, one of the best artistes of the age, appears in one of his best characters to-night, *Geoffrey Dale*, in the "Last Man," and Mr. C. WALCOT appears in his favorite character of *Lavater* in the play of that name. The comedy performances at this theatre are of unequaled excellence, and in these blue times deserve to receive a larger share of patronage than has fallen to their lot.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The excellent comedy of "A Husband of an Hour," will be repeated to-night, followed by an original farce entitled "The Quiet Family." Several novelties are underlined for the coming week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There will be no performance here to-night; the theatre being closed for the rehearsal of the new ballet called "Boreas," which will be produced to-morrow night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CUSHMAN'S wonderful impersonation of *Meg Merriles* will be repeated to-night. It attracts crowded houses.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Walter Tyrrel," "The Drunkard," and the "Ocean Child," are the attractions provided for to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three attractive pieces are provided here for to-night's entertainment, "Bion, the Wanderer," "The Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish," and the "Loan of a Lover."

EMPIRE HALL.—A very attractive panorama of Dr. KANE'S Arctic Explorations will be exhibited here to-night and during the week. Mr. WM. MORRIS, who accompanied the Grinnell Expeditions, will explain the beauties and wonders of the Arctic Regions.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carlo Family, and the Aquaria, are the special attractions of the Museum during the week.

CORRECTION.—The statement that W. H. CARY & Co. had stopped payment, was incorrect. There is no such firm now in existence. The firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, the successors of W. H. CARY & Co., have not suspended, and, we are glad to learn, are not likely to do so.

☞ The steam-frigate *Merrimac*, which has been the object of so much admiration, now lies in Boston Harbor ready for sea, and waiting for the arrival of Mr. MEAD, Minister to Brazil, who is to go out in her, Mr. MEAD being now confined in New-York by illness. Should he be able to do so, he will embark on Tuesday, and sail for Rio Janeiro. The *Merrimac* will visit Callao, and proceed thence to Panama and San Francisco.

The frigate has undergone a thorough overhauling at the Navy Yard, and is now in complete sea trim. Her machinery has undergone important improvements, and has received the useful addition of a fresh-water condenser.

Among the stores for the voyage are 750,000 pounds of bread, 44 barrels of flour, 54½ barrels of butter, 44 of sugar, 29 kegs of dried fruit, 730 gallons of molasses, 950 gallons of vinegar, 2,634 gallons of whisky, and 51,821 gallons of water.

The *Merrimac* has been visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, who have been enthusiastic in their praise of her thorough cleanness and order, and whose national pride has been stirred by the contemplation of her beauty, strength of model and admirable appointments.

☞ The Straight Americans of the Seventh Senatorial District, which comprises the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards, nominated, on Saturday night, JOHN L. [illegible] for the Senate, by 17 votes. JOSIAH K. MACK had 7 votes, and W. R. SEWARD 1. The Ninth District Americans have nominated Alderman PETER FULLUM, of the Sixteenth Ward, for Assemblyman.

☞ Three companies of the 4th Artillery, Colonel MONROE, from Key West on the 26th ult., safely arrived at New-Orleans, *en route* for Kansas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 41 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effects of the Panic—United States Stocks Redeemed—Central American Matters—Mr. Crampton and Minister Dallas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

It is understood here that Senator DOUGLAS has lost very heavily in the current revulsion, having been engaged in extensive time speculations in Western lands and lots.

The Messrs. DODGE, of Georgetown, who recently yielded to the pressure, have very honorably given up their entire property to satisfy the claims of their creditors, even to their splendid private mansions on Georgetown Heights, which in these times must sell for a song. They have heretofore been reckoned among the wealthiest and most successful business men in the District.

It is very uncertain whether the Administration will be able to consummate the proposed plan of giving extended employment on the District Water Works. A large proportion of the work has been put out on contract, and the indications are that the contractors will, many of them, fail to fulfill their agreements, but until they do thus forfeit their contracts, o course Government cannot undertake their execution. Besides, the title has not yet been perfected to all the lands required for the purposes of the work.

The Treasury Department yesterday redeemed public stocks to the amount of $165,000—the sum disbursed on this account, with interest and premium, amounting to $181,000.

Efforts are again making to induce the Government to recognize Señor ISIBARRI, the Minister of Guatemala, as the representative also of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua. Nothing has yet been determined in the premises, nor are there any reliable indications as to the probable result.

Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of your City, and formerly of the Accessory Transit Company, is now here, claiming to represent a company of capitalists who have recently secured from the Provisional Government of Nicaragua a clear right to reopen the Transit. The recognition of Mr. ISIBARRI is urged, with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States for the protection of the rights of this new Transit Company. It is at least doubtful whether Mr. BUCHANAN will consent to be a party to the arrangement, unless it can be shown that there is *some* Government or other in Nicaragua, exercising, be it ever so briefly, the single and sole sovereignty of the country. At present the Government is nothing but a duality of Dictators.

Letters received here confirm the statements in relation to Ex-Minister CRAMPTON'S rude treatment of Mr. DALLAS, United States Minister at London. It appears that Mr. CRAMPTON repeatedly, and in the most public and marked manner, has avoided Mr. DALLAS, notwithstanding the best efforts of the latter to evince the kindest and most cordial feeling on his own part. On one occasion recently, while Mr. DALLAS was walking the street in company with a British nobleman, Mr. CRAMPTON was observed approaching from the opposite direction, but upon seeing our Minister, he suddenly passed up an alley-way and again avoided him. Conduct like this, frequently repeated, has attracted attention, and elicited a good deal of severe remark against Mr. C., who would seem to have no excuse for it, except his general hatred to Americans since his forced retirement from the Embassy here. S.

Stagnation in the New-York Market—Financial Matters—The New Tennessee Senator—The Case of Engineer Martin, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.

The time is inauspicious for resuming the duties of a regular correspondent at this point, for the reason that financial embarrassments absorb everything else here at present, and effect a complete stagnation in the news market. And so it will probably remain until the meeting of Congress. I will endeavor, however, to keep the readers of the TIMES posted, henceforth, in whatever of interest may transpire at the Federal Capital.

The fact that so large a proportion of the people of this City depend upon the Treasury for their support, sensibly lessens the money pressure here. Government disburses about half a million of dollars in specie every month, which at once goes into circulation within the District, and nobody, of course, has the least fear that the Treasury will suspend. Nevertheless, the general suspension of the District Banks has seriously, though not irremediably, embarrassed business men, and those who were carrying on large building or speculative enterprises. Their employés suffer in turn, because of the consequent necessity of suspending works, in many cases, which have afforded profitable employment to laboring men.

Public sentiment is arraying itself against the District Banks, apparently with a great deal of force, for there does not seem to have been any necessity for their unexpected prostration of public confidence, nor any good reason for closing their doors so suddenly and selfishly. The probable result will be the extinction of these institutions altogether, by legislation of Congress next Winter, if indeed their immediate winding up is not already provided for by existing law. It is held by eminent jurists that not a single Bank in the District has legal existence to-day—at least not as a Bank of circulation. In August, 1841, Congress, after having peremptorily refused to renew their charters, extended them until 1844, for the express purpose of enabling them to wind up their affairs. It would seem quite clear that this extension gave them no right whatever to issue new paper, or do anything more than settle up their business; nevertheless they have gone on until now, transacting every branch of banking business as freely as though Congress had granted them perpetual charters. Indeed one of them has put forth a new issue of bank notes within a few days past, and *since its suspension!* The act of August, 1841, already referred to, provided that if the Banks, at any time, shall suspend specie payments for ten days, their charters shall be absolutely forfeited. This clause, in any event, settles the question, and steps are likely to be taken by the proper authorities to enforce sundry penalties against the defunct corporations, also provided by the law under which they claim existence. As the Trustees of these Institutions are men of wealth, and individually responsible for their liabilities, it is not probable that holders of District bank notes will eventually lose a dollar.

The Administration has evinced a most creditable disposition to do everything in its power to relieve the distress consequent upon the monetary revulsion. Your columns have already paid just and fitting tribute to the wisdom and liberality with which Secretary COBB has directed the operations of the Treasury Department to this end, so far as possible, in consistence with the law. If it shall ultimately be determined, as now proposed, to push the construction of the District Water-Works, on the entire line, at once, profitable employment will be afforded to all the bricklayers and laborers now here for the greater part of the winter. A million of dollars stands appropriated to this work, and it is proposed to expend the whole of it within the next few months, if necessary, in order to afford employment to all good workmen who need it. The plan will be adopted, unless, on further examination, it shall seem inconsistent with the public interest. In any event, the President and his official advisers deserve credit for the disposition to relieve the threatened suffering in thousands of poor families. Let me caution men, however, against rushing hither, in consequence of this paragraph, in hope of finding employment,—for it is not probable that the proposed relief can be extended beyond persons already here.

A gentleman called upon Mr. BUCHANAN yesterday to solicit his subscription to some benevolent enterprise, which did not seem to him to have paramount claims in these times of general distress—so he quietly declined. The solicitor was unwilling to accept a refusal, and persisted in urging his suit—when Mr. BUCHANAN said to him with significant decision—"Sir, I have about——per year to devote to charitable purposes, but I must be the sole judge as to where it is my duty to bestow it, and in this time of general distress, when there is so much of individual suffering all around us demanding immediate relief, I do not think that the benevolent enterprise which you present has any claim upon my purse." His visitor saw that the President was in earnest and retired forthwith.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, who has just been elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee, to succeed Hon. JAMES C. JONES, presents in his own person one of the most remarkable examples of what proper ambition may attain under Republican institutions. His origin was very obscure, and of educational advantages in early life he had none. After he married, his wife taught him his letters, and while he prosecuted his calling as a journeyman tailor, to support his family, he acquired the simplest rudiments of education. But advancing step by step, reading with avidity, studying closely, and striving constantly to improve his condition, he has at last attained one of the most eminent positions in the gift of his countrymen. It will be remembered he served in the U. S. House of Representatives several years ago. As a Legislator he was industrious and practical, rather than brilliant; but wielded a powerful influence in the deliberations of the body. His faults probably, consist in excessive partizanship, and that tendency to illiberality in the public expenditures, which oftentimes, under the name of "economy," is disastrous to the interests of the country. In the higher and broader sphere to which he is now elevated, these faults may be modified and softened; but in any event, Mr. JOHNSON can hardly fail to be a most useful and laborious public servant.

Engineer-in-chief MARTIN still maintains his position in the Navy Department; but there is reason to fear that the speculating interests which are at work to secure his removal will eventually accomplish their purpose. The pressure upon the Secretary of the Navy in this case is undoubtedly very great; but he certainly should bear in mind that the pressure of the *public interests* is far greater, though possibly not so active. If there are any charges of inefficiency or unfaithfulness against Mr. MARTIN no one has dared to breathe them publicly. If such charges can be substantiated, of course they will justify his removal. But it is notorious that those who seek this result have sworn vengeance against the Engineer-in-chief, because, in the honest exercise of his duty, he has boldly resisted their efforts to get at the public treasury *through* him, instead of consenting to share with them the rich spoil which might be secured with his aid. It would seem that the simple question presented here is whether honesty is deemed by the Executive to be good policy. To an Engineer of Mr. MARTIN'S capabilities, the position he holds can be of but little personal consequence; but to the country the question involved in his case is one of vast importance. If a competent man can only maintain a responsible position in the public service, by yielding his convictions of duty to the Government, at the demand of every speculator who controls a partizan Press or has strong personal political relations to the Executive, the Executive Department must soon become little else than seductive avenues to the penitentiary. S.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

From a gentleman just arrived from Kansas, it has been learned that Jefferson County is largely Republican, and Calhoun County doubtful. The following precincts of Leavenworth County give Republican majorities: Easton, 45; Wyandotte, 50; and Leavenworth 200. Delaware and Kickapoo give Democratic majorities of 50 and 450. In the latter precinct the troops voted at the instance of Gov. WALKER. Johnson County is conceded to the Democrats, but it is thought that Douglas County will give a sufficiently large Republican majority to carry the district.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 6th instant state, that Leavenworth County is the only one thus far heard from, giving a Democratic majority. Donihan County gives a Republican majority of 23; Atchison a Republican majority of 44; and Douglas a Republican majority of 1,600. These returns are looked upon as authentic. Tecumseh township gives 160 Republican majority; Topeka 190, and Calhoun 159.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Oct. 10—P. M.

Later advices state that the majority for Parroll, the Republican candidate for Congress, over Ransom, the Democratic candidate, is from five to eight thousand.

According to the estimate of free State men, the Council will stand—9 Republicans to 4 Democrats, and the House 24 Republicans to 15 Democrats.

Johnson county gives a Democratic majority of 250.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due has been received.

The Tallahasse *Sentinel* states that Governor PERRY was inaugurated there on the 5th inst. The inaugural was short and contained pledges of official influence for the advancement of the cause of education, and the completion of railroads inaugurated by the State. The portion of the address commending the Federal relations, and GOV. WALKER'S Kansas policy, was greeted with applause. The inaugural was not published, and consequently a synopsis of this part of it cannot be given.

Fatal Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

An affray took place last night in Allen's drinking saloon, at the corner of Court and Stoddart streets, between two sporting men named THOMAS MEAD and JEREMIAH AOIN. MEAD shot AOIN dead. It is said to have been self-defence. MEAD was taken before the Police Court this morning, and charged with the murder of JEREMIAH AOIN. He pleaded "Not Guilty," waived an examination, and was committed to Jail to await an investigation by the Grand Jury at the November Term. RUFUS CHOATE and HENRY F. DURANT, Esqs., are his counsel.

Foreign News via Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press was not out when the steamship *Fulton* passed Cape Race. The weather was unfavorable for getting the news when the *Atlantic* passed, (the dispatch does not say when,) but is fine to-day, and we have great hopes that the news per *Asia*, from Liverpool 3d inst., now due, will be obtained, and forwarded to New-York in advance of her arrival at that port.

Race Between Flora Temple and Lancet.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A race came off this afternoon on the Hartford Trotting Park, mile heats, best three in five, between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*, for a purse of $1,000. *Lancet* won the first, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:34½, 2.25, and 2:28. *Flora* took the second heat in 2:29. The track is a half mile one, and the time made by *Lancet* is said to be the best ever made. *Flora* was in harness and *Lancet* under saddle.

Fire at Paterson.

PATERSON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A fire broke out this evening about 6 o'clock in SCHULL'S dry house, in the rear of the Nightingale mill, on Budnot-street, which was consumed, together with an unoccupied building. There was no insurance on the property. A man was hurt, but not seriously, by the falling of a chimney.

The Central America Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The ship *Sultana*, from New-York, arrived here to-day, and reports passing, on the 23d ult., off the coast of South Carolina, the corpses of four men, and a piece of wreck, supposed to belong to the *Central America*.

The Prize Fight between Lazarus and Horrigan.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 10.

A prize fight was fought in Canada, opposite this city, this afternoon, between two Buffalo pugilists, named LAZARUS and HORRIGAN. They fought one hundred and twenty-eight rounds in two hours and fifty-five minutes, and neither conquering then, the stakes were withdrawn.

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The special telegraphic dispatch announcing the insanity of Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT is wholly without foundation.

Death of George Washington Parke Custis.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the last member of WASHINGTON'S family, died yesterday at his residence, Arlington, Alexandria County, Virginia.

The Steam Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The steam-frigate *Merrimac* has been anchored in the stream for several days awaiting the arrival of Mr. MEAD, United States Minister to Brazil, who is detained in New-York by illness. The vessel is ordered to sail for Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, if Mr. MEAD is able to embark.

Death of Hon. W. P. Preble.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT PREBLE died in this city last evening, after an illness of three days' duration.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of October to the 10th day of October, 1857: Men, 77; Women, 102; Boys, 158; Girls, 121: Total, 458.* Adults, 179; Children, 279; Males, 235; Females, 223; Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Delirium Trem.	4
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	2	Diarrhœa	18
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy	7
Asthma	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Head	11
Bleeding from Rectum	1	Drowned	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dysentery	11
Bowels, Dis. of	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bronchitis	2	Enlargement of the Liver	1
Cancers	4	Epilepsy	5
Casualties	9	Exposure	2
Cholera Infant	28	Fever, Intermt'nt	1
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Concussion of the Brain	1	Fever Puerperal	1
Cong. of Brain	10	Fever Remit	1
Cong. of Lungs	6	Fever, Scarlet	8
Consumption	64	Fever, Typhoid	3
Conv. Infantile	31	Fever, Typhus	3
Conv. Puerperal	1	Heart, Dis. of	7
Croup	7	Hooping Cough	7
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of Bow	10
Debility, Adult	4	Inflam. of Brain	2
Debility, Infant	4	Inflam. of Heart	1
		Inflam. of Lungs	21
		Inflam. of Stom.	3
		Inflam. of Throat	1
		Infiam. of Womb	1
		Intemperance	3
		Jaundice	2
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, Ad.	1
		Marasmus, Inf.	35
		Measles	4
		Mortification	2
		Neuralgia	1
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	5
		Poison, by Laudanum	1
		Premat. Birth	9
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	2
		Softening of the Stomach	1
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	35
		Suicide, by laudanum	1
		Suppression of Urine	1
		Teething	8
Total			458

* Increase this week—16.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, B'kwell's Isl'd.	11	Peniten'y Hospital, Blackwell's Island	2
Bellevue Hospital	19	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	1
City Hospital	4	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum	1	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	10
Lunatic Asylum, B'kwell's Island	1	Work House, Blackwell's Island	8
Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale	1	Total	67
Lying-in-Asylum	1		
Old Ladies' Asylum	2		

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.

Police Intelligence.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH ENCOURAGING GAMBLING.—Mr. Nathaniel R. Stimson, Editor of the New-York *Day Book*, was arrested on Saturday morning, charged with encouraging gambling in his paper. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, made the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest was issued. The affidavit charges that on the 1st of October an adverlisement appeared in the *Day Book* of an alleged illegal lottery in the State of Georgia, and that there was a favorable notice of the same in the editorial columns. It is further stated that in the same issue there was an editorial calling upon the District-Attorney to use every means in his power for the suppression of gambling. The District-Attorney hints that he cannot do better than follow the editor's advice, and thinks it advisable to communicate with Mr. Stimson himself. The examination in the case was to have taken place, Saturday afternoon, at the Essex Market Police Court, but the prisoner did not appear till after the closing of the Court, and the hearing had to be postponed. It is probable the case will come up to-day.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.—Late Saturday evening Mr. Daniel Ostrander, residing at No. 401 Canal street, was going up Broadway, near Leonard-street, somewhat the worse for liquor, William Brown, a noted thief, seeing Mr. O.'s condition, jostled along side of him and, by a dexterous professional manœuvre, speedily picked his pocket of his gold watch, with the gold chain and key appendage and a dirk-knife, worth altogether $160. Mr. O. became quickly conscious of the operation which victimized him, and vigorously cried out "stop thief." Officer Stillwell, of the Fifth Ward, saw the thief running, and starting in pursuit, captured him at the corner of Leonard and Church-streets. The thief let drop the watch in the chase, but it was afterwards, together with the other stolen articles, recovered. Justice OSBORN yesterday locked up the culprit for trial.

TWO THIEVES NABBED AND ESCAPED.—As Officer Forshay, of Third Ward, was patroling his beat about 3 o'clock Saturday morning, he encountered a couple of suspicious fellows with some boxes in their possession. He immediately nabbed them and took them around to the Station-house. They evidently did not like the looks of the Station-house, for as the officer was on the point of taking them inside, they dropped their booty and ran off and escaped, one of them, however, leaving a portion of the tail of his coat in the officer's hand. The booty left behind comprised two boxes of chewing tobacco and a number of pieces of dry goods.

BEATEN IN THE STREET.—WM. WOOD, residing at No. 24 Vandewater-street, was found Friday evening insensible on the pavement corner of Gold and Spruce streets. He revived sufficiently to tell his name and residence, and relate the fact that he had been attacked by some rowdies and beaten. Officers FAY and BLACK of the Second Ward took him to his residence, and it is thought he will not survive his injuries. The Coroner has been notified to hold an *ante mortem* examination. He charges two men, named GALLAGHER and QUINN, with having beaten him.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—At 7½ o'clock on Friday morning JAMES KELLY, a boy 16 years of age, residing at No. 253 East Nineteenth-street, accidentally fell in front of one of the Harlem Railroad passenger cars just as a train was on the point of starting from Thirtieth-street. His right leg was nearly cut off, and he was otherwise badly injured. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, and died a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 9½ o'clock Friday evening, as JAMES CALLIGAN, residing at No. 8 Fletcher-street, was talking to a friend, he suddenly fell dead to the floor. Death is supposed to have been caused by an apoplectic fit. He leaves a wife and child. Deceased was formerly a waiter in the eating-house of Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane.

RUN OVER BY A CITY CAR.—Michael Givins, a boy two and a half years old, was run over on Saturday by a Fourth-avenue car, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets. The child's leg was frightfully crushed, and his life is despaired of. He was taken to the City Hospital.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Smith and Officer Davis discovered that a negro had sold a new set of harness for $2 50 to Barney Fleming, a junk-shop keeper in Baxter-street. Having no doubt that the harness had been stolen, they arrested Fleming on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—John Sumner, who for a number of years has been known in the Ninth Ward as a vagrant having no visible means of support, was found yesterday morning in the rear yard of No. 649 Washington-street, suffering from injuries which he had received from a fall while intoxicated. He was taken to the Station-house and a physician called, but he died within a few hours. The Coroner has been notified.

THE RECENT SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at No. 158 Washington-street, upon the body of James Baynor, who hung himself on Friday last to a bedpost of his bed. The evidence showed that the deceased had lost an eye, which affected his spirits, and that he was an intemperate man. Deceased was an Irishman, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

DEATH FROM FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—A Spaniard named Marino Cavarino, residing at No. 69 Green street, and employed as an interpreter at the St. Nicholaist Hotel, on Saturday morning fell down a flight of stairs at his residence and fractured his skull. He lived but a short time after the fall. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and it was shown that the deceased was subject to occasional fits, and there was no doubt but that he fell while in a fit. A verdict was given accordingly.

PARK CRUISERS ARRESTED.—A large lot of Park cruisers were arrested on Friday night by officer Birney of the 2d Ward. While conveying them to the Tombs yesterday three escaped. They gave their names as Lavina Kelly, Margaret Robinson, Jane Wilson, Mary Anne Shepard, Mary Miller, Kate Murphy, Mary Connolly, Mary Jane Williams, Mary Sullivan, Caroline Grimn, Anne Williams, Kate Kennedy, Anne O'Brien, Ellen Corley, Catherine Dunn, Margaret Thompson, Mary Smith, and Mary Langan. Justice Osborn sent them to the Work-house for six months each.

YOUNG VEAL.—On Saturday morning, the Health Wardens of the Third Ward, attached to the City Inspector's Office, discovered, in the vicinity of Washington Market, the carcases of several calves which had been prematurely brought from New-Jersey and offered for sale. They were at once seized and dispatched on their way to Barren Island, the dépôt for corrupted animal matter found within the City limits.

GARBAGE ORDINANCES.—Over sixty complaints were handed on Saturday to the Corporation Attorney, in reference to violations of the ordinances relating to dumping garbage, night-soil and other noxious matter into the streets. The penalty attached to the violations is a fine from $1 to $50 according to the aggravation of the offense.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Thirty-four liquor dealers have been arrested during the past week, charged with violating the Sunday Liquor Law. Justice BREWSTER held them to bail in $100 each.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, James Downey was passing down Beekman-street, when he was assaulted by Patrick Anderson and Charles Moore, without the slightest provocation. They jumped on him and nearly killed him. Officers Carrington and Curtis came to his rescue and nabbed the fellows, who were held to bail by Judge Osborn in $300.

MORE STREET WALKERS.—On Saturday and Sunday night, the officers of the second Precint arrested round the Park about fourteen prostitutes and locked them up. Most of them will be sent up.—Eighteen of these abandoned females who belong to the "chain gang" of thieves, were sent up for six months by Judge Osborn. The Park never was in better condition than now as to this nuisance.

The Kansas Election—Letter from Governor Walker.

From the Doniphan Constitutionalist.

The Black Republican speakers and papers were declaring that Governor WALKER had said they might vote under the Organic Act in the October election, regardless of the Territorial Legislature. Several gentlemen, of this place, interrogated Gov. WALKER on this point, and he says he has been misrepresented, and makes the subjoined reply:

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from Camp Cooke last night, to Lecompton, I received your communication dated in August last, in which you say: "Has your Excellency promised to disregard the Territorial laws and afford your protection to all resident citizens of Kansas in casting their votes for a delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature in October, under the provisions of the Organic Act?"

I conclude, gentlemen, as well from the signatures attached to this communication, as from its whole tenor, that none of you have ever believed a statement so absurd and preposterous. In my inaugural address, as upon all other occasions, I have uniformly declared that the Territorial laws were recognized by the Congress of the United States, and by the President of the United States, as well as by myself, and that they must and would be fully executed by me to the utmost extent of my power. I have also uniformly declared, that if these laws were resisted by force, I would, upon evidence of the fact, cause them to be carried into effect, even should it be necessary to avail myself of the aid of the regular troops of the United States, which might be at my disposal for such a purpose; and I have always acted upon that principle.

These facts are well known to the whole people of Kansas, and, therefore, upon this subject there could have been no misapprehension.

Referring to the election in October next, I have said that, at that date, the people of Kansas were authorized to vote, not *only* under the Territorial law, but under the Organic Act of Congress. This statement was misprinted and misquoted by omitting the important word "only," which error (not of mine) has long since been corrected. No one, however, could have misunderstood this statement, for in the same address, as on all other occasions, I distinctly declared that the Territorial laws were valid and must be obeyed. What I intended to say on that, as well as on all other occasions, and what, in fact, I did say, as contradistinguishing the election in October from the revolutionary proceeding under the so-called Topeka Constitution, was this: that the election in October was based, not only upon the authority of the Territorial Legislature, but upon that of Congress also. And this is a true statement both of the fact and the law.

The organic act of Congress authorizes the Territorial Legislature, in express terms, to prescribe the qualifications of voters at all elections in Kansas, except the first, which has long since passed. And by virtue of that authority, the Territorial Legislature, on the 20th of February last, did prescribe these qualifications in the 5th section of their act of that date. To that act, then, we must look for the qualifications of voters. Among other requisite it prescribes a six months' residence preceding the election. No one, then, can vote at the October election without such residence, and the authority on which this qualification rests, has, in the manner I have stated, the joint sanction of the Territorial Legislature and of the United States. I have never said or supposed that any one could vote at the election, without possessing the qualifications prescribed by that act of the 20th of February, 1857, but I have said that the right of voting in October was not confined to those who were registered under the Territorial Convention law of the 19th of February, 1857.

In your communication you further say: "We also remind you of the insecurities of the judges of the elections, and the inability to secure a fair and honest expression from the legal voters, should the polls be taken, (as has been threatened,) by armed men for the purpose above-mentioned."

While I am most anxious "to secure a fair and honest expression from the legal voters," it is also my sincere desire to avoid the display of a military force at the polls, unless the danger is imminent, and the use of such force necessary. In all such occasions I must judge of the facts when they are presented to me, and especially the statements of the proper authorities of your county, including the Sheriff and judges of election, whom it is my anxious desire to aid and protect in the discharge of their duties."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.

To Messrs. J. W. DAVIS, THOS. J. KEY, B. C. DRISCOLL and others.
DONIPHAN CITY, K. T.

The Earthquake at St. Louis.

From the Democrat, Oct. 9.

On the morning of yesterday, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, nearly the whole population of this city and region were startled from repose by the roar and commotion of a violent earthquake. The first premonition is said to have been given by a slight concussion about midnight. But at the time stated, those who were awake, heard a low and distant rumbling, which failed to arouse attention till it rapidly increased to the volume of the sound of heavy trains of cars thundering through every street of the city. Some liken the noise to a protracted reverberating explosion, others to the roar of a whirlwind, others to the mere passing of market wagons—but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the streets. The northern sky was clear, but from the southward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances the lamps were in an instant unaccountably extinguished. The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock of less severity. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes afterward the noise and concussion were repeated with comparative mildness, but very perceptibly.

We conversed with many on the occurrence, and their statements, of course various, attest and corroborate the above. A citizen living on Gratiot and Fourth streets, in a heavily-built house, whose walls are of eighteen inches thickness, and who was sleeping on the first floor, describes the shock as excessively violent, and the motion as a horizontal vibration from east to west. A mirror hanging on a north and south wall swayed from and towards the wall, through an arc of several inches. He ran into the street, expecting the fall. If not of his own house, of a frailer one near, and found a dense fog rolling from the southward, and shortly enveloping everything.

An intelligent gentleman, living on Centre, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, states that the heavy rumbling, as if by a host of coal wagons, proceeded from the southward, that things shook from north to south, and with an appalling violence, that then a dense mist appeared, and in ten minutes occurred another shock, the accompanying noise bearing more from the westward. A well-known physician in his vicinity, was affrighted at hearing the brick walls of his residence positively cracking and snapping around him.

We are apprised that a slight shock was felt on Monday, the court house being perceptibly jarred.

From the Leader.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt yesterday morning in this city and vicinity of more violence than are usual in this latitude. The first shock occurred about five minutes past 4 o'clock, and was preceded by a loud, continuous noise, like thunder or the roar of artillery. The earth then commenced shaking, and the houses seemed to rock from East to West. After a pause of eight or ten minutes the second shock came on, but was much less violent than the first. Deeming the house we were in—a tall, narrow five-story building, and we in the *fifth*—unsafe, we soon found our way to the ground, in Georgia costume, when we observed that the sky presented a singular appearance: an unusual ring was around the moon, and a peculiar fog hung close to the earth. A gentleman informed us that he saw a very brilliant meteor about the time of the first shock. Whether these signs had anything to do with the earthquake we leave others to determine.

Earthquakes. If we may believe the history of the rocks, have been no unusual things in this vicinity in ages past. And, not to go back to antiquity, many of our oldest citizens well remember the terrible earthquake that occurred at New-Madrid in 1811, when that village was partially destroyed, and a large section of that part of the State sunk and submerged, rendering an act of Congress necessary to grant other lands to the settlers in place of those that were destroyed. For many years after the occurrence the inhabitants experienced violent shocks periodically, and emigrants were afraid to settle in that quarter. After a while, however, they became used to them, and whenever one happened they would remark, "It is only an earthquake," and go about their business.

We find the following recorded in the Ithaca *Journal* of the 7th instant: A boy whose father, JOB NORTHRUP, and his mother died some years since, has been sick for six or seven months. He lies perfectly helpless, and his case altogether is a remarkable one. His limbs are swollen remarkably, and on his legs are several sores. From one of them, on Sunday last, a stem like to that of a toad stool, and about the size of a small pipe stem, sprung up in length about six inches, and upon the top of this stem a formation took place, near the size of a four shilling piece. The edges of the formation were slightly bent over, and the face of it, when examined by a microscope, presented the appearance of a regular passion flower. The formation remained throughout the day, but disappeared the ensuing night.

ELLEN M. NOONAN, a young woman in Boston, who had been seduced, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking laudanum.

LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The different Assembly Conventions of the American and Republican parties, were held on Saturday evening last. The Conventions adjourned without making any nominations, not being able to agree upon the candidates. Arrangements will probably be made the present week so that both parties will unite on Assemblymen.

The Democratic Convention in the Third Assembly District, held a meeting for the fifth time, on Friday night, and adjourned without agreeing upon a candidate.

BURGLARIES.—No. 130 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Friday night, of property valued at $250.

A thief giving his name as SAMUEL H. WINSLOW, of No. 20 Joralemon-street, on Saturday and during the evening departed, taking with him several articles of wearing apparel belonging to other occupants of the house.

ACCIDENT.—A child 2 years of age, named MARIA, was severely burned at No. 60 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Its clothes caught fire from a furnace, and was badly burned about the abdomen.

Brooklyn Not to be Sold Out at Present.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, 10th.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, Judge.

McFarland vs. *The City of Brooklyn.*—The movable property in the City Hall has twice been offered for sale to satisfy a judgment obtained by plaintiff, McFarland, for work done in extending Bond-street sewer to abate a nuisance. Owing to some irregularity, the financial officer had no authority to pay the claim, and on the last occasion, when the property was offered for sale, the Comptroller obtained an injunction. Argument was heard, and the following is the decision of the Court:

From the affidavits, the pleadings, and report of the Referee in this case, I have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. It was competent for the Board of Health to have directed the construction of the Bond-street sewer at the expense of the city, and to have levied a tax or brought taxation by which to have reimbursed the city. (Title 9, section 2, of the charter of 1853. Revised Statutes, 4th edition, 816 to 825.) But the complaint does not allege that it did either.

2. The Common Council had authority to cause the work to be done at the expense of the city, either with or without any prior assessment to indemnify the city. (4 Selden 120, 2 Sandford 341. 3 Denio 279.) And as between the city and the contractor doing the work, the city is liable whether any assessment has been made or not. The Common Council has power to make the assessment after the work has been done, and after the contractor has been paid. (2 Sandford 341, and cases.)

3. If, however, the contractor had agreed to wait for his pay until the money should be collected on the assessment, he would be bound by such agreement, or at least to give the city a reasonable time to collect it. If such an agreement was made in this case, it would seem that a reasonable time was not given; for between the 15th June and the 30th July, one month and 15 days, the contract was made, the work all done, the suit brought, cause tried, and judgment entered.

4. From the facts disclosed in the Mayor's and Comptroller's affidavits, there is, to say the least, *some* grounds for believing the interests of the city were not very carefully guarded in conducting the suit.

5. The complaint and the answer are both defective; the former in not setting out what the resolution of the Board of Health was, and the time of payment fixed in the contract—the latter in not raising the proper issue as to the authority of the Common Council.

6. The report of the Referee is incurably defective, in not stating the facts found, and the conclusions of law. It simply states one conclusion of law, but finds no fact on which to base that conclusion. This is an irregularity not tolerated by the Code, and which this Court, and not the appellate tribunal, must correct. (§ 272 Code; 7 Pr. Rep. 281; 3 Code Rep. 142.)

7. Judgment having been entered upon such a report, could not, if for no other reason, be sustained.

The report of the Referee, the judgment, and the execution, must be set aside; a new trial granted, with leave to either party to amend his pleading as he may be advised. All further proceedings on the execution must be stayed, and the properly levied on be released, $10 costs of this motion to abide the event of the action.

All without prejudice to any taxpayer of the corporation to apply for a mandamus to compel the Common Council to cause an assessment to be made and collected by which to indemnify the city for the expense of extending the sewer.

Jack Cade in Court.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

EDWIN FORREST VS. WHEATLEY AND FREDERICKS.—INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon, before an application was made by D. DOUGHERTY, Esq., on behalf of EDWIN FORREST, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. WHEATLEY and FREDERICKS from performing the play of "Jack Cade," last night, at the Arch Street Theatre. The following is a copy of the bill submitted by Mr. DOUGHERTY:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:

Edwin Forrest, of the City of Philadelphia, and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, brings this, his bill, against Wm. Wheatley and W. S. Fredericks, both of the City of Philadelphia, and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

And thereupon your orator complains and says that your orator, the said Edwin Forrest, is by profession an actor and performer of dramatic and other compositions, and from time to time engaged in the public performance and representation of such dramatic compositions commonly called plays.

That some time in the year 18—, one Robert T. Conrad, of the City of Philadelphia, wrote a certain play or dramatic composition, entitled Jack Cade, or the Kentish Rebellion.

And your orator further shows unto your honors, that the said Robert T. Conrad being the author and composer of the said play, was and became entitled to him and his assigns to all the privileges arising from a copyright of the same, and being entitled, he, the said Robert T. Conrad, sold and assigned to your orator for a full and valuable consideration, which your orator duly paid him, the said play or dramatic composition and all his, the said Conrad's right, title, and interest in the same.

And your orator further shows unto your Honor, that on the 16th day of August, 1856, an act of

AMUSEMENTS.

...GARDEN.
...Oct. 12, 1857.
...FOR THIS EVENING.
...Valley, Pantomime, entitled
...
...EVENING, Oct. 12, with
...machinery, magical
...&c., &c., &c.
...and numerous
Company.

...—In consequence of the present financial ... and in order to enable the most economical to ... extraordinary spectacle, the Management has ... the whole ... at the reduced price of ... for all of UPPER BOXES at the Parquette, First Circle, ... entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, First Circle, ... and Boxes, 50 cents.
...Doors open at 6½, to commence at ... o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
Second week of the Grand ...
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
The Management have much pleasure to inform the public that the most brilliant success having been achieved by the celebrated Troupe, and increasing enthusiasm having attended each successive representation of the Original Ballet of FAUST, it will be repeated for a few evenings more, when it must be withdrawn for forthcoming first novelties comprised in the repertoire of this unequaled Troupe.
MONDAY, Oct. 12, will be presented the Grand Ballet, entitled
FAUST,
and supported by the following Eminent Artistes:
..., Signor Filippo Baratti,
..., Signor Cesare Priest,
..., Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
..., Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
Eccentric Comedians and Figurantes!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Preceded by the hardest the laughable farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
In active preparation and will be produced on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, a grand ballet, in three acts and four tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani,) entitled IL DOMINO DI PARIGI, (La Gamin de Paris,) and supported by the entire strength of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857,
last night of Edmund Falconer's drama,
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
Marquis de Cravecoeur.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener,
Lord Tinsley, an English nobleman, } Mr. Geo. Jordan
Percy Rouge.....Mr. Jefferson
Le Fleur.....Mr. Peters | Le Clerc..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julie, Countess de Clairville.....Miss Laura Keene
First night of an original farce, entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Benj. Ribbs.....Burnett | Mrs. B. Ribbs..Miss Thompson
Barnaby Ribbs...Jefferson | Mrs. Barn. Ribbs...Miss Wells
MARBLE HEARTS will be revived on Tuesday evening, and BIRDS OF PREY, an original drama, in three acts, will be produced during the week.
Doors open at 5¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Miss CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILES.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—GUY MANNERING.
THE EXTRAORDINARY FUROR
raised in the public mind by the wonderful performance of Miss Cushman in the celebrated character of the Gipsy, compels the Manager to confine the performance of this most attractive piece on Monday and Tuesday inst.
On WEDNESDAY—Miss Cushman will take her
FIRST BENEFIT,
appearing in two of her most popular assumptions.
Remember, GUY MANNERING on Monday.
Remember, GUY MANNERING on Tuesday.
Remember, Miss CUSHMAN'S benefit on Wednesday.
A new play is in rehearsal and will speedily be produced, Miss Cushman in the principal character.

MISS CUSHMAN.—IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER this distinguished artiste can appear as MEG MERRILES after Monday and Tuesday. The public is invited to attend to this notice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE.....Mr. WALCOT,
And the unequaled company in two splendid dramas, produced for the first time in two years.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857,
To commence with the beautiful drama of
THE LAST MAN.
Geoffrey Dale, (his original character,).....Mr. Blake.
To conclude with the popular drama of
LAVATER.
Lavater, (his original character,).....Mr. Walcot.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
Will be performed the tragedy of
WALTER TYRRELL.
To be followed by the great moral play of the
DRUNKARD.
To conclude with the first act of the
OCEAN CHILD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 12, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER,
To be followed by the Drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
LOAN OF A LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIS AFTERNOON, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a choice collection of BALLADS, SONGS, &c. After which, THE CARLO FAMILY, in their MIMIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &c. THIS EVENING at 1½ o'clock, THE CARLO FAMILY in their dances, Feats of Agility, &c.; after which THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., produced under the care of SIGNOR CARLO, and performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAPIN'Y'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
ROE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the edition of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858, can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 8.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
CRYSTAL PALACE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The Judges will examine the articles entered for competition, daily, during the present week. This notice is published in order to afford those exhibitors, who so desire, an opportunity to be present.
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.
Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REMBTS, Chinese Sculptor, No. 839 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and phrenological lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Those fine Nymphs are a few among the hundred ... of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf ... evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MME. ... SEGUIN, PRIMA ... Opera Troupe," ... Academy has ... for the per- ... No. 9 St. ...

THE ... Teaching for the ... Pianoforte 91 ... Pupils not limited. Direct to the ... Messrs. ISAAC BELL, Jr., No. 36 West ... New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—TO THE STOCKholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:
The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the second instant, has at last occurred.
This Company has been forced to allow its engagements, calling due yesterday, to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.
It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.
A prompt and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.
In view of the present state of things, I invite you to meet together on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD Republican Association will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st., THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the various conventions. By order,
JAMES McKENNA, President.
JOSEPH P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
B. C. SYKES, }

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring-street Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW. } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention to meet Oct. 17, 1857. By order of Inspectors.
ANDREW CRAFT,
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
HENRY C. BOYD.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the directions of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 200 6th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the Judicial, County, and Senatorial Conventions. Also, on TUESDAY, the 13th of October, at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., to elect delegates to a Convention to nominate an Assemblyman for the Twelfth Assembly District. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PERLEY, President.
DANIEL WILLIS,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, } Inspectors.
JAMES DUNCAN,
J. VAN VLECK, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold the primary election at No. 200 6th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, to elect delegates to the Senatorial, Judicial and County Conventions.
CHAS. PERLEY, President.
J. VAN VLECK, Sec'y.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to choose Delegates to the several Conventions to meet Oct. 15, 1857. By order of President.
BENJ. C. DEAN, } Secretaries. EDWARD COLLIN.
H. S. JENNINGS. }

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting and election for County and other Conventions, will be held pursuant to order of the Central Committee, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7 P. M., at Chelsea Hall, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st. Polls open at 7½; close at 9 P. M.
GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary. DAVID R. JAQUES, President.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at Schaffer's Hall, 46th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county and other conventions. Polls will remain open from 7½ to 9 P. M. RICHARD SCOTT, President.
WM. T. GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. J. O'BRIEN, }

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican electors of the Fourth Assembly District will meet at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, and elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention for the same. By order of the Republican Central Committee.
J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman of Inspectors.

AMERICAN INDIAN AID ASSOCIATION—A public meeting of persons friendly to the humane objects of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Hon. J. W. EDMONDS, Judge CULVER, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hoogroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Orlenta and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ladies' Class at 7 P. M.; Gentlemen at 8. From 9 to 10½ P. M. is for the mutual improvement of both classes. Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Schools and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE MADISON HOUSE TO LET—ON A LEASE OF TEN YEARS.—This excellent house is situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., in the City of New-York, and beside being close to the General Passenger Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven and the Harlem, Albany and Troy Railroads, it is in the most desirable part of the City, with City railcars, stages and omnibuses running in every direction, at all hours of both day and night. A quantity of hotel furniture, plate and stock, now upon the premises, may be bought at reasonable rates, for cash;—altogether affording a rare opportunity of securing a hotel stand that must become one of the best locations for hotel business in the City of New-York. For particulars, inquire upon the premises. Rent $2,500.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and high-stoop house, in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., close to the cars. It will be finished Nov. 1, and let low to a good tenant. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low. also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium-price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished: to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NO. 278 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH street; half of a modern-built house will be let very low to a small family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 447 8th-av., in the dry goods store.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FOURTH-av., a brown-stone English basement house, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of J. MERRITT, No. 372 Bowery.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt-st., with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 29 Broadway, cor. Barclay-st., 3d-floor, Room No. 45½.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.
To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The value of the Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNESDAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.
Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.
N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS
and
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.
A splendid lot, per steamer *Fulton*, at $40; COST $50 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes, at $30, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS.
A large lot will be offered at retail on Mooday, Oct. 12, Much Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
500 at 50 cents.....worth 80 cents
800 at $1.....worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of importation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3.....worth $5
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5.....worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7.....worth $10
Also, Broche and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of their Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $16, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, shcetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
We will offer on Mouday:
200 Embroidered Linen Sets at $1 50, original price $2 25.
300 Embroidered Cambric Sets at $1 25, original price $2.
200 Marseilles Sets at 75c., worth $1 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
Has been caused during the past Week, in consequence of the great rush, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
After those cheap Silks, Merinos, Embroiderles, Shawls, &c.,
And we are happy to state it will continue.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.
Now opened at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.,
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE,
Selling at 1s. Per Yard,
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 75c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

IN VIEW OF
THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
HOMER & KETCHUM
Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
FOR CASH, (to the Trade only,)
At unprecedentedly low prices!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

DAMAGED FINE BLACK SILK VELVETS, Black and Colored Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Plaid Silk Poplins, Woolen Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Bed Blankets, Berth Blankets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Continuation of the
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
OPEN THIS MORNING,
10 cases remaining, of 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, 1s. 6d. Cheap at 2s. 6d. per yard. Everybody wants.
15 cases best UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, 10 cents.
Cases DE LAINES, 6¼ cents. Cases LAWNS, 4 cents.
300 pieces MOHAIR DE BEGE, 6¼ cents.
Cases Double Width PARAMATTAS, 12½ cents.
Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents. Former price, 3s.
Cases Double-Width, High-Color PLAIDS, 18¾ cents.
Cases DUCAL PLAIDS, High Colors, 12½ cents.
400 Pieces Yard-Wide NORWICH POPLINS, all Silk and Wool, Satin Stripe, 2s. Worth Double.
Cases FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., all Colors.
I would advise all who want Dry Goods to call early and buy Bargains, as every Dollar in my store will be found on comparison little more than Half-Price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of new Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUS. DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
BOBEZ-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINSS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH,
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS.
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
New Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
BELL'S CLOAKS,
so superior to any others in market,
Will be sold at cost,
in consequence of the great disarrangement in the money market.
Now is the time to buy your cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SHAWLS.
The entire of our immense new stock of
Broché, Stella, Chenile
and
Plush-bordered Shawls,
most of which are exclusive styles, and the choicest goods in the market, will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 12,
at a considerable reduction from former prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Our immense stock of
PARIS CLOAKS,
together with those of our own manufacture, which, for elegance and beauty, have never been surpassed, and numbering over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
have all been reduced in price, and are now offered at retail for less than the original cost of the material.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broché and Brocade Bayadere SILKS,
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,800 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE.
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and inquire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices, for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put inquiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the number.

POINT LACES, EVERY WIDTH, COLLARS, sets, handkerchiefs, coiffures, barbes and cuffs, will be offered at cost; Valenciennc laces 1s. per yard and upwards. Also, sets of honiton,

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN & NICOLAY, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

- 20 shares Leather Wright Bank, (hypothecated).....$100 each.
- 20 shares Butchers' Bank.....$50 each.
- 20 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
- 20 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
- 20 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
- 25 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
- 20 shares Fulton Bank.....$50 each.
- 20 shares National Bank.....$50 each.
- 20 shares Merchants' Bank.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$50 each.
- 20 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
- 40 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
- 50 shares Bank of Republic.....

$22,000 Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$5,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent Bonds.

$1,000 Peoria Water Co. 7 per cent Bonds.

$4 Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad 8 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each.

- 30 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad....$100 each.
- 20 shares New-Jersey R. R. and Transp'n Co....$50 each.
- 20 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.....$100 each.
- 20 shares New-Jersey R. R. and Transp'n Co....$50 each.
- 100 shares Warren Railroad, (hypothecated).....$50 each.
- 50 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
- 25 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
- 50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insuraice Co.....$20 each.
- 50 shares Relief Insurance Co.....$50 each.
- 50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
- 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 10 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
- 10 shares Brevoort Insurance Co.....$50 each.
- 10 shares Home Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 10 shares United States Trust Co.....$100 each.
- 10 shares Manhattan Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Indemnity Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 25 shares New-World Insurance Co.....$50 each.
- 20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
- 10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
- 20 shares Niagara Ins. Co.....$50 each.
- 25 shares Merchants' Ins. Co.....$50 each.
- 20 shares Washington Ins. Co.....$50 each.
- 12 shares La Fayette Fire Ins. Co., (Brooklyn).$50 each.
- $210 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
- $300 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
- $6,300 21, a Judgment for the prefixed amount against John Thompson.

Next Sale.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 15, Special sales on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 17. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, of this week, Oct. 13, and 14, and 16, at 10½ A. M., of each day, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the contents, from cellar to garret, of three magnificently-furnished, six-story, sandstone-front, private residences, in the upper part of the City. On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, in consequence of the severe and unparalleled financial panic now existing, will be sold all the magnificent furniture, decorating embellishments, works of art, &c., now in and belonging to the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., which is nearly new and in fine order. Sale positive, rain or shine. For a full description see this morning's *Herald*. In the basement are walnut, carved, buffet, extension tables, chairs and couches, &c., to match, together with a large variety of fine table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are royal tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 solid rosewood suites, heavily embroidered lace window curtains solid rosewood centre and sofa tables, solid rosewood corner and hall etageres, valuable oil-paintings and engravings, elegant China vases, bronzes of great beauty and cost, easy and reception chairs, inlaid and other work tables, ladies' and gentlemen's French secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, one of Gilbert's 7-octave rosewood pianos, with Æolian attachment; the halls are English oil-cloths, massive rosewood hall-stands, &c. In the chambers is an unusually select assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, couches, sofas, chairs, carpets, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

The sale on WEDNESDAY will be at 10½ A. M., at No. 264 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The assortment is large, embracing everything, without reserve, in the house, and is the property of a private family retiring from housekeeping. Full particulars will be found in Tuesday morning's papers. The sale on FRIDAY will be noticed in due season.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS, auctioneer, would call the attention of parties refurnishing, to his large and peremptory sale of splendid solid rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, pier glasses, rich framed oil-paintings, chamber furniture, &c., on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 118 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Consisting in part as follows: Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin, brocatel and plush, made to order; statuary, marble-top etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood marble-top centre tables, with elaborate carving; serpentine side and sofa tables, marble tops; several valuable oil-paintings, choice subjects for parlors; rosewood reception chairs, large size; richly carved tables; secretary and library bookcase, mantel ornaments and vase, two large Dresden vases, with Parian figures; English Brussels carpet, rugs, &c., chandeliers, large French plate pier glass, bracket to match; piano-forte, one splendidly inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, very rich tone, and warranted by the maker. Bedroom furniture of best description, solid rosewood bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, do. spring mattresses; also, solid mahogany and walnut bedsteads, statuary, marble-top dressing bureaus, with plate mirrors; marble-top washstands, spring-seat mahogany chairs and rockers sofa beds, mirrors, clocks, toilet ware, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall oil-cloths, stair carpets, rugs, &c. Dining-room furniture of all descriptions, viz.: Oak extension table, 16 feet long; walnut tables, French polished oak cane-seat arm-chairs, solid oak buffet, marble-top cut-glassware, Bohemian liquor sets, decanters, plated casters, spoons, forks and baskets, two sets of French china tea service, fifty-six pieces each; ivory-handle table cutlery, Chinas dishes, trunks, bowls, &c., a large variety of stoneware, to which the sale will commence. A deposit required in all cases. Goods can be shipped and packed by careful men. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 80 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Del Medico, Zaccannle, Tassoni, Fizelli, Pampaloni, Barratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santallotti, Girornella, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.

Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statnary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works.

This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Troy-st., near Greenwich-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly-carved mahogany furniture, covered in hair-cloth, rich lace curtains and cornices, rosewood ottomans, do. inlaid pier tables, pier glasses, sista and brackets, centre tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood marble-top side tables, elegant marble and ormoln mantel clocks, superb painted vases, Parian figures, bronze chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octava; piano stool, etagere oil-paintings and engravings, bedroom Brussel carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing do., marble-top washstands, mahogany tete-a-tetes, fine mattresses, new feather beds, chairs, mantel ornaments, gas brackets, oil-cloths, hat racks, extension and other tables, mahogaay secretary, China, glass and dinner ware, with other good furniture. Sale will commence with the kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 969 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the very best City make, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in green plush; rosewood centre tables, French plate mirrors, black walnut extension dining table, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, marble top, with glass; oak dining-room chairs, plated ware, hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, comfortables, pillow-cases, and counterpanes; Brussels tapestry carpets and oil-cloths.

Sale positive, without restrictions or reserve. No postponement on account of the weather.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the contents of a four-story house, removed from 9th-st. for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, gilt-frame pier glasses, oval and mantel do., Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood etageres, with mirror back and doors, secretary and bookcases, paintings and engravings, rosewood piano-fortes, &c., &c.; together with a large assortment of bedroom and dining-room furniture. The attention of dealers and those in want are respectfully invited to this sale. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

WM. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

BY WM. T. LLOYD, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at No. 91 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, embracing parlor suits, covered in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; centre, sofa and pier tables; etagares; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains; oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, brackets, &c., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, extension tables and chairs to match, together with the usual assortment of dining-room furniture. To be sold without reserve, as the house is now rented, and goods must be removed the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 Maiden-lane, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., auction sale of 150 crates and packages &c., from the shelves, in lots, to suit the trade. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 55 Nassau, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of rosewood etageres, parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany, and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, easy, voltaire, rocking and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

PETER PARES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Division-av., near Rush and 3d sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL HOLD THEIR regular sale of Stocks, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. Parties wishing to dispose of any securities on this sales day will please send them in before 3 o'clock this day, when they will be put on the printed list. No securities will be offered unless received from responsible parties or the certificates deposited with us. The whole amount of money paid to the owners on transfer directly if required. Special sales of stocks, bonds, &c., made any day required. Regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.
Commonwealth Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$6,287,251 88
Overdrafts		2,780 18
Due from Banks		1,494,761 16
Due from Directors of the Bank	$249,688 14	
Due from Brokers	330,999 75	
Real Estate		222,609 75
Specie		592,344 67
Cash Items, viz.: Checks City Banks, in Exchanges		948,322 13
Stocks		526,163 26
Bonds and Mortgages		119,699 40
Bills of Solvent Banks		96,729 99
Bills of Suspended Banks, in the Uncurrent Department, mostly New-York, and secured by Stocks and Bonds	$54,600	
Loss and Expense Account		11,172 16
Total		$10,331,743 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$4,666,950 00
Circulation Registered	$366,248	
Less Notes on hand	107,348	258,900 00
Profits		317,566 59
Due to Banks		1,500,594 95
Due Depositors, on demand		3,466,960 80
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		771 25
Total		$10,331,743 59

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM A. DUER, President, and ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statemeot of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1857.
(Signed) JEREH BULL, Comm'r of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—23d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold to lend upon bills of Banks in the State of New-York that are secured wholly in State Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

SEIZED BY THE POLICE—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—A good Row-Boat, and a large quantity of Barley. Also, a lot of second-hand Gas-Pipe and Fixtures, 1 silver Watch, Cassimere Pants, Rubber Shoes, Safe-Keys, &c., &c. Also, a boat-load of Wheat. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chamberst., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Suffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleve and, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1851—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2.25 P. M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chamber-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ P. M. The Pough Keepsie and Peekskill Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

MAGNIFICENT FOUR-ROUND CORnered CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO and STOOL FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, full 7-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scolloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A SUPERB AND elegant four-round cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scolloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 67½ 6th-av., near 16th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repeating Action, awarded the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Actions and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

WESTERN LANDS.—LAND WARRANTS bought and sold, imperfect titles adjusted, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri; houses, lots, farms, always on hand. Stock of house furnishing goods wanted, at the Real Estate Agency No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.

HOFFMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 88 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. F. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $376. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD KNIGHT PHILLIPS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service in future

---

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires.

FIRE IN PRINCE-STREET.—At 1½ A. M. on Saturday a fire broke out in the grocery store of KARL [illegible], No. 68 Prince-street. The fire occurred in the [illegible] basement and was caused by carelessly [illegible] ashes in a wood chopping bowl. The damage [illegible] and fully covered by insurance in the [illegible] Company.

[illegible] AVENUE.—A fire was discovered at [illegible] clothing store of JOSEPH [illegible] on Friday, in the clothing store of JOSEPH [illegible] & BRO., corner of Eighth-avenue and [illegible] second-street. The entire damage did not exceed $500, and is covered by insurance in the Astor Insurance Company. The cause of the fire was a leaky gas pipe.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Tompkins Guard, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, numbering about 40 men, under the command of Capt. WM. C. DUNYEE, proceeded to Fresh Pond on Saturday, (10th,) on their second annual target excursion. Several valuable prizes were contended for. The company presented a fine military appearance, and were especially [illegible] for their discipline and good order of [illegible]. They returned in the evening, all perfectly satisfied with the day's sport. There being a [illegible] number of ladies on the ground, music and [illegible] were the order of the day, and the hard [illegible] were for a while forgotten.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night there will be lively times at this flourishing theatre. Conn's Great Ledger Story of "Bion the Wanderer," has been carefully dramitized and will be brought out in [illegible] style. Miss HATHAWAY, an immense favorite, has been engaged and will appear in the piece, with Mr. J. B. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. F. E. [illegible], Mrs. B. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and the entire company. The celebrated Drama of "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," with Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. G. L. Fox and company, and the farce of "Loan of a Lover," make up the Bill. In order to meet the great demand for places, the Box Office will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue open all day, where seats may be secured without extra charge.

FIGHT IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.—There was a fight in a Lager Beer Saloon, corner of William and [illegible]-ten-sts., last night, between a crowd of Germans. Tables, chairs, bottles, Lager Beer kegs, and so forth, were brought into play. This is one of the worst places in the ward. It is always open on Sunday, and was yesterday complained of. Fred. Clark and Harman Schults were arrested by officers O'Keefe and Vanwinkle and locked up. This place will be broken up to-day.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen.....$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen..... 2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Grateful as the scent of ungathered blossoms, this exquisite perfume imparts to the atmosphere of the drawing or dressing room a garden-like freshness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron or other mineral introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 10.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	85	24 Bank of Commerce 68½
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '70	85	153 Penn. Coal Co..... 47
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	82	50 do.....s10 46
4,000	do.....	80	100 Cum. Coal Co..... 5½
1,000	Indiana State 5s.	70	100 do..... 5⅝
3,000	N. Y. State 6s, '60	91	50 Pacific Mail St. Co.. 51
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '61	91	229 do..... 50
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	91	200 Cl. & Tol. R. R..... 23½
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '64	90¾	100 do.....s10 23⅝
2,000	do.....	90¾	103 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 53½
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '65	91	50 do..... 54⅛
6,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	92	200 N. Y. Cent. R. R.... 53
2,000	do.....	92¼	100 do..... 53⅛
21,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73	92	860 do..... 54
12,000	Mich. State 6s.....	75	150 do.....s10 53½
1,000	do.....	74¾	250 do..... 53½
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	76	50 do..... 53⅞
3,000	do.....	74	100 do.....s10 53
500	do.....	75	153 do..... 53¼
2,000	do.....	73¾	100 do..... 53
5,000	do.....	73	850 Reading Railroad.... 30
2,000	Missouri State 6s	64	20 do..... 29½
3,000	do.....	64½	100 do.....s30 29
5,000	do.....	64¾	25 do..... 30⅛
5,000	City 6s, '59.....	85	100 do.....c 31
1,000	Lonisiana St. 6s	75½	150 do..... 31½
1,000	do.....	75	60 Micb. Cen. R. R .. 34
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 8s..	70	10 M. S. & N. I. R.R .. 10½
2,000	do.....	69	50 do..... 10½
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs.'71	18	30 M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk. 22
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	55	20 Panama Railroad.... 63
5,000	do.....	50	137 Ill. Cen. R. R..... 71
22	Ill. Cen. July Rts.	10	100 do..... 71
20	Phenix Bank.....	60	20 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R. 8
22	Metropolitan Bank.	58	10 Chi. & R. I. R. R.... 59½
5	Del. & Hnd. Canal Co.	80	21 do..... 59
63	do.....	79	448 La Crosse & Mil. R.R. 5
16	do.....	78½	30 do..... 5⅞
45	do.....	78	10 New-Jersey R. R....100
7	do.....	78¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	64½	50 Canton Company... 13
1,000	do.....	64¼	10 Erie Railroad..... 8
2,000	Virginia 6s.....s72		25 do..... 7⅜
1,000	do.....	71	20 do..... 7¾
5,000	do.....	70	15 Panama Railroad... 63
1,500	N. Y. State 6s, '60	85	107 N. Y. Cent. R. R... 52½
5,000	Ohio State 8s, '60.	85	270 do..... 52¾
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '70.	85	50 do.....3d 52⅝
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	80	25 do..... 52½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	68	150 Ill. Centrsl R....b3 70
3,000	do.....	67	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R. 8
5,000	do.....	66	10 La Crosse & Mil. R. 5½
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	80	15 do..... 5⅝
25	do.....	79	200 do..... 5⅜
20	do.....b3	79½	10 do..... 5¼
10	do.....	78½	70 Pacific Mail St. Co. 51

MONDAY, Oct. 12—A. M.

The supply of Gold to the City for banking use in the course of the past week, amounted to $3,226,333, as follows:

Net disbursement of Sub-Treasury.....	1,957,599
By California packet of Sept. 5.....	$1,268,734
Together.....	$3,226,333

The apparent difference in the Sub-Treasury balances of Oct. 3 and Oct. 10 is only $1,557,599. But as $400,000 was received by express from the Boston and Philadelphia offices, the net disbursements over the ordinary receipts are practically as above stated, $1,957,599. Some few parcels of Gold are known to have come from neighboring points to the City Banks, though these count but little against the main current which has been from the City, and to note-holders and small depositors across the bank counter. This drain week before last was $3,955,000, absorbing $3,929,000 from the Sub-Treasury and $1,926,000, from Bank. The drain the past week continued active and may have absorbed a few hundred thousand dollars more than the California and Sub-Treasury aid as above stated. But no material falling off on to-day's average need be anticipated. The real state of the case will be made public in a few hours. Whether the reserve be $11,400,000, as last week, $10,500,000 or $10,000,000, should not add to the present uneasiness. Worse showings than even ten millions have before been encountered through a continuous heavy drain to Europe for several weeks in succession, with no prospect as in this case, of the same gold soon returning to Bank. Starting the new week on ten millions, the Banks will have no difficulty to sustain their integrity through the trial of the next six days, severe as it may be. The drain to the country is falling off. That which is felt across the bank counter increased somewhat on Saturday, because of the natural concern among small depositors created by the breaking down of the Bowery Bank. But placing the whole for the next six days at the outside or extreme calculation of $800,000 per day, the danger ahead is not imminent, and with courage and prompt action in every case of weakness or sudden emergency in the Clearing House, *it will be passed before next Saturday night*. Is it asked where this would leave the Banks on the succeeding average? The answer is practically unimportant as between seven or nine millions, if the good work of satisfying the public that the specie basis is to be maintained, if it costs next to the last million, be accomplished. With the arrival of the California packet of the 20th September, say with $1,250,000, and $1,750,000 more from the Sub-Treasury, (we have reason to believe it will be as much,) the average of this day week will not be less than $8,000,000. And, then, if not before, will set in the return tide. The twelve millions or more drained in three weeks will not have left the country; probably not one third of it will have left the City or its vicinity, and the cape of danger once doubled by the Banks—the specie basis fully assured—*and gold will flow into their vaults from every imaginable quarter, Europe included.*

The point of real concern is not from the popular drain, but in the Clearing-House, and this, as we respectfully suggested on Saturday, is not imminent, though it *must* be guarded against, or the whole fabric will totter before the week is half through. Every solvent Bank, in case of need, will have to be supported. The ten millions of Gold in the common exchequer, however divided in ownership to-day, is, at present, fit for nothing else. It is wanted for nothing else. It could be of no other future use, if withheld in this common emergency, for the stoppage of payment must be either general or not at all, so far as the received standard of business is concerned.

It is intimated that the point of danger is in divided counsels in the Clearing-House. This cannot be imminent, we hope. The few have no real control over the many. They need not attempt to employ the terrors of the Constitution to avert the last alternative. As sure as the majority of the Banks find that suspension must come, that instant the specie standard is at an end. One or two of the Banks may hoard specie enough to pay all their deposits; but after paying, *they*, and not the other Banks, will have to wind up for want of business. The proclamation of Governor KING will follow, next the convention of the Legislature, *then the act of six or twelve months' forbearance.* The whole remedy is well understood by the heads of all political parties. The Banks here are not ignorant of it, since the conference of Thursday with the Albany and Troy gentlemen. There will be no infringement of the constitutional rights of the Bank creditor; no legalization of suspension. The State, in her sovereign forbearance, however, can *and will, if need be*, stay the penalties of the act, as a public necessity. The alternative ought not to be availed of; need not be, with concert and mutual aid; to insure which, against the domineering spirit and disposition to hoard, of a small minority, it must be calmly looked to. The majority have only to do their whole duty—pay to the last dollar, and failing with this, they can rely upon the Legislature of the State of New-York for immediate relief.

The seventh week of the pressure closed on Saturday under a deeper financial gloom than any of its predecessors. But this was owing more to the heavy or prominent character of the failures of the day, than to any additional difficulties in the market for money or exchange, or the tone of the market for dividend paying stocks and bonds. The East River Bank failed at the close of the day. The Illinois Central announced an assignment in the forenoon. The New-York and Eric announced that their paper had gone to protest. The old and widely known private banking house of CORNING & Co. suspended payment, having been brought to this alternative by large advances on the Brooklyn City Water Loan, in anticipation of its negotiation. Mr. HENRY A. COIT also, an old and esteemed house, in the West India trade, the agent of the well known Havana firm of DRAKE & Co., stopped on Friday. The fact was alluded to in our last report, but the name withheld in the hope that the embarassment might be accommodated. It was found impossible, however, and a large sum of his maturing acceptances and endorsements will be laid over this week. Another name in the Paper Commission line, SEYMOUR & Co. went to protest, one of the oldest houses in the trade. It was also announced that BOWERS & BEEKMAN and JOSEPH W. CORLIES & Co., in the Domestic Commission; WARD & GRANT, in the Grocery line, and several firms in the Tobacco Commission line had suspended. Our report on Saturday of W. H. CARY & Co. was a mistake. There is no such house here, and no similar name or firm among the suspensions. The telegraph announced to parties in the Street that the Michigan Central was protested in Boston, and that ROBERT EWING, CALDWELL & ENGLISH, and the Crane Iron Company had stopped in Philadelphia. The day's disasters were well calculated to dispirit the stoutest merchant, and to move the sympathies of all parties. Mr. COIT is one of our most public-spirited men, ready for every good work for public improvement, for private charity, and social and refined enjoyment. Mr. JASPER CORNING has been equally useful in advancing the Christian charities. They were better known on the Street than the other names announced, though not more respected than Mr. SEYMOUR and others are in the circle of their friends. It is the embarrassment of such men as these and the HARPERS that adds to the gloom of the pressure, more even than the sense of fear of what may yet grow out of it.

The official card of the Illinois Central, and of the New-York and Erie are copied in another place. The former Company holding their charter from another State were liable here to attachments as a foreign corporation. A general assignment, therefore, became a necessity when it was found that default must occur, in the absence of relief to the money or exchange market. It does not necessarily make the case worse for the future of the enterprise. The assignees are Messrs. ALSOP, PERKINS, SCHUCHARDT, L. L. STURGES and COOPER. The terms we understand to be such as to insure the fair and equitable treatment of all obligations. The stoppage of the Erie Company was not unexpected. It is a local corporation, and no interruption to the business of the road will be permitted to occur. It is not improbable the stock and unsecured bondholders will immediately relieve the embarrassment. The Michigan Central branch office here is not yet apprised of the nature of the difficulty at Boston.

The East River Bank failure will not produce any public mischief. The circulation was $91,522 on the last weekly report. They are fully secured at Albany. The deposits we understand to be redneed to $190,000, against a discount line of about $350,000. This Bank and the Bowery will probably omit to report on the weekly average to-day. If so, there should be allowed from the total discount line, in contrasting it with last week, for the

Bowery Bank.....	$950,641
East River Bank.....	391,088
Together.....	$1,341,729

The circulation of the East River Bank will continue to be received by the other banks in the course of business. This announcement is the same as the one authorized on Saturday concerning the Bowery circulation. We presume the arrangement will be generally acted up to, though it was not on Saturday in all cases. We hear that the unpaid balance due by the Bowery Bank on the Clearing-House settlement of Friday was only $33,000.

There was more Money employed on Street loan on Saturday than for several days previous. A number of negotiations were made on New-York State Stocks, and upon pledge of unemployed City and country Bank circulation, secured by State Stocks at the Bank Department—the margins being left liberal. The rates we did not learn, except that they were very dear. Even in this way the letting loose of private capital is a public service, in these times. We hope that more of the timid bank depositors who have either drawn Gold, or leaving their money with banks as badly frightened as themselves about using it, will go into the Street and help the needy by buying or lending on New-York State sixes, or something equally sound. Some few parcels of the Illinois State Funded debt are brought into the market, for the first time in several years, by the hard times. From $19,000,000 the debt has been reduced to $12,534,000 in a few years, and is being reduced annually at the rate of about a million of dollars. There is a good demand for Virginias, Ohios and Missouris, and as the holders are still compelled to force sales, the price continues cheap. There was a break-down on Saturday in Illinois Central 7s, Construction Bonds, secured by mortgaged lands, to 50 ₩ cent. The shares at $10 for $40 paid in. New-York Central shares and bonds were in steady demand. The market left off at 52½ for the Shares; Panama 63, and Delaware and Hudson 78½. The suspended Railroads sold low: Erie, 7½; La Crosse, 5½; Pittsburg 8, and Toledo, 23½. Reading improved to 31½, closing, however, 29½. The City Bank shares were nearly all lower. The decline during the week ranged from 10 to 20 ₩ cent. The parcels pressed on sale are not large. The sales on Saturday were: Phenix at 60, Commerce at 68½, and Metropolitan at 58 ₩ cent. The general market in the afternoon was depressed by the heavy failures of the day. There is not much disposition to speculate one way or the other. Most of the business done in dividend-paying securities is on orders. The country banks of this State are sellers of State sixes, and in some instsnces of New-York Central Stock borrowed to raise money on. The buyers are parties frightened out of bank stocks and mercantile paper, or having deposits at bank which they are in doubt how to employ.

The lock on both the foreign and domestic exchanges continues to be distressingly felt, in all quarters. It has brought down most of the suspended firms, and at least one of the railway corporations announced this week, and is doing ten times the mischief of any other cause at work in the panic. The great body of the small traders who have their business exclusively in bank get along with their payments with some degree of punctuality, though not without renewals and much annoyance. The few transactions on London are at 98@101; on Philadelphia at 93@94; Baltimore, 93@94; Albany and Boston 98½@99. Beyond these few points the blockade is almost complete.

Among the dry goods failures on Friday, not before mentioned, were Messrs. FENTON, LEE & Co., in Barclay-street. Mr. LEE was formerly of the Hudson River Road (Vice-President,) and put into the house $100,000. There were other dry goods failures, one a heavy importing house, rumored on Saturday, but they were either not verified, or resulted in private extensions.

There are two good features in the Foreign Trade of the past week. Light import entries, $2,359,095, (of which only $776,738 in Dry Goods,) against $3,558,534 same time last year, and increased Export clearances, $1,721,980 against $1,412,864 same week last year. These might have been made $2,500,000 but for the low rates and difficulties in the negotiation of bills. The Specie export was only $69,000 against $402,000 direct, and $387,000 *via* Boston same week last year.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted to.....$186,893,000
Add week in October..... 2,359,095
Total to date.....$189,252,095
Against same time, 1856..... 175,659,531
Increase to date.....$13,592,561

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous
Goods to the 30th September.....$54,363,000
Add week in October..... 1,721,980
Total to date.....$56,084,980
Against same time, 1856..... 62,049,664
Decrease to date.....$5,964,684

The same tables make the direct export of specie to the 30th September.....$33,488,000
Add week in October..... 69,000
Total to date.....$33,557.000
Against same time, 1856..... 27,890,000
Increase to date.....$5,667 000

The Dry Goods Import for the week was $776,738, against $1,378,530 the week ending Oct. 11, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	637	$114,320	515	$155,471	77	$23,303
Man. of Cotton.	254	53,484	515	117,512	30	4,893
Man. of Silk...	73	46,460	143	147,957	5	4,934
Man. of Flax..	197	39,522	358	71,548	41	1,690
Miscellaneous..	152	20,046	38	10,448	1	190
Total.....	1313	$273,832	1669	$502,906	154	$35,010
		502,906				273,832
Total entered....		$776,738	Total marketed...			$308,842

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The members evince a disposition to complete the session to-day in order to return home for the election this morning.

The House agreed to take up the Relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday. It dispensed with the going into Committee of the Whole, and placed the bill on the second reading.

After a long debate, the proposition to lengthen the time for resumption, from April to the third Monday in January, was lost by a vote of 75 to 69.

A motion to shorten the time to January, 1858, was made, when a substitute was offered, fixing the time for July next. The amendment was lost by 33 to 59.

In the Senate a political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole financial difficulties resulted from the Tariff of 1844, and its modifications by the last Congress.

The subject was finally postponed.

A motion to leave the time indefinite, and the question to the next Legislature, was defeated—yeas, 31; nays, 55.

The original motion, fixing the third Monday in January next, for resumption was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 78.

A motion was made to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill, and insert instead the House bill.

The eight last amendments, requiring the banks to pay specie for fives, were carried.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The House yesterday afternoon passed, on the second reading, the Senate Relief Bill, with several amendments,—one of which strikes out the provision requiring the Banks to pay specie for five-dollar notes.

The efforts to change the time for resumption proved futile.

There is a probability that the bill pending in the House, will be defeated to-morrow by a small majority. Many friends of legalization voted against it, hoping, by defeating it, to get a better bill as regards length of time.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Reliable telegraphic news from Charleston announces the suspension of the Bank of South Carolina—a State institution, of which C. M. FIRMAN is President.

THE BANK OF KANAWHA.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the notes of the Bank of Kanawha from being received in payment for money due the State, that bank having refused to redeem its notes, and removed a large amount of its assets beyond the limits of the State.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The weekly statement of the New-Orleans Banks, on the 3d inst., shows (in round numbers) a decrease in specie for the week, $790,000; increase of loans $397,000; decrease in circulation, $93,000, and decrease in deposits, $390,000.

BANK CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, that on the 30th ult., Governor WISE instructed the first Auditor and State Treasurer to correspond with the leading suspended banks, and propose that if they would redeem in 15 days with specie, such of their notes as have been received for State dues, a proclamation of prohibition against the future receipt of their notes would be withheld. The representatives of a portion of the Banks met at Charlottesville on the 7th, and resolved that the course indicated by the Governor was impracticable and injurious; but that the object would be attained if the Banks would contribute two and a half per cent. by the 1st December, to meet the interest on the State Debt due 1st of January. Also, That all the Banks in the Commonwealth, holding demands against the State, be requested to notify the Treasurer that such demands may be satisfied by payment in the issue of the creditors' banks.

The resolutions were presented to the Governor, who did not give a decided opinion, but intimated that he had no intention of prohibiting the receipt of suspended bank issues for the State revenue, as long as the Banks acted in good faith; but he said he had no power to compel the banks of deposit to receive the notes of suspended banks; but as far as practicable he would receive and pay out their issues, trusting to their integrity to redeem as fast as possible.

The Convention approved of these sentiments, and pledged the faith of the respective banks to carry out his views.

Wisconsin and the Panic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following observations have occurred to me while traveling in Wisconsin:

The part of the State I have seen presents as fine an agricultural country as man could desire. The crops have been abundant. The people are industrious, simple in their habits, and strictly temperate. The farmers are intelligent and enterprising, work with their own hands, live temperately, wear their clothes thoroughly, and observe all the proprieties of life. So far there was no sign of extravagance.

The trade of the country consists of the exportation of the products of the soil, and the importation of simple necessaries of life, and materials and machinery for the improvement of the country. At this season Fairs are held in the Counties as well as a General State Fair for the purpose of comparing stock, grain, fruit and agricultural implements for the diffusion of information, and to stimulate the spirit of improvement. At these Fairs friends meet and have a worthy pleasure and excitement in the scene, as they present a great contrast and superiority to like assemblages in the old country at which drinking and low amusements, gambling and theatrical buffoonery prevail. The farmers are the bone and framework of the State, and the trades are found accordingly pursuing sound legitimate business.

The cry of land speculation and inflated prices of land required consideration, and I turned to that subject, expecting to find in it the State's contribution to the National embarrassments. The farmers are generally rich, as owners of the soil valued as worth an average of over $25 an acre, while it cost them, for the most part, but $1 25, the Government price, within the last fifteen years. That $25 an acre is a low value to put on land producing on the average twenty busbels of wheat to the acre, and other crops in proportion, can hardly be denied. But what of the cost? At the lake ports less than fifty cents a bushel will give the farmer his profit, and twenty-five cents a bushel will land it in New-York. Is wheat worth 75 cents in New-York? Wheat can even be sent to England at a large profit and allow the farmer, not 50 cents, but 70@80 cents a bushel, and in recent years his profits have been larger. It cannot, therefore, be maintained that land is too highly estimated, judging it by the only true test—the return it yields.

The next subject for investigation was inevitably the money question, and it certainly affords the clue to the devouring extravagance which paralyzes the whole trade of the country. The crops of Wisconsin are not going to market, because the money to move them cannot be obtained. The season for shipment by the lakes will end next month, and the Winter will come upon the farmers with their crops unsold, so that all progress will be suspended for a season. Why has Wisconsin no money? The farmers require goods in exchange, not gold, but the State debars her people from doing business with any but golden counters or their equivalent. The law requires State Stocks as security for paper issues. The State has no debt, (only $100,000.) The Banks have, therefore, to find their security in the stock of some State which has a sufficient amount of liabilities. For every note issued, more than its amount requires to be sent out of the State to be invested in the debts of other States. This is very ridiculous. The Banks find that after they have paid part of the indebtedness of other States, it is not safe to issue their notes without a further large reserve of specie, unless they contrive to send their issues to a distance, when they will be some time in finding their way back. Thus the law holds out a premium to the notorious system of "Wild-Cat Banking," and the legitimate operations of banking to facilitate the exchanges of commerce are placed at great disadvantages, and hence an aggravated cost of money in its employment in business. If the country is to have a paper currency—and it must to prosper—and if that currency is to be based on State security, the credit of the home State—free of debt!—should be better than any other, and if it could be made available, the amount held in Foreign Stocks would be brought back into the State. If the State would take a large view and act upon it, arguing that paper put in circulation in the State should yield a large profit, and that that profit should belong to the people generally, a development and progress would be achieved worthy of the bountiful provision made for man in the soil. Let the State issue such amount of notes on the State credit as experience will show is required for the internal exchanges of the State. These notes could not be depreciated any more than the State debt could be increased without proper sanction. The notes would always be available for payments to the State, and if properly regulated, would be found in practice convertible into specie when required. The State would at once gain back the amount invested in other State Stocks, and several millions of notes would be paid out by the Government, and to that extent the people might be relieved of taxation for a season. There is no chance of Wisconsin buying more than she can pay for, but continue to make her buy gold, in place of supplying her real wants, and you expose her to all the vicissitudes of fortune flowing through the older States and England. It is bold to announce such views, contrary to the strong current of opinion in the opposite direction, but in these times, when great errors in the existing system become plain, who is entitled to denounce other opinions? The present crisis is mainly a currency difficulty, and the present currency laws both in this country and England are laws of periodical panic and commercial confusion. Gold is the best measure of value, but to use it in substance as a circulating medium, or to hold it in reserve to secure a paper currency, is ruinously expensive. There never can be a sufficient supply, and by so putting it out of its natural position as an ordinary article of commerce, an artificial influence bears upon its supply, and the demand for it causing incalculable fluctuations, and hence unbounded confusion, as now.

A NORTH BRITON.

The Banks Cannot Help Us.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your different papers, for the last two or three days, you publish letters from anonymous correspondents, in which they reproach the different City Banks for not discounting a certain sum of money, and thereby aiding merchants, &c., in paying their notes, drafts, &c. Now, if the Banks should discount, what paper could they take for that purpose, as every one is suspending at this time? If you will publish this note, you will oblige

A FRIEND OF THE BANKS.

The Erie Suspension.

To the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the 2d inst., has at last occurred.

This Company has been forced to allow its engagements falling due yesterday to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.

It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.

A prompt and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once, and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.

In view of the present state of things we invite you to meet together on Wednesday evening next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

The Illinois Central Assignment.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are under the painful necessity of announcing that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to avert such a result, the Company is forced to suspend payment.

The existing derangement in the financial affairs of the country surprised the Company with a large floating debt incurred for the completion and equipment of the road. To provide for its payment when the usual credits became unavailable, an assessment of ten dollars per share was promptly made, and upon this side of the Atlantic, largely paid in advance, enabling the Company to meet its engagements in September. The installments upon the stock held abroad have been in rapid progress of payment, but the negotiation of the bills of exchange drawn against them, difficult at first, has at length became impossible.

All other and usual modes of raising money are well known to be entirely unavailable. It would be in vain at this time to call in another installment on the stock, as the same difficulties which prevent the realizing of the proceeds of the one already called, in season to meet the accruing obligations of the Company, would attach to any further assessment.

The Directors have therefore yielded to the stern necessity of the case reluctantly, but with a clear conviction that the true interests of both creditors and stockholders would be promoted by the legal steps which, under the advice of able counsel, have been taken to secure their respective rights.

The Coupons due on the Construction Bonds, Oct. 1, have been paid to a large extent, and a provision has been made to receive the balance outstanding in payment of unpaid installments, if desired by the holder. No serious inconvenience will probably result therefrom.

All possible exertions will be used to pay off every liability without unnecessary delay, and to relieve the Company from its present embarrassment.

As this has not arisen from any difficulties intrinsic in the enterprise, but from the extraordinary condition of the money market, the Directors see therein no cause to abate the confidence they have heretofore felt and expressed in the value of the road and the lands of the Company.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

From the American Publishers' Circular.

It will be gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the unprecedented depression of commercial matters, and the remarkable stringency of the money market, the six months' notes held by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., on account of the Spring Trade Sales, amounting to a very large sum, were all paid at maturity (Oct. 3,) with the exception of two or three which were not taken up, simply because no exchange could be procured, but which were satisfactorily secured, and will be met in a few days. This fact will go far to confirm the expression of an experienced bank officer to the effect that booksellers' notes are the best in the market.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Existing difficulties in New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, have had the effect of producing more stringency in our market. The Banks here to-day are discounting with great caution. Quite an amount of mercantile paper is being turned down, and confidence not quite so strong. Capitalists are less disposed to purchase on the street, and good notes are difficult to dispose of at 2@2½ ₩ cent. a month; second class unsalable. Money on call 1½@2 ₩ cent.

Exchange on the North, especially on New-York, is, under existing rumors, very much unsettled. We quote it nominally at 4@5 ₩ cent, premium—bankers not disposed to purchase. Gold is being bought by the brokers at 4 ₩ cent. premium.

If all our banking houses would immitate the commendable example of Messrs. HARRIS & SONS, and refuse to purchase one dollar gold pieces, small change would be in greater abundance.

Virginia bank notes (old) 2½@3 ₩ cent. discount—new do. 5@10 ₩ cent. discount. North Carolina bank notes are selling to some extent at 8@10 ₩ cent. discount. Exchange on England 7@9 ₩ cent. premium in Baltimore funds.

From the Memphis Eagle.

The Planters' Bank, and the Union Bank, could not inaugurate a better policy for their permanent profit, than to commence at once the redemption of their notes at the mother banks and all the branches, in coin. Every man of character and property in the country would be on the side of those banks; the notes being equivalent to coin all over the State, would be held in preference to exchanging them for gold and silver. Shin plasters and note shaving would then disappear like a frost in June.

From the Chicago Times.

There is no change of importance to note in the general condition of the Money Market. The demand for loans and discounts is active, but bankers do not discount except in exceptional cases. If a man who has a note to pay, can get an extension, he thinks himself fortunate. Exchange on the eastern cities is scarce as ever, and ranges from 10 to 15 ₩ cent. We have met with instances of exchange at both these extremes to-day. Gold is bought up by brokers, usually at 5 ₩ cent., but some have paid as high as 10 ₩ cent. to-day, and sold it, of course, at an advantage.

Still, it cannot be concealed, that confidence, which is proverbially a plant of slow growth, is being gradually restored. There has been no run on the banks for several days; the payments due on the fourth, were promptly met, and the "panic" has entirely subsided. A better day is dawning.

From the Philadelphia American.

The Money market is unchanged, and the street rates for A No. 1 paper range at 1½@2 ₩ cent. ₩ month, and very little selling.

The rates for domestic exchange are too much unsettled to give anything like reliable quotations, which is also the case with uncurrent Bank notes, the brokers buying cautiously and at irregular prices.

The following are to-day's quotations for specie, payable in Bankable funds:

Am. half dollars, old	$1 08	American gold, old	$1 10
Am. quarters, old	1 05	Sovereigns	5 00
Mexican dollars	1 08	Napoleon's 20-francs	4 00
South Am. dollars	1 07	Ten Guilder pieces	4 15
Spanish pillar dollars	1 13	Ten Thaler pieces	4 15
Five francs	1 00	Spanish Doubloons	16 50
German Crowns	1 10	Patriot Doubloons	16 25
French Crowns	1 12	Dncats	2 30
American Gold		.....5 @5⅛	
New-York Exchange		.....4⅜@5⅛	

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 9, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$39,797	Linseed	$43,361
Specie	26,055	Hides	28,418
Iron and Steel	51,271	Rags	24,065
Fish and Oil	63,453	Other Articles	200,683
Flax	27,742	Total	$628,086
Coffee	26,067	Corresponding week in 1856	867,457
Sugar and Molasses	29,429		
Guano	28,499	Decrease in 1857	$239,371
Copper Ore	39,228		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower and in good supply; sales 500 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for the range of extras. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 79c.@80c. COAL heavy with small sales at 57c.@68c. OATS firmer; sales 8,000 at 40c. WHISKY has advanced; sales 300 bbls. at 18c.@19c. ₩ gallon. FREIGHTS firm—16c. for Wheat to New-York, and not much offering. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush. Corn; 7,000 bush. O

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1893. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Tammany Hall.

Speeches by Ex-Gov. Seymour, John Van Buren, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Thomas F. Meagher, Hon. John Cochrane, Col. Doheny, &c., &c.

One of those characteristic assemblages which periodically awake the echoes of Tammany Hall and perpetuate the prestige of the New-York Democracy for monster meetings, processions, transparencies, music, fireworks, speeches and fun generally, was held last night. The meeting was not one in reality, but several; for in addition to that held within the Hall, two or three were improvised without, and of themselves attracted very respectable crowds.

But the meeting, *par excellence*, was called to order by RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, who nominated for Chairman "that indomitable and live Democrat," as he said, Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS.

The Captain's nomination was approved by a burst of cheering.

The Captain, on coming forward, was received with renewed cheers. After expressing his acknowledgments for the honor the meeting had conferred upon him, he proceeded to remark that this was the first meeting of the United Democracy that has been held in Tammany Hall or elsewhere throughout the City since the unprofitable division of last Spring; [applause:] and he trusted that he never should have occasion to refer to any division in the Democratic Party again, during his political career. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] Here the Captain was slightly disconcerted by a gentleman with a white hat, (and a brick in it,) who made some observation about the Henry Clay Whigs. "My friend," said the Captain, "if you are too fierce, we must put you out, and let you make a speech in the Park." [Laughter.]

A VOICE—Put him out.

THE CAPTAIN—No, boys; don't put him out. I have no doubt he is a good Democrat, but he is a little furious at this time. Hold your tongue, Sir, and we will not know that you are not a good speaker. [Confusion and laughter, amid which the gentleman in the white hat warmly remonstrated.]

THE CAPTAIN—Boys, we will have to put him out.

The "Boys" made a rush at the offending individual, and he was outside the door in a twinkling.

The Captain mildly suggested the advisability of the audience keeping quiet while the removal was being effected. "Stay still, the rest of you," said he, "and when everything gets quiet, we will proceed with the business of the meeting."

Quiet was restored, and the business was resumed accordingly.

The Captain asseverated that the party was united in sentiment and feeling, and he wanted the State ticket to receive the unanimous approbation and support of the entire Democracy from top to bottom.

A VOICE—What about the nomination of Judge DENIO?

THE CAPTAIN—I consider it a great moral triumph for the Democratic Party. It shows we are actuated by principles of the highest character, and not by party prejudices or individual interests. That is my honest opinion about that. [Cheers.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Look you here, Captain. You are a Buchanan man. Now, give us a little about Buchanan for I think 'ere clergyman. [Great laughter.]

The Captain would say, in reply, that JAMES BUCHANAN stood entrenched behind a bulwark of honesty and patriotism that needed not his (the Captain's) feeble voice to asseverate that he (Mr. BUCHANAN) was strong in the confidence of the country. [Applause.] And although there were three thousand men that besought the Throne of Grace, night and day, till they tired out the Recording Angel, praying for FREMONT's election and BUCHANAN's defeat, yet it appeared that what was written in the Scriptures had come to pass, that "the prayers of the wicked availeth nothing." [Cheers and laughter.]

The audience, on the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks, began calling for "SEYMOUR" and "MEAGHER," but were most emphatically informed by the Captain that the speakers had arranged the order of their addresses among themselves, and he was immovably determined to carry that arrangement into effect.

MR. BENJ. S. HART read a list of Vice-Presidents, and MR. A. B. ROLLINS read a list of Secretaries, both of which were adopted unanimously.

MR. SAMUEL OSGOOD presented a series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of the late State Convention at Syracuse, recognizing the Administration of JAS. BUCHANAN, as one commanding the unequivocal respect, reliance and cooperation of every patriotic American; declaring that the "Black Republican" legislature of last Winter designedly violated their oaths to support the Constitution, by the enactment of the infamous Metropolitan Police law, &c.; that in view of such flagrant legislative outrages—of a violated Constitution, municipal rights overthrown, of contempt for laws and justice, and of the frauds of MATTESON and CLERKE at the National Capitol, this treasonably sectional Black "Republican" organization has proved itself lost to honesty, to principle and to decency; and, that, "while anticipating no future disruption in our ranks, we shall always regard hereafter, every disturber of that harmony and union which now happily exists, as an enemy to Democracy—as one deserving of political discountenance, condemnation and execration."

These resolutions were passed amid enthusiastic cheers.

The first speaker was Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-Governor of the State. He congratulated his audience on the fact that the City to which they belonged, and of which they felt justly proud, had not only been true to the great principles of the Democratic party, fidelity to the Constitution and safety to the Union, at all times and in all emergencies, but that now, when the whole country was threatened with financial ruin, when credit was almost exhausted, when public confidence was well nigh destroyed, when all the disasters of a foolish panic were accumulating to the destruction of our commercial integrity, the City of New-York was looked to as the only hope of salvation from the misfortune that menaced us. On her firm, conservative and national policy at all times, on the high character of her merchants, on the integrity of her Banks and the implicit confidence placed in the honesty and honor of her citizens, the entire community now depended for relief from their oppressive embarrassments. And this confidence, he was satisfied, would not be misplaced. The prestige of her commercial integrity and capacity had inspired the firmest hope in her ability to meet and repulse the present calamity, and daily were her resources increasing for the products of the immense corn crops of the East and the West were now being transported to her marts, reviving trade, restoring money circulation, and tending, in the highest degree, to counteract the effects of the existing difficulties. [Cheers.] Of the ultimate restoration of confidence and commercial prosperity, through the conservative course pursued by the City of New-York, he entertained no doubt, and that this restoration would be facilitated by the success of the Democratic Party in the City and State, and the consequent assurance to the people of the inauguration of a wise and economic policy in the administration of public affairs, he was equally convinced. After referring briefly to the leading topics of discussion with the party in the present contest, he resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

MR. JOHN VAN BUREN expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet them once again in Tammany Hall, a united, harmonious and, he hoped, soon to be a victorious Democracy. It was some four years since he had had the pleasure of addressing them last in this place. During that time it had been his good fortune to address the Democracy in the different portions of the United States in the arduous campaign that the Democratic Party went through last Fall—on the Alleghany mountains, on the prairies of the West, wherever a Fremont man could be found or a Buchanan man encouraged in the Northern and Western States of this confederacy he had the pleasure to be, but nowhere did he find firmer men, nowhere more intelligent, active, zealous Democrats than within the four walls of Tammany Hall. [Cheers.] And the result of that contest proved it, for while a very large portion of the Free States of this confederacy bowed before the misrepresentations and fury and fanaticism that prevailed in that contest, the old-fashioned Democracy of this City and county rallied to the support of the Democratic ticket with an enthusiasm, a zeal, and a power that they had never manifested in any previous contest, and gave a majority of nearly five and twenty thousand for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. [Cheers.] And, in his judgment, if it were put to the people of this State to-day whether that majority given in this City ought to have been the majority given in the State, they would answer by a decided majority, "aye." [Cheers.] After reminding his hearers that the Democrats were amongst the first to take up the proposition to establish an independent Treasury, and that it was now, in these times of gloom and commercial disaster, that very independent Treasury which protected the honor of the State of New-York, and upheld the integrity of her banks and merchants, Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to discuss the Kansas question, apropos of which he paid a high compliment to President BUCHANAN. He argued that the position assumed by the Democratic Party in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, of leaving the question of Slavery or no Slavery, to be decided by those who were to be locally affected by it, was an eminently wise position, and that in Kansas the problem had just been solved peacefully by Governor WALKER's upholding, as he did, the Kansas act in its true spirit, leaving every man free to vote as he pleased. We had just heard that an election had just been conducted in Kansas without any disturbance whatever at the polls, and whatever might be the result, it was one in which the whole country would tranquilly acquiesce. He wished to say one word to them in regard to the position assumed by Mr. BUCHANAN in his recent letter to the forty parsons. They recollected that last year there was an address to Congress by some 3,000 persons, and he was sure they would agree with him that it was a subject of congratulation that that number was now reduced to forty. [Laughter.] We had come down in the Kansas excitement from 3,000 to 40. Rev. Mr. GULICK and 2,960 other persons seemed to have taken to other business than having charge of Kansas. [Laughter.] Forty men, in their address to President BUCHANAN, took him to task for the course he had seen fit to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs, as he replied to them in a letter which, though brief, was as conclusive and unanswerable in his (MR. VAN BUREN's) judgment, as any production that had fallen from any statesman during the present century. [Cheers.] There was but a single sentence in it that had excited special [illegible] and that one had been [illegible] The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—not to legislate slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States." Now, that was unquestionably true. It was by no means a statement, as it was claimed by the Republicans, that Slavery existed under the Constitution in all the Territories of the United States, no matter whether they were free or slaveholding when they were acquired; but it was a statement that Slavery existed in Kansas, a slaveholding Territory, under the Constitution of the United States, at the time it was acquired, and it still does exist. Why? "This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be properly by a common constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such Territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference." That was the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States. That was the supreme law of the land. What Republican could change it? How was he to go to work to do it? What expectation was there to change the Supreme Court of the United States, standing seven to two upon that question, and one of the two, Judge CURTIS, having resigned since that time? Deciding eight to one, they said that Kansas was a slaveholding Territory. It was a part of Louisiana, and nobody pretended that Slavery had been abolished in Louisiana, or in Texas, or in Florida. They were all slaveholding when it got them, and under the Constitution, did not become free, but remained slaveholding till that was forbidden by Congress; and the Supreme Court had decided that Congress had no such power, and they had a right so to decide. That decision differed from his own opinion, but he was not the less bound to submit to it as the law of the land. And Slavery being in legal existence there, and never having been legally prohibited, of course the statement of the President was strictly, legally, and historically correct, that Slavery exisis in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States.

Now, there was nothing for Democrats to quarrel about on this subject of Slavery, nothing which should induce any honest, fair-minded Democrat who had spent his life, or any portion of it, with the Democratic party, to quit that party and join this miserable Seward combination—[Laughter and cheers]—which was synonymous with everything that was vicious in public life and corrupt in congressional career, and in regard to which he wished to say a few words. He had detained them longer than he had any desire or disposition to do, but he had been brought up in the country, as far as political meetings were concerned. He was nothing but a simple-minded Dutchman after all, and his idea of a political meeting was that men should assemble and consult and compare opinions, and when they agreed they should act together; and if they did so, carefully, cautiously, intelligently, his word for its success on the part of such men was as certain as their combination. [Applause.] Now, he wanted to call their attention for a single moment to the position of our State. This country has been in a state of exceeding excitement in regard to a distant Territory. Bleeding Kansas had been the subject of discussion for the last eighteen months or two years. Men who had been robbing their Treasury in Albany were hollaing, "Stop thief" after the fellows in Kansas; and while the humane and the benevolent and the hysterical of the country were having their attention drawn to that distant Territory, what had become of us in the State and City of New-York. Let us look for a moment or two and see the condition into which we had been brought under this dominion of Gov. SEWARD. He would not stop to make any account of the Radical Democrats who had joined the Seward party, because it was known that those men were merely used as stool-pigeons for draining off honest Democrats to the combination, whilst the party was controlled now by WEED and SEWARD and the incorruptible MATTESON. [Laughter.] This was not a time when money was superabundant, he supposed it was safe to assume, nor when there was any pleasure in seeing the tax-gatherer at the door; and he proposed to give a little history of the performances of the men of the river, because they controlled the State, and it was in regard to that that the next election was to determine whether they were to be driven from power as they deserved; and whether the men, capable, intelligent, honest men, whose nomination the Democracy had met there to ratify, should be elected. When the Democratic Party held the State Government the Erie Canal was completed. That was in 1825, and the Democratic Party was in power from 1825 till 1835. During that time the debt for the construction of the Erie Canal was either paid, or else payment was provided for. The lateral canals were commenced, and we were only in debt when the State was handed over to Gov. SEWARD in 1838, some two millions of dollars. We had commenced the enlargement of the Erie Canal, in the old-fashioned Democratic pay-as-you-go policy, by devoting the surplus revenue of the Erie Canal to the enlargement of the canal itself, and the completion of the lateral canals. The Canal Commissioners who recommended at that time that this policy be pursued, were Wm. C. Bouck, S. Fan Rensselaer, A. C. Flagg, John A. Dix, Graene C. Bronson, William Campbell, and Michal Hoffman. Now, taking the surplus revenue of the canals from the time of that recommendation in '35 and '36, they amounted to some $36,000,000. The whole expense of completing the Erie Canal enlargement, for building the Oswego Canal, Black River Canal, Genesee Valley Canal, and the payment of the debt which was then due at the time he took possession, would have been less than the sum of these surplus revenues by $300,000. What would have been the consequence then, if the Democratic policy had been adhered to, to this time? We should have had all the canals completed; there would be a clear nett annual surplus of tolls of say two millions of dollars; the Mill and a quarter tax could be repealed; the Mill tax for the support of government could also be repealed; the tolls could be reduced two-thirds or three-fourths; and to crown all, the State would be free from debt. Now, let me tell you, what Governor SEWARD said, when the Democrats handed over the State to him: "History furnishes no parallel to financial achievements of this State. It surrendered its share in the national domain, and relinquished for the general welfare all the revenue of its foreign commerce, equal, generally, to two-thirds of the entire expenditure of the federal government. It has, nevertheless, sustained the expense of its own own administration, founded and endowed a broad system of education, charitable institutions for every class of the unfortunate and a penitentiary establishment, which is adopted as a model by civilized nations. It has increased four-fold the wealth of its citizens, and relieved them from direct taxation, and, in addition to all this, has carried forward a stupendous enterprise of improvement, all the while diminishing its debt, magnifying its credit, and augmenting its resources." This was the statement of Governor SEWARD in reference to the condition of the State, when he took charge of it in 1838. And in the same Message he said: "The Treasury is full, and needs no replenishing, and ample means are provided for meeting the future engagements of the State." He took possession of this very Treasury, and his first proposition was that the State Canals were a property that would bear a debt of $40,000,000. He set to work to run up this $40,000,000. He stayed three years and a half, in the course of which he run the State in debt $27,000,000, instead of $2,000,000. He run the State stock down so that at 6 per cent. the stock which had brought a premium was sold at a discount of 22½ per cent. Laborers could not get their pay. Public works were stopped. He went out, and the last act of his administration was to sign a paper by which the public works were stopped, and the people taxed to pay the interest on the public debt. We lost sight of him then for a while. They resumed prosecution of the public works. They called a Convention to frame a constitution and supposed they had provided in that Constitution for the payment of the public debt, and a prohibition against any future debt. But such did not appear to be the result, for subsequently the Constitution was altered, and authority was given to create a public debt of $19,000,000 to complete the canal; and we now find ourselves with a public debt which amounts to $35,000,000 in the year 1857. That debt, as made up to this time, is as follows:

General Fund	$6,792,654
Contingent	770,000
Canal debt about	25,000,000
Total	$32,562,654
Suspended drafts	500,000
Land loans, 10 per cent. due contractors, estimated	2,000,000
Total	$35,062,000

If they succeed in this election it is likely that the $40,000,000 debt will be completed by the end of next year. In addition to this debt, it appears by the Engineer's report, made in 1855, it will require some $13,000,000 more to complete these public works. And what did we suppose was the condition of the State? Last month the auditors of the Canal issued a notice, that the public works would be obliged to be suspended this month; and on the 8th of October, the State, like a great many unfortunate merchants, stopped payment dead broke. The State of New-York, with its public works unfinished, and with a debt hanging over it of $35,000,000, and the promise of the tax-gatherer coming along in the course of the next month to call upon the people of the different Counties for some very nice little sums, to which he wished to call their attention. Mr. VAN BUREN then exhibited in detail the increase of taxes from last year, which he attributed to the improvident and extravagant legislation of the party in power.

	1856.	1857.
New-York City	$511,740 49	$1,151,497 60
New-York State	1,430,334 69	3,217,499 53
Republican increase (125 per cent.)		$1,787,164 84
Grand total		$15,603,748 09

In conclusion, Mr. VAN BUREN exhibited the economic tendencies of democracy, and besought his audience to fight the battles of the party with locked shields and shoulder to shoulder.

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S ADDRESS.

General H. WALBRIDGE, being then introduced, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS,—We have assembled at a period of great financial embarrassment; commercial ruin and disaster meet us on every side: many of the best and oldest houses in the land have been obliged to succumb to the want of financial confidence that now exists. I am sure I express the sentiments of the Democracy of this City when I extend the heartiest sympathy to those of our fellow citizens and merchants, who are generously struggling to retain unimpaired the credit of our City at this financial juncture of our affairs. During this period of prostration in confidence and credit, where thousands of strong and athletic men will be thrown out of situations, it becomes the duty of those having charge of all public improvements to extend whatever aid they can by giving employment to those who will be dependent upon their labor for the support of their families during the inclemency of the coming season. But, my friends and fellow citizens, let us not be discouraged or dismayed. There is still abundant ground for confidence and hope. Our present financial position is deducible to perfectly natural causes. No unkind agencies from Heaven have superinduced the result; the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with success; the harvests have been most abundant; no epidemics have prevailed; the public health has been unimpaired. But our American people, lofty, energetic and enterprising as they are, have been borne by an irresistible tide of prosperity beyond the bounds of reason to investments in enterprises anticipating the future development of the country. While we must all exceedingly regret that many good and true men will necessarily suffer, let us hope the country will not be permanently arrested in its unparalelled growth and prosperity. The laws, however, that govern the monetary and the material world are alike arbitrary and exacting. In finance, as in morals, if you enjoy the hilarity of intoxication, you must sooner or later realize the experience and pain of becoming sober. But I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, that amid this general depression in all the channels of trade, thus far, the success of the National Democratic Administration inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March last fully justifies the high expectations which the American people had formed of those to whom in the preceding November they had intrusted the seals of power. The history of no preceding Administration since the adoption of the Constitution presents greater triumphs, in the same space of time, than that of JAMES BUCHANAN. The public confidence in the stability of our institutions, which had been shaken by the terrible conflict of 1856, has been restored. The violent sectional animosity which characterized and embittered the greater portion of that canvass has mostly subsided. The Democratic Party, which has hitherto so successfully carried forward the country in her unparalleled career of greatness and renown, has received additional strength by large accessions from many of its former opponents, and as the only constitutional party in the country stands firm to resist all attempts from every quarter to weaken the confidence of the American people in the stability and future of our republican institutions. A Cabinet has been organized which, for integrity, efficiency and ability, will not unfavorably compare with that which convened under the great and illustrious WASHINGTON, when he first called the new Government into existence, and laid broad and deep the foundations of individual and national prosperity. The Chief Magistrate himself, accustomed for more than forty years to an intimate knowledge of the practical workings of our republican system, having aided to create most of the legislation which he has been called upon by his countrymen to execute, brings to the discharge of the high duties confided to him the unbroken confidence of the great body of the American people. The foreign policy of the Government is kindred to that adopted during the respective administrations of WASHINGTON and MADISON, the former of whom declared it to be the dictate of wisdom to steer clear of all entangling alliances with European powers, while the latter gave expression to the sentiment that a just regard for our independent position rendered it essential to our permanent peace and prosperity that we should exercise such guardianship over the Western Continent that no European Government should here gain any permanent foothold, from which our institutions may be hereafter assailed. The present financial policy of the General Government, which encountered such serious opposition at the period of its incorporation into our revenue system, continues to justify the anticipations which the Democracy had predicted from its practical operations, and the financial credit of the Federal Government remains unimpaired amid the most extended financial crisis the country has undergone within the last twenty years. The hitherto perturbed condition of public affairs in Kansas, which constituted the basis of most of the assaults on the preceding Democratic Administration by those who differed from us on questions of governmental policy, is now in successful process of peaceful adjustment by the sovereign people themselves of that Territory, through the wisdom, firmness and judgment of Gov. Walker, acting in harmony with the instructions and guided by the discretion which dictated his appointment. The wisdom of leaving the people of the Territories to fashion their own domestic institutions, free from the disturbing agitation of Congress, may now be regarded the settled policy of the country, and the Democracy may congratulate themselves, after a struggle unparalleled in the annals of political warfare, upon the successful inauguration of that peaceful and practical mode of adjusting the only serious difficulty that ever threatened the liberties of the people. Nor is it easy to perceive what other more satisfactory method could be adopted by the General Government for the regulation of the territories than that which leaves to their own people the adjustment of their own domestic affairs, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only." Since the adoption of the Constitution, we have incorporated into the Federal Union as States all territories which have applied with a republican form of State government when they have attained the requisite population, and complied with the conditions imposed on the States which preceded them. It has also become the settled policy of the country that territory not embraced in our original territorial limits may from time to time be added to our public domain by the fair and honorable means of purchase from foreign governments, and consequently by various additions beginning with the acquisition of Louisiana during the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, we have already augmented our territory to an extent greater than that which constituted the thirteen original States. Nor have we any reason to suppose that this sound policy of absorbing additional territory will be arrested or abandoned until we have embraced the entire Northern section of the Western hemisphere.

As the inhabitants of those distant regions seek admission into our Federal Union under the beneficent system of leaving them to adjust their own local affairs, retransfer from Congress all irritating causes of disturbance between different sections of the Republic calculated to engender sectional animosity and weaken the bonds of confidence in the equity and good faith of the general Government. Each successive decade in our national existence marks the adoption into our political system of some article of the Democratic creed, until the policy of the Democratic Party, in reference to the Federal Government, may be regarded the settled and permanent policy of the American people. But while this gratifying condition of affairs attends the administration of our Federal Government, our State administration has been marked with entirely different results, and the approaching canvass becomes of intense interest, as enabling us to accomplish an entire revolution in our State legislation. If there is one single principle more important in the theory and practice of our Government than another, it is that which requires each appropriate part of its machinery to perform its own peculiar functions, without any infringement or molestation. The whole fabric of our confederated system rests upon this principle. State sovereignties, ever watchful of their privileges, resent upon the instant any act of the General Government which might seem to invade the just prerogative of their individual rights. The legislation of the General Government is regulated and kept within its proper sphere, not only by the injunctions of the Constitution, but by the force of an enlightened public sentiment, acting upon the conviction that the true theory of our institutions requires for their continuance a strict observance of the respective rights of all the parties to our great constitutional compact. Where there is no invasion on the part of the General Government on the rights of a State, no undue assumption of powers by any one department, the presence of government is then only felt in its beneficial results. This principle is as applicable to the relations existing between municipalities and the State by which they are created as to the relations existing between the Federal and State Governments. An iniquitous attempt to interfere with the municipal rights of this great metropolis and the adjacent City of Brooklyn, by ill-advised legislation, has created a bitterness of feeling and a hostility of interests between different sections of the State, which it will be the imperative duty of the Democracy to remove by securing, at the approaching State Election, the control of the State Government. It may not be simply sufficient, by ordinary legislation, for us to avoid the recurrence of such despotic attempts to interfere with our long-established municipal rights, and it may yet be the imperative duty of the Democracy to amend the organic law of the State so as to prevent any further arbitrary encroachment of the State legislation upon those inalienable rights, which were never intended to be delegated to our rulers, and which should always be retained by the people themselves. It is expressly for the protection of this mass of undelegated power that constitutions are formed. Its barriers are laid strong and deep around them, and whenever the line of demarcation between powers delegated, and those reserved by the people, is obliterated, the people have no guarantee against lawless tyranny and humiliating oppression. A government of the people is necessarily a government of the majority, but the majority if they are not bound by constitutional restraints, may in securing their own rights overlook, or violate the rights of others; would it not be mockery to tell the minority they ought not to complain that they constitute an integral portion of the sovereign authority; would they not be sensible their rights and liberties were dependent upon the will, and lay at the mercy of a ruthless majority, and under whatever forms their proceedings might be conducted, an arbitrary government is always a grinding despotism. Hence the necessity of constitutional restraint, and when these are properly established, the decision of the majority becomes the rule of action, and every member of the commonwealth is bound to obey. But without waiting to amend our State constitution, there is an adequate remedy for existing pernicious legislation in the agency of the ballot box, and the expression of the popular will through that channel becomes the highest duty that ever devolves upon any community.—It is the imperative duty, then, of the Democracy of this City, that this expression, should be firm and decided at this juncture of our affairs. Holding the rank of a city at the declaration of Independence, the City of New-York has steadily advanced with the progress and growth of our common country, contributing whatever lay in her power to advance the prosperity of the entire Union. Whilst agriculture constitutes the great basis on which the welfare and prosperity of the State may be founded, we should not overlook the other great and varied interests of commerce and manufactures which have contributed in no subordinate degree to our present commanding position among the nations of the Earth. Nor should we lightly forget what municipal liberty has done for the great cause of civilization and Christianity. The first great movement towards emancipating the nations of Europe from the tyranny of feudalism, and the first rays of light which gleamed through the darkness of the Middle Ages, was the organization of cities into communities, or bodies politic, and granting them the privileges of municipal jurisdiction. A people once admitted to the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom can never afterward be absolutely enslaved; hence each concession in favor of municipal liberty in Europe became an additional element of progress toward the ultimate reocgnition of the rights and political privileges of all classes throughout the limits of the Commonwealth. The opinions and sentiments of any considerable body of the American people upon any question of constitutional right or political expediency, necessarily affects to a greater or less extent the opinions of neighboring States. This is most emphatically true of the City of New-York, and is a legitimate result, from her commanding position as the first commercial emporium of the Union. But if, when a lawless attempt is made upon our dearest privileges, we remain indifferent and listless to their restoration, in vain may we hereafter boast of our great and expanding commerce, of our vast and rapidly accumulating wealth, of our institutions of public learning, of our extended manufactures, of our unrivaled public journals, or indeed of any other element that enters into the composition of our greatness and strength. If when unjustly assailed we rally not to the vindication of our rights, we have already reached that popular degeneracy which always precedes political enslavement. Gentlemen, is nothing due to this great city? Has she ever indeed the rights and privileges belonging to other portions of the State? When and where has the City of New-York ever given any expression to her sentiments not in favor of every policy that would best advance all the interests of the entire Republic? Drawing her own sustenance from the entire limits of the Union, the City of New-York has always sympathized with every measure that advanced the interests of any section of the country. Her policy is always national, and her principles just. Whenever temporary excitement has convulsed the Republic—whenever the storm of fanaticism and disunion has swept over the land—whenever treason has sought to march to Empire over the threatened liberties of the people, the City of New-York has ever remained firm to the Constitution and the Union, like some lofty pyramid rising from old ocean's bed, upon whose summit there is perpetual sunshine and repose, and around whose base the angry and turbulent waters are never composed.

Gen. WALBRIDGE then paid a handsome tribute to the nominees on the State ticket, and assured the Democracy a glorious triumph awaited them at the coming election. The speech throughout was warmly received, and the General took his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. T. F. MEAGHER was introduced amid enthusiastic cheers, and briefly addressed the assemblage. He expressed the pleasure which it gave him to address his Democratic friends in Tammany Hall for the first time, and reiterated his thorough concurrence in the State nominations, and his intention to aid, to the utmost of his power, in promoting the success of the ticket.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Col. DOHENY, and others subsequently addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor MCSPEDON in the Chair.

The first matter of interest was the bills for refitting the Essex Market, amounting in all to near $2,000.

Supervisor TUCKER opposed the bill on the ground that there had been no authority given for fitting up so extensively. He considered it a reckless expenditure of the public money. He found no fault with the charges for the work done; he opposed making so great a charge, as unnecessary.

Supervisor CLANCY defended the improvement, as nothing more than was absolutely necessary for a court-room in the great City of New-York. The resolution to pay was passed.

Bills for refitting the Supreme Courts, amounting to $4,438 13, were reported on, for and against.

Supervisor BLUNT thought the men had better go to the Legislature and get their bills legalized.

Supervisor TUCKER had received a communication from a tax-payer, to the effect that the bills were not such as should be passed without careful examination. He therefore moved that the matter lie over until the next meeting.

Supervisor MONEGHAN said the minority report was nothing more than a little economical buncombe for election purposes.

Supervisor BLUNT said, although the amount was over $4,000, it had not been advertised. The bills were finally laid over for the present, to give members time to examine them.

The bill of the Sheriff, amounting to $2,763 96 was audited and ordered to be paid.

The bills of the Tax Commissioners, for fitting up their offices, amounting to $300, were ordered to be paid.

The Coroner's bill for the last quarter, amounting to $3,885 31, was presented.

Supervisor TUCKER thought the subject should be referred. There had been defalcations in the Coroners' Office that would not have occurred, had their bills been properly examined. In answer to some insinuations that he was "taking buncombe," he declared he was not a candidate for any office.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on County offices.

A communication was received from the Law Department in answer to questions of the Board, as to whether the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have any right to increase the number of patrolmen allowed by the Board of Supervisors, May 18, 1857—which was five and no more—and whether the Commissioners had any right to discontinue the services of the Patrolmen of the Municipal Police, without first having written charges preferred against them, and giving them an opportunity of being heard. In reply he says the Police Commissioners have no power to increase the number of patrolmen named by the Supervisors, except as specially provided for in section 11 of the act, and that the Board of Canvassers can only remove officers upon written charges, and after they have been heard. He states, also, that, as the resolution was passed while they were in doubt as to the constitutionality of the act, and it having been since declared constitutional, and no subsequent action having been taken by the Supervisors to alter the number, it may well be assumed, in the absence of positive legislation to the contrary, that the Board of Supervisors were content with the number as fixed by the act of April 15, 1857; and any change in the judgment of the Board upon this point ought to be evidenced by express legislation.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

The Kansas Election.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF THE FREE-STATE PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

No official returns from Kansas have yet been received, but we have additional reports of the majorities in various Counties, which place beyond a doubt the success of the Free-State party in the late election. PARROTT is elected to Congress, and the Free-State men have a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, Oct. 12.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Herald*, (pro-Slavery,) of the 10th inst., says it has the following official returns:

Leavenworth County—Nearly complete. Average Democratic majority 250; insuring the election of 3 members of the Council and 6 of the House.

Doniphan County—30 Republican majority; securing 5 members of the Lower and 5 of the Upper House.

Atchison County—Average Democratic majority, insuring 3 members of the Lower and 1 of the Upper House.

Jefferson County—Republican by 150 majority, giving 2 members of the House and 1 of the Council.

Douglas County—Republican by 1,500 majority.

Johnson County—Democratic by 1,600 majority.

The district formed by these last two counties elect eight members of the House and three of the Council. The Democrats claim the election of the entire ticket by 60 majority.

Shawnee County—Republican by 350 majority. This County elects one member of the House.

Calhoun County—Republican by 84 majority. This County elects one member to the House.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Rep.
Leavenworth	250	—
Doniphan	—	30
Atchison	maj. claimed	
Jefferson	—	150
Douglas	—	1,500
Johnson	1,600	
Shawnee	—	350
Calhoun	—	84
Totals	1,850	2,114

THE LEGISLATURE.

	DEMOCRAT. Council.	DEMOCRAT. House.	REPUB. Council.	REPUB. House.
Leavenworth	3	8	—	—
Doniphan	—	—	5	5
Atchison, (claimed)	1	3	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	1	2
Douglas, Johnson, (claimed)	3	6	—	—
Shawnee	—	—	—	1
Calhoun	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	19	6	9

The Democrats claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature, but the above returns are by no means to be relied upon.

The Democrats charge that a large number of armed men came from Nebraska and voted the Republican ticket.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived here, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 4th inst. and from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst.

The Mexican Congress held a primary meeting on the 26th ult., at which one hundred delegates were present. MANUEL RUIZ was elected President.

There was a rumor in circulation that General ALVAREZ had been assassinated.

The insurgents of the South continued to hold out against the Government forces.

Robberies were rife throughout the country.

The health of Vera Cruz was improving.

From Washington.

DECISION UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW—THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

Questions having frequently been raised before the General Land Office as to the necessity of the residence of the wife of a claimant under the pre-emption laws, it has been decided a man being the head of a family must show residence with his family on the land claimed, in order to entitle him to the benefit of the statutory provisions.

The Court of Claims met to-day, and adjourned till Thursday.

Injury to the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 12.

New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst., are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The cotton crops have been seriously injured in Texas by the hollow-worm, and an early frost, and they have also suffered in Alabama and Louisiana by either the worm or the weather.

Murder in Kinderhook.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 12.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon in this village, a man named DENNIS TAUNER stabbed his wife with a butcher knife, killing her instantly. No cause is assigned for the deed. The murderer was arrested on the premises.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12.

A destructive fire broke out here yesterday morning in State-street, destroying the entire block between Monroe and Adams streets. The buildings were mostly frame. The loss is estimated at $125,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Movement of Troops—Legislature of New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

Companies D and L, Fourth Artillery, arrived yesterday from Florida, *en route* for Leavenworth.

The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature of New-Mexico.

The Indiana at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 11.

The screw-steamship *Indiana*, from New-York on the 30th ult., for Southampton, put in here to-day short of coal.

The Schooner J. P. Lofland.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Oct. 12.

The schooner *J. P. Lofland*, bound for New-York, has put in here with loss of sails and other damage.

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DETAINED.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Augusta* was detained here by the gale; and left for New-York at noon yesterday (Sunday.)

THE STEAMSHIP MARION DETAINED.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Marion*, for New-York, will be detained here until Monday noon.

Democratic Nomination for State Senator.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 12.

O. S. WILLIAMS was to-day nominated by the Democrats of Oneida for State Senator.

THE FOG.

The Steamer Empire State Sunk at Hell Gate.

Every Passenger Saved—All Freight and Baggage Lost.

As early as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a thick fog crept up from the rivers, and by dark it was so impenetrable that the ferry-boats found their piers only by the aid of the fog-bells ringing continually, and the constant sounding of the steam-whistle. Of course, there were a great many collisions. For a marvel, the James-slip boats rather avoided the Peck-slip boats, the pilots not being able to see how to take them under the wheel-house.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, which left here at 5 P. M. yesterday, with a large number of passengers, including 150 ladies, most of whom were bound to Boston, ran hard upon a rock at Hell Gate. The passengers and crew were all saved, but not a piece of baggage nor freight was recovered at our last hearing. The steamer sunk out of sight very soon after striking. That in the confusion there should have been no loss of life is the only wonder.

During the afternoon the Staten Island ferry boat *Hunchback*, while on her 5 o'clock trip from New-York, and when between Robbins' Reef and Bedlow's Island, ran into the Staten Island ferry boat *Southfield*, while on her 5 o'clock trip from Staten Island, which stove in the

with those connected with the loss of the Collins steamer *Pacific*.

The opening of the Camp at Chalons was fixed for the 5th of October.

Prince NAPOLEON was about to start on a tour in the East, and it was supposed that he would visit the Isthmus of Suez.

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has decreed the seizure and entire suppression of the *Mysteres du Peuple*, by EUGENE SUE, a serial commenced in 1849, and sentenced Baron DE LA CHASSE, the assignee of the copyright, to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The publisher and printer are likewise sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

The decree forbidding the export of Corn and facilitating its importation, had been extended to the 30th of September, 1858.

The Empress EUGENIE arrived in Paris on the 28th, for the purpose, it was rumored, of proceeding at once to Stuttgardt, but the rumor appears to have been false.

The war-steamer *Pregent* had been ordered to proceed forthwith to Pondicherry, with troops for that place.

Mlle. RACHEL was believed to be in a dying state. Her family had, by telegraph, been summoned to her side.

Corn had experienced a further decline in Paris, and the manufacturers of that city were very actively employed.

Accounts from the wine-growing districts continue to be favorable.

The 3 per cents. closed on the 29th in Paria, at 68.15c.

The Madrid papers state that several Republican proclamations had been seized there, together with a copy of instructions for new members who might join the Republican secret societies. Some arrests had been made.

It is stated that BRAVO MURILLO and General O'DONNELL are likely to soon supersede the Narvaez Cabinet.

The permission to import breadstuffs into Spain free of duty had been extended to the 30th of June, 1858.

The Queen had approved the convention agreed to with France and England relative to literary copyright.

The Naples correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Austrian Cabinet has informed M. CARAFA, the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Russia in order to enlighten the Czar about the affairs of Italy.

Rumors were current that Count BEUL would soon retire from the Foreign Department in the Austrian Cabinet, although it was asserted that the only reason for the rumor was the ill health of the Miniater.

Cabinet Councils were being frequently held in regard to the financial embarrassments of the country.

A Vienna letter of the 26th says that Baron BOURQUENAY, in the name of Count CAVOUR, had offered to the Austrian Cabinet certain concessions which Sardinia is ready to make if Austria should consent to renew its diplomatic relations with the Court of Turin. The conciliatory move of the Piedmontese Ministry will, says the letter, be met half-way by the Cabinet of Vienna.

The King of Saxony came near losing his life at a review, having been thrown from his horse while the animal was going at full speed. The consequences, however, were not serious.

A letter from Constantinople says that the three Russian war screw-steamers previously reported as waiting for a firman to pass through the Dardanelles, had entered the Black Sea; that they were either wholly built or, at least, fitted with their machinery in America; and that they are all that can be desired, especially in their sailing qualities. The same letter says that as far as steam-power is concerned, the Russian fleet in the Euxine is actually stronger than it was before the last war.

The remaining members of the Polish Legion in Constantinople, about 400, had offered their services to escort the British Ambassador.

The latest dispatches report a much better understanding between the Russian Commissioner and the British and Austrian Commissioners in the Danubian Principalities.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The expected fall of Delhi--Conflicting reports of General Havelock's operations--Alarm for Lucknow--The Garrison Still Safe--Fresh Mutinies--Defeat of the mutineers at Arrah--Report of the Death of Nena Sahib repeated--Rising in Bengal.

Telegraphic dispatches in anticipation of the overland mail had been received in England, and the mail itself would probably arrive on the day the *Atlantic* sailed.

The dates are Calcutta, August 23, and Bombay the 31st.

From Delhi the intelligence comes down to August 12th, at which time the city was still in the hands of the insurgents. A good deal of skirmishing had taken place, the rebels being invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British. General NICHOLSON arrived before Delhi on the 8th of August, in advance of his force, which was expected between the 13th and 15th, when the number of the besiegers would amount to about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements were looked for early in September, increasing the army to 15,000. It waa expected that the assault would take place on the 20th of August.

The accounts in regard to General HAVELOCK, and the position of affairs at Cawnpore, are conflicting. According to one atatement, the General after marching a second time towards Lucknow, and defeating the enemy in two engagements, found the rebels, to the number of 50,000 strongly entrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back upon Cawnpore, where, reduced to only 900 followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents. *Per contra*, the Trieste correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs that Gen. NEILL had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that General HAVELOCK had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison at which place had been in a most precarious position.

Agra dates are to the 11th. All in the fort were well and amply provided with provisions, but the force was very weak and calling urgently for relief. The whole christian population was within the fort.

Bittoor was reoccupied by 4,000 mutineers, but, on the 16th August, HAVELOCK attacked and carried the position.

The most loyal spirit prevailed not only among the Sikh soldiers, but the population of the Punjab generally.

From most of the native Statea in Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instances disaffection had broken out.

The rebels at Arrah had been defeated by Major EYRE.

The Mohurrum holiday, as to which great fears were felt, had passed off quietly.

A few more mutinies amongst the troops of the Bombay Presidency are reported, but they had been generally easily suppreased. Several auspected regiments had been disarmed.

It is reported that GOOLAB SING died at Cashmere on the 2d of Auguat.

Lord ELGIN had made over the Shannon and the Pearl to the Indian Government, and waa about to return to China in a chartered steamer.

General LLOYD had been auspended, and waa to be brought to trial.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Belgium.

The Paris *Pays* contains a rumor that aerioua dissensiona exiated between Lord CANNING, the Governor-General, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the Commander-in-Chief in Indis. Lord ELGIN had aided with the latter, who was also supported by the voice of public opinion.

The report of HAVELOCK having reached Lucknow was received with doubt, and his position wss regarded ss a precarious one.

An officer reports that he saw the end of NENA SAHIB and his family, who took to a boat on the Ganges, and were swamped.

At Calcutta the markets were unchanged. Government securities had again fallen. Freights had declined.

Exchange 2s. 2¾d.@2s. 2¾d. Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 1¾d.

The unprotected state of the island of Mauritius, owing to the troopa having left for India, attracted attention, and a French journal had started a recommendation that it should be garrisoned by French troops as long as the war in India lasts.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris to the London *Post*, dated Sept. 29, aays:

"A French telegraph from Marseilles, dated today, aays that private letters from Calcutta state that the population is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. The merchandise from the interior no longer reaches Calcutta, and the imports are accumulating in the dépôts. Buyers are not to be found. Money is disappearing, and the paper of the East India Company is at 25 per cent. discount.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

The main points of interest in the news from India are the fact that General NICHOLSON was within a day's march of Delhi, with large reinforcements, and that General HAVELOCK, upon whose success or failure hangs the lives of all those Europeana whose hearts beat fearfully behind the frowning walls of Lucknow, had been obliged to beat a second retreat towards Cawnpore, while that great villain, NENA SAHIB, was doubtless at Lucknow, and may wreak his unsatiated vengeance upon the women and children as before. There has been a new mutiny in the Punjab, a new disarming in the Bengal Presidency, and also of Madras cavalry, in consequence of the refusal to proceed to Bombay.

Lord ELGIN'S return to Canton is an augury that his services would be of more value in China, and this fact has caused the very sudden departure of that distinguished diplomatist.

Many other facts are important, such as the decease of MAHRAJAH GOOLAB, Singh of the Province of Cashmere.

The fact that Gen. HAVELOCK has been obliged to retire a second time on the 4th of August for reinforcements, and the fearful intelligence conveyed in the words that "great anxiety is felt for Lucknow, where 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded, by the rebels under NENA SAIB," caused a gloom to be spread over the city upon its being known, and, as I predicted in my last, this news is even more gloomy though no outbreaks, no massacres have come to the knowledge of the public by this mail, yet the fearful state that now *we know* is the case in India and the uncertain fate of those whose death would cause thousands of families in England to mourn deeply, and the whole civilized world to sympathize with, was enough to sadden every brow. It is feared that the news to be received by the next mail will be more appalling than any we have yet heard.

The fresh mutinies and disarmaments are most discouraging, for they show that the native troops in the Punjab and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies may be disaffected.

The 26th Native Infantry mutinied at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and murdered their commanding officer. The 12th Bombay Native Infantry have been disarmed at Nusserabad, and this place, which is in the Bombay Territory, is where the 15th and 30th Bengal Sepoys mutinied. They were replaced, probably, by this very Bombay regiment which now proves disloyal. Then the 8th Madras Cavalry, refusing to proceed to Bengal, and their being disarmed in consequence, is a very serious and grave statement. At the departure of the laat mail, the whole of the European inhabitants were in a state of the highest alarm, because these troops, when under marching orders, refused to depart unless they were paid double their ordinary contingent sum, and they declared they would not move without it. This, I have from the best authority, was the cause, though the public in England as yet are not informed of it.

There has been a serious rupture between Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Lord CANNING, and it is reported that the Governor-General will return to England. One of the opposition papers closes a long article upon the mismanagement of Indian affairs by the East India Company and Lord CANNING:

"The late Postmaster-General has finished his task; let him come home and receive his wages."

Lord ELGIN, in the above dispute, is reported to have taken decidedly the part of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The facts that Admiral SEYMOUR had declared the complete blockade of the river and port of Canton, and that Captain PELL had started from Calcutta up the Ganges for Allahabad with 400 seamen and ten 68-poundera in steamers, towing flats, on the 18th August, are stirring items of news that the war in China and India will now be pursued with the utmost vigor.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

RETIREMENT ON CAWNPORE—BATTLE AT BITTOOR—LUCKNOW SAFE—CRITICAL POSITION OF HAVELOCK'S FORCES.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign-office from the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, Sept. 29, 2:10 A. M.:

From Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1857.

FROM G. F. EDMONDSTONE, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE HONORABLE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Gen. HAVELOCK, after pushing on half-way to Lucknow, and defeating the insurgents two or three times in the Oude province, was compelled, by the weakness of his force, reduced by exposure, fatigue, sickness, and constant fighting to withdraw to Mungutwar, six miles from the Ganges, and ultimately, on the 13th August, to recross with all his force to Cawnpore, where he now is; Bittoor having been meanwhile reoccupied by mutineers from Sangor and others, numbering about 4,000, with five guns. Gen. HAVELOCK attacked it on the 16th, and carried the position, capturing two guns. His force is reduced to 900 men, who are worn out with fatigue and need repose, and he considers that to advance on Lucknow, until reinforced, would be to court annihilation.

Adequate reinforcements, it is feared, cannot reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time. Her Majesty's 5th and 60th (90th) China troops having been moreover here detained below, in consequence of the disturbances in Beshar (Bahar.)

No news later than 22d ult. from Lucknow, but by more recent native accounts the garrison were holding out well, and it is believed that they have managed to lay in additional provisions.

General HAVELOCK expects to be attacked simultaneously by the Muds (Oude) insurgents from the left bank of the river, as well as from the side of Futtehpore, where boats were collecting, and from the direction of Callpee, where (the) Gwalior mutineers, strong in artillery, threatened to cross, and form a junction with the Oude rebels. A steamer has been sent down by the General to destroy the boats at Futtehpore, but his force is too weak to oppose the passage of the Wumna, (Jumna,) at Callpee. The Oude people are making aggressions on our villages to the north of the Ganges, and it is feared that communication between Allahabad and Benares may be interrupted.

DELHI.

Delbi is still in the hands of the insurgents.

Our accounts extend to the 8th of August.

There appears to have been severe fighting on the 30th of July. The 1st and 2d instant, when the enemy, reinforced by the troops from Neemuch, attempted to carry our position, they were repulsed as usual; their loss is said to have exceeded 3,000 men, including 900 of the Neemuch force, who did not return to the city after the failure on the 1st, and they are reported to be really dispirited. On the 8th their pawder manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell, and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre.

They have been for some time short of English powder and of fuses, and the supply of gun caps is said to be failing; they daily manufacture powder of inferior quality. The Kumagn (Kumaon) Battalion of Goorkhas reached Delhi with treasures, ammunition, and stores, on the 1st, and a reinforcement of 1,300 Europeana and 3,000 Punjabees, from the Punjab, was expected to arrive on the 15th. Retrograde movement is now not thought of, though at one time it was talked of. No fighting since the 2d inst.

AGRA.

News from Agra received up to the 11th inst. All well in the fort and plenty of provisions. Garrison consists of 3d European Regiment and a European battery, both very weak. The whole Christian population is within the fort. Relief from the eastward urgently called for. There is a want of funds.

Allyghur occupied by an agent of the King of Delhi. Goruckpore has been abandoned by the civil officers, with the whole of the Goorka force. They were ordered on the 11th to hold both Goruckpore and Azimghur if possible, otherwise to bring the whole force to Azimghur and hold it, instead of moving on Allahabad, as they intended.

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Colonel DURAND, the officiating agent, was last heard of on the 3d inst, HOLKAR is believed to be quite loyal, thuugh appearances were against him. Of SCINDIA we have no trustworthy information; it is certain that he has taken the Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent into his pay, but with what purpose we do not yet know. At Chore, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mohommedan standard. AMJCHRA RAJAH revolted, and took possession of Mehlipore; he has been partially coerced by HOLKAR.

The chief of Jhaboca has behaved well in protecting Captain HUTCHINSON, the Bheel agent, and the other Europeans. He has been thanked. The Rajah of Rewah is thoroughly true, and is aiding us in every way.

The Punnah chief and others of Bundlecund are believed to be loyal. The conduct of the Jeypore and Bhurtpore Sirdars is reported by the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very questionable. All the other native States in Rajpootana were all right, and Ajmere quiet on the 31st ult.

BENGAL AND BEHAR.

Major EYRE, with three guns and about 150 Europeans, defeated the rebels under KOVER SINO on the 12th inst., and relieved the Europeans, who had been for some days besieged in a small house at Arrah, and with the aid of 50 Sikhs had gallantly defended themselves. KOVER SINO had fled over the hill towards Rohtas. On the 19th he was at Akburtore Eleas Rohasgurh. His brother, AMUR SING, was in the hills flanking the grand trunk road, and in its neighborhood there is insecurity consequently; all quiet, however, between Benares and Sherghotty. Seven lacs of treasure at Gya have been brought into Calcutta by the Collector, Mr. ALONZO MONEY, with the aid of a few Europeans and about 100 Sikh soldiers.

The stations of Chupra, Chumparun and Mozufferpore, which the civil officers had abandoned by order of Mr. TAYLOR, the Commissioner, have been reoccupied, and tranquillity may soon be restored. Since the last mail left, the 5th Irregular Cavalry, in the Santhal district, are *en route* to Arrah; it is known where they now are. A party of the Dinapore mutineers has been heard of about eighteen miles southwest of Mirzapore, as making for the Jumna, somewhere about Callpee, with the intention, probably, of joining the Gwalior mutineers, and ultimately the Oude insurgents.

Some Rewah troops—750 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four guns—had been detached by political agent to intercept them if possible, either at the Sohages Ghut of the Jonse or at Sorce. In the direction of Allahabad, the Kuttra Pass was defended, and is hoped that by one force or the other they may be attacked and dispersed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, Sept. 29, 2:45 A. M.:

DELHI.

The mutineers made great preparations for an attack on the 31st of July, the eve of the Bukree Eed festival, but nothing occurred beyond some desultory skirmishing. On the evening of Aug. 1 they attacked the right of the British position, and maintained the contest through the night, and up to the afternoon of Aug. 2. Our loss was very slight—10 killed and 36 wounded—the men being kept well under cover. Capt. FRAYERS (E. J. TRAYERS,) 32d Native Infantry, serving with Lokos (Goorkas) Rifles, was killed.

On the 6th of August the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, attacked the Metcalfe House picket, but not in any force. Lieut. BROWN, 33d Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon battalion, was killed; Lieut. VENION, artillery, and Lieut. TEMPLE, Kumaon battalion, wounded.

On the 7th of August, skirmishing, with cannonades at intervals. A powder magazine of the enemy exploded this day, with a loss, it is rumored, of 500 lives.

On the 8th of August, a battery, constructed by the mutineers to enfilade our guns, was destroyed. Skirmishing was kept up for during that and the next three days. Our troops suffered very little.

On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere Gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier SHOWERS, and, after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24-pounder howitzer, two seven and one six-pounder. Our loss was severe, 112 killed and wounded. Among the wounded were the following officers, Lieutenant Sheradff, 2d Fusiliers, dangerously; Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, severely; Lieutenant Lindsay, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Mansell, Engineers; Captain Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Jones, 78th N. I., slightly.

Brigadier-General NICHOLSON arrived in camp on the 8th of August, in advance of his force. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men. Further reintorcements, it is computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It is generally expected that the assault on the city will take place on the 20th August.

The King is reported to be sending his Zenana to Rhotuck.

AGRA.

All well at Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow. The greatest anxiety is felt regarding Lucknow. General HAVELOCK, after crossing the Ganges, defeated the enemy at Onore on the 30th of July. On the 31st he attacked the enemy in a very strong position in the town of Busserat Gunje, and again defeated them with great slaughter, and took all their guns. His own loss was 88 killed and wounded. He then retired on the Ganges, his small force being burdened with sick and wounded, and with the captured artillery. On the 5th of August he again advanced towards Lucknow, and gained two more victories, on the 5th and on the 12th. He then found the enemy strongly entrenched in their positions, and numbering 50,000 men. Finding it impossible to cut his way to Lucknow, in the face of such a force, General HAVELOCK was compelled to retire to Cawnpore and to wait for reinforcements. In the meantime the position of the gallant garrison of Lucknow is most precarious. Major BANES, who has acted as Commissioner since Sir H. LAWRENCE'S death, has fallen; but the date of this melancholy occurrence is not stated.

The facts above stated are drawn from newspapers and private letters, but they are believed to be substantially correct. No official account has yet been published.

BENGAL.

A party of the Berapore (Dinapore) mutineers has besieged Arrah, and a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, advancing to relieve that place, was drawn into an ambuscade, and suffered very severely. Arrah has been relieved by a force under Major EYRE.

PUNJAB.

The 26th Regiment, which mutinied at Meeat Meer, (Mecan Meer, Lahore,) has been almost entirely destroyed. All remains quiet in the Punjab and at Sutby (Sutlej) States up to August 14. General CORTLAND has possession of Handi (Hansi) and Hissar. His Highness MAHARJAH GHOLAB SINOH died on the 2d of August.

In Ajpoutara (Rajpootana) States, Nusserabad, it had been found necessary to disarm 105 of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, they having refused to obey their commanding officera on the occasion of a drunken trooper of the Lancers raising an alarm that the European troops were about to murder them. A Court of Inquiry is now investigating this affair.

NEEMUCH.

There has been a disturbance at this place, of which the particulars are not fully known. Twenty-one troopers of the 2d Light Cavalry have deserted.

ABOOH.

The detachment of the Jondpore Legion, 50 men, at this place, have mutinied, and are supposed to have joined the Thakoor of Rowa, an outlawed chief, who is plundering villages and stealing cattle in the Seroi country Mhow, and the Bhopol contingent has mutinied at Sehgre.

Colonel BURARN (DURANN) reports the whole of Western Mahwa to be in a very disturbed state, and that a large body of men are collected at Mundisore.

GUZERAT.

With the exception of symptoms of disloyalty, immediately suppressed, the territory of the Rajah of Mundisore, tranquillity has been preserved in Guzerat.

KHOLAPORE.

The mutiny in the 26th Regiment has been suppressed; 30 of the mutineers have been executed; others are undergoing their trial.

The head-quarters of the regiment at Kholapore and the detachment at Rutnsgherry, have been disarmed. The detachment of Eurupean troops threwn into Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Dasnear, and Sawunt Whasree, have preserved tranquility in these districts.

At Belgaum three men have been executed for treasonable practices, one of them a Sepoy in the 29th N. I.

In Bombay itself, the Mohurrum has passed off quietly.

MADRAS.

The 8th Madras Light Cavalry has been disarmed, for refusing to proceed to Bengal.

HYDERABAD.

All quiet at Hyderabad up to August 3. Some apprehenslons were entertained that the Chameaee Rajah of Sherapore was meditating rebellion, hnt arrangements have been made for cruahing him. (Signed) H. A. ANNERSON,

Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, August 31, 1857. RAVEN.

REVIEW OF THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Sept. 20.

The particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a dispatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and, we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters, in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory or a miraculous relief, a timely panic in the foe or an unhoped-for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything everywhere is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chances to be always in our favor. It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. *The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed.* We have had to retreat, to surrender points which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single month of September,—let us tide over those thirty days, and there is small cause of fear. But it is terrible to think what may happen in that interval,—how much that can only be recovered at a fearful cost,—how much that is absolutely irremediable. Such is the distance that we are now almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.

It is much to be feared that General HAVELOCK has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of so many valuable lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in less than ten days or a fortnight—that is, in effect, till the beginning of September, the mismanaged affairs of Dinapore and Arrah having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 90th, that were otherwise going up the river. Instead of advancing, and making good his progress, General HAVELOCK was seriously threatened even at Cawnpore. He expected to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insurgents on the north, and from Futtepore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee. It is almost a novelty in this war to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transport of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innumerable gunboats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tributaries, as a steamboat adapted for the purposes of war. No doubt the navigation of these rivers, supplied by mountain torrents, flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundations and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and September there is at least depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men. Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the ships-of-the-line now lying in ordinary at half-a-dozen harbors and estuaries for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down in the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears there is one such steamer at the command of General HAVELOCK, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futtepore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as WHEELER had been before him, and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places.

But it is the general condition of the country, the questionable spirit, the conspiracies, the threatening demonstrations, and the doubtful allegiance, that impart the most anxious features to this intelligence. In the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and in the neighboring States, it is evident that every native, high and low, is considering for himself, not what he ought to do, or which side he wishes to see prosper, but what he must do with a view to his own interest and even preservation. We must remember, in common justice to these people, that we cannot expect a devotion unto death from any Indian in behalf of foreign intruders, different in race and religion, and not less in disposition and manner. We may be respected, and even loved, by those immediately about us, but the range of personal influence must be very small, and all the social prejudices and political traditions are dead against us. We cannot, therefore, be either surprised or very indignent to hear of friendly Princes here and there taking steps that leave it doubtful to us, as it may possibly be to themselves, what line they mean to take. It is only wonderful that so many stand by us. Among the changes to be observed in the latest intelligence is the abandonment of Goruckpore. In the previous report a considerable force of Ghoorkas from Nepaul had arrived there, and more were expected, on their way to join HAVELOCK. It is stated that they were desired to occupy both Goruckpore and Azimghur, if possible, but, if not, to abandon the former. This they have done, and it was certainly necessary, if they were to advance with a sufficient force to be useful further on. The Dinapore mutineers were last heard of making for the Jumna, near Calpee, with the evident intention of swelling the numbers against HAVELOCK. Some native troops—infantry, cavalry, and guns—had been sent against them by the political agent, but with what hope of success it would be hard to conjecture. Various portions of the Grand Trunk Road are described as insecure, and, though there may be nothing to prevent the passage of British troops, it may be necessary to detain them, and so add day upon day to the terrible task, possibly the sufferings of our people besieged in Lucknow and Agra.

Delhi itself is now the bright spot in the prospect. There is no longer any talk of a retreat. It was expected that on the 15th of August our whole force there would amount to 11,000, and early in September to 15,000. There was even talk of trying an assault on the 20th ult.; and one account says that we had actually invested the city, and cut off its communications. There had been more sorties repulsed, with fearful loss to the mutineers, and at some cost to ourselves. In the city they were disheartened and divided. Their magazines had been blown up, and 500 artificers destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. They were in want of percussion caps, fusea, and other stores. The King, it was said, had sent off his Zenana. The mutineers, compelled to fight us on their arrival, and even forced to prolong the conflict by the closing of the gates behind them, have to some extent availed themselves of the opportunity to make off and consult safety or pleasure elsewhere. Meanwhile we had been receiving from the Punjab, besides large reinforcements of Europeans and Punjabees, treasure, ammunition and stores. It must, however, be said that though we seem to command the country towards the Northwest, the mutineers were established at Allyghur in the name of the King of Delhi. It is quite evident that, with the exception of half-a-dozen places, throughout the whole region from Benares to the Punjab we must be considered to have, taken the field, and to be, *in fact, engaged in the task of reconquering India.* When this is the work to be done, it is some encouragement to those engaged in it to find their services recognized and rewarded with some enduring mark of favor. We have great pleasure in observing that HAVELOCK, who may or may not live to receive a quarter's payment of his £100 a year good service pension, has now the rank of Major-General, which he may, indeed, never hear of, and certainly will not, if his career is as brief as that of his brother commanders in India, but which will at least be recorded, and remain, after his death, a consolation to his family and his friends.

THE VERY LATEST INDIA NEWS.

From the London Herald (2d Edition) Sept. 30.

Bombay lettera have arrived.

The Bombay *Times* of Aug. 31 does nor mention the arrival of Gen. HAVELOCK at Lucknow. The principal fcalurcs contained in the papers have been previously published. The Bombay *Times* considers that the intelligence is certainly of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo, dated Aug. 11, in the *Poona Observer*, mentions that the King of Delhi offered to make terms with us on condition that 36 lacs of rupees annually, instead of 15, as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. He was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender could be accepted.

A Meerut letter, of the 10th of August, mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. About 500 were seen crossing the Ganges at Gurmuchtesurghat, five days previously, and 250 more were at Hauper, making for Rohilcund—all unarmed. The bridge of boats at Delhi is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

The Punjab is tranquil. The organization of Sikh regiments for Delhi is rapidly progressing.

The mutineers at Meanmeer had been cut up. No sympathy was shown to the rebels by the inhabitants of the Province.

The King's magazine at Jodhpore was struck by lightning; 900 persons were killed, and property valued at £1,000,000 sterling destroyed.

The whole province of Bengal seems to be in a state of alarm.

The civilians at Gejah retrested to Patna, leaving the treasury in charge of a Company of the 64th Regiment, which it is feared is in danger.

The 5th native Infantry at Hazareebagh mutinied on the 30th June, and liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagoda, but there is every reason to believe that Major OAKES was killed.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

There had been symptoms of disaffection in the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, forming part of the Rajahpootana field force. They refused to give up a mutinous trooper, and formed a square around him. He then fired at Brigadier MOLAN, when three or four of the European Horse Artillery dashed into the square and cut him down. A portion of the Infantry were disarmed.

The mutiny at Kolapoor was promptly suppressed, but Lieutenants NORRIS and HEATHFIELD, and Ensign STUBBS, got astray and were murdered.

The *Times* Bombay correspondent says, that, "taking into consideration all that has occurred in the way of disaffection throughout the Presidency, whether in Rajahpootana or in the Southern Mahratta Country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army is slowly, but surely, giving way, under strong temptations. Let Delhi fall pretty quickly and we are safe; but let there be a check or a disaster there or elsewhere, or even much delay, and I fear we (the Presidency generally) shall see troublesome times."

CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong are to Aug. 8, and Shanghae, July 30.

A declaration of the blockade of Canton River was issued by Admiral SEYMOUR on the 4th of August.

Two veasels had arrived at Hong Kong with about 500 gunners, who were to be dispatched to Calcutta.

Sterling Exchange at Hong Kong 5s. At Shanghae a large business had been done in imports. Prices of tea had advanced both there and at Amoy. Silk was firm. Exchange 6s. 10d.@7s.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors at Stuttgart.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

STUTTGART, Friday, Sept. 24, 1857.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Feuerbach station of the railway which had brought him from Darmstadt. He was attended by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, but not accompanied by the Empress. He was, however, very nearly having the Princess MATHILDE, the cousin of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, to share the special train which brought him hither; but it would seem that she did not arrive so punctually as was expected at the frontier station, and therefore the Emperor's train came on without her, and another train has been dispatched to fetch her. The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Princess went out to Bruchsal, the last station on this side of the Baden frontier, to receive the Emperor, and the King was in waiting to receive him at the Feuerbach station, and had been waiting a good hour when he arrived. The King, who is now 76 years of age and a great lover of simplicity, sat quietly all that time with his own Adjutant in an open harouche, surrounded by and exposed to the notice of the sight-loving crowd that had collected to see the Emperor, the only special attention shown to Royalty on this occasion being the precaution of watering the road where his carriage would have to stand. There was no gaping at him, no mobbing, and no hurrahing, only hats taken off.

The Crown Prince and Princess on their arrival with the Emperor drove off promptly in their carriage, which with several others were in waiting for the Emperor's immediate suite, as they had to prepare for the reception of their Imperial brother and brother-in-law at their villa in the neighborhood of Stuttgart, known under the name of the Crown Prince's Villa. After a few minutes of greeting and compliments the King conducted the Emperor to his own private carriage, and, on the latter's motioning him to take precedence, at once mounted before his younger relative, who, however, sat at the King's right hand. The Emperor wore on this occasion his Russian uniform, with the well-known frightful turhan-shaped fur cap with the red band of the Saxon Order of the Crown, and looked hot, tired, out of humor, and out of health. In face, at least, he has rapidly grown old since he mounted the throne, and his present looks give some strength to the unsatisfactory reports that are current of the state of his health and his habits of life. He will remain the guest of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and of his sister the Grand Duchess OLGA during the whole term of his stay. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the other hand, who is expected to arrive to-morrow, will he the guest of the King, and will stay with him in the new palace. Each Emperor will dine *en famille* with his host and his immediate circle, and in the evening the King will take his guests with him to an evening entertainment to be given by the Crown Prince to the two Emperors, their very limited and select suites, and the members of the Royal Family of Wurtemberg.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

STUTTGART, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

The Emperor of Russia was received yesterday as one of the family at an insignificant railway station outside of the town, without any guard of honor or any fuss of any sort being made with him, the King's private carriage even being used on the occasion; but the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON has been received to-day at the terminus here in the town with all possible state and ceremony. Not only was the main station kept strictly reserved for the members of the Court, but also the street leading from the station to the Palace was lined with infantry and Lancers; this latter regiment, very singularly, however, displayed at its head an Imperial eagle with the N, being a standard it took from the troops under the command of the uncle in 1815, and was now paraded so judiciously before the eyes of the nephew in 1857. An eye-witness of the interesting ceremony that took place at the terminus enable me to inform your readers and future historians of the important fact that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, on alighting from the railway carriage, Awaited the arrival of the King of Wurtemberg, who was waiting on the platform to receive him. This, doubtless, formed part of the programme of the ceremonies, but it was one which would not have been introduced of his own accord by the King, who is an extremely cold, reserved and undemonatrative person. On this occasion the members of the Royal family were assembled in *grande tenue*, with state carriages and servants in gala liveries, but, unfortunately, as the sun was shining and the dust, the carriages were not open, probably on account of the overpowering heat and the dust, the carriages and servants were all that the patient public got to see after two hours' waiting.

THE MEETING.

STUTTGART, Sunday, Sept. 26, 1857.

My narrative of yesterday put you in possession only of the outline of the meeting of the two Emperors; to-day I can fill in that outline with particulars, which, if not of highly exciting interest, have at least the merit of being authentic.

Immediately after the King had conducted Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON to his own palace, and introduced him to the Queen and the rest of the Royal family, he presented to the Emperor the members of the honsehold and the Court officials. The Emperor bestowed on each a few affable words, as far as this was possible where the greater number of the persona addressed were totally unknown to him, and the household, then withdrew into the side-rooms and corridors, while the King and the Emperor on their part retired "*dans leurs intérieurs.*" Almost immediately afterwards, and while the retinue of the French Emperor was improving its acquaintance with the members of the Wurtemberg household, the folding doors near where they were standing were thrown open, and the Emperor of Russia was announced as close at hand. The Emperor, LOUIS NAPOLEON, immediately on bing informed of the vicinity of the Emperor ALEXANDER, left his apartment in all haste, and met the Emperor ALEXANDER just as he had advanced bnt a few steps in the room. They shook hands very cordially, and their countenances were made to express the greatest gratification at their meeting, and they thus withdrew into a private room, remote from eyes profane. When they parted, after this first and not very lengthy interview, the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, at the moment of his hastening to meet the Emperor ALEXANDER still wore the red riband of the Wurtemberg Order of the Crown, was observed to have on the blue band of the Russian Order of St. Andrew. From the above you will perceive, however much thought and calculation have been bestowed upon this meeting, the actual cordial and grasp of the hand, the very act of meeting took place under very different circumstances to doubtless had been reckoned on.

Having given you the above, which, though authentic account, is not very [illegible] I will report to you what "[illegible]sons" relate to each other having taken place at the Palace [illegible]bles, it is a good deal more [illegible]tory. It was carefully arranged in the [illegible] must know, that the King was to occupy a room adjoining the apartments of the French Emperor, and it was into the next room to the King's, on the other side, that the Emperor ALEXANDER was shown on occasion of this his visit. On a signal given by the King the doors were opened on each side, and the two Emperors, without exceeding to each other a moment, or an inch of precedence, advanced into the middle of the room and made each other's acquaintance in the King's presence. From an equally excellent authority, which is the source of all modern history, viz., *soi-distant* "well-informed persons," I have learned the real and true reason why the two Emperors have agreed to meet at this court rather than any other; it is because the King is very deaf, and so would be unable to catch all they might say in his presence. If this were really meant for a joke, it would not be so bad.

To return, however, to the region of simple history. At 8 o

...ain occupied by white men with the trial of the four men accused of the robberies and frauds connected with the Northern Railway securities. Employees of the railway were called to prove the abstraction of the shares of Baron DE ROTHSCHILD and other shareholders, the taking away of bonds, and the deficit in the accounts, and ... things were perpetrated by CARPENTIER ... also, the breaking open of a safe ... robbery of shares by GRELLET. Other ... deposed to the part which PARODI had ... disposing of the stolen shares and bonds. ... the arrest of that person, GRELLET and ... in the United States.

... principal points of interest were these: A ... deposed that, notwithstanding the pre... which was adopted of having safes with ... locks, one of the keys of which was kept ... director, the late Cashier, M. ROBERT, had ... keys to all the three locks of each safe, and ... them in a drawer, to which his employes could ... access. The President expressed doubts ... such a want of care could possibly have been ... but GRELLET said that the statement ... perfectly true. He, however, declared, as he had ... before, that it was not with any of the keys ... but that he had opened the safes to take away ... shares. One of the police officers, who was ... to the United States in pursuit of the men, ... said that PARODI had confessed that forgery had ... committed, but that prisoner energetically ... that he had done so. GUERIN defended ... himself with some plausibility, and amongst other ... said that he had had no need to break open ... safe, as he knew enough of cabinet making to ... able to remove and replace the top of the safe. ... young woman who had lived under the pro... of CARPENTIER, named GEORGETTE ROL..., was called to give evidence, and she appeared ... a magnificent toilette. She declared that CAR... had only given her 300f. or 400f. a month, ... she admitted that she had been possessed at the ... the robberies were discovered of 37 bonds of ... Lyons Railway, of several coupons of 3 and ... per Cent. Rente, of a number of bank notes ... bills of exchange, and of about 1,800fr. in ... ; she did not state how she obtained all that ..., but denied that it was from CARPENTIER. ... gave her evidence with considerable impu... The letter which CARPENTIER wrote to ... on taking the flight was produced, and ... as follows: "My dear friend, I am distracted! ... yourself—I take to flight!" Evidence was ... given to prove the fraudulent bankruptcy of ..., and numerous witnesses were afterwards ... on his behalf—they gave him a good ... Letters written by GRELLET were then ... in. In one he charged the late Cashier, M. ..., with having committed the robberies, but ... now formally declared that the accusation was ... In the others he described with much flip... his life on board the vessel which brought ... to Europe. Amongst other things he said: ... appears that my good looks greatly pleased ... ladies. Decidedly I am disposed to think that ... am not such a *canaille* as I imagined!..... I ... soundly, like a man without a care. I'm a ... mortal, am I not?" The Court then ad... to the next day to hear the pleadings for ...

SEPT. 26.—At the sitting of the Court of Assizes to-day, the Public Prosecutor addressed the Jury in support of the indictment. M. LACHAUD after... pleaded for CARPENTIER, representing him as a victim of the passion for gold and for Stock-Exchange gambling, which characterizes the epoch. He deplored that at the early age of 25 the "fearful responsibility" of the post of cashier of a great enterprise, like the Northern Railway, had been imposed on him. He had at first only taken shares in the belief that by the use of them he might realize a large fortune, and his firm intention had been to restore them. The learned advocate passed in review all the facts regarding the prison... and represented them in as favorable a light as possible, and concluded by imploring the indulgence of the Jury. In the course of his speech the learned gentleman made some sharp observations on the manner in which the advocates employed by CARPENTIER in the United States had acted, and said that their "wretched subtleties" and mode of advocacy had so disgusted the prisoner that he had resolved to give himself up to the justice of his country. During all the time the counsel was speaking, CARPENTIER wept bitterly. M. DESMARETS pleaded for GRELLET, and dwelt particularly on the fact, as an extenuating circumstance in his favor, that he had made the fullest disclosures.

M. DUFAURE then addressed the Jury for PARODI, and the President having summed up the evidence, the Jury withdrew to deliberate, and in an hour a half returned into court with their verdict. PARODI was acquitted, but CARPENTIER, GUERIN and GRELLET were found guilty of theft and embezzlement, with extenuating circumstances in favor of the last two. In consequence, GRELLET was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, and GUERIN and CARPENTIER to five. Furthermore, on the demand of the Railway Company, as *partie civile*, CARPENTIER, GRELLET and PARODI although acquitted of the robbery, were ordered to restore conjointly 4,352 Northern shares, and GUERIN 1,400.

PARODI has appealed against the decision of the Court of Assizes condemning him conjointly with CARPENTIER and GRELLET to restore to the Northern Company 4,112 shares. Of the other three men concerned in the robbery, GRELLET alone has signified his intention to appeal.

The American Corvette Plymouth at Southampton.

From the London News.

There is now lying at Southampton a United States corvette, called the *Plymouth*. She is commanded by Captain DALGREN, the inventor of those enormous guns with which the American men-of-war are now armed, and which, in the opinion of some, will revolutionize naval warfare, as ships will be destroyed before they can come near each other. A pivot gun which is on board the *Plymouth* has a 11-inch bore. There are in all five large guns on board, and the object of the *Plymouth's* cruise is to enable Captain DALGREN to make some experiments in sea firing. Although the machinery for working these guns is very perfect and beautiful, yet the labor of firing such heavy ordnance is severe. There are some pretty boat howitzers on board the *Plymouth*, which are remarkable for the rapidity with which they can be fired, and the facility with which they can be used in boats, or mounted on carriages on shore. The boarding implements and small arms, such as tomahawks, swords, pistols that can be converted into carbines, short carbines that are loaded at the breech, and have the properties of the Minié rifle, are well worth inspection, all having some new and useful property. One of the curious properties of the Dalgren heavy gun is the singularly mellow sound that accompanies its discharge. The volume of sound which it causes is enormous, but the sound is not of that ringing and ear-splitting quality which usually accompanies heavy ordnance. The *Plymouth* is pierced for 22 guns. Her full complement of men is 220. Her crew, however, at present amounts to only 180 men. She is a wooden ship of enormous strength, her timbers being far heavier than those of English men-of-war.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN.—A GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED to those wishing to trade for property in the west, such as follows:

One tavern stand and ferry, and one hundred vacant lots, all being in Richland City, Richland County, and State of Wisconsin. Richland City is situated forty miles west of Madison, the capital of the State, and lying on the north bank of the Wisconsin River, and at the junction of Pine River, where the Pine River Valley Railroad will intersect the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. The hotel is a new building, one that is convenient, well finished and furnished, and in every way suited to the business herein mentioned. The ferry is across the Wisconsin River, and with it are suitable boats for running. The lots contains a block of lots on the north bank, and large tracts of land, with timber for ferry uses on the south bank of said river. The lots are well located, a portion of them on business streets, and well suited for business purposes, while others are better calculated for residences. The above described property, I am desirous of exchanging for merchandise, or such property as I can remove to the South. Any person wishing to exchange will call on H. V. McCARGAR, Washington House, No. 1 Broadway

AN EXPEDITION ABOUT TO PROCEED to the Indian Ocean for the purpose of developing the mining and trading resources of an unexplored Island, rich in tin and valuable products, requires the services of a few more resolute, intelligent young men. Personal services at the point of destination is chiefly required, but those who can add to the resources of the enterprise will be preferred. For particulars send name and address during this week to PAPUA, Box No. 2,627 City Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING Land, about 8 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of first merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. 83 Liberty-st. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble sisters, young women; the one is a first-rate cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or a first-rate laundress; can do all sorts of lady's finery in the best of style, and is capable of doing tinting. Can get the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women—the one to do housework in a small privnte family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or see to children, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family; can good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.; can be seen from 9 o'clock for two days, if not engaged, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT German girl, with some years of excellent reference, to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; also, by a tidy young English girl as chambermaid; also, a highly-recommended Protestant woman for general housework. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations if possible in one family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and chambermaid; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid. Is quick with the needle; makes shirts, scolloping and children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The other does housework in a small family; makes bread; does up linen in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; both have most respectable City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 336 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOVerness and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, sisters, in a small private family; one as cook, and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse. They are well recommended, and are permitted to receive applications at the residence of their present employer, No. 8 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one does housework in a small family; makes bread, washes and irons well; the other to do chamberwork, washing, or nurse and plain sewing; wages $6 each. They are fully competent. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women, and a girl of 14; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress and chambermaid and waiter. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, she would be willing to do chamberwork and lady's fine washing or sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior baker; is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; she has no objection to wait on a lady and travel. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; prefers to live in Brooklyn. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., few doors from 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl 13 years old, in a gentleman's family understands waiting on table and light chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 Madison-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENgage with a few private families; is willing to go out by the week or month; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 150 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing; good references from her last place. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine-lane, between Anthony and and Leonard sts. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, can take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 195 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City references can be given. Apply at No. 48 Marion st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended; would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter. No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 186 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 23d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A YOUNG LADY HAVing a sewing machine of her own would like a situation to go South; she has and one year's experience in operating; has a perfect knowledge of managing the machine and can use the gauge. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 367 10th-st.

WANTED.—LADIES AND FAMILIES, IN THE City or country, who want first-class cooks, good cooks, and to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, or general housework girls, will please call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 72 6th-av., bookstore, where superior girls are willing to work at very moderate wages.

WANTED.—FAMILIES REQUIRING EFFICIENT and reliable help, can find such by applying at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st. where none are registered but those who can produce undeniable references. Mrs. M. trusts that her unparalleled capability, exertion in selecting trusty and efficient domestics will secure her a further continuance of the patronage she has been favored with for the last eight years.

ALL RESPECTABLE UP-TOWN FAMIlies requiring experienced, faithful and reliable well-recommended servants are advised to call this day at the only up-town select female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., 8 years established. German, French, English, Scotch, and other Protestants now on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 668 8th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE, TWO conductors, a time-keeper for a saw-mill, 6 men for steamers, 1 stewardess, 7 porters, a clerk for a grocery store, 2 express drivers, 4 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—AGENTS TO GET SUBSCRIBERS IN this and the adjoining cities for "Goodrich's Comprehensive Geography and History." See advertisement under the head of "New Publications." Apply, from 9 to 3 o'clock, to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 172 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, ONE who can sew well is required. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO EFFICIENT SERVANTS, ONE as chambermaid and waiter, the other as laundress: must thoroughly understand their duties; none others need apply. Apply at No. 3 East 26th-st., between 10th and 12th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, ENGLISH, Scotch or American preferred. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant room, and full or partial board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtlemen is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house must be located, and not more than ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address, stating full particulars, with terms, &c., C. H. S., Box No. 1,407, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen who will room together, can have pleasant rooms in a quiet, retired family. Inquire at No. 100 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family on Brooklyn Heights, in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry, having ample accommodations, would be willing to receive one or two gentlemen (dining excepted) as boarders. Address Box No. 1,658, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

PARLORS WITH BEDROOMS ATTACHED, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 270 9th-st., convenient to a Broadway line of stages.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, on second floor, together or separately, to gentlemen with or without breakfast and tea. Also, one or two other rooms. House has every convenience, and in a delightful location. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family. At No. 80 Franklin-st.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican electors of the Fourth Assembly District will meet at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, and elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention for the same. By order of the Republican Central Committee. J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman of Inspectors.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention to meet Oct. 17, 1857. By order of Inspectors. ANDREW CRAFT, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, HENRY C. BOYD.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican electors of this District will meet, at No. 200 6th-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention. JOSEPH VAN VLECK, DANIEL WILLIS, JAMES DUNCAN, } Inspectors of Election.

THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—RECEIVing Committee for the Herndon Testimonial. Subscriptions $1. Donations not limited. Direct to the Treasurer, ISAAC BELL, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st., New-York.

The books of the Committee for the "Herndon Testimonial" will be kept open for subscriptions and donations, until Nov. 10.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Foil Silks, 5s., 6s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
400 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
100 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 32 cents.
1,000 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
2,000 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of new Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUSE DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ROBES-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINSS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH,
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS,
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
New Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VELVET ROBES AIQUILLE.
A splendid lot, per steamer *Fulton*,
at $40; COST $50 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes,
at $30, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS.
A large lot will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 12,
Much Under Price,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
500 at 50 cents.....worth 80 cents
500 at $1.....worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of importation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3.....worth $5
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5.....worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7.....worth $10
Also, Broché and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of their Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

RICH DRY GOODS
At very greatly reduced prices.
Rich and elegant Cloaks.
Shawls in new styles.
Silks and Silk Robes.
Laces and Embroideries.
Muslin de laines, Wool Plaids.
Irish Poplins and other fashionable goods.
REDUCTION REAL.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.
Two cases Baratheas, all wool, a new and very desirable article for deep mourning. Observe:
W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction. Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4,
formerly $3 50 to $8.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

AWFUL CRISIS.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
3,000 yards fine French Merinos.....62½ cents.
2,000 yards fine French Merinos.....75 cents.
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors, beautiful goods.....75 cents.
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas.....31 cents.
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas.....44 cents.
5,000 yards Valencias.....37½ cents.
3,000 yards Superfine all wool de Laines.....37½ cents.
6,000 yards Fine English de Laines.....12½ cents.
1 case Bombazines, 7s. 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par. Observe:
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Dépôt, No. 506 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined to take advantage of the present monetary derangement, and close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT before Jan. 1, previous to removal to our New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock.
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

FIFTY CASES OF NINETY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at same rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us unasked.

Ordinary correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be promptly paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 16th of September, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later. The only important feature in the European news is the meeting of the Emperors ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON at Stuttgart. We give, elsewhere, an interesting accounnt of the first interview between these august personages. Nothing has yet transpired as to its political importance, though great results are expected from it by leading Paris journals. The trial of CARPENTIER, GRELLET, GUERIN and PAROD, for stealing 6,752 shares of the Northern Railway Company of France, was concluded on the 27th ult. A verdict of guilty was returned against CARPENTIER, GRELLET and GUERIN, but PAROD was acquitted. The Court found extennating circumstances in the case of CARPENTIER and GUERIN, who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. GRELLET was sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement.

By the *Atlantic* we receive a fortnight's later advices from India. The dates are from Calcutta to the 23d and from Bombay to the 31st of August. Upon the whole the news is disastrous. Delhi still held out on the 12th of August. General NICHOLSON, with large reinforcements, was within one day's march of the camp, and it was believed that the long-expected attack would take place on the 20th. But Delhi is not now the chief point of interest. The eyes of the whole British nation are turned anxiously upon Lucknow, the capital of Oude, where their besieged countrymen and country women, to the number of a thousand, are surrounded by a very large army of ferocious mutineers. For a second time the relief force under General HAVELOCK, after fighting two more battles, has been compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there, at latest advices, we leave him—his army reduced, by war and the cholera, to 900 men. It was impossible for him to advance on Lucknow without reinforcements, and these could not arrive before a fortnight. There were considerable fears felt for the safety of his own little army, and the greatest anxiety for the defenders of Lucknow. The garrison of the latter place were, however, holding out well. At Arrah the mutineers had been defeated, and all alarm about the fall of Agra had passed away. More mutinies and a rising in Bengal are reported.

Yesterday the money pressure and difficulty in collections from the West carried down a large number of dry goods houses; several of them of twenty-five years' standing, who weathered the storm of 1837. The Bank Statement gave much satisfaction, as showing a steady specie strength, notwithstanding the large drain of the past week. This drain, averaging half a million of dollars a day, absorbed only the assistance derived from the California packet of Sept. 5, and the Sub-Treasury. The drain was renewed yesterday, but was not so general, particularly in aid of the near country banks, as last week. The California packet of Sept. 20, and the Sub-Treasury, will probably again supply nearly three millions of dollars in the course of the present week. The packet is about due. The liquidation of Bank loans last week reached four million dollars, making with the previous week an *actual curtailment* hard on to six millions since the *promised expansion* of three millions. The result, though alleged to have been necessary by the rapid drawing down of the bank deposits, adds greatly to the discouragement of the merchants, among whom further large failnres are talked of as likely to follow the list presented this morning.

The amount of United States stock redeemed at the Treasury Department yesterday was $750,561, of which a large amount was for New-York. The whole amount thus far redeemed is about $3,000,000, and there remains available under the law only about $500,000 more.

The General Produce Markets opened yesterday, quite heavily. Flour fell 5c. @ 10c. per bbl., while Wheat, Corn and Oats also declined a shade. The demand was fair, chiefly for home use. The receipts were large. Provisions were very dull, and prices favored buyers. Groceries were lightly dealt in at languid rates. A cargo of about 13,000 pkgs. new Malaga Fruit was offered at auction, but after the disposal of 100 boxes Raisins, the owners stopped the sale, as they were not satisfied with the spiritless bidding. Freights continued heavy and rates exhibited a downward tendency.

During the dense fog which prevailed towards the close of yesterday, the steamboat *Empire State*, from New-York for Boston, ran on the rocks at Hell Gate and was sunk. The passengers, 150 of whom were females, and crew were all saved.

We understand that Hon. EDWARD N. ARCHIBALD, late Attorney-General of Newfoundland, but for a short time past resident at Brooklyn, has received from Lord CLARENDON the appointment of British Consul at this port, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

A meeting was called last night at Clinton Hall, to inaugurate an Association for the benefit of the Aborigines of this Continent. The design was to provide a fund for the civilization of the Indian. Whether owing to the lukewarmness of the public, or to the financial pressure, we cannot say, but the meeting was a failure, none of the gentlemen—among them Rev. H. W. BEECHER and Judge EDMONDS—who were advertised to attend being present. There were some fifty or sixty persons in attendance. Mr. BERSON, who gave a brief outline of his experience among the Indians of Oregon, was the only featnre of the meeting.

Yesterday was a general training day; most of the good people in the City who were too patriotic or too poor to pay 75 cents to the Receiver of Taxes in lieu of military duty, shouldered their muskets, and were taught, by subalterns in pseudo-military costume, how to do their country service in the next war with ——. The future will fill the blank. At the office of the Receiver of Taxes people came in crowds to tender their commutation fees. During the day, a long line, in Indian file, stretched from the desk where the Clerk handed out certificates with "WILSON SMALL" written at the bottom, which he gave each, to the back doorway of the basement of the new City Hall. A great many became impatient of the delay they underwent in getting up to the desk, and left in disgust. Whether the hard times made people commuters, apprehensive of the penalty to be imposed in the shape of fines, or whether for some other reason, the fact was patent that the receipts for commutation seemed to show a considerable increase over those of last year. The Clerk's desk was covered with "notices," returned to be exchanged for "certificates."

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but did little else worthy of special note than to vote an appropriation of $500 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, instead of $1,000, as agreed upon by the Board of Councilmen. The Board of Supervisors passed npon a number of bills, ordering those for the improvement of the Essex Market Conrt-Rooms, and the Sheriff's bill to be paid, and referring those for refitting the Supreme Court-Rooms, and the Coroner's bills for the quarter to an appropriate Committee.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, three hours were laboriously occupied in the revision of the report of the Inspectors of Election, which report was adopted. A communication was received from RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, stating, in answer to inquiries officially forwarded to him, that the Inspectors of Election of last year could *not* act at the coming election. He is of opinion that the Inspectors and canvassers must be elected in November, and that they are to act at the December election. Otherwise, a restrained or forced construction must by given to the law of April 7, 1857.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and listened to and referred a number of complaints against policemen. Another motion to swear in the Thirteenth Ward list was put and lost. An interesting letter was received by Gen. NYE, from four Germans who wished to be appointed patrolmen. The Special Committee was appointed to examine the claims of old policemen to be put on duty, as follows: Mr. Bowen, Mr. Stranahan and Mayor Wood. The Committee meet at 2 o'clock to-day, and take up the First, Second and Third Wards. The Board adjourned until Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The American Mayoralty Convention met last night at No. 187 Bowery. JAMES W. BARKER was appointed Chairman, and E. MEREDITH Secretary. Two delegations from the Ninth Ward, one headed by GEORGE BRIGGS and the other by GEORGE B. DEAN, claimed admission to the Convention, and were both finally excluded. A motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor was lost. The meeting adjourned to the 9th of November.

The Republicans held their Primary elections last evening. The Eighth Ward was the only one in which there were two sets of Delegates elected—from the two opposing Clubs. There was no disturbance in any quarter. There were in several Wards two tickets run—the question of difference being the policy of fusion with the Americans.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder SMITH pronounced his decision in the Sickles and Bennett libel suit. He decided that Judge RUSSELL'S action was illegal, and that the motion to vacate the order to refer back the papers to the committing magistrate must be sustained. The Recorder has thus laid a train that will lead to a loud explosion. The only trial of interest ycsterday was that of WILLIAM MANLY, charged with an audacious highway robbery last Wednesday, about noon, at the corner of Duane and Chatham streets. He seized a German lady by the waist, and robbed her of $109. The evidence against him was conclusive, and he was at once convicted. The Recorder, in deferring sentence, told him him if the money was restored, a little leniency would be exercised towards him. Otherwise he must not expect the slightest mercy.

A daring and romantic burglarly was committed in the store of Ross & BALLARD, in Chambers-street on Sunday last, in broad daylight, by two little boys, the eldest not being fourteen years old. They effected their entrance through the skylight, one of them falling through three floors of the building, and injuring himself so greatly that his companion had to carry him away on his back. He was subsequently taken to the Hospital, and his comrade was arrested.

The Kansas Election.

Though we are yet without full returns, it seems to be reasonably certain that the Kansas election has resulted in the complete triumph of the Free-State Party. Our latest advices assert positively that they have not only elected their delegate to Congress, hut have a majority also in both branches of the Legislature. If this is so, the whole country has substantial reason for satisfaction. No one at all familiar with the facts has douhted for some months past that at least *four-fifths* of the people of Kansas were in favor of making it a Free State. Those who desired a different result could only hope to secure it, therefore, by defrauding the people of the Territory of their right to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves. They could not possibly prevent a majority of the Inhabitants from excluding Slavery, if such was their desire, except by disfranchising them, by cheating them in counting the votes, or by introducing alien voters to overbear their suffrages. A victory secured by either of these devices could only be short-lived, and would carry with it more of dishonor than of substantial advantage. Kansas, sooner or later, must have become a Free State:—and those who desired it to be otherwise would have gained but little hy a victory at the present election. The great mass of the people in the Northern States, of all parties, have abundant reason for rejoicing at the result. The Republicans see in it the prominent benefit which they hoped to derive from the election of FREMONT; the Northern Democrats can point to it as a fulfillment of their prediction that Kansas would not be a Slave State, even if FREMONT should be defeated;—and candid men of all parties, as well as that very large portion of the people who never allow themselves to be lashed into a fever of passion for the benefit of any party, will rejoice at the prospect which this result holds out, that Kansas will speedily cease to be a field of national contention, and that its affairs will be regulated by its own people and cease to enter into the party politics of the country at large.

The result is due mainly to the moral effect of the immense Republican vote of the last Presidential contest, upon the Administration which achieved power in spite of it. That vote admonished the President that the experience of President PIERCE'S administration in Kansas could not safely be repeated,—that the people of Kansas must be allowed fair play and a free vote,—that they must be protected from invasion and from fraud as well as force at the ballot-box, and that the guarantees of the Nebraska bill must be fulfilled. And it is only just to Mr. BUCHANAN to say that the course he has pursued in this matter has been such as must command the approval of all just and candid men. He sent to Kansas as Governor a man of ability, of sagacity, and of more political reputation as well as ambition than he could afford to sacrifice in a hopeless crusade for Slavery;—and he sustained him in a policy just to all parties and calculated, as well as designed, to secure for the majority of the people sovereignty over their own affairs. The result vindicates the Administration and Governor WALKER from the reproaches which were so freely cast upon them from opposite quarters, for alleged designs of the most opposite character. By the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South they were charged with favoring the designs of the Abolitionists:—while the Anti-Slavery Press of the Northern States asserted with equal emphasis that they were in league with the Slavery propagands and pledged to carry out its purposes and plans. They seem now to have been anxious only to secnre for the people of Kansas the right to decide for themselves what should be the character of their domestic institutions.

And this result, moreover, if it be such as is reported, must be especially gratifying to those who have insisted from the outset that the Free-State men ought to go to the polls and do everything in their power, in the face of all obstacles, to wrest the political sway of the Territory from the hands of those by whom it had been usurped. We need not remind onr readers tbat the TIMES has from the beginning been of this number, and that for a long time it stood alone in that position among journals with whose general political tenor it substantially concurred. It was urged by the leaders of the Free-State party n Kansas, and by all the leading Republican journals outside, that it would be folly for them to vote,—that their votes would be rejected by corrupt judges or beaten back by invading Missourians,—that Governor WALKER and the Administration at Washington were certain to connive at, if not openly aid, these endeavors to deprive them of their rights, and that, by attempting to vote, they would only hand themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the spurious authority of the Territorial Government. In common with those who took a different view of the case, we urged that it was the duty of the Free-State men to attempt to give effect to their principles at the ballot box,—that, if defeated, it was important that they should have the means of proving fraud and violence, if these should be the means by which their defeat should be effected, and that everything would be hopelessly lost by their supine refusal to take any part in the only kind of warfare by which, under our Constitution, political rights are ever secured or political wrongs redressed. The Free-State party finally yielded to the force of these remonstrances and at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, at a late day in the canvass, resolved to vote; but they accompanied their resolution with lachrymose predictions of their own defeat, and from that day to this some of our Eastern journals have teemed with prophecies of disaster and ruin to the Free-State cause. We have upon our table scores of letters from zealous Free-State correspondents in Lawrence, deploring the decision of their party to go to the polls, chronicling rumored invasions of thousands of voters from Missouri, denouncing Gov. WALKER for refusing to send the troops where they would be wanted and predicting, with the utmost confidence, the utter overthrow of the Free-State Party. We have not placed these epistles before our readers, because we saw clearly that they were dictated by party passion and prejudice, and not by the cool judgment of candid spectators, and that they could, therefore, only mislead the public which should depend upon them for information. The result affords, we think, the best comment upon the wisdom and expediency of the course which was finally resolved upon by the mass of the Free-State Party; and the whole country has reason to rejoice in the belief that hereafter Kansas politics will be matters mainly of local interest and concern.

The English in India.

The news from India yesterday, received by the *Atlantic*, although somewhat confused by conflicting details, yet on the whole defines with tolerable precision the relative positions of the English forces and of the mutineers, at the date of the latest telegraphic intelligence from the East.

To say that no essential change in these relative positions had yet been effected by the operations of the British Commander, is to say that the tenor of this news is unfavorable to the English cause. For such is the situation of the English armies in India, that every day lost from their positive advance upon the Sepoy insurrection, is a formidable gain, not of moral support alone, hut of men and of treasure, to the Mohammedan cause. In the interval, for instance, between the first unsuccessful march of General HAVELOCK from Cawnpore, and a second equally unfortunate attempt of the same officer to reach Lucknow, of which the *Atlantic* brings us the account, the insurgents' forces, covering the siege of the latter city, had swelled to nearly 50,000 men; while a further danger to the heroic conqueror of NENA SAHIB had sprung up in the threatened junction of the Gwalior mutineers from the West with the Oudian rebels from the East at a point on the Jumna above Cawnpore. General NICHOLSON had reached Delhi, and on the 16th of August was probably in command of about 11,000 men—so that there was some possibility of an attempt having been made on the 20th to take Delhi by storm.

The military experience of modern nations, and particularly of England, goes decidedly to prove that the termination of sieges by assault always effects a great economy of time at an expense of nearly 100 per cent. in the loss of life; and precious as are the English bayonets now in India the imperative necessity of the hour is so clearly the gain of a few weeks, or even of a few days, upon the insurrection, that we can hardly permit ourselves to donbt that the force beforc Delhi would be led to the assault at the earliest practicable moment. And this is the more probable that all accounts concur in stating that the besieged were suffering from a deficiency of ammunition. The storming of Delhi would pacify the incipient fermentation of the Mussulman population in the Punjanb, and release the defenders of Agra from a position which, although sufficiently secure at the latest advices, was yet terribly arduous. Whether it would save the garrison of Lucknow is another qnestion, and one which cannot be answered without many serious misgivings. The salvation of that city seemed to depend on the possibility of reaching it with efficient reinforcements before the last week in August. For by the most reliable accounts, the fortress at Lucknow was only so far provisioned as to hold out "on famine rations" up to the 21st of August.

The army of General HAVELOCK, after coming for the second time almost within reach of the devoted city, and winning two more victories, had been compelled, as we have said, to fall back to Cawnpore on the 10th of August. And there, so far as appeared, this gallant General, after making those almost superhuman efforts which have won for him a historical name, would be compelled to lie upon his arms, in an intolerable impotence of relieving his countrymen and countrywomen, menaced, at a distance of only 40 miles, with all the horrors of a capitulation to the compeers of NENA SAHIB, if not indeed to that villain himself, of whom it is said by some authorities that he is still allve and with the host before Lucknow. It is impossible to reflect upon such a position as this of General HAVELOCK'S without a thrill of indignant sympathy. Nor will that thrill be weakened by the thought tbat the reinforcements dispatched to him from Calcutta had been detained about midway between that place and Cawnpore by the troubles in the Bahar, which England owes to the stupid and imbecile behavior of General LLOYD in the command at Dinapore.

Thus then matters stood in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Kingdom of Oude up to our last advices. The English forces distributed along a line of over eight hundred miles, from Calcutta to Delhi, were in strength before the latter city, and were protected in the former by their communications with Europe, and by the general quiet of Central India and the Madras Presidency. Their centre of operations at Cawnpore, 591 miles from Calcutta, held by General HAVELOCK, with a force of about 1,000 men well equipped, and flushed with victory, but also exhausted by herculean labors, and debilitated by fever, was threatened by something which singularly resembled a combined military advance of overwhelming bodies of the enemy from the Northwest, the South and the Northeast; while the direct line of their communications was seriously interrupted by dangerous demonstrations at points upon the Ganges, about two hundred miles below Cawnpore. To liberate this line the authorities at Calcutta had dispatched up to the 18th of August, two European regiments, the 5th and 26th, and a curiously formidable expedition of 400 *seamen with 10 sixty-eight pounders* in flats towed by steam, under command of Captain PEEL, who, by his brilliant services in the Crimea, did so much to redeem the enforced inactivity of the British Navy. This simple statement will suffice to show how legitimate are the fears entertained in England for the safety of the garrison at Lucknow, and even for the forces at Cawnpore.

Ugly news too had been received from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of troubles traceable, so far as appeared, mainly to gross blundering on the part of the Company's servants, but likely if not sagaciously dealt with to breed new and difficult complications. Over against all this we must, however, set the high and confident tone of the Bombay Government, and the activity displayed in the dispatch of troops from England. Up to the 24th September 77 ships had sailed conveying 30,000 men, and 6,000 more were to leave in the following week. And we may sum up the substance of the *Atlantic's* intelligence as involving very gloomy probabilities of immediate disasters to the English in India, without exciting any new or important doubts of their ultimate triumph over the Mohammedan revolt at no very distant day.

Commercial Successes.

The *Tribune* improves the present financial difficulties by making the certainty of mercantile failures the subject of a homily on the occupations best calculated to insure permanent success in life. The mercantile profession it considers the most uncertain of all occupations in which civilized men can engage, and as proof of the correctness of its argument, it brings forward a statement which we have very frequently seen published during the past twenty years, without being specially impressed by its soundness. It is to the effect that on the examination of the ledger of a certain Bank in Philadelphia it was found that seventy-five per cent. of all the depositors doing business with it during a period of thirty years had failed; and as at least twelve per cent. of its depositors were supposed to be non-mercantile men, it left but thirteen per cent. of successful merchants, which is assumed to be about the number of merchants who make a permanent success in their calling. But no reliable conclusions could be arrived at from such a bald statement as this. To form a correct inference as to the per centage of mercantile successes, it would be necessary to have more particular statistics, and they should not be confined either to one bank or one City. The thirty years in question may have included the period of the great embargo, the war of 1812, and some other year of financial distress, occasioned, not by the ordinary vicissitudes of trade, but by exceptional causes. The *Tribune* evolves a moral from its assumed facts, to the effect that the most desirable occupation to which a father can place his son, is that of a farmer. But, without wishing to express any opinion adverse to the delights, comforts and securities of a farmer's life, it is perfectly easy to show the absurdity of the *Tribune's* argument against the stability and profitableness of commercial pursuits. Any occupation in which failure was the rule, and success was so rare, must as a necessity bring poverty and ruin upon the communities which engage in it. But, so far from this being the case with purely commercial communities, the very reverse is notoriously the fact. The two most purely commercial towns in the world are New-York and Liverpool; they are composed almost wholly of merchants and the trades dependent upon them; they are great *entrepôts* of commerce, and their great men are merchants. Yet they are the most prosperous, opulent and magnificent cities of modern times, and their rapid growth and constant expansion is a continued subject of marvel to the student of political economy. Now what makes the wealth and prosperity of these cities? They are not metropolises, nor has either of them any advantages or sources of wealth but such as are connected with commerce. Here in New-York we have seen a small town of but little more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, expanding in the course of thirty years into a magnificent City of nearly a million of inhabitants, and paying a yearly tax of nearly ten million of dollars for the support of its local government. And whence has come this enormous accumulation of wealth? What has paid for its superb public buildings, its magnificent streets and avenues, its elegant churches, public libraries, palatial residences, its banks and warehouses, and all the bewildering evidences of art, civilization and wealth which are to be seen on every side? Why, they have been paid for out of the surplus profits of its commercial enterprises, and the liberality of its merchants. If the majority of them failed, this could not be the case. It is one of the strongest arguments made use of by the Anti-Slavery party against the profitableness of negro slavery, that wherever it exists the people are poor, the country wears a slovenly and neglected look and the value of real estate declines. But in every commercial city just the reverse of all these phenomena are witnessed. The elegant country seats, the comfortable cottages, the trim farms, and the stately mansions which abound in the neighborhood of New-York and the other great business centres of the country, it will be found, belong to merchants many of whom have retired from business, with ample fortunes, to enjoy the fruits of their honorable industry. In times like the present, which do not occur oftener than once in twenty years, there are a vast number of failures, and many a merchant who supposed himself to be independent in his means, finds himself suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty. But these times do not affect the merchant exclusively; the farmer feels them as well, and it will be fonnd that the instances of non-success among our agricultural population are quite as numerous as among our commercial classes.

Is it Just?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The word "defalcation" has become a very common word in these last days, and carries with it, to the minds of most readers, the idea of intentional fraud, nay, a bigh degree of rascality. Is it, then, just for our papers, religious as well as political, to print as a heading to their articles, in bold capitals, "Defalcation in the American Sunday School Union."

Has thal Society become a defaulter? Has it failed to meet its paper? Has it intentionally defrauded any one? If it is replied, "One of its officers is a defaulter to the tune of $100,000," I answer, Then say that. Say that Mr. PORTER is a defaulter, and charge it not upon the thousands who constitute the American Sunday School Union. JUSTITIA.

We suspect it will not be easy to draw the distinction desired by our correspondent. The Society is responsible for the acts of its agents; and the Sunday School Union will probably have to pay the notes which Mr. PORTER issued in its name. If the Directors of the establishment conducted their business so loosely as to allow any one of their officers thus to defraud the Society, they must bear the moral responsibility of the act. The pecnniary loss is shared by the "thousands who constitute the Union," and whose donations have been placed in hands which have proved to be incompetent to their safe custody.

EFFECTS OF THE "PRESSURE" ON POLITICS.—It is hardly time yet for the full fury of the political campaign to burst upon the public; but the indications are at present that the coming election will be one of the most tame and spiritless that has ever been known in this State. The minds of the people are too much occupied with matters that come more directly home to their bosoms and business. Party distinctions are necessarily lost sight of in the common distress for money, and, as there is no way of making either of the political organizations responsible for the hard times, it is difficult to awaken an interest in the fortunes of either set of candidates among a class of men whose whole thoughts and energies are concentrated upon plans to enable them to pay their notes when they fall due. We suspect that it is, in a great measure, owing to an absence of interest in the election that has led to an arrangement of the Tammany Hall difficulties, and the amicable agreement between the Republicans and Americans in Kings County. But, we shall have a bit of an excitement when the nominations for the Mayoralty are brought forward; the citizens of New-York will hardly let the election of Mayor go by default, and Mayor WOOD will not be able to slip quietly back into his old place while the attention of the people is absorbed by their bursting banks and financial troubles.

OUR CITY POLICE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* expresses the opinion that our present Police Force is quite large enough for all practical purposes, and says:

"We do not see that the TIMES, in its arraignment of the Metropolitan Police, points to any practical evil, any neglect of duty, any violations of law or order, or any want of public necessity for a larger force."

We do not know whether we could enlighten the *Journal* on these several points, or not. Fortunately it is not at all important that we should do so, inasmuch as our Police Force is under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners, and not under that of the Albany *Evening Journal*—and the Board has expressed its opinion very distinctly that there is a "public necessity" for a larger force. We would respectfully suggest to our Northern cotemporary that the new law only transferred the appointment of the *Commissioners* to Albany:—the head-quarters of the Police Department is still in this City.

AN OMISSION WORTH NOTING.—The London *Saturday Review*, noticing a history of the Press, by a French writer, whose information concerning the American Presa seems to be at least ten years behind the times, thus notes one of its shortcomings:

"It is one of the greatest omissions in M. CLARIGNY'S volumes, that he takes no notice of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the newest, the ablest and the most respectable of the journals of America."

We hope our cotemporaries will excuse us for copying this bit of criticism, which probably has more interest for us than for them. We do it only because it gives us an opportunity of saying that the *Saturday Review* is decidedly the most intelligent—but we will not finish the sentence, lest our opinion should not be deemed as disinterested as it might be.

A NEW WORD.—The last English journals all contain a new word, which will doubtless come into immediate use on both sides of the Atlantic. In speaking of a telegraphic dispatch, they call it a *telegram*. But this is not a term of English coinage; it was used by some of our country cotemporaries a year or two ago, the Syracuse *Journal*, if we mistake not, having invented it. It has a rather queer look, at first; but it is a very convenient term, and it will soon become familiar to the eye.

THE HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

The Grocers' Bank Suspended.—Meeting on the Savings Banks.—A Statistic.

How the Panic Affects Publishers and Men, &c.—Statistics of the Unemployed.

There was no let up to the pressure yesterday. We are in the midst of the Indian Summer, and this is about all that keeps the people's spirits up. The wolf—business—goes over the ferry, up Broadway in the omnibus, in the car, wherever man, woman or the shop-girl goes, in close companionship. He will not be preached away, laughed away, read away. In Brooklyn the run on the Brooklyn City Bank caused such a crowd as to obstruct at times the passage of the cars. In New-York a target company obstructed the passage of a car all the passengers fell to talking of the merits of target expeditions while the times are out of joint. The panic haunts all circles. It cannot but be the one topic of conversation everywhere. Every new failure throws some new gang of workmen out of employment. Yesterday's formidable list of failures, however, including, principally dry goods establishes, fortunately, a shorter list of discontinuations than might be expected from its length.

There were runs upon several of the Banks and rumors that two of them had suspended specie payment. It was true of the Grocers' Bank, which stopped paying out at a quarter to 11, A. M., and put a placard marked "suspended" on its door. The Marine Bank held open till 3 o'clock, to accommodate its bill holders with the gold in its vaults. There were onsets made upon the Bowery Savings Bank again, and one or two others of these institutions enjoyed more frequent calls from depositors than is quite usual.

The bluest of all the blue times has fallen on the dealers of luxuries. And by luxuries we do not mean the ornaments of the ouler man or woman—diamonds, Jersey pearls, emeralds, opals, or gold and silver gew-gaws. Books and music are luxuries now, as much so as new silk and satin dresses, and both adornments. Our great publishing firms are crippling in, and the retail stores are in a state of thorough stagnation. Yesterday several bookselling and publishing houses went to the wall, while the rest, for two weeks, have done nothing, literally nothing,—have not, as they acknowledge, sold books enough to cover, in profit, half the amount of their clerks' salaries. It is the same, or even worse, with the print and music sellers. In one of the latter houses,—a very large one too,—we are positively assured that during the last week less than $17 was taken, including orders from the country, where the average daily receipts, before the crisis, was from $60 to $70 daily. And this is only an example of the state of things, under the present pressure, in similar establishments.

The effect of the troubles upon the Dry Goods Trade is very marked. The wholesale dealers are doing very little. One of them, LAMBERT & Co., in Chambers-street, has hit upon an expedient which, we presume, will be imitated. He proposes to throw open his entire stock at *retail*, but at *wholesale prices*—preferring to meet the sacrifice which this will involve rather than make no sales at all. He can in this way, probably, dispose of ten or fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth, and procure the money which all heavy dealers need so much just now.

The misery that is sure to come in the train of this panic to the homes of the poor was foreshadowed in Brooklyn in the case of one poor girl who learned in the morning that she had been discharged, went home and cut her throat. A run for help had already commenced upon the Children's Aid Society, The Home for the Friendless, and the other charitable institutions of the City. The intelligence offices are crowded past all precedent. We cannot begin to enumerate the people thrown out of business by this terrible financial revulsion, knowing that our figures in almost every case fall below the truth, while from whole branches of industry our information is so indefinite, we are not justified in reducing it to tabular form. The following, however, are compiled from definite data which we have already published.

Cigar-makers	4,000
Novelty, (Iron)	300
Allaire, (Iron)	100
J. A. & J. D. Secor, (Iron)	70
Delamater's, (Iron)	60
Neptune, (Iron)	35
Morgan, (Iron)	60
Dry Dock, (Iron)	55
Fulton, (Iron)	30
Faron's, (Iron	75
Bogardus, (Iron)	30
S. Secor, (Iron)	15
Herring (Safes)	200
Singer, (Sewing Machines)	200
Grover & Baker, (Sewing Machines)	10
Douglas & Sherwood, (Skirts)	325
Fayen (Paper-hanging)	20
Hoe & Co., (Printing Press)	75
American Tract Society	60
Williams & Stevens	6
Brockway, (Brewery)	27
Bookbinders and printers	700
Piano-forte, Melodeon and Billiard-table-makers	70
Clothiers	550
A. M. & R. Davies	550
E. Mills, No. 97 Chambers-street	530
Brodie, Canal-street	304
McKenzie, Canal-street	125
Isadore Bernard, Grand-street	92
M. Bell, No. 60 Canal-street	420
S. M. Hendricks, Eighth-avenue	96
Bulpin, the Cloak and Mantilla-Maker	57
Strauss & Rosenbaum of Brooklyn	97
A. T. Stewart & Co	220
McCormick & Co	110
Allendorf & Myers	97
J. Van Cotten	1200
Erie Railroad Tunnel (Jersey City)	1200
Central Park	700
Total	11,000

It must be remembered that besides this number actually discharged, there are few large establishments in the City in which either the wages or the time of those that remain has not been reduced.

THE RUN ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—There was as big a crowd about the Bowery Savings Bank yesterday as on either of the preceding days. It was less largely composed of depositors, however, than on Saturday, a great number of those who hung around during the day being loafers, pickpockets, watching for an opportunity to practice their profession, or more respectable but not less curious and idle spectators, attracted by the novelty of the thing. Sreenteen thousand dollars less of deposits were withdrawn yesterday than on Saturday, although the Bank was kept open three-and-a-half hours later.

The Bank was opened as usual at 10 A. M. A strong force of policemen, detailed from the adjacent Wards,—the Fourteenth Ward Police, in whose precinct this Bank is, were off on a target excursion,—was posted at 9 A. M., within and without the building, and preserved good order throughout the day. Five policemen from the Eighth Ward, in charge of Officer JONES, kept order inside; eight men from the Tenth Ward, and seven men from the Ninth Ward, were placed about the doors, with instructions to admit those only who had a right to come in. During the evening a platoon of about eighteen men of the Fourteenth Ward, under Sergeant WYNKOOP, were placed on duty at the Bank towards evening, having returned from their excursion. Officer JOHN VAN TASSEL, aid, from the Deputy Superintendent's office, was also on duty there. Each depositor was compelled to show his pass-book before entering the doors. Inside they kept in line, and one by one transacted their business at the Paying Teller's desk, and tone by one departed. There are three places of entrance to the Bank; at one the males went in, at another the females, and through a third, the middle door, they all went out again. The police experienced a good deal of trouble in keeping the people in their places; individuals would keep pushing forward out of line, and the officers often had to march them back the whole length of the room. It was very warm in the building, and several of the females fainted during the day. At about 12 o'clock the crowd outside made a sudden rush upon the entrance for the males. Eight policemen were drawn up in front of the doorway, and easily repelled the crowd, but not until the latter had pushed them against the outside "winter door," breaking two large panes of glass worth $10 apiece. Two-thirds probably of the depositors who withdrew their money yesterday were Germans, most of the remainder were Irish, and nearly one-half of the entire number were females. The latter of course made a good deal more noise than the representatives of the other sex; if women had been in the habit of making a run occasionally on Savings Banks in the days of the Prophet, MOHAMMED'S paradise would never have been foretold. Old MOHAMMED must have trembled in his vaults under the bank when he heard those women's tongues [illegible]

...of October they decided to run six and a half ...d then stop the same length of time—thus af... employment one-half of the time to their ... force, instead of discharging a portion, or cut... down wages. This establishment has been run... for twenty years, and has never stopped, except ...air. Their present curtailment of work is ... to a temporary failing off in orders for goods. ...y hope to resume full time at no distant day.

The Elections To-Day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

...tate election takes place in Pennsylvania ... Three parties are in the field: Democratic, ...hem and Know-Nothing. State elections are ...y ever very animated the year after a Presi... election; but the present financial pressure ... the thoughts of most men to the exclu... of politics. The candidates for Governor ...sylvania are WM. F. PACKER (Democratic,) ... WILMER (Republican,) and ISAAC HAZLEHURST ...-Nothing.) The contest lies between the two ... Two Judges of the Supreme Court and a ... Commissioner are also to be elected.

OHIO.

...election in this State also takes place to-day. ...e offices to be filled are Governor, Lieut.-Gover... Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, ...ecretary of State, and Supreme Judge. Of the three ...parties in the field the Republicans are most san... ...ine, and have the greatest chances of success. ...ENRY B. PAYNE is the Democratic candidate for ...Governor, PETER VAN TRUMP the Know-Nothing, and ...SALMON P. CHASE the Democratic.

IOWA.

...To-day Iowa chooses a Governor, Lieutenant-... ...nor, and a Legislature. R. P. LOWE is the Re... ...n, and B. M. SAMUELS the Democratic candi... ...r Governor.

INDIANA.

...vacancies have occurred by death in the Indi... ana Congressional Delegation during the present year; by the death of Hon. JAMES LOCKHART in the First District, and of Honorable SAMUEL BRENTON in the Tenth. These vacancies are to be filled at the election to be held to-day. In the Tenth District the Republicans have in the field CHARLES CASE, and the Democrats, Judge WORDEN.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota also votes to-day on her new State Constitution, and elects State officers, three members of Congress, County Officers, and also a Delegate to Congress to serve at the ensuing session, until Minnesota is admitted as a State. The Republicans and Democrats have nominated full tickets, and the struggle for political ascendancy in the organization of the new State is animated. H. H. SIBLEY is the Democratic, and ALEX. RAMSAY, the Republican, candidate for Governor.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Reference of Complaints against Policemen—Special Committee to Examine Claims of Old Force to be Placed on Duty.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all the members present, and Gen. NYE in the Chair.

Mr. BOWEN brought up the subject of renting a new building, laid over at the last meeting. Mr. CHOLWELL had not yet visited the house corner of Broome and Elm streets; neither had either of the Mayors, so the whole subject went back to the Committee with power, as before.

Mr. CHOLWELL offered a resolution that there shall be no detailing men for special duty, except by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN thought that would be imposing a very onerous duty upon themselves.

After some debate the resolution was laid on the table to give members time to examine the law.

Mayor WOOD presented charges against Officer TILDAN and Sergeant LEGGETT, of the Eleventh District, which were referred.

He also presented a communication from the President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, in relation to special policemen.

He also remarked that the order to have a policeman at Dr. TYNG'S Church on Sunday, as had been promised.

Gen. NYE asked whether there was much disturbance.

Mayor WOOD said there was considerable.

Gen. NYE said that Church should be attended to, even if he had to attend there himself.

Mayor WOOD thought the General would be as likely to preserve order as anybody.

The matter of GRIFFITHS and Fifteenth Ward was referred to the Treasurer with power.

Mayor WOOD presented complaints against HASSINGTON and JOHN ADAMS. Referred.

The report on the rules and regulations for the Board, which had been submitted to Mayor WOOD, was returned and referred back to the original Committee,

Gen. NYE now named the following Special Committee to examine the claims of the Policemen to be put upon duty. Mr. BOWEN, Mr. STRANAHAN and Mayor WOOD. The Committee will meet at 2 o'clock to-day, and take up the First, Second and Third Wards.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported on the case of TOUMAY, of Brooklyn, charged with having used profane language to a subordinate officer. He was suspended from pay for 30 days.

In the case of HENRY JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, charged with having been twice drunk,—counsel to be heard before Mayor POWELL and Mr. STRANAHAN.

Several applications from old policemen were referred to the Special Committee.

An attempt to swear in the Thirteenth Ward list was tost again by a tie vote.

General NYE proposed the names of four Germans who had been examined, and who asked to be sworn in; they had sent a note to the General, which Mayor WOOD desired to be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Hon. J. W. Nye:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will have the kindness to think of us to-day in your meeting. For it wants only a word from you, and that I know will be sufficient. I am certain and convinced that if you propose us to-day in your meetinn, we will be accepted, for we have all four of us been examined. Therefore, we solicit you to have the kindness and take care of us, for all the Germans are your friends; and, therefore, I hope you will also befriend us.

As far as I am concerned, I hope that you are convinced that I have merited it, and I am still working hard every day. Yours, respectfully,

ELIAS H. LANG,
MATHIAL GREESS,
PETER MILLER,
MICHAEL SCHRANT.

The vote was taken and lost by the usual tie vote—Mayors WOOD and POWELL and CHOLWELL voting against them, and Gen. NYE, Mr. BOWEN and Mr. STRANAHAN in favor of their appointment.

Mayor WOOD regretted feeling obliged to vote against the General's friends, in particular those who were working hard every day.

Gen. NYE said had been examined, and the letter was only to stir up his pure mind to a remembrance of their cases; he had done so, and his friends had lost.

He had intimated, in the first instance, that they were particular friends of Mr. CHOLWELL, being natives—of Germany.

Mr. CHOLWELL wished the General would allow him to present his own friends.

The General said his friends would certainly be left to him to present.

Judge BEDAR appeared for some four hundred of the old force who claim not to have been legally discharged. He was referred to the Special Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st, at 2 P. M.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Atlantic*, at this port from Liverpool yesterday morning, are CHAS. S. SPENCE, of Baltimore, recently from Persia, with the ratification of the commercial treaty; Mr. SCHROEDER, late U. S. Minister to Sweden; W. H. OSBORN, President Illinois Central Railroad; G. F. TRAIN, of Boston, and P. BIGNARDI, tenor, from Florence, engaged for the Academy of Music.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1617, to 1628, 1186, 1314, 1484, 1459. *Part II.*—Nos. 1611, 1614, 1423, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1633 to 1641.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 275, 298, 359 to 367, 369, 370, 372, 377 to 380, 382, 385 to 387, 390 to 393, 395 to 397, 399, 400, 402, 404, 405, 406, 77, 236.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 146, 153, 66, 155, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172. *Part II.*—1538 to 1563, 1565 to 1568, 1568½, 1570 to 1573.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 12.

Before Judge BETTS.

Robert Wilson and Thomas Thompson, two seamen on board the ship *Speedwell*, were put on trial, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt. Judge Beebe appeared for the prisoners. It appeared that the men had come aft one night with capstan-bars and threatened to have the mate's life, and on going forward threw the capstan-bars towards the cabin door. But as it further appeared that the mate had just come on board, and had never been made known as mate, and that he had made an assault upon the men with a cutlass, and given one of them a cut across the face, and another across the arm, and that the men were under the influence of liquor also, the Jury found them not guilty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 12.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

DECISIONS.

The Muskingum Bank of Ohio vs. *Wm. Hoge and others.*

The plaintiffs allege that they sent bills and promissory notes to the Ohio Life and Trust Company in New-York for collection, and that the Trust in contemplation of insolvency and in bad faith, passed to defendants, who converted them to their own use; and this suit is therefore brought against defendants, who claim them as collateral security for the indebtedness of the Trust Company. This suit is brought against defendants to recover damages for such conversion, and plaintiffs say that it is material and necessary for them, in order to prepare their complaint, that they should have an inspection and entries in the defendants' books relative to the alleged indebtedness. Inquisitorial inspections with persons' private books and papers require to be restricted to the precise matter in controversy. They are always odious, and should not therefore be unduly extended. The law allows them so far as they are necessary, and no further. Counsel will prepare a draft of an order in conformity with these suggestions.

Wm. Chanic vs. *Edmund Coffin*, &c. The defendants in this city, as agents of the plaintiff, who is a a mannfacturer in Antrim, Ireland, received during the past year promissory notes to the amount of nearly $100,000 for collection and transmission. On the defendants' failure a large amount was in their hands, and the fund created for the preferred creditors more than absorbed the whole. The plaintiff was not among the preferred creditors, and brought an action for the recovery of the notes. An injunction restraining the defendants and their assignee from paying out such proceeds was granted. An order requiring Mr. Comn to be examined in the action was obtained by default, and this morning it was vacated, and the defendants granted permission to show cause on the 16th inst., why the order should not be granted.

In re, the application of John McNulty et al.—Order granted.

PEABODY, J.—*John H. Lewis et al.* vs. *The New-Granada Canal Co.*—Motion to open injunction granted.

NOTICE.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court is adjourned until Wednesday next. During the rest of the October term none but short causes will be taken up.

RECEIVER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.

DAVID BANKS, of BANKS, GOULD & Co., was yesterday morning appointed Receiver of the East River Bank, by Judge Roosevelt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge DALY.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

Gottlieb Thumm vs. *Max Cohen.*—This action was brought to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged seduction of the daughter of plaintiff by the defendant, who is a merchant doing business in Cedar-street. It appeared from the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that his daughter Paulina went to live with defendant as his servant, in the year 1855, when she was seduced by him. The evidence went to show that the girl, when seduced, was but fifteen years old. That the defendant locked her in a room and threatened, among other things, if she did not submit to his desires that he would discharge her from his employ. She finally submitted, and was delivered of a child some nine months afterwards. The defense in their answer set up a denial of the seduction, and a release signed by the girl Paulina, which contained an agreement not to prosecute the defendant on payment of $50.

The Jury are to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. Kauffman & Foster for defendant, C. Shaffer for plaintiff.

LONG ISLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. PATRICK NEWMAN, residing at No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, while holding a child, ten months old, in her arms, yesterday, fell down a flight of stairs head foremost. The child was almost instantly killed, and Mrs. NEWMAN had her shoulder-bone broken, and was otherwise injured. She was taken to the City Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—JOHN JACKSON, a colored man, about 30 years of age, employed at night in the Brooklyn Flour Mills, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, reached his boarding-house, No. 165 Navy-street, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately after went to bed. He was intoxicated at the time, and was dead in less than an hour, the result of habits of intemperance.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Early yesterday morning the grocery store of ROBERT YUE, corner of Navy and Lafayette streets, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

GENIN'S
No. 214 Broadway,
New tariff of prices to suit the times.
ALL ARTICLES BELOW COST.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD.
SALE OPENS THIS DAY.
$100,000 worth FANCY FURS,
$20,000 worth SOFT HATS,
$10,000 worth boys' HATS AND CAPS,
$5,000 worth Children's FANCY HATS,
Seven per cent. under the cost of manufacture.
The sale will continue at the reduced rates till the end of the present month. J. N. GENIN.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Bion the Wanderer," a dramatic version of COBB'S celebrated story of this name, by E. L. AIKEN, was produced at Purdy's National Theatre last night, to a large and fashionable audience, a great proportion of which was ladies. The piece was highly successful, and elicited the most flattering applause throughout. It will be repeated to-night, with the drama of "The Wizard's Skiff," and farce of "Your Life's in Danger," Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Miss Julia Daly and the full company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Who is your Hatter?" "KNOX." "Why do you deal with him?" "Because, after an experience of years I am convinced that his hats are the best made in the country, and his charges are so moderate that I am perfectly satisfied on that score; besides it is the fashion to wear KNOX'S hats, and I like to follow a custom so universal and so sensible." "Your reasons are good, and we are not at all surprised that the hat store No. 212 Broadway is a popular institution."

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that Scrofula or King's evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c. &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 30th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER—HOLBROOK.—In this City, at Trinity Church, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1857, by Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, WILLIAM G. CHANDLER, of Mobile, to CARRIE E. HOLBROOK, of this City.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

TUDBY—BONKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in the order of the Society of Friends, JOSIAH T. TUDBY, of Des Moines, Iowa, to PHEBE ANNA, daughter of Paul Bonker.

MORING—BRAYNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. A. S. MORING to Miss MARY A. BRAYNARD.

BADEAU—BADEAU.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Oct. 11, by Rev. C. B. Sing, Dr. N. W. BADEAU, (formerly of New-York,) to Miss ANN E. BADEAO, all of Tarrytown.

POTTER—JACOBS.—At Spring Grove, Lancaster Co., Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. LL. D., Rev. HENRY C. POTTER to ELIZA B., only daughter of the late Samuel O. Jacobs, Esq.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 11, at the residence of S. T. Peters, JENNETTE EDGAR, daughter of Lemuel Smith, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family and of her grandfather, J. H. Stephens, Esq., of Newark, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 51 East 22d-st.

MURRY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, in the 39th year of his age, Dr. HECTOR MURRY, one of the Professors in the French Department of the Free Academy.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 115 East 12th-st.

CLUTZ.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 11, MILTON ROGERS CLUTZ.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, Francis M. Smith, No. 34 1st-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clk.

☞ California and Ohio papers please copy.

HIGGINS—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, MICHAEL D. HIGGINS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John D. Cocks, No. 261 State-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

RIDDER.—On Friday evening, Oct. 9, of congestion of the lungs, in the 63d year of his age, THOMAS B. RIDDER, of the late firm of Ridder, Crawford & Palmer, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MERLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 11, of paralysis, CHARLES MERLE, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his house, No. 99 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

STITES.—At Springfield, N. J., on Saturday night, Oct. 11, ELIJAH STITES, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will be attended at his late residence, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 11, SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of John A. and Sarah J. Miller, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LELAND.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Oct. 12, JOHN, infant son of Simon and Eleanor A. Leland, aged 14 days.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.

To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.

The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

The value of the Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.

A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNESDAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.

Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.

N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!

In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES,
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
and
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

GREAT RUSH!
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

100 pieces still remaining of the 10-4ths SHEETING at 1s. 6d., sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.

300 pieces double width CHINTZ TWILLS for dresses—a new article—at 9 cents, worth 1s. 6d.

5 cases double width PLAIDS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.

10 cases DUCAL PLAIDS 12½c., worth 2s.

Together with the entire balance of the Bankrupt Stock at prices formerly quoted. Call early, whether you wish to purchase or not. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!

Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the

GENUINE GLOVE,

stamped with the signature "Bajon," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we sball
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

BEFORE PURCHASING,

The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st. New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SHAWLS.

The entire of our immense new stock of
Broché, Stella, Chenile
and
Plush-bordered Shawls,
most of which are exclusive styles, and the choicest goods in the market, will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 12,
at a considerable reduction from former prics.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Our immense stock of
PARIS CLOAKS,
together with those of our own manufactnre, which, for elegance and beauty, have never been surpassed, and numbering over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
have all been reduced in price, and are now offered at retail for less than the original cost of the material.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

IN VIEW OF
THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
HOMER & KETCHUM
Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
FOR CASH, (to the Trade only,)
At unprecedentedly low prices!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelite Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelite SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelite SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
EVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:

Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25 worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
We will offer on Monday:
200 Embroidered Linen Sets at $1 50, original price $2 25.
300 Embroidered Cambric Sets at $1 25, original price $2.
200 Marseilles Sets at 75c., worth $1 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
Has been caused during the past Week, in consequence of the great rush, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
After those cheap Silks, Merinos, Embroideries, Shawls, &c.,
And we are happy to state it will continue.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,
50 CENTS PER YARD.
Now opened at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.,
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
BELL'S CLOAKS,
so superior to any others in market,
Will be sold at cost,
in consequence of the great disarrangement in the money market.
Now is the time to buy your cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

For other Dry Goods, see Third Page.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.

Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 195, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PERLAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 18, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 782 and 786 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding the unexampled severity of the times and the interruption of all undertakings of the kind, the publishers of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA announce to the public that this great literary enterprise will not be postponed. The work is now in a state of great forwardness, five volumes being ready for the press, and the publishers have every reason to believe that the remaining volumes will positively appear in December next, and the whole fifteen volumes be completed within the time originally announced, Jan. 1, 1858. The publishers are happy to state that in spite of the prevailing embarrassments, the encouragements which are held out to the CYCLOPÆDIA from every part of this country and from England are quite equal to the expectations first raised when it was commenced, affording the best evidence of the degree in which the necessity of such a work is felt and appreciated by the public. D. APPLETON & CO.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

It is the aim of the New American Cyclopædia to stand, in all similar works in the richness, variety, and accuracy of its contents, as well as in the clearness and compactness of its expositions. In the plan of its arrangement it will follow the alphabetical method of the popular Encyclopædias of Paris and Leipsic, which experience has amply shown to be the most convenient and practical, but yet it will be an original work, so far as the same can be said of a Cyclopædia which must necessarily have much in common with previous manuals of the kind.

All branches of scholastic erudition will be fully represented in this work, and the scholar and professional man will find it stored with references in every subject of learned Inquiry. In the abstract sciences it will be no less trustworthy and valuable. The Natural Sciences will form a leading feature of the [illegible] which will present a complete and accurate [illegible] of the great discoveries that have marked the progress of the present century. Geology and Mineralogy, during the last few years. Due space will be devoted to an exposition of the principles of Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology, which will be prepared in a manner adapted to the present state of information by eminent writers of the medical profession. In History it will give not merely a [illegible] dates, but a copious narrative, under their [ill

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$18,450 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. farm mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds
$6,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. land mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$2,000 Attica and Alleghany R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1874.
$15,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds.
110 shares Second-avenue R. R.....$100 each.
7 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. (hypothecated)..$100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
60 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
63 shares Washington Ins. Co.....$50 each.
6 shares New-Amsterdam Ins. Co.....$25 each.
44 shares Empire City Ins. Co.....$100 each.
45 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.
46 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
130 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
25 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
60 shares Importers and Traders Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Butchers and Drovers Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
8 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each.
60 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$50 each.
40 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Chemical Bank.....$100 each.
75 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each.
60 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
6 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each.
Special sale TO MORROW (Wednesday.) Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13.
$3,000 7 per cent. bonds of the City of Milwaukee, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. first mortgage convertible sinking fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$11,000 6 per cent. Bonds, State of Virginia, $1,000 each.
$47,000 6 per cent. Bonds, State of Tennessee, $1,000 each.
2,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Attica and Alleghany Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$8,000 7 per cent. Bonds of St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad Co., $1,000 each.
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
62 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
26 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each.
30 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
10 shares Importers' & Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Resik of the Republic.....$100 each.
20 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Phenix Bank.....$20 each.
26 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
30 shares North Western Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
28 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Artizans' Bank.....$50 each.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern:
62 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
173 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each
25 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
51 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$51 each
50 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
56 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....$17 each
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$5,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$6,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 1876.
$1,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 1863.
Special sales of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities made any day required; regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.
GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, of this week, Oct. 13, and 14, and 16, at 10½ A. M., of each day, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the contents, from cellar to garret, of three magnificently-furnished, six-story, sandstone-front, private residences, in the upper part of the City. On TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, in consequence of the severe and unparalleled financial panic now existing, will be sold all the magnificent furniture, decorating embellishments, works of art, &c., now in and belonging to the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., which is nearly new and in fine order. Sale positive, rain or shine. For a full description see this morning's *Herald*. In the basement are walnut, carved, hall extension tables, chairs and couches, &c., to match, together with a large variety of fine table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are royal tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 solid rosewood suites, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, solid rosewood centre and sofa tables, solid rosewood corner and hall etageres, valuable oil-paintings and engravings, elegant China vases, bronzes and clocks of beauty and cost, easy and reception chairs, inlaid and other work tables, ladies' and gentlemen's French secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, one of T. Gilbert's 7-octave rosewood pianos, with Æolian attachment. In the halls are English oil-cloths, massive rosewood hall-stands, &c. In the chambers is an unusually select assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, couches, sofas, chairs, carpets, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.
The sale on WEDNESDAY will be at 10½ A. M., at No. 264 West 23d-st., between 6th and 9th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The assortment is large, embracing everything, without reserve, in the house, and is the property of a private family retiring from housekeeping. Full particulars will be found in Tuesday morning's papers. The sale on FRIDAY will be noticed in due season.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 70 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi Del Medico, Zaccanule, Tassoni, Fizelli, Parnpoloni, Barratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santallotti, Girometta, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.
Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bien-aimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country. Life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works.
This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Troy-st., near Greenwich-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly-carved mahogany furniture, covered in hair-cloth, rich lace curtains and coruices, rosewood ottomans, do. inlaid pier tables, pier glasses, slats and brackets, centre tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood marble top side tables, elegant marble and ormolu mantel clocks, superb painted vases, Parian figures, bronze chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, 8½ octave; piano stool, etagere oil-paintings and engravings, bedroom Brussel carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing do., marble-top washstands, mahogany tête-à-têtes, fine mattresses, new feather beds, chairs, mantel ornaments, gas brackets, oil-cloths, hat racks, extension and other tables, mahogany secretary, China, glass and dinner ware, with other good furniture. Sale will commence with the kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 354 Bowery, between Great Jones and Fourth-sts., to close a concern, the entire stock of French made furniture, consisting of about 100 mahogany and maple bedsteads of various styles, a fine assortment of dressing glasses, bureaus, &c., some of which are very fine; marble-top centre tables, sofas, carved and plain, in muslin, &c.; carved etageres, hall stands and chairs of various styles, shaving sliding glasses, book shelves, commodes, toilets, &c., round and other tables, side do., ladies' work tables, and other valuable furniture. The whole will be sold without reserve, for a final close in liquidation. A descriptive catalogue will be required from parties unknown to the auctioneers, as every article must be cleared off. Can be examined any time previous to the sale.

WM. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
WM. M. LLOYD, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13, at No. 41 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, including rosewood library and dining-room furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, easy, voltaire, rocking and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell by order of the Administrator of the late Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, at his late residence No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, statuary, &c. The furniture is all of the highest grade, and made to order, several pieces of most exquisite statuary and garden urns; the pictures are of great merit. The whole will be sold without any reserve whatever to close the estate.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 Maiden-lane, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., auction sale of 150 crates and packages earthen, glass and China ware, table cutlery, plated ware, &c., from the shelves, in lots, to suit the trade. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful black Morgau horse, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; has been a pet in the family for some years. Sold, as the owner has no further use for him.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 MAIDEN-LANE.—Auction sale THIS DAY at 10 o'clock A. M., of 100 crates and packages earthen-ware, glass-ware, decorated English and French China, just opened from original packages. Also, plated ware, table-cutlery, &c., from the shelves in lots to suit the trade. Also, 3 fire-proof safes.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of new and second-hand furniture, stoves, Brussels carpets, rosewood piano-fortes, office desks, &c., &c., the whole to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Is nearly new, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Division-av., near Rush and 3d sts.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, at 10½ o'clock, in front of Nos. 31 and 35 Water-st., sheriff sale. Large assortment of Havana Cigars.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.
Beautiful Enamcled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches. Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY THE SAUGERTIES White Lead and Paint Company, to the order of JOHN GIBSON & CO., and indorsed by them, at 90 day from Oct. 6, 1857, for $5,000, payable at the Bank of the Commonwealth. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same. PHENIX BANK.

$5 REWARD.—THE ABOVE SUM WILL BE paid for the return of a medium-sized WHITE DOG, lost on Sunday, Oct. 4. HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY,
No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York,
For the transaction of a general agency business between Canada and the United States. The *International Railway and Steamship Guide* will be published at the Company's rooms. J. DISTURNELL & CO.
WM. GRANT, Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

GENTEEL RESIDENCES FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—For sale, two brown-stone front, two-story and basement dwelling houses, at $6,500. Also two similar houses at $6,000. The houses are new, built in modern style, with court-yards in front, gas, bath, water throughout the house, and very desirable for genteel families not requiring large accommodations. The houses are worth $7,500 each; one-half cash and one-half on mortgage. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. ROLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures to each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A FIRST-class brown-stone house in Brooklyn, (new and well rented,) cost $12,000, which he offers in exchange for New York Central Stock, at 65, or Illinois Central at the same rate. Address Box, No. 1,487 New-York P. O.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL 3-story brick house in a pleasant neighborhood in the upper part of the city. A large part of the cost can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE.—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,155 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM THE 20th inst., for six months, a full-sized and completely furnished house in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. For cards to view the house, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, north of Lafayette-av., the middle one of three three-story English basement brown-stone front houses, with gas baths range, speaking-tubes, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. TREADWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of a new house, No. 324 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, fifth house from Fulton-av., west side. Inquire as above, or at room No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE, CORNER OF Broadway and 26th-st., with or without basement store. Will be let low, and lease given. Inquire next door, No. 1,002 Broadway, of JOHN FLANLY.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, statiuz price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 31 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st. Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 6—Chambers-st., Nos. 44, 46—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Fifteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 129—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 156, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 470—Peck-slip, Nos. 24, 26—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 8—Reade-st., Nos. 56, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 31—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 175—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Dey-sts.—West Seventeenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 82—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
AARON H. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, COLTON WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAMUEL J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.
SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE Opening of Albany-st. will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
HIRAM CORWIN,
} Special Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN'S LIBRARY.
"No family whatever should be without it."—*Home Journal.*
NOW READY.
A COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY,
Ancient and modern, of the world, by J. G. GOODRICH (Peter Parley). Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with 200 beautiful engravings and 80 maps. Price $3. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. Canvassing agents wanted.
GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Publisher and Bookseller,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER.
DINSMORE'S GUIDE.
Eight years in the field, it has attained a character for reliability which cannot be stolen. Ask for the "Old Pioneer." Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Aug. 29	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
H. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ALTARIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of ladisg are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; nny others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved watertight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAMBETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,852 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City hills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cahiu.....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed's day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed's day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,733,830 26
Average amount of Specie	844,952 08
Notes Nats Bank of America	$24,244 69,709 00
Average amount of Circulation	$45,502 2,727,225 93
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of Oct., 1857. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
JIREH BOLL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,293 00
Average amount of Specie	32,562 00
Average amount of Circulation	76,292 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,244 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,423 00
Average amount of Specie	31,124 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,507 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARNOTT, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,733,830 26
Average amount of Specie	844,952 08
Notes Nats Bank of America	$24,244 69,709 00
Average amount of Circulation	$45,502 2,727,225 93
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,212,656 61
Average amount of Specie	1,022,852 82
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,804,278 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$986,545 38
Average amount of Specie	63,025 17
Average amount of Circulation	89,895 16
Average amount of Deposits	712,916 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,988,512 81
Average amount of Specie	240,540 75
Average amount of Circulation	342,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,165,820 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Vice President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Vice President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,425,111 57
Average amount of Specie	112,518 25
Average amount of Circulation	71,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	918,370 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,637,614 56
Average amount of Specie	359,920 12
Average amount of Circulation	96,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,994,145 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,545,972 07
Average amount of Specie	342,730 86
Average amount of Circulation	533,454 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,103,298 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,722,926 33
Average amount of Specie	129,184 62
Average amount of Circulation	212,732 00
Average amount of Deposits	963,523 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$245,824 10
Average amount of Specie	19,155 80
Average amount of Circulation	110,328 00
Average amount of Deposits	176,130 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,532,290 03
Average amount of Specie	71,090 22
Average amount of Circulation	127,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	811,512 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$465,300 41
Average amount of Specie	22,720 07
Average amount of Circulation	114,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,170 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN LEVERIDGE, President of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,173,187 00
Average amount of Specie	343,153 00
Average amount of Circulation	238,229 00
Average amount of Deposits	920,303 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$593,607 30
Average amount of Specie	56,202 61
Average amount of Circulation	157,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,726 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
A. M. EGELSTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,032 82
Average amount of Specie	450,475 20
Average amount of Circulation	18,998 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,565,453 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,461,594 79
Average amount of Specie	182,136 62
Average amount of Circulation	91,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,341,042 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,404,774 30
Average amount of Specie	157,420 15
Average amount of Circulation	76,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,033 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,432,562 00
Average amount of Specie	135,588 04
Average amount of Circulation	118,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,156,515 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Ja., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,636 98
Average amount of Specie	81,423 89
Average amount of Circulation	106,647 00
Average amount of Deposits	509,579 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$573,579 20
Average amount of Specie	28,913 29
Average amount of Circulation	89,218 00
Average amount of Deposits	409,827 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,486 84
Average amount of Specie	108,358 89
Average amount of Circulation	102,027 00
Average amount of Deposits	843,213 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,745,839 59
Average amount of Specie	158,861 57
Average amount of Circulation	143,173 00
Average amount of Deposits	684,565 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$672,606 15
Average amount of Specie	103,874 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	415,134 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,791,539 52
Average amount of Specie	202,825 45
Average amount of Circulation	221,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,167,718 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,461,186 32
Average amount of Specie	343,261 01
Average amount of Circulation	276,044 31
Average amount of Deposits	2,926,253 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1851:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$165,682 39
Average amount of Specie	44,043 93
Average amount of Circulation	93,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,810 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,453,038 40
Average amount of Specie	118,125 91
Average amount of Circulation	93,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,173 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,111,315 29
Average amount of Specie	321,024 66
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	329,781 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,512,415 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIOZON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$680,287 82
Average amount of Specie	63,253 94
Average amount of Circulation	105,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	355,499 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOCLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOCLE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,617 21
Average amount of Specie	257,468 15
Average amount of Circulation	92,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,130,068 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1851:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,772,977 92
Average amount of Specie	1,132,873 78
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	316,230 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,355,629 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,932,448 78
Average amount of Specie	113,600 65
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	104,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,053,600 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,732,959 35
Average amount of Specie	546,871 33
Average amount of Circulation	231,439 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,411,816 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,239,268 00
Average amount of Specie	163,347 09
Average amount of Circulation	102,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	767,182 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,958,717 72
Average amount of Specie	560,091 21
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	160,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,166,088 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Ja., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$279,246 88
Average amount of Specie	38,962 83
Average amount of Circulation	88,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	164,092 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$428,092 25
Average amount of Specie	29,673 15
Average amount of Circulation	72,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	99,239 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of October, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Ja., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$210,539 61
Average amount of Specie	11,827 30
Average amount of Circulation	112,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	183,135 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$940,346 39
Average amount of Specie	42,072 76
Average amount of Circulation	122,707 00
Average amount of Deposits	586,240 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,207,055 07
Average amount of Specie	94,701 97
Average amount of Circulation	110,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	721,302 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1851:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$448,822 16
Average amount of Specie	39,376 77
Average amount of Circulation	102,448 67
Average amount of Deposits	250,625 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT of the PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$866,831 48
Average amount of Specie	76,876 04
Average amount of Circulation	116,691 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,133 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,694,246 59
Average amount of Specie	371,406 23
Average amount of Circulation	166,223 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,492,211 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,448 93
Average amount of Specie	39,819 67
Average amount of Circulation	101,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	395,911 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,842,652 33
Average amount of Specie	270,614 91
Average amount of Circulation	86,656 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,661,913 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$834,317 63
Average amount of Specie	49,616 12
Average amount of Circulation	94,591 00
Average amount of Deposits	398,578 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1851.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$396,505 55
Average amount of Specie	229,445 52
Average amount of Circulation	129,212 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,231 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,289,843 00
Average amount of Specie	352,631 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,910,246 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,306,909 13
Average amount of Specie	81,489 70
Average amount of Circulation	228,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	711,661 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October 1857.
WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,488,887 82
Average amount of Specie	272,173 83
Average amount of Circulation	186,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,833,562 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Prices at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 12.

$30,000	N. Y. State 6s, '58	90	
15,000	N. Y. State 6s, '73	92¾	
17,000	do	92¾	
5,000	do	92	
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	92	
5,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	91	
1,000	do	90¾	
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	84	
14,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	82	
2,000	Kentucky 6s	84	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	65	
21,000	Virginia 6s	68	
7,000	do	67¾	
3,000	Missouri State 6s	63	
2,000	do	62¾	
7,000	do	62¼	
4,000	do	61¾	
7,000	do	61¼	
5,000	do	61	
1,000	do	55	
2,000	Cal. State 7s '70	55	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	66	
2,000	do	65½	
2,000	do	65	
10,000	Rate Reduc. bonds	60	
250	Bank of Commerce	70¾	
20	do	70¾	
1,000	N. Y. R.R. 1st Mg.	75	
6,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	83	
6,000	do	82¾	
20,000	do	80	
5	Bk. of New-York	79	
5	do	77	
5	do	76	
5	Bank of America	75	
100	Phenix Bank	55	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	55	
25	Metro. Bank	58	
125	Continen. Co	13	
50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	14	
3	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	5¼	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$20,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R'd 8s, 1nl. added		20
25,000	New-York State 6s, 1872, 1nl. added		92
20,000	Missouri 6s. int. added		61@62
2,500	New-York City 6s, 1859, int. added		86
2,500	Ohio 6s, 1856, int. added		82
1 share	Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co		89

By A. H. Nicolay.

$1,000	Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1875		66⅜
$1,500	Passaic Water Company 7 ₱ cent. Bonds,		74
$4,500	₱—A judgment for the prefixed amount against Jesse Thompson, entered Sept. 21, 1857,		$1,000
$20,000	Terre Haute & Alton 1st M. 7 ₱ c. B.		41¼@45
$1,000	Tennessee 6s, 1892		65
$10,000	Louisiana 6s		70
20	shares Mississipi and Missouri R., $100 each.		7½
100	shares N. Jersey R. & Trans. Co., $50,		99½@100¼
500	shares Warren R., (hyph.) $50 each		$8 50
60	shares Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 ea.		31
2,000	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		37½
100	shares Luther Wright Bk., (hyph.,) $100 ea.		31
200	shares Fulton Bk. (with priv. sub.)		$30.110@105
50	shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each		61
10	shares National Bank, $50 each		73¾
30	shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each		58@60½
37	shares Importers' & Traders' Bk. $100 each		58½
50	shares Artisans' Bank, $100 each		31½
56	shares United States Trust Co		78

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	Virginia 6s	67½	
5,000	do	67	
13,000	Mo. State 6s	59	
14,000	N.Y. State 5s, '58	90	
3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	91½	
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60, 84		
4,000	City Rev. 7 ₱ ct. h.	90	
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	50	
1,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	16	
297	Bank of Commerce	70½	
50	Camb. Coal Co	8¼	
275	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	
55	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60	80
50	do		78
8	do		77½
23	do		77
100	do	s10	76½
92	Penn. Coal Co		46
310	um. Coal Co	b30	5¼
200	do	b30	5¼
85	New-York C. R. R.		52
200	do		52½
126	do		52¼
100	do		53
100	do	s10	52½
100	do	s4	52¼
50	do		52¼
55	do		52¼
265	Erie Railroad		8
10	do		8½
100	Harlem Railroad		6¼
150	do		6
200	Reading Railroad		29
100	do		28
100	do		28¼
200	do	s10	27½
100	do		28½
100	Panama Railroad		63
50	Ills. Cen. R. R.		70
28	Cleve. & Pitts'g. R.R.		8
10	Cleve. Col. & Cin. RR.		71¾
100	Gal. & Chicago R.R.		53¾
10	do		53¾
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	b4	22½
10	do		22¾
100	do	b10	22½
200	do		22
500	do		22¼
100	do		22¾
50	do	b10	22¾
185	Ch. & R. Isl. R.R.		55
5	New-Jersey R. R.		100
110	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		9
20	Ill. Central R.		70½
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.		8
50	Erie Railroad		8
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3	53½
25	do		54
70	Chic. & Rock Ia. R.		55
65	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		22
150	Harlem Railroad		6¼
50	Panama R. R.	s10	62
10	do		62½

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 10, the particulars of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 3:

Decrease of Loans	$4,017,930
Increase of Specie	75,881
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	3,053,190
Decrease of Circulation	221,668
Decrease by failure of Capital	656,000

The Specie average comes out much as we anticipated, though better than generally calculated upon by the bank people. The drain of the week just about absorbed the supplies from California and the Sub-Treasury, as presented this morning, $3,226,333, or an average of about half-a-million a day. The showing in this respect affords much satisfaction on the Street, and greatly increases confidence in bank. The liquidation in the other items is again large, and while it strengthens in one sense the bank movement, it discourages the hopes of the dealer looking to relief from a relaxation of the curtailment of loans. The actual liquidation, after deducting the items as belonging last week to the broken Bowery and East River Banks, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.
As above	$4,017,930	$3,053,190	$221,668
Two Banks	1,341,729	937,845	262,846
Actual	$2,676,201	$2,115,355	

Throwing out the circulation of the two broken Banks, it will be seen there is a small increase in this item.

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which are *the smallest ever recorded*, the average per day being only $13,556,505, (one or two days falling short of $12,000,000,) and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 11, 1856.	Oct. 10, 1857.	Oct. 3, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$64,474,000	$65,130,000
Loans	107,147,392	101,917,569	105,935,499
Specie	10,382,751	11,476,294	11,400,413
Circulation	8,748,930	7,523,599	7,916,102
Gross Deposits	86,078,144	63,301,681	67,978,657
Exchanged	25,099,943	13,556,505	15,180,291
Undrawn	60,978,201	49,745,176	52,798,360
In Sub-Treasury	13,478,457	6,190,550	7,748,267

The eighth week of the pressure opens inauspiciously with the failure of the Grocers' Bank, in Barclay-street, in operation since 1851, with a capital of $300,000. The following is the weekly average of this date, included in the general statement:

Loans and Discounts	$573,579
Specie	28,913
Circulation	59,218
Deposits	400,927

The concern was in the Association, and helped by the Clearing-House when first in difficulty some weeks ago. The circulation is secured by New-York State Stocks at the Department in Albany. There was a partial run on several of the other small banks, but no breaking up to the close of regular bank hours. The Marine Bank kept open until 6 o'clock to allow the noteholders additional opportunity to draw the Gold, if wanted. The Park Bank, which was slightly run upon last Friday, shows an increased Specie line on to-day's average of $88,122.

The mercantile failures to-day are numerous, and particularly important in the Dry Goods interest, where the feeling of discouragement, on account of the embargo on the Western exchanges and the severity of the pressure at home, is becoming worse and worse every day. Two large and well known firms, who have *not* suspended, resort to-day to a new course of business to be rid of their stocks on hand for cash. Messrs. S. B Chittenden & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, put up their stock at auction in their own store. Messrs. Edward Lambert & Co., extensive Silk Goods jobbers in Chambers-street, have opened an establishment in Broadway for retailing out their goods for cash at the lowest market prices! The suapensions reported are: Messrs. L. O. Wilson & Co., Dry Goods jobbers and importers, an old house that weathered the storm of 1837, and regarded wealthy until the present time; Messrs. Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, also an old house under various firms, and of high standing up to the present time; Hall, Dana & Co., Domeatic Goods house of old standing and an extensive trade; J. A. Hearn, Dry Goods; Blackwell, Whittemore & Co, an old cloth house, who stood through 1837; W. Langdon & Co., Dry Goods; Carhart, Bacon & Co., Cloth House; W. T. H. Duncan, Dry Gooda; Herrick, Fearis & Co., Gentlemen's furnishing goods; Ludlam, Legget & Co., produce dealers; and Ames, Herrick, Barnes & Rhodes, stationers. Among the names, omitted in our morning list, should have been John N. Genin, the well known fashionable hatter in Broadway. Among the old members of the Stock Exchange, Dykers, Alstyne & Co., are reported as being unable to meet some of their loans on demand. The firm is understood to have large means, and we hear that the demand upon them to-day was accommodated to their convenience.

This formidable catalogue of individual disasters, and the breaking down of the Grocers' Bank is unhappily not relieved by any appearance of improvement in the exchanges either domestic or foreign. The Cotton Market here and at the South is utte ly prostrated, for the time being, and the few sales making are at a decline of *four cents* from the top rate n few weeks ago, and without the change of a fraction in Liverpool. The Corn Exchange to-day auffered aeverely from the same cause, though it is satisfactory to note increased receipts, and evidences that a very large amount is still on the way by lake and canal. The business in Sterling is done at 95@101 ₱ cent. A leading banker is offering to draw short sight at 102@102¼ ₱ cent.

The only redeeming feature in the Money Market—and certainly an important one, as a rallying point—is the steady specie atrength and determined specie basis of the City Banks, as shown on the average of the past week, and in the following preamble and resolutions, moved in the Association this morning, by Mr. William F. Havemayer, of the Bank of North America, and unanimously adopted. The declaration is more important, negatively, as an evidence of united purpose and mutual action and assistance, than for any positive promise it holds out of relief to the mercantile community.

At a meeting of the Bank Officers, held this day, at the Clearing-House, Thomas Tileston was appointed Chairman, and James Gallatin, Secretary, when, on motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is no demand for specie upon the banks of this City for exportation, and can be none at present; but, on the contrary, with the present low rate of exchange, affording a profit of from 7 to 10 per cent. on its importation, there must be a speedy influx of it from Europe—for whether anybody here can draw for it or not, the inevitable laws of trade *must* be obeyed—and specie will come to the point of greatest demand;

And whereas, All demands for specie upon the banks of this City from the interior, so far as they could arise from natural causes, have already been met;

And whereas, The exchanges with every part of the country are in favor of New-York, creating a current of specie toward it for the payment of debts and the purchase of goods;

And whereas, We are in the semi-monthly receipt of large accessions of gold from California, sent here for the payment of debts;

And whereas, The United States Treasury is rapidly disbursing coin in the public expenditure, and for the redemption of the public debt;

And whereas, In this state of things every natural and healthy tendency is to accumulate specie in the banks, and to enable them to diffuse it throughout the country, as the basis of credits by which the abundant crops Providence has given, more bountiful than ever, may be brought to market, confidence may revive, the circulation of commodities be resumed, the internal exchanges restored, the wheels of industry be set in motion, and employment once more be given to labor;

And whereas, In the judgment of this meeting, there exists at the present time no obstacle whatever to the accomplishment of objects so desirable, unless it be in an unfounded and unnecessary alarm which keeps specie from its natural uses, and from performing its appropriate functions;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the banks of the City of New-York are determined, at all hazards and under all circumstances, to perform their duty to the country, and all its great interests, *in the maintenance of specie payments*, and that all classes of the community should sustain them in carrying out this determination.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, even for this object, no further contraction of loans is necessary, nor will there exist any obstacle to such an expansion of them, as will afford the necessary aid to bring forward the crops, and alleviate the present commercial distress, *unless it shall be created by the demands of a causeless alarm.*

T. TILESTON, Chairman.
James Gallatin, Secretary.
Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

There is no market for paper, from which to make a reliable quotation of rates. There is some money being raised upon pledges of New-York State Stocks, or Country and City Bank Notes, secured by such stocks, but the terms are private. New-York and Ohio Sixes were in request at the Brokers' Board to-day and moderately firm. But the sacrifices on some of the other State Stocks were perfectly frightful, and there was no effecting large sales except by concession on one sale after another. At the Second Board Missouri Sixes were done at 59 ₱ cent., and Virginias at 67 ₱ cent. On the Share list New-York Central, Delaware and Hudson, Rock Island and Galena, were done at about Saturday's terms. Illinois Central sold at $10½ for the $10 shares. Panama, 62½; Bank of Commerce, 70¾; Bank of New-York, 76; America, 75; Metropolitan, 58; Phenix, 55, and American Exchange, 55. The market closed somewhat steadier after the Bank statement. New-York Central 53½ ₱ cent.

We learn from official sources that in consequence of the delay in obtaining remittances from the West, and the almost total suspension of paper negotiations here, the Michigan Central Railroad Company has found it necessary to postpone the payment of its bills payable until it can realize funds from the proposed subscription to its Bonds on the 10th of November next. The payment of the Coupons will be continued as usual.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$44,531
Payments	265,809
Balance	5,969,272

We direct attention to Mr. S. Draper's semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock. Messrs. E. H. Lunlow & Co. hold a sale of Stocks at 9¾ o'clock, at same place.

The old Tennessee Banks, we learn from a gentleman from Nashville, are steadily maintaining Specie payments. His telegraphic advices are to Saturday last. The message of Gov. Johnson to the Legislature, places the Public Debt of the State as follows:

Old Internal Improvement Debt	$3,190,856
Bonds of 1668 to Bank of Tennessee	1,000,000
Total direct debt	$1,190,856
Bonds of 1890 to Railways	8,670,000
Total liabilities	$12,866,856
Value of Stocks owned by State $2,244,627	
Bonds assumed by Railways 8,670,000	10,920,827
Leaving unprovided for only	$1,916,029

From the published weekly statements of the condition of our City Banks for the last seven weeks, a correspondent has made the following comparative exhibit of the operations of the Bank of Commerce for this period:

1857.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 22	12,450,339	845,800	6,246,344
Aug. 29	12,101,363	732,328	6,107,263
Sept. 5	12,084,307	955,936	6,238,513
Sept. 12	12,313,009	903,404	6,218,843
Sept. 19	12,147,560	1,011,656	6,104,465
Sept. 26	12,121,352	1,285,758	6,442,212
Oct. 3	12,187,867	1,007,284	5,941,988
Oct. 10	12,212,556	1,022,230	5,804,278

The Cause—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the present revulsion—a revulsion, as it appears to me, from an extravagant system of universal credits—with the mercantile agency memoranda only for its limit to a sound system of business, whose credits will be limited to the amount of Capital possessed by those who attempt to give credit, there are two subjects which seem prominently to attract the attention of the mercantile community. I refer to the demand for further discounts from the Banks, and the movement of Grain from the West. As respects the former, I think it would only tend to aggravate and prolong the evil. To remove the panic, business must return to sound principles, then confidence will be restored; but how can you expect the cautious man of business to feel any confidence, when he is jostled and met by inordinate and greedy speculations. Now goods obtained on credit are sacrificed to sustain a speculation, and at another moment the speculation is attempted to be realized upon to sustain credit. A dry gooda firm obtains credit in Europe for a million of dollars, on a term or terms varying from six to nine and even twelve months; on arrival they are hurried through the Custom-House—hurried to the West, and a note is hurried after them, say at six or nine months, and this is hurried to the Banks for discount, and the Cash thus obtained hurried into a marble front, or Railway Stocks. Now, it appears to me that this money is entirely misappropriated in such a case, and leads to what we constantly hear, viz., that money is not to be made in business, but only by speculations in real estate, or Railway investments, which may be the case while every one is rushing into such investments; but the revulsion comes, and is now upon us, when every one catching a glimpse of the truth, no one has confidence in such a mixture of business speculation; and in endeavoring to hurry *out* of it, prices recede in a reverse ratio to the excessive inflation which, hurrying *into* such risks, may have raised them. In the long run, as is well known to every Stock broker, a person speculating in Stocks, may be assured he will come o t *minus* the commission he has paid, and the turn of the market between buyer and seller, and on this the Broker subsists.

Now, it appears to me, this cry of "Confidence, confidence—let the Banks increase their discounts!" is simply the dying note of those who ruined themselves twelve months since, by diverging from their legitimate business, and who now have just smartness enough to discover the fact. If the Banks are weak enough to act upon their suggestions; the shareholders will simply be the losers of what is now falling upon those who richly deserve it—men who, without capital of their own, have speculated with the money of their creditors, and are now endeavoring to escape the odium which fairly attaches to the man who has abused the trust reposed in him.

The second cry that we hear, is from the country banks, who wish us in New-York to receive their paper as specie, and not confine it to its legitimate circulation, in order that they may make a profit thereby under a pretext of removing grain from the West. If a farmer has grain in the West, and wants money, let him sell to the Western merchant, or consign to a commission house in New-York. Either operation will enable the owner of the wheat to obtain exchange on New-York for value remitted; but to remit money before the grain arrives, to move grain before the farmer needs cash, and to force its removal by undue advances, is only to eventually deprive the farmer of a fair price for his grain by overloading the market, and the only gainers will be the country banks, who get a forced circulation they cannot obtain in their own neighborhood, and which it is fair to presume they do not deserve. We must send our surplus stocks back to Europe to meet our purchases there; we must send our grain steadily, not hurriedly, to pay for our imports, and any unnatural forcing is only lowering prices for the producer, to aid undeserving speculators and unsound banking. Our sewing girls must seek husbands westward, if they would avoid being the shuttlecocks of New-York *roués* and rowdics; and Singer's sewing machinists must turn their attention to repairing ploughs, reapers, Western steamboats, and producing implements. The changes are hard to bear, painful to pass through. By stern determination and self-denial, however, alone, can it be met. The speculating trader must be tabooed, even if apparently successful. He is at best a gambler and producer of revulsions, and the honest, legitimate trader should be upheld and respected. These latter will stand the brunt; the former must go the wall; the sooner the quicker, and for all parties the better. Let discounts be granted—say for bills 60 days to run, where 120 days have already run off, and the banks will be safe enough; the shareholders will, as they ought, profit, and make few bad debts. Working men will soon rearrange their occupations; the country is large enough; there is no lack of land here, as in Europe. The distress must be only temporary, it is folly to prolong it, a course worthy only of a Napoleon the Second, and certainly unworthy an energetic, free-minded, enterprising AMERICAN.

City Banks and the State Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a word on the everlasting subject of finances, and it shall be a short one and in the form of a question, put in all honesty. It is understood that a few of the banks in Wall-street have defeated the intentions of the majority, who wished to accede to the request of the bankers from Albany and Troy to use State funds as currency, for say sixty days, for the purpose of bringing produce from the West. They all *know* that this is a short method, and one perfectly feasible, for putting an end to the panic, sustaining the credit of merchants, enabling manufacturers to continue their business, and *saving the poor from starvation*, and yet this miserable minority are allowed to stand in the way of those who would avert these terrific consequences.

Now, what I am going to ask is, What is the duty of the community towards these banks and to themselves? By what principle are we restrained from open warfare on these three or four institutions who are striving to destroy us? Are we not bound by the most imperative demands of duty to *withdraw our deposits* from those institutions, and put them into the hands of those banks who are known to be in favor of helping the people, thereby strengthening their position and enabling them to carry out their sensible plans.

Are we bound to *stand still and have our throats cut?*
JOHNSON.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

UNITED STATES STOCKS REDEEMED—LARGE AMOUNTS FOR NEW-YORK.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 12.

The amount of United States Stocks, of the loans of 1842, 1847, and 1848, redeemed at the Treasury today, was $750,561. Of this the New-York Bowery Savings Bank received $607,158; James Lenox, of New-York, nearly $35,000; Morgan & Son upwards of $59,000, and the remainder was paid out in smaller amounts, ranging from $1,100 to $11,000. The entire amount of stock redeemed was about $3,000,000. There remains only $500,000 more, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized under the law to apply to this purpose.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON—THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 12.

There is nothing new to notice in money affairs. The stringency continues, and what little transactions take place at the Brokers' Board are mostly pressed sales at low prices.

The Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad publish a card asking an extension on its paper maturing between the present date and such time as the funds can be realized from the proposed loan advertised for the 10th November next. The Coupons of the Company will be paid as usual, and no change will be necessary in the management of the road.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 12.

The failure of Messrs. Cornino & Co., of New-York, did not affect the Southern Bank of this city.

Rumors were afloat this morning of several failures, but they are not yet authenticated.

Business is unsettled.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN CHARLESTON.

Augusta, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Southwestern Railroad Bank and the Bank of South Carolina suspended this morning.

There is a run upon all the Banks in Charleston.

SUSPENSION OF WADSWORTH & CO.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 12.

Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., Bankers of this city, suspended to-day. Their assets are as three to one to their liabilities.

FAILURE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Its assets are $100,000 over its liabilities. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CLOSING OF THE PRATT BANK.

Buffalo, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Pratt Bank closed its doors this morning.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Senate is awaiting the action of the House on the Relief Bill.

The House spent the whole morning in considering propositions for extending the time of resumption, without effecting anything.

In the afternoon Mr. Ball offered an entire new section in place of the first section of the present bill. It suspends the penalties incurred until January 1859, and permits dividends of six per cent. during the suspension. The motion was negatived.

Various motions were considered and rejected, changing the period of resumption of specie payments.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived by yeas 34, nays 56.

In the Senate, this evening, a motion to take up a bill providing for suspension till the first Tuesday in July, was negatived, and an adjournment took place.

All now depends upon the House, which it is generally supposed will reconsider,

NO FAILURES IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Monday, Oct. 12.

No failures have occurred here to-day, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 4.

The feeling to-day in the street was hardly as satisfactory as before, though it is to be hoped that with the close of this week there will be some amendment. Money continues close, and paper can scarcely be sold. We quote from 2@3 ₱ cent. The Banks discounted liberally, and the day has passed off without any trouble.

The Bank Statement for the week shows a loss of specie, which was to be expected from the continued demand for Sight funds. Most of it has gone to the West. The further reduction of liabilities makes our institutions very strong, the exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$396,884
Increase in Specie	790,145
Decrease in Circulation	93,420
Increase in Deposits	389,784
Increase in Exchange	198,975
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks	14,139
Increase in Deposits proper	403,923

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week:

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 3.	Exchange. Sept. 26.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 3.	Due Dist. Banks. Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank	616,927	640,691	71,173	117,427
Canal Bank	328,898	223,537	147,328	111,198
Louisiana	417,708	396,864	293,364	295,277
Louisiana State	358,465	331,423	134,965	82,611
Mech. & Traders'			65,487	51,742
Bk. New-Orleans	181,472	114,957	62,834	61,488
Southern Bank	306,346	230,738		
Union Bank	255,039	327,970	41,832	70,222
Total	2,364,855	2,165,880	717,134	702,995
	Decrease 198,976		Increase 14,139	

The Exchange market was again lower and unsettled. Sales of Sterling to a moderate extent were made at 99c.@$1 for Clear. Bills of lading might bring 95c.@97½c. In Francs but little was done, but the range of the market extends from 5f.72½c.@5f.65c. There were no transactions in Sixty-day Bills on New-York. Checks are 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium, and the supply equal to the demand.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The markets to-day are quiet for flour and grain, and prices favor the buyer. The receipts of wheat are good, but of other property very light. The money stringency is doing its work effectually, and business is quite dull.

There is something of a panic in Canada money, and billholders are submitting to a sacrifice of 5 per cent. discount.

Two more of our banks have made their statements for the quarter ending Sept. 26. The following is a comparison of the leading items with those of the previous statement:

MARINE BANK.

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June report	562,010	5,308	106,066	230,696
Sept. report	413,025	13,618	58,100	148,709
Decrease	148,985		48,566	84,987
Increase		8,313		
Capital $300,000.				

MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

June report	527,587	6,745	102,697	159,625
Sept. report	604,786	11,994	68,100	212,965
Decrease			34,593	
Increase	77,199	5,249		53,140

Capital $462,511—increase $133,165.

Here is a decrease in the liabilities of the Marine Bank of $130,553, and a net decrease in resources of $140,675. Its registered circulation on the 6th June last was $137,066. It is now put down at $61,000. So that $76,066 have been returned to Albany to take up securities to realize upon and strengthen the Bank. The circulation and deposits amount to $207,109; the discounts and specie to $426,643. In the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, with an increase of capital $133,185, there has been an increase of loans $77,199. The increased loans and specie aggregate $32,448. At the same time the increase of deposits over the decrease of circulation is $18,637. This Bank had on hand at the date of its report, $36,000 of its registered circulation. The six Banks which have already published their September report, show that they have on hand $359,313 of their registered notes, leaving in circulation only $325,774.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We have no end to the reports of failures and suspensions. Within the last three or four days several of our largest, and heretofore esteemed richest and most wealthy houses, have gone by the board. Among these is the house of David S. Brown, one of the most worthy of Philadelphia merchants. He braved the storm nobly, and up to within a day or two of his suspension, it was believed he would go through. He had made many severe sacrifices to maintain his credit, but surrounded on all sides as he was by discredit, and subjected to the cure of both sides of his ledger, there was no alternative but to stop. His property is said greatly to exceed his liabilities, and enjoying the sympathies of all classes of the public in an unusual degree, the hope is universal that such an arrangement may be effected as will continue him in his usefulness to his fellows and to business. He is a most worthy man. There were reports of failures on Saturday of other large and highly-esteemed houses. As some of these are not verified, there is yet hope that they may not be true.

From the Chicago Times.

There is no change of importance in the money market. These are the times that try the length of a man's purse and the depth of his pocket, as well as his patience and powers of endurance. We are daily hearing instances of operations on the part of sharpers and money lenders, which may well be denominated fleecing, instead of the milder tonic of shaving. But the victims will not stand the operation a second time, even though it was their own fault at first.

Eastern Exchange is no more plenty, though the rates are not quite so high as formerly. We presume it can be bought in moderate amounts, where it can be had at all, at 5@6 ₱ cent. Many of our business men declare that they will not pay more. Arrangements are also in progress for the payment of debts to firms in New-York, by which the money will be paid here in western currency, grain purchased therewith, and the latter shipped to New-York, to be sold there on account of the creditors.

Gold continues in demand, brokers buying at 6@8 ₱ cent., and selling at 10@12 ₱ cent.

From the Newark Mercury.

The last week was one of the worst ever experienced by our business men. We have had, in all, some twenty failures, and there is no question but that the ensuing week will largely increase their number. Our merchants and manufacturers have done nobly. They have strained every nerve to meet their engagements. They have determined if possible to preserve the business honor of our city; but they cannot perform impossibilities. With large payments of their own, they find every mail bringing with it notices of protest for paper discounted by our banks, and which they are required to take up promptly. With ample assets they cannot raise the money thus required. In some instances they have funds South and West where the exchanges are equal to enormous usury. Every way they turn they meet difficulties which it is almost impossible to overcome.

We believe that our Banks are doing their whole duty, and assuming with cheerfulness the responsibilities of their position. Their receipts are so small as to give no appreciable relief, but they do not partake of the panic and act as if they knew that their own interests were identified with those of our business men. There is no money here seeking investment, and not one dollar in circulation where there were five two months since. In addition to this, those who have money on call are demanding it, thus adding to the embarrassments which exist. Under such discouragements, our business men commence the struggle of another week.

From the Richmond South.

At a meeting of a portion of the Banks of this State, which have suspended specie payments, held in Charlottesville on the 7th October, 1857, the following Banks were represented, to wit:

The Bank of the Valley in Virginia at Winchester, by M. H. Brent, Esq.

The Monticello Bank, by Messrs. N. H. Massie, B. C. Flannegan, Val. W. Southall, E. R. Watson, R. W. Duke and J. Wood, Jr.

The Bank of Commerce, by J. M. Herndon, Esq.

The Bank of the Old Dominion, by William N. McVeigh, Esq.

The Bank of Winchester, by Robert Y. Conrad, Esq.

The Bank of the Valley in Virginia at Charlestown, by Andrew Kennedy, Esq.

The Bank of Rockingham, by W. G. Stevens, Esq.

The Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Wheeling, by Z. Jacobs, Esq.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Wheeling, by R. Crangle, Esq.

The Central Bank of Virginia, by Messrs. Wm. Kinney and W. H. Tams.

On the motion of Mr. Massie, Mr. Brent was appointed Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Tams Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to take into consideration the matters contained in the following communication, addressed by the Governor of Virginia to the First Auditor and Treasurer of Virginia, a copy of which communication had been forwarded to the suspended Banks:

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

Gentleman: Information, received in the last few days, leaves no doubt that a number of the Banks of the Commonwealth have under the pressure of the money crisis in the country, been compelled to suspend specie payments. The notes of some of these suspended Banks have been refused to be received by the depositories of the public revenue. Among these are the Valley Bank and its branches, and the Northwestern Bank and others. I have great confidence in the officers of these Banks, and rest in the conclusion firmly that this suspension is but a means of protecting our own securities, public and private. This conviction makes me reluctant to exercise the executive discretion of prohibiting by proclamation the receipt of the notes of suspended Banks in payment of public dues. To make proclamation now of such a prohibition would seem to threaten injury to the Banks, individuals and the State, by adding to the prevailing panic, and destroying confidence. It should be the object of all to do nothing at such a moment to impair confidence in the ultimate and early ability of our Banks to redeem their credit and resume specie payments. The Banks, doubtless, are anxious to aid the executive in protecting the State credit and collecting the public revenue. To that end I suggest that it would be well for you to correspond with the leading suspended Banks immediately, and propose that if they will agree to meet their notes received for public dues, in fifteen days, with specie, at the public depositories, the depositories will receive their notes on State account, and the executive will not proclaim a prohibition of the receipt of their notes in payment of the revenue of the State.

Respectfully yours, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

To the First Auditor, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Convention having returned and resumed its session, the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Southall, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, approving of the sentiments of the Governor, hereby pledge the Bank it represents, that, in good faith, and to the utmost of their ability, they will carry out the views of Governor Wise.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully recommend to such suspended Banks as are not here represented, to unite with us in the policy herein indicated.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these proceedings to each of the suspended Banks not here represented, with a request that they communicate a response to the Chairman at Winchester.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 10.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,952,424	$575,098	$245,511	$3,138,335
Artisans' Bank	624,293	32,562	76,292	141,244
Atlantic Bank	515,423	31,124	95,413	185,807
Bk. of America	4,733,830	844,952	69,709	3,737,235
Bk. of Commerce	12,212,556	1,022,230	2,095	5,804,278
Bk. of Commonwlth	956,545	83,025	88,895	712,816
Bk. of New-York	3,988,672	240,540	342,035	2,185,920
Bk. of N. America	1,425,111	112,578	71,633	818,370
Bk. of Republic	3,637,614	359,920	95,516	2,991,145
Bk. St. New-York	3,545,972	342,730	533,454	2,103,298
Broadway Bank	1,722,926	129,184	212,732

The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ALL THE CITY BANKS SUSPEND.

How the People Stood it---The Run for Specie---Quieter about the Savings Banks.

The Pressure upon Laborers—Relief Associations—Intelligence Offices—The Cigar-Makers—Express Business—The Book Trade—Domestic Economies, &c., &c.

Yesterday was the critical day, and the patient's fever turned. Eighteen City Banks suspended specie payments before 3 o'clock, and after that hour by resolution, all the rest followed in their steps. The run upon two of the Savings Banks was heavy, but they both bore it well. What private establishments caved in, how many dry goods men suspended, how many old firms stopped, cannot be known till to-morrow, for nobody asked after such minor matters then. But as David, when his baby had died, rose up and was comforted, so the people, when they saw bottom, shook hands and looked cheerful out of their misery. The masts being cut away, the ship was eased. People generally ate their breakfasts in tranquility yesterday morning, and repaired to their places of business, as men do in the cholera season, thankful that if the plague is not stayed, it is not much aggravated. And so things went on till about 10½ o'clock,—half an hour before lunch time,—when the first peal of thunder muttered in the distance. The Ocean Bank closed its doors, and placarded the following notice: "This Bank has closed and suspended." A great many people, who had no funds in that Bank, and possibly no funds in any bank, created a little excitement by blocking up the sidewalk in front of the building, and wondering what was to come next. The boy with his basket of apples stopped; the girl with her basket of peanuts stopped; the soap-fat man stopped; in short, there was soon a large crowd collected, and people who had deposits in the Bank, or had bills on the Bank, or had in some way an expectancy on the Bank, came and swore and went away. And that made the first peal of thunder.

Half an hour later, the North River Bank closed its doors. The thunder was coming nearer. All the people in the neighborhood of Dey and Greenwich streets, left their stores to assure themselves of the facts. Those who had bills, checks, deposits on the Bank, ascended the steps and met the smiling porter with a stern front of interrogative indignation, "Has your institution closed its doors, or not?" The porter, with sauvity, replied that it had. The hill-holders, check-holders and depositors said, with emphasis that broke the Fourth Commandment, it was a shame, and did not go away. And so the crowd increased, and the thunder kept coming nearer and nearer, and growing louder and louder.

Just at this time the Merchants' Exchange Bank followed suit. Then went the Irving Bank, then the Marine Bank, then the New-York Exchange Bank, then the Citizens' Bank, then the Bull's Head, and then the Merchants' Exchange.

Everybody could hear the thunder now. It was full upon the City, presaging tornados, earthquakes, volcanos, universal destruction. The panic was immense. A rush was made on all the Banks by billholders. In quick succession went the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the Chatham Bank, the St. Nicholas Bank, the Tradesmen's Bank, the People's Bank, the Bank of New-York, the Market Bank, the Broadway Bank, and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. These succumbed to the storm, but others, though fiercely tried by the whirlwind, resisted. The American Exchange, the Nassau, the Park, the St. Nicholas, the Mercantile, the Metropolitan, the Phenix, the Bank of Commerce and the Continental, were severely run upon, but had specie left in their coffers at the hour of closing. They were shaken by the storm, but did not fall.

But long before the closing hour the way the Banks were going got abroad, and set everybody agog through the City. Business was suspended, almost to the cases, civil and criminal, before the law Courts—the Judges on the Bench and the lawyers engaged in argument having got wind of the thing, and sending out special messengers to bring in extra news every ten minutes. The American Exchange Bank attracted, perhaps, more direct notice than any other. The crowd in Wall-street was very great. The President of the American Exchange Bank appeared on the steps and made a speech, assuring everybody interested or otherwise that the Bank would pay everybody in specie. The crowd, especially that portion who had nothing to expect from the Bank's solvency, vociferously cheered, but every moment the throng kept increasing. The Bank, however, came well out of the difficulty, up to the hour of closing.

Before the doors of every Bank, and within every Bank in the City, yesterday, the crowd was immense. As a rule, nothing but good humor prevailed. Men even smiled when their toes were trodden on. There is a feeling of confidence and security when all suffer alike. In such cases there is a mirth in misery which is shared in common.

And didn't those who got their gold and forced their way out, chuckle at their eager friends who were forcing their way in, especially within a few minutes of the closing hour? "Every Bank shuts off specie to-morrow," they would say, "so get in as soon as you can." Never did a double eagle look more golden,—never was it more the representative of the wealth "of Ormuz and of Ind" than yesterday afternoon. Even the thieves had a respect for the man who had his pocket full of them, and only dared to follow him for the space of a block and a half.

But we noticed a sad background to yesterday's rush upon the banks. The men who made the rush were moneyed men,—at least in all cases, comparatively so. But standing, not without interest, but without object, in crowds beyond those who were striving to pass in and out, were hondreds of discharged workmen,—men who had no hope in the future of the terrible Winter that is before us. It seemed to us that they looked on with a melancholy pleasure;—perhaps we did them injustice; let us say they regarded the scene with blank despair. What the coming Winter will bring to many thousands of our fellow-creatures in this City, is a contingency too disagreeable to contemplate.

In the evening, the day's disasters assumed a jocular tendency, slightly with a melancholic turn. Humorists, with a faint gnaver of discomfiture, proposed that men out of employment, and utterly without capital, should be allowed by act of Legislature to issue their individual shinplasters, to be regarded as legal currency. But among sound and well-reasoning men, the opinion was that the Banks had taken a judicious course, and that the result of a complete suspension, which it was generally believed would come about to-day, would be a more perfect confidence, or at least a harmonizing of difficulties. "We shall all row in the same boat," they remarked, "and the bills of one bank will be as good as another." By this class of men the very idea of shinplasters was repudiated, and their adoption, under any straits to which we might be driven, was universally discredited.

Take it altogether, a more exciting day has never been known in the monetary affairs of this City. But, peering through the black clonds which, yesterday, overspread the firmament, the judicious see, not the lightnings only, as the scared and faint-hearted do, but glimpses of a sunshine, which, if not sufficient to restore perfect confidence, are vivid enough to ally hope and expectation in a belief that the storm is passing over, or at least becoming less threatening.

One thing is certain, that the City and State Banks which were discredited the day before yesterday are now restored to currency. They are no worse than their neighbors. When everybody is insolvent, nobody can be set aside because he is bankrupt. There will be little difficulty in meeting small current expenses with City or State bills for the present, and as things cannot last as they are, our whole financial operations may be placed on a new basis.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run on the Bowery Savings Bank was continued, but there was less excitement in the evening than on the day before. The amount drawn on Monday was $169,308 49; Tuesday, $81,997 48; or less than half the amount of the day previous. Everything went on with perfect regularity. The banking hours were from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. $2,000 was deposited, most of it money that had been drawn out since the run commenced. A large force of policemen was on duty at the Bank all day. Officer JONES, with four men from the Fifth Ward, had charge inside the Bank, and a platoon of 12 men from the Fourteenth Ward, and eight men from the Thirteenth, kept order about the doors of the Bank. No arrests were made. The crowd were not permitted to remain stationary in front of the doors; those who had pass-books were compelled to show them; those who could not produce them were forced to move on. The Bank was closed within half an hour after 2 o'clock; all who were inside at that hour were permitted to transact their business, but no more were allowed to enter. The Trustees say the institution is able, but will probably not be compelled, to stand this run a good while longer. Two years ago, when there was a run, the people, after the excitement was allayed, brought back all their deposits, and it will be so now. What the people want is that their money shall be safe; the only point with them is to ascertain where it will be safest. And the only point with the Savings Bank Directors is to convince them that it is safe while in the keeping of Savings Institutions. One man who drew out $50 from the Bowery Savings Bank, on Monday, immediately gave the gold to a friend, taking his note for it. There was probably more money without protection in this City last night than there has been before in years. The poor people, after withdrawing their deposits, take them home and place them under their pillows and do not sleep a wink the first night after on account of the anxiety it causes them. Most of the money paid out was in specie. A large quantity of gold from the Sub-Treasury was taken to the Bank early in the morning. The police officers were placed on duty there at 8 o'clock A. M. The doors were thrown open, and those of the crowd who had pass-books permitted to enter, as early as 8½ o'clock, but no business was transacted with them until the regular hour—10 o'clock. There were fewer women at the Bank yesterday than on the day previous, still one-third of those who demanded their money were females. The officers of the bank say that they find it much easier to get along quietly with the men than the women. The Bank will be open at 10 A. M. and close at 7 P. M., to-day.

As there are many wondering how this institution has invested its funds, we extract the following list of its assets as they stood Jan. 1, 1857:

Bonds, secured by mortgages on unincumbered real estate, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned thereon	$2,673,800 00
Stock, viz.: New-York City	1,786,319 00
New-York State	253,863 90
Ohio State	352,400 00
United States	677,000 00
Williamsburg City	20,000 00
Troy City	75,000 00
Albany City	3,000 00
Banking house and lot	136,133 74
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	76,133 93
Bowery Bank	33,704 05
Broadway Bank	60,929 13
Pacific Bank	42,841 64
Tradesmen's Bank	61,200 00
Continental Bank	152,588 69
Fulton Bank	61,200 00
Manhattan Company	202,207 47
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	20,408 00
Market Bank	100,000 00
Park Bank	80,000 00
Cash in Vault	129,678 44
Total	$7,000,399 99

The run upon the Brooklyn Savings Bank was very slight yesterday, and a considerable amount was received on deposit.

SUSPENSION OF THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BANK.

The Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City, experienced a severe run yesterday, which commenced soon after the opening in the morning, and compelled them to suspend about 1 o'clock. This Bank kept its New-York account with the Shoe and Leather Bank, and the run was caused, they said, by the latter refusing their checks without giving them notice, when, at the same time, as the officers of the Hudson County Bank aver, the balance was in their favor.

The run was mainly by billholders and small depositors, and the specie paid out before the suspension amounted to between $50,000 and $60,000. The capital of this Bank is $180,400. JOHN GRIFFITH is the President. According to the quarterly statement, rendered on the 5th of October, the circulation was $85,506, against which there were State stocks and Jersey City Water stock deposited with the State Treasurer, as security, to the amount of $128,000. The Bank professes to be quite solvent, and the officers are confident of being able to resume business in a few days.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-street, until recently, employed in its printing and bookbindiog departments 300 persons. Out of the 200 who worked in the bookbindery 185 have been discharged, leaving only 15 now at work, and these are on a little more than half-time, earning about $1 a day each. About 20 of the 100 employed in the printing department have been discharged since the beginning of the hard times and the 60 hands remaining are kept at work on half time. This establishment is perfectly solvent, but its sales are made upon twelve months' credit, and the difficulty in procuring exchange has compelled them to take these means of retrenchment.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

We did not put high enough the number of cigar-makers thrown out of employment by the hard times. On further investigation, it is clear that 4,050 is nearer the truth than 3,000.

The failure of the domestic tobacco crop, ten months ago, caused such a rise of price for the material that manufacturers had to reduce their hands, and also to reduce the price for "rolling up" from ten to fifteen per cent. on the old rates. This alone would have made tough times for the craft, but the great Pressure cramps the large manufacturers, and the Panic stops the sale of stock on hand—leaving a sorry look-ahead for hands.

Of the 3,500 discharged, not all are entirely out of employment,—some of these lay in a small stock of tobacco, and at their homes work it up into cigars—but tobacco is so high, the stock on hand of the manufactured article is so much beyond the diminished demand, that not one in ten of them, work they ever so hard, will make a living at it,—indeed, it is very doubtful if they get back for their peddled cigars in the dead of Winter the money that the leaf cost them. So the "Rooties," for this is the familiar name by which they designate each other, have a sad prospect enough. The average wages of a cigar-maker are $8 a week, with the nights to himself, when most of them do some work on their own account. There are in the City some 45 large factories, which in brisk times employ about 40 men each inside, and give out work enough to keep as many more busy at their houses. Two larger factories employ 100 each inside and as many more at home—furnishing the tobacco and taking the cigars. These "home" men who "turn in," make a good business of it. Only two factories are now at work in the City, employing 25 each. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg there are six shops going, which employ about ten men each, and one establishment where 40 girls make a small style of cheroot called "sixes." There is no Trade-Union among the cigar-makers, so they must needs take the wages that are offered or go without any. The manufacturers groan over low duty on the imported article, but have a consolation that while it lies unused, tobacco improves in quality and sinks in price.

HOW THE EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE AFFECTED.

ADAMS & Co., whose business is with East, West, South and Southwest, state that there is a falling off in the heavy freight business, but since the commencement of the panic there has been great activity in the money and collecting departments; and no appreciable diminution in the legitimate or small package express business. Altogether, they are doing well, and kept very busy.

The American Express Company, from New-York West "to sundown," is at present confined to the legitimate (small-package) express freight. Heavy freight is light. The department of collection is three times the usual amount. The old method of remittance by draft is abandoned, and in its place the coin is sent by express, which gives a great increase in quantity of packages. The business between the brokers and banks is not what it was six weeks ago. When the money market is close, ordinarily it benefits the express business, as purchasers will not come to New-York and spend $50 or $100, but will, instead, send their cash and orders by express as they require the goods; and 20 tons of light packages are worth more than 30 tons of heavy freight.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The heavy freight has fallen off one-half from last year. The legitimate express matter, however, such as packages, money and valuables, continues as good, if not better, than it was a year ago, owing to the transfer of money collections from the ordinary channels through the banks to the Express Companies. The regular exchanges between the country and city banks are now much more rapid than before, and there is more specie going each way than heretofore.

HARNDEN'S Express Company—to the East, South, and West—the pioneer line of the Expresses—now do at least two-thirds of the business between Boston and New-York. As compared with October of last year, freight has fallen off one-half. As to money and collections, the reverse is the case, and a large business is doing. They have their hands full with transactions between the merchants and banks, making collections, and returning the proceeds, which in most cases are in specie. Orders from the country, on the City of New-York, are most always accompanied with directions to return the coin, even New-York City Funds being repudiated; and it is the same with accounts for collection sent from the City to the country. Their business has steadily increased for five years, until the last two months. The greatest falling off, just now, is mostly in the Southern trade; the East and West are more regular. The next one or two months will be worse. As compared with September, and the last few months, and the corresponding months of last year, there is little difference in business.

HOPE'S Express, to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, is comparatively new, and increasing, so that they do not feel the effects of the change.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., in the California trade, are an exception to the other Expresses, and they do not feel the effect of pressure, owing to the fact, probably, that news of the revulsion has not yet reached California. Their banking and collection continues as good as heretofore, and about the same as last year. Freight is better than a year ago. The last steamer could not take all that was offered.

Other Expresses confirm the general report.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

There is a great rush of the unemployed to the Intelligence Offices. Quantities of servant-girls out of work, and unable to obtain it, go to these places in the hope of getting something to do, but even here, as a general thing, they are unsuccessful. At one of these establishments in the Bowery we were told yesterday that as many as 250 girls presented themselves daily, offering their 50 cents a piece for a situation. Most of these were turned away, for the applications for servants are by no means proportioned to the supply of unappropriated labor which is at present in the market. The poor girls walk the streets in the vicinity of the various Intelligence Offices when thus refused admission, and when they see ladies genteelly-clad going towards the offices, they stop them, and implore them to take them into their service. Servant-girls who four weeks ago obtained $7 per month will now gladly accept of $4 and $5. Many of these women have already become a burden upon the public, and make nightly applications for lodging-places at the various Police Stations.

At Mr. HENDERSON'S well known "Intelligence office" in Nassau street, we found no fewer than nearly *six hundred* young women waiting for employment. Mr. HENDERSON stated the difference in his establishment thus, "Sir, we are flooded with people wanting employment. They are chiefly females, nine out of ten. The demand for domestic servants is falling off very fast. Not only is the number of applicants increasing, but the difficulty is increasing in finding places for them. The demand has fallen off more than one-half. People are trying to do without servants." Mr. HENDERSON receives nothing unless he succeeds in placing an applicant, and he does not hesitate to say that his receipts have been diminished considerably more than one-half. His business appears to be conducted in an extremely methodical and respectable manner.

In order to ascertain whether Mr. HENDERSON'S statements apply generally, our reporter visited six other Intelligence offices. They all confirm and substantiate from their own experience, the truth of the above.

One of them, Mr. MASON, of the Bowery, added: "These girls have been very *sarcy*. People only kept them because they were obliged to. Now, if they get a place, should they be so lucky, they keep it and behave themselves, lest they should be sent off. Girls wouldn't wash, or milk, or do many things they were wanted to do; they wanted light work, to mind children or such like. When *wages are low and there is much competition, the servants always behave better.* Their way, so far, has been to put on airs and dance about rather *sarcily*. Sir, if this continues a year or so servants will be less of a plague. They will have lower wages, and will be more respectful to their employers. They will not leave their situations almost every week."

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

A very long, and very disgustingly narrow and dirty street is Cherry-street. Entering its crowded accumulation of every possible nuisance that can be extruded from human dwellings, after threading carefully the variety of odoriferous obstructions, we stumbled upon a dead horse. Onward we went, and far, far away up this very long and very filthy street, we found the dépôt of the "Mariners' Family Incustrial Society." It is just a shop for the sale of low-class new clothing for sailors and the "better sort of poor folks," and has a beneficiary fund under the supervision and management of a charitable Committee. On making inquiries, we were told that upwards of fifty of the widows of seamen have been employed during the whole of the Summer in making clothing, which was readily sold at the dépôt, the work being given exclusively to women whose deceased husbands had been engaged in scafaring occupations. "But now," said our benevolent lady informant with much emotion, "we have not three at work. We cannot sell the goods which they would produce, and therefore have not the means to pay for their labor in the workmanship. Why, Sir, Mr. BROOKS, the tailor close by, at the corner of Catharine and Cherry, and who mostly employs about 600 hands, has been compelled to discharge more than one-half of them; so no wonder at our being driven to do the same thing for the same reason." We inquired whether Mr. BROOKS made up low-class goods for sailors. "Oh, no, Sir! his manufacture is for the general City trade. Ours is a society for giving employment to the widows of seamen; and what the poor things and their children are to do, it is impossible to say. Certainly it is heart-breaking to see people go begging who evidently are not hardened, common beggars—respectable people, who don't know where the next meal is to come from, for their poor starving children." We inquired about the "Beneficiary fund." "Why, yes, surely, our beneficiaries from these causes are more than double, and our means of meeting the wants of the old number are daily becoming weaker. We," said she, "have been here eleven years, and have never seen anything like this." Her husband corroborated this relation, remarking that the increase in the number of beggars was very obvious, and that they were of a very different description from the usual class seen about the streets.

On applying for information at the Five Points Mission, Mr. MEADE, the resident Home Missionary at the Ladies' Mission, informed us that there had been a material increase of applications for assistance there. In fact, that during the past three weeks, the number of such applications had been more than doubled. One reason operating to the discouragement of even a greater number of applicants, was the fact, now generally known amongst them, of the inability of the Mission to give them work or to supply their pressing want. We were told that the agent is in Illinois, but the little he is collecting there cannot be immediately realized. We remarked that the locality was not so wretched as that of Cherry-street, we had just left. Mr. MEADE remarked that the association had driven back the most hideous aspects of the Five Points, but he was well aware that the surrounding population had not been elevated to the extent that might have been either anticipated or apprehended.

Crossing over to the establishment under the management of Mr. PEASE, the statement afforded there was equally illustrative of a keen condition of endurance among the poor. It was stated that every day it was found necessary to send unrelieved away great numbers of people. The amount received in daily contributions is falling off, indeed is greatly diminished. Some persons they had managed to provide for by sending them to the Almshouse. Others they would willingly receive, but are destitute of the means for their support. Many widows, formerly earning a scanty subsistence by their needle, had applied to the Five Points Charity, but unsuccessfully, from the absolute impossibility of giving them employment, or more than momentary charity. A few had been received, as many as the Directors dare, but it was in face of the fact that the institution is at this moment more than $2,000 in arrear or behind-hand in current expenses, to say nothing of the existing debt upon the building. These features of their history are sufficiently intelligible, and very painful, fully confirming their forebodings for the condition of the poor during the coming Winter.

COAL PRICES AND PROSPECTS.

The prices of coal are not as yet much affected by the financial troubles. The present prices range from $5 50 to $6 for Red Ash Peach Orchard Coal, and from $5 25 to $5 75 for White Ash. The prices cannot long continue to be as low as this; three quarters of the miners in Pennsylvania have stopped work, and when the present stock of coal is exhausted, prices will rise, unless the stoppage of the large manufacturing establishments should by diminishing the demand, keep them down.

It is estimated that by December, as things look now, the common price for coal will be $7 and $8 per ton. Last December it was, as at present, only $5 50. In February and March the prices ranged as high as $6 50—higher than at any other time during the year. Coal has been from $5 to $5 25 per ton during the Summer. Very little coal, comparatively, is brought into market now; those yards which have 100 tons at this time, generally have 700 or 800 tons on hand. The price of coal last year at this time was about 25 cents less than at present. There is plenty of Scranton Coal used for kindling, in market, brought to Elizabethport from Pennsylvania by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. This coal is not so much prized, but brings 25 cents more per ton than the Peach Orchard. The Manhattan Gas Company are more English than American coal; they have bought American coal in many cases, although much dearer, in preference to Newcastle coal, hoping that by encouraging our miners to get it out of the mines, it might in the end come to be much cheaper than the English coal.

POOR RICHARD'S ADVICE.

While every foot of the sidewalks in Wall-street was crowded with well-dressed men confessing their despair, marveling what new collapse would next quicken the panic, grimly jesting over their cramps, Poor Richard suddenly appeared worrying through the crowd toward the head of Nassau-street. Some tried to induce him to go up the Custom-House steps and address the crowd. "No, no," said he "I'm an old codger, and know nothing about the distresses of rich men." But as he kept walking, the crowd around him enlarged, till in the Park he came to a dead halt. Everybody was asking questions of him, but the moment he began to answer one all kept quiet. As we elbowed our way into the centre of the throng, one was asking, "What shall we do with our City bills?" "Pay them where you owe them to-day, and use the rest with economy," said Poor Richard. "But my butcher refused to-day a Butchers' and Drovers' note for a knuckle of beef.

"There, my friend, was your mistake," said Poor Richard. "He thought you bought the shilling's worth of knuckle-bone to get seven shillings of silver. Offer it to-morrow for a roasting piece that'll take you through seven days, hot and cold, and he'll take it quick enough. But don't, my friend, be buying things because they're cheap. You've been drawing your gold from the Savings Banks—look out for pickpockets and don't be wasteful because its handy."

"But my wife wants a silk dress—must have one—and she can get it now for half price," said a sturdy market-man. "Get it, then, to-morrow, and pay the cash; but don't get one because she *may* want it next year. She *may* want money, too, before the year ends."

"But," urged a smooth-chinned clerk, "dry goods will never be so low again as now, why not lay in a handsome stock while they are cheap?"

"Have you got in your coal, young man?" asked Poor Richard,—"coal enough to last till it is as low as now next year? and a barrel of flour, and a ham, and a dozen bushels of potatoes, and a tub of butter? Is your old stove fixed out with new fire-brick? have you a lot of kindling wood in the cellar? This is the time to do wholesaling in articles that you have always bought by retail. Get a box of sugar, a box of soap which grows better for being old, and a box of starch. So you can get 20 per cent. for your money—or even 50 and save something on the women's shoe bill, besides sweetening their temper."

"But what are we all coming to?" ejaculated a middle-aged homespun man, "my boys have been discharged and there are three grown women in my house who can't get a vest nor a coat to make!"

"But you have your situation yet, and with economy that'll carry you through; send the boys to school; buy up a piece of muslin with the gold you drew to-day and get your women folks to make up shirts enough to last all hands a year. Get a piece of flannel at wholesale—that will busy them another week. They are handy with the needle, let them make the boys' trousers themselves—bless you, Sir, with a few dollars capital you can keep them all busy as bees till June, and save twice as much as they'd make at the best tailors' and dressmakers' wages:—I see,—you are going to say that they will be uneasy if they can't make wages. I know smart women have that weakness; but tell them it is wicked for them to be trying to get the work out of the hands of the poor women who must starve if they can't get it. Tell them to snug up the home, make up such lots of conveniences as they never dreamed of making up before, cushioning the old chairs, ornamenting the parlor, decorating the bedrooms; they groaned all last year that they had no time to make up towels, pillow-cases and all that; now is their time. Tell them, above all things, to keep the peace—not to fret, not to torment each other because they are making nothing."

"Oh, dear!" sobbed a woman, in weeds, "you talk it all to rich folks. What shall I do? No work at the shop—no stuff to make up at home; my children shivering, hungry, sick. What shall I do when the times are harder?"

"God help you, my poor woman. I cannot. I can't talk economy to such as you,"—and Poor Richard, with his red handanna, brushed a tear out of each eye, and went away to his supper of Johnny cake and fried shoulder.

☞ MOLYNEUX BELL, of No. 303 (not No. 80) Canal-st., has discharged only about 100 hands from his establishment recently, instead of 438, as was stated.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS—ESCAPE OF A PRISONER UNDER TRIAL.—Among the charges brought before the Jury in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was one against a dashing, intelligent, but shameless young man, named LUCIUS AUGUSTUS MENDIS, recenty a bookeeper with Messrs. MARKS & POZNANSKI, in William-street, for uttering five forged checks, for $550 each, on the Island City, and Tradesmen's Banks, of this City. The evidence against him was overpowering, but he pleaded his own case, cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution, addressing the Jury, and excepting to points in the Recorder's charge, with an effrontery rarely witnessed in any criminal court. He left upon all his auditors the impression that he was a well-educated, a gifted, but most hardened scoundrel. When the Jury retired from the Court-room, to consider their verdict, he coolly joined them, and made his exit, unperceived by the officers in attendance. Ten minutes afterwards his absence was discovered, and a general hue and cry took place. Officer DAVIS rushed to the fellow's rooms, over Gosling's saloon, corner Leonard-street and Broadway, and caught him in the act of packing up his clothes, preparatory to leaving the City. Of course he was immediately rearrested and returned to the Court, where the Jury were in waiting to find him Guilty. He will be sentenced on Friday. The coolness of his escape caused the greatest excitement in the Court.

THE FOG.

Accident to the Empire State.

We published yesterday, in common with the other morning papers, an account of the disaster to the Fall River steamer *Empire State*, which was received at a late hour from the agent of the Associated Press. The information was based upon the story of a person who said he was a passenger on board, and was mainly correct, except the statement that the steamer had sunk. The location of the accident was erroneously stated as having happened in Hell-Gate, whereas it was upon Table Rock, off the south end of Blackwell's Island. The steamer left at her usual hour, on Monday evening, and was shortly enveloped in a thick fog, which required them to run at a careful speed, but being once under way in the East River, there was no alternative but to proceed, until they should get out of the way of vessels, when, if necessary, they could anchor. As the steamer approached Blackwell's Island a lighter loomed up in the fog, just under their bows, and in order to avoid her, the steamer's head was, for an instant, steered to the eastward, and before she could be returned to her course, the ebb tide had carried her into dangerous proximity to the reef which extends off the South end of Blackwell's Island. The engine was slowed, but at the same instant she struck the point of a projecting rock, by which she was lifted and careened heavily to starboard, and before her wheels could be reversed she had passed completely over it. A panic seized upon her passengers, and there was a scramble for life-preservers, and a sudden "run" upon the life-boats. The alarm was also increased by the report that the steamer was sinking, but her head was soon turned toward the New-York shore, and it was apparent that they could reach it in safety, when the men became more calm. The women, to their credit, remained serene, feeling confident, no doubt, if there was to be another *Central America* catastrophe, they, at least, would be all right. The pumps were set to work, but the engine was necessarily worked slowly, lest a collision might happen with some vessel; consequently, the pumps did but little work, and the water gained upon them, and rose above the cabin floors. Before reaching the wharf, however, they ran down a sloop, which narrowly escaped sinking. Several persons on the steamer jumped on board the sloop. She finally reached the foot of Twenty-first-street, and every passenger was landed in safety. She was now made fast to the dock, and the two Worthington pumps set to work, with the donkey engine, and she was nearly freed of water by 11 o'clock the same night.

The express freight on board of the *Empire State* was all saved, and landed in good condition, and sent on to Boston last night by the *Metropolis*. The ordinary freight was but a trifle of what they usually carry, owing to the interruption of trade.

The *Empire State* was built by SAMUEL SNEEDEN, in 1848, and in the Winter of the same year took fire while locked in the ice at Fall River, and was burned, all but her lower hull. Capt. COMSTOCK, now of the *Baltic*, commanded her at the time, and in his efforts to scuttle the vessel to prevent her burning, fell through the ice and came near losing his life. She was rebuilt in 1849, and is considered a staunch vessel. She carries seven life-boats, capable of holding over 250 persons, and is well supplied with life-preservers. She had 180 passengers at the time of the accident.

The following is an authentic account of the accident, furnished by the agent of the Fall River line of steamers, WILLIAM BORDEN, Esq.:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The *Empire State* left for Fall River at her usual hour last evening. The fog, which prevailed at the time, shortly after shut down thick. While groping along—intending to come to in a place of safety, (her engine at the time shut off, so as to give her but little more than steerage way)—it became necessary to suddenly sheer, to avoid a lighter which they made dead ahead. Before recovering her course, she struck a rock, being at the time off the lower end of Blackwell's Island. Finding that she had received such damage as to cause her to leak badly, her course was at once changed, and the way felt through the fog, back to the City, where her passengers were all landed in safety, with her engine working as slowly as was necessary in the fog, and frequently stopping. The water gained upon her so that at one time it was above the cabin floor; but the leak was at no time beyond control, as was evinced by the fact that by 11 o'clock last night she had been entirely freed of water, without other aid than her own pumps. She now lies at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, and at noon to-day will be put upon the Balance Dock and thoroughly repaired, and put in as complete order as before.

The damage to the bottom of the steamer is more serious than was supposed, but is mainly confined to one side. She was taken out upon the Balance Dock yesterday. She struck the rock about 90 feet abaft her cutwater, and 10 feet from her keel, on the larboard side, running on to it obliquely toward the keel amidships, and then glancing over and off the rock astern. For about 100 feet the plank was crushed upward, and the floor timbers broken, scooping out a long, hollow cavity, large enough to incluse half a barrel. Amidships the keel is considerably broken, and in one place portions of the crushed planks fell out of their own weight. As she was lifted on the dock, the water poured out of the leak in such quantities as to surprise one how she was kept afloat. Had she been six inches deeper in the water, her planks must have been torn completely off, and no power could have kept her afloat. The copper on the starboard side is also somewhat rolled up, but the planks are uninjured. She was not hacked off, as stated, but passed over the rock. In getting into the dock at Twenty-first street, her bows struck against the pier, knocking her whole stem crosswise of her bow. She can hardly be repaired under a week or ten days; meantime the company will probably put another steamer on in her place.

The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine* are both lying at Fall River, so that one of them, it was expected, would leave there last evening in the place of the *Empire State*.

Collision on the North River—Loss of the Steamer Metamora.

During the dense fog which enveloped the North River yesterday morning, a collision occurred between the steamers *Commodore* and *Metamora*. The former left this City yesterday morning for Albany, and about 8 o'clock came in collision with the *Metamora*, which was bound down from Haverstraw and Nyack. The *Metamora* was struck forward of the gangway, and so badly damaged that she sunk in fifteen minutes. Her passengers were mainly taken on board the *Commodore*, and were thence transferred to the steamer *Isaac P. Smith*, and brought by her to New-York. It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is supposed that many perished. A man is said to have jumped overboard, and not to have been seen afterwards, and another man and a colored boy are reported missing. The *Commodore* transferred her own passengers to the *New World*, also bound for Albany, and both boats returned to New-York. The *Commodore* had her stem broken, and was otherwise damaged. The *M.* was taken in tow by two tug-boats, and now lies sunk opposite Dobbs' Ferry. Crew and passengers said to be all saved.

THE STATEMENT OF CAPT. FARNHAM,

Of the *Commodore*, is as follows, as given to our reporter:

The *Commodore* left New-York yesterday morning at 5 o'clock for Troy. It was thick. We had proceeded to near Dobbs Ferry when we came into collision with the steamboat *Metamora* from Haverstraw bound down. The first we heard of the approaching steamer was the noise of her wheels. She blew no whistle. We kept our steam-whistle going. At the time we struck it was about 8 o'clock, and too foggy to see ahead but a short distance.

The *Metamora* attempted to cross our bows, for we struck her at her gangway, thirty feet abaft her stem. Our engine had already been stopped, and was being backed. The *Metamora* was cut down below water line, and sunk in 15 or twenty minutes. Great confusion arose among her passengers, and some ten or a dozen jumped overboard. We immediately lowered our two large metallic life-boats, and rescued them from the water. One man had put his life-preserver on "amidships," and was sometimes head and sometimes heels out of water. We attended to his case first. There was a family of four, including two children, in the water, but every one was picked up, and so far as we could learn no one was drowned. The *Commodore* having lost her trip, and being so near the City, returned to discharge and repair. Her stem and headwork are only injured, but not seriously, and she will be ready to go to Troy to-day. The *Metamora* is a small passenger boat running to Haverstraw.

The Captain thinks she had life-preservers enough on board, for every person had from two to half a dozen. One man taken from the water had six.

THE METAMORA'S ACCOUNT.

The *Metamora*, says her Captain, from Nyack and Haverstraw, with about 150 passengers, was on her way to New-York. It was so foggy on the river that the boat was run at a low rate of speed, and the steam whistle and bell were kept in motion. [illegible] opposite Dobbs' Ferry the [illegible] also with the *Commodore*. [illegible] more hurt in the [illegible] twenty [illegible]

Metamora, at the time of the collision, was [illegible] by compass, a southwest course, which is the proper course at this point, and her position was not changed when the crash took place. A large number, from fright, after getting on life-preservers, jumped overboard, but no one was drowned so far as could be ascertained. The passengers were all taken on board the *Commodore*, and afterward a portion were transferred to the steamer *Isaac P. Smith*, and brought to the City. The *Commodore* transferred her passengers to the *New World*, and returned to the City to repair, but she was not seriously damaged. The *Metamora* sank bow first, and rests on an oyster-bed, with a portion of her stern and upper deck just out of the water, and she lies in a favorable position for raising. A floating derrick has been dispatched to her from the City. Had the collision occurred fifty yards farther westward, where the water is seventy fathoms deep, there would have been little chance of raising her.

A telegraphic dispatch from Piermont says it is reported that eight lives were lost, but this can hardly be correct, if the statement of officers and passengers of both boats are to be believed.

Captain FARNHAM, of the *Commodore*, says they saw every person who jumped overboard; that they all had life-preservers on, and they were all picked up.

Accident to the Island Belle.

The little steamer *Island Belle*, Capt. BERGEN, which plies between Nyack and New-York, also met with a serious disaster, on Monday afternoon, which came near resulting fatally to a large number of passengers. She left Nyack at 3½ o'clock P. M., for New-York, having 220 passengers on board, a large proportion being ladies and children. Toward evening it began to get foggy, and by 6 o'clock it had become very dense. Shortly after 7 o'clock P. M. Capt. B. supposed he was near the Jersey shore, and headed his boat to the eastward. In less than 15 minutes the boat brought up all standing upon the rocks at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, nearly opposite Burnhams. There was a great fright among the passengers, for the boat ran her head high out of water, and it was feared she would fill and sink, as the *Arrow* did, years ago, carrying down the passengers. The concussion was, indeed, frightful, and for a few moments the greatest consternation prevailed. The small boat was lowered, filled with the ladies and children, and sent towards the shore. She lay within a hundred feet of the embankment, and the shore was quickly reached, when the passengers clambered up the bank and made an alarm, which brought the flagmen at Eighty-seventh-street to the spot. Upon learning the state of facts, and the wish of the passengers to proceed to the city, he displayed his red light on the approach of the down train, which stopped at the place, and the passengers by this time being landed, were taken on board the cars and landed in the City. They clambered ashore upon a gang-plank which was rigged out over her bows upon the rocks. Mr. BURNHAM politely offered the shipwrecked people a shelter in his house, but they were anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to get to the City on the cars. The passengers left most of their effects on board the boat. The steamer was got off the rocks at high water, and came down to the City. The damage to the boat is not serious.

Other Accidents, Delays, &c.

The steamboats *Joseph Belknap* from Amboy with Philadelphia passengers, due at this port Monday night at 6½ o'clock, and the *Wyoming* from Elizabethport, also due here about the same hour, did not reach the City until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained by the dense fog; the latter did not leave her dock at Elizabethport until yesterday morning. The former left at her regular hour, but was compelled to stop at Elizabethport.

The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Sylph*, while making a 7 o'clock trip from Staten Island on Monday evening, during the fog, went ashore on Governor's Island, where she lay with all her passengers on board, until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when she succeeded in getting off, having received no material damage.

The ferry-boat *George Washington*, of the South Tenth-street line, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning came in collision with the long dock, foot of Bridge-street, known as "Pollion's Dock," and had her rudder and stern-post carried away, the dock also sustaining considerable damage.

Niblo's Garden.

A new romantic pantomim

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Imperial Meeting—Result of the Carpentier Trial—Death of Gustave Planche—The French Horse Monarque—Raising the Sunken Ships at Sebastopol, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

It is not often that the French Press falls upon a subject to which it can dalivar itself up without restraint, and with a cartainty of commanding at the same time the interest of its readers. The interview of Stuttgardt furnishes the elements for both these results. The Treaty of tha Holy Alliance, which forever excluded the Napoleonic dynasty from the Throne of France, was signed at Paris the 26th of September, 1815, and on the anniversary of that day, in the year 1857, the nephaw of NAPOLEON and the nephew of ALEXANDER meet, as sovereigns, at Stuttgardt. Moreover, only four years ago the father of ALEXANDER openly and intentionally insulted the Emperor of France, by refusing to call him "brother." Still more, ALEXANDER showed an eagerness to meet NAPOLEON, for, although the good Wurtemburgian people were tormenting themselves about the question of etiquette in the manner of encounter of the two Sovereigns, and had at last agreed upon a "tea" on neutral ground, the Princess of PRUSSIA'S, to which they were both to be invited, ALEXANDER, the moment he heard of NAPOLEON'S arrival, started to the King's palace, and actually met the Emperor of France in the vestibule by hazard, and without ceremony. In all this there is abnndant material to flatter French pride.

But this pride would have been ten-fold greater if it had not been for the anticipated interview of Weimar. The news of this interview fell upon them like a clap of thunder, and singularly modified their exultation. They had already proclaimed that if the interview of Stuttgardt had any political object in view, it was the more complete isolation of Austria. The meeting between ALEXANDER and FRANCIS JOSEPH completely demolishes this hypothesis, and the *Siècle*, to withdraw itself from so awkward a position, finds no better excuse than to attack ALEXANDER and Russian diplomacy, and to raise the cry of double-dealing. The *Siècle* is ferocious because ALEXANDER has destroyed its argument. Another journal, more ingenious than the *Siècle*, declares in turn that the Emperor of France is to meet the Emperor of Austria the middle of October, after the interview of Weimar, and thus it hopes by a new excitement to throw dust over its first mistake.

The official journal thus far says nothing of the nature or object of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Czar of Russia. It confines itself to giving, daily, an official account of the movements of the two Emperors, stopping always at the threshold when they retire for a private interview. But the semi-official orgsns have undertaken to demonstrate that tha meeting is purely one of friendship and of peace, and that if politics enter into the programme, it cannot be otherwise than with peace motives. This is in fact the general opinion at Paris, and it is an opinion which takes from this much-talked-of interview the interest and importance which the Press of Germany and a small portion of the Press of Paris seek to give it.

The trial of CARPENTIER and Company resulted, as you will see, in the acquittal of PAROD and the sentence of GRELLET to eight years' "close confinement," and CARPENTIER and GUERIN to five years of "prison." They are required, also, to restore the six millions of francs stolen. But on this latter clause of the sentence tha prisoners appeal; and it is supposed by some technicality will escape, since it is evident that, with the exception of CARPENTIER, their lives are too short to gain this immense snm. The constraint of the body, however, for the payment of this sum is fixed at five years; so that five years in the prison of Clichy will exonerate them from all indebtedness.

The defence of the lawyers was ingenious and able. Their great effort was to save their clients from the disgrace of the cbain-gang. To do this they showed that there had been neither theft hy breaking locks, nor hy night, and they showed that it was by the pernicious influence of stock-gambling that they had been led to put their hands on the millions placed in their charge.

You will observe that the decision of the Court clearly places the prisoners beyond the operation of the extradition law, and condemns the decision of the American Court which delivered them up. The defenders of the prisoners were particularly severe on the American tribunal. The lawyers, however, were not alone in their sarcasms. As M. DUFAURE was making his plea on the third day of the trial, he stopped suddenly and asked a postponement till the next day, on the ground of fatigue. The Court desired to have the verdict of the Jury the next day, and at first refused.

"I shall be brief, I promise you," said M. DUFAURE.

"That will be easy," replied the Judge, "at the point where you are. You have hut to reply to the arguments of the accusation on the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy."

"I am not yet there," said the lawyer, "I am but at the departure for America."

"Very well," replied the Judge; "try snd be returned from there by the opening of the Court to-morrow morning!"

In other words, his Honor wsnted to hear nothing of America.

But it was not to these points that I wished more porticularly to direct your attentton. You will recollect the threats made by the prisoners at New-York of the disclosures they had in store for the administrators of the Northern Railroad. When you read the trial in the French journals, yon will perhaps ask yourself, "What has become of all these promised disclosures?" They do not appear in the trial as given to the public, and perhaps you will imagine they do not exist. But this is an error; for the exposures made on the trial were such that—and here I repeat to you the expression of an eminent lawyer who heard the trial—if it had taken place under the Republic of '48, it would have been ROTHSCHILD & Co. who would have been consigned to prison instead of CARPENTIER & Co. The negligent exposure of a sum of thirty millions of dollars to the care of a young man, notoriously known to be a "fast" man, because he could be employed at a cheap salary, was treated by the defence as a criminal disregard on the part of M. ROTHSCHILD of the interests of the Company, who had elected him as its President. Then the general management of the affairs of the Company, the petty intrigues and littleness of the President, were such as should characterize an old clo' man, rather than the great banker who almost buys and sells Governments. The Paris ROTHSCHILD, now tha recognized head of this great house, haa lost very much of his prestige in social life by this trial. CARPENTIER & COMPANY are judicially condemned, bnt M. ROTHSCHILD is condemned morally.

Those of your readers who know the high position occupied by GUSTAVE PLANCHE in the literary world of Paris, will, perhaps, be astonished that he should die in a hospital. But the hospital Dubois is a *maison de santé*, or pay Hospital. Nevertheless, as you will readily nnderstand, it is the *almost* penniless and friendless who even resort to an establishment of this kind. There are grades, or in other words, first, second and third-class roads to eternity, as well as to more tangible places, and of these GUSTAVE PLANCHE took the second. The eminent critic, although he "died in the harness," was poor even to the clothes on his back. His twenty-five years of active labor in the profession of letters had only brought him the sum of 50,000 francs—$400 a year! And yet he was the first critic of France, and was constantly employed. To show you the influence of the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, not a critic ventured to speak a word on the works of the late art exhibition till GUSTAVE PLANCHE had taken the lead. Even THEOPILE GAUTIER and PAUL ST. VICTOR waited for the appearance of the *Revue* before publishing their first criticisms.

A murmur of reproach was heard in the crowd of distinguished literary men who collected to pay the last honors to tha dead, when they saw the humble coffin in which the body had been deposited, a reproach intended for the publisher of the review who had been enriched by the pen of the late eminent writer. But it appeared that this was not the fault of M. BULOY, who had found his good intentions frustrated by the relatives of the decessed, who had charged themselves with the duties of the funeral.

PLANCHE, like GERARD DE NERVAL and other distinguished men of the class of "literary bohemians," had no home of his own, and passed about from one lodging house to another. His clothes, to which he pald no attention, would have been worn to indecency but for a *ruse* often put in practice by his publisher, M. BULOY. While he slept new clothes were carried stealthily into his room and suspended on the chair in place of his old ones. PLANCHE, who was always distracted, never noticed the chsnge unless it was called to his attention by a friend, and then perhaps he would say, "Oh, I thought my coat was so-and-so, but I must have forgotten!" PLANCHE was fifty-one years old when he died, and was never married.

But GUSTAVE PLANCHE was not the only one of tha literary men of the capital who live in poverty and at the same time enrich their publishers with the wit of their pens. He was one of a large class of men known for their talent, their carelessness of life, their disdain of luxuries, their kind-heartedness and liberality—to that class, in fine, well characterized by the title of "bohemians of the press." The type exists in all large cities, and it is a strange phenomenon of human nature that talent is so often found thus linked with characteristics so bizarre. One can scarcely regret that they die so poor, since, no matter what may he their income, they spend it all, and since the smaller the revenue the more they work. Yet it is a shame that a talent like that of GUSTAVE PLANCHE should die in a hospital, or a brilliancy like that of GERARD DE NERVAL be extinguished by a hempen cord, to escape an insupportable poverty.

A journal recounts that the day after PLANCHE was conveyed to the *Maison Dubois* a porter brought him twenty-five francs and a little note. The twenty-five francs were sent back with thanks, hy tho family. The little note contained the following lines:

"I am told, my dear friend, that you are at the hospital. Do they have any dessert there, at least? There are at this moment fruits that have only one defect, that of being very dear. But they are superb, and I would not wish to see you deprived of them, so much the more that I know you are a connoisseur. Make them buy you some, and tell me if they are good. (Signed) C."

The touching part of this story is in the name of the donor. Monsieur C., or père C., as he is called in the literary world, is an old journalist who has led, like PLANCHE, the life of a Bohemian, and who, if possible, is poorer than was his sick friend.

Monarque, the French horse that took the Goodwood Cup at the late race, in which Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses ran, has just been badly beaten at Chantilly, in France, by one of the English horses, that ran for the Goodwood, Mr. PARR'S *Fisherman*. *Monarque* was, in fact, fourth—Mr. JACKSON'S *Saunterer* and a French horse occupying the second and third positions. The race was for the Emperor's stake of 10,000, francs and 500 francs entry, with twenty-three entries. Including bets, Mr. PARR'S winnings amounted to about $10,000.

A work in two volumes, destined to make a sensation in the political world, will be put on sale this week, by a Paris publishing house. It is the *History of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia*, by M. ALPHONZE BELLEYDIER. Tho author, a well-known historical writer, has been put in possession of all the facts relating to the subject of his history, and it is said to be full of startling interest.

The American concerned in the work of raising the sunken ships at Sebastopol, passed through Paris this week on his way home, and gave bad accounts of the progress and the prospects of the enterprise. To use his own words—he was getting home while he had money enough to get there. But there is a stupidity in the contract of this company with the Russian government, which was perhaps the cause of the flight of the gentleman referred to. The company are to gain one-half the valuc of every article raised; a magnificent condition for the company if there were not a proviso. But this proviso modifies so singularly the chances of profits that it is difficult to conceive how a Yankee could ever have been caught by it. *The Russian government is to estimate the value of all articles raised*; and as Sebastopol is so very far away from all markets but a Russian market, the objects raised will possess exactly no vslue at all except to Russia, who intends to buy tham at her own price!

A new volume of the works of WALTER E. CHANNING, *Religious Traits*, translated by M. LABOUYLAYE of the *Débats*, has just been published in this city. Two other works of the same author, *Slavery* and *Social Works*, have already appeared in French.

MALAKOFF.

The American Panic.

From the London Saturday Review.

Although it is far from certain that the panic in New-York and the Atlantic American States has been altogether produced by the progress of genuine commercial mistrust, its existence is not to be questioned. Several banks are in difficulty from the advances they have made to railroads, and all forms of railway securities are extraordinarily depreciated. But how far the railroads deserve the distavor into which they have fallen, is a question not quite decided by the present state of the sharc market. There are certain illegitimate influences, which, as we shall show, have been industriously brought to bear on them; nor until these are allowed for, can the commercial opinion of New-York be regarded as an altogether reliable barometer. The railways of the Northern and Northwestern States are divisible, it should be observed, into two classes—those which connect emporia with each other, and those which simply enable new countries in the West to communicate with the Atlantic coast. There are some circumstances about the last which Englishmen, on the look-out for a high rate of interest, would find it worth their while to attend to. On their first formation these Western railways, though grossly over-puffed like everything American, are rarely unprospcrous. Thay set off at the outset with what may be called a burst of creative energy. All the land on each side of the line rises enormously in value. Speculators snd settlers hurry to snd fro between the stations. Farms are rapidly taken and towns commenced, to which building and agricultural materials have to be brought from immense distances; and then, for a year or two, almost everything that supports life is purchased in the older States with the savings of the immigrant population, and travels to the buyer in the gooda trains of the railroad. But this is obviously a kind of prosperity which tends rapidly to exhaust itself. A district in the Western States, when once settled, contributes almost nothing to railway receipts. It is nearly self-supporting; most articles of consnmption are raised on the farms; and the few luxuries in demand are procured at the little towns which come into being at the same time that the forest and the prairie are brought into cultivation. Americans tell us that a new Western settlament is something marvelous, and so it is; but surprise is invited by its comparative, not by its positive, advance. Contrasted with the desolation which it succeeded, it is worthy of all admiration; but it pays for a railway abont as well as the poorest distriot in the poorest part of England. There is no old wealth: no demand for costly luxuries; no manufacturing industry; no tide of busy traffickers ebbing and flowing with the calls of business. Four-fifths of the Interior of the Western American States would deserve to be described as in a condition of sheer stagnation, were it not that the point attained, though a low one, has been reached from zaro with a celerity unparalleled in the history of civilization.

The stste of things we have been describing is liable to be varied in many ways; but no Western American railway can be relied upon as permanently profitable, which does no, unite an exporting Stste with or more large emporia, into which the surplus produce of a very large district of country is regularly drained. It happens, however, that one or two of the lines mentioned by the American intelligence as most discredited in the market, do precisely exhibit these favorable conditions. How is this to be accounted for? We suspect that the English public is but little prepared to hear of a phenomenon which has recently presented itself in New-York, and more or less in all the American cities. This is the systematic intervention of journalism in mercantile affairs. The money article of many powerful American papers has long ceased to be regarded as a perfectly impartial record of prices and fluctuations, but it is only lately that journals have begun regularly to take sides in the stock and share markets. The Bulls and the Bears have now their respective orgsns. At the head of the Rear party is the notorious New-York *Herald*. For a long period, the mission of this journal was to palm upon the public what are called fancy stocks. Silver mines in Mexico, copper lodes on Lake Superior, patent washing companies, nesrer home, found in the *Herald* an unfailing pstron. Soon, however, some of these speculations exploded with serious consequences to the purses of the shareholders, and not a little damage to the character of the journal, which had praised them so steadily; and since then the New York *Herald* has devoted itself to negation, instead of assertion. It has steadily libeled every one of the graat investments preferred by American capital. The othar side of the controversy has, it is true, been taken up hy all the more respectable newspapers in New-York, but in such a quarrel the disputant who maintains the affirmative necessarily argues at a heavy disadvantage. In the strange biography which the founder and proprietor of the New-York *Herald* hss suffered to be published about himself, we are informed that JAMES GORDON BENNET studied journalism under a matter who produced the very greatest results by day after day calling upon particular firms to "pay their debts." In brief, when this gentleman had every day for a week published some such adjuration as this, "I say, Smith, Jones & Co., why don't you pay your debts?" it generally followed that Smith, Jones & Co. broke. The New-York *Herald*, formed in this promising school, has now for a vear past carried these early lessons into practice against all the principal railways. It has morning after morning assorted that their receipts were down to nothing, their paper at a discount, and their balance-sheets a fraud. So sweeping a condemnation may really have included some insolent undertakings; but tha universal opinion of Wall-street is that some of the soundest concerns in the country have been simply destroyed by slander. For, though the initiated in New-York were on their guard, the small capitalists over the country, on whose confidence the market position of all investments ultimately depends, were frightened into timidity, and their incressing rejection of railway securities hss told at last upon every Company in the United States.

At one time we were a little in danger of having to contend with influences of this sort in England. The Royal British Bank suffered under a series of attacks from an obscure London periodical, exactly resembling those of the New-York *Herald*; and, as it turned out that the undertaking assailed amply merited its fate, it would have been wonderful if the example had not been followed. In the midst of the uneasiness caused hy the British Bank exposures, a well-planned attempt was made to destroy the credit of a respectable joint-stock Banking Company; *but the conspiracy was met by an appeal to justice, and the conspirators were utterly routed*. On the whole, we have been remarkably free on this side of the Atlantic from the sinister intervention of journals in monctary affairs. We should, indeed, be complimenting at the expense of truth, if we were to say that we never observed a trace of irregular influences in the money-articles of some of our cotemporaries; but it is at least true that the greater the authority of an English newspaper, the higher is its character tor purity. It will always be to the credit of the *Times* that it has never been, seriously charged with dishonestly weighting the scales of criticism, either in the Bull interest or in that of the Bears.

Syrup and Brandy from the Chinese Cane in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Amid the general despondency in commercial circles, it may he interesting, and perhaps consoling, to know that the agricultural community have this year succeeded in adding to their resources, North as well as South, a new plant, valuable not only for home uses, but as a future article of large export and commercial value. This plant is the "sweet reed," mentioned by several of the ancient writers, but for the last 500 years known only to the Chinese of the interior, and the Caffres of Southern Africa for its saccharine properties.

The Imphee, or African variety, has not as yet been grown in any quantity north of "Mason & Dixon;" but the accounts received of it are very favorable from South Carolina snd Georgia, where 150 acres are being cut and turned into syrup and sugar. The Chinese vsriety, or "Sorgho," however, has been planted pretty extensively throughout the Northern States; snd in New-Jersey, in the vicinity of New-Brunswick, there are three patches, of about an acre each, on separate farms, which, although planted as late as June, have nearly matured, standiag from 12 to 14 fcet high, and proving exceedingly rich in saccharine juice. They have passed uninjured through two pretty sharp frosts, which killed the Indian corn on either side of them, and are fresh and green as ever, thus proving the Sorgho to be a hardy plant well suited to our northern latitudes. The fields in appearance closely resemble the cane fields of Cuba and Louisiana, and the plant is jointed like the common cane, resembling it in all respects, with the exception of bearing a heavy bunch of seed at the top, from which it may be propagated.

The following results were obtained from one of the patches of canes referred to, which are now being cut and pressed. And as it settles the point as to the value of the Sorgho and Northern plant, I solicit the use of the columns of your widely circulating journal, as being the method best adapted for bringing the matter more immediately under the notice of our farmers, many of whom are now feeding to their cattle and hogs (under the impression that it is good for nothing else) this valuable plant.

From Mr. R. A. S. JOHNSON, who is among the wealthiest, as well as most enterprising snd liberal of the New-Jersey agriculturists, I obtained a portion of the syrup made from his canes, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the juice had become deteriorated in our northern latitudes. No difference was perceptible between it and soma obtained from Georgia. When put into the vinous fermentation for the purpose of ascertaining the the yield of alcohol, it worked without violence, and attenuated to zero in forty-eight hours, just as the Southern syrup had done. On distillation, it yielded nearly a gallon of proof spirit, resembling brandy, for each gallon of syrup in the wash, which has been appraised by dealers at $2 per gallon. After being kept a year or so, till the newness passes off, I have no doubt $4 or $5 could be easily obtained for it. When it is taken into account that, owing to tha novelty of the thing, the juice in making the syrup had been imperfectly desiccated and was partially burned, auch results speak volnmes for the snccess of tha new plant, not only as a source of syrup, but doubtless, under proper management, of sugar also.

The returns from JOHN JOHNSON'S acre will, average as follows:

5 stalks on each hill, 1 inch in diameter, hills 3½ ft. apart, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. cane tops and leaves greedily devoured by cattle,	$15 00
20 bush. grain for poultry $1	20 00
2,500 gals. of juice, showing 6½ to 8 degrees of Beaume's Saccharometer, yielding 400 gals. of good syrup at 50c	200 00
Total	$235 00
or, 400 gals. brandy at $2	$800 00

The above figures, I think, will arrest the attention of farmers, and induce them to plant the Sorgho or Imphee largaly next year. In the shape of alcohol I have not the least doubt that it would supersede the British spirit, so largely consumed in France for mixing with light-bodied wines. Let us see to it. A million or two added to our export annually, would help us misterially, and pay for the French silks and satins farmers' wives and daughters affect so much, and which they are perfectly right in so doing, when they can afford it.

I take great interest in forwarding the general growth of the plant throughout the Union, and am ready to give gratis to farmers or others what information I possess on the subject. Please assist the cause and receive the thanks of the community. I remain, &c.,

JOHN W. REID, No. 11 Old-slip, New-York.

P. S.—Tha spirit obtained is in fact a rum or sugar spirit, but as its flavor more nearly resembles Cognac, I have called it so. Sorghene would not he a bad nama for it.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.

Letter from Apostle Benson—Progress of Mormonism in Great Britain—Indignation.

The following letter from Elder BENSON, one of the "Twelve Apostles" of the Mormon Church now laboring among the Saints in London, has been handed us for publication. It will be observed that the emigration movement is active:

No. 6 RICHARD-STREET, LIMEHOUSE FIELDS,
LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

I am happy to say that the word of the Lord is still moving onward in Great Britain. The reformation has taken deep root in the hearts of the Saints, snd its fruits sppesr in their lives. We have had a considerable falling off in numbers since the word of the Lord came to "reform," but those whom we have lost are those who were, most of them, of no use before, while many who were almost dead, have revived again and are living their religion. Gathering is now the prevailing topic, and the Saints are making strenuous exertions to deliver themselves from the captivity of Babylon. The pipes, the beer-jugs and the teapots are in many instances disappearing, and the pence formerly spent for things of no worth, deposited in the Penny Fund. [For their emigration.]

In some Conferences many new members are being bsptized, but in others very few are joining the Church. During the last few months there has been considerable excitement here in consequence of the filth and scum which have floated over from your side of the Atlantic. To look at the nature and quantity of it, one would think that Uncle Sam had got his pot boiling at s high rate, and that the materials contained therein were not of the most delicata kind. The sparks from his fire have stirred up the combustibles here and made quite a smoke. A *blaze* is out of the question, the big bombshell went off years ago, and all that can be done now is to puff a little gunpowder. "All manner of evil" has already been spoken against the Saints—therefore, all that remains to be done by their enemies is to "vamp up the old shocs," or in other words, to patch up the old stories.

There have been great lamentations throughout the land, grief has been depicted upon many countenances, for the mournful intelligence has been proclaimed, that the Utonians will *not* be slaughtered *this* Winter! The troops of Uncle Sam cannot reach Utah this Fall! Howl, ye Editors, and ye Priests, weep and be sorrowful! What *has* Uncle Sam been dreaming about? Surely the old gentleman's mind will be pained when he hears whst sorrow has been caused by his tardiness—snd then how quick the last mail came from Utah! Why, surely, Uncle must be getting dizzy in the head to allow such doings. If he had not such a good constitution we should begin to fear for his health.

When I learned that the mail was intrusted to our people, I rejoiced much; expectations were raised in my hosom of receiving frequent letters from loving friends; of hearing speedy news of Zion's welfare; but alas! How soon were these hopes destroyed! "The mail to Utah stopped!" Where can such a thing be found on record? Can history produce its parsllel? A people punished against whom no crime can be found, cut off from all communication with friends in other lands, the tortures of suspense inflicted upon them, a check put upon their business transactions, and for what? Who can tell? What crimes can be proved against the Latter-Day Saints? None at all. What charges can be sustained against Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates? Not one! Oh, Justice, where hast thou hid thyself? Shame on such doings! Shame on such an administration! I would rather have BRIGHAM'S left-off clothes stuffed with buffalo chips than such men to govern me.

But it is not only the people in Utah that are injured by this unjust, unheard-of decree. There are many individuals throughout the United States, and in many nations of the earth who are interested in this matter. I have dear friends in Utah, my home is there, my family and all my earthly possessions are in that land, and I am to be debarred the privilege of all communication with them while in a far-off land, preaching the gospel of peace to my fellow-creatures. I have a right to speak, for I am an American, a native of Massachusetts—one of the New-England States—and I call aloud for my rights! I do not speak against my country—the Constitution is good, the laws are good; but I speak against bogus politicians and numbheaded legislators. There is one thing that our enemies cannot accomplish: they cannot stop the communication between us and our Father in heaven; the way is opened up and they cannot stop the track for they *never travel that road*,

England might take a lesson if she would from India. Did not India reject the Gospel, despise the commandments of God and abuse His servants? Yes, and now the penalty is being paid. What would become of England were the servants of God to be called away as in the case of India! Her hsnds are nearly full, for she is warring with nearly half the population of the globe; but she finds some time to war against the truth. Mobs are frequent and justice rare. Yet cases are found, though like teeth in a horse-comb, "few and far between," when the majesty of the law is brought to bear in favor of the poor Mormons. Accounts of some of these things will reach you through the *Star*, so I have no need to repeat them.

On Sunday, September 6th, a pastoral conference was held in London. President PRATT and myself were present, and we had a glorious time. This has nisde quite a stir, and all the London papers have something to say upon the matter. The editors say to your humble servant that he "prefers case to elegance," because he appeared in his shirt sleeves; but they did not tell the reason: it is because their halls are not, like their brains, well ventilated; but, any how, it is a fact, and it may be held up to the world as a remarkable phenomenon—a truth told hy the editors about the Mormons!

The work in London is attracting great attention. The majority of the Saints are living their religion, and rejoicing in the glorious truths of the everlasting Gospel. This is the prevailing spirit throughout the mission, and I feel that the kingdom of God is rapidly advsncing; may it continue to spread, not only in Great Britsin but throughout all the world until light and truth shall prevail, error and bigotry cease, and the name of God be honored by all nations.

Your brother and fellow-laborer in tha kingdom of God, E. T. BENSON.

P. S.—So the mail is to be staried agaln to Utah. This I learn from the ever-welcome *Mormon*. Dear me! so Uncle 'a opened his heart, has he' Why doesn't he open his eyes as well? He would then see the folly of paying $9,900 more for getting a job half done than he did for getting the ssme job done thoroughly. Give him his spectacles for goodness' sake!

Hon. Charles Sumner at Heidelberg.

From the Boston Straight Republican.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

MY DEAR ——: Weeks have now passed since I have seen a letter or a newspaper from home. During this time I have been travelling away from news, and I sm now famished. On my arrival at Antwarp, I trust to find letters at last.

I have been ransacking Switzerland; have visited most of its lakes, and have crossed several of its mountains on mule-back. My strength has not allowed me to venture upon any of those foot-expeditions which are the charm of Swiss travel, by which you reach places out of the way; but I have seen much, and have gained health constantly.

I have crossed the Alps by the St. Gotherd and then recrossed by the Grand St. Bernard, passing a night with the monks and dogs; I have passed a day at the foot of Mount Blanc, and another day on the wonderful Lake Leman. I have been in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, in the Channel Isles. You will next hear of me in the Highlands of Scotland.

I see our politics now in distant perspectiva; and I am more than ever satisfied that our course is right. It is Slavery which degrades our country, and prevents its example from being all-conquering. In fighting our battle at home we are fighting the battle of Freedom everywhere. Be assured I shall return, not only with renewed strength, but with renewed determination to give myself to our great cause.

I am not yet entirely well, but I am almost. My case spins out slowly; but I find that my experience is that of others who have received injuries to the brain. My general health, which is now complete, is surely lifting up the diseased part of my system. Let me hear from you.

Ever sincerely yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, late blind Chaplain to Congress, has been lecturing in Liverpool. At his second discourse, delivered on the 27th ult., after describing the social condition and infidelity which prevailed in France at the period of the great Revolution, he proceeded to explain the history of the efforts which were made in the United States on the part of the various religious bodies to stem the torrent of atheism which the French outbreak had set flowing. Those efforts were known by the name of the "Great Revival," and they principally originated in Kentucky, where the first vast camp-meeting was held, and where 30,000 Christian brethren consented to associate for the purpose of preaching the Gospel. The discourse was frequently applauded; and, on its conelusion, Rev. Mr. MILBURN was accorded so unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks.

The British revenue returns, says the Manchester *Guardian*, of the 30th ult., to be made up this evening, may be expected to show a considerable deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The probable falling off in the excise, we believe, may be fairly estimated at about one million, owing to the reduction of the malt tax; while, in consequeoce of the abolition of the "war ninepence," the property tax must necessarily fall considerably short of the receipts in 1856. Notwithstanding this actnal deficiency, we believe that all the regular sources of natiooal income will continue to manifest their accustomed buoyancy, and that the falling off under each head is considerably less than might have been expected, considering that the revenue of 1856 was a war revenue, while that of 1857 is a peace one.

The Plymouth *Journal* says: Lord STANLEY, whilst on a visit lately to Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, M. P., went to the United Mines, and had the curiosity to go underground by means of the "man engine." His lordship went down to a deep level on the hot lode, where the miners were naked, and have cold water from above continually pouring over them. His lordship, it is stated, remained there longer than he should have done, and was so exhausted and overcome by the heat and steam that when he again arrived on the surface brandy had to be liberally administered to revive him.

In an Indian paper of recent date we notice a very characteristic eastern advertisement. A merchant who rejoices in the name of BOSOO SOOBOOCHAUD DOSS, advertises for sale a lot of Dacca muslins. They are described as so fine that a whole piece can be with ease passed through a wedding ring, and when spread on the grass in the early morning, are so undistinguishable from dew that it is reported that a cow ate a whole web while grazing without discovering it. The Emperor AKBAR rebuked his sister for indelicacy in appearing before him clothed in only seven folds of this texture.

The cholera, fortunately, is not making any progress in the Swedish capital; on the contrary, it is rather on the decline than otherwise. From the 19th to the 20th of September, 42 cases occurred, of which 22 were fatal. On the 21st there were only 25 cases, of which, however, 19 were deadly. Since the commencement of this epidemic there have been 413 cases in all occurring in Stockholm, 199 of which were fatal.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says that the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM with the Princess Royal of England is fixed for the 18th of January, and that the 3d of February is named as the day of their entry into Berlin.

The Perth *Courier* understands that Rev. Mr. CAIRD, of Errol, has received an autograph letter from her Majesty, requesting him to publish the sermon recently delivered by him in Crathie Church.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genos, of the 24th, announces that a certain number of refugees have been ordered out of Piedmont.

Murders.

About a year since, a young lad named SAGE disappeared suddenly from his father's house, near Middletown, Conn. Soon after the disappearance of the lad, one PATRICK NUGENT, residing on a farm belonging to young SAGE'S father, was arrested on suspicion of having foully disposed of the lad; but was acquitted for want of proof. It was known at the time that the lad had not been seen alive since his visit to the farm belonging to the premises on which NUGENT was living. Most of the contents in the barn belonged to young SAGE'S father, and the lad suspecting that NUGENT was taking the hay and grain, and appropriating it to his own use, was in the habit of going to the barn frequeotly to keep watch of the movements of NUGENT. Young SAGE had gone so far as to charge NUGENT with stealing from the barn, and NUGENT had threatened to kill him. About a month since, the body of a lad floated ashore near the mouth of the river—and, although the head was gone, the parents of young SAGE were so confident it was their son, that they assumed and buried it as such. We now learn that within a day or two a sailor has returned to Middletown, and voluntarily, before a magistrate, testified that he accidentally saw the murder, and that the man first arrested is the guilty one. He says he was going by the barn, and heard some one charging another with "stealing grain and hay," which was denied and reiterated—and apprehending violence, stepped into the barn just as the man felled the lad to the floor with a threshing flail, killing him instantly. He says the man's wife was also present, and that as soon as they saw him, they came at him—and that it was only by a promise not to reveal what he had seen that his life was spared. He soon sailed on a voyage, from which he has just returned, and hastened back to the scene of the murder to unburden his conscience of the suppression, which he says has made him miserable durtog his whole absence. Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the murderer, and he has been under examination in Middletown.

A shocking murder was committed in Boston on Friday night. About 9 o'clock in the evening, two young men, JEREMIAH AGIN and JOHN MEAD, had a difficulty, and at the instance of the latter, AGIN was arrested and taken to jail, where MEAD followed him for the purpose of entering a complaint against him for assault and battery. Finding that in case he complained he would be detained rather longer than suited his convenience, MEAD declined preferring any charge against AGIN, who was shortly after released from custody. From the Station-House, AGIN proceeded to Court-street, where he met his brother JOHN, and among other things, said to him: "JOHN MEAD has had me in Jail;" and the two continued their walk up Court-street, and entered the ssloon, corner of Court and Stoddard streets, formerly known as Allen's Saloon, but now under the management of DANIEL BURROWA. About the same time JOHN MEAD, accompanied by his brother THOMAS, entered the saloon, and was standing at the har, when JEREMIAH AGIN took a small broom-brush from the bar, and hitting THOMAS MEAD a slight tap with it, said, "Come, won't you take a drink?" MEAD replied, "I don't drink with thieves," aod immediately thereupon, AGIN aimed a blow at him, when MEAD drew a pistol and fired at AGIN, the ball passing directly through his heart, causing almost instant death. MEAN was arrested, but claims to have acted in self-defence. AGIN was once in the State Prison. MEAD is a well-known sporting-man.

A woman named ELIZA BLAKELEY, was beaten to death by her husband, in Troy, on Sunday. BLAKELEY is a teamster in the employ of CALLAHAN & Co. Both he and his wife were of dissipated habits. They occupied the upper loft of a house in Church-street. On Sunday night, both were in liquor, and fell to quarreling, when BLAKELEY beat his wife in a shocking manner, causing death. The deed accomplished, he left the house, went to his employers, drew money, stating that his wife was ill and needed medicine; disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The woman's head and neck presented marks as if the murderer had held her with one hand while beating her with the other, or perhaps with both hands while kicking her. Her hair had in some places been torn out in large quantities. It was evident that she had resisted stoutly, from the torn appearance of her clothing, the situation of various articles in the room, and the appearance of the wounds upon her person.

A tragedy occurred in Berlin, Arkansas, some days ago. A widow, named HILL, and a negro woman, were murdered by two negro men. The bodies of the victims were thrown into the house, which was set on fire and burned to the ground. It is supposed that the negro woman, from the evidences of blood and brains near the well, was the first victim. Several negroes were arrested a short time after, and it was not known who were the guilty parties until Friday, when two negroes, among the number who were arrested, confessed that they had committed the most atrocious act. A bonfire was made, and the miserable wretches were thrown in it.

The gate-keeper, JOHN GRINSTONE, of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, near Philadelphia, was set upon last week by a gang of drunken rowdies, who had been attending the Firemen's Parade, and beaten so badly that he cannot recover.

A fatal affray lately occurred in the Florida army. Lieut. MARCH and Sergeant Monroe had high words, when Major DONIER interfered. The Sergeant attacked the Major, and Dr. ROGERS ran in between them and was also struck. The report of a pistol was heard, and Sergeant Monroe fell dead. It is not known who fired the shot. All parties were put under immediate arrest.

At Concord, N. H., on Friday, Aaron Wells, of Bow, had an altercation with Eben Hanson, of Concord, and stabbed him in the abdomen, so that his death is probable. He fled, but was caught by John Burke, whom he also stabbed severely. Hanson was under the influence of liquor.

The Canadian Prisoner from California.

The reporter of the Hamilton *Mercury*, writing from Merrittsville, says that the murderer of constable RACHEL, who was murdered in that place on the 4th of Nov., 1856, during the arrest of Captain LEWIS, of the propeller *Victoria*, a sailor under his command in the bay in 1850. This coincides with the account which has given of his mode of life in that year, and his letter addressed to the reporter of the *Spectator*, TOWNSEND or MCHENRY fails to state what then was, or how occupied. The testimony of Captain LEWIS raises fresh doubts as to the identity of the prisoner; but still it is not conclusive that the murderer and leader of a gang had not an alias. It is found it convenient to use when away from the scene of his principal exploits, and desirous to avoid recognition, or apprehension. The *Toronto Colonist* says: It is possible that the murderer is McHENRY, that he is a Scotchman, or even the Cincinnati murderer so-called; but there is nothing in this new evidence to show that there is actually the case, and that McHENRY, TOWNSEND are not names by which the murderer has been known in different localities at different times. TOWNSEND'S trial has been adjourned to the Assizes. Just as the case closed some witnesses arrived from Ohio, who will swear that TOWNSEND was in California at the time of the murder.

A late letter from Merrittsville (Canada) announces the arrival of two gentlemen, from California, who had traveled the last 60 miles without sleep, in their anxiety to reach the prisoner before McHENRY was being tried. Their names are WALTERS, formerly of Canboro, and [illegible], formerly of Aeton. They bring several letters purporting to be from residents in California certifying that ROBERT MCHENRY, who is said to be the prisoner from the handwriting of the letters written by him to deponents, was *at the date of the alleged murder*, (28th October, 1854,) *at Downieville, Sierra County, State of California*, and was a member of the Sons of Temperance, of good standing. The case has assumed a very interesting character.

Suspension of the Cohoes Factories.

[From the Cohoes Cataract.

As several incorrect statements have been published, respecting the influence of the suspension of the several manufacturing establishments in this village, we have taken the pains to get the facts, and hope our contemporaries will correct their statements.

The Harmony (Cotton) Mills, which are the largest in the place, are running their carding and spinning machinery six hours per day, and the looms full time, and have reduced the pay of the operatives 10 per cent. They will probably run at this rate until the spring market is easier.

The Ogden (Cotton) Mills run half time, and the wages of the operatives remain the same.

The Strong (Cotton) Mills run 9 hours per day, and the wages remain as usual.

C. H. ADAMS & Co., (Knitting Mills,) are filling up their stock on hand, and intend to do so until the market is in a better condition and more active. Thus three hundred hands will be thrown out of employment.

The Mohawk River (Knitting) Mills stopped operations on Saturday last, and discharged their hands, about 500 in number.

The Bally Manufacturing Co.'s (Knitting) Mills discontinued manufacturing Sept. 21st, and will close entirely to-day. The closing of these mills will throw 200 hands out of employment.

The (Knitting) Mills of G. J. BOOT & Co. stopped last Saturday night. They employed about 150 hands, who are now out of work.

The Halcyon (Knitting) Mill will continue operations until the present stock is exhausted, which will probably last until the middle of November, when they will stop if the times do not improve. It employs about 100 hands.

The (Knitting) Mill of Messrs. ALDEN & BINGHAM, runs about two thirds of the time, and will

Police Intelligence.

Daring Burglary by Two Boys—Singular Adventure.—A daring burglary was committed during the forenoon of Tuesday, at the store No. 33 Chatham-street, occupied on the ground floor by Simpson, Lyttle & Ryan, hardware merchants, and in the upper stories by Ross & Ballard, wholesale dealers in clothing. The burglars were two boys, aged respectively 14 and 15 years. They made their way to the roof through an unfinished building adjoining, and taking advantage of some spots which a fireman had left there, attempted to open the scuttle. Failing to accomplish this, they broke through the skylight, and by means of a rope fastened round his body, the elder boy, McCarthy, effected a successful descent. He then opened the scuttle, and his companion, Timothy McGrath, entered without difficulty.

So far so good. The juvenile burglars found themselves comfortably installed in the clothing salesroom of Ross & Ballard, and having plenty of time at their disposal, they arranged themselves in new apparel, being very choice as to the fit. But their desire for fine clothing did not get the better of their prudence. They thought that if they were seen emerging from the premises thus magnificently arrayed, the suspicion of passing citizens might be aroused, so they concluded to resume their old habiliments, and to carry away their newly acquired superfine Sunday suits in a neat bundle.

But the task of forcing an entry into the premises was found to be repaid by even a superfine Saxony suit. The hardware store below offered numberless attractions to two little burglars. There were pocket knives there, and other fancy articles, a good stock of which might be removed without much bulkiness of pocket being visible. Again they had recourse to the connecting sky-light, and McCarthy made the descent in safety. Not so McGrath. He lost his hold and fell three stories down, landing, not upon soft cushions, but on a heap of copper kettles. No bones were broken, but his bruises were fearful. He could not move. Hastily McCarthy filled his pocket with valuable knives, pistols, &c., worth about $75, and then, after much labor getting a rear door open, the young burglar, like Æneas bearing Anchises, bravely lifted his wounded comrade on his back and carried him to his parents' house in Madison-street. But McGrath was so much injured that he was taken afterwards to the City Hospital. By some means, that are not perfectly clear at present, officer Mahoney, when the burglary was discovered, fell into the track of McCarthy, and arrested him yesterday. He slept last night in the Tombs, and will be examined to-day. Ross & Ballard are unfortunate. Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, a man was convicted of an attempt at burglary on their store, but a few weeks ago.

A Seasonable Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present state of things leads to a contraction of our accustomed charities while there is an urgent demand for their extension, in the multiplication of those who, on the approach of Winter, are deprived of employment and without the means of procuring it. What shall be done? It is plain that the best mode of relief is by help such to secure work and wages.

To this end I beg to invite attention to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, at No. 65 Court-street, in that city.

Its name indicates its object. It has been eminently successful, and it has relieved the wants of very many by giving them employment until they could obtain situations or engagements elsewhere. The principal mode of operation has been to furnish needle work, upon orders from its patrons, or in the manufacture of articles for sale at its rooms. Paying no rent, having the gratuitous services of its managers, and seeking for no profits, the supply or sale of these articles at ordinary prices, has enabled its officers to pay very liberal wages.

But now the orders for work are diminishing, and the articles already made remain unsold. This is especially so in regard to garments for ordinary wear, on which, of necessity, many of the most needy of their employes have been engaged. Thus their operations are checked, and they are daily compelled to restrict them.

Now my object is to ask those who may read this, to aid, if they can, this Association,—not by direct contribution, (which can hardly be looked for in these times,) but by sending orders for work, or by purchases of goods from it. If garments are wanted for use, or for charitable bestowal, by purchasing them here a fund is given which is forthwith invested in the payment of work for the production of others. So long as the Society can find sale for its productions, its operations are self-sustaining, and those who aid it *get value for all that they advance*. Its managers are unwearied in their efforts to sustain its operations. The writer of this has had personal knowledge of the good resulting from their labors, and he has learned with deep concern of their inability to expand or even to continue their present supply of relief and charity. He, therefore, through your columns, appeals to the public to sustain them. R.

First Special Aid to the Superintendent.—Mr. Tallmadge, General Police Superintendent, on Monday selected Samuel Brevoost, Esq., as his First Special Aid, and addressed him the following note:

Office of the Superintendent of Police, } No. 88 White-street, New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

Samuel Brevoost, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have selected you as my First Special Aid, and solicit your acceptance of the same. I am aware that your duties may be onerous, but your characteristic zeal and devotion to any duty that may be imposed upon you has secured my fullest confidence, and ever will the friendship of

Yours truly,
F. A. TALLMADGE,
Gen'l Sup't of the Metropolitan Police.

The Carrier Pigeons.—Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was Henry J. Rogers, Esq., of Baltimore. On aproaching Sandy-Hook, the steamer was neared by the Newa Agent of the Associated Press, when Mr. Rogers hove overboard a message to his wife, which was immediately conveyed to the telegraph office by a carrier pigeon, and thence telegraphed to Baltimore. When he stepped ashore from the steamer he was met with a message from his wife, telegraphed from Baltimore, informing him they were all well at home, &c.

The Society Library.—Mr. Wentworth S. Boyle was unanimously elected by the Trustees of the New-York Society Library at their meeting on Thursday evening, to fill the office of Librarian of that Institution.

Inquests.

Inquest upon an Unknown Woman.—On Friday night last, a woman was found lying insensible on the pavement, corner of Morris and Greenwich streets. She was taken to the Hospital and died on Sunday night. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body on Monday, and the evidence showed that her death was caused by apoplexy.

The Late Fatal Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held on Monday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner Perry, on the body of James Kelly, the boy run over on Friday last by a Harlem railroad car. The evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—*Nos.* 73, 82, 139, 151, 159, 171, 172, 178, 219, 308, 9, 32, 80, 104, 153, 166, 178, 243, 250, 273, 297, 2, 25, 29, 50, 100, 108, 113, 119, 127, 132, 191, 235, 249, 262, 274, 281, 310.

Superior Court.—Nos. 231, 275, 77, 407 to 411, 415, 417, 418, 434 to 448, 450, 452 to 463, 277, 286.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1642 to 1656. *Part II.*—Nos. 1007, 1657 to 1661, 1663, 1669, 1611, 1558.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Davies and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Dwight vs. *Northern Indiana Railroad Company, et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Meeker vs. *Jas. W. Webb.*—Order as to costs affirmed with costs.

Sherman vs. *Wells, President of American Express Company.*—Let the order below be reversed without costs, and an order be entered declaring the service of the case and exceptions equivalent to a notice of appeal, although informal, and allowing defendant to amend such notice, and serve, as of the day of that service, a more formal notice of appeal.

Fisher vs. *Perkins.*—Order vacating order of arrest, affirmed with costs.

Dale vs. *Radcliff et al.*—Order refusing to vacate order of arrest, affirmed with costs.

Leggett vs. *Bank of Sing Sing.*—Judgment below in favor of the plaintiffs affirmed with costs.

Mrs. Cunningham's Case.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham came up this morning before the General Term of the Supreme Court, according to adjournment, and the defendant was summoned to appear. As she failed to respond to the call, her counsel, Mr. Chatfield, stated that one of her daughters had called at his office yesterday, and told him that her mother was unwell, and would probably be unable to appear in Court to-day. The matter was accordingly postponed until Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock, and the District-Attorney gave notice that if the defendant should not then appear he should apply for a bench warrant for her arrest.

Mr. Chatfield replied that there could be no doubt that Mrs. Cunningham would then be present, as it would be altogether for her disadvantage to absent herself. The matter to be investigated now, it will be remembered, is whether Judge Peabody erred in adjudicating on the question of bail and admitting the defendant to bail, after the Recorder had rendered a decision refusing it. The question of the change of venue in Mrs. Cunningham's case also comes up for adjudication, pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday next, at the same time and place.

The Sickles and Bennett Libel Suit—Certiorari Granted.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Oct. 13.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of the application of Jas. G. Bennett for Certiorari.—This morning Messrs Field and Galbraith obtained a writ of *certiorari*, directed to Justice Davison, directing him to certify the papers and make a return to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

THE PAYMENT OF THE EX-POLICEMEN.

Patrick Murphy et al. vs. *The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.*—The facts of this case have been repeatedly published in the Times, and it will be unnecessary again to report them. It came up yesterday. Mr. Dyott first moved, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the returns made by the Commissioners be stricken out as informal. It appears that the return was signed by the President *pro tem* of the Board, but did not state that it was done by *order of the Board*. Mr. Dyott stated that three of the members of the Board (one half of the number.) were opposed to the return, and had not authorized it. He therefore claimed that the return was informal. After some discussion the case was adjourned until Friday next, to allow the writ to be amended.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

RECEIVER FOR THE OCEAN BANK.

Andrew Hall vs. *The Ocean Bank.* This morning the plaintiff obtained from Judge Peabody the appointment of D. Randolph Martin as Receiver of the Ocean Bank—he to give security in the sum of $100,000. All moneys collected, on reaching $5,000 to be deposited in the United States Trust Company.

John A. Mapes for plaintiff; E. L. Fancher for defendant.

THE GROCERS' BANK.

Charles D. Garrison was appointed receiver of the Grocer's Bank.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LADY'S LOVE-LETTERS IN TROUBLE.

Copway vs. *Copway.*—This was a divorce suit brought by a lady against her husband, but which was finally settled. It seems that Mr. Whitmore, an attorney, had obtained certain highly interesting love-letters, written by a Fifth-avenue lady to the defendant, couched in the most tender and beautiful language. Mr. F. G. Young, counsel for the defendant, desired to obtain possession of these letters, and yesterday made a motion asking that Mr. Whitmore might be compelled to deliver them up. Mr. Whitmore declined to do on the ground that he had a lien upon them for counsel fees due him from the plaintiff. He had copies of the letters, and was proceeding to read them when Mr. Young objected to any *exposé* of their contents or the name of the writer, as the divorce case, for which they were to serve as evidence, had been settled, and all parties desired that they should be destroyed.

His Honor ordered Mr. Whitmore to seal up the letters, and deliver them into the custody of the Court, together with his affidavit that they were all inclosed, and that he had made no copies.

DECISIONS.

John H. Lewis et al. vs. *The New Granada Canal Company.*—Motion to open inquest granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Harmon K. Wells vs. *Geo. A. Wendell.*—Motion denied—costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the petition of Augustus Rolker et al.—Application denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

CANGEMI'S CASE.

A motion for a change of venue in the second trial of Cangemi will be heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday next.

Application for a warrant for Libel against the Editor of the Herald—Warrant granted by the Recorder—Bennett apprehended and placed in nominal custody.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday morning immediately on His Honor taking his seat on the Bench, Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, rose and made an application for the arrest of James Gordnn Bennett, the editor of the *Herald*, for two libels on Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., which appeared in his journal on the 6th and 7th Sept., 1857. He spoke as follows:

If your Honor please: There being a little *hiatus* in the business of the Court, I rise to say a few words to your Honor as a magistrate rather than as a Judge of the Court, sitting in open Court, as it may happen that I shall not have another opportunity to do so to-day. I can only express my regret that my official engagements last week at the Court of Appeals, and yesterday, in another direction, prevented my being present at the discussion of what I deemed to be a highly important motion in criminal practice before your Honor, touching the question as to what right a defendant has, after bail having been given by him distinctly to appear at some other tribunal, to claim a preliminary examination. It is unnecessary for me to take any part in the matter otherwise than to say, it being, perhaps, due to your Honor, as well as myself, that the order you made yesterday meets with my hearty concurrence, both as a lawyer and as an officer of this Court. A very mischievous practice has sometimes prevailed of allowing parties to give bail to appear at this Court, and then to give them an examination—a practice which has been very properly frowned upon by the United States Court, in a case in which the United States District-Attorney, John McKeon, was engaged, and one of the ex-Judges of this Court on the other side; and if I had been present, I would have resisted to the utmost of my professional ability any such ratification by this Court of the idea of sending a case back again to a magistrate after a party had given, distinctly, and with knowledge of all his legal rights, bail to appear at this Court. I can only express my regret that the City Judge felt it his duty to act otherwise. But I am very glad that this Court, by the decision of your Honor, has come back to what I conceive to be the correct practice. These remarks, may it please your Honor, would have been out of place if I was not now here to make a motion founded on somewhat the same matter. I am officially informed that this defendant, James Gordon Bennett, the editor and proprietor of the *New-York Herald*, has expressed himself exceedingly dissatisfied with the fact of his not being able to procure an examination. Now, unfortunately, the rules of law do not allow such an examination in the case to which I have just referred, but the rules of law will permit such an examination in another matter, and at my request Mr. Sickles has made another affidavit upon a new libel which I hold in my hand, and I have to pray that a warrant may issue. The affidavit of Mr. Sickles, which is properly sworn to, is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel E. Sickles being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at the foot of Ninety-First street, North River, in said City and County, and is a Counsellor at Law, and makes his affidavit at the request of the District Attorney.

That he is acquainted with James Gordon Bennett, and knows him to be the editor and proprietor of a newspaper known as the New-York *Herald*, published in the City of New-York, a copy of which, of the date of Oct. 6, 1857, is made part hereof. That deponent annexes hereto one copy of said paper, and charges that in an article commencing the fourth column of the fourth page of the date of Tuesday, October 6, 1857, is contained divers gross charges against this deponent, especially the following sentence: "Let him paint in the most glowing colors that his eloquence can depict, how a young cadet of Tammany may enjoy the spoils of office through an untried indictment for theft from a Post-Office."

That said sentence refers to this deponent, as he verily believes, and charges him by necessary implication with having been indicted for a theft from a Post-office, and thereby having committed a felony.

That the whole article against this deponent, and especially the said charge, is entirely false, and as he verily believes is malicious, from the fact that this deponent having already caused the arrest and holding to bail of the said Bennett on a charge of libel, the said Bennett almost daily endeavors to hold up this deponent to public ridicule and contempt.

Deponent therefore charges that the said James Gordon Bennett wilfully and maliciously caused to be published of and concerning this deponent the false and libellous matter aforesaid, and prays that he may be arrested therefor, and dealt with according to law.

Deponent also prays that if an examination into this charge be demanded by the said James Gordon Bennett, that as further witnesses on his behalf, Hon. Abraham D. Russell, one Crean, and Messrs. Smythe and Albaugh, (the former of whom, as deponent is informed, is an intimate friend and confidant of the said Bennett, the second of whom as deponent is informed, is his wife's brother, and the two latter of whom, as deponent is informed, are foremen of the printing office of the said newspaper,) may be subpœnaed for: that this deponent is informed and verily believes the said persons are possessed of material facts showing the *animus* of the said defendant, Bennett, in preparing the aforesaid article, and regarding his immediate connection therewith.

(Signed) DAN. E. SICKLES.

Sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1857. James M. Smith, Jr., Recorder.

I have now to request that your Honor will issue the proper warrant, if you are satisfied, as I have no doubt you will be, as it is very carefully prepared, that this affords ground for a warrant to so issue upon a charge of libel. In the course of the day, at my request, the same gentleman will make another affidavit touching similar matters, and I ask that another warrant shall issue, and the defendant will not only have an opportunity of an examination in the fullest manner, but will have no reason to complain that his legal rights are infringed upon.

In conclusion, I have only to express my most heartfelt satisfaction, thus publicly, that there has been found in this City a Judge who has thus fearlessly and legally performed his duty. It is due to the history of these times to state that your Honor has had courage enough to apply the law to this man. You, Sir, are the only Judge in this county, with the exception of Judge William Kent, who has ever had the moral courage to face this defendant in these libels, which are of every day occurrence, not only against officers of this Court, but against this very complainant. The affidavit that I hold in my hand shows a gross case of libel. While I am speaking, I will state that a little paragraph has appeared in one of the papers to the effect that on Sunday night, in company with one of the counsel, I met Mr. Bennett in the Everett House, and informed him that his attendance was required yesterday. Your Honor knows that it is my rule never to notice anything personal to myself that occurs in the papers, though even charges should be made against me of felony or murder. I only mention this in connection with this circumstance to say that the latter part of the paragraph was premature. I did not give him official notice then, but I do now, by respectfully requesting that a warrant may issue. In relation to the first part of that paragraph, that I hold personal intercourse with James Gordon Bennett, it is due to myself to say that I never had any personal intercourse with him, and it is unnecessary to say that I never wish or intend to. If your Honor will take these papers and make out the warrant, I shall feel obliged to you.

Mr. Hall then handed up to the Court the libel and affidavit of Mr. Sickles, whereupon the Recorder issued the following warrant, and placed it for execution in the hands of officer Lowery.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York—To any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York: Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recorder, in and for the said City, by Daniel E. Sickles, of said City, that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the newspaper called the New-York *Herald*, did, on the 6th and 7th of October, 1857, print and publish a libel of and concerning the said Daniel E. Sickles. These are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable and policeman, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, or some other magistrate for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of October, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

At two o'clock Mr. Bennett, in the custody of an officer, accompanied by his counsel, entered the Court.

At three o'clock the Court adjourned, and the Recorder intimated that he was prepared to hear the case.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE RECORDER AS A MAGISTRATE.

The Recorder—(to Mr. Field)—Do you appear in this case?

Mr. Field—I do.

The Recorder—Will you cross-examine the complainant in this case?

Mr. Field—I will.

Mr. Graham stated that Mr. Sickles was in attendance and ready for examination. He (Mr. Sickles) desired to be cross-examined on the spot.

Mr. Field asked for an adjournment, as Mr. Whiting had been called away to attend a funeral.

The Court said that he had always followed the rule that when two counsel were engaged in a case and one was present that no adjournment could be granted.

Mr. Field wished it to be understood that he was not the counsel to conduct this preliminary examination. He was counsel for the defendant in other matters, and had only been asked to come there simply because Mr. Whiting was not able to attend.

Mr. Graham thought that the application was, under the circumstances, reasonable, and would make no objection to the proposition of the counsel for an adjournment.

Mr. Field said he desired that Mr. Whiting should conduct this matter. He would then certainly have the satisfaction of knowing that he had done everything that he could to avoid the unpleasant necessity of his cross-examining Mr. Sickles or any other of the witnesses.

The Court—(To Mr. Field)—Do I understand you to say that you are not the counsel in this case.

Mr. Field—For the purposes of this examination I am not.

Mr. Graham—It is my wish that every courtesy should be extended to Mr. Field, but to his client none. He is unworthy of any. He is not a respectable man. If he had been, he would have restrained what has already transpired. If he were a gentleman, one complaint would have been sufficient to have brought him to his senses, and made him conduct himself like a decent member of society. He sets the criminal law at defiance, and, as I have shown, intends to burlesque it.

Mr. Field objected to personal abuse.

Mr. Graham said that the learned counsel had addressed the Court as though in the examination of Mr. Sickles there would be something unpleasant, which he (Mr. Field) sought to avoid. He (Mr. Graham) would never believe that would arise unless it was intended to gratify the tastes and wishes of a blackguard (the defendant). Mr. Sickles could be subjected to cross-examination like any other gentleman, but if to gratify the vindictive malice of the defendant they meant to insult him, he could then understand what was meant "by the necessity," to which the counsel had referred. If, however, the examination was conducted in a respectable way, there could be no unpleasantness in it. As Mr. Whiting was managing counsel for the defence, and had been obliged to be absent, that was sufficient reason to postpone the examination; but, if Mr. Field did not want to enter upon it, because he considered it an unpleasant duty, he (Mr. G.) would oppose a postponement.

Mr. Field called on the Court to rebuke Mr. Graham for his improper remarks.

The Court expressed regret that the counsel would indulge in personal allusions. It was stated by the counsel on the hearing of the case (Mr. Field) that this was an important case on political grounds. It was also insinuated that peculiar means had been resorted to to bring this question before him (the Recorder.) He considered such allusions as a grossinsult to himself. The observations of both counsel were uncalled for. It had also been insinuated that there had been some misunderstanding between the City Judge and himself, which, however, was utterly untrue. He hoped that the examination would henceforth be conducted without personal abuse, and when it had concluded he would dispose of the question promptly without fear or favor to any party.

Mr. Field denied that he had said anything which called for the censure of the Court. Judge Whiting might have done so, but he was perfectly innocent of having uttered an improper expression.

Mr. Graham wished it to be understood that the Court had applied the remark to both counsel, as Bennett would so alter his report, which would appear to-morrow morning, that the community would infer that his Honor alluded only to himself (Mr. Graham.)

Mr. Field—I deny that I have ever used one single expression disrespectful to the Court or counsel, or in any way that any one could take exception to.

Mr. Graham—Your Honor will remember that at the outset of counsel's remarks in the closing argument for the defendant, he said that this was the most intensely political controversy now pending in our Courts.

Mr. Field—But that remark did not apply to the Judge, the District-Attorney or the counsel. I meant that Mr. Sickles on the one side and Mr. Bennett on the other, represent two sections of the so-called Democratic party which are engaged in a deadly conflict—the most deadly that we have had for long years. I mean that it is the most intensely political controversy that has ever been known in our Courts. When I stated that I was not employed as counsel I wish that remark to apply to this preliminary examination. I am counsel to argue any question of law, and if there be a trial I shall then appear, but in the preliminary examination I shall not.

The District-Attorney—A question now comes up which involves my official consistency or inconsistency. I have invariably insisted, as matter of law, that when a party is arrested and carried before a magistrate, pending the examination there can be no such thing as bail or limited custody. I have done that with men charged with murder, burglary, or of any other offence, even a slight misdemeanor. In this State no such thing as limited custody exists. I therefore insist, if this matter is to be adjourned, this defendant, like every other, must go into custody, except he gives bail to answer the indictment. I merely submit this point. Your Honor is the sole judge of it, and will say what disposition shall be made with the body of this defendant, as with the body of any other defendant which is brought before any other magistrate or yourself.

Mr Field believed that any such disposition would be an outrage from whatever quarter it came.

The District-Attorney said that if the learned Counsel could point out an authority in opposition to the proposition he had advanced he would acquiesce in the practice.

The Court—Under the statute there is no power given to take bail during an examination, but it has grown into a practice, and from almost the necessity of the case in the absence of any law directly authorizing that, in cases where the Court is perfectly satisfied that there is no danger from the escape of a party, it makes out the commitment and places it in the hands of the officer. Certainly there is no reason why I should adopt a different course in this case. I shall do in this case precisely as I should do in the case of any other individual where I was satisfied that the ends of Justice would be fully answered by placing the commitment in the hands of the officer without giving the officer any directions.

The further investigation of this matter was then adjourned until to-day (Wednesday) at three o'clock P. M.

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Stealing Paintings and Furniture.—Mr. Egbert L. Velle, owner of the house No. 27 Amity-street, rented the premises some time since to James Boyd. He reserved, however, a room in which he stored a number of oil-paintings and household furniture, valued altogether at $3,000. On the night of the 5th inst., the paintings and furniture were removed. The paintings turned up subsequently at a picture store under the Lafarge House, but no clue as yet has been obtained of the furniture. A young man named Charles King, stepson of Boyd, and Charles Lewis, an escaped convict, are suspected as being the parties who stole the property, and Boyd and his wife are charged with being accessories. The four parties named were arrested yesterday on complaint of Mr. Velle and taken before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, and held to await examination. The person having the paintings at the picture store, gave his name as Charles Wall, but he is believed to have been Charles King, one of the prisoners. Lewis, or as he is more generally known, "Dutch Lew," was sentenced some time since at the Court of Sessions to State Prison for two years and six months, but while being taking from the Court slipped the cuffs off his hands and escaped from the officers.

False Pretences.—Messrs. Braisted and Calkins, ship chandlers, at No. 217 West-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice Osborn, against Charles Ruland, residing at Green Point, L. I., charging him with having obtained from them through false representations, in July last, a barrel of oil valued at $43. They allege that Ruland, at the time of making the purchase, gave his name as Michael Murray, of Green Point, and that upon such representations they sold him the oil. Officer Gardener, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Ruland at Green Point, and brought him to the City, and Justice Osborn committed him to the Tombs for trial.

Assault upon a Negro.—About 12½ o'clock Monday morning, John H. Cisco, a negro, was attacked in Oak-street, near Roosevelt-street, by some half-dozen white persons unknown to him, and severely beaten. Cisco drew a dirk knife and stabbed in the left side John Neary, an Irish laborer, suspecting him with being one of the assailants, after which he ran away. He was afterwards arrested and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and Neary was conveyed to the Hospital.

Newspaper Agent Charged with Embezzlement.—Alonzo A. Babcock, who has been employed for several months past as Advertising Agent and Collector for Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, was arrested on Monday, charged with embezzling $85 of moneys he had collected belonging to the paper. The accused was taken before Alderman Healy, Acting Magistrate at the Tombs, and gave bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

Counterfeit Money.—Intelligence was sent on Monday to the Deputy-Superintendent's Office that counterfeit threes on the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Bank of this City were being put in circulation in several Wards. A telegraphic message was sent to the various Precincts that Officers might be put on the alert to make arrests. No arrests were announced at a late hour.

The Charge Against Mr. Stinson.—Mr. Stinson, the editor of the *Day Book*, charged with encouraging gambling in a late number of his paper, on Monday gave bail in the sum of $250, before Justice Wood, to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Casper C. Childs became his surety.

A Crazy Woman Attempting Suicide.—Mrs. Mary Daugherty, a crazy woman, on Monday evening jumped off Pier No. 18 East River, having in her arms an infant child. Barney Conray, a rigger, rescued them.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 3d to the 10th of October, 1857. Males 59, Females 63. Total 122. Men 17, Boys 42, Women 21, Girls 42.

Diseases.—Consumption, 14; Convulsions, 14; Marasmus, 10; Diseases of the Brain, 9; Dysentery, 7; Cholera Infantum, 6; Scarlet Fever, 5; Inflammation of the Lungs, 5; Inflamination of the Bowels, 5; Stillborn, 5; Croup, 4; Old Age, 3; Premature Birth, 3; Inflammation of Stomach, 2; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Typhoid Fever, 2; Dropsy, 2; Suffocation, 2; Disease of the Heart, 2; Ulceration of Mouth, 1; Disease of the Liver, 1; Bilious Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Intermittent Fever, 1; Malformation, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Disease of Hip, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Hooping Cough, 1; Tumor, 1; Paralysis, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Accidental, 1; Teething, 1; Peritonitis, 1; Dropsy of Lungs, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhea, 1; Scrofula, 1.

Ages.—Under one year, 51; from one to two, 14; two to five, 10; five to ten, 8; ten to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 9; thirty to forty, 8; forty to fifty, 9; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 2.

Nativity.—United States, 97; Ireland, 18; England, 2; Germany, 4; Holland, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, H. O.

Burglary.—The house of Wm. B. Bucknester, in Hamilton-street, near Gates-avenue, was entered on Sunday night and robbed of property valued at $50.

The superintendents, teachers and other friends of Sabbath Schools in Buffalo have held several meetings relative to the calling of a Convention of Sabbath School teachers and others for the purpose of discussing several questions pertaining to the cause, hoping thereby to devise means for its extension and greater efficiency.

Mrs. Spitz died in Marietta, Georgia, a few days ago, while inhaling chloroform for the purpose of having a cancer extracted.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and somewhat nominal. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Inactive at old rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 104,535 pkgs., including 80,127 bags Rio, 9,800 mats Java, 200 bags Government Java, 700 bags Ceylon, 9,808 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Laguayra, and 2,900 Bahia. Mr. Wm. H. Scott, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee continues very dull, the financial troubles affecting all branches of trade. The moderate demand that prevails is freely met by holders generally, at a slight concession on the above quotations. A shipment of 2,600 bags Maracaibo, from first hands, has been made to Europe."

COTTON—Unaltered in demand and value.

FISH—Quiet; prices tending downwards.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in slack request at reduced prices. Sales, 5,400 bbls:

Superfine State	$4 40@ 4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 25

Canadian is in slack demand at easier rates; sales 550 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $4 90@$5 80 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 800 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and down nearly 5c. ₱ bushel; sales 30,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western, at $1 07@$1 10; ordinary to fair red do., 98c.@$1 10; good to prime white Southern, at $1 25@$1 30; prime red do., at $1 20; and damaged Southern, at 75c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite heavy and lower; sales 43,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull, at 70c.; and Barley, at 70c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 56c.@58c. for Western, 53c.@57c. for State; 44c.@48c. for Jersey; and 35c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The exports from the Dock, at Richmond, Va., during September, included 19,638 bbls. of Flour, 9,646 bushels of Wheat, and 21,818 bushels of Feed.

HAY—Is in rather better supply, the receipts having been to a fair extent, especially of baled. The demand is good, both for shipment and for City use. Prices are somewhat less uniform, ranging from 55c.@75c. for baled, and 60c.@$1 for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Hay is scarce, and it is in moderate request, at 56½c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs., and $8 ₱ ton. Straw sells as fast as it arrives at 75c.@87½c. for loose, ₱ 100 lbs.; and $2 75@$4 50 for bundled, ₱ 100 sheaves.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet; quotations unsettled.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sparingly sought after at our quotations; Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Dull and unsettled.

OILS—Very quiet and generally tending downwards.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and nominal. No important movements to-day. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, 10c.@11c. for Middles, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only small lots fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only retail lots, at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at drooping rates: $3 62½@$4 62½ for inferior to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Heavy and languid. Sales have been confined to small lots Cuba, &c., at from 4⅞c.@7c., cash, and four months credit, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Depressed and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 12s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULARS.

Per Arabia.) New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 13—1 P. M.

Flour—State and Western—My last report was of the 29th ult., ₱ *Persia*. Considerable fluctuations have been experienced in our market. A good inquiry has existed for shipment to Great Britain, but operations have been much impeded by the unparalleled crisis in the money market, rendering exchange extremely difficult of sale. To-day's quotations show a decline of 60c. ₱ bbl. in State, and 25c. in Ohio brands.

Wheat—Owing to the financial troubles, the supply has been very small, particularly that of Western. The inquiry for Great Britain has been good, but with a continued difficulty in the negotiation of exchange, many shippers have been out of the market. Prices of most descriptions are lower.

Indian Corn—Mixed Western, 65c.@66c. ₱ 56 lbs.

Rye—Nominal, 70c. ₱ 56 lbs.

Freights—To London, Flour 2s. ₱ bbl. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12½c. ₱ bushel.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Texas paper states that a man named William Amberson was hung last week somewhere near the line between Atascosa and Live Oak counties, near where he lived. He was taken from his bed in the night, by some eight or ten persons, leaving behind his wife and two children. The wife, with her children, wandered to a distant neighbor, and gave the information. The cause for the hanging we have not learned. He lived quite a distance from any neighbor.

One John Jump killed Moses Neuman, near Salisbury, N. C., a few days ago. Both were hired by the same man, when Jump assumed the air of an overseer, and a quarrel ensued, which ended in murder. The murderer was arrested.

One Wm. Connor, a stone-mason, and intemperate, cut his throat with a table-knife, in Vicksburg, a day or two ago.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six special mail agents for the Baltimore and Cincinnati route, at a salary of $1,000. They are never to lose sight of the mail until it is delivered.

Billy Bowlega, with all his warriors, had taken refuge on an island in the south of the Everglades.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER'S SPIRIT

Of this week will contain full particulars of the
GREAT NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS,
And Disgrams of the most interesting Games.
THE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND,
And
TEN BROECK'S GREAT MATCH FOR $100,000.
THE GREAL FIGHT
BETWEEN CAUNT AND LANGHAM,
In England, and
HORRIGAN AND LAZARUS
In Canada.
THE CRUISE OF THE KARVANNEE.
And other Original Literary productions, News of the Week, Markets, the Drama, &c., &c.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Price, Six Cents.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

GEORGE W. MATSELL & CO., having become the Editors and Proprietors of this highly popular and interesting Journal, will hereafter conduct it under their own immediate supervision. The high standing heretofore enjoyed by these gentlemen, while managing the Police of this City, is a gusrantee to

The New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Five copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications relating to facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We have no wish or undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The United steamship *Arabia* leaves this port this afternoon at 1 o'clock for Liverpool. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with special reference to the departure of the semi-weekly steamships for Europe. Americans or others in Great Britain or the Continent, will find it decidedly the best edition for their use, as it gives in full all the news of the day from all parts of the world, made up to the latest moment.

Subscriptions and advertisements for the NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following places:

LONDON, Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate' Hill.

LIVERPOOL, R. Stuart, No. 10 Exchange-street, East.

PARIS, American and European Express Company, No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

GENEVA, John Monroe.

Subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, THREE DOLLARS a year, exclusive of postage. Single copies in wrappers FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Money panic reached its climax yesterday, and the banks in the City of New-York, fifty-one in number, *all suspended* Specie *payments!* The run which terminated in this resolution—involuntary or compulsory with eighteen or twenty of the banks before 3 o'clock, and voluntary by the subsequent action last night of the remainder—commenced about noon in Wall-street, after it became generally known that all the banks on the North River or West side of the town had stopped payment. The old Bank of New-York was the first among the large banks to exhaust its specie. Most of its neighbors were run low before 3 o'clock, and on comparing notes in subsequent conference it was found that the $11,476,000 shown on the average of last week was reduced to $5,500,000. The event overshadowed all other business in the Street. At the afternoon session of the Stock Brokers, the market improved from 1 to 3 per cent., and on the Merchants' Exchange a sense of relief was experienced in regard to the raising of the blockade on Commerce and Commercial Exchange negotiations, which the panic and pressure had for three or four weeks imposed. The rates for bills on Europe were not settled, though the tendency was to better prices under the new order of things at Bank. The value of Gold, as compared with the *current funds*—Bank notes of this City and State and certified checks—in which Bank transactions must now be conducted, was not much discussed. The course of the market will depend upon the freedom with which the large sums recently withdrawn from Bank will return to employment or sale on the Street, and the impending half-monthly supply from California.

The Bank panic yesterday seriously disturbed general business,—and there was a partial pause in operations. Flour declined 5c.@15c ℔ bbl., and closed tamely; superfine State $4 40@$4 50; superfine Western, $4 35@$4 55 ℔ bbl. Wheat fell nearly 5c. ℔ bushel, and Corn was a trifle cheaper. Neither was in lively request. No movement of importance transpired in Provisions, Groceries or Cotton. Freights were depressed and languid.

The Pennsylvania State election took place yesterday, and resulted, as indicated by the returns received up to the time of going to press, in the success of the Democratic Party. This result was generally anticipated. The election passed off very quietly in Philadelphia. There was no disturbance, and only a small vote was cast. The returns show a large falling off in the Republican vote.

Elections also took place yesterday in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota, but up to a late hour we had received no returns.

The Board appointed by the War Department to test the qualities of the different breech-loading firearms have made their report to the Secretary of War, in which they give their unanimous preference to the rifle submitted by Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, as the best suited to the military service. They, however, express an opinion unfavorable to the use of breech-loading arms for general military purposes.

Panics upon the water have kept pace, for the last few days, with the panics upon the land, and *fog* has not been wholly confined to Madam Fogg's affairs in Wall-street. The steamer *Montauk*, on her way to the City from Haverstraw yesterday morning in a dense fog, came into violent collision with the steamer *Commodore*, of the Troy Steamboat Line, bonnd up; the *Metamora* was cut down and sunk in fifteen minutes. A dozen passengers seized life-preservers, and jumped overboard, though they would better have staid where they were, causing considerable tronble in fishing them out of the water. One man in his haste got his life-preserver on so low down that he could not preserve his equilibrium, and so floated wrong end up, and would have filled but for timely attention to his case by the boats from the *Commodore*. A rumor came down from Piermont that eight persons were drowned, but it was believed to be a mistake. All the passengers were taken on board the *Commodore*, and a portion afterwards transferred to the *Isaac P. Smith* and safely landed in the City. The *Commodore* put her passengers on board the *New World* for Albany and returned to New-York to repair. Her stem was considerably battered, but she was not otherwise injured. The steamboat *Island Belle*, Capt. BERGEN, from Nyack on Monday afternoon, in the fog ran upon the rocks at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, where she stuck fast, the passengers, some 200 in number, being landed over her bows upon the gang planks which had been rigged out for the purpose. The down train from Poughkeepsie was stopped by the flagman at Eighty-seventh-street, and the unlucky passengers put on board the cars for the City. The boat was got off and brought to the City, having sustained but little damage. The steamer *Empire State*, which ran upon the south ledge off Blackwell's Island, Monday evening, was yesterday taken upon the Balance Dock. She was found to be much damaged. Nearly one hundred feet of her bottom on the larboard side was badly crushed upward, and the floor-timbers for half the distance were broken. Her keel was also somewhat injured. Had the rock entered six inches further the ruin would have been complete, and no amount of donkey-pumps could have prevented her from sinking. It will require at least a week or ten days, with a strong force of hands, to refit her for her place in the line.

The Democrats of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens Counties met in convention at Jamaica yesterday, and nominated for Senator from the First District, ex-Senator JOSHUA B. SMITH. ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Richmond, gave Mr. SMITH a brisk run, but on the home-stretch the ex-Senator was too much for him. The Americans in the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County have nominated for Assembly WILLIAM H. HICKOX. The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting Monday evening, when a committee was appointed to make araangements for a ratification meeting.

The Special Committee of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, appointed to examine the claims of the municipal force to be put on duty, met yesterday afternoon, but made but little progress. Ex-Judge BEEBE appeared for the claimants, some twenty of whom hailed from the First Ward. They were not sworn, and their claim was simply that they have never been dismissed according to law. The Committee will meet again on Monday at 1 P. M.

Fourteen Fire Companies turned out last evening, to receive Engine No. 11, of Albany. They marched through Broadway and the leading streets of the City with music and torchlights. It was expected that some skirmishing between rival companies would take place, and a platoon of policemen acted as escort to the procession, to be on hand in any exigency. As the marching companies were all of the quiet kind, everything passed off quietly.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District-Attorney HALL moved for a warrant to arrest Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, editor and proprietor af the *Herald*, on a new charge of libel against Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The Recorder granted the warrant and Mr. BENNET was subsequently brought into Court, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., moved to postpone the examination. After considerable debate between the lawyers for prosecution and defence, the Recorder adjourned the hearing of the case till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Crisis at Last!

We have at last reached the crisis of the financial panic. The City Banks have suspended specie payments,—not by concerted action and as a measure of relief to the business community, but upon sheer compulsion. They have fought gallantly, not to say obstinately, against this necessity. They proclaimed their purpose from the beginning, and some of them even to the end, *not* to take this step so long as they had a dollar of specie in their vaults. The question from the outset, however, has been a very simple one. Banks as business concerns must act upon the same principles, and be governed by the same laws, as individuals. They have owed to bill-holders and depositors not far from sixty millions of dollars;—the specie they have had on hand to pay it with has been about ten millions. They could pay only so long as their creditors did not demand payment. Every dollar of this debt was due on demand, and anything which should induce their creditors to present their claims was sure to break them. The main thing they had to do, therefore, was to infuse confidence into the business community,—to take such steps as should allay alarm and facilitate the resumption of business. They have pursued precisely the opposite course. They have shown throughout a timid, nervous apprehension about their own safety, and a consequent indifferenee to the safety of the great business community upon which they were absolutely dependent. They have thus exasperated one class of business men and alarmed another. Their feverish anxiety about themselves created corresponding distrust on the part of the public, and this has been growing from day to day, under the stimulus of the failures which were constantly occurring among the merchants, and which were charged to the selfish contraction of bank accommodations. It is said that the Banks could not expand with safety to themselves; but their safety depended throughout far more on the confidence and forbearance of their creditors than upon the amount of their indebtedness. They could pay seventy millions with ten, as easily as sixty; and discounting the additional ten might have prevented the alarm and the run which have compelled suspension. The TIMES of Saturday reminded the Banks that their extreme confidence in their own resources was quite likely to prove their ruin, and that the distrust which had even then begun to manifest itself among the bill-holders, would ere long extend to the depositors, unless speedy and effectual measures were adopted to prevent it. The adoption of the country circulation of the State at an early day would have accomplished the object,—but neither that nor any thing else was done, or even attempted by the Banks. A small but influential minority resisted every endeavor to restore confidence by relieving the business community. The result is now seen; and it only remains to consider what is to follow.

The Constitution prohibits the Legislature from "*passing any law* sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments" by any Bank;—and the Constitution of the United States also forbids the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. These are negative provisions and call for no action on the part of the Legislatures. In this State, however, laws have been enacted, by which a bank, or other monied corporation, may be enjoined when it "shall become insolvent, or unable to pay its debts," and the Court may thereupon appoint a Receiver. By the act of 1849, "any creditor" having a demand exceeding $100 arising upon a debt or liability, the payment of which shall have been refused, may, after *ten days* from the date of such refusal, apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court for an order declaring the Corporation insolvent; and the Justice may, upon such application, if it be expedient, grant a temporary injunction: and upon the hearing, after such "short notice," as he may appoint, *the Judge may determine whether the corporation is "clearly solvent" or "otherwise,"*—but he shall in any case continue the injunction until the demand of the applicant be fully paid with costs, unless there is a defence on the merits to such demand. If he does not deem it "clearly solvent," he shall make an order declaring it insolvent, and appoint a Receiver. A similar application may be made by any one or more of the stockholders owning stock to the amonnt of *one-tenth* of the capital paid in:—and the proceedings thereupon will be the same as in the case already referred to. And under the Revised Statutes, the Attorney-General may make the application. If the applicant withdraws his application, or if the Bank pays the demand of the pursuing creditor, before the Judge determines anything on the hearing, then the Corporation stands as it did before the application was made. And if Banking Associations are not proceeded against they do not lose any of their legal functions by the mere act of suspension, except perhaps that they could not make valid preferential payments.

From this summary statement of the law relating to the suspension of specie payments, it will be seen that our Banks, if left undisturbed, can go on with their regular transactions gradually, and restore the business of the whole community to its wonted condition of vigor and prosperity. It can hardly be supposetherefore, that even a single individual can be found, under such circumstances, disposed ed, to embarrass them in their endeavors to accomplish a result of such importance to the whole community. The Banks have taken measures to resume specie payments at the earliest possible moment;—their bills are secured by State Stocks, and will pass just as current as ever before, and depositors are not likely to lose a single dollar of their money. But, even if there should be any effort to force the Banks into liquidation, it rests entirely in the sound discretion of the Judges of the Supreme Court whether it should be allowed to succeed, for it is for them to decide whether each Bank against which such proceedings may be commenced is, or is not, "clearly solvent:"—and, although the demand of the creditor must in any case be satisfied, it is only when the Judge finds the corporation to be insolvent that a Receiver is to be appointed.

With the degree of forbearance, therefore, on the part of the public which it is for the interest of all to exercise, the Banks may go through this crisis without injury to themselves and with advantage to the whole community. And it is only in case a different disposition should be evinced that the aid of the Legislature, by modifying the penalties and extending the period of forbearance, would need to be invoked.

The Clergy and the Crisis.

Of one very noticeable feature of the present commercial convulsion, we really have some reason to be, as a people, ashamed. After vaunting, for years, in the face of all mankind, our wonderful "practical sense," and our unparalleled cleverness in regard to things material, we no sooner find ourselves in the midst of a financial storm, than we lose our wits and set up a confused outcry of incoherent exclamations, which would disgrace a Portuguese crew driving on a lee shore. Nobody can be found to take or to hold the helm—nobody has the faintest approach to an idea of where we are, or of how we came to be there; nobody knows what sort of orders he is giving, and nobody hears what those orders are. We expend our intellectual energy mainly in mutual criminations and recriminations. It is Philadelphia which has ruined Baltimore, and New-York which has paralyzed the West; and New-England, we suppose, which has broken the Banks of South Carolina. There is no concert of action among the merchants, and none among the moneydealers. Everybody feels a pressure, and everybody thinks that it is his neighbor who has brought that pressure upon him, while all agree that if everybody would keep cool there would soon be no pressure at all. On one point only—of accusation—do all voices harmonize. It is our glory which has brought us to this grief. That splendid national courage of which we were so proud two months ago, we now denounce as frantic national foolhardiness. The "brilliant enterprise" of June has become the "shameful recklessness" of October. If our own word was to be taken for our national character in October, 1856, we were the most progressive, far-seeing, sagacious and successful twenty millions of mortals that ever ruled the realm of nature, and made the earth a mother of men. If our own word is to be taken for our national character in October, 1857, we are the most blundering, headlong, silly and incompetent generation of speculators, not to say swindlers, that ever trifled with magnificent materials, and threw away golden opportunities. It is needless to say that we are reviling ourselves now just as extravagantly as we lauded ourselves then. Certain classes of our population have engaged in enterprises beyond their strength, and by a combination of unfavorable circumstances such a number of these enterprises have been simultaneously interrupted as suffice to bring about a panic in the commercial world, and thereby to paralyze for a time the whole system of our commercial exchanges. This is the sum of the matter, but the revelations which we owe to the present trial of the almost incredible disorganization of the commercial intellect in this country, are unquestionably more serious and in their way alarming. That in the hour of adversity we should be found so utterly unprepared either with sagacity to extricate ourselves from our difficulties, or with dignity to await the event, is a calamity more grievous than the annihilation of half the commercial houses of the land would be.

And, therefore it is that, as secular observers of the events of the hour, we recognize a particular appropriateness in the discussion of the financial crisis of 1857 by the Clergy, in their clerical capacity. If the crisis were the culmination of real disasters in the worlds of production and exchange, it would still be eminently proper that the ministers of religion should exert the influence of their sacred convictions to prepare the community for the bitter experiences that await it. The discipline of external tribulation, whether it be personal to individuals, or general to society, invites not only the consolations but the instructions of the men to whom we look for the argument of things spiritual, and for the assertion of truths that transcend the sphere of our busy outward life. And when this discipline overtakes a great and wealthy City, and at the beginning of that season of the year which invests the approach of pecuniary want, with peculiar terrors, it certainly is most fitting that the servants of that faith which is love should urge its law with all their force upon the hearts of the people. But when our actual difficulties are not merely trying at the moment and pregnant with danger for the future, but are also most eloquent witnesses to the spiritual confusion of the community, the Clergy would be recreant indeed to the duty which we expect of them, if they permitted the occasion to pass without recalling us to a sense of that higher life within us, and of that Almighty Providence above us, the thought of which should make a Christian people strong enough to meet any adverse fortune, and calm enough to see their ways before them.

And it is gratifying to find that the independent religious organizations of this City have proved themselves as loyal to the legitimate demands of the people at this time, as any State Church whatever could have done. The Roman Catholic and the Unitarian, the Anglican and the Presbyterian, alike have shown that they do not need the stimulus of an Archiepiscopal recommendation, or of a Royal proclamation, to arouse them to a perception of their obligations to the community. On Sunday evening last, the religious and moral lessons of this hour of social distress, were treated in most of the pulpits of New-York and Brooklyn, and, so far as appears, in every case with a just and becoming adhesion to those aspects only of the pressure which come within the natural scope of the ministerial office. Nor can it be doubted that many a man must have come back to the new trials of the new week, strengthened for the encounter by the timely meditations thus induced upon interests which neither the crash of banks, nor the paralysis of exchanges can affect. That, on the morning of the same sacred day, the notorious organ of Parker Vein and of the panic should have insulted the Christianity and the commonsense of the community, by a shameless article, in which the clergy were described as a set of mountebanks, and the Churches of New-York as "popular places of religious entertainment," will astonish nobody. But it is matter of legitimate surprise that the blasphemous ribaldry of the New-York *Herald* should have found a faint and feeble echo in a quarter so respectable as the *Journal of Commerce*. The following paragraph must certainly have found its way into the columns of our cotemporary through some disastrous mistake:

PANIC SERMONS.—*Quite a number of clergymen entertained their hearers on Sunday with sermons on "the crisis."* Sunday being a day when men are expected to have a respite from their ordinary cares and avocations, would seem but reasonable that thought should be permitted and assisted to take a new channel. But no; the panic must still be continued, and while clergymen are pounding their desks in developing the religious aspects of the subject, the poor crazed intellect unavoidably reverts to an accumulation of unsalable merchandise, an ominous bank account or the unsatisfactory state of the ledger,—and perhaps becomes fearfully apprehensive of impending financial disaster,—as the effects of this perpetnal dingdong, seven days in the week, while the intended "improvement" is quite forgotten.

It is not credible that the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* can have deliberately intended to cast so flippant a slur upon the motives and the characters of the clergymen of New-York, or that they seriously intend to reject the application of religious thought and religious feeling to a crisis which means nothing less than absolute ruin to hundreds of happy homes; nothing less than humiliating failure to bundreds of honorable merchants, and nothing less than a long Winter of idleness, starvation and suffering to thousands upon thousands of the laborious poor.

Failures and Suspensions.

Great mischief has been done, beyond a question, since the panic commenced, by the thousand wild and exaggerated stories which have been circulated of the number of failures and suspensions that have taken place among our business men and money institutions. The plain truth is bad enough; but, bad as it is, it must be told, for no good can come from any attempt to disguise the state of affairs. The public are not to be misled by any varnished reports, and whatever the facts may be they must be looked courageonsly in the face, and treated as facts. But, if it is wrong to suppress facts which are unpleasant, it is equally wrong and impolitic to exaggerate them and make them appear worse than they are. Fortunately for the commercial community, the system of doing business is open and above-board, and there is no mystery thrown around any of our great corporations or private concerns. Since the present pressure came upon us every failure and suspension has been promptly reported, so that the full extent of our commercial calamities is known from day to day. From the loose speculations which have been made by some of our cotemporaries, it might be inferred from their statements, by the uninstructed classes, that mercantile credit had been wholly destroyed in New-York, and that the greater part of our merchants and business men had failed. Doubtless it is owing, in a great degree, to this cause that the timid and ignorant depositors in our Savings Banks have made a run upon these institutions, causing no small loss and inconvenience to the depositors, as well as the Banks themselves. Now, we believe that most people will be surprised to learn how small the number of failures and suspensions have been, compared with the whole number of our business men.

In *Wilson's Copartnership Directory* of the City of New-York, for 1857, there are 7,740 business firms, in which there are more than one member concerned; and, in the *Business Directory* for the City of New-York, for 1857–8, there are 37,680 business establishments of all kinds registered. Many of these business concerns and copartnerships are, of course, small affairs, the failure of which would never be heard of, nor cause the slightest effect upon the money market. But, take them altogether, they form the business establishments of the City, and contribute to the general prosperity. Now, the panic may be said to have commenced on the 24th of August, when the stoppage of the Ohio Life and Trust Company created a sensation in the business world, such as the bursting out of a volcano on one of the hills of Staten Island would have caused among the small farmers and occupants of ornamental cottages in that quiet rural neighborhood. Since that disastrous day up to the present time, the total number of reported failures and suspensions in this City and Brooklyn, including all the banks and railroad companies that have their agencies here, amounts to just 249 concerns out of more than 37,000.

There may, and probably have been, a good many extensions of which we have heard nothing, and a good many small concerns may have failed which have been too trifling to be noticed; but it will be seen that the ratio of failures is ridiculously small when compared with the whole number of our business establishments. Besides, it must be remembered that many of the largest firms that have suspended exhibit a very large surplus of assets, and that no doubt is entertained of their being able to pay all their indebtedness in full. After all, then, it may be safely assumed that even though there should be three times as many failures, there will still be left a sufficient number of solvent firms to transact all the business of this commercial metropolis.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?—Wall-street, yesterday, presented a remarkable appearance. The entire street, from Broadway to the Merchants' Exchange, was so densely packed with men that it was almost impossible to worm through the excited mass of humanity, while every bank entrance and doorway were also crowded, and curious spectators of the scene were perched on the galleries of the Exchange, and gazing down from the windows of the houses. Every man had something to say about the state of affairs, and everybody was willing to listen to everybody else. Bank Presidents were jostled by policemen, and the excitement was as great as though NENA SAHIB, with a regiment of Sepoys, had suddenly broken in upon us. The cause of this strange excitement we need hardly name to the present reader. Whether it was owing to the favorable bank statement on Monday morning, or the resolution of the leading City Bank Presidents not to suspend, we do not know; but the public that had anything in bank seemed to have suddenly come to a simultaneous determination to draw it out in gold. There must have been four or five millions drawn from the Wall-street Banks yesterday, and men were rushing about, either with their hands full of gold coin, or with bags full of that precious metal. Now, the question very naturally rises, what are they going to do with it? Where will they deposit it, and how can they keep it out of the vaults of the banks which have heretofore been considered the only safe receptacles for gold and silver? Those who are solvent must pay their notes, and if they have no bills the payments must be made in gold, so that it will be pretty sure to find its way back again into the places from whence it was drawn, provided there should be any of the banks left with open doors, of which there seems to be some question. There was last night, probably, more gold in the houses and counting-rooms of New-York than there ever was before since the days of the Dutch dynasty. If the burglars were out, they must have a good haul. People will get tired very soon of keeping gold in their houses and counting-rooms to tempt burglars and give themselves sleepless nights. It will all go back in proper time to the banks, but what banks it will go to it would not be safe to indicate just now. It is a pleasant thing, however, to know that there are so many people in New-York in these hard times who can afford to keep so large an amount of money lying idle in their pockets.

FAIR PLAY A JEWEL IN POLITICS.—The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, has the following:

"TAXES.—The State tax this year will be one hundred and twenty-five per cent. larger than it was last year. *This heavy additional burden is the fruit of Black Republican legislation and government.* If, therefore, as a City cotemporary suggests, the panic swallows up all thoughts of the election, there will be a decided mistake committed. Now is precisely the time, if ever, when some attention should be paid to politics, in order, if possible, to check the alarming increase of taxes."

This would be a very good electioneering paragraph for a reckless partisan journal:—but it is quite out of place in such a paper as the *Journal of Commerce* affects to be. The very great increase in the State tax of this year is due mainly to the fact that, under the Constitution of 1846, no more money can be *borrowed* for the purpose of continuing the work upon the State canals. The question which the last Legislature had to decide, therefore, was whether this work should be stopped or whether the money to pay for it should be raised by taxation:—and men of all parties were very generally in favor of the latter alternative. The responsibility for this can hardly, with justice, be charged to the account of any political party:—it was the result of a State necessity, which all parties were compelled to recognize and provide for.

The increased taxation which the *Journal* speaks of, moreover, cannot be required unless sundry very large items of our City expenditure are charged to the State account. The expenses of the Police, of the Board of Education, &c., do not properly belong to the State, and are not due to the action of any political party. We shall be very glad if the *Journal*, or any other paper, will point out the precise way in which a victory of any party will diminish our State or our City expenses.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY OF BUSINESS.—In making any calculations as to the duration of the financial pressure which the country is now passing through, no reliance can be placed upon the experiences of past commercial revulsions. Since the last great panic there has been a great improvement, and almost an entire revolution in the machinery of business, so that the transactions which would have required two or three months twenty years ago, may now be easily dispatched in three or four days. Our whole system of railroads has grown up within that period, the electric telegraph has been established, the Bank Clearing-House system has been invented, mercantile agencies have been perfected, and to such a degree of perfection has the system of obtaining information been carried, that a merchant sitting in his office in Broadway may hear in the course of an hour from every one of his correspondents living on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The machinery for the shipment and transmission of merchandise has not been less improved than that for the circulation of news. The intercourse between here and Europe, instead of being uncertain and long, is now reduced to ten days, and the receipt of intelligence, or funds, or merchandise, may be calculated upon to an hour or two. Facts, which are so important to the man of business, may be sent from New-York to New-Orleans or St. Louis in a few seconds, and the partners of a house who are two thousand miles asunder may keep up a constant communication with each other. Seeing, then, what the machinery for doing business is now, compared with what it was twenty years ago, we may be sure that it will not require a long time for all the disturbances of the business world to be put right again, and for our merchants to readjust their shattered affairs.

RETIRE IN TIME.—One of the important lessons taught by the present crisis to business men is to retire in time. Many a man has been laid low by the present difficulties, who might, years ago, have retired from active business with an independent fortune. But the veteran will lag superfluous upon the stage of his triumphs. He must make his half-million a million, or his million two. What he once would have considered a handsome competency he now looks upon as merely a good egg. But the true policy for a business man is to vacate in season, invest his earnings in non-speculative securities, when he has gained a competency, and leave the stage for more youthful adventurers. An old man who fails in business, lacks the energy and confidence to begin anew, and lives on through his remaining years tormented by the reflection that he might have defied fortune if he had only had the courage to retire in time. There are too many such men among us, we fear, and their fate should be an admonition to the new brood who succeed them, to retire in time.

Second Insurrection in Borneo—Reported Assassination of Sir James Brooke.

From the Bendigo (South Australia) Advertiser of July 17.

We have been informed that some later intelligence than has reached any of the Melbourne journals, is in the possession of a mercantile firm in this city, respecting Borneo. It is to the effect that there was a second rising of the Chinese here, and that during the conflict Sir James Brooke was killed. If true, this will still further intensify the strong feeling that prevails against the Chinese. Something must be done, and that quickly.

We find the above paragraph copied into some of the minor English papers received by the *Atlantic*. There is scarcely a possibility of its truth, as the news would have reached England in a more direct manner. It is feared, however, that the rumor, unfounded though it be, will be enough to rouse the animosity that has already been displayed against the Chinese in Australia. There are at the present time about 45,000 Chinese at the diggings, and in collisions between them and the Europeans several lives have already been lost. The popular prejudice has indeed reached such a point that we may expect to hear of the expulsion of the Chinese from the Colony at no distant date.

SELLING OFF AT A SACRIFICE.—The price of everything is coming down under the panic. All merchants and business men want money, and prefer to sell their goods at a sacrifice rather than fail. A great number of Dry Goods merchants, as our advertising columns show, are following the example of LAMBERT & Co., and ARNOUX, the well-known fashionable tailor in Broadway, takes the same step in the Clothing line. All departments of business are affected to a greater or less extent. We are concerned to see that even newspapers do not escape. Our neighbor of the *Herald*, which is said to have suffered losses by the failure of a leading paper-house, offers its *type*, which it says is "good enough for country journals," for sale,—for sale "for *cash* alone,"—and on the most favorable cash terms. We hope all these attempts to raise money will prove successful. The men who resort to them show a degree of courage and resolution which deserves success.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—An International Agency, for facilitating business of all kinds between the United States and Canada, has been established in this City by Mr. DISTURNELL, in connection with Mr. WM. GRANT, who has resided for some years in Canada and is familiar with the whole country.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.—The second week of the Chess Congress, at Descombe's Rooms, shows increased interest and a larger attendance of players. The rooms were very cheerful last night, the tables all occupied, and the Grand Tournament continued. The Minor Tournament began on Monday, with eight sets of players, as in the first one. Play is lively. The Minor Tournament engages the following antagonists:

1. Dunning against Felder.
2. Frere against Julien.
3. Dodge against Miller.
4. Mantin against Möhle.
5. Stone against Seebach.
6. Anderson against Higgins.
7. Salomans against Tallas.
8. Homer against Carples.

The following gentlemen are winners on the first round of the grand tournament: Messrs. PAULSEN, MORPHY, MONTGOMERY, RAPHAEL AND MEEK. The others now stand: FISKE has two games against his opponent; MARACHE none; STANLEY and LICHTENHEIN have each two, and KNOTT stands two to PERRIN'S one. The second section of this tournament has been drawn, with the following result: PAULSEN is pitted against MONTGOMERY; PAUL MORPHY against Judge MEEK; STANLEY OR LICHTENHEIN against PERRIN OR KNOTT, and RAPHAEL against MARACHE OR FISKE. Mr. PAULSEN played the first game of the second section against MONTGOMERY yesterday morning, and beat him after a tremendously hard fight, which lasted *five hours and a half*. MONTGOMERY has been rated a very strong player. Last evening, MORPHY beat Judge MEEK in a game of 31 moves, which lasted one hour. The report upon chess notation remains to be acted upon. The Congress will hold an adjourned business meeting next Monday evening. On Saturday evening the members will sit down to a dinner. Next week a blindfolded play of five simultaneous games will be undertaken by Mr. PAULSEN.

NANTUCKET TELEGRAPH.—The Nantucket people are not unfrequently cut off from all communication with the Continent for a week and ten days at a time during the ice-blockade in Winter. To provide against this unpleasant contingency a telegraphic cable has been laid from the west end of the Island across Musgeget Channel, a distance of seven miles, to connect at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, with the telegraph to Boston and New-Bedford. The cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst., and worked well for a time, when the anchor of the steamer caught the cable and parted its connection with the shore. It was, however, repaired the next morning, and communication resumed. On the 8th the other cable, connecting the Island of Martha's Vineyard with the main was to be laid, when Nantucket would be placed in instantaneous communication with Boston. The latter cable stretches across the narrowest part of the Vineyard Sound, four miles in width, from West chop of Holmes' Hole to Nobska Point, [illegible] mouth. This cable was first laid [illegible] but was broken. It is hoped the present [illegible] lish telegraphic communication with [illegible] will be successful. The line also connects [illegible] the towns upon Cape Cod, and is under the management of FRANK FISHER, of the Boston (Advertiser) Telegraph office, who has leased the lines for a term of years. During the Winter season the line does a good business in reporting vessels and marine disasters occurring upon that part of the coast.

"LITTLE GEORGY" ONCE MORE AMONG US.—That thieving record of the criminalities, and striking passing events of the day, the *Police Gazette*, has just passed into new hands. Mr. GEORGE W. MATSELL, the well-known Ex-Chief of Police, and Mr. MCKELVAR, his Chief Aid in the times of the Municipal Police, have become its proprietors and editors. Mr. MATSELL returns to the City from a farming experiment which he has made in Iowa, and which he does not find equal to his expectations. The conductor of the *Police Gazette* will doubtless be more congenial to his tastes, and will present him in a new and [illegible] light before the public.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Pennsylvania State Election.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAIN—SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

The election passed off very quietly in this city. There were no disturbances, and only a small vote was polled.

The few scattering returns in from the interior show nothing definite.

Williamsport, Lycoming County, Packer, Democrat, 459; Wilmot, 278; Hazlehurst, 139.

Columbia, Lancaster County, Packer, 319; Wilmot, 95; Hazlehurst, 211.

Phœnixville, Chester County, Packer, 295; Wilmot, 237; Hazlehurst, 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—10 P. M.

Returns from three precincts in Pittsburg and two in Allegany City show a falling off in the Republican majority of more than half. It is believed that the majority in Erie County will be reduced still more.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—11 P. M.

Lancaster city complete gives Packer 730 majority—a large Democratic gain.

Northumberland—Packer's majority in this borough is 110.

Yorkborough—Packer's majority, 419.

Harrisburg gives Packer 419 majority, a Democratic gain of 370.

Dauphin gives Packer 79 majority.

Danville gives Packer 90 majority.

Tamaqua gives Packer 215 majority.

Mount Joy, Lancaster County, gives Wilmot 11 majority.

Honesdale, Wayne County, gives Wilmot 183 majority.

Scranton gives Packer 107 majority. York County is reported 2,000 majority for Packer. The borough of York gives 99 Democratic majority over all.

[The following returns of the Pennsylvania election are sent to us by the Erie Telegraph Line.]

HONESDALE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Honesdale—Wilmot, Republican, for Governor, 41 majority.

Pittston—Packer, Democrat, for Governor, 167 majority.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Hazlehurst, American, for Governor, 124; Wilmot, 168; Packer, 277.

New-Milford—Wilmot, 68 majority.

Athens Township—Wilmot, 9 majority.

SUSQUEHANNA, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

For Governor—Packer, 57; Wilmot, 3; Hazlehurst, 2.

For State Treasurer—Hanna, 38; Westfall, 30; Nice, 1.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—Wm. Strong, 59; J. S. Thompson, 59.

For Canal Commissioner—Strickland, 61; Craig, 61; Westbrook, 60.

HYDE PARK BORO, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Packer, 3 majority.

Kingston Boro.—Wilmot, 17 majority.

Carbondale City and Township.—Packer, 229; Wilmot 169; Hazlehurst, 124.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A private dispatch from Philadelphia to Mr. Packer, at Williamsport, says that he has received the usual Democratic majority in Philadelphia, and that there is no question of his election. York County gives Packer about 2,000 majority.

SUSQUEHANNA, Monday, Oct. 13.

Packer three majority.

MONTROSE VILLAGE, Monday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 177; Packer, 52—a Democratic gain of 30 since last Fall.

Bridgewater Township—Wilmot 9 majority.

Great Bend—Wilmot 24 majority.

MUNCY CREEK, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 80; Packer, 81.

Milton—Wilmot, 81; Packer, 116.

Muncy Boro'—Wilmot, 74; Packer, 80; Hazlehurst, 15.

LOCK HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 146; Packer, 142.

Leting's Grove—Wilmot, 12; Packer, 149; Hazlehurst, 50.

Troy Boro'—Wilmot, 73; Packer, 42.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

Packer 419 majority.

Dauphin Boro'—Packer 19 majority.

Columbia—Wilmot, 95; Packer, 319; Hazlehurst, 211.

Canton—Wilmot, 322; Packer, 28.

Tamaqua—Packer 215 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—11½ P. M.

Lycoming County gives 1,000 majority for Packer.

Eastern Borough gives 520 majority for Packer.

In Pottsdown Township Packer is 200 ahead.

Catawissa, Columbia County, gives a Wilmot majority.

Mountour County gives Packer 450 majority.

Northampton County gives Packer 3,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 11.30 P. M.

Westchester, Chester County.—Wilmot, 198 majority.

Luzerne County gives 1,500 majority for Packer.

Berks County gives 6,000 Democratic majority.

Reading alone gives 1,000 majority for Packer.

Iowa State Election.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The election here passed off quietly. SAMUELS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 922 majority in this city.

From Washington.

THE DELAWARE INDIAN RESERVATION—OFFICERS OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR VINCENNES—FUNERAL OF THE LATE G. W. P. CUSTIS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Official information has been received that hundreds of persons have left Leavenworth for the purpose of settling on the lands of the Delaware Indians, whose rights the United States are pledged by treaty to protect. Instructions will be sent to the Indian Agents in Kansas to enforce the law. If their efforts fail, the United States troops will be employed to expel the intruders.

The principal officers of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, fitting out for the African Squadron, are Commander Totten, Lieutenants Winder, Nicholson, West, Braine, and Fitzhugh, Surgeon Thornby, Assistant Surgeon Van Ribber, and Acting-master Selfridge.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS was buried today at Arlington. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, including the military and the association of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

THOMAS H. HAADENBUAG, Cashier of the Branch Bank, of Cape Fear, at Washington, N. C., committed suicide, by shooting himself to-day. He leaves a large family, and was universally respected. No cause has been assigned for the rash act.

The Board appointed to test certain firearms, say in their report to the Secretary of War, recently received, that after full and careful consideration of all those tried, they are of unanimous opinion that the breech-loading rifle submitted by General BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, is the best suited to the military service, as the breech-loading arm is thought to be simple and strong in its parts, and therefore less liable to get out of order than any other. In expressing this opinion they do not wish to be understood as disparaging the merits of the other guns, for they consider that some of them possess much more merit and evince much ingenuity in their construction. They feel it their duty to state that they have seen nothing in these trials to lead them to think that a breech-loading arm has yet been invented which is suited to replace the muzzle-loading gun for foot troops; on the contrary they have seen much to impress them with an opinion unfavorable to the use of a breech-loading arm for general military purposes.

Although the Board was ordered to give an opinion upon rifles alone, the attention of members was called to Colt's revolving pistol, fitted upon a movable rifle stock. It performed so well that they recommended it to the Secretary of War as a superior arm for the mounted service; and suggested a Board of Dragoon officers to test it thoroughly. Nineteen different patterns of arms were tested by the Board.

Nantucket County Agricultural Fair.

NANTUCKET, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Nantucket County Agricultural Fair opened to-day. The attendance was large and the exhibition superior to anything before seen on the Island. To-morrow Governor GARDNER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present, when a banquet, with speeches and a ball in the evening, will add to the attraction of the exhibition. The Fair reflects great credit upon the Islanders.

[A dispatch from our Boston agent says that the line to Nantucket is now working promptly and reliably. Messages for Nantucket are received in New-York at No. 21 Wall-street.]

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA DETAINED.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Atlanta* was detained here by the weather until noon to-day, when she sailed for New-York.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

The United States steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Robbery of the Richmond Custom-House.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Custom-House in this city was entered last night, the safe blown open with powder, and $15,000 in $20 gold pieces, and $5,700 in $5 pieces stolen. The robbers left $46,000 behind them.

Arrival of Specie at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A number of Santa Fé merchants arrived here to-night, with upwards of $100,000 in gold, for the purpose of settling old accounts and purchasing new goods.

Reported Death of Commodore Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 11 P. M.

It is reported here that Commodore STEWART, United States Navy, died to-day at his residence near Bordentown, N. J.

[The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The mails from all points South, as late as due are to hand, but they bring no news of importance.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. RICHARD U. SHERMAN, of Utica, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of that District.

General J. A. WILLARD, of Lowville, has been nominated by the Republicans of Jefferson and Lewis County District for the State Senate.

Hon. U. A. WHEELER, of Malone, Franklin County, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in that District.

Judge NILES, of Rensselaerville, is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Albany District.

CHENEY ARRIES, of Oswego, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in that District.

For the Assembly the Republicans in Oswego County have nominated in the First District Joseph C. Wright, of Oswego; John J. Wolcott, of Volney; Third District, Chauncey S. Sage, of Williamstown. In Saratoga County CHARLES MOOR is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the First District.

DANIEL BOWLEY is the American candidate for the Assemby in the Seventh District of this City. There is a split among the Americans in the District, CHARLES J. HOLDEN being the other candidate.

The Americans in the Fourth Judicial District, Washington County, have adopted Hon. A. C. PAIGE, the Democratic nominee, as their candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

In Suffolk County the Americans have nominated E. F. CARPENTER for the Assembly.

Alderman PETER FULLMER has been nominated for the Assembly by the Workingmen of the Fifteenth Ward.

Hon. GEORGE G. SCOTT, of Saratoga, is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in the Twelfth District.

A. J. MCNETT and J. T. WHEELOCK are Democratic candidates for the Assembly in Erie County.

The Americans in the Livingston and Ontario District have nominated Hon. SCOTT LOAD for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge W. W. CAMPBELL, of Otsego County, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District for Judge of the Supreme Court.

A. S. DIVEN is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Chemung County District.

Hon. THOMAS A. JOHNSON has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh District as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

C. W. ARMSTRONG has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans in the Albany City District.

E. G. SUTHERLAND has been nominated by the Democrats for Assembly in Westchester County.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—The *Evening Post* a few days since mentioned a case of what it styled "suspended animation,"—to which it now adds the following explanation:

"There was no evidence of life, or of suspended animation *at any time*, but as the death was sudden, as a matter of great precaution, it was deemed advisable to keep the body till some evidence of decomposition was manifest, which did not take place till the seventh day, when the body was interred."

Terrible Collision on the Mississippi.

STEAMER BEN COURSIN SUNK BY THE KEY CITY—TEN OR FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

From the La Crosse Republican (Extra) Oct. 4.

By the passengers on the *Northern Light*, which arrived here this morning from St. Paul, we learn of one of the most dreadful steamboat accidents which ever occurred on the Upper Mississippi—evidently showing a negligent or wanton criminality on the part of the steamboatmen seldom equaled on any river.

The Galena packet *Key City*, Captain J. WORDEN, passed this place about 12½ o'clock last night, bound up. When about eight miles above this city and near Dacotah, Ill., she met and ran into the steamer *Ben Coursin*, sinking the latter boat to her cabin deck in a very few moments. The accident occurred about 2 o'clock A. M., and of course the passengers were in their berths. We learn that 10 or 15 persons, mostly passengers, were killed by the collision or drowned. One of the saved reports 9 drowned that he knew of, though he could give no names. One family consisting of a man, his wife, two daughters and two children, from St. Paul, were known to be on the *Coursin*—and all but the two children were drowned.

The water was very deep at the place of the accident, and the probability is that nearly all the passengers, if there were any, were drowned.

It is reported that the *Key City* continued on her way up the river, without stopping to render the least assistance to the sunken boat.

The *Northern Light*, coming down a few hours later, was prevailed on to stop and take on board the passengers who were saved and a portion of the crew. The report that the *Light* charged them a dollar and a half fare to this city we don't believe.

We have no knowledge of particulars that can palliate or excuse the recklessness and evident criminality on the part of the pilots—nor do we know upon which the responsibility rests; but there is criminal obstinacy or terrible negligence somewhere, and we hope some authorities will make the attempt to investigate the matter.

The night was very light, the moon being nearly, if not quite, full, and not a mist of fog nor rain, and consequently we know of no excuse for the pilots.

The *Ben Coursin* was a small stern-wheel boat, running between St. Louis and St. Paul. The *Key City* is owned by the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, and runs between Dunleith and St. Paul.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Pork, beef, butter and eggs, remain at their former prices in Philadelphia. In groceries the decline is encouraging. Sugar can now be purchased for ten cents, which a few weeks since was selling at 15 cents per pound. Molasses has declined almost one-half.

The Detroit *Advertiser* states that the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, are paying their operators in accepted drafts drawn on their Treasurer, payable in six months, with interest at 7 per cent.—They are of the denomination of five, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars.

A fire in Livingston, Ala., last week, destroyed property to the value of $30,000. The principal losers were H. H. Harris and W. W. Shearer & Co., the former losing $15,000, and the latter $6,000.

The "cart war" between the Texans and Mexicans, appears to be at an end. It is believed in Texas that no further attempts to interrupt the Mexican cartmen will be made.

It is reported that valuable silver mines have been discovered in Titus and Cass Counties, Texas.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT!—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, will sell his Fall style of Hats to-day at $4, and take current funds in payment.

STILL LATER.

Eastern funds will be taken if his customers desire.

THE LATEST AND STILL MORE EXCITING.

To allay public excitement KNOX will take good notes, approved indorsements—say William B. Astor's paper, with Peter Cooper's autograph on the back, with State sixes as collaterals.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, address to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Bion the Wanderer" attracted another large and fashionable audience to PURDY'S National Theatre last evening. It is one of Mr. G. L. AIKEN'S happiest efforts in dramatizing, and the piece has been well placed upon the stage by that efficient stage director, Mr. G. L. FOX. It is strongly cast with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, Mrs. J. J. BRADSHAW, and the whole company. It will be repeated to-night, with the "French Spy" and "Loan of a Lover."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons, misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs, instead of irritating and inflaming them like mercury, Iron, and other mineral medicines.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Not only delights the voluptuary in perfumes, but as a cosmetic, a dental wash and cure for nervous headache it is invaluable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. 17

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—S. S. Wiles, T. Cooney, W. Cameron and lady, Mrs. Godfrey, J. L. Winston, David Lawson, J. B. Komt, A. M. Jackson, E. Wilson, J. H. Richardson, J. H. Poole, Mr. Stone, B. W. Gordon, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon rises.... 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 14 | Gov. Island. 6 56 | Hell Gate..... 7 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Argo, Benson, Bremen, &c., C. H. Sands; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships R. Sprague, Patten, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Compromise, Child, Liverpool, Zeregs & Co.

Bark A. Brewer, Ulmer, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners M. Waring, Hamblin, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Wells, Hallock, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. M. Demill, Handrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Thomas Denison, Stacey, Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Hope, Merrill, Shields, via Kirkwall, 40 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. Has experienced heavy westerly weather; was 16 days making 175 miles to the eastward. Sept. 17, during the gale, sprung aleak.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Tangent, Plummer, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to order.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 17 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, very light; sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E.

Below.

Bark Cossack, Ballard, from Penang June 29. July 6, lost overboard Joseph Matherson, of Prince Edward Island. Aug. 4, lat 27 48 S., lon. 47 13 E., passed bark Cercs, of Salem, bound W. Experienced much heavy weather since passing lat. 20 N.; also, in the Gulf, stove boat, &c. The Cossack was ordered to Boston.

Also, a Norwegian bark—both by pilot-boat Mary Ann.

Memoranda.

The boats of the Stonington, Fall River, Hartford, New-Haven and Providence lines were delayed for some four or five hours, owing to the fog. They arrived this morning about 10 o'clock.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 13—6 P. M.—Arr. barks Osmanli, Palermo; Betsini, San Lucas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!

CURTAIN GOODS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

KELTY AND FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.

KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BREAD MADE BY PATENT MACHINERY AND SOLD BY WEIGHT.

The subscriber, having been for many years aware of the great importance of the application of machinery to the manufacture of bread, and of the advantage both to the producer and consumer, involved in its completion, has at last the satisfaction of having achieved an ultimate and complete success, by which he is enabled to offer to the public a loaf which is

CHEAPER,

CLEANER,

AND MORE NUTRITIOUS

than any that can possibly be furnished by any other process of manufacture.

1st. The bread can be afforded at less price in consequence of the saving effected by machinery over manual labor.

2d. As to cleanliness—No one acquainted with the old process of mixing dough, will doubt that bread mixed, formed, and cut by machinery, must be incomparably cleaner than that made by hand.

3d. It contains more nutriment, since it is made from fresh ground flour, and mixed by machinery at an earlier stage of the fermentation, consequently a larger proportion of gluten, the nutritive principle of the flour, is preserved. The machine mixing gives a finer texture, and the bread is not so liable to crumble. With increased facilities, the subscriber designs continuing the system indicated in his circular of 1856, and of disposing of his bread as heretofore, viz: the pound of bread being sold at the current price of a pound of flour, reckoning the bbl. at 200 lbs.

As an additional inducement to purchasers, he proposes making the following allowances on bread, sold in quantity at one time, as under:

On 100 lbs. bread..... 10 per cent.
On 200 lbs. bread..... 12 per cent.
On 300 lbs. bread and over..... 15 per cent.

JOHN HECKER, No. 56 Rutgers-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

$600,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of

VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR

Southern and Western trade,

Which we will close out to dealers at a

Very heavy per centage less than cost.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST.

Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearthrugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business.

J. HYATT,

No. 510 Bowery, opposite Bivington-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrgler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and

No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WARPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to

Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

For 1857-8,

AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.

No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation in any instance, from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

COMBS—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES DE MOTT COMBS, of Hempstead, L. I., to HELEN MARTIN, of this City.

☞ Hempstead papers please copy.

HARRIS—JOHNSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. L. Peck, GEORGE HARRIS to SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late W. Johnson, of New-York.

DIED.

ROTGERS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, NICHOLAS G. ROTGERS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of La Fayette-place and 4th-st., without further invitation.

WELFOAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, at No. 454 Grand-st., Mr. JOAN G. WELFOAN, aged 77 years.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, DANIEL J., the beloved son of Edward N. and Eliza Ebbets, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 145 East 12th-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CREVELINO.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, at the residence of his parents, No. 760 Greenwich-st., of croup, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of E. W. and M. Creveling, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

His remains were taken yesterday, 13th inst., to the Valley Church, New-Jersey, for interment.

☞ Flemington papers please copy.

DURBROW.—On Monday, Oct. 12, of heart disease, CHAS. A., youngest son of George H. and Hetty Durbrow, aged 2 months and 12 days.

COOMBS.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, JULIA AMELIA, eldest daughter of Thomas and A. E. Coombs, aged 6 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Adelphi-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDGAR DOUGLAS CLYDESDALE, youngest son of Charles Kennedy and Margaret Magee Hamilton.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday morning for interment.

CAPIN.—At Jersey City, on Monday, Oct. 12, of disease of the brain, EDWIN CHAPIN, aged 48 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 21, I. O. of O. F., of Southern New-York, and of Iroquois Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 32, of Jersey City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 205 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

For 85 cents.

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,

For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.

DRESSING ROBES,

Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.

MORNING JACKETS

For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.

HALF-HOSE.

Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.

ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,

costing $15 to import, for $10.

SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,

from 25 cents upwards.

ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,

selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,

cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.

Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PHELAN'S

IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The annual sermon before the Board will be preached THIS EVENING, by Right Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

A public missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Several missionary addresses will be made, and a collection taken in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

MISSION ROOMS, Bible House, New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

L. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND Manufacturers of Ostrich and fancy Feathers, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, to sell at retail their whole stock of black, white and colored Ostrich Feathers, comprising one thousand dozen of the important prices.

L. & A. UNDERHILL,

Nos. 1 and 3 John-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.

LO! THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!—THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, for next week, which will be ready TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, will contain the commencement of a new and brilliant REVOLUTIONARY STORY, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH. THE LEDGER will also contain a tribute to CAPTAIN HERNDON, Commander of the *Central America*, written expressly for its columns by MRS. SIGOURNEY. Contributions by FANNY FERN, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and a host of other popular writers. Price only Four Cents. Will be ready To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, as usual, at daylight, at all the News Offices.

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A NEW STORY BY COBB, ENTITLED THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, will be commenced in No. 33 of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. Will be ready at all the News Offices To-morrow (Thursday) Morning.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN HERNDON, Commander of the *Central America*, by MRS. SIGOURNEY, will appear in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER To-morrow (Thursday) Morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO SUPERIOR [illegible] girls to come [illegible] Also, for [illegible] Protestant and [illegible] the housework. [illegible] Nursing Establishment, [illegible] lyn. Employers in want of [illegible] with those wishing [illegible] servants of a superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply [illegible] patronage. N. B.—Girls, with over one year's good reference, registered free of charge.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most worthy, competent servants, Protestant and Catholic, who, as their references denote, are really meritorious, and know how to appreciate good situations. Owing to the unusual number in want of employment, some of whom have served for years in families of the highest distinction, the subscriber will make no charge to employers in want of domestics. Apply until further notice at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended servants of all nations, in any capacity, at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; none but first-class domestics, with undoubted reference, furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the city. Orders left at our agency will be suited by special advertisement, and satisfaction guaranteed.
JOSEPH S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 18; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 35 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house work in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTESTant girl, desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 156 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Biblo House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pasting; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make children's clothes, or do fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 6th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, *Times* Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 680 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference giveo. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days a hor present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can bo given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family hy the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN activo and capablo man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. 639 Broadway, will meet with dne attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City refereoce. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sako of a comfortable home. Call at No. 168 West 42d st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in tho City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work hy tho day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 116 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothiog. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old: is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 363 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references.
MRS. YOKESTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times and many anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 2d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 4 Bible-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, good rooms, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

WANTED.—LADIES AND FAMILIES, IN THE City or country, who want first-class cooks, good cooks, and to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, or general housework girls, will please call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 72 6th-av., bookstore, where superior girls are willing to work at very moderate wages.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.
Second performance of a
New Grand Fairy Spectacle, entitled
BOREAS.
With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.
Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, 50 cents.
Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
Second week of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
First night of the new ballet, IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI, composed by Signor Domenico Ronzani.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857, will be presented, first time in New-York, the new ballet entitled
IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI,
(La Gamin de Paris,)
supported by the following Eminent Artistes:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Cesare Cocchetti,
Signora Gaetana Prateai, Signor Giovanni Prateai,
Signora Serafini Cecchoti
Signora Teresina Prateai,
Signora Guiseppina Prateai,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.
Aided by the powerful Corps de Ballet.
Previous to the ballet the admired comedietta called
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Hans Moritz.....Mr. John Sloan
TO-MORROW (Thursday)—Benefit of Signor Domenico Ronzani. The Ballet, IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI and a grand Ballet Divertissement.
A new grand ballet is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
First night this season of the charming Comedy of
SIMPSON AND CO.,
With the elegant Comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
And MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, (her first appearance since her illness,) and the entire excellent Stock Company.
TO-MORROW—First time in America of Planche's exquisite drama of
PAST AND PRESENT,
Which has been some time in preparation, and in which Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. G. Holland and other favorite members of the company will appear in original characters.
Mr. Lester is recoverihg from his severe illness. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene.....Solo Lessee and Directress.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857,
Miss LAURA KEENE in her great character of Mlle. Marco, in the grand romantic drama, in five acts, of
THE MARBLE HEART.
Raphael Duchallet, the sculptor.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Mons. Volago, an editor.....Mr. Wheatleigh
To conclude with a new farce, entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. Bonj. Bibbs.....Burnett | Mr. Barnaby Bibbs.....Jefferson
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette....Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs.....Seventy-five cents
Family circle.....25 cents | Private boxes.....$4 and $5

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN,
Who will appear in Tragedy and Comedy for this evening only. WEDNESDAY—The play of THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller.....Miss Cushman
The Stranger...Mr. C. Fisher | Baron.....Mr. G. Boniface
Solomon....Mr. Mark Smith | Countess....Miss Ada Clifton
And the comedy of THE HONEYMOON.
Juliana.....Miss Cushman | Volante...Mrs. W. H. Smith
Duke Aranza...Mr. C. Fisher | Rolando.....Mr. W. Briggs
Miss Cushman will, by desire, appear as Bianca in the tragedy of FAZIO.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquotte..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
Will be acted the great Romanco of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
RAKE'S PROGRESS.
To conclude with the romantic Melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 14, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER.
To be followed by the celebrated Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
The whole to conclu de with the farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE GRAND AQUARIA, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE AND THE CARLO FAMILY.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., produced under the care of SIGNOR CARLO, and performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858, can be procured of tho Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 8.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description hy Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.
Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further Sonth than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REESE, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectored to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG [illegible] her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 86 Sullivan-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinolino SKIRTS in overy variety.
Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dressos,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will bo sold at
EVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be fonnd in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this conntry, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
Tho storo will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.
To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Tho value of tho Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNESDAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.
Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.
N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS, DE LAINES,
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
and
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!
Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the
GENUINE GLOVE,
stamped with the signature "Bajon," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

IN VIEW OF
THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
HOMER & KETCHUM
Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
FOR CASH, (to the Trade only.)
At unprecedentedly low prices!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

GREAT REDUCTION!!
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway.
Now offer their immense stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS and FANCY ARTICLES, at prices to SUIT THE TIMES, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
The assortment of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.,
is greater than ever before offered by any house in the country.
Early buyers will have a rare opportunity of selection at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. below usual prices.
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY CASES OF NINETY INCH
HEAVY UTICA SHEETING,
EXTRA QUALITY,
at 25 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in store a large assortment of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks!
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25 worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paria Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction.
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Formor price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of now Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUS DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ROBES-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINSS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH.
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS.
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS,
Now Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.
A splendid lot, per steamer *Fulton*,
at $40; COST $60 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes,
at $30, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS.
A large lot will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 12, Much Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
500 at 50 cents.....worth 80 cents
800 at $1.....worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of importation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3.....worth $5
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5.....worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7.....worth $10
Also, Broché and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., cornor of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of thoir Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

500 PIECES OF
EXTRA HEAVY HOUSEWIFE
YARD WIDE LINENS,
at 25 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.
RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway.
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS
At very greatly reduced prices.
Rich and elegant Cloaks.
Shawls in new styles.
Silks and Silk Robes.
Laces and Embroideries.
Mouliy de laines, Wool Plaids.
Irish Poplins and other fashionable goods.
REDUCTION MEET.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 176 Broadway,
above Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE
IN DRY GOODS!
JAMES CROPSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway, will to-morrow [illegible] of his entire stock of [illegible] cash buyers at great reduction from [illegible] to-day, consisting of [illegible] worth of rich and choice
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lupin and embroidered sets,
Real lace, French embroideries,
Ribbons, flounces, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, &c. Also, a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.
Two cases Barathea, all wool, a new and very desirable article for deep mourning. Opening to-day at
W. JACKSON'S,
Mourning Store, No. 231 Bowery,
between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction. Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
Collars from $2 to $4, former prices from 20s. to 50s.
Form

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$14,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $14,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. stock, due 1886.
$6,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892.
$13,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$16,400 Milwaukee and Horicon farm mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon land mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 1st, mort 8 per ct. Bonds.
$3,000 Kentucky State 5 per cent Bonds, due 1873.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
37 shares Importers and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares Manhattan Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares National Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares City Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Mechanics' Bank of New-York.....$25 each.
25 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.
200 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.
400 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each.
8 shares Park Ins. Co.....$100 each.
33 shares Rutgers Ins. Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Resolute Ins. Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
40 shares Columbia Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
40 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each.
40 shares Sixth-av. R. R.....$100 each.
50 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares New-Jersey R. R.....$50 each.
40 shares Relief Ins. Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Third-av. R. R.....$100 each.
50 shares Phenix Ins. Co.....$50 each.
15 shares Brevort Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
95 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
Regular sale TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$10,000 Town of Racine, Wisconsin, 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad, due 1873 (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Town of Beloit, Wisconsin, 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad, due 1873 (hypothecated.)
$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, due 1862.
50 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each.
100 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
8 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
15 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
73 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
100 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.$25 each.
38 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares New-World Insurance Co.....$50 each.
25 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
50 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
29 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
100 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Bank of North America.....$100 each.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
80 shares Bank of the Republic.....$100 each.
50 shares Shoe & Leather Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each.
5 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.$100 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
Next regular sale, Saturday, Oct. 17. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Also, special sales when required.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman now in Cuba.—THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 220 West 14th-st., the whole forming a superb collection. Among which may be found Rich velvet carpets, 3 magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid seven-octave rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instrument ever made, richly embroidered cover and mantel; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of all paintings, embracing many valuable specimens—one large fruit piece by Seidel, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and mediallon; rocking and easy chairs, sofas oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea-sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne goblets, celery glasses, salts butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, salvers, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing maple, cottage, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. Sale positive.
N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description will do well to attend. Sale positive, rain or shine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence
I will sell as above, at No. 43 West 21st-st., the entire elegant rosewood furniture, with everything contained in the house, all of which, comprising a very large quantity, is of the most elegant description, in perfect order, and to be sold peremptorily, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining everything requisite for a modern furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French brocatel and velvet, made to correspond with elegant rosewood marble-top etageres. French plate fronts, rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and cover, English tapestry carpets, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, elegant lace curtains, French shades, enameled pillar clock in'aid with silver, elegant Dresden and Sevres China vases, marble groups, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, large pier and marble mirrors, corner etageres, large chandeliers, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, French secretoire, satin lounges, &c.
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, over 20 superior hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, French mirror, French wardrobe, cost $250, French chairs, China toilet sets, mirrors, lace curtains to 30 windows, over 600 yards carpets, French engravings, splendid carved extension table, solid dining chairs, oak invalid bedsteads, butlers' trays, richsilver, French China, China and roby cut-glass, silver and ivory cutlery, with a great variety of other furniture not mentioned, all of which will be peremptorily sold rain or shine, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 70 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Del Medico, Zaccannile, Tassoni, Fizelli, Parnpaloni, Barratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santalotti, Girormella, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.
Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powars, one of his latest works.
This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, all the rich and fashionable furniture contained in the private residence No. 264 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The house is an elegant 3-story sand-stone front mansion, and is well filled with first-class goods, made to order, and but little used. Also will be sold, all the kitchen utensils, stores, provisions, groceries, and about 15 tons of Lehigh and Liverpool coal. The furniture consists of walnut dining-room suites, and a good assortment of China table ware, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c., velvet carpets, Brussels and ingrain do., gas fixtures, clocks, three solid black walnut suites, with covers, side, centre and pier tables, elegant reception chairs, easy do., one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl inlaid, in fine order, and a superb instrument, lace window drapery, mantel ornaments, 4 pastel paintings, by Hagar, representing the four seasons; bronzes, fresque figures, and a multitude of fancy ornaments and articles of vertu, altogether too numerous to mention; all oil-cloth, stair carpets and rods, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedstead, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, couches, chairs, ottomans, fine curled-hair mattresses and bedding, &c., the whole forming a unique assortment of fine goods, well worth the attention of buyers. The sale of Friday will be hotched to-morrow morning.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 46 Beaver-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 354 Bowery, between Great Jones and Fourth-sts., to close a concern, the entire stock of French made furniture, consisting of about 100 mahogany and maple bedsteads of various styles, a fine assortment of dressing glasses, bureaus, &c., some of which are very fine; marble-top centre tables, sofas, carved and plain, in muslin, &c.; carved etageres, hall stands and chairs of various styles, shaving sliding ginsses, book shelves, commodes, bidets, &c., round and other tables, side do., ladies' work tables, and other valuable furniture. The whole will be sold without reserve, for a final close in liquidation. A deposit will be required from parties unknown to the auctioneers, as every article must be cleared off. Can be examined any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell by order of the Administrator of the late Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, at his late residence No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, statuary, &c. The furniture is all of the highest grade, and made to order, several pieces of most exquisite statuary and garden urns; the pictures are of great merit. The whole will be sold without any reserve whatever to close the estate.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful black Morgan horse, 15¾ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; has been a pet in the family for some years. Sold, as the owner has no further use for him.

PEASE & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., by PEED & COLE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, looking-glasses, carpets, centre and card tables, extension table, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, six cooking stoves and three parlor stoves.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(NOW THEIR AGENTS.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Dani. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Dani. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Dowling, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Gar. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gailliard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY are under the necessity of asking an extension on its paper maturing between the present date and such time as funds can be realized from the proposed loan, advertized for 10th of November next.
The causes which have led to this necessity; the intrinsic value of the property of the Company, and the merits of the security offered for the proposed loan, are set forth in our circular and advertisement for the loan, published on the 1st inst.
No change will be necessary in the business arrangements of the Road.
The Coupons of the Company will be paid as usual.
By order of the Directors,
J. W. BROOKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ORELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 13, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST of October, on the bonds of the Louisville will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Mercantile Bank. (signed,)
HENRY WOLFRED, City Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 25, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.
TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, feel confidence in assuring the public and stockholders, of the entire solvency of the institution, and their belief that the business of the Bank can be resumed at an early date. JAMES BARNES, President.

THE ARTIZAN'S BANK FEEL CONFIdent in assuring their stockholders and the public of the entire solvency of the Bank, and that it will soon be able to resume business. N. C. PLATT, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—31d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 66 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

RAILROADS,

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner 4th-av. and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25 M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taking Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly LUCIUS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the Actions and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 424 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the most arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos hnt little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL 3-story brick house in a pleasant neighborhood in the upper part of the city. A large part of the cost can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE acres of first-rate farming land in Mercer County, Ohio, near railroads and canal, and in a chickly-settled district; or will be exchanged for Brooklyn property, good bonds or stocks. J. P. GAYNOR, 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 62 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,133 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM THE 20th inst., for six months, a full-sized and completely furnished house in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. For cards to view the house, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family; 3-story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 8 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A FINE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-story and attic house No. 92 West 43d-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements; house a year old. The furniture, all new, for sale if desired. Between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low, also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 13.

$2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '65	89¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co	5¾
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '64	89	32	do	5¾
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	90	50	Ohio Le.& Trust Co.	4
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	90	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	75¾	100	do b3	52¾
2,000	do	75¾	235	do c	52½
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '58	86	225	do c	52½
1,000	do	85	100	do s2	52¼
1,000	Michigan State 6s.	74	100	do s3	52⅝
2,000	do	74¾	10	Erie Railroad	8
2,000	Virginia 6s c	66¾	20	Harlem Railroad	6
10,000	do	67	100	Reading R. R. s3	28¼
4,000	Missouri State 5s.	59	500	do s3	29
20,000	do	60	200	do c	29
25,000	do c	60¾	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	35
2,000	Cal. State 1a '78.	55	22	Panama Railroad	80
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	64	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	71¼
1,000	do	64¾	115	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	53
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs	50	55	do	53¼
2,000	Erie R. cv. bs. '71	18	25	Clev. & Tol. R. R. c	22
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	51	150	do c	21
20	Bank of Commerce.	71	20	do	20¾
130	Am. Ex. Bank	55	35	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R. c	55
8	do	54½	50	do c	53¼
25	Metropolitan Bank.	58	25	do	55½
6	do	57¼	100	do b60	60
20	do	57	300	do b60	81
6	Commonwealth Bk.	60	300	do b60	62
10	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	78	50	La C. & Mill. R. R.	5¾
20	do	77	15	New-Jersey R. R.	98
18	do	76	26	Canton Co	13
33	do	75			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mo. State 6s	60¾	400	Reading Railroad	31
20	Bank of Commerce.	71	100	do	32
20	do	70	100	do	32⅛
20	Hnd. Riv. R. R. bS	10	400	do	33
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	20¾	100	Panama R. R.	66
25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	70	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	54⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	6	100	do	51¼
30	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	59	25	do	55

TUESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The BANKS of THE CITY of NEW-YORK have SUSPENDED SPECIE PAYMENTS! This announcement is not yet official, but practically *it is the true state of the case* at the close of bank hours this afternoon. We have never, in a long experience, witnessed any catastrophe so sudden, or one attended with auch wide-spread popular excitement. The public were not generally prepared for it by the weekly Bank averages of the past week which appeared this morning. The statement showed an average specie reserve of $11,476,000—not well distributed, to be sure, yet showing no more inequality than had often before been exhibited. But the average of the week was known to be a declining one. The sum total, which might have been the true test of the reserve in the middle of the week, had shrunk to ten millions on Monday (yesterday) morning. The generally quiet but steady run of that day, and the pressing redemptions in particular banks, are supposed to have reduced the aum total actually on hand at the close of business to about $8,500,000. The Clearing-House Association, it seems, failed to secure unanimity of action and mutual aid, such as were reflected by the preamble and resolutions published this morning. *They did not stand up to mutual assistance.* At least one, if not two, of the important concerns on the West or North River side of the town, were virtually denied assiatance. They all probably concerted together last night, and with the suspension early to-day of the Ocean Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000, came the stoppage of the Merchants' Exchange, capital $1,200,000, the North River, Irving and New-York Exchange Banks. This was well known in Wall-street by the hour of noon. Then set in the general run, and for three hours the scene was absolutely indescribable, attended, as it was, by a popular commotion that brought into the Street, from Broadway to Hanover, a multitude that could only be numbered by fives of thousands. Every Bank was crowded, the atrong and (boasted) impregnable, and the weak. The American Exchange, one of the redeeming mediums of New-York State country bank and New-England circulation, was first set upon. Mr. DAVID LEAVITT, the first President (now an ex-officer and Director) of the Bank, appeared upon the steps of No. 52 Wall-street, and addressed the crowd. He manifested game, speaking not only for his own, bnt for six or eight other Wall-street banks. But still the crowd pressed into each banking-room in the vicinity. The paying tellers were kept actively employed. The Gold went out by tens and hundreds of thousands. The old Bank of New-York, chartered seventy ycars ago, and with a capital of $2,600,000, gave way about 2 o'clock. This struck the crowd as the giving away of the keyatone of the arch, and the successive announcements of the auspension of the Fulton, Market, Leather Manufacturers, Tradesmens' and half a dozen up-town banks, ceased to excite aurprise. Attention was turned to the progress of the run upon the other large concerns in Wall-atreet. The crowd at the Bank of the State of New-York, William-street and Exchange-place, was the most quiet; yet $625,000 was paid out in Gold. At the Bank of America and Mechanics' the pressure was more marked. Each lost heavily. At the Union and National, late in the day, the applications for Gold were numerous, each paying about $75,000. At the Merchanta', the drafts were considerable, but not numerous. The Republic and Metropolitan were heavily run upon, as well as the American Exchange. But we believe that nearly all the Wall-street banks, except the old New-York, went into conference this afternoon only lamed, not killed outright. The Commerce was not seriously molested. The Continental, though not esteemed atrong, paid up to the close. Of the Banks on Broadway, above the Metropolitan, the Mercantile, Importers', Chemical, Shoe and Leather, and Pacific went into conference without letting down. The Broadway gave way. On the east side, the Park and Nassau paid through. The Artizana' atopped payment at 2½ o'clock. The Seventh Ward paid through. The Fulton and Market reported stopped. Further up town, on the same side, the Oriental paid through, and Mechanics' and Traders', we believe. The Citizens' and Butchers' gave way early in the forenoon, and ao did the New-York County. The result, at 3 o'clock, pointed to *a general declaration of suspension in the morning*, and the reopening of such of the banka as closed their doors today in doubt as to the conrse of the great body of the City Banks. The cnrrency from the *Specie standard* will be changed to one of *Current Bank Notes* or *Current Funds*, and busineas transactions, in every department of trade, will at once be conformed to the change.

At the hour of writing, we do not q estion the result of the bank conferences now going on. But the struggle is not likely, in any event that may transpire in the conclavc to be prolonged. *The Specie standard has ceased to be the rule of business in New-York for the present.* The Associated Banks in the Clearing-House might possibly have averted this catastrophe a week or ten days ago by yielding to counsels that sympathized more closely and surely with the popular feeling than the controlling minds in the Association. It is even probable, as intimated in our weekly review of yesterday, that by making common cause, one with the other, and aided by the statement of averages which appeared this morning, that the danger might have been passed this week. But it is now quite certain that sensible concert, mutual aid, and decent forbearance were quite as much wanting in the Clearing-House as harmony and practical good sense in the conferencea with the merchants and the Albany and Troy delegation last week. From all we can gather, the mad conclusion was arrived at yesterday that half a dozen or more banks up town and on the North River side could be thrown overboard with impunity. Of course this was fatal.

There was a sense of relief felt on the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, and in the Stock Market that the struggle is over. No one doubts that the State authorities will act promptly. No one looks to serioua difficulty in conducting business in *Current Funds* of the City and State of New-York. No one looka to see the contest continued to-morrow. And the probability is, the wheels of our interior trade and the springs of our foreign commerce will at once be set in motion on the new basis, which, humiliating as it may be to the financial pride of the City, is better than no active basis—no trade facilities—no commercial negotiations at all, or next to none, as we have had to report for the past fortnight or three weeks.

The Stock Market, this afternoon, advanced from 1 to 3 ₱ cent., the conviction being general that the basis of business would be changed tomorrow, and that a large amount of money held in abeyance since the panic first paralyzed confidence, will be set free now that the worst is known and a new though compulsory and depreciated standard established. The Foreign Exchanges were also held higher, not so much because of the expected difference in the standard, as from the impression that negotiations are to be less clogged. The drain of Gold up to Saturday last, since 1st October, may be estimated at $8,500,000. Yesterday, $1,500,000; to-day, $3,500,000. And of a total for the fortnight of $13,500,000, there probably remains the sum of ten millions among the people of this City and vicinity—including the amount in the country banks of New-York and Connecticut, provided from the City to meet the emergency, and which will no longer be required to be held in bank. The City banks closed this afternoon on about $5,000,000; possibly half a million or a million more. A good part of these sums will, in one shape or another, come into market immediately, to be exchanged for current funds, or, in other words, for the well-secured and current Bank-Notc Circulation of the City and State of New-York. And the Foreign Exchanges being in favor of the United States, by reason of the movement of the new crop and the slow remittances making on mercantile account, there will be no export demand to enhance the premium on Gold. The suspension of Specie payments throughout the country, it is fair to presume, will now become general, and thus arrest the flow of Gold, against the ordinary current of Exchange, to the interior. All of which circumstances will tend to keep down the market premium on Gold; and render the aettlementa between the Banks here and their depositors quite easy, and the burden of the irredeemable Currency! ighter than it would have been at any other season of the year.

In regard to the Constitutional and legal disabilities growing out of the suspension, they were anticipated in the columns of the TIMES yesterday morning. We are still under the impression that the failure of relief and the restoration of confidence arrived at in the confereuces of last week was owing in part to the misapprehension among a few of the so-called strong banks, that the terrors of the Constitution could be used to enforce, at all hazards, the continued payment of Specie. The mistake was unfortunate, and ought to have been avoided after what transpired at the meeting of Thursday with the Albany and Troy delegation. This commercial community and its banking operations have nothing to fear from the enlightened action of the constituted authorities of the State of New-York. The sequel will prove, we doubt not, all that was intimated by Governor SEYMOUR and others at the meeting referred to. Without entering into the wisdom of the Bank decision which denied the prompt and bolder action, which might have avoided the necessity of an appeal to the Governor and the Legislature, and without discussing the more intricate question of the ability of the Banks in the City of New-York to stand out against the adverse condition of affairs that surrounded them—not the least serious of which were the numerous and heavy failures and suspensions among their mercantile and other dealers—we appeal at once to all parties, in the banking movement, in the exchanges, in stocks, in trade and in our foreign commerce, to conform at once, cheerfully and resolutely, to the necessity of the change of standard. Let not the business of New-York, like that of Philadelphia, be doubly embarrassed and our great merchants driven to further unnecessary failure, by the suspension of Specie payments. The recovery from this condition of thinga can only be made speedy by concurrent and cordial action in all departments of business, and the restoration of that mutual trust which has been wholly ignored for the past six or eight weeks.

At 10½ o'clock this evening we learn that the meeting of the Banks *resolved to make the suspension general.* The meeting was at the Bank of Commerce. The Specie strength of each Bank which had not auspended up to 3 o'clock was first tested. The aggregate was $5,500,000, exclusive of $325,000 set aside by one of the Banks as belonging specially to a Savings Institution. The next step was to restore to the Association such of the Banks as broke down early in the day or before 3 o'clock. This made the whole number represented fifty or fifty-one. The conference then considered the practicability of continuing Specie payments. Only ten of the fifty manifested their confidence in even the possibility of such a course. And this determined the final action, which was made unanimous. The daily interexchanges among the Banks will continue as usual at the Clearing-House. The detaila for opening accounta and exchanging checka as in current funds were not adjusted.

There was not much done or thought of on the Street after the Bank commotion set in. No important mercantile failures were made public, and not much businesa transacted in Exchanges after 12 o'clock. A day or two will probably be required to reduce the affairs of the Street to order.

Meeting of the Associated Banks—Resolution to Suspend.

A meeting of the Associated City Banks was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th, at which a large majority of Banks was represented.

On motion of Mr. KNAPP, seconded by Mr. DURHAM, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the excitement prevailing in this community, and the fact of the actual suspension of a number of the Banks of this City;

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Banks of this City suspend specie payment to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. LEVERIDGE.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to proceed to Albany, and request the Governor to convene the Legislature, to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency.

Messrs. TILESTON, DURHAM and KNAPP were constituted such Committee.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN,

Resolved, That the most energetic exertions shall be made for an early resumption of specie payments; and that it be recommended to the Banks to make no dividends to the stockholders until the resumption of specie payments.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the morning papers.

THOS. TILESTON, Chairman.

R. S. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

THE DRAIN OF SECURITIES FROM THE BANK DEPARTMENT—PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The drain of securities from the Bank Department is to-day much larger than on any day before. At the close of business yesterday, since the 1st of October there has been returned to the Department and canceled, circulation to the amount of $2,715,501. For this there has been returned $1,615,610 in stocks, and $262,065 in bonds and mortgages.

The withdrawals of to-day will probahly exceed $600,000, which sum is to be added to the above figures.

There has as yet been no clamorous run upon the Deposit Banks of this city, but there is a steady drain, both by bill-holders and depositors, which is diminishing their specie basis very rapidly.

The run upon the Savings Banks is severely protracted, but the Banks hold out well, and are confident of their ability to pay every dollar on deposit.

There seems to be more of courage and calmness among the financial men of this city, than I have seen elsewhere in a month. They seem to have confidence in themselves and in each other, and to realize that their Banks have interests in common with the business community.

There is much talk from the country of an extra session of the Legislature. Strong delegations from Westchester, Orange, Columbia, Dutchess, Rensselaer and other counties have to-day waited upon the Governor to urge the coming together of the Legislature. I do not think they have, as yet, succeeded in impressing the Governor favorably to their desires. Gov. KING'S education and experience have been among the business men of the City of New-York. He has a strong pride in feeling that the City is the commercial centre, and he thinks her position would be strengthened if she adheres to the hitter end in her determination to continue specie payments. Until, therefore, an imperative demand comes up from the City, Gov. KING will look adversely upon the petition for legislative aid. LEO.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Only about $5,000 worth of United States Stock was received to-day for redemption, principally from New-York Brokers.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The House reconsidered yesterday's vote on the the Relief Bill, by a vote of 55 to 32.

In the House, the motion to extend the time of suspension to the 3d Monday in Juty next, was passed. Yeas, 46; Nays, 42.

The question on the final adoption of the bill stood, Yeas 56; Nays 36.

Adjourned till afternoon to await the action of the Senate.

The Senate referred the bill to a Committee of Conference, which met again at 3 o'clock.

The bill, as passed the House, fixes the second Monday in April next as the day for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks.

The Committees of Conference appointed reported two new sections to be added to the bill, and thus amended it passed both Houses.

The Relief Bill was signed by the Governor, and the Legislature then adjourned *sine die*.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE BANK PRESIDENTS—FAILURES, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Boston Banks this morning, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the monetary troubles, and to see whether a further increase of loans would be expedient—the Committee to report immediately.

Messrs. FRANCIS SKINNER & Co. suspended today. Thts is the largest dry goods commission house in the City. They were agents of the Pepperell, Bates, Vassalboro, and many other prominent manufacturing companies.

The bank failures in New-York, to-day, caused considerable excitement in State-street, but as yet the news has no perceptible effect on our banks, which continue to discount to a reasonable extent.

The Committee, appointed at the meeting of Bank Presidents, was authorized to consult with, and ask the coöperation of New-York Banks, in extending the line of discounts to sotvent merchants.

The suspension of Messrs. GEORGE T. and W. LYMAN, commission merchants, on State-street, is announced.

The *Courier* states in regard to the suspension of Messrs. FRANK SKINNER & Co., that "They have stood through all the changes in mercantile affairs for nearly forty years, and now they yield to the pressure from the utter impossibility of obtaining that which has no price,—money.

Their means are ample, and their suspension is but temporary. They have resources to pay their debts nearly twice over, and their paper, we are assured, will now sell at better prices than much of the paper offered in the market. Such is the effect of the panic on one of the first dry goods firms in Boston."

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	48,913,000
Specie	2,641,500
Amount due from other Banks	6,125,000
Amount due to other Banks	3,240,500
Deposits	13,439,900
Circulation	6,355,000

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE ALBION COTTON MANUFACTORY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

It is reported here to-day that the Albion Cotton Manufacturing Company have failed. Liabilities not known.

SUSPENSIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Messrs. OAKLEY & HAWKINS, large cotton factors in this city, suspended yesterday.

Other suspensions are rumored, but the names are uncertain.

Money Panic—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The senseless, destructive and disheartening panic continues. Its intensity may be said to increase, and its helpless victims have been falling aronnd us, until the community seem stunned by the appalling scenes that have day after day been exhibited. Scared by the storm that howls around, the bankers hastily met together yesterday, (was it to avoid threatened danger to themselves, or to devise means to assist the business community?) and issued a *pronunciamento*. And what was its real import? Was it such as to inspire confidence in their disposition, wisdom and ability to afford relief? Did they give the public any satisfactory assurance that any different course of policy would be adopted than that which had hitherto been pursued? A fortnight since they promised to expend three millions, and they contracted two. Last week the promised nothing, but did much. They contracted four millions!! And now to pacify the public mind what do they say? Why, that "in their jndgment no further contraction of loans is necessary, *unless it shall be created by the demands of a causeless alarm.*" What but a causeless alarm produced the present panic and continues it? And we regret to say, this causeless alarm is more manifest *inside* than *outside* of the banks. The panic has been greatly augmented by their timidity, vacillation, indecision and the uncertainty that has characterized all their movements.

In one respect, however, the public are apprized of what the Banks intend to do. They avow their ability and determination to continue specie payments. This they can do, if their creditors, the depositors and bill-holders, do not call upon them for gold and silver; but the avowal of this determination involves, of necessity, the idea that they are resolved to pursue a policy which is directly calculated to restore public confidence and reinvigorate the commerce of the country. Such a line of policy is not to be found in contraction, or partial or promised expansion, without its reality.

There is no mystery in banking. The Banks in this City have $11,000,000 of specie, and they owe *on demand* $70,000,000. They can continue to pay specie, then, only by the *forbearance* of their creditors. Time is, therefore, as important in making payments to Banks as to individuals. Both may have abundant means to pay their debts, but if they are not available when required, they must fail. The currency of the country, like bills of exchange and promissory notes, derives its only true value from the property it represents. Gold and silver coin are simply the measure of value, and therefore it is the productions of commerce and business of the country that give vitality and valuc to the currency, and hot the gold and silver in the vaults of the Banks. He who expects to see a bond or silver dollar behind every business transaction, hopes for that he will never see. In this City alone the discrepancy is as a thousand to one—and all the gold and silver in the Banks is so much dead capital, except in an emergency. It might as reasonably be expected that a merchant would keep a separate yardstick to measure every yard of his goods, as that the banker should have a dollar in gold or silver for every dollar in currency. It is the proceeds of the business of the country and of the immediate debtors to the Banks that give value to a paper currency, and not the small amount of specie they have in their possession. The solvency of the Banks rests entirety on the solvency of their debtors. An increase of specie in the vaults of the Banks only increases their *immediate available* means to meet any unexpected exigency or run upon them; but it does not augment their capital, for every dollar of specie acquired by them is bought with its equivalent.

The public are looking almost hopelessly to the City Banks for some relief. Withal, no measure has been adopted or proposed by them for that purpose. The only relief, perhaps, at this time is suspension. A few days since a vigorous and united policy to receive and pay out the currency of the sound country Banks would have restored public confidence and infused vigor and life into all the departments of business. RELIEF.

Distress of the People—Remedies Desired.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are still in the gulf. The ship of Finance has not yet got on soundings, nor will she until we have come right down to a specie basis. The laws of trade are inexorable, as cruel as fate, but they are good laws in some of their features notwithstanding. When NAPOLEON BONAPARTE came on to the theatre of political life, he at once abolished the "Assignats," passed a decree that no paper money should be used in France of a less denomination than 500 franes, or $100 our currency. The effect was magical. The prices went down; the people engaged in labor found a sure occupation, at small prices for their labor, but the workmen obtained all their articles of living at corresponding prices reduced equal to their own: specie poured into France to the tune of $1,000,000,000, and France became in a few years the great manufacturing nation of the West, and made the most elegant and costly fabrics of the world; trade always ruled balances in her favor; in other words, she exported the fabricated articles, and at the same time raised very much of the raw material.

So it has always been with England. She has kept much nearer the specie basis than we have in the United States, hence she has done our artisan labor in her shops at Leeds, Manchester and her thousand-and-one towns scattered all over the Kingdom, and she has drawn away our specie to pay for them. So it is with Brazil, with Cuba; so it is with China and the East Indies, and the Spice Islands, and many other countries in the old world. All these keep on a specie basis. They grow produce and manufacture cheap, and send us the manufactured artticles.

The BONAPARTES got all the finest flocks of the Merino Sheep into their hands when they went into Spain in 1806 to 1812, and the French people manufacture their clothes at about one-half the price the Americans can. They then send them to us, lay down the goods, often paying duties, in our tailor's shops, cheaper than the American manufacturers. The man who gets a new coat will take it off from a piece of French cloth, because it is cheapest. Our American manufacturer must stop his factory for want of employment, which he has been doing since 1846, that *grand era* which commenced in the United States, of turning every laborer out of our iron mines and factories, out of our cotton and woolen mills, and our shawl factories and machine-shops. They, the factories, are all fast running their race to a finat close.

We have, in the last eleven years, imported into this country over $600,000,000 worth of *dry goods*, and near $250,000,000 of cotton and woolen goods alone. At the grand era of 1846, our iron minea and forges produced annually 650,000 tons and upwards of iron manufactures; now, in 1857, less than 100,000 tons a year. But no, the *stove-power*, and our brokers in foreign exchanges, told us not to let well enough alone, but go on a new voyage of discovery in financial affairs, and great discoveries we have made, indeed! That is, we are turning all our working men and women out of our labor shops into the streets. Our working Democrats, that have shouted free-trade, and voted always to sustain the *fire-eaters* of the "*Sunny South*," are now crying for bread and cursing the *Banks*. But our Banks are not to blame. They have done wonders to keep along as well as they have. The Banks have been tame ducks since 1848, when specie began to run out of the country to pay for railroad iron, woolen and cotton goods.

Look at New-York, the great commercial metropolis of all the Western and New World, including the Pacific Ocean, and see what a puny and miserable basis our Banks are doing business on, and regulating exchanges for the marine and inland commerce of the country.

In nine years last past all our Banks never have had at any one time $40,000,000 of specie in their vaults, or £8,000,000 sterling, and within the last two years our Banks never have had $20,000,000 of specie, or £4,000,000 sterling, in their vaults. The Banks are now reduced to $10,000,000, or about £2,000,000 sterling.

On this insignificant basis of money, the Banks have been called upon to do the greatest part of the business of all our maritime commerce, and to regulate our internal exchanges also. No class of men but the most talented, honest and industrious in the world could have kept on so long as they have. When our Banks are run down, for weeks, months and years together, to accommodate foreign brokers with specie to send abroad, our wise free-trade journals tell us that "*specie is merchandise.*" Yes it is. But it is a kind of merchandise that soon makes our people know what starvation is when we want money. It is a kind of merchandise which alone is the standard of prices and values all over the world, which will get people bread to eat and neccessaries to make them comfortable everywhere. It is a kind of merchandise which is taken all over the world to pay debts and taxes, and which will pay promissory notes and bills of exchange; but *sheep's wool, nor cotton wool, nor hewn stones* will do none of these things.

When the foreign bankers run our Banks pretty hard for specie, and until the Banks can be run no more, we are then told by the free-traders that the last steamer took out two millions of gold in *bars*. Was ever a people so fooled as we have been by our free-traders? We see most of our ships laid up; all our artisans turned out to starve; all our people out of active and profitable employment; all our exchanges wholly broken down, until New-Orleans, and New-York, and Chicago, daily are becoming strangers to each other for want of means to hold intercourse one with the other; and all this the result of "*free-trade Democracy.*" IRON.

Our Banks and Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Those old axioms that "Those living in glass houses should not throw atones," and that "a fisherman should not cry stinking fish," appear to have been utterly lost sight of by our large Banking institutions in this City.

I indorse fully, in common with tens of thousands of others, the sentiments of your correspondent "Johnson" in your paper of this day. I have conversed with hundreds and advocated the policy of the country currency *secured by State Stocks* being received at par and paid out by the Banks, and have yet to hear the first objection to it; the only response I have yet met with, is that "the Banks won't do it."

What is the inevitable conclusion forced on us by this refusal but that the large institutions war against the smaller ones for their own selfish ends? That they will succeed in so doing is apparent from the Bank returns before us. All the smaller institutions must give way if some more enlightened and liberal policy does not prevail. It would have been very desirable for the Banks of this State to have sustained themselves as specie-paying, but the question arises, are we not paying too dear for the glory of the thing by the sacrifice of every other interest in the country? It is not too late yet. Let the larger institutions do as they would be done by.—forbear to press the country Banks for 90 days, and receive their paper at par. Give them that time to bring themselves round, and the teeming mass of produce of the West will restore us to comparative ease. The merchant can collect his debts, pay his indebtedness and afford the working population a prospect of earning an existence, while the Banks here can withdraw their circulation, and strengthen themselves against any emergency. Will not the Banks do this? Let there be a mass meeting in the Park, and let the people speak in those thunder tones that shall compel a hearing! We hear of those who have drawn specie being marked for future action. Good! let it be so! Every man who draws specie for the purpose of holding and hoarding, should be whipped at the cart's tail as the worst specimen of an incendiary! And let us have the names of those of the Banks who refuse to come into this, the only comprehensive measure calculated for the crisis, and *let them be marked*, they, the *Presidents* and *Directors*, and may they receive hereafter the deserts they so richly merit. EXCELSIOR.

The City and the Country Banks.

OTSEGO, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of the looked-for arrangement proposed by the Albany bankers, in regard to the Banks of this State receiving and paying out the currency of each other, creates great disappointment in the country. Our banks are exacting payment on notes maturing, refuse to discount a dollar, and employ all their resources in taking care of their circulation, rushed back upon them from your City as fast as possible. The result is, our currency is rapidly diminishing, as the Banks curtail each day; the strongest among us can buy no new goods in New-York, and the weak ones must get an extension or fail. And all this is to be attributed to the mulish course of your leading Bankers. There are no buyers of produce, and the farmers cannot pay their debts. It is *stagnation* all around.

An extremely bitter feeling is springing up all over the State, towards the moneyed men controlling your banks, and if there be any means of retaliation, there will be a disposition to use it. There is an almost unanimous feeling that the law compelling banks to redeem away from their own counters, should be repealed, and a move will certainly be made in the next Legislature, if no adequate relief be obtained before then.

It is strange, indeed, that the present course is taken by your banks, which prostrates *all* business, and prevents our own banks—sound as any of yours—from affording us relief. Yours,

COUNTRY MERCHANT.

City Banks and State Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have seen the game of "Bear" and "Bull" played in Wall-street on a pretty extensive scale for several years past, but the "Bear" game now being played by those who manage the banks of New-York City at this time, overtops anything that has preceded it. The proposition that has been before the public for several weeks, viz.: "That the City Banks receive all of the good bills of the State Banks, on deposit, and in payment for notes maturing, and pay them out on discounts," would make them equal to specie, and enable the said City Banks to extend their loans at least $20,000,000; this would relieve the market then, and when relieved, then the whole country would be relieved. Although this proposition has been before the Bank managers some three weeks, they have not adopted it, nor given any reason why they do not, and the only conclusion is that they do not desire to give relief, but on the contrary they are playing "Bear" on a larger scale than was ever before done. It is plain that they desire to depress values to the lowest point possible, and when the property of the country falls into their hands at very low values, then the game of "Bull" will commence. If there is not design in this thing on the part of those who manage your City Banks, it looks very much like it, and if they cannot adopt the proposition above named, let them at least say so, and give the reason why they cannot. ONE OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

Unjust Accusations Against the Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be, among a certain portion of the community, a feeling that the Banks are *omnipotent*. They seem to imagine that they have but to resolve to discount to any amount required, and that no danger or difficulty can result. A man in trade, who has become too much extended, finds it difficult to raise the cash to pay his pressing obligations, notwithstanding he has obtained regular discounts from the Banks, and thinks, in his trouble, that they are remiss in their duty because in the general pressure for relief they cannot extend to him all he requires for the occasion. He seems not to understand that his case is now a very common one; that the Banks are hourly solicited to extend relief to this and that individual customer, who requires more than they feel it safe or prudent to allow. Individuals then censure, and sometimes threaten the Banks, because they are not willing to place themselves in a situation of great expansion, in order to relieve persons of this class. How unreasonable and unjust! The Banks are bound, by every consideration of justice to the stockholders, their depositors, and to the State, to conform to their charter, particularly as it is palpably evident that in case they should, from undue extension, be compelled to *suspend*, they would immediately be placed in the hands of a Receiver, and could do nothing more for the relief of the community. What would the merchants do then?

Q. IN A CORNER.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Since the issue of our last report of 29th ult. there has been no improvement in either our Money or Stock Market, but the panic which then existed has, from day to day, acquired additional intensity. In the former, the stringency continues so severe as to render negotiations of all kinds impossible, except on a very limited scale, and many of the richest and most extensive firms, as well as some of the leading railroad companies, having floating debts, have consequently been obliged to suspend. The Banks in this State and New-England, with a few unimportant exceptions, have been, as yet, able to continue specie payments, and, it was hoped, would sustain themselves throughout the crisis, but it is now very doubtful. In doing so a continued curtailment of discounts has been found necessary, which, depriving the mercantile community of the ordinary facilities, at this season of the year, for the forwarding of produce to the sea-board, and the negotiation of exchange against shipments to Europe, materially increases the existing embarrassments. The same causes have prevented the execution of many orders for Stocks for English account, received by late steamers. In the Stock Market the depreciation during the fortnight has been large, but it is most marked in Bank Shares, for which the demand is very limited, while the necessities and fears of holders have induced them to press sales, with little regard to price. During the last few days Railroad Shares have been comparatively steady, the anxiety to sell having decreased, and some descriptions being quite scarce. The almost total absence of any disposition to speculate is still a leading feature of the market, and the sales are almost exclusively for cash. For State Stocks the market is active. The reduction of circulation by the banks in the State has forced large amounts of New-York State Stocks upon the market, but there has been a good investment demand at 90@92 for six ₱ cent. loans, and 83@90 for 5 ₱ cents. The decline from our last quotation is about 10 ₱ cent. on 6s and 5 ₱ cent. on 5s. The supply is likely to continue full for some weeks to come. Of other descriptions, the snpply is also large, and the tendency is downward, the decline during the fortnight ranging from 6 to 10 ₱ cent. The last sales of Ohio 6s, 1860, were at 84, and of 1886s at 82; of Indiana 5s at 70; of Kentucky 6s at 84; of Virginia 6s at 67; of Tennessee 6s at 65; Missouri 6s at 60; Louisiana 6s at 75; Michigan 6's at 75@74½, and California 7s at 55@56. The last are scarce and firm at a slight advance, in consequence of the returns of the popular vote, thus far indicating a majority in favor of acknowledging all the outstanding bonds. The redemption of United States loans by the Government have become large, amounting, since 24th ult., to over $3,000,000. The balance in the Treasury, by these and other disbursements, having been reduced to $13,000,000, it is probable the purchases of stock will shortly be suspended. The setters are principally Savings Banks, and the proceeds are to a considerable extent retnvested in New-York State Stocks. The bids for the new New-York State loan of $500,000 being unsatisfactory to the Commissioners, it has been withdrawn for the present from the market. The attempted negotiation by the city of Brooklyn of $1,700,000 6 ₱ cent. bonds was also unsuccessful.

Foreign Exchanges continue very irregular, and the transactions for this steamer have been limited.

CAMMANN & CO.

P. S.—A number of the banks in this City suspended specie payment this morning, and, under the expectation that the suspension will become general, the stock market, at the second board, improved about 5 ₱ cent., with, however, but limited transactions. New-York Central atock closed firm at 57, Reading at 33, Erie at 8½, Illinois Central at 74, and construction bonds at 53. C. & Co.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 5th inst. We have had another week of panic and mercantile derangement. Exchanges both domestic and foreign continue to be almost unnegotiable, and all confidence for the moment seems to have left the business community. Securities of all kinds are pressed for sale at the Stock Exchange, and prices have declined under the sure. The mercantile failures have been nu and important, more so than at any time dur crisis. We add also several railroad compa the list this week. To-day, (Tuesday), the ment has reached its height. The run upon the has been general, and many have been compe close their doors. It is extremely doubtful w the specie standard can be maintained. At th the tendency of the prices at the Board was u In State Stocks there has been an increased ment. The transactions are chiefly in the York State 6s, 5½ and 5 ₱ cent. loans, Misso Virginia 6s, and Ohio 6s, all of which we quote by several ₱ cent. In City and county bonds has been nothing done. In railroad bonds G been some movement; principal transactions have been in the various issues of the Erie Railroad, New-York Central 6s and 7s, and in the construction bonds of the Illinois Central. The decline is all of them has been very great. In railroad shares there has been less doing. The largest transactions were in New-York Central, Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, and Erie. For the decline of prices we refer to the annexed bulletin. DE COPPET & Co.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Arabia.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 5th inst. The state of affairs grows daily more and more gloomy, and the disasters of the week are without a parallel in the history of the country. Three great railroad companies, the Illinois Central, the Erie and the Michigan Central have gone to protest, the particulars of which we give elsewhere; ten of the New-York City Banks have failed. (see postscript.) and a large number of our oldest and strongest commercial houses have been forced to suspend payments. In the interior matters are still more oppressive. Our only hope now is to battle with the panic until the gold flows in from Europe—which is expected to begin about the 10th or 20th inst. The domestic and foreign exchanges are more completely paralyzed than ever; in Chicago, drafts on New-York are at 15 ₱ cent. premium. In the stock market, the downward movement has made fresh progress, the heaviest depression being on Bank shares. State Stocks, those of New-York in particular, which are being sold by the country Banks, have been largely dealt in, and are in demand for investment.

POSTSCRIPT.—The greatest excitement prevails in the public mind; large crowds are running on all the Banks, and already some fifteen of them have been forced to give way. Everything indicates the early suspension of the entire body. Money negotiations suspended. A few sales are mentioned at rates varying from 3 to 10 ₱ cent. a month. Exchanges, very irregular and disturbed—very little doing. London, 96c.@101c.; Paris, 5.50@5.57. MARIE & KANZ.

Money Affairs in other Quarters.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Our merchants and business men have stood up to the crisis nobly. Whilst bankruptcies have been taking place in all the prominent cities of the Union, we have none to record. This argues prudence and economy worthy of high commendation. It speaks favorably also for our banks, who, at the moment of extreme pressure, when disastrous consequences were inevitable, came forward liberally and gave the wonted relief. All things considered, Baltimore has good cause to be proud of her position.

The money market here to-day exhibits no change from Saturday. It is stringent. Quite a large amount of good paper finds its way to the street, which meets negotiation only to a moder

The New-York Times.

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POLICY OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

What Money would be—Slaughters—Prices of Dry Goods, Food, Fuel and Fancy Goods—New Buildings.

SHALL THE LEGISLATURE BE CONVENED?

All bills on solvent State Banks are current heretofore, but people did not know it till late last night—otherwise there would have been a less confused confusion in town about our currency. Had it been known that an Albany bill was to be held hereafter as good as a City bill, and a Buffalo or a Rochester bill as good as either, the City would not have been a great deal more confused than it was, and time would have been infinite time saved that was wasted haggling over change. There were runs again yesterday on the Savings Banks, serious runs upon some of them, but a prompt conference of the Bank officers determined a conservative line of policy that made the run in favor rather than against them.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no run upon the Savings Banks yesterday, as the fulmer dreamed of by alarmists. Generally it was thought that the thoroughfare opposite each Bank would be rendered impassable by the crowd. The fringe of the general Bank suspension existed at large gathering before each Savings Bank at 9 o'clock of opening, but the day passed over without any very formidable demonstrations.

SEAMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

At the Broadway Savings Bank there was a pressure early in the day,—not altogether amounting to a run. This Bank at once adopted the rule authorized by a clause in one of their by-laws, of paying no specie without the requisite notice being given. Their usual plan is to pay specie whenever demanded, but the present panic compelled them to resort to extreme measures. This determination was sustained by the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the officers of the Savings Banks, held yesterday morning, at the Banking-room of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Wall-street, at which the representatives of the following Savings Banks were present: Bank for Savings, (Bleecker-street,) East River Savings Institution, Bowery Savings Bank, Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, Irving Savings Bank, Emigrants' Industrial, South Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Mechanics and Traders', Dry Dock, Broadway, Greenwich, Williamsburg, and Seamen's Bank for Savings. The preamble and resolution adopted at this meeting, are subjoined:

Whereas, The Banks of Discount and Deposit in our City having suspended payment, the Savings Banks are necessarily compelled to pay the depositors only in the Bank notes of these institutions, though while they paid specie, the Savings Banks paid gold to their depositors, and they will now pay in the currency of these institutions, which is secured by stocks with the Comptroller of the State—therefore,

Resolved, That the Banks for savings be recommended to adhere to the rules of payment according to their by-laws: but that each institution be recommended to pay such amounts as shall be deemed sufficient to meet the necessities of depositors.

Taking action from this resolution, *the various Savings Banks suspended specie payment* yesterday, but, as we have said, there was no great excitement in consequence. At the Seamen's Bank, early in the forenoon a large crowd had collected, principally composed of working men, longshoremen, and women who bore the appearance of being seamen's wives. They behaved themselves well, and generally seemed to be uninfluenced by any unusual excitement. Before the hour for closing, the Seamen's Bank paid over its counter about $66,000.

The representatives of the Seamen's Bank, however, said, it is understood, that they held on deposit some two millions of dollars to the credit of seamen who are absent, and they regarded it as unjust to pay out this amount in gold to a portion only of the depositors who are on the spot clamoring for their money, to the detriment of absent depositors. A strong posse of Policemen guarded the doors.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

On the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, there was no precipitate run, but a great amount of money was paid out. The depositors in this Bank are mostly of that class which is too sensible to yield to the cry of "panic." The institution, unlike most of the other Savings Banks, paid its depositors yesterday in specie, and they trust to be able to meet all demands made upon them in the same golden manner. Otherwise they have good City bills (all City bills are good now) waiting for their friends. Their available assets before the run were $660,000, while the claims of depositors fell considerably short of that sum, so that they are in no danger of failing.

THE BLEECKER-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

That fine white marble edifice, the Bleecker-street Bank for Savings, formerly the Chambers-street Savings Bank, was very hard run yesterday. Several policemen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were detailed there to preserve order. Long before the doors were open, at 4 o'clock P. M., the crowd blocked up, not only the sidewalk, but the street, and when they were admitted to the building, they speedily occupied every seat provided for them, no more being admitted than seats could be provided for. The parties thus accommodated were mostly female servants, sewing girls, teachers and store tenders. These came up in order, and were paid in City bills. During the previous three days, this Bank paid out $300,000. Yesterday they paid out nearly $200,000, in the two hours they remained open. The Institution is perfectly solvent, having $800,000 still remaining in its coffers.

THE MERCHANTS' CLERKS SAVINGS BANK.

At the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank the run was not very great, though they paid out more than usual. The depositors at this Bank have necessarily considerable mercantile knowledge and foresight, and are aware that our Savings Banks are as stable in the midst of this financial hurricane as they were previous to it. Yet there was a slight pressure yesterday at this Bank, conducted by the timid depositors, or those who were getting short of funds, or who needed their money for purposes of speculation.

THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank bore a good run on it, without losing temper or specie. But it doesn't mean to pay specie any longer, but will deal only in City bills, which are almost as good as gold, even now the Banks have suspended.

THE RUN ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

The doors of this Institution were thrown open at 9 o'clock in the morning. There was a tremendous crowd outside. Over 100 policemen,—130 of them dined at a dining-room opposite the Bank during the day,—were posted inside and outside the building. It was with the greatest difficulty that they kept the crowd from rushing in. The concourse of people was immense. They filled all the street in front of the Institution. The Trustees of the Bank said that the cause of this large assemblage of persons was a misstatement in the *Sun* of yesterday to the effect that this Bank had suspended. A great many of the poorer class of the depositors take that paper, and the announcement was promulgated among a large number of them. The Police succeeded in preserving excellent order. There were 36 men, under command of Sergeant WILLIAMS, from the Fourteenth Ward, the rest were from the Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth and other Wards. Gen. NYE, Superintendent TALLMADGE and Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER were at the Bank at different times during the day. There were about 1,000 depositors at the Bank during Bank hours; 400 or 500 went away without their money. The Directors had concluded to pay out only 10 per cent. of his money in Bank to each depositor. This was announced to each one as the demands were made. By most of them this information was received with satisfaction, and a great many departed without drawing any of their funds. One man asked why this rule was made? "It is made," said one of the Directors, "for the protection of those depositors who do not desire to draw their money out." "Well," said the man, (an American and a mechanic,) "the only reason that I came was because I heard there was a run and was afraid there would soon be no money left. I guess I'll go;" and he put his pass-book in his pocket and walked away. The amount drawn out yesterday under the 10 per cent. rule was only one-sixth as much as on the day before. For the last three days the number of drafts and amounts withdrawn were as follows:

Oct. 12, 699 drafts		$169,308 49
Oct. 13, 455 drafts		84,140 48
Oct. 14, 906 drafts		14,142 42

And the number of depositors and amounts deposited were:

Oct. 12, 44 depositors	$7,147
Oct. 13, 24 depositors	2,143
Oct. 14, 96 depositors	2,963

The amount of the deposits in the Bank before the run was $700,000, and the number of depositors 33,000. The institution withdrew $125,000 from various City Banks in which their funds were deposited the day before the general suspension of the latter. It has from $500,000 to $600,000 still in hand.

Although people were permitted inside the building at 9 o'clock, no business was transacted with them until the regular hour, 10 o'clock, had arrived. From that time until about 12 o'clock, when the crowd began to diminish, the employes had their hands full. Four men were employed in paying out money, two for the females, and two for the males. The women were less numerous and less noisy than on the preceding days. At 2 o'clock dinner was served to the paying-tellers inside the Bank and about fifteen minutes after business was resumed. The calls for money became less frequent as the day wore away, and the fact that 10 per cent. only of the funds deposited by him would be paid out to each depositor. There were, however, exceptions to this rule in cases that appeared to be needy ones. Thus to a widow who appeared to be in actual want, $30 was paid, which was all she demanded. One man, who through all the panic has continued to make his regular deposits, wanted $500 to pay off his workmen with, and was accommodated. The number of deposits, it will be observed, was larger than on the previous days. One old colored man brought $1 in silver to put into the Bank, and it was received. An Irishmen who has kept a regular bank account at the Bank for some time, wanted to draw $2,000, and was very much disgusted when he was told that he could only have 10 cents on a dollar of it. He indulged in expressions more profane than polite, and went off without taking any of it. Four of the Directors went out into the street and talked to the crowd, explaining to them their reasons for adopting the 10 per cent. rule, and many, as soon as they understood that their rights would be protected, went away quite satisfied. Thus towards the hour of closing the Bank there were no more persons inside than was common in the days before the panic, while in the morning the string of human beings armed with pass-books and awaiting each one his turn to attack the exchequer of the Bank, extended from the Paying Teller's desk out into the street, and up the Bowery to Broome-street. A great many demanded specie payment as a matter of right, and though it was a hardship when gold was refused them; the Trustees informed them that although they were commonly in the habit of paying in specie or paper currency at the election of the depositor, yet there was no obligation to do so, and settled all their doubts by laying before them the following article from the Bye-Laws of the Bowery Savings Bank, made in accordance with the act of Incorporation:

ARTICLE VIII. Drafts may be made personally, or by the order, in writing, of the depositor, (if the Bank have the signature of the party on their Signature Book,) or by letters of attorney, duly authenticated; but no person shall have the right to demand any part of his principal or interest, without producing the original book, that such payments may be entered therein, or at any other times than on the third Monday in each and every month, upon previous notice of one week to the Secretary; and no less sum than five dollars of the capital of any depositor shall be withdrawn, unless the whole sum deposited be less than that amount. All moneys received by the Secretary shall be in specie, or in bills taken in deposit by the incorporated banks of the City of New-York; and all payments shall be made in the same manner.

The run upon the Bank has produced a run upon some of the Directors. One of them, a bachelor, was joked a good deal by his fellow-trustees about his *tête-à-tête* with a young girl of comely appearance, to whom he undertook, yesterday, to explain that there was no necessity for withdrawing her funds from the Bank, if her only object was their safety. She lent a pliant ear to his discourse, would thank him and start for the door, as if about to depart, but as soon as she got thus far she would turn around and come again to the pleased but somewhat embarrassed Director, and ask for further information. In this way she started off three or four times and came back again, till another of the Directors, a Benedick, and wearing a married look, came to the assistance of his unwedded friend. As soon as *he* had answered one of her questions she went away. The story was related to all the other Directors last night, and produced quite a laugh at the expense of the "single" gentleman. At 7 P. M. the doors of the Bank were closed, but the clerks were busy there long after that hour making up their accounts, and the Directors held a meeting during the evening. The Bank hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to-day.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

At the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-street, there was an unusual demand by depositors, but it did not amount to a run upon it by any means. It was kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

There was a similar increased demand for deposits at the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers-street. It was open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. At each other Bank, though a run was anticipated, none occurred that did not result in giving it more money than it took out.

One ludicrous thing has occurred in connection with the run on the Savings Banks. Those Banks which paid specie did so generally on the understanding that they should pay the principal only, without interest, and doing this they cheerfully paid in gold. But what did the fortunate holders of that gold when they got it? Why, as soon as they had drawn it they sold it for City bills, realizing by the sale double and more what they lost in interest. The present hard times sharpen men's faculties wonderfully.

THE MONEY THAT WAS CURRENT YESTERDAY—SHINPLASTERS OUT.

We have heard a great deal of the panic of 1837-38, since the present pressure commenced. One of the principal features of that panic was *shinplasters*. "Are we to have shinplasters now?" is the popular cry, and, so far as yesterday might indicate the course of things, financially speaking, we are to have them. For they actually commenced, yesterday, in certain restaurants—we do not give the names of the Institutions—and passed as currency for good things ate and drank. Among professed jokers, they passed freely from hand to hand, but there was no joking in the cases above alluded to. Promises to pay are very good things when your man is safe, but when he takes his seat before pie-crust he is apt to break his promise with his pie-crust. Otherwise the popular proverb is a great fib. For this lesser reason, among many greater ones, shinplasters are to be deprecated. They can only benefit insolvent individuals, and are a sort of rogues' resort when dimes, for some good reason, are not forthcoming. At some honest counters they were handed out in change for bills, but only to regular customers, who are sure to eat them all out during the week. One we saw shabbily engraved on wood—about half the size of a bank bill. The vignette was an ark on a troubled sea. On the left side was FRANKLIN'S head—shame!—and on the right corner the kakographic sign of one who sells cakes and coffee.

RAILROAD SHINPLASTERS.

On all the City Railroads in the beginning of the day bills on the City banks were taken at par as usual, but at about 12 o'clock orders were issued to the Conductors on the Sixth-avenue road to receive nothing but specie from passengers. This inconvenient rule worked very badly; no one could see the benefit to be derived from it by the owners of the road, for, people said, as all the banks were suspended, and their bills received elsewhere, the paper currency was just as valuable yesterday as on the day before. If a passenger, when his fare was demanded, had no change about him, he was compelled to leave the car, and either finish his journey on foot or get his bill changed on the route. Many preferred walking to submitting to what they considered a great injustice. One man, who had some small change in his pocket-book, offered the Conductor on one of the cars a dollar bill on one of the City Banks. The conductor informed him of the rule, and that unless it was complied with he must leave the car. "Well," said he "I will leave the car. The amount is not much, but the imposition is atrocious, and I won't submit to it."

On the Second-avenue, Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Eighth-avenue Railroads our reporters made artieular inquiries—City bills were received al their par value, as they were nearly everywhere else throughout the City.

The Brooklyn Railroad Company must have made a neat thing out of the disturbed currency. In the morning the following notice was posted in the Railroad office at the foot of Fulton-street—not in the cars:

"Conductors will not give specie for bank bills, but will provide themselves with passenger tickets and give them in exchange where bills are offered."

So when a City bill was offered on board the cars, the conductor took it and handed back the change in car tickets. Some stood it and some would not. Those who refused, going up, went off growling, but got no satisfaction. Those who were stuck with the railroad shin-plasters coming down, if indignant, rushed to the office and there redeemed them. Hearing of the straits of the Company our reporter dropped in and with a bill on a solvent Brooklyn Bank, begged for a dollar's worth of tickets. The clerk passed out, without blushing, 20—which is just 2 less than their own poster in the cars say they will give for that money. On inquiry we learned that for specie they gave 22.

At the Union Ferry houses they gave change like men, though they always offered a dozen or so tickets to eke it out with.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED FOR—THE BANKS SUPPORTED—A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOV. KING.

A public meeting of the Merchants of the City was held at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange, to consider the expediency of requesting Gov. KING to call an Extra Session of the Legislature, in view of the existing Bank troubles. The attendance was very large, some six or seven hundred of our leading merchants responding to the call.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. D. MORGAN, who read the call, with signatures attached, as follows:

A meeting of merchants is invited at the Exchange at 3½ o'clock to-day, to consider the state of public interests as connected with the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and to adopt such measures as the public welfare may require.

Moses Taylor & Co.,	Henry Coit,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	Gordon, Talbot & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.,	J. T. Adams,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	F. M. French,
Barclay & Livingston,	William Nelson & Son,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Foster, Elliot & Co.,
Tucker, Cooper & Co.,	Howland & Aspinwall,
Augustus Schell,	Charles H. Russell,
J. H. Brower & Co.	

Mr. MORGAN nominated JAMES BROWN, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. Carried.

Messrs. JAMES LEE and ROBERT C. GOODHUE were appointed Secretaries.

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the exigencies of public affairs require an immediate extra session of the Legislature in order that such measures of relief may be granted as in their wisdom may be deemed just and expedient for the public good, and to enable the Banks to continue their aid to the manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and commercial industry of the State, to give employment to the labor of the City and to renew specie payment at an early day.

Resolved, With the view to liquidate the indebtedness of the interior, and to hasten the shipment of produce to the seaboard, that it is the duty of New-York merchants and of the Banks to afford every facility in their power without delay.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New-York merchants assembled, looking at those great elements of wealth, the varied and large crops of the United States, the existing monetary derangement may with certainty be speedily corrected, and be followed by a restoration of confidence to the ordinary machinery and credit of business; so that while the severity of the crisis will be long remembered, so, too, will the speedy arrival of prosperity.

Resolved, That —— —— be a Committee to present these resolutions to the Governor of the State, at Albany, and to solicit his immediate action thereon.

In supporting these resolutions, Mr. PERIT excused himself from making any lengthened remarks, on the plea that the confusion of the Rotunda rendered the voice nearly inaudible. He desired, however, to say a few words. The merchants of New-York had suddenly found themselves placed in a new state of circumstances. On Tuesday the necessity came upon our Banks of suspending specie payments, though they were full-handed when they began the day. The merchants had confidence in the solidity of the Banks, and had no doubt that the assets were sufficient to meet all demands. Under the circumstances, it became a duty to sustain them by influence and effort. The first thing rendered necessary was deemed to be a representation to the Governor of the State of the necessity which now existed of calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of removing the penalties which are attached to Bank suspensions. One of the resolutions just offered embraced that object. Mr. PERIT expressed his conviction that, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the City and State are now placed, it becomes the imperative duty of the Merchants to sustain the Banks in their new position, and in their dealings with one another to exercise all the indulgence and forbearance they can. (Applause.)

The resolutions were seconded by Moses H. GRINNELL, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Mr. DEHON moved that the Chairman appoint the Committee to proceed to Albany. Carried.

The CHAIR thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee, under the terms of the fourth resolution:

JOHN C. GREENE.
MOSES TAYLOR.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
ROYAL PHELPS.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON.
ABRAM HEWITT.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

On motion, the Chairman, (JAMES BROWN,) and Secretaries, (Messrs. LEE and GOODHUE,) were added to the Committee.

Moses H. GRINNELL, Esq., then came forward to offer a supplementary resolution, and was received with great applause. He proposed the following expression of *confidence in the Banks*:

Resolved, That we, as merchants and citizens of New-York, have entire confidence in the ability of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, to meet their engagements entire, dollar for dollar.

Mr. GRINNELL supported his resolution briefly. He deemed it important for all to unite in an expression of opinion that, although the Banks had suspended specie payments, they still have tangible property—property amply sufficient to enable them, in every particular, to meet the demands against them. (Applause.) It was true they had suspended specie payments, but they had *bona fide* property left, as *bona fide* property as he and others then present had, and, like them, intented to pay their debts, *and would do it*. (Great applause.)

Mr. GRINNELL's resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and the meeting dissolved.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. KING met together after the adjournment, and determined to proceed at once to Albany. They left in the five o'clock train, taking with them a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—THEY OPPOSE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The attendance was small. JOAN A. KENNEDY presided. After the transaction of some routine business—the election of new members in place of persons whose seats were declared vacant for non-attendance—the reference to the Executive Committee of a proposition from the Young Men's Committee for a closer alliance between the two bodies—the appointment of a Committee to print State tickets, the State Committee being charged with remissness, &c.—a resolution was offered declaring special legislation to be *always* unwise and impolitic, and not at present demanded by the exigencies of the times, and gave rise to a long and very animated debate.

Messrs. MACOMBER, Dr. SNODGRASS, and Register JOHN J. DOANE, opposed the resolution mainly. The former-named gentleman said its passage would be the ruination of the Republican Party in the City and State, as it would alienate from its support the honest, hard-working and industrious.

Dr. SNODGRASS had no sympathy for the banks or the bankers, but the passage of the resolution would not avail, as the Governor lacked the necessary stamina and back-bone for the position he occupied, and would surely be swayed by the money speculators who had been sent to prevail upon him.

Mr. DOANE said all this financial trouble came from the want of a United States Bank, of which he declared himself to be now, as always, a warm advocate, however heterodox such a belief might now appear. He could not understand why money corporations should claim such favors. They speculated upon other people's money—they gambled and ran great risks, and in his belief constantly swindled, (for they should not accept a dollar that they could not again return when asked for,) and then when they lost their game coolly called for sympathy and special laws to protect them. Why were not large mercantile firms, who found it advisable or necessary to suspend or fail, shown equal leniency? He could not understand such action. He admired that creed of the Democrats which protested against special legislation, and in this he, too, was a Democrat. These failing and suspending Banks should be "put through" to the full extent of the law. They were a nuisance and worse.

Others favored the resolution, because they believed the call for special legislation was urged by HORATIO SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD and other such "Loco-Focos," who sought to find in such call on opportunity for capital for themselves by laying the blame upon the Republicans.

Others opposed the resolution because its consideration was not within the sphere of that or any other political Committee, and because its passage would have no effect one way or the other.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT said the Legislature, if called together, could do no service to the banks, at any rate. The matter ought to be left in the hands of the Judiciary. He therefore was in favor of the passage of the resolution.

A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was negatived, and the original motion was finally passed, Ayes, 22; Nays, 15.

PANIC PRICES FOR FOOD, FUEL, &c.

Meanwhile, are we poorer or richer for the panic? Everybody has gold in his pocket, and everybody groans over the scarcity of money. Can one for his dollar get as much to eat, to drink, to burn, to wear as before? For, while the wholesale market fluctuates, consumers know that the retail may be tight as a brick, and that, while beef is "ruinously low," cuts, steaks, rounds, or any other individual fraction of a beef, is ruinously high. And so it is of vegetables.

Yesterday, at the little market nearest your home, you got very fair beef steaks for 12 to 16 cents a pound, and corned beef at 13 cents, while the rib pieces at 9 to 10 cents were good. Pork steaks were 13 cents the pound.

Potatoes are plenty at 18 cents a half peck for Mercers. Look out for beautiful, fair "Jones" not half ripe, that, eaten in the morning, can be tasted till bedtime—a horrible bitterness that makes a body suspect his gall-bladder had been suspended a fool above its normal position in the abdominal cavity. If they were furnished for nothing, they might, when smothered in onions, be better than nothing to prevent an actual vacuum in the cavity. If a market-man's bushel meant a bushel of four pecks, potatoes would be cheap, but a bushel means a basket full that measures a foot across the top and nearly nothing at the bottom. Our "Public Acts," chap. 560, passed April 20, 1857, after enumerating various agricultural products with fixed weights, says, "sixty pounds" shall constitute a "bushel of potatoes," unless a "special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring." Yet who ever bought a bushel that weighed sixty pounds? It would be well for our authorities to turn an eye to this ordinance. If the police would enforce it, they would do a hundred deeds of charity, and save hucksters from grinding the poor.

Flour is two dollars a barrel less than it was a month ago. From $5 50 to $6 50 is what we have to pay for a single barrel, and the smart housekeeper who knows how to make her own bread, can see that her dollar lasts longer in the bread basket than it has before for years, but the poor things whose education has been neglected—who don't know the mysteries of bread-making—who rely upon the chippy sawdust loaves that most bakers turn out, are paying at the rate of $10 or $12 a barrel yet. The loaves are as little as ever, and as light. One of our Councilmen has introduced a resolution (and last night it was referred to a Special Committee) compelling bakers and grocers to sell bread and cake by weight alone, under penalty of $3 for every violation. May the Committee hurry the resolution into a law, and may Superintendent TALLMADGE see it enforced.

Good butter they call cheap at 28 to 31 cents, and stuff admirably adapted to greasing wagon wheels, at 20 cents, yet the wholesale market price of a reputable article is quoted at 15 cents! There is a great growth of price between the grocer and the consumer.

Eggs are 14 for 25 cents—dear enough, but we seldom see them cheaper except for about a month, and then they are generally of the age that is least appreciated in spiced omelettes.

Lard is quoted at 12 and 16 cents a pound, which would be cheap enough, but for some curious qualities of the article. For instance, good looking lard now-a-days, if put upon a hot griddle, instead of melting softly away, flames up in a moment, and many an unladylike expression has the cook been betrayed into by this new quality of which our mothers never knew. They say it is owing to the large adulteration of lard with cheap flour.

Nor has fuel "come down," as was hoped, to the retail purchaser. Get a load of Virginia pine, which four years ago cost $1 75, and you must pay $2 50 for it; oak and hickory are just as far in advance of the old peace prices. Coal they talk of for $4 50, but we have hunted the town over for a good article of full weight (2,240 pounds) at less than $5 50. It is pretty evident that we shall not get the benefit of the panic prices for these home necessities until the Savings Banks get that gold back, and money is scarcer in poor people's pockets.

PANIC PRICES OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c.

A feature of the crisis yesterday was the cheap retail sales in some large firms. WILMERDING & Co. sold under cost price. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. offered the greatest inducements for cash, and the store of Messrs. LAMBERT & Co. was crowded with buyers from morning to evening, every sale being effected at a considerable reduction from the first cost. But in each of these stores, people who had no money to purchase with, were more numerous than people who purchased. Still the excitement was great, and very large sales were effected. The ladies thronged the stores; Winter shawls at seemingly impossible prices, drove those half mad, who could not bid even for the reduced price. But as this is only the beginning of the reduction, it is probable that Winter goods, which would have been dear enough under ordinary circumstances, will be still cheaper before the Winter is over. At STEWART'S there were not so many people; it was not shopping weather, and the ladies were not out so numerously as they would be on a pleasanter day. Some elegant silk robes at the latter establishment, whose usual retail price is $200 each, were put down to $100. Many delicate little $100 pocket-handkerchiefs were marked $50, and other goods at prices proportioned to the demands of the times. At GENIN'S they were selling at and below cost; at ARNOUX'S gentlemen's furnishing store on Broadway, the goods were marked very low, and where they had twenty customers last week, they had two hundred yesterday; at BECK'S, at HEARN'S, at BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S—for they, too, yesterday, for the first time, took to selling at retail—at the other thoroughfares, goods were exposed for sale and occasionally sold at great sacrifices.

Messrs. LEEDS & Co. sold a fine collection of Statuary on Wednesday, and judging from the crowded state of the salesroom, the competition and prices realized, it is difficult to believe that some persons are conscious of being in the very middle of a "depression." A "Venus," *after* if not *by* CANOVA, sold for $100; "Prayer" by CAMBI, $85; the "Shepherdess" by BARATTA, $98; the "First lesson," LUIGI CANEVA, $190; another "Shepherdess," ROMANELLI, $175; "Meditation," PRCOM, $170; group of "Eve, Cain and Abel," $175, and the celebrated statute of the "Wood Nymph," by ANONLO, *Bien-aimé*, distributed by the Art Association, $500. In addition we may notice a figure of "Washington," FRANCHI, $150; an antique "Venus," MARCHESI, $125; a group, "Charity," by BARTOLINI, $200; "The Conception," after TENERANI, $195, and about a dozen others of first-rate excellence, which were eagerly purchased at correspondingly good prices, the collection numbering in all seventy-three productions.

THE PANIC AND THE BUILDINGS.

The commercial crisis, which affects everything, of course affects the new buildings going up in all the principal parts of the City. In Park-place, on the site of the old Columbia College, nine new buildings are being erected, with marble fronts and all appurtenances to match. Yesterday—while the day was still a fair one and the sky clear—we found in three of them only men at work on the erection of the buildings, and but four or five men so engaged. The vaults or cellars before each were being dug by enthusiastic Irishmen, who were the only parties in working order about the spot. As near as we could learn, from 70 to 100 men have been discharged on these buildings within the last week.

It is the same all over the City where new buildings are being erected. In Broadway the construction of STEWART'S store is going along briskly—nobody having been discharged. APPLETON'S extension, too, gets on well. But these are exceptions to the rule. On the site of the old Tabernacle some very fine stores are going up, but only five men are at work on them—a mere apology for the non-suspension of proceedings. On the site of the Carlton House, the iron store in course of erection is altogether stopped, not a single individual having been employed upon it for two weeks past. At the gigantic store, which Messrs. BROOKS are erecting at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, 45 men are employed, where, before the panic, 120 were kept in full demand, and even more were required. At the new block going up on the site of the old Brick Church property, we notice a similar delay, but this has been partly owing to the want of materials, the iron and stone contracted for not being forthcoming.

THE HARD TIMES.

Every morning the fife and drum are heard in the streets, but the sounds are not so frequent as of late years. This Fall there is a perceptible thinning out of target companies. The prudent members are reserving their funds, and the improvident have already spent theirs. The patriotism which expends itself in powder and ball at forty paces for a cheap gold watch, or a German-silver cake-basket, will be found more useful at home, among the babies, this Winter, in the shape of bread and blankets. We know that several companies have taken this sensible view of gunpowder, among others, the Daily Times and the Clawson Guard, which have donated the expenses calculated for the usual Autumn parade to a benevolent fund for the aid of unemployed printers. Sensible, and to their credit.

F. & E. GREENLAND, manufacturers of skeleton mats, Kosciusko-street, East Brooklyn, have steadily employed thirty hands. They have stopped work—all hands are out of employment, and are generally in the greatest distress, as they are all poor people with families dependant on their daily earnings.

At ALLAN HAY & Co.'s soap and candle factory, No. 41 First-avenue, 50 men have been employed until recently. Five bands have been discharged within a short time past, not on account of the hard times, but because their services were no longer needed.

APPLETON & Co. have discharged 90 men and between 100 and 200 women from their bindery.

The Messrs. HARPERS assure us that but about 20 compositors are temporarily discharged from their establishment. A portion of girls in the bindery department are working on half-time, one week on, and one week off, and about 20 or 30 only discharged, all told. When the Magazine is under way a full force is required, and they then work until 10 o'clock at night, running 16 presses about one-third of the time. Two nights of the week they work all night.

SUSPENSION OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The sudden suspension of a number of the New-York Banks on Tuesday added very materially to the excitement in this city, and the people waited with painful anxiety to know what effect the suspension would have upon the Brooklyn Banks.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting of Bank officers was held, at which every bank in the city had one or more representatives. They remained in session until 12 o'clock that night, expecting every moment to receive a message giving them the result of the conference of the Bank officers in New-York. At 12 o'clock, hearing nothing definite, they adjourned. During the meeting, the present crisis was of course the subject of conversation, and before separating it was fully understood that if the New-York Banks all agreed to suspend specie payments, the Brooklyn Banks must follow suit.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Yesterday morning the officers were somewhat taken by surprise by reading in the New-York papers of the general suspension, and individually were undetermined what to do. No time was to be spared. The hour for opening the Banks had arrived, and there was no time for consultation. An officer of one of the Banks, as early as possible, visited the different Banks, and, without any formal meeting, it was understood that each should suspend specie payments without closing doors, and otherwise transact their ordinary business as usual.

At an early hour the newspapers had been carefully scanned, and groups of people in eager conversation could be seen on different street corners. By the usual opening hour for the Banks, City Hall-square was "alive" with people. At the different Banks there was no excitement whatever or any crowd. The business appeared to be going on in the usual quiet manner.

A squad in City Hall-square, determined to know how things were going, sent a messenger to the Mechanics' Bank with a $50 bill, with instructions to demand specie. He returned with the answer that the bank had suspended, but that they would give him a dollar or so in specie, if that would be any accommodation, and the further information that all of the Brooklyn banks had suspended. This was the first positive information, and it spread throughout the City.

Although there had been no run whatever upon the Brooklyn Banks, the suspension, after what had transpired the day previous in New-York, was not entirely unexpected and caused no excitement whatever.

WHAT THE BANKS RECEIVE AND PAY.

The Banks receive the notes of all New-York Banks in deposit and on payment of notes falling due. They pay out their own and bills of other Banks, and a bill-holder can obtain a little specie for any legitimate business. All other applications are refused.

The Banks are all well supplied with specie, but it was deemed a judicious course to suspend in view of the action taken by the New-York Banks, to avoid a run.

NAMES OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The Banks in Brooklyn are as follows:

1. Atlantic Bank, No. 55 Fulton-street.
2. Brooklyn Bank, No. 5 Front-street.
3. Central Bank of Brooklyn, junction of Washington and Fulton streets.
4. City Bank, No. 146 Atlantic-street.
5. Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of Long Island, northwest corner of First and South Seventh streets.
6. Long Island Bank, No. 53 Fulton-street.
7. Mechanics' Bank, corner Court and Montague streets.
8. Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, No. 18 Grand-street.
9. Williamsburg City Bank, corner First and South Seventh streets.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1. Brooklyn Savings Bank, corner Fulton and Concord streets.
2. Central Bank Savings Department, junction of Fulton and Washington streets.
3. South Brooklyn Savings Institution, No. 170 Atlantic-street.
4. Williamsburg Savings Bank, corner Fourth and South-Third streets.

Brooklyn Bank.—This Bank yesterday was paying specie for its own notes, but not to depositors. We understand that at the commencement of the crisis in 1837 they pursued the same course some eight or ten days. At present they have only $20,000 of their own bills out and $60,000 on deposit. They have in their vault upwards of $40,000 in specie, and know where to get $60,000 more, if necessary.

Central Bank.—This Bank was closed by injunction on Friday last, obtained of Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, on application of DAVID S. QUIMBY, a Stockholder and Director. JOHN L. SPADER, Paying Teller, was appointed Receiver by the Court, with directions that as fast as $5,000 is received the same to be deposited in the United States Trust Company. A Savings Department connected with this Bank was the immediate cause of the suspension. A run was commenced upon it by small depositors immediately after the difficulty with the Ohio *Life and Trust Company*, and continued up to its close. The amount withdrawn was $40,000. The following statement was made by the President:

STATEMENT.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
On Deposit	[illegible]
Specie in Vaults	[illegible]
Discounted paper falling due	[illegible]

Of this last amount $40,000 worth has already been protested.

The President states that the Bank has a nominal surplus of $75,000. The Directors own more than half of the stock, and the stock was worth [illegible] each share of $100. None of it was in the market. He is confident that the bill-holders and depositors will not lose anything. The bills are received at par of the New-York and Brooklyn Banks.

City Bank.—A rumor gained considerable currency last week, that this Bank had been closed and that there had been a "run" upon it. There was no run in either report at that time. The story originated, no doubt, from the fact that there was a run upon the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and as the books were kept in this Bank, the checks were of course presented here for payment.

Atlantic Bank.—There has been no run upon the Bank at all. They have been doing a [illegible] business, and like all of the Brooklyn Banks, gradually reducing their circulation.

Farmers and Citizens' Bank.—This Bank [illegible] Oct. 1. Yesterday an application was made before Judge BIRDSEYE for an order to appoint a Receiver. Counsel for the Bank (E. D. CULVER, Esq.) proposed the name of Mr. BEACH, the Cashier of the [illegible], which the Court denied, on the ground that it was inadvisable to appoint the first officer to such a position. By consent of both parties, Mr. WILLIAM PERT was then appointed as such receiver.

Long Island Bank.—There has been no run upon this Bank, nor was there any excitement or alarm when, with the other Banks it suspended specie payments yesterday. Business, with this exception, is transacted as usual, and a stranger would not surmise that the "panic" reached it.

Mechanics' Bank.—This Bank have recently moved into new quarters, purchased by them and reconstructed for their accommodation. There has been no run upon it, and its customers have no complaints to make of the management.

Williamsburg City Bank.—There was considerable of a crowd of depositors and noteholders, awaiting the opening of this Bank yesterday morning.

As the Bank was opened the following notice was posted up:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Williamsburg City Bank, on the evening of Oct. 13, 1857, it was

Resolved, That in view of the suspension of specie payment by the New-York Banks, that this Bank do suspend specie payment until further notice.

GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 14, 1857.

The Bank paid out bills upon checks, and the business in that line appeared to be brisk.

This Bank has about $140,000 in circulation, and it is reported that they have nearly the same amount of specie in the vaults.

Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.—There was no excitement about the doors of this Bank yesterday, and the business was transacted very quietly. Bills of other Banks are received as usual. They have a circulation of $40,000 and $20,000 in specie, with a considerable balance at the Clearing-House.

The Brooklyn Savings Bank.—There were but few people in attendance at the usual hour for opening this Bank yesterday morning. A little before 10 o'clock the following not

1837 and 1857.

Some of the active business men of the present generation who may think the world is coming to an end because the banks have suspended specie payment, will be consoled in learning that just twenty years ago the whole country was undergoing precisely the same monetary throes which now afflict us. The phenomena of the bank stoppage of 1837 was, in many respects, very similar to those of the present revulsion; while in others they were remarkably different, exhibiting, in a striking manner, the great changes which the country has undergone during twenty years. New-York then took the lead in suspending, and Philadelphia was the last to follow the example. Now the case has been reversed. The first bank that suspended in 1837 was the Dry Dock, one of the "pet banks," as they were called, in which the Government deposited its funds. This bank suspended specie payment on the 8th of May, the Chancellor immediately placed an injunction upon it, and the run upon the other banks commenced. The papers the next day, in announcing the event, stated that the other Wall-street banks were in a perfectly safe condition, and abundantly able to meet all their obligations; but notwithstanding this assurance, which probably would have satisfied any but a panic-stricken public, there was a meeting of bank officers the same evening, in which all but three banks resolved on suspending the next day. To show to what extremities they were reduced, it was stated that $600,000 in coin had been abstracted from the banks in one day, and when they closed their doors, they held in the aggregate but $1,000,000. The full extent of their specie, when the run commenced, was but $3,000,000—about a quarter the amount held by our banks at the present time a few days previous to their suspension. The three banks which refused to join the suspension at first were the Manhattan, the National and the America, which are still the stiffest of our banking institutions. But they held out for a very few days, and then came to grief like the rest. The day after the suspension specie sold at 5¼ per cent. premium, which is almost the rate at which it was quoted yesterday. By August, however, it had risen as high as 10 per cent. The Legislature was in session, and a law was promptly passed, giving the banks a year's absolution from the legal consequences of their transgression, and before the expiration of that term they had all resumed. There was then a similar run on the savings banks to that which has now taken place; but the effect of the auspension on the public mind was much more exciting than that of the present suspension. To put down anticipated riots the military were ordered out and furnished with ball cartridges, and the Mayor addressed a meeting of citizens in the Park, assuring them that he regarded the banks as perfectly solvent and that they would pay all their liabilities in full, which seems to have had a comforting and quieting influence upon them. Nobody now seems to think it of any consequence what our present Mayor's views on the financial pressure may be. There were meetings of merchants, meetings of mechanics, meetings of politicians, and great excitement generally in relation to the matter, for nobody seemed to know what ought to be done, and a Committee of fifty merchants was sent on to Washington to confer with President VAN BUREN, and solicit his assistance; but we are informed that the interview between these two great powers lasted just eight minutes, and the merchants returned to report to their fellow-citizens that they had merely gone to Washington and returned no wiser than they went. But though the President refused to do anything for the relief of the mercantile community then, he summoned an extra session of Congress, which met on the 4th of September to devise measures for the relief of the country. Congress was in session just a fortnight and then adjourned without having done anything in particular to relieve the financial distress of the country, which was fast being relieved by the individual exertion and industry of the people. On the adjournment having been announced, Mr. WISE, who was then one of the Whig champions in Congress, "created great merriment" by announcing that there was no more gold in the treasury and that the members would have to be paid in "rag currency." Nothing could show in a more striking manner the great progress we have made in governmental magnificence than the fact stated by President VAN BUREN in his message to Congress, that all the gold required by the Administration to carry on the affairs of the Government was ten millions of dollars.

Immediately after the suspension of our City banks all the country banks in the State followed the example, but the Philadelphia banks did not suspend until the 11th of May, and the Boston banks held out until the 13th, while the Washington banks did not suspend until the 19th. All the banks of the South and West followed as fast as the intelligence reached them of the stoppage in New-York. New-York was then in a really distressed condition for the lack of a currency, for all bank notes under five dollars were then prohibited, and as those who were so fortunate as to have any specie held on to it, there was absolutely no circulating medium for the small business of society until the invention of shinplasters brought relief.

As a striking contrast between the commercial distresses of 1837 and 1857, it may be stated that up to the suspensions of specie payments by our City banks, there had been within a few weeks 352 mercantile failures, while the whole number of failures and suspensions since the panic commenced in August, has been but 249; yet the business of the City is more than double what it was at the time of the first suspension.

The effect of the suspension on the Stock Market in 1837 was extremely exhilarating; the stock of the bank of the United States advanced in a few days from 100 to 118. "King Biddle" was then in his glory, and looked upon by the Whigs as the financial savior of his country. It is curious to read the extravagant terms of laudation which were bestowed upon him by the Whig papers. The staid and respectable *Commercial Advertiser*, in alluding to him, says: "He is a wonderful man, a most extraordinary man, there is no douht of it," &c. There was just at that time another most extraordinary man in New-York, though nobody seemed to be aware of his extraordinary qualities, and who was certainly not to be mentioned in the same day with "King Biddle," but the same paper which contained the allusion to the financial potentate contained also a letter from the other personage, addressed to the Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and signed LOUIS NAPOLEON. The present Emperor of France has probably a perfectly distinct recollection of the suspension of specie payments by our banks in 1837, as he was then a fugitive in our City and rather in want of funds himself.

There is one very great difference between the present suspension and that of 20 years ago. There is now a rather vague and uncertain feeling in the public mind as to the cause of our troubles; but then there was not the least doubt as to the matter. The Whigs attributed it all to Jackson-Van Burenism, and made the Administration responsible for every commercial failure; while the other party—and then, happily, there were but two parties—attributed everything that went wrong to the "British—Biddle—Bank—and Barings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting and Important Concerning the Walker Movement.

The Kansas Question—The Naval Courts Martial—The Copyright and the Tariff—The Funeral of George Washington Parke Custis.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Parties in Washington familiar with the contemplated movements of General WALKER with reference to Nicaragua, are confident in the opinion that men are at this hour leaving in Southern ports in considerable numbers, with a view to enlisting under his banner for another effort to "Americanize" Central America. It is also confidently, and I am quite satisfied *truly* asserted, that the Administration heartily sympathizes with these contemplated efforts of the fillibusters. The recent manifesto issued by General CASS declaring the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself, and go whithersoever he may choose with arms in hand, free of molestation from this Government, was not put forth without consultation. It presented the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and not merely the personal views of the Secretary of State; and however ready the President may show himself to restrain organized "armed expeditions," such as are forbidden by the neutrality law, he will never, under color of that law, throw the least obstacle in the way of those who choose singly to leave the country, even with the avowed purpose of joining a revolutionary party in Nicaragua or elsewhere.

Some months ago, when WALKER was still struggling against the combination of Costa Rica, pestilence and starvation, Mr. SOULE came hither for the purpose of securing, if possible, an immediate recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government. He was not, however, sanguine of success at first; but interviews which he had with Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet soon satisfied him of their cordial sympathy with WALKER, and he received flattering assurances that his Government would speedily be recognized if later advices should show him still maintaining himself. Unfortunately for the fillibuster cause, WALKER capitulated a little too soon. When he came to Washington subsequently he had an interview with Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he maintained, with uniform steadiness, his claim to be recognized, not as an American citizen, but a Nicaraguan,—and declared his determination to return to the country of his adoption, and struggle for the reëstablishment of his Government. He left well assured that no new difficulties would be raised for him by the American Administration, so long as he was careful not to violate the letter of the neutrality law, as already stated. Thus the matter stands at present, and unless British and French cruisers interfere successfully to prevent WALKER and his men from getting into the country again, you need not be surprised to hear soon that the conflict is renewed on the San Juan River and in the heart of the Republic, and pursued with greater vigor and larger resources than ever.

The early recognition of the present dual Government of Nicaragua, by the reception of Señor YRISARRI as its Minister has been decided upon, I believe, after all. This course is earnestly urged by M. SARTIGES, the French Minister, who says that his Government is prepared to take the same step. The duality of the existing Government of Nicaragua really constitutes no fatal objection to its recognition, for it will be remembered that the United States promptly recognized the "Three Consul" Government of France in its day. The statement is erroneous, however, that it is thought advisable to receive Mr. YRISARRI *with a view* to negotiating a treaty with him for the protection of a new Nicaragua Transit Company. That is what the Transit speculators who claim to have recently obtained a grant from Nicaragua want; but the policy of the Administration is to keep entirely clear of all such private interests,—and simply secure the freedom of the route from all efforts of Costa Rica or any other power to close it up.

The indications that the Free-State candidate for Delegate to Congress, has been elected in Kansas, already begin to stir up elements of opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN, and a lively time over Kansas affairs in the next Congress is predicted. The probabilities are, that a fierce war will be made upon the President in the South, because of his support of Gov. WALKER in a course of action which, Southern men say, was precisely calculated to insure a Free-State triumph. It will not be long ere Mr. BUCHANAN needs the hearty support of conservative men of all parties,—for his own political friends are sure to be sadly divided. The disappointed ultraists do not and will not see that the result in Kansas was inevitable, and would neither have been aided nor retarded by the Executive, who has but fulfilled his duties there in execution of the law. The application of Kansas to be admitted into the Union this Winter, is now more sure than ever to give rise to excited and angry discussion, no matter in what shape it is presented. If she comes with a Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, it will be resisted by some as a Pro-Slavery and others as an Anti-Slavery document. A constitution prohibiting Slavery will be fiercely opposed by the South, of course, and one tolerating it, would be as hard for some of our Northern Democrats to swallow as a dose of strychnine, and its results would prove as fatal. Take what shape it may, there will be difficulties, embarrassments and dissensions.

It is understood that Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, will soon enter upon the proposed negotiation with General CASS, of an international copyright treaty. The basis of the Convention and its chief point will undoubtedly be simply an arrangement of a moderate Tariff for the benefit of the authors of each country, upon every copy of their works published in the other. There will be no trouble about the negotiation, but there may be more in securing the ratification of such an instrument when it comes before the Senate.

Lieut. RIELL, one of the officers retired on half-pay by the Naval Board, has published his defence before the Court of Inquiry, now sitting. The *résumé* of evidence shows on his behalf, a high grade of moral, mental and physical fitness for the service, and indicates that his retirement was based entirely on a former temporary illness, from which he has long since entirely recovered.

There is no prospect of an early announcement of the findings of the Naval Courts in the cases already passed upon by them, and it is generally supposed that none of the decisions will be made public until all the cases to be tried are disposed of, so far as the Courts are concerned.

The impression prevails that quite a number of the officers who were dropped and retired by the Naval Board of 1855 will be restored. Certainly this result is to be expected, as, for some reason or other, the Government has, in most instances, quite failed to make out a case against the officers tried. The action of the Courts, however, is not final—the law authorizing them expressly preserving the Executive prerogative, and leaving to the President the power ultimately to decide the fate of the officers whose fitness for the service is in question.

It must be confessed that the Naval Board was a failure in one respect. The object of Congress in creating it was to effect a summary riddance of many officers notoriously incompetent because of drunkenness, inefficiency or gross immorality,—and so to elevate the character of the Navy. That the Board failed to effect this is evidenced in the fact that there has been quite as much drunkenness and insubordination in the service since its summary action, as before—if, indeed, the record does not show an increase during the last two years.

The funeral of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS will be attended by a large number of persons from this city. "Arlington," the well-known homestead estate of this "child of Mount Vernon," as he was often called, lies on the opposite side of the Potomac, in full view of this city, and is extensive and valuable, embracing many hundred acres. Thousands of strangers will remember the celebrated pic-nic grounds so liberally provided by him for the entertainment of all who chose to avail themselves of their use. These consisted of a beautiful grove and lawn, lying on the river's edge, where Mr. CUSTIS had constructed a pier for the convenience of boating parties, and provided a dancing and dining floor, kitchens and cooking arrangements, servants, &c., &c., all free of charge to the public. When pic-nic parties assembled here during the Summer months, it was his custom to spend an hour with them, and to regale the company in invitation with interesting personal anecdotes of WASHINGTON and his times. S.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The flags of the city all hang at half mast, in respect for the memory of Mr. CUSTIS, whose funeral obsequies were celebrated to-day, at his late mansion of "Arlington." GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS was the grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, and when a child a member of General WASHINGTON'S family at Mount Vernon. As everybody knows, WASHINGTON left no children, and the death of Mr. CUSTIS has removed from earth the last of those who were wont to sit daily at his table—the last belonging to his own household. As a connecting link between the past and the present, Mr. CUSTIS has long been looked upon with much interest by his countrymen; and his boundless hospitality, intelligent liberality, and open friendly manner towards all who happened to make his acquaintance, had secured him a host of friends. Nothing delighted him more than to contribute to the happiness of others in any way within his power. With fine conversational powers, and fond of talking of the early days of the Republic and the men of that time, no one ever failed to find him a most interesting and agreeable host and companion.

Mr. CUSTIS left but one child, a daughter, the wife of Col. ROBERT LEE, U. S. A., now serving at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. L. resides at Arlington, where she has long devoted herself to the duty of smoothing the declining years of her parents. Mrs. CUSTIS died in 1853, at Arlington, where her remains now repose.

Arlington, the homestead estate of the family, lies on the south bank of the Potomac river, opposite Washington city, and above the bridge. It embraces about eleven hundred acres, left the deceased, I believe, by General WASHINGTON himself. The land borders on the river, and thence rises gradually to a considerable height at some distance back. Comparatively a small portion of it is under cultivation, the greater part being covered by valuable and thrifty forests. The family mansion is located upon the brow of an eminence from which a magnificent view is obtained of the river, half a mile distant, and also of Washington and Georgetown. In front the land slopes very rapidly towards the river; at either side and in the rear it is a beautifully rolling country. The house is embowered in a fine forest, through which winds the private road by which the hill is surmounted. The building is a substantial old-fashioned structure, somewhat like the Mount Vernon mansion, an oblong square, with a great hall running directly through the centre from front to rear, and a wide port extending the entire length, its heavy roof and cornice supported by massive columns. The building is of rough brick, covered with stucco. At either side are wings, and near at hand, in the rear, the "quarters" of the negro servants employed in domestic duties. The remainder of the negros, of whom there are some sixty or seventy belonging to the estate, have their log-house habitations scattered about in different parts of the plantation.

The chief objects of interest within the mansion, perhaps, are original, artistic, and spirited portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and his wife, painted when they were in the prime of life. The General is presented in military uniform, scarlet vest and breeches, dark coat, and three-cornered hat. His countenance, in this picture, has all the benignity of expression which marked the man, but none of the *grave severity* which the important and solemn subsequent events of his life impressed so legibly upon his brow. The portrait of Mrs. WASHINGTON is that of a most beautiful woman of five-and-twenty or thirty years of age. In form, complexion and feature, Mrs. WASHINGTON certainly was "loveliest of her sex," if this picture is a true portrait, as is claimed. Mr. CUSTIS told me several years ago that nothing could be more truthful. Various other ancient portraits of the Washington and Custis families adorn the walls of the front hall,—while on the rear hang evidences of a sportsman's taste and skill in the shape of several pairs of antlers, whose former owners fell before the rifle of the mansion's late proprietor. Among the furniture are several pieces brought many years ago from the Mount Vernon mansion—fondly-prized relics of the good and great.

I did not design an elaborate description of Arlington, however, but rather a brief notice of the sad ceremonies of to-day. Many citizens of the District joined in the last offices, including the District association of soldiers of the war of 1812, PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq., representing the Jamestown Association. Col. W. W. HICKEY, representing the District Militia, was present, as also were the Washington Light Infantry corps, commanded by Capt. JAMES G. DAVIS. There were present several members of the Washington family and connections, a number of officers of the Army and Navy, and Ex-Secretary CONRAD, of Louisiana. Some surprise was expressed that no member of the Administration attended the obsequies.

The remains of deceased, inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted mahogany coffin, were laid in the large parlor, where the funeral ceremonies were observed. Rev. Mr. DANA, of Alexandria, who was with Mr. CUSTIS at his death, officiated, reading the Episcopal burial service, and delivering some brief funeral remarks, addressed entirely to the subject of the uncertainty of human life, and the necessity of preparation at all times for death. The effort of the Reverend gentleman, though unobjectionable, was exceedingly common-place. He said almost nothing of the deceased except to refer to his kindness as a friend and a master, and to exhort his "servants," who were thronging around, to repay the kindness they had experienced at his hands, by faithfulness to those he had left behind.

When these ceremonies were over, the bier bearing the remains was carried out to the grave by eight of the eldest slaves, who were immediately followed by several of their aged companions of both sexes. The latter, I suppose, were the immediate domestic servants of the deceased. The relatives and friends followed in procession, walking to the grave. The place selected by Mr. CUSTIS for his last resting-place, and where, four years ago, he laid the remains of his wife is a most picturesque and retired spot, perhaps fifty rods from the house, in the midst of a young grove of forest trees. On a pretty swell of land, only a few feet distant, and directly in front of the ground consecrated to the memory of Mrs. CUSTIS, stands an old chestnut tree, beneath whose shade Mr. CUSTIS had placed a rude seat, protected from the weather by a well-made straw thatch, in excellent keeping with the surrounding scene. Here it was his custom to resort daily in pleasant weather, for meditation, and to reflect, perhaps—at the spot he had selected for his final resting place—upon the event which has now closed his account with earth. And here was opened the narrow house for the reception of all that remained of CUSTIS. The coffin was lowered, dust was "returned to dust," the benediction was pronounced, and the assemblage separated.

In addition to the homestead estate, Mr. CUSTIS owned about a thousand additional acres of land lying in the neighborhood. The property falls to his daughter, Mrs. LEE, and the children of another daughter deceased. S.

FROM THE WEST.

The Battle of our Troops on the Plains with the Cheyenne Indians.

I notice in your paper of Sept. 19, an account of the fight between six companies of the 1st Cavalry, (under Col. SUMNER,) and the Cheyenne Indians. I wish to state a few *facts* concerning the affair. Col. SUMNER'S command, consisting of six companies of Cavalry and three of the 6th Regiment, struck a heavy Cheyenne trail on the 24th of July. While following this trail, and about two hours before going into camp on the 28th, ten or twelve fresh tracks were discovered, leading from the main trail in a southeast direction. It was not considered advisable to leave the trail and follow those tracks, as they might have been made by a small hunting party, or by a party who wished to mislead the troops, and draw them from the trail. That night a small dog was seen in camp, and this determined Col. SUMNER to make at least one day's march in the direction in which the tracks led. It was supposed that if any Indians were found in that direction it would be a small party, who would try to make their escape. Consequently the Cavalry and Infantry left camp at the same time. After marching about twelve miles, and the Cavalry had gained about a mile on the Infantry, the Delaware guides, who were some distance in advance, gave the signal that Indians were ahead. Col. SUMNER immediately gave the command "trot," and the Cavalry moved at this gait for about three miles, when suddenly they came in sight of between three and five hundred warriors, a short distance ahead, drawn up in line to receive them. The idea of waiting in this position an hour or more for the Infantry was perfectly ridiculous, for the Indians knew as well as any man in the command, that the Infantry were behind. And had they intended to attack the troops they would not have been so stupid as to wait until the number was increased. On the other hand, if the Cavalry had halted when they first saw the Indians, and the Indians had run, not one of them could have been overtaken. This being the case, the six companies were brought into line without halting, and continued to march towards the Indians. When within about two hundred yards of them, a shot was fired from their line, and a movement made from their right and left, evidently to turn the flanks of the troops. The Colonel immediately sent an order to the two flank companies to "move out by twos at a gallop" to outflank the Indians, and soon after gave the command "charge." (The Colonel was in front of the centre of the line, and every officer was in front of his company.) The troops were not more than twenty or thirty paces from the Indians, when they broke and ran in every direction, most of them crossing the stream on which their left had rested. The Cavalry pursued them some miles. Nine Indians were found dead on the field. About fifty horses and mules were taken. Two men of the Cavalry were killed, and one officer and six men wounded.

Much was said in the article alluded to about the charge with the sabre. I think a few facts will show that had any other course been pursued there would have been much more reason for criticism. The Cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five men; nearly half of this number were recruits who had joined the regiment only a short time before the expedition started, and very few of the other men had ever been under fire. Supposing at a distance of two hundred yards from the Indians the Cavalry had been ordered to halt and fire their carbines, the officers would of course have been obliged to retire to the rear of the line. Many of the horses were unaccustomed to fire. If a volley had been fired under these circumstances, and the Indians after drawing the fire, had charged the Cavalry line while it was deranged from the effect of the fire, the officers all in the rear, and the men with empty carbines in their hands, a decided advantage would have been given to the Indians, and all the moral effect which was on the side of the troops in charging as they did, would have been turned against them. On the other hand, if the Indians had fled after the volley was fired, not one of them could have been overtaken by the troops. Revolvers in the hands of men who have not had a great deal of practice are not at all effective, except at very short distances, particularly when the man and his object are moving as fast as horses can carry them. Had the charge been made with revolvers, instead of sabres, at least half of the men would have fired their six shots before getting near enough to the Indians to render them effective, and when they came into the *melée*, where their revolvers would have been of service to them, they would only have their sabres to depend upon. Here were four hundred of the bravest warriors on the plains, mounted on fresh and very fleet horses, nearly as well armed as the troops, (many of them having rifles and revolvers, and all a bow and quiver,) no women or children there to be protected, or to delay them in their flight, standing as Indians have never stood before in this country, driven from the field of their *own selection*, on which nine of them fell dead—not one of the nine stopped fighting until he was dead, and none of them died before receiving several wounds. But this is not all: their principal town, containing over three hundred lodges, between 20 and 30 thousand pounds of dried buffalo meat, large numbers of buffalo robes and other skins, cooking utensils, beads, paint, and in fact nearly everything that they possess, except their animals, was burned to the ground, thus reducing them from the richest to the poorest tribe of Indians on the plains. If this was a failure, few troops can ever expect to obtain a victory.

That both officers and men were a long time with nothing to eat but fresh beef is true. That many were without boots, some without hats, and all in rags, is true. And it is equally true that they endured these privations and sufferings like men and like soldiers. I will state a few plain facts, and the reader can decide for himself whether this was necessary or not. The command left the south fork of the Platte in pursuit of the Indians. No one knew where they were, except that they were between the Platte and the Arkansas. No one knew any thing about the country except the Pawnee guides, who in traveling over the country do not do it with a view of taking a train of six mule wagons over it. But every one knew that the command, with wagons, was in pursuit of the Indians, who wished to make their escape; that they would roam over a country that wagons could not. This being the case, the wagon train was sent back to Fort Laramie for supplies, with orders to join the command at the lower crossing of the south fork of the Platte on the 31st of July, and the command started with pack mules, and twenty days' rations, on the 13th of July. On the 24th they struck the trail. On the 29th they had the fight. On the 31st they burned the town, and then followed the trail, until the 6th of August, to a point about 40 miles from the Arkansas, when the Indians scattered in all directions. Now, at what point between the one where the horses struck the trail, and the one where the Indians scattered, should they have left the trail to go for supplies of provisions and clothes, remembering at the same time that there was plenty of fresh beef, and that every step taken on the trail led directly away from the train. C.

The Late Engagement of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen, in a late file of your paper, a notice of the recent engagement of six companies of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians, as also paragraphs in other papers, all equally derogatory of the military skill displayed by the commanding officer of the expedition, and of the behavior of the troops engaged in it. As far as I can judge from the tenor of these paragraphs, they are either malignant representations, made by citizens who, having no knowledge of military matters, or of Indian warfare, not content with giving a plain, unvarnished statement of facts to be submitted to a discerning public, boldly launch forth upon a sea of conjecture and fabrication—an ample field to show an inordinate amount of ignorance and stupidity. Or they are made upon representations based upon private animosity; a poor excuse to injure either the military character of a commander, or to characterize as ridiculous the actions of the troops under him. I shall endeavor to give a plain statement of the engagement, with a few remarks explanatory of the necessity of the case.

On the 29th of July the Indians gave notification, by signals before agreed upon, that Indians were ahead, and that they were running. The command was immediately put at the trot, and after going about three miles, the Indians were seen drawn up in line, prepared to receive the troops. The cavalry had up to that time traveled over a thousand miles, and on that day fifteen,—three of it at a rapid pace. When about 200 yards from the foe, the command "Front into line" was given, at which the companies formed opposite to the Indians with precision and regularity. The opposing forces stood looking at each other about a minute, when a shot was fired, and the Indians commenced a movement from the right and left. The commands "draw sabres" and "charge" were then given, and with a yell the cavalry dashed among them, but before they could close to a hand-to-hand fight, a sudden panic apparently seized the Indians, and they turned in flight to the left, most of them crossing Sotomon's Fork at a place where the ford was very bad, owing to the quicksand. The Indians went over with comparative ease, owing to the lightness of their horses and equipments, whereas some little delay was experienced by the cavalry, many of the horses flounder ing and getting through with great difficulty. Once over, the Indians were taken in flank by one company, which had been turned to the left at the commencement of the fight, delaying the Indians until the greater part of the cavalry had crossed. Here several Indians fell. A running fight then commenced, which lasted for seven miles, but owing to the freshness of the Indian horses, few of them were overtaken. In the fight the cavalry sustained a loss of two men killed, one officer, one sergeant, and five privates were wounded. The Indians left nine dead upon the field; six have been found dead by Sr. BUAN'S party, undoubtedly killed in this engagement. With this number of killed, those versed in Indian warfare will readily admit that many must have been wounded. The number could not be ascertained.

The day after the fight was occupied in burying the dead and taking care of the wounded. The next day the command took the Indian trail, and, after going about fourteen miles, came upon a large Cheyenne village, which, upon a nearer approach, was found to be deserted. The warriors, the day before, had evidently rushed through the village, spreading the alarm of their defeat, and hastening their families off before the arrival of the troops. Nearly two hundred lodges remained standing. These were burned, as also large quantities of buffalo meat, skins, cooking utensils, &c.

The Indians had been, no doubt, aware of the approach of the troops for several days before the engagement. They had spent the greater part of the Summer in preparing for this event, and when found they were drawn up in battle array, on selected ground, numbering about four hundred warriors, well armed, on fresh and active horses, and with the supposition that they could dash among the troops, and shoot them down like buffalo. The cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five. Taking into account this disparity in numbers, and all the circumstances of the case, who can doubt for a moment but that the cavalry gained a complete triumph, and the only reason more of the Indians were not killed, was the fact of the superiority of their horses.

It has been stated in some of the Eastern papers (upon the information of a Mr. HAINES, a mail conductor,) that the horses were young and unmanagable, and consequently manœuvres could not be made, and, moreover, for these reasons, both officers and men were anxious to avoid battle. This is almost too preposterous to contravert, but it is simply the most absurd fabrication. On the contrary, most of the cavalry horses had been constantly drilled for the last three years; and the manœuvres made on that day were executed with the utmost precision, the horses behaving in the most quiet and unconcerned manner until the command "charge" was given. In regard to the hesitancy of going into the action, I suppose no officers or men were ever more anxious for an opportunity; and when the chance was given them, they all went gallantly off together.

Another statement that a great many of the cavalry were dismounted, is entirely without foundation. With the exception of those shot from their horses, I know of only two who were dismounted; and, considering the nature of the ground passed over, and the crossing of a treacherous quicksand, the riding that day must be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the regiment.

Now, a few words explaining why the battle was fought as it was, and the consideration of some of the grave military errors so egotistically launched forth. The first intimation the cavalry had of the Indians, was through their guides, who were in advance, and who signaled that the Indians were in flight. The signal was true, as it proved afterwards that a small reconnoitering party was out who fled at the approach of the guides. Here there was an opportunity of overtaking the Indians with the cavalry, or of losing them entirely by waiting for the Infantry. Every person, both in the cavalry and infantry, was anxious to be in the fight; what was to be done? What else could be done under the circumstances but to move on with the cavalry? This was done; and after marching about three miles the Indians suddenly appeared in sight. The cavalry was immediately brought into line. Why not wait for the infantry now? Simply because the Indians themselves did not wait—had fired at least one shot, and made a demonstration on the right, and left before the command "charge" was given to the cavalry. The charge of the cavalry with "drawn sabres" was spoken of as a great error. This may or may not be the case. In civilized warfare the sabre is synonymous with the charge. The Indians, at the time the command "draw sabres" was given, presented all the appearance of regular and disciplined troops; and from their hold front and undaunted appearance, a hand to hand conflict was expected. The cavalry were armed with pistol carbines—a very short gun, and very uncertain at long ranges. Had a volley been fired at a distance of two hundred yards, very little damage other than alarming the horses would have been the effect, and this would have very materially injured the force of the charge. As soon as the men found that they could not approach near enough to use the sabre, the greater part used their revolvers and carbines, but on account of the swiftness of the Indian horses they could be used with but little effect. An Indian battle is proverbially hard to fight. After it is fought, it is easy to criticize it—a thousand suppositious modes of attack are advanced better than the one adopted—but it is usually planned in a quiet room, far away from a wily foe who is trying to out-manœuvre you at every step.

J. McF., First Cavalry.

English and Scotch Peers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed, in the European news in your paper of to-day, a notice that "the *Earl* of FIFE had been *made a Peer*, under the title of *Baron* SKENE." I have always been under the impression that a baron was the lowest in rank in the peerage, and that an earl was two grades higher, and, of *course*, a member of the peerage. Will the writer for your paper, who seems so thoroughly "posted" in English affairs, please explain this, to me, seeming incongruity, and oblige. Respectfully yours, CHILDERIE.

The Earl of FIFE was a *Scotch* Lord, and his elevation to the *English* Peerage, under the title of Baron SKENE, gives him a seat in the House of Lords, to which he was not previously entitled.

Absence of Mind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamer *Empire State* struck the rocks on the reef running south from Blackwell's Island, and then ran to westward, striking the pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. As she approached the dock, a man was seen standing by to jump, and as soon as the vessel struck he jumped on the pier, valise in hand, and ran as fast as he could several hundred feet from the wharf; he then stopped and looked behind, and saw the steamer running down the river, when he commenced crying and stated to the lookers-on that his *wife and children* were on board the steamer, and ran down along the rocks in chase of the boat. I guess he is no relation of the lamented HERNDON.

EYE WITNESS.

Connecticut State Fair.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The Connecticut State Fair opened to-day at Bridgeport, under very favorable auspices, the number of entries exceeding what they ever were previously, so early in the week. There are already entered of horses some 200; sheep and swine, 175; dairy products, grain, &c., 420; domestic manufactures, 250; woolen and cotton goods, 147; fine arts, 120; Durham cattle, 320; in all some 2,000 entries, and everything bids favorable for a fine show. Wednesday and Thursday are to be the great days, and large accessions are expected from neighboring cities. W. J. P.

The charitable bequests of the late John E. Thayer, of Boston, are at last fully stated, the will having been admitted to probate. In addition to the legacy to Harvard College, Mr. Thayer gives $5,000 to a church in Lancaster, $2,000 to the Boston Mercantile Library, and $6,000 per annum in trust to his son, to be expended in charitable purposes.

John Mitchel, Esq., Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, desires the [illegible] of the statements published by Mr. FLEMING and endorsed by us a few days since, concerning [illegible] counter in the streets. The following correspondence gives his side of the story, and also adds a sequel to the whole affair:

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

TO JOSEPH MABRY, Esq.: MY DEAR SIR,—I perceive that FLEMING'S published account of the little affair the other day is full of falsehood. For example, he says I was armed when I first attacked him,—you know that I was unarmed, except with an ornamental cane, which instantly broke. But the strangest falsehood is, that in his subsequent speech to me from the street, he suggested "an open and honorable encounter." This is the first time I have heard (or seen either) of such a suggestion from him. You are aware that it was precisely to give him the opportunity of exacting such satisfaction, that I walked into the street with you, where, as I understood, he [illegible] me for that purpose; that I expressed such [illegible] him; and when he reproached me with having attacked him "unprepared," I demanded whether he was prepared then, and there expressed my intention to give him any sort of satisfaction he [illegible] asked him whether he was there only to [illegible] and finally informed him that talk from a [illegible] was of no avail. All this he very naturally [illegible] —but my object in this note is not to get you to contradict anything of his statement, as I presume from the very nature of it, nobody will believe it—and besides, I despise newspaper altercation. My object is to request you to call upon FLEMING, and tell him that neither you nor I heard anything of his [illegible] to an "open and honorable encounter," and that I am still willing (notwithstanding his [illegible] and abuse) to afford him that satisfaction, if he has the spirit to seek it—but not on the streets of Knoxville, surrounded by an armed mob. You can suggest to him that Georgia is not far off.

All this I leave to you. If you agree with me that this course is advisable, under the circumstances, you will do it for me. If you think otherwise, I shall be entirely guided by you, as I feel that I am perfectly safe in your hands. Faithfully, yours,

JOHN MITCHEL.

Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq.—*My dear Sir*: By my note to you of this morning, I advised you that you should notice FLEMING no further. Since that writing it occurred to me (and I deem it my duty to advise you of the fact) that it would be a liberal concession to him that I should, upon my own responsibility, approach him upon the subject. I did so, and called his attention to the expression which he represents himself as having used to you. I said to him that neither you nor myself had heard him use any language whatever importing a desire or willingness to meet you in an "equal and honorable encounter," and, furthermore, that I, as your friend, entertained no doubt whatever that, if he denied it, (notwithstanding what I had occurred,) you would still meet him in any manner and at any place he might indicate, and thus concede to him an opportunity to obtain such satisfaction as "equal and honorable encounter" might afford. He declined compliance with the suggestion, by telling he was satisfied. So the conclusion I expressed in my note this morning recurs with greater force.

Very respectfully, J. A. MABRY.

Vermont—Message of Gov. Fletcher.

Gov. FLETCHER'S Message to the Vermont Legislature is brief. It opens with an acknowledgment of the Divine favor, and then gives attention to the Educational interests of the State. The establishment of a Board of Education, by the last Legislature, is commended, and a recommendation is added to have it organized system of operations be immediately devised. The militia system of the State is also [illegible]. The continuance of the present laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks is earnestly recommended. Vermont railroads, like railroads elsewhere, have proved unprofitable. In some instances, the mortgages given to secure the payment of their bonds have been foreclosed, and the original corporations divested of all interest in them. In other cases legal proceedings have been commenced to accomplish a similar result. The legal interest and management of most of the railroads will thus, in all probability, soon be vested in trustees under mortgages, while the equitable interest and real ownership will be in the bondholders. Gov. FLETCHER considers it advisable to enact a general law, authorizing bond-holders to form themselves into new corporations. A vigilant examination of the Banking Laws is suggested, with a view to remedy all existing defects and add soundness to the currency. Agricultural interests are also commended to the fostering care of the Legislature. In regard to the prisons of the State, the Governor suggests the preparation of a separate place for juvenile offenders. He urges this point at considerable length, and with the degree of earnestness which the importance of the subject demands. The Geological Survey of the State has been successfully prosecuted during the year by Prof. HITCHCOCK. The work on the new State-house is progressing.

An act passed by the last Legislature for the relief of the poor in Kansas, imposed upon the Governor the duty of a correspondence and investigation. Letters were addressed to and replies received from Gov. GEARY. The result of inquiries in other channels demonstrated the fact that private aid rendered unnecessary the supplies of food and clothing contemplated in the act; hence none of the appropriation has been expended.

Strong Free-Soil sentiments are expressed by Gov. FLETCHER. He denounces the Dred Scott decision, declares that most of the abhorrent doctrines enunciated by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court were unnecessary to the determination of the case before them, and are therefore not clothed with the authority of law, and adds the following expression of his own views:

"These doctrines have been well and boldly characterized by one of the dissenting Judges, the oldest member of the Court and the only surviving associate of the venerated MARSHALL, as extra-judicial and of no binding force as authority. I am sure, when one of the Judges themselves uses the indignant and unqualified language, that the people of Vermont will not quietly acquiesce in an unnecessary and unauthorized declaration of doctrines they have always loathed, and which they consider hostile to the genius and spirit of the Republic to which they belong.

The Walker Expedition Against Nicaragua.

From the New-Orleans (French) Rec.

WALKER is preparing to return to Nicaragua; at least his friends say so, although they are silent as to his preparations and resources. If rumor is to be trusted, he has succeeded in enlisting three thousand men, and has in possession two hundred thousand dollars. *This is a very insignificant sum; half a million would hardly be enough to enable him to disturb his alleged powers upon the coast of Nicaragua.* As for his little army, if it has, in reality, any existence, it presents a very respectable force. Three thousand Americans, well armed, and commanded by brave and experienced officers, could easily, we doubt not, take possession of Nicaragua; we do not mean to say they could maintain themselves there, for they would not only have, once more, the allied forces of Central America on their hands, but disease and desertion would thin their ranks as it did before. They would require reinforcements—they would require constant remittances of money and men. *Could they get them? Could Walker's friends in the United States negotiate his bills?* We must be permitted to doubt it.

It is, indeed, announced that the ex-President has enrolled 3,000 men, but we are told they are still at New-York, Charleston, New-Orleans, Galveston, &c. How will they get to Central America? If they be transported there in detail, they will probably be cut to pieces, for the Costa Ricans have all evacuated the country, and to carry them in a body six first-class steamers would be required to sail from one port, where the volunteers must all have previously assembled, and whence it might be easy to transport them to San Juan. The rallying point would then be Boca del Tovro, to the south of Costa Rica.

Either of these alternatives would be costly, and diffic

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—Edward Colston, many years a reporter for the *New-York Press*, was interred on Tuesday in Greenwood Cemetery. He died on Sunday morning last, at the residence of his father, in Williamsburg, from asthma and bronchitis, with which he had been suffering for many months. Perhaps no member of the reportorial profession in the City was so widely known and generally respected as Mr. Colston. He was born in the town of Carthage, Jefferson County, New-York [illegible] on the 6th of November, 1824. He learned the trade of a printer, and before he had arrived at his majority was editor of a weekly paper, published in his native town. He subsequently removed to Binghamton, Broome County, and became part proprietor and editor of the Broome County *Republican*, and shortly afterwards published the Binghamton *Daily Republican*. He removed to New-York about the year 1850, and published in Brooklyn, in connection with his brother, the Brooklyn *Freeman*, but soon afterwards disposed of his interest in the establishment, and organized the system of suburban reporting for nearly all the New-York dailies. To this he devoted himself to within a few days of his death, assisting at the same time in the management of a daily evening paper in Jersey City. He married about four years since. His wife died in 1854. He leaves behind a little girl about 3 years of age. He was a ready writer, vigorous and fluent speaker, and remarkably indefatigable.

THE DEFENDERS OF SARAGOSSA.—During the terrible gale in which the *Central America* went down, the ship *Emilia*, chartered by the Spanish Government to convey sixty of the soldiers engaged in the late insurrection in Spain from Cuba, to which island they had been exiled, back to their native country, to which, by the gracious pardon of the Queen they are permitted to return, was driven out of her course and ran for the port of New-York. Entering the harbor she was driven ashore on Long Island, and a good deal injured, and is now on the stocks undergoing repairs. She will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. Her crew, 47 seamen and mariners, and the soldiers, have dwelt in a house in Commerce-street, Brooklyn, since their arrival. These sixty men are a portion of a party of 700 soldiers who were sent to Cuba at the close of the insurrection, to serve there seven years as a punishment for having taken part with the insurrectionists at Saragossa. They had been on the island eleven months when they were pardoned. Many of the men are unwell, and their quarters are not remarkably comfortable.

MAKING VOTERS AT TAMMANY HALL.—Five men are busily engaged every day at Tammany Hall, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., in furnishing applicants their requsite naturalization papers, preparatory to being converted into voters at the ensuing election. The five men entered on their work last Thursday, and will remain in daily session till the 25th inst., which is the last day, under the statute, that the papers can be given out, so that the recipients can vote on the 9th of November. The rush of men anxious to become voters has not begun to be as lively as last season. Thus far there have been only about 300 names enrolled, which is far from being encouraging. Last year the list of names rolled up to over 3,000. It is well known, of course, that those receiving their papers at Tammany Hall have them given them for nothing, and are all expected to vote the Democratic ticket, unscratched.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A well-dressed lady, about 30 years of age, was arrested on Tuesday for attempting to pass a $10 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Rondout, N. Y., at the grocery store of GEORGE HETTRICK, No. 425 Ninth-avenue. The woman refused to give her name. She was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-House and locked up all night, and will be brought up to-day for examination.

MORE COUNTERFEIT-PASSERS.—GEORGE STANLEY, his wife, and JOHN MCGRAW, were arrested Tuesday evening, at their residence, several miles back of Williamsburg, charged with having been engaged in passing, in New-York, counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank. A quantity of bogus quarter-dollars and some burglarious implements were found by the officers making the arrest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 1667 to 1700, 1344. *Part II.*—Nos. 1670 to 1673, 1673½, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1678 to 1680, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1685½.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—For Thursday, 15th.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 146, 153, 165, 1678, 178, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193. *Part II.*—Nos. 1518, 1567, 1573, 1589½, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601.

SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 15.—Nos. 462, 464, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 485 to 493, 495, 497, 498, 499, 501 to 511, 189, 265, 273.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Geer vs. *DeLeyer.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Rodgers vs. *Cuffe, &c.*—New trial denied.

Purdy vs. *Mulvihill, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, but with leave to answer, &c.

Bonnard vs. *Pierre.*—Motion granted unless defendant answer in ten days, &c.

Paine vs. *Blakeney.*—Bail reduced to $300.

Hadden vs. *Mellis, &c.*—Case settled.

The Bennett and Sickles Libel Case—Settlement of the Suit.

Before the Recorder at Chambers.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1857.

The room in which the Court of General Sessions is held was crowded yesterday afternoon by persons anxious to bear the further proceedings in the suit of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles against James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *New-York Herald*, for libel.

Mr. Bennett appeared in Court at three o'clock P. M., the hour previously agreed upon.

Mr. Graham, counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the Court, saying: Before the recognizance is put in, I would say that by the Statute of 1855 the Court is bound to give the party express notice that he can elect to be tried at the Special Sessions or at the General Sessions. That Statute is mandatory.

Mr. Field—We consider that the express notice has been given to us.

Mr. Graham—You consider that the Recorder has informed you of your rights, as prescribed by law?

Mr. Field assented.

The recognizances of the defendant were handed in.

Mr. Graham—It is as well to proceed according to law. Do we understand the defendant as electing to be tried at the General Sessions, or at the Special Sessions?

Mr. Field—Of course at the General Sessions. When the indictment is found, we prefer to be tried there.

Mr. Graham—Very well. Of course we understand that official notice has been given.

Recorder—That disposes of that matter. There is nothing further to be done to-day.

And so the crowd, satisfied with that assurance, withdrew.

The preliminary announcement of the plaintiff's attorney satisfied the hearers that the litigation was virtually at an end.

The surprise thereupon manifested could hardly find adequate expression short of the exclamation of a Scotchman even more well-known than Mr. Bennett himself: "Pro-di-gi-ous!"

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 14.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Recorder charged the Jury at length in the case of Patrick Connelly and John Quinlan, accused by James Ferguson with highway robbery, in Weststreet, on the 14th of September last. The charge evidently leaned to a conviction. The Jury, however, after twenty-five minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel Doyle, charged with grand larceny, in stealing $2,000 from his employers, Wilson & Co., was acquitted on a *pro forma* verdict, the evidence (as was admitted by the prosecution,) being both circumstantial and deficient.

David Hennessey, accused of petit larceny for the alleged theft of a coat, worth $18, was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

The case of Michael Carroll, a colored man, charged with stealing a piece of silk, was commenced, and had not terminated when the Court adjourned.

Hon. William P. Preble died at Portland on Sunday morning at the age of 76. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of Maine. Judge Preble was educated at Harvard College, and graduated in 1806, in the class with Dr. Coggswell, of the Astor Library, Alexander H. Everett, and other distinguished men. Previous to the war of 1812 he was appointed District-Attorney of the United States, and became a leader in the Democratic Party. He subsequently represented Portland in the Constitutional Convention which framed the State Constitution of Maine. On the inauguration of the new State Government he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Later, he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands. He was the first President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

The most destructive fire that ever ravaged St. Anthony, Min., occurred on the morning of the 29th of September. Carpenter, Andrews & Co. are the heaviest losers—some $15,000 and no insurance. Chas. King lost three buildings; Thos. Moulton, $8,000, partially insured; L. H. Moulton, $3,000; Cross, Pillsbury & Co., $10,000, no insurance; J. R. Lennon, $6,000, no insurance; and other smaller amounts.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

reported every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reports for the week	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2826	3637	33	269	1644	3860
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	118	32	34	4867	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	129	53	87	4593	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	114	93	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2826	3636	232	383	11104	3860
Last week	2560	3352	207	557	11513	696
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856						3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1138	.....	.....	.....	966
Hudson River Railroad	567	.....	.....	200	1709
Hudson River Boats	1009	.....	.....	198	1185
Harlem Railroad	325	33	269	1246	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	669	Massachusetts	—
New-York	633	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	823	Texas	—
Kentucky	587	Connecticut	—
Indiana	425	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are fully 1c. lower on the same quality.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9½c.@10¾c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c. @10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The present bas been the dullest market we have ever witnessed at the Forty-fourth-street Cattle-yards. The Beef trade looked, during the entire forenoon, as though it might be included in the category of downtown banks, and be reported "suspended," for up to 12 o'clock very few cattle had been sold at any price. About noon word reached the yards that the City banks were paying out their own notes, which was a great relief to many whose operating funds were supposed to be locked up beyond their control, and confidence was partially restored. Sales were made more freely, although at low prices, and the transactions were far from being brisk. The supply of cattle was large, and the quality medium, but an improvement upon last week. The books showed a yardage of 2,826 fresh cattle for to-day, to which a sufficient number left over last week may be added to swell the amount to over 3,000 This is more than sufficient for a healthy money market, and beef-eating times for the people; but with a panic in the one and a necessary curtailment in the other, nearly one-half of this number was either withdrawn during the day or left unsold in the yards at night, making the actual sales of the day very small. It is asked how the butchers get along with so little beef, when people must eat as much as at other times. This is answered by the fact that a very large proportion of our laboring population are now thrown out of employ, and are obliged to live upon a cheaper vegetable diet; besides, the hotels are consuming much less meat than usual at this season. Furthermore, butchers would buy more if they had funds at command which Western men would accept. Quite a number of droves of Cattle were either not yarded at all or early taken out and sent to pasture. Probably over 500 head are thus held near this City and at Bergen, which, with the numbers left over, will go far towards supplying another market, though it is likely many Cattle will be sold between this and next Wednesday. Prices to-day were at a low figure, as compared with last week, although the average sales were kept up a little by a better class of Cattle offered. Very few animals brought over 10c., while good Bullocks went at 8c.@9c., and in one case a whole drove of light fair Steers were sold at $40 each, or about 7½c. ₱ lb. The owner, however, was not satisfidd with this, and the purchaser not considering them over cheap, relinquished his claim to them. The drovers or owners meet with many inconveniences in getting their Cattle to market in these times when paper is at a discount, and most of the gold either hoarded up or securely locked in the bank vaults. One of these Western owners who came in by the Erie road with seventy Cattle, drove them from Bergen to the ferry, intending to cross over to this market, but was stopped at the ferry with the query whether he had the *gold* to pay ferriage, otherwise they were not to cross. Not exactly liking this proceeding, he took them back to Bergen, declaring they should have no money of any kind from him, as he would retail them on the other side of the river. Very few went East from Albany, perhaps owing in part to a disinclination to take New-England money.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
42	Ky	M. H. Parker	Myers & Allerton.
82	Ill	Jas. McCartney	Miller, Haring & Gurn'y.
92	Ind	Holden & Atkinson	S. Smith.
86	Ohio	J. Bryant	Sherman & Wheeler.
80	Ill	S. B. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Gurn'y.
56	N. Y	Wm. Elliott	T. White & Son.
99	Ohio	T. C. Eastman	Allerton & Co.
32	Ky	Rosendale & Can	Eckstein & Lauterbeck.
119	G. N.	Chaney	O. Hurd & Val. & Mar'n.
76	Ohio	Duncan & McConnell	Vail & Carey.
97	Ind	Briggs & Co	E. Wheaton.
35	Ind	D. Drummond	M. Dalton.
132	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
53	Iowa	J. L. Budlong	I. Budlong.
36	Ohio	Neil & Taylor	I. Budlong.
32	N. Y	T. Wheeler	Owner.
32	Ohio	H. Miller	Westhaimer & Bro.
33	Ohio	J. Yokum	Westhaimer & Bro.
50	Ohio	Dye & Co	J. Flynn.
41	N. Y	M. Ackerman	Vail & Carey.
33	Ohio	Porter & Kirkpatrick	Beach & Bray.
30	Ohio	J. T. Holmes	Owner.
32	Ohio	J. N. Cherry	Westhaimer & Bro.
32	Ind	J. Comstock	Mead & Holcomb.
100	Ill	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
103	Ohio	J. Emersoc	Geo. Ayrault.
88	Ill	T. Hutton	Harris & Barnes.
67	Ohio	Beach & Bray	Owners.
78	Ill	J. H. Williams	Owner.
75	Ky	W. R. Duncan & Co	Owners.
66	Ky	Scott & Moreland	D. Barnes.
108	Ohio	I. George	J. A. Merritt.
70	Ill	C. C. Dye	W. H. Harris.
100	Ohio	Reddock & Powell	Geo. Ayrault.
75	Ohio	M. Meeks	Owner.
49	Ind	S. M. Kee	Geo. Toffey.
20	N. Y.	G. Dickey	M. Dalton.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

HOLDEN & ATKINSON forwarded 92 rather common Indiana steers, rated at 575 lbs., which S. SMITH was working off at about $47 each, or 8¼c.

JAMES MCCARTNEY contributed 82 good fair Illinois steers, which would dress about 625 lbs. MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were getting 8c.@9c. for them.

S. B. RICHARDSON brought on 160 steers from Illinois, but finding a hard market withheld one-half of them. The balance were offered by MILLER, HARING & GURNEY, but when we passed the yard towards noon none were sold. An offer of 7½c.@8c. was being made for a portion of them.

T. C. EASTMAN'S drove of 99 very good cattle, from Fayette County, Ohio, came in last Monday, too late for market, being detained by an accumulation of dead freight on the Hudson River Road, to a loss of more than $1,000 to the owner, as they were selling from $10 to $20 less than they would have brought at last market. ALLERTON & CONGER were getting 8¾c. for them. Rated 725 lbs.

ROSENDALE & CANN had 32 nice Kentuckians, selling by ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK at about $65 each, or 8½c. on 800 lbs. net.

BRIGGS & Co.'s 97 fair steers from Warren County, Indiana, were selling by E. WHEATON at 8c.@8¾c. Estimated 600 lbs.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 132 common Illinois stock, rated at 625 lbs. net. S. ULERY was getting about 8c. upon an average for them.

GEORGE SAGE sold at Bergen 100 New-York and Michigan cattle of mixed quality at 6c.@8c.

DYE & Co. had 50 fair 600 lb Ohio steers on sale by J. FLYNN; they were bringing 8c.@9c.

M. H. PARKER had 42 Kentucky Durhams, fed by Major SHELBY, of Fayette County. They were a choice lot of heavy steers, weighing 1,782 gross at home, and would probably dress about 925 lbs. They were the top of the market, bringing 10c.@11c. S. ULERY took six at $106, and three others brought $110 each, or about 11c. ₱ lb. MYERS & ALLERTON salesmen.

WM. ELLIOTT forwarded 56 Slate cattle, consisting of heifers, cows and oxen, of uneven grades and weights. T. WHITE & SON were selling them very slowly at 7c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

We quote but very little change in this market during the week. The receipts show a gain in numbers, but prices are the same. There has been a little more inquiry for fresh Cows during the past few days.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 33 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $38@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Of the limited number offered nearly all have been sold. Prices do not vary from last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The demand just now is active, even greater than the supply, leaving no stock on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week. There is a fair supply and a brisker market.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. One fine Durham sold during the week for $125. She was bought by a Cuban for his own use. Market generally rather dull, with good supply on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The footings at the different markets show a falling off of nearly 200 calves as compared with last week. Prices have not advanced however. As cool weather approaches people consume more pork and less veal.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 269 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7. Stock lighter than last week, but, as the demand is equally light, the supply is ample. The market is very dull to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 34 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c.; very few 7½c. Just enough are offering to meet the wants of the butcher.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 87 Veal Calves selling at 5½c.@7½c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 93 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7¾c. They are selling with tolerable briskness at figures a little below those of last week. There is a medium supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The City receipts differ but little from last week. Prices are scarcely as good on the smaller numbers sold. The stock on hand is ample. More might be sold but for the money panic.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,654 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been quite sufficient for the demand. Prices are fully ½c. lower than last week, with a very dull market. We noticed a lot of 61 rather small Lambs sold for $1 75 each—a *small* price surely.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,667 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c. net for Sheep, and 7c.@10c. for Lambs. There is a large stock on hand, although, owing to the fog on the river, no Sheep had been received this morning. The general quality of the stock is very fair, and sells slowly at the prices of last week for the same quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,593 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head. Market slow.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of	
65 Sheep and Lambs at	$209 37
85 Sheep and Lambs at	378 62
60 Sheep and Lambs at	218 63
57 Sheep and Lambs at	247 49
88 Sheep and Lambs at	396 00
74 Sheep and Lambs at	317 87
40 Sheep and Lambs at	95 25
18 Sheep and Lambs at	69 50
80 Sheep and Lambs at	127 50
22 Sheep and Lambs at	98 00
64 Sheep and Lambs at	288 00
653	$2,446 23
THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of	
78 Sheep and Lambs at	$243 00
151 Sheep and Lambs at	490 00
99 Sheep and Lambs at	308 87
169 Sheep and Lambs at	641 50
48 Sheep and Lambs at	169 75
11 Sheep and Lambs at	45 50
141 Sheep and Lambs at	465 24
697	$2,363,86

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With large arrivals during the week the market is more than supplied. Prices have declined a little. Packers buy sparingly in the present unsettled state of trade of all kinds.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,860 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 6¾c.@6¾c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5½c.@6c. for distillery hogs. Arrivals have been free, with dull sales. A large number remained in the yards unsold this evening. Prices are a little lower.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live..... 6¼@6½ | Dressed..... 7¾ @8

DISTILLERY.

Live..... 5¾@5½ | Dressed..... 7 @7½

Market heavy.

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime West'n corn Hogs	6¼ @6¾ gross.	6¾ @8¼ net.
Prime distill Hogs	5¾ @5¾ gross.	6¾ @7½ net.
This State Hogs	6¾ @6¾ gross.	8½ @8¾ net.
Stock Hogs (no sale.)	— @ — gross.	— @ — net.

Arrivals are heavy, with some 3,000 on the market unsold. Prices are on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce Markets, in common with everything else, have recently suffered a decline under the money pressure, for though people must eat, they certainly have purchased less than usual, during a week or two past. This is in part to be accounted for by the fact that many families are laying in fewer stores for Winter than usual, partly perhaps for want of ready means, and partly from doubt whether some tide in money affairs may not sweep them far from their present habitations. There is also a great anxiety on the part of producers to convert their stock into ready money at a considerable sacrifice in the price, rather than to sell on credit as formerly. Further there is a general impression that the prices of produce will be lower in the future, and there is a consequent crowding of it to the market.

Potatoes are now held about as last week, but go slowly. They are coming in freely from the North, and the City stock is getting to be quite large. Some extra varieties are held at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl., but very fair Potatoes are plenty at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

Apples are easier, under free arrivals from the West. Our quotations show a decline in price. The principal portion of them are sold upon arrival here in large lots, including various qualities, at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl. for the lot.

Some extra Virgalieu Pears bring $12@$15 ₱ bbl., while common varieties are tolerably plenty at $2@$4.

Quinces are mostly poor as yet, and are selling at 75c.@$1 50 ₱ hundred. The few good ones bring from $1 50@$2, or $3@$4 ₱ barrel.

Grapes are abundant and cheap, at least common fruit. The early frost killed the foliage on many vines, preventing the fruit from ripening. Much of this is in market at 4c. to 8c. ₱ lb., while the finer Isabella from the Croton Point vineyards and elsewhere bring 12c.@15c.

Cranberries are plenty and many of them very fine. The best Eastern berries are now worth $10 ₱ barrel, instead of $15, the price of the same fruit last year.

Butter is very dull, with a heavy stock on hand. Dealers are advising the farmers to keep their dairies back for the present. It is almost impossible to force off any quantity at the present time. We bear of 12c.@15c. talked of by some dealers for dairies of Slate Butter.

Cheese is abundant at lower figures. The supply is large.

Lard is in less supply than the above, but sales are dull, at last week's prices, with a downward look.

Poultry is slow, cheaper meats taking its place in these times of curtailment.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$1 87 @$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl.	2 25 @2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	2 25 @2 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	1 75 @2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	2 25 @2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	2 75 @3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 75 @2 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @1 62
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	1 50 @2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75 @ —
Cranberries—₱ bbl.	7 00 @9 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	10 00 @ —
Chickory—₱ 100	75 @1 00
Tomatoes—₱ basket	62 @ 88
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @ —
Apples—Table, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	2 00 @2 50
Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @3 00
Pears—Virgalleu, ₱ bbl.	10 00 @12 00
Pears—Rushmore, ₱ bbl.	3 50 @4 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket	1 50 @2 00
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl.	3 00 @4 00
Quinces—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50 @2 50
Grapes—Isabella, ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Grapes—Common, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6
Nutmeg Melons—₱ bbl.	50 @ 75
Citron Melons—₱ bbl.	75 @1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	75 @1 00
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	50 @ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ₱ 100	3 00 @4 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ₱ 100	8 00 @10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl.	1 25 @ —
String Beans—₱ basket	50 @ 75
Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel	50 @ 75
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	1 00 @1 25
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 25 @3 50
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz.	50 @ 75
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz.	1 50 @2 00
Egg Plants—₱ doz.	37 @ 44
Leeks—₱ 100	3 00 @4 00
Celery—₱ doz.	87 @1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00 @6 50
Peppers—₱ 100	37 @ 50
Peppers—Cayenne, ₱ dozen strings	62 @ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	20 @ 23
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	12 @ 14
Lard—In bbls.	14¾ @ 16
Lard—Kegs	16 @ 16¾
Cheese—₱ lb.	5 @ 8
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz.	16 @ 16½
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz.	— @ —
Fowls—₱ pair	86 @1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	63 @1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50 @ 63
Ducks—₱ pair	75 @1 25
Turkeys—₱ lb.	14 @ 16
Turkeys—Spring	88 @1 25
Geese—Each	1 00 @1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz.	1 25 @1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz.	1 50 @1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz.	75 @ 88
Woodcocks—₱ doz.	2 50 @3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	50 @ 63
Reed Birds—₱ doz.	31 @ 38
Roasting Pigs	1 25 @2 00
Rabbits—₱ pair	18 @ 25
Hares—₱ pair	25 @ 38

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at steady rates. Pearls, $5 75: Pots, $6 25@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c.: Soda-ash, (80 ₱ cent.) 2¼c.@2¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 865 bbls., including 735 bbls. Pearls and 130 bbls. Pots.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is quite dull; prices are irregular and somewhat nominal. The Lowell *Courier* states that all the mills in the Boot corporation were to stop working on Saturday evening, and not resume again till the 1st of November.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices are without improvement. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10¼c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very limited, at prices generally below the claims of factors. No important sales have been reported,—and quotations are still unsettled. The available supply is down to about 1,200 bales, against 27,100 bales same time last year. Middling Upland could hardly be sold for more than 12c., cash, and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.,—but owners are unwilling to part with their lots on such terms.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement. Oct. 7.

	Bales.
Stock on hand and on shipboard 1st Sept	47,321
Received in September	52,655
Received 1st to 6th Oct.	29,724—
Received Oct. 6	6,947— 36,671
Total	94,271
Exported Oct. 6	
Exported previously	12,315— 12,315
Stock on hand and not cleared	81,956

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at firmer prices. Sales, 9,000 bbls

Superfine State	$4 50@ 4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 4 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at higher rates; sales 600 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5@$6 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, 1,050 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is dull, and prices are generally nominal. Sales by auction in Boston, Oct. 13:—Raisins, 1,500 boxes layers, $3 50@$3 35; 250 half do. do., $1 80@$1 87½; 156 qr. do. do., 95c.; 40 boxes layer, $3 20; 2,100 boxes bunch, $3@$3 05; 1,200 half do. do. $1 50@$1 55; 1,600 qr. do. do., 85c., 4 months. Pecan Nuts, 5,000 lbs., at 7¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is

The New-York Times.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications to which facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Authentic correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By way of New-Orleans we have received a telegraphic summary of a fortnight's later news from the North and South Pacific. The *Northern Light*, due at this port to-day, will bring a million and a quarter in treasure. The full vote of California in the recent State election is announced. WELLER (Democrat) received a majority of 11,000 votes over both the Republican and Know-Nothing candidates. Another filibuster expedition is reported to have been organized at San Diego, and several Americans were arrested on suspicion of being implicated therein. California markets were dull and the accounts from the mines good.

Yesterday, in Wall-street, Gold was to have been made a marketable, instead of current medium, by reason of the bank suspension the day before. It may he yet. But holders found in a number of instances unable to get [illegible] from the bullion brokers and returned their parcels to bank in general deposit. Others received 1@1¼@2¼ per cent. premium. The Foreign Exchanges had scarcely time to act under the new order of things before the steamer sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock. The rates advanced at five per cent. Last evening the Associated Banks adopted the New-York State Currency, Country and City, as *Current Funds* in all general banking transactions,—an arrangement which will greatly mitigate the inconvenience of the suspension. All the City banks which broke down early in the day yesterday, incinding the Ocean, were restored to regular business. An order for a receiver in the case of the Ocean was voluntarily vacated. A telegraphic report from Boston that LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., who have a branch house of very extensive business here, had stopped payment, wants confirmation. The failures here have been comparatively few since Monday. Altogether the rigor of the pressure appeared yesterday to have been considerably mitigated.

The Judges of the Supreme Court in this District yesterday adopted and promulgated a code of opinions in regard to the enforcement of the penalties of the law against suspended Banks. They agree that it is for them to wind up the Banks or not, in the exercise of a sound discretion,—that they are not to be enjoined unless they are insolvent or unless an injunction may be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice,—that a suspension of specie payments is not proof of insolvency, and that no injunction should issue without giving both parties a hearing. The publication of this opinion has reassured the public, and will prevent any attempts to force the suspended Banks into liquidation.

At a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad, held last night in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a considerable sum was subscribed for the purpose of effecting the six million loan which the company requires to meet its present embarrassments and continue its improvements. Speeches were made by Mr. DAVIS, Mr. LAIMBEER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RUGGLES and Mr. DEHON. The proceedings were entirely harmonious.

All of the Brooklyn Banks suspended specie payment yesterday. It was anticipated and occasioned no excitement or uneasiness. The other business of the Banks is transacted as usual. Two of the Savings Banks have closed their doors temporarily, and the other, the Williamsburg Savings Bank, pays up to $50 on demand, and for larger amounts requires the thirty' days notice provided for in the by-laws.

The General Produce Markets experienced a little relief yesterday. The receipts of Breadstuffs were limited. The demand was more animated, and prices advanced. Flour, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl; Wheat, 3c.@4c.; and Corn about 2c. ₱ bushel. Oats only were cheaper, having been freely offered. Provisions were rather heavy. Groceries continued quiet and languid, though there was less pressnre to sell. Cotton was unchanged. Freights were somewhat brisker, though not remarkably firmer. The number of vessels of all clasaes in port was 768.

The Cattle markets at Fourth-street came almost to a stand-still yesterday morning, though some 3,000 beeves of fair quality were offered for sale in the yards. The sudden suspension of the banks, in which most of the ready funds of the butchers and brokers were lodged, left them without the means of paying cash for cattle, and cash is now about the only thing that will be received by western owners of live stock. Towards noon intelligence reached the yards that the banks were paying out their own bills, which set the market in operation, though at a slow rate. Not more than half the cattle brought forward for yesterday's sales were disposed of at any price, while most of the sales were at a considerably lower figure than at any previous market for several years, and this without allowing for the depreciated currency paid out. However hard this may be for the producers, it is certainly a godsend to the multitudes whose means of procuring the necessaries of life have become greatly lessened, if not entirely cut off. With the great fall in the wholesale cost of cattle recently, and the abundant supply already in and about the City still unsold, consumers may well demand of the butchers a large cutting down in the retail prices of meat.

Our Washington correspondent writes that movements are on foot in the Southern States, of a very formidable character, for a fresh invasion of Nicaragua, and that the measures of the Administration are not such as are calculated to prevent or check it. The New-Orleans *Bee*, on the other hand, confidently relies on the President to stop the proceedings which are now notoriously in progress for such a renewed crusade.

The additional returns received from Pennsylvania go to insure the success of the Democratic ticket. The whole Democratic State Ticket is elected by a large majority, though there is a considerable falling off in the aggregate vote as compared with that cast at the Presidential Election.

The returns received from the Ohio Election up to a late hour last night were very meagre, and indicate a considerable gain in the Democratic vote, though not enough, it was thought, to insure a Democratic success. From Iowa we have no returns of consequence.

Yesterday, before the Recorder at Chambers, Mr. JAS. GORDON BENNETT, of the New-York *Herald*, gave bail to stand his trial (when indicted) for a libel alleged to have been published by him against the honor and fair fame of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. This giving bail was regarded as being in fact a formality indicative of the settlement and termination of the suit.

The Central Repnblican Committee held a meeting last evening, and denounced by a vote of 22 to 15 all special legislation aa always unwise and impolitic, especially at the present time, as the exigencies of the times did not demand any actlon in behalf of the suspending banks. The debate involved was very spicy. One member had no hopes that any good effect would result from the resolution, because Governor KINO was afflicted with a chronic weakness, and would not be able to withstand the pressure of the moneyed men sent to beset him from this City. The same body also ordered the printing of State tickets for the coming election, as they feared the State Committee were remiss in their duty.

There wss a meeting last night of the Democratic General Committee at Tammsny Hall. They received the report of the result of the Primary Elections, and transacted some other business of no general interest.

In the Second Assembly District of Kings Conuty, the Americans and Republicans have united upon WINCHESTER BRITTAIN, Esq. (A.,) for Assembly. In the Third District a unlon has been effected upon H. B. DURYEA, (R.)

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church met yesterday for the transaction of business in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place. The Bishop of South Carolina, Right Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., delivered last evening the annual sermon in the Church of the Ascension.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday the only action taken of material importance was the adjournment until Thursday, when the order of the day will be taken np as to the reorganization of the departments of the City. The Commissioners of Emigration did not find any pressing matter requiring them to organize yesterday.

The Bank Suspension.

Movements are on foot for an Extra Session of the Legislature. One Committee has been sent to Albany by the Banks, and another hy the merchants, for the purpose of urging the Governor to convene one immediately. The object, of course, is to procure some legislation which shall relieve the Banks from the penalties to which they are subjected by existing laws, for refusing to pay their depositors and redeem their notes. We trust the Governor will give this very grave proposition all the consideration which its importance merits, before he complies with such a request. Our Banking laws have been carefully framed and are generally regarded as being eminently sound in principle and wise in detail. The Constitution holds Banks, in the payment of their debts, to the same responsibility which rests upon individuals. If a merchant cannot pay his notes with money, the law enables his creditors to compel a sale of his property for the purpose of making payment. If his creditors find that he is solvent they are, generally wise enough to give him time to convert his property into money to the best advantage. The creditors of a Bank compose the mass of the whole community. The entire population of this City are creditors, directly or indirectly, of the City Banks, —and the laws of the State give them abundant and effective means of securing the payment of their dues. It is perfectly proper that these laws should be enforced,—and any appeal on the part of the Banks to the Legislature for summary relief from their operation, is unjust to the public and unbecoming the character of the Banks themselves. We trust that no such appeal will be heeded without a very full and careful survey of the whole question.

We stated in the TIMES of yesterday morning, in a summary way, the general provisions of the law in regard to Bank suspensions. A more detailed statement of these provisions will fully sustain the opinion which we then expressed, that they are sufficient for the protection of the public and at the same time inflict no hardship upon the Banks themselves. There are two legal modes hy which redress may be sought for the suspension of apecie payments. One was enacted in 1845 and is contained in the Revised Statutes; and the other is embodied in the amendments to the General Banking Law adopted April 5, 1849. By the former it is enacted that, upon the application of the Attorney-General on behalf of the State,—or of *any creditor or stockholder*, the Supreme Court, upon hill or petition, upon due proof of any of the following facts, namely, that a Bank is "*insolvent, or unable to pay its debts*, or shall have violated any of the provisions of its charter or of any other act binding upon such corporation," *may issue an injunction and appoint a Receiver*. This provision is certainly one of great stringency, and is admirably calculated to protect both bill-holders and depositora from loss. Nor can the Banks with any justice complain of it:—for they are only to be closed if "insolvent" —and then in the discretion of the Court, and upon its determination of the fact. It is well settled, by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the celebrated Trust cases, that the mere suspension of payment does not constitute insolvency:—and the Justices of the Supreme Court for this District, in an opinion which will be found in another column, have just declared unanimonsly that "an order for an injunction should not be granted, even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice:"—that the mere fact of suspension is not of itself sufficient proof of such intended fraud:—and that "the injunction should never be granted if the Bank is clearly solvent." This, certainly, is all that the Banks can possibly require for their own protection. If they *are* insolvent, then they ought to be wound up instantly; if not, they are in no danger of it.

The act of 1849 is less summary in its operation than the above provisions of the Revised Statutes:—and in the opinion already referred to the Supreme Court Jndges have declared that it "*supersedes* those provisions in all cases to which it is applicable." By this act it is provided that any creditor having a demand exceeding $100 may, after *ten days* from the time when payment of such demands shall have been refused, apply to a Judge of the Supereme Court for an injunction, which he *may* grant, "if, in his opinion, upon the facts presented, it be *expedient, in order to prevent fraud or injustice*;"—and he may then order a hearing of the parties to determine whether the bank is "clearly solvent or otherwise." If he determinea that it is insolvent, he shall issue an injunction and appoint a Receiver. And any of the stockholders, owning *one-tenth* part of the capital stock, may at any time make a similar application, upon which precisely similar proceedings may be had. This act also, it will be seen, commits the banks to the wise discretion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and those Judges have given assurances that no injunction will be issued without a hearing of both parties, nor if the bank be solvent, nor unless it be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice;—and that a bank is "clearly solvent if it is clearly *able* to pay its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time." It is not easy to see upon what ground the suspended hanks can claim anything more than is secured to them hy these provisions. They will have a fair hearing, and if solvent and acting in good faith, they will not be enjoined, hut will go on in the transaction of their business as usual. If they are *insolvent*, the sooner they are forced into liquidation, the better. It was the very object of our Banking laws to sift out the good banks from the bad, in this way:—and the sound ones certainly should not object to the process. The holders of the currency have nothing to apprehend,—for they have a double security. They have, first, a special pledge of New-York State Stock in the custody of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, and then they have the provision of the Constitution of 1846, that "in cases of insolvency of any Bank or Banking Association, the *bill-holders shall be entitled to a preference in payment over all other* creditors of such Bank or Association." The entire capital and assets of the Bank, besides the State Stocks, are thus mortgaged for the payment and redemption of the bank bills;—these must be paid before depositors and other creditors are entitled to a single dollar.

It has been suggested that hy a suspension of specie payments the banks lose or forfeit their *charters*, and that action of the Legislature is needed to relieve them from this penalty. But even if this were sc, it would not be a matter of the slightest consequence. Under the old special charter system such a loss might be serious;—but the general Banking law renders a charter a mere matter of form. The Legislature indeed is prohibited from granting them;—but any good lawyer can prepare as good a one in three hours as the best Bank in the City ever had, and with it stockholders may organize a new Bank, and by a deposit of State Stock to the amount of $100,000 with the Superintendent at Albany, may commence business anew. The loss of a charter, therefore, is in fact no loss at all.

It will be seen from this statement that our Laws give the Banks all the protection which they need, and all the aid which the *solvent* ones among them should desire. The restrictions and penalties which they impose are no greater or more severe than are absolutely required for the protection of the community. Even if the Legislature were in session, therefore, it ought not to interfere with any of the essential provisions of the existing law; and still less should it be called together for any such purpose. Our Banking System is as good as it can be made. It is just to the Banks while it protects the public. And times of difficulty and embarrassment are precisely the times when it should not be tampered with or altered for the benefit of the Banks which it was intended to control. That both the Banks and the Public may safely rely upon the existing laws, as administered in the wise discretion of our Judges, they have ample assurance in the opinion which those Judges unanimously adopted yesterday, and which will be found in the financial column of this morning's TIMES.

Virginia Politics—The Wise and Hunter Contest.

The Richmond, Va., *South* is needlessly excited by a paragraph which appeared in a letter from our Richmond correspondent a few days since, concerning the reëlection of Senator HUNTER. It suspects the TIMES of being engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the return of this distinguished gentleman to the United States Senate, and endeavors to convert this suspicion into available political capital hy the ordinary means—a lavish use of epithets, capital letters, and exclamation points. We have no special desire to interfere with its virtuous partisan labors, but, at the risk of interrupting them, we must frankly inform the *South* that we don't care a hutton about the mighty contest which ahsorbs its thoughts, and which it supposes must, as a matter of course, enlist the attention of the whole civilized world. It may be a matter of some importance to the two gentlemen themselves, and their immediate personal and political dependants, but we do not imagine that either the State of Virginia or the Union at large cares very much, whether Mr. WISE or Mr. HUNTER shall sit in the Federal Senate for the next six years. Both are very respectable gentlemen, men of ability, and fully capable of performing the duties of the office. Mr. WISE has been perhaps more brilliant, and certainly a good deal more erratic, in his political demonstrations, than Mr. HUNTER; but we are by no means sure that this is at all in his favor as a point of fitness for such a place. Mr. HUNTER'S course has always been able, consistent, straightforward and statesmanlike.

Nor are the differences of political sentiment between them such as to hc of any appreciable importance in such a canvass. Both are strong Pro-Slavery men, and neither is likely to be outdone by the other in zealous devotion to the special and peculiar interests of the Southern States. The only point made against Mr. HUNTER is that he does not openly pledge himself to the support of the present Administration, while Mr. WISE does. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is Mr. WISE'S special organ, demands that Senator HUNTER shall declare, explicitly and categorically, that he will sustain President BUCHANAN and all his acts, as the only condition on which he can hope for a reëlection. Mr. HUNTER himself takes no notice of these exactions, but his friends say that he will very cheerfully express his opinion of President BUCHANAN, whenever such an expression shall be called for by circumstances,—that he will support whatever in his political action meets his approval, and condemn whatever does not,—but that he declines to give any pledges or make any declarations upon the snbject, with a view to influence the Senatorial canvass. And in this matter we think his course is decidedly nobler and more worthy of his position and character than that which is prescribed by his opponents. There is nothing connected with our political action calculated more to degrade the whole tone of public service, and the character of public men, than the prevalent habit of exacting specific pledges from men in office upon all the details of the measures that will come before them. The conditions and circumstances of political life are constantly changing:—what seems needful and proper to-day may he quite uncalled for to-morrow,—and what passes for wisdom and prudence at one session of Congress may be the height of folly at the next. This adoption of platforms, therefore, and requiring candidates to pledge themselves to specific measures upon all conceivable subjects, simply fetters our public men and renders it impossible to use their talents, if they have them, for the public good. Instead of being free to exercise their judgments and to act as their sense of duty and the public welfare may require, they are to "stand square" on the platform and shape their conduct by resolutions or pledges adopted months or it may be years before. Virginia politicians have always had rather a remarkable fondness for this sort of thing, and all her public men for over fifty years have been required regularly to swear fealty to the resolutions of '98.

Mr. HUNTER seems inclined to rebel against so sharp and so injurious a tyranny of mere partizanship—and this, in our judgment, constitutes a very strong claim on his part to a reëlection. He is suspected, we observe, of disapproving Gov. WALKER'S course in Kansas and is required by the out-and-out champions of the Administration to clear his skirts of that suspicion as a condition of reëlection. This is the very extreme of over zealous partizanship and we should certainly think much less of Mr. HUNTER than we do, if he were to yield to such coercion. The new Senator, whoever he may he, cannot take his seat until 1859, and hy that time, we have little doubt, the Kansas question will be beyond the reach of politicians in any section of the Union. The real issue between these two gentlemen, we imagine, relates not to the Senatorship, but to the *Presidency*. Gov. WISE has been openly announced by the Richmond *Enquirer* as a candidate,—and there can be little doubt that Mr. HUNTER'S friends have aspirations for him of the same character. The attempt to compel Mr. H. to some open commitals upon pending political issues under such circumstances, looks not unlike an endeavor to break him down in advance of the Presidential canvass.

PARTISAN INJUSTICE.—The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article exulting over the failure of business men at the North whom it atyles Abolitionists, classes HARPER & BROTHERS among them, and speaks of them as "the originators and reputed owners in part of the NEW-YORK TIMES." We hope the *Examiner* will forego its sectional partisanship, sufficiently at least to do justice to this eminent publishing house, which had nothing whatever to do with originating the TIMES,—which has no more interest in it now than have the owners of the Richmond *Examiner*, and which is not, and never has been, in any sense of the word an Abolitionist firm. For a period of about one year a son of the Brothers HARPER was part proprietor of the TIMES,—but he disposed of his interest in it some years since, and no one connected with HARPER & BROTHERS has ever since been connected in any way with this establishment. We make this explanation in justice to a firm whose temporary misfortunes cause regret to every person in the community, without distinction of party, and we hope the *Examiner* will no longer allow itself to be the solitary exception.

The attempts that are made in certain journals in this City, as well as at the South, to trace the failure of commercial houses to politics is absurd. The embarrassments in business have been universal, and if it were at all worth while, we could name two Southern and Pro-Slavery merchants, to one Anti-Slavery establishment, upon the list of those who have failed. But the task is one suited to the taste of only the most bigoted and reckless party organs, and we leave it for them.

A New Mystery of Paris.

The conduct of LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X. certainly proved that the Bourbons in exile had "forgotten nothing and learned nothing," and the grandees of their Royal house have not enjoyed a very brilliant reputation for common sense since the events of 1830. But the Bourbons were fools, not because they were Bourbons, but because they were conceited. They fancied themselves the elect of heaven; and therefore it was that all experience was thrown away on them. For whether in public or in private life, whether clothed with the purple or robed in serge, whether invested with the *bâton* of a general in the field, or dignified with the cravat of a minister in the pulpit, every man who imagines himself to be the special "anointed" of wisdom and of power, is sure to behave quite as absurdly, and to stultify himself quite as effectually as any Bourbon of them all; and the third NAPOLEON has just revived the memory of the eighteenth LOUIS, by an act of imbecility only worthy of a bishop in the Asturias, or a Welsh justice of the peace.

The celebrated romancer of socialism, EUGENE SUE, left behind him at his death a tremendous novel in *sixteen* volumes, entitled *Les Mystères du Peuple*. Zealous gentlemen of the Romish persuasion, habituated to interminable investigations into patristic lore, undertook to read these sixteen volumes, and having accomplished the task loudly proclaimed them to be of the most pernicious tendency. Thereupon the "Correctional Tribunal" of the Imperial Government forthwith falls upon the owner of the work, one BARON LA CHASTRE, his publisher and his printer, and sentences them, the former to one year's imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine—the others to shorter periods of duress and to milder mulcts.

Infamous as is the injustice of such a proceeding, its injustice quite sinks out of sight in its puerility. Of course, thousands of persons who would never have read the *Mystères du Peuple* will now be stimulated to buy it and to devour its doctrines. The Baron DE CHASTRE will gain largely in pocket thereby. The name of EUGENE SUE will be greatly glorified, and the Government of NAPOLEON will be made ridiculous before a nation which can tolerate any excess of tyranny more quietly than a trifle of stupidity in its rulers. With all his imagination, EUGENE SUE himself never devised a mystery of Paris so insoluble as the mystery of the results which the "Correctional Tribnnal" of His Majesty NAPOLEON III. must have proposed to itself, in taking such a step as this.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STOUT, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She carried 162 passengers, and only $1,450 in specie. The British screw-steamer *Argo*, Capt. BENSON, sailed for Southampton and Bremen, with 46 cabin, and 120 steerage passengers. The steamer *City of Washington* leaves to-day for Liverpool. The *Baltic* was to sail from Liverpool for New-York yesterday. The next steamers from this port are the *Fulton*, for Havre, and the *New-York* for Glasgow, on Saturday, 17th.

Some Plain Advice to the Business People Suited to the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an old man, who has gone through three panics, and two general bank suspensions, to give a little advice to your numerous readers?

1. *To business men who are in debt.*—Reduce as speedily as possible your liabilities. Enter into no new projects. Convert as rapidly as possible your merchandiae into cash, and pay your debts. Fear not large discounts in prices. Don't turn away your clerks and helpers, if you can avoid it. Reduce their wages rather. Be easy with weak creditors: help them along, and enable them to help you.

2. *To Housekeepers of limited means.*—By housekeepers, I mean the heads of the family, male and female: to them I say, introduce a strict system of economy into every department. Buy in small quantities, and mostly from day to day. See that nothing is wasted. Pay cash for everything you buy. Don't turn away aervants unless absolutely necessary: it is better to reduce their wages.

3. *To Servants.*—Remember, it is a general time of care, anxiety and loss, with your employers. Many of them are greatly reduced in their means of living; thousands of them, of liberal disposition, are really cramped in their circumstances, and hardly know how to get the means of living. Therefore, for your own sakes, aid them in every plan of retrenchment and economy. Take small wages, or even work for your board, so long as the trouble lasts, rather than be sent away.

4. *To Creditors.*—Don't be hard with your debtors. Give them time where there is a disposition to pay, and where time may enable them to pay. If you are rich, this is your duty; if you are poor, this is your interest. Panic haa hitherto ruled; let reason now have sway. "Judge not, lest ye be judged," may be thus paraphrased: "*Grind not, lest ye be ground.*"

5. *To the Rich.*—By rich, I mean those persons who, in spite of loss, panic, and the general shrinkage of property, have still a clear and ample income. There are many such among us, notwithstanding the shock that has disturbed society. To even such, I venture, respectfully, to preach economy in all your ways. Don't dismiss your servants; don't give up your coaches; live well and liberally, for by such means your wealth blesses society; but in the administration of your affairs set examples of care, prudence, watchfulness. Remember that what you do is of powerful influence. You furnish the creed of a world—the great world of fashion. It is a good time to review your confession of faith. Have you not, hitherto, set bad examples, which have become epidemic, and done much towards the present raging fever of society? Have you not inculcated foolish, vulgar expense in houses, furniture, equipage, dress? Have you not set examples which have begotten, in our hotels, our refreshment saloons and our stores, enormous extravagance and enormous prices; and all this, with a general disregard of propriety, comfort and good taste! Think of these things, ye envied, worshiped law-givers of society, and if your faith and practice have become thus vicious, I need not say it is a good time for you to reform both.

6. *To Mothers.*—I speak freely to you, for, as a class, I know not on this earth those who take precedence of you, in virtue and elevation of character. A mother is, as it seems to me, the holiest thing on this sinning earth. And yet, in New-York, many mothers of sons and daughters, have been led astray. Many of them have indulged, and by indulgence, have encouraged habits of expense, display, idleness, gossip, in their children. Fast young men, and fast young ladies, are rather the types of Uppertendom, in Gotham. Shame, shame upon ye, mothers! I pray you, let the past suffice, in this miserable race of folly. Listen to better counsel. Let modesty, prudence, decency, economy, be restored to their true places in the family circle. To be fast, for a young man, is vicious, degrading; to be fast, for a young woman, is to deprive her of the chief glories of her sex, modesty, discretion, propriety. To be fast is very expensive, to say nothing of the moral cost; in the mere reckoning of family expenses, it is a formidable item. It implies a complete waste of time, the great gift of life; it implies a rash and heedless waste of opportunities for improvement and reflection; it implies a constant, careless, destructive waste of money. And more than all, it implies, at least in many cases, an utter breaking away from parental restraint, counsel, and guidance. A "fast young man," or a "fast young woman," is, in a majority of instances, equivalent to a "lost young man," or a "lost young woman."

Is it not a good time for mothers, now that our very homes are rocking with panic, ruin, and poverty, brought upon us, in part at least, by these errors, to consider their ways, and to mend them?

7. *To the Young Ladies.*—I would speak tenderly to you, for, in many of your follies, you are encouraged by the sterner sex. Yet there are some which are your own. Let me speak of two things—extravagance and monstrosity in dress. In the days of your mothers, six or eight yards of silk was enough for a dress; now you must have sixteen. This enormity does not beautify you; it renders you hideous. There are some of your fashions which are so disgusting as hardly to be spoken of—I mean all those devices which have for their object the swelling out of your forms, so as to give prominence to—what shall I say? As if to imitate the peacock, the very emblem of folly and vanity, you make your heads, the seat of the intellect, as little and insignificant as possible, while the hips are amplified into the dimensions of a balloon!

This, my dear young ladies, is madness. In the first place, it is very inconvenient. With your hoops and crinoline, you are troublesome and annoying, especially in public places; in the street, in the church, the theatre, the omnibus and the rail car. Your long trains, disgusting as they sweep up the mud and dust in streets, and wipe the filth upon your pretty feet and anklea, are very irritating in crowded places, for they will be trod upon, and then you look daggers.

And finally, my fair readers, these things, generated and encouraged by your mantuamakers, and your fear of each other, disgust those whom you should deslre to please; I mean young men. These modern extravagances of yours have done much to degrade your sex in the eyes of our sex. I am an old man, and to me it is at once mournful and shocking to hear the vulgar, coarse jokes current among young gentlemen, founded upon your monstrous and extravagant fashions in dress. In the days when young ladies dressed and deported themselves modestly and tastefully these things were not so.

I consider, therefore, that your vicious fashions have a positively vicious tendency in society—they make you, thousands and hundreds of thousands of you, old maids; and as many men thus make woman-scoffing old bachelors. In general, it may be said that Cupid never was found in padding or hoops. Men don't fall in love with walking atorecases. And, besides, these tomfooleries of yours are very costly; and prudent young men, though they may waltz and polk with them, in general are very shy of marrying them.

Is it not a good time to think of these things, and to correct the folly that they imply? If I am a judge of the ways of the world, I am sure that a return to the economy, delicacy, and good taste of other days, would greatly promote your happiness, as well as that of society in general, including your papas, who are obliged to foot your bills.

8. *To Everybody.*—Don't give up the ship. It is a dark day, but we'll [illegible] a wild horse, and may carry you over. In difficulty, in the presence of temptation, maintain your integrity, your character. Do nothing to-day that to-morrow may make you ashamed of. If others lose their senses, walk thou in the even path of wisdom and charity. Every man who acts thus will come out of the trial happier and better, even from the stern crucible of suffering.

S.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Yesterday was an important day. It is to soon to give results. Lawrence was not the only where foreign interference was anticipated. The weather has been dull and rainy for three days; yesterday morning it was still lowering, and the heavens hung in black. The air became chilly, and the roads muddy; consequently, many were kept from the polls, especially in the country, where chills and fever are prevalent. At an early hour our town began to fill with the municipals from without, and shortly after 9 o'clock the crowd assembled at the Express office. H. BURGESS, Sheriff of Douglas County, organized the polls by calling to order, and calling for the Judges of Election. They all appeared but two of them, Mr. JENKINS and Mr. LANE, resigned, when THEODORE SANDERSON and CHAS. GARDNER were appointed in their stead. The voting was then commenced in a manner that somewhat amused those unused to the forms of these "National" Governments. The Sheriff commenced calling in a loud voice the name of the person proposing to vote, and the name of each person upon the ticket that they proposed to vote for—all of which consumed about one full minute for each name. It was soon remarked by some of our sagacious heads of bogus forms, that they would not allow the Sheriff to read their tickets for them; but when the first came they all acquiesced and permitted the Sheriff to read for them.

It was soon apparent that all could not vote in one day, and it was decided to permit all from the country to have the preference, and save them another journey. During the day 515 votes were thus polled, and probably less than half of our town citizens have voted. This morning, at 9 o'clock, the polls will be opened again. Out of the number already cast five are for the ticket headed by EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM. Everything was measurably quiet, though some excitement arose in the afternoon, principally owing to the free tide allowed to our dramshops.

One Mr. SYKES, who is a candidate for the House on the Pro-Slavery ticket, living in Lecompton, came here early in the morning with Sheriff BURGESS, for the purpose of scanning our proceedings generally, and, as he openly declared, of challenging votes. All this would have created no disturbance had it not been for this fact: a Mr. POSTER, of our town, had upon a former occasion had some difficulty with SYKES, and SYKES had struck him, for which POSTER threatened to retaliate. POSTER was considerably in liquor, and brought the charge before his whisky comrades, who declared that SYKES should be whipped before he left town. The fire kept kindling, and POSTER and SYKES came to blows, when the citizens interfered, and during the flurry SYKES drew the knife and struck at POSTER, but without injuring him. SYKES was then protected by several of our prominent citizens, and after a time was aided to get upon his horse and guarded out of the crowd, when he put spurs to his steed, and left for Lecompton, as frightened a man as was ever seen in Kansas. We deprecate and condemn the whole affair, but we also deprecate the character such scenes of intemperance are giving our town. It should be added, however, that SYKES was not by any means blameless in his matter, and the language he used in the beginning—but when once threatened, he did no more than any true man would have done in self-defence. I must close abruptly, for the mail is leaving, and can only add that the troops remained all day at their camp, as we all knew they would—and we have heard of no disturbance at any other Precinct. RANDOLPH.

Returns of the Election.

The following are the returns of the votes in the several precincts from which intelligence had been received:

Lawrence County.	Free-State.	Democrat.
Lawrence	905	14
Lecompton	294	136
Willow Springs	271	26
Palmyra	221	4
Shawnee	28	117
Monticello	7	12
Lexington	23	32
Oxford	—	98
Spring Hill	12	10
Macamish	31	6
Olatha	19	41
Totals	1,811	514
	Free-State.	Democrat.
Leavenworth City	523	278
Delaware City	56	100
Easton	40 maj.	—
Kickapoo	—	500 maj.
Atchison	—	40
Grasshopper Falls	154 maj.	—
Osawkee	40 maj.	—
Indianola	50	4
Topeka	334	4
Tecumseh	129	55
Brownville	88	—
Wakarusa City	91	5
Lykins County	335	73
Totals	3,671	1,573

The Lawrence *Republican*, from which these returns are taken, states that the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts have, without much doubt, given Free-State majorities, and elected Free-State members of the Legislature. It states the entire result, as indicated by the returns received thus far, as follows:

The entire result, as indicated by the returns thus far, is:

	Council.	Reps.
Free-State	9	24
National Democratic	3	12
Doubtful	1	1

Giving a Free-State majority in both Houses, and legislative bodies are the judges of the qualification of their members, a two-third Free-State vote will be obtained in both Houses, if justice is meted out to those elected by fraud in the Leavenworth District.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Oct. 7, 1857.

The election returns are coming in with dispatch, and the Free-State men feel confident that they are far ahead in figures in the aggregate, although they generally concede that Leavenworth County is lost, and several others on the north side of the river. The returns show a strong vote, and in some instances a very satisfactory one. It is much the largest one ever polled in Kansas, and ought to reach 25,000, according to the returns given. In this county, where the vote will approach 2,000, the Pro-Slavery vote is only 188; and it should be borne in mind that even *this*, meagre as it is, exceeds their true number at the times they have been raising the most "hue and cry" about enforcing the laws. JESSE, McLAIN, and many others of their ilk, have, since those days, become legal residents of the county. Besides, it is the county containing the baronial capital, where all the Federal appointees reside, and where the influence of the Administration is most felt. I think this shows conclusively that the only true and recognized issue before the people of Kansas was, as heretofore, freedom, or foreign oppression with Slavery.

I will here give a list of the votes, as far as they are handed in, up to this evening. The highest number cast is given, without regard to any particular candidates. PARROTT has generally run ahead of the votes for the Legislature and local officers.

OFFICIAL RETURN FOR LAWRENCE.

For Congress——Free-State—Parrot, 905; Ransom, (Pro-Slavery,) 11.

For Councilmen—Free-State—Allen, 893; Babcock, 904; Nash, 902.

For Councilmen—Democratic—S. J. Jones, 8; Hull, 11; Bledsoe, 7.

For Representatives—Free-State—Speer, 899; Deitzler, 901; Barber, 904; Appleman, 903; Still, 901; Zinn, 897; Seymour, 905; Lockhart, 903.

For Representatives—Democratic—Sykes, 9; Walker, 8; Thompson, 7; Bolling, 6; Wells, 8; Actor, 7; Winsor, 7; Danforth, 7.

Average majority on whole Free-State ticket in Lawrence, about 900.

The First Council and Representative District, embracing Leavenworth County, and electing three Councilmen and eight Representatives, gives the following vote:

Precincts.	Free State.	Pro. Dem.
Leavenworth City	862	278
Delaware City	56	100
Easton	40 maj.	—
Wyandot	—	[illegible]
Kickapoo	—	[illegible]

Kickapoo, which, according to the bogus census takers, has but about 600 voters, gave a National Democratic majority of about 500.

The Second Council and Representative District, embracing Atchison County, and electing one Councilman and three Representatives, is reported as having given a considerable Free-State majority.

Addison Precinct gave about 40 majority for the National Democracy.

As yet, both parties claim the District. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts are all doubtful, and we dare not claim them from present evidence.

Tenth Representative District, embracing Douglas and Johnson Counties, and electing three Councilmen and eight Representatives:

Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.	Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.
Lawrence	206	11	Lexington	23	33
Lecompton	304	156	Oxford	—	88
Wakarusa	271	38	Spring Hill	12	10
Palmyra	221	4	Macamish	31	6
Clinton	28	117	Olatha	19	41
Monticello	7	12	Totals	1,811	514
Free-State majority					1,297.

Such are the unofficial returns to-night, but they should be taken with allowance. For instance, at Oxford and Shawnee it is reported that these are the number polled the first day, and at both places the election was continued, and of what occurred yesterday we are not advised. These precincts are on the border. Shawnee is near Westport, and Oxford is really a part of New-Santa Fé, a town in Missouri. Oxford consists only of a few shabby houses, erected this year upon the outskirts of New-Santa Fé, that were crowded over the line merely to afford them a place of voting in Kansas. All the local candidates, as well as the Judges of Election, are acknowledged citizens of Missouri, and have never lived in Kansas. It is barely possible, though not probable, that they may yet return enough from these points to change the result in this District.

The Eleventh Representative District, embracing Shawnee County, and electing one Representive, stands thus:

Precincts.	Free-State.	Nat. Dem.
Topeka	334	4
Tecumseh	129	55
Brownville	88	—
Wakarusa City	91	5

Free-State majority, over 600.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Representative Districts, embracing Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, McGee, Woodson, Coffey, Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, and electing three Representatives, are among the virtually disfranchised Counties, and are almost entirely Free-State. The Free-State ticket is unquestionably elected, unless monstrous frauds were perpetrated in Bourbon County.

From the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts but slight returns are given, but these are largely Free-State. It stands in

	Free-State.	Dem.
Ossawatomie	240	—
Stanton	64	4
Paola	26	52
Peoria	68	1
Burlington	133	—

PARROTT is unquestionably elected, but the complexion of the Legislature cannot be settled for several days. We all say it looks at present as if it would have a Free-State majority, but it is unfortunately all in the hands of our enemies to return who they please. For instance, if they apply the test rule of requiring the tax to constitute a man a voter, nearly all the Free-State vote will be thrown out. It is strongly intimated that this will be done.

For our credit it should be known that yesterday all the dram shops were closed in Lawrence, and the election proceeded with far more decorum than on the first day. There was no collision at any place yet heard from, and the troops have had about as much to do in the affair as so many setting hens.

I intend to visit Lecompton to-morrow, and hope to be able to furnish further returns by my next.

RANDOLPH.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

From the Lawrence Republican.

FREE-STATE BOYS WIDE AWAKE.—The Border-Ruffian districting of Douglas County, made the Lecompton precinct to embrace quite a portion of Lawrence and vicinity. It was thought best that the Free-State boys of the Lawrence-Lecompton District should be on hand at Lecompton early on the morning of Monday, the day of election. Sunday night was cold, rainy, and uncomfortable, but early on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the bell of the Unitarian Church rang out a loud, merry peal. The boys were under way in short order. They arrived at Lecompton dripping with rain, and covered with mud, just as the dwellers in that renowned "capital" were rubbing their eyes, and creeping out of their beds. The hour came for the opening of the polls, when lo! the Judges of Election, appointed by the bogus officers—and all Pro-Slavery—*were not to be found!* Then, according to law, the choice of Judges devolved upon the electors present. The Free-State men being largely in the majority, immediately chose a new set of Judges, giving the Pro-Slavery men one of them, the two others being Free-State men out-and-out. Some of the Lecompton men began to open their eyes about that time, and to suspect that the Free-State boys understood the advantage of early rising—especially about election times.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE KANSAS ELECTION.

From the Richmond Whig.

Notwithstanding the crowing and the shoutings of the Democratic press a day or two ago, it appears that the *national* Democracy of Kansas have sustained an overwhelming and ignominious defeat. The Black Republicans have swept the Territory like a whirlwind—the legitimate and anticipated result of the intervention and manœuvring of WALKER, backed and sustained by the Administration at Washington and a large proportion of the Democratic Party at the South. But so far as the South is practically concerned, the result in Kansas is a matter of no moment to her—for the national Democracy who have been defeated, equally with the Black Republicans who have succeeded, were *free* State men, intent upon the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, for selfish party purposes. Well, Kansas will come in as a Free State, *but the national Democracy will not have the credit for it at the North—and over that fact we rejoice.* In trying to go further than the Black Republicans themselves, in order to propitiate the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, the *national* Democrats of Kansas and throughout the country have used themselves up both with the Northern and the Southern people—but their fate is a just retribution, which their double-dealing, hypocrisy and treachery richly merited.

Broadway Theatre.

A new ballet of action, in three acts and four scenes, was produced here last night with complete success. It is called "*Il Birrichino di Parigi*," and is founded on the popular French Comedy, "*Le Gamin de Paris*"—a work that has been done into English in a variety of shapes. The history of scapegraces is always interesting, and Mr. RONZANI's version not less so than the version of his predecessors. It has been necessary to vary the plot in some respects; but as these alterations are always with a sound view of adding to the pantomimic interest of the piece, they are improvements, for which an apology is scarcely necessary. The ballet as it stands is a nice little story of two interesting orphans, embiazoned with much military pomp, and enlivened by an average share of comicality; for the young folks nothing can be better, for it is full of animal spirits, bustle, fun and motion; for children of a larger growth there are waltzes, polkas, single and double-barreled *pas*, and dances of all sorts and kinds. In addition to these, there is a fair amount of heavy business, in which an elderly military chieftain, of a choleric temperament, gives expression to his chaotic emotions in a very effective and intelligible way. The chieftain in question was played by Mr. RONZANI, and with such remarkable skill that the audience appreciated his every motion. This gentleman is a *great* pantomimist, and deserves to be studied as such.

The two principal dancers of the troupe, Mlle. LAMOUREUX and Signor BARATTI, have many opportunities in this ballet of proving their great superiority over their predecessors in the esteem of the public. The lady is all that is graceful, airy and light, and the gentleman absolutely does some things which are not universally and persistently done by all other male dancers. The *pas de deux* in the third act was one of the most finished performances of artistic dancing we have ever witnessed, and fully merited the rapturous applause with which it was greeted. Signora PRATESI played the part of *Guiseppe* with great animation and dramatic truth.

The ballet has been put on the stage neatly, costumes being generally good, and the groupings of the *corps de ballet* effective. The house was well filled, as it has been since the first night of this troupe. It would be a shame if it were otherwise, for in this dance-loving City Terpsichorean excellence should certainly be appreciated. It is conceded, and with perfect justice, that such an admirable company as that now playing at the Broadway Theatre has never been seen in this City. When times improve we expect to see the house crowded every night.

Signor DOMENICO RONZANI, the accomplished composer and director of the *troupe*, takes his first benefit to-night. We trust there will be a bumping house on the occasion.

Manufacturing Establishments.

It is stated that several manufacturing establishments in Newark, which suspended operations under the money pressure, will resume and reëmploy many of their old hands.

The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company at Cleveland had made an assignment. Its assets exceed liabilities by $100,000. A few weeks since 100 operatives were discharged from this concern, and 200 more are thrown out of employment by its failure.

The hatters at Danbury and Bethel, Conn., have employed 2,250 operatives. They are now only working up their old stock, and not making a hat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT NEW-ORLEANS

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and South America.

$1,250,000 In Specie En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Granada* from New-York *via* Havana 10th inst., has arrived. She connected at Havana with the steamship *Northern Light* from Aspinwall for New-York, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The *Northern Light* has one million and a quarter in treasure.

The *Granada* experienced a gale on the 3d and 4th and afterwards saw a wreck, but the name was indiscernible.

In California, WELLER's majority over both candidates was 11,000 votes.

The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Ex-Treasurer BATES, and ROWE, his Clerk, were both committed to jail in default of bail.

Chief-Justice MCRAE is dead.

Col. CASEY, of Tennessee, was killed in a duel with Mr. BLAIR.

The Overland Mail from San Antonio, Texas, reached San Diego on the 31st August. All well.

The report of the assassination of ALVAREZ, in Coloma, Mexico, had reached San Francisco.

Disturbances had occurred near the boundary of Lower California between Americans and the authorities.

A Company was fitting out at San Diego—supposed to be filibusters. Several Americans had been arrested.

It was reported that Governor CASTRO, of Lower California, fearing a revolution of his own people, had joined the Americans.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt near San Francisco.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session, and had been slightly agitated on the question of Slavery.

The California markets were dull.

The accounts from the mines were good.

The South American Mail had arrived with later advices from Peru and Chili.

The English and French fleets had left the Chincha Islands, leaving them at the mercy of VIVANCO.

The murderers of Mr. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima, have been discovered to be hired bravos. They have not been arrested, and their employers were unknown.

Nothing important had been received from Central America.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the Pennsylvania State Election, so far as heard from:

	Packer.	Wilmot.	Hazlehurst.
Philadelphia	27,740	9,609	13,817
Cambria	1,200 gain.	—	—
Montgomery	2,000 maj.	—	—
Berks	6,000	—	—
Northumberland	1,500	—	—
Northampton	3,000	—	—
Montour	450	—	—
Lycoming	900	—	—
Schuylkill	2,500	—	—
Bedford	650	—	—
Cumberland	400	—	—
Indiana	—	1,000	—
Luzerne	1,500	—	—
Mifflin	100	—	—
Carbon	500	—	—
Westmoreland	800	—	—
Lehigh	1,000	—	—
Lancaster	—	1,000	—

In Philadelphia, the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Court Judge have about the same majority as Packer. All the Democratic candidates have been elected to the Legislature and county offices. Ludlow, Democrat, has 5,300 majority over Conrad, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10½ P. M.

The returns are coming in from most of the counties, and show Democratic majorities with few exceptions.

Alleghany County, which has been counted at recent elections as a Republican stronghold, now shows but a small majority for Wilmot. The rest of the ticket is close and uncertain in the County. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for Commissioner and two Representatives to the Legislature.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Ohio election come in very slowly. Thus far the telegraph has furnished us with only the following:

Counties.	Payne, Dem.	Chase, Repub
Fairfield	1,200	—
Toledo	400	—
Franklin	700	—
Portage	—	800
Cleveland	321	—

The following are the Democratic majorities in the counties heard from:

Stark County	300	Lucas County	200
Wayne County	300	Henry	150
Sandusky	409	Defiance	200

The following are the Republican majorities:

Loraine County	1,383	Lake County	1,403
Medina County	800	Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland and 7 towns)	400
Huron Co. (10 towns)	480		
Wood County	250		

The Democratic gain is considerably over that of last Fall, but is not in sufficient ratio as yet to carry the State.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Preble County gives 500 majority for Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Clinton County gives 700 majority for Chase.

Warren County gives 720 majority for Chase.

Clermont County gives 500 majority for Payne, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Butler County gives 1,200 majority for PAYNE.

Pickaway County gives 550 majority for PAYNE.

Fairfield County gives 16 majority for PAYNE.

Muskingum County gives 400 majority for PAYNE.

Montgomery County gives 600 majority for PAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12½ P. M.

Perry County 450 majority for Payne.

Morgan County 600 majority for Payne.

Hamilton County 3,500 majority for Payne.

Greene County 1,200 majority for Chase.

Hardin County 130 majority for Chase.

The Democratic gain in forty counties is 7,000.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—1 A. M.

Further returns show large Democratic gains. In forty-five counties the Democratic gain is about 10,000. The vote on all hands is considered close, and the result for Governor is doubtful. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Burlington, (Iowa)—SAMUELS, Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 150 in this city.

Davenport, (Iowa.)—The Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of 200 in this city.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

An election took place in Indiana, yesterday, to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges Goakins and Stuart; also for County Clerks and Commissioners. The Democrats claim that under the Constitution the vacancies in the Supreme Court must be filled by the Governor—therefore they made no nominations.

Marion County elects a Republican Clerk and Commissioner.

Desperate Riots in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

There were riots here last night. The Turner Hall, a German tavern, was attacked by a political club. Windows were smashed in several other sections of the City last night. The American procession were fired into by Democrats, and the houses from which the shots were fired were sacked. A number of persons were wounded, including four police officers. The election for the City Council is progressing quietly this morning, but warm work is apprehended.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

A riot broke out this afternoon between the Americans of the Fifth and the Democrats of the Eighth Wards. Muskets and pistols were freely used, and it is said that several persons were killed.

The police captured a quantity of muskets at Jackson Hall, in the Eighth Ward. Police Officer JORDAN was killed, and others were wounded. It is thought several persons were killed.

Another riot is reported as progressing at Lexington Market, in the western section of the city.

The police captured a quantity of firearms from the New-Market Engine-house.

Later.—The election to-day has resulted in the success of the American ticket in every Ward in the city except the Eighth. In many of the Wards the Democrats had no candidates. The vote polled is very small.

The riots have all been quelled. So far only one person is known to be dead, policeman JORDAN. Several are badly wounded, mostly police officers.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF DR. VAN CAMP—THE ACTS OF JUDGE JENKINS DISAVOWED—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The State Department has officially disavowed the acts of Judge JENKINS, late U. S. Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigator's Islands, and declared that he was utterly without law or other authority for the seizure and sale of property of Dr. VAN CAMP and others, as related in your columns some months since. With a view to the vindication of Dr. VAN CAMP, late U. S. Consul at the above-named port, Mr. DERRICKSON, the new Commercial Agent, has been directed to make thorough investigation and report.

Meantime, VAN CAMP has been swindled out of some hundred thousand dollars, for which he has no remedy, except by a special act of Congress, before whom it is his intention to bring the case. This case shows the importance of making our Consulates abroad valuable enough to secure good and competent men, and of compelling them to give bonds in sufficient amount to afford relief to any whom they may willfully cause to suffer loss under cover of official power and duty. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Postmaster-General left here this morning for Philadelphia and New-York, to look after sites for Post-Offices in those cities.

It is not true, as stated, that the Government of Nicaragua recognized and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic, adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. VIJESARI, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New-York.

From St. Louis.

COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL SUMNER—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

General SMITH issues special orders for the convening of a Court Martial, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of November, for the trial of Colonel SUMNER. The charges are not stated.

On the night of the 1st inst., some Pawnee Indians stole fourteen mules, four horses and a number of cattle, from Fort Riley. A party of troops have gone in pursuit of them.

The Legislature of Missouri meet on Monday next.

The utmost confidence prevails that ample provision will be made for the payment of the State interest in January next.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER AND HENNINGSEN—HEALTH OF THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived here to-day.

Gen. WALKER's movements will be determined in a few days.

The deaths in this city last week were 123, of which 12 were from yellow fever.

Falling in of the old Mohawk Bridge.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The flooring of the old Mohawk Bridge gave way this forenoon, precipitating about fifty head of cattle a distance of eighteen feet into the river. Only one of the cows was injured. This is the first accident that has occurred since the building of the bridge by THEODORE BURR in 1808. It is expected to be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Republican Nominations for Albany County.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Republican County Convention to-day, HENRY A. BARHAM, of West Troy, received the nomination for State Senator, and ADAM VAN ALLEN for County Treasurer.

The Reported Death of Commodore Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The reported death of Commodore STEWART was incorrect. He has been quite ill, but his health is now improving.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Cambridge Cattle Market to-day, the best beef cattle were pressed for sale at $6 @ $7 50 ₱ cwt., —a falling off of $2 within two weeks. Very few sales were made.

Disaster to the Bark Lucern.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Lucern*, from the coast of Africa, bound to New-York, arrived here to-day, in a leaking condition, and with spars damaged, and crew sick.

Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

In compliance with a call of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad, a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of that Company was held last evening in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of raising a cash subscription sufficient to enable the Corporation to resume its payments. The attendance was quite large.

Mr. CHAS. A. DAVIS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. CHAS. A. PACK, Secretary.

Mr. DAVIS, in the course of a few preliminary remarks, said that if he were asked at this moment to determine, he having the power so to decide, whether to stop the progress, ingress and egress at Sandy Hook and the Sound, or the Erie Railroad, as with reference to the interests of New-York, he would say stop the two first and let the Erie Railroad run. [Applause.]

Mr. LATHERS, on behalf of the Director's Board, appealed to the stockholders for aid in obviating the embarrassments in which the Road now finds itself involved. In our school-boy days, he said, we read of a certain sybil who went to TARQUIN, the Roman Emperor, offered him nine books, and asked a price for them that was considered by TARQUIN as very dear, and TARQUIN, like a prudent man, refused to buy them. She went off, burned three of them, returned with the rest, and to his astonishment offered them at the same price. But still he declined to make the purchase. She went off again, burned three more, came back and offered him the remaining three at the price asked at first for the nine. He was somewhat startled at her pertinacity, and concluded finally to buy them. The bargain was effected, and, on looking over the books, he found that they were of great consequence to Rome, and he would have given three times the sum to have got the rest of them. Now, they (the stockholders) were the Tarquin, and the Erie Railroad Company was the sybil. It had approached them three times, but, fortunately, it had not burned the books, though the people had, and three were still left. Whether the stockholders would allow them to be burned, and whether, with them, they would allow $22,000,000 of property, in the ownership of which they were large participants, to be destroyed, was the question now to be determined. Mr. LATHERS entered into a very clear and elaborate statement of the affairs of the Road, exhibited its future profitableness, provided it were relieved from its present difficulties, asserted that it was a much safer investment than the Banks, because it could show tangible and available property to meet all its indebtedness, and urged the wisdom and necessity of the stock and bondholders complying with the plan of relief suggested by the Board of Directors, viz.: that the loan of six millions be raised by each of the subscribers and bondholders buying one or more of the bonds for $200, which is the present market price, and that they subscribe $1,000 or more in cash installments, beginning with the month of December and running over several months. That would be $1,200 in all, at the minimum, and would buy two of the secured bonds of $2,000. In that way he was confident of a satisfactory termination to the present difficulty; and he furthermore expressed his belief that the six million mortgage would be good, even though the road went into the hands of a receiver.

Mr. SAMUEL J. RUGGLES expressed his own intention to procure a personal interest in the stock, and showed by calculation that in purchasing five of the two hundred-dollar bonds, in addition to the cash subscription of $1,000, he could secure to himself 21 per cent. profit for twenty-seven years. He dwelt at length on the vast increase of trade on the road, arising from the constantly increasing population, industry and productions of the West. Every two-and-a-half minutes, he said, a customer was born for the Erie Railroad, and that customer was certain as death and taxes. Would the seven millions of well-fed people of the West cease that production or keep steadily on in discharging that great duty? There were some duties which might be neglected, but certainly that would not. [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN.—There is no probability of "suspension" in that. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. RUGGLES proceeded, and declared that not only was the Erie Railroad by at least one-half better than the Erie Canal, but that it was even better as a medium of transportation than that which God gave in the Mississippi River. He indulged in some very extensive predictions as to the future greatness of the commerce between the East and West, and concluded amid much applause.

Resolutions were then passed, prohibiting the directors from incurring a greater amount of floating debt than $250,000, and directing them to call a half-yearly meeting of shareholders, for the purpose of informing them as to the condition and prospects of the road.

In the meantime the books had been opened for subscription, and a considerable amount was entered. Then the meeting adjourned.

THE FOG.—The two boats running on the South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, ferry are in ill-luck. On Monday the *George Washington* struck the wharf in Brooklyn and broke her rudder, obliging them to haul her off for repairs. Yesterday morning quite a serious disaster befell the *George Law*. Upon her first trip in the morning at 5 o'clock, in the dense fog, she struck the bows of the ship *Arramingo*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had one side of her ladies' cabin carried away by the ship's cathead and anchor which was hanging by it. The top of the saloon was broken down, and the side destroyed from the wheel-house to the end of the cabin. Her hull was not injured. Nobody was hurt by the crash. The deck was shored up, and the boat continued to run through the day. The damage, which will amount to about $200, will be repaired in a day or two. The other boat will take her place on the line this morning.

The *Hunchback*, of the Staten Island ferry, which was injured by the collision with the *Southfield*, was to be put on again to-day. During the day there was not fog enough to interrupt travel on the ferries, and no other disaster occurred.

THE WEATHER, STEAMERS, &C.—The wind yesterday morning was again from the northeast, accompanied by the dense fog which had prevailed since Monday afternoon. The ferries have been running with about the usual regularity. We do not hear of any collisions or accidents.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton, *Asia*, from Liverpool, *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails of the 20th ult., *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, Havana and Key West, the *Augusta*, from Savannah, and the *Marion*, from Charleston, are all over due, and may be detained near the Hook by the fog.

The ships *Phœnix*, for Liverpool, and *G. B. Lamar*, are detained at Quarantine by thick weather.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. WM. H. DWINELLE has returned to the country, and resumed his professional duties at No. 3 Bond-street.

Daniel S. Donelson, brother of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, publishes a card in the Nashville papers in defence of his reputation against charges made public by Andrew. He declares that the charges shall go unanswered, because he does not choose to enter into a fratricidal contest.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Everett House, Union-square, has been among the principal hotels to share in the general prosperity of the City and country, so it is determined, in order to show its sympathy with the reverses of the times, to be the first to respond to the prevailing adversity. Grateful for the past and continued patronage of the public, therefore, the proprietor takes this opportunity to announce that on and after to-day he will reduce the price of Winter board, so as to suit the existing depression. At the same time, however, he will not reduce the comforts of his guests, nor spare any of the attentions which have given his house its reputation.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,

Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S

International Hotel

and

Saloons,

Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHEER UP! AND DRIVE AWAY DULL CARE.—BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF GOOD TIMES NEAR AT HAND—Is the exhortation of manager POMEROY to his patrons, and good advice it is. The mind needs recreation from the gloomy thoughts of financial cares, and Purdy's National Theatre is the very place to enjoy a good hearty laugh and forget the troubles of the day. To-night "Bion the Wanderer" (the new drama from the *Ledger* story) is to be performed, with the fairy spectacle of the "Magic Well" and comedy of "In and out of Place." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS NOT A MERE SURFACE SALVE.—It does not begin and end by simply skinning over an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the creative cause of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood vessels, and expels it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.

$600,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of

VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR

Southern and Western trade,

Which we will close out to dealers at a

Very heavy per centage less than cost.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST. Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business. J. HYATT.

No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have engaged their depôt, by opening an extensive warerooms and sales room on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order. all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powdar-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and

No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACELETS, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STANLY—GREVIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, M. C. STANLY to EMMA L. GREVIT, all of New-York.

NOATON—TRUMBULL.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, HENRY D. NORTON, of San Antonio, Texas, to MARY L. TRUMBULL, of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—PRULAND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. JOHN H. JOHNSON to Miss SARAH E. PRULAND.

EAGER—MCLAREN.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. McLaren, JOHN M. EAGER, of New-York City, to MARGARETTE C., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MOORE—HOAAS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. B. Carter, SAMUEL A. MOORE, of New-York, to CAROLINE FRANCES, daughter of J. Hobbs, Esq., of Yonkers.

FOARES—JOHNSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. L. Peck, GEORGE FORBES to SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late W. Johnson, of New-York.

DIED.

COALES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, MARGARET J., wife of Edmund W. Corlies, of this City, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J. The steamboat *Ocean Wave* leaves foot of Robinson-st. on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of J. Hubbard Corlies, at Shrewsbury, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WARREN TREADWELL, only son of St. Clair and Mary L. Smith, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 77 West 29th st., on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 10th month (Oct.) 14, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH UNDERHILL, widow of Adonijah, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on 6th day (Friday,) the 16th inst., at Friends Meeting-House, in Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, MR. DANIEL MORAN, aged 77 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., corner of Congress-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDGAR DOUGLAS CLYDESDALE, youngest son of Charles Kennedy and Margaret Mageete Hamilton.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday morning for interment.

JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday Oct. 14, WILLIAM, youngest son of Elbert and Caroline Floyd Jones, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Saturday, the 17th, at 1½ o'clock.

MUDGE.—At Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday, Sept. 26, GILEON MUDGE, aged about 35 years. Deceased has relatives residing somewhere in the State of New-York, but it is not known where.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

For 85 cents.

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,

For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.

DRESSING ROBES,

Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.

MORNING JACKETS

For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.

HALF-HOSE,

Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.

ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,

costing $15 to import, for $10.

SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,

from 25 cents upwards.

ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,

selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,

cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTA- ble young women; the one is first-rate to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid, fine washing and ironing; can do all sorts of lady's finery in the first of style, and is capable of doing fitting. Can be seen at City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 23d-st., third floor, front rooms, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA- ble young women—the one to do housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or see to children, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family. Good reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.; can be seen from 9 o'clock for two days, if not engaged, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT German girl, with some years of excellent reference, to cook, wash and iron. In a gentleman's family; also, by a tidy young English girl as chambermaid; also, a highly-recommended Protestant woman for general housework. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations if possible in one family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and chambermaid; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCEL- lent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid. Is quick with the needle; makes shirts, scolloping and children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The other does housework in a small family; makes bread; does up linen in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA- ble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; both have most respectable City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 338 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOV- erness and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country; by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; has a good knowledge of hair dressing and dress making; can do up fine muslins and flute beautifully; is competent to assist in housekeeping; would be a useful person to a lady going to Europe; has been there, and does not get sea sick; or would go South; good City reference; address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man, a situation as seamstress, understands cutting and fitting children's and ladies' dresses and gentlemen's shirts in the latest style; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can get good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Charles-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTA- ble sisters, in a small private family; one as cook, the other as washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse. They are well recommended, and are permitted to receive applications at the residence of their present employer, No. 9 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one does housework in a small family; makes bread, washes and irons well; the other to do chamberwork, washing, or nurse and plain sewing; wages $6 each. They are fully competent. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTEST- ant young women, and a girl of 14; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, she would be willing to do chamberwork and lady's fine washing or sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior baker; is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; she has no objection to wait on a lady and travel. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; prefers to live in Brooklyn. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., few doors from 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl 13 years old, in a gentleman's family understands waiting on table and light chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 Madison-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO EN- gage with a few private families; is willing to go out by the week or month; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 150 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid: no objection to assist in the washing; good references from her last place. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine-lane, between Anthony and and Leonard sts. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, can take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 196 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City references can be given. Apply at No. 48 Marion st, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City refereaces. Iaquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and froner; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended: would go South. Address No. 89 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, or take care of children. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WO- man, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to make boys' and girls' clothing; would prefer going to the country or to travel. Call for two days at No. 90 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young woman; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st. for 2 days, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber- maid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed and references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamber- maid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has been for four years. Call at No. 314 Hudson-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER- work or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUA- tions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCEL- lent woman for housework, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough cook and baker; first-rate laundress; has lived five years in her last place. Also, by her daughter, 14 years old; is willing to do anything required; can do chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer; would be willing to do together the work of a family and take moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 18; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 35 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house work in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTES- tant girl, desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 186 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, flue washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 99 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUA- tion as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO- man, a situation as good plain cook and ls a first-rate washer and ironer and huker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make childeren's clothes, or do fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 5th-st., near 4th-av., in frout basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, *Times* Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 680 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITU- ation as chambermid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPE- rience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 116 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 57 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UN- derstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Appiy at No. 19 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 106 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City, has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISEN- GAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, or as waiter and nurse and to do plain sewing or housework; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and has excellent City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Spring-st., in the rear, near Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA- ble young girls; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family. Good City reference from their last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby a month old, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is a neat seamstress, and can do fine washing and fluting beautifully; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, No. 188 18th-st., corner of 2d-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROT- estant girl, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, makes the best of bread and pastry of all kinds; would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A STEADY, HIGHLY RECOMMEND- ed Protestant woman, wants a situation as professed meat and pastry cook, makes pastries of all kinds; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU- ation; is a good cook and baker; would prefer a hotel or boarding house; has no objection to the country. Has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 143 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or housework servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens. Wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Has good City references. Apply at fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH over two years' reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL who sews well, as seamstress; for a good home, she is willing to receive moderate wages. Apply at her present employer's residence, No. 38 East 33d-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOUR- AGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general house-work. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family, a man, his wife, and one child; must be an American, to be made like one of the family. Apply to MRS. GREENE, No. 129 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in two figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulers of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—$350.—A PER- son having this amount in cash at command, can connect himself with a respectable party in a cash business that has been established six years, and is paying a large income. No further capital required. For particulars apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIX- tures of Tea and Coffee store. No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY No. 35 William-st.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land about 8 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of good merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. 82 Liberty-st. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAM- ily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITH a large, commodious house in the upper part of the City, would take a gentleman and lady or a small family for the Winter, where all the comforts of a home may be found. Address Box No. 1,522 Post-Office.

BOARDING AT $3 25 PER WEEK.—A gentleman and his lady, or a few single men can be accommodated with good board and every comfort in a private family at the above terms. Apply immediately, at No. 66 Rose-st., corner of Pearl.

BOARDING.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, AND quiet, retiring habits, seeks a home with a lady of unexceptionable character, of whom she could make a social companion, or with a strictly private family, for the Winter. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address R. T. H. O. N., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED- rooms may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED- rooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, (consisting of gentleman, wife, and two daughters, aged 7 and 9,) a suite of three rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with board. References given and required. Will furnish rooms if necessary. Address Box No. 3,221 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMI- ly would take one or two gentlemen and their wives to board. The house is an English basement one, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 108 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS- st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 AT- lantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 36 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flouaced LONG SHAWLS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'ched HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which canaot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!
Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the
GENUINE GLOVE,
stamped with the signature "Bajou," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.
J. BECK & CO. are now offering
BAJOU'S BEST KID GLOVES
AT 40 CENTS PER PAIR.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
BY
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined to take advantage of the present monetary derangement, and close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to our New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
600 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.
RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal st., and 47 Howard.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction. Embroidered muslin cuffs from 12c. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4,
formerly $3 50 to $8.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CLOTHS, SUITS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

**PATENTS SECURED.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.
E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCK BONDS AND OTHER Securities will take place at 12½ o'clock, on FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange. This hour gives ample time for the brokers to attend the sale.

Any parties wishing to offer securities can be put on the list, if handed in before 5 o'clock on Thursday.

Transfers will be made and the proceeds of sale paid directly to owners, in all cases, unless otherwise required.

The undersigned will attend regularly to the sale of securities on Tuesdays and Fridays, or any other day required, on the most favorable terms.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
Commonwealth Bank Building.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
OCTOBER 15.
GREAT SALE OF
RARE, OLD AND CURIOUS
BOOKS ON AMERICA.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Trade-Sale Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886.
$5,000 Iowa County, (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Joliet & Northern Indiana 1st mortgage 8 percent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City (Sinking Fund) 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$2,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871.
25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad..$100 each.
3 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
20 shares Sixth-av. R. R.....$100 each.
60 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
120 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
140 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
75 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
80 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
135 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each.
54 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
36 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.$100 each.
30 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
80 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Columbia Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
80 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. (hypotheca-ted.....$50 each.
10 shares United States Motive Power Co.....$100 each.
200 shares New-York Farmington Coal Co.....$5 each.
Special sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at the STOCK EXCHANGE.
TO-DAY, Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited. Interest and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS RELATING to America, by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., THURSDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 4 P. M.

This collection comprises many very rare and curious books, among which may be mentioned:
America Painted to the Life. By Sir Ferdinande Gorges. 1659.
New-England's Tears. 1641.
Tracts Relative to Hamilton.
Mayhew's Sermons.
Hubbard's New-England Wars.
Mcolitie's Memoirs.
The Spy Unmasked.
England's Black Tribunal. 1660.
Phillis Wheatley's Poems.
Washingtoniana.
Labouton's Voyages.
Doddridge's Indian Wars.
Logh Sherburne's Canpaign. 2 vols.
Rare old Sermons, Tracts, Orations, &c.
The entire library on exhibition, and catalogues ready for distribution.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman now in Cuba.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 239 West 14th-st., the whole forming a superb collection. Among which may be found Rich velvet carpets, magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etagere tables, rosewood pier and mantel doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensive carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary with china fittings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood sofa corner and music stands, splendid seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instrument ever made, richly embroidered cover and scarf, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of oil and water-color paintings, many valuable specimens, one large fruit piece by Seidel, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; handsome black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea-sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, salvers, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing maple, cottage, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stand, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.
N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description will do well to attend. Sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 70 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bienaimé, Romoni, Del Medico, Zaccanini, Tasoni, Fiselli, Parnpoloni, Barretta, several antiques, Medleis, Santaliotti, Girornella, Ricci, Volati, Spinota, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.
Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the largest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Illram Powers, one of his latest works.
This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

D. S. HOYOU, Auctioneer.
GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCtion of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 268 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above (in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both usefnl and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, one curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—300 chairs, 150 Boston rockers, 20 French plate mirrors, 3 parlor suites, 2 pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, office desks, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, for cash, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, the entire furniture of a family; it will embrace all kinds of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, several tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets; 20 or 30 French plate mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, marble-top furniture, sofas and tête-a-têtes, 300 oak and other chairs, 150 Boston rockers, together with a variety of other goods, all of which will be sold for cash, and must be removed this day or to-morrow, without fail. Sale peremptory.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Broad-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, (postponed from Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Broad-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
POSTPONEMENT.—THE SALE OF FURNIture, statuary, &c., advertised to take place this day at the residence of the late George W. Bruen, deceased, No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is postponed until Oct. 29. Further particulars hereafter.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 77 Hammersley-st., genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being the entire effects of a family declining housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in said store, viz: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and plush; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, two rosewood seven-octave piano-fortes, superior instruments; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rose wood etageres, &c., together with a large assortment of bedroom furniture, together with a large assortment of bedroom furniture, looking-glasses, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale. Catalogues are now ready.

FINANCIAL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith, " Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ONELL, Secretary.

$3,000—$9,000 WANTED ON BOND and Mortgage at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. The $3,000 on the Bond and Mortgage of an honest farmer on his farm of 110¾ acres in Genesee County, N. Y.; worth $8,000, without any incumbrance. A safe investment. The $9,000 on a first mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to N. MERRILL, No. 71 Wall-st.

$10,000 BRIDGEPORT WATER BONDS, $10,000 Rockland Water Stock. $15,000 Bonds and Mortgages, $1,500 Passaic Water Bonds, Paterson, N. J., to exchange for good Bank Stock at par, by JOHN L. DORRENCE, No. 83 Liberty-st., up stairs.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HARTford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office.
WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT THE BASE OF Orange Mountain, containing 11 rooms, with 1 to 15 acres of land and fine spring of water. Price $4,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 20th-st., near 8th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to Naw-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediate. Will furnish, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depôt. Address J. WALES, No. 110 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family; 3-story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 68 East 22d-st., before 8 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A FINE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-story and attic house No. 92 West 43d-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements; house a year old. The furniture, all naw, for sale if desired. Between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE—Parlor, basement, and third-stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low. also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story and attic house, pleasantly located between 6th and 2d avs., and not higher up town than 30th-st. The house must have all the modern improvements, and the rent not to exceed $1,300. Address box No. 1,575 General Post-office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three persons and servant wish to hire a part of a genteel modern house in the upper part of the City. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with description of rooms and rent, E. A. S., *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 172 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner 4th-av. and Centre-st.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¼ P. M. This Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. Freight for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 3 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Fisgeolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.
This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.
Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)
P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly EDMUS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east o' Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROSEwood piano-forte, with round corners, iron frame, and all the modern improvements; entirely new and fully warranted. Best City make: worth $275; price $175, at No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.
Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDICE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ARABIA, Capt. JAMES WOOD.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Oliver Elderdice Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 a'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for	From SOUTHAMPTON and SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday..... Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday..... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Pa

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 14.

$2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '62	91	100	Erie Railroad	9
1,000	do	90½	40	do	9¼
10,000	N.Y. State 6s, '56	96	150	do	9¾
2,000	do	97	300	do	10
5,000	do	97	100	do	9¾
2,000	do	96½	100	do	9¾
20,000	Mo. State 6s	67	100	Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000	do	68	15	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	100
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. '75	73	60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	10
5,000	Erie R. Co. bs. '71	90	100	do	10¼
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	275	Reading Railroad	38
4,000	do	88	100	do	38½
1,000	do	87	200	do	36
4,000	do	85	200	do	35
7,000	do	84	200	do	35½
10	Canton Co	13¾	100	do	35½
10	Del. & Hud. Canal	81	100	Panama R. R.	70
244	do	80	50	do	67
50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8¾	100	do	65
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	55	50	do	64
50	do	55¼	150	do	64½
50	do	55¼	100	do	65
100	do	56	50	Galena & Chi. R.	32
100	do	56¼	25	do	62¼
100	do	57	210	do	62
50	do	56	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	24
50	do	56¼	250	do	24¼
250	do	56½	100	do	27½
170	do	59	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	63¼
75	do	59¼	645	do	63
200	do	60	100	do	63
100	do	60	50	do	63¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R. 7s. Int. add. 6¼
5 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 6
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co ..... 109@110

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Tennessee 6s ..... Int. added 60
$12,000 Tennessee 6s ..... Int. added 57
$5,000 Missouri 6s ..... Int. added 60½
$8,000 Ohio 6s, 1886 ..... Int. added 81
$15,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s. Int. added 18

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 6s., Int. ad. ..... 20@20½
$5,000 Tennessee 6s., Int. ad. 64
$3,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 8s., Int. ad. 11
$11,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 10s., Int. ad. 16¼
$1,000 Mil. City 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, Int. ad. ..... 63@63½
$12,000 Louisiana 6s., Int. ad. 73¼
$6,000 Kentucky 5s., Int. ad. ..... 72¾@70
40 shares Third Avenue Railroad ..... 73@76
20 shares Nor. R. R. & Transportation Co 100¼
20 shares Hanover and Traders' Bank 49½
25 shares Bank of the Commonwealth 60½
10 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York 30
60 shares North River Bank ..... 40@40½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	65	45	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	11
12,000	do	66	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	62
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	90	15	Mich. Central R. R.	41
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '60	88	100	Erie Railroad	10½
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	85	100	do	10¼
8,000	Virginia 6s	61	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	24¾
4,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bds.	83	10	do	25
11	Continental Bank	50	400	do	24½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	70	18	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	64
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	64	5	do	83
245	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	60	10	do	63½
200	do	60¼	100	do	63
50	do	60½	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

THE NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS through the Banks of the City of New-York, rendered necessary and convenient by the stoppage of Specie payments yesterday, was inaugurated this evening by the following proceedings. It will be seen that they recognize the notes of all the solvent banks of the City and State of New-York as part of the basis of what are to be known, in ordinary dealings, as *Current Funds*. These and the certified checks of the bank dealers, payable in Current Funds as well as Gold and Treasury drafts, at the option of the bank, holding either or all, will be employed in the adjustment of the daily balances [illegible] of the inter-exchanges through the Clearing-House. The Bank of America will continue to hold the key to the common vault in which the Specie of the Associated Banks is held, and represented by certificate, and the Metropolitan Bank, it is understood, will be made the common depository of the Country Bank Notes, belonging to the Association, and these also will be represented by certificates. The new arrangement will extend to all Country Bank paper secured at Albany, and to such registered notes of the old Safety Fund banks as the Committee of management on this subject—aided by the experience of the Metropolitan system—shall designate.

At a meeting of Bank officers held at the Clearing House on Wednesday (this) evening, Mr. HALSTEAD in the Chair, the following resolution was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That we will take, AT PAR, notes of Banks on the State of New-York, secured in the Bank Department, at Albany, and also bills of such Safety Fund Banks as may be designated, from time to time, on deposits from our customers only, and in payments of notes due our Banks, respectively.

That we will receive, or pay balances, at the Clearing House, in such notes, the same being counted, enveloped, tied and sealed, with the amount certified on the parcel, whenever the sum shall exceed $1,000, provided the same be certified by an officer appointed by the Clearing House Association,

A Committee of three was appointed to arrange the details of the plan which is to go into operation immediately.

Under the circumstances in which the Banks are placed by the suspension of yesterday, the condition of the Money market, and the trade necessities of the country, the plan is not only the best for equalizing the New-York Currency, but appears admirable in its arrangement as equalizing the risk and burden of receiving, carrying and exchanging the country circulation among the City Banks. We have reason to believe that it was prompted mainly by a desire to afford the means to a gradual expansion of trade facilities to the country and to relief in the Money market here, in the least exceptionable form, while the City Banks are under suspension of Specie payments. The new order will further commend itself to popular satisfaction as the unanimous conclusion of the whole fifty Banks represented in the Clearing-House conference this evening. It insures also the integrity of the Clearing-House itself, which, it was early seen, after the occurrences of yesterday, would have a most difficult office to perform, unless some such plan was fallen upon to simplify the daily settlements in Current Funds.

The relief of the public anxiety on the important point of reducing to order and uniformity the new standard of currency, is not more prompt than the action of the Supreme Court Bench, to-day, in reference to the legal bearings of the suspension of specie payments; its penalties and consequences under the law and the Constitution. The proceeding was as follows:

At a meeting of Justices of the Supreme Court, held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves—present, Justices Strong, Emott, Birdseye, Mitchell, Roosevelt, Davies, Clerke and Peabody, the following opinions were unanimously concurred in:

In all cases in which the act of 1847 is applicable it is deemed to supersede the provisions of the Revised Statutes—(2 R. S. 464, sections 47 and 39)—accordingly no creditor of a bank who may have relief under that act can have it under the Revised Statutes. That act gives the creditor a right to apply to a justice of the Supreme Court only after the expiration of ten days from the refusal of a bank to pay its debts or liabilities.

Even then a temporary and immediate injunction can be granted only if, in the opinion of the judges, it be expedient in order to prevent fraud or injustice. After both parties shall be heard before the judge, he is to determine whether the bank is clearly solvent or not.

A bank is clearly solvent which is clearly able to pay all its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time. In the case of the North American Trust and Banking Company this principle was held by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

When a bank is clearly solvent, and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed.

When the act of 1849 does not apply, if the part of the Revised Statutes above referred to does apply, it is discretionary in the Supreme Court to grant an injunction or not.

That discretion is controlled by legal rules and the injunction should never be granted if the bank is clearly solvent. An *ex parte* order for an injunction should not be granted even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice.

The mere fact of suspension of specie payments—when it is general—is not of itself sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize such injunction. As a general rule, it is not expedient to grant an injunction against a bank without previous notice.

It was also resolved that Justice Mitchell be requested to furnish a copy of these opinions to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the other Districts, with a request that they respectively communicate to him their views on the same points.

The effect of the suspenaion upon the exchanges was not fully seen to-day. The steamer's mail closed before twelve o'clock, and only a few ransactions, and at very irregular terms, were made on London. We heard of a few thousand pounds at 108 ₩ cent. and of other quotations at 105@107, banking names. And a few produce bills, with the shipping documents attached, were done at par, but whether to csrry out previous engagements or not, we could not ascertain. The relief to the market, however, is very decided, and the improvement in the rate of exchange is from the new order of confidence on the Street, *and not because of the appreciation of Gold*, as compared with Current Funds. Gold could not be sold to the Brokers better than from 1@2¼ ₩ cent. premium, and there was only a limited market to supply Custom-House wants and a few of the banks that exhausted their supply before 3 o'clock yesterday. Several considerable parcels were returned on general deposit to the banks, free of premium. Most parties are disappointed at this indifference in the market. As in 1837, Gold went to 13 ₩ cent. premium immediately after the suspension. A close survey of all the circumstsncea attending the present case led us to anticipste yesterday that Gold would be worth in the market not exceeding 3 to 5 ₩ cent. The advice by telegraph that $1,250,000 is now st hand from California, and the general conviction to-day that the drain of the past few days on the Banks was from no popular attachment to Gold or a distrust in our New-York paper currency, but the sudden withdrawal of confidence and mercantile sympathy with the City Bank management, no doubt influenced the dullness of the market. And this will continue, unless the Southern Banks, particularly at New Orleans, hold on to the Specie basis, and Gold be required for the purchase of Cotton, or the general sdoption of the New-York State Currency, as banksble funds, should greatly ephance the value of foreign bills.

The domestic Exchanges will continue unsettled or immovable only a few days longer. On the near cities very little was done to-dsy. Philsdelphia snd Baltimore appreciated to 96@98. The Pennsylvsnia Legislsture has afforded the relief asked for by the banks in that State. They have until the second Monday in April next to prepare for resumption. The act provides for weekly statements by the city banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, similar to the New-York practice. It also equalizes the currency of the State in all banking operations, and it requires the depositors to the credit of the Commonwealth to be made specie for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The telegraph announces a general suspension throughout New-England. The Albany *Evening Journal* thus reports the action in that city to-day:

The telegraph this morning announced the agreement of the New-York City Banks to suspend, one and all. A meeting of all the Bank officers here was held this morning, and it was unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments for the present, in consequence of the suspension of specie payment by the New-York Banks. A Committee of prominent Bank Presidents was appointed to wait on the Governor, to consult with him relative to convening the Legislature. The notes of all Banks in the State, in good credit, are taken on deposit and in payment of debts due the Banks here.

The Discount market, except in Bank, has not yet taken shape. There was not much prime paper offering to-day. The failures since Monday have fallen off, whether from actual relief, or by reason of temporary expedients to live over a few daya in the hope of relief, it would be difficult to say. We are almost sure, however, that several impending heavy failures have been thus far averted. The cessation of such disasters for a few days more will, from the present opinion among the discount brokers, bring down the rates on good paper very materially. The sense of relief from panic, if not from dear money, is quite general. The Sub-Treasury balance is down to $5,751,857. The reduction would have been greater thus far in the week but for the withholding of several large drafts by the Savings Banks. As these institutions resolved this morning to pay only in City Bank notes hereafter, they will probably now reinveat the proceeds of United States Stocks in other securities.

The Ocean Bank is doing business as usual, the same as the other Banks of this City.

New-York State Currency at par was promptly arranged for by the American Exchange Bank early this morning, and on conference with the Metropolitan, a similar plan was adopted by that Bank. The announcements made were as follows. Of course they are superseded by the general order of the Associated Banks, adopted at a subsequent hour, to take effect to-morrow with all the Banks, except the Chemical, not represented at the meeting of the Association this evening:

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of solvent banks in the State of New-York secured at the Banking Department of this State, and also bills of such safety-fund banks as may be designated by this bank; and will pay checks against such deposits, drawn "payable in New-York State currency."

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of banks in the State of New-York secured in the Banking Department of this State; and also the bills of such safety-fund banks as may be designated; and will pay checks drawn against such deposits in similar currency.

G. J. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

The order of the Bank of Commerce is as follows:

BANK OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, having been forced, in common with the other City Banks, into a temporary suspension of specie payments, will hereafter and until further notice, receive in payment and on deposit the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing, circulating as Current Funds, and will pay Checks of depositors in similar currency, and that notice thereof be given to its dealers.

Resolved, That until the resumption of specie payments on all its engagements, this Bank will receive specie on special account in deposit, and will repay the same on demand to the depositors on their checks, drawn payable in coin.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President,
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

The Bank of Commerce yesterday seemed unmolested by the run, and was so reported in our notice of the Wall-street scene. But we hear to-day that the quiet draughts made upon the Specie reserve of the Bank amounted to about $400,000. This reduced the sum left belonging to the bank below $300,000. There appeared to be little or no run on the Corn Exchange Bank; yet we hear the amount drawn out before 3 o'clock was $100,000. The old Fulton Bank did not stop before 3 o'clock, as rumored in the Street. The Bank of the State, and Republic, were run pretty low before the closing hour. There was a hot pursuit after the Gold in the Metropolitan and American Exchange, an idea obtaining that they were weakened by the country bank redemptions. But both held out, and the American Exchange, on the show of figures in the evening conference, had about $400,000 left.

The session of the Stock Exchange opened this morning with the adoption of an order, conformable to the change of currency standard, that all contracts may be settled between the Brokers with certified checks on any of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-House. The signs of improvement in the market noticed yesterday afternoon—after it became inevitable that the stoppage of specie payments would be made general—were renewed, and before the close of the day quite a buoyant feeling obtained toward the list generally, with the exception of the City Bank shares, which are wholly unsettled by the event of yesterday, and the resolution entered upon to suspend dividends as well as cash payments. We cannot better describe the market or the degree of recovery from the late sacrifices made at the Board than by the following:

COURSE OF STOCKS SINCE AUG. 22.

	Aug. 22.	Lowest since.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.
New-York Central	77½	50	58	60½@61¾
Galena	86½	52	55	62 @62½
Rock Island	90¼	53	58	63 @64
Delaware	115	77½	78	80 @81
Panama	90	60	65	65 @67
Reading	67½	24	33	35 @36
N. Y. State Sixes	112	90	90	90
Missouris	78	59	60½	66 @67
Virginias	90½	66½	67	80 @81
Ill. Cen. Bonds	96½	50	51	54 @59
Erie, 1883	80	50	50	50
Erie Shares	28¼	7	8	11

The Chemical Bank attempted to-day to continue the exclusive Specie standard. The Bank is in the Clearing-House, and was represented last evening when the resolution to suspend specie payments was made unanimous. On learning this morning that the arrangement of the Association was not to be kept unanimous, the City depository, the Shoe snd Lesther Bank, resumed payments in Specie, until remonstrated with by five of the Wall-street bank officers in the Clearing-House, when the President, Mr. STOUT, who is the City Chamberlain, agreed to desist, provided the example of the Chemical was not to be followed at the caprice of any other banks. As a City official, he felt bound and announced his readiness to pay specie, if the new arrangement was not to be made general, and kept in good faith. The Chemical is a small concern of $300,000 capital, with a small but wealthy proprietary, who have always managed their affairs among themselves and by themselves in their own way. The prudence of that way, no one can question, nor do we suppose the managers are ambitious of making their snug little shop the rule instead of the exception, in the new order of things. The New-York State Currency having been adopted this evening as the standard of business, in common with City Bank Notes, the Chemical will probably, withdraw from the Association to-morrow.

The most remarkable feature in the bank run in Wall-street yesterday was that the old Bank of New-York should be the first to give way. This announcement alone would have rendered a continuance of payment by the other banks, another day, impossible. The Bank exhausted its specie, but had $4,055,000 resources against $1,478,000 deposits and circulation left. Included in the former are State Stocks at Albany to the value of $360,196. The Bank goes on as usual to-day. The liquidation of deposits in a few weeks is over 50 ₩ cent. of the amount due to dealers in August.

The telegraph from Boston yesterday and to-day announces the suspension of the well-known houses of FRANCIS SKINNER & Co. and LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., who have branch establishments in this City. It is possible the report as to the last named house is premature. A case of that kind occurred in a private telegraph dispatch from Philadelphia, announcing the stoppage of Mr. ROBERT EWING, merchant of that city, who, we are glad to know, from direct authority, has *not* failed.

The notes of the Briggs Bank at Clyde in this State, and of the Worthington Bank in Otsego County, are restored to currency in this City.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for September, were as follows, viz.:

From Freight	$77,690 91
From Passengers	96,150 83
From Mail	4,482 29
From Miscellaneous	67 24
Total	$178,391 27
Earnings for September, 1856, were	172,155 50

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, Failures, &c.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOSTON BANKS—OTHER MASSACHUSETTS BANKS—FAILURES AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10 A. M.

The representatives of the Associated Banks of Boston met at the Clearing-House at 8¾ o'clock this morning. FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank, and President of the Association, was called to the chair. WM. THOMAS, of the Webster Bank, was chosen Secretary.

Remarks were made by WALDO FLINT, of the Eagle Bank; by THOMAS LAMB, of the New-England Bank; by C. W. CARTWRIGHT, of the City Bank, and by ALPHEUS HARDY, of the Granite Bank.

Under the present excited state of public feeling, and the embarrassment produced by the suspension of the New-York City Banks, the Boston Banks being unable to draw their balances from them in coin, and being subject to drafts from the New-York Banks for coin, it was deemed advisable to suspend specie payment for the present.

Another meeting will be held at the Clearing-House at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of paying specie for small bills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12½ P. M.

The Massachusetts Bank continues to pay specie.

The Bank meeting to consult upon redeeming small notes with specie will not take place until 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—8 P. M.

The Bank Presidents at their meeting this afternoon adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

In considering the course taken by the Banks this morning in suspending specie payments, we are led to the conclusion that it was not a matter of mere expediency growing out of the fact that the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other important cities had set them the example, but a measure of irresistible necessity—a necessity imposed on them not merely or principally on their own account, but most especially for the protection of their numerous debtors. It is obvious that the Banks could not continue specie payments without calling on their debtors to pay in specie, and although the great mass of them are in possession of a large property, their inability to pay in specie is certain, and an attempt to enforce it would end in ruin. In their fall all the laboring classes of the community must be involved. They would be thrown out of employment and their families thrown out of daily bread. It is to avert these consequences that these measures have been adopted.

The Committee recommend, therefore, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of daily settlement between the Banks in the Clearing-House shall be continued under such modifications as the Clearing-House Committee shall deem advisable.

Resolved, That there shall be a return to specie payment at as early a period as possible.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

There will be another meeting of the Banks to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to discuss some of the minor details of the present financial policy.

The announcement of the decision of the Boston Banks to suspend specie payments was well received on 'Change, the measure in view of the circumstances being deemed advisable.

The news spread with great rapidity throughout the city, but did not cause as much excitement as was anticipated. Lower prices ruled at the Stock Board, and the market was quite unsettled. It is probable that the suspension will extend throughout New-England with few exceptions.

The Banks of New-Bedford, Fairhaven, Worcester and other principal towns have suspended.

At Nantucket and Lowell the Banks continued to pay specie through the day.

At Portland the Bank Directors met early in the day and voted to suspend.

At Concord, N. H., the Banks have not suspended.

At Manchester, N. H., the Banks have suspended.

The crisis appears to have been met everywhere to-day with entire philosophy, and with no exhibition of excitement.

The Boston Banks will pay their balances at the Clearing-House in specie as usual, so that the suspension merely amounts to the suspension of paying out gold over their counters.

The Bank suspension creates very little excitement.

The Massachusetts Bank, the only one refusing to join in the suspension, declares its intention to continue specie payments permanently.

The Pacific Mills Corporation at Lawrence, of which J. WILEY EDMONDS, of this city, is Treasurer, is reported suspended. Messrs. LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., large dry goods importers, are also reported suspended.

A published card of Messrs. J. C. HOWE & Co., proposing to their creditors a renewal of their paper for six months, as it matures, has met with a liberal response. Their notes and acceptances, to a large amount, have already been sent in for renewal. From the extended connection of this firm with manufacturing interests, its suspension would throw out of employment nearly a thousand persons.

F. SKINNER & Co. publish a card in the evening papers, calling upon their creditors to have their paper renewed for six months from its maturity, receiving interest for the extension in advance. The assets of the firm exceed their liabilities by more than $1,000,000.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks of this city, and also those in Methuen, suspended to-day.

The Pacific Corporation was unable to pay off their hands.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Directors held here this afternoon, it was voted to suspend specie payment during the present crisis. Resolutions were also passed expressing confidence in the Suffolk Bank system, and refusing to take bills not redeemed in Boston.

SUSPENSION OF THE PORTLAND BANKS.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

All our city Banks suspended specie payment to-day.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank officers this morning, it was voted that the Hartford, Phœnix, City, State, and Farmers' Banks suspend specie payments.

The Connecticut River Bank has not suspended. There is no excitement.

REDEMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct 14.

The entire amount of United States Stocks redeemed to-day was $143,000, of which one-third went to Virginia, and nearly all the rest to New-York. After to-day no further purchases will be made for the present. Official notice has been given to this effect.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of the officers of our Banks, held this morning, it was decided that the action of the New-York Banks has made it necessary for the Banks of this city to suspend to-day. They have also passed a resolution to take the notes of all the country Banks at par.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS AT ALBANY, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Committee from the New-York City Banks, with a similar Committee from the Albany Banks, met at the Executive Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, and are at this hour (10 P. M.) in conference with the Executive. It is believed that the Governor will give his decision to-morrow morning, in accordance with the demands of the Committees.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN TROY.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Under the advices from New-York this morning all our city Banks (seven in number) suspended specie payment. They are open, however, and doing business as usual.

MEETING AT SYRACUSE IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT CRISIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

A large and spirited meeting of the business men and other citizens of this city was held here this evening. Resolutions were passed approving the suspension of specie payments by the Banks; pledging themselves to receive and to give currency to the bills of sound State Banks for the sake of the business interests of the country, and joining in the request to the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of taking such action for relief as the exigencies of the case may require.

THE SCHENECTADY BANKS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks in this city continue to pay specie on all calls made upon them to do so.

THE BANKS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Bank Presidents held a meeting this morning to decide upon the best course for them to pursue, in view of the general suspension of the Banks of the State. The meeting was inharmonious, and adjourned till evening. It is thought that the result of this afternoon's meeting will be the suspension of all the banks here.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14—7 P. M.

Nothing was done at the adjourned meeting of the Bank Presidents this afternoon. All the Banks in the city, with the exception of the Manufacturers' and Traders, have suspended specie payments.

PRATT & Co., a large hardware house, temporarily suspended to-day.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

CARMEL, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The notes of the Bank of Commerce, of Putnam County, reported as thrown out will be redeemed as usual.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

In consequence of the suspension in the East, the Michigan Insurance Company's Bank in this city discontinued specie payments this morning; otherwise its business will go on as usual. The action of the Bank is almost unanimously approved.

A meeting of the citizens, to consider monetary affairs, will be held this afternoon in the City Hall.

SUSPENSION OF THE TRENTON BANKS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Trenton Banks suspended specie payment this morning. There was no run upon them. They were never in better condition; and self-defence, and the New-York Bank suspensions, are the reasons for this action.

The suspension of the Banks produced no excitement here, and there is a favorable feeling towards the Banks. They accommodate the public with specie for change. There is some talk about convening the Legislature to repeal or modify the stringent law against Bank suspensions.

THE PETERSBURG (VA.) BANKS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The branch Farmers' Bank of Petersburg suspended specie payment to-day. The Virginia and Exchange Banks are still paying specie.

BANK FAILURE AND MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Louisville Central Bank has closed its doors. It was a small affair.

There will be a meeting of merchants in this city this evening.

Messrs. J. L. JOUNSON & Co., grocers in this city, have failed.

There are no other failures here to-day.

The suspension of the New-York City Banks caused an uneasy feeling.

BANK SUSPENSION IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Railroad Bank in this city has suspended.

The Suspension—Wanted a National Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The general crash among our Banks shows that our merchants have at last put in operation their decision of last week: to demand once more an increase in the amount of discounts, and if refused, and if Tuesday's statement of the condition of our City Banks proved to be no better than last week, to draw out all deposits and use their own money for the relief of suspended manufactories, for the hastening to the seaboard the vast amount of grain and provisions now at the West waiting for purchasers; and for the business community generally as far as practicable. Had this been done two weeks ago, my belief is that the Banks would have discounted largely and thus have prevented the present disgrace of our City, and the mortification and humiliation of even a suspension of the majority of our business men.

No doubt the present general suspension will prove a great relief, for the Banks surely cannot now use their former paltry excuse for not discounting—that their bills would be immediately returned and gold demanded for their redemption—but will be willing to discount freely, issuing their bills in quantities sufficient for the necessities of the business community, without having constantly before their eyes the hugbear of specie redemption. In this way we could gradually regain the confidence and prosperity so lamentably lost. I believe, too, that our business men should insist on the Banks receiving at par, for a specified time, all bills of the solvent Banks of this State. They are just as good and just as amply secured. Had they done this before, and adopted the course pursued by the Albany Bank officers, this disgraceful panic would now have been over.

Then, Mr. Editor, when the machinery of business begins to work a little more smoothly, let our business men commence forthwith the work of reëstablishing a United States Bank; giving us a legalized currency at par all over the country, based upon specie deposits; the same specie now stowed away and lying idle in the sub-treasury. Had we such a currency, amounting to say twenty millions of dollars, how long think you would we have had such inability to make exchanges, and how long would the grain and provisions of the West remain stored, to rot? I say not an hour, and this senseless panic would have been forgotten in a week, and our merchant-princes, our large manufacturers, our bankers and business men generally, would not then have to mourn as now over their blighted hopes, their ruined fortunes, and above all, their tarnished name, and the poor—God help them—the want of work to procure bread for their starving families. The sooner the United States Bank is established the sooner we will have a firm and substantial bulwark against such ridiculous panics that have disgraced our country for the last few weeks.

N. R. S.,
An old Bank clerk.

A Country View of the Panic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That we are truly in the midst of a real panic—a severe money crisis—few if any will doubt. But there are those, even in the rural districts, who do very much doubt the necessity of having one, not being as well versed in the *modus operati* of getting up a panic. No country folks were so foolish as to suppose that panics and money pressures generally took place in the absence of money,—want of productions to produce money. But it seems we are having a real panic in the very face of a bountiful harvest—enough and to spare of all kinds. Who for years has known a more bountiful average production? The West is full of wheat, harley, corn, butter, cheese, &c., and with all these at home she is nearly bankrupt. Now why such a state of things? There are many causes, and the country folks attribute the main cause to be chargeable on New-York City. The stock-gamblers sounded the first note. The money-shavers chimed in. They probably could not make as good drives in times of prosperity; so they must needs trouble the waters a little—have a little one-horse panic—make a little more money on the decline of stocks, circulating, undoubtedly, to hold up after a little, and have another streak of good times. But they have helped set a ball in motion which is not so easily stopped. So they went to work in earnest, contracted a fearful amount in a very short time. All this is done at a time when the West needed resources to help her pour her treasure, her golden harvest, into the Empire City, pay her debts, help enrich New-York. But money must be had to start these products. The New-York Banks can render no assistance, furnish no means. The country Banks can do nothing because the New-York Banks are taking care of them. Never have the country Banks been more sorely, grievously pressed. Why all this? The sober second thought of all who suffer will answer in tones of thunder. There has been no real cause for all this panic, general distrust and unexampled derangement in money matters. Business men, aside from money-shavers, stock-gamblers and financiers, would as soon have looked for a thunder-storm without a cloud, as for a panic with as little cause.

I really commend the course of the TIMES. It has from the onset, from the very commencement, counseled, advised, talked for the better, pointed to the bright side; mainly sought to have people act rational, have confidence, avert a panic, but all seemingly to little purpose. A panic must be had. We have got one; and now for getting rid of it. To do this, Banks, capitalists, all who can, must aid in the matter—must have confidence—or all go by the board.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

A Doctor's Prescription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It being the order of the day to give opinions and advice gratis, and as we are inundated with Doctors of our currency system, why should not I try my hand?

My plan is like this, or rather my suggestion is, to have a law requiring the same security for the circulation as at present, but instead of the whole issue of bills being due on demand, let only 20 per-cent. of the whole amount be due on demand, and 20 per cent. of the whole amount of capital be kept at all times in the vaults of the bank, the remaining 60 per cent. due in four, eight and twelve months, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

Let it be optional with the bank to pay any depositor one-fourth bills, due on demand, (for which he may instantly demand specie,) and the other three-fourths in the notes of four, eight and twelve months, in equal amounts, and any debtor to any bank may pay his indebtedness to the bank in like manner; that is to say one-fourth specie or bills on said bank, due at the time, and three-fourths in bills of said bank, of four, eight and twelve months, in like equal amounts.

If we are to have a paper or credit currency, why not secure the banks and the people from the destruction of panics.

There is a screw loose somewhere; let us try and find it out. A DOCTOR FROM NYACK.

GREENWICH, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

The New-York County Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your morning issue of this date there appeared in your money article, among a list of Bank suspensions, the New-York County Bank as having closed its doors early in the forenoon.

Such was not the case, as all checks and bills were paid *in specie* until long after 3 P. M.

Yours, C. H. L.

Country View of the Action of the City Banks.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The want of concert on the part of the New-York City Banks, their hurried scramble for specie, and the impetuous rivalry of each, are illustrated in an anecdote which we find in the Essays of FOUBLANQUE:

"The monkeys in Exeter 'Change used to be confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. Chancing to be present one evening at supper-time, we observed that when all the monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate out of their own pan. Each thrust his arms through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half of what was so seized was spilt and lost in the conveyance; and while one monkey was so unfortunately engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human."

The great Moguls of Wall-street are the monkeys of this illustration (pardon us the profanation!) and the messes before them are the specie of the community. There was enough for all, if each had decently taken his turn, and devoured only his share. But—such is the impunity of simious and of human nature—each forgot his own mess, to grab at his neighbors'. Each thrust his eager claws into the next plate, clapper-clawed each other, jabbered in indistinct rage, and ended by upsetting the dishes of every one of them!

Through the redeeming agencies and the Clearing-House, the banks ran each other and ran down the country banks; and after inflicting much injury, ended by ruining half their customers and bankrupting themselves!

We believe that if they had not been panic-stricken, *if they had coöperated with the country banks to sustain the general circulation founded upon State stocks*, if they had combined to bring forward the crop of the West, instead of producing a state of affairs that threatens famine on the seaboard and a glut and a rot in the interior, half the burden of this calamity would have been averted.

But the magnates of Wall-street, like the monkeys of Exeter 'Change, have sometimes more eagerness of appetite than good reason, more rapacity than discretion, more of panic fear than prudence, and in grasping at a good, they sometimes overreach themselves, and destroy the very wealth they seek to monopolize.

Governor King and an Extra Session.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We understand that deputations from New-York City and from other parts of the State have waited upon Governor KING, urging upon him to convoke the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of sustaining in their course, the banks which have suspended or are about to suspend, or at least, of alleviating the penalties imposed by existing laws.

We do not learn that the Governor was prepared to reply to these representatives.

The power of the Legislature has never been exercised for the legalization of a suspension. All that was done in 1837 was to leave the creditors of the banks to remedies by suits at law, as in the case of individuals, and to repeal for the time the clauses in the Bank law forfeiting charters and making summary provision for closing the institutions and dividing their assets.

Every bill-holder had a right to demand specie for the bills of the banks, and every depositor for deposits—and if refused, to sue for and collect the same by execution. *But the forbearance of the public to proceed to these remedies was universal.* The banks protected themselves against suits by depositors, by inserting in the banks books of their customers, the clause, "payable in the currency of this State,"—this holding the funds of their creditors as a [illegible] deposit.

The bill-holders had their unimpaired [illegible] tion; and a few lawyers commenced suits [illegible] which when the sum was above $50 carried. Such suits, however, were exceptional and ran [illegible] the disposition of the public mind was to forbe[illegible]

The question before the Governor, we unde[illegible] is whether to call an extra session at onc[illegible] await a further and more general suspension.

It is difficult to say in which way the Leg[illegible] could come to the relief of the community; [illegible] advisers of the Executive are of course [illegible] indicate the mode and manner in which [illegible] and the people are to be benefited.

Money Affairs in other Quarters.

From the Charleston Standard.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1896. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARD TIMES.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

The Gold Going Back to the Savings Banks ...The Effect of the Revulsion on Tradesmen, &c., &c.

The old lady who thanked her stars that she had borrowed money enough to pay all her debts, did not meet her sisterhood with half so radiant a face as man yesterday met his brother man. The weather was unpropitious. In ordinary circumstances it would have given any one the blues. But there was a general feeling abroad that we had touched bottom in the financial crisis,—that the worst was over,—that it might be up-hill work for some time longer, but still it was up hill and not down—that those who had braved the storm so far would have little difficulty in getting along into absolute fair weather. So, notwithstanding one of the most miserable, drizzling, Scotch-misty, London-cockney days of the season, there were more "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," more laughter and honest mirth in the street, than we have noticed for some time. People whose pockets had been so conatipated that you thought them fastened with a padlock rather than a button, actually asked you—an occasional tippler—as you passed the gilded saloon, to step in and "enjoy" with them.

In honest seriousness, the times yesterday, notwithstanding the weather, were provocative of a great deal of good feeling. People got out of the wood, and saw the path—a little crooked it might be—plain before them. Stocks had risen from 5 to 10 per cent., the principal rise being in the six per cents. of the State of New-York, upon which our free bank circulation is based. Was not that an improvement? And then, every honest one-dollar bill, State or City issue, went for a dinner, and the change in silver, with no suspicion on the part of the waiter. The general suspension of the Banks restored confidence, though no one could tell why, and gave an impetus to beef and mutton.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run upon the Savings Banks has ceased. Nearly every one who had money in these institutions was aware, when the Banks opened yesterday morning, of the adoption of the 10 per cent. rule, and consequently very few demands for money were made, except by those who wanted it for use. It is now pretty generally understood that money is a good deal safer stowed away in the vaults of the Savings Banks, or invested in property worth double its value, and drawing interest at the same time, than when tied up in a bag and laid behind one's pillow, to give a man the nightmare.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

This Bank was open for four hours yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The excitement had all died away. Business was conducted with the usual regularity. There was no unusual jostling and crowding, and comparatively few gaping bystanders. A good deal of money was brought back by depositors who had drawn it, but too hastily, when the panic was at its height. One man drew $1,864 in gold the other day, and borrowed a bag from the Paying Teller to carry it home in. Yesterday he came up to the desk. "I borrowed a bag of you the other day," said he. "Well, I know you did," said the Teller, "and it's about time you brought it back." "Here it is," said the man, holding it up, "and it's full of gold, just as you gave it to me. I took it home, and I couldn't sleep, so I've brought it back again." And the quondam disciple of the principle which has obtained for for a few days past—"every man has his own Savings Bank"—placed the gold on the counter, had a note of it entered in his pass-book, and went on his way rejoicing. Yesterday there were 155 drafts.....$6,796 78
30 deposits..... 5,150 00

Excess of drafts over deposits.....$1,646 78

This shows a very different balance from that exhibited a day or two since. The in-door tide has turned, and the Directors prophesy that the principal portion of the moneys recently withdrawn will soon be brought back for deposit; the depositors, losing their interest money, will have been the most injured by the temporary withdrawal of their funds. The general rule yesterday was to pass out only 10 per cent. of each man's deposits, but in individual instances, where the money appeared to be needed and not called for by persons under the influence of the panic, a larger per centage, often the whole amount called for, was paid.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no unusual demand at the other Banks: on the contrary, considerable money was deposited in several of them, and many new accounts opened. The Mariners' Savings Institution, No. 27 Third-avenue, was open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. During this time only ten drafts were made, amounting in all to $411 40. At this Bank and at many of the others during the height of the run on the Bowery Savings Bank, gold apparently just withdrawn from some other institution, was deposited. At the East River Savings Bank, $800 was paid out and $400 or $500 deposited yesterday. At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank $2,100 was paid out and $1,100 deposited. At the Dry Dock and Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Banks the amounts withdrawn bore about the same proportion to the amounts deposited. The people are bringing back the specie, which was withdrawn in hopes of obtaining a per centage for it in Wall-street, as well as that which was taken out for fear it would be lost. Some of the brokers tell us that a good many Irishmen had come to them with gold before the Banks suspended, and offered to sell it to them. They were generally admonished that the best thing they could do was to take it back to the Saving's Banks, and a good many of them have done so. At the Bleecker-street Savings Bank the crowd was small compared with that of Wednesday, and the officers think there will be no further trouble. The depositors have got over their panic, and seem to share in the universal belief that better times are at hand. The Broadway Savings experienced no run. Things are evidently settling down into their natural order.

POPULAR EFFECTS OF THE REVULSION.

GOING BACK HOME.

The prospect of hard times for the coming Winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship for Liverpool now has all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes applying for opportunities to work their passage, who have not money to pay it. The Captain of the *Yorkshire* says he has had applications from at least a hundred persons to work their passage to Liverpool. He has about 50 passengers engaged, and will carry 90, all he can accommodate; he could have 150 if he could accommodate so many.

By the Black Ball Line ship *Isaac Wright*, Oct 1, there were 100; by the *Isaac Webb*, Oct. 8, 110; by the *Great Western*, on the 15th of September, 140—each ship having all she could accommodate. They have never known so many passengers going to England as now. The cabin fare is $25, and steerage $15.

THE LARGE FACTORIES, &c.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, iron-safe manufacturers, have their factory in Elizabeth-street. They also have a lock-factory connected with the same establishment. Previous to the present financial crisis they employed in the safe-factory about 70 men. Two weeks ago they dismissed 20 men. They expected before this time to be compelled to dismiss the remainder, as they only kept them to finish up an order for thirty-four safes to be sent to Australia. According to present indications they think it not improbable that they will have to take on again some of the dismissed men to meet the constant orders that are sent in for small safes, especially within the last three days, since the run was commenced on the City Banks. Mr. VALENTINE attributes these orders to the fact that a great many individuals having drawn large quantities of gold from the Banks, desire a secure place to put it in, and prefer to go to the expense of a private safe, rather than trust to Banks.

At the lock-foundry of VALENTINE & BUTLER, the entire old force, 20 men, are still kept at work on their "proof-burglar locks." Mr. VALENTINE says that just now there is a pretty active rush for these locks, in view of an active Winter for burglars. If the rush continues, he will be obliged to increase his working men.

B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-street, have their manufacturing dépôt in Brooklyn, corner Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. They used to employ 82 men, and now only employ 5 men. Half of those discharged were men of families. The 5 men at work are only engaged in finishing up a few safes, and, when they are completed, they will be discharged. This firm have a large stock of safes on hand, and intend to wait the disposal of these before making an more. They complain that they have no orders, and that business, as far as selling is concerned, has been tumbled down to zero.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, whose safe-dépôt is at No. 192 Pearl-street, and factory at No. 62 Commerce-street, has reduced his number of workmen from 70 to 35 men. He has received within the last three days a number of orders for small safes, but for two weeks no orders have been received for large ones, except an order for six to Cuba.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., printers, stationers and lithographers, have three buildings in which they carry on their business, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-street and No. 79 Pine-street. They employ 230 men, women and boys, and have not discharged a single hand nor made any reduction in wages. Instead of dull times, they say that business is liveller with them now than it has been for months. Failures, assignments and suspensions create a special demand for new blank-books, posters, &c. Now is also a harvest-time for them on catalogues of sales of assigned and other property. Owing to the special demand in this line they keep work going all night, and furnish employment for 70 extra men.

The HECKERS employ 250 men at their flour mills in Cberry-street. They have discharged no hands and do not expect to discharge any. They turn out 1,100 barrels of flour a day, and have sold more flour during the past two weeks than any three weeks previous for several months—the fall in prices and the abundance of gold accounting for it.

SUMMARY.

We give below a statement of the number of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity since the beginning of the crisis, as far as our reporters, by visiting the various establishments, have been able to ascertain. We do not reprint the data from which our previous compilations were made, but merely the total number, as corrected by our correspondents:

Number of persons discharged, previously reported in the TIMES	11,009
Deduct for corrections since made	338
Leaves	10,671
From other iron-foundries, brass-foundries and boiler-works since visited	595
The Methodist Book concern	205
Valentine & Butler, safes	20
Wilder, safes	77
Patrick, safes	35
Bowen & McNamee, dry goods	20
In Brooklyn.	
Pump-makers	30
Brass and iron-foundries	130
Boiler-makers and machinists	52
Miscellaneous places visited	70
In Jersey City.	
Foundries and boiler-manufactories	88
Miscellaneous places visited	475
Total	12,468

THE BANKS IN COURT.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE POWERS OF RECEIVERS—THE ISLAND CITY BANK.

Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman and J. A. Davenport vs. *The Island City Bank.*—A judgment against the defendants had been taken by default, but before it was entered a stay of proceedings was obtained. The attorneys for the bank subsequently consented to vacate this stay; and yesterday application was made to enter judgment.

His Honor refused to allow it to be done, on the ground that the appointment of a Receiver deprived the attorneys of the Bank of all power in the premises, and rendered their consent void. Application must be made to the Receiver, who alone has power to waive the stay; as, by law, the Corporation was dead, and the Receiver was to act for it.

MOTION FOR RECEIVER FOR THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—MOTION DENIED.

Subsequent to the action with reference to the suspended banks taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wednesday an application was made before Judge Roosevelt, on behalf of John Livingston, for an order against the Bank of New-York, to show cause why one or more receivers should not be appointed for that institution.

The Judge denied the motion, but took the papers for the purpose of examining them.

Mr. Livingston is a holder of two $100 bank bills of the Bank of New-York.

Judge Roosevelt remarked yesterday, that in this case he proposed to give a more judicial form to the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court in their informal consultation yesterday, as to this class of cases. He intended to take further time to look into the matter, and ascertain precisely the statute law bearing upon the subject. At present he would only say, it was clear to his mind that no such receiver can be appointed.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK.

In the matter of the application of Charles P. Chaplin and others vs. *The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island*—The following are the facts of the case, as stated by plaintiffs' counsel:

Three certified checks on the Bank were refused payment, and the plaintiffs issued execution; and when the Sheriff went to serve it, he was shown an assignment, and plaintiffs made an application for a Receiver, in order to set aside the assignment. The plaintiffs obtained an order for a Receiver, returnable on the 6th inst.; and also an injunction against the Bank.

The case coming up on the 6th inst. was adjourned to the 9th inst., and then again adjourned to the 13th. On that day the Bank appeared by its counsel, and denied its insolvency. Judge Davies then ordered the case to be adjourned over till to-day, and issued an order that the President and Cashier of the Bank should appear, and be examined in relation to the assets of the Bank. In the meantime proceedings were taken by the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge Birdseye; the Bank was declared insolvent, and Mr. Orrin Beach, its cashier, was appointed receiver. The case coming on to-day, and Mr. Beach not appearing in person, according to the order, an application was made for an attachment against him for contempt. The Court granted it, making it returnable on the 16th inst. The President is not included in the writ, as he was not served with the order.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Pennsylvania State election are so completely one-sided that little interest is felt in the details. The majority for Gen. PACKER and all the rest of the Democratic ticket is likely to be between forty and fifty thousand, and in each branch of the Legislature the Democrats will probably have two-thirds of the members. We subjoin a summary of the reported majorities in various counties:

MAJORITIES FOR PACKER OVER WILMOT.

Berks	6,000	Bucks	1,000
Clinton	400	Lycoming	1,500
Cambria	1,200	Lehigh	1,000
Northampton	3,000	Montour	600
Perry	100	Columbia	1,200
Centre	700	Snyder	160
Philadelphia	17,000	Montgomery	2,000
Bedford	600	Carbon	600
Cumberland	400	Dauphin	100
Luzerne	1,500	Schuylkill	3,000
York	2,000	Westmoreland	800
Dauphin	300	Franklin	100
Fayette	500		

MAJORITIES FOR WILMOT OVER PACKER.

Allegheny	1,500	Indiana	1,000
Lancaster	1,000	Delaware	100
Susquehanna	700		

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Highland County—400 majority for PAYNE.

Brown County—(4 towns to hear from)—400 for PAYNE.

Athens County—500 for CHASE.

Clark County—850 for CHASE.

In fifty counties CHASE loses 9,000, as compared with FREMONT'S vote. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Sixty-two Counties in the State have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 10,561. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority, but their gains are not large enough to make it certain.

The Schooner C. F. A. Cole Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *C. F. A. Cole*, hence for New-Bedford, corn ladened, went ashore on the 10th inst. on Hog Island. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. The schooner was insured at Philadelphia, and the cargo at New-Bedford.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Negotiations—Filibustering Views of the Administration

The Engineer Corps—Sloops of War, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

Mr. ISARRI, who claimed to represent the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, has realized the uncertainty of human hopes. A few days ago it seemed to be a settled thing that he was to be received, and his Government recognized at once. He was unable, however, to present satisfactory credentials, and all his hopes are blasted. It is his purpose to return to Central America by the steamer of the 20th, and there is little probability that anybody will be received here as a representative of Nicaragua, until General WALKER shall have sent a candidate, or the Administration becomes better satisfied than at present, that he will fall in the effort to Americanize his "adopted country."

The story of a treaty having been agreed upon by the Cabinet, reviving the old Accessory Transit Grant, was without the slightest foundation except the wishes of interested parties, unless, indeed, the negotiation was concluded without Mr. BUCHANAN'S knowledge. There is no question that the Transit speculators had cooked up a project of a treaty with Mr. ISARRI, which the latter would have offered for consideration had he been received; and that is the flimsy basis upon which the story of an arrangement in Cabinet meeting was founded. It originated, I have reason to believe, with Mr. WAITE of your city, and undoubtedly deceived those who sent it to the Press.

Every hour's observation confirms me in the belief that the Administration sympathizes heartily in the contemplated movements of General WALKER in Nicaragua. Your readers may remember that in a little speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN at the Lord Mayor's dinner, given him just before he left London, he referred to the fillibustering movements with much complacency, claiming that they had been advantageous both to England and the United States. He has since said that he never was happier in any speech in his life, than he was in this allusion, which was well understood to contain a moderate expression of his fillibustering symptahies. The presence here, at this time, of General CAZNEAU, and other Walker sympathizers, is significant.

There is no reason to believe that the Administration will attempt to make any treaty with Mexico protecting or guaranteeing the new Tehuantepec Grant to the Louisiana Company, notwithstanding the scheme has earnest and interested advocates, who are personally very influential at the White House. The grant is looked upon here as valueless—as one under which it is impossible to build the railroad, even if men can be found to risk their capital in it. The political objection to it, however, will be paramount in Mr. BUCHANAN'S estimation—for a committal of our Government to the grant will involve a concession of our right peacefully to cross Tehuantepec with troops in time of war, and leave us dependant, in that respect, entirely upon the caprice of Mexico.

Engineer-in-Chief MARTIN will probably be removed on Monday next, when his four years term of service will expire. The appointment of his successor lies, probably, between Chief-Engineers GAT and ARCHBOLD; the chances of the latter being the best. Engineer GEORGE SEWELL is the candidate of the clique of speculators who have sought MARTIN'S removal for incorruptibility, and the appointment of anybody else than him will show that the Executive understands the motives of his backers, and will also be a partial triumph of the right. It is but just to Mr. SEWELL to say that I have no reason to suppose him interested in the personal schemes of those who hope to use the new Engineer-in-Chief for their own purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet taken any steps towards commencing work on the remaining four steams loops-of-war, ordered to be built by the last Congress. It certainly is desirable that this work be given out as early as possible, in order that it may afford a share of the relief which mechanics everywhere will need this Fall and Winter. New-York should insist on having one of the sloops constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Gen. DENVER, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned from his projected official tour in the northwest. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The President has determined that one of the new sloops-of-war shall be built at Philadelphia.

The Naval Courts are still engaged on the cases of Captain SHAW, Lieutenant MURRAY and Midshipman BOHREE.

The Court of Claims has taken a recess for a few days, to bring up the back business. S.

THE SEA VIEW TRAGEDY.

Death Sentence of James P. Donnelly.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT, THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock; his Honor, PETER VREDENBURGH, presiding, assisted by Associate Judges FORMAN, THROCKMORTON and GIFFORD. After a call of the Jury pannel and officers, Mr. PARKER, the prosecutor, moved that JAS. P. DONNELLY, found guilty at the present term, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOORE, be placed at the bar for sentence.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar. He came into Court, maintaining his usual composure.

When DONNELLY was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he arose in the dock, and spoke about ten minutes, in a clear and distinct voice, and in an eloquent manner. He declared his innocence in emphatic language, and said he was not "afraid to meet his God nor ALBERT S. MOORE," and that if what he uttered in regard to his innocence, was not true, then might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. He declared that in his dying hours he would not turn away from a woman who sought to administer to him the consolations of religion—alluding to the conduct charged against Moore.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court proceeded to pass sentence. Judge FREDENBURGH said:

The Grand Jury of this county, Mr. DONNELLY, at the present term indicted you for the willful murder of ALBERT S. MOORE. The cause has been tried before a traverse jury, against whom you urged no exceptions. That jury, by their verdict have found that on the morning of the 1st of August last, you went into the room where the deceased was then asleep, and wounded him so that in a short time he died and that you are therefore guilty of murder of the first degree. The Court cannot say that they are dissatisfied with the verdict. Assuming it to be true, it is unnecessary to say to one of your education and intelligence, that its legal consequence is a social necessity. Appealing in the most solemn terms to Heaven, you now here assert your innocence. It may be so. Every human tribunal is liable to error. All this Court can do is to pray God to throw the light of truth over this transaction before the irrevocable catastrophe. No other alternative is left us but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth now here consider and adjudge that you, JAS. P. DONNELLY, be securely kept in the jail of the County of Monmouth until the 8th day of January next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution to be provided by the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, in a state of perfect composure. The crowd in attendance were more excited than he was.

A Bark Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The bark reported ashore this morning is the American bark *John Swasey*, from the coast of Africa for Salem. She lays well up on the beach.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Full List of Passengers by the lost Central America.

AMOUNT OF TREASURE LOST, $1,219,189

NAMES OF THE CONSIGNEES.

$1,664,200 BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall at 10 P. M., on the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana on the night of the 9th. Left Havana at 10 A. M. on the 11th, (having taken on board 300 tons coal) and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M. on the 10th.

She brings the California mails of Sept. 21—$1,664,200 in treasure on freight, and 728 passengers.

Oct. 5.—Left at Aspinwall, U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, to sail immediately on a short cruise.

Oct. 13, at 9:30 A. M., lat. 31 N., lon. 79 W., fell in with the wreck of a ship of about 500 tons, Eastern built, water-logged and deserted, foremast, maintopmast and bowsprit gone, spars drifting alongside, name gone from the stern, with the exception of O. N., (the termination of the name of her port,) metal letters. She had evidently been boarded, as her anchors, chains, sails, &c., were gone.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Geo. L. Stephens*, J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Sept. 21, at 10¼ A. M., and arrived at Panama Oct. 5 at 4 A. M., bringing 797 passengers and treasure, as follows, viz.:

For New-York	$1,383,629
For England	190,064
For Panama	10,000
Total	$1,683,693

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Northern Light*, for special favors.

The Passengers of the Lost Central America.

We have received by the *Northern Light* a full list of the passengers who were on board the lost steamship *Central America*, including those comprised in the supplementary way-bill, and those taken on board at Aspinwall. The names are as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

Judge Manson,	J. V. Dobbin,
Mrs. Lockwood, daughter, and two children,	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith,
Mrs. B. Thayer, child, infant and servant,	J. Pell, wife and 2 infants,
Albert Priest,	C. A. Low,
Mr. Farmer,	G. C. Farnham.
A. J. Easton and wife,	S. D. Dement,
F. S. Hawley, wife & 2 infants, nurse & servant,	H. H. Childs,
Wm. McNeil and wife,	M. White,
Capt. F. W. Badger & wife,	F. Jones and servant.
Mrs. F. A. Thomas,	James E. Birch,
E. Kirshfield,	F. A. Bokee,
M. Lasiski,	Mrs. J. McKim Bowley & 2 infants,
T. O'Neil,	Dr. O. Harney,
G. G. Ridgway,	A. J. Alston,
Peter Brown,	N. Sawyer,
Wm. Birch and wife,	Charles Gibt,
Mrs. Pahud, two children and infant,	D. Yanney,
Jabez Howes,	C. Moore,
A. A. Foster,	A. Doud,
N. Montgomery,	S. Aker,
S. F. Parker,	A. B. Smith, wife, child, & 3 infants,
J. N. Van Hagan, wife & infant,	Theodore Paine,
Mrs. Eliza Carothers,	H. D. Beach,
Samuel S. Shreve,	E. M. Williams,
	Mr. Saroni,
	Dr. J. Travis, wife and 2 infants,

SECOND CABIN.

D. B. Raassi,	S. G. Wheelwright,
Charles Blum,	E. Strauss,
D. Levick,	P. Holler,
L. Fallon, daughter and infant,	L. Dorsey,
G. N. Gaul,	J. O. Stevens,
M. Gitterumann,	G. W. Hutchinson,
Robert Edmann,	J. C. Clow.
J. P. Reed,	Peter McChardy,
J. W. Tompkins,	J. H. Adams,
Isaac N. Tompkins,	H. B. Kent,
George Manott,	Mr. Barchman,
	Geo. Lee,

STEERAGE.

W. B. Van Natter,	Jean P. Chaillan,
E. Ford,	H. Frank,
A. W. Eastman,	F. Ash,
F. Henry,	A. Mack,
L. A. Follus,	E. Wiley,
A. P. Manlove,	J. H. Blackman,
W. P. Deshond,	Mr. Carter,
J. Vanhorn,	J. Wiley,
C. Simon,	S. Richards.
T. Sigel,	James Whalen,
T. Ravenna,	F. Barr,
R. E. Roberts,	S. Durett,
W. Van Reed,	N. Barr,
E. Spohn,	J. Leech.
W. Flangan,	R. Hutchinson.
S. Caldwell,	B. A. Anderson.
G. Narramore,	S. B. Murch,
H. C. Chapman,	W. Geary,
J. Boynton,	C. Gilkey,
C. McCormick,	J. B. Gilkey,
P. Moran,	W. J. Reese,
D. Moran,	J. Quencer,
J. Morris,	G. Simon.
B. Sheldon,	J. Woodworth.
W. Young,	C. Kilburn,
W. Delyan,	J. George,
J. McLelland.	D. Howe,
R. C. Farnham.	J. Chort,
J. Kerr,	W. Ede,
J. H. Foster,	L. Davis,
P. Kron,	D. Beaver,
Mr. McGreevey,	R. L. Garrison.
C. Berks,	R. H. Horn,
J. Callakran,	J. N. Horn,
B. L. Smith,	H. P. Colt,
J. Schmendinger,	S. L. Gahu,
A. Stahl,	H. Hoadley.
H. M. Fish,	Jas. Sullivan,
J. Mangold,	W. Browning,
H. Stinehicld,	Mrs. Shaw.
W. Newman,	H. W. Crosin.
J. Chapman,	H. Adams,
B. Segur, wife and infant,	R. Reed,
Mr. Spaulding,	J. Stetson,
E. Wells,	J. Tanner,
T. Willett,	J. D. Horne.
Mr. Maynard,	R. Wade,
J. C. Mitchell.	A. F. Crowell.
T. Hicks,	L. Wood,
H. Runnell.	J. Emond,
E. Hibbs,	L. Murray,
R. Short,	F. Murray,
H. Frank,	A. Theberge,
C. Zimmerlin.	G. Hahn, wife and son.
W. Falconer,	G. Pope,
D. D. Smith,	H. Hastings,
H. Hutchinson.	J. Kubbe,
W. Stevens,	J. Klus,
R. Reese,	W. Prohert,
N. P. Sanborn.	N. Lepper,
W. M. Kendrick.	L. M. Young.
W. Bell,	E. H. Burt.
W. Welge,	M. L. McCloy.
W. Lee,	P. Finnigan,
W. Gorley,	G. W. Brainard
W. Chase,	A. Greenlee,
D. Buckway,	S. Look,
Mrs. E. O'Connor and son,	P. S. Look.
G. Ceyello,	C. Reed,
F. Festu,	P. Butler,
D. Casta,	J. W. Cross.
L. Daley,	G. D. Sheppard.
B. W. Bagwill.	H. D. Porter,
A. Moseley,	T. Barber,
D. Young,	C. Kirk,
B. Casey,	D. Flaher, Jr.,
J. M. Casey.	J. W. Sanborn,
A. Crist,	J. Kay.
L. Gushee,	J. L. Weeks,
E. Crider,	J. L. Buchanan,
B. Palmer,	S. B. Swan, wife & infant,
R. Wilton,	W. C. Owings,
D. H. Ridley,	C. H. Tuck,
H. A. Berry,	Chas. Lagan,
F. G. Van Waldheim,	H. Hart,
Mr. Bactendzorff,	Mr. Villat,
Mrs. Bull,	Mr. Fletcher.
T. Ryan,	Mr. Shaw,
B. Loring,	Mr. Morse,
J. Sawin,	F. A. Wells,
S. Christman,	E. Mcron,
W. S. Eaton,	M. Murphy,
J. H. Ragland,	J. Stevens,
F. Simmons,	E. Luckeman,
W. R. Fenner,	M. Crimins,
M. L. Montagnon,	P. Ball,
R. J. White,	F. Mathy,
D. Willett,	H. Hallard,
J. Schuber,	J. Rodwell and wife.
T. R. Hughes,	G. Lebse,
H. Sibbot,	P. S. Smith,
A. Closer,	J. Powell,
L. Miller,	W. Burns,
W. G. Berry,	J. E. Jones,
J. Bround,	E. F. Jones,
P. Lean,	H. F. Hoadley.
Mr. Pullen,	J. H. Strom,
Mr. Thomas,	R. P. Lagden,
Mr. Gulld,	Mr. Danberg,
Mr. Johnson,	J. Denman,
Mr. Steward,	G. Bruyn.
Thos. R. Blanton.	O. McGuire,
Mr. Bisnton,	John O'Conor.
Mr. Querpon,	A. Strueve,
H. H. Bedell,	R. Burdick,
P. Pomery,	E. Condos,
M. D. Spaulding,	J. F. Hoagland,
V. Mitchell,	Daniel Mahoney.
Mr. Hasg,	B. M. Lee,
John Harris,	J. N. Harrell,
R. Hodge,	D. Clark,
C. McGugan,	Mr. Pool,
H. Beashler,	John Taylor,

SUPPLEMENTARY WAY-BILL.

CABIN.

Mrs. Dr. Kittridge,	R. T. Brown.
Chas. A. Vose,	

SECOND CABIN.

J. Bassford,	R. Richman,
J. W. Mullen,	J. N. Munger.
Noble Fish,	

STEERAGE.

J. Meyer,	W. G. Thomas.
J. B. Wells,	D. W. Foust,
H. G. Anderson,	L. A. Wells,
H. H. Miller,	Charlea Taylor,
Mary Garnet,	J. Christie,
Benjamin Hassey,	G. F. Goodnow,
James Smith,	T. McNash,
Mr. Anthony,	J. Lowenthal,
John Kelly,	J. Wallace,
J. B. Guerhcr,	C. Pritchard,
D. Rutherford,	M. Fredt,
Thos. Brade and brother,	R. W. Ogden and bro.,
H. Kimball,	H. Y. Cahell,
Mr. Robertson,	D. F. Shipman,
E. Freleriek,	E. R. Merry,
J. Rubb,	T. B. Ball,
J. Forrest,	J. W. Anderson,
P. Dugan,	R. Taylor,
J. R. Cheney,	A. J. Goastree.
D. Keer,	

TICKETS SOLD AT ASPINWALL.

Señor José Leguin, Consul-General for Peru, in New-York.

Nicolas Tirado, his Secretary.

Adolfo Oltague and brother, of Peru.

Señor A. Richon, Consul of Belgium, at Lima, partner in the house of Montané & Co., Paris, from Peru for New-York.

J. A. Thune, for New-York.

Señor Escurda, for New-York.

S. de la Cova, infant and nurse, for Havana.

Dr. Corpancho, for Havana.

Santiago Olivia, for Havana.

C. de Lasola, for Havana.

Charles Taylor, for New-York.

J. McCarthy, for New-York.

F. M. B. Smith, for New-York.

William Graflus, for New-York.

Captain Walter G. Dyer, for New-York.

J. Sellaner, for New-York.

George Genie, for New-Orleans.

STEERAGE.

Otis Barlow, New-York; Mr. Olfur,
Jas. O. Neil, do.; A. Amm.
F. Flinader, Havana; C. W. Griffiths.
M. Bertand, New Orleans; T. J. Morris,
Frank Carpenter, Wm. Osborn,
W. Hentael, F. Griffith,
Wm. Plasse, Thos. Maloney—32.

List of Treasure by the Lost Central America.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$243,300	Howes & Crowell	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	223,510	Treadwell & Co.	10,028
Robb, Hallett & Co.	128,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
Order	107,814	John Durand & Co.	9,929
James Patrick	105,000	R. Measuler & O. Adams	6,500
Howland & Aspinwl.	67,479		
Duncan & Sherman	80,578	W. Appleton & Co.	6,080
E. Kelly & Co	41,000	Z. Einstein & Bro.	4,000
Freeman & Co.	37,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,800
Ross, Falconer & Co.	22,912	F. C. Knight & Co.	2,620
F. M. Drexel	25,000	Henry Stryking	2,600
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	24,500	S. G. Hand & Co	2,500
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,021		
Total			$1,219,189

MARKS OF TREASURE CONSIGNED TO ORDER.

W. S. & Co	26,500	Allan McLane	10,000
S. & B	20,565	R. L. T.	8,000
W. H. & Co	15,000	J. H. & B	3,304
"W" (in a diamond)	10,000	"L" in a diamond	3,000
H. & B	15,000	S. H. H. & Co	3,000

List of Treasure by the Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$238,500	G. B. Wilbur	20,000
Howland & Aspinwall	213,035	C. S. Brett	15,500
Am. Exchange B'k	181,000	Conroy & O'Conner	15,180
Order	128,278	Coleman, Bailey & Co	12,018
Duncan, Sherman & Co	122,057	H. S. Hallett	12,000
Robb, Hallett & Co	110,000	Wm. Heller & Co	9,000
James Patrick	81,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	8,400
E. Kelley & Co.	53,500	Howes & Crowell	6,061
W. T. Coleman & Co.	48,500	F. Einstein & Bro.	5,200
Freeman & Co.	41,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	4,500
Van Vleck, Reid & Drexel	25,000	E. J. Rosenfeld	2,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	23,684	T. J. Hand & Co	2,000

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. Belmont	$1,500	F. Sheiriot	400
McLean & Lintz	844	J. Avczzuua	400
L. Lansingburgh & Bro.	650		
Total			$4,094

IRON HAVANA.

Henry A. Coit	$85,000	Danl. Curtis & Co	6,724
Duney, Bro. & Co	70,000	B. Brandeis	5,500
J. M. Ceballos	53,000	Order	5,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	20,000	G. C. Lord & Co	3,993
Tesont & Bros	13,360	R. San Jurio	1,000
Benz & Ellini	6,450	Thos. Owen & Son	843
Total			$1,664,200

The California News.

We published on Wednesday morning a telegraphic summary of the California news, received by way of New-Orleans. Of the election, the result of which was then announced, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"We have not yet got full returns from some of the distant counties; but the vote about realizes our anticipations. So far as we are able to make it, the following is a correct summing up of the vote for the three gubernatorial candidates:

For Weller	48,000
For Bowie	13,314
For Stanly	19,899
Whole number of votes	86,322

By this, there will be seen that there is a great falling off from the vote in the late Presidential contest, which was 110,217. The total vote cast for Governor will not exceed 90,000. WELLER gets some 11,000 majority over both BOWIE and STANLY—while STANLY'S majority over BOWIE is but little rising a thousand.

The majority in favor of paying the State debt is very decisive. Indeed but two counties (Santa Clara and Humboldt) voted in favor of repudiation.

Mining operations throughout the State were carried on as vigorously as ever. The various fluming companies on the rivers were getting fairly to work, and many of their enterprises were resulting successfully.

The crops throughout the State have generally been garnered in excellent condition.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

We condense from the *Bulletin:*

During the past fortnight our stocks of assorted merchandise have been swollen by the arrival of nearly one-third of the whole fleet which was advised as being on the way hither

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1896. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARD TIMES.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

The Gold Going Back to the Savings Banks ---The Effect of the Revulsion on Tradesmen, &c., &c.

The old lady who thanked her stars that she had borrowed money enough to pay all her debts, did not meet her sisterhood with half so radiant a face as man yesterday met his brother man. The weather was unpropitious. In ordinary circumstances it would have given any one the blues. But there was a general feeling abroad that we had touched bottom in the financial crisis,—that the worst was over,—that it might be up-hill work for some time longer, but still it was up hill and not down—that those who had braved the storm so far would have little difficulty in getting along into absolute fair weather. So, notwithstanding one of the most miserable, drizzling, Scotch-misty, London-cockney days of the season, there were more "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," more laughter and honest mirth in the street, than we have noticed for some time. People whose pockets had been so constipated that you thought them fastened with a padlock rather than a button, actually asked you—an occasional tippler—as you passed the gilded saloon, to step in and "enjoy" with them.

In honest seriousness, the times yesterday, notwithstanding the weather, were provocative of a great deal of good feeling. People got out of the wood, and saw the path—a little crooked it might be—plain before them. Stocks had risen from 5 to 20 per cent., the principal rise being in the six per cents. of the State of New-York, upon which our free bank circulation is based. Was not that an improvement? And then, every honest one-dollar bill, State or City issue, went for a shinner, and the change in silver, without suspicion on the part of the waiter. The general suspension of the Banks restored confidence, though no one could tell why, and gave an impetus to beef and mutton.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run upon the Savings Banks has ceased. Nearly every one who had money in these institutions was aware, when the Banks opened yesterday morning, of the adoption of the 10 per cent. rule, and consequently very few demands for money were made, except by those who wanted it for use. It is now pretty generally understood that money is a good deal safer stowed away in the vaults of the Savings Banks, or invested in property worth double its value, and drawing interest at the same time, than when tied up in a bag and laid behind one's pillow, to give a man the nightmare.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

This Bank was open for four hours yesterday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The excitement had all died away. Business was conducted with the usual regularity. There was no unusual jostling and crowding, and comparatively few gaping bystanders. A good deal of money was brought back by depositors who had drawn it, but too hastily, when the panic was at its height. One man drew $1,864 in gold the other day, and borrowed a bag from the Paying Teller to carry it home in. Yesterday he came up to the desk. "I borrowed a bag of you the other day," said he. "Well, I know you did," said the Teller, "and it's about time you brought it back." "Here it is," said the man, holding it up, "and it's full of gold, just as you gave it to me. I took it home, and I couldn't sleep, so I've brought it back again." And the quondam disciple of the principle which has obtained for for a few days past—"every man has his own Savings Bank"—placed the gold on the counter, had a note of it entered in his pass-book, and went on his way rejoicing. Yesterday there were

155 drafts	$6,796 78
30 deposits	5,150 00
Excess of drafts over deposits	$1,646 78

This shows a very different balance from that exhibited a day or two since. The in-door tide has turned, and the Directors prophesy that the principal portion of the moneys recently withdrawn will soon be brought back for deposit; the depositors, losing their interest money, will have been the most injured by the temporary withdrawal of their funds. The general rule yesterday was to pass out only 10 per cent. of each man's deposits, but in individual instances, where the money appeared to be needed and not called for by persons under the influence of the panic, a larger per centage, often the whole amount called for, was paid.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no unusual demand at the other Banks; on the contrary, considerable money was deposited in several of them, and many new accounts opened. The Mariners' Savings Institution, No. 27 Third-avenue, was open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. During this time only ten drafts were made, amounting in all to $231 34, at one time and at many of the others during the height of the run on the Bowery Savings Bank, gold apparently just withdrawn from some other institution, was deposited. At the East River Savings Bank, $800 was paid out and $400 or $500 deposited yesterday. At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank $2,100 was paid out and $1,100 deposited. At the Dry Dock and Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Banks the amounts withdrawn bore about the same proportion to the amounts deposited. The people are bringing back the specie, which was withdrawn in hopes of obtaining a per centage for it in Wall-street, as well as that which was taken out for fear it would be lost. Some of the brokers tell us that a good many Irishmen had come to them with gold before the Banks suspended, and offered to sell it to them. They were generally admonished that the best thing they could do was to take it back to the Savings Banks, and a good many of them have done so. At the Bleecker-street Savings Bank the crowd was small compared with that of Wednesday, and the officers think there will be no further trouble. The depositors have got over their panic, and seem to share in the universal belief that better times are at hand. The Broadway Savings experienced no run. Things are evidently settling down into their natural order.

POPULAR EFFECTS OF THE REVULSION.

GOING BACK HOME.

The prospect of hard times for the coming Winter has largely increased the number of passengers going to England. Every ship for Liverpool now has all the passengers she can carry, and multitudes applying for opportunities to work their passage, who have not money to pay it. The Captain of the *Yorkshire* says he has had applications from at least a hundred persons to work their passage to Liverpool. He has about 50 passengers engaged, and will carry 90, all he can accommodate; he could have 150 if he could accommodate so many.

By the Black Ball Line ship *Isaac Wright*, Oct 1, there were 100; by the *Isaac Webb*, Oct. 8, 110; by the *Great Western*, on the 15th of September, 100—each ship having all she could accommodate. They have never known so many passengers going to England as now. The cabin fare is $25, and steerage $15.

THE LARGE FACTORIES, &C.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, iron-safe manufacturers, have their factory in Elizabeth-street. They also have a lock-factory connected with the same establishment. Previous to the present financial crisis they employed in the safe-factory about 70 men. Two weeks ago they dismissed 20 men. They expected before this time to be compelled to dismiss the remainder, as they only kept them to finish up an order for thirty-four safes to be sent to Australia. According to present indications they think it not improbable that they will have to take on again some of the dismissed men to meet the constant orders that are sent in for small safes, especially within the last three days, since the run was commenced on the City Banks. Mr. VALENTINE attributes these orders to the fact that a great many individuals having drawn large quantities of gold from the Banks, desire a secure place to put it in, and prefer to go to the expense of a private safe rather than trust to Banks.

At the lock-foundry of VALENTINE & BUTLER, the entire old force, 20 men, are still kept at work on their "proof-burglar lock." Mr. VALENTINE says that just now there is a pretty active rush for these locks, in view of an active Winter for burglars. If the rush continues, he will be obliged to increase his working force.

B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-street, have their manufacturing depot in Brooklyn, corner Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. They used to employ 62 men, and now only employ 5 men. Half of those discharged were men of families. The 5 men at work are only engaged in finishing up a few safes, and, when they are completed, they will be discharged. This firm have a large stock of safes on hand, and intend to wait the disposal of these before making any more. They complain that they have no orders, and that business, as far as selling is concerned, has been tumbled down to zero.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, whose safe-dépôt is at No. 192 Pearl-street, and factory at No. 62 Commerce-street, has reduced his number of workmen from 70 to 35 men. He has received within the last three days a number of orders for small safes, but for two weeks previous no orders have been received for large ones, except an order for six to Cuba.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., printers, stationers and lithographers, have three buildings in which they carry on their business, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-street and No. 79 Pine-street. They employ 230 men, women and boys, and have not discharged a single hand nor made any reduction in wages. Instead of dull times, they say that business is livelier with them now than it has been for months. Failures, assignments and suspensions create a special demand for new blank-books, posters, &c. Now is also a harvest-time for them on catalogues of sales of assigned and other property. Owing to the special demand in this line they keep work going all night, and furnish employment for 70 extra men.

The HECKERS employ 250 men at their flour mills in Cherry-street. They have discharged no hands and do not expect to discharge any. They turn out 1,100 barrels of flour a day, and have sold more flour during the past two weeks than any three weeks previous for several months—the fall in prices and the abundance of gold accounting for it.

SUMMARY.

We give below a statement of the number of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity since the beginning of the crisis, as far as our reporters, by visiting the various establishments, have been able to ascertain. We do not reprint the data from which our previous compilations were made, but merely the total number, as corrected by our correspondents:

Number of persons discharged, previously reported in the TIMES	11,009
Deduct for corrections since made	338
Leaves	10,671
From other iron-foundries, brass-foundries and boiler-works since visited	595
The Methodist Book concern	205
Valentine & Butler, sates	20
Wilder, safes	77
Patrick, safes	35
Bowen & McNamee, dry goods	20
In Brooklyn.	
Pump-makers	30
Brass and iron-foundries	130
Boiler-makers and machinists	52
Miscellaneous places visited	70
In Jersey City.	
Foundries and boiler-manufactories	88
Miscellaneous places visited	475
Total	12,468

HOTELS AND THE PANIC.

Mr. CLAPP, the proprietor of the Everett House, has taken the initiative in reducing the terms of subsistence at the large hotels in the City. He has announced that instead of $2 50 per day, he will only charge $2. This is the installment of what was hoped for, in all departments of living during the coming Winter. Mr. CLAPP's decision, however, appears to have taken our other hotel-keepers by surprise. We paid some of them a visit yesterday, but could not ascertain that they had made up their minds what to do, and they were rather jealous of any inquisition into their proceedings. The public may be comforted with the assurance that provisions will be cheap, whether the hotels reduce their tariff of prices, or sustain them. But, before many days, we shall probably find them all following the example of the Everett House, or, what is still more likely, and far more profitable for landlords, and grateful for boarders, abolishing the *table d' hote*—the expensive feeding by rote, shoveling in the viands in narrow lutervals, with wide margins of waiting for servants—and establishing "the European plan." When landlords let us eat what we choose, and only pay for what we eat, their profits will be larger, and our expenses less.

OYSTERS AND THE PANIC.

The restaurants and the refectories of the City feel the effects of the panic almost as much as the other establishments. Men's appetites are accommodated with fewer viands, in times like these. In the oyster saloons, we are informed that the receipts are fully one-third less than they were a few weeks ago, without taking into consideration the present propition season for oyster eating, when those bivalvular delicacies are most inviting, and when, consequently, the receipts under usual circumstances would be three times as large as in the latter part of August or the early part of September. Yet the merchants of oysters, who deliver them to our Broadway saloons, have not, as yet, thought it necessary to lower the wholesale prices. City Island has not, as yet, felt the effects of the panic, and as they never read newspapers in that Robinson Crusoe spot, it may be some time before they find it out. In the meantime, they keep up the price of oysters, although the appetites or the pockets of purchasers are rather turned against such luxuries.

LAGER BIER AND THE HARD TIMES.

For curiosity, we dropped in among the lager-bier venders, and found that the hard times affected them considerably. The Germans are notably prudent people, and much as they love lager bier, they love money, and especially specie currency, better. The lager-bier retail business has fallen off one-third, within the last two weeks, but the landlords express their confidence,—knowing the Teutonic appetite, that with the least show of a better state of things, the consumption will be renewed, and Gambrinus, the tutelary saint of lager bier, will, like King Richard, be "himself again." The lager-bier breweries are now brewing their Winter stock, and we do not hear, either in those up-town, or on Staten Island, or Long Island, that any reduction in the usual quantity is contemplated.

THE BANKS IN COURT.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE POWERS OF RECEIVERS—THE ISLAND CITY BANK.

Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman and J. A. Davenport vs. *The Island City Bank.*—A judgment against the defendants had been taken by default, but before it was entered a stay of proceedings was obtained. The attorneys for the bank subsequently consented to vacate this stay; and yesterday application was made to enter judgment.

His Honor refused to allow it to be done, on the ground that the appointment of a Receiver deprived the attorneys of the Bank of all power in the premises, and rendered their consent void. Application must be made to the Receiver, who alone has power to waive the stay; as, by law, the Corporation was dead, and the Receiver was to act for it.

MOTION FOR RECEIVER FOR THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—MOTION DENIED.

Subsequent to the action with reference to the suspended banks taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wednesday an application was made before Judge Roosevelt, on behalf of John Livingston, for an order against the Bank of New-York, to show cause why one or more receivers should not be appointed for that institution.

The Judge denied the motion, but took the papers for the purpose of examining them.

Mr. Livingston is a holder of two $100 bank bills of the Bank of New-York.

Judge Roosevelt remarked yesterday, that in this case he proposed to give a more judicial form to the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court in their informal consultation yesterday, as to this class of cases. He intended to take further time to look into the matter, and ascertain precisely the statute law bearing upon the subject. At present he would only say, it was clear to his mind that no such receiver can be appointed.

Before Hon. Justice Davis.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK.

In the matter of the application of Charles F. Chaplin and others vs. The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island—The following are the facts of the case, as stated by plaintiffs' counsel:

Three certified checks on the Bank were refused payment, and the plaintiffs issued execution; and when the Sheriff went to serve it, he was shown an assignment, and plaintiffs made an application for a Receiver, in order to set aside the assignment. The plaintiffs obtained an order for a Receiver, returnable on the 6th inst.; and also an injunction against the Bank.

The case coming up on the 6th inst. was adjourned to the 9th inst., and then again adjourned to the 13th. On that day the Bank appeared by its counsel, and denied its insolvency. Judge Davies then ordered the case to be adjourned over till to-day, and issued an order that the President and Cashier of the Bank should appear, and be examined in relation to the assets of the Bank. In the meantime proceedings were taken by the Central Bank of Brooklyn, before Judge Birdseye; the Bank was declared insolvent, and Mr. Orrin Beach, its cashier, was appointed receiver. The case coming on to-day, and Mr. Beach not appearing in person, according to the order, an application was made for an attachment against him for contempt. The Court granted it, making it returnable on the 16th inst. The President is not included in the writ, as he was not served with the order.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 P. M., the President, Mr. CLANCY, in the Chair. Among the petitions presented was the following, from STEPHEN H. BRANCH, through Alderman GRIFFITH, for moneys loaned the Common Council. It was sent to the Committee on Finance:

BRANCH'S PETITION.

To his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that he was employed by the Common Council a secretary and associate counsel in the alien and contumacious suits against GEORGE W. MAITSELL and WM. MACKELLAR; that he labored very hard, devoted nearly two years, to the entire neglect of avocations on which he relied for subsistence; borrowed $1,720 from ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS, THOMAS CHESTY, Chief-Engineer ALFRED CARSON, SAMUEL SNEDEN, WM. CURTIS NOYES and GEORGE STEERS, which, with $280 of his own funds, he spent in the prosecution; that the above parties hold his notes for $1,600; that GEORGE STEERS is dead, and he is indebted to his widow and three little orphans; that the Comptroller has paid, by your direction, the bill of EDWARD VAN RANST, which your petitioner contracted for conveying the witnesses from Bloomingdale and other localities to the City Hall; that his health is bad; that he has poor relations depending on his feeble exertions for support; that the present depression of every pursuit has crippled his resources, and he implores you to restore the money he loaned you in more auspicious days; that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of paying him $4,500 for services, and the money he loaned you; but if you will pay him what he spent in the prosecution of MAITSELL and MACKELLAR, amounting to $2,000, he will give you the balance of $2,500 for nearly two years of laborious services: that if you will kindly grant his petition he will cherish you as his heart's blood until he dies. And your petitioner will ever pray.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Resolutions were presented from several members of the Board providing for the places at which the polls are to be established for the ensuing election. These were adopted.

A remonstrance was presented by the Aldermen of the Twenty-first Ward, signed by a large number of citizens, against permitting the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to enter the City with their steam-engines below Forty-second-street.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The document from the Board of Councilmen in favor of placing a fire telegraph in the City Hall, and providing that the Mayor shall be authorized to appoint two operators for the same, was favorably considered, and a concurrence with the other Board recommended by the Committee to whom it had been referred.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the Commissioner's report, on the ground that it was meant simply to empower the Mayor to appoint two of his political adherents to the situations created by it.

Alderman ADAMS vehemently asserted the propriety of a concurrence with the other Board in the matter. If it were meant even to give places to two politicians, well and good. It was right that room should be made for them, even if they were good Democrats who had been turned out of the Police by Black Republican legislation. He believed that room would soon be made for more, if we were to place any reliance in the election reports that were reaching us from neighboring States.

The report was adopted.

PUBLIC WORKS AS A RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

An ordinance was presented by the Committee on Finance in favor of another issue of stock to the amount of $100,000 for the improvement of the Central Park.

The passage of the ordinance was advocated by Alderman STIERS and others, as a measure calculated to afford relief to indigent laborers, now out of employment, and sure to become a burden on the community if the means of employment thus suggested were not provided for them.

Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT opposed the immediate adoption of the report, as such action would not only be premature but injudicious.

Alderman WILSON moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed till the meeting on Monday, for which it should be made the special order. Carried.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND CANVASSERS.

The lists of Election Inspectors and Canvassers for the various Wards, as prepared and passed by the Board of Councilmen, were brought up for approval, and, with a few exceptions, were concurred in.

The poll lists were then taken up and disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

Feeling of Country Merchants.

Many of the large City merchants whom the pressure of the times forces to suspend payment, receive from their country customers very striking evidences of their good will. One of our firms sends us the following copy of a letter from one of their country customers:

CHAMPLAIN, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

I received your letter this morning, and hasten to answer. If this day send you by express $230, and hope every customer you have may put his hand to the plow and help his friends. If we do what perhaps we may do, it will help our friends and will not harm us. I hope and pray, gentlemen, you may swing clear and come out triumphant. This is my worst wish for you. I shall be in your City in a short time. Yours, &c., WM. ALLASON.

The HARPERS have received many kind and friendly offers, of which the following is a specimen:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIRS: Should you want any more goods in our line, you will please send for them as usual.

Your credit at our house is the same as heretofore, and you shall have the stock at the lowest rates, and on the usual time. Yours, very truly,

A. L. DENNIS & CO.

To Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Oct. 15. Great match for $5,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern* ..... Received forfeit
W. PEABODY, blk. g. *Young America* ..... Paid forfeit

For this trot each horse had been in training three months or more. Both came to the score in fine condition, and stripped to the entire satisfaction of the backers. Large sums were bet on each. By the way, *Lantern's* backers pulled out their "money." It was evident they had the points. They bet $100 to $20 on him as long as they could get a bet. It was reported last week that *Young America* was ailing, and this report had led persons to suppose that he would forfeit, though the horse was looked upon by his owner, M. V. B. MOSES, as invincible. On scoring two or three times, it was evident that he was lame, and his owner paid forfeit.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, Oct. 14: match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Cudny*	1	1	1
P. VOORHIS, g. g. *Honest Peter*	2	2	2

Time—2:41½—2:43—2:41—2:38.

RED HOUSE TROTTING-COURSE, HARLEM—Landlord's stakes, $600; Friday, Oct. 9, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle.

C. CORSEN, s. m. *Phebe*	1	1	1
P. HELMES, b. g. *Stephen*	2	2	2
C. BROOKS, b. g. *Sylvan Shore*	3	3	3
Mr. LEONN, s. g. *Hard Stone*	4	4	d.

Time—2:58½—2:51—2:53.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Oct. 8; purse and stake $300; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wheels.

D. PIFFER, b. m. *Belle of Portland*	3	3	3	0 1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	1	2	1	0 2
D. TALLMAN, bl. g. *Humming Bird*	2	1	2	dr.

Time—2:32½—2:33½—2:35—2:35—2:35.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Negotiations—Filibustering Views of the Administration.

The Engineer Corps—Sloops of War, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

MR. ISARRI, who claimed to represent the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, has realized the uncertainty of human hopes. A few days ago it seemed to be a settled thing that he was to be received, and his Government recognized at once. He was unable, however, to present satisfactory credentials, and all his hopes are blasted. It is his purpose to return to Central America by the steamer of the 20th, and there is little probability that anybody will be received here as a representative of Nicaragua, until General WALKER shall have sent a candidate, or the Administration becomes better satisfied than at present, that he will fall in the effort to Americanize his "adopted country."

The story of a treaty having been agreed upon by the Cabinet, reviving the old Accessory Transit Grant, was without the slightest foundation except the wishes of interested parties, unless, indeed, the negotiation was concluded without Mr. BUCHANAN's knowledge. There is no question that the Transit speculators had looked up a project of a treaty with Mr. ISARRI, which the latter would have offered for consideration had he been received; and that is the flimsy basis upon which the story of an arrangement in Cabinet meeting was founded. It originated, I have reason to believe, with Mr. WHITE of your city, and undoubtedly deceived those who sent it to the Press.

Every hour's observation confirms me in the belief that the Administration sympathizes heartily in the contemplated movements of General WALKER in Nicaragua. Your readers may remember that in a little speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN at the Lord Mayor's dinner, given him just before he left London, he referred to the fillibustering movements with much complacency, claiming that they had been advantageous both to England and the United States. He has since said that he never was happier in any speech in his life, than he was in this allusion, which was well understood to contain a moderate expression of his fillibustering symptahies. The presence here, at this time, of General CAZNEAU, and other Walker sympathizers, is significant.

There is no reason to believe that the Administration will attempt to make any treaty with Mexico protecting or guaranteeing the new Tehuantepec Grant to the Louisiana Company, notwithstanding the scheme has earnest and interested advocates, who are personally very influential at the White House. The grant is looked upon here as valueless—as one under which it is impossible to build the railroad, even if men can be found to risk their capital in it. The political objection to it, however, will be paramount in Mr. BUCHANAN's estimation—for a committal of our Government to the grant will involve a concession of our right peacefully to cross Tehuantepec with troops in time of war, and leave us dependant, in that respect, entirely upon the caprice of Mexico.

Engineer-in-Chief MARTIN will probably be removed on Monday next, when his four years term of service will expire. The appointment of his successor lies, probably, between Chief-Engineers GAY and ARCADOLD: the chances of the latter being the best. Engineer GEORGE SEWELL is the candidate of the clique of speculators who have sought MARTIN's removal for incorruptibility, and the appointment of anybody else than him will show that the Executive understands the motives of his backers, and will also be a partial triumph of the right. It is but just to Mr. SEWELL to say that I have no reason to suppose him interested in the personal schemes of those who hope to use the new Engineer in-Chief for their own purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet taken any steps towards commencing work on the remaining four steams loops-of-war, ordered to be built by the last Congress. It certainly is desirable that this work be given out as early as possible, in order that it may afford a share of the relief which mechanics everywhere will need this Fall and Winter. New-York should insist on having one of the sloops constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Gen. DENVER, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned from his protracted official tour in the northwest. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The President has determined that one of the new sloops-of-war shall be built at Philadelphia.

The Naval Courts are still engaged on the cases of Captain SHAW, Lieutenant MURRAY and Midshipman BORRER.

The Court of Claims has taken a recess for a few days, to bring up the back business. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed instructions to be issued to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis and to the agents, to proceed forthwith to remove all intruders upon the Delaware Indians' Reserve in Kansas. The War Department has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to the commanding officers of the troops in that Territory, and it is expected that they will be prepared to cooperate with the agent of the Indian office by the time their services will become necessary. Secretary THOMPSON says that the integrity of the Indian Territory must, at all hazards, be preserved.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Pennsylvania State election are so completely one-sided that little interest is felt in the details. The majority for Gen. PACKER and all the rest of the Democratic ticket is likely to be between forty and fifty thousand, and in each branch of the Legislature the Democrats will probably have two-thirds of the members. We subjoin a summary of the reported majorities in various counties

MAJORITIES FOR PACKER OVER WILMOT.

Berks	6,000	Bucks	1,000
Clinton	400	Lycoming	1,500
Cambria	1,200	Lehigh	1,000
Northampton	3,000	Montour	600
Perry	400	Columbia	1,200
Centre	700	Snyder	160
Philadelphia	17,000	Montgomery	2,000
Bedford	600	Carbon	600
Cumberland	400	Dauphin	100
Luzerne	1,500	Schuylkill	3,000
York	2,000	Westmoreland	800
Dauphin	300	Franklin	100
Fayette	500		

MAJORITIES FOR WILMOT OVER PACKER.

Allegheny	1,500	Indiana	1,000
Lancaster	1,000	Delaware	100
Susquehanna	700		

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Highland County—400 majority for PAYNE.

Brown County—(4 towns to hear from)—400 for PAYNE.

Athens County—500 for CHASE.

Clark County—850 for CHASE.

In fifty counties CHASE loses 9,000, as compared with FREMONT's vote. Both parties claim the State by a small majority.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

Sixty-two Counties in the State have been heard from, showing a Democratic gain of 10,561. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority, but their gains are not large enough to make it certain.

MISSISSIPPI STATE ELECTION.

The election in Mississippi, on the 5th instant, was for Governor, a Legislature, and members of Congress. The only accounts received are through Mobile and Memphis papers of the 7th, and show large Democratic majorities. In the Fourth District, Mr. SINGLETON, (Dem.,) is elected to Congress over Mr. LAKE, (Am.,) the late member. In Tippah and Marshall Counties the entire Democratic ticket is elected by large majorities. There are no other returns.

THE SEA VIEW TRAGEDY.

Death Sentence of James P. Donnelly.

MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT, THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock, his Honor, PETER VREDENBURGH, presiding, assisted by Associate Judges FORMAN, THROCKMORTON and GIFFORD. After a call of the Jury pannel and officers, Mr. PARKER, the prosecutor, moved that JAS. P. DONNELLY, found guilty at the present term, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, be placed at the bar for sentence.

The Court ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar. He came into Court, maintaining his usual composure.

When DONNELLY was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he arose in the dock, and spoke about ten minutes, in a clear and distinct voice, and in an eloquent manner. He declared his innocence in emphatic language, and said he was not "afraid to meet his God nor ALBERT S. MOSES," and that if what he uttered in regard to his innocence, was not true, then might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. He declared that in his dying hours *he* would not turn away from a woman who sought to administer to him the consolations of religion—alluding to the conduct charged against MOSES.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court proceeded to pass sentence. Judge FREDENBURGH said:

The Grand Jury of this county, Mr. DONNELLY, at the present term indicted you for the willful murder of ALBERT S. MOSES. The cause has been tried before a traverse jury, against whom you urged no exceptions. That jury, by their verdict have found that on the morning of the 1st of August last, you went into the room where the deceased was then asleep, and wounded him so that in a short time he died and that you are therefore guilty of murder of the first degree. The Court cannot say that they are dissatisfied with the verdict. Assuming it to be true, it is unnecessary to say to one of your education and intelligence, that its legal consequence is a social necessity. Appealing in the most solemn terms to Heaven, you now here assert your innocence. It *may* be so. Every human tribunal is liable to error. All this Court can do is to pray God to throw the light of truth over this transaction before the irrevocable catastrophe. No other alternative is left us but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth now here consider and adjudge that you, JAS. P. DONNELLY, be securely kept in the jail of the County of Monmouth until the 8th day of January next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution to be provided by the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, in a state of perfect composure. The crowd in attendance were more excited than he was.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Hon. N. P. Banks on Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

In the face of a drizzling rain and thick fog, Faneuil Hall was crowded to-night to hear the address of the Hon. N. P. BANKS, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, on financial affairs.

The meeting was a political one, but the announcement that the distinguished gentlemen would devote most of his address to the causes and remedies of the present all absorbing financial convulsion filled the Hall early with people of every shade of politics and social position.

Hon. JOHN A. WILKINS presided and introduced Mr. BANKS, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. BANKS then proceeded to address the meeting at great length.

American Nomination for State Senator.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The American Senatorial Convention for the Rensselaer and Washington District, to-day nominated Hon. JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Washington County, for State Senator.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 15.

An important Railroad Convention met here last night. The attendance was very full. The Committees appointed will report to-day. The object of the Convention is to reduce the speed of trains, increase the rates of fare, disperse foreign agents, and cut off dead-heads.

A British Bark Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15.

A British bark or ship, from the Coast of Africa, with a cargo of palm oil, is reported ashore on the south side of the bar. No particulars have yet been received.

NANTUCKET, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The bark reported ashore this morning is the American bark *John Swasey*, from the coast of Africa, for Salem. She lays well up on the beach.

The Schooner C. F. A. Cole Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *C. F. A. Cole*, hence for New-Bedford, corn ladened, went ashore on the 10th inst. on Hog Island. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. The schooner was insured at Philadelphia, and the cargo at New-Bedford.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The U. S. M. steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York this afternoon.

Naval.

FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—The departure of the *Merrimac* from Boston has been delayed until to-day, when, without doubt, this noble frigate will leave for the waters of the Pacific. It is possible that the *Merrimac* may never again visit us, as a Navy Yard has been established on Mare Island, San Francisco harbor, where our national vessels can be overhauled and repaired, and where the razee *Independence* is laid up in ordinary.

Lieutenant GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, of Portland, recently Light House Inspector of the First (Maine) District, has received the appointment of First Lieutenant of the Charleston Navy Yard, and will report himself accordingly. Lieut. PREBLE is a nephew of the late Commander PREBLE, and has himself seen much active sea service.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander FERRAND, which recently returned to Portsmouth looking badly, has been repaired, and on the 7th inst. sailed for Brazil, to resume her place on that station.

The principal officers of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, fitting out for the African Squadron at the Brooklyn Yard, are Commander TOTTEN, Lieutenants WINDER, NICHOLSON, WEST, BRAINE and FITZHUGH, Surgeon THORN, Assistant-Surgeon VAN RIBBER and Acting-Master SELDRIDGE.

A GOOD PASSAGE.—The famous clipper-ship *Crusader*, Capt. EATON, from Valparaiso *via* Talcahuano, arrived at Boston Monday afternoon, having made the passage in 71 days. She is said to be the most costly ship of her size in the country, having been built by the day, of the best materials, under the immediate superintendence of her owner, W. W. GODDARD, Esq. As usual, she is in beautiful order, and as such reflects great credit on her captain, officers and crew. Her cargo is very valuable, consisting principally of copper.

THIEVES ARE BOLD NOW-A-DAYS.—Yesterday afternoon, while Dr. A. K. GARDNER was inside one of the plate-glass front stores on Broadway, a thief entered his carriage, that was standing at the door, drove off, and has not been heard of since. A few weeks ago, Dr. SATRE's horse and carriage were stolen in like manner at noon, on Broadway. The thief in his case, however, had the impudence when discovered, to ask a quarter for the trouble of returning the horse; he caught it, he said, while it was running away.

☞ During the fog Wednesday morning the South Tenth-street ferry-boat *George Law* came in collision with the ship *Aramingo*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had a portion of her gentlemen's cabin carried away. The *A.* sustained no damage. The ferry-boat *George Washington*, of the same line, has completed her repairs, and resumed her regular trips yesterday afternoon.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Effects of our Financial Revulsion in England.

Political Results of the Imperial Meeting at Stuttgart.

Interesting Details of Indian News.

THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON CANTON.

Blockade of the Canton River.

CONSOLS 90 1-8 a 90 1-4.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. E. HIGGINS, from Havre and Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Vanderbilt* brings $20,000 in specie.

The mail steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes on the evening of the 2d, and proceeded to Havre.

The Calcutta letters and papers giving full details of the intelligence previously to hand had reached England.

The Emperor of the French left Stuttgart on the morning of the 29th ult., on his return to France.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Weimar on the 1st of October. The King of Saxony had not then arrived.

It is reported in Paris that the Isle de la Reunion, formerly Isle Bourbon, is to resume the name of Isle Bonaparte, which it bore under the first Empire.

From China we learn that Admiral SEYMOUR had resolved upon a blockade of the Canton river. Five hundred and twenty officers and men of the Royal Artillery had arrived, and were forthwith dispatched to Calcutta in the *Sampson*. Trade at Amoy was improving.

According to letters of the 24th September from Athens, the Greek Government had authorized the exportation of cereal crops, in consequence of the abundance of the harvest.

News from Constantinople of the 26th announces an approaching rearrangement of the diplomatic service in Turkey. It is well known that Prince CALLIMAKI is to relinquish the embassy at Vienna. SCHAMYL had made prisoner of the Governor of Khanatz, and an *émeute* had broken out in that district.

The Emperor of the French is reported to be intent on a personal meeting with all the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the English Government had given notice to the Prussian manufacturers of firearms that no more such articles will be allowed to enter the East Indies without special permission.

Dispatches from the French Minister in China represent the situation of affairs as unfavorable, and announce positively that the Court of Pekin will not agree to any arrangement.

A letter from Paris, of the 1st inst., states that the fact of the expulsion of refugees from Genoa was confirmed, by the publication of the names of those who had been so treated.

Constantinople letters and journals state that a new complication had arisen in that city touching Montenegro. A district of Albania having revolted, the Pasha of Scutari had taken measures to chastise the rebels, and sent three thousand men against them. Meanwhile, intelligence was received that the Montenegrins meditated a descent into the plains to succor the insurgents. As any interference with the Montenegrins would be unseasonable just now, the representatives of France, England and Austria, had held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recommended him to instruct the Pasha of Scutari to suspend his measures for the present.

...ion, and if that Council is justifiable, it must then be impossible to escape the conclusion that there is no conceivable...ngement that can impart safety to a Railway investment in the United States. The immediate cause of the existing price of the stock is said to lie in the fact of the company having injudiciously incurred a floating debt in order to avoid calls, and if this be the case the fall should prove only temporary. Floating debts have constituted the proximate cause of the recent breakdown of all the other companies, but in these there has been inherent unsoundness, and also the absence of any power of self-preservation by falling back upon a subscribed capital of which only a small portion has been called up. The cost of the Illinois Central has been £5,700,000, a third of which is owned in Europe, the principle on which it is based having seemed to render it one of the most attractive and secure of modern American investments. Thus far nothing has transpired to beget a suspicion that this view involved any erroneous assumption; but the magnitude of the English holding should cause it to be watched with great vigilance, and among that portion of the European public who may be disposed to send their money across the Atlantic its stability or weakness will from time to time serve advantageously, along with other indications, to throw light upon the point whether any faith may still be placed in the financial conduct of public bodies in that country

SIR: As a holder of American Railway Securities, I have to thank you for the wholesome observations which appear in your several notices, to which the panic on the New-York Stock Exchange has given rise.

Nothing can show more clearly the justice of your strictures on the danger of "floating debts" than the case of the Illinois Central Company (one of those best known in England,) which it may be instructive to consider.

This Company completed their 704 miles of Railway a year ago, at a cost, including expenditure to this time, of (in round numbers) about £5,700,000, or not far from £8,000 per mile.

Of this sum about £4,200,000 was raised by their mortgage bonds, and about £700,000 by temporary loans—or "floating debt."

This Company, as is well known, holds a grant from the Government of the United States of nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, of which they have already sold lands at prices which will yield nearly £3,000,000, and assuming the same average prices for the remaining quantity, (which may possibly be more than realized, as with the growth of population the value of land naturally rises,) it will yield about £4,000,000 more, and these facts, leading to the conclusion that the sales of the land would eventually more than repay the whole cost of the railway, appeared to justify the considerable advance which the shares experienced within a few months past, and the premium they still sustained when the condition of the New-York money-market was bringing everything else to a discount. The growing discredit there, however, brings on at last the panic which has been so vividly described in your numbers, and the Directors of the Illinois Central, unable longer to carry on the floating debt, are compelled to make a call of $10 per share, at very short notice; this measure adds to the panic, and, as at such moments people do not stop to reason, the shares go down to a discount, and the bonds are reduced in price.

Here then is the case of a Company owning a road, which cost.....£5,700,000
And holding lands worth.....7,000,000

Total.....£12,700,000

who have allowed themselves to be placed, for the sake of carrying on a floating debt of £700,000, in the position of being obliged to adopt suddenly a measure which has the effect of (at least momentarily) damaging the market value of their shares and bonds to the extent of three times that sum. Had the directors six months ago taken the step they have now done, instead of striving to postpone to the latest period the necessity of a call, this great inconvenience to all and serious loss to many would have been avoided. Let those, therefore, who are disposed to venture their money in American projects inquire narrowly the amount of their debts, and especially their "floating debts," for in these last is evidently a point of danger. Sir, your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE REMITTANCES FROM NEW-YORK.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 13.

The fact that, notwithstanding several recent large arrivals of gold from Australia, the supply to meet the Continental demand has been insufficient to prevent some withdrawals from the Bank seems to hold out a discouraging prospect with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reduction of the rate of discount to 5½ per cent. in the middle of July, the amount held by the Bank has experienced a diminution of about £600,000, and this decline would have been still greater if the requirements for India and China by the last two packets had not suddenly slackened. There is, however, an exceptional circumstance to account for this position, and to warrant an assumption that although there are no signs of an early turn towards a state of ease, the probability is we shall escape the necessity of a resort to measures of increased stringency.

The intensity of the panic at New-York has for three or four weeks past induced an almost total suspension of specie remittances from that side. In this way, perhaps, from £500,000 to £800,000 that would otherwise have reached us has been temporarily withheld. For some time previously shipments had been coming forward at the rate of at least £150,000 or £200,000 per week, and nothing had occurred to produce any material change in the relations of trade which rendered these payments due to us; but, with the rate of discount at 30 per cent. for the choicest bills, of course every American merchant availed himself as far as possible of his credit here to delay remitting for claims which would otherwise have been provided for in due course. With the return of confidence, therefore, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but many arrears will have to be met, and as the fortnightly consignments from California continue to reach New-York, the ability to meet these calls may be expected rapidly to revive. It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next two or three months our receipts from this quarter will again at least suffice, with the quantities from Australia, to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction. At this moment we have the £373,000 brought by the last Australian mail nearly due at Southampton, but there are no other very heavy amounts to be anticipated. Whether the Eastern demand will continue on the comparatively moderate scale assumed during the past fortnight depends on a variety of contingencies. Meanwhile, Austria has yet to make her final arrangements for resuming cash payments on the 1st of January, and at Constantinople there is anxious speculation as to the possibility of attracting new funds to keep the machinery of State from actually breaking down. From both these directions our own market may possibly be influenced. On the other hand, the Bank of France, if it should resort to any extensive issue of £2 notes, may create some partial inflation. The balance of probabilities is, therefore, very even, and the conclusion is that we may remain for some time without anything to enliven or to aggravate our present dull condition.

Landing of the Atlantic Cable.

From the London Times, Oct. 3.

The arrangements for the reception of the Atlantic telegraphic cable at Keyham steamyard, Plymouth, are so far complete that the landing may be commenced next week. The spot selected is an open space between the old powder magazine and the south boundary wall of the works. On the area—161 feet by 40 feet 3 inches—sleepers 12 inches by 6 inches have been laid four feet apart, to receive a flooring of three-inch planks. The sides are to be carried 9 feet high, and the whole divided into three compartments, which will be caulked, and the floors covered with pitch, to make them watertight, for the purpose of occasionally testing the wire. A wooden roof will be thrown over all. The three tanks are computed to receive 3,000 miles of cable. The quantity now on board the *Agamemnon* is about 1,250 miles, and the *Niagara* has 900, but a much greater quantity will be sent off next Spring. The two ships are lying in the tidal basin. The discharge commences from the *Niagara*; the wire will pass through boiling oil, and its delivery in the ordinary way will probably occupy six weeks; after which she will go to New-York for repairs. The new steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, which arrived with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* on the 29th of August, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday for Spezzia, the United States naval depôt in the Mediterranean. During her stay Captain SANDS, with his First Lieutenant BROWN, Dr. PINCKNEY, Purser J. B. RITTENHOUSE, and the other officers, have been the frequent guests of the heads of the Government naval departments, and have exchanged civilities with the inhabitants, who have been welcomed most cordially on board the *Susquehanna* while she lay in the Sound. Her return next year to assist in the effort to effect a closer union of the two nations will be hailed on all sides with satisfaction. Lieutenant WELLS has been transferred from the *Niagara* to the *Susquehanna*. Dr. COLEMAN, Assistant-Surgeon of the *Susquehanna*, has gone home in charge of naval invalids, by the *Jason*, *via* Southampton.

Political Result of the Imperial Meeting at Stuttgart.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

STUTTGART, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

In the reports which I have hitherto sent you from here I have confined myself almost exclusively to the externals connected with the arrival of the two Emperors of France and Russia at this Court, and the more considerable events that have taken place during their stay here. To have attempted a political statement of what was going on between the Emperors with closed doors and without witnesses, as has been the case here, would have required a bold stretch of the imagination, but it might perhaps have been made more interesting than what I am about to forward you now as a political *résumé* of the long-talked-of meeting of the two Emperors at Stuttgart.

During their stay here of four days each they have been in each other's company at least twice a day, but in the presence of others; what, however, is more to the point is, they have been closeted together three times perfectly alone for periods varying from one hour and a half to two hours each. The last of these interviews took place on their return from the *Volksfest* at Cannstadt yesterday, when they retired to the apartments occupied by the Emperor ALEXANDER at the top of the Crown Prince's villa, and remained together for nearly two hours, at the expiration of which they took leave of each other with the greatest apparent satisfaction at their having made each other's acquaintance. On Sunday afternoon also Prince GORSTCHAKOFF and Count WALEWSKI conferred together for more than an hour and a half; and, doubtless, have had other meetings, of which I know nothing, since Prince GORSTCHAKOFF has in the palace made no secret of his dissatisfaction at so much time being wasted in gadding about that there was none left for business. Count NESSELRODE, who is here, and had arrived here some time before the Emperor, has not taken any overt part in anything like business, but it is understood that both the Emperor and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF frequently recur to his advice and experience.

The general *résumé* of the information I have been able to collect with reference to the nature of this meeting and its political results amounts to this,—the two Emperors have had the satisfaction of making each other's acquaintance, and of exchanging the expression of their individual views, wishes, and aspirations, but nothing beyond this has been obtained, except it be some matters of such very trifling moment as not to be worth citing in connection with this event. What little I have learned shows me that, however much satisfaction the Emperor NAPOLEON may have experienced at the overtures made to him, and however gratified he may be by the homage thus paid to the position he has acquired for France in Europe, and at the additional *prestige* these events will give him in the eyes of his own people, he has not betrayed any inclination to jeopardize or to tamper with the English alliance, which he looks on as fundamentally essential, within certain limits, to the well-being of France and his own stability. The idea which has been frequently expressed in in the press of late, that one object of the understanding to be arrived at by the two Emperors was the reduction of both their armies, is evidently without substance, inasmuch as the reduction of the Russian army to a very low peace footing (with the exception of the detached *armée corps* in the Caucasus and about the Caspian Sea) had already been ordered, and the nature of the reductions published in St. Petersburg, before the Emperor left, and consequently could not be made the subject of further negotiations: while, on the other hand, however sincerely LOUIS NAPOLEON's aphorism "*L'Empire c'est la paix*" may be meant with regard to foreign countries, it is highly improbable that he will, for many years to come, consent to a reduction of his military force.

In the matter of popularity both with the Court and the people the Emperor NAPOLEON has made infinitely greater progress than the Emperor ALEXANDER. The latter, who is here perfectly *en pays de connaissance*, and among relations, has not given himself the trouble to please, which a stranger generally will; and by those who entertain French sympathies, and would gladly have seen the Empress EUGENIE here, it is taken very much amiss of him that he should have given way, as it is said, to female weakness, and have allowed the Empress to decline to come hither until it was a settled thing that the Empress EUGENIE would not come, on which she pops in at the last moment on the pretence of giving her husband a surprise. It is assumed that the Empress of Russia and her sisters-in-law were averse to the Empress EUGENIE's appearing here, from the apprehension that her greater youth, beauty, and mental attainments would throw them into the shade, and compel them to acknowledge the personal superiority of one on whom they look down as inferior to them. Something of the same sort of feeling the Emperor ALEXANDER evidently entertains towards the Emperor NAPOLEON, who exhibits more attractive manners and greater powers of conversation than himself, seeks more to ingratiate himself with others, rides better, &c. The latter had, moreover, brought his own horses with him, so that while LOUIS NAPOLEON yesterday was mounted on a splendid high-mettled horse, that curvetted and sprang about to the delight of the multitude, the Emperor ALEXANDER had to put up with an animal whose qualities were simply strength and docility. The Emperor NAPOLEON has lost no opportunity of showing himself in a light acceptable to the people; he has walked out in the streets arm-in-arm with a single gentleman, a Wurtemberg officer; he has taken, or feigned an interest in all that the King is most fond of promoting, and for which he is so deservedly popular, and gave himself the trouble to sit out the whole of WEBER'S *Der Freischutz* last night, which was played at his especial desire to hear a genuine German opera, and continued applauding even after the curtain had fallen.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

OPERATIONS BEFORE DELHI.

DESPERATE FIGHTING—REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BESIEGERS—WHEN THE ATTACK WILL BE MADE.

Bombay (Aug. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

My letter of the 15th of this month brought down the narrative of the siege of Delhi to the 27th of July, when four successive days of quiet had followed the latest engagement with the enemy, that of the 23d. For three days more, making in all the unprecedented number of seven—that is to say, up to the evening of the 30th—our pickets remained unmolested, and an occasional shot from the bastions alone testified to the presence of the enemy. Friday, the 31st, was the anniversary of the Mussulman festival called the "Buckree Eed," and it was reasonably anticipated in camp that on that day the long silence of the mutineers would be broken. It was true that our spies from the city had at one time reported the existence of an ill-feeling between the Hindoo and Mohammedan Sepoys, which tended towards a refusal by the former to join in the celebration of a feast-day of the latter. But later and more correct intelligence represented that the jealousies of the Hindoos had been allayed by the watchful care and unsparing promises of the King of Delhi and his principal Mussulman advisers, and that, for the present at least, no want of unanimity was to be looked for in the proceedings of the rival races.

On the morning, then, of the 31st, it gave little surprise to see the enemy issuing from the city in force. One large body, coming out of the Cashmere gate, moved rapidly to the right to avoid the fire of our left battery at HINDOO RAO'S house, and maintained throughout the day a desultory fire at long range upon our left pickets at Metcalfe-house, and upon the centre battery. At the same time a powerful force of all arms moved out by the Ajmere-gate, and took the road to Rhotuk, in our right rear, as far as Bussy, on the canal, where they made an attempt, rendered abortive by a rise of the water, to replace the bridge at that point, which we had blown up. The fire from the walls was hot and well sustained throughout the day, especially from the Moree bastion, at the northwestern angle of the city, which mounted 24-pounders. Towards evening the party from the canal returned, and a general attack upon our advanced posts commenced, which lasted all that night, all the day and night of the 1st, and well into the morning of the 2d.

Never before had the enemy displayed so great an amount of determination as in this prolonged engagement. Covered by the fire of several field pieces, and animating each other with loud cries of "*Chalo bhai!*" "(On, brother!") they came nearer to our breastworks than they had ever done before, though their courage failed them for the final rush. Our men were kept well under cover, and with a slight loss to themselves inflicted heavy punishment upon the enemy. When, about noon on the 2d, the rebels at length drew off and the firing ceased their dead and wounded lay in heaps before our works, and long strings of carts were employed all the rest of the day in removing them to the city. On our side fell Capt. TRAVERS, of the Punjab Rifles, an officer of note in the warfare with the tribes of the Affghan border, and nine men. Thirty-six of all ranks were wounded.

On the day following that of their bloody repulse, the 3d, the enemy, dull and dispirited, their enthusiasm, due mainly to potent physical stimulants, chilled and dead, never fired a shot. So on the 4th and 5th. On the 6th they exhibited a little renewed vitality. Their attack on the pickets was but feeble, and the party that made it soon returned to the city, but the fire from their artillery lasted some hours, and cost the life of an officer, Lieutenant BROWN, of the 33d Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon Battalion. Their principal and most annoying discharges came from a battery of heavy guns, which they had just erected in a portion of the suburbs, and which is now known as the Kishnagunge battery. It is in advance and to the left of the Moree bastion, which we have greatly damaged, and being skillfully placed, in a manner enfilades our right battery at Hindoo RAO'S house and the batteries on the ridge generally. It was at first so troublesome that on the 8th Brigadier WILSON had almost determined to attack it with the bayonet, but eventually abandoned an idea the carrying out of which would have cost him many men, and bringing numerous guns to bear upon the obnoxious point, succeeded in reducing the fire. For the next two or three days there were desultory skirmishes. On the 10th the enemy opened another new battery outside the walls; this time in front of our left, bearing upon Metcalfe-house and the picket stationed at that point. The fire from these guns proving troublesome, it was resolved to take them, and a force under Brigadier SHOWERS did so on the morning of the 12th, with slight loss. Three officers were wounded—one, Lieut. SHERRIFF, of the 2d Fusileers, mortally. The captured pieces were one 24-pound howitzer and two 9 and one 6-pounder guns. This, at present, is the latest news that has reached Bombay from the camp.

The strength of the army before Delhi on the 31st of July is given in a little paper printed at Roorkee for private circulation, and called the *Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, as 6,200 effectives and 1,060 sick and wounded. There had been sent away 340 sick and wounded. In the 23 actions that had been fought up to that date there had been killed 22 officers and 296 men, and wounded 72 officers and 990 men. To the numbers shown as effective by this statement, which I apprehend to be accurate, would be added by the 20th of this month of August, at latest, about 5,000 men. I know that it was the expressed hope and belief of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab that at the date I have given the Brigadier in command before Delhi would master 11,000 men. The Kumaon Battalion, with a large convoy, reached the camp on the 1st. Brigadier NICHOLSON arrived on the 8th, having pushed on in advance of his column, which was expected about the 13th, and which consisted of the 52d Light Infantry, the remaining wing of the 61st. Bourchier's field-battery, a wing of the 6th Punjab Regiment and some Mooltanee horse and foot, the whole escorting a powerful siege train from Ferozepore, which included several ten-inch mortars and howitzers. The remaining wing of the 8th Foot, three companies of the 24th, with three guns of Captain PATON'S troop from Peshawur, and the 2d and 4th Punjab Infantry, and the other wing of the 6th, complete the present tale of the reinforcements supplied by Sir JOHN LAWRENCE. It is thought very probable here that, with his hands thus strengthened, *General Wilson would make preparations for a speedy assault, and many are sanguine enough to hope that in a very few days we shall hear that the place is at last in our possession.*

If all that we hear be true, the mutineers themselves were of opinion that the attack would not much longer be delayed. The King of Delhi is said to have sent away his zenana to Rohtuk, or, according to another account, to Kutub, on the road to Muttra. One report asserts that this latter station will be the next resort of the insurgents, and that they are fortifying it, or the approaches to it, in advance. But this I do not credit, and rather anticipate that the flight of such of the rebels as survive the fall of the place will be across, rather than down the bank of the Jumna. Either course is perfectly open to them, so far as our power to intercept them is concerned; but I imagine that they would most naturally make for Rohilcund and Onde, and, unfortunately, the bridge of boats is still in existence for their passage across the river. An attempt recently made by us to destroy the means of communication between the city and the further bank of the Jumna was unsuccessful.

THE KING OF DELHI'S OFFER FOR TERMS AND THE ANSWER.

From the Poona Observer Extra, Aug. 27.

A letter from Aboo, dated the 11th instant, mentions that the King of Delhi *has offered to make terms with us*, on the condition that 36 lakhs of rupees annually, instead of 15 as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course *peremptorily declined*. He was informed that nothing *but unconditional surrender could be accepted*; and this we should hope would be instantly followed by unexceptionable hanging, drawing and quartering—on a gallows raised so high over the Royal Palace at Delhi that the "Great Exhibition" should be witnessed by all the country round.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

SECOND RETREAT TO CAWNPORE—BATTLE AT BITHOOR—LUCKNOW STILL SAFE.

From the Bombay Correspondent of the London Times.

Circumstances of a most untoward nature has occurred to interfere with and delay the advance of Gen. HAVELOCK. When last I wrote that interprising officer was in Oude, as we supposed, where we had last heard of him, twice in the same day defeating large bodies of the enemy, and capturing their guns. We ardently hoped that we should next and very speedily learn that he had been able to reach and relieve Lucknow. But the strength of his heroic little band had been overtaxed. It was reduced after the last engagement to less than 900 men; it was hampered by its own wounded, and by the stores and guns of the enemy which it had so gallantly captured; in its front, and covering the object of its hopes and wishes, were bodies of mutineers, mustering, probably, more thousands than it could show of hundreds. It was, doubtless, not without a bitter pang of disappointment that the General, a man as kind as brave, saw himself necessitated to retreat, and to abandon for the present the hope of relieving his imprisoned friends. But there could be no doubt of the propriety of the measure, and he fell back accordingly to the river. The enemy took heart, and followed him up. Then he turned and stood at bay, like MOORE at Corunna, struck once again fiercely and decisively, and with an addition of two more guns to his numerous trophies, crossed the Ganges at his leisure, and rejoined Gen. NEILL in the recovered station of Cawnpore. From the ruins of the cantonment, and from houses and places of concealment, the officers under Gen. NEILL have recovered a considerable amount of property, which they are desirous to make over, where practicable, to the relatives of its slaughtered owners. Many other memorials have been found of the siege and the massacre, and two or three officers, supposed to have fallen, are said to have already appeared from their hiding-places to tell an appalling tale of horrors witnessed and survived. I met with, the other day, an extract from a journal said to have been picked up in the barrack where the European inhabitants took refuge and were besieged. It is scarcely to be read without tears, as in simple language it notes day after day the death of this or that member of the family of the writer—"ANNIE died; Mamma died"—and then abruptly ceases. Are we to have a repetition of these dreadful scenes at Lucknow? God forbid! But we cannot but feel very great anxiety for the safety of this long-beleaguered party. Still, when last heard of—which I believe, though I am not sure, was as late as the 11th—they were well and hearty.

THE LATEST FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The following telegram, which contains more precise intelligence respecting the latest operations of the force under Gen. HAVELOCK, was received by the Bombay Government from Poona on the 31st of August:

"We have news from Cawnpore dated the 18th inst. On the 16th, Gen. HAVELOCK engaged the the rebels about 12 miles from Cawnpore. Two guns were taken. Capt. MACKENZIE and 15 men were wounded; none killed.

The troops were very hard worked. The cholera was bad; 14 men and Lieut. CAMPBELL, of the 78th Highlanders, had died of it.

The last accounts from Lucknow were dated the 14th of August, and reported 'all well.'"

REINFORCEMENTS.

We trust that the other three regiments of the China force—82d, 23d and 93d—will very soon be at Calcutta. Some of the first may, we think, have been picked up by the *Shannon* from the wreck of the *Transit*, and be among the 1,700 men whom, according to the papers, Lord ELGIN and Captain PEEL have taken to Calcutta. Probably the greater portion are marines from the *Sanspareil*, which, I observed, reached Hong Kong four days before the *Shannon* sailed from that port for Calcutta. Sir JAMES OUTRAM has gone up to Dianpore in supreme command of that and of the Cawnpore divisions. General LLOYD was summarily removed from his command, and there are strong rumors, and yet stronger hopes, that he may be brought to a Court-martial.

AFFAIR IN BOMBAY.

Here, in Bombay, we may consider ourselves safe even should disaffection declare itself among the 10th and 11th Regiments, of which at present the Intelligence Department, which has been right in its previous warnings, and deserves respect for general success, declares itself ignorant. At Satara the townspeople have been disarmed. At Poona a similar measure has been once or twice proposed, but as often abandoned, which is singular, if there be danger sufficient to warrant the bringing out loaded 6-pounders to the church on Sundays. This has actually been done more than once.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY A NATIVE.

The London *Times* publishes a statement by NUJOOOR JEWARREE, who is described as an English spy, belonging to the 1st Native Infantry. His account of the NENA SAHIB'S treachery, which possesses a deep and melancholy interest, is as follows:

When the NENA'S guns opened on the boat in which WHEELER SAHIB, the General, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General WHEELER was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boats) he cut its cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small gun they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the Sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The Sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahib's boats. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more Sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them. At night came a great rush of water in the river, which floated off the Sahib's boat, and they passed on down the river, but owing to the storm and the dark night they only proceeded three or four koss. In the meantime, intelligence of the Sahib's defence had reached the Nena, and he sent off that night three more companies of the native regiment (1st Oude Infantry) and surrounded the Sahib's boat, and so took them and brought them back to Cawnpore. Then came out of that boat 60 Sahibs and 25 mem-Sahibs and four children—one boy and three half-grown girls. The Nena then ordered the mem-Sahibs to be separated from the Sahibs to be shot by the Gillis Pultan, (1st Bengal Native Infantry,) but they said, "We will not shoot Wheeler Sahib, who has made our Pultan's name great, and whose son is our quarlermaster; neither will we kill the Sahib-log. Put them in prison." Then said the Nadire Pultan, "What word is this? Put them in prison; we will kill the male." So the Sahib-log were seated on the ground, and two companies of the Nadire Pultan placed themselves over against him, with their muskets ready to fire. Then said one of the mem-Sahibs,—the doctor's wife she was, I don't know his name, but he was either superintending-surgeon or medical storekeeper—"I will not leave my husband; if he must die, I will die with him." So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this the other mem-Sahibs said, "We will also die with our husbands;" and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, "Go back," but they would not. Whereupon the Nena ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arm; but they could not pull away the Doctor's wife, who there remained. Then, just as the Sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nena and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nena granted it. The padre's bonds were unloosed so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shut in the arm and the leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, "If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?" After the padre had read a few prayers, he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in and finished them off with swords. After this the whole of the women and children (that is, including those out of other boats,) to the number of 122, were taken away to the yellow house, which was your hospital. This was the Bittoor Rajah's house in the civil lines, where I and four more Sepoys were confined, and where I had the opportunity of talking to the sergeant major's wife. After this, when we (Sepoys) were taken down with the Nena to Futtehpore, the women and children were taken away to the house where they were afterwards murdered.

"Were any of our women dishonored by NENA or his people?"

None that I know of, excepting in the case of General WHEELER'S youngest daughter, and about this I am not certain. This was her circumstance. As they were taking the mem-Sahibs out of the boat a sowar (cavalry man) took her away with him to his house. She went quietly; but at night she rose and got hold of the sowar's sword. He was asleep; his wife, his son, and his mother-in-law were sleeping in the house with him. She killed them all with the sword, and then she went and threw herself down the well behind the house. In the morning, when people came and found the dead in the house, the cry was, "Who has done this?" Then a neighbor said that in the night he had seen some one go and throw himself into the well. They went and looked, and there was Missee Baba, dead and swollen.

I have seen the fearful slaughter-house, and also saw one of the 1st Native Infantry men, according to order, wash up part of the blood which stains the floor before hanging. The quantities of dresses, clogged thickly with blood, children's frocks, frills, and ladies' under-clothing of all kinds, also boys' trousers, leaves of Bibles, and of one book in particular, which seems to be strewed over the whole place, called *Preparation for Death*, also broken daguerreotypes, cases only, lots of them, and hair, some nearly a yard long; bonnets all bloody, and one or two shoes. I picked up a bit of paper, with on it, "NEN'S hair, with love," and opened and found a little bit tied up with ribbond. The first fellows that went in, I believe, saw the bodies with their arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Blockade of the Canton River—Lord Elgin's Departure for Calcutta and its Cause—How the China War Goes on—Mistakes and Mismanagement.

Hong Kong (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The principal item of interest which we have to call attention to by this mail is the notification, in the Government *Gazette* of the 4th instant, that a blockade of the port and river of Canton would be established on the 7th instant. We understand Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR has been induced to adopt this course in consequence of the American steamer *Antelope* having proceeded up the river as far as Whampoa, and it was the impression that the Americans and some other foreigners were desirous of forcing a trade with Canton, which, it is said, YEH would not object to.

We have yet to see the effect this measure will have on the small trade now existing here and at Macao.

If restrictions on intercourse continue for any length of time, they will, no doubt, be seriously felt by the Cantonese.

Trade at Hong Kong shows signs of improving, and there has been some demand for manufactures. As we have said, we have to see yet whether inquiry will cease in consequence of the river being blockaded.

Hong Kong (July 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Nothing, however, is at present further from our leaders thoughts than the taking of Canton. As I intimated in my last letter, the subject has been considered, and all authorities are agreed that, although the city might be destroyed, it could not be taken and held. So far from the French having intimated a different opinion, it is no secret that they for the present decline any active cooperation of any kind.

The Chinese, who have a spy in every "boy" who stands behind your chair, and in every coolie who pulls your punkah, get earlier information than the English. There is a Chinaman, a painter and copier of charts, in the Queen's-road, whose shop is like the shop of Pasquin. "Ey yaw," said this authority about 4 o'clock, yesterday, "You no catchee that city. What for your number one big Mandarin run away, ey?" The celestial man of art was right. Lord ELGIN had resolved to start for Calcutta. An hour afterwards, and we had the announcement that "the Pearl will leave for Calcutta and take letters for 'Singapore and Europe," and the information did not long lag that Lord ELGIN was to accompany her in the *Shannon*.

Of course the Chinese chuckle, and the merchants are dispirited. I am convinced, however, that it was the only wise course open to Lord ELGIN.

He will take a force of 1,500 blue-jackets and marines to Calcutta. This will compose the minds of the inhabitants of the City of Palaces, and the fact of his arrival may have a beneficial moral effect, showing that the whole Chinese expedition is present and ready to act upon India; the high Commissioner accompanying them.

Moreover, he will know after a fortnight's stay at Calcutta what probability there is of Lord CANNING being able to restore him his troops, or to replace them by native Indian regiments.

These advantages, however, are contingent and collateral. The real consideration I take to be that it is the only escape from a false position. If he had gone to the Peihe he would have met there an insult which he is without force to resent. The French Admiral brings intelligence that the Baron DE GROS will not be here for two months, so that if Lord ELGIN had remained here he would have afforded a spectacle to the Chinese, and also to Europe, of a British Plenipotentiary awaiting the leisurely pleasure of our good allies.

Of course the state of India could not have been foreseen, but, making allowances for this disturbing circumstance, the people at home seem to have sadly bungled this matter.

The self-evident course was to send out a sufficient force to punish YEH—to take possession of the city, out of which he had driven us—to inflict punishment for his attempts at wholesale poisoning, and for his proclamations inviting our assassination. Then, with Canton in our hands, and with the balance in the war of reprisals in our favor, Lord ELGIN might have come out and presented himself with dignity at the Court of Pekin. He might have said, "Your officer has broken the treaty, and committed upon your allies the most savage outrages. We have punished him upon the spot; and we come now to ask you either to disown him and to indemnify us for his misconduct, or to acknowledge him, and make this a national quarrel."

Instead of this, we can read Lord ELGIN'S instructions in the paragraph of the Queen's Speech and in the proposed expedition to the Peiho as clearly as if they were printed in the *Gazette*. He is to present himself at Pekin, while the Chinese are in possession of the cause of quarrel, and believe, and rightly believe, that they have upon the whole the best of the contest. He will find at the Peiho the same feeling which caused the risings at Singapore and Penang, and at Sarawak—a feeling generated by the simple fact that the English have been driven out of Canton, and have not been able to force their way back; he will be rudely snubbed or entangled in long and fruitless negociations. Then comes the expensive expedient of a declaration of war. The four ports will be closed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's £10,000,000, will be cruelly clipped, and the Yankees will step in and carry off the profits of British trade. Precious time will have been lost and our position sacrificed, in order that Lord PALMERSTON may have no breach of etiquette upon his conscience. A state of war with the Emperor of China costs us £10,000,000 a year in home revenue and commercial profits; a border war of reprisals costs us nothing but the expense of the force employed. Yet we play our last card first; we stop our reprisals and commence our war, in order to apply to a barbarous Asiatic ceremonies of Western chivalry which he can neither appreciate nor understand. Verily, Sir JOHN BOWRING, much abused as he is both here and at home, has taken a more common-sense view of these matters than the high diplomatists of England and France.

About the end of September, when the Gulf of Pechelee is swept by storms and the anchorage is insecure, the English and French Plenipotentiaries will probably renew the postponed expedition to the Peiho. They will act in sweet accord—the English to open trade for the whole world, the French to open the Roman Catholic religion to the world of China. At the end of October they will be precisely where we all are in this month of July.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Money Market.

From the Times, (City Article,) Oct. 3.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds opened this morning with some animation, and most descriptions of securities experienced a rise, but the tone of the market was then altered by a heavy sale of Consols. The first transactions were at the improved quotation of yesterday afternoon—90¾@¾, and, although there was for some time a tendency to a further upward movement, there was ultimately a reaction of an ⅛, the final prices being 90⅝@¾ for money, and 90⅝@¾ for the new account on the 10th of November. There was not much general business, and the rate for money remained at 5@5½ per cent. India Stock left off at 207@210; India Bonds, 24s.@17s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 9s.@5s. discount.

In the discount market to-day the demand was active in preparation for the payments falling due to-morrow, which will be very large.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in foreign stocks, and prices show no variation. Brazilian Five per cents., 1843, were negociated at 101½; Mexican, 21½; Sardinian, 89¾; Spanish for the account, 40¾; ditto New Deferred, 25½@¾; Turkish Six per Cents. for the account, 95½@96; and Dutch Four per Cents. Certificates, 98½ a 98.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally the same as last post.

The corn-market was quiet this morning at the rates of Monday.

The report of the London cotton-market for the week shows a steady business at former quotations. The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 15c. for money and 68f. 35c. for the account, showing little alteration. At Vienna there has been a slight increase of firmness.

About £28,000 of gold was taken from the Bank to-day.

It is believed that the specie shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Colombo* will not be much below £500,000. Fully £35,000 is gold for India on private account, a demand having arisen from the natives buying up sovereigns at a large premium in Calcutta, as more convenient to hoard than silver.

Produce Markets.

From the Times (City Article,) Oct. 3.

The produce markets during the week have been rather active, but owing to the large supplies brought forward prices have occasionally shown weakness. The advices by the overland mail have not caused any further material change in the leading East India staples, which, however, still attract the attention of speculators. Sugar closes about 6d. to 1s. lower for soft and inferior qualities, while good to fine grocery have met a ready sale at extreme rates. Coffee has been steadily purchased, particularly fine East India, but in plantation Ceylon there has been an occasional decline, the public sales being very large. West India Cocoa has been dull at reduced quotations. Speculators have made very extensive purchases of Rice at 3d. to 6d. above last week's rates, including several parcels afloat. To-day there was less business, but the advance is well maintained. Spices generally have realized fully former rates, excepting pimento, which is ½d. lower. Although still very firm, saltpetre has shown diminished animation. Holders do not appear anxious sellers, and the latest transactions in Bengal for arrival were at 63s. ₱ cwt. It is difficult to buy indigo at the recent improvement, Bengal being quoted 5s. 6d. to 2s. dearer than at the last quarterly sales. Only a limited business has been transacted in tea; the letters from China have not led to any change as regards prices, but have induced increased firmness on the part of holders. A few small parcels of new season's Congou have been sold during the week at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 1d. ₱ lb. Some Junk teas from Singapore at public sale on Tuesday realized good prices. Common Congou has been in request for shipment. A sale of Assam Company's tea is declared for the 13th inst.

The Corn Trade.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

The supply of English Grain and Flour has improved in quantity since Wednesday, but that of Foreign Wheat and Barley is very limited, and Oats are not near so large as of late. A few cargoes of new Irish Oats have arrived this week, (about 7,000 quarters,) all of superior description. The Wheat-trade to-day was without alteration in value from Monday, without much offering. Good samples of Barley are as dear as before, and inferior are no cheaper, but there is not much business doing. In Oats there is an upward tendency in prices for fine corn. Fine new Irish fetches as much as 32s. ₱ quarter. Flour is rather dearer. Norfolks being at 39s.@40s. 6d. Beans and Peas are scarce and fully as dear.

ARRIVALS.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
English and Scotch	1,670	1,580	640
Irish			6,935
Foreign	3,830	580	7,249

Flour, English, 1,550 sacks; ditto, foreign, 370 sacks and 50 barrels; Malt, 1,720 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 2.—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since Tuesday have been large of Oatmeal and Oats, and fair of Flour. From foreign ports we have received 2,950 quarters of Wheat, 1,525 quarters of Beans, 2,600 quarters of Indian Corn, and 1,565 barrels of Flour. The exports in the same time comprise 801 quarters of Wheat, 1,495 quarters of Indian Corn, 853 sacks and 745 barrels of Flour. The trade continues in a very stagnant state, and in the little business done prices are barely supported. The weather has been remarkably fine and mild for the season.

At this day's market there was a small attendance of the town and country trade, and scarcely any disposition to make purchases was evinced. Where sales were pressed of Wheat and Flour, a decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ 70 lbs. and 6d. ₱ barrel and s

The Judges of the First and Second Judicial Districts.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the pressure or panic which in the brief period of two months has entirely prostrated the commercial and financial interests of the State, is a question entitled to a more careful and deliberate consideration than it appears as yet to have received. Knowing the character and views of the gentlemen who have taken the initiative in presenting the subject to the Executive, knowing that the Executive is himself adverse to such a measure, and that he can and will abandon his present views, only because of the pressure of arguments to which he can make no conclusive answer, I refrain from a discussion of the reasons which should impel or retard a convocation of the law-making department of the State. But while I refrain from further allusion to that particular point, there is another which I think should at least arrest the attention and excite the alarm of the people, I allude, as you may readily suppose, to the new and strange position which has been assumed by the bench of the First and Second Judicial Districts, in joint and extraordinary session assembled.

To me the demoralization of the Judiciary, which it so strikingly exhibits, seems to be the most appalling fatality which these troubled times could have produced.

If I read their proceeding right, and correctly construe or interpret the motives which prompted them, I have substantially the following case:

1. If a single Bank refuses to pay specie to all persons having demands against it, the Bank thus defaulting shall be closed up and its assets be placed in the hands of a Receiver, to be appropriated, *pro rata*, to the payment of all intebtedness, duly presented; such suspension, as a matter of course, to be followed by such proceedings as will insure a speedy and final settlement of all its accounts. The evidences that this was the law and practice are so recent, that they need hardly be recited. One (the Central Bank of Brooklyn) is so late, as that the ink can yet be scarcely dry upon the order made by their Honors of the Second Judicial District.

2. Within the past three days all the Banks, both of the City and the State, by their own acts—driven, to be sure, by circumstances over which they have no control—have subjected themselves to the penalties and inconveniences which had been provoked and encountered by the Central.

In such a condition, what do our Judges? Do they pursue the course marked out by the statute, and sanctioned by immemorial usage? Not so; but, anticipating a point which may possibly be presented to them, they congregate in a manner never contemplated either by the Constitution or the statutes, and with a unanimity unparalleled in the practice of the Courts, agree upon a course which shall govern their decisions in an event which might possibly be presented. And what is this decision thus prematurely reached and thus injudiciously thrust upon the public? If it means anything, it means that the Judges deem themselves to be clothed with the power to suspend (like the banks) the pains and penalties of the statute, and to stand between the banks and the laws under which they have an existence. In other words, that the Judges will become law-breakers, and administer the statutes as they might deem the interests or necessities of the business community required. In pursuance of the conclusions thus strangely and hurriedly arrived at, the practice was immediately changed; and not that alone, the back track was taken and orders already sanctioned, and, being executed, were rescinded without so much as an intimation to opposing counsel that the Court even contemplated considering such a course. We have heard much within the past year of the assumptions of the judiciary, and the public mind has been prepared for almost anything which the ingenuity of the judiciary could possibly devise; but I doubt very much if there has ever been a single individual who could have dreamed that the entire bench of two judicial districts would have voluntarily and so ostentatiously proclaimed to the world its determination to become the violators of the law which they were chosen to respect and enforce.

There are few that will feel, more than myself, the benefits of the indulgence and immunity thus volunteered by our Judges, but I hope there are none that will feel in a less degree, that in making proclamation of such immunity, they have been guilty of an assumption of power that is not warranted even by the frightful events of the past week, and which should not be excused or tolerated even though the senseless dismay and terrible disaster of the past were doubled or trebled.

From pecuniary distress—from the evils and afflictions of famine and commercial inactivity, there is a sure, though perhaps slow, process of recovery. They are induced by errors which may be corrected—quietly, yet surely—and the experience which they impart may prevent their recurrence. But the evils and errors which follow such alarming and monstrous assumptions by the judiciary, of duties and powers which belong only to the Legislature, are relieved and corrected only by violence—a violence which, aroused by passions, has no discrimination, and which seldom respects or spares even what is right and necessary.

That the course of the Judiciary has been devised and proposed as a means of alleviating the sufferings and quieting the fears of the public, it is both a satisfaction and a charity to believe, but I hope that upon reflection they themselves will hesitate to follow the policy they have marked out. I hope that the popular opinion, if not the Legislature, will preclude any man, or set of men, from every attempt to inflict penalties which have been unwillingly incurred. There are those who will demand the pound of flesh. Public honor and public faith require that our judges should correctly and firmly interpret and execute the law. Let us have JUSTICE BEFORE MERCY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1719 to 1727½, 1728, 1214, 1274, 1314, 1494. *Part II.*—Nos. 1701 to 1703, 1705 to 1711, 1713 to 1718.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 464, 1807, 513, 514, 515, 525, 528, 530, 532, 533, 534, 536, 540, 541, 543, 546, 548, 551, 553, 555, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 563 to 567, 569, 570, 571, 5, 38, 290, 359.

The Burdell Estate—Appeal from the Decision of the Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re Estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Yesterday, Mr. Clinton presented the following petition:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S PETITION.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

Your petitioner, Emma Augusta Burdell, respectfully shows to this Court that heretofore, to wit: On the 17th day of February, 1857, your petitioner applied to the Surrogate of New-York for letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of Harvey Burdell, late of said City, deceased, and such proceedings were thereupon had; that the said Surrogate, on the 9th day of September, 1857, entered and filed an order in said Surrogate's Court, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1857, denying said application on the ground that your petitioner was not the widow of said decedent.

And your petitioner further shows, that on investigating the said question, testimony was taken in behalf of your petitioner's said claim and against it; and your petitioner is advised and believes that said Surrogate erred in the rejection of testimony and evidence offered by your petitioner in behalf of said claim, material to said issue, and also erred in this, that he admitted evidence against your petitioner's said claim which was irrelevant and improper.

And your petitioner further shows, that the said order, sentence, or decree, and every part thereof, is erroneous, and your petitioner appeals from the same and every part thereof.

And your petitioner further shows, that the following named persons are, or claim to be, the next of kin of the said Harvey Burdell, and are the only persons interested in maintaining said order, sentence or decree, or who should be made respondents in this case, to wit: William Burdell, who has appeared in the said matter in said Surrogate's Court, by Patterson & Eastman as his attorneys; Lewis Burdell, who has appeared therein by Alexander Gardner, as his attorney; James Burdell; Alice Bulin, wife of George D. Bulin; Mary Ann Field, wife of Philip Field; Lester Lamon; and the following five persons, to wit: Mary Esther Ray, Clarinda Elizabeth Archer, James McKee, Caroline Amelia McKee and Leonora McKee, children of Esther McKee, deceased, and Allen McKee, who appeared therein by Samuel J. Tilden as their attorney; and Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell, and John Charles E. Burdell, children of John Burdell, deceased, who appeared therein by Charles Edwards as their guardian and attorney. That the above-named are the only persons who have appeared in said matter before the said Surrogate in opposition to your petitioner's said claim, all of whom are of full age except the said Anna, Margaret, Emma Louisa and John Charles E., children of John Burdell, deceased, and the said James Dewitt, Caroline Amelia, and Leonora, three of the children of the said Esther McKee, who are minors.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that the above-named respondents may be required to answer this petition, and that the proceedings and decision, and the order, sentence or decree aforesaid may, upon this appeal, be reviewed upon this Court, and that a day may be fixed by this Court for the persons therein made respondents, and the appellant to be heard upon such appeal, and that the order, sentence or decree aforesaid, and every part thereof, for the errors aforesaid, or other errors, may be reviewed, modified or amended, as may be agreeable to equity and law.

Dated Oct. 18, 1857. HENRY L. CLINTON,
Attorney of Appellant and of Counsel.
GILBERT DEAN, of Counsel.
(Signed) EMMA A. BURDELL.

Mr. Clinton asked that an order of review of the decision of the Surrogate might be granted.

His honor looked at the papers, and remarked on her calling herself "Burdell," when the record showed her name to be "Cunningham." That must remain as her name until the decision of the Surrogate was reversed. He admitted that she might call herself Burdell; he believed there was no law against a woman's nicknaming herself, but that would not change her legal designation. Another objection was, that it was not necessary to name all the next of kin as parties interested. They had consented to the appointment of the Administrator, and he represents all their interests. He took the papers, however, and said he would look at them carefully before this morning.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES.

Samuel J. Jolley vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners and Mr. Bowen as Treasurer.*—This is the suit brought by the plaintiff to recover for 1,200 glass ballot-boxes furnished the board. The defendants claim that it is a County expense, to be paid by the Board of Supervisors, to whom this claim should be made. An alternative mandamus was granted, and the return made admitted the main facts; the only difference of fact being that the money held by them was held under a certain statute, and that they were not at liberty to pay it out for this purpose. To this return Mr. Dean demurred, claiming a positive mandamus. He argued the liability of the board. The custody of the ballot-boxes was intrusted, by the legislative act, *to the board of police*, not a part to our City and part to another, but to the board as a collective body.

Whenever a duty is enjoined upon a party, the powers to perform this duty is implied. Thus: If the act directed the obtaining the boxes, it implied the power and duty to pay for them, unless it expressly provided otherwise. The question was simple, soon argued, and his Honor decided that it was a county charge, and therefore denied the motion. Mr. Jolley will have to look to the Board of Supervisors for his pay.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Walters vs. *William Nealis.*—The plaintiff was a policeman in 1855. He received orders from the old Board of Police to report all liquor stores open on the Sabbath. He found the house of the defendant, in Mulberry-street, with a liquor store in the lower part, which was doing business. He asked who owned the butiding, when the defendant insulted him; he remonstrated, and the defendant "pitched into him." He, therefore, sues for assault and battery. Case still on.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Recorder Smith was indisposed yesterday, and Judge RUSSELL appeared on the Bench in the Court of General Sessions. There was no case of special interest called on. Charles Price was charged with stealing a watch, worth $100, from Mr. MacClelland, at the Academy of Music, on the night of June 25th. The evidence was rather inconclusive. Mr. MacClelland felt a tug at his watch chain, found his watch gone, but discovered it afterwards on the floor near his feet. Price being the nearest party to him, was arrested. A policeman swore that he had watched Price, and noticed a great deal that was suspicious in his movements. The jury found him guilty. He labored under the disadvantage of being an old thief. The Judge sentenced him to 3 years and 10 months in the State Prison.

Andrew Love was next charged with burglary in the third degree. On the 1st August he stole a buffalo-robe from the stable of Patrick Fitzpatrick. He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years and 10 months in the State Prison.

Patrick McCaffrey, was tried for assisting to steal $104 from a German woman, at the corner of Duane and Chatham, at noon on Oct. 7. His alleged confederate, William Manly, was convicted on Tuesday of the same offence. There was not sufficient evidence yesterday to inculpate McCaffrey, and he was consequently acquitted.

Yesterday George E. Parmlee, the merchant doing business at No. 29 Warren-street, who was arrested on the charge of committing burglary and extensive robbery on the store and goods of Messrs. Dibblee & Co., in the same premises, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. As he had already confessed his guilt and exemplified the way in which the robbery was accomplished, some surprise was manifested that he should have been induced by his counsel, (Mr. H. L. Clinton,) to put in such a plea. Mr. Parmlee is the gay gentleman of the Fifth-avenue, whose adventures we published at the time of his recent arrest. He looked quite indisposed yesterday, seeming to feel his situation very keenly. His trial was set down for Thursday of next week.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1857.

The Money Market and Banking Difficulties have very seriously impeded operations in Domestic Produce during the week. The demand has been restricted to the immediate requirements of buyers,—chiefly for home use. Receivers have been eager sellers, and prices have fluctuated considerably. Towards the close some relief was experienced from the more settled condition of financial affairs; and with a reviving inquiry, the tendency in prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs was in favor of factors.

The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Oct. 7.			Oct. 14.		
Ordinary State Flour.	$4 50	@	4 55	$4 50	@	4 55
Straight State	4 55	@	4 60	4 55	@	4 60
Extra State	4 75	@	4 95	4 70	@	4 90
Super. Ind. and Mich	4 50	@	4 65	4 50	@	4 65
Super. Ohio	4 60	@	4 70	4 55	@	4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75	@	4 85	4 70	@	4 80
Extra Ind. and Mich	4 85	@	6 50	4 70	@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00	@	6 75	5 00	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@	5 20	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 50	5 25	@	7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50	5 50	@	8 50
Super. to extra Canadian	4 55	@	6 50	5 00	@	6 00
Mixed to extra Southern	5 15	@	7 50	5 40	@	7 50
Rye Flour	4 00	@	5 00	3 50	@	4 50
Corn Meal	3 75	@	4 25	3 30	@	4 00
White Wheat ₱ bushel	1 15	@	1 37½	1 10	@	1 35
Red Wheat ₱ bushel	0 98	@	1 25	0 85	@	1 26
Mixed Western Corn	0 68½	@	0 70	0 65	@	0 67
Rye	0 73	@	0 75	0 70	@	— —
Barley	0 80	@	0 85	0 70	@	0 90
Western Oats	0 50	@	0 52	0 55	@	0 57
State Oats	0 47	@	0 51	0 53	@	0 57
Southern Oats	— —	@	— —	0 35	@	0 44

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Wheat-flour, bbls	62,000	138,500	66,500
Wheat, bush	360.000	164,000	75,000
Corn, bush	72,500	112,500	64,000
Rye, bush	1,300	1,500	2,500
Barley, bush	22,500	38,000	
Oats, bush	28,500	7,500	12,500

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Wheat-flour, bbls	69,850	79,850	61,570
Wheat, bushels	385,500	279,000	158,200
Corn bushels	119,500	184,000	205,000
Rye, bushels	5,500	4,400	2,800
Barley, bushels	6,500	9,500	

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales
Flour, bbls	64,000	98,600	66,500	61,570
Wheat, bushels	300,000	589,000	75,000	158,200
Corn, bushels	222,000	246,000	64,000	205,000
Rye, bushels	4,000	3,100	2,500	2,800
Oats, bushels	33,000	— —	12,500	— —
Barley, bushels	9,000	6,500	— —	— —

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs, since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Oct. 9	15,238	845,335	215,834
New-Orleans	Sept. 27		301	
Philadelphia	Oct. 1	6,413	25,645	21,711
Baltimore	Oct. 3	2,500	15,584	1,006
Boston	Oct. 3	94		
Other Ports	Sept. 25	1,235	20,000	
Total from Sept. 1.		55,580	906,864	241,551
To the same time 1856		53,993	1,603,244	1,111,721
To the same time 1855		65,641	485,784	135,767
To the same time 1854		77	14,818	363 545

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
From N. Y. to Sept. 29, 1857	10,627	32,607	
Other Ports to last dates	6,914	5,297	

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business of the present year from the opening of navigation to Oct. 4:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	184,705	5,274,154	5,873,200	712,000

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	97,160	4,130,159	3,540,000	237,000

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store, in Chicago, Oct. 7.

Flour, bbls	2,650	Oats, bush	25,732
Wheat, bush	224,905	Rye, bush	1,036
Corn, bush	70,714	Barley, bush	5,814

The following is a statement of the Breadstuff movement at Chicago, for the week ending Oct. 7

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,172	3,175
Wheat, bush	608,199	456,427
Corn, bush	56,552	71,601
Oats, bush	50,089	40,000

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the total shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, so far this season, include 141,400 bbls. of Flour, and 3,755,000 bushels of Wheat.

Buffalo Breadstuff Trade Statistics, for the week ending with Oct. 9.

	Imports.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	35,884	1,661
Wheat, bushels	295,108	169,774
Corn, bushels	107,450	103,460
Rye, bushels	1,360	
Barley, bushels	2,339	
Oats, bushels	16,137	1,500

The quantity of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs delivered at Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Oswego, from the opening of navigation to the 1st inst., is thus given in our exchanges:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Buffalo	387,901	3,294,328	5,141,150
Oswego	75,706	3,138,155	1,617,442
Ogdensburg	224,298	328,100	461,570
Totals	687,905	6,760,583	7,320,162

The following is a statement of the Oswego Breadstuff movements, Oct. 11 and 12:

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls		4,995
Wheat, bushels	17,000	23,105
Corn, bushels	12,800	35,956

The amount of produce on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, N. Y., includes 168,903 bushels of Wheat, and 42,000 bushels of Corn.

Owing to the derangement of the currency, we learn that produce is accumulating at Detroit. The stock of Flour now on hand there is larger than it has ever been before. The panic in that city, we are told, has subsided, and the remaining banking institutions are regarded quite safe.

Receipts of Wheat in Richmond, Va.

	1856.	1857.
Total during September, bush	228,723	262,660
Total from July 1 to Oct. 1, bush	641,469	692,857

Cotton continues quite dull and nominal, Middling Upland could not be sold for more than 12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.—but factors are not disposed to accept such prices. The demand is inconsiderable. Our available stock is now but 1,198 bales, against 27,111 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season, which commenced with the 1st ult., have been 102,452 bales, against 185,419 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 33,357 bales, against 36,803 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 100,471 bales, against 165,881 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 12,185 bales, against 26,039 bales at the corresponding dates a year ago.

Provisions have been sparingly sought after at generally drooping prices. The receipts are limited, but receivers are eager to realize. The Chicago *Times*, of the 12th inst., says: "Some of our beef packers have already commenced operations, but the weather is too warm for them yet. There is plenty of inferior cattle here, but few really good ones. The range has been from $2 25@$3 50, the latter being paid for only a few of the very best, and $2 50@$3 being the usual rate for good cattle. The demand for hogs is good at $6 for the best, and $5 50 for those not so good. In Indiana, on the first of June last, there were 1,571,655 hogs over six months old, and 506,885 head of neat cattle."

Stock of Pork and Beef in New-Orleans, Oct. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	4,069	3,885
Beef, bbls	2,341	440

Groceries have attracted very little attention and prices have generally declined, closing somewhat nominal. The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 10th inst., reports the arrival in St. Louis of 2 hhds. of new Sugar and 5 half bbls. of new Molasses from Ibberville Parish, La. The *Intelligencer* adds: "We have been shown a private letter to one of our grocery houses, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 30, which quotes the sale of 5 hhds. of new crop Sugar at 11½c., and a small lot of half bbls. new Molasses at 70c. ₱ gallon—the first sales of the season. The letter further says that it took fifteen acres of cane to make the five hogsheads of Sugar, the cane not having fully matured; and that receipts to any extent cannot be expected for several weeks."

The Hay market manifests less buoyancy, partly arising from an increase of receipts, especially of baled. The demand is good, both for shipment and for City use. Prices are somewhat less uniform, ranging from 55c.@75c. for baled, and 60c.@$1 for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Hay is scarce, and it is in moderate request, at 56½c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs., and $8 ₱ ton. Straw sells as fast as it arrives at 75c.@87½c. for loose, ₱ 100 lbs.; and $2 75@$4 50 for bundled, ₱ 100 sheaves. In Savannah, during the week ending on the 9th inst., there were some arrivals and considerable sales of Northern Hay reported. The price was 85c. ₱ 100 lbs., in large lots, from wharf. Eastern Hay was less abundant and less inquired for there, at $1 25 from wharf, and $1 75 from store, ₱ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, on the 6th inst., New-York Hay was selling, to a fair extent, at $21@$22 ₱ ton.

No important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at firmer rates. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 37½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request at former prices. Other kinds exhibit no improvement. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Our latest advices from Rio de Janeiro were to Sept. 5. BAIRD, LECOCQ & Co. state that "Coffees were in animated demand at the commencement of August, owing to the necessity of purchasers for vessels in port destined for the United States. From the 5th to the 31st, however, an extremely limited business transpired, and the accounts from Europe and the United States received on 21st by the *Teutonia* steamer, not being favorable as expected. Exporters evinced no desire for operating further at the very high rates formerly demanded by sellers. Prices which ruled at an advance of 100rs. on 10th, receded a week afterwards to previous quotations. Transactions embraced 135,000 bags, of which 78,000 for the United States. Supplies, although abundant at intervals, were of the whole moderate and of very inferior quality. On the 3d instant, 20,000 bags changed hands at unaltered figures; 5,000 for Europe, and 15,000 bags taken in one lot for the United States at 5⅞70. Further movement reported yesterday, but dealers would not accede to demands of buyers, and nothing of consequence was done. Prices should be lower, but our stock of 222,000 bags offers such a variety of good selections, that any decline may fall exclusively on the more ordinary grades. We quote nominally: Superiors, 5⅝500@5⅞600—11.52c.@11.70c. ₱ lb. on board; Good firsts, 5⅜300@5⅝400—10.96c.@11.34c. ₱ lb. on board; Ordinary firsts, 4¾900@5⅛000—10.41c.@10.59c. ₱ lb. on board; Good seconds, 4⅜500@4¾701—9.66c.@10.04c. ₱ lb. on board; Ordinary seconds, 3¾900@4⅜400—8.56c.@8.93c. ₱ lb. on board; United States, rejects, 5⅛200@5⅜300—11.96c.@11.03c. ₱ lb. on board. New Coffees continue scarce and of poor description. Exports to the United States for the eight months ending 31st ultimo, are not at all large, and do not average 80,000 bags per month. Of 163,961 bags which cleared in August, 96,308 bags were for Europe, &c., and 67,653 bags for the United States."

COTTON—Is quite scarce and nominal in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily and languidly. Sales, 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 75	@	4 80
Extra State	4 90	@	5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@	4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 75	@	4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 95	@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 20	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 95	@	8 50

Canadian is in better demand at higher rates; sales 600 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, 1,600 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 720 boxes new crop layer Raisins at $3 to, 127 half do, $1 70, 122 boxes old layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 40, 350 boxes new crop Bunch do. at 70@$2 75, 595 half do. $1 37½@$1 40, 550 qrs. do. 72½c.@80c., 394 boxes Lemons $2 10@$2 20, 1,700 bags African Peanuts 60c.@70c. ₱ bush.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and is in fair request at generally higher rates. Sales 31,000 bushels,—including very prime Western white at $1 40, fair to good red do. at $1 10@$1 20, very good white Southern at $1 35@$1 36, good to choice red at $1 18@$1 20, and damaged Southern at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 13th inst., says: "There were a dozen New-Yorkers in town looking after their business relations." They propose to those owing them to receive Wheat at market prices, and half the difference of exchange for their New-York funds. We are told that consignees of this character will be made to a large amount. The idea is a first-rate one, considering the terribly deranged condition of the country's exchanges." Corn is pretty active, at advanced prices. Sales 33,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Holders ask 73c.@75c. for Rye, and 75c.@90c. for Barley ₱ bushel. No important movements transpired. Oats are quiet and languid, at 55c.@57c. for Western, 55c.@57c. for State, 56c.@58c. for Jersey, and 58c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bush.

The Hudson River boats brought down 24,300 bbls. Flour, 6,243 bushels Wheat, 12,050 bushels Corn, and 7,760 bushels Oats, during the past 24 hours.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, Oct. 12.

Flour, bbls	2,650	Oats, bushels	25,632
Wheat, bushels	334,701	Barley, bushels	5,811
Corn, bushels	70,713		

The following is a summary statement of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, during the week ending with Oct. 12:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,604	6,683
Wheat, bushels	534,225	519,849
Corn, bushels	37,662	46,500
Oats, bushels	34,180	59 080
Barley, bushels	8,567	

Buffalo Breadstuff Statistics, Oct. 14.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,067	970
Wheat, bush	38,865	38,391
Corn, bush	19,000	10,376
Barley, bush	358	
Oats, bush		36

HAY—Sales 350 bales River at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Dull and heavy. New, 6c.@10c. cash. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig sell at $28@$28 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in stack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 20c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general inquiry is tame; prices show no remarkable restriction.

OILS—Are quiet and languid, as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at more regular rates. Sales—300 bbls. at $22 50@$23 for Mess; and $17 50@$17 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only 85 bbls. fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

BUFFALO PROVISION TRADE, OCT. 13.

	1856.		1857.	
	Pork.	Beef.	Pork.	Beef.
Receipts by Lake since the opening to date	43,732	2,227	17,265	17,029

RICE—Is dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 50 for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in very moderate request at unchanged figures. Sales 260 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾c.@6¾c., mostly for cash, ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are cheaper. Stuart's varieties have been again reduced in value ½c. ₱ lb. They are now obtainable at the annexed prices: Loaf, 11c.; crushed, 10¾c.; ground, 9¾c.; circle A, crushed, 10¼c. ₱ lb. These quotations are 4c. ₱ lb. under the highest currency of the year.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. prime at 8¼c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 20c., but is generally held at 21c. cash, ₱ gallon. No important sales transpired.

BUFFALO WHISKY TRADE, OCT. 13.

	1856.	1857.
Lake receipts since opening, bbls	27,222	36,851

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no remarkable alteration. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

My last circular was dated 6th inst. We have since received accounts per *Niagara* to 26th, and *Atlantic* to 30th ult. The former reported a pause in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and a decline of ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ lb., with sales for the week of only 20,000 bales. In Manchester trade was also quiet, but prices well maintained. By the latter we were advised of a steady but dull market in Liverpool; sales for three days 12,500 bales. Later news from India was received, which was not unfavorable. Consols slightly lower, and breadstuffs dull. The state of things existing on this side, to the extent known, was only casually noticed.

The panic in our money market continues; failures occur daily; the value of all kinds of produce and securities diminishes. The exchanges, foreign and domestic, are deranged, and business generally is almost suspended, the community being engaged in the all-absorbing occupation of providing means, at ruinous sacrifices, to meet impending liabilities.

The transactions in Cotton in this market are now necessarily so limited, by the trifling stock and the continuance of the money panic, as to render a report of little or no interest. Some small lots have been sold at about 13c. ₱ lb. for Strict Middling. Holders are still shipping the few remaining bales of stock, and but a small quantity is on the way here. Under the circumstances, I cannot submit any quotations. The expert for the week has been—to Liverpool, 6,373 bales; Havre, 100. Total, 6,473 bales.

P. S.—10 *o'clock A. M.*—Yesterday several of the banks of this city suspended specie payments, and this morning the whole of them have agreed to stop paying specie; this result, though much to be regretted, will at once relieve the business community; exchange negotiations will be very soon reorganized, the value of produce will enhance immediately, and the business of the country resume its wonted activity. The full weight of this step, however, will be experienced adversely on the country for many months.

SOUTHERN MARKETS—Under the impossibility of selling bills on London, or on New-York, have given way in price, and we have a kind of rumor, as to what might be done for cash down. In the present state of excitement and derangement the value of Cotton is entirely nominal, for should our present difficulties continue, the business will be stopped entirely; or with a renewal of negotiations, prices would immediately react, and, perhaps, go back to those current two weeks ago.

CROP.—The accounts from Georgia and Alabama are still unfavorable for the prospects of the crop. The estimate generally adopted there is 3,000,000 bales. From Texas also we have complaints of injury by boll worms and early frost. From the South and Southwest the accounts are more encouraging for a fair average crop. The question, however, is still in the future, and will depend upon the date of frost. All agree that the picking season is fully three weeks later than the average.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, &c.—The receipts fall below last year to date. The exports to Great Britain this week are increased by the shipments from first hands of the small stock held in this City. There must now be a serious cessation in the export of Cotton to Great Britain for many weeks, indeed, it seems doubtful how soon it can be renewed. The trade is completely paralyzed, owing to entire inability of Banks or Bankers to purchase exchange on England, France, or the Continent of Europe.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	104,000	185,000	259,000	124,000	85,000
Ex. to G. B.	27,000	17,000	81,000	41,000	46,000
Ex. to France	4,000	15,000	18,000	25,000	3,000
Ex. other F. P.	3,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	11,000
Total Export	34,000	37,000	106,000	72,000	60,000
Stk on hand	102,000	163

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The Mail steamship *Fulton* leaves this port on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, for Havre. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with special reference to the departure of the semi-weekly steamers for Europe. Americans or others in Great Britain or on the Continent, will find it decidedly the best edition for their use, as it gives in full all the news of the day from all parts of the world, made up to the latest moment.

Subscriptions and advertisements for the NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following places: LONDON, Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill. LIVERPOOL, R. Stuart No. 10 Exchange-street, East. PARIS, Am. and Eu. Exp. Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. GENEVA, John Monroe.

Subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, THREE DOLLARS a year, exclusive of postage. Single copies in wrappers FOUR CENTS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, we receive four days later Intelligence from Europe. The news is not important. NAPOLEON had returned to France after meeting ALEXANDER at Stuttgart. The imperial interview seems to have been a cold affair. According to the special correspondent of the London *Times*, no attempt was made to tamper with the Anglo-French alliance. The personal pride of LOUIS NAPOLEON has been qualified, but this appears to be the only result of the famous meeting. Rumor says that he will now insist on an interview with every Sovereign in Europe. During his residence at Stuttgart, the Emperor of the French was affable, courteous, and gracious to every one; he was seen in the streets at all hours and with as little display as possible. ALEXANDER, on the contrary, was reserved, and, correspondents say, did not look amiable. Of the two august personages, the former left the most favorable impression on the public mind. The financial troubles in the United States are again attracting attention on the other side. We copy, elsewhere, from the London *Times* an article on American railways, and another on the suspension of specie shipments to Europe.

Full details of the latest Indian news are received. They are deeply interesting. On the 14th of August Lucknow still held out, but all authorities agree in stating that it is utterly vain to speculate on its powers of resistance. For good or for evil, its fate has been settled long before this. It was confidently anticipated that the attack on Delhi would be made on the 20th of August. Among other accounts, we publish a most thrilling narrative by a native and eye-witness of the massacre at Cawnpore. Though we have already given the particulars of that terrible tragedy, the account in question presents some new facts, and will be read with increased interest.

The weather quenched the Panic yesterday, and over all the town there was perfect freedom from financial alarm, while all wondered why all accepted the solace that the collapse had occasioned, and additional failures were not asked after. The Banks did business as usual on the new basis. The Savings Banks paid out generally by the ten per cent. rule, and received in the aggregate far more gold than they disbursed of bills. The weather prevented any large run upon the dry goods stores, and altogether it was a day of unusual calm. We continue in another column our review of the condition of the large manufacturing establishments in and about the city. The total of persons discharged from labor, as definitely learned thus far, amounts to 12,468.

We understand that the committee of New-York merchants, bankers and others that left here for Albany on Wednesday to have a talk with Governor KING about the financial crisis and the propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature, and who returned yesterday, well pleased with their interview with the Governor, telegraphed him during the day, after reading the fiat of the Judges of the Supreme Court as published in the TIMES yesterday, that the extra session would be unnecessary in the present aspect of affairs.

The rainy weather impeded operations in produce, yesterday. Breadstuffs opened with a lively inquiry, chiefly for home use. Flour advanced 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, as well as Corn, 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. Towards the close, there was less disposition to buy, and the market was rather tame. The Hudson River boats brought down 20,300 bbls. Flour; 6,243 bush. Wheat; 12,650 bush. Corn; and 7,700 bush. Oats during the 24 hours ending at noon. Provisions were in moderate request at about previous rates. Rio Coffee attracted more attention at full prices. Sugars, Molasses and Rice were lightly dealt in, and were heavy. Cotton was quiet, scarce and nominal. Freights varied but slightly.

Mayor WOOD was nominated by the Democrats in Convention last evening, for reelection. There was no strenuous opposition, only 13 votes out of 110 being cast for any other candidate. Mayor WOOD's position rendered this result inevitable. He has only served out half his term of office, the new charter providing for a new election one year in advance of its expiration. The union of the contending wings of the party and the prominent, not to say unscrupulously partizan, part which the Mayor has pursued in regard to the City Police, rendered his renomination a matter of course. Unless there should be a split in the Democratic party, which does not now seem probable, and a very complete union of all other parties upon some one opposing candidate, he is equally sure of a reelection.

The Republican County Nominating Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, and made the following nominations: For Register, JAMES H. WELSH; for Surrogate, A. W. BRADFORD, by acclamation; for District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH; for Recorder, EDGAR KETCHUM. All the nominations except that for Register were made with great unanimity.

At the regular session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday evening a petition was received from STEPHEN H. BRANCH, asking for $2,000 to meet the demand of his creditors for money loaned him to prosecute the Matsell investigation. His memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance. Resolutions were presented and adopted, designating the polling places for the forthcoming election. A paper from the Board of Councilmen in favor of the establishment of a Fire Telegraph at the City Hall, with two operators to be appointed by the Mayor, was concurred in. The effort to secure, by the passage of an ordinance, the issue of $100,000 of Central Park Stock, for the purpose of continuing the Park improvements, was for the present unsuccessful, but the subject was made the special order for Monday evening. After acting on the nominations of the Board of Councilmen for election, inspectors and canvassers, and disposing of the poll lists the Board adjourned.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, the order of the day was called up, the ordinance for reorganizing the City Inspector's department as reported by the majority committee. After more than three hours of unusually tedious debate upon the introduction of some technical amendments, the report as amended was adopted. The previous part of the evening was spent in the discussion of miscellaneous matter; assent being given to the proposition of Messrs. JAMES WILSON and others, who offer to clean the streets for $845,000 annually.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, an application was made by the counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM that the decision of the Surrogate in the will of HARVEY BURDELL, deceased, should be received. His Honor will render a decision to-day. In the case of the payment for the new glass ballot boxes, it was decided that the charge was a county charge, and the Police Commissioners not liable.

Yesterday, at a special term of the Monmouth Court, holden at Freehold, JAMES P. DONNELLY was sentenced to be hung on Jan. 8, 1858, for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, at the Seaview House, Highlands, N. J. The prisoner addressed the Court in an emphatic and eloquent speech, asseverating his innocence in the most positive terms.

The Bank Panic and the Bank Laws.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are severely censured in some quarters for the opinions which they promulgated on Wednesday concerning the Laws relating to Bank Suspension. Members of the legal profession maintain that their action was undignified and without precedent, and that a Judge has no right to give opinions except in pronouncing decisions upon actual trial. Others see in this act another indication of the rapid strides which the Judiciary is taking towards controlling all other departments of the government and *making* law, as well as interpreting and enforcing it. And still another class regard their action as putting a forced and unwarranted construction upon the law, for the benefit of the suspended Banks. Nearly all these sentiments find expression in letters from correspondents which will be found in another portion of the TIMES. There is some degree of plausibility and even of justice in them all:—yet we think the circumstances of the present case are sufficiently urgent to warrant a departure, in the interest of the public, from the strict line of judicial etiquette.

It is undoubtedly true that the functions of a Judge are confined to the Bench, and to cases which come before him for decision. When the Prohibitory law was pending, our Judges were careful not even to intimate their opinion as to its Constitutionality. So, when the Canal laws of 1851 and the Police law of 1857 were in process of enactment the Legislature and the people were left to take their own course and act upon their own judgment: the Judges interposed only when a case, arising under these laws, came before them in due form for adjudication. This would, unquestionably, have been the regular and proper process in regard to the Bank laws. The Judges would have acted in strict compliance with professional duty and etiquette, if each had acted for himself upon every application for an injunction to which the Bank suspension might have given rise, and if no attempt at unanimity and harmony of action had been made until some case should be carried to the full Court on appeal. And yet every one can see the great public inconvenience and damage that would have followed such a course. In great emergencies, matters of form must yield to practical utility,—and this, certainly, was precisely such an emergency. The whole business community was in a state of alarm and apprehension,—and every day's delay increased this feeling and the mischief it was doing. The universal fear was that a rigid, *hostile* administration of the law by the Courts would crush the Banks and plunge the community into still more formidable difficulty. The one thing needed was a knowledge of the *general principles* of law which would guide the action of the Courts,—and this was afforded by the prompt and explicit declaration of the Judges. If issuing it was a violation of professional forms and official propriety, it is at least partially vindicated by its immediate marked effect in restoring public confidence and allaying the ruinous apprehensions which were becoming universal.

Whether the opinions of the Judges are sound, in a legal point of view, or not, is entirely another question. As the matter now stands, being plainly extra judicial, they are not binding upon any Courts of law,—not even their own:—and it is competent for any counsel, at the instance of a creditor who desires it, to contest them in proceedings for an injunction against any suspended Bank. We have already stated the provisions of the law upon the subject, and it is competent for every one to judge how far the opinions given depart from their plain intent. The Judges have merely said to the public and the Banks, that, according to their views of the law, it is only *insolvent* Banks that are to be forced to liquidation;—that injunctions are to be granted and receivers appointed only when it may be expedient in order to prevent fraud and injustice;—and that the mere suspension of specie payments does not constitute insolvency or evidence of intent to commit a fraud. If these principles are sound, it seems to us eminently fortunate that they have been announced to the public in time to do some good.

The action of the Judges is generally regarded, and especially in commercial and financial circles, as having entirely suspended the necessity for an extra session of the Legislature. It is felt that the Banks can obtain from the Courts all the relief which it is either just or safe for them to have. A correspondent of the TIMES insists that Legislative action is needed to restore *confidence*;—but the measures which he points out as means to this end, are by no means certain to secure it, and are besides clearly beyond the constitutional powers of the Legislature. There would be great danger, if an extra Session were to meet, in the present state of the public mind, that our Banking System would either become the football of political parties, or be sacrificed to the selfish and exclusive interests of the Banks. If it escaped one danger it would be very likely to incur the other. Party organs are already wrangling about the measure,—each being perfectly ready to sacrifice the public good to its own interests, and neither being willing to take any step, however important for the community, which shall promise any party advantage to its opponents. No influence would be likely to prevent such a contest, but that of the Banks themselves:—and the fewer opportunities these, or any other great corporations, have of bringing their power to bear directly upon legislation, the better for the people and the State at large.

So far as our Banks are concerned, we believe the general conviction of the community is that no extra session is needed, or should be held. The solvent Banks are in no danger of being forced to liquidation:—the Courts have given them abundant assurances against the dangers which our correspondent apprehends will prevent them from aiding the business community,—and the experience of the last three weeks in regard to the effects of a timid and selfish Contraction, is not likely to be lost even upon the half-dozen Banks whose narrow and short-sighted obstinacy has brought about the present catastrophe. It is possible that the condition of our State Finances may require some immediate modification of the canal regulations, which the Canal Board has not power to make. The Auditor has already given notice that outstanding drafts of the Canal Commissioners for work done upon the canals cannot be paid, and it is by no means impossible that similar deficiencies may arise in other quarters. An extra session of the Legislature may possibly become expedient in consequence of these and similar exigencies of the public service. But so far as the Banks and their suspension of specie payments are concerned, we see no reason for believing that such a meeting is either needed or desired by the public at large.

The Panic and the Government.

We have been gliding steadily now for more than seven weeks into such a slough of despond as no people, we venture to assert, ever found itself plunged in, under similar circumstances. Gold *in esse* is plenty enough; gold *in posse* is plentier still. The past three or four years have been years of unexampled prosperity. Our borders have been desolated neither by pestilence nor by famine. The farmers' granaries are at this moment choked with corn and every other product of the soil. We are buried in the profoundest peace. Up to the first of the last month, there was not a cloud of the size of a man's hand in our commercial horizon. And yet, in spite of all this, we have from the 24th of August to the present moment been laboring in the throes of a panic as terrible, as demoralizing and as desolating, as if the first-born of every household had been slain in the night. There has been no pause in our downward course. Each day has been pronounced, by the least sanguine of us all, the worst and last of a trying crisis, but the morrow has surely falsified the prediction. Tuesday was *par excellence* our *dies iræ*. No one who passed the doors of any of our leading banks, or took his stand at the corner of Wall-street, and watched the affrighted groups who thronged to the counters or "whispered with white lips" on the sidewalk, could avoid feeling the profoundest pity at the spectacle which met his gaze. If NENA SAHIB were encamped at Yonkers at the head of one hundred thousand cut-throats, and were expected to butcher us to-morrow, the prospect could not produce more complete depression than was portrayed on the acutest mercantile visages in the community.

This wholesale demoralization has, of course, begot the usual clamors for extraneous aid, and the usual fertility in devising remedies. Half of us have thrown down our arms and are calling on Jupiter; the other half are plundering the baggage and making off with the spoil. Every newspaper teems with expedients for setting everything to rights. To be by no means frightened and to be very much frightened, and live very frugally; to support confidence by every practicable means, and yet to refrain cautiously from buying a single article in a single store; to repent of our extravagance and to deny that we have been extravagant at all; to be cheerful and to sit in sackcloth and ashes; to pay our own debts to others and to ask no one to pay his to us; to discount bills freely and to discount cautiously, are all amongst the panacea by which it is proposed to reëstablish credit. If the discussion of any, or all of them, could avail to save us, we should long ere this have been sitting in the lap of prosperity.

Since the Banks cannot deliver us, and the specie of California and from England has not come in time, and since people insist on being terror-stricken, a feeling has grown up that the Government might come to the rescue in some way or other. It is hardly necessary to read the public in this country a homily upon the propriety of a strict adherence on the part of the Government to the *laissez-faire* principle. It has long been settled amongst us that the great end for which all Government exists is to save us from being robbed and murdered. Fleets are manned, armies march, Senates debate and Presidents are elected, simply that each citizen may find a Policeman within call when he wants him. Whenever the Administration travels out of this beaten track, it is treading on dangerous ground, and the ground is never so dangerous as when it attempts to influence commercial operations. Any funds it ever possesses, it holds in trust for a particular purpose, and any other application of them is an abuse. It can know no more of the proper interests to encourage, the proper tendency to check, or to develop, than any one man amongst us all, and any attempts at fostering or guilding, are not simply bits of presumption, but approximations to fraud. There is no character which a government has less business to assume than that of money-lender. The taxes paid into its hands are intended solely to enable it to perform its duty, in protecting life and property, and maintaining the national honor. To devote them to the maintenance of the credit of any individual, or corporation, is simply to swindle the rest of the citizens. This is the plainest and simplest view of the matter—sufficiently plain and simple to render it unnecessary to descant upon the temptation which all abnormal uses of public funds open up to jobbing and corruption. Government loans for purposes of pecuniary relief in distressed localities, were attempted on a large scale in Great Britain in 1846-7, and the result was so deplorable, that the experiment will, we venture to assert, not be repeated as long as any of the generation which witnessed its effects—the corruption and wastefulness it begot, the shameless beggary it bred and encouraged—is in existence. It left traces of demoralization amongst all classes in Ireland, which have not yet disappeared.

Even if none of these objections existed, there remains a more powerful one than all still to be disposed of. The present panic has extended to almost every part of the Union. The crash has been as disastrous in South Carolina as in Massachusetts. Every city in the country blames some other for the distress it is suffering. Philadelphia could have held her own but for New-York, and if Philadelphia had not suspended, New-York would still be solvent. As is usual in times of calamity, recrimination is plenty, when every other commodity is scarce. Whom among the disputants shall Secretary COBB single out for the first refreshing shower of Treasury dew? Into whose vaults shall his specie pass? Whose tightness shall he relieve? A loan, or anything like a loan, would be as certainly converted into a weapon of political warfare, as berths in the Custom-House or foreign embassies, and would prove a more terrible weapon than any other, for the simple reason that it would make itself felt at a time when want and terror had taken the edge off men's scruples, and inflamed their voracity. It was considerations of this sort which led to the downfall of the United States Bank. They have lost none of their force under the influence of either time or experience, and, whenever the day comes in which men shall be taught to rely on the Federal Treasury for relief from the consequences of their own mismanagement of their own affairs, a blow will have been struck, not simply at the commercial integrity of the community, from which it will not easily recover. One evil has been entailed upon us by the absence of a National Bank, and this, and this only, the Government may do something to remedy. As long as the Bank was in existence, the revenue of the Republic, instead of being locked up in the period between its collection and disbursement, was kept in circulation, and helped in crises of this sort to ease the pressure. The golden tide which the Custom-House and Land-offices pour into the Treasury at present ceases to be of any use to the monetary world, from the moment it gets into the Federal strong box. In other words, the more prosperous we are, and the more taxes we pay, the larger the sum withdrawn from the ordinary uses of commerce. From the certainty and regularity of funds derived from this source, it is admirably fitted to act as a regulator of the money market, through the instrumentality of a bank. As we have no bank for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury has done much service at the present crisis by producing his hoard, and pouring it through the four great commercial centres, and into the ordinary channels of commerce. He has done this without traveling out of his legitimate sphere, by disbursing freely for the public service and redeeming the public debt. We are sorry to see that he has been obliged to discontinue the redemption of public stocks—so that no further relief from this quarter can now be anticipated. But what he has already done has been of essential service to the business public.

A Lesson of the Past.

Those who can see no hope for the City and the country outside of a dash at special legislation to save the Banks of New-York from the people of the State, may find it worth their while to consider the famous story of the Abbé GALIANI's Neapolitan Chevalier. The Chevalier was coming out of church when he met a friend, who told him that the Viceroy was dead. This news set the Chevalier a thinking. Immediately afterwards he met another acquaintance, who informed him that the Pope had also fallen, and that the Archbishop had been hastily summoned to Rome. This intelligence was still more staggering, and the Chevalier began to anticipate trouble. He hurried home, but encountered on his way a third person, who told him that the President of the Council of State had just been struck down by apoplexy. Thoroughly upset, the Chevalier rushed up three stairs at a time to his rooms, bolted and barred his door, and passed the night in a trance of mortal terror. In the morning, fully convinced that murder and robbery must be raging throughout the city, he opened his curtains cautiously and peeped out. What was his surprise to see the streets full of people going quietly about their affairs—the shops open as usual, showy carriages driving about, and *lazzaroni* consuming their maccaroni quite at their ease! Overcome with wonder and delight, the Chevalier exclaimed, "*Bless me! the world goes of itself!*"

The Chevalier was right. The world did go of itself, in Naples, a hundred years ago. And it certainly is going of itself in New-York to-day. The common sense, the business experience, and the habitual energy of the people of this City and State, offer a better guarantee for the quiet and secure evolution of the present crisis, than any hasty legislation in behalf of this or that class of men, or of this or that set of institutions, possibly can. No legislation can undo what has been done, and any legislation taken at this time is more than likely to embarrass the community afresh, by vitiating and interfering with the natural tendency of the relations between the Banks and the people, to effect their own restoration to a healthy state. We have already expressed our conviction, which we believe to be the conviction of the community at large, that our Banking Laws are essentially sound and just. It is not necessary to go beyond the actual state of our currency in demonstration of this fact. That provision of our Banking Laws which authenticates the bank-note currency of New-York with the credit of the State itself, is at this moment doing for our people everything that at this moment can be done. It is fulfilling just the functions, in fact, which the Bank of France fulfilled for that country in the terrible financial crisis of 1848. It assures us a currency which commands public confidence. And the public confidence which carried France through the commercial convulsions of a tremendous political revolution, certainly can carry New-York through the difficulties of a panic and the perturbation of a pressure. The failure of the great Caisse *du Commerce et de l'Industrie* in 1848 brought down all the discounting houses of Paris, and threw the commercial community of France into an utter confusion. These discounting houses of which the *Caisse du Commerce et de l'Industrie*, established in 1830, was simply the highest in rank and the most powerful, were virtually banks. The Bank of France, as is well known, discounts only paper drawn and payable in Paris, or some city in which a Branch of the Bank exists, and this paper must bear three indorsements, and be drawn for a period not exceeding ninety days. Midway, therefore, between the Bank of France and the commercial world of France, the discounting houses, or secondary Banks, took their place, transacting business on more facile terms, and offering generally a closer resemblance to our own Banks than the great National Institution. They received deposits also, and issued in return notes maturing early, or even payable at sight. In this way they created a great floating debt which assumed, of course, an enormous development at periods of general prosperity, and they engaged at the same time in various enterprises in which their capital was largely locked up, beyond their immediate reach. The Bank of France, from time to time, endeavored to check this danger by limiting, and, in some cases, by arresting altogether the facilities extended by itself to these banks. In 1848 the crisis came up as suddenly as a shower in Summer, or as a panic on the Stock Exchange, and one after another the *Caisses d'escompte* went by the board. But in the midst of the uproar and chaos the paper currency of the Bank of France remained undepreciated, authentic, and a sure basis of commercial transactions. The Provisional Government was thus enabled to intervene at a proper time with measures of relief. These measures were three in number. They extended the date of maturity for all obligations; they remitted the fine upon all unstamped acceptances and bills, and gave such paper validity; and they permitted the establishment of a great discounting institution. In the case of the France of 1848, this legislation was called for, and was in the main effectually useful. In the case of the New-York of 1857, it is very difficult to see what possible legislation is called for by the public necessities, or what legislation could do for us anything proper to be done, that has not been done already.

The Court-Martial on Col. Sumner.

In our impression of yesterday we stated, on the authority of a telegraph from St. Louis, that General SMITH had issued special orders for a court-martial, to be held at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of November, for the trial of Colonel SUMNER. The charges are not stated, but, in general terms, one specification is understood to be, that on the 29th of July last, Colonel SUMNER had a favorable opportunity of destroying that bold, blood-thirsty tribe of Indians known as the Cheyennes, and that, through mismanagement and unsoldierly conduct, he allowed them to escape.

Contradictory accounts of the engagement that took place between our troops and the Indians on the 29th of July last have been published, and it is difficult to understand the precise state of the case. It seems, however, to be established, that a few days before the fight Col. SUMNER, with six companies of cavalry and three of infantry, struck a heavy Cheyenne trail, and that on the 9th he learnt, through his guides, that the Indians were three miles ahead. Colonel SUMNER immediately ordered the cavalry to advance at a trot and, a short time afterwards, they came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in line. After the command was given to charge, the Indians waited till our troops were within twenty or thirty paces, and then, seized with a panic, they broke and ran. Only nine of their number were killed. Col. SUMNER, in the first place, has been blamed because he did not wait for the support of the Infantry, and, secondly, because he only used the sabre and not the revolver or the rifle. His friends, however, have offered an explanation of these apparent omissions—an explanation which will probably be urged in his defence on the present trial by court-martial.

It is alleged, and with great show of reason, that when Col. SUMNER was informed that a large body of mounted Indians were ahead, the case was palpably one either of overtaking or of losing them. The cavalry, therefore, were ordered to advance at a trot, and when they came up with the enemy, it would have been ridiculous to have waited for the infantry. Had the Indians then intended an attack, they would not have stopped till their opponents were reinforced, for they knew that the infantry were at no great distance. As to the weapon used by the men, it is stated that a majority of the troops were recruits, and, had they been ordered to halt and fire, the officers who were in front, would have been obliged to retire to the rear. Furthermore, if the Indians, after drawing their fire, had charged while the cavalry were deranged from its effects—their carbines empty and their officers in the rear—a serious disaster might have been the result. It is contended that Colonel SUMNER acted in the most prudent manner possible under the circumstances. The Indians were well armed and were mounted on fleet horses, and it would have been surprising indeed if they had allowed themselves to have been deliberately surrounded and massacred.

We know not yet what are the specific charges to be brought against Col. SUMNER; but on the alleged one that he committed an unpardonable blunder in the recent engagement with the Cheyennes, he can, if the statements submitted on his behalf by officers of the Army, in the TIMES of yesterday, prove correct, enter a fair and substantial defence.

"SUCH BARGAINS!"—Probably the most prosperous and exultant person in the whole community just at present is the well-known Mrs. Toodles. Not having any very pressing debts on hand, she goes about town to see everything that is offered for sale which she thinks it would be "handy to have in the house;" and the amount of articles which she has purchased will probably astonish her excellent husband, if he is in a condition to be astonished at anything, when he happens to come home. The truth is, she is not so much to

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after all. The[illegible] to buy[illegible] for [illegible]ything seems to be selling for a[illegible]ng. Many of the great wholesale de[illegible] goods, groceries, &c., finding it u[illegible] possible to sell anything in the ord[illegible] way, have opened retail establishment[illegible] are selling their goods for whatever an[illegible] chooses to give. A walk down Broadway[illegible] a glance at the articles offered and the p[illegible] fixed upon them, will convert almost an[illegible] who has the silghtest inclination in that [illegible]tion into a Mrs. Toodles. "Such barg[illegible] as tempt one at every step will probab[illegible] be met again for years. This canno[illegible] always, as a matter of course. It is [illegible] temporary expedient to raise money w[illegible] must be had and which can be got in no [illegible] way. In the course of a few weeks, p[illegible] days, this class of goods will go up to [illegible] thing near their old prices. But just [illegible] everybody who needs [illegible] at a very reasonable rate.

ONE GOOD RESULT.—It is to be hoped [illegible] the suspension of specie payments by [illegible] Banks, and the consequent suspension of the run upon our country Banks, will have the effect of bringing to market a very large portion of the enormous harvests of the Western States. So long as the country Banks were liable to be called on for specie to redeem their notes, they could not furnish their customers with the money needed to send this grain to market. So long as this continued there was very great danger that, in addition to the stagnation of business and the general lack of employment, we in the City might enter upon the Winter with a short supply of flour and provisions: and every day's delay was of the greatest importance, inasmuch as but little time remained before the closing of navigation. Now that the country banks are relieved from the necessity of redeeming their notes, they can discount freely to their local customers, and this will send to the East very rapidly the supplies of grain which we so greatly need. We understand that the State officers in Albany are doing everything in their power to aid this result, and we hope very soon to be able to chronicle the progress of enormous amounts of western produce on its way to New-York. A month remains before the close of navigation, and if it is well improved this will do a great deal.

LESSONS OF THE CRISIS.—Everybody is trying to derive all the wisdom possible from the events of the present crisis. The *Tribune* improves the occasion by the following exhortation:

"It ought to be the very first inquiry respecting a merchant wanting credit of importers, commission houses or banks: '*Does he sell goods on time out of the City" and if he does, that should be reason enough for refusal.* Our City will lose fifty per cent. of all that is now due her for goods sold on credit to retailers. Is not that enough? If not, let the fact that she must wait inconveniently for a good part of the other half prove conclusive."

Such a rule as this, we suspect, would reduce pretty essentially the interconrse between our City and the country upon which it is dependent for its prosperity. It is, undoubtedly, a very effectual preventive of *bad* debts not to give any credit; but we doubt if the thousands and tens of thousands of country merchants who trade with the City, will see either the wisdom or the necessity of such a precaution.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

By way of England we receive advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of September.

At Rio the coffee market remained quiet—about 45,000 bags sold since previous advices. Stock comprised about 200,000 bags. Good first was quoted 5,200 to 5,400 per arroba, and superior 5,500 to 5,600. The flour market continued without animation. Freights dull; Channel nominal 40, and United States 55 to 60. In exchange little business had been done for the *Teutonia* at the following rates: London, 27⅞ to ⅝; Hamburg, 650; Paris, 34.

At Bahia the sugar market continued in a state of apathy. No sales had transpired, with a few trifling exceptions, and quotations were nominal. Cotton stocks mostly in second hands, and no transactions of importance had transpired; quotations were nominal, being those of the last sales. A slight improvement had taken place in coffee in consequence of the higher prices paid at the last auction of Caravellas. About three mil bags unwashed seconds Bahias changed bands at 5,000 per arroba. Cocoa was flatter. Hides at nominal quotations, no sales having occurred.

At Pernambuco cotton was in good demand, and eagerly purchased at 8,200 to 8,350 per arroba. Sugars had declined since the arrival of the *Medway*; Muscovadoes, 2,850 to 3,350 per arroba; whites, 3,700 to 4,600. The new crop had commenced, but as yet unclayed Muscovadoes only came to hand.

Later from New-Mexico.

We have dates from Santa Fé to Sept. 15. The election of delegate to Congress took place on the 7th. MICHAEL ANTONIO OTERO was elected over Judge BAIRD. Mr. OTERO represents the "Native" sentiment of the country, being a New-Mexican by birth. Judge BAIRD is a native of the United States. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Santa Fé, says:

The result of this election proves very clearly that an American-born citizen can never be elected to Congress from this Territory, when he has a Mexican competitor. The worst feature in the case is, that a contest of this kind gets up a war of races, which, of all others, is the most dangerous.

Amusements.

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.—There was hardly room, we should have supposed, for another theatre on Broadway, but a new one was opened last night in WOOD's new marble building, on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History, which, in completeness of construction, and elegance of decorations and fittings-up, excels all the other houses of the kind in the City. It is a superb little box—little according to the present exaggerated scale of doing things—with two galleries and a parquette, capable of seating two thousand persons comfortably. The whole arrangements of the establishment are admirable, the vestibules and stairways are spacious, and the foyer is incredible; a beautiful apartment, with large mirrors, rosewood furniture, and carpets to correspond. And for what purposes is this superb house, with its beautiful saloons, intended? Why, for Negro Minstrelsy. It is the apotheosis of our native opera. It was built by Mr. HENRY WOOD for Christy & Wood's Minstrels, and opened last night for the first time to the public. The architect was J. M. TRIMBLE, who appears to have a genius for such fairy-like creations.

Manufacturing Establishments.

In the town of Malden, Mass., 500 persons are thrown out of employment by the financial troubles.

The Oswego Cotton Factory suspended business on Saturday, cutting adrift a large number of workmen.

The Gornald Mills at New-Bedford are again in full operation, employing the full number of hands.

MILITARY.—The 55th Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. SEGAL, had their annual inspection parade yesterday, in Hamilton-square. This Regiment is composed of the Light Guard, State Guard, Tigers, and four small companies of the Garde Lafayette.

The 10th Regiment, Col. HALSEY, and the 12th Regiment, Col. COCKS, paraded in Tompkins-square, and the 5th Regiment, Col. SCHWARTZWALDER, in the Washington Parade Ground. The turn-out was not very large, but the several Regiments, considering the state of the weather, looked and marched well.

POLITICAL.

Mayor Wood Unanimously Renominated.

One hundred and eight delegates from the twenty-two Democratic Ward organizations met at Tammany Hall last evening at 7½ o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and were organized by the appointment of Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS as Chairman, and CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF and SAMUEL WEBSTER, of the Tenth Ward, as Secretaries. There were five delegates from each of the Wards present, less two, in the aggregate. After the adoption of preliminaries they proceeded to ballot for a candidate, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

FERNANDO WOOD	95
C. GODFREY GUNTHER	12
JAMES M. SMITH	1
	108
Absent	2
Total	110

Dr. WOOD was then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done, and after the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Mr. WOOD and inform him of the result, the Convention adjourned.

Before the assembling of the Convention, some fun and excitement were created by the circulation of a circular among members of the Convention "pitching into" Mr. WOOD most savagely, and recommending the nomination of some honest man.

Republican County Convention Nominations

The Republican County Nominating Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock last evening, to make nominations for Surrogate, Register District-Attorney and Recorder. The attendance was large.

CHAS. H. DANA was chosen permanent Chairman, and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY and WM. A. REED, Secretaries.

After the calling of the roll, and the filling of vacancies in several delegations,

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD be nominated by acclamation for his present position of Surrogate; and the motion was adopted unanimously, and with great enthusiasm.

A motion to take up the nomination for Register was then carried.

Mr. W. S. GREGORY, of the Twenty-first Ward, favored an informal vote, by wards—each delegate to name a candidate as his vote was called.

Mr. E. W. BENEDICT and others favored open nominations, as many of the delegates might not have made up their minds upon any candidate.

After a long and rambling discussion, the suggestion of Mr. GREGORY was adopted, and the Convention thereupon proceeded to an informal vote, which resulted as follows:

James H. Welsh	56
Thomas C. Acton	50
William S. Davidson	7

Mr. GEO. W. PEARCEY hoped that, before the final vote, the claims of each candidate would be discussed.

Mr. E. W. BENEDICT moved that the Convention proceed to discuss the merits of the candidates and their claims to a nomination.

Mr. RIDDLE hoped the resolution would not pass. Nothing but a waste of time would result from its adoption, as he presumed that every member of the Convention had already made up his mind.

Several members differed from Mr. RIDDLE, and the motion of Mr. BENEDICT was carried by a small majority.

Mr. LYONS, of the Sixth Ward, moved that each member be limited to five minutes in the debate.

Some members hoped no such gag would be placed upon the Convention.

A DELEGATE saw in this motion for discussion an ambuscade—a plot—to defeat any nomination, and he hoped the design would be thwarted, though he had no special objection to the five minutes' plan.

The motion of Mr. LYONS was carried, and

Mr. EDGARTUS C. BENEDICT rose and advocated the nomination of Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, (the present Deputy-Register,) whom he declared to be a fit man, by his great experience and competency. He was, moreover, a staunch and efficient member of the Republican Party, and had been so for three years.

Mr. JAS. KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, eulogized Justice JAS. H. WELSH, as an old and unflinching Republican, against whose fidelity and consistency not one word could be said. He was for two years Chairman of the Young Men's Whig Committee, and was one of the very first to ally himself with that portion of the Whig Party called the "Wooly Heads," from which Republicanism had sprung. Mr. WELSH had never been carried away by every wind of doctrine. He stuck by the ship in fair weather and foul, and with sleeves rolled up was ever found at his post in Ward Committees, in General Committees, in State Committees, and in every way and in every place where his services were required to advance the glorious cause, which every member of the Convention before had espoused. Moreover, to Mr. WELSH belonged, in a great measure, the credit of maintaining the Republican Party in his own and in other lower Wards, right among the enemy, and in their own camp as it were. The Republican Party owed much to Mr. WELSH, much more than a nomination for Register, and he hoped that his payment would not be entirely "suspended," even in the times of panic and financial dismay.

Mr. FITCH, of the Fourteenth Ward, had no objection to JAMES H. WELSH nor to THOMAS C. ACTON. They were both honorable men, but the nomination of either would result in abortion. Neither could be elected. Why perform a farce? Why not do something effectively and practically? Why not nominate some new man—a man upon whom both parties could unite and elect, if proper arrangements were made? The whole thing looked silly.

Mr. G. W. PEARCEY moved that the Convention now proceed to an informal ballot for Register.

A delegate from the Fourth Ward said one informal ballot had already been taken, and moved, as an amendment, that the Convention now proceed to a formal vote for Register.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that a majority of all the votes cast be sufficient to elect, and the motion was carried.

The Convention then proceeded to a formal *viva voce* vote for Register, the result of which was announced as follows:

James H. Welsh	56
Thomas C. Acton	50

This result was hailed with loud applause, and the Chair was about to declare Mr. WELSH elected, when

Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, moved that the nomination of Mr. WELSH be made unanimous.

Mr. G. W. PEARCEY objected. He understood the vote just taken to be an informal one; his motion, which he believed to have been carried, was to that effect.

The Chairman explained his recollection of the circumstance. He believed Mr. PEARCEY to be in error, and in this opinion he was borne out by a majority of the Convention, who called for the question.

Several members requested Mr. PEARCEY to withdraw his opposition, but that gentleman refused to do so, and moved that the motion to make the nomination unanimous be laid on the table.

Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, of the Fifteenth Ward, spoke against Mr. PEARCEY's motion. He (ROBINSON) had voted against Mr. WELSH, but would now support him inasmuch as he had been nominated by the Convention.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a large majority, and then the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put and declared carried, only two persons voting in the negative.

The result was loudly cheered.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the formal nomination of a candidate for District-Attorney. The result was as follows:

E. Delafield Smith	55	Edgar Ketchum	4
E. P. Cowles	23	Guy R. Pelton	2
John Sedgewick	12	Robert Adams	1

Mr. SMITH was declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

A motion to adjourn was here put and lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the nomination of a Recorder, and the motion was carried.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that EDGAR KETCHUM be declared the nominee of the Convention for Recorder.

Mr. IVES moved as a substitute that Mr. KETCHUM be nominated for Recorder by acclamation, and the substitute was adopted without opposition.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the thanks of the Convention were returned to its officers, who were instructed to notify the various candidates of their nominations, and to call another meeting of the Convention, if circumstances required.

The Convention then adjourned.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the Whig General Committee of this City, was held Wednesday evening, at their rooms, No. 108 Fourth-avenue, Hon. THOMAS H. BOND in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to wait on Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, reported that he was forced to decline the nomination for Governor of the Almshouse, by the imperative nature of his business. On motion of Mr. J. C. HYATT, of the First Ward, Mr. FREDERIC C. WARNER was nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Almshouse.

On motion, the Committee then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Register. On the first ballot WM. S. DAVIDSON received a majority of the votes cast, and was afterward unanimously nominated.

The Executive Committee requested a call for the Ward Committees in each Senatorial District, to meet in their respective districts for the purpose of making nominations for State Senators and Councilmen. Adopted.

Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, nominated by this Committee at their last session for District-Attorney, was then introduced, and accepted the nomination.

On motion, the other nominations were postponed until the next meeting, and the Committee then adjourned until Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, 1857.

☞ The American and Republican Conventions of the Second Judicial District assembled in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday noon. They remained in session until a late hour last night, without agreeing upon candidates. The principal candidates are Judge BRADLEY and JOHN DIKEMAN, Esq., of Kings County; SAMUEL J. WILKIN, of Orange County, and EDWARD WELLS, of Westchester.

In the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County, the Democracy have nominated JOHN A. DAVIS, Esq., Ex-Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Mountain Club had quite a respectable meeting last evening in the old head-quarters, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. HORACE GREELEY and Judge CULVER addressed the meeting.

The Republican and American Conventions finally concluded their ticket by nominating the following: THOMAS NELSON, (Am.,) of Westchester County, for Judge of Supreme Court, long term.

LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, (Rep.,) of Kings, for the short term.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A motion was made by Councilman BOGIE to reconsider the vote as to the location of the polling place in the First Ward. The motion was carried, and an amendment substituted.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department of this Board was presented in favor of confirming decisions of the Fire Commissioners contained in various documents. Which report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, asking to be discharged from future consideration of a resolution relative to widening Houston-street, was adopted.

The report of the Committee in favor of presenting E. A. Willoughby $250, as a testimonial for his conduct in arresting Cangemi, was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying the late Central Park Police, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A lot of land near the Catholic Orphan Asylum was leased to them at a nominal rate.

A resolution was adopted concurring with the Board of Alderman in paying $350, being the expenses of the Joint Committee appointed to award the gold snuff-box.

STREET CLEANING.

The proposition of James Wilson and others was called up on the report of a Special Committee, offering to clean the streets of the City for $345,000 per annum, with security in $100,000, for the term of five years. The Committee reported favorably, recommending that the City Inspector be authorized to make the contract.

Councilman JONES spoke energetically in favor of the proposition, referring to the statement that the Mayor's message substantiated the fact that the present expense was more than $600,000 annually.

Councilman MCCABILL and Councilman BUTTERS, together with Councilman OTTARSON, took part in some explanations. Ultimately the report was adopted by a vote of 45 to 3.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The order of the evening was then called, and the ordinance re-organizing the City Inspector's Department, as reported by the majority Committee, was taken up. After a long and tedious debate, discussing amendments and details of not the slightest public interest, Councilman MCCABILL would have referred the document back; Councilman WARNER objected to such a course, stating that all he aimed at was the introduction and adoption of parts of the minority report. At a later hour than usual the report, as amended, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Money Crisis—Encouraging Facts for the Future.

From the Washington Union.

While we are discussing the policy of the present banking system of the country, pointing out its errors, and illustrating its evil results, it may be well to turn aside for a moment to compare the condition of things in other periods of our difficulties with the present.

The features of the present moneyed crisis do not at all resemble those of any other period in our history. In 1837, and up to 1844, the people, generally, were in debt. The North and the South were alike involved. The amount of specie in the country was then very small, and the total bankruptcy of four hundred thousand men was to be added to a vast indebtedness by men who were able and willing to pay by regular installments, to be derived either from the profitable use of their property, or by its periodical conversion into money. This required time. Care, energy, and frugality did the rest.

There was another class of paying men to be added to that, who were largely debtors, but who did not resort to any extinction, by law, of their liabilities. They relied upon their labor, skill, and enterprise to free them from debt. These two classes of men constituted the great body of the people.

The circumstances under which they had to act were, peculiarly trying. The failure of the Banks was universal. The balance of trade with foreign countries was greatly against us. Our exports during the years 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43 and '44, in breadstuffs, tobacco, cotton, did not average per annum more than $76,000,000. Breadstuffs were about an average through these years of $8,000,000, tobacco $8,000,000, and cotton $60,000,000. We were broken down at home—we had a blighted name and credit. The precious metals were in smaller quantities amongst us than they had been in any series of six years since the war of 1812, taking into view the proportions of population.

There are many very interesting statistical facts in connection with that part of our history to which we might advert, but our purpose is to condense our views, and we therefore leave out of the question the order of things which followed the close of the United States Bank, and its reappearance in the guise of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. We also omit the initiatory measures which were consequent upon the establishment of the sub-treasury system. It saved the Government then. It has saved it now. But we proceed to state the position in which we are at this time.

Our present condition is not so disastrous as that long and dismal period to which we have referred. We were proud enough, even then, as a nation, but we were grievously ashamed of our lost credit abroad. We were still heroes for the field of battle—a nation of heroes; but we were humbled under a sense of our degrading misfortunes, and trembled at the names of our debts. Not a nation would trust us. Our countrymen hardly knew how to trust one another. Behind us was desolation. Beneath our feet was doubt, and a suspicion lurked in the public mind that we had nothing of our own to stand upon.

In the future, we saw that it would take one, two, three and four years, at least, before we could pay our debts and recover our credit abroad, and before we could be free and independent at home as individuals.

"That long, dark day has passed, and it was worse than this. The calamity itself was greater—far greater. Its consequences were more widely spread, and bore much more deeply and terribly upon that mighty agricultural community, which constitutes the invincible power of this Republic. Our present calamity, however, is very trying, but it is not, in our opinion, without remedy. It is true that it is a disaster from which we cannot recover in a single month. But we can master it in eight months. Those whose failures are hopeless will drop out of the struggle, and will cease to disturb the progressive improvement which, after a little, will follow.

Let us very briefly sum up the facts of our case. We will see that we are not pouring water into bottomless buckets, never to be filled, nor spending an arrow at the moon, which, though aimed well, can never reach it.

The first thing which presents itself to our consideration is our commercial position with foreign nations.

We owe them nothing. The balance of trade is in our favor. England is in our debt. It is immaterial to the question that some of her capitalists have chosen, from time to time, to invest large sums of money in our railroad companies. Their biting misfortunes with the stocks of Mississippi years ago projected them heedlessly upon corporations. If they had put their money in State stocks it would have been safe. All that is thus vested will be found to be so. The interest which those loans will draw from the country will be comparatively small. But the actual indebtedness of England will be more than a counterbalance for any drain which may be made by her citizens for interest upon loans. We at this moment stand fair and equal with all nations, and have nothing to oppress or even to annoy us from abroad. What, then, is our condition in regard to our home resources? We shall simply speak in round numbers, and within the minimum of the true figures.

Our Cotton crop of last year was one hundred and thirty millions. It will be now worth one hundred and sixty.

Our Tobacco crop this year will produce twenty millions of dollars. There are twenty-one States in this Union which grow Tobacco, and the crop of this year is an average one.

Our Wheat crop in 1850 was one hundred millions of bushels, and estimated that year at an equal amount of dollars. Since then a very great stimulus has been applied to Wheat-growing. Then we had only eleven millions of acres in Wheat. Now we have not less than twenty-five. It is seven years since then, which is an item to cause increase, and must be added to that of years, and the greater demand now than then. The product of Wheat, we have no doubt, will be two hundred and twenty-five millions of bushels. It may be rated at an equal sum in dollars.

California will produce forty-five millions of gold. This will not leave us as heretofore. Then four-fifths of it went away. This year four-fifths of it will remain.

Our crop of corn in 1850 was estimated at two hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars. This year we shall have eight hundred millions of bushels. It will be worth more than the sum of that year.

Besides these staple articles, we have a long list of exports, which would swell the aggregate amount to an immense number of millions.

But we have not finished the reckoning. It is to be remembered that there is at this moment in the hands of the people a much larger amount of specie than has ever before been in the United States. Besides, the people owe less. As a people, they are not in debt. The South is comparatively free from debt, and a very general prosperity, North and South, pervades the agricultural community.

These great resources will assuredly put us all right within eight months. This is about the period when a large body of our exports will begin to yield us ample returns.

As to the markets which we are to have abroad, and the remedies which are to be applied at home, we shall advert to them hereafter. We think it to the first they may be relied upon, and as to the last they may be made efficient.

Ex-Governor Seymour.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has written a letter to the *Tribune* in regard to a paragraph in its columns concerning his action, in which he says:

I am not the agent nor attorney of the country banks; neither have I in any way obtruded my opinions upon Gov. KING with regard to an Extra Session of the Legislature; nor am I advised of any communication which may have been made to him on the subject. At the request of some gentlemen from the interior, I went with them to a meeting of the bank officers of the City, for the purpose of devising some plan for bringing forward the grain of the West to prevent the great calamities which threaten this City if its unemployed population shall be compelled to pay high prices for food. The necessity for a suspension of specie payments is a matter of great regret. I do not know what course Governor KING will take in this time of general distress and embarrassment, but whatever his policy may be, I shall feel it to be my duty to strengthen his hands and not embarrass his action. I have seen too much of the evils which grow out of misrepresentations of the conduct and motives of public officers to sanction any conduct of the kind. I am not authorized to speak for the Democratic Party, but I know that those who have lately placed in nomination a candidate for the Court of Appeals because they would not assail the independence of the Judiciary, although he had felt it his duty to make a decision unwelcome and injurious to them, will not be guilty of any factious policy at the period when the farmers, manufacturers and mechanics of our country are plunged into deep distress, and when the inhabitants of this great City are threatened with a want of employment and food.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—This affair came off at Yorkville, off Conrad's Garden, on Tuesday, Oct. 13. The following were the prizes: First race—four-oared boats, no restrictions, first prize, $100; second prize, $40; third prize, entrance fee, $10. Second race—single pair sculls, no restriction to boats, first prize, $40; second prize, $15; third prize, entrance fee, $5. Third race—Seventeen-feet working boats, two pairs sculls, to be rowed by boys whose weight does not exceed 130 pounds, first prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, entrance fee, $3. The contests for these prizes, which, for some days previously, had formed the topic of discussion at houses where boatmen most do congregate, took place in the afternoon, and attracted between 8,000 and 10,000 spectators. The day was gloomy, still very little rain fell. For the first race *James Conchie* was the favorite against the field. This was a very close and exciting race throughout, and great credit is due the crew of the *Robert H. Allaire*, who won in fine style. For the second race *Captain D. Brophy* had the call in betting, and won the race. Third champion sculls race, betting was even, the field against the *Thomas Jefferson*. Andrew Fay, the winner, frequently eased, and once stopped altogether, to allow his opponents to come near to him.

Osborn and Burns, however, finding they had no chance, began to flag, and Fay came in first, some seven or eight boats' lengths ahead.

The distance rowed was five miles, with two turns. First race entrances, four-oared boats. Positions of the boats in these races: *Robert H. Allaire*: crew—Calvin Sprague, Wm. Boggs, Peter O'Brien, H. L. Sprague—First. *Experiment*: crew—Wm. Hinton, Thos. Sellers, Chas. Witherell, Wm. Sellers—Second. *James Conchie*: crew—Patrick Lynch, John Mathewson, Wm. Wood, Thos Dorr—Third. *Charles E. Elliott, Jr.*: crew—H. Osborn, Jos. Silleck, Montgomery Jones, Wm. Thompson—Fourth. Second race—seventeen feet working boats; Positions: *Capt. D. Brophy*: crew—Richard Neville, V. Neville—First. *Charles Harvey*: crew—John Hennessey, John Laire—Second. *Emma Smith*: crew—Wm. Windover, Andrew Latham—Third. *Tiger*: crew—John Kyle, John Mooney—Fourth. *Daniel Williams*: crew—James Cobross, Robert Powell—Fifth. Third race—Champion Sculls race: *Thomas Jefferson*, rowed by Andrew Fay—First. *Neptune's Car*, rowed by Hy. Osborn—Second. *George L. Ward*, rowed by Hugh Burns—Third.

Personal.

A belligerent husband in England, who recently advertised his wife, had to pay £1 for her maintenance for four weeks. The fellow collected the money in farthings, and was doling them out to the relieving officer, but when he got through 2s. worth the officer told him he had enough, and that that trick would not do; he must pay in acceptable coin, or go to prison. The former alternative was preferred.

Twenty-seven children from New-York, passed through Albany last week under charge of Mr. Tracy, on their way to homes in the West. Ten were Irish, 6 English, and 4 German.

The Boston papers publish pleasant notes which have recently passed between business men there, greeting with great freedom the extensions rendered necessary by the pressure.

Ex-Senator Fish and family were, on the 21st of September, at Luzerne, Switzerland, having passed the month previously among the mountains.

Two Mississippians, named Bowers and Calhoun, fought a duel opposite Vicksburg on the 3d inst. with rifles. Mr. Bowers, the challenger, was shot through the knee on the second fire.

Miss Anne Maria Quin, the juvenile actress from the Haymarket, arrived here yesterday by the *Vanderbilt*.

Mr. Schroeder, a liquor merchant in Louisville, has fallen heir to a fortune of half a million dollars, by the decease of a relative in Amsterdam.

Rev. Horace Lyman, of East Hampton, Mass., has been elected to a Professorship in the Pacific University in Oregon.

LONG ISLAND.

ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. GROOM, residing at No. 203 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, was seriously hurt on Wednesday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Dr. GEO. A. BENEDICT was called in and every aid possible was rendered, but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The husband of Mrs. GROOM was also badly burned in his endeavors to extinguish the fire.

A pilot, residing at No. 95 Adams-street, Brooklyn, named MURPHY, fell from the mast of a vessel yesterday, a distance of 30 feet, striking upon his head and shoulders, and strange to say received no serious injury. He was taken to his residence, and Dr. BENEDICT was called to attend him.

The daughter of Mr. MASON, in York-street, Brooklyn, severely burned on Sunday night, by its clothes taking fire, died yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND BOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL, for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

ORION, THE WANDERER.—This beautiful drama continues to attract large and fashionable audiences to Purdy's National Theatre. So great has been the rush to see it that many have been turned away from the doors for want of room. It is to be repeated tonight, with the dramas of "Peter Bell, the Wagoner" and "Black Hugh, the Outlaw." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. F. E. AIKES, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, and the entire Company appearing. All suspended bank bills are taken at the doors at par.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water-marked "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, *but not otherwise*. In looking for the water-mark, hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The odor of Florida's rarest aromatic flowers is exhaled by this delicious toilet water. Its aroma relieves headache, and its soothing properties allay external irritation. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 17.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—Full Particulars of the Events of the Week—Suspension of all the City Banks—How the Panic affects the Trades, Business, Domestic Economies, &c.

II.—THE PANIC—1837 and 1857.

III.—THE NILE—Incidents of Eastern Travel.

IV.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

V.—AFFAIRS IN CHILI—From our Correspondent.

VI.—FROM WASHINGTON—From our Correspondent.

VII.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—Full Particulars of Recent Events.

VIII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

IX.—PLAIN ADVICE TO ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE—Suited to the Times.

X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Crisis at Last—The Bank Suspension—The English in India—Who Spends the Money?—Effects of the Pressure on Politics—An Omission worth Noting.

XI.—RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs.

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GENUINE
RAJOU GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES
85 cents.
FANCY CRAVATS, HALF HOSE,
At reduced prices.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

GENIN'S,
No. 247 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.
Sales immediate and without reserve.
$135,000 worth of Fashionable Goods
At cost and below cost.
$100,000 stock of LADIES' FURS.
$20,000 SOFT HATS,
For Business, dress and traveling.
$10,000 boys' HATS and CAPS,
Latest Styles.
$5,000 children's and infants' FANCY HATS.
All to be sold at the lowest prices which the revulsion has yet witnessed.
Sales at the redneed figures
Commence
THIS DAY.
And will continue
Until the close of October.
J. N. GENIN.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks to this and the surrounding States taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEDLIN & CO.
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK AT THIS.
One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes with private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. JANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR:—The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skilful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST. Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACELETS, pins, ear-rings, necklace, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

LADIES—100 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE KEPT in constant employment the coming Winter, if, when you want gaiter and button boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children, you will patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 287 Canal-st.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—MEADE BROTHERS will take their celebrated Photographs and Daguerreotypes, during the panic, at half the usual price at No. 363 Broadway, four doors above the Astor House.

MARRIED.

DUNSCOMB—SHELLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of her parents, by Rev. W. Quin Mr. A. H. DUNSCOMB to Miss ANNE M. SHELLEY, all of this City.

CUTTER—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. John Spaulding, ABRAM E. CUTTER, of Boston, to ELIZABETH F., daughter of Washington Smith, Esq.

WOODFORD—CAPEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. George's Church, STEWART L. WOODFORD to JULIA E., daughter of Henry T. Capen, Esq., all of New-York City.

MCVICKAR—BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, in St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. McVickar, Rev. WM. A. MCVICKAR, youngest son of the officiating clergyman, and Miss FANNY E., eldest daughter of Charles W. Booth, Esq., of this City.

PUGH—STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, DANIEL W. PUGH to SARAH LOUISE, youngest daughter of John Stephenson, Esq., all of this City.

FREEMAN—HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. O. Beardsley, WM. S. FREEMAN to SARA A., daughter of N. Howard, Esq., all of this City.

GOLDTHWAITE—ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Raymond Kearsby Rodgers, D. D., ROBERT SMITH GOLDTHWAITE to MARY DARDIS, daughter of A. Robertson Rodgers.

DAY—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. N. E. Smith, ALBERT DAY to AUGUSTA H. CRAWFORD, daughter of Dr. Hunt, late of Hudson, N. Y.

STEARNS—MATHEWS.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct 14, by Rev. Mr. Hilmrod, JAMES W. STEARNS, of Milwaukie, Wis., to AMELIA A., daughter of P. C. Mathews, Esq., of the former place.

BLUNT—CHURCH.—At West Point, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. B. W. Stone, Lieut. M. M. BLUNT, U. S. Army, to Miss MAGGIE A. CHURCH, only daughter of Prof. A. E. Church, of the U. S. Military Academy.

DIED.

SIMONSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 15, ISAAC SIMONSON, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 56 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Metropolitan Police Department, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Broadway and 52d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M.

BLISS.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN BLISS, aged 62 years and 3 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Columbia-st.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, EMILY, daughter of Wm. B. and Anna Maclean, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 137 West 36th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORLIES.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, MARGARETTE J., wife of Edmund W. Corlies, of this City, aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J. The steamboat *Ocean Wave* leaves foot of Robinson-st. on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the resid

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent [illegible] for housework, as cook, washer and [illegible] a thorough cook and baker; first-rate laundress; has lived five years in her last place. Also, by her husband, 30 years old; is willing to do anything required; [illegible] employers in want of domestics. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands [illegible] wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 18; [illegible] and pastry; wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to [illegible] washing and ironing; the best of City references from her last employer, where she has lived for the [illegible] years. Apply No. 36 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] situation, as good plain cook; is a first-rate [illegible] baker; has no objection to do general house [illegible] small private family; is willing to make herself [illegible] by her employer. Good refrences. Apply at No. [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for [illegible] days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTESTant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; gives the best of reference. Call at 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, or as waiter and nurse and to do plain sewing or housework; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 8th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or nhamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 166 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chambernork, washing, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can dn plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold nr doing all kinds nf family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be wnll recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 16th and 18th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She thnroughly understands her business, and has excellent City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, near Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make children's clothes, or dn fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 6th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwnrk and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, *Times* Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 680 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days a ber present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the bandsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 185 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 19 8th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cnt and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 164 10th-st., near 6th-av.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most worthy competent servants, Protestant and Catholic, who, as their references denote, are really meritorious and know how to appreciate good situations. Owing to the unusual number in want of employment, some of whom have served for years in families of the highest distinction, the subscriber will make no charge to employers in want of domestics. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN WISH situations—one as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; the other is capable of filling any situation; would do the housework of a small family; is a good seamstress and waitress. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st, thn house of present employer.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS IN one family, City or country; onn does thn cooking, baking, washing and ironing in good style, nnderstands meats and poultry; wages $7; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress; does neat embroidery, is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABle young girls; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family. Good City reference from their last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby a month old, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travnl. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is a neat seamstress, and can do fine washing and fluting beautifully; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, No. 188 18th-st., corner of 3d-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, makes the best of bread and pastry of all kinds; would do housework; nn objection to thn country. Call at Nn. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A STEADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDed Protestant woman, wants a situation as professed meat and pastry cook, makes pastries of all kinds; no objection to a respectable boarding-house or hotel. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 58 East 22d-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who nnderstands his business; has lived with some of the first families in this and the Old Country; has long and satisfactory references. Address WAITER, No. 123 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or housework servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and nnderstands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond nf children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general bonsework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended; would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to dn the fine washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, or take care of children. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion: is a good cook and baker; would prefer a school or boarding house; has no objection to the country. Has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 143 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to make boys' and girls' clothing; would prefer going to the country or to travel. Call for two days at No. 90 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN FURNISH the best references from her present employers, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; will be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 43 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young woman; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st. for 2 days, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed and references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has been for four years. Call at No. 314 Hndson-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 44 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Has good City references. Apply at fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH over two years' reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL who sews well, as seamstress; for a good home, she is willing to receive moderate wages. Apply at her present employer's residence, No. 38 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY DESIRING TO go South wishes a situation as preceptress in a young Ladies' Seminary, or to teach French, Italian, drawing, composition and writing, or as governess in a family. Her testimonials and references are of the highest respectability. Address S. D., Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 659 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, lanndresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a shipping office, a clerk for a coal office, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 4 brakemen, 3 porters, 2 express drivers, 6 men for steamers, 1 steward, 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway. N. B.—A timekeeper for a marble yard.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post-Office.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family, a man, his wife, and one child; must be an American, to be made like one of the family. Apply to MRS. GREENE, No. 129 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stock, No. 3809, name of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, the transfer of which has been stopped. Whoever will return said Certificate to HOPKINS & CO., No. 63 Merchants' Exchange, will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM BEFORE THE IRVING HOUSE, about 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a short-tailed gray horse, seven years old, and last fish driver, together with a four-wheeled doctor's wagon, made by Miner & Stevens, and silver-mounted harness. Little worn; a new india-rubber horse cover, lined a dark body in one; whip and blue cotton umbrella within. Borders and buttons marked G. Whoever will give information leading to their recovery to Dr. ALEX SMITH, GARDNER, No. 241 Fast [illegible] New York will be liberally rewarded.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished rooms for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 111 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, (consisting of gentleman, wife, and two daughters, aged 7 and 9,) a suite of three rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with board. References given and required. Will furnish rooms if necessary. Address Box No. 3,221 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would take one or two gentlemen and their wives to board. The house is an English basement one, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 108 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKSst., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite nf furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlnr, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with fnrnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY a young lady, engaged in teaching, in a private family, where home comforts can be enjoyed; location between 4th to 7th-avs., and between 17th and 24th-sts. Address RETIREMENT, at the office of this paper.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG WANTED.—A second floor front room, with gas, &c., by a gentlemnn and his wife, in a good location. A private family preferred. Address, stating location and terms, CORNELIUS, Box No. 3,464, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. Thn house is occnpied by a small private family.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS
AND LARGE RETAILERS.

A gentleman of experience, who has conducted large pressing sales of Dry Goods at retail and wholesale in this City, with the greatest success, offers his services to any one wishing to convert their stock into immediate cash. None need address but those that are willing to pay liberally, and to such good and satisfactory references will be given, to show that the advertiser possesses the experience and ability to get up and conduct a sale of the largest magnitude, and to obtain better prices than can now probably be realized in any other way. Address S. N. Y., *Times* Office.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE FOR CASH OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES OR PROPERTY SITUATED NEAR THE CITY.—These lands are situated on the line of a railroad and are equal to any in the State, and joining to heavy timber with a river running through them, and no other stream on either side for 24 miles; the neighborhood is thickly settled. Any parties wishing to reserve something for the future, or to locate on property that will increase tenfold in a few years, this is an opportunity which will be offered but for a few days. Apply to or address JOS. WOODWARD, No. 394 4th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHment, doing a good business of 20 years' standing—the good-will of the business, fixtures, &c., with the stock of goods in the fancy hardware and sporting line. All will be sold low, as the person wishes to leave for the country. Address J. D. T., at this office.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON WITH A SMALL CAPital, wishing to engage in a safe, pleasant and profitable cash business, will do well to call on KNAPP, WALBRIDGE & CO., No. 58 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the NINTH PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, held at the Station-House, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An unusual excitement is prevailing in this community, caused by the general suspension of all classes of business, and as the members of this department do not feel willing to absent themselves from their posts of duty while this crisis exists, we do therefore

Resolve, That we prefer to appropriate our mite to those of our friends who may be necessitated, during the coming winter, and abandon our intended Target Excursion until a more fitting season, when confidence and prosperity are again restored amongst our fellow-citizens.
J. BUTMAN, Secretary. A. SHARROT, Chairman.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said Committee are invited to be present. THOMAS McSPEDON,
Alderman XIXth Ward, Chairman.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS—FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857. SIR: The American General Committee, having requested all members of the different Councils, residing in the Assembly District, to form a convention and nominate candidates for that office, you are hereby notified that your District Convention will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Convention Hall, Wooster-st. By order, ELLISON HURD, Committee of General Committee.

In accordance with the above notice the members met at Convention Hall, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly from the Fifth Assembly District. On motion STEPHEN A. PIERCE, XVth Ward, was elected Chairman, and ALEX. H. KRECH and ALBERT SMITH, IXth Ward, Secretaries. On third ballot John G. Armour received 48 votes. A. J. H. Duganne 29, W. E. Blakeney 10, Isaac B. Taylor 2, on which JOHN G. ARMOUR was declared elected as candidate from the Vth Assembly District. On motion the nomination was then made unanimous. STEPHEN A. PIERCE, Chairman. ALEX. H. KRECH, ALBERT SMITH, Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Fifth Aldermanic District, will meet at the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock, to add to the Executive Committee, to receive proposals for membership, and to attend to other business. S. L. HULL, President.
AUSTIN LEAKE, R. WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB OF BROOKLYN, will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., THIS EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock. All Republicans resident in the Ward are invited to attend. By order,
JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, with 1½ acres of land, in Westchester County, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about three minutes walk from the depot. Bank and Railroad Stocks taken in exchange. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant estate, containing 110 acres, can be purchased at a very low price. The building is very handsome, and in the most elegant part of New-Jersey. Stock on good City property will be taken. A corner lot on 8th-av. and a superior market stand for sale. Apply at 35 Jane-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 58 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 159 West 13d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oriémieulx, No. 261 Greene st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavesworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Diner, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 46th-st.
Mrs. Adolphe Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Authon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 60 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint—1 cent per square foot; Warranted two years. No. 202 Fulton-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 338 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Fionneed SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety.
Cbantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

The balance of bankrupt stock at prices quoted in former advertisements.

IN ADDITION:
40,000 yards of fashionable DRESS GOODS, bought by me for cash, at
Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s large cash Auction Sale on Wednesday,
amongst which may be found
Cases of Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton new Fall De Laines at 18.; manufacturer's price 25c.
12,000 yards Valencia high-colored PLAIDS, 12½ cents; cost 32c. to import.
17,000 yards shaded CASHMERES, 18¾c., worth 3s.
12,000 yards Scarlet and Black CASAMERES, 1s.
14,000 yards Satin Striped MOHAIRS, 18¾c., worth 4s.
16 Lots high-colored plaid SILKS, 3s. 6d., cheap.
And numerous other lots never before offered in my store, and in no instance over fifty cents on the dollar.
Ladies, call early, before the great rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair.
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen Medium Colors at 10c. worth 99c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

RICH DRY GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes a quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins
Valencias, French merin

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.
(Adjourned from yesterday.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1866, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
OCTOBER 16.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF RARE, OLD AND CURIOUS
BOOKS ON AMERICA.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Trade-Sale Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.
By Maj. M. HENRY.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to house-keeping, consisting, in part, of beds and mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cutlery, crockery, rosewood etageres, parlor suites; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enamelled chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

At private sale, two iron safes, Herring's and Macfarland's make.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF STOCKS
and Bonds will be sold by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern:

75 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company ..... $100 each
43 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co ..... $35 each
100 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co ..... $35 each
51 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
40 shares Pacific Bank ..... $50 each
40 shares Broadway Bank ..... $25 each
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.
$3,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.
$3,500 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due July 15, 1858.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the day o'sale, balance next day before 1 o'clock. Accrued interest on all the above bonds charged to the purchaser.

No Securities will be offered unless received from responsible parties, or the certificates deposited with us. The whole amount of money paid to the owners on transfer directly, if required.

Special sales of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities made any day required; regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Nassau-st., corner William.—To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make *bona fide* sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M. each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly-advertised list.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.
Regular semi-weekly sale

$10,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co ..... $1,000 each.
$17,000 6 per cent. State of Ohio.
$6,000 6 per cent. State of Tennessee.
25 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each.
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each.
16 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co ..... $100 each.
16 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each.
100 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each.
45 shares Artisans' Bank stock ..... $100 each.
40 shares American Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each.
$3,000 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage bonds of Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Co., sales of '78, interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York ..... $1,000 each.

(These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the Road, together with all its fixtures, franchises, &c., also by all the lands granted to the Company.)
$2,600 7 per cent. bonds of Attica and Allegany Railroad Co ..... $1,000 each.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of books relating to America, by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., FRIDAY, Oct. 16, commencing at 4 P. M. This collection comprises many very rare and curious books, among which may be mentioned:

America Painted to the Life. By Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 1659.
New-England's Tears. 1641.
Tracts Relative to Hamilton.
Mayhew's Sermons.
Hubbard's New-England Wars.
Woodtrie's Memoirs.
The Spy Unmasked.
England's Black Tribunal. 1660.
Phillis Wheatley's Poems.
Washingtonian Sermon.
Labouton's Voyages.
Doddridge's Indian Wars.
Lee's Southern Campaign. 2 vols.
Rare old Sermons, Tracts, Orations, &c.

The entire library on exhibition, and catalogues ready for distribution.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, MAGNIFICENT GOLD WATCH, DIAMOND BRACELET AND PIN, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general Auctioneers, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the first-class private residence, 152 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, all the magnificent furniture, &c., contained in the house, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Housekeepers and purchasers generally, will find this a sale worthy of special attention, as the furniture and quality of this furniture claims superiority over any sale that has been made by auction this season. Terms of sale are a cash deposit from every purchaser, and goods to be removed immediately from the premises, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. The contents of the house consist in part of rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in silk brocatel and velvet, comprising three full suites, with slip covers, all of which together with the entire parlor furniture was made to order three months ago; three rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble top, music cabinet, embroidered stool and cover, rich silk and thread lace curtains, elegant piers, mirrors with cornishes, two full marble-top rosewood etegnres, mirror doors, French secretary inlaid with satinwood, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, bronze and ormulu clocks, rich one-year, rich vases, candelabras, six costly mirror doors, French reclining chairs, statuary, top center, sofa and pier tables, magnificent collection of paintings, among which are the immense Conception, Transfiguration, &c., elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood bedsteads, over 20 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bureaus, washstands, French armoires, oval mirrors, consoles, winged wardrobes, embossed and pastile engravings, suites in hair cloth, velvet and sheepskin rugs, superb extension dining-room with oak dining-room furniture of every description, rich china cut glass, ivory cutlery, silver spoons, forks, urns, sets dining service, &c., also magnificent watch, diamonds, &c. Sale rain or shine.

D. S. HOTON, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings and engravings, very rich Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings and engravings, very rich Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a large wine and tea-importing house, without reserve, consisting of high grades rare old wines and liquors, mostly of their own importation, including dozens of pale Mare Armand, London dock, Cognac brandy, very old Optimes do., Cognac, Vierge, Henesey, Otard, &c., in cases and demijohns; Magnums and bottles for shelves, Amontillado, Vittoria, Lacoste, and Cap de pon, Vriarte and Pemartin Sherries; Sandermans, Osborne, Harris & Sons and Cockbrom Ports, and Howard, March, Buall and Biacburn Madeiras. Also, to close an account, a few dozen old gentle brandy, &c., remaining in our cellars since June last.

From our personal inspection of the above goods, as well as the high standing of the house by whom imported, we hesitate not to assure our friends and the public that the most implicit confidence may be placed on the goods and the representations made.

We shall offer their Stock of Teas by catalogue, on or about the 21st inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1866, $1,000 each, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks.

Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers—Office 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A SPLENDID BILLIARD Table to be sold on SATURDAY next, Oct. 17, 1851, at 11 A. M., to the highest bidder. Took the premium at the Fair.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany Day Express, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties practised while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 14TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 58 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 148 and 150 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by
JAS. W. WILTSE.
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickmam, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ..... Oct. 24	Saturday ..... Nov. 14
Saturday ..... Dec. 5	Saturday ..... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WORTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMINO, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

The fine first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for			
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.	
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed's'day, Nov. 4.	
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed's'day, Dec. 2.	

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARSTER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5¾ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BITTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH,
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials,
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This old standard Medicine, the original and genuine article, continues to be the popular remedy for purifying the blood, for the cure of Scrofula, and all Ulcerous and Erruptive Diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—HELMBOLD'S Extra of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Princest., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their receipt and remedies throughout America. He is hourly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TARRANT'S, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $21.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; New W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dame, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Vencreal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the ablest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, n

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 15.

$2,000	N.Y.State 6s,'61.c	94	505	New-York Cen. R.	65
4,000	N. Y. State 6s, '65	95	100	do. b1	65
10,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73.100		50	do. b10	65
10,500	N. Y. State 6s, '54	93	460	do.	64
20,000	do.	95	50	do. s10	63¾
10,500	N. Y. State 5s, '60	93	100	do. s4	63⅞
2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '74.100		100	do.	63⅞
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	92	20	Erie Railroad	11¾
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	96	150	do.	11¾
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	87	300	do. s3	11
4,000	Michigan State 6s, '76		200	Harlem Railroad	7½
3,000	do	77	20	do.	7¼
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66	500	Hudson Riv. R.R. s3	13
2,000	do	65	200	Reading Railr'd. b3	38½
2,000	Virginia 6s	82	300	do. s3	38½
2,000	do	83	200	do. b30	37
1,000	do	84½	100	do. s5	36
5,000	Missouri State 6s,	68½	570	do. c	36
4,000	do. b5	68¾	100	do. c	35¼
1,000	do.	68¾	100	do. b30	36
3,000	do.	68	100	do.	35⅛
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	67	200	do.	35¼
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	80	50	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	11½
12,000	E.R.R.3d M.B. '83	50	30	MchSo&NIn.p. St'k	25
500	Erie R. Bs. '75	25	114	Panama Railroad	68
4,000	E. RR. Ct. Bs. '71	25	111	Cleve. Col&Cin. R. s3	73
14,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	59	175	Gal. & Chicago R.R.c	65
1,000	do	59	275	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	27
500	Bank of Commerce.	70	300	do. s3	26¾
20	Canton Company.	14½	200	do.	26⅝
210	Del. & Hud. Ci. Co.	86½	250	do. b3	26¾
50	do.	87	100	do. s10	26⅝
26	do.	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. s3	78
24	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	58	200	Ch. & R. Isl. R. b60	70
50	Cumb. Coal Co. s10	7	50	do.	67
100	do. s3	7	115	do.	67½
3570	do. s3	7½	100	do. b30	70½
350	do. s3	7⅛	5	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	20
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	68	200	La C. & Mill. R. R.	6¾
12	do.	66½	150	do.	6½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	Virginia 6s.	84	50	N.Y. Cent. R.R. h10	63½
4,000	Mo. State 6s.	68	30	do.	63⅝
3,000	do.	67¾	100	Erie Railroad	10¾
3,000	do.	67½	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	64	170	do.	6¾
5,000	do.	63	220	Hud. Riv. RR.	13
6,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	96	15	Harlem Railroad	7¼
10,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73.103½		250	Reading RR. s10	34¾
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '74	96	20	do.	35
11,000	N.Y. State 6s, '60	99	100	do. b30	35⅛
6,000	do. State 6s.	77	10	Panama Railroad.	68
1,000	[illegible]	69	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	26⅜
2,000	[illegible] R. Bds.	89	20	do.	26⅜
2,000	[illegible] Bs.	75	100	do.	26¾
10	Metropolitan Bk.	70	150	Chic. & Rk.Is. R. s10	67½
45	Bank of Commerce.	70½	7	do.	67½
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	7¼	100	do. s10	87
150	do. b30	7¼	25	do. s10	66⅝
10	Pacific Mail St. Co..	67¾	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20

THURSDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The State Currency arrangement entered upon by the Associated Banks last evening, and made public this morning, occasioned a brighter feeling in Bank and further large improvement on the Stock Exchange. The order of business at Bank and the nature of the daily settlements at the Clearing House, under the new state of suspension, are now pretty well understood, though several days will be required to arrange the details of the Country money department. All New-York State money, of solvent banks, is at par with City bank notes and bank credits, in every department of business except the United States Custom House, Post-Office and Sub-Treasury. And the premium on Gold, to-day, is 1½@2 ℔ cent., buyers, and 2½@3 ℔ cent., sellers. That is, if you have Gold to sell *to* the Brokers, they are *buyers* at 1½@2 ℔ cent.; if you have occasion to buy *from* them, they are *sellers* at 2½@3 ℔ cent. Even these low rates are as yet but next to nominal, for in many instances to-day, as on yesterday, holders found no market at all, at the moment, and carried the gold to Bank on general special deposit. The effect of the Country currency arrangement is thus far limited to *anticipated* rather than *real* relief in the discount market, as sufficient time has not elapsed to bring in a supply of country circulation, and the City Banks have but a small amount of their own notes on hand above the ordinary daily wants of the paying-teller to provide for small checks. Nevertheless, there is more ease already at Bank for the regular dealers, where discount wants are within moderate sums. Relief does not come to parties negotiating on the Street. The classification of paper has been almost wholly demoralized by the heavy failures of last week and on Monday. It is found that many of the so called No. 1 firms have either succumbed outright or arranged privately for extensions, and the consequence is that mercantile paper has lost favor greatly both with the regular money lenders or paper buyers, and the retired men of capital. The leading Discount offices to-day decline to make a quotation, and the apprehension is current that a number of the Importing and Commission firms have yet a rough time before them. The difficulty is in providing for both sides the bill-book, so many of the Grocers and Jobbers having broke down or applied for assistance. Where the obligations are in Bank, less uneasiness is felt, as the disposition to renew and accommodate is very general among the Banks, where such assistance will carry the parties through.

Under the disfavor shown to mercantile bills, and the prospect of soon reducing to order the *Current Funds* in which the banking movement is to be carried on, there is an improved inquiry for State Stocks, Delaware and Hudson shares, New-York Central shares and bonds, Galena and Chicago, Rock Island, and a number of other dividend-paying bonds and stocks. And this feeling in turn creates some speculation on the Street in the low-priced Railroads or Fancies. There is also a partial recovery in bank shares; Commerce sold at 70½, and American Exchange at 70 (a rise of 1⅝ ℔ cent.) though this class of investments, as a general remark, has been much shaken by the events and indecision of the past fortnight in the bank conferences. The first improvement to-day was in New-York State sixes of 1872-74, and State fives of 1858. The rise in the former is *thirteen and a half* ℔ *cent.*, and 10 ℔ cent. in the fives. The market took all the parcels offered quite eagerly, and the last price of the sixes of 1874 was 103½ ℔ cent. against 90 ℔ cent. yesterday morning. The course of the general market is thus indicated:

	Closing Monday.	Closing Wednesday.	Business Thursday.
New-York Central	53	61½	65 @63⅝
Missouri Sixes	59	66	68½@67½
Virginia Sixes	67	80	85 @84
Erie Shares	8	10¼	11½@11
Panama	62	65¼	68 @—
Illinois Central Bonds	50	55	59 @58
Galena and Chicago	54	61	65 @66
Cleveland and Toledo	21	24¾	27 @26½
Chicago and Rock Island	55	63	67½@67

The rates for Philadelphia Exchange to-day are 96¼@98; Baltimore, 96@98; Boston unsettled Southern and Western points unsettled, but looking to early improvement. The advices by telegraph from Kentucky to-day is that the banks of that State will be governed by the final course of the New-Orleans banks, which must be determined in a day or two. A dispatch from Louisville, dated this morning, says that the feeling is not despondent, but, on the contrary, quite cheerful. Should the New-Orleans banks hold on to the specie standard, an effort will probably be made to do the same throughout the Southwest with the old solvent banks. We have seen two dispatches this afternoon from New-Orleans, both of yesterday's date, P. M.; one says:

"The crisis reached its height in this City to-day, and a portion of our Banks resolved upon a suspension of specie payments. The names of the suspended Institutions are the Bank of New-Orleans; the Union Bank, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. The names of the specie-paying Banks are the Canal Bank; Louisiana State Bank; Bank of Louisiana; the Citizens' Bank, and the Bank of James Robb.

The last named Bank, as also the Citizens' Bank, kept their doors open until dark this evening, to afford a full opportunity for the presentation of all demands which were promptly met. The panic has now quite subsided, and there seems but little doubt but what the Banks that paid specie through the day will be able to continue doing so."

The other advises:

"There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day, and the Union Bank, Bank of New-Orleans, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, found it necessary to suspend specie payments.

"The announcement of this fact increased the excitement wonderfully, but there was no material "run" attempted on any of the other banks except the Citizens', which experienced a heavy drain upon its resources during the balance of the day. It, however, paid everthing promptly. The other city banks all remain firm, and are likely to continue so."

The following was the statement made by the suspended Banks of New-Orleans on the 3d inst., our latest mail dates: Union Bank—Circulation, $666,730; Deposits, $481,779; Specie, $194,228; Loans, $1,490,047. Bank of New-Orleans—Circulation, $700,780; Deposits, $600,826; Specie, $399,152; Loans, $1,645,414. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—Circulation, $278,940; Deposits, $416,095; Specie, $231,080; Loans, $981,710 The dispatch makes no mention of the Southern Bank, and we are, therefore, unable to say whether it has suspended or not. Our impression, however, is, that it has not.

The following is the list of the discredited New-York Country Banks, posted by the Metropolitan Bank to-day. They are only seventeen in number, out of a total of two hundred and eighty Banks in the State. We have *italicized* such as are known to have broken st their counters, and are consequently in liquidation. The failures are nearly all of several weeks' standing:

Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Holtister Bank, Buffalo.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sackets Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.
Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Troy City Bank, Troy.
Central Bank of New-York, of Utica.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived this morning, from Havre and Southampton Saturday, Oct. 3. Her dates are three days later than by the *Atlantic*. She brings $20,000 in Gold and a large number of passengers. The news is satisfactory for the Cotton and Grain markets, though the trade at Manchester were buying cautiously. The Funds are steady in London, and higher in Paris. Consols, 90¾; Rente, 67.75. The Bank of England increased £87,000 in Coin. The Discount market was active. American Stock quotations were not much varied, the worst news from this side not having reached England. We understand the steamer brought more orders for Illinois Central Stock, which was quoted at 1@3 ℔ cent. premium in London on the 3d. This firmness, in face of the knowledge in the possession of the English public of the amount of the liabilities of the Company and the period of the maturity of the debt, is very favorable. The affairs of the Company cannot be much changed since the 1st of August. The balance-sheet at that date was exhibited at the meeting of English stockholders the 10th ult. The peril in which the Company was placed by the panic, was supposed to be obviated by the credits forwarded last month, partly in the shape of loan to the Company, and also against the installment, exceeding £200,000 sterling.

The exchanges through the Clearing-House, to-day, were only $8,375,609. The balances to be settled in current funds, $872,372. The North River Bank goes into liquidation. Mr. A. B. HAYS the old Cashier, is appointed Receiver. The circulating notes of the Bowery, Grocers', East River and Island City are all secured by State Stocks, and are good for par. It is hoped the Associated Banks, as soon as their Metropolitan system is thoroughly organized, will arrange to retire all these notes from circulation. Most of the Banks take them now in ordinary transactions.

The private banking-houses give themselves very little concern about the gossip that *they* caused the bank run of Tuesday. Mr. DUNCAN'S firm, who had depositors of their own to take care of, drew part of their balances in Gold, after the run set into Wall-street. Messrs. BROWN increased their regular deposit in the Merchants' Bank on Tuesday, and drew nothing in Gold. For what may have been done on their checks to other parties, they are not responsible. The large balances of this old and wealthy firm could at any time have reduced the reserve in the bank with which they have their account very materially. It was *not* a special account, as we have heard intimated. The Bank would not have allowed such an account to go into their specie reserve, if the house in question had asked it. Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co. drew out moderate amounts from one or two of the banks, when it was patent to the whole street that they would fall, either separately or together. The Savings Institutions drew on Monday and Tuesday to meet the run on themselves. The Bank of Commerce placed $325,000 aside as belonging to one of this class of depositors.

While on this subject we may as well add that the leading bankers in the foreign trade, who were in the conferences of last week, laboring with the banks to effect some mode of relief, or some plan to reassure self-confidence and a reasonable trust in the good sense and forbearance of the business public, might have brought on the crisis at any hour, after the adjournment of the last conference on Friday, if so disposed, *but did not*, for the commendable reason that they knew that forty-five or forty-seven of the bank presidents were as much disposed as themselves to accommodate the embarrassment, and to turn the rapidly-gathering storm of popular impatience and mercantile indignation. And they could not, on the other hand, reason with or stay the folly of the minority, small in number, but armed with the terror of the Clearing-House, who boasted they would enforce further mercantile liquidation to the death rather than yield to expedients or listen to expansion. These gentlemen made themselves strong in specie—the specie of their depositors—and, on the showing of their hoards on the weekly statatement, exported, *after the trial*, to monopolize the best accounts, and to repel the common run which such madness provoked to their own, as well as the destruction of others. The strong were thus made weak, and ought to feel, now that the story is told, not aggressive, but humiliated.

If these gentlemen or the people who reiterate their insinuations against the private bankers and the great merchants, who were in conference with the Banks, last week, would know who struck down "*Mr. William Patterson*" in the brief encounter of Tuesday, they will find him in a stalwart youth of their own rearing, by name, for the want of a better, DISTRUST. He had but just entered his eighth week; but growing by rapid strides from the 24th August, when the reign of terror was inaugurated *in Bank*, over every sense of credit and of self-respect among the merchants, the railroad people, the brokers and the country Banks, he attained his full altitude on Monday, when it was made known that not only every paltry check of $50 or $100 drawn by the best dealers must be certified, (as required for weeks before,) but when certified, *the solvency over night of the Bank upon which it was drawn must be guaranteed by the individual depositor!* Thus, and the denial of all relief, and the fall of scores of leading firms, and the assignment of several prominent corporations, because of the defeat of all attempts to disentangle trade with the interior and the exchanges with Europe, brought on the crisis. The suspension of Specie payments ceased to be dreaded by the active dealers of the banks, including a large number of their independent depositors. It seemed to be invited by the folly of bank dissension. The public knew their currency was safe. The bank depositors knew most, if not all the banks to be safe, but they knew not how long they would be trustworthy, after manifesting, in the most destructive way, their want of trust in the integrity of their dealers, in the resources of the country, in the good faith of their friends and advisers, in each other, and in themselves as a compact (or nominally associated) body. They thus invited the *prize-fight*. The ring began to be formed on the North River side early on Tuesday morning. It soon surrounded Wall-Street, and in its very centre, about 2 o'clock, was dealt the blow that leveled the mythical individual alluded to.

We understand that the circulatlug notes of the Honesdale, Pennsylvania, Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, at 1 ℔ cent. discount.

The result of the interview between the Bank Committee of this City and Governor KING is thus officially stated by the Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon:

Messrs. TILESTON, KNAPP and DUNHAM, the Committee appointed by the New-York City Banks, had an interview with Governor KING and Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, at the Executive Chamber, at 7 o'clock last evening. Messrs. Olcott, Corning, King, Schoolcraft, Plumb and Hendrick, Officers of our City Banks, and Gen. COOK, Superintendent of the Bank Department, were present. Mr. TILESTON, after briefly reviewing the struggle which had resulted in a suspension of the City Banks, informed the Governor that his Committee were instructed to ask him to convene the Legislature. The question, in all its bearings, was then discussed, familiarly and practically, until 10 o'clock, when the Governor, expressing himself gratified with the opportunity of conferring with enlightened and experienced gentlemen at a moment of great public difficulty, and of impending general distress, stated that the discussion of the evening had elicited instructive and accurate information; that while prepared to take any responsibility that the discharge of his duty might involve, he was averse to a call of the Legislature unless the necessity for such call was so strong and apparent as to obtain the sanction of public sentiment; that, though undetermined as to the course proper to be adopted, he would give the whole question that consideration which, in his judgment, its importance and the common welfare demanded.

The Cleveland and Columbus Company notify a change of transfer agency in this City from Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., who asked to be relieved, to Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, of the Phenix Bank.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, Failures, &c.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The statement in this morning's *Argus* that the Governor had decided to call an extra session of the Legislature is not correct. The question is yet under advisement.

THE BOSTON BANKS—CONDITION OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS, &C.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The adjourned meeting of the Associated Banks of this city was held this morning at the Clearing-House.

Various plans were presented and discussed to facilitate the payment of balances between the Banks at the Clearing-House. No definite plan has yet been matured.

The meeting was not of much importance to the general business public, except so far as its action aided our banking institutions to discount in reasonable amounts to safe and solvent parties. The system of bank exchanges to be adopted will assist materially in this purpose, and the Banks will be enabled, as it is the intention of their officers, to help those merchants only requiring time to meet their liabilities.

The proposed course of the Banks in discounting undoubted paper will furnish great relief to many business men, who will stand the financial storm, but bend beneath the pressure.

The reported failure of LITTLE, ALDENS & Co. is not confirmed. They ask an extension in behalf the Pacific Mills Corporation. They are its agents, and it is thought the extension will be granted.

BOSTON, Thursday—P. M.

The Massachusetts Bank, at the meeting to-day, united fully with the other Banks in the suspension. It is said, though the Bank ostensibly held out yesterday, it only redeemed its small bills.

There was very little movement in Stocks to-day. All financial matters remain quiet.

The suspension of LITTLE, ALDEN & Co. was published to-day in the *Journal*, *Traveller*, and other morning papers, but their suspension is denied as per the following:

Mr. EDMONDS, of the Pacific Mills, publishes a card, asking for a renewal of the obligations of the Corporation for six months after maturity, under which arrangement, he says, no creditor can lose by them, as their property is ample, and their mills can be kept in operation. Messrs. LITTLE, ALDEN & Co. are the selling agents of the Pacific Mills, and have not suspended, and will not, if the Pacific Mills can obtain the extension asked for. They have very limited liabilities in this country.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS AND THE RELIEF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Banks here manifest a disposition not to accept the Relief bill. There is additional gloom in business circles to-day.

THE WASHINGTON BANKS—STOCKS REDEEMED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Bank of the Metropolis has declined to have anything further to do with the proceedings of the other Banks of this District. Therefore, the contemplated establishment of a Clearing-House is abandoned. They will, however, act independently of the Bank of the Metropolis, and agree upon a plan to regulate the exchanges and to afford all the business facilities in their power. This was understood at their meeting this evening.

The amount of United States Stock redeemed at the Treasury to-day was $26,555. This probably closes all the transactions in that line for the present.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Farmers' and Exchange Banks here suspended yesterday.

The Bank of Virginia still holds out.

THE BANKS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

At a public meeting of our citizens, held to-day, the Banks were recommended to suspend specie payment.

The Union Bank suspended this morning.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 14—A. M.

The Union Bank has just suspended.

There is a heavy run upon all the Free Banks. There is great deal of excitement.

The Branch mint has purchased from the banks $200,000 in silver. It is paying out gold and so affording some relief.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Affairs are yet very unsettled, and it is supposed that the run upon the Banks will continue to-morrow. Great confidence is felt in all the Banks now standing, and large sums were deposited in them to-day. No failures are reported to-day. Appearances are more cheerful than in the morning. There are rumors that the Bank of New-Orleans will open in the morning. Its notes are taken by the citizens and Southern Banks, and by JAMES ROBB & Co.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The banking-house of JAMES ROBB & Co., with others, kept open till 6 o'clock, and not a doubt is expressed as to it or the Southern, the only free Bank left standing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—A. M.

The run on the Citizens' and Canal Bank continues heavy, but is to a less extent on the rest. There is much excitement, and business is paralyzed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The Citizens Bank, the Bank of the State of Louisiana, and the Canal Bank, all refused this morning to take the notes of the Free Banks.

The run on the Free Banks commenced early in the day, and before 3 o'clock the Union, the Merchants' and Traders', and the Bank of New-Orleans suspended specie payments.

There was no run on the Southern (Free) Bank, and it is considered perfectly good.

The Bank of JAMES ROBB & Co. (Free) as considered safe. Its circulation is distant and heavy.

The Citizens Bank held its doors open paying specie until 6 P. M.

The chartered Banks are standing by each other, and large deposits are being made with them and the Southern Bank. It is said the sums being deposited with them are larger than those drawn out.

Although there is considerable excitement, good humor prevails.

We have no failures to report to-day.

THE BANKS OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.

There has been a heavy run on the Banks of the State of Missouri all the morning, and opinions conflict here as to their ability to hold out. Otherwise the city is quiet.

THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The following is a statement of the Banks of this city up to Oct. 12:

Circulation	$2,052,612	Loans	$18,313,926
Depoits	2,052,751	Specie	292,321

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT CINCINNATI—THE BANKS OF KENTUCKY, INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The money market is very unsettled here in consequence of the news from New-York and elsewhere.

It is thought that Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana State Banks will not suspend at present.

THE BANKS OF NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 15.

The Bank of Tennessee suspended specie payment to-day.

The Legislature is considering a resolution to legalize a general suspension by the Banks. The action on the resolution is doubtful.

The Planters' Bank and the Union Bank will hold out to the last, unless authorized to suspend.

THE AUGUSTA BANKS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 15.

All the Banks in Savannah suspended specie payments this morning.

Bank Suspension—Need of Legislative Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you oppose the call of the Legislature, on the ground that it is unnecessary on behalf of solvent Banks, because the law does not impose penalties against them.

Your argument may appear very sound when Reason is dominant in the minds of men; but in a state of panic and doubt, argument is of little use. What the public want, in the present emergency, is CONFIDENCE! And if any action of the Legislature can inspire confidence, surely it is of the greatest importance that it be called together to do so!

The bare fact that at a period of great prosperity, the whole financial system of the country has been suddenly thrown into confusion, without any apparently uncommon cause, shows that the system is radically wrong. This is too self-evident for argument. It would seem as if the officers of most of our Banks suddenly became aware that they were too much expanded; and instead of gradually retracing their steps, and assisting the business community into safe water, they have, like drowning men, each endeavored to save himself by bearing upon the strength of his neighbor. All began to scramble after the miserable pittance of specie in their vaults, and but few of them appeared to see the inevitable result, that all must go down together!

To say, in the face of these circumstances, that "our Banking system is as good as it can be made" seems like laughing at the calamity which has already ruined many innocent citizens! You do not intend that; then listen to a conversation which took place within the last 48 hours between a merchant and a banker of this City.

MERCHANT—Mr. Banker, I owe you $40,000—I cannot pay it! I have in my store a stock of goods worth $300,000.—as good a stock as can be selected in the world. I have owing to me in different parts of the Union, in good debts, over $350,000; but such is the derangement of exchanges that I can get no remittances. I have an income from real estate that nets me $60,000 per annum, payable quarterly, and yet I have come to tell you that *if the present Bank contraction continues I must and will stop!* And, further, I may add that there is not one in fifty of the business men in the City of New-York that is so well off as I am!

BANKER—I admit all you say, Mr. Merchant—take your own time!

Now I ask you how the Banks, in their present position, can give such aid to the merchants? Prostrate themselves, and having the existing law before their eyes, *they will all act under the fear of being forced into liquidation*—contraction will be the order of the day, and it must result in ruin. Surely if there ever was an occasion for Legislative aid, not to the Banks only, but, *through them, to the people*, the present is that one!

It cannot be denied that the present state of our financial system has grown out of credits too widely extended for the specie basis in the State, instead of having *one dollar* in specie *for every three* in cash liabilities, (which experience has shown to be safe) our Banks have not had *one* in *ten*. To bring down this expansion to the safe level within 90 days would probably ruin three-fourths of our business men, and at the same time destroy the assets of the Banks, and the support of thousands within our own State who depend upon dividends, rents and other incomes. Now no administration of the present law can prevent the ruin consequent upon this state of things. It will all be accomplished within less than 90 days—(the maturity of all notes under discount)—unless the Legislature steps forward to calm the fears which the law now engenders and restore the confidence which has been so utterly lost.

Let the Legislature be convened without delay. Let them, in the case of all solvent Banks, extend the 10 days' notice to 12 months, *on condition* that the Banks take on deposit at par the notes of all Banks which are secured by public stocks of the State, and that they extend their lines of discount to all solvent customers to an amount which shall be deemed sufficient—this extension to continue for six months, in order to give time to all to realize their assets, *and prepare for a contraction*, to begin at the end of six months, and to be continued in regular weekly gradation until, at the end of the time proposed, the specie basis of all Banks in the State shall be brought to the ratio of *one in coin to every one of cash liabilities*. The Banks then to resume specie payments, and thereafter, in any case in which any Bank shall exceed the proposed cash liabilities, each and every of the directors of such Bank to forfeit $1,000 to the State, to be paid immediately, without any allowance or deduction whatever.

If some such measure should be passed and carried into effect, it would, within ten days, restore full confidence, set the wheels of business and industry again in motion, and save from ruin thousands who now are pressed down with apprehension and despair. Without it, there is no moral certainty that our City and State will be dishonored at the same time that multitudes of its most useful citizens will be ruined.

Of some sixty men I am AN EMPLOYER.

The Banks and our Banking Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES indorsing the present Banking law in its main features, must meet with general approval. Yet it seems to me there are one or two modifications indicated by the present financial convulsion.

As soon as a Bank ceases to redeem its bills with specie on demand, they become mortgages on its State stocks and other securities, and are worth as much less than specie as the expense of reducing them into specie. If these stocks can be converted into gold in New-York at 90 cents on the dollar, and the Bank secured by these alone has been allowed to issue bills to the full amount of its securities, then the bills will be worth about 90 cents on the dollar as long as there is gold enough in New-York to redeem. But if the stocks must go to London to find a market, the bills will be worth something less.

The lesson of the present crisis seems to be, that the Comptroller has allowed the Banks to issue too many bills in proportion to the marketable value of their securities.

Keeping in their vaults about one-tenth of the circulating medium of the country, they drew from the public the interest of nine-tenths, subject only to their own expenses of management. Not content with this they reduced the one-tenth, regarding it as so much money needlessly lying idle, until a general feeling of insecurity arose among themselves, and impending danger led to a scramble for specie from each other's vaults. The panic began among the Banks, and the public followed their example instead of listening to their advice.

The penalty of forfeiture of charter was presumed to be sufficient to keep specie enough in the vaults of the Banks to insure to the people a currency equivalent to specie. The results of the last week show that even this penalty is not sufficient. The temptation to make the most money possible in the present is too great for the remote contingency, and they "run the risk."

Under such circumstances how can these institutions claim to be favored above individual debtors? And if any one of them has so managed its affairs as now to stand amid the general crash—if it has been satisfied with smaller profits and now remains firm, why should it be deprived of the position? Rather stamp its bills equal to gold, and mark the others what they actually are, mortgages, that draw no interest on State stocks.

The only good reason for allowing lenity to the Banks is that their operations have formed a network of debt and credit throughout the country which involves almost every man. To cut the knot would be in effect to rob many honest men and load villains with the booty. The Banks must be allowed to remedy their own mischief.

The present law has worked well in giving us a currency inherently sound and copious enough for business purposes. All the fault that can be found with it is that it is based on the value of Banking securities in New-York instead of London, the actual financial centre of this country. If the Atlantic Telegraph were completed our currency would appreciate again to a specie standard in half the time now required. If it had been completed last year the suspension could scarcely have occurred, as our actual distance from London would have been but half what it now is.

Under the present law Banking ought to be a profitable business, as double interest is drawn on the investment—first in the form of stocks and second in the form of bills. There can be no good reason why men should not have equal privileges in the business. Let any modifications of the law then restrict the amount of issues and increase the penalty for suapension, rather than remove the business into the hands of any favored class. Let us have more "small Banks" like the Chemical, with light expenses, with personal knowledge of the condition of their loans and discounts and with circulation equivalent to specie. Let no bills be issued on securities unsalable in London, and let there be a wider margin left between the amount of the securities and the circulation, to cover the chances of such another revulsion. If anybody wants a national bank then let him make it. But this is a singular time to urge that ancient idea, when the most signal relief we have experienced has been from the *disbursements* of the Treasury. FINANCE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1857.

New-England Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Eastern money cannot now be deposited. If some plan is not devised to remedy this inconvenience, will not the merchants of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont make their purchases in *Boston*, where their money can be used?

EXPEDIENCY.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 14.

The suspension of the Boston Banks, carrying with it, as it probably will, all the Banks in New-England, seems to have been dictated by imperious necessity. It has not been anticipated that our Banks could sustain themselves after the failure of the New-York Banks to meet their engagements, and our early suspension anticipated a run for specie which seemed almost inevitable. One good effect was to send back, with quite large fleas in their ears, certain New-York brokers who had posied to this city to draw specie. The New-Yorkers have a wide reputation for their shrewdness in taking care of number one, no matter who else suffers. We are not sorry that in this case they have been disappointed.

We are glad that our Banks have maintained their credit to the last—that they have followed, not anticipated, the suspension in New-York. Their course has tended to strengthen public confidence in their stability, and when the storm has passed and the skies are clear, it will be remembered that their suspension was the result of circumstances beyond their control and for which the New-York Banks are properly responsible.

There is a much more cheerful feeling among the merchants since the suspension. People have been holding their breath and waiting for the crisis of the crisis, and now that it has been reached, a load seems to have been removed from their feelings. They see that, although the banks have suspended, the skies have not fallen, and wise and energetic business men set about accommodating their business to the altered state of things. It is the ultimate and lasting effects of suspension, in discrediting the banks, which is to be dreaded. The immediate effect, under a judicious policy on the part of bank managers, will be to give relief to the money market. That this will be the result in the present instance is hoped, and, indeed, confidently expected.

At 1 o'clock the Presidents of the Banks again assembled at the Clearing-House, and on the meeting being called to order, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, from the Committee previously appointed, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

That in considering the course taken by the banks this morning in suspending specie payments, they are led to the conclusion that it was not a matter of mere expediency growing out of the fact that the banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other important cities, had set them the example, but it was a measure of irresistible necessity, a necessity imposed on them not merely or principally on their own account, but most especially for the protection of their numerous debtors. It is obvious that the banks could not continue specie payments without calling on their debtors to pay in specie, and although the great mass of them are in possession of large property, their inability to pay in specie is certain, and the attempt to enforce it would end in ruin. In their fall all the laboring classes of the community must be involved. They would be thrown out of employment, and their families thrown out of daily bread. It is to avert these consequences that these measures have been adopted. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of daily settlement between the Banks in the Clearing-House shall be continued, under such modifications as the Clearing-House Committee shall deem advisable.

Resolved, That there shall be a return to specie payment at as early a period as possible.

(Signed) C. W. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by all the Banks, and all were present. There will be another meeting of the Banks to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to discuss some minor details of present financial policy.

[We understand that the resolves as originally reported provided that the Bank should pay their balances at the Clearing-House in specie.

Mr. HALL, President of the Maverick Bank, spoke against this provision, and argued that the Banks might as well redeem their notes and drafts at their own counters in specie, and thus let the public have the benefit of it as to pay their specie into the Clearing-House. He argued that they ought to receive each others' bills in the settlement of their business. At his suggestion the resolution was modified so as to read as it was finally passed.]

Failures, Assignments, &c.

From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

W. B. Stearns, Portland, Me., assigned.
D. W. & E. H. Quinby, South Berwick, Me., failed.
S. F. Reafield, Claremont, N. H., suspended.
Wakefield & Faskett, Hinsdale, N. H., failed.
E. R. Robertson & Co., Brattonville, Vt., suspended.
I. W. Ford & Co., Springfield, Vt., failed.
Gideon M. Lee, Chester, Vt., failed.
John L. Johnson, Chester, Vt., failed.
Francis Skinner & Co., dry goods, Boston and New-York, suspended; show a large surplus, and ask an extension.
Otis, Cushman & Bancroft, cloths, Boston, suspended; ask an extension.
S. G. Damon & Co., shoes, Boston, failed.
Nash, French & Co., shoes, Boston, suspended.
Hutchins, Brown & Co., West India goods, Boston, suspended.
F. T. & W. P. Lyman, Boston, failed.
John P. Whiton, grocer, Boston, suspended.
F. & F. Rice, grocers, Boston, suspended.
Ward & Boott, dye stuffs, Boston, suspended.
Woodford & Wilbur, fancy goods, Boston, failed.
Crane & Glover, paper, Boston, failed.
Milton Gale, oils and leather, Boston, failed.
L. A. George & Co., millinery, Boston, failed.
Blake, Barnard & Co., agricultural implements, Boston, reported in our last as failed, only required an extension, which having obtained, they will continue as formerly.
A. P. Ware, Worcester, Mass., suspended.
George T. Atwood, Taunton, Mass., suspended.
Tirrell & Hersey, South Weymouth, Mass., suspended; liabilities said $75,000, and assets $100,000; ask an extension.
Wardwell & Barstow, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Harkness & Stead, Providence, R. I., assigned to George B. Holmes.
John A. Littlefield, Providence, R. I., assigned to W. A. Arnold.
Royal Prouty, Windsor Locks, Conn., failed badly.
Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York City, assigned.
New-York and Erie Railroad Company, protested.
Harper Brothers, publishers, New-York City, suspended.
Corning & Co., bankers, New-York City,

The New-York Times.

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THE MORMONS.

Interesting News from Utah—Rumored Defeat of Gen. Harney by the Mormons—The News Discredited—Carson Valley Mormons Recalled.

Later news from Utah reaches us by way of California. An improbable rumor of the defeat of the United States troops by the Mormons, had reached Carson Valley. A letter from that locality, dated Sept. 10, gives the report as follows:

"Within the last week or ten days, there has been a great stir among the Mormons in this place and vicinity. Rumor has it that orders from Salt Lake, at the instance of BRIGHAM YOUNG, have been received, for aid in the approaching troubles at Salt Lake. True it is that the Latter-Day Saints are almost unanimously disposing of their property at a sacrifice, and will be ready to move in two weeks. It is supposed that about four hundred men with their families will answer the call. Guns, pistols and ammunition are selling at a premium.

It is also reported here that Gen. HARNEY, with 2,500 troops, was met and driven back by the Mormons, with a loss of 600 men. The news is said to have reached here by special express, direct from Salt Lake within a day or two past."

The San Francisco *Herald* utterly discredits this intelligence. It says:

'Leaving out of consideration the almost impossibility for HARNEY'S troops to have reached a point where such a conflict could have taken place, the General is a soldier too well tried and experienced to suffer himself to be drawn into an ambuscade, or to be betrayed; for under no other circumstance could such a result as reported have taken place. However, these startling rumors have the effect of drawing attention to the present and future state of affairs in Utah."

The Sacramento *Union*, however, which first published the news, indorses its correspondent as a reliable person.

Immigration was coming rapidly into Salt Lake City at last advices. Mormon *ranches* and stock along the overland route of travel, were being disposed of at prices one-third their value, and the Mormons all through the Carson Valley are preparing to return to Utah, in obedience to the commands of BRIGHAM. They all deny that they are going back to fight the troops.

That the Mormons intend to show fight is pretty clearly evinced by the tone of their leaders. In addition to the violent and inflammatory speeches of BRIGHAM himself, of which we have before given specimens, the Bishops have calculated the Mormon military strength, and give the results to the Saints for their edification. In the "Bowery," at Salt Lake City, on the 26th July, Bishop SMOOT, who had just returned from a visit to the frontier, spoke as follows:

"Several inquired of me how many men we could raise, able to go into the field and do good service. I told him that we were a weak, small people, and that I could not readily give a correct guess. 'Well, could you raise so many?' Yes. 'So many?' Yes. 'Well, how many do you suppose, at a rough guess, that you could raise, good, efficient warriors?' I told them that I thought *we could raise fifty or sixty thousand*, more or less, but with me it was only a kind of rough guess. However, I spoke candidly and believed all I said, and they also believe it.

The Bishop added:

"The troops have some 700 very heavy freight wagons, destined for Great Salt Lake, with two tons and a half in each wagon. Those teams move very slow, and if they reach here before snow falls, I shall be a little disappointed, and I think it very probable that they will need some fresh cattle and some Yankee drivers to go out and help them in."

MORMON MOVEMENTS—SPICY SPEECHES, &c.

We make extracts from our files of the Deseret *News*, showing the temper of the Mormon leaders:

MORMONS MUST BE READY TO LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES.

President JOSEPH YOUNG made a speech in the Bowery, at Salt Lake, in which he said:

"I have heard Brother BRIGHAM say, and I indorse the sentiment, that every man and every woman who is not willing to lay down his or her mortal life for this gospel, cannot be saved. The Lord will bring us into a place where we shall be tried whether we are as willing to die as we are to live, and I know this is true, and if I have not gained that point, I have got to live so as to arrive at it on this side of the vail. There is a vail over us at present, but to some the vail is becoming thin, but it is not rent."

A CURSE UPON ONE OF THE DETRACTORS OF THE MORMONS.

President HEBER C. KIMBALL indulges in the following:

"There is a poor curse who has written the biggest part of those lies which have been printed in the States, and I curse him in the name of Israel's God and by the priesthood and authority of Jesus Christ, and the disease that is in him shall sap and dry up the fountain of life and eat him up. Some of you may think that he has not the disease allude I to, but he is —— from the crown of his head to the point of its beginning. That is the curse that shall come on that man; it shall be so, and all Israel shall say, 'Amen.' [The vast congregation of Saints said, 'Amen.'] He is laying plans to destroy us, and is striving with his might to stir up the Government of the United States and the President to send troops here to bring us into collision and destroy the pure people, men, woman and child. May God Almighty curse such men [voices all through the congregation, 'Amen,'] and women and every damned thing there is upon the earth that opposes this people. I tell you I feel to curse them today. [Voice—And they shall be cursed.] Yes, they will be, and the devil shall have full possession of every man and woman that raises the tongue to sympathize with those poor curses. I ask no odds of them, no more than I do of the dirt I walk on, for if it was not there I could not walk upon it. Now, go home and sympathize, all of you who wish to.

I tell you that the most of this people are a God-blessed people, as Amasa says; and you shall ever be blessed with your wives and children after you forever. And I bless you in the name of Israel's God, and you shall be blessed."

BRIGHAM YOUNG DEFENDED.

Patriarch JOHN YOUNG indorses BRIGHAM:

"I would like to have you tell of a time, if you can, when Brother BRIGHAM and Brother HEBER did not speak by the power of the Holy Ghost. I know you cannot do it, and yet there are men who are continually whining because the First Presidency are so severe upon the workers of iniquity; but I don't feel to take off the curses, but by the authority and power that I have and the priesthood that has been sealed upon me, I seal those curses Brother KIMBALL has pronounced upon the heads of the guilty."

[The congregation responded Amen.]

"I just know there are men here, right among us, who thirst for the blood of the Prophets of God, and there are those professing to be Saints who are fostering them in their hellish designs; but I pray my heavenly Father to purge out these cursed characters from among us."

THE KEYS OF HEAVEN IN UTAH.

President KIMBALL, who is looked upon as a shining light in Mormondom, expresses this sentiment:

"Here, in Great Salt Lake City, is the seat of Government for the Church and Kingdom of God, pertaining to every person that has ever come into a probationn on this earth, whether they are now in tabernacles upon this earth, or whether they are in the spirit world, or in hell. This is the place of deposit of all those keys pertaining to the salvation of the human family, and there never will one soul of those spirits now in prison come out of that place, except the keys of the Kingdom of God that are now held in Great Salt Lake City open the door and let them out. They may peep and mutter, and may have revelations until doomsday, and may declare to all eternity that JOSEPH SMITH is a false prophet, and that Brother BRIGHAM is a false prophet, and that his Church is false, and they will remain in hell until we let them out.

Brother BRIGHAM YOUNG holds those keys, and brother HEBER C. KIMBALL, and DANIEL H. WELLS and others, hold those keys in connection with brother BRIGHAM, and not one soul of you has any keys or power of salvation only what is in us, and that is one thing for you to learn. Those keys and powers were on JOSEPH SMITH when he was in the flesh, and before he departed he laid his hands on brother BRIGHAM and brother HEBER and others, and conferred the keys of salvation upon them, and we are here in the last dispensation of the Kingdom of God that pertains to every man and woman on earth, in hell, and in the spirit-world, and the redemption of not one individual soul will be obtained upon any other principle."

MORMONS IN A SMUT-MACHINE.

Elder GEO. A. SMITH says:

"The supposition is that the smut-machine is ahead, and that by and by every man and every woman who feel disposed to serve the Lord with all their hearts will have a chance to be tried whether they love the Lord or the things of this world the best, whether they love the things of the Most High God, or whether their religion is a mere form carried out to please their bishop, to satisfy their teachers, or whether they do give their hearts to the Lord and all their might, mind and strength."

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

President KIMBALL has a word to say to the female Mormons!

"What, sustain a woman, a wife, in preference to sustaining the Prophet JOSEPH, Br. BRIGHAM and his brethren! Your religion is vain, when you take that course. Well, my wife may say, 'if you will sustain BRIGHAM in preference to me, I will leave you.' I should reply, 'leave and be damned,' and that very quickly. That is a part of my religion, 'leave quickly, you poor snoop.'"

WHY THE FUSS ABOUT THE MORMONS?

Bishop SMOOT explains the reason of opposition:

"If you inquire of the rascal man what is the mat-ter, why all this fuss about the Latter-Day Saints? he cannot give you a single reason. They do not know what the trouble is. I did not hear but one man endeavor to explain the cause of the uproar, and his reason was that Uncle Sam would not allow the archives of the nation to be burnt up by the 'Mormons;' that was the capital crime. Whether they really had been burned they did not know, but they supposed that they had, for some vague report had come to them that an officer of the Government had failed to get his documents and had returned to the States and told the people that Governer YOUNG had burnt them. That, I believe is all the charge that was urged in my hearing against the 'Mormons,' during my short stay in the lower world.

But they say that the time has come for 'Mormonism" to be destroyed, right or wrong, and I could realize most forcibly the real cause of the whole trouble, which consists of the facts that Israel is united, and is about to build a temple to the name of their God. That has caused the devil to be up and on the march, and to howl most lustily; he gives forth some splendid howling."

HOW THE SAINTS PRAY FOR SINNERS.

President JOSEPH YOUNG says:

"As Saints, we have assembled together with our wives and little ones, and we have plowed and sown, and raised our own bread, and our grain is increasing; God Almighty has touched the soil, and has brooded over it as over the waters at the beginning. And lo! no sooner have we obtained this land, planted our orchards and gardens, than our enemies want to drive us again.

Pres. H. C. KIMBALL—Do you pray for them, Joseph?

Yes, I pray for them just as the Spirit dictates, which is something like the following: O Lord, bless all our brethren in the States, and every where else throughout the world, and bless all that bless them, and curse all our enemies and waste them away."

HOW THE MORMONS EMBLAZON THEIR BANNERS.

At a public celebration in the settlement at Nephi, banners were carried in procession with the following inscriptions:

"Twelve married ladies, motto, 'Zion shall increase,' led by H. BAOWN. Twelve young men, motto, 'Zion's Defence,' led by A. WOLF. Twelve young ladies, motto, 'Virtue of Zion,' led by J. CAZIER. Twenty-four little boys. 'The young lions seen in the vision,' led by Z. D. BAXTER. Twenty-four little girls, motto, 'Our future hope to propagate.'"

MORMON TOASTS.

On the same festive occasions the following toasts were offered, among others:

Editors John Taylor, Erastus Snow and George Q. Cannon—May the Snow storm blow, the Cannon roar and the Taylor cut, until the gain-sayers of Zion are silenced.

The Prophet Brigham—The greatest telegraphic conductor in the universe—a cable reaching from earth to heaven.

Brigham Young—First statesman in Israel; his governmental policy is only equaled by his judgment as God's Prophet.

The Mormon Leaders, their Union and their Peculiar Institutions—The first the outsiders couldn't imitate if they would; the second they wouldn't if they could, the third they durst not for fear of their ladies.

A few things to be found in Deseret:—A glove for the hand of time, a nest of young eagles, a sprig from the tree of liberty growing from the seed, an antidote for every disease, an appetite for every thing that's good, a regulator of the morbid desire, a detector of bogus coin, a ferry across the River Styx.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—Our Relations with China.

Interesting Decisions by the Court of Claims.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1857.

Secretary TOUCEY has determined to have the new steam sloops-of-war divided into four compartments each, by water-tight bulkheads. It is this modification of the original plan which has delayed the signing of the contracts awarded to Mr. WESTERVELT for the hull, and Mr. MURPHY for the machinery of one of these sloops. They will go to New-York to-morrow, however, with everything satisfactorily closed up.

Nothing has been received recently at the State Department affecting our relations with China. Mr. MARCY, just before he left the Department, addressed a letter to the American Commissioner, emphatically setting forth that we had no cause of war with the Celestials, and instructing our land and civil officers in that quarter to abstain from every act tending to war. The policy adopted by the late Administration was that of peace. This policy is adopted by Mr. BUCHANAN, and will doubtless be maintained. At the same time, our Government, acting in concert with that of Russia, has declared its readiness to join with England in peaceful negotiations for the opening of additional Chinese ports, the permission to have a minister residing at Pekin, and the extension of our commerce with the Chinese; but it declines to use any coercion. I do not think the Administration attaches much importance, however, to either of these points.

Major REISS proposes to enlarge *The States* next month, as its advertising patronage is crowding hard upon the news columns. The enterprise has been a successful one.

The Court of Claims rendered adverse decisions to-day in four cases. The first was that of ELLEN MARTIN *vs.* The United States—a claim for commutation pay of a deceased soldier, which was decided to be barred by the statute of limitations.

DUNCAN, administrator of HUGH HUGHES *vs.* The United States. This was a claim for loan office certificates issued to Hughes, payable to him or "to bearer," and which it is averred were destroyed. The proof showed the destruction of the private papers of intestate by fire, but failed to show specifically that these certificates were among the papers thus destroyed. The Court held that the fact that loan certificates of this character had been issued to a party, was no evidence of present ownership. Payable "to bearer," they might still be in the hands of other parties, who would present them at some future time. Owners of loan certificates cannot successfully claim their settlement except by presenting them on sufficient specific evidence of their destruction.

James Thompson *vs.* The United States.—In this case petitioner asked to be paid damages resulting from orders of the Postmaster-General modifying materially a certain contract made with Strader and Thompson in 1837, for carrying the United States mails between Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. It appears that the contractor assented to these modifications, but "reluctantly," and the Court held that his assent to the modifications, however reluctantly given, debars him from recovering—because if the Postmaster-General had the legal right to make the modifications, complainant's assent was an agreement thereto, amounting in effect to a new contract; while, on the other hand, if the act of the Department was in violation of law, the contractor's assent thereto made them parties to the illegality, and they cannot take advantage of their own wrong.

The other case was that of Commodore THOS. A. CATESBY JONES, *vs.* The United States.—The Commodore claimed arrears of Invalid Pension for a wound received in the war of 1812,—said pension having been withheld by the accounting officers, in consequence of laws of 1841 and 1844, providing in effect that no person shall receive an Invalid Pension the same time that he is receiving service pay. The Commodore having been all the time in the service has received the full pay of his rank,—and claims that he is also entitled to his Invalid Pension, as the disability for which the pension was awarded still continues. He claimed on two grounds,—first that an act granting a pension pledges the faith of the Government to its continuance as long as the disability continues; and second, that as the Acts of 1841 and 1844 were appropriation bills, they were only operative for the year to which the general terms of the bill applied. The Court decides that a Pension Act confers no vested right, and that Congress has the same right to repeal it that it has to reduce the service-pay of the Navy; also that the prohibition of the Acts of 1841 and 1844 was permanent.

FRANK MARX ETTING was appointed a Commissioner of the Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, Penn. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The reasons that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, assigns for approving the arrangement of Messrs BENJAMIN and LE SEAR, with OSMONFORT, relative to the Tehuantepec route, place his conduct in a favorable light.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that cwcis composed of linen and cotton and linen tape are dutiable, at the rate of 19, and cotton tape and spool cotton, bleached or dyed, at 24 per centum.

The treaty recently concluded by Commissioner DENVER, with the Pawnee Indians, secured to the United States ten or twelve millions acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but will use their influence with neighboring tribes to the same end.

The following are the remaining officers whose cases are to be investigated before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, exclusive of those pending:

Commodore JONES.

Captains—Sevey and Ramsey.

Commanders—Lecompte, Armstrong, Chauncey, Glynn, Ritchie, Johnston and Ringgold.

Lieutenants—Boyle, Hunt, Porter, Noland, Maury, Steele, Flagg, Lynch, Brownell and Barney.

Masters—Steevens and Jones.

Passed Midshipmen—Pearce and Byrens.

Commodore STEWART prefers to submit his case to Congress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A Train Thrown Twenty Feet Down an Embankment.

Passengers Killed and Shockingly Mutilated.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 16.

A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad last evening about 8 o'clock, near Beaver Meadow Brook, six miles west of this city. The accident was caused by the washing away of about 80 feet of the embankment. The mail train, consisting of one baggage car, a mail car and four passenger cars were all, excepting the last car, thrown down an embankment of twenty feet.

There were about 60 passengers aboard the cars. One passenger, Miss BROWN, of Toronto, was drowned. Mr. BRONSON, of New-Britain, Conn., had his bowels torn out, and died to-day at the Globe Hotel. About twenty of the passengers were injured, six of them seriously. The locomotive is a perfect wreck. The mail car was burned, as also all the mail bags, save one, which was saved by Mr. MCMASTERS, the mail agent, who came to his senses only in time to save it.

The accident was the most disastrous that has happened on the Central route for many years. The cars were under full headway; and as they approached Nine-Mile Creek Station, between Warner's Station and Syracuse, the engine suddenly plunged off the track, darting down into the creek some fifteen or twenty feet. The couplings apparently broke instantly, as the first baggage car plunged over right on top of the engine. This was followed by the mail car and three passenger cars all of which took the fearful leap, one after the other.

The cars were all well filled with passengers, and the catastrophe was so sudden that only one shock was heard above the noise of the wheels, before all were heaped together in common ruin at the bottom of the gulf. The last car only remained on the track, and those fortunate enough to be on board that carriage instantly leaped out and went to the rescue of other passengers.

The scene presented was most awful. The mail car was turned bottom up and was found to be on fire, having caught from the hot stove. The first passenger car had turned on one side with the front part buried in the waters of the creek, which had risen high in consequence of heavy rains.

In this car, Miss BROWN, of Toronto, daughter of Mr. BROWN, late of the Toronto *Globe*, was riding. After most of the passengers had been got out of the ruins, one of the persons searching found a shawl, which he pulled out, discovering a human being, and he then, with the aid of others, dragged forth the body of Miss BROWN. She had been drowned in three feet of water, and, from a contusion on the head, she had evidently been stunned by the collision.

The second car was turned broadside to the train, and the third car ran through the centre of it, cutting it nearly in two.

The third car was all smashed to pieces, the passengers being in one mass. Here Mr. BROWSON, of New-Britain, Conn., sat, and his bowels were torn open by splinters of seats. Some slivers of mahogany were extracted from his intestines by the doctors to-day. His entrails are literally cut to piecemeal, and although he still lives, his recovery is impossible. He is a man of iron build and strong constitution. He crawled out of the ruins on to the track literally holding in his bowels by his hands.

Fortunately the third car jumped so high that it went through the second car above the heads of the passengers. Had it cut through a little lower, several more would have been killed.

From the nature of the accident and the complete destruction of the cars, it is miraculous that out of sixty or seventy passengers, no more were fatally injured.

There were several narrow escapes of passengers. Mr. OGSBURY, of Jefferson, was in the second car, and the whole wood work, not one foot above his head, was splintered to atoms.

[Here the line ceased to work, and we are consequently unable to give all the particulars of the accident or the names of the injured.]

The Case of the Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer.

HERKIMER, *via* Utica, Friday Oct. 16.

The Grand Jury have dismissed as unfounded all the complaints made against HARVEY DOOLITTLE, Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer. A meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Bank, representing four-fifths of its capital, had previously unanimously certified that the charges were unfounded, and that they had entire confidence in the Receiver, and that his appointment was necessary and judicious, and that they requested his continuance.

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Memphis* from New-York, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 9 P. M. All well.

THE THOMAS SWANN AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, has arrived and will leave on her return on Friday evening.

Loss of the Bark Parodi.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Oct. 16.

The bark *Parodi*, JONES, hence for Zanzibar, went ashore last night, on Block Island, at 10 o'clock. She is full of water, and her stern is stove in. The *Parodi* was a fine vessel of 350 tons, and was built in Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1851. She is, with her cargo, a valuable one, a total loss. Both are fully covered by insurance at five offices in Boston.

Loss of the Propeller Cromwell.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 16.

The propeller *Cromwell*, of Kingston, C. W., came in collision with an unknown vessel, and was sunk in the Straits of Mackinac, last Saturday night. No lives were lost. The officers and crew of the propeller arrived here to-day. The propeller and cargo are a total loss.

The New Cemetery at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Oct. 16.

Great preparations are making in this city to consecrate the new cemetery grounds, known as "The Vale," on the 21st inst. Dr. NOTT and other distinguished orators will deliver addresses on the occasion. The Free Masons of all the region hereabout will participate in the ceremonies. Thousands of persons are expected to be in attendance.

Guardian Engine Company of New-York.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

Guardian Engine Company of New-York, arrived in the city this morning from Lowell, and have to-day been the guests of the Barnicoat and other Boston fire companies.

The "Guardians" leave for home to-morrow.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 16.

We have Kansas advices to the 13th inst. Both parties claim the victory in the late election. Gov. WALKER defends the voting of the soldiers at Kickapoo, on the ground that six months' enrolment makes them citizens. We have no official returns of the election.

Ohio State Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 16.

The vote in this State is so close that the official returns only will decide the result. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

Money matters are more cheerful.

Railway Station-House Burnt.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Oct. 16.

The passenger station-house of the Northern Railway, in this city, was burnt this morning. The loss is heavy and there is no insurance.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Effects of the Pressure Engravers and Lithographers, Boot and Shoe Dealers, Coopers and Landlords, on Rents, Army Enlistments, &c.

The community is like a ship under jury-masts. The storm is over, but the sea runs high yet, and our gallant craft is badly crippled. Some houses, some large factories, are enabled to keep on with most of their old hands, filling their orders, but very few can recall the men they have discharged, and very largely the majority must go on discharging workmen. Out of some establishments old hands that have been fixtures for years are forced to quit. Out of the Methodist Book Coocern—one of the largest publishing concerns in the country—for instance, there were discharged men who had grown old in its employ, and three women who were over 70 years of age! The gentleman who had the task of dismissing these operatives, had a sad picture before his eyes that night.

Indeed it seems to be rather men's spirits than their business that have revived. There are some few departments of labor that are quickened no doubt by the general depression; as the auctioneers, who are in almost April demand to sell out household furniture and assignees' collections. The small safe-manufacturers, as we published yesterday, are having a handsome run. Many families that are not unwise enough to keep gold lying idle by them, having it long enough on hand to reflect how much safer even their household valuables are in safes—one adding apologetically, that when the approchended burglar-season is over it would answer very well for a refrigerator. And for some kind of printing the demand increases with the changes that failures and assignments beget. But for books, clothing, and furniture, the trade is confined to only their exchange as necessities; as luxuries it is all gone. We continue our review of the present aspect of different departments of labor as obtained by visiting some of the largest establishments in each line:

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Things are falling into their old ways at the Savings Banks. There are no more runs upon them, except of parties anxious to return the gold they had drawn out. It is thought that next week will be much more abundant in gold deposits than this, the recovered panic-stricken being generally ashamed to show themselves at once, with the same coin in their hands that they were so anxious to become the possessors of. Though the Savings Institutions have made large profits by the saving of interests that would have accrued to the panic-stricken, we understand that they will not add to the per centage of the next year's dividends, but will invest, as far as possible, their surplus funds in United States Stocks. The experience of the last week has shown that in case of a run, nothing is so easily transmitted into gold as these.

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.

Perhaps no branch of industry has been more affected by the commercial crisis than wood engraving, lithography and fancy printing. This, of course, is a natural consequence of any financial panic. When retrenchment is the order of the day, the luxuries must first be dispensed with, and among such luxuries are the embellishments of literature. We made some inquiries yesterday into the state of things in the wood engraving and lithographic trades, and found that the present impediment to commerce amounted, with nearly every firm, to utter stagnation. Generally, all hands have been discharged, and the business seemed closed up. In large firms, like that of MASON & SARONY, where fifty men were employed a few weeks ago, only ten were now requisite. In offices where blocks must, of necessity, be produced for weekly or monthly publications, was there any show of work, and in most cases either apprentices were intrusted with the execution, or competent hands were engaged at half-time. A great deal of the work done by lithographers consists of circulars and billheads for tradesmen. These are ordinarily in constant demand. At present there is no demand whatever. Nobody is engaged on them, or, as far as we could discover, on any other branch of the trade. In most other professions and trades, the "hard times" have brought about a reduction of hands employed—a serious reduction, it is true—but lithographers seem to have altogether suspended, and with wood-engravers and designers things are almost as bad. The current weekly illustrated papers, as anybody can see, contain scarcely any original engravings, but are filled with "transfers" from *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, or the *Fliegen de Blaetter*. These "transfers" cost no more than the actual cutting, which is generally done by apprentices, and, therefore, demand no more expenditure than the worth of the piece of boxwood to which the picture is transferred.

How will the present crisis affect the illustrated publications, is a question for which we may have to wait some little time for an answer. As far as we know at present, there is a great decline on most of them. The little street merchants of pictorial weeklies find such a dropping off in the demand, that they contemplate giving up the trade, unless they can bargain at the offices of publication to take a supply strictly "on sale or return," so that if they "get stuck," the loss may not be theirs. The juvenile dealers in ephemeral literature on board the railroad cars have also reduced their stock, and most of those whose faces were familiar on the Erie Railroad are no longer to be found there, now that the bills of that Company have gone to protest.

THE BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

All except those who are content to go barefoot, will have boots or shoes to wear, even in the hardest times, if they have the wherewithal to purchase them; yet there are few articles in which one can contract or expand, be extravagant or economical, to a greater degree in either extreme, than in these articles of pedal appareling. A man of fashion has his walking boots, his riding boots, his drawing-room boots, and his dancing boots, his slippers to lounge in and elevate to the mantel-piece while smoking, his water-tight boots and his fair-weather boots, his sporing boots and his boots to do all manner of things in—it boots not what or how. The fine lady has even a greater variety of boots and shoes, dainty slippers, and exquisite gaiters in which to ensconce that portion of herself which the Chinese and all the rest of the world agree—the only point on which all are unanimous—should deserve to be considered the very least of her charms. Many New-York dames, we opine, will put their feet within a narrower compass during the ensuing Winter than is customary even with them. There will be fewer parties given this Winter than usual, and dancing shoes will be at a discount; there will be less flaunting out in silks and satins on Broadway, and walking gaiters will not be worn out so fast; there will be less lounging and less sporting, and less riding, and more wear and tear to everyday shoe-leather than is common with gentlemen who have hitherto been in easy circumstances. The wholesale boot and shoe dealers in New-York are experiencing, at present, like those in every other kind of business, a relaxation from labor, which is more recuperative, probably, than agreeable. They are selling very few goods at present, although at this season generally they have all the orders that they can attend to upon their hands. The prices are fluctuating. Those who are willing to pay cash upon delivery get boots and shoes for less money than those who draw their notes to mature at three or six or nine months after their date, and make their payments with shin-plasters. In the boot and shoe trade about one-third of the business is done upon the cash system, one-third with notes that have but a short time to run, and one-third with long paper. There are but few wholesale houses in the trade in the City, and these obtain their goods mostly from New-England. The manufacture of shoes and boots is not largely carried on here, so that the laborers thrown out of employment by the present dull market are not likely to become a charge upon this community.

COOPERS.

Out of some 2,000 coopers in the City, over 1,600 have within the past three weeks been thrown out of employment. Ex-Alderman BRIGGS, who used to employ 200 men, now gives work to only 15 men. Mr. WAYDELL, of No. 36 Dover-street, has now three men at work, were he used to employ 50 men. Mr. DUANE, corner of Old-slip and South-street, has reduced his force of laborers from eighteen to two men. Similar reductions have been made in all the workshops in the City.

HOUSE RENTS.

The Hard Times will affect landlords' pockets most disastrously, and how deep their pockets are may be guessed from the fact that their aggregate rent-roll exceeds the entire Bank capital of the City—a statement which is announced as a fact upon the result of a careful investigation into the matter two years ago, when a reduction of rents was agitated.

Our reporters have called upon a number of landlords and house agents, who all tell about the same story touching their hopes and prospects. SILAS C. SMITH (No. 334 Broadway) says he does not expect to collect during the ensuing Winter half the amount of his rent-roll. He is the collector of the rents of a large number of tenant-houses in the Seventh and contiguous Wards, which are occupied by the less successful class of mechanics. As is usual, he collects his rents in advance. At the commencement of the present month he found a large number of his tenants "hard up," and unable to pay their advance rent. As this was before the money crisis had fairly inaugurated itself, the state of things, it may readily be supposed, will be still worse when he applies for his rent on the first of the ensuing month.

No actual reduction, he believes, will be made for one or two months to come, certainly not till the 1st of January. It is always awkward for landlords to reduce their prices, and they will not until forced to do so. They prefer much rather to keep up their nominal demand and collect but half the amount, than to lower their rates fifty per cent.

Mr. GEORGE KETELLAS, whose rent-roll is $70,000 a year, says that he collected all his rents for the present month without difficulty. He expects, however, to find an entirely different state of things on the 1st of November. A large number of his tenants have recently been thrown out of employment. Some of those have saved a little money, others are left destitute. It is his intention to be lenient to all who have been deprived of situations. He expresses a firm conviction that rents will fall materially before the 1st of January.

WM. A. DUNCAN, who collects a large share of the rents of stores and tenements belonging to Trinity Church, complains that at the present time it is nearly impossible to collect a dollar for the tenements over which he has charge. The policy of the Trinity Church Trustees has always been to deal easily with unfortunates, who were known to be temperate and industrious men. This leniency will have to be exercised to its utmost limit during the ensuing Winter. Mr. DUNCAN thinks it very probable that, should the present "hard times" continue, a general reduction will be made in the rents of all tenements belonging to the Trinity Church Corporation.

Mr. CHARLES WHITING, who collects for his brother, the Judge, of some $300,000, expects a general defalcation as to the November installment of his tenants, and scarcely hopes for any better result in December. All other agents that we saw tell the same story. *Rents for basement-houses must come down* by the 1st of January, and before that time, if one-half the nominal rents are collected, landlords will do better than they expect.

On the $400, $500, and $600 houses or half-houses, which are paid quarterly, there will be less loss. Nov. 1 and Feb. 1 are the quarter-days; on the last there will be many deficits. A great many houses will be sub-let, while their present occupants shrink into closer quarters, retire to country places, break up housekeeping, and dissolve into other families. Unless times brighten far beyond the expectations of the wisest, about the 1st of April, houses that now rent for $700 will be offered $100 cheaper, or stand vacant a month or two.

THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The hard times have been productive of an immense amount of business over the telegraph wires. The operator at No. 1 Wall-street says that since the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the Buffalo, National, American, and House Company lines, leading in all directions, have been crowded with a very large amount of business. The Western lines, particularly, have been burdened with messages. The daily increase has averaged, for the last eight weeks, from 75 to 100 per cent. Nearly 3,000 messages have been sent and received at one office in a single day. The other lines, we understand, have been also very much employed, their business aggregating from 1,500 to 2,000 messages per day, making a total of telegraphic messages received, some 5,000 daily.

DISCHARGED MECHANICS ENLISTING IN THE ARMY.

The United States recruiting service is thriving in these hard times. Since the manufactories and other establishments which give so much employment to the laboring classes have been discharging their hands, the enlistment offices in this City have been besieged by those thus thrown out of work. The United States army will be composed of a better class of men during the next five years in consequence of the financial convulsion than it has had in its ranks for a long time. There are two principal recruiting offices in the City, one at No. 86 Chatham-street, and the other at No. 115 Cedar-street, and there are branches of both in different parts of town. The recruiting service until within a month past was, as it generally is in times of peace, very dull. Able-bodied men were advertised for, recruiting sergeants devoted their time to the labor of procuring men able and willing to enter into Uncle Sam's service with a liberal compensation and all necessaries supplied, but still it was with great difficulty that they could be obtained. The army is composed of foreigners, mostly Germans, who have many of them left their kindred in fatherland. But since the commencement of the hard times, mechanics, tradesmen and laborers, a great many of them Americans, constitute the large majority of those who have manifested their willingness to become soldiers. Between 30 and 40 men apply now daily at the offices; five or six are every day taken into the service. The rule is to take only unmarried men into the army; they are enlisted to serve five years. Their pay is $11 to $22 per month, including board, clothing, and medical attendance. A certain amount, —$10 the first year,—is appropriated for each man's clothing. The sum thus set apart is larger than the actual requirements of each, and if the soldier omits to draw the whole of it yearly, the residue is paid to him at the expiration of the term of service. To each man promotion is the reward offered for meritorious conduct. Two detachments of recruits will shortly leave the City to enter upon the duties of the soldier; one of 400 men will start for California on the 20th inst., and another of 350 will depart,—their destination is not yet determined—on the 5th of November. There is very little in the United States service to disgust an honest man thrown out of employment and anxious to obtain the means of support. The Army Regulations require every soldier to do his duty and keep clean. Every man is inspected three a week, and it is a violation of orders on his part to be uncleanly in person or to omit changing his underclothing twice a week. The rations, though often homely are always substantial and nutritious, and the daily exercise which a soldier takes, added to these other precautionary measures, by which disease is kept at a distance, should make him the healthiest of men. If the United States Government could find employment for a larger army at present, there would be no difficulty in filling its ranks.

PRAISEWORTHY.—The Jersey City Ferry Guards, who had nearly perfected their arrangements for an annual target excursion on the 20th inst., have resolved, in consequence of the hard times and stagnation of business, to abandon it for the season, and have instructed the Committee having charge of the arrangements to return to the donors all prizes that have been contributed. Their example is worthy of imitation.

HARD TIMES IN THE MUSIC TRADE.—At the well-known music establishment of WM. HALL & SON they are selling their entire stock, both wholesale and retail, at cost prices, for cash. There has never been such a chance for laying in a stock of pianofortes, melodeons, flutes, guitars, fiddles, banjos, and all sorts of musical traps. Some idea of the effect on this trade may be had from the comparison of receipts before and during the panic. Before the stoppage of the Philadelphia Banks their retail sales during the business season varied from $150 to $250 per day; since then the average has been from $15 to $25. At their several factories they retain about half their hands, and they work only about half-time.

OTHER PLACES.

An excellent system has been adopted by a manufacturing establishment in Rensselaer County, which usually employs 250 men, but under the pressure of the times, resolved to suspend. That resolution has been reconsidered, and now all men *having families*, some 75 in number, will receive work during the Winter. The Company will provide them with dwellings, rent-free, and furnish fuel and provisions from their own stores, at the usual prices. This is a very seasonable relief, as well as a laudable example.

The plan agreed upon by the Iron-manufacturers in the South part of Troy, to furnish supplies from their stores, and pay cash balances once in three months, saved a Winter's work to more than a thousand men having families.

The suspension of two of the largest cotton-mills in Philadelphia has thrown upwards of 300 men out of employment. The employes of one of these establishments had received no pay for several weeks before the suspension, which occurred on Tuesday.

Nearly all the Fall River mills have stopped, and nearly 3,000 persons are out of employment in that town. The mills which have stopped, and the number of persons discharged from each, are as follows:

American Linen Co.	500	Bay State Pr't Works.	250
American Pr't Works	250	Massasoit	260
Anawan Factory	150	Metacomet	290
Bating Factory	30	Fall River Thread	200
Fall River Iron Co.	400	Watuppa	200
Pat'l River Manufact'g Co.	150	Hames Machine	50
Total			2,730

The Sing Sing State Prison contractors yield to the pressure. The hat-contractor, Mr. WATSON, discontinued all his works on Saturday. He has paid $1,800 per month for convict labor, employing 170 men and 75 women. The stone-contract is given up; it has employed 500 men. One of the carpet-contractors has suspended. A similar state of things prevails at the Auburn Prison.

The shoe and leather dealers in Rochester have discharged 100 girls and 50 men; or one-third of their usual number of hands. Five hundred persons were thrown out of employment in that city last week.

INCIDENTS OF THE PANIC.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: The run upon the Savings Banks on Wednesday, as we are reliably informed, was confined to the Catholic Germans, who had been advised by their priests to withdraw their deposits and place the money in the hands of the clergy. The result will be a heavy loss to the laboring class in the premium demanded for gold, and in the loss of interest on the money while lying idle in the hands of the priests.

Several of the leading Banks in Buffalo have agreed to receive and pay out Canada money at par. This arrangement will materially relieve the currency, and the Banks mentioned (says the *Commercial*) deserve the thanks and confidence of the community for thus preventing unnecessary sacrifice on Canada money in good repute.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama was produced here last night with complete success, and we trust that this awakening of the management to the energetic necessities of the times will be attended with a corresponding awakening on the part of the public to the merits of one of our best and most meritorious places of amusement. The attendance last night, although scanty, was better than we expected to see, considering the two drawbacks of a monetary panic and a rainy night.

The work in

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Full List of Passengers by the lost Central America.

493 LOST, 149 SAVED.

AMOUNT OF TREASURE LOST, $1,219,189

NAMES OF THE CONSIGNEES.

$1,664,200 BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. THRELFALL, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall at 10 P. M., on the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana on the night of the 9th. Left Havana at 10 A. M. on the 11th, (having taken on board 200 tons coal) and arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M. on the 16th.

She brings the California mails of Sept. 21—$1,664,200 in treasure on freight, and 728 passengers.

Oct. 5.—Left at Aspinwall, U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, to sail immediately on a short cruise.

Oct. 13, at 9:30 A. M., lat. 31 N., lon. 79 W., fell in with the wreck of a ship of about 500 tons, Eastern built, water-logged and deserted, foremast, maintopmast and bowsprit gone, spars drifting alongside, name gone from the stern, with the exception of O. N., (the termination of the name of her port,) metal letters. She had evidently been boarded, as her anchor-chains, sails, &c., were gone.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Geo. L. Stephens*, J. T. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Sept. 21, at 10½ A. M., and arrived at Panama Oct. 5 at 4 A. M., bringing 797 passengers and treasure, as follows, viz.:

For New-York	$1,383,829
For England	190,064
For Panama	10,000
Total	$1,683,893

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Northern Light*, for special favors.

The Loss of the Central America—Lieut. Herndon—Chief-Engineer Ashby, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

The news of the loss of the gallant Lieut. HERNDON caused a very mournful feeling among the United States naval officers in this port and Aspinwall, as well as among the American civilians resident here, to all of whom he was well known, and by all of whom he was much beloved. Every American, also, in the two places has lost a friend in one of the officers or engineers of the vessel, with most of whom they have been acquainted for years.

In New-York, some of the papers characterize the *Central America* as a rotten old tub, unseaworthy, etc. Certificates are published, on the other hand, to prove her staunchness and excellent sea-going qualities. There can be no doubt that the *Central America* was one of the strongest and best built steamships that ever floated. She had, however, been on shore two or three times; once about a year ago, on one of the Florida reefs, where she lay 16 hours, and once, some three months since, she lay all night rubbing, and probably pounding on a coral reef just outside the entrance to Aspinwall. But I think she was placed in dock on both of these occasions, on her arrival in New-York, and not the least doubt can be entertained that she was considered by the Company to have suffered no material injury. It is not improbable, however, that she might have been weakened or strained in one of these mishaps, so as to have led to the dreadful misfortune that the whole people are now mourning.

There is one fact stated by the public Press, and I believe not disputed by any on board the ship, that must strike every one with the utmost astonishment. "All the deck-pumps were out of order!" Had the pumps been in working condition on the stoppage of the steamp-pumps, probably every soul would have been saved, as the ship would have been kept afloat till the next morning, when the vessels in sight when she went down, or that would have fallen in with her, would have been enabled to take off the whole of her passengers and crew, and perhaps even her treasure and mails. How absolutely necessary it is that the commander of a steamship, carrying sometimes a thousand passengers—I have myself counted one of fourteen hundred on a ship, besides millions of treasure, should watch everything with his own eyes! Nothing of vital importance, at least in the management or safety of his vessel, should be left *entirely* in the hands of inferiors. Such a misfortune as all, or indeed *any* of the deck-pumps being out of order, could never have happened to one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, between Panama and San Francisco. I have made a dozen or more passages on these ships, and have always remarked with extreme pleasure the personal care exercised by every one of the Commanders over *every* department of his ship. No one of them ever lets the sun go down without *knowing* that his pumps are in good working order. Last November, I had the pleasure of making a voyage—the fourth or fifth one I had made under his command—with Capt. R. H. PEARSON, of the *John L. Stephens*. The first day from port he organized what he called a "Fire Brigade," composed of volunteers among his passengers, commanded principally by the officers of the steamship. Perhaps there might have been some one hundred and twenty men in the Brigade. Every night, sometimes at one hour, and sometimes at another, the fire-alarm bell was rung, and every man leaped from bed, or rushed from the cabin or state-rooms, and repaired to his post, which was designated by written directions conspicuously posted. One company had charge of the after-deck pumps, another of the pumps amidships, and still another those of the forward deck. Men had their stations at the oil-room, liquor-room, and powder-room doors. Alongside of each of the eight or ten boats stood six men with cutlasses or short swords, whose business it was to cut down the first man who should, without orders, undertake to lower or cut away a boat. Hose were attached to every pump on board, and *actually worked*, throwing water in every direction, as if the ship had been in flames. If any passenger should not be at his post at roll-call, he was fined a bottle or two of wine, for the benefit of those who were on hand. If Capt. PEARSON, Com. WATKINS, or Capt. WHITING ever lose a ship at sea, by fire or from leaks, you may be quite sure that no one will have it to say: "The deck pumps were all out of order."

And now as to another matter on which public opinion is somewhat divided—the conduct of GEO. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the *Central America*. Ashby may have been lax in the details of the duties properly belonging to his department on the steamer. That, I know nothing about. But that he is a coward, or acted in a cowardly manner when danger surrounded him, no one on this Isthmus who knows him believes. Besides, THEODORE PAINE'S testimony is conclusive, to my mind, in his favor. I know Mr. PAINE—have known him for eight years—and no man's character for veracity stands better on this coast than his. If Captain HERNDON is saved, and I pray God he is, he will bear ample testimony to Mr. ASHBY'S good conduct after the disaster, and relieve him from the odium that is now sought to be attached to his name. That Capt. H. should have expressed the doubts he is said to have expressed, when Mr. ASHBY took charge of the boat, about his coming back, is simply absurd. His Engineers, after the engine gave out, were the only officers, of course, whom he could spare on boat duty, and without some previous experience in their cowardice, which he could not have had, he would not have so dishonored them as to have expressed such doubts in the face of the whole of the passengers. It is not usual for a good officer, when dispatching inferiors on a hazardous service, to brand them as cowards while they are buckling on their armor to obey his orders; and Capt. HERNDON has shown himself too brave a man to carelessly suspect the courage of others.

F. W. R.

The Passengers of the Lost Central America.

We have received by the *Northern Light* from our special Correspondent at Aspinwall, a full list of the passengers who were on board the lost steamship *Central America*, including those comprised in the supplementary way-bill, and those taken on board at Aspinwall. We have arranged them alphabetically under the headings, "Lost" and "Saved." The list was published in a portion of our Friday morning edition.

LOST.

OFFICERS.

1. WILLIAM N. HERNDON, Commander, New-York.
2. Charles M. Van Rensselaer, First Officer, Albany.
3. Charles A. Myers, Third Officer.
4. E. W. Hull, Purser, Brooklyn.
5. Joseph T. Tennison, Surgeon, New-York.
6. William H. Hull, Ship's Storekeeper, Brooklyn.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

7. George Buddington, Third Engineer, died on the hurricane deck.
8. Donald McDonald, Fourth Engineer.
9. William Jones, Fourth Engineer.
10. Joseph Clarke, Fourth Engineer.
11. Richard Gilbert, Engineers' mess boy, died on the hurricane deck with Buddington.
12. William Wigglesworth, Engineers' Storekeeper.

PASSENGERS—FIRST CABIN.

Aker, S.	McNeil, Wm.
Birch, J. E.	Montgomery, N.
Beach, H.	Moore, C.
Brown, Peter	O'Neil, T.
Bokee, F. A.	Parker, S. F.
Dobbin, J. V.	Ridgeway, G. C.
Dement, S. D.	Shreve, Samuel S.
Doud, A.	Sawyer, N.
Farmer, Marcellus	Smith, A. B.
Farnham, G. C.	Saroni, Mr.
Gibbs, Charles	Travis, Dr. J.
Hawley, F. S.	Van Hagan, J. N.
Harney, Mr. O.	Williams, E. M.
Kirsfield, E.	White, M. D.
Lasiski, M.	Yancy.
Low, C. A.	

SECOND CABIN.

Adams, J. H.	Leverick, D.
Blum, Chas.	Lee, Geo.
Barchman, Mr.	Mullen, J. W.
Clow, J. C.	Manott, Geo.
Dorsey, L.	McChardy, Peter
Edmann, Robert	Munger, J. N.
Fish, Noble	Raassi, D. B.
Fallon, L.	Reed, J. F.
Gaul, G. A.	Richman, R.
Glittermann, M.	Strauss, E.
Havrell, J. N.	Stevens, J. O.
Holller, P.	Tompkins, J. W.
Hutchinson, G. W.	Tompkins Isaac N.
Jameson, R. L.	Wheelwright, S. G.
Kent, H. B.	

STEERAGE.

Ash, F.	Loring, B.
Anderson, B. A.	Lepper, N.
Adams, H.	Lean, P.
Anthony, Mr.	Luckeman, E.
Anderson, J. W.	Lebse, G.
Brown, J.	Lugden, R. P.
Boynton, J.	Lowenthal, J.
Berks, C.	Moran, P.
Bell, W.	Moran, D.
Ball, T. B.	Morris, J.
Bagwill, B. W.	McLelland, J.
Berry, H. A.	McGrenery, Mr.
Brade, Thos. and Brother.	Mangold, J.
Bactendzorff, Mr.	Maynard, Mr.
Blackman, J. H.	Mlichell, J. C.
Barr, F.	Meyers, J.
Barr, N.	Moseley, A.
Beaver, D.	Miller, H. H.
Browning, W.	Mack, A.
Brainard, G. W.	Merry, E. R.
Butler, P.	Murch, S. B.
Barber, T.	Murray, L.
Buchanan, J. L.	Murray, F.
Berry, W. G.	McCloy, M. L.
Blanton, Thos. B.	Montagoun, M. L.
Bedell, H. H.	Miller, L.
Beashler, H.	Mitchell, V.
Ball, P.	McGugan, C.
Burns, W.	Morse, Mr.
Burdick, R.	McGuire, O.
Buckaway, D.	Meron, E.
Chapman, D. H. C.	Murphy, M.
Callahran, J.	Mathy, F.
Chapman, J.	Mahoney, Daniel
Ceyello, G.	McCormick, C.
Castu, D.	Narramore, G.
Casey, B.	Newman, W.
Crist, A.	Owings, W. C.
Crider, E.	O'Connor, John
Carter, Mr.	Ogden, R. W. and Bro.
Chort, J.	Palmer, B.
Crohn, H. W.	Pape, G.
Crowen, A. F.	Proheri, W.
Cross, J. W.	Pritchard, C.
Christman, S.	Porter, H. D.
Closer, A.	Pullen, Mr.
Crimins, M.	Pomeroy, P.
Condos, E.	Powell, J.
Clark, D.	Pool, Mr.
Chaillan, Jean P.	Querpon, Mr.
Cheney, J. R.	Ravenna, F.
Christie, J.	Rubb, J.
Cahell, H. Y.	Roberts, R. E.
Deshond, W. P.	Ryan, T.
Delyan, W.	Robertson, Mr.
Daley, L.	Richards, S.
Darett, S.	Reese, W. J.
Denman, J.	Reese, R.
Dugan, P.	Reed, R.
Eastman, A. W.	Rayland, J. H.
Emond, J.	Rudwell, J.
Eaton, W. S.	Simon, C.
Ford, E.	Sigel, T.
Fallus, L. A.	Spohn, E.
Flangan, W.	Sheldon, B.
Farnham, R. C.	Smith, B. L.
Foster, J. H.	Schmendmann, J.
Fish, H. M.	Stakl, A.
Frank, H.	Stinchfield,
Falconer, W.	Spaulding, Mr.
Festu, P.	Short, R.
Finnigan, P.	Smith, D. D.
Forrest, J. F.	Stevens, W.
Fisher, D., Jr.	Smith, James
Fredl, M.	Simon, G.
Fenner, W. R.	Sullivan, James
Fredericks, E.	Sanborn, J. W.
Foust, D. W.	Sanborn, N. P.
Gorley, W.	Swan, S. B.
Gnerher, J. B.	Shaw, Mr.
Gushee, L.	Sawin, J.
Goodnow, G. P.	Simmons, F.
Geary, W.	Sibbot, H.
Goastree, A. J.	Shipman, D. F.
Gilkey, C.	Steward, Mr.
Gilkey, J. B.	Spaulding, M. D.
Gahn, S. L.	Stevens, J.
Greenlee, A.	Smith, P. S.
Guild, Mr.	Strom, J. H.
Hassey, Benj.	Strueve, A.
Henry, F.	Sheppard, G. D.
Hicks, T.	Tanner, J.
Hibbs, E.	Thebergs, A.
Itowe, D.	Thomas, W. G.
Horn, R. H.	Tuck, C. H.
Horn, J. N.	Thomas, Mr.
Horne, J. D.	Taylor, Charles
Hahn, G.	Taylor, R.
Hastings, H.	Van Natter, W. B.
Hart, H.	Vanhorn, J.
Hughes, T. R.	Van Reed, W.
Hagg, Mr.	Van Waldhelm, F. G.
Harris, John	Villat, Mr.
Hodge, R.	Wells, J. B.
Hoadley, H. F.	Wells, E.
Hoagland, J. F.	Wells, L. A.
Hutchinson, H.	Willett, T.
Jones, B. F.	Welge, W.
Johnson, Mr.	Wilton, R.
Kerr, J.	Wiley, E.
Kelly, John	Wiley, J.
Klon, P.	Whalen, James
Kendrick, W. M.	Wallace, J.
Kilburn, C.	Woodworth, J.
Kubbe, J.	Wade, R.
Klus, J.	Wood, L.
Kerr, D.	Weeks, J. L.
Kirk, C.	White, R. J.
Kay, J.	Willett, D.
Lagan, Chas.	Young, W.
Lee, W.	Young, D.
Leech, J.	Young, L. M.
Look, P. S.	Zimmerlin, C.

TICKETS SOLD IN ASPINWALL.

Nicolas Tirado, his Secretary.
Adolfo Oltague and brother, of Peru.
J. A. Thune, for New-York.
Señor Escurda, for New-York.
S. de ta Cova, infant and nurse, for Havana.
Dr. Corpancho, for Havana.
Santiago Olivia, for Havana.
C. de Lasola, for Havana.
Charles Taylor, for New-York.
J. McCarthy, for New-York.
F. M. B. Smith, for New-York.
William Grafius, for New-York.
Captain Walter G. Dyer, for New-York.
J. Sellamer, for New-York.
George Gaule, for New-Orleans.

STEERAGE.

Otis Barlow, New-York;	Mr. Olfur,
Jas. O. Nell, do.;	A. Amin,
E. Flinader, Havana;	C. W. Griffeths.
M. Bertand, New Orleans;	T. J. Morris,
Frank Carpenter,	Wm. Osborn,
W. Hemmel,	F. Griffith,
Wm. Plasso.	Thos. Muloney—34.

CREW.

Seamen.

Timothy McEvan,	Francis Waters,
Samuel Lawrence,	Charles H. Boyd,
Frederick Brown,	Edward Higgins,
James McCann,	Frederick Reed,
Thomas Parker.	

Firemen.

Martin Hyde,	Bernard Coacklin,
Robert Rehn,	John Smith,
John Downey,	Robert Carn,
Patrick Carr,	Edward Doyle.

Coal Passers.

Patrick Gavin.	John McConnin,
Arnold Bell,	James Norris,
Herman Yager,	John Gillespie,
Richard Bell.	Christopher Collahan.

Ashmen.

Patrick Evans,	John Banks.
John Kcirnelly.	

[These three persons died on the hurricane deck the second and third day after the wreck.]

James Brannan.

There were five men who were working their passage to New-York in the Engineer's department. Their names are not known. Three of them were coming from San Francisco, and two of them from Nicaragua, where they had been in the service of General WALKER.

Steward's Department.

N. L. McBride, steward.

Lucy Dawson, died of injuries on board of brig *Marine*, received in being transferred from the *Central America* to that vessel.

John Yancey, steerage steward.
John Patterson, ship's butcher.
Wm. McLellan, ship's baker.

Waiter's Department.

James Brealler,	Eli Clemmens,
Bartlett Gaynor,	Cyprion Nelson,
John Hogan,	John Brown,
Wm. Perkins,	John S. Freeman,
Archibald McBett,	Patrick Carroll,
Wm. Stevens,	Henry Holcom,
James Henry,	George Wilson,
Peter Kelley,	John Blue,
Richard Painter,	Philip Poker,
Wm. Myers,	Wm. Hare,
Elias Libby,	John Young,
Samuel Nelson.	

Cooks.

John Pattis,	Isaac Praltis,
John Haney,	James West.
John White.	

Charles Cornell, ship scullion, also died on board the hurricane deck, with those above named.

Miscellaneous.

Wm. Sarvant, colored, porter.
Charles Pennington, colored, Boston.
Jacob D. Gillead, colored, barber.
Wm. M. Finn, colored, firemen's mess boy.
Isaac Nash, colored, water-closet boy.

Total of officers and crew	85
Total of passengers	338
Total of lost	423

SAVED.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

James M. Frazer, Second officer.
John Lice, First Assistant Engineer.
Henry Keeler, Second Assistant Engineer.
John Jones, Andrew Grant and J. McCarthy, firemen.
A. R. Holcomb, H. Hendlerburgh and Tim McHugh, cooks.

PASSENGERS.

Ailord, Henry, Montreal, C. E.	Harvey, O., Placerville, Cal.
Ayulo, C., Lima, Peru.	Halcon, H., Montreal, C.E.
Adams, Wm. A., Placer Co., Cal.	Hartman, Henry, Bremen, Germany.
Anthronsalen, Mrs., Yreka.	Hodges E., St. Johns, N.B.
Alson, N. Y.	Hoggs, E., Illinois.
Bennett, Louis, a child with Mrs. O'Connor.	Jude, Wm., Wisconsin.
Bliss, Wm., Cal.	Kimball, H.,
Brantwell, Wm. Tayewell Co., Ill.	Jackson, James, Missouri.
Borrew, Lewis, Albany, N. Y.	Jones, F., servant lost.
Bailey, Mrs. Mary, Cal.	Kittridge, Wm., Dr.
Bride, Thomas, Cal.	Lockwood, Mrs., daughter and 2 children.
Brown, Mrs.	Leguin, J.
Badger, Capt. F. W. and wife.	Look, S.
Birch, Wm. and wife.	Lee, B. M.
Ball, Mrs. T. B.	Locke, C. Y., San Francisco County,
Bell, Mrs. J. and 2 child'n.	Monson, Judge, California.
Bowley, Mrs. J. McKim and 2 children.	Marvin, Mrs. Amanda, Sacramento.
Burt, E. H.	Manloux, O. P.
Bruyn, G.	McNdish, Mr.
Brown, R. T.	McCoy, M. L., Sacramento County.
Bassford, J.	McCabe, John B., N. Y.
Clarke, J. B., Polk County, Mo.	Moore, Edward, Boston.
Cassidy, R. Arkansas.	Matone, E. P., Wisconsin.
Crafts, John N.	Pries, Albert
Casey, Wm. J.	Pahud, Mrs. and 3 child'n,
Calwell, B. S.	Paine, Theodore
Childs, N. H.	Quencer, J.
Carothers, Mrs. Eliza.	Runnell, H.
Chase, W.	Ridley, D. H.
Casey, J. M.	Reed, C.
Dougherty, Mr. N. Y.	Rudwell, Mrs. J.
Ellis, Mrs. Cynthia and 4 children, San Francisco.	Rutherford, D.
Easton, A. J. and wife, San Francisco.	Richon, A.
Emonts, John D. D., Oregon City.	Redding, Mrs. Ann, N. Y.
Ede, W.	Rose, James H., Mahoning County, Ohio.
Fallens, J. N., Cincinnati.	Rahan, Mrs. F. Bellville, Ill.
Fredericks, Adolph, San Francisco.	Rockwell, Mrs. Mary Ann
Frazer, Thos. New-York.	Sage, Benjamin and wife, St. Louis,
Foster, J. A.	Schuber, J.
Fletcher, Mr.	Segur, B. wife and 3 infants.
Gray, M., Eldorado Co., California.	Shaw, Mrs.
George, J.	Stetson, J.
Gornery, Mr.	Smith, Mrs. A. B. and 4 children.
Gaston, A. J., San Francisco.	Swan, Mrs. S. B. and children.
Hawley, Mrs. Frederick, two children, nurse and servant.	Smail, Mrs. Ann and child, Newburyport.
Hutchison, R.	Fester, Gitano Genoa, Italy.
Hahn, Mrs. and Son.	Thayer, Mrs. B., child, infant and servant.
Howe, Jabez.	Thomas, Mrs. F. A.
Holland, H.	Travis, Mrs., Dr. and two children.
Harris, Mrs. Jane & child, do.	Taylor, John.
Total of officers, crew and passengers saved	Vase, Charles A.
	Wells, F. A.
	149

List of Treasure by the Lost Central America.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$243,300	Howes & Crowell	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	231,510	Treadwell & Co.	10,028
Robb, Hallett & Co.	135,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	10,000
Order	107,814	John Durand & Co.	9,329
James Fatrick	105,000	R. Measuler & O. Adams	6,500
Howland & Aspinwl.	67,478	W. Appleton & Co.	5,990
Duncan & Sherman	80,570	Z. Einstein & Bro.	4,000
E. Kelly & Co.	41,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,800
Freeman & Co.	37,000	E. C. Knight & Co.	2,620
Ross, Falconer & Co.	32,912	Henry Smyshing	2,000
F. M. Drexel	28,000	S. G. Hand & Co.	2,500
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	24,500		
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,028		
Total			$1,219,189

MARKS OF TREASURE CONSIGNED TO ORDER.

W. S. & Co.	26,500	Allan McLane	10,000
S. & B.	20,560	R. L. T.	5,000
W. H. & Co.	15,600	J. H. & B.	3,364
"W" (in a diamond)	10,900	"I." in a diamond	3,000
H. & B.	10,000	S. H. H. & Co.	3,000

List of Treasure by the Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$238,500	G. B. Wilbur	20,000
Howland & Aspinwall.	213,935	C. S. Brett	15,500
Am. Exchange B'k	181,000	Conroy & O'Conner	15,189
Order	128,378	Coleman, Bafley & Co	12,048
Duncan, Sherman & Co	122,057	H. S. Hallett	12,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	110,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	9,000
James Patrick	84,000	R. Leader & O. Adams	8,400
E. Kelley & Co.	55,800	Howes & Crowell	6,061
W. T. Coleman & Co.	48,500	F. Einstein & Bro.	5,200
Freeman & Co	41,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	4,500
Van Vleck, Reld & Drexel	25,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,400
Ross, Falconer & Co.	23,664	T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. Belmont	$1,600	F. Sheliriot	400
McLean & Lintz	844	J. Avezzuna	400
L. Lansingburg & Bro.	650		
Total			$4,094

FROM HAVANA.

Henry A. Coit	$85,000	Danl. Curtis & Co.	6,124
Duney, Bro. & Co	70,000	S. Brandeis	5,500
J. M. Ceballos	63,000	Order	5,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	20,000	G. C. Lord & Co.	3,995
Resont & Bros.	13,390	R. San Jurio	1,000
Bent & Fillini	6,450	Thos. Owen & Son	848
Total			$1,664,200

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Vote Against Repudiation—Latest Gubernatorial Returns—Death of Chief Justice Murray—Sanguinary Duel—Arrival of the First Overland Mail from Texas—The Robbery of the Mint—Col. Fremont in Mariposa, &c., &c.

In a portion of yesterday's edition we announced the arrival at this port of the *Northern Light*, with a fortnight's later intelligence from California, and $1,664,200 in treasure on freight.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 21st of September.

It will doubtless be interesting to our readers to see the vote on the California State debt. Below we give returns from thirty-five counties, with eight to be heard from. It is an exceedingly gratifying exhibit. It is a declaration from the people of the State of California, that, though the officers elected by them had unlawfully contracted a heavy debt, yet as it had been used, or at least a great portion of it, for the support of the government instituted by themselves, and as by their own inaction heretofore they in fact tacitly acquiesced in its accumulation, the stain of repudiation shall never attach to the State of their adoption.

Counties.	Pay.	Repudiate.
Tulare	201	16
Merced	132	91
Tehama	586	142
Mariposa	1,570	94
Toulumne	4,096	346
Calaveras	2,378	672
Placer	2,850	603
San Joaquin	1,671	335
Santa Barbara	200	77
Los Angeles	220	339
San Luis Obispo	98	23
Yolo	579	268
Yuba	2,448	735
Siskiyou	3,520	219
Trinity	1,155	277
Sacramento	3,618	1,598
Fresno	345	18
Monterey	273	283
Stanislaus	277	118
Shasta	1,602	506
Santa Clara	768	919
Mendocino (incomplete)	66	....
Santa Cruz	411	172
Nevada	3,626	246
Sutter	347	289
San Francisco	5,129	2,715
Santa Mateo	221	172
Napa	308	234
Colusa	268	135
Solano	223	29
Klamath	248	5
Amador	335	147
Butte (incomplete)	1,214	53
Alameda	451	24
Humboldt (incomplete)	139	200
Total	41,948	12,361

The full Gubernational vote had been received with the exception of some unimportant precincts, although a considerable proportion of the returns are unofficial. The result makes the aggregate vote of the State, as far as heard from, for Governor, amount to 88,120 votes, as follows: For WELLER, (Dem.) 49,881; BOWIE, (K. N.) 18,692; STANLY, (Rep.) 19,553. WELLER'S majority over both is 11,636; over STANLY, 30,328, and over BOWIE, 31,189. STANLY leads BOWIE 861.

Chief Justice HUGH C. MURRAY died at Sacramento, on Sept. 18, of disease of the lungs, and his decease has caused considerable sensation throughout the State. He arrived in California early in '49, and was shortly thereafter elected a member of the Ayuntamiento or Town Council. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco, from which office he was promoted to that of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy. The following year he was elected by the Democratic Party for the unexpired term, and at the State Election in '55, elected by the Know-Nothing Party for the full term of six years. Deceased was a man of transcendent legal talent and attainments, and his loss will be deeply deplored by his many personal admirers throughout the State.

A desperate duel was fought near Stockton on the 15th ult., between Col. CASEY, of Merced County, and C. M. BLAIR, a resident of San Joaquin County. The affair originated out of a dispute regarding a young lady, of whom both were admirers. The party fought with Colt's navy revolvers, distance ten paces; terms—each party to fire at option. The Stockton *Argus*, in giving an account of the affair, says:

"Yesterday morning was fixed as the time of meeting, at a place three miles from the city, where the parties met at about daylight, accompanied by seconds and a few spectators. The ground was measured, a distance of ten paces, and the word being given, shots were exchanged. On the first fire each party missed his aim. The second shot took effect upon CASEY, causing a slight flesh wound. Upon attempting the third shot, the cylinder upon CASEY'S pistol refused to revolve, in consequence of an exploded cap lodging upon the tube. Firing was then discontinued for about ten minutes, during which time the weapons (Colt's six-shooters) were reloaded in every chamber, and firing was resumed. Each party exchanged six shots in quick succession, (without the "word,") three of which took effect upon CASEY, while BLAIR escaped without injury. The most dangerous wound received by CASEY was a shot which entered the *peritoneum* or abdominal lining. A ball also passed through the abdominal muscles."

Notwithstanding the wounds, adds the *Argus*, received by Col. CASEY, it is said that he exhibited an apparent unconcern throughout the firing. Col. CASEY was one of the earliest settlers upon the farming lands along the Tuolumne River. He was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as a gentleman worthy of all confidence. The duel is, undoubtedly, one of the most desperate on record.

On the 1st day of August, the first Overland Mail from San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, by way of El Paso and Arizona, arrived under the charge of Mr. JAMES E. MASON, at San Diego, in California. It brought intelligence to the 9th and 24th of July from Texas. The people of San Diego celebrated the event by firing salvos of artillery, and other demonstrations of rejoicing. The Mail Company were thirty-four traveling days in making the journey, finding an abundance of feed and water on the route, and no natural obstacles in the way. They were confident of making the trip, after suitable relays should be established, in *twenty-five days*. There is no difficulty in running a wagon over the entire route.

Public inquiry has lately been kept alive by further developments in the affairs of the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco. HERMAN and ISADOR BLUM, clothing merchants, were recently arrested on a charge preferred by Assistant Assayer JOHN A. SZABO or SZABOY, of attempting to extort money from him. Although full disclosures have not yet been made, the facts appear to be about as follows: SZABO had been, for some time, using the BLUMS, by getting them to make deposits at the Mint for him, of large amounts of gold, in an uncoined state. The BLUMS, suspecting that SZABO came dishonestly by this gold, threatened him, unless he would pay them a round sum, they would acquaint the Superintendent of the Mint, where he was employed, of the circumstance. SZABO, frightened by their threats, gave them a receipt for $6,000, in part payment for a ranch, owned by him in a neighboring county. They also refused to pay him over $800 they had drawn of his money, which made the matter public. On the examination of the BLUMS, SZABO refused, on the witness stand, to explain his transactions with them, in reference to the gold, for fear of "subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution." The general impression is, that he has been engaged in stealing from the Mint; and that the BLUMS were used as "fences" to dispose of the booty, so as not to direct suspicion towards himself, by making his own deposits.

HENRY BATES, ex-State Treasurer, against whom a criminal prosecution is pending, for robbing the public funds, has been thrown into prison in default of bail, on motion of FRANK HEREFORD, District-Attorney of Sacramento County. ROWE, his clerk, is in the same jail with him.

Col. FREMONT has been in Mariposa attending to disputes about his great claims there. The Mariposa *Democrat* says:

"On last Wednesday evening, the stage from Stockton brought Col. JOHN C. FREMONT and several other gentlemen from San Francisco. His arrival in this country has been long anxiously expected. Since the locating of the Fremont grant in this country, things in general have been in a very unsettled condition. Lawsuits innumerable have been brought by the respective agents of Col. FREMONT and those of the Merced Mining Company, until the patience of nearly all parties have been worn out by a tedious succession of injunctions. Mr. FREMONT'S affairs in Bear Valley having become sadly confused by a want of proper management in mining operations. Various judgments were obtained against the property, amounting in all to nearly the sum of $18,000, which, we are pleased to learn, has been paid off by Col. FREMONT, and the property relieved. The attachments were issued on demands held by the employes of the agents of Col. FREMONT, and this discharge of all indebtedness in cash, we trust, will have a tendency to make coin more plentiful to meet the ordinary financial conveniences of trade. The dispute, which has been waged with so much legal acumen between the Merced Company and the agents of Mr. FREMONT, is likely soon to be brought to a close, as we understand there is a case about to be decided by the highest legal tribunal in the State, involving a point of law bearing on the evidence that will decide the question of title."

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is to be immediately extended to Auburn.

The fortnight ending Sept. 20 had been a gala season in San Francisco. On the 7th September LAFAYETTE'S centennial birthday was celebrated in a grand style, by the military and civic associations, and the people generally. Business was almost entirely suspended, and most of the daily papers refrained from publishing on that day. An oration was delivered by MILTON S. LATHAM, and an original poem, suitable to the occasion, was read by FRANK SOULE. On the 9th September, two days after, the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated with great spirit, by the Association of California Pioneers, and other citizens.

But the event that engrossed the most of public attention, was the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, which opened on the night of Monday, the 7th September. This enterprise resulted in a great triumph. The number and splendor of the articles exhibited exceeded all anticipation; and the attendance scarcely [illegible] night, from the time of its first opening until the 20th.

The inhabitants of Cra[illegible] Valley were never doing a more prosperous business than now. Owing to the increased facilities for communication with California and the large arrivals of overland emigrants, there is a great demand for all their agricultural and mechanical products. The crops in the valley are yielding finely. The citizens are "wide awake" about their new Territory, and are sanguine they will succeed shortly in getting themselves "set off" from Utah.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In Suisun, Solano County, Aug. 27, S. I. Overlin to Rhoda L. Sackett.

On Cache Creek, Sept. 3, Helro K. Cornell to Harriet H. Masten.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, at the residence of William Martin, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George Washington Kingsbury to Miss Mary Martin, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Charles Diederichsen to Miss Berther Beike, both of San Francisco.

In Santa Clara, Sept. 10, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, George T. Grimes, of San Francisco, to Miss Lizzie R. Thornton, of Santa Clara.

At Spanish Fork City, U. T., on the 4th of July, Thomas Waters to Sarah Lee.

In San Francisco, Sept. 17, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Frederick F. Pardee to Miss Martha C. Figh.

In Mariposa, Sept. 6, Mathew O. Barber to Mrs. Catharine McQuelkin.

In San Francisco, Sept. 1, Gilbert Palache, of Sacramento, to Miss Margaret White, daughter of Wm. White, Esq., of Petaluma, Cal.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church, Sept. 8, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Edward Green to Ina Barrett.

In Stockton, Sept. 3, John Henry Fisher to Frederika Caroline Richards.

In Sacramento, Aug. 31, Mr. Edward Connolly to Miss Mary Kennedy.

In San Francisco, Sept. 9, by Rev. S. Chipman Thrall, Mr. James C. Harvy to Miss Sarah Ecker, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 14, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Alexander Buswell to Miss Elizabeth R. Monat, both of San Francisco.

In Fair Haven, Mass., Aug. 19, by Rev. C. T. Nomandie, David McDaniel, of San Francisco, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, daughter of Captain Arthur Cox.

In San Francisco, Sept. 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Ewer, David P. Belknap, of New-York, and Augusta Walton, daughter of the late Andrew J. Yates, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y.

In Marysville, Sept. 5, James Cranshaw, of Yuba County, to Mrs. Elizabeth Price.

In San Francisco, Sept. 17, by Rev. F. Mooshake,

known on the Isthmus, I suffered considerable loss; the constant disobediencies regarding the authorities; various cases of assault, and many other crimes and misdemeanors of the grades, which formed the daily chronicle of Panama for more than three years; the civil war, bloody and interminable, of the ancient Province of Veragua, on the Isthmus.

"This nuisance became so great that, in the very face of the military, a private force, known by the name of its chief, Mr. RAM RUNNELS, a North American, was organized, which, without any other authority than that derived from the insecurity in which all the interests of the route were involved, commenced to exercise in Panama, Colon, and on the line of the transit, all the functions which it was the duty of the national military organization to exercise.

"How would a military garrison in Panama have acted during the tumults of the 15th April, not in its character of a preventive medium, but after the explosion? To this question, God alone can give a categorical response; but if inductions are good mediums for deciding their action, in default of evidence, it may be set down as certain that this garrison would have acted as the vanguard or rear-guard of the armed Police who took the passenger depôt and station by assault, by order of the Governor, from motives and in the manner that produced results patent to everybody. Thus a greater violence would have been employed against the depôt, and it is more than probable that the loss of life and property would have been quadrupled. And as the indemnity that is now demanded from us is for those losses, the sum demanded would have been quadrupled had there been a military garrison in Panama. Then, the national forces having contributed to the damages suffered, the right to indemnification could not have been disputed."

Señor NUNEZ might have strengthened greatly one of his positions, had he not been led into error in relation to the Runnels' guard. Mr. R. did not, as Señor NUNEZ supposes, act without legal authority; but so little confidence did the authorities have in the national troops, that the Governor of Panama and Prefect of the Department, regularly and under their seals of office, commissioned him to supersede the military in the protection of the transit route and of its termini.

Since writing the above, the New-York mail has arrived, with her fearful tale of the shipwreck of the *Central America*, casting gloom over every American countenance in Panama. Added to the dispiriting feeling caused by that sad event, is the report of the unfortunate treaty just said to have been negotiated between the United States Government and the New-Granadian Minister. If all the items in the arrangement are stated, and correctly given, I must say that the interests of American trade and travel over the Isthmus have not been properly understood and appreciated by the Administration at Washington. By it we only get a *promise* to pay for the actual damages in property to the sufferers on the 15th of April massacre—the treaty calls it a riot—it being reported that consequential damages will not be insisted on. We get a *promise* that the Government of New-Granada will punish the perpetrators of the bloody deeds of that day, *if they can be discovered and convicted*, when it is well known that the Government, instead of punishing the principals in these murders have rewarded them by praises and offices, and that several of them now infest the streets of Panama, daily boasting of their part in the fearful tragedy. Gov. FABREGA, by whose orders the seventeen Americans were shot—and probably some thirty more who have never been accounted for—has been excused by the Government, and even applauded for his action, has since occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of this State, which he disgraced by some five vengeful, judicial assassinations, and in the next Congress of Bogota will take his seat as one of the Senators from this State.

By the terms of the treaty, the United States is allowed to purchase from private citizens, land not exceeding 100 acres, for a coal depôt on one of the islands of the Bay of Panama—a privilege which the Government or any citizen of the United States, has always enjoyed in common with the Government and citizens of every other country, *without* the treaty.

We do not find a word in the memoranda, as published in the newspapers, about security for the future, which is, indeed, the only point of any great interest to the people of the United States, in the whole matter. Verily, the mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse. The loud, ringing phrases of the determination of our Government to exact complete satisfaction for this massacre, and ample security for the future, were only meant to tickle the ears of such fools as have been weak enough to believe in the promise of Gen. PIERCE'S Inaugural, that an American citizen "cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity."

The treaty is said to provide for the payment by New Grenada, of "all claims of American citizens from 1818 down to the riot, and one-half of the sum paid by the Panama Railroad Company is to go towards the satisfying of these claims, the remainder of the claims to be otherwise provided for." In view of the following facts this arrangement must be peculiarly gratifying to claimants of middle age, who expected to anger their cash in this life. First, the amount accruing to the Government of New-Granada from the profits of the Panama Railroad Company is already mortgaged to pay interest on British bonds, and as these bonds amount to many millions, it will probably be some three or four thousand years before they become extinct, from the Government's profits on the Panama Railroad. In the second place, in the official report of one of the fiscal agents of the Government last May, it was shown that the whole amount the Government had derived from the Railroad since 1853 was $49,000 in round numbers; "but," says the fiscal, "the Government is obliged to keep an agent in New-York (Gen. HERRAN) for the sole purpose of settling these dues, whose expenses amount to something more than the whole income." Suppose the income from the Railroad in future to be $50,000 a year, and the expenses of collecting it to be, as heretofore, some $12,000 a year, $38,000 will be the residue. Then, if the British Government can be prevailed upon to forego its claim to this cash, the American claimants will have a balance of $19,000 a year, which would be a little more than half of the interest on the sum of $400,000 claimed for damages from the riot, leaving the balance of the interest to yearly increase the principal—or, dropping the interest, they would recover the principal in about 21 years.

I cannot better conclude this letter than by quoting from Gen. PIERCE'S inaugural the *poetic* logic he left to his successor:

"He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

Thank the gods for—nothing. F. W. R

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

There is nothing new from Bogota by the last mail. From Carthagena we have the announcement of the death of Señora CARMEN LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA DE MAYARD, daughter of the Ex-President of Mexico. She died at her father's residence at Turbaco.

The Legislature of Panama is still in session, but promises to close its labors in a few days. It has done nothing effectually to raise the State out of the slough into which it is sunk. The salaries of the officers yet remain unpaid, and the reins of Government are consequently constantly becoming slacker, until there is the greatest danger that they will soon drop altogether from the hands of the drivers of the *coach* of State, allowing the crazy old vehicle to be smashed to atoms against the sharp corners of negro anarchy.

The petition of the foreign merchants of the State of Panama to be released from the payment of the 40 per cent. addition to their tax of last year has been refused by the Legislature, although it is contrary to treaties which allow foreigners the same commercial privileges as are enjoyed by native citizens of the Republic.

The Police of Panama, all other resources having failed, have commenced *exploiting* upon the sailors and marines of the American war-ships in port. Knowing that the men, when allowed to come on shore, have generally some eight or ten dollars each in their pockets, the Police hang round the rum-shops which the men frequent, and when they get a little lushy, drag them off to the Police Office, where they are effectually cleaned out of "every red" they have about them, and then turned loose. Of course it is not easy for the commandera of the ships to get proofs sufficient to convict these rascals, and so the new mine promises a rich yield for some time to come.

Gen. MOSQUERA started for New-York on the *Illinois* on her August trip, avowing that the Isthmus question with the United States could not be settled without *his* presence at Washington; but on arriving at Havana, he probably got advices that it was not safe for him to appear in Wall-street, after his late escape from the writs that were out against him for failing to account for some of his consignments, and he turned back, and arrived at Aspinwall, *vid* St. Thomas, in the last British steamer.

This week a vessel arrived here from Guayaquil, bringing one hundred Alpuca sheep, destined for the United States. They were brought down from the Andes to Guayaquil. They will be shipped to their destination as soon as soon as some hay arrives for them for the passage from France. It is thought these sheep will thrive excellently in Vermont and other mountainous districts of the States.

An American citizen, named JOHN BARKLOS, was murdered a short time since, in the interior of this State. The facts connected with the murder, as published in the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Panama, are as follows: On the 26th of May last, deceased left Sona for Agua Dulce, accompanied by one CLEMENTE RODRIGUEZ, a native of the country, but he never arrived at his destination. His remains having been found a short distance from Sona, suspicion at once attached to RODRIGUEZ, who was arrested, and, on the 11th of August, tried by a Jury before the Circuit Court at Santiago de Veraguas, who convicted him of the murder of BARKLOS. He appealed to the Supreme Court, where the matter is still pending.

A brother of Ex-Governor FABREGA is retained by the prisoner for the defence, with a promise of $500 if he clears him, which sum, no doubt, was robbed from the murdered man. The United States Consul at this place, and Gov. CALVO, have had some correspondence on the subject.

The United States sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Decatur*, and the British war propeller *Magicienne*, still remain in port. The crews are very healthy. The United States frigate *Wabash* is at Aspinwall, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown. The British frigate *Brunswick* has gone from Aspinwall to Carthagena, and the steam-frigate *Tartar* sailed a few days since for Jamaica. It is said that the officers and crew of the *John Adams* are to be ordered home in the ship around the Horn. This is hardly fair. The three years' cruise is up this month, and the time of enlistment of some seventy of her men has already expired. These seventy men had previously served one year on the *Cyane*, and were induced—by Commodore GREGORY I believe it was, in being transferred from that ship—to enter on a new term of three years; so that they have actually served already four years, and now are to be sent round the Cape, adding some six months more to their long cruise. In the face of the late Secretary of the Navy's suggestion, and also of the new Secretary's recommendation, that the terms of active service should be reduced to two years, this practice in the case of the *John Adams* is rather singular, to say the least of it.

I stated to you that the seamen and officers of the *Decatur* had become so annoyed with the presence of some twenty or thirty fillibusters on board their ship, whom Captain THATCHER was ordered to bring from Costa Rica, and who were left on his hands by the Department, that they had raised money by subscription among themselves, and shipped them home on the *Star of the West*. I understand that there are now several sick fillibusters on board both the *John Adams* and *Decatur*, for whom no provision is made by the Navy Department, but who are living on the bounty of the ward room officers and men. This is not all. These sick are covered with sores, so as even to create offensive stenches on board the vessels, and have their hammocks necessarily swung on the single deck occupied by the sailors and marines. Their groans and cries and other annoyances should no longer be inflicted on the ships' crews, who did not expect when they entered the navy, to forego what little comforts they are entitled to, in a hot climate, that their quarters might be turned into a hospital for sick landsmen.

The American schooner *Cynosure*, with oil, from the Gulf of Fonseca, arrived here a few days since. She is in bad order and will be probably condemned. The oil goes across the Isthmus for New-York.

CHAS. J. FOX, Esq., lately appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall, arrived in the *Northern Light*. He came over to Panama on the 2d, and I should judge from an interview with him that his is an excellent appointment. Too little care has been heretofore exercised in Consular appointments. The calibre of the man has been made to conform, necessarily, too, to the salary, mean enough to be sure, of the office, without at all taking into consideration the importance of the interests involved. Aspinwall and Panama are very important stations, and men of high character and sound judgment are only fitted for them.

We have nothing later from the South Pacific as the British steamer will not arrive before to-morrow noon. F. W. R.

COSTA RICA.

Message of the President.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

We have received here a few stray papers from Costa Rica, by a sailing vessel, of a few days' later date than those brought by the *Columbus*, which from San Jose were up to the 3d of September. Congress assembled on the 6th, and the next day President MORA sent in his message. I translate only such paragraphs from it as will be of interest in the United States:

Notwithstanding, the efforts of the Republic to drive from the soil of Central America the bandit and his infamous satellites have not altogether terminated the struggle. No: a second and more terrible irruption threatens us, and we must be prepared to meet it. With this view the Government has newly organized the army, consisting of 8,000 men, whose military instruction will not be for a moment neglected; and in addition to the arms and munitions of war which have already been introduced, everything else has been ordered, consistent with our resources and circumstances, to constitute the most complete possible armament. Against disciplined soldiers, well armed, it is possible we may succumb; but we shall succumb with glory and honor, after having made the enemy pay dear for his triumph.

It has cost the nation much money to maintain and transport the fillibusters who surrendered at Rivas, as well as those who deserted from their audacious leader; but this money has not been thrown away, when we reflect that it will prove to the world our humane conduct on all occasions, and that we are not the barbarians we have been painted. On the other hand, our enemies, in their invasion of a neighboring Republic, have proved to the whole world that they are barbarians, and that true civilization is unknown to them. Nothing has been sacred to these men, in the pursuit of their unholy ambition. They have stained the block with the blood of their innocent Central American victims; they have barbecued beautiful cities, sacked the temples, and committed thousands of other excesses; they have, in line, trampled upon all the rights of man, upon all laws, both human and divine. Who, then, with justice, can we be styled barbarians? Let facts and history respond.

. . . . . .

The Government of the United States has lately given us proofs of its amity, and of the desire with which it is animated for the good of Costa Rica. Our Minister in Washington, zealous of our national dignity and honor, will be careful to correct any sinister impression that may be produced upon that Cabinet by our adversaries; and I have the satisfaction to assure you that up to this time there has not been the least misunderstanding or discord between the two Governments.

. . . . . .

Nothing has occurred to alter the concord, alliance and good intelligence established with the Governments of Central America. On the contrary, the family ties that united us in remote times to fight and to drive from our continent the common enemy still unite us in the important work of consolidating Spanish-American independence, so that the sad scenes of blood to which I have referred shall not be repeated in any one of the States; whether it be from foreign adventurers, intent upon usurping our nationality, or whether it be from party spirit, which has inflicted such great evil upon the people in times past."

There is nothing else of interest, save that Gen. CANAS has been received with great honors in San Juan. F. W. R.

FIVE-MILE FOOT RACE.—A five-mile foot-race for $500 aside, between PATRICK BUCKLEY, of Lynn, known as the Lynn Buck, and NAPOLEON CAMPANA, of New-York, known as the Young Sport, came off on the Franklin Park, Saugus, yesterday afternoon. The race was won easily by BUCKLEY, though a start of 100 yards was allowed his competitor. Of the fourth mile the Buck done his best, passing his competitor on the last quarter, and leaving him at least 100 yards in the rear. BUCKLEY widened the gap on the fifth mile, and came in at the end of the race more than 200 yards ahead. Time made by BUCKLEY—1st mile, 5:40; 2d mile, 6:00; 3d mile, 5:45; 4th mile, 5:13; 5th mile, 5:25; total, 28:03. Young Sport made the five miles in 29:53. *Boston Ledger*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Splendid Equipment and Condition of the Wabash.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, N. G., Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

It is now two months since we anchored in this port. The British screw-line-of-battle-ship *Brunswick* and steam-sloop *Tartar* have both gone to sea, leaving us the only man-of-war in the harbor.

Our ship is in the most superb order, both inside and out, and excites the admiration of all who see her. English naval officers are lavish in their praise, both of the beauty of the ship and the order in which she is kept. The crew is in a high state of discipline, as an instance of which I would mention that we went to Fire Quarters this morning and in *two* minutes, by the watch, everything was ready; and if the ship had been on fire, six streams would have been playing on it in that time from the alarm. In *four* minutes purchases were got up, and the boats ready to hoist out. At General Quarters, and all other exercises, they are equally prompt and efficient. In firing at a target with the great guns they are almost perfect; and when compared with ships of other nations whose firing I have observed, may be said to be entirely so. In fact, take her for all in all as an efficient ship, her equal would be hard to find.

Nobody seems to understand what object the Government can have in keeping this magnificent vessel in such a place as this, when any of their old broken-backed things would answer the same purpose—the only duty being to lie at anchor; and besides, our force is much greater than is required here. She should be sent on a foreign station, or allowed to cruise and visit respectable ports, where she would be a credit to the nation. It is to be hoped, however, that she will soon be relieved from this unpleasant duty.

There is no news of interest. Everything is quiet; dull and monolonous. We have had no bad weather since we have been here. It rains every day, and we have an occasional squall, but nothing of any importance. There is no yellow fever ashore, and the place is generally healthy. The health of the ship continues good.

The loss of the *Central America* has created a profound sensation here. The untimely fate of Capt. HERNDON is bitterly regretted by his numerous friends and brother officers, who are proud of him even in their grief, for he died as became a brave officer and a noble man, reflecting credit upon his profession and doing his duty to the last.

Brotherly Love as Affected by Party Politics

A CORRESPONDENCE WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

To the Public:

Some few weeks since a communication signed "Sumner," appeared in the columns of the *Union and American*, advocating my election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the approaching session of the Legislature. This article was written and published without any consultation with me, or knowledge of its contents on my part, until it appeared in the newspaper. It contained an allusion to my political differences with my brother, ANDREW J. DONELSON, but as I am informed, was neither conceived or written in any unkindly spirit towards him. Soon after the appearance of this article, an editorial appeared in the *Patriot*, commenting very severely on my political course, and making bitter charges against my consistency. Although perfectly satisfied that the basis of these accusations was furnished by my brother, I answered it in the *Union* under my own signature, in as temperate and moderate terms as it was possible to couch a reply to such charges. This reply remained without a rejoinder for some time, and it was my earnest hope that the controversy had terminated; but on the 2d inst. the *Patriot* contained a long communication, signed "Anti-Nullifier," more bitter and malignant than the first, and entering into matters connected with the family history of Major DONELSON and myself, and proposing to sustain certain charges by reference to old letters and documents. Feeling perfectly satisfied that this last attack came from my brother, and wishing to ascertain the truth of my suspicion before entering on any defence of myself, or attack on another, I called on the editor of the *Patriot* for the author of this communication, and he has given me the name of my brother, ANDREW J. DONELSON, by his consent. Every feeling of my nature forbids my entering into a political contest. Whatever charges he may make against me shall go unanswered. I will not open to public gaze the brotherly correspondence of former years, or reopen with him difficulties over which the ashes of oblivion ought to be spread. There will, therefore, be no further public controversy between us.

DAN'L. S. DONELSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My brother, DANIEL S. DONELSON, having accepted the nomination for the Speakership of the House on the ground of his battling "with all the powers of his vigorous nature against the election of his brother to the Vice-Presidency, and for the political faith in which he had been schooled by the iron nerve of his uncle of the Hermitage," cannot be surprised when I correct that portion of his pretensions which decks him with the plumage of Jackson Democracy, and which assails me with the charge of political inconsistency.

It is known to all who have any knowledge of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration that I was his Private Secretary throughout his term of office, and that I brought upon myself the wrath of the Nullifiers and Abolitionists for defending the trading measure of his administration. The opposition to me, commencing in 1832, was violently renewed in 1850 by the traitorous convention which assembled in Nashville, and was afterwards more effectually displayed, when as editor of the Washington *Union*, I endeavored to prevent the formation of the two sectional parties which now threaten the integrity of the Union.

How my brother stood and acted in the great crisis of Gen. JACKSON'S fortunes when he took his position against these sectional agitators, is not a matter of conjecture. I have in my possession proofs without number of his cooperation with the nullifiers and abolitionists, and of his opposition "*to the iron nerve of his uncle in the Hermitage*," quite as distinctly marked as was ever that of Mr. CALHOUN. But it is not my purpose, on this occasion, to make any general defence against the calumnies which have been hurled at me by the disciples of the modern sham Democracy. My only object is to expose the trick by which my brother has been mustered into the service of this party as a pupil of his uncle; and this I do by the publication of the following letter, which I select because it is short and to the point, leaving nothing to be explained by Barbour meetings, or other indirect movements at that period, intended to break down Gen. JACKSON and his Administration.

A. J. DONELSON.

Extract of a letter from Daniel S. Donelson to Andrew J. Donelson.

ENFIELD, Feb. 1st, 1833.

"I left our friends in good spirits, save what they feel from the almost entire failure in the cotton crop last year, and the alarming condition the country is now in, being just upon the eve of revolution. Upon this last subject I do not propose saying much, not more than barely to observe that I do not approve of all the acts of the nullifiers of South Carolina, but my feelings are wholly with them—my sympathies have been aroused in their behalf, that insult has been added to injury in the burdens they have been made to bear, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the lordly manufacturers of the North. But understand me, I do not approve altogether of the course pursued by them, for obtaining redress of the grievances complained of: I have not now time to enter into minutia, as the mail will shortly close.

I would say nothing about the proclamation of the President, but for the ultra federal doctrines contained in it, which if acted out would make this a great consolidated empire; and to be transformed, though peaceably, into a government of this kind, I would sooner see a *revolution itself*. But enough upon this subject, let it be *inter nos*: it is at least a captivating appeal, and one which I am afraid will have an undue influence."

Signed, DANL. S. DONELSON.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—We find the following paragraph in the Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate*:

"It is certainly with pleasure that we announce the probable fact that P. T. BARNUM is again "on his legs"—that he is to-day a richer man than he was before his connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that *he has bought all the claims against him for five to twenty-five cents on the dollar*, with the exception of some $15,000 held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors *has again passed into his hands*, and he is now refurnishing and refitting 'Iranistan' in good style for his future permanent residence. We have our information from what we deem to be reliable sources, and we feel confident that it will be fully confirmed in due time."

If this turns out to be true, it will be set down as the crowning dodge of the illustrious BARNUM.

A FUNNY INCIDENT.—Owing to the embarrassments of the New-York Central Railroad, the running of the trains is sometimes attended with great difficulty, and no little credit is due to the managers for keeping them moving. North Wrentham is a wood and watering station, but unfortunately what wood is in the sheds is under attachment. To procure more and store it there would be to subject it to the same process. But the engine must have wood, and when it arrived from Blackstone this morning, a load was waiting, and was hastily thrown on to the tender without being cut. To have stopped to have it sawed would have been to place it at the tender mercies of creditors. So a woodsawyer was taken on board the engine, and he plied his saw vigorously all the way in to Boston. The sight was a comical one. The monster which the woodsawyer had undertaken to feed was almost too voracious for him, but he acquitted himself of his task like a good nurse.—*Boston Journal.*

Late news from Fort Kearney reports that Col. Johnson, with the last division of the Utah army, had reached that point, and that the Colonel had commenced his interrogation to quarter his men for the Winter in the vicinity of Valley.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Motions and decisions.

Mrs. Cunningham Withdraws her Petition—Appearance in Court.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 15.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

Yesterday the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham appeared, and desired to withdraw her petition for an appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, which was presented on Thursday. She desired this, that it might be filed in accordance with the usual practice. The counsel for the next of kin desired that they should also be made parties, as their interests were not at all represented by the Public Administrator. Both of these motions were granted.

Mrs. Cunningham also presented herself for the purpose of giving personal notice, through her counsel, that she would be present on Saturday to receive the decision of the Court on the *certiorari* reviewing Judge Peabody's decision admitting her to bail. Her appearance was chiefly to satisfy the Court that she had not slipped bail.

DECISIONS.

Ricketts vs. *Green*.—Motion to strike out the amendments, except on the words on "Information and belief," must be denied, and the amendments, with that exception, allowed to stand.

THE STEINHARDT AND LEAVINS FRAUDS.

Levins vs. *Steinhardt*.—This case, which attracted considerable attention when it was first heard before the Recorder, came up yesterday, on a motion to discharge the defendant from prison. A brief statement is as follows: The parties were partners in Europe. Levins, it is alleged robbed Steinhardt in London and fled to Ostend, where he was arrested and forced to repay the sum. Levins then came over to this country and soon after Steinhardt followed. It is alleged that Steinhardt had a large sum of money with him, and Levins, in connection with a certain Mr. Pizer, entered into a conspiracy to defraud him of it. Steinhardt was arrested on Levins' charge of his robbing him, but on a hearing before the Recorder he was discharged and his money restored. He then had Levins arrested for perjury and conspiracy to defraud him of the money. Levins, while in the Tombs under this charge, had Steinhardt again arrested on a civil suit for theft, on the same state of facts tried before the Recorder. Yesterday Mr. Spencer moved that this order of arrest should be vacated. The case was argued by Messrs. Spencer & Sandford for the appellant, and Mr. Schaffer for respondent. No decision.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Murphy et al. vs. *The Commissioners of Police*.—This case was set down for yesterday. The Court room was densely packed with the discarded policemen, who were interested in the action. No decision was rendered, but other cases being on, it was adjourned until to-day.

The Empire Stone-Dressing Company vs. *Samuel P. Townsend*.—This case was argued yesterday, but no decision was rendered.

THE CASHIER'S CONTEMPT CASE.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Charles T. Claflin vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island*.—The facts in this case were given in yesterday's TIMES. It will be remembered that an attachment was issued against the Cashier (Mr. Beach) for not presenting himself to be examined by the Court as he was ordered to. Yesterday he was brought up and Judge Davies commenced to interrogate him, when Mr. Field appeared and remarked that he had been retained about ten minutes previously, and he desired to have a few moments' conversation with his client. The case was therefore adjourned until two o'clock, at which time Mr. Field claimed that the first thing to be done was to be shown the interrogatories. Mr. Field denied the contempt, and Mr. Burrell stated that he would serve them to-morrow, and they should be answered on or before Wednesday.

Mr. Field said that in regard to the appointment of the Receiver, he was ready to prove that Mr. Beach was the most fit person to hold the post. He had an affidavit of Samuel W. Lowry, President and owner of $22,375 worth of stock, which stated that he considered him the best person who could be appointed. The following stockholders desired that Mr. Beach should be continued: Platt Brothers, Smith Sheldon, and Stephen D. Schnedtker, in behalf of himself and other stockholders in Hempsted. The affidavit of Wm. J. Pooly, a creditor, expressed the same desire. Quite a number of affidavits of various stockholders and creditors were read, all desiring the appointment of Mr. Beach. Several creditors and stockholders were examined, all of whom desired the appointment. The Cashier of the Williamsburg City Bank appeared and testified as to the good character of Mr. Beach. He remarked that he had examined the assets of the Bank and he was confident that it would pay off every bill, and also a handsome percentage to the stockholders. He denied that the Bank was insolvent. Mr. Beach was examined. He had $8,000 worth of stock in the Bank. The Bank was indebted, on the day of the suspension, to the Broadway Bank in about $1,000, but it is now a creditor of that Bank. By the testimony of Messrs. Beach and Field, (the Cashier of Williamsburg City Bank,) the Bank is perfectly solvent, and in a good degree of prosperity.

It was here agreed between the parties that on Mr. Beach's satisfying the Sheriff—paying his fees—he was to be discharged, it being admitted that no intentional contempt was intended.

The only question before the Court was, who was to be the Receiver. The adjudication of Judge Birdseye on the solvency of the Bank, precluded the Court from looking into that question. Mr. Field stated that he thought that on consultation with Judge Bird-seye all the proceedings might be quashed, and the Bank be set upon its legs again. Judge DAVIES spoke in the highest terms of the intelligence of Mr. Field, of the Williamsburg City Bank. It was the general desire of all parties to restore the vitality of the Bank if possible; and if Mr. Field's statement was correct, the Bank could go on perfectly well. The assignment might be conveyed back by the assignees, and so done away with. Mr. Burrell moved that these proceedings be adjourned until Wednesday, to allow the counsel time to get Judge Birdseye to vacate his order, and then hear the question *de novo*, and he would accede to the decision of the Court. This was agreed upon, and an order was taken accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Alfred Colvill et al. vs. *Jas. W. d. Stafford*.—Demurrer to portions of answer, allowed with costs.

Briggs et al. vs. *Grant et al.*—Order for further security required by the rules.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—DEC. 20.

John Johnson was tried for assault and battery on Andrew McGibbney on the 3d of June last. The difficulty arose out of a altercation about a dog in Water-street, and brickbats were freely used on both sides.

The Jury retired, but as they could not agree, they were discharged immediately before the adjournment of the Court.

Helen C. Washington, a colored woman, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Higsby was tried and found guilty on a charge of aiding in the escape of a robber, who, on the 14th September last, the day of the great procession, stole a watch from Mr. Jos. L. Frost, in Broadway. This being his first offence, he was sentenced to but two years in the State Prison.

Francisco Williams, an old offender, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch and $80 in money from Mr. Kline, a Hebrew, who keeps a hotel at No. 62 Ludlow-street, on the first Sunday of September last, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Wm. Wilkinson, a Scotch tailor, charged with stealing a watch, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, but as there were mitigating circumstances, and he had been but a short time in the country, was sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand, at strong evening prices, especially for Pots, of which the supply is light. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 57½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales by auction, 610 boxes Adamantine at 16c.@18c., cash, ₱ lb.

CIGARS—Sales by auction: 285,000 Havana, at $16@$37, cash, ₱ M.

COFFEE—Rio is saleable and steady. No change in other kinds. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet. Prices are entirely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened again to-day briskly and buoyantly, at improved prices. Subsequently, the advance had the effect of checking the inquiry. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 90@$4 90
Extra State	5 05@5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 90@4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@5 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 15@6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Minnesota	5 65@8 50
Canadian is in fair demand at higher rates; sales 650 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl.	

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales, 1,100 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ₱ 100 lbs. The Columbia (Penn.) *Democrat* says there is a very large crop of Buckwheat in the country this year, and, what is better, that it is a full yield, and will be in great abundance.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and fair request at advanced rates. Sales 48,000 bushels, including fair to good white Canadian, at $1 25@$1 30; red do. at $1 15@$1 18; ordinary white Western at $1 19; fair red do. $1 [illegible]; good to choice white Southern at $1 25@$1 40; good to strictly prime red do. at $1 32½@$1 37½; and [illegible] Southern at 95c.@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in moderate demand at decidedly better prices. Sales 17,500 bushels at 73c. for mixed Western, delivered, and 74c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 1,600 bushels, at from 75c. @ 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are dull and down to 50c.@53c. for Western, 49c.@52c. for State; 43c.@49c. for Jersey; and 35c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bush. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff business to the present year, from the opening of navigation, to Oct. 10:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.
Total	194,554	5,687,661	5,902,069	816,600

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.
Total	104,123	5,635,484	6,624,237	275,174

HIDES—The market continues without any change. The trade are not willing to increase their liabilities under the unsettled state of financial affairs. The sales have been: 1,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 26c. cash, in bond, for export; 1,000 Orinoco, 20 lbs.; and 500 City slaughter on private terms, for export; with 900 western slaughter at 7c. cash, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The market for Sole is inactive, though cash purchasers can operate to advantage. The stock is increasing.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	27,400	4,000
Sales during the week—Sides	16,400	2,900
Stock at the close of the week	189,700	26,600

HAY—Sales 400 bales River at 45c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy. New, 6c.@9c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig are selling at $28@$28 50, usual terms, ₱ ton. Market heavy, prices generally nominal.

LEAD—Is very quiet and of uncertain value.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago *Times*, of the 14th inst., reports that the lumber trade during the week has been very dull. Very few cargo sales have taken place, and dealers are piling up. The amount on hand is not large. The week's receipts of lumber have been less than 5,000,000 feet. The total receipts of the season now amount to 394,000,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 29c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon. It is stated that about 1,500 hhds. and bbls. have been shipped from first hands.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are generally dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand, and is worth but 36c.@37c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Appear very quiet at essentially unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at old figures. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$23, mainly at $22 50 for mess, and $17 50@$17 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only small lots of fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c. @23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 14th inst., says: "The feeling in the market for Hogs for November delivery continues very unsettled, there being few buyers at any price, and several sellers. Some contracts have been made within the last two weeks, at $6 ₱ cwt. net, November delivery, but we believe there are no buyers at this price now. The unsettled state, and great uncertainty as regards the future of financial matters, deter the packers from making any contracts, and leads to a disposition on their part to hold off for the purpose of being able to witness unembarrassed the result of this serious financial crisis. The Corn crop is now matured, and may be considered not only the best in quality, but the largest in quantity ever raised in the country, by say, 25 ₱ cent., and the indications are quite conclusive, that it will rule at extraordinary low prices, thus rendering the feeding of it to Hogs, even though they should rule at $4 50 ₱ cwt. net, the most profitable disposition which can be made of it, and this must lead to a large supply of Pork."

RICE—Is quiet and languid, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are more sought after at uniform rates. Sales reported since our last, 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 5¾c.@6¾c., cash, ₱ lb. HALLETT, DOW & YORKE state that "the sales have been very light since the 1st inst., and at irregular prices, showing a decline of 1c. on all grades. In consequence of the suspension of specie payments, 14th inst., better rates are asked, but thus far not realized. The market closes quiet."

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, Oct. 16.

	Stock. Dec. 1.	Imports since Oct. 1.	Sales since Oct. 1.	Stock. Oct. 16.
Cuba, Mus., hhds	43,153	550	6,600	37,403
Porto Rico, hhds	9,324	925	750	9,299
Melado, hhds	14,811	310	1,150	13,970
Havana boxes	22,705	—	—	22,705

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½c.; and, by auction, 513 bbls. at 20c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. ₱

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The Mail steamship *Fulton* leaves this port to-day, at 1 o'clock, for Havre. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is made up with special reference to the departure of the semi-weekly steamers for Europe. Americans or others in Great Britain or on the Continent, will find it decidedly the best edition for their use, as it gives in full all the news of the day from all parts of the world, made up to the latest moment.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

In a portion of yesterday's issue we announced the arrival at this port of the *Northern Light*, with California advices of Sept. 21, and $1,664,200 treasure on freight. There is a variety of interesting news by this mail. The results of the vote on the State debt show a gratifying majority against repudiation. With five counties to be heard from, the gubernatorial election returns give a majority of 11,000 for WELLER, Democrat, over both the Republican and Know-Nothing candidates. The investigations going on in San Francisco, relative to certain transactions of employes in the United States Branch Mint, indicate that either great frauds or culpable mismanagement have been practiced there. Chief Justice MURRAY died at Sacramento on the 17th of September, from disease of the lungs. His abilities are very highly spoken of by the local Press. The first overland mail, under the Birch contract, from San Antonio, Texas, had arrived at San Diego in thirty-four days, and it was noisily welcomed by the citizens of the latter place.

From Oregon we learn that the Slavery question had been broached in the Constitutional Convention. It was generally believed that the forthcoming Constitution would say nothing about Slavery, directly or indirectly. Later advices are received from the Sandwich Islands, but nothing of importance is reported. Our Panama correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, gives a summary of New-Granadian intelligence for the fortnight ending the 5th inst., but it offers nothing worthy of special comment. No later news is received either from Central or South America.

We have an important rumor from Utah *via* California. It was reported at Carson Valley that General HARNEY had been met by the Mormons, and defeated with the loss of six hundred men. We give the rumor for what it is worth, but it was discredited. The Mormons in Carson Valley had been recalled to Utah, by command of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and were selling off their *ranches* and stock at a great sacrifice, preparatory to their return. This fact proves that the calling-in of the Saints is a general movement,—a part and parcel of the demonstrations already made in New-York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The one of the Mormon leaders continues bold.

The full list of passengers by the lost steamship *Central America* reached us by the *Northern Light*, forwarded by our special correspondent on the Isthmus, and was given exclusively in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition. It will be found on our second page, this morning, with the names properly classified and arranged alphabetically.

By the steamship *Daniel Webster*, arrived yesterday morning, we receive advices from Havana to the 11th inst. It is now reported that the alleged American slaver, recently captured at that port, was not the *Mazeppa*, but the *Pays*, whose captain asserts that he was bound to St. Thomas for guano, and was not engaged in the illicit traffic. Gen. CONCHA is at last displaying much energy in the suppression of the Slave-Trade. Two Governors and some minor officials had been arrested on the charge of being privy to the landing of slaves. From San Domingo we learn that the revolution was making such headway that the complete overthrow of President BAEZ was fully anticipated.

By way of Havana we have received intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. The Republic was in a very disordered condition, and numerous arrests on charge of conspiracy against the Government were being made daily. We find no mention in the news of the reported assassination of General ALVAREZ. The Government has authorized the foundation of three new cities, under the names of Colon, Iturbide and Humboldt, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is perhaps a sign that the railroad is not altogether an impracticable enterprise.

On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, six miles west of Syracuse, an accident occurred to a mail train on the Central Railroad, by which several persons lost their lives, and a large number were wounded. The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred on the road for several years, and was occasioned by the washing away of about eighty feet of an embankment, The train, consisting of a baggage-car, a mail-car, and four passenger-cars, were all, excepting the last car, thrown down the embankment, being under full headway at the time. The particulars of the accident will be found elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather yesterday, there were pretty free movements in Breadstuffs, chiefly on account of the home trade. Flour again advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, about 3c.; Corn, 4c. ₩ bushel; while Rye closed considerably lugher. The rise in prices, however, ultimately checked the demand. Oats fell 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel, and were heavy at the reduced rates. Provisions were in limited request at unchanged figures. Rio Coffee was moderately inquired for and it ruled firm. Sugars appeared more active at former quotations—stock estimated at about 46,000 hhds., and 22,705 boxes, with 13,970 hhds. Melado. No change of moment occurred in Cotton, Rice or Tobacco. Freights were doing better.

Yesterday at the instance of Mayor WOOD, Marshal STEVENS served upon the proprietors of the different omnibus lines running in the City, a copy of the resolutions recently passed by the Common Council, requiring omnibuses to be driven at a speed not less than six miles an hour. If any driver fails now to "come up to time," it will only be necessary to record the number of the omnibus, and a fine will be promptly imposed; and on a second complaint Jehu's license is taken away.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening and made the following nominations: For Judge of the Supreme Court, (long term,) D. P. INGRAHAM; Judge of the Supreme Court, (short term) JOSIAH SUTHERLAND; Superior Court, Messrs. BOSWORTH and PIERPOINT; Common Pleas, HENRY H. HILTON; Marine Court, FLORENCE MCCARTHY: District-Attorney, PETER B. SWEENEY; Surrogate, EDWARD C. WEST. Messrs. INGRAHAM, BOSWORTH, PIERPOINT and MCCARTHY were nominated by acclamation.

The Republican Senatorial Convention met last night. JOSEPH B. VARNUM was nominated for the Sixth District. No nomination was made in the Fourth District. The Convention appointed a Committee to confer with the other parties and then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee so appointed.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and received one application for a license. They have twenty-two meetings to hold yet to complete their allotted sittings of fifty days. In order to take the matter as leisurely as possible and not get through before the first of January, they have decided to hold two meetings a week hereafter, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Fall Elections.

An attack of fever is always followed by a reaction. It never leaves the system precisely as it found it. The analogy holds in regard to politics. A period of excitement is always followed by a period of indifference. It is impossible to keep the public mind always in a condition of fervid and aroused attention. Now and then it may be excited to such a state,—which, however, is always followed by one of inattention to public affairs. It is not more than once in eight years that the country is convulsed even by a Presidential contest. In 1832, 1840, 1848 and 1856 the canvass was one of tremendous heat and public passion:—at every other election it has been comparatively tame and spiritless. These excitements are always favorable to the opposition,—and it is only when they have occurred that the Democracy has been defeated. The great majority of the people of the whole country, in ordinary times, belong to the Democratic Party:—and if nothing unusual affects the canvass, if no great conflict of principle or of administration breaks in upon the regular cause of party action, the Democrats are always victorious. In 1840 the new financial experiments of the Government, the newly developed corruption in the administration of public affairs, and the commercial and pecuniary distress which pervaded the whole country, aroused a whirlwind of public feeling which swept the Democracy out of power. In 1848 the same public excitement was aroused by the proposal to carry Slavery into the new territories:—and in 1856 the struggle between Slavery and Freedom in Kansas and at Washington,—exasperated by violence and bloodshed at both points,—roused the resentment of the people of the whole North, and gave us the first experience of a sectional contest between the North and South. It was by far the sharpest and most formidable struggle which political parties in this country have ever waged:—and its very heat and vehemence were proofs that it could not immediately occur again.

The reaction of 1856 is seen in the elections of 1857; and the Republican Party which profited most by the excitement then, loses most by the reaction now. It has lost ground largely everywhere. In Pennsylvania it is for the time almost extinguished. In Ohio, where it was overwhelmingly strong last year, it is virtually defeated now. In the other Western States where elections have been held, it has suffered greatly, and in this State next month it will also show a greatly diminished vote. The same causes which have operated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, will also operate here, and although it seems improbable that the very large Republican majority of last Fall should be overcome, it is certain that it will be very greatly impaired.

The Kansas question, and others to which it gave rise, were the great issues of 1856. These issues were substantially settled by the result of that contest. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as a *fait accompli*, was acquiesced in,—and the principle of popular sovereignty was adopted for the territories, in place of the sovereignty of Congress. At the same time the public condemnation of the violence, outrages and frauds practiced in Kansas, was unmistakeably expressed. A very large portion of the Northern Republican vote was due to the fact that the people of Kansas had been defrauded of their rights, outraged in their persons and property, and cheated of the Sovereignty over their own affairs which had been promised them. The action of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration has led a very large portion of the public to believe that these outrages will be practised no longer,—that the laws will be equally and fairly enforced, and that the institutions of Kansas will be such as the people of Kansas may prescribe. The Democratic Party has thus gained strength at the North by the course of the Administration in Kansas: and it will continue to gain just in proportion as it continues to protect the people of that Territory in the full and free exercise of the rights solemnly guaranteed to them in the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

We believe it to be in the power of this Administration to prevent a renewal of the Slavery agitation at least for some years to come. If it will firmly and resolutely adhere to the principles and the policy set forth in the Cincinnati platform,—as they have been understood by the great body of the Democratic Party throughout the country;—if it will secure to the *bona fide* inhabitants of every Territory the right to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not be tolerated by the State Constitution which they may form,—and that they shall then be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, it will answer all the just expectations of the great mass of the people, and hold a position which cannot be disturbed by the ultras and fanatics of either section. But if it departs from this just and fair ground, under fear of menaces or assaults from any quarter, it will renew and augment the excitement which proved so nearly fatal to its power a year ago.

FROM UTAH.—We have a report from Utah by way of California that Gen. HARNEY, on his approach to Salt Lake, was met by the Mormon forces and defeated with heavy loss. We attach no credit to it whatever, nor do we apprehend any open hostility on the part of the Mormons to the entrance of the federal troops into their territory. The leaders of this strange sect are far too sagacious to venture prematurely upon so open a defiance of the General Government.

The Agitation of the Tariff.

It is very natural that a people laboring under such financial difficulties as those which have now overtaken the extensive and complicated commercial relations of this country, should look about them in every possible direction for a sufficient cause of their troubles, in the hope of thus discovering an adequate remedy. And when we consider how close is the connection between the revenue system of a Government and the productive Industries of a nation, it is not surprising that the question of the National Tariff and its practical operation should have been already mooted by the sufferers and the seekers. Of course, this question must be fairly discussed. If the revenue system has really contributed by its working to bring upon us our existing distress, we cannot too soon be satisfied of the fact, or too soon set ourselves about remodeling that system wherever it is found to be defective. But we must not suffer ourselves to be too easily led off into a Tariff crusade through the facile explanation which some economists profess to have found of our commercial stagnation in the alleged vitiation of our relations with foreign countries by the qualified "Free-Trade" system of 1846. The proportion which exists between our foreign and our domestic commerce, should of itself suffice to arrest the over-hasty theorist in his search after first causes. It is very possible that injudicious importation may have entered with other disturbing forces into that aggregate of disorderly commercial action of which we are now enduring the results But whether that injudicious importation should be traced to the operation of an existing Tariff, is quite another and a most important point to be considered. The criticism which our past history offers upon the views of the many intelligent persons who opposed the Tariff of 1846, in the belief that it would affect our interests in this injurious way, is not of a nature to convince us that their reasoning was correct. The late Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, for instance, who was justly regarded as a leading representative of the Protectionist system, has been recently quoted as a prophet of the misfortunes which now afflict us, and a letter written by him in 1846 to Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, has been republished as having foreshadowed the actual state of things with remarkable force and accuracy. That letter does, indeed, contain a single passage in which the present paralysis of exchanges is very correctly described. But while it is hardly astonishing that a gentleman familiar with the operations of business should have been able to paint, in a few strong words, the varied results of a financial pressure extending over the vast territory of the Union, it is a little singular that those who were struck by this circumstance should not have observed the much more conspicuous fact, that in every essential particular the "prophecies" of Mr. LAWRENCE have been minutely and elaborately falsified by the course of events. The bitterest antagonist of Protection, indeed, could hardly ask a more complete commentary upon the Scriptural imprecation, "O, that mine enemy had written a book," than is afforded by this thoughtful, well-written, but most unfortunate epistle of the Massachusetts statesman.

Mr. LAWRENCE estimated, in 1846, the necessary rational revenue at $30,000,000. To raise this sum by duties of 20 *per cent. ad valorem*, he calculated that we should be obliged to import $140,000,000 of goods subject to duty. To this were to be added $25,000,000 of goods free; making a total of $165,000,000. "Our exports," he goes on to say, "have not exceeded, nor are *they likely at present to exceed* $120,000,000; we have then a deficit of $45,000,000 to provide for; and how is this balance to be paid?" The new tariff went into operation. And in the very first year, the exports of the country rose to $158,648,622, against $146,535,684 of imports, an excess, that is, of exports over imports, of *over twelve millions of dollars*. In 1856-7 the exports of the country, *not including specie*, which, since the discovery of California, must be regarded as a profitable export of the productive industry of the country, exceeded the imports in just about the same proportions. Mr. LAWRENCE further went on to say in regard to specific possible exports he had little faith in our being able to ship corn and grain to advantage. The statistics of the subsequent trade in breadstuffs between this country and England offer too overwhelming a rebuke of this "little faith" for us to do more than allude to it here. We have indeed but little doubt that the practical sagacity of Mr. LAWRENCE had he been living at this time, would have dictated to him a very effective recantation of the propositions now put forth over his name. For the paralysis which has smitten us is clearly not the paralysis which Mr. LAWRENCE described and anticipated. He not only expected mischief from a quarter which has bred none, but the progress of the evils which he anticipated has been determined in a sense precisely inverse to that which he laid down. "The first giving way of the banks," he said, "will be heard from those quarters where there is the least amount of capital." The history of the present panic could not be more diametrically contradicted than it is in this sentence; and in this contradiction we have, very possibly, a clearer clue than is afforded by Mr. LAWRENCE'S letter to the origins of our calamity. It is not our present purpose to enter upon any extended discussion of these origins. We wish to confine the attention of our readers at this moment, to the danger which lurks in any inconsiderate and speculative revival of the Tariff agitation under the pressure of the theory that we are to look to an extravance in foreign trading as the great evil of the body financial. While as a people we spend in foreign goods a sum vastly less in proportion to our resources than we spent thirty years ago—the consumption of foreign goods by the population in 1821 being equivalent to $4 14 for each individual of the community, against $10 in 1854, and while our domestic manufactures of all kinds have been steadily gaining on our importations, the single article of woolens in 1850 showing a sum of $43,207,645 of domestic, against $16,976,-575 of foreign goods, and this in the face of a duty on the raw material, which discriminates against our own labor and in favor of the unencumbered foreign manufacturer, it would seem to be the height of panic-stricken thoughtlessness for us to rush from actual evils that we feel, but do not yet fully comprehend, into the more than dubious chances of an inconsiderate "reform," which may after all turn out to be a retrogression towards mischiefs still more severe.

Justice in France.

Critics, both English and American, have given themselves a great deal of trouble in attempting to account for the almost absolute dependence of the English and the American stage upon the dramatic genius of France. The Olympic and the Lyceum, Wallack's and Laura Keene's, are all alike sustained by "forced contributions" upon the abundance of the Gymnase and the Vaudeville. Sometimes an Anglo-Saxon scribe more daring than his fellows, having disguised a French play, as horse-thieves disguise a horse, by cropping his tail and painting his hide, boldly proclaims the creature of his fabrication an "Original." Generally, however, the prize passes current as an "adaptation;" but whether an "original" or an "adaptation," the Anglo-Saxon-French play is, after all, to be described only as the Irishman described his ideal dessert, as "an apple-pie all of quinces." Humiliating as this state of things may be to the aspiring dramatic genius of our race, we should find some consolation for it, in the consideration that the dramatic capacity is so innate and irrepressible in the French constitution as to develop itself spontaneously in all sorts of places, and on all sorts of occasions. A change of Government cannot be effected in France without a brilliant and dazzling "stage effect." Now it is M. DE LAMARTINE who "leans in a graceful attitude against a column," and charms a frantic city into patience. Or again, it is LOUIS NAPOLEON who shuts up fifty printers all night under the guard of a squad of Infantry, and in the morning covers the walls of Paris with proclamations that convert a Republic into an Empire. There is always a plot—a succession of striking scenes, and a brilliant *dénouement*—all the men of history are "merely players," each having his exit and his entrances, and the nation itself seems continually to forget all tribulation, past or present, in the satisfaction of the spectacle. Much of the injustice daily done to the French character ought perhaps to be set down to the account of the tendency, which is in them so strong and in us so weak, to contemplate life and its events as an exhibition, prolific of sensations and impressions.

Nothing, for instance, could be more utterly at war with our received ideas of judicial investigation than the recent proceedings of the "*Cour d'Assises de la Seine*," in the case of CARPENTIER and others, arraigned at the suit of the Great North of France Railway on charges of fraud and theft. The result of these proceedings is already well known. The decision of Commissioner BETTS, of this City, under which the fugitives were delivered up to the French authorities, has been stultified by a verdict which exonerates the prisoners from those charges of "theft by breaking and by false keys," in virtue of which alone was their surrender required, according to the treaty of extradition. PAROD, whose escape from legal custody through the advice and assistance of his counsel, Messrs. GALAHAITH and TOWNSHEND, so justly scandalized this community, has been acquitted. GUERIN, the night-watchman, and CARPENTIER, the Cashier of the Company, have been found guilty of simple theft, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while to GRELLET, the Sub-Cashier, convicted of the same crime, but without the relief of the same extenuations, is dealt out the fuller measure of eight years of confinement.

These verdicts must strike the careful reader of the elaborate reports published in the *Droit* as substantially just; and the fact that a jury could be found in Paris capable of coming to a decision upon such a case, after a fair and full deliberation which occupied only four days' time, will affect New-Yorkers with a lively admiration of French justice in the main, and with regrets not less lively over the contrast presented by our own Courts in the transaction of similar business. But the conduct of the trial was certainly as singular as the result is satisfactory. The presiding Judge combined, in his bearing towards all before him, the ardor of the advocate with the awful authority of the schoolmaster. He snubbed lawyers, witnesses and prisoners with impartial sternness, and shared with the crowd of spectators the "intense interest of the occasion." When one of the witnesses, for example, undertook to modify a statement made by him at a preliminary stage of the affair, the presiding Judge quite lost his temper in defence of his brother magistrate, before whom that statement had been affied. "We will not endure false witness!" he cried, "and today, Sir, you are lying to the law—we say it loudly, *you are a liar!*" When PAROD was explaining some steps in the history of the affair, the Judge broke in with "Yes! all that was well enough in your then state of mind, *which was contrary to all sound morality!*" We have no great admiration for the judicial complaisance which daily suffers blackguards at the bar to "sully the ermine" of the Empire City of the New World, but we certainly should be sorry to see the presidential style of the Paris *Cour d'Assises* introduced upon the New-York bench. The abuse of America and American institutions in which the defenders of the accused indulged, was cleverly introduced for the purpose of exciting a deeper sympathy for these unfortunate victims of the "*sacra fames*," exiled by their crime from the Paradise of the Paris Exchange into a hell of heartless transatlantic speculators; and the "eloquent improvisation" of M. LACHAUD, their leading counsel, was followed by a "long sensation," in the course of which "the bar, the jury off duty, and the *prosecuting Directors of the Railway Company* themselves, crowded about him with warm and vivid congratulations!"

The whole trial, in fact, reads like a drama; and like a drama it has its moral—a moral fortunately which undramatic Americans can feel as keenly as dramatic Frenchmen. The heroes of the new play, while they have been proved guilty of a gross breach of trust, have also been shown to be but types of a large and an increasing class on both sides of the Atlantic. They were neither profligates nor swindlers, in the common acceptation of those terms. Unusually discreet and orderly in their lives, they were the victims of that haste to be rich which is the passion of the hour, and were betrayed by temptations which the sterner virtue of employers in an age more firm would never have thrown in their way. With every facility on the one side for operating in stocks, they found on the other, stocks ready to their hand. Thirty thousand shares held by the ROTHSCHILDS, were left in their joint keeping, protected only by a single key, which closed a box of the most ordinary description. That box was the pecuniary Madame Potiphar of these young men. They lacked the force of Joseph, and they have met with their reward. But should there be no punishment, at least of public opinion, reserved for those who, by their own indolence and neglect of duty in their higher stations, left all these ways of evil open to their subalterns? While so many who yield in America as CARPENTIER and GRELLET yielded in Paris, escape all chastisement of the law, it is, perhaps, idle to denounce justice upon those who repeat the recklessness of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD in places of trust among ourselves. But if ever a day of honest reckoning should come in the world of commercial frauds, it will be found that the instances are few indeed in which the sin of the subordinate has not followed the fault of his employer, as the darkness follows the night; and it will be idle to look for a more general fidelity in the discharge of financial trusts, until a more general fidelity shall be displayed on the part of those who impose them.

AN INJUSTICE CORRECTED.—We published some days since, in a telegraphic dispatch forwarded by the Agent of the Associated Press at Utica, a statement that a complaint had been made against HARVEY DOOLITTLE, Esq., Cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Herkimer, for embezzlement, false swearing, and other misconduct in connection with the management of the Bank.

We now learn that the complaint was brought before the Grand Jury on the 14th inst., and after a full inquiry into the circumstances, was dismissed as utterly without foundation. A meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Bank, representing four-fifths of its Capital Stock, had previously been held, at which the action of the Cashier was approved, the charges against him pronounced to be unfounded and the appointment of a Receiver confirmed.

We have heard of circumstances connected with this affair which indicate that this complaint against Mr. DOOLITTLE was the result of a conspiracy among several persons, who sought in that way to coerce his friends into relieving them from responsibility as stockholders of the Bank. We think the Grand Jury owe it to the community as well as to Mr. DOOLITTLE to make this point a subject of investigation, and if the report is true, to put these men upon trial for so flagrant an attempt at extortion.

POLITICAL.—The "Straight Republicans" of Massachusetts have published an address to the people of the State, the leading purpose of which is to denounce the Banks men as being committed thoroughly to the Know-Nothing movement. The principles of the American Party they denounce as not only hostile to the interests of the country, but as certain to introduce an element of disaffection and schism into the ranks of the Republican Party.

Medical.

The medical season has fairly opened. The preliminary Fall Course in each of the three Medical Colleges of the City draws near to its conclusion, and the regular four months course opens in each next week. At the Twenty-third-street College of Physicians and Surgeons, the attendance on the preliminary course averaged sixty; yesterday eighty were present. Dr. ST. JOHN will deliver the Introductory next Monday evening. The prospects for the class are held to be quite as good as usual, *malgre* the "Hard Times." The Introductory at the University, Fourteenth-street School, is to be delivered by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. We were unable to find the Professor, who gives the most flattering number of probable matriculants. All appear to be in good spirits, and sure of as great a crowd as ever. At the Thirteenth-street School, we were told that the average number of pupils at the Fall Course, was 60. None yet have entered the dissecting class. The Introductory is to be delivered on Tuesday evening by Dr. CARNOCHAN. Subject—*The Cultivation of Science.*

The Clinical Lecture Course at Bellevue is about to be inaugurated with an introductory by the venerable Dr. FRANCIS, on Monday next at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The lectures are to be three a week. Drs. JAMES R. WOOD and STEBBEN SMITH have charge of the Surgical subjects, while the medical are handled by a representative from each of the colleges, viz., Drs. ALONZO CLASK, BARKER and METCALF. Three hundred attended last year's course.

The "thousands" of signers to the petition in behalf of giving over half of the wards of Bellevue to the homœopathists for experiments, having been accurately counted number 1,420, nor upon the list are to be found the names of the "impure homœopathists"—only of the Simon Pures, who never mix gross doses with their infinitessimals.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN SPLIT.—Splits are becoming common in the Presbyterian body. Last week the Synod of Missouri, consisting of four Presbyteries and fifty-seven churches, held its annual session in St. Louis, and after a long discussion on Slavery, resolved to form itself into *an independent body*. It refuses fellowship with the New School body, on account of its action at Cleveland last Summer, and declares that it cannot go with the Richmond Convention. It determines to remain an independent Synod "until the providence of God shall seem to make clear the way of duty." By this action the Presbyterian Church in the United States is therefore divided into four separate organizations—the Old School, the New School, the Southern School and the Missouri School. There appears to have been some conflict of opinion in the meeting, but the final decision was arrived at harmoniously. Among the distinguished gentlemen present was Rev. THOMSON A. MILLS, who has taken a prominent part in the Slavery discussions of this Church.

REPORTED FILLIBUSTERING SUCCESSES SO FAR.—General WALKER has been visiting the editors of the New-Orleans papers, giving an account of his successes in enlisting men and means for a new fillibustering campaign. He claims to have enrolled three thousand men for his new army, and collected funds to the amount of $200,000. The head-quarters of the new expedition appear to be in Texas, whence many of the recruits come. Unsubstantiated by tangible proofs, the story of the men and the money lacks certainty.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.—It is stated that within a week protested drafts to the amount of $100,000 have been returned on the tobacconists of Richmond by commission-merchants in New-York. The Richmond papers intimate that it is the intention of the manufacturers to hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue their agents upon each draft as it matures and not have them returned.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The awards of the Juries, so far as confirmed by the Premium Committee, will be announced at the Palace this evening. The Annual Address before the Institute will be delivered by Ex-Speaker BANKS on Tuesday evening.

☞ HECKER inaugurates the new and welcome habit of selling bread by weight. Let every baker follow—let the people demand the custom, the City Fathers ordain, and the Police enforce it. We have been too long fed on light and little loaves.

☞ The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, has adjourned to Monday next.

FROM HAVANA AND SAN DOMINGO.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster—Prompt Action of General Concha to Suppress the Slave-Trade—Arrest of Two Governors and Minor Officials—Suppression of Smuggling—Success of the Revolutionists in San Domingo—Expected Expulsion of President Baez.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MYERS, Commander, from New-Orleans the 8th, and Havana the 11th, arrived early yesterday morning.

It is now said that the slaver recently captured at Havana was the *Paez*, instead of the *Mazeppa*, and that the Captain's name was PALMER. The vessel was taken from his charge by trick and force soon after leaving the port of New-York, and her cargo thrown overboard. She was bound for St. Thomas, and her voyage was contracted for guano. It was reported, but considered doubtful, that another slaver, with 700 Bozal negroes on board, had been captured to the east of Cardenas.

Oct. 13, at 10 A. M., lat. 31° 3′ north, long. 79° 46′ west, the *Daniel Webster* fell in with a waterlogged ship, foremast gone by the deck, and main-topmast and yards. Being boarded it was found that her boats all gone, her stern stove in, caboose on the poop and a few boards and boxes. She was loaded with lumber. The first letter of her name was F, and the last two of the port she belonged on; all her mizzen yards were on, but her sails unbent. Her lower mast was made of teak-wood.

Died and buried at sea on the 14th inst., ARTHUR MCGRATH; passengers from New-Orleans, Mrs. A. S. WHITAKER, M. CAHN, wife and 2 infants, and 11 in steerage. From Havana, T. B. FRAREHEIRES & Brother, F. GENALDES, E. ANTIQUE, T. BUSTILLOS, E. LIND & Co., in the cabin.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Daniel Webster* for late Havana papers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

In my last I mentioned the straits in which General CONCHA found himself with his friends, the slave dealers. At the time I did not think he was capable of getting out so well and so much to his credit. He has done everything in his power to bring all the guilty parties to justice and so far his efforts have not been entirely fruitless. The Governors of Gwines and Iaruco have been arrested and placed on trial for having received each heavy bribes to allow negroes to be landed within the limits of their jurisdiction. The money was found secreted on their persons at the time of their arrest. Several minor officers in different sections of the Island have also been sent down here for trial for the same offence. If the Courts do not condemn them, CONCHA cannot be blamed for having performed his duty. These arrests are the more significant inasmuch as the parties owning the negroes are all friends of the General. The number of Bezales already seized and at present in the Emancipado Dépôt exceeds one thousand.

In addition to these, four hundred have been captured at Iaruco, and several small gangs near Trinidad. The ship *Mazeppa*, that was seized near Cardenas, arrived here last week, and discharged her cargo of 370 of the most sickly and emaciated creatures that I ever laid my eyes on. In order to prevent the abuses consequent on the division of the spoils after the capture of a slaver, Gen. CONCHA has given express orders that all these *emancipados* shall be distributed among the Corporations of the country towns, to be employed in making and repairing the roads, &c. The two vessels, *Vullaneura* and *Mazeppa*, are to be broken up, in pursuance to the treaty with England. This will be quite a novelty with us, as it is the first time such a thing has ever occurred. They are both good vessels, and would bring a fair price at public auction. So, upon the whole, the English Government will have to be contented with the steps lately taken by CONCHA, to wipe out the shame of a cargo of slaves being landed publicly in Havana.

The present Collector of Customs at Havana has displayed unusual energy lately in the supression of smuggling. One of his last prizes was a lot of cases of match-sticks, landed from the packet bark *Emily*, of your City. One of the cases burst as it was being sent down the stage, and displayed inside of the match-sticks, bats, coats and revolvers. The goods were consigned to a Spanish house in this city, who will lose about $10,000 before the matter is settled. Had it been under the administration of the present incumbent's predecessor, the affair might have been settled easier. It is a pity that Spain has so few honest officers, otherwise she would derive almost twice as much revenue from this Island as she does now. The majority of the clerks are sent out here by their families to make a fortune in a few years, regardless of the means by which they attain their object. If there is one honest Spaniard in Cuba, it is Captain OSTENBACH, the present Collector of Customs at Havana. I wish I could say as much of his predecessor!

The latest news from St. Domingo represents that country to be in a civil war of the worst description. The Revolutionists, headed by Ex-President SANTA ANA, had succeeded in defeating the Government forces in several engagements, and the probability was that BAEZ would be driven from the country. Several of the most prominent men had been banished. It is rumored here that the *Susquehanna* has been ordered there to look after Lamana.

From Spain we have nothing at all of interest, the public attention being the expected *accouchement* of Her Majesty, until which time all revolutionary plots seem to have been postponed.

Important from Mexico.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTRY—DISMISSAL OF THE MINISTRY—ANOMALOUS STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT—CONSPIRACY—ARRESTS—NEW CITIES ON THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

By way of Havana, we have received advices from Mexico City to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. The state of the Republic was less favorable for its future tranquility.

We find in the news no mention of the assassination of General ALVAREZ, previously reported.

The Government is in an anomalous position in consequence of the recent dismissal of Ministers *en masse*, and of the non-assembling of the General Congress, which should have proclaimed the President.

President COMONFORT was assiduously occupied in promulgating decrees of administrative reform.

In Colima on the 26th of August a *pronunciamento* was issued favoring ALVAREZ, but at latest dates this city had returned to its allegiance.

The *Estandarte*, Government organ, announces that on the 26th of September DIEZ-DE BONILLA, Ex-Intendeut of Police; Don DOMINGO GAYOSO, and Don AGUSTIN ZIRES, formerly Colonels in SANTA ANA'S grenadiers, were arrested on charge of conspiracy.

The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz also announces the arrest in that city of numerous parties on the same charge. The men arrested were not citizens of Vera Cruz, but strangers from some other part of the country.

Under the head of *alarmas*, the *Progreso* says that both in San Luis and other States there were rumors of serious disturbances.

There can be no doubt but that an extensive conspiracy has been organized against the Government of President COMONFORT. A large number of persons, including men of high military and civic position, have been arrested in the capital.

The Government has authorized the foundation, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of three cities, under the names of Colon, Iturbide, and Humboldt.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—Many valuable additions have been recently made to the Library of the American Institute in the departments of Mechanics and applied Sciences. It is very certain that for the mechanic and the inventor, the best service the Institute can perform is to furnish them with the latest works upon the Sciences and the Arts.

MILITARY.—Yesterday was a pleasanter day for the regiments who paraded for inspection and review than for their comrades who turned out the day before. The Third Regiment, Hussars, Sixth, Eighth and Fourth Regiments paraded in Hamilton-square. They made a fine display.

Speech of Hon. N. P. Banks on Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

Faneuil Hall was crowded last evening, both on the floor and in the galleries, in response to the announcement that Hon. N. P. BANKS would address his fellow-citizens, and would touch upon the causes of the financial distress. A number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries.

JOHN H. WILKINS, of Boston, presided, and in a brief speech introduced Mr. BANKS.

Mr. BANKS was received with prolonged applause and three hearty cheers. He began to speak at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

He commenced by saying that when he engaged to speak in Faneuil Hall, he designed to speak on the subject of the policy of the State and Nation, and not on the great monetary crisis which had been brought upon the country; the distress caused by which it was impossible to pass over in silence. He complimented the men of the city of Boston for the courage and vigor with which they had met the storm which had so suddenly broken upon them, and for the union of interests and purposes employed to fend off its evil effects. The steadiness of their position had sustained the business character of the city, which was her chief honor. Recurring again to the subject, Mr. BANKS said that no one could possibly withhold a feeling of sorrow and distress on account of the suffering which the monetary crisis had occasioned. Fortunes that had been the result of fifty years of close attention, great intelligence, and unwearied industry and frugality, had been dissipated in a night, and in the wasting away of the great commercial landmarks there had been a corresponding wreck of other interests. Every one must feel a sympathy for labor without employment and support, labor made houseless unexpectedly, with some reason to fear that in the coming Winter it would be breadless. With all the suffering and loss consequent on the crisis which Boston had experienced, there would be always means to supply the wants of those suffering without faults of their own. One view of the subject indicated, it seemed to Mr. BANKS, that the general disability of the period would be but temporary. The country was never richer than to-day, for the agricultural crops were estimated at a value of two thousand millions of dollars, and the product of manufacturing industry at about fifteen hundred millions. With our means of intercourse with other parts of the world, the enterprise of our merchants, the economy of our families, in fact the economy of families, in fact all persons would infuse into the condition of the country confidence which would enable us in a few months to arise from the fall we had experienced.

The spirit of economy which might be imparted to our national life would enable us speedily to recover from disaster. There could be no just comparison between the condition now and what it was in 1837. The speculations of that period were fruitless, both as regards agriculture and manufactures. Capital in the latter mentioned period was in city lots, whereas now it was invested in the industrial interests of the country. There was in 1837 but $3,000,000 in specie in the whole country, with $119,000,000 of circulation in Bank paper. Now, at least in 1850, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, there was $250,000,000 in Specie. Probably there was now as much as $289,000,000 to $176,000,000 of bank notes in circulation. In this State the Banking interest was in a safer condition at present than in 1837, and the confidence of the people in this particular was greater, and the feeling of hostility to the Banks was far less. In regard to the cause of the crisis different people held different views, according to their political bearings, and here Mr. BANKS wished that his purpose was to speak of the policy, and not in reprehension of parties or of men—and also according to their conceptions of monetary affairs. A few leading facts would probably precede other observations Mr. BANKS had to make, and tend to beget a just understanding of our position and a fair elucidation of our difficulties. As an important fact in this connection. It might be said that if this crisis had been deferred another two months, it would not have occurred this year. An opportunity to have transported the agricultural produce from the Valley of the Mississippi, which had yielded nearly double its usual value, to the Atlantic coast, would have constituted such wealth as would have enabled our merchants and people to meet all demands against them. It was, therefore, in some sort, a panic that had produced the difficulty. Mr. BANKS would not discuss the cause of the panic, but that which had contributed materially to bring it about. Among other things, the facts were to be recognized that the Government of this country was a power; that the Government had both an open and a tacit influence—it had duties which it could not avoid, and responsibilities which it had to meet. The common opinion that the inflation of the currency was the sole cause of the extravagance of the times both in expenditure and in trade, must be taken with some qualification. There were other and deeper causes to which we might not only attribute public and private extravagance in the ordinary expenses of life and in the extent of our business relations; but to which we might also attribute leading blame in the inflation of the currency. Paper money must have breathed into it the breath of life, otherwise it could not go alone. It cannot endow itself with life, but a vitality must be imparted to it whether it is produced by the people or by the Government. Measures may be devised to give the currency of the country a greater stability by limiting its issues upon its specie capital. There were fifty millions of dollars of bank notes in circulation of the denominations of five dollars and under; and the time was not far distant when there would be a concurrence in the adoption of permanent measures that will tend to the substitution of gold and silver in the hands of the people for the small notes they now hold in compensation for their labor, and that would tend more than any other event to give stability of a solid character to our currency. There was a disposition current to retain gold and silver. People parted with every other product with pleasure, but the precious metals they retained as long as possible. Gold and silver for the pay of labor, and bank-notes of the higher denominations for commercial purposes, would be everywhere comfortable and safe *media* of value. In 1853 a new Administration undertook the cares of Government in this Union, and found us with an expenditure of $54,000,000, and on the 1st of July, of that year, a surplus of gold and silver in the Treasury of $21,000,000. This state of things was the inevitable result of our commercial and financial system. The expenditure of the Government must either have been largely increased, or an alarming, if not fatal, accumulation in the National Treasury must have been inevitable; and that the accumulation in 1857, after a heavy payment of national debt, would reach the sum of $30,000,000. On the 1st July, 1858, the surplus in the Treasury, re-estimated, would reach the amount of $44,000,000. Such a condition of the public finances would be as fatal to the interests of the country as it would be to the integrity of the Government.

This latter was the first aspect in which the circumstance presented itself to the Administration of that year. It had to choose between an increase of expenditures or the reduction of the Revenue; and being concurrent with the traditions of the Democratic Party the Administration represented, as well as with the interests of the country, such reduction was decided on. Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, was then the Secretary of the Treasury, and his administration of the duties had never been surpassed, and his interest in the success of national industry prompted him to the thorough consideration of the plan of reorganizing the Revenue system. His purpose was to secure economy in the public expenditure and also the prosperity of every branch of American industry. There were in the Tariff of 1846, eight schedules and he proposed to reduce them to two—the first paying a duty of 25 per cent. and the second embracing articles admitted free of duty, which were chiefly raw materials used in the manufactures of this country. The last schedule contained 268 specifications, on which had been levied a duty of from 10 to 30 per cent. and which duty to this extent was a tax upon our manufacturing industry without any benefit to the people or the Treasury. The reduction of the duty from 30 to 25 per cent. on the first schedule, would have diminished the revenue $43,000,000 a year. The 210 articles in the second or free list, would have caused a further reduction of $8,000,000, leaving but $5,000,000 in the Treasury. In 1855, when the Tariff was to go into operation, the effect on the country would have been the disbursement of $15,000,000 that year, instead of an accumulation of $30,000,000 in the Treasury. In 1857 it would have relieved the manufacturing interest of $8,000,000 each year, and the people of the burden of the duties paid on their imports, of $4,500,000. These two items of reduction from the two years preceding 1857 would have shown a difference of $25,000,000 saved to the people, instead of being in the National Treasury. Such was the character of the measure of Mr. GUTHRIE, which was assailed on the ground that it was a departure from the principle of the Act of 1846, and a protective measure. It was defended on the principle that it was a measure for the revenue, with incidental protection to American industry, and in that view that it was like every tariff which had been established since the commencement of the Government, and that it improved the example set by the nations of Europe, and was a move nearly approaching to free trade. Mr. BANKS, after explaining the provisions of the English and French Tariffs, said that almost the last public declaration made by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL in Parliament was, that in a service of forty years he had never approached the subject of the Revenue Imports, without endeavoring to strengthen the principle that raw materials should have been furnished the manufacturers free of duty. ROBERT RANTOUL, the most eminent man of his day for his knowledge of matters of trade, in his speech in Congress in 1851, a vocate l the enlargement of the free list, and the admission of raw materials as an element of freedom in trade, and of prosperity in American industry. But the true character of Mr. GUTHRIE'S measure was not to be determined by the aspect in which it was regarded as a free-trade or protective measure—for it might be made either as the Government choose, and in whatever direction it moved it would not leave the industry of the country to the constant apprehension of change. With raw materials admitted free of duty, no system of revenues adequate to the expenses of the Government could be adopted which would not leave the established manufacturers of this country to meet and undersell any other people in the markets of the world. The temptation in a period like this, Mr. BANKS said, was strong to recur to the ancient principles and counsels upon the subject of protection, but it would be well to remember that any extreme measure adopted in a crisis like the present would be overthrown by the return wave which comes back in a season of great prosperity. What the industry of the country needed most was stability, and this would be most certainly found in the principle of the admission of raw manufacturing material free of duty, with such incidental protection as might be superadded to the import o manufactured articles as would meet the expenses o the Government. That might be twenty-five or thirty per cent. or more, as the people determine. The stability which industry demanded could be obtained by the substitution of specie for *ad valorem* duties for a hundred or two hundred articles where specific duties could be substituted for *ad valorem* without detriment to the interests of the country, and without a departure from the principles of incidental protection which had been recognized by every tariff since the Revolution. Mr. BANKS instanced the article of iron, which had risen from forty-six dollars to seventy-two dollars in five years, as an article in which an *ad valorem* duty was essential, and there were many others, he said, in the same category. Mr. BANKS continued to demonstrate that the manufacturing interests of the country had a right to incidental protection. In 1790 they were confined to the hearth-stones of the people, but in 1857 they involved an interest of fifteen hundred millions of dollars. This principle had been recognized by the tariff bill of Mr. GUTHRIE. It had the sanction of Gen. PIERCE'S Cabinet, and received the approval of the New-England manufacturers and the iron-masters of Pennsylvania. There was not a Democrat in the Northern States who would not have gladly yielded his consent to its passage. It would have saved to the manufacturers of this country sixteen millions of dollars, without detriment to the country, and relieved the treasury of its accumulated specie. Mr. GUTHRIE'S bill had the approval of the President; how did it fail? The Southern men insulted it as a measure of protection, as a departure from the principle of the act of 1846. The Government faltered in its support, and the public and Congress had the Nebraska bill instead of the Tariff fastened on the political contests of the country from that day until this. The manner in which President PIERCE retired from the support of the Tariff bill, and the steps taken by him with that object were described by Mr. BANKS in a strictly historical shape, and with the most temperate expression relative to the effect of this policy on the country. It was stated that the United States had not more than a tithe of the South American trade, which was principally in raw materials, but left it to a monopoly by England and other nations. The reciprocal policy adopted between this country and Canada was reviewed in specific detail to exhibit its advantages over the more narrow policy which affected us in our relations with our South American neighbors. The policy of Mr. GUTHRIE would have given us all we required in the latter instance. A question on the policy of giving land grants to Railroads, and on the sectional manner in which the grants were conferred, occupied the speaker for nearly half an hour. The result of this policy had been to withdraw capital from a more legitimate investment, and a consequent inflation of the currency, which led to its sudden contraction, was the immediate cause of our present difficulties. The expenses of the Government, and the disturbed condition of the country on account of the Slavery question, were next alluded to. He said that the people and the Government were blind, deaf and dead to everything involving their character, and would remain so just so long as Freedom and Slavery were the issue. The city corporation and personal extravagances were also alluded to, and the ladies very gallantly defended against the imputation that they were preeminently one of the causes of the present depression. He summed up this par of the subject by saying that on the Government itself, which is the source of power, seen and unseen, and which forms the customs of a community and moulds the habits of a people, the major blame rested. The futility of the labor of proving that Slavery was recognized by the Constitution, was discussed with much power but in very temperate language, and Mr. BANKS closed by quoting CURRAN'S very eloquent apostrophe to the dawning of freedom.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Primary Nominations.

The Democratic Judicial Convention met a Tammany Hall last evening, and made the following nominations:

Supreme Court—Long Term.—Daniel P. Ingraham.
Supreme Court—Short Term.—Josiah Sutherland.
Superior Court.—Judges Bosworth and Pierpoint.
Common Pleas.—Henry H. Hilton.
Recorder.—George C. Barnard.
District-Attorney.—Peter B. Sweeny.
Surrogate—Edward C. West.
Judge of Marine Court—Florence McCarthy.

Messrs. Ingraham, Bosworth, Pierpoint, and McCarthy, were nominated by acclamation.

Three ballots were had for candidate for the short term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sutherland received 43 votes, Mr. Robinson, 30, and Mr. West, 21, and 7 scattering. The last ballot stood:

Sutherland	62	Scattering	3
Robinson	45		

The nomination of Mr. Sutherland was then made unanimous.

There was only one ballot for Recorder. It stood thus:

George C. Barnard	42	Robert Smyth	22
James M. Smith	27	Col. Haskett	13

The nomination of Mr. Barnard was made unanimous.

The opponent of Mr. Hilton was Mr. Moncrief, but the former was selected on the first ballot.

Two ballots were cast for District-Attorney, as follows:

	1st Bal.	2d Bal.
Peter B. Sweency	53	58
Edward C. West	46	51
Henry H. Morange	4	—
Jonas B. Phillips	1	—

The nomination of Mr. P. B. Sweeney was made unanimous.

The contest for Surrogate was animated and protracted.

The final vote resulted in the election of Edward C. West, over Messrs. Dyckman and Robinson, his opponents.

Republican Senatorial Nominations.

The Republican Senatorial Convention met last evening. The Fourth District Convention met at the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street. Delegates from the First, Eighth and the Fourteenth Wards, which comprise the District, were present. Dr. Snodgrass, of the Seventh Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Ely Lyons, of the Sixth Ward, Secretary. C. C. N. H. Daniel L. Petty and Samuel A. Childs were nominated. An informal ring vote vote resulted as follows:

Noll	4	Childs	3
Petty	7		

A Committee of one from each Ward was then appointed to confer with other parties, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of such Committee.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Convention met at No. 659 Broadway. P. J. Ottarson in their chair, and J. W. Farr, Secretary. Joseph B. Varnum, of the Fifteenth Ward, was nominated on the first ballot, which was as follows:

Varnum	9	Blank	1
Geo. W. Blunt	2		

Mr. Varnum was declared unanimously nominated, and a Committee was appointed to notify him of the result.

Hon. Abijah Mann's Letter of Acceptance.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I possess your letter of the 13th current as Chairman of the American Convention and the Republican Convention respectively of the Second Senatorial District, informing me of my nomination at a joint Convention of the delegates of both parties, held on the 9th of this month, as their candidate for Senator at the ensuing election, and desiring my acceptance.

For this distinguished expression of the confidence of my fellow-citizens I am profoundly grateful, and the more grateful because it comes freely and unsolicited on my part. In accepting this nomination, by the current action of the two Conventions, I beg leave to remark that I do it the more cordially because I am sure that the great objects and purposes of both the parties represented are identical and consistent—both having in view the same general ends—the security of the rights and liberties of the people, and the promotion of the welfare of our common country by every lawful means, especially to secure the full and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise and the choice of our rulers, from the frauds and violence which have of late too often prevailed.

For this purpose a well guarded Registry Law seems to me to be the appropriate remedy, against which no fair objection can be maintained.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully and faithfully yours,

A. MANN, Jr.

P. J. WARNOCK, Esq., Chairman of the American Convention; R. H. HUNTLEY, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Convention.

Correction by Dr. Snodgrass.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the points of my speech, in the Republican Central Committee, against the resolution intended to influence the Governor adversely to the call of an extra session of the Legislature, I am misrepresented, (unintentionally, I doubt not,) by being made to say that His Excellency "*would surely be swayed by the money speculators, who had been sent to prevail upon him.*"

Now, Sir, my remarks were the furthest possible from such an uncharitable offensiveness of tone, or any such a charge against Governor KING, or the persons understood to have been urging him to call an extra session. It is not my habit to address myself to such grave and solemn questions in unguarded language of denunciation, such as that attributed to me, as touching "money speculators," by whom the Governor was to be "surely swayed." Not being cognizant of any such fact, it would have been unjust, as well as reckless, to make such a statement, nor did I make it.

The aim of my remarks, on the occasion referred to, was to persuade from a step which I was inclined to believe would have no effect upon Governor KING, for several reasons, which were intended for the ears of my political associates, and which it would be out of place and taste to repeat to the general reader. I called attention to the probability of that happening which the reports of the proceedings of the merchants' meeting, in next morning's TIMES, showed to have actually taken place, viz.: the action of prominent and influential Republicans, in favor of a course the very opposite of what the resolution of the Central Committee has recommended. Whether or not the sequel has justified the wisdom of my views, as well as the correctness of my prophecy, I will leave the reader to determine.

By permitting me to set myself right in a matter which derives its importance from the crisis to which it relates—during which I trust my patriotism may continue to control my partisanism—you will confer a favor on

Your friend,

J. E. SNODGRASS.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Mr. GEORGE PENABERT, having returned from Paris, would be happy to see his friends at FREDRICKS' Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PEROT'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This pleasant and prosperous place of amusement is having a great run with G. L. AIKEN'S new Drama from "Cona's" celebrated story of "Bion the Wanderer." Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. It is to be repeated this evening with the Drama of the "Flying Dutchman" and the comic Drama of "Robert Macaire." Go early, if you would have a good place. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and all the Company are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

THE SECRET.—"You are looking uncommonly well to-day, Charley; I declare, quite handsome—have you been in the country?" "No, but I have just visited the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, and bought one of KNOX'S fashionable Fall hats, and it at, I suppose, has made the improvement. Isn't it a handsome tile?" "It is the most elegant thing I have seen this season; I'll get one myself." Go thou, reader, and do likewise.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A few applications of this exquisite preparation will remove all eruptions and freckles from the skin. For washing Infants and Children, mothers will find it invaluable for preventing chafing, &c., and promoting health, delicacy and beauty. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH—Go and see the exceedingly amusing and remarkably skillful Carlo Family, in their new pantomime at Barnum's Museum. They produce it this afternoon and this evening, at which times the Welsh Nightingale also warbles through her lyrical entertainment. The Nightingale is still the great wonder at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 17.

I.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—Full Particulars of the Events of the Week—Suspension of all the City Banks—How the Panic affects the Trades, Business, Domestic Economies, &c.

II.—THE PANIC—1837 and 1857.

III.—THE NILE—Incidents of Eastern Travel.

IV.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

V.—AFFAIRS IN CHILI—From our Correspondent.

VI.—FROM WASHINGTON—From our Correspondent.

VII.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—Full Particulars of Recent Events.

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X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Crisis at Last—The Bank Suspension—The English in India—Who Spends the Money?—Effects of the Pressure on Politics—An Omission worth Noting.

XI.—RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt or the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!
CURTAIN GOODS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money, marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INORAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,

Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost,
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WARPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. HUCKLEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 8th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST. Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearthrugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business. J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PORTABLE-DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACElets, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CORNING—HOYT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. SAMUEL B. CORNING, of Bergen County, N. J., to Miss EFGENIA S. HOYT, granddaughter of the late John Morrison, of this City.

DAVISON—MCCREA.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 235 West 25th-st., by Rev. John Brash, Mr. FRANK DAVISON to LIZZIE KIRK, eldest daughter of William McCrea, Esq., all of this City.

THORNE—MATTHEWS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, JOHN R. THORNE to LAVINIA MATTHEWS, all of this City.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER to ELIZABETH, daughter of L. M. Hoffman.

BROWN—EATON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of Dr. Edward Bayard, uncle of the bride, by Rev. Dr. George L. Prentis, GEORGE BROWN, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to Miss HARRIET EATON, only daughter of the late Daniel Cady Eaton, Esq.

GRIFFITTS—RODGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857, by Rev. Rayaud Kearsay Rodgers, D. D., ROBERT SMITH GRIFFITTS to MARY HARPER, daughter of A. Robertson Rodgers.

BARTON—ELMENDORF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. Elmendorf, WM. B. BARTON to ELSIE A., daughter of Levi Elmendorf.

COATS—ARCHINCLOSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., JAMES COATS, Jr., of Paisley, Scotland, to SARAH ANN, daughter of John Auchincloss.

WEAVER—WALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. E. L. James, MICHAEL WEAVER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA A., daughter of Wm. Wall, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

BLISS.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN BLISS, aged 62 years and 3 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Columbia-st.

REQUA.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16, LANA, relict of the late James Requa, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 249 Spring-st.

GAVEY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16, 1857, Capt. JOHN HENRY GAVEY, (native of the isle of Guernsey,) aged 40 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Thomas, Daniel, William and Joseph F. Gavey, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 215 West 29th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, aged 61 years and 10 days.

Her friends are requested to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. S. Hallenbeck, No. 28 West 54th-st. Her remains will be taken to Attleus, N. Y., for interment.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 16 IDA ISABEL, daughter of William H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 127 Amity-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ P. M.

DEADY.—On Monday, Oct. 12, MERCY A. GREEN, wife of Daniel Deady, and only daughter of John and Mary A. Green, aged 23 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Her remains were interred in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Penn.

☞ Philadelphia and Chester Co. papers please copy.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of these goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $3 50 to $3 25, for $3 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 10, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 790 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 67 Ann-st., New-York.

BEFORE PURCHASING,

The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st. New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

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At
EVANS' Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Nos. 66 and 65 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

The amount of Overcoats,
Cheap and Fine Dress Frock Coats,
Cheap and Fine Cassimere Business Coats,
Cheap and Fine Cassimere Pants,

Contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS' flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other Clothier in the City of New-York; for instance:

Handsome Black Cloth Raglans and Surtouts	$16
Beautiful Beaver Surtouts and Raglans	$10 00 to 20
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	8 00 to 12
Petersham Overcoats	4 00 to 10
Whitney Beaver Overcoats	6 00 to 12
Niggerhead and Lion Skin Raglans	6 00 to 10
Whirlpool, Kerseymeres, Mixed Beavers, &c.	6 00 to 15
Cloth Frock Coats, well made, trimmed	5 00 to 10
The Finest Custom-made Dress Frocks	14 00 to 20
Black Pants	2 00 to 7
Over 10,000 Fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50 to 6
3 00 Velvet Vests	2 00 to 8
Cloth, Cassimere and other Vests	1 00 to 4
Complete Black Cloth Suits (very genteel)	12
An immense stock of Cassimere Business Coats &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,	2 50 to 10

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1857.
The new, grand and romantic Fairy Spectacle, entitled
BOREAS.
Pronounced by all the unequaled success.
Even in this season of
THE RAVELS and ROLLA
To commence with the Ballet of
LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide.....Signorina Rolla
Followed by the new pantomime of
BOREAS.
With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.
Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, 50 cents.
Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1857.
First representation this season of Palgrave Simpson's grand romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE BLACK BOOK.
Wulf, Demon of the Hartz.....Mr. Jordan
Hans Caspar a supposed idiot.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Baron Kabevurm.....Mr. Burnett
Gitterschenkel.....Mr. Peters
Mina.....Miss C. Thompson Countess.....Miss Wells
To conclude with
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. Benj. Bibbs.....Burnett
Mr. Barnaby Bibbs.....Jefferson
On Monday evening next—An original comedy of the Times, entitled
SPLENDID MISERY,
written expressely for and adapted to the peculiar character of Miss Keene's Star Company by one of the literati of our city, will be produced with new local scenery, appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette.....Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs.....Seventy-five cents
Family circle.....25 cents | Private boxes.....$4 and $5

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
Second week of the
GRAND RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
will be presented, in compliance with the wishes of many patrons of the Broadway Theatre, the grand ballet of
FAUST,
with its superb scenery, splendid costumes, magnificent appointments, and supported by the unrivalled Ronzani Ballet Troupe, under the immediate supervision of Signor Domenico Ronzani. Mlle. Louise Lamoureux and Sig. Filippo Baratti will dance their celebrated grand Pas de Deux in the gorgeous Palace Scene.
Previous to the ballet, the favorite comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY YET.
Ruy Gomez.....Mr. F. B. Conway
Duchess.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
A new grand ballet entitled THE GOLDEN HORSE is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17,
DECIDED SUCCESS AND SECOND NIGHT
of PLANCHE'S exquisite and most interesting drama,
PAST AND PRESENT.
First night of an entirely new petite comedy,
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcott, Mr. G. Hollaud, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Boey, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, &c., in original characters.
MR. LESTER,
having recovered from his illness, will make his first appearance on Monday evening in an entirely New Comedy, written by O. S. LELAND, Esq., entitled
CAPRICE:
OR, LOVER AND HUSBAND.
Other novelties in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN
will, by express desire, appear in her unrivalled personation of
MEG MERRILES,
the brilliant success of which wonderful delineation has never been equalled on the stage.
SATURDAY—GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.
Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushman
The other characters by the principal members of this excellent company. With the new farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
On MONDAY—New play, with new scenery and appointments, called
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA,
in which Miss Cushman will sustain the principal character.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER.
After which FLYING DUTCHMAN.
To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...50 cents | Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard.....Mr. E. Eddy
DON JUAN.
To conclude with the drama entitled the
BLEEDING NUN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE Moorand Aquaria, the Welsh Nightingale, and the Carlo Family.—SATURDAY, Oct. 17, this AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as this EVENING at 7½, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE in "THE LADY'S DREAM," a novel and highly unique entertainment; after which THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, performed by THE CARLO FAMILY, in the most diverting and brilliant manner. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.
Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. Morton, &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Annual Address will be delivered in the Palace by
HON. NATHANIEL P. BANKS,
of Massachusetts, on
TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE TO THE EXHIBITORS.—REPORTS OF THE PREMIUM COMMITTEE.—The Awards of the various Juries, so far as received, and confirmed by the Premium Committee, will be announced THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION
of
BRITISH ART
Will be opened on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at the new galleries of the National Academy of Design in 10th-st., one door from Broadway. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. RENOUF, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

262 EAST 13TH-STREET, Rented for $1,000. No. 277 East 13th-st., Rented for $700.
HOUSES AND lots in East 13th-st.—On account of the owner being in want of money he offers for sale two houses and lots in East 13th-st., at a great bargain. They are in the best condition, and bring in a rental of $1,700 per annum. They will be sold separately or together, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. This is an opportunity for a safe investment but seldom to be met with, and persons who will take the trouble to learn the price will at once see that this is no humbug, as the houses must be sold by Nov. 1. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway.

$1,000.—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT upon, the whole on mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing 6 lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes ride from the City Hall by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situation on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 220 Broadway, corner Barclay st., third floor, room No. 45½.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN BANK DEPOSITS!—Four good plain 2½-story brick houses and lots in Brooklyn (title perfect and no incumbrances) will be sold very low for cash, separately or together, if applied for soon, to the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st.
J. F. FRANKLIN.
Also, a very nice little cottage-house and lot, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, will be sold at a great reduction from its value and cost. Apply soon.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. HUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 34th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOR SALE, the three-story high basement brick house, No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, IN AUDUBON Park, Carmansville, a furnished house well adapted for a gentleman and his wife. On the right of the hall on the first floor is a good-sized parlor with dining room connected with folding doors; on the left in a wing is the kitchen with good pantries, etc.; on the second story are four good-sized chambers with closets. There are half an acre of ground handsomely laid out, a good stable, with harness room, carriage house, and finished room for the man. Outside windows are fitted nearly all over the house. There are two large cisterns of soft water and a well of hard water on the premises. The house is of the Italian villa style of architecture, and the situation and neighborhood unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. The Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st., is less than five minutes' walk from the house. Possession given Nov. 1. Apply to L. HAYWARD, No. 45 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE—Parlor, basement, and third stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION PLACE, 4th-st.; rent low. also, FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 192 BLEECKER-st., until the first day of May next; possession given immediately. Inquire of the chief clerk at the office of the Metropolitan Police, No. 88 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HOUSE on 24th-st., near 9th av., with all the modern improvements, completely and finely furnished, to rent until May 1, at the rate of $600 per annum, to a family of unexceptional respectability and having no small children. Inquire from 10 to 11 A. M., of JOHN V. PATTON, at No. 53 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WHOLE or part of a first class elegantly furnished house, eligibly situated on Murray Hill. To an approved tenant, for six months or longer, advantageous terms will be offered. Address A. B. C., this office.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 6th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 307 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, between 6th and 37th sts. and the 2d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address Box No. 805 Post-Office.

STABLE-ROOM WANTED.—TWO STALLS IN a private or club-stable, within a few blocks of 5th-av. and 36th-st. Address, with price and particulars, J. J., Box No. 404 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, may be had for one or two single gentlemen, with an European lady; the house is near to the cars and Wall-st. ferry, with a large well furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, GORDON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 239 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A family of four, including two children, near the Fulton or South Ferry. Terms must be moderate, and rooms not over two flights from dining room. Address C. W. G., Box No. 2,688, and state terms.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A VERY PLEASANT PARLOR FLOOR and rooms in suites or single, to let with or without partial board, and private table, in a first-class brown-stone house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Apply at 36 East 35th-st. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET and furniture sold at a great deduction; will rent the furniture if desired; the house is nearly filled with boarders, and is in a fine location near St. John's Park. Ill-health compels me to sell out. Address W. M. M., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 64 Varick-st., near St. John's Park. The house has recently been opened. Terms to correspond with the times. References exchanged.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS'. No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PANIC.
The unavoidable delays of publishing having been overcome there will be issued positively on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
A BRIEF AND POPULAR ACCOUNT OF ALL THE FINANCIAL PANICS AND COMMERCIAL REVULSIONS
in the United States, from 1690 to 1857, including a particular account of the two great revulsions of
1837 and 1857.
BY MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
The contents of this timely publication are as follows:
CHAP. I.—PANICS AND REVULSIONS Before 1817.—Revulsions of 1690—1746—1780.—Suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of England in 1797.—Panic of 1798 in the United States.—Revulsion of 1808 and 1815.
CHAP. II.—EVENTS PRECEDING THE GREAT CRASH OF 1837.—General Jackson's War Against the United States Bank.—Veto of the Re-Chartering Bill.—Removal of the Deposits.—Inflation of 1835 and 1836 in England and the United States.—Imports and Exports to 1837.—Strikes and Trades-Unions.
CHAP. III.—DISASTERS JUST PRECEDING THE GREAT REVULSION OF 1837.—Great Fire of 1835.—Short Crops of 1835-'36.—Importations of Wheat, 1836-'37.—The Specie Circular of July, 1836.—Beginning of the Pressure.
CHAP. IV.—PROGRESS OF THE PRESSURE.—Scarcity of Money.—One per cent. considered enormous.—Interesting Extracts from the papers of the day.—The Flour Riots.
CHAP. V.—THE GREAT CRASH AT LAST.—Prostration of the Planting interest.—The Crash in New-York.—Curious Extracts from the Newspapers.—Nicholas Biddle to the rescue.—Deputations of New-York Merchants to the President.—Universal Bankruptcy.—Hard Cash at the Custom-House.—The Jokes of the Crisis.—The Reign of Shinplasters.—Hard times for five years.
CHAP. VI.—OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE REVULSION.—Opinions of Martin Van Buren, Nicholas Biddle, Daniel Webster, James Gordon Bennett.
CHAP. VII.—THE GREAT PANIC OF 1857.—Chronicle of the Events of the past eight weeks.—Incidents of the Crisis.—Causes of the Revulsion.—Various suggestions for the remedy.
CHAP. VIII.—OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF LEADING MEN UPON THE PRESENT REVULSION.—Theodore Parker, H. W. Beecher, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Cheever, Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, H. J. Raymond.
CHAP. IX.—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR CURING AND ENDURING THE PRESENT TAOOSLES.
CHAP. X.—JOKES AND LITERATURE OF THE PRESENT PANIC, WITH SUGGESTIONS HOW TO GET THROUGH THE WINTER.
The whole in pamphlet form. Price 10 cents. For sale by all booksellers. Ross & Tousey, Wholesale Agents. Copies sent by mail, free of postage for stamps or bills of sound banks of any part of the United States.
J. C. HANEY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE TIMES.
PERILS OF FAST LIVING, OR THREE PER CENT. A MONTH.
I'VE BEEN THINKING; OR THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS.
A LONG LOOK AHEAD.
A YEAR OF CONSOLATION (some of us will want more than that.)
THE IMPENDING CRISIS.
A STAR IN THE CLOUDS.
A GOOD TIME COMING. Together with a choice selection of valuable and standard works, for sale at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store. No. 140 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Spruce sts. J. S. ANDREWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY, of respectability, desires a situation as amanuensis, at a moderate remuneration, or in a small family, where the companionship of an intelligent female would be considered an equivalent for board during the Winter. None but those whose social position would render such an arrangement agreeable need respond. Address, with real name and residence, until the 22d inst., MRS. C. MAYHEW, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and trustworthy women, one an English Protestant professed cook; one who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist in the washing. The other is a Scotch girl, who can act in the capacity either of chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will assist in the fine washing; their references denote that they are really meritorious and know how to appreciate good situations. Apply, this day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as first rate cook and washer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family; good City reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 44 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 128 Laurens-st., Brooklyn, Saturday and Monday.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady; has long held the charge of the sick; has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 8th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan Patented Furniture Polish, and to dispose of rights on reasonable terms. Apply to the inventor and patentee, at the manufacturing depôt, No. 118½ East 27th-st. JOHN L. BRABYN.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post Office.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, TEACHING French and German, from the first rudiments of the grammar to the most difficult classic, and experienced also as a teacher of oil painting, drawing, English and Italian, wishes a situation in a family or first-class boarding-school. She is a Protestant, and has good references. Apply to M. B. W. CUSTERN, No. 763 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR PRINCIPAL OF male department of the Public School, village of Jamaica, salary $800. Apply personally, or by letter, for one week, to PIERPONT POTTER, Secretary of Board of Education, Jamaica, L. I. A graduate of New-York City Normal School preferred. None but those well qualified by character, education and experience for such a situation, and who can furnish undoubted testimonials to that effect, need apply.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, *Times* office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH music, English branches and French, desires a situation either in a school or private family. Address M. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGLISH GOVERness for a pleasant situation South. One able to teach French and music preferred. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for the various departments of instruction, North, South, East and West. Information of vacancies for teachers forwarded to us will be liberally paid for, if available. Help to the Families suited with tutors and governesses, and special advantages are offered to parents seeking boarding schools for their sons or daughters.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A practical agency for supplying the wants of schools and teachers. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; also with pupils, books, apparatus, &c. Teachers wishing desirable positions should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instruction in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Znima, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

MONDAY, OCT. 19—THE SALE WILL COMmence of the entire new stock of China and glass at 30 per cent. less than cost. Wood's Building, No. 561 Broadway. C. C. LEIGH.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH,
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
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Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
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SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
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Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dos. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
AL ARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambrie Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
The balance of bankrupt stock at prices quoted in former advertisements.
IN ADDITION:
40,000 yards of fashionable DRESS GOODS, bought by me for cash, at
Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s large cash Auction Sale on Wednesday,
amongst which may be found
Cases of Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton new Fall De-Laines at 1s.; manufacturer's price 25c.
12,000 yards Valencia high-colored PLAIDS, 12½ cents; cost 32c. to import.
17,000 yards shaded CASHMERES, 18¾c., worth 3s.
12,000 yards Scarlet and Black CASAMERES, 1s.
14,000 yards Satin Striped MOHAIRS, 18¾c., worth 4s.
16 Lots high-colored plaid SILKS, 3s. 6d., cheap.
And numerous other lots never before offered in my store, and in no instance over fifty cents on the dollar.
Ladies, call early, before the great rush commences.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.
oct. 15, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVAT

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

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OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
WILLIAM WITTERS
Will sell,
At auction,

At the store No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
and continuing every subsequent day until the whole is disposed of

THAT VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
Consisting of

SILKS,	BAREGES,	LACES,
SHAWLS	LAWNS,	EMBROIDERIES,
DE LAINES,	LINENS,	BLANKETS,
MERINOS,	HOSIERY,	CLOAKS.

and every article in the trade usually kept in first-class houses. The whole can be sold in small lots to suit the WANTS OF RETAIL BUYERS.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
By Maj. M. HENRY.

SALE OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of beds and mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cutlery, crockery, rosewood etageres, parlor suites; rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

At private sale, two iron safes, Herring's and Mosfarland's make.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, MAGNIFICENT GOLD WATCH, DIAMOND BRACELET AND PIN, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general Auctioneers, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the first-class private residence, 153 West 21st-st., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, all the magnificent furniture, &c., contained in the house, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Housekeepers and purchasers generally, will find this sale worthy of special attention, as the immense quantity and quality of this furniture claims superiority over any sale that has been made by auction this season. Terms of sale are a cash deposit from every purchaser, articles to be removed immediately from the premises, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. The contents of the house consist in part of rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in silk brocatel and velvet, comprising three full suites, with slip covers, all of which together with the entire parlor furniture was made to order by the manufacturer; superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble top, music cabinet, embroidered stool and cover, rich silk and thread lace curtains, elegant piers, mirrors with cornishes, two full marble-top rosewood etegares, mirror doors, French secretary lined with satinwood, two splendid rosewood secretary bookcases, bronze and ormulu clock, run one year, rich vases, candelabras, six costly chandeliers, French reception chairs, statuary, top center, sofa and pier tables, magnificent collection of paintings, among which are the Immaculate Conception, Transfiguration, &c., elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood bedsteads, over 30 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bureaus, washstands, French armoires, oval mirrors, consoles, winged wardrobes, embossed and pastile engravings, suites in hair cloth, velvet and tapestry, Brussels carpets, superb extension table with oak dining-room furniture of every description, rich china cut glass, ivory cutlery, silver spoons, forks, urns, sets dining service, &c., also magnificent watch, diamonds, &c. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 38 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND

Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. farm-mortgage Bonds, 1866, hypothecated.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. 1st-mortgage (first issue) Bonds, 1874, hypothecated.

$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, due in 1862.

25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, $40 each.

50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, $40 each.

25 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $100 each.

152 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

25 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each.

20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, $30 each.

50 shares Iowa Land Company, $100 each.

25 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $50 each.

Next Regular Sale WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales every other day.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 51 Nassau-st., comprising rosewood, mahogany and other parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture; velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets; oil-paintings, pictures mirrors, lace and other window curtains, bedding, stoves, &c., &c.

Also,

One 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Horace Waters; one rosewood billiard table, with balls, cues, markers, &c., in good order. The whole for absolute sale, by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—The billiard table now on view.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF SECOND-

HAND FURNITURE, postponed on Thursday, will positively take place THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor. Among this assortment may be found about 60 different French and German oval and mahogany frame mirrors, some of which are very large. There are also several velvet and tapestry carpets; two or three parlor suites, in rosewood and brocatel; extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany bookcases; 200 different kinds of chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, couches, dressing and pier bureaus, marble-top centre, side and other tables, office desks, 150 Boston rockers, together with 2 second-hand piano-fortes, furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready early this morning.

HENRY H. LEADS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 21 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR-

DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 21 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, paintings, engravings, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofa and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables; do. bureau, washstand, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, cobairs and rockers. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in the said store, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcases, paintings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of bedroom and dining-room furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, engravings, oak extension tables, do. dining chairs, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture. The whole to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEADS & Co., Auctioneer, office 21 Nassau-sts.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY,

Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over store No. 21 Nassau-st., executor's sale of the large and valuable Library of Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, comprising about 500 vols of standard works on Literature, History, Science and Theology. Among them will be found, Gibbon's History of Rome, Smollet's, Hume's, and Macaulay's History of England; Bancroft's and Bartlett's History of the United States; Thorwall's History of Greece; Prescott's, Swift's, Scott's, Byron's, Irving's and Cooper's complete works; Lunt's Dictionary of Science and Literature; Sparks's Life of Washington; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Layard's Nineveh; Littell's Living Age, and other celebrated works.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2

o'clock, at the Auction Rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., mortage sale of excellent household furniture, solid mahogany wardrobe, French bedstead, large pier glass, strong mattresses, marble top washstands, mahogany or marble-top dressing bureaus, easy chairs, lace curtains, splendid mahogany table cane-seat chairs, mahogany parlor chairs, feather beds and bedding, oil-cloth, large lot engravings, oil paintings.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Atty for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,

26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the Mansion House, stable, and six lots of ground on 54th and 55th sts., commencing 54 feet easterly from north east corner of Broadway.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers—Office 51 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A SPLENDID BILLIARD

table to be sold THIS DAY, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857, at 11 A. M., to the highest bidder. Took the premium at the Fair.

FARM AT AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM

to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. This farm is located at Ball's Pond, Conn., approachable by Danbury and Norwalk and the Harlem Railroads. It is beautifully situated, with a delightful lake and country view, and would make a magnificent Summer residence, or a fashionable retreat for boarders. The farm contains 110 acres of superior land, very productive, and 500 fruit trees of all the best varieties. It is well watered, and the location healthy. It has one new dwelling, containing sixteen rooms, commodious farm-house, two barns, wagon-house and other outhouses. Terms accommodating. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD WALTERS & CO., GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Henry and 26 Catharine sts., New-York.—Merchandise, household and other) furniture, and personal property of every description bought and sold, viz. Merchandise, furniture, carpeting, pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, firearms, sewing machines, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, nautical, surveying and surgical instruments, &c. Or money to any amount solicited, goods received to be sold on commission, and constantly on hand every description of furniture and other goods.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO

TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ARTI-

SANS' BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$705,340 73
Overdrafts		14,819 53
Due from Banks		22,515 44
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$67,173 50	
Due from Brokers	6,940 00	
Specie		50,729 31
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks, &c.		68,726 08
Stocks		118,319 89
Bills of Solvent Banks		13,122 00
Loss and Expense Account		8,372 64
Total		$1,002,075 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$600,000 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Less Notes on hand	20,356	79,644 00
Profits		42,952 26
Due to Banks		4,754 63
Due Depositors, on demand		274,694 83
Total		$1,002,075 72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHAN C. PLATT, President, and CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
CHAS. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 16th day of October, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE

The notes of the Sussex Bank, Newton, N. J.,

The notes of the Farmer's Bank, of Wantage, Deckertown, N. J.,

The notes of the Hacketstown Bank, Hacketstown, N. J.

The notes of the Union Bank, Monticello, N. Y., redeemed at par.

Honesdale Bank, Honesdale, Penn., 1 per cent. discount.

C. A. MORFORD & CO.,
Corner Dey and Greenwich sts., N. Y.

CARD.

Owing to the impossibility of raising money to meet our acceptances as they mature, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We can pay our debts, dollar for dollar, and retain a large surplus, but we must ask an extension of six months.

We therefore respectfully request the holders of our acceptances to present them promptly as they fall due, receive new acceptances, with the same drawers, payable in six months and be paid the interest in advance. The new acceptances will be promptly paid.

ROWERS & BEECKMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

LAWAND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS,

L. & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
Martin & Smith,	Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
J. & M. Saunders,	Huskins, Hieskill & Co.,
Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE

Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.

By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCIN-

NATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

$3.000.—$9,000 WANTED ON BOND

and Mortgage at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. The $3,000 on the Bond and Mortgage of an honest farmer on his farm of 110½ acres in Genesee County, N. Y., worth $4,000, without any incumbrance. A safe investment. The $9,000 on a first mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to N. MERRILL, No. 71 Wall-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE

and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW

JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

GREEN & SEWELL, BANKERS, NO. 39

WALL-ST.—Uncurrent Bank-Notes purchased at best rates.

Gold and Silver for sale.

Land Warrants wanted.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HART-

ford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 39 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL

st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY

BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST

PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings. Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York,
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.

With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at

J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFAC-

TURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STONAAR and DODGE, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS,

Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-

FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTUR-

ERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO

Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROSE-

wood piano-forte, with round corners, iron frames, and all the modern improvements; entirely new, and fully warranted; best City make; worth $275; price $175, at No. 288 Bowery

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS,

in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. B., *Times* office.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR

the arrest and conviction of certain parties selling the counterfeit brands of Cigars known as the "Travalla," "La Grange" and "Jullien Concert," as the subscriber has the copyright of the above celebrated brands and is determined to prosecute the offenders.

JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st.

WANTED—A LOT OR HALF LOT IN A GOOD

location in Greenwood Cemetery. Apply to, or address, J. T. D., Nos. 61 and 62 Merchants' Exchange.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON

and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermedia e stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGE-

MENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION:

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. Above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA-

DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY

8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 7 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-

YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON

Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE-

PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel building, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 23, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 188—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 42, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 224, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 134, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 97—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 254, 292, 293—Ninth-st., Nos. 92, 94, 98—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 391, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25 21—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 19—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 147, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 153—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 128, 131, 133, 135, 136—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 619½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble work mill. H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

CEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."

B. F. BRUCE,
FREDK TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

THE TREASURER OF THE FIRE DE-

PARTMENT thankfully acknowledges the receipt of $2063 50 by the hands of Henry B. Howard, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, being the net proceeds of the concert given by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe at Burton's Theatre, May 1, 1857.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer Fire Department Fund.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM

the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,

No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR

LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents.
No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED

STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

BAS. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelery, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jew

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets — See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 16.

$5,000	N.Y.State 6s,'73	103½	
8,000	N.Y.State 6s,'74	104	
2,000	N.Y.St.5s,1 2 1861	95	
3,500	N. Y. St. 5s, 1858	98	
25,000	do	95½	
7,000	N.Y.State 6s,'72	103½	
2,000	Ohio State 5s,'60	90	
11,000	Virginia 6s	s3	
6,000	Missouri State 6s	68	
20,000	do	c 67	
7,000	do	s3	67½
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'70	58	
500	do	60	
5,000	Cal. 7s,'75,s60	54	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	83	
1,000	Erie R Bonds '75	28	
500	do	27	
3,000	Erie Cn. Bds 1871	25	
1,000	do	27	
4,000	Erie R.R. 3d Mt. Bds, 1883,	50½	
1,000	Hd.Riv.R. 1st M.	71	
3,000	do	72	
1,000	do	72¾	
1,000	do	73	
2,000	do	74	
114	Gal.&Chic. R.R.	s3	69
50	do	b3	69
2,000	Har.RR.1st M.	60	
32,000	Ill.Cen. RR.Bs.	s3	60
3,000	T.H.& Alton 2d M	35	
1,000	Chi. & R.I. Bds	80	
10	Bank of New-York,	65	
9	Bank of Commerce.	72	
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	75	
6	do	75½	
100	Canton Company.	s4	14½
300	do	14	
250	do	14½	
5	Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	90	
21	do	92	
200	do	96½	
5	do	97	
200	do	96	
25	do	s3	95

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
1,000	N. Y. State 5s,'60	96	
5,000	N.Y. State 5s,'62.	95	
1,000	N.Y. State 5s,'58	97	
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'75.	56	
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'70.	58	
4,000	Mich. State 6s	80	
2,000	Ill.Cen.R.Bds 8s.	80½	
11,000	do	60	
1,000	Erie R. 3d mt. bs.	50½	
200	Canton Co.	14½	
475	Cumb. Coal Co.	7	
100	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	b3	66
100	do	66	
100	do	s15	65¾
50	do	65¼	
100	Erie Railroad	b30	11¾
75	do	11¾	
110	do	11¾	
51	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	
100	Hud. Riv. RR	14¾	
180	Harlem Railroad	7¾	
75	Ill. Cen. R. R.	80	
30	do	79	
150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	72	
300	do	13¾	
75	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69	
50	do	s30	68
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	28¾	
100	do	28¾	
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19¾	
30	M.S.&N.I.pref. stk	72	
100	Chic. & Rk.Is.R.	b60	73
100	do	b12	71½
200	do	b10	71½
25	do	71¾	
75	Panama Railroad	71	

FRIDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

Most of the large Banks that held their discount boards this morning were liberal to their dealers. Three of the old Wall-street Banks are reported to have accepted nearly the whole of the offerings, to wit: the America, Union and Merchants.' The American Exchange and Metropolitan did a large business in the way of discounting. They fortunately happen to be better supplied, from their recent position as exclusive redeeming Banks, with Current Funds in the shape of country bank-notes, unavoidable in active trade until the new arrangement at the Clearing-House. This arrangement is now perfected, and the Metropolitan Bank made the common depository of the surplus or reserve of New-York country Bank-Notes, on the same terms and represented by the same form of certificate, as the Bank of America holds in its vault the Gold of the Association. The plan is an admirable one, from its great convenience and perfect safety and simplicity. It virtually renders the Notes Unemployed of all the Banks of the City and State of New-York, equal, for all ordinary trade and banking purposes, to the Reserve of Specie. And nearly the whole of these Notes being actually and undeniably secured at the Bank Department by a pledge of State Stocks, the system approaches as near to Gold itself as it is possible to render the Currency of the State in a condition of temporary suspension of Specie payments. The public are satisfied with it. It will afford timely aid to our internal commerce. It relieves a pressure which had become too intolerable to be longer borne. Nine-tenths of the City Banks are content with it, and the other tenth find the true interest of their dealers, and consequently their own bills discounted, to accord with it. If any of the Country Banks should presume upon it to increase too rapidly or incautiously, they will find themselves in a worse embarrassment than before the suspension, and without the apology of a public necessity for it. Their circulation, based upon the pledges in the Bank Department, cannot be inflated with impunity. These pledges are of two classes, an average of two-thirds in New-York State Stocks, and a few millions in Bonds and Mortgages. And all of these were marketable and equal to hard cash through the hardest trials of the late pressure. We hear, indirectly, that the Bonds and Mortgages recently withdrawn by the return of circulation found even a readier market in the country than the State Stocks in the city, being taken originally at the Department on a wide and secure margin. Most of the remaining Safety Fund Banks are among the most prudently managed in the State, several of them on the Hudson River, who have always redeemed at par in this City, like the Westchester County Bank at Peekskill.

The appearances of relief in money affairs noticed yesterday as growing out of the above arrangement, are gradually on the increase in all departments. They are most prominent on the Stock and the Corn Exchange, and least felt by parties negotiating mercantile paper outside of Bank. The Foreign Exchanges are moved with more freedom, but the first advances in rates after the suspension are not sustained. There are buyers at 100@102½ on London. A leading banking-house settled some credits to-day at 102½. As drawers, this and other standard bankers were asking higher rates, but doing nothing. The facilities in the way of Domestic Exchange and Eastern and Southern Bank-notes, are gradually increasing. The terms on Baltimore, however, are less favorable than yesterday, say 95@96. On Philadelphia there is an improvement, 97½@98. Boston, 97½@98; New-England bank-notes, except Rhode Island, 97½; Rhode Island, 95@96; North Carolina, 94; Ohio, 94; Virginia, 95. The business in Gold to-day is large. The California packet delivered $1,383,000 on San Francisco account, and $281,000 from Havana. The latter came very acceptably to some of the Spanish firms whose Sugar payments are maturing this week. Most of the holders of California drafts presented on the bankers took checks current at bank. In other instances Gold was paid out. The quotation for Gold to-day is ¼@1 ℔ cent. premium, buyers, and 2 ℔ cent. sellers. the market so unreliable even for the small premium offered that a good many parcels went directly into bank, on special or general accounts. There were no important mercantile failures reported to-day, but we regret to announce that another of the few remaining Domestic Exchange Banking firms, of long-established credit, suspended payment this afternoon on the drafts of their Western correspondents. We allude to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., until recently a prominent house in Railway negotiations. Indeed, they were among the first of the New-York bankers to enter largely and consistently into the prosecution of the system in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and had, for several years, the pick of the business in the West, relinquishing it a year or two since, in a large measure, in order to devote their attention more exclusively to their banking correspondents in the same quarter. The announcement of their suspension, after going thus far through the present terrible pressure, will no doubt take the public by surprise. Their wealth was undoubted, and their independent position in respect to the late railway depreciation was supposed to be assured. They have been overtaken, however, from another quarter. Their bills discounted have failed of prompt payment, in the hour of need, to an extent, it is said, which rendered their stoppage to-day imperative. They had not been borrowers, but generally money-lenders on the Street, and this fact rendered doubly embarrassing any attempt to recover themselves, after finding the paper which they had discounted unavailable to a large amount, to meet the rapidly-drawn balances of their correspondents. These balances since the 1st September, we understand, have been reduced about $1,000,000. The stoppage can hardly entail ultimate loss to creditors, most of whom are banks and bankers in Ohio and Indiana. Remittances coming into their hands after to-day will be handed over to other parties.

The further improvement in the Stock Market to-day extended over nearly the entire list. The greatest advance was in Delaware and Hudson and New-York Central Shares. The first sold at 96; the last at 66 ℔ cent. Galena went to 69 ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 71½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds touched 80½ ℔ cent., and the Shares $20 for $40 paid in; Panama sold at 71, and another large demand was manifested for New-York and other State Stocks. New-Yorks, 103½@104; Virginias, 83; Missouris, 68@67; Michigans, 80; and Californias, 60 ℔ cent. The recognition of the California debt, by popular vote, is confirmed by the packet this morning. The low-priced Railroad Shares were in request, and after the printed list, Toledo sold as high as 29; Erie, 11¾; Pittsburg, 13¼. In Reading the business was indifferent, because of the dull feeling reported from Philadelphia. There was a better demand for the Erie Bonds of 1871 and 1883. The general market closed firm. The rapid rise in the prices paid for investment Stocks is partly attributable to the fright among the money-lenders about paper.

We are indebted to Mr. GILBERT L. WILSON, the Treasurer, for the following exact statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of September, 1857, compared with its earnings of the corresponding month of the previous year:

	Earnings.
1857	$844,630 21
1856	873,817 59
Decrease	$29,187 38

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1857, compared with its earnings for the previous fiscal year:—eslimated in part for September, 1857:

Fiscal Years.	Earnings.
Ending Sept. 30, 1857	$8,009,364 67
Ending Sept. 30, 1856	7,707,348 18
Increase	$302,016 49

The circulating notes of the State Bank of New-Jersey, at Elizabethtown, of the denomination of fives and upwards, are redeemed at par at the Manhattan Bank; the smaller denominations by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 11 Wall-street.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1857, were..... $83,779 65
For the same month last year..... 51,028 09
Increase, 22 ℔ cent..... $11,751 56

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, &c.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The Money market remains quiet, and everybody appears to be waiting the result of the suspension. Stocks show a little more activity. The specie brokers are realizing small gains, gold being plenty at one per cent. prem.

A meeting of Bank Directors and leading merchants was held this forenoon, at which the policy of an extension of money facilities was discussed.

Mr. WM. APPLETON thought that the Banks might safely increase their loans to the amount of last August, about $53,000,000. At the present they amount to about $40,000,000.

Mr. NATHAN APPLETON expressed similar views.

Messrs. LAMB & HALL, for the Bank officers, expressed their earnest desire to act, so far as their present position would justify, for the relief of the business community.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, Oct. 16.

The Connecticut, Bridgeport, Farmers' and Pequonnock Banks, of this city, have suspended specie payments.

THE NEW-LONDON BANKS.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.

The New-London Banks have not yet suspended specie payments. There is no excitement here.

THE BANKS OF OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 16.

Luther Wright's Bank does not open at all to-day. All the other banks pay specie as usual.

SUSPENSION OF THE NORFOLK BANKS.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Oct. 16.

The Banks of this city all suspended specie payments to-day.

DOAN, KING & CO., OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 16.

The alleged failure of Messrs. DOAN, KING & Co., and COLLINS, KIRBY & Co., of this city, published in the New-York *Express* of the 12th inst., on the authority of private dispatches, is authoritatively contradicted. There has been no foundation for the assertion of the *Express*, and these firms are regarded as amongst the most responsible tenders in the city.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The run continues on all the Banks except the Southern, and all demands are promptly met, except by the Citizens, which pays specie for its notes, but refuses it for deposits. The other Banks are expected to follow the same course. The great excitement of the middle of the day has now subsided, but the run will probably continue to-morrow. No failures are reported to-day. None of the suspended Banks have resumed, but their bills are taken at par in trade.

The Distress of the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since our Banks have been compelled to stop specie payments, the free-trade journals have began again to publish an enumeration of articles imported within the last month or two. But these journals are very careful not to mention cotton goods, woolen goods or dry goods, nor to tell us about their prices or quantities. We will catch none of these journals who do all the advertising and puffing for our foreign brokers and foreign importers to be guilty of such indiscretions.

The total amount of dry goods imported into the port of New-York for the last eight months is over $75,000,000,—this for one town only in this great nation; while in the last eight months the foreign brokers have sent out of the City of New-York $32,298,156 in specie or hard money.

During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, these brokers have sent out of the United States to pay for dry goods $69,136,922 in specie.

These sagacious princes know how to do up things decently and slyly, and hereafter specie will be sent by the German and French steamers, to avoid the entry of the specie on the manifest, as specie sent to all other countries than England does not appear on the manifest, because the foreign laws do not require it. Our own acts of Congress do not require such a publication. Verily, these foreign specie managers can afford to advertise largely in the Free-Trade journals, and to pay well for it. They have money to elect a Free-Trade Congress and President: they have $3,000,000 of dollars to spend in and around Washington to repeal tariff laws like that of 1846.

When our stevedores and ship-joiners are thrown out of employment, our cartmen and schooners are all idle, our ships laid up, our machine-shops and factories at a stand-still, all these people who have laid up small sums of money are compelled to withdraw their accounts from the Banks to get money to live on, or starve.

Our free-trade journals call this a *Run*, and when our brokers want to finish the job to get specie, with which to buy country Bank-notes, it is called a *panic*. But run or no run, panic or no panic, the Banks are broke because all our money has gone abroad for dry goods, cotton and woolen cloths, hardware, glassware, cutlery, jack-knives and domestic wares; saws, gimblets, axes and chisels; rolled iron, hammered iron, bar iron, railroad iron, and other like things.

We have dinnered and toasted our foreign brokers and their lackeys quite long enough. It is now time that our own people began to take care of themselves.

In the year 1850 Marshal TALLMADGE returned, in his Census rolls, that the domestic manufactories in the City of New-York annually amounted in value to $124,000,000—that is, the people in this City made this amount of goods in their own factories in this town, while our capital invested in foreign trade was $90,000,000. But this report was strangled, by a vote in Congress not to publish this part of the Census Returns, because they were imperfect—that is, they were not large enough. No, it was not large enough for this City by $10,000,000, because the Marshal could not get the returns of the amount of silver ware, plated ware, and jewelry made here, and because he could not get the returns from small and infant establishments, which had lately, under the tariff of 1842, begun to thrive here, and which have been overthrown by the millions and millions of foreign goods applied up in our own abominable warehouse system of storage, ready to be emptied on our market at a moment's warning, to kill all small manufactories in this country. Go down to the ships when they are discharging cargo. See the glass ware, wooden ware, iron ware, and brass ware, knives, crockery and hollow wares, leather and furnishing goods landed at the wharf. Why is it that our mechanics cry out about a few hundred thousands of dollars worth of these goods made in our State Prisons, while these same goods come to us in the ships from the Old World in fifties and on hundred of millions of dollars yearly?

The Banks are broken; our money has all gone for goods made in foreign countries, which should be made by our own people. In the panic, as it may be jocularly called, up jumps our foreign brokers and traders at the Merchants' Exchange, and hold a meeting fifteen minutes long, and adjourn to tell our people how to get out of the panic. They appoint a Committee to go to Albany, and to get the Legislature together as soon as possible. This is *funny*. Our Legislature cannot meddle with the laws of trade; this belongs to Congress. The Constitution of the State has declared that "The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning, in any manner directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association, or corporation issuing *bank notes of any description*." We must call upon some other class of men to get us out of difficulty than foreign brokers or traders.

IRON.

The Action of the Supreme Court Judges.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice before Mercy," in his communication this morning, is more severe upon the Justices of our Supreme Court than the circumstances will warrant. He is also in error in imagining that there are no precedents for their action, in announcing the principles by which they will be guided in applications for injunctions, &c., against our City Banks. It is probable that a misapprehension on this part of the motives of their Honors, as well as of the rules of law applicable both to Banking Corporations and to individuals, has misled the writer of the article.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that this announcement by the Judges is not claimed or intended to be a *decision* in advance of any actual or hypothetical case, or class of cases, which may be regularly brought before them. It is simply a *rule of practice* adopted after due consultation, declaring the prerequisites of a successful application for an injunction or a receiver. This action on their part is perfectly consistent with the settled practice of the Courts. By the Code the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Record of this City, are *required* to meet in general session at stated intervals to adopt general rules for their guidance. This statutory provision, every one must admit to be an important and laudable one. Its effect is to obviate many of the embarrassments attendant on litigation, by securing a uniform system of practice.

Acting on this general example, and in conformity with a prescriptive usage, it has been the custom of the Courts of the several localities, to adopt a similar course in laying down rules more immediately applicable to certain classes of cases to which their attention has been or may be called. There is in this custom nothing irregular, unusual or extra-judicial; and, therefore, it is not in especially bad taste at this moment, nor should it awaken the anxiety of the alarmist.

The rule in question to which your correspondent has taken exceptions, is merely an announcement to practitioners in the Court, that to obtain the order asked for, it will be necessary to present a case coming within the provisions of the law. Following out this principle, on the application of counsel, who had obtained *ex-parte* orders, (hastily granted, and without the requisite allegations to sustain them,) such orders were promptly vacated.

The case of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, and of the Mechanics' Banking Association and others, are not cases in point. On each of these applications counsel appeared on the part of the bank, and the orders were made by consent, only a *quasi* admission of insolvency. Even in these instances, it is a question whether due caution was observed, for, if I recollect aright, absolute insolvency was far from being clearly proven. As Wm. C. Bouck is in, and as the Court has injected it, the word "insolvent" means "not having money, *goods or estate* sufficient to pay all debts."

The Courts have been recently censured a great deal, both privately and publicly, for the facility with which injunctions were obtained from them. Let us not now run into the other extreme, and denounce them for exercising due caution in cases where mistakes might produce results so disastrous to the community.

AMICUS CURIÆ.

The River Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday last, during the general panic, it was announced in the newspapers, that the bills of several country Banks had been thrown out, among which was the Union Bank of Sullivan County, the Bank of Newburgh, Bank of Poughkeepsie, &c.

As the reason why the bills of one of these Banks was discredited, allow me to state as a fact which will not be denied, that the Union Bank had made ample provision for the redemption of its bills, with the Bank in this City in which it kept its accounts; but when the latter Bank suspended, the funds of the Union Bank were locked up, and for *one* day, no provision was made to redeem them. The Union Bank is known to be sound to the core, and keeps its account *now* with the Bank of the Republic.

Oct. 15, 1857. A SUBSCRIBER.

Another Plan of Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in the midst of a financial crisis; our Banking system is an utter ruin. Something must be done to put the wheels of trade again in motion. Doubtless each individual has his idea of what the remedy should be, and considering I have a plan which is at least entitled to a hearing, I send it to you, leaving others the privilege of amplifying and improving it.

The State of New-York should issue notes of such denomination as the necessities of the case may require. A branch of the Comptroller's office should be located in the City of New-York, and such other places as the wants of the community may need; at these places the notes should be redeemed in specie so long as the Comptroller can supply said specie funds. The notes thus issued should be loaned by the Comptroller to such individuals as should deposit with him the proper security.

By this plan bill-holders would be as well protected as now, and we should have a currency of uniform value throughout the State. The loss of exchange would be saved; the small traders would be protected from loss by counterfeit notes, as being but one set of plates, they would be as familiar to all eyes as the face of a friend. Specie could be had at the head-quarters of commerce, the only places where it is really needed.

Let the law and the Constitution be fully respected; let the Banks go into liquidation. Let us rebuild the banking fabric, but not patch it up; let the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature and propose such a plan; it can be passed, the notes prepared, securities deposited, and the present chaos may become profitable order within a month. Yours, C. W.

The Pressure—Legislative Aid the Only Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to my remarks which appear in your paper of this day, you express the opinion that the measure I propose is "clearly beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature." If this be so, it is a sufficient objection. But able counsel, who have been consulted upon this matter, assure us that although the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from authorizing a suspension of specie payments, yet it is clearly within the power of the Legislature to devise and carry out *their own remedy* in such a case. The present law allows *ten days* to solvent banks. Well, if it be seen with indubitable clearness that the operation of this *ten days' remedy* would work incalculable injury to all classes of the Commonwealth, surely it is within the powers of the legislature to apply any other remedy which may be necessary under the circumstances of the case. We are assured on all sides that the banks are clearly solvent,—grant the position as things now appear,—but in what do their assets consist? *Why, of the Bills payable of the merchants.* Break the merchants, and how long will the solvency of the Banks be matter of certainty? So that the continuance of the present reign of confusion and panic and want of confidence, will ere long end in the insolvency of very many Banks whose officers now think themselves solvent. It is argued that the Judges of the Courts will construe the present laws so as to allow the Banks to continue in a state of suspension for an indefinite time. If this be so, the powers of the Judges are greater than those of the Legislature! It will soon be found that this doctrine won't stand—and if persisted in, it will not take many weeks to realize a state of ruin which will reach, in some way, the most independent amongst us! But of all the sufferers, the laborer and mechanic—the poor of all classes—will suffer most, because it will be hopeless and impossible for their employes to keep them at work, and pay them.

By the plan sketched in my last there will be time given to all parties to get out of debt. Orders for goods in Europe are already countermanded—a few months will enable the country to pay its debts abroad. Our importations will cease—our gold will be retained in the country until we shall have enough with which to make purchases abroad.

If the present contraction of the financial system is to continue, I have made up my mind to stop work—dismiss my laborers and artisans, and prepare for the ruin which appears to me inevitable. "Let him who *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

I am respectfully, AN EMPLOYER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the administration of the law applicable to non-specie-paying Banks, has justly attracted public attention. I am one of those who cannot help deploring that action. It is without precedent. The Judges are said to be justifiable because of the occasion. There is an axiom that "*Hard cases make bad law*," and that axiom is verified. The Judges hold not a "Court," but a "Session," and in that Session they arrive at conclusions which it is now admitted supersede the necessity of Legislative interference. Thus their "Session" becomes "Legislative," and the constitutional obligation upon the Legislature, not directly or indirectly to sanction in any way the suspension of specie payments, does not seem to have been considered, or if considered, does not appear to have had any influence. On the contrary, the Judges start the doubt whether the law is applicable to the City Banks as not being corporations. Has not the Court of Errors long since decided that they were such? Is there not a constitutional provision making them liable as corporations? Then, say the Judges, the act of 1849 repeals or supersedes the stringent provisions of the Revised Statutes. Was the act of 1849 designed to be retrograde or additional legislation? If the act of 1849 operates as such repeal, then the creditors of a Bank, to an amount of less than $100, or stockholders less than one-tenth stock, have no statutory remedy whatever against Banks. Thus we have in effect a legislation for the rich against the poor.

Again: The Judges, having before them a mandatory statute to appoint a Receiver, and grant an injunction, in the bald case of a Bank "*which shall become unable to pay its debts*," resolve that the admitted fact of all the Banks not paying the debts which they contract to pay on demand, on the ground that they had not means to discharge such debts according to contract in the only recognized mode of payment, is not evidence that the Bank "*has become unable to pay its debts*." Was this a fair conclusion?

I repeat that it is lamentable that the Judges adopted the course which they have. It is supposed that some of these gentlemen are interested as stockholders in one or more of these institutions. That supposition, which is countenanced by their reputed wealth, tends to impair confidence in a course of proceeding designed to influence the Courts in the administration of law. It is a confession of *bias* on the part of those who are elected or appointed only to administer equal and exact justice to suitors after a partial and a full hearing of all parties, and without regard to consequences.

J.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 13.

Notwithstanding a fair amount of business on 'Change, amounting in the aggregate to about 100,000 bushels, to-day has been one of the gloomiest of the crisis. Several failures were reported in the morning, and the feeling of distrust which has prevailed for the past month settled into blank infidelity. The rumored assignment of the Illinois Central Railroad was partially confirmed during the day by private despatches from the East, indicating that the rolling stock of the Company had been mortgaged to secure a floating debt of $3,000,000. The day closed in almost hopeless despondency.

The Banking House of WADSWORTH & Co. did not open this morning. The members of this firm, Messrs. JAMES & STRONG WADSWORTH, are old residents of the city, and have the reputation of excellent business capacity and the strictest integrity. We understand that the immediate occasion of the suspension was the failure of parties whose paper they held to a considerable amount and the impossibility of converting securities. Messrs. W. & Co. have an extensive property in the city—amounting probably to three times their liabilities. Their character among our business men is a sufficient guarantee that they will pay every dollar with interest as soon as their abundant assets can be made available.

The following mercantile failures are reported today. Baker & Davidson, ship stores; G. M. Higginson & Co., lumber; P. B. Gardiner & Co., lumber, assigned to S. Lund; Seymour & Woodruff, grocers and commission merchants, assigned to C. F. Follanshee; R. Folsom, jewelry, assigned to Hiram Joy, (will probably go on;) W. P. Ross, dry goods, (of the late firm of Ross & Bamber, No. 141 Lake-street.)

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 14.

In consequence of the announcement of the general suspension of the New-York and Albany Banks, a meeting of the officers of the nine Banks in this City, was held this morning, at which it was determined to receive the notes of all solvent banks under the general banking law, on deposit and in payment of notes falling due. This action is taken in view of the universal confidence reposed in the securities of such notes.

The brokers are buying the notes of the Canada Banks at 3c. ₰ discount for currency, and of the State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, and Illinois and Wisconsin at unchanged rates. Not one of them is selling gold.

Considerable shipments of Wheat have already been made hence to the seaboard, which are destined for European markets. We are told by a dealer, who operates in Michigan, that his purchases there are directed to be made in specie. This is simply a significant indication of what is to come. Our agricultural community have large amounts of produce, and if the Eastern States of Europe want it, they will have to remit the specie. This will be the radical cure of the revulsion.

The arrangements mentioned in the telegraph dispatch in another column, as having been made with the Canal Department for the movement of produce on the canal, amounts to about this: Forwarders are permitted to send their boats forward with cargoes, without the usual pre-payment of tolls, on their giving security that they will be paid at tide-water, or before leaving the canal. This has the single advantage of more time in which to raise the money, against the contingency of not being able to raise it and a consequent accumulation of loaded boats at Albany.

Amidst the almost universal crash, we are compelled to chronicle the suspension of Messrs. PRATT & Co., hardware merchants of this city. Nothing which has occurred during these disastrous times, has excited more surprise and deepfelt regret in this community, than will this announcement.

It is now some thirty years since the foundations of this house were laid, upon which by patient industry, probity and skill, has been reared one of the first mercantile establishments in the country. By its interprising liberality very many of the manufactories around us have been established, and largely sustained by its patronage. In all the great interprises which have been started and carried forward for the promotion of the interests of our city, it has stood foremost with a fostering hand, while by its honorable dealings, it has built up for itself a business in point of magnitude and importance equaled by few, and a reputation for stability and integrity surpassed by none.

With the entire confidence of this community, its widely extended circle of customers and correspondents, assesls largely beyond its liabilities, an abundance of everything but money, the general prostration and derangement, the difficulties of making collections and effecting exchanges especially in the States west of us are such, that it has been compelled to succumb to the storm which everywhere seems to level all before it.

We are gratified, however, to learn its suspension will be but temporary. We feel assured from the well-known energy and promptitude of the gentlemen composing the firm, that no efforts will be withheld on their part to effect an honorable and speedy adjustment of their affairs.

From the Providence Journal.

The Banks here are pursuing a steady, liberal and judicious policy; they discount for paper falling due; they exercise forbearance where it can be exercised to secure solvent houses, and they generally carry their customers along. There is no difference of feeling between the Banks and the merchants as to the course of general policy that ought to be pursued; they all understand that they have a common interest, and they manifest a mutual confidence.

The Eagle Bank voted on Saturday to instruct its correspondents abroad to receive the bills of all the good banks in Providence in payment of debts due the bank. We understand that some other banks have done the same, but it is not general; and the delay discredits our currency and restricts the ability of the banks to accommodate their customers. It has the appearance, moreover, of mutual distrust between the banks, or of a disposition on their part to take advantage of their own depreciation of their own currency. If our bills were received in New-York in payment of the paper falling due to our own banks, it would make an immediate demand for them at the brokers' offices. They would be as good as specie for a purpose for which there would be a large request, and they would rise to such a value that there would be no inducement to send them home. The shop-keeper would not take them, for they could carry them to the brokers, where they would be wanted by the payees of Providence paper at bank. Although our Banks have suspended, they are in such a condition as to unmantle the fullest confidence of the public, and their liabilities are so small in proportion to their assets, that if the banks themselves will but set the example of full faith in each other, they will find no difficulty in maintaining a circulation that will be of great relief to the community.

From the Chicago Journal.

The rates for uncurrent money are merely nominal. Gold is scarce, ruling among the few brokers who sell it at from 10 to 15 ℔ cent. premium.

All sorts of rates are offered in the street for money. We hear of 5 and even 10 ℔ cent., but the truth is there is very little money loaned at any price.

For exchange the ruling rates on collection are about 10 ℔ cent. Outsiders have been obliged during the week to pay as high as 15. To-day the market seems a little easier, and we heard of one lot offered as low as 7.

The firmness with which our business men resist the pressure, and the herculean exertions which they make to meet their obligations, are truly admirable, and worthy of all praise. The disposition seems to be universal to stand by each other as far as possible, and to help each other through. For some reason, so far as we know, there are a very few who go about the city spreading evil reports in regard to their neighbors; and we hope, for the honor of our city and our common humanity, this class of detestable tattlers will not rise above the surface. Our city and the West generally, thus far, have stood the pressure nobly, and it is to be hoped they will bear themselves with equal honor in the future.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

In our own city to-day the money market is in a peculiarly unsettled condition, and must remain so until something definite is ascertained from New-York with reference to the suspension there, whether it becomes general, or what disposition is to be made of the concerns already suspended. Our banks are discounting to a very limited extent. The belief is that ease will eventually flow from the turn given to affairs in the North. A large amount of good paper finds its way to the street, some of which finds purchasers at 1½@2 to 2½ ℔ cent. a month; second-class notes are unsalable. Money on call, 1½@2 ℔ cent. Gold is selling at 7@8 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on the North very much unsettled, and ranges at 7@8 ℔ cent. premium. Transactions exceedingly limited. Exchange on London, 6@9 ℔ cent. premium in Baltimore funds. Virginia bank notes (old), 2½@3 ℔ cent. discount; new do., 6@10 ℔ cent. North Carolina, 7@10 ℔ cent. discount. Notes of Western banks not salable.

The stock market to-day is very much unsettled; prices about as yesterday for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares.

City stock has slightly given way. Bank stocks are also depressed and declining.

The Money Crisis and the New-York Banks.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

I have for many years been withdrawn from active business. I have been merely a looker-on, but not unobservant of the course of trade, and especially of our banking operations.

Our system of currency is a delicate one. It is founded on bank credits, resting on a very moderate basis of coin. When perfectly balanced, it works very well, but a slight derangement may produce a great deal of mischief. The great disturbing cause is a demand for specie for export, which can only be checked by a contraction of the bank credits. During the present year we have been going on very smoothly, under full sail, when, about the middle of August, a sudden squall strikes us, which continues to increase to a terrific hurricane, threatening even to swamp the ship itself. The question arises, "How comes all this about?—what is the cause?"

New-York is the great central banking power. She sets the key-note to the whole country. If she expands the whole country expands. If she contracts it is felt to the remotest extremities. It is a tremendous power, that of increasing or diminishing the circulating medium of the whole country. It is a deep responsibility, and demands sound discretion and much wisdom in its regulation. Unfortunately there appears to be no unity of action, no controlling principle in the management of this power. It is divided between fifty-five Banks, each acting its own separate part, under the influence of different opinions and different interests. Banks are public institutions; they are founded for the public good; and the duty of consulting the good of the community in the use of their great power is as sacred as that of providing for their own safety. There is apparently no individual of sufficient influence to bring this heterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was ALBERT GALLATIN, whilst he lived.

The circulating medium of the City of New-York consists in the liabilities of her banks in the form of deposits and circulation. Their daily loans and discounts increase or diminish these liabilities. As these liabilities are greater or less, is money plenty or scarce. They constitute the fund out of which all operations must be performed.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains tables of the weekly returns of the banks of the City of New-York for the years 1856 and 1857, which furnish a complete view of their operations. They throw a good deal of light on the present state of things. The return for January 3, 1857, shows $101,000,000 of liabilities, with $11,172,000 in specie.

This varied very little from the returns of the preceding six months, and this state of things continued with little change, but with a slight tendency to increased expansion up to the 15th August. The greatest expansion was on the 2d of May, when the liabilities were 108,000,000, with 12,000,000 of specie. The return of 15th August shows 101,000,000 of liabilities, and 11,360,000 of specie. From this a rapid contraction commenced, the liabilities being reduced on 5th September to 88,000,000, with 10,227,000 of specie. Here the contraction ought to have ceased. The object was to stop the export of specie. That had been done. Exchange on London had fallen below the point at which specie could be shipped without loss. Can any mortal man give me a reason or an apology why contraction should continue a day after this point had been reached? The banks were then stronger than they had been for two years. But contraction did continue until, on the 3d October, the liabilities had been reduced to 76,000,000—thus reducing the circulating medium of New-York City, from July, 32,000,000, or upwards of 30 per cent. Tremendous! Was the like ever known in the history of banking? I have no hesitation in saying, it is this continued contraction of the New-York banks since the 5th of September, without the slightest necessity, which has brought about the present disastrous crisis.

There was no decided overtrade. There was no speculation, except by a few houses in sugar. There was, no doubt, an excess of imports, but no greater than for several years, and the effect of these was wholly cured on the 5th September, by the rate of exchange on London. Why continue contraction further? Was not 88,000,000, with 10,250,000 of specie, being 11½ per cent., as safe a proportion as 104,000,000 in January, with 11,000,000 of specie, or 11 per cent. on their liabilities?

There is but one answer. The New-York banks have been acting under a panic, and that panic they have communicated to others, until there is almost a total loss of confidence. The consequences are before us, in the paralysis of all trade from Bangor to New-Orleans, the stoppage of banks through a great part of the United States, the stoppage of factories, the discharge of thousands of laborers, the inability to bring our large crops of produce to market, the ruinous rate of two or three per cent. a month on the strongest paper, a ruinous depreciation in the price of all stocks, and even on exchange on London. In my whole experience I have never known a crisis so severe as the present, and, I must say, so wholly uncalled for.

I was a Bank Director in 1814, when New-York and all the States South and West suspended specie payments. Boston had ample means and stood firm, whilst many croakers thought it madness for Boston to hold on, when all the rest of the country suspended. She did so, however, and all New-England with her, and thus saved them the losses which accompanied the resumption in other States in the terrible revulsion of 1819.

In 1834 Mr. BIDDLE was flagitiously endeavoring to force Congress to grant him a charter, through the distress he had it in his power to inflict on the country. In March of that year a Committee of the merchants and bankers of New-York informed him that unless he changed his course, and would agree to their terms, which were that the United States Bank should cease to call on the other banks for thirty days, his course would be denounced at the adjourned meeting of the Exchange.

Mr. BIDDLE, at the last moment, agreed to their terms, in consequence of which the country was immediately relieved. But Mr. BIDDLE was reckless enough, when the thirty days expired, without the slightest necessity, to call for these balances, and give the screw another turn.

This produced an intense

The New-York Times.

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HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

The Effect on Stone-Cutters, Lumber-Dealers, &c.—On the Educational Institutions.

The Hard Times are only mollified as yet by a couple of days of as beautiful weather as ever ma le the Indian Summer delightful. But genial skies and balmy air go only a little way toward comforting men who love to work and who need wages, when they are suddenly thrown out of employment. Saturday night was prolific of trouble. From several large dry goods stores there were discharged 10, 15 and 20 men each—not for a failure to perform their duties, but for lack of duties to perform. Hundreds of clerks went home out of a place who have not been out before for months. This one fact would make a sad Sabbath of yesterday to hundreds of homes. Yet the merchants' clerks are but a small fraction of the large number who lost employment on Saturday. The effect of the pressure upon the stone-cutting and lumber business, we have carefully reported below, and as matter of curiousity, the impression that it makes upon our day and evening schools.

THE STONE-CUTTERS.

As a general rule there is less employment for stone-cutters in the Winter than at any other season. Each yard discharges, in the Fall of the year, a certain proportion of its employés, and takes them on again in the Spring. The number employed at each yard varies according to the particular contracts which are given, from time to time, to each. Thus it may happen that one year a stone yard will be filled with workmen, and the next almost deserted. Still, as in other branches of industry, certain of the more extensive concerns have a greater run of custom, at all times, than the others, and although not with absolute accuracy, yet, approximately, they can give you at each the average number of mechanics that they employ when business is not at a stand-still. The wages of the journeyman stone-cutters are regulated by themselves in an association called the "Stone-cutter's Society," which meets at No. 76 Prince-street, on the third Friday in each month. Of this society, nearly all the stone-cutters in this city—and in the other large cities of the Union similar associations exist—are members. The wages established by it, each of its members is bound to demand. On the 10th of November, annually, it meets to establish the rate of wages for the Winter, and on the 10th of March to fix the rate for the Summer. At present the stone-cutters' wages are $3 25 a day, which is the usual rate at this season. In the Winter their price is generally lowered to $2. What it will be this Winter it is impossible to say, but it is probable, as things look now, that mechanics will be willing to work for much lower wages this Winter than they have been in the habit of obtaining.

A stone-cutter, with a moderately large family, can lay by enough of his Summer's wages to support himself without labor during the Winter, provided sickness or other contingencies do not interfere while he is earning them. His compensation is remunerative, and it should be, for he leads an unhealthy life, breathing an atmosphere of dust and sulphur, arising from the material that he works upon. The present aspect of affairs leads us to fear that there will be a great deal of suffering among such of them as have large families to support. One of our reporters visited a number of the principal stone-yards on Saturday, and collated the information which we give below, concerning the average number of mechanics employed at each yard, how many, if any, have been recently or will be shortly discharged, and other interesting particulars connected with the condition and prospects of the laboring poor.

At JOHN W. WRIGHT'S extensive stone-yard, on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, they have commonly from 70 to 75 men at work; at present they have only 14 hands. On Thursday, Oct. 1, they discharged 43 men. This yard had the contract for preparing and furnishing the brown stone for the elegant edifice which WM. G. LANE & Co. were erecting for their own use, on the site of the old Carlton House, No. 350 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street. The suspension of this house has also temporarily suspended the work upon their new building, which will not be resumed until Spring. Meantime, the stone is all cut and ready for building purposes. It now lies in Mr. WRIGHT'S yard, and will probably spend the Winter there. The building would have been nearly ready for occupation now if the work had not been interrupted. It was in consequence of the cessation of work upon LANE & Co's. contract that so many stone-cutters were discharged from this yard. These men, Mr. WRIGHT informs us, come to him frequently, seeking employment, which he cannot give them, and which they find it impossible, in these times, to obtain elsewhere.

There are 66 men employed at BROWN & YOUNG'S stone-yard, No. 269 West Thirteenth-street. At this yard, instead of discharging, they on Tuesday employed about 30 extra hands to work upon the stone which they have the contract for furnishing for the new buildings being erected on the site of the old brick church. Messrs. BROWN & YOUNG inform us that they have all the men at work upon these buildings that are required, and that the temporary delay which took place in the work was occasioned by the failure of the party who contracted to furnish the iron to have his material in readiness when it was called for, and not the fault of the stone-cutters.

McMURTRIE & KING, West Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, employ on an average from 30 to 40 men; they have 15 there at present. Three were discharged a few days ago.

BROWN & VALENTINE, West Fifteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, had about 30 men at work last week. Half of them were discharged and paid off on Saturday evening. Caen stone is the material mostly furnished at this yard. The proprietors are supplying this stone for the new Unitarian Church at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn. The work has been suspended upon a church in Barrytown, on the Hudson, which they had contracted to supply with the same material.

WILLIAM H. CROMMELIN employs usually at his stone-yard, No. 348 West Seventeenth-street, about 45 men. He discharged 32 of them last Monday. He has only 5 at work now. The suspension of work on account of the hard times upon some buildings for which he was to furnish the marble was the occasion of his discharging so many hands. Mr. AARON C. UNDERHILL was erecting two marble-front stores on lots Nos. 59 and 61 College Place. Since the commencement of the monetary pressure, Mr. CROMMELIN said, Mr. UNDERHILL had refused to permit the contractors to go on with the work; the contracts with carpenters, builders and with him (Mr. CROMMELIN) amounted to $53,000 in all, for which they had brought a joint suit against Mr. UNDERHILL; Mr. CROMMELIN'S own claim was for $7,550; the worst of it was the Mechanic's Lien Law did not apply in this case, because Mr. UNDERHILL had only paid a small portion of the price of the lots to Columbia College and consequently was not their owner. The law he referred to gives the contractor a lien upon a building for which he furnishes work or materials provided the contract is made with the *owner* of the ground. The mechanics complain that the law is frequently evaded by those who enter into such contracts with them upon the plea that some one else is the actual owner. The marble for the buildings in College Place is lying, all prepared for use, in Mr. CROMMELIN'S yard.

JACQUES & MOONEY, foot of West Sixteenth-street, employ from 40 to 50 hands generally. They discharged 29 last week and have now about 25 men at work. This yard has the contract for furnishing stone to the new Catholic Church in Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Until their work on this contract is completed they will not discharge any more hands.

MANROE & CAVANAGH, on the same street, have employed 60 men during the Summer. About two weeks ago they discharged 45 of them. They have only 10 or 15 men at work now.

At SAINT CAIN'S stone-yard, No. 333 West Twenty-first-street, about 40 men have been employed during the Summer. Most of these have been discharged; last week 20 of them were paid off and dismissed. There are only 8 at work there now.

ABRAM MCBRIDE, No. 571 West Twenty-second-street, had 45 stone-cutters at work on Saturday. On the evening of that day he discharged 9 of them. They were discharged, he informed us, because he had not sufficient stone in his yard to employ them upon. He expected the arrival of material during the present week, and when it came he would have to employ more men.

JOHN ADAIR & Co., West Twenty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, have only 3 men now in their yard at present; most of their men were sent off to the Vermont quarries some time since.

EDWARD REILLY, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, had 107 men at work in his yard up to Saturday night when 10 of them were discharged. Most of his contracts will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and then all his hands will be discharged for the Winter. The only buildings to which he was furnishing stone upon which work had been suspended in consequence of the hard times, are three brown-stone front dwelling houses, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, owned by JAMES FLANIGAN and A. B. ACKERSON. The work will not probably be resumed upon these buildings before Spring. The stone for the large edifice which the Messrs. BROOKS', clothiers, of Calhartine-street, are erecting on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street is furnished at this stone-yard. There has been no suspension of work upon this building, and Mr. REILLY informs us that if the weather is pleasant it will be completed in the course of two weeks.

At the stone yard of Messrs. SMITH & IMRIE, West Twenty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue there are at present employed 8 journeymen stone-cutters, 4 rubbers and 4 apprentices—16 in all. They had 24 men at work in the Summer.

JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 269 West Twenty-fifth-street, usually employs 50 hands. He has at present about 35.

JAMES MCMASTER, No. 307 West Twenty-fifth-street, keeps on an average from 10 to 20 men at work in his yard. He has at present 10, and has discharged none on account of the hard times.

DAVID MCMASTER, No. 311 West Twenty-fifth-street, has had 50 men at work during the Summer; at present he employs only 7. He does not contemplate discharging any more just now. He has the contract for furnishing dressed stone trimmings for the new building in process of erection on Broadway, just below Leonard-street.

At the stone-yard of WILLIAM MCINDOE, West Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, there are only three stone-cutters employed at present. At this time last year there were twenty-seven at this yard. During the Summer twelve have been employed. The yard was filled with brown stone, smooth and ready for building purposes, which the proprietor informed us he had recently prepared for a man, from whom he had ascertained he would be unable to obtain his pay, and he consequently detained the material in the yard. Mr. MCINDOE complains bitterly of the working of the Mechanic's Lien Law, through whose meshes, he said, those who were dishonest enough could readily slip. There were men who made it a business to enter into contracts with mechanics on behalf of the *bona fide* owners of property, so that the lien could not attach.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The present commercial crisis has fallen heavily upon the lumbermen of New-York. There are about one hundred lumber-yards in the City, of which two-thirds are on the North River, and the remainder on the East River side. Those on the North River commence at the foot of Hubert-street and continue up as far as Thirty-second-street. On the other side of town they commence at the fool of Rulgers-street and extend up to Twenty-third-street. Our Reporters called on Saturday upon the heaviest lumber firms on both sides of town, and nearly all of them concur in their statements touching the present effects of the money crisis, and the dull prospect for the Fall and Winter.

Mr. OGDEN, of the firm of OGDEN & Co., one of the heaviest lumber firms in the City—whose yard is at the foot of Hubert-street, North River—says that the hard times brought their business almost to a stand-still. They formerly found permanent employment for 20 men in loading lumber to fill orders from every section of the City. On the arrival of a cargo they employed extra hands to unload and get it into the yard. Two weeks ago they dismissed all their regular force except two men, and these two have hardly enough to do to keep their blood in circulation. Business, indeed, never was duller, and nothing could make it more so but the enactment of a law interdicting the purchase of lumber entirely. What little is sold, fortunately keeps up at nearly former prices, the reduction being only five per cent. for cash. The price keeps up because lumber is unlike most other merchantable commodities; instead of deteriorating with age, the longer it is kept in the yards the better it becomes, and the price increases in corresponding ratio. This ought to be the beginning of their busiest season, and business ought to continue growing livelier till the close of canal and river navigation. But really very little lumber is moving on the Erie Canal. Mr. OGDEN, when at Buffalo recently, found 2,000 lumber-boats lying idle, and the number has increased since. From the stagnation in this one article of trade over 5,000 people were thrown out of employment on the canal.

Messrs. SMITH & WILLIAMSON have two large yards, one at the corner of Desbrosses and West streets, and the other at the foot of Eleventh-avenue, North River. They have discharged none of their men yet, and have made no reduction in wages. They have kept their men, not because they had work enough for them to do, but because they disliked very much to throw them out of employment, and because they have been hoping all along that the times would speedily brighten up. They estimate that the lumber merchants of the City have discharged altogether about 500 men. The majority of lumber-yards only regularly employed from three to five men. These answer to do the steady work, but when cargoes of lumber arrive they have to employ extra hands. The 500 dismissed men embraces, therefore, three-fourths of all the men heretofore employed in lumber-yards. The result of the present stagnation in business, as affecting laborers, does not confine itself to the few men thrown out of employment in this City. These dismissals are but a drop in the bucket. In the State of Maine, in the northern and western counties of this State, in Canada, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, the great fields from which lumber is harvested for the Northern markets, nearly 50,000 people, at the lowest estimate, will be deprived of their usual employment during the ensuing Winter. They are the wood choppers, those who draw logs to the mills, and the workers at the mills. It has been customary for the larger class of lumber merchants to send on agents to arrange for their supply of lumber, and the lumber merchants advance the money with which to pay the laborers necessary for felling the trees and milling the logs. The present indications are that very few, if any, merchants will send on agents the coming season. Last year there was shipped by the Erie Canal, 350,000,000 feet of lumber. The lumber arriving by this channel is principally pine, whitewood, walnut, maple and oak. A large portion of hemlock sent to this market comes on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by way of Kingston. Ship timber comes mostly from Maine, and is shipped in coasters.

JOHN DAILEY, whose yard covers the two lots Nos. 268 and 269 West street, WM. JOHNSON, foot of Watt street, J. WILLIAMS & SON, foot of Stanton street, East River, and other lumber merchants called upon, all tell the same story. They predict a hard Winter for workmen employed in getting out lumber and dull sales for merchants. They console themselves with the reflection that lumber is quite as staple an article as flour, and that though they may suffer temporarily from languid sales, they are likely to cover some of their present losses by the enhanced value of their present stock.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DAY AND EVENING.

The hard times have sent a large number of persons into the evening schools in all parts of the City, and many hundreds have actually been turned away, as we are informed, for lack of room to accommodate them. There are usually registered in the evening schools from twelve to fourteen thousand names, this year it will doubtless be much higher. The actual average attendance has been less than six thousand. There are over thirty thousand persons who would naturally attend the evening schools, were they organized and conducted on a plan attractive and instructive, with much less of the text-book and much more of the living teacher than has yet been introduced into the course of study. Of the many thousands now out of employment, who will throng to the evening schools, there are but few who can spare the time to plod their weary way through the memorizing processes behind which incompetent teachers too often take shelter.

The Day Schools in the First, Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, have experienced some diminution from their daily attendance, especially in the Boys' Departments. In the other Wards there is rather a tendency to increase on the attendance. Quite a number of scholars from private schools have found their way into the Public ones. The Girls' Grammar Schools and the Primaries are very full. No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward, has a regular attendance of a thousand children in the Primary, and five hundred in each of the two Grammar Schools, with a slight preponderance in the number of girls applying for admission. Mr. MATHER'S School, recently opened on Chrystie-street in the Tenth Ward, has had quite an accession of large boys and young men. Mr. SCOTT has not experienced any rush in his already crowded classes. Mr. HARRISON'S school in the Ninth Ward is crowded, as is Mr. MCNARY'S. In the up town Wards there has not been much increase, although the schools are fuller than ever before. In the Twentieth Ward, Miss EDMONDS and Miss HILL have received a great many new scholars. In the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Miss MARSTON'S school, No. 50, is very full, with many new scholars from private schools; No. 49 has received accessions in all its departments. The girls' school, No. 17, in the Fifteenth Ward, Misses WADLEIGH, HALL and GERE, Principals, has received numerous accessions from the private schools, and is in a most flourishing condition. Miss GOLDT'S school in the Thirteenth Ward, and Miss CAADAYNE'S in the Eighth Ward, are unusually well attended. Mr. BELDEN'S school in the Fifth Ward has no room for outsiders in any of its departments, and the cry is "still they come."

Mr. BARTRAM'S Evening School, in the Sixteenth Ward, has an attendance a hundred greater than last year. Mr. PEARINS' Evening School, in the Twenty-first Ward, has a similar increase.

The applications for teachers' situations was never so great as at the present time.

The Brooklyn Schools, Day and Evening, have an attendance ten per cent. larger than ever before, with a prospect of a still more numerous attendance in the Evening Schools. There are also an unusual number of applications for situations as teachers.

SUMMARY.

The following list of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity, within the last few weeks, is compiled from statements made to our reporters since the beginning of the hard times, by persons engaged in various branches of business. In the recapitulation of stone-cutters recently thrown out of employment, we give the number engaged at each yard during the Summer, the number discharged since then, and the number at present employed at each:

STONE-YARDS.	Last Summer.	Discharged.	Present No.
John W. Wright	75	61	14
McMurtric & King	35	20	15
Brown & Valentine	30	15	15
Wm. H. Crommelin	45	40	5
Jaques & Mooney	45	20	25
Manifold & Cavanagh	60	45	15
Smith Cash	40	32	8
Abram McBride	45	9	36
John Adair & Co	3	—	3
Edward Reilly	107	10	97
Brown & Young	36	—	36
Smith & Imrie	24	8	16
James Blackhurst	50	15	35
James McMaster	10	—	10
David McMaster	50	43	7
William McIndoe	12	9	3
Total	667	327	340

[Many of the workmen discharged from the stone-yards, it will be observed, were not so discharged on account of the hard times.]

Lumber Yards	500
Foundries in this City and vicinity	1,020
Sewing-machine Factories	210
Publishing Houses	360
Piano-forte Factories	490
Organ Factories	23
Melodeon Factories	70
Printers and Bookbinders	778
Housebuilders	524
Cigar-makers	4,050
Mantilla and Cloak-makers	2,000
Bonnet-makers	900
Hat-makers	300
Clothiers	550
Safe Factories	332
Dry Goods Establishments	720
Central Park	700
Erie Railroad, Jersey City	1,200
Miscellaneous	130
Total	15,517
Discharged from stone-yards as above	327
Total	15,844

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of Saturday you state that I have discharged nearly 200 coopers. Now, Sir, I am most happy to inform you that I have not had such a melancholy duty to perform. Our force has been diminished five men on old work, but it has been increased fifteen men on new work since the "hard times" began, and it affords myself and brother (A. T. Bacon) much pleasure to inform you that we have room for more, and shall be compelled to increase our force about twenty men immediately.

Respectfully, JOHN H. BRIGGS.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESSURE ELSEWHERE.

Measures have been set on foot by charitable persons in Philadelphia for the relief of persons thrown out of employment by the stoppage of manufacturing establishments. It is estimated that more than *seven hundred females* are left destitute by the curtailment of business operations since this panic began. The number of men out of employ is four or five times greater. The citizens of the Thirteenth Ward of Philadelphia have held a public meeting to organize a Howard Association for the distribution of relief to the sufferings through the Winter. Soup-houses will presently be established in the city.

The Philadelphia retailers and market people begin to complain of the scarcity of small change.

The Girard House in Philadelphia has reduced its prices to $2 a day.

The Merchants' Cotton Mills in Pelersburg, Va., have ceased operations for a short time, owing to several causes. Many of the hands are still employed cleaning up, repairing machinery.

In New-England the mills are stopping work, one after another. In Woonsocket, R. I., the Hamlet, Ballou's, Harrison and Cook mills are idle; the Jenckes mill will soon suspend; the Lyman, Bartlett, Harris, Clinton and Social are running on short time; the Bernon, Globe and Smith cotton mills, and the woolen mills of EDWARD HARRIS, are running on full time. The Slater mills, at Slatersville, are running on half-time, as also are the mills at Millville, Blackstone and Waterford. The Millville mills will stop in a week or two. At Pawtucket all the manufactories have closed except one, where a few hands are employed. At Central Falls they will stop as soon as the stock on hand is exhausted. The manufacturing population of that district are already half unemployed.

The revolt of the laborers at the Big Tunnel, near Oxford Furnace, N. J., has broken out afresh. They have as yet caused no bloodshed, but they have resorted to violence and destruction of property. During the last week two of the shanties belonging to the contractors have been burned.

Several of the men discharged from the Bergen Tunnel have been arrested for various crimes, and now occupy lodgings in the Hudson County Jail.

The citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, have held a meeting to take into consideration the present condition of business, money matters, &c., and to devise some means to relieve that community from the embarrassment consequent upon the suspension of banks of issue. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of relief.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* announces the suspension of work upon the Hydraulic Canal, and says: "It is the intention to keep the steam drills at work, and we hope ere long to be able to announce the entire resumption of work with a much larger force of laborers."

House Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of your paper headed "Rents," you have used my name, as authority to some statements made therein. The article implies that your reporter got the information from me. I have not said a word to him upon the subject. The article states that I collect a large share of the rents of Trinity Church. I have never made any collections for that corporation. As to the policy of Trinity Church in dealing with the lessees of their land, I have no knowledge, and have made no remarks to any one upon the subject.

Respectfully, yours, WM. A. DUNCAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy—The Conspiracy to Remove Mr. Martin.

The Court-Martial in the Case of Col. Sumner—The Charges Against Him.

General Walker's New Movement in Nicaragua—Minister to the Argentine Confederation—The Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

As foreshadowed by your correspondent several days ago, DANIEL B. MARTIN was yesterday removed from the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, of Maryland, appointed to the vacancy. The conspiracy which has thus resulted in the removal of a very competent and rigidly-honest public officer was hatched at Stevens' Hotel, (formerly Delmonico's,) in New-York City, some three months since. The parties thereto will remember the occasion and its incidents, a publication of which, after a little while, may serve to defeat any further attempts, on their part, to get into the Treasury by a back window. Their agents will probably leave Washington now, as they have failed, after all, to get their nominee into the vacancy. This fortunate result is to be attributed chiefly to the exposure of their scheme, made by the TIMES several weeks ago.

Mr. ARCHBOLD will please take notice, however, that if he considers his place worth retaining, he must introduce Cumberland coal into the naval service, report favorably on all patent jaws-harps which political adventurers seek to have Uncle Sam purchase through the Navy Department for the public use, and aid powerful contractors in getting jobs, and retaining them, even though five years are consumed in doing two years' work, (*vide* steamer *Powhatan*,) at double the highest possible just rate of compensation. Such a policy may ruin the Navy and cost the Government a few millions extra, but it will ensure Mr. AACHBOLD his $2,500 a year. As Mr. A. is not likely to accept these conditions, another change in the place may be reasonably anticipated within a few months. Who bids? Conscience and self-respect will be considered superfluous and objectionable in all future candidates.

A friend of Secretary TOUCEY'S assures me that he was much opposed to MARTIN'S removal, though unable to resist the pressure against him; and that the deposed officer will probably remain in the Navy, with one of the most desirable positions it affords to Engineers, if he chooses so to do.

The Court Martial ordered in the case of Col. SUMNER has no connection whatever with the Cheyenne Expedition—nor did the orders for it emanate from the Department. The charge on which the Colonel is to be tried partakes of the character of insubordination, and arose out of circumstances transpiring at Fort Leavenworth, prior to his leaving that post. It seems that there was some conflict between Col. SUMNER and another officer who was charged by Gen. SMITH with the fulfilment of certain orders,—and the Colonel's difficulties grew out of this affair. It is a matter entirely within Gen. SMITH'S control,—and he has seen fit to order an investigation. I do not think the matter is looked upon as one of grave importance here.

No Governor of Nebraska has yet been selected to relieve Governor IZARD.

Advices received here within a day or two indicate that General WALKER'S new movement in Nicaragua is likely to be embarrassed for awhile by the financial crisis, which makes collections of materials a little difficult just now. His friends, however, think he will be able to move southward, as soon as the cotton crop gets fairly in motion in the opposite direction.

Hon. M. B. LAMAR, of TEXAS, is here with his family, on his way to the Argentine Confederation, to which Government he is accredited as U. S. Minister. He will leave for his destination as soon as his instructions are received. It is to be hoped that he will be empowered to go to Paraguay and make a treaty of amity and commerce with that Government, in lieu of the one which recently failed in the exchange of ratification—a treaty promising to open a new and valuable field for American commerce, in the Parana, explored by Capt. PAGE, U. S. N.

The Navy Department has ordered two thirty-two pounders to be mounted at the Marine Barracks here, for the purpose of practicing the men in the handling of heavy guns on board ship.

The ordnance practice ship *Plymouth*, Capt. DAHLGREN, is now supposed to be on her way home from England.

No new cases have been taken up by the Naval Courts during the last few days. The charge endeavored to be established in the case of Capt. SHAW is that of cowardice, the evidence of which promises to be very insufficient. This case will probably be through with to-morrow.

The President has admitted his opinion that the Government will be compelled to resort to a loan in order to obtain resources for next year's expenditures. This will be interesting to Banks requiring new United States securities.

A gentleman residing here who is largely interested in the expedition for raising the Russian vessels sunk before Sebastopol, says the statement that the enterprise is likely to be a failure is erroneous, and expresses the opinion that the individual connected with it who recently came through Paris, and told the dismal story, desired to depreciate the stock with a view of buying it up cheaply. One of his statements certainly is false, for instead of the valuation of property raised depending entirely upon the caprice of the Russian Government, it is to be estimated by the Chief Engineer of the American Company, the Russian Admiral, and an Umpire to be chosen by these, if his services are needed. Accounts as late as the 18th of August, give as the result of the first fortnight's operations, over $40,000 worth of anchors, chains, &c., raised. At this time the heavy machinery for raising the vessels had not arrived.

The Court of Claims expects to get through with a case now before it on Monday next, when it will take a three-weeks recess. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

SOMERVILLE, one of the robbers of the Richmond Custom House, was arrested in Richmond to-day, and a portion of the deposits recovered. WHEELER, his accomplice, was committed to jail here yesterday on the same charge. The latter when arrested gave up $300, a pair of gold diamond studs, a splendid gold watch and a bunch of skeleton keys. He is known to be the son of a celebrated English thief, and he has committed thefts in various cities of the Union. SOMERVILLE was concerned in the robbery of the jewels in the Patent Office, which took place a few years ago.

The Elections.

OHIO STATE ELECTION—THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Columbus *Journal* has received returns upon which it estimates a majority of 65 votes for CHASE, the Republican candidate for Governor, but with Paulding and Meigs Counties to be heard from. These counties have since been heard from, and they respectively give CHASE a majority of 109 and 200 votes. The official returns change the reported majorities, and in the aggregate show favorably for CASSE, who is probably elected.

The returns from all the counties in the State are in, and each party claims that they have carried the State by 400 majority. The official returns only will decide how the State has gone.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17—P. M.

Ohio is yet undecided. The Republican returns give CHASE 1,004 majority, and the Democratic figures give him 300 majority. The Republicans, however, do not claim the election, as the official returns may decide against them. With the exception of a few official returns, the majorities are reported in round numbers.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Twenty-one counties have been heard from, and SAMUELS, Democrat, for Governor, gains 5,500 on FREMONT'S majority. Seventy counties are yet to hear from. The Legislature is probably Democratic. In the General Assembly the Democrats gain 14.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

GALENA, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 17.

RAMSAY is certainly elected Governor, and the whole Republican ticket, probably.

Marine Disasters.

THE SICILIAN BRIG JULIA CAPSIZED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Sicilian brig *Julia*, PIERANDETTO, master, from New-York, capsized on the 27th of September All on board of her were saved and brought here with the exception of one boy, who was lost.

CONDITION OF THE BARK PARODI.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The bark *Parodi*, lience for Zanzibar, remained ashore on the southeast point of Block Island up to this morning. She is full of water, and part of the keel has come ashore. It is doubtful if she can be got off. All her cargo, it is thought, would be landed to-day in a damaged state. The vessel, cargo and freight are insured for $72,000; all in Boston offices, excepting $5,000, which is in this city.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* left here this morning, under steam, for the Pacific.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard to fit the sloop-of-war *Vandolia* for sea immediately. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is expected to arrive at Portsmouth the latter part of this month, and the *John Adams* shortly after.

Two Deaf Mutes Killed on the New-Haven Railroad.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Two boys, deaf mutes, about twelve years of age, inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, were instantly killed this afternoon, while walking upon the track of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, contrary to the rules of the Asylum. They were going the same way as the cars, and were not aware that a train was approaching. The bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are JOHN PARKER, of Andover, Mass., and BENJ. DAWSON, of North Salem, N.H. They had been in the Asylum three years.

Probable Non-Arrival of the North American.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The recent rather lengthy passages from Europe show that the steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 17th inst., is hardly due before to-morrow. The lines to Quebec have therefore not been held open to-day.

Nomination for State Senator.

TROY, Friday, Oct. 16.

VOLNEY RICHMOND has received the Republican nomination for the Senate for the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of Washington and Rensselaer Counties.

Loan to the Canal Fund.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have advertised for a loan of $500,000. The proposals will be opened on the 10th November.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The late returns are somewhat more Pro-Slavery than those first given us, and the Lecomptonites are claiming a majority in both Houses from the figures. Brown, Nemaha, Atchison and Doniphan Counties they feel sure of, and we grant them all but the last, which may yet be doubtful. In Franklin County they had no County Commissioners whose duty it is to appoint voting precincts, besides the county seat. Therefore the people in convention decided to vote at several other places. Now it proves that all the votes cast in the county except those polled at Centropolis, the county seat, will be thrown out. Here was a county of over a thousand voters, with only one precinct granted them, while Johnson County on the border, where we cannot have over from two to four hundred legal voters, has seven or eight legally appointed precincts, for the special accommodation of Missouri. These are some of the *beauties* of the arrangement provided us, by that party who claim to be the incarnation of Squatter Sovereignty.

Some of the returning outlanders, passed through here yesterday on their way back to Missouri with *negroes* even in attendance. A train from New-Mexico also came through our town, and some of the families said this was the first town they had seen for seven years.

One of our most reliable public men in Kansas, is just in from Kickapoo, who says he was there on the day of election, and *saw the elephant*. Gov. WALKER was there in person with a company of dragoons. Now mark the sequel. It was apparent to all that a large force of imported voters was there from Missouri, and WALKER was applied to, and asked to interfere to prevent it. What followed? A majority of 500 pro-slavery votes were cast in a town of about 200 legal voters, and instead of WALKER'S giving us protection, as a high-minded and honorable dispenser of an important public trust, he permitted the invaders to indulge their most unscrupulous propensities for voting, and worse still, *he told the soldiers to vote, and they did vote, in violation of a law of Congress.* This is a most unparalleled outrage. Now let us see who will attempt an apology for it.

P. S.—A messenger just in from Lecompton states that several gentlemen have arrived there from Johnson County, with official returns, and they claim to have carried the County by 1,800 majority. If true, it gives them all the members in both Houses for this district. I do not vouch for its correctness, but it is probably true. RANDOLPH.

LATEST RETURNS.

The latest returns from Kansas show a majority of *five thousand* for PARRAT. The Assembly will probably stand as follows:

	Free State.	Pro-Slavery.
House	24	15
Council	9	4
	33	19

Free State majority, 14.

The correspondent of the Illinois *Democrat* says:

Leavenworth County has been ostensibly carried by 200 Pro-Slavery majority. Large frauds were perpetrated by the importation of Pro-Slavery voters from Missouri. Thus Kickapoo gave 500 Pro-Slavery majority, polling between 600 and 700 votes, *nearly twice as many votes as the whole population.* Leavenworth has eight or ten times as many inhabitants as Kickapoo, and yet the latter, under the auspices of Governor WALKER, is made to return more votes than the former.

Shawneetown, in Johnson County, polled 117 Pro-Slavery, two-thirds of which were fraudulent. *Forty soldiers voted in Kickapoo* for the Pro-Slavery ticket.

The southern part of the Territory, which was denied any representation, rolls up very large Free State majorities.

In Leavenworth County, 250 or 300 Germans, who vote the Free State ticket, were denied the liberty of voting, because they could not show their second naturalization papers. They vote, and always have voted, at municipal elections.

JUDGE LECOMPTE AT ISSUE WITH ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK.

A Leavenworth correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:

Last Friday morning an episode in the proceedings of the Court held by Judge LECOMPTE at this place occurred, in which Attorney-General BLACK was snubbed by the Judge for presuming to interfere in the business of the Court, even by the authority of the President.

It appears that one JOHN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent for the Kansas Indians, the President is of opinion that the indictment found against him for arson ought not to be further prosecuted. He directs that you enter a *nolle prosequi* upon it. Very respectfully, J. L. BLACK.

W. WEER, Esq., United States District-Attorney for Kansas.

After the letter had been read, Mr. WEER asked that the Court enter an order pursuant to the instructions which he had received. To this Mr. GROVER, the District-Attorney for the County of Leavenworth, objected, on the ground that the case was not such a one as the United States Government had authority to assume the control of; but the Court decided and ordered that the motion of District-Attorney WEER should be granted, and requested the letter in question to be filed, as it would furnish ample authority to Marshal DENVER to pay all the expenses of the Court, notwithstanding certain special instructions which had been forwarded to the Marshal by the Treasury Department at Washington.

Judge LECOMPTE, in granting the motion of District-Attorney WEER, said he was glad the Government had placed themselves in the position of assuming control over territorial cases, for that would justify the Marshal in paying all expenses of the Court therein, and he should order him to pay them accordingly, his instructions to the contrary notwithstanding, and that he (the Judge) would give the Marshal a certificate that would be a sufficient authority for such payment.

Important Democratic Views Concerning Kansas.

From the Chicago Times, (organ of Senator Douglas.)

The Convention which was elected in Kansas to frame a State Constitution for that Territory, will soon meet again. They cannot fail to have observed what all the rest of the world have observed, that the voice of the people of Kansas is in favor of a Free State. We know not what may be the purpose or the feelings of the delegates upon the question of Slavery, but the recent election has demonstrated that *nothing else than a Constitution which shall exclude and prohibit Slavery will be accepted by the people of the Territory.* The fact is so patent, that no man can shut his eyes to it.

It was said that the Convention when elected was unanimously Pro-Slavery. That we know to be untrue. We know that there were many delegates who were in favor of obeying the wishes of the people; and a majority in favor of submitting their action, no matter what it was, to popular approval or rejection at the polls. What that Convention will do, or what it will not do, we have not the means of knowing. But we know that any attempt to force a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon the people, without the opportunity of voting it down at the polls, will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment, as so decidedly unjust, oppressive and unworthy of a free people, that the people of the United States will not sanction it. It would add thousands to the vote of the Republican Party in every State of the Union, and give to that organization what it has never had yet—a show of justice and truth. To the Democratic members of that Convention the course is plain. The people have decided in favor of a Free State, though they have not voted on the naked issue of "Free State" or "Slave State," *they have voted practically in favor of a free State.* Two-thirds of the Democratic Party in Kansas have voted with the "Free-State" party at the recent election. In order to make the popular decision more emphatic. As Kansas must be a free State, even those persons in the Territory who are known as "Pro-Slavery" men, must recognize in the late election a decision which must not be slighted nor put at defiance. To that expression of the popular will there should be a graceful, if not a cheerful submission. Kansas is to be a free State! That fact being ascertained, let the Convention frame a Constitution to suit her best interests upon all other questions, and let *the prohibition of Slavery be put into it*, clearly and without quibble, plainly without disguise, explicitly, broadly and firmly. *Let the Convention then submit that Constitution to the people.* If it be adopted, Kansas will come into the Union at the next session, and the Republican Party will expire for want of sustenance. If any members of the Convention desire to prolong the controversy, or to have a regular, direct vote upon Slave State and Free State, let a Free-State Constitution—the Topeka Constitution, divested of such of its provisions as time has shown to be unsuitable—and a Slave-State Constitution prepared. Let them both be submitted to the people—the vote to be "Free-State Constitution, Yes," or "Free-State Constitution, No;" "Slave-State Constitution, Yes," or "Slave-State Constitution, No." Let them, if they desire to vote in favor of a Slave State, have the opportunity, but let the Constitution be submitted to the popular vote, and at an early day.

Let the present Convention submit this matter to the people without delay, and have the long controversy settled finally, and in the only effectual manner that is possible. In six months after the admission of K

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Perilous position of the British—Immense Struggle of England—Difficulty of obtaining Recruits—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton on the Crisis—Salvation of Calcutta by Lord Elgin—His return to Shanghae—Military Mistakes of the British—General Havelock's retreat Criticized—Contradictory nature of the last news.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday Evening, October 2, 1857.

Now that your great namesake here has entirely changed its tone in regard to the gravity of the Indian crisis, perhaps you will have little scruple in admitting that you too have been considerably out of your reckoning respecting tha fiery trial England is now passing through. It is no flattery to say that your articles on this subject have been distinguished not only by a liberality of tone and frankness of sentiment, but by a justness of view and shrewdness of perception quite equal, at least, to anything on this side of the water; but as you necessarily only spoke from reflected information, it was not to be expected that you could discern that which was only perceptibla to the aye of direct and original intelligence. Such sources were, from various causes, open to your correspondent, with whom, as once before stated in these columns, this theme of Indian disaffection and its too probable consequences had been a study for several years anterior to the present convulsion. It so happens, however, that he had no Indian objects whatever to serve, and no interests hare in connection with them to subserve. Circumstances threw him in connection with Anglo-Indians who advocated the most opposite policy, and the conclusions he drew from the data so gathered were the result of at least a dispassionate, if a mistaken judgment. But that such judgment was not mistaken is now obvious enough—obvious, because that organ which sees, thinks, and all but feels for the educated, but not the less nose-led classes in this country, admits that at least matters are most perilous, and that the utmost strength of the British empire is needed to deal with the difficulty. Invocations to the putting forth of that strength are now being daily thundered out.

The 20,000 clergy of tha Established Church are conjured to entreat the rural laborers to enlist to save tha far-off dominion of tha crown, and that appeal is accompanied by the extraordinary, but perfectly correct, though, to a foralgner, utterly unimaginable admission, that the rural classes, the laboring classes, the classes whera tha army is to be drawn, know nothing of the revolt and its horrors, for they don't read the newspapers; they read nothing, and are buried in ignorance and apathy of and about everything, except the immediate concernments that come home to them in the homely shape of food and the means of obtaining it. What effect this appeal will have, it is hard to say, because of the scantiness in tha first place, and the phlegm in the second place, of the material appealed to. A most potent auxiliary has appeared to-day in the person of a "Lady of Rank," who declares that it is a libel on her sex to say that they are partial to shops where male instead of femalc assistants are employed; that for her part sha means to give her countenance for the future to the latter, and believes that all her friends will do so too. If this anti-man milliner rabies should extend throughout crinoline circles, as is exceedingly probable, the luckless linen drapers and all the haberdashery host of the genus homo will, to a man, have to take to the army in some guise or other, for there will be no tolerance for them at home; and thus NENA SAHIB will have been tha instrument of solving the most puzzling problem in all our social ethics,—how to find work for our women.

But all this is a work of time, and time now is measured by minutes, into which the fate of inestimable lives and the work of momentous years are being pressed. SYDNEY HERBERT, the late Secretary at War, when raproached during the Crimean contest with his inability to fill the ranks, used to asy it was easy enough to fill them with boys, and still easier to empty tham hy death and disease as soon as the boys had to do the business of men in camp or field; that it took full two years to convert a lad into respectable food for powder, unless it were JAMES' fever powder; and that, in short, thare was no such thing as improvising a soldier. Very different is the formula now adopted by the right honorable gentleman's successor. The greenest youth that can be caught, provided only he be of the requisite height, and tha rule is not so rigid as is supposed in that regard, is suddenly made a scarlet runner of, and without being allowed even to learn the goose step, is marched off to the most convenient outposts, and thence finds himself at sea, in every sense, ere he has well come to the sense of having quitted the land. This expedient may swell the muster roll, but it will also swell the bills of mortality; and when we are counting regiments, it is these skeletons only that will be comprehended in our arithmetic, like the *debris* of NAPOLEON'S legions after the retreat of the Beresina. But how avoid it?

Sir E. L. BULWER, with a spirit not unworthy of the "Last of the Barons," has just been endeavoring to point out in an address to his tenantry and others of the yeomanry of the county he represents, Hertford, declaring that were he but ten years younger, he would recollect that he was a soldier's son, and take up arms himself, and lead his retainers against the enemy of their race; adding that, if it be necessary as an example, he will still do so, though he hopes that those at least in the vicinage of Knebworth Hall (his seat) will show that his words suffice, without calling on one of his years, antecedents, and station to do military duty in person.

All this warlike ardor, however, when it assumes the shape of voluntary combinations of civilians, is terribly pooh-poohed in the regular fighting profession. The organ of the army, the *United Service Magazine*, in the number for the new month, out yesterday, makes bitterly merry with all such schemes, and takes occasion to have a fling in a direction not particularly flattering to your *amour propre*, saying, "such laviss were better suited to the ancient than they are to the present condition of this realm—to the times of intestine feuds and commotions, the wars of the Roses, and our sanguinary revolutions. We trust never to see the great mass of the English people trained to the use of arms. Such an organization would overawe and control the Government, if it did not jeopardize society; and we may learn from France and America, their revolutions and vigilance committees, the danger of arming and training a mob. Nothing but the apprehension of invasion could warrant such a measure, and in that event it would be no difficult matter to raise and organize light auxiliary corps to act in conjunction with the regular troops and militia." The hourly growing exigencies of the country, the total inadequacy of the ordinary channels to meet its requirements, the disfavor into which the very idea of Germanic and all other mercenaries has fallen, may speedily mitigate this pedantry and mulishness, just as it has done in regard to the original stiffneckedness concerning the transport of troops by the overland route, which is at last to be attempted, though not in conformity with Messrs. CAOSSKEY'S prompt and economic offer, but the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tardy and expensive one, which, in reality, is accepted rather as an excuse for seeming to do something than with any real intention of doing anything worth the name of doing. It is grievous indeed to read in the accounts last to hand that so confident were the English in India, and even the authorities there, of the home Government immediately availing of the overland route, that every disposable ship and craft of every kind had been dispatched to Suez to meet the troops expected to be assembled there for conveyance to Calcutta. But reinforcements arrived there most unexpectedly and most opportunely from a quarter the least calculated upon either there or here, as you shall learn.

I am enabled to inform you, on the very best possible authority, next to that of the noble Earl himself, that Lord ELGIN'S sudden and most providential abandonment of China, carrying with him every available man to Calcutta, was his own spontaneous act, unprompted by any suggestion, except such as his perception of the state of India supplied. How so unparalleled a departure from routine, more astonishing even than his relative, the late Lord DURHAM'S relinquishment of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, will be received at home, is as yet questionable. But the success secures impunity to the audacity of the act. It is now well known that that act literally saved India for tha present; that but lor it Calcutta would at this minute be in ruins, a prey to the incendiary, the assassin, and the plunderer, who had everything arranged for the work of destruction, which nothing but the knowledge that the guns of the *Shannon* and the *Pearl* were ready to play on the conspirators prevented. This and the 3,000 men, including the naval brigade, that accompanied his lordship, virtually saved India; for had Calcutta gone at such a juncture, all would have been over everywhere, and Bombay and Madras not worth an hour's purchase. At the date of the letter from which I give you this information, specially sent me, viz., the 22d of August, it was his lordship's intention to return almost immediately to Shanghae, in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats; thus putting an extinguisher on all the gossip tha *gobemouches* here have been swallowing about his intriguing to oust Lord CANNING, who, poor man, if the truth were known, would only be too delighted to get rid of the annihilating responsibility that has fallen upon him, not one particle of which ha had the most distant conception of at the time he left his snug quarters at tha Post-Office here. Still, it is admitted by those least disposed to regard him favorably, that he shows a great deal of passiva courage, though he has a very irritating way of showing it, namely, by speaking slightingly of all tha representations of danger made to him. This he does to give others confidence, and unluckily for them and him, it had that effect at first, and not upon the spot, but here at home, imbuing VERNON SMITH and PALMERSTON with the fatal persuasion that the worst had passed, and that the force at hand was adequate to cope with all disturbers. The keen eye of ELGIN saw through the hollowness impervious to CANNING; he hastaned to Calcutta; saved it, and with it the Indian Government and all pertaining thereto from inevitable ruin; and now returns to his post to bide his time till the necessary force for giving effect to his original object there shall be at hand. He is of opinion that without such force nothing can be done; with it everything; and that everything should be attempted. He is persuaded that tha attention of the world being called to our negotiations thare, those negotiations must be carried out, or there will be such a forfeiture of the prestige of England as only tha enemies of England—a fast-increasing band—can contemplate with satisfaction. By the end of September he had hoped to be at Shanghae, there to meet Baron GROS, the French Plenipotentiary, and thence proceed with him mostly for purposes already sufficiently foreshadowed, and that would in his lordship's belief, soon be fulfilled, provided, only, he had another army; but whare that is to come from is just now the mystery of both Asian and European. Fortunately the delay of the Baron's arrival at this port enabled Lord ELGIN to start for Calcutta, for though the instructions of the French Minister are to cooperate in every way with the English, those instructions necessarily apply only to China, and have no reference to India, where, by the way, French anxiety for their own possessions is giving rise to much talk of revision of treaties affecting Anglo-Gallic relations in that part of the globe—matters pregnant with points of diplomatic difficulty enough to give the ghosts of TALLEYRAND and POZZO DI BORGO the blue devils with envy to think they are not ahlc to have a hand in.

It is the opinion of competent judges accompanying ELGIN'S expedition, that the great military fault in all the Indian military movements, has been keeping small stations, and scattering the force to protect them, instead of sacrificing them, and massing the troops so as to strike effectually. Another mistake, in the eyes of the same judges, has been the leniency exhibited to the Sepoys when in actual revolt, one regiment, the 65th, being positively offered a lac of rupees not to mutiny. This, though incontrovertible truth, would be wholly incredible, were it not for the notoriety given to the circumstances connected with the 8th Madras Cavalry, who, having stopped in the middle of thair march to tha sea for embarkation to Calcutta, demanded an increase of allowance and old arrears of pay, and their demands were complied with, after which, of course, they refused to march at all, were then dismounted and disarmed, but their swords left with them to go where they liked and do whatthey pleased!

Assuming you to be conversant, as you will be by the present packet, with the details brought hither by the last mail as to the operations on the Ganges, and in Oude, the triple retreat and advance of Havelock, &c., I offer you the opinion of one of the most consummate critics of strategy now living in this country, and one who has every right to speak on Indian affairs with authority.

He considers the operations of Gen. HAVELOCK to show a want of prudence and foresight. The movement upon Bittoor took two days, and delayed by that time his advance upon Lucknow; he could have settled accounts with NENA SAHIB, who after all eluded him, when that city had been relieved. He should have obtained intelligencs of the state of affairs at Cawnpore, and, on learning its fall, have mada a direct movement from Allahabad, by Bareilly, upon Lucknow. As it is, his progress has been a series of victories which, highly as they speak for his energy and courage, have left his object unattsined, and his force reduced to one-half its number, while the oft-beaten enemy remains stronger than before. How he could turn back when within 16 miles of Lucknow, and leave the poor women and children to their fate, it is difficult to understand. But it is the two LAWRENCES who receive the most blame, who are branded, in fact, as the authors of the Oude tragedies—Sir HENRY for remaining in Lucknow, hunting out and hanging mutineers, when he should have been endeavoring to save the women and children, and Sir JOHN for a similar course at Lahore. The latter has three noble British regiments and four batteries of artillary at Peshawar, where there has been nothing to do, who should have been at Cawnpore, where they might have averted the slaughter that followed Sir H. WHEELER'S surrender.

The details received by the present mail auffice to convince those who have any lingering doubt upon the matter, that the insurrection is a general one, and that the idea of its being a mere military outbreak can no longer be sustained. If the latter were the case, upon what plea could the burning of villages, the destruction of crops, and the hanging of villagers, in threes and fours, without trial, be justified? It can no longer be concealed that the natives throughout Oude and all the country watered by tha Ganges and tha Jumna are in arms against us, and the native populations, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, disaffacted to British rule, and ripe for revolt. The total dislocation of society is evidenced by the contradictory statements which arrive by every mail. Delhi has been captured (in print) a dozen times, the rebels making a last desperate stand in the palace. GHOLEB KHAN has been reported dead three times, and persons who were massacred at Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore and other places, are constantly turning up alive and well One lady has been sawn in half between two planks, and also burried alive, and yet survives Four ladies, two officers, and two privates, whose mangled remains were reported to be at the bottom of a well at Cawnpore, are still among the living. NENA SAHIB, again, has poisoned himself, drowned himself, been hung—this from an eye-witness—and yet menaces Lucknow. In like manner, the King of Delhi was hung long ago, by the rebels, and is now offering to capitulate, on candition of having his annulty doubled. Then the Delhi rebels are short of ammunition, yet in a single instance of ten hours' fighting it is alleged by our own artillerymen that no less than 200,000 rounds were fired! And so on, through mazes of contradiction and contrariety of all kinds, beginning with the Government telegraphs, half-a-dozen of which arrive nearly together, tell six different tales of the same circumstsnces, for no two of them tell the same circumstances.

For the first time this week the British public may be said to have really awakaned to a consciousness of what is doing and to be dona. The great journal, which manufactures and manipulates opinion in this country, has at length proclaimed that the time for disguise has gone by, and that a most appalling calamity confronts us. This note was first struck on Wednesday, and fell with funereal significance on the general ear. Since then there has been a partial revival of the old strain, "who's afraid?" But there has been no corresponding reanimation in the multitude. Tha desire for the meeting of Parliament grows apace, so as to learn authoritatively the state of the case which Mr. DISRAELI is improving, *more suo*, to the detriment of the powers that be, not with a view to the displacement of the "inevitabla man," as THIERS years ago called PALMERSTON, but with a view to discredit and degrade PALMERSTON'S "appendages," so that the board may be swept clean when the good time for the "Coming Man" shall have come, which can't be very long in the course of nature now, unless nature be very different from what she was, and many say that such is the case, as many always have said from the beginning of time.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Charlotte Court-house—The Grave of Patrick Henry—Reminiscences of John Randolph of Roanoke—The Financial Crisis in the Country—The Richmond "South" and the Senatorial Contest—How the Paper stands with the People, &c. &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLOTTE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

This is a small country village with a population of about four or five hundred, situated in a neat, healthy locality, about one hundred and fifty miles south of James' River. Like most country villages in Virginia, it has its churches and its "taverns," the latter in its model and neglected appearance betraying manifest indications of its antiquity. About twenty-five miles from here lies tha grave of the illustrious PATRICK HENRY. It is situated about five hundred yards from the house in which he died, and which is now occupied by his son, JOHN HENRY. The chair on which he died is still in his possession, and is carefully preserved with a few other relics of revolutionary times. The grave, strange to say, is much neglected, and not a little surprise is expressed that the State has thus far failed to raise some suitable monument over his grave, as has been done in the case of MADISON. Mr. JOHN HENRY, the son of that illustrious patriot, is said to exhibit the greatest concern about that sacred spot, and to have done all that his means would justify in beautifying it. But whatever has been done amounts to nothing comparatively. There is no substantial memorial such as should adorn the grave of so great a man—nothing save what a few years will obliterate. It is probable that, had it not been for the solicitude manifested by his son, a trace of his resting place would hardly be now visible. He makes his first visit to that sacred spot each morning, and seating himself beside the simple mound which marks the grave, communes as it were, with the spirit of his illustrious sire. I understand he has still an old negro servant who belonged to his father, and that he, too, betimes makes his way to the grave and seats himself for hours beside it. The son, Mr. JOHN HENRY, is now over sixty years of age, probably seventy, but is still strong and healthy. In his conversations regarding the father, whom he invariably styles "my illustrious father," he evinces a degree of attachment to his memory which few, at such an age, would be supposed to entertain. He is said to be absorbed almost entirely in the contemplation of his noble career, and to have by heart all the great oratorical efforts which distinguished him. A grandson of his, a young gentleman of fine promise, as I understand, is engaged in the practice of law in this village, but judging by the appearance of things here, I should suppose the field for successful progress in that profession to be too contracted.

The people here—the older class particularly—tell many interesting reminiscences of the late JOHN RANDOLPH. It was at this place he did most of his court business, stopping generally at the tavern above referred to during the term of the court. It was kept in those days by a Mr. CARDWELL, a gentleman much esteemed by Mr. RANDOLPH, and one of the administrators if not the sole administrator of his estate after his death. While at supper one evening, he asked tha waitar for some fresh butter. The waiter answered, "That is fresh, Sir; it has just been made." "I want some fresh butter, sir," added Mr. RANDOLPH, in his usual shrill tone of voice. The waiter hurried out and informed Mrs. CARDWELL, who was churning at the time, what Mr. R. wanted. She expressed her surprise at his not being pleased with the butter on the table, it being taken almost direct from the churn to the table. However, she prepared a little more and sent it in by the waitar, but it proved to be no more acceptable than what was first supplied. No sooner had he tasted it than he remarked, "I asked you for fresh butter, and you brought me butter with salt in it." Tha waiter immediately hastened to Mrs. CARDWELL and communicated to har Mr. RANDOLPH'S objaction to the butter, whereupon she instantly provided him with butter without salt, and from that time not a word of dissatisfaction was heard.

He was presented to the Grand Jury of that County at one time for permitting his negroes to pick corn on the Sabbath. While the Jury had the presentment under consideration, he entered the Court-house in a rage, with a large whip in his hand, and inquiring particularly where they were in session, threatened to whip the whola crowd should they dare to find a bill against him. Being informed that they were in an upper story room he made his way towards it, but the Jury overhearing his threats, dispersed very unceremoniously, none being willing to encountar his fury. Tha presentment was thus peramptorily quashed, and not a word more said upon the subject. Thare are many old papers of his in tha possession of parties in this neighborhood, which, if publishad, would prove exceedingly interesting. His diary, which he is said to hava kept principally upon tha alternate blank pages of the Almanacs of the day, is said to betray faithfully the peculiar eccentricities of its author. It is said to include every little incident in his domestic life down to tha whipping of his negro and the cause for so doing. He is buried upon his own estate about nine or ten miles from here, with nothing to mark his grave save a large rude rock placed at its foot by his own request. The house in which he lived is now occupied by a lawyer named BOULDIN, who became its purchaser after his death, with a large portion of the surrounding estate.

The farmers seem in no wise affected by the prevailing financial crisis, except so far as it may lead to a depression in the price of produce; and this they looked for as a result of the superabundant yield with which the country is blessed. They seem to think that the necessity for an enlarged specie basis, which must be looked for in an excess of exportation, will cause an increase in the price of agricultural produca beyond what was anticipated before the crisis set in. And under tha impulse of the prevailing anxiety to import specie, the probability of a reduction of the present large supplies below the standard of home consumption, is seriously discussed, whence it is inferred that an increased damand must follow to meet domestic requirements. It is with reference to its bearinga in these aspects that the present financial crisis is discussed by tha farming interests, and not as to its effects in mere financial operations.

While on my way to this place I happened to get hold of a number of the Richmond *South*, containing an editorial commenting upon an allusion which I made in my last letter to the Senatorial contest in Virginia. He attributes to partisanship the unfavorable notice which I made of Senator HUNTER'S prospects, when, in fact, it was based upon the prevailing public sentiment throughout the range of my travels. He seizes upon a remark which I made as to the distrust which was likely to survive any avowal of Senator HUNTER, made, as it would be, under coercion, to justify persistence in his non-committal policy. This is truly a shallow pretext upon which to found a justification for his obstinate refusal to acceda tha call of his constituents. I repeat now, as the result of more minute inquiry, that the suspicion of hostility to the Administration, which before attached to him by reason of his identity with tha *South*, amounts now to conviction, superinduced very naturally by his obstinate silence under repeated charges of this character. A feeling of distrust *does* prevail against him, and will survive any avowal of friendship which he may make, for who can doubt that it would be actuated by a sense of danger to his political prospects. Whatever may be the result of the Senatorial contest, I am satisfied ha is doomed, so far as his Presidential aspirations are concerned. Should he be reelected to the Senate, believe me it will be under a stifled protest, and because of an unwillingness on the part of tha people of Virginia to consign him so peremptorily to the shades; but that tho distrust which is now felt will operate to his defeat in the Presidential race, there is not a shadow of doubt. He is esteemed an ally of the Southern fire-eaters, and therefore too sectional to be chosen for the Presidency. The great governing principle of "expediency" would not be faithfully reflected in him, judging by the general convictions of his position with reference to an Administration that is regarded as essentially national and conservative. As a criterion of the feeling entertained towards him in this region, I would refer to the fact, that in a county in this neighborhood, called Lunenburg, the *South*, which is said to reflect his sentiments and opinions is not tolerated. I was informed that the people there, and elsawhere, despise it as being the author of all the bickering and divisions which now thresten the Democratic Party in Virginia. I ascertained this upon good authority.

The farmers complain a great deal for want of rain. There has been some moisture, but not enough to facilitata wheat cultivation.

Precautions against Disaster at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent disaster, resulting in the loss of the United States Mail steamer *Central America*, with some three hundred human lives, induces me to suggest the following measures to be adopted, which will, to say the least, be the means of preserving many from a similar fate:

PUMPS.—It is my impression that on board of our steamara too little attention is paid to the condition of the pumps, and their general efficiancy. When we take into consideration how much depends upon their utility, and how many vessels would have been saved from destruction by a free discharge from them, we must admit that too much pains cannot be bestowed in keaping them in good working condition, and having the necessary means always at hand to free them in case of obstruction. To insure this I would advise the donkay boiler placed at least ten feet above the kelson. A daily inspection of the pumps by the Commander and Chief Engineer should be required.

SAILS.—I conceive it to be absolutely necessary that the sails and rigging of our steamers should be such as to withstand a heavy gale. In two instances I have seen the great necessity for afterssil to be put on to keep the vessel's head or bow on to the sea. It was found that they would not endure the strength of the blast, and other means were resorted to, to obtain the desired end. In the case of the steamar *United States*, tarpaulins placed in the mizzan rigging saved her from destruction.

BOATS.—It is an indispensable fact, that none of our large sea steamers are supplied with the requisite number of boats. I would be safe in affirming that no steamer which sails out of the harbor of New-York can provide for the safety of thrae hundred persons in the boats. There is no reason why this evil, if I may so term it, should exist. The proper life-boats can be obtained, and there is no want of space on the hurricane deck for their storage. What I look upon as a matter of great importance, is the providing the means for their launching overboard. This can readily be accomplished by having movable davits fitted with tenon and mortice braces and stays, and requiring but a moment to rig them in their place, and ready for hoisting out the boats.

The wheel-houses should have life-boats fitted to them which could be launched ovarboard, or floated off as the vessel goes down. To prove the advantaga of this suggestion, I would recall the lose of tha ill-fated *Arctic*. Many lives were saved in a portion of tha wheel-house that had become detached from the guards.

All boats should be of metal, with air-tight apartments, and surrounded underneath tha gunwale with a cork-fender some three or four inches in diameter, similar to the boats of the COLLINS line of steamars. This fender renders them buoyant, and protects them in lowering.

DUTIES OF COMMANDER.—The Commander of a vessel is the responsible head; to him the safety of the ship, and the lives of all on board are entrusted. It should, therefore, be the duty of owners to make him feel his responsibility; in order to do that he must have unlimited control. Every officar in a subordinata station, it matters not how important and responsible his position, should never be parmitted to entertain the notion that his department was exempt from the control of the captain. It is not an isolated case, where the chief-engineer of a vessel has received positive orders (in writing) in regard to the daily consumption of fuel. I contend it is impossible for any person to judge of the wants and requirements of a ship, when they are not actually on board. Everything depends upon the wind and sea; the quantity of coal must be regulated accordingly, and the commander is the competent person to decide the matter.

Every commander of a steamer should every morning and evening make a tour of inspection through every part of his vessel; he should see that all pumps were in order, and the hose screwed on, ready in the event of fire. He should require his officers to report the state of their separate departments.

Experience has shown me that the above recommendations are needful. U. S. N.

A tragedy took place about eight miles north of Olean, N. Y., on Saturday night. An Irishman named David McLane, who has for a long time been quite intemperate, and has been in the habit, while intoxicated, of whipping his wife, on Saturday purchased five gallons of whisky and took it home. It is supposed that he drank so much in the course of the night as to become helpless, when his wife, with an axe, cut off his head, and cut several large gashes in other parts of the body.

The Central Railroad Accident.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—TWO PERSONS KILLED—EIGHTEEN INJURED—AN AWFUL SCENE.

The Syracuse *Standard* has full particulars of the dreadful accident which occurred on the New-York Central Railroad on Thursday evening. Two persons were killed and eighteen injured. The *Standard* says:

The forward passenger-coach and baggage-car, as well as the engine and tender, were overturned in the water, and it seems almost a miracle that any of the inmates could have escaped. The second and third passenger cars were not overturned, and remained on the land. They were also badly broken, and the inmates were considerably bruised. One young lady, named CATHARINE BROWN, of Toronto, was thrown out into the creek by the force of the concussion and drowned, and a young gentleman named CLINTON C. BRUNSON, of New-Britain, Conn., a traveling agent for the Axe Factory of TOWNSEND & Co., Westfield, N. Y., was so badly injured that he cannot possibly survive. Below we give a list of the wounded, as far as could be ascertained, with their places of residence, and the extent of their injuries:

CATHARINE BROWN, of Toro to, Canada, dead. She was the daughter of the late editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and her father, an elderly gentleman, was traveling with her. She was thrown out of the car into the creek, and drowned, and her body was discovered by her dress floating on the surface. Her remains will be taken home on the train this morning. Her father was also injured, but not seriously.

CLINTON E. BRUNSON, of New-Britain, Conn., Agent for TOWNSEND & Co.'s Axe and Cutlery Factory, of Westfield, Chatauque Co., N. Y. The walls of his abdomen were torn off, allowing his bowels to protrude. He was lingering last evening in great agony, and expected to breathe his last every moment. He was aware of the fatal nature of his wounds, and met his death like a hero. He was 29 years of age, and a single man.

PETER HESS, of Durhamville, Madison County—head and shoulders badly cut and bruised. Injuries not dangerous.

PATRICK NOLAN, of Syracuse, baggageman—his left thigh is broken twice, and other serious injuries.

RINALDO HALSUP, *alias* "Blaze," engineer of locomotive *Oncisketp*—arm scalded and slightly cut and bruised. He resides in Syracuse.

LIZZY FRANKLIN, of Warren, R. I.—her ribs are fractured and she is injured about the spine, but not dangerous.

J. A. BEAL, of Peru, Ind.—eye badly cut and other slight injuries.

A. W. DEFOREST, New-Haven, Conn.—left arm broken in two places.

PETER BENDINGER, of Syracuse, extra baggageman—both collar-bones broken and otherwise injured.

CAPT. H. MASTA, Auburn. Mail agent—badly bruised all over his body, but no bones broken. Injuries severe, but not dangerous. His mail caught fire, but he managed to crawl to the car and save a portion of the mail matter.

JOHN OGSBURY, of Pamelia, Jefferson County, N. Y.—severe concussions on the arms, but not dangerous.

CATHARINE MULLIN, of Albany, N. Y.—back and sides injured slightly.

Mrs. SARAH P. HAVENS, of Westmoreland, Oneida County—foot broken, and bad cut on the head—not dangerous. Her husband, F. HAVENS, is also slightly injured.

Miss MARY H. BATES, of King-street, Toronto, Canada—back and sides injured badly. She is an elderly lady, and her injuries are serious.

DAVID MULLIN, of Rome, N. Y.—considerably injured about the head.

Samuel Blun, of New-York—severe cuts and bruises about the head and face, and injuries about the shoulders.

Edward Rodgers, of Wyandot, Kansas—considerably bruised about the head.

Peter Hodgeman, of Syracuse, fireman—leg and arm broken, and other severe injuries.

Gustavus Bronner, merchant of Syracuse—injured in the side and other bruises—severe but not dangerous.

T. Caldwell, of Indiana—badly bruised but not serious.

Henry Sterns, the conductor, was in the last car and escaped without injury.

Most of the Injured persons were taken to the Globe Hotel, and their wounds dressed by Drs. SHERMAN, PEASE, and other physicians. Everything was done to make the wounded sufferers as comfortable as possible. They were all improving at last accounts, except the poor fellow whose bowels were torn out, and no possible chance of his recovery.

The place where the accident occurred is a wild uncultivated region near Bellisle, in the town of Camillus. Several farmers reside within a short distance of the accident, and they all turned out and rendered what assistance they could.

A small stream, called the Beaver Meadow Brook, runs underneath the road, within a few feet of the place where the accident occurred, but the culvert under the road is in good repair and the creek does not appear to be unusually high. It does not seem possible that the waters of the creek could have washed away the embankment, because the accident occurred about eighty feet west of the culvert, and beyond the reach of the water unless it was very high. The road bed appears to have become thoroughly soaked by the late heavy rains, and the embankment slid away, leaving the track without any support for about sixty feet.

The rail is the description known as combination or endless rail, and supported itself like a bridge across the chasm, but the moment the locomotive touched it one of the tracks gave way and the engine and the cars rushed down the embankment and piled upon each other in the most inextricable confusion. The locomotive and tender were absolutely demolished, and scarce a semblance of their former shape remains, except a portion of the trucks. The engineer was probably thrown into the creek beyond tha reach of tha ruined cars and escaped without much injury. The fireman was considerably hurt.

The mail car lies ahead of the locomotive, and is considerably burned. The mail agent thinks it caught fire from the locomotive, but it seems more probable that the fire originated from a stove which was overturned. The mail was nearly destroyed by the fire, but we believe a portion of the contents of the mail bags were saved in a damaged condition. This mail agent, Mr. C. H. MCMASTERS, has lately been appointed to the post. After the accident he found himself on the earth several feet ahead of his car, but how he came there is a mystery. His injuries are severe, but not dangerous.

Tha baggage car also lies ahead of the remains of the locomotive, and almost entirely in the creek. The baggage man and an extra hand in the car narrowly escaped with their lives.

The first passenger car lies upon its side, almost entirely in the water, and the remains of the tender are beneath it. We should judge that the largest number of the victims were in this car.

The second passenger coach was thrown across the track, and the end of the third coach was thrust into and underneath the centre of tha second passenger coach, breaking through the sides and running a quantity of splintered timbers through the centre of the car. How any persons seated in the centre of the second car or the forward part of the third car, could escape without death is really a mystery, but we do not learn that many of the victims occupied that portion.

One of the extension rails is still perfect, and forms a bridge over the chasm, but the other is bent like a piece of wire and broken into pieces.

The second track is perfect, and trains are not delayed on account of tha accident. Workmen are employed in clearing away the fragments of the wreck and repairing the road, and the track will be ready for use to-day.

It would seem that no human foresight could have prevented the accident, as the road track was supposed to be perfectly safe.

The New Expedition to Nicaragua.

From the Galveston News.

We have received a circular from Capt. W. R. HENRY, of San Antonio, from which we make the following extracts:

To the People of Texas:

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, *the Man of Destiny*, announces to you the fact that he is now prepared to return to Central America to establish himself as the rightful President of that Republic, which position he was compelled to vacate for a while, through the combination of the surrounding States—the influence of gold. * * * * The treachery of the notorious Spencer—the improper and illegal interferences of the presumptuous English. The conduct of General Walker, in the last trying campaign, against such powerful influences, exhibits to the world most clearly his capacity to command, and his honesty of purpose. He returns to Central America for pure and patriotic motives—such as the extension of the *area of freedom* over the superstitious and ignorant people of Central America, and the promulgation of the institutions and sentiments of the Southern portion of the United States. He appeals to the well-known bravery and enthusiasm of Texans to support him. For this purpose a regiment of Rangers, after their former rules and customs, will be organized forthwith, to concentrate at Galveston. To those who desire to participate in this glorious struggle, it is necessary to buckle on the war armor without delay. The movement will be made from Galveston on the first days of October next.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BEXAR COUNTY: In announcing to you my determination to join General WALKER (for a few months only,) in his return to Nicaragua, I am confident that I will meet with the disapprobation of a small portion of my political friends, who so generously assisted to elevate me to the respectable and responsible position I now hold among you—but I indulge in the hope that I will find some excuse at your hands, when you examine into the honesty of my purpose, and the great and praiseworthy cause which I go to defend—and also that I have appointed good and well-known Deputies to excute the duties of the office of the Sheriffalty of the County.

After having come to this conclusion, it would give me great satisfaction to be accompanied by a portion of my old comrades on the frontier of Texas, and in the Mexican and Florida wars. Those who are willing to join in with me in this noble cause of progression, I would say to them, march forthwith to the city of Galveston, where I will meet them on the 1st day of October. W. R. HENRY.

SAN ANTONIO, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

Obituary.

Hon. Timothy Follett, of Vermont, died at Burlington, on the 12th inst. For many years Mr. Follett was largely interested in politics and business pursuits. His age was 66.

Personal.

Mr. LEFEVRE, a wealthy sugar-planter of Lafourches, La., died recently without issue, leaving an estate of $700,000. Half was left to a nephew and half to a broker in New-Orleans, who had transacted Mr. Lefevre's business. The broker was astonished to find himself the recipient of $350,000, but refused to receive the money on such terms; so went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of 20 or 30, and all humbly situated in life. It seems the deceased had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one.

The Religious press discusses the question of young preachers. The *Observer* is "pleased to see a disposition to call and settle young men." The *Chronicle* has feeling reminiscences of "the peculiar dislike" with which its reverend editor was regarded by some of his seniors in his younger days, and his own experience makes him tender. The young men are having their day at last.

A theatrical *emeute* occurred at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, last week. An actor named Wallack was refused payment of his salary, unless he produced a voucher from the stage manager; got indignant at the refusal, insulted the treasurer, and was knocked down and badly pummeled for his pains.

Charles J. Richardson, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was supposed to have been lost on the *Central America*, is still in California. A letter from him says that he went 200 miles to San Francisco, to embark on the 20th of August, but found the accommodations poor, and returned.

Two ex-fillibusters from Nicaragua fought a duel with rifles near New-Orleans, last week. At the first fire the head of the challenger was grazed by a ball, and then, honor having been satisfied, the duel ended. No names are given.

Signor ARDITI, who was for a time in the United States, has composed a hymn for the Sultan, for which he received 10,000f. for himself, 10,000f. for the managers, and 30,000f. to be divided among the singers.

M. ANSCHUTZ, an Austrian actor, great as *Lear* and an excellent *Falstaff*, has received from the Emperor of Austria the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph—an unusual compliment to the buskin.

A white slave girl, who was freed by her master in New-Orleans six months ago, went to Cincinnati, and married a negro, who treated her so brutally that she has been compelled to apply to the Courts for relief.

M. KOSSUTH closed his lecturing career for the present at Auchterarder, and left Glasgow for the South, having been joined there by Mme. Kossuth and daughter from Arrochar.

Hon. Edward Everett announces his intention to make a Winter tour through the South and Southwest, accepting various invitations to deliver his address on Washington.

Elder Haywood, pastor of the Christian Church in Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., has been tried and found guilty of improper conduct with a female member of his flock.

The dancing-masters of Vienna, Prague, and Odessa, have been holding a "Congress" in Vienna. They deliberated on the introduction of new figures in dancing.

Neal Dow has had a tea-party given him by the workingmen of Manchester and Salford, England. He is on his way home, and will be in Boston in November.

A Cincinnati clergyman married a fond couple in the dissecting-room of the Medical College, last week. The bride was romantic, and would have it so.

Two citizens of Salisbury, N. C., went to South Carolina a few days ago to fight a duel with rifles at the distance of fifteen feet.

Carl Zerrahn writes to friends in Boston that he will return from Europe this Fall, and give a series of grand Concerts.

The Newark *Mercury* estimates that there are now eight thousand persons in that city destitute of employment.

The sculptor Galt is making good progress in Florence with his statue of Jefferson, ordered by Virginia.

Mr. Beecher is to open this season's course of lectures before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo.

Mrs. J. H. Long, of Boston, is engaged to sing at Thalberg's & Vieuxtemps' series of concerts at the East.

Rev. Dr. Monod is about to visit Toronto, to be present at the opening of Knox College.

Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We are informed by a gentleman acquainted with the doings in the New-York Custom-House, that there have been seized and forfeited, during the last six months, goods that had been smuggled into that port, or entered by fraudulent invoice, of the value of near $200,000, most or all of which was detected through the vigilance of Surveyor HART. This amount far exceeds the seizures previously made in any four years, and will soon put a stop to extensive frauds that are believed to have been practised upon the revenue at that and other ports.

One instance of tha affect already produced by Mr. HART'S vigilance and superior detective arrangements was witnessed by our informant on a recent visit to that port.

Information had been received by Mr. HART that a certain French fashionable "costumer," who imported largely in her line, was in the habit of smuggling laces and other articles of small bulk, but great value; and that she was then on a visit to Europe, and would, no doubt, smuggle in the same kind of goods on her return. She was watched, and all her baggage, &c., examined, but nothing found with her that had not been regularly invoiced and entered at the Custom-House. Mr. HART, relying upon his information, and believing she had eluded his officers, and somebow or other got the goods clandestinely in, got a search warrant to examine her premises.

When this was presented she opened up all her stores for examination, and with a smile remarked to the officers that they were too late, and confessed that she had heretofore smuggled a large amount, but *this time* she had not attempted any, because she was told by the captain of the steamer that if she attempted to smuggle, Mr. HART would certainly catch her and forfeit the goods. She took the advice and had acted honestly.

A LETTER FROM THE CANADIAN PRIS

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—MONDAY, Oct. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1462, 1722, 1730, 1738, 1742, 1743, 11, 1186, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1446, 1489, 1496, 1498. *Part II.*—Nos. 1445?4, 1465, 1473, 1491?, 1502, 1505, 1510, 1513, 1515, 1520, 1000, 1016, 1057, 1059, 1060, 1063.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1007, 209, 528, 531, 533, 534, 541, 542, 552, 556, 560, 567, 570, 571, 38, 43, 230, 61, 241, 299, 307, 308, 572 to 582.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 153, 146, 1478, 194, 198, 69, 1623?, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202. *Part II.*—Nos. 1616 to 1622, 1624 to 1629, 1631, 1632.

STREET COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 126, 256, 29, 122, 7, 21, 63, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 80, 98, 116, 129, 130, 138, 148, 138, 159, 166, 171, 202, 220, 229, 254, 285.

The New Reservoir Case—Motion for Mandamus Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, IN CHAMBERS.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. Samuel B. Dinsmore and John M. Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*

For the people Messrs. Abbott Brothers.
Opposed Mr. Busteed and Mr. D. D. Field.

OPINION.—PEABODY, J.—The Croton Aqueduct Board in July, 1857, issued proposals and advertised for bids for the construction, at New-York Hill, of a new Reservoir for the Croton water, to cover 106 acres of land, and to be 40 feet in depth.

The relators in due time made their bid or estimate for the work, in which they offered to do it in 600 working days, for $334,598 97, which, they say, was a less sum than was bidden by any one else.

The defendants refused to consider or entertain the bid for two reasons, to which, on the argument, they added a third.

1. That the estimate of the relators was verified by the oath of one only of the relators, namely, Dinsmore, when it should have been by the oaths of both.

2. That the estimate, being made by the relators under the firm name of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., was in violation of the statute prohibiting the use of the words, "and Company," or "and Co.," except to represent an actual partner.

3. On the argument, the objection was made, for the first time, that the persons offering themselves as sureties, had not added to their names their places of residence respectively.

As to the first of these objections, Part 3, of Title 10, of an ordinance passed May 30, 1849, did establish certain regulations relative to contracts to be made, as follows: § 497 provides that each estimate shall contain, among other things:

I. The name and place of residence of the person making it.

II. The names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact.

III. That it is without connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is fair, &c.

IV. That no member of the Common Council, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy therein, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, &c., &c., &c. And section 498 provides as follows:

"It (meaning the estimate) shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true."

An oath, in this case, was made by Dinsmore alone; and none was made by Wood, and it is urged, as a reason for excluding and refusing to consider the bid, that the oath was not sufficient, but the oath of both was required by the ordinance.

The estimate made by the relators (to quote the language in which they describe themselves) by John M. Wood, of Portland, Me., and Samuel P. Dinsmore, of the City, County and State of New-York, "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co."

The argument, on both sides, seemed to assume, that the estimate was made by the firm of Samuel P. Dinsmore & Co., composed of the relators, and, I am inclined to think, that this is the case. The parties describe themselves in the body of the paper by, and in form make the estimate in, their individual names, adding thereto the words, "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co." It commences, "Proposals * * * made by John W. Wood, of * * * and Samuel P. Dinsmore of" * * *. They do not assume to contract in form as a firm, nor do they even describe themselves as members of, or say that they compose the firm. This looks more like the act of the individuals jointly, than that of the partnership, but the addendum "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co.," is entirely unmeaning, unless it means that the individuals, who are so described, are acting as the firm or partnership of that name. This, I think, is the meaning of the language at this part of the proposals, and the signatures are quite consistent with this interpretation. The paper is signed with the full names of the two partners individually, and also with the name of the firm; and here the name of the firm seems to be entirely without effect or purpose, if the act is not done by it rather than the individuals; whereas, the use of the names of the partners, (although unnecessary,) is not so inconsistent with the idea that they intend to contract as a partnership firm.

Assuming then, that the bid is made by the partnership firm of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., composed of Samuel P. Dinsmore and John M. Wood, is the oath of Dinsmore alone, a compliance with section 498, which requires that "it (the estimate) shall be verified by the oath in writing, of the party making the estimate," &c. &c.

To my mind this question is one of no ordinary difficulty; and the very able arguments have left me in great doubt about it. The literal meaning of the word "party" affords no guide. It is as consistent with the claim of one party as the other. It means as naturally a body composed of several individuals, as a body sole and individual, and no more so. The term "party," used in reference to a contract like this, (for this estimate is a contract in itself, or one part of a contract,) may as readily mean a class or body consisting of several members, who hold a certain relation to it, as one member, the sole representative of that interest; and the term would be equally proper in speaking of the author of this estimate, if that author were a single man, or a partnership firm, or a corporation; or, indeed, any number of persons composing the body, provided they were united in interest and acting jointly as a unit.

In this case, for instance, Messrs. Dinsmore and Wood were, beyond all question, competent members of the firm of Dinsmore, Wood & Co.; and, as to the world, and all persons other than themselves, wherever they act together as a firm, they are properly styled a party to the transaction in reference to which they act; while among themselves (inter sese) each of them, in reference to the other, is properly styled a party, and the two together are properly, as to each other, styled parties. Each of them, for instance, is a party to the contract of partnership between them, while the two together, are with equal propriety styled a party or one party in relation to this estimate or contract.

The abstract, lexicographical definition, or meaning of the term affords no aid in this inquiry everywhere implies unity; but is as properly used to signify a unit composed of many parts, as an individual, or one incapable of division, actual or speculative, if such a one can be.

We must, therefore, look to other sources for light on this subject. It must be drawn from the context and the connection in which it is used, and, here too, it can be found only with great difficulty and very dim.

Section 497 provides that the estimate shall contain (ten) "The name and place of residence of the *person* making the same." Here the word "person" is used. Not that the estimate must not be made by more than one person, for it evidently may be made by more than one; while the word itself cannot literally signify more than one; and the meaning of this sentence is, that the estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making it, *and the names and places of residence of the persons, if there be more than one person making it.*

So subdivision second of the same action provides that the estimate shall contain the names of all persons interested with "*him*," as if the bid or estimate could only be made by a single person, which, (as I have said,) it is apparent to any one, could not have been intended.

In both these places in this section (497) the words used, when the author or maker of the estimate is intended, are words which in themselves can mean only one; and yet so obvious is the necessity for applying these provisions to a case where the bid is made by more than one, that the legal reading of it must, in each case, be made to indnce in its signification and interest the plural as well as the singular of these words. No one can doubt that this section requires that the estimate shall contain, (First,) the name and place of residence of the person,—and the names and places of residence of the *persons*, if there be more than one person, &c. &c., and (Second) that it shall contain the names of all persons interested with "*him*"—or *them* if the bid be made by more than one person.

The next section of the ordinance (498) is the one above quoted, which requires the verification of the estimate by the written oath of "the party" making it. Here the word "party" is used in speaking of the same being who, in the preceding section is always spoken of as "person." Here too, as there, it is quite certain that the author of the bid spoken of may be either one person or more, and the word "party" is intended to express one or more, as the bid may be made by one or more.

The word "person," in the preceding section, wherever it occurs, means one or more, and should be read "person or persons." The change of phraseology in passing from that section to this, is the substitution of the word "party" in this for the word "person," in the preceding; and, as the word used to express the same meaning in the earlier section must evidently be read to signify one or more, so must its substitute or representative be so read, and "party" here means and must be held to embrace all the persons making it, be the number one or more. This section, then, requiring the verification of the estimate by the oath of the party making it, in effect, requires the verification of it by the oath of the party (person or persons) making it, whatever the number may be.

The definite article before the word oath is more consistent with this than the opposing theory. If the section required only an oath of the party, it would be less definite, and if it required only "verification by the party on oath," it might be more easily held that a single oath was sufficient. If it required that it should by an oath of the party making it, I should think that the oath of any one of several persons composing the party would certainly be sufficient. So the use of the same article before the word "party" tends to strengthen my view. The oath of a party would not so certainly mean the oath of more than one of several persons composing the party. I think that the language "*the* oath of *the* party" naturally means more than the language "oath of the party," and more than "an oath of the party;" and still more plainly, more than "an oath of a party," or "oath of a party."

In the view I have taken, it is not necessary to the decision of this motion, that I should consider the other reasons urged for refusing to entertain the bid.

Whether the error was one of form or substance, may be somewhat doubtful, though I am inclined to think that the entire omission of the oath of a party, whose oath is required, is matter of substance; that the verbal statement of the objection, by the board, to Mr. Dinsmore, is a good notice to both of the defect. The bill, I think, did not conform to the ordinance strictly, and as the rule established by precedents, by which I am bound, is *strictissimus*, I am compelled to refuse the peremptory *mandamus*.

His Honor directed that the order should not be entered until Monday, so as to allow counsel time to take the necessary proceedings. The case, therefore, is not yet formally decided.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail—Judge Peabody's Decision Reversed—The Lady Still Free.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Oct. 17.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

Mrs. Cunningham, with her counsel, was present at the opening of the Court. Mr. Chatfield stated that she was present pursuant to the order of the Court, though he had very serious doubts as to whether the Court had jurisdiction in the case, and she protested against such jurisdiction and he claimed that the case was not appealable. He desired that the protest should be entered.

Judge MITCHELL said the conclusion to which the Court had come, was that the Recorder had jurisdiction, and that his decision was conclusive until reversed by the Court. It was unnecessary for them to pass upon the merits of the case, and the order would be that the order of Judge PEABODY be revised, and the decision made by the Recorder be conclusive, unless revised by that Court; and that a copy of this order be filed in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Chatfield thought that as the decision was prepared, nothing which he could say ought to influence the decision. Yet, perhaps, as he was better prepared, he could argue the case more successfully now than when it was first heard. It was Mrs. Cunningham's right to have been before the Recorder at the time the motion was made. Judge PEABODY was said to be sitting as a Commissioner, whereas he sat as a Judge.

Judge MITCHELL said that Mr. Chatfield could enter the facts as stated by him in regard to his denial of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hall said that he considered it as a matter of law, that it was only necessary for a prisoner to be present at his trial, but upon an argument his presence could be dispensed with.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that the Court did not intend to give any decision on that question. He said that the Court had a written opinion in regard to the *habeas corpus* which it was unnecessary to read. The conclusions of the Judges were that the order of Judge Peabody should be reversed and the decision of the Recorder affirmed; and that a copy of this order should be filed in the Court of General Sessions.

District-Attorney Hall said the whole record now being before the Court, on a *certiorari*, with the recognizances of the defendant to appear and obey the order of this Court, he moved in behalf of the people that upon the judgment just rendered the recognizance be annulled, and the defendant be committed to the proper custody.

Mr. Chatfield demanded as a matter of right that the prisoner be heard upon that motion. If the Court meant to say that a prisoner to whom bail has once been denied can never be admitted to bail hereafter, then this order might be granted. The effect would be that the prisoner might rot in jail. He would like to know whether the rights obtained by the prisoner under the rules of law were to be overturned by this Court.

Judge MITCHELL thought that was not exactly proper language to address to the Court.

Mr. Chatfield hoped the Court would make no application of his remarks to itself. There was no reason that this prisoner should be treated with undue severity.

Judge MITCHELL—You are not to assume that the Court intends to apply any rule to this prisoner other than it would to any other in like circumstances.

Mr. Chatfield said he intended to say only that so far as the law is concerned, she stands upon the same footing with any other prisoner.

Judge MITCHELL said they had only decided upon a dry proposition of law, without reference to the individual affected, whether rich or poor.

Mr. Chatfield did not doubt the impartiality of the Court, but having determined the question of law, he begged that the Court would not go beyond that. The giving of the recognizance was a conditional precedent to obtaining the *certiorari*.

Mr Hall said the Court of Sessions had now no jurisdiction, and argued that it was the duty of this Court to take whatever action it would have been proper for that Court to take under the judgment just rendered. He cited the statutes on the subject, among others that, in case of a person indicted a warrant for arrest may be issued by the District-Attorney.

Mr. *Chatfield*—If that be true, it is unnecessary for my friend to trouble this Court with his motion. If he supposes he has the power to issue his warrant and arrest the defendant, I advise him to make the experiment. He proceeded to argue that in contemplation of law Mrs. Cunningham was already in custody, being under bonds. If Mr. Hall desired her to be recommitted, he should have given notice of the motion, and shown that there was danger to the public in permitting her to go at large, and not spring this trap upon them.

Judge MITCHELL—Recollect that you were notified that such a motion would be made.

Mr. Chatfield—There was notice that if she was not here to-day there would be a motion for a bench warrant.

Mr. Hall—And that if she was here in a certain event I should move to re-commit.

Mr. Chatfield—I heard nothing of the kind.

Judge MITCHELL said their decision was only upon the facts up to the time of the decision of the Recorder. If Mrs. Cunningham should be kept in prison without trial, unreasonably, that would present a new state of facts.

The Court finally ordered that Mrs. Cunningham should remain at liberty on her last recognizance, until the next meeting of the Court, when a motion to annul that recognizance will be made.

THE TRIAL NOW PRODUCING THE BABY.

In regard to Mrs. Cunningham's approaching trial for attempting to pass off a bogus baby as the child of Dr. Burdell, Mr. Chatfield stated that he supposed that the District-Attorney would consent to have the case tried in Dutchess County. He supposed that there would be no objections to this, and the ends of justice would be as well secured.

Mr. Hall said that the same objections applied to Dutchess County as to New-York, as far as the trouble in getting a Jury could be regarded. In Orange County the case could be tried earlier than in Dutchess County, for the Circuit there is held at the same time as the Oyer and Terminer, on the second Tuesday in November.

Mr. Chatfield agreed to the proposition of Mr. Hall, to have the trial in Orange County. He said it was the wish of both his client and himself that she would be tried upon this indictment, and she would be ready to meet it.

It was finally agreed that this trial should take place at Newburg, Orange County, on the second Tuesday in November, but the settlement of the order was postponed until the 29th inst.

THE CASE OF CANGEMI.

Mr. Blankman, of counsel for Michele Gangemi, addressed the Court at some length, saying that the honorable Judge of the Court of Sessions had assigned Mr. Ashmead and himself as counsel for Mr. Cangemi, who was in distressed circumstances. Mr. Ashmead was now out of town, and as it was arranged to change the place of trial to another county, he would ask that the matter be postponed until Mr. Ashmead should return, so that he could consult with him. He had spent considerable time in attending to the case, and as the Court had made no provision in regard to defraying the expenses attending a trial out of the City he would urge this as a further reason for an allowance of time for him to consult with his associate.

Mr. Hall was happy to inform his learned friend of a fact with which he had not yet become acquainted. The Italian residents of this city had raised a sum of $100 and would probably raise more, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Mr. Cangemi's counsel. He would agree to a postponement of the motion to change the place of trial, if Mr. Blankman would consent to bring the case to trial at the Circuit in November.

Mr. Blankman said that he supposed Mr. Hall was joking when he spoke of that $400. He would rather not give his consent to go to trial upon so short a notice; for if the motion was postponed now, it could not be heard until the 29th instant, which would leave him only four days to prepare for trial.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that it was not probable that the presiding Judge would press the case for trial on the first day of the term.

Mr. Blankman finally consented to agree to the proposition of Mr. Hall, although, as he said, he saw no necessity to change the place of trial at all.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMAN.

Mr. Dean stated that there were several hundred policemen discharged, which discharge they alleged was illegal. Mandamuses had been issued, in two cases, and one had been argued. He was desirous that the matter should be settled. He desired the Court should specify some day when the cases could be argued and determined. It was therefore decided that they should be argued on Thursday, the 29th inst.

DECISIONS.

Chamberlain vs. *Townsend*—Default to be opened on terms.

Goicouria vs. *Oakesmith, et al.*—Order of Special Term to be modified without costs.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practise at the Bar: Charles H. Bailey, Erastus F. Brown, Alexander Lamont, Gen. H. Bissell, Jonathan G. Eveleth, Peter Cook.

The Court was then adjourned until the 29th inst.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Ingraham, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Joseph D. Beers vs. *Samuel G. Lyon.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Herman H. Linniman vs. *John S. Schufeldt.*—Application denied without prejudice.

Samuel Ford vs. *Henry J. David et al.*—Judgment modified.

The United States Trust Company, receivers, &c. vs. *Dennis Harris.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Coe N. Buchanan vs. *Arthur Morrell et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Ward vs. *Bishop.*—Case not in a condition to be heard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Richard L. Purdy vs. *James Mutherhill*, &c.—Order overruling demurrer.

George W. Stake vs. *James S. Davis*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Arthur Green vs. *Thomas Russell*, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Antoine Bonnard vs. *Emile Pierre*—Applicat on for judgment granted, unless defendant answered within ten days.

William Hannah vs. *Samuel P. Townsend*—Referred to E. Kirkland, Esq.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 17.

Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

The Calendar was not very lengthy—24 prison cases, 5 suspended cases and 24 bail cases—but it took a great while to dispose of it. A great many were discharged, as a great many always are, because the complainants failed to appear against them; but the majority of the cases that were tried were trying to the patience of the Judges. One lawyer appeared to be retained for the defendant in nearly every case, and his efforts in behalf of the thieves and vagabonds, who were his clients, were persistent if not praiseworthy. "Leave all the cases in which Mr. —— is engaged till the last," said Judge OSBORN at length, addressing the clerk, "we shall never get through with them at this rate."

Catharine Donnelly was brought to the bar on a charge of having appropriated to her own consumption a dressed hog, the property of Daniel Nichols. The evidence was conclusive against her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. "She's an old bummer," remarked Judge OSBORN; "she's been here several times before."

Ann Miller was accused by Adelaide Phillips with committing a very aggravated and unprovoked assault upon her, Oct. 15. The testimony only partially substantiated the complaint. "It doesn't appear to be anything very violent after all," said Judge OSBORN. Ann was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Thomas Simpson, a very small boy, passing a shoestore, Oct. 14, saw a pair of gaiters suspended by a string outside. He cut the string and ran off with the gaiters, was seen, pursued, arrested and arraigned. *Clerk*—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—Another boy gave it to me. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eleven, going on twelve, Sir. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

The case of John Murphy, charged with beating his wife Margaret, Oct. 13, was disposed of with commendable expedition. *Judge Osborn*—This your husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Ever beat you before? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, often. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you want us to do with him? *Witness*—Whatever you think right, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—(to prisoner)—What do you say to this? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Osborn*—Guilty, Penitentiary two months.

Catherine Henderson was a servant in Thomas C. Smith's employment. She was found guilty of stealing from him (Oct. 13) bottles of wine, some silks, ribbons, &c., all worth $10. The Court suspended sentence.

Frederick Finchell, it was proved, stole Maria Schlosen's gold watch, value $25. Counsel pleaded insanity in his behalf. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if he's insane, they'll transfer him from the island to the Lunatic Asylum. We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jacob Fisher, a lad, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing one dozen stockings from Alexander Hirdenheimer, Oct. 14.

Patrick Simmons, a clerk in George Keyes' store, No. 349 Eighth-avenue, within the last two months, it was alleged, embezzled $25 worth of dry goods. This case occupied a great deal of time. The complainant exhibited a long list of the property and his clerks testified against the defendant. *Counsel*—These people seem to be red-mouthed for this man's blood. (Laughter.) *Witness*—What do you mean by "red-mouthed for this man's blood?" What do you mean by that, Sir? What do you mean? *Counsel*—I mean what I say. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, never mind that. The case was adjourned till Tuesday to give the prisoner an opportunity to procure the attendance of one of his witnesses to good character.

The case of Robert Nichol, charged with stealing a barrel of flour, the property of Matthew J. Cluff, from the barge *Irene*, was also adjourned till Tuesday.

James Gallagher was sent up for two months for stealing a pair of cassimere pantaloons worth $3 50 from Hymen Israel, Oct. 16.

James Hogan was arraigned *ad sectam* Matthew Cogan, of No. 60 Chatham-street. Cogan said Hogan transferred from his (Cogan's) to his (Hogan's) possession a case of surgical instruments, Oct. 16. *Judge Osborn*—Hogan, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Nothing to say, Sir; I found it on a stoop. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

William Holland and Diedrick Detels were unitedly guilty of the enormity of stealing 1 ham, Oct. 16. William was arrested, but Diedrick was not. *Judge Osborn* (sternly)—What did you steal that ham for? *Prisoner*—To satisfy hunger. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I'm sure he was starving, Sir. (The prisoner had a consumptive look.) *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose a great many will steal to keep from starving this Winter. We'll send him out to the island till the hard times are over, I guess. Then he won't have to steal. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Jullan, so swore Isabella Averseche, committed a violent assault and battery upon her, Oct. 14, striking her with a shovel. The witnesses for the defence said the complainant was the aggressor. One, a German, kissed the book and said that the complainant struck the prisoner three times in the face with her parasol. "She did wants him to lick her, but he didn't do it. (With emphasis.) No, he didn't do it. Julian was fined $5.

Lewis Stephens and George Levi were brought to the bar, and Catharine Storne took the stand. She charged them with stealing some billiard balls, Oct. 16. *Judge Osborn*—Did this woman keep the cues, or whatever you call it? It appeared that she kept the game. The prisoners were sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Anthony Hoyle attempted to arrest a thief who had picked a lady's pocket, Oct. 15, when two men, who gave their names as Bernard Smith and Robert Smith, set upon him and beat him in a violent manner. The thief escaped, but complainant's assailants were arrested. They were tried, found guilty, and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months each.

John Daley and Thomas McGuire, both boys, were sent to the House of Refuge, on a charge of petit larceny.

Mary Bresnahan was fined $5 for assaulting and beating a woman who bore the same name, Mary Bresnahan.

Stephen Hamburgher was caught in the act of stealing $1 25 worth of China toys, Oct. 10. Ronald A. McDonald, a lad, was witness and complainant. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 987 bbls., including 772 bbls. Pearls, and 215 bbls. Pots. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 37½@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "There has been a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, without change from last week's quotations. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ₩ ton. Tanner's Bark is very dull." The following is a statement of the inspection of Quercitron Bark at the port of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1857:

	Hhds.	Bags.
July	424	
August	534	61
September	711	101
Total	1 669	165

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at unchanged prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet. Prices are entirely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active, and prices close in favor of buyers. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 75@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 80@4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@5 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50@5 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 15@7 50

Canadian is in limited demand at languid rates; sales 350 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 25@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales, 850 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Sales 15,000 bushels, including Upper Lake Spring at $1 06, red Western at $1 11; fair to good white Southern at $1 33@$1 37½; and choice red do. at $1 27½ ₩ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair request at firmer rates. Sales 90,000 bushels at 74c.@75 for mixed Western, delivered, ₩ bushel. Some 300 bushels new-crop yellow Corn—the first received this season—were sold in Philadelphia this week at 65c, ₩ bushel. It was from New-Jersey, and was in excellent good condition. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are dull and down to 50c.@52c. for Western, 48c.@51c. for State; 42c.@48c. for Jersey; and 35c.@41c. for Southern, ₩ bush.

HAY—River is in demand, and is worth, for shipment, 50c.@70c., according to quality, ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

HIDES—Remain quiet and depressed. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, 262,000,—against 8,000 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Small lots are taken at 6c.@10c. ₩ lb., but there is no general inquiry.

IRON—Appears dull and heavy. Best brands Scotch Pig, $22@$29, 6 months; do. Refined Bar, $65@$70, 6 months; do. Common Bar, $35@$60, 6 months; do Boiler Plate, 3½c.@3¾c., 6 months; do Sheet, No. 1 to 26, 4¾c.@4¾c., 6 months.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at old quotations.

OILS—Attract very little attention, and are heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Small sales have been effected at $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, and $17 25@$17 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13c. ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 270 bbls. common to choice, at 12c.@15c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed. The transactions since our last consist of 90 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 75@$15 75 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid, at $3 25@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL reports sales of only 4,000 Curaçoa Goat, at 65c.@66c., 6 months credit.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at former quotations. Sales 25 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾c.@7½c., chiefly within the range. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 16th inst., says: "The market during the week has been quiet, and the transactions small. We quote lugs at $6@$9; Leaf, common, $9 50@$11 50, good $12@$14 50, fine shipping $14 75@$16 50, and scarce. New primings, 75c./@$2 50 ₩ 100. Receipts by canal last week, 101 hhds.; same time last year, 115 do." The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Friday evening, states that: "Maryland tobacco has been in very light receipt this week, and transactions, in consequence, were limited. Shippers generally seem more disposed to purchase, although not at the present rates, but holders are unwilling to give way, and holding back for higher prices. We now quote: Maryland Brown Leaf at $9@$9 50, as to quality; Inferior short seconds, $7@$7 50; Brown Leafy, $9@$10, and extra at $11@$14. Bay Tobacco still comes in slowly, and prices have rather a drooping tendency, but we still continue previous figures, viz: lugs at $9@$11; seconds $12@$15. The market has been cleared of Ohio Tobacco, consequently we omit quotations altogether, as there will be no more in market until the coming of the new crop, which will not be for six or eight weeks. There is but little doubt the market will then open at lower rates than have heretofore prevailed. Nothing doing in Kentucky Tobacco during the week, consequently we omit quotations. The inspections for the week were only 296 hhds. Maryland, and of other descriptions none." The New-Orleans *Price Current* of the 10th inst., remarks that: "Since the 150 hhds. said to have been sold on Saturday last, and referred to in our semi-weekly report, there has been no movement whatever in the market, so far as we are advised. We hear of some parties having orders, but the almost total suspension of Exchange operations deprives them of the means of entering the market, and it remains wholly inactive at the following nominal quotations; Lugs Factory 8c.@9c.; Planters' 9½c.@10c.; Leaf, inferior to common, 11c.@12½c.; do Fair, 13c.@13½c.; do. Fine, 14½c.@15½c.; do choice Clarksville, &c., 15c.@18c.; Crop of 1857 9½c."

Arrived since the 6th inst. 5 hhds. Cleared since the 6th inst., none. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 9th inst., 9870 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20c.@21c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32d.@ 5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl. Grain, 4¾d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ₩ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Clipper ship *Mary L. Sutton*, from Sandwich Islands to United States, with cargo of Oil at $14,000; a bark, 400 tons, to Cowes and a market, 600 hhds. Sugar, 35s.; a Swedish brig, 240 tons, to Cork and a market, Corn, 8d.; a British brig to Glasgow, Sugar, 25s.; a ship to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves, $30, and Resin on private terms; a bark to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, about $25; a brig, same voyage, about $27; one, 215 tons, to Minaitlan and back, Mahogany, $2,075; a brig, 200 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., Machinery, $1,200; a schooner, from a Southern port to Guadaloupe, Lumber, $11 50.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the banks of the Mississippi, in Shelby county, eighteen miles from Memphis, Tenn., two men named SLAUGHTER and MERRIWEATHER, became engaged on Monday last in a dispute with two men cutting wood there, which ended in a horrible fight. The wood-choppers commenced the affray with their axes, the other two men used shot-guns and revolvers; they were also assisted by a fierce dog. SLAUGHTER'S head was quickly split by the axe of one of the woodcutters, who in his turn was shot through the bowels by MERRIWEATHER; the wounded man, however, continued the fight. MERRIWEATHER received several cuts, from which he is not likely to recover, but he managed to crawl away and reach his home by the courage of the dog, who attacked his assailants so savagely that they could not prevent his retreat.

Colonel WILDER, President of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, intends to introduce a new and interesting feature into that part of the programme which relates to the exhibition of cattle. Usually, at the cattle shows in this part of the country, the cattle are exhibited in *the pens*—in which it is very difficult to see them. The Colonel proposes to walk the cattle up and down before the judges' stand—a hint for other Societies.

The "Hermitage" property in Tennessee, comprising five hundred acres, having been purchased by the State for $48,000, and the Federal Government having deferred acceptance of the proposition to convert it into a branch of the Military Academy, Gov. JOHNSON, in his last Message to the Legislature, recommends that it now be set apart as a permanent residence for all future Governors of the State.

The seventeenth Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was celebrated at Boston on Wednesday, by a banquet, speeches, &c. Faneuil Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and at the dinner the memory of past celebrities was duly honored. Gov. GARDNER and Hon. Caleb Cushing made speeches.

The potato rot prevails to an alarming extent in the southern part of New-Jersey. In Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester Counties, many of the farmers will not realize more than one-third of an ordinary crop.

Twelve years ago the construction of the new Capitol of Tennessee was commenced. It is slowly dragging along, and has already cost the State the sum of $1 264,072.

The Vermont State Prison has 70 inmates; the State Insane Asylum 413. Of 2,712 patients received in the latter, 2,299 have been discharged, more than half of them cured.

The Primitive Baptists of North Carolina, organized under the title of the "Kehukee Association," resolve that they will hereafter fellowship with the North.

The ship *William Penn* sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool on Saturday with a very heavy cargo of breadstuffs—5,900 bbls. Flour, and 12,350 bushels of Wheat.

A lager-bier house affray in Baltimore, on Sunday night, resulted in the death of one Andrew HAELSINGER and the wounding of Deputy-Marshal MANLY.

A warehouse porter in Rochester has been detected in the appropriation of the goods of his employers, Fish & Mudgett, to a considerable amount.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State of Wisconsin, as per last exhibit, is $150,000,000; State tax $300,000.

The French Canadian Protestants have organized a Church at Belle Riviere, C. E.; the French Canadian Missionary Society donating the site.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SERVANTS.—A MAN as waiter, one of correct principles, and who thoroughly understands his business. Also a woman as cook who understands making bread and pastry and the cooking of meats. None need apply without good City references as to character. Apply to Mrs. HITCHCOCK, Clinton-av., fifth door from Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box, No. 1,591 New-York Post Office.

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MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Rail road.

Dr. BEN

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Five copies for Five Dollars

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all par-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications to this office must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-morrow* morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamer *Northern Light*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Terms—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the election in Kansas are still incomplete, and the character of the newly-elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advices from Lawrence to the 10th, claim a Free-State majority in both branches, but it is stated that in many precincts the judges are throwing out votes upon the ground of alleged informality, and that they are very likely in this way to secure a pro-slavery majority. A letter from Quindaro gives the Free-State men nine and the others four of the Councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two Free-State men and thirteen Pro-Slavery men, with four districts to hear from. PARROTT's majority as Delegate is over 5,000. In view of this result, the Chicago *Times*, which is regarded as the special organ of Senator DOUGLAS, asserts that Kansas must be a free State, and that the sooner the evident wish of the people is allowed to prevail in this matter, the better.

The result of the Ohio election is yet undecided, although the probabilities are in favor of the election of CHASE, the Republican candidate for Governor. The Republican returns give him 1,004 majority, and the Democrats concede him 300 majority. The vote is so close, however, that the Republicans do not yet claim a victory, as the official returns may decide against them.

The new currency arrangement has had a favorable effect on the money market, as well as on general business. The banks discounted freely on Friday and Saturday to their regular dealers, and in a few instances took outside paper, where the circulation is to go into the country. The Stock Exchange fluctuated but slightly,—though it was characterized by less buoyancy. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.'s suspension—previously reported—had a depressing effect. At the close the market was steady. Foreign Exchanges left off at 100@108 ₱ cent. The week's imports were $3,259,743, against $2,626,616 same week last year. The week's exports were $1,774,874, against $1,530,798 the corresponding week in 1856. The export of specie was $120,000, against $1,551,015 same week last year.

Saturday was a rather dull day in general business. Flour and Wheat attracted less attention, especially from home dealers,—and prices closed languidly. Corn was a shade dearer,—the supply having been inadequate to the requirements of buyers. Provisions continued depressed, and prices tended downward. Groceries were less sought after at unchanged figures. Nothing really new transpired in other branches of trade. There were 733 vessels of all classes in port.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 14th. Sugars are reported as being more active, in consequence of favorable reports from Europe, and large shipments were being made for that market. The weather was very favorable, and it is certain that the Sugar crop will be very large. A Norwegian bark had landed a cargo of 179 coolies at Havana.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LORT, from Liverpool, about 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 3d inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning last. The advices by the *Asia* have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, which left Southampton at a later hour on the same day that the *Asia* sailed from Liverpool.

The steamships *Fulton* and *New-York* sailed on Saturday—the former for Southampton and Havre, with 87 passengers and $61,000 in specie, and the latter for Glasgow, with 119 passengers.

The rumor of a collision between the Mormons and General HARNEY is discredited in Washington. It is considered utterly impossible that the troops could have been heard from by way of California at the last dates.

DANIEL B. MARTIN was on Saturday removed from the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, of Maryland, a Chief-Engineer, was appointed in his place. The removal of MR. MARTIN, as the readers of the TIMES know, has been for some time anticipated.

An unprovoked and atrocious murder was committed Saturday night, in Tenth-avenue, on the person of a Scotchman named JOHN SWANSON. Three rowdy lads, between 18 and 19 years of age, are the guilty parties. They are not arrested yet, but the Police are making vigilant search for them. It is hoped that evidence will be adduced on the Coroner's inquest which will lead to their discovery and identification. The murdered man was 32 years of age. He was steady and industrious, and leaves a wife and family. He was employed in Mr. CHESTY's paper manufactory in Twenty-third-street.

Two fatal affrays occurred in Boston on Saturday evening, in one of which a noted pugilist, named JOHN HILTON, known as the "Limerick Boy," was killed by a returned Californian named SUTTON. In addition to these affrays, a policeman named EZEKIEL HODGDON, while attempting to arrest a supposed burglar, was shot through the head by an accomplice, and died in a few hours.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 410, less by 48 than the week before. Of the whole 205 were children under ten years. The number of consumptives was 56.

The Republican Assembly Conventions were held on Saturday evening. At several of them nominations were made, at others adjournments were taken for further consultation before fixing upon candidates. In the 3d district they nominated J. S. SCOFIELD, (also American candidate;) in the 8th, ROBERT M. POE; in the 9th, ALEX. McLEOD; in the 14th, D. JONES; in the 16th, EDWARD BENTON.

The Democratic County Convention at Tammany Hall, after a spirited and protracted session on Saturday night, agreed upon the following ticket for County officers: WM. MINER, for Register; ANTHONY DUGRO, for Governor of Almshouse; WM. M. TWEED, ISAAC BELL, Jr., ELIJAH F. PURDY, WALTER ROACH, JOHN R. BRIGGS, and WM. CONNOR, for Supervisors.

A meeting, which was very poorly attended, was held on Saturday evening last in Constitution Hall for the purpose of initiating a labor movement, designed to furnish employment to the laboring classes, by inducing the proper authorities to proceed at once with the extension of the work at Central Park, the construction at the Navy Yard of the new steam frigates, and the erection of a new Post-Office and City Hall. Committees were appointed to further the objects of the movement.

WM. STANLEY, JOE. MOORE and JOSEPH F. PERRY have been arrested charged with being connected with a gang of counterfeiters. On the persons of the three was found over $2,000 of counterfeit money, some of it on the Chemical Bank of this City, (shrewd fellows,) which had not been signed yet. They have all been locked up in default of bail for examination. STANLEY was arrested a few days since on a similar charge, but managed to get clear in lack of evidence to warrant a committal. MOORE lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and is said to be an old and successful dealer in the "gum." PERRY is a real estate broker, and the present bail for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on the bogus hahy charge.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the decision of Judge PEABODY, admitting Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail, was reversed. The District-Attorney then moved for a recommitment, but the Court allowed her to remain free, on her last recognizance, until the next meeting of the Court, (on the 29th inst.,) when a motion to annul this recognizance will be made. The place of trial for producing "the baby" will be held at Newburg, on the second Tuesday in November. In the case of DINSMORE & WOOD *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, Judge PEABODY yesterday rendered an opinion, in which he states that he shall deny the motion for a *mandamus*. He remarks incidentally that the error (the omission of the oath of one of the parties) was a matter of substance, and not of form, and that verbal notice by the Board to Mr. DINSMORE of the rejection of the bid was a good notice to both parties.

The Excise Commissioners at a meeting held on Saturday passed a resolution declaring their intention to prosecute all individuals to whom licenses have been granted and who have failed to pay the stipulated fees, unless they pay up the amount within ten days. The Commissioners have granted 640 licenses, of whom 61 actively engaged in selling liquor, have failed to pay their fees. There were no new applicants for licenses.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment for arson in the first degree against JAMES SHEPHARD, who was arrested in August last charged with setting fire to his house in Fifty-third-street. It will be remembered that the house was burned to the ground while SHEPHARD'S wife was in it. The trial will probably take place next month.

A fatal accident occurred in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning. A number of laborers were engaged laying the foundation of a lager-bier vault in the rear of a restaurant on Wykoff-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, when the embankment fell in, killing four of them, HENRY BERET, ADAM BIEGEL, JACOB HERBELE and CHRISTOPHER HORN. Coroner SNELL held an inquest over the deceased, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, censuring the conduct of those who were engaged in building the vault.

The Panic and the General Government.

Let us do justice to the Administration, and particularly the Treasury Department, in the present emergency. It sounds flat and unprofitable to attribute the disjointed times to the absence of a National Bank. If the early restoration of such a power were practicable, the proofs would be wanting that any part of the pecuniary evils under which the country labors, is to be charged to the working of the Independent Treasury, which, like the Tariff of 1846, is the fixed policy of the Democratic rule in the General Government. Whatever may have been thought of its wisdom on its first establishment, or however inconsistent, in theory, the hard-featured principle of the sixteenth section with an enlightened and generous commerce may have been deemed ten or twelve years ago, *practically it has worked for good* under Secretary COBB and his immediate predecessor. The late Administration saw the greatest Specie accumulation, and after applying the surplus as far as practicable to the reduction of the Public Debt, recommended a concession in the Customs revenue equal to one-fifth the tax upon foreign imports,—and this was adopted on the eve of the incoming of Mr. BUCHANAN. The modification on the scale of the foreign trade of the fiscal year 1856, ending 30th June last, was to have reduced the annual collections for the support of the Treasury from sixty-four down to forty-eight millions in 1858. At the same time, Congress shaped the budget of public expenditures for the new year to consume not only this reduced revenue, but a large share of the surplus resulting from the previous accumulation.

A croaking spirit was already abroad when the late Congress adjourned. The TIMES took ground then against the irrational conclusion that the Federal revenue to be collected under the new tariff was to work mischief to the money market. It was patent to the most ordinary sense that Congress had neither been indifferent to the possibility of an inconvenient surplus nor failed to provide for its free distribution. The extraordinary appropriations were not only profuse, but of a nature to insure an early depletion of the Treasury after the modified tariff was to take effect. Meanwhile, it was quite certain that the current revenue would fall off rapidly after the month of April, by reason of the strong inducement to the importer to detain or warehouse his goods, in anticipation of the reduced tax after the 1st of July. The facts came out exactly as might have been universally expected. The inauguration of the new act was equally free from mischief. The goods entered for consumption in July produced less than seven millions of revenue, against about six millions in July, 1856. The difference was not equal to one-third the falling off in June. There was no extra accumulation in the Treasury. On the 24th of August, when the panic set in, the balance in New-York was less than at the corresponding date last season. The balance was twelve and a half millions. *It is now only five and a half millions.* Mr. COBB has done his whole duty, and more, to avert the trouble to the banking movement. He hastened and concentrated the public disbursements, in every possible form. He stimulated the sale to the Government of the public Stocks, and in three weeks purchased about three millions through the New-York office of the Sub-Treasury alone, the Savings Institutions availing of the tempting offer of sixteen per cent. premium to more than half the sum. And we have reason to know that the Secretary was mainly, if not wholly, induced to this prompt action by the embarrassed condition of the New-York money market. Had this embarrassment been exclusively owing to the reduced Specie reserve in our Banks, it would have been removed five or six weeks before the suspension of payments on Tuesday last by the generous policy of the Treasury and Home departments of the Federal Government—the latter having purchased more than a million of State Stocks for account of the Indian bureau.

These are the practical facts regarding the Sub-Treasury and the existing pressure. Such disbursements ought to have relieved it—and have removed all cause of aggravation, had the simple scarcity of Gold been at the bottom of the difficulty, instead of the sudden and senseless withdrawal of all financial trust and confidence, through the extraordinary fatuity of the money-lenders. These gentlemen in hank and in the private discount offices, had paved the way to the ruin of their borrowers, to their own heavy losses, and finally to the suspension of Specie payments, by making themselves a party to the indiscriminate slaughter of railway securities, through the Spring and Summer, on the Stock Exchange. They not only withdrew all support from the further prosecution of the system, which from gross mismanagement in some few instances, and unexpected embarrassment in others, might have been justified on the score of prudent hesitation, but struck dumb the credit of all the lines, old and new, bonds and shares, and by throwing out their obligations as a hasis or pledge for money loans, frightened or forced half the community, *their own dealers*, to sacrifice their investments of this class in the market, thus weakening hundreds of the makers of the very mercantile bills which they were freely discounting in preference.

There could be but one result of such a course. *Eight hundred and twenty-five* millions of property, original cost, could not be reduced to less than *three hundred* in market value with impunity to the money lender or his borrowers. The loss must be widely felt in some shape bearing directly upon their mutual interests. It was known to fall heaviest at home. Of the original total involved, only eighty millions in direct railway obligations and about as much more in State and City obligations issued for railway purposes were registered as belonging to foreigners. The depreciation, therefore, must have been, at the panic prices, *five hundred millions to our own people*, while the whole banking capital of the country was less than four hundred millions. The sum was too enormous to stand alone in its ruin; *and it did not.* Mercantile credits followed, and, last of all, came bank embarrassment, and the suspension of bank payments and bank dividends. The notary has been—is now—busy with all alike. And of the three interests, it would be difficult to tell which is likely soonest to recover. Of the three, the hardest blow has probably fallen where it was least deserved, upon the merchants, who are now suffering not because their customers in the interior have been derelict; not because, as in 1837, the country has bought and consumed goods beyond its ability and resources to pay; not because the manufacturer and importer had overstocked themselves for the present season beyond the liberal prospect of selling and collecting which the new crops held out, but because an unreasoning money panic, initiated by the wholesale abuse and depreciation of a great material interest, has spread over the whole land, and after first seizing on the Bank management in New-York, has struck down their credit in the very midst of a Fall trade as substantially based as it promised two months ago to prove active and remunerating.

With all this the General Government certainly had nothing to do. Admit that its tariff policy may have stimulated larger imports than were consistent with a wise distribution of trade advantages as between the foreign importer and home manufacturer, the great balance sheets of 1856 and 1857 prove that the Cotton of the South, the surplus Grain of the West, and the Gold product of the Pacific side, were more than equal to the emergency, if such a term can be applied to an active and prosperous commerce, on both sides the account. The United States stood creditor at the close of both years. The Sub-Treasury had still less to do with the panic, as we have already shown. And to do the system full justice, in its practical working, we confess that an apprehension of mischief at any time to the money market of the country has been almost entirely removed by the experience of the past ten months. Its consistency with the operations of trade and ever ready disposition of Congress to be rid of any probable burden in the way of surplus revenue, have gone far to remove the probability of an excessive accumulation, to the serious detriment of the banking movement at any time. And if this were not so in the original spirit of the system, said at the time to be anti-commercial and at war with enlightened credit, as between the Government and the People, the quick sense and liberal promptness of the Secretary of the Treasury has, this season at least, turned it into a *fountain of good to all parties.* The disbursement of seven millions over and above the current receipts, at this point alone, since the pressure sets in, tells the story, and relieves the Government of all responsibility. It should have done more by averting the embarrassment altogether, but the fault was not with the Secretary. He, of all men, is most disappointed at the untoward result. He, of all, has least cause for reproach or mortification. Had want of Gold been the cause of trouble, the difficulty would have ended where it began, with the failure of the Trust Company and a few other like concerns, involved with it. But the cause being in another direction, the General Government could no more remove it than it could remove mountains, or check the wild and distrustful spirit of fifty bank Presidents without a leader.

PUTTING THE REVOLTED SEPOYS TO A PROFITABLE USE.—Though England very justly pants for vengeance on the revolted Sepoys, yet it is evident that so vast a number of rebels cannot be put to death, when they shall once more fall into her hands. They are too numerous to be confined, and too dangerous to be allowed to go free. The plan now discussed by the British Press for punishing the Sepoys is to deport them to the colonies and make them labor, for the remainder of their lives, in raising sugar and other tropical products. The *European Times* says:

"We are so stunted of tropical produce in this country that without a remedy the steam-engine must shortly be put on half-time, and the means of feeding our operative population may necessitate what a great statesman once described as the wildest incentive to revolution—"a rebellion of the stomach." It seems to be an ordination of Providence that the severest of human ills shall be accompanied with a qualifying balm, and unlooked for and horrible as this Indian business has been—wide-spread as the mourning is which it has scattered throughout the land—there is some consolation in reflection that when the worst is over our power in the East will be fixed on a more firm and secure basis than ever, and that the miscreants who have disgraced the profession of arms by acts unworthy even of savages, *will be made to contribute during the remainder of their natural lives towards the good of that society whose kindness they have returned in the spirit of demons.*"

This is an infinitely better plan than that proposed for NENA SAHIB by the London *Spectator*—to shut him up in a cage like a wild beast. It is a good deal better, too, than blowing them from the mouth of a cannon, as has already been done with a good many of them. But we doubt whether such fighting fiends as these rebel Sepoys have proved themselves, will ever be good for much to work. When the mother of Gen. BAIRD heard that he had been taken a prisoner, and chained to an Indian captive, she said she pitied the poor man that DAVID was coupled with; and we shall be disposed to compassionate our West Indian neighbors if they have a few regiments of Sepoy rebels sent to them to help cultivate their sugar estates. The Sepoys belong to a caste who regard labor as much a degradation as any poor white man of our Southern States; and they would be much more likely to rebel in the West Indies against work, than in the East against their military commanders.

Our Finances as Affected by the Indian War.

The actual position of our financial interests invests the question of the Indian Mutiny with a new importance for us in America. We have yet to receive the full force of the transatlantic reaction of the blow which has been dealt out upon the fabric of commercial relations. The tenor of the advices from England by the *Asia* indicates very clearly that up to the beginning of the present month, the British public were disposed to regard the financial difficulties in America as a temporary disarrangement; and as a necessary consequence of this disposition, but a very slight effect had been produced by the tidings from New-York upon the general system of the British commercial world. It was still expected of us, not only that we would keep up an average supply of specie to the London market, but that we would even increase that supply, and meet with gold our large liabilities, now rapidly falling due. Subsequent intelligence must have materially modified these anticipations, and it is now beginning to be tolerably certain that specie must flow to us from England in return for the cotton which England *must* have. This demand is immediate and cannot, like the demand for cereals, be deferred till the Spring of the next year. As soon as it is fairly recognized in England, we must expect the Bank of England to take steps which will inevitably increase the perturbation of the commercial atmosphere in London and on the Continent; and it therefore becomes a matter of the first moment for us to ascertain how far the Indian troubles are likely to complicate the position in the course of the next few months.

As yet the necessary expenses of the Indian conflict have not seriously affected the financial relations of Great Britain. They have not yet pressed upon the nation in such a way as to compel a revelation of the financial ability or disability of the Indian Government; but it is clear to those who understand the organization of the Indian Treasury, especially in its relations with the Northwestern Provinces, that no fiscal estimates whatever for the Northwestern Presidency can be at all relied on in the present state of affairs in that region, and that both the extent to which India shall press, not upon the *resources*, but upon the *financial arrangements* of England, and the moment at which that pressure shall begin to make itself keenly felt, are entirely contingent upon the power of England to stifle the fire of the revolt within the present season. And this contingency in its turn is a simple question, not of means, but of men. The masses of the Hindoo population must be relieved from the paralysis of the conflict by the suppression of the rebellion in its chief centres within the next three months, or the Treasury of India will open a flood-gate in London. The possibility of such a suppression within the given time, depends upon the capacity of England to throw in adequate reinforcements of her avenging army. What, then, is that capacity?

Up to the 24th of September, thirty thousand men of all arms had been dispatched from England, of whom about seven thousand had by that time probably arrived in India, together with some eleven thousand more from the English Colonies of the East and the Indian Ocean. The total of reinforcements on their way to, or landed in, India, up to the beginning of October, may be safely taken at forty thousand men. Five thousand more were to leave in the first week of the present month, and if the arrangements of the Government could be carried out, it is fair to conclude that a European force of eighty thousand men would be holding the field in India before the end of the current year. This force we believe to be more than adequate to the work it is expected to perform. The question of the moment, then, is simply this: "Can these arrangements be carried out?" In other words, are the military resources of England such as to make it a feasible thing for her to fill up her ranks in India to their required strength, without at the same time depleting herself of the military force required at home? We think that they are, and that a deal of nonsense has been talked on this subject, not in this country alone, but in England also. If we are to believe the croaking and the croakers, it would be necessary for England to impress the linen drapers, and to drive all the "smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogues" of London from the "counter and till," to the "imminent deadly breach" of Delhi, and the weary ward of Agra and Lucknow. Every Helen of Cheapside must urge her unwilling Paris to the war, and *Punch*, in the character of "Hector," must sting the sluggards to noble rage. But we fancy that there is more significance in the single fact that the recruiting officers were "reporting progress" at the rate of 1,000 men per week, than in all the sermons to counter-jumpers, and all the sneers at the yard-stick, which solemnize by turns and enliven the columns of our English cotemporaries. It is a curious fact that the statistics of her military strength have been almost totally neglected by England. She has never taken the trouble officially to ascertain her own fighting force. When the statistics of the British Empire were drawn up in 1854 by command of her Majesty *there was no mention made in them of the military and naval forces, not even of the numbers annually voted by Parliament.* And it is to a private statistician, Mr. CASWICK HODGE, that we owe the means of coming to a judgment on this most important point.

When Great Britain went into the long wars of the Napoleonic era, she took the field with a force of 45,440 men in 1793, raised upon a population of about 15,000,000. She then waged for twenty years the most tremendous conflict of modern times. Between 1793 and 1815 her population may be taken at an average of 16,000,000 or 17,000,000. Her military force, which rose in 1815 to 211,276, was maintained during these protracted hostilities at an average of 189,500. Had these twenty years of war been years of peace, her army would not probably have exceeded at any time an effective strength of 80,000 men. What now was the drain upon her population produced by this tremendous conflict? Allowing for the probable deaths among an average of 80,000 soldiers and 109,500 civilians during twenty years of peace, which is equivalent to 80,385, and deducting this number from the military materials of the war, 219,240, we have a total of 139,035 as the direct subtraction of life from the resources of the Empire. Add to these 2,778 officers, and 2,003 missing and never heard of, and we reach a result of 143,808, which with 63,310, the loss of the navy during the same time, gives us 207,118. Distributed in proportion to the population, this result leaves us an annual contribution of 8,000 lives paid by the 17,000,000 of Great Britain to the fiercest and most formidable war that ever endangered the existence of a nation.

NAPOLEON, than whom no better authority can be asked on such subjects, calculated the military capacity of any country to be equal to the supply of 3,500 soldiers annually on a population of 1,000,000. With every possible and proper deduction made for the increased division of labor, and the increased consequent individual prosperity and disinclination to the military service of the British people, it is plain that there can be no more practical difficulty in meeting the demand of the Indian war from a population of 25,500,000 in 1857 than was experienced in facing the necessities of the great European conflict of 1793—1815, with a treasury of 16,000,000 of human beings.

And unless some very untoward events should occur in India before the close of the current month, we think there is reason to believe that the reactionary force of the financial pressure from the other side will not be materially aggravated by the difficulties in that quarter.

We cannot leave this subject, however, without pointing out to the attention of our readers the singularly forcible plea which the present state of matters puts in in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph. Had the Atlantic experiment of August succeeded, the panic of September in Wall-street would have lost half its terrors. The catastrophe, if it could not have been averted, would at least have been mitigated. Certain great failures, as, for instance, those of the Illinois Central and the Erie Railroads, would, in all probability, have been prevented, and from the very outset of the disturbance an immediate contact with the true financial centre of the world's commerce would have balanced the minds of men, and driven from the attack that vague and irrational distrust which was and is our worst foe, or at least our worst foe outside of our individual selves. It may almost be said, without a metaphor, that half the commercial houses of New-York "broke" unconsciously, but truly, when the *Niagara's* cable parted in the trough of the deep mid-sea.

The Mayoralty.

The State Election is but a fortnight off, and the City Election occurs a month later. The different political parties, however, seem determined to do all in their power to thwart the very laudable purpose of the Legislature to keep the two entirely separate, so that each may be decided upon its own merits. They are making their nominations for City officers in advance of the State Election, in order to draw the lines of party as tight as possible, and retain for each candidate the party vote, without regard to the wants of the public, or the merits of the question at issue.

Mayor WOOD has been renominated by the Democrats, in spite of all the menaces which prominent members of his party have uttered against him for the last three months. In a party point of view, it is not easy to see how this result could have been avoided. The new election this year was ordered by the Republican State Legislature mainly to get Mayor WOOD out of office a year before his time; and setting him aside as the candidate by his own party, would have been to give their opponents a triumph without a contest. It would have compelled him, moreover, to run as a stump candidate, which would have rendered it impossible for the Democrats to elect any one else. His renomination was a party necessity.

There is a great deal of talk about a *union* of all other parties upon an opposition candidate, but it will not amount to anything. The whole matter is left in the hands of the Ward politicians of the different factions, whose only interest in the matter grows out of their hope to elect some one who will give them offices of some sort. They are trying very hard to patch up a bargain among themselves by which the various City offices can be divided among them:—but the only candidates whose names are mentioned for the Mayoralty, are thorough-going politicians and nothing else. The mass of the merchants, professional men and mechanics are too busy with their own affairs to give this subject any attention. They would like amazingly to have something done about it, but they have no time for it, and leave it entirely to the hands of professional politicians, who may possibly impose upon some man of their own selection as a candidate. But no such man can defeat Mayor WOOD. He has shown executive ability and unbounded audacity,—and these are qualities which go further to make a man popular in this City than the most angelic virtues of a less startling and impressive stamp.

We have received a great many communications vehemently assailing the character and conduct of Mayor WOOD, and denouncing the party which has again put him in nomination. This is all very idle, and we shall not waste the time of our readers by asking them to peruse these diatribes. The people of this City have had every possible opportunity to make the personal and official acquaintance of His Honor the Mayor, and need no enlightenment on the subject from us at this late day. If they like him, they will probably support him; if not, not. This is a free country, and they are certainly entitled to their preferences.

The Alleged Cruelty on board the Middlesex.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the TIMES of the 12th, a communication signed "Justice," charging me with excessive cruelty to my men during the voyage of the ship *Middlesex* from Liverpool to this port in February last. While some of its statements are true, the impression which the narrative is made to convey is entirely false.

We had a small crew, over six hundred steerage passengers, and the roughest weather I ever experienced. Soon after leaving Liverpool, the ship in a hurricane, lost her rudder and sails, had her storehouses swept away, sprung a leak, and got six feet of water in her hold. She continued to leak *a foot and a half an hour*, until her arrival. Many of the crew stowed themselves away and refused to work. As a matter of absolute necessity they were *compelled* to work, and there was, beyond all doubt, a great deal of hardship and suffering. The pumps were kept going constantly,—and this was all that saved the ship and all on board from destruction. No passengers volunteered to assist, nor could I get any help from them until I made an arrangement to pay them daily, which I did to the amount of over $400. It was unavoidable that the crew should be overworked; and this, with their exposure and short rations, laid many of them up. Four died, and several were sent ashore at Staten Island, covered with boils, from salt water and exposure while standing at the pumps.

That any man on board was ill-treated from a reckless or malicious spirit is utterly false. I am perfectly willing that all conversant with such matters should judge for themselves in this matter. The Grand Jury long ago examined witnesses in the case and dismissed it. Yours, H. B. PARMELEE,
Captain ship Middlesex.

We have heard many other details of the voyage to which Capt. P. alludes, which tend to confirm his statement that nothing but absolute compulsion would compel the crew to take measures without which the ship and all on board must have been inevitably lost. Captain PARMELEE's character and reputation forbid the belief that he would in any case be guilty of wanton cruelty towards men under his command.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS OF PAINTING.—An exhibition of paintings by living British artists is to be opened this week at the new rooms of the National Academy, in Tenth-street, which is the inauguration of one of the most important movements that has been made here in the cause of art. It is the first of a series of annual exhibitions composed wholly of the works of living British artists, with the exception of five water-color paintings by the great TURNER. The collection consists of nearly two hundred works, some of which are the most famous paintings produced by the present school. Among them are some of the finest specimens of the pre-Raphaelites, though there is none, we regret to say, from the head of the school, MILLAIS. But there are two of the finest pictures of HOLMAN HUNT, and a remarkable work, "King Lear," from MADOX BROWN.

A similar collection of the choice works of the modern French school, among which are several fine pictures by ROSA BONHEUR, will be opened simultaneously at the old rooms of the Art Union, in Broadway.

There is to be a private view of these collections to-day, after which they are to be opened to the public; and though the times are pinching, we trust sufficient encouragement will be given them to warrant their liberal projectors in continuing them hereafter.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—SUGARS MORE ACTIVE, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior* sailed from New-Orleans on the 11th, arrived at Havana on the 13th, thence at 10 A. M. on the 14th, and arrived here at 7 P. M. yesterday.

A cargo of 179 Asiatics had been landed at Havana from a Norwegian bark. She lost 70 on the passage.

Sugars are more active upon favorable reports from Europe, and large quantities are going forward to that market.

Freights improved, and for Europe quoted at £2 5s. to £2 10s.

Exchange on London 9 to 10 premium, and receding, large amounts having been bought in the States for the Havana market.

The island healthy; weather fine, and the sugar crop promises to be *very large.*

The *Warrior* brings from New-Orleans $46,000 in specie, and from Havana $135,339.

MR. BEECHER LAST NIGHT.—Mr. BEECHER will certainly need new galleries to his church presently, or a new church altogether. The throngs of people who flock to hear him on Sunday night, can hardly find rest for the soles of their feet. Before he began his sermon last night, he alluded to the troubles of the seats. He expected his hearers to exercise that courtesy for which they were famous; when they were tired of sitting, to exchange with the standers; and if anybody felt like giving his seat to a lady, he begged he wouldn't hesitate through fear of interrupting the preacher, for he meant to go right on and not permit himself to be disturbed. The congregation laughed and acted on the suggestion—but it was hard crowding nevertheless. The evening sermon was not like that of the previous Sunday, given exclusively to the commercial troubles and the way to get out of them, yet there was much comfortable counsel touching men's duties when adversity, such as we have struggled through, overtakes them. The 23d Psalm, whence the text was taken, was commended as the best counsel men could have in these times. It was, in Mr. BEECHER's estimation, a sort of nightingale in the Bible; small, and of humble feather, but full of sweet melody, teaching implicit trust in Providence. Trust, was Mr. BEECHER's theme. He saw no particular reason for men to shirk away from danger. The Yankee boy in a big snow-storm, scorns to sneak along under shelter of the fences, but bullons up and faces it. So men ought to do when adversity overtakes them. God's plan often turns things bottom-side up, and what was before flowers is but earth; and then men have no trust in Providence. They are very trustful when full in pocket and body; but trust and faith in time of trial is what men need and what they have to learn. Mr. BEECHER contended that sorrow is only a candle-stick into which Providence proposes to put the candle of joy. He could not see the use of marring one's face over with traces of trouble. All the Banks might fail, the Insurance Companies go after them, and ships rock empty of freights over the sea to England, and yet, if faith and trust, and an honest heart were left, men might consider themselves in good shape, pinch the times never so much. In short, Mr. BEECHER was hopeful and cheery.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The new time-table of the Hudson Railroad, which takes effect to-day (the 19th) has some important changes. The trains from New-York at 6, 11:30 A. M., and 7 P. M., are Express trains to Albany and Troy, connecting with New-York Central and Northern trains. The other trains are advertised.

The New-York Times, Monday, October 19, 1857.

MURDER.

An Atrocious Murder in Tenth-avenue—Escape of the Guilty—Coroner's Inquest.

An atrocious and unprovoked murder was committed last Saturday night about 10 o'clock in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty first-street. The murdered man was JOHN SWANSON, a Scotchman. He occupied, with his family, part of the House No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street, and was employed in the paper manufactory of Mr. CHRISTY in Twenty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue. The murderers is one of three rowdy young men, or boys rather, who are supposed to be "hangers on about Engine Houses,"—a class that bring so much discredit upon the Fire Department, of which they are not members, by their exceeding readiness to go into a fight in the name of the Company. The facts of the murder are as follows: On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock Mr. SWANSON and his wife ware returning from market. While passing up Tenth-avenue near Twenty-first-street, three young men approached from the opposite direction. The deceased and his wife stepped a little one side to allow the young men to pass, when one of them jammed his elbow into Mr. SWANSON's side, saying, in a rough voice, "What's that you said to me?" Mr. SWANSON replied that he was not saying anything to either of them, but speaking to his wife. Upon this the young man who addressed Mr. SWANSON pushed him off the sidewalk into the gutter. Mr. S. got up and attempted to get hold of his assailant, when the latter stabbed him with a dirk or clasp-knife. All three of the young men instantly ran off. Mr. SWANSON staggered a few steps into the middle of the street, fell to the pavement, and died almost instantly. The wife shrieked "Murder," and a large crowd was soon collected about the dead body. Several saw the assailants run, but no one in the excitement of the moment attempted to catch them.

The officer of the Ward whose beat it was in, was at the time absent taking to the Station-house a prisoner. Acting-Inspector CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Ward, soon dispatched a force of men to the scene of the murder, and several hours were spent in diligent search for the guilty parties, but without success. The officers continued their search yesterday, but with the same result thus far.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner HILLS commenced an inquest on the body, at the residence of the deceased, where the remains were taken the night previous. The following persons were impanneled as Jurors:

Andrew Garrett, No. 169 Tenth-avenue.
William McCrea, No. [illegible] West Twenty-fifth-street.
Robert Montgomery, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
James McDonald, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Nicholas Hogan, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
John Heaney, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
William Kirk, North Eighth-street, Williamsburg.
William McNaught, No. 76 West Twentieth-street.
Daniel Coburn, No. 295 Seventh-avenue.

The following testimony was taken:

Margaret Swenson, wife of the deceased—I reside at No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street; the deceased was my husband; about ten o'clock Saturday night, I and my husband were coming by Tenth-avenue, and as we were on the point of crossing Twenty-first-street, we met three young men dressed in citizens' clothes; two of them wore dark coats, and the third had on a light-colored coat. I think they all had on caps; the one who stabbed my husband I think wore a glazed cap; as we were passing by these young men, one of them hit my husband with his elbow; at the time my husband and I were conversing quietly together; one of them, the one who afterwards stabbed my husband, said to him, "What's that you say?" my husband replied, "What's that to you?" in a moment my husband was stabbed; he turned around to catch hold of the person who stabbed him, but could not; as the one who gave the stab was coming towards my husband, the other two caught hold of him to pull him back, but he gave a spring, and at the same time inflicted the stab with his knife; he then turned and commenced to run up the avenue; my husband started after him, ran a few yards and fell; he cried "Murder" as he fell; I ran up to him, but when I took hold of him he was dead; the other two young men ran down the avenue; I do not know either of them, and do not think I could recognize them; I was very much excited at the time; the one who inflicted the stab ran away as fast as he could.

David Scott, sworn—I reside at No. 137 West Twentieth-street; on Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, I was standing on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and West Twenty-second-street; when there many men passed by, and one of them, the largest, asked me for an apple which I had in my hand; I refused to give it to him, when he struck me; he was dressed in a dark coat, red shirt, dark pants and cloth cap; when I was struck, nine of them, who had a light-colored coat, followed after me across the avenue; the others came up behind, and tried to get him back; I ran into a store on the southeast corner of the avenue; I saw the one who followed me take a knife from his pocket; he kept flourishing it in his hands when the three passed down the avenue; he tried at the time to get away from his companions; when the three men arrived at the corner of Twenty-first-street; I saw a scuffle and heard a cry, "My husband is murdered!" shortly after I saw a man fall to the pavement; one of the three young men ran down Twenty-ninth-street towards Eleventh-avenue; another ran down the avenue to Twentieth-street, and then turned down Eleventh-avenue; the third one, who had the knife, I did not see; I do not know either of the three young men, but think I could recognize the one who had the knife.

Dr. Robert Rae, sworn—I reside at No. 169 Tenth-avenue; at ten o'clock Saturday evening I heard a cry and fall; I opened my window, and I saw a man and woman on the walk, and three young men; two of the young men ran towards the river, and one, with a drab coat, ran up Twenty-first-street, on the south side, towards Ninth-avenue; I do not know either of the young men; I saw a man this morning with a drab coat very much resembling the one with a drab coat I saw Saturday evening; the three young men all appeared to be sober; the wound was made by a knife; I did not examine its depth; about a pint of blood flowed from the wound; the heart had ceased beating when I got up to the deceased.

Clark S. Dunning, sworn—I reside at the same house with Dr. Rae; I was preparing to go to bed Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when a fall on the sidewalk attracted my attention; I heard a female voice cry, "murder;" I had a glimpse of the man as he fell; at the time, I was closing my blinds; a woman got down by the fallen man on her knees and commenced shrieking; three young men or boys were near; one of them had on a cap and two of them were dressed in dark clothes; the third and largest one of the three had on a drab coat and pants of a similar color; after the man fell they all ran to the corner and then separated; two ran towards the river and the third one went up the dark side of the avenue; I did not recognize the boys, but my impression is that they were a portion of a bad gang who have troubled the neighborhood by fighting and swearing; the man in a drab coat I think inflicted the stab as he stood nearest to the deceased when he fell; I think I might recognize him as I was impressed at the time that he was the murderer; I went out into the street and looked at the deceased; the drab coated man did not run away like a man under the influence of liquor.

Henry Myers, sworn—I did not see the murder committed; I was entering my store when the boy David Scott, came running in and the three young men running after him; they ordered the boy to come out of the store; they soon started off, when the boy went out; seeing him come out they turned about and chased him again into the store; I don't know as I ever saw the three young men before, the largest one was about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and had on a drab coat and a red shirt; several who were in the store have said since the murdar that they think they could recognize them.

The examination of witnesses terminated with the above. This morning at 10 o'clock, the investigation will be resumed at the Sixteenth Ward Station-House.

PRESUMED MURDER.

On Friday evening some boys who were grappling for iron in the East River, foot of Market-street, pulled up a dead body with their grappling irons. It turned out to be that of JAMES O'MAHONY, a liquor dealer at No. 71 Catharine-street. Deceased had been missing since last Wednesday night. The last seen of him was late Wednesday evening, when he went with two friends to Fulton Market, and took supper with them. After eating he parted with his friends at the corner of Oak and Pearl streets, and this was the last that he was seen alive. When found a small sum of money was in his pockets, but his gold watch and guard had disappeared. His coat had previously been found on the dock. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, but no marks of violence were discovered. As it is supposed he has been foully dealt with, the case was adjourned until to-day, when further testimony will be taken.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of an unknown man was found late on Friday night floating in the water, foot of Delancey-street. A wound was said to have been found on his head similar to that which a bullet would make; and it was supposed, therefore, that he may have been murdered. The body, which had evidently been some days in the water, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner HILLS, on Saturday afternoon, held an inquest. The evidence showed no marks of violence, and the opinion of the Jury was that death was caused by drowning. Deceased was about 35 years of age, was dressed in black pants, figured silk vest and calico shirt and heavy brogan shoes.

Murders out of the City.

ASSASSINATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN LOUISIANA BY A BAND OF DESPERADOES—TWENTY-EIGHT WOUNDS INFLICTED.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes a detailed account of the assassination of Father SAVELLI at Point-a-la-Hache by a gang of ruffians who inflicted twenty-eight poniard wounds on the body of the victim. Three of the murderers were arrested, and one of them, DOMINIQUE OMBA, turns State's evidence and makes oath to the facts as follows:

Since a long time ago JOHN DOLISE, of the Parish of Plaquemines, had been endeavoring to persuade and induce this deponent and his brother-in-law GIOVANNI DOLISE and ETIENNE DOLISE to commit with him. JOHN DOLISE, murder on the person of NICHOLAS SAVELLI, curate of the Parish of Plaquemines. Deponent says that he personally has no motive to go and commit with them that murder, and they on perceiving that deponent would not consent to go with them to commit it, told him that since the death of his father-in-law, STEPHANO DOLISE, NICHOLAS SAVELLI was in the habit of going every night in said STEPHANO DOLISE's residence and there slept with his widow; that ETIENNE DOLISE told deponent that SAVELLI used to go to deponent's house, and there to touch the bosom of deponent's wife with his cane thereby to excite her; that deponent's wife being thereon interrogate by him, told him that it was true that the priest had so touched her, but that it was to persuade her to go and live with her mother. Deponent says that his wife told him that thrice SAVELLI has made her propositions with a view to have carnal connection with her whilst she was sick at her father's house, but that she had refused. JOHN DOLISE, knowing deponent to be acquainted with the above facts, told him on Friday, the 2d of October, 1857, that on the following day, which was Saturday, and as he had no school to attend to, he would go to the house of MAXIMILIAN MARTIN, and there see the inhabitants, and tell them to come with him in the evening of said Saturday, and hang Mr. SAVELLI. Agreeably, I left the house and went with him. We called upon Messrs. ISADORE CASSI, MANUEL RATAS, PIERRE CASSI, NORBERT MARTIN and JOURDAIN MARTIN, and MAXIMILIAN MARTIN, JOHN DOLISE told them what we had come for, and that our intention was to hang Mr. SAVELLI that same evening. Deponent and JOHN DOLISE had also called for the same purpose on VILLERE DENESSE. All those persons told deponent and JOHN DOLISE that they would come to hang with them Mr. SAVELLI. The evening of Saturday, the third of October, 1857, having arrived, Mr. SAVELLI was talking with Mr. FRANCOIS CORNE on the highway. Deponent remained alone with SAVELLI when Mr. CORNE had left, and deponent said to SAVELLI to come with him, because he, deponent, wished to speak to him; but SAVELLI refused and entered Dr. ROGERS' house. MAXIMILIAN MARTIN, JOURDAIN MARTIN, MANUEL RATAS, ISODORE CASSI and two others whose names I do not remember, went to Dr. ROGERS' to call Mr. SAVELLI out. Mr. SAVELLI came out with them, and whilst they were talking with him, SAVELLI telling them that he would see whether he would leave the parish or not, JOHN DOLISE struck with his poulard SAVELLI in the breast; and I myself, deponent, being freed from the persons around me, I went to SAVELLI and struck him once in the right shoulder and thrice in the right side with my poniard. Deponent says that after SAVELLI was struck to death, he, deponent, and all the other persons whom he has above named, left the corpse of SAVELLI at about thirty or forty feet above the tavern kept by Mr. GRANT, that being the place where SAVELLI was stopped, struck and killed.

The Delta adds: The unfortunate priest received *twenty-eight poniard wounds*, in fact is said to have been literally hewed to pieces, which not being sufficient in the eyes of his murderers to appease their thirst for vengeance, they mutilated him in a most loathsome and filthy manner. Altogether the assassination of SAVELLI is one of the most loathsome and abominable crimes ever recorded in Louisiana. The deceased was a native of the island of Corsica.

ABDUCTION AND PROBABLE MURDER OF A GIRL IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* says. A case of terrible atrocity has just come to light in our city, the end of which is still involved in mystery; but the details of which, so far as known, cause a shudder of horror to pervade the entire community. Some days ago a very pretty young girl, about 14 or 15 years of age, whose parents reside on Wabash avenue, went out to visit some friends in the afternoon. She left the house of those friends to return to her home, which was at some distance, about sunset. On the way she was met by a friend of the family, who recognized her in the twilight; and this is the last that her friends have seen or heard of her. It now appears, however, that a close carriage, containing two men and a girl, was seen on the same evening about dusk, or just at nightfall, proceeding at a rapid rate along a street in the West Division, and that the girl exactly corresponds in appearance with the one that is missing. It has been discovered, too, that that same night a girl was brought to a disreputable house in the North Division, by a man who was known to the keeper thereof; that her clothes were torn or disarranged, and that she refused to eat. But she made no complaint, and only begged to be allowed to go home. All efforts to discover the whereabouts of the girl have hitherto been unavailing. No clue even has been found to the direction in which she was taken to the country, if indeed she was taken there at all. The police have been baffled at every step.

HORRIBLE MURDER—TWO PERSONS KILLED.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: A gentleman named JOHNSON, recently moved to Fentonville, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children—the oldest of the latter but eight years of age. Not having got all his beds up, the wife remained at the hotel over-night, while Mr. JOHNSON went to his house with the children, and was accompanied by a boy named GEORGE COLWELL, about 17 years old. About 8 o'clock in the evening two young men came in, asking for Mr. JOHNSON, saying that they were going to his father's house, a short distance from there. On receiving a very pressing invitation, they consented to remain over-night, and go with him in the morning to see the old gentleman. Mr. JOHNSON that night slept in a bed with his two small girls; the little boy slept with COLWELL, and the young men had a bed made up on the floor, between the other beds. During the night Mr. JOHNSON heard one of his girls cry out "Pa!" and at the same time received a blow on the side of his head. He was partially stunned, and the next he remembered he was running after a man who was attempting to escape by the door. The man turned again and struck at him with some instrument. Mr. J. followed the fellow for some distance without being able to overtake him, and therefore returned to his house. On entering the room where he had been sleeping, a horrible sight met his eyes—one of the little girls and the Colwell boy lay dead before him, and the other little girl and boy insensible from the effect of their injuries! Suspicion rests upon two young fellows who had recently had some difficulty about some gambling operations. Mr. JOHNSON had about $400, and it is supposed that they were aware of it, and took this means of gaining possession of it, killing the children that there should be no evidence against them.

A BOY MURDERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday says:

A shocking affair, which resulted in the instant death of a colored boy, named EDWARD DEMPSAY, aged about 16 years, occurred last night. It seems that the deceased was at the house of a friend named JAMES L. HARRIS, in Darley-street, below Tenth, about 10½ o'clock last night, when two other colored boys, named WILLIAM SPRIGGS and WILLIAM JONES came in. In a little time JONES took from his pocket a small single barreled pistol and handed it to SPRIGGS. A sister of HARRIS cried out to SPRIGGS to be careful or he would shoot somebody. SPRIGGS turned the muzzle of the weapon towards DEMPSAY and pulling the trigger, the weapon exploded, and the ball with which it was loaded entered the forehead of DEMPSEY, causing his instant death.

JONES and SPRIGGS immediately fled to their homes not far distant. They were pursued thither by officer MUNN of the Eighth Ward and arrested. The mother and sister of DEMPSEY state, that the deceased has declared on several occasions, lately, that SPRIGGS had threatened to kill him, and that he was fearful the threat would be put into execution. It seems that there was an old grudge between the boys.

MURDER BY AN INDIAN BOY AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

At Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, on the 10th inst., an Indian boy named JOHN COTA murdered a lad named ANTHONY. COLE and an Indian girl by the name of RACHEL ANTHONY, about 15, and her brother, a young lad, were out in a field, where were a yoke of oxen. A dispute rose between the boys in regard to the size of the oxen. Young COLE became angry, and told the other boy if he contradicted him again he would "cut him open from his feet to his head." The sister fearing for her brother, told him to get on to his horse and ride away. As soon as COTA saw the boy mount he ran, caught hold of the boy's feet, and was pulling him off. The sister told COLE he should not pull her brother off. At this COLE turned, ran to the girl, and plunged a knife, which he had in his hand, into her bowels. The wound was about three inches long, deep enough without doubt to prove fatal. This COLE is the one who stabbed another boy a few months since, from the effects of which he is thought to have died.

FATAL AFFRAY ON A WESTERN STEAMER.

The Mound City (Ill.) *Emporium*, of the 8th inst., gives an account of a fatal affray on board the steamer *Gazelle*, near that place, on Wednesday last. The difficulty arose between some passengers and the cook. GILBERT BOAAT, of Mound City, a passenger, and the cook were killed, and ABRAM CLEWSON and a Mr. HUDSON were perhaps mortally wounded.

TWO MORE MURDERS IN BALTIMORE.

Another riot occurred in Baltimore on Friday evening, at the corner of Thirteenth and Maria streets, between two rival gangs of bullies. One of the combatants, named MICHAEL BRANAN, was killed by a pistol shot. On the same night, a young man named HENRY VONDERHIDER, was shot by some unknown party.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO FATAL AFFRAYS IN BOSTON—THE "LIMERICK BOY" KILLED—A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A man named AOIN stabbed three persons this evening in an affray, one of whom he killed. The two others are badly wounded.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

A desperate affray occurred here on Saturday evening. HENRY L. SUTTON, of New-York, but recently of California, got into a quarrel with JOHN DONOVAN, residing in High-street, on account of attempting to commit a nuisance in DONOVAN'S yard, and stabbed him with a dirk. DONOVAN lies in a critical state. Thence SUTTON fled to Liverpool Wharf, where he was followed by DONOVAN'S cousin, JOHN HILTON, alias the "Limerick Boy," a well-known pugilist. Words ensued, and SUTTON killed HILTON with the same dirk. SUTTON was captured after a desperate resistance, during which he seriously wounded Mr. JACOB TOND, a well-known citizen. Geo. J. SUTTON, his brother, and SYLVANUS L. EATON, master of the schooner *Galata*, were also arrested, as they were participants in the affray at its commencement.

Policeman EZEKIAL HODGDON, of Station No. 7, East Boston, arrested a man early this morning, suspected of burglary, when an accomplice of the fellow shot him through the head. HODGDON died in about five hours. The murderer fled, and one or two arrests have been made on suspicion.

The "Knickerbocker Movement."

A meeting of the "People" was called by advertisement for Saturday evening last, at Constitution Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets. The ostensible object of the movement, as stated in the handbills, was "to take into consideration the present financial crisis, and devise measures for the prompt amelioration of business difficulties and the prevention of suffering during the Winter."

Shortly after 8 o'clock, there were 60 persons present. Mr. JACOB D. YOUNG was nominated Chairman, and Messrs. W. S. TISDALE and A. D. PARKINS, Secretaries. These nominations were unanimously approved. Mr. A. H. DUGANNE then read an address, which was severe on luxurious social habits, extravagant brokerage, and unjust inflation of commercial credit. He advocated the entire suppression of the importation of all goods that can be manufactured at home, and opposed the toleration of foreign mercantile agents, temporarily residing amongst us, as mediums for depleting the country of its specie, and promoting a spirit of extravagance among its citizens. The report concluded with a series of resolutions demanding the resumption and extension of the works at the Central-park, in the Navy-Yard, on the projected Post-Office and new City Hall, and asserting the necessity of retrenchment in the matter of luxuries, and the entire cessation of indulgence in the use of foreign manufactures which might as well and more cheaply be made at home.

The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A Mr. BROWN then addressed the assemblage. He was followed by Col. SAVIRA, who attributed the whole difficulty under which the country has been laboring to the Banks, and stated that whilst he believed that the Free Banking system of New-York was the perfection of human wisdom, yet as the last link was wanting, the whole chain was not worth a continental damn. So long as the Banks had the power to expand their silk rag currency without any limit and unrestrained by any law or any moral principle just so long would revulsions like the present periodically occur. Under the present imperfect system the Banks were the curse of the country, for they gave to capital the power of a tyrant. We were more oppressed, he declared, by the despotism of capital than were the people of any of the old, worn-out countries of Europe by the tyranny of kings.

The Colonel reiterated his advice to take "the dragon's teeth" out of the Banks [which, like the women in Mercer-street, he said might be regarded as a necessary evil by limiting their power of contracting discount. In the last six weeks the Banks had deprived the community of $32,000,000 of circulating medium. "Hell could not stand such a contraction as that." The pillars of Heaven might be "tumbled down by it. And were they to stand such imposition and tyranny on the part of the Banks? (Cheers.) In conclusion, the Colonel paid a high tribute of praise to the genius and independence of Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, and commended his advice to "Be favorable consideration of this happy and glorious country," which, by the pursuance of a policy so admirable, would inevitably strengthen it little to be regarded as

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Colonel sat down amid great cheering. A series of committees were appointed: 1. To wait on the Democratic Congressmen, for the purpose of inducing them to promote the employment of artisans of the Navy-Yard. 2. To wait on Hon. J. BROOKS, to urge the necessity of proceeding with the erection of the new Post-Office. 3. To call on the Central Park Commissioners for the purpose of renewing the work on the Central Park. 4. To call on the Commissioners of the new City Hall, in order to initiate the work on that building. 5. To organize charitable associations throughout the different Wards.

After a few words by Mr. DUGANNE, expressive of his regret that the people should prefer spending their money in theatres, than adding by their presence in a meeting designed to secure them bread, and invoking the masses, irrespective of party, to make themselves feel in this labor movement, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Central Committee.

LONG ISLAND.

Four Men Killed by a Falling Embankment—Culpable Carelessness.

At out 11½ o'clock Saturday last four men were instantly killed on Wyckoff, near Lorimer-street, Brooklyn, by a bank of earth falling on them. The deceased, with others, were engaged in constructing a lager-bier vault, 50 by 50 feet, and 24 feet deep. On one side the excavation had been made to the required depth, and the stone-masons had commenced the wall, and raised it high enough to require a staging to enable them to work. The walls of the excavation at this point were perpendicular, and immediately on the edge was a heavy frame building. At the hour above named, and while the masons and laborers were all at work, a large quantity of earth above the wall and under the building gave way suddenly, burying four men under it. Their names are:

CASPER BECKLAT, boss mason. He leaves a family in McKibben-street.

JACOB HAVALER, mason. He also leaves a family residing in New-York.

BARTLETT HOWE, mason, 23 years old. Resided at No. 131 Stagg-street, where he leaves a wife. He was married about a month ago.

ADAM BRIOPL, about 25 years old, a resident of New-York, and leaves a family.

Of course, these men were all dead when taken out, and were probably killed instantly, as the weight of the earth was sufficient—even if there had been no stones or timbers—to crush them.

The news of the accident spread rapidly, and no great time elapsed before a large crowd of citizens had assembled, and the work of exhuming the bodies commenced. The Sixth District Police arrived promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient assistance in preserving order.

The opinion was general that the accident was the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the persons who had charge of the work. The walls of the excavation were perpendicular, and without any of the usual supports.

Coroner SNELL impanneled a jury; and, after examining several witnesses, the following verdict was rendered last evening:

We, the undersigned Jurors, summoned to inquire into the cause of the deaths of Henry Berky, Adam Biegel, Jacob Herbele, and Christopher Horn, find:

That they came to their deaths by suffocation, caused by a part of an embankment of a lager-bier vault, situated, and in the course of being built, in Wykoff-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, falling on them while at work on the same. And we further find that there was gross negligence on the part of the parties having the charge of building said vault.

(Signed) ALOIS J. DYGERT, Foreman.
Jacob Rosengarten, Adam Schlegel,
Jacob Zimmer, James Austin,
James Rodwell, Garret H. Garrison.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 16, 23, 46, 47, 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 5, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap stable
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
Will henceforth be sold at a material reduction in price.
A NEW DISCOVERY,
Recently applied, diminishes largely their cost, while contributing to the excellence of their execution.
GROUPS OF FAMILIES
Taken in a few minutes. These may be made of great size, and include any desired number of persons.
CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS
Desiring to interchange portraits, may do so at a trifling cost.
A superb collection of portraits is exhibited, and visitors are invited to call and examine them,
Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Bion, the Wanderer," and "Oniska, the Indian Mother;" these two pieces are announced for performance this evening at Purdy's National Theatre. The former was performed all last week to an overflowing house on each night. "Oniska" is a new piece by SYLVANUS STARKS, Esq., and will be presented for the first time to-night. This will be "double attractions" in reality. The comedy of the "Yankee Heiress" concludes the programme. Mr. [illegible] Knight are invited to attend the benefit, at No. 26 Bleecker st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BAYLEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 18, WILLIAM BAYLEY, oldest son of the late Jos. BAYLEY, M. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., without further notice.

LEGGETT.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 17, ABRAHAM LEGGETT, Sr., in the 88th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Mount Pleasant, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ACKERMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, of paralysis, Mrs. HARRIET A. ACKERMAN.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HODGSON.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, Mr. GEORGE HODGSON.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 307 Sackett st. this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PREVOST.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday evening, Oct. 16, Miss SUSANNAH PREVOST, daughter of the late Major Augustine Prevost, of the British Army, in the 73d year of her age.

WALDEN.—At Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 17, of typhoid fever, while on a visit to her brother, Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, BZELA WILLETT, youngest daughter of the late Jacob T. Walden, of this City, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

CONGER.—At Waldberg, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 16, of congestion of the brain, ANNA ILLNESS, infant daughter of Abraham B. and Mary Rutger McCreas Conger aged 2 years and 14 days.

GRUMMAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, WILLIAM GRUMMAN, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Lyons' Farms, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

THE WIDOW'S WOOING.
(*A ballad not found in Percy's Reliques.*)
BY NAPOLEON B. GLIGGS.

I was seedy, I confess it,
Very woe-begone and sore,
When I went a-serenading
To the Widow Loveman's door;
But my tattered pants displayed to view
A pair of calves prodigious,
And my shoulders had a breadth of beam
To compensate her riches.

She sanluted through the shutters,
And her heart began to melt;
She opened wide the window
As the power of song she felt;
She listened to my ditty,
Then she glanced upon my calves,
And says she (for she's not one of those
Who do such things by halves):

Says she, "young man, I love you!"
And she dropped a purse of gold.
"Oh, lend me your hand, my fairee
Thine the blessed hope to fold
Such a heart of kindly womanhood
Against my aching breast!"
"Be off to SMITH'S," she answered,
"And come back here richly dress'd!"

I obeyed the Widow Loveman,
And SMITH BROTHERS never made
A suit of more surpassing taste
Than that which I displayed,
When leading to the altar,
Evermore to have and hold,
The lovely Widow Loveman,
Who had dropped the purse of gold.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 133, and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of
ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,
Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 133, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LADIES WHO DESIRE THEIR CHOICE OF THE most splendid millinery in the City, should hasten before a reaction takes place, to the wholesale and retail show rooms of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—EATON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of Dr. Edward Bayard, uncle of the bride, by Rev. Dr. George L. Prentis, GEORGE BROWN, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to Miss HARRIET EATON, only daughter of the late Daniel Cady Eaton, Esq.

OSBORN—WEBB.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. W. S. Balch, E. M. OSBORN to MARY AUGUSTA WEBB, both of this City.

SMITH—BIGLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Lafayette-place Baptist Church, by Rev. M. K. Hodge, WILLIAM P. SMITH to Miss CHARLOTTE A., daughter of J. B. Biglow, Esq.

WILLIAMS—STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's aunt, No. 60 West Warren-st., by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, A. W. C. WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss ELIZABETH H., daughter of B. M. Starr, Esq., of Brooklyn, Conn.

LENT—THORBURN.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Mr. KNOX, CHAS. LENT to MARY ANNA, only daughter of Jas. T. Thorburn, of Newtown.

ABBOTT—HAMLIN.—In Waverley, Mass., by Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, LYMAN ABBOTT, of New-York City, and ABBY F., daughter of Hannibal Hamlin, Esq., of Waverley.

COATS—AUCHINCLOSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., JAMES COATS, Jr., of Paisley, Scotland, to SARAH ANN, daughter of John Auchincloss.

DIED.

WELCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at his residence, No. 36 Leonard-st., JAS. H. WELCH, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 17, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM, second son of the late Alexander Williamson, aged 17 years and 21 days.

Funeral from No. 42 Pearl-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

PYE.—On Friday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock P. M., MARGARET, wife of John E. Pye, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William Millen, and sisters, Mrs. Geo. A. Tator and Mrs. John R. Bynner, and brother, Wm. Webb, also those of her brothers-in-law, Dr. J. S. Oatman and Thomas Mc-

DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
AT LESS THAN
AUCTION PRICES,
FOR CASH.
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NOW OFFER THE
LARGEST STOCK
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
COMPRISING EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF
PRINTS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,
&c., &c.,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Saleserooms, Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst.,

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

Having the past week, have completed an inventory of Stock on hand, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,

FOR CASH,

At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at large reduction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

MERINO GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,

Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.

HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.

DRUGGETS,

BOCKINGS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12 Cortlandt,

and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL

FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

NO CHAMBER-ST.,

HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,

AT RETAIL,

FOR

SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

IN THE

LARGE STORE FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

Corner of Worth-st.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.

3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.

3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.

Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.

Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.

Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c

1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.

800 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.

100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.

1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.

800 Plain-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.

200 Broché LONG SHAWLS.

300 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.

Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.

A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived

Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.

Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.

French and Irish SILK POPLINS.

SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.

Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.

Merino, Amelias, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.

Gros-Odier French PRINTS.

Print ROBES A QUILLE.

Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c,

Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.

1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS

1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.

5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.

French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.

A large assortment of

Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.

MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.

Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.

A choice assortment of

TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,

ROBES A VOLANTES.

For Evening Dresses,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the

RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES

of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 2,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

12,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

the best make that now comes to this country, for

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

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475 BROADWAY.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,

At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 2,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $4 to $12 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive an early choice of the most desirable styles, and we will sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

RICH CLOAK AND BASQUE TRIMMINGS

CROCHET, CHENILLE AND OPERA FRINGES.

MAGNIFICENT FIGURED AND PLAIN VELVET GALLOONS,

And every other variety of handsome cloak trimmings, selected by ourselves in Paris, are offered at retail much below general prices.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

STELLA,

CHENILLE,

PLUSH,

BROCHE,

And every other variety of shawls and scarfs, consisting of the newest and most desirable shawls in the market, are offered at prices less than cost of importation, commencing on MONDAY, 19th inst.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

FINE FURS.

Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LINENS,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS, &c., &c.,

At Retail,

FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,

AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE

FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

By

KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,

No. 99 Chamber-st.

DRY GOODS.

RUINOUS SACRIFICE.

ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT BANKRUPT SALE STILL CONTINUES

At Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe-st.

In addition, from Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.'S GREAT CASH AUCTION SALE, WHERE EVERY DOLLAR WAS GOLD FOR CASH—I being fortunate enough to obtain the following lots at fifty per cent. less than the sterling cost:

Lot 1—10 cases yard-wide printed LAWNS, 4 cents.

Lot 2—700 pieces high-colored wool PLAIDS, 12½ cents, worth 2s. 6d.

Lot 3—300 pieces double width PLAIDS, 18¾ cents, half price.

Lot 4—1,500 pieces fast-colored CALICOES, 4c. and 6c.

Lot 5—17,000 yards handsomest DE LAINES in this market, 12½ cents; manufacturer's price 20 cents.

Lot 6—12,000 yards English DE LAINES, 6¼ cents, worth 1s.

Lot 7—7 boxes English PARAMATTAS, 11 cents.

Lot 8—381 pieces widest width PARAMATTAS, 18 cents, worth 2s. 6d.

Lot 9—50 pieces shaded stripe MOHAIRES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

Lot 10—300 yards satin stripe CASHMERES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

The largest stock in the City, to be sold at the same ruinous rates. Ladies will please to call and look, whether they purchase or not.

ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.

Three doors above Monroe-st.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!

ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks

JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:

Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.

Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.

Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.

Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $18, worth $25.

Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION

IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,

We are enabled to offer immense bargains in

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:

4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.

1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.

500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,

Will sell, this week,

THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK

OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

100 Paris Whitney Blankets at $2 50 a pair,

A wonderful reduction

From former prices.

Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.

Just received by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard

Previously sold at $1 25.

By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.

AUCTION PRICES.

FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

promptly at private sale for CASH.

Nobody will object to our prices.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

No. 56 Park-place.

OCT. 15, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 22 Warren-st.,

Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,

TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR CASH.

GREAT RUSH FOR CLOAKS.

Hard times gone, and the ladies are availing themselves of the

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUY CLOAKS

At MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 303 Canal-st. A few more are left, but the whole stock will be

CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK,

REGARDLESS OF PRICES.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.

Notice to the ladies.

Now is the time to buy your

Dry goods,

At a reduction

Of 50 per cent.

From original prices.

Our stock is large, and comprises a general assortment, such as

Silks,

Shawls,

Merinos,

Poplins,

Woolen Plaids,

DeLaines,

Embroideries,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

&c., &c., &c.

All at a tremendous reduction in prices.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 767 Broadway.

Ready for sale on Monday, Oct. 19.

THE PARK BANK

NOBLY OUTRIDING THE STORM.

The run which was made a few days ago on one of the largest and safest banks in this City, shows a very feverish state of public feeling in regard to

FINANCIAL MATTERS,

and we think without real cause.

THE STATE OF THINGS

AT THE PRESENT TIME

is such as to convince every merchant of the necessity of the contraction of business.

To carry out this principle, we offer our

ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

at an immense reduction in price.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 767 Broadway.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.

The State of New-York

Has suspended payment!

In consequence of the above notice

We have determined

To reduce the price of

Our immense assortment

Of dry goods

50 per cent.

And sell at this sacrifice

For the balance of the season.

Ladies, examine our goods and prices

Before you buy elsewhere.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 767 Broadway.

Will commence on Monday, Oct. 19.

THE GREAT PANIC.

G. B. WILLIAMS has determined, in consequence of the subsidence in the

Money Market,

TO OFFER HIS ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE AT

A GREAT SACRIFICE,

As the whole of his property must be at once

CONVERTED INTO CASH.

No. 767 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

No. 767 Broadway.

100 pieces French merinos

at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS,

OVERWHELMING DISASTERS

in all

BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.

The necessity of converting all

MERCHANDISE INTO CASH

has become obvious to all business men. In order to accomplish this object

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN

OUR WHOLE STOCK OF SILKS

50 PER CENT.

Sale at the reduced prices to begin on Monday, Oct. 12.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 767 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par for goods at

J. SPENCE & SONS',

No. 27 Division-st.

CARPETS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.

DOUGHTY & BRO.,

No. 211 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST!

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!

For the purpose of

EFFECTING MORE RAPID SALES

We shall offer

AT BOTH STORES,

On and after

MONDAY, Oct. 19,

Our entire stock of very desirable

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,

At 30 per cent.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WARRANTED GENUINE "BAJOU GLOVES,"

Of the finest quality of kid and best manufacture, ALL CHOICE FALL COLORS,

At 70 cents per pair,

COST TO IMPORT 87½ CENTS.

Purchasers may rely on the above being strictly as represented.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!

Fashionable Fall Dress Goods of every description, at 25 per cent.

BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Yard-and-half wide

EUGENIE FANCY PLAIDS,

A novelty, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Our entire Stock, including all the most fashionable styles, MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.

10 cases more opened at

ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!

Newest Fall Styles.

REDUCED TO 75 CENTS AND $1.

Sales at this immense reduction will commence MONDAY, Oct. 19.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Retailed at greatly reduced prices

FOR CASH.

We are now offering at retail our extensive and choice assortment of men's furnishing goods, at less than wholesale prices for cash.

Marseilles shirts at $1 75, worth $2 50.

White linen shirts at $1 75, worth $2 50.

White linen shirts at $150, worth $2

Fancy muslin shirts $1 50, worth $2.

Three-ply linen collars at $1 50, worth $2 25.

Marseilles collars $1 25, worth $2.

Dressing robes at $3 75, worth $6.

Dressing robes $ 1, worth $15.

Dressing robes at $16, worth $20.

Travelling shawls at $4 50 to $8, worth $6 to $12.

Together with a large variety of ties, scarfs, cravats, gloves handkerchiefs, half-hose, under-garments, suspenders, &c., &c., &c.

LITCHFIELD & BRADY,

Old stand C. B. HATCH & Co.,

No. 97 William-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Owing to the great pressure in money matters, the subscriber has reluctantly concluded to sell off,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

His entire stock, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of the

CHOICEST MOURNING GOODS

EVER IMPORTED.

Many large lots having been purchased at recent Auctions, greatly below the cost of importation, and, with the sacrifice now making, will be found most advantageous to purchasers. An inspection before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

$100,000 WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

SILKS—10s., 11s. and 12s. SILKS reduced to 8s.

8s. and 9s. SILKS reduced to 6s.

6s. and 7s. SILKS reduced to 4s. and 4s. 6d.

MERINOS—10s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 85c.

8s. MERINO reduced to 65c.

6s. 6d. MERINO reduced to 45c.

PARAMATTAS—2,000 pieces reduced 40 per cent.

2s. 6d Paramatta to 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. Paramatta to 1s.

1,000 pieces WOOL PLAID marked down 4s. to 2s. per yard.

300 pieces rich GALA PLAID, 1s.

1,000 pieces silk-striped DUCAL PLAID, 1s., usual price 2s.

5,000 yards FRENCH DE LAINE, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.

5,000 yards American and Scotch DE LAINES, 1s., usual price 1s. 3d.

1,000 yards super quality 10c., usual price 1s. 3d.

300 pieces 10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.

250 pieces 5-4 fine MUSLIN, 10c., usually 15c.

10,000 yards super MOURNING DE LAINE, 1s., reduced from 2s.

MERRIMACK CALICOS, 9c.; 1s. GINGHAMS, 6¼c.

5s. FINE LINEN, 3s.; 4s. CANTON FLANNEL, 10c.

N. B.—The above forms but a small part of the reductions. The whole stock is marked down 40 to 50 per cent.

H. B. CLAFP & CO.,

Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,

Corner Monroe-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!

For a few days only.

WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,

will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at

RETAIL,

embracing

RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.

SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.

SILK ROBES A QUILLE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

PLAIN AND PRINTED CASIMERE D'ECOSSE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.

SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.

WOOL PLAIDS.

1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.

Together with a long line of more common dress goods, 8-4 and 10-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.

BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.

CHENILLE SCARFS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.

Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

RICH DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

RICH NEW CLOAKS,

30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

SILKS GREATLY UNDER COST.

SILK ROBES 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST.

IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,

REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY,

ALL

GREATLY UNDER COST.

JAMES A. HEARN,

No. 775 Broadway above 9th-st.

BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTLES,

For LEFT and SECOND MOURNING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

MOURNING EMBROIDERIES, at HALF PRICE.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

COLLARS AND SETS,

CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

HONITON POINT,

BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,

And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A select assortment

Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,

Of the newest Paris patterns,

At reduced prices.

MME. F. PINCHON,

No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are offering

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,

Having bought largely at very low prices for cash.

RICH SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.

SILK ROBES and PLAID POPLINS.

MERINOS—AN IMMENSE STOCK.

MUSLINS at 37 cents—usual price 50 cents.

DE LAINES of every kind.

SHAWLS—A full assortment.

No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVERY ONE.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

EMBROIDERED SETS,

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

EMBROIDERED BANDS, &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

RICH DRY GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant

Dry goods,

Saperb flounced robes,

Very rich robes à quille,

Elegant dress silks,

Genuine Irish poplins,

Valencias, French merinos,

Lace and embroidered sets,

Real laces, French embroideries,

Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,

Gloves, hosiery, de laine and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.

No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new! Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.

Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.

Reversible Raglans, usual price $30, sold here for $12

Vests, Sackets, Pants, Leggings, Mocassins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, No. 23 Dey-st.

Retail Depôt, No. 595 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

OF

DRY GOODS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

LARGE JOBBING HOUSE

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT

RETAIL FOR CASH,

COMPRISING $200,000 WORTH OF

SILKS,

MERINOES,

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

in every variety.

LINEN GOODS,

BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

Sale to commence on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 21,

In the Store,

No. 380 BOWERY, (opposite 5th-st.)

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The goods are all the newest styles, this Fall's importation. Will be sold at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

Rich chene silk, worth $2,

Sold at $1 25.

Elegant Bayadere silk, worth $1 75,

Sold at $1 25.

Brocade Bayaderes, worth $2 25,

Sold at $1 50.

With a great variety of other styles at the same rates of prices.

By JAMES CROPSEY,

No. 481 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Rich and elegant sets of laces and embroideries, French worked bands, medallion sets,

Infants' medallion caps,

Edgings and insertions,

All at 50 per cent. under regular prices, by

JAMES CROPSEY,

No. 481 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

A splendid assortment of these beautiful goods in all their variety of styles,

Sold at $1 37½,

Worth $2.

At JAMES CROPSEY'S,

No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!

NOTICE!

FINANCIAL CRISIS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

OFFER THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

DRESS, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

REGARDLESS OF COST

AT RETAIL FOR CASH.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,

New-York.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.

COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

BOYS' COLLARS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES.

Continuation of the sale,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

A large and beautiful assortment,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Bought under the present pressure, for sale

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILK VELVETS,

EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,

AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

An additional lot of these

VERY POPULAR GOODS

Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 19,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

PRICE CURRENT AT NO. 43 CATHARINE-STREET.

French Merino selling at 50c. and 62½c., worth 80c.

Coburgs, ¾ width, selling at 10c., worth 16c.

Paramattas, 4-4 and 6-4 width, selling at 12½c., worth 25c.

All-Wool Plaids, warranted, selling at 40c., worth 75c.

Wool, Tartan and Gala Plaids, selling at 18¾c., worth 50c.

Silks at 37½c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 95c., $1 to $1.

Henriquen's Broche Shawls $5, worth $9.

Henriquen's Broché Long Shawls $12, worth $20.

Stella Shawls $3, worth $5.

Extra Super new Design for $6, worth $10.

Extra Super Broché Border from $4 and $5, worth $9.

4-4 Moire Antique, Halbeside, $1 25 and $1 35, worth $2.

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 4c. to $1, cheap.

Manchester and British De Laines 12½c., cheap at 25c.

8-4 Linen Table Cloths for 60c., cheap at $1.

The above is but a small portion of our stock. The prices of other articles not mentioned are equally low. We do not expect the public, generally, to give credit to the above quotation, as it seems almost incredible, but upon examination, they will fully realize that they are stubborn facts.

No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

$20,000 WORTH OF BLACK LACES

in Thread, French, Guipure and Brussels, all widths. Also, a splendid stock of Thread and French Lace Veils. All reduced below cost of importation, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

1,000 SETS OF HONITON, VALENCIENNES, Applique, Point Alencon and Medallion Lace Sets, all reduced below cost. Valenciennes Laces 1s. per yard and upwards. Splendid assortment at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 668 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BED AND BERTH blankets, French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, cheviots, plaid poplins, woolen plaids, linens, table cloths, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter, with board, will find superior accommodations at No. 106 West 14th-st. The house is in complete order and furnished with every convenience, and the situation unsurpassed by any in the street. Small children will not be received, and those wishing low-priced rooms please not apply.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or single gentlemen, may obtain a suite of apartments or single rooms, (with full or partial board,) either on the second or third floor. Gas throughout the house, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., near 21st st.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED rooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 95 CLINTON-PLACE: A suite of rooms and a single room for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Enquire of DE BEVOISE & RAWSON. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 196 ATLANTIC-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; three rooms required. Address J., Box No. 3,932 New-York Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class board for two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 2d-av. will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with parlor board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $12 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board to one or two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The best reference required. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 83 Jane-st., New-York.

SHAVING GOODS

instead of

HAVING NOTES SHAVED.

Every variety of

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS

selling off at

25 per cent below cost at the

HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM,

STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 334 Broadway,

Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

JOHN L. DOMINANCE, NO. 82 LIBERTY-ST., UP STAIRS.—Notary Public, Commissioner for Iowa and Wisconsin. For sale, 80 acres near Chicago, free of incumbrance, or will be exchanged for good merchandise.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

262 EAST 13TH-STREET, Rented for $1,000. No. 277 East 26th-st., Rented for $700.

HOUSES AND lots in East 13th-st.—On account of the owner having to leave the country he offers for sale two houses and lots in East 13th-st., at a great bargain. They are in the best condition, and bring in a rental of $1,700 per annum. They will be sold separately or together, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. This is an opportunity for a safe investment but seldom to be met with, and persons who will take the trouble to learn the price will at once see that this is no humbug, as the houses must be sold by Nov. 1. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway.

$8,000 A YEAR.—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE for sale, which produces the above sum. Is leased to a first-class tenant, whose business is not prejudiced by the hard times. Rent promptly paid, and is constantly improving in value; in perfect repair, and the owner only parts with it for want of cash. To any party willing and able to invest from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, at a net income of 10 per cent. per annum, over and above taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., the present is a good opportunity. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN BANK DEPOSITS!—Four good plain 2½-story brick houses and lots in Brooklyn (title perfect and no incumbrances) will be sold very low for cash, separately or together, if applied for soon, to the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st.

J. F. FRANKLIN.

Also, a very nice little cottage-house and lot, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, will be sold at a great reduction from its value and cost. Apply soon.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. E. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st. No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, cont'd yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 10 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—HOUSE and lot, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st., 36 feet on New-Bowery, 4-story, large and light store and basement brick-house, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st.; possession on or about Nov. 1, 1857, or a part immediately. Apply to Mr. NORTON, No. 59 Rose-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, IN AUDUBON Park, Carmansville, a furnished house well adapted for a gentleman and his wife. On the right of the hall on the first floor is a good-sized parlor with dining room connected with folding doors; on the left in a wing is the kitchen with good pantries, etc.; on the second story are four good-sized chambers with closets. There are half an acre of ground handsomely laid out, a good stable, with harness room, carriage house, and finished room for the man. Outside windows are fitted nearly all over the house. There are two large cisterns of soft water and a well of hard water on the premises. The house is of the Italian villa style of architecture, and the situation and neighborhood unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. The Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st., is less than five minutes' walk from the house. Possession given Nov. 1. Apply to L. HAYWARD, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPI

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Joliet & Northern Indiana 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Farm mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds
$13,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co. 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1875.
$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$2,000 New-York City Revenue 7 per cent. Stock.
$2,437 88 Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 per cent. Bond, due 1874 and 1876.
$39,000 Lackawanna Railroad Co. 6 per cent. mortgage Bonds, due 1868.
3 shares Erie Railroad (cash to-day).....$100 each.
36 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad..$100 each.
100 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (7 per cent. preferred stock).....$50 each.
175 shares Fulton Bank.....$30 each.
56 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
6 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
80 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
12 shares Lafayette Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.....$50 each.
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$40 each.
50 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
600 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.(hypoth.)..$25 each
10 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
60 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
25 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.

Next regular sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 22.
Securities received in addition to catalogue during every sale.
Public sales every day this week.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or sales made on any days if desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PEARL INLAID PIANO FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Geo. Ammerman, Esq., No. 174 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., tears upholstered parlor suits near the Piano, of the magnificent furniture as above, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces, covered in crimson and gold satin brocade; do. crimson, seven pieces; carved back suite, in French silk plush, nine pieces; two spring Voltaire chairs, reception chairs, richly carved marble-top centre table, statuary, marble-top side and sofa tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, several heavily framed oil paintings, very fine subjects; two large French plate mirrors, 1oax 30, with statuary bracket; Sevres and French China vases, mantel ornaments, vases, &c.; rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; music cabinets, corner stands, rich lace curtains and shades cornices, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood bat stand, stair carpet rods. Chamber furniture—About twenty pure curled hair mattresses, in good order; eight spring do., bolsters and pillows and bedding generally; solid rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus, plate glasses, toilet sets, rocking chairs, spring lounges, cane seat chairs, library bookcase, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, feather beds, &c. Dining-room furniture—Extension dining table, solid back cane-seat chairs, sofa bed, sofa seat chairs, clocks, two very rich tea services, 56 pieces; cut glass ware, crockery, table cutlery, plated ware in abundance. The sale will be without any reserve, rain or shine. A deposit required. A competent person will be in attendance who will pack and ship at a reasonable charge. Catalogues at the sale. Parties at a distance can rely upon everything being sold to the highest bidder.

DANIEL S. HIGGS, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE ON TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the splendidly-furnished residence No. 248 West 23d-st., a few doors from 8th-av., as being newly furnished during the present year, and contains a large quantity and great variety of first-class furniture, velvet carpets, works of art, &c. The basement is fitted up with walnut suite, extension table, together with a great variety of rich and costly table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are handsome carpets and rugs, 3 large rosewood suites in brocatel, fine oil-paintings, mantel decorations, etageres, centre and sofa tables, bookcases, bronzes, clocks, lace curtains, pier glasses, one of T. Gilbert's rosewood pianos with the æolian attachment. In the chambers are the usual assortment of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, sofas, couches, chairs, engravings, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock at the large boarding house No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., by order of the mortgagee, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of parlor suites in fancy velvet, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany French bedsteads do., and marble-top bureaus and washstands, black walnut and maple French bedsteads, bureaus, tables and chairs; brocatel curtains and cornices, ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, about 50 fine hair mattresses, straw do., feather pillows, feather beds, rosewood, marble-top centre, side and pier tables; side-boards, dining-tables, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of the large and valuable Library of Geo. W. Breen, deceased, comprising about 600 vols. of standard works in History, Literature, Science and Theology. Among them will be found, Gibbon's History of Rome, Smollett's, Hume's, and Macaulay's History of England; Bancroft's and Bartlett's History of the United States; Thorwall's History of Greece; Prescott's, Swift's, Scott's, Byron's, Irving's and Cooper's complete works; Brande's Dictionary of Science and Literature; Sparks' Life of Washington; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Layard's Nineveh; Littell's Living Age, and other celebrated works.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, rich and fashionable furniture—the entire stock contained in warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all of which was manufactured expressly for the City retail trade, and which is ordered to be sold without reserve. The stock is one of the largest in the City, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, a great portion of which is very rich and beautiful. Now ready for examination, with catalogues.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is called to my sale of rich cabinet furniture at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., to take place TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock. The stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the City, and worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues are now ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the Mansion House, stable, and six lots of ground on 64th and 65th sts., commencing 54 feet easterly from northeast corner of Broadway.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of goods from importers, to be sold for cash, without reserve. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

FARM AT AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. This farm is located at Ball's Pond, Conn., approachable by Danbury and Norwalk and the Harlem Railroads. It is beautifully situated, with a delightful lake and country view, and would make a magnificent Summer residence, or a fashionable retreat for boarders. The farm contains 110 acres of superior land, very productive, and 500 fruit trees of all the best varieties. It is well watered, and the location healthy. It has one new dwelling, containing sixteen rooms, a commodious farm-house, two barns, wagon-house and other outhouses. Terms accommodating. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., New-York.

HORSES & CARTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION BY GERARD & BETTS, ON MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT NO. 17 DOWNING-ST.—The lease of that spacious Stable, lately occupied by S. Hotaling & Co., containing 32 stalls and room for many more. Also, three stores now rented. Nos. 34, 36 & and 40 Carmine-st. Also, 10 large-sized 1st-class horses, three trucks, for double teams, one spring cart; three carts, five carmann's sleighs, one handsome cutter, four sets double harness, four sets cart harness, one gig do., one gig, one saddle, hay cutter, water-proof horse-covers, stable utensils, &c., &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. Persons holding books of subscription in the new loan, and those who took envelopes at the last meeting, are particularly requested to hand them in to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., in order that the Finance Committee may be informed of the amount of the subscription.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

THE GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. LORENZO WOLCOTT, now worshiping in Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., purpose laying the corner stone of their new Church edifice now in process of erection on the corner of Greene and Clermont-avs., Brooklyn, Providence permitting, on Monday, Oct. 19. Rev. H. J. VAN BYKE, Rev. Dr. LORD and others are expected to take part in the exercises. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a block.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—A LECTURE, introductory to the course of chemical instruction, will be delivered by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, at Bellevue Hospital, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The professors and students in medicine are respectfully invited to attend.
SILVANUS SMITH, Secretary Medical Board.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemens Hall, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 7½ P. M. The Executive Committee will please attend half an hour earlier.
G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old last Spring, gentle and kind in harness and under the saddle; broken to saddle by a lady; a child can drive him with safety. Apply at the Coal Office No. 210 East 15th-st., before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

CARD.

Owing to the impossibility of raising money to meet our acceptances as they mature, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We can pay our debts, dollar for dollar, and retain a large surplus, but we must ask an extension of six months.
We therefore respectfully request the holders of our acceptances to present them promptly as they fall due, receive new acceptances, with the same drawers, payable in six months and be paid the interest in advance. The new acceptances will be promptly paid.
HOWKINS & BEECKMAN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their versions transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 15th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 28th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DURREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Orfental and the Minnet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 Chrystie-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 208 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming on Mondays and Thursdays—for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Also, an Evening Class for Ladies and Gentlemen—Ladies at 7 P. M.; gentlemen at 8 P. M. All the fashionable dances taught. Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-class bonds and mortgages, railroad bonds, improved City property, or dividend-paying stocks, a beautiful country residence, on the Highlands of New-Jersey; the house is now furnished for the Winter, and is replete with the comforts and conveniences of a town house. Any one wishing to combine the advantages of town and country life, and yet to escape the expenses and taxes of the City, will find this an eligible opportunity; nine miles from the City. Facilities for reaching the City unsurpassed. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, 1 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, with about forty acres of good land, 22 miles from this City, and 1½ miles from steamboat landing, on the Hudson River, worth $8,000, together with farming utensils, horses, carriages, cows, crops gathered and in the ground, household furniture, &c., &c., worth $2,500. Will exchange for a dwelling house, well situated in this City or Brooklyn of equal value. Address R. H., Box No. 1,251.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM OF 200 acres, with large and convenient buildings, and good market facilities, at the low price of $40 per acre, to close an estate. Also, other choice farms of all sizes, and easy access. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.
KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad; for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 10½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9:3, A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music papers, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.
This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.
Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)
P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 5th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE a most magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, a real bargain, can do so by applying at No. 578 6th-av. This piano is finished all around alike, with four round corners, massive carved legs, rich, bold carved work, powerful tone, easy touch, beautiful scolloped keys, made by the best makers, and will be warranted to the buyer by the makers if required; was made for a party to order for $750, price $250; those in search of a sacrifice would do well to call and examine it at No. 578 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be boxed and shipped gratis.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unquestedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our large and varied stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on Installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 3d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufactnre, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 178 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Eopus, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ..1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
H. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER EDDINGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship VANDERBILT, ENWAAN HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Marine ... Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 17.

$1,000 N.Y. St. 6s, '74	97	33 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	65½
$1,000 N.Y. St. 6s, '60	96	182 do	65
$2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '58	96	200 do	64½
$1,000 N.Y. St. 6s, '74	103¾	230 do	64½
$2,000 Ohio State 6s, '66	95	450 do	64½
$1,000 Mich. State 6s	90	300 do	64½
$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69	500 do	64½
$1,000 do	69½	100 do	64¾
$1,000 Virginia 6s	83	50 do	65
$5,000 do	70	100 do	64½
$1,000 do	82½	500 do	64
$2,000 do	82½	165 Erie Railroad	11¾
$2,000 do	83	50 do	11
$2,000 do	83	50 do	11½
$7,000 Missouri State 6s	68	20 N. H. & H. R. R.	105
$2,000 do	68½	100 Reading Railroad	34
$1,000 Califor. S. 1s '70	60	250 do	33½
$1,000 Califor. S. 1s '78	60	250 do	33
$1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	76	400 do	34½
$1,000 E.R.R.3d m. bs '83	50	400 do	31½
$2,000 Erie R.C. bs. 1871	27	400 do	32
$1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	60	150 do	32¼
$1,000 Hudson Brch. bs.	48	200 do	32¾
$2,000 H. C. R. R. bonds.	60	230 Mich. S. & N.Ind.R.	11½
$1,000 do	60½	178 M.S. & N. ind. p. s.	28
$1,000 do	60¾	70 do	28¼
$1,000 Sy. H. & A 2d m	35	37 Panama Railroad c	71
50 Bk of America	80	100 do	71
20 Gas Exchange B	80	20 Ill. Cen. R. R.	78
50 Bank of Bank	48	117 do	77½
9 Bank of Commerce	83	100 Clv. & Pittsb. R. R.	13¼
100 Canton Company	14¾	900 do	13
10 do	15	10 Clv. Col. & Cin. R.	80
100 do	15	30 do	82
50 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	50 Ga. & Ch. R. R.	71
200 do	96	350 do	67½
150 do	96	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	24
100 do	94¾	100 do	27¾
100 do	94¾	400 do	27¾
50 do	95	200 do	27
100 Penn. Coal Co.	62½	170 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	68¾
50 do	61	50 do	68¾
50 Cum. Coal Co.	6¾	100 do	68¾
200 do	6¾	100 do	70
200 do	6¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	71	91 LaC. & Mill. R R.	7
100 Hud. R. Railroad	16¾	50 do	6¾
100 Harlem Railroad	7¼	100 do	6½
20 Sixth-av. R. R.	80		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds ware made at auction this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 New-York State 6s, 1864, int. added.....100¾
$2,000 New-York City 7s, 1857, int. added.....98⅛
$1,000 Tennessee 5s, int. added.....68¾
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....80
150 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.....6⅝
50 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.....7¾

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s, int. added.. 7
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s, flat..... 40
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....129
21 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.....141
25 shares City Fire Ins. Co.....137@136
50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....118@117
17 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....117
152 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....110
25 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 123@122
25 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....124
50 shares Iowa Land Co., p. s.....$15

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000 Mo. State 6s	56	15 Cumb. Coal Co.	6¾
1,000 do	65⅞	400 do	6
1,000 Virginia 6s	82	25 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	25
1,000 do	81¾	100 N Y. Cent. R. R.	93 65
4,000 N. O. State 6s, '74	104	50 Erie Railroad	11¾
1,000 N. Y. State 5s, '58	96	150 do	11½
4,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	76¾	40 Reading R. R.	32⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	77	250 do	32¾
5 Am Ex Bank	79	45 Panama Railroad	71½
140 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	95	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12⅝
50 do	815 93¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	49 67
300 Canton Co.	14¾	10 do	6⅝

MONDAY, Oct. 19—A. M.

THE METROPOLITAN PAR CURRENCY of the State and City of New-York has been arranged by the Associated Banks of the City to consist of the circulation of the following named banks; the list subject to some additions or corrections to be made in the course of the present week:

CITY.

American Exchange,	Leather Manufacturers',
Artisans',	Manhattan Company,
Atlantic,	Marine,
Bank of America,	Market,
Bank of the Commonwealth,	Mechanics' Bank. Asso.,
Bank of Commerce,	Mechanics',
Bank of New-York,	Mechanics' and Traders',
Bank of North America,	Mercantile,
Bank of the Republic,	Merchants',
Bank of State of New-York,	Merchants' Exchange,
Bowery,	Metropolitan,
Broadway,	Nassau,
Bull's Head,	National,
Butchers' and Drovers',	New-York Company,
Chatham,	New York Dry Dock,
Chemical,	New-York Exchange,
Citizens',	North River,
City Bank,	Ocean,
Continental,	Oriental,
Corn Exchange,	Pacific,
East River,	Park,
Fulton,	People's,
Greenwich,	Phenix,
Grocers',	Seventh Ward,
Hanover,	Shoe and Leather,
Importers' and Traders',	St. Nicholas,
Island City,	Tradesmen's,
Irving,	Union.

STATE.

Albany, (all,)	Manufacturers', Troy.
Addison,	Manuf. and Traders, Buff.
Auburn,	Marine, Buffalo.
Albion,	Marine, Oswego.
Attica,	Market, Troy.
Ballston.	Mechanics', Syracuse.
Bath,	Mechanics', Brooklyn.
Binghamton,	Mechanics', Williamsburg.
Briggs,	Mercantile, Plattsburg.
Black River,	Merchants', Westfield.
Brockport,	Merchants', Albany.
Brooklyn, (all,)	Merchants', Poughkeepsic.
Broome County,	Merchants', Lancaster,
Buffalo City,	Merchants', Syracuse.
Burnet,	Merch. and Farm., Ithaca.
Canandaigua,	Merch. and Mech's', Troy.
Cayuga Lake,	Middletown,
Cazenovia,	Mohawk,
Chemung,	Mohawk River,
Chenango,	Mohawk Valley,
Carmel,	Monroe, Rochester.
Cooperstown,	Monroe County,
Corning,	Montgomery County,
Canajoharie,	Mutual, Troy.
Cambridge Valley,	Malone,
Canajoharie,	New-York and Erie, Buff.
Canastota,	Norwich,
Catskill,	Niagara County,
Cayuga County,	Newark,
Cherry Valley,	Newburg,
Central City,	Ogdensburg,
Grouse,	Oneida,
Chatauque County,	Oneida Central,
Chemung County,	Oneida County,
Chemung Canal,	Oneida Valley,
Chester,	Old Saratoga,
Chittenango,	Onondaga,
Clyde,	Onondaga County,
Citizens', Fulton.	Ontario County,
Clinton, Buffalo.	Orange County,
Commercial, Rochester.	Oswegatchie,
Commercial, Troy.	Oswego,
Commercial, Whitehall.	Oswego River,
Commercial, Glen's Falls.	Oswego County,
Commercial, Saratoga Sp's.	Oswego City,
Croton River,	Palmyra,
City, Rochester.	Perrin,
Cubs,	Poughkeepsie,
Cuyler's,	Pine Plains,
Central, Troy.	Powell,
Dansville,	Port Jervis.
Deposit,	Pratt,
Delaware,	Pulaski,
Eagle, Rochester.	Pawling.
Eagle, Brighton	Quassaick,
Elmira.	Rhinebeck.
Essex County,	Randall,
Exchange, Lockport.	Rome,
Exchange, Batavia.	Rensselaer County.
Fallkill,	Rondont,
Fishkill,	Rochester,
Fayetteville,	Rochester City,
Fort Edward,	Rome Exchange,
Farmers', Amsterdam.	Salt Springs,
Farmers', Hudson.	Saratoga County,
Farmers', Attica.	Salem,
Farmers', Lansingburg.	Schenectady,
Farmers', Saratoga Co.	Schoharie County,
Farmers', Washington Co.	Salina,
Farmers' and C., Wmsburg.	Seneca County,
Farm. and Drov., Somers.	Smith's, Perry.
Farm. and Man., Po'keepsie.	Saratoga Springs,
Farm. and Mech., Roch.	Spraker,
Farm. & Mech., Genes. Buff.	State, Troy.
Fifth City,	Syracuse,
Hamilton,	State of N. Y., Kingston.
Fort Edwards,	Steuben County,
Franklin,	Suffolk County,
Frankfort,	Sing Sing,
Tradesmen's,	Susquehanna Valley,
Frontier,	Syracuse City,
Fulton County.	Seneca Falls,
Genesee,	Silver Creek,
Genesee County,	Tanner's, Catskill.
Genesee River,	Tioga,
Genesee Valley,	Troy,
George Washington,	Unadilla,
Glen's Falls,	Ulster County,
Goshen,	Union,
Geneva,	Utica,
H. J. Miner's,	Union, Albany.
Hamilton,	Union, Troy.
Herkimer County,	

Highland,	Union, Monticello.
Hudson River,	Union, Rochester.
Hungerford's,	Union, Kinderhook.
Havana,	Union, Watertown.
Ilion,	Utica City,
International,	Vernon,
Iron, Plattsburg.	Wallkill,
Jamestown,	Washington County,
Jefferson County,	Watertown B. & L. Co.,
Judson,	Waverly,
J. T. Raplee's Bank,	Weedsport,
Kinderhook,	West Winfield,
Kingston,	Westchester County,
Kent,	Western, Lockport.
Lake Mahopac,	White's, Buffalo.
Lake Ontario,	White Plains,
Lake Shore,	Williamsburg City.
Leonardsville,	Wooster Sherman's,
Livingston County,	Worthington,
Long Island,	Wyoming County,
Luther Wright's,	Watertown,
Lima,	Waterville,
Lyons,	West Troy,
Lansingburg,	Westfield,
Lowville,	Whitehall,
Madison County,	Whitestown.
Manufacturers', Rochester.	Yonkers.

We repeat from our paper of Friday the *excepted* banks, whose circulation at present is *not* received at par:

Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O, Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sackets Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.
Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Troy City Bank, Troy.
Central Bank of New-York, of Utica.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.

Of the last official report from the Department to the New-York Legislature the Banks of this State had pledged in the Department:

New-York Stocks to the value of	$20,147,310
United States and other stocks	2,190,844
Bonds and Mortgages	7,690,756
Together	$30,028,910

On the quarterly report to the close of June made by the Banks to the Department, the outstanding circulation of all the Banks, free and incorporated

Stood	$32,395,892
Of which City Circulation	$8,505,065
Since reduced to	7,523,599
	981,466
Total	$31,414,426
Of which country	$23,890,827
Since reduced to	18,000,000
	5,890,827
Total present circulation	$25,523,599

The authorized registered circulation of the free banks alone, (the owhers of the pledged securities above enumerated,) on the last annual report was $28,319,311
Same banks under old charters 3,705,058

Safety Fund circulation registered:

For City Banks	$5,100,000
Country Banks	6,750,500
	$11,850,500
Total registered circulation of State	$43,874,869
Of which outstanding Oct. 10	25,523,599
Leaving notes unemployed	$18,351,270

Of the Safety Fund Circulation of $11,850,500, about one-half stood unemployed on the June report, and tha probability is that three-fifths are at present unemployed. Here is the statement of the $5.100,000 registered for the City banks, two of which, the Merchants' and National, have, since the report, become free banks:

	Registered, Sept. 30, 1856.	Outstanding, Oct. 10, 1857.
Merchants'	$1,000,000	$316,230
State	1,200,000	533,451
Manhattan	1,200,000	276,048
Leather	450,000	220,374
Seventh Ward	350,000	179,212
National	500,000	160,522
Dry Dock	200,000	72,713
Mechanics and Traders	200,000	105,013
Total	$5,100,000	$1,833,966

According to the Department report, as above, the amount of the Stock of the State of New-York pledged on the 30th September, 1856, was $20,147,310. The entire Public Debt of the State of New-York stood at the same time:

On General Fund	$6,469,654
Old Canal Debt	13,323,704
Enlargement Debt	8,750,000
Total	$28,543,358

And the power to create any new funded debt under the revised Constitution as amended for the enlargement of the Canal, was then exhausted within seventeen hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And this has since been issued. All subsequent issues must be in renewal or substitution of the old debt, or to provide for deficiencies in the Sinking Funds, which amounts, practically, to the same thing. The power of further expanding the Free Bank circulation, by pledge of State Stocks, is not therefore likely to be abused by the creation of such Stocks.

The Money Market was further relieved on Saturday under the new Currency arrangement, all the large banks having discounted freely on Friday and Saturday to their regular dealers, and in some few instances took outside paper, where the circulation is to go into the country. The effect upon the City trade is quite marked. The retailers are doing more business; the Grocery houses are buying Sugar and Coffee for cash, and the Corn Exchange moves with a little more freedom. The Stock Exchange did not fully support the large advance of Thursday and Friday, but it will be seen that the variations are not important. The general market closed steady. The unexpected failure of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on Friday afternoon, had a partially depressing effect, though few of their loans were upon the active Stocks dealt in at the Board. These they had collected pretty closely. The heaviest blow to their assets was from protested bills renewable. The Foreign Exchanges left off 100@103 ₱ cent. buyers. The standard drawers among the bankers are willing to settle their credits at 102½@103, but decline draining themselves except at an advance. The wealthiest of the Dry Goods importers are short in their collections, and are doing comparatively nothing in remitting to the other side. Some of them, as well as the very best of the Domestic commission houses, have been compelled, after extending their bills renewable to the jobbers, to ask private extension on their own bills payable. This will affect Exchange until the revival of actual sales of goods to the country, as they have already revived partially to the City trade. The Discount offices continue almost deserted, and negotiations when refused at bank are still costly and extremely difficult outside.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, shows an Import list of $3,259,943; against $2,626,616 the same week last year. The Exports were $1,771,674 against $1,530,798 the same week last year. The Export of Specie was $50,000 to Europe and $70,000 to the West Indies, against $1,554,015 the corresponding week last year.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted to $189,692,000
Add two weeks in October 5,610,038
Total to date $193,512,038
Against same time, 1856 178,256,150
Increase to date $14,225,888

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to the 30th September $54,363,000
Add two weeks in October 3,496,854
Total to date $57,859,854
Against same time, 1856 53,780,662
Decrease to date $5,920,808

The same tables make the direct export of specie to the 30th September $33,488,000
Add two weeks in October 189,000
Total to date $33,677,000
Against same time, 1856 29,444,055
Increase to date $4,232,945

The price of Gold on Saturday was 101@101½ buyers, and 102@103 sellers. There is a good supply offering, though a number of parties deposit in bank, either on current account or specially to await a better market, owing to the small and uncertain premium offered by the Bullion Brokers. Abundant silver change is to be had at par or gold of the Brokers, and small gold Coins are paid out for large at the Sub-Treasury. There is little or no inconvenience in the currency since suspension on Tuesday, in ordinary trade, in making change, or in passing New-York State currency. A number of the New-Jersey Banks have made their circulation at par in this City. The New-England circulation is at 97½ ₱ cent. with the Brokers; checks on Boston, 98@99; Philadelphia, 97½@98½; Baltimore, 95@96. The Banks of New-Orleans have not all stopped payment. The latest dispatch intimates that the Specie basis will be sustained, though this is very doubtful. We understand the planting interest in Louisiana, both Cotton and Sugar, will favor a suspension unless the exchanges are soon disembarrassed. This trouble is telling severely against their staples. All the Tennessee Banks have suspended.

The following notice has been issued by the Phœnix Bank:

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

It is hereby declared, that until further notice the conditions upon which this Bank deals with all persons, are as follows:

Deposits made in specie, will, if required, be repaid in specie.

All other deposits will be repaid in notes of solvent banks of this State current in this City.

The proceeds of all securities deposited with this Bank for collection, will be repaid in the manner above stated. If such securities are collected out of the City, the Bank reserves the right of giving its checks for the proceeds, payable at the place of collection in bank notes there current.

JOHN PARKER.

And the Bank of New-York, the following:

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved, that, during the suspension of specie payments, this Bank will receive deposits of specie, and hold the amount subject to the depositor's draft in coin.

JOHN OOTHOUT, President.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1857, were $580,619 98
Earnings for September, 1856, were 661,734 62
Decrease 81,114 64

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker in London, writes by the Asia:

In American Securities we have to note an active inquiry for Illinois Central Shares, and in consequence of the limited amount of sellers the price has advanced from par to three premium. In the face of the quoted sales at New-York of 94¾, the firmness of this stock in London is very remarkable, and the difference cannot very long be maintained. Construction Bonds have also advanced to 83 ex-coupon as against 84¾ in New-York with coupon, or more than the whole difference of Exchange. Erie Bonds are done in small lots at low rates, and a few Shares have been dealt in. We note a few transactions in New-York Central Shares at 71@72, and in the 7 per cent. Bonds at 85@87. Michigan Centra Bonds 1863 have brought 83@84, and are still offered.

Illinois Central Shares are last done at 2¼ premium, Construction Bonds at 82¾.

Mr. J. VAN SCHAICK, late with the recent firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, was made a member of the Stock Exchange on Saturday.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$0 95	40 acres	$1 05
80 acres	75	80 acres	85
120 acres	65	120 acres	
160 acres	75	160 acres	85

Market very much unsettled.

A morning journal, in discussing the suggestion that an enlarged Specie basis is the only panacea for Bank trouble, remarks:

The most melancholy feature of the above exhibit is the clear evidence it affords *that the panotic worship of the Specie Juggernaut is not yet extirpated.* Our commercial disasters, the writer supposes, are traceable to a lack of Specie *basis* in the Banks. Now, if Specie had been (as it never was) the actual basis of our Banks' issues, they must have been in a bad way from the start, since they never had, nor pretanded to have, one dollar in Specie for every four of their imminent liabilities. And, on the other hand, if Specie were their real basis, they must have been stronger a week or two ago than ever before, since their Specie at that time bore a larger proportion to their liabilities than at any former period. *He who does not know that one Bank may be utterly insolvent with Specie in vault equal to fifty per cent. of its liabilities, while another may be perfectly sound and trustworthy with its Specie less than ten per cent. of its liabilities, has yet to learn the A. B. C's of currency and finance.*

Without going the same length in this direction, we must commend the concluding sentence of the above to certain Bank people in Wall-street, who make Specie their idol; and who may possibly expect to gain some factitious advantage over their neighbors by manifesting their devotion to it through the weekly statement, during suspension. They ought to have learned on Tuesday that the strong in Specie were as weak in power to control even their own dealers as a score of Banks of less pretension.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Bank, on Friday, JOHN S. HARBERGER, (for many years at the State Transfer Desk) was unanimously appointed Assistant Cashier, an office just created to relieve part of the heavy duties devolved for fourteen years past on Mr. MORRISON, the principal Cashier.

The Assistant Treasurer reports for Saturday as follows:

Total receipts	$162,866 00
Total payments	170,831 93
Balance	5,514,496 60

The receipts include $100,000 transferred from Boston, and the payments include $20,000 on California drafts.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,138,278, against $1,083,271, the week ending Oct. 18, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION		DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Manf. of Wool.	175	$52,001	905	$384,909	37	$9,260		
Man. of Cotton.	107	21,160	759	165,131	5	844		
Man. of Silk...	91	65,445	269	284,700	9	7,986		
Man. of Flax..	99	21,474	3,612	172,478	3	274		
Miscellaneous..	82	17,230	115	43,691	5	6,047		
Total	554	$177,309	5,840	$960,909	59	$24,431		
		960,909				177,389		
Total entered		$1,138,278		Total marketed		$201,600		

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association, held on Saturday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has been deemed expedient during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in this city, to receive and pay out *at par*, the notes of the Banks in this State generally, and also to admit the same in settlement of balances at the Clearing House; and

Whereas, there is special danger at this juncture of the undue expansion of paper currency; particularly of the Banks of those States which are not like those of New-York, restricted in the extent of their issues by securities required by law; and

Whereas, The aid and credit of our City Banks will naturally be sought in facilitating the circulation of such issues, under the promise of incidental benefits; therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Banks composing this Association to *decline receiving any new account with an agreement to redeem at par, the Notes of Banks out of this State, at least until the resumption of specie payments.*

Resolved, That a printed copy of this resolution, be furnished to each of the Banks of this Association.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, &c.

UNITED STATES STOCKS REDEEMED—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The amount of Government stocks redeemed at the Treasury yesterday and to-day is $37,200.

The amount of money subject to draft in the Treasury is $12,896,830—a reduction from last week of upwards of $2,500,000. The receipts of the week have been about $796,000.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The result of the Bank Directors' meeting today authorizes an increase of loans to the amount of about three millions, which will probably ease the pressure somewhat next week. In stocks prices are better, and more orders for investments were coming in.

THE HARTFORD BANKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Charter Oak, Mercantile and Exchange Banks continue to receive the bills of the other suspended banks, and will not discount them unless they are enjoined.

SUSPENSION OF THE DUNNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The Dunnell Manufacturing Company have asked an extension for six months, owing to their paper being thrown back upon them. Their personal assets exceed their liabilities, leaving their print works untouched.

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Luther Wright's Bank will resume business soon, probably on Monday.

RUMORED ASSIGNMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A rumor was prevalent here that the Pennsylvania Bank had made an assignment. It caused much alarm and fluttering in stocks, but it is authoritatively contradicted this morning by a Director, who declares that the subject has never been broached in the Board nor entertained by any member.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Jeffersonville Branch of the State Bank of Indiana refuses to-day specie for its bills.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

We have no change in our money market to report to-day.

The failure of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. produced an unsettled state of feeling as regards Indiana funds.

At a meeting of Bankers this morning, it was resolved to receive at par the notes of the New-Orleans Banks, and the notes of all Banks also that are bankable in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore. This action causes a much improved feeling in the money market.

THE BANKS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 16.

The run on the Banks has subsided, and confidence is restored. No further failures are announced. The suspended free banks anticipate an early resumption. Money is easier, and business affairs are more cheerful.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct, 17.

All the Banks in this city suspended specie payment this morning.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The report that the Bank of the State of Missouri has suspended specie payments is untrue. The Directors are determined to pay every dollar, and express confidence in their ability to weather the present storm, as well as that of 1837. There is no run to-day.

THE NEW-LONDON BANKS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The telegraphic dispatch incorrectly reported all the banks in this city as having suspended specie payments. The Bank of Commerce, Whaling and Union Banks have suspended, but the New-London Bank has not, and the officers declare their ability and intention to pay all demands in coin as heretofore.

The Habit of Extended Credit.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This financial crisis, which has wrecked so many noble and staunch barks, and in the midst of which many are now hopelessly struggling—not through the carelessness or stupidity of their pilots, but from the display of false beacons by those whose province and duty it was to guide them in a safe track and encourage them in none other—teaches us many a lesson; these lessons will be forced upon us, and as they come up, duly enlarged upon, there will be great danger that if we attempt to revolutionize too much we shall find one extreme almost as disastrous as the other. There are those now who cry "down with the credit system—we want no more of it." This cry is just as senseless as one would be directed against the use of railway cars or steamboats, because they are often the instruments of great calamities. In our growing country we must use credit, and there must be confidence between man and man.

It becomes our duty, then, *now* to make such arrangements for the future as shall insure no a deliverance from the recurrence of the scenes of financial and commercial prostration which at this time fill our country with darkness and dismay. I would, therefore, at this time urge as one of the most potent preventives against such serious financial difficulties the *shortening*—not the *extinction*—of credits. Now is the time to act; the country is prepared for it, and no such opportunity will again be offered. Our importers and commission merchants have sold their goods on eight, nine and ten months, and in some cases a year's credit; this *must be cut down*, and SIX MONTHS—and *no longer*—substituted.

Some of our leading houses have announced their determination to make this their *law*, but in order to be effective it must be general. Not only New-York, but all our commercial cities must take their stand, and the change will be easily accomplished.

No solvent jobbing merchant will object to the plan, for he can shorten his credits with as much ease, and the care and anxiety at present experienced by those who each day scan their bills payable and receivable will be lessened in a far greater ratio. I would express the hope, then, as one who has seen the workings of the present system, that some prompt, decided and *united* stand will be taken by our merchants, and that the advent of another year will dawn upon a shortened and uniform credit system, calculated to benefit alike buyer and seller, and to prevent undue present expansion and future panics. H.

Remedy for Financial Troubles.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To a calm observer of the workings of our monetary affairs there are two things which particularly invite attention and investigation.

The first is, the grand defect of our banking system—the direct tendency of which is to make money cheaper when it is cheap by increasing discount lines, and dearer when it is dear by contracting them.

The second is, the fact that a large portion of the cash capital of the country is liable to be locked up in the Government coffers, and thus, as at the present time, rendering unavailable a sufficient specie basis to have entirely arrested, in all probability, the present wide-spread financial ruin, if, at the proper time, it could have been within reach of our monetary institutions.

Where can we look for a practical remedy for this state of things? To expect a reorganization of our banking system by substituting National for *State* institutions is hopeless, and the abolition of the Sub-Treasury without such a change is not desirable.

Some mitigation of these evils might result from the following measures:

Let our State laws require banks, when their discount lines have run up to a certain point, (say seventy per cent. above their capital,) to keep in hand one dollar of specie to three of cash liabilities (outstanding circulation and deposits)—deposits in New-York or Albany to the credit of country banks counting as specie funds. By this means there would at least be fewer weak banks to aid in creating and feeding a general distrust, and it would operate in some measure as a check to undue expansion.

Secondly—Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at the discretion of the President, to issue a circular permitting banks throughout the entire country to exchange any bills secured wholly by United States stock, for any gold or silver that may be in the Government Treasury, charging them three or four per cent. interest for its use, (to prevent unnecessary calls,) and naming the period when they shall gradually be called upon to redeem the said bills by returning specie; these bills being, meanwhile, payable and again receivable at the United States Treasury, the same as gold, if the specie funds should be drawn so low as to render it necessary.

In this manner the whole specie strength of the country would be made available in seasons of panic and stringency, and after these had passed away we should gradually return to the old paths; and though banks in this City might think it beneath their dignity to call upon Government for aid, such might not be the case elsewhere, among institutions which look to us for relief in time of trial and bear heavily upon our resources. N.

Payment of Deposits in Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your columns are filled with articles on the cause of the present panic and discussions of the action to be taken by the next Legislature, I wish to present a point which seems to have escaped the notice of the community.

Our Constitution provides that institutions or corporations issuing Bank notes shall redeem in specie. Now it does not say that such corporations shall redeem their deposits in specie, although it seems to be the general opinion of the community that they must meet all demands in specie. Is not this manifestly unjust? Should the Banks be compelled either by law or public sentiment to redeem in specie deposits made by checks and notes, and to only a small extent in gold? Would it not be wise for the Legislature at its coming session to submit to the people such an amendment to the Constitution as would relieve the Banks in this particular, and while it protected them from inordinate and unjust demands, prevent the occurrence of another day like last Tuesday, humiliating to the Banks, disgraceful in their debtors. I would propose that while the Banks are compelled to redeem their notes in gold, their depositors shall not be entitled at any time to draw more than 10 per cent. of their deposits in specie.

This prohibition, in case of a "run," would give some opportunity for concert of action among the Bank officers, for with this protection any Bank in good condition ought to be able to stand a "run" for one or two days.

I leave to others to discuss the expediency of action by the Legislature, if indeed *any* action is necessary, but the matter presented above, I wish to bring to the calm contemplation of our business men,—as I think it must be evident to their reason, as it is to those behind the counters of our Banking Institutions, that the Banks had to succumb, not to the demand for specie on notes, but on deposits.

FAIRFAX.

Legal Aspects of the Bank Suspension.

REPORT OF MESSRS. FOOT AND RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857.

To Thomas Tileston, Esq., and other Presidents of Banks represented in the New-York Clearing-House:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to our instruction, we yesterday appeared before his Excellency GOVERNOR KING, at Albany, to present your memorial and enforce your views in respect to the proposed extra session of the Legislature.

The general scope and character of the particular views then submitted to the Governor, will sufficiently appear in the brief but comprehensive outline reported in the Albany newspapers, and copied this morning in the public journals of this City.

We deem it important, however, to add that in addition to those broader and more general considerations, we also submitted in detail the legal technical reasons necessary to show that the "insolvency" of Banks, contemplated by existing laws, and calling for the summary process of receivers, and consequent suspension of their corporate functions, was an actual, practical insolvency in the common sense of the term, and not a merely technical or constructive insolvency, arbitrarily inferred from a momentary or temporary delay in paying all their obligations in coin; and that the creditors of Banks actually solvent might safely and properly be left to their ordinary remedy, by suit at law.

We deemed it important to show that this view of the case had been explicitly and authoritatively established by the Supreme Court in recent decisions, and also to satisfy the Governor that these decisions had been made in cases in Court actually arising and were in no sense voluntary or extra judicial.

For this purpose we showed to him, that in point of fact, there had been three separate applications for injunctions and receivers against three different banks pending before two of the Judges of this district—two before one Judge and one before another; that those Judges having deemed the applications important, called in their associates of this and the Second Judicial District for consultation, as is often done in difficult and important cases; that the result of their deliberations was a decision by the two Judges before whom the applications were pending, denying the motions for injunctions and receivers. The decision was in accordance with the unanimous opinions of all the Judges present.

As the community was deeply concerned in the questions thus decided, the Judges very wisely and properly stated the propositions on which their decisions were founded, and allowed a report of them to be published. In this they did no more than has been often done by the old Court for the Correction of Errors and the present Court of Appeals, viz: pass resolutions in important cases of public interest, dictating the principles settled in the case decided, and allow them to be reported and published.

Since the announcement of these propositions, Judge ROOSEVELT, on the application made to him for an injunction and receiver against the Bank of New-York, has denied the motion, and is preparing, as we understand, his reasons in full for his decision.

After presenting these and other facts and views to the Governor, we respectfully asked for an expression of his opinion on the subject. He was pleased to say in answer, that he had "listened with pleasure and advantage to the reasons presented in behalf of the leading banks of the City of New-York," but that he was not prepared, at present, to do more than to hold the question of an extra session in reserve.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL A. FOOT.
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

JOHN LIVINGSTON *vs.* THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Actions in Court, like many of the actions of mankind in the every-day affairs of life, are often deemed senseless in themselves and injurious to the community until their object can be made known; and this remark is particularly applicable to the above-named case which is now pending before the Special Term.

In justice to both parties to the suit, it is therefore proper to say, that the same is now in court with no design to inflict damage or injury upon either, but solely with the view of obtaining an explicit and authoritative decision in a case arising in Court and actually before it, which may have the binding effect and force of law upon the important questions presented. In no other manner can be established those rules of law now of such vital importance, not only to the existence of our moneyed institutions, but to the welfare of the entire community. The declarations of Judges, made out

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1899. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

...AL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

...f a Russian War Steamer and Loss of 1,400 Lives.

...THING FROM INDIA.

...ANISH MINISTRY RESIGNED.

...Improving—Breadstuffs Lower —Consols 90 a 90 1-8.

RIVER DU LOUP, Monday, Oct. 19.

...Liverpool and Montreal Steamship Com...new-steamer *North American*, from Liver...the 7th inst., has passed this point on her ...uebec.

...unard steamship *Europa*, from Boston ...vid Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. ...ollins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York ...th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 A. ...the 6th inst.

...ew-steamship *Kangaroo*, for New-York, ...om Liverpool simultaneously with the ...rican, on the morning of the 7th.

...s nothing later from India by this arrival, ...tan man-of-war had been sunk in the ...hland, by which calamity 1,400 lives were

...anish Ministry have resigned.

Great Britain.

...y of departure of the *North American* ...observed in England as a day of humil...prayer, on account of the troubles in In... was entirely suspended.

...sterial journals say that Parliament will ...fore the usual time.

...t of England had loaned the East India ...s million pound sterling, on the security ...onds.

...ited States practice-ship *Plymouth* left ...on on the 6th inst. for home.

...ited Statee steam-frigate *Susquehanna* ...r Spezzia.

...harging of the Atlantic cable from the ...ate *Niagara* was expected to occupy ...weeks.

...d of FITZWILLIAM waa dead.

...lect Committee of the House of Com... prepared to report in favor of ceding a ...Hudson's Bay Territory to Canada.

...ops were held in readiness for India, ...0 additional militia were to be embodied ...my.

...an advices received at Paris are more ...an the English letters assert. They ... the rebels were under European gener... operations have been commenced to ...e Union of the British forcee; that the ...y expect five years of fighting, and that ... troops are not to be trusted anywhere.

France.

...ON and EUGENIE were at the Chalons ...

...said that France had adopted measurcs ...ge the production of cotton in her West ...ssesione.

...thought that the Corps Legislatif would ...be convened.

...erence between France and Denmark, in ...the settlement of the Sound Dues, had ...nged.

...authentic is known in regard to the ...t and Weimar interviewa. That of AL... and FRANCIS JOSEPH at Weimar is said ...very friendly.

Russia.

...ship *La Forte*, 84 guns, cap... squall while going from Revel to Cron... the wives and families of the crews of ... Over 1,400 persons were on board, in... three admirals, of whom only about half-a... were saved.

Spain.

...EZ had left Madrid for Paris.

...DI was President of the Council in the ...visional Cabinet.

...MURILLO had left Paris for Madrid, it ...posed to assume a position in the Govern...

Sweden.

The Prince Royal of Sweden had been pro... Regent during the King's illness.

The Principalities.

The elections in Wallachia had resulted in ... the Unionists. A Congreas for the defi... organization of the Principalitiea is expected ... in Paris in November.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

...ve speculative inquiry had arisen in the ... market, and prices of all descriptions were ...her. No specific advance can, however, ...ted. The sales of three days were 39,000 ..., which 12,000 bales were taken by specula..., and 3,000 by exporters.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

...Liverpool Breadstuffs market was drooping, ... of all descriptions were slightly lower. ... dull and a trifle easier. WHEAT was dull ...d. lower. White CORN had declined 1s. ... RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western ... FLOUR 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadel... Baltimore, 31s.@31a. 6d; Red WHEAT, 7s. 6d. ... White WHEAT, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Mixed CORN, ... White, 40s.@42s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

...was dull. PORK quiet. BACON firm—holders ... an advance. LARD heavy. TALLOW ... quiet but steady.

Liverpool Produce Market.

...were dull at 41s. for both pots and pearls. ... steady at 4s. 7d. for Common. SPIRITS ... was firm at 40s. BARK was heavy and ... barely maintained; Baltimore 10s. 6d.@ ... SUGAR quiet. COPPER dull. RICE firm; Caro..., 24s.@25s.

London Markets.

...were dull. SUGAR quiet. COPPER heavy ... qualities slightly declined. TEA slow of sale, ... unaltered. Scotch PIG IRON, 67s.6d.@68s.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was slightly more ...

...for money closed at 90@90¾.

The North American at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 19—2 P. M.

The *North American* has arrived up, but brings ... special importance in addition to the ... from Riviere du Loup.

Wrecked and Put in Distressed.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The schooner *Mary Duers*, of Elizabeth City, PIERCE, from New-York for Hartford, N. C., came ashore on the 12th inst., on what is called the Amity Shoal Beach. Part of her cargo has been saved in a damaged state.—[*By letter to Ellwood Walter.*]

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 19.

Brig *Ganges*, of Richmond, from Wilmington for Buenos Ayres, put in here in distress.—[*By Telegraph to Ellwood Walter.*]

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE FALL RIVER ROUTE.—On and after Tuesday, Oct. 20, the Boston steamers of the Fall River line will leave New-York at 4 ... M., daily, being one hour earlier than ...

... were perched on the top of St. ... yesterday, regilding the ball.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.

The Effect on Trade and Labor, Benevolence and Social Life.

THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES.

Statistics of the Lead Works, Card Manufactories, Billiards, and the Religious Societies—The Firewood Business, The Hay Market, &c.

The space between the millstones is narrowing daily. The pressure has broken down many of the great houses, but the grinding of the poor is only just beginning. It begins to be shown by the record of the lower courts and the books of the Almshouse Commissioners. On Saturday night last 248 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the 22 different Station-houses of the City—a number almost unprecedented for this season of the year. It is a stinging suggestion of what the Winter will show us. Most of the actual distress that the revulsion has involved has been felt in high business circles, for with others it is principally in anticipation yet. We dropped Into the warehouse of a large wholesale dealer yesterday, and were surprised to find the haughty head of tt with red, swollen eyes—being an honest man, he had not failed rich. His family that had lived in luxury for years were bankrupt as well as he. But when such men break their employes are not apt to bewery merry. The clerks were sitting around idly, each one looking as if he were at a funeral,—those who had not been discharged expected to be, or the few that were safe, in in the misfortunes of their principal were sad from sympathy.

Still the streets are not "dolorous ways," nor are the homes generally of our people full of shadows. Even the poorest, until the pinch comes, are merry. and the great body who are cramped only take it as they do the bustling of a crowd—anything but agreeable, still rather disposing to jocosity than to crying. We have been traveling among the retail traders a good deal of tate, feeling their pulse through the crisis. Scarcely one in a thousand is not worse off for the late panic and present depression of trade, still the majority feel, so general is the dullness, that their individual condition is not much to be mourned over.

The retail grocers have to tolerate pass-books a good deal more than is quite desirable, and while credit in large circles grows into disfavor, in these small circles it comes unwontedly into use. Their sales too are much diminished. The staples always must find a sale, but suddenly the delicacies that are so appetizing as seen through their cleanly windows, the fruits that are the more relished for being a bit out of season, the dainty pickles and luscious preserves, the little kegs so formally sealed, and the boxes so elaborately pictured, all packed with the luxuries that grow with marvelous rapidity into necessaries while the times are good—all these are suddenly drugs in the morning market. To a hundred women that were giving parties last Fall, ten are not now; and as everybody knows that one party is as good to the grocer as a week's bill from the family giving it, it is evident that the grocer has lost largely on this item. Even in the absolute essentials to the family-table there is a great contraction. The digestion and the stomach are consulted more and the palate less. There has been a general resumption of those old-time Yankee dodges for shortening the inner man's expenses, which is illustrated in the Connecticut custom of "pudding before meat."

The retail tobacco dealers say that they have lost more of their receipts than of their customers. While the storm was still coming men who used to drop in every two or three days for their "Solace" or "Lilenthal" rushed in daily for plug or even pig-tail. The day of the general suspension those purchasers tore in three or four times, and when they got their supply set their teeth like iron into the doctored, adulterated, lye-cured weed. But when the storm burst they fell back again upon "Solace," and chewed with gentle moderation. These chewers never quite stop: the heavens might rush, economy might find its way to their table, their bed, even their bables' playhouses, but they would never stop buying tobacco. The smokers, however, are more sensitive to current events. With the tightness of the money market and the appreciation of specie they buy fewer high-priced cigars and some lay in the fine-cut and a brace of pipes, as if contemplating new methods of narcotism.

The retail crockery dealers say their dish is broken on the counter for this Fall. Nobody gets a new set—only replaces parts of broken ones. It is the time that young couples get disgusted with boarding and start housekeeping—but not a young couple had one of our informants—a large dealer in crockery—seen since the panic was abroad. In short, if it were not for the buttered fingers of servant girls and the mischief of small boys, they confess they might aa well shut up shop and go visiting their country cousins.

One or two of our cotemporaries, alarmed at the brief list of marriages advertised in their columns, cry out that the panic has quenched the marrying ardor. Postponed it, it has, but we believe that the institution of marriage is a great gainer by the hard times. Good, sharp, careful wives were never in such demand before. Tidy, saving housekeepers were never so appreciated before. Solacing, tender companions never were so sighed after. The cont sciences of men and their tastes have always been right about marrying, but the terribly expensive outfit of a woman in society, and the rediculously absurd notions of many men have doubtless detained whole flocks of angelic Perls outside the gate, and made wretched bachelors of hundreds of men who deserved a better fate. But the hard times have clipped the wings of many who were soaring far too high for their availability, and brought within bounds many whom their worshipers despaired of circumventing. The marriageable damsels, shortening sail from necessity, make a much more presentable appearance in the offing, and the pilots come alongside with a better grace and spirit. Some who meant to marry dreaded to undertake, lest the cost of the wedding swamp them. Now "fashionable" weddings are out of fashion; loving couples will go up to church rationally, and the set-out at home will be tasteful, elegant and brief. The absurd custom of showering upon the bride untold lots of dry goods, jewelry and the like will be held vulgar, and a hint that she is in need of alms. We predict the panic will not result in the failure of a single sensible couple to meet their engagements. There may be and are suspensions, and extensions of little notes, but the firm will go on—the marriage will come off in the Spring, if not in the Winter, and by that time all parties will be likely to start with more temperate notions of "the appearances" they are to keep up, and a truer American idea of what a domestic establishment should be. A new and most welcome era has been inaugurated with the Hard Times. We shall hear less from young men about their ability or inability "to support a wife," and women who cannot help support the family, rather than be reckoned part of its dead-weight, will blush to own it, unless armed with the physician's certificate of dilapidated health.

SAVERY'a Temperance Hotel, near the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, is about to change hands,—about to pass into those of Mr. Moss, it is said.

DIMINUTION OF DONATIONS TO THE CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

From the following comparative statement of the receipts of a number of the religious and charitable societies of this City, during the years 1856 and 1857, it appears that the general distress has already, in a greater or less degree, affected them, and is likely to be severely felt by most of them during the ensuing year, unless the supporters of each come liberally to their aid.

The American Tract Society, offices and publishing house at No. 150 Nassau-street, exhibits a diminution of receipts this year below the amounts paid in for a corresponding period last year. The receipts for the six months ending Oct. 1, in the prescnt and the preceding fiscal years respectively, were:

	1857.
From Publications	$96,113 24
By Donations	55,423 43
Total	$151,536 67
	1856.
From Publications	$98,831 40
By Donations	63,765 95
Total Receipts for six months, 1856	$162,597 35
Total Receipts for six months, 1857	151,536 67
Difference	$11,060 68

The American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-street exhibits the following:

Receipts.	1857.	Receipts.	1856.
April 15 to May 15.	$1,351 30	April 15 to May 15.	$1,810 24
May 15 to June 1.	1,312 69	May 15 to June 15.	725 33
June 1 to July 1.	3,323 18	June 15 to July 15.	2,466 92
July 1 to Aug. 1..	1,707 02	July 15 to Aug. 15.	1,951 78
Aug. 1 to Sept. 1..	1,864 95	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15	2,251 11
Sept. 1 to Oct. 1....	1,934 10	Sept. 15 to Oct. 1 .	849 14
Total 5½ months..	$11,493 24	Total 5½ months.	$9,454 48
			11,493 24
Difference in favor of 1856			$2,038 76

In the estimation of the receipts for each month are included the legacies left to the Society.

The accounts of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, No. 80 Wall-street, were not in such a condition as to enable the officers to furnish us with a comparative statement. We were informed, however, that its receipts this year, so far, were probably from $5,000 to $10,000 less than during the preceding year.

The New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-street, was similarly situated. The receipts this year hy this Society are much smaller than they were last year.

The Society has been a good deal troubled by the difficulty about exchangas. Its correspondents out West and elsewbere, obtaining contributions in aid of the fund, wrote frequently to know whether they should not convert the moneys which they held into flour, or some other valuable equivalent, and forward the latter for the use of the Society. The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions has not yet made up its annual report. The last month of the present year whose receipts are ascertained is August.

Receipts in August, 1857	$9,436 42
Receipts in August, 1856	7,414 69
Difference	$2,021 73

Since August, however, the receipts have fallen off badly.

The books of the American Home Missionary Society (Bible House) exhibit the following contrast:

Receipts in September, 1856	$8,308 08
Receipts in September, 1857	2,419 79
Difference	$5,888 29

Previous to the commencement of the financial crisis the receipts of the Society were much larger this year than last. For the five months edding Sept. 1st there was an increase for the present year of from $8,000 to $9,000.

The New-York Association for improving the condition of the Poor, No. 39 Bible House, received for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1856 ..... $48,811 31
Year ending Oct. 1, 1857 ..... 41,480 88
Difference $7,330 43

In 1855, the famine year, the receipts were $90,209 66. If benevolent people are as liberal in the present hard times, there is some hope for the Societies.

HOW THE PANIC AFFECTS THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.

In times like these, when the necessaries of life are with thousands hard to come at, and when everybody has to retrench, in some way or another, the superfluities of appetite and games of skill, which cost so much money in prosperous or moderate times, are not likely to be extensively indulged in. Men whose means are not miserably pinched, who smoked ten cigars a day, now manage to do with half that number, and the indulgers in brandy cocktails and gin slings are sailing much nearer the shores of the Temperance Continent than they have ever done before. In all these loose expenditures there is, as there ought to be, a great curtailment. Billiard saloons have suffered considerably. Clerks, with reduced salaries, cannot afford to cast away what little loose cash might be left to them, at so much "a string" for the privilege of making "cannons," and "pocketing" some ivory balls. On inquiry yesterday, and by direct inspection on Saturday, we found that the proprietors of the billiard saloons were great losers by this sudden panic. The large establishments of MICHAEL PHELAN, 613 FIELDS, TOM STONE, and those of HIGMAN, PERKINS, and DUPIGNAC, which are noted as the first in the City, though their receipts have been perceptibly decreased during the past three weeks, are still in a tolerable condition as to receipts, their patrons mostly belonging to that class whose incomes are not disastrously affected by a commercial crisis. But the second rate, and still more inferior establishments, whose "cues" are handled solely by men whose salaries are succumbing to the pressure of the times, are nearly deserted. In some of them, the receipts, exclusive of the profits of the liquor sold at the bar, would not pay for the gas burnt over the tables. But the highest-class establishments, it must be understood, are not exempted from the effects of the tightness of the money market, and as their numerous expenses amount to a prodigious sum, it may be doubted whether they are not as much involved in the financial catastrophe (to indulge in a strong phrase) as those of their brethren, who have easier rents, and a much smaller general outlay to meet.

THE CARD MANUFACTURERS.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE, COHEN & Co., formerly L. I. COHEN, No. 184 William-street, manufacturers of blank and playing cards, is said to be the oldest card manufacturing house in the United States, having been in existence over twenty years. Their cards go to all parts of the country, Canada, the West Indies, Mexico and California. The demand for goods in the South and West, and in California, has not fallen off, but the hard times have affected the home trade. They have, consequently, reduced work at the manufactory to half time. They have steadily employed 170 hands for three years past, about 100 of whom are women, and the rest men and boys. Mr. LAWRENCE says they have not discharged any hands, and do not intend to; he says many of them are old hands who have long been connected with the concern, who need their wages to subsist upon, and many of the men have families, and they intend to give them *all* a fair chance. Their purchases and expenses are over $10,000 a month; the wages paid out weekly being over $700. Last week, the first in which they worked short time, they paid about $350. The hands work mostly piece work. They intend to resume full time as soon as business shall warrant it.

A. DOUGHERTY, Nos. 78 and 80 Cliff-street, manufactures playing cards exclusively, has been in the business nine years in the same place, and from small beginnings it has grown up to the largest business establishment in this line in the United States. There are only four houses who manufacture playing cards as an exclusive business, in the country, three of which are in New-York, and one in Philadelphia. The cards go all over the country, but especially to the South and Southwest. A considerable quantity, also, are sent to Mexico and California. Mr. DOUGHERTY employs 56 hands, 30 being girls, 20 men, and 6 boys. His business has steadily increased up to the present time, and even now he does not anticipate a falling off in the trade, but the state of the money market makes it dull for the present. As a matter of prudence, therefore, and to curtail expenses, he has reduced the manufacturing department to half time, but he has discharged no help, and will resume full time again as soon as a favorable change occurs in business. The demand for his stock has not fallen off, but, on the contrary, has rather increased.

SMITH & PETERS, No. 128 William-street, manufacturers of enameled cards, Bristol board and paper, are an old house, and the largest manufacturers in their particular line in the country, perhaps in the world. Their house was established in 1842. Their trade is with the whole country. Their factory is at Nos. 157, 159 and 161 Twenty-third-street, where they employ 120 hands, 25 per cent. of whom are girls, and the rest men and boys. They have not discharged any of their help, but as a matter of precaution have reduced to half time instead, thus furnishing their employes with sufficient to supply present wants. They say if they consulted their own interests alone, they would stop their factory, as they have a sufficient amount of stock on hand, considering the present state of trade. Many of them have been in their employ from the beginning, and they will not see them lack for work and the means to live by as long as they can afford to keep their works going. The machinerythey use is also rapidly damaged when left unemployed.

RAY POTTER, manufacturer of engravers' and printers' cards, is the most extensive manufacturer in New-England, having a large factory at Pawtucket, R. I., and a salesroom at No. 62 John-street, corner of William, in this City. His establishment was destroyed by fire about a year ago, but has been rebuilt, and business resumed on a larger scale than before. He has had employed about two hundred hands and supplied a large demand to New-England and the West. The cotton factories have all stopped at Pawtucket, but Mr. POTTER retains his force, working half time until business improves.

WHITE LEAD WORKS.

The Brooklyn White Lead Company have their factory in Brooklyn, at No. 85 Front-street. They have heretofore employed 65 men, but they have now some sixteen less than the usual number engaged. They hope to resume with a full force in a week or two; their stock being nearly exhausted, they find it necessary to push their work to prepare for the Spring trade. They recognize their obligations to keep their old hands at work now that they need it more, and peremptory orders have been given to the foreman not to allow the workmen to suffer. The sales of lead during the early Spring are more than at any other season of the year. The work is very hard, and the Company, by purchasing coal and other necessaries, and supplying it at cost to the men, endeavor to lighten the burden of the times.

The Jewett White Lead Works are an old house. The factory is at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and a steamboat is employed in transporting the stock to and fro. They employ 65 men, and their works are going on with little abatement in their force, not more than half a dozen being discharged. Their present impression is, that they will continue the works through the Winter.

The Union White Lead Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, have employed a large number of hands, but those acquainted with its position say the unfavorable turn in business affairs have caused them to reduce to half time, and curtail the production of stock. A portion of the hands have been discharged, but the factory will resume full operations with a revival of business.

THE HAY-MARKET.

The consumption and price of hay in the City have been somewhat affected by the hard times. That portion supplied for City use is mostly landed at Market-slip, foot of Pike-street, East River, and comes from the "North shore," so called, in Connecticut, that is, from Stamford, Darlen, Five Mile River, Norwalk, Westfield, Southport, &c., and from Westchester County, as Mamaroneck, Rye and Port Chester. Considerable also comes from Huntington, L. I. About twenty market sloops arrive here weekly with hay and other produce. They are employed for nine months of the year. Each vessel employs, on the average, five hands. They are of from five to twenty tons. They bring also apples and onions, each having, on an average, 500 barrels of onions in the hold, for every deck load of hay.

PRICES.

The market varies. At present it is *down*, and ranges from 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. The bales average from 150 to 250 pounds. It is consumed altogether in the City, being too light to ship, and of a better quality than is commonly used for that purpose. The article brought here is mostly timothy, but the hay this year is of a poorer quality than formerly, owing to the fall of so much rain during the hay season; the second quality last year is classed as *first* quality this year. There has been, in fact, very little prime hay sent to this market this season. They sell a good deal on commission, and on retail to feed stores, stable men, cartmen, and others.

The demand is now dull. *The quantity sold this season, as compared with last, ranges from twenty to thirty tons per week less at this slip alone.* The quantity produced, however, has been very large. Farmers are holding on for better prices, but hard times and the want of room for other crops in their barns will oblige them to sell. North River hay is of a finer quality, and put up in heavier packages for shipment, as it can be pressed, and runs from 200 to 400 pounds. The demand for shipment is good, but it is not in demand for City use.

WOOD, HAY AND STUBBLE.

A man who buys much hay will have no occasion to buy wood, as each bale is loaded down with from twenty to twenty-five pounds of good fuel. The honest farmer knows how to make it weigh, and is not particular as to the size of the sticks.

In Rye Straw there is little doing, and only a moderate supply coming to market. Price 55 cents per 100 pounds. Stable-keepers use it to bed their horses, and many bipeds do not despise it for the same purpose. Oat straw sells at 40 cents, and sheaf straw at $3 per 100 sheaves.

FUEL—WOOD.

Among the household economies no item engrosses a larger share of attention at this season than the way to buy wood cheapest, or, in other words, to get one's money's worth; it therefore becomes as important an inquiry as to know how we may avoid being cheated in the price of bread or potatoes. The law formerly appointed Inspectors, or measurers of wood, whose duty it was to see that every person received the quantity he purchased; but it was found that in most cases the measurer leaned towards the seller, from being constantly employed by him, and the custom was abolished. Under the present regulations the seller measures the wood, and each person is supposed to know when he gets a full load. A third of a running cord constitutes a load of wood, and piled on the cart it should be two feet eight inches wide, four feet high and, of course, four feet long; but in most cases the wood falls short of four feet in length, and so should be made good in height. Those who peddle wood seldom give more than a quarter of a cord for a load. Some of the yards have surplus teams, and when not otherwise employed, send them off with "jags of wood" at prices varying according to size. Those who buy wood in this way generally pay a good price for cartage. To buy of an honest dealer, at the yard, is the better way, where, at least, you are not liable to be deceived in the quantity. The trade in wood is mostly done in running cords, which differs from the solid cord in this: The solid cord contains 128 feet of wood, while the running cord falls short by just so much as the wood is cut short of four feet. If a person agrees for a solid cord he pays more, and the pile is made higher to compensate for deficiency in length; three feet eight and ten inches is the average length of wood as it comes to this market.

The following are the present average prices of each kind of wood:

Oak wood, per running cord	$6 75
Oak wood, per load	2 25
Oak wood, per solid cord	9 00
Oak wood, per solid load	3 00
Hickory wood, per running cord	9 00
Hickory wood, per load	3 00
Hickory wood, per solid cord	12 00
Hickory wood, per solid load	4 00
Pine wood, best Virginia, per cord	6 25
Pine wood, per load	2 75

Pine wood averages nearly four feet in length. Prices for pine wood have declined about 50 cents per cord on first quality. In June, 1856, it was worth by the cargo at the dock, $6 per cord; the same quality now brings only $3 50. There are two or three kinds of pine, and the best is always the cheapest. This kind comes from James River, Va. The supply from New-Jersey has fallen off of late years, and a small portion only comes from North Carolina. Buyers should always select the first growth, which is known by its smooth bark, and fine, close grain. The second growth has a thick bark, a coarse grain, and has but little resin in it. Some dealers call this kind "old field pine." It is heavy, and does not dry so quick as the first growth. The consumption of pine wood has kept pace with the rapid increase of railroads and manufactories, and largely exceeds all other kinds. For kindling fires it is almost indispensable, and is preferred to charcoal on account of being cheaper, quicker, and cleaner to use. The large proportion, however, goes to the railroads. Erie, Hudson River, Harlem and other roads, are large purchasers in this market; they contract with dealers for thousands of cords at a time. A great deal also goes eastward: Providence is a large market. Boston has recently introduced the use of Southern pine, and is beginning to use it in large quantities, it being preferred to Sandwich and Eastern pine, and brings a better price.

There are nearly two hundred vessels engaged in bringing Southern pine to this market. They are mostly schooners, and are of all sizes, varying from 100 to 300 tons, and carry upon an average from five to seven men all told. When freights are good, they go at other business. It requires about three weeks for an average trip. Freight on pine wood from Virginia is from $2 to $3 a cord, according as freights are active or otherwise. A vessel of 200 tons will bring 160 cords. It is piled up six and seven feet on deck; and, when they are caught in heavy blows, they often lose their deck load off. The pine-wood fleet to the number of 50 at a time are sometimes wind-bound in Hampton Roads and Lewes Breakwater, where they lie for two and three weeks together, detained by northeasters; but they are rather benefited than otherwise by these detentions, for the wood, meantime, gets thinned out of the market, and when they arrive prices are enough higher to pay than for demurrage. Many of the skippers live in Jersey City, off which is a favorite anchoring ground for these vessels, being handy to start from where they are bound either up the North or East River; and is also out of the track of vessels.

Most of the oak wood which comes to New-York, is from the north side of Long Island, and is sapling oak. It is used principally for shipping, for fire-wood and dunnage. A small portion comes from New-Jersey; it is longer, and brings a higher price, say from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a cord more than other kinds, and is mostly landed at the North River yards: a large part at the foot of Spring-street. In years past large quantities of oak and pine wood came here from the south side of Long Island, but the supply has largely fallen off, and now about one quarter the usual quantity goes to the brick kilns up the North River, where it brings from $4 50 to $5 the running cord for oak, and $4 to $4 25 for pine.

Connecticut River used to furnish a large quantity of oak and hickory, but the supply from that quarter has decreased about two-thirds in the New-York market. It is now consumed nearer home, in the small towns.

Hickory is preferred because it lasts longer on the fire, and gives out more heat. It is purchasdd by the rich, who want it for their parlor grates, and for the nursery or sleeping-room. There is, however, but a comparatively small quantity now coming to this market. Thirty cords of oak to one of hickory are now sold at the wood-yards, and some state the difference as fifty to one.

Wood heretofore has uniformly advanced in the month of October, but this year it has only maintained its price. The supply is only moderate, just about keeping up with the demand, which prevents fluctuation in prices. The farmers each cut a little only to supply themselves with ready money. Formerly many vessels made a business of bringing wood from Long Island, Egg Harbor, Tuckahoe, &c., but it is falling off. People who, a few years ago, built small craft for this trade, now construct vessels of a larger class and have gone into the Southern trade.

THE SAWYERS.

At each of the yards there are a few sawyers, who wait for purchasers to appear, when they offer their services in rotation, to saw, split, and put into the cellar or wood-house. The price is from one shilling to eighteen pence a cut. There are about a hundred wood-yards, located upon the up-town portions of the East and North Rivers, and each yard finds employment for from three to half a dozen sawyers. In view of the hard times, however, it is much more common than heretofore for persons to decline the services of the professional sawyer, and exercise themselves in sawing and splitting their own wood during leisure hours, especially if the buyer has the control of a back yard or cellar, where it can be done without "forfeiting respect," or damaging standing.

BUNDLING WOOD.

Few are probably aware of the extent to which the practice, so common to the cities of Europe, of selling wood in small quantities at the groceries, has come to be adopted in this City. One establishment engaged in bundling pine wood, will convey an idea of the amount of wood daily cut up and bundled for sale in this way.

Mr. JOHN T. BARNARD, and an associate, at No. 365 South-street, formerly kept a yard for the sale of wood and charcoal. In 1856 he commenced to put up pine wood in small bundles, for sale to families, and to the grocers to sell again. He began with an old blind horse, using an endless-chain power, and employed three or four boys. His sales amounted to only two or three hundred bundles per week, for the first month. Shortly, however, the little bundles of kindling wood became popular, and in three months the business doubled; he increased the number of his hands, and in six months the business had doubled again. He now sells from four to seven thousand bundles a day, and sometimes nine thousand. He has a double-cylinder engine, which runs four steam saws, and machinery for splitting up the wood. It is then carried by means of an elevator to the upper stories, where some thirty boys, of the ages of 10 to 16 years, are kept constantly busy putting into compact bundles of about eight inches in diameter, which are secured by rope-yarns. The yarns are all tied a given length, and they are then fitted in, and wedged strongly by a little wooden maul, which each boy uses for the purpose. Each boy can put up from 200 to 300 bundles in a day, and receives 16 cents per 100 bundles. They earn from $2 50 to $3 50 per week, and are paid off on Fridays. Some smart boys go to school, and work after hours, making good wages. One little fellow, apparently not over 8 years old, who is too small to reach up to the bench, sits on top of it and works away industriously with his little maul. He generally earns a dollar and twenty cents a week. The boys sing and whistle at their work, and appear very cheerful. They are the poor children of the neighborhood, some of them troublesome enough to manage at home, being accustomed to severe usage there, but kind treatment and the stimulus of wages keeps them in good subjection. One family is wholly supported by four of the boys who work in the place. Grocers send their wagons and buy from 1,000 to 2,000 at a time, paying $1 50 per hundred, and retailing it at 2 cents the bundle. Dealers in charcoal also buy large quantities of it with which to supply their customers. Families also purchase the wood as they require it for use. During the panic there was a slight falling off in the sales, more from the want of money than from any other cause, but it is now brisk again. Many families who heretofore have bought two or three loads of wood at a time, now step into the grocer's and buy it by the bundle. The sale is increasing, and he says he could easily dispose of 10,000 bundles daily if he could get it made up. They also sell the same kind of kindling-wood by the box; the price being about 30 cents the box. Mr. BARNARD has had the contract for supplying the public schools of New York with kindling-wood. He has this Fall sawed and split up three thousand cords of wood for these schools.

EFFECTS ON BROOKLYN—OFFICIALS ALL RIGHT.

In one respect Brooklyn suffers more from the present general stagnation in business than almost any other city. It is the great dormitory for New-York. Thousands of mechanics and laborers who are employed during the day in New-York, at night retire to their homes on the Long Island side of the East River, to rest their weary limbs. This large class embraces at least one-half of the bone and sinew registered by the census-takers as "residents" of Brooklyn. They sleep there and for the most part buy their "provender" there also. Of course the corner groceries suffer sadly when the New-York employes suspend operations. But these gentlemen are generally a little ahead of the world, and have credit if not money, and are not wanting in confidence, in that they are able to get along without "that little balance due" until times improve. So good customers who have heretofore paid promptly, though thrown out of employment, can generally obtain credit for the necessaries of life, and by virtue of the pass-book trade moves along—all parties hoping for better times soon.

In other branches of business there is a general curtailment to meet the lessened demand. Of the coopers, nearly every firm has reduced its force one-half, and some few have discharged all of their workmen. The factories, as a general thing, employ about their usual force.

The greatest depression is felt among the [illegible] dealers, clothiers, and particularly among [illegible] fancy articles. In these branches a clean sweep has been taken, and they have weathered the storm thus far so handsomely that they hope to stand it out until a clear sky appears.

We are happy to say that the county and City officials and their clerks thus far meet their engagements regularly on pay day. The financial derangement has not affected the Treasurer, and he pays those patriotic gentlemen with as free a hand as in the most prosperous times.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESSURE ELSEWHERE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes a list of eighty-eight manufacturing establishments in that city, which have reduced their force of men, or discharged their hands altogether. The usual number employed in these concerns is nearly 9,000. *Four thousand* have been dismissed. The exhibit is as follows:

Firms.	No. generally employed.	Now employed.
Rowland & Co	250	75
Wm. Rowland & Co	25	12
Philip P. Delly	40	20
Derbyshire	130	20
Starr Cotton Factory	400	All discharged.
Chatham Woolen Mill	300	All discharged.
Globe Cotton Mills	260	80
Ripka & Co	200	60
Glass Works	400	100
George W. Bender	18	10
George B. Sloat	80	25
Franklin Iron Works	200	60
Leibrandt & McDowell	95	30
Cramp, Ship-Builder	100	30
Reaney & Neafie	300	100
Norris & Sons	1,000	150
Baldwin & Co	600	150
John Bailey, Jr.	50	15
Berkinbine & Co	25	8
Oram & Co	70	20
William Sellers & Co	160	100
Matthews & Moore	125	50
Philadelphia Car Co	140	60
A. Whitney & Sons	150	100
A. L. Archambault	21	10
J. & T. Wood	60	30
N. Gavitt	70	30
H. R. Wilson	14	10
Hoopes & Townsend	50	20
James P. Smyth	120	50
Ringgold Cotton Factory	110	100
Madison Cotton Factory	200	All discharged.
Hart, Montgomery & Co	100	30
John Agnew	30	20
L. Thompson & Co	120	60
J. Baird	85	30
Watson's Coach Factory	175	50
Wescott & Co	14	10
Naylor's Planing Mill	11	11
Merrick & Son	400	250
Morris, Tasker & Morris	300	150
F. McIlvain	25	10
Savery & Co	100	50
North, Chase & North	100	50
J. M. Smith	20	15
Dolby's Planing Mill	40	20
Tier's Carbon Works	30	20
R. S. Harris	40	20
Louis Belrose	70	20
Perry's Cotton Mill	150	All discharged.
Granby & Norris, (Cotton)	200	All discharged.
David Milne	300	200
Thomas Drake	238	All discharged.
Devine's Cotton Mill	150	All discharged.
Cotton Mill, 12th and Washington	400	150
Samuel Hart, Card Factory	50	20
Jules Hauel & Co	30	20
Green & Co	15	10
Totals	8,657	4,919

But while labor is a drug at the East, the call for help at the West comes loudly. The Galena Mining Companies advertise for 10,000 men. The Pacific and Minnesota Railroad Company want laborers. Female help is needed in Indiana; the Evansville *Journal* says 100 females are wanted in that city.

The retail business in Philadelphia shows a diminution of prices of very considerable extent. The *Ledger* says: The money panic has forced goods into the market, which otherwise would have been lumbering the shelves of the merchant or manufacturer, and as soon as the excitement has subsided there will, unquestionably, be increased activity in the retail trade.

More houses to rent are to be seen in Philadelphia this Fall than at any time these five and six years, and at reduced rents.

On Thursday last, a bevy of brokers visited the town of Laporte, Ia., with several thousand dollars of the Branch of the New Indiana State Bank at that place for redemption. The fact becoming known to the citizens, a large crowd to the number of over a thousand, assembled in front of the Bank, where the brokers received notice to leave town immediately. The excitement run very high for several hours. The President of the Bank expressed his willingness to pay, but the people would not allow it.

FROM KANSAS.

Result of the Election—How the Troops came to Vote—Reassembling of the Constitutional Convention, &c.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

The election has passed off peaceably in all the Precincts heard from, which are all except the southernmost parts of the Territory. PARKER is elected, undoubtedly, by several thousand majority. The election has gone Democratic in the counties of Leavenworth, Johnson, Marshall, Atchison and Jefferson, which gives a small Democratic majority in the Territorial Legislature. Johnson and Douglas Counties are districted together, and the Democratic majority in Johnson County overcomes a the Republican majority in Douglas by something over a hundred votes. This results from the fact that Johnson County was settled from Missouri, upon whose borders it lies. The Republicans will, of course, make a great handle of this and cry out "Missouri! Missouri!" but the officers who were stationed at Shawnee, the point nearest to Westport, Mo., say that they neither knew nor heard of Missourians coming in to vote. It is true that many voted who had taken cla

NEW-YORK CITY

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of Hose Company No. 13 for a new house, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman HASWELL presented a resolution that Wm. H. Bull Belle be, and hereby is, appointed Inspector of Election in the third Election District of Twenty-First Ward. Adopted.

The President presented the following resolution:

Whereas, A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed on Saturday evening, in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-First-street, whereby another life has been sacrificed to the spirit of the murderous gangs with which this City is infested. And

Whereas, Owing to the numerous like offences which have been lately committed and the offenders still at large; be it therefore

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the late John Swenson, and that the sum of $1,000 is hereby appropriated therefor.

Laid over under the rules.

The following persons were appointed Inspectors of Election for the Twelfth Ward, whose names in due time will be advertised.

F. A. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, forwarded to the President an invitation to the Board to review a battalion of the Metropolitan Police, in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. It was read to the Board.

Colonel James E. Ryan, Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, also forwarded an invitation to the Board, in the following words: "It would afford much pleasure to the officers and members of this corps to give you a Review at 11½ o'clock A. M. to-morrow (Tuesday), 20th inst., in front of the City Hall. Its acceptance of this invitation will be gratifying."

A number of places were designated as polling-places for the Election Districts in the Nineteenth Ward, by concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Sarrs moved that a report be taken from the table from the Committee on Streets, in reference to widening Pearl-street from Broad-street to the Battery. Upon vote, the report was accepted and adopted.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of several other bills, which were now accepted and adopted.

Many bills of no extraordinary import were passed to a third reading. After which, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A resolution directing the Mayor to offer $1,000 for the discovery of the murderer of John Swenson was laid over under the rule.

A petition was received from Morgan L. Mott and others, proposing to clean the streets and avenues of the City, and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A report came in from the Board of Councilmen for concurrence, in favor of renting half a block of land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, adjoining that now occupied by them, at the rate of $1 per annum.

Alderman CLANCY stated that the object was simply to change the form by which the Asylum now hold the land, by making it at a rental of one dollar instead of during the pleasure of the Common Council, which was thought a wise precaution, before erecting costly buildings thereon. He stated that the institution did not, like other institutions, come to the Common Council every year for thousands of dollars.

Alderman TUCKER thought if they were presented with land worth near three hundred thousand dollars, more value than had been given to all the other institutions in the City, it was not strange that they did not call for anything else. He desired a reference. The block is bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Alderman OWENS moved that the report be so altered as to read "during the pleasure of the Common Council," instead of at a one dollar a year rental, which was lost.

Alderman BLUNT said that the Comptroller had no power to make such a lease as was asked for.

After some further debate the Board decided to concur, by a vote of 12 to 4. AYES—Wilson, Healy, Harris, Clancy, Adams, Steers, McConnel, Monegan, Colter, Valentine, McSpedon and Drake. NOES—Tucker, Banta, Blunt and Owens.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon—President SUERS in the Chair.

A resolution was presented directing the Comptroller to pay for the glass ballot-boxes, furnished for the County by the Police Commissioners, in accordance with the law.

Supervisor BLUNT moved a reference to the Police Committee, because he believed the expense by far too high. He thought $60,000 for ballot-boxes an outrage.

Supervisor MCSPEDON explained that the $60,000 named, covered the expense for the entire Metropolitan District. The boxes cost $15 each, and all the Comptroller would be called upon to pay would be for those needed for this County.

After some further debate the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Schnor and Tinson sent in a bill of $240, for expenses in contesting seat as Assessors in the Twenty-second Ward, which was reported on favorably by the Committee, and the report was adopted by the Board.

The Board reported in favor of paying the bill of Solomon Kipp, Jailor of Eldridge Street Jail, amounting to $906 67.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of fixing the salaries of the Clerk, Deputy and First and Second Assistant Clerks of the Marine Court, at $2,500, $1,500, $1,000 and $800, each.

Supervisor TUCKER opposed the rate for the Clerk as too high.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to amend by making the salary of the Clerk $2,000; the Deputy, $1,200; First Assistant, $800; Second Assistant, $600.

After considerable debate, the previous question was called with the following result: Ayes, 10; Noes, 8. The vote was subsequently reconsidered and the report laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of October to the 17th day of October, 1857: Men, 76; Women, 67; Boys, 139; Girls, 128: Total, 410.* Adults, 143; Children, 267; Males, 215; Females, 195; Colored Persons, 3.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	2	Dropsy in Head	16
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Drowned	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dysentery	9
Apoplexy	4	Dyspepsia	3
Asthma	3	Enlargement of the Heart	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Enlargement of the Liver	2
Bronchitis	11	Epilepsy	2
Burned or scalded	1	Fatty Heart	1
Catarrh	1	Fever	1
Casualties	4	Fever, Intermit'nt	2
Cholera Infant	11	Fever Puerperal	2
Colic Pictonum	1	Fever, Remittent	2
Com. of Brain	1	Fever, Scarlet	9
Cong. of Bowels	1	Fever, Typhoid	5
Cong. of Brain	4	Fever, Typhus	2
Cong. of Heart	1	Fracture of the Skull	2
Cong. of Lungs	4	Heart, Dis. of	8
Consumption	56	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Conv., adults	1	Hooping Cough	10
Conv. Infantile	28	Inflam. of Bow	10
Conv. Puerperal	1	Inflam. of Brain	5
Croup	10	Inflam. of Heart	1
Debility, Infant	9	Inflam. of Kid.	1
Diarrhœa	18	Inflam. of Liver	16
Dropsy	3	Inflam. of Stom	2
Dropsy in Chest	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
		Insanity	1
		Intemperance	2
		Malformation	2
		Malform. of heart	1
		Marasmus, Ad.	1
		Marasmus, Inf.	48
		Measles	4
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	2
		Parturition dif.	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premat. Birth	7
		Rheumatism	2
		Rupture of Ibs	2
		Intestines	1
		Scrofula	2
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	4
		Softening of the Brain	3
		Stillborn	24
		Strangulation	1
		Suffocation, Ac.	1
		Teething	6
		Ulcer. of Throat	1
		Unk'wn to Jury	1
		Varioloid	1
		Worms	1
		Total	410

* Decrease this week—48.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Oct. 17, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 9	144	94	238
Admitted to Oct. 16	25	22	37
Discharged, cured or relieved.	16	21	37
Died	1	3	4
Remaining at date	152	92	244

Males, 215; females, 29. J. DANACH, Supt.

RECEPTION OF A RETURNED ENGINE COMPANY.—On Saturday night Guardian Engine Company No. 29 returned to the City from a week's excursion to Boston, Providence and Lowell. They were received at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street, by several fire Companies, and escorted through the leading streets of the City. There were several bands of music, and the procession attracted considerable attention. At the close of the procession Engine Company No. 29 was entertained by the members of Hose Company No. 37 with a handsome collation at Chelsea Hall, in Eighteenth-street.

FIRE IN EAST ELEVENTH-STREET.—At 8½ o'clock last evening some stables caught fire in Eleventh-street, near Avenue B. Several horses owned by TIMOTHY MARTEN, were in the stables, but were all safely removed, except one, which was burned to death. His loss, including the horse, was about $100. Three stables were burned, the loss on them being $300. The stables were owned by the Stuyvesant Estate and were not insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, in the basket and willow-ware store of FREDERICK OLMSTED, No. 242 Washington-street. The damage to the stock was about $5,000. Mr. OLMSTED's loss is covered by insurance of $3,000 in several Insurance Companies of the City. The building is damaged about $500, but is covered by insurance.

FALLING INTO A BEER VAT.—Wm. Rossis, a German employed in the Eagle Brewery, in Forty-fourth-street, on Friday evening, fell into one of the vats of boiling beer. He was quickly taken out by his fellow-workmen, but not until he had been severely scalded. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SHOT FROM A TARGET COMPANY.—On Saturday, as man named Thomas Hill was watching a target company while engaged in practicing for prizes on the Red House grounds, he was accidentally shot in the thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital and is expected to recover.

☞ Mr. BAKER, Fire Marshal, was sworn in as Special Policeman on Saturday by the Police Commissioners. It was urged by the District-Attorney, who made the application, that by arming Mr. BAKER with Police authority he could more efficiently discharge his official duties.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—The Judges have awarded Premiums for Agricultural Products; from these we select some of the highest awards:

Wilson J. Hunt, Newtown, L. I., N. Y., for the best barrel of Spring Wheat.....Silver Cup, $20
E. Sherman, Searsville, Orange Co., N. Y., for the best barrel of Rye.....Silver Cup, $15
E. Sherman, Searsville, Orange Co., N. Y., for the best barrel of Buckwheat.....Silver Cup, $10
S. D. Crispel, Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., for the best barrel of Oats.....Silver Cup, $15
Hecker & Brother, Croton Mills, N. Y., for the best barrel of Wheat Flour.....Silver Cup, $10
Jacob Rumble, Jr., Newton, N. J., for the best Butter.....Silver Cup, $8
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., for the best collection named Fruit.....Silver Cup, $20
John W. Bailey, Plattsburgh, N. Y., for the best collection named varieties of Apples. Silver Cup, $15
John Brill, Newark, N. J., for the best 50 named varieties of Pears.....Silver Cup, $15
Mrs. F. B. Durfee, Fall River, Mass., for the best 4 named varieties of foreign Grapes. Silver Cup, $10
Charles S. Pell, New-York Orphan Asylum, Broadway and Seventy-fourth-street, for the best collection of Cut Flowers.....Silver Cup, $10
J. S. Burgess & Son, East New-York, for the best 100 bloom Dahlias.....Silver Cup, $10
Charles Moore, Third-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, for the best display of Roses...Silver Cup, $8
William Filzpatrick, Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth-street, for the best Floral Design.....Silver Cup, $15
J. Fitch, Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, New-York, for the best assortment Culinary Vegetables.....Silver Cup, $10
John W. Bailey, Plattsburg, N. Y., for the best collection named varieties Apples. Silver Cup, $15
Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass., for the best 50 named varieties of Pears.....Silver Cup, $15
Mrs. F. B. Durfee, Fall River, Mass., for the best 4 named varieties Foreign Grapes. Silver Cup, $10
Charles S. Pell, New-York Orphan Asylum, Broadway and Seventy-fourth-street, for the best collection of Cut Flowers.....Silver Cup, $10
Mateo Donadi, Astoria, New-York, for the best display of Roses.....Silver Cup, $8
S. Ruth, gardener to J. Fitch, Penitentiary, New-York, N. Y., for the best assortment Culinary Vegetables.....Silver Cup, $10
John W. Bailey, Plattsburg, N. Y., for the best collection named Varieties Apples. Silver Cup, $15
A. Saul & Co., Newburg, N. Y., for the best 50 named varieties of Pears.....Silver Cup, $15
John Brill, Newark, N. J., for the best assortment of Culinary Vegetables.....Silver Cup, $8

Warning to Boarding-House Keepers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night, between 5 and 6 o'clock, two very respectably-dressed young men made their appearance at the boarding-house No. 130 Green-street, Jersey City, and applied for board, with such reference as appeared perfectly satisfactory to the landlady.

They were shown to their rooms, and soon after supper they feigned weariness and retired. This was about 7 o'clock. Shortly after 8 some young men who slept in the same room, discovered that the new comers had not retired at all, but had secretly left the house, carrying with them the clothes belonging to the former occupants, which were hanging in the closets, to the amount of $80—$15 in cash being in the pockets of one of the vests. Nothing as yet has been heard of the whereabouts of the scoundrels. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1730, 11, 1214, 1317, 1446, 1656, 1289, 1314, 1432, 1519, 1523, 1649, 1698, 1728. *Part II.*—Nos. 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739 to 1746, 1473, 1551.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1678, 203 to 217, *Part II.*—Nos. 1503, 1562, 1563, 1566, 1633, 1635 to 1644.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 73, 256, 29, 158, 166, 13, 14, 16 to 20, 27, 35 to 49, 90, 178, 182, 183, 199, 232.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 359, 542, 371, 61, 399, 537, 574, 119, 404, 369, 298, 77, 468, 584, 583, 587, 589, 590, 592, 593 to 597, 599 to 601, 603 to 607.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The following are the law points in two of the cases recently decided by Judge BETTS, the result of which were given at the time:

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—JURISDICTION—OPPOSING LIENS.

In the matter of the Petition of Thomas Cornell vs. *The Proceeds of the Steamboat Alida.*—The petitioner in this case had filed a libel against the steamboat, a domestic vessel, to recover wharfage alleged to be due. There were other claims against the vessel and she was sold and the proceeds paid into the registry of the Court. The Court dismissed the libel, holding that the cause of action was out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

The libelant then filed a petition against the proceeds, claiming that he had a right of action against the owners of the boat for the debt, that the owners were insolvent, and that the Court should order the proceeds to be applied towards satisfaction of his demand.

Held by the Court.—That the cases in which the Court has afforded relief in any way analogous to that asked in this case, are where there was a plain jurisdiction *in personam*, in respect to the debt, and no counter claims to that of the debtor were before the Court in respect to the moneys in the registry. Such authority would never be assumed in opposition to the rights of creditors already possessing liens on the funds, as in this case.

That remnants in Court cannot be applied to general debts, when there are outstanding liens unsatisfied against the property, out of which the remnants proceeded.

That the Court having decided that it cannot take cognizance of the demand by direct action *in rem* or *in personam*, no circuitous or indirect method of proceeding will bring the property within its jurisdiction.

The case of the *General Smith* (4 Wheat., 378,) is generally accepted to have determined that the Admiralty jurisdiction in respect to debts created on account of services or supplies to domestic vessels cannot be exercised except to carry out remedies given by the local law. The personal liability of the owner is not declared by the State statute of New-York in cases of materials, labor, or supplies, furnished to vessels of this State in their home ports. If their actions *in personam* are sustainable in these cases, they can be so only as ancillary remedies, to that in *rem* appointed by the Legislature. The individual responsibility for the debt of the vessel rests accordingly in the general law and not upon the provisions of the statute, and the creditor cannot any more seek relief under one form of process in the Admiralty Courts than the other in relation to this special class of actions. That is, if the Court has no jurisdiction over it *in rem*, it will possess none in any other form of remedy.

Petition denied.

For the petition—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; in opposition—Mr. Bonney.

BOND FOR SAFE RETURN OF VESSEL—PART OWNERS—NECESSITY OF DEMAND FOR BOND—COSTS.

Daniel L. Sturges vs. *The Brig Mary Staples and Horace Staples et al. part owners.*

The libelant, owning one-eighth of the brig, filed his libel, alleging that the majority owners were about to send her on a voyage, to which he had objected, and refused to give him a bond for her safe return. On the libel being filed and the vessel seized, the bond demanded by the libel was given by the majority owners and the vessel discharged from custody. The libel was filed before any actual demand of the bond was made by the libelant of the other owners, and they claimed that he was not entitled to recover costs against them.

Held by the Court—That a part owner has a right to protect his interest by Admiralty process against the employment of the property against his dissent until security is given him to the value of his interest, that the vessel shall be safely restored to her home port.

That his title to the appropriate remedy to maintain this right is not dependent upon any demand of the security from his co-owners. On his dissent to their putting her upon any particular voyage, their authority as representatives of the majority interest becomes suspended in that respect until they give him the indemnity appointed by law.

That the libelant was not bound, therefore, to demand of the other owners the fulfillment of the duty cast upon them by law.

That the submission of the majority owners to the requirement of the suit is tantamount to a decree of the Court in his favor, and carries with it a right to costs, as an incident of the result. The discretion of the Court to grant or withhold costs, since the Act of Congress of February 1853, must be regarded as restended in effect.

Decree for libelant for costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict, for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

The Banks Not Bound to Pay Specie.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 19.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

Livingston vs. *The Bank of New-York.*—The plaintiff being, as he alleges, the owner of two "circulation notes" of the Bank of New-York, each of the denomination of $100, on the afternoon of the 13th of October, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, presented them to the paying teller of the bank, demanding specie for them, and was refused. He further alleges, on information and belief, that the bank is insolvent; and therefore prays that it may be dissolved, that it may be enjoined from exercising any of its corporate functions, from collecting its debts, from paying out or transferring its money and effects, and that its assets may be appropriated to pay its liabilities "according to law."

As a preliminary to a final decree, he now moves, on the sworn statements of his complaint, for an order of the Court requiring the Bank to show cause, at an early day, why a receiver should not be appointed "to take charge (in the interim) of its property and effects," and the immediate question is, is such an order, on the case made, a matter of strict legal right, and if not, is it nevertheless, under all the circumstances, fit and proper, as a matter of mere legal discretion. The plaintiff, no doubt, is entitled to the same remedy, by the ordinary suit at law and judgment and execution, against the Bank, as against any other debtor. He has the advantage, too, in such action, of greater dispatch than an ordinary creditor. He is freed from the common obstruction of a sham defence. In *twenty days* after the first step taken, the law declares peremptorily that "judgment *shall* be rendered for such demand with interest and costs, unless the Judge shall be satisfied by affidavit, setting forth the facts, that there is a good defence, on the merits, to the demand, and shall thereupon direct a stay of the judgment until a trial can be had. And even in that case—a case seldom likely to occur—the issue joined, whether of fact or law, "*shall* have preference over all other causes." Appeals too—another mode of procrastination—are also restricted, by requiring the certificate of a Judge "that there is probable error," and satisfactory security for the payment of the demand, in the event of final judgment, "with interest at the rate of ten per cent., and costs."

These strong provisions to insure a speedy recovery are applicable "to any proceeding for the recovery of any demand" against a bank "issuing any kind of paper credits to circulate as money." And it will thus be seen that, as against that class of banks, every depositor, as well as every stockholder, may ordinarily obtain an execution in twenty days from the time of demand and refusal of specie, (which execution, by the terms of the code, may be made returnable within the further period of sixty days,) and that the time of payment may accordingly, by legal resistance, be postponed in that manner for three months, or thereabouts, and no longer.

Whether these summary requirements of the act of 1849 were intended to apply to the higher courts alone may admit of some doubt. It is clear, however, that they do not take from the creditor of a bank his ordinary remedy in the minor courts for sums of $500 and under, as remedy which, without going into details, it is presumed, is at least as prompt as any in the Supreme Court.

What occasion is there, then, for any extraordinary measures, beyond those already referred to, in favor of the present plaintiff or against the present defendants? The bank, we are told, is insolvent, but how is that shown? The plaintiff's "information and belief" is surely no evidence; especially when in direct contradiction to the regular official reports of the bank, which, being made under oath, and published by express direction of law, are, it is presumed, entitled to at least as much weight judicially, as the unknown and unsworn informant of the plaintiff.

We are left, then, to the mere legal inference of insolvency resulting from the suspension of specie payments by a bank of issue.

Is such the necessary inference from suspension, no matter what the bank's assets may amount to, in cases where suspension is general, and nearly universal, throughout the State and every other section of the Union? It seems to me that it is not. The statute of 1849—which, being subsequent in time, and especially directed to the case of banks of issue, and covering precisely the same ground, would seem to supersede on these points the older enactments—this statute provides that upon proof by the abortive return of an execution, or by other satisfactory evidence before it is returned, that an execution for "any debt or liability exceeding $100" cannot be satisfied out of any property of the bank thus sued, the judge "shall at once make an order declaring the insolvency of such corporation or association;" to be followed, of course, by the appointment of a receiver to wind up its business. Under another section, however, a creditor, without waiting the first twenty days, or the subsequent sixty days, if his demand exceed $100, may, at any time after ten days from the refusal of payment, apply for an order enjoining the bank and declaring it insolvent; and on such application the Judge, "if in his opinion on the facts presented it be expedient, in order to prevent fraud or injustice," may grant an order for a temporary injunction. After which, on hearing of the parties on short notice, he shall determine whether the bank be "clearly solvent or otherwise." And even if he determine it to be clearly solvent, he is required to continue the temporary injunction, if one have been granted, until full payment of the debts and costs. But if he determine that it is "not clearly solvent," he must not only continue the injunction, but appoint a receiver.

Reading these provisions, can any one say that, by a true interpretation of the law of which they form a part, the mere suspension of specie payments of itself, and by itself, settles the question of insolvency? If so, why require, under one section, the issuing of an execution and proof of inability to satisfy it; and under another, first a delay of at least ten days, and then a hearing on further notice, and an examination of the "officers' books, papers, accounts, assets and effects?" Banks of issue in this State are the creatures of the law. The same law assumes that while accommodating the public, they will yield an income to the stockholders; and how is such income to be realized unless they are allowed to loan, not only their capital, but a portion at least of their deposits; and that, too, not returnable on demand, but on time? It assumes, therefore, in the very organization of such institutions, that in case of a panic or sudden rush, the Banks, although amply able and clearly solvent, may not have specie enough on hand immediately to satisfy all claims. Thence the act of 1849, instead of authorizing a permanent injunction, upon a mere refusal to pay in specie, expressly requires further "proof satisfactory to a Justice of the Supreme Court," that the demand of the plaintiff "cannot be satisfied out of *any property* of the defendant," or that, after a full hearing of the parties, it shall appear, and be so determined, that the Institution is "not clearly solvent,

In the present case, it is now admitted, that the Bank has *property* not only sufficient, but in every respect more than sufficient to satisfy all demands. Within the meaning of the statute, therefore, it is "clearly solvent," and of course not a subject for the extraordinary decree prayed for in the complaint. For that reason, as well as for the reason that no "fraud or injustice" is alleged or pretended,—it is, in my "opinion, on the facts presented," not only not "expedient," but on the contrary highly inexpedient, to grant a "temporary injunction," or an order to show cause why such an injunction should not be issued.

The Revised Statutes on this subject, I have said, would seem to have been superseded by the later provisions of the statute of 1849. This position requires some qualification. The late statute is confined to demands "exceeding one hundred dollars," and to "corporations and joint stock associations issuing bank-notes," whereas, the previous statutes were applicable to "any creditor" of any amount, and to *any* loan, banking or insurance "corporation," whether issuing notes or not. It must be obvious, however, that where a statute says that a certain thing may be done after twenty days, or after sixty and twenty days, or after ten days and a full hearing of both parties, precisely the same thing cannot be done under a previous statute *ex parte*, and without waiting eighty, twenty, ten, or any number of days. There is an obvious repugnance operating to that extent as an implied repeal.

The present application, therefore, in that view also must be dismissed. The plaintiff's demand exceeds $100—it is founded, not on a deposit, but on two circulating notes—and yet it is made, instead of ten days after the refusal of payment, in less than twenty-four hours. The law, it is true—and the statute of 1849 is certainly not an exception to the principle—aids the vigilant and not the slothful—it is possible, nevertheless, even in such a case to rise too early.

Banks of issue, it will thus be seen, where they are acting in good faith and are "clearly solvent," have a little time to breathe, after suspension, although not very long. On all except small demands they must have twenty days, and, with the approbation of the Sheriff, may have sixty more. And as against all their creditors, except note-holders, if certain views of the Constitution are correct, the Legislature, should they deem the public good to require it, may extend the indulgence still further. On this point, however, I express no opinion—further than to say that any legislation to be valid must conform first to the Federal Constitution prohibiting all the States from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts;" and, secondly, to the State Constitution prohibiting the Legislature, whatever may be the true interpretation of the prohibition, from passing any law "sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, corporation or association, issuing bank notes of any description."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice ROSEMAN.

DECISIONS.

Moore & Raynes vs. *Hagemeyer.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Mary Ann Graham vs. *Owen Dunnigan.*—Case settled.

The American Benefit Building Association vs. *James Caudler and others.*—Mortgage to be executed; recovery of excess paid denied.

John Meyers, Public Register, &c., vs. *John A. Macksado.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to complaint.

Austin West vs. *William Witters and James Cagner.*—Motion for new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Briggs and another vs. *Gaunt and another.*—Order for security on former order discharged if respondents so elect.

Before Hon. Justice DUER.

Hugh Maxwell vs. *The East River Bank.*—Case settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder SMITH and Judge RUSSELL.

Recorder SMITH appeared on the Bench yesterday for the first time since his sickness, but he only remained to pass sentences, and to try one case, after which he sent for Judge RUSSELL, who took his place, and continued the judicial proceedings of the day.

Lucius Mendis was called up for sentence. Lucius is the interesting young bookkeeper of the firm of Marks & Poznanski, William-street, who, after conducting his own case with the skill of an accomplished lawyer, but with a hardihood that left no doubt in anybody's mind that he was a most thorough villain, was convicted of uttering three checks on the Island City and Tradesman's Bank for $550 each. While the Jury adjourned to another room to consider their verdict, he coolly walked out of the Court, and being unexceptionably dressed, and somewhat of a coxcomb, was taken by the door-keeper for one of our dashing, Childe-Harold-looking lawyers, who defend notorious criminals, and gain a reputation thereby for professional daring and astuteness. He was shortly afterwards captured by officer Davis at his room in Broadway, where he was hurriedly packing up his earthly possessions, while meditating a flight to parts unknown. When brought up for sentence yesterday, he begged the Recorder not to send him to the State Prison. He did not dread the punishment, but he dreaded the disgrace. He was only 22 years of age, and had ambition, hope, even encouragement to a retrieved and glorious life before him, if he could be spared an incarceration in the State Prison. He would not heed 20 years in the Penitentiary—for it was not the punishment that he shunned—but even one year in the State Prison would cover him with disgrace, and cause his whole life to be blasted. It was the first time he had been charged with crime, and he threw himself upon the leniency of the Court.

The Recorder remarked that the law in such convictions, left the Court no discretion as between the State Prison and the Penitentiary, and even if it did, the present case was not one that had any claim upon the mercy of the Court. Thorough inquiry had been instituted into the antecedents of the prisoner, and it has been shown that from his earliest youth, his life had been one of crime. He had been the constant associate of forgers. His domestic relations had been of the worst nature. He had abandoned his wife under circumstances which could not be palliated, and in his case ignorance or want of education could not be pleaded as excuses. He had evinced ability in that Court, during his trial, which, if not abused, would have made him an ornament of society. It was true that the punishment would blast all his prospects for life, but he (the Recorder) would be doing injustice to the public if he did not impose the heaviest sentence of the law upon him. The sentence of the Court in his case was therefore five years, at hard labor, in the State Prison.

John Cheshire, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

William Callahan, convicted last week of bigamy, was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State Prison—the Recorder remarking that it was a peculiarly aggravated case.

Thomas Finley, a respectable looking man, indicted for embezzling goods to a large amount, was convicted of petit larceny. Judgment was suspended.

William Manley, the young rascal convicted of robbing a German woman, in open daylight, at the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, of $107, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Hugh P. Hoare, the son of a man who was executed for murder, who was charged with an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty last week to an assault with a dangerous weapon. The Recorder, after remarking that his education had been neglected, and that he had no good example set him, suspended judgment and ordered him to be discharged.

Francis Small pleaded guilty to grand larceny. He was in the service of a Mr. Lowe, and stole from that gentleman a mare worth $500, selling it for $150. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Catharine J. Burke, aged 19 years, a well-dressed and respectable looking girl, was charged with grand larceny. She picked the pocket of a Mrs. Haynes in a fancy store in Canal-street. The money was found on her person. She pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Virginia Bennett, a colored girl, charged with stealing goods, worth $100, from a lady named Hull, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

Henry Cunney, aged 17, was charged with assault and battery on Officer Wares, of the Twenty-first Ward, on August 2d. At the time in question the officer had arrested a prisoner for fighting, when five or six of his confederates, and among them Cunney, attacked him and effected the escape of the arrested party. Cunney threatened to stab the officer with a knife.

At the trial yesterday, Cunney's father, a common-looking Irishman, acted as a lawyer and conducted the defence. He undoubtedly prejudiced the case against the prisoner by his intemperate conduct. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence reserved.

At this point in the day's proceedings the Recorder left the bench, and was succeeded by Judge RUSSELL.

Joseph Southard was tried for robbing Ferdinand L. Hall of his pocket-book, containing $75 and some papers, on the evening of June 16, at the time the General Walker procession was passing through the Park. An *alibi* was very clearly proved, and the Jury acquitted him without delay.

David Howard, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was consigned to the State Prison for five years.

Francis Williams, who was tried on Friday last for stealing from Mr. King a gold watch, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison, was searched after his return to the Tombs, by one of the Wardens, when the watch was found sewed up in one of the legs of his pantaloons, and was restored to its owner.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

This Court convened yesterday morning.

John Dikeman, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Long Island Railroad Company and pleaded not guilty to the presentment for maintaining a nuisance, on Atlantic-street, by the use of steam.

The Court then adjourned to Nov. 17 to accommodate the Judge, who has a heavy calendar in the General Term to dispose of.

Police Intelligence.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PAUPER.—"Centre Market Joe," a pauper nearly 80 years of age, was found yesterday lying insensible in an alley in Crosby-street. He had hold with one hand of one end of a hard crust of bread, and the other end firmly clutched between his teeth. He died a few minutes after he was found, his hand and teeth still holding firmly the crust. The body was removed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and an inquest will be held on it to-day. The deceased has been a pauper upwards of twenty years, and has been known only by the name of "Centre Market Joe," time out of mind. Centre Market was his head-quarters. As regularly as morning came, he was always to be seen leaning on his staff, waiting patiently the gift of such pieces of food as the more generous market-men might offer him. He was an inoffensive old man, but appeared to have no friends or relatives to provide for him. No information could be gathered by our reporter yesterday, of his right name or his antecedents. Everybody in the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards knew him, but they only knew him as "Centre Market Joe," and a beggar. It is probable that at the inquest to-day the facts of his history may be revealed.

THREE MEN STABBED.—Patrick Manahan, his wife, and Patrick and Timothy Dillon, were on Sunday evening walking down the new Bowery, intending to call on some friends in Oliver-street. As they were turning around into Oliver-street a gang of young rowdies set upon them, asking what they were going to do with the woman they had with them. Manahan told them the woman was his wife. One of the gang said "You can't come any such gammon over us," and immediately made an onslaught on the three with a clasp-knife, stabbing each of them. It was all done in a moment, and the villains immediately scattered. Timothy Dillon was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the Hospital. The other parties had their wounds dressed at the Fourth Ward Station-house. From the description given of the person who inflicted the stabs, Officers Quinn and Templeton, of the Fourth Ward, succeeded shortly in arresting him. He turned out to be Wm. Butler, a young rowdy well known to the police of the Ward.

DROWNED BY FALLING OFF A PIER.—Sunday evening a person fell off the bulkead at the junction of Cherry and East streets, East River. An officer of the Thirteenth Ward saw him fall, and heard the splash of the body in the water. He called assistance, when an attempt was made to find the body, but without success. His hat—a black Kossuth—was found in the water and taken to the Station-house. It is supposed that the drowned man belonged to some vessel lying at the dock, and while looking for the vessel, and probably being intoxicated, fell into the water. Complaint is made that the docks in this vicinity are not half lighted.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CALIFORNIA MERCHANT.—Cornelius Terhune, a merchant recently arrived from California, on Saturday last was taking a buggy-ride in Fifth-Avenue, in company with Mr. J. W. Morrison, of this City. As they were driving in the vicinity of Thirty-third-street the horse took fright and soon became unmanagable. After running a couple of blocks Terhune jumped out and was soon followed by Morrison. Terhune sustained a compound fracture of his right leg, but his companion escaped uninjured. Terhune was removed to a friend's house in Twenty-eighth-street and a physician called, who set his leg. He appeared to be doing well until Sunday morning, when he suddenly became worse and died. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict was rendered of apoplexy caused by a fall. Deceased was but 26 years of age. He lived with his mother.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—Coroner Connery commenced an inquest, yesterday, in the case of James O'Mahony, the liquor-dealer, at No. 71 Catharine-street, who was found drowned on Friday last, and whose body was supposed to have been thrown into the river after being murdered. The evidence showed no marks of violence upon the body. Testimony has been adduced that parties, who were proven to be his enemies, had threatened his life, but nothing has thus far been elicited tending to implicate them as his murderers. The investigation goes on to-day, when it is possible the cause of his death may be learned.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN HEIR.—By an affidavit made by Charles F. Webber, of No. 363 Ninth-Avenue, it appears that his father died on Friday, at No. 20 Thompson-street, and he and his mother (now in the Alms-house) claim to be the only heirs. The old man left between $200 and $300 in gold, several gold watches, and one due bill for $400—in all about $1,000. This property, Webber alleges, was stolen by Madelaine Caroline Lindower, and a boy named Andrew Webber. The Surrogate directed the Public Administrator to take possession of the property, but these people refused to give it up. Alderman WILSON held them to bail in $1,000, Charles Frederick Webber, becoming security.

CHARGE OF FRAUD DISMISSED.—The complaint preferred a few days since against Albert S. Dickinson, a note broker, by George F. Dodd, charging the former with stealing drafts and bills to the value of $3,660 56, was dismissed Saturday by Alderman WILSON, acting magistrate at the Tombs, upon advice of Mr. Hall, District-Attorney. The evidence showed that Dickinson, a few days since, gave Dodd a check for $160, Dodd promising to return the money the next day. Failing to fulfill his promise and showing no intention of refunding the money, Dickinson walked into Dodd's store, in Cedar alreet, and seized the drafts and bills as security for his $160.

A YOUNG BURGLAR NABBED.—On Saturday morning at 1½ o'clock Frederick Keller, a private watchman, observed a boy trying to cut his way with an axe into the bakery of Henry O. Wentworth, No. 232½ Greenwich-street. He immediately nabbed the boy and consigned him to

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,

During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,

FOR CASH,

At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at a large redniction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,

Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.

HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.

DRUGGETS,

BOCKINGS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12 Cortlandt,

and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

[redacted] HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL

FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

IN CHAMBER-ST.,

HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,

AT RETAIL,

FOR

SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

IN THE

LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,

NO. 335 BROADWAY,

Corner of Worth-st.,

FOR CASH ONLY,

ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,

Embracing—

6,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.

3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,

3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.

Brocne and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.

Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,

Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.

1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.

500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.

100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.

1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.

500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.

500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.

250 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.

Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.

A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.

Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.

Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.

French and Irish SILK POPLINS.

SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.

Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.

Merino, Amelne, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.

Gros Odier French PRINTS.

Print ROBES A QUILLE.

Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.

Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.

1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS

1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.

5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.

French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.

A large assortment of

Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.

MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,

Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,

A choice assortment of

TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,

ROBES A VOLANTES,

For Evening Dresses,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the

RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES

of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

the best make that now comes to this country, for

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

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475 BROADWAY.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,

At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, bnt at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

RICH CLOAK AND BASQUE TRIMMINGS,

CROCHET, CHENILLE AND OPERA FRINGES,

MAGNIFICENT FIGURED AND PLAIN VELVET GALLOONS,

And every other variety of handsome cloak trimmings, selected by ourselves in Paris, are offered at retail much below general prices.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

STELLA,

CHENILLE,

PLUSH,

BROCHE,

And every other variety of shawls and scarfs, consisting of the newest and most desirable shawls in the market, are offered at prices less than cost of importation, commencing on MONDAY, 19th inst.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

FINE FURS.

Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 22 Warren-st.,

Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,

TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR CASH.

MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par for goods at

J. SPENCE & SONS',

No. 27 Division-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BED AND BERTH Blankets, French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, doeskins, plaid poplins, woolen plaids, linens, table cloths, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

RUINOUS SACRIFICE.

ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT BANKRUPT SALE STILL CONTINUES

At Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe-st.

In addition, from Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.'S GREAT CASH AUCTION SALE, WHERE EVERY DOLLAR WAS SOLD FOR CASH—I being fortunate enough to obtain the following lots at fifty per cent. less than the sterling cost:

Lot 1—10 cases yard-wide printed LAWNS, 4 cents.

Lot 2—700 pieces high-colored wool PLAIDS, 12½ cents, worth 2s. 6d.

Lot 3—300 pieces double width PLAIDS, 18¾ cents, half price.

Lot 4—1,500 pieces fast-colored CALICOES, 4c. and 6c.

Lot 5—17,000 yards handsomest DE LAINES in this market, 12½ cents; manufacturer's price 20 cents.

Lot 6—12,000 yards English DE LAINES, 6¼ cents, worth 1s.

Lot 7—7 boxes English PARAMATTAS, 11 cents.

Lot 8—381 pieces widest width PARAMATTAS, 15 cents, worth 2s. 6d.

Lot 9—50 pieces shaded stripe MOHAIRES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

Lot 10—300 yards satin stripe CASHMERES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

The largest stock in the City, to be sold at the same ruinous rates. Ladies will please to call and look, whether they purchase or not.

ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.

Three doors above Monroe-st.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!

ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks

JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:

Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.

Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.

Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.

Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.

Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION

IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,

We are enabled to offer immense bargains in

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:

4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.

1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.

500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,

Will sell, this week,

THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK

OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,

A wonderful reduction

From former prices.

Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 93c.

Just received by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard

Previously sold at $1 25.

By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.

AUCTION PRICES.

FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

promptly at private sale for CASH.

Nobody will object to our prices.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

No. 56 Park-place.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS.

We now offer our

LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FASHIONABLE

FANCY GOODS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

FOR CASH.

B. M. SMITH,

(Late Smith and Pitcher,)

No. 34 Murray-st., corner Church-street, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE

FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

By

KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,

No. 99 Chamber-st.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Corsets 75c. and $1, Worth $1 50 and $2.

For thirty days only.

MRS. GAYNOR,

No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

$200,000

worth of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

To be Sold

FOR CASH,

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway,

Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once,

CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,

TAPESTRY REPS,

PLAIN REPS,

SATIN DE LAINES,

WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

Made and put up at prices to suit the times.

They would especially call attention to their select Stock of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wishing to keep their

WORKMEN EMPLOYED

during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.

Their Stock of

WINDOW SHADES

comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT

before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CORNICES AND FIXTURES,

33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 Grand-st.,

will offer at retail

on Monday, Oct. 5,

$50,000 WORTH

OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

purchased at the recent forced auction sales

FOR CASH,

AT A

DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.

ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following will give but a faint idea of the

INDUCEMENTS

offered to cash purchasers

at this celebrated establishment:

300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 6s. 6d., 8s., 9s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.

250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.

300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.

500 pieces Donal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.

250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.

180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.

1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.

1,200 English 8s. goods, 6¼ cents.

500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 60 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!

For a few days only,

WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,

will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at

RETAIL,

embracing

RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.

SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.

SILK ROBES A QUILLE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.

SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.

WOOL PLAIDS.

1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.

Together with a long line of more common dress goods.

8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.

BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.

CHENILLE SCARFS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.

Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

OF

DRY GOODS,

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

LARGE JOBBING-HOUSE

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT

RETAIL FOR CASH,

COMPRISING $200,000 WORTH OF

SILKS,

MERINOES,

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

in every variety,

LINEN GOODS,

BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

Sale to commence on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 21,

In the Store,

No. 380 BOWERY, (opposite 5th-st.)

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The goods are all the newest styles, this Fall's importation. Will be sold at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

$250,000 WORTH OF

VALUABLE FURS,

The entire Wholesale Stock of

J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.

AT RETAIL

THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted. At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.

SABLE AND MINK SETS,

FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,

ROCK MARTEN, AND

FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.

SLEIGH ROBES,

GENTLEMEN'S COATS,

GLOVES AND COLLARS'

And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. 82 Malden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST!

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICE!

For the purpose of

EFFECTING MORE RAPID SALES

We shall offer,

AT BOTH STORES,

On and after

MONDAY, Oct. 19,

Our entire stock of very desirable

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS.

At 30 per cent.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WARRANTED GENUINE "BAJOU GLOVES,"

Of the finest quality of kid and best manufacture,

ALL CHOICE FALL COLORS,

At 70 cents per pair,

COST TO IMPORT 87½ CENTS.

Purchasers may rely on the above being strictly as represented.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!

Fashionable Fall Dress Goods of every description, at 25 per cent.

BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Yard-and-half wide

EUGENIE FANCY PLAIDS,

A novelty, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Our entire Stock, including all the most fashionable styles, MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.

10 cases more opened at

ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!

Newest Fall Styles.

REDUCED TO 75 CENTS AND $1.

Sales at this immense reduction will commence

MONDAY, Oct. 19,

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS!

NOTICE!

FINANCIAL CRISIS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

OFFER THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

DRESS, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT RETAIL FOR CASH,

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,

New-York.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.

COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

BOYS' COLLARS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES.

Continuation of the sale,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

A large and beautiful assortment,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,

NOW OPEN,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Bought under the present pressure, for sale

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILK VELVETS,

EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,

AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

An additional lot of these

VERY POPULAR GOODS

Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 19,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

RICH DRY GOODS,

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

Rich chene silk, worth $2, Sold at $1 25,

Elegant Bayadere silks worth $1 75, Sold at $1 25,

Brocade Bayaderes, worth $2 25, Sold at $1 50,

With a great variety of other styles at the same rates of prices.

By JAMES CROPSEY,

No. 481 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Rich and elegant sets of laces and embroideries, French worked bands, medallion sets,

Infants' medallion caps,

Edgings and insertions,

All at 50 per cent. under regular prices, by

JAMES CROPSEY,

No. 481 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

A splendid assortment of these beautiful goods in all their variety of styles,

Sold at $1 37½. Worth $2.

At JAMES CROPSEY'S,

No. 491 Broadway.

GREAT SALE THIS DAY!

AT OAK HALL.

I will sell from $60,000 to $100,000 worth of

MEN AND BOYS' GARMENTS,

for cash, at such a

GREAT SACRIFICE!

as Goods have never yet been offered at in New-York. All solvent bills taken at par.

THEODORE R. B. DEGROOT,

Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant

Dry goods,

Superb flounced robes,

Very rich robes à quille,

Elegant dress silks,

Genuine Irish poplins,

Valencias, French merinos,

Lace and embroidered sets,

Real laces, French embroideries,

Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,

Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.

No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Owing to the great pressure in money matters, the subscriber has reluctantly concluded to sell off,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

His entire stock, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of the

CHOICEST MOURNING GOODS

EVER IMPORTED.

Many large lots having been purchased at recent Auctions, greatly below the cost of importation, and, with the sacrifice now making, will be found most advantageous to purchasers. An inspection before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

RICH NEW CLOAKS,

30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

SILKS GREATLY UNDER COST.

SILK ROBES 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST.

IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,

REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY.

ALL

GREATLY UNDER COST.

JAMES A. HEARN,

No. 775 Broadway above 9th-st.

BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTLES,

For DEEP and SECOND MOURNING,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

MOURNING EMBROIDERIES, at HALF PRICE.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

COLLARS AND SETS,

CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

HONITON POINT,

BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,

And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A select assortment

Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,

Of the newest Paris patterns,

At reduced prices.

MME. F. PINCHON,

No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are offering

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,

Having bought largely at very low prices for cash.

RICH SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.

SILK ROBES and PLAID POPLINS,

MERINOS—AN IMMENSE STOCK.

MUSLINS at 37 cents—usual price 62 cents.

DE LAINES of every kind.

SHAWLS—A full assortment.

No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVERY ONE.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

EMBROIDERED SETS,

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

EMBROIDERED BANDS, &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The ENTIRE STOCK of this establishment has been MARKED DOWN AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,

for the month of October, 1857.

The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

CARPETS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Owing to our heavy importatinns we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.

DOUGHTY & BRO.,

n. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

A GREAT RUSH.

All those who were fortunate enough to be at the sale of men's furnishing goods yesterday at O. W. UNDERHILL & CO.'S, No. 69 Maiden-lane, obtained unheard of bargains; therefore, in consequence of the rush we will continue our sales every day for the next 10 days, commencing at 9 A. M. OSCAR W. UNDERHILL & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Newest, best, cheapest. Open now and every month, at No. 297 Broadway, by S. CHAMBERS. N. B.—When hatters turn tailors, milliners, shoemakers, and Jack of all trades, look out for trash and a crash.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.

Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.

Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.

Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,

Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

Retail Depot, No. 505 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAVES & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN IN any kind of service, as cook, steward, waiter, &c. He has accompanied families in Europe, and has served many years in an American family here; speaks French and English besides his own language, and can be usefully employed in any branch of service in a private family, as well as in a hotel. He has the best testimonials and references, especially from his last employer. Address F. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman, for general housework; she thoroughly understands her business, has a little girl twelve years old, whom she would like to take with her. is a steady, faithful person, who studies the interests of her employer; wages no object; will go into the country. Her daughter is a neat, smart child. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid; willing to take care of children; is a good sewer; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, or both, by an Italian woman; she understands embroidery and irons most finely. The highest references can be given by her last employer, in whose family she has been engaged for a term of years. Address L. C., No. 438 3d-av., room No. 8. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and assist in one washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress; one who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen from 9 until 4 o'clock. Call at No. 201 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing, or regular cooking in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands meats and poultry, assists in the washing; wages $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 22 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 East 19th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Scotch Protestants; one as first-rate cook and baker; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing or general housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY ONE who understands his business; has no incumbrance, and has the best of reccommendations. Any family requiring a trustworthy servant will hear of one by applying to M. M., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the saddlery store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference as to capability and character given; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED.—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as nurse and do sewing; would do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references as to competency and character given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as an excellent cook; has no objection to do part of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 366½ Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent young woman, a place in a first-class private family as cook; the very best of City reference; call at No. 13 Union-place, east of University-place; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man, can give the best City and country references, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. A., at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING girl, a desirable situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses; or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given; call at No. 41 Rutgers-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough dressmaker, plain sewer and hair-dresser. Would work by the day or week. City reference. Call at 116 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man that can produce recommendations from his last employer, having been with him for two years. Address P. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, is very attentive to and fond of children, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter, with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 22 West 20th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Two respectable German Protestant girls want situations as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and plain sewers; also by two first-class cooks and several Protestant seamstresses, and a large number as housekeepers, lady's maids, and girls to travel, and others in every branch of domestic work, and with good reference, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. No charge if not suited. Eight years established.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take the charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting out and fitting children's clothes. The best of City reference. Address No. 71 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situations; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 290 33d-st., west of the 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Inquire at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant German woman as chambermaid or nurse; is neat in person, of pleasing address, and can come well recommended. Also, by a young Scotch woman, to do the housework in a small family. Has best City references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 64 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED.—TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORed girls want situations; one as laundress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; they are willing and able to do their work; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROtestant girl wants a situation as professed cook; makes good bread and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; will be found anxious to give satisfaction; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT first-class servants, both colored and white, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for one week at No. 45 Madison-st., room No. 5, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS chambermaid and waiter, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a neat sewer; lived two years in her last place; would go a short way in the country. To be seen until suited at No. 726 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED — SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by two very competent American girls, with good city reference. Call at No. 93 4th-st., north of Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AS chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., north

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 20 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents ... at 12½ cents a week; mailed for a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year. Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance—Bills of all specie paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters relating to news facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are informed by M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., that the departure of the California mail steamer is postponed until Thursday next, 22d inst. The *St. Louis* will then sail instead of the *Northern Light*, advertised for to-day.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* at Quebec, we receive four days later advices from Europe. It is stated that the Indian intelligence received at Paris, is more gloomy than the English Press have represented it; but it must be remembered that the French journals, with one or two exceptions, have shown themselves disposed to magnify the disasters that the English must expect in India until their reinforcements have arrived. It is highly improbable, as stated, that the Sepoys are under European generalship; the fact would have been known before, and would have been mentioned by correspondents who could have no object whatever in concealing it. But be this as it may, we can scarcely believe that any European officers would so degrade themselves, and the commissions they hold, as to indorse by their presence the atrocious crimes that the mutineers have committed. There is scarcely any news from Europe by this arrival. The Spanish Ministry had again resigned, and this time their resignation was accepted by the Queen. The wreck of a Russian steam-frigate is reported to have taken place during a squall, between Revel and Cronstadt. It is estimated that 1,400 lives were lost by this terrible calamity.

We have received full files of Mexican papers to the 4th inst. The "ALVAREZ," reported killed, was not the famous Don JUAN, but Don MANUEL ALVAREZ. He fell while attempting to vindicate the supremacy of the law during the recent disturbance at Colima. By latest advices the insurrection there had been put down. The last conspiracy against President COMONFORT proves to have been a serious affair. Numerous arrests were made, and it was only owing to the energy and vigilance of the Government that the plot was discovered in time. It was believed that all danger had passed. Public attention was centred on the doings of Congress and the formation of a new ministry, now hourly looked for. Messrs. BENJAMIN and LASERE had left the capital. They have published a letter in the *Trait d'Union* formally denying that they spent any money to secure the Tehuantepec Grant.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT denied a motion for a receiver for the Bank of New-York. Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, a holder of two $100 bills on that Bank, having been denied specie for them, declared, on "information and belief," that the Bank was insolvent, and prayed that it might be dissolved; enjoined from exercising any of its corporate functions, and a receiver be appointed. Judge ROOSEVELT reviewed the proceeding, and came to the conclusion that there was not occasion for these extraordinary measures. The plaintiff, as a bill holder, already possessed the advantage of greater dispatch than an ordinary creditor, and the plaintiff's "information and belief" of the Bank's insolvency, was not sufficient evidence of the fact, when in contradiction to the official reports of the Bank, under oath, published by law. Such an inference, drawn from the mere suspension of specie payments, in a time when suspension is general throughout the State, was insufficient to prove that the assets were inadequate to discharge all obligations. His Honor concludes by referring to the power of the Legislature to extend an indulgence to the suspended banks, and states the boundaries within which it must act. The opinion is quite an elaborate one.

The General Produce Markets were somewhat unsettled yesterday, with increased receipts and an eagerness to sell. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The demand was fair. Western Wheat was plentier and cheaper; while Southern was less abundant and more valuable. The sales reached 57,500 bushels. Corn was quiet and a shade lower. Oats were more freely offered and purchased at 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, under Saturday's currency. Provisions were in slack request, and buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars attracted considerable attention at firm prices. In other branches of business, the movements were unimportant.

Chicago was yesterday morning visited by the most destructive conflagration that ever visited that city—the total loss by which is estimated at $600,000. Four persons are known to have been killed by falling walls, and fears are entertained for the safety of others who are missing. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The treaty recently concluded by Commissioner DENVER with the Pawnee Indians, secures to the United States ten or twelve millions of acres of land. These Indians not only pledge themselves to remain at peace with the United States, but that they will use their influence with the neighboring tribes to the same end.

The election in Mississippi has resulted in the success of an entire Democratic delegation to Congress, as follows: First district, L. Q. C. Lamar; Second, Reuben Davis; Third, William Barksdale; Fourth, O. R. Singleton; Fifth, J. A. Quitman.

Governor KING has appointed Thursday, Nov. 26, as a day of general Thanksgiving in this State.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has received the nomination of the Democracy of Oneida County for the Assembly, unknown to himself. The *Argus* thinks it doubtful whether he will accept.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last evening, directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery of the murderer of JOHN SWENSON. They also concurred with the Board of Councilmen to rent half a block of land on Fifth-avenue to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, adjoining the land now occupied by them, for $1 per annum.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, polling places were fixed for the Twelfth and other Wards, and Inspectors were appointed—the names and places will be advertised in due time. A special committee of five was appointed in reference to the question of the expediency of the erection of a Foundling Hospital. A resolution was laid on the table calling on the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murder or murderers of Mr. SWENSON the other evening. Superintendent TALLMADGE forwarded an invitation to the Board to be present at a review of the Police force, and Col. RYAN, of the 69th, forwarded also the expression of his desire to the Board to "*give them a review*" in front of the City Hall on Tuesday at 11½ o'clock. After passing many bills of no extraordinary importance to a third reading, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors, last evening, directed the Comptroller to pay for the glass ballot boxes to be used by the county, and passed a resolution fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Marine Court at $2,500; deputy clerk, $1,500; first assistant, $1,000; second assistant, $800.

We continue to-day our review of the departments of labor out of which large numbers of workmen are being discharged. It will be noticed that it is becoming more and more the case that establishments which cannot maintain all their hands, instead of discharging them, put them upon short time, keeping their wages up to the proper proportionate standard.

The effect of the financial difficulties of this community is beginning to be felt by the religious and philanthropic societies centring in the City. Their receipts recently have been much less than usual.

CHARLES MCNAMEE and EDWARD BLANEY, two lads eighteen years of age, have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder Saturday evening, in Tenth-avenue. Both the boys bear a bad reputation. The Coroner's inquest on the body is to be resumed to-day, and it is expected conclusive testimony will be adduced pointing to the murderers.

Sixty-five out of six hundred and forty liquor dealers to whom licenses have been granted by the Excise Commissioners have failed to pay their license fees. The Commissioners have sent a written notice to each delinquent that unless the fees are forthcoming within ten days they will institute suits to recover the amounts. Pull them up, Messrs. Commissioners; the money belongs to the City's poor.

The will of RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, Esq., was entered for probate yesterday, in the Surrogate's Office. It will be contested by the two persons, each claiming to be his widow. The hearing was adjourned to one week from Saturday next.

The introductory lectures of the Clinical Course in Bellevue Hospital and at the medical department of the New-York University were delivered to large audiences yesterday, by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS and Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, respectively. Mr. SAMUEL ST. JOHN also delivered the opening address of the Winter Session at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

The King's County Democratic Convention reassembled last evening and nominated B. H. BOOTH as a candidate for Superintendant of the Poor by acclamation. This completes the Democratic ticket.

Centre Market Joe, a famous old pauper, went to his long home yesterday; he was found with a crust of bread in his uplifted hand, and his teeth stuck firmly into the other end of it. Nobody knew or has known for years, any other name than the one he died under. To-day, for the first time in years, Centre Market will miss his familiar apparition.

Town and Country.

A rural moralist of our acquaintance who realizes the Horatian apostrophe and fully appreciates the good which he enjoys, defines the "town" as "a place for buying things to enjoy in the country." It would be unbecoming in us, as metropolitan journalists, to admit the accuracy of this proposition, which will doubtless strike our Arcadian readers as an admirable piece of practical and philosophic truth. But we do not now intend to debate the matter, for if the doctrine of our friend were ever true, it is eminently true at this moment, and we should be glad to see all those who are disposed to accept it coming forward to act upon it immediately.

The pecuniary difficulties of the hour press with peculiar severity upon two great classes of the community. The rich and enterprising, whose property is invested in great commercial undertakings, and locked up in mighty manufacturing establishments, tremble hourly upon the verge of ruin. The poor and industrious, who maintain themselves and their families by their activity in executing the thousand plans by which capitalists seek to make much of something, and more of much, see the bread of their wives and their children dwindling daily on their humble boards. But midway between these two extremes of society, and outside of the trading world by which these extremes are connected, a great commonwealth exists of people whose means of livelihood, if not ample, are at least assured, and who have nothing to fear, and in many cases nothing to feel from the mutual pressure of the times beyond a temporary restriction of their revenues. The agricultural districts are the particular strongbold of this order of citizens. They live, in the main, discreet and orderly lives; the fruits of their toil are not sown broadcast on the winds of speculation, but gathered with care, husbanded with prudence, and enjoyed with temperance. They never suffer from bank contractions, for they never invite bank expansions; the question of the currency rarely invades their peace; and now, when all the rest of the world has nothing to spend and everything to sell, they alone are in a condition to buy.

We trust they will not neglect their opportunities. For while any act of extravagance in such times as these is a positive enormity, and almost amounts to a kind of constructive treason against the State, every act of judicious and legitimate expenditure, on the other hand, may almost be said to be the fulfillment of a patriotic duty. The commercial sections of the country are fairly choked with goods. To relieve the capital and enterprise of the State of this great weight of "dead" property, is to set free the channels of national prosperity, and to contribute to such an end, in however slight a degree, certainly is to "deserve well of the country." The advertising columns of the City journals are one loud Macedonian cry sent up from the active and adventurous to the quiet and unambitious capital of the land. Of course it is perfectly true that the calamities of the commercial world have been brought upon that world by its own foolish and irrational proceedings. The business of the country has been badly done, or it would not have been so disarranged as it now is. This or that merchant, this or that trader, may clear himself to his own conscience; here and there a set of bank directors may be able to satisfy themselves and their stockholders that their management of the joint-stock concern was rational, judicious and strictly "financial;" but banks, merchants and traders, like all other mortal men and institutions, may be very sure that they reap as a body only what as a body they have sowed. This, however, is not to the purpose of the hour. When a man is strangling it is hardly worth while to abuse him for eating too fast. The distress is upon us, and it becomes us all, each in his measure, to do something for the common good. And while there should be no relaxation in the devising and organization of plans for the effectual relief of the very poor, and of the thousands who will soon be swelling their dismal ranks, we should remember that the indirect assistance which will be given to them through the revival of the ordinary enterprise, and the usual traffic of the trading classes, will be not the least efficient help they can receive.

Let all, then, who can afford to increase the comforts and even the reasonable luxuries of their homes, at once proceed to do so. The necessities of the moment are anticipating the reduction of the standards of value in the sale of all sorts of things, useful, ornamental and agreeable. The utensils of the kitchen and the decorations of the parlor—the delights of the mind and the comforts of the body—are all to be had—sound, actual, substantial values—at prices which make honest investments as profitable to the individual as they will be useful to the community. While the Press is clamoring for a "specie currency," a board of specie which should be currency lies somewhere in the land, demanding use. Very nearly $500,000,000 in gold and silver coin are known to be at this moment within the borders of the United States. A very large proportion of this vast sum must be in the hands of people who can safely employ it in those small purchases personal to themselves, which really make up the bulk of the traffic of a prosperous and civilized nation. Our fortunate agriculturists are among these happy holders of the authentic "basis" of commerce. Let them not be frightened by the panic which has swept over the more exposed surface of the world of credit, into a stagnation which can only increase the difficulties of the public without doing themselves any good whatever.

The Kansas Election.

The accounts which have reached us from Kansas, down to the 11th of October, put beyond a doubt the election of Mr. PARROTT, the Free-State candidate, as Territorial delegate, and make it probable that the Democrats have secured a small majority in the Territorial Legislature. The elections appear to have passed off on the whole in a peaceable and orderly manner, and the supremacy of those instincts of order and of loyalty to the law which are the most precious inheritance of our people, and the only sure safeguard of our liberties, has been quietly vindicated in the very spot in which these instincts were so grossly outraged by reckless partisans and senseless fanatics, but a twelvemonth ago. The Constitutional Convention was to reassemble on the 19th instant, and it is the firm belief of those who are best informed with regard to the popular feeling in Kansas, that the Constitution framed by that Convention will be by them submitted to the people for ratification, and that under that Constitution a new Commonwealth will be admitted into the Confederacy, unsullied by the taint, and unblighted by the curse of Institutions as incompatible with the national prosperity as they are hostile to the national peace. It is very possible that men may be found to lament a result of the protracted strife in Kansas, which does not range the people of that State immediately and emphatically in the van of the crusade against Slavery in the Union. But such will not be the disposition of those who value the union of these States, as not alone the guarantee of our present greatness, but as the hope as well, of the future, for a just and pacific solution of the mighty problem which oppresses the nation.

All patriots will find substantial reason of rejoicing, we think, in the virtual and thorough prostration of fanaticism on the plains of Kansas. The utter defeat of these nefarious projects, which were conceived for the subjugation of freedom and of free men in that Territory, has unquestionably been achieved. To those who fully appreciate the enormous difficulties that must environ the settlement of such a question as that which divided the North from the South in the elections of 1856, and who fully understand that the progress of every great change in the condition of a great people must be tentative if it is to be real, this check, administered by the practical common sense of the Kansas people to the frenzy of befooling propagandists and the villainy of selfish schemers, will seem to be a positive gain and a permanent good.

ANOTHER SITE FOR THE POST-OFFICE.—It is intimated by our Washington correspondent that parties have gone on to the seat of Government to recommend the Five Points as a suitable site for the new Post-Office. This is not altogether a new suggestion, but we believe no serious attempt has been before made to locate the Post-Office in that neighborhood. As the Postmaster-General has been here several days for the purpose, as it has been understood, of inquiring into the matter, it is not probable that there will be anything done about it until he returns. What the result of his observations and inquiries has been we have not learned, but it will be fortunate for us if he shall have succeeded in making the selection of a site satisfactory to all parties. There is such a wide difference, however, between the various localities that have been named, that it will not be an easy case to make a compromise between them. The Park has much the largest number of advocates, and the only difficulty in regard to that locality is to decide as to the particular portion of it which shall be chosen. There appears to be a pretty good agreement on all sides that the United States Courts and Federal law offices must all be included in the same building with the Post-Office. But we do not see any special reason why they should be put together. The Post-Office should be a distinct building by itself, like the Custom-House. The constant bustle about such a building would certainly be a very great objection to any part of it being used for a Court room, and any site that could be obtained down town will not be large enough to afford more accommodation than will be required for Post-Office purposes. The United States Courts and all the Federal offices here will be able to find sufficient accommodation in our new City Hall until the Government can afford to build a Court-House for their special use.

Suspension Terrors.

There is an old story which has been often told, and, like most old stories, in a good many different shapes, which we have been reminded of by the present state of affairs. An English gentleman once wanted to pay a visit to a coal mine, and instead of being let down the shaft by the ordinary process, he undertook to let himself down by the long rope which hung from the windlass at the mouth of the pit. It was very easy going down, for a while, but as he descended rapidly into the bowels of the earth, where he was enveloped in utter darkness, to his horror he discovered that he had got to the end of the rope, but had not reached a landing-place for the soles of his feet. What distance there might be between himself and a landing he couldn't tell, and so he began to scream lustily for help; but there was no reply to his cries, save the echoes of his own voice, and he was momently growing weaker and weaker in his arms, and less able to hold on. At last, after screaming to no purpose for assistance, unable any longer to sustain himself, he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed into a thousand pieces in his fall, when to his mortification and delight he found he had been all the while hanging within two or three inches of the ground.

This was precisely the condition of our Banks for the past six weeks. If the consequences of their conduct had not been so calamitous, it would be amusing to look back and see how they struggled and held on against suspension, when they were compelled to let go at last, and then discovered, after all their agony, that their fall had not hurt them. They were, all the time, within a few inches of firm ground, if they could but have known it. When the suggestion was first made to them in the columns of the TIMES, that the way to afford relief to themselves and the community, was to take the bills of the State banks on deposit, they rejected it with contempt. They were determined to sacrifice everything and everybody, sooner than yield to the pressure and suspend. But they have suspended and have adopted the suggestion when it came too late. Now, the very thing which they so feared might have been avoided, if they had only known how little harm would result to them from it, if it should take place. If they could have been favored with but a gleam of light so that they could see how small a distance they had to fall, they would have let go their grip in season, and have saved themselves from disgrace and their customers from loss. The suspensions in Philadelphia might have been unavoidable, but they could easily have been prevented here.

The Bank Presidents were thinking of the suspension twenty years ago, without taking into account the difference in our circumstances. The year before the suspension of specie payments in 1837, we had imported 1,600,000 bushels of wheat from Europe, and there were but $3,000,000 of specie in our banks when the run on them commenced; now we had four times that amount in the vaults of our banks, and we exported last year to Europe 5,905,252 bushels of wheat, and 18,248,206 bushels of corn, with flour in proportion, besides having a larger quantity of grain on hand than we ever had before. Our foreign debt, it is true, had increased very nearly in the same ratio, but the great difficulty with the banks was that they did not know what the legal disabilities were to which suspension would subject them. If they could only have had the decision of the Supreme Court Judges a month sooner, an incalculable amount of commercial distress might have been averted.

THE AUTHOR OF "A GOOD TIME COMING, COME.—In the list of passengers by the *Asia*, from Liverpool, on Saturday, we notice the name of CHARLES MACKAY, the song-writer and editor, and we learn from a parting blessing which WILLIAM & SMITH'S *European Times* bestows upon him, that Mr. MACKAY has come across the Atlantic for the double purpose of making himself personally familiar with our manners and institutions, and to deliver a pleasant lecture to us on Ballad Poetry. We have no doubt his visit will prove profitable, not only to himself, but to us. Mr. MACKAY is neither a THACKERAY nor a TENNYSON, but his name and his songs are familiar to the people on this side of the Atlantic. He has been for several years on the editorial staff of the London *Illustrated News*, and one of his songs, "There is a Good Time Coming, Boys" with its cheery refrain, is not only as familiar as a household word among us, but it has given birth to an infinite brood of similar compositions which have the philanthropic aim of infusing hope, courage and self-reliance into the hearts of the people. Mr. MACKAY'S last ballad, which has recently appeared in the paper of which he is or was the editor, is a composition of the same character, and as well adapted to the present time as though it had been written expressly to counteract the gloom of a general suspension of specie payments by the Banks. It is called "Over the way." The last stanzas gives the moral of the song:

Though poverty, frowning, pass in at my door,
I'll neither be beaten nor vainly deplore;
I'll scare him away with hard work, if I can,
And look in his face with the heart of a man,
And living at home all the joys that I may,
Forget my proud friend who lives over the way.

Mr. MACKAY is a native of Scotland, and about 45 years old, but has lived in London from his early boyhood, and has been connected with the newspaper press for many years. He was first employed on the *Morning Chronicle*, and was for a short time editor of the Glasgow *Argus*. While traveling in this country it is understood that he is to write letters for the *Illustrated News*. He left here yesterday for Boston, where, we presume, he will commence taking his notes of things on this side the Atlantic.

A NEW TERRITORY.—Lieut. MOWREY, who has spent two or three years in the territories acquired from Mexico at the conclusion of the late war, is urging upon the Government the great necessity of organizing the new Territory of *Arizona*, comprising the Mesilla Valley and the Rio Grande. It has at present a population of about 8,000,—several very flourishing settlements, an abundance of silver mines, and every requisite for a thriving and growing community. At present there is an utter lack of security for either life or property. There are no courts, no laws and no magistrates. Constant outrages are practiced upon the Mexican portion of the population for which there is no redress. The territory is situated between Sonora and New-Mexico, and if attached to either it will be impossible to make it an American State, as Mexican influence will always predominate. There is a strong tendency in the Southern States to emigrate to this region, the climate being mild and the soil good. The inhabitants are preparing a petition to Congress for a separation from New-Mexico and organization as a separate territory.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes to the editor as follows:

MR. EDITOR: It seems to be peculiarly appropriate to the events of this year for the several States to fix upon one and the same day for Thanksgiving.

Maryland having taken the initiative, and appointed the last Thursday in November, (26th,) it is to be hoped that all the other States will fix upon that day, that at the same moment the entire population of this great country may unite in their hymns of thankfulness and praise for blessings received and enjoyed.

M.

Doubtless we ought to give thanks at all times. But in the present posture of affairs it seems to us that a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer" would be a more appropriate recognition of the Divine discipline; unless, indeed, "M." argues, like Mr. CARLYLE, that "as we all deserve to be *hung in chains*, those who are *hung in hemp* ought to give thanks!"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 191 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Recognition of the Existing Government of Nicaragua—Fillibustering Movements.

Our Minister at Mexico and the Tehuantepec Project—The "Five Points" for a Post-Office Site—Exploration of the Panama River—More Mormon Outrages, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

I see that the atory of ISSARRI'S reception, the consequent recognition of the existing Government of Nicaragua, and the arrangement of a treaty reviving the old accessory Transit Company's grant, is repeated, and those who published a contradiction of it are charged with "want of information, or misinformation."

In answer, I have to say it is well understood here that the story aforesaid originated with JOSEPH L. WHITE, of the defunct Accessory Traosit Company, who, undoubtedly has a large interest at stake, and is very anxious that his story should be true. My contradiction, on the other hand, was based on the direct authority of the Secretary of State, who not only says that the first he heard of any such reception or treaty, was through the New-York Press, but who is under the impression that Mr. ISSARRI expects to leave for home by the steamer of to-morrow. President BUCHANAN and Lord NAPIER are also authority for my contradiction.

It is true that WHITE and his friends had agreed upon the project of a treaty which they expected ISSARRI to submit to our Government if he should be received. But he was not received; and whatever may be his ultimate success on a new application, it is certain that the Cabinet is thus far entirety non-committed in his behalf.

Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister at Mexico, writes that his reason for not entering with zeal into the consummation of the recent arrangements of Messrs. BENJAMIN and LA SERE for the securement of a right of way across Tehuantepec, was his conviction that any act committing our Government to that project would be looked upon by Mexico as a betrayal of the belief on our part that we had not secured the advantages we anticipated from the Gadsden purchase, and would prompt her, in consequence, to be more exacting in her demands when we negotiate for an additional purchase from her. He denies any lack of sympathy with the Tehuantepec projectors.

Among the localities in which Postmaster BROWN has been looking for a site for the New-York Post-Office, I understand, is that of the Five Points, parties urging not only that the location is eligible, but that the property is cheap, and that its use for a Post-Office would at once regenerate a pestilential sink of iniquity. Doubts are expressed, however, as to the possibility of obtaining a clear title. Strenuous efforts continue to be made in behalf of the present Post-Office site, to be enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property. The offers to sell property for the Post-Office site are very numerous.

FORBES, at Boston, is constructing a small steamer, about ninety feet long, and to draw only two feet of water, to be used by Captain PAGE in continuing and completing the survey of the Parana river in South America, for which Congress made an appropriation of $25,000 at its last session. The steamer will be constructed in three sections, so as to be carried out on the deck of a sailing vessel. She is expected to be ready for shipment by the middle of November, and will be put together at Rosario, two hundred miles up the Parana river, which can be reached by vessels of the largest size. Rosario is evidently destined to become a place of much commercial importance, and is increasing rapidly. In 1853, when Capt. PAGE first went there, it contained only three thousand inhabitants; now it numbers fifteen thousand.

Colonel BENTON has so far recovered as to venture out in the open air in front of his house. He is still quite weak, however, and seriously emaciated. His recent illness has added at least a dozen years to his appearance, and substracted fifty pounds or more from his weight.

In the Naval Courts, Commander SHAW'S defence has been read, Lieutenant MURRAY'S case is concluded, and Lieutenant WHITING'S trial is proceeding.

I learn, by private dispatch from Baltimore, that tonight, as five young men were standing talking on President-street, in that city, they were suddenly fired upon with muskets by a party of the Rough-Skin Know-Nothing Club, from the corner of Slenner's Alley. Two of the party, named PATRICK CONNER and PATSICK CARR, were shot dead. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

Information has been received here from the South, that WALKER'S expeditions—one to leave New-Orleans, and the other Galveston—have been delayed, in consequence of financial pressure, until the 1st of November. They do not expect to meet with serious, if any opposition, from the Federal officers. They propose to land at some point in Costa Rica, on the Atlantic coast, and then march on San José, the capital of that Republic, which they expect to reach in two days. Their calculation is, that when they capture it, the whole country will be in their possession. The aggregate of the filibuster forces is from 1,900 to 2,000 men.

A letter from Capt. HUDSON to the Navy Department says that the *Niagara* would begin to discharge cable on the 5th inst. The officers and crew were all well.

The President, to-day, resumed his residence at the White House.

A letter has been received in this city from W. P. LANDON, one of the clerks whom the late Surveyor-General (BURR) left in charge of the office, when he, for his own safety, left the Territory of Utah last Spring. He was on the 18th of September in Placerville, Cal. In giving an account of his escape from Salt Lake City he says, that while engaged in conversation with a party of emigrants, he was assaulted by a gang of Mormons, led on by a fellow named DICK POTTLE, and a ruffian-associate, who, without cause, severely beat him with stones and clubs. He was scarcely able to reach home in consequence of his wounds. The same afternoon they attacked the Deputy-Surveyor MOCO with stones. LANDON was driven from his home at night, leaving his wife and child at Salt Lake City. After adroitly eluding his armed pursuers, he reached Placerville, in the most distressing condition. He says he met on the road the Indian REYER, who used to frequent the Surveyor-General's office. PETER informed him that BRIGHAM YOUNG had sent him out to get horses and carbines. The Indian spared his life because he had on several occasions given him red paint. LANDON had not long parted from him before he (the Indian) shot a man with four balls. The man escaped, though much injured.

Another clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, Mr. WILSON, was also attacked by the Mormons. They roughly seized him, tearing him away from his family. They commanded him to go along with them and make no fuss, or they would d—n soon show him what they were going to do with him.

Mr. LANDON'S letter gives the particulars of those occurrences. He concludes by saying that "all the Mormons have left Placerville and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion."

Great Fire in Chicago.

LOSS $600,000—FOUR MEN KILLED BY THE FALLING WALLS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The most disastrous conflagration which ever visited this city occurred this morning. The loss is estimated at $600,000. The following are the names of the principal losers, and the sums of their losses: Cornick & Co., hardware merchants, $40,000; Tilsworth & Co., clothing, $40,000; J. H. Dunham, $60,000; Mr. Shay, dry goods merchant, $320,000; Cook & Co., booksellers, $130,000; Edward Hempstead, grocer, $40,000; and Lewis & Page, oil store, $70,000. The insurance amounts to about $300,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

John Dickey, Peter Konvan, fireman; Mr. Barnum, variety store keeper; and Mr. Clark, hardware merchant, were killed by the falling of walls. Fears are entertained for the safety of others who are missing.

Anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Boston Light Infantry, Captain CHARLES O. ROGERS, celebrated their fifty-ninth anniversary to-day, appearing with 110 guns. Mayor RAY addressed the Company at the City Hall in response to remarks by Capt. ROGERS, and subsequently reviewed the corps on the Common. A large number of citizens witnessed the review, and the sensible decision of the Company in postponing their visit to New-York during the present financial pressure was warmly appreciated.

Freshet on the Susquehanna River—Damage to the North Branch Canal.

PITTSTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

The recent freshet has carried off the Horse Race Dam across the Susquehanna River, six miles above Tunkhannock. This will suspend navigation upon the North Branch Canal, for a long time, if it does not operate to the entire abandonment of that work. All hopes, for a long time to come, of getting coal west from the valleys, except by railroad, has vanished.

Sinking of the Steamer Tropic—Reported Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Tropic* sunk in the Missouri River, near Waverly, on Thursday. Eight or ten lives are reported to have been lost. We have not yet received the full particulars.

American Convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Americans of the Sixth Judicial District met in Convention in this village on Saturday, the 17th inst., and resolved that "it was inexpedient to place any candidate in nomination."

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

Seventeen counties in Minnesota have been heard from. The returns show a majority of 900 for SIBLEY, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Newspaper Change?

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The *Daily Republic* of this city, formerly Republican, issues this evening as a Democratic newspaper.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

A new piece, called "Splendid Misery," from the pen of C. T. P. WARE, was produced here last night. It is improperly called a comedy, being in fact a farce or *piece de circonstance*, in which everything depends on a succession of droll incidents, rather than on the gradual development of plot and the portrayal of idiosyncracies. It is local, and has just sufficient connection with the times in which we live to give it savor. Of plot there is but little, and that little weakly manipulated. There is from this circumstance a necessary lack of purpose in the characters—they do not tend to one goal, but roam about with the conceded license of *farceurs*, and in some instances are even superfluous. There are thirteen characters to do and say what might easily be done and said by three or four. Some of these are brought on at the last moment, and others that make their appearance in the first act are dropped in the progress of the piece, without occasion either for their introduction or dismissal. We mention these things as evidences of carleess construction, unpardonable in a comedy, and sufficient with other considerations to bring Mr. WARE'S work down to the level of a farce. As such it has merit, for it provokes laughter, and amuses the audience.

The splendid misery illustrated in this play is the very common one occasioned by living beyond your income, with the view of getting into good society. Some good hits at the way this is effected tell on the audience, and indeed, the picture, although overcolored is not altogether without its truthful outlines. The way in which the skeleton Poverty stalks into the magnificent drawing-room of *Mr. Charles Glitter*, in spite of his superhuman effort to keep it carefully under lock and key, is instructive, and would, if the play were objective, have its weight in a moral point of view. But the author aims merely to amuse by exposing the humiliations to which "stuck-up" people are subjected, and in this he has succeeded. He might have attempted more with a less happy result.

The principal character is played very excellently by Mr. JEFFERSON, and to this gentleman belongs much of the success of the piece. Mr. JEFFERSON was admirably supported by Miss LAURA KEENE, who looked beautiful enough to justify the most extravagant ideas of her ambitious spouse. Mr. JORDAN did the best he could with a very embarrassing part, and several strong members of the company helped him. The piece has been put on the stage in a faultless manner, and although unable to sustain its pretensions to the rank it assumes, is an amusing piece, deserving the applause which it obtained, and likely to amuse the patrons of this theatre for some time to come.

DR. REENTZ'S MUSEUM.—A valuable collection of anatomical models has recently been imported into this country by Dr. REENTZ, and is now on exhibition at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway. The models are valuable, not only for their delicate accuracy and finish, but for their variety. There are numerous preparations of the natural body, also, which cannot be excelled, such, for instance, as the series of fœtal skeletons, from two to nine months; the skull of a child, eight years old, in which the first and second sets of teeth are beautifully exhibited, and numerous other osteological specimens equally curious and interesting. The majority of specimens, however, are in wax and leather, and, whilst they convey to the mind a very vivid picture of "the house in which we live," are free from the nauseating circumstances of the dissecting room.

Physiology is one of those studies which have been sadly neglected by the moderns, and to this fact more than any other may be ascribed the rapid growth of quackery. The most simple-minded engineer makes himself familiar with the machine over which he presides, and does not unhesitatingly apply every nostrum to ease its groanings. But the most complex of all machines, the one which we carry in our own bodies, is usually driven and tended in absolute ignorance of its construction and requirements. If it happen to get out of order, the engineer guesses at the difficulty and seeks a universal remedy. Fortunately Nature has made provision for much mortal stupidity, and trivial errors are remedied in spite of man's blundering intervention. But there is a long and calamitous train of evils which results from an ignorance of the simplest laws of our being. Exhibitions of the kind introduced by Dr. REENTZ, are calculated to remove much of this, and, if properly studied, lead the way to accurate and profitable knowledge. We have had no good anatomical collection in New-York; but we have had a bad one, which has prejudiced the public mind. Several of our most eminent physicians have examined Dr. REENTZ'S specimens, and pronounce them admirable. We feel justified in commending the exhibition to the attention of the public. It opens at a melancholy time for Science, but it is not to be forgotten for that circumstance.

One of the most valuable features of the exhibition is the lecturing department. This is superintended by Dr. JACKSON, a thoroughly qualified medical gentleman, and an anatomist and physiologist of notable consideration. Three well-prepared discourses, divested of all technology, and amply illustrated with models, are delivered every day. Dr. JACKSON possesses in an eminent degree the rare faculty of imparting scientific information in a manner easily apprehended, and those who listen to him cannot fail to be improved and entertained.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Death of Don Manuel Alvarez—Suppression of the Colima Revolt—History of the Late Conspiracy—Congress and the New Cabinet—Satisfaction to the British Consul for the San Luis Robbery—Stoppage of the Southern Mail by Rebels—Departure of the Tehuantepec Commissioners, &c.

We have received advices from Mexico City to the 4th inst.

The "ALVAREZ" who was mentioned in the telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans as killed, was Don MANUEL ALVAREZ, and not Don JUAN ALVAREZ, of high military and political reputation. Don MANUEL was killed in the Colima insurrection, of which the following account is given in a letter dated the 20th of August.

"On Wednesday, the 26th, we had a pronunciamento here, said to have been headed by two young men of our city, Don MARIANO VEGAR and Don JOSE RUBIO. The plaza and quarters were taken in a few minutes by the pronunciados, who, I am told, consisted principally of the soldiery of the city. Our Governor, Gen. Don MANUEL ALVAREZ, was shot dead while entering the Plaza de Armas at the head of about 20 of the police force, and was probably the first man killed. Altogether there have been some five or six deaths, and probably as many more wounded. I have been told that yesterday Colonel Don JOSE WASHINGTON had accepted the command of the city, which is at present under martial law."

By subsequent accounts we learn that General NUÑEZ had taken the command, and had sentenced the insurrectionists captured to be transported to Yucatan and Lower California. Order was at length completely restored. The priest who officiated at the burial of the brave General ALVAREZ, demanded $2,000 from the family for performing the last holy rites, and made other exactions of a stringent and mortifying character. The cause of this is supposed to be the devotion of the deceased to the cause of the existing Government.

The Mexican *Extraordinary*, in its issue of the 28th ult., gives the following account of the discovery of the last conspiracy against President COMONFORT:

"The excitement which affected this capital on Thursday night, during all of Friday, and even spread itself over a good portion of Saturday last, has, we are happy to say, entirely passed. As we intimated in our issue of Saturday last, the excitement was not altogether the result of spontaneous combustion. It had a real cause, and that cause was a badly formed plan for a revolt that was to have overturned the Government. Reports differ as to how the secret movements of the conspirators became known to the Government. The treachery of some of the parties engaged in it is the most likely solution of the cause. At all events the Government in due time became thoroughly acquainted with every movement, and it is asserted, on good authority, only waited to obtain every necessary proof of the object of the conspirators. It is believed that the Government has now in its possession strong testimony against the parties who are under arrest.

Among those who have been arrested we find the following: Generals MARIANO SALAS, MANUEL ORANDO, DOMINGO GALLOSSO, AGUSTIN ZIREZ, ANTONIO BONILLA, (intendents of police in time of SANTA ANA,) Lic. MANUEL FERNANDEZ DE JAUREGUI, Col. DOMINGUES, FRANCISCO GUITIAN, P. VELEZ, M. RODRIGUEZ FALCON, (son of him who pronounced in Temascaltepec.) The foregoing do not comprise all. There are many more who are not well known to the world.

As we have already said, great praise must be bestowed upon the authorities for their vigilance and promptness in putting down this conspiracy. It has doubtless been most completely smothered and broken up."

On political matters the *Extraordinary* of Sept 29 says:

"The rumors of revolts have died away, and we hear of nothing now but the forming of the new Cabinet and the granting of extraordinary powers to President COMONFORT. On Saturday last, Congress having succeeded in obtaining a quorum, a Committee was elected to examine and report upon the election returns. Señor RUIZ was elected President of this Committee, and Señores PALACIOS and SABOARO Secretaries. The gentlemen composing the Committee were, Senores MATA, OLVERA, ZAMACONA, FLORES, (D. Sabino,) and BAZ, (D. José Valente;) and the second, Señores Lerdo de Tejada, FLORES (D. Bernardo) y Gonzalez Urueña.

One hundred members were present on Saturday, and a lively contest took place in the election of the President of the Committee on Credentials. It is understood that Señor RUIZ represented the Government Party, and Señor LERDO the side of Congressional rule, or anti-extraordinary powers party. Señor RUIZ was elected by a bare majority; still, we consider the circumstance sufficiently strong proof that extraordinary powers will be conferred upon President COMONFORT."

The estates of Señor SAMANIEGO have been ordered to be sold by the Courts, to meet a portion of the $240,000 stolen from the British Consulate, at San Luis Potosi, last Winter. A protest has been entered against this proceeding by the attorney of Señor SAMANIEGO. This gentleman, who is accused of the robbery, is now spending his time in Europe. He left the country with a large number of friends, and, it was understood, was paying their expenses. If he was not a person of a great deal of ready money, the circumstance of his present course looks auspicious.

No mail had been received in the capital from the South for a month. The road had been closed by the war going on between old Gen. ALVAREZ and a number of *guerilla* bands, headed by some of the most desperate and unprincipled men that the prolific country affords. They have held at times Tixtla and Chilpaneingo, but the latest accounts state that these points have been restored to the Government. It is more than likely that these bands of ruffians have made it a point to regularly take the mail bags, which has for so long a time deprived the citizens of the capital of their correspondence.

The *Extraordinary* in noticing the departure of the Tehuantepec Commissioners from the capital, says:

"By the diligence of Tuesday morning, Messrs. BENJAMIN and LA SERE, Commissioners of the Tehuantepec Company, left this city for Vera Cruz, *en route* for the United States. In noticing the departure of these gentlemen, we are pleased to say that their mission to this capital has been heaped with success and compliments. The first object of their visit was to settle the long-vexed question of Tehuantepec. So far as we can learn they have succeeded in this to their fullest expectations, and to the satisfaction of those interested with them in the great Mexican national enterprise of an inter-oceanic railroad across Tehuantepec. The best proof of their success is to be found in the eagerness which has been evinced in taking up the stock of the Company in this capital. Although but a week has elapsed since the books of the Company were opened, already several hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed, and we are fully assured that as much more has been pledged, and that too by Mexican capitalists.

It is not flattery to say that these gentlemen have shown themselves to be fully equal to the mission they undertook, in coming to this country to arrange a matter that has for years been a blight upon every other measure that was calculated to do good to Mexico. They have not only arranged the Tehuantepec transit, but have infused into the enterprise such an amount of confidence that the universally timid Mexican capitalists have come forward to invest their money in it. And all this they had fully accomplished before they had been here one month. The brevity of the time, taking all things into consideration, is not the least evidence we have of their activity and business character. Those who are acquainted with the delays of courts, and especially with the "to-morrows" that infest and delay proceedings in the National Palace of Mexico, will fully appreciate this."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RAILROAD ENTERPRISES—ANOTHER CONSPIRACY TO RESTORE SANTA ANA—THE LATE STORM—AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

The New-Orleans papers contain details of Mexican news.

The Railroad enterprises, particularly that relating to the Tehuantepec Road, were the principal topics of discussion in the Mexican Press.

Messrs. BENJAMIN, LASERE and SOULE, were passengers on the *Texas* to New-Orleans.

Three of the Mexican States had consented to grant extraordinary powers to the Executive, until the new Government was fully established.

Several radical journals ridicule COMONFORT for changing his opinion in regard to the repeal of the export duty on tobacco.

General PILLOW's letter had caused much indignation against SANTA ANA.

Another conspiracy to restore SANTA ANA had been discovered and promptly frustrated. A revolution was to have broken out on the 25th in the City of Mexico. There was great excitement and alarm for three days. Among the conspirators arrested were Generals SALAS, ORANDO, GALOSSO, ZIREZ, BONILLA, and Col. DOMINGUEZ, who were doubtless in SANTA ANA's confidence.

The guerrilla bands still hold their own against ALVAREZ, and communication with the Pacific is cut off.

The *Progressis* says that MARIANO VEGAR had been sentenced to death for the assassination of ALVAREZ, and before this he had explained his crime, the executive clemency having been refused. This is the only intimation of the death of ALVAREZ.

$2,700,000 of the stock in the Tehuantepec Company was offered to the Mexicans, and was well received by capitalists.

The late storm extended along the whole Gulf coast. The tower of Merced, Vera Cruz, yielded to its violence. The vomito had disappeared.

There is nothing from Sonora.

Affairs in Yucatan are in *statu quo*. The Government holds Merida. Another account says the Revolutionists are about to make a *coup d'état* against Merida with heavy artillery.

The Governor of New-Leon had imprisoned the Bishop of Monterey, because of his refusal to swear allegiance to the new Constitution.

The tower of Nombre de Dios, in Zacatecas, had been attacked by a banditti, who carried off $30,000 in specie and other property.

MEDICAL.

Clinical Instruction at Bellevue Hospital—Opening Lecture by Dr. J. W. Francis.

Yesterday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., a lecture, introductory to the new course of clinical instruction, in Bellevue Hospital, was delivered in the theatre of that establishment by Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS. The audience, which comprised the faculty of the institution, many members of the profession, and all the students, was so large that many of the later comers found difficulty in procuring room to stand in.

The lecturer was received with warm applause.

He commenced by tendering a hearty greeting to the students, as coming from all parts of the Union, North, South, East and West, and expressed his gratification at that fact, that in their medical schools no sectional distinction was ever recognized or tolerated. He inquired for what purpose they had visited New-York, and answered the question by saying they had visited this metropolis because of its vast powers, great capabilities and great enlightenment; because it was a pattern and an example in a thousand ways to the Union at large; and because it had been ennobled always, from its very foundation, by the dignity, the excellence, the learning and the services of its medical faculty. He dwelt at considerable length on the claims of New-York over all the other cities of the Union, to historical precedence in the establishment and development of medical and chirurgical institutions, and quoted copiously, but in a general way, from the history of the colonies to show that in the very earliest period of her provincial existence distinguished medical practitioners were to be found in New-York City. In those remote times, when New-York was under the sway of the Dutch, several of the most eminent of the pupils of BOERAAVE, who had obtained their degrees from the University of Leyden, practiced physic here. Among the most celebrated of these was JOHNSTON. When the English supplanted the Dutch we found that one SLAUGHTER was made Governor, and he being a reckless debauchee, drank too much wine and brandy one night at a carousal, and exploded. His body was dissected, and that was the first dissection of a body by Dutch Doctors that ever was made in these colonies. Among the four medical men by whom that dissection was made was one named KOERSTED, a descendant of whom now kept a drug store on the corner of Spring-street. In about 1793 or 1794 a pest house, meant for the reception of diseased emigrants, was established. After much and great Almshouse was erected in the Park, which, after standing for 70 years, was superseded by a new and larger Almshouse, better calculated to meet the increased wants of the foreign emigration and the residents of the city. This, a few years since, was burned down, and, as it had soon proved inadequate to supply the demands made upon it by the constantly increasing foreign population, a desire was created on the part of our municipal authorities, to start an Almshouse out of town. That Almshouse was the building they now saw before them. Whatever might be said of the extravagance or indiscretion of our municipal authorities in some things, it was but justice to them to say that they had never been backward in making provision for the afflicted, the disconsolate, and the sick.

The lecturer proceeded to treat of the greatness and utility of medicine as a science. He declared that next to mathematics it was the most certain of all knowledge, and its glory was daily increasing. He denied to BACON the credit of having founded the inductive system of philosophy, because that had been pointed out 4000 years before by old HIPPOCRATES. He alluded to the great advance that had been made in medical knowledge since his youthful days, but counseled his hearers not on that account to contemn the past, for he regarded even AVICENNI and PARACELSUS as prodigies, notwithstanding their many errors. In speaking of the succrior opportunities afforded by New-York of acquiring a practical familiarity with the duties and responsibilities of the profession, he said that the laws of contagion and the principles of quarantine had been elaborated mainly by members of the medical profession in this City, that they had furnished more monographs and distinct works on the practice of physic than were produced by any other city in the Union, and that in opportunities for studying diseases of the mind and in the practice of Obstetrics in New-York, afforded material which could not be found elsewhere. He deprecated the omission of Nosology from the present course of medical study in the medical schools in New-York, and asserted that as it was nothing but the science of diagnosis, its restoration as a branch of medical education was unavoidable and imperative. After alluding in terms of high commendation to the successful course of treatment of female diseases initiated by Dr. SIMS, he expressed the hope that they would live to see the day when a great female hospital would be established for the relief of those sad afflictions which occur in the parturient state, and concluded by some general remarks, which, when he resumed his seat, were followed by long and prolonged applause.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD then announced, on behalf of the Faculty, a series of clinical lectures to be commenced immediately and continued during the Winter—this being the first systematic course of clinical lectures ever delivered in this country.

He then performed, as the first of the operations by which his own lectures were to be demonstrated, the removal of a cancerous mamma from a woman who had for some time been laboring under that disease.

Medical Lecture by Dr. Valentine Mott.

The winter course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of New-York was inaugurated last night at the College in Fourteenth-street, by an address by VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D. The assemblage was large and highly attentive. The lecture was a review of the progress of the medical and surgical art from the earliest times to the present. The narrative was not merely detail of the progress of the science, but a critical history of medicine, with details of its characteristics and clear and admirable practical views of general principles, not only attractive to the deepest interest but elevated the mind to loftier planes. After tracing the outlines of medicine from the Chinese and Hindoo through the Egyptians with whom it remained during the middle ages, down to the period when it assumed the position of a science in England, under the reign of that unhappy Prince, CHARLES I. He entered into a most descriptive detail of the labors and personal traits of the principal European and American practitioners who have flourished during the last century and a half. Among the latter he mentioned in terms of high praise Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS of this City, whom he once had the honor of numbering among his pupils, and who was now seated by the newspapers as venerable—a epithet they generally refused that epithet to the lecturer himself. The omission, however, was one of which, perhaps, he had no reason to complain. In speaking of the art among the Egyptians in the middle ages, he stated that if the illustrious HUMBOLDT was to be believed, the position of a medical man there was by no means enviable. The people used every effort to investigate the doctors into difficulties which would lead to their destruction, inasmuch as they believed that in the murder of their physicians they obtained possession of an elixir of health, which would inevitably secure a relief from all physical ills. However unpleasant this may have been to the practitioners of the atterner sex, it would doubtless have been attended with more serious consequences to the lady doctors, had there been any then in existence, on account of their greater *tenderness*. (Applause.) The accomplished lecturer, in the concluding part of his discourse, dwelt on the essentials of success to the medical man in our own day. Foremost among these requirements he placed a knowledge of Greek and Latin, of anatomy, chemistry and botany, an unwavering compliance with religious duties, (by which he did not mean to inculcate any form of faith,) an avoidance of everything calculated to induce a spirit of materialism, than which nothing could be more antagonistic to all the teachings of their profession, and an abstinence from needless labor on the Sabbath. He resumed his seat amid much applause.

Dr. DRAPER announced the delivery on the morrow of the first of the Clinical Lectures, by Dr. MATZOLPH. The audience then separated.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Excise Commissioners met yesterday at 1 P. M. The Secretary has been instructed to send a written notice to those licensed who have not yet paid their license fees, that unless they pay up within ten days, legal proceedings will be instituted against them forthwith. The sixty-five delinquents are as follows:

John Roach, No. 39 Mulberry-street.
Francis Rider, corner Broadway and Fifth-avenue.
Joseph O. Rouiron, No. 143 Third-avenue.)
John Ryan, No. 50 King-street.
Adolph Rogan, No. 560 Broadway.
John Reitz, No. 317 Third-avenue.
James P. Smith, No. 215 Eighth-avenue.
Henry Smith, No. 370 Fourth-avenue.
Carlos Stokes, No. 1,030 Broadway.
George E. Sherwood, No. 335 Broadway.
Swartz & McCarty, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street.
Peter Schlarb, No. 32 City Hall-place.
Francis Stacom, corner Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street.
Alexander Shannon, No. 382 Bowery.
Alexander P. Thorp, No. 759 Broadway.
Henry Van Velsor, No. 163 Duane-street.
Van Valkenburg & Haviland, No. 159 Ninth-avenue.
Peter J. Walkness, No. 218 Wooster-street.
John J. Woran, No. 36 Sixth-avenue.
William Ackerman, No. 228 Bleecker-street.
James Albert, No. 1 Hoboken-street.
Stephen S. Aibro, No. 106 Bowery.
William S. Bancroft, No. 43 McDougal-street.
M. L. & A. W. Bordwell, No. 900 Broadway.
James Boyd, No. 125 West Twenty-first-street.
George J. Brown, No. 473 Grand-street,
James Buttren, No. 50 Bowery.
Stephen Buckhalter, No. 220 Greenwich-street.
Patrick Carroll, No. 297 Seventh-avenue.
Chester R. Crook, No. 50 Bowery.
Peter Conner, No. 465 Sixth-avenue.
John J. Connelly, No. 223 Mulberry-street.
Joseph Crocheron, No. 9 Sixth street.
Conklin & Moore, No. 155 West-street.
Michael Callighan, No. 332 First-avenue.
Patrick Cary, No. 4 First-street.
James Duffy, No. 28 Whitehall-street.
Thomas Downing, No. 5 Broad-street.
Peter Henry Dodd, McComb's Dam.
Chester Driggs, No. 681 Broadway.
Sylvester Ibell, Manhattanville.
William Earle, No. 376 Sixth-avenue.
Simon Farrar, No. 168 Sixth-avenue.
John Fagan, No. 29 West Twenty-fourth-street.
James Hughes, No. 341 West Thirty-second-street.
Walson & Hardenburgh, No. 124 Warren-street.
John L. Hasbrook, No. 106 Murray-street.
Frederick E. Hungerford, No. 166 Duane-street.
H. B. Jackson, No. 199 West Twenty-seventh-street.
James Keene, No. 472 Pearl-street.
John Keeran, No. 724 Third-avenue.
James Longworth, No. 123 Canal-street.
William H. Langley, No. 59 Dey-street.
David Morgan, No. 388 West-street.
Patrick McGown, corner Ninety-ninth-street and Broadway.
James Moran, No. 122 West Nineteenth-street.
Joseph Murphy, No. 61 South-street.
Michael Maloney, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street.
Alexander Mason, No. 463 Hudson-street.
Valentine Moran, Seventy-first-street.
Peter O'Neil, No. 667 Washington-street.
William O'Donnell, No. 202 Third-avenue.
William E. Putnam, No. 87 Hudson-street.
Thomas B. Pope, No. 211 Ninth-avenue.

These men were charged $30 each. The money they should have paid goes to the Almshouse Governors.

THE MURDER IN TENTH-AVENUE.—Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of SWENSON, Saturday night, in Tenth-avenue. The names of the arrested parties are CHAS. MCNAMEE and EDWARD ELANEY. They are both boys 18 years of age. The former lives in Twenty-first-street, and once drove an ice-wagon, but for the past two months has been doing nothing. ELANEY lives in Twenty-second-street, and has been known as a hard youth for several months, having no visible means of support. Inspector HOPKINS and the officers of the Sixteenth Ward are using every exertion in their power to discover the guilty parties.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person possessing information concerning the identity of a Mr. CARTER, reported among the passengers lost on the *Central America*, will confer a favor by communicating the same to B. CONNELL, No. 129 Centre-street, New-York.

A couple of Spiritualists are going to California from this City, to speak on Spiritualism.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Will henceforth be sold at a material reduction in price.

A NEW DISCOVERY,

Recently applied, diminishes largely their cost, while contributing to the excellence of their execution.

GROUPS OF FAMILIES

Taken in a few minutes. These may be made of great size, and include any desired number of persons.

CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS

Desiring to interchange portraits, may do so at a trifling cost.

A superb collection of portraits is exhibited, and visitors are invited to call and examine them.

Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND EOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway.
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway. A Card to Dry Goods Merchants and others.—Down-town dealers wishing to embrace the present opportunity to dispose of their Stocks at Retail are informed that these magnificent rooms may be had for this purpose. The location is the choicest on Broadway; the elegance and magnitude of the establishment renders it for a sales room and exposition of goods by far the most desirable in New-York. Apply immediately to the proprietor, on the premises. GEO. W. MILLER.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO GREAT DRAMAS AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, SILAS STEELE's new Indian Drama of "Oniska; or, The Indian Mother," and G. L. AIKEN's new Drama, from COAD's *Ledger* story of "Bion the Wanderer," are to be performed at this favorite and prosperous Theatre; the Comedy of "In and Out of Place" concluding—Mr. J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX, F. E. AIKEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

[Advertisement.]

Wanted, in every town in the United States and Canada, resident female agents, who are acquainted with the sick in their respective vicinities to whom profitable employment for their spare time will be given. Address J. P. F., Box No. 2702 Post-Office, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES, WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 71 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.

HARVEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

EVERING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's lesson to become skillful operators. Learners given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

THE RALLYING POINT FOR LADIES WHO ARE shrewd enough to take advantage of the panic prices is WILD'S, No. 261 Broadway. The immense stock of splendid millinery at that extensive and central establishment has been reduced in price to first cost or below. As such sacrifices are unusual, all ladies would do well to seize the opportunity.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 30th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal-sts.

ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. AAAATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were best owing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. O. SNOW.

MARRIED.

MOOK—PACK.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Wm. Barnard, Mr. ROBERT MOOK to FANNY R., daughter of Matthew Pack, Esq., of Jefferson Valley, N.Y.

BARNUM—SILBER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. JOSEPH J. BARNUM to Miss THERESA A. SILBER, all of this City.

☞ New-Yorkwik and Danbury papers please copy.

BURDICK—PRICE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 16, at No. 145 High-st., by Rev. Wm. Burnett, Mr. CHAS. BURDICK to Mrs. MARY LOUISA PRICE, widow of the late E. E. Price, M. D., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

GRAVES—LA TOURETTE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, LINDLEY M. GRAVES, of New-York City, to ELLIE, daughter of J. R. La Tourette, of the former place.

SMITH—TEN EYCK.—At South Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Wm. Pitcher, CORNELIUS V. D. SMITH, of this City, to JUDITH T., daughter of Andrew A. Ten Eyck, of the former place.

WELLS—CAMPBELL.—At Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, in St. Paul's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, WILLIAM P. WELLS to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry H. Campbell, all of Detroit.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 18, of consumption, Mrs. JULIA A. WALLACE, in the 23d year of her age, the wife of Mr. John Wallace, and daughter of Mr. D. D. Jennings, of Catskill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 263 5th-st.

☞ Catskill and Hudson papers please copy.

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 18, of apoplexy, CORNELIUS TERHUNE, second son of Catharine and the late Stephen Terhune, aged 26 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 20 Morton-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock.

HIRST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 18, of dropsy, Mrs. MARGARET HIRST, aged 67 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Euphrates Hirst, No. 10 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 18, of paralysis, Mrs. HARRIET ACKERMAN, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Harvey B. Ackerman, corner of Essex and Hester sts. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 19, HERBERT HALL, Esq., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Sabbath, Oct. 18, JOAN, youngest child of John and Mary Ireland, aged 1 year, 7 months and 9 days.

PLUNKETT.—On Monday morning, ROBERT WASHINGTON, infant son of James Plunkett, artist, aged 2 years and 1 month.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 19, WILLIAM HAISTED, infant son of Wm. H. and Catharine R. Crane, aged 2 years 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, John Rankin, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, in Fresident-st., first house east of Court-st., South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERDONK.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 18, Mrs. ELIZABETH S., wife of Judge H. U. Onderdonk.

ELLSWORTH.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 18, Miss HESTER ELLSWORTH, in the 74th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Jno. Ellsworth, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, Woodward Dennis, No. 648 High-st., Newark, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BAYLEY.—In Yonkers, on Sunday morning, Oct. 18, WILLIAM BAYLEY, eldest son of the late Jos. Bayley, M. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., without further notice.

WALDEN.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 17, of typhoid fever, while on a visit to her brother, Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, BEULA WILLETT, youngest daughter of the late Jacob T. Walden, of this City, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of the Rev. Commission. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

TITUS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 18, Mary N. TITUS, aged 15 years.

Her funeral will take place at Christ Church, Greenwich, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WALDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 15, having been killed in that fearful accident on the Central Railroad, CATHARINE, second daughter of Peter Brown, Esq., of Toronto, C. W., and formerly of Edinburg, Scotland. A loving and dutiful daughter, a dearly beloved sister and faithful friend, and, and above all, an exemplary and consistent Christian, she was well prepared for her sudden call. Faith triumphs. She is not lost, but gone before.

CASSERLY.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Sept. 6, EUGENE FRANCIS, only child of Eugene and Teresa Casserly, aged 13 months and 13 days.

SIDELL.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, at sea, on board the bark *Cornelia*, during her passage from Havana to this port, JULIUS L. SIDELL, aged 19 years, son of the late John A. Sidell, of this City.

BAJOUS' GENTS KID GLOVES
85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES, BEST QUALITY,
twice around,
$1,
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEFORE PURCHASING,
The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st. New-York.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Saleserooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 83 Agate-st., New-York.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$200,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
IS NOW OFFERED,
AT A REDUCTION OF
15 PER CENT.
FROM OUR USUAL RETAIL PRICES,
WHICH IS MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 122, 133, AND 140 FULTON-ST.
NEW-YORK.

THE BEST NUMBER YET
At 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, and for sale by all dealers.
MRS. STEPHENS'
ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY
FOR NOVEMBER.
This is the most brilliant number ever issued of this popular Magaziue.
Office of Publication, No. 133 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.—The Introductory Lecture to the Fall and Winter course of instruction, will be delivered on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the College, by Professor J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. Subject: "The Study of Science." Members of the medical profession, students of medicine and the public generally are invited to be present. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

NO RETAILING.
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
AT LESS THAN
AUCTION PRICES,
FOR CASH.
CHAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NOW O

AUCTION SALES.

THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
AT THE NEW YORK AUCTION ROOMS,
Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock,
Comprising the entire stock in their Salesroom, No. 8 Broadway, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and enamelled chamber and dining-room furniture, parlor suites, sofas, &c., &c.

Also, gallery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to pay advances.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHINA, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, THIRTY CARPETS, PAINTINGS, &c.
TONS COAL, HERRING'S IRON SAFE, WINES, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 302 31st-st., a few doors from 8th-av, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., of the house. Terms of sale will be cash, and the entire catalogue will be sold strictly without reserve. Parties from a distance are assured that the house is replete with fashionable first-class furniture, which has been used but three months and in perfect order. Goods must be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers. Three full marble-top etageres, with plate doors; Turkish chairs in tapestry, French lounges; three large and elegant pier mirrors; brocade lace curtains; Egyptian and statuary top-centre, sofa and pier tables; French escritoire; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; marble music cabinet; rosewood corner etageres; consoles in buhl work; over 700 yards English carpets, with rugs to match; bronze and ormolu clock; two costly rosewood secretary book-cases, lined with satin, and 22 elegant oil-paintings, richly framed; Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a beautiful collection of marble and Parian parlor ornaments.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood wardrobes, with mirror fronts; rich carved bedsteads; 18 superior hair-mattresses; marble-top bureaus, washstands; commodes, China toilet sets; suites in hair cloth; French chairs; Pastile paintings, engravings: tête-a-têtes; arm-chairs; extension dining-table; rich silver ware of every description, cut-glass; with oak dining-room chairs; marble-top buffet; two fine sofa-bedsteads; library bedroom furniture, &c. Also, large iron safe and 30 tons of coal. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HEUSS, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M., at the contents of the splendidly-finished residence No. 249 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and contains a large quantity and great variety of first-class furniture, velvet carpets, works of art, &c. The basement is fitted up with walnut suite, extension table, together with a great quantity of rich and costly table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 large rosewood suites in brocatel, fine oil-paintings, mantel decorations, etageres, centre and sofa tables, bookcases, bronzes, clocks, lace curtains, pier glasses, one of T. Gilbert's rosewood pianos with the æolian attachment. In the chambers are the usual assortment of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, sofas, couches, chairs, easy rockers, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

SIG. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful statuary, alabaster and fancy goods, all of a recent importation, consisting of about 2,000 lots of large Medici, Etruscan, Roman and Antique Bardiglio, agate and yellow, of Silma marble; vases of various styles and shapes, some of which are five feet high; verde antique do.—all of which are beautifully sculptured; relievo and basso relievo; Pompeii urns and vases, with an immense variety of tazzas, verde prato work, vases, card-receivers and ornaments of the newest styles, the importation of Signor Pandolfini, recently selected by him in Italy. Also, a number of beautiful Carrara marble statues, for parlors, of the most exquisite description, including about 20 pieces of large size garden statuary, &c.; superb black marble clocks of the finest quality, various sizes, coupee and figures of real bronze of a high order; antique card plates and pitchers, and other beautiful goods. The above can be examined one day before the sale.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, an entire invoice of gold and silver watches, and watch movements including some of the finest movements imported into this market, all of good and salable styles.

Also, an invoice of gold jewelry of the best description, consisting of gold bracelets, brooches, breastpins, earrings, lockets, finger-rings, silver sets of forks and spoons, and other articles in the line, imported for this season's City retail trade.

The foregoing comprises an entire shipment of these goods, have come direct from the Custom-House to ourselves, have not been sent out from, and will be sold for cash, without reserve, to close a consignment. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock at the large boarding-house No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., by order of the mortgagee, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of parlor suites in fancy velvet, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany French bedsteads do., and marble-top bureaus and washstands, black walnut and maple French bedsteads, bureaus, tables and chairs; brocatel curtains and cornices, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, about 50 fine hair mattresses, straw do., feather pillows, feather beds, rosewood, marble-top centre, side and pier tables; side-boards, dining-tables, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 322 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 10 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair, 14.8x24 feet; lot 90 feet deep; ground rent, $36. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 2½ to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1-2 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: rosewood piano-forte, made by Horace Waters; 2 richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel, gilt frame pier glasses, rosewood etageres, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels carpets, handsome bedroom furniture; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, chairs, lounges and lace curtains, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a variety of Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stock. For further particulars see his catalogue.

SALES EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 22. Regular sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Special sales every day if desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. — Union, near 5th Park-av., Brooklyn. Handsome Household Furniture—Velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, set of painted chamber furniture, marble-top; handsome suit of parlor furniture, in crimson; mahogany centre tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, fine curtains and cornices, walnut extension table, crockery, glass ware, &c. The house to let: possession immediately.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK at the Merchant's Exchange:
$40,000 Cleve. & Pittsburg 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Mich. Central 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1869.
50 shares Chi. & R. Island R.R. Stock, hypothecated.
100 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
5 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
Sales of Securities every day at 12 o'clock.

T. C. HONGHTON, Auctioneer.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, rich and fashionable furniture—the entire stock contained in warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all of which was manufactured expressly for the City retail trade, and which is ordered to be sold without reserve. The stock is one of the largest in the City, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining room and chamber furniture of every description, a great portion of which is very rich and beautiful. Now ready for examination, with catalogues.

T. C. HONGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE public is called to my sale of rich cabinet furniture at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., to take place THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the City, and worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furnitnre. Catalogues are now ready.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 Maiden-lane. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the auction-room, second regular trade sale of earthen, China and glass ware, &c., from the shelves, in lots to suit the trade. The above goods are just imported, and are worthy the attention of purchasers. Also silver-plated ware. Also four fire-proof safes. Also an invoice horse blankets.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six desirable building lots, with the Mansion House and improvements thereon, situate on 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av., on high ground and near the Central Park.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of goods from importers, to be sold for cash, without reserve. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the property and assets of the firm or late firms of ATWOOD & CO. Said assets will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and in small lots in all cases in which the property and its condition will permit.

Said assets consist of Bonds of various railroads, Stocks of various railroads, Stocks of various Banks, County Bonds, Notes and Bills receivable, Bank accounts, claims against various persons, and other property. All of which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1857. Assignee of Atwood & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. STARK, Auctioneer, Office No. 49 Wall-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $80,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—JAMES M. STARK will sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, (postponed from Oct. 15,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$30,000 St. Louis County 7 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, (Hypothecated) $1,000 each, due in 1863. Coupons 1st June and December, payable at Phenix Bank, New-York.

$15,000 St. Louis County 7 per cent. Bonds. (Hypothecated,) $1,000 each, due in 1879. Interest Coupons, 1st January and July, payable at Phenix Bank, New-York. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUPERIOR ROOM ON SECOND floor, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., or two rooms, with or without partial board, may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family below 12th-st., near Broadway. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address E. C., box K., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter, with board, will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is in complete order and furnished with every convenience, and the situation unsurpassed by any in the street. Small children will not be received, and those wishing low-priced rooms please not apply.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen and their wives, and rooms for two single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 404 4th-st. Location convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—IN A PRIVATE family, may be had for one or two single gentlemen, with an Episcopal lady; the house is near the ferries and Wall-st. ferry, with a large well furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, GORDON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO Ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchenged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 24-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $15 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

MURRAY HILL.—WHOLE FLOORS OR ROOMS in suites to let with or without board or private table. House first-class—family a clergyman's, location retired, terms moderate. Madison-av. stages pass near the door. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ROOM, ON SECOND OR third floor, fire and light, breakfast and tea, dinner on Sunday, for a gentleman. Location between 4th and 17th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, stating terms, J. S. M., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and his wife. Address, stating terms, WILLARD, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tambourines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.

With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at

J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 6th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE a most magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte at a real bargain, can do so by applying at No. 678 6th-av. This piano is finished all around alike, with four round corners, massive carved legs, rich, bold carved work, powerful tone, easy touch, beautiful scolloped keys, made by the best makers, and will be warranted to the buyer by the makers if required; was made for a party to order for $750, price $250; those in search of a sacrifice would do well to call and examine it at No. 678 6th-av., right west-st. Will be boxed and shipped gratis.

PIANOS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. A new 6½-octave piano for $125; one of 7-octaves, with carved legs for $150; one very elegant and fine toned $175; one 7-octave cottage piano, beautiful style, for $150; three melodeons at $35 and $50. Also, gold and silver watches, pencils, jewelry, cigars, books, paper, paintings, sofa, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, melodeons, watches, furniture, &c.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOFORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. Persons holding books of subscription to the new loan, and those who took envelopes at the last meeting, are particularly requested to hand them in to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., in order that the Finance Committee may be informed of the amount of the subscription.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—A LECTURE, INtroductory to the course of chemical instruction, will be delivered by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, at Bellevue Hospital, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The profession and students in medicine are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHEN SMITH, Secretary Medical Board.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES PERLEY, President.
J. VAN VLECK, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemens Hall, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 7½ P. M. The Executive Committee will please attend half an hour earlier.

C. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$8,000 A YEAR.—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE for sale, which produces the above sum. Is leased to a first-class tenant, whose business is not prejudiced by the hard times. Rent promptly paid, and is constantly improving in value; in perfect repair, and the owner only parts with it for want of cash. To any party willing and able to lay down fifty thousand dollars, at a net income of 10 per cent. per annum, over and above taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., the present is a good opportunity. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—HOUSE and lot, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st., 36 feet on New-Bowery, 4-story, large and light store and basement brick-house, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st.; possession on or about Nov. 1, 1857, or a part immediately. Apply to Mr. NORTON, No. 59 Rose-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY bank or insurance stocks, a first-class, brown-stone house and lot on West 36th-st., near 8th-av. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, IN AUDUBON Park, Carmansville, a furnished house well adapted for a gentleman and his wife. On the right of the hall on the first floor is a good-sized parlor with dining room connected with folding doors; on the left in a wing is the kitchen with good pantries, etc.; on the second story are four good-sized chambers with closets. There are half an acre of ground handsomely laid out, a good stable, with harness room, carriage house, and finished room for the man. Outside windows are fitted nearly all over the house There are two large cisterns of soft water and a well of hard water on the premises. The house is of the Italian villa style of architecture, and the situation and neighborhood unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. The Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st., is less than five minutes' walk from the house. Possession given Nov. 1. Apply to L. HAYWARD, No. 45 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At Audubon-park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in fine order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in the kitchen, and cistern-water in second-story; heated by hot-air furnace. Location within five minutes' walk (plank) of the 152d-st. station; house surrounded by very fine trees, both Evergreen and Deciduous. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone-front house No. 223 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION PLACE, 4th-st.; rent low. also, FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, 58 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 60 EAST TWENty-seventh-st., near 4th-av., partly furnished; good location, and in perfect order. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—A HANDSOME FARM AT FAR Rockaway, L. I., two hours' ride from this City; contains 50 to 70 acres or more, first quality of land; fronts on the Bay and Ocean. It is convenient to New-York both by land and water. Vessels of light draft can land freights on the farm. Apply to Mr. NORTON, on the premises, or at No. 59 Rose-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WHOLE or part of a first class elegantly furnished house, eligibly situated on Murray Hill. To an approved tenant, for six months or longer, advantageous terms will be offered. Address A. B. C., this office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 307 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A SMALL, well-built house, with a few lots attached, on the line of the Fulton-av Railroad, Brooklyn. A person having a neat, comfortable place, and willing to sell for price in keeping with the present value of money, can hear of a customer by addressing Mr. SAMPSON, care of Mr. George Jones, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—The location must be on some square, or near one, or on 14th or 23d-st., between the 3d and 6th avs.; the house to be well furnished and have a sunny and cheerful aspect. The family consists of a gentleman, his wife and two grown daughters. The very best care taken of the house and furniture, and the respectability of the party entirely satisfactory. Rent not over $50 per month and paid as desired. Address by note, post-paid, to V. M., Southport, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent till May next, a high stoop respectably furnished house, with gas and water, located between 14th and 32d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $800 for the time. Address S. A. G., Post-Office, Box No. 217, stating location and terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by CAMP & PHILLIPS, payable to the order of SIMMONS & WARD, No. 388, dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1857, at 3 months, (due Jan. 4, 1858,) for three hundred and fifty 40-100 dollars, ($350 40,) payable at the American Exchange Bank. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment on the same has been stopped. CHAS. A. CAMPBELL.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17, 1857.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon (supposed in 5th-av, near St. Luke's Hospital) a SHAWL PIN, in form of a cross, inlaid with hair, with a black enamel circle, and a name and date inscribed on it. It is of peculiar interest to the owner. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at the Market Fire Insurance Co., No. 37 Wall-st., and receiving the above reward.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of the PAPERS and BRACERS, tied up in one bundle, which were lost on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst., from one of the Madison-av. stages between 42d and 31st sts. Apply to KELLER & BROWNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

FOUND.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, about 11 o'clock, (Oct. 17,) a HORSE and LIGHT WAGON, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, by addressing SAMUEL WOOLLEY, No. 337 West 47th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, 18TH INST., EITHER IN Henry or Baltic-st., Brooklyn, a lady's GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 58 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *manuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minnet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

PERSONAL.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted to a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 8 years old. A line dropped to Westan, N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS.—ALL KINDS of crockery at the new and cheap store No. 385 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts., consisting of China, glass, and earthenware, for dinner, tea, toilet and cooking purposes. Ladies especially invited.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 358 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. This new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, }
OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.

BENJ. F. MILLS, }
J. A. MILLS, } Principals,

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two competent ladies for male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.

J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, tangbt in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 663 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—The Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 2, and continues 22 weeks. The School is pleasantly situated in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation 6 years; number of scholars limited to 12. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.

REFERENCES—Rev. MORGAN DIX, No. 137 Hudson-st.; Rev. F. WILEY, No. 6 18th-st.; Prof. CASSEY, University of New-York; Mr. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—contin

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,696,760 93
Average amount of Specie..... 454,526 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 256,766 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,412,902 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of Oct., 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$598,636 00
Average amount of Specie..... 21,771 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,252 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 81,011 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1851.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$497,885 00
Average amount of Specie..... 26,288 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,856 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 159,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,665,425 85
Average amount of Specie..... 699,731 28
Notes Late Bank of America.....$23,967 } 71,284 00
Average amount of Circulation.....$47,317 }
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,574,981 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,635,304 54
Average amount of Specie..... 600,677 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,042,425 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY K. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. K. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$849,889 25
Average amount of Specie..... 29,405 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,298 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 846,493 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,769,326 78
Average amount of Specie..... 154,389 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 335,376 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,727,912 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,374,158 57
Average amount of Specie..... 58,317 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,331 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 755,278 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,450,184 87
Average amount of Specie..... 134,260 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,347 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,307,124 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. T. SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,538,074 48
Average amount of Specie..... 106,696 29
Clearing-House Certificates..... 161,400 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 329,681 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,675,820 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,819,050 40
Average amount of Specie..... 55,848 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 227,756 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 776,253 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$227,172 83
Average amount of Specie..... 12,304 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,844 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 122,406 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. SHEPHERSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,152,279 54
Average amount of Specie..... 24,037 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,643 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 707,441 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENJ. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$443,313 93
Average amount of Specie..... 7,213 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,112 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 111,038 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,128,465 00
Average amount of Specie..... 419,508 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 250,298 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 936,055 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$552,674 39
Average amount of Specie..... 22,193 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,147 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 269,797 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,661,623 12
Average amount of Specie..... 463,735 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 17,318 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,518,705 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROAR. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,568,267 18
Average amount of Specie..... 85,334 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,681 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,091,701 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,325,441 47
Average amount of Specie..... 100,152 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 790,811 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 19th day of October, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,349,931 04
Average amount of Specie..... 125,849 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 152,916 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 950,358 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$635,504 29
Average amount of Specie..... 69,864 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,794 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 425,243 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$542,097 46
Average amount of Specie..... 11,104 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,924 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 251,578 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARKE, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
S. JESSUPEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,056,159 30
Average amount of Specie..... 67,296 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,827 16
Clearing Certificates, actually on hand..... 37,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,658,842 23
Average amount of Specie..... 114,018 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,931 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 480,526 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$618,437 63
Average amount of Specie..... 32,589 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 101 098 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 244,706 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HOERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,707,422 03
Average amount of Specie..... 101,899 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 261,019 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 984,216 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,393,645 77
Average amount of Specie..... 251,263 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 352,772 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,729,127 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES H. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$734,746 53
Average amount of Specie..... 17,688 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 33,327 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 235,337 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, JR., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1851:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,383,207 93
Average amount of Specie..... 50,148 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 169,632 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 693,543 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,650,096 16
Average amount of Specie..... 171,358 32
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 362,726 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,217,106 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DA ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$647,701 48
Average amount of Specie..... 63,659 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,505 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 323,130 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of October, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,567,259 25
Average amount of Specie..... 166,092 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,236 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 882,299 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,596,893 08
Average amount of Specie..... 940,090 20
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 484,661 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,367,518 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,827,853 15
Average amount of Specie..... 28,232 46
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 121,344 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 788,603 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HOERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,703,943 99
Average amount of Specie..... 306,606 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,249 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,885,966 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GARDNER I. SANEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,152,839 00
Average amount of Specie, (Currency Certificates not included)..... 54,776 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,510 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 530,292 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,918,000 96
Average amount of Specie..... 479,297 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 182,570 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 986,827 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$256,179 41
Average amount of Specie..... 26,814 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,048 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 115,369 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$421,501 02
Average amount of Specie..... 27,748 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 61,646 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 93,419 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of October, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$208,580 27
Average amount of Specie..... 13,934 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 790,811 45
Average amount of Deposits..... 130,696 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,127,512 23
Average amount of Specie..... 62,916 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,328 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 483,603 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$431,193 58
Average amount of Specie..... 37,861 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,961 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 212,059 87
Average amount of Clearing-House Certificates. 5,333 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$841,242 81
Average amount of Specie..... 55,345 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,102 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 486,367 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,534,039 50
Average amount of Specie..... 90,414 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,197 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,120,217 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$512,148 18
Average amount of Specie..... 15,819 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,846 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 193,911 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,778,522 37
Average amount of Specie..... 212,996 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,999 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,483,285 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$835,485 52
Average amount of Specie..... 39,842 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,164 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 274,278 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,076 76
Average amount of Specie..... 168,526 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,470 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 478,664 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,194,757 00
Average amount of Specie..... 307,685 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,430 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,845,667 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,215,014 52
Average amount of Specie..... 38,745 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 293,978 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 472,553 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,285,037 29
Average amount of Specie..... 218,633 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 152,716 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,563,087 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of October, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

CARD.

Owing to the impossibility of raising money to meet our acceptances as they mature, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We can pay our debts, dollar for dollar, and retain a large surplus, but we must ask an extension of six months.

We therefore respectfully request the holders of our acceptances to present them promptly as they fall due, receive new acceptances, with the same drawers, payable in six months and be paid the interest in advance. The new acceptances will be promptly paid.

BOWERS & BEECKMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company, at Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,136
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less int't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,026,490
Cash and Cash Items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets s[ee] ...cond Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 19.

$1,000	N. Y. State 6s,'62	100	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. - c	66⅛
1,000	N. Y. State 6s,'65	100	150	do - c	66¾
2,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	91½	50	Erie Railroad. - b10	12
5,000	do - c	91	200	do	12
5,000	Virginia 6s	81½	100	do - c	11¾
500	do	83¼	14	Sixth av. R. R	81
7,000	Missouri State 6s	65	20	Hud. R. Railroad.	16
10,000	do	65¼	100	do	16½
2,000	do - s3	65¼	200	do	15
1,000	do	65¾	108	Panama R. R - c	72
1,000	do	66	200	Reading R. R. - b30	33⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s	84	50	do - h10	33⅛
1,000	E. R.R C. Bds.'71	27	100	do - c	32⅝
2,000	do	28	100	do - b30	33
2,000	Goshen R. Bonds	50	500	do - s3	33
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	62	100	do - s30	32½
500	do	62¾	135	Ill. Cen. Railroad	75
2,500	do - s30	62¾	100	do - s30	74
20,000	do - s30	61¼	75	do	74⅛
5,000	do - s30	61¾	100	do - s30	72½
6,000	Ill. Fri. Bd. wt. prv	60	25	Clv. & Pitts. R. R.	13
20	Bank of Commerce	83	100	do - b60	13½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	78	50	Ga. & Ch. R. R. - s10	67
97	Del. & Hud C'l Co.	95	50	do	68¾
50	do - s10	95	900	Clv. & Tol. R. R. - s3	28⅝
50	do - s30	95	12	do	28¾
200	Cum. Coal Co	6	850	do - s3	28¾
200	do - s30	6	200	do - s10	28¾
25	Pac. Mail S'p Co	74	200	do - s30	28¾
200	N. Y. Central R. R.	65¾	100	do - b7	29
200	do	65¾	105	Chi. & R. Is. R.R. - s3	69
100	do - s60	64¾	100	do - stw	69
100	do - s3	65¾	5	do	70
200	do - stwk	66	300	La C. & Mil. R.R.	7
100	do	66	95	do	6¾
100	do - s15	66			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. Draper:

$2,000	New-York State 6s, 1864, int. added	98¾
$1,000	New-York State 6s, 1864, int. added	98¾
$1,000	Tennessee 6s, int. added	69¾
100	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	11⅝
20	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R	6¾

By E. Lunlow, Jr., & Co.

$8,000	Michigan Southern first mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due in 1860	61
$2,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds, due in 1866, int. January and July. (Farm mortgage on 80 acres in Dodge County.)	32
$3,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	52
20	shares Atlantic Bank, $100	70
20	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	80
20	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	80
9	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co., $20 each	100

Albert H. Nicolay will hold a special sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, Tuesday, at half past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., have also a sale of stocks at the same place at 1 o'clock. At 12 o'clock they will sell some valuable Reade-street property, and lots on Fifth-avenue, Thirty-ninth and Forty-first-streets.

Ezra Ludlow, Jr. & Co., will hold a sale of Securities at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	66	5	N.Y. Cent. R. R. - b3	66¼
10,000	do	66¾	50	do - b10	66¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	70¾	50	do - s30	66
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	60	115	do - s3	66¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds b3	63	100	do - s10	66¾
1,000	do	63¼	100	do - s60	66
500	do	63¾	20	do	66¾
20	Union Bank	85	15	Gal. & Chic. R.R. - s10	69
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	28½	45	do	69¾
100	do - b15	29	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.	76
15	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74	125	do	77
21	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	95	38	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	12
50	Cumb. Coal Co	6	15	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
100	Reading R. R	32	25	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	69¾
150	Panama Railroad	72			

MONDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Oct. 17, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 10:

Decrease of Capital Stock	$655,000
Decrease of Loans and Discounts	4,671,743
Decrease of Specie	3,633,064
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	7,049,161
Increase of Circulation	563,842

Including the Clearing-House transactions of the week, which were unprecedently small, averaging only $10,198,611 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 17, 1856.	Oct. 3, 1857.	Oct. 10, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,819,000	$64,474,000
Loans	105,929,265	97,245,826	101,917,569
Specie	10,846,657	7,843,230	11,476,294
Circulation	8,696,736	8,087,441	7,523,599
Gross Deposits	86,917,687	52,594,623	63,391,681
Exchanged	26,596,303	10,198,611	13,556,505
Undrawn	60,721,384	42,696,012	49,745,176
In Sub-Treasury	13,665,333	5,514,496	6,190,550

The liquidation in all departments, save that of circulation, is again very large, growing mainly out of the suspension of Specie payments on Tuesday last. On that day the Specie line fell to $5,800,000, as ascertained on a comparison of the sums held by each Bank, at the conference the same evening. The line is again up to $7,843,230, but what portion of the apparent two millions increase is from special or what from general account deposits since Tuesday, there is no sufficient means of ascertaining. Some few of the banks have sought to increase their stock of bullion in both ways, while others have declined to do so in either, except when small parcels are brought in voluntarily on general account, without pledge from the bank, direct or implied, that the Gold is to be returned on the check of the depositor. The Specie column, therefore, in the present statement has little significance as a test of the relative strength of the different banks. The decrease in Loans is made larger by $940,000 than otherwise would have been by the liquidation of the North River Bank.

NORTH-RIVER BANK, OCT. 10.

Loans	$940,346	Deposits	$586,240
Specie	42,072	Circulation	122,707
Capital	655,000		

Altogether the present statement is more important as a starting point under the new order of currency, than as showing the true movement of the past week, thrown as it was into utter confusion by the event of Tuesday. The reserve of Country Bank Notes, unemployed, held this afternoon, for account of the Associated City Banks, in the vault of the Metropolitan Bank and represented by certificates of the denomination of $500, $1,000, $3,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, is understood to amount to $1,200,000.

We have had a firm market at the Stock Exchange through the day, and the tone at the close is rather buoyant than otherwise on several of the leading Stocks. After the printed list, New-York Central shares brought 67⅜@68; Illinois Central Bonds closed 63½; Galena, 68⅜; Reading, 32½; Panama, 72; Toledo, 29; Missouri Sixes, 66½; New-York Long Sixes, 104; Delaware, 95; and Erie, 11¾@12. There was a fair amount of business done, and the average advance since Saturday is about 1@1½ ₱ cent. The market continues to be helped by the indisposition of money-lenders to continue their purchases of mercantile paper; for which there is no reliable demand at present. Bank Stocks are better held than last week, and on the few parcels sold an advance is had on the previous transactions.

The market for Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer was a little more active than for the previous packet, and the range of quotations, on actual transactions, not so wide, although still very irregular. The top sales were at 102½@103 ₱ cent. on London. One or two leading banking houses settled credits at 103 ₱ cent.; at the same time refusing to draw their own bills better than 105 ₱ cent. There were sales of transient drawn bills at 101@102, and even as high as 103 ₱ cent., with prime New-York indorsement. Francs, 5.65 @5.50, very irregular. Upon the whole review of the market we remark less anxiety to press sales than last week, and fewer sellers in number. The Canada Banks were out of the market to-day. The Domestic Exchange not so good as on Saturday; Richmond is down to 90; Baltimore, 94@95; Pennsylvania, 97½@98; Boston, 98@98¼.

We understand that some further difficulty has been encountered in paying the California drafts of Sather & Church. They are drawn on one of the Banks here, and the remittances having fallen short by reason of short insurance on the shipment per *Central America* and the failure of Willers & Co., on whom part of the remittances were made in bills, the Bank pays only to the amount of funds in hand. With Wells, Fargo & Co., and other houses, the case is different. The San Francisco and New-York firms have everything in common, and the drafts are protected at every sacrifice and the Gold fully insured in London. Messrs. W., F. & Co., during the late entanglement of the Foreign Exchanges, were unable to draw upon any terms, but they were able and did advance the money on their California drafts, sending forward the bills on London against the insurance on the *Central America* shipment for collection.

We learn that the long-established Commission-house of Messrs. N. H. Wolfe & Co., of this City, in the Flour trade, who temporarily suspended a short time since, having adjusted their affairs, have this day resumed payment. It is stated that all their liabilities have been paid in full in cash, or secured by real estate.

We understand that a meeting of merchants will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at 4 o'clock, to hear the programme of a new Commercial and Industrial Exchange Company.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $268,978, paid $235,751, and held at the close $5,547,723.

The suspension of the extensive firm in the iron trade, of Sampson, Baldwin, & Co., is announced to-day.

The proprietor of the City Assembly building in Broadway, is offering to lease his rooms for retailing goods, or making sales by auction. See advertisement.

Telegraphic Reports.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—FAILURES, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

The *Transcript* this afternoon announced the following recent failures: Messrs. W. Greenough & Co., hardware dealers; J. M. Holden, furniture dealer; George Forsaith, chair manufacturer; Keith & Thornton, clothing dealers; J. W. Castle & Co., grocers; and W. P. B. Brooks, furniture dealer.

We have no change worthy of notice to report in money matters to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 19.

Mr. Allibone, President of the Pennsylvania Bank, has resigned in consequence of ill health, and his resignation has been accepted.

Joseph Jones, Esq., has been elected President of the Commercial Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. Wainwright.

Two prominent dry goods jobbing houses suspended to-day, one of them being Raiguel & Co., the heaviest in the city. Their assets are large.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Everything in the monetary line is more cheerful. The Bank of New-Orleans is paying some specie, and will resume entirely next week. Messrs. Oakey & Hawkins will resume on Monday. Messrs. J. A. Donnaty & Co., dealers in western produce, suspended yesterday.

MONEY AFFAIRS OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Tesson & Danjen, bankers of this city, closed their doors this morning.

Our weekly Bank statement shows a reduction of fifty per cent. in coin.

The circulation and deposits of the State Bank have decreased nearly seventy per cent., and the decrease of coin has been in a still greater ratio.

A Great Central Bank Wanted.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a close and constant observer of the progress of our financial troubles, and an interested reader of all your comments and those of your correspondents thereon, and now that the *comet* has struck, and apprehension become actuality—tension of mind and muscle having given place to the long breath of relief and relaxation—the suggestions of *prevention*, following the discussions of cause, which have hitherto been so prolific, may now fitly give place to suggestions of *remedy* and security against *recurrence*.

It needs no great amount of shrewdness to perceive that, as far as this State has been concerned, and measurably the West also, much of the difficulty has been caused by the refusal of the New-York City banks to receive and pay out the bills of banks throughout the State, instead of sending them home for redemption. This, of course, compelled a contraction on the part of the country banks, and, in many instances, a suspension of specie payments. In either case the effect could only be disastrous upon the country, and by reaction upon the City, and thence upon the West, for with a certainty of their bills returning almost immediately to their counters for specie, the country banks had to largely contract their line of discounts, thereby embarrassing their customers in their transactions for the movement of grain and produce to the sea-board, and their payment of notes and further purchases of goods.

Again, the moment a bank is compelled to refuse coin for its bills on account of the suddenness of the demand, its bills become discredited, and straightway, like the rush of pigeons to their roosting places at night in the West, these bills go home to the Bank Department at Albany to be burned. Thus the currency of the country rapidly diminishes in lots of $25,000, $50,000, $75,000, or $100,000 at a time, according to the capital of the banks. This, of course, makes the pressure greater upon the banks which stand, and the City banks now feel what they were before too dogged to admit—that in embarrassing country banks they were destroying themselves.

But the greatest evil of all which has resulted from this destruction of confidence in financial matters has been the downfall of the system of exchanges through out the whole country, and to this point must our efforts be first directed in the use of remedial measures. I have nowhere seen the remedy proposed which I am about to suggest—it may be because, of all that have been thought of, this appeared the least feasible; but I think differently. My remedy for the past and security for the future is the establishment of a *Bank of the United States of America*, which shall be secured by the entire wealth of the National Government. I know well that the ghost of the old "United States Bank" will instantly rise to the terrified optics of old fogys at this announcement, and that it will generally be considered only in a *party view*. But what, I ask, has *party* to do with the *cause* or *remedy* of these great troubles which bow down strong men, crush powerful moneyed institutions, and dissipate large fortunes as the sun does a morning fog? What can Democratic, Whig, Republican or American—Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery Platforms and resolutions do to give bread to the thousands of hungry or tens of thousands of idle men and women throughout the Union this Winter?

With a Bank of the United States having its central department at New-York, and the ablest financiers of the whole country established there as the Central Board of Control, its Branches located in the principal commercial city of every State, and agencies depending upon the Branches located at all other places of sufficient importance throughout each State, a system of monetary exchange would be provided such as *never* can be attained in any other way, and a security against future financial difficulties, which, with our present system it is impossible to obtain. I would have local stockholders, and local boards of directors and managers for every branch and agency, subject, of course, in general policy to central control. This system would, of course, render a difficulty or suspension in the exchanges of the country impossible, since the bills would be at par all over the country, and each branch and agency be enabled to draw North and South, East and West, from the centre to the circumference.

Again, to establish the business of the country to a greater degree upon a specie basis than it has ever hitherto been, I would not have a note issued by the Bank for less than $5, as is the case with the Bank of England. This would equalize the value of specie between us and Europe, by increasing its value here, and thus prevent such an enormous drain of that commodity as has been going on for so many years. With a metalic currency circulating freely among the people in all transactions under $5 in amount, they would soon become so familiarised with gold and silver as to render it nearly, if not quite impossible, to get up a "run" upon a Bank or an Agency, since the views of the relative values of gold and paper which now obtain would then entirely cease. This need not interfere with the Sub-Treasury system, but in fact might be affiliated with it—the Central Bank, Branches and Agencies being made places of deposit.

Let me ask briefly, in conclusion, what reasonable objection can be made to the plan for restoring our financial system to a sound condition which I have here outlined? That it may be made a political engine? It does not follow. Does any complaint of that kind exist against the Bank of England or the Bank of France? I have never heard of any; and yet it would be impossible, I think, ever to produce such a total suspension of the money remittances and transactions between the several sections of those countries, while their national Banks exist, as we are now so bitterly deploring. I am one of those who believe that Jackson killed the old Bank, *not* because it was believed to be helping his opponents, but because he could not use it himself. It cannot be said that a National Banking system is inconsonant with our system of Government, for in truth we are more thoroughly imbued with the mania for banking than any other nation. And as we somehow manage to impose checks and safeguards upon our State moneyed institutions, and upon our State and General Government Treasuries and transactions, it is scarcely likely that as good, if not better, plans could not be matured for the safe and wise conduct of a Bank. I believe that the principle of sovereignty which confines the coining of money to the Central Government, equally requires that it should regulate, control and manufacture all the money of the realm.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will find these views, though more lengthy than intended, worthy a place in your paper. J. E. H.

The Distress of the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We may lay it down as a fundamental truth in political economy, that no nation ever did or ever can, or ever will be prosperous, which does not foster her artisan labor; in other words, who does not protect her manufactures.

A nation that sends away her raw material and brings home the manufactured article always is poor—always in trouble—always in bankruptcy, insolvency and difficulty, just as we have been in the United States.

It costs too much to carry on trade and to have our manufactures made by foreign nations. We are always at the mercy of usurers and foreign brokers. A nation, to grow rich, must send away the manufactured article and bring home on purchase the raw material. Then the nation has control of her own finances. But we in the United States are at the mercy of foreign bankers and brokers; we are a *serf* nation in the family of nations, always dependent—always in difficulty, in profound peace. Money is sold here for more than ten per cent. interest.

The total amount of specie in all the Banks of the United States, Jan. 1, 1857, was $58,716,859, since which time we have sent by the steamers to England nearly $33,000,000, leaving about $24,000,000 in all the Banks of the United States. It was about time on the 13th of October, to shut down the flood-gates to the drain of our specie. But this shipment of specie was from the port of New-York alone; it was probably about two-thirds of all the specie that went on the manifests from all the ports of the United States—but the manifests do not show the export of specie to foreign countries by $50,000,000 yearly. In 1854 we imported of miscellaneous articles:

Mostly Dry Goods	$19,677,582
Boots, Shoes, &c	4,284,137
Gloves and Leather Goods, manufactured	3,659,215
Paper Goods	757,830
Dry Goods, of various names	8,851,789
Woolen Goods, manufactured	32,374,596
Cotton Manufactures	31,949,423
Silk Goods, manufactured	39,392,511
Hemp Goods, mostly manufactured	10,907,838
Total, in round numbers	$151,050,923

In 1857 we were going on at about the same rate, until our Banks stopped specie payments. In the port of New York alone, we have imported not far from $85,000,000 within the last eight months, of cotton, woolen and silk goods, besides hemp, leather and miscellaneous goods, which in all amounts to near $100,000,000. We are indeed a very buying people! Fast men in a fast country, amongst fast foreign bankers, who take off very fast our specie to foreign countries, to support and feed foreign lords and ladies. All our own factories have stopped, and are in a collapse and near their end. Under the tariff laws of 1824 and 1827–30, and on to 1837, we consumed in the United States near 9,000,000 pounds of fine wool in our factories for making American broadcloth alone. Now, in 1857, not a factory for broadcloths runs in the United States, except it may be kept up by the help of small army contracts for coarse cloths. So it is with the woolen shawls trade—almost all have gone to the tomb of the Capulets, under the Free-trade laws of 1846. The American wool, both for fine and coarse broad cloths, is the best in the world. Its felting properties for making beautiful broadcloths, light or heavy, exceed all others, yet we make no broadcloths at this day. The American fine wools contain the strongest staple, and 2,552 serrations in an inch; while the very best of European and Australian wools contain only 2,500 serrations in an inch.

The *Warehouse* system, when adopted in 1852, was meant to strangle all our American factories, and it has done it to a degree surpassing belief. Certain great men in the City of New-York made up their minds to rent stores to *Uncle Sam* for warehouses, and they went to Washington and told the slave powers that the *warehouses* would kill off the American factories; they were true prophets. The cotton and woolen goods made in America are fast becoming things that were, and no more to be. The Gold received from California the last year was $40,000,000; from emigrants, $10,000,000; making in round numbers $50,000,000; while we sent to foreign countries, which do not appear on our manifests, about $59,900,000 to pay up balances of trade against us, as follows:

To Cuba	$17,000,000
To Brazil	14,000,000
To Porto Rico, West Indies	2,700,000
To Sicily	1,000,000
To Phillippine Islands	2,700,000
To Dutch East Indies	1,000,000
To Buenos Ayres	1,000,000
To Venezuela	1,500,000
To China	7,000,000
To France	12,000,000
Equal to	$59,900,000

These last-mentioned countries are all hard-money dealers, and if we buy of them, they want gold to pay balances.

Every dollar of gold we have ever got from California has cost us four dollars for one. It has been, indeed, a great work to found the Golden State.

How many ships have rotted there, in the Golden Gates? How much property we of the Atlantic border have sent into the Bay of San Francisco? How many lives have been lost in the struggle? We answer, more than Bonaparte lost in his march to Moscow. The amount of tonnage which entered and departed from the ports of the United States in 1856, was, in round numbers, 6,200,000 tons, and the number of persons employed in this shipping was 247,000, men and boys. This shipping cost in an average more than $45 a ton, and equal to a capital of $279,000,000; which, at six per cent. interest, is $16,740,000 annually. This shipping is sunk once in twenty years, which gives for wear and tear $16,300,000 annually. The cost of 247,000 men and boys, at $250 a year, is $61,700,000 for wages and living, besides a great sacrifice of life. No mariner lives out half of his days.

The account all stand thus:

Interest on capital wasted per annum	$16,740,000
Wear and tear of shipping	16,300,000
Wages and cost of ships' company	61,700,000
Total	$93,740,000
Wages and expense of keeping 50,000 stevedores, boatmen, tide waiters, and warehousemen, pilots, wharfingers, builders, &c., at $400 each	$5,000,000
Equals in all	$98,740,000

Now unless the shipping trade and ships can earn this sum of near $99,000,000 of money every year, they, the ship owners, lose money in the business of our Foreign Trade. The warehouse system and the repeal of the Tariff laws by the casting vote of Mr. Dallas in 1846, were a bold and reckless experiment. It has laid up seven hundred and fifty ships in the port of New-York to rot. It has produced a suspension of specie payments in a time of profound peace; has stopped all of our factories, turned our working men and women and Democrats into the street without employment. Our currency and exchanges between our own people are all deranged and gone. We verily have listened to bad counsels. Let us at once abolish our warehouse system. Let us restore the importation laws of 1842. Let us make some other good laws, and we will prosper again. IRON.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Arabia via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 13th inst. The next day all our Banks were under the necessity of suspending specie payments. The Eastern and Southern States immediately adopted a like course, and New-Orleans is at this moment the only important point in the United States where specie payments are still maintained. The Judges of the Supreme Court of New-York published on the same day their opinion as to the constitutionality of the suspension, and although the question is not yet relieved from embarrassment, there is every reason to believe that no steps will be taken to interrupt the regular course of business. Our Banks have likewise resolved to receive and pay out at par the circulation of the country Banks of this State. The effect of this last proceeding will be to give currency to about $30,000,000 of country notes, some $12,000,000 of which had been driven in and remained unemployed under the influence of the crisis. Gold has risen to but a moderate premium; the quotation is 1½ to 2½ per cent., but the dealings are not large, and a good proportion of the gold withdrawn from the Banks has been restored to them either in general account or on special deposit. The effect of the Bank suspensions has been to infuse a feeling of relief into commercial circles. Confidence immediately began to revive and business was resumed in those branches especially connected with the movement of the crops. Money is already a shade easier, and exchange on Europe shows an upward tendency, while domestic exchanges are becoming more active and steady. Notwithstanding this improvement, the evil still continues pressing. In the Stock market there has been a rapid and general improvement, ranging from 1 to 15 per cent. The greatest advance has been on the better class of securities, many of the purchases being made for account of capitalists who in ordinary times invest in business paper. The mercantile suspensions are decreasing in number, but a large number of houses have been forced to ask for extensions. State Stocks show a great advance, with large sales, chiefly in those of New-York, Missouri and Virginia. Virginia has risen 15½; Missouri, 6; Tennessee, 5½; California, 5; Ohio, 1860, 7; Ohio, 1886, 13; Michigan, 5½; New-York 5s, 11, and ditto 6s, 10@14 ₱ cent. City and County Bonds—We note sales of Chicago and Cincinnati 6s at an advance of 5 ₱ cent., and of Milwaukee 7s at previous rates. Railroad Bonds—There has been a great improvement in Erie, New-York Central, and Illinois Central Bonds, which have been the most actively dealt in. Erie Second Mortgage Bonds are up 10 ₱ cent.; do. Third Mortgage, steady at about 50; do. 1861, up 12 ₱ cent.; do. 1875, sales at 30; New-York Central 6s have advanced 11½; do. 7s, 8; Illinois Central Construction 12½; Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgage, 1; Hudson River First Mortgage have been sold at 71@75. Railroad Shares show a general and great rise, but the sales have not been large. Erie has risen 3½; New-York Central 11⅝; Panama 7; Michigan Central 6; Michigan Southern 3; do. preferred 6¼; Illinois Central 6½; Cleveland and Toledo 8; Chicago and Rock Island 11½; Galena and Chicago 15½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 12; Cleveland and Pittsburg 5; Milwaukee and Mississippi 6; La Crosse and Milwaukee 1½; Hudson River 5; Hartford and New-Haven 15; Reading rose to 36½ but closes at 32. Money Loans on call show a little more life at 7 ₱ cent. First-class paper has been sold at 3 ₱ cent. a month, but there is almost nothing doing. Gold 1¼@2½ premium. Exchanges—rates are tending upward, but continue very irregular. The sales are increasing in extent. London, 100@103; Paris, 5.40 @5.60. MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

In our last advices, of 13th inst., we announced the suspension of Specie payments on the part of all our City Banks. Since that event, it has been decided to receive on deposit the notes of the country banks at par. This caused a better feeling, and prices at the Stock Exchange have generally advanced. The failures of merchants and bankers, reported during the week, have been very numerous, and some of them very startling. The relief to the money market that was expected to come from the suspension of the banks, has not yet been felt, though trade, which had come to a stand, now begins to move slowly in its usual channels. State Stocks have been more active, and have advanced rapidly in price. The principal transactions have been in the various issues of the State of New-York, Missouri 6s, Virginia 6s, and Tennessee 6s. In City and County Bonds there has been but little done. Some few Milwaukee City Sinking Fund Bonds have changed hands at former rates. In Railway Bonds there has been but little done. The chief transactions have been in Illinois Central Construction 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, and the different issues of the Erie Railroad. At private sale we have nothing to mention. Railroad Shares have not been active, though prices on the whole list are higher. The sales were chiefly in New-York Central, Reading, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, and Panama. The advance in the prices of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Pennsylvania Canal Company have been very marked during the week; we quote the former 20 ₱ cent. and the latter 17 ₱ cent. higher. For the variations in prices of other Stocks we refer to the annexed bulletin of daily fluctuations. Exchanges are better held. On London, at 100@103; on Paris, 5.50@5.65.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

By the letter of the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, it will be seen that he has resigned his office in that institution, in consequence of severe and continued indisposition, and by the resolution adopted by his Board of Directors, accepting the same, that he is parted with by them with feelings of deep regret.

There is no movement in bank stocks, and very little is said of the movements of the banks themselves. It is understood, however, that some of them are doing a little business, where that little will oblige a customer, and, at the same time, better the condition of the bank's assets. And this, by the way, if a resumption is determined on at the time designated in the Act of the Legislature, is as much as they should do. Fortunately for the banks, all business is at so low an ebb that little is required of them; almost the only demand being from persons caught in the crisis, and who are working out as fast as possible. Their annual elections and semi-annual dividend period are nearly at hand. As most of the banks have surpluses of greater or less amounts, the dividend limited by the Legislature to three per cent. will probably be declared by most, if not all, of them. This will be deemed the wisest course to pursue. Many holders being women, and dependent on their dividends for he means to live, would experience inconvenience, and perhaps suffering, should this, their reliance, be withheld. Banks really having a surplus will no doubt acknowledge the force of the claims of this description of persons, and make dividends accordingly. The banks, however, that feel that they have no surplus, should, by no sense of pride to appear as rich as their neighbors, or, from mistaken sympathy, attempt to divide what they really have not. All hope that the suspension will be of short duration, and at New-York, we learn, the most sanguine limit the time to sixty days. We see no reason why our banks should not resume as early as those of New-York, and, we believe, will, though probably not in sixty days, nor sooner than the second Monday in April.

From the Chicago Press.

Whether well-founded or ill-founded, there is no question about the fact that the feeling in commercial circles resulting from the Eastern Bank suspensions is one of decided relief. This fresh courage which the community is now taking is itself a positive and important element of strength. As the difficulty was one of mere feeling—springing from an idle and a causeless panic—courage, from whatever source it springs, is the legitimate antidote. The commerce of the country, though it was never more robust, and never had so good a prospect that its days shall be long in the land, has become, under the fiendish suggestions of an irresponsible and gambling press, a hypochondriac. The suspension of the Eastern Banks may be a mere bread pill, but it ministers to this diseased mind, and reaches effectually the radical difficulty.

The only point at which the specie redemption of the Eastern Banks affected the West was in withdrawing the means of buying up our great Western staples and unduly depressing the market. It cut off too the ordinary channels of remitting funds to the East to balance Western indebtedness. These obstacles are now removed, and though the Banks of New-York have taken a lower level than those of Illinois, so long as the West has debts to pay which can be paid in that currency, we shall rejoice that the severe stricture of specie redemption has been removed from its free circulation. The effect has been that while exchange has become cheaper breadstuffs have grown dearer—and in both these ways the financial position of the West has been strengthened.

From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 17.

The Bank of Charleston has issued the following bulletin:

BANK OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA OCT., 15, 1857.

This Bank will continue Specie payment.

All Bank-Notes, current in the City, will be received in payment and on deposit, by this Bank, and depositors are requested to draw their checks payable in current funds.

Checks on New-York will be furnished at par for bills of this Bank.

Depositors may, at their option, receive certificates for deposits now at their credit, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, redeemable in coin, at not less than three nor more than six months.

For the protection of the public, this Bank will receive current funds for the payment of debts due the Bank, and for all collection paper received from other Banks, and will furnish similar funds only for payments to other Banks.

This represents practically and satisfactorily the course and policy adopted by the Union Bank and the State Bank of this city, these being the three Banks that continue in the full exercise of their functions.

From the Providence Journal, Oct. 19.

Our market retains the quietness that followed the suspension in New-York. The demand for money has greatly fallen off, but facility of negotiation has not much increased, and the rates are high. The banks renew a great deal of paper, and so much assistance has been rendered to parties abroad, that the exchanges are against this city, and men who require funds to place in New-York or Boston are obliged to pay a premium, the renewals having absorbed the funds of the banks in those places and caused a scarcity. These renewals ought not longer to be needed, as the general suspension of the banks enables them to offer the same facilities in other places that are extended here, and should be followed by the same liberal relief to the merchants.

We report no sales of printing cloths for the past week, and we have heard of but a single sale of Cotton. There is no price for either. Some goods are printed on manufacturers' account. *Cotton has been shipped from here to New-York.* We think that no orders have been given for the new crop. Every one looks for still lower prices, and people are talking of 7 or 8 cents.

As will be seen by a card in another column, the Dunnell Manufacturing Company have asked an extension. The suspension of their principal agents has thrown back upon them a large amount of paper, which they find it impossible to extend and meet their own engagement. Their assets of personal property largely exceed their liability, amply sufficient to cover any loss which they may be likely to suffer from this cause, and leave their valuable print works entirely untouched. There can be no doubt that the extension asked for will be readily granted. The house has always been distinguished for its enterprise, sagacity, and its high sense of honor.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 19.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the Boston Banks, at the clearing-house on Saturday, unanimously ratified the proposition agreed to on Friday, doubling the amounts, and therefore the Banks in the city will hereafter settle their balances at the clearing-house in bills, in accordance with the following schedule:

Capitals of	$400,000 and under, not exceeding	$40,000
Capitals of	500,000 not exceeding	50,000
Capitals of	560,000 not exceeding	56,000
Capitals of	600,000 not exceeding	60,000
Capitals of	700,000 not exceeding	64,000
Capitals of	750,000 not exceeding	68,000
Capitals of	900,000 not exceeding	72,000
Capitals of	1,000,000 not exceeding	80,000
Capitals of	1,250,000 not exceeding	90,000
Capitals of	1,500,000 not exceeding	100,000
Capitals of	1,800,000 not exceeding	120,000
Capitals of	2,000,000 not exceeding	120,000
Capitals of	4,000,000 not exceeding	200,000
Capital of	Suffolk Bank same	200,000

Any excess of balances to be paid in specie as usual.

The practical operation of the measure will greatly relieve the various banks, and afford them a foundation upon which to discount liberally to their customers.

Last week closed in Boston with a better feeling in financial matters, and an advance in the stock market. Old Colony, Western and Maine Railroad gained on Saturday 1¾@2¼, and Fitchburg ½.

Messrs. W. Grenough & Co., hardware, was the only failure reported on Saturday.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 14.

The financial pressure abroad is now bearing upon us with full strength, and is making almost visible impression upon every part of our market. The failures and assignments are few, however, in our own city, and we have hopes that it will pass over us lightly. But two Banks, Wadsworth & Co. and Louis Hitz, have gone down. Both were doing a light business, and depositors will not suffer by their closing. Two or three firms have made assignments, and this comprises the extent of the damage done thus far. Merchants are obliged, however, to curtail their business, and large numbers of men are thrown out of employment, and probably many more will follow.

The peculiar force of this pressure is seen in the depressing influence it has had upon the Grain market. The continued reports of falling markets in New-York has borne the market down here, and there is no prospect of its having reached the bottom yet. Lumbermen have been obliged to lay up their vessels. Grocery men complain that the market never was so dull. Their trade this Fall must be very light, as there is an entire absence of demand from the lumber country.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 17.

The money market wore a decidedly gloomy aspect during the early part of the week, but within the last day or two a more cheerful feeling has existed. It is the general impression that the crisis has passed and that we may expect a gradual improvement in the condition of financial affairs. Money here is more accessible, and discount rates are declining. The street rates for first class paper to-day ranged at from 1¾@2 ₱ cent. ₱ month, but little was however done at the inside figure. On call money can be had at 1¾@1¾ ₱ cent. ₱ month. New-York exchange is still unsettled. We quote it to-day as ranging from 1@4 ₱ cent. premium. The rates of premium for gold to-day ranged at from 3@5 ₱ cent.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 17.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,636,760

The New-York Times.

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Pursuits of Industry in Large and Crowded Cities.

Anniversary Address Before the American Institute.

BY HON. N. P. BANKS.

The Anniversary Address before the American Institute was delivered in the Crystal Palace last evening by Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts. A large audience was present.

Mr. BANKS was introduced by Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and spoke as follows:

The year which is about to close will constitute an epoch in our industrial history. It has alternately elated and depressed men of all pursuits. Its opening promised a season of unparalleled prosperity. The farmer, mechanic and merchant entered upon its duties with high hopes. They looked for the abundant fruits of the earth, and the full products of the artisan in the present and coming year as a means of breaking the bands of monopoly and reducing prices to the natural level upon which flows uninfested trade, the "calm health of nations." An untoward Spring and a chilling Summer perilled the early promised harvest; but the Autumn opened with unusual splendor. The luxuriant vegetation, robed in its most gorgeous colors, gave us but a part of our Autumnal pleasures. It lengthened the Summer sun, repressed the biting frost and filled the garners of industry with such products as the Goddess of Plenty showers upon her chosen followers, and then new calamities broke upon us and dispelled the happy visions that hovered about us. Commerce, that rests upon its faith in men, stood without solace or support, and sober industry was paralyzed. The full harvest yet lies in the valley of the West, and the exhausted granaries of the East wait the moment when restored credit and lenient seasons may effect the needed transfer. There are few events in life that more strongly challenge sympathy than such revulsions in the commercial world. It is sad enough to see fortunes dissipated in an hour that have cost the frugal and self-denying labor of half a century, to witness the sudden check of a trade that spanned both hemispheres, and to find settled ruin in circles where prosperity seemed to have chosen its home. But it is a far more touching sorrow when labor finds the temples of its toil closed, and is compelled to wander away upon unfrequented courses, purposeless, homeless and friendless—the avenues of destitution and crime only opening their broad ways before it. Such events demand that consolation and courage from secular and sacred ministrations should be breathed upon the overstrained and desolate heart. Such revulsions as that now upon us cannot occur without breaking up routine courses of life, and driving new agents to novel and unexplored fields of effort. It is in this way that communities and States sometimes discover new sources of wealth, in the events that may have crushed individuals and families. They develope unexpected energies and attain prosperity in novel forms and new quarters of the world. The greatest advances in civilization have often sprung, and will yet again rise from trains of individual misfortune. We cannot measure by standards of human wisdom the ends of a more than human destiny. It is idle to hope that the paralysis that has fallen upon organized industry will leave the restless energies of the American people prostrate and powerless. We must look for such developments as energy will suggest to those who suffer from the suddenly-broken purposes of a settled life. In every circle new ideas will mark out new courses of conduct and necessity compel adherence to newly-formed resolutions. How important is it that the active agents in such great changes shall receive counsel and encouragement from those who have faith in men and in the right, rather than that the heart should be chilled by suggestors of despair. It is in this view of recent events that I venture, upon this interesting anniversary, to present a few considerations bearing upon the elements of national wealth, and the choice of avocations. A chief defect in the American system of education is the purposeless character of its discipline. A purposeless man can have no power but such as accident may confer upon some inanimate agent, and an objectless training in the formation of the active agents of society is as inefficient as the want of purpose in men. It is no uncommon thing to see young men run in a few years the gauntlet of every avocation, cheering on others in the same course by an accidental success, or obstructing the natural courses of business by inevitable failure, and forgetting and teaching others to forget that the first element of success is proper discipline and qualification. Vacillating purposes like these naturally lead us to identify that which we call respectability and dignity with those employments in which listless inactivity or the adventitious acquisition of wealth are probable results. There can be nothing further removed from the truth. The dignity of labor is in its results, and not in the form of employment. The peerless statesman of England, who after prolonged study o diplomatic papers, throws himself upon the hearth rug to find 30 minutes' sleep before a sea-coal fire exhibits as little dignity in the form of his employment as the swarthy smith who fashions at the forge the anchor at which commerce rides in safety; and yet the unattractive toil of the statesman may have given liberty to a continent or free bread to suffering people, silencing the cry of hunger and stifling the rising appetite for crime. The true dignity of labor is in its results, and not in the conventional forms in which it is employed. The science of statistics is of so recent growth with us that it is difficult to establish, from the data it furnishes, the exact relation which our national pursuits have borne to each other in past time as to numbers employed, or to their bearing upon the accumulations of national wealth; but we may approximate a tolerably correct conclusion by referring to the same interests in more matured States. In Holland, in 1841, the products of agricultural industry was $181,000,000; that of manufacturing industry, $144,000,000, and the estimated products of commerce $65,000,000: thus of $390,000,000 commercial industry gave but little more than a sixth part, while manufactures and mechanics afforded 37 per cent. of the entire wealth of the State. In France, in the same year, the product of agriculture was $800,000,000; manufactures, $400,000,000; commerce and navigation, $266,000,000. Of an industrial product of $1,466,000,000, that of commerce is but 18 per cent., while the mechanic arts furnish a third of the whole amount. The industrial product of England in 1840 was $630,000,000, and of all other pursuits $655,000,000. Allowing to commerce a fifth of the aggregate, as in the case of Holland or France, or even a quarter part, it is still far below that of manufactures and the mechanic arts. Neither in England nor the United States, in the census of 1850, is the product of commercial industry separately stated, as was the case in both countries in 1840; but it is safe to assume the same proportions, and, first, as to the number employed. There were, in 1840, 1,000,000 persons engaged in the United States in manufacturing and commercial life, of which less than one-third were in commerce. The same proportions are found in New-England for the same year. In 1850 there were 2,400,000 employed in agriculture, of the white male population over 15 years of age, and 1,596,000 in commerce, trade, mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Deduct from this million and a half 338,000 persons, free and slave, who were employed in mining, commerce, ocean, sea and river navigation, it leaves one million and a quarter free manufactures and mechanics—just half the number engaged in agriculture, and three-quarters of all other pursuits. Their industrial product is fabulous. That of agriculture for the present year is not less than two thousand millions; of manufactures, fifteen hundred millions; and commerce, a thousand million dollars—and this accompanied by an unexampled energy, and a specie basis for its trade in the country, that, at the close of the present fiscal year will amount to nearly three hundred million dollars. Nothing less than panic will pursude the world that such people are poor. From these facts I state the elements of national property to be:

First—Agriculture.
Second—Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry.
Third—Commerce.

It is not my purpose to dwell upon the merits of land culture as the chief element in the happiness of individuals and in the wealth of nations, but to confine my remarks to the pursuits of men in crowded communities and commercial cities. Commerce, by the brilliancy and the grandeur of its enterprises, attracts its full share of consideration. It rarely presents itself to the imagination in its minor features of detail and retail—of barter and exchange—in which the half dimes and threepences are melted into massive bars of bullion. To name commerce is never to suggest its minute accounts, insufficient measures, questionable invoices, custom-house oaths, its shifts, evasions and bankruptcies. We look rather upon insolvency as part of the machinery of commissioners' courts, and the scales are an emblem of the court-house, and not of the ware-house. Emperors, kings and commons, monarchies and republics, are alike complaisant and subservient in the presence of the merchant princes of the Stock Exchange, and royalty uncovers in the presence of the money king; but we forget the darkened lands and rooms where German and Iberian Jews accumulate the world's wealth in driblets, in mills, centimes, drachmas, and all the unsouth denominations in which the demon avarice dresses its measures of value and its synonyms of evil. The prosperous city—architectural palaces of beauty where trade holds morning and evening marts—her *matinée* and *soirée*—ships that float from empire to empire, dressed in the colors of the ocean queen, or named for the glancing sunbeam, connecting them by ties of interest and pleasure, and distributing every product of the industrial world—such are the bright visions with which commerce enchants us. Were the records of nations lost, we could read their history in their commercial monuments, their splendid cities, and floating palaces, and discover in their merchant princes every trait of character that elevates or degrades the human family. How London vaunted its Crystal Palace of 1851; and with what spirit Paris retaliated with her Exposition Universelle of 1855, surpassing, if possible, the rivalry and friendship of French Emperor and English King in ancient times upon the field of the cloth of gold. With what interest does the world regard the Empire City of New-York, with its palace of crystal, that will double its three quarters of a million of people in 20 years, and draw its quota of increase from the rock-hewn cities of India, and the Celestial and Flowery kingdom. Boston, like the Saxon and Norman kings, looks for the enlargement of her empire. San Francisco every other year springs from its ashes with renewed life and beauty, and St. Petersburg, a year or two since, thought the best remedy she could suggest for the sick man she had in view was to rob him of his chief city, Constantinople, and was no doubt astonished that her pallient refused the prescription. Their financial chiefs are not unworthy comparison with warriors, statesmen and philosophers—the Rothschilds and Barings of the old world, and GIRARD, ASTOR, PEABODY, LAWRENCE and COOPER, of greater fame in the New, under whose direction industry thrives, colleges, schools of science and art and public libraries are established. Nevertheless, it is a fair subject of inquiry how far the happiness of a people is to be secured by commerce alone. The pursuit of wealth does not of itself liberalize men. A negative quality is the surest evidence of a capacity for accumulation. The steady gains that too often depend upon closing the avenues of the heart to the calls of charity, and even of liberty, are the lowest characteristics of trade. A more adventurous spirit strikes out new channels of communication, and binds together States that, separated by friths and seas, were left in enmity or ignorance. Such generous enterprises compensate for the narrower and harder spirit of trade, and by courageous intelligence achieves benefits that never spring from the closely-hoarded accumulation of inconsiderable gains. Chance, however, in the end is the great arbiter of its destinies. The conflagration sweeps over a city, and its accumulated treasures are destroyed. Extravagance, corruption, crime sap the integrity of its agents, and defalcations, forgeries, bankruptcies ensue. A causeless panic spreads universal terror, and the boldest are paralyzed with fear, and lose all confidence in men. Contagions blight its nerveless agents, or the earth puffs with wind, and, like the argosies of the merchant of Venice, their frail ventures are lost.

From Tripoli, from Mexico and England
From Lisbon, Barbary and India,
Not one venture 'scapes the dreadful touch
Of merchant marring storms and rocks.

It is a manly spirit that rises superior to ills like these; recreates destroyed fortunes and reëstablishes the confidence of the world in the integrity of men, by discharging obligations that the law regarded as canceled by misfortunes. Though its mission is the distribution of the world's wealth, its own princes do not follow the same liberal law. They bring together too often, and in close proximity, the palace and the hovel, and show in the most favored localities,

How wide the limits stand
Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.

It is not easy to give an exact line of demarcation between the industry of mechanics and manufacturers. Unlike commerce, both change the character of the material passing through the hands of its agents, instead of making an exchange merely—giving them a new form and greatly increased value. The measure of increase is the cost of labor and the profits of capital invested. As a national interest manufacturing industry must be classed with mechanic arts, as it operates by a combination of material machinery, labor, capital and skill to produce national wealth in new and improved forms. The mechanic arts have a broader range and influence than either manufacturing or commercial industry. The term *mechanic* is employed to denote that branch of philosophy which treats of the equilibrium and motion of solid bodies, and its signification is so far extended as to embrace the abstract laws of motion and the equilibrium of all bodies, solid, fluid or aeriform. From a range of investigation so extended, and a philosophy so abstruse, the great men of antiquity and of modern times have deduced the simple powers which every mechanic comprehends and employs in his least important labors, viz.: the lever, pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the screw and the wedge. Science, philosophy, arts, statesmanship and war have no prouder names than those connected with the discovery and development of these simple mechanical powers. The founder of mechanical science is no less a man than ARCHIMEDES. He discovered the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the lever, to which the ancient mechanicians reduced all mechanical powers. The labors of GALILEO, as a mechanic, are considered to be higher proofs of his transcendent genius than his discoveries in astronomy. He suggested the pendulum and its application to the measurement of time. The Marquis of WORCESTER imparted to the world its first knowledge of the power of steam. Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was no less distinguished for his mechanical inventions than for St. Paul's Cathedral—the imperishable monument of his genius as an architect. NEWTON gave an importance to astronomy it had never attained by the application of mechanical laws to the phenomena of the heavenly bodies. COULOMB discovered the nature and law of friction. The clustering stars have no brighter lustre than the undying names of those who have applied the discoveries of these founders of mechanical science to the inventions of modern times, as WATT, FULTON, WHITNEY, MORSE, HOE, ADAMS, and many others. It may seem adventurous to connect unlettered mechanics with the fathers of the science, or with the successful inventors of modern times. But they are not separated by ideas or purposes. Their aspirations are in unison. It might have been easier for the philosopher to explain the cause of his success or failure; but the demonstration of the mechanic and the philosopher is the same. Invention is no dainty goddess. She dispenses her bright thoughts wherever she finds the patient observer. She is the same to the alchemist who wastes a life in fruitless endeavors to fuse a new metal, and to the boy who gives new powers to the steam engine by coupling its detached parts with a string, that he may escape for a moment to his play. Mechanical invention is necessarily antecedent to every form of successful industry. It precedes agriculture in its most primitive development, and modern field husbandry is practicable only through the aid of machinery. Seed sown by such help in one or two days, which could not be sown by hand labor in twenty days, and crops harvested in a week by the same aid, that could not be gathered in a month, if at all, by manual labor, make a difference in the products of a farm equivalent to the fruits of a whole season. It must also precede all successful commerce, as it is by machinery alone that a surplus is obtained which affords to commerce opportunity for employment. The influence of mechanical invention upon social life is inappreciably great; and, as an agent of civilization, all other pursuits fade before it. Who can measure the importance of recent agricultural improvements—of railroads—of the telegraph, the daguerreotype and photograph—of the cotton gin that creates the cotton crop? The sewing machine will work as great a change in the family as railways have in communities and States. We have seen at this exhibition a perfect watch, unsurpassed in beauty of workmanship and for service, that is made by machinery, and under one roof, where the roughly swedged materials are fashioned into the perfect watch in the hours intervening between morning and evening—an achievement never before attempted in any part of the world. And I understand that machinery is in progress of construction that will secure the manufacture of as perfect time-keepers, at a cost of three dollars, as are now imported at a cost of three hundred. Time is no inefficient agent in the work of civilization. It was among the last of the public declarations of Sir ROBERT PEEL, that England owed to her merchant industry the power with which she had passed through the wars of half a century; that furnished her exchequer; that sustained her credit, floated her triumphant navies, and placed for a time in her hands the trident of the seas. The same element of national wealth in France and England enabled them to breast and turn the tide of Russian aggression in the late war. Supreme in everything material, it has also attained the dignity and elevation of the fine arts. The grandest conceptions and creations of genius, in sculpture, painting, poetry and music, are repeated in perfect and numberless copies, until they are universally known and appreciated. How is it possible to enumerate the multitude of beneficent inventions that impart the elements of science and truth to the young, and make happy the declining moments of honorable age; that spread before us, morning and evening, in the daily newspapers, the transactions of every part of the world: that accompanies us through every moment of life, softening its cares, deadening its sorrows and heightening its joys, from the moment that the infant presses the white breast of its mother, until that other moment when it moves upward on the inclined plane of life, until—a second time a child—it gently falls upon the bosom of God. What higher appeal can be made to healthful ambition—what names upon the roll of fame are dearer to human hearts than those borne upon thy roster—what nobler pursuit is open to man than that of penetrating the mysteries of earth, air, fire and water in thy service, sweet goddess of invention! mother of peaceful industry and companion of liberty!

While the apple grows on the apple tree,
And the wild wind blows o'er the wild wood free,
And the deep river flows to the deeper sea;
And they cannot help growing and blowing and flowing,
Turns the heart of the world to thee.

The elements of our national wealth are far from their full development. Greater changes than we have yet experienced will occur, and individual fortunes more gigantic than any yet accumulated will be suddenly rolled up, to be as suddenly dissipated. Nature does not perfectuate gigantic accessions of power in States or men. Ponderous empires find their solvents, and overgrown individual fortunes their proper distributors. In this country as in England mechanical industry, so essential to the development of the vast mineral resources of the continent and in the consumption of agricultural products, cannot fail to reward its agents with the wealth that follows successful enterprise. But it has a higher claim to our encouragement, in the fact that while it it does not shut out the accumulation of such fortunes as will satiate ambition, it affords a more certain guarantee for the equable distribution of its profits among all its disciples. While we cannot but rejoice in the highest prosperity of our country, we ought not to forget that happiness springs rather from general distribution than from great accumulation of wealth in single hands, and that those pursuits which embrace the greatest numbers and distribute most equally the profits of industry are the only sources to which we can look for the happiness of the people, for just government, and for a stable national prosperity.

The Fair continues to draw well. A number of novelties have been added, and the Exhibition will remain open for some time longer. The usual Cattle Show will be omitted this year. In its place there will be an exhibition of Fat Cattle only in the Palace on the 16th December.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESSURE.

The Half-Time Era—More Men Discharged.

The sudden cold snap of yesterday brought to their true bearings a great many people who were flattering themselves that the times were not so very hard after all. In almost every household there was apparent the necessity for more Winter apparel, more Winter furniture, for coal, wood, stoves, and so forth, and then the shortness of cash was forced again upon the attention. The cold set well-to-do people to devising how they should master their wants with their contracted purses, drove flocks of beggars into the streets, and forced many of the destitute who have slept in alleys, on gratings and in empty market wagons, to the station houses for shelter. Passers through all the thoroughfares noticed how unusually often the thin hand was thrust out for charity, and how perlinaciously the wretched ones stuck by any who seemed for a moment, by their hesitation, to promise relief. The sudden apparition of Winter—for there were spits of snow yesterday and a raw northeast wind blowing all day—helped deepen the gloom that still shrouds the mercantile community. Our reporters were met with confessions less unwillingly given than usual on the part of employers, that their business was desperately dull; that they were discharging more men every week, and that half-time is coming to be a rule for those that stay, rather than the exception. We continue our notes of the condition of sundry departments of business:

THE OIL MANUFACTURE.

The American Oil Company, Brooklyn, have discharged most of their hands, and have stopped manufacturing for the present.

CAMPBELL & THAYER, Linseed Oil Works, Brooklyn, have discharged about 100 hands, and stopped their mill for the present.

The American Oil Company factory, at Red Hook Point, have discharged 10 hands.

The Brooklyn Oil Company have employed from 30 to 40 hands when running full time. They have discharged all but three men to take care of the mill. There is nothing doing of any account.

The Phœnix Candle Factory, near the same place, employed 50 hands. They have discharged all and stopped.

Another large candle establishment, who object to having their names mentioned, have discharged 50 hands.

HASTINGS & Co., New-Bedford, office No. 26 Burling-slip, employed 15 men, but they have now only two in the works. There is next to nothing doing; the demand is light, but prices rule firm, and range for whale oil at 70c. to 73c. The oil being held by capitalists, they have no occasion to sell it, be the times never so hard; this naturally controls the manufactured article, and the trade is dull. At this time last year this concern was doing a large business. Now, nothing.

T. G. & A. L. ROWE, Linseed Oil Works, Brooklyn, report business generally in a very depressed condition, but they are keeping on the full number of hands. They have discharged none, and the works are in full operation. Most of their hands have been with them for many years, and they will not discharge them as long as it is possible to find a market for the manufactured article. If worse comes to worst they will only reduce to shorter time.

LEAD WORKS.—(*Continued.*)

The Atlantic White Lead Company, Brooklyn, the largest in the United States, ROBERT COLGATE & Co., agents, employs generally 130 to 150 hands. The lead works continue as usual, and they have discharged no hands, but the Linseed Oil Mill attached, where 25 hands have been employed, has been stopped to repair the machinery. They expect to recommence next week.

The Saugerties White Lead Company have employed 30 men, but have discharged 13 of the number, retaining most of those having families, and the old hands.

D. F. TIEMAN & Co., manufacturers of colors and colors, factory at Manhattanville, now employ about 80 men, but are not making more than half the usual amount of stock. They keep the men at work, however, to enable them to live; they have not discharged any of their men, and will not if they can possibly avoid it. The wholesale trade is at a dead stand.

HENRY WALDRON, paints and colors, factory in Brooklyn, has employed thirty men heretofore, but has now only about half of that number at work, and has curtailed the manufacture of stock to a considerable extent; but is running full time, and will resume with a full force as soon as business warrants.

The same state of things exists in this branch of manufacture generally.

A large lead and shot manufacturing house, which now employs sixty hands is circumscribing its manufacture. The firm represent the feeling of the trade as very much depressed, and that there is a sense of alarm even prevailing, which anticipates still worse times than the present, unless something is quickly done to relieve the general distrust among businessmen. They, with others, will have to cease operations and discharge their help soon, in self-defence, unless relief is experienced from some quarter.

LIVERY-STABLES.

There are some 160 livery-stables in this City, and some 25 sales-stables. At one of the largest we were told yesterday that there never has been such an utter stagnation in the business as within a month or two past. On Sunday last they did not roll a wheel, or let a horse out of the stable. In years past this concern has taken from five to eight thousand dollars a month without making an effort. Last Winter was the best for years, but the past Summer has been the poorest one ever known. Prices of all kinds of feed have been very high; oats, for instance, were 80 cents, and all other descriptions in proportion, which they must pay cash for.

Feed is now lower, but the reduction comes too late to afford relief. The "richest men" are now the poorest pay. Horses on livery have been taken away from the stables, sold at half their value, or sent into the country. Twenty horses were taken from one stable alone. One gentleman who had a splendid span which cost him $1,500, offered them for sale at $400, but could find no one to buy them. "If I were out of the business," said our informant, "I would enter any other sooner than this."

Another man, in a fashionable quarter of the City, says he is not doing more than half as much business the present season, as he was a year ago. During the two weeks of the panic, there was no riding whatever, but, since the Banks had suspended, business has improved. He has been running thirteen carriages, but now employs but seven. He has conversed with a large number in his line, and there is a general complaint of dull times. A livery man, nearer the business portion of the City, has a regular class of customers, who, together with a set of young men, make a practice of riding out on Sundays, and still keep up the practice. The bad weather throughout the season has had an unfavorable effect on business, and there has been a perceptible falling off in riding. The stables in the fashionable quarter of the city complain more than any others of dull times. One stable "up town" has heretofore kept six coaches going, but now runs only three, his six drivers taking "turn about" until times get better. The month of June being the racing month is always the best of the season, but unluckily three out of four of the racing days this year were rainy, and they did but little.

RECAPITULATION OF THE DISCHARGED.

Below we give a statement of the number of hands discharged during the present month from the various business concerns named on account of the Hard Times:

	Employed.	Discharged.	Present No.
White Lead Works	250	75	175
Linseed Oil Factories	250	125	125
Oil and Candle Factories	220	179	41
Card-makers	275	100	175
Paints and Colors	150	50	100
Before reported	—	15,844	—
Total		16,373	

MATTERS OUT OF THE CITY.

Things are looking better in Buffalo. More money was visible in that region on Saturday than for thirty days previously, and the demand for goods and produce for the interior was quite inspiriting. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"A large fleet is on the way down with grain, and our elevators will soon be actively engaged in the transfer of cargoes. Much of the demand comes from Rochester millers, who, having no wheat in their own section, rely very largely on Buffalo for supply. The Rochester Banks have been discounting liberally, and the millers come here with huge bundles of bills instead of the usual New-York exchange.

The country, which constitutes what is known as the home market of Buffalo, is destitute of grain; and the demand—be times hard or easy—must be large. It is owing to this condition that our market has been so steady and firm during the panic, and so little affected by fluctuations in New-York."

The Pratt Bank, of Buffalo, reopened its doors on Saturday, and transacted business as usual, paying specie for its notes.

In Rochester, the banks continue to afford accommodations to millers, merchants, manufacturers and others, quite liberally. The Farmers' and Mechanics', in two days, has discounted about $15,000 on short paper. The City Bank has, in three days, discounted nearly $70,000. The Union, Commercial and Monroe County, have not been behind their neighbors. The wheels of business are again put in motion, and the relief from the late depression begins to be sensibly felt.

Quebec and Montreal have had a comfortable little fight touching suspension of specie payment. Quebec wanted to do it. Montreal wouldn't. Quebec held a public meeting, and recommended the Banks to give up paying. It was accordingly so voted. Quebec went to see Montreal to get it to do the same thing. Montreal respectfully declined, and moreover blackguarded Quebec for doing so mean a thing, vaunting itself greatly on its superior ability to withstand pressure. So Quebec "caved in," and the Banks remain as before. The Montreal *Gazette* says:

"The people of Quebec, for once, are in too great a hurry. But, as not unfrequently happens them, being suddenly wakened up, they lose their self-possession. The Council of their Board of Trade and other merchants met on Thursday and resolved that the banks would do well to suspend specie payment. In consequence of this representatives of their banks came up here and consulted yesterday with the Montreal Bank managers and representatives of banks from Toronto, the result of which consultation was, we learn, that the policy of the bankers here is to be pursued by all and specie payments continued."

There was a slight run upon the Quebec Savings Banks on Friday, but demands were promptly met at the Quebec Bank, and the panic subsided as suddenly as it had arisen.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, of yesterday, says of the persons thrown out of employment by the times:

"Of our numerous factories, few, if any, have at present their full complement of hands. Indeed, all have restricted, most of them entirely suspended operations. We have little doubt but that in Philadelphia and her vicinity, between 30,000 and 40,000 operatives, counting males, females, adults and minors, are subjected to compulsory idleness and its concomitant evils."

Shinplasters are issued now by the small dealers of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania law of 1842 makes their issue a felony, finable in $500, one-half to go to the prosecutor. The papers recommend the enforcement of the penalties.

A Newburyport correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of manufacturing affairs:

"We are gratified to learn that every effort will be made to keep our cotton manufactories in operation, and that, if accommodations are extended by the banks, they will not stop during the Winter. This will save us a vast amount of suffering, and afford sustenance to many families directly dependent upon the mills. It is really sad to contemplate the extent of the destitution occasioned by the suspension of the manufacturing interests throughout the country. According to the census of 1850 there were in the New-England States 300,000 operatives engaged in manufacturing cotton and woolen goods; in New-York 200,000; in Pennsylvania 150,000; and in all other States 300,000. The cessation of this immense interest, throwing out of employment so many hands, a portion of whom have families to support, must be dreadful in its consequences. We cannot feel too grateful if means are afforded to keep our factories in operation, that our eleven hundred laborers, and those dependent upon them, may be kept from suffering during the Winter. Quite a number from our Irish population are returning to Ireland. By industry and economy many of them have acquired means, and, in view of the favorable condition of the old country, start off with the determination of spending the remainder of their days at their early homes."

DIMINUTION OF RECEIPTS TO THE CHARITABLE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—In the comparative statements of the receipts of some of the religious and charitable societies of this City during the years 1856 and 1857, published in the TIMES of the 20th, no mention is made of the American Sunday-School Union. This Society is located, as is well known, at Philadelphia, but has an agency in this City.

The donations collected at this agency were larger during the year terminating on the 1st of March last than in any previous year, viz.: $28,552 15, against $22,160 99 for the preceding year, and $19,375 01 for the years 1854-5.

For the first six months of the current year the receipts were greater than for the same period of last year by $298 79. But in September this gain was lost, together with $25 39; while for the first half of October the accounts show only $370 48, against $986 35 for the same period of last year.

These figures give us a kind of thermometer of the panic. It is to be hoped that the returning generous warmth of confidence and love will speedily restore the ascending scale. B.

EDITORIAL AMUSEMENTS IN TEXAS—A STREET FIGHT.—Two Editors at Austin, Texas, indulged in a little quiet pastime last week. Col. JOHN MARSHALL, of the Austin *State Gazette*, (Democrat,) and Dr. W. C. PHILLIPS, one of the editors of the *Sentinel*, (Opposition,) have been indulging for some time in some rather abusive articles. MARSHALL seemed to have the best of it, had PHILLIPS in an unpleasant situation, and on Saturday came out with a severe article, the character of which was, that it would either cause PHILLIPS to fight or to go to the world as a coward. PHILLIPS was seen writing on a corner for MARSHALL to pass up on the other side, its usual walk from his house to his office. When PHILLIPS saw MARSHALL coming he started over the street to the opposite corner, and when within about ten or twelve yards of MARSHALL, he took a deliberate fire at him with a revolver. MARSHALL returned the fire with his revolver, and then kept approaching PHILLIPS regularly until within about six steps of him, in which time (which was very short) the parties each fired five times. There was some little diversity of opinion among some as to the number of shots exchanged. PHILLIPS threw his pistol at MARSHALL with much force after discharging it, and drew another, which was rendered useless in his first attempt to cock it, and he also threw it at MARSHALL, without success, and then wheeled to gather up a stone, which he threw at MARSHALL, and struck him in the side, while in a stooping position, but it did not hurt him, as the parties were then so close together and the stone so large that PHILLIPS could not give it much force. MARSHALL instantly drew a Derringer pistol and took deliberate aim at his breast, when not three yards off, and burst the cap, consequently the life of PHILLIPS was saved. The parties then, having exhausted their firearms, clinched, and then went at it in Old Kentucky style, but the Marshal of the city commanded the peace, and pitched in with others, and they were separated without either being hurt.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Effect of the American Monetary Crisis.

Increase in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS 89 1-8@89 1-4.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port at 11:20 o'clock this evening.

She has £63,160 in specie.

The *Europa* reports that she passed, on the 13th, a large vessel, ship rigged, apparently a screw steamer, steering East; 14th, passed a large screw steamer steering East.

The R. M. steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 10th inst.

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg for New-York, put back to Hamburg on the 7th. The cause was not stated.

There is nothing later from India.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says: "The suddeness of the renewal of the drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American vessels. Allowing due weight to that intelligence there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high probability it may soon have to be repeated."

Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and the India insurrection may for a time have affected English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the *Times* considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, that it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The Discount establishments have also advanced their rates a half of one per cent.

The *Times* argues in the same article that freight alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will, before any length of time, interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday evening says it is the general opinion that money matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiations of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday.

The rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported; including the ship *A. B. Kimball*, bound under land to New-York, which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Her crew was saved.

The English papers are filled with reports of the Fast day services.

The London *Times* devotes twenty-six columns to matter embracing abstracts from the discourses delivered in one hundred and sixty-four churches.

Rev. A. R. SPEAKMAN addressed at the Crystal Palace the largest audience that has ever assembled in modern times to listen to the ministry of the Gospel. Nearly 24,000 people were present. A large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and the contributions at churches generally were on a large scale.

The London *Morning Chronicle* professes to have good authority for stating that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and that the next telegraphic advices will probably bring news of such proclamation.

At Calcutta the statement was generally regarded as absurd, on simply constitutional grounds.

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and a carriage struck Professor ROOKES, of Boston, in the face, breaking his jaw-bone.

CATHARINE HAYES, the singer, was married in London to Mr. BUSHNELL, of New-York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities, extending the limits of the Proclaimed District around Belfast, information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbance.

The London *Morning Star*, of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India has been recalled. No other journal has the news.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

COTTON—The sales for the week add up 59,000 bales—of which speculators took 13,500, and exporters 3,000. Prices had advanced ⅛d. on the week, which comprised only five days, as nothing was done on Wednesday.

The estimated sales on Friday, the day on which the *Europa* sailed, were 7,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000. The market closed quiet. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans, 9⅜; Middling Orleans, 9 5-16; Fair Mobile, 9 9-16; Middling Mobile, 9⅜. Fair Uplands, 9⅜; Middling Uptands, 9 1-16.

The stock in Liverpool was 302,560 bales, of which 167,000 were American.

The advance in the rates of discount by the Bank of England caused a dullness in the market, and checked the demand from speculators.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and had slightly declined. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports FLOUR dull, and inferior qualities slightly declined. WHEAT dull, and inferior declined 2d.@3d. CORN steady. FLOUR—Western Canal, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@31s. 6d. Red Wheat 7s. 6d.@8s. 2d., and White 8s. 10d.@9s. 3d. Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s. 6d., and White 41s.@42s. The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline on the week in FLOUR of 1s.; in Wheat of 4d.@5d., and in Corn of 1s.@1s. 3d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIBLAND, ATHAYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCER & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF quiet and heavy. PORK quiet but unchanged in price. BACON firm, with an advance on fine qualities of 1s. LARD dull at 69s.@70s. 6d. TALLOW an average business, without quotable change—butchers, 66s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers and other circulars quote ASHES firm, with an improved demand. Pearls, 42s. 6d.@42s. for Pots, and 40s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, and inferior qualities slightly lower. COFFEE quiet, and declined slightly, and Carolina in moderate request, at 24s.@25s. 6d. TEA in little inquiry, and prices weak. RESIN dull. Common, 4s. 7d.; Medium, 8s.@9s. 6d. TAR and TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. Philadelphia BARK—11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Ballimore freely offered. OILS—Cod quiet, at £39@£40; Seal, £43; Linseed dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 39s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

Messrs. WARREN & THAYER report rates to New-York slightly declined, and to Boston a trifle higher. Dry Goods to New-York, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Bars and Rails, 12s. 6d.; Crates, 6s. 6d.@7s.; Passengers, £3 10s.@£3 15s.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and prices were firmer for goods and yarns.

The London Money Market.

The Bank of England had advanced its rates for discounts to 6 per cent. CONSOLS closed at 89⅜@89⅝ for Money. Messrs. BARING BROS. quote money in active demand. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £618,000. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d.; DOLLARS, no price fixed.

LONDON, 12 M.—CONSOLS close at 89⅛@89¼ for money and account.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. IRON, dull and slightly lower; Rails and Bars £7@£7 5. COPPER, heavy at a decline of £1. SCOAB, steady for the better qualities, but 6d. lower for the inferior grades. RICE, buoyant. ROSIN TURPENTINE, steady at 40s. SALTPETRE advanced 5s @6s.

TEA in little inquiry and prices weak. SUGAR steady; Y. C. 58s. 3d. FISH OILS nominal. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report American Securities without buyers. Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks generally unchanged, but Railroad Securities slightly lower. Illinois Central shares ¾ cent. discount to 1 ¼ cent. premium; do. 6s, 1870, 50; do. 7s, of 1860, (Freeland,) 92@94; Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 81@83; New-York Central 7s, 1876, do. 6s, 78@80; Erie Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 1859, 68; do. Sinking Fund, 85@86; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 85@87.

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports an improved demand and an active market.

The London papers report the market dull on Thursday, with more sellers than buyers. Shares of Illinois Central Shares were made at 1 ¼ cent. discount to par. Michigan Central 8s, of 1869, 82. New-York Central 7s of 1864, 83. Erie Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65. Ditto, Sinking Fund, 55. Erie 7s, Convertibles, 45.

Hav

THE NILE.

Korael o and Saboa—Incidents of Eastern Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

That night came down on us with the music of gushing water, the songs of birds, and the sturdy creaking noises, not unmusical, of the sakias, that all night long sound along the shores of the Nile in Nubia.

As the sun was setting, just as his last rays

"Like a dead soldier's sword upon his pall,"

seemed to console earth for the glory gone,"

I was sitting on the extreme bow of the boat, looking down toward Kurusko, and half dreamily watching the swift flow of the river through the ranks of watching palm trees. The Reis had a favorite position on the kitchen, which I believe I have heretofore described as situated on the bow, forward of the foremast, where it opens forward. This being decidedly the best lookout on board the ship, and the Reis having long before proved himself of no sort of use in the management of the boat, I had turned him out of his place and taken it for my own use. Here, therefore, I sat on my carpet, and looked forward and up to the sky and down at the stream, and the twilight came into night.

Korosko is the point at which the caravana for Kordofan leave the river, and is much the most important port on the Nile above the first cataracts. I had expected to see a large town here, and was not a little disappointed at finding none at all. On the contrary, caravans and their followers were resting in the open air surrounded by piles of merchandise, ivory and the products of interior Africa coming down, and the manufactured goods of England and Germany going up in exchange. All this I had observed as we ascended the river, and now glanced at as we swept down with the swift current. The next instant a loud shout from the crew startled me.

"Timsa, timsa. Howaggi! timsa." Of all places on the river this is best for crocodiles. Here they bask in the sunshine of Nubia, and here feed on the fat children of the black inhabitants, of whom there are too many to make the occasional disappearance of one a subject of much remark or regret. In the river are numerous rocks, below which the mud has formed long points of land, and on these the hinge monsters sun themselves all day long. One of them had overslept himself, and by some strange forgetfulness was out at night. I was never without my pistols, and the Navy-size of Colt's revolvers is a tolerably good rifle at a hundred yards. The distance was but a little over that, and I sent a ball into the huge fellow's hide. It is all nonsense that we read about the impossibility of penetrating a crocodile's skin with a ball. He is as vulnerable as a wild goose or a pelican. Hit either of these birds on his back and the ball will glance from the feathers and not harm the animals. But hit a crocodile on the breast or anywhere along his side and you kill him as easily as any other animal. Where this ball hit him I cannot say. I aimed at his shoulder, but my practice with a pistol is poor, and I am by no means certain that it reached a vital part. But he sprang into the air with a convulsive bound that exposed his whole form clear of the ground and water, and I sent a second ball at him as he fell. The water flew up around him. He rolled in it, splashed it into the air, lashed it with his tail, and as I was preparing for a third shot the boat struck a sand-bank with a thundering blow and I went over the kitchen into Haggi Mohammed's precincts, making a grand smash among his tinware and frightening him nearly out of his senses as I rolled down into the lower part of his establishment, where he sat smoking his chibouk in profound enjoyment. Never was cook more astonished. It was a regular avalanche of tinpans, crockery and a Howaggi. Nevertheless, we—Haggi Mohammed and the tinware and I—gathered ourselves up with due speed, and I had then leisure to perceive that the boat was in a position where she was not likely to be moved for an hour or two. Abdelatti was discussing whether he should whip the pilot, (Hassan Kelike,) or should visit his indignation on the unlucky Reis, who was vowing and protesting that if I had not turned him out of his place the accident would never have occurred. Meantime a dozen naked Arabs were overboard, lifting with their brawny shoulders under the sides of the boat and shouting one of their unintelligible choruses. To escape the din I sprang into the small boat and cast her off and went drifting down the stream.

Again, as often before, I was alone on the ancient river, with the stars for company. In an instant, from the confusion and racket of the boat, and the cries of twenty angry Arabs, I was floating down the stream in solemn silence, and their voices died away as I swept around the great bend of the river. At length, I came to the foot of the mountain, and here, putting in shore, I made fast to a rock, and lay down on my back to await the coming of the boat.

Silently, gloriously, the old river went along below me, carrying its old story of fallen temples and forgotten shrines to the deep bosom of the great sea. I bethought me how many thousand volumes of history lie in the waters of that sea, what tales of Helen, of Rhodopis, of the great *Amun neit Gori* are lost in its waves. I told them over to myself, imagination speaking, and my whole soul listening. In fact a voyage on the Nile is one long life of story, one long story of the brave and the beautiful, dead, dust, and forgotten. While I lay there, I heard the cry of a jackal on the mountain side, and started after him. He was somewhere near me, but I followed him for a half mile up the hill-side before I got a shot at him, and then it was so dark and so exceedingly rough traveling that it did not need the brain of a very intelligent man to arrive at the conclusion that I had lost my way. But I had lost my powder as well, for I saw no more of the jackal, but a moment afterward there was a sharp report of a pistol on the river, and by the flash I saw the boat had come down to the bend of the river. I exchanged signals with them for some time, and at length when I reached the small boat, the *Phantom* was going by in the middle of the river with a blue light burning on the deck and the red lantern at the end of the long yard, where I had directed it to be hoisted every night.

I overtook her in half an hour, and at 11 o'clock that night, just as the moon was rising, we reached Saboa, commonly known as the Valley of Lions. The name is derived from the avenue of lion sphinxes which stretches toward the river from the front of the ruined temple.

We came to the land in front of the mud village which occupies the bank. All the inhabitants were sleeping profoundly. They kept no guard over the splendid relics of former magnificence of which their village boasted. The sands of the desert took care for them only, and have well nigh covered them up for future ages to disentomb. There was a solitary donkey tied to a stake by one of the mud huts, the only living object on shore, and him we seized, and Abdelatti mounted him without saddle or bridle. A few curvets around a circle were accomplished in a knowing style, and then, as if he knew where we wanted to go, he took up a line of gallop for the ruins that lay a few hundred yards southwest from the village, whither we followed him in such order and haste as we might, wading through the deep sand of the desert.

All was silent at the ruins. We met the donkey returning alone with head and ears drooping. We walked up the avenue of sphinxes and passed the lofty gateway and sat down in the court, and saw the moon shine on falling walls and fallen statues. While we sat there, Abdelatti showed himself in an opening of the gateway, far above us, holding a candle in his hand, and appearing verily like a spectre. We followed him up by a narrow dark passage, through which priestly footsteps had often trodden in old days, and at length reached a position from which we could see the entire plan of the temple. The rear is already under the desert's sand that rolls down to the river, and envelops already so many memorials of ancient grandeur, and that will soon cover up so many more on which our eyes now look with wondering gaze.

Moonlight on ruins is an old story in song, romance and travel, but all the descriptions that travelers or poets have written, cannot make the scene less beautiful, or to appear old even to eyes that have looked on it a thousand times. The moon and the ruins of Egypt are old companions. For two thousand years no cloud has obscured their nightly communion. Rising early or rising late, he found the lions of Saboa always there, crouching silently before the doorway of the temple, waiting, but waiting in vain, for the footsteps of worshippers. And the long lonesome rays of the rising moon went up the avenue and into the doorway, and the moon went on to the west and looked down on the deserted Court and the falling Holy of Hulies, and a solitary ray fell through a rift in the massive roof stones and lay down in the dust before the altar, where new no knee pressed the rock, no incense perfumed the air, no lip uttered praises or petition; and the moon went down behind the hills wherein the dead worshippers lie buried and embalmed, and came again the next night as before, and the next, and the next, for thousands of years, and the desert sands rolled over rock and altar and watchful lions. There was a terrible sublimity in that moonlight on Saboa.

At length we returned toward the boat. On the way I found some black lumps lying in the sand which I struck with my boot and thereby discovered a mine of charcoal. Fuel is a scarce article in Egypt. What little wood is to be found on the mountains is burned to charcoal, and this is most carefully hoarded by the possessor. With a few lumps as large as his finger he will cook his dinner, and a bushel will last him a year.

The sailors on the Nile boats furnish their own provisions. These consist almost solely of bread which they dry in the sun, and keep for weeks. They crush a mass of it in water, heat it over a fire, and eat it from a large wooden bowl while hot, each man dipping in his hand. Of course fuel is an object with them, and as they have little money wherewith to buy it, they are ready to seize on it wherever they can steal it.

My discovery was therefore a manifest occasion of delight to the two men who were following me, and although they did not dare to take it in my presence, I saw them drop back and I knew very well what was their design. Had they been contented with their charcoal they might have been successful, but having exhausted the mine they came on to the village, and here found a large stick of wood, which I supposed was a shadoof pole. In pulling it from its place they made a noise, and out rushed a dozen Arabs ready for battle.

Then ensued a scene. I stood on deck and enjoyed it. It was certainly irresistibly ludicrous. An Arab fight in Egypt is a scene of so much noise and so little striking, that it is not calling oneself a lover of prize fights to admit the enjoyment of the scene. Now the fellaheen shouted and now the sailors shouted in reply, the latter backing their way steadily toward the boat, and the former pursuing them step by step. At length Abdallah, who had most of the charcoal in his loose dress, made a sudden run towards the plank which reached from the boat to the shore. But he was not aware of the fact that an Arab was stationed near the plank to be on hand for that identical manœuvre. As he came running along the narrow plank a dark arm was stretched out to his bare leg, and Abdallah and the charcoal went down into the "yellow Nile." Now the fun grew furious. A loud yell from the half drowned sailor astounded his comrades, and they "pitched into" the fellaheen in earnest. Some hearty blows were exchanged, and the Reis, who so long as there was a chance of securing the charcoal (in which he had an interest) did not interfere, now that the charcoal was gone rushed on shore with a rope and laid about him vigorously, driving his men on board. Long after we had left the place, and when we were far down the river, we heard the angry shouts of the villagers at Saboa, hoarse and fierce as if the stone lion were alive.

A New-York Woman.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes the following:

"One of the citizens of New-York, a gallant, whole-hearted and noble fellow—who is better known in the country than any other man who lives in New-York—whose house has been the home of all the great men of the land—and who has the same great gift that God gave Solomon, "largeness of heart"—he, to the surprise of everybody, failed. All persons supposed the house was immensely rich and was daily coining money. It was said that the failure was occasioned by the outside speculation of a partner. All that this gentleman had, and all he had earned, was at once given up to creditors, and he began life again, as he began it thirty years ago, with the same spirit and energy, with the same cheerfulness and the same liberality. His affairs were as far as possible then kept from his wife. But with the quick, keen eyes of affection she saw that more was involved in the affairs of her husband than he chose to state to her. She is a woman that had her birth and education under the unwelcome sky of New-England. But her mental and moral training were had under those influences that have raised up so many men and women of mark and talent in our land. Hoping nothing from her husband about his matters, this lady visited her husband's lawyer, and heard from him the full measure of the evil that had fallen on his future. Her resolution was at once taken. She knew that her husband valued his honor more than all the wealth of the world, and that he felt that that honor seemed to rest under a cloud. She had at the East a large and valuable property, which was exclusively her own. She ordered the papers to be drawn at once, placing all the property in the hands of her husband's creditors, resolving to partake with him of all the consequences of the loss of property. She then sought out her husband, told him what she had done, and with a smiling face bade him look cheerfully to the glowing future before them. Noble woman! worthy of the best days of Roman fortitude; worthy to be ranked among those noble women described in the word of God, whom the children 'rise up and call blessed,' whose 'husband sitteth among the elders at the gate of the city,' of whom her husband says, 'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.'"

Gov. King's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A humble sense of our dependence on Almighty God, for all the benefits and blessings we enjoy, renders it especially proper at this time to return our thanks to the great Giver of all good for another year of plenteous harvests and general health. The promise that seed time and harvest shall never fail has been most signally manifested during the past season, while health and contentment have dwelt within our borders. For these gracious manifestations of the power and goodness of God, I recommend the people of this State to assemble together and to raise their united praise and thanks to Him, in whose hands are the issue of life and death, that they have been permitted to witness and enjoy during another year the noble works of His hands—the fostering care of his goodness and mercy. To that end, and in accordance with the established usage, I hereby designate and appoint Thursday, 26th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God our Heavenly Father; and unite all to unite in so meet and right an acknowledgment of His power and goodness, and of our own helplessness.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, [L. S.] at the city of Albany, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. [illegible], Private Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

There is nothing that creates so great a sensation in the reading world, and secures so sudden and extended a reputation as an indication of new power in a work of fiction. Poetry, history and philosophy have their select readers; but whoever reads at all reads novels. A new novelist, therefore, is the promise of a new pleasure to the whole community of readers. With what delight was the advent of *Waverley* hailed, for it was not only a priceless pleasure in itself, but a promise of other pleasures to come; and never before was a promise so nobly fulfilled. *Waverley* and its imitators lasted through twenty years, when, just as the style of that school was palling upon the public taste, and James was beginning to be substituted for Scott, the brilliant *Pelham*, with his audacity, false sentiment, and real power of absorbing the attention of the reader, flashed upon the literary horizon. There were a few bigoted old fogies who could not abandon their worship of *Waverley*, who looked coldly at first upon the new comer and denied his pretensions; but the multitude hailed *Pelham* with a shout, and he was made a fixture in the literary heavens from the hour he rose above the horizon, where he is still shining as brightly, but more serenely, than at first. What a wonderful literary success! It is just thirty years since *Pelham* was published, and *What will He Do with It* is now proceeding from his author's pen with as much freshness and vigor as though it had been lying idle all through that long interval. This is a success which excels Scott's; but then Bulwer commenced writing novels at twenty, while Scott took up the trade at forty. Ten years after the *début* of *Pelham*, the bland and genial *Pickwick* smiled one morning upon the world and was taken at once into the bosom of humanity. The whole civilized world stretched out their arms kindly to the new comer, and have never wavered in their affections. What wonderful vitality and fecundity there is in these great novelists! It is twenty-one years since *Pickwick* dawned upon us, and *Little Dorritt* is but twenty months old. *Pendennis* neither dawned, nor flashed, nor burst upon the world, but somehow by gradual degrees he became one of the great ones in the realm of fiction, and a source of infinite delight to the discriminating few; but he has never been hailed by the multitude. He is a telescopic planet, and of the first magnitude, too, and none the less brilliant and heavenly for not being visible to the common eye.

These are the great masters of fiction that have risen in the Nineteenth Century. There is an immense number of lesser lights, and some may quarrel with us for omitting *Leather Stocking*, *Vivian Grey*, and *Peter Simple*, and *Alton Locke*, and *Uncle Tom*, and *Christie Johnstone*, and *Jane Eyre*, and *Père Goriot*; each is great in a certain way, but not greatly original and creative, as the masters we have named. The genius of the age, as all must agree, takes upon itself the form of the novel, as, in the Elizabethan age, it delighted in the drama. The appearance of a new power, then, in the world of fiction, is an event of no small moment. It means simply, that there is a new delight and a new source of instruction for a vast multitude of active and intelligent minds, a new spoke in the wheel of industry; for a new novelist not only affords amusement and instruction to great multitudes, but he gives employment to great numbers of artisans of various kinds, and creates wealth as well as pleasure. Taking this exalted view of the mission of the novelist, we have read with careful attention a new work of fiction called *Livingstone, or Thorough*, published a few months back in London, and republished here by the Harpers, and which some of our journals have intimated was written by our countryman Charles Astor Bristed. We read *Thorough* thoroughly, because it has been pronounced by some of our cotemporaries as equal to *Pelham*, and as containing evidence of the author being a new power in literature. As to its authorship, we can say that it could not have been written by Mr. Bristed. It might as well have been attributed to Mr. Emerson or Fanny Fern, though it contains things which Mr. Bristed might very easily have written, and which are quite in his style.

Livingstone is the story of a well-born, well-educated, and every way well-to-do Englishman, the only child of a widowed mother, and the last, of his family. He possesses every possible advantage which a man can be endowed with, a vigorous, handsome person, a good estate, good connections, and an aptness of learning whatever he desires to learn, and of making others fear and love him. He is the *beau idéal* of the British aristocrat; yet he does absolutely nothing. He drinks, smokes, gambles, fights, hunts, jilts the women, kills the lady he loves by his neglect, breaks his mother's heart, and dies by a fall from his horse while engaged in the aristocratic and manly duty of hunting a fox which he had let loose for the sake of hunting it down, leaving his estate to a stranger, because the relative to whom it would have fallen by the law of inheritance, was engaged in trade. This is the all of *Livingstone*, though, of course, it is not without its embellishments. Its construction, as a story, is extremely loose and inartistic; it is an autobiography, yet the autobiographer is not his own hero. Why the sub-title, "Thorough," should be attached we did not discover, but we might assign a reason. It is thoroughly bad in its tone, malignantly evil in its teaching, and, if it were a new power in fiction, would be most pernicious in its influences. But, great minds always have a quality of goodness in them; and we are not by any means sure that *Livingstone* may not be the first effort of a great mind, for the author is evidently a very young man, with sufficient audacity and learning, and an acquaintance with the ways of the world; he has a sharp, rollicking wit, a fresh and vivid descriptive style, great vivacity, and the power of interesting his reader, and his apparent lack of goodness and nobility, may be the mere affectation of youth, and not a radical defect of character. But he lacks humor, and has no nobleness of feeling, and gives very little evidence of creative ability. There is no new character in *Livingstone*, nor anything novel in its incident. The sarcasms against women are terrible, and the sneering tone of contempt for everybody not belonging to the aristocratic order, which runs through the book, is abominable. The author's ideal of a perfect man is a being utterly destitute of morals, who regards his mother as a bore and his father as a nuisance, who never pays his debts, who runs off with his neighbor's wife, kills his friend in a duel, knocks down inoffensive men, drinks incessantly, gambles constantly, quotes Greek continually, smokes strong tobacco, and leaps five-barred fences, ending his life by cutting his throat or being murdered by the man he has injured. The learning and talent manifested by *Livingstone* are unquestionable, but whether they will lead to anything better, may be considered extremely doubtful.

American books have received a check from the present hard times, and our publishers will be compelled to hold in reserve for the period of resumption of specie payments, a large number of works which would have come out this season, but for the financial troubles of the business community. One of these suspended publications, which we regret to learn is to be postponed until next year, is a beautifully illustrated edition of the poems of Edgar Poe; the work was executed in London, and the publication was to be simultaneous on both sides of the Atlantic. The illustrations were chiefly by English artists, of the highest class, but a few designs were from our Darley. Poe's poetry abounds with suggestions for an artist of genius; and many of those which were drawn for this edition of his poetical writings, were full of the lurid and diabolical images which some of his verses suggest.

But, notwithstanding the hard times, there have a few new novels made their appearance on our desk. *Owned and Disowned; or, The Chattel Child, a Tale of Southern Life*—by Van Buren Denslow—is the title of a novel of the Uncle Tom school, published by H. Dayton, New-York. If *Uncle Tom* had never been published, the *Chattel Child* might have made its mark, but *Uncle Tom* supplied the public demand for reading of that kind. We are not aware of there being a single successful imitation in that school. *Uncle Tom* both created and satisfied a new literary craving.

The Fisher Boy—by Willie Triton—is published in Boston by Whittemore, Niles & Hall. Tritons are suggestive minnows, but we will say no more about them. The *Fisher Boy* is precisely what its title indicates, a very unusual thing with titles; it is the story of a fisher boy, and there is a great deal of description, which we have not the slightest doubt is as accurate as Cooper's or Marryat's sea-narratives, about mackerel fishing, codfishing, "pink-sterns," &c., though we are not competent to decide as to its truthfulness. We will give the first and last sentences of the volume, and leave the imagination of our readers to supply the remaining matter between the first and 362d page.

"It was one of those lustrous days of March that beam nowhere else with so tranquil splendor as upon the island and cape shores of New-England." * * * "The next day, the entire party, including the beautiful Adelgitha, who was betrothed to an American gentleman, worthy as fair a prize, set out on a bridal tour to the seat of Count Radesky, in Ohio, amid the parting benedictions of friends. Charles Raymond and Angeline Readeliff had been married six months before."

We beg leave to remark before taking leave of the *Fisher Boy*, that we are willing to believe in the beauty of Adelgitha as we are of all of her sex, and even in Count Radesky, of Ohio, though we had never before heard of that nobleman; but we cannot bestow even a mustard seed of faith upon the lustrous days of a New-England March. We rather think that the author must have written blustrous.

Meadow Brook, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, is the title of a pleasant novel of New-England life, published by Miller, Orton & Co., of New-York.

There were a good many poems planned, and not a few written, which would have appeared, as inspirations on the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, but they were cruelly nipped in the bud by that terrible accident which occasioned such pangs of bitter disappointment to a good many prosy as well as poetical people. A. D. T. W., of Boston, who ought to have been the author of the novel called *The Initials*, having written his, or her poem on the occasion, and entitled it, happily, *Footsteps on the Sea*, has thought proper to give it to the world. It comes to us in a very neat little booklet from Crosby, Nichols & Co., of Boston.

We have received from Rev. T. H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, No. 3 of his beautiful and novel publication which he calls the *Divine Library; or, Cyclopedia of Instruction*. No. 3 contains "the Gospel, by Luke, with index, introduction and colored plates." The introduction is by Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

From A. O. Moore, the agricultural publisher, we have a complete treatise on Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Cane, by Henry S. Alcott. Everything that any one would be likely to desire to know in reference to these mattera we believe that Mr. Olcott has condensed within his volume, which is well illustrated by diagrams and drawings.

E. C. & J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, have published a treatise on Surveying, by Samuel Alsop, in which the theory and practice of that most useful art are fully explained. The treatise is preceded by an essay on Logarithms. From Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, we have a new and imposing work on Mental Philosophy, including the Intellect, Sensibilities and will, by Joseph Haven, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College.

John Mitchel's Affair with Mr. Fleming—Card from Mr. Fleming.

Knoxville, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Editors Atlanta Intelligencer:

In your paper of the 8th inst., I find a correspondence between John Mitchel and Joseph A. Mabry, which, so far as credence may be given it, does me gross injustice. The purpose in publishing the correspondence seems to have been to set forth that I did not denounce Mitchel as published by me, and, secondly, that I had virtually declined accepting a challenge from him (Mitchel.) To deny that I denounced Mitchel substantially as reported by me, is to deny what at least fifty citizens of Knoxville will testify to; and as to the matter of declining a challenge from Mitchel, I refer the reader to the correspondence appended to this note. That I should challenge Mitchel, having met him on his own chosen "field of honor," (the street,) and denounced him in all the terms of denunciation I could devise, and he having ingloriously withdrawn from my presence amid the hisses of the bystanders—I say that I should call upon *him* for "satisfaction" would be a most preposterous expectation. If John Mitchel desires to know whether I would accept a challenge from him, he knows, or ought to know, the modesty among gentlemen in such cases, and until he avails himself of that mode, he but plays a coward's part in resting his honor upon a *convenient* presumption upon my declension to meet him. The resort to an *ex parte* correspondence to heal his wounded honor, is a matter of such significance as to render further comment, on my part, wholly unnecessary. John Mitchel may deny *abroad* that he submitted to my denunciation, but the *Knoxville community* will *give the lie* to his false pretensions.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. FLEMING.

This is followed by a letter from W. P. Baker, Esq., detailing what occurred between Mitchel and Fleming when they met in the street.

Constitutionality of our State Tax Laws.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Our readers are aware that the counties of Orange and Oneida refused to levy the State tax imposed by the law of 1855, on the ground that the law did not state the object to which it (the tax) was to be applied. The provision in the Constitution is as follows:

Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Suits were commenced by the Attorney-General against these counties to compel the levy of the tax, and the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the law—holding that it sufficiently designated "the object to which it the tax is to be applied." These cases were before the Court of Appeals at the recent term, and it is understood that the Judges of that Court were equally divided in opinion upon the question involved; and hence nothing was settled, and we suppose the cases will be reargued at the next term.

The act of 1855 provided that the tax collected should be "paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the General Fund." Another section provided that "$320,000 shall be paid over to the Canal Fund towards any deficiency that may exist in the Canal revenues, toward the payment of interest upon the State debt," &c. The question was whether this was a sufficient designation of the object," &c., to be a compliance with the Constitution.

The same question may very likely arise as to the validity of the tax of the present year for the support of Government. The only designation of the "object," &c., in the tax law is, that the proceeds of the tax shall be "applied to and for the uses of the General Fund, and for the payment of such claims and demands as may be a charge thereon." This designation is very similar to that in the law of 1855, and can hardly be said to be more explicit.

The same objection probably does not exist to the law of last Winter for the Canal Tax. That law requires the tax to be "applied to the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal."

It remains to be seen whether the Governor will deem an extra session of the Legislature necessary to remedy what may perhaps be held by the Courts to have been a blunder of the last session, in relation to the mill tax for the support of government.

The Philadelphia papers publish a correspondence between Hon. Thomas B. Florence and the President, in reference to the construction of one of the new sloops-of-war at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Mr. Florence pleads the necessity of employment for some of the poor in that city, and Mr. Buchanan replies that one of the vessels shall be built in Philadelphia.

Another Speech of Jefferson Davis on National Politics.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Pass Christian, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857.

Mr. Editor: It having been announced that Col. Jefferson Davis would address those of his constituents at this place, who would favor him with their presence, at McDonnell's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a goodly number of them, of both sexes, availed themselves of the pleasure which the gallant Colonel's invitation could not fail to realize.

As I have already said, he was speaking when I entered, and had, as I understood, disposed of that much-ado-about-nothing affair, little Bob Walker, and his pro-consul, carroting in Kansas. Of course, he rebuked the fussy little gentleman for his extra-official acts, knowing that he had traveled beyond the line of his duty and feeling assured that he had transcended the boundary of his instructions, as Geary, his predecessor, had done.

He was saying as I entered, that, in 1851, Mississippi, in a manner not to be mistaken, laid down the chart by which she would be guided in relation to her Federal relations and her Federal politics. Since then he had accepted the high honor she had conferred on him of a seat in the United States Senate. Since the assumption of the duties that devolved on him in that position, that chart he had followed, and would continue to follow till Mississippi should alter her resolves, or he, in the exercise of his personal judgment, would deem it his duty to deviate from it, in which event he would resign into the hands of his State the trust, untarnished, so generously confided to him.

These, he said, are troublous times. The sectional arrogance, puritanical intolerance and licentious fanaticism of one portion of the Confederacy are of so violent, aggressive and unconstitutional a character that their inevitable result will be, if not restrained and moderated by a better feeling North, or, what is still more reliable, if not boldly met and put down by a united South, to tear asunder, and for ever, the bonds of our Union! He could assure his hearers that it was in no spirit of pleasurable anticipation that he looked forward to any such contingency as this. Some of the most endearing reminiscences and associations have grown out of his connection with the Federal Government. While yet a boy he was called to duty in its military service, where he remained up to mature manhood. He had seen its flag wave its graceful folds in the peaceful civic pageant, and witnessed it borne aloft in the clash and cannon-clouds of the battle-field; he had seen it in the East, brightened by the sun at its rising, and in the West, gilded by his declining, but golden rays; and to see that flag sundered, to see one star torn from its azure field, would, he felt, imbue him with a sorrow such as only a parent feels for a lost and beloved child.

He continued, that to the picture which the present aspect of our public affairs presented, there were, as seen by persons of opposite views, two sides, one dark, somber and lowering; the other more bright, hopeful and cheering; which party have caught the true coloring, time would determine.

One party say that Kansas once Abolitionized—and he was inclined to think that *Kansas would be the pivot, the turning point of this sectional conflict*—our opponents would then direct their operations to Missouri, thence to Arkansas, thence to New-Mexico, Western Texas, or perhaps the whole of Texas; thus cutting off and throwing a cordon round slave territory westward that would render its extension impossible, and reduce, to a certainty, the destruction of the Institution itself. If this is to be the programme, were it not better to meet it at once and sever, whatever the consequences, a connection which would place our rights and our interests in such jeopardy? To this interrogatory let Mississippi and the South answer.

Now, for the more favorable view of affairs. The party entertaining it hold that the more correct lights which the able and ample discussion of the subject during the last six years in the Press and elsewhere have elicited in relation to Slavery as an Industrial institution—the change in relation to it which public feeling is evidently undergoing in old England that first inoculated New-England with the view of Abolition—the reaction in favor of justice to the South which seems to be working its way to some extent at the North and West, and the still stronger influence of self-interest, will crush out this fanatical feeling, and exorcise this evil spirit of wickedness, folly and fanaticism. He hoped it might be so; but whatever results might emanate from those influences, it is to a united South that he should look for safety and success, and to a more strict and rigid observance of State rights, for we seem to lose sight of our more vital interests and important rights as citizens of independent States, so absorbed are we in Federal politics.

Indeed, the latter override everything else, and if *a man as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, his capacity for the office is likely never called in question, while his opinion of the Tariff, or some other matter in connection with Federal politics, equally impertinent to his position, is sure to be called forth.* And, speaking of a united South, he would say that he could not conceive why there should be two parties in it. The great Whig party is dead, and of itself, on its creed, he desired now to say nothing. He had with it in its days of strength some jousts in honorable warfare; it could boast of bold and able leaders—men worthy of a foeman's steel. With the death of that party he anticipated a united South. He never dreamed that the clap-trap of Know-Nothingism would be taken up in the South no more than that the people of the South would honor Governor Kossuth with public ovations. They did not, and in this he was not disappointed: but he was disappointed that any portion of the Southern people should rally to the standard of Know-Nothingism—a spawn the most forbidding of fanaticism. If the immigration of foreigners, or the interference of foreigners at elections, in Philadelphia, or New-York, or Boston, clashed with the interests of the native citizens in those places, and that this organization was deemed necessary to prevent such immigration, and put down such interference, there was, certainly, no necessity for it where the alleged evil did not exist; in Mississippi, for instance, where foreign immigration is scarcely noticeable, and where the foreign vote, as that of naturalized citizens is called, cannot affect the merest local election. In pointing this out to some friends of his in this State who had joined the Order, the reply was, "Oh, but we want to assist our friends in the Northern States, where the evil is felt, to put it down."

Now this was the thing, above all others, which he, Col. D., most deprecated—this, *of the citizens of any one State interfering in the State rights of another.* If we are to have peace, this system must be frowned down, and a strict non-interference with State rights be mutually and reciprocally observed throughout the Union.

Let this be adhered to, and he could see nothing to prevent our free system of Government—a Government of co-equal and co-independent States, each one acting in its own sphere and not passing beyond it; whilst the foreign affairs of the confederacy, and such other matters as properly pertained to it, were conducted by the Federal Government—from extending itself over the continent, nay, over the civilized globe, carrying in its train the blessings of free trade, general peace, and universal fraternization. A realization, indeed, of the millenium for which benevolent men pray, and of which enthusiasts dream!

While he believed such to be the capacity of our Government, if wisely administered, and the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution strictly adhered to and observed, for Territorial extension and increase, he had no hesitation in saying that, without such an observance of State rights and of the guarantees of the Constitution, the Union is already too large, and the sooner it is dissolved the better—and if driven out of it, we will carry the Constitution with us as a part at least of our patrimony, and as a token of our reverence for its founders.

The original Federalists, who were men of strong minds and vigorous intellects, were in favor of a strong Central Government, and opposed to the addition of any Territory to that of the original thirteen States. Their premises granted, their conclusions were correct, for, without the Constitutional security of State rights guaranteed to the several States, he thought a confederacy of thirteen States was more than a Government of centralizing influences could well manage.

The speaker then went into an elaborate enumeration of the auxiliaries to her Constitutional rights which the South should evoke to secure her just position and independence, first of which was a sound Southern education, and he incidentally complimented the efforts of Professor Green who, with his pupils, was present, for his efforts in this behalf. He had strong reliance on the rising generation of the South, and on the patriotism of our Southern matrons. Without virtue and intelligence no republic can exist; and he invoked the Southern mothers to instil both into the susceptible minds of their sons. He closed his address with a well turned compliment to the ladies present, by many of whom he was personally greeted as he passed through the hall.

Charles Mathews on Pecuniary Crisis.—Charles Mathews made a speech in Boston last week, in which he said: "I am somewhat unlucky in timing my visits to America. In 1838, some nineteen years ago, I first crossed the Atlantic and popped upon a pecuniary crisis in New-York, and now in 1857 I have had the luck to pop upon another. It seems as if my presence were doomed to bring a panic with it, (great laughter,) but I am happy to find at any rate that it has not had the effect of frightening you out of the theatre. (Laughter and applause.) Indeed, ladies and gentlemen, I think the best thing you can do is to come into it as often as possible, and to divert your mind for an hour or two from the cares of real life. In times of difficulty, so far from its being an expensive luxury, the theatre is about the cheapest mode you can adopt of passing your leisure moments. (Laughter.) During one of our hardest Winters in London a poor man was observed almost every night, to the surprise of the money-taker, paying his threepence to the gallery of the Surry Theater. At last, out of curiosity, he got into conversation with him. 'How is it,' said he, 'that you, who appear to be a very poor man, can afford to come and pay your money here night after night, when one would think you had barely enough to keep life and soul together at home?' 'That's it,' said he, 'I come here out of economy.' (Laughter.) It's the cheapest way I can spend my evening. At home I must burn fire and candle, and have something to eat and drink for myself and friend, and at an expense of two or three shillings at the least, while here I get warmed, lighted, lodged and amused, with plenty of good company around me, and all for threepence.' There was philosophy in this, ladies and gentlemen, and I recommend it to your serious considerations. (Much laughter.")

The Boston Theatre Corporation find hard times to get along. They have a debt of $205,000, and it is proposed to sell the Melodeon estate and create a new Corporation.

A Case of Lynch Law in Tennessee—Murder, Robbery, Hanging, &c.

The Memphis papers have the following story:

The trial of Baker for the murder of Frost, on the Cumberland mountain, has been the occasion of no little excitement, from first to last, in that region of country. There are many features connected with this affair of a painfully thrilling character, and more than usually novel. It will be recollected that the body of the deceased was found a little off the road, near a point called the cross of the roads, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body of his horse was also found near by, mingling its dust in common with his ill-fated master with the dust of the earth. The man had been inhumanly murdered, and the horse, to prevent his neighing, had been carefully muzzled and tied to a tree, where he starved to death.

The body of the deceased was recognized as that of a man named Frost, who had been in the habit of making annual visits to that country and who was generally believed to be a dealer in counterfeit money. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that the deceased, in company with two other men, spent the night at the house of Baker, as he passed through, though Baker denied at first all knowledge of such a man. Baker was arrested and brought to trial. One of the traveling companions of the deceased comes forward and divulges the plot which resulted in his death. It was known to Baker that Frost had a considerable amount of good money, as well as a supply of counterfeit. At a convenient time previous to his departure in the morning, Baker concocts a plan with the two companions of deceased to murder and rob him, the witness averring that he objected, and was forced to acquiesce. Baker told deceased, as he prepared to depart, that he would buy a lot of counterfeit money from him, but he would have to go to some of his neighbors to procure the means, and would meet him at the cross-roads. The deceased agreed to wait, and did wait. Baker came, and the parties repaired to a secluded place adjoining the road, and deceased sat upon a log, and was counting out the money, when witness, who occupied a position near them, heard a blow, and turned away to avoid the scene. Subsequently Baker and his companion told him that the work was done, and induced him to accept $100 of the spoils.

There were other circumstances which were calculated to fasten the guilt on Baker. One was the finding of a knife near the body, the blade of which fitted the wound, and which was proven to have been Baker's, and indeed has his name scratched upon the handle.

Baker was found guilty in the Circuit Court, and appealed. He was brought to this city on Saturday last, and is now in jail here.

Previous to his removal great apprehensions of an attempt to rescue him were entertained, and the jail was regularly guarded. The Sparta *Times* of the 9th gives the following account of a counter movement, resulting, no doubt, from this apprehension:

Our town was the scene of a most intense excitement on this day, (Friday,) by the arrival of some two hundred and fifty armed men from the surrounding counties, (principally from Overton,) for the purpose of executing summary punishment upon Isaac Baker. About 10 o'clock the armed men came pouring into town, with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and other weapons, and by 12 o'clock, the town presented a scene of confusion and excitement such as has never been witnessed in the State since its foundation. The streets and public square were thronged most densely, and there seemed to be a settled determination in the crowd to execute Baker, at all hazards, and the rope was purchased and fixed to a limb of a tree near the Jail. At 1 o'clock the crowd moved towards the Jail, when Court adjourned and Judge Goodall, and most of the Bar repaired to the Jail porch, where they met the vast multitude. Col. E. L. Gardenhire first addressed the assembled crowd in a very impressive and eloquent speech in behalf of law and order, in which he beseeched his old friends and associates of his youth, amongst whom he had been reared, to stay their hand of vengeance. His speech was well received, and must have had a powerful effect upon the populace, in quelling the deep-seated feeling of vengeance. Judge J. L. Goodall next appeared, and gave the crowd a most impressive speech, replete with sentiments for Law and Order, and to the sacred institutions of our country.

The gallant J. W. McHenry, Esq., of Overton County, was called for and appeared before the audience and gave them a speech of half an hour, in which he appealed to the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 17 to 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Special.*—Nos. 199, 6, 75, 76, 97, 113, 141, 150, 163, 188, 193, 197, 211, 212, 231, 233, 236, 253, 256, 296.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 171, 218 to 228. *Part II.*—Nos. 1548, 1606, 1595, 1589½, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1649½, 1652 to 1655.

SUPERIOR.—Nos. 43, 61, 390, 77, 592, 45, 27, 28, 183, 198, 214, 215, 255, 500, 276, 389, 329, 291, 354, 544, 545, 502, 501, 553, 341, 231, 582, 608 to 610, 612 to 619.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1656, 1519, 1523, 1186, 1772 to 1777, 1779, 1780, 1301, 1310, 1619. *Part II.*—1748, 1750 to 1755, 1767 to 1771, 1004, 1506, 1735.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Betts.

DEFAULT—AMENDMENTS TO LIBEL.

Benjamin M. Whitlock et al.*, vs. *The Bark Thales.—This was a motion to open a default taken against the claimants for failing to serve an answer. It appeared that after the time to answer had run out the libelants filed an amended libel, but no order or notice to answer the amended libel was ever entered or served on the libelant's proctors, and the Court ordered the default to be set aside for irregularity with costs.

For the motion—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. In opposition—Messrs. H. & S. H. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

S. P. Townsend* vs. *The Empire Stone Dressing Company.—This was the suit in relation to furnishing the stone for Dr. Townsend's new house in Fifth-avenue. The facts have before been given in the TIMES. Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT rendered his decision, refusing to continue the injunction against the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Woore & Raynes vs. *Hagemeyer.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Mary Ann Graham vs. *Owen Dunnigan.*—Case settled.

The American Benefit Building Association vs. *James Candler and Others.*—Mortgage to be canceled; recovery of excess paid denied.

John Myers, Public Register, &c., vs. *John A. Mackado.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer in complaint.

Austin West vs. *Wm. Witters and James Cagner.*—Motion for new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Briggs and another vs. *Gaunt and another.*—Order for security on former order discharged if respondents so elect.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 20.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

Although the calendar was large—36 prison cases, 3 adjourned cases, and 26 bail cases, 65 in all—the Court was in session only two hours. The shysters did not impede the progress of business as they did at the last previous session. "We get along a good deal better without them," said Judge OSBORN, "and I think there is more justice done." Nineteen cases were dismissed on account of the non-appearance of the complainants, and a great many were adjourned.

William Peterson, colored, was tried on a charge of stealing property worth $34 75 from Francis Dill, Aug. 17. The offence was a grand larceny, but by consent of the District-Attorney it was tried at this Court. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary A. Callahan had assaulted and beaten Sarah E. Swiock, Oct. 17. She acknowledged it with tears in her eyes. *Judge Osborn*—How long have you been in prison, Mary? Ever since this complaint was entered? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, she's been punished enough, I guess. You can go, Mary. *Prisoner*—Thank you, Judge. I hope I'll never trouble your Honor again.

Here a large number of prisoners were dismissed. "We're getting through with the prison cases early this morning," remarked Judge OSBORN.

Thomas McGuire, a boy, stole from Eliza Buckridge, Oct. 15, some gold brooches, ear-rings, and other jewelry, worth altogether $3. *Judge Flandreau*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Flandreau*—How old are you? *Prisoner* (sobbing)—Sixteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the House of Refuge.

Mary McGuire, with a doleful countenance, complained of her husband, Patrick, by whom she had four children, to whose support and her own he contributed nothing. He often gave her a flogging, and beat her severely Oct. 16. *Judge Flandreau*—What do you want to beat your wife for? *Prisoner*—Didn't beat her. *Judge Flandreau*—Yes you did, and this isn't the first time either. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery on your wife, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Thomas Stirling stole seven new books, value $8, from William Gowan's bookstore, No. 81 Centre-street, Oct. 14, and took them to John Bradburn's second-hand bookstore, No. 122 Fulton-street, where he sold them. *Clerk*—The officers all know him. *Judge Osborn*—I thought I knew him the moment he came up here. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Do you think there is any truth in his statement, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—What does he say? *Agent*—He says he bought them in Philadelphia four weeks ago. *Judge Osborn*—Taint likely he'd keep them so long. We find him guilty. Penitentiary for three months.

James Smalley had committed a petit larceny, for which John Mahoney wanted him punished. He stole a newspaper from the complainant, Oct. 17. *Judge Flandreau* (gravely)—What did you steal that paper for? *Prisoner*—Don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Well, to save you the necessity of stealing for four months to come, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for that term.

"That's a bad wench," said Judge Connolly, *anxia cura*, (not on the bench,) as Margaret Williams, colored, was brought up to the bar to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred against her by Ann Benson, also colored. The complainant swore that Margaret attacked her with a sword, Oct. 18. *Judge Osborn*—She's been punished enough. (To the prisoner.) Go away. Go home. *Judge Flandreau*—Go home, and let this woman alone hereafter.

John W. Lent was a constable. He entered the house of Jacob Brandel, Oct. 15, to levy an execution upon his property, or collect a claim upon which a judgment had been rendered. The money was not forthcoming, and he sent for a cartman with the intention of taking some of the furniture. Madeleine Erancel, Jacob's wife, commenced removing the furniture into a private room; the constable remonstrated with her, and when she persisted took her into custody. Her husband and daughters, and she herself, then attacked the constable; they set on a big dog on him, which bit him in the leg, and compelled him to flee incontinently. He procured the assistance of the Police, and had Mr. and Mrs. Brandel arrested. He said he did not want to press the charge against them, and they were discharged.

A complaint against Ellen Sullivan for keeping a disorderly house at No. 151 Worth-street, made by Lewis M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, was adjourned till Thursday, at the prisoner's request.

Alexander Borrowman was charged with assaulting and beating Florian St. G. Bought, Oct. 15. The prisoner said Bought was in the act of house-breaking when he struck him. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

The case of Anthony Fuernas and Joseph Marquard, charged with an assault and battery upon Isaish Morris, Oct. 15, was also adjourned to Thursday.

Frederick Fry was prosecuted by Officer John Canon, of the Eighth Ward Police. The officer said Fry kept a house of bad repute in Taompson-street, and had interfered with him in the discharge of his duty when called to the house to preserve order. *Counsel* (to complainant)—Will you swear you did not steal some cigars from his house when you entered it? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. Several witnesses were brought by the defence to prove that they did not see the prisoner strike the complainant. *Judge Osborn* (to counsel)—Go on. Any more testimony of that kind? If so, you had better bring them up at once and discharge the prisoner. It's all negative testimony. *Judge Flandreau* (to prisoner)—We find you guilty on this charge, and fine you $25. He has a bad face. Counselor.

John Murphy, once a member of the old Municipal Police, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Officer David Harrington, of the First Precinct Police. Harrington said the prisoner came up to him in the night while he was on duty at his post in Whitehall-street, Oct. 11, and commenced abusing him. He (complainant) attempted to arrest him and followed him to his own house for that purpose. Murphy assaulted him and bit his finger. The prisoner when asked what he had to say came inside the bar and addressed the Court. He said when he was a member of the old Police Force he had arrested Harrington, who had had a grudge against him ever since, and had said recently that he "would lay" for him (Murphy) and give him a beating. When Murphy had finished his statement he was ordered outside the bar again the Court pronounced him guilty, and suspended sentence till Saturday.

David Kinkel was charged with an assault and battery upon Henry Cook, a little boy. Henry said Kinkel struck him with a big club, Oct. 16, without provocation. Ferdinand Kinkel, a son of the prisoner, was sworn in his behalf. "Go on," said Judge OSBORN; the witness left the stand. "No," said Judge OSBORN, "here, state what you know." The witness said the complainant and he were fighting together, and his father came out and drove the other boy off, hitting him with his cane. *Judge Flandreau*—We fine you $5, Mr. Kinkel.

Patrick McGee pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Nagle. He slapped his face Oct. 16. Judge Brennan wrote a note, requesting the Court to dismiss the case, or postpone it for a week. It was put off till Saturday.

Edward Murray, a hackman, took a gentleman and his two daughters from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Peck-slip, engaging to be there in time to catch the New-Haven boat, Sept. 23. When they arrived there the boat was gone, and he then drove them up to the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street. Arrived here, Murray charged the gentleman $4, which the latter said was exorbitant, and refused to pay it. The hackman refused to give up the gentleman's trunk unless his demand was satisfied. Officer Walter Weeks ordered him to get off the trunk, upon which he was sitting and, when he still refused, put him off forcibly. For this, he entered a complaint of assault and battery against the officer. The complaint was dismissed.

Henry Wm. Herbert, of literary celebrity, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Samuel Whitlock, striking him with a cane Oct. 12. Sentence was suspended.

Robert Nicol, charged with stealing some flour from Mathew J. Cluff, was set at liberty.

The Court adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

SENATOR SUMNER.—A letter from Mr. JAMES D. HAGUE, of Albany, who is now in Europe, furnishes very agreeable intelligence respecting Hon. CHAS. SUMNER. Mr. HAGUE spent a day in company with Senator SUMNER, and thus writes respecting the state of his health "He converses without the slightest degree of that nervousness which one might expect after reading the paragraphs in the newspapers. I doubt whether his health was ever much better, he *looks* remarkably well. He was on his way from Avona to Turin, and thence over the Great St. Bernard into France again, having been in Switzerland a week or two.—*Boston Traveller.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request at advancing prices. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 56½@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—In Philadelphia 100 hhds. Quercitron were sold yesterday at $30 ₱ ton, showing a further decline.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c., Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues very scarce and quiet. Prices are unsettled. MESSRS. NEILL, BROS. & CO. report the Cotton movement, at all ports, of the week and the season, thus: "*Exports*—The clearances of the week are 15,000 bales, of which Great Britain will receive 13,000, and foreign ports, other than France, 2,000 bales. Since 1st September the total clearances from all ports to mail dates are 51,000 bales, distributed as follows: To Great Britain, 43,000 bales; to France, 4,000; and to other foreign ports, 4,000 bales; but, although the vessels loaded with Cotton are cleared at the Southern ports, but few of them have yet been able to get to sea, for we learn that with London credits for their disbursement accounts, several of the masters have been and are still unable to negotiate for sufficient funds to enable them to leave port. The clearances thus far to Great Britain exceed last year to same date by 21,000 bales, while to France there appears a decrease of 22,000 bales, and to other foreign ports a decrease of 5,000 bales; but the total exports to date are 3,000 bales less than last year. The taking for American consumption is very small, and some small parcels from New-England manufacturers continue to go forward on their account from Boston for sale in Liverpool. Stocks at all points sum up, at mail dates, about 148,000 bales, against 210,000 bales at same time last year, which shows a decrease of 67,000 bales. Planters will probably hold back their crop for the present, while the difficulty of disposing of it continues; so receipts may show light for some weeks, till operations are resumed in the Southern markets. *Crop*—Accounts this week are conflicting; but, on the whole, they do not read unfavorably. Picking is progressing, and as yet there has been no killing frost reported. Till this comes, we must again repeat that no estimate, on any sure basis, can be formed of the extent of this year's crop.

FISH—The demand is tame, and prices are feebly sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after, but at easier prices. Sales 11,500 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@4 75
Extra State	4 85@5 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 70@4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@5 50
Extra Ohio	5 15@5 60
Fancy Genesee	5 05@5 15
Extra Genesee	5 5@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@8 50

Canadian appears in limited demand at easier rates; sales 570 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 60 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is again dull and lower. Sales, 1,130 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 45; 20 half boxes do. do. $1 45; 50 boxes Bunch do. $2 35; 100 half boxes do. do. $1 15; 50 qr. boxes do. do. do.; 25 kegs Grapes, 90c. Terms cash, and 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand,—especially Southern, for which full prices are obtainable,—the supply being limited. Western is plentier and cheaper. Sales: 62,000 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 35; choice white Western at $1 40; red Western at $1 05@$1 10; good or choice to prime white Southern $1 12½@$1 40; fair to choice red do. at $1 20@$1 30, and damaged Southern at $1@$1 28 ₱ bushel. By auction, 308 bags damaged Southern were sold at 65c.@$1 06, cash. Corn is firmer, but is decidedly lower. Sales: 43,000 bush. at 70c. for mixed Western; 72c. for yellow Southern; and 83c.@85c. for White do. ₱ bush—800 bush. Rye brought 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand and are worth 48c.@55c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A gentleman was here Friday from the centre of the State, wishing to purchase a cargo of grain. He had the currency with him, drawn from his own bank on his note for thirty days, in the old-fashioned legitimate style. The money was, of course, from a suspended institution, but "as good as the wheat." Farewell to New-York exchange and its associates. Nothing like the actual currency, although our produce men have been in the habit of buying and selling by thousands daily without seeing a dollar of currency for weeks together."

BUFFALO BREADSTUFF MOVEMENT, OCT. 19 AND 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,536	2,768
Wheat, bush	382,048	183,521
Corn, bush	71,965	4,505
Oats, bush	45,569	8,006
Rye, bush	698	——
Barley, bush	310	——

HAY—Is plentier, is less inquired for, and is cheaper. Farmers are now sending in their supplies as quick as possible, being desirous, as much as to realize as to anticipate unfavorable weather. The demand is restricted both for shipment and for local use. The range of prices is from 45c.@70c. for bale, and 60c.@65c. for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Hay is quoted at from 40c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs., with very limited receipts and sales. Straw is more abundant and is obtainable at from $2 25@$4 25 for bundled, ₱ 100 sheaves, and 62½c.@67½c. for loose, ₱ 100 lbs. The demand is moderate. At Portland, on the 15th inst., new loose Hay was quiet, at $11@$12 ₱ ton, and bale at $12@$14. At Boston, on the 16th inst., the week closed dull, and prices have declined since our last. The transactions have been confined to small sales of Eastern, at $11@$13 ₱ ton, cash. At Providence, on the 19th inst., the market was steady and firm for Loose Hay, at $13@$17 ₱ ton; Bale Hay, $15@$20, and Straw $7@$11. At Baltimore, on the 19th inst., the market ruled very firm. Bale Hay has been in good demand during the week, at $16@$18 ₱ ton. Loose Hay has also sold very readily at $12@$15 ₱ ton. Straw was scarce and in good demand. Prices had advanced since our last. Sales had been made at $17@$18 ₱ ton for Rye, and $11@$12 for Wheat. At Richmond, on the 19th inst., the sales during the week had been small, at $1@$1 12½ ₱ cwt. from store. At Charlestou, on the 19th inst., the market was dull, but firmly held at 80c. ₱ cwt. There had been no sales of moment during the week. A cargo of North River, from New-York, had arrived on the 15th, but had not yet been offered in the market. At Savannah on the 16th inst., the arrivals of Hay upon an already well stocked market had caused a decline in the price. We report the sale of a cargo of Northern at 75c. The stock of Eastern is good, and two additional cargoes are *in transitu*. A cargo is now open in the market, but a bid equal to the expectations of holders cannot be had. We omit quotations as they would be nominal. At Memphis, on the 13th inst., new Hay continued scarce, and in fair demand at $1 75 ₱ cwt.; the sales had been small and unimportant. At New-Orleans, on the 14th inst., the market closed bulk for the week, but generally at a decline from our previous quotations. Since our last sales had been made of 4,000 bales Northern at 92½c.@$1 2 ₱ ton; 50 bales English at $30; 300 bales Western at $26@$27 50; 100 bales do., part damaged, at $22 50, and 3 100 bales do., in store, at a decline from regular prices, supposed to be at $15 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Dull and drooping; prices irregular.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet and nominal.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Inactive and languid.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in stock demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction: 40 hhds. Cuba at 22½c.@24c., and 17 bbls. inferior Sugar House Syrup at 17½c. cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Resin is depressed—lower, and rosin at last unsettled, including Common at $1 25@$1 35 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate request at 65c.@66c., cash, ₱ gallon. The supply is fair, and most holders are willing sellers. Other kinds are dull and irregular.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and lower. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$22 25 for Mess; and $17@$17 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 11c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 125 bbls. common to choice, at 12½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 116 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 25@$15 for extra Western do.; $13 for new Country Mess, and $10 for do. do. prime. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17c. for Ohio, 16c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid, at $3@$4 25 for inferior to choice ₱ 100 lbs. Sales by auction: 90 tcs. damaged at $1 37½@$2 25, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

Some 500 tcs. are reported as having been shipped from first hands, chiefly to the West Indies, within a few days.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Oct. 17—The market has shared the general depression of every other article—and the demand been such that scarcely over 250 tcs. have changed hands during the week—prices ranging from 3¼c.@3¾c. Receipts of the week 428 tierces: exports in same time 276 tierces; on shipboard not cleared (principally of the old crop for European ports) 633 tierces. ROTTON RICE—Owing to the prevailing adverse winds, only 2,400 bushels have been received during the week and been sent to the mills.

SAVANNAH RICE MARKET, Oct. 16—There has been some demand for Rice and sales made, but the purchaser failing to make negotiations for payment, was compelled to annul the contract. It was apprehended that the spring tides would injure the crop, but we learn from a reliable source that it will only be delayed. We hear of no receipts or exports this week.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at steadily improving rates. Sales 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TIMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 16th inst., says: "The receipts of timber during the week have been unusually light, the little which has arrived in port sought after. The derangement in monetary affairs bears as heavily upon this article as anything else, and in the present unsettled state of business is making dealers cautious how they invest. The exports of timber and lumber for the week have been: To Pisco, S. A., 531,204; to Boston, 168,172. Total, 699,376."

TOBACCO—Buyers are disposed to purchase at easier prices, but factors are reluctant to satisfy their wants on such terms. Hence the light transactions. Sales since Friday last, 83 hhds. Virginia Primings and Lugs at 4c.@4½c.; 15 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.; with 163 cerroons St. Domingo, for export, and 50 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same as previously reported. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅝d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Oct. 19.

The depression which has affected all other departments of trade has had a similar effect upon the beef trade, viz.: a diminution of the consumption, a falling off in the supply and demand, and a depreciation in prices. The offering of cattle this week at the yards reached about 1,200 head, only a portion of which were sold at prices ranging from $8@$10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.—the latter for extra quality, and with but few transactions at this figure. The butchers purchased very reluctantly, as the prices of hides and rough fat have very materially fallen off.

Cows and calves continue quite dull, but prices are about the same as last week. About 200 head were offered and partly sold.

Fresh cows from $30@$35 each.
Fresh cows (extra quoted) $40@$45 each.
Springers $25@$30.
Dry cows $20@$30.

The arrivals at Phillips' Union Drove Yard for the week were 2,250 hogs, which were disposed of at prices ranging from $8@$9 50 ₱ 100 lbs., as in quality.

Large Receipts of Grain.

From the Buffalo Courier.

A fair wind on Saturday has brought into port a large fleet of grain vessels, mostly from Chicago. Our marine list shows the receipts of wheat to have been 366,154 bushels, corn 95,801 bushels, and oats 68,000 bushels, making a total of 531,955 bushels, which is the largest receipts of any one day this season.

From the published clearances in the Chicago papers, there are still over 300,000 bushels of wheat afloat from that port for Buffalo, most of which is now due, and may be in within a day or two should the wind prove favorable. The receipts at Chicago from the interior continue large, and we may yet look for liberal receipts of wheat at this port from now to the close of navigation.

Our market on Friday and Saturday exhibited a marked improvement, and larger sales were effected and at better prices than for several days previous.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN IN any kind of service, as cook, steward, waiter, &c. He has accompanied families in Europe, and has served many years in an American family here; speaks French and English besides his own language, and can be usefully employed in any branch of service in a private family, as well as in a hotel. He has the best testimonials and references, especially from his last employer. Address F. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman, for general housework; she thoroughly understands her business, has a little wardrobe of her own, and would like to take with her is a steady, faithful person, who studies the interests of her employer; wages no object; will go into the country. Her daughter is a neat, smart child. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid; willing to take care of children; is a good sewer; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 61 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, or both, by an Italian woman; she understands embroidery and irons most finely. The highest references can be given by her last employer, in whose family she has been engaged for a term of years. Address L. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 8. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; no chamberwork and waitress; one who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen from 9 until 10 o'clock. Call at No. 211 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing, or regular cooking in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands meals and poultry; assists in the washing; wages $18; the other as nurse and chamberwoman; or chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 215 East 32d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; will be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 23 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit babies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE, English Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen till engaged at No. 291 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who speaks English well, as waiter or valet in a private family, understands his business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Apply to S. M., No. 171 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Location must be west of Broadway, and above 14th-st. Rooms to be well furnished and price moderate. Address N., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms, and is a good plain sewer; she has no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 231 6th-av.

WANTED,—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUAtion for a nurse who is willing to do light chamberwork, and is very fond of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 1st-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable Protestant woman; can get and fit children's dresses, and undertakes all kinds of plain sewing; would like to go the South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would like to do some plain sewing, or assist with children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Best of references given, if required. Call at No. 194 East 12th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Good City reference. Call or address No. 219 East 13th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 23 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit babies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

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WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Location must be west of Broadway, and above 14th-st. Rooms to be well furnished and price moderate. Address N., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms, and is a good plain sewer; she has no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 231 6th-av.

WANTED,—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUAtion for a nurse who is willing to do light chamberwork, and is very fond of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 1st-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable Protestant woman; can get and fit children's dresses, and undertakes all kinds of plain sewing; would like to go the South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would like to do some plain sewing, or assist with children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Best of references given, if required. Call at No. 194 East 12th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Good City reference. Call or address No. 219 East 13th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 23 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit babies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1857.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES [illegible] every morning—[illegible] two cents: Seven or [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY [illegible] MES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY [illegible]—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *St. Louis*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of Republican Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with news three days later than was brought by the steamer at Quebec, arrived at Halifax about 11 o'clock last night. Her advices had not reached us up to the time of going to press.

The official majority vote in Kansas for Delegate to Congress has been received, and foots up as follows: For RANSUM, in Leavenworth, Atchison, Johnston, Bourbon and Dorn Counties—1,989. For PARROTT, in Douglas, Shawnee, Richardson, Breckenridge, Anderson, Lykins, Coffee and Lynn Counties—3,365. Leaving PARROTT 1,376 ahead. The Legislative vote is not yet received.

A dispatch from Washington states that official information has been received in that city, to the effect that the Kansas Constitutional Convention will positively submit the Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* states that forty of the steamship *Central America's* passengers are now residing in Cuba, being prevented from leaving in consequence of the rigid quarantine laws. Such a probability was hinted at in our correspondence from the Isthmus, received by the *Northern Light*.

Eleven bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the late disastrous fire in Chicago, and it is expected that others will be found.

The mystery which enveloped the recent murder in Tenth-avenue was unveiled yesterday by the arrest of CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, who confessed that he was one of the three that made the murderous assault, that the name of the person who stabbed SWENSON was JAMES RODGERS, (a boy of 18 years,) and that the third person was STEPHEN GIVNY. Neither RODGERS nor GIVNY have been arrested yet, and it is said that they have fled from the City. The Coroner's inquest was concluded yesterday and resulted in a verdict against RODGERS.

CHARLES MCNAMEE was discharged yesterday by the Coroner, having been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the Tenth-avenue murder of Saturday last. There was no evidence to implicate him in the affair.

The general Produce Markets were pretty active yesterday. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with more offering than buyers needed. Wheat was liberally dealt in; Southern brought full prices, while Western tended downwards. Corn was more freely offered and purchased, including mixed Western at 70c.—a further reduction of 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. Provisions at racted very little attention and prices partially receded, closing irregularly. Groceries exhibited no important change. Cotton was also unaltered. Freights were rather quiet, and shipper's had any existing advantage.

A meeting was called for yesterday, by advertisement, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of establishing a commercial and industrial association as a preventive for the future of financial revulsions such as that which now harasses the country. The meeting was to have been organized at 4 o'clock P. M., but at that hour the assemblage, which had previously been somewhat numerous, was so hopelessly small that it was thought advisable to adjourn till a future and a more promising period.

No examination of the vouchers in the Comptroller's Office, and but a very partial inspection of the books, has been made by the Committee of the Common Council, which has it in charge to examine into the alleged frauds in the financial department of the City. It is almost impossible to ascertain accurately what, if any defalcations have been made; in some of the departments many of the vouchers are missing. Under the provisions of the new charter for the safe-keeping of these vouchers, if carried out to the letter, there will be no such difficulty hereafter in ascertaining what moneys have been misappropriated.

The Board of Governors met yesterday, and after a somewhat stormy debate the Committee on the erection of a new wing at the Penitentiary were empowered to proceed, the report presented some time ago being received and adopted. It was also recommended that the keepers at the Penitentiary be qualified to act as special policemen, so as to meet the difficulties arising from thefts and frequent attempts to escape.

The members of the Norfolk-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at a meeting on Monday evening, resolved to dispose of their Church property and apply the funds to the erection of an edifice in the neighborhood of Murray Hill. Until Spring, however, the congregation will continue to worship at their present chapel.

There is great complaint among the livery-stable keepers that people do not ride as much as heretofore, and that those who do occasionally take a trot on the avenues have a habit of doing it on tick, while hay, oats and fodder generally are cash, and high at that. Gentlemen who have kept horses on livery, despite the advices of Mr. BEECHER, are selling them at ruinous sacrifices, or sending them into the country.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, three garroters, JOHN MURPHY, HUGH RILEY and DENNIS SULLIVAN, were each convicted of separate highway robberies, in this City, and sentenced to ten years each in the State Prison, with hard labor. The Recorder remarked, in sentencing them, that he did not think that excessive punishments answered their object—that the culprits, by the reaction of sympathy, were likely to be pardoned before any long term of imprisonment had been endured. He, therefore, in such cases, pronounced the lowest term of punishment allowed by law, which was ten years' imprisonment, and, as no sympathy in such cases would be elicited, it was probable that highway robbers so sentenced would serve out their term.

Yesterday the 69th Regiment New-York State Militia had a grand review and parade. The event was signalized by the presentation of a splendid stand of colors, the gift of the Common Council to the Regiment. The presentation was made by Mayor WOOD in front of the City Hall. His part of the ceremony was accompanied by a speech highly eulogistic of the courage, devotion and patriotism of the Irish soldiery. Col. RYAN, the officer in command, made a fitting reply. Subsequently a very pleasant reunion of the officers and a few invited guests occurred at Peteler's, No. 691 Broadway. Speeches were made by Col. RYAN, Lieut. Col. BUTLER, Alderman MONEGHAN, Brigade-Major TAYLOR, Dr. GILES, Capt. LYNCH, Capt. KIRKER, Mr. JOHN MULALLY and others. The evening passed off in a manner highly satisfactory and uninterruptedly pleasant.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met last evening, Judge COWLES presiding, and nominated WM. M. ALLEN for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and RICHARD REED for Judge of the Marine Court.

Ex-Councilman JACOB S. SMITH was nominated last evening, by the Democratic Convention, for Assemblyman for the First District.

Dr. CARNOCHAN delivered the Introductory Lecture before the Thirteenth-street Medical College last night. His subject was the "Study of Science."

Hon. N. P. BANKS last evening delivered the Anniversary Address before the American Institute, the subject being the Pursuits of Industry in Large and Crowded Cities. The audience was large.

Prospects of the Winter.

Everybody is the most complaisant creature in the world. Everybody admits that something must be done to arm the population of this City betimes, against the enemy that is coming upon them with the coming of Winter. Everybody is greatly shocked at the actual distress of twenty thousand active and industrious men and women suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence for themselves and of the faculty of supporting at least thrice their own number of human beings more feeble than they and dependent upon them. Everybody is also considerably alarmed by the notion that many of these sufferers of to-day, whose ranks, be it remembered, are recruiting every hour and rising rapidly to the proportion of an army, may become exasperated by misery into crime as the pressure of want is more keenly felt, and the sting of the frost is added to the hundred scourges of privation. But Everybody is less prompt with suggestions of relief than with expressions of sympathy and anticipations of disaster. What shall we do to mitigate all this unquestionable sorrow and to avert all this popular mischief? This is a practical question which must have a practical answer. At the first glance, a paralysis of profitable industry, which extends over the social life of *some twenty thousand families*, seems to make all remedies idle, and prostrates the enterprises by confounding the usual calculations of charity. But vast as the evil is, it must be faced and it must be assuaged, and the necessity of the case is of a nature to forbid despair. Something can be done, because something must be done.

And the history of the past encourages us with the conviction that the difficulty of the task will be found to be by no means proportionate to its imposing extent. We are not called upon, as were the citizens of Great Britain at the time of the Irish famine, to feed a nation of peasants incapable of more than one kind of industry, and oppressed into an impracticable stupidity.

In July, 1847, the Commissioners of temporary relief in Ireland distributed daily rations to 3,020,712 persons, and the stagnation of a Kingdom was afterwards relieved by an organized exodus without a parallel since the tribes of Asia drifted Westward to found new races and to people a new world.

Our work is so much less formidable than this, and our materials are so much more manageable, that it will be a shame to us indeed if we do it in a faltering fashion or to an ineffectual result.

Of the thousands who *must* be helped through the sharp straits of the next six months, a very great majority are persons perfectly competent to help themselves if they can find the opportunity of doing so. For them, then, we must provide work. If New-York were Paris, and Mayor WOOD were indeed the NAPOLEON he fancies himself to be, this might be done in the twinkling of an eye. For the whole City needs to be paved, and almost all its public buildings need to be rebuilt; its docks are yet to be laid out, and its wharves are a mischievous myth. Simply to do for this commercial metropolis of the western world the work which is needed to make it a decently and comfortably habitable City, would be to furnish all and more than all the unemployed laborers among us with profitable occupation for the whole of the coming year. But New-York is not Paris, and Mayor WOOD is not the third NAPOLEON, and we must drop the imaginative desirable with a sigh to take up the really practicable. The governments of the State and the City, then, have it in their power to relieve a large number of able-bodied workmen and intelligent mechanics in the most honorable and economical way. To the works of the Central Park an annual sum of $300,000 has been appropriated. The Park is now under the charge of a competent chief engineer and an accomplished superintendent, and the $150,000 which may be laid out upon it before the 1st of May, will certainly be an excellent investment for all parties concerned. There is no reason why operations should not be very soon commenced upon the site of the State Arsenal, which is to employ $300,000 more. The excavations, at least, for the new Reservoir should be forthwith begun, and a movement of circulation communicated to some portion of the $500,000 dedicated to that object. The time allotted for the architectural conception of the new City Hall has not yet expired—but surely something might be set on foot in regard to that great municipal enterprise which should make the fund reserved to it of $1,500,000 measurably applicable to the distress of the people. Of other public buildings, such as those which are imperatively demanded by the Police Service, we do not now speak more particularly; it is enough that we have here a fund of over two and a half millions, of which the expenditure may, and therefore ought to be, legitimately commenced. This is the more imperative, that by the creation of a City Scrip receivable in payment of taxes, these municipal works might be made useful in the relief of the currency as well as in the employment of the people.

But there are resources of occupation available beyond our City limits. The great West is substantially unaffected by the commercial crisis of the centres of exchange, and the great West is in want of labor. Female domestics, in especial, can hardly fail to find situations in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. We publish to-day the letter of a traveler, recently returned from that region, in which this fact is emphatically set forth; and it needs but a resolute effort on the part of a few competent persons to put our existing charitable societies in a position to facilitate the movement to the West of great numbers of young women, whose fate, if they are to be left without resources in the midst of this crowded City, it needs no prophet to foretell. Every consideration of religion and of humanity combines to make this particular measure of relief imperative and peremptory. A field opens in the same direction, too, for capable emigrants of the other sex, and we cannot doubt that hardy and intelligent Americans will prefer an honest warfare with the prairie, promising a victory of peace and plenty, to the filibustering flag and the "sympathizing" riddle which are urged upon their attention by some of our contemporaries, with the chance of a halter and the certainty of a fever, for their reward. We have always made a national boast of that fluent energy which has been supposed to be our most peculiar characteristic, and we can conceive no more feasible or laudable system of assistance to the active and courageous among the unemployed young men of this City, than the speedy organization of a society for aiding respectable emigrants to the West and South-West, would now prove to be.

Of course, after all means of lifting those who are muscular enough to move when lifted have been tried, there will still remain a great weight of helpless and inert persons to be positively carried by us through the Winter. It is impossible in our present limits to discuss the most judicious means of aiding these. They must be aided—for the policy of antiquity which gave every man a lien upon the wealth of the State is sublimely reaffirmed and reinforced by the law of Christianity in all modern States—and public charity is an irrepressible instinct as well as an inevitable incident of our civilization. But public charity must be organized. We cannot leave the distressed of the coming Winter to the help of hap-hazard sympathies. Whether we shall revive that modification of the French *Mont-de-Piété* which was so successful here about thirty years ago under the management of the late NICHOLAS DEAN, as the "Lombard Association," and so adapt the "Loan-Fund" system to our national character and our local necessities, is a question worth pondering. While we are settling it, however, the trouble will be growing, and the best thing to be done at the moment is to contribute, each of us according to his power, to the existing charitable societies. Let the hands of all the almoners of the City be forthwith filled. For before the bells of the December midnight shall ring out this now dying year, the distress for which we plead will be plain to the blindest, and the dangers on which we forbear to dwell will be thrilling the most selfish among us.

Another Dictatorship in Mexico.

Some important changes may be expected to take place, within a brief period, in the political condition of Mexico. The citizens of that unfortunate Republic have proved themselves to be unfit for self-government, and the few liberal and enlightened men that the country possesses, are now strongly in favor of a Dictatorship. Even under the wise administration of President COMONFORT, with full constitutional liberty to all, a most deplorable state of things continues to exist. By last accounts we were informed that the Insurgents of Colima had deliberately shot Don MANUEL ALVAREZ, Governor of that place, while endeavoring to assert the supremacy of the law and restrain the violence of a brutal mob. In the south, affairs were even less encouraging. There had been no communication for a month between the capital and Acapulco, in consequence of the war with divers bands of guerrilla insurgents—men who, under the humbug of getting up a *pronunciamento*, band themselves together to rob, murder, and destroy. Even that old patriot, JUAN ALVAREZ—that bitter opponent of SANTA ANA, who has grown gray in the service of his country, and who was one of the first to unfurl the flag of independence among the hills of Guerrero—has been obliged once more to take up arms, and he himself, the great insurgent in times past, is now engaged, at the age of seventy-five, in punishing domestic traitors. Throughout the whole of Mexico we hear of petty insurrections, which are synonomous with robbery and murder, and other depredations, committed with the utmost impunity by organized hordes of banditti. This absence of all lawful restraint and authority has reached such a point, that, unless some measures of prevention are swiftly taken by the Government, Mexico can no longer be classed among civilized nations.

While the country is in this disturbed condition it is not to be supposed that such an arch-agitator as SANTA ANA, has allowed his interests to lie dormant. He has used every party that held out to him any chances of regaining the power and position he lost through his own folly. First he offered his services to the church, when the Ecclesiastical property was confiscated by Gen. COMONFORT; then he sided with Spain, when war was threatened, and declared himself ready to lead a Spanish army to the invasion of his native country. His agents have been engaged and frustrated, in half a dozen conspiracies to overthrow the present Government, and only by last mail we learnt that another plot had been discovered at the very moment when all was ready for an outbreak.

In consequence, then, of the anarchy that prevails in the Mexican Republic, President COMONFORT, the representative *par excellence* of the Liberal Party, proposes to take a step of serious responsibility. It is no less than the assumption of a dictatorship. He expects to receive from Congress, lately organized under the new Constitution, such extraordinary powers as will enable him to meet the difficulties that surround him on all sides: and the late election of Señor RUIZ, as President of the Committee on Credentials, is a strong indication that the President's expectations will be realized. It is stated that the Liberal Party are in favor of granting extraordinary powers to the President, on condition that he adopts still more stringent measures against the clergy, and abolishes nunneries and monasteries. Any such proceeding will, of course, embroil the President in fresh troubles, and rouse once more the animosity of a powerful organization. The wisdom of such a policy may therefore be questioned. On the other hand, it is very evident that unless Dictatorial Powers are granted to Gen. COMONFORT, his Presidential reign will soon be over. It is a lamentable admission to make—but its truth is proved by the history of the past twenty years—that the Mexican people must be governed: they don't know how to govern themselves.

Counsels for the Crisis.

Good advice is a respectable thing, and as a general rule, we should be sorry to find fault with everybody who made a practice of dealing it out to his fellows in great crises of their lives. But there is a certain point at which the best and most useful of the good things of this earth cease to be either good or useful, and advice of a certain sort about the panic has now reached that point. We have, in consideration of the trying character of the times and the general bewilderment of the public, been as patient as possible under the various missives which "Fathers of Families," "Justices," "Fair Plays," "Married Ladies," "S. B.'s and "Q. C.'s" have now for some weeks or more been discharging at the heads of the community, "for their souls' health and the lawful correction of their manners and excesses;" but this sort of advice has become a drug in the market, and we, as well as everybody else, are getting thoroughly sick of it.

We do not mean to cavil at the multiplicity of the disquisitions upon currency, banking and the laws of trade which this "pressure" has called forth. The "currency" is a subject which is still but imperfectly understood, and which will still need much discussion and inquiry to classify. Light thrown upon it is welcome from whatever quarter. Any man who perceives, or fancies he perceives, any error in the popular notions upon this vexed and intricate theme, is right in saying his say upon it frankly and courageously; but in what way this furnishes an excuse to enthusiastic correspondents to deliver us long lectures upon cottage economy, cooking and household affairs in general, we cannot for the life of us imagine.

No foreigner who has been in the habit of reading the New-York newspapers for the last two months, can possibly avoid arriving at the conclusion that we are a compound of the bad boy with the adult idiot, and can only by great coaxing and fervent expostulation be got to refrain from tearing our clothes, rolling in the mud, and wearing rings in our noses. Certainly no one who did not know us would ever suppose for a moment that the silly common-places, and cheap almanac morality, with which old women of both sexes have been deluging us through the journals, were addressed to one of the most acute, best educated and most civilized mercantile communities in the world. We are now writhing in the throes of a convulsion arising out of our temporary inability to obtain money with the ordinary facility. The whole City is panic-stricken by finding it cannot pay its debts. How to do so is a problem over which many a strong man to-day has sat in an agony of embarrassment. To make the matter simpler, we suppose, one of our cotemporaries, usually remarkable for his hard practical shrewdness, begins a string of wise counsels for the hard times in this wise:

"I. Pay your debts."

This is followed by other admonitions of similarly refreshing character. Families whom the sternest and most terrible necessity is forcing to reduce their establishment by one-half, are gravely advised not to discharge their servants "if they can help it." Wives of New-York merchants are counseled not to be ashamed to turn off the gas in the parlor when they are going to bed, from which sage warning some future Macaulay, exploring the fusty files of our periodical literature, will gravely march to the conclusion, that in the palmy days of the Empire City, it was a point of honor amongst the Upper Ten not to remember to put the lights out at night. The ladies have also been charged to look after the "broken victuals," to see that the joints are served up cold a second time, that *all* the pie is eaten, that there is not too much starch put in the shirts, and that the old carpet is made to last a second Winter. All of which we hope they will attend to, and that they may know what to order for dinner every day, and to what a number of uses a leg of mutton may be turned, and what is the best way of removing stains in these hard times from their husband's old clothes, we beg to assure them that eight or ten cents a day expended in the purchase of the morning papers of this City as long as the crisis lasts, is money well laid out.

We have a little advice of our own to offer, which we place at the disposal of all distressed merchants, for the small sum of two cents a head, and beg to assure them that, if they only act on it, and live for a few years, they will be both happy and prosperous men.

I. Make no bad debts. Give credit to no man whom you know to be insolvent or a cheat. No wise trader ever does.

II. When you have bills falling due on a certain day, and payable at a certain bank, be sure and lodge funds before that day in that bank to meet them. By so doing, you will avoid having your paper protested; you support the national credit, and light up the faces of your family with smiles, and you bequeath an unsullied name to your children.

III. Answer all business letters punctually, and keep copies of your answers in a book for the purpose. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from not answering letters. Long-established houses, which withstood the shock of 1837, have lost good bargains from not writing in time.

IV. If, at this period of unparalleled distress, you should find yourselves in want of means to meet your many engagements, draw a bill, take it to your banker, and ask him respectfully to discount it. If he refuses, and you cannot possibly obtain money in any other way, suspend payment.

V. Make all your debtors pay you punctually.

VI. Don't pay your own creditors as long as you can avoid it with honor and decency.

VII. When any sudden change in the weather occurs, be sure and wear warm underclothing. Nothing is more prejudicial to credit than catarrh.

VIII. If unfortunately, owing to circumstances over which you have no control, you should catch cold, use your pocket handkerchief.

By attending to these simple rules, we have no doubt most of the leading dry goods houses, in spite of their extravagant importations of articles for which they know there is no demand, and which nobody ever buys, will be enabled to weather the storm. To pass through the ordeal unscathed, nothing is needed but to do things which none but a lunatic would ever think of not doing.

Our State Finances.

The condition of our State Finances has, for some time past, occasioned more or less of uneasiness in the public mind. The falling off in the Canal receipts, the exhaustion of the money authorized to be borrowed by the Constitution, the failure to negotiate the recent loan, and the general stagnation of business throughout the country, have led to apprehensions that the work upon the Canals must be stopped, and even that it might be difficult, if not impossible, to make provision for payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, as they may fall due. Knowing the desirableness of accurate information upon this subject, we applied to the Auditor of the Canal Department, and received from him a letter, not intended for publication, but which states the whole case so clearly that we take the liberty of submitting it to our readers.

It will be seen from the Auditur's statement that, while the interest on the public debt will be met as it falls due, it is almost certain that the work of enlarging and completing the State Canals must, in all probability, again be suspended.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I will endeavor to give you a brief reply to your note of the 16th inst., regretting that the incessant calls upon my time have prevented my giving you an earlier answer.

1. The appropriation last Winter of $3,250,000 for the enlargement and completion of the public works the present fiscal year, it was anticipated would be met from the following sources: An eight years' 6 per cent. loan of $500,000; the proceeds of a mill tax to be levied and collected in 1857-8—$1,350,000; premium moneys loaned to Banks, $1,400,000. The tax was to be aided, or rather anticipated, by an investment of $600,000 from the Canal Sinking Fund, to be repaid from the proceeds of the tax by the 1st of July next, when $3,058,000 of Canal 5 per cent. stocks become due. The eight years' loan of $500,000 cannot now be made at par, and will probably not be attempted at present. The large falling off in canal tolls will render it improbable that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will be able to invest the whole $600,000 from the Sinking Fund in the tax; about $3 0,000 of the premium loans are locked up in the suspended Banks; other portions of this loan will not be available until the 15th of April, 1858; and the residue is coming in slowly as fast as the Banks can turn their resources into available means to meet the moderate drafts upon them by the Department. The taxes appropriated to canal purposes will not probably come into the Treasury before the 1st day of May next. And as the Treasury has already advanced from other funds about $600,000 to the above appropriation, and has now nearly $500,000 of Canal Commissioners' drafts on the Department to pay, which were drawn before the 1st of October inst., it is not perceived how the means can be raised to meet the payments arising from a further prosecution of the public works.

2. The balance or surplus of the Sinking Fund under section 1, article 7, on the 30th September 1856, was $1,259,901 99—(Senate Doc. No. 10, page 47.) To this should be added about $1,000,000—the sum not yet precisely ascertained at the Department—the surplus for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September last, and we have a total actual and estimated surplus of $2,259,901 99 now in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the Canal debt contracted prior to 1846, under sec. 1 of art. 7 of the Constitution.

It is now estimated that the State will be able to reimburse from the surplus of this fund at least $2,500,000 of the debt that falls due on the 1st of July next, so that a deficiency loan of $558,605 only will be required to extinguish that item. We expect, and probably shall not be disappointed, that the receipts from tolls from the 1st inst. to the close of navigation will be enough to pay the quarterly interest on this portion of the canal debt falling due in January and April next, after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs.

3. The Canal Fund has not contributed anything during the last fiscal year, under section 2 of article 7, of the Constitution, to the payment of the interest on the general fund debt, and it is not probable that any such contribution will be made during the present fiscal year. The interest on this part of the public debt must be paid by revenues arising from taxes when the canal revenues fail.

4. Now comes the point:

The Sinking Fund under section 3 of article 7 has not now, after paying the interest due on the 1st inst., on the new canal debt, (Senate document of 1857, page 53,) any means to pay the accruing interest which will fall due in 1858, and must depend upon deficiency loans and *equitable taxes*. It will require $655,000, besides providing for interest on any deficiency loans that may be made hereafter to pay the interest on the new debt during the year 1858. The amount which will be required will reach quite $700,000.

I should also remark that the general fund pays the interest on $142,585 49 of canal debt created under the tenth section of article 7.

On the 1st instant the aggregate balance of Canal moneys in the Banks was upwards of $3,000,000, and not exceeding one-sixth of it could be set down as available, under all the disasters which have overtaken the Banks and the country. We hope, before the 1st of January next, that a good share of this may be restored to the available column. Provision will be made at the Manhattan Company in due time to pay the interest falling due on the 1st day of January next, in coin, or its equivalent, on the Canal debt. I doubt not but the Comptroller will be prepared to do the same thing in respect to the interest on the General Fund debt.

In saying what I have, you must bear in mind that I assume our financial condition will not be any worse than it now is, or has been some months past. If the $500,000 which has again been offered shall be taken, it will not only give much relief to the country, but will flow back to the city in a two-fold amount in the shape of liquidation, as a large amount of the outstanding drafts are held by the country Banks.

It is not probable the State will ever consent to sell its stock at less than par to raise funds to pay the interest on the [illegible] debt, nor will such a contingency [illegible] to happen so long as the Canals [illegible] plus of $1,700,000 of tolls. That surplus may be used except at periods when installments of the debt of 1846 fall due, to pay the interest on the new debt until the Legislature shall by equitable taxes under the provisions of the fifth section of the seventh article, so increase the revenues of the fund as to make it sufficient.

This whole subject is important in all its bearings. I don't see how legislation can avail anything in any way.

Yours, most truly, N. S. BENTON.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—The panic has had one good result, at all events. The Convention which was to meet at Cleveland on the 29th for the purpose of dissolving the Union, has been postponed on account of the financial difficulties of the country. Whether they feared they would be unable to raise money to carry out their scheme of dissolution, or to pay their Railroad fare, we are not informed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Court-Martial—What the Charges are, and who they are Preferred by.

Central American Affairs—Walker's Movements—The Kansas Constitution to be Submitted to the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1857.

I am now able to give you some further particulars in relation to the Court Martial recently ordered to convene for the purpose of trying certain charges against Col. E. V. SUMNER. The charges are preferred by Major DEAS, Assistant Inspector-General, and originated as follows:

Before Col. SUMNER and his Cavalry left Fort Leavenworth for the expedition against the Cheyennes, Gen. SCOTT ordered the inspection of the regiment, and charged Major DEAS with that duty. A young and inexperienced officer, who had never saw a Cavalry Regiment [illegible] Military men will understand the [illegible] studied insult, intended to be inflicted on Col. [illegible] an old Cavalry officer, by subjecting his [illegible] to inspection under such circumstances. He undoubtedly felt indignant at the outrage, [illegible] too strict a disciplinarian to have given expression to his sentiments.

By the Army Regulations, when an inferior in rank inspects the command of his superior, the latter is not required to be upon the ground at the inspection. In this case Col. S. was present, and sent his Adjutant to inform the Assistant Inspector-General, that the Regiment was ready for him—whereupon the latter went through the inspection. Major DEAS was doubtedly provoked by the personal and official coldness with which Col. SUMNER treated him, and made complaint of his conduct to General SCOTT. Out of this a correspondence ensued, in which Major DEAS charges, Col. SUMNER knowingly misstated official fact; and upon that ground he preferred charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

This is a serious charge, involving the cashiering of an officer, if substantiated; but nobody here [illegible] knows Col. SUMNER believes for a moment that it [illegible] be sustained. Major DEAS presented the charges to General SCOTT, who, knowing the circumstances already, would not even read them. Persevering in his efforts, he then preferred them before General SMITH, who ordered the investigation. Of course Major DEAS fails to make out his case, we may expect that the tables will be turned upon himself. Col. S. is a cavalry officer of twenty-five years' service. Major DEAS is comparatively new in military affairs having been appointed from civil life.

There is reason to suppose that at the time [illegible] JOSEPH L. WHITE gave for publication the statement that YRISSARI had been received, and the treaty would be desired agreed to by the Cabinet, he had reason to fully suppose that the thing *would be done that very day*; but he knows better now. It never was intended to recognize the present Government of Nicaragua—of that I am well satisfied.

As I have said before, the President is waiting for an opportunity to recognize a Government to be founded there by Gen. WALKER, who expected to have been off for Central America again at an earlier date than this.

Gen. WALKER's plan is, if he is able to reach a rendezvous with anything like the force he anticipated a few weeks ago, to make an attack first upon Costa Rica, anticipating an easy victory, obtaining valuable spoils and means of prosecuting his enterprise, at the same time that he retaliates the late Costa Rican movements against him in Nicaragua, and subdues his most formidable enemy. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Information has been received from an official source to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas will submit the Constitution for adoption or rejection to the legal voters of the Territory.

There is now no prospect of an early recognition of the present Government of Nicaragua.

The President and Cabinet received to-day, through a special Committee, an invitation to visit the Maryland Agricultural Fair.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Joseph *Republican*, mentions having seen a letter stating that WM. H. WILSON, referred to in the Washington dispatch, yesterday, after having a rope tied round his neck and a pistol pointed at his head, escaped from Salt Lake safely.

Letters from California induce the belief that the Pacific section of the wagon road is by this time completed. The country between Honey Lake and Humboldt River is not so favorable as was anticipated, it being poorly supplied with grass and water.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The latest dramatic novelty at this house, PLANCHE'S "Past and Present," will be repeated here to-night. In it Mr. BLAKE plays the principal character, and it is altogether such a thoroughly meritorious performance that we recommend every one to see the piece before it is withdrawn. The other members of the *caste* are equally excellent, lacking only Mr. BLAKE's opportunity.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Ballet Troupe here is doing the best business of any theatre in the City; and deservedly, for it is perfection in its way. On Thursday a novelty is to be produced which it is said will surpass any previous effort. To-night "Il Birrichino di Pariet" will be played for the last time. It is an admirable piece, full of fun, sentiment and activity. Previous to the ballet the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Messrs. WM. HALL & SON the following vocal pieces: *Rose, Fisherman, Row*, and *Mary, of Tipperary*, two ballads, by SAMUEL LOVER, sung by Miss WILLIAMS, in her popular entertainment at the Museum. They are in LOVER's usual chaste and elegant style, and are illustrated with attractive title pages, illustrative of the lyric personages referred to.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—For several years past the telegraphic news arrangements of the Associated Press of this City have excited a vast deal of angry discussion and violent opposition on the part of a portion of the Press in other Cities and States; but by pursuing a liberal and impartial course towards the provincial journals of the whole country, the Association have had the satisfaction of seeing their coöperative example imitated by the leading journals at the East, West, North and South, until every City in the Union has its organized Association of Presses, all working in harmony, one with the other, and all in immediate correspondence with the Associated Press of this City. The Press and the public are great gainers by these associations, and their united contributions to the various telegraph lines of the country do not probably fall short of a quarter of a million dollars per annum—a large share of which is disbursed by the Association in this City. We are gratified to learn that the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which has for a number of years battled manfully in the opposition ranks, has finally adjusted its differences with the Association in that City, and will hereafter heartily coöperate with its cotemporaries in that and other cities.

☞ In the Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward Democratic nomination, THOMAS JONES, Jr., Esq., the present representative of the Forty-Second Council District, received the unanimous nomination for Assembly last evening. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., was Chairman of the Convention, and H. BELLAMY, Secretary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co's [illegible] Office No. 21 Wall-street.

The Kansas [illegible]ion.

FARROTT ELECTED BY O[illegible] THOUSAND MA-JORI[illegible]

St. L[illegible] Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following is the [illegible] majority vote for Delegate to Congress from K[illegible]:

FOR RANSOM. [illegible]OBART.

Counties.			
Leavenworth.	237	[illegible]do	79
Atchison	51	[illegible]	15
Johnson..	1,604		
Total			1,989

FOR PARROTT, FREE-STATE.

Counties.			
Douglas	1,495	Ly[illegible]	288
Shawnee	688	Co[illegible]	182
Richardson	126	Ly[illegible]	36
Breckinridge	358		
Anderson	191	Total	3,365
Majorities for Ransom			1,989
Parrott ahead			1,376

The St. Joseph correspondent of the *Republican* says that the night after the election in Kansas a party of soldiers encamped at Richmond, attacked the residence of Mr. Dalman tha Democratic representative of Nemeh County, in the Constitutional Convention, breaking the doors and windows of his house, and treating him very roughly Lieutenant Beoard was immediately sent for, but he was not able to quell the disturbance until he struck down two of the soldiers with his sabre, when the rest of them desisted and retired to their quarters.

The Land Office for the Delaware District of Kansas opened at Doniphan in that Territory on the 15th inst.

Iowa State Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The dispatch sent from Dubuque on Saturday, in reference to the Iowa election, was correct. Twenty-nine counties only have been heard from, in which Lowe, Republican, for Governor, was 500 ahead. The same counties gave Fremont 6,200 majority. In these counties the Democrats elect 14 members of the General Assembly. Nothing has yet been received leading to the belief that the Legislature is not probably Democratic.

Ohio State Election.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 19.

The official returns from forty-eight Counties show a majority of 1,917 for Chase, Republican. All the Republican State Ticket is chosen, excepting Blackensdorfer, for the Board of Control of Public Works. The Legislature is two-thirds Democratic.

From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR—THE MURDER OF THE "LIMERICK BOY"—FIRES.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The first exhibition of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Hon. M. P. Wilder, President, opened to-day at the City Fair Grounds. The weather was exceedingly cold and boisterous, but the attendance was good. The exhibition embraces cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and domestic fowls of nearly every variety; also agricultural products and implements. Dairy products were also exhibited in abundance. The exhibition is more extended and complete than any heretofore held. Among the famous horses present, are *Pocahontas*, *Lady Bliss*, *Hector*, *Trustee*, *Jr.*, *Burac*, *Trotting Childers*, *Nonpareil*, *Don Juan*, *Rip Van Winkle*, and *Gumey, Jr.* Mr. Howland Shaw, of Jamaica Plain, has on the ground four beautiful English thoroughbred stallions, just imported. Trials of speed took place in the afternoon, which attracted some little attention, but no great time was made.

In the Police Court to-day the parties implicated in the murder of John Hilton, on Saturday night, were arraigned for examination. It appearing that George J. Sutton and Capt. Bacon were not direct accessories, they were discharged on the murder account, but subsequently were held in $500 bail for the assault on Donovan. Henry L. Sutton was committed to jail to await his trial for murder.

The brass foundry of S. H. Litchfield & Co., on Lewis-street, East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night; also, a large dwelling house adjoining it, occupied by Irish families. Some wood and coal in store were also burned. The total loss is about $12,000, and Messrs. Litchfield & Co. are insured in the Hope and Market offices in New-York for about $5,000.

A fire at No. 3 Brattle-street, this evening, destroyed the property of A. Webster and J. J. Johnson, both confectioners, to the amount of $5,000. The two upper stories of the building were destroyed—damage about $2,000.

The Sinking of the Steamer Tropic on the Missouri River.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

We have received the following particulars of the sinking of the steamer *Tropic*, which occurred in the Missouri river, near Waverly, on Thursday last.

The steamer ran against a snag, crushing her wheel and tearing away a portion of her hull, when she immediately sank in 30 feet of water. She had on board 150 passengers, 12 or 15 of whom are supposed to be drowned. Wm. Wester and Joel Cross, of Company B, 2d Artillery, are known to have been drowned; also, a son of Mr. Stephens, of Kentucky, and a negro belonging to the same gentleman. A number of the deck hands, names unknown, are also among the lost.

Schenectady County Convention.

Schenectady, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Schenectady County Democratic Convention, nominated A. C. Van Patten for member of the Assembly, and J. P. Snyder for County Treasurer. It also concurred in the nomination of Hon. A. C. Paige, for Judge of the Supreme Court of this district, and in the nominations of the Democratic State Convention, and recommended Mr. Burhans, of Delaware County, for the Senatorship.

Forty of the Central America's Passengers in Cuba.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Southern mail brings dates from all points as late as due, but there is no news of importance.

The *Picayune's* correspondent says that forty passengers by the *Central America* are now residing in Cuba, being prevented from leaving by steamer in consequence of the rigid Quarantine laws.

The Fire at Chicago—Eleven Bodies Found in the Ruins.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following bodies were found last night and this morning among the ruins caused by the late fire: Jno. A. Raymond, of Worcester, Mass.; D. C. Emerson, of Lawrence, Mass., John Marsh, M. Grant, John Ware, A. Wolf, fireman; B. Hassey, D. C. White, H. Q. Bradley, J. Jungers and John High, Jr. Others are still missing.

Storm at Oswego and on Lake Ontario.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 20—1 P. M.

A terrible gale, accompanied with snow, prevails here. This morning a vessel was seen to capsize and sink off the harbor. Her name is unknown. All on board are supposed to have perished. It is supposed that five vessels are on the Lake, and it is feared they will not ride out the gale.

The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railroads.

Laporte, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

It is said that an arrangement was closed yesterday between the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Road which will tend materially to benefit each, by preventing, hereafter a ruinous competition for business.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Missouri Legislature convened here yesterday. The House organized by electing J. C. Chiles Speaker.

The Marion at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Wm. Fosdra, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock.

First Snow of the Season.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Snow fell here this evening.

The Alleged Deficit in the City Finances.

If the representations made in the offices of the Comptroller and City Auditor are to be credited, the statement that from eight to ten millions of dollars of the City funds have been squandered or misappropriated within five or six years, has no support whatever in any examination, thus far made, of the vouchers and accounts of the Financial Department of the City.

The Common Council appropriated $500 to a Special Committee, of their own appointing, to examine the various accounts of the Financial Department, but the appropriation has not been paid, as the Comptroller considers it illegal. The duty assigned to this Committee devolves strictly upon the Joint Committee on accounts. But Mr. Flagg has directed a very Clerk in his Department to afford every facility to the Committee, or anybody else authorized to require it, to make a thorough inspection of the accounts. Thus far no examination of the vouchers in the Department has been made, and but very partial inspection of the books, consequently it cannot be known what amount, if any, may have been misappropriated. A thorough examination of the vouchers will be necessary in order to ascertain this, and until this is made, in connection with the original bills, no authentic statements on the subject can be given.

The present Auditor has been connected with the finance department of the City, under various administrations, for ten years, and says he has a voucher for every dollar he has expended, with the proper requisition attached. *These have never been overhauled by any Committee.*

To determine whether deficits to any extent exist, it would be necessary to commence with these vouchers, and trace back the payment to the party who received the money; to do which an inspection of the requisition and original bills will be necessary, in order to ascertain whether an equivalent has, in every case, been rendered to the City for the pay received. Such a task would be Herculean, and would necessarily occupy a long time. To give some idea of the extent of such an undertaking, it is only necessary to state that during five years over *sixty thousand* vouchers have been filed in the Comptroller's Department; they are stowed away in cases around the walls of this and the Auditor's Department, making in the aggregate several cartloads. There have no doubt been corrupt and dishonest appropriations of the City revenue, but to what extent can only be ascertained by the course already suggested, and until that is done, all estimates of the amount must be purely conjectural. The auditor disburses only upon the requisition of other departments. The Comptroller handles no money belonging to the City, as that is all done by the City Chamberlain, who pays it upon the warrants of the Comptroller, Mayor, and Clerk of the Common Council. The City funds are collected by five officers, viz.: The Receiver of Taxes, Water Register, Collector of assessments, Collector of City revenues and Clerk of Arrears. These collect and pay over, daily, to the Chamberlain the amount received by each respectively, taking his receipt; each also makes a statement, under oath, of all moneys received daily. The Finance Department makes no contracts, except so far as to employ the clerks authorized by the Common Council. Were the joint Committee on Accounts to do its duty as required by the Charter, and make a monthly examination of the vouchers, it would be comparatively easy for them to do it, but it is quite a different affair to overhaul these for five or ten years.

In the book-keeper's department a daily record is kept of all moneys received by the City Chamberlain, the parties who pay it, and a detailed statement of every item. An abstract is daily made of the book of the Receiver of Taxes, showing the names of tax payers, the description of property on which taxes are paid, the amount of taxes received, and the interest or the discount allowed by law. This detailed statement is certified by the Deputy-Receiver. Connected with this is the sworn statement of the Receiver of Taxes, corresponding to the aforementioned return.

In respect to assessments the same routine is followed as regards the Collector and his deputies.

The payments of the Finance Department are made to the heads of Departments upon their furnishing a requisition specifying, in detail, for what work and for whom the money is required. Under the old charter it was required that these vouchers, after being examined, should be filed in the several Departments from which they emanated, the requisition alone being filed in the Comptroller's Office. One form of a requisition is as follows:

Croton Aqueduct Department,
$2,207 73.] New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.

The undersigned applies to the Comptroller of the City of New-York for $2,207 73, on account of disbursements for Croton Water Works extension.

This requisition is made in pursuance of section 353, article 2, title 7 of the Revised Ordinances, approved by the Mayor 30th of May, 1849, and is drawn against an appropriation made by the Common Council for that purpose. M. VAN SCHAICK,
President Croton Acqueduct Department.

To A. C. Flagg.

Accompanying the requisition is a list of persons to whom the money is to be paid, and the original bills. After examination and approval by the Auditor, they are returned and filed in the department from which the requisition came.

It is believed that in the Croton Department every such bill may be still found and examined, but in respect to some of the other Departments application has been made by the clerk of the Comptroller, and it was stated that these vouchers were *not* in the Department at the time. *Where* they had gone, or for what purpose they had been removed from the archives must be left to conjecture.

The new Charter, as amended to meet this very case, provides that "all moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, approved by the Comptroller, and *filed in his office.*" This system has been adopted by the Comptroller since this law went into effect. It must be seen at a glance how impracticable it would be to trace back to their source any misappropriations, while parties interested to cover up any malfeasance could obtain and spirit away their original vouchers. Under the new system, however, this is impossible, as every individual bill for work done is on file in the Comptroller's Department.

The uniform mode of payment is by a warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, which warrant is paid at the City Treasury, and then returned canceled, and placed on file in the Comptroller's office.

What shall we do with our Surplus Labor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why does not some reliable agency or company take in hand the business of supplying the country, especially the "Great West," with the kind of "help" for which they call?

I notice, with great interest, what you say this morning of the advertisement of the Galena Mining Companies for 10,000 men, and of the demand for laborers on some of the Railroads, but especially of the call for *female help* in almost all portions of the West in States.

In traveling through portions of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the past Summer, I found this *scarcity of female domestics* a matter of almost universal regret and complaint. And yet homes are fully as good there as at the East, and wages even higher.

In view of the distressing facts that stare us in the face, of a pinching Winter close upon us, and thousands of men and women out of employ, is there any scheme of practical benevolence more loudly called for, than one that shall open the way for the transfer of some considerable portion of these destitute multitudes to localities where their services are wanted and would be suitably recompensed?

Many now out of employ have not the means of taking a long journey; they do not know the real wants of the country; they need particular advice and substantial assistance. It is hardly to be expected that any considerable number of women, especially, should leave for new fields of labor without some definite assurance of the wants of the community to which they go.

But if notice could be generally given that applications for the services of men or women from any part of the country might be forwarded to some particular *head-quarters* here, a train of largely beneficent operation might be set in motion that would greatly relieve the distress otherwise inevitable.

Would it not be wiser and more benevolent to contribute funds to send forward those who would go *if they had the means* and knew where, to homes where they could earn their own livelihood, rather than to wait and pay for the food and raiment which they *must have*, or for the support of the almshouses and prisons, to which many will be driven by a stern necessity before the Winter is half gone?

Would not some such plan as Mr. Tracy is so worthily executing, in regard to finding homes for the destitute boy and girls of the Metropolis, be of admirable utility for our unemployed men and women, especially such as are without families?

There is no time to be lost; the demand is urgent, the exigency alarming. Will you not yet again call attention to this opportunity for a practical and wise benevolence? A. R. W.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

Dr. Carnochan's Introductory Lecture at the Thirteenth-street Medical College.

The Introductory Lecture to the Fall and Winter Course of Instruction at the New-York Medical College, was delivered last night at the College in East Thirteenth-street, by Dr. Carnochan, the subject being "The Study of Science." The Lecture-room was well filled, and a good band was in attendance. The chair was occupied by Peter Cooper, Esq., and after prayer by Dr. Ferris, the lecture by Dr. Carnochan was the next in order. He said that what gave Marcellus the greatest concern, in the storming of Syracuse, was the fate of Archimedes, who was so intent upon some geometrical figures, that he neither heard the noise of the Romans, nor perceived the city to be taken. Because Aachimedes would not follow a soldier until he had finished a mathematical problem, the soldier ran him through. But with such men as Archimedes, the appetite for finding out laws from facts, causes from effects, and necessary truths from the floating occurrences of the day, was as legitimate as that of the animal nature for food and sleep. What fruit did science bring, if the question were referred to the *material* wants of humanity, was a base and sordid question? Science was never brought to its present height by hopes of wealth, plenty and comfort, but by those "admirable loves" with which she can inspire her follows. Astronomy, chemistry, geology and mechanics not only furnish delightful contemplations to the student, but they put food into the mouths of the million, clothe them and fill their purses. Aristotle declared the highest and truest science to be that which was most disinterested. Bacon, treating science as separate from religion, asserted knowledge to be power, and held that truth must be tested by its fruits, that is, its instrumentality in promoting the right and useful. If there are any truths which the mind possesses, they may be called *à priori* truths, as belonging to it, prior to all that it acquires from the world around. On the other hand, truths acquired from observation were called *à posteriori* truths, because they came to the mind after they became acquainted with external facts. A mind which never observed would not be mind. When we see our image in a mirror, we know that our shape is the cause of it on one the hand, and the power of reflection in the mirror, on the other. Each of these properties is inherent in the mirror, *prior* to our presenting ourselves before it, although we could only know them *à posteriori*, by a trial. From the primary conditions of thought, *a priori* and *à posteriori* truths, science is derived. It employs Induction and Deduction, Definition and Division.

In the first place it may be asked: How are the causes of facts to be distinguished among a multitude of other facts all open to observation? By the principle of generalization. The faculty by which such similarities are apprehended, is called Observation; the act of grouping them together is called Generalization.

A phenomenon, said the lecturer, strikes your senses. You observe it with the intention of discovering its cause, and to do so, you suppose one, by way of instituting an experiment. If the hypothesis be not founded, you make a new one, which you submit to a new experiment, and so proceed until your object is attained. But to proceed in this manner, you must possess the scientific ability to institute experiments, and also the art of performing them with precision. Thus ratiocination, inductive or deductive, instituted experiments which enable us to discern the causes upon which phenomena depend. We are not within the limits of truth in dating progress from the epoch in which we live. It begins with the origin of every community. Art is the nature of man. Religion has Moses for its exponent; Philosophy, Plato; Science, Archimedes. As regards Religion, no influence is comparable to that of the people of Israel; while as regards Letters, and the Fine Arts, none is comparable to that of the Greeks. But what part had the ancients in Science? In Mathematics the discoveries of Euclid and Archimedes place their authors in the first rank of Intellectual power. Whatever system of philosophy we may profess, Plato and Aristotle will always be men of the first order. But the aspect under which the ancients present themselves in the cultivation of the sciences of observation, ratiocination, and experiment, is not equally brilliant. Their inferiority to the moderns was here clearly manifest.

If men possessed science enough to be able to foresee the consequences of a capital discovery made by abstract science, they would never ask, "Of what use is it?" While, also, they would be less astonished than they are by the practical results of great discoveries, made in the domain of nature, they would be enabled to see, in regard to those discoveries, how small is the part of chance, how great the part of pure science. An enlightened public will not believe in a complete man. It will never ask, "Who is the greatest poet, the greatest historian, the greatest painter?" But being less absolute in judgment, it will count many men in the same department of human knowledge; and thus furnished with numerous objects for comparison, will find new enjoyments of a highly rational kind, in observing the diversity of means employed by men of great gifts, in addressing the reason, the imagination and the heart.

The lecturer concluded his discourse with the following brilliant peroration: Admire the grand intellects that have existed in the past, and honor their memories for the advantages you have derived from them. And if you survey your cotemporaries, you will see many who are entitled to your admiration for their genius, and to your respect for their character. But recollect, that this general view of your fellow-men will chiefly depend upon the degree of cultivation you yourselves possess. When a man's own mind is polished, it reflects the brilliancy of other minds, but common people see no difference between man and man.

After the lecture Dr. Dorsius announced the course of lectures for the ensuing season, and the meeting adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, the President in the Chair.

The supply of eggs having been cut down upon a previous requisition, Dr. Whittlesey, of Randall's Island, addressed the Board explaining that the seemingly large requisition was expended upon feeble children, to each of whom one egg was given daily. The Board very humanely ordered the future supply *not* to be diminished.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN AT THE ISLANDS.

Governor Townsend, remarking on the attempts to steal from the islands, and on the facilities for escape among the prisoners, argued in favor of making all the keepers special policemen. After an interesting debate a special committee was appointed to consider and report, namely, Messrs. Townsend, Smith and Tiemann.

Governor Townsend, as one of the committee presented the following

REPORT:

The report of the Majority Committee on the Penitentiary upon the propriety of revising the plans for the extension of the Penitentiary as originally adopted by the Board June 9, 1857, and which by a resolution passed Aug. 11, 1857, were recommitted to the Committee to have other plans prepared; and again upon a report of a majority, made Sept. 15, 1857—referred back, now report: That they adhere to their original report and recommend that the plans for the extension of the Penitentiary, adopted June 9, 1857, be now adopted, and that the Committee on Penitentiary be instructed to have them carried out by the erection of the proposed new wing at the earliest possible period.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

Governor Oliver thought the movement hasty, and would vote against the adoption of the report. Some had been sent to him to convince him of the necessity of the intended erection, but he had failed to do so.

A warm altercation arose between Governor W. F. Pinckney and Governor Townsend as to whether a previous report had been acted upon. The former insisted that the Committee had never reported, and he moved that it be recommitted.

Governor Oliver agreed with Govern or Pinckney that the Committee had refused to report, stating they had no other report to make than the one already offered. It was not for the Committee to say that they would not have the building enlarged unless it could be enlarged in their own way. He begged for plans.

Governor Smith moved the previous question.

Governor Malony thought that no further light could be thrown on the matter. He hoped every one would vote understandingly.

Governor Townsend pressed the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution.

On vote, six Governors voted in the affirmative, and four in the negative.

Governor Townsend moved the reconsideration. It was necessary to go to work and get the building up. Motion seconded. On vote, the reconsideration was lost.

Governor B. F. Pinckney moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to report the amount of expense incurred by the alterations at Bellevue Hospital, by contract and otherwise, including all the expense therein incurred. Adopted.

Governor W. T. Pinckney was anxious to get a report from the Committee on Penitentiary, as to the amount of the cost. Governor Oliver supported the motion.

Governor Duoao thought the motion factious, and only intended to stop the building and embarrass the Committee, simply because the minority could not have matters their own way.

Governor Smith quite agreed with Governor Duoao. The object, in his opinion, was to foil the Committee. He would amend, by a resolution, that a detailed statement be presented next week. After debate the resolution requiring such a report was carried.

Governor Townsend explained that prison labor would be employed in getting out the foundation, and in the meantime the report that had been asked for should be got up and presented.

A motion was made for the payment of $50 to a party for "putting" on certain hinges upon which already on previous occasions there had been protracted debate.

Governor Duoao opposed the paymant.

Governor Oliver replied.

On vote, tha motion to take the matter from the table was sustained.

After prolonged discussion, Governor Oliver, deprecating taking any advantage of the man who had supplied the hinges, on vote, the Board refused to pay for them, whereupon the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Oct. 17:

At Bellevue Hospital		739
Lunatic Asylum		631
Almshouse		1,482
Penitentiary		738
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary		1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse		37
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse		336
Workhouse		718
Small-Pox Hospital		1
Randall's Island		990
Randall's Island Hospital		262
City Prison		349
Second District Prison		4
Third District Prison		18
Colored Home		251
Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Children at nurse		173
Total		6,910
Increase		140
Number remaining Oct. 10		6,770
Admitted		1,365
Total		8,135
Died	32	
Discharged	1,069	
Sent to Penitentiary	120	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,225
Total		6,910
Number remaining Oct. 17, 1857		6,910
Number remaining Oct. 18, 1856		5,811
Increase		1,099

Panic Makers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Under the above caption allow me to say a few words to your readers on a case in point which happened to me this morning.

On going to the yard of the Lackawanna Coal Company, in Van Brunt-street, to order some fuel, and in paying for the same, I laid down a $3 bill of the Commercial Bank of Troy, which was immediately objected to, on the ground that it was secured by real estate as well as public stocks. I attempted to reason with the clerk by saying that bills of that Bank were among those received at par, but it was of no use. "The President," said he, "had given orders to receive only such bills as were secured by public stocks alone."

Now what I would wish to impress upon your readers is the very simple duty of refusing to deal with such parties, who would still wilfully endeavor to keep up the late alarming excitement, by persisting in such a course of action. Surely it is enough for any honest trader to know that a bill offered him is receivable at par, by any of the Banks in New-York, to receive it in exchange for his wares, and let all obtain the list (published in your paper of yesterday) of Country Banks, whose bills are at par, and on refusal of any one to take such, turn round without hesitation and trade with those who would rather tend to allay than excite distrust in our present currency. I am sir, yours with respect,

FAIR PLAY.

Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1857.

A Democratic Home View of the Kansas Election.

From the Lecompton (Kansas) National Democrat, Oct. 8.

So far as we heard, the election on Monday last law everywhere passed off without any serious difficulty. In this town, the capital of the Territory, the whole proceedings were conducted with as much order and propriety as ever prevailed at an election in any State in the Union. Whatever cause we may have for dissatisfaction and regret at the result of the election, which in this county and district is sufficiently *disastrous to our party*, we cannot withhold the expression of our intense gratification that *the people of Kansas have at last met at the polls in a quiet and peaceable manner*, and have had a fair opportunity to perform one of the most important and essential acts of self-government. *The regular and orderly conduct of a popular Government has been duly inaugurated in the Territory.* No man hereafter can justly complain that any of the privileges of a freeman have been illegally withheld or forcibly wrested from him. This auspicious result is of far more importance than the mere temporary triumph of any party, however pure and patriotic may be its principles and purposes. We have faith in the ultimate triumph of Truth, and the success of Right. The field is now cleared for a new organization of parties, in which the strength of opposite political principles will be fairly tested.

We are not well informed of the actual condition of things in other parts of the Territory. But in this particular region, where we have been so overwhelmingly defeated, it is well-known and generally acknowledged, that the contest was not between Democracy and Republicanism. Whatever may have been the cause, to whomsoever may belong the responsibility, *there was no union between the Free-State Democrats and Pro-Slavery Democrats.* The vote for our candidates was given, with but few exceptions, almost entirely by the latter. The result is *a very fair test of the strength of the Pro-Slavery Party as such*, but it is no test of the strength of Democracy. The contest between this latter and the Black Republican principle is to come hereafter. We await the approach of that great struggle with entire confidence in the success of our party, when it shall be organized in such a manner as to do justice to its principles, and to secure for them a fair trial before the people. We have not now had such a trial. We have been fettered by preceding events, and especially by old organizations and personal influences, which did not command the public confidence. All this will be changed in the future. We shall take a new start, without the obstacle of unjust prejudice to impede our progress, and we have no fear that, in the end, Kansas will become a sound Democratic State, faithful to the Constitution, upholding and firmly maintaining the rights of her sister States, and not wantonly sacrificing the rights or the property of any of her own citizens.

We cannot omit in this article, the expression of our conviction that the restoration of quiet and orderly government to Kansas, is due wholly to the just, manly and impartial course of policy pursued by the present executive of the Territory. Those gentlemen of our own party who have differed from the Governor in respect to some of its measures and opinions, will come eventually to see the profound wisdom with which he has at all times acted and spoken. What would have been the condition of the Territory on Mouday last, *if the tax qualification had been demanded as a pre-requisite for voting?* Suppose the defeated ticket in this county had been carried by the two hundred votes it received through the exclusion of all the others, constituting the great mass of the population? *What would have been the weight and influence of a Legislative Assembly thus elected*, and what its power to calm the excitement of the people and to restore their confidence in the Government, territorial and general? Better, a thousand times, that we should undergo a partial and temporary defeat, than that we should triumph by questionable means, and obtain a elusive ascendancy, not based upon the real support of the people. Short sighted, indeed, were they who counseled a different course from that which has been pursued. If an honest administration of the laws shall have forced our party to pass under a loud for a while, we shall come out eventually with an unfarnished reputation, conscious of having acted justly and fairly, and strong in the strength of a righteous cause, which has not been weakened or endangered by the adoption of false and unjustifiable expedients. We may thus look to the future for a sobler triumph than any which could have been achieved upon less generous and manly principles.

The Atlantic Cable—Letter from Capt. Hudson.

United States Steam Frigate Niagara,
Isaiah Rock-Yard, Plymouth, Oct. 1, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report that we have landed all the machinery so unfortunately employed in laying out the telegraphic cable from the *Niagara*.

A large water-tight wooden tank is being prepared at this yard for the reception of the cable, and I have every reason to believe from the manner the work is progressing, that we shall commence discharging the cable on Monday next, the 5th inst.

I inclose herewith a copy of my letter to the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of the 22d of September, with their Secretary's reply. I avail myself of the occasion to report the transfer of Lieutenant C. H. Wells to the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, on the 29th ult., by order of Captain Sands, to supply the place of Lieutenant Harris, who returns home from that ship sick, and to state that the officers and crew of the *Niagara* are in good health.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence alluded to by Capt. Hudson consists of his letter to the Board of Directors of the Telegraph Company a king what their intentions were in regard to landing the cable from the *Niagara*, and the reply of the Secretary assuring him of their regret that he should be delayed so long and put to so much inconvenience, and informing him that a contract had been made for the construction of tanks for the reception of the cable, and that the work would proceed as rapidly as possible.

Foreign Enlistments by England.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Lord Napier is daily receiving hundreds of applications from American citizens, all asking employment in India. His lordship requests me to say that *his Government has resolved to employ no foreign troops whatever in India, but to quell the insurrection by the force of her own arms.* Lord N. also denies the report that he had issued orders for the arrest of filibusters by the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. He says he has no authority for issuing any such order, nor if he had the power had he done so. The story is wholly untrue.

Ship Ashore.

Wilmington, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

Ship *John Ravenel*, of Baltimore, from Liverpool for Charleston, with an assorted cargo, struck on Frying-Pan Shoals on Saturday morning. Pitched overboard part of cargo; off to-day, and lies off the bar leaking badly.—*By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq.*

Florida Affairs—A Pugnacious Governor.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Perry, of Florida, was delivered last week. It is devoted to three topics,—denunciation of Gov. Walker for his course in Kansas, the establishment of a Railroad system in Florida, and the removal of the Indians from the State. In reference to the latter, the Governor says there is now a fair prospect of their final expulsion and a riddance to the State of a curse which has retarded the settlement of a very extensive and interesting part of her territory. The result depends, according to Gov. Perry, on the prosecution of the work of expulsion by volunteer service; "native swords and native ranks" are to do the business; regular troops are useless. The Railroads of the State are progressing steadily, giving promise of completion at an early day. The chief support they receive from the State arises from the sales of lands placed in trust by the Legislature in the Internal Improvement Fund. Gov. Perry gives much attention to the affairs of Kansas, calls Gov. Walker a traitor, and denies that the people of Kansas are satisfied with his policy. Should Mr. Buchanan support Governor Walker, His Excellency proposes to denounce the President as he has denounced the Governor. He says:

"It is asserted by Governor Walker, that he is sustained in his views and positions by the President of the United States; and such a declaration from a source so distinguished, sustaining so intimate a relation to the President, caused many patriotic men to distrust him on the great, and to us, vital question of non-intervention. I am free to confess that I shared largely in that distrust. His recent letter, however, to the New-England preachers gives hope that there is a difference of opinion on this subject, and that he will be found true to the organic act, to the pledges of his party platform, the principles of his inaugural address, and the great and vital principle of non-intervention on the question of Slavery in the Territories. But, fellow citizens, should this hope prove delusive, I now declare to you, that as I have denounced Gov. Walker for his faithlessness, so I will denounce Mr. Buchanan, should he show himself untrue on this vital question."

Suicide.—John Burg, who kept a disorderly house at 12 Walker-street, while playing cards Monday night in his place, suddenly arose, left the room and went into the basement; soon after, the report of a gun was heard. On going below they found Burg sitting bolt upright against the door, holding a double-barreled gun in his left hand. In his right hand was the ramrod, one end of which rested on the trigger. He had evidently placed the muzzle at his mouth, for his brains were blown to atoms.

Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. Nothing was elicited showing the cause inducing the suicide. The parents of the deceased reside in Germany and are said to be wealthy and highly respectable people.

Baptist Lecture-Room.—On Sunday the Central Park Baptist Church, located in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, dedicated the Lecture-room of their new Church edifice. A sermon was delivered in the morning by Rev. Dr. Armitage; in the afternoon by Rev. Stephen Remington, and in the evening by Rev. A. Kinman Nott, successor to Rev. Dr. Cone. The following is the report of the Treasurer, Deacon Jonas Sparks:

Cost of Lots, May 1, 1856		$7,500
Interest to May 1, 1857		323
Completing basement		4,230
Total cost of house and lots		$12,255
Subscriptions paid in		3,023
Total indebtedness		$9,232
Remaining on bond and mortgage		6,000
		$3,232
Cost of stoves, etc		86
Balance of present indebtedness		$3,318
Collections and subscriptions received Sunday, Oct. 18		279 61

Police Intelligence.

Another Victim of Midnight Rowdies.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at Hatfield's Hotel, corner Broadway and Grand street, upon the body of a young man named Henry Dodd. From the statements made in the case it appears that about two weeks ago young Dodd attended a ball at Constitution Hall. Late at night he took supper at the Washington Saloon, in Broadway, near Grand-street. After supper he started for home, but in a few minutes was set upon by a gang of young rowdies, who, without any provocation violently beat him and left him senseless on the sidewalk. He was picked up by two policemen after 3 o'clock in the morning, and taken to the Hospital, but shortly afterwards was removed to his hotel. He told his friends that he had sustained a fracture of the jaw, at the hands of a dentist who pulled his tooth (!) He kept growing worse until Monday night, when he died. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing elicited tending to discover the persons making the assault. More witnesses will be examined to-day, when it is hoped further light will be thrown on the affair. The deceased was 20 years of age, and had been employed as a clerk in a store down town.

The recently arrested Counterfeiters.—An examination was had, yesterday, before Justice Flandreau at the Jefferson Market Police Court, of the parties recently arrested by officers Robb and Wilcky of the Deputy Superintendent's office. The names of the arrested parties are George Stanley and Mary Stanley his wife, Johnny McGraw, Joel Moore, Joseph F. Perry and George Slocum, a Negro. Officers Robb and Wilcky testified to the facts of the arrest of the parties named, and the description and quantity of bogus money found on their persons, as heretofore published in the Times. Mary Stanley testified that she bought $10 counterfeit bills, to the amount of $500, on the Bank of Rondout, of Mr. Moore, and was to pay him $30 for each $100, the proceeds of the money after she had passed it. She testified further that Moore supplied other parties with counterfeit money on similar terms. Touching Perry, no evidence was adduced showing that he intended to pass any of the counterfeit money found in his possession. He was, accordingly, discharged by the Magistrate. All the remaining parties were detained in custody. Mary Stanley was held as a witness.

Fugitives from Justice.—Officer Blackwood, and other officers of the First Ward, late Monday night arrested John Regan, Geo. W. Duane, Hamilton Wilson and Ellen Wilson, charged with being fugitives from justice from Monroe County, this State. They were arrested on a warrant of Coroner Quinn, of Monroe County. Yesterday the Sheriff of the County, who came in pursuit of them, took them home, where they are to be tried for murder.

Fires.

Fire in Reade-street.—The alarm of fire at 7½ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the basement of the New-York and Erie Railroad buildings on Reade, Duane and West streets. The basement is occupied by Powell & Ransdell, provision dealers. They sustained a damage of about $200. Probably insured.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a tea store, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The damage was trifling, and was covered by insurance.

Fire in Wooster-street.—At a quarter after 12 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the frame dwelling-house No. 206 Wooster-street, occupied by David Day, a colored waiter. His furniture was damaged about $50, and the injury to the building was $30, both covered by insurance. Mr. Bu[illegible], of Brooklyn, owned the building.

Nomination of Ex-Governor Seymour for Assembly.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Convention of the First Assembly District of Oneida County have placed in nomination Hon. Horatio Seymour.

Governor Seymour, to whom this nomination will be an entire surprise, reached this city on Saturday on his way to Utica. The District for which he is nominated is strongly Republican; and whether he accepts or not, it is doubtful if he will be elected. But we also trust that the example of this nomination will be followed throughout the State, and that the Democrats of the several counties will send such men as Dickinson, Seymour, Bouck and Hanson to the State Legislature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BARNES & PARE
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
No. 12 Ann-st., Up-stairs, 18 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of Drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARE,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT COMBINATION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discrimin

POLITICAL NOTICES.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.
HIRAM KETCHUM,
of New-York.
For Secretary of State.
JAMES O. PUTNAM,
of Erie.
For Comptroller.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON,
of Herkimer.
For State Treasurer.
LYMAN ODELL,
of Livingston.
For Attorney-General.
HENRY H. ROSS,
of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.
ROSWELL GRAVES,
of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner.
GOLDSMITH DENNISTON,
of Steuben.
For Inspector of State Prisons.
JOHN M. STEVENS,
of Westchester.
Election TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIITH, AND XVIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing HIRAM McLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$8,000 A YEAR.—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE for sale, which produces the above sum. Is leased to a first-class tenant, whose business is not prejudiced by the hard times. Rent promptly paid, and is constantly improving in value; in perfect repair, and the owner only parts with it for want of cash. To any party willing and able to invest from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, at a net income of 10 per cent. per annum, over and above taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., the present is a good opportunity. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL Gothic cottage and eight lots of land, within half an hour's ride of Fulton Ferry, situated in Greenfield, near Flatbush, and warranted perfectly healthy. Will sell at a great sacrifice, on easy terms, or exchange for anything of real and equal value. Inquire of WM. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK house, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. W. CRONK, No. 78 West 36th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At Audubon-park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in fine order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in the kitchen, and cistern-water in second-story; heated by hot-air furnace; location within five minutes' walk (plank) of the 152d-st. station; house surrounded by very fine trees, both Evergreen and Deciduous. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 105 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A FINE 3d-story loft, in house No. 191 William-st., with Croton water, and good light. Rent reasonable—insurance light in the building. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, 58 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 3 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within one minute's walk from ferries. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

$300.—TO LET—AT THIS CHEAP RENT, FROM now until 1st May next the handsome modern three story and basement houses Nos. 280 and 282 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., handsome location. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 46 William-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, PARLOR AND THIRD stories of a neat small brick house in 36th-st., near Broadway, to a small family; rent moderate. Inquire of S. W. CRONK, No. 78 West 36th-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 307 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A SMALL, well-built house, with a few lots attached, on the line of the Fulton-av. Railroad, Brooklyn, or a house and a few acres of ground in the country, within a few miles of the City. A person having neat, comfortable place, and willing to sell for price in keeping with the present value of money, can hear of a customer by addressing Mr. SAMPSON, care of Mr. George Jones, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—TILL MAY 1, near one of the squares, and below 24th-st., preferred. Rent not over $80 per month. Address, immediately, G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

WANTED—A STORE ABOUT 20 BY 40 FEET, ON Broadway, between Chambers and Bleecker sts., on the west side, for 3 or 6 months. Address Box No. 2,711 Post-Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st for the past nineteen years, is now selling his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

Beautiful Gold Enameled Watches for Ladies, some with Diamonds on the outside, at extraordinarily low prices.

Richly Engraved Hunting Watches for ladies, very low.

Gold Detached Levers and Lepines.

Fine Gold English Patent Levers for gentlemen, very low indeed, and Silver ones also.

Splendid Pocket Chronometer Watches, extremely low, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made, will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Watches exchanged.

Ladies' Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets of all descriptions.

Diamond Pins and Rings at very low prices indeed.

Plain and Figured Gold Bracelets.

Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.

Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.

Gold Fob Keys, Seals, Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Seal Rings.

Plain and Chased Gold Rings; Pure Gold Wedding Rings.

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils and Pens.

Gold Lockets, Silver Napkin Rings, Port-monnaies, and Fruit Knives.

All the above will be sold at remarkably low prices, as the subscriber is determined to close out his present stock at prices to suit the times. Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

PERSONAL.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted as a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 8 years old. A line dropped to Westan, N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—THE SUBSCRIber now offers for sale his choice assortment of bulbs, carefully selected to insure a fine bloom, either in the room or the pleasure ground. A. SMITH, Seedsman,
No. 64 White-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS AND SHOES, NOW READY, AT 30 THOMAS MCCONNELL'S, 302 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.
L. O. WILSON & CO.,
During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,
FOR CASH,
At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,
Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.

HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.

DRUGGETS,
BOCKINGS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12 Cortlandt,
and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Brocne and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONO SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
300 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONO SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Amehne, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 476 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 476 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for cash.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS.
We now offer our
LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FASHIONABLE
FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
FOR CASH.
B. M. SMITH,
(Late Smith and Pitcher,)
No. 34 Murray-st., corner Church-street, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
By
RETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Corsets 50c. and $1.
Worth $1 50 and $2.
For thirty days only.
MRS. GAYNOR,
No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Bilkes, Velvets, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., at par for goods at
J. JOHNSON & SONS',
No. 5 Division-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH!
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
at
ALEXANDER JUSTS,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
12,000 dresses LAWN, 36 cents each, 8 yards long.
7,000 dresses Valencia PLAIDS, 10c. each, 10 yards long.
3,000 dresses DE LAINE, 4s. 6d. each, 9 yards long.
7,000 dresses all colors in PARAMATTA, 8s. each, 8 yards long.
3,000 dresses PERSIAN DE LAINE, 10s. each, 10 yards long.
4,000 dresses double-width PLAIDS, 12s. each.
10 cases heavy COTTON FLANNEL, 10 cents, worth 12 cents.
5 cases double-width SHEETING, 18¾ cents, worth 2s.
200 pieces ducal PLAIDS, silk stripe, 12 cents.
7,000 pieces Fall hat RIBBONS, 12 cents, worth 18¾ cents.
Ladies will do well to call and see the bargains in every description of dry goods; in no instance over 50 cents on the dollar.
ONLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
P. S.—No connection with any other house in this street.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETINO, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting—
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s. 6d., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, in all sizes,
At a wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
900 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF
DRY GOODS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of a
LARGE JOBBING-HOUSE
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
RETAIL FOR CASH,
COMPRISING $200,000 WORTH OF
SILKS,
MERINOES,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
in every variety.
LINEN GOODS
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
Sale to commence on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 21,
In the Store,
No. 390 BOWERY, (opposite 5th-st.)
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The goods are all the newest styles, this Fall's importation. Will be sold at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only,
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
4-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST!
IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
For the purpose of
EFFECTING MORE RAPID SALES
We shall offer,
AT BOTH STORES,
On and after
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
Our entire stock of very desirable
SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,
At 30 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WARRANTED GENUINE "BAJOU GLOVES,"
Of the finest quality of kid and best manufacture,
ALL CHOICE FALL COLORS,
At 70 cents per pair,
COST TO IMPORT 87½ CENTS.
Purchasers may rely on the above being strictly as represented.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!
Fashionable Fall Dress Goods of every description, at 25 per cent.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Ynrd-and-half wide
EUGENIE FANCY PLAIDS,
A novelty, at 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock, including all the most fashionable styles, MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
10 cases more opened at
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Newest Fall Styles,
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS AND $1.
Sales at this immense reduction will commence
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
at
PANIC PRICES!
HASTINGS & FORBY,
Nos. 43 and 45 Dey-st.,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
And many articles of their
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
AT RETAIL FOR 60 DAYS,
FOR CASH,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE STOCK EMBRACES:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES,
SCARFS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS GENERALLY.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS.
LADIES' & MISSES' WOOLEN HOODS, AND TALMAS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for French China, English Iron-stone China, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 80
White French China Soup Plates the dozen	1 80
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 60
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 20
White French China Dinner Sets, worth $40	29 75
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Fancy Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	13 00
Fancy Colored French China Dinner Sets	75 00
White Iron-stone Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
White Iron-stone Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, reduced to	90 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, reduced to	55 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $50, reduced to	35 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $30, reduced to	22 00
Hall-lights	3 00
One-light Brackets	50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces	19 50

THE PUBLIC
are respectfully requested to examine the goods enumerated above, as well as our very large assortment of Parismade
CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
every dollar's worth of which we will gladly sell at
THE PRIME COST.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS!
NOTICE!
FINANCIAL CRISIS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
OFFER THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRESS, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SETS,
BOYS' COLLARS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of the sale,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A large and beautiful assortment,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought under the present pressure, for sale
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILK VELVETS,
EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
An additional lot of these
VERY POPULAR GOODS
Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 19,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

PARENTS, OBSERVE!
THAT SCHOOL SUITS,
DRESS SUITS, AND
TRAVELING SUITS,
FOR BOYS,
BOYS' RAGLANS, &c.,
Elegant,
Fashionable,
Durable,
Are marked down,
der Cost, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laine and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Owing to the great pressure in money matters, the subscriber has reluctantly concluded to sell off,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock, consisting of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
worth of the
CHOICEST MOURNING GOODS
EVER IMPORTED.
Many large lots having been purchased at recent Auctions, greatly below the cost of importation, and, with the sacrifice now making, will be found most advantageous to purchasers. An inspection before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
RICH NEW CLOAKS,
30 PER CENT. ANNEXION.
SILKS GREATLY UNDER COST.
SILK ROBES 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST.
IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY,
ALL
GREATLY UNDER COST.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway above 9th-st.

RICH DRY GOODS,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Rich chene silk, worth $2, Sold at $1 25.
Elegant Bayadere silk, worth $1 75, Sold at $1 25.
Brocade Bayaderes, worth $2 25, Sold at $1 50.
With a great variety of other styles at the same rates of prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Rich and elegant sets of laces and embroideries, French worked bands, medallion sets,
Infants' medallion caps,
Edgings and insertions,
All at 50 per cent. under regular prices, by
JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.
A splendid assortment of these beautiful goods in all their variety of styles,
Sold at $1 37½. Worth $2.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
COLLARS AND SETS.
CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
HONITON POINT,
BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,
And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CARPETS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.
DOUGHTY & BRO.,
c. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Newest, best cheapest. Open now and every month, at No. 297 Broadway, by S. CHAMBERS. N. B.—When hatters turn tailors, milliners, shoemakers, and Jack of all trades, look out for trash and a crash.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
$100,000 WORTH OF NEW FALL GOODS
TO BE SOLD
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
SILKS.—13c. and 14c. SILKS reduced to 10c.; 16c., 18c. and 12s. SILKS reduced to 6s.; 8s. and 9s. SILKS reduced to 6s., &c.
MERINOS.—10c. FRENCH MEBINO reduced to 85c.; 8s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 65c.; 6s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 45c.
2,000 pieces PARAMATTA marked down 1s. to 8s. per yard; 1¼ yds. wide PARAMATTA, 1s.; very fine, 1s. 6d.; 1s. 3d. French DE LAINES, 1s. 3d.; 1s. 6d. DE LAINE, 1s.; 1s. 3d. do., 10c.; elegant Gala PLAIDS, 1s.; Scotch GINGHAM, 6¼c.; 10-4 Waltham SHEETING, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.; double-width PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, 10c., usually 1s.; MERRIMACK CALICOES, 9c., regular price 1s.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BANKRUPT STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
Also, $30,000 worth of Black Silks, the importation of MARTIN, OEISLER & CO. To be sold at retail at prices unheard of heretofore. An elegant Black Silk will be sold for 6s. 6d., and a superb article for 7s.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
corner of Monroe-st.

NOTICE.—FINANCIAL CRISIS.—FURS! FURS! FURS!—To be sold regardless of cost, in consequence of the present depressed state of affairs. F. H. PHILLIPS, No. 278 Grand-st., offers to the public an inducement which cannot again appear before them. The proprietor having purchased for cash the whole of an immense bankrupt stock of rich fancy Furs, which he is now selling 25 per cent. below their original cost. Ladies will therefore do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our newly-invented style of Fur Duster, Talmas, Carnivals, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. This is at the present time acknowledged to be the cheapest Fur-store in the City.

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH WOOL and Shaker-knit under-garments, also every description of under-shirts and drawers, from auction, selling very cheap at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BED AND BERTH blankets, French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, doeskins, plaid poplins, woolen plaids, linens, table cloths, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 683 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, two furnished bedrooms and parlor, the former communicating or ad

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. Barss, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their Salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, parlor suites, etageres, &c., &c.

Also cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to pay advances,

Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.—To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, for account of whom it may concern:

175 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Stock....$100 each.
60 shares New-York Central Railroad.....$100 each.
30 shares Bank of State of New-York.....$100 each.
130 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
485 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each.
50 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. Stock.....$100 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank Stock....$100 each.
30 shares Artisans' Bank Stock.....$100 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of North Carolina, due 1885.
$10,000 8 per cent. 1st mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Co., due 1882....$1,000 each
$10,000 8 per cent. 1st mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co., due 1878...$1,000 each.
$6,000 7 per Bonds of Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Co.....$1,000 each

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
Office No. 56 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. (Assessment) Bonds, 1863.
$1,100 New-York City 7 per cent. (Assessment) Bonds, 1862.
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
100 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
200 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
200 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
5 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
Next Regular Sale SATURDAY, Oct. 24.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Special sales every other day.

Ferd Ludlow, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT THE DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE at 12 o'clock:
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
50 shares United States Trust Co. Stock.....$100 each
50 shares Chicago and Rock Island Stock.....100 each
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. Stock....100 each

F. Nash, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 329 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centretables of the most exquisite carvings, rosewood etagere, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; superior singing canary birds and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table 14 feet, dining and arm chairs, secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystallized ruby-cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, Brussels toilet sets, spring hair mattresses, hair geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lambs' wool blankets, rosewood chamber suites in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch-bed. Also, bedroom suites, Ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of prime kitchen crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHINA, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, CHANDELIERS, THIRTY TONS COAL, HERRING IRON SAFE, WINES, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 152 21st-st., a few doors from 4th-av., the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., of the house. Terms of sale will be cash, and the entire catalogue will be sold strictly without reserve. Those at a distance are assured that the house is replete with fashionable first-class furniture, which has been used but three months and in perfect order. Goods must be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers. Three full marble-top etageres, with plate doors; Turkish chairs in tapestry, French lounges; three large and elegant pier mirrors; brocade lace curtains; Egyptian and stationary top-centre, sofa and pier tables; French escritoire; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; marble music cabinet; rosewood corner etageres; consoles in buhl work; over 100 yards Brussels carpets, with rugs to match; bronze and ormolu clock; two costly rosewood secretary book-cases, lined with satin, and 22 elegant oil-paintings, richly framed; Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a beautiful collection of marble and Parian parlor ornaments.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Rosewood wardrobes, with mirror fronts; rich carved bedsteads; 18 superior hair-mattresses; marble-top bureaus, washstands; commodes, China toilet sets; suites in hair cloth; French chairs; Pastile paintings, engravings; tête-à-têtes; arm-chairs; extension dining-table; rich silver ware of every description, cut-glass; with oak dining-room chairs; marble-top buffet; two fine sofa-bedsteads; library bedroom furniture, &c. Also, large iron safe and 30 tons of coal. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
SIG. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the beautiful statuary, alabaster and fancy goods, all of a recent importation, consisting of about 2,000 lots of large Medici Etruscan, Roman and Antique Bardiglio, agate and yellow, of Siena marble; vases of various styles and shapes, some of which are five feet high; verde antique &c.—all of which are beautifully sculptured in alto and basso relievo; Pompeiianna and vases, with an immense variety of tazzas, verde prato work, vases, card-trays and ornaments of the newest styles. The importation of Signor Pandolfini, recently selected by him in Italy. Also, a number of beautiful Carrara marble statues, for parlors, of the most exquisite description, including about 20 pieces of large size garden statuary, &c.; superb black marble clocks of the finest quality, various sizes, coupe and figures of real bronze of a rich order, antique card plates and pitchers, and other beautiful goods. The above can be examined one day before the sale.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, an entire invoice of gold and silver watches, and watch movements, including some of the finest movements imported into this market, all of good and salable styles.

Also, an invoice of gold jewelry of the best description, consisting of gold bracelets, brooches, breastpins, earrings, lockets, finger-rings, silver sets of forks and spoons, and other articles in the line, imported for this season's City retail trade.

The foregoing comprises an entire shipment of these goods, have come direct from the Custom-House to ourselves, have not been selected from, and will be sold for cash, without reserve, to close a concern. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.
RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., balance of the stock of furniture, all of which was made expressly for the City retail trade, and which is ordered to be sold without reserve, consisting of the richest styles of goods, viz.: heavy carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, splendid carved etageres, centre tables, rich chamber furniture of every description, armoires, pier glasses, corner stands, fancy tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c.; dining-room sets, hall-stands and chairs, all of which is of the first quality, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing first-class houses. Catalogues now ready.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 322 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted and in the most perfect repair, 18.8x22 feet: lot 20 feet deep; ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 2½ to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, embracing State and Railroad Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. Regular sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or sales made every day, if desired. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. Persons holding books of subscription to the new loan, and those who took envelopes at the last meeting, are particularly requested to hand them in to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., in order that the Finance Committee may be informed of the amount of the subscription.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOR DRY Goods, for want of use, one of Chilton's large portable hot-air Furnaces; will heat three or four large floors; in perfect order. Also used about three months; also, three-class piano, can be selected from a large stock. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the sums to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 13 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. G. Fearing,	Nehemiah Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Dunham,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster.
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Oray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John E. Develin,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNFAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.

By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREEN LEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$100,000.—AMERICAN GOLD AND silver for sale, in sums to suit, at 2 per cent. premium, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.
CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials,
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS FONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Hoosic Point, Troy or Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

None of the steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, if by any collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NAW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:30 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment. WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS'S, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly Dubois & Stonaar and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash; it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new; city-made, rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front, fully warranted. Price $235 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 318 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung Base and Square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

EIGHT GOOD PIANO-FORTES TO LET—At prices to suit the times. One new rosewood Piano for sale for $135; round corners; one carved legs, double round corners, a splendid instrument, and inlaid beautiful instrument, new, $200, at No. 289 Bowery.

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES AND TWO MELODEONS TO RENT, at $2, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale very cheap for cash. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED 7-octave Pianos, two with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted; will be sold at $200 and $240. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 194 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, entirely different from freezing. I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgehill, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7.30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TENTH-AVENUE MURDER.

The Murderer Known—His Supposed Flight from the City.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Since the murder in Tenth-avenue last Saturday night, Acting-Inspector Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, and his officers have been making assiduous search for the morderers. Yesterday morning, at 5, officer Toomey succeeded in arresting one of the boys who was with the fellow that stabbed the deceased. The name of the arrested boy is Daniel Cunningham; he lives at No. 90 Tenth-avenue. He has given the name of the boy who stabbed Swenson, and he turns out to be James Rogers, a boy 18 years of age, who lived with his mother at No. 29 West Twelfth-street. The third boy was Stephen McGivney, who lives in Twenty-first-street. Neither Rogers nor McGivney have been arrested, but there is little probability they will long elude the vigilance of the Police.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Coroner's investigation was resumed, before Coroner Hills, at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. The following is the evidence taken and the verdict of the Jury:

Daniel Cunningham, sworn—I live at No. 90 Tenth-avenue; on last Saturday night, about ten o'clock, I was coming down Tenth-avenue, in company with two boys named Jimmy Rodgers and Steve McGivney; as we arrived near Twenty-first-street we met a man and woman; this was on the left side of the avenue, coming down; they had just turned into the avenue from Twenty-first-street; as we were passing them Jimmy hit the woman a knock with his elbow in her side; the man turned around as though he intended to strike Jimmy, when I and Steve tried to pull Jimmy away; I think the man struck Jimmy; Jimmy walked a few paces away, and then opened his knife and turned back upon the man; I did not see him open his knife; I believe Jimmy stabbed the man; I heard the woman shriek murder; I did not see the knife at all, but I saw Jimmy strike at the man; I suppose he stabbed the man because the woman immediately cried out murder, and the man also; I was frightened and ran away with Steve; Jimmy ran down Twenty-first-street towards the river; I did not see the man fall; I and the other boy went down the avenue to Nineteenth-street, and then down to the river; we were pretty near a block off when the stab was given; I have not seen Jimmy since Saturday night; Jimmy had been drinking some and was a little drunk; his home is in Twelfth street, but in what part of the street I do not know; previous to the stabbing Jimmy had a difficulty with a boy, in Tenth-avenue, because the boy would not give him a piece of his apple; there was no other difficulty that evening.

By a Juror—I have known Jimmy Rodgers but two weeks; he used to associate with boys in Sixteenth-street; I never saw him have a knife; I met him Saturday night in Seventeenth-street near Eighth-avenue; we all took a drink once during the evening, but I don't remember the place; I have told no one about the stabbing since it occurred; I saw Stephen on Sunday; he said he believed Jimmy had killed the man; Jimmy, on the night the murder was committed, had on a red shirt, drab coat and drab pants.

Henry Block, sworn—I reside at No. 110 Pitt-street; last Saturday night about ten o'clock, I was in Mr. Meyers' store, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue; while in the store a boy came running in followed up to the door by three boys; the boy they were chasing I have since learned to be David Scott; the largest of the three boys tried to strike the boy they were chasing; after the boy came into the store, the other boys went away down the avenue; in a few moments I saw the three boys coming towards the store arm-in-arm; one of them said "that is the man I want to lick," referring to me; they soon went away; I saw no knife in the hands of either of them; I went in the store again; and, in almost a minute afterwards, I heard a cry of murder; I ran immediately out of the store, and saw the deceased fall; I saw one of the three boys I had previously seen turn round into Twenty-first-street; I pursued after him but he dodged round a lumber-yard and I lost sight of him; I came back to where the deceased was lying; I recognize Daniel Cunningham, the previous witness, as one of the three boys I saw on Saturday night; the boys acted as though they had been drinking some, but were not much intoxicated.

Dr. Eben Hasselt, sworn—I am a physician at No. 71 West Thirty-seventh-street; on Sunday I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of John Swenson, at his residence, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street; I found an incised and penetrating wound about five-eighths of an inch in length, situated at the juncture of the cartilage of the fifth rib of the right side with the sternum; no other marks of external violence were upon the body; upon internal examination this wound was traced upwards and inwards, with an inclination a little to the left, till it entered the ascending aorta within the cavity of the pericardium about half an inch above its origin, making an incision in the artery similar in size to the external wound; the cavity of the pericardium and surrounding tissues were filled with clotted blood; the instrument that caused this wound completely divided the cartilage of the fifth rib, which was partly ossified, and partly divided the cartilage of the fourth rib in its upward course; it was probably an ordinary dirk-knife, with a blade four or five inches in length, with which the man was inflicted; all the other organs of the deceased were in a healthy condition, with the exception of the lungs, which were found adhering to the pleura by bands of false membrane of recent date; in my opinion, death was produced by the stab and wound I have described.

The above terminated the evidence, and the case was given to the Jury, after a brief charge by the Coroner. The following was the verdict:

"That John Swenson, the deceased, came to his death by a stab received on the evening of the 17th day of October, 1857, while walking in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, by the hands of James Rodgers."

It is supposed that Rodgers has left the City. He lived with his mother, at No. 24 West Twelfth-street, but has not been home since the night of the murder. As he has relatives living at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, it is presumed that he has gone there. An officer has been dispatched to Woodbridge, to see if he is there. Meantime, Acting-Inspector Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, is making every effort to find him, if he is still in the City. Charles McNamee and Edward Blaney, the two boys arrested on Sunday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, were discharged after the Jury rendered their verdict. The boy Cunningham is kept in custody as a witness.

The Will of Rufus W. Griswold, Esq.

The following is a copy of the Will of Rufus W. Griswold, Esq., presented for probate in the Surrogate's office on Monday. It is understood that the Will will be contested by the two persons claiming to be widows of the deceased. All parties were represented Monday, and the hearing was adjourned until one week from Saturday:

"*In the name of God Amen.*—I, Rufus Wilmot Griswold, now of the City of New-York, and late of the city of Philadelphia, maker of books, being in feeble health, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, blessed be Almighty God for the same, mindful of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, do make, publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time made.

First—I direct my general executor, hereafter named, so soon after my decease as may be, to pay and discharge all my just debts, and funeral expenses.

Second—I give to the New-York Historical Society the portrait of Thomas Campbell, (the last, I believe, ever painted from life,) the portrait of Alice Cary, the portrait of Fitz Green Halleck, the portrait of Frances S. Osgood, the portrait of Edgar A. Poe, and the portrait of Capt. Sutter. Also, all books from my library, to be selected by George H. Moore, Esq., my executor, now Librarian of said Society, from my stock of American History, or Biography, or Literature, not now possessed by that Society. Also, to my friend Dr. John W. Francis, my set of the *History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* by Schoolcraft. Also to my friend John William Wallace, Esquire, the water-color painting hanging in my study of scenery, near Windsor, in England. Also to my friend George E. Kapp, Esquire, the portrait by Charles Wilson Peale of Joseph Dudley of New Hampshire, and my [illegible] Curiosities." Also one of each of the books I have published in the octavo form. Also to my friend Miss Mary Y. Bean, for her study, the rosewood table and two rosewood chairs, hair-medallion backs (made by Belter), together with the works of Wilkie, a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court*, and one of the *Poets and Poetry of America*, *Female Poets of America*, *Prose Writers of America*, and *Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*. Also to my friend Miss Alice Cary, the bed, bedding and bedroom furniture, viz., besides what pertains immediately to my bed, the rosewood bureau, and two rosewood chairs with medallion backs, also my gold watch. Also to my brothers Merrill Griswold, John Griswold and Chauncey Griswold, and my sisters Pamela Strong, Orre Gleason and Elizabeth Ames, each a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court* and also of the *Poets and Poetry of America*, *Female Poets of America*, *Prose Writers of America and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*. Also to the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., a copy of the new edition of the *Republican Court*.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my friend George H. Moore, Esq., of the City of New-York, the residue and remainder of all my estate, both real and personal, of every kind, whereof I may die seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled, including all rights to copy-right, and all rights arising from contracts in regard thereto,

In Trust, nevertheless to sell and dispose of the same, excepting only my unpublished works and manuscripts, hereinafter referred to, and convert them into money, at time and in such way as shall seem to him best, and to apply the proceeds thereof, after satisfying the foregoing bequests, to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a single monument over my grave in Greenwood Cemetery. Provided that in case the amount so realized shall exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or be more than sufficient, in the judgment of my said executor, for the erection of a suitable monument, then the remainder, if not more than two hundred dollars, shall be paid to my father, Rufus Griswold, and if more than two hundred, shall be equally divided among my sisters, Mrs. Orre Gleason and Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, and my brother, John Griswold.

Fourth—As to all of my unpublished works, whether printed or written, and all my manuscripts, including all letters to me, and including diaries, revises and proofs, I desire and direct that my said executor shall take charge and possession of them immediately upon my death, and shall make thereafter—with the advice and consent of my friend, John William Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose great kindness and important services to me hitherto lead me to hope that he will consent to act with Mr. Moore, my general executor, as one of my literary executors—such disposition thereof as they shall think proper, either in the way of publication, preservation or otherwise; and I desire that any new edition or editions of my works, or of any of them, be brought out under their supervision, or under that of some person to be appointed by them or the survivor of them. And in cases where others are owners of, or interested in copyrights originally mine, I respectfully ask such persons, and make it my will so far as I have a right so to do, that they confer with my said literary executors, or the survivor, in regard to any new editions, and be guided by their advice and suggestions.

And I do further will and direct, that said Moore and Wallace, and either of them, have access to my chamber, study and all other places where my said unpublished papers and manuscripts are kept, and execute the trust in regard thereto, so far as they may find convenient, immediately after my decease. And I do also will and direct that all the moneys received from any of my said unpublished works or writings shall, after deducting the proper expenses and charges of my literary executors, go to the said George H. Moore in trust, nevertheless, for the purposes hereinbefore, *thirdly* provided.

Fifth—I do hereby appoint my friend, the said George H. Moore, general executor of this my will, with full power to act as sole executor, except as regards my unpublished works and manuscripts, with respect to which he is to act with the advice and consent of my literary executor hereinafter named. And I do hereby appoint my friend John William Wallace, Esq., my literary executor, to act as such in conjunction with the said George H. Moore, Esq., in the manner hereinbefore granted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of August, A. D. 1857.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

Undersigned by Peliny Miles and R. Ogden Doremus.

HALF YEAR OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—Statements at the meeting of the Executive Committee just held, showed that the receipts for six months had been $151,536, or less by $11,000 than in the same months last year. The sales by colporteurs, though in some localities diminished, have on the whole increased about $5,000, and the grants of publications have increased nearly 1,000,000 pages.

The Society's operations have so far exceeded its receipts, that notes given for printing paper will fall due in November to the amount of $8,914 17; and in December, $15,698 34; total due within six months, $40,451 54.

A font of Armenian type is now casting in New-York, under the care of Rev. Dr. Riggs, from Constantinople, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Baxter's Saints' Rest*, and other works in Armenian, are to be electrotyped here by the Society, and the electrotype plates sent to Turkey for use by the mission, who request no less than $10,000 for their operations the current year. The venerable Rev. Frederick Monon, now in this country from Paris, also requests enlarged appropriations for France.

The Society are endeavoring by all proper means to curtail expenses so far as consistent with the efficient prosecution of its work, and bespeak the early assistance of friends and patrons, especially such as have escaped financial embarrassments.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock P. M. Present, Commissioners Cooley, Butterworth, Russell, Field, Green and Hoog.

Communications from the Nurseryman and from the Superintendent of the Park, in relation to trees to be planted, and proposing grounds for a museum, were read and referred to the Committee on Trees and Plants.

The Treasurer submitted his regular report of the condition of the finances of the Board.

Reports from the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, containing the drafts of ordinances to be adopted by the Board for the government of the Park and efficient prosecution of the work, were read and referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Ordinances.

It was referred to the Joint Committee on Appropriation of Grounds and on Trees and Plants, to select suitable grounds for a museum.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. Brady

has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost. They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

The New Discovery

is applied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in the new productions. They are in every artistic respect perfect.

Groups of Families

taken by this mode will be found to possess a value quite distinct from ordinary family portraits.

The Extraordinary Size

of some of these works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. Brady at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

The National Chess Congress

is also on exhibition.

Associations or Clubs

desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

The Gallery

contains an unrivaled collection of Portaits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large Wholesale Stock of Clothing at Retail for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddslres to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre continues the centre of attraction. Night after night it is crowded to overflowing by fashionable audiences to witness the grand new drama, from the *Ledger* story, of "Bion the Wanderer." It will be repeated to-night, with "Hugh the Outlaw" and "The French Spy." Messrs. Allen, Fox, Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Miss Daly, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz., the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

The Gorlin of the Wood.—This comic pantomime by the Carlo Family is doing a capital business at Barnum's Museum. It is full of uproariously mirthful scenes, and compels all who witness it to laugh from beginning to end. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

McBray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The Ladies, whose decision is law, indorse McBray & Lanman's Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Everett House, Union-square, New-York.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.

Hawley D. Clapp.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, Nos. 128, 127 and 130 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Presbyterian Church.

The corner-stone of the Greene-avenue Presbyterian Church was laid on Monday at 4 P. M. The order of exercises were prayer by Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church; singing an original hymn; address and laying the corner-stone by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Lorenzo Wescott; addresses by Rev. H. J. Vandyke, Rev. Mr. Rockin, and Rev. Dr. Lord; prayer by Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, and benediction by the Pastor.

The contents of the box were a Bible, a copy of Home and Foreign Record, also a parchment containing a history of the organization of the Church, the name of the members, the name of the Pastor, elders and trustees, architect and builders.

This Church was organized in June, 1856, by the Presbytery of Nassau, in connection with the General Assembly (O. S.) of the Presbyterian Church, and commenced erecting this building in August, 1857. The Church is located on the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, fronting on Greene, and is a combination of the Byzantine and Norman styles. The cost of building and ground, which includes an extra lot on Greene-avenue, designed at a future day for a parsonage, is about $40,000. The building is 74 feet on Greene-avenue and 132 on Clermont-avenue. The outside height, to the eave cornice, is 40 feet, and to the ridge of the roof 65 feet; the main tower on the angle of the avenues is 23 by 23 feet, and is finished with a spire, of which the whole height is 200 feet. The flanking tower, on Greene-avenue, is 19 by 19, and 90 feet high. The lecture room, which is a part of the building, fronting on Clermont-avenue, is 26 by 86 feet, two stories, and is to be used for Sabbath-School Rooms, a Pastor's Study, Lecture Room, &c. The material is the best hard brick, with Connecticut brown-stone trimmings. The entire cost of the building, when finished, is $32,000. Messrs. King & Kellum, architects; Joan French, mason, and T. Reeve & Co., carpenters.

Bold Villains.—On Monday afternoon, two colored men entered the tailor shop of Charles Moran, No. 13 Clinton, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, knocked down the young man in charge of the place, and rendered him insensible, and then robbed the place of property valued at $50, with which they made their escape, without creating any alarm.

☞ The new and expensive ballot-boxes recently ordered by the Police Commissioners were delivered to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn yesterday.

Brooklyn Court Calendar for Oct. 21.—*General Term.*—Nos. 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40. *Brooklyn City Court.*—Nos. 18, 49, 62, 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 20.

$6,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '65..	98	250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 69
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	83½	100	do.....	s7 69
10,000	do.....	84	50	do.....	s4 69
1,000	do.....	83¾	8	do.....	68
23,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	100	do.....	s60 68½
5,000	do.....	s30 66	300	do.....	s60 67¾
3,000	do.....	c 66¾	100	Erie Railroad.....	12⅜
1,000	La. State 6s.....	70	225	do.....	12½
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	60	100	do.....	b30 12½
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	79	250	do.....	12
3,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bds	77	20	Hudson R. R. R.....	16½
2,000	do.....	78	100	Harlem Railroad..	7¾
1,000	E. R. R. 3d m. b '83	53	10	Reading Railroad..	32
3,000	do.....	52	100	do.....	32⅛
4,000	Erie R. R. bds '75	30	100	do.....	b20 32¾
3,000	Erie Con. Bds	70	600	do.....	32¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	65	35	Mich. Cen. R. R....	44
22	Mechanics' Bank..	90	5	do.....	45
60	National Bank.....	80	13	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	12
113	Bank of Commerce	83	25	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st.	30
5	Am. Ex. Bank.....	77½	85	do.....	31
25	do.....	78	50	Panama R. R.....	s3 77
100	Canton Co.....	b10 15	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 77
300	do.....	b60 15⅜	100	do.....	s3 78
200	do.....	15	250	Clv. & Pittsb. R. R.	13
50	Del. & H. Coal Co..	95½	600	do.....	12
5	do.....	96	50	do.....	b60 12½
70	do.....	c 98	250	Clv. & Tol. R. R..	s3 28½
150	Penn. Coal Co.....	c 81¾	100	do.....	s3 29
200	Cum. Coal Co.....	6	600	do.....	s3 29¼
25	do.....	6⅛	500	do.....	s3 29½
20	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	71	100	do.....	s10 29½
110	do.....	72	375	do.....	b3 30
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 69	1250	do.....	s3 30
100	do.....	b7 69	100	do.....	s5 30
600	do.....	69	115	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	71½
125	do.....	69⅛	175	do.....	71
50	do.....	s1 69⅜	50	do.....	b15 71⅛
100	do.....	68⅞	250	LaC. & Mil. R. R...	7

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$3,000	Missouri 6s.....	Int. added 67⅛
6,000	Han. and St. Joseph R.R. 7s..	Int. added 49
15	shares Hanover Bank.....	71
40	shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co.....	110⅛
50	shares New-York and Erie R. R.....	12¾
50	shares American Exchange Bank.....	79¾
10	shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....	90
12	shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.....	71

Also, the following by Edward H. Ludlow & Co:

40	shares Lorillard Fire Ins Co.....	112¾@114
10	shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....	95
170	shares Harlem R. Preferred.....	20@30
100	shares Mineral Co. of N. Carolina.....	3
20	shares Cumberland Coal Co.....	6½

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

$2,000	Mich. South. and North. Ind. R. Int. ad.	30@32
$2,000	Detroit Mon. and Toledo 7s Int. ad.	30@32
$10,000	Mich. Southern and North. R. Int. ad..	24
20	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.....	84¾
10	shares New World Ins. Co.....	75
10	shares Lorillard Ins. Co.....	113

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 7s Int. ad.	49
$5,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. bds. 1861, Int. ad.	30@30½
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7s.....	Interest added 52¾
100	shares Harlem Railroad.....	7¼
200	shares Delaware, Lackawanna and West. R.	24½
25	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....	80
20	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.	100
40	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co....	114¾
200	shares American Guano Co.....pref. stock.	$1

Second Board.

$15,000	Mo. State 6s....	66⅛	200	Erie Railroad.....	11¾
20,000	do.....	s30 66¼	30	do.....	11⅝
3,000	do.....	67	10	do.....	12
25,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	s30 68	200	Reading R. R.	s3 31
13,000	do.....	67	100	do.....	30⅛
5,000	do.....	s10 67	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	29½
1,000	Ill. F. Bds. with. p.	60	200	do.....	s10 29¾
3,000	Erie R. 3d m. b.	1883 52	5	Chic. & Rk. Is. R....	70½
8	Cumb. Coal Co....	6⅝	50	do.....	70
15	Pacific Mail St.	72	38	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	90
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s10 68			

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market opened buoyantly, to-day, with a pretty active demand at generally advanced prices. The first session of the Stock Board, however, closed with a renewed pressure to sell, which was continued during the afternoon session, resulting in a slight decline, with some degree of heaviness. Yet the lending investments were higher than at the close of yesterday's business. The transactions in Exchange for the *Niagara* were to a fair extent, the rates being for Sterling 99@103, chiefly 100@102; and for Francs, 5.70@5.40. Gold was not very plenty to-day, while the demand is moderate, in part from country banks. Brokers buy at ½c. @1c. premium, and sell at 1½c.@3c premium. Since the movement of the Banks to receive at par State and Eastern money on deposit, the uncurrent money Brokers have been less busily employed. Thompson, Morse & Co. say New-England currency goes at 1 ℘ cent. discount; Philadelphia, 3@4 ℘ cent.; Rhode Island, 4@5 ℘ cent.; Canada, 3@4 ℘ cent.; Southern and Western, 8@12 ℘ cent. Land Warrants are dull, with a heavy and fluctuating market; present quotations are as follows:

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre,	95c.	$1 05
80 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre,	75c.	85
120 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre,	65c.	75
160 Acre Warrants, ℘ acre,	75c.	85

We learn that the City Banks have decided to discount Produce paper to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, immediately, at 30 and 60 days. This is a judicious resolve, and if wisely carried out it will materially contribute to restore animation in general business.

The business at the Clearing-House to-day was small, being $9,785,700, with a balance of $753,591 13. A few of the Banks still pay their balances at the Clearing-House in coin, having nothing else to pay with. At some of the Banks gold is given to customers as usual, and a good deal of coin goes to bank as a special deposit, but taken at once in currency. The action of the Metropolitan Bank in relation to the Eastern currency gives satisfaction generally. The quantity deposited with the Bank has not been large thus far. Annexed is a list of the Eastern bank notes not taken on deposit, under the arrangement:

MAINE.

Canton, South China, Exchange, Bangor, Maritime do., Kennebec River,	Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Hancock do., Hallowell, Hallowell, Sanford, Rockland.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
Exeter, Exeter.	St. Albans, St. Albans,
MASSACHUSETTS.	South Royalton,
Bass River, Beverly,	Stark, Bennington,
Lee, Lee,	Danby, Danby.
Western, Springfield.	

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport City, Bridgeport.	Colchester, Colchester.
Exchange, Hartford.	Merch. Exch., Bridgeport.
Charter Oak, Hartford.	N. American, Seymour.
Hartford Co., Hartford.	Pawcatuck, Pawcatuck.
Mercantile, Hartford.	Thompson, Thompson.
Rooster, Danbury.	Windham Co., Brooklyn.
Bethel,	Woodbury, Woodbury.
Panquioque,	Danbury.

At present all notes issued by the Rhode Island Banks are rejected. The Rhode Island Bank Commissioners are following up their investigation of the Banks of that State very diligently. The Providence papers complain that their bills are excepted from the arrangement that admits the redemption of all others in New-England at the Suffolk Bank. The private property of the stockholders being liable for them, gives them a better ultimate security than those of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, where, as in other Eastern States, there is nothing but the corporate responsibility to fall back on.

The Bowery Bank having forfeited all its rights under the Banking law, by the omission to publish its weekly statement twice in succession, it is thought that it will be obliged to go into liquidation. By a unanimous vote of the Directors of the Grocers' Bank, this day, it was resolved to go into liquidation immediately. The Mechanics' Banking Association of this City is now paying a dividend of fifty ℘ cent. on the deposits remaining in the Bank since its suspension. Charles T. Leake this morning tendered his resignation as Cashier of the Artizan's Bank, which was accepted by the Board of Directors.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $149,026, including $100,000 transferred from Boston; paid out $77,852, including $20,000 California drafts—and held at the close of business, this afternoon, a balance of $5,618,897.

The Tompkins County Bank of this State, the notes of which were formerly thrown out, are now taken on deposit at par the same as the State currency generally. The Pratt Bank, of Buffalo, reopened its doors on Saturday, and transacted business as usual, paying specie for its notes.

The Cincinnati Bankers have at length agreed to receive all bills that are bankable in the Eastern cities. The tone of the markets there is improved by this measure.

The Utica City Council have authorized the Chairman of the Committee on Finance to proceed to New-York for the purpose of making arrangements in regard to the interest becoming due on the Bonds of the city, given for stock in the Black River and Utica Railroad Company.

Several instances of extensions, but no important suspensions, were reported here to-day. Sampson, Baldwin & Co., the large and important iron-dealing firm, have not suspended as reported, and are not likely to do so. The special partners in the house are among our richest and strongest men. This morning's Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have just learned of the failure of a large jobbing house—probably the largest in the city—and until there is an end of these there will be little legitimate employment for the banks."

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has notified the holders of its floating debt, and that they are prepared to renew it for six months, adding the interest. The land sales of the Company for the second week in August were $73,218 76, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company announce that the November Coupons on their first mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Treasurer's office on and after Monday, Nov. 2.

We learn that the Banks have agreed to discount Produce paper to the amount of a million and a half immediately, at thirty and sixty days.

The value of the week's export of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods was $2,132,124,—against $1,390,116 thd week ending Oct. 18, last year.

We are requested to state that the firm of Sampson, Baldwin & Co. have not failed, the announcement to that effect, in the papers of yesterday morning, being a mistake.

Telegraphic Reports.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Capital Stock.....	$31,960,000	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts.....	48,454,500	48,913,000
Specie.....	2,560,000	2,641,500
Due from other Banks.....	5,740,000	6,125,000
Due to other Banks.....	3,463,800	3,240,500
Deposits.....	12,776,000	13,439,900
Circulation.....	6,071,000	6,355,000

SUSPENSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Messrs. Farnham, Kirkham & Co., dry goods dealers in this city, have suspended, and ask an extension.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The State Savings Institution in this city has opened a depository for the currency of the adjoining States; also for the currency of the New-England States and the State of New-York; also for the notes of the Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore Banks.

A large number of the heaviest merchants advertise to receive all currency at par.

THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Bank Presidents have agreed to continue to take certified checks on the Citizens' Bank, in payment of debts. The Citizens' redeems its circulation with specie, but not the checks of depositors.

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 20.

A week has not yet elapsed since our last bank suspension; but already this money market is assuming a decidedly better aspect, in consequence of the new mode of settlement adopted at our clearing house, and as an inevitable result, also, of the withdrawal of most of the heavy borrowers, through failure or suspension. On Saturday we heard of outside transactions at 1½ per cent.; but these were exceptional. They indicate, however, a growing increase of means as compared with the demand for credit, and an exceeding scarcity of such securities as retain the confidence of lenders. In truth, money may be described as about as scarce and high as ever, for *considerable sums*. No outside negotiations of consequence are yet made, at any price; and within the banks, of course, many of the larger borrowers being in trouble or under suspicion, there is a very cautious disposition manifested. But discounts are much more readily obtained, in moderate amounts, by those regular customers whose credit is untainted; and speaking generally, money may be said to be fairly easy for this class of traders of every branch, although, as yet, people's payments are narrowly confined to notes at bank.

Some of the Banks are hampered considerably by suspended paper, infinential borrowers who cannot repay their loans, and the overdrafts of country Banks; and some of them, doubtless, require all the credit that has been granted at the Clearing-House for their comfortable support. But there are many other institutions that, with the credit aforesaid, possess very ample means, and that are discounting all reasonable applications, while they are able to do something for their country Banks and to renew their large paper falling due. The Bank deposits, also, are now increasing, through the fears of capitalists, who know not how to safely invest their funds in the present chaotic condition of affairs. The offers of money to our city Treasurer, at 6 ℘ cent., are numerous and constant, while we learn that the receipts of the same officer for taxes, up to the present time, are considerably in advance of those of last year, to the same point. The actual supply of unemployed credit is large, and it is increasing; and although it proceeds in good part from a lack of confidence, yet it is no less a supply for all that; and it is a supply, also, that will not be diminished for some time to come. If owners of credit will not lend it, the Banks will. There is no reason to doubt, therefore, that, within a very few weeks, money will be a drug to those who retain bank confidence and influence; while, to the rest of mankind, it may be nearly as scarce and high as it is now.

The demand for specie is very inconsiderable, except for small change and for the very limited payment of duties. The brokers pay about 1 per cent. and sell at 2 to 5, according to the amount wanted and the style of customer. Several of the banks are paying out silver freely in moderate sums, and all of them pay more or less of coin for small bills. About $40,000 in gold was offered for sale on Saturday to various parties, but without success. As the banks gain in specie, by receipts from the Assistant Treasury and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made by which their customers can be furnished with gold for the Custom-House, free of charge. The whole community, both depositors and bill-holders, have stood by our banks manfully, causing them very little annoyance. Both classes deserve the best accommodation possible, and the banks, doubtless, are ready to do all in their power for both.

Sterling exchange is very variable, with few transactions. On Friday prime sight bills were bought in New-York at par, and some prime 60 day bills were taken at the same figure. The asking price in Boston at retail is 102@105, with most transactions at 105 for the last steamer.

Business, of course, is nearly annihilated. There is absolutely nothing done, except at retail, for a very diminished Fall shopping. It seems to be the general opinion that most of the many failures that cannot but occur in the next sixty days will result rather from this lack of trade than from short collections. With payments maturing, many houses, unable to sell their goods, will have no notes for discount, and no visible means, therefore, except their stocks of merchandise. The appearance of Western matters is more cheering. There is an increasing quantity of produce *en route* to the seaboard, and many Eastern houses have ordered the immediate shipment of the amounts due to them, in grain. The effect of making the Bank suspension general, also, is rather favorable to exchanges, and to the circulation of Eastern money at the West. It is not to be doubted that the New-York banks will soon be doing something in aid of the movement of crops. The mercantile demand for money must be very light, and it may not be prudent to supply the whole of it, at any rate. The discount of paper based upon actual shipments of grain from Chicago will be as safe as anything need be.

Our idea is, however, that not above 25 ℘ cent. of the outstanding debt of the West to the East will ever be collected, and our estimate is held to be too high by many who should know all about the West and its trade. New countries are apt to live upon the older ones, that entrust them with goods or money; but a system of short credits would do much to stop that course of action *in the future*. The West will prosper if she don't pay, and one short crop in Europe will give her another movement in advance.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 20.

To-day was the day fixed for a further hearing in the Superior Court, in the matter of the Charter Oak, Exchange and Mercantile Banks. There seems to be a general expectation that the injunctions will be dissolved, and these banks be left on the same footing with their neighbors, under the guardianship of the Bank Commissioners. Their bills are perfectly current in trade, and we know of nothing to distinguish their case from that of other Hartford banks, except that one suspended a few days sooner than

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1901. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARD TIMES.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

The Coopers, Carriage-makers and Daguerreotypists—The City Railroad Companies—The Price of Board—Libraries, Boards and Boot-blacks—The Banks in Court.

THE COOPERS.

No class of mechanics is destined to feel the hard times this Winter more severely than the journeymen coopers. Their labor is locrative; in ordinary times they can earn sufficient to keep themselves and their families comfortable, and stow away besides a dollar or two enough to support them for awhile when illness or hard times compel them temporarily to desist from labor. But the worst of it is, the coopers,—so their employers inform us,—are as a general rule the most improvident of men. With them it is "easy come, easy go," as far as money is concerned. They can earn, if they are industrious, —they work entirely by the piece,—from $1 50 to $3 per day, but a great many of them, instead of working every day in the week, only spend sufficient time industriously to earn enough to support their immediate necessities, and their pockets with spending money, and then go on what is technically termed "a bust" for the rest of the week. It is questionable whether both the employers and the employed in the mechanical trades would not get along much better in every respect if the latter were hired for stated periods instead of being engaged to work by the job. With the coopers, however, contracts are often taken by the employers on very short notice; at other times they have very little work to give, and so it becomes necessary for them to employ or discharge their men according to the work which they have for them.

The cooperage business, like every other, has been affected by the financial pressure; fewer goods are put up in casks or cases for transportation now than formerly by the merchants, because trade is dull; the shipping and commission merchants have less to do in these hard times than they used to have; fewer cargoes in casks and barrels requiring repairing are brought into port; the general suspension of trade, in short, affects all who depend on trade for employment, and the coopers are amongthe number. Still, there is a good deal for them to do in some departments; casks of oil and molasses and sugar—kept on hand by tradesmen awaiting a good market—require coopering occasionally, to prevent leakage; flour and grain are being shipped to Europe, and require barreling and fastening. Recently, too, several cargoes of sugar have been sent to the same market. The prices of sugar are very low—3¾ cents below the maximum. Shortly before the beginning of the panic they ranged very high—higher than they have been before since '38. The yield last Winter from the West Indies was very plentiful, but the New-Orleans crop was poor. The transportation of these, and other commodities of a similar nature, give employment to the cooper. Then—in ordinary times—the Winter is consumed in making new casks and barrels for the Spring trade, to be shipped to the producing regions, whence they return with supplies for the New-York or European markets. But this season the coopers have had so little outside business to do, that they have already, for the most part, finished their Winter work and have nothing to do but lie quiet till the cold season and the hard times are passed. Most of the cooper shops are so filled with stock that there is no room for workmen,—at least there are none at work in them. This is not the case with all of them however; their present degree of prosperity depends upon what branch of the cooperage business they principally attend to.

The extensive establishment of ALANSON T. BATES, Nos. 22 and 23 Rutgers-street, and No. 578 Water-street, is largely connected with the flour mills, and furnishes a great many flour barrels for them. Here, while five men who were employed on "old work"—that is fastening and repairing old casks, &c.—have been discharged recently, 25 extra hands for "new work" have just been engaged. The wages of all hands have been reduced one cent per barrel, but this is only withdrawing the addition of one cent which was made in this establishment last Spring. There are 180 hands now employed here. Mr. BATES informs us that 1,000 packages—barrels, casks, hogsheads, &c.—are sent out from his shop daily. In December shipping casks for the West India trade commences, and in this also he will be largely engaged. The prospect is that the West India sugar crop will be larger by one third this year than it has ever been been before; those cooperage establishments, therefore, which are connected with it to any extent, will probably furnish their men with steady employment during the Winter.

The number of employes at WAYDELL & Co.'s establishment, Nos. 36 Dover-street and 135 Monroe-street, is more irregular. Sometimes they have as many as 28; last Summer they had 9 hands, and now they have only 4 or 5.

At H. B. & J. J. ROBINSON'S place of business, No. 137 Monroe-street, about half a dozen hands were employed last Summer; only 3 are at work there now.

GAYNOR & MCMAHON, No. 461 Water-street, had 24 men at work before the commencement of the financial difficulties; there are only 4 employed there now. The rest were discharged on account of the hard times "and nothing else," said the foreman, who gave us the information.

H. M. BLAKES & Co., No. 31 Old-slip and No. 680 Water-street, had about 20 men at work before the panic; all but 4 have been discharged.

JOHN KEYS, No. 101 Suffolk-street, has generally 30 men at work. They were all at work yesterday, a new job having just come in. They had been unemployed for some time before. Mr. KEYS has a very large stock on hand. All his winter work is completed already.—Generally, he says, at this time of year his men have plenty to do, but this year it is not so. He has a great many staves on hand ready for use. A Connecticut man who furnishes him with staves, recently brought him a lot and told him he might keep them and pay for them when they were sold and not before. This man, sometime since, discharged all his (30) hands. He called them all together when the times began to stiffen and told them that he could not afford to pay them for working for him any longer, and must discharge them; if, however, any of them were willing to continue their services daily as before upon the credit system, he would employ them through the Winter, and pay them when money became more plentiful in the market. The employes were all Yankees—they had been more economical than their fellow coopers, mostly Irish and Germans, in New-York, and had laid by a penny for a rainy day, so that they could afford to, and did to a man, close with the offer of their employer, and are now at work upon this plan. At Mr. KEYS', and at all the other cooper-shops, men are constantly applying for work; some say that they are in a destitute condition, and their wives and children are suffering. But there is no work for them, they have no means, and, unless Providence rectifies their improvidence, they will learn economy by very hard experience in the coming Winter. But these are exceptions, among the coopers, to this general rule. One of them—a German—in Mr. KEYS' employment, when the run on the Bowery Savings Bank commenced, went to his employer and said he was going down to draw his money out of that institution. Mr. KEYS advised him to let it be. No, he would have his "monies." So off he posted, and came all day, and returned at dusk with $30. "What are you going to do with it now, HANS?" said his employer to him. "Why," said he, making a leg of mutton his fingers, and notching his thoughts upon them as he enumerated them; "first I goes and eats von hundred sausages after that von barrel of meat, cost von barrel of butter, cost von tub of lard, and after dats I settles down mit my wifes and children and lives comfortable in the cold Winter."

JOHN HOGANS, cooper, No. 167 Suffolk-street, had about 10 hands at work during the Summer; he has 2 now.

HENRY HAYS, No. 166 Suffolk-street, has suspended work for the present, and discharged all his hands temporarily. He generally has 20 men at work in his shop; he has only one, boy there now. All his Winter work is done, and he has a large stock on hand. Under these circumstances he was compelled to discharge his men.

At HOWES A. HOPKINS' shop, No. 270 Fifth-street, there are generally about 20 men employed; there are only four at work yesterday. At Mr. HOPKINS' place of business, No. 153 Third-street, there are 24 men on the books. The maximum number of hands employed at this and the other shop is 75. In July there were, in all, 115 men in Mr. HOPKINS' employment; 40 of them were at his cooper shop in Williamsburg. The foreman told us that no men had been discharged from any of their shops; the men were not urged to stay though now, as formerly, when they seemed inclined to go; but he wished it to be understood that none would be discharged. If men employed there would go off on a spree part of the week, it was none of his business, so they did their work when they undertook it.

TURNER & COOKE, No. 347 Sixth-street, and No. 18 Burling-slip, have failed. At their place of business in Sixth-street, there are five or six men at work—for whom they were working, or how they were to be paid, they did not seem to be informed. There were fifty hands at this establishment last Summer.

CASE & SWANSON are coopers, doing business at No. 177 East Twenty-seventh-street. In answer to our inquiries here, we were informed that there had been three of them at work there during the Summer—the two proprietors and one extra hand. The extra hand had been discharged, and business was so dull that they were virtually discharged themselves.

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

There are some eighty establishments in this City concerned in the manufacture and sale of carriages, employing in the aggregate an immense capital, and furnishing work to at least five thousand hands. The largest salesrooms are to be found on Broadway, but the workshops and warerooms are scattered in all parts of the City. The heaviest concerns have manufactories in Bridgeport, New-Haven and other places in Connecticut, as well as in this City, where nearly all have also workshops for repairing, putting the carriage together, and packing them for shipment. The carriages made in New-York are sent to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, Mexico and South America; and they may also be seen, any day, in the streets of Paris, London and St. Petersburg. First-class coaches of French construction are also to be seen mixed with those of our own manufacture at some of the salesrooms, in Broadway, which fall below the New-York vehicles in style, finish and workmanship. Like all other departments of trade, this has suffered much from the general stagnation of affairs in our City. As, when times are flourishing, the elegant coach with its liveried driver or outriders, is the most ostentatious sign of a flourishing exchequer, so in times of depression it seems to be the first article dispensed with, or at least the last one to be bought, and even those who are as able as ever to exhibit themselves in their splendid turn-out, charitably forego the pleasure and take to walking, rather than lacur the charge of ostentation. In fact all display in this line (so say the carriage-makers) has suddenly become unfashionable. This has caused a great falling off in the demand for carriages in the City, particularly for expensive and fashionable ones, and dealers generally have curtailed their manufactures to a great extent. From careful inquiries it has been ascertained that one-half, at least, of the hands employed in the Bridgeport and New-Haven carriage factories have been discharged, and nearly all put upon reduced time. The same is true of the carriage factories in this City.

JOHN R. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 354 Broadway, have employed 75 hands, and, thus far, they say none have been discharged. The demand for shipment, though not so good as usual, is still much better than the City trade; the latter is decidedly dull.

MINAR & STEVENS, No. 368 Broadway, have found employment for about 100 hands, all told. They have discharged about 30. The orders for carriages this season are much the same as last. During the Winter they ship largely to the South. There is a diminution in this trade, though such as might be expected from the interruption of exchange.

WM. F. KING, formerly KING & WILCOXON, shop and wareroom No. 394 Broadway, has employed 16 hands, but has discharged all but 5. The demand for all kinds is small. In former years, at this season, he was selling five and six a week, now he gets off scarcely one in a month. There is no Southern trade at all, and no City demand.

BREWSTER & Co., No. 372 Broome-street, and salesroom No. 396 Broadway, have usually employed 150 men. They have discharged over 100 on account of the interruptions of the trade. The bulk of their business is with the City, and but few orders have been countermanded by City customers, though some from the country have been. The demand generally is light, but since the banks suspended it has improved. At the wareroom we were shown among other coaches ready for delivery, a splendid hammer-cloth coach purchased by Senator GWIN, of California, for use in Washington. It is elaborately carved, has gold monntiogs outside, and pearl inside, and is lined with brocatel, &c. The price was $1,500.

WOOD & BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, have two factories at Bridgeport, Conn., and also a shop on the premises. They employ at all three some 290 hands steadily, but they have discharged about half the number, and have reduced to three-quarters time, or to five days in the week. There is a falling off in the general demand, but in view of the times they are selling more than they expected to. The value of carriages now in this establishment is not less than $50,000, embracing every possible variety, from the neat but unpretending buggy to the first-class coach worth from $1,000 to $1,500. Here also, we were shown a magnificent hammer-cloth coach, built for Senator GWIN, of California, but in this case got up to order, and awaiting the approval of the honorable Senator's wife to be removed.

ISAAC MIX, Jr., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 44 Mercer-street, in good times employs 35 hands, but now has only about 15, having discharged 20. His trade is with all parts of the country, and somewhat with Europe, South America, West Indies, California and Mexico. Their business, as compared with last year, is very poor. Western people have bought nothing, and there is little Southern trade; has not sold fifteen carriages this Fall to the entire West. Until within two months business was good, but he doesn't think there has been a dozen carriages sold out of the City for three weeks.

HIGBEE & CLARK, No. 442 Broadway, shop in Greene-street, employ, in good times, 25 to 30 hands, but they have discharged all but 6 or 7. The demand for carriages is very light indeed. Their trade is mostly with the South and West.

DICKER & RANDELL, No. 450 Broadway, shop in Bridgeport, and work obtained from other places by order. They have also a shop in the City for repairs. They employ about 200 hands on an average, and continue the same as heretofore. The demand for the last week has been light; it is principally with the South. They also send considerably to Europe, South America, West Indies, and sometimes to Constantinople. The Fall trade at this place has been as good, thus far, as it was last year.

DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

The Business Directory gives the names of ninety-three Daguerreotypists in New-York. This list embraces the Photographists, Hallotypists, Ambrotypists, Crystalotypists, and the great family of names besides, which mean Daguerreotypists, with a difference in the style of execution.

A visit to a number of establishments, yesterday, and conversation with their proprietors, revealed the fact that the present monetary crisis has affected their interests, as a class, very disastrously. The proprietor of one of the largest Broadway establishments, when first asked how the hard times told upon his business, answered, decidedly, "Smashed it all to thunder." But when told that we wished the information to publish, he modified the reply.

The last two weeks, he said, had been "tough," beyond precedent. There was not a gradual decline in custom, but a sudden stop. He felt bound, however, to keep his head up and look composed as though business was oppressively brisk. If the same dull times continued two months longer he believed that some of the leading Daguerreotypists of this City would have to sell the gilt frames and their show pictures to pay their rent. His average weekly receipts used to be over $1,000, whereas, during the last fortnight he had not taken in $60.

At Mr. FREDERICKS' Gallery, Nos. 506 and 507 Broadway, they confess a slight falling off in City custom. Strangers from the country, and particularly foreigners, are now their chief patrons. They keep the same number of men at work as formerly, and pay their old wages.

At BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, they acknowledge a diminution in home patronage. They have had no occasion, however, to send away any of their workmen—of whom they keep 23—or to lessen their wages.

Mr. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, has discharged two of his operators on account of the slack times, but his business warrants the retaining of 20 me still in his employ. He pays his former wages and charges former prices.

Mr. LAWRENCE, No. 361 Broadway, says his business has diminished one half within the past three weeks, but he has not yet sent away any of his men, and he keeps their pay up to old rates.

HOLMES, No. 359 Broadway, has experienced a falling off of one-third in his receipts. He used to employ 20 men, but has sent away 5 of them. He charges old prices, and pays his remaining force full wages.

KIMBALL, No. 347 Broadway, does one-third less business than formerly. He claims to be the inaugurator of the eighteenpenny photograph, and to have started up a host of rivals. He has discharged no men, nor lowered their wages. He has cut off, however, from the price of his cases, and hopes to increase his custom in consequence.

A. POWELSON, No. 307 Broadway, declares that his business is as good as ever. He has taken on a new hand, and has not felt any effects of the Hard Times.

Mr. BARNES, No. 337 Broadway, says his business has fallen off one-half.

CITY RAILROADS.

The City Railroad Companies will be many a dollar the poorer for the revulsion. At head-quarters they do not seem to have found it out, but the conductors on all the roads in Brooklyn and New-York assure us that they have lost riders of late. The Brooklyn roads have lost as much as one-fourth, and if the New-York roads are not as largely losers, it is because the throngs of ladies attracted to the City by the news of dry goods retailing at wholesale prices are sufficient to balance the deficit. It is certainly true that citizens are practising pedestrianism to a most marvelous extent. The brisk, bracing air favors brisk exercise, and it is certainly pleasanter, when one is dressed for it, to secure a glow upon the skin, a gentle titillation of the nerves that lie along the muscles as telegraph wires outside the railroad lines, and a lively tumult of the blood, "which is the life thereof," coursing into channels that were almost collapsed and secluded from disuse—all by a walk that costs nothing; than to shiver and shrink into one's shawl and get the snuffles through a crack in the rattling window casement of a car or omnibus even so cheaply as for half a dime. And, by the way, it is in charity that we hope some of the companies, especially the Sixth-avenue, are ably conscientiously to plead the panic as their excuse for running such dilapidated, soiled, dirty and dismal cars as they do. The Fourth-avenue line—running only from the Astor House to Twenty-seventh-street—have put their carriages into commendable condition, but for the rest, where is the delicately-colored and highly-glazed panel, the interior decoration, the clean fresh plush, the spotless paint that made the New-York City cars the models for the admiration and envy of Philadelphia and the adoption of Boston? "An intelligent foreigner"—that last appeal in all matters of taste and decency—would wonder with all his soul why enterprising poultry dealers have not before now bought up every five in six of the City cars that remain to us.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Is boarding and lodging to be any cheaper this Winter? is a question which is being daily asked, probably by thousands of keenly interested persons. In the first place, the mechanic asks it, looking towards his wife and children, and wondering whether he can procure bread for them, for he is out of employment, and sees but a slight chance of getting anything to do. The clerk cogitates the subject and gloomily imagines the aspect of his landlady, when he tells her that he is compelled, in common with his employers, to suspend payment. The book-keepers and confidential letter-writers of the large firms, who, more fortunate than thousands of others, have not been deprived of employment, but only curtailed in their salaries, are very curious in the matter—Are New-York boarding-houses to reduce their terms?

Whatever may be done in the future, there is little movement to that end at present. People, with vacant apartments, but with all "modern conveniences," and every accommodation to touch, are, in some instances, offering inducements slightly under the usual rates, to gentlemen and their wives for a permanency, respectable references required of course. But, at the utmost, not more than five per cent. of such cases are to be heard of. The landlord's or landlady's house is taken at a certain rent until May next, and the house-owner does not believe in a crisis—that is, he is deaf to all propositions for lowering his rent. Consequently, the boarding-house keeper cannot reduce the rent of his or her rooms to individual boarders. And "talk to me," says Mrs. —, (any boarder may fill up the blank,) "of reduction in provisions—flour cheaper, and potatoes cheaper, and sugar cheaper: *I* don't find it so. When *I* go to market, my purse comes back as empty as it did six months ago. They ask as much for beef, mutton, pork, poultry and fish as they did before the what-d'ye-call it—the panic. But one thing I do know: my young men,—perhaps because they can't 'stop in' as they used to do, and take a plate of oysters, raw or roast,—eat a great deal more than usual. Reduce board, no, Sir, we must raise it."

There is no badinage in the foregoing. Boarding-house keepers are in a quandary. A few,—their number is very small,—think of reduction, as one or two of the hotels have done, which reduction of course will not tend to augment the magnificence of the Thanksgiving Dinner, in November, but will most assuredly lead to diurnal thinner slices, and a frown on the unlucky wight who sends his plate a second time for meat. The boarding-houses which do not reduce, will go on much as usual,—will, perhaps, be a little liberal in pudding, but will keep a sharp look-out for a punctual weekly settlement. Many of them will have many defaulters before the Winter is closed.

THE LIBRARIES.

One result of the panic, by its throwing so many clerks and young men in general out of employment, has been a rush for books to the Libraries. The Mercantile Library, in particular, has a very unusual number of applicants for volumes—especially of light, entertaining reading. "Sensation novels" are in excessive demand, while it is fair to say that the solid, standard works of English and American literature also partake in the results of the crisis. Men who have had no time on their hands for months, now find themselves with "nothing to do," and resolve to turn the opportunity to wise account. But, meanwhile, the Library itself is threatened with serious results. Subscriptions that have run out, are in many cases not renewed, and a still greater number of subscribers have intimated a non-renewal of their subscriptions, when their time expires. The financial affairs of the Library have been in a troubled state for some time, owing to largely increased expenses through moving up town to a higher rent, and this thinning out of members has rather an ominous look. Of one thing we may be sure, few books—very few—will be bought this Winter for the use of subscribers, and as fast as subscriptions drop off, a large number will not be renewed.

The Astor Library will possibly be crowded, if the gentlemen in attendance are obliging enough to find any book upon their shelves when it is asked for, only the volumes of that Institution cannot be taken home to solace sleepless hours, nor can they be enjoyed at all after early candle-light.

The Society Library will continue the even tenor of its course, unaffected by that constipation of funds which affects everything else. Although many of its members feel the Hard Times, as much in comparison as the clerks and salesmen they employ, they will not be so tightly pressed as to be compelled to withdraw altogether their patronage from circulating literature.

HOW THE CRISIS AFFECTS THE ARTISTS.

We knocked, yesterday, at the doors of several of our most noted artists, (portrait and landscape painters,) to inquire, in a friendly way, how the Hard Times affected them. To the majority of our applications there was no answer received. Doors locked, key removed, and only the echoes of our knuckles within the studio indicated the actual state of affairs. This was mostly the case with the portrait painters. Men cannot afford to sit for their portraits just now; or if they can afford it, they haven't time; or if they have time, they haven't patience. When a man is anxious to hear about stocks, to sit for an hour to a painter is like being in the stocks. And as artists generally cannot flourish by painting their own portraits, portrait painters, at present, can only—in their freedom from occupation—portray the stagnation which has fallen upon a very elevated branch of a most noble art. Among landscape painters there was more activity. We found three of them hard at work, expanding the canvas for the next May exhibition, the sketches of mountain, river and seacoast scenery, which they had taken from nature during the past Summer. Having nothing to do besides, they wisely did what they could and kept their time employed, thus gaining reputation and money for the future, while they saved their present current funds. For no man spends money so freely and uselessly as a perfectly idle man.

BARBERS AND BEARDS.

The barbers feel the "crisis." They complain of an unwonted economy of cents on the part of their customers. One-half of their patrons, who shaved regularly every morning, now give their chins the benefit of a two days' growth, while a hirsute appendage to the countenance is assiduously cultivated by hundreds, who have hitherto scorned the idea of whiskers, a moustache, or even a mild goatee. And if shaving (all but note shaving) labors under the general depression, hair-dressing and hair-cutting seem on the verge of stagnation. People give no parties, and therefore go to none. Ladies are learning to curl their own ringlets, and accomplish themselves in the art of preserving and beautifying those inexpriant tresses which we have high authority for calling "a glory" to every one of them, while the men, though it is to be trusted that no panicky times will lead to habits of personal neglect or uncleanliness, seem less careful of their heads than they were a month ago. The hair-cutters' scissors are less busy; the sharp "snip, snip," is less frequently heard in their saloons. As for wigs, if the panic continues long enough, the trade will be suspended, for bald men will own up, cast aside their dilapidated pretences, and admit that they are not so young as they were twenty years ago. The falling off in bears' grease, hair invigorator, and such things, which, when the pocket is full of money, a man is easily seduced into purchasing, is wonderful. The most persistent dandy cannot be brought to regard a bottle taken from a hair-dresser's shelves with ordinary complacency.

The exception to this depression in the barbers' line are CRISTADORO'S, PHALON'S, and similar establishments, connected with the large hotels. Their customers are mostly guests staying at the hotels, and their business is much the same as usual, in the male line, but considerably reduced in the female. Fashionable City ladies were also their patrons, and as fashion is now at a discount, they have much less to do with her votaries than is usual at this season.

A HUMBLE CRAFT.—To show how nicely men calculate their economies at the present time, one of our reporters, who had some leisure on his hands, spea an hour with the boot-blacks, those mischievously useful little urchins, who infest the Park and the doors of the Hotels, and urgently request you to get your boots blacked. In the palmy bright Summer days, many of them earned from one dollar to twelve shillings a day, ("Black your boots, Sir; only six cents,") and when Fortune was particularly propitious, especially when a California steamer arrived, some of them have reached as high as two dollars, and an odd sixpence over. But, *tempora mutantur*, the boot-blacks suffer with the merchants. Our reporter missed many of "the old, familiar faces." The boy who had polished his boots for two months past, had gone in with the Banks,—brushes, blacking, foot-rest and all were departed, so that his place knew him no more. And it was so with many others. The profits would not sustain them, and they had to go into liquidation. Of those who remained, not more than one-half the usual number, the majority had determined for the next week on imitating the dry goods establishmeats in Broadway, and selling below cost,—that is, blacking a pair of boots, with a good polish guaranteed, for three cents.

MEETING OF HARDWARE DEALERS.—The "Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade" meet at the Astor House, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, to discuss the propriety of reducing the line of credit as now granted by jobbers. The meeting has been called by the Executive Committee.

At the unfinished building of the Cooper Institute there were only about a dozen men at work yesterday—a couple of laborers, two masons, three carpenters and six plasterers. About the same number were discharged on Saturday night—all on account of the Hard Times. Those who are still at work look dispirited, as if they expected it would be their turn next.

LEROY & Co., lead pipe and shot manufacturers, are employing the usual number of hands—40.

THE BANKS IN COURT.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANKS.

This case was brought up pursuant to adjournment yesterday. Mr. FIELD stated that through an accident he had been unable to obtain from Judge BIRDSEYE an order vacating the injunction against the Bank, and asked for a further postponement.

Judge DAVIES said that he could not attend again, but would hear the matter in Brooklyn on Thursday morning, if counsel were willing.

Both counsel agreed, and the case was postponed and adjourned accordingly.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Livingston vs. The Bank of New-York.—In this case a consent was entered that the matter should be discontinued. An order was made accordingly.

BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the suspension of four comb factories at West Newbury, Mass.

All the cotton works on the Lowell Carpet Corporation have been stopped till further notice. The woolen department of the carpet works will work five days out of the seven. Work at the Middlesex mills, in Lowell, is being gradually stopped as the material on the looms runs out. The Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation, at Lowell, have voted to stop again. They have very little cotton on hand, and will purchase no more at present.

The marking down of prices among the dry-goods dealers in Boston is becoming general. The wholesale houses have not yet gone into the retail business.

The tobacco-growers of Connecticut have called a Convention to meet at Hartford on the 3d of November. An enormous crop of tobacco was sown in Connecticut last Summer, and two-thirds of it has been gathered in good condition. Prices must fall this year, producers say. Last season they sold direct for 30 and 28 cents. It is proposed by some of them to hold over their stock till next year, unless fair prices are offered.

A large number of young men who intended to enter the University of Virginia this Fall, have been kept at home in consequence of the financial pressures. Still, the College is doing well.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday says:

"Our list of new books in this week very small, and has but little variety. The money pressure is probably felt in this department of business as much or more than in any other. If books are ready for publication, those concerned in them pause before bringing them out at so inauspicious a season, which is the less to be regretted, as but few persons in the community have leisure just now to devote to works upon grave subjects, and have little heart for the lighter literature with which the counters of publishers have until recently been crowded."

In Baltimore, the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose operations in past years in relieving the sufferings of the poor during the Winter, have been judiciously conducted, have just matured their plans for the coming Winter. The city has been divided into four sections, in each of which a missionary is regularly stationed. These gentlemen, through their official ministrations among the poor, have become acquainted with a very large portion of the most needy of their fellow-citizens, and are prepared to exercise a judicious discrimination in the bestowal of alms.

In Philadelphia, the Executive Council of the Board of Trade have held a meeting, at which it was resolved that the movement of crops and the liquidation of debts are now retarded, and almost stopped, by the want of a currency at par all over the State, and that decided and immediate relief can be accomplished by the acceptance of the Legislative Relief act.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Business Before the Naval Courts—The Sound Dues Treaty.

Movements of General Walker—Government Interference.

The Case of Consul Jenkins—Our Relations With Mexico—The Late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy—The Proposed Territory of Arizona, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Captain MONTGOMERY has been ordered to relieve Captain PERSON as a member of the Third Naval Court.

The case of Lieut. PEASE is finished, and that of Commander RITCHIE has been taken up. His counsel objects to Commander GOLDSBOROUGH as a member of the Court, because the latter was the principal witness against him on the recent Court Martial.

The cases of Lieutenants WHITING and MORGAN are proceeding.

SAMUEL J. AGNEW, of New-York, who officiated as U. S. Marshal under appointment of Commercial Agent JENKINS, in his illegal seizure and sale of the property of Dr. VAN CAMP and others at Navigators Islands, has been in Washington, and laid before the State Department a deposition setting forth the facts in the case.

Although Mr. AGNEW's participation in the affair was entirely illegal, it is perfectly clear that he acted honestly, having been misled by JENKINS, who presented what was considered ample evidence of his own power in the premises. His detailed statement of the facts puts the outrage committed by JENKINS in even stronger light than before. So manifestly unjust were some of the proceedings, even admitting that they had any legal basis whatever, that Mr. AGNEW manfully resisted JENKINS and others of his agents, and finally resigned his place rather than be a party to them.

A more shameless piece of wrong and rascality never was perpetrated by a Government official than this proves to have been from beginning to end. JENKINS has left the country, and cannot be found. His accounts with the Government are in inextricable confusion and impossible of adjustment.

Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether Mr. BUCHANAN would send the Sound Dues Treaty to the Senate for ratification. It will be remembered that the late Administration at first boldly resisted this exaction, upon the ground that it had no basis of justice or right, but was a mere tribute levied upon commerce in violation of all sound principle. Finally, however, they yielded their high ground, and virtually abandoned the principle for which they had contended so stoutly, by agreeing to compromise the matter with Denmark, and pay her a bonus of $300,000 to assent to what we demanded as a right. Mr. BUCHANAN, finding the treaty on hand, has concluded to send it in for ratification.

The Administration will make no movement for the abolition of the Elbe Sladt tolls, which affect American interests very slightly, and do not stand at all upon the same ground as did the Sound tolls.

Gen. WALKER'S special friends here either cannot or will not speak definitely as to his present whereabouts. Some of them profess to believe that he is at this hour actually on his way from the South to Central America, with an imposing force. I am inclined to suppose that their opinion is based on knowledge of his original plan as it was matured several weeks ago, and that they do not know how far it may have been recently modified. Others profess to have advices that the expedition is delayed briefly by the financial pressure—and it will be confessed that in these times one finds it most natural to accept this latter story.

It is evident that Gen. WALKER has some traitors in his councils, for several representatives of foreign Governments were aware, for at least ten days ago, of the line of action which he had marked out for himself—especially that point of it least suspected, which looked to a landing in Costa Rica, and the investment of its capital as the first act in the new filibustering drama. So specific was their information, and so forcibly were they able to present the case to our Government, that the President could not do less than order the *Fulton* off to intercept any "armed expedition against a friendly power."

There seems to be a sort of fatality in regard to filibustering expeditions. Something always happens, unexpectedly, to delay them when everything is apparently ready for the start,—and then comes a betrayal of their most secret plans and purposes. Still WALKER'S sympathizers say he has nothing to fear from the interference of the Government. He will probably be fully advised by Gen. CANRLAU, who is still here, of the exact nature of the orders to the *Fulton*, and will govern his movements accordingly. The *Fulton* has gone to Chiriqui to meet him, with the hope of escorting him back to the United States. If on failing to see any filibuster "sign," she returns at once to New-York, all WALKER has to do is to wait until the coast is clear; and then "pitch in" according to the original programme. If the *Fulton* stays at Chiriqui, she can't be at Greytown, too; and in that event WALKER, if ready, has only to proceed to that point, fight his way up the San Juan River, and so again reach the field of his former efforts and reverses. The prevailing opinion, however, is that he will have opportunity to carry out his original plan of striking directly at Costa Rica first, thus crippling if not subduing the only enemy he has to fear.

We have no advices yet as to the probable policy of the Government of Mexico, especially with reference to the United States. Two points may be taken as conclusive—first, that Mexico must have money from somewhere soon; and second, that Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to supply her with it to a reasonable extent, in return for concessions which he deems desirable for the interests of the United States. Of course, the rapid depletion of the Treasury, and the apparent probability of its entire exhaustion, must greatly modify his views on this point, until the time is more favorable. An acquisition of territory from Mexico cannot be arranged. Commerce hardly dare concede it, even if the United States were in condition to accept and pay for it. But it is thought that, for a pecuniary consideration, a commercial treaty (not of reciprocity) may be obtained of Mexico, by which our cotton, (raw and manufactured,) our tobacco, and various other staple productions, may be introduced into Mexico at very low rates of duties. Mr. FOSTER will make a treaty looking to these results, if he can come to terms with the Comonfort Government. Such a treaty Mr. BUCHANAN will indorse. In some such way as this, alone, too, can we ever hope to obtain from Mexico a settlement of just claims of our citizens against her for outrage and loss suffered at her hands.

Mr. MARCY, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been assured by the President that although there were some charges preferred against him as a public officer, they had all been satisfactorily cleared up by Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, and that there was nothing whatever on file against him. Of course this constitutes a perfect admission that his removal was dictated by purely personal and political considerations. To this assurance of the President, Mr MARCY replied that he could not prize the position he had filled without regret, but with unfeigned pleasure,—and that there was no possible inducement which would tempt him again to accept the place.

The application of the people of the Mesilla Valley and Gadsden purchase, to have that region erected into the Territory of Arizona is not new. A similar move was made last year, and Mr. COOK brought the memorial to Congress on the subject, together with his own commission to serve as delegate from the Territory, in the event of authorization. Congress, however, decided adversely upon the application, deeming the country too small and the population too sparse for a separate Government. I see no reason to hope for a result more in accordance with the wishes of the memorialists by action of the Congress soon to meet.

An extract from New-Mexican correspondence, published in the TIMES a day or two since, presented the reelection of Mr. OTERO as delegate in Congress from that Territory, as a lamentable evidence of the non-Americanism of his constituency, and deprecated the fact that only a native of that region could receive the suffrages of its people. It is true that Mr. OTERO was born in New-Mexico, but he was educated in St. Louis, speaks our language fluently, is familiar with our institutions, and an ardent devotee to them, and quite recently took a wife from Missouri. If any better specimen of an American than Mr. OTERO can be presented, I, for one, don't know where he is to come from. His reelection is a source of much satisfaction to a host of friends here, and ought to be to the constituency which gave him 4,000 majority. S.

[FROM THE SPECIFIER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Assurances have been officially given that England will not interfere with any arrangement which the United States may propose with Nicaragua in relation to the Transit Route. Thus all objection has been withdrawn.

The friends of Mr. TOUCEY confidently assert that he will retain his position as Secretary of the Navy, his declination of a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court now being considered conclusive on that subject.

The Secretary of War left Washington this morning for New-York on official business, including the inspection of the defences of that City.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon-road Expeditions were at Fort Chadoburne, TEXAS, on the 12th of September. Severe rains had delayed their progress over the plains and caused sickness in the camp, including that of LEACH, the Superintendent. They expected to reach El Paso on the 15th inst.

The Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-Road Expeditions, under MAGRAW, were at a point seventy miles west of Fort Laramie on the 8th of September. All were well.

The following are the names of the principal officers of the *Powhatan*, which is about to proceed to the Indies as flag-ship of the Squadron: Captain PEARSON, Lieutenants Johnston, Trenchard, Roberts, Roney, Semmes and Habersham; Fleet Surgeon, Spottswood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Williamson; Assistant Surgeon, Sandford; Purser, Gallagher; Captain Marines, Taylor; Acting Master, Boyd Chaplain, Wood; Chief Engineer, Shock: Assistant Engineers, Rutherford, City, Durgee, Archer, Bright and King.

The ship *Supply* will take stores to Africa and Brazil. Her officers are as follows: Lieut. Commanding [illegible]; Lieutenants HIGGINS, KELL, BLAKE and GILLIS; [illegible] and Passed Assistant Surgeon HOWITT.

A dispatch from Richmond says that both the robbers of the Custom House in that city are in custody there, and that $16,000 of the money has been recovered.

Gen. Pillow's Reply to Gen. Scott's Card.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

The card of Gen. SCOTT, recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, was evidently intended to produce the impression that the statement in my address to the people of Tennessee, to the effect that he had caused tu be paid to SANTA ANA $10,000 under the Puebla negotiations, was untrue.

It will be remembered that I did not say that Gen. SCOTT *had* paid this money to SANTA ANA. My statement was, that Mr. TRIST said, at the conference at his quarters, that Gen. SCOTT had advanced him the money, and that he had paid it over.

I know the money was not paid *into* the hands of SANTA ANA, for he was in the City of Mexico, and we were in the city of Puebla, about eighty miles apart. The money was, no doubt, placed in the hands of a certain *British official*—the medium of the correspondence between Mr. TRIST and SANTA ANA.

Gen. SCOTT says in his card:

"I certify, on honor, that I never, at any time, paid to SANTA ANA, or caused to be paid to him, or to any other for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account, or in any manner whatever."

This blunder of Gen. PILLOW grows, no doubt, out of some hint he confidentially picked up about headquarters that I had paid that precise sum to —— and ——, for important information received—and to be continued—from the enemy's camp and armies."

Gen SCOTT here admits that he paid that precise sum to —— for ——, but he denies that he paid the money to SANTA ANA, or to any person for him.

Though this denial is evasive, and is a mere quibble, yet, inasmuch as it may be understood as a denial of the truth of my statements, I have procured from the record of the War Department at Washington, copies of the sworn statements of Generals QUITMAN and SHIELDS, extracts from which are herewith published to the public, from which it will be seen how far my statement was authorized by the facts.

I did not suppose Gen. SCOTT would have ventured upon the denial of facts known to be so fully proven by officers of the highest respectability in the army, and gentlemen of the most unquestionable character.

With these proofs I submit the points in controversy to an intelligent public, not deeming a word of comment necessary.

All the other statements in that address remaining uncontradicted, the conclusion is inevitable that they are *truths*, not admitting of denial.

The records from Washington being too voluminous for publication with this card, I only publish such portions as relate to the point in *issue* between myself and Gen. SCOTT; but any gentleman desiring to examine the whole record can do so by application to me.

Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

GEN. QUITMAN'S STATEMENT.

On or about the 17th of July last, (1847,) I was summoned

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by our banks twenty years ago, the merchants met together to send a deputation to Albany, just as they did the day after the present suspension, and the mechanics and workingmen of the City had a meeting to denounce the originators of the financial difficulty, just as they have not done now. This would seem to indicate that the mechanics and workingmen had learned more in twenty years than the merchants have done. But it would hardly be a just conclusion. Twenty years ago a very different state of things existed than what exists now. Then provisions of all kinds were enormously high, there had been two seasons of scarcity, the country was almost bare of breadstuffs, and we were importing wheat from the North of Europe. The sudden stoppage of all kinds of trade, and the consequent deprivation of the laboring classes of work threatened the most serious consequences to the mechanics, and it was very natural that they should feel strongly desirous to meet together and denounce the originators of their calamities. It is rather singular that then, as now, the cause of the financial distress was imputed to the extravagance and luxurious living of the so-called upper classes. The Fifth-Avenue was not then emblematic of elegant extravagances. Union-square had but just been laid out, and Bleecker-street was the type of everything that was elegant, refined, costly, and extravagant,—poor Bleecker, which is now given up to boarding-houses, and is passing the way of all New-York streets, into a region of shops and stores. Twenty years ago the extravagance which was denounced as the cause of all the financial troubles, appears to us of the present day, contrasted with the flamboyant style of 1837, as Quakerish simplicity.

Contrast the plain brick fronts, with only the simple marble or granite lintels for ornaments, and the fan-lights of the doors, of twenty years ago, with the gorgeously decorated houses of the present fashionable quarters, with their sculptured cornice, and entablatures, their carved oaken doors, their enormous plate-glass windows, inlaid floors, and gilded ceilings, and it will be seen how we have advanced in extravagance since 1837. The style of living then was simple and rustic compared with what it is now. There are still a few remnants of twenty years ago remaining, by which the difference of the two periods may be estimated. The change is not merely in dwelling-houses, but in the manner of living, in dress, and in all kinds of buildings. Compare one of the old Wall-street banks, for instance, with the new banking-house of the Bank of New-York, or that piece of architectural efflorescence, the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; or compare that splendid white marble structure in Bleecker-street, occupied by the Savings Bank, with the plain granite building which it vacated a short time since in Chambers-street; or compare the plain brick stores, with their square granite pillars, which our dry goods jobbers occupied down in Pearl-street, with the magnificent marble pile in Broadway built by BROWN & MoNAMEE, and you will be able to form a very correct notion of the vast difference between the extravagance of 1837 and that of 1857. But if we are more extravagant now than we were twenty years ago, it must not be forgotten that we are much better able to afford it; that our wealth is of a more solid character, the result of years of prosperity, and not like the mushroom values of 1837, which were created by bubble speculations based upon the sudden bank expansions induced by the Government pet-bank system. Then the surplus funds of the Government to the amount of $45,000,000 were deposited in thirty-seven political banks, and the paper currency of the country was expanded in less than six years from $61,000,000 to $149,000,000. It was paper and not gold that caused the great rise in prices twenty years ago. Then, when the banks stopped, there was next to no specie in the pockets of the people, and as to old stockings, nobody thought of tying up gold and silver in them then. The banks, not being allowed to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, all sorts of contrivances were resorted to to extract small change from them, by drawing checks of odd sums. On one occasion a man presented a check for $17 50 at one of the City banks, but the Teller told him he could not pay it unless he brought $2 50 in change, when a twenty-dollar bill would be given him. And the man was obliged to go out and buy that amount of silver before he could get bills for his check. Such were the difficulties which this community experienced twenty years ago. The severity of the pressure, and the actual suffering which the people underwent, may be inferred from an extract from the address which a Committee of merchants who were sent on to Washington by our citizens to ask President VAN BUREN for relief, and to expostulate with him for exacting specie payments for Government dues. The address stated the following facts:

"The real estate of the City of New-York, within the last six months, depreciated forty millions of dollars; within the last two months there have been more than 250 failures of houses engaged in extensive business; local stocks within the same period have declined more than twenty millions of dollars; all merchandise has fallen at least thirty per cent.; twenty thousand individuals, dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers, and, in short, a complete blight has fallen upon the entire community, heretofore so active, so enterprising, so prosperous."

Probably there was no exaggeration in these statements—in fact, they were more likely to be understated, for the people themselves had not been able to make an accurate guage of the troubles in which they were involved. Added to their other troubles was a most vicious, imperfect and corrupt banking system, which was so mixed up with the political questions of the day that it was impossible to make any reformation of it, on its own merits or demerits. The South was, apparently, hopelessly bankrupt, and the news brought from England the day after the banks closed, and which was announced as "Late and Important—30 Days from Liverpool," was gloomy and discouraging. Though the Legislature, which was Democratic, promptly passed an act suspending the penalties against the banks for their non-payment of specie, there were violent men, twenty years ago, as there are now, who insisted that the banks ought to be compelled to go into liquidation and lose their charters. Mr. ORSAMUS C. CAMBRELENG, who was then one of the Representatives in Congress from this City, wrote to his political friends in Albany; "The banks should be left to their fate; we have got them on the hip, and must *keep them there.*" Mr. CAMBRELENG has been long retired from public life and is now living at Huntington, on Long Island; but his unfortunate allusion to our banks in their time of trouble has never been forgotten, and it served to alienate many of his political friends from him.

Twenty years ago, when the banks suspended specie payments, we were eating bread, in New-York, made of foreign flour. 43,000 bushels of Odessa wheat had been imported that very week which sold at $1 a bushel, while sound German wheat was quoted at $1 40 to $1 45. Western flour was selling at $9 50, and New-York at $8 50. It was announced in the market report that the stock of foreign rye was diminishing. We imported then, everything; not only the clothes we wore, but the food we ate, and we had nothing to pay with but specie and cotton.

The extravagances of those days, of which so loud a complaint was made, and which were supposed to be the cause of all the financial woes of the country, were really of very little moment and could not have had much influence upon the condition of the people. The fast men of twenty years ago were but learners in the luxurious arts of life. They did the best they could, we have no doubt, and fondly imagined they were very reckless and extravagant; but they were mere rustics compared with the present age, which is the legitimate offspring of that. They had then an Italian Opera house, which was looked upon as a marvel of decorative splendor in its interior arrangements; it was on the corner of Church and Leonard streets, and the whole establishment might be put into one corner of the Academy of Music now standing in Fourteenth-street, a place which was not built upon twenty years ago, except as sites for country seats. Among the stories told of the flush times of twenty years ago, is one about a fortunate real estate operator who one night went into the Opera house to look for a seat, and finding that the only vacant one was in an unoccupied box, he applied for that, but was told that he could not have it without he purchased the box. He asked the price, and, not at all startled at the amount, filled up his check for $5,000, the amount demanded, and took his seat. As the theatre burned down a few nights afterwards, his one night's pleasure was all he ever got for his money. But we could recount a good many stories of similar acts of extravagant folly, which have been reported of the fast men of the past ten years.

Let the causes of the commercial revulsions of 1837 and 1827 be what they may, there is one thing that is indisputable, and that is that the country is in an infinitely better condition now than it was then, and that the recovery from them will be easy in the same degree. The unbounded prosperity of the past fifteen years, and the present healthy condition of all our great material interests, succeeded the trying times of 1837, and the disastrous State debt repudiations which immediately succeeded them. From what has been we may safely prophesy what will be; and if out of the errors and misfortunes of 1837 the country has advanced to its present condition, what a height of splendor and magnificence will be witnessed by those who live to see the dawn of 1877.

Though the banks of New-England and New-York had all resumed specie payments by May, 1838, the banks in other parts of the country were not so fortunate, or, at least, had not been so well managed. In Philadelphia they appeared to labor under some chronic difficulty from which they have never entirely recovered. They resumed in August, 1838, and were again compelled to suspend in October. They resumed again in 1841, and again suspended within two months, and then resumed in March, 1842. The banks of South Carolina did not resume specie payments until 1840. But the banking institutions of the South are now in a comparatively healthy condition, and it cannot be very long before the derangements of 1857 will be all arranged again, and East, West, North and South will be once again rushing on in a more rapid career of extravagant prosperity than ever.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Murders and Cases of Stabbing in Boston—Specie Abundant—Uncertainty as to Resumption—The Faneuil Hall Meeting—Local Nominations—Democratic Disaffection—Effect of Republican Defeats in Massachusetts—Scotch Peers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

The murders and other acts of violence that have been perpetrated here during the last sixty hours show how small is the effect of stringent legislation in the way of preventing crime. Two men have been murdered and five others stabbed since Saturday at about sunset. SUTTON, who killed HILTON and wounded DONOVAN and TOBIN, proved himself a regular Malay, running a muck with almost as much vigor and fiereeness as ever marked one of those interesting performances in the streets of Batavia. Yesterday he expressed his gratification that he was not possessed of a pistol at the time he was so possessed of the devil, as, if he had had one, he should have done more mischief. I think he must have very great confidence in his own powers to do violence if he thinks he would have done much more evil even if he had been the holder of as many and as various arms as Robinson Crusoe took with him when he made one of his rural excursions.

The City Government has offered $1,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Officer HODSDON. Mr. HODSDON was killed on Sunday morning, at East Boston, just at the commencement of dawn, and though there is abundant evidence as to the fact of his murder, there is none as to who his murderer was. Several persons are supposed to have been engaged in the crime, but up to this time no arrests have been made that have thrown any light on it. Most of the arrested have been discharged.

Business remains without much change, and men appear to be settling down into the belief that there cannot be any very marked improvement for some months. The suspension has not yet operated so as to make specie scarce, for that is almost a drug, provided you don't need it, and have something to give in exchange for it. Those who sold off their specie on the first day of the suspension, made a little by the transaction, but since then it hardly pays to walk down to State-street with the article in your pocket, for the purpose of selling it.

I do not suppose there is a person in the city who knows how long suspension is to endure, and, to speak frankly, very few seem to care. About six months is the time usually assigned as the period for suspension by those who give the matter that amount of attention which entitles them to speak on it. Others say that the new year will be inaugurated by return to payment by the banks, but the event, I think, will show that they are too sanguine. As yet we have no "fractional bills," (i. e., bills issued by the banks for $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75,) which were very abundant in 1837, and were found very convenient in the then general absence of specie, though their presence tended to lessen its amount, and to increase the period of its absence. Should fractional bills make their appearance, we should take it as a hint that the banks did not mean to resume very soon. Just now there is no occasion for them, but we are not to infer that they will not be needed. After such a break-down as that involved in suspension, when we had just been bragging that we couldn't suspend if we would, anything may be expected, though it is probable that nothing will be done.

If the meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 15th, affords any indication of Mr. BANKS' popularity here, he will receive a much larger vote in Boston than either his friends have expected or his enemies have allowed. It was a "monster meeting," and, according to some old men, equal to anything we have had for half a century. Perhaps the expectation that the orator would throw some useful light on the causes of the business embarrassments that prevail, had something to do with making the crowd so dense and of so respectable a composition; but while this may have increased the crowd, it cannot entirely account for it. The majority were attracted by a not unnatural desire to hear and to see the man who, as is supposed, is to be our next Governor, and of whom much is expected hereafter. His speech was very eloquent, high-toned, and impressive. He has been censured for speaking so very highly of Mr. GUTHRIE, and perhaps that part of the speech was pitched a little too high. Among the list of officers of the meeting I note the names of several distinguished Whigs, from which may be inferred that all the Whigs are not opposed to Mr. BANKS, as sometimes has been too peremptorily asserted.

Mr. WINTHROP'S letter to the Gardner meeting of last Friday evening, will add as little to the Governor's strength as to the writer's reputation. It is plain to see that Mr. WINTHROP hates Gov. GARDNER only one degree less than he hates Mr. BANKS, and that personal malignity is his motive of action. He is ready to do anything, or to vote for any person, that will aid him most to pay an ancient grudge. He carries into the political arena the same intense spitefulness that Shylock took into Court. Everybody sees this, and none more clearly than the men whom Mr. WINTHROP thinks he is aiding, but who in reality he injures. It is not to be supposed that they will hold themselves to be under any very especial obligations to him, let the election go as it may.

The making of local nominations continues, but little is said about the work, and that little is quite as much as the business deserves. Mediocrity is in the ascendant, and carries off "the honors," which it is very sure to make anything but desirable in the future. The crosses and ribbons of the Legion of Honor are scarcely more degraded than our offices are certain to be.

A little cloud is showing itself over the prospects of the Democrats. The impression has long existed among our citizens of foreign birth, that the Democrats only use them, and that, in reality, they dislike them only one degree less than they do the Know-Nothings. This feeling has gained strength from the course of Collector AUSTIN, who has removed from the Custom House several gentlemen, good and faithful Democrats, for no other reason than that they are Irishmen and Catholics, which were not considered unpardonable sins in Collector PEARLEE'S time. The irritation caused by this foolish conduct on the part of the Collector has hitherto found vent only in words, which, though both hard and sharp, have neither broken bones nor cut throats. Now it is hinted that there is to be some action, and that it will be so directed as to annoy the Collector. That gentleman is in favor of Gov. GARDNER'S election, and his Democratic enemies may think it worth their while to help Mr. BANKS. The Collector has Congressional aspirations, and it has even been said that he thinks seriously of retiring from his present post in season to be a candidate for the House of Representatives in 1858.

I had an interesting conversation, the other day, with a gentleman of this State, one high in office and prominent in politics, but whose pursuits do not now admit of his concerning himself much with public affairs, and I found that he was not very sanguine about Kansas coming as a Free State into the Union. He thinks that that Territory will remain a Territory until she shall be admitted either as a Slave State or with a constitution silent on the subject of Slavery. This last position he thought would be the worst of all, as then Slavery would be fastened on the new State by judicial construction. He added that he believed the recent triumph of the Free-State Party in Kansas was more apparent than real, and that it had been permitted to take place in order that an effect favorable to the Democrats might be had on the State elections. He thinks that the weight of the struggle we are engaged in is yet to be felt. Such are the opinions of one of the most cautious men in the State, who is not accustomed to speak idly.

I do not think the Republican reverses in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa will have much effect here. The people of Massachusetts are a stubborn race, and adhere all the more tenaciously to a cause when they see the rest of the world abandoning it. In 1844, when it was known to them that Mr. CLAY was defeated, they gave him a great vote, and inflicted so complete a defeat on the Democrats that they have never recovered from the effects of it. It is quite probable that they will act in the same way now, and that the defeats experienced by the Republicans elsewhere will prove positively beneficial here to that party.

Your correspondent "Childerich" does not seem to be aware that though, according to the construction put on the 23d article of the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, by the House of Lords, just after that treaty was made, no Scotch Peer could be made a Peer of Great Britain, a contrary decision was made in 1782, and has been in force ever since. So that a Scotch Duke can now be made a Baron of Great Britain, which could not have been the case during the first half of the period that the union has lasted. Down to 1782 no Scotch Peer could enter the British Parliament except as one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland. Now every Scotch Peer can there sit, provided he can get there, and there are no legal objections to his doing so. THYME.

Inducements for Emigration to Western Virginia.

WESTON, Lewis County, Va., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After having seen a good portion of the United States, on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, I have at last seen that portion which I consider most inviting to men in moderate circumstances, who desire an independent country home for their families. I came to Western Virginia in consequence of seeing an advertisement published in your paper, giving a favorable account of this part of the country; and, notwithstanding the high expectations I had formed, I can truly say they have been more than realized. The timber here is twenty per cent. larger than can be found on any of the uplands of New-York or New-England, and when that is removed, the corn and grass is in the same proportion. I have purchased of Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary of the Homestead Company, a home in Braxton County, twenty-five miles south of this place, and it seems to me that it would be a perfect godsend to thousands in the City of New-York if they could come here, where they would find cheap and fertile land, cheap bread and meat, and work a plenty. Corn is only 25 cents a bushel; wheat 60 cents; chickens 10 cents each; and turkeys from 30 to 40 cents, and other things in proportion. A ticket can be had at No. 629 Broadway for Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for $6 50, and there is a daily stage from Clarksburg to this town, over a good macadamized turnpike road, a distance of 28 miles, for $1 50, and 25 miles south of this place is the place of settlement. Lumber is also cheap; it can be had at the sawmills for $10 per thousand. I have never seen better grass or corn than is now standing on the ground. The native inhabitants are all friendly and anxious that thrifty and industrious settlers should come in to buy their surplus land and provisions, for which there seems now to be a very dull market here, and not money enough to send these things to the Baltimore market. There are very few slaves in Western Virginia, and the labor is of course done by free white men, who fully sympathize with and respect laboring men. I have noticed that there are very few mechanics in this part of the State, and there is a great opening for wagon and cabinet makers and blacksmiths, and I should think it a good place for tanners, as there is the greatest abundance of oak bark, which could be had for peeling. Clarksburg is 300 miles West of Baltimore, and only twenty-two hours time from the City of New-York. The only possible objection to the country is that it is rather hilly, but the hills are all smooth and free from stone, and rich, for corn and grass grow nearly as well on the sides and tops of the hills as in the valleys. Besides, the hills furnish an abundance of springs and small streams, and make the country extremely healthy, and I think it better to go up and down hill than to go after the doctors. If the mechanics and laboring men of New-York could see this country, and know that these hills and valleys could be bought at the low price of $1 25 per acre, thousands of them would leave the City, where they are at any time liable to lose their employment, and come here where they could soon become independent farmers and mechanics, owning their own homes, and dependent only upon the rains and sunshine, the smiles and blessings of our Heavenly Father. Yours, truly,

R. S. CROSS.

The English Railroads—Their Mismanagements and Prospect.

From the London Saturday Review.

The report which has just issued from the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, though not altogether an exhilarating document, contains some crumbs of comfort for the desponding proprietors of railway stock. The ample statistics which are appended to it, like almost all similar returns for several years past, prove that there is an inherent vitality in railway undertakings which nothing but the grossest mismanagement could have depressed to its feeble condition. Had a tenth part of the prudence and intelligence which are displayed in the ordinary commercial business of the country been exhibited by the Directors of Railroad Companies, shareholders would have had as much reason as the traveling public to congratulate themselves on the results of the bold speculation which so rapidly covered the country with its network of rails. The tables, which show the progress of traffic and the amount of dividend for the last ten years, prove beyond all question that, but *for the flagrant extravagance practiced by every Board in the early days of the railway movement*, a ten per cent. dividend, instead of being an unheard-of thing, would have been the rule with the majority of companies.

The average cost of the lines now in existence appears, by Captain GALTON'S report, to have been about £35,000 per mile, while the lines which have been opened since 1848 have been constructed at an expense of less than £10,000 per mile. There is no reason to believe that the more recent lines have been freer from engineering difficulties than those which were thought the most promising at the commencement of the great experiment; and it seems to be a fair inference that about *two-thirds of the capital sunk by the existing companies have been recklessly squandered*, and that the average rate of interest realized, including that upon loans and preference shares, as well as upon ordinary stock, is not more than one-third of what it would have been if a reasonable thrift had taken the place of the wild prodigality with which the money of Railway Companies has been expended. The proportion we have stated is, besides, far from representing the whole difference which would have been felt by the holders of original shares. The loan and preferential capital forms nearly one-half of the whole amount invested in these speculations, and this bears interest the average rate of which is over 5 per cent., leaving little more than 3 per cent. for the remuneration of the real shareholders. If the average dividend on all descriptions of capital had been, as it might have been, 12 instead of 4 per cent., there would have remained, after paying 5 per cent. on one moiety, not less than 19 per cent. on the ordinary stock.

It is true that, to some extent, the novelty of the speculation, and the inordinate estimate formed of the capability of Railway Companies to bear any amount of burden, rendered it impossible for the early projectors to construct their lines with the economy which has since been found practicable. Influential landowners would harass every new project with obstinate and interested opposition; juries would make the Companies pay more for land than it was worth; and the actual price at which contracts were taken was far higher than contractors are now able to command. But the greater part of these sources of expenditure may be traced to the managers rather than to the opponents of Railway Companies. The early projectors began *by a system of reckless bribery to Peers, Members of Parliament, landowners and all persons, in short, who were supposed to have any influence* which could be exerted for or against the contemplated undertakings. This policy was a direct premium on opposition; and where Directors bought off one enemy at an enormous price, they tempted a score of others to thwart them, in the hopes of making an equally extortionate bargain. The exaggerated representations of their wealth and prosperity made it impossible for the Companies to obtain justice from juries who were led to believe that, by inclining the scales against a Company, they would be doing no appreciable injury to a body too rich to feel the loss of a few hundreds or thousands, more or less, in the price of the land which was taken from private owners. Some allowance must, no doubt, be made for the difficulties encountered at the outset, which would tend to modify the conclusions we have stated above; but the difference between £35,000 and £10,000, as the price of a mile of railway, is so enormous that it is not easy to acquit the Directors of Railway Companies of having, by their own mistaken policy, doubled or trebled the cost of lines they constructed.

This was the first main cause of the unremunerative character of Railway undertakings. Had it been the only cause, its effects would before this have been in great measure retrieved; but the *schemes by which the truth was for years disguised, the fictitious dividends, the pleasant accounts, and the system of private plunder which naturally sprang up* when once the fraudulent element had been introduced, have postponed the day of recovery, and have of course, at the same time, grievously aggravated the disasters which have to be repaired. We dare not yet say that this system is altogether extinct, but we believe that it has been so far checked, by repeated exposures, that there is some prospect of fair play being given to the majority of Companies to work their way towards the prosperity which the natural value of their property ought to insure. A third cause of the prolonged depression of railway interests, is *the lust of territory, and the perpetual encouragement of new and often worthless projects*; but this evil has also shown a marked tendency to decline. The number of miles of new railway annually sanctioned, from 1846 to 1856, has gradually dwindled from 4,500 to 322—the last number being less than that for any of the three preceding years. In every particular error, therefore, to which the present unfortunate condition of railway property can be attributed, the statistics now furnished show at least a mitigation of the evil; and, if it were not impossible to place much confidence in the management of Companies as at present constituted, one might fairly reckon on the steady progress which is certain to come whenever Boards of Directors will just foster the traffic on the lines already made, and patiently wait for the improvement which time cannot fail to bring. Whether it is in the nature of any Board to pursue a course so simple and rational may be doubted; and we should look forward with more confidence if a new mode of administration could be introduced, which should concentrate responsibility in the hands of a very small number of adequately-paid officials.

If only a fair chance is given to the Companies—we do not say by good management, but even by the absence of the outrageous blundering and dishonesty which has hitherto been so conspicuous in Railway matters—there is no reason to despair. The table of the average dividends, on ordinary shares, during the last eight years, shows an advance from 1.68 per cent. in 1849, to 3.12 per cent. in 1856. There is, it is true, no improvement in this respect on 1855, while there is a slight falling off, as compared with 1854. It is probable that these apparently discouraging circumstances are due to the greater strictness with which the distinction between capital and income expenditure is maintained now, than was the practice a few years ago. That this is the real explanation seems obvious from another table, in which Captain GALTON has given the net earnings instead of the actual dividends declared. These exhibit a steady increase, the per-centage which they bear to the whole capital, in the case of the English railways, being for the three years ending with 1856, 3:78, 3:85, and 4:07, respectively. But besides the assurance which is afforded of future improvement, in the absence of any further gross mismanagement, Capt. GALTON'S Report may be of great service to Railway Managers, by pointing out the results of the experiments which have been made in the direction of a reduction of fares. A diminution in the price of first-class tickets has produced an increase in the receipts per mile. A slight alteration in the opposite direction, in second-class fares, has been productive of no material change in the mileage receipts; while a considerable reduction in the rates at which third-class passengers have been carried, has been followed by a large increase in the returns per mile. These and other details may give to Railway Directors some useful hints as to the policy by which their undertakings may be made more remunerative than they have yet proved; and if only common prudence is shown in the administration of their affairs, there is no reason why railways should not yet become as flourishing a class of investments as any in the world.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 228 to 237, 239 to 243. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 238, 244, 245, 246, 248 to 257.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 73, 256, 29, 158, 166, 13, 14, 16 to 20, 27, 35 to 49, 90, 178, 182, 318, 199, 232.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 399, 77, 570, 298, 183, 255, 276, 554, 544, 545, 506, 78, 164, 213, 380, 387, 385, 395, 438, 439, 591, 5, 620 to 622, 626, 628, 629, 631 to 634.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 171, 218, 219, 220 to 224, 224½, 225½, 225, 226 to 229. *Part II.*—Nos. 1548, 1606, 1595, 1589½, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1649½, 1652 to 1658.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.

Christopher W. Spaulding vs. *Geo. W. Perrine.*—Security for costs is a creature of the revised statutes. The code, although it has not wholly repealed, has in effect modified their provisions. In actions in the nature of replevin, it provides a different remedy, applicable to all plaintiffs, whether resident or non-resident, to wit: an understanding with sureties for the payment of "such sum as may *for any cause* he recovered against the plaintiff." This, of course, includes a recovery of costs. No further security is therefore necessary, and it not being imperative on the Court to grant such orders "under all circumstances," (Denio 629, Doer 706,) no further security should be required. Motion denied without costs.

Jean Victor Magnoil vs. *Jules S. Ramie et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs setting aside assignment as fraudulent in law if not in fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Wildbrond vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover for injuries received by the plaintiff when his milk cart was run into by one of the cars of the defendants. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff had no business to be on the track. The case was tried some time since, but the Jury disagreed. On this second trial, a verdict was given the plaintiff of $250.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Thomas Saunders vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—This action was brought to recover $1,000 damages for an alleged false representation by defendant, made in May, 1850, in consequence of which plaintiff purchased a through ticket from New-York to San Francisco, entitling him to passage by third voyage of steamer *Isthmus* from Panama to San Francisco; it was represented that he would not be detained over a week at Panama; he was, in fact, detained nearly a month, and suffered from fever, &c., and finally was compelled to buy a ticket for another steamer, at a premium. The evidence as to the fact of the representation was conflicting, and the only issue in the case. Sealed verdict this morning.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Egisto Vieri vs. *Maurice Strakosch and B. Ullman.*—This action is brought on a contract entered into by and between the plaintiff and defendants, by the terms of which the plaintiff agreed to sing for the defendants as first baritone for two months, commencing the fore part of September, 1857, at the rate of $250 per month. In pursuance of this agreement, the plaintiff attended a rehearsal at the Academy of Music in this city. The opera to be represented was *Il Trovatore*, the plaintiff personating the character of Count de Luna. The leader of the orchestra testified that at the rehearsal the plaintiff sang so badly out of tune that the rehearsal was broken up in consequence; Frezzolini and the entire troupe of singers laughed at the plaintiff's performance and left the stage; that for these reasons the plaintiff was discharged from the defendant's troupe; that the defendants, who were the managers of the opera, were obliged to engage another person to take the plaintiff's place, and that in consequence there had to be another rehearsal, which cost the defendant $130. There was other testimony introduced by the defendants, to the effect that the plaintiff was in the habit of singing out of tune. On the part of the plaintiff several witnesses testified that they heard the plaintiff sing at Florence, at Matanzas and New-Orleans, and that he was a good singer. Mr. Strakosch had paid the plaintiff $100 on the contract before the rehearsal, but after he had heard the plaintiff sing. The defendants contend that his failure to sing in tune at the rehearsal was a breach of his contract, and that he was not entitled to recover, and set up, by way of counter claim, the amount advanced on the contract, with $130, paid for the rehearsal referred to.

By the Court—There is no dispute that the plaintiff sang out of tune at the rehearsal of *Il Trovatore* at the Academy of Music. It is not necessary to pass upon any questions involving the ability of the plaintiff as a singer. There was much testimony in the case that went to show that, for a new beginner, he was a singer of much promise. Still the, simple question for us to consider is, whether he fulfilled his contract, whether he executed his part of the opera at the rehearsal with the skill and ability which the law presumes him to possess from the nature of his undertaking. We are of the opinion that he did not. The defendants were entitled to just as perfect a display of musical skill and ability at the rehearsal as they and the patrons of the Opera might expect at a public performance. The defendants were not bound to run the hazard of the plaintiff's success before the public. They were entitled to such evidences of skill on his part at the rehearsal as would furnish them with an acceptable apology to the public in the event of his failure before an audience. The defendants saw fit to rescind the contract, for the reason referred to, and we are bound to give sanction to the acts in so doing. Judgment, therefore, for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

Louis Pratt, a colored man, was tried for a bold robbery on the house No. 61 East Twenty-first-street. The lady of the house, Mrs. Miller, had temporarily quitted the front basement, leaving her purse, containing $44, lying on the table, exposed to the view of curious passers by. The prisoner, it seems, was tempted by the sight, and ventured into the apartment. Finding nobody in possession he appropriated the booty and departed. But the echo of his footsteps had scarcely died away when Mrs. Miller returned, discovered her loss and gave the alarm. Arrest followed, and yesterday came the trial and conviction. The Recorder sent Pratt to the State Prison for two years.

James Logan, aged 15, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and Jacob Strauss, aged 16, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Both were sent to the House of Refuge, to be taught better.

John and Thomas Shelly, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, but subsequently, by advice of counsel, withdrew that plea and acknowledged themselves guilty, on the understanding that they should be allowed to present affidavits to the Court on Friday, in extenuation of the sentence.

This being all the business ready the Court adjourned at an early hour.

A WILL CANCELLED BY CUTTING OUT ITS SIGNATURE.—An interesting decision was given by Judge Sir J. DODSON, in the Prerogative Court, London, on the 1st instant, in regard to the cancellation of a will. The testatrix executed a will in 1850, bequeathing the bulk of her property to two sisters. After her death a codicil was produced, dated Aug. 4, 1854, and duly attested, conveying the property, in the event of her surviving her sisters, to relatives in America, and appointing an executor to act in behalf of those relatives. She had also cut out her signature to the will of 1850. In the meantime one of her sisters had died. In behalf of the survivor it was moved the Court to grant probate of the will of 1850, on the ground that the testamentary paper of 1854 had been written in ignorance of the law, merely to declare her intentions in case of her surviving her sisters, and not with the purpose of revoking the will already made in their favor.

The judge held that cutting out the signature of a will was *prima facie* evidence of intentional cancellation, although circumstances ought be laid before the Court to show the contrary. In this case no such circumstances had been laid before the Court, and the Court would not upon an *ex-parte* statement preclude other interested parties from being heard. Probate of the will was therefore not granted, in order that those parties might oppose the application if they choose to do so.

The Philadelphia *Morning Times* has ceased to exist. Its subscription list passes to the Sun.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK [MARKET]

reported every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. For the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2544	2544	23	300		
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	92	24	8		
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	117	49	161		
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	106	94	67		
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....		
Total for week	2544	3159	190	473		
Last week	2886	3626	232	362		

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the [illegible] City Markets for the year 1856 .....

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the following as the Washington Drove-Yards received, [illegible]

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal [illegible]
Erie Railroad	660	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1213	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	529	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	161	23	[illegible]
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad [illegible] New-York for the week ending this morning:

Cattle	1,597	Horses	.....
Sheep	2,448	Lambs	.....
Hogs	4,412	Calves	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were from the following sources:

Ohio	400	Massachusetts	.....
New-York	350	Pennsylvania	.....
Illinois	—	Texas	.....
Kentucky	320	Connecticut	.....
Indiana	690	Michigan	.....
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	.....
Iowa	—	Cherokee [illegible]	.....

Stock received at Hudson River [illegible] foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North [illegible] week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857: Sheep.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-c[illegible] "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in; here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.
Premium Cattle	none.
First quality	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'[illegible] do not materially differ from those of Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports [illegible] O'BRIEN reports Beeves [illegible] ports Beeves at [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

from medium to rough, and estimated to weigh 700 lbs. each, were sold by O. Hunn at 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

W. W. Hone sold on his own account 20 State cattle of good quality at about 3c. They were two and three-year-old steers, rated at 700 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $200 @ $190, or even $190. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Owing mainly to the closing of distilleries, and the extra expense in keeping Cows, sales have been light, although prices are nominally as last week. Distillery swill, which sold, one year ago, at 8c.@10c. ₱ bbl., is now bringing 25c., with a free watering in the bargain. Cattle no longer thrive upon it.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 23 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $36@ $45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been small, but sufficient for the limited demand. Prices remain as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$60 for extras. The small numbers offered are quite enough for the wants of milkmen, or rather as many as they can afford to keep, now that their chief supply of feed, distillery slops, is cut off.

CHAMBERLIN reports 49 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week.

O'BRIEN reports 94 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Market generally dull, with a good supply on hand, including some left over from last week. Milkmen are in want of cows, but do not buy on account of the extra cost of keeping.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

About 100 more Calves have been sold the past week over the offerings of the preceding week. The market is brisk at a little advance in prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 260 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. A very few of the best bring 7¼c. The supply is quite short, and sales are easily made at advanced rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c.; very few 7¼c. Just enough are offering to meet the wants of the butcher.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 101 Veal Calves; selling at 5¾c.@7¼c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@ 7c. Market fair with plenty on hand. A slight decline in price is noted. A few were left.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

With free receipts of both live and dead sheep, the market has improved from ¼c. to 1c. ₱ lb. on dressed carcases, and the live stock was well cleared out at the close of to-day's sales.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,942 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lambs. Pretty free receipts during the week; the stalls were nearly emptied to-day at prices a little in advance of last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,156 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@10c. net for Sheep, with but little difference for Lambs. With free receipts the markets have no more than been supplied, the pens being cleaned out on Saturday last. The supply is now light, with a fair demand. The advance for the week is near 1c. ₱ lb., dressed weight.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,593 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1857.

R. HUNN reports sales of 1,100 Sheep and Lambs, at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

107 Sheep and Lambs at	$491 75
98 Sheep and Lambs at	405 25
114 Sheep and Lambs at	423 69
72 Sheep and Lambs at	198 00
90 Sheep and Lambs at	288 25
105 Sheep and Lambs at	361 86
22 Sheep and Lambs at	74 25

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been large, and we quote a decline of near ½c. for the week. There is a good supply now on hand, with a dull market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,003 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6¼c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5¾c. for distillery hogs. Arrivals have been free, and a goodly number are yet unsold.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.			
Live	6@6¼	Dressed	8@8½
DISTILLERY.			
Live	5@5¼	Dressed	7@7½

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime West'n corn Hogs	6 @6¼ gross.	8 @8¼ net.
York State Hogs	6½@6¾ gross.	8¼@8¾ net.
Prime distill. Hogs	5 @5¼ gross.	7 @7¼ net.

Stock Hogs—none in market, and no sale.

Receipts of Hogs are plentiful and somewhat greater than the demand. Prices tending downward.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is very little if any improvement in these markets, from the dullness of last week. In the unsettled state of business generally people are only purchasing for their present wants at a time when they usually lay in Winter supplies. This leaves a large stock on the hands of those dealers who engaged their produce under the expectation of usual sales. Prices have undergone but little change during the week save a slight decline in some articles.

Common Potatoes are easy at the quotations. With limited amounts of very fine varieties, the farmer in some cases obtains $3 25 to $3 50 ₱ bbl., but only from special customers. The Delaware and Virginia sweets are frequently thrown together in hulk and sold from the boats at about $2 25 ₱ bbl.

Apples appear to be very abundant, judging from the huge piles of barrels which many dealers are rolling in. But they are now just buying stock enough to carry them through the season, as very few will come in after navigation closes. Grapes are a complete drug, and are selling, in any quantities, at 4c.@ 6c. ₱ lb. These, of course, are not the finely-ripened clusters from well-cultivated vineyards. We saw such to-day, however, for which purchasers could not be found at 5c. ₱ lb.

Chestnuts and Walnuts begin to come in from the North. A few nights of heavy frost to open the hulls or burrs, will bring large quantities into market, as the yield is reported to be large.

Butter is in large supply, with very slow and dull sales, save to the comparatively small retail trade. Single kegs or firkins of good Butter can now be had for 23c.@24c. ₱ lb.

Poultry is just now in moderate supply, with a lighter demand than is usual at this season.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$1 67	@$2 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 37
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 62
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@ 2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches	31	@ 37
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunches	31	@ 37
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@ —
Cranberries—₱ bbl.	6 00	@ 8 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl.	10 00	@ —
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	4 00	@ 4 50
Chickory—₱ 100	75	@ 1 00
Tomatoes—₱ basket	37	@ 75
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ —
Apples—Table, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 3 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ₱ bbl.	16 00	@12 00
Pears—Rushmore, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Peaches—₱ basket	1 50	@ 2 00
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@ 4 50
Quinces—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 50
Grapes—Isabella, ₱ lb.	6	@ 8
Grapes—Common, ₱ lb.	4	@ 6
Citron Melons—₱ hhl.	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	50	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ₱ 100.	4 00	@ 5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ₱ 100.	8 00	@10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
String Beans—₱ basket	50	@ 75
Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel	50	@ 75
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 25	@ 3 50
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	50	@ 75
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75
Egg Plants—₱ doz.	37	@ 44
Leeks—₱ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—₱ doz	87	@ 1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00	@ 6 50
Peppers—₱ 100	37	@ 50
Peppers—Cayenne, ₱ dozen strings	62	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	20	@ 23
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls.	13½	@ 15½
Lard—Kegs	15	@ 16
Cheese—₱ lb.	5	@ 8
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz.	16	@ 16½
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz.	—	@ —
Fowls—₱ pair	88	@ 1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 25
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@ 63
Ducks—₱ pair	75	@ 1 25
Turkeys—₱ lb.	14	@ 16
Turkeys—Each	88	@ 1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz.	75	@ 88
Woodcocks—₱ doz.	3 00	@ 3 50
Partridge—₱ pair	50	@ 63
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@ 15
Hares—Each	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each	9	@ 10

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c.; Soda-ash, (80 ₱ cent.) 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,018 bbls., including 697 bbls. Pearls and 321 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at old figures. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 9¼c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 127,366 packages,—including of Rio, 84,221 bags; Java, 9,350 mats; Java Gov., 200 bags—9,550 bags; Ceylon, (Native,) 700 bags; Maracaibo, 9,654 bags; Laguayra, 1,061 bags; St. Domingo, 2,200 bags.

COTTON—Continues very scarce, quiet and nominal. Our available supply is down to about 1,800 bales, against 32,500 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 11.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,321
Arrived past three days	21,530
Arrived previously	104,658—126,197
Total	133,518
Exported past three days	8,009
Exported previously	18,955—26,964
Stock on hand and on shipboard	106,554

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered and is in good demand, chiefly for home use, at strengthening prices. Sales, 9,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@ 4 75
Extra State	4 90@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 15@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 8 25

Canadian appears in better demand at old rates; sales 1,400 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 60 ₱ bbl. South'n Flour is plentier, and is somewhat irregular. Sales, 1,560 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 62½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request, and is worth from $1 75@$2 12½ per 100 lbs. The Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, of Monday last, says: "Buckwheat Flour is coming into market quite plentifully, and is selling at a low figure. There is a very large crop of Buckwheat throughout the State. It is selling freely at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs., and dealers take hold rather reluctantly at these figures."

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at improving prices. Sales 31,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Canadian at $1 32; Red Western at from $1 05@$1 17; prime White Southern at $1 43@$1 45; choice red Southern at $1 30, and damaged Southern at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for and is a shade dearer. Sales 23,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. chiefly at 71c., for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 1,800 bushels Rye at 78c.@80c.; and 4,000 bushels Barley, chiefly California, at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 48c.@50c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuffs Movement, Oct. 17.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	3,742	380
Wheat, bushels	108,553	143,135
Corn, bushels	4,084	14,000
Oats, bushels	8,336	—

Milwaukee Breadstuffs Movement during the week ending Oct. 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	2,576	9,533
Wheat, bushels	75,142	74,650
Rye, bushels	466	—
Barley, bushels	3,909	—
Oats, bushels	4,381	—

The shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, since the opening of navigation, to Oct. 10, have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	158,731	Oats, bushels	1,291
Wheat, bushels	1,937,126	Barley, bushels	369
Corn, bushels	320		

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	7,597	—
Wheat, bushels	97,049	43,280
Corn, bushels	22,001	4,000
Oats, bushels	7,056	16,708

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 18 and 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	—	6,000
Wheat, bushels	13,102	24,269
Corn, bushels	24,000	29,907
Barley, bushels	6,617	—

NAVAL STORES—Are sparingly sought after at our quotations: Crude Turpentine at $3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 40c.@41c. for large and small lots ₱ gallon. Tar at $1 75@$2 25, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin at $1 40@$1 50 common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $3@$4 for No. 1, and $5@$6 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, Oct. 19.—Turpentine—Sales to-day of 70 bbls at $2 10, yellow. Spirits—nothing doing and market quiet. Rosin—Sales on Saturday of 2,000 bbls. common at $1 05, and to-day of 3,300 at $1 10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are generally in slack request at about former rates.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19.—Owing to the same causes as stated in our last, the market for Oils and Whalebone remains very quiet and without any sales. We notice shipments for Europe of some 1,000 to 1,200 bbls. Sperm.—*New-Bedford Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, cheaper, and declining. Sales, 180 bbls., in lots, at from $21@$22, chiefly $21 50 for Mess; and $17 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 10c. @13c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. common to choice, at 12c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 25@$15 for extra Western do.; $12 50@$13 for new Country Mess, and $9 50 @ $10 for do. do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active, yet are steady. Sales 480 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. The New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 14th inst., says: "Some further limited sales of Cuba and Porto Rico Muscovado have been made at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; and we also notice five hhds. *new crop* at 10¾c., three do. yellow, drained by centrifugal process, at 11¾, and three white do. at a fraction under 12c. ₱ lb. Arrived from the interior since the 9th inst., 22 hhds. Cleared since the 9th inst. for St. Marks and Newport 1 hhd., 19 bbls., New-York 150 boxes, Pensacola 4 bbls."

TOBACCO—Sales by auction: 2 hhds. Virginia, at 11c.; 6 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@9¾c.; and 33 hhds. damaged do., at 5c.@9¾c., average 7¼c.—all cash, ₱ lb. The New-Orleans *Prices Current* of the 14th inst., says: "The state of the Exchanges is such that parties are unable to enter the market, and in the absence of any transactions for some days past quotations are wholly nominal. Arrived since the 9th inst., 55 hhds. Cleared since the 9th inst., for New-York, 168 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 13th inst., 9,757 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS STATEMENT OF TOBACCO, OCT. 14.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	13,711
Arrived past three days	55
Arrived previously	757—812
Total	14,523
Exported past three days	168
Exported previously	4,598—4,763
Stock on hand and on shipboard	9,756

WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: 8bip *Orpheus* to Hong Kong, 1,500 tons Coal and 200 tons measurement, at $12; a ship from Iquique to Cronstadt, Nitrate Soda, £4 17s. 6d.; a brig from Jacksonville to River Plate, Lumber, $23; a brig and a schr. from Jacksonville to North Side Cuba, $11, a brig to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; one 200 tons, same voyage, $1,500; a schr., 160 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,400; one 266 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., $1,400, and back from Alfakapas to Richmond, sugar and molasses, $5 50; one from Sagua to Boston, sugar, $1 ₱ box; and a ship, 500 tons, from a port in Nova Scotia to Demerara, thence to a port in Great Britain, sugar and rum, on private terms.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The imports of the week, since our last weekly report, have been larger than any other week for some time, aggregating something over 35,000 bbls. They have largely increased from every State, and also from Canada West. The increase, however, has been chiefly from Illinois and Wisconsin.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	477,415
Receipts by lake, same line last year	826,532
Decrease	349,417

A good share was consigned through by railroad. At the same time more has gone by canal; the aggregate being 7,000 bbls. The supply on the market was fair during the week, and at the close, particularly, there was a good assortment. The demand early was moderate, and for lots to meet most pressing wants of the trade. Afterwards, upon receipt at the seaboard of the *Vanderbilt's* news, an improved inquiry sprung up, and prices advanced a trifle. Sales sum up 6,500 bbls., closing to-day weak, at a range of $4 62½@$4 87 for common to good superfine Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5@$5 25 for extra do. and Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 50@$6 for double extras. No sales of Canadian, at the close, to fix prices.

WHEAT—The imports have increased within the past seven days, and at the close were very large, 400,000 bushels arriving within 48 hours. In spite of the extraordinary money reverses of the times, the favorable situation of this market for millers has kept up our receipts of wheat, and by the close of another week they will be larger than last season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	4,418,755
Receipts to same time last year	4,895,318
Decrease	356,563
Shipments by canal since opening	3,272,673

The Canal shipments for the week are only about 200,000 bushels less than the receipts, showing that previous to the heavy arrivals at the close, they had been in excess. The stock, therefore, is equal to a good demand, but there was no pressing the market. At the opening, millers held back, but after the *Vanderbilt* they came freely into market, and it was active, with advancing tendencies. Sales 290,000 bush. Wednesday, at 75½c.@76c. for Chicago Spring; Thursday, at 77c.@60c. for do.; Friday, 80c.@81c. for do.; 85c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 for White Indiana; $1 12½c. for do. Canada; Saturday, 82c. for Chicago Spring; 90c.@95c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; $1@$1 04 for White Indiana; $1 06@$1 12 for do. Canada; yesterday, 80c., under large receipts, and an advance in Canal Freights, for Chicago Spring; 81c. for Milwaukee Club; $1@$1 10 for White Indiana, and $1 10 for do. Canada, quotations showing the market unsettled. To-day, 68,000 bush., at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for Milwaukee Club; 95c. for choice Red Michigan and Indiana; $1 05 for White Wisconsin; $1 10 for do. Indiana.

CORN—The imports continue to a limited extent, but they are nearly up to the corresponding week last season, and increasing.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	5,425,020
Receipts same time last year	8,285,025
Decrease	2,857,650
Shipments by Canal since the opening	4,529,892

The demand was very moderate until Friday, and the market was dull, but the scarcity and some inquiry after that put prices up. Sales of the week 30,000 bush., at 53c. going to 58c., and closing at 57c. and drooping.

OATS—The receipts of Oats are also picking up, aggregating for the week over 63,000 bush., equal to same week last year.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake since the opening	856,046
Receipts same time last year	1,486,249
Decrease	630,203
Shipments by Canal since the opening	542,561

The demand, until towards the close, was good, but limited stock restricted the transactions. Sales 30,000 bush. at 35c., closing yesterday with only a small parcel at the quotation, which was hard to get.

RYE—The market has been dull and quiet. The last sales were at 62½c., which is now the nominal quotation.

BARLEY—Without any important movement, and no quotation at all reliable can be named. Sales this morning, 1,300 bush. Canada at 67½c.

FREIGHTS—The supply of boats has been abundant, and is still, but under the new arrangement for payment of tolls at tidewater, and increasing receipts of grain, rates have advanced. Wheat opened at 16c. to New-York, and closed at 19c.@20c. This has been the principal article shipped through.

Buffalo Live Stock Market—OCT. 20.

The markets for live stock generally are dull and declining. We have no sales of cattle to report, being obliged to omit the returns from one of the yards. The sales of live hogs are given below.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. CROCKER & Co.,) for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17:

From	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Ohio, No	420	—	360
Kentucky	591	—	—
Indiana	111	—	—
Pennsylvania	84	—	198
Totals	1,206	—	558
Shipped to East'n mks.	1,206	—	558
Totals	1,206	—	558

Receipts at CUSHING'S yards for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17:

From	Hogs.
Illinois	211
Ohio	473
Left over last week	90
Total	774
Shipped to Eastern Markets	551
Taken for Buffalo Market	223
Total	774

Sales 420 still hogs at 5½c.; 60 stock do. at 4½c.; 163 fat do. at 6½c. at retail.

Chicago Live Stock Market—OCT. 19.

The Cattle coming forward are generally in poor condition, and would better answer the interests both of buyers and sellers after another year's feeding. The market is entirely flat for this description, and they are to a considerable extent being turned back. We quote good Beeves at 2c.@3½c. Hogs are in fair supply at a further decline, and cannot be quoted above 5c.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 19.—Live stock of all kinds is plenty, and prices of fat cattle are rather on the decline—having fallen off about ½c. ₱ lb. We quote fat cattle at $3@$3 50, live weight. Calves are steady at 4c.@7c. ₱ lb., dressed; Sheep 6c.@6¾c., dressed, and Hogs at $6 50@$6 75, live weight.

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 17.—A fair demand exists for good cattle, at $2 25@$3. Hogs, $6 75@$7 25. Sheep, $2@$3 ₱ head.

A Chapter of Crime.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On Tuesday week a bloody affray took place in New-Orleans, at the Jackson Railroad depot. The parties were WM. J. LOGAN, who keeps the Pelican eating-house on St. Charles-street, and JAMES H. WINGFIELD, formerly Chief of the Fire Department of this city, but more recently a resident of one of the villages on the Jackson Railroad. Both fired a number of shots. WINGFIELD got one or two through the skirts of his coat, and LOGAN was wounded in four places. The most serious wound is in his side, and the probabilities are that it will prove fatal. Another wound is in his face, the bullet having entered his mouth and made its exit in the neighborhood of his ear. Of the shots fired one took effect in the leg of an employe of the road, named LESLEY, another in the hand of a looker-on, and a third took off a button from the coat of the Chief of Police, who happened to be near the spot at the time. After the shooting was over WINGFIELD surrendered himself to the Chief of Police, and LOGAN was taken to the Charity Hospital. There he still remains, in a very critical condition. The physicians who examined him have pronounced his wounds incurable. A feud of long standing existed between the parties on account of a charge which WINGFIELD once made against LOGAN and another person, and which he neglected to prosecute, he having, previous to the time fixed for the trial, removed from the city.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA TRAGEDY—FIVE MEN KILLED.

The parish of Calcasieu, La., has been made the scene of a horrible occurrence. The facts are as follows: CLAIBORNE HART and his son CHARLES had for several weeks been making violent threats against the the lives of JAMES M. WILBURN, BENTON WILBURN, WM. and JACKSON MCGEE. On Saturday, the 12th inst., HART and his son went to the residence of BENTON WILBURN and told him that his time had now been limited to two hours; that they would most assuredly kill him as well as the other parties above named; that *they had given them ample warning to leave the country, and now they intended killing them whether they were willing to leave or not.* From there they went to JAMES WILBURN'S and made similar threats. They then went to a neighbor's, a mile or two off, and told what they had said and done at the WILBURNS'. As they passed, and swearing they would put their threats in execution, they started back by the way of WILBURN'S. On the following day MRS. WILBURN sent a little girl to one of her neighbors, requesting him to come over and see what all the firing of guns near her house meant. Two gentlemen went, as requested; as they entered the lane they discovered the lifeless bodies of HART and his son—the latter had his gun in his hands and ready for firing. These bodies *were completely filled with buckshot.* They appear to have died without a struggle. The two WILBURNS and one of the MCGEES have been missing since the dreadful occurrence. Here is the sequel:

On last Saturday, the parties on whom suspicion rested as the murderers, gave themselves up to the officers. They had their trial before Justice EVANS, in Calcasieu Parish, by whom they were acquitted. The friends of HART, overtwenty in number, were in attendance at the trial. As soon as the prisoners were acquitted, they took possession of them, saying they would take them to Texas and give them another hearing. They ordered one of the MCGEES to cross his hands for the purpose of tying him. On his refusal, they told him that they either should submit or be killed; whereupon he told them that he would take his chance, and broke. *They fired eight guns at him as he ran,* but he escaped, and has not yet been found. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. They then took JAMES WILBURN, BENTON WILBURN, JACKSON MCGEE and BOWIE MCGEE, and proceeded to Texas with them. At MR. JOHN THOMPSON'S, on the Sabine River, they stayed over night. Through the intercession of Mr. THOMPSON they liberated JAMES WILBURN and proceeded over the river. A short time after they crossed the river, a volley of guns was heard, and shortly afterwards *the three—Benton Wilburn and Jackson and Bowie McGee, were found near the road lifeless*—their heads and bodies perfectly riddled with balls. Where this will end it is impossible to say.

HOW THE PRIEST SAVELLI CAME TO BE MURDERED.

The recent Point-à-la-Hache (LA.) tragedy is accounted for as follows:

It is rumored that JOHN DOLKER had convinced several planters of M. SAVELLI'S intermissions in the private affairs of several families; he accused him as the instigator of certain family quarrels, and concluded in begging them to repair to the presbytery and to invite him to leave the parish. Placing confidence in the report of their children's teacher, they were weak enough to acquiesce in his demand, not thinking that any harm would be done to the priest; they met with him, as we have before said, when leaving Dr. ROYER'S house. The murderers thinking that their infernal deed would be attributed to a mob, and not fearing to place in the most hideous predicament several planters that they had succeeded to induce to follow them for the object specified, they rushed upon their victim, and before any help could be given to the too confident priest, who thought himself under the protection of those with whom he was talking, the sad deed was achieved.

A CLINCHING MURDER, AND NOT A WORD SPOKEN.

The last number of the Wautoma (Wisconsin) *Journal* contains the confession of EDWARD WALSH of the murder of DENNIS DREW, in Waushara County on the 2d of May last. WALSH says that he became acquainted with DREW in Milwaukee in the last week of April, when they both boarded in the Fifth Ward. DREW was going to Stevens Point to look for and buy land, and WALSH agreed to go with him, and the day before they started, April 29, *formed the intention of murdering him, and bought a pistol for the purpose.* May 1, the two left Berlin on foot for Stevens Point—took a bottle of whisky with them, and drank freely. They stopped at BANNING'S, on Big Prairie, that night. The people there dissuaded them from going further for land, and DREW concluded to return to Milwaukee. WALSH also agreed to go back, and says that he about gave up the idea of murder, but after starting back, they drank whisky again, and the thought of murder returned. As they started on, DREW ahead, with his carpet-sack over his shoulder, WALSH took out his pistol and struck DREW on the side of the head, at the same time tripping him so that he fell. The two then fought for life. The pistol was broken between them, and WALSH drew a razor from his pocket, but DREW got it from him and cut him with it. WALSH recovered the razor, and cut DREW in the neck with such a wound, that after a brief and desperate struggle he yielded, and WALSH, to make sure, cut his victim's head nearly off. He then took DREW'S pocket-book and left. At BANNING'S he told the story that he and DREW had been attacked by two men a boy with axes, and had thus been wounded himself, but had escaped, and did not know what became of DREW. WALSH concluded by saying: "*I don't think there was a single word said during the whole fight by either of us.* I am now willing to submit and trust in Providence for the protection of my wife and children in this world. May God have mercy on my soul."

SEDUCTION, DESERTION AND SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has the following:

"The Coroner was called on Monday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a young and handsome female, apparently twenty, and of English birth, who had committed suicide by taking laudanum, at the 'States' Union Hotel,' Market-street. From the testimony it was elicited that the deceased had gone to the hotel in question three days since, in company with an elderly man, who registered his name as 'G. CLARKE, Madison.' He stated that he was a married man, and was the father of two children, and that the young lady in company with him had been employed as a seamstress in his family. There is no doubt but the fellow succeeded in accomplishing her ruin previous to leaving the hotel, which was on Saturday, when he stated that he was going to Wilmington, Del. His victim, finding herself thus ruined and deserted, resolved upon self-destruction, and last night succeeded in putting an end to herself. She had in her possession a trunk well filled with excellent clothing; upon some of which was the name of 'MARY JANE MELDERY.'"

AN IRISH ROW AND MURDER.

The Manitowoc (Wisconsin) *Tribune* of the 9th inst. contains the following account of a murder: As we go to press the streets are a scene of excitement that is unusual in our village. A man in the full prime of life has just been struck down in a quarrel with an old man named GAMMEL. The deceased is an Irishman named HIGGINS, and was stabbed while in the act of rushing upon GAMMEL, whom he denounced as an "Orangeman." He died instantly. GAMME

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Serv[illegible] 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *St. Louis*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c., Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax at such a late hour on Tuesday night, that only a portion of her news was received in time for insertion in our morning edition of yesterday. We give it to-day entire. Our financial revulsion is severely felt in London and Paris. Money was in great demand; the Bank of England had increased its rate of discount, and it was believed that the Bank of France would be obliged to adopt a similar course. We may expect to hear of great commercial distress on the other side when the full extent of the American crisis becomes known. It is stated on reliable authority, that a conference of the crowned heads of Europe will take place for the purpose of discussing, among other things, the propriety of reducing standing armies. This project was broached some time ago by the London *Times*, which urged it upon the notice of the two Emperors at their recent meeting at Stuttgart. It is not known, however, whether the subject was taken up by them. Russia and France are the two countries which possess the most imposing standing armies, and when they consent to reduce their vast military organizations, it will be a practical assurance that they mean to keep the peace. We have confirmation of the report that the Queen of Spain had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez ministry. Another rumor—but we think it very doubtful—is to the effect that General DE MIRASON has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. It is well known that the Queen is obstinate in her determination to retain General CONCHA in his present position, and as he is now making strenuous efforts to suppress the Slave-trade, it is perhaps as well not to urge previous remissness as a ground for his removal.

No later news has been received from India. The *Indus* had arrived at Southampton with a large number of passengers from Calcutta, who state that, between Cawnpore and Lucknow, there were about 35,000 mutineers, and that it was doubtful whether the relief force, under Sir JAMES OUTRAM, could succeed in passing up the river Gojza. It was very much feared that Lucknow was beyond salvation. NENA SAHIB, who commands the mutineers, is resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English, and he has a body-guard engaged to deprive him of life whenever he is taken prisoner.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 18th inst. The stock of sugars consisted of 180,000 boxes, and prices had still further declined, though to what extent is not stated. Business generally was more active. Another slaver, with 540 negroes on board, had been captured off the coast. The steamship *Cahawba*, by the arrival of which at New-Orleans we receive the above news, took over half a million in specie to that city.

The Money and Stock movements yesterday were characterized by less vigor and buoyancy. The European commercial news made an unfavorable impression. The leading investments were less firm, and the market closed languidly. Gold was quoted by the brokers 100¾@101 buyers, and 101¼@102 sellers, with no urgent demand for it. Domestic exchanges were against sellers, save on extreme Western points, which improved. Foreign exchanges were neglected. The Sub-Treasury received $997,942; paid out $577,584, and held at the close of business a balance of $6,039,256.

The General Produce Markets were firmer yesterday for Breadstuffs—for which a good inquiry prevailed. Home dealers were the leading buyers. The receipts were moderate, and receivers were less eager to realize. Provisions continued quite heavy, with a steady downward tendency in prices of nearly all articles. Groceries were less active, yet otherwise unchanged. Cotton ruled dull and nominal, in the advance of stock. Freights varied but little.

The cattle markets were quite active yesterday, with only a fair supply of beeves of any quality offered, and comparatively few of first quality cattle. The yards were cleared out last evening, the transactions of the day averaging about ½c. per lb. higher than last week. The total City receipts for seven days, ending yesterday, were 3,159, being about 400 less than the weekly average last year, and 500 less than during the preceding week. The low prices during a month past, together with the difficulty of getting cash in current funds, had stopped the forwarding of cattle from the West, and until a reaction takes place there will be a short supply of beef. This will only last a week or two, however.

A meeting of the Stock and Bondholders and of the creditors of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company was held at Clinton Hall last evening. A very large attendance was present. A plan was adopted by which all parties agree to fund the whole of the floating debt in income bonds. Provision will be made, however, to meet the demands of the smaller creditors of the Company by cash payments.

Yesterday, in the Merchants' Exchange, the unsuccessful effort made on the previous day to organize a Commercial and Industrial Exchange Company, was renewed, but with very little show of increased encouragement. About forty minutes after the hour for which the meeting was set down, the few persons remaining in the Exchange were called to order by Mr. S. F. WETTENHALL, who nominated Mr. KUNTZ for Chairman. Mr. K. introduced Mr. HAWKINS, who proceeded to explain in detail the mode by which the business of the proposed organization was to be conducted. In France, where similiar Institutions had been in existence for 12 or 15 years, the principles on which their plan of operations were based, were two: First, payments for goods in advance instead of after delivery; and, second, making all kinds of property as available as cash for commercial purposes, and without any deterioration of its real value. In describing the manner in which these principles were to be carried into effect, he asserted that with a cash capital of $1,000 to start with, a company might make forty transactions in the day, and earn on the money invested in each transaction a profit of from one to three per cent. as commission.

The Police parade took place yesterday and passed off very creditably. About 20 men from esch Precinct, making 450 altogether, joined in the procession. Commissioners BOWEN, NYE, STRANAHAN and CHOLWELL—neither Mayor WOOD nor POWELL were present—reviewed them in the Park. Completing the assigned programme of evolutions in the Park, they marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Washington Monument, and down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, where they were dismissed. Dodworth's Band did the music, and carried with them an army of admiring boys and idle men.

JAMES RODGERS, the murderer of JOHN SWENSEN, in Tenth-avenue, was arrested yesterday at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, and locked up in jail. He says that he spent two days and two nights in the woods before going to the house of his brother-in-law, where he was arrested. It is expected that he will be brought to the City to-day. He confesses that he stabbed SWENSON.

The Whig General Committee met last evening at their rooms in Fourth-avenue, and received notification of the acceptance of the parties whom they had nominated. A motion that the Committee should proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Recorder, caused a long and animated discussion, pending which the meeting adjourned.

The Effect of our Financial Troubles in Europe.

The *Europa* at Halifax, from Liverpool Saturday, October 10, brings the first decided evidences of the financial effect in Europe of the money troubles on this side. The action of the Bank of England, without waiting for anything worse than was then received from New-York—the latest being by the *Baltic* to the 26th September, the day of the Philadelphia suspension—was to immediately put up the rate of interest to six per cent., and this upon an addition to the bullion reserve in the establishment of £618,000. It is possible our Halifax dispatch may have used the word *increased* instead of *decreased* in reporting this item, but it is sufficiently evident that the American panic was mainly the cause of the advance in the terms of discount. The political and financial complication in British India also had its influence with the Court of Directors, but not to the same extent, since the India troubles had rather diminished the export demand for Silver, while the American difficulty was about to reverse the ordinary course of Gold.

When the *Baltic* left New-York, on the 26th September, it was known that the Philadelphia Banks had stopped payment. A confident tone as to the policy of our own Banks was held in the papers and private letters which went out by this steamer, and Exchange on England was quoted 105½@107, irregular, and already discouraging to drawers against produce shipments. These low terms justifying shipments this way, and the expectation that the New-York and Southern Banks would require aid in the shape of bullion to move the grain and cotton crops with ease, while the Pennsylvania and other Banks were in suspense, had prepared the English money market for early and direct specie drafts from an unexpected quarter to a very considerable amount. The action of the Bank of England management, therefore, ought not to cause surprise.

But the worst of the panic here was yet to be heard from. The New-York packet succeeding the *Baltic* was the *Persia*, of Wednesday, Sept. 30. She arrived at Liverpool the morning the *Europa* left. Her news, which was of a startling character in regard to the further complication of our exchanges, was not yet generally known in London, while in Liverpool, for the first time in very many weeks, the Cotton trade was brought to a pause, and a decline in all qualities was being submitted to in anticipation of accounts from this side still less favorable. The rates of Exchange on London reported out by the *Persia*, were from par to 103 per cent., with increased difficulty in negotiating ordinary commercial bills on any terms. The circulars and letters were of a sombre cast, though still expressing no doubt of the ability of the New-York Banks to sustain themselves. It was not until the *Arabia* sailed hence on yesterday week that the protest of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Central Roads; the assignment of the Illinois Central, *and the suspension of all the New-York Banks, were communicated.* The last event afforded a temporary let-up in the European exchange, and the postscripts to the advices which went out may, for a few days, induce the expectation in London that no further aid in the way of bullion will be demanded. But this hope will soon be dissipated by the subsequent packets, by which a number of additional mercantile failures and extensions directly affecting the import trade, and its remittances abroad, were communicated, together with a reaction in exchange to almost the lowest point of previous depression.

We must, therefore, prepare for corresponding bad news from England and France by the return opportunities. The leading London journals, at the last dates, were still under the impression that the panic here, being the effect in a large degree of mere fright, would pass over without serious damage. This feeling will not be entirely removed until the accounts of the disaster are brought directly home to the American houses in England, and to the Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, who have sent or sold goods to the United States. These parties will feel the pressure first through the failure or delay of their customers and agents on this side in covering the credits opened for them in London. And the continued low ruling of Exchange here will be the first index to the Bank of England, and the private and joint-stock establishments in London, that American collections are to result disastrously, and further sales of goods to this country almost embargoed until the storm passes over. A similar concern on the subject will be created on the Continent, where a large portion of the losses and suspended debt now making in New-York and Philadelphia will fall heavily.

Will the American houses in England be able to weather the storm? The number that come strictly under this designation is not large, nor do we believe they are very much exposed. It is possible that one or two of them may be seriously embarrassed, and find the American profits of half a dozen years engulfed by the losses or suspended debt advised in the same number of weeks. But the opinion does not generally obtain here that any important concern, accepting for the United States, will be carried down. The doubt, however, on the subject, is just sufficient to make the intervening two or three weeks a period of painful suspense to their friends and correspondents. Most of our New-York banking firms, connected with the English trade, do their business with old English houses, known and recognized as such at home, though from their long and intimate identification with the trade of the United States, better known here as Anglo-American firms. Of such are the BARINGS, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., DENNISTOUN and others. All these may feel the crisis severely, but none of them, we believe, disastrously to their own high standing and credit among the first merchants of England.

The further financial effect on the other side is expected by many to be ruinous to the credit of American Stocks, particularly the Railways in which English buyers have taken an interest. This sort of fear is always exaggerated in panic seasons among ourselves, whether originating in war troubles in Europe or diplomatic or money troubles at home. We regard it as pretty certain that the least of the concern to the English people and money market from the present state of things here, will be manifested on this score. They will have been sufficiently prepared for the worst ruling of Stock values on this side, and the only additional event likely to startle the holders of American Securities, of which they have yet to hear, is the assignment of the Illinois Central Company. And this will soon be accounted for by the extraordinary embargo upon all exchange negotiations, which drove the Company to protest while holding credits to the amount of £200,000 on London, for which they could find no sale on any living terms.

The effect which will touch the English and Continental people more nearly, will be their mercantile losses, prospective as well as immediate. The extent of their trade with this country is glanced at in another place. The embarrassment to this trade, which is to reverse its ordinary course and to bear heavily upon the London and Paris money markets—producing at the same time, serious mischief to the English and French manufacturers—is that the raw material of cotton, which must be had from the United States, and foreign Bread, which may be required from the same quarter, can no longer be wholly paid for in goods. The want of cotton, on the extremely low supply now in Europe, is absolute, and must be met, if need be, by a drain of gold. The counter-action, from the temporary suspension of a single market in their export trade, on the Manchester interest, will not be such as to diminish materially the necessity for liberal stocks of the raw staple, unless the leading London journal greatly misrepresents the manifold resources of the "broad trade of the British empire" in its manufactured products. But there will probably be a recompensing advantage to the trade, even in this, on the score of price, which must rule relatively cheap, if to be met by the embarrassing and reluctant process of remitting gold, on a dear money market, from the other side.

The Foreign People we Buy from.

Next to the disastrous consequences of the hard times at home, every one begins now to inquire what is to be the effect abroad. The last packet from Europe prepares us to look out sharply for the next. There begins to be a nervousness on the subject among our importers and importing agents, which increases with each intervening day between this and the rebound from the last chapter of financial accidents sent forward by the packet of the 13th October. The immense interests at stake among this class of merchants, not affecting their own property alone, but the bankers in Wall-street, through whom they have opened credits, will sufficiently account for the dreadful state of suspense into which they have been thrown. A number of them have yielded to the pressure in advance. Others have quietly obtained an extension of payment upon their credits. A third class have paid in part and thrown themselves upon the indulgence of their bankers here or correspondents abroad, for the remainder. But there are hundreds yet standing, who have neither wavered in prompt payment, nor struck their flag to misfortune or pressure in any form. It is these that feel most keenly the continued raging of the storm and dread to hear the reverberation from Europe.

The occasion is an opportune one to know how we distribute our purchases abroad. We shall not go into minute statistics on the subject, (even if at hazard for 1857, which they are not,) but give a general average of the import trade results of the past financial year. The United States bought from Europe in 1856, for consumption, $192,000,000; and from the Indies and South America, $106,000,000—together, $298,000,000; and we add to the first named sum ten per cent., and to the second fifteen per cent. increase. We have to account for $211,000,000 in European fabrics, and $122,000,000 in the sugars, teas, &c., of India, making *three hundred and thirty-three millions* of dollars in foreign goods taken for consumption during the financial year 1857, ending 30th June last. The exact import figures for the year are $360,890,141, of which $12,461,799 was in specie, and $14,905,509 in goods reexported; leaving $333,522,883 for consumption in the United States. Against this, we sent to Europe and the Indies, $132,000,000 in cotton, $126,000,000 in agricultural produce and in manufactures, and $60,000,000 in gold from the mines of the Pacific States—together $338,000,000—leaving a nominal balance of five millions in favor of the United States in which three millions is made up by the difference between the foreign coin inward and outward during the year. The exact trade balance, according to the official data, is $2,059,003, in favor of the United States.

The loss on suspension, or material reduction of this large import trade, if equally distributed, would fall in something like the following proportions:

On England..	$120,000,000	Spanish Indies.	$36,000,000
On France	50,000,000	Brazil.....	23,000,000
On Germany..	22,000,000	China.....	12,000,000
On Switzerland	9,000,000	British Fosses's.	32,000,000
Rest of Europe	10,000,000	Rest of Indies,.	20,000,000
Total.....	$211,000,000	Total.....	$122,000,000

Relatively the heaviest embarrassment from the check to the trade with the United States would be to France, Switzerland and Germany, on account of fine cloths, silks, laces, wines and other luxuries. The heaviest reduction in amount will of course be felt by England. The loss to Cuba and other Spanish Possessions will be in the reduction of price, rather than extent of the sugar importation. The trade with the British Possessions, including Canada, will probably be least affected. From Brazil we must continue to buy coffee freely, and the trade with China will most likely go on to nearly the usual amount.

Colonizing Nicaragua.

It seems to be generally understood that WALKER is meeting with considerable success in obtaining recruits at the South for a new crusade against Nicaragua. Report says that he has already enlisted nearly 3,000 men, and that his departure is postponed only for a short time in consequence of temporary lack of funds. He makes no attempt to disguise his hostile purpose, abandons his old pretext of colonization, and avows openly that his object is conquest.

It is a little singular, certainly, that after the experience of last year, any persons can be found to enter upon so hopeless and so profitless a crusade. That experience would seem to have demonstrated pretty conclusively that Nicaragua, although it may be conquered, can never be permanently settled by a laboring population from the United States. The witness of all dispassionate travelers attests the extreme unwholesomeness of the climate. Two-thirds of those who enlisted with WALKER last year perished of local diseases. They do not become acclimated. The natives themselves suffer from fevers; persons who visit the northern shores of the lake are surrounded by the Indians begging for medicine to cure their semi-annual attacks of chills and fever. The Costa Ricans, while occupying Rivas, were almost decimated by sickness. Those wounded in battle, however slightly, stand the very smallest chance of surviving, so rapid and malignant is the action of the pestiferous air upon parts lacerated and exposed. It has been said that the climate is the same as that of New-Orleans. Possibly; but it is New-Orleans in the dog-days, with yellow fever prevailing, without any variation as to time or season. It is as unwholesome in the dry season as in the wet; at Christmas as at the Summer solstice; mortality is always at hand; the few foreigners who have attempted agriculture, have either perished in the first days of their experiment, or, warned in time, have fled for their lives. Such is the consistent testimony of all disinterested observers. For the northern emigrant, who expects to live by labor, Nicaragua is the transit route to premature death. The fate which befel the persevering efforts of Scotsmen to colonize Darien, ought, of itself, to prove what is to be anticipated from the project of colonizing any portion of the Isthmus. Aside, therefore, from other causes that not only discourage, but absolutely forbid emigration, is this fatal and incurable one.

However strong our faith in the future supremacy of the Caucasian race the world over, we are obliged to recognize a patch, here and there, where it must be attained otherwise than by colonization or occupation. Central America is in this category. Seeing the vast importance to the progress of commerce, civilization and intercourse, of the inter-oceanic routes destined eventually to traverse the Isthmus, we regard it as most desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the control of the all-important region should not be left to the miserable population which infests it. It may become the duty of the leading commercial powers of the world so to control, by treaty or otherwise, the destinies of Central America, as that the much higher interests of trade and intercourse may be placed beyond peril. But we very much doubt the possibility of establishing there a northern population sufficiently strong to civilize and hold it.

PATROLMEN WHO NEVER PATROL.—If we are not mistaken, there was, in the original draft of the Metropolitan Police Bill, a provision rendering it obligatory upon all patrolmen to keep in constant motion on their respective beats. This most essential and useful regulation seems to have been, we know not for what reason, subsequently stricken out, and the result has been, we have no hesitation in saying, to deprive the new force of a great deal of its efficiency. The London Police system furnished the framers of the act with most of its leading clauses, and how it is that one of the most useful features in that system has been totally overlooked, we are at a loss to imagine. In London, a policeman is looked upon as a sentinel, and is compelled to do a sentinel's duty. That is to say, a certain distance of street is allotted to him as a beat, and he is expected to traverse every portion of that distance once in five minutes, unless called off by duty, for the purpose of seeing that no disturbance is taking place, or depredations being committed, and of being ready and at hand if called upon. Constant movement is indispensable, if we wish to keep men on the alert; and any body of men which professes to protect a great City against an army of thieves, and burglars, and assassins, must be constantly on the alert, or it can render but very lame service. Any force, as we have already remarked, which professes to be militarily organized, must do military duties in a military way. A patrolman's duty is, to all intents and purposes, a military duty, and we call upon the Commissioners to see that he does it properly. Every man in the Metropolitan Police must be made to patrol his beat the whole time he is on duty, for the double purpose of keeping him wide awake, and of distributing his attention fairly over the district he has in charge.

At present, our police bears much the same relation to that of European cities, that the Turkish army does to the French or British. Your regular Turkish sentinel lays down his firelock, lights his pipe, squats down cross-legged, and has a good time, until the relief comes round. The task of watching anybody or anything he judiciously leaves to Providence. Let any one who has walked through London or Paris, and seen the erect, clean, buttoned-up, wide-awake, peace keepers, ever vigilant, ever in uniform, whom one meets at every hundred yards, compare them with the free-and-easy gentlemen to whose watchful care our lives and properties are committed, as they lounge at corners, smoking, or gossiping in couples, and then ask himself, if he dare, what our chances are of safety or protection. Horrible crimes committed in early evening on the sidewalks of frequented thoroughfares are becoming alarmingly common. If the police were in constant motion these would be all but impossible. But no peaceable passenger can hope for immunity from the sudden attacks of gangs of rowdies, so long as the constable who ought to be within call, is most probably enjoying a "quiet weed" at the door of some remote grocery. An assassin has now-a-days only to look out for the spot where the two officers of any given neighborhood are indulging in a lounge or a chat, and then go two hundred yards in any direction and commit a robbery or murder with all but the certainty of impunity.

We have been looking for a change on this point ever since the new *régime* was inaugurated. We could hardly expect Mayor WOOD to ask good Democrats, and staunch supporters, to walk about all the time, even though the public paid them for it. But the new Board is not supposed to be so exquisitely delicate. If there be no other way of forcing their officers to patrol, they must detail captains or sergeants to make "rounds" both night and day, as in the army, and punish any man who is not to be met with in motion on his beat, without reasonable excuse.

The Mayoralty.

The *Tribune* is very severe upon us for declining to surrender our columns to vituperation of Mayor WOOD. It urges that he is a candidate for reëlection,—that it is absolutely essential that the people should be made acquainted with his character, and that it is the duty of every honest Editor to "echo his crimes" and prevent his election. For the last three years the *Tribune* has diligently practiced what it now preaches. It has during all that time denounced Mayor WOOD as a forger and a swindler,—as a man kept out of State Prison only by the statute of limitations, and as purposely favoring crime and criminals of every grade in order to share their profits and secure their votes. The effect of this steady and heavy bombardment on the *Tribune's* part, does not encourage us to imitate its example. At the outset of his career, Mr. WOOD with the greatest difficulty compassed a nomination from his own party, and he has never received a majority of the popular vote. He is now nominated almost by acclamation, and so far as present appearances indicate the result, he is likely to be elected, whether one or a dozen candidates are against him. We do not know that this increase of popularity is due exclusive to the *Tribune's* abuse:—but we cannot trace the good which that journal has done with sufficient distinctness to encourage us in following its example.

In spite of the *Tribune's* protest, we must repeat the opinion we have already expressed, that the people of this City have had good opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the personal and official character of Mayor WOOD. In addition to the faithful and zealous teachings of the *Tribune*, they have had three years' experience of him as Mayor of the City. In the business of that office he has been active and open,—shirking no responsibility and concealing nothing of his acts. The whole public of New-York has been made acquainted with his proceedings from day to day; and it is utterly absurd to say or pretend that he is a new and unknown candidate, in whom the people are very likely to be deceived and betrayed, unless the Press come to the rescue and undertake the task of their enlightenment. There is not a man in New-York whose character, both personal and official, has been more open to public scrutiny than his:—and no man who feels interest enough in public affairs to vote, can allege ignorance on this point as an excuse for voting wrong. The vehement and exaggerated outpourings of the *Tribune* may possibly have confused the minds of some, and inclined them to doubt whether it was not their duty to support a man against whom such a warfare is waged:—but the number of such is probably not very large,—and they are certainly beyond the reach of any cure which we could administer.

We should be very glad to see some movement on the part of the public which promised to elect a better man for Mayor than FERNANDO WOOD. Our opinion of his official conduct has been repeatedly expressed. He has more executive ability than any man who has held that office for many years:—but it is used not for the public welfare, but recklessly and unscrupulously for the promotion of his own selfish and partisan purposes. That he is personally corrupt in the discharge of public duties,—that he takes bribes, or profits directly or indirectly from acts of pecuniary importance to which his sanction is required, we do not know, though this has been charged upon him by men who are now his political supporters. But no man who has at all watched his career can doubt that his own interest and that of his political partisans are with him always, allowed to override every consideration of the public good. He set the shameful example of resisting a State law, not only in advance of any judicial decision against it, but after such a decision had been rendered in its favor, at the imminent risk of plunging the City into open and bloody civil war. He ordered the Police of the City to disband, after he had ceased to have any control over them. He refused to act as a member of the Police Commission, until accident gave him the power of blocking its action unless it could be made subservient to his party interests. He evinces throughout the worst characteristics of a bold, bad man; he is resolved to *rule* where he cannot *rule*; and he courts and encourages any outrage upon public rights and the public welfare, if he can see in it any advantage to his personal or political fortunes. On these accounts we consider him a dangerous man, and should gladly aid any attempt that might promise to replace him by a better one. But we see no indications of such a movement in any quarter. Party politics override every consideration of the public good. There are bargainings, and intriguings and huckstering movements going on in various quarters, for the professed purpose of uniting all who are opposed to Mayor WOOD'S reëlection; but they begin and end with selfish party interests, and take no hold upon the attention or the sympathy of the public at large. Outside of the political factions of the day we see no evidence of a purpose, or even of a desire, on the part of the public to prevent the election of Mayor WOOD. And until we can discern some indication of such a purpose, we must be excused from entering upon such a crusade as our enthusiastic neighbor prescribes and adjoins upon us. There is plenty for us to do within the limits of the feasible and the practicable. We are neither compelled nor tempted to undertake impossibilities. If the people desire Mayor WOOD for another term, they have a perfect right to reelect him,—and will probably do so, in spite of the *Tribune* or even of the TIMES. It is melancholy to be compelled to contemplate such indications of popular perverseness,—but the fact remains, nevertheless.

The Steamship "Adriatic."

It would scarcely be true to say that the failure of this new steamer to sail for Liverpool on the 12th ult., as advertised by her owners, took the public by surprise. So long a time has elapsed since she was first announced as ready, and so many disappointments have since occurred, that no person now puts any great faith in promises made on her behalf. It is now stated, however, by the machinists of the Novelty Works, who have her engines again in charge, that she will pretty certainly be ready for sea within three weeks from the present time; and as all expenses upon her have been abandoned, and nothing remains to be done but to fit up her engines in the usual mode, we see no reason why this promise should not now be fulfilled.

Our readers are probably aware that in the original construction of her engines a new *cut-off valve*, invented by Mr. ALLEN, was used. After a time, for some reason which has never been explained to the public, the builders asserting that these valves worked well and were entirely satisfactory, they were abandoned and it was determined to substitute the old-fashioned *poppet valves*. The next difficulty encountered was in regard to the "*cut-off*" used, which was alleged to be an infringement of the Sickles patent; and this was then abandoned and an arrangement made for the substitution of the Sickles' cut-off. Hereupon the original builders of the machinery resigned the whole affair into the hands of the new men, who went to work zealously to complete the engines; to facilitate the work half a dozen different establishments had different parts of the machinery assigned to them; and when it was all done, and put together, it was found to be so incomplete, and so many errors had been made in the drawings and models that it would not work at all. An eminent engineer was called in to examine it, who pronounced it wholly unfit. In this dilemma the managers had again to call in the aid of the Novelty Works, the original builders, to put the machinery in working condition. They have now taken the work in hand, and the valves and cut-off adopted are of well-tried and simple plan, without anything novel or patent about them; and it is now confidently predicted by these gentlemen, that the ship shall be ready for sea within the period already mentioned. The delay in getting the *Adriatic* ready, has been wholly due to the difficulties specified above. Nothing has ever been the matter with her engines, which are of a very superior construction, nor with her boilers, nor any other part of her machinery except the changes in respect to the valves and cut-off; nor have any of the experiments made with the cone-valve, the original cause of the trouble, tended in the least degree to diminish the confidence of their inventor in their ultimate success.

The builders of the *Adriatic's* machinery have been the largest and most successful steam-engine-builders in the country; but it is peculiarly unfortunate that their first mistake should have fallen upon a ship upon which the eyes of the public have been so long and so anxiously fastened.

The *Adriatic* lies at her wharf at the Novelty Works, and must be pronounced by every one who visits her, the largest and most beautiful ship afloat.

THE CALORIC ENGINE AGAIN.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Caloric Engine is again brought to the notice of the public, in a form calculated to test its utility. Mr. J. R. KITCHING, as agent for the patentee, commends it as by far the most economical power that can be employed in very many of the domestic and mechanical uses of common life. For driving printing-presses, pumping water, hoisting goods in warehouses, &c., it is said to be especially adapted.

Those who gave the subject any attention when it was brought before the public some few years since will certainly not be surprised to hear that this new motive power has been made available. The error of its inventor probably consisted in applying it to the largest and most difficult purposes first.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The ballet performance at this house last night was prefaced by TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep." We have not heretofore spoken of the dramatic part of the entertainment provided by Mr. MARSHALL, for the reason that, although good of its kind, and likely to please a vast variety of palates, it is a kind which does not frequently invite special consideration. But a comedy in three acts is an important item that it would be a shame to neglect, and the opportunity of saying a few words about one or two artists engaged here.

In Mr. TAYLOR'S comedy there is, unhappily, an individuality. It is distinct, eccentric, unnatural, forcible, absurd, and entirely appreciable. There are, of course, many other characters in the comedy, but this unhappy individuality, this dreadful *John Mildmay*, is the offensive instrument of the play. Armed with it, every actor in the country has cast his bread on the waters, and found it returning after many days with vengeance indeed. In the present instance, *John Mildmay* was once more the provocator. Mr. CONWAY, of this theatre, enjoys a provincial reputation in the character, and was naturally desirous to have that reputation indorsed by a Metropolitan audience. The experiment was conducted on correct principles, and resulted in a satisfactory verdict. Mr. CONWAY is, we think, the best *John Mildmay* we have had in the City; he is still and deep, without excessive ostentation of being either one or the other His conception is genial, and as near nature as the passionless original will permit. Mr. TAYLOR, when he drew this character, intended, we fancy, to depict a superior detective officer, weaning himself from business, by compounding a felony, and exposing a swindler in the bosom of his own family—a lovely picture of English manners, which has taken a firm hold of the public affection. Mr. CONWAY judiciously "sinks the shop" (except in the second act, where he carries a stick of professional calibre,) and gives us the gentleman of easy means and unblinking confidence, rather than the wide-awake but somewhat rusty detective. Indeed, Mr. CONWAY makes *John Mildmay* a human creature—an unpleasant one to be sure, and with an amount of idiotic cunning almost diabolical—but still human, and therefore capable of enlisting our sympathies. The performance was in every respect, a fine one so far as he was concerned. The *Mrs. Hernhold* of Mrs. CONWAY did not impress us as a remarkable performance in any respect. In voice and action we observe a taint of provincial tragedy in this lady which might well be removed. We all remember the talented and beautiful leading lady of Wallack's Theatre, and her triumphs in that ornamental sphere must not be dimmed by bad habits acquired in little outside places. Mr. BRAHAM, the comic man of the company, played the part of *John Porter*, and Mr. CANOLL that of *Captain Mandeville*.

To-night a new ballet, called "El Cavalle D'Oro," or, the Golden Horse, will be produced. It has been in preparation some weeks, and will display the ballet troupe to great advantage.

Personal.

A correspondent writes from Boston, [illegible] the particulars of an elopement case, in which a married woman, taking advantage of the temporary absence of her husband, decamped with a young man, named White, the parties taking with them property belonging to the injured husband. White is a recent graduate from the State Prison.

A daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum was married at Bridgeport, on Tuesday, to Mr. S. H. Hurd, of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Unpromising Condition of Business—Chinese Hostility to Americans—The Indian Mutinies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

HONG-KONG, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

Since my last, affairs in China have assumed no marked change. Times are very dull here, and will probably remain so for some time.

In the former war, the American ships and merchants were the medium of the immense Canton and China trade, and might have been so in the present, had they not been involved, by the Commodore of the United States forces in the war themselves. As it is, the Chinese know no difference between English and Americans. All the bitter hatred they have been fostering against the white population, for many years, has been brought forth with ten-fold intensity, by the bombardment of Canton, the destruction of the barrier forts, and of the fleet of war junks, that they, for many years, have been building. Either of the above acts would have been sufficient provocation for them to have rushed to arms against us, but the sum total has worked them up to a pitch of fury that perhaps can find no parellel. Fire, sword, the knife and poison of the assassin, have been had recourse to to exterminats the detested barbarians, as they term all from beyond the sess.

The war that has now begun can have no end until the city of Canton is burned and thousands of Chinamen sacrificed to their own blindness. They know no nation or flag except their own, and the business of this part of China cannot be opened until the Chinese are subjected by force of arms.

You, at such a distance, can have no just idea of the feelings that rankle against all Europeans. No mercy can be expected at their hands, and the only course that can now be followed is to mete out to them a severe measnre of retribution. Any humanity that comes forward to arrest the blow is but a morbid or mistaken sentiment or impulse, for the longer the delay, or the more lax the measures, the greater will be the destruction of life, at some future, if not at the present time. If the English had destroyed Canton, when it was at their mercy, in the last war, instead of ransoming it, the present troubles would have been avoided; but they received the ransom, and the consequence was soon apparent. The Mandarins issued proclamations that "the foreign devils," intimidated by the brave resistance of the Cantonese, had fled from before their city, and there is now a large triumphal arch near one of the city gates, commemorating that event. The mass, thinking themselves invincible, and that they could, at any time, drive us into the sea, have never ceased to maltreat any foreigner that ventured near to the city walls, or into the country. I do not doubt but that the Mandarins, seeing as they now must what will be the termination of the war, would gladly come to terms. But they have so long fostered and encouraged the feelings of hatred to Europeans in the mass, for their own purposes, that they have raised a storm that they have not the power to quell, and it only remains for Europeans to teach them a lesson they will never forget as to their weakness, and as to the little reliance there is to be placed upon the idle boasting of their rulers.

No active operations have taken place during the last month, as the present force is regarded as inadequate to an attempt upon Canton, and all the English are now doing is to keep the river free, and yesterday a blockade of the Canton river was put in force. From this, however, the Chinese will experience no serious evil, as the rice crop has just come in, and they are not dependent upon foreign supplies of that necessary article of consumption.

It will, probably, be some time before a sufficient force arrives here to make any further attempt upon Canton, as the troops that were destined for China have all been ordered, in haste, to India, the news from which country, by the mail of yesterday, is most gloomy. The spirit of dissffection and mutiny seems to have possessed nearly all the native troops, sixty thousand of whom are now in revolt, and how much further it will extend no person can know. Some of the native troops are said to be loyal, but how far they can be trusted when brought in contact with, or called upon to fight, the mutineers remains to be seen. The mutineers have at every place manifeated the most fiendlike character, by acts two horrible to relate. They respect neither age nor sex. Every European that they have captured has suffered the same fate—*death*, and sometimes more awful atrocities.

By the Hindoo religion, the spirits of bad men are said to pass into the bodies of other men or brutes. It would seem that by some such transmigration of souls, if there be a hell upon earth, just now, it is in that benighted and afflicted country, and that it has "broken loose" and is running riot with an insatiate and ingenious malice that devils might envy.

Nothing in the annals of war, during this century, can compare with the abominable scenes enacted already in India, and what the future is to bring forth is known only to Him who limiteth the powers of evil, and to whom the future is as the past. They have shown no discrimination, butchering the most inoffensive and defenceless, the holy and self-sacrificing misaionary and his honsehold—the meek and amiable native christian, and the devoted wife and mother, after murdering, before her eyes, her husband and helpless infant, or bearing off her gentle and shrieking daughter, to await a more dreadful fate.

A more degraded people, as regards sensuality, cruelty, duplicity and avarice, is not to be found, and it is alike for the interest of all civilized nations, that England, the great parent of modern liberty, and that race, who are doing the most to spread the Goapel throughout heathen lsnds, should not be exterminated or overthrown in India. We are, by steam and inter-oceanic communication, brought nearer to the great marts of Europe and America, and, of course, anything affecting civilization and commerce here, is of grave importance in both hemispheres.

I would like, had I time, to consider how these wars are likely to affect the commerce of the United States and England.

The embargo must have the effect of all such operations, as long as it continues. This may divert a portion of the trade that has hitherto existed to other avenues of export at the North. All Chinese products must continue to bring high prices, as long as acanty supplies exist.

Coarse cotton goods have been largely imported from the United States into this country, where they are preferred to all others. The Chinese have a singular way of testing their comparative durability, by whipping them with ratan rods.

The cotton fabrics of India, though driven out of Europe by cheap goods, are still in high esteem in many parts of the East.

The valuable Cashmere shawls come from the north. The looms employed in this elegant branch of manufacture formerly amounted to 40,000, but of late less than half of that number have been employed. The French have been very successful in imitating this style of goods.

Raw silk has been largely supplied from China and India, to European manufacturers, and those of America have received, from here, most of the material for sewing silk, the only branch of silk manufacture as yet carriad on, to any extent, in the United States. Embroidered shawls and other valuable silk goods have been supplied from these countries.

Indigo and opium and saltpetre have been large items of export from India. The annual produce of these articles amounts to several hundred millions sterling.

It may be profitable, before this war shall be terminated, for our countrymen, especially, at the South, to engage in the culture of Indigo and the rearing of silk worms.

There is no doubt how this contest is to end. There may have been, and doubtless have been, official abuses, on the part of the East India Company, but like those in the British army, at the outset of the Crimean war, to know them will be the certain presage of their remady.

As surely as there is a Supreme Ruler, will the wisdom of the statesmen, the sagacity of the merchants, the valor of the troops of England, and the prayers of Christians throughout the world, save this land from the triumph or perpetuation of a detestable power, which is, alike, hostile to all that is noble or redeeming in human nature, and all that has been appointed by Hesven for its elevation. Persia, India and China may be all arrayed against England, but bruts force and savage ruthlessness cannot prevail against military science and experience, with the rifle and artillery as their ministers of pesce.

A fearful retribution is sure to be meted out to the Sepoys, for their treachery and violation of all laws of military honor and humanity, and whenever the storm of war shall have past, wholsaome laws, wise executive officers—a more provident God-fesring and vigilant policy—more comprehensive plans for common education and the administration of justice, and the introduction of railroads and steamboats, with their attendant immigration of a more hardy and desirable population, will do a great deal under Providence towards overruling these present disasters, for the good of this infatuated people, as well as that of the entire Caucasian race.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

From St. Louis.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI—PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Senate organized yesterday by electing BENJAMIN F. HESSER, Secretary.

Governor JACKSON'S Message, in referring to the deterioration of the State credit, and the check given to its Railway system, by the monetary crisis, recommends the Legislature to take decisive measures to secure beyond all question the honor and credit of the State. He desires such an amendment to the Railway system as will enable the companies to secure their work done, and to ultimately complete their roads. He also proposes to place such additional guards upon the Banking system as will confine it within its legitimate limits, and lend to expel depreciated paper from the State. In order to accomplish this, the Governor advises that no more State Bonds be issued; that a tax be levied to cover the whole amount of the interest on the bonds of the State, and that the State have representation in the different Boards of Directors in proportion to the amount of bonds issued to the roads; the bonds of the State to be in future disposed of by an agent appointed by the Executive, and the proceeds to be delivered to the officers of the Companies,—that the Boards of Public Works be empowered to penetrate into the details of the management of the Roads;—that one of the banks of St. Louis be made a Clearing-house, and that whenever any bank failed to redeem its circulation at the Clearing-house, the Bank Commissioner shall close it in accordance with existing law.

The Governor contended that legislation in regard to bank suspension can only result in producing greater difficulties than those it is intended to alleviate; and believes that, whenever a private banker or broker suspends, his assets should be placed in the hands of trustees for equitable distribution amongst his creditors.

The amount of State Bonds due from the Railway Companies was on the 13th of October $9,000,000.

Governor STEWART will probably be inaugurated today.

Advices from Fort Kearney, of the 21th of September, state that Col. JOHNSTON, Commander of the Utah Expedition, had arrived there. The Fifth Infantry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, and two batteries of Artillery, reached Fort Laramie on the 7th ult. Col. CROOK, with six companies of dragoons, was expected to arrive at Fort Kearney on the 5th inst. The weather was favorable, and the indications were that there would be a late Fall.

Consecration of Vale Cemetery, at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Vale Cemetery, at this place, was duly consecrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The St. George's Lodge, and the Mohawk Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons, and three Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, took part in the ceremonies, and, with the Common Council and citizens, marched in procession to the grounds. The exercises at the Cemetery were solemn and impressive. About three thousand persons attended the consecration.

Arrest of the Murderer of John Swenson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

JAMES ROGERS, the murderer of JOHN SWENSON, was arrested at Woodbridge at the residence of his brother-in-law, about 8 o'clock this morning, by ALEX. R. CODDINGTON, Esq. He is now confined in the Middlesex County Jail in this city. He freely confesses the crime, and states that he has been in the woods in the neighborhood of Woodbridge for the last two days.

Marine and Lake Disasters.

THE BARK JOHN SWAZEY ASHORE—CREW SAFE.

NANTUCKET, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The bark *John Swazey*, from the coast of Africa, for Salem, laden with palm oil and ivory, before reported ashore, is full of water, and the weather is too rough to render her any assistance. Her crew are safe.

LOSS OF THE WILLIAM RAYNOR AND HER CREW.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The vessel which capsized in the harbor yesterday, was the *William Raynor*, of Toronto. A man was found this morning lashed to the rigging, dead. All her crew perished. The vessel has gone to pieces.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port from New-York, *viá* Havana, 18th inst., with over half a million in specie.

The health of Havana was good, and business was more active.

Sugars had declined, the stock consisted of 180,000 boxes.

Another slaver had been captured off the coast, with 540 negroes on board.

Southern Steamers.

DETENTION OF THE JAMES ADGER.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *James Adger* is detained here by a heavy sea on the bar, but will leave for New-York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here, after a passage of 60 hours from New-York.

THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, arrived off the bar last evening at 6 o'clock.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon, with forty-five passengers for Liverpool and fourteen for Halifax. She takes out no specie. Her cargo consists of 300 bales of cotton, 100 boxes of indigo, and 50 tons of ivory. Her total cargo is 879 packages.

Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Hon. JOHN D. WILLIARD, of Troy, was this day unanimously nominated for Senator by the Democratic Convention for the District composed of the counties of Washington and Rensselaer.

The Agricultural Fair at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Another cold and boisterous day prevented a large attendance at the Agricultural Fair to-day, and some portion of the programme was omitted. A large number of articles, however, were added to the collection, and premiums were awarded in the Horticultural Department. During the afternoon there was a fine exhibition of horses and some pretty fast trotting was done, although no horses of any great note were entered.

The Fire at Chicago—Funeral of the Victims.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The funeral of those found in the ruins of the fire yesterday were attended this afternoon by a large concourse of citizens. Most of the business houses were closed, and the stores along the line of the procession were draped in mourning.

Suicide in Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

M. H. PINNEY, of the firm of PINNEY & LAMSON, State Prison contractors at Jackson, committed suicide this morning. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mortality in New-Orleans, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The deaths in the city last week were 135, of which 36 were from yellow fever—all at the hospital.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against BLACKWOOD for the murder of WRIGHT.

Republican Nomination for Assembly.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Republican Convention which met here today nominated for member of Assembly ANGUS MCINTOSH, and for County Treasurer WM. M. COLBORNE.

The Weather.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The weather here has been cloudy and cold, with occasional snow squalls since yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The mail from all points south, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

The Kansas Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

The unofficial returns are in sufficiently to indicate that the election has gone Free State by a large majority over frauds and all, but now the futurs question resolves itself down to this one point. If the officials act honorably and impartially, they will grant certificates to a majority of Free-State members in Territorial Assembly; but if not, the election law may be construed to serve the occasion, and a majority of Pro-Slavery members will be returned. When this can be decided is not yet known. It may be in their power to defer the granting of certificates until near the time the Assembly convenes in January next. All speculation at present is useless.

There was an accident on Saturday at the new hotel now in process of erection, by which some twenty workmen had a very narrow escape. As they were raising the timbers for the roof, and had about completed the work by the use of pullies, the shore in the centre, which supported the floor and roof of the third story gave way, and the whole mass of timbers and workmen came down with a crash upon the timber of the second floor. About a dozen were injured considerably, and the master-carpenter, Mr. ROBBINS, was badly bruised, the worst wound being on the back of his head. It may be regarded as almost miraculous that one half of them escaped with life. This will delay the work for a few days, but it is hoped that the energy of the proprietors, Messrs. ELDRIDGE & JENKINS, will complete the outside before cold weather sets in. It is by far the largest building in Kansas, and will make an ornament to our town.

RANDOLPH.

THE CONTENTION.

From the Washington Union.

A letter received from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated the 9th instant, in speaking of the Consilutional Convention which was to have re-assembled on the 19th inst., says:

"A majority of the Convention have determined to submit the Constitution, when adopted, for the ratification or rejection of the *bona fide* inhabitants—that is, to the legal voters.

I think I can see the way clear, by mutual concession, for perfect harmony in modeling a Constitution that ought to be satisfactory to the South and national Democrats everywhere, which they can sustain—one which can obtain a majority of the present legal voters of the Territory."

The Police Parade.

At 1 P. M. yesterday the Police of the 22 different Precincts assembled in the Park, in front of the City Hall, preparatory to their parade. Commissioners BOWEN, STRANAHAN and NYE, and various members of the Common Council, were present and reviewed them. Neither Mayors WOOD nor POWELL was in attendance. The Police went through a variety of evolutions, and with considerable credit, considering the limited time of their drilling. At 2½ o'clock P. M. they started on their line of march up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Washington Monument, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, where they were dismissed. There were 450 in the procession. With their new blue coats and bright buttons, they presented a very soldierly appearance, and were the subjects of much attention and encomium along their entire line of march.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, CREDITORS AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, including the stock and bondholders of that road, was held last evening in the Mercantile Library building. Some two hundred persons were in attendance, including a large number who had come down the road from Jersey and Pennsylvania for the occasion. After some preliminary discussion the main object of the meeting was reached, the report of the select committee of stockholders in regard to the method by which it is proposed to extricate the Company from its present financial embarassments.

The report reviewed the condition of the Company and its position in respect to the assignment under which that portion of its properly located in the State of New-York is held, and the judgments issued against the road in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, by means of which the property is still maintained in the control of the managers of the road. The floating debt of the Company, through which its embarrassments have arisen, amounts to some $1,500,000. Of this the amount of $550,000 is a special loan obtained upon the securities of a bond for $425,000 on the rolling stock, and a bill of sale of coal for $125,000 for the coal stored on the Company's premises at Elizabethport. The balance of the floating debt is unsecured to the creditors, and comprises expenses of mining, lumber, labor, interest, &c.

To meet this, the Committee, after mature deliberation with the board of managers, proposed:

That the stockholders should be called upon to contribute an assessment by subscriptions of 10 per cent. on their stock, receiving Income Bonds, or as an alternative surrender one-half their shares, the subscription to be conditional upon the consent of at least $2,500,000 of the capital.

In view of the very great expense at which the construction of the New-Jersey section of the road (the Warren road) is charged, it is proposed that a reduction of 25 per cent. be obtained from its stockholders on their stock, together with an extension for the payment of interest on Warren Railroad bonds.

It is also proposed that a reduction be had on the rent of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad from $70,000 per annum to $55,000. From the First and Second Mortgage bondholders it is proposed to obtain extensions of one or two years, by an issue of new Bonds for the interest on the Coupons as they mature.

For that portion of the floating debt which is not already secured, it is proposed to issue Income Bonds for all sums of any considerable amount, the smaller and the more pressing demands, for labor and the like, to be met at once from the cash receipts of the Road.

The Treasurer (Mr. W. E. WARREN) and the Superintendent gave the most satisfactory assurances of the excellent working condition of the Road, as now prepared to forward 3,000 tons of coal per day.

The report was adopted after some discussion, only one voice being heard in the negative after a prompt and cheerful assent from all the rest.

The necessity of immediate action on the plan proposed was urged by different gentlemen. The danger to the Company's franchise, and the desperate condition of some four thousand laborers and miners now thrown out of employment in and around Scranton, were dwelt upon. A numerous and influential Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the report. The recommendations of the Committee were promptly and fully responded to by the persons present, who represented a very large portion of the stock and bondholders, and the meeting adjourned in the best possible spirit.

Brutal and Fatal Assault.

James McDermott died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of an assault on Tuesday with a cart-rung, by Owen McKearnam. According to the statements made, the deceased and McKearnam had been drinking freely together when an altercation ensued, during which McKearnam, in a fit of sudden passion, seized a cart-rung and struck McDermott on the head, felling him to the pavement. McKearnam has been arrested, and the Coronar notified. Deceased was an Irishman and resided at No. 213 West Thirteenth-street, where he leaves a wife and two children.

Political.

MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening, at No. 106 Fourth-avenue.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the gentlemen nominated by the Committee, reported that the nominations had been cheerfully accepted, and the report was adopted.

A long and animated discussion then arose upon the nomination of a candidate for Recorder, pending which the Committee adjourned.

The parties thus far nominated by the Committee, are:

For Register—WM. S. DAVIDSON, (American nomtnee.)

For District-Attorney—DANIEL ULLMANN, (American nominee.)

For Surrogate—A. W. BRADFORD, (nominee of Americans and Republicans.)

The Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District of this City, last night nominated JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER, for the Assembly.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Assembly District, last night, nominated JOHN B. STEVENS, Esq.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Assembly Convention, held at No. 98 East Seventeenth-street, on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM BOIES was nominated for the Fourteenth Assembly District.

☞ The Republicans and Amalgans in the Sixth Assembly District (Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn) have been endeavoring to unite upon one candidate for Assembly, but have thus far failed.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—NARROW ESCAPE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday night a fire was discovered in the frame building No. 114½ Bowery. The building was two stories in height and being of wood the flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole of the lower story was in a blaze. Some women and children were asleep in the upper story, but were rescued without injury. The building, owned by PETER POLLON, was nearly destroyed. Insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Mr. ISAAC B. CLEMENT occupied the lower story as a clothing store. His loss was total—insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and $1,000 each in the St. Marks, St. Nicholas and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies. The flames extended to Nos. 114 and 116. Mr. JOSEPH MOZTON, who occupied a portion of No. 114 as a crockery store, sustained a loss of $500, covered by insurance of $4,000 in the Relief, Exchange and Rutgers Insurance Companies. In No. 116, Mr. WM. S. SMITH, jeweler, had his stock slightly injured. Mr. MUNSTER, surgeon dentist, had his stock injured about $200 by water, covered by insurance. Constable NESBIT, of the Sixth Ward, at great personal risk, rushed into this building and rescued a sister of Mr. MUNSTER. Buildings Nos. 114 and 116 were owned by Mr. POLLON. The damage to them was trifling.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of JAMES BURNS' liquor store, No. 100 Washington-street. The loss on the stock and fixtures was about $150. Insured for $800 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Shortly after 3 P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the fourth floor, front room, of No. 204 Broadway, occupied by a broker, who sells dry goods by sample. The damage did not exceed $20. No insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

MASS MEETING.—The Democracy of Kings County held a mass meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, last evening, to ratify the nominations recently made. A large number of people were present. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, HENRY A. MOAK, and others, addressed the meeting.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR OCT. 22.—*General Term.*—Nos. 19, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45. *City Court.*—Nos. 62, 2, 7, 16, 22, 67, 68, 69.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost. They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

is applied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in the new productions. They are in every artistic respect perfect.

GROUPS OF FAMILIES

taken by this mode will be found to possess a value quite distinct from ordinary family portraits.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SIZE

of some of these works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. BRADY at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

THE NATIONAL CREDIT CONGRESS

is also on exhibition.

ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS

desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

THE GALLERY

contains an unrivaled collection of Portaits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, a monstrous bill of entertainment will be presented at this prosperous theatre. The new *Ledger* story dramatized, "Bion, the Wanderer," and the thrilling drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," are to be performed, with the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and the whole company are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reader is referred to the advertisement of M. B. BRADY in the *Tribune* of this date, announcing a great reduction in the price of Photographs.

[Advertisement.]

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD-TIME PRICES.
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4 ..... Worth $6
For $6 ..... Worth $10
For $9 ..... Worth $14
For $12 ..... Worth $18
For $15 ..... Worth $22
For $17 ..... Worth $25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

RAPID SALES,
CHEAP SALES,
IMMENSE SALES,
FOR CASH,
at GENIN'S
No. 214 Broadway.

$100,000 worth Ladies' Furs, $20,000 Soft Hats, $10,000 Boys' Hats and Caps, $5,000 Children's Fancy Hats.

TO BE SOLD FOR LESS THAN COST
during the present month.
JOHN N. GENIN.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

OPENING OF THE FUR SEASON THIS DAY.
PRICES BELOW COST, AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY QUANTITY OF LEFT-off Clothing, second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid for the same, by calling at the Store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., late No. 491 Pearl-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 27th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money, marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

MR. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

THE LADIES WHO KNOW WHERE TO BUY AND when, are invited to the millinery warehouse of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, where the most splendid stock of Paris Fall and Winter bonnets, ribbons, dress caps, laces, silks, feathers and flowers in the City, has been marked down to prices which, even in these times, will surprise the fashionable world.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. B. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. B. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SMITH—KIPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Market-st. Church, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. SAMUEL J. SMITH to Miss IMOGENE H., daughter of Quinby Kipp, Esq., all of this City.

DIX—KINGSLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Potts, JOHN D. DIX, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island, to Miss LORINDA M. KINGSLEY, daughter of Mr. J. S. Kingsley, of Northampton, Mass.

PEASE—TEN BROECK.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at the 43d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, WM. J. PEASE, Esq., of Battle Creek, Mich., to Miss JULIA M. TEN BROECK, of this City.

☞ Battle Creek *Jeffersonian* please copy.

PARKER—DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. S. Parson Hovey, WILLIAM C. PARKER to Miss MARIA J. DAVIS, all of this City.

LEGGAT—MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Jesse Pound, D. D., ANDREW R. LEGGAT to Mrs. OPHELIA MORGAN, daughter of William Sisler, Esq., all of this City.

GADSDEN—GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Fredk. A. Farley, WILLIAM S. GADSDEN, of Charleston, S. C., to MARY A. GREENE, of the former place.

COLES—TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Mallaby, BUTLER COLES to MARY E., daughter of George W. Townsend, Esq.

DENMAN—HOLMES.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. C. B. Sing, Mr. AUGUSTUS N. DENMAN, of this City, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Rev. David Holmes, of Sing Sing.

PAIGE—SCUDDER.—At Scudder's Falls, near Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Eli F. Cooley, D.D., J. WILBUR PRICE, of New-York, to HANNAH C., daughter of MORGAN Scudder, Esq., of the former place.

NICHOLS—BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Samuel Nichols, WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, of New-York, to GEORGIANA, daughter of Charles Bulkley, Esq., of the former place.

METTLER—THACKERA.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, WILLIAM F. METTLER, of New-York, and EMMA E., daughter of Samuel W. Thackera, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

BANOS.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Rev. Nathan Bangs.

The funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her father, No. 40 Irving-place, at which the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, Mrs. ISABELLA SULLIVAN, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John W. and Chas. Sullivan, also the congregation of Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, in 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely.

LOOMER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, after a short illness, CHARLES WHITTEMORE LOOMER, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from No. 94 West 13th-st, without further invitation.

TISDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, EVERETT, son of William S. and Caroline B. Tisdale, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 225 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., today, (Thursday.)

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN H. HICKS.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

WILKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, of dropsy on the chest, Capt. JAMES WILKINS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in Hamilton-st., third door from Park-av.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, ALBERT YOUNG, twin son of Charles M. and Ellen A. Davidson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his grandfathers, Wm. Layton and John E. Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 South 9th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURRAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. MARY, widow of George G. Burras, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Coley, No. 237 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at his residence, after a short illness, JAMES TAYLOR, late of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend

POLITICAL NOTICES.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES W. NYE,
of Jefferson.
For Comptroller,
NATHANIEL S. BENTON,
of Herkimer.
For Treasurer,
LYMAN ODELL,
of Livingston.
For Attorney-General,
HENRY H. ROSS,
of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ROSWELL GRAVES,
of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner,
GOLDSMITH DENNISTON,
of Steuben.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
JOEL K. STEVENS,
of Westchester.
Election TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIITH AND XVIITH WARDS.—The Republican Nominating Convention of the [illegible] met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at [illegible] entire delegation, five from each Ward, [illegible] Convention organized by appointing [illegible] Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JAMES [illegible] The Convention then proceeded [illegible] a candidate for Senator with the following re- [illegible] ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS [illegible] votes.
[illegible] of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. [illegible] was declared to be unanimous.
[illegible] Convention then adjourned.
[illegible] N. McLEOD, Chairman.
[illegible] } Secretaries.

BOARDING.

A MARK CHANCE.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, a large and rich Brussels carpeting, and large chandeliers for each room, a large parlor and two bedrooms connecting, with fine board, closets, drawers, pantry, hot and cold water, wine closet, connecting. Such an opportunity seldom offers for any private family, to procure so elegant and desirable a Winter home. Family small, location unsurpassed. Address GRAMERCY PARK, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a pleasant, commodious house, in a respectable neighborhood, half a block from the cars and ten minutes to the Fulton Ferry, desire a gentleman and his wife as boarders, to whom the comforts of home would be afforded in the family circle. Reference given and required. Address H. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR, heated by hot-air if desired, suitable for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in a large commodious house, would take a gentlemen and lady, or small family for the Winter, (the Sabbath strictly regarded.) Apply at No. 92 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. from 2 to 4 o'clock: Undoubted references given and required.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished room, breakfast and tea, in a small private family; pleasantly located in 28th st., near Madison-av. Address WILLIAM, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 West 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant third-story front room, overlooking the bay; would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, a small bedroom for a single gentleman. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, may be had for one or two single gentlemen, with an European lady; the house is near to the cars and Fulton ferry, with a large well furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, GORDON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED, BY a young man, with a respectable private family living in a good location, and where there are few or no other boarders preferred; ladies' society would be desirable. Address G. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD IN a farm house for a middle-aged woman, where there are no other boarders, and she can have the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Address COUNTRY BOARD, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Location must be west of Broadway, not above 14th-st. Rooms to be well furnished and price moderate. Address N., office of this paper.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 18th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant, and connected by cars and stages with business parts of the City.

142 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH-ST., 3 doors West of Broadway, to let a parlor and bedroom adjoining. Also, several other sleeping-rooms. A few day boarders can be accommodated at the table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $12 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND ONE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and very desirable rooms in a first-class house by applying at No. 112 20th-st., west of and near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD to gentlemen at No. 42 Great Jones-st.; breakfast if required. The house has all the modern improvements.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of baking and making pastry; also, to do the washing and ironing of a small family, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO GET SUBSCRIBERS, IN City and country, for a handsome and valuable $3 book. Sold only by agents. Rare inducements offered. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock, to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 172 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COLORED WAITER, in a small private family. Those who have good City reference and thoroughly understand their business can apply at No. 31 West 17th-st., between 12 and 4 P. M.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell HODGES' JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND BANK REPORTER, new bank-note safeguard, &c., in City and country. None but men of energy and good address need apply to J. TYLER HODGES, No. 201 Broadway. Security for faithful returns required.

AGENTS WANTED.—$60 PER MONTH AND expenses paid to traveling agents, or an agent can engage upon a capital of $12 and make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inclose postage stamp, and address GODDARD & CO., Worcester, Mass.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE OS TO KEEP ON WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.
Superior Turkey-back bindings for music.
N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in same proportion. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A LADY—18 ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION as a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 23,
EIGHTH CONCERT
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Last appearance but one in concert of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
prior to her departure for the West and South.
First appearance in America of
PERT KLETZER,
first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, London.
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS
will perform, for the first time in America,
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No charge for reserved seats. Admission $1.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
Arias—"Ernani," "Linda," "Otello," "Sonnambula."
Mlle. Frezzolini
Don Giovanni and Tarantella.....Thalberg
Ernani and Les Arpeges.....Vieuxtemps
Fantasia on an air by Schnberth.....Kletzer
GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Vieuxtemps and Thalberg.
Admission $1 to all parts. Seats secured in advance without extra charge. Seats to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 22,
the wonderfully successful new comic piece,
BOREAS,
mounted with new and gorgeous scenery, transformations, tricks, changes, costumes, accessories, &c. The characters by the
RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Added to which the beautiful
Signorina ROLLA will appear in the
GRAND BALLET OF LA SYLPHIDE.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Parquette, dress circle and boxes.....50 cents
The tier of upper boxes (entrance on Crosby-st).....25 cents

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
Third week of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
First night of the new ballet, entitled the
GOLDEN HORSE.
THURSDAY will be presented a new ballet, in four tableaux, composed by Signor DOMENICO RONZANI, called
IL CAVALLO D'ORO,
(THE GOLDEN HORSE.)
This Ballet has been several weeks in preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, (by Geo. Helster,) gorgeous costumes, splendid appointments, and cast to the entire strength of this unrivalled Troupe, forming a combination of dazzling beauty, choreographic display and scenic splendor never before attempted in America.
Previous to the ballet the comedy, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.....Mr. F. B. Conway
FRIDAY—The second night of the GOLDEN HORSE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—Benefit of
MISS CUSHMAN,
AND
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE.
This eminent artiste will appear in two characters,
MEG MERRILIES and MRS. SIMPSON.
The musical drama, in three acts, of
GUY MANNERING;
OR, THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushman
And the comedy, in two acts, first time here, of
SIMPSON & CO.,
with the following excellent cast:
Mrs. Simpson, Miss Cushman; Mrs. Brownley, Mrs. A. Parker; Mrs. Fitzallan, Miss Ada Clifton; Madame La Trappe, Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mark Smith; Mr. Brownley, Mr. Briggs.
TO-MORROW, Friday—Mr. Burton will appear in the two celebrities of the SERIOUS FAMILY and the TOODLES.

MISS CUSHMAN'S LAST NIGHT AND BENEFIT.—The world-renowned Meg Merriles, and Mrs. Simpson, in the capital comedy of SIMPSON & CO., played with an entire star cast—THIS EVENING, at BURTON'S.

THE CELEBRATED JUVENILE ACTRESS, MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN, from the Royal Theatre, Haymarket, London, and the Australian Theatre, will appear at BURTON'S THEATRE, MONDAY next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors will open at 6½; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Oct. 22,
Production of a new comedy, by O. S. Leland, Esq., entitled
CAPRICE, OR LOVER AND HUSBAND.
Which will be performed in conjunction with Planche's great drama of
PAST AND PRESENT.
MR. LESTER
will make his reappearance on his occasion.
The evening's entertainments will include the talents of Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, and all the prominent members of the company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EXTRA—NEW PIECE TO-NIGHT. Alteration of time. Observe, doors open at 6½, commence at 7 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE NEW PIECE.
Beautiful Scenery—Screams of Laughter.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1857,
SPLENDID MISERY.
Miss Keene, Messrs. Jefferson, Jordan, Wheatleigh, Burnett, &c. in the cast.
To conclude with
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Brownsmith Mr. Wheatleigh | Little Toddlekins Miss Wells
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of MR. C. W. CLARKE and last night but one of his engagement. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, the popular play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon.....Mr. Eddy | Pythias.....C. W. Clarke
The thrilling Domestic story of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.
Charlotte Temple.....Miss Sallie St Clair
Montraville.....C. W. Clarke
The exciting drama of the LIME-KILN MAN.
The Lime-Kiln Man.....C. W. Clarke

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
Will be acted the play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
To be followed by the tragedy of
GEORGE BARNWELL.
To conclude with the drama of the
THE GOLDEN FARMER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 22, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER,
CAPTAIN KYD.
To conclude with the YANKEE HEIRESS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GRAND AQUARIA; OR, TRANSPARENT MARINE GARDENS, can be seen at all hours of the day and evening. The WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a variety of her popular Ballads, and the CARLO FAMILY in their inimitable GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AND FEATS OF FLEXIBILITY, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Miss WILLIAMS in the LADY'S DREAM, and the CARLO FAMILY in their inimitable pantomime, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.
All the promioent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries and in the main avennes, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

"THE HORSE FAIR,"
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 383 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL,
No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
discoverer of the open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
Is now open at
THE OLD ART-UNION ROOMS,
No. 497 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART
Is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. RZENTA, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.
L. O. WILSON & CO.,
During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,
FOR CASH,
At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.
This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing
DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."
PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.
FLANNELS, in great variety.
SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.
DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.
YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.
SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
OVER-COATINGS, &c.
BLANKETS,
Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.
HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.
DRUGGETS,
BOCKINGS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
No. 12 Cortlandt,
and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS; just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of seeing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS.
We now offer our
LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FASHIONABLE
FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH.
B. M. SMITH,
(Late Smith and Pitcher,)
No. 34 Murray-st., corner Church-street, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
In consequence of the numerous failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $28 to $29, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $3 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only,
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s. 6d., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BAROAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, in all sizes,
At a wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON G. HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Parsmattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only,
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 10-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
COLLARS AND SETS.
CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HONITON POINT,
BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,
And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CARPETS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.
DOUGHTY & BRO.,
o. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
VELVET FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock
OF
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 83 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. 83 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

CONTINUATION SALE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are offering
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
Having bought largely at very low prices for cash.
RICH SILKS at $1, worth $4 50.
SILK ROBES and PLAID POPLINS.
MERINOS—AN IMMENSE STOCK.
MUSLINS at 37 cents—usual price 62 cents.
DE LAINES of every kind.
SHAWLS—A full assortment.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVERY ONE.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS.
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lex. and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1863.
$10,000 Milwaukee City Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1860.
64 shares Bank of America.....$100 each.
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
100 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
60 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
7 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
300 shares American Onano Company.....$100 each.
12 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
300 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
10 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
100 shares Del., Lack. and Western Railroad.....$50 each.
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
25 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
50 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
600 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (hypoth.).....$25 each.
25 shares Park Insurance Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
21 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
45 shares Merchants' Exchange.....$50 each.
20 shares Bullion Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
25 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each.
56 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
26 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
30 shares Market Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Williamsburg City Bank.....$50 each.
Special sale TO-MORROW, also SATURDAY.
Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 26.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or sales made every day if desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22d, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite carving, rosewood etagere, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant Landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; superior singing canary birds and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table, 14 feet, dining and arm chairs, secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystallized ruby-cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, castors, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match suite, French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, damb's wool blankets, rosewood chamber suites in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch-bed. Also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, to the highest bidder, cash only, all the costly furniture, decorations and embellishments contained in the private residence No. 7 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 10½ A. M. precisely, embracing a large variety of very desirable articles, also all the kitchen furniture and provisions, and 100 lots of every description, as follows, groceries of all kinds, wines, preserves, &c., &c. In the basement are walnut extension table and richly carved hunet and chairs to match, and a superb assortment of table trimmings, as ivory and China tea sets, cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. In the parlors are rich velvet carpet, solid rosewood and brocatel, etageres, centre and side tables easy and dining chairs, enbroidered window curtains, bronzes, Parian China vases, marble clocks, &c. In the chambers, 4 crayon paintings by Hagar, representing the four seasons, rosewood bookcases and secretaries—a superb rosewood carved 7-octave piano, massive rosewood bedstead; and in the chambers are the usual variety of richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, bookcases, couches, chairs, tantouils, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, &c., the whole forming a very desirable assortment of [illegible] Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

[illegible] SALE.—[illegible] & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 21 Nassau-st., beautiful statuary, alabaster and fancy goods, all of a recent importation, consisting of about 2,000 lots of large Medici, Etruscan, Roman and Antique Bardiglio, agate and yellow, of Silma marble; vases of various styles and shapes, some of which are five feet high; verde antique do.—all of which are beautifully sculptured in alto and basso relievo; lamped lamps and groups, with an immense variety of Carrara, verde prato work, vases, card-receivers and ornaments of the newest styles, the importation of Signor Pandolfini, recently selected by him in Italy. Also, a number of beautiful Carrara marble statues, for parlors, of the most exquisite description, including about 20 pieces of large size garden statuary, &c.; superb black marble clocks of the finest quality, various sizes, coupes and figures of real bronze of a high order, antique card plaques and pitchers, and other beautiful goods. The above can be examined one day before the sale.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 62 Broadway, will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, an entire invoice of gold and silver watches, and watch movements, including some of the finest movements imported into this market, all of good and suitable styles.

Also, an invoice of gold jewelry of the best description, consisting of gold bracelets, brooches, breastpins, earrings, lockets, finger-rings, silver sets of forks and spoons, and other articles in the line, imported for this season's City retail trade.

The foregoing comprises an entire shipment of these goods, have come direct from the Custom-House to ourselves, have not been selected from, and will be sold for cash, without reserve, to close a concern. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 322 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has about 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14.8x33 feet; lot 20 feet deep; ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 2½ to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, removed from Irving-place for convenience of sale, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, engravings, paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, workstands, toilet sets, mattresses, paillasses, bedding, crockery, glass ware, stoves, office desks, clocks, chairs, &c., the whole forming a fine assortment of household furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale; a variety of new and second-hand furniture, sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, ready-made clothing, 250 volumes of books, 1 butcher's cart, 2 parlor heaters and other stoves, 12 dozen claret wine, 7 dozen gherkins.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF A LARGE STOCK of dry goods, embracing a large assorted stock of valuable goods.—GOBLE & SAVAGE will sell, at their salesroom, No. 32 Cedar-st., FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M., Worthy the attention of jobbers and retailers of dry goods.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE, HEAVY GOODS, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Additional, 1 case ivory cutlery, 100 fancy clocks, an invoice damaged scissors, and part of a stock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF $20,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds. (Hypoth.) THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $20. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,374 00
Average amount of Specie	18,603 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,360 00
Average amount of Deposits	207 513 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of October, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Alsdott, Johnes & Co., Martin & Smith, " Truitt, Brothers & Co., " A. M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hemphill & Co., " Yard, Gillmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co., " Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co., " J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

$7,500—$8,500 AND $15,000 FIRST Mortgages on the best improved property in Detroit, Michigan, the cash value of which is fully double the amount of mortgages, which bear 10 per cent. legal interest, payable in New-York semi-annually; they will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of W. W. NORTHROP, No. 110 Broadway.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE of and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., Times office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company are closed, and certificates will be hereafter issued from the principal office in Cleveland.
Oct. 21, 1857. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

$59,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY 6 PER cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in January and July, at Phenix Bank, New-York, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.
New-York, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK.

NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, F. D. TAPPEN, Esq., late Paying-Teller, was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of B. T. HOOGLAND, Esq., resigned.
JAS. GALLATIN, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash; it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new. City-made, rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front, fully warranted. Price $265 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WILLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. Would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMily in want of money, about moving, will sell their Piano for $160, a splendid rosewood, 6¾-octave; large round corners, full rich tone; made by first-class City makers to order, and cost $275 a short time ago. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 123 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND 6¾ diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Gems, second-hand pianos at $125, $160, $75 at 1 [illegible]. Piano to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 45 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR TONED 7-octave Pianos, two with carved legs and serpentine, made of good materials and warranted, will be sold at $240 and $210. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
PASSENGER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9⅞ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chumbers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 23½—Cedar-st., Nos. 5, 7—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Dusne-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Seventh-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 155—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 53, 63, 67, 72, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Leroia-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 101—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 264, 263—Nassau-st., Nos. 81, 83, 85—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 37—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 31—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 163, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Northeast corner No. 73—Northwest corner Garland Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 153—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 53, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 423, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 33—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
School Officers of the XIth Ward.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."
B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES CHAMPION, JOHN T. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAMUEL BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against the negotiation of the following 8 per cent. Freeland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company: Nos. 201 to 210 inclusive, and Nos. 228 to 237 inclusive, for $1,000 each. Payment of the Coupons upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 398 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for bank, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascotack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILLIS,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of [illegible] made of [illegible] and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water proof [illegible] cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Effect of the Monetary Crisis in France and England.

Increase in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

PROPOSED MEETING OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Statements by Passengers from India.

Capture of Slavers off the African Coast.

The following appeared in a portion of yesterday's Morning Edition :]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain ANDREWS, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port at 11:20 o'clock this evening.

She has £39,160 in specie.

There is nothing later from India.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says: "The suddeness of the renewal of the drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American vessels. Allowing due weight to that intelligence there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high a probability it may soon have to be repeated."

Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and the India insurrection may for a time have affected English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the *Times* considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, that it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The Discount establishments have also advanced thetr rates a half of one per cent.

The *Times* argues in the same article that freight alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will, before any length of time, interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday evening says it is the general opinion that money matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiations of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday.

The rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported; including the ship *A. B. Kimball*, bound from Sunderland to New-York, which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Her crew was saved.

The English papers are filled with reports of the Paet day services.

The London *Times* devotes twenty-six columns to matter embracing abstracts from the discourses delivered in one hundred and sixty-four churches.

Rev. A. R. SPURGEON addressed at the Crystal Palace the largest audience that has ever assembled in modern times to listen to the ministry of the Gospel. Nearly 24,000 people were present. A large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and the contributions at churches generally were on a large scale.

The London *Morning Chronicle* professes to have authority for stating that steps have been taken proclaiming the Queen Empress of that the next telegraphic advices will news of such proclamation.

the statement was generally regarded on simply constitutional grounds.

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and a carriage struck Professor ROGERS, of Boston, in the face, breaking his jaw-bone.

CATHARINE HAYES, the singer, was married in London to Mr. BURNELL, of New-York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities, extending the limits of the Proclaimed District around Belfast, information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbance.

The *Morning Star*, of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India has been recalled. No other journal has the news.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

[The following appeared in our Evening Edition of yesterday :]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

France.

The American crisis was severely felt at Paris, owing to the delay in remittances. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the Bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not raise the rates of discount.

Rumors were current of an approaching conference at Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the Union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of European armaments.

Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe leave no doubt that one of the principal objects thereof is the reduction of standing armies, in order to ease the fundamental position of representative countries, the increasing difficulty of obtaining loans, rendering reduction of expenditure indispensable.

Two speculators in the Bourse have disappeared leaving deficits of 3,000,000 and 1,800,000 francs respectively.

Spain.

No official intelligence had been received that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

It was said that General DA MIRASOL had been nominated Captain-General of Cuba, but the decree had not made its appearance in the official gazette.

The project for the union of the two branches of the Bonrbon family was under discussion in high quarters.

LATEST.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 5.

The journals fully confirm the acceptance by the Queen of the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

Holland.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

Austria.

The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* says it was credibly reported that direct communication was about to be established between Trieste and New-York by means of Lloyds' steamers.

The financial pressure was still very severe in Vienna. A Stock Exchange jobber had blown his brains out; another had disappeared, leaving deficiencies to the extent of £25,000, and numerous small failures had occurred.

Prussia.

The King of Saxony had paid a brief visit to the King of Prussia, and tt was considered that this was the last of the royal interviews for the season.

The Bank of Prussia has again raised its rate of discount, which now stands at 6½ per cent.

The solemn entry of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for Feb. 23. Great preparations are making for imposing ceremonies.

A telegraphic dispatch in the *Times*, dated Berlin, Friday evening, says the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last 24 hours, and that fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family were assembled at Potsdam.

Italy.

A reduction of 25 per cent. on the export duty of Hemp had been decreed in the Pontifical States.

The trial of the parties engaged in the recent insurrectionary attempt in Italy commenced on the 28th September at Salerno.

Russia.

The *Times* Paris correspondent is informed that negotiations have been opened at St. Petersburg for the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between Rossia and Austria.

Two Russian steamers and four gun-boats had disembarked troops in Abasa, who had burned a bazaar and destroyed shipping. The loss sustained by Trebizondils 500,000 francs.

The Russian Government has inflicted a severe punishment on the parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimea.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports in regard to the loss of the line-of-battle ship *Lefort*, that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and that all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers and 743 seamen, 53 women and 17 children. The ship went down in 30 fathoms water.

The same storm had caused many other disasters and much loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

Turkey.

The port of Galatz had been very nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial situation of the country does not improve. Paper money has fallen in valua to the extent of 20 per cent.

The Commission for settling the Turko-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its labors, and the English and French Commissioners arrived at Constantinople on the 27th September.

Persia.

The insurrectionary movements in Persia, of which exaggerated accounts were given, have been put down.

India.

There is nothing later.

The steamer *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail, had arrived at Southampton.

She had nearly £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

The passengers report that NENA SAHIB had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body-guard who are engaged to deprive him of his life should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. OUTRAM would be successful in passing up the river Gojra. The river was lined with forts and well manned with mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man who escaped the massacre at Cawnpore had gone raving mad. When they left Calcutta only 3,000 persons had arrived there since the outbreak.

It was believed by many at Calcutta that when some English troops arrive out the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the Sepoys will bring money and treasures and lay down their arms. They are in much terror of English soldiers.

Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to it.

China.

Letters from Paris say that the Viceroy YEH had issued a proclamation to the Inhabitants of the Southern Provtnces of China.

YEH attributes the departure of the English regiments for Calcutta, to the alarm created by his military preparations, and by the view of his army, which is as numerous as the leaves of the forest. YEH adds that the new Chinese fleets will soon appear and scatter the barbarian vessels. The proclamation concludes by proposing fresh taxes for the maintenance of the Imperial troops.

Africa.

Late dates from the West Coast of Africa have been received in England.

A slaver, with 191 slaves on board, had been captured by the British war-steamer *Antelope*, off Mydah.

Palm Oil was scarce and trade generally dull.

An American-built brigantine, called the *Sorah Jane*, had been taken into Sierra Leone, by the British ship *Alecto*; $12,000 were found on board of her, but no papers.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed from here at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Oct. 21.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	104	
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	104	
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90-3	72	
1,000	Virginia 6s	83	
1,000	do.	82	
4,000	do.	81	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s. c	66	
5,000	do.	b30	66
14,000	do.		66¼
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R.'s	97	
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bds '71	25	
9,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	66	
5,000	do.		65½
5,000	do.	s30	65
5,000	do.		65
2,000	Ill. Fre. Bd. wt pv.	61	
20	Bank of New-York	80	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	75	
8	Hanover Bank	70	
5	Metropolitan Bank	75	
39	Continental Bank	65	
20	Bank of America	80	
6	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96	
50	do.		95½
50	do.	b30	96
50	do.	s15	93½
300	Cum. Coal Co	6	
100	Canton Co.		14¾
800	Cle. & Tol. R. R.		27½
150	do.	stw	27½
200	do.	s10	26½
150	Chi. & R. Is. R. R		67¾
50	do.		67¾
50	do.		67
50	do.	s5	66½
25	N. B. & H. R. R.	b3	107
100	N. Jersey R. R.		107
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b3	68
50	do.		66
257	do.		65½
100	do.	b3	65½
10	do.		65¾
5	do.		65
100	do.	b30	65¼
50	do.	b3	65¼
50	do.	s3	64⅝
50	do.	s3	64⅝
50	do.	s15	64⅝
50	do.	b3	64¾
210	do.	c	64¾
50	do.	b10	65
200	Erie Railroad		10¾
10	do.		11
16	Hud. River R. R.		16
45	Harlem Railroad		7
10	C. B. & Quin. R. R.		60
1100	Reading Railroad		28
100	do.	s10	27½
200	do.	s3	27⅝
450	do.		27½
50	Mich. & N. Ind. R.		11
10	do.		10¾
50	do.		10⅝
139	do.		10½
50	do.		10
10	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk,		27
25	do.		26
32	do.		25⅝
30	do.		25
82	Panama R. R		70
60	Ga. & Cb. R. R.		66
25	do.		65½
50	do.	b20	66

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	N. Y. and Harlem 7s, 1st mort.	Int. add. 29
$2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 76½
$10,000	Virginia 6s	Int. add. 81½
40	sharea Lorilliard Fire Ins. Co.	112
25	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	70

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,100	N. Y. City 7 ₱ cent. (Assessment Bonds)	90½
25	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	118
25	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	116
25	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	115½
25	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	115
200	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	79½
5	Shares American Express Co	86½

Also, the followtng by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	North Carolina 6s	Int. added 79½
20	shares New-York Central R. R	64½
70	shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co	108
50	shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co	107¾
30	shares Artisans' Bank	43
175	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	71¼ @ 71⅝
40	shares Irving Fire Ins. Co	85
50	shares American Exchange Bank	76
50	shares New-York & Virginia Steamship Co.	69
15	shares Hanover Bank	61
468	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	86½
40	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	94
72	shares United States Fire Ins. Co	109

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000	Mo. State 6s	66¾	
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	71½	
1,500	Ill. Gen. R. Bds.	64	
1,500	do	63¾	
1,000	Ill. F. Bds. with. p.	60	
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	64	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	87	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	6	
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	
26	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	
6	Bank of Commerce.	80	
50	Penna. Coal Co.	s10	55½
50	Canton Co.		14
10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		64¾
200	Reading R. R.		28
38	Panama Railroad		70
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		27
5	Hud. Riv. RR.		15
10	Erie Railroad		10¾
200	do.		10¾

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The news by the *Europa*, telegraphed from Halifax this morning, has a depressing influence upon the tone of the Money Market here, if not upon the actual state of things at Bank. It looks as though the trouble growing out of the panic in the United States would be of an aggravated character when the full accounts of the disaster are made known in England and France. At the same time we do not soe that the mere reverberation of our own embarrassment should further complicate it on this aide. The *Europa* brought $315,000 in Gold. The *Persia*, due here on Wednesday next, will bring at least $500,000 more. These shipments will be followed by others until the exchanges on thia alde, particularly at the Cotton ports, are made right. The Gold must come to buy Cotton, and the greater the delay here in remitting on account of manufactured Goods sold in the United States, the larger will be the sum in English Gold required to pay for the raw material from here. These remittances without stimulating our early or premature resumption of specie payments by the Banks, will be of essential service in keeping down the difference between gold and the ordinary currency. To-day, gold is quoted by the brokers 100@101 buyers, and 101½@102 sellers. The domestic exchanges are rather less favorable to sellers, except on the extreme points West, which have improved. Philadelphia is 95@96; Baltimore, 93¾@94; Richmond, 90; Boston, 99@99½; Illinois, 93@94; Ohio, 94@94½. There is nothing said in Foreign bills to-day. The Bank Statement published yesterday, showing the further liquidation of four millions in Loans and Discounts, was rather a damper upon mercantile spirits. The number of parties daily applying for aid or extension is on the increase, and the effect of this is at once seen on the foreign exchanges, and felt by the bankers who have opened credits for the larned or broken houses abroad. There is a little more sale for paper, select names, at dear and irregular rates, within a day or two past. A prominent Discount-Broker reports transactions all the way from 15 to 36 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, (according to the caprice of the few buyers that appear,) none of the bills classing below prime. Such a state of things can scarcely be called a market for discounts, but we give the facts as the nearest report, at present, of the value of money outside of Bank.

We understand that some doubt is entertained by the country banks of this State, as to the practicability of putting out their reserved circulating notes even on the ahortest business paper, while the probable course of the City Banks on the subject of resuming specie payments is in question. This embarrassment ought to be at least partially removed by the intimation which was given yesterday, that the banks here will cash the remittancea of the country, in short bills drawn upon good factors against produce to the amount of at least $1,500,000, at once. In regard to resumption no one has authority to speak at present, but the country banks may rest assured that the majority of the City banks entertain at present no idea of springing the question suddenly, or of fixing a day earlier than will suffice to learn the full effect of the panic accounts on the other side, and to get the best part of the new crops to market. There is lesa haste on the subject, because of the small difference betwaen gold and currency, and the doubt still reating on the extent of liquidation in money engagements necessary to be accomplished, before the banks can feel authorized to start anew on a reliably sound basis.

The plan of relief proposed by the Illinois Central management to their creditors, stockholders and optional right holders, alluded to yesterday, is briefly to substitute $3,200,000 in ten-year convertible bonds for $40 ₱ share on 80,000 optional rights outstanding, and running to maturity in January, February and July, 1858. The holders of these rights will have the first privilege to subscribe. Next, the full stockholders, and then the floating debt creditors. The instalments upon the new loan will be accommodated from 20th February to 20th August, 1858. In view of the recent assignment, the motive to avail of this plan is made equally strong to all three of these parties. The optional right holder, by surrendering his scrip, can have a 7 ₱ cent. investment, convertible at any time before 1860 into stock at par. At the same time his right to subscribe to stock is not interfered with if he should decline the proposition, until it expires by limitation. The regular stockholders by aiding the new loan are secured against another early instalment on their stock, and they insure also the early removal of the late assessment for the benefit of the floating debt creditors. These creditors in turn are offered the new loan, with the convertible feature, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, for their protested paper, which secures only the same rate of interest. The amount of the loan covers the present floating debt, and the April intereat upon the Construction debt

The Stock Market to-day is weaker on the share list by 3@5 ₱ cent., as compared with the top rates of yeaterday, and the general market leaves off dull this afternoon. State stocks, with the exception of New-York's, are weaker, and Illinois Central bonds leave off 63¾@64 ₱ cent. against 67 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon. The closing price of New-York Central is 64¼ ₱ cent., Reading 28, and Erie 10¾ ₱ cent. Bank shares were weaker. The amount of business through the day was moderate.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$997,942 44	Balance	$6,039,255 91
Payments	577,584 14		

The receipts include $500,000 from Boston, and from Customs $41,000.

The new management of the Michigan Southern Road make an urgent appeal to their creditors and stockholders to func $3,000,000 of their claims in a second mortgage at par. They want $1,600,000 absolute in cash, or its equivalent, to satisfy the floating debt creditors who hold collateral to a much larger amount necessary to be released to avert a very large and ruinous sacrifice. They appear to rely on making $1,000,000 of the new mortgage available for this object at par, if the Preferred Stockholders will contribute $200,000 and $800,000 of their shares in exchange for a second $1,000,000, and the common Stockholders will contribute $400,000 and $600,000 of their shares in exchange for the remaining $1,000,000. The interest charge thus devolved upon the property will be $210,000 on the mortgage, in substitution of:

7 ₱ cent on $1,600,000 debt	$112,000
10 ₱ cent. on $800,000 pref. stock	80,000
3 ₱ cent. on $600,000 con. stock	18,000
Interest saved	$210,000

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	$95	40 Acres	$105
80 Acres	75	80 Acres	85
120 Acres	70	120 Acres	80
160 Acres	77	160 Acres	85

Market more active.

During the present embarrassment in the domestic exchanges, and costly terms of collection on the West and South, the express companies are doing good service in acting as agents, through their mesaengers, in bringing forward funds from distant points, in gold and such other mediums of exchange as they are able to command on the spot.

Telegraphic Reports.

MONEY MATTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

A large meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange yesterday, and resolved to receive the notes of all the solvent banks of the country at par. Several private banking institutions are receiving the currency of the entire country in deposits.

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The day has been a gloomy one financially. Nothing doing in exchange. Many of our manufacturing establishments are discharging their workmen.

SUSPENSION OF THE MOBILE SAVINGS BANK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Mobile Savings Bank closed its doors on the 15th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The reported failure of Messrs. WHEELAN & Co., of this city, is incorrect.

MONEY AFFAIRS AT BOSTON, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The money market is very quiet, and the banks do most of the business. Two per cent a month is the asking price in the street, but with good collateral a redaction is made.

Rumors of the failure of LITTLE, BROWN & Co. have obtained currency, but without the slightest foundation, as the business of this old and respected publishing house is prosperous.

A St. Johns (N. B.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "Our Banks here have had a large run upon them by some of your people. In one day $16,000 in gold was taken from one. We have had no failures lately, and our people weather the storm nobly, showing an amount of solidity that I did not think was here."

Newspaper accounts say that the merchants of St. John have memorialized the Banks to suspend, and that it was probable they would do so in self-defence.

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Boston Journal.

Money matters are improving, and there is some capital on the street, but rates are too high to admit of much negotiation. The banks are discounting liberally, and no solvent concern meets with much difficulty in obtaining accommodation.

From the Detroit Advertiser—Oct. 19.

It is understood in our city that both the Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Peninsular Banks are making arrangements to resume business, and will soon do so. Their bills are taken at par by many of our merchants, and we advise holders of them not to sacrifice, as they are secured dollar for dollar. Western money is also coming into rather better repute, but is not yet generally taken by our tradesmen. Brokers are taking at par the bills of the Tecumseh Bank, State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, Bank of the State of Indiana, also one or two of the Free Banks of that State. There is very little Eastern exchange to be had but those who are drawing charge from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 20.

Our local money market is somewhat easier than it was a week since. The general suspension throughout the country places our banks in a position to loan without the fear of their circulation returning to them immediately. They are, therefore, discounting to a moderate extent, but it is mostly commercial paper, designed to assist in moving produce. There is little demand from other classes of borrowers, as our tradesmen of all kinds are collecting for the purpose of discharging their debts, rather than doing anything to extend them. Exchange on New-York, Troy and Albany is in moderate demand, and, probably, will rule lower than heretofore. Many of the purchases recently made here of grain were with Eastern currency. This would inecessarily reduce the supply of commercial exchange, and, at the same time, the demand for bankers' checks.

The tendency of discounts on uncurrent money is strongly to lower rates; the offerings at brokers being moderate. Canada 1@1½; some of our Banks still take this money in small sums on deposit, &c. Ohio, State, 3 ₱ cent.; Illinois and Wisconsin 5@10, some say 15, but the inside are the most current figures. Eastern funds 2@2½ ₱ cent. discount, and probably in a day or two at par. Gold is dull at 3 ₱ cent. premium for State funds.

The general trade of the city during the week past has been fairly active, notwithstanding the "times," but yet not as much done, of course, as there would have been, had money matters been in a more settled condition. Manufacturers and merchants restrict their business entirely to cash sales, and these in the disarrangement of the exchanges and currency we have experienced, were not so easy to make abroad. The prospect now is better, and dealers are looking for an improvement.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Oct. 21.

The Executive Council of the Board of Trade held a meeting on Monday evening, and by a unanimous vote adopted resolutions urging upon the Banks the immediate acceptance of the provisions of the late Act of Assembly, with a view to the restoration of paper currency. There is a manifest and paramount necessity in this matter, for the present condition of our currency is not only in the highest degree reprehensible, but is working very serious injury to trade.

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 21.

There was a limited business done at the Stock Board to-day, and prices generally fell off about ¼, as compared with yesterday's figures, the demand being only for sound dividend paying securities; the fancies continue neglected, and Bank stocks are very little in favor; the whole market left off dull, the transactions in all only reaching about $11,000 in Loans and some 500 Shares; among the former are $2,500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s at 47, and of the latter we notice 250 Reading Railroad at 16⅛@15⅞, and 100 Union Canal preferred at 3¼.

The failure of a large Dry Goods Commission House is announced to-day.

There is very little demand for paper, the inquiry being limited to a few choice names, which are negotiated at 1½@2 ₱ cent. per month, and money is very scarce.

DREXEL & Co. quote American gold at 3@4⅛ ₱ cent., and New-York Exchange at 2@3 ₱ cent. premium, the latter being their selling prices to-day.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 21.

Country bank-notes improved yesterday some two or three ₱ cent.—that is, they came down to about 3 ₱ cent. discount, having been selling previously at about 5 ₱ cent. discount on the bills of the city banks. Some of the latter, it is said, are refusing coin for their five dollar notes, which makes specie a little more in demand. The slight difference between coin and the paper of the banks is a matter of unaccountable surprise, and in the opinion of those supposed to possess most information on the subject, cannot long continue.

The Lebanon Valley (Penn.) Railroad Company has been obliged, by the financial pressure, to suspend operations on its works, and near the Harrisburg end of the line some five hundred and fifty laborers and mechanics have been discharged from the unfinished sections.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 19.

The currency question is still in an unsettled condition; all the banking houses, except three, agreed, at a meeting this morning, to take the notes of all the solvent Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Pittsburg and Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore City Banks; and all these notes taken by the leading Eastern Banks at par, on condition that the mercantile community will sustain them, in the way of not assorting. The announcement of the failure of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. increased the unsettled feeling, as it was generally supposed it would hasten the suspension of the Indiana Banks, as this house was their New-York Agency.

Rates of Exchange on New-York continue to rule at 5@8 prem., and is in demand.

At the meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, this afternoon, a strong feeling was exhibited, and very pointed remarks made by various speakers. It is evident that, in order to vindicate themselves, the Directors should make a full statement of the affairs of this Institution. Nearly two months have now elapsed since the suspension, and it is supposed—and reasonably, too—that it is full time this statement should be forthcoming. It will not do any longer to say that, owing to the "confused" and "tangled" state of the accounts, longer time is necessary.

From the St. Louis Leader, Oct. 17.

We have a poor market to quote to-day. The receipts are quite meagre. There is no exchange to be had, and without, produce will not go forward to any extent. There was no run on our Banks to-day, but the unsettled condition of money matters generally, keeps our business-men in a feverish state, and no speculation is going on whatever in produce.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 17.

The troubles which have attended this road for two or three years past have all been finally settled, by a general compromise among the parties. The proposition made some time since, by Mr. H. D. BACON, to the City of St. Louis, was, as is generally known, accepted by the authorities acting for the latter; and another proposition submitted to the County was also accepted, with this difference, that the County was paid 30 ₱ cent. in Income bonds, instead of 20 ₱ cent. paid to the city for its stock. Under this arrangement, all suits between the parties are discontinued. The income bonds bear an interest of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and run for twenty years.

This compromise having been made, the deed of lease to Mr. JENKS was annulled; and Mr. BACON reconveyed the road back to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company—in consideration of the acknowledgment of the debt due to PAGE & BACON, which was computed to be between two and three millions of dollars. To secure this debt the Company have agreed to issue $2,500,000 in Construction Bonds, and $2,900,000 Income Bonds, called third and fourth mortgages. The city and county of St. Louis receive a part of these income bonds in settlement with Mr. BACON. Mr. S. M. D. BARLOW, of New-York, who was mainly instrumental in securing the completion of the Eastern Division of the road, has been elected President of the Western Division.

These arrangements, which are, doubtless, satisfactory to all parties, will have the effect of relieving the road from all embarrassments, and of placing it under one general head. There is every reason to believe, that, although the road has cost a very large amount of money, it will not be, to the new stockholders, an unprofitable stock. To St. Louis it is a road of vast importance, and must always be a great thoroughfare for trade and travel.

We do not know the effect of reinstating the Ohio and Mississippi Company, but we presume it invests the private stockholders with all the rights which they possessed before the execution of the transfer and subsequent sale of the road, with all tts franchises, to Mr. BACON.

FINANCES OF MISSOURI.—It appears by statistics published in the St. Louis *Republican*, that the whole amount of State bonds issued to this date for railroad purposes is $15,730,000. The State revenue for the year ending the 1st inst., amounts to $505,252 73, in addition to special funds amounting to $146,862 91—total, $752,115 64—which will leave about $462,115 to be applied to the payment of interest on State bonds.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 14.

The market is neither better nor worse since yesterday, which means that it drags along in the same unsatisfactory state as before. The condition of things at New-York keeps us constantly on the *qui vive*, and as the latest advices report a complete blockade of exchanges, it is more than probable that there will be further and serious troubles in that quarter. The telegraph reports the suspension of several banks, most of them weak concerns, tt is true, but the effect cannot be otherwise than prejudicial, since it must tend to throw discredit on the others.

After 2 o'clock the feeling of depression gained ground, and we close the day gloomily.

The suspension of an extensive cotton factorage house yesterday, affords conclusive proof of the difficulty of raising money on any securities. The banks act with great liberality and renew freely all the paper due to them, but they refuse to do any new business, and will afford no facilities to parties who have to provide for collection paper. This is done in self-defence, as the proceeds of such collections are liable to be called for in coin.

The demand for money is very pressing and severe, and it is almost impossible to borrow on any terms. Parties forced into the street are offering 4@8 ₱ cent. a month without finding the needful. There are rumors of further mercantile troubles, which we forbear to mention.

A little exchange was sold early in the morning, but the market afterwards reverted to its usual stagnation. Some Sterling was passed at 90, 93, 95, 94¼ and 97½. The range may be quoted from 87½@97½ for extremes. Francs are unsalable almost. We note them 6f. 15@6f. 8ixty-day bills on New-York are nominal, at 5@6 ₱ cent. discount. Some thirty-days on an off-town was done at 4 discount. A little sight was sold outside at 1¾@2 ₱ cent. premium.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 19.

The week just closing has been one of the severest trial to our moneyed institutions. Merchants and business men generally have long since felt the pressure in its greatest severity, and not a few among even the wealthiest have been obliged to succumb to the embarrassments which beset them.

The State, Mechanics' and Southern Banks have decreased in coin during the week $447,838 72, which shows what a terrible depletion they have suffered, and how much their condition has been weakened. We believe, however, they are yet strong enough to ride out of the storm. The ruins which have been made upon them are entirely exhausted. The State Bank has yet a circulation of nearly $400,000 to redeem, and but coin to the amount of $161,000 to do it with; yet this outstanding circulation is not in or near our city, and must take weeks, and may be months, to come back, by which time the Bank will have provided and fortified herself. The statement is well calculated to excite fears for the stability of tha Banks, but with determination and nerve on the part of the Directors, and forbearance and assistance on the part of our moneyed men, there is no doubt of their strength to sustain themselves and save the city the discredit which has been fastened upon the chief metropolises of the country.

Money continues very scarce. It is impossible to get accommodation at any of the institutions. Very little gold and silver is circulating, while currency goes off with alacrity as from par to 15 ₱ cent. discount. Our merchants are glad enough to receive currency at par for their country debts. Illinois money will buy produce on 'Change. Retail traders all take it, some few asking a discount of 5 ₱ cent.

Nothing doing in exchange. The weekly bank exhibit is as follows:

STATE BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Exchange maturing	$821,438 01	$847,310 50
Exchange matured	126,817 45	44,350 29
Discounts	941,091 94	855,974 34
B'k notes of other b'ks on hand	32,980 00	26,655 00
Deposits	473,338 27	154,723 39
Circulation outstanding	601,560 00	398,700 06
Coin on hand	544,205 93	161,049 02

SOUTHERN BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Coin on hand	$126,660 48	$83,388 32
Exchange maturing	118,368 07	108,292 78
Circulation outstanding	201,000 00	133,185 00

MECHANICS' BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Coin on hand	$105,862 25	$85,453 55
Exchange maturing	75,300 00	63,100 00
Circulation outstanding	110,035 00	77,640 00

The aggregate showing of the statement for the week ending to-day is as follows:

Increase of exchange maturing	$23,744 47
Decrease of circulation	303,130 00
Decrease of coin on hand	447,838 72

It will be seen that the State Bank lost alone $383,156 91 of her coin, and decreased $202,860 of her circulation, leaving but about $400,000 of her paper yet outstanding, a very small proportion of which will come back upon her, it having been scattered throughout the States and in the distant Territories of the country.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, Oct. 20.

Financial affairs have slightly improved during the past week, and appear to be "settling down." The suspension of the New-York and Boston Banks was anticipated, and had rather a favorable effect than otherwise.

Currency will now take the place of coin there, and it is thought the Western Money market may, and probably will, be materially relieved by the sending of Eastern bank notes here, for the purpose of moving forward the vast amount of grain and produce in this vicinity.

In Third-street, to-day, dullness reigns every where, but the bankers are, and feel, easy in circumstances. They seem to believe that the worst has passed, and we truly hope it has.

Exchange on New-York is firm, and selling at 5, and on Baltimore and Philadelphia 2@3 premium. The demand for Gold has fallen off, as well as the price, generally the latter rate. The buying figure is 3 ₱ cent.

Uncurrent money is still heavy, and averages at about 10@15 cents discount. The Indiana Stock specie-paying Banks are bought at 5@10; Illinois and Wisconsin, 15; Tennessee, 10; Wheeling, 10; and other Virginia Banks, 15@20 cents discount.

Our par funds continue to be all solvent Banks in the State of Ohio, the State Bank of Indiana, Kentucky, (including Ashland,) Missouri, Louisiana, (including the three suspended Banks,) and all the notes par in Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 21.

There was very little done to-day in Stocks, the entire amount of the transactions at the Board being only about $10,000. Railroad Stocks were a little firmer. The leading speculative, Baltimore and Ohio, advanced ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. There was, however, very little done in it. A sale of 50 shares was made at the Board at $43 cash, and after the Board 25 shares were sold at $43 50 cash. The sales of Loans include $5,000 Maryland 1870 6s at 99¾, and $1,213 Baltimore City 1890 6s at 91½@91¾, the market closing at the latter rate.

We have no material change to note within the last day or two in the condition of financial affairs. Money is tight, but the market is sensibly easier than it was a few days since. Prime paper is selling on the street at 1¾@1½ ₱ cent. per month, but it is difficult to place anything but strictly first-class bills. Exchange on New-York ranges at from 6@9 ₱ cent. premium, the latter being the rate demanded for specie drafts, and we quote Exchange on Philadelphia at 2@3 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange is selling at from 105@107 in currency, for commercial bills. Gold ranges from 5@7 ₱ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes are now quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent. discount on those of the old, and 12@15 ₱ cent. on those of the independent banks. North Carolina bank dotes are selling at 10@12 ₱ cent. discount.

The Chemical Bank.

From the Troy Whig.

This institution, among the numerous New-York City Banks, has attracted much attention of late, by its lucky determination not to suspend specie payments, and by carrying it out thus far with success. As the "Chemical" has thus far got before the public, a word

The New-York Times.

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HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Suggestions from Mayor Wood.

THE COMMON COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first document of interest that was read was the following

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: We are charged with the care of the public interests. These interests are to be protected by every means at our command, consistent with law and justice. It is our duty to look after the general welfare, and as a consequence of the exercise of this duty, we should anticipate impending difficulties of a public character, whether pertaining to the peace of the City or the public treasury.

If from extraordinary circumstances there be fears of the introduction of disturbing elements into the usual quiet and peaceful state of the community, or if from like causes additional burdens are likely to fall upon tax payers, is it not incumbent upon us to meet and provide for them? And if in the accomplishment of these objects we can also relieve the necessities of a portion of our fellow-citizens, it is an additional reason for our action.

Taking this view of our duties, should we be unmindful of the present state of things in this City? A severe monetary revulsion has swept over the country, and New-York, as the centre of exchange and the fountain of capital, like the topmost pinnacle in a storm, feels the blast first, and has no donht endured the most. Trade, commerce and manufactures have suffered deeply. All interests have been sorely tried. None have escaped.

Of course I do not purpose by municipal legislation to alleviate this general distress. That is not within our province any more than it is within our power. We cannot restore the general prosperity which pervaded all classes of the City but a few months since.

But we can aid the working of laboring classes, and in a manner which, in my judgment, will neither partake of the character of alms-giving nor public charity. We can employ and feed them. We have over two hundred thousand persons in this City who, either directly or indirectly, depend for subsistence upon manual labor. If the present want of employment continue, many must rely upon either public or private charity, and I fear that not a few will resort to violence and force rather than submit to either of these precarious and humiliating dependencies.

Thus the taxes will be materially increased, and the peace of the City may be disturbed and its good name tarnished.

I must not be understood as reflecting upon the general good conduct, as citizens, of the working classes of New-York. In my opinion they compose one of the best elements of New-York society. Whilst in the main they are peaceful, moral and contented, they are, at the same time, the most useful, conservative and reliable, and indeed the principal supporters of the laws and the constituted authorities.

In the days of general prosperity they labor for a mere subsistance, whilst other classes accumulate wealth, and in the days of general depression they are the first to feel the change, without the means to avoid or endure reverses. Truly may it be said that in New-York those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything. They labor without income whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor. But now, even this, resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them. The monetary troubles have prostrated all branches of industry and mechanical work.

Over thirty thousand mechanics and laboring men and women have been suddenly deprived of employment. This number will be increased to fifty thousand before January. Our industrial population, thus upon the eve of Winter, are about to be turned into the streets without protection or the means by which to live.

Upon the threshold of that season which always brings with it additional wants and necessities, they find themselves without employment, and hence without the consequent compensation upon which to subsist.

Now, is it not our duty to provide some way to afford relief? If we cannot alleviate all, we can do much towards it, and relieve several thousands, and in a mode, too, by which the tax-payer will not have to bear the expense.

There is a vast amount of public work to be done, which will require the services of many thousand men. The Central Park must be improved; the new reservoir is to be constructed; several engine-houses and station-houses are to be built; the streets are to be regulated, graded, paved, curbed and guttered, swept, sewered and kept in order; the docks require repairing, and in many instances should be rebuilt, and other works of public importance are to be constructed, all of which require manual labor, to be paid for from the public Treasury. The public necessities require this work, and the working-men require employment and bread. How shall both be supplied? I propose the following plan, as one entirely legal and unexceptionable:

I recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the Corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour and a corresponding quantity of cornmeal and potatoes, to be paid for by the issue of a public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest—these provisions to be aissened of to laborers to be employed upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost price to the Corporation. Let all these works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash.

Every man who will labor should be employed at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided distributed in return.

The tax-payers will be relieved of the prospect of additional pauper expenses, and will receive fifty years' credit upon the cost of the public labor, whilst the laborers will not only get employment, but also provisions at wholesale prices, and be freed from the imposition of middlemen and others, of whom they buy. The advantages of this suggestion to the Corporation, the working classes, and the public at large, are too obvious to require elucidation. The only question, therefore, remaining is, how far the Common Council has the power to carry it out. In my judgment it has ample power. By section 38, charter of 1857, the Common Council, by a three-fourth vote, can order work or purchase supplies without contract as provided for in ordinary cases; and, if the necessity of public advertisement and contract for Corporation work can be thus avoided, there can be no reason why the wages cannot be paid in food instead of money. It is true there is nothing in the laws giving the Common Council power to purchase flour, &c., nor is there anything forbidding it; and in an emergency like the present, where public safety and public improvements, without additional burden, can be secured, it will be well to avail ourselves of the opportunity, notwithstanding the novelty of the proposition by which it is sought to be accomplished.

The several departments under whose authority the work must by law be conducted will of course cooperate. In a philanthropic effort of this kind, which is commended alike by interest and benevolence, I apprehend all will add their strength in maintaining it. It will be objected that without a special act of the Legislature the Common Council cannot authorize the issue of bonds.

If these objections have force, the faith and credit of the Corporation can be pledged to the seller of the provisions. The Legislature will convene in January, when it will of course give a ready assent to the grant of power.

I hope immediate means may be taken to carry out this recommendation. There is no time to be lost. By the time that a proper ordinance is prepared and passed, and the supplies provided, Winter will be upon us—and it may be that if no precaution be taken, want, destitution and starvation will pervade the homes of the working men. Do not supinely permit any such calamity; give no man excuse for violence or depredation upon property, that he must have bread for his children; and, remember, that in a population of three-quarters of a million, like ours, there are to be found many of the vicious, who will not omit such an opportunity to plunder and pillage. Better to support them at the public expense than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed. Indeed, there are so many reasons for the adoption of this preventive course, that we shall be justified and sustained by public opinion in assuming doubtful powers, and in taking the responsibility.

I am willing to take my share of it, and hope the Common Council and the several departments will not be afraid to take theirs.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee.

The President said it must lie over under the rule.

A petition was received from the ladies of Yorkville, asking that the sidewalks be paved. It was referred.

A resolution was offered directing the making of an ordinance that would effectually prevent encroachments upon the sidewalks of the City.

Alderman TUCKER thought there was no occasion for such an ordinance. There was a State law and certain ordinances sufficient to prevent the evil complained of, if they were enforced. The trouble was that the Street Commissioners were in the habit of granting permission to obstruct the streets. He knew of many cases where, if the law were enforced, the fronts of some of the most magnificent buildings in the City would have to come down.

Alderman BANTA thought an ordinance necessary.

Alderman MCSPEDON expressed the belief that something definite should be done, by which the rights of all parties would be clearly stated.

Alderman COULTER was opposed to throwing obstructions in the way of architectural improvements.

It was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

A communication was received from Chas. Oakley, proposing to clean the streets, for three or five years, for $290,000 per annum. The communication was referred.

A series of resolutions were read and referred, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to notify the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Companies to comply with the terms of the resolution adopted December 24, 1854, within ten days after the passage of the resolutions; and, if the Company do not comply, the Counsel is directed to procure an injunction against their use of steam on the Fourth-avenue, south of Forty-second-street.

CENTRAL-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The report in favor of issuing $250,000 Central-Park Stock was called up.

Alderman TUCKER moved to amend by inserting $100,000 instead of $250,000. Lost.

Alderman ADAMS moved to make it $150,000. Lost.

The report recommending $250,000 was then adopted, by a vote of 17 to 3.

The majority and minority reports, relative to reorganizing the Finance Department, were called up and made special order for Monday next.

The report in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $5,000 per annum, was called up again and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the state and management of the Comptroller's Office was presented. We publish it in another part of the paper.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that its reading be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the minutes. So ordered.

The President presented a petition from GEO. W. PELL and others, to take up and relay sewer in westerly side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

The report of the Committee on Wharves in favor of dredging the slip between Watts and Hoboken streets was presented, accompanied by a petition from numerous owners and occupiers, requesting that the adjoining basin might be cleaned out at the earliest opportunity. Referred to Committee of the Whole

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

A communication from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board was received, asking for an advance for some of the officials connected with his department. On the question of laying the paper on the table, 19 voted in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. Motion lost. Referred to Committee on Salaries and officers.

A resolution was offered by Councilman HUGHES, that the City Inspector be and hereby is requested to furnish this Board with information why the laborers employed in cleaning the streets have not been paid. Resolution adopted.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from His Honor the Mayor was received, and is reported at length in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen. It will be found in another part of the paper. It was moved by Councilman KENNARD that its reading be dispensed with.

Councilman OTTARSON thought it ought to be read. He had read it, and it was such a pretty piece of composition he should say it was worth listening to.

After some interchange of civilities, the word "buncombe" being emphatically prominent, the document, which was said to be brief, was read by the Clerk. As he proceeded, there was more silence and greater attention on the part of members.

Councilman BOOLE renewed his motion to refer the matter to a special Committee of five.

Councilman OTTARSON moved as an amendment, that a Committee be instructed to report before the December election.

Councilman CRANE wished to know whether Councilman OTTARSON really regarded the message as "buncombe."

Councilman BULTEEL thought a report could be called up from a Committee at any time. If any "buncombe" was made, it was by the Mayor's opponents. He did not hesitate to avow that he was a friend of the Mayor, and every message his Honor had sent had been subjected to some blackguard sneer.

Councilman CRANE had no doubt the Committee would "flour" Councilman BULTEEL if they had a chance, but he should not "flour" him.

Councilman MONROE made some eloquent remarks in favor of the Mayor.

Councilman HASWELL moved to lay the amendment of Councilman OTTARSON on the table.

The Chair decided that such a motion carried the whole subject. The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Councilman OTTARSON said the message was only intended for popular effect. He did not care how soon the Committee reported—the sooner the better. He did not believe there was any prospect of the Board going into the flour and beef line, now or at any time, either here or in California.

On the motion that the matter be referred to a Committee of five, Councilman BRADY said that he hoped the Committee would report as to many merchants who were going fast into beggary. If they were making money they would assist the poor merchants who are doing business upon extension of paper, and now they were to be crippled by additional taxation. Let the Committee regard all classes.

Councilman MONROE would say he did not believe that to take care of the rich was to take care of the poor. It was a matter of compulsion and duty to take care of the poor—merchants and bankers could take care of themselves.

Councilman MCCAHILL had no objection to consider the case of the broken-down gentlemen in the Fifteenth Ward, if they really wished to take to breaking stone during the Winter. [Laughter.]

Councilman OTTARSON thought that those expensive gentlemen, who had expended their money in policy gambling, ought to have none of the flour.

Ultimately it was agreed to appoint Councilmen Boole, Balch, Van Tine, J. O. Hunt, and Noyes, a Committee to report previous to the 1st of November.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

It was moved that the Board concur with the Board of Alderman in reorganizing the Departments, particularly the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, according to the amendment of the Aldermen.

Councilman BRADY inquired what was the original salary of the Chief Clerk of the Common Council. The President said the report stated the amount, and proceeded to read a portion of it, explaining that additional respectable talent would be required, and that some salaries must, of necessity, be raised. The motion was carried.

It was moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole.

Councilman BRADY objected. There were reports to be taken up of great importance.

Councilman HUGHES wished to go into third readings.

Councilman BRADY objected to that.

The suggestion of Councilman HUGHES prevailed.

THIRD READING.

The formality of reciting several bills and calling the names of members occupied some time. An adjournment was moved and lost. Other bills were acted upon. The motion to adjourn was renewed, and again lost. Several bills were passed to flag sidewalks.

Councilman OTTARSON moved the call of the house.

Councilman BOOLE moved that the reports affecting work in the streets be laid on the table.

Councilman OTTARSON was determined to divide the house. He wished to know the names of those who were so very anxious to find work for the poor.

The suggestion of Councilman BOOLE was adopted.

HARLEM GAS ORDINANCE.

The ordinance to light Harlem with gas was lost for want of a constitutional vote—28 to 9.

Adjourned till Monday, at 5 o'clock.

BUSINESS OUT OF THE CITY.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* shows how the Hard Times affect the whaling interest:

"We learn that out of 28 whaling ships now in port, 18 of them will be hauled up in dock during the Winter and their refitting delayed until the ensuing Spring. This course has been reluctantly adopted by their owners in consequence of the financial pressure and the present high rates of obtaining nearly every article of outfits. It is a matter of sincere regret that many classes of our enterprising mechanics will necessarily thereby suffer from the temporary lack of employment during the present season, but there can be no doubt that the measure is upon the whole eminently judicious, and indeed, has scarcely admitted of an alternative."

The Philadelphia bookbinders feel the pressure. Yesterday's *Ledger* says:

"This important branch of business employs a large number of persons, most of whom are females, who are engaged in folding and sewing the sheets for the binder. At this season of the year the different establishments are usually in full operation, preparing for the Christmas Holidays, binding Annuals and other descriptions of books intended for presents; but the trade has felt the effects of the Hard Times as well as others, and there is but little business doing now, and a number of hands have been discharged."

The Affairs of Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you give space in your columns for the sentiments of a Nicaraguan, anxiously watching the progress of matters in his distracted country?

It is with ineffable pleasure that I perceive your Government wisely appreciates the interference of certain individuals in matters which do not legitimately concern them; and that the position of Señor ZAISARRI is repudiated at Washington, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of those individuals.

I assure you the people of Nicaragua have not, since the late commotion, raised their voice et all in regard to the appointment of foreign Ministers; nor will they, until after the election of a permanent President; and when they do, neither Señor ZAISARRI nor any other foreigner (for be it remembered, he is not a Nicaraguan) will be assigned to fill so important a post. The motives of his abettors now at Washington, of whom Mr. JOSEPH WHITE is the leading spirit, are too transparent to need any comment. Suffice it to say, a job has to be perpetrated. Mr. WHITE and his associates are to be put into possession of the Transit Route. This and the "con-sid-e-ration" are fully understood between them and Señors ZAISARRI and JEREZ; and it is essential that the fathers of the scheme should rush it through before my country recovers from its late convulsion, and a stable and legitimate Government is inaugurated, the news of which will in all probability arrive by next mail, as the election was to take place at the latter end of last month. It is obvious that, such a Government being established, the arch-enemy of Nicaragua, who first introduced fillibustering into her Territories, would have but little chance of receiving any favors at its hands; but being so *de facto* in possession, you may rely on it, the Government would be defied, and another chapter of the unhappy history of revolution and bloodshed would be commenced in Nicaragua.

The above is putting the claims of Costa Rica out of the question. That we owe a debt of gratitude to our neighboring State none of my countrymen will deny, but how our future Government may determine to discharge this debt, I cannot of course attempt to prognosticate; for this, however, I can vouch, whenever the popular Government of Nicaragua resolves that the route shall be opened, let the grantees be who they may, the first claims of Costa Rica will have due consideration, and in this view it is of the first importance that nothing should be done until all these matters can be fairly and equitably adjusted by competent persons deriving their authority from "the only legitimate source of power"—the people.

Yours, &c., CARLOS.

General Cushing upon the Recognition of Nicaragua by President Pierce.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I beg of you to be permitted to correct an error,—one of inadvertence, of course,—which occurs in a recent editorial article of the *Advertiser*,—that which speaks in terms of just commendation of the measures taken by the President of the United States, to discountenance that pregnant exemplification of the higher-law doctrine,—the fitting out, in our seaports, of organized expeditions of wholesale murder and plunder against the unoffending inhabitants of Central America.

I allude to the following expressions of that article: "The recognition of the existing *de facto* Government of Nicaragua notonly accords with the policy of our country, but also, as we are inclined to think, with natural justice, and redeems the nation, as far as is now possible, from the false position which we have occupied ever since WALKER'S attempt at usurpation, never successful, was recognized as an established Government."—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 14, 1857.*

It is here assumed or implied, as a premise of conclusion, that "WALKER'S attempt at usurpation" in Nicaragua had been at some time "recognized as an established government" by the United States. Allow me to say that is not so. The Government of PATRICIO RIVAS in Nicaragua was recognized by President PIERCE. That was a *de facto* government, calling for recognition, according to the settled policy of the United States, quite as much, at least, as the government which now exists in Nicaragua. To be sure, WALKER then commanded the forces of Nicaragua; but he did it, in profession if not in fact, only as the subordinate officer of RIVAS. When, subsequently to this, WALKER did, by simulated or pretended election, attempt to usurp the Government, he was not recognized by the United States—on the contrary, his Minister was rejected, on the express ground, among others, that he did not represent an established Government. It cannot be said that RIVAS and WALKER, because of their temporary connection or association, are to be identified as one, and thus the recognition of RIVAS was the recognition of WALKER; for the Government of RIVAS was recognized, not because of the intruded presence of WALKER in Nicaragua, but in spite of it; and the Government of Nicaragua, so far as it had any, continued to be administered by RIVAS during most of the period of the attempted usurpation and of the eventual overthrow and expulsion of WALKER—thus affording the most emphatic proof of the propriety of the recognition of RIVAS by President PIERCE.

I understand, or at least entertain belief, concening the origin of the common error on this point. I think it happened thus: A not inconsiderable portion of the public press had become strangely infatuated with *fillibusterism*, as it is called—piracy not being euphonious to the ear by its English name, but quite so in Spain; and in those quarters there was elaborate and systematic mystification of facts in the sense of the success and personal importance of WALKER. Hence, with them, the recognition of RIVAS passed as that of WALKER. On the other hand, some prominent presses fell into the practice of speaking of it as the recognition of WALKER in order to raise on it an argument of reproach to the administration. Thus, the true state of the facts, though palpable in all the numerous published official documents and dispatches, failed to impress itself on the public mind.

A keen, but somewhat scornful, observer of life has said that everything in romance is true except the names, and that everything except the names is false in history. I suppose, however, there may be here and there a fact in what is denominated history. I really feel inclined to believe that such men as ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE, CROMWELL, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, existed and acted potentially in their respective times, on the fortunes of the world. But, as to all matters of detail, I am compelled obstinately to doubt, in view of the singular misconceptions regarding our own cotemporaneous events and persons, which, notwithstanding that broad daylight of universal publicity wherein we live and move, (and partly, perhaps, in consequence of that very fact,) are seen to prevail in the most intelligent portions of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, C.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Wood Nominates Simeon Draper to Fill the Vacancy in the Board.

MR. DRAPER ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY!!

THE MAYOR DENIES FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Great Demonstrations of Applause, Astonishment and Consternation.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday in the second pair back of their house in White-street. All the members were present. General NYE inquired of the Mayor if he wanted the minutes read.

Mayor WOOD replied that such was his desire.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers in each of the counties embraced in the Metropolitan Police District, the provisions of law in respect to publicly keeping or dispensing of any intoxicating liquor upon election day within the said District, and to issue an order to the members of the Police force to report to their respective Captains, who shall report the same to the General Superintendent, the names of all persons who shall violate the said provisions of law.

Resolved, That on the receipt of the names of persons so offending, it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to transmit the same, with the evidence of their guilt, to the District-Attorney of the County in which the offences shall have been committed, that suits may be commenced as by law directed, for the recovery of the fine imposed.

Mayor WOOD supposed that the duty thus imposed on the General Superintendent was incumbent on him without any action of this Board. The law required that those houses should be closed on every Sabbath, and on every election day, and as the General Superintendent was the executive officer of the Board, it was his duty to enforce the law without any specific directions by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN supposed the General Superintendent could not act without the directions of the Board.

Mayor WOOD thought that even if the Board directed the Superintendent not to perform this duty, he would be bound, nevertheless, to do it.

Mr. BOWEN said that the 21st section of the act set forth that it should be the duty of the Board, &c., &c.

Mayor WOOD—To do what?

Mr. BOWEN—To discharge the duties therein prescribed.

Mayor WOOD—They are not executive.

Mr. BOWEN read the section referred to.

Mayor WOOD said it was undoubtedly the duty of the General Superintendent to perform the executive functions of this Board. The Commissioners were simply acting as the legislative department. He had no objection to the resolution at all, further than that he deemed it unnecessary.

Mr. BOWEN was inclined to think that it would be safer to pass the resolution, for the Board were responsible, after all.

Mayor WOOD repeated his objection, saying that the Metropolitan Police law, which everybody was supposed to know, made it incumbent on every person who sold liquor to keep his shop shut on Sundays and election days, and the resolution, though not objectionable, was superfluous, for it directed the General Superintendent to do what the law required to be done.

Mr. BOWEN said it was a matter of indifference to him how the thing was done, so that it was done in fact, but the resolution could be disposed of by the Board.

Both resolutions were then put to the Board, and carried by a majority of 2, there being 4 for and 2 against them.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers of each County within the Metropolitan District, the penalties imposed by law for assaulting an elector within said District, or any member of the Police thereof when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, when committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order to the several Captains of Police in New-York and Brooklyn to deliver into the hands of the Inspectors of Election, in their respective Precincts, before sunrise on the 3d November, the ballot-boxes provided by this Board, and now in their possession, and to receive the same from the Inspectors or Canvassers on the evening of that date, and store them safely in their Station-houses.

These were not objected to, and passed unanimously.

Mr. BOWEN offered another resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to prevent, in compliance with law, the erection or maintenance of any booth or box for the distribution of tickets, within 150 feet of any polling place within the Metropolitan Police District.

This, also, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BOWEN offered a resolution calling on the Corporation to grant a site, and thereon to erect a new Station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mayor WOOD explained that under the old *régime* a site had been granted, and all that was now wanted was the erection of a suitable building.

Mr. BOWEN'S resolution was amended and passed in the following form:

Resolved, That application be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to erect on the site already procured a station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. BOWEN submitted another resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to appoint two Patrolmen to be detailed on the day of election, the 3d of November, to each election poll within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mayor WOOD said they could not adopt that resolution, and for the best of all reasons, viz., that this was a duty imposed on this Board, and it had not the power, under the law, to delegate it to anybody. The law said that the Board of Police must detail not less than two officers to each poll, and must appoint the poll-clerks; and they could not give that power to the General Superintendent. At least, they never could with his consent, and, beside, the law would not allow them.

Mr. BOWEN inquired how the Mayor proposed to carry out the law?

Mayor WOOD replied that it was to be done by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN—In what form?

Mayor WOOD—It is the Board by whom these patrolmen are to be detailed. I have already offered a resolution providing for the performance of this duty by the Board, and it was laid over by general consent.

Mr. BOWEN—Mr. CHOLWELL did that.

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir; I did.

Mr. BOWEN supposed that the object of every member of this Board was to carry out the law.

Mayor WOOD said it ought to be.

Mr. BOWEN supposed that the resolution might be altered so as to direct the General Superintendent to report to the Board the names of two officers to be detailed to each poll, &c.

Mayor WOOD supposed the contrary. The Board ought to be competent to do the business for themselves. He was in favor of referring the matter to a special committee.

Mr. BOWEN had not, himself, any objection to the exercise of that power by the Board, but he thought that, under the directions of the Board, the General Superintendent had the power to detail those men. If, however, the Mayor had any objection, he (Mr. B.) would alter the resolution so as to obviate that objection.

Mayor WOOD proposed that the resolution should provide for the performance of this duty by the Board at any time the mover of the resolution should see fit to designate.

Mr. BOWEN would alter his resolution so that it might read thus: "Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to report to this Board the names of two patrolmen," &c, &c.

Mayor WOOD objected. He preferred that the Board should exercise the whole power.

Gen. NYE thought the language of this section a little queer and peculiar all the way through. It said that "it shall be be duty of the said Board to prevent any booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets," &c. &c. Now, it was obvious that it was not the intention of those words to devolve the duty on the Board personally of preventing the erection or maintenance of booths or boxes within the prescribed distance from the polls. He supposed, therefore, that whatever the Board instructed the Superintendent to do was done by the Board.

Mayor WOOD very pertinently asked why then did not the Board instruct him to make appointments to fill up the force? If the General Superintendent had the power to act in the one case, and the Board gave him the power to act in the other, why, then, might he not have the power to make appointments?

Gen. NYE believed that he (the General Superintendent) had made appointments.

Mayor WOOD—Yes, but illegally. That is a duty placed here, and we should not be afraid to perform it.

Mr. BOWEN did not think that the matter ought to make one moment's debate. He was willing to exercise that power himself, but he wanted information from the General Superintendent as to the capabilities of the men to be detailed for the purpose of performing patrol duty at the polls. He had altered his resolution, therefore, to obviate the Mayor's objection.

Mayor WOOD declared that that alteration did not obviate his objection.

General NYE considered that the plan suggested by Mr. BOWEN, in his amended resolution, was the shortest way of getting at the matter.

Mayor WOOD was of opinion that the men who had made the appointments of the police ought to know the qualifications of the persons they had appointed, and that the recommendation of the General Superintendent in making selection of patrolmen for the polls was, consequently, entirely unnecessary.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection whatever to get at proper results on this question. He would move, therefore, that the Committee on Appointments report to the Board on the subject.

Mayor WOOD said it was not a matter of appointment. It was a matter of detailing men already appointed to perform a particular service. He should prefer that the matter be referred to a Select Committee, or that the Board should arrange the matter without any intervention, and set apart a certain day before the election for the purpose of detailing those officers and appointing poll-clerks.

Gen. NYE, as Chairman, then put the question on the adoption of Mr. BOWEN'S motion as amended; that is, that the General Superintendent be directed to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be appointed to the several poll-districts on the 3d November next.

The resolution thus modified was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to order on patrol duty on the 3d November, at such place as he may deem expedient, the special patrolmen appointed on the requisition of individuals and Corporations.

This resolution, by request of Mayor WOOD, was laid over.

Mr. BOWEN proposed still another resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Appointments be instructed to report to this Board the names of suitable persons to act as poll-clerks at the ensuing election.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that the appointment of those clerks be referred to the whole Board as a Committee.

Mayor WOOD was opposed to that resolution, for the reason he had urged against the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of policemen at the polls. Taking the past appointments of the Committee to whom the resolution assigned the task of reporting the names of persons to act as poll-clerks, he should say that, judging from the past, they would give the Republican Party every man. He was opposed to the exercise of any such power on the part of that Committee, and hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. BOWEN stated that the resolution did not propose to vest in this Committee the power of appointing poll-clerks, but required simply that it should submit to the Board the names of suitable persons.

Mayor WOOD said he was aware of the object of the report. The object was to procure a report from that Committee, and then, if it were not adopted, to charge those opposing it on the ground of their unwillingness to vote for improper men, with occupying a factious position. He was opposed to delegating to that Committee a power which the Board itself could as well exercise.

Mr. BOWEN declared that the object of the report was to carry into effect that provision of the law which devolved on the Board the duty of appointing poll-clerks. He was indifferent as to the mode in which that object should be attained, but it appeared to him that it would be better to send the resolution to the Committee on Appointments, of which the Mayor of New-York City was a member.

Mayor WOOD replied that the Mayor of New-York had never been invited to take a seat in any Committee since the organization of this Board, nor had he been made aware by any official intimation from the Board, that he had been made a member of any Committee.

Mr. BOWEN thought the Mayor was unjust in his allegations.

Mayor WOOD reiterated that he had no knowledge of any such action being taken.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, asked how Mayor WOOD proposed that these appointments should be made?

Mayor WOOD said he proposed that the Board should make them.

Mayor POWELL stated that in Brooklyn a list of poll-clerks had been made out in a manner somewhat similar to that here proposed, and it having been submitted to him in a fair and open way, he had not objected to it, and did not know but that that plan might be as good as any.

Mayor WOOD—But that has not been done here.

Mr. BOWEN—The Mayor is a member of that Committee.

Mayor WOOD said he had already offered a resolution providing for the appointment of patrolmen at the polls and poll-clerks by the Board, and it had been laid over by consent. He was decidedly opposed, from his knowledge of the appointments that had been heretofore made, to letting this matter go into the hands of the Committee to which the gentleman (Mr. BOWEN) had proposed it should be sent. He had been told now that he was a member of that Committee, though he had never been told so before; and he did not favor the proposal of handing over the matter to them, and incurring the risk of not receiving a report of the names until the eleventh hour, when there would be no opportunity of investigating the character and fitness of the persons recommended. In that event he would be obliged to vote against the report, and he did not wish to be placed in an attitude which might be represented as one of factious opposition.

General NYE said it seemed to him that this whole controversy was based on a misunderstanding. The Mayor and New-York had before him a list of the whole Police force. That had been before him a sufficient length of time to enable him to become as familiar with their names and characters as those who had appointed them. That list would remain before him (the Mayor) subject to his own criticism and examination, and by looking at that list upon the report which the Committee would make, he would be able at once to determine whether the persons proposed by the Committee were good and fit persons for the places to which they should be recommended. Judging from the past he thought that this Committee had made good selections. He thought that if His Honor had seen that force that was out yesterday he would have been satisfied that they were men entirely fit for any service. He (General NYE) looked also in the mirror of the past, and judging (like Mayor WOOD) from it, he thought that this Committee was a very safe one to trust.

Mr. BOWEN disclaimed any partisan intention or desire for partisan action in the matter under discussion. All he wanted was a fair and equitable distribution of the appointment of these poll-clerks, and he would be the first to vote against anything like partisan action.

Mr. STRAHAHAN, Gen. NYE, and Mayor WOOD agreed that a day should be set apart for deciding the appointments.

Mr. BOWEN insisted on the necessity of having the assistance of the report of the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor WOOD asserted that it would be more satisfactory to him to have the thing settled openly and candidly and publicly by the Board, in the presence of the reporters.

General NYE said he did not understand the proposition of Mr. BOWEN to require anything to be done secretly, but simply to procure a report of names to be laid before the Board for approval or rejection.

Mayor WOOD had already given reasons why that course should be considered as of doubtful propriety.

Mayor POWELL suggested as an amendment that a day be appointed on which the poll-clerks should be selected, and that that should be made the business of a special meeting.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection to that at all.

Mayor WOOD said that was all he asked for.

Mr. BOWEN—Then you agree to the resolution as amended?

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir; I mean Mayor POWELL'S.

Mayor POWELL—I mean my proposition as a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. BOWEN—I will accept it as an amendment to my resolution.

Mayor POWELL saw no objection to that resolution, (Mr. BOWEN'S,) if the Mayor (WOOD) would only meet with the Commissioners. In that way he thought much time and trouble would be saved.

Mayor WOOD—Then let them appoint a special Committee. But, judging from the past, I should certainly have very great reluctance in acting with the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor POWELL then moved as an amendment that a select Committee be appointed by the Chair to name poll-clerks to act at the ensuing election.

Mr. BOWEN accepted the amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. BOWEN then presented to the Board the evidence in the case of Gale and Segnior, two policemen of the Fourteenth District, charged with misconduct. He recommended that they be admonished by their Captain to be more careful in future, and that they be restored and duty. The report was adopted.

He also reported that the charge against Andrew McConnell, for intoxication, had been proven, and recommended suspension of his pay for 30 days.

The report was adopted.

He also reported complete rules and regulations for the Government of the force, which were ordered to be printed in convenient pamphlet form.

Mr. STRAHAHAN, in reference to the charge against Michael McIntyre, of Brooklyn, for intoxication and committing an assault, reported that the accusation did not seem to be sustained, but suggested that he be admonished by his captain to take greater care in future on the point complained of, and recommended that the charge be dismissed.

The report was adopted.

Mr. STRAHAHAN also reported on the case of Andrew White, charged with knocking down the children of a neighbor, dragging them along by the hair, &c., and recommended his dismissal from the force.

Mayor POWELL said that from his knowledge of that man he always thought him to be rather a decent person.

The report was adopted.

Mr. CHOLWELL reported a charge against officer No. 802 for gross intoxication. Referred to the General Superintendent.

Mr. STRAHAHAN moved the dismissal of Thos. Cunningham from the force, on the ground of his having failed to report himself from the 1st till the 6th of August, and because of his having gone off to work in the Navy Yard. Carried.

Mr. STRAHAHAN further reported that in the matter of the charges against Daniel Gibon, Acting-Sergeant, he thought there was enough evidence to warrant them in subjecting him to a little severe admonition, and moved that he be sent to patrol duty.

In answer to inquiries by members of the Board, Mr. S. stated that the charges against Gibon were drunkenness, visiting a lady not entirely respectable, &c., &c.

The report was adopted.

The charges against Riley Eggleston, of the Sixth Precinct, for profanity, were dismissed.

Mr. STRAHAHAN'S report recommending the dismissal of Edward Brown, for conduct unbecoming a man and an officer, in having gone off on an excursion in his private capacity, for the purpose of siding with one of the opposing parties that were known to be on that excursion, was laid over on request of Mayor WOOD.

Charges were preferred by Mayor WOOD against Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, and Officer PARSELLY, of New-York. These were appropriately referred.

Several appointments were then made, several were referred, and several were frustrated, in the latter cases the Board standing, as in many a former occasion, three and three.

ELECTION OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mayor WOOD asked whether there was not a special order for the day, namely, filling the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER.

The Clerk referred to the minutes, but, although the Board were satisfied that such had really been made the order for the day, yet no entry of the fact could be found in the book.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the Board now proceed to elect a Commissioner to take the place vacated by Mr. DRAPER.

Mayor WOOD said: As is well known to this Board, we have voted here for many hundred times on this question. We have certainly evinced a disposition to fill this vacancy, if working very hard by voting is any indication of what our dispositions are. But we have not succeeded. I have a name to propose, Mr. Chairman, that I think will receive the unanimous vote of this Board, and I am induced to suggest the name, although he is a political opponent of mine, for the purpose of satisfying this Board, and those outside of it who have charged me with a disposition to impede the discharge of the duties of the office of Police Commissioners, and who have stated that I am here for factious purposes—I suggest his name, I say, because I am disposed to show this Board, and to show the world, that all I desire is a good, faithful, Police Department. I desire this Board to act with the full consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, and that the balance of the force, if there be any vacancies, may be filled in a way that will subserve the public interests and not be used by any political party. The gentleman whose name I shall propose is one who, although he and myself are the antipodes of each other politically, yet, I am confident, is a gentleman of honor, and I am satisfied that he will discharge his duty, if he resumes his seat in this Board, with fidelity to the public, irrespective of party or any political considerations whatever. Therefore, Sir, I nominate SIMEON DRAPER.

General NYE put the nomination to the Board and it was carried unanimously.

The crowd of lookers-on that jammed the doors thereupon burst into a terrific cheer, which was repeatedly indulged in without any attempt at suppression on the part of the officers in attendance. The news instantaneously flew down stairs, was carried into the outside office, and spread among the assemblage lounging about the entrance-door, by whom it was received with new demonstrations of delight and applause. General NYE, after announcing the result, told Mayor WOOD that he was glad to see that he had lucid intervals.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

News by the North Star and Kangaroo.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, Captain LEFEBRE, from Bremen on the 3d, Havre on the 6th, and Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., also arrived yesterday; but the advices by both these vessels have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Nevertheless we take from our foreign files some interesting extracts and articles on current topics.

The London *Star* says that the 7th of October, the appointed national fast day was very generally observed throughout England. Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, who preached at the Crystal Palace, had an audience of twenty-four thousand persons. After the service, a collection was made in aid of the Indian relief fund, amounting to $2,350, and the Queen's Bench added $1,000 more.

The London *Star*, alluding to the Cheater Autumn races, says:

"The success of *Sanatorer* was the most interesting of recent events, and it shows that the horse has not suffered from his recent voyage to and from [illegible] the pride of the American turfites was humbled, for their crack mare, [illegible] a more ignominious defeat than that which befell her at Goodwood. Brother Jonathan must now be satisfied of the inferiority of his own horses when compared with our own, for not one of the 'Americans'—with the exception of the least thought of, *Babylon*—has been able to make even a show of a race with second and third-rate native horses. American sportsmen, with all their time tests, have no notion of the speed of English racers."

The London *News* thus notices the departure of the *Plymouth* from Southampton:

"The United States corvette *Plymouth*, Capt. DAHLGREN, left Southampton Water yesterday. On Friday —— THOMPSON, Esq., the United States Consul, paid a farewell visit to the corvette, and on his leaving was saluted by the guns of the ship. On Saturday Captain DAHLGREN and the whole of the officers of the corvette were entertained at dinner by Mr. Alderman ANDREWS, of Southampton, at his suburban residence, Lucarna Villa, near Winchester. The American officers, dressed in full uniform, traveled from Southampton to Winchester in splendid equipages provided by their hospitable host. On Saturday morning a seaman on board the corvette gained access to the spirit room and drank to such an excess as to produce congestion of the brain. He died within an hour, and was buried in Southampton cemetery yesterday morning."

The news of the loss of the *Central America* had been received in England, and much sympathy for the calamity is expressed by our English cotemporaries. A Liverpool paper says:

"While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the *Central America*, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of composure, coolness, consideration, and real heroism, which dignify humanity. The captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble of nature. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of ancient chivalry appeared. In the presence of peril the women and children were his first care. He prepared to enforce this intention, but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were as resolute, determined, and humane as himself; they seconded him in everything, and even the women were ready to do the work of men in aiding him. Capt. HERNDON and his men behaved nobly; and their conduct and the conduct of the passengers speak irresistibly in favor of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud of them; all christendom will praise them."

The London *Times*, in its City Article, says that the loss of gold by the *Central America* will fall heavily on that side, more than half the amount being insured there.

Numerous London journals had been seized in Paris, on account, as it is supposed, of remarks made upon the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, which the French Police considered to be too free. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Weimar neutralizes the effect of that between the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER at Stuttgart; and the more immediate result of the meeting of the Monarchs will probably be a reduction of their armies. In fact, the assurance has been given me that a very great reduction is about to be made in all arms of the Austrian army."

Speaking of the trade of Paris, the correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from that city, says:

"Numerous foreign orders continue to arrive here for *articles de Paris*, jewelry, bronze ornaments and furniture. Those received from England and the United States, however, are not so extensive as in former years. Complaints are still heard from many manufacturers of the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of skillful workmen to execute the orders on hand. The retail trade of Paris is likewise becoming more animated. A part of the population, which emigrated during the Summer, either to the sea side or to the baths of Germany, has returned, and the fancy shops begin to exhibit their Winter fashions."

It would not appear, from the following extract, which we take from a Roscommon paper, that the Irish "Patriots" in America, who have Sepoy sympathizers, are likely to exercise any influence over their brethren in the old country:

"At the muster parade on last Wednesday the Roscommon regiment of militia, to a man, volunteered for India. On the appearance of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel CAULFIELD, upon parade, the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer,' ran through the ranks. The gallant Colonel then addressed them, and said he was glad to hear that cry—it was music to his heart—and he should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary at War upon the subject. He was then informed by his officers, who all came forward, that, though the men of the Roscommon were ready to go to any of Her Majesty's colonies upon foreign service, yet that they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had volunteered for India. Again rang through the ranks the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer, volunteer,' 'India, India.' Every shake and cap was lifted high above those gallant fellows' heads, and for saveral minutes the cheering was vociferously kept up."

The Hudson's Bay Question.

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Your journal having been the first to give the report of the Hudson's Bay Committee publicity in America, we hasten to lay before your readers the minutes of the proceedings, which, with the report and voluminous evidence, were issued to day, in the form of a bulky blue-book of 548 pages. The importance which attaches to the questions referred to the Committee, and the interest created by their investigation, are evidenced by the constant attendance of the members, Mr. LABOUCHERE being always in the Chair, and the average number of members present 15 or 16 out 19. Mr. ELLICE was absent only three times, Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. ROEBUCK six times, Lord J. RUSSELL five times, Lord STANLEY eight times, and Mr. GLADSTONE nine times, the number of sittings being twenty. The list of witnesses includes Hon. JOHN ROSS, of Canada; Dr. RAE, the arctic traveler; Sir J. SIMPSON, Mr. W. KERRAGHAN, of Chicago; Sir J. RICHARDSON, Chief-Justice DRAPER, of Canada; the Bishop of Hopen's Land; Rear-Admiral Sir L. BOSE; Mr. BLANSHARD, late Governor of Vancouver's Island; and Professor TENNANT, whose evidence as to the mineralogical resources of the Hudson's Bay Territory was particularly interesting.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. ELLICE took a very prominent part in the examination of the witnesses, and the acquaintance of the former with Canada was very serviceable to the popular aim. As the substance of the evidence has already appeared in the papers, during the sittings of the Committee, it is needless to recapitulate it, especially as most of the witnesses are well known in America, where the bearings of the whole question are probably better understood than in England.

The main point is, after all, left open, tha Committee professing themselves incompetant to d al with it; and Mr. CHRISTY took, therefore, a very common-sense view of the matter in desiring to have the validity of the Company's charter decided upon before attempting to settle the boundary qneation. The subject must coma before Parliament again next year, and it is to be hoped that some practical couras will then be shaped out by the aid of the suggestions embodied in the report, which will bring the whole queation to an issuo, and open to colonization and commercial enterprise the very extensive tract which at present serves the Hudson's Bay Company as a hunting ground for its trappers, and raises only wild animals where millions of quarters of grain might be grown.

It appears from the minutes of the proceedings, which are now first communicated to the public, that, in addition to the draft report drawn np by the Chairman, two others were submitted to the Committee. One of these was prepared by Mr. CHRISTY, the other by Mr. GLADSTONE. The chief, if not the only point of difference between them is the greater elaboration of the former, both being based on the principle of allowing the Company to retain only tha districts that are unfit for settlement, and their forming the remainder into a separate colony, or annexing it to Canada. Upon Sir J. PAKINGTON moving that the Chairman's draft should be read a second time, Mr. GLADSTONE moved an amendment in favor of his own, whereupon a divislon took place, resulting in a draw, Lord J. RUSSELL being on the Chairman's side, and Mr. ROEBUCK on that of Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. LABOUCHERE'S casting vote was given in favor of his own report, the paragraphs of which were then considered *seriatim*. Several divisions subsequently took place, Mr. CHRISTY and Mr. FITZWILLIAM forming a small minority in opposition. Mr. CHRISTY'S report was much less favorable to the Company than that of Mr. LABOUCHERE, of which the report finally adopted by the Committee is a modification. The Colonial Secretary was disposed to a compromise, and some rejected paragraphs of his report tended to produce a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of a judicial investigation of the validity of the Company's charter. It was his object to leave this question in abeyance and to settle that of the boundary by agreement between Canada and the Company, a policy suggested by the law officers, and coincided in by the Company. Mr. CHRISTY took the popular view of the subject, and maintained that the validity of the charter was a question which naturally should take precedence of that of the boundaries of the Company's territories, inasmuch as, if the decision upon the former point was unfavorable to the Company, there would be no question of boundary to be entertained. During the discussion on the report, Mr. CHRISTY proposed the following amendment upon that part of Mr. LABOUCHERE'S draft which forms the thirteenth paragraph of the report: "It appears to your Committee that unless the Hudson's Bay Company are willing to accept an offer upon equitable arrangement, it is obvious that, in bringing this to a practical decision, the question of the validity of the charter will then present itself to be forthwith ascertained. Pending the possibility of such an investigation, which your Committee consider may be rendered indispensable to any final arrangement, they forbear to express any opinion as to the course which should be ultimately pursued. But adverting to the willingness expressed by the Hudson's Bay Company to meet the desires of the Canadian people to obtain land fit for cultivation, and the establishment of agricultural settlements, your Committee think it right to express their opinion, that, in any event, the country capable of settlement should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose objects and interests are admitted to be opposed to colonization." This, however, was one of the amendments which obtained the votes of the mover and seconder alone.

It has been stated in a Toronto paper that the reports of Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. CHRISTY were both rejected, but that of the latter gentleman by the small majority of one only. The whole of this statement is erroneous. The draft of the Colonial Secretary was *not* rejected, as the Committee adopted it as the basis of their report in preference to those of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CHRISTY. Several amendments were made, and, in this improved shape the report of Mr. LABOUCHERE may be said to have been adopted with as much propriety as a bill is said to have passed the House of Commons, even though two or three clauses may have been struck out, and others inserted in their place. Mr. GLADSTONE'S draft was rejected by the casting-vote of the chairman, as already stated; but no division took place upon that of Mr. CHRISTY, which the Toronto journalist represents to have been lost by a single vote. As our cotemporary does not once mention Mr. GLADSTONE'S draft, it is possible that his informant made the mistake of confounding it with Mr. CHRISTY'S. The final adoption of the report was carried by a majority of one only, the dissentients being Messrs. CHRISTY, FITZWILLIAM, GLADSTONE, and ROEBUCK and Lord GODERICH. The six members who voted for it (seven being absent) were Lord J. RUSSELL, Lord LANDON, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Col. HERBERT, and Messrs. LOWE and MATHESON. Our Toronto cotemporary is scarcely correct, again, in stating that a considerable portion of Mr. CHRISTY'S draft was embodied in the Committee's report; as, after a careful comparison of the two documents, the only paragraphs of Mr. CHRISTY'S that can be discovered are those which are identical with the draft of Mr. LABOUCHERE.

Present Aspect of the Chinese Question.

From the London Times.

The present state of the Chinese question is such as only six months ago could not have been imagined by any statesman, or any side, or by any political outsider, of the most speculative and irrespensible class. Notwithstanding the great care taken in these days by all sorts of public men to record predictions embracing all possible contingencies, we feel sure that the actual result at this date eludes the skill and industry of the whole pack of soothsayers. At the former date the nation was absolutely unanimous, and exceedingly urgent that Commissioner YEH, and if necessary his master, should, with the least possible delay, be brought to terms of the most costly and ignominious character. We say that the nation was unanimous, for the only point on which parties were at issue was the retrospective one, whether the right was on our side. Both parties were agreed that, rightly or wrongly, YEH and the Cantonese must be punished and coerced, compensation must be exacted, and Europeans admitted into China. The present state of things is a singular commentary on that universal enthusiasm. We are doing nothing, and are content to do nothing. Nor is there only one obstacle to our doing nothing. We all know what an absurd and grotesque satisfaction people sometimes derive from a concurrence of disappointments, when they discover that even if one obstacle had not interposed another would; and an obstacle, consequently, has been wasted upon them. Our ships and our 5,000 men, sent in hot haste to Canton, have been diverted to Calcutta, and Lord ELGIN finds himself *vis-à-vis* with the truculent and obstinate Commissioner without a soldier at his elbow. The expedition along the Chinese coasts, that was to have struck terror into a hundred populous cities, fleets of pirates, archipelagoes of islands, and a sea alive with fishermen, and that was to have been seen even from the towers of Pekin, was suddenly paralyzed. We could merely vent our wrath in a system of paltry retaliations, destroying war junks and river forts, only to get back to Hong Kong in rather worse condition than we left it. This was a conjuncture that nobody expected, and, if we could spare a single pang from India, a very disappointing one. Here, however, comes the odd consolation. It appears that anyhow, even if Lord ELGIN had had ten thousand men with him, and a fleet in proportion, we must have been obliged to defer the expedition to the Peiho. Lord ELGIN took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective cooperation. When the French Admiral opened the letter he found that it charged him most peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, which would not be till very near this present month. October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that when the French Plenipotentiary comes at last he may wish to consider a while what is next to be done. It is also not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is that hostile operations, and even an armed negotiation, the only negotiation that can lead to anything, are adjourned *sine die*.

Nobody can claim the result as a triumph, and nobody that we know has pretended to claim it. Whichever way one regards it, one sees only the fallibility of all human prescience. The Chinese expedition cannot be a matter of regret, however abortive for its purpose, and however ridiculous the aspect it derives from the event, when it turned out the most opportune aid, almost the salvation, of our Indian Empire. It has preceded direct reinforcement by, we fear, as much as two months. Yet no credit can be claimed for an expedition the first object of which has been treated by its authors with the utmost contempt, and which has been carried off thousands of miles to another. Then it may be said plausibly, perhaps truly, that the attention bestowed on the Persian and Chinese wars, not to say the Burmese, which we had not been long out of, and the mere fact of our having two costly wars on our hands, rendered Government inattentive to the demand for more troops made by the Indian Government. Things must, indeed, have been bad when at the beginning of the year that Government had to temporize with mutineers at its own fort of Barrackpore till the arrival of European regiments from Pegu. The state of things had long been known here. Why were not five or ten thousand men sent out at once, to make up the proportion of Europeans in the Northwestern Provinces? Malice might suggest that Government was full of Persia and China. But malice does not suggest it; for not only must malice admit the Chinese expedition to have been a positive godsend to India, but malice has a sore conscience on another point. It was malice that, with a majority of the House of Commons at command, was, six months ago, compelling retrenchment, the reduction of army and navy, and the abandonment of taxes, without a week's delay. Never was there a more exigent or furious clamor. For the first time that we remember we found ourselves anticipated by the reduction of the Income tax, and surprised by the economy of the Budget. With retrenchment as the absolute condition of power, Government was naturally induced to try if India could tide over the little difficulty this year, as she had often done before when the cry of "Wolf!" had been raised. It is said, indeed, that China was a matter not for the imperial, but for the Indian Treasury. But, as it happens, at that very time the two Treasuries were halving the costs of the Persian war; and it is a very old and general belief that England will ultimately have to pay every shilling spent in India. Malice, then, as we have said, being obliged to hold its tongue about the army and navy, and about India, has not a word to say about the lame and impotent conclusion of the Chinese expedition, thus far at least.

So what is to be done in the interval! Everybody should be taught, when young, to use scraps of time. A man once wrote a voluminous work while waiting for his wife, a quarter of an hour at a time, though we know not whether it was found equally available for readers under like circumstances. What is to be done when 20 coal-wagons, half as many Covent Garden carts, a proportion of hand-trucks, a barricade of granite across your main thoroughfare, a bridge-toll, a bad cab horse, and a crowded station bring you just in time to see the door closed in your face, and you have to wait for another train? What is to be done when you sprain your ankle down in Scotland in the midst of the long vacation? Make the best of it. Do something that you would not otherwise have done, or would have postponed, to a less convenient time. So Lord ELGIN goes to Calcutta, and leaves there his best ship, his big guns, and his seamen. Our own correspondent takes a cruise along the coast, looking at woody heights, populous cities, groups of islands, mouths of rivers, war junks, pirates, fisherman, and water-possmen, recording photographic impression of that very strange land. He collects observations by that select number of mortals who know China well, gives us a little insight into the tricks of the tea trade, conveys suggestions that would otherwise only be found in blue-books when no longer available, and establishes a medium between English opinion and Chinese affairs. Everybody may know something about the country his tea comes from, and the trader who brings it; and the next treaty made with the Celestial Empire will not be the worse for a little previous discussion at home. We have great confidence that, as the expedition has not been thrown away, neither will the delay be found injurious. The only thing to prevent it is the chance of a still more extraordinary element finding its way into the Chinese complication. What if the rebels should anticipate us in the capture of Canton, and destroy at once our enemy, our creditor and our pledge? What if, while we are quarrelling, demanding compensation, and battling about terms, a carcase lies before us? Certainly our work will be done for us, but what will be the good of it? That would not answer our purpose. But stranger things have happened, this very year for example.

Reinforcements from India.

From the London Observer.

We do not pretend to be in the secret of the Cabinet. But what need be secrets no longer are the announcements that the standard for recruits for regiments of the Line is reduced—that a further addition of 5,000 men is held in readiness to embark for India; that is to say, four battalions of infantry and two of cavalry—and, further, that 10,000 more of the militia are to be embodied, in addition to the 15,000 already designated for garrison duty to supply the drain upon the troops of the Line sent to the East. It will be remembered that at the very eve of the prorogation of Parliament an Act was passed to enable the Queen to embody the whole of the militia force of the United Kingdom, if necessary. At the same time a sum of £200,000 was voted to aid in the payment of so much of this force as was likely to be required. At that time it was supposed that from 10,000 to 15,000 men would be required of the militia. It is now found that a larger number will be wanted, and the Government are resolved to call out the requisite quantity. The question naturally arises, Will it be necessary to call Parliament together before the usual time? We believe that strictly for the purpose of the embodiment of the militia it will not be necessary to summon Parliament in November, inasmuch as Parliament has already given authority for that purpose. But if the course of events should render it necessary to call Parliament together the Government will not shrink from their duty, although, of course, they will not resort to such a step unless rendered more necessary than as yet seems likely to be the case.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Paris (Oct. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is positively known that the Narvaez Ministry resigned on the 1st inst., and there is little doubt that on the 3d their resignation was accepted. This last piece of intelligence is not official, but there are grounds for relying on the private telegram that brings it. For some time past the Cabinet has been reported very insecure, in consequence of its disagreements with the Palace. Nevertheless, only a few days ago we were assured that the Queen was resolved not to part with her advisers, and that she smiled on them more graciously than ever. To those acquainted with that illustrious lady's character such smiles would seem a dangerous symptom. We have as yet no authentic details of the crisis. It is said that the father of Señor NOCEDAL was included in a proposed new batch of Senators, and that the Queen positively objected, saying that it was already quite enough to have the son where he was. General LERSUNDI, it was reported, had undertaken to form a new Ministry, which would probably be merely one of those short-lived Cabinets, known in Spain as Ministries of transition. BRAVO MURILLO, who was in Paris, left last night for Madrid. If he be a candidate for office, which he certainly was not when the Cortes were sitting, he has probably a good chance of being shortly Prime Minister. Things are following their old course in Spain—each successive Government more and more retrograde, until one arrives which the nation votes unendurable, and then up go the barricades. This was the way in which the revolution of 1854 was brought about, and it will be not in the least surprising if 1858 or 1859 witnesses another, brought on in like manner, but probably more serious and sanguinary in its nature. The wheel turns round till absolutism—or something tantamount to it—attains the ascendant; then this snddenly goes under, and anarchy reigns in its stead.

Complimentary to Mexico.

From the London Times.

The advices from Mexico on this occasion mention the receipt of the news, of the United States, of the difficulty between Spain and Mexico having been referred to the arbitration of England and France,—a result which had of course given much satisfaction, although in Mexico it was not doubted that Spain had the strongest reason to dread a contest, and that the first gun fired would have been a signal for the loss of Cuba. Little hope, however, seems to be entertained that the assurance of peace will lead to any improvement in the administration of the Mexican finances or the prospects of the English bondholders.

The question had been raised whether England and France in stepping in to adjust the quarrels of tha country, and thus to strengthen its independence, would not feel morally bound to insist upon the claims of its foreign creditors being duly provided for. Under existing circumstances their position could not be made worse, but might be benefited, by any violent change consequent upon the exhaustion from war, such as a dismemberment of the Territory, a reorganization of its provinces, its absorption by the United States, or a return to a military dictatorship. The argument is that if other Powers come forward to avert these consequences and thus to deprive the creditors of such last chances as even anarchy might bring, the obligation is involved of taking up their cause. Tha manner in which the leading Governments of the world continue to hold terms with such States as Mexico, Venezuela, &c., is a *blot upon the age*. If a private individual were to negotiate with blacklegs he would at once be disgraced, but it seems not to be thought unbecoming either for the Sovereign of England or France or the President of the United States to *admit to their receptions the representatives of nations for whose infamy and meanness it would be hard to find a parallel among the lowest cheats of the turf or the gaming-table.*

Even apart from the toleration shown to the denial of justice to our bondholders, who have primarily no absolute claim to intervention, however justly they may complain of countenance being afforded to their plunderers by the diplomatic courtesies from which they should be outlawed, there appears to be no vigor in enforcing those rights which have actually been a subject of political arrangement. Thus, a convention entered into by Mexico in 1851 for the satisfaction of certain demands of British subjects, and which received the signature of Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister, has been constantly allowed to be violated, and at this moment nearly a year has elapsed since the assignment belonging to it has altogether been stopped. If claims possessing the solemn character of a treaty stipulation can be dealt with in this way the ordinary English creditors, avowedly helpless, must not be surprised whatever may be the treatment they receive. It is evident that from the action of their own Government they get nothing but damage, and that a further illustration of that fact will now be afforded if Mexico is to be preserved from the natural consequences of her career, without being at the same time compelled to amend it.

The Late Douglas Jerrold—Charles Dickens' Reply to Blanchard Jerrold.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: You were so kind as to give publicity to a letter we addressed to you on the termination of our labors, "In remembrance of the late Mr. JERROLD," making known their result.

Mr. JERROLD'S eldest son thereupon gave to a letter of his own what publicity he could obtain for it, making his own representation of his late father's affairs.

We knew our forbearing and delicate reference to them (forced upon us by exaggerations with which we had been repeatedly met, and which the son had never contradicted) to be perfectly accurate, and we knew his account of them to be highly incorrect. We are extremely sorry to be obliged to produce the proof of this; but it is necessary to the clearance of our own good faith, and that of the gentlemen associated with us.

We have before us, under date the 2d of this present month, a letter from the solicitor to the late Mr. JERROLD'S estate, (a gentleman well known in his profession, Mr. ASHURST, of the Old Jewry,) in which, after mentioning that there is a life assurance of £1,000, which is Mrs. JERROLD'S absolutely, and which the estate cannot claim, he informs the correspondent to whom his communication is addressed, "that he cannot understand Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD'S reason for writing this unfortunate letter;" that he thinks "he and his family ought to be set right on the matter;" and that, if a certain claim be urged of which he has received the particulars, "the facts and figures show that the estate will be absolutely insolvent."

We quote this letter with its writer's permission, and we have now done with this subject for ever.

Your faithful servants,
CHARLES DICKENS,
OCT. 6, 1857. ARTHUR SMITH.

Children's Aid Society.

It is well-known that our enterprise in behalf of the poor children of New-York City has depended mostly for its means upon the generosity of the mercantile community. In this time of calamity among the merchants we can of course expect but little aid from them. We find ourselves now at the approach of a terrible Winter, unless assistance be given, forced to tha necessity of at once contracting our operations; reducing the number of our visitors and thus of the number of deserving poor whose condition we can ascertain and whose children we might aid, and of closing our Lodging-house for news-boys; lessening our companies to the West, and repelling from our office the homeless and friendless we could otherwise assist. We place this before the public, hoping that there may possibly be those not involved in these crushing disasters, or those still with means for charity who can help us over the next three months. It is to be a fearful season for the honest and deserving poor; many an unfortunate girl will date her ruin from the desperation of this time; many a needy family will deplore children first dragged into petty crime or vagabond habits from the temptation of this period of poverty and idleness. Thousands will suffer from hunger and cold.

Shall our institution, which seeks to aid the wretched and homeless children of the poor by giving food and shelter, by education, and especially by transferring them to kind homes far away, be crippled at such a time as this?

Donations can be sent to the President, JOHN L. MASON, Esq., Trinity Buildings; to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to this office. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Benj. Brandreth is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Eighth (Westchester County) District. John W. Ferdon, the present Senator, is the American and Republican candidate.

John Gauson, of Erie County, and Linus W. Thayer, of Wyoming, are the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District.

JOSEPH FORRER, of Suffolk County, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the First District.

John A. Vanderlip, of Steuben, is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Twenty-eighth District.

Richard Schell, Esq., of the Seventeenth Ward, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District for the State Senate.

John Doherty, of the Twenty-second Ward, is the Democratic candidate in the Seventh District for the State Senate.

Hiram Perry has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Albany.

Smith Ely, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Fifth District of this City.

John Niles is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Albany County.

John C. Holmes is nominated by the Democrats in Fulton County for the Assembly.

John Doig is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Lewis County.

Israel W. Warner is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Genesee County.

Lorenzo D. Gile is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Columbia County.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Providence *Journal* chronicles the following application of the Dred Scott decision by the Washington officials: "THOMAS HOWLAND, a very respectable colored man, a stevedore, of this city, has decided to try his fortunes in Liberia. His wife and daughter accompany him; the latter proposes to engage in teaching, for which she has qualified herself in our public schools. Mr. HOWLAND applied, through a notary, to the State Department at Washington, and the application was sent back with the following answer, without date or signature; the officials seeming to regard it an insult that a man born on the American soil, a citizen and a voter of one of the States of the Confederacy, should have the presumption to ask for a certificate of his nationality: 'Mr. MARTIN must certainly be aware that passports are not issued to persons of African extraction. Such persons are not deemed citizens of the United States.'"

The cane crop in Texas this season is backward. Cotton yields well.

The manufacturers of Georgia have called a Convention at Atlanta.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Report of the Special Committee upon the City Finances and Accounts.

Councilman FRANKLIN, last evening, submitted to the Common Council the following report from the Special Committee to which this subject had been previously referred:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining into the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department respectfully present for your consideration this their report.

The apartments occupied by the Comptroller are, by no means, suitable for the business required to be done therein. There is not space enough to furnish sufficient desk-room for the present clerks, and books and papers of all kinds are mingled in one confused mass.

The number of clerks for the amount and character of the business done there is entirely too small; and, even if their number were increased, no room could be found in the present apartments for them to work in. Tha Comptroller himself is burdened with duties, and incommoded greatly for the want of sufficient accommodations. During the whole course of this examination your Committee have found renewed assurances (if, indeed, any were wanting) of his stern integrity as a public officer, and his faithful devotion to the financial interests of the people. Whatever discrepancies have been found in the books, or errors in accounts, want of system in keeping the books, or the keeping of no books at all, are not properly chargeable to the Comptroller, as it is impossible for him, under the pressure of accumulating business and duties, to be burdened with the details of the departments, which details should be managed and conducted by the various clerks and employes under him.

The examination made by your Committee has been extended as far as the limited appropriation already made would enable them. They found it necessary to secure the services of a practical book-keeper and accountant, which they did, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one more capable could have been selected.

Section 2 of the amended charter of 1849, says: "There shall be an Executive Department which shall be denominated the 'Department of Finance,' which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts whatever, and all accounts rendered to or kept in the several departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and review of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims whatever by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York."

Although by this section the duty is imposed upon the various departments of keeping their books and accounts as the Comptroller may direct, yet no power is conferred upon him to enforce the correct keeping of the books and accounts in the departments. Your Committee have been unable to find any books, papers or vouchers in the Department of Streets and Lamps; but, from information and belief, they would state that if any were kept they were taken by the late commissioner when he left his office.

In the Street Commissioner's Department, owing to the troubles there and the injunction placed upon the books and papers, your Committee have been unable to make as thorough and extended an examination as they wished. But they are satisfied that no regular and systematic set of books have been kept; in fact, so deficient and negligent has been this department in the manner of keeping its accounts that the Comptroller has been compelled, of necessity, to open and keep certain books in his office, which should be kept in the Street Department.

In the Tax Commissioners' Office they have a complete and systematic set of books, and your Committee have been well pleased with the business-like manner in which the affairs of this Department have been conducted.

In the Board of Education and the Almshouse Department, your Committee did not go, as, for the vast sume expended by them, they are not responsible to the Common Council.

Before proceeding to specify the various errors of commission and omission on the part of the subordinates of the Comptrollar, your Committee are compelled to say, that the disordered condition of the financial department of our City government reflects seriously upon the uniform character which the City of New-York has always borne for business capacity and ability. All the financial transactions of the City of New-York centre in the Comptroller's office, and all the transactions of the various departments should appear in gross upon the ledgers kept in the office of the Comptroller.

Your Committee first proceeded to the making out of a balance sheet under date of 1st January last, the late date of the Comptroller's last annual report, a copy of which is annexed marked A. This document shows the various accounts of expenditure of the City Government, also the receipts, the stocks, bonds and other obligations due by the City, together with the assets of the same, or at least such assets as are upon the ledger. An examination of the various items on this sheet has led to the following results: The indebtedness of the City (see statement marked B) for which stocks have been issued as shown by the ledger on the 1st January, 1857, amounted to $17,009,920 76 the amount as shown by the Comptroller in his annual report, same date, is..... $16,984,158 00

Making a difference between the ledger and the report of..... $25,764 76

The Comptroller obtained his statement probably from the Stock Clerk, who is undoubtedly correct. The accounts of the Stock Clerk are clear and correct, and proven to be so. Your Committee have had this department thoroughly examined, and they can bear witness to the correctness of the account of the Stock Clerk, his fidelity, and arduous duties. The Stock Clerk is right, but the book-keeper wrong. Where the error or errors making the difference are to be found can only be ascertained by going over the various stock accounts, which would require time and labor.

The total amount of revenue and assessment bonds as shown by the Comptroller's reports of 1854, '55 and '56, (for the last report does not give the total amount outstanding,) is..... $5,098,265 00
(See statement marked C.)

The total amount as shown by the books is..... 4,841,265 00

Making a difference of..... $197,000 00

This difference has since been corrected, and would have been ascertained and corrected at the time, had the statement been made up directly from the ledger.

There also appears on the ledger of the Sinking Fund, folio 157, (see statement mark D,) a charge under the head of "Fire Loan Stock," amounting to $11,683 77. The Comptroller states in his annual report that the amount of Fire Loan Bond and Mortgages then on hand was $45,500. If this account Fire Loan Stock is intended to represent the amount of bonds and mortgages remaining unpaid of the Fire Loan, then there is a difference between the books and the Comptroller's report of $33,816 30. If this account is not intended to represent the amount of those mortgages unpaid, then the $45,500 mentioned by the Comptroller is not to be found upon the books, and the book-keeper himself is unable to tell what the account does represent, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one at present in the financial department can tell (without going back to the commencement of the account and studying it out) what it does represent. For there is no Fire Loan Stock now in existence, it having been paid off long ago. To correct this account a long investigation will be required, extending back through a period of 20 years.

This will have to be done to learn correctly what bonds were received, what bonds have been paid, and when, and what remained on hand; then this account can be fully explained.

The following charges appear on the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys. Many of them have legal offsets. Some of them are outlawed by the Statute of Limitation. Some of them are just within the limits of the law:

John Graham, in 1819.....		$2,500 00
Thomas Lloyd, 1843.....	$45,809 45 / 11,672 67	57,491 32
Jacob Acker, Sheriff, in 1838, is.....		2,742 18
Monmouth D. Hart, Sheriff, in 1841, is.....		2,482 62
John Lynch, Contractor, in 1844, is.....		321 09
James A. Morton, Contractor, in 1844, is.....		4,599 55
James D. Brower, Contractor, in 1844, is.....		5,299 58
Oliver Cobb, Collecter af Taxes, is.....		919 40
E. P. Blackhouse.....		1,449 87
E. B. Fellows.....		437 67
Elijah P. Horton.....		271 97
Lewis Katen.....		10 00
Sureties of John Layden.....		268 14
Owen W Brennan.....		27 72
John McMahon.....		[illegible]
John Murphy.....		[illegible]
James G. Moffatt.....		[illegible]
John Berry.....		[illegible]
Moses Fargo.....		[illegible]
William Burnham.....		[illegible]
John F. Russell.....		[illegible]
W. K. Farrington.....		[illegible]
Robt. B. Ruggles.....		[illegible]
Cornelius Van Benschoten.....		1,102 [illegible]
Robert C. Montgomery.....		181 [illegible]
Abraham Miller.....		21 77
John G. Klipp.....		[illegible]
Charles Osborne.....		[illegible]
John K. Townsend.....		37,426 [illegible]
James DeVoe.....		5,200 [illegible]
Samuel Y. Clark.....		200 [illegible]
Henry G. Boyle.....		1,000 [illegible]
Oliver Griswold.....		[illegible]
David Seaman.....		[illegible]
Thomas R. Kellinger.....		[illegible]
John P. Truesdale.....		[illegible]
Jonathan D. Stephenson.....		[illegible]
Amounting to.....		$[illegible]

If this large amount be a true and correct account of claims due to the City by the parties mentioned, immediate steps should be taken to collect the same, for if they be suffered to remain in their present position, soon the entire amount will be outlawed. Your Committee endeavored to find the bonds given by the sureties of the above mentioned parties, but only a few of them could be found in the Comptroller's Office. Your Committee would here state that of late years no register, or written memorandum of any kind, has been kept in the Comptroller's Office containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of the duties of public officers. In fact, under the system at present pursued and followed up for several years past, public officers might as well give no security, for the reason that the bonds are not prosecuted.

Your Committee knows of but one instance where a bond has been prosecuted, and even in that case, under the present system of management, the City had better at once withdraw the suit. Statement E contains an exhibit of the amount of the annual taxes remaining unpaid prior to Jan. 1, 1857. The total amount is $2,646,670 27. HARVEY HART, tax receiver from May 9, 1846, to May 29, 1856, has an unsettled account on the books amounting to $88,139 28.

On the books kept in the Tax Commissioner's office, Mr. HART'S account, like all other accounts in that office are systematically and regularly kept, and this account is regularly balanced. But it is not balanced on the books of the Comptroller.

Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, who succeeded Mr. HART, has charged against him on the 1st of January, 1857, $2,128,643 03.

His account is in the same position as that of HARVEY HART. Your Committee are of the opinion that these accounts by this time should have been settled. That they are not balanced on the books of the City can be best explained by those who have charge of the books.

The following accounts, to wit:

Wells and pumps.....	$[illegible]
Streets paving.....	1,[illegible]
Streets opening.....	[illegible]
Fencing vacant lots.....	1,[illegible]
Sewers.....	[illegible]
Liens on lots.....	[illegible]
Central Park.....	2,[illegible]
Amounting in the aggregate to.....	$[illegible]

are intended to represent the total amount of outstanding assessments. These accounts should or should show all payments made by the City which are to be repaid by the collection of the assessments levied upon property for that purpose. When the assessments collected are not sufficient to pay for the work done, the deficiency is supplied by the issue of Assessment Bonds. The assessments when collected are credited to the appropriate accounts.

If the assessments be all paid, then the accounts will balance and there will be no necessity for an issue of Bonds

...self or any other officer, held to a strict account, ing therefor. But it is by the returns of uncollected assessments that your attention and the attention of the public is particularly invited. The statement marked F is a list of returns made to the Clerk of Arrears from January, 1853, to December, 1856, from the office of the Collector of Assessments. They are 710 in number, and as shown by the footings made on the returns, amount to $1,419,468 44. The amount of these returns should equal the difference between the amount of cash deposited with the Chamberlain, and the original amount of the assessment list. But your Committee learn that of these 710 returns, not one has ever been officially examined in the Comptroller's Office; that no attempt has ever been made to audit these accounts. The amounts, if correct, should be charged to the clerk of arrears, when placed in his hands for collection, and he held responsible therefor. But no such charge is made to him. Ever since the organization of this department no record of the returns has been made; no charge whatever made of the amounts, while at the same time a private examination made by the clerk of arrears, resulted to him the fact that the returns were incorrect and full of errors. The extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker-street return is correct, and the widening of Walker-street return is stated up.....$159,953 00
and reduced to.....95,000 00
should be.....

Making a deficiency of.....$64,953 00
Essential that upwards of $83,000 on this collection has remained unaccounted for by the collector. The return of the assessment list for ...ening, grading and gattering Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was rendered as.....$6,335 21
And the correct footing should be.....4,489 63

Making a difference of.....$1,865 58
The return for opening Eighty-fourth-street to Ninth-avenue, was rendered.....$3,023
Should be.....2,058

Making a difference of.....$965
In this return the collector not only has made the above error in footing, but he has duplicated on the return some 6 or 8 pages of items, thereby charging them twice on the same return. In the ...ing for Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, there is an error in the footing of.....$1,168
...Liberty-street.....2,136
...dale Road.....936
...Broadway and Sixth-avenue.....941
...are given as a few of the instances, to enumerate all of which would fill up the pages of a moderate-sized volume. It is proper to state here that his Honor the Mayor, though standing at the head of our public affairs, has no power or control over the matters spoken of in this report, and is not to be held responsible for the errors of omission or commission existing in the finance department, all power and authority over that department being vested in its appropriate head.

In view of all these facts your Committee urge upon you not only as members of the Common Council and guardians of the interests of this great City—but as citizens—to stop not here, but to go forward with this examination until it shall be ascertained who is indebted to the City for moneys concealed in false returns, and when the amount shall have been ascertained, to prosecute them and their securities—so that public officers shall no longer put their unhallowed hands in the Treasury of the people with impunity. Your Committee have their recommendations in proper resolutions which they submit with this report.

Your Committee are compelled to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. GEORGE PECKHAM, the accountant, who has conducted this investigation with so much ability, himself and assistant having devoted nearly three months of time. Your Committee would recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated as their compensation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Examination of Public Accounts be continued, and that they are hereby instructed—

First—To revise and correct, and place in proper form and prepare proper books therefor, the accounts in the department of arrears; that they trace all errors to the proper party making them, and when the examination shall be concluded, to present to the Comptroller a correct account against each individual officer who may be responsible for the errors found, that the same may be collected at once.

Second—To examine into the condition of the personal tax unpaid; to ascertain how much is due and unpaid on the original lists for the past five years, and to ascertain what measures can legally be taken to collect the same.

Third—To examine the vouchers in the following accounts for the year 1857: Wells and pumps, streets paving, streets opening, fencing vacant lots, sewers, lamps on lots and Central Park, and to report all payments made and charged to these accounts which do not properly belong to them.

Fourth—To revise and correct the accounts which are mentioned in the foregoing report as incorrect.

Fifth—To extend their examination to the various departments.

Sixth—That they have power to employ clerical aid—and have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated therefor.

Destructive Conflagrations.

THE FIRE AT CHICAGO—LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES AND $500,000

The Chicago *Press* of the 20th has full particulars of the disastrous fire which occurred in that city on the previous day. It broke out at 3½ A. M. in the business block Nos. 109 and 111 South Water-street, and destroyed 12 large warehouses. It originated, as is believed, from a drunken debauch of clerks and floaters, who burned some of their companions and ass...ants in a Sabbath night's revel. Early after the alarm was given, those first on the ground saw females in a state of *deshabille*, and some of them, with other occupants of the upper stores, were well nigh in a state of nudity, making their hurried escape from the building. It should be added that the same phenomena were witnessed in the Lake-street blocks. The clerks of the stores had bachelor apartments in the upper lofts. The following are the sufferers by the fire:

Owner.	Loss.	Owner.	Loss.
J. A. Smith & Co.....	$5,000	Ed. Hempstead.....	$3,000
H. H. Hagie.....	4,000	Dr. Maxwell.....	8,000
J. B. Shay.....	100,000	Lewis & Page.....	70,000
Edward Wright.....	26,000	D. S. Smith.....	6,000
Asher Hecht & Co.....	5,000	Cormick, Cross & Co.	42,000
D. B. Cooke & Co.....	120,000	Pitkin Bros.....	20,000
N. Good.....	1,500	A. D. Titsworth & Co.	40,000
E. G. Greene.....	1,500	Lodgers (estimated).	1,000
Arbenz.....	2,000	Clark & Dater.....	47,000
Medical Union.....	500	Dr. Douglas.....	5,000
W. Stacy, Jr. & Co..	2,000	Owner of 105 South Water street..	5,000
Walter Wright.....	26,000	Owner of 101 South Water street..	1,500
Messrs. Barnum.....	15,000	Owner of 103 South Water street..	2,000
John Hitt Jr.....	5,000	Honore & Co.....	2,000
H. S. Bradley.....	2,500	Newhall & Bro.....	200
Messrs. Tappen.....	10,000	Capt. Bigelow.....	500
C. P. Gaubert & Co..	1,500		
Shotwell.....	5,000	Total.....	$476,200

The insurance is but about one-quarter of the loss.

From the great height of the block Nos. 114 and 116 Lake-street, to which the fire had extended, it towered high above the less modern and humble block on the east, one of the oldest in the city. The store No. 110 was occupied by the Messrs. Barnum, as an extensive variety store. Having accommodated itself to the change of grade, the building was but three stories above the present sidewalk.

It was thought advisable to clear the store, and a large force of men, firemen and others, were aiding in the removal of the goods. Numbers of firemen and citizens were upon the roof. Probably at one time not less than two hundred persons were within and upon the building. It was thought that the store was comparatively safe. Doubtless, those who so fearlessly rushed in had no thought of peril.

Suddenly a fearful crash announced a new phase of the calamity. The heavy and towering wall of the adjoining store had fallen outward upon the roof of Barnum's establishment, and had carried all before it to the basement. Firemen and citizens, wall, roof and merchandise, with the burning ruins from the store adjoining, "all mingling, fell."

A fearful scene of terror and dismay ensued. The portion of the wall left standing had fortunately preserved the front portion of the store, which was densely thronged by a confused crowd. Many of them were prostrated by the flying missiles, many were trampled and bruised in the flight of their companions, but soon all was clear for a space extending about fifty feet from the front. The store was very deep, and for nearly two-thirds of its whole length the building was a mass of ruins, now beginning to burn briskly, as the flames conveyed in the fall hasted to feed on the wood-work and the light and combustible portions of the wares.

The following is a list of the dead:

John High, Jr., aged... 35
H. P. Bayley, aged... 55
E. R. Clarke, aged... 30
E. H. Barnum, aged... 25
D. C. White, aged... 22
John V. Dickey, aged... 23
Tim. Buckley, aged... 23
H. E. Russel, aged... 23
Auguste Wolfe, aged... 19
John Tarr, aged... 28
Jean Junger, aged... 31
——... Unknown

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN OF LANSING, MICH.

On Saturday night last, a band of incendiaries attempted to burn the town of Lansing, Mich. At 2 A. M. the Moore Block, owned by Hon. Geo W. Peck, was discovered to be on fire. The block was burned, with most of its contents, and the whole village was saved by the vigilance of our citizens from destruction, by the arrest of the principal incendiary, who gave his name as Edgar Hawkins. The *State Journal* occupied this block, and everything pertaining to the office, including all the books and accounts, were destroyed.

The losses are estimated as follows: Geo. W. Peck, $10,000, no insurance; Bush & Gross, hardware, $40,000, insured for $3,000; Joan Thomas & Co., $2,000, fully insured; notes and mortgages lost, $1,800; Swan & Gasswold, Michigan *State Journal* office, $2,000; books and accounts $4,000; no insurance on it. Lansing Masonic Lodge No. 33, furniture and regalia, $300.

By almost superhuman exertions the Columbus Democrat was saved, and the *State Republican* office and Post Office, the last of which would have added another block to the list. While this fire was raging, two other buildings were discovered in flames in various parts of the village, only one of which was burned, it being belonging to J. C. Bailey, worth $150. The other barn adjoining the Lansing House was discovered on fire, the barn of D. P. Reid, and the marble shop of G. W. Butler, at the same time.

The incendiary was caught in the act of firing the United Brethren Church, and the excited crowd seized, and would have hung him upon the spot, but for the prompt interference of Dr. Shank, F. LaRue, and others, who rescued him from their hands.

A meeting was held to organize a Protective Police, to act as a night watch, and to take such measures as the emergency requires. Sunday morning a second person, named William Rice, was arrested, supposed to be an accomplice, and others are implicated. The officers have them in charge. This is a sad blow to the village, from which it will not soon recover.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican State Committee.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a government formed as is our own, and resting upon popular suffrage for its beneficent administration, not to say its very existence, no person clothed with the prerogative of a voter can innocently intermit the exercise of the important duty to which he is called by the recurrence of an election. Duty to his country, respect for the memory and labors of those who laid the foundations of our republican institutions, regard for present personal interest, a just sense of the claims of posterity, and above all a grateful appreciation of the blessings of self-government, when wisely administered, all call you to a faithful exercise of the privilege which preëminently distinguishes the American citizen. The man who can only be stirred to the exercise of this high function by the din of popular turmoil and excitement, cannot be said to possess the characteristics of a patriot, or those of a man of wisdom. No general election can occur in which bad or incompetent men may not be chosen to office, if virtuous and intelligent citizens neglect to exercise the privilege and duty through which such a result may be thwarted. Experience has demonstrated that times of comparative stagnation are those most dangerous to the well-being of the State. It was "while men slept" that the "enemy sowed tares amongst the wheat;" and it is at times when the popular mind is exhausted by previous excitement, and public watchfulness is measurably withdrawn, that men with personal interests to subserve and ambitious motives to gratify are most keen in the pursuit of their objects, counting largely upon the apathy of the community for the success of their schemes. Considerations such as these, aside from others of higher import, call upon the Republican Electors of this State to put forth strenuous exertions for the maintenance of their principles—demand from each the consecration of an hour, and if need be of a day, to the service of the State and country.

The last autumnal election evinced unmistakably the fact that in New-York, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers in their struggle for Freedom—the principles of justice and equality which had been engrafted upon our institutions by those who framed them—was neither extinct in the minds of their posterity, or unappreciated by the large majority of our citizens. It needed but an occasion to witness the manifestation of a feeling as prevalent as it is deep-seated—a sentiment that scorns and condemns injustice and tyranny, whether inflicted under the ægis of State laws and the cognomen of a "peculiar institution;" or enforced upon unwilling citizens by the bayonets of a Federal soldiery, under the illusory designation of "popular sovereignty." No man who rightly appreciates the American character will for a moment believe, that a sentiment at once just, tolerant and Democratic—the emanation of feelings implanted for high and holy purposes in our very nature—can be either eradicated or overborne by defeat. No, it is not in the extinction of the honest convictions of the free citizens of the North, that the Slave Democracy place their confidence. Their trust is in the supineness of their Republican antagonists. Their hope of success is based upon superior activity—upon the conviction that their forces are largely concentrated in cities and villages, and can be easily brought into requisition; whilst the less corruptible rural population, from whose intelligence and patriotism they have little to expect and much to fear, are scattered over sparsely populated districts, engaged in earnest occupation, and too often prone to waive the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the recent elections in Western States, and claim the diminished Republican vote as an evidence of the increasing popularity of the present General Administration; and derive from ostensible appearances, encouragement to fresh exertions against the integrity of New-York. They strive to alienate the friends of freedom from each other; and whilst laboring themselves in behalf of an oligarchy which sinks all considerations of party, and blends all shades of opinion into one of devotion to the perpetuity and extension of Slavery, they extol as of the highest importance every party caprice, however absurd, that shall answer the one great purpose of keeping asunder men who agree upon the most vital principles of government. How far hopes and expectations founded upon assumptions such as these, are to be realized, the Republicans of New-York must answer. We call their attention to the subject in the earnest conviction that real, untiring activity, and persistent labor, from this time to the closing of the polls, are indispensable to the maintenance of the proud position which New-York holds in the galaxy of Free States.

Of no truth are our political opponents more thoroughly convinced, than of the fact that a submission of national issues to the test of a popular verdict would result, as at the last election, in their overwhelming defeat. Hence their efforts to withdraw the public attention from the progressive inroads of the Slave Power, and to turn it aside to the consideration of questions of far less weight and magnitude. Secure in the possession of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the General Government, their efforts are now directed to the conquest of the State sovereignties as the only barrier to unlimited jurisdiction. Seizing upon circumstances of unavoidable necessity, they malign and distort the action of our State Legislature; seek to alarm the public mind in regard to questions of domestic policy, for the recurrence of which they are alike responsible, and trust through the traditionary dislike of our citizens to taxation, to secure a triumph in the coming election, which could not be attained by fair and legitimate means.

All reflecting minds concur in regarding the Canals of this State as an inheritance of which she has just cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found since their construction was commenced, of whatever political faith, who has not proclaimed them as an object worthy of the fostering care of the State; and rich, not only in the revenues which they yield, in the increased valuation of property which they have produced, in the facilities of transportation furnished to our own citizens, but more than all, in the teeming productions poured into the lap of this State from the fruitful West, invigorating our commerce, building up our cities, and adding immeasurably to the wealth of the State at home and its character abroad. So firmly fixed is this conviction of the value of our internal improvements in the minds of our citizens, that no party has yet been found which has dared to make their abandonment, or even curtailment of progress, an article of distinctive faith or experiment. When, therefore, in 1853, the Legislature failed, at its regular session, to make that provision toward a continuance of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, which Gov. Seymour, in his annual message, had recommended, he convoked them in extra session, to compel the adoption of means whereby the end he deemed so necessary should be secured. The constitutional limit of indebtedness had been reached; and no means short of an amendment of that instrument, whereby $9,000,000 of dollars could be borrowed and applied to the enlargement, was deemed adequate to the emergency. Resolutions to this effect were accordingly reported by a joint Committee, composed of six Democrats and two Whigs; and the constitutional amendment thus initiated was adopted by a vote of 29 to 1 in the Senate, and with perfect unanimity in the Assembly—thus showing the entire elimination of *party* considerations in the measure. No less marked in this respect was the vote at the succeeding session, when another Legislature adopted the same resolutions with but a single dissenting vote in each of the legislative branches. In February, 1854, the constitutional amendment was submitted to popular ratification, and resulted in a majority of 125,245 in favor of its adoption. *Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the Enlargement of the Canals.* The money was borrowed and the work prosecuted down to the present time.

At the last session of the Legislature a contingency was presented, as unwelcome as it was unwelcome, which it was that of providing means for the completion of the enlargement, now nearly attained. The constitutional limit of borrowing money had been reached; and the alternatives were presented, of abandoning the further prosecution of the work, of reopening the Constitution for further loans, or of resorting to taxation for the means requisite to complete the undertaking upon which so many millions of dollars had been already lavished. The Legislature met the crisis thus forced upon it, by the adoption of the last mentioned alternative; and directed the levying of one mill additional to the existing State tax; the proceeds to be applied to a completion of the enlargement. To have abandoned and stopped short in a work in which the State had already embarked its millions, with liabilities for damages under existing contracts to an untold amount, would have been an act of folly as reprehensible as it would have been cowardly. To attempt to reopen the Constitution would, aside from the inherent objection to increasing a State debt already swelled beyond the available means for the payment of interest, have imposed a delay of years and the consequent damages for the suspension. Under these circumstances the Legislature adopted the only practicable course, relying upon the patriotism not less than the good sense of their constituency, for the justification of an act of indispensable necessity. And yet for carrying out a measure alike concurred in by all parties, and for which all are equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to bring odium upon the Republican Party, because, forsooth, it had a majority in the last Legislature! In what other manner would the so-called Democratic Party have met the same crisis, had they been in the ascendancy? How would these same men who now cry out against taxation, falsely attributing it to the result of Republican extravagance, have made the welkin ring, had the Legislature of last Winter failed to meet, in the only practicable way, the exigency which had arisen! No, fellow-citizens; the increase of taxation to which you are to be subjected was in no wise the result of a necessity created by the Republican Party, or of voluntary choice on the part of its representatives. It was a stern necessity, growing out of circumstances beyond their control, and for the creation of which all parties are alike responsible, that impelled them to action. Burthensome to most of you as the imposition may be, it will be found in the end to have been the most economical policy that could be pursued. Had the same means been earlier resorted to, greater economy in the public expenditure would undoubtedly have been secured. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, the Republican Party is in nowise responsible for their occurrence. Placed by your votes in a condition of responsibility, your representatives would have been unworthy of respect and justly amenable to condemnation, had they failed in their duty to the State, in the crisis in which its financial affairs were placed by previous legislative and executive action. For the confidence reposed in your integrity, they deserve your commendation; and that man pays a poor compliment to your intelligence, who endeavors to impress upon you the conviction that your representatives have in this matter either wantonly or wickedly increased the public burdens.

The principles that called the Republican Party into existence, are as important, and we doubt not as dear now to every patriotic heart, as at any preceding moment. That man has studied the history of the past to little purpose, who does not perceive that the struggle between the antagonistic principles of our Government—Freedom and Slavery—must go on until one or the other becomes permanently ascendant. The one relies for its success upon patriotic impulse, and that spirit of justice and humanity which recognizes in every fellow-being the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The other is sustained by a direct pecuniary interest of more than fifteen hundred millions of dollars—by a sleepless vigilance and tyrannous concentration of power, which never falters or hesitates as to the means by which its interests are to be advanced. Between opposing elements thus sustained, it is natural that the contest should be protracted and occasional victories inure to either party. But the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. The increase of population, the diffusion of intelligence, the permanent interests and prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the immutable principles of justice, all point to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, however by fraud or vascillation the period of its ascendency may be postponed. Should the Convention which now assumes to act for the citizens of Kansas in the formation of a Constitution, carry out the obvious designs of its members and those of the General Government, the next session of Congress will witness a desperate struggle to add another Slaveholding member to the Confederacy, despite alike of the dictates of justice and the indignant remonstrances of the Free States. Nothing could so essentially aid this iniquitous measure—nothing could so dampen the courage of our brethren in other States—nothing could so invigorate the action of the weak and wicked doughfaces in office and out—as a victory of the Slave Democracy in the State of New-York. Rejoicing in the financial disasters that have overtaken the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, there would come up a louder, deeper, more exultant shout of triumph, should New-York fall from her proud position, and trail her banners in the dust before the allies and upholders of Slavery extension. New-York, no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shall be held in bondage within her borders, would be regarded as a subjugated province, fit only to be governed by such rules as the Executive and Judicial authorities at Washington may see fit to prescribe. No, fellow-citizens; this must not be. You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your brethren in other States, you owe it to the character of your country abroad, you owe it to the principles of truth, justice and humanity, to avert a result so disastrous. A ticket composed of pure and unexceptionable men, experienced in public affairs and true to the Constitution, has been nominated for your support. In their hands the interests of the State, financially and politically, will be safe, and its means be applied as to secure a speedy relief from existing burdens. *The few days that intervene between this and the election should be devoted to instant organization.* Leave no means unemployed to bring every Republican voter to the polls; and with an exertion at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, you may count upon a victory that shall be brilliant in its accomplishments, and worthy the character of our State.

E. D. MORGAN,
JAMES W. NYE,
F. F. MANIERE,
JOHN C. FLOYD,
A. P. STANTON,
LEWIS C. LATTA,
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JAS. M. FORSYTH,
CHAS. I. BEEBE,
EDWARD DODD,
WM. A. WHEELER,
HENRY CHURCHILL,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
J. J. BRIGGS,
C. LITTLEFIELD,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
B. F. BRUCE,
A. S. DIVEN,
JAMES C. SMITH,
ALFRED ELY,
DUVAL RANSOM,
E. G. SPAULDING,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
A. L. UPHAM,
Republican State Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 268 to 281, 283 to 285, 287 to 274. *Part II.*—Nos. 276 to 285, 287 to 302, 294.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1543½, 1200, 998, 1123, 2066, 956, 1464, 631, 1015, 2216, 2309, 904, 2 12, 1193, 1194, 849, 2214, 1210, 1902, 302, 1730, 1111, 218. *Part II.*—Nos. 1661, 1548, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676 to 1680, 1682, 1683.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 75, 85, 144, 239, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 399, 569, 500, 455, 511, 515, 506, 287, 395, 533, 307, 501, 553, 340, 636, 638, 639, 640, 642, 643, 644, 645, 647, 648, 650, 651, 653, 655, 656, 657, 660

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Albert S. James vs. *Geo. W. Stillwell.*—Ordered that the amended complaint, so called, be set aside as irregular, and that the defendant have twenty days from this date to answer the complaint as originally served.

Elizabeth Fuller vs. *Adam W. Turnbull, Jr., and wife.*—There is an implied power of sale in the will. No person being named to execute it, the Executors take by like implication. The statute makes a trust power discretionary unless (which this is not) it be in express terms discretionary. A sale must therefore take place, unless both the beneficiaries waive it and prefer to hold in common. Order accordingly.

Joseph Hodie impleaded, &c., vs. Reuben Gurnee.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Ogden Hoxsie vs. *L. A. Fuller.*—A reply to a sworn answer must itself be verified also (Code, section 156.) This reply being not verified, and must, on that ground, be stricken out as irregular.

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Paul Spafford vs. *A. M. Hat h.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, without costs.

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Thomas Saunders vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—In this case (reported on Wednesday) the Jury disagreed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

H. O. Brewer vs. *J. G. Meyer et al.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

The case of George E. Parmelee, the merchant who robbed his fellow merchants, Messrs. Dibble & Co., in Warren-street, of about $15,000 worth of goods, by means of a rope ladder, was not called on yesterday, according to announcement.

James Smith, on the evening of Oct. 7, attempted to pass a forged $3 bill on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, at the oyster saloon of J. W. Showler, No. 643 Broadway. Smith's conduct was suspicious, and Showler concluded to give Smith into the custody of officer Bull. Officer Bull searched Smith and found twenty-seven bills of the same bank and denomination concealed about his person. Bull accordingly took Smith into safe keeping, and yesterday Smith pleaded guilty. The friends of Smith will address letters to him to the care of the Keeper of the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the ensuing five years.

Charles Lewis, a very genteel youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Appearances are distrustful. Lewis, though respectably connected, and only 17 years old, was previously twice convicted of grand larceny in this Court. On the first occasion, the Recorder mercifully suspended judgment, with a fair warning that punishment would follow the next offence. Lewis heeded not the warning, and being convicted on the next offence was sentenced to two years and six months at Sing Sing. The adroit youth managed to escape from the officers, who were nonchalantly him to that place of atonement and hard labor. He was missing for a long time, but was arrested the other day, in the commission of the old offence, and yesterday appeared a third time before the Recorder. He wept a great deal, and the Recorder was lenient,—talked about Lewis becoming eventually a respectable member of society, and so forth, and sentenced him to two years' additional imprisonment after the term for which he was sentenced before his escape was served out. Lewis had all the appearance of a young gentleman, and everybody present was surprised that so young and genteel a boy could be so addicted to crime.

Peter Rebenhall was tried for receiving stolen goods. He was defended by Mr. Blankman and convicted.

MARINE COURT.

Before A. A. Thompson and Jury.

Robert M. Weed vs. *Charles F. Henningsen.*—This was an action for mourning goods, consisting of bonnets, silk robes, silk and other dresses, collars, gloves, &c., sold to the wife of the defendant. The defendant's answer sets up merely a general denial.

The plaintiff's clerk testified to the sale and delivery and character of the goods, and the defendant's style of living. That his wife had boarded at the New-York Hotel and other houses of high standing, and lived rather extravagantly. That the wife purchased the goods, and they were charged to her. Counsel for defendant contended that the credit was given to the wife and not to the husband, and she only could be sued. The Court instructed the Jury that the wife was considered in law the agent of the husband, and that if the goods were suitable to the condition of the wife in her relations to society, they were necessaries and the husband was liable. Without leaving their seats, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for full amount and interest, amounting to $102 01.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 22.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

Madeline Anherst charged her husband, Jacob, with having violently beaten her; besides which, according to the summons, it was his "constant habit," and "without any justification." After the complaint had been substantiated, the prisoner was discharged at request of the witness.

Catharine Negle made the same complaint against her husband, Dennis, who, upon hearing, was discharged at her request.

Jacob Stone, No. 443 Pearl-street, charged with stealing a piece of calico, value $1, was found guilty and sentenced to confinement in the City Prison for six months.

John M. Whever, charged with abstracting a cloth overcoat, upon the evidence of Lewis Wolf, who saw him steal it, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Wm. McGlinn was charged with assailing his wife, Anne, and "blacking her eyes." The case was heard and the prisoner discharged at request of complainant—a frequent termination of these cases.

Joseph Parker was brought up for having assaulted Wm. F. Quin, choking him and attempting to strike him. Sentence suspended.

Michael Cound was charged by Bridget, his wife, with having beaten her. Discharged, as in other instances, at request of complainant.

Theodore Alderman was charged with stealing a pair of boots from John Danishe. Alderman admitted the theft and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Delancy, charged with an assault upon George W. Young, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

James McMann was charged on the oath of Martin Fischer of the Sixteenth Ward Police with having seized him and bitten deponent's thumb while in discharge of his duty as an officer. This is one of those bad boys in the Sixteenth Ward who has been arrested several times. The officer had arrested somebody else, and this young rowdy attempted to rescue him. Guilty; six months at the Penitentiary.

Peter Surman was charged by Barbara Wagner with beating her with his fist. Discharged in absence of witnesses.

William Powell, charged on the deposition of Thomas Rutter, with having stolen a quantity of leaden pipe, value $6, was discharged, no witness appearing.

Patrick Demsey, charged with stealing a pair of boots, and admitting the soft impeachment, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

Peter Canfield was charged by his wife Ellen with having "beaten her with a stone, injuring her in a shameful manner." The cruel assault was fairly substantiated and the brute was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. In this case the wife did not attempt like others to beg him off. It came out in evidence that Peter had sold the bed to buy rum.

Madame Kohler *alias* Susan Bugnart, *alias* somebody else, was charged by James Lanigan, a policeman of sixth patrol, with keeping a house for common prostitutes at No. 24 Elm-street. The accused was dressed in dark clothes, and rather a respectable looking woman. She pleaded that she was about to vacate the premises, upon which sentence was suspended.

William King, a colored boy about 18 years of age, was charged on the deposition of Charles Oxford, of No. 104 Goerck-street, with having stolen a black mare, a set of harness and a wagon, worth in all $225, the property being found in his possession when offering it for sale. The charge was made out and the prisoner sent to the House of Refuge.

John Murphy was charged with having beaten John King "shamefully." He was declared guilty, but at the forgiving suggestion of the complainant, sentence was suspended.

John Barlow *alias* Smith and other false names, was charged by Charles Birdsall, No. 24 Cortlandt-street, with stealing a quantity of black cravats, value $17. He was brought up for trial a few weeks ago and found guilty. At the earnest solicitation of his father, who promised to take him to Illinois where he (the latter resided, and also at the solicitation of Mr. Leale, the agent of the Prison Association, judgment was suspended. Since that time he has been repeatedly arrested on various and similar charges, and two days ago was recommitted by Justice Connolly for petit larceny. He was called up to-day on the above old charge, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The Justice will forward the late charge to the Grand Jury, and have him tried for the second offence which will justify the Court in sending him to the State Prison.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, of No. 151 Worth-street, was charged by Lewis M. Pease, No. 155 Worth-street, with keeping a disorderly house, or more specific ally, a "resort for tipplers, drunkards, prostitutes and thieves." So severe and unmistakable an imputation upon the respectability of her domicile being substantiated, Ellen was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, the magistrates expressing it as their decided opinion that "such" places "ought to be put down."

Patrick Conklin, charged by Jeremiah Buckley with a common assault, was discharged at request of complainant.

Several other cases of assault were adjudicated with the same result.

Thomas Gillen, found guilty of assault upon Chas. Watkins, the Court were lenient with him and fined him $5, under circumstances relating to the dependence of his family upon him and his previous good character.

Thomas Hobbs was charged with stealing three chickens, value $20, and Thomas J. Lilly saw him coll and take them away in a cart from the lawful possession and premises of John H. Hardie, of No. 120 Water-street. Mr. Lilly hails from No. 43 Wall-street, the telegraph office. Thomas was set at liberty, inasmuch as there were no witnesses in appearance.

Charles Held was held upon the oath of James Bradley, a policeman, for selling intoxicating liquors at No. 31 bowery, on Sunday last, "against the form of the statute in such case made and provided." The prisoner waived a trial by jury, and demanded trial at Special Sessions. The case was dismissed (his person being named to execute it, the Executors take by like implication. The statute makes a trust power discretionary unless (which this is not) it be in express terms discretionary. A sale must therefore take place, unless both the beneficiaries waive it and prefer to hold in common. Order accordingly.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. Java, 10½ c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 11¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Owing to the scarcity of this commodity the current movements are insignificant, and prices are unsettled. Middling Uplands are quoted nominally at the 11¾c.@12c., and other grades at proportional prices, cash. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, of this morning, says: "Business of wholesale being very light, resort has been had very generally to retail sales at a reduction below wholesale prices for *cash*. Credits are now returned, and business is contracted to a cash basis. On these terms few goods are sold. At auction nothing can be done. Large quantities of imported goods are being returned to Europe. The resort to renewals at notes and general extensions is become an epidemic. Transactions of this kind have taken place in private. Bank officers inform me that most of their bills receivable as they fall due are met by renewals at the discounts, and could not otherwise be paid. There is a general disposition on the part of the creditors to ease their debtors, whom it is not their interest to let go down if possible. The quantity of goods on hand is very large, and unsalable on the present terms. Some expectations are entertained that the domestic exchange will improve in time to admit of a late trade before the Winter sets in."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and rather firmer. Sales 11,500 bbls.:

Superfine State.....	$4 65@ 4 75
Extra State.....	4 90@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan.....	4 65@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio.....	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio.....	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio.....	5 15@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee.....	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee.....	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: four copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the private packages of the Associated Press by great exertion were forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, *vid* New-Haven, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The regular mail-bags, however, were not forwarded until 5½ o'clock, but will reach here in time for distribution this forenoon. We find nothing of special importance in our files not alluded to in the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The screw steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., and the United States Mail steamship *North Star*, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by both these arrivals have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Sundry selections from European journals on current topics, and a letter from our London correspondent on the report of the Hudson's Bay Parliamentary Committee, will be found in another part of this morning's issue, and will be read with interest.

The steamer *St. Louis*, Capt. WM. L. HUDSON, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with about 500 passengers for California, including 200 United States troops in command of Major SCOTT. Capt. SYLVESTER M. SPENCER and Admiral VALLE RUSTRA, of the Peruvian Navy, were among the passengers. As usual, there was a good proportion of women and children.

The country Banks of the State of New-York held a Convention at Syracuse yesterday, which was attended by thirty-six delegates, to consider and agree upon some course of action for their mutual protection in the present unsettled state of financial affairs. The main object of the meeting was to adopt measures for the establishment of a redemption agency, or clearing-house, in this City, which, it is alleged, will save about three-fourths of the present tax on the country circulation, and prevent the bills being crowded upon the banks, after the resumption of specie payments, in ruinous amounts. A resolution for the furtherance of this object was adopted and a Committee appointed to carry it into effect. A resolution was also adopted to facilitate the forwarding of produce from the West. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The General Produce Markets yesterday opened vigorously and buoyantly for Breadstuffs. Flour slightly advanced and Wheat was dearer. The improved prices, however, brought out more eager sellers,—and towards the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. Corn was pretty freely offered, and though a fair inquiry prevailed, Mixed Western finally declined to about 70c. ℔ bushel, delivered. Provisions were quite dull, and prices were generally lower and somewhat nominal for the leading articles. Sugars attracted considerable attention and were held with increased confidence. The unusual scarcity of Cotton prevented any important movement. Freights were doing better.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday. The earlier portion of the session was spent in a contest over the mode of appointing policemen and poll-clerks to each of the polling places in New-York and Brooklyn on the 3d of November next, the day of the election. A resolution was passed empowering the Committee on appointments to submit to the Board the names of such policemen as they might deem best fitted to act as patrols in the polling districts. The nomination of poll-clerks was referred to a select Committee which is to be appointed to-day. The closing proceedings, however, possessed an importance which, singular as has been the conduct of the affairs of the Board heretofore, has fairly cast every other odd thing of theirs in the shade. Mayor WOOD—who stated that he acted from a sincere desire to enable the Board to go on in the discharge of its duties, without regard to party interests or demands—nominated Mr. SIMEON DRAPER to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by his (Mr. DRAPER's) own resignation, and Mr. D. was elected unanimously. The announcement of the result was received with a burst of cheering. It would be very easy, without doubt, to attribute this proceeding of the Mayor to some secret motive less creditable to his sincerity than his sagacity. The act, however, will vindicate itself to the public as eminently creditable to the Mayor and conducive to the public welfare. We trust the appointment, thus honorably conferred with regard to party relations, will be accepted in an equally independent spirit.

In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from the Mayor favoring the employment of a large number of men on City Improvements during the Winter, and recommending the Comptroller to purchase 50,000 barrels of flour and a proportionate amount of corn meal and potatoes. The employed to receive 25 per cent. in cash and the rest in provisions at cost price. The report raising $250,000 Central Park Stock was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the report of the Special Committee on the state of the Comptroller's department, was presented and ordered to be printed on the minutes. A message was recived from the Mayor, which was characterized by the minority as intended only for political effect, and ordered to be reported by a Committee previous to the 1st of November. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a motion for the reorganization of the Departments, especially in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Several bills were read a third time. They were of no great public interest. The Harlem gas bill was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

JAMES RODGERS, the perpetrator of the Tenth-avenue murder, who was arrested on Wednesday at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, was yesterday brought to this City. He does not confess committing the murder, but says he was intoxicated on the night thereof, and has no recollection what he did. The three boys implicated in the murder—RODGERS, CUNNINGHAM, and MCGIVNEY—are locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and will probably be brought up for examination to-day.

A noted burglar named "BILL VALENTINE" was arrested yesterday and sent to Newburg to be tried for a recent burglary committed in that city. The prisoner belonged to the gang arrested a few weeks since for a burglary at New-London, Conn. The same persons are supposed to have committed the recent burglaries at Yonkers and Sing-Sing. VALENTINE has already served a part of a term in State Prison.

A burglary was committed a few nights since at Germantown, Morris County, New-Jersey, on the store of JAMES WELSH, Jr., and $350 worth of goods stolen. It is expected that the burglars belong to this City. Mr. WELSH laid the case yesterday before Deputy Superintendant CARPENTER, and he dispatched two officers to look up the burglars.

An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad was held last evening, at which a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the proposed loan. Three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed in behalf of the foreign bondholders by Mr. WILLIAMS.

C. C. NOTT, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, President of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, was nominated last evening for State Senator, from the Fourth District, by the American Convention.

The facts connected with the finding, on Monday morning, of the dead body of a female in Prospect-street, Jersey City, were made public yesterday. The body was discovered by a gentleman early in the morning; it was afterwards removed, and no clue to it could be found. Certain parties are suspected of having murdered her.

Mayor Wood's Message Concerning the City Poor.

Mayor WOOD sent in to the Common Council last evening a document which will command attention. It relates to the prospects of famine among the City Poor during the coming Winter, and calls upon the City Authorities to take measures to prevent riot and bloodshed by alleviating the misery from which these may be expected to spring. Such a recommendation is eminently proper and should receive the careful consideration of those to whom it is addressed. That we are in danger of riots during the coming Winter is undeniable. With thirty or forty thousand laborers out of employment, it is impossible that there should not be some distress;—and with such exhortations from the Chief Executive officer of the City as Mayor WOOD puts forth in this message, it would be strange indeed if some among them should not resort to violence when it seems to be, not only to save them from starvation, but in redress of wrongs which the Mayor assures them they have sustained at the hands of the rich. "Truly may it be said," says Mayor WOOD, "that in New-York *those who produce everything, get nothing, —and those who produce nothing, get everything. They labor without income, whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor who have income without labor.* But now even this resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them." Such language as this can have but one meaning and one purpose. Its tendency is to arouse the hostility of the poor against the rich, and to exasperate their sufferings by adding to them the sense of wrong. Mayor WOOD may not consciously design or desire to bring about the outrages and scenes of violence to which his language points. He may have no worse motive (if a worse motive can be conceived) than to secure the votes of the laboring poor, by making himself the champion of their pretended wrongs. It is strictly in keeping with his whole career thus to make the calamities of others the means of his own advancement. We have no objection to this, if the means by which he does it involve no serious injury to great public interests. Mayor WOOD is entitled to all the popularity he can earn by measures of relief to any portion of our population; and we could forgive any amount of selfishness if it should be found to promote the public good. But in denouncing the rich and arousing against them the hostility of the poor, he is simply plunging both into a common ruin. We believe that there is too much good sense in the great mass of our laboring population, to permit them to be misled by such attempts.

Mayor WOOD is unquestionably right in calling upon the Common Council to push forward all the great public work which must be done, and which will give employment to laborers of every class and grade. This is no time to stop great enterprises of public utility. Neither the City, the State nor the General Government should discontinue any of the works which they have commenced. On the contrary, they should at once use all the power conferred upon them by law to give employment to labor in every department. There has never been a time when such employment was so greatly needed. Without it thousands and scores of thousands must suffer the pangs of hunger and of want. In the Old World Governments *invent* work for the exclusive purpose of employing the poor. Streets are opened where they are required only for ornament;—public grounds are embellished: immense buildings are erected, and everything is done which ingenuity can devise to keep up a supply of work and of wages to those who depend upon them for their daily bread. A popular Government should not be behind the monarchies and empires of Europe in care for the people, especially in times of distress like the present. Whatever work is to be done and paid for, should be done and paid for *now*. It will be infinitely more useful than at any other time.

It has been announced, though not upon any reliable authority, that, in consequence of the scarcity of money the Federal Government is about to suspend all work upon the Custom Houses, Post-Office buildings, steam frigates, &c., &c., authorized by law in various sections of the country. We trust the report is erroneous. It would be shameful for the Government thus needlessly to aggravate and add to the distress which already presses upon the people. It ought to pursue precisely the opposite policy. Every work authorized by law should at once be undertaken. Every national vessel directed to be built should be commenced at once. Every Custom-House and other public building for which appropriations have been made, should be immediately begun. And the same course should be adopted by the City. The work upon the Central Park should be at once resumed. Every man who can be employed to any advantage upon it, should instantly be set to work. The new Reservoir should at once be commenced. The new Arsenal, the new City Hall, the docks, station-houses, engine-houses, buildings and undertakings of every kind which the City needs should be entered upon immediately. This is the duty of the City authorities, and it is one which we hope will not be neglected.

Mayor WOOD recommends that the Government go still further, and purchase 50,000 barrels of flour, with corresponding quantities of other provisions, to be sold to the poor at cost prices, in payment of their labor, and that City scrip be issued with which to make these purchases. There are many and very serious objections to such a policy. The poor are entitled to payment *in cash* for their labor, and should not be compelled to take anything else. If the City, moreover, thus enters into the business of selling provisions to its own population, it must ruin the private business of the thousands and tens of thousands who now earn a livelihood in that way. By thus destroying the business of the retail provision dealer, the City would reduce *that* class of our people to poverty and destitution, for the sake of feeding another. The corner groceries now live by selling flour, corn, potatoes, sugar, teas, &c. &c., to the laboring portion of our population. They must starve if the City deprives them of their business. But if the City will pay the laborer in money, he can buy his own provisions, and at the same time afford the man who sells them means of living. If the City cannot obtain money, and must issue scrip, let this scrip be made *receivable in payment of taxes*, and it would speedily acquire a currency which would for all practical purposes make it equal to money. But there can be no need of such a resort. Let the City only prosecute with energy and vigor all the public works which it has the right to undertake, and it will have done all that is within its power, and all that will be required, to relieve the distress with which our laboring classes are menaced during the coming Winter.

Our City Finances—The way accounts are kept.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found the report of the Special Committee appointed some time since by the Common Council, to examine the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department of the City. It is brief and imperfect,—pretending to do nothing more than glance at the general condition of our finances, and asking power to make the inquiry more protracted and complete. Enough, however, is stated in this document to show that the financial department of our City government has been managed with the grossest carelessness, and that every opportunity has been offered by those whose duty it was to render such proceedings impossible, for the robbery of the Public Treasury to the amount of thousands and millions of dollars. That such robberies have been committed, the Report does not show,—but it says enough upon this subject to render imperative the closest and most careful scrutiny.

The department in which the investigation was mainly conducted, was that of the Comptroller. For lack of room, and for want of clerks, the Committee state, *no reliable accounts of the City finances are kept in this Department.* This is a most extraordinary statement, but it seems to be borne out by the details embodied in the Committee's report. Discrepancies are found in the accounts of different bureaus, and some of the most important of the City accounts do not seem to be balanced, or even entered, on the books. The Comptroller's late report, on the statements of the Stock Clerk, gives the indebtedness of the City for which stock has been issued at something less than seventeen millions of dollars;—the ledger shows it to be $25,764 more. The revenue and assessment bonds, as shown by the Comptroller's report, amount to over five millions;—the books show them to be $197,000 less. Charges to the amount of $136,121 stand upon the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys, the charge against one person amounting to $57,481, and that against another to $37,438; whether these accounts have ever been settled or not, or where are the bonds given as sureties for them, the books of the Department do not show. Indeed it is stated that for some years past no book, register or written memorandum of any kind, has been kept in the Comptroller's office, containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of public duties!

According to the books in the Comptroller's office the amount of taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st of January last was $2,836,670. Mr. HART, the Receiver of taxes, stands charged with $88,139,—and his successor, Mr. HOWARD, with $2,128,643. No such sums are due from these parties, as is shown by the fact that in the Tax Commissioner's office their accounts are properly balanced. But this does not appear, as it should do, upon the books in the Comptroller's office.

The books show outstanding assessments for various purposes, to the amount of $4,757,959,—which have not yet been wholly collected, assessment bonds having been issued to anticipate their collection. But the books show that the bonds issued exceed this amount by $280,305. How large a portion of these assessments have been collected, no examination has yet been made to ascertain. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that much of it has been collected and that vouchers therefor are on file in the Department; but as the appropriation was insufficient to pay for the services of a book-keeper, no inquiry was made in this direction.

Upon the facts which are thus set forth, the Committee present the following rather startling picture of the condition of our City finances:

"The vast sums due to the City by defaulting officers, unpaid taxes and assessments, is sufficient to strike terror and alarm among our citizens. It indicates a carelessness in the keeping of the accounts, and the collection of the same, truly deplorable. The total amount of claims against sundry collectors and others, as shown in the foregoing part of this report,

Amount to	$136,121 42
Unpaid Taxes	2,836,670 27
Assessments unpaid	4,757,959 01
Amounting altogether to the enormous sum of	$7,730,750 70

Of this amount considerable will be collected. But who believes that, under the present management of our financial affairs, this amount will be materially reduced?"

We cannot find in the report of the Committee any sufficient warrant for setting down these enormous sums as lost to the City by defalcations. According to their own showing other City offices prove that some of them have been duly paid into the City Treasury: and there is reason to believe that a further inquiry would show that nearly or quite the whole had been thus received. The point really established by the Committee is that *the books in the Comptroller's Department do not show it.* In spite of all the loose and imperfect book-keeping in that office, the City may, nevertheless, not have lost a single dollar. It is not necessary, therefore, for the public to fly into a paroxysm of alarm and indignation over alleged robberies and defalcations to the amount of *six or seven millions*, on the strength of anything contained in this report;—though we confess that errors of this kind, in regard to our City finances, always give color of warrant for the strongest and the worst suspicions as to what has become of the City funds.

But the Report contains enough to show that it ought to contain a great deal more. The Committee should make the inquiry thorough and complete. They should follow up the clues they have discovered, and ascertain, decisively and reliably, whether any of the public money has been actually lost to the City Treasury. We trust the Common Council will lose no time in directing them thus to prosecute the investigation they have commenced.

Aid to the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In view of the prospective suffering among the poorer classes during the approaching Winter, a great deal would be done toward the alleviation of their distress by many who are ignorant of the *manner* in which they could best offer their aid. No wise man will wish to countenance street-beggars. I have more clothing than I require, and intend to reduce my personal wardrobe to simply so much as is necessary to my personal comfort. What shall I do with that portion which I am willing to give for charity's sake? Are there societies to receive and distribute such gifts? If so, where are they, and why do they not make themselves more publicly and generally known? Thousands, with myself, would gladly respond to any legitimate call for RAIMENT.

We can assure our correspondent that there are many societies which will make most excellent use of the cast-off clothing, no matter how worn and worthless it may seem to be, which he may see fit to spare for such a purpose. *The Children's Aid Society*, of which Mr. C. L. BRACE is Secretary and whose office is in the Mercantile Library building in Astor Place, may safely be entrusted with donations of this kind to any extent. The Association for improving the condition of the poor we presume will also gladly receive anything of the kind, though we hear as yet but little of its organized operations for the Winter. We take it for granted that the public-spirited gentlemen whose labors in this good cause have been so effective hitherto, will not relax their efforts now that they are becoming so much more important than ever before.

We commend the example of our correspondent to general imitation. We trust that all who have cast-off clothing which they can spare, will take some pains to see that it is so bestowed as to relieve something of the distress which, before the approaching Winter is over, will wring the heart of this great City with suffering or with sympathy. Let them not be in haste to get rid of it:—it will be needed by-and-by more than it is at present, and there will be plenty of persons to see that it is properly bestowed.

ELECTIONEERING CLAP-TRAP.—It would be simply amusing, if it were not also melancholy, to read the preposterous representations made by the party press for the purpose of influencing votes at the coming election. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* fires up in the work of the canvass to a degree which, in contrast with the stagnation which prevails all around it, is really exciting. It reprints, from the TIMES, a portion of the letter of the Auditor of the Canal Department upon the condition of our State finances,—and thus proceeds to "improve" the occasion:

Thus we have, *as the fruits of the debt policy, and of the Seward system of public works:*

Large falling off of Canal tolls.

About $350,000 premium loans locked up in suspended banks.

About $500,000 protested drafts, drawn by contractors, discounted in banks, which the State is unable to pay.

Suspension of public works.

Three millions of Canal money in banks, of which $2,500,000 is unavailable.

Taxation to meet the interest of debt in 1858, amounting to $700,000.

The *Atlas* must count very largely upon the simplicity of those to whom its appeals are addressed, when it hopes to decide their votes by such representations as these. How the falling off in canal tolls, which is due just now to the lack of money to bring produce forward;—or the inability of the banks to refund their loans or pay contractors' drafts,—which is due to the prevailing panic:—or the exhaustion of the money which the Constitution authorizes the State to borrow for the public works,—can justly be traced to what is styled "the Seward system," it would puzzle a man of only ordinary judgment to discover. And it is even more difficult to see how the "imposition of *a tax*," the object of which is to *avoid* debt, by paying as work is done, can form part of the "debt policy," which the *Atlas* deprecates and denounces with so much vehemence.

We do do not know how it may be with the people for whom the *Atlas* is written;—but it seems to us that for the public at large the time for such absurd and preposterous attempts to create a political panic has well nigh passed. They deceive very few while they disgust a great many.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the vacancy was filled by the election of SIMEON DRAPER, the motion being made by Mayor WOOD and receiving the unanimous vote of the Board. This action will effectually remove the paralysis which has afflicted the Board for some months past,—and will enable the Commissioners, if they are so disposed, to give the City what it very greatly needs, a full, well-disciplined and effective Police.

The present force, so far as it goes, is made up of better materials and is more efficient than the City has ever before possessed. No one who saw them on parade the other day, and who witnessed the readiness and regularity of their evolutions, can doubt that they have been well-trained, and that as the beginning of a new organization they are all that can be expected or desired. If the Board will now go forward and fill up the force, setting aside all partisan considerations and with exclusive regard for the public good, they will confer an immense benefit upon the City.

We trust Mr. DRAPER will not hesitate to accept the place to which he has thus been elected. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted him to resign, they must be deprived of weight by the circumstances of his present election. He was in the Board before as a partisan politician—bound by party relations and obligations to a line of conduct which his own judgment may not always have approved. He will enter it now entirely free from all trammels of this sort, independent of political parties, and perfectly free to act in all things, upon his own convictions of what is demanded by the public good. He has been released from all obligations to the Republican Party by the action of its own Committees, and he has never been, either in sentiment or position, under any obligation to any other. He will go back a *free man*, and can, if he chooses, control the action of the Board so far as may be necessary to make it vigorous and conducive to the public good. We hope he will at once resume his seat.

DANISH CONSUL-GENERAL.—We understand that M. DE RAASLOFF has been appointed *chargé d'affaires* and Consul-General for Denmark in the United States. He has resided in this country for several years past, and has become widely known as a gentleman of high character and marked ability. Originally connected with the Danish army, he became known by sundry important improvements in the firearms used, and also, at a subsequent date, by a book recording the result of observations made in Algeria during a service of seven years in the French Army. He wrote a series of very able papers upon the Sound Dues question some months since, which were published first in the columns of the TIMES, and afterwards in a pamphlet, and which discussed that subject much more ably than any other publication upon it. Mr. RAASLOFF has the grant from his Government of the right to construct a submarine Telegraph to connect the several islands of her West India possessions, and is now engaged in the prosecution of that work. He is expected to arrive here during the month of November.

LITERARY.—HARPER'S *Magazine* for November has been issued, and is one of the best numbers ever published. It is announced that in the December number will be commenced THACKERAY'S new novel entitled *The Virginians*. The Esmonds make their appearance in the first number, from which something of the general tone of the new work may be inferred. The HARPERS announce that their suspension will not in the least interfere with the regular publication of the *Magazine* and the *Weekly*. Both will be continued as hitherto.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MARSHALL is indefatigable in his efforts to secure the best patronage of the public. In spite of Hard Times, (not so hard here as elsewhere,) he goes on bringing out novelties in rapid succession, as if nothing were the matter with the monetary machinery of our blessed country. And, it must be remembered, that a novelty in the Ballet world is a luxury of price which tempts none but the boldest and most wealthy. Last night a grand fairy spectacle, called "Il Cavallo D'Oro," or "The Golden Horse," was played for the first time. It is, like all the pieces played by this troupe, from the pen of Signor RONZANI, and although the story is not so clear, pantomimically, as in "Faust," and "Le Gamin de Paris," it is better adapted for scenic purposes, and allows of a more liberal introduction of dances. For the details of the plot we refer the reader to the published book, and advise him on all occasions to procure this highly-necessary little volume. It is not merely that it guides your eye to the meaning of what is going on, but because it has solid merits of its own, which ought to be recognized. Mr. RONZANI's pen overflows with romantic fervor and luscious imagery; he exhales sentiment, and dissolves priceless pearls even in the details or small beer of his literary efforts. By all means buy a book, and learn how the heroine of the "Golden Horse" is afflicted with "a dewy brightness in her fond eye," and "a slight tremor in her snow-white hand," and many other things impossible to mention in these degenerate columns.

The argument of the "Golden Horse" is taken from the old story of the loves of Bertha and Buvie—and from the adventures of the Prince Glenalvan—far-famed in Scottish romance. The ballet is divided into three acts and four scenes—the fourth being purely supplemental and for Terpsichorean purposes only. The scenery is mostly new, and superior to what we have yet had, arising probably from the circumstances that the artist had a greater scope for his imaginative talent, and that there is a natural affinity between a paint pot and fairy land. Some exceedingly charming effects are directly traceable to Mr. HEISTER—the very competent artist of the establishment; in many instances, however, he is hugely assisted by Mr. RONZANI, whose feeling for color (if we may so term it) is remarkable. He finds his opportunities in the costuming of the dancers, and in placing the latter so judiciously in contrast with the scene that the effect impresses the eye in the most agreeable manner. This matter is most important, but it seldom receives a fair share of attention. Mr. RONZANI's taste and conscientiousness are beyond reproach, and are manifested not only in costuming but in arranging the dances themselves.

Mlle. LAMOUREUX improves rapidly on acquaintance, and we think is destined to create a sensation. Her beauty and executive talent would justify it. Unquestionably, she is the most accomplished *danseuse* we have ever had in this country. Most of our Terpsichorean favorites have been third or fourth rate, and have depended on one or two little things which they could do neatly for their popularity. Mlle. LAMOUREUX belongs to the first class, and can do a dozen things better than they have ever been done before. Her dancing last night was deliciously graceful and bewilderingly learned, full of mysterious, aërial suspensions and that sort of thing. She was assisted in the best possible manner by Signor BARATTI, who is a wonderful artist, utterly free from any weak principles of human gravitation.

The ballet is acted well throughout, and is the best spectacle piece in which the members of the Ronzani troop have yet appeared. It obtained a very hearty success, and in every way deserved it. The principal artists were called out frequently during the performance and on the fall of the curtain.

CONCERT.—THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, assisted by Mlle. FERZOLINI, give a grand Concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night.

Employment and Relief for the Poor.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor, regret to state to the subscribers their loss of nearly *one half of their fund*, by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and by the depreciation of their bank stock. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as the Board have made great efforts the last two years to secure this small fund, to enable them to purchase goods to better advantage, and to relieve them from the necessity of appealing to the generosity of the public. The Board will be obliged to make use of this fund for their current expenses, and unless sustained by the generosity of their subscribers and friends, fear that they will hardly get through the Winter. The poor women are already besieging the doors of the Managers in earnest entreaty that the work may begin, and such assistance was never more needed than at the present time. Under these circumstances, they feel that the best course will be to go on, so long only as their funds hold out, hoping that the sales from the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) and such assistance as the friends of the Society may be able to render, will carry them through the Winter.

It is with deep regret this announcement is made, as in April last, when the season closed, the Managers felt that by unwearied exertions they had succeeded in establishing themselves on a permanent basis, and by economy and judicious management might continue this truly useful charity for many years. The disasters which have overwhelmed the community have reached even this humble charity, and it is with aching hearts the Managers think of the disappointment in their hopes of benefiting the suffering poor. A subscription list will be opened at the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) where the smallest subscriptions will be gratefully received. The purchase of garments from the store is one of the greatest charities that can be bestowed. The Society is entirely free from debt.

ELIZA F. BRIDGHAM, Secretary.

Persons wishing to purchase for the poor may obtain balance of stock, consisting of unbleached garments, at *low prices*. A full assortment will be found after Nov. 20.

BURGLARY IN NEW-JERSEY.—A few nights since a burglary was committed on the store of James Welsh, Jr., at German Valley, Morris County, N. J. Some pieces of silk, jewelry, clothing and miscellaneous dry goods were stolen, of the value of $350. Two officers attached to the Deputy's office, were entrusted with the case, and will doubtless succeed in arresting the guilty parties, as they are supposed to be in the City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Site for the New-York Post-Office—Naval Courts—The Wagon Roads, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The present probability is that no Post-site for New-York will be purchased until the sum shall have been replenished. There are new public buildings already appropriated for, have not been commenced for the same reason.

Commander STRINGHAM will relieve Commander as a member of the Naval Court during Capt. RITCHIE's trial, which is pending.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The ladies at their meeting this afternoon formed themselves into a Herndon Fund Association and appointed a Committee to issue a circular inviting the coöperation of the women of America to raise funds and invest the same for the benefit of the family of the late Capt. HERNDON. The Mayor of Washington and Col. IRWIN delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Interior Department has just received additional advices from Magraw's section of the Wagon Road Expedition, dated Independence Rock, June 13. Engineer LANDER, who was in advance of the party, succeeded in finding an excellent route over the summit of the South Pass to Beer or Soda Springs, on Bear River, and been quite successful west of these Springs. Upon the discovery of a good road between the points mentioned depended the success of this portion of the parties engaged in the construction of this great thoroughfare from Fort Kearney to the California State Line at Honey Lake. The opening of this new route will save many miles of travel to both California and Oregon emigrants. It is thought the expedition will get through to California by the 15th of December.

Accounts from KIRK's section are favorable, and it is probable that it will get through before the time last mentioned.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool 10th inst., *vid* Halifax, arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The newsbag of the New-York Associated Press was forwarded by the 3 P. M. train *vid* New-Haven, but the mails did not leave until 5½ o'clock, *vid* Stonington.

The news-bag of the Association was transported from the steamer, at her dock, at East Boston, to the Worcester dépôt, a distance of three miles, including the crossing of a ferry, in thirty minutes.

[Mr. PARVIN, express messenger of ADAMS & Co. promptly delivered the foreign newspaper bag of the Associated Press on the arrival of the midnight train, six hours in advance of the mails.]

Massachusetts State Agricultural Fair.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Under the influence of milder weather to-day the attendance at the Agricultural Fair was very large.

During the forenoon, premiums were awarded on Cattle. The stock on exhibition embraces Devons, Ayrshire, Hereford and native. This part of the show was extensive and unusually good.

Next in order was a fine display of Sheep and Swine and dairy product, to which premiums and gratuities were awarded according to merit.

The exhibition of colts and horses followed.

In the afternoon trials of speed came off—the best trotting being by *Trotting Childers*, best two in three heats, against *Veto* and three others. Time—2:31; 2:32, and 2:32½. A half-mile race between *Julien*, *Colleen*, *Dhas* and *Crinoline*, was won by the latter in 1—1. The celebrated mare *Pocahontas* was then put around the course. Time—1:14.

Ex-President PIERCE was present to-day.

Parade of the Troy Fire Department.

TROY, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of this city, took place to-day. It was a brilliant display. Neptune Engine Company No. 2, Gaines W. WILSON, foreman, appeared in their new New-York uniform and were the leading feature of the occasion. Thousands of our citizens turned out to witness the parade. It closes with a grand ball to-night.

The Steamship Borussia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

We have received the following dispatch in relation to the steamship *Borussia*:

GREENOCK, Scotland, Wednesday, Oct. 7.,

The steamship *Borussia*, TROUTMAN, from Hamburg for New-York, has arrived here with her machinery disabled.

Suspension of Quarantine Regulations at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand.

The only item of interest in the papers, is that the quarantine regulations of New-Orleans have been suspended.

Ohio State Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The official returns from 72 counties have been received. CHASE's majority, official and reported, is 2,027. The indications are that the Senate will stand 15 Republicans to 18 Democrats, and the House, Republicans 46, and Democrats 57.

The Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Thirty-three counties in Minnesota have been heard from, showing SIBLEY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 1,700 ahead. There are fourteen counties to hear from, which will probably increase SIBLEY's majority.

Discharging of Hands at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Upwards of fifty carpenters were discharged from the Navy Yard here to-day. The times look squally for the Winter.

The Bark Mount Vernon in Distress.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The bark *Mount Vernon*, from New-Orleans, bound to Messina, has put in here leaking badly.

PROBABLE MURDER—A MYSTERY AND A CLUE TO IT.—The dead body of a woman was discovered lying in Prospect-street, a short distance south of the rolling mill, in Jersey City, on Monday morning, between the hours of 5 and 6. The circumstances concerning the discovery and the subsequent mysterious removal of the body are as follows:

Mr. WM. H. KENZEL, a grocer, doing business at No. 45 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, discovered the body while on his way from Hoboken. There was no one about there at the time, and Mr. KENZEL, after taking a look at the body and satisfying himself that life was extinct, passed on, thinking that he might meet an officer or some person to whom he could communicate the circumstance. He did not, however, meet any one, and, having urgent business to attend to, he passed on, hoping that some one else would find the body at a later hour and make the matter public. Two or three hours afterwards he related what he had seen, and other parties went to the spot and found that the body had been removed, but discovered marks in the sand of the place in which it had lain.

A gentleman living in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, on Tuesday overheard a conversation between three or four wild young men about a fracas with a woman on Sunday night, and as this occurred in the vicinity of where the body was seen, it is supposed to have some connection with this mysterious affair. Mr. KENZEL says that the body was shabbily clad, and his impression was, when he saw it, that it was a street prostitute, who had come to her death from ill-usage and exposure. The generally accepted theory is, that Mr. KENZEL was right as to her character, and that she had been in company with a party of men the night before, who had treated her in such a manner as to cause her death, and that the body was removed by them after Mr. KENZEL had passed by there. The body has not been found. In fact, there has been no search for it, or any investigation made on the part of the authorities. This arises from there being no Coroner in Jersey City. Coroners were elected, but they neglected to qualify, and the city is in consequence destitute of such functionaries. It is presumed, however, that some magistrate will make an immediate investigation of the affair, and dispel the mystery in which it is at present surrounded.

Politics.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The American Nominating Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District, embracing the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street. Benj. E. Hitchcock presided. The names of several gentlemen who had been mentioned in connection with the nomination were withdrawn, and then the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot, which terminated as follows:

Nott	7	McKnight	2
Green	7	Childs	1

A formal ballot was then had, which resulted in 13 votes for Mr. Nott and one each for Messrs. Green, Holden and Clark.

Mr. Nott was then declared unanimously nominated, and after the appointment of a Committee to wait and offer the appointment of a Committee to notify the candidate of his nomination, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Nott is President of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, and is also the choice of the Republicans of his District for Senator, though he has not yet been formally selected by them.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION AT TAMMANY.—There was to have been a meeting of the Senatorial Convention in Tammany Hotel, last evening, but owing to some misunderstanding in relation to a room, no regular meeting was held, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening next. There was a large number of persons present who were very much excited. They were declaring in all parts of the house that SCHELL was endeavoring to force the nomination of Jesse C. MATHER upon them, and that they "wouldn't stand it." Several candidates were named and voted for by their friends, but nothing definite was done, other than some three or four fights, in which one man was badly beaten. After the crowd had dispersed, as was thought for the night, MATHER'S friends rallied in the reading-room, and nominated him. Lines' friends say, however, that the nomination can't stand.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the officers of the Free Academy of New-York, held Oct. 19, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors HECTOR MURAT, J. U. D., Instructor in the Department of French Language and Literature in this institution; therefore,

Resolved, That by this solemn dispensation, the Free Academy has lost a faithful, successful and learned teacher, who, by his uniform kindness, affability and self-sacrificing zeal for the interests of the institution, has endeared himself to all who have sustained to him the relation of pupil or fellow-instructor.

Resolved, That the officers of the Free Academy attend in a body the funeral obsequies of the deceased, and wear the customary badge of mourning; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary be published in the City papers, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

HORACE WEBSTER, President.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The *Courrier de Etats Unis* has an obituary notice of the subject of the above complimentary resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"Grandson, by his mother, of Gen. DESAIX, a well known officer of NAPOLEON, who had espoused a member of one of the oldest of the noblest families of Savoy, at the time that country made a part of France, he had received a brilliant education and had taken all his degrees in law at the colleges of Turin. Upon coming into possession of his share of his mother's fortune, he devoted himself to travel. For some time he resided in Paris, and mingled in the high society of that capital, which readily opened its saloons to one so well born and so accomplished. He there made numerous friends, some of whom have since risen to the highest grades of military and diplomatic life, and who will learn with regret the death of one whose return they not unfrequently continued to solicit.

A loss of fortune consequent upon an extensive but unfortunate operation in lands in the Island of Sardinia acting upon his proud and adventurous disposition, led to his visit to this country at a moment when the discovery of gold in California attracted all eyes toward the Pacific coast. He made the overland trip, and reached San Francisco in company with a large party, after incredible sufferings from fatigue and hunger, and the loss of many of his companions by the way. He remained there but a few months, when he came to New-York, where he resided until, in 1854, he accepted an appointment to the French department of the Free Academy. In this position, by his affable manners, his unselfishness, and his devotion to his duties, he excited universal admiration and esteem.

On this side of the Atlantic he leaves no family but his wife, the daughter of an old and well-known New-Yorker, the late LEWIS WILLOCKS; but on the other side of the water the members of his family are quite numerous. His father, together with Baron MURAT and Gen. MURAT, his uncles, are, we believe, still living in the neighborhood of Thonon, on the lake of Geneva.

In addition to the above resolutions by the officers of the Academy, the students have had a meeting, and expressed the sense of the loss the institution has sustained in the death of their accomplished and indefatigable instructor. He was in the 39th year of his age.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the frame dwelling No. 57 Nassau-street, the upper story of which was much damaged by fire, and the lower stories and furniture received considerable damage from water. The whole loss will not exceed $500. The building is owned by HENRY RADFORD, and occupied by BERNARD RICE.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR OCT. 23.—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions, and Nos. 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45½, 46, 48, 49, 50. *City Court*—Nos. 2, 16, 17, 22, 38, 58, 64, 67, 68, 69.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—Official returns from thirty counties in Pennsylvania show the following vote for Governor at the late election: PACKER, 126,096; WILMOT, 89,385; HAMILTONSTRUST, 24,784. In the same counties the vote at the Presidential election last November stood thus: BUCHANAN, 157,629. FREMONT, 87,574; FILLMORE, 62,525. There is a loss of 31,839 by the Administration party, and 37,741 by the Americans, and a gain of 1,511 by the Republicans. PACKER'S excess over WILMOT in these thirty counties is 36,711, and his reported majorities in twenty other counties foot up 6,093, making together 42,804 in fifty-one counties. The remaining thirteen counties will give a small majority for WILMOT.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the roof of building No. 188 Division-street, occupied on the first floor as a stove store by J. & S. APPLETON, and the upper part as a dwelling. The flames extended to Nos. 186 and 184, adjoining, the former an oyster saloon, the latter a dwelling, all of which were considerably damaged. The entire loss was nearly $3,000, and is mainly covered by insurance. Six families were rendered homeless by the fire.

[Advertisement.]
M. B. BRADY
has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost. They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
is applied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in the new productions. They are in every artistic respect perfect.

GROUPS OF FAMILIES
taken by this mode will be found to possess a value quite distinct from ordinary family portraits.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SIZE
of some of these works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. BRADY at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

THE NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS
is also on exhibition.

ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS
desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

THE GALLERY
contains an unrivaled collection of Portaits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Until further notice, the superb Photographs of M. B. BRADY will be sold at half-price. The reduction is due, in some measure, to the enhanced value of money, but principally to the introduction of a process which materially diminishes the cost of production. The prices, for the present, will be:

Life Sizes, in Oil	$30,	heretofore	$60
Life Sizes, in Crayon	25,	"	50
Life Sizes, Plain	20,	"	40
Cabinets, in Oil	20,	"	40
Cabinets, in Oil	30,	"	60
Imperial Photographs	25,	"	50
Imperial Photo's, 2d class	15,	"	30
Cabinets, Water-Color	$15 & 20,	"	$30 & 40
Miniature	5 & 10,	"	10 & 20

Photographs suitable for interchanges among families, associations or clubs, will be sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $2 each.

A new mode of Photographing large groups, at a moderate cost, has been introduced.

A partial resumption of the old prices will ultimately become necessary.

Those who desire portraits of any kind, or copies of daguerreotypes of deceased friends, should not delay, as the advantages which the present occasion offers, the superior quality of the photographs will not be easily preserved.

The Gallery is open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S SALOON.

For further information reference is referred to the daily papers for further particulars.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Reference is referred to the advertisement of M. B. BRADY for the terms of this date, announcing a reduction in prices of Photographs.

[Advertisement.]
FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment I srespectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN
Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.
All kinds of money taken.
No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Dr. H. JAMES, the great discoverer of the Extract of Cannabis Indica, as a certain cure for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, nervous debility, &c., has made Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co. his sole Wholesale Agents for dispensing his medicines to Agents throughout the United States and Canada, and they have opened an extensive depôt for the same at No. 444 Broadway, New-York, where it may be had by the gross or single bottle. Also, by retail, in Philadelphia, at No. 225 North Second-st. All communications must be addressed to CRADDOCK & Co., No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles" dramatized, will be performed at PHANY'S National Theatre, with the new drama from Cosa's *Ledger* tale of "Alice the Wanderer," and the farce of the "Irish Tutor." Such a rare entertainment cannot fail crowding the house. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment *does*. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]
KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—We would recommend mothers, whose children are troubled with worms, to try this simple, pleasant and effective remedy. They are a certain cure. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT FAIR.—Those who desire to witness this superb display, should go at once to the Crystal Palace, as the exhibition will shortly close. This evening there will be a grand Concert by programme, and the new steam Calliope will be presided at by a professor.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 24.

I.—POETRY—To the Absent One.
II.—LETTERS FROM ITALY—By "Dick Tinto."
III.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—A Tale in Six Chapters; Chapters First and Second.
IV.—HARD TIMES IN THE CITY—The Effect on Trade and Labor, Benevolence and Social Life—Statistics of the Unemployed.
V.—BUSINESS OUT OF THE CITY.
VI.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
VIII.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our Correspondents in Hong Kong, Panama, Havana, &c., &c.
IX.—CHARLES SUMNER AT HEIDELBERG.
X.—AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.
XI.—GENERAL PILLOW'S REPLY TO GENERAL SCOTT'S CARD.
XII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Panic and the Government—Our Finances as Affected by the Indian War—A Lesson of the Past—The Fall Elections—Justice in France—Putting the Revolted Sepoys to a Profitable Use—One Good Result.
XIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
XIV.—DOMESTIC NEWS—Carefully Condensed.
XV.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Epitomized.
XVI.—AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.
XVII.—FULL LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE LOST CENTRAL AMERICA—Complete Lists of Lost and Saved, Alphabetically Arranged.
XVIII.—PURSUITS OF INDUSTRY IN LARGE AND CROWDED CITIES.—Anniversary Address before the American Institute of New-York, by Hon. N. P. BANKS.
XIX.—VERMONT—Message of Governor FLETCHER.
XX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Breadstuff and Produce Markets carefully reported for this Paper—Live Stock Market—Markets of other Cities.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Eight Copies, one year, for	**12**
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$125,000
WORTH OF CURTAIN MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD at wholesale or retail
FOR CASH.
This is the time to get bargains.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt for opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.
W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADway, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

R. T. WILDE, WHOSE PRICES IN GOOD TIMES have been as moderate as to command the custom of the prudent portion of fashionable society, now invites the special attention of the ladies to a stock of Fall and Winter millinery at every description, unrivalled in the trade, which he is determined to sell below first cost. R. T. WILDE, No. 261 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LADIES—200 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE KEPT IN constant employment the coming Winter, if, when you want gaiters, and button boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children, you will patronise
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

McCAELIN—ARCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Henry Dana Ward, Capt. R. J. McCAELIN to Miss EMILY ARCHER, all of this City.

SMITH—McDONALD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., J. CONNOR SMITH to MARY BLEECKER, only daughter of the late Pierre E. F. McDonald, and step-daughter of Henry Meigs, Jr., Esq.

FRY—SCHENCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. CHARLES C. FRY and Miss JULIA S. SCHENCK, daughter of William F. Schenck, Esq., all of this City.

RIKER—BOWNE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, in St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, SYLVANUS S. RIKER, of Newtown, to HALEY, daughter of Walter Bowne, Esq., of the former place.

DE—LATTING.—At Latting Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Hon. Morris Fosdick, County Judge of Queens County, TOWNSEND D. COCK to JANE D., daughter of Jos. Latting, Esq.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, ALBERT YOUNG, twin son of Charles M. and Ellen A. Davidson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his grandfathers, Wm. Layton and John E. Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 South 8th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BUARAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. MARY, widow of George G. Burras, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Coley, No. 237 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN B. HICKS, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Saturday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LAGRAVE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 22, after a short and painful illness, ALFRED F. LAGRAVE, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Duane-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TERRY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, GEORGE T. C., son of David and J. A. Terry.

His remains will be taken from No. 199 Mulberry-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

BARRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, INA, daughter of Alfred and Martha Barratt, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 131 Remsen-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Oct. 22, THOMAS, youngest son of Henry C. and Jane E. Crane, aged 13 months.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
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ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
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THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
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CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER.
CONTENTS:
A WINTER IN THE SOUTH. (*Third Paper.*)
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A REMINISCENCE OF ROME.
Illustrated by Ten Engravings.
NOTHING TO WEAR.—AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE. By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Flora M'Flimsey.—Nothing to Wear.
IN HIGH LATITUDES.
Illustrated by Ten Engravings.
THE MAN WHO WAS NOT AN EGOTIST.
HOW I CAME TO BE MARRIED.
EDUCATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
LOST: THE STORY OF FOUR YOUNG MEN.
OUR WIVES.
RACHEL'S REFUSAL.
JOSEPH THORNE: HIS CALLING.
HELEN LEE.
CLUBS AND CLUB-MEN.
THE GRIZZLY BEAR OF CALIFORNIA.
A STRAY LEAF.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
CHARLIE'S SIDE-WALK ACQUAINTANCES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Love at First Sight.—The Shanghae.—The Ride.—The Nice Boy.—The Two Knives.—Filial Pride.—Charlie after being Licked.
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By a careful and laborious selection from the abundant materials thus placed at their disposal, the publishers believe that they have produced, and can continue to produce, a more attractive and useful Magazine than has ever before been offered to the great mass of the American reading public. Among the regular writers for the Magazine are numbered the most distinguished American Authors; but the publishers have refrained from announcing a list of Contributors, being desirous that the Articles should be estimated by their own intrinsic merits, rather than by the names of the Authors.

No extraordinary appeal to public attention has been made, or will be made, by the issue of "*Specimen Numbers*" containing an unusual amount of matter or illustrations. The successive numbers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain the same amount of matter, and will be, as far as possible, uniform in respect to illustrations and mechanical execution. The Publishers, however, will endeavor, by a diligent use of the constantly increasing facilities at their disposal, to make each Number every way better than the preceding.

It will be the constant aim of the Publishers to fill the pages of the Magazine with articles inculcating sound views upon the great questions of Life and Morals, leaving the discussion of sectarian opinions in Religion and sectional questions in Politics to their own appropriate organs.

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TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Fifteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

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Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

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Black cloth, well made and trimmed	$5	to	$10
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FOR CASH,
At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.
This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing
DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."
PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.
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HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
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SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
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SILK AND FANCY DRY GO
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3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
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1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
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Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
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1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
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French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
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TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

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STILL GREATER REDUCTION AND
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Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
100 pieces double width CHINTS FRILLS, 10c.
Cases CALICOES, 4c., LAWNS, 4c., CASHMERES, 10c.
Cases double width PARAMATTAS, 12½c.
Cases VALENCIA PLAIDS, 12½c., hut worth 3s.
300 pieces Ducal PLAIDS, 12c., worth 25s.6d.
7,000 yards Pacific, Manchester and Hamilton DE LAINES, 12c., manufacturers' price, 20c.
50 pieces double width CASHMERE, 10c.
Cases French MERINOES, 4s.6d., 5s., 5s.6d., 6s. to 8s.
100 pieces Brown MOHAIR DE BEIGE, 6¼c.
15 boxes double width bleached SHEETING, 18¾c.
All I ask is an inspection of my stock, when I shall convince every lady that my stock is the cheapest in the City, not excepting retail jobbers.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st., three doors above Monroe.
One price only.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the City.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivingtoo-st.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 23 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FOR CASH.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
FOR CASH.
In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in shops *Corsets Maynes, Fairfield and Logan*, at a
BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, &c.,
which will be opened and arranged for sale in our
COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,
by Monday, 26th inst.
A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; understands his trade in its various branches, likewise farming and the management of cattle; could take charge of, or conduct a gentleman's estate; has had years practice of such; would like to have also his leisure employed in dairy as laundress or to do housework. References from childhood in this City, satisfactory. Address HELP, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion, as laundress and cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and plain pastry; does up linens in style; wages, $7. Also, a regular chambermaid; does the waiting; takes charge of the silver; is quick at the needle; wages $6; City or country. Call or address No. 214 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and biscuit and plain pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, until suited. Call at No. 254 Mott-st., first floor, in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress, is capable of washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress, is capable of washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress, is capable of

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificate of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal thereof payable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept any less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are equally advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed to the Comptroller, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the United States will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 88, 104, 106, 122, 157, 164, 190, 204, 225, 265, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 420, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 616, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,254—fifty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $61,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS THESTON, President of the Phœnix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 17th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
R. AITKEN, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., Times office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all persons indebted to said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—31-st., corner 9th-st.,—open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the Stockholders on 1st after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding for the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Masurka in ten figures, adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 69 6th-av., New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 28 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 154 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 297 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 361 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Orsiemeir, No. 361 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 56 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Rudolphe Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Fyfe, No. 15 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Rilis, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 69 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 23d-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre streets:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¼ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, to the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 328 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., rear Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGETI, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—C. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B. Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms, No. 423 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $128, $160, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
now
SELLING AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
cor. Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER-WARE
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
corner Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his present stock at greatly reduced prices.
Beautiful Gold Enameled Watches for Ladies, same with Diamonds on the outside, at extraordinarily low prices.
Richly Engraved Hunting Watches for ladies, very low.
Gold Detached Levers and Lepines.
Fine Gold English Patent Levers for gentlemen, very low indeed, and Silver ones also.
Splendid Pocket Chronometer Watches, extremely low, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made, will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets of all descriptions.
Diamond Pins and Rings at very low prices indeed.
Plain and Figured Gold Bracelets.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys, Seals, Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Seal Rings.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings; Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Lockets, Silver Napkin Rings, Port-monnaies, and Fruit Knives.
All the above will be sold at remarkably low prices, as the subscriber is determined to close out his present stock at prices to suit the times. Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaks made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water proof Paint. 1 cent per square foot. Warranted five years. [illegible] 85, Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Brondway.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 2,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFAVAS, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, on noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Saturday, Oct. 31	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wednesday, Nov. 4.
North Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Nov. 28	Wed's day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 6½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6¼ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVIIth WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present. Convention organized by appointing NORMAN MCLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. MCLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of this Convention are requested to assemble at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to select a candidate for Recorder, in place of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., who declines.

CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman.

JOS. C. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.
M. A. REZE, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 208 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER

Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.

M. MULLIGAN, Secretary. M. KELLY, Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, of Brooklyn, will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. THOMAS H. RODMAN, Esq., Jos. J. COUCH and others will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. By order,

JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, at Dingledein's Hall, corner 59th-st. and 3d av. The Executive Committee will meet at 6½ o'clock.

GEO. J. GREGORY, Sec. EDWARD DAYTON, Pres.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Chelsea Hall, corner 16th-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock P. M. DAVID R. JAQUES, Pres.

OSORGA MACKAY, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. GEO. C. ARNOLD, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach the Annual Missionary Sermon before the Synod of New-York, in the Fifth Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., above Hudson, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the [illegible] JAS. W. WILTSE.

[illegible] ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S Extra of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair.
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 16th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that counterfeit fabrications can be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Parent Depot, Paris, to manufacture in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRISSEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $8 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. B

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 22.

$2,000	U.S. Stock 6s, '62	98	200	Cum. Coal Co. . . c 53½
1,000	Penn. Stock 6s, '70	124½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3 63⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	80	50	do . . . s3 64
1,000	Mo. State 6s	66	50	do . . . s3 64
3,000	do	65½	50	do . . . s10 64
3,000	do . . . fwk	65½	50	do . . . s3 64⅜
10,000	do	65½	50	do . . . s10 64⅜
5,000	do	65½	50	do . . . s30 63⅝
6,000	do	65	400	do . . . s3 64⅜
5,000	do	65	600	do . . . 64⅜
1,000	Califor. S. 7s '70	88⅞	20	do . . . b3 64⅜
25,000	do	89	50	do . . . 64
3,000	R.R.2d m ba '83	50⅜	20	Mich. Cen. R. R. 10½
1,000	do . . . c	50	20	Erie Railroad . . . 10⅜
1,000	do	72	100	do . . . 10⅜
10,000	R.R.B.C. Bds '71	22	100	do . . . c 10⅜
10,000	H. R.R.R. 1st m.	80	100	do . . . c 10
4,000	Har. R.R.2d m.	55	930	do . . . c 10⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	60⅜	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R. 105
5,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	88	200	Reading Railroad . c 28
5,000	do	88	100	do . . . c 28⅛
1,000	do	80¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R. 9¾
1,000	do . . . s3	80⅜	10	M. S. & N. I. pref. st. 20
1,000	Ill. Free B. wt. pr.	90	10	do . . . 19
20	Mechanics' Bank	80	5	Panama Railroad . . . 70
20	Bank of America	80	105	do . . . 69⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	80	50	do . . . 69⅜
20	Merchants' Bank	78	150	do . . . 69⅜
20	Mechanics' Bank	75	100	do . . . 69⅜
1	Bel. & H. Canal Co.	93⅜	100	do . . . 69⅜
25	do . . .	93⅜	25	Ga. & Ch. R. R. . . . 61⅜
25	do . . .	93⅜	50	do . . . b18 60
17	do . . .	93	200	Chi. & Tol. R. R. . . . 37
9	do . . .	93⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R. I. . . . 65
100	do . . .	93⅜	25	do . . . 65⅛
10	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	97½	25	do . . . 66
25	do . . .	97½	25	La. C. & Mil. . . . 63⅛
100	do . . .	97½	20	Ill. Cen. R.R. . . . 76
200	Canton Company,	59¼	100	do . . . s10 76

BROKERS BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by R. Hoyt:

$	Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. 7s, Int. ad.	50
	Missouri 6s . . . Int. add.	66
	Cincinnati 6s . . . Int. add.	65⅜
	Virginia 6s . . . Int. add.	79
	Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s . . . Int. add.	90⅜
10	Shares Bank of the State of New-York	80
20	Shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	75
50	Shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co	110⅜

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000 City of Wheeling 6 per ct. bds., Int. add. 40

THOMAS DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold a special sale at the same time and place, at which he will offer $40,000 of St. Louis County, Missouri, bonds.

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	Mo. State 6s . . .	65	50 Harlem Railroad . . . 7
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '74	102	30 Mich. Cen. R. R. . . . 34
1,000	Ky. State 6s . . .	93	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. . . . 10
1,000	Virginia 6s . . .	78⅝	50 do . . . b30 10
1,000	do . . .	79	200 Ill. Cen. R. R. . . . 76⅜
20,000	Penn. State 6s '70	72¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R., 27
2,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	88	30 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. . . . 65
1,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71	22	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R. . . . 18
6	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	100 La C. & Mil. R. R. . . . 6¾
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	98½	46 M. S. & N. I. R. pref. st. 19
70	do . . .	98	50 Erie Railroad . . . 9½
100	N.Y. Cent. R. R. . . .	64½	100 Reading R. R . . . s3 27½
100	do . . .	64¼	50 Panama Railroad . . . 68½
80	Hud. Riv. RR . . .	14⅝	

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The steamship *North Star*, from Southampton, arrived at this port this forenoon, delivered an English mail to Wednesday, Oct. 7. This date is not so recent, by three days, as the telegraphic advices from Halifax. The London papers, after the arrival out of the *Baltic*, with news of the stoppage of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks, appear to have arrived at the conclusion that, instead of causing further depression, the event would be a relief to the Specie-paying points. The London *Times* of Oct. 7 remarks:

"It is assumed that the stoppage of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks, telegraphed this afternoon, is the result of a joint resolution on the part of those institutions for mutual preservation from the consequences of an indiscriminate panic. Should such be the case, the step, instead of causing an increase of distrust, may assist in promoting a restoration of confidence. There are certain conditions under which no banking establishments can stand, and it will soon be seen if these have been the cause of the present movement. The immediate effect will be to cause bills on these cities to be sold at New-York and elsewhere at a heavy discount, and that most of the specie in circulation in Philadelphia and Baltimore will be sent away to purchase them. The stock of bullion at other points will therefore be proportionably strengthened. The event, consequently, instead of causing a further fall in securities, may operate in an opposite direction. With regard to the fresh failures reported on this occasion, the principal at Philadelphia seem to have been CALEB COPE & Co. and HALLOWELL & Co., both importers of manufactured goods. During the relapse which occurred after the termination of the great American panic in 1837 the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks suspended, as in this instance, while those of New-York stood their ground. At that time their course had been radically unsound, and a long period elapsed before they were able to resume. In the present case no widespread commercial inflation has been observable, and there is room to hope that the difficulty will be speedily surmounted. The *Persia* is the next steamer to arrive, and she may be looked for on Saturday afternoon."

We understand the mail by this opportunity brought advice of the refusal of acceptance on a considerable parcel of bills drawn by the Bank of Pennsylvania, previous to suspension, on Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, London.

We notice very little change in money affairs to-day. The City Banks are gradually making strength both in Gold deposited and in country Circulation accumulating. Notes unemployed, represented by certificates, in the Metropolitan Bank, belonging to the Clearing-House Association, now amount to $2,100,000, and the reserve of Specie is believed to be at least $8,000,000. The value of Gold to-day in exchange for currency with the brokers is 100¾@101 buyers; 101¼@102 sellers. The Domestic Exchange Brokers report to-day less favorable rates on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. They get returns with great difficulty from these points, and chiefly in Gold, at a dear premium. We quote Philadelphia 94¼@95; Baltimore 92; Richmond 88@90; Boston (checks) 99¼@99¾; New-England bank notes 99¼@99¾, current at the Metropolitan Bank at 99¾ ℔ cent. With the Discount Brokers, there is very little call for paper, at the range of 24@30 ℔ cent. Some few select names which would be taken at the inside figure, or even at 18 ℔ cent., have almost disappeared from the market. Foreign bills are a shade steadier, 100@103 on London. The Importing merchants and heavy Dry Goods jobbers feel very little relief in the movement of money and discount accommodations at bank, but for small or moderate dealers and on short produce bills drawn from the West on the Grain factors here, money works easier.

F. D. TAPPAN, late paying teller, has been appointed Cashier of the National Bank of this City, in place of B. T. HOOGLAND, resigned.

The following New-Jersey Banks redeem their notes of $5 and upwards at par in this City: Newark Banking Company, by Merchants' Bank; State Bank by Manhattan Company; Mechanics' Bank by Mechanics' Bank; Newark City Bank by Continental Bank.

The telegraph from Philadelphia announces the failure of two very old mercantile firms in that city, Messrs. WORRELL, COATES & Co. and JOHN HOOPER, SON & Co.

The Stock Market was again lower to-day, except for New-York Central shares, which left off 64¼@½, the same as on Wednesday. The additional decline was 1 ℔ cent. on Virginias, 1@1½ on Missouris, 3 ℔ cent. on Erics of 1871, 4½ ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. each on Galena, Rock Island and Panama, and 1½ on Erie. The list generally wore a dull appearance, at the close, without much disposition, however, to press stocks on sale at the decline. A fair amount of business was done in State Stocks, at the reduced quotations; sales of New-York long loan at 102 ℔ cent.

Telegraphic Reports.

COUNTRY BANK CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—PROPER COURSE OF ACTION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

A Convention of Country Banks was called to meet at Syracuse this day, by a circular of GEORGE W. CUTLER, of Palmyra. They will hold a session this afternoon. Some 30 Banks are at present represented, and more delegates are expected in the afternoon trains. The object of the meeting appears to be the establishment of a Country Bank Redemption Agency, or Clearing-house, in New-York, which shall save all the present expense of country Banks on the redemption of their bills, except such as shall rise from the recounting in New-York on the part of the country Banks. It is urged that such an agency would save them three-fourths of the present tax on their circulation, and that as soon as specie redemption is resumed, unless some such plan is adopted, their bills will be crowded upon them again by the City Banks in ruinous amounts. Some of the leading Banks in the country are already represented.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 22—P. M.

The conference of country bankers was held at the Voorhies House this afternoon.

GEO. W. CUTLER, of Palmyra, stated that the circular calling the Convention was issued by him, after consultation with several of the country banks, on the eve of the suspension of specie payment by the City Banks of New-York, and when it seemed likely that the currency of the country would be in the hands of the brokers, and it was the duty of the country banks to protect themselves and each other in the crisis; although the immediate necessity for this movement did not now exist, yet it was well that preliminary steps should be taken at the present meeting to meet such exigencies as might arise upon the resumption of specie payment by the banks. He nominated ROSWELL BURROWS for President.

Mr. BURROWS, on taking the chair, referred to the events which had brought about this meeting. These were the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New-York City, and of other States in the Union. He stated that much necessity existed for such a combination of the country banks as should protect them against the evils which exist under the present system of redemption of their bills. The circulation of the country banks do not now average over thirty days, while formerly three or four months was the least time for the return of the circulation of a bank. A tax of one-eighth per cent. was thus imposed on the country banks once in every thirty days. If they redeemed the whole of their circulation in thirty days, each bank suffered a tax of one-half per cent. per annum. It was thought by those who had given the best attention to the matter, that three-fourths of this charge might be saved by the country banks having an agency of their own in New-York or Albany to redeem their circulation.

It was the opinion of Mr. CUTLER, who had given much consideration to the subject, that this could be accomplished at a quarter or a third of the present charge. The agency establishment could be called the Redeeming Agency or Clearing House for the country Banks. The object of its foundation was not only to reduce the expenses, but also to do away with the undue influence which the present redeeming Banks in the City of New-York exercise over the country Banks, and against which the country Banks can at present, individually, make no effactual resistence. If the country Banks should establish an agency, such as proposed, it would be simply a machine for the collection and return of their notes—to be operated by their own appointed agent, whose duty it would be to count and assort the notes and charge them over to the several Banks, less the actual expense of operating the office; and thus a great expense would be saved to the country banks. Some persons think that capital should be at once subscribed for the establishment of the agency, say of two and a-half per cent. on the circulation of the country banks, making up a capital of four or five hundred thousand dollars. Others, however, object to this on the plea that banks that can take care of themselves do not desire to take care of others, and that is the objection to having a capital paid in. This, as he understood, was the main subject to be brought before the consideration of the meeting, and it would be a proper subject for discussion whether a committee should now be appointed to report, at some future meeting, a plan for carrying out the object sought to be attained, or whether this meeting should at once fix on the details of the proposed organization should it be thought best to enter into it. For himself he thought it very desirable to have this Exchange or Clearing-House in operation some months prior to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State. The system now adopted in New-York of sealing up the bills of country Banks in packages, and using them in the payment of balances, must tend to accumulate a large portion, perhaps one-half of the circulation of the country Banks, in the City of New-York and vicinity. The consequence will be that the notes of those Banks will come back in a flood when specie payment is resumed, and many Banks may not be able to answer to the call. If the proposed plan should have been in operation a reasonable time prior to resumption, a considerable portion of the country circulation would be returned to the Banks of issue before that event takes place, and will then be circulating among those who know the Banks, and have confidence in them.

Mr. BURROWS knew it would be desirable to him if he could regain his circulation from the Metropolitan Bank, and circulate it in his own vicinity, where people have full confidence in the stability of his bank. For these reasons he thought it desirable to put the Country Bank Clearing-House in operation several months prior to the resumption of specie payment. There was another branch of business which he thought of importance—it was the appointment of a Committee by the present meeting to call future conventions. He deemed it very necessary for the country banks, at intervals, to hold meetings, and consult together for the promotion of their mutual interests, and it was necessary in order to secure this object that such Committee should be chosen.

Mr. SUTWATER, of Syracuse, was named as Secretary.

Mr. GEO. W. CUTLER moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to report business for the Convention.

Motion adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee:

Messrs. Cuyler, of Palmyra; Hawley, of Buffalo; Rochester, of Rochester; Solyker, of Rome; Magee, of Bath; Judson, of Oswego, and Fitch, of Syracuse.

The names of the delegates were then taken, and the following banks and capital were found to be represented:

Roswell S. Burrows, Bank of Albion	$100,000
Mr. Wright, Bank of Tioga	100,000
Mr. Alvord, Batt Springs Bank, of Syracuse	200,000
Hamilton White, Hamilton White Bank, of Syracuse	100,000
Mr. Ellis, Central City Bank, of Syracuse	110,000
Mr. Gardner, Onondaga County Bank, of Syracuse	115,000
Mr. Teall, Syracuse City Bank	250,000
Mr. Peck, Burnett Bank, of Syracuse	70,000
Mr. Fitch, Mechanics' Bank, of Syracuse	140,000
Mr. Outwater, Merchants' Bank	150,000
Mr. Stryker, Bank of Rome	100,000
Mr. Magee, Steuben County Bank	150,000
Mr. Errickson, Union Bank, of Rochester	500,000
Mr. Cuyler, Cuyler's Bank, of Palmyra	100,000
Mr. Coffin Briggs, Bank of Clyde	70,000
Mr. Mack, Weedsport Bank, Weedsport	100,000
Mr. Hawley, International Bank, Buffalo	400,000
Mr. Rochester, Rochester City Bank	400,000
Mr. Fitch, Canastia Bank	100,000
Mr. Eaton, Bank of Fayetteville	115,000
Mr. Cady, Oneida County Bank, Rome	148,000
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Seneca Falls	50,000
Mr. Wardwell, Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome	150,000
Mr. Gorton, City Bank, Rochester	200,000
Mr. Howard, Bank of Genesee, Batavia	150,000
Mr. Thomas, Rome Exchange Bank	100,000
Mr. Osborn, Bank of Binghamton	200,000
Mr. Purshall, Lyons Bank	100,000
Mr. Shepherd, Waverley Bank	100,000
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Exchange Bank	50,000
Mr. Gardener, Oswego River Bank, Dalton	105,000
Mr. Sturin, Cayuga County Bank	250,000
Mr. Beardsley, Auburn Exchange Bank	150,000
Mr. Judson, Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego	150,000
Mr. Williams, Bank of Newark	100,000
Mr. N. F. Williams, Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca	250,000

Mr. CUTLER, from the Committee, reported resolutions for the action of the Convention. He stated at the same time that the limited attendance at the present meeting, arose in part from the fact that the circulars sent East were all lost in the burning of the mail on the Central Road last week.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Banks to prepare for the full resumption of specie payment at as early a day as due regard to all the interests of the country will admit, and that before such entire resumption the Banks here represented will endeavor to keep their bills as near a specie basis as possible.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the country Banks, in furtherance of the efforts made by the City Banks of New-York to increase their line of discount to the extent of their ability, to aid in forwarding the produce of the country to an eastern market, thus affording all the relief in their power to the farming, mercantile and manufacturing interest.

Resolved, That George W. Cuyler, of Wayne; P. V. Rogers, of Utica; Peter Outwater, Jr., of Syracuse; Freeman Clark, of Rochester, and J. N. Starm, of Auburn, be appointed a Committee to effect an association of the country banks for their mutual protection and interest, and for that purpose to arrange a system of redemption and exchanges, and to report at a future meeting, to be called by said Committee if by them deemed necessary.

Mr. STRYKER said that the resolutions had been made thus general in view of the limited attendance at this meeting, it being deemed better to lay the groundwork for future action, if any should be deemed necessary, than to take final steps at the present Convention.

The report was then received and the resolutions taken up separately.

The first resolution was adopted.

On the second resolution being read Mr. WILLIAMS, of Newark, objected to the wording of it on the ground that the City Banks had done nothing for the relief of the country. They had talked about expanding their discounts, but in fact had not done so. Indeed, every statement published up to this time shows a contraction of discounts. He desired to know what efforts the City Banks had made, as was stated in the resolution, to relieve the country.

Mr. CUTLER—They have taken our bills at par and hold them.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—That is true, but they have done nothing in the way of discount.

Mr. ERRICKSON, of Rochester, said that the Country Banks had already discounted so much for the relief of the commercial interests of the country that the produce which had by such means been sent to New-York now laid there in consequence of the inability of the City Banks to draw Exchanges on England. He moved to strike out from the resolution the words "in furtherance of the efforts make by the City Banks of New-York."

Mr. HAWLEY, of Buffalo, thought the words might have been left out originally from the resolution, but inasmuch as they had been before the meeting, he hoped they would not be stricken out. He was willing to give credit, not especially to the Banks of New-York City, but to the City generally for the efforts they had made to relieve the distress of the country. He moved therefore to strike only the word "Banks," so that it would read, "in furtherance of the efforts made by the City of New-York."

The resolution was so amended and adopted.

The third resolution was then taken up and also adopted.

Mr. CUYLER called the attention of the country Banks to the fact that under the present system of paying up balances in New-York, by sealing up packages of country Bank notes and laying them by, the country Banks are unable to control their own currency. It was highly desirable that this should be prevented, and that the notes of country Banks should be returned to their own constituency, instead of accumulating by millions down East. He had applied to have the bills of his Bank assorted, and had offered to pay the expenses for so doing, but the Metropolitan Bank refused the offer. They had, however, stated that if 50 or 100 of the country Banks would combine together and pay for the assortment of their bills, they would then have them assorted and return them to the Banks.

Mr. MAGEE, of Bath, said he had had much experience in banking and had gone through the panic of 1837. At that time he had supposed that much might be done by Conventions and resolutions. He had found this to be a fallacy. The only true principle was for each Bank of issue to take care of its own circulation and to be prepared to redeem it. There was force in the remark that it was better for the country Banks to have their own circulation in their immediate vicinity if they could, but he for one was not disposed to disturb the present state of affairs in New-York. He did not agree in the statement that specie payment had been suspended in the country. There was plenty of specie in the country, and he believed that when specie payment was resumed the country banks would scarcely feel any difference. He was prepared to take care of his own circulation, and to redeem such of his notes at the counter as were presented by the City banks.

Mr. ERRICKSON, of Rochester, said that some statistics were deserving of consideration in connection with this subject. In September, last year, he believed there was in circulation in the the State of New-York thirty millions. By a report made in September, of the present year, the circulation had fallen to eighteen millions. By taking the returns of last Saturday he had ascertained that this had fallen to sixteen millions, one half of which was put in circulation by New-York City Banks alone. The City Banks in this condition of affairs could not accumulate five millions of country circulation. They have not more than one million, in fact, of country bills which they use in place of specie in making their balances. He would add here his testimony in favor of the conduct of the Albany City Banks during the late troubles. They had done more than all the New-York City Banks put together for the relief of the country. The Albany Banks had, at the present time, more than one million of currency in New-York, or more than sufficient to cover the whole accumulation of country bills in that City. He should object to any combination of fifty or one hundred country banks, for the purpose of procuring the assortment and return of their notes from the Metropolitan Bank, because he was unwilling to lead the Banks back to any Metropolitan Bank principle. It was owing to the impossibility of receiving any relief from the two redeeming Banks of New-York, that much of the past difficulties had been attributable. By the action of these Banks, the stream of circulation, after quivering for a time in the balance, had flowed inward, instead of outward, and the business of the country had been brought to a stand.

Mr. STRYKER also spoke in highly complimentary terms of the Albany Banks. Their proposition to the New-York Banks had given the first ray of light in the darkness. Their liberality was properly appreciated, and met with a warm response from the whole banking interests of the State.

The subject here dropped.

Mr. N. T. WILLIAMS made a personal explanation respecting the rumored discrediting of the Tompkins County Bank. It has arisen through the miscarriage of a telegraphic dispatch, and had been immediately righted. The Bank now stood equal to any in the State.

S. W. CUYLER said that full justice had not been done to the City Banks. They deserved thanks for suspending specie payments. [Laughter.] They should have credit for redeeming country notes at par, and especially for redeeming those which they had knocked down just before. Men who had owned the country Banks went to bed supposing they had been demolished by the City Banks, and awoke to find themselves once more bankers, and their bills taken by the City Banks, and paid out at par. Many more. The City Banks had signified their intention to keep four or five millions of those country bills, and to give them a value in making their balance equal to gold and silver. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGEE said he had just learned that the city Banks had agreed to rediscount for the country Banks in good standing to the extent of one million and a half.

Mr. PEPPER, of Albany, said he had attended a meeting the night before, at the Manhattan Company Banking House, at which the most important of the city Banks were represented. They had agreed to rediscount paper for the Western Bank—he presumed for their correspondents—to the amount of $1,200,000 on 30 and 60 days' paper. The matter had been placed in the hands of SILLIMAN'S Merchants' Bank to arrange.

Mr. ERICKSON, of Rochester, said he believed the country Banks could discount enough to bring all the produce to New-York. What was mere wanted was the means there to secure an outlet for the produce. At present, while the New-York Banks are curtailing their discounts, foreign exchange cannot be obtained.

The resolution to combine for the purpose of obtaining back the circulation of the country banks from the Metropolitan Bank was then withdrawn, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

SERIOUS BANK TROUBLE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 22.

A bench warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. SCOTT, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, against JAMES and HERCULES O'CONNOR, brokers of the firm of O'CONNOR, BROS. & Co., charging them with obtaining fraudulently, through the complicity of the book-keeper in the Bank, $185,000, and the case was heard to-day. O'CONNOR, in defence, made grave allegations against the Bank, denying his indebtedness, and claiming to be the agent of the Bank for the purpose of drawing specie from other banks on their notes, to replenish its vaults; that large amounts of the notes of distant banks of less denomination than five dollars, and also counterfeit money were drawn by the firm from the Bank on the checks; that their dealings with the Bank since February, have amounted to over $3,000,000, a large portion of which was not on their private account; that the respondents in vain attempted to effect a settlement with the Bank, and placed securities in the hands of a disinterested party to cover any indebtedness.

A further investigation was waived for the present, the Messrs. O'CONNOR having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Notwithstanding the developments, the notes of the Bank are still taken by the other Banks of this city in payment of notes due them, and also by the public, and it is said that its stock will not be depreciated.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 22.

The following is the statement of the Banks of this city to Oct. 19:

Circulation	$1,978,139
Deposits	2,004,747
Loans	18,505,946
Specie	335,953

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

WORRELL, COATES & Co., importers, and JOHN HOOPER, SON & Co., dry goods, both honses of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy.

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Financial matters look more gloomy here. Many are in favor of a suspension of the Banks, believing it the only way to obtain relief. Nothing definite has yet been decided on by the Banks. Most of them are weak. A sullen feeling prevails throughout the business community.

Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad.

An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad was held last evening at Clinton Hall.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Chairman of the last meeting, resumed the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that so far as his own individual interest in the road was concerned, being one of the early bondholders, it would be promoted by the fatture of the road; but he never wished to gain anything by the disaster of others.

Mr. LATHERS was sorry to announce that, so far as the raising of subscriptions through the persons who took tickets last week was concerned, very little progress had been made, but from his individual observation the prospect was extremely promising. The difficulty was, that each person was waiting for the other. If required to make another address on this subject, he would be very much in the condition of the shoemaker who had learned by heart and preached one of Bishop TILLOTSON'S sermons, which pleased his hearers so much that they wanted him to preach again, and all he could do was to repeat the same sermon, for fear the doctrinal points of it had not been understood. His theme would be the salvation of the Erie Railroad again. There were two suits commenced against the road, and in the course of twenty days judgment would be obtained and a receiver appointed, unless the lean was effected. Two years ago the floating debt was $800,000. Since then there had been paid, with the Sinking Fund, $1,000,000, which was a veritable earning. The net increase of earnings, after paying expenses and interest, for the two years past, was as follows:

Paid into Sinking Fund	$1,000,000
Paid Long Dock	430,000
Due by agents	250,000
Propellers on Lake Erie	140,000
Fuel	130,000
Materials in shops	30,000
Total	$1,060,000

Deducting the 600,000, the assets were increased $1,180,000. It was not so much money sunk, but an actual increase of assets. In subscribing for the proposed loan, 10 per cent. only was required on the 1st of December, and the rest any time within the ten months following, to suit the convenience of parties. There were two classes of subscriptions taken—absolute and conditional upon raising two millions. Those who subscribed absolutely would save their unsecured bonds by a mortgage, even in the event of a failure to raise the required sum.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired how much the directors had subscribed?

Mr. LATHERS—One hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS—If the Directors will make it $900,000, the foreign bondholders will do the same. [Applause.]

President MORAN thought it ought not to be expected that the Directors, who served for nothing, should subscribe an equal amount with the bondholders in order to save the latter's property. If the bondholders preferred to have the property foreclosed, let them say so.

Mr. RUGGLES inquired if subscribers to-night would get security by mortgage.

Mr. MORAN—Certainly—whether the road goes into bankruptcy or not.

Mr. LATHERS stated that the Road was indebted to the Directors to the amount of upwards of $150,000, besides being their debtors for indorsement. He was the only Director who had not advanced money. In reply to an intimation of a want of unanimity in the Board, he stated that it was not so—there was an entire unanimity.

The meeting was then addressed by THEODORE DEHON, followed by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, after which a Committee was appointed to canvass for subscription during the coming week. The following gentlemen constituted a part of that Committee:

Rev. Mr. Merwin, Theodore Dehon, William B. Murphy, Samuel B. Ruggles, Uriah Smith, D. A. Cushman, —— Williams, O. S. Baker, William Denniston, John H. Gurley, Benjamin Loder, John Stewart and J. Loder.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the foreign bondholders, subscribed $150,000 absolute and $150,000 conditional.

Other subscriptions were received during the evening.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

The Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the "Delaware and Lackawana and Western Railroad Company," your reporter has made some mistakes, which should be corrected. You say, in regard to the floating debt of about $1,500,000:

"Of this amount $550,000 is a special loan, obtained upon the securities of a Bond for $425,000 on the rolling stock, and a bill of sale of coal for $125,000 for the coal stored on the Company's premises at Elizabethport. The balance of the floating debt is unsecured to the creditors, and comprises expenses of mining, lumber, labor, interest, &c."

Now the following are the *facts*, as I have learned them from the office of the Company, and which are not probably known by one-third of all the Stockholders. This $550,000 special loan, obtained on the securities of the Company as stated, is as follows, chiefly from the Directors and their friends, viz:

	Cash.	Indorsed Notes.
Wm. E. Dodge, and his family connections	$50,000	$50,000
John L. Blair	50,000	50,000
Mosas Taylor	25,000	25,000
Jno. J. Phillips	10,000	15,000
R. Sprague	——	30,000
Samuel Witlets	——	25,000
John T. Johnson	——	20,000
R. R. Graves	——	20,000
George Bulkley	——	20,000
Drake Mills	10,000	——
Samuel Mitchell	——	10,000
Sturges & Clearman	——	20,000
Samuel Marsh	——	20,000
Wm. B Skidmore	——	10,000
Wm. H. Smith	20,000	——
Henry Young	20,000	——
Wm. S. Whetmore	——	4,000
—— Sherwood	——	5,000
—— Ellinor	——	5,000
Total	$185,000	$334,000

There are some other names which I could not get at the office—making up this amount, and for loaning this money, 7 ℔ cent. interest per annum, and a commission of 5 ℔ cent. per annum has been paid by the Company—and for these indorsements, 5 ℔ cent. commissions has also been paid, or agreed upon to be paid. The Bond given on the rolling stock for $425,000, to secure these liabilities, was given, it is said, by authority of a meeting of stockholders privately called—no public notice was given of it—and the sale of the coals for $125,000, at Elizabethport, was made to secure these usurious claims, without the knowledge or authority of the shareholders, in addition to the bond, and when the *assignment* was made, this debt was also made a *confidential* and preferred claim.

The balance of the floating debt, mostly unsecured to the creditors, I understand, is as follows, viz.:

Laborers and Employes on the Line and at Scranton about	$150,000
Due to Banks for Money loaned on the Simple Notes of the Company, at legal interest, about	105,000
Due to Banks for Money loaned on Bills Receivable, Collateral Securities, about	170,000
Due to Mechanics, for Rolling Stock, &c., about	100,000
Due for Materials used at Machine Shops, &c., about	300,000
Due for Wood, Coal Barges, &c., about	14,000
Due to Contractors, for Tunnel, &c., about	23,000
Due for Coal purchased at Scranton, about	50,000
Total	$937,000

This class of liabilities, or most of them, I consider, at least, as sacred as that due to the Directors and their friends, who have been paid a commission of 5 per cent. per annum for their credit. If the Committee had recommended making a *general funded debt of the whole*, except the $150,000 due to laborers and employes, &c., who are absolutely dependent on this money for a living, and which should *and must be paid at all hazards*, and treated all alike in liquidating the same, by giving the proposed 7 per cent. income bonds of the Company therefor, I think it would have been more just and equitable, and more likely to be carried out, than the partial and preferred system recommended by the Committee, and which was adopted by the meeting so unanimously. All these several claims would then probably have been paid in full, in course of time—certainly before any stockholder can ever receive a dividend on his stock—or get any returns for $3,355,000, paid therefor—and which now, under the proposed arrangement of the Committee, I think likely will not only be certainly one half lost to most of them, but most likely the whole, including also the $5 per share now imposed upon them by the Committee, making their stock cost $55 per share—that is 10 per cent. above par—and which, if sold at auction on 'Change to-day, would not probably bring much above the $5 share now to be paid in!

Such is only one specimen of the management of our Railroad Companies by the officers and directors and their personal and partial friends—and it is no wonder they break down and come to nought.

For these, and other reasons, I happened to be the individual who gave the negative vote which you report on a motion to approve and adopt the report of the Committee.

JEREMIAH WILBUR,
Attorney and Proxy for JOHN K. GILLIAT & Co., who own 1,000 shares Stock, costing them $50,000, and ALEX. B. BARRET, of Henderson, Ky., 400 shares.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The Suspension of the New-Orleans Banks.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Oct. 15.

The panic and excitement of yesterday were brought about between those who should have had none other but the most friendly and amicable relations existing. We have it charged that some of the free banks were using the old banks, and allowing coin to be drawn through their collections and discounts, and as a sort of retaliation, some of the old banks compelled the others to foot their balances daily in coin under the threat that any omission would be the signal of discredit. Under these feelings the crisis reached an explosion yesterday, while the public were felicitating that the suspension of the New-York banks would relieve all cause for anxiety; that we, in fact, knew the worst had come, as expected for some days past. But this apparent war among ourselves was not anticipated. We can only hope that it will be speedily terminated.

The Bank of New-Orleans will be opened to-morrow, and transact business as usual. We believe that in the course of fifteen or twenty days, matters will be arranged so that it will continue. The discrediting of its notes, as well as the notes of the other free banks, cannot be regarded as of ulterior injury. The press has come so sudden that it strikes every individual with fright. There are no causes for real alarm. The circulation is amply secured, and the *porte feuille* of the Bank, $2,000,000, is considered as good as any other.

The position of the Bank of New-Orleans on Saturday was as follows:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation	$700,955	Specie	$363,040
Deposits	501,118	Bills receivable	1,951,793
Due distant Banks	83,862	Exchange	148,394

For security of the circulation, there is lodged in the hands of the Auditor of the State, city and State bonds to the amount of $421,000.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Oct. 15.

Yesterday was a day of wild excitement among the billholders of sundry of our Free Banks. The run commenced on the Union, Mechanics and Traders', and Orleans, and continued without intermission until these institutions suspended specie payments. For the benefit of those who are ignorant of the stringent provisions of the law regulating Free Banks, we will state that no alarm whatever need be felt. Every bank-note is and must be good:

1. They must be paid out of the fund deposited with the State Auditor, and if not paid in full, then

2. Out of all other assets of the Bank, and the billholders have a special lien or privilege on these two funds.

3. If not paid in full from these two sources, then for the remainder the stockholders are liable, in their individual capacity, for the full amount of all unredeemed notes in the ratio of the stock which each one may own.

4. After the protest, the billholder is antitled to 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum in lieu of interest, payable out of the general funds of the Bank. See sections 22, 23 and 24 of the Bank act, page 28, Revised Statutes.

No debt can be better secured, and holders will do wrong to part with their notes at a loss. Such a course will only produce a rich harvest for the shavers.

In the senseless panic which occurred yesterday a sharp run was made on the Citizens' Bank—one of our chartered institutions. It was met brav

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1903. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Effects of our Financial Revulsion.

Drain of Gold from England and Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

MONEY CRISIS ON THE CONTINENT.

Statements on the Mutinies by the Passengers from India.

Refusal of the Emperor of China to Accept Peace.

Particulars of the Loss of a Russian Line-of-Battle Ship.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. The most interesting features in the news are to be found in the opinions expressed by foreign journals on our financial revulsion, and on its effects upon the commerce of Europe. We give copious extracts below.

The attacks upon the Sovereign of Great Britain [illegible] for taking refuge in a remote part of the Highlands of Scotland, at a time when their presence in London would evince sympathy with the Indian calamities, have been so damaging that a kind of official defence has appeared in the columns of an aristocratic journal. The London *Post* says:

"Every one who has ever had the high honor of coming into contact with her Majesty, officially or otherwise, is aware of her precision and punctuality; and in no matter are these valuable qualities called more into requisition than in dealing with the dispatch boxes. The number of times her Majesty is obliged to append her signature would appear fabulous to the uninitiated. Yet, neither in reference to England, to the Colonies, nor to India has our most gracious Queen ever delayed her signature to a necessary instrument a moment beyond the appointed time unless there were peculiar circumstances demanding further inquiry."

The London *Post* announces, on official authority, that Parliament will not assemble until the commencement of next year. This is conclusive that the Government intends to assume all the responsibilities of their present position with regard to the Indian mutinies.

We take the following information, which is "important, if true," from the London *Star* of Oct. 10.

"We are able to announce that the Governor General of India is recalled, or, to put the matter in the most agreeable words, that he has been told to give up spontaneously. It will, therefore, remain with Lord CANNING to devise the means and the apology for surrendering his administrative functions. The difficulty with which the Prime Minister has, from the first, felt himself to labor under in taking this step, was that the appointment of Lord CANNING was his own, and that Lord CANNING had given his Lordship support at the period of the Peelite split. But as the demands of the Calcutta memorialists became pressing, and as the evidence of incapacity and mismanagement was seen to be overwhelming, the Premier had no resource but to make a sacrifice of himself or his friend, and it might easily have been foreseen that the friend would be the victim. Another important piece of information which it is our duty to reveal is, that the Board of Control, in order to keep the East India Company out of the money market, and if possible dispense with a special Session of Parliament, have authorized the Court of Directors to make use of three millions of Railway deposits for current expenditure."

A correspondent of the London *Times*, reviewing the position of General HAVELOCK and the beleaguered garrison at Lucknow, gives some hope that they may be rescued. He says:

"It will be satisfactory to the public to learn that a steamer conveying a detachment of the 5th Fusileers passed Ghazeepore on the 10th of August, and reached Allahabad on the 17th of that month. A letter dated from Allahabad Aug. 18, written by an officer who accompanied the detachment, and dispatched via Bombay, has been received by his friends. Gen. HAVELOCK will therefore have possibly received an earlier reinforcement after his return to Cawnpore on the 16th of August than other accounts have led us to expect."

We find the following paragraph in the London *Globe*:

"Every effort is now being made at the builder's yard, Millwall, for the launching of this leviathan vessel, the property of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Large bodies of men are incessantly employed in night and from the state of forwardness to which she appears there is no doubt that she will be ready by the time fixed, viz., the first week in November. Some idea of her appearance may be formed when it is stated that her length is 620 feet

The Paris *Pays* says that the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet was not occasioned by any new incident; but it was the force of circumstances which determined ministers to come to this definitive resolution. They had, says the *Pays*, proposed, and the Queen had agreed, to replace General CONCHA by General the Count DE MIRASOL as Governor of Cuba. *Per contra*, the Madrid *Gazette*, an official print, says that the resignation of the Ministry was occasioned by the refusal of the Queen to remove General CONCHA from the captaincy-general of Cuba.

A correspondent of the London *News*, writing on Oct. 1, says that the yellow fever was on the increase at Lisbon.

Effect of the American Crisis in Europe.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount—Expected Advance by the Bank of France—Drain of Gold from England—Continued Prosperity of British Commerce—Effects of the Crisis in France, Germany, &c.

From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 9.

The Bank of England have advanced their rate of discount to-day from 5½ per cent., at which it had stood since the 16th of July, to 6 per cent.

The suddenness of the renewed drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American mails. Allowing due weight to that Intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high probability it may soon have to be repeated. The trade of this country with the United States represents an annual total of 40,000,000*l.*, and it is impossible for any financial trouble to occur on one side without its being deeply felt on the other. During the last two years we have had many opportunities of observing the sensitiveness with which we respond to monetary perturbations in France, but our relations of commerce and capital with that country are altogether insignificant in comparison. A panic in New-York, therefore, which sends the rate of discount to a point ranging between 20@50 per cent., and which is continued with intensity for five or six weeks, must necessarily subject us to severe temporary pressure; and if the inconvenience should be limited to a rise of a half or even one per cent. in the value of money, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves, and to accept the fact as another proof of the inherent soundness of our general position. For more than a month past not only has every payment due to us from America been as far as possible suspended, but special credits have been eagerly made use of, calls on railway stocks largely held here have been announced, (in one case alone for an amount approaching a quarter of a million sterling,) and draughts authorized for the purchase of securities by English capitalists, tempted by a fall in prices, from which they conceive there cannot fail to be an early reaction. It is scarcely too much to assume that in this way a million or a million and a half sterling has been already withheld, or absorbed from us, that would otherwise have been in our possession at this moment, and the prospect is that the process will go on for some time longer. It must also be considered that at the same period we have been dispatching the most costly fleet of transports ever employed at one moment with upon which in the shape of stores, fuel, &c., cannot have fallen much short of half a million, for which we shall get nothing until the return of the vessels to Calcutta, as the payments from the Indian Government will not be made till a certain number of days after the arrival of the vessels at that port. The India House, at home, moreover, in order to lighten as much as possible the liabilities of the Territorial Government, are abstaining from drawing the usual amount of revenue required from that side for the payment of dividends and other purposes, and have thus found it necessary to borrow a million from the Bank. Upon the whole, therefore, it is possible that the combined operation of the American panic and the Indian insurrection may for the time have affected our resources to the extent of two or three millions. A decline of about a million in the bullion of the Bank is usually followed by an advance of a half per cent. in the rate of discount. It would consequently seem that these adverse influences, as they have borne upon us to three times that amount, might have caused a rise of one-and-a-half per cent., and that it is only through some favorable counteracting circumstances that that result has been delayed or prevented. These are to be found in the abundant harvest and the change in the silk market, as well as in the supplies of Indian produce, which has in some degree diminished the specie shipments by the last and the preceding Overland mail. Had the relief thus afforded happened in ordinary course, we should now, probably, have seen the rate of discount at 4 per cent. As it is, it has simply enabled us to limit the rise for the present, at all events, to 6, instead of carrying it to 7 per cent. Under these circumstances, this is no small satisfaction; but there is reason to believe that, even if further stringency should be experienced, we are not in any danger of seeing the approaching Winter ushered in by a very extensive series of commercial disasters. Of course, the American failures must have told heavily on individual houses on this side, and there are also several branches of costly produce which have experienced wide fluctuations that may disturb the casual fortunes of speculators. There are likewise at all times a number of infirm establishments carrying on their business from hand to mouth, to whom a rise of a half per cent. in the rate of discount after any long period of pressure is an inevitable sentence of destruction, and it is usually at the end of the year that such cases are developed. But as regards the broad trade of the empire, it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. Month by month our commercial payments increase in magnitude, and yet are met with a punctuality never surpassed, and all the leading bankers will testify that, thus far, *there is an absence even of those premonitory symptoms which invariably warn them of the possibility of a coming struggle long before the community at large have became awakened to it.* Hence the belief may be confidently indulged that, although, with our universally diffused transactions, we must necessarily participate in every shock that occurs elsewhere—and there never was a time when prudence was more essential—our commercial prosperity, notwithstanding the Sepoy mutiny, is destined still to continue a marvel to the world.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 8.

Clouds are gathering rapidly on the financial horizon. It is but too evident that the value of money has touched its lowest point for the present year, and that we are on the eve of an unfavorable change. With the single exception of Paris, where the Council of the Bank of France consider themselves justified in increasing their loans upon Government and Railway securities, there are strong symptoms of monetary disturbance nearly all over the Continent. These symptoms began to manifest themselves in a decided form two or three weeks ago, and have during the last few days made rapid progress. The movement is especially observable in Germany, which is still suffering from the consequences of a too free indulgence in the excitement of joint-stock enterprise. During the last two or three years the mania for new undertakings has chiefly taken the direction of Railways and Banks, the latter being mostly of a very speculative character. The mass of new Railway projects has been so extravagantly out of proportion to the means at command that the seeds of prolonged difficulty have been sown; and there is every probability that the undue absorption of capital will keep the rates of discount at an unusually high point for a considerable time to come. The feature of the case, however, which demands immediate attention is the repetition of the adverse continental movement which took place about this season in the years 1855 and 1856. In all the German markets the value of money has risen considerably this week. At Berlin the rate of discount is now 6½ P cent.; at Hamburg, 7 P cent.; and at Frankfort, 6½ cent. There can be little doubt that a corresponding movement will be rendered necessary in the other foreign cities, including Amsterdam, where the rate stands already at 5 P cent.—an unusually high quotation for that place. Nor is it likely that the French will escape the influence, for the Bank of France has found difficulty in keeping up its stock of bullion, even by artificial means, and the difficulty must be increased when the rest of the Continent offer higher terms for capital.

In the Autumn of 1855 and 1856 a similar movement on the Continent caused the Bank of England to raise the rate of discount to 6 P cent. and upwards. We see no reason to doubt that this result will be again witnessed here; and immediately—for although some of the discouraging features which were presented at the two periods referred to are now happily absent, the aspect of affairs is in other respects decidedly complicated. It is evident that the Indian war is at length affecting our money market, especially through the increased and profitable demand for funds for State purposes. Government may obtain as long as 500*l.* per week from pressing the East India Company to agree to the raising of a public loan, but precisely the same effect is produced upon the money market by the agreement entered into by the Bank of England to furnish the East India Company at once with a million sterling upon the security of India Bonds. Under these circumstances it is the opinion that a loan in the open market to the amount mentioned, would have exercised in reality a far less disturbing influence. For a public loan tends to draw money from a variety of sources, whilst, by borrowing direct from the Bank, the East India Company at once trench to a serious extent upon the fund available for general commercial purposes, and this contributes in an important degree to a rise in the rate of discount. There is room to suspect that the East India Company are particularly anxious to avoid, if possible, the necessity of calling upon the British Government for financial assistance. The real motives of this reluctance are obvious: if the British Government place the purse-strings of the nation at the disposal of the Indian authorities, proposals for a radical change in the system of Indian Administration will probably accompany the boon.

But, in addition to the elements of disturbance involved in the rise in the value of money on the Continent, and in the demand for capital to defray the expenditure incidental to the Indian war, the extending monetary panic in the United States is sufficient of itself to prejudice our own financial position. Instead of our receiving gold from America, as we have been accustomed to do for years past, it is becoming a question whether gold will not be remitted from this side, for the fall in the exchange is so considerable as almost to allow of the operation. It is obvious that at the present time, when "prime" commercial paper cannot be discounted in New-York below 18 to 24 P cent. per annum, and when there is actually a premium on specie in some of the western cities, *every exertion will be made by American houses to postpone the payment of their debts to this country, and to attract capital. English firms will likewise avail themselves of the opportunity to employ money in the American markets at such extraordinarily high rates. At the same time imports of British goods will be greatly checked, and shipments of American produce stimulated—if necessary, at reduced prices.* As a considerable amount of American railway and other securities are also being absorbed by English investors, at the depreciated quotations, *it will be only prudent to look for a prolonged depression of the exchange between America and England.* At Philadelphia and Baltimore nearly the whole of the Banks have stopped payment, and the greatest anxiety prevails at Boston and many other cities. Considering the vast mass of paper money which has so long been kept afloat by the American banks, especially those in the Western States, and considering, too, the sacrifices that will be imposed at this crisis upon railway companies which are hampered with "floating debts," we cannot help fearing that, as the panic has extended so far, its subsidence will be very gradual. Money may thus be expected to command an unusually high value in America for some time to come. Already the increased demand for capital from so many quarters is severely affecting the position of the Bank of England, which is understood to have been subjected last week to an extraordinary drain. That the Bank will raise the rate of discount to 6 P cent. this day we fully expect. We are no alarmists, but do not feel by any means assured that the advance in the value of money will be arrested at that point. The commercial public, however, have had practical proof of late years that high rates of discount are not incompatible with commercial activity and prosperity, and they will doubtless derive confidence from the recollection.

From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 10.

On Tuesday evening, we had to report a rather stronger market, at least in yarns, which appeared to have recovered from the unfavorable bias they had previously shown. A marked and sudden change for the worse in the general tone of feeling has, however, come over us within these two days. There are several causes for this. The gravity of the monetary panic in the United States is such, from the latest advices, to be greater than it was imagined to be; and its possible effect, in different ways, on this side of the Atlantic, influences nearly every man's views and actions at once. These advices have necessarily added to the caution engendered among the London discount houses by the state of things in India; and this greater caution has shown itself in the advanced rate of interest, and in a somewhat greater alacrity as to credit. Rumors of failures have ensued, as is always the case under such circumstances. There had been blame a week ago about certain firms in Glasgow; and, yesterday, and to-day, two of those firms, one with a branch here, and both owing very large amounts, have been openly spoken of as stopped by their northern bankers. As the mischief resulting from such failures could not but be very serious, the apprehension of it has contributed, with the circumstances above referred to, very decidedly to check the tendency which was manifesting itself, particularly in yarns, to an increase of demand. All buyers, home and foreign, have suddenly reverted to something more than the cautiousness which characterizes them a fortnight back. The sellers of goods have not been so flat for many months. They do not, however, quote any giving way in prices. The alteration in yarns is more striking than in goods, because, while their previous dullness had not been equal, they were on Tuesday showing greater signs of revival. However, little as there is doing in this department, prices remain firm. Spinners in general are well off for orders, and, right or wrong, they are strongly impressed with the conviction that this monetary crisis in America will not materially, if at all, tend to lower the price of cotton; they are, therefore, not found pressing to sell, or inclined to modify their terms. There is, too, among all classes, much confidence, not only in the soundness of our own commercial condition, but in that of most other countries—a confidence springing from the progress of industry, and from the abundant fruits which the earth has everywhere been pouring into the lap of society. It is seen, in fact, that the collapse which shakes America is that of prodigiously inflated railway and other securities.

From the London Correspondent Manchester Guardian.

The Bank of France returns for the week ending yesterday, the 8th instant, prove extremely unfavorable; as, notwithstanding the purchases of gold by it during the month in which the returns are made up, the bullion unexpectedly shows a falling off of no less than £600,000; a result the reverse of what we looked for, and which is very unfavorable; particularly so at the present moment, as it not only destroys the hope that these purchases would cease, but indicates their continuance, a matter of especial interest just now, when we are suffering from a heavy drain of money, both paper and metallic, and the rate of discount is rising. The Bank has also largely increased its discount, which evinces the increased demand for money for commercial purposes in Paris.

The course adopted yesterday by the Bank of England has been warmly discussed, and the prospects before us for the remainder of the year have likewise claimed an attentive share of consideration. The deductions drawn from the present tendency of money here and on the continent, with the panic and consequent difficulties of traders in the United States, are generally of a gloomy character, but there are many who consider that the worst has past. In support of this view the opinions of local journals of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York are cited.

The accounts to hand from the United States are considered very unfavorable, and will, it is thought, lead to shipments of gold from hence; but it must be remembered that there is a large balance of trade with America in our favor, upon which we can draw, so long as mercantile credit remains sound, whilst the circumstances which have induced the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore to suspend payment must not be exaggerated. They have done so as a measure of precaution, rather than as an act of necessity—a distinction this of considerable moment to the future progress of affairs, which are quite bad enough, without being made worse by inflammatory or exaggerated representations.

From the Liverpool European Times, Oct. 10.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to six per cent., and the opinion of many, whose judgment and experience are large, is, that money has reached the minimum point during the present year. This is an almost unprecedented event after a harvest of unexampled prosperity, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized globe. Nevertheless, there are signs distinctly marked on the commercial horizon which leave little or no doubt about the fact we have indicated. On the continent, and more especially in the German markets, the value of money is in excess of our own, at all notable, according to some, to an excess of railway speculation, and the absorption of large masses of capital in very questionable undertakings. At Berlin, for example, the rate of discount is six-and-a-half per cent.; at Hamburg, seven per cent.; at Frankfort, six per cent., and at Amsterdam, five per cent., which is an unusually high quotation for the last-named place. The Bank of France cannot but feel this influence, and, in fact, has already felt it, as may be seen in the difficulty which it has found in keeping up its stock of bullion—the inevitable consequence of the disruption of the equilibrium elsewhere.

Whilst this is the condition of things on the Continent, our own position is rendered additionally critical by the aspect of affairs in India, and by the commercial tornado which is now sweeping over the United States. In the last-named country the low state of the Exchanges is such that, instead of sending us gold, as heretofore, we may probably have to reverse the operation, and in this position of matters the payment of debts due from American merchants will be postponed to as remote a time as possible. Add to these discouraging features another which agitates the money market on this side of the Atlantic—a loan for India—and we have all the elements of commercial embarrassment in operation at one and the same time. Already the Bank of England has agreed to advance the East India Company a million of money upon the security of its bonds; but this is notoriously insufficient, except for immediate wants, while there exists a moral certainty that the East India Company will have to appeal to the British Government for assistance. The Indian authorities are anxious to delay this, if possible, until the last moment, in order to avoid, if possible, that change in the system of Indian administration which might be required for the concession of the boon, but the calls necessary to meet all outstanding engagements raise the rate of discount, and this hamper too legitimate operations to be tolerated.

An opinion prevails that another source of temporary embarrassment will be found in the readiness with which English merchants will employ their capital in the American markets at the present tempting rates. This course, it is alleged, will check the imports of British goods and stimulate the shipment of American produce—a natural consequence, supposing the temptation to be extensively indulged in. The low state of the exchanges between this country and the United States will probably continue as long as the American securities are absorbed by British capital at the depreciated prices. It is evident that money must command a high value on the western shores of the Atlantic for a considerable time yet. The Bank of England, under the circumstances we have indicated, is beginning to feel the drain, and the "screw" will be used in the emergency as just the feelings and the interests of the Bank parlor may indicate. Perhaps, before another year has elapsed the present anomalous position of the Bank in reference to the Government and the nation may be modified in a way which will promote the interests of commerce, and arrest those unreasonable convulsions.

The Indian Mutinies.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS BY PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

From the London Papers.

Among the passengers by the *Indus*, which arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst., was Lieut. CHAPMAN, who was shot by the mutineers at Benares. A bullet went right through his cheek and carried away part of the roof of his mouth; his speech is scarcely intelligible. He is quite a youth, not above 19 years of age. Another of the passengers is Capt. MONTAGUE, with his wife; he belonged to the irregulars, and was in command of a company of Sikhs; he is injured in the shoulder and side. He belonged to Gen. HAVELOCK's army, and fought on the march to Cawnpore. He lost his two children through want and exposure while coming down the Ganges from Allahabad. He knew NENA SAHIB, and was present at a ball given by him at Cawnpore about a month before the mutiny broke out. It was the most magnificent ball ever given at Cawnpore; all the English were present, most of whom were afterwards mercilessly slaughtered by the scoundrel. Capt. MONTAGUE and his wife left Cawnpore before it was captured by the mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man that escaped the massacre of Cawnpore, has gone raving mad. This is an officer, a Mr. BROWN, who, after he had got away, suffered great hardships, and lay hidden in a nullah, without food during three days and nights. A Miss GOLDIE, a very beautiful young lady, was taken by NENA SAHIB to his harem, and is believed to be alive now. A lady named COLLETT came home in the *Indus*, who escaped from Allahabad; she was one of those who got into the fort at that place for safety. Many of the ladies who have come home in the *Indus* have their husbands now before Delhi, and scarcely expect to see them again.

When the passengers in the *Indus* left Calcutta only 3,000 troops had arrived since the outbreak.

Unless Capt. PEEL makes his way up the river very quickly, and before the rains cease, it is scarcely believed that he will get his guns up to Delhi; but if he cannot carry his guns beyond Allahabad, he will, it is expected, push on to Delhi without them. Should the water carriage fail, it would be extremely difficult, on account of the badness of the roads, to convey such heavy guns (one of them an 84-pounder) to Delhi by land.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it is considered doubtful whether Sir J. OUTRAM will be successful in passing up the Gogra. The river is lined with forts, well manned with mutineers. OUTRAM's advance, however, up the Gogra will, it is hoped, draw off the mutineers from HAVELOCK, and enable him, probably, to escape from the dilemma in which he is placed.

No fear is entertained but that the Sikhs will prove true to the English in fighting against the Mahomedans and Hindoos; but unless troops arrive out soon in India, the Sikhs may, after they put down the Sepoys, turn against the English.

NENA SAHIB has resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body-guard who are engaged to deprive him of life should he be likely to be taken by the English.

It is believed by many persons at Calcutta that as soon as the English troops arrive out in India the mutiny will suddenly cease. The Sepoys will bury the money and treasure they have obtained, and lay down their arms. They are in the utmost terror of the English soldiers.

Lucknow, it is feared, will fall before assistance can come to it.

There were many English at Calcutta when the *Indus* left that port, who had had perilous escapes from the Upper Provinces, and who are expected to arrive at Southampton by the next India mail packet. A lady is at Calcutta who has had her ears cut off by the mutineers. One of the lady passengers on board the *Indus* says that before she escaped a soldier's wife came to her one day and told her with the utmost glee that she had killed a Sepoy; and this turned out to be true—the poor woman had actually rushed upon a Sepoy, pinioned him, and taken his life. Such is the fierceness and stern resolution which the hideous atrocities of the Bengal mutineers generated in the breast of a woman.

The China War.

REFUSAL OF THE EMPEROR TO ACCEPT PEACE—THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE—YEH'S PROCLAMATION.

From the Paris Pays.

We have received letters from China to the 11th August. At that date no reply had been returned to the demand made on the Chinese government by M. DE BOURBELON, the French *chargé d'affaires*, through the Viceroy of Canton. This demand, it is said, claimed satisfaction for different infractions of existing conventions, and more especially for the murder of the Abbé CHAPDELAINE, a French missionary, who was put to death in spite of the stipulations of the treaty of Whampoa. On the return of Lord ELGIN from Calcutta, and the arrival of Baron GROS, a conference would be held between the admirals and the two ambassadors, and future operations decided on.

From the European Times.

Our dispute with China is by no means settled, for it is said that during the last few days the French Government has received an announcement *to the effect that the Court of Pekin will not accede to a pacific arrangement.* This had led to a belief in Paris that operations against China will be commenced when Baron GROS has arrived out, for France, it is needless to say, has a little affair to settle in China on her own account, touching the murder of certain of her own missionaries, and other matters sufficient to "let slip the dogs of war." A strange story has found currency during the last few days, in connection with the joint action of the French and English forces in the Chinese waters. We quote the leading Ministerial journal. "Lord ELGIN took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective cooperation. When the French Admiral opened the letter, he found that it charged him peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, which would not be till near this present month. October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that, when the French Plenipotentiary comes at last, he may wish to consider a while what is best to be done. It is, also, not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is, that hostile operations, *and even an armed negotiation—the only negotiation that can lead to anything—are adjourned sine die.*" From this it would appear that, if the Indian revolt had not diverted our troops from thence, we would have had to commence operations without the aid of our rivals, and that now our French ally must commence operations without us. This explanation also accounts for the visit of Lord ELGIN, first to China, and then to India, and his return again to China. The communication of which Lord ELGIN was the unconscious bearer seems to have been a very ingenious one. The notorious YEH, it seems, when Lord ELGIN departed for Calcutta, issued a proclamation in the usual bombastic style of the Chinese, to the effect that the barbarians had been frightened away by the imperial army, which was then as "numerous as the countless leaves of the forest."

Loss of a Russian Line-of-Battle Ship with Eight Hundred and Thirteen Souls.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* of the 1st inst. contains the following account, communicated by order of the Minister of Marine, of the recent loss of a ship of the line, the *Lefort*:

It has pleased Providence I should participate in one of the greatest disasters that can happen at sea, and to make me a witness of the instantaneous and inexplicable loss of one of the vessels in my fleet. A few minutes have sufficed for a beautiful ship of the line, thoroughly seaworthy, to be engulphed by the waves during a tempestuous night. Not a cry of distress reached us from the scene of disaster, although we were but four cables' length distant to windward. No one survives to explain to us the cause of this unparalleled catastrophe. On the 28th August, (Sept. 9,) four ships of the line, the *Empress Alexandra*, the *Vladimir*, the *Lefort* of 81 guns, and the *Pamiat Asova*, of 74 guns, which were in the port of Revel, received orders to arm and return to Cronstadt. Ten days afterwards the *Pamiat Asove* quitted the roads, towed by a steam frigate. The other three vessels were ready to sail two days later; they had water and provisions for a month, and their stowage was the same as at the end of their cruise in the preceding year. The *Lefort* was thoroughly repaired at Cronstadt in 1852. I had received instructions to profit by the favorable weather to set sail, without waiting for the steam tugs. On the 9th (21st) September I got underweigh with beautiful weather and a favorable breeze from S.S.W., the barometer marking 29·79 English. A little later the wind freshened, and abreast of the island of Rethskar we were obliged to take in two reefs in the topsails. At 8½ P. M., after passing the island of Hogland, the fleet was making more than eleven knots. The wind increasing, I ordered a third, and then a fourth reef to be taken in. The barometer being at 29·15 and the weather foggy, we kept as close as possible to the wind, endeavoring to keep our course by short tacks, until morning. Each time I gave the signal for the manœuvre. At half-past eleven the wind shifted to the west, at midnight to the N. W., and at four o'clock to the north, with squalls and snow. At daybreak we were near the island of Great Tuters. The fleet was on the starboard tack, the *Empress Alexandra* a little to the windward, and the *Vladimir* in the wake of the *Lefort*, with four reefs in her topsails. At a distance of five miles from Tuters we tacked. During our manœuvre the *Lefort* appeared to us [illegible] winding to tack. Suddenly a violent squall struck her on her side. Though her sails were set [illegible] she heeled over so much to larboard that we reflected her masts would go; but she continued gradually to heel over till she foundered in the short time that the *Vladimir* took to tack. The keel of the *Lefort* appeared once and was then swallowed up in the waves. Exclusive of the commander and 12 officers, the vessel had on board 743 seamen, 53 women, and 17 children; all perished. This disaster took place on the 11th (23d) September, at 7:23 A. M., at 5½ miles to the N. N. E. of the island of Great Tuters, at a depth of 30 fathoms. After this unparalleled catastrophe, the wind continuing to increase, we brailed up the fore-top-sails and topgallant sails, and afterwards the main-topsails, and decided to anchor at a depth of 31 fathoms, letting out all the capable of two anchors. Fifty-three hours afterwards the wind calmed, and the steamers arriving in the meantime, towed us to Cronstadt.

Signed by the Rear-admiral, NORDMAN I.

Political.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR RECORDER.—The Republican County Convention met last night at Stuyvesant Institute for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Recorder in place of Edgar Ketchum, who has declined. Alexander Spaulding was nominated with a few scattering votes against him. On motion the choice was made unanimous. Mr. Spaulding is the fusion candidate of the Republican and American Parties.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.—There was a large gathering of the Democrats of the Sixth Aldermanic District, comprising the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, at Corkonan's Hibernian Hall, last evening, in response to a call to secure Democratic officers for the District. The call did not very clearly define the object of the meeting, nevertheless it seemed to be perfectly well understood by those who were present. There are many Democrats in the District who are not satisfied with the plan of Committee organization acted upon and recommended by the leading men of Tammany, and they propose organizing their several Ward Committees in accordance with their own notions of the fitness of the men desiring to hold office. The meeting was presided over by Moses D. Gale and the proceedings were as harmonious as usual. Other meetings are to be held for further discussion and to complete the party organization of the District.

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATIONS.—The Democratic Naturalization Committee that has been in session daily in Tammany Hall for some time past, under the superintendence and direction of Nicholas Seagrist, wound up business yesterday afternoon—yesterday being the last day on which voters for the election in November could be naturalized. There was quite a crowd of applicants during the day, but the average during the session was not equal to that of former years. Not more than three thousand have received their "cards" from Tammany this year, while on former occasions, five thousand was not considered an extraordinary number.

☞ The statement that Mr. JACOB STONE was found guilty of petit larceny, on Thursday, was incorrect. He was the party injured and not the offender.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Employment for the Workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Central American Affairs—Expected Failure of Walker.

The New-York Post-Office Site—The Sumner Court-Martial—Diminished Treasury Receipts—The Naval Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

Hon. J. B. HASKIN called on Secretary TOUCEY today, at the request of the mechanics employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to urge the importance of affording work this Winter for the fifteen hundred operatives there. As the work on the *Savannah* is nearly completed, there has been much solicitude lest all will be discharged. The Secretary promises immediately to appoint a board to report on the propriety of altering her into a propeller, and refitting her entire. No doubt the work will be ordered, and so furnish abundant employment. Secretary TOUCEY manifests a commendable desire to furnish all possible employment this Winter to the mechanics.

The President is determined to foil the various speculative enterprises connected with the New-York Post-Office site. He said to-day that the present appropriation of half a million must purchase the site and put up the building, and that he will not consent to call for a deficiency appropriation for the work.

Gov. WALKER has written requesting the President to keep the troops in Kansas all winter. The subject is under consideration in the Cabinet.

The whole amount of Treasury receipts during the last week was *only four hundred thousand dollars.*

The proposition to receive YRISSARI and recognize the Government of Nicaragua is again under consideration, but there is no certainty relative to the result.

Gen. WALKER's friends, here, now say that his present expedition must fail. Having quite openly organized an "armed expedition" to leave our shores, he has rendered it necessary for the President to interfere for its suppression. Had he followed the course marked out by Gen. CASS' letter, sustaining the right of expatriation, he would have simply let it be known that recruits were wanted outside the limits of the United States, and would have avoided any and every effort either to organize them here, or to take any steps to recruit them within United States territory. In that event our Government would not have molested him. But he has brought himself clearly within the scope of the neutrality laws, and then talked his plans so openly through the Press, that however much the Administration may desire to see Central America regenerated, self respect, duty to other nations, and the oath of the Executive to support and enforce the laws, make it obligatory upon the President to intercept the filibuster expedition if possible, when it attempts to leave our shores. While there can be no doubt of Mr. BUCHANAN's sympathy with WALKER's cause, it must not be supposed that he is prepared to see him ride rough-shod over United States law to accomplish his ends.

But, if it be true that WALKER's plans are foiled by imprudence, or want of funds, what are his agents doing here at this time? That they are here any man may see, and it is not difficult to trace their influence in official quarters. If I were to express my own opinion, based on the evidences of facts and circumstances, I should reject the rumors of failure. My own impression is, that WALKER had obtained all the funds he deemed essential to success, before the present crisis commenced; and I do *not* believe that the steamer *Fulton*, now cruising after filibusters, will ever find them, even though WALKER's 3,000 men should cross her track. Many of the rumors of failure, I am confident, are set afloat merely in order to distract attention; and if the next fortnight brings us news of a successful descent upon Costa Rica, you need not be in the least surprised.

Some gentlemen attached to the military service take exception to my paragraph characterizing the order to Major DEAS, to inspect Col. SUMNER's Cavalry Regiment, as an outrage. They hold that the inspecting officer, no matter what his rank, represents the commanding General, and that it is therefore no ground of complaint that his superior officer is inspected by him. There evidently is a division of opinion upon this point. At the same time it seems to be generally understood that there was something in the relations existing between General SMITH and Colonel SUMNER, which gave significance to the order with which Major DEAS was charged, and made it appear to cover a design to annoy the Colonel. It is also stated that while the Regulations do not specifically *require* the presence of an officer on the ground during the inspection of his Regiment by his inferior in rank, it is usual for him to be present, and his absence is naturally looked upon as evincing an absence of due interest in the welfare of his command.

The difficulty between SUMNER and DEAS commenced several months ago. SUMNER was, physically, "on the ground" during the inspection of his regiment, but was at one side, and did not participate in the inspection; and the question of veracity pending between the two gentlemen seems to depend entirely upon the significance of the words which I have placed in inverted commas—SUMNER insisting that he was "on the ground," and DEAS that he was *not*—one meaning that he was "present" by being within call, and the other that he was *not* present, in the technical sense, involving participation in the duties of the occasion. So this terrible flame which has been nursed and fanned most persistently for months, will be seen to resolve itself at last into a hair-splitting controversy upon an interpretation of etiquette. No wonder Gen. SCOTT refused to entertain the charges.

Another point in this affair attracts attention among military men. General SMITH has not been West for months, but in Philadelphia or its neighborhood, in ill health. He has accordingly been commanding his department while outside of it—a thing not usual in the service; and the order for the court-martial in Colonel SUMNER's case, therefore, proceeds from an officer not at his post, and consequently not personally familiar with the circumstances out of which difficulty has arisen. It is usual when an officer is too ill to command his department in person, that the duty falls to the next in command. The rule in this case would devolve the command on Gen. HANEY, whose ability is not questioned.

The Administration must be flattered by the announcement "from Washington" made by one of your cotemporaries, that in consequence of the rapid depletion of the Treasury, it has been determined henceforth to administer the Government with the most rigid economy. In the midst of commercial wreck and ruin, there is consolation in the reflection that so much good is to grow out of the evil—that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, on beginning to see the bare floor of the Treasury vault, are made to understand the importance of honesty and conscientiousness in the discharge of their duty. So great a public blessing will be considered cheap at half the price. I confess for one that I had been laboring under the delusion that the Administration was doing its best all along to spend no more money than an economical administration of the Government required.

Seriously, be assured there is not the slightest probability of any reduction of the Army or Navy. The latter, already, is far too small to protect our commerce, and the four new steam sloops-of-war will soon be put under weigh in the dock-yards. Instead of reducing the force, there are more vessels in commission to-day than there were a year ago, and the number is to be increased as soon as the orders to that end can be carried out. The Army, as everybody knows, is so utterly insufficient for the protection of our frontier, that it is found necessary, continually, to keep troops in motion in order to afford their aid at the varying points of greatest necessity. So sailors and soldiers need not avoid the recruiting offices, under the supposition that the hard times have cut them out of that source of relief. On the public works, however, whenever the expenditures can be diminished or suspended temporarily, without public injury, as, for instance, in the case of fortifications not imminently necessary, it will be done; and so new work, such as the construction of Custom-Houses, court-houses, &c., will be commenced at present.

The suspension of specie payments don't seem to care money matters here much. Seven per cent. is asked for the specie on District bank notes, and I succeeded to-day in getting, as a favor, four dollars and fifty cents change for a five dollar note on a solvent Virginia Bank.

The clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office have been talking of getting up a testimonial for presentation to their late Chief, Mr. PHILLIPS; but as that gentleman was rotated out of office after a pretty hard fight, and is understood not to be on very amiable personal [illegible] with the powers that be, the clerks have been led to pause for the inquiry whether any extra-official intercourse with him, of the character proposed, would not involve an implied censure of the Administration. Mr. PHILLIPS should caution his friends against anything so imprudent, for the approaching Winter will be a hard one for the unemployed.

The Naval Courts have the same cases on as yesterday.

On the recent trial of Lieut. RIELL, before the Naval Courts sitting here, the only shadow of evidence against his professional character was that of a witness who swore that he was in the habit of altering the "time-keeper" in order to shirk watch duty, at a time when Lieut. RIELL was *not* a watch officer. Commodore READ thus gives a quietus to the imputation in a letter addressed to Lieut. RIELL:

"In your letter, received this day, dated the 15th inst., you ask me if it had ever come to my knowledge or remained on my memory that you were in the habit (when attached to the frigate United States) of altering the *time-keeper* in order to shirk duty from keeping watch." In reply to this question, I can conscientiously say that *no such report was ever made to me*; and that from my knowledge of your character and the circumstance of your being excused from keeping watch, *it is not at all probable that you were guilty of such practice, neither do I believe you capable of it.*"

The Washington Art-Association are making arrangements for their second annual exhibition in this city, to open on the 15th December next. Owners of works of art throughout the Union are invited to contribute. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The President, hearing that Ex-President PIERCE contemplates visiting Madeira for the benefit of his wife's health, this morning, through the Secretary of the Navy, tendered him a passage in the steamer *Powhattan*, which is on the eve of leaving for the East Indies, touching at Madeira.

A letter has been

AGRICULTURE.

Edward Everett's Address at Buffalo.

Delivered Before the New-York State Agricultural Society, Oct. 9, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR KING, PRESIDENT FILLMORE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The surpassingly beautiful spot where we are assembled this day is one of no ordinary interest. We are met in full view of the outlet of one of the most considerable of those inland seas which form so marked a feature in the geography of our continent. We can almost hear the roar of its waters as they plunge, at yonder world-renowned cataract, to the lower level of the sister lake. The prosperous city under whose immediate auspices we are assembled has, within the experience of living men, grown up from a small village on the skirts of an Indian reservation, to be the busy mart of a vast inland trade. Behind us, uniting, in what may truly be called the bonds of holy matrimony, the waters of the mighty lakes with the waters of the mighty ocean, endring monument of one of the most honored sons of New-York, stretches far to the east that noble canal, which alone, perhaps, among the works of its class, has sustained itself in the competition with the railroad and the locomotive. In front of us spread out the fertile domains of a friendly neighboring power, the home of a kindred race, separated from us but by a narrow stream; a region to which we have closely grappled with hooks of steel, or at least with hooks of railroad iron, and tha still stronger bonds of a mutually beneficial commercial reciprocity. We have come together, on this interesting spot, at the invitation of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to hold the farmer's autumnal holiday. From the remotest quarters of the Empire State and her sister Republics the railroads which have thrown their vast network over the country have afforded a ready conveyance to multitudes. Other multitudes have descended your magnificent lake, in those unparalleled steamers, which, with scarce an interval of time, have taken the place of the bark canoe that skimmed its surface at the beginning of the century. Others from the adjacent province have crossed that noble suspension bridge, a wonder of engineering skill. In behalf of the respectable association in whose name I have the honor to speak, on this spot from which the simple children of the forest have not yet fully disappeared, from whatever quarter, by whatever conveyance you have assembled, I bid you welcome. Friends, fellow-citizens, welcome! The woods have put on their gorgeous robes of many colors to receive you; the vaporous atmosphere has for this day hung up its misty veil, to shield you from the too fervid sun; the sparkling waters of Niagara River bid you "HAIL AND FAREWELL," as they hurry downward to their great agony; and Autumn spreads before you the rustic hospitality of her harveat home.

There is a temptation, when men assemble on occasions of this kind, to exaggerate the importance of the pursuit in which they are engaged, in comparison with the other callings of life. When farmers, or merchants, or manufacturers, or teachers, or professional men, come together to celebrate an anniversary, or an important event, or to do honor to some distinguished individual, it is almost a matter of course that their particular occupation or profession should be represented by those on whom the duty of speakiog for their associates devolves as the most important profession or calling. No great harm is done by these rhetorical exaggerations, which, in the long run, must correct each other; and which, if they have the effect of making men more content with their own pursuit, are not very pernicious, even if they remain uncorrected.

Although these claims which men set up, each for the paramount importance of his own occupation, cannot of course be all well-founded, it may be maintained that each of the great pursuits of life is indispensable to the prosperity of all the rest. Without agriculture and manufactures, the merchant would have nothing to transport or exchange. Without commerce, the farmer and tha manufacturer would be confined to a barter trade, in a limited home circle of demand and supply. In this respect, all the great pursuits of life in a civilized community may be deemed of equal importance, because they have each and all for their object to supply some one of the great wanta of our nature; because each is necessary, to aome extent at least, to the prosperity of every other; and because they are all brought by tha natural sympathies of our being into a harmonious system, and form that noble and beautiful whole which we call civilized society.

But, without derogating from the importance of any of the other pursuits and occupations, we may safely, I think, claim for agriculture in aome respects a certain precedence before them all. It has been said to be the great and final object of government to get twelve impartial and intelligent men into the jury-box; by which, of course, is meant that the administration of equal justice between man and man is the primary object of civilized and social life. But the teacher, secular or spiritual, might plausibly urge that it is of prior importance that the community should have the elements, at least, of mental and moral culture, and be taught the obligationa of an oath, before any twelve of its members should take part in the administration of justice. The physician might contend that health is of greater importance than the trial by jury; and with greater reason it might be claimed for agriculture that it supplies the first want of our nature; the daily call of the great family of man for his daily bread—the call that must be answered before the work of life, high or low, can begin. Plaintiff and defendant, judge and jury, must break their fast before they meet in court; and, if the word of a witty poet can be taken, certain very important consequences sometimes happen to culprits, in order that jurymen may get to their dinners.

Bnt, to speak in a more fitting and serious strain, I must confess that there haa always aeemed to me something approaching the sublime in this view of agriculture, which (such is the effect of familiarity) doea not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted, that we live hy a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches made, if such a thing were possible, to go without winding up, in virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills, which is indeed in other respects true. But it is not less true that onr existence, as indlviduals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by agriculture; and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, atriving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindred and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth, by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence at once ten days' aupply of eight or ten articles, auch as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the braad-fruit, with a half-dozen others which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monnments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages; but our own frames—the stout limbs, the skillful hands that build the houses and set up the monuments and plant the trees have to be built up, recreated, every day: and this must be done from the fruits of the earth gathered by Agriculture. Everything else is luxury, convenience, comfort—food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the austenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than Agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural prodnce raised in excess of the total demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman, who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, raflect, when he gathers his little flock about him to partake ths morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellow-men have awakened from sleep that morning craving their daily bread with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a superior power, they could be gathered together at the same hour for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables feaching all round the globe where it is broadeat, seated side by side, and allowing eighteen inches to each individual; and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil—the lower animals—is to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon Agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which feeds them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce; and finally, let him add in imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast the various articles which are furnished directly or indirectly from the soil for building materials, furniture, clothing and fuel.

The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of agriculture, considered as the steward—the commissary—charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race and the subject animals for their daily bread; a want so inperative and uncompromising, that death in its most agonizing form is the penalty of a failure in the supply.

But although agriculture is clothed with an importance which reats upon the primitive constitution of our nature, it is very far from being the simple concern we are apt to think it. On the contrary, there is no pursuit in life which not only admits, but requires, for its full development, more of the resources of scienca and art,—none which would better repay the pains bestowed upon an appropriate education. There is, I believe, no exaggeration in stating that as great an amount and variety of scientific, physical, and mechanical knowledge is required for the most successful conduct of the various operations of husbandry, as for any of the arts, trades, or professiona. I conceive, therefore, that the Legislature and the citizens of the great State over which yon, Sir, (Governor KING,) so worthily preside, have acted most wisely in making provision for the establishment of an institution expressly for agricultural education. There is a demand for systamatic scientific instruction, from the very first steps we take, not in the play-farming of gentlemen of leisure, but in the pursuit of husbandry as the serious husiness of life.

In the first place, the earth which is to be cultivated, instead of being either a unlform or a homogeneous mass, is mada up of a variety of materials, differing in different places, and possessing different chemical and agricultural propertles and qualities. A few of these elements, and especially clay, lime and sand, predominate, usually intermixed to some extent by nature, and capable of being so mingled and treated by art, as to produce a vastly increased fertility. The late Lord LEICESTER in England, better known as Mr. COKE, first carried out this idea on a large scale, and more than doubled the productive value o. his great estates in Norfolk by claying his light soils. To conduct operations of this kind, some knowledge of geology, mineralogy and chemistry, is required. The enrichment of the earth by decaying animal and vegetable substances is the most familiar operation perhaps in husbandry; but it is only since its scientific principles have been explored by DAVY and LIEBIG, that the great practical improvements in this branch of agriculture have taken place. It is true that the almost boundless natural fertility of the soil supersedes for the present, in some parts of our country, the importance of artificial enrichment. I inquired last Spring of a friend living in a region of this kind, on the banks of the Ohio, how they contrived to *get rid* of the accumulation of the farm-yard (a strange question it will seem to farmers in this part of the world,) and he answered, "By carting it down to the river's side, and emptying it into the stream." In another portion of the western country, where I had seen hemp growing vigorously about thirty years ago, I found that wheat was now the prevailing crop. I was informed that the land was originally so rich as to be adapted only for hemp, but had now become poor enough for wheat.

These, however, are not instances of a permanent and normal condition of things. In the greater part of the Union, especially in those portions which have been for some time under cultivation, the annual exhaustion must be restored by the annual renovation of the soil. To accomplish this object, of late years every branch of science, every resource of the laboratory, every kingdom of nature, has been placed under contribution. Battle-fields have been dug over for the bones of their victims; geology has furnished lime, gypsum and mari; commerce has explored the remotest seas for guano, and has called loudly on diplomacy to assist her efforts; chemistry has been tasked for the production of compounds, which, in the progress of science, may supersede those of animal or vegetable origin which are prepared hy nature. The nutritive principles developed by decaying animal and vegetable organizations are universally diffused throughout the material world, and the problem to be solved is to produce them artificially on a large scale, cheap enough for general use. In the mean time, the most simple and familiar processea of enrichment, with the aid of mechanical power and a moderate application of capital, are producing the most astonishing results. The success which has attended Mr. MECHI'S operations in England is familiar to us all. By the application of natural fertilizing liquids, sprinkled by a steam eogine over his fields, they have been made to produce, it is said, seven annual crops of heavy grass.

Simple water is one of the most effectual fertilizers, and in some countries irrigation, carried on with no moderate degree of hydraulic skill, is the basis of their husbandry. While walking, on one occasion, with the late Lord ASHBURTON, in his delightful grounds in Hampshire, just before he departed on his special mission to this country, In one of the intervals of our earnest conference on the North-eastern Boundary, he told me that he had expended ten thousand pounds sterling in conducting round his fields the waters of the little river—the Itchen, I think—that flows through the property, and that it was money well laid out. Pardon me the digression of a moment to say that I could not but honor the disinterested patriotism which led this kind-hearted, upright and intelligent man, at an advanced age (with nothing on earth to gain or desire, and with everything of reputation to risk), to leave the earthly paradise in which I saw him, and to cross the Atlantic in the winter, in a sailing vessel (his voyage was of fifty-one days), to do his part in adjusting a controversy which had seriously menaced the peace of the two countries. The famous water-meadows of the Duke of Portland, at Clipstone, have baen often described, where the same operation has been performed on a still more extensive scale. Mr. COLMAN'S interesting volumes on European agriculture contain accounts of other works of this kind, but I confine myself to those which have fallen under my own observation.

Nor are these the only operations in which agriculture calls for the aid of well-instructed skill. That moisture, which in moderation is the great vehicle of vegetable nourishment, may exist in excess. Vast tracts of land are lost to husbandry in this country, which might be reclaimed hy dykes and embankments, or become fertile by drainage. Land is yet too abundant and cheap in America to admit of great expenditures in this way, except in very limited localities; but the time will no doubt come when, in the populous portions of the country, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, the sunken marshes which now stretch along our coast will be reclaimed from the ocean, as in Holland; and thousands of acres in the interior, now given up to alder swamps and cranberry meadows, be clothed with grass and corn. There are few farms of any size in the country which do not contain waste spots of this kind—the harbor of turtles, froga and serpents—which might be brought, at moderate expense and some hydraulic skill, into cultivation. Other extensive tracts are awaiting the time when the increase of population and the enhanced value of land will bear the expense of costly operations in engineering. The marshes on the sea-coast of New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, probably exceed in the aggregate the superficies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the greater part of which has been redeemed by artificial means from the ocean—a considerable tract, covered by the Lake of Harlem, within a few years. Now, if we could only add a new territory to the Union, as large as the Kingdom of the Netherlands, hy the peaceful operations of husbandry, it would be a species of *annexation* to which I for one should make no objection. All the resources of science hava been called into operation in that country, under the direction of a separate Department of the Government, to sustain the hydraulic works which protect it from the ocean. The state of things is similar in the fens of Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire. All the spare revennes of the Grand Duke of Tuscany have been appropriated for years to the improvement of the low grounds on the coast of that country, once the abode of the powerful Etruscan Confederacy, which ruled Italy befora tha ascendancy of the Romana, now, and for ages past, a malarious, uninhabitable waste.

But when science and art hava done their best for the praparation of the soil, they have but commenced their operations in the lowast department of agriculture. They havo dealt, thus far, only with what we call lifeless nature, though I apply that word with reluctanca to the genial bosom of our mother earth, from which everything that germinates draws its lifa and appropriate nourishment. Still, however, wa take a great step upward, when, in pursuing the oparations of husbandry, we ascend from mineral and inorganic substancea to vegetable organization. We now enter a new world of agricultural research; the myateries of assimilation, growth and decay; of seedtime and harvest; the life, the death, and the reproduction of the vegetable world. Here we still need the light of science, but rather to explore and reveal than to imitate the operations of nature. The skillful agricultural chemist can mingle soils and compound fertilizing phosphates; but with all his apparatus and all his reagents, it is beyond his power to fabricate the humblest leaf. He can give you, to the thousandth part of a grain, the component elements of wheat—he can mingle those elements in due proportion in his laboratory—but to manufacture a single kernel, endowed with living, reproductiva power, is as much beyond his skill as to create a world.

Vegetable life, therefore, requires a new course of study and instruction. Tha adaptation of particular plants to particular soils and their treatment, on the one hand, and, on tha other, their nutritive powers as food for man and the lower animals, the laws of germination and growth, the influences of climate, tha possible range of improvability in cereal grains and fruits, are topics of vast importance. The knowledge—for the most part empirical—already possessed, upon these points, is the accumulation of the ages which have elapsed since the foundation of the world, each of which has added to the list its generous fruit, its nutritive grain, ita esculent root, its textile fibre, its brilliant tincture, its spicy hark, ita exhilarating juice, its aromatic essence, its fragrant gum, its inflammable oil; some so long ago that the simple gratitude of infant humanity ascribed them to the gift of the gods, while others have been brought to the knowledge of the civilized world in the historical period, and others have been presented to mankind by our own continent. No one can tell when wheat, barley, rye, oats, millet, apples, pears, and plums, were first cultivated in Europe; but cherries and peaches were brought from the Black Sea and Persia in the time of the Roman Republic; the culture of silk was introduced from the East in the reign of JUSTINIAN; cotton and sugar became extensively used in Europe in the middle ages; maize, the potato, tobacco, cocoa, and the Peruvian hark, are the indigenous growth of this country. Tea and coffe, though productions of the Old World, were first known in Western Europe about two centuries ago; and India-rubber and gutta percha, as useful as any but the cereals, in our own day.

There is much reason to believe, as our intercourse with Eastern Asia, Polynesia, and Australia increases, that new vegetable products will become known to us, of the greatest interest and importance for food, medicine and clothing. Many, with which we are acquainted only in the writings of travelers and botanists, will unquestionably be domesticated. Tha most interesting experiments are in progress on the sugar-canes of Africa and China; and there is scarce a doubt that the most important additions will, in the course of time, be made to our vegetable treasures, from the latter country. China, like North America, forms the eastern shore of a great ocean, with a cold northwestern region in the rear. Its climate, under similar local conditions, closely resembles our own; and there is reason to believe that whatever grows there will grow here. A somewhat curious illustration of this is found in the plant ging-seng, to which the Chinese formerly attached—perhaps still attach—such a superstitious value. Its bifurcated root, as they thought, symbolized humanity, which, indeed, it does, as well as *Falstaff's* "forked radish;" and hence the name ging-seng, or "Man-plant." They called it "the pure spirit of the earth," and the "plant that gives immortality." They deemed it the exclusive product of the central flowery kingdom—a panacea for every form of disease, cheaply bought for its weight in silver. A Jesuit missionary to China, LAFITAU, being transferred to America early in the last century, discovered the precious plant in our own woods, where, indeed, in some parts of the country, it abounds. It began to be exported by the French to China, and after the commencement of our commercial intercourse with that country, at the close of the war of the Revolution, the much-prized root was sent in great quantities to Canton, and, much to the perplexity and disgust of the Mandarins, became literally a drug in the market, losing most of its mysterious efficacy, in proportion as it was abundantly supplied by the outside barbarians.

But, without wandering so far for additions entirely novel which may be expected to our vegetable stores, I cannot but regard what may be called organic husbandry as one of the richest departments of science, and one which is yet almost wholly in its infancy. What wonders are revealad to us by the microscope in the structnre and germination of the seed!—the instinct, so to say, of radicle and plumule, which bids one seek the ground, and the other shoot upward toward the air; the circulation of the sap, which, examined under a high magnifying power, in a succulent plant—the Calla, for instance—resembles flowing streams of liquid silver—a spectacle, in these days of "suspension," to make a man's mouth water; the curious confectionery, that secretes sugar, and gluten, and starch, and oil, and woody fibre, and flower, and fruit, and leaf, and bark, from the same elements in earth and air, differing in each differing plant, though standing aide by side in the same soil; in a word, the wonders and beauties of this annual creation—for such it is—as miraculous as that by which sun, and moon, and stars, and earth, and sea, and man, were first formed by the hand of Omnipotence!

And who shall limit the progress of science, and its application to the aervice of man, in this boundless field? The grafting of generous fruits on barren atocks is as old as European civilization; but the artificial hybridization of flowers and fruits is a recent practice, which has already filled our conservatories with the most beautiful flowers, and our graperies and gardens with the choicest varieties of fruit. When reasoning man does with science and skill what has been hitherto left to the winds and the bees, the most important results may be anticipated. Modern chemistry has shown that the growth of the plant is not one simple operation, but that different ingredients in the soil, and different fertilizing substances, afford the appropriate nourishment to different portions of the plant. This discovery will, no doubt, be of great importance in the higher operations of horticulture and pomology.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine have already become considerable branchea of industry, and afford great scope for the application of chemical knowledge. The vineyards in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and St. Louis, though limited in extent, already bear, in other respects, a creditablo comparison with those of Europe. All the processea of manufacture rival those of the Province of Champagne and the Rhine, both in integrity and skill—a remark which I venture to make from some opportunities of personal comparison. Time, no doubt, will eventually bring to light a belt of territory—probably in the interior, or in the western portion of the continent (for we do not find wine in the eastern portion of Asia)—which will equal the most delicate vintages of Burgundy, Bordeaux, or Xeres.

Nor is it less probable that many vegetable products now imported from foreign countries will be naturalized here. It is but a century since the first experiments were made on the American Continent in the cultivation of rice and cotton; and there is no reason to doubt that whatevor the Old World produces will flourish within the same isothermal lines in this hemisphere. The recent agricultural reports from the Patent Office contain very important indications and suggestions on this branch of huabandry.

The condition of our native forests opens another broad field of inqulry in agricultural science, under three very striking aspects. The extensive prairies of the West, denuded of wood for an unknown length of time, and under the operation of causes not perhaps certainly made out, await from the settler's skill and industry those plantations which add so much to the beauty and salubrity of the soil, and contribute so materially to the servica of man. In the meantime it is a very important question, in a broad region of the West, whether anything cheaper and more effoctual than the Osage orange (Maclura) can be found for fencing. In other portions of the country a condition of things exists the precise reverse of that just described; and immense tracts of native forests, covering the land for hundreds of miles with a matted, impervious, repulsive wilderness, form a very serious impediment to cultivation, and constitute one of the great hardships which attend the pioneer of the settlement. The opening of railroads through extensive districts of this description, with the intense demand for land, caused in part by the unexampled emigration from Europe, will probably lead to new applications of steam-power machinery, and capital, in the first clearing of the land, and thus materially facilitate the process of bringing it into cultivation. In the meantime, in the older settled parts of tha country, we have some backward steps to taka. The clothing of the sterile hill-sides and barren plains with wood, is an object of great interest. The work of destruction has been carried on with too little discrimination. Too little thought has been had of that noblest spectacle in the vegetable world—plantations of trees for ornament and shade, too little consideration for a permanent supply of the demand for timber and fuel.

Every topic to which I have thus hastily alluded, in connection with the vegetable kingdoms of nature, suggests inquiry for the naturalist, in some department of his studies, and forms the subject of regular courses of instruction in some of the European universities, especially those in Germany.

The insects and vermin injurious to vegetation present another curious and difficult path of inquiry. A very considerable part of every crop of grain and fruit is planted, not for the mouths of our children, but for the fly, the curculio, and the canker-worm, or some other of these pests of husbandry. Science has done something, and will no doubt do more, to allaviate the plague. It has already taught us not to wage equal war on the wheat-fly and the parasite which preys upon it; and it will, perhaps, eventually persuade those who need the lesson, that a few paas and cherries are well bestowed by way of dessert on the cheerful little warblers who turn our gardens into concert-rooms, and do so much to aid us in the warfare against the grubs and caterpillars which form their principal meal.

Agriculture is looking anxiously to science for information on the nature and remedies of the formidable disease which has of late years destroyed so large a portion of the potato crop. The naturalist who shall solve that problem will stand high among the benefactors of his race.

Closely connected with this department of Agriculture is another, in which the modern arts have made great progress, and in which inventive sagacity is still diligently and successfully employed,—I refer to agricultural machinery—improved implements of husbandry. This is a field in which the creative powers of the mind seem to be at work with an activity never before equaled, and which is likely to produce more important results in this than in any other country. The supply of labor in the United States has not kept pace with the demand, as it can rarely do in a new country, where strong temptations exist for enterprising attempts in every branch of industry. This state of things has furnished very powerful inducements for the introduction of labor-saving machinery and implements, and the proverbial ingenuity of our countrymen has been turned with great success in that direction. Your exhibition grounds fully justify this remark. Even the good old plough has become almost a new machine in its various novel forms; and other implements of the most ingenious contrivance and efficient action have been invented. The cultivator, the horse-rake, the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine, are daily coming into use in Europe and America, and producing the most important economy of labor. Successful attempts are making to work them by steam. It was said long ago of the cotton-gin, by Mr. Justice JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it had doubled the value of the lands in the cotton-growing region; and the mowing-machine, the reaper, and the threshing-machine are destined, almost to the same extent, to alleviate the severest labors of the farmer's year. The fame of the reaper is not confined to this hemisphere. At the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, in London, in 1851, it mainly contributed to enable American art to hold up her head in the face of the civilized world.*

But there is still another department of agriculture which opens the door to research of a higher order, and deals with finer elements,—I mean that which regards the domestic animals attached to the service of man, and which are of such inestimable importance as the direct partners of his labors, as furnishing one of the great articles of his food, and as a principal resource for restoring the exhausted fertility of the soil. In the remotest ages of antiquity, into which the torch of history throws not the faintest gleam of light, a small number, selected from the all but numberless races of the lower animals, were adopted by domestication into the family of man. So skillful and exhaustive was this selection that 3,000 years of experience, during which Europe and America have been settled by civilized races of men, have not added to the number. It is somewhat humbling to the pride of our rational nature to consider how much of our civilization rests on this partnership—how helpless we should be, deprived of the horse, the ox, the cow, the sheep, the swine, the goat, the ass, the reindeer, the dog, the cat, and the various kinds of poultry. In the warmer regions this list is enlarged by the lama, the elephant and the camel—the latter of which, it is not unlikely, will be extensively introduced in our own southern region.

It may be said of this subject, as of that to which I have already alluded, that it is a science of itself. No branch of husbandry has, within the last century, engaged more of the attention of farmers, theoretical and practical, than the improvement of the breed of domestic animals, and in none perhaps has the attention thus bestowed been better repaid. By judicious selection and mixtures of the parent stock, and by intelligence and care in the training and nourishing of the young animals, the improved breeds of the present day differ probably almost as much from their predecessors a hundred years ago, as we may suppose the entire races of domesticated animals do from the wild stocks from which they are descended.

There is no reason to suppose that the utmost limit of improvement has been reached in this direction. Deriving our improved animals as we generally do from Europe—that is, from a climate differing materially from our own—it is not unlikely that, in the lapse of time, experience will lead to the production of a class of animals, better adapted to the peculiarities of our seasons than any of the transatlantic varieties as they now exist. The bare repetition of the words draft, speed, endurance, meat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool, will suggest the vast importance of continued experiments on this subject, guided by all the lights of physiological science.

Among the most prominent *desiderata*, in what may be called animal husbandry, may be mentioned an improved state of veterinary science in this country. While the anatomy of the lower animals is substantially the same as man's, their treatment when diseased or overtaken by accidents, is left almost wholly to uneducated empiricism. It rarely, I may say never happens, that the substantial farmer has not considerable property invested in live stock, to say nothing of the personal attachment he often feels for some of his favorites—horse, or cow, or dog. But when their frames, as delicately organized and as sensitive as our own, are attacked by disease, or they meet with a serious accident, they are of necessity in most parts of the country committed to the care of persons wholly ignorant of anatomy and physiology, or imperfectly acquainted with them, and whose skill is comprehended in a few rude traditionary operations and nostrums. There are few of us, I suppose, who have not had some painful experience on this subject, both in our pockets and our feelings. The want of veterinary institutions, and of a class of well-educated practitioners, is yet to be supplied.

This hasty survey of the different branches of agriculture, imperfect as practical men must regard it, has, I think, shown that it opens a wide field for scientific research, and demands an appropriate education. It is, in fact, in all respects a liberal pursuit, and as such ought to be regarded by the community. It is greatly to be desired that public opinion in America should undergo some change in this respect. There is no want of empty compliments to the "Independent Yeomanry" at public festivals and electioneering assemblages. When the popular ear is to be tickled, and the popular suffrage conciliated, the "substantial farmer" is sure to be addressed in honeyed phrase; but the most superficial observation of society shows that the learned professions, as they are denominated—the various kinds of "business," as it is significantly called, as if people could not *busy* themselves to any purpose, except in some kind of traffic—and in preference to both, or in conjunction with both, political employment, are regarded as the enviable pursuits of life. It is not altogether so in the country from which the majority of the people of America descended. In England the ultimate object of a liberal ambition is the ownership of a handsome landed property, and the actual management by the proprietor of a considerable portion of it. Great fortunes, however, acquired, are almost sure to be invested in great landed estates. Whether employed in the professions or in commerce, men escape from city life as from confinement, and the country seat is generally the family mansion.

It would be absurd to deny the manifold importance of great commercial towns in our social system. They are not the mere result of calculation; they grow up by an irresistible necessity. The intenser life which springs from their stern competition undoubtedly performs a most important office in the progress of civilization. The faculties are sharpened by the direct contact and collision of kindred minds. The great accumulations of capital, which almost exclusively take place in commerce and the occupations connected with it, exercise an all-powerful influence in the community, and are felt in all its enterprises. The social sympathies gather warmth and force from the generous contagion of congenial natures. But society is in its happiest state when town and country act and react upon each other to mutual advantage; when the simple manners and purer tastes of rural life are brought to invigorate the moral atmosphere of the metropolis, and when a fair proportion of the wealth acquired in the city flows back and is invested in landed improvements; transferring cultivated tastes and liberal arts from crowded avenues and ringing pavements to the open, healthful country, and connecting them with its substantial interests and calm pursuits.

In acknowledging, as I do most cheerfully, the important relations of city life and commercial pursuits to the entire social system of the country, I leave of course out of account—I have no words but of abhorrence—for the organized conspiracies, swindling and plunder, which exist side by side with the legitimate transactions of the stock exchange. It is not one of the least perplexing anomalies of modern life and manners, that while avowed and thus far honest gambling (if I may connect those words) is driven by public opinion and the law, to seclude itself from observation within carefully tyled doors, there to fool away its hundreds, perhaps its thousands in secret—discredited, infamous—blasted by the anathemas of deserted, heart-broken wives and beggared children—subject at all times to the fell swoop of the police—the licensed gambling of the brokers' board is carried on in the face of day; its pretended sales of what it does not own, its pretended purchases of what it does not expect to pay for, are chronicled in the public prints to the extent of millions in the course of a season, for the cruel and dishonest purposes of frightening innocent third parties into the ruinous sacrifice of *bona fide* property, and thus making a guilty profit out of the public distress and the ruin of thousands.

I do not claim for agricultural life in modern times the Arcadian simplicity of the heroic ages; but it is capable, with the aid of popular education and the facilities of intercommunication, of being made a pursuit more favorable than city life to that average degree of virtue and happiness to which we may reasonably aspire in the present imperfect stage of being. For the same reason that our intellectual and moral faculties are urged to the highest point of culture by the intense competition of the large towns, the contagion of vice and crime produces in a crowded population a depravity of character from which the more thinly inhabited country, though far enough from being immaculate, is comparatively free. Accordingly, we find that the tenure on which the land is owned and tilled—that is, the average condition of the agricultural masses—decides the character of a people. It is true that the compact organization, the control of capital, the concentrated popular talent, the vigorous Press, the agitabla temperament of the large towns, give them an influence out of proportion to numbers; but this is far less the case in the United States than in most foreign countries, where the land is held in large masses by a few powerful landholders. Divided as it is in this country into small or moderate-sized farms, owned, for the most part, and tilled by a class of fairly-educated, independent and intelligent proprietors, the direct influence of large towns on the entire population is far less considerable than in Europe. Paris can at all times make a revolution in France; bnt not even your imperial metropolis could make a revolution in the United States. What the public character losea in concentration and energy by this want of metropolitan centralization is more than gained by the country in the virtuous mediocrity, the decent frugality, the healthfulness, the social tranquility of private life. I trust I do full justice to the elegant refinements, the liberal institutions, the noble charities, the creative industries, the world-encompassing energy of the cities; but the profuse expenditure of the prosperous, the unfathomed wretchedness of the destitute, the heaven-defying profligacy of the corrupt, the insane spirit of speculation, the frantic haste to become rich, the heartless dissipation of fashionable life, the growing ferocity and recklessness of a portion of the public Press, the prevailing worldliness of the large towns, make me tremble for the future. It appears to me that our great dependence, under Providence, must be more and more on the healthy tone of the population scattered over the country—strangers to the excitements, the temptations, the revulsions of trade, and placed in that happy middle condition of human fortune, which is equidistant from the giddy heights of affluence, power and fame, and the pinching straits of poverty, and as such most favorable to human virtue and happiness.

While tha city is refreshed and renovated by the pure tides poured from the country into its steamy and turbid channels, the cultivation or the soil affords at home that moderate excitement, healthful occupation, and reasonable return, which most conduce to the prosperity and enjoyment of life. It is, in fact, the primitive enjoyment of man,—first in time, first in importance. The newly-created father of mankind was placed by the Supreme Author of his being in the garden, which the hand of Omnipotence itself had planted, "to dress and to keep it." Before the heaving bellows had urged the furnace, before a hammer had struck upon an anvil, before the gleaming waters had flashed from an oar, before trade had hung up its scales or gauged its measures, the culture of the soil began. "To dress the garden and to keep it,"—this was the key-note struck by the hand of God himself in that long, joyous, wailing, triumphant, troubled, pensive strain of life-music which sounds through the generations and ages of our race. Banished from the garden of Eden, man'a merciful sentence—at once doom, reprieve, and livelihood—was "to till the ground from which he was taken," and this, in its primitive simplicity, was the occupation of the gathering societies of men. To this wholesome disciple tha mighty East, in the days of her ascendancy, was trained; and so rapid was her progress that, in periods anterior to the dawn of history, she had tamed the domestic animals, had saddled the horse, and yoked the ox, and milked the cow, and sheared the patient sheep, and possessed herself of all the cereal grains, (with the exception of maize, and that controverted,) which feed mankind at the present day. I obtained from the gardens of Chatsworth, and sent to this country, where they germinated, two specimens of wheat, raised from grains supposed to have been wrapped up in Egyptian mummy-cloths, 3,000 years ago, and not materially differing from our modern varieties; one of them, indeed, being precisely identical—thus affording us the pleasing assurance that the corn which Joseph placed in Benjamin'a sack, before the great pyramid was built, was not inferior to the best Genesee of tha present day.

Agriculture, I say, was the great pursuit of the primeval East. Before the intellectual supremacy of Greece was developad, while the Macedonian sword slept in its scabbard, before the genius of military domination was incarnate in the Roman legion, while the warlike North yet wandered in her pathless snows, the Persian traveled far on the road to universal conquest and empire. From the Ionian Gulf to the Indus, from the Tansis to the sources of the Nile, 127 satraps, in the name of the great king, administered that law of the Medea and Persians which never changed; and throughout this mighty monarchy—one of the most extensive that ever obeyed one ruler—next to war agriculture was the honored pursuit. On this subject the Greek historian XENOPHON has preserved to us a charming anecdote. On a certain occasion, one of those half-mythical Persian sovereigns into whose personal history the philosophers of Greece delighted to weave their [illegible] conceptions of royal polity, CYRUS the Younger received LYSANDER, the envoy of the Grecian allies, at Sardis; and conducting him into the royal grounds, pointed out the beauty of the plantations, the straight avennes of trees, their rectangular disposition, and the fragrant shrubbery that shaded the walks. "Truly," cried the Spartan warrior, unused to these delightful bnt manly refinements, "I admire the beautiful scene, but much more should I admire the artist hy whose skill it was created." CYRUS, pleased with this commendation, exclaimed, "It was all laid out and measured by myself, and a portion of the trees planted hy my own hands." The astonished Lacedæmonian chieftain, looking up at CYRUS, arrayed, as was and is the fashion of the East, in royal purple, his arms and fingers sparkling with rings and bracelets, and his robes exhaling perfumes, exclaimed, "You have planted these trees with your own hands?" "Yes, by heavens," cried CYRUS, "nor do I ever go to my dinner till I have earned my appetite by some military or agricultural exercise." The Spartan saw in these manly, strength-giving, life-giving gymnastics the secret of the power which for the time had mastered the world, and, clasping the hands of the virtuous prince, exclaimed, "Justly hast thou prospered, O CYRUS! thou art fortunate because thou deserveat to be."

The Persian sank beneath the sword of the Macedonian, whose short-lived empire fell with its youthful founder. Had ALEXANDER the Great planted trees in the intervals of his wars, drank water, like CYRUS, he might have lived to establish the most extensive empire which the world has yet seen. But a new portent of conquest was springing up in the West, on the [illegible] acres of Etruria and Latium. That [illegible] who drove the Æqui and Volsci from the gates of Rome; that PAULUS ÆMILIUS who led the [illegible] king of Macedonia with his family in triumph up the steps of the Capitol; that SCIPIO who at Zama forever broke the power of Carthage; those iron-handed, iron-hearted consuls who, [illegible] the Roman legions over degenerate Greece, the fiery Africa, and effeminate Asia,—in the intervals of war and conquest tilled their little Latian farms. That stern censor, who first made the name of austere frugality synonymous with CATO, who wrote a treatise on the cultivation of the soil; and so [illegible] was a great Roman chief, in the best days of the Republic, to be found at his farm, that the messengers-at-arms, sent by the Senate to summon them to the command of legions and the conquest of nations, were technically called rustics or "travelers."

At length the Roman civilization perished, and a new one, resting on the morality of the Gospel and the hardy virtues of the northern races, took its place, and has subsisted, with gradual modifications, to the present day. Its first political development was in the land tenures of the feudal system, and it still rests on the soil. Notwithstanding the great multiplication of pursuits in modern times, the perfection of the useful and fine arts, the astonishing expansion of commerce, manufacturing and mechanical industry, agriculture has kept pace with the other occupations of society, and continues to be the foundation of the social system. The tenure, cultivation, and abundance of the soil still remain the primary interests of the commnnity.* The greatest political philosopher and most consummate statesman of modern Europe, EDMUND BURKE, who saw further than any of his countrymen into the cloudy future which hung over the close of the eighteenth century, at the meridian of his life, and while most engrossed in public business, purchased a large farm. "I have," says he in a letter written to a friend in that most critical year of English politics, 1769, "just made a push with all I could collect of my own and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in the country. I have purchased about six hundred acres of land in Buckinghamshire, about twenty-four miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest." This his purpose he carried into effect, and adhered to it to the end of his life. Those immortal orations, which revived in the British Senate the glories of the ancient eloquence, were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield; and there also were composed those all but inspired appeals and expostulations, which went to the heart of England and Europe in the honr of their deareat peril, and did so much to expose the deformity and arrest the progress of the godless philosophy—specious, arrogant, hypocritical and sanguinary—which, with liberty and equality on its lips, and plunder, and murder, and treason, in its heart, waged deadly war on [illegible] and mankind, and closed a professed crusade for republican freedom by the establishment of a military despotism.

A greater than BURKE in this country, our own peerless WASHINGTON, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed upon any other person—conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success not only of the American Revolution, but of the whole great experiment of Republican Government, was dependent in no small degree npon his course and conduct,—yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultnral operations than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annnal message to Congress, (7th of December, 1796,) "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary

when the gentle southwest wind sings truce to the elemental war, calls home his rolling mountains to their peaceful level, and mirrors the gracious heavens in his glassy bosom.

The culture of the soil has, in all ages, been regarded as an appropriate and congenial occupation for declining life. CICERO, in his admirable treatise on *Old Age*, speaking in the person of CATO the Elder, to whom I have already referred, when he comes to consider the pleasures within the reach of the aged, gives the most prominent place to those which may be enjoyed in agricultural pursuits. These, he adds, are not impaired by the advance of years, and approach, as nearly as possible, to the ideal "life of the Wise Man." Guided by the light of nature, he contemplated with admiration that "power," as he calls it, of the earth, by which it is enabled to return to the husbandman, with usury, what he has committed to its trust. It belongs to us, favored with a knowledge of the spiritual relations of the universe not vouchsafed to the heathen world, to look upon agriculture in higher aspects, especially in the advance of life; and as we move forward ourselves toward the great crisis of our being, to catch an intelligent glimpse of the grand arcana of nature, as exhibited in the creative energy of the terrestial elements—the suggestive mystery of the quickening seed, and the sprouting plant—the resurrection of universal nature from her wintry grave.

A celebrated sceptical philosopher of the last century—the historian HUME—thought to demolish the credibility of the Christian Revelation, by the concise argument, "It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false." The last part of the proposition, especially in a free country, on the eve of a popular election, is, unhappily, too well founded; but in what bookworm's dusty cell, tapestried with the cobwebs of age, where the light of real life and nature never forced its way;—in what pedant's school, where deaf ears listen to dumb lips, and blind followers are led by blind guides—did he learn that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true? Most certainly he never learned it from sower or reaper—from dumb animal or rational man connected with husbandry. Poor RED-JACKET, off here on Buffalo Creek, if he could have comprehended the terms of the proposition, would have treated it with scorn. Contrary to experience that phenomena should exist which we cannot trace to causes perceptible to the human sense, or conceivable by human thought! It would be much nearer the truth to say that within the husbandman's experience there are no phenomena which can be rationally traced to anything but the instant energy of creative power.

Did this philosopher ever contemplate the landscape at the close of the year, when seeds, and grains, and fruits have ripened, and stalks have withered, and leaves have fallen, and Winter has forced her icy curb even into the roaring jaws of Niagara, and sheeted half a continent in her glittering shroud, and all this teeming vegetation and organized life are locked in cold and marble obstruction; and, after week upon weak and month upon month have swept, with sleet, and chilly rain, and howling storm, over the earth and riveted their crystal bolts upon the door of nature's sepulchre; when the sun at length begins to wheel in higher circles through the sky, and softer winds to breathe over melting snows, did he ever behold the long-hidden earth at length appear, and soon the timid grass peep forth, and anon the Autumnal wheat begin to paint the field, and velvet leaflets to burst from purple buds, throughout the reviving forest; and then the mellow soil to open its fruitful bosom to every grain and seed dropped from the planter's hand, hurled hut to spring up again, clothed with a new mysterious being; and then, as more fervid suns inflame the air, and softer showers distil from the clouds, and gentler dews string their pearls on twig and tendril, did he ever watch the ripening grain and fruit, pendent from stalk, and vine and tree; the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each after his kind arrayed in myriad-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life; seven millions of counted leaves on a single tree,* each of which is a system whose exquisite complication puts to shame the shrewdest cunning of the human hand; every planted seed and grain, which had been loaned to the earth, compounding its pious usury thirty, sixty, a hundred fold,—all harmoniously adapted to the sustenance of living nature,—the bread of a hungry world; here a tilled cornfield, whose yellow blades are nodding with the food of man; there an unplanted wilderness,—the great Father's farm—where he "who hears the raven's cry" has cultivated, with his own hand, his merciful crop of berries, and nuts, and acorns, and seeds, for the humbler families of animated nature;—the solemn elephant, the browsing deer, the wild pigeon, whose fluttering caravan darkens the sky; the merry squirrel, who bounds from branch to branch, in the joy of his little life;—has he seen all this,—does he see it every year, and month, and day,—does he live, and move, and breathe, and think, in this atmosphere of wonder,—himself the greatest wonder of all, whose smallest fibre and faintest pulsation is as much a mystery as the blazing glories of Orion's belt,—and does he still maintain that a miracle is contrary to experience? If he has, and if he does, then let him go, in the name of Heaven, and say that it is contrary to experience that the August Power which turns the clods of the earth into the daily trend of a thousand million souls could feed five thousand in the wilderness!

One more suggestion, my friends, and I relieve your patience. As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well situated, well-cultivated farm. The man of refinement will hang with never-wearied gaze on a landscape by CLAUDE or SALVATOR; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the West would not purchase a few square feet of the canvas on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But nature has forms and proportions beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye, or gratify the taste, than a noble farm? It stands upon the southern slope, gradually rising with variegated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the north-western winds by woody heights, broken here and there with moss-covered boulders, which impart variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion, carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three-fourths of the horizon over a fertile expanse,—bright with the cheerful waters of a rippling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake;—dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire;—and, if the farm lies in the vicinity of the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds, of the mysterious, everlasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situated off the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, the school house, the post-office, the railroad, a sociable neighbor, or a traveling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and tillage, meadow and woodland, field and garden. A substantial dwelling, with everything for convenience and nothing for ambition—with the fitting appendages of stable, and barn, and corn-barn, and other farm buildings, not forgetting a spring-house with a living fountain of water,—occupies upon a gravely knoll, a position well chosen to command the whole estate. A few acres on the front, and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the eye with the choicer forms of rural beauty, are adorned with a stately avenue, with noble solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmuring over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow, at sunset streams across the field; all displaying in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes of which all in its perfection strives to give us the counterfeit presentment. Animals of select breed, such as PAUL POTTER, and MORLAND, and LANDSEER, and ROSA BONHEUR, never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the plow walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; nature's holy sacrament of seed-time is sole noticed beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and gentle showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat field; the tall maize flaunts in her grassy leaves and nodding tassels—while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clods: myriads and myriads of vital cells ferment with elemental life; germinal salts, and leaf and flower, and silk and tassel, and grain and fruit, grow up from the common earth;—the mowing machine and the reaper—mute rivals of human industry, perform their gladsome task; the well-piled wagon brings home the heaped treasures of the year; the bow of promise fulfilled spans the foreground of the picture, and the gracious covenant is redeemed, that while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, heat and cold, and day and night, and seed-time and harvest, shall not fail.

* *Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life*, I., p. 13.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BAD BEEF, AND SHORT ALLOWANCE AT SEA.—A criminal suit has been commenced against Capt. AUSTIN, of the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, one of the Red Cross Line of Liverpool packets, by a passenger upon her last voyage to this port. Captain AUSTIN was arrested by Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE, and the examination of the case came on yesterday before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM. LEOPOLD C. NEWMAN, Esq., of the United States District-Attorney's Office, appeared for the prosecution, and CHARLES DONOHUE, Esq., for the defence.

The complainant is NATHANIEL MILLS, a steerage passenger, who, in his affidavit, alleges various abuses practised upon himself and fellow-passengers. The abuse consisted of being put on short allowance, fed on putrid and decayed beef, victuals cooked in a bad and unwholesome manner, and in being deprived for a whole week of all food whatever. He also says that he was subjected to harsh and cruel treatment. He is a respectable man in appearance, and evidently quite unused to the hardships of the sea.

Mr. NEWMAN expressed his regret that the laws of the United States failed to provide for the punishment of tyrannical officers for assaults committed upon defenceless passengers, the Captain being amenable merely for assaults upon his crew. The complainant has commenced a civil suit against the Captain for damages.

Nathaniel Mills called and sworn.—I am a bookseller; I was a passenger on board the American ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, from Liverpool; we left Liverpool on the 19th of September, and arrived in New-York on the 20th of October, or thereabouts; Thomas Austin was Captain of the ship; I was a passenger in the steerage; the provisions on board the ship were bad; the biscuits were covered with blue mould; the beef was very bad—it stunk, and we could not use it; the tea, also, was not very good; I did not get any of the beef, but used the pork; the beef was all served before my turn; the pork was not very good; we also had oatmeal, and it had a very bad, sour taste; the sugar was sandy and black; the flour was very bad, and, when made into cakes, it turned black; the potatoes were most of them rotten, and many of the passengers threw them overboard; the kind served to me were better than those served to others, and I ate them; I had no means of knowing whether I received a full allowance or not; I did not receive enough for my necessities, if it had been good; the mate and the boy served out the food; the mate gave out the meat, and the boy the bread; I saw them take the food and serve it to the men; the water was brackish, and I could not use it without making it into tea; I had some provisions of my own; I complained to the Doctor of the ship that the biscuits were bad, and told him I would be obliged to him if he would change them for meal or flour, but he told me he could not do it, and I must take them or none; I made no complaint to the Captain, but he called me upon the poop; the Doctor had informed him of my complaint; he asked me what business I had to interfere with the passengers and complain about the food, and threatened to put me in irons and beat me if I did so again; I said I had not complained, but they had come to me; he pushed my arm off the main rope and told me to go down; I told him I should speak when I had occasion to do so as long as I was on board the ship; he followed me down the ladder and with his clenched fist struck me on the side of my face, knocked me down, and dragged me along the deck by the hair of my head; my nose was bloody; the character of the provisions served out to the passengers during the balance of the voyage, was such as I have described; sometimes it was cooked too much, and at other times not enough, and I had to go into the galley and cook it myself; the others did the same; there was one week I did not receive provisions at all.

For the Defence.—I came here with the intention of leaving the City; I have visited the ship but once, yesterday, since we arrived; I saw the Captain, and talked with him; I did not tell him if he would pay me I would drop the complaint; I talked with him on other matters; I offered him my solicitor's address, and said he had better call and settle it with him; he replied, he had no settlement to make; this was in reference to another case, not the one now in hearing; I said nothing else to him except "Good morning;" Mr. Daniels is my solicitor; I believe it was the second week out that we got no provisions; I am not positive; I had no family; the conversation with the Captain, I believe, was on the 13th of September; I had never been across the Atlantic before; up to this time the provisions had been of the quality stated; I received my provisions with the rest, sometimes on deck, and sometimes between decks; I believe they came from out of the hold of the ship; there was very little difference in the character of the provisions from first to last. Some water was furnished from tanks on deck; I made no other complaint to the Doctor, or to the mate, so far as I remember about the provisions; don't remember that I made any statement to the Captain, other than the one referred to; I was then called by him, and did not go voluntarily.

Mary Ford, called and sworn.—I was a passenger on board the *Jacob A. Westervelt* on her last voyage, in the second cabin; I am acquainted with Mr. Nathaniel Mills; he was a steerage passenger.

Q.—Did you see the provisions served out to the steerage passengers?

Objected to, and argued that the question should be confined to Mr. Mills only. She was allowed, however, to testify generally as to the character of the provisions. She heard Mr. Mills tell the Captain that he could not eat the provisions; she saw the barrel of beef opened, and it was bad; she also heard complaints from passengers that it was not fit to eat.

Wm. Briggs called and sworn.—I was carpenter on board the ship *J. A. Westervelt;* I had the giving out of the beef; I took the heel forward; it was on deck, lashed to the spars; the first beef served out was very good; I served it out only twice running; the second time I served it out for two weeks (making three week's rations); the first cask opened was good, but the second was bad, and smelt, and that one cask was served out; the balance of the meat was made up by two barrels of pork, given me by the mate, to make out the allowances; I gave out all the pork and beef; the pork was very good; I heard complaints about the beef, but none about the pork; I served out one piece of good beef and the two barrels of pork at one time, I heard Mr. Mills complain that the provisions were not good; I gave out the water; some of it was from the puncheons down forward, and some from the tanks below; there was one day that the water was rather bad, that was all; it was rusty from the tanks, the rolling of the ship stirred up the rust, but the next day I put the hose on, and the water was clear; I last saw the Captain last Tuesday morning; I did not know that he had been arrested, he said nothing to me good, bad or indifferent; have not seen the owners of the vessel, and nobody else, except the shipping-master, yesterday, and he wouldn't pay me; but I'll have it if its only a sixpence.

Cross-examined—I was asked to come here by Mr. Mills; I do not know who it was that served out beef in the river before we sailed; the allowance first served out was about a week after we left Liverpool; the brine had all run off that barrel of beef, and it smelt; I served it out; I opened another tierce and found it bad; I reported it to the Doctor, and it was put back by the Doctor's orders, and I then went on and served out the pork.

The counsel offered to bring into Court a piece of this beef, but out of respect to the Commissioners' olfactories he would not do it—it would prove a *strong* witness. Opposing counsel, "It would be static testimony."

The case was here adjourned until this morning, at 12 o'clock.

THE PERJURY AND FRAUD CASE.—The examination in the case of Nathan Levins, a Pole, recently arrested, charged with perjury and a conspiracy to defraud Isaac Silberhardt out of $5,000, was resumed on Thursday before Justice CONNOLLY. Nothing new was elicited.

ASSAULT WITH A LOADED CANE.—Constant Blaise, a Frenchman, entered a complaint Thursday at the Lower Police Court against Sebastian Fiermerman, charging him with assaulting him at the Battery Hotel with a loaded cane. The accused was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to the Tombs for trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—No. 228. *Part II.*—New Rule, adopted October, 1857.

Appeals from the Marine and District Courts shall lie heard, and until the further order of this Court, be heard orally at the General Terms appointed for the first session thereof.

The parties will be confined on the argument to a brief statement of the facts and points involved and the authorities relied on, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

R. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Monday, Oct. 26.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1404, 1210, 215, 247, 248, 219, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 251, 257, 258. *Part II.*—Nos. 1513, 1537, 1600, 1547, 1127, 1129, 1529, 1589½, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday, Oct. 26.—Nos. 339, 215, 554, 545, 716, 387, 305, 592, 298, 213, 693, 307, 501, 340, 624, 658, 629, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 657, 660, 319, 173, 431, 295, 417, 488, 490, 491, 492, 608, 614, 1807, 561.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MAYOR.

More of the Street Commissioner's Office—The Common Pleas Still Snubbed

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Daniel D. Conover vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was a motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding with the suit commenced by them in the Common Pleas against Mr. Conover for the books and papers of the late Street Commissioner's Office; and also that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the books and papers of the office, until their ownership is decided. This morning Judge PEABODY rendered a very lengthy opinion, (some sixty pages,) granting the first part of the motion. We give the result of the conclusions arrived at.

PEABODY, J.—My conclusions are:

1. That the right to those books and papers, as to the parties hereto, (Devlin and Conover,) is, by virtue of the decision in the statutory proceeding between them, *res adjudicata*, and that their rights are concluded thereby.

2. That as to the City, it has rights to them, but that those rights are chiefly for the purposes and uses of the office to which they have been dedicated by it.

3. That as to all the rights the City has on that ground, it was represented by the officer in that proceeding, and as to them it was bound by the decision therein as in privy.

4. That as to the rights of the City, other than those it has through the office (if it have any) they are entirely subject to those of the officer, and are only the residuum or what remains after all the purposes of the office for which they are, or may be serviceable, have been answered.

5. That as to those rights which, at most, are rights to them as articles of merchandise, and not for their contents or value, as connected with the purposes of the office, they, being subordinate to the rights of the officer, constitute the basis of no legal claim against the officers, and particularly of none to an adversa possession of them, or to a restraint of the use of them by him, and therefore no reason against the granting of the motion for an injunction in this case.

6. As to the course of litigation on this subject, that the Court first having possession of the case (its powers being adequate to the complete justice in the premises) should retain its jurisdiction, and confine the litigation to that forum.

7. That efforts by either party (and particularly by the party invoking the aid of the Court first in possession of the case) to divert the litigation to another Court, should be restrained, and for that purpose an injunction is the usual and proper remedy.

8. That it is most especially the duty of the Court not to permit a transition to another Court by such a party after an adverse decision on his claim in the Court to which resort is first had by him.

9. That the practice in Courts of Equity of confining litigation on a subject to the Court in which it originated, is of peculiar value in this case; that it seems to be necessary to a consistent, orderly and effectual administration of justice, and especially so to that desideratum in all cases like this, a speedy termination to the controversy.

10. That the propriety of the remedy in a case of this kind, is affected by the fact that the Court secondly acquiring jurisdiction of the matters, has equity as well as common-law powers. The injunction asked, therefore, must be granted; but no sufficient ground for the appointment of a receiver seems to be shown, or will arise from the injunction now ordered, and that part of the motion must be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Richard Von Vechten vs. Mary Von Vechten, &c.—Decree of divorce awarding the custody of the children to the plaintiff—the defendant being proved in every way to be a person unfit to have charge of their education and maintenance, until the further order of the Court.

M. Price Moore vs. Alfred L. Livingston et. al.—The findings of facts settled, and the conclusions of law modified.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 23.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge BETTS announced to the Bar this morning that he should call the day calendar every day until Tuesday next, and then if no business was found ready for the Court, he should order the Court adjourned for the Term; and he should take the same course next term.

The day calendar for to-day was then called, without finding anything ready, and the Court adjourned for to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Waterbury Leather Company vs. Krause.—Motion to strike out granted.

Loeb vs. Burckhardt.—Motion granted on payment of all the costs of defendant and $7 costs of motion.

Fisher vs. Woy.—Plaintiff's adjustment of costs vacated. All proceedings on the execution stayed and cause remitted to referee to report amount due when offer made. Five days' notice of *attendance before referee* may be given by either party.

Ruble vs. Hoppen.—Motion granted on payment of $15 and witness fees. Payment to be made in five days.

Harrison vs. The Mayor.—Proceedings dismissed.

Edward N. Schmidt vs. H. H. Kattenborn.—Judgment for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs of issue of law.

William Hannoh vs. Samuel P. Townsend.—Referred to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

Sentences, yesterday, were the order of the day. The case of Drake and Duffy, for the murder of Sailers, was postponed till next term, owing to the absence of a material witness. Alderman Wilson, of the First Ward, was very active in urging a postponement of the trial. Wilson is related to Drake.

George Gould, a respectable merchant of this City, was convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Catharine J. Burke pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She robbed Mrs. Hadges of a porte-monnaie, in a dry goods store in Canal-street. It was her first offence and judgment was suspended.

James Nugent stole a boat. Pleaded guilty. Judgment suspended.

Charles Williams attempted to steal a watch from Mr. Macintosh. Penitentiary two years.

Virginia Bennett, a colored lady, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny—first offence. Judgment suspended.

Horton Case pleaded guilty to an assault and battery with intent to rob. He was an old offender, and very justly went to the State prison for two years, with hard labor attached to it.

John Woods committed a most unprovoked assault and battery on Mr. John Weir. He went to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Thomas pleaded guilty to an assault on a girl of tender years—aged between 10 and 11—with intent to commit a rape. He was only sentenced to six months (not years) in the Penitentiary.

Henry Cupney went for the same period to the same prison for striking a police officer.

Luke Toole, a desperate ruffian, with a villainous Celtic countenance, pleaded guilty to an attack on John Doyle. His address, for one year next ensuing, will be at the Penitentiary.

Daniel Murray, for helping him, retires to the Penitentiary for two months.

Moses Bertz, Philip Vollmann and Simon Isalbacker, were tried for assault and battery on James Devlin. The witnesses for the prosecution swore positively that an assault was committed. The witnesses for the defence swore no assault had been committed. The Recorder said there was perjury somewhere. The Jury disagreed. The Court adjourned.

But previous to the adjournment of the Court, the Grand Jury found an indictment against James Rodgers, for the Tenth-avenue murder, last Saturday. The boys Cunningham and McGurney are held as witnesses.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after, at old prices. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame; prices show no material variation. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, 1,310 bags Rio at from 10¾c.@11¾c., average 10 3-5c ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market presents no new feature. The absence of an adequate supply prevents transactions. Prices continue unsettled.

FISH—The demand is very slack, and buyers have any existing aggregate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less abundant, and with an active inquiry, prices have advanced. Sales, 12,250 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 70@$4 80
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 4⅞@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 2½@ 5 31
Extra Genesee	6 6¾@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 75

Canadian is in fair demand at higher prices; sales 650 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 20@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy, though it is in good request. Sales, 2,200 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 25@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is shunned and in demand at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices of most descriptions have declined. Sales—21,000 bushels, including Red Western at $1 04@$1 08; fair to very choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 50, the latter for spring lots only; and prime to choice Red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but at reduced prices. Sales—36,000 bushels at 68½c@70c. closing at 58c. for mixed Western, delivered, and 62c. for choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. California Barley was purchased to a fair extent at 66c.@65c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and down to $1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and have worth 48c.@50c. for Western; 45c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 34c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,191	2,315
Wheat, bushels	156,340	118,013
Corn, bushels	7,954	80
Oats, bushels	22,691	—
Barley, bushels	4,146	—

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago, Oct. 20.

Flour, bbls	4,050	Oats, bushels	22,911
Wheat, bushels	396,959	Barley, bushels	11,046
Corn, bushels	46,552	Rye, bushels	353

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,054	76
Wheat, bushels	126,711	122,135
Corn, bushels	15,778	7,140
Oats, bushels	15,778	—
Rye, bushels	90	—

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls		2,140
Wheat, bushels	35,000	4,300
Corn, bushels		9,594

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 700 bbls. Flour; 182,555 bushels of Wheat, and 24,700 bushels of Corn.

Richmond (Va.) Breadstuff Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Flour, bbls	113,875	$1,028,923	165,858	$1,333,987
Wheat, bush.	2,994	3,506		
Corn, bush.	18,365	18,216	24	20
Oats, bush.				613

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Oct. 21, says: "We have heretofore remarked on the little probability there is that rates for Flour and Wheat will advance much if any from the present standard, during the balance of the season, and each day's observation of the condition of the Eastern markets, together with the weekly reports by the European steamers, but confirms us in this opinion. The receipts at Chicago from the interior continue large, and the shipments will be proportionably heavy. All this goes to the Eastern markets, and helps to reduce the demand, while every European steamer brings reports of drooping markets and declining rates for Breadstuffs. In the meantime, as the season for the close of navigation approaches, Freights advance, and the facilities for making profitable shipments decrease. All these things have a direct influence on our market, and tend to depress prices."

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, for shipment, at from 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With a rather better feeling in financial matters, there has been a moderate demand for export. Hides are going forward more freely. The trade, however, continues to keep aloof from the market, and declines operating at any price. Sales have been: 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 22c. 6 months; 3,000 Orinoco, for export, 21c. cash, in bond; 3,000 City Slaughter, 5¾c.@6¾c., cash, for export; 1,800 Western Slaughter, 7c., cash for export; 900 Savanilla, 14c. cash for export.

HOPS—Quiet and languid, at 6c.@9c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$28 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Nothing new transpired to-day.

LEATHER—Sole continues dull, and the business is confined to small cash sales. Prices are very unsettled, and quotations are nominal.

	SOLE. Hemlock.	SOLE. Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	64,500	2,400
Sales	31,300	5,600
Stock at the close of the week—sides	222,900	29,800

LIME—Rockland 62c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 22½c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction 19 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24½c.@25c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 40c., cash, for large, and 41c.@41½c., cash, for small lots. ₱ gallon.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, for the week ending Oct. 21.—TURPENTINE—Receipts light, and with but a limited demand; prices show a further decline of 25c. for virgin and 5c. for yellow dip. We now quote at $2 75 for virgin, $2 10 for yellow dip, and $1 10 for hard ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. Week's sales only 1,146 bbls., including 500 bbls., at $3 for virgin, and $2 75 for yellow dip. *Spirits*, market extremely quiet, and no material change in prices. Sales of only 290 casks at 31c.@32c. ₱ gal. Nothing doing in No. 2 Resin. In No. 1 we note sales of 150 bbls. at $2@$4 ₱ bbl. In common there has been a little more animation the past few days than for some time past, and prices have slightly advanced. Sales during the week of 7,700 bbls., at $1@$1 10. TAR—No receipts since our last, and but a limited inquiry. Last sale was at $1 10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is depressed and down to 53c.@65c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather more sought after, but at easier rates. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 for Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls., inferior to choice, at 10½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 115 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $14@$15 for extra Western do., $12 25@$13 for Country Mess, and $9 25@$9 75 do. do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. The Chicago *Daily Times* of the 21st, says: "Packing is not going on very extensively; one firm, CRAGIN & Co. have packed up today, 3,500 head, but all the others have probably not packed over 2,000 head together. A good many are being packed on drovers' account, there being no purchasers." Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17½c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations. $3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 800 bags Pimento at 6¾c.@6¾c., cash, for export and by auction, 25 bales Cloves at 7c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand. Prices favor factors. Sales, 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@6¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand at 9c.@9¾c., cash, but is generally held at 9¾c.@10c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 422 half chests Young Hyson at 32c.@40c., and 46 half chests Twankay at 24c., ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

TOBACCO—The business is unsettled, and there is very little moving. Sales since Tuesday, 23 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@14c., with 32 bales Havana and 131 bales Cuba, on private terms; and 9 hhds. Kentucky Stems, by auction, at 3c.@6¾c., average 5½c. ₱ lb.

Richmond, Va., Tobacco Exports, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Crude Tobacco and stems, hhds	22,798	$2,631,035	22,217	$3,883,555
Manufactured Tobacco, lbs	15,051	13,681	31,949	8,016

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were restricted by the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Oct. 21.

From the Chicago Press.

FLOUR—Receipts have been quite liberal, and with the diminution in the demand from parties wishing to make Eastern Exchange, and an advance in freights prices have hardly been maintained, though the Eastern market has strengthened. Toward the close parties have been separated upon prices, and the stock has accumulated. To-day holders generally demanded $4 25 for good Spring extras, while the offers were generally limited to $4 12½c., at which no bbls. of Darlington were taken. Winter Wheats are sold only in a retail way at $5@$6.

WHEAT—Receipts have been liberal, having averaged over one hundred thousand bushels daily, and are yet on the increase. Partly for the purpose of making Eastern remittances and partly under a speculative feeling, prices advanced during the week, reaching for lots of common Spring well situated 60c. in store. Toward the close the rise in freights checked the buoyancy; and the foreign news by the *North America* proving discouraging, prices at the close have again receded. The market to-day was entirely unsettled. Most buyers withdrew or lowered their offers below the views of holders. The offers for Spring in store were generally at 62c.@63c., and 65c. was quite as generally insisted upon. At the latter figure a large amount could have been obtained, though little, in fact, was sold. Early in the day a few parcels were taken at 65c. in store, and two cargoes at 67¾c.@68c., for the remaining sales of the all the way down to the lower price, the aggregate amount not exceeding 10,000 bush. A small amount of extra Spring sold at 67c. in store. Very little demand has existed for Winter Wheat, and prices in the absence of transactions are entirely nominal.

OATS—The supply has not been large, but with a small Eastern margin left to operate upon, prices have receded at the close. Nothing was done to-day, buyers being generally shy and the New-York advices caused the market to close quite heavy. We quote it nominal and dull at 45c. in store.

CORN—Have come forward freely and under a diminishing demand for shipment, prices have declined 5c.@6c. for lots in bulk. Sales to the extent of 6,300 bushels were made to-day at 25c. in store, which was all that could be realized, though some parties refused to accept this price. A lot of 1,500 bushels, in bags, were sold at 28c. at the depot.

RYE—Has been in good local demand at 55c., in bags, at the depot.

BARLEY—Has been more freely offered, and prices have been a shade weaker toward the close. Two prime lots were offered at 65c. in store, and the whole range of prices runs down to 30c.

FREIGHTS—Are firmer, but unsettled. Shippers still cut temperately against the demands of vessel owners, but the enlarged figure of the receipts, and the nearing approach of the close of navigation give the advantage at last to the latter class. The propeller *Chicago* was taken to-day for 5,000 bushels of Wheat to Buffalo at 15c., filling up with Flour at 50c., and Beef at 75c.

Chicago Horse Market.

From the Chicago Daily Times, Oct. 21.

There is no improvement to note in this market. The stock here is small; 78 head in the four State's stables; 52 horses and mules at ARMOUR'S; 33 head at Franklin-street, and 17 horses and 5 mules at the New-York stables. Among those at Phoenix are some fine carriage horses, the span that took the premium at the Cook County Fair, and are held at $1,000, and a span of black French horses worth $500. Few sales are reported at any of the stables. At the Franklin-street 6 head were sold one day for $1,000 in gold; but few others were disposed of there, or elsewhere, probably an average of half a dozen head at each stable. A number passed through for more Western markets.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The following Gentlemen,** members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod now in session in Jane-street Church, are expected to preach in that place TO-MORROW:

Rev. Mr. MCEACHRON, at 10½ A. M.
Rev. Mr. SHORT, at 3½ P. M.
Rev. Mr. VAN ETTEN, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the MORNING and and 2 in the AFTERNOON. Prayer Meeting every FRIDAY EVENING. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **The Nineteenth Anniversary of the** Youths' Missionary Association, connected

New-York Times.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents! Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Five Copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intending to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

If the "Commissioners" will look a little closer, they will find the names of passengers to which they refer published regularly in the columns of the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We select, from our foreign files, and publish this morning, divers articles on the effect of the great financial revulsion on the other side of the Atlantic. Unfortunately, when these articles were written, the worst was not known, but affairs were bad enough to excite serious apprehensions for the future. A general money panic was looked for throughout all the commercial cities of Europe. An important piece of Chinese information appears in the Paris *Pays*. That journal states that the Emperor has refused the terms of peace offered him. As it is impossible to renew hostilities at present, the China question must, therefore, remain for some time *in statu quo*, unless Yeh's Canton army, which he says is as numerous as "the leaves of the forest," should have sufficient courage to assume the offensive. The statements, published elsewhere, made by returned passengers from Calcutta, offer some new and deeply interesting facts in relation to the Indian mutinies.

The foreign financial accounts from Europe, received by the mails of the *Europa*, to Oct. 10, were quite discouraging to the Stock Exchange yesterday, besides creating much Street discussion as to the character of the news yet to be received in response to the panic on this side. The fall of stocks was from 2 to 5 per cent., as compared with the sales of Thursday. The banking house, in the foreign and New-Orleans trade, of ROBB, HALLET & Co. stopped payment yesterday—not in consequence of the return of their bills from the other side, but in anticipation of such an event, having been unable to remit to their Liverpool friends in season, in consequence of the failure or inability of parties here to whom they had granted credits. The value of Gold yesterday, in exchange for the ordinary currency, was 101@101½ per cent. The difference is so slight as to remove most of the inconveniences apprehended from the suspension of specie payments by the banks last week.

The General Produce Markets exhibited some irregularity yesterday. Flour attracted more attention, and most kinds advanced 5c. @10c. per bbl. Wheat partially declined about 3c., and Corn 2c. ℔ bushel, with fewer buyers than sellers, especially of undesirable lots. Provisions continued very heavy, and prices of the leading articles steadily favored purchasers. Sugars were brisker at strengthening rates. No movement transpired in Cotton. Coffee was moderately inquired for, and was steady. 1,810 bags Rio were sold, by auction, at from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. The advanced claims of shipowners restricted freight engagements.

Capt. VAN VLIET, the confidential agent of the Government, lately returned from Salt Lake City, reports that the Mormons declare that the United States troops shall not enter the City, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG expresses the determination to burn the prairies, and thus deprive the animals connected with the expedition of subsistence. YOUNG also says he will burn the city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of Government.

The shock of an earthquake was yesterday felt at Buffalo and elsewhere in this State. It occurred at 3½ o'clock at Buffalo, causing considerable consternation among the citizens, and fifteen minutes later it was felt at Forestville, and lasted about five minutes. It was accompanied by the usual rumbling noise.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Hon. J. B. HASKIN has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of the mechanics employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to urge the importance of affording work during the coming Winter for the numerous body of men now employed there. Secretary TOUCEY will immediately appoint a Board to inquire into and report on the propriety of altering the *Savannah* into a propeller, and refitting her entire. The Secretary manifests a desire to do everything possible to insure employment to the men.

It will be remembered that some time since the Mayor commenced, in the Court of Common Pleas, an action against Mr. CONOVER, to recover the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office. Yesterday Judge PEABODY rendered a decision granting a perpetual injunction, restraining the Mayor from proceeding with the action, or from carrying into effect any of the orders of that Court in respect to that office. He does this on the ground that the matter first arose in the Supreme Court, and another action for the same cause could not, therefore, be commenced in the Common Pleas. His Honor's opinion was very lengthy, and treated the whole subject with much attention.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and received from Mr. CHOLWELL the information that he called on Mr. SIMEON DRAPER to announce to him his election as a member of the Board, and that Mr. DRAPER had signified his intention of communicating his acceptance or non-acceptance on Monday. They adjourned to meet this morning for the purpose of deciding whether General NYE, as Chairman, shall be permitted to write, "by order of the Board," before his signature, on a particular return purporting to be taken from the records, and necessary to a case to which the Board is a party, and which is now before one of the Courts.

The packet-ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, lying at head of pier No. 36, took fire in the cabin last evening about 7 o'clock, and for some time was in danger of being wholly destroyed. The ferry-boats *Ellen*, of the Catharine-street ferry, and *George Law*, of the South Tenth-street ferry, went to the ship, and with some difficulty got the fire under about 8 o'clock. The damage was confined to the cabin on deck, and the bulkheads and planking of the quarter-deck, and is estimated at about $5,000. There was a watchman in charge of the ship at the time, but there was no crew on board.

ALEXANDER SPAULDING was last night nominated for Recorder, in place of EDGAR KETCHUM who declined, by the Republicans at Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. SPAULDING is also the candidate of the American Party.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment against JAMES ROGERS for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON in the Tenth-avenue last Saturday night. On motion of the District-Attorney the two boys who were with him at the time, DANIEL CUNNINGHAM and STEPHEN MCGUARNEY, were committed in default of $2,000 bail each, to appear as witnesses for the people.

Nothing further has come to light concerning the body of a woman supposed to be dead which was discovered in Prospect-street, Jersey City, on Monday, and afterwards removed mysteriously. Many think the woman was drunk and not dead. Mr. KENZEL, who found her, insists, however, that she was dead.

The work of laying the pipes preparatory to introducing the water of the river Passaic into Jersey City will be commenced very soon. The injunction against the Commissioners has been removed. The matter was argued before Chancellor WILLIAMSON on Saturday, and the decision rendered on Thursday.

Progress of Events in British India.

The not improbable rumor of the recall of Viscount CANNING from the Viceroyalty of India, is but one of many indications that the Government of England is now fully alive to the importance of the struggle in India, and fully determined to put forth the whole force of the empire in the suppression of the Mohammedan mutiny. For although Lord CANNING has exhibited qualities not unworthy of his name in the trying crisis through which he has been called to pass, it has been reported, on credible authority, that he had brought or suffered himself to be brought into collision with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on questions of policy. That, in such an emergency, the civil official should be sacrificed to the military, proves how clearly the government of Lord PALMERSTON appreciates the nature and the severity of the ordeal through which British authority in India is passing. The maxim of MALCOLM rules and must rule the hour. India was won by the sword, and must be kept by the sword.

As we have constantly maintained since the outbreak of the disturbances at Meerut, so we now repeat—England is contending with a mutinous army, and with a mutinous army only, and if she be not utterly recreant to all the traditions of her national history, it is impossible that she should not come out of the contest victorious over all her enemies, whether in one, in two, or in all the Presidencies of India. Blundering imbecility may hereafter aggravate, as it has already aggravated the difficulties of the task; but it must and will be achieved. As DAMIENS said of that dreadful day of doom which was to witness his own death by tortures, which are the eternal disgrace of the French monarchy, "*La journée sera dure, mais elle finira*;" so may it be said of the trial which awaits Great Britain in the East—the day may be long, but it must come to an end—and it is irrational to expect of that end anything but the reëstablishment of British authority upon a basis of broader justice to India and to England alike, and under the conditions of a sounder policy than has ever ruled the relations of these countries in the past.

For it is an immense, though a very common mistake, to suppose that the Indian Empire of England has in times past been of essential importance to the prosperity of the metropolis. It is for the prospective, rather than for the actual value of her imperial sway over the Hindoo millions, that England is now contending. It is in the cause of the world's commerce yet to be, as well as of the interests of Christianity, and of civilization, that the bayonets of the "gallant Tipperary," and the broadswords of the Highlanders, are making sharp for the battle in Bengal and in Oude.

From the very first, India has been a mirage of magnificence to England. When the factories of the Hoogly grew into a fortress, and the garrison of Fort William expanded into an army, and the English merchants in the East suddenly came before their countrymen with an empire in their hands, a policy was inaugurated in regard to India which was founded on false representations, and has resulted in perpetual deceptions. England had regarded her West Indian and her American colonies simply as markets for her goods. Her sons in the West were dear to her only as her customers. But India was to pour into her lap untold millions of wealth, the creation of looms which had supplied the Pharoahs with purple and fine linen, and the produce of mines whose fabled splendor had turned the brains of an ALEXANDER and of a CÆSAR.

When after the conquest of Bengal, Behan and Orissa by Lord CLIVE, the East India Company applied for a charter befiting their new estate of a great territorial power, they engaged to pay into the English Treasury in three years time, the sum of $2,000,000. This was in 1767. In 1769 the period was prolonged by four years. In 1793 the obligation falling due was met by a demand from the Company, of a *loan of* $7,000,000! This was granted on condition of their reducing their dividends from 10 to 6 per cent. In 1783, Mr. Fox, in introducing his famous India Bill, declared the Company insolvent, with debts of over $50,000,000, and assets of $16,000,000! Mr. Fox's bill was defeated, and the Board of Control created. But this did not mend matters. In 1793 Lord CORNWALLIS had "extended again the area of civilization." His conquests swelled the revenues of the Company to over $40,000,000, and Mr. DUNDAS, representing their interests, promised all manner of splendid things for the future. In the course of a very few years India was to put $2,800,000 per annum wholly at the disposition of Parliament for the use of the nation, independently of all the other goods she was to yield to the Empire. In 1795 that curse of companies, the "floating debt," mysteriously began to increase, and in 1799 Mr. DUNDAS instead of giving way two millions and a half was compelled to own a *deficit* of nearly six millions. The victories of Lord WELLESLEY's belligerent administration were followed by similar results. In 1805 the Indian Budget revealed a revenue of over $75,000,000, against an expenditure of about $85,000,000.

Meanwhile the natural currents of commerce having been choked, India was of but little use to England as a customer. Up to 1815 the exports to India were less important than the trade with the Channel Islands.

The revised charters of the Company have produced a decided improvement in all respects during the last thirty years, and the general prosperity of India, which has undoubtedly advanced under British rule, has brought with it a corresponding change for the better in the fiscal as well as in the commercial relations of England with India. But, as we observed the other day, any serious prolongation of the disturbances in Bengal and Oude will bring the Indian Treasury empty-handed into London—and the Indian loan of a million sterling, reported by the *Niagara* a week ago, prefigures the possible arrival of this crisis at an earlier hour than we had anticipated.

The commerce of England with India, however, could not be carried on for any great number of years with advantage to England, under its past conditions. A few facts will suffice to make this very plain. From 1834–5 to 1841–2 the total exports from India, inclusive of bullion, rose from £9,674,728 to £16,020,837. During the same time the imports into India, inclusive of bullion, rose from £7,654,485 to £11,478,110. That is, the balance of trade *in favor of India* rose during eight years 125.10 *per cent.* From 1842–50 to 1853–4 a still greater proportional increase in favor of India was manifested, the actual balance remaining unpaid in favor of India at the end of these five years, amounting to £20,828,923. And *during the past century it is estimated that India has absorbed and never restored any appreciable portion of* $500,000,000 *in silver and gold.* Modern India, in fact, has up to this time continued to be what ancient India was described to be by PLINY, "the sink of the precious metals." In the existing state of the commerce and manufactures of mankind, this character of the Indian trade is a vitally disorganizing and disturbing element.

If India were to be released by England, then it is clear that the world at large would be simply the loser by so much more gold and silver as would be poured into India in consequence of the diminution and decay of the gradually-growing demand for foreign goods which the rule of English civilization alone has created and fostered. And the commercial interests, as well as the religious and moral convictions of Christendom, are therefore quite as deeply involved as are any imaginary necessities of Great Britain in particular, in the triumph of her armies over the disloyal and fanatical hordes of their enemies. Mohammedan India becomes a second China, controlling, however, the supply of staples much more essential to modern commerce than the silks and teas of the Celestial Empire. British India promises to become a regular and legitimate member of the family of nations. Annihilate the rule of England in India at this hour, and, save in Eastern elements of national prestige, the British Empire would be to no positively appreciable extent a serious loser in power or in wealth. Reinforce British authority firmly in India, and the millions of Hindostan, multiplying their wants with their numbers under the wholesome influences of civilization, will eventually cease to be the "sink of specie" and enter the markets of the world as buyers, on terms of equality with the rest of mankind.

The Money News by the Europa.

The mails by the steamer at Boston change somewhat the tenor of the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The causes of disturbance to the English money market are more complex than the mere occurrence of the American pressure, though this undoubtedly is to further add to the embarrassment, as the news from this side develops itself up to the suspension of the New-York Banks. The Bank of England was already losing specie at the rate of two and a half millions of dollars a week. The Bank of France reports a loss of four millions since the September report. These losses will make money dear in both London and Paris. The rates of discount look like going up to 8 per cent. at once; possibly higher. Our own mercurial stock-jobbers and financial speculators talk already of a suspension of specie payments in both capitals. But we heard the like of this several times during the Russian war. The drain to the United States will not bring about such a catastrophe. It is not in the direction to last long, or to produce, of itself, serious consequences.

We have given extended extracts from the London Press and circulars on the subject of the pressure in this country, and the money change on the other side. Some of these speculations show the right appreciation of the effect of the mercantile failures here and consequent delay of collections from the United States. They anticipate large specie remittances to this country to pay for cotton and to purchase other bargains before the return tide sets in. They regard it as certain that the English Bank will have to prepare for such a state of things, as well as to meet the emergency in India and the drain of Gold from the French banks. But there is not one word of the suspension of payments; no sign of despondency for the general look of trade at home, and no misgiving as to the power of regulating the increased demand for money made upon London by the ordinary process of increasing its value at the English Bank.

A GROSS CASE OF PUBLIC PROFLIGACY—The Common Council has passed an ordinance renting at *one dollar* per annum, *thirty-two lots* of very valuable City property on Fifth-avenue to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,—and the measure only awaits the Mayor's signature, (if it have not already received it,) to become a law. We concur heartily with the *Journal of Commerce* in denouncing this act as a "reckless squandering of the City property." It has not the pretext of apparent necessity as its excuse; the Asylum has already received as a gift from the City all the ground it needs for its own uses, and much more than has ever been given to any charitable institution of any kind. It does not propose to *sell* the land, to obtain the means of sustaining more orphans than are now within its walls It is simply a needless gift, bestowed wantonly upon a sectarian asylum which has already received more from the City than other establishment of the kind in the City, and amounting in value to more than $150,000. It is absurd to suppose that any motive of mere charity influenced this grant, for such a motive would have taken some form better calculated to secure practical and immediate results. If the value of this land was intended to be given towards relieving the distress of the laboring poor, during the coming Winter, it would not have been placed where it merely adds to the wealth of a corporation, without feeding, clothing, or sheltering a single person in addition to those already provided for. It is scarcely necessary for us to trace such action as this to what was probably its real motive. The fact that an important State and City election is close at hand,—and that it has always been assumed by political leaders and aspirants for office that the Roman Catholic vote is always to be purchased by such grants to institutions under Roman Catholic control, is so well known that few will ascribe this vote to any other cause. At any other time Mayor Wood's solicitude about the magnitude of the City expenditures and the necessity of rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, would probably induce him to *veto* so flagrant and profligate a squandering of the public money.

We trust, with the *Journal*, that steps will be immediately taken by the Comptroller, or by some bondholder or tax-payer, to contest the right of the Corporation thus to alienate and waste property which is sacredly pledged to the payment of the public debt. That debt already amounts to *eighteen millions of dollars.*

Pillow and the Public.

General GIDEON J. PILLOW has made a mistake of which wiser men than he have ere now been guilty. He has confounded notoriety with reputation, and has taken the pillory for a pedestal. This, of course, is no affair of ours If a citizen, whether of Tennessee or Timbuctoo, choses to make an egregious show of himself, it is the concern of his friends, if he have any, to interfere and restrain him. Certainly it is not the concern of the public.

But the motive which impels this particular General GIDEON J. PILLOW to do the foolish thing which he has done, happens to be perfectly transparent, and it is of a nature to provoke from the public press certain special comments. General PILLOW went with other persons to conquer the Halls of the Montezumas. How great or how small a share he actually took in the war, which resulted in the cession of California and New-Mexico, it is hard to say. On that point the records of the past are somewhat confused. Nor is it, fortunately, of the least public consequence, at this moment. In the capacity of "General," GIDEON J. PILLOW was present at a Council of American officers, convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of deliberating upon certain proposals made, or alleged to be made, by the Mexican authorities to the invading forces. Whatever was said at that Council PILLOW, of course, heard, and he gave such counsel, we presume, as he thought best and wisest.

Ten years afterwards General GIDEON J. PILLOW became political. He would be a Senator of Tennessee; and, to this end, he would gladly make himself lovely and estimable in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. This was natural enough. That PILLOW should seek to magnify himself and bolster up his fame in every possible way, was to be expected. But PILLOW had borne an American Military Commission, and he was aspiring to a place in the highest Legislative body of the land, and therefore it was to be expected also that no means of self-glorification should seem to PILLOW possible, that were not also proper to be employed. At this point it is that PILLOW gives way, and that his failure attracts public attention. PILLOW proceeds to elevate himself upon a disclosure of the confidential conversations of the Commander-in-Chief with his lieutenants; and by exposing affairs which his fellow officers had felt themselves bound in honor to suppress, he seeks to make it appear that he (PILLOW) was the most magnanimous, patriotic and noble-minded man of all the Northern host which encamped before the city of the Aztecs, and effaced the footprints of CORTEZ upon the Cordilleras of Mexico. And when another officer, General HITCHCOCK, roused by these pretensions, comes forward to question the proceedings of the Tennessean candidate, General PILLOW forthwith opens upon him a volley of vituperative letters, and the pleasing spectacle is afforded to the United States and the rest of mankind of two American officers pulling caps and exchanging slaps in the public prints.

Against this spectacle it is that we protest. PILLOW may, and doubtless would be, useful in the Senate House. But it were better that no such convenience were ever again afforded to the wisdom of the nation, than that such a shame to our national breeding and our national instincts should be passed over without the brand of public scorn and condemnation. Be the merits of the controversy what they may, the controversy itself is a scandal to the army and to the people. We do not believe that PILLOW was right in his calculations. We do not believe that the people of Tennessee can be conciliated by the trumpet of self-praise, when it is blown so loudly at the expense of self-respect. But that any man should hope to mount into high office through so low a squabble, is a thing to be pondered well by all who love their country. The base worship of success must indeed have demoralized us if such exhibitions can prosper; and the calamities of adversity will be precious indeed if they shall quicken the national sensibility to perceive the degradation of such appeals to public sympathy and popular favor.

DECIDEDLY UNGRACIOUS AND INHOSPITABLE.—The South is famed for its hospitality to strangers, and we are greatly surprised, therefore, that the Richmond *South*, which professes to speak the sentiments of everybody living on the other side of Mason and Dixon's Line, should begin to "pitch in" to Mr. CHARLES MACKAY the moment that estimable gentleman lands upon our shores. The *South's* objections to Mr. MACKAY are founded on his being the author of that popular song "There's a Good Time Coming, Boys." "At this particular juncture," says the *South*, "his visit seems rather inappropriate; for the author of 'There's a Good Time Coming, Boys,' to intrude himself among us in the midst of a financial crisis, out of which the keenest vision can see no door of egress, looks very like a premeditated indignity." We are really sorry that affairs appear so very badly at the South, and to the vision of the *South*, that even the presence among us of a gentleman who once in a hilarious moment sung out of the fulness of his generous feelings a hope of a better time coming, should be construed into an intentional affront. Besides, when Mr. MACKAY left England the intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by our Banks had not reached there, and he was probably entirely ignorant of the fall that had taken place in the price of negroes and tobacco. We do not believe that Mr. MACKAY meant to put an indignity upon us by coming over "at this particular juncture," and as we do not take quite so gloomy a view of our financial difficulties as our Richmond cotemporary, we think it is rather cheering, than otherwise, to be reminded that there is a good time coming. In the meanwhile Mr. MACKAY may find it to his interest to confine himself to a part of the country where they do not take so gloomy a view of the financial crisis as they appear to do down South.

A REMARKABLE SHIPWRECK.—We have read a good many thrilling accounts of terrible disasters at sea, and loss of life by shipwreck, but have never heard or read of anything which equals the brief account given by the Russian Admiral of the loss of the line-of-battle-ship *Le Fort*, which fonndered in the Baltic on the 22d of September last. Admiral NORDMAN'S letter is as cool as an iceberg; according to his own statement, he saw the 74, which was but four cab'es' length from his own ship, capsize and sink, and yet did not make the least effort to rescue one of the 800 persons on board of her; yet it was broad daylight, the ship went down within file miles of the shore, and the wind was so light that he had top-gallant sails set on his own ship. Not a soul was saved of the entire ship's crew to tell the story of the disaster. Two other men-of-war, besides the Admiral's ship, were close by, yet it does not appear that either of them put out a boat, or made any attempt to save any of the people on board the foundering ship. It could hardly happen under any circumstances that an English, French, or American ship could see another founder within four cables' length, and make no effort to save the drowning crew. Yet, for aught that appears in the Russian Admiral's letter, he saw 800 men go down in one of the ships of his fleet, and never made an effort to save a soul of them.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—We surrender a large portion of our available space this morning to the Address delivered by EDWARD EVERETT, at the late anniversary of the State Agricultural Society at Buffalo. It is exceedingly eloquent and interesting, not only to that very large class who are engaged in farming pursuits, and to whom it was more directly addressed, but to all who are interested in brilliant and beautiful writing.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new comedy, in three acts, called "Caprice; Or, Lover and Husband," was produced here on Thursday night with complete success. It is from the pen of Mr. O. S. LELAND, a new name, we fancy, in author craft, and of good promise. The comedy takes its origin from a French work of greater dimensions, and the principal incident has been used by other dramatists; but the present version is neat, compact, and admirably suited for bringing out the best points of the stock company at this house—which, by the way, is undeniably the best stock company in the country.

The story of the piece is that of a marriage of convenience; a couple of excellent young people are united for the satisfaction of their relatives, and somewhat to the annoyance of themselves. They do not pretend to any affection, but, being considerate and well bred, propose to travel the path matrimonial with lightness and elegance. They are so free from vulgar prejudices that they confide to each other a variety of vital secrets, and confess that they have found tender sympathy in other bosoms. The gentleman, *Sir Edward Mordaunt*, (Mr. LESTER,) speaks rapturously of a certain *Countess* whose favor he enjoys; the lady, more practical, introduces a Colonel whom she has not yet rendered quite desolate, and who turns out to be a friend of *Sir Edward*. Every one can see the end of this plot. *Lady Mordaunt* becomes jealous of the Countess, and of those capricious airs which make her so charming. *Sir Edward* becomes mildly jealous of the Colonel, and even dreamily hints at putting a bullet through him. The result is an utterly absurd one for a play of French origin; the husband actually falls in love with his own wife, and thereby forfeits the sympathy of the pit.

There are no strong incidents in the piece, and the characters are purely conventional without a trace of individuality, but there is scope for dialoguing in a natural vein, and making those little appeals to our domesticity which are constantly being made in the fairy ring of home. The efforts of *Lady Mordaunt* to win the affections of her husband, to gratify his tastes, and satisfy his perverted appetite; his sleepy indifference to the uxorial appeals, and gradual awakening to their justice; these and other little artifices are well calculated to test the skill of the dramatist, and stimulate the interest of the audience. Mr. LELAND has succeeded in producing an elegant play. His language is well chosen, and sufficiently copious without descending to the tediousness of "fine writing." The principal characters are sketched with a prim hand, and the interest they awaken is sustained to the end. To this circumstance—the conversational tact of the author—we ascribe the success of the piece; for in construction, and in taking up the threads of the story, it is frequently faulty.

Mrs. HOEY and Mr. LESTER sustain the principal characters with great ability. Indeed, we have seldom seen Mr. LESTER to so much advantage. Mrs. HOEY was at times a little too pronounced; but in the quiet scenes of the play she was admirable. Mr. DAVENPORT has an extremely unpleasant part to fill—that of the *Colonel*—and was unable to soften down its general pusillanimity. At the fall of the curtain the artists were called for, and in response to a cry for the author, Mr. LESTER made his appearance, and stated that that gentleman was absent, and announced the piece for repetition. It was a success, and will bear frequent repetition. The house shows signs of improvement.

CONCERT.—Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS gave one of their admirable concerts last night at Niblo's Saloon, and were welcomed by a crowded audience—an unusual thing in these days, but thoroughly merited whenever these great artists make their appeals. The vocal *artiste* of the occasion was Mlle. FREZZOLINI, who sang a variety of pieces in her usual way. Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS were, as usual, all that the most exacting critic could desire. Thorough masters of their instruments, they play only to charm. A new soloist was introduced, Mr. KLETZER, first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, London. He has a fine, massive style, and produced a truly grand tone from his noble instrument. He obtained a deserved success.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.—There will be two representations of the superb illustrations of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyages this day, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The exhibition is deservedly popular, and we are glad to notice that it is receiving a very liberal patronage from our citizens. It illustrates one of the most interesting expeditions of the nineteenth century, and gives us some additional particulars of a hero of whom we can never hear enough.

The Hard Times Elsewhere.

In Boston, the wholesale dealers in silk and millinery goods have decided to limit their credits to four months henceforward. The dry goods houses generally are reducing their prices.

At Wheeling, Va., the Belmont, La Belle and Missouri Iron Works have determined to suspend.

At Brownsville, Pa., upwards of forty men have been discharged from SNOWDEN'S foundry. PRINGLE, COOK & LENHART'S establishment in the same town has suspended.

The ladies of Dr. HEDGES' Church in Brookline, Mass., have raised $700 for the relief of the poor of that town.

The Waterbury factories, with the exception of the American Pin Company and the establishment of BROWN BROTHERS, have stopped all business. Hundreds of men and women are in consequence thrown out of work. BROWN BROTHERS furnish their workmen with provisions and fuel at wholesale prices.

Many of the lumbermen at Muskegan, Mich., have been compelled to stop operations. In other lumber districts of the State, the like will happen presently.

The lumber merchants in Ottawa, Canada, have held a meeting to adopt measures for decreasing their supplies.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have reduced the salaries of their employes, and suspend all work not imperatively necessary. The floating debt of the Company has also been reduced.

Banks and Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wise financial systems, State and National, must furnish the people a safe and uniform currency, always equal to the standard of gold and silver, the legal measure of values. As to this, there can be but one opinion. The framers of the National Constitution prohibited the issue of State bills of credit as money, and made gold and silver the only tender for debts and dues. Necessity forced upon us a new plan for the rapid development of the resources of the country, not within the terms of the prohibition, as the Supreme Court of the United States have held. The demand for capital being great, for commerce, agriculture and manufactures, for the construction of cities, roads, canals, railroads, and for the cultivation of the virgin soil of America, and the supply being small, a United States and State banks arose to meet this great national want. This is the origin of our mixed currency of gold and silver coin and bank notes as the substitute for and representative of money.

The paper money bank system has been pushed to extremes from the republican equality existing to our institutions, and from the daring and absolute character of the American people. This principle, elementary in Americans, accounts for our triumphs by sea and land in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 with Great Britain, in the Mexican war, and in our Indian wars. It explains the increase of our population since 1783 from three millions to twenty-nine or thirty millions, the building up of many great and flourishing cities and towns, the enlargement of our commercial tonnage beyond that of Great Britain, the establishment of manufactures, the cultivation of the arts and sciences. From this same cause arises the fact that we have built about four thousand miles of canals, twenty-five thousand miles of railroads, and that the annual income of our thirteen thousand millions of dollars of national property and of American industry is now about three thousand five hundred millions of dollars. Such a people and such superhuman labors the world has never seen before. This nation, by its wonderful achievements in war and in peace, has finally won the title of Liberator of the Seas.

To suppose that such a people, pushed to such noble deeds by the inspiring spirit of freedom could have wholly erred in their financial system, would be absurd, while any observer can see that their mistakes are those of a sagacious, impulsive, resolute, enterprising and invincible race of intelligent men. Over-action is our tendency.

A mixed currency of gold and silver, and of bank-note paper of equal value and of not undue quantity, is what the public good demands.

What we need is a United States Bank, to do all the old Bank did, *rejecting the discounting power*, which a bank might furnish a national currency of 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and accommodate exchanges domestic and foreign, and do all the United States Bank did except discount.

To prevent undue State Bank expansion, let the issue of bank-notes be limited to 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, and larger bills, and limit the issue of bank-bills to banks having a capital of $250,000 and upwards, permitting only an issue of one-fifth of the capital in bank-notes, to be secured by State and United States Stocks. All other banks would, of course, be banks of deposit, public or private. In addition to this, a State Bank of issue ought to have one dollar of specie for every two of bills issued. The danger of over-action, and of financial panics would thus be provided against.

There are now too many banks of issue—we have over-acted. Let us provide a uniform currency, and make sure, as far as possible, of easy and cheap exchanges.

The Sub-Treasury ought to receive the bills of the United States Bank as well as specie, and pay them out, and the Bank and its branches ought to make Government, as well as private exchanges, from point to point.

Such a system would remove existing difficulties, and aid all public and private transactions.

HAMILTON.

The Chicago Fire—More Bodies Recovered.

The number of lives lost at the Chicago fire proves to have been *nineteen*. The following is a revised list:

1. John A. Raymond, Worcester, Mass.
2. D. C. Emerson, Lawrence, Mass.
3. Matthias Marsh, Member of Hook & Ladder Company No. 2.
4. Martin Grant, Lady Washington Hose Company.
5. E. Romeyn Clark, of Metz & Clark.
6. Henry B. Russell, mail clerk, *Times* Office.
7. Dudley C. White, clerk, Snow & Co.
8. H. S. Bradley, jeweler, No. 110 Lake-street.
10. Jean Jungers, laborer, German.
11. Ezra H. Barnum, late of Barnum & Co.
12. John High, Jr., late of High & Magee.
13. Abram Bogart, with Campbell & Co.
14. A. H. P. Corning, clerk M. S. L. & T. Co.
15. Lawrence Gabel, supposed to be a sailor.
16. Timothy Buckley, member Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
17. John Keegan, late of Port Clinton.
18. John B. Dickey, member Liberty Hose Company.
19. Auguste Wolfe, member Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New-York loses $10,000 insurances, and Eastern companies about $31,000.

A DISPUTED CASE OF SALVAGE.—The steam boat *Wave*, Captain GERMAIN, while going out on a cruise early Monday morning, discovered a sloop outside of the Hook, with her sails lowered and one anchor down; it had been blowing a gale the previous night, and the tug ran down for the sloop to see if she wanted a tow. No one appeared when she was hailed, and they boarded her. The boat was gone, and as the sloop was in an exposed situation, Captain G. assumed that the crew were either drowned or had abandoned the vessel, and accordingly took her in charge and towed her to the City. The sloop was the *Brandywine*, Captain JOHN L. CURNS, and is owned by J. F. GAUZE and CLARKSON OGDEN, of Wilmington, Delaware. She was loaded with 2,485 bushels of Wheat, from James River, Va., bound to New-York. Capt. CURNS states that in attempting to enter the Bay, on Monday night, while it was blowing heavy, his vessel struck on the East end of Romer Shoal; that she afterwards went off, and he made an effort to beat her in, when in consequence of the blow and a head tide he could make no headway; he accordingly determined to let go his anchor, and pull ashore at the point of Sandy Hook to report his situation by telegraph, and request a tug to be sent to his assistance. Having lowered his sails into the lazy lines, anchored the vessel, he took the man and boy, all the crew he had, and pulled ashore about daylight in the morning. He had scarcely reached the lighthouse and told his story, when, to his amazement, he saw a steamtug make fast to his sloop and tug her off. He followed as soon as he could to the City and claimed his vessel, thanking the kind steamboat captain for his attentions to his vessel in his absence; but he soon learned that the vessel and cargo were claimed for salvage. A statement of the facts has been made in opposition to the claim of the steam-tug. Captain CURNS says his sloop was found before she was lost.

STEAM GOING A WHALING.—It is said that the whaleship *America*, which sailed from New-Bedford on Wednesday of last week, took out a steam whale boat. The machinery consists of two oscillating engines placed in the stern, which drive a paddle-wheel. This boat can be propelled at the rate of twelve miles an hour—two more than the usual speed of the whale. It is about two feet longer and one foot wider than ordinary whale boats. The steam generating cylinders can resist a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. This innovation evidently contemplates an abandonment of the old method of approaching the whale by stealth, and in a long chase will be a great labor-saving machine; but it is doubtful if the experienced blubber-hunters will trust themselves in a steamboat to fight whales. Safety in this business depends upon celerity of movement, and while an ordinary whale-boat, managed by skilled oarsmen, would "starn all" and evade the uplifted flukes of the whale, a screw-steamboat would be knocked higher than a kite, boiler and all. To tow the whale boats it would, no doubt, be very serviceable, leaving Jack in good wind to tackle the fish after he had reached the scene of action.

Personal.

We are desired to state that the charges of immoral conduct preferred against Elder S. B. Haywood, Pastor of the Christian Church at Hartwick, N. Y., have been dismissed as wholly unfounded, after a full investigation. Mr. Hayward resigns his charge to labor as an evangelist, taking the Church's approval with him.

Deucalion, the Virginia racer and stallion, has been sold by auction for $1,150.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 41 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BOSTON—RESOLUTIONS ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy in Faneuil Hall to-night, presided over by CALEB W. WALDRON, Jr.

The resolutions nominally related to financial subjects. The first was:

Resolved, That the brief philosophy of the present financial crisis is now, as it always has been, the inflation of prices, and that bank-paper, long credits, and large circulations are the cause of the inflation. That, with the country full of produce, and an excess over imports, this revulsion is not the fault of the merchants, the manufacturers, or the laborers, who have earned all the solid wealth of the nation, but of the vicious financial system which substitutes bank-paper for money, and debt for capital; which loans its own bills, without interest, most profusely, when money is cheapest, and contracts and demands payment when it is dearest.

The second and third resolutions indorse the Democratic policy of the Independent Treasury, and condemn the existing paper currency of the States, which abrogates that provision of the Constitution that "no State shall coin money" by creating fourteen hundred corporations with power to engrave money and expand or contract it at caprice or pleasure. They also attribute the bank suspension of 1837 to the exercise of the same power used by the present State Banks as that used by the United States Bank in 1837.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the State Legislatures have been so profuse in the creation of banks of issue, for money-borrowers instead of money-lenders, that a mixed currency of paper supposed to be redeemable in specie is so interwoven in our financial system, that it has become a disease which we cannot at once cure without killing the patient; and, therefore, it is the part of wisdom taught by experience, by restricting its excess, increasing its permanent specie basis, and gradually abolishing its issue of bills under ten dollars, to protect labor in the fruits of its earnings.

Resolved, That the banking system having caused the evil by an excessive issue of paper when nobody cared for their debts, it can only aggravate the evil to resort to a contraction when everybody's debts are to be paid, because the State having given the banks power to make currency, and displace specie by paper, its sudden withdrawal inevitably deprives the merchants of the medium of circulation and compels them to fail, with ample property to pay their debts, and is the sole reason that they can neither sell their property, collect their debts—in a panic—nor raise money to adjust their balances with each other and with the banks; hence, the banks, though solvent in property, having from necessity ceased to pay their own notes, and appealed to the forbearance of their creditors, which is cheerfully extended to them; the solvent merchants should also have renewal and extension from the banks and from each other until the pressure, which can be but temporary, is passed; and such relief afforded by the banks will be the only compensation for their act of suspension.

Resolved, That the bills of the Banks of this Commonwealth, being secured by the property of the stockholders, there is no reasonable ground of apprehension of loss by the bill-holders; nor should they submit to any discount in buying or paying in ordinary transactions.

The seventh resolution asserts that the Democratic Party is the only party which has advocated a sound currency and opposed excessive creation of banks and corporations.

The other resolutions pledge the party to the support of the Democratic State nominees, and the upholding of the National Administration.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, of New-Hampshire, B. F. HALLETT, Col. J. H. WRIGHT, and other distinguished gentlemen.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Democratic ratification meeting was held in the Park to-night. The attendance was very large. General GALVOT presided. The speakers were DANIEL S. DICKINSON, DANIEL E. SICKLES and Judge TALMAINE. The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. with cheers for the ticket.

New-School Presbyterian Synod in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The New-School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia is now in session in Washington. It exercises jurisdiction over the greater part of that State, the western shore of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

To-day Rev. Dr. DANFORTH, from the Committee on Minutes of the General Assembly, held in Cleveland last May, reported that it was impossible for them to concur in the views therein expressed. Therefore, the Synod of Virginia is left to the alternative of dissolving its connection with the General Assembly, and accordingly make this recommendation. The Committee say, in suggesting this course, that they believe they are expressing the sentiment of the great majority of the churches, deliberately formed, after the most ample discussion, and when all the means of reconciliation and all the exertions for united efforts have been exhausted.

Several resolutions deprecatory of agitation of the Slavery question were laid on the table.

Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, President of the Delaware College, offered a substitute for the report, which gave rise to more than ordinary spirited discussion. It was in substance that the Committee be excused from reporting on the minutes of the General Assembly, and that the Synod reserve definitive action on the relation it sustains thereto until the next Synodical meeting.

A warm debate ensued, involving the merits of the Slavery question, and was continued until a late hour this evening. Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of this city, was opposed to agitation, but as between liberty and bondage, he emphatically preferred the former in itself considered—if this was Abolitionism let the Synod make the most of it.

Rev. Dr. BOYD joined issue with Mr. SUNDERLAND, and earnestly advocated a withdrawal from the General Assembly.

Marine and Lake Disasters.

THE BARK DAVID NICKELS IN DISTRESS—LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN AND THREE OTHERS.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, Maine, from Matanzas bound to St. Mary's, put into St. Augustine on the 18th, in distress. Her Captain was lost overboard. The first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him, and all of them are supposed to be lost. On her arrival the second mate, CHARLES SMITH, two of the crew, and the cook, were aboard of her. Pilots are searching for the missing boat.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER REINDEER, WITH HER CREW.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 23.

The propeller *Reindeer*, running between here and Montreal, went to pieces on Point Au Sable on Monday. All hands, excepting two, were lost.

Shock of an Earthquake at Buffalo and Elsewhere.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 23.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt throughout this city, at 3¼ o'clock this afternoon. The people were frightened and rushed out of the buildings. No damage was done.

FORESTVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

At 3½ o'clock this afternoon, we felt the shock of an earthquake here. It lasted about five minutes, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, like the rolling of an engine. At Dayton, the shock was also felt.

From Boston.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR—NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Agricultural State Fair, to-day, attracted a larger number of spectators than on any previous day. The display of prize cattle and horses, including some fast-trotting horses, constituted the attractive features. The Fair will close to-morrow.

The Boston *Daily Ledger*, heretofore independent, comes out to-morrow in support of the Democratic State ticket.

From St. Louis.

CONTRADICTION OF INDIAN MURDERS—THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

J. C. STUCK, United States Surveyor, contradicts the report, recently published in the New-York *Tribune*, that several companies of Surveyors were murdered by the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, at the northeast corner of Nebraska.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention met on the 20th inst.

The Bark Ellen for Liberia.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 23.

The bark *Ellen* sails to-day for Liberia. She was fitted out and repaired at the expense of her owners. Capt. JOHNSON has not received a dollar of the subscriptions raised in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Fires.

FIRE AT THE OHIO STATE PRISON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 23.

A fire in the State Prison at this place to-day destroyed the shops at the North end of the Yard, and threatened the immediate destruction of the whole building. The loss on the stock in the shops is estimated at $25,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI—BURNING OF A FERRY BOAT

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 23.

At about 7 o'clock this evening, the Sugar Refinery of KILBREATH, MCKENZIE & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $80,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The ferry boat *Newport Belle*, plying between this city and Newport, was burned to the water's edge at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $10,000, and is partially insured.

News from Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

A correspondent of the *Republican* mentions having recently seen Capt. VAN VALIET, confidential agent of the Government at Palmetto, Kansas, who was returning from Salt Lake. He reported that the Mormons refuse to allow the United States troops to enter the city, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG publicly declares that he will burn the prairies, thus depriving the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the United States Government. The forts along the route are represented to be in bad repair, and as not affording sufficient protection for the troops.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia.

SARATOGA, Friday, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Dr. RUSH, of Philadelphia, who has been sick at the United States Hotel here for two months, died this forenoon.

Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at 11½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning.

The weather is clear and calm.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia* arrived here from New York at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Alleged Frauds in the Voting upon the Border.

From Our Free-State Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Oct. 14, 1857.

I was hoping that after the election had passed, our people would in a measure forget politics, and subside into habits of quiet industry preparatory to the approaching Winter. But I am wholly disappointed. They are daily becoming more exasperated, and at present the excitement that prevails among the Free-State population is alarming.

I will state the principal case that disturbs the people of this county. As I have already told you, Oxford is on the border, and can only be called a few suburban houses belonging to New-Santa Fe in Missouri. It is said that these houses do not contain over six or eight legal voters.

On the day of election we had a faithful man there to note all that occurred, and he reports that 88 votes were polled, nearly all of whom were from Santa Fe; the Judges, candidates and all were from some place outside of Kansas. For the last two or three hours of that day they continued to call for more votes, but no more could be found. Our informant then left, satisfied that they had stretched their power as long as it would bear, without knowing whether they intended to continue the voting another day or not. The returns, sworn to by the judges, now in the hand of the Secretary at Lecompton, give for that precinct 1,626 votes, and all but one pro-Slavery. The names cover a roll over *thirty feet in length*, and they are all certified to in due form. This is enough to change the returns for members of the Legislature for this district, and thereby they probably have a majority in both Houses. The Governor has been appealed to but he remains silent and is not disposed to converse about it when our people visit him.

A few additional facts should go to the public, in relation to our recent election. A prominent citizen of Parkville, Mo., who was at the election in Kickapoo, has given us the following: It is no secret that large numbers from his county voted in Kansas on the 5th inst. About 20 went in one team from his town. On arriving at Kickapoo, they were severally introduced to the judges as they offered their votes. Of one, it was said he was in the fight of Ossawatomie and the siege of Lawrence, and was known to be a good national Democrat. Of another, he was in Kansas during the Wakarusa war; was a good Democrat, and so on, although none of them ever pretended to live anywhere but in Parkville. Their votes were received at once upon such testimony.

Ex-Sheriff JONES, who was a candidate for the Council in this District, assailed a Mr. STOARS, yesterday, at Lecompton, for saying that a man who could believe that 1,626 legal votes were cast at Oxford could believe anything. The political character of the Legislature now depends upon the admission or rejection of these fraudulent votes.

RANDOLPH.

Result of the Election.

The Quindaro correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives full returns of the Election in Kansas, from which it appears that there is a complete Free-State triumph. The election of PARROTT is confirmed, and the Legislature stands as follows:

COUNCIL.

Districts.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1—Leavenworth	0	2
2—Atchison	0	1
3 and 4—Doniphan, &c	2	0
5—Jefferson and Calhoun	1	0
6—Douglas and Johnson	2	0
7, 8 and 9—Shawnee, &c	2	0
10—Anderson, &c	1	0
Total	9	1
Republican majority	5	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1—Leavenworth	0	8
2—Atchison	0	3
3—Doniphan	5	0
4 & 5—Town & Nemeha. (prob.)	1	0
6—Marshall, (probably)	0	1
7—Jefferson	2	0
8—Calhoun	1	0
9—Pottawatomie & Riley, (prob)	2	0
10—Douglas & Johnson	8	0
11—Shawnee	1	0
12, 13, 14, 15 & 16—Richardson, &c.	3	0
17—Lynn	2	0
18—Lykins	2	0
Total	27	12

Republican majority, 15. Republican majority on joint ballot, 20.

Reports of the Kansas Press.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, Oct. 15.

Election returns have been received from nearly every county in Kansas, and the result is, every district—except the Leavenworth and Atchison Districts—*has gone overwhelmingly Free-State.* Such a disparity of strength was scarcely ever before exhibited between two contending parties for power as is seen in the vote throughout all Kansas, except on the immediate Missouri border. Seventy to nothing—150 to 3—240 to 0—905 to 11—this is the way the vote runs where the polls were not convenient of access from Missouri. We said the Free-State ticket was overwhelmingly victorious except in the two districts mentioned. In this we slightly erred. According to the true vote cast in this district, the Free-State Party carried the day by 1,200 majority, out of an aggregate of about 2,300 votes. All was right so far, and would stand so, except for the fraudulent returns mentioned elsewhere.

Admitting, however, the Johnson County, and all other fraudulent returns, MARCUS J. PARROT is elected by about three thousand majority, and *Secretary Stanton has indicated his readiness to give him his certificate of election.*

Johnson County has sent up to the Secretary's office returns giving for the county some 1,700 Pro-Slavery majority. The items of these returns are from the Oxford Precinct, a little town on the Missouri line, or, rather, the village, what there is of it, is on the Missouri side. There are not thirty legal voters living at that Precinct, and only some eighty were polled the first day. But the polls were kept open, or pretended to be, another day; and now the pretence is made that from a thousand to fifteen hundred votes were polled the second day. Now, according to the census of the Pro-Slavery men themselves, *Johnson county contains only* 496 *voters, and a total population of only* 800 *inhabitants!* Of course, such monstrous returns give *prima facie* evidence of being fraudulent throughout. A majority of 10,000 would be just as reasonable and honest from Johnson County as this 1,700 majority.

We learn that *Secretary Stanton openly avows his conviction that the returns are fraudulent, and, of course, under such circumstances, he can give no certificates based upon them.* Indeed, should an attempt be made to defraud the members rightfully elected by the people, of their seats, by the admission of these fraudulent returns, we think we speak advisedly when we say, *that the peace of the whole Territory would be immediately and most imminently hazarded thereby.*

The people of Kansas have staked their all, almost, upon this election, and now they *will not stand it* to be defrauded again out of their just rights. If it be again demonstrated to us that there is no reliance to be placed upon the ballot-box, what alternative is left but that of perpetual degradation and slavery, or a prompt recurrence to the final resort of oppressed and down trodden peoples? Those now in authority—especially the Secretary and Governor—have resting upon them, at this moment, a most awful responsibility. Upon their wisdom and justice in this case depends the peace of Kansas, and, we may add, the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Let them beware, for they tread upon a volcano!

The rights of the freemen of Kansas cannot long be hampered with through such damnable means. Federal bayonets will prove inefficient for the protection of members whose seats are thus fraudulently obtained, and who never can obtain them except through complicity of the Executive officers. Such officers shall be held first in responsibility to an outraged people. Should certificates be given on such fraudulent returns, let the people be prepared to settle this question in a manner that shall effectually put an end to military dictatorship and ruffian rule in Kansas.

Arrival of the Jason.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company's steamer *Jason*, Sir JOHN BRITTON Commander, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen and Southampton, with dates to the 1st., 180 cabin, 270 steerage passengers, and a large and valuable cargo of German, French, and British merchandise. The *Jason* experienced during the passage a succession of heavy gales from the westward, with a sea running, the equal of which had not been seen by the oldest seaman on board.

Naval.

STORE-SHIP SUPPLY.—This vessel is preparing to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with stores for the African Coast Squadron. The following is a list of her officers, viz.: Lieut.-Commanding A. F. V. Gray, Lieuts. Aaron L. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis, and Passed Assistant Surgeon P. J. Howitz.

STEAM-FRIGATE POWHATAN.—This frigate is now preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy Yard, destined to be the flag-ship of the East India Squadron.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, GEORGE F. PEARSON; Lieutenants, D. Johnston, Stephen D. Trenchard, William W. Roberts, Thomas Rooney, A. A. Semmes, A. W. Habersham; Fleet Surgeon, W. A. W. Spotswood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Charles M. Williamson; Assistant Surgeon, John W. Sanford; Purser, B. F. Gallaher; Acting Master, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Chaplain, Henry Wood; Boatswain, Edward Kenney; Gunner, Henry Fitzosborne; Carpenter, Joseph G. Thomas; Sailmaker, A. A. Warren; Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Shrock; First Assistant Engineer, William H. Rutherford; Second Assistant Engineer, George W. Clix; Third Assistant Engineers, W. W. Dungan, E. R. Archer, G. S. Bright and Wm. H. King.

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT.—There is now in process of construction a Light-house for Minot's Ledge, to be made of granite, upon the principle of the famous Eddystone. The granite blocks are prepared, dovetailed, and fitted to one another previous to being placed in their final resting-place, upon a small island, close at hand, purchased by Government for that purpose.

Captain JOHN DE CAMP, late Commander of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, has reported for duty to the Lighthouse Department. It is understood he is going to the Pacific to have charge of the lighthouses on that coast.

Captain TATNALL has been detached from the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, and has been assigned to duty in the East India squadron. He sailed recently for China.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander JOHN A. DAHLGREN, sailed from Southampton 4th inst. for New-York. The *Plymouth* has been absent from the United States since July 6, on a cruise for practice with heavy ordnance.

WM. CROSIER, cook of the schooner *Charles Sumner*, lying at Muskegon, Michigan, while at a dance in an Irish groggery, was murdered by a man named JOHN POWERS, who was abetted by another man named WM. YOUNG. CROSIER, while at the dance, and drunk, as all the rest of the party were, broke several panes of glass out of a window. YOUNG and POWERS immediately seized each a gun, loaded with buckshot, and pursued CROSIER, threatening to shoot him, and swearing vengeance. For a while CROSIER evaded his pursuers, but subsequently, while getting into a boat to return to his vessel, he was fired upon and instantly expired. His murderers were taken to Grand Haven.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Under-Shirts and Drawers, merino and all wool, from the extensive stocks of the late failures, below importation prices, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO MEET THE TIMES, GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, has cut down the price of every article in the following extensive stock to something BELOW ORIGINAL COST. Those who desire to purchase before an advance in prices commences, should bear in mind that the reduction is announced for the present month only.
$10,000 Ladies' and Children's Furs.
$20,000 Soft Hats.
$10,000 Boys' Hats and Caps.
$5,000 Children's Fancy Hats.
JOHN N. GENIN.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and feeling that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a large stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and oank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Gryder's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

MR. I ANSINO BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $15 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase; if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.
W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 20 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTLY dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 8th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

LADIES—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AT WILDE'S millinery warehouse, Broadway, the most superb French Fall bonnets, ribbons, feathers, crape, laces, silks, &c., only a few weeks out of Paris, have been put down to prices at which they could not possibly be bought wholesale, for cash, in that city.
R. F. WILDE, No. 361 Broadway.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Ragland, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
S. A. KNAPP, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWELVE AND FOURTEEN SHILLING GAITERS.—Ladies, do you want to buy cheap Gaiters? Do you want to buy elegant-looking Gaiters? Do you want to buy durable Gaiters? If so, patronize CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for his Gaiters are cheap, elegant and durable, especially his twelve shilling articles. Try his fabrics and you will be delighted with their excellent qualities.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to be purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

NED BUNTLINE'S LAST AND BEST!
THE GAMBLER'S OATH,
AND
HOW HE KEPT IT.
A THRILLING TALE OF NEW-YORK AND THE SUNNY SOUTH.
BY NED BUNTLINE,
Author of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," "Bond of Blood," &c., &c.

SCENE I.

On one side rolled the Mississippi, stained by the muddy marks of lengthened travel. Up, nestled on the crest of a lofty bluff, which towered above the turbid flood, stood, in the day whereof I write, a lonely little town—it could not be called *city* then, though now the iron rail and rush of steam, acting like a magic power, have hidden that little town in the heart of a vast metropolis.

It was a cluster of large white houses, cottage-built, and some of more pretensions than others, but all tree-shaded and vine-embowered. Nearly every person in this place was wealthy, for it was the town location of the rich planters for miles and miles in the interior, and hence they shipped their crops to New-Orleans, and here were their supplies landed.

My scene opens in March, 18—, a pleasant evening, with just breeze enough afloat to make the leaves quiver and shake their silvery shields out against the moon-rays. Already, in that delicious clime, flower and leaf were fragrant and bright, as they are here in June. In a thick magnolia grove, near the town, in a sequestered spot, where, though the moon's rays looked favoringly down on them, as oft they do when lovers greet, stood two persons. One, a female of seventeen or eighteen, the embodiment of all you dream of Southern loveliness—a creature of beauty, of passion, and of pride. The other, a man not over one and-twenty, if so old, whose light hair, fair complexion and bright blue eyes all spoke of a Northern clime. In form, he was an Apollo. His features were perfect, and he looked every inch the man.

"Conrad, *dear* Conrad, *why* must you go?" almost sobbed this lovely girl as she clung to his noble form.

"Dear Madeline, I cannot explain to you now; if you do not go with me, perhaps I never may have the chance!" said he, in low, impassioned tones.

"Oh, Conrad, you know how dearly I love you; my very soul is bound up in you; but how can I leave my father, brothers, and sisters, and go, *I know not where—you* know not where! You told me, long since, that you was an outcast from a wealthy father's home—a friendless wanderer upon the earth, and for that I loved you—drew you home to my yearning heart as I would a dear bird that could not escape the hawk. At least, tell me why you must go? Have you, in hot haste, slain any one? If so, I know you have not done it unfairly. This is a land of chivalry, and they will not harm you for it. Though my father and brothers would oppose our marriage while you appear poor and unknown, in such a cause they would use both purse and influence to save you. Tell me, have you killed any one?"

"No; but I feel as if I should soon!" he replied, gloomily.

"*Myself*, Madeline, if any one, for I bear no one else ill will, though every man's hand seems to be against me!"

"Conrad, you speak like one demented!"

At this moment, the distant sound of shots, and horrible shouts, as of men in combat, was heard at a distance, as if coming from under the bluff which we have named.

"God of Heaven! there is murder going on under the bluff," cried the young man, wildly.

"No—I know what it is?" said the young lady, with a nonchalance only peculiar to those brought up in society where weapons are the principal law books. "The citizens are armed to-night to drive away that infamous nest of gamblers from under the hill, whom they warned off a week ago! Father and both of my brothers armed and went out an hour or more ago, and, dearest, that gave me a better chance to keep my engagement with you! But, Conrad, what makes you so pale—are you not well?"

"No, Madeline, no—I am sick—sick at heart—sick of *all* things!"

"Of *me*, Conrad?—of *me?*"

"No, dear Madeline, *no*—you are the only bright thing on earth to me, but I fear that I am about to lose you forever! God, those shouts are coming nearer?"

"Yes, I suppose some of the gamblers are running up the bluff, and they are chasing them!"

"Heavens! suppose they should come to this grove!" said the young man, in alarm.

"Why, you are armed, are you not, Conrad?"

"Yes," gasped the young man.

"Then, if a gambler comes here for refuge, shoot him down, and you can never find a surer passport to my father's favor!" said the fair gentlewoman, and her black eyes flashed and her little form dilated as she spoke.

"Oh, God, Madeline, you know not what you say—I—I am one of the proscribed. They call *me* a gambler!" he said in tones of utter agony.

Oh, what a shrill scream rent the air then! It was not a shriek of terror—no fear was there in that young girl's proud heart—it was *horror*, a horror which came so suddenly upon her pure soul that it almost leaped madly from the casket which held it.

He—*her*—to whom she had given her heart's first, strong, fiery love—he a *gambler!*

She started back from his clasping arm—she looked in his pale face—she could not doubt the word his lip had uttered. But there was no time for question or reply, had such been given or demanded. A band of men, led thither perchance by that very shriek of horror, rushed to the spot.

"Here's one of the rascals!" shouted the leader; "shoot him down!"

"Not before *my* eyes, father. Let Conrad Belden depart; he will be punished by *memory* hereafter!" said that young girl, as she walked calmly, fearlessly forth, in front of the miserable Conrad.

"What are you doing here, and in the company of that man at this hour, Madeline?" sternly asked the orbit-haired man who led the party of "Exterminators," as they called themselves in those days. "Speak, before I turn this weapon on you instead of *him!*"

"I came forth, my father, in all maidenly purity and trust, and shall go back as pure as I came—but the trust—the *trust* in man, has gone forever!" said the girl, and her voice faltered as she said those last words.

"Speak out, Madeline; why are you here?" again cried the father.

"I came here to see one whom I believed to be a gentleman. Never, till when, one minute ago, I learned it from his own lips, did I ever dream that he was a gambler—that he was unworthy of my love!"

"*Your* love—girl, say but that you have loved him and you die!"

The old man's face was livid with rage when he spoke, and his pistol was leveled full at her breast, which, all as fearless as his own, shrunk not an inch from look or threat.

But, with a bound, Conrad Belden stood before her.

"Sir!" cried he, "send your bullet through my heart, for, if fault there is between us, on my side it lies. But one word before you fire, and then do your work on me, alone. You know that I am not *or*, or associated with, the gang of low, thieving, robbers, who live under the hill. I have gambled, it is true, but who with? With the sons of your first citizens—with *your own*, who would have won my money, if they could, as quickly as I would theirs! I played because I had no employment, and could get none. Your committee warned me off on peril of death! I had a reason for not *going*—I have said—now, Sir, fire, and God forgive you as I do!"

The old man's hand had dropped in astonishment while Belden spoke. Now, slowly and irresolutely, he raised it again. But this time there was another change. His daughter sprung forward, and said, quickly:

"Fire not at him! I know why he disregarded your warning, and he shall *not* die for me, or if he does, I will die with him. And if it be true that my brothers have played, *gambled* with *him*, then have they made him their equal!"

"Take her out of the way and hang him!" shouted one of the party.

"Yes, up to a limb with him!" cried another.

"Back, back, if you are *men*, not cowards!" cried the brave girl. "You shall *not* kill him thus—twenty of you to one! Shame! shame!"

"Take her away, old man—take your daughter away!" cried a huge, brutal-looking fellow of an overseer, and he reached out his hand and laid it on her white shoulder to push her aside. Not quicker flashes fire from a stricken flint, than a broad bowie-blade glittered in Belden's hand, and the ruffian's arm was severed ere it had scarcely touched her.

"For *myself*, I care not—he who lays a hand on *her*, dies!" he shouted.

"Conrad—*my* Conrad, yet!" ejaculated the girl, as she turned and sprung to his arms.

Ah, fatal moment! He is off his guard, the band springs forward and he is disarmed, and secured! She, too, is torn roughly from her clasp by her father, who, with a brutal grasp, prevented her from moving.

"What shall we do with him?" is the cry.

"Shoot—hang—knife him!" echoed from a dozen lips.

"Let Jim Chase decide, for he knew him in this name," cried one of the party, pointing to the overseer, who had lost his arm, the bleeding of which several of them were trying to stanch.

"Hog him to death and pitch his body into the river for the catfish to eat!" groaned the wretch. "Be quick; I'm faint, and I want to hear him *yell!*"

"Yes—that's the way to serve him—strip him, and tie him to a tree!"

Young Belden said not a word—he knew it was useless. They tore the clothes from the upper part of his manly form, and bound him to a tree.

"Father—father—oh, do not let them murder him thus!" moaned poor Madeline.

"Silence, fool—you shall see it all—yes, every blow, till his cursed soul has left his body!"

And, as the old man spoke, he smote the poor girl on the mouth, and the red blood ran from her lips down upon her white dress, a crimson record of his cruelty.

But Conrad did not see this—he was being bound to the very tree under which they had so often met to exchange their vows of love.

This beautiful romance will be commenced in the NEW-YORK MERCURY for this week, which will be ready at all the news depôts early TO-MORROW. Every lover of pure and chaste literature will be sure to make an early call for this weekly MERCURY. The name and fame of the talented author will commend it to the attention of his legion of admirers.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—NIXON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., CLARK HAMILTON, of Kingston, Canada, and SARAH D. NIXON, daughter of Jno. M. Nixon, of this City.

MUMFORD—GRIFFING.—At the Clinton-av., Church, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM MUMFORD to Miss I. ISABELLA GRIFFING, all of Brooklyn.

SCANE—FAWKES.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Geo. Hall, Mr. HENRY SCANE to Miss LYDIA FAWKES.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

COCK—LATONO.—At Lasting Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Hon. Morris Posdick, County Judge of Queens County, TOWNSEND D. COCK, Esq., of Linden House, Bucknam, L. I., to JANNE D., eldest daughter of Jos. LATING.

HAMOR—ROBBINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. CHARLES J. HAMOR, of New-York City, to Miss ELLEN ROBBINS, of New-Jersey.

PARSONS—PALMER.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. E. D. Bryan, WILLIAM H. PARSONS, of New-York, and LAURA C., eldest daughter of John Palmer, Esq., of the former place.

DE FOREST—OSBORN.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. A. Bullus, Professor H. DE FOREST to MARTHA B., daughter of Charles E. Brooker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN H. HICKS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Saturday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RICE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, Mrs. ANN ELIZA RICE, relict of the late Michael Rice, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 7 Wooster-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HILL.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, WILLIAM HENRY HILL, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 43 King st., without further invitation.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 23, JOHN BLACK, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William and James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 East 17th st., near 4th-av.

WALLING.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday morning, Oct. 22, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH WALLING, wife of Wm. H. Walling, in the 55th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, No. 224 West 22d-st.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, of consumption, WILLIAM H. MILLS, son of Charles N. Mills, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Hampden-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

CHESS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, JOHN DE HART, youngest son of James H. and Adrianne J. Chess, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD!
A THRILLING SCENE IN A DISSECTING ROOM!
The full particulars of which, as related by one who was present when it occurred, will appear in
THE DISPATCH
FOR THIS WEEK, OCT

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,

During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,

FOR CASH,

At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally,

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,

Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.

HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.

DRUGGETS,

BOCKINGS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12 Cortlandt,

and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL

FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

IN CHAMBER-ST.,

HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,

AT RETAIL,

FOR

SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS

IN THE

LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

Corner of Worth-st.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—

6,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.

3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,

3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.

Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.

Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.

Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.

1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.

500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.

200 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.

1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.

600 Plain-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.

300 Broché LONG SHAWLS.

300 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.

Plain WOOL SHAWLS of every description.

A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.

Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.

Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.

French and Irish SILK POPLINS.

SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.

Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.

Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.

Gros Odier French PRINTS.

Print ROBES A QUILLE.

Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.

Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.

1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS

1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.

5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.

French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.

A large assortment of

Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.

MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.

Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.

A choice assortment of

TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,

ROBES A VOLANTES.

For Evening Dresses,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the

RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES

of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

the best make that now comes to this country, for

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

CLEARING OUT SALE,

To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,

Is offering his entire Stock at

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

Consisting of

TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.

ALSO,

STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

From 3 to 24 feet wide.

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,

MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,

At J. HYATT'S,

No. 210 Bowery,

Opposite Rivington-st.

A CARD.

AUCTION PRICES.

FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

promptly at private sale for CASH.

Nobody will object to our prices.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,

No. 56 Park-place.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

FINE FURS.

Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 22 Warren-st.,

Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,

TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICH BAYADERE SILKS, $1 PER YARD.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

Will open this morning, 100 pieces

Splendid Bayadere Silks, at only 8s. per yard.

NOT FAILED!

NOT FAILED!!

NOT FAILED!!!

AND MUST MEET OUR PAYMENTS!!!!

A large lot of Winter [illegible] at 50, 62½ and $10.

Lyons Velvets at $20, $25 and $30.

A call will satisfy ladies [illegible] description. No offer refused. PEARSON & WILSON, No. 320 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION

IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,

We are enabled to offer immense bargains in

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:

4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.

Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.

1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.

500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,

Will sell, this week,

THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK

OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.

SUPER QUALITY at 3s. 6d., Bright Colors.

AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,

A wonderful reduction

From former prices.

Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.

Just received by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard

Previously sold at $1 25.

By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,

SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.

Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT STOCK.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is determined to close out his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS,

TALMAS,

BASQUES, and

CIRCULARS,

At such prices as must give satisfaction to every one.

Now is the time to buy your cloaks, and

REMEMBER

to buy them of

MOLYNEUX BELL,

No. 303 Canal-st.

$200,000

worth of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

To be Sold

FOR CASH.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway,

Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary deraugement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.

CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,

TAPESTRY REPS,

PLAIN REPS,

SATIN DE LAINES,

WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,

Made and put up at prices to suit the times.

They would especially call attention to

their select Stock of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wishing to keep their

WORKMEN EMPLOYED

during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.

Their Stock of

WINDOW SHADES

comprises every variety and style, which must be

CLOSED OUT

before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CORNICES AND FIXTURES,

33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 Grand-st.,

will offer at retail

on Monday, Oct. 5,

$50,000 WORTH

OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

purchased at the recent forced auction sales

FOR CASH,

AT A

DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.

ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following will give but a faint idea of the

INDUCEMENTS

offered to cash purchasers

at this celebrated establishment:

300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.

250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.

300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.

500 pieces Doncl Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.

250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.

180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.

1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.

1,200 English ls. goods, 6¼ cents.

500 Black and White, 6½ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!

For a few days only.

WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 315 and 316 Broadway,

will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at

RETAIL,

embracing

RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.

SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.

SILK ROBES A QUILLE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.

PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.

SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.

WOOL PLAIDS.

1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes a Quille.

Together with a long line of more common dress goods.

8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.

BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.

16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.

CHENILLE SCARFS.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.

Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

$250,000 WORTH OF

VALUABLE FURS,

The entire Wholesale Stock of

J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.

AT RETAIL

THIS DAY, and During the Week (Saturday excepted,) At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway,

SABLE AND MINK SETS,

FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,

ROCK MARTEN, AND

FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.

SLEIGH ROBES,

GENTLEMEN'S COATS,

GLOVES AND COLLARS.

And a large variety of every description of all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 29 Cedar-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF

CARPETS.

Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:

MEDALLION WILTONS,

VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,

HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,

No. 311 Broadway,

Opposite the Park.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.

The subscriber is prepared to

CLOSE OUT

His Fall and Winter stock of

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,

at Retail,

FOR CASH,

At 40 per cent. below cost prices.

W. B. MACKENZIE

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT RETAIL

FOR CASH.

We shall open this day

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN

FASHIONABLE LINEN COLLARS,

At

$1 50 PER DOZEN.

IRA PEREGO & SON'S

Popular stand, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FOR SIXTY DAYS,

A large stock of

DRY GOODS

From the wholesale store of

REEVES SANGER,

No. 144 Broadway,

To be sold at

RETAIL

FOR CASH ONLY,

AT NO. 380 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE

Of White and Decorated French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, in order to

"RAISE THE WIND,"

or, in other words, to get cash for our goods, which are valueless if left upon our shelves. We are now arranging and marking down our entire stock,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

preparatory to a

CLOSING OUT SALE,

commencing on

NEXT MONDAY, Oct. 26,

at which time we shall offer the New-York public the greatest bargains on record.

AN INSIGHT

into what may be expected can be had by reading the following

LIST OF PRICES:

White China Dinner Plates, 1st quality, the dozen.	$1 80
White China Soup Plates, 1st quality, the dozen.	1 80
White China Breakfast Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 60
White China Tea Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 20
White China Soup Tureens, 1st quality, each	2 25
White China Tea Cups, 1st quality, the dozen	1 50
White China Dinner Sets, worth $40	28 75
Decorated China Dinner Sets, worth $95	75 00
Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone China Tea sets, 44 pieces	2 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 50
Cut glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 25
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	1 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $8, reduced to	5 90
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $9, reduced to	6 40
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $12, reduced to	9 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, reduced to	90 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $100, reduced to	75 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, reduced to	55 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $55, redneed to	38 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $35, redneed to	22 00
Bedroom Folding-Brackets, two joints	75
One-light Hall-Brackets	50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Dessert Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

$300,000! GREAT SALE!!!

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

MY WHOLE STOCK

OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT AUCTION PRICES

FOR CASH.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TAKEN.

Open until 9 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 11 o'clock P. M. DE GROOT'S, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING UNDER COST.

NEW PARIS STYES,

IMMENSE VARIETY,

FOR SCHOOL,

TRAVELING AND

DRESS PURPOSES,

AT GENIN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT REDUCTION.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

SELLING OFF

AT COST PRICES

FOR CASH,

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

At the Sign of the "Golden Tea-Kettle,"

No. 534 Broadway.

STEPHEN W. SMITH.

CARPETS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.

DOUGHTY & BRO.,

No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DAMAGED GOODS.

French broadcloths, fancy cass meres, blankets, ladies' cloths, plaids, poplins, de laines, ginghams, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale at low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathar ne-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Newest, best, cheapest, open now, and always a complete assortment, at No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's, by S. CHAMBERS.

N. B.—Only one price; the goods are marked.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION CHEAP,

At JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st. A general assortment of seasonable goods, all of which being purchased for cash, he is enabled to sell at unusually low prices. Good De Laines and Union Plaids at 1s. per yard.

RECKLESS CLEARING OUT—GREAT EXCITEMENT—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND OF THE UNION GENERALLY—Those visiting the City especially: Half a million or 500,000 cents worth of DRY GOODS AT RETAIL for cash.—GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 4th-av., Importer and Wholesale Jobber of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, having in the early part of the season supplied the wholesale merchants East, West, North and South, with merchandise at high prices and large profits, will now close out the balance, amounting to half a million cents worth at retail for cash at less than half the prices charged our out-of-town customers. This tremendous sacrifice is made in consequence of the derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the country, and preferring to submit to this terrible loss (as we expect to lose at least six thousand dollars a day) rather than sell on six-months' notes, two and three years, sale will commence Monday, Oct. 26, and continue until all is disposed of, less the remnants, which we will reserve and offer to our wholesale customers on a credit of six, nine and twelve months. Ladies from all parts of the United States, now visiting the City, will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Dry Goods at half the prices charged our country merchants, who by the way pay us enormously high prices. But we don't expect to sell them any more goods this season, and would not be surprised if by retailing our goods to their customers for half the price we sold to them at wholesale, they should be unable to meet promptly more than half their obligations with us. We take this opportunity of saying to them and the wholesale trade generally, that the remnants will be on sale at No. —, our old stand, on and after Jan. 1, 1858, to which we invite special attention. Ladies, we expect a great rush and to keep order, (we don't understand the retail trade,) we have secured the services of a dozen Metropolitan Detectives, (pickpockets and shoplifters, beware.) We can only admit a few at a time, and if you find the door closed, please have patience and wait an hour or two and you will be waited upon with due politeness. Purchasers will find here many styles of goods, not to be found in any other store in this country, except with our customers (your respective merchants at home) who bought them of us more than fifty per cent higher than we are now retailing them at. Notice—We have a large stock of Carpetings and Oil-Cloths, which we will sell in quantities and at prices to suit the times. Bundles sent free of charge.

GEORGE KEYES,

No. 343 4th av., New-York.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.

Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.

Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12

Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all sewed without seams. Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G CO.,

Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

Retail Depot, No. 505 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAY & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Day-st., will sell their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—*WHEREAS*, BY A DISPENSATION OF an all-wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of our friend and Brother, Chas. E. Hawkins, who has been stricken down by the icy hand of death in the first flush of manhood leaving a young wife to mourn his loss, together with a large circle of friends: therefore

Resolved. That we, the members of Pioneer Hose Company No. 43, have lost a faithful member and a dear friend, who

Tho' lost to sight,

To memory dear.

Resolved. That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and mournful friends

JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Chairman.

JAS. E. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3, will be held at the Jews' House, 7th-st., on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock, by order of the President.

BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF L. J. LEVY & CO. will take place at their store, on MONDAY EVENING the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Entrance in the rear on Library-st., No. 126 Chestnut-st.

PHRENOLOGY.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of five free lectures on *Phrenology* at Park Hall, Jersey City, to be given by Mr. N. Sizer, commencing MONDAY EVENING next, and continuing five consecutive evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, at the American Exchange Bank, or in passing thence to Fulton-st., a package of $3,000 in bills of the Banks of this State. The above reward will be paid on return of the same to

MILLER, PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned for such testimony as will lead to the conviction of the person who stole, in the afternoon of the 23d, from the door of No. 587 Broadway, a photographic portrait, in a heavy square gilt frame.

C. D. FREDRICKS'

Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

LOST—BY A POOR WOMAN, A NEW WILLOW basket, containing various articles of female apparel. It was left on Thursday night in some store near the foot of Cortlandt-st. Information concerning it may be sent to JOHN LOYD, Vesey-st., near Greenwich.

DOG LOST.—A SCOTCH TERRIER LOST FROM before No. 15 Burling-slip. Liberal reward will be paid by returning him to PETER RICE & CO., No. 193 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1857,

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, for the regular Winter Season, when, in addition to the great talent already engaged, several of the

MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF THE DAY.

will make their first appearance.

Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 24,

A Great Bill for Old and Young.

The New Favorite and the Old Favorite,

BOREAS AND PONGO.

The wonderful RAVELS in both pieces.

PONGO, with Marzetti as the Ape.

BOREAS, with the Ravels in principal characters.

New and gorgeous scenery, brilliant effects, illusions, rich costumes, &c., and universally pronounced the greatest triumph ever achieved even at this establishment.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall

Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.

Third week of the RONZANI TROUPE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24,

Will be presented, for the fifth time, the highly successful Ballet, entitled

IL BIRICCHINO DI PARIGI.

(LE GAMIN DE PARIS.)

Supported by the entire Ronzani Troupe.

Previous to the ballet, the admired comedy called

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay.....Mr. F. B. Conway

The famous Ballet of the GOLDEN HORSE having been received with the greatest enthusiasm on its two first representations, it will be repeated, with all its splendid effects and superb cast, on MONDAY, Oct. 26.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

VARIETY NIGHT—PLENTY OF LAUGHTER.

MR. BURTON

In two excellent characters,

both of them for the first time at this Theatre—

PILLICODDY

and

MUNNS, THE BUTTON MAKER.

FOUR FAVORITE FARCES.

SATURDAY.

WAS I TO BLAME?

POOR PILLICODDY.

John Peter Pillicoddy.....Mr. Burton

FORTY WINKS.

Munns.....Mr. Burton

To conclude with

TRYING IT ON.

NOTICE.—Miss CUSHMAN having for the present postponed her visit to Philadelphia, the manager has indnced her to accept another engagement in New-York for a few nights, prior to commencing her Winter trip to the West and South. In accordance with the expressed wish of many patrons she will appear on Monday next in her celebrated delineation of

LADY MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Bleecker st.

LAST NIGHT OF WARE'S NEW COMEDY.

Beautiful Scenery—Screams of Laughter.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1857,

SPLENDID MISERY.

Miss Keene, Messrs. Jefferson, Jordan, Wheatleigh, Burnett, &c., in the cast.

To conclude with the popular new farce,

A QUIET FAMILY.

Barnaby Bibbs, Mr. Jefferson | Benj. Bibbs..Mr. Burnett

On MONDAY EVENING next will be produced an original drama, in three acts, of intense interest, entitled

BIRDS OF PREY,

with new scenery, properties, &c., and a powerful cast of character.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY—Oct. 24.

THE TWO GREAT SUCCESSES.

CAPRICE,

and

PAST AND PRESENT.

All the great comedians appear.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Doors will open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Parquette, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 24, will commence with

ONISKA; OR THE INDIAN MOTHER.

BION THE WANDERER.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..25 cents Pit.....12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,

LAFITTE: THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.

Lafitte.....Mr. E. Eddy

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

Charlotte Temple.....Miss Sallie St. Clair

To conclude with the drama of

LIME-KILN MAN; OR BROKEN VOWS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. This AFTERNOON at 3, and this EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in Mr. Lover's famous Musical Monologue, THE LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled, THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, performed in brilliant style by the CARLO FAMILY. The GRAND AQUARIA, the only thing of the kind in America, can be seen at all hours. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

THE GREAT FAIR

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

At the

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.

All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.

The CRYSTAL PALACE CORNET BAND

will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

"THE HORSE FAIR."

ROSA BONHEUR'S

Great picture of the

HORSE FAIR

Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL,

No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeor of the

POLAR REGIONS,

with a description by

Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,

discoverer of the open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART

Is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

Is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

of the

AMERICAN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

To be held at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857. The entertainment will consist of a Sociable Tea, which will be spread on a hundred tables, each accommodating twelve persons—one lady presiding at each table. Considering the benevolent object of the Society, the Harmonia Cornet Club have kindly volunteered their services, and furnish the instrumental music. Besides which, the well-known quartette, "The Accidentals," (also volunteered,) will sing several pieces two of which have been written for the occasion. Immediately after tea, addresses will be delivered by several distinguished speakers, who have engaged to be present.

Tickets ($1 00) can be had of any of the following Ladies:—Mrs. P. NEEFUS, No. 57 East-Broadway. Mrs. F. STRYKER, No. 3 Dominick-st.; Mrs. J. RUSTON, No. 158 East 33d-st.; Mrs. COX, No. 180 Orchard-st.; Mrs. S. H. WALES, No. 37 East 21st-st., Committee, or at the Office of the Society, No. 201 Third-av.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in same proportion. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. BEERS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 500 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS

in

WATCHES, JEWELRY

and

SILVER-WARE

FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway,

corner Warren-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING near Broadway, below 12th-st., will let a fine well-furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., (or two rooms if desired) to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address F. G., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—WANTED, THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms, with board, in a private house situated between 2d and 7th avs. and 12th and 30th sts., for a small family of four adults, two children and a nurse. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., box 952 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

PARTIAL BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE or two gentlemen will find, with partial board, a pleasant well-furnished front room, with gas, in a private French family, residing a short distance from either Wall-st. or

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTZ & Co., Auctioneers.
HERTZ & MORSE will sell, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Warren-st., (up stairs.).
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF OVER
$75,000 WORTH
OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
COMPRISING
Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, Dress and Raglan COATS;
Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety;
Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.
Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, Iron Safes, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
All goods to be cleared one day after sale.
By order of E. J. HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$40,000 St. Louis County, Missouri, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1878—hypothecated.
$12,000 Madison City, Wisconsin, 8 per cent. Bonds, 1876—hypothecated.
$6,000 Dayton City, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1862—hypothecated.
$3,000 La Crosse Land Grant.
3,349 shares Sacramento City, 10, 8 and 7 per cent. Bonds, 1862, 1863, 1875—hypothecated.
$36,400 City of Brooklyn 6 per cent. Bonds, hypothecated.
$13,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. water loan stock, 1861, hypothecated.
20 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co. $50 each.
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100 each.
100 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad, preferred stock, $5 each.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.
50 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
10 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co., $100 each—Assignee's sale.
10 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., $100 each.
70 shares Home Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co., $50 each.
50 shares Continental Ins. Co., $100 each.
20 shares Union Bank, $50 each.
Special sale Tuesday, Oct. 27. Next regular sale on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers.
To avoid fictitious quotations and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P.M., each day, and receive for sale, at public auction, such Certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly advertised list.
SATURDAY, Oct 24,
To be sold without reserve:
100 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each.
16 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
30 shares Bank of North America.....$100 each.
200 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
90 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$40 each.
40 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
19 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each.
16 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Importers and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
$10 Republic Scrip of 1851.
$30 Republic Scrip of 1856.
$155 Continental Scrip of 1857.
15 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
55 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
52 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
15 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
$50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each.
30 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
$23 shares Shoe and Leather Bank Stock.....$100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank Stock.....$100 each.
$10,000 8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. due 1878.....$1,000 each.
$2,000 Six Per Cent. Bonds State of Missouri.
$2,000 Six Per Cent. Bonds State of Tennessee.
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY (SATURDAY) Oct. 24, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.
$6,000 Northern Indiana R.R. (Goshen Branch) 1st M.
$2,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892.
$7,000 Mich. South. & North. Indiana 7 per cent. sinking fund Bonds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton 1st M. 7 per cent. Bonds.
40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
50 shares Mechanics & Traders Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
10 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each
Auctioneering every day when required. Regular sales every Monday and Thursday.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE FOR CASH WITHOUT reserve of over $12,000 worth of elegant rosewood household furniture at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the above house, the entire magnificent furniture, &c., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole of which, embracing every variety of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, will be sold without reserve, for cash, to be removed immediately from the house. Reliable men will be in attendance to cart and ship the goods for those who wish it. Full descriptive catalogues can be obtained at Judson & Morgan's music store, No. 722 Broadway.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of full suites of solid rosewood furniture covered in satin brocade and velvet, richly carved with ship cord; a collection of valuable oil-paintings; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with plate doors; French escritoire; full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; English carpets throughout the house. Axminster rugs, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match; reception chairs with embroidered covers; Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich silk and lace curtains; three elegant pier mirrors, with cornices; covered stair-carpets, with border; elegant Sèvres and Dresden China vases, marble statuary consoles, &c., with four splendid bronze and ormolu chandeliers.
Rich carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads; 26 elegant hair-mattresses; marble washstands; oval mirrors; splendid armoire, cost $250; tête-à-têtes; French cottage chairs; two elegant rosewood secretary book-cases; bronze clocks; French shades to forty-two windows; rich carved extension table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; silver plating and tea service; forks, spoons, casters, urns, salvers, pitchers; rich China, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory cutlery, with elegant parlor and chamber furniture not mentioned. Sale will be positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st: Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany chairs in do., tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers and sewing chairs, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, lace curtains, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: 10 cases and 11 hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, just imported, comprising hyacintha and other very fine specimens.
One pair of fine gray ponies, warranted sound and kind, and to be sold without reserve, on a credit of 4 months, good indorsed notes.
Also, one second-hand close carriage.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO., WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE,
(Part of which has been removed from 26th-st. for convenience of sale,) comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of beds, mattrasses, bedding, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloth, cooking and parlor stoves, wardrobe, bookcases, parlor suites, &c., &c., &c.
Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver plated ware, &c., &c., &c.
Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable private library of over 600 volumes, most of which are richly bound and beautifully illustrated; among them may be found Bancroft's and Bartlett's United States History, Macaulay's History of England Dicks' and Josephus' complete works; Lossing's Field-book of the Revolution, Sparks' and Headley's Life of Washington, Scott's Commentaries, the poetical works of Goldsmith, Collins, Wharton, Scott and Milton, Kane's Arctic Explorations, first and last, richly bound and illustrated; Frank Forrester's Works, Irving's and Simms' Works, Abbott's Napoleon, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, splendid edition, &c., &c., together with a large number of miscellaneous novels. Sale without reserve. Books now on exhibition.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 322 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair, 14.6x32 feet; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 9 to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of boarding-house furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and plush, Brussels carpets, ingrain do., rosewood marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, hook-bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, blankets, hair mattresses, bedding, sofas, chairs, lounges, &c. The whole being the furniture of a family declining housekeeping. To be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less then $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1857.—CIRCULAR.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the 1st of October, 1883, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be issued at par, payable as follows:
One-half in any of the Unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871, 1875.
One-half in cash, payable in monthly installments of 10 per cent.
All indebtedness against the Company, matured or unmatured, including all coupons, whether on or used or unsecured bonds, due previous to 1st of October, 1858, will be received in lieu of the cash installments.
All parties who wish any variations of the time of the cash payments may state their own terms, which can probably be accepted by the Company if the subscription reaches a certain amount.
All parties holding the indebtedness of the Company, matured or not matured, may at once exchange it for the new mortgage bonds at par.
Subscriptions will also be received for Loans to the Company, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the above bonds. Receipts, bearing 7 per cent. interest, will be given for these loans, and they will be secured by the deposit, in the hands of the United States Trust Company, of double the amount of the above mortgage bonds.
The above are modifications of the original terms proposed by the circular of 17th August, 1857.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY INTEREST in the baking business at No. 432 Broadway, known as Howe's Bakery.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 20, 1857.
J. W. BAKER.
The above business in all its branches will be continued and carried on by the subscribers under the firm of J. H. BAKER & CO.
FRED. BAKER.
J. H. BAKER.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from moturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$50,000.—FIRST BONDS AND MORTGAGES, secured on improved real estate in this City and Brooklyn, for sale at a discount. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING OUR NOTES will greatly oblige us by sending us word that we may call upon them. CARSON & HARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857. No. 44 Beekman-st.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., Issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—IN BROOKLYN, THE 2-story and attic house, and full lot, No. 349 Adelphi-st., a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Price $2,400; $1,200 can remain for a term of years. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, DAIRY AND GARDEN farms, of all sizes, with good improvements, and of easy access. Also several choice farms to exchange for City property. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 46 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET—THE house and grounds lately occupied by O. W. Lawrence, at Forest Hill. The house is large and convenient, nearly furnished and fitted for a Winter residence; the stable large, and everything suited for a family desirous of living in the country, near the City; the depot is on the place, within eight minutes of 31st-st. For further particulars, inquire of W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 110 Water-st., or of RICHARD LAWRENCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to Naw-st. 24 feet wide, lighted at the rear and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, 1857, AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, house, barn, wagon-house and about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener, about four miles from the Ferry. Also to let, two lots of ground, with office, stable and shed on it, at No. 301 3d-st., New-York, near the East River. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the yard.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR STORies, with modern improvements, in 11th-st., to a private family. Price $125 per month. Part of the price would be taken in board, if preferred. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of 24-av. to rent to May, or for a longer period if wished, at a reduced rate for 6 months. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, on Gallatin-place, near Livingston-st., to let, with the furniture. Apply on the premises, or at No. 90 John-st., New-York.

OFFICES AND ROOMS ON BROADWAY TO LET CHEAP.—Several large and small offices, well lighted rooms, singly or in suite, to let very low for the Winter; well located, near the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to S. W. SMITH, 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished second floor to rent, without board, in a genteel private family, residing at No. 79 East 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG physician, an office in a respectable Drug store up town. Address M. D., Union-square Post-Office.

WE WOULD ADVISE ALL IN WANT OF fine rosewood furniture, carpets, mirrors, splendid piano-forte to attend the sale this SATURDAY, of Mr. J. FEDS', in West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The whole of the splendid furniture in the 5-story house to be sold to the highest bidder. This is a good opportunity to get furniture at half-price.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THE LEASE and furniture of one half of a neat cottage in Brooklyn. The whole stock complete for housekeeping will be sold for $160; cost $360 six months ago. Apply at No. 154 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Ponkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffarns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered end checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly LUDOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, Bacon & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $126, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 438 Canal, near Varick-st.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOFORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos hnt little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerm Nn. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of JAMES & WM. HURRY, Jr., is dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) JAMES HURRY,
No. 149 Pearl-st. WM. HURRY, Jr.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1857.
The subscriber will continue business on his own account, at No. 149 Pearl-st. JAMES HURRY.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, in insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Liverpool positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE

NEW-YORK CITY

The Board to Hear ... Draper on Monday.

... of the Board of Commissioners ... Police was held yesterday in ... White-street. All the members were ... The minutes of the proceedings of ... day were read and approved.

... PURSELL, of Brooklyn, presented an applica... the appointment of three persons, whose ... he gave, to act as special policemen in carrying ... the provisions of the Truaot law in Brooklyn. ... to.

... BOWER reported on the case of E. F. Bowman, ... Fifteenth Ward, charged with grand larceny, ... a gold watch from one of the passengers ... the steamer *Illinois*, which he had been detailed to watch. Mr. BOWER reported the charge as ... been established conclusively, and recommended that Bowman be dismissed. The report was ...

... informed the Board that a certain return ... been signed by him, and had been presented ... suits against the Board, in the Supreme ... been objected to because it did not contain ... his signature, as Chairman, the words ... of the Board." He wished to have the ... of his power or right to use such a form now ... if, as the matter should have been attended ...

... proceeded to make search for the re...

... CHAIRMAN stated that, as Chairman of the Committee ... the previous day, he had called ... and informed him of his unanimous ... vacancy in the Board, created by ... own resignation, Mr. DRAPER had desired him, ... to think the members of the Board on his ... and stated to him that on Monday next he ... give them an answer, or, to use his own words, ... would hear from him on Monday next. In ... he wanted to see and consult with some ...

... presented an application on behalf ... leave to retain for his (Hamilton's) ... a reward of $25, which had been paid ... contractor for removing offal in Brooklyn, ... officially rendered in that capacity.

... said that a precisely similar case had been brought before him yesterday, and $23 out of the reward of $25 were paid to him by the officer to whom it had been given, and he had disposed of the money by adding it to the Life Insurance Fund. There was no other mode of accumulating that fund save by appropriating to it these rewards paid to officers in the discharge of their duty.

Gen. NYE said that a resolution had been passed by the Board providing that, unless specially ordered otherwise, all these rewards should be paid into the Life Insurance Fund.

Mayor WOOD thought that the granting of this application would set a dangerous precedent to the Board. They had a charge of $6,000 already against that fund, there being three widows pensioners on it, and he believed there were not $500 to meet that sum.

Mayor POWELL expressed his desire not to introduce anything that might lead to future embarassment, and withdrew his motion.

One of the Commissioners then inquired if there was anything more to be done.

Gen. NYE replied that he knew of nothing except as to the return.

After a very vigilant search the clerks stated that it could not be found.

Gen. NYE said that he hadn't it; it must be in the drawer.

The drawer was again examined, but no return could be found.

Gen. NYE asserted that at all events he knew the return to be correct, as it had been copied from the record.

Mayor WOOD said that he knew of returns being presented in Court, and purporting to come from the Board, which were not correct. He himself had to make an affidavit in the case of gambling, denying the facts set forth in one of those returns. For that reason, therefore, he wished to examine the return now referred to by the Chairman. He did not mean by this to cast an imputation on the Chairman.

General NYE supposed it remained to be seen after all which was true, the affidavit or the return.

Mayor WOOD—Undoubtedly.

General NYE never intended to make any return here but what was right.

Mayor WOOD thought as a general thing, that it was improper for any legal proceeding to be taken in the name of this Board without first submitting the subject to the Board for their consideration.

The Board then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, for the exclusive purpose of deciding the question as to the return, and resolved to meet at half-past 1 o'clock on Monday for general business.

Fires.

A SHIP ON FIRE.—There was an unusual excitement last evening about Pier No. 36 East River, occasioned by the discovery, about 7 o'clock, that the Liverpool packet-ship *Jacob A. Westervelt* was on fire. The flames were seen to burst forth from the windows of the cabin on deck. Immediately every bell and steam-whistle at the neighboring ferries and on the boats were put in operation, and there was a general clangor of alarm, which brought the engines and a large crowd to the spot. Owing to the position of the ship at the end of the pier, with a wide open slip between her and the adjoining pier, it was difficult to work the streams from the engines effectively. The ferry boats *Ellen*, of the Cathurine-street ferry, and the *George Law*, of the South Teoth-street ferry, both hastened to the rescue, and within ten or fifteen minutes from the discovery of the fire, were both playing a torrent of water upon the afterpart of the ship, through their fire hose, each propelled by a powerful donkey engine. The tightness of the decks, and the difficulty of reaching the fire for a time caused serious fears for the safety of the noble ship. The flames burst out in several places, and mounted up close to the mizzen rigging, threatening to set it on fire. In a short time the two boats hauled close up under the ship's stern, and bronght the two streams to bear through the door and windows of the after part of the house, and with the aid of the engines playing from the dock succeeded in getting the fire under about 8 o'clock. The damage is wholly confined to the cabin above the main deck, and it is destroyed; the mizzen rigging, and main deck are also much burnt, and will require to be laid entirely new. The damage will not probably exceed $5,000. The ship arrived from Liverpool on the 20th, with a general cargo, and the work of discharging her had but just commenced. A large part of her is owned by Mr. WESTERVELT. Great credit was awarded the two ferry-boats for the prompt and efficient service rendered. Luckily there was no wind at the time.

In the general rush to the pier, two or three boys tumbled into the dock, and one of them came near being drowned; one fell between the dock and a canal boat, he went under and came up on the other side, when he was rescued by a boat. The other was hauled up, after much trouble and excitement, greatly scared.

FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY.—At 8 A. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the first floor of the dwelling-house No. 110 East Broadway, occupied by Mr. MCDERMOTT. His furniture was damaged about $20. No insurance. The injury to the building was $50. Insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ASSAULT WITH A CART RUNG.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner HILLS, on the body of JAMES MCDERMOTT, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a blow on the head with a cart rung, by OWEN KIERNAN, as previously reported in the TIMES. Several witnesses testified to the particulars of the affray, when a verdict was rendered, "That the deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain, caused by a blow on the head, at the hands of KIERNAN." On the rendition of the verdict, KIERNAN, who had been held in custody to await the result of the inquest, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, on the body of a male infant found in the vault of premises No. 180 East Twenty-first-street, occupied by JAMES DRENNOR. The evidence showed that EMMA HOWARD, formerly a domestic in the employ of Mr. BRENNAN, was mother of the child, and that she threw it into the vault. A warrant has been issued for the mother's arrest.

DEATH BY LOCKJAW.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday on the body of JAMES O'CONNOR, a boy 11 years of age. His death was said to have been caused by an assault made upon him by a milkman named MICHAEL FISHER. The evidence showed that the boy died from lockjaw, produced by exposure, and a verdict was given accordingly.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 76 Sixth-avenue, on the body of ALICE M'CLOY, a girl 3 years old, who died from her clothes taking fire from a charcoal furnace. The evidence showed the occurrence to be accidental, and a verdict was rendered to this effect.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest Thursday in the case of Miles Clancy, who died from a piece of timber falling upon him from a new building, in William-street. A verdict was rendered, censuring those in charge of the building.

Police Intelligence.

A NOTED CHARACTER GONE.—Francis Fadelio, the well-known Chestnut man, whose stand used to be in front of Palmo's old place, in Broadway, and who has since kept a stand near his former favored location, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, at his stand, from disease of the heart. He has kept a chestnut stand twenty-five years in New-York. He was an odd genius, lived on a few pence a day, and slept at Washington Market. He was 70 years of age, and was born in Switzerland. His life is said to have been a checkered one, and early disappointment in love the cause of his troubles and eccentricities.

A NEW METHOD OF REPLEVYING PROPERTY.—Deputy Sheriff VERCH levied an execution on the bar, fixtures, and stock of a Broadway drinking saloon, leaving the premises under lock and key. Carried Palmeno and Wm. Seward—the latter a bar-keeper of the establishment—on the ensuing morning, about daylight, broke into the premises, and carted away the contents of the saloon—the total value of which was about $150. The goods were taken to the garret of No. 30 Mercer-street, and concealed. After several days' search, the deputy sheriff succeeded in discovering the goods, and capturing the burglars. Justice WOOD at the Essex Market Police Court admitted the men to bail in $500, each. Horace F. Farrington, of No. 529 Houston-street became their surety.

GRAND LARCENY.—Justice WOOD yesterday held one James McGlve to answer a charge of stealing $87 from Anthony Mulligan, who keeps a drinking saloon at No. 220 First-avenue. The money was taken while the latter was asleep, and the accused was in the room at the time.

ANOTHER.—James Higgins and Frank Windecker were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open the trunk of Peter Dewitt, No. 272 Division-street, and stealing clothing, a watch and guard-chain—in all of the value of $75. The accused were committed by Justice WOOD for trial.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—William Burke, better known to the Police as "Fat Bill," yesterday thought he would assume the charge, for a few minutes, of the office of Mr. Effingham M. Lawrence, No. 44 Tompkins-street, having seen Mr. Lawrence step out, and no one left in care of the premises. He was doing a rapid business, overhauling papers, and seeing to the cash account, when Mr. L. returned, and expressed his disapprobation of the intruder's conduct. Burke not relishing the official interference, seized an axe, and attempted to hit Mr. Lawrence. He was taken in custody, and yesterday committed, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of grand larceny, and assault with intent to kill.

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLER.—Mr. John N. Genin was done out of $234, a few days since, by a genteel and audacious swindler. A gentleman called at his store, No. 513 Broadway, and representing himself as captain of the bark *Maria*, desired to purchase a few articles. He made a bill to the amount of $16, and in payment offered a check for $250, signed by Moses Taylor, on the Park Bank. The cashier received the check, and handed the purchaser the balance due him, $234, in City bills. On sending the check to the Bank it was found to be a forgery. Yesterday Officer Stokely, of the Independent Police, arrested the swindler, who gave his name as George Atwood. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for trial. None of the money paid to him has been recovered.

THE RECENTLY ARRESTED COUNTERFEITERS.—The examination was resumed yesterday before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Joel Moore, one of the counterfeiters recently arrested by officers Roob and Wilday of the Deputy-Superintendent's office. Officer Brown, who searched the house of Mr. Moore in Brooklyn, testified to finding a number of $5 bills on the Lec Bank. Nothing further of material interest was elicited. The examination will be continued to-day.

MORE ROWDYISM.—Notice was sent yesterday to the Coroner's office, of the death of another victim of rowdies—John Riley, who resided in the rear of No. 259 West Thirty-second-street. The deceased was passing through the Fourth Ward a few nights since, when he was set upon by a gang of rowdies and wantonly and cruelly beaten. He succeeded in getting home, but kept growing worse until Thursday, when he died. An inquest will be held in the case to-day. Meanwhile officers of the Fourth Ward are trying to arrest the guilty parties.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Michael Golastein, a German, stands charged with having, through false representations, purchased goods to the value of $958 12, from the firm of Lippman & Brother, No. 115 William-street. Officer Bennett, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the accused in Troy, upon a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, and brought him to the City yesterday. He was committed to the Tombs for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]
RANKIN'S, NO. 96 BOWERY.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Particular attention paid to
MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
of our own importation, and from auction, at
REDUCED PRICES.
These are *real Merino* goods, not Cotton stamped Merino, commonly sold now-a-days as Merino under pretence of a sacrifice.
Call, examine and compare qualities and prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
ALBANY—FORTUNES TO BE MADE.—We understand that there are 500 building lots to be sold at public auction, in the city of Albany, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock. The sale is peremptory, and the lots will probably be sold at a great sacrifice, on account of the hard times. This is a good time to purchase, as the lots offered would, in the Spring, command from 100 to 200 per cent. more than they will bring at this sale. The lots are eligibly located on Lydius-street. The sale is to take place on the premises.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN
Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.
All kinds of money taken.
No. 314 Broadway.
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]
S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
THE KNOX HATS.—We don't assert that KNOX knocked competition into a "cocked hat," but he certainly made good his claim to be considered unsurpassable in the business of manufacturing Hats. No one can visit the store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, without being struck with the beauty and style of the varied assortment found there of Hats, Caps, &c., and at the very reasonable prices demanded.

[Advertisement.]
A MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT.—To-night Manager PURDY presents a powerful programme of amusement at the favorite National Theatre, consisting of three of the most attractive pieces of the season, viz., Mr. SILAS STEELE'S new Indian drama of "Oniska," he new and successful drama of COBB'S *Ledger* story, "Bion the Wanderer," and the musical spectacle-drama of the "Lord of the Isles."

[Advertisement.]
Scrofula, Saltrheum, Rhumatism in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases in this City alone can be seen at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the household remedy of all nations for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancer, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use.

[Advertisement.]
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Under-Shirts and Drawers, merino and all wool, from the extensive stocks of the late failures, below importation prices, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The present is the best time to visit the great Fair; there are hundreds of specialties in the exhibition to examine, either of which is worth more than the price charged to witness the whole—only 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.
HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—THOS. and MALCOLM GRAHAM, of Brooklyn, were Thursday held to answer a charge of burglary committed in Boston in April last, and another in Worcester. The accused resided in Gowanus with a mother and sister. A few days since they charged the mother and sister with attempting to kill them. In retaliation, the mother exposed the acts of her children. They were arrested, and Thursday taken to Massachusetts.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.—FERDINAND MEYER has sued the city of Brooklyn to recover $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him through the neglect of the city in not keeping Flushing-avenue in a passable condition. MEYER drove into one of the numerous gullies on this avenue, and was thrown out of his carriage and seriously injured. The case is now on in the City Court.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a German, was found in the woods just off Ninth-avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday. His head was badly mutilated, apparently by the discharge of a pistol, which was found near him. Coroner SNELL took charge of the body and placed it in the dead-house for identification.

BURGLARY.—The house occupied by Mrs. HOLMES, corner of Montague and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves Thursday noon, who succeeded in carrying away about a dozen silver napkin rings.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The new building for this Society it is expected will be completed by December. It is located at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn.

CAR ACCIDENT.—A man named GEO. ADAMS fell from the front platform of a Myrtle-avenue (Brooklyn) car Thursday evening, and had one of his legs crushed by the wheels. He was taken to the City Hospital.

☞ Justice FEERR, of Brooklyn, fined a man yesterday $100 for preparing a diseased cow for market. The defendant, not having the wherewith, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

COURT CALENDAR.

GENERAL TERM CALENDAR, BROOKLYN, THIS DAY.—Nos. 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 45½, 46, 48, 49, 50.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 23.
Before Judges Strong, Birdseye and Davies.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg—Charles F. Claflin vs. *Wm. Laytin et al.*—In this case, Judge BIRDSEYE vacates the order for a Receiver. Judge DAVIES also vacates a similar order before him, and declares the Bank clearly solvent, and, on a feigned issue, the assignment is directed to be vacated, an the assignees to reassign to the Bank. The Bank will resume business.

DECISIONS.

Samuel P. Townsend vs. *The Howard Insurance Company.*—Motion to strike out redundant matter denied.

Kimberly vs. *Brown.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with costs.

CITY COURT.

No civil case will be tried in this Court the present term, after Monday next.

The case of Ferdinand Meyer *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, claiming $10,000 damages, is still on.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 23.

$5,000	N.Y.State 6s,'72	102	
2,000	N.Y.State 6s,'73	102	
800	N.Y. State 5s,'58	95	
3,000	do		94⅞
1,000	Ky. State 6s		93
1,000	Virginia 6s		79
1,000	do		78½
3,000	do	c	77
32,000	Missouri State 6s		65
5,000	do	b30	65
5,000	Cali.St.'s,'75..b30		60
1,500	N. Y. Cen.R.R.6s		76½
1,000	Erie R. 2d int. hs		75
1,000	Erie R. Cv. hs,'71		22
5,000	Ill. F'd. bs. wt.p.c		59
1,000	do		60
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.		83
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	c	61½
1,000	do	c	62⅜
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	c	64
85	do	c	63½
50	do	s10	63
100	do		63¾
50	do		63½
50	do	c	63⅝
50	do	b10	64
50	do	c	62¾
150	do		62½
300	Erie Railroad		10⅞
150	do		10
100	do		9⅜
10	Hudson River R. R.		15
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		62
6	Bank of America		79
22	Am. Ex. Bank		73
350	Cum. Coal Co		6½
10	Pac. M. S. Co		67
100	Reading R. R.		27
50	do	s10	26⅜
200	do		26⅝
100	do	s10	26
450	do	s3	26
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		8½
40	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.		19
185	do		18
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.		34
150	Panama Railroad		67
150	Illinois Cen. R. R. e		75½
5	do		76
250	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		8
850	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c	26
300	do	c	25⅞
150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s10	63½
150	do	c	63⅝
100	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		6⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s		64¾
25,000	do		65
13,000	N.Y.State 6s,'53		100
5,000	N.Y.State 6s,'60.		98
6,000	Virginia 6s		71
4,500	Ill.Cen.R.R. Bds.		67
1,000	Erie R.Con. B.'71		21
3,000	do		20
1,000	La Crosse & Mill. Land Grant Bds.		18
50	N.Y. Cent. R. R.		60
90	do		59⅜
50	do	b30	60⅜
115	do		59
50	do	s10	59¾
100	do		59⅜
300	Erie Railroad		10⅞
10	M.S.&N.I.R. pref.st.		17
100	Erie Railroad		9
200	Reading R. R		24⅜
300	do		24
10	Penn. Coal Co		61
50	do		62
20	Union Bank		80
107	Panama Railroad		65
50	do	s10	64¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		8
125	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	76½
40	Chic. & R.Is. R.		69⅜
100	do	s15	59
50	La C. & Mil. R. R.		6
20	do		6¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	New-York State 6s, '64	Int. added 98⅜
$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. added 69
10	shares Erie Railroad	9
75	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	73½
30	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	100
10	shares Irving Bank	61

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$1,000	N. Y. Union Club 7s, due '73	Int. added $245
$5,000	Mil. and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. added 37
20	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	6⅛
400	shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	24
25	shares American Exchange Bank	76

Also, the following by AMBIAH H. MULLER:

$5,000	St. Louis Co. Missouri 6s	Int. added 55

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. added 52⅜
$9,000	La Crosse & Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. added 9 @ 9⅛
$3,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7s	Int. added 46
$10,000	Mich. Sou. & Nor. Ind. R.	Int. added 47 @ 50
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. added 65⅛
$2,000	New-York State 6s, 1860	Int. added 98⅝
64	shares Bank of America	80½ @ 80¾
50	shares Bank of Commerce	77⅝
50	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	74 @ 74⅜
50	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	70
15	shares Second-avenue Railroad	51
7	shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	83½

By EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co.:

$3,000	Michigan Southern First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1860	60
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	52½
100	shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock, $100 each	89⅜
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co., $20 each	99
10	shares Atlantic Bank, $100 each	64

FRIDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The European mails by the *Europa*, at Boston from Liverpool Oct. 10, were delivered at our Post-Office at an early hour this forenoon. The extended advices are less favorable financially than the telegraphic summary from Halifax, though the worst look of the news relates rather to the condition of affairs in London and Paris than in New-York. In other words, there is nothing in the accounts to aggravate the pressure and discouragement already existing on this side. For the French and English banking movement our panic is most inopportune. The bank at Paris lost four millions dollars in specie in a month, and the bank in London lost two-and-a-half millions in a week. This happened before the advice from this side that a good part of our new Cotton crop must be remitted for in gold, or not go forward at all. Both banks will attempt to check this untoward state of things by raising the value of money, and lessening the time upon which they are willing to grant discounts, but the gold will come over nevertheless, as it was already pretty evident (and by some English authorities admitted) that collections from this side on goods sold and credits granted will necessarily be too slow to absorb the exchange to be made against cotton and grain to Liverpool. It is not so certain, however, that this unexpected drain to the United States will produce wider mischief than was felt all through the past Spring and Summer from the demand for Silver from the East. Of itself it will not. It is only by adding the mercantile losses on the American side and the influence of the sudden withdrawal of American orders for manufactured goods, that serious embarrassment is to be produced either in France or England. The tone of the latest Manchester advices would justify the conclusion that the temporary loss of our trade will *not* be disastrous. The sales of cotton fabrics making to Germany, India and China are all on the increase, while the home demand is a healthy one. The diminution to the United States, therefore, could not come at a more fortunate time. In France the case, we apprehend, is different, and the default in payments from the United States was already beginning to be felt, while the certainty soon to be communicated, that our orders would fall off immeasurably, will add to the embarrassement.

The actual return of bills by this opportunity is not large. The Street to-day was full of rumors to the contrary, but we are satisfied that, with the exception of the bills alluded to yesterday as being refused acceptance in London, no important sums have yet been returned. The bills made by the house of ROBB, HALLET & Co., of this City, upon R. HALLET, WILSON & Co., of Liverpool, for sixty days past, have not been covered, and we understand cannot be, from the nature of the assets held by the house here; and the probability is the Liverpool firm may be driven to protest, as the connection in New-York failed to-day. The bills made by Mr. JAMES G. GARNER on W. & H. BRAND of London have not returned, as rumored. The amount running has been greatly exaggerated. There has as yet been no stoppage of payment on the other side. The event of the day in New-York just referred to was in consequence of losses and suspensions by parties whose responsibility was either misunderstood or their means of prompt payment overestimated. The failure will not necessarily carry down the Bank of Mr. ROBB in New-Orleans, or put in default the San Francisco house of TALLANT & WILDE, in which Mr. R. has been a general partner since 1851.

The single fact communicated by the present English mail, that the London and Liverpool markets for money were but just awakened to the serious nature of the panic in the United States, seems to-day to have cast an extraordinary gloom over the Stock Market, although nothing less favorable in response to the accounts from this side could reasonably have been looked for. The dealings at the Brokers' Board indicate the very worst feeling of despondency yet manifested. The fall in New-York Central shares, which, on account of the position of the Stock among the railway securities, have been something of a barometer to the market since the break-down of the Banks, is equal to *eleven and a half per cent.* since day before yesterday. State Stocks gave way from 1 @3 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales; Delaware and Hudson 3 ₱ cent.; Galena and Chicago and Chicago and Rock Island 2½ ₱ cent. each; Erie bonds of 1871, 6 ₱ cent.; Erie shares 2 ₱ cent.; Reading shares 4 ₱ cent., and other low-priced railways in proportion. The closing quotation in the afternoon for New-York Central was 58 bid, 58¼ ₱ cent. asked. Panama shares fell to 64¾ ₱ cent., and Virginia 6 ₱ cents were forced as low as 71 ₱ cent. Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents were 61½@62 ₱ cent., and the shares, $16 25 for $40 paid up. The general market closed dull.

In Money affairs the changes since yesterday are for the better, if anything. Two European steamers sail to-morrow, and there was a fair inquiry for bills at 103@105, on London; 5.50@5.30 on Paris. The outside figures were paid for choice signatures on London, though not to any considerable amount. We hesrd of Canada bills done at 103¼ ₱ cent. The rise was partly predicated on the expected receipt of a million of Gold by the *Baltic* and *Persia*, the first-named vessel being due on Sunday, and the other on Wednesday next. The *Persia* will probably bring the largest sum. Some of the Gold by the *Europa* was received to-day, overland from Boston, and sold at 101@101½ ₱ cent. Other small parcels were taken by the Bullion Brokers at 100¾ ₱ cent. The Domestic Exchanges are again worse. Philadelphia, 94@94½; Baltimore, 92½@93; Richmond, 88; Boston, 99¼@99¾ ₱ cent. Discounts are a little easier at bank. The ability of the banks to accommodate their customers is on the increase. The reserve of Specie and unemployed Bank Notes is now equal to nearly or quite $11,000,000. The Country Bank-Note reserve in the Metropolitan Bank, belonging to the Associated Banks and represented by certificates, reaches nearly $3,000,000. The Gold on hand about $8,000,000. Some complaint is made by the sound mercantile dealers at Bank, that preference is shown in disbursing the new discounts to the lsmied houses, who are asking for extension or renewal, while parties who have paid straight through are called upon to diminish their lines. If this be so, the policy is hardly a fair one, and will probably end in driving really good houses to protest.

In addition to the suspension of ROBB, HALLET & Co., to-day, the stoppage of payment by LORD, WARREN, EVANS & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, is announced. They ask an extension by public advertisement.

The Circulating Bills of the Wooster Bank, Danbury, Conn., are redeemed as usual by W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street, at par, and in specie.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $102,597, paid out $140,997, and held at the close $5,910,106.

The newspaper report, by the *Europa*, of the condition of the Bank of England, it will be seen, shows a *decrease* of £683,000 in the bullion, instead of the same sum of *increase*, as telegraphed from Halifax. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes about American Stocks:

"In American Railroad Securities we have had a very active market, buyers coming forward freely for all classes of Erie Bonds and Shares, for Illinois Bonds and Shares, and New-York Central. For Michigan Southern there is no demand. Michigan Central Bonds have been done at a decline of 2 ₱ cent., and close very heavy; the same parties who were large sellers at 90@92, are now offering large lloes at 82, being considerably below the last price quoted from New-York."

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $914,211, against $785,072, the week ending Oct. 25, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	196	$57,679	451	$111,076	26	$7,865
Man. of Cotton.	125	25,408	568	111,561	24	5,725
Man. of Silk...	69	29,687	329	313,468	11	8,800
Man. of Flax...	70	15,642	241	62,228	65	928
Miscellaneous..	141	45,501	327	81,961	190	6,022
Total.....	600	$173,917	1,907	$740,294	316	$28,850
		740,294				173,917
Total entered..		$914,211	Total marketed...			$202,767

Telegraphic Reports.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK BILLS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 23.

A circular indorsing the good standing of the Boston and New-England Banks, and signed by many of the leading merchants of Boston, was published to-day. The circular appears to have been called forth on account of the difficulty experienced at the West, and in many other distant sections, in passing Massachusetts Bank bills.

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK WINDING UP.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 23.

It is rumored that LUTHER WRIGHT'S Bank will soon go out of existence. The Lake Ontario Bank is buying in the stock at a low figure, and paying off all claims against the Bank. The Lake Ontario Bank will occupy the building, leaving their present banking house.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 23.

MESSRS. RENICK & PETERSON, bankers, of this city, have suspended payment. Their assets are ample.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 23.

Money matters are unsettled, and it is impossible to report anything definitely. A gloomy tone prevails generally, however, though the street reports are conflicting. The newspapers report nothing.

The Banks and the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Although much has been already written and spoken concerning the power and duty of Judges in the enforcing of the Banking Law, there is one point in this matter which has either been entirely overlooked, or at least but slightly noticed, and to which I take this means of referring. I allude to the power given to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, in the 1 R. S., 4th ed., chap. 18, § 156.

It is there provided that in case a bank refuses to redeem its notes in specie, on presentation, the holder of such notes may cause them to be protested and sent to the Bank Department; when the Superintendent, on receiving such notes and protest, and filing same, shall immediately give notice to the party issuing said notes to redeem them; and if, after fifteen days after such notice, the bank does not redeem in specie, *the Superintendent shall proceed to pay all the notes put in circulation by the said bank, pro rata, out of the trust funds in his hands.*

By an after section in same chapter, a like provision is made in the case of bonds and mortgages given by the banks as security, with the exception of ten days' notice instead of fifteen.

Now, as I have stated the point I referred to, what would be the result if this course was adopted with our banks? LEX.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

The Chicago *Press* of the 21st inst. reports a partial revival of business, and adds that Exchange on New-York is down to 5 ₱ cent. premium.

The Cincinnati *Daily Times* of the 22d inst. says: "Exchange on New-York is nominally selling at 5 premium, but is very scarce, and no large amounts can be had. Remittances are made for correspondents at 5, by the Bankers, but some of them sell at 6 premium. Gold is firm, with an upward tendency, at about ⅞@¾ premium selling price. Dealers are paying 5, but unwilling to dispose of Coin generally. In monetary quarters there is nothing new."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 22d inst. states, that money brokers find very little to do there at present, "no paper worth their attention offering, and little uncurrent money. Canada, 1@2 ₱ cent. discount; Ohio, 3@5; Indiana and Kentucky, 5; Illinois and Wisconsin, 10; Rhode Island, 10; other New-England, 3; New-Jersey, 10. Gold very dull at 1 premium buying, and 2 selling."

The Providence, R. I., *Journal* of the 23d inst. gives the following comparison, from the weekly statements of the Providence Bank, for each of the last four weeks:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due oth. Bks.
Sept. 28...	$14,508,000	$1,959,385	$1,925,142	$1,194,967
Oct. 5.....	14,508,000	2,085,713	2,255,756	1,390,218
Oct. 12.....	14,508,000	2,002,602	1,052,751	1,226,300
Oct. 19.....	14,508,000	1,978,139	2,004,747	1,181,515

	Loans.	Specie.	Bills of other Bks.	Deposits in other Bks.
Sept. 28...	$18,480,161	$244,906	$831,690	$637,419
Oct. 5.....	18,341,361	268,744	1,052,053	887,167
Oct. 12.....	18,243,026	334,301	718,493	874,609
Oct. 19.....	18,509,946	330,903	679,775	792,509

From the Chicago Press.

The West is abundantly able to pay to-day every dollar she owes in the form of current indebtedness at the East or elsewhere, and have some millions of hard cash left, if facilities can be furnished to move her crops forward to Eastern and foreign markets. And now let us ask *if it is the fault of the people of the West that those facilities have been in a great measure lacking during the last few weeks?* Who but Eastern jobbers and speculators are responsible for bringing the panic upon the country, and breaking up for the time being our whole system of business and exchange, thereby rendering it impossible for men to pay their debts, whether they owe little or much? It is conceded on all hands that the people of the West, or rather of the Northwest, will have a surplus of some forty million bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of beef, pork and other articles to dispose of the present season, and it is a gross libel upon them to say that they are disposed to embarrass or cheat their Eastern or home creditors. Let them but have time and fair opportunity, and they will dischar

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Effect of the Financial Crisis in England.

Further Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

Great Sensation on the London Stock Exchange.

TWO MILLIONS EN ROUTE FOR THE UNITED STATES

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

NINTH VICTORY OF GEN. HAVELOCK.

SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

Loss of Two American Ships and Ten Lives on the English Coast.

Victory of the American Mare "Prioress" at Newmarket.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th October, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the mail and passengers, and $360,000 in specie.

The screw-steamer *Jura* arrived at Cork from St. John, N. B., on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg for New-York, put into Liverpool to repair damage to her propeller, and sailed again for New-York on the 14th.

The American ship *Lexington*, recently reported ashore on the west Coast of Ireland, after having been got off, was totally lost near Valentia Island as she was being towed to Liverpool, and three men were drowned. The hawser broke during a violent storm, and the ship sunk.

The ship *Red Jacket*, from Melbourne, arrived at Liverpool, Oct. 13, with 70,000 ounces of gold. The dates have been anticipated.

Later advices have been received in England from India. General HAVELOCK fought and won his ninth battle on the 16th of August, after which he retired once more to Cawnpore to await the arrival of General OUTRAM, with reinforcements. No attack had yet been made upon Delhi. Details of the news, which is important, will be found below.

The commercial intelligence from Great Britain is most important. In consequence of the news from the United States, received by the *Persia*, the Bank of England had again advanced its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Consols fell to 86⅞, soon after, but on the day the *Baltic* left they had rallied to 88.

The London *News* is assured *on good authority, that a sum of* 400,000 *sovereigns is already actually engaged for shipment to the United States by an early opportunity.*

The race for the great Cesarewitch Handicap, at Newmarket, resulted in the triumph of Mr. TEN BROECK'S *Prioress*. Thirty-four horses ran, and on the first attempt there was a dead heat between *Prioress*, *El Hakim* and *Queen Bess*. The deciding race between these three was won cleverly by *Prioress*, by a length and a half. The success of the American mare was greeted with great cheering, and *Prioress* immediately became first favorite in the betting for the Cambridgeshire stakes, to be run for at Newmarket on the 27th of October. Before the race 100 to 1 was laid against *Prioress*. The value of the stakes exceeded £2,000 sterling.

The celebrated American horse *Lecompte* died from an attack of colic. The horse *Pryor* had been stricken out of all his engagements for the present year.

The Earl of FITZHARDINGE died on the 10th inst.

The newly-formed "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" was formally inaugurated by a public meeting at Birmingham on the 12th inst. Lords BROUGHAM, JOHN RUSSELL, STANLEY and other influential men were in attendance, and the meeting was expected to extend over a week. The Association proposes to occupy the ground in social and moral science, which the British Association holds in respect to the more material sciences.

Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON addressed a numerous meeting of the merchants, of Liverpool on the 13th upon the development of the interior of Africa, for missionary and commercial purposes. His arguments were the same as those advanced in his addresses at Manchester and elsewhere.

The grand final review of the camp at Chalons took place on the 8th; the Emperor and some of the detachments left on the 10th, and on the 12th the camp was declared officially raised.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a report was still current of a contemplated meeting between the French and Austrian Emperors, to take place at Munich.

On the 3d inst., the Bank of France raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent. The funds closed that day at 66.70 for money and account.

Accounts from Madrid to the 7th October, represent that BRAVO MURILLO would most likely be charged by the Queen to form a new Cabinet.

The departure of Count MIRASOL for Cuba to replace Gen. CONCHA was regarded as certain.

It was said that Senor MARFORI, Governor of Madrid, was about to resign.

Madrid letters of the 8th report that BRAVO MURILLO had had an interview with the Queen, and had declined to undertake the formation of a Ministry.

Reports were current of apprehended disturbances in some parts of Italy, and the authorities were on the alert.

The health of the King of Prussia had undergone some improvement after copious bleeding. His malady was congestion of the brain.

General DE REYER, chief of the grand general staff of the Prussian army, is dead.

A dispatch from Berlin reports the King a shade better, although still in great danger.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that Prince GORTCHAKOFF had addressed a confidential circular, relating to the Stuttgardt Interview, to the Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts. It is said to be extreme.y pacific, and to recommend the maintenance of existing treaties.

The Emperor and Empress had made their solemn entry into Warsaw, and it is said that the reception on the part of the population was more friendly than any Russian monarch has ever met with before in the Polish capital.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

Effect of the American Panic in Europe.

From the London Times.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The unfavorable return from the Bank and the further fall in the American Exchanges, telegraphed from Liverpool on the arrival of the *Persia*, caused the funds to open this morning at a fresh decline of a quarter per cent., the market continuing to give way till near the termination of business. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 89⅜@⅝, were first quoted 89⅛@¼. At this they remained for some time, but the excessive demand for money observable in the discount-market, coupled with renewed withdrawals of gold, strengthened the impression that on Thursday next, or even previously, the Bank may fined it necessary to go up to 6½ or 7 per cent., and sales were pressed till the price was 88⅞. Ultimately there was a slight reaction, and the final operations were at 89@⅛ for money, and 89⅛@⅜ for the 10th of November. India Stock closed at 208@210; India Bonds, 25s.@20s. discount; and exchequer-bills, 8s.@ 4s. discount.

At the Bank of England the demand for discounts was excessive, the applications being more numerous than on any day for months past. This rush was doubtless not to provide for immediate wants so much as to anticipate the possibility of another upward movement on Monday, or, at all events, on Thursday.

The closing quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. 25c. for both money and account, showing a fall of nearly three-eighths per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has advanced to 7¾.

About £80,000 of gold was taken from the Bank today for exportation. As the shippers of bullion were among the principal sellers of Consols it is inferred that they are preparing to act on a still larger scale, and that they consider another immediate movement in the rate of discount inevitable.

The advices from America, telegraphed to London this morning, are not worse than had been anticipated. They show, however, that, although an early rebound may be possible, the mischief and confusion have now been too extensive not to require the lapse of many months for their consequences to be retrieved. The charge for discount at New-York is still apparently at the rate of from 24 to 36 per cent. per annum on the choicest paper, and from 60 to 70 per cent. for the secondary descriptions. At such a time the prices of all descriptions of stocks must, of course, be little more than nominal; but it appears that, although a further heavy reduction had taken place, there was a partial recovery before the departure of the mail. On the whole, it seems the distrust had certainly not increased, and a few days' pause under such circumstances usually promises a turn. The New-York Banks had fairly maintained their stock of specie, although they had been called upon for large supplies to support their correspondents in the interior, and another arrival from California was nearly due. As the stock during the previous week had received an addition of £270,000, and all that might arrive would be retained, it is evident that nothing short of some new and wholly unexpected development of mismanagement or fraud, or a sudden return of lunatic terror was likely to carry the crisis beyond its present point. The suspension of the Baltimore banks, which was arranged by a concerted resolution, is described to have had the anticipated effect of relieving the prevailing apprehensions in that city and throughout Maryland, and it is now announced that an arrangement equally general has been adopted at Philadelphia, and that the State Legislature of Pennsylvania has been convened to legalize such future measures as may be requisite. It is the duty of all banks, at periods of panic, unless they can see that they are in a position to meet every claim, to suspend at once, and not to allow the selfish people, who are the promoters of the calamity, to run off with assets which should be equally divided among all. Hence the present resolution must be regarded with satisfaction, although it is plain, from the way to which the New-York banks have stood their ground, that the necessity for it could have resulted only from gross mismanagement. It will, moreover, have the good effect of causing specie to flow to those points where suspension has been avoided, such as New-York, New-Orleans, &c. The impression that a year must elapse before the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks will be in a condition to resume specie payments will most likely be fully borne out, but unless the Legislatures of their respective States should commit the fault of allowing them to extend their issues during the period of inconvertibility this circumstance need not necessarily create much loss or annoyance. *With regard to the further effect which the panic will produce in Europe it is still to be hoped that the enormous inconvenience experienced from our non-receipt of remittances will not be aggravated by bullion in large sums being absolutely withdrawn from us.* The *Vanderbilt*, which was shortly to arrive, was expected to bring £100,000, it is presumed from France; but the uncertainties as to the duration of the panic are likely to limit any speculative shipments from England. Although it appears that some produce bills have been sold at New-York as low as 100, the profit on their purchase was doubtless considered not more than sufficient to cover the risk of their being drawn upon weak houses that might be found to be compromised by the failure of American correspondents. The chief danger of gold being sent hence to New-York is on account of the large additional purchases of securities which our capitalists have been tempted to make at present prices. A fall equal to about 4s. 6d. per quarter in wheat had led to the dispatch of several cargoes of wheat and flour to Liverpool, but the unfavorable rate of exchange operated greatly to counteract the the apparent advantage to be realized from the prices in our markets. *As respects the commercial losses to be sustained on this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Paris.* Here it is feared Manchester, Bradford and Glasgow will suffer considerably. From the latter place a serious case of embarrassment is reported this afternoon.

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their rate of discount from 6 ₱ cent., which was adopted on Thursday last, to 7 ₱ cent.

This measure was fully anticipated, and, from the extent of the applications to-day, it is doubtful if a further movement will not immediately be found necessary. The amount of bullion withdrawn has been only £9,000, but it is asserted that £400,000 will be dispatched to New-York and Boston by the *Baltic* and *Persia* on Wednesday and Saturday next, and, as the Indian exchanges show an adverse alteration of 1½ ₱ cent. at Bombay and 2 ₱ cent. at Calcutta, it is also anticipated that the shipments in that direction by the overland mail of the 20th will be larger than was at one time thought probable. *With these prospects a fresh advance can scarcely be avoided, and perhaps we may again see the rate at* 8 ₱ *cent., the highest point it has ever reached during modern experience, and at which it stood in October*, 1847. In proportion, however, to the suddenness of the pressure will be the rapidity of the ultimate reaction, and, as on that occasion the rate within a year afterwards went back to three per cent.—there will, in the present case, be reason to look for an extraordinary turn of the tide as soon as the immediate difficulty shall have been completely met. Notwithstanding the tempting rates of exchange at New-York and Calcutta, the transmission of specie thither under existing circumstances must be a hazardous speculation, since the question in each instance is not what may be the apparent profit, judging from the present advices, but what will have been the course of the markets in the interval before the operation can be carried out. In America the arrears now due to England and the continent are enormous, and are accumulating every week, and the moment the panic subsides and the influence of the fortnightly gold arrivals from California again begins to be felt, the scarcity of bills upon us may be as remarkable as their present abundance. In India, likewise, the falling off in the shipments of produce, and the demand upon the Government for payments to English steam companies for the transport of troops must exercise a strong effect in restoring more favorable conditions. There is, consequently, nothing to excite apprehension that the disturbance will be protracted. The sole cause for anxiety is lest the fall of such houses in the Provinces and elsewhere as are unavoidably compromised by the American failures, and the fluctuations in the markets for Eastern produce, should beget any vague terror, calculated to lead even to a single day of general distrust. *The belief is, however, that the decided portion of the Bank has removed all danger on that account.* So well is the effect of a rapid advance in the rate of discount now understood, that, when the necessity for it exists, a vigorous course of action is at at once appreciated. It is unquestionable that this was the effect observable to-day. When the advance to 7 ₱ cent. was announced every one saw that the work of protection was in progress, and the conviction that in case of need there would be no hesitation in making another movement established a sense of perfect security. The funds went down, *and there was much uneasiness respecting the probable fate of the manufacturing firms that have sustained losses*, but there was no fright lest a period might be approaching at which it would be impossible even for perfectly solvent to obtain money on any terms. The absence of excitement to-day among the banking and commercial community afforded a striking contrast to the scenes that used to be witnessed when the true principles which regulate the currency were unrecognized. If any regret was expressed it was simply that the rise to 7 per cent. had not been resolved upon a day or two earlier. *Altogether the feeling exhibited was such as to excite pride in our healthful system of finance, and to confirm the impression that, although this shock from America has come upon us in the midst of the Indian mutiny, we shall be able to withstand it, so that its consequences, heavy as they must necessarily be, shall not destroy confidence or interrupt the general welfare of the country.*

The fluctuations in the Funds to-day have been extremely great, and although there was a partial rally from the lowest point, the final quotations, as compared with those of Saturday, show a decline of more than 1¾ ₱ cent. Just before the commencement of business, it appeared as if the market would open buoyantly from the effects of the Indian news, but rumors were at once circulated that a further movement on the part of the Bank was imminent, and the first regular quotation was 88⅝@¾ for money, being a decline of ⅞ ₱ cent. The formal notification of the advance in the rate was made forthwith, and a gradual fall then took place to 88¼. Subsequently a succession of heavy sales caused further weakness, and ransactions at length took place at 87¾, the lowest point reached during the present year. Towards the close, however, there was less unsteadiness, and the last transactions were at 87½@¾ for money, and 88⅛ for the 10th of November.

Some of the sales during the afternoon were said to have been effected to close the account of a large speculator for a rise, but the publication of the rate of exchange, from Calcutta and the expectation of shipments of gold being about to be made to New-York, also induced many operations. There was likewise an apprehension that mercantile stoppages would be announced from the provinces, and that the various banks throughout the country would be likely to sell stock to provide for the wants of their customers. An erroneous report was at the same time spread of sales having been made on account of the Bank of England. The rate for loans on Government securities from the present account to the 10th of November was 6⅜ ₱ cent. Bank Stock closed at 211½ @212½ ex. dividend; Reduced, 86⅜@87; New Three ₱ Cents., 86⅛@87; and India Stock, 208@210. There were very few transactions either in India Bonds or Exchequer bills. Some small sales of the former took place at 30s. discount; and of the latter at 15s. discount.

The final quotations this evening from the Paris Bourse were 66f. 80c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a fall of a little more than three-eighths ₱ cent. At Vienna there has been a decline of three-quarters ₱ cent.

The discount houses have increased their rate of allowance to 6 ₱ cent. for money at call, and 6½ ₱ cent. for deposits with short notice, being an advance of three-quarters ₱ cent. The National Discount Company have notified that their terms are respectively 6¼@6½ ₱ cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 6 ₱ cent.

The political accounts from India to-day were received with universal satisfaction, every one being disposed to consider that all uncertainty with regard to the future success of our troops in the reestablishment of authority is at an end. From Bombay the commercial accounts also are not unsatisfactory, since they show a demand for imported goods at advancing prices; but the intelligence from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal having refused to make advances on Government paper or commercial paper except of short date, has occasioned fears that the step may have led to a serious pressure on the other banks, as well as on the mercantile houses. It was known on the arrival of the previous mail that the Bank of Bengal had already refused such advances, but it was added that their Government had overruled their objections. It now appears that the latter have given way. The satisfactory course for the Bank, instead of refusing absolutely any class of paper, would have been for them to have raised their rate to whatever point the demand would justify. The true way to produce a panic is to render any large class of securities altogether unnegotiable. A rate almost prohibitory may be fixed without the public taking alarm, because they have then the feeling of security that in the case of the worst emergency they are not shut out from all possibility of aid.

Four or five failures—some of them of importance—were announced from Glasgow to-day. The principal was that of J. MONTEITH & Co., whose liabilities are believed to be extensive. They were large shippers of Glasgow goods to America and elsewhere. The other houses mentioned are PATTESON & Co., MACDONALL & Co., and WALLACE & Co. Prompt measures were felt to be necessary to prevent as far as possible any increase of disaster, and a Committee of the Western Bank of Scotland had been summoned to investigate the position of these and other firms.

The private letters from New-York to-day all express considerable confidence that the height of the panic had passed. A large proportion of the houses that had been brought down are described as having had no sound basis, but some of the included are those of establishments that stood extremely well. Among these were GARNEA & Co., a commission house, which is said to have enjoyed credits to a large amount from leading firms on this side, and ABBOT, DODGE & Co., in the flour trade. All the banks at Providence, Rhode Island, had stopped by a concerted arrangement, and the same result is described as had been experienced at Baltimore, the panic being at once mitigated. From Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore the advices show an improvement. The discount on the note circulation of the suspended banks at the two latter cities was not more than 4 or 5 per cent., bills on New-York being purchasable on those terms. The Bank of Pennsylvania has advised their London correspondents that remittances will be made with undisturbed regularity.

Purchases of American Stocks by English capitalists continue on a large scale, and this circumstance constitutes at the present moment a material addition to the adverse course of our relations with that country.

The advices from Paris state that at a meeting of the Bank of France, on Saturday, the necessity for an advance in the rate of discount was discussed, and that it is now considered certain. The Directors, however, were anxious that a slight delay should take place after the ill-advised increase of facilities adopted only a week ago. During the past month about a dozen failures are stated to have occurred in Paris, but all of second-rate houses. From all parts of the Continent there are accounts of increasing pressure, and at Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna and Turin the banks will discount only short paper, and that in certain limited amounts for the several applicants.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week show considerable dullness, in consequence of the increase in the rate of discount and the losses from American failures. At Manchester business has also been again affected by the stoppage of several silk houses. Birmingham is stated thus far to have escaped very well the effects of the New-York crisis. Bradford, it is feared, has suffered to some extent, and at all points the cessation of orders from the United States is likely to cause inactivity during the next few months.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been little change. The total of ships reported inward was 212, showing a decrease of 15 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 109, including 20 in ballast, showing also a decrease of 14. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 64, being 7 more than at the last account.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The fluctuations in the funds to-day have again been most rapid and extensive. The market opened with great weakness, at a fall of nearly 1¼ ₱ cent. from the heavy prices of last evening, but there was subsequently a considerable reaction, and a more healthful tone became apparent in all departments of business. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 87⅝@¾, were first quoted 86½. No sales, however, were pressed at that price, and a gradual recovery took place, which was assisted by several purchases on the part of the public. The range was then between 87 and 87¼ until noon, when the Government Broker appeared as a buyer of £10,000 Exchequer bills on account of the Sinking Fund. This increased the tendency to confidence, and ultimately, notwithstanding an announcement of the Bank of France having adopted a rise of one ₱ cent. in their rate of discount, transactions were effected at 87⅞@ ⅞, and 88@¼ for the 10th of November. After regular hours, there was less firmness, and the quotations were 87⅜@⅝ for money, and 88@¼ for the account. To-morrow is settling day, and the failure of a broker, who was involved in the losses which occurred about a month or two back in the Liverpool share market, was announced.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a considerable advance in the rate upon Hamburg, Amsterdam and Paris, (in the latter case for three months' bills,) were also quoted higher.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, was 66f. 70c. for both tooney and account, showing a fall of an eighth.

The great decline in the funds at the opening this morning was caused by the anticipation of a further speedy movement of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The public, however, did not seem to share the alarm of the dealers, and the course of business gradually assumed comparative steadiness. The fact that even at present quotations specie remittances cannot be made from England to the United States at any material profit, supposing the returns to be furnished in the highest class of bills, allayed the fears as to the prospect of any continuous shipments to that country; while, with regard to India, it transpired that some of the orders for sending out silver on the twentieth may possibly be countermanded, the advance in the rate of discount here and other considerations rendering the speculation doubtful. The absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, an improvement in the foreign exchanges, and the arrival of the *Red Jacket* from Melbourne with £264,000, likewise contributed to the more favorable feeling. The movement adopted by the Bank of France, so far from having an adverse influence, operated well by lessening the probability of a panic, which could not fail to react on London, being brought about through mismanagement on that side. On the other hand, the announcement of a rather large commercial failure, (Messrs. ROSS, MITCHELL & Co.,) and the apprehension of further similar events in the manufacturing towns prevented any strong reliance that an increase of stringency in the money market can be avoided. The extent of the applications at the Bank, which were again extraordinary, also operated to check the tendency to recovery, although a large portion of these may possibly have originated in the desire to provide against the anticipated further advance. On the whole, however, the day may be considered to have passed satisfactorily. To-morrow, probably, a better opportunity will exist for forming a judgment as to the future. The dividends then commence, and a large amount of advances will have to be repaid to the Bank. The Consol settlement will also take place, and four days' later news from New-York, will, perhaps, be received at Southampton by the *Ariel*.

The Bank of France have to-day raised their rate of discount to 6½ ₱ cent. It has stood at 5½ ₱ cent. since the 25th of June, and in the interval there has been a falling off of £2,400,000 in their stock of bullion, although artificial purchases at a premium have been continued upon an extensive scale. The measure seems to have been anticipated on the Bourse.

A statement just circulated that the India-house are in want of more money, and that the Bank has notified to the Government their inability to furnish it, is wholly erroneous. The India Company at this moment would be willing to lend money, the greater part of the recent credit opened at the Bank being unemployed. For future wants they still hold a large reserve of Stocks and Exchequer-bills, and there is no reason to doubt that the expectation held out of their financial position being such as to enable them to provide for all wants until the meeting of Parliament will be fully realized. Of course, if the local Government were to announce the necessity of a large sum of specie being sent to Calcutta, an emergency would then be presented which would call for special action; but it is belived that no such intimation has yet been received, and that in the absence of exceptional circumssances of this kind there will be nothing to disturb the calculations originally made.

From the London News, Oct. 13.

A commercial crisis has fallen upon us somewhat suddenly, aggravated by the monetary pressure existing in every part of the Continent, by the extensive disasters in America, and by the serious derangement of our commercial operations consequent on the Indian outbreak. We have latterly taken every occasion to point out the inevitable tendency of the various causes in operation to create for a considerable period a stringency in the money market, and we have inculcated a caution which was of the utmost consequence, notwithstanding the general soundness of commerce. It is our duty now to show that, although unforeseen circumstances have increased the anticipated pressure in a most alarming manner, and have brought about calamities more extensive than we could have calculated on or guarded against, the greatest peril of the present moment arises from the danger of the public misunderstanding the true bearing of the recent measures taken by the Bank of England, and by their yielding to a panic fear and forgetting the history of past seasons of commercial pressure.

The failures in America, by depriving those houses which have large dealings with that country of their expected remittances, and forcing upon them the necessity of nevertheless providing for their other engagements, have created a great and sudden demand on their parts upon the disposable capital of the country. This demand has arisen, moreover, at a season of the year when the amount of unemployed capital is usually at its minimum, when the public deposits in the Bank of England are at their largest, and just before the payment of the October dividends has again put some six millions of money into circulation through its ordinary channels. The returns of the Bank of England are now anxiously looked for, and it is from these returns, if properly understood, that the public should derive the confidence which, more than anything else, will not only mitigate the existing pressure, but will cause it to pass away with the greatest rapidity, and with a minimum amount of injury. Ten years ago, when, at the same period of the year, a similar crisis occurred—which the very coincidence of dates will force upon people's minds, tending to lead them to overrate the present danger—we stood in a very different position. We have no longer to dread, as we did then, the efflux of bullion, for since that period a sum, variously estimated from twelve to twenty millions of gold, has been put permanently into circulation in the country, and forms a last resource which was not available in 1847. It is worth while to look back to that period, to compare the Bank returns of that date with those just issued, and to see how rapidly the state of the Bank accounts, which led to a panic having such fearful results, rectified itself by a natural movement of money which we shall show to be periodical. On Oct. 2, 1847, the Reserve of notes in the Bank of England amounted to £3,409,300, and the amount of "Other Securities" to £21,259,929, the rate of discount being then 5½ ₱ cent. On Oct. 3, 1857, the Reserve of notes was £4,606,040, the "Other Securities" £21,535,843, and the rate of discount also 5½ ₱ cent. It must also be borne in mind that of these "Other Securities" £1,000,000 is represented by the bonds recently lodged by the East India Company, which had proportionally reduced the amount of the Reserve. The payment of the dividends in 1847 reduced the reserve of notes to £2,630,115 on the 16th of October, and on the 30th they had fallen to £1,176,740, the rate of interest having at the same time risen to 8 ₱ cent. A panic had set in, for the public, anticipating an entire exhaustion of the Reserve, hoarded its disposable capital, and credit for the time was annihilated. The rate of interest in the money market consequent on this holding back of capital was enormously exaggerated, and unnecessarily so, as events immediately demonstrated. The celebrated letter, so much canvassed, was issued, authorizing the Bank to extend its issues; but it never became necessary to act upon it, for in the natural course of events the notes and bullion began to flow back to the Bank through the Government deposits, and within a month of the date above quoted, the Reserve of the Bank had risen from £1,176,740 to £4,228,095, an increase of £3,051,355. By the end of the year it had reached £7,786,180, and the rate of interest had fallen to 5 ₱ cent.

The circumstances attending the panic of 1847 may not be familiar to many of our readers, but all must remember the monetary pressures of 1855 and 1856, when exactly the same phenomena occurred, minus the intensity of alarm and the calamities which were evidently attributable in a great measure to that cause. The following table will show the movements of the Bank accounts at the two periods referred to:

	Reserve of Notes.	Other Securities.	Rate of Discount.
Oct. 13, 1855	£4,557,490	£19,280,446	5½ ₱ cent
Oct. 11, 1856..	3,521,620	21,049,117	6@7 ₱ cent
Oct. 27, 1855..	4,262,560	18,534,600	6@7 ₱ cent
Nov. 1, 1856	2,943,665	19,053,446	6@7 ₱ cent
Dec. 1, 1855..	5,505,845	18,889,755	6@7 ₱ cent
Dec. 6, 1856..	5,151,360	17,389,715	6½ ₱ cent

It will be seen that the Reserve reaches its lowest point just after the payment of the dividends, and that it rapidly increases during the next two or three weeks from natural causes, even when the rate of interest remains very high, and might be supposed to indicate that an extremely active demand for money, amounting to a pressure, was going on. There is no doubt that had a panic existed last year at this period, the consequences would have been most calamitous; but we trust that both the public and the Bank have profited by the experience of the past. That the Bank has done so, we believe, by the promptitude with which it has taken very decided steps, the purport and effect of which ought not to be misunderstood. By its sudden increase of the rate to 7 per cent., it effectually checks the tendency to export bullion created by the movement in Foreign Exchanges; and this measure, instead of creating alarm, is eminently calculated to inspire confidence, and exhibits a determination on the part of the Bank to maintain a reserve proportionate to its liabilities, until in the course of a few weeks the six millions of dividend money shall have been distributed through myriads of channels, and shall have become once more at the disposal of the mercantile community.

That the large failures in America must of necessity entail heavy losses on many of our merchants and bankers, or that the general state of European finance will maintain for a considerable period a great tightness in the money market, it would be folly to forget or to treat lightly. We cannot, however, see that there is anything thus far to create alarm as to the power of the Bank of England to maintain its credit, and to assist largely the financial world in bearing that pressure, or in the general state of our commerce to induce a belief that there are any elements existing, like the overtrading of 1847, to render such calamities as then ensued probable. It is not, however, to be wondered at that the occurrence of the American panic in 1837, and our own in 1847, should, by a singular coincidence of decennial periods, weigh heavily on unreflecting minds.

From the London Post (City Article), Oct. 13.

There has been a panic in the market for the Funds to-day, occasioned by the advance of the *minimum* rate of interest and discount to 7 per cent. by the authorities of the Bank of England. This extreme measure has taken a large portion of the public by surprise, inasmuch as it was scarcely apprehended that the position of affairs was so unsatisfactory as to induce the Governor of the Bank to exert the power vested in his office to advance the rate of interest without waiting, as in the ordinary course, for a resolution of the Board of Directors, It appears, however, from the promptitude with which this change has been made and the extent to which it has been carried, that the Governor of the Bank considers he has found, in the position of the affairs of the Bank at the close of last week, a sufficient warrant for inflicting on the whole mercantile community of this country the additional burden of 1 ₱ cent. in the rate of interest within five days of the time when an advance to 6 ₱ cent. had been made. It is true that the position of monetary and commercial affairs in the United States is most unsatisfactory, as it is equally true that under ordinary circumstances a large outflow of bullion would take place from this country with a much lower rate of profit than is offered by the state of the exchanges; but still it may be questioned whether the dispatch of bullion thither will be very large, in consequence of the feeling of insecurity which would attend such operations. The disturbed condition of financial affairs on the Continent of Europe more immediately affects us, but it is notwithstanding open to much debate (upon the *data* possessed by the public,) whether the evils that can scarcely fail to be caused by so merciless an addition to the rate of "discount" as 1½ ₱ cent., within less than a week, will be compensated by the results expected to follow so serious and so determined a step. For the past three years we have had a periodic return of these extreme measures on the part of the Bank. The mercantile community have, however, been able to support the pressure with some degree of impunity hitherto, from the high state of credit concurrently maintained, and the facility with which commodities were absorbed by the chief markets of the world. If the rate of profit on our exports was but small, it was compensated for to a considerable extent by the profits realized on imports. The monetary pressure in other countries, although severe, was not excessive, and not nearly so general. India and the United States always offered a safe outlet for our productions, and capital could always be raised at the market rates for carrying on commercial operations. Money, though dear, was easy. Unfortunately now the case has somewhat changed. India is distracted by a widespread rebellion, and trade in a great measure is paralyzed. In the United States the agonies of a commercial crisis are being endured, and although there is reason to hope that the worst has passed, it must be clear to all that commercial confidence will not be so readily restored as it has been torn down, and that it will perhaps be months before credit will be even partially reëstablished. It is therefore impossible to look upon the advance of the rate of interest and discount to-day but as a most grave and serious step. We cannot now ship goods *ad libitum* to India and America, and thus one great source of the available commercial capital of this country is materially narrowed; and although this is not an unmixed evil, it is one which will for the time seriously cripple the commercial world, and doubtless bring down many firms of standing and respectability. The general complaint is that money is not to be had; bankers are curtailing their advances and discounts as rapidly as prudence will permit, and preparing for the next phase in the aspect of commercial affairs. This is undoubtedly an uncomfortable situation, but much is to be hoped from the prudence of the mercantile community, and the facilities which it must be the desire of all bankers and capitalists to afford in the supply of capital for legitimate business. Seven per cent. is a giant in the path, and it will require almost unparalleled caution and consummate judgment on the part of the public to avoid the perils which are so thickly strewn on all sides. The "currency system" of the late Sir R. PEEL and the present Lord OVERSTONE is again on trial, and, so far as can be foreseen, with but little better chance of working than in the eventful year 1847, when, it will be remembered, it was found necessary to suspend its operation by the Government, after which affairs immediately improved. It is to be hoped, however, that the entire absence of anything like wild speculation will have the effect of preventing a repetition of such disasters as characterized that period, and in that there is good ground for looking to the future with something like confidence, although it is vain to suppose that no shock will be given to commercial credit, and no disasters accrue from the circumstances which influence the money market at this time.

From the London Chronicle, Oct. 13..

At a special meeting of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, held early this morning, it was resolved to raise the rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent., applicable alike to the discount of commercial bills and loans on stock. A measure of this kind was to be expected, and it is more to be wondered at that the restrictive policy was not adopted earlier. It, however, could not be delayed longer than to-day, as it was imperative on the Directors to check, if they could not stop, the heavy drain upon them. The applications which all last week and the week previously had been very heavy, were on Saturday extraordinarily so, amounting to one million sterling. With a reserve of notes of only about four millions to meet so great a drain, there was no help for them but to put up the rate. But it cannot stop even at the present quotation. *We fully anticipate that they will have to make it* 8 *per cent. on or before Thursday next*; nor can we hope that even this limit will be the maximum; it seems more likely to go to 10 per cent., and that very speedily, unless the Bank charter is abrogated. The mercantile interests do not know, and it would almost seem as if they cannot understand, the gross and ruinous system of finance under which they are subject to. They are constantly placed in the greatest jeopardy. Not until they have no longer credit to sustain themselves may we hope that they will have the faintest conception of the actual state of things. But it is in vain to call their attention to the subject. They prefer danger and no trouble to security and a little application to a subject dry enough, it may be, in the abstract, but one of the most interesting when it is rightly understood. The state of affairs in India, as we have repeatedly said, would lead to considerable difficulties among traders. We have made large shipments to India, and India's indebtedness to Manchester and Liverpool alone at this moment is somethiug like £4,000,000, not one penny of which, it is to be feared, will be received. Remittances have virtually ceased. With America, a still worse state of things exist. Financial affairs have been seriously disturbed, and mercantile credit, though sound in itself, has suffered severely, the best houses having to give from 24 to 36 ₱ cent. for discounts. The accounts now to hand, however, are still worse; they announce a fall in the exchange to 100 for mercantile paper, and 105 @ 106 for bankers' drafts. The effect of these is to create a much greater demand upon the market for gold, for any house in this country can dispatch a trusty agent to America, supplied with gold, to draw upon themselves, and realize the said 24@36 ₱ cents; but the prospect, however, is even greater—it is more like 50 ₱ cent. than anything else. The operation is a simple one, and a very profitable one. All that is wanted is the gold to do it with. It can and will be done by many houses here, and hence we shall be shipping gold to America. The state of affairs at home, however, is very unsatisfactory.

Trade is healthy enough in itself, and credit is sound enough, but no one can be considered strong enough to wholly withstand the influence of such a conjunction of things. Heavy losses have already been made, and many must follow. Sugar has gone down 14s. ₱ ton, and saltpetre 10s. ₱ ton, the latter in but a few days, which left speculators no time to turn themselves round to meet the collapse in the market, and difficulties meet us from both India and America, and unfortunately at a critical period of the year. The position of the Bank of England is as bad as it well can be to meet a turn of this kind; yet, to make matters worse, the Directors deliberately lend the India Company £1,000,000. A worse and more suicidal course to themselves and traders cannot well be imagined. It is inconceivable how they ever can have done such a thing. If the India Company is in want of money let it come into the open market with a loan, or, better still, let it obtain it in India. But no, in order to save themselves 1 or 2 ₱ cent. interest, they must derange the whole course of monetary affairs, and seriously cripple every trade. The Bank lends itself to this scheme, and we see the result—an advance in the charge for the discount of commercial paper of 1½ per cent. in the course of four days more, and the more than probability of its going higher in the course of a few days more. We must repeat our warning and our caution that the utmost caution is absolutely necessary. By boldly meeting and resolutely combating with our difficulties we can and may overcome them; whilst to deny their existence and neglect their workings, will entail calamitous results. As we before said, a monetary and commercial crisis cannot occur in America without our feeling it. Let us therefore meet it boldly, and we may be carried safely through. One cause of our present danger is the accursed state of our laws which regulate the currency. They are not sufficient to save us from threatened danger, nor to help us when it arrives. On the contrary, they rather magnify the evil. Will nothing but another crisis arouse the mercantile interest to a sense of the evils inflicted upon them by the Bank Charter Act? Its boasted supremacy and perfection was unable to control the course of events in 1847. Will it do so now, in 1857, the cycle of time which appears to come round with fatal precision to try our stability? We fear not; nay, we know that it cannot. The Bank in 1847 was obliged to apply to Government for help, and must do so again, unless it wilfully allows things to take their course, and ruin the whole country. But whilst professing confidence in their efficacy, the advocates of the retention of the Bank Charter will have to tacitly admit the inherent weakness of its laws, and ask for their temporary abrogation. In the meantime, whilst "Mercator" and his class are growing rich, the nation is growing poorer, and many totally shipwrecked on the sands of a severely stringent Money Market.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Ninth Victory of General Havelock—Lucknow Safe—Active Preparations Before Delhi—Fight at Agra—The Mutinies Elsewhere—Return of Lord Elgin to China.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, through the Admiralty, at 2:30 A. M. Oct. 11:

CAGLIARI, Oct. 9, 8:30 P. M.; MALTA, Oct 8—5 A. M.

The *Bombay* arrived at Suez on the evening of the 2d inst. Her dates are from Bombay, 17th September, and Aden, 26th September.

The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez to Alexandria by Vice-Consul WEST:

General HAVELOCK gained his ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the battle, he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaits reinforcements, before advancing to the relief of Lucknow, where the rebels were repelled with great loss, and the garrison [illegible] out.

General OUTRAM arrived with [illegible] on the 1st of September, expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The Dinapore mutineers have again been [illegible] by Major EYRE, near Sasseram, and are trying to make their way to Delhi.

Active preparations have been resumed before Delhi; and on the 26th of August, General [illegible] defeated the mutineers at Najafghar, (15 miles from Delhi,) capturing 13 guns and their camp [illegible]. Lieutenants LUMSDEN and GARRETT were killed. On the arrival of the siege train, which was expected on the 1st of September, it is said that an assault will be made on the city.

A small force which left Agra on the 21st of August under the command of Major MONTGOMERY, defeated a body of insurgents near Allyghur, and put them to flight. Ensign MARSH and Mr. TANDY, volunteers, were killed.

The 10th Light Cavalry mutinied at Ferozepore on

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Camp at Chalons—Imperial Visitors—Fall Races at the Bois de Boulogne—American Chapel in Paris—A Telegraphic Breach of Etiquette—American Physicians Killed in the Russian Service, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

The camp of Chalons is just now the centre of attraction for the fashionable world. The Empress and the Imperial Baby, the ladies of honor and the Marshals of France, have all taken up their residence at the camp, and are sharing the life of the soldier after the most approved military style. Even the Baby appears on parade in the uniform of his regiment, for he is inscribed as a common soldier in the ranks of the Imperial Guard, and the chroniclers say never makes his appearance thus without creating a great sensation. We can well believe it, since *les enfants de troupe* are always popular, especially if they carry a crown and are held in the arms of a charming mother. But the Little Corporal walks, shoulders his wooden musket and trails his sword in the dust like an old trooper. The Camp seems to be in ecstacies over the Pet.

It was thought that the Empress would stop at Chalons, and preparations had been made for lodging her at the Palace of the Prefect; but her Majesty preferred the camp and the bivouac to the luxuries of an in-door life. The camp accommodations are hut poorly suited to modern tastes and modern fashions; but her Majesty, setting the example of abnegation, her fashionable attendants were obliged to "execute themselves," as they say at the Bourse, and to stow themselves away in a small tent, like so many sardines in a box. There was a rapid change operated in the forms of the ladies; but they all "played camp life," and did graciously what they could not avoid.

On Sunday last a grand review took place at the camp. The Emperor was attended by the Marshals PELISSIER, BOSQUET, MAGNAN and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and by Lord ROKESBY, Commander of the Queen's Guards, and a few other foreign officers. The Empress was also on horseback, *en amazone*, attended by the Countesses MONTEBELLO and LABEDOYERE, and followed all the movements of the field. Marshals CASTELLAN and RAWDON have since arrived at the Camp, and this completes the list of Marshals, all of whom have witnessed the operations of the army under His Majesty's command. It has been remarked with more or less of surprise that the number of foreign officers who have visited the camp has been very limited.

The last grand field exercise at the camp takes place to-day, and this evening the Empress returns to Paris. The Emperor will not long delay his return, and in a few days the camp will be raised. It is pretended that on the 15th of this month NAPOLEON is to meet the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Berlin, and that following these imperial interviews Congress is to meet at Paris to consider a plan of reduction of all the standing armies of Europe. All this is possible, but not probable.

The first of the Fall Races at the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, took place on Sunday last, and brought together an immense concourse of people. It was the first Autumn day over the new course of Longchamps, and this course, so much admired in the Spring, has lost none of its attractions. It is true that, owing to the mildness of the season, we are enjoying a second foliage as green as the first, but the grounds were too fresh in the Spring to show all the beauty they were destined to possess. The French, chop-fallen over the Waterloo-defeat of Chantilly, did not show much animation in the betting circles. The races, however, were well-contested, and the day's sport was by no means an inferior one. The principal owners of studs on the ground were the Count DE MORNY, the Prince MARC DE BEAUVAN, the COMTE DE LAGRANGE, Madame LATACHE DE FAY, the Count DE RORDERER, the Count DE CARS, M. LUPIN, M. MOSSELMAN, M. FASQUEL. No English horses were engaged for this day, but on Sunday next several horses from the other side of the channel are expected to run.

The lion of the day at the races was the Arab boy of M. JULES FAVRE. You will recollect the late trial at Algiers of Capt. DOINEAU and nineteen Arabs of distinction, for murder, and that the French Captain was condemned to the guillotine and the Arabs to the galleys. M. JULES FAVRE, the distinguished lawyer of Paris, defended the criminals, and on his return to Paris brought with him an interesting boy of twelve years of age, the son of one of the chiefs whom he defended. It was only on Saturday last that the high Court of Appeals at Paris, (the Court of Cassation,) rejected the appeal of the prisoners for a new trial; but the boy did not seem to be affected by this new decision against his father, and appeared that day on the field, dressed in a rich white silk *bournous*, and mounted on a fleet Arab horse. He galloped from side to side of the field with the fleetness of the wind, and the servant who followed him or tried to follow him on a less high mettled horse, was totally exhausted with his day's work. The dexterity with which the urchin managed his horse was the envy of many an old cavalier.

Last January a decree of the Municipal Government came into force, which compelled an entrance fee to be paid at the door of the Exchange. The ostensible object of this tax was to repress stock gambling by the poor, but the real object was revenue. Around the Bourse there is a small square covered with trees and graveled, and on this ground crowds collect every day, and carry on their petty jobbing, by means of runners to the interior, with almost the same facility as before the institution of the tax. The Government, determined to avail themselves of this ground and the revenue it may bring them, have commenced to fence in the square, with the intention of fixing the limits of approach to the Bourse at the extremities of the square. The people, deranged by this new decision, have concluded to contest this right before the tribunals, and a general cry has been raised against the measure, even in those journals friendly to the Government. It is believed that the Government will receive a check on this question.

A little more than a year ago the Americans commenced raising funds for the structure of a chapel for Protestant service in this City. A portion of the funds was subscribed, and already the chapel is terminated on the exterior. It is located in the Rue de Berri, near the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, (very much too far out of town, like the Legation, which is neighbor to it,) and is a neat stone structure with a Gothic front, but with a strikingly plain exterior on its sides. It would rank in point of size and cost with a first-class New-England school-house, and curious enough—curious in relation to its cost, but not curious in relation to church habits—lacks very much of being paid for.

How often must it be repeated that France is the country of irrealized ideas? All the girls of a certain parish in one of the departments lately protested and put into operation a system of marriage lottery from which they hope to draw immense results. Each girl pays into a common fund ten francs per year—a sum which the commonest laboring girl can afford; and as the parish numbers many hundreds of girls, perhaps thousands, the annual purse will be a very handsome one. This purse is to be divided at the end of the year in two to four equal portions, according to the number of subscribers, which are to be given to two to four girls as *dots* or marriage portions, to enable them to get husbands; for in France, as you know, marriage is next to impossible, unless the girls have a more or less bulky *douceur* for the husbands. The happy ones are to be drawn by lot. If those who draw the lots fail to get married within a year, the money passes to others who *have* opportunities of getting married. After marriage, the lady is held bound to contribute her yearly installment to the fund for a period of ten years, and to use all her endeavors to obtain husbands for those who remain single. This is a beautiful scheme on paper, but we fear totally inapplicable in practice.

The Cannes telegraph committed an indiscretion the other day which is totally inexplicable. It said to the amused Parisians: "His Imperial Highness the Prince NAPOLEON has arrived here. The health of Mlle. RACHEL is improved." And that was all. This was a juxtaposition which did not surprise any one who was in the secret of the relations existing between these individuals, but they were rather startled at the *naiveté* of the telegraph. If it had only made to intervene between the two names a word about the weather, or the crops, or the health of Mlle. RACHEL'S neighbor Lord BROUGHAM, or any thing, in fine, the announcement would not have seemed so crude. But the telegraph is an American invention and does not stand upon etiquette. It is at the same time gratifying to know that the health of the illustrious actress is ameliorated; but it is doubtful whether this amelioration will be of long duration.

A Russian journal announces the number of medical men killed in her service in the late war at 382. Of these ten were Americans.

MALAKOFF.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Letter from Senator Hunter upon the Kansas Question and General Politics.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian.

LLOYD'S, ESSEX Co., Va., Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

TO HON. SHELTON F. LEAKE.—*Dear Sir:* I received on yesterday your letter propounding to me certain interrogatories, to which, without further delay, I proceed to reply. They are in substance nearly the same, with the questions upon which the *Enquirer* for some time past, has been demanding my answers. But to these last I have not replied, because they were either accompanied with threats, or what were so considered, which made an answer on my part, inconsistent with self-respect, or else they were founded upon my presumed responsibility for the editorials of certain newspapers within, and without the State of Virginia, which were not only not authorized to speak for me, but which claimed no such authority. I was to be held responsible for the course of newspapers, unless I came before the public with a criticism of their course and a disclaimer of all sympathy with them; a responsibility, which I shall never acknowledge expressly, or impliedly, by any act of mine. To admit such a responsibility, would place it in the power of any third person who chose to impute to me a sympathy with the course of any newspaper within, or without the State, to call me out in a public criticism of its course upon any question of morals or politics which might be in discussion, or else fix upon me the charge of concurring in the views of that paper. No power could force upon me the office of censor of the public press. I certainly shall not assume it voluntarily. When any paper claims authority to speak for me, then it may be the time to question me in regard to it, but not before.

But to proceed with the answers to your interrogatories, I have to say, first, that the imputation of hostility, on my part, towards the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, is founded upon nothing that I have neither said or done. I voted for him as President, and not only entertain no feeling of hostility towards him, but I wish him success. He has only to carry out the principles of the Democratic party, as we understand them in Virginia, to command my cordial support. These, so far as applicable, will afford the test by which I shall judge his administration, and support or oppose its acts, as they conform to, or depart from these principles. Nor shall I be disposed to apply that test in any captious, or unkind spirit, but as justly and fairly as I can. More I could not say for any administration or man. I never would commit myself to support unconditionally, the future acts of any man, but I will judge them as they arise, to sustain them when I believe they are right, and to oppose them when I think they are wrong. My opinions upon all the great political issues, may be known through my votes and speeches, to those who feel enough of interest in them, to look into my past course, and these will afford the best evidence of the tests which I shall be likely to apply, in judging of the conduct of public affairs. Whilst I remain in the Senate of the United States, I shall stand there as the representative of the principles and interests of my State, so far as I can understand them, and in the pursuit of these objects, I should not scruple to differ, if necessary, with any administration. In saying this, it may be perhaps fair to add, that I hope and expect to be able to support Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration in the main. Entire concurrence in the views of any man it would be too much to hope or expect.

In answer to the other interrogatory which you propose as to the conduct of Governor WALKER in Kansas, I have little hesitation in saying that I disapprove. The Kansas-Nebraska act was passed under the hope that this, the last of the territorial questions, involving the subject of Slavery, might be settled upon some common ground, where a party could be rallied from the North and the South, the East and the West, strong enough to defend the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies, and to administer the Government justly upon other than purely sectional ideas. To rally a party which might be able to maintain the Union upon constitutional principles, was an object of high political importance, and justified some sacrifices of feeling, and even of interest. Accordingly, the bill was not such as would have been framed by the delegates of either section, if it had been submitted to them alone. Many, perhaps most of the Southern men, (of whom I was one) believed that property in slaves was as much entitled to the protection of law in the Territories of the United States, as property in any thing else; but whilst the Northern friends of the Kansas act would not concede this, they agreed to unite in repealing the Missouri restriction so as to remove the ban under which the domestic institutions of the South had been placed by Federal legislation. Accordingly, a bill was passed upon the principle of non-intervention, in regard to Slavery, so far as the General Government was concerned, and which left that whole subject within the control of the people of these Territories, when they should apply for admission as States. This, although not all that we thought the South entitled to, was a great advance upon the old order of things, so far as she was concerned, because it removed an unjust and odious discrimination against her domestic institutions from the statute-book—a moral triumph which was of vast importance to the South and to the institution of Slavery itself. Nor could the North object to a bill which merely carried out a principle by which it had recently gained so largely in the series of acts denominated as the Compromise Measures. To all it ought to have been a subject of congratulation that a common ground had been found where a party might be rallied from all sections of the country to administer the Government justly, and without sacrificing the constitutional rights of any portion of the Union. The sole hope of accomplishing so happy a result depended upon submitting this question of Slavery to the people of those Territories, when they came to form their Constitutions as States, without interference of any sort on the part of the General Government. With the decision of the people themselves, so far as the character of the new States was concerned, the Democratic Party of all sections declared they would be satisfied. To fulfill, then, the conditions of this agreement, it was all-important that there should be no interference on the part of the General Government, either through its Legislative or Executive influence. Any such interference was calculated to dissatisfy the one section or the other. Under such circumstances, it was in my opinion, improper, for the highest executive officer in the Territory the Governor of Kansas, to attempt to influence the decision of the people of that Territory upon this question of Slavery. Such an interference on the part of any branch of the Federal Government, was inconsistent with the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Neither do I recognize his authority to declare that "if they (the Convention) do not appoint a fair and impartial mode, by which a majority of the actual, *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas, shall vote through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their Constitution." If the Convention itself was legally constituted and elected, the question of submitting their work to the people for ratification, was one of which that body had jurisdiction alone, unless indeed the act which called them in to being, had required a final ratification by the people. The practice of States applying for admission, as I understand, has been in both ways. Nor has the power of the Convention to determine this question for itself ever been controverted, heretofore, so far as I am informed. The Convention of Kansas, if legally constituted, has all the powers of any other Convention to form a State Constitution, and if Congress can limit this power in one respect, it may in all. If Congress can reject a State Constitution for the manner in which the Convention has exercised its undoubted powers, why not for the matter also of that Constitution, even though it may be Republican in its form of Government? or, if the Governor of a Territory may attempt to overawe a convention of its people in the exercise of its powers in one respect, why not in another? With regard to the abstract propriety of the particular recommendations of Governor WALKER, I do not feel called upon to speak. That is a matter for the decision of the Convention itself, with which I ought not to interfere. The abstract propriety of these recommendations depends upon circumstances, of which the people of Kansas, acting through their Convention, are the best judges. To them I leave it as their own affair. As to which course would conduct most to their peace and a fair settlement of the question, I should require a greater knowledge of the actual state of affairs in that Territory to enable me to decide.

With these answers to your interrogatories, I might here close this letter, except that I infer you desire to know how far my opinion in regard to Governor WALKER'S conduct may effect my course towards the Administration. What are the precise views of the President upon these questions, I know not; I await their development in the regular course. But should he differ with me upon these matters, I do not see how any practical issue can arise between him and those of his friends who entertain other opinions in regard to Governor WALKER'S course. I say, I do not see how any practical issue could arise out of this matter between the President and those who might differ with him in regard to these things, because I do not believe for a moment that he would aid in an attempt to reject the State, if Kansas should apply for admission, merely because its Convention did not choose to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification. Upon such a question as this, in regard to the right of Congress to limit the power of a people to form their State Constitution according to their own pleasure, provided it be Republican in its character, I should think there could be no division of opinion amongst the members of the Democratic Party in any section of the Union. There could not be, if they remain true to what I understand as their profession of faith. To establish the great principles of the equal rights of the States to the enjoyment of the Territories of the United States, which no act of Federal legislation can constitutionally abridge or destroy, and of the right of the people of each State to determine the character of their own domestic institutions without prejudice to their claim of admission into the Union, the Democratic Party has submitted to losses and sacrifices which could only have been justified by the successful accomplishment of a great object. To obtain a common ground upon which all might rally for the defence of the Constitution and the peace of the country against the enemies of both, did constitute such an object. And now that the position has been conquered, after so arduous a struggle, who supposes that the Democratic Party would volunteer a retrograde movement, and renounce the fruits of a hard-won victory? To abandon either of these positions now, by a retrograde movement, would be an act of *felo de se* in the party, and not merely a folly, but a crime for which posterity would never forgive it. For these reasons, I do not believe that the Democratic Party, or the President whom it has chosen, will aid in any attempt to restrict the power of the people of Kansas, acting through their Convention, to form a constitution according to their own pleasure, both in manner and substance, provided it be republican in its character.

Having now answered fully your interrogatories, I need proceed no further; but as you are kind enough to say that you question me not because you doubted me yourself, but to save me from misconstruction by others, I feel that I ought not to conclude without thanking you for your generous motives. To those who are disposed to misconstrue me, I have only to say that, if the past course of one who has served the State in a public capacity so long as I have, affords no sufficient guaranty as to his future conduct, it is idle to seek for further security in professions of faith. My past course affords the best evidence of my principles of public action, and these are the tests by which, as an honest man, I am bound to judge every Administration. If, therefore, I should differ from an Administration because it dissented from these principles, I should be blamed, if blameable at all, not for the act of differing with a President, but because of the false principles by which I am to judge him; so that it is by these that I am to be tried, after all. It is true, that when new questions arise, one may be fairly and properly questioned as to his opinions. But what is there new here? The principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which I have been just testing Governor WALKER'S conduct, and the right of the people, acting through their Convention, to form a Constitution of Republican character, according to their own pleasure, without prejudice to their claim of admission as a State in the Union, have all been discussed heretofore, by myself and others, far more fully than would be consistent with the limits of this letter. Nor have I expressed any opinion in regard to those questions, to which I have not been committed long since. If, then, I repeat sentiments which I have before declared, you will excuse me, as I do it in deference to your request. Very respectfully and truly yours,

R. M. T. HUNTER.

General Emancipation Throughout the Dutch Dependencies.

From the St. Thomas Tidende.

It seems that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbors in abolishing Slavery in her colonies in the West Indies.

We read in the Curacaosche *Courant*, of the 22d inst., an official publication of the Home Government preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.

It is pleasing to observe that, while other governments have been the first to adopt this measure, Holland, it would seem, will be the only one that will pay a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slave.

The indemnification fixed is as follows: In the Islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba and St. Eustatius, the amount of 50 francs (about $20) will be given for a slave under the age of 5 years; from 5 upwards unto the age of 10 years, 75 francs, ($30;) from 10 years upwards unto the age of 15 years, 225 francs, ($90;) from 15 years upwards unto the age of 20 years, 325 francs, ($130;) from 20 years upwards unto the age of 25 years, 475 francs, ($190;) from 25 years upwards unto the age of 35 years, 500 francs, ($200;) from 35 years upwards unto the age of 40 years, 450 francs, ($180;) from 40 years upwards unto the age of 45 years, 325 francs, ($130;) from 45 years upwards unto the age of 50 years, 200 francs, ($80;) from 50 years upwards unto the age of 55 years, 75 francs, ($30;) from 55 years upward, 50 francs, ($20.)

On the Island of Saba, for a slave unto the age of 5 years, 50f. ($20) will be given; from five years upwards unto the age of 10 years, 60f. ($24;) from 10 years upwards to the age of 15 years, 175f. ($70;) from 15 years upwards unto the age of 20 years, 275f. ($110;) from 20 years upwards unto the age of 25 years, 375f. ($150;) from 25 years upwards unto the age of 35 years, 405f. ($162;) from 35 years upwards unto the age of 40 years, 350f. ($140;) from 40 years upwards unto the age of 45 years, 250f. ($100;) from 45 years upwards unto the age of 50 years, 150f. ($60;) from 50 years upwards unto the age of 55 years, 60f. ($24;) from 55 years upwards, 50f. ($20.)

For sick slaves, a reduced price will be paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by Government and the other by the owner thereof.

No indemnification will be given for slaves infected with leprosy or any other contaminating diseases, for runaway slaves who have been absent more than two years, or for those condemned to hard work and whose punishment will only expire after four years.

Slaves emancipated by Government are subject to the vigilance of functionaries paid by Government for that purpose, and bearing the name of district masters. The emancipated slaves are obliged to assume a family name, which will go over to their children. All those from the age of 20 to 50 years of age can be called upon by turns to work for the State which will pay them reasonable wages. All this will be arranged in such a manner as to insure general satisfaction.

All emancipated slaves are obliged to contribute to the formation of a fund destined to pay back to the State the expenses of their emancipation. They are to enjoy religious instruction, and schools will be provided for their children by the Government. The emissaries for that purpose will also be appointed by Government.

While their privileges as citizens will in some cases be defined, they will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the inhabitants.

All quarrels which may arise between themselves or between them and the rest of the inhabitants, will be decided by the District Master superintending the quarter in which the disputants reside.

Payment will be made by Government immediately after the delivery is made in bonds on the Colonial chest, or on the National Treasury.

Children of emancipated parents born after the proclamation of this law are free, and not subject to the restrictions to which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years.

The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the Home Government.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Decrease of Freight and Travel on Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION LINE.

Through freights, to the South and West, of dry goods and merchandise had fallen off during October, as compared with the three weeks of the same month last year, about 20 per cent., as near as they can judge in anticipation of the monthly accounts. The freights inward, for the first eighteen days of October, have fallen off about 15 per cent. In the passenger business, the receipts for October will be about equal to last year. The month of September, 1856, produced more, by about a thousand dollars, than the same month of 1857.

The closing of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in Winter throws a large amount of freights upon the road. The aggregate receipts for September, 1857, in the different departments, amounted to an excess of $40,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW-JERSEY.

There has been a large decrease in the amount of freight over this road since the hard times, the receipts having fallen off nearly two-thirds. There is no Philadelphia passenger travel over this road.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The President and Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad reports a diminution in the freight and passenger receipts of the road for the month of October, thus far, of about 33 per cent., as compared with the same time last year. During the first week the difference was not so marked, but the last two weeks it has been more apparent. The farmers are holding back their produce; they watch the market very closely. An increase in prices occasions a general movement, and all are anxious to get their produce forward. At present, however, the money pressure prevents them from moving. The crops on the island have been better than an average, except potatoes, which fall far below. Hay and corn have been good. The September business of the railroad was about equal to that of last year. The passenger business has fallen of somewhat, but not in proportion to the freight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Thus far during October the local travel of this Road has been about the same as last year. The way freight has also been good. The through business both ways has fallen off, that bound westward about one-half, and eastward something less, scarcely less than last year. The farmers have been holding back their produce, but during the last week there has been a large increase in the arrival of produce. During the panic it was almost impossible for the best dealers to buy anything, as the farmers would not receive any kind of money but specie; since the suspension of the Banks, however, there is a decided improvement, and produce begins to move again.

STONINGTON LINE.

The falling off in freights going and coming is from 30 to 40 per cent. for October. This is owing to the general suspension of work at the manufactories in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and to the backwardness of manufacturers to send their goods forward until the times become more settled. The September business was as good as usual. The travel continues about on an average with the corresponding month of last year. On the Eastern lines October is one of the best months of the year.

BAY STATE OR FALL RIVER LINE.

Freights have declined during the three weeks of October about two-thirds. The travel has also decreased, though not in the ratio of the freight. The factories of Fall River have all stopped—the iron mills, linen factories, cotton mills and calico-print works—and some two or three thousand persons are deprived of work in consequence. There being no goods manufactured, and none sold, there are none to be shipped, and the boats must go comparatively empty. The *Empire State* will be completed and ready to come off the Dry Dock on Tuesday next, and take her place in the line.

NEW-YORK AND SAVANNAH LINE OF STEAMERS.

Freights have dropped off one-half as compared with ordinary times in months past. Passengers are mostly those going home to the South. Great difficulty exists in transacting business, on account of exchanges. One gentleman whose income is said to be not less than $60,000 a year was not able to pay his passage home, as he could not get a draft negotiated for the amount needed for his personal expenses, and paid his passage by a draft on himself. They expect more activity in both freights and passengers in November.

PHILADELPHIA CANAL LINES—DISPATCH AND SWIFTSURE.

Freights, in October, have declined about 30 per cent., as compared with August and September. They are endeavoring to keep up a daily line, a boat leaving regularly every day at 12 o'clock, as heretofore, with few exceptions.

COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY—PROVIDENCE PROPELLERS.

This line has been doing a fair business until the middle of September, but freights have gone down nearly half since the business depressions have occurred. They do not look for a movement in merchandise until about the 1st of January.

SCREW-STEAMER LINE TO NORWICH AND NEW-LONDON.

Freights have decreased about one-half during October. The Company run five boats, but have hauled one off for the present. They all go with light freights.

CROMWELL'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The line to Baltimore has experienced a diminution of 50 per cent. in freight, and that to Charleston and Savannah has lost 33 per cent. To Portland, where there is a different description of trade, there is the usual amount doing. To the South, travel is now good, on account of Southerners returning home.

SANDFORD'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line *via* Cape May to Philadelphia, feels the general depression in their business, which has suffered a considerable, decrease in freights, amounting to a fifth. There is no travel this way, except in Summer, going to Cape May and Philadelphia.

PEOPLES' LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line to Albany and Troy brings a large portion of the butter, cheese and eggs to this market. The falling off in down freight of this description is about one-third. Thus far there is no speculative movement in produce, and business is regular. The upward freight is as light as it has ever been in mid-Summer, instead of being, as is usual at this time, the most busy season of the year. As compared with last year it is very light. The decrease in travel is also much greater than usual at this season.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS.

This line runs two boats. The downward freight is a third less than usual, and the upward one-half. Passengers also are very scarce; and as compared with former seasons are fewer by two-thirds.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.

Steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut*. The agent says this line is doing a very satisfactory business, considering the depression of the times; for two weeks past freight has been light, but the travel has been very fair. They have a short steamboat-route, and boats which require a comparatively moderate amount of coal. The manufactories along their line of travel have not yet suspended to any extent.

INDEPENDENT LINE TO NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

The agent represents the freight business by the *Governor* on this route as steadily increasing, notwithstanding the pressure. The three weeks of October were better, he says, than September, which he refers to a reduction in the tariff of charges. Passengers also have increased, the fare having lately been reduced to $1 50 to Providence and $2 50 to Boston.

Meeting of Hardware Dealers on the Present Embarrassments of Trade.

A general meeting of the merchants of this City engaged in the hardware trade, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Astor House, by call of the Executive Committee of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade. The object, as defined in the circular issued, was the consideration "of the time of credits, as at present allowed, and other subjects connected with the present embarrassments of trade." Nearly two hundred persons connected with that important branch of merchandise were present, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. EDWARD CORNER, President of the Board, to the Chair. He briefly announced the purpose of the meeting, but said that after a conference with the Committee, it had been thought advisable that the important business which had called them together, should not then be entered upon, but that the present meeting should be preliminary to another to be held hereafter. He proposed the appointment of a committee to report upon the course to be taken to alleviate the difficulties under which the hardware trade was now laboring.

The Chairman was followed by Mr. QUINCY, who dwelt at some length on the causes of the present financial crisis. The entire basis on which trade had heretofore been conducted was wrong. The credit system was miserably wrong. The banking system was wrong. By these combined causes we have been plunged into this monetary embarrassment. The system of giving long credits must be abandoned.

Mr. FRANCIS MABY thought that the present meeting might proceed to action. There was no necessity to make it merely a preliminary meeting. True, there might have been a larger attendance, but he doubted whether more members of the trade would attend at any subsequent meeting. He proposed, therefore, that a Committee of Five should be appointed to prepare resolutions and present them for the action of that meeting.

In reference to the long credit system, Mr. WERMORE remarked that he had been in the habit of selling to the trade at four months, and to other parties at six months. He had no fault to find with that plan, for with him it worked admirably. A general adoption of the practice, he was sure, would be advantageous to the interests of the trade.

Mr. A. VAN BUREN moved that a Committee on Resolutions should be appointed, to report at a future meeting. The motion was seconded, and adopted, the appointment of a Committee being left to the Chair.

Previous to the appointment of this Committee Mr. LIVINGSTON desired to make a few remarks. He wished the Committee to suggest in their resolutions the adoption of a four months credit system. If New-York so engaged itself, other cities, as a matter of course, would fall into the arrangement. He especially called upon those hardware merchants present, who were engaged in the Southern trade to urge the adoption of this change in the credit system, and desired that the views of such members should be at once expressed to the meeting, so that the Committee when appointed, might be fully advised as to the opinion of the meeting in this matter.

The Chairman replied that the difficulties in regard to long credits were not so material as the time given to the dealers. It seemed to him that traders wanted confidence in each other. We were deficient in courage, and if that spirit were not soon infused into the community, we should become a nation of bankrupts.

Mr. D. C. GREEN moved the appointment of a Committee to correspond with the hardware dealers of other cities, especially of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, for the purpose of insuring their co-operation, and securing a delegation from the trade of each city, to attend and give their opinions at the next meeting. A Committee of one was appointed.

On motion, the Chairman then appointed the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Charles Norton, Charles Bliven, A. Ward, R. P. Bruff and Charles Vandervoort. To this Committee, the Chairman himself was subsequently added.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday next at 3 P. M.

The Pawnbrokers' Offices.

The pawnbroking establishments of the City are ordinarily the index of the emptiness of the popular pocket. Fast young men, it is true, even in the most flourishing times, are wont to consign their watches, rings, shirt-pins, and sometimes articles of lesser value, such as superfluous coats or vests, to the temporary care of their mother's or father's brother, to cover the expenses of a team to High Bridge, Stryker's Bay, or some other "rapid" locality, with the additional cost of a champagne supper, which pretty girls require when they get there. Such exuberant geniuses exemplify nothing but their own prodigality and absurdity, and usually, before they terminate their career, become isolated from their fellow-creatures in a certain stone building at Sing Sing. Passing them by, without further allusion, the necessities of the times, we repeat, are always reflected, as in "a mirror held up to nature," in the pawnbroker's shop.

The times are hard, but they will be harder yet. The run upon the pawnbrokers has not properly commenced, as it shortly will, when the frost sets in, and the streets get their first coating of snow. But enough of the future is already indicated in the aspect of affairs which the pawnbrokers' counter even now presents. Our reporter dropped into some of these establishments yesterday, and made inquiries. What he heard and what he saw are worthy of a passing remark.

In the first place, the pawnbrokers and their clerks not being disposed to be very communicative, he had to listen to the customers' applications, entreaties and complaints. "Ah, won't you lend me more than one dollar for these new pants of my husband's? They are Winter pants, which he bought to keep him warm in the cold weather, and he gave five dollars for them in Fulton-street, and he has never once worn them, only, you see, he has been three weeks out of work, and the children want bread?" The clerk so addressed refuses to listen any further, and turns away to another applicant. "How much for this watch?" "Twenty dollars?" "Nonsense, eight," and he passes on to a widow who has brought two *blankets* to pawn. She modestly asks two dollars on them. They are not quite new, but they are warm and comfortable, and were not bought a year ago for less than ten or twelve dollars—large English blankets. The clerk offers her a dollar and she takes it. She and her children will shiver this Winter for want of those blankets, which will lie useless on the pawnbroker's shelves.

And this is only the beginning of sorrow.

For we saw not alone superfluous articles,—of which the number was legion,—brought in, such as jewelry, Summer clothes, books, musical instruments, fancy ware, anything that could be spared, but goods which the Winter renders imperative,—such as overcoats, thick shawls, blankets, as aforesaid, counterpanes, female flannel under-garments. And they came rapidly, brought by women with an expression of care upon their features that is not ordinarily seen in women of their class,—wives of able-bodied mechanics. And we thought too surely the coming Winter was to be a terrible one.

In view of the forthcoming crisis, (for talk as we will of the "crisis," we have not seen it yet,) we may anticipate that many a worthy home this Winter will be half-stripped of the cherished things on which the good wife prided herself. The pawnbrokers will lend on them one-tenth, in some cases one-twentieth, of their value. And good times must return in earnest next Spring and Summer, if they are ever to be restored to the possession of their impoverished owners.

The indication already is, that mechanics with reasonable incomes have not husbanded their resources. They thronged the pawnbrokers' offices with their tools. Men, suddenly thrown out of employment, should not pledge their tools first. And yet there is not a pawnbroker in the City, who will not say that tools are generally parted with before trinkets. Is there a hesitation on the part of the husband to deprive the wife of her rings and brooches, and would he rather part with his chisels, planes, and other bread-winning instruments than ask her to resign the ornaments with which in favorable times he has adorned her? By no means. But there is that perversity and inexplicable crookedness in human nature, that leads many a man, as soon as work fails him, to rid himself of the implements with which his work is carried on. As though the mariner in a storm should cast aside the compass.

In five of the principal pawnbrokers' establishments, on Friday, our reporter saw mechanics parting with the tools by which their bread was earned, simply on the plea that they were out of work, and that they were not likely to resume employment before the Spring. Nobody asked them how they intended to redeem their tools in the Spring, and, probably, they had not anticipated the matter. We pitied their want of foresight and passed on.

We passed on to observe spectacles that we willingly would not have seen, and which every day of the forthcoming season will render more painful.

Women pledging their wedding rings. Even the wants of the discharged workmen, unless they have been very improvident, cannot have brought their wives to such an alternative against want.

Workingmen pawning their silver watches. When men are out of work, it is of little consequence to them what time it is in the morning before daylight.

The poorest people of all the community—those who are always paupers, and who habitually frequent the pawnbroker's establishment—pawning their children's clothes. If they do that "in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" Where will the children be before the Winter is over?

Business Out of the City.

The pinching times are producing still more serious results in the Eastern manufacturing districts. At Lowell, all the mills have reduced the number of working days; some have stopped altogether; others have cut off one-half the work. The Hamilton Company, which has 48,000 spindles, now runs 13,000, and works five days in the week. The Appleton Mill runs two thirds of its works five days; the Lawrence has stopped 600 out of 1,[illegible]; Suffolk runs half the works; the [illegible] stopped 374 out of 760 looms; the Merr[illegible] stopped its sheeting-mill; all the mills on [illegible] have ceased work; the Massachusetts stopp[illegible] 1,227 looms, and works four days; the Pre[illegible] four days; the Lavell has stopped all [illegible] mills, and will reduce wages in the oth[illegible] ments.

Fall River has stopped all its cotton-mi[illegible] works, linen-mills, and calico-works, throwi[illegible] employment between two and three thousa[illegible]

All the factories owned and run by [illegible] SPRAGUE, of Providence, were stopped on[illegible] night, throwing 3,000 persons out of employ[illegible]

The appearance of things in the Blackstone [illegible] n Massachusetts, is not quite so blue. [illegible] woolen-mill in Millville is running full ti[illegible] & Scorr intend to remove, presently, to [illegible] mills in Oxford. The mills of BRADFORD & [illegible] Waterford, run full time. All the mills in [illegible] ville, however, will be compelled to redu[illegible] rations.

In Philadelphia, the residents of Spring[illegible] have entered into a combination to refrain [illegible] use of all articles of food for which speculat[illegible] exorbitant prices.

Work has been suspended on a part of the [illegible] ton and Big Sandy Railroad in Kentucky.

We noticed, a day or two since, the call [illegible] nt the West. A letter has reached us from [illegible] of Rockville, Indiana, requesting that publi[illegible] be given to the fact that good servant-gir[illegible] work are in great damand in that section. [illegible] help is very scarce, and, in order to obtain [illegible] sary supplies, money would be advanced, [illegible] parties in New-York, to pay the fare of th[illegible] will go. Our correspondent offers to provi[illegible] or ten.

How the Hard Times Affect Tax-Payers.

The following table clearly shows how the tax-payers are affected by the tightness in the money market. Last year, taxes began to be received on the 16th of September; this year, the 7th of September was the first day for their receipt. The difference between the receipts of 43 days in 1856 and 1857 is $668,662 in favor of last year. After the 1st of November, one per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes; but when money is worth four per cent. per month, that inducement to call and settle is not very strong:

1856.		1857.	
Sept. 16	$80,703	Sept. 7	$37,[illegible]
Sept. 17	68,756	Sept. 8	[illegible]
Sept. 18	111,002	Sept. 9	[illegible]
Sept. 19	68,746	Sept. 10	[illegible]
Sept. 20	102,558	Sept. 11	[illegible]
Sept. 22	91,400	Sept. 12	[illegible]
Sept. 23	67,406	Sept. 14	[illegible]
Sept. 24	105,782	Sept. 15	[illegible]
Sept. 25	77,145	Sept. 16	[illegible]
Sept. 26	47,492	Sept. 17	[illegible]
Sept. 27	35,419	Sept. 18	[illegible]
Sept. 29	41,996	Sept. 19	[illegible]
Sept. 30	87,445	Sept. 21	[illegible]
Oct. 1	72,304	Sept. 22	[illegible]
Oct. 2	49,862	Sept. 23	[illegible]
Oct. 3	61,790	Sept. 24	[illegible]
Oct. 4	83,151	Sept. 25	[illegible]
Oct. 6	39,581	Sept. 26	[illegible]
Oct. 7	55,106	Sept. 28	[illegible]
Oct. 8	44,741	Sept. 29	[illegible]
Oct. 9	29,530	Sept. 30	[illegible]
Oct. 10	40,748	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Oct. 11	62,312	Oct. 2	[illegible]
Oct. 13	32,808	Oct. 3	[illegible]
Oct. 14	27,045	Oct. 5	[illegible]
Oct. 15	43,316	Oct. 6	[illegible]
Oct. 16	23,629	Oct. 7

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of September to the 24th day of October, 1857: Men, 77; Women, 84; Boys, 148; Girls, 126: Total, 427.* Adults, 161; Children, 266; Males, 217; Females, 210; Colored Persons, 8.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant.	5
Accident	1	Diphtheria From..	4
Apoplexy	2	Diarrhœa	15
Asthma	1	Dropsy	5
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Head	20
Bronchitis	9	Drowned	3
Burning from Fluid	1	Dysentery	7
Cancer	7	Enlargement of the Heart	6
Casualty	1	Erysipelas	3
Burned or scalded	5	Fainting	1
Cholera	4	Fever, Bilious	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Fever, Nervous	1
Cholera	1	Fever Remit	3
Cholera Infant	8	Fever, Scarlet	13
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Typhoid	4
Congestion of Brain	10	Fever, Typhus	2
Congestion of Kidneys	1	Fracture of the Leg	3
Congestion of Lungs	8	Fracture of the Skull	1
Consumption	87	Heart, Dis. of	3
Convulsions	26	Hooping Cough	3
Convulsions Infantile	26	Inflam. of Bow...	11
Convulsions Puerperal	1	Inflammation of Brain	33
Croup	14	Inflammation of Bladder	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflammation of Chest	2
Debility, Adult.	3	Inflam. of Heart	1
		Inflam. of Liver	1
		Inflam. of Lungs	24
		Inflam. of Stom.	4
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	2
		Killed or Murd.	1
		Lockjaw	1
		Malformation	1
		Marasmus, Inf.	41
		Measles	2
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	7
		Premat. Birth	14
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	3
		Softening of the Brain	2
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	24
		Teething	9
		Ulcer. of Stomach	1
		Unknown to Jury	1
		Worms	1
		Total	427

* Decrease this week—17.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Oct. 23, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 16	152	92	244
Admitted to Oct. 23	33	19	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	22	47
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	159	87	246

Males, 2.0: females, 2*. J. DANACH, Sup't.

A Plan of Charity Proposed.

All who know anything of our city at the present time, are aware of the fearful danger and suffering which especially threaten one class—the *unemployed sewing girls*. Thousands of these—seamstresses, bonnet-sewers, cigar-makers, flower-makers, and others, industrious, virtuous girls, are utterly out of work, and are not likely to have any during this winter. What is to become of them under their pressing temptations from want and hunger!

There seems to be but one natural remedy, and that is, to carry this surplus labor off to places where it is in demand.

The difficulty hitherto has been that there was no suitable society or organization which would undertake to connect the vast healthy demand at the West for girls' labor, and this over-supply in our own city.

The Children's Aid Society, in view of the present distress, is about to undertake this responsible work on a scale as considerable as the means which the public will supply. It has much of the requisite machinery, agent-, &c. No new organization will be needed. If the means only be generously afforded, numbers of these girls, in a short time, can be started for good places in the West. The Society does not propose to undertake this for more than three or four months, during the greatest pressure of the season.

Who is ready to aid in making this plan efficient by his own individual contributions? The Society is not willing to attempt the enterprise, without, at least $600 contributed for this especial object. As the season is far advanced whatever is done should be done at once.

Donations or subscriptions can be sent either to Jno. L. MASON, No. 43 Trinity Buildings, or to J. E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, or to this office,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary Childrens' Aid Society,
No. 11 Clinton Hall, Asterplace.

PUGILISM IN THE HARBOR—A RING FIGHT ON BOARD—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—The ship *Webster*, Captain LAWRENCE, from Liverpool, with emigrants, arrived Friday night. During the voyage it is reported there has been much ill-usage of the crew, and even of the passengers, by the officers of the ship, and a bad state of feeling has existed. One passenger was pointed out with two black eyes, who had received a beating from somebody. Saturday morning, the boatswain, it is alleged, challenged any man to fight him, and he found a customer. The sailors formed a ring, and the parties battered each other to their heart's content, the boatswain getting the worst of it. SHIELDS, one of the men, who thought the fight had gone far enough, attempted to separate the combatants, when he was immediately knocked on the head with a slung-shot, as he alleges, by one of the officers. Hereupon, a kind of free fight began, in which slung-shots, marlinspikes and scrapers were used. The ship was in the stream, and the Captain was ashore. At the end of the performance three sailors were arrested by Officers WYNKOOP and others, of 1st Precinct, the second mate pointing out the men most obnoxious to him, and they were committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination. The boatswain is badly cut about the head. The names of the accused are SMITH, SHIELDS and KNOX.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday 708 vessels, including 31 steamers, 177 ships, 110 barks, 66 brigs and 304 schooners. Seamen were less plenty, and they were getting rather more liberal remuneration. The present currency, according to the *Shipping List*, is as follows:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$20
London	18	18
Havre	18	18
North of Europe	16	16
Mediterranean	16	16
South America	16	16
West Indies	16	16
East Indies and California	15	30
Coasting	18@ 20	5@10

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE J. A. WESTERVELT.—There is every reason for attributing the fire on this ship on Friday night, to the agency of river thieves, who, in the temporary absence of the watchman, broke open the cabin, and after plundering it of all they could lay hands on, set the vessel on fire to conceal their crime. Capt. AUSTIN had a hundred sovereigns in his trunk, which were carried off, besides valuable clothes. The mate also had all his best clothes, boots, &c., stolen; the Captain's and mate's charts and instruments were all destroyed. The chronometer was ashore.

☞ The wooden building No. 199 Bowery, looks as if it were about to fall—It has had a leaning that way for a long while. Why do not the authorities look to it?

THREE STABLES AND TWO HORSES BURNED.—At 2¾ o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the frame stable No. 382 Eleventh-avenue. Before the fire could be subdued three stables were burned, occupied respectively by PATRICK DOYLE, JAMES CADY and JOSEPH POLLOCK. Two horses belonging to Mr. CADY were burned to death. DOYLE and POLLOCK sustained a total loss. No insurance. Mr. CADY was insured for $500.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rebecca Hunter, a domestic in the employ of Joseph W. Boves, No. 15 Wooster-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $80, from Mr. Boves. The watch was recovered and the accused locked up for trial.

SUICIDE.—MARIA COLE, residing at No. 367 Madison street, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging herself to the bed-post of her bed. She has been subject to fits of insanity, and is supposed to have committed the act during temporary aberration.

DEATH BY FALLING.—JACOB NAPOLEON, a laborer employed on the new building, No. 3 College Place, Saturday afternoon fell through the hatchways and was killed. The Coroner has been notified.

ACTION UNDER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—In the United States District Court, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst., Judge LEAVITT charge l the Grand Jury in relation to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law—remarking that a complaint founded upon the seventh section of that act would be submitted for their investigation. The complaint is against persons who participated in a rescue. His Honor does not appear to have charged very strongly in defence of the law. He ruled that the nature of the offence must be definitely settled; and in reality nullified the worst feature of the act by the following declaration:

"The offence of 'harboring' is not committed unless the result is the actual prevention of the recapture of the fugitive. In regard to 'concealing,' it implies *actual knowledge*, on the part of the person chatged with the offence, that the party was a fugitive slave, and that he concealed him from observation in such way as to defeat the vigilance and intentions of the party seeking to make the arrest. In speaking of this, I will remark again that there must have been a slave, and *that* knowledge may be a *positive knowledge*, or deduced from the circumstances of the case. It has been decided in this and other Courts that, under this law and the old law of 1793, the offence of harboring and concealing and assisting in the escape of a negro was *not consummated by merely ministering to his wants*, and giving to him that charity and assistance which might smile for his comfort and necessities."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 26.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 0, 67, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1404, 1210, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 251, 257, 258. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 75, 229, 25, 27, 66, 73, 90, 113, 114, 122, 132, 172, 176, 213, 220, 206.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 399, 255, 554, 545, 506, 367, 305, 592, 296, 213, 633, 307, 501, 340, 634, 638, 639, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 657, 660, 349, 178, 414, 295, 417, 488, 490, 491, 492, 608, 619, 1607, 561.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

John Swamberg and John Wendell, master and mate of the schooner *Mary Alice*, were arrested the latter part of September last on a charge of smuggling $3,000 cigars, and brought before Commissioner Betts for examination, which was concluded on the 24th inst.

The facts elicited were, that the schooner arrived at Upper Quarantine in September last, with fruit and ballast, as appeared from the manifest, that some few days before arrival the cigars were taken out of the cabin and packed in provision barrels and placed in the hold, which were, by orders of the Captain, transferred to the steam-tug *K. C. Smith*, and brought to this City, when they were seized.

In defense, it was denied that the Captain or mate had any knowledge of the shipment of the cigars, but that the second mate, who claims the cigars, caused them to be transferred to the steamer, while the Captain was in the cabin; also, that the prosecution had not established the fact that the cigars were of foreign manufacture or had been imported in the schooner for sale.

Ex-Judges Beebe and Birdsall for defendants. F. Smyth, Esq., for Government.

The parties were each held in $3,000, and gave bail.

CASE OF N. MILLS VS. THOMAS AUSTIN, CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP J. A. WESTRAVELT.

This case was resumed at 1 o'clock on Saturday at the Commissioner's rooms, in College-place.

For the Government—John Taylor was called and sworn, who testified to the general bad character of the provisions dealt out to the passengers, much of which he could not eat, and fell back on his own stores; but he made no complaint to the Captain; Called a Hungarian, on one occasion, went to the Doctor with some offensive beef, and asked to have it changed for pork, but he was repulsed; he heard Cohen tell his brother the meat stunk, and he could not eat it; he applied also to the mate and carpenter, but got no satisfaction; he heard a general murmur all over the ship about the character of the provisions; several passengers threw their beef out of the port-holes; this witness saw the Captain assault Mills, holding him by the hair of his head and striking him with his fist; afterwards ordering him in irons.

The cross-examination elicited no new facts, except that Mills twice told the Captain he would speak and assert his rights, after being told to "shut up."

Thomas Horner, the surgeon of the ship, an Englishman, was sworn, and testified that the provisions were all passed upon by the Emigrant Commission in Liverpool before the ship sailed, and after the provisions were on board; he superintended the giving out of the provisions, and said they were all good; he ate a biscuit himself every time he gave them out; the flour was what is called seconds—not white and nice, but it was good, and, as well as the potatoes, was the same kind as was used in the cabin; the oatmeal he ate himself—had a cake made of it, which was good; he did not see the provisions put on board, and did not see a sloop alongside after the ship hauled in the stream, putting provisions on board; the first beef opened was bad, and he reported it to the Captain, and by his (the Captain's) order it was battened down and sent below; he charged that Mills used insolence to Captain Austin.

Mr. McDermaid, the mate of the ship, was then called, but the District-Attorney objected to his being sworn, as he had been present throughout the examination, and, besides, was improperly biased. He was sworn, however, and testified that the provisions were all good, and sustained the Doctor's testimony as to the survey held on them by the Commissioners authorized to inspect them in Liverpool.

Mr. Newman, the counsel for the Government, made a short summing up of the testimony, and Mr. Donohue, for the defence, also made some closing remarks. The Commissioner said he would look over the testimony, and meantime reserved his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Saturday was the last day of the October term of this Court, but although there were no Jury trials, and only two prisoners to be sentenced, some of the business transacted was quite important, nevertheless.

James McAlpine, *alias* Lieutenant-Colonel Marmaduke Reeves, of her Majesty's British army, who has been so often before the police authorities on various charges, was arraigned on a charge of attempting to obtain a large sum of money from the Accessory Transit Company, on the ground that while on his way to San Francisco, he lost overboard a trunk containing many thousands of dollars, and other valuable property—such trunk, as is alleged by the prosecution, never having been in his possession, the whole being a scheme to obtain money from the Company under false pretences. He pleaded not guilty, and will be tried next term.

THE MURDER IN THE TENTH-AVENUE.

James Rodgers, arrested on Thursday last at Woodbridge, N. J., on the charge of murdering John Swanston, the unfortunate man who was quietly proceeding home from market with his wife on Saturday night, the 17th inst., and stabbed in the most unprovoked manner, was brought to the bar, and required to plead to the charge. He replied in a very indistinct manner, that if he was guilty, he did not know what he had done, for he was drunk at the time. The Recorder instructed Mr. Kellogg to take him aside and confer with him. This was done, and after a brief conversation with him Mr. Kellogg put in a plea of "Not guilty." On being asked whether he had any counsel to defend him, Rodgers replied that he supposed his friends would take care of him in that respect. Nevertheless, the Court assigned Mr. Kellogg as his counsel. He will be tried next term. Rodgers is only 17 years old, and presents rather a stupid than a ferocious appearance.

James Nugent and Richard Rikeman each pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced, the former to six months, and the latter to three months in the Penitentiary.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS AGAINST LIQUOR DEALERS QUASHED.

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, as counsel for the Liquor Dealers Association, moved to quash one hundred and twenty-five indictments, found by the Grand Jury of the present term against sundry liquor dealers in the City for violating the Excise Law by selling liquor on Sundays. He remarked that it was unnecessary for him to discuss the subject, as the Recorder had already delivered his opinion on the illegality of such indictments, and had been sustained therein by Judges Wright and Harris.

The Recorder asked whether the form of the indictment was the same as that upon which his previous decision was rendered.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney replied that it was. He inferred from the notice of motion served upon him by Mr. Tomlinson, that it would be made on the same points as were presented on the argument before Judge Russell. This motion was in the discretion of the Court, and as that was the case, the District-Attorney wished to suggest that, as he was awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court, on a *certiorari*, the Recorder would lay over this motion until that decision was rendered, first as a matter of expediency, and secondly as a matter of comity and respect to his brother Judge.

Recorder SMITH said that in the first charge he delivered to the Grand Jury after the passage of the excise law he stated that under that law they had no right to find indictments unless the question had first been submitted to a magistrate. Knowing that this was an important question, and that it would necessarily come before him, he examined the law very carefully, and understanding the statute so clearly as he did, he considered it his duty to expressly state to the Grand Jury that they had no right to initiate the proceedings under that act. The offence being a misdemeanor, and the manner in which accused parties were to be brought to justice pointed out, the statute would have to be complied with before the Grand Inquest had a right to interfere. He did not think he would be infringing upon the rules of comity if he decided differently from Judge Russell. Before Judge Russell rendered his decision the question came before him, and although he could not think he would be infringing upon the rules of comity if he decided differently from Judge Russell. Before Judge Russell rendered his decision the question came before him, and although he had done so, he would not be precluded from changing his opinion. The Recorder would state that the question was one of great importance, and he had given it much consideration. He was of opinion that the Grand Jury had no right to find indictments for the mere sale of liquor on Sunday. The case was now pending before the Supreme Court of this district. Since the decision, which he made in that case, the same points precisely were presented and passed upon by two very eminent Judges (Harris and Wright), confirming his decision. These indictments having been found directly in the face of the directions given by the Recorder to the Grand Jury in regard to the law, he thought he would not be discharging his duty if he hesitated at the first opportunity which presented itself to release these parties from those indictments. Every one they appeared in this Court they were subjected to costs and expense, which, in his view of the law, they should not be subjected to, and a substantial right given to them by this act was denied. An accused party could go before a magistrate and be tried at much less expense than he could in the Court of Sessions. This right the statute guaranteed to him, and the Grand Jury had no right to deprive him of it. He regretted that there was any difference of opinion between him and his associate on this subject; but he did not feel justified in holding one hundred and fifty people for trial, when the indictments were found against his express direction, and where the Supreme Court sustained his views. The indictments in this case must be quashed, and the Clerk will enter an order to that effect.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 24.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

There was an unusual number of Germans in the Court-room interested in the various cases—largely in the majority for some reason or another—in which their countrymen were defendants or complainants. The friends of the parties charged, as reported below, with stealing lard from their employer, were especially numerous. "What brings this crowd here this morning?" asked Judge OSBORN of their Counsel. "There are more in number of your Dutch constituents of the Tenth Ward here this morning, Judge," replied the lawyer, "the friends of the parties in that lard case."

The first case was that of John McKeever and Lewis Turner, the first of whom keeps a drinking place in the Sixth Ward. Mr. John F. McCann, a book-keeper, said he was passing through Walker-street with a friend, about 10 o'clock P. M., Oct. 13, when McKeever, Turner, and two others, rushed from the steps of McKeever's bar-room, corner of Elm-street, and, without provocation, insulted him grossly and violently assaulted him. The complainant finally got away from them, procured an officer and had Turner arrested. Justice Brennan liberated him, and McCann entered a complaint at the Toombs, upon which McKeever was arraigned. The others were not in custody. Justice Brennan appeared for the prisoner, and pleaded his case zealously. McKeever was let off with a fine of only $5.

O. W. Burns and James Crossney, both small boys, were charged with a petit larceny committed Oct. 21. John Berrian was the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—What's your name? *Prisoner*—George Washington Burns. *Judge Osborn*—George Washington Burns, eh? The complainant said Burns was less culpable than Crossney. *Judge Osborn*—Let Burns go, send Crossney to the House of Refuge.

Hermann Dugan and Martin Murphy, also boys, permitted their appetites to overcome their conscientious scruples, Oct. 22, and ran off with some cooked sausages. Susan Dearch saw them do it. *Judge Osborn*—Did they eat them? *Witness*—I saw 'em sit down a little way off. I don't know whether they ate them or not. *Judge Osborn* (to the Prisoners)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I didn't take 'em. Nother boy stole 'em and gave 'em to me. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes. The old story. Shall we send them to the House of Refuge? *Judge Flandreau*—House of Refuge.

Bridget Fitzsimmons was charged with committing an assault and battery upon officer James Hurley, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Oct. 21. *Judge Osborn*—How did she get those scratches on her face. *Officer*—She fell down. *Prisoner*—Oh, Judge, he beat me with a club. *Judge Flandreau*—You can go. We find you guilty and suspend sentence. "Bless you," said she,—and made her speedy exit.

Catherine Everett for stealing $3 worth of sheets (Oct. 21) from John Larkin's clothes line, was sent up for two months.

Dennis McCaffrey, another juvenile offender, pleaded guilty to defrauding Henry B. Phelps. In procuring from him upon the representation that he was acting on behalf of his employer, $45 66. Counsel insisted upon calling back one of the witnesses who had left the stand, to ask him an unimportant question. After it was answered, "What nonsense it is," said Judge OSBORN, "to try to humbug the Court in this way. Take him to the House of Refuge."

James McShane, "in shabby habiliments dressed," was arraigned on the charge, preferred by Martha Leach, of stealing sixty-four cents in silver coin, Oct. 21. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, McShane? *Prisoner*—I had been out with the Light Guards, and was going home when she had me taken up. *Judge Osborn*—Do you belong to the Light Guards? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir, I do. *Judge Osborn*—To the light-fingered Guards more likely. *Prisoner*—Judge, I didn't never took it. *Judge Osborn*—The evidence is that you did. *Prisoner*—No, Judge, I didn't. *Judge Osborn*—I find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. If this girl had resisted you, you would have committed violence upon her. McShane accosted her in the street, and told her that if she didn't give him all the money she had, he would have her arrested.

James Cooper, while intoxicated, gave Eliza Cooper a severe beating, Oct. 21. She was lenient and he was let off.

James Maturin plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. He said "he thought he had liberty to take the property." He had a wife and child. The Court thought he was sufficiently punished, having been in prison several days, and sentence was suspended.

Bridget Colwell stole a black frock-coat from Albert Bemhurgher, Oct. 22. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say? The prisoner talked a great deal to no purpose. *Judge Flandreau*—You're an old offender. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Jane Mullen stole from Elizabeth Tenbrook an unmentionable article of wearing apparel, Oct. 22. *Judge Flandreau*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner* (solemnly)—Judge, I never took it. *Judge Flandreau*—You're an old offender. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

There were two complaints against John Burns, both entered by Martin Galvony, in which he was charged with stealing a shovel and assaulting the complainant, Oct. 22. He was tried and acquitted on both.

John Herman left his work, Oct. 22, went home drunk, turned his family all out of doors, and beat his wife Wilhelmina. His wife said he generally supported his family. *Judge Osborn* delivered the sentence of the court: "Let him go."

Charles Pinto was seen to put his hand into the money drawer of Jacob Schaffer's Lager Bier Saloon, No. 163 West 46th-st., Oct. 21, and withdraw therefrom $1 in silver coin. He had been some time suspected, was watched and caught in the act. His address for two months will be "Blackwell's island."

George Harrison, a child, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, committed (with a knife) upon Matthew M'Cue, Oct. 23. He was not large enough to be a very dangerous assailant. "Assault and battery," said Alderman Wilson, who was in court, "Assault and battery!—I'd pay him for an assault and battery—give him an apple." *Judge Osborn*.—"I don't like to send him to the House of Refuge for an assault and battery. We suspend sentence. Let him go."

Herman Fischer was charged with an assault and battery on Lewis Wilkins. Lewis said he was passing the grocery store, in which the defendant was employed, with a stone jug full of Stoughton Bitters in his hand. The defendant and several others stood in the door, and one of them threw a stone at him, and broke the jug, and afterwards fell to beating him. The defendant proved a different story, and was discharged.

Hugh McSorley was charged with an assault and battery upon Peter Steinmacher, Oct. 3. Peter was a German and a bad witness. The offence was alleged to have been committed on Saturday. *Witness*—On Sunday he means to say. *Counsel*—Stop a moment. *Witness*—Oh, I can speak. On Sunday,—*Counsel*—One moment,— *Judge Flandreau*—No matter about Sunday. What did he do on Saturday? *Witness*—He struck me. *Counsel*—There, that's enough. *Judge Flandreau*—Any more witnesses? *Witness*—Yes: Jacob Klitz (calling) Jacob; Jacob! Jacob came up and kissed the book. He told his story in very emphatic broken English. *Counsel*—Stop one moment. Have you been drinking anything this morning? *Judge Flandreau*—No; it's only his natural German manner. The complaint was that the prisoner committed a violent assault upon the complainant in the oyster saloon of the latter. The defence was that the prisoner went into Steinhuacher's saloon to get some lager-bier with a friend, when they were both attacked and knocked down; that they were the aggrieved, and not the aggressors. Counsel for the prisoner called, as a witness, John Coyle, remarking, *sotto voce*, "We'll soon unfold this mortal coil." Coyle said he saw McSorley run out of the saloon with his head cut, and Steinmacher standing in front of his place with a club in his hand. The prisoner was discharged.

Edward Wild, William Snyder, Felix Glover and Frederick Bleitnick, all Germans, found guilty of stealing some lard from their employer, Benjamin W. Floyd, No. 64 Allen-st eet, Oct. 16, were set at liberty—the Court suspending sentence. In leaving Mr. Floyd's employment they claimed more wages than he paid them, and they took the lard to balance accounts.

Martin Malone for an assault and battery upon Mary McCleck, No. 139 Cherry-street, Oct. 22, was fined $10. *Counsel*—He can't pay it, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, $5,—make it $5.

Murders.

A horrible murder, by slaves, occurred last week in Alabama. Mr. R. E. STEWART, a planter residing ten miles from Livingston, was assassinated while in his bed. His overseer, eighteen years old, late on Friday evening reported to the Sheriff of this County, E. L. AYERS, that his employer was missing, and that he had apprehensions that Mr. STEWART had met with a sad fate. On Sunday morning citizens went to STEWART's house, to prosecute further inquires, and stains of blood were discovered on the bed clothing, on the floor, and also on a wagon on the premises. One of the negroes then confessed that Mr. STEWART was killed by four of his negroes about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, at the instigation of the overseer, and that his body had been carried off to a field about a mile and a half distant from the house, and there buried. The negro accompanied a large crowd to the field, and pointed out the exact spot where the deceased was buried. The body was disinterred, and found to be in a horrid mangled condition. Near this spot a place was found where a fire had been kindled, and the charred remnants of feathers discovered, and feathers were seen scattered about, evidently showing that a bed had been burnt there. The overseer, and ten of STEWART's negroes, were apprehended, and lodged in jail.

Canada was startled, a short time ago, by the statement that one of her backwood homes, in the Upper Ottawa country, had been entered by three ruffians at the dead of night, and the father of the family dragged out and murdered—the members of the family who tried to prevent them being knocked down and otherwise maltreated. The murdered man was a French Canadian, named SIMSON or SAMPSON, and a neighbor named KEARNS, who had a quarrel with him about the ownership of a farm, was suspected. This KEARNS had threatened the life of any one who should take possession of the farm, and the deceased did take possession of it. KEARNS and a man named DILLON were brought to trial for the murder last week, in Perth, but the evidence of their identity not being very strong, the attack having been made in the dark by persons with blackened faces, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A horrible affair took place on board the steamer *Julia*, on her last trip up from Napoleon to Memphis. Two men, HUNSON and GOROUARS, got into a dispute relative to sharing the proceeds of some gambling transaction, conducted on joint account. One called the other a liar, and mutual recrimination passed. GOROUARS then drew a pistol, and pointing it, said "If you do not pay me I will shoot you." HUNSON, as quick as thought, seized the pistol with one hand and stabbed him with a knife, killing him instantly. The body of the murdered man and the murderer was put on the steamer *Rainbow*, to be carried back to Napoleon, Memphis. The same HUNSON is already under a bond of $10,000 for killing a man named MURRAY.

☞ We learn from the Lansing (Iowa) *Mirror* that a man named CHARLES O'NEIL, ten miles west of that town, stabbed his wife and a person named Hamilton WEAVER. "It appears that O'NEIL saw his wife go to WEAVER's store, where he found her in bed with the Sufferer. He immediately fell upon them with a knife, stabbed him seven times in the back between the shoulders, inflicting three wounds upon his wife as she was getting out of the window. O'NEIL has been arrested.

☞ The Shelbyville (Ky.,) *Banner* of yesterday says: A man named JOHN MCHENRY, in the employ of Mr. MURDOCK, at his steam saw-mill, under pretence of not receiving sufficient wages, on Wednesday evening, sat down on a log near the mill, deliberately loaded a pistol, and while Mr. MURDOCK was at work but a few yards from him, fired at him, the contents passing through one cheek and out of his mouth, knocking out a number of teeth, but not fatally injuring him. He was arrested.

Suicides.

Mrs. Ruff, the wife of a citizen of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, Penn., committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging herself in a room adjoining her bedroom. Cause, insanity from religious excitement.

Heatheley Randall, of Bowdoinham, Me., committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Bowdoinham village, on Saturday last; he was 42 years of age, a man of steady habits.

A farmer named Nash cut his throat in the town of Gates, N.Y., on Thursday. He had conceived the idea that he and his family would starve during the coming winter. He leaves a widow and several children.

Dr. Hampton, a physician in Chicago, committed suicide last week in consequence of pecuniary troubles. He leaves a widow and six children.

A man named Ryan, disappointed in love, shot himself in Hallowell, Me., on the 13th inst. A young factory-girl had jilted him.

Obituary.

MRS. DR. RUSH, a lady celebrated in the fashionable world, died, as telegraph has already announced, at Saratoga last week, after an illness of two months. She was the wife of Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Jacob Ridgeway. She spent several years in Europe, and was the charm of the social circle in which she moved.

John Hagan, Sr., an old resident of New-Orleans, died on the 16th instant, at the age of 77. He was one of the defenders of that city under Jackson, in 1815, and for 40 years has been a prominent cotton merchant.

Hawaii mourns greatly over the death of John Young, a gentleman of English parentage, who has held important offices in the Islands. He was once Governor of Maui, afterwards Premier, and latterly Minister of the Interior.

Hon. James B. King, a prominent citizen of Ohio, of Virginia birth, a few days ago. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and of the State Board of Equalization, and a Trustee of Miami University.

George Woods, a native of Massachusetts, died at St. Louis last week, of dilapidation. He was only 27 years of age, and died of debauchery, exposure and starvation, a pitiable spectacle.

Progress of Walker's Expedition—Letter from Captain Henry.

From the San Antonio Herald.

POWDER HORN, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

COL. LOGAN: I am now in this place, waiting for orders from Gen. WALKER, previous to moving further. The boys are beginning to come in, but they will not leave until we receive further instructions from Head quarters. I expect by next Tuesday's mail something definite. Tell those who are willing to join us in the expedition *not to be bluffed off by the hostile appearance of the great man at the White House. He is only joking about stopping us; it is merely for buncombe.* But if he does really attempt such a movement, I am a Secessionist from this date, and *there will be two hundred thousand of a like spirit with myself, in the Southern portion of the United States.*

Yours, respectfully, W. R. HENRY.

FIRE AT GRAND DE TOUR, ILLINOIS—LOSS $60 000.—The extensive plow factory of Messrs. ARNOUX & BOSWORTH, at Grand de Tuur, Ill., was burned on the 13th inst. They had on hand about $40,000 worth of plows, that were all ready for market, all of which were consumed, together with all of the expensive and labor-saving machinery that they had in operation. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss will probably exceed $60,000, with an insurance of $10,000. About 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Pearls, $6@$6 12½; Pots, $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,097 bbls., including 797 bbls. Pearls, and 300 bbls. Pots.

BARK—There were 200 hhds. Quercitron Bark sold in Philadelphia, this week, at $30 for No. 1 ℔ ton. Stock and demand limited.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has not varied since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, and is cheaper. Sales, 7,400 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 65@$4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 68

Canadian is in fair demand, at, however, easier prices; sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy; sales, 1,100 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and depressed, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour commands $2@$2 25 for 100 lbs.

Statement of Flour and Meal Inspected in Philadelphia during the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857:

Superfine Wheat Flour, bbls	138,469
Superfine Wheat Flour, half-bbls	2,180
Fine Wheat Flour, bbls	1,010
Condemned Wheat Flour, bbls	915
Rye Flour, bbls	2,194
Rye Flour, condemned, bbls	38
Corn Meal, bbls	8,384
Corn Meal, hhds	26
Corn Meal, condemned, bbls	2,189
Middlings	2,180

The following is a comparative statement of the inspections of Flour, at the prominent points in Virginia, for the quarter ending 30th September last, and same period of 1856:

	1856.	1857.
Richmond	150,120	170,246
Alexandria	22,162	19,141
Petersburg	34,692	13,242
Lynchburg	15,483	11,831
Fredericksburg	10,432	13,606
Norfolk	6,749	4,819
Total, bbls	239,638	233,385

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and prices are lower. Sales, 68,000 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 30; ordinary to fair Red do., at $1@$1 09, good White Southern at $1 40, and fair to choice Red Southern at $1 21@$1 30. ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales, 16,000 bushels, at 68c.@70c. for mixed Western. ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at about 8c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Yesterday's sales of Barley reached 9,000 bushels Western and California. Oats are in demand and are worth 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State. 39c.@44c. for Jersey, and 34c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 22.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,162	760
Wheat, bushels	94,713	90,276
Corn, bushels	6,078	—
Oats, bushels	5,526	—
Barley, bushels	1,930	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,847	1,007
Wheat, bushels	130,333	121,566
Corn, bushels	50,003	41,521
Oats, bushels	15,045	16,023
Rye, bushels	—	—
Barley, bushels	326	—

HAY—Sales, 500 bales River at 55c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs. During the past week, a fair demand prevailed in Baltimore, at $16@$18 for bale, and $12@$14 for coarse hay, ℔ ton. Straw was scarce and needed there, at $10@$11 for Wheat, $12 for Oats, and $18 for Rye, ℔ ton. In Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, Northern bale Hay was dull at 87½c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. In Savannah,—a large addition to the stock caused prices to recede to $1 for Eastern, and 75c. for Northern, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sell slowly and irregularly at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb. Of last year's crop,—there have been free purchases made on private terms, for export.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—No movement of importance.

LIME—Rockland 62c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½@30c.; New Orleans, 40@45c.

NAVAL STORES—Sales light, and pr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Four Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing four days' later intelligence from Europe. It is of an important character. The financial revulsion in this country—though the worst was not known on the other side—had influenced the London Money market to such an extent that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent., and the general impression was that, within a few days, this figure would be still further advanced to eight per cent. The drain of gold was enormous; on the 13th inst. a sum of 400,000 sovereigns was actually engaged for shipment to the United States. After the news by the *Persia* had been received, Consols fell to 88¾, but on the day the *Baltic* left Liverpool, they had rallied again to 88. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

We receive no political intelligence of any interest by the *Baltic*. The honor of the American turf has been, in a measure, redeemed by *Fortress*, who won the great Cesarewitch Handicap at Newmarket in gallant style. The success of the American was greeted by the spectators with loud cheering. In the late storm along the British coast two American vessels were lost—the Boston bark *Warden*, with seven lives, and the *Lexington*, with three lives.

The news from India is important and highly encouraging. General HAVELOCK gained his ninth victory on the 10th of August, driving the mutineers from a strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. Reinforcements, under Gen. OUTRAM, were expected to reach Cawnpore by the 9th of September. Lucknow was still safe. The besieged were in good spirits, well supplied with provisions, and, the report says, can easily hold out until they are relieved. No attack had been made upon Delhi, but the arrival of a siege-train and further reinforcements indicate that due preparations are being made for that event. Lord ELGIN had returned to China.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Ocean Bird* from San Juan del Norte, we have received advices from Nicaragua to the 29th ult. All Americans suspected of sympathizing with WALKER have been expelled from the country. At the Presidential election, held in Nicaragua on the 26th ult., Gen. MARTINEZ was the successful candidate. Great defensive preparations are going on for the reception of the next filibustering expedition under WALKER, and in this connection we publish an interesting statement of the number and present disposition of the Nicaraguan army. Col. LOUIS SCHLESSINGER has just returned from the country. In a letter which we publish elsewhere, he defends himself from the charges upon which he was convicted by one of WALKER's courts-martial.

We have news from Campeachy and Sisal to the 20th of September. There had been no further actual hostilities, though the contending parties still maintained a belligerent attitude. The Indians of the interior, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, had entered a village, apparently with friendly intentions, and, gaining admission to the houses, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. Very few of the inhabitants escaped. Over five hundred bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily.

The Money market was easier at the close of last week to moderate dealers at bank. The country circulation is adding to the discount ability of the City, and although the heavy mercantile firms already in embarrassment are not relieved by it, the case is different with trade generally. The Stock market is depressed by the foreign accounts—the news of dearer money in England, and the possibility of embarrassment to some of the American houses being actively employed by the speculators against a rise. There were several heavy failures rumored on Saturday, but none so far verified as to authorize the use of names. The Domestic Exchanges with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond were worse. The European Exchanges from 1 to 2 per cent. higher for select bills. The weekly import of Dry Goods has fallen quite low, while the export list of domestic produce, and articles of foreign growth returned for a better market than they find here, is on the increase.

The rainy weather, on Saturday, was against a vigorous business in the General Produce Markets. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with more sellers than buyers. A good demand existed for Wheat—prime lots of which ruled firm. Other kinds fell off 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. Corn was dull and heavy. Oats were in limited request at easier rates. Provisions were quiet, and rather unsettled in price. Less activity was discernible in Groceries at previous quotations. No important movement transpired in other branches of trade. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 706.

The Virginia Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church, in session last week at Washington, recommended a withdrawal from the General Assembly, in consequence of its action on the Slavery question, by a vote of 32 to 3. The action of that portion of the Church which lately met at Richmond was approved.

The Secretary of War, on Friday, visited Fort Hamilton and Fort Richmond, and, on Saturday, with Gen. TORTON, Col. LAY, Major REINHARD, and Lieut. MCFERSON, proceeded, at 10 o'clock, from the Battery, in a Government barge, to Governor's Island. The seven Companies of the United States troops, (800 men,) Capt. JOHNS commanding, now stationed there, were reviewed; the Hospital, the muster quarters, and the fortifications on the island successively inspected. Gov. FLOYD appeared to be very much gratified with all he saw. He will visit the other fortifications in the harbor to-day.

A Union Convention composed of two Republicans and two Americans from each Ward have had two meetings, and are to meet again. At the first meeting, on Friday night, Mr. N. A. Dow, of the Ninth Ward, being Chairman, resolutions were passed advising the Republicans to substitute ALEX. SPAULDING for HIRAM KETCHUM, (declined,) as candidate for Recorder, and to drop RICHARD REID, their candidate for the Marine Court Judgeship, and advising the Americans to drop Judge BOSWORTH and put on LUMAN SHERWOOD, for the Superior Court. On Saturday evening the Convention could not agree which of the candidates for District-Attorney and Register should be thrown overboard. A Committee of five was appointed to consult with the American and Republican Conventions on the subject, and an adjournment was then taken to this afternoon.

It would appear from an article, which we publish elsewhere, from a St. Thomas paper, that Holland has settled all details for the general emancipation of slaves in the Islands of Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba, and St. Eustatius. All the emancipated slaves who can, will be called upon to work for the State, which will pay them fair wages. According to the arrangements made, Holland will pay to every shareholder a fair equivalent for his slave.

A meeting of the hardware merchants of this City was held on Saturday, at the Astor House, to take into consideration the time of credits as at present allowed, and other subjects connected with the present embarrassment of trade. A few gentlemen expressed their opinions in regard to the credit system, proposing four months as the limitation, after which a Committee to draft resolutions was appointed, to report at the next meeting, to be held on Friday, when delegations from the hardware trade of other cities are invited to attend.

The falling off in the freight and passenger business among the various railroad and steamboat lines running out of this City, as exhibited elsewhere, presents in a striking light the extent to which the whole business of the country has been affected by the revulsion. There is scarcely one that has not lost from one-third to two-thirds of its business during the three weeks of October.

The receipts at the Tax Receiver's office up to Saturday were $1,536,635 23 against $2,405,297 49 for the corresponding number of days last year, making a difference in the receipts thus far of $868,662 03 in favor of last year. The falling off in the payments is to be attributed of course to the increased scarcity of money growing out of the financial revulsions.

Three boys attacked and robbed CHAS. T. FISHER, on Saturday night of 62 cents, all the money he had with him. The Police captured one of them, MICHAEL MARRIN, of Washington Market, and had him committed. HENRY NEWMAN, colored, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to No. 58 Leonard street, from which he had been expelled as a boarder a few days previous. Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE'S pictures, furniture and carpets which were stolen during the summer vacation, have mostly been recovered. CHARLEY KING, the thief, put the officers on the search of Mrs. FRANCES LINDOWER, No. 68 Leonard-street, who, her premises being searched, confessed that she had bought some of the pictures very cheap—$700 worth for $17—and left the rest on sale. Mr. HORACE H. LADD, of No. 63 Water street, while on his way to the broker's, Saturday afternoon, and probably busy with his umbrella, had his pocket picked of $1000 worth of Rhode Island bank bills, in a sealed package labeled by THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. Two brothers, DAN and MIKE SULLIVAN, were arrested, Saturday, charged with following a sailor in Cherry-street, and robbing him of his watch. The fraternal thieves were locked up for trial. No other Police news than we have noted in this paragraph occurred in the city on Saturday or Sunday.

On Friday night as TERESA DARK, a servant girl, was walking in Fifth-street, near Avenue B, close by her home, a carriage drove along with three men in it. Suddenly the carriage stopped and the men jumped out of the vehicle, seized the girl, lifted her in the carriage by main force, gagged her and attempted to violate her. She succeeded in making sufficient outcry to alarm the villains, when they pitched her out of the carriage into the street and drove hurriedly away. Some time afterwards the girl was taken up by some policemen and conveyed to the Station-house, where after receiving medical treatment she was conveyed home. The officers are in quest of the villains.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, JAMES RODGERS, the youth charged with the unprovoked murder of SWANSTON, in the Tenth-avenue, on the evening of the 17th inst., was arraigned before the Recorder and pleaded not guilty. On motion of the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, the Recorder quashed 125 indictments, found by the Grand Jury against certain liquor dealers for selling liquor on Sunday—the indictments, in the Recorder's opinion, and as he instructed the Grand Jury, in his charge at the commencement of the term, being clearly illegal.

There were 17 more deaths from various causes in this City last week, than during the previous seven days. The whole number of deaths last week was 427—217 males, 210 females—of which consumption and infantile marasmus occasioned the greater number. No epidemic is prevailing with us, and the general health of the City is good.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and empowered Gen. NYE as Chairman of the Board, to preface his signature to the return to the *mandamus* in the case of MURPHY against the Police Commissioners, with the words, "By order of the Board."

Coroner GAMBLE'S Jury rendered a verdict Saturday in the case of EDWARD O'REILLY, who died of erysipelas, the result of injuries received on the head. O'REILLY'S wife testified that he told her that he was robbed last Thursday night and beaten over the head. No other witness supported her testimony. Coroner HILLS held an inquest at Bellevue yesterday on the body of an unknown man, 50 years old, who died Thursday. He told before his death that he was assaulted in the street, and badly beaten by persons unknown to him. A *post mortem* examination of the body of WM. HAIGHT, aged 83, who died Friday at the Almshouse, presented such an extravasation of the blood between the membranes of the brain, as to lead to the impression that his death was hurried by violence at the hands of some parties unknown before his admittance to the Island. A needy Italian, JOSEPH MARTINIS, blowed his brains out last Friday. The Coroner's inquest on Saturday found a verdict to that effect.

The steamship *Atlantic* for Liverpool, did not sail on Saturday. She will be detained until Tuesday, 27th.

The India News.

The news by the *Baltic* is highly favorable to the English in India. The tide is evidently turning in their favor, and we may expect to hear by the next India mail that the strength of this great rebellion has been broken, and the country effectually restored to British control. Then will commence the real difficulties of the crisis for the British Government, for it is impossible that India should continue to be governed by the same system which has led to this extensive and formidable insurrection.

The India news by this arrival may be summed up in few words—but as every point was considered before its arrival in the very extremity of danger, these few words tell the whole story of encouragement and eventual success. Delhi still held out on the 30th of August, but a sortie of the mutineers had been again repelled, and the arrival of the siege train, which was to be the signal for assault, was confidently expected within four days. The English garrison of Lucknow had not only held its position, but had made two successful sorties and and gained a new supply of provisions, which placed their ability to maintain themselves beyond doubt. HAVELOCK had defeated the rebels in a *ninth* battle and was at Cawnpore, awaiting reinforcements with which to go to the relief of Lucknow, by the middle of September. Several small mutinies at different points had been instantly suppressed, and no new outbreaks of any importance had occurred.

It is not at all likely that the mutineers will be able to make successful resistance at any point, after the English shall have fairly taken the field with the recruits, which would begin to reach India early in September.

The Money News by the Baltic.

We have stirring financial news by the *Baltic*. On the arrival out of the *Persia* from this side, the Bank of England Directors met on Monday, Oct. 12, and advanced the rate of discount to seven per cent., making a rise of 1½ per cent. in four days. At the regular meeting on Thursday, the day preceding the steamer's departure from Liverpool, it was anticipated that the rate would again be advanced to eight per cent., and some of the London authorities look for even ten per cent. before the crisis is fairly met. It must be borne in mind, however, that a clamorous party exists in England against the principles and sliding scale of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Act of 1844, and their organs of the press never fail to take advantage of emergencies like the present to anticipate the worst results from the working of the Act in question. The sudden scarcity of money in London and Liverpool, and the enormous applications at Bank and to the discount houses for accommodation, are undeniable facts, and the probability of a large number of failures among the Scotch and English manufacturers, from the poor returns and backward collections from the United States, will probably be greater than we have hitherto anticipated. Nor is the apprehension untimely that the trouble in Lyons, Paris, and in some of the German capitals, from the same cause, will be of a serious character.

Nothing is said by this arrival of the private banking interest connected with the United States. The worst was not yet known from this side, but even when the subsequent accounts are realized, it is questionable whether, from their great strength, any of the houses connected with our trade will give way. It is only from the complication of the India exchanges, which, notwithstanding the encouraging war news from that quarter, are quoted worse for London, with the American troubles, that serious danger to these houses, under a double pressure on the money market, is to be apprehended. If their own abundant means, and a strong array of wealthy friends, will avail, the probability is they will go through with credit.

The Gold brought by the present opportunity is about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The *Persia*, due on Wednesday, is expected to bring a million or a million and a half more. One of the Australian packets had just delivered fourteen hundred thousand dollars in London. The market at Liverpool for the American staples is reported steady, particularly for Cotton, and if anything like the prices quoted are sustained, or even a good demand insured for the next month or two, the fact will be of more importance in righting money affairs on this side than the receipt of the English gold to hasten the export movement; for the sufficient reason that our surplus crops were never larger.

There is one other feature in the present news not to be overlooked. The American Stocks held in England will not be returned on sale here. On the contrary, a disposition was evinced to speculate in them at the low prices, the London market being kept thereby in advance of our own for three or four prominent Railways, Stock and Bonds.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We publish this morning a circular from the Children's Aid Society of this City, to which we call the particular attention of our readers. This excellent institution, which has now established a network of communications between the labor-demand of the interior, and the labor-supply of the seacoast, and which is administered with as much of judgment as of enterprise, is now put forward by its managers as an efficient means for affording relief to the actual distress of the working classes. There is no exigency of the moment more pressing than the want which this Society purposes to meet.

On the 19th of October, our reporters ascertained that between *six and seven thousand girls* had, up to that date, been thrown out of work in this City. Appalling as this statement was, it will doubtless fall short of the actual truth at that time, and it may be safely assumed that more than *ten thousand* of this class are now absolutely destitute of all means of support, excepting such scanty savings as the more provident of their number may have accumulated, and such insignificant advances as they may be able to wring, at ruinous rates, from the reluctant pawnbrokers. These resources must, of course, be very soon exhausted by those who can command them, and it is perfectly plain that if something cannot be effectually and speedily done to reopen the channels of honest industry to these victims of the "panic," they must begin to contribute largely to the rising tide of misery and of crime which menaces the Metropolis. The Children's Aid Society proposes to do this necessary something, to do it effectually, and to do it speedily. Without interrupting the course of its legitimate activity, the Society offers to make itself the medium of information and of transportation between the Western homes which offer such numerous opportunities of employment to precisely this class of persons, and the sufferers among us.

No new organization could be set on foot for this purpose without a dangerous loss of time and a superfluous expenditure of means. The Children's Aid asks only for just so much money as shall enable it to *extend* its existing arrangements, and finds itself able to promise that a new contribution to its funds of only $500 will suffice to set the emigration forward at once. Surely it is impossible that this appeal should not be immediately met by a practical response. Five hundred or five thousand dollars thus invested at this moment, will save our City and our citizens from incalculable mischief in the course of the next few months.

VIRGINIA POLITICS—SENATOR HUNTER'S LETTER UPON KANSAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Senator HUNTER yields at last to the pressure which commands him to "define his position." He has been "suspected of being suspicious." The ultra and overzealous champions of the Administration have insisted upon knowing what he thought of Gov. WALKER and affairs in Kansas, and have menaced him with their dire displeasure if he failed to respond to their inquiries. He treated these threats with proper contempt for a long time,—but like all public men in these days, was forced to yield at last to the undignified and degrading tyranny of partisanship. Naturally ashamed of the part he is forced to play, he seeks to disguise it by pretending to answer the queries of a friend and by words of scorn for the requisitions of his foes;—but the disguise is thin and deceives nobody—not even Mr. HUNTER himself. The *Enquirer* has triumphed and forced him to an explanation, which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES.

The Senator's letter will add nothing to his reputation. It is feeble in purpose and still feebler in argument. He is very explicit and emphatic in indorsing the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill,—which commits to *the people* of the Territory the absolute right, in forming a State Constitution, to admit or prohibit Slavery, as they may see fit. Yet he seeks to evade the practical application of this principle, by claiming for the Convention the right to adopt a Constitution, and, without submitting it to the popular vote, to send it to Congress for the approval which that body, in his opinion, has no right to withhold. It is impossible that Senator HUNTER should deceive himself by such sophistry as this;—and he will find it equally impossible to deceive anybody else. If he is sincere in indorsing the principle of Popular Sovereignty, why is he unwilling to allow that sovereignty its most direct and effective expression? Grant that the Convention duly and fairly represents the People of Kansas:—it is still not easy to see why its power or right should be paramount to that of the People themselves. But Senator HUNTER must know that it does not represent them,—that it was elected by less than one-third of their number, and cannot claim any right whatever, either actual or technical, to control their action or even express their will.

The simple fact is, the ultra Pro-Slavery men, in endeavoring to force Slavery upon Kansas through this Convention, on the plea that it represents the People and may therefore refuse them an opportunity to act for themselves, are engaged in a paltry, thimble-rigging attempt to dodge the consequences of their own principle of popular Sovereignty,—and Senator HUNTER, in lending himself to it, sinks his character as a statesman and a man of honor. It is one of the shabbiest and least creditable shifts even of the reckless, unprincipled partisanship of the present day.

The effort is evidently about to be made to force it upon the Democratic Party in Congress during the coming session. We can scarcely conceive it possible that President BUCHANAN should be weak enough to yield to it,—but attempts at prophecy upon that head are somewhat hazardous. It certainly is not possible that even the whole patronage and power of his Administration should be able to force it upon the people of the country. The Democratic party achieved power upon the principle that *the People* of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions *for themselves*. Senator DOUGLAS has already intimated his determination to insist upon a full and faithful redemption of this pledge: and if he takes that ground in the Senate, he will rally to himself the support, not only of the Democratic Party, but of the country at large.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The *Vanderbilt* went to sea on Saturday, with an enormous crowd of passengers—nearly six hundred. The *Atlantic* was to have sailed at the same hour, but a serious fracture in her machinery was discovered at the last moment, which will detain her three or four days. Very great injustice was done to our mercantile community by the refusal of the Postmaster-General to permit her mails to be sent out by the *Vanderbilt*. It is a very poor consolation to be informed that "Mr. COLLINS is responsible" for the delay.

It is very evident that a complete revolution is in progress in our system of Ocean Steam Navigation. The *Atlantic* was going out with only twenty passengers. Commodore VANDERBILT is rapidly effecting his purpose of breaking down the monopoly which the mail contracts have given the other lines. His first blows are aimed at the Collins line,—as he always sails on the same day with its best steamers. He carries letters, not upon contract, but receiving as compensation the postage paid. He has reduced the price of a passage very largely, and has made some of the quickest trips ever effected. The result is a very serious curtailment of the patronage of the Collins line:—and unless their ships also reduce the price of passage it must inevitably be broken down.

The Cunarders from this port do better, because they sail on different days and enjoy a better reputation. But the Cunard line from Boston has been compelled to reduce its rates by the competition of the line of screw steamers from Quebec, which is making very rapid passages, and at very low prices. The result is that nearly all the Canadian patronage, which used to be a very large item in the business of the Cunard line from Boston, now takes the other route, and the Cunarders have accordingly very wisely reduced their rates from thirty guineas to twenty-two pounds,—a difference of nearly fifty dollars.

The *Great Eastern*, when it comes out, will make a still greater inroad upon the accustomed habits of our Ocean Steam Navigation Companies,—and we shall very soon see an entirely new state of things in regard both to the passenger traffic and the mail service. Monopolies, after all, do not succeed any better at sea than upon dry land.

A CONVENTION OF CANDIDATES.—Some enterprising politicians in Tennessee have addressed a long string of questions upon all possible subjects, to half a dozen gentlemen who expect to be candidates for the United States Senate. These gentlemen have held a Convention and unanimously agreed not to answer these inquiries until after they receive the nomination of their party caucus. This saves all but *one* of them the trouble of writing any reply at all. These little economical arrangements among political partizans are very convenient.

CATHERINE HAYS' HUSBAND.—The foreign news states that Miss HAYS, the singer, has recently married a Mr. BUSHNELL. The *Sunday Times* says that he was her business manager in California and Australia, and that before he could marry her he was under the necessity of visiting this country and procuring a divorce from his wife, which he accomplished, quietly and without her knowing much about it, in Connecticut.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Every one will be delighted to hear that this popular place of amusement reopens for the Winter season on Wednesday next. The times are not sufficiently hard to reconcile us to an entire abnegation of Italian opera, and we are sure if conducted with spirit the management will enjoy the best patronage of the public. Several new engagements have been entered into, and Herr FOUTES, the great *basso*, is expected by the first steamer from Europe. The opening opera, it is understood, will be "Semiramide," with D'ANGRI as *Arsace*, and LA GRANGE as the heroine.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON has done the wisest thing that a manager could do in these times: he has reengaged Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, and that great *artiste* appears to night as *Lady Macbeth*. The popularity of remarkable merit never fails, and we may therefore safely prophesy that the present engagement of Miss CUSHMAN will be as brilliant in its result as that which is just concluded.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Two legitimate successes were made here last week, and they are on the bills to-night. For a thoroughly enjoyable evening we can reccommend "Caprice" and "Past and Present." The finest acting in the City can be witnessed in these pieces.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The ever active manageress of this handsome and admirably conducted establishment announces another new drama to-night. It is from the pen of Mr. WAAT, and is called "Birds of Prey." All the best actors of the theatre are in the cast, and we all know that it will be placed on the stage in a manner that cannot be surpassed. The farce of "Lend me Five Shillings," concludes the entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—During the present week Manager NIBLO will give his patrons three distinct entertainments every evening. 1, A comic pantomime by the RAVELS; 2, a ballet by Mlle. ROLLA; 3, the grand spectacle of "Boreas." Business ought to keep up at an establishment where so much activity is displayed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The incomparable Ronzani Ballet Troupe will appear to-night in an act of "Faust," and in the magnificent grand ballet of the "Golden Horse."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments here to-night commence with "Bion the Wandcrer," after which, for the first time, a new drama, in two acts, by C. L. BARNETT, Esq., called the "Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover;" to conclude with the farce called "Yankee Courting."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," the comic drama of "The Pride of the Market" and the farce of the "King of Clubs," are all on the bills for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carlo Family, and the Aquaria, are still the attractions here. The dramatic season at this house will commence on Monday next.

PANORAMA OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—This most interesting and deserving panorama is still on exhibition at Empire Hall. An explanatory lecture is delivered by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, one of Dr. KANE'S most faithful adherents. The exhibition is an eminently gratifying one and deserves to be liberally supported.

DR. REENTZ'S PHYSIOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—This unique and valuable collection of physiological objects is beginning to attract the attention it deserves. More instruction can be derived from it of the human organization than could by a year's hard reading. The lectures of Dr. JACKSON are highly interesting, and delivered many times during the day and evening.

Academy of Music—A Suggestion.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Academy of Music is to be reopened for operatic representations, can't you induce the management to commence the performances at 7 o'clock, and have five-minute intermissions between the acts, (instead of twenty minutes or more,) so as to enable their patrons to reach home at a reasonable hour, thus accommodating New-Yorkers, Brooklynites, and the inhabitants of Jersey City?

It certainly is a great drawback to one's pleasure to have to wait till 8 o'clock or after these long evenings, and wait through tedious intermissions; a reform in this respect would put money in the pockets of the lessees, and another reform would bring hundreds of dollars to the house nightly, if they would not compel the public to pay 50 cents extra to secure seats; instead of our paying a premium to *secure* a seat, they ought to allow us a discount. They would soon find their interest in it. PATRON.

Cruelties to Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have read H. B. PARMALEE'S letter in this morning's TIMES, which you have been pleased to indorse; in reply to which I beg to state that I was the writer of the communication signed "Justice," which contained only a "specimen" of facts; that I was a passenger on board the *Middlesex* during the voyage in question, and am perfectly conversant with all the incidents connected with it; and pledge myself to the accuracy of every item in my letter. Indeed, Capt. P. does not attempt to deny them, but rather to justify the course which he and his officers pursued, and that, too, by a number of palpable exaggerations—not to say downright falsehoods.

He asserts, for instance, that he had a small crew and over 600 steerage passengers. Every one on the voyage knows that he had 38 men, besides 3 officers, and just 328 passengers, including 1st, 2d and 3d, and of these 10 died. He also asserts that many of the crew stowed away, and refused to work. MARSHALL, whom he almost beat to death on the 11th of April, was no stowaway, nor did he ever refuse to work. When they were unable to stand, from hunger and ill-usage, they laid down, and in some cases died in a day or two after. The following is an instance: On Thursday, the 31st of March, a man named BURKE, being all but dead from previous beatings, remained in bed, from whence he was dragged by the 1st mate and flogged in a most brutal manner. Next morning the same scene was enacted, and at 3 next morning he was found dead on the deck. He does not deny that the sailors were ill-treated, only that it was not from a "reckless or malicious spirit." I know not what the spirit might be termed that would prompt an officer to hang a man up by the neck, or choke him with his thumbs, or send him to the top of the mast to catch flies, or put him on his face to bite the deck till the blood ran in streams from his gums, or to make him eat tar, or fifty other things of the same species; "reckless or malicious" would be too moderate a definition for it.

It is very strange, indeed, that "H. B. P." should be ignorant of the fact that the Grand Jury did find bills of indictment against his first and second officers for "cruel and unusual punishment," and for "assaults with dangerous weapons," and that the trial of the former is pending the present session of the District Court; the latter having "cut his stick." In conclusion, I beg to inform you, Mr. Editor, that a goodly number of the passengers who were eye witnesses to the tragedies are still in the City, and that the depositions of many more, both of seamen and passengers, on the subject, are in the hands of District-Attorney MCKEON, who, it is to be hoped, will make a proper use of them. I remain, &c., JAMES REA.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. L. C. GLIDDEN, of the schooner *Silas Wright*, from Savannah, (arrived yesterday,) was, Saturday morning, found dead in his berth. His disease was similar to the Georgia fever. He was 28 years old, and a native of Rockland, Maine.

The sloop *Peggy*, owned by C. ROBERTSON, was, on Saturday evening, accidently sunk in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn. She had a cargo of 304 barrels of crude turpentine.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Employment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Indian Outrages on Humboldt River—Proposed Purchase of Sonora and Lower California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

My dispatch of Friday evening in relation to Mr. HASKIN'S efforts to secure employment for the mechanics at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was delayed in the transmission.

It is the *Brandywine*, and not the *Sarannah*, which the Secretary of War proposes to have altered into a propeller, with a view to keeping the men employed, who have completed the last-named vessel.

Advices received here state that the Indians in the Humboldt River, region of Northern California, are engaged almost daily in brutal outrages upon travelers, and the border settlers. The Government officials in that quarter seem to be doing little or nothing for the suppression of the evil. There is no doubt that the savages are under the influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his Mormon coadjutors.

It is supposed that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister at Mexico, has a proposition before the Government of COMONFORT at this time, for the purchase of Sonora and Lower California, under instructions sent him some time since. Late advices, however, make it quite certain that the negotiation cannot be successful,—and even if it could, the United States would be compelled to back out from its consummation for want of funds. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The British Government will take no steps in reference to the Nicaragua Transit, except in connunction with the Government of the United States. None of the alleged contracts with Costa Rica, on this subject, have been made with the countenance of England. Of all this our Government is well informed.

So far from the British Cabinet having under discussion the propriety of the recall of the troops from India, as reported by an alleged letter from Mr. DALLAS, it was, at the latest accounts, received this morning, about to make renewed exertions for the suppression of the mutiny. The statement may here be made, on authority, that it is not the intention of the British Government to have recourse to foreign enlistments in the present emergency, though it is sensible of the good intentions of many parties who have offered their services in India.

From Boston.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—THE STATE FAIR—MONEY AFFAIRS, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Faneuil Hall was well filled to-night by the supporters of the Hon. N. P. BANKS. The meeting was presided over by JOHN P. PUTNAM, Esq., assisted by CHARLES HALE, S. A. BRADBURY and numerous others. The Secretaries were J. R. MANSH and A. B. HARDY. Addresses were made by the President and by Hon. GIDEON HAYNES and others. The latter, in the course of his remarks, referred to Senator SUMNER as being, in capacity and intellect, as far superior to any man of South Carolina as heaven is higher than the earth, which was received with great cheering.

Hon. HENRY WILSON said the decision of the people of Massachusetts at the last election, which they are now called upon to renew, was in favor of universal freedom and liberty. In referring to the effects of the Dred Scott decision, he said the descendants of the Colored Battalion, who were publicly thanked by General JACKSON for their bravery at the battle of New-Orleans, were not entitled to the rights of citizenship. The Congress of the United States was as much under the control of the State-power as the French Assembly is under the dictation of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and JOHN DAVIS, after long years of service in Congress, when about to retire from public life, stated that no bill or measure had been passed through Congress without its being understood it was to enure to the benefit and interests of Slavery. Mr. W. referred Mr. PIERCE as going as deep in servility to the Slave-power as he could, but President BUCHANAN had found a lower deep in asserting that the Constitution wherever it went into the Territories carried with Slavery it. He then referred in highly eulogistic terms to Mr. BANKS, claiming that Mr. BANKS presided over the deliberations of Congress with ability second not even to HENRY CLAY.

Other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up about 10½ P. M. It was a very enthusiastic gathering.

The Agricultural State Fair closed to-day with rather a slim attendance. The exhibition has been every way comprehensive and interesting, but the lateness of the season and unpropitious weather have prevented the general popular success which otherwise would have attended it.

There has been little change to note in financial matters during the week. Stocks continue to be pressed for sale and range low.

The amount of specie held by the associated banks in the Clearing House on the day of suspension was $2,461,000. The amount held this day at the commencement of business was $2,888,100. Increase since Oct. 14, $427,100.

From St. Louis.

THE UTAH MILITARY EXPEDITION—THE CALIFORNIA WAGON-ROAD, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Captain VAN VLEIT, from Utah Sept. 14, arrived here last night. He reports having met the troops composing the Utah Expedition, Sept 22, two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie—all well. He also met Colonel JOHNSTON, Oct. 16, ninety miles from Fort Laramie, and Governor CUMMING, Oct. 8, ninety miles beyond Fort Kearney. Some of the supply trains were within 140 miles of Salt Lake Valley, while others were far behind, and not likely to arrive this season. Captain VAN VLEIT has traveled over twenty-four hundred miles since August 1. He was treated with much consideration by the leading men of Salt Lake City, but heard the expression of only one opinion, viz.: that the troops and Government officers would never gain a foothold in their dominions.

Heavy snow fell at Fort Bridges on the 15th ult.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, Delegate to Congress from Utah, accompanies Capt. VAN VLEIT. They leave for Washington to-day.

Messrs. NICHOLS and REBER, engineers of Magraid's wagon-road train, have arrived here. They left Pacific Springs on the 7th ult., and think that the train will winter at Fort Laramie. They report the cattle of the government dying fast, and the mules breaking down. Grass was very scarce. Col. HOFFMAN, commander at Fort Laramie, denies having caused a Mormon train to be overhauled.

New School Presbyterian Synod.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian Church have adopted the report of the Committee presented yesterday, recommending a withdrawal from the General Assembly, in consequence of the action of that body on the Slavery question. The vote was 32 against 3. The nays were Messrs. SUMMERS and HASKELL, of Washington, and DUNNING, of Baltimore.

The Synod adopted resolutions approving the resolutions adopted by a portion of the Church which lately met in Richmond, and pledging itself to cordially coöperate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday of next month.

Departure of the North America.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Canadian Company's steamship *North America* sailed at two o'clock this morning, with upwards of two hundred passengers, for Liverpool.

Schooner Empire Ashore.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The schooner *Empire*, from Philadelphia, bound to this port, is ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent to her.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Brig "Ocean Bird" from San Juan—Decree of Expulsion against Foreigners—Martinez Elected President—Great Defensive Preparations for the Reception of Walker—Disposition of the Present Force in Nicaragua—Return of Colonel Schlesinger—His Statement and Defence.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 23, 1857.

By the brig *Ocean Bird*, which leaves this port to-day, I have an opportunity of sending you the latest news from this region.

The Americans in Nicaragua have been expelled from the country by a decree of MARTINEZ and JEREZ, issued in Managua in the fore part of this month. The decree ordered the expulsion of all those who served in the ranks of WALKER, and not only those, but nearly every American in the country, including many honest and industrious men, who have been driven out at three or four days' notice, leaving their property and interests behind. The American flag actually affords no protection to our countrymen here. Col. HARPER, the only American living in Granada, or in that part of the State, claimed to be an Englishman, in order to have security and protection. It is a humiliating reflection to an American that while citizens of petty German and Italian States live here in perfect security as to life and property, the broad banner of the Stars actually affords none at all to its subjects.

Many of the persons who have been banished the country, are known to be of worthy, honest character, and not to have been engaged in the service of Gen. WALKER. But this avails them little with the petty chiefs who rule in Nicaragua, and who are prompted to this course only by a blind hatred of our nation and people in general.

If an American remonstrates against any abuse, or threatens to complain to his Government, he is only answered with the trite sneer, that *the United States never protect her citizens abroad*. The least our Government can do, is to send an Envoy to protect the few Americans here, and to open the doors of this new Japan to all such honest men as may wish to enter and carry on any peaceful employment.

A report has reached me that our special envoy, Mr. JOHN CARRY JONES, had been sent out of Costa Rica by order of President MORA; he being looked upon as possessing fillibustering tendencies. It is quite probable that the animosity those people feel towards us may have led them to commit this imprudent act.

The election in Nicaragua was to have taken place on the 26th inst., and MARTINEZ has probably been elected. MARTINEZ is a man of little education, but of a stern, unyielding character, and displays more largely than any one else the general animosity to Americans.

It is expected in the interior that WALKER will again invade Nicaragua, and great preparations are being made to receive him. A decree has been published, forbidding all natives of the country to leave, and ordering all able-bodied men, between fifteen and sixty, to hold themselves in readiness to take up arms in case of an invasion.

Nicaragua has many resources, her people are generally well united, and with such a stern, inflexible fellow as MARTINEZ for their chief, blood will flow in torrents before WALKER will succeed in taking away the independence of the people. Besides, the other Central American States are on the alert, and an alliance has been formed with two or three of the South American States, who are to lend aid in case of another invasion of the country.

I do not believe that a force under 10,000 men would be sufficient to maintain WALKER in the country. If a smaller force is brought, it will only be for their speedy destruction. Let it be remembered that over 4,000 men were lost by WALKER when fighting against the Central American States—scattered, disunited. How much greater now must be the expenditure of blood before conquest will perch upon the arms of the Fillibuster Chief. Let not young and inexperienced men calculate too easily upon what the game will cost, and find their mistake only when it is too late, as did the thousands of poor fellows whose bones, picked by vultures and gnawed by dogs, lie bleached and sunburned on the soil of Nicaragua.

From the other States there is little news, except that extensive preparations are going on for war. The cholera had ceased its ravages in Guatemala, but not until it had numbered among its victims the wife of President CARRERA. Gen. BELLOSA, late General-in-Chief of the allied armies in Nicaragua, had also died of the pestilence in San Salvador.

Granada is rapidly rising from its ruins, and if one year of peace and tranquility were now to ensue, it would be brought, by the industry of the people, almost to its former position; only its time-honored temples of religion, those magnificent labors of the early apostles on this continent, will not be quickly replaced. It is a sad feeling, one allied, moreover, with shame, that the American wanderer among the ruined shrines and homes of Granada must remember that all this devastation was caused by his own countrymen, the boasted civilizers and progressives of the age.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Bird*, to-day, is Col. LOUIS SCHLESSINGER—he of Costa Rican memory. He, it is said, intends to publish shortly an account of the Nicaraguan revolution, and some facts with regard to the Santa Rosa affair. He is, it is also said, charged with negotiations, relative to the Transit, by the Nicaraguan Government. NICARAGUA.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY COLONEL SCHLESSINGER.

THE LATE ELECTION IN NICARAGUA—DECREE OF EXPULSION AGAINST FOREIGNERS—PRESENT DISPOSITION OF THE NICARAGUAN FORCES, &C.

Col. SCHLESSINGER has just returned from Nicaragua, and has furnished us with some important information upon the present condition of affairs in that country.

This gentleman, it is known, was an officer under WALKER and commanded at Santa Rosa.

Col. SCHLESSINGER is a Hungarian, and was in the army under KOSSUTH. After the capitulation of Comorn, at which he was present, he came to the United States with Gov. UJHAZY, and shortly afterwards joined the expedition to Cuba, under LOPEZ. He was captured in the mountains of Cuba, having lived a week on roots; and after the garroting of LOPEZ, he was condemned to be sent to Ceuta, in Africa. He escaped, however, from his confinement there and returned to the United States, and soon after got himself into difficulty in Nicaragua.

He defends himself from the charges brought against him by WALKER in a letter which we publish below.

Colonel SCHLESSINGER reports that, at the election held in Nicaragua on the 26th ult., General MARTINEZ was elected by an overwhelming vote. He was the joint candidate of the Legislatists and Democrats. MARTINEZ is a man of liberal principles, and of undoubted decision and bravery, and popular with the masses.

There were but few Americans expelled from Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the late decree. Those expelled were parties friendly to WALKER, and who would rush to his aid should he return with a military expedition. A free passage was given to the expelled to San Juan.

The following, dated at Managua, seat of Government of Nicaragua, Sept. 5, is the

DECREE OF EXPULSION.

Having received positive news that an expedition is preparing itself in the United States of America against this country, the Supreme Government decrees:

1. All foreigners, without exception, will justify before the military Governors of the Departments his actual occupation.

2. All those who were in the army of WILLIAM WALKER, or in any way connected with him, will leave this Territory within fifteen days from the date of this decree.

3. But the military commanders have power to grant them a leave of stay, provided their conduct does not render their longer residence hazardous to the interests of the country. The military Governors of the departments are charged with the execution of this decree.

Signed for the State of Nicaragua.

JEREZ.
MARTINEZ.

CORTES, Minister of War.

The foregoing decree, in substance, was issued by the Government of Costa Rica about the middle of August, through President MORA, with a request that it would be adopted by the other Central American States.

In relation to the defensive preparations against another fillibustering invasion, Col. SCHLESSINGER reports that an order had been issued by the Nicaraguan Government, calling upon all the male population, between 18 and 50 years, to arm themselves and be ready for active service at a moment's warning. In this connection the subjoined information is interesting and important.

The present force of Nicaragua in active service, with their disposition, and the number of guns at their disposal, is as follows:

Castillo, River San Juan, 200—6 guns.
San Carlos, 175—4 guns.
La Virgin, none.
San Juan del Sur, 175—2 guns.
Rivas 150 men.
Granada 250 men.
Masaya 75 men.
Managua, seat of Government, 300—2 guns.
Leon 240 men.
Altille 100—18 pieces.
Realejo 45 men.
Chinandeya 75 men.
Chontales 45.
Matagalpa 600 Indians.
Segovia 250.
Total, 2,680 men and 26 guns.

An army of 1,000 men can be put in motion at any point in Nicaragua in three days. Persons well acquainted with the feeling of the native population deny, most emphatically, that WALKER has a sympathizer in the whole country. It is not true that Gen. PINEDA and Col. RAYMUNDA SALVA were sent, as prisoners, to work on the roads at Matagalpa. They were both banished from the country.

COLONEL SCHLESINGER'S DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NAW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

There are sometimes, by a strange coincidence, a combination of circumstances which makes it an easy task for the base calumniator to bias the public mind against the victim he chooses. Often again, those higher in power or position, for the purpose of covering their own infamy, and escaping the deserts of their criminality, succeed in loading with unmerited contempt those whom accident may have associated with them as their subordinates. Unscrupulous speculators, also, fearing that their prey may escape their grasp if the truth be told, combine with the first named to destroy the good reputation, and even the honor of individuals. Such, almost, has been my fate. I say almost, because when chance spares, amid thousands of dangers human life, in a country where the Press is free, the opportunity is offered to the individual assailed to justify his conduct.

First, it was asserted that I cowardly left the battle-field at Santa Rosa; and next, that I was in concert with the enemy, and consequently a traitor. Both these assertions are false, and are as base as the inventor of them. It would be too long a task to intrude upon the columns of a newspaper voluminous facts to prove the contrary. I will shortly publish my *Memoirs on Nicaragua*. In them I will submit my acts to the judgment of the Impartial. Meantime, I may be allowed to assert that I will prove that I did more at Santa Rosa than any other commander, under similar circumstances, could have done, and that I was paid for it by the blackest ingratitude. It is true I abandoned WALKER, but never did I part with the glorious principles of Freedom and true Democracy. For these I fought and become an exile from Hungary in 1848; for the same principles I bled in Cuba, and suffered in the dungeons of Ceuta; I shall prove that the standard of WALKER in Nicaragua was one of personal ambition, based upon no principles of honor or justice; that WALKER did not intend to Americanize that country, nor did he ever dream of annexation; that his whole aim was to become the founder of a military confederacy, despotic in its origin, tyrannical in progress, and intended to be united with the Southern States or California as a separate confederacy. I here speak of WALKER'S political faith in April, 1856. Circumstances may have forced him to abandon these night-mare visions, but these were then his plans. I expect innumerable assailants in my present position before the public, but truth will enable me to brave the storm.

I will never allow that it may be said that a Hungarian did forego his political principles,—or still worse, that he became a traitor. It is to myself, to my country, to my friends and numerous acquaintances, that I owe it to defend what all men hold dear, and though with unequal weapons, I will fight the battle of justice against falsehood.

The public, I know, must have been influenced by the publications of these incessant calumnies, but I shall beg them to suspend their final sentence until they have read the defence. I will call it defence—though more properly I should call it a statement of the truth, which will be published shortly.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER.

News from Campeachy.

CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES—DREADFUL OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS—SLAUGHTER OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

By the brig *Mountain Eagle*, Capt. MILLIKEN, from Sisal, we have dates to the 26th September.

The Campeachy armed brig *Union* was still sailing back and forth in the port of Sisal. There had been no exchange of shots between the fort and her for some days. The forces of the belligerents were at a short distance from Campeachy, but doing nothing. The schooner that had been armed by Campeachy had laid down her arms and sailed for New-Orleans on her regular business.

The Indians in the interior, taking advantage of the disturbances, entered a village some sixty miles from Merida with friendly manifestations, and having gained admission to the houses, commenced to slaughter the men, women and children, indiscriminately, and very few escaped. More than five hundred bodies had been found, and more were being discovered daily in the woods, where they had attempted to escape, overtaken and murdered, many of them mutilated in the most shocking manner. This occurred about the middle of September.

Twenty-five Mile Race.

The trotting match between the Taylor and Dalton horses, *Doctor* and *Broker*, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday last, was won by the Dalton horse, in 1 hour, 32 minutes and 36 seconds. The Taylor horse broke badly during the race, and on the last homestretch ran by the other, coming in a neck ahead. His running, however, disqualified him for taking the purse, and the judges decided in favor of *Broker*. The two kept very near together during the whole race, and divided the half miles about equally. Their first half mile was made in 1:45; their last in 1:43; while the least time was 1:39, and the longest 2:01. Mr. DALTON stopped his horse three times for rest, but the other kept on the track from the start to the close.

The New Election Law—Order of Canvassing the Votes.

There will be six ballot boxes used at each election district in this City at the coming State Election, which takes place one week from next Tuesday, and the votes in each will be counted in the following order.

First—Box No. 2.—This box contains the State ticket, headed by the names of the candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Second—Box No. 4.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of State Senator.

Third—Box No. 5.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of Member of Assembly.

Fourth—Box No 6.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the offices of Register and District-Attorney.

Fifth—Box No. 8.—This box contains the names of the candidates for the office of Judge of the Court of appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Marine Court, Surrogate and Recorder.

Sixth—Box for the votes for Inspectors and District Canvassers.

At the completion of the canvass of each box, in accordance with the requirements of the law, the chairman of the canvassers of the election will make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes given for each person, with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballot. The following are the number of

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN EACH WARD.

Wards.	Districts.	Wards.	Districts.
I	5	XIII	7
II	2	XIV	7
III	4	XV	10
IV	5	XVI	10
V	6	XVII	14
VI	8	XVIII	10
VII	9	XIX	5
VIII	11	XX	12
XI	12	XXI	7
X	6	XXII	8
XI	12		
XII	5	Total	175

FIVE HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Patrick Gallagher, John Bray, Philip Maguire, John Kavenah and Edward Maguire, were arrested late Friday evening in the Eighteenth Ward, charged with being the parties who, on the 16th of last September attacked David Voorhes and John Wray at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, and after robbing them, severely beating and leaving them insensible on the pavement. The officers of the Eighteenth Ward have ever since the robbery been on the look-out, but were unable to get on their track till Friday evening. The accused belong to a gang known as the "Mackerelville Crewd," a desperate set of rowdies whose headquarters are in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. The officers expect to-day to arrest more of the same gang. The accused parties have been committed for examination.

☞ A petition to the Secretary of the Navy, praying that one of the new steam sloops-of-war may be built at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has received the signature of many officers and mechanics of that station.

The Bright Side of Calamity.

However disastrous, in a general sense, these tight times may be, they afford fine opportunities to that class of purchasers who have cash in hand wherewith to procure the comforts and luxuries of life. The bursting of an expanded credit system is to them not a calamity, but a gain; and as thousands were wise enough, even in the late era of extravagance, to provide for a rainy day, there is a very fair percentage of contented people, who, however much they may sympathize with their improvident neighbors, have no personal reasons for joining in the general croak.

If the reader feels at all inclined to doubt the existence of such a class, we recommend him to pay a visit, at any time during business hours, to the extensive clothing warehouse of Messrs. DAVLIN & Co. He will there see crowds of hustling worldly-minded individuals, purchasing right and left from a superb stock of Fall and Winter ready-made clothing and furnishing goods, the prices of which have judiciously and unmurmuringly been marked down to first cost and under.

This eminent house has probably now on hand half a million dollars' worth of elegant apparel, and without any wry faces the firm is quietly making extraordinary sales at a positive and direct loss. We believe DAVLIN & Co. may be ranked among the moral aristocracy of the mercantile world who have never stooped to any artful dodges in their business transactions. Hence their proposition to sell at cost is received by the public as *bona fide*; and gentlemen who like to dress fashionably, but are averse to fashionable prices, flock to a market in which extortion was never practiced, and which in a period of commercial gloom offers remarkable inducements and advantages to economists.

As the lowest point of depression has now probably been reached, and a rebound may be anticipated, we advise those who have "cash and sense" to avail themselves of present opportunities.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.—
Cut Goblets, best quality of glass, per dozen....$1 40
Cut Wines, best quality of glass, per dozen.... 90
Engraved wines, best quality of glass, per dozen 50
And China, Plated ware.
CUTLERY, &c. &c.,
In proportion, at
OUR GREAT SALE,
commencing MONDAY, 26TH INST.
See our advertisement on the 5th page.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S, NO. 96 BOWERY.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Particular attention paid to
MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
of our own importation, and from auction, at
REDUCED PRICES.
These are *real Merino* goods, not Cotton stamped Merino, commonly sold now-a-days as Merino under pretence of a sacrifice.
Call, examine and compare qualities and prices.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another sterling entertainment is to be given at this prosperous place of amusement. Cosa's dramatic story of "Blon the Wanderer" is to be performed for the last time. A new drama is to be presented, called "The Warning Hand; or, The Statue Lover," and a new farce also, for the first time, called "Yankee Courting." An olio of dancing, singing, &c. Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY and Miss DALY appear, with the whole company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluid to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these pastilles. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggests, No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all druggests at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS announce that Mr. SIZER, of their office, will give a course of five lectures on "Phrenology," at Park Hall, Jersey City, commencing Monday evening and continuing every evening. Admittance free. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SETTLED.—In the Sixth Assembly District in Brooklyn the Democracy placed in nomination two candidates: EDWARD DRIGGS and JOHN HANFORD. Mr. DRIGGS withdrew, and leaves a clear field for Mr. HANFORD.

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the City Court of Brooklyn, on Saturday, a Jury rendered a verdict of $7,250 in favor of F. MEYERS against the City of Brooklyn, for damages sustained by MEYERS being thrown out of a wagon on Flushing-avenue, where the City had neglected to keep it in repair.

☞ Only ninety-five persons were naturalized in the City Court of Brooklyn during the months of September and October.

BURGLARS.—Several burglaries were committed in Brooklyn on Saturday night last. Two provision stores were robbed and a bakery.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board expended during the past season $639 01. But few meetings were held, and no business of importance was transacted during the Summer.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF CUEVA, the young Spaniard, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANDVAL, of Hoboken, will be commenced in the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, this (Monday) morning. The case will be conducted for the State by Attorney General DAYTON and Prosecuting Attorney LITTLE. The Counsel for the prisoner are Messrs. SCUDDER and ZABRISKIE, of Jersey city. It is expected that the trial will consume most of the week.

HUDSON COUNTY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Assembly Convention for the First District of Hudson County, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was held at the Town Hall in Hoboken on Saturday evening, and resulted in the renomination of ROAT C. BACOT, of the Fourth Ward, by a unanimous vote.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Assembly District, embracing North Bergen, Hudson City, Bergen and Harrison, was held at Mortimore's Hotel, in Hudson City, on Friday evening, and put in nomination JACOB M. VARELAND, of Bergen. Mr. VARELAND has heretofore served one term in the Legislature.

The Republican County Convention is to be held at Carpenter's Hotel, in Hudson City, on Wednesday next. The candidates for Assembly will also be nominated at this Convention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank s or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

THIS IS THE DAY SET APART BY MESSRS. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, upon which to commence their great closing-out sale. We also advise all of our housekeeping friends to improve the present opportunity, and buy enough China, Glass, and so on, to last them for a year. Turn to the Dry Good's column of this paper, and see the price list of Messrs. D. & Co.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADway, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION,
FOR CASH,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. the cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 448 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 448 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SEDGWICK—SEDGWICK—In this City, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, HENRY D. SEDGWICK to HENRIETTA E., daughter of the late Robert Sedgwick, both of this City.

ARNOLD—LIPPITT.—In Providence, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Lippitt, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, ASA ARNOLD, Esq., to SARAH H., eldest daughter of the late Charles Lippitt, Esq.

MOORE—GIBBONS.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, I. ARMOUR MOORE, of Oronoco, to LOUISA, daughter of the late James Gibbons, of Albany.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 24, WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 288 Dean st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family, and of Truman Smith and Jas. H. Welsh, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BOREUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 23, RICHARD Y. BARARM, aged 41 years.

HALL.—At Cornwall, on Saturday, Oct. 24, MARY ELIZA, wife of V. T. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of S. C. Gillis, Esq., of Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FRASER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, JAMES FRASER.

The friends of the family, and members of Meridian Lodge, No. 42, and Gowanus Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 22d-st., near 4th-av., Gowanus, on Monday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BORAM.—Lost at sea, in the wreck of the *Central America*, FREDERICK A. BOREE, formerly of this City. He was returning home from China.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
CURVED YOKE SHIRTS,
Retailed at Wholesale prices for Cash.
LITCHFIELD & BRADY,
No. 97 William-st.,
Old stand of C. B. Hatch & Co.,
Guarantee to be made in the best manner their shirts of the following qualities, viz.:
1st quality $24 per dozen or $2 each.
2d quality $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
3d quality $18 per dozen or $1 50 each.
4th quality $15 per dozen or $1 25 each.
5th quality $12 per dozen or $1 each.
White Marseilles $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
Fancy Marseilles $21 per dozen or $1 75 each.
Fancy French Muslin $18 per dozen or $1 50 each.
Fancy English Muslin $15 per dozen or $1 25 each.
One thousand dozen 3-ply Linen and Marseilles Collars, from 75c. to $1 50 per dozen.
The best materials only are used in the manufacture of our Shirts and Collars, and the style of cut and fit is surpassed by none.

CASH NOTICE!
ROGERS AND RAYMOND,
CLOTHIERS,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
offer the whole of their immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
all new and fashionable, and
FILLING FIVE FLOORS
of their great Central Warehouse, at
PRICES UNDER COST.
This stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, which cost the undersigned some
$200,000,
will be sold at a
SACRIFICE OF SEVEN PER CENT.,
on the expense of materials and manufacture.
CALL EARLY
and secure the
CHEAPEST OUTFITS IN THE MARKET.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
(Opposite the *Herald* Office.)

$200,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
IS NOW OFFERED,
AT A REDUCTION OF
15 PER CENT.
FROM OUR USUAL RETAIL PRICES,
WHICH IS MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.
NEW-YORK.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

DANGEROUS ULCER ON HEAD PENETRATING THE SKULL.
The son of Catharine T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester-st., cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE of ulcer on head and loss of part of skull bone. Witness of cure, E. Day, carriage manufacturer, No. 49 Greene-st.
S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal, near Church-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
J. H. TOWNSEND & CO. will offer their entire stock of dry goods and carpets at the lowest wholesale prices, for cash, commencing Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.
J. H. TOWNSEND & CO.,
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
J. P. BROWNER & CO. will offer their entire stock of Dry Goods and Carpets at the lowest wholesale prices for cash, commencing Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.
J. P. BROWNER & CO.,
No. 467 6th-av., and No. 701 Greenwich-st.

READ.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT HAS increased in sale every year for the last ten years—this is the best proof of its superiority. Wherever it has been introduced it has taken the place of all the Painkillers, Curers and Embrocations. No one, after once using it, will be without it. If you are troubled with Rheumatism, Pains of any kind, try it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

MUSIC.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 1857.—MR. F. W. RACKEMANN begs to apprise his friends and the public, that he has returned to the City, and is ready immediately to resume his occupation, as Professor of Music. Mr. Rackemann may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 26th-st., where he will also receive pupils, if preferred.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 18, 1854. Salesrooms, Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT!
FOR CASH.
In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in ships *Carolus Magnus*, *Fairfield* and *Logan*, at a
BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, &c.,
which will be opened and arranged for sale in our
COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,
by Monday, 26th inst.
A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:
Fine White CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces.....$2 50
Fine White GOLD TEA SETS, 44 pieces..... 5 00
Four Light CHANDELIERS, neat pattern, with Globes complete..... 7 50
Fine Ivory-handled TABLE KNIVES, per dozen.... 4 75
CASH PURCHASERS will remember that our goods are all of new styles and superior quality, and they will find this an unequaled opportunity for obtaining them at extremely low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 24
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

FROM ACAPA.

Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 24
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Oct. 27
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander, lady and son, H. Adderley and slater, W. F. Allen, Thos. Ansley, C. Atkins, S. Appleton, G. W. Andrews, H. Austin, J. G. Anderson and lady, J. E. Anderson, R. T. Brand, L. A. Bendtjen, W. Bodisco and lady, James Boorman, lady and three servants, Mrs. Booth, two children and servant, E. Boyce, J. Bohan, A. Claussen, N. T. Carryl, James H. Connor, Hopeland, lady, child and servant, E. W. Cowdin, C. C. Conveill, G. T. M. Davis and lady, Calvin Durand, Richard Eccles, Miss Egbert, T. D. Elliott, M. D., F. Flanegan, Miss Fiugulee, A. Garcia, A. Gray, J. S. Gliddon, E. H. Gillilan, M. Goldman, T. Goodhue, M. Gonnari, Miss F. E. Groval, A. M. Gougenheim, C. F. Hanckel, J. and J. N. Hazard, Miss M. P. Hazard, E. Hastings, W. Healey, M. Heidland, J. H. Holmes, C. Holzepfel, A. G. Hull, M. D., and lady, E. Johns: George Jones, S. Kohnst

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of business, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Brocade and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,000 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
300 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
800 Fleah-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
800 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
400 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dos. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
800 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will ha this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their
SUPERB STOCK,
one of the largest in the City,
AT RETAIL,
30 PER CENT. UNDER RETAIL PRICES,
FOR CASH.

DRESS SILKS,	SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
BLACK SILKS,	VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE.
MOUS. DE LAINE,	VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.
MERINOS,	VALENCIA ROBES,
IRISH POPLINS,	DE LAINE ROBES,
WOOL PLAIDS,	POPLIN ROBES,
PARIS VALENCIAS,	CALICO ROBES,
FRENCH CALICOES.	VELVETS, Black and Colored.
STELLA SHAWLS,	CLOAKS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,	OPERA CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS,	REAL LACES,
RIBBONS,	PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety,
HOSIERY, in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety.
OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.
REDUCTION REAL!
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

CLOSING OUT STOCK.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is determined to close out his
ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
TALMAS,
BASQUES, and
CIRCULARS,
At such prices as must give satisfaction to every one.
Now is the time to buy your cloaks, and
REMEMBER
to buy them of
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
in offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
ALSO,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.
There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
These goods have been considered cheap, and cost from $6 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS.
French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, blankets, ladies' cloths, plaids, poplins, de laines, muslins, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale at low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DIXON, CRAVES & CO., Nos. 22 and 25 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 430 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual good stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
Shawls, Cloaks and Fine Furs.
The largest store in the United States.
Devoted exclusively to the sale of
Shawls, Cloaks and Furs.

Our stock is all new and of the best description, and selected with great care and taste. In each of the above departments ladies will be shown a GREATER VARIETY OF SELECT GOODS than was ever offered in the city of New-York, orders having been given by us in Paris for novelties by every steamer. We cannot now countermand them, but receive and sell notwithstanding the panic, at prices, however, 40 PER CENT. LESS, than they otherwise would be offered at.
Choice Cloaks and Shawls just received per steamers *Asia* and *Vanderbilt* will be opened on Monday, Oct. 26.
FURS SOLD BY US ARE ALL GENUINE AND GUARANTEED.
WE HAVE NO OLD FURS, NOR DO WE
KEEP DYED ONES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.
In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery. Stark Mills, Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard; Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price; also, a magnificent line of Waldron long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75; also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls; also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.
N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 70 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

300 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now open their
WINTER STOCK OF REAL
RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE.
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
SQUIRREL.
And other Furs, which they are offering at unprecedentedly low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
Also, Great Bargains in
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BLANKETS,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, &c. &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT SALE OF CHEAP HOSIERY,
(During the present week,)
To which will be added,
600 DOZ. LADIES' PLUSH-LINED GLOVES.
At 25 cents per pair,
And
500 DOZ. OF MEN'S DITTO.
At the same price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

100 RICH BLACK SILK
ROBES A QUILLE,
At $12 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

100 RICH BLACK SILK
FLOUNCED ROBES,
(full patterns,)
At $12 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open 5 more cases,
(the last of the importation,)
RICH, HIGH COLORED,
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
At 3 Shillings per yard,
On Monday, Oct. 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway Chambers, and Reade sts.

THE REMAINDER OF THE RICH SILKS
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,
Will be sold this week at
90 CENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 26,
ENGLISH PRINTED MERINOS,
at 20 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A TABLE WILL BE SET APART
On Monday, Oct. 26,
FOR SOME EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS IN COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only,
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS,
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes a Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 10-4 BROCHE SHAWLS,
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS,
CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS consisting of every article in the Fur line from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 25 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

LACE KID GLOVES!
GLOVES! the best French Kid 4s. per pair, worth 6s., at W. JACKSON'S Mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
$1,000,000 of desirable
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
at Retail, much
BELOW COST FOR CASH!
Payment received in bills of Eastern and
SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!
In order to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to close the whole of our immense stock
AT BOTH STORES,
at the following great reductions:
THE SIX LARGE DEPARTMENTS
On the first floor of
STORE Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously numbered from 1 to 6, on colored labels, with the reduction plainly marked on them.
DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)
Containing Super-French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)
Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)
De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)
Fall Hosiery, Gloves and Rich Hat Ribbons.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods generally.
REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)
Containing American, English and French Prints, in every variety of pattern and quality.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
The entire stock in our Shawl, Cloak, Silk, Cloth and Silk Velvet rooms, occupying the second floor and addition: also, our stock of Family Linens.
RICH CARPETS and CURTAIN MATERIALS,
have been submitted to an equally
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!
Strangers in the City, and all who are
IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS,
will find this the
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before offered.
SALES AT THE REDUCTION
will commence MONDAY, Oct. 24, and continue one month.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE
Of White and Decorated French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas-Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, in order to
"RAISE THE WIND,"
or, in other words, to get cash for our goods, which are valueless if left upon our shelves. We are now arranging and marking down our entire stock,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
preparatory to a
CLOSING OUT SALE,
commencing on
NEXT MONDAY, Oct. 26,
at which time we shall offer the New-York public the greatest bargains on record.
AN INSIGHT
into what may be expected can be had by reading the following
LIST OF PRICES:

White China Dinner Plates, 1st quality, the dozen.	$1 80
White China Soup Plates, 1st quality, the dozen.	1 80
White China Breakfast Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 60
White China Tea Plates, 1st quality, the dozen	1 20
White China Soup Tureens, 1st quality, each	2 50
White China Tea Cups, 1st quality, the dozen	1 50
White China Dinner Sets, worth $40	29 75
Decorated China Dinner Sets, worth $95	75 00
Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
Iron stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
Iron-stone China Tea sets, 44 pieces	2 75
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 50
Cut glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 25
Cut glass Wines, the dozen	1 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Rich Cut-Glass Gublets, worth the dozen $8, reduced to	5 90
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $9, reduced to	6 40
Rich Cut-Glass Goblets, worth the dozen $12, reduced to	9 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $120, reduced to	90 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $100, reduced to	75 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $75, reduced to	55 00
Six-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $55, reduced to	38 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers, worth $35, reduced to	22 00
Bedroom Folding-Brackets, two joints	75
One light Hall-Brackets	75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Castors six Cut Bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Dessert Knives, Sheffield make, the dozen	4 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have concluded to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK of NECK-TIES AT RETAIL for thirty days for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the Importation and Manufactore of Neck-Ties and Stocks, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces OVER TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that no one will ask an abatement, as the following will show:
Black Gros de Rhin Ties, once around, 25 cts.
Usual price at Retail, 75 cts.
Black Gros du Rhin Ties, twice around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 25.
Black Moire Antique Ties, once around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 00.
Black Moire Antique Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Fancy Moire Antique Ties, ten different styles, at 50c each.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Black Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Super Fancy Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 75.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety from 35 to 75 cts. each.
SALE COMMENCES this day MONDAY, Oct. 26.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
Nos. 294 and 298 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

SILKS, MERINOS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to buyers of DRESS GOODS, having purchased largely for cash at extremely low prices.
SILKS, BAYADERE AND PLAIDS
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCED AND A QUILLE.
MERINOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
ALL-WOOL DE LAINES—an immense stock.
Also, SHAWLS of all kinds.
No. 375 (old No. 60) Canal and No. 47 Howard-st.

$150,000 WORTH OF MOURNING GOODS.
AT A SACRIFICE
Varying from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
N. B.—Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4s. per pair.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods.
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BONNETS AND CLOAKS FOR MOURNING.
LADIES! NOW IS THE TIME
To secure great bargains.
N. B.—The stock is all new.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY,
50 per cent. below cost of importation.
5 cases double-width SHEPHERD PLAIDS 25 cents.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS,
Selling at great loss.
CLOAKS
Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.
RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.
SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.
TO LINE at immense reduction.
WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.
WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.
MERINOS, extremely low
THE ENTIRE STOCK
At enormous sacrifice.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH
In
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER-WARE
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
corner Warren-st

THE CHEAPEST
In the City.
PLAIN BLACK SILKS
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS.
English Tapestry Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 per yard.
Superior Ingrains, 75c. per yard.
Matts, Rugs, Oil cloths, &c., &c., &c.,
Equally cheap. Terms cash on delivery.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices,
MME. F. PINCHON.
No. 66 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
25 per cent. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT
BANKRUPT SALE,
at ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st., three doors above Monroe,
7,000 pieces Colored Parramatta Cloth, 12½ cents.
200 pieces 4-4 Printed Lawns, 4 cents—worth 18 cents.
14 cases Dark Calicoes, 4 cents.
10 cases English Prints, fast colors, 6¼ cents.
5 cases Brown and Black Mohair De Bege, 6¼ cents.
300 pieces double-width Cashmeres, chintz colors, 10 cents—worth 18¾ cents.
700 pieces Manchester and Pacific De Laines, 12½ cents—worth 25.
10 cases heavy Canton Flannel, 10 cents.
300 pieces two-yards-wide Bleached Sheeting, 1s. 6d.—worth 2s. 6d.
20 bales 36-Inches-wide Unbleached Sheeting, Brand's Atlantics, Indian Head, and Stark, by the piece, 8 cents—jobbers' price, 9¼ cents.
60 dozen Kid Gloves, best quality, 2s. 6d. per pair, Spotted.
Also Flannels, Blankets, Denims, Ticks, Checks, Hosiery, Ribbons and Laces, all to be sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Ladies, call and see
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st.,
three doors above Monroe.
One price only.
N. B.—No connection with any house in this street.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
GREAT CONTINUATION SALE.
$100,000 worth of
DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES.
13s. and 14s. Plaid and Striped SILKS reduced to 10s.; 11s. and 12s. Silks reduced to 8s.; 8s. and 9s. Silks for 6s.
Full boiled Black SILK, 32 inches wide, usually sold for 9s., reduced to 6s. 6d.; 10s. quality reduced to 7s. Other qualities low in proportion.
Long BROCHE SHAWLS, warranted free from Cotton, regular price $16, reduced to $11. Square shawls of similar quality, worth $8, reduced to $5.
600 pieces every shade FRENCH MERINO. 10s. quality reduced to 85c.; 8s. quality reduced to 65c.; 6s. quality for 45c.
1¼ yards wide PARAMATTA, 1s.; 1s. 9d. DE LAINE for 1s.; 1s. 3d. DE LAINE for 10c.; GINGHAM, 6¼c.; Merrimac CALICOES, 9c.; English CALICOES, 6¼c.; 2¼ yards wide white SHEETING, 1s. 6d.; regular price, 2s. 6d.
All other goods reduced in the same proportion.
Every article warranted as represented.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine st., corner of Monroe-st.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS.
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, flannels, ticks, muslins, denims; also black silks, slightly damaged; Merino and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ON EASY TERMS, the four-story brown-stone house and lot on the south-west corner of Madison-av. and 32d-st.; house, 25x67 feet; lot, 25x95 feet. The very superior three-story brown-stone house No. 167 West 34th-st; house, 23x55 feet; lot, 23x100 feet. The very elegant three-story and attic house No. 151 West 25th st., 23 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, with extension; lot, 100 feet deep. Sold furnished, if desired. Possession immediately. The 2 elegant four-story houses Nos. 171 and 171½ West 25th-st.; 13x50 feet each; lots, 13x92 feet. The four-story brick house No. 172 West 25th-st., 24x50 feet, with rear brick shop, 25x50, 3 stories high. The superb four story brick houses Nos. 162 and 164 West 26th-st., 20x50 feet each; lot, 20x100 feet. The two four-story brick houses Nos. 166 and 168 West 26th-st; one 20 feet front, and one 38 feet front. Also, four full lots on south side of 46th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av. The above houses are in every way superior, with furnaces, and all possible improvements. THEO. MARTINE, No. 291 West 24th-st., or J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st.; brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

$100 TO $150 FOR LOTS OF LAND—About half an hour's walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn, well situated, taxes very small and no assessments to pay. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 46 West 4th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET—THE house and grounds lately occupied by C. W. Lawrence, at Forest Hill. The house is large and convenient, nearly furnished and fitted for a Winter residence; the stable large, and everything suited for a family desirous of living in the country, near the City; the depôt is on the place, within eight minutes of 31st-st. For further particulars, inquire of W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 110 Water-st., or of RICHARD LAWRENCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone front house No. 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT A RENT TO SUIT THE TIMES, A new medium sized brick house, in South Brooklyn. Those in want of a real snug, comfortable house, would do well to make early application.
WM. DOWNES & STEINER, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of 2d av. to rent to May, or for a longer period if wished, at a reduced rate for 6 months. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN HOUSE NO. 209 Bleecker-st., the second floor, basement, and bedroom in attic.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished second floor to rent, without board, in a genteel private family, residing at No. 79 East 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN, OR NEAR, THE FIFTH-av., between 14th and 30th sts., with all the modern improvements, at a price to suit the times for which cash will be paid. Apply to P. L., No. 12 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st. will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 36 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A POOR WOMAN, A NEW WILLOW basket, containing various articles of female apparel. It was left on Thursday night in some store near the foot of Cortlandt-st. Information concerning it may be sent to JOHN BOYD, Vesey-st., near Greenwich.

DOG LOST.—A SCOTCH TERRIER LOST FROM store No. 15 Burling-slip. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to PETER RICE & CO., No. 192 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—A New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY ANN JACKSON, who formerly lived at No. 201 Hudson-st. By leaving her address with GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda-park, she will hear from her sister Caroline Jackson.

KEROSENE OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRUVEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857.
More novelty and attraction—three pieces.
BOREAS, LES ABEILLES, THE CONSCRIPT.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS and SIGNORINA ROLLA.
First night of the extraordinary combined attraction of comic and serious pantomime, grand ballet and magnificent spectacle, embracing an amount of talent and resources to be found in
NO OTHER THEATRE IN THE WORLD.
Comic and serious pantomime—THE CONSCRIPT.
Grand ballet—LES ABEILLES.
First appearance of Signorina ROLLA as the Queen Bee.
The magnificent spectacle, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Fourth week of the great RONZANI TROUPE.
UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1857,
the second act of the splendid production, entitled
FAUST.
To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled
IL CAVALLO D'ORO,
OR THE
GOLDEN HORSE,
supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HERTS & MOSS.—Will sell, on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30,
o'clock, at No. 84 Warren-st., (up stairs,)
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF OVER
$75,000 WORTH
OF
NABLE READY-MADE CLOTH-
ING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
COMPRISING
Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock,
Raglan COATS;
Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in
y;
, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other
ERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS,
&c.
the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks,
&c.
Catalogues at sale.
to be cleared one day after sale.
er of B. J. HART and H. MORRISON, As-

J. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New York.
ULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS,
inst those who are desirous of making ACTUAL
Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation
his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in ad
REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURS-
VERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants'
when required, and to receive in addition to hi
ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks
Securities as may there be presented TO BE
PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will
to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN
ENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS

& H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY,
Oct. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants'
for account of whom it may concern:
Stare 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1870.
Cityy City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
City 6 per cent. Bonds.
and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cent.
Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st
7 per cent. Bonds, due 1886.
State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1892.
Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Sinking
York State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1860.
for George W. & Jenish Reed, of New-
Jersey Central Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per
Bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
City 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated,)
1881.
New-York Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds,
due 1883.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8
per cent., due 1878.
Illinois and Beloit Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per
cent. Bonds.
Madison City 7 per cent Bonds, due 1877, (hy-
pothecated.)
Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage 8
per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.)
Watertown and Madison 2d mortgage 8 per cent.
(hypothecated.)
terest, of Young & Jayne, of store No. 364 Broad-
lease 2 years to run from May, 1858.
Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each.
Clinton Insurance Co.....$100 each.
Rutgers Insurance Co.....$25 each.
People's Bank.....$25 each.
Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.
Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
Williamsburg City Bank.....$50 each.
Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
Brooklyn Insurance Co.....$17 each.
Phenix Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Excelsior Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Lenox Insurance Co.....$25 each.
Goodhue Insurance Co.....$100 each.
New-World Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Fulton Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Hope Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Irving Bank.....$50 each.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, (hy-
pothecated.)....$100 each.
Commercial Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
Continental Bank.....$100 each.
Resolute Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Exchange Insurance Co.....$30 each.
Pacific Bank.....$50 each.
Mercantile Ins. Co.....$50 each.
Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each.
Mercantile Bank.....$100 each.
Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
Park Insurance Co.....$100 each.
Atlantic Bank.....$100 each.
Gebhard Insurance Co.....$100 each.
Bowery Bank.....$25 each.
American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
Mechanics' and Trader's Ins. Co.....$25 each.
Corn Exchange Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Harmony Ins. Co., (hypothecated).....$50 each.
Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
New-Jersey Railroad and Transporta-
tion Co.....$50 each.
Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.....$50 each.
Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....$40 each.
Central Railroad of New-Jersey.....$100 each.
East River Insurance Co.....$15 each.
North River Bank.....$50 each.
Peter Cooper Ins. Co.....$20 each.
Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
Nassau Bank.....$50 each.
Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
Continental Insurance Co.....$100 each.
Marine Bank.....$50 each.
Bank of North America.....$100 each.
sale TO-MORROW, also WEDNESDAY.
regular sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
sales of Stocks and Bonds every MON
THURSDAY. Special sales all other days
Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and a
Board, on commission. Interest allowed on
deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EZRA LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MER-
CHANTS' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:
Milwaukee and Horicon 8 per cent. Convertible
Fund Bonds.
Michigan Southern First Mortgage 7 per cent,
1860.
Michigan Central 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1869.
Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
Harmony Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
account of whom it may concern, by order of Messrs.
& Kowalski:
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Stock, $100

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
of elegant household furniture, velvet carpets,
Gilbert's piano, with sofas, ottomans, &c.
fine oil-paintings, works of art, &c. DANIEL
GH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will
auction on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) Oct. 27,
o'clock A. M., all the rich and costly goods of
description, contained in the first-class private
No. 230 West 23d-st., north of 6th-av., consisting
kitchen utensils, groceries, stores, provisions,
Sale positive, and no postponement on any ac-
In the basement, one suite of carved black wal-
ension table, buffet and chairs, sofas, lounges,
together with all the rich China dinner and tea
ttery, silver-ware, cut glass-ware, &c. In the
velvet carpets and rugs, three solid rosewood
silk covering, centre and sofa tables, corner and
gerce, embroidered lace and linen drapery, large
nsive bronzes, Dresden China vases and orna-
bronze clocks, secretary and library bookcases,
paintings, easy and reception chairs, rosewood
2-octave, gas chandeliers, music cabinet, hall
English oil-cloths, fine carved rosewood and ma-
French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, couches,
sofas, fauteuils, fine curled hair mattresses,
beds and bedding, &c., the whole forming a
and desirable assortment of goods in fine order.
gues on morning of sale at the house only.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nas-
sau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY,
Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the Sales-
No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable private li-
of over 600 volumes, most of which are richly bound
beautifully illustrated; among them may be found
Scott's and Bartlett's United States History, Macau-
's History of England Dickens' and Josephus' complete
works, Lossing's Field-book of the Revolution, Sparks'
Bradley's Life of Washington, Scott's Commentaries,
poetical works of Goldsmith, Collins, Wharton, Scott
and Milton, Kane's Arctic Explorations, first and last,
richly bound and illustrated; Frank Forrester's Works,
Irving's and Simms' Works, Abbott's Napoleon, Mitch-
's Universal Atlas, splendid edition, &c., &c., together
with a large number of miscellaneous novels. Sale with-
out reserve. Books now on exhibition.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-
STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.
MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY,
Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very
desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house,
No. 2 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which
have 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted,
in the most perfect repair, 14.4x32 feet; lot 80 feet
ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a
desirable residence, the above offers every induce-
ment. Can be seen from 2½ to 3½ o'clock. Further par-
ticulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BARGAINS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE
TO-MORROW, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-
rooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping,
and to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of beds,
mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, eta-
gères, carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, &c.
Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled cham-
ber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors,
fancy goods, &c.
The above lot is one seldom found in an auction-room,
and offers great inducements to dealers and others re-
quiring goods at a very low figure.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 27, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK
P. M., at No. 266 Atlantic, between Boerum and
Smith sts., Brooklyn, household furniture: Brussels and
grain carpets, oil-cloths, suite of paint'd furniture, ma-
hogany chairs, rockers, sofas, tables, French plate pier
glasses, curtains, cook stove, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SALES STOCK, BONDS, &c.—
Parties wishing to make special sales of securities can
have them made at the large salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.
without any expense for offering, except the usual com-
mission when sold.
Regular sales at the Merchants' Exchange on TUES-
DAYS and FRIDAYS, at 1 o'clock.
EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
Commonwealth Bank Building.

AUCTION SALES.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10
o'clock, G. L. SMITH will sell all the splendid furniture
in house No. 122 West 15th-st., without reserve, to close
assignment made by H. Debonvill, consisting of 3 elegant
parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and
fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureau, chairs, &c.,
and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture,
glass ware and crockery, &c.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H.
SLEEPS & Co. will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct.
26, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
a very superior full-blooded bay colt, 15 hands high, and
6 years of age the coming Spring; a perfect animal in
every respect, being without fault and of great speed, all
of which the owner will give a written guarantee with the
bill of sale.
This horse, for his age, is unsurpassed, and can be seen
one hour before the sale in front of our store, and will
be delivered to the highest bidder immediately. No
reservation, as the owner leaves the City. Terms cash—
bankable money.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EX-
CHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9
Nassau-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFI-
CIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Ar-
ticle 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of
the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the
Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance
with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby
give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the
Canal Department until the 10th day of November next,
at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUN-
DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable
certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the peo-
ple of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sink-
ing Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitu-
tion, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per an-
num, payable quarterly, on the first days of January,
April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal
reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be
understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty
to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their
opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.
The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said
loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up,
and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed
in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal De-
partment, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on
the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the
16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the
credit of the "Treasurer of the state on account of the
Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or
in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. In-
terest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of No-
vember next, and the holders of the stock residing in the
First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing
out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks
held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in
the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the
New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated,
Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
COMPANY.—OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1857.—CIRCULAR.—Sub-
scriptions will be received at the office of the New York
and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York,
for the purchase of $6,500,000 of the Bonds of the Com-
pany, redeemable on the 1st of October, 1895, bearing 7
per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first
days of April and October.
They will be issued at par, payable as follows:
One-half in any of the Unsecured Bonds of the Com-
pany, redeemable in 1862, 1871, 1875.
One-half in cash, payable in monthly installments of
10 per cent.
All indebtedness against the Company, matured or un-
matured, including all coupons, whether on secured or
unsecured bonds, due previous to 1st of October, 1858,
will be received in lieu of the cash installments.
All parties who wish any variations of the time of the
cash payments may state their own terms, which can
probably be accepted by the Company if the subscription
reaches a certain amount.
All parties holding the indebtedness of the Company,
matured or not matured, may at once exchange it for the
new mortgage bonds at par.
Subscriptions will also be received for Loans to the
Company, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the
above bonds. Receipts, bearing 7 per cent. interest, will
be given for these loans, and they will be secured by the
deposit, in the hands of the United States Trust Com-
pany, of double the amount of the above mortgage bonds.
The above are the modifications of the original terms pro-
posed by the circular of 17th August, 1857.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCIN-
NATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WENSLOW,
LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their va-
rious transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, Presi-
dent of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed
agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st
of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUS-
pended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from
maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their
paper will please prescot the same for renewal at No. 61
Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE
and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS &
GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Ex-
change Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW
JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the
19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the an-
nual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$50.000.—FIRST BONDS AND MORT-
GAGES, secured on improved real estate
in this City and Brooklyn, for sale at a discount. Apply
to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second story.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL
st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling pur-
poses, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY
BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned
has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices
of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed
receiver of the property and effects of the Island City
Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required,
within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to
exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank
before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York.
And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby re-
quired to render to the undersigned, at said office, within
said time, an account of all debts and sums of money ow-
ing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay
the same; and all persons having in their possession any
property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required
to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time,
and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract
of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same
in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office,
within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER
BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been ap-
pointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York,
Receiver of the property and effects of the East River
Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and
persons having claims or demands against the said Bank
are required to exhibit and establish such claims or de-
mands before me, at the former banking-house of said
bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City
of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof.
And all persons having possession of any property be-
longing to said bank, and all persons indebted to said
bank, are required to account and answer to me at said
banking-house within the aforementioned time for the
value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness.
And all persons having open and subsisting engagements
or contracts of the said bank are required to present the
same in writing and in detail to me, within the afore-
mentioned time at said banking-house. Dated Oct. 23,
1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 129 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.
on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further
dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the
reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders
on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The trans-
fer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By
order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION
for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the
next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house
on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will
be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2
P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 8 P.
M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM
the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This
coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas,
steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the
single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE.
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of
the Company, No. 24 William-st.

COAL FOR FAMILY USE.—PEACH OR-
chard of the purest quality, at the lowest market price,
from yard—50 cents per ton less from the boats; also, Le-
high, (the genuine article,) and Broad Mountain, together
with Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English and
American Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and
Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON
and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further
notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st.
as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Interme-
diate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Cham-
bers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate sta-
tions.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown
and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and in-
termediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira,
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara
Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Bingham-
ton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo,
Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great
Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-
York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk
with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGE-
MENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—
Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting
at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at
Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at
Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Alba-
ny, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June
3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at
all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6 15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all sta-
tions. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware,
Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with
the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places
from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and
3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P.
M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on
the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from
foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western
Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley
Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA-
DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via
JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-
York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 and 6 P. M. $3 and $2 12½,
$2 26; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets
sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore,
Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked
to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless deliv-
ered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of
leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT.
19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as fol-
lows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail
and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾
A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Paugh-
keepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The
Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the
way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal,
Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave
Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Al-
bany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 4 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON
Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45,
8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flush-
ing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging
passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in
50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFAC-
TURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and
4th-av. (Formerly BOSIUS & STODART and DUNOTS, Bal-
con & Chambers.) The oldest establishment, and a re-
liable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN
have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano
and stool, new four months ago, cost them $550, and
willing to sell it for great sacrifice for cash; it is a truly
superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or
blemish, and equal to new. City-made, rich, brilliant tone,
having carved legs, finished back like the front fully
warranted. Price $265 for piano and stool. A bargain,
and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st.,
near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton
Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-
York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with
Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium
over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Phi-
adelphia and Baltimore. Among the Judges were
GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-
FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRAD-
BURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite atten-
tion to their Pianofortes, constructed with the patent
arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most sub-
stantial improvement ever introduced into this instru-
ment.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTUR-
ERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-
FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broad-
way,) New-York. We would invite the attention of ama-
teurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock
of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of
workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this
country.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCE-
ments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are
now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to re-
duce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you
want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WARE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-
FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and
421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time
these well-known and truly good instruments can be
bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent al-
lowed if purchased.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale at Instalments,
at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., cor-
ner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Sev-
eral Pianos hnt little used and warranted in perfect or-
der, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO
Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-
room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full as-
sortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our
own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES
—Including the various styles manufactured by this
celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-
hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508
Broadway. H. WARREN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS,
bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lacka-
wanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders
of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call with-
out delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan
for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for pro-
tecting the interests of all parties concerned.
C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed
at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st
inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from
12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties
interested may require. By order of the Committee.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A
package containing certain land patents, issued in the
name of John Gibney, of the City of New-York, and lo-
cated in the Counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, Mc-
nard, Mason and Cass, in the State of Illinois, has been
mislaid or stolen. All parties are cautioned against re-
ceiving or negotiating the same. A suitable reward will
be given for their return to the undersigned and no ques-
tions asked.
JOHN GIBNEY,
No. 175 West-st., New-York.
New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE IN-
surance and Trust Company having, by deed duly ex-
ecuted on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred
and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, per-
sonal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its credit-
ors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to
file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to
debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
negotiating the following Bonds of the City of
Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33,
44 and 102. Payment of interest upon the same has been
stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO
TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary
Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¾ War-
ren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.
Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED
STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising
this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for
Government service, every care has been taken in their
construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength
and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are
unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first
cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra
size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30
and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each
ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships
of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wiekman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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sage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE
United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Com-
mander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton
to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov.
14, at 12

THE BALTIC.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ly dealt with. These vigorous measures ...probably deter others from similar attempts.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.
RAVEN.
9:45 A. M., Monday.

COMMENTS ON THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Oct. 13.

Another mail has come, and then another mail upon it, with news from every quarter of the disturbed provinces, and with a most gratifying announcement, very late indeed, from the garrison of Lucknow, though without informing us of any substantial change in the position and prospects of the war. We at home are indeed better pleased to hear that that garrison was safe on the 2d ult., less than six weeks ago, that it had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns, and bringing in a large supply of provisions, and that there was good hope of their relief in the middle of the month, than we should have been to hear of another glorious, but unprofitable victory, in the open field. Elsewhere, though the end is not yet, everything is tending to it. Indeed, no historian, no dramatist, no poet ever so suspended the interest, so spun out the preparations, and kept the antagonists so long on the start, as is done by the natural course of events in this war. Time is now in our favor; we everywhere hold out, preserve, gain courage and confidence, are reinforced from the mountains or the ocean, and grow continually more and more terrible in the eyes of the foe. To the arrivals from the Punjab, from Nepaul, from Madras, China and Cape, we may now add whole regiments from the Cape, and the head of the great column from Mauritius is earnest of what we may now hope for every week. Yet the work is still all to come. On all sides it is the note of preparation, the catalogue of the forces, the gathering of the hosts—nothing completely critical and decisive. The siege train was sent to arrive at Delhi, and the assault was then to be made. This was indeed no illusion. On the contrary, the mutineers, having guns out from Delhi to intercept the dreaded messengers of their doom, suffered a great loss of men, guns and baggage. Everywhere it is the same. We are face to face with one another at a hundred points, collecting strength and maturing our plans. Whichever side tempts a collision, the triumph is unfairly ours, as if to assure the mutineers that they must wait their trial and their doom. Our people have gone out from Agra in force, and routed a body of the insurgents. Major Eyre has again defeated the murderers from Dinapore. Fresh, but not unexpected mutinies in the Punjab, have been speedily extinguished. Thus the intelligence is throughout far more satisfactory and hopeful than we could have ventured to expect, and it is impossible not to feel that we have now broken the back of this terrible affair. Nevertheless, there is peculiarity in the news before us—that it leaves the two sides much where it found them—that is, nearly in the same position and in the same force, with no fortress captured, no territory won, no army destroyed. Though the rebels were everywhere beaten, there they still were; and at the very time that Outram was advancing from Allahabad to Cawnpore it was said that the former place, as well as Benares, was threatened by the insurgents of Oude.

The real change is that, while recovering ourselves, uniting, and slowly augmenting the small bands that have hitherto waged unequal war with the hosts around them, those hosts are themselves melting away. They are not like the smoke of the genie that took form and substance and became a giant; they only rise to evaporate. They may be said to be without form and void. A common cause they cannot have, as the Hindoos can only coöperate with the Mussulmans, and the Mussulmans with the Hindoos, with the secret intention of getting rid of the other at the first convenient opportunity. There has been no manifesto, except a story of greased cartridges, which none believed, and the proclamation of a King whom none respected. There has been no general except Nena Sahib, for the names mentioned at Delhi are those of humble men, and change from day to day. There has been no plan of operation, except that they who don't know what else to do flock to Delhi, where they are not always comfortable or welcome—where, indeed, they don't always stay. It is true that we hear of the mutineers everywhere; we may encounter them everywhere; but everywhere they are scattered and dissipated, to turn up somewhere else. At this moment it would not be safe to say that the insurgents of Oude are not on their way to Delhi, or that the garrison of Delhi is not on its way to Oude. The insurgents of Oude also threaten Allahabad and Benares. The mutineers of Dinapore diffused an extensive panic down the river, but have been beaten twice higher up. Thus the foe we have to deal with—nameless, causeless, pointless, and aimless—is desultory as a vapor, shallow as an inundation. Never was anything of such formidable dimensions so destitute of consistency. A great people or a great cause will in time find a great General, and so win the day. But, even if the Sepoys should have the luck to find a great soldier, they have not in themselves what he could take hold of. He might as well attempt to grasp a mist, or to command a shoal of herrings. Their faint traditional loyalty to some names and sites would afford but slight groundwork for discipline or government. The weak, listless, vaporing throng would resent efficient command as a worse bondage than the old one. So little solidity or principle is observed in the mutineers, and so little power of turning their opportunities to account, that it has been thought not improbable they will all disperse on the arrival of our reinforcements, and offer their submission. They may not take either of these courses, for they may not be able to do the one or have encouragement to do the other; but it is confidently expected that they will make no stand.

Does not this prove the worthlessness of their cause, and the justice of ours? If they have a righteous quarrel, what is it? If they have any principle of unity, why does it not appear? If they have great names, stifled heroism, crushed nobility, or any other good thing that we have not acknowledged, now is the time for it to be seen. Yet, there is nothing of the sort. The only displays of anything like enthusiasm have been of the most atrocious character—at Delhi, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and several other places where massacres have been perpetrated. Here the fire has broken out, and there is at least earnestness. Here they must have a real quarrel with us. Then, what is it? At these places the grievance is an assumption of the sovereign rights of certain native Princes. This, in the abstract, is a fair quarrel enough, though, in fact, we have only used the common right of war, or taken the forfeit of broken treaties, or interfered for the common good, in support of order against anarchy and outrage, add no sooner than was necessary. But it is enough that we are not at war anywhere with the people. We are not at war with the country round Delhi, or even with the general inhabitants of Delhi. We are not at war with any country, even with Oude. The garrison of Lucknow no sooner broke through the circle of their besiegers than they found the resources of the country at their disposal. We are only at war with a definite number of regiments of idle and pampered soldiers, with certain pretenders and their armed bands, who have profited by the disturbance, or been drawn into it, and with a few, very few, mere fanatics and enthusiasts animated by a religious zeal. Thus, on the whole, there is an utter want of that common cause, that sense of justice, that nationality, or that religion, which in other instances has bonded myriads into a successful or desperate resistance to the invader or the oppressor. We have against us a disunited crowd, which has renounced its flag in sheer restlessness and wantonness. Like a silly truant, it has taken a holiday, and knows not what to do with it. It is now at large, and only experiences the miseries of liberty without principle. It encounters us every now and then, but without heart, and therefore without success. It flies because it cannot stand before us; it reassembles round its flags because it has nowhere else to go to, and is waylaid and robbed by the very villagers; it returns to the war because it has nothing else to do. That, indeed, will be its course, and the natural death of the mutiny. Every Sepoy fights with a halter round his neck; he knows it; yet he cannot but fight and be beaten.

Victory of Prioress at the Newmarket Second October Races.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

The Cesarewitsch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 15 ft., with 200 added by the Jockey Club. Certain penalties. The second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. Cesarewitsch Course (2 miles, 2 furlongs, 28 yards). 71 subs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign. 4 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs. (Tankesley) ..... †
Capt. Smith's El Hakim, by The Cure, 3 yrs., 6 st. 9 lbs. (Little) ..... †
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, by Alarm, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs. (Grimshaw) ..... †
Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs., 6 st., 12 lbs. (Plumb) 3

The following also ran:

Mr. J. B. Starkie's Fisherman, 4 yrs., 9 st. 3 lbs., (Wells.)
Mr. A. Nichol's Warlock, 4 yrs., 8 st. 11 lbs., (including 6 lbs. extra,) (Flatman.)
Mr. Mundy's Poodle, aged, 8 st. 8 lbs., (A. Day.)
Mr. Jackson's Saunterer, 3 yrs., 8 st. 5 lbs., (including 3 lbs. extra,) (J. Osborne.)
Lord Ribblesdale's St. Giles, 3 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs., (Fordham.)
Madame La Tache de Fay's Ronzi, 5 yrs., 7 st., 11 lbs., (W. Abdale.)
Mr. R. Sutton's Black Tommy, 3 yrs., 7 st. 11 lbs., (Kendall.)
Mr. T. Hawkin's Gunboat, 3 yrs., 7 st. 5 lbs., (Prior.)
Sir R. Bnkeley's Tasmania, 3 yrs., 7 st., 5 lbs., (Charlton.)
Mr. J. Day's Zigzag, aged, 6 st., 12 lbs., (Bray.)
Mr. T. Hughes's Emulator. 4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lbs., (D. Hughes.)
Sir J. B. Mill's Cerva, 4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lbs', (Grimmer.)
Mr. T. Parr's Odd Trick, 3 yrs, 6 st. 9 lbs., (Ducker.)
Mr. Ellis' The Poacher, aged, 6 st. 9 lbs., (J. Rogers.)
Capt. Christie's Lawn, 4 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Pritchard.)
Mr. Drinkald's M. Dobler, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Covey.)
Mr. Daley's Renown, 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lbs., (Brown.)
Duke of Bedford's Eloquence, 4 yrs., 6 st. 2 lbs., (Carter.)
Mr. T. Cliff's Sluggard, 5 yrs., 6 st. 2 lbs., (Walters.)
Mr. W. Day's December, 5 yrs., 6 st. 1 lb., (F. Adams.)
Mr. Gulliver's Illuminator, 4 yrs., 5 st. 12 lbs., (Wood.)
Captain Lane's Barfleur, 4 yrs., 5 st., 12 lbs., (Challoner.)
Mr. W. Saunder's Lima, 3 yrs., 5 st. 12 lbs., carried 3 st. 13 lbs., (L. Snowden.)
Mr. S. William's The Dusty Miller, 3 yrs., 5 st. 9 lbs., (Faulkner.)
Lord W. Powlett's Martinet, 3 yrs., 5 st. 9 lbs., (Custance.)
Mr. Payne's celt hy Alarm — Plush, 3 yrs., 5 st. 7 lbs., (Rayner.)
Mr. Greville's Rosati, 4 yrs., 5 st. 4 lbs., (A. Edwards.)
Mr. Alexander's Humbug, 3 yrs., 5 st. 3 lbs., (Boggis.)
Captain White's Moose, 3 yrs., 5 st. 1 lb., (Perry.)
Mr. King's Wild Honey, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs., (Daley.)

Betting at starting: 4 to 1 against M. Dobler, 8 to 1 against El Hakim, 12 to 1 against Warlock, 100 to 8 against Lima, 100 to 7 against Rosati, 15 to 1 against Plush colt, 20 to 1 against Martinet, 20 to 1 against Tasmania, 25 to 1 against Emulator, 30 to 1 against Queen Bess, 33 to 1 each against Fright, Zigzag and Fisherman, 40 to 1 against Poodle, 50 to 1 each against Berfleur, December and Dusty Miller, 60 to 1 each against Eloquence and St. Giles, 100 to 1 each against Prioress and Sluggard.

The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his colors to the front, with Queen Bess, Cerva, M. Dobler, and the Plush Colt following nearly in the order named, Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zigzag, Warlock, Princess and Poodle lying in the middle of the ruck. These positions were unchanged until reaching the ditch, when Cerva rushed to the front, Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick third, Emulator, El Hakim, Friaress, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and the Plush Colt forming the next lot. At the Bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock, Plush Colt, and Paodla dropped back, and Cerva resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they descended the hill Odd Trick, Emulator and Zigzag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the cords Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioress running by herself on the far side third, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock and Emulator showing in front of the ruck. One of the most exciting Cesarewitch finishes ever seen then ensued. Prioress half way up the cords seemed to be about coming in alone, but the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set to, and the judge unable to separate the first three pronounced a dead heat with Prioress, Queen Bess, and El Hakim; Fright was next about a length and-a-half behind them Zigzag was fifth, about a length in advance of Warlock, who was sixth, and Martinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot that straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy and the Poacher.

DECIDING HEAT.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, (bred in America.) 4 yrs. 6 st. 9 lbs. (Fordham)..... 1
Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 yrs. 6 st. 9 lbs. (Bray) 2
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lbs. (Grimshaw)..... 3

Betting—5 to 4 against El Hakim, 2 to 1 against Prioress, 3 to 1 against Queen Bess.

The "heat" was run after the last race in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about 50 yards Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "the American's beaten!" But Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and quitting her opponents half-way up the cords won cleverly by a length-and-a-half; El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors, and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England. An objection was made by the rider of Queen Bess against the rider of El Hakim, on the ground of a cross.

Wreck of American Vessels, with Loss of Life, on the British Coast.

LOSS OF THE BOSTON BARK WARDEN AND SEVEN LIVES.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Bideford, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

On Thursday night last, when the storm commenced, and the glass indicated danger, and the wind on shore, every preparation was made by the branch of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for the life-boat service, (in case of need,) and a good watch and look-out was kept. It was so thick that no one could see any distance; and previous to daylight the American bark *Warden*, of Boston, 406 tons, with 450 of railway iron, from Newport for Havanah, got embayed outside Baggy Point, and was totally lost on the Staunton or Braunton Sands, about two miles off the land. The Captain and three men were washed on shore on portions of the wreck, but seven of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

The wreck (literally firewood) was strewed on the the coast for many miles around.

I was early on the spot, and have provided food and ample clothing and comforts for the poor fellows saved, who are much exhausted, and wait the American consul's order for their disposal.

I find that the vessel struck, and the crew instantly took to the mizzen-mast, but that the violence of the sea shook the masts out of her, and broke her up instanter, so that if it had been daylight there was no chance of reseuing any of the poor fellows.

Our life-boat's men were ready and willing for any emergency at the time if required.

LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON AND THREE LIVES.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. Taylor, manager of the New Steam Tug Company, was posted at the underwriters' rooms at Liverpool,

Valentia, Friday, Oct. 8, 1857.

Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you that the *Lexington* is no more. We left this harbor at 11½ A. M., wind N., fresh breeze, and rising glass. All went on well until after we got round Bray Head, when it came on to blow a gale from the N. W., with very heavy sea, and engine working at slow speed, for the west passage for Valentine Harbor, engines working dead slow, the rope parted at the ship's hawse-pipe. It was then impossible to get fast to her again; by the time we could get the hawser in the ship would be on the rocks and all hands perished. I ran to leeward, and got thirteen hands on board. I got the life-boat out. Mr. Brewster (mate) and the boy, Godfrey volunteered. They were in the boat for some time, but, not able to get at the ship, I got them on board, made another run at the weather-side of the ship; and, amidst a terrific sea running, we succeeded in getting one man. Lines were thrown on board, but the other poor fellows seemed to be bewildered, and were unable to make the ropes fast to themselves and jump overboard. We were then so close to the rocks that the hands saved begged for me to back out. The life-boat I lost, and very thankful to get clear so well. We got, besides, some damage to our port-quarter in getting the men saved from the ship. I am afraid three men are drowned, but there may be some hopes; the ship went in at the back of Saswell Rock, and disappeared from us. The gale still increasing, I put back to Valentia. I should have telegraphed you last evening, but, going on shore, something had happened to the wires. The ship went on about 3½ o'clock P. M. on Puffin Island, (St. Finan Bay.) It is blowing a gale from the Northwest. I shall have to get some fuel as soon as the weather will permit, and will lose no time in getting home.

Your obedient servant, JOHN HARVEY,
Master of the steam-tug *Resolute*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Cotton—The market opened buoyant, and a speculative demand sprung up under the advices by the *Persia*, but upon the advance of the rates of discount by the Bank of England, the market became dull, and closed quietly at the rates advised by *Europa*. The sales of the three days amounted to about 19,000 bales,—including some 7,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters.

At Manchester business was almost suspended, and prices were nominal. Where sales were made previous rates were obtained.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Richardson Brothers and others report a generally dull market. Flour slow of sale at a decline of 6d. ₱ bbl., except on choice lots, which were scarce and firm. Western Canal 30s.@30s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. Wheat in moderate demand at 1d.@2d. decline on red and 2d.@3d. on white. Red quoted at 7s. 6d.@8s.; white, 8s. 9d.@9s., and 9s. 3d. for choice. Indian Corn in fair request at 36s: 6d.@37s. ₱-quarter for mixed; 37s. 6d. for yellow and 41s.@42s. for white.

Provisions—Beef quiet and unchanged, but tending downward. Pork dull. Bacon in limited demand at steady prices. Lard very dull. No sales of importance. Tallow dull and quotations nominal. Messrs. Bioland, Athya & Co., report a considerable improvement in Lard—small sales at 71s.

Produce—Ashes dull at 42s. for Pots, and 41s. for Pearls. Spirits of Turpentine—small sales at 38s. 6d.@39s. Resin in fair demand at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for Common. Nothing doing in Oils. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Bark—Philadelphia nominal at 11s. 6d.; sales of Baltimore at 9s. 6d.@10s. Wool irregular and rather lower.

London Produce Market.

Breadstuffs dull, and Wheat 2s. cheaper. Sugar very dull and 2s.@3s. lower. At the auction sales nearly all was withdrawn. Coffee firm. Tea inactive. Rice dull. Saltpetre 2s. lower. Indigo—The quarterly sales were in progress, and a fair spirit prevailed; prices were 1s.@2s. in advance of the July rates, but not quite so high as those prevailing before the sale. Tallow easier—selling at 57s.@57s. 3d. for Y. C. Linseed Oil nominal. Scotch Pig Iron 62s.@62s. 6d.

London Money Market.

On Saturday (the day the *Europa* sailed) an excessive demand prevailed for money, caused by the unfavorable nature of the American advices by the *Persia*, and the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rates. On Monday morning the Bank Directors held a meeting, and before eleven o'clock announced a further rise of *one* per cent. in their minimum rate of discount—that is, they advanced the rate from 6 to 7 ₱ cent., both for the discount of mercantile bills and loans on stock. Consols rapidly fell under this movement to 87⅛—a decline during the day of no less than 1⅛ ₱ cent. On Tuesday, Consols went as low as 86⅞, but subsequently rallied and closed firmly at 87⅛@87¼ for money and account. Railway and other securities participated in the downward movement, but not to the same extent as Consols. The Bank of Ireland followed the example of the Bank of England and advanced its rates to 7 ₱ cent. At Hamburg the rates of discount had advanced to 7½ ₱ cent., and similar movements were in progress in other Continental cities.

The extent of the applications to the Bank for accommodation continued extraordinary on Tuesday under the anticipation of a further advance in rates, but on the whole, says the *Times*, the day may be considered to have passed satisfactorily. The gold withdrawals from the Bank were light, as specie remittances could not be made to the United States at any material profit.

The failure of Ross, Mitchell & Co., engaged in the Canadian trade, and having a house in Toronto, was announced in London on Tuesday. Liabilities estimated at £250,000, while their assets were recently valued at about £350,000. It was thought that the suspension would be but temporary.

Four or five failures were announced from Glasgow, including J. Monteith & Co., large shippers of Glasgow goods to America; Macdonald & Co. and Wallace & Co. Two failures in London, in connection with these Scotch houses, were also reported. Estimates of the aggregate liabilities of the Glasgow firms run as high as £1,500,000, but the *Times* considers this an exaggeration.

The Bank of Pennsylvania had advised their London correspondents that remittances would be made with undisturbed regularity. The city article of the Londbn *Times* of Oct. 12, says: "As respects the commercial losses to be sustained on this side, very heavy amounts are believed to have fallen on Lyons and Havre. Hers, it is feared Manchester, Bradford, and Glasgow will suffer considerably."

Glasgow Pig Iron Market.

The market had been much depressed, but on the 13th a slight recovery took place and a good deal of business was done. 60s. was offered, but holders wanted 61s.

The Latest.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 14—3 P. M.

Cotton very quiet to-day, but prices firm, owing to light stock.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet, Wheat, a declining tendency. Corn steady.

Provisions without change from yesterday.

London, Wednesday—2 P. M.

Consols for Money, 87⅞@88; do. for account, 88¼.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent reports great pressure in the monetary and commercial world at that place. Very high rates of discount were being paid. Two large houses had suspended. The great house of Posrowatz, at Pesth, had failed. Many cotton and silk manufacturers were expected to follow.

The *Ariel* was reported off Southampton this morning, but it proved to be false. No news of the *City of Boltimore*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 24.

$27,000	N.Y.State 5s, '58	94	
3,000	Ohio Stats 6s, '60	92¼	
10,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	93	
10,000	do	92¾	
1,000	Michigan State 6s	81	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	64½	
5,000	do	64½	
5,000	do	64½	
5,000	do	64½	
2,000	do	65	
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	59½	
2,000	Virginia 6s	72	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68	
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	76	
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	86	
2,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs.	75	
1,000	E. R. C. Bs, '71	20	
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs	47	
2,000	do	46½	
1,000	H. R. RR., 1st M.	81	
1,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	64	
15	Metropolitan Bank	74	
10	Pacif. M. St. Co.	64½	
20	do	64¾	
40	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	88	
50	Penn. Coal Co.	52	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	53	
250	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	25	
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	55½	
50	do	s15	55½
70	do	59	

650	N. Y. & Cen. R.R.	s3	58
150	do	b10	58
10	do		57¾
100	do	s10	57¾
100	do	s10	58
100	do	c	58½
100	do	b60	60
300	do		58¾
150	do	s3	58¾
150	do		59
20	La Crosse & Mil. R.		6
20	New-Jersey R. R.		108
12	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.		82
20	Reading Railroad		26
25	Erie Railroad		10
100	do	s3	9
200	do		9¾
50	do		9¾
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		8
55	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.		15
5	Panama R. R.		64½
100	do		64
50	do	s15	64
100	Ill. Central R. R.		75½
350	do	s10	76
50	do		76
25	do		76½
50	do	s10	76½
300	do	b3	77
200	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.		8
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N.Y. State 5s, '58	93¾	
10,000	N.Y. State 6s, '71	93	
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92½	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	64	
5,000	do	s15	63¾
2,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	75	
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	88	
2,000	Hnd. R.R. R. 2d M.	65	
4,000	Goshen Br'h Bds	47	
10	Home Ins. Co.		105
50	Del. & Il. Can. Co.	s15	87
10	do		87½
5	Pacific Mail St'p Co.		66
10	do		64¾
100	Curab. Coal Co.		5½
9	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.		60
21	do		59½
50	N.Y. Cent. R. R.	s10	59½
150	do	b10	60
100	do	s3	60
100	do	s10	59½
75	do		60
50	do	s4	60
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		25½
20	Manhattan Gas Co.		110
50	La C. & Mil. R.R.		6
250	Erie Railroad		9¾
100	Hud. Riv. RR.	b60	15
100	Reading R. R.	s10	21½

Monday, Oct. 26—A. M.

The *Baltic* steamship from Liverpool, Wednesday, (afternoon.) Oct. 14, arrived at this port last evening. Her financial news is important, as bringing the responses to the New-York accounts of Sept. 30, by the *Persia*. These accounts were the first of the fall of Exchange to par at 103 ₱ cent. They arrived out on Saturday, Oct. 10. On the following Monday, the Court of Directors of the Bank of England met, and *immediately ordered an advance of the rate of discount to 7 ₱ cent.*, and the Funds fell on that and the next day as low as 86¾, recovering on Wednesday and leaving off at 2 o'clock, 88 ₱ cent. The French Bank advanced the rate to 6½ ₱ cent. At Hamburg the rate went to 7½ ₱ cent. Further India news had been received in London, with less favorable quotations of Exchange, though an improved market is advised for manufactured goods. Singular to say the *Persia's* advices caused a stiff market at Liverpool for Cotton. The succeeding advice from London that discounts had been advanced to 7 ₱ cent., created a dullness, prices leaving off the same as by the *Europa*. Breadstuffs were somewhat lower, particularly in the London market, and Sugars gave way 2s.@3s. the cwt. In American Stocks, in London, there was some speculation going on at the reduced prices, and a paragraph in the London *Times* would authorize the inference of large orders, based on the expectation that the panic is to be of short continuance. On Tuesday, Oct. 13, there were sales of Illinois Central shares at 94@94½ ₱ cent., sterling, against quotations from New-York of 84@85 federal money, and the bid for the Bonds was 78 sterling, against sales on this side at 77 federal money. Sales of New-York and Erie shares at 17@18, against an advice of 13½@13½, and of New-York Central at 55 against 61 ₱ cent. on this side. The general tenor of the money speculations of the leading journal, however, show that while heavy losses to the manufacturers of Mancheater and other districts in England, and to Lyons and Paris, were anticipated from the American troubles, the full measure of the financial embarrassment on this side had not been taken, nor the suspension of the New-York banks at all looked for.

The *Baltic* brings £72,600 sterling in Gold, equal to almost $360,000. The engagements for this steamer, and the *Persia* to sail the following Saturday, Oct. 17, were estimated in London at *two million dollars*, which, if at all near the mark, would lead to the anticipation of a million and a half by the last named steamer, due here on Wednesday. At the hour of writing we have no means of consulting the private mercantile letters by the present arrival, but the *Europa* brought intelligence that the English underwriters would be more than full on the treasure to come by the *Persia*.

Although the ninth week of the pressure just closed, witnessed a good many additional failures or extensions of payment among the heavy merchants, and the Stock Exchange showed on Friday and Saturday a lower range of prices, the market for money was somewhat easier to dealers at bank, and there was a manifestation at most of the large banks to increase the line of accommodation, where good short paper was offered for discount. This relief, though not seen or perhaps sensibly felt in the neighborhood of Wall-street, where the gloom from the embarrassment of the great houses continues, it is important to the thousand and odd mercantile firms, trading in a moderate way, or having their business snugged up, who have not thus far yielded to the pressure or begged day on their engagements. It is important also to the produce trade from the West, on the eve of the close of Lake navigation. The difficulty with some of the banks is to find the right sort of paper upon which to put out their reserve of means. The rates of discount outside of bank are still greatly unsettled, and the confidence of money lenders in what has hitherto rated prime bills, very much impaired. The few transactions making are at 18@30 per cent. The Domestic Exchanges, even with the exception of Chicago, grew rather worse, though as a large portion of the returns from Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., are made in Gold, the operation tends to keep down the value of Gold here, and to supply the remittances making to Charleston, where all the banks have not yet suspended. The brokers' quotation for Gold on Saturday was only 100½@100¾ ₱ cent. buyers, and 101@101¼ sellers. Philadelphia funds 93½@94; Baltimore, 92; Richmond, 88@90; Eos on, 99@99½ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Vanderbilt* and the *Atlantic* on Saturday were higher, the pick of bills on London selling at 105 ₱ cent. The range, however, continues wide, and sales were made at 101@103½@105 at 60 days, and 106@106½ for bills 20@30 days to run. The feeling was less troubled on Saturday in regard to the return of bills drawn in September and early in this month on Liverpool and London. There is not the slightest probability that any of the produce bills will be refused while other bills, known as banker's, were nearly all under acceptance at the last dates, and those that have since been drawn by the suspended or weak houses, cannot amount to a very large sum in the aggregate; the utmost caution having been shown by remitters in selecting the few bills they have been able in the last three or four weeks to pay for. The most of Mr. Robb's bills are under acceptance by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool. It is only such as were recently drawn on the branch firm of R. Hallet, Wilson & Co., of Liverpool, that are in peril. The agents in this city of the two or three Scotch Banks and the correspondents of the London Joint Stock Banks have drawn little or nothing which was not under acceptance at the latest date. These banks are of undoubted strength. The standard banking firms who draw on Peabody, Browns, Denniston, Fielden, and others, are under no apprehension as to their friends on the other side, nor ought the public to be, in view of their known strength, and the fact constantly made manifest to us, that the English banking and mercantile community are not so mercurial in seasons of difficulty or prosperity as our own, and far less subject to be moved in their trust and confidence in each other and in the stability of their own trade. That they will have their losses, and heavy ones, for the time being, from the state of things on this side, there is no question; but their profits have been large of late years, and their wealth is understood to be great.

The foreign trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted in the entries of foreign merchandise, including the dry goods table in our last paper, to $2,607,332, against $2,751,481 same week last year. The Exports of the week, of which an unusually large share was in miscellaneous articles, partly of forcign growth seeking a better market, amounted to $2,132,124, against $1,390,116 the corresponding week last year. There was no Export of Specie. The same week last year, $201,325. The receipts of Foreign Gold were $315,000, from England *via* Boston, and $180,000 from Havana. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $5,865,209, against $5,514,496 at the close of the previous week. The increase came from the Boston office in Coin by express. The actual disbursements have exceeded the ordinary Customs receipts by nearly $300,000. The Banks will probably show an increase of Specie in their statement this afternoon, and the new discounts of the past week having been confined to less than half the Banks, a further liquidation of the aggregate loan column is anticipated—$542,097 from the Grocers' Bank alone, which has gone into voluntary liquidation.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted to $166,893,000
Add two weeks in October.. 6,426,370
Total to date $195,319,370
Against same time, 1856 181,043,534
Increase to date $14,275,836

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous
Goods to the 30th September $54,363,000
Add two weeks in October 5,628,978
Total to date $59,991,978
Against same time, 1856 65,170,778
Decrease to date $5,178,800

The same tables make the direct export of specie to the 30th September $33,445,000
Add two weeks in October 230 000
Total to date $33,675,000
Against same time, 1856 29,045,389
Increase to date $4,051,611

Stock Market had an adverse turn on Friday, after the mail by the *Europa* was delivered equal in several instances to 5 ₱ cent. and in the case of New-York Central, which had previously gone up as high as 69½ ₱ cent. the reaction was 10@11 ₱ cent. On Saturday, toward the close of business, the tone of the market partially improved, and 1@2 ₱ cent. higher prices were paid at the Second Board. The general market left off without animation, though under a less despondent feeling than ruled the day before. The changes since Saturday week exhibit a general decline, and the prominent ones were:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.
New-York Central	65	60 @59
Erie	11½	9 @ 9½
Illinois Central	78	77 @77½
Illinois Central Bonds	60¾	64 @63¾
Reading	32½	25½@25
Toledo	28	25½@25
Galena	68	58 @59
Rock Island	68½	59 @59½
Panama	71	64 @64½
Delaware	93½	87 @87½
Missouri Sixes	66	65 @65½
Virginia Sixes	82	72 @72½

A correspondent inquires if another attempt, as he has heard intimated, is to be made at the Clearing House to enforce the settlement of balances between the banks in specie. We should say, certainly not before the general resumption by the banks to the public as well as to each other. Any attempt in the contrary direction, for the purpose, as it would be, to discredit country money, would more likely lead to the dissolution or disruption of the Clearing House itself. In reference to country currency, we have the following note from the Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank:

Metropolitan Bank, New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there exists an impression that the circulating notes of the country Banks are sealed and stored in the vaults of this Bank only as a basis for the Clearing-House settlement of balances, and this to the detriment of the country Banks and the public, who, it is urged, need the currency, I take this opportunity to say that the City Banks will pay out all they can in their daily operations and deposit with this Bank only the remainder of their receipts. I also say that we will deliver to any person or any Bank such amounts of these bills as are wanted for circulation.

H. L. JACQUES, Vice-President.

The circulating notes of the Island City Bank are provided for, in full, by the Bank Department, and will be redeemed on presentation at the Manhattan Bank.

The Canal revenues of the State amount this season, to the close of the second week in October, to $1,598,313, or less by $487,039 than to the same period last season.

The circulating notes of the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, lately in trouble, have been restored to full credit at the Suffolk and Metropolitan Banks.

The Governor of Missouri is for further strong and direct measures to secure the prompt payment of interest on the Public Debt, and favors the stoppage of the issue to the Railways under par. In addition to the present Sinking and Interest Funds, provided by the last Legislature, he suggests *that a direct tax be levied on the whole property of the State*, at a rate to render certain,

The present amount ... of which $... Railway, ... ready in ... to Jefferson City.

The Providence ... states that the immediate or cash liabilities of the Banks in Rhode Island are now reduced to $3,300,000, while their Bills Receivable and other assets amount to $18,800,000. It is intimated that the circulation of this little State has fallen into discredit, as compared with other New-England money, in Boston and New-York, by reason of the heavy burden of the renewal of mercantile paper which should have been paid in these cities and in Philadelphia.

The Illinois Central Company will resume payment on its interest coupons to-day. The amount overdue is $158,922. The notes payable of the concern, partly overdue, amount to $3,510,915, of which $413,578, secured by collateral or indorsed by the individual directors, are provided for, by preference, in the recent assignment. The reliable resources of the Company are reckoned at $1,841,371, and their condition, present and contingent, would seem to be, in brief, as follows:

Coupons, notes payable and book accounts	$3,700,551
Optional right scrip due in January	194,500
Coupons and interest on notes, in April	630,634
Together

The New-York Times.

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THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Frauds in the Canvass—Action of Governor Walker in regard to them.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Oct. 17.

Among the multiplicity of reports hourly reaching us of frauds in the late elections, the interference of Missourians, soldiers voting, and other grave charges against Governor WALKER, we have thought it but just to the Governor and the public that we should inquire into them, and give our readers the result of our own investigations. Our purpose has been to arrive at the *truth*, not to shield the Governor or any person acting in concert with him from deserved censure.

The first charge against Governor WALKER represents that he had labored to induce a Missourian by the name of HERNDON to vote at Kickapoo. When we heard the report we pronounced it false, because we felt it was in violation of his instructions from the President, and diametrically opposite to all his pledges made repeatedly to the Free State party and the public generally, and his expressions to us *personally*. While at Lecompton, the other day we chanced to meet Lieut. CARR of the United States Army, a gentleman from New-York, of unimpeachable integrity, and a personal acquaintance of ours, whom has generally accompanied his Excellency on his tour through the Territory. The Lieutenant states that he was with Gov. W. at Kickapoo, and that he was present at the interview with the Governor and Mr. HERNDON, when Mr. H. inquired of Mr. H. if he had voted. The latter replied that he had not; that he was a resident of Missouri. "Then," said the Governor, "you have no right to vote." This expression is in keeping with Gov. W.'s action and advice in regard to foreign interference in our elections, and agrees with his late address over his own signature, and to the fact that in carrying out the spirit of the address he had placed troops at the instance of the Free-State party, at five points in Kansas, contiguous to the Missouri line, to prevent frauds upon the citizens, and particularly against voting by Missourians. It will be seen, then, that the above story is wholly false, and if reported was gotten up for effect.

Let us state here, that we were informed weeks ago by Pro-Slavery men, and by persons from Leavenworth and other places along the border, that immediately after the October election a concerted movement would be made by the Pro-Slavery Party to get rid of Governor WALKER. This information we have communicated repeatedly to friends, and to the Governor himself. Of course we had no knowledge of the mode of attack, but we felt confident it would be made. We firmly believe that if Mr. HERNDON, or any other men, are making such gross misrepresentations against Governor WALKER, they are doing it for effect; that it is a part of the great plan for getting his Excellency out of the way; and that they are laboring to make cats' paws of the Free-State Party in their dirty work, and from present appearances are likely to be quite successful. The Pro-Slavery Party in the past have not hesitated to resort to fraud and falsehood, and even *perjury*, to carry out their ends. The tendency of their late gross frauds has not been to give them a better character. We would earnestly caution the public that they be not too hasty in condemning the Governor on flying rumors, and newspaper reports; nor even volunteered and extra-judicial affidavits; for good men have been *lied* down, and others may be. There is danger of striking down our best friends when we allow such instrumentalities to be employed successfully in crushing them.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

It is stated that a large number of United States troops voted under Governor WALKER'S directions at Kickapoo, and the Leavenworth *Times* devotes a column and a half to that subject. Let us state the facts as we understand them:

When Governor WALKER wrote his late address to the people of Kansas, it had been contended, first, that no person could vote at the recent elections without having paid a tax. The Pro-Slavery Grand Jury of Lecompton some two months ago, had so decided in their letter to Judge CATO; he concurred most fully in that opinion. Attorney-General WEBB coincided in an elaborate argument. Under this formidable weight of authority Governor WALKER addressed the Government at Washington stating most emphatically his opinion that the people could vote without the payment of this tax, and his determination to act on that opinion, with the view, however, to give additional force to his own views he requested those of the President and Cabinet. Now it is manifest that if the authorities had not concurred with Governor WALKER in his views, they must have recalled him, and, therefore, he put his office and position at stake on this question, for the benefit of the people of Kansas; but most fortunately the question was so strongly and clearly argued by the Governor that the President and *all* his Cabinet—as he tells us in his late address—indorsed his opinion; and if the peace of Kansas has been preserved and the PEOPLE have elected their Delegate to Congress, and their Territorial Legislature, and shall for the first time obtain control of their own affairs, we owe it most distinctly to this very just act on the part of the Governor. Now that the Governor should set about to destroy the work of his own hands seems incredible. What is the evidence to the contrary? It is said that the Governor interfered so far as to direct the troops, as stated above, to vote at Kickapoo against the Free-State Party. We would here ask, inasmuch as Governor WALKER had 2,100 troops under his command, why he did not induce them *all* to vote instead of the forty, as alleged, at Kickapoo only? Now we believe the facts will turn out to be substantially as follows: When Gov. W. was preparing his address as to the qualification of voters, the first question which naturally presented itself in his consideration was this: As the organic act permits the Territorial Legislature of Kansas to prescribe the qualification of voters at every election but the first, does the proviso or the organic act prohibit soldiers and persons attached to the army "*by reason of their being on service therein*" from voting at the first, or all subsequent elections? This question was decided in our favor, as his address fully shows. Now the Territorial enactment of Feb. 20, 1855, declares that "*all citizens of the United States, who have resided in the Territory six months before the election, and none other, shall be permitted to vote.*" The question: how was this organic law to be reconciled with the Territorial act on this point? We understand that they were reconciled thus: that soldiers and persons attached to the army could *not vote* "by reason of their being on service therein," but if they possessed all the qualification of voters *independent* of such service, and were citizens of the United States, and had a *bona fide* residence of six months next preceding the election in the Territory, *they had a right to vote, under the Territorial law.* That is, if a soldier, teamster, or mechanic resided with his family in Missouri, he should not vote by reason of his being on service here; but if such soldier, teamster or mechanic was a *bona fide* resident here, *independent* of such service, especially if prior to his enlistment, and had no other residence but this for the six months next preceding the election he had a right to vote, not as a soldier, but as a *resident citizen.*

These, too, were Gov. REEDER'S views, as we chance to know, under the same organic law, as several officers at Fort Riley were permitted to vote as early as 1855, under the same constitution; and this right has never been previously questioned. Gov. W., however, as we understand, did not wish the soldiers to vote; indeed, we are told, when this question was discussed at Fort Leavenworth for several days preceding the election, *Gov. W. expressed a hope that the soldiers would not vote*, though he gave no orders on the subject, and had no right to give any. Now, how did any of them come to vote? We may state, the election having passed off quietly at Leavenworth on the first day, and going off with equal quietness on the second, the Governor, as we understand from Lieut. CARR, some time after dinner on the second day, rode to Kickapoo, not to participate in any barbecue, for none was given there; not to take any part in the election, nor to interfere in any way in the proceedings, but to see that everything was passing off quietly there, and then to return to the Fort. Shortly after arriving at Kickapoo, as we have the statement from Lieut. CARR, the Governor was informed that *several soldiers who had obtained leave of absence from the camp had voted, and they had actually voted the Free-State ticket.* Governor WALKER was then urged by citizens to withdraw the expression of his wishes in order that the other soldiers, if they desired, might also participate in the election. After considerable delay and hesitation, he did consent, provided those soldiers only should vote, who, independent of their being in the service, had the citizenship and evidence required by law. And a few of them, our Free-State friends say, to the number of 49, did vote; but how they voted, or for whom, Governor W. declares, as Lieutenant CARR states, he never knew, and does not know how they voted, as the Governor rode away immediately to the Fort, and the election was then drawing to a close; but even if they all voted the Pro-Slavery ticket, which is absolutely denied, it would not change the result, either for Delegate to Congress, or Territorial Legislature, or any county officer.

Lieut. CARR also states that none of the officers went to the polls, and that they did not even intimate to the men which way their own political proclivities lay, but only gave permission to go to the polls to such men as desired it, and their opinion is that not more than 25 did go.

But how as to Johnson County, which does not change the result as regards the Territorial Legislature? Why, Governor WALKER, at the request of the Free-State Party, sent a strong force, consisting of a battery and three companies of artillery, equal to a force of 1,300 men, under the command of Col. BROOKS, formerly of Massachusetts, himself a Free-State man, to Shawnee, in Johnson County, the supposed point of danger, to prevent illegal voting, especially from Missouri. Westport, in Missouri, but three miles distant from the Shawnee Precinct, was the anticipated point for the concentration of the Missourians, and from this point, originally, they intended to come. This was evident from previous experience, as well as from what occurred before and after the election. Col. BROOKS arrived at Shawnee the day before the election. When Col. B. arrived he stated that he was called upon by the celebrated Col. TITUS, and also by a Mr. ANDERSON, of Westport, who complained bitterly of the stationing of the troops there, and said that "The people would be compelled to vote at the point of the bayonet."

Col. B., however, remained firm at his post, exhibiting Gov. W's address against foreign voters as his letter of instructions. What followed? Why *the Missourians changed their place of voting and went on the second day to Oxford*, which is twelve miles distant from Shawnee, and some fifteen from Westport, a point directly on the borders of Missouri opposite the town of Little Santa Fe. *Here the fraud was perpetrated, not on the first, but quietly on the second day of the election.* Indeed we do not believe any of these votes were given, but were merely entered and counted as such, as appears by the certificates on file at Lecompton, to the number of 1,538 on this second day, which was impossible, or even one-half that number, to be polled on one day. Now it is upon the Oxford precinct of Johnson county that a majority, of the votes for the Territorial Delegates to Congress, probably, and certainly a majority of the delegates to the Territorial Legislature will turn. If this Oxford precinct is rejected, the PEOPLE will have the Delegate and the Territorial Legislature, and *the result will mainly depend upon the action of Gov. Walker.* If he is true to the solemn pledges contained in his inaugural address, in his Topeka speeches, and his late proclamation on the tax question, he will reject this fraudulent return with scorn and indignation. This we firmly believe he will do from his past course. Indeed if he did not wish the people to rule Kansas, why did he issue his address on the tax question, which address, if we do succeed, issued under the most trying circumstances, will have given us peace and victory!

We are happy to learn that a protest has been signed and forwarded to the Governor and Secretary in regard to these Oxford returns, which will be found in another column. If the Governor proves false to his pledges, and not till then, will be the time to seek other modes of redress.

If the last resort of Freemen shall become necessary, let us at least first know whether Governor WALKER will not do his whole duty, and render the last alternative unnecessary.

Let us have our right, "*peaceably* if we can, *forcibly* if we must."

Protest Against the Frauds in Johnson County.

To His Excellency R. J. Walker, Governor, and Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, citizens of the Sixth Council and Tenth Representative Districts, in the said Territory of Kansas, beg leave respectfully to represent, that at the election held on the 5th inst. for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly and other public offices, gross frauds were committed in the returns for Oxford Precinct, by which a large number of votes, in wit: about 1,626 were returned, purporting to be polled at that Precinct, where, your memorialists have good cause to believe, and do believe, there were not to exceed 600 legal votes. They have information in which they place full confidence, that on the 5th day of October there were only about 91 votes polled; that on the day following, when it is purported some 1,538 votes were polled, there were no considerable number of persons in attendance or around the polls through the day; indeed they have information that not to exceed from twenty to thirty persons were around the polls of the said Oxford Precinct at any time during the 6th day of October. They would further state that they have satisfactory evidence that the population of Johnson County is too sparse to contain a population so great as is represented to be polled at that Precinct. They are assured, too, that a vast majority of the names attached to the returns are not known in Johnson County. To this they would add the fact that the said Oxford Precinct is situated on the borders of the Territory, within a few rods of the Territorial line, and that the town of Little Santa Fe, in Missouri, is contiguous to said Precinct, and that if any such number of votes were polled, your memorialists believe they were polled by non-residents of the Territory of Kansas. They also are confident that such a large number of votes could not have been polled at one Precinct, and by any one set of officers within the time limited by law.

We would also state that Johnson County and Oxford precinct in particular, is within the limits of an Indian Territory, which is specially reserved by the organic act out of the Territory of Kansas: that such Territory was unopen for legal settlement on the 5th and 6th days of October last, and remains the same at this time, and that no legal settlements can be made within said reservation now, nor could not on the day, nor at any time prior to said election.

Your memorialists, legal voters of said Representative and Council Districts, would respectfully PROTEST against the vote of said Oxford precinct being counted in the returns for the Eighth Council and Tenth Representative Districts, or for Delegate to Congress, for the reasons of fraud and illegality set forth in the above, and for other reasons which may appear. They ask his Excellency the Governor, and his Honor the Secretary, to take such action as their judgment may suggest, to inquire into the truth of our said allegations, and to do such other things in the premises as will secure us against fraud, and give to the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory and Districts a voice in directing their own affairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. SMITH,	SAM. WALKER,
GEO. FORD,	S. C. TOLLS,
ALBERT NEWMAN,	T. SAMPSON,
HENRY BROWN,	W. H. DUNCAN,
L. HORNSBY,	H. W. BAKER,
JOHN M. COE,	P. W. WODWARD,
H. C. HEMMENWAY,	GAIUS JENKINS,
S. W. ELDRIDGE,	CLARK STEARNS,
E. A. EDWARDS,	J. H. TANEY,
M. SOLOMON,	R. M. WILKINSON,
GEO. W. HUNT,	E. D. LADD,
L. L. CURTIS,	GEO. C. CHANDLER,
AUG. WATTLES,	W. R. JUDSON,
FRASTUS HEATH,	JAS. F. LEGATE,
J. F. GRISWOLD,	JAS. CHRISTIAN.

INQUIRY INTO THE FRAUDULENT VOTING.

The *Herald of Freedom* says:

Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON were on Wednesday on their way to the border, to inquire in person in regard to the fraudulent election returns from the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. They exhibit the poll books, which are upward of 40 feet in length. On inquiry they found, as they report, about 120 of the first votes polled, residents of the county; the balance of the names are unknown to anybody in the region, and are merely fictitious names, entered for the occasion.

Proclamation of Governor Walker—The Returns from Oxford Precinct Thrown Out.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

A protest, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, was filed on the 15th inst. against the fraudulent returns from Oxford Precinct, Johnston County; and in reply to it, after a personal examination, Messrs. WALKER and STANTON publish a proclamation in the *Herald of Freedom* of the 20th, in which they express a determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates to the Free-State candidates.

The proclamation produced intense excitement amongst the extreme Pro-Slavery men, and threats of vengeance against Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON were made.

On the 19th inst., a protest was made against assembling the Constitutional Convention, by a Mass Convention of the people at Lecompton.

The Central America.

The Executive Committee appointed to distribute the *Central America* relief fund have decided to make donations to the Captain, officers and crew of the brig *Marine*, of Boston, as follows: Captain, $600; first officer, $100; second officer, $80; first cook, $70; second cook, $50; four seamen, $20 each; also a gold watch to the Captain, and a silver medal to each of the officers.

The sum of two hundred dollars has been contributed by the children in the public schools of Cincinnati to the fund for the relief of the family of Lieut. HERNDON, of the lost *Central America*.

A special commission has been organized, under the auspices of the New-York Board of Underwriters, to inquire into and report upon the causes of the loss of the *Central America*. The commission was organized about a fortnight ago, but its sessions have been secret; and, therefore, no satisfactory information can be obtained relative to its proceedings. At its head is Commodore M. C. PERRY, U. S. N., and associated with him are Capt. EZRA NYE, formerly commander of the late Collins steamship *Pacific*, and the Presidents of several of the Insurance Companies. Mr. I. W. UPTON is Secretary of the commission. The sessions are held daily at the Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William streets, and the questions propounded to witnesses, and the answers thereto, are reduced to writing. Among the witnesses who have been examined are Mr. FRAZER, Mr. BLACK, Mr. ASHBY and Mr. MCCARTY, (the engineer of one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers,) who was on board the *Central America* at the time of the disaster.

The Storm.

The wind yesterday morning was from N. N. E., with occasional rain. During Sunday night it blew at intervals from N. E. very heavy. The vessels at anchor in the North River and at Quarantine dragged their anchors, but without receiving any damage. The tide, in consequence of the N. E. wind, was very high, flooding a number of the piers on the east side of the town. A quantity of flour on Pier No. 7 received considerable damage from the heavy rain. Several cellars on the East and North Rivers are filled with water. We do not learn of any damage received by the vessels at the piers.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, floating in the dock foot of Fulton Ferry. He had on a black frock coat, dark pants and cloth vest, and was about thirty years of age, and appeared to have been in the water but a short time. From having a pair of scissors in his pocket, he is supposed to have been a clerk, or a tailor, or a mails' reader on a newspaper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 131 Broadway

From Salt Lake City.

HOSTILE DECLARATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

The *Republican* publishes a discourse delivered by HEBER C. KIMBALL, of Salt Lake City, Aug. 30, in which strong grounds are taken against the United States Government, and a determination is expressed to resist their troops to the last extremity. The Mormon "Children" are called upon to arm themselves, and people generally are exhorted to lay up grain and otherwise prepare for the conflict. During the discourse, KIMBALL says: "We are the kingdom of God and the State of Deseret, and will have BRIGHAM YOUNG for Governor just so long as he lives."

YOUNG made a speech equally bold in its declarations of hostility against the United States.

Robbery in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Oct. 26.

Capt. GEORGE S. HINE, at 4 o'clock this morning, while on his way to his schooner, the *Isabella Dart*, bound for Albany, had a bag thrown over his head by two men, who then robbed him of $1,220. Of this sum there were five $100 bills of the Blackstone Bank, R. I.; two $100 bills of the Quinnipiac Bank, and one $100 bill of the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven. The robbers are yet undiscovered.

Effects of the Gale.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. CHRISTIANA.

OSWEGO, October 26.

The wind has been blowing a heavy gal here all day. The schr. Christiana, from Canada, with Barley, was driven on shore, and is a total wreck. Her crew were saved.

THE BRIG GEN. WORTH ASHORE.

CLEVELAND, (O.,) Monday, Oct. 26.

The brig *Gen. Worth*, with a cargo of iron ore from Superior, went ashore west of the piers last night, and is badly damaged. She is insured.

The Case of James O. Brayman.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 26.

JAMES O. BRAYMAN appeared before the U. S. Court and plead guilty to the indictment charging him with purloining letters from the Post-Office. His sentence was deferred.

Destructive Fire at Port Stanley, C. W.

PORT STANLEY, C. W., Monday, Oct. 26.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the steamer *Free Trader*, the schooner *Buchanan*, the warehouses of ROLPH & DAVIDSON and WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, and many other buildings. Loss very heavy. Mostly insured.

The Schooner Ann Gardner.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 26.

The schooner *Ann Gardner*, from Kingston, bound to New-York, has arrived here leaking badly and with loss of sails.

Upsetting of a Canoe and Loss of Life.

MONTREAL, October 26.

A canoe containing twelve persons, upset above the city last evening. Seven lives were lost.

Weather at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 26.

We have had a severe rain-storm here all day, but about 10 P. M. it began to clear up and the stars came out.

The Manufacture of Bread.

The importance of having clean, wholesome and healthy bread, produced with economy and dispatch, cannot be overrated, and as our attention has lately been called to the apparatus of M. ROLLAND, which is now used extensively in France, and also throughout the continent of Europe, and to a limited extent in this City, we have deemed it pertinent to present the features of its claimed superiority. In the first place, by ROLLAND'S process, the dough is prepared in a mechanical kneading trough, which consists of a hollow wooden cylinder, lined with plates of tinned iron, or made entirely of plate and cast iron, with a horizontal axis resting on each of the ends, or lateral faces, and armed with two rows of curved blades, alternately long and short. These blades, perpendicular or oblique to the axis, form two sacks, or frames of open work, curved in opposite directions and regularly arranged in counterpart. The whole is put in motion by a fly-wheel and crank, which can be turned by a man without difficulty. This trough answers as well for the preparation of the raising as for the making of the dough. Its operation is as prompt as it is effectual. In fifteen minutes it transforms more than a barrel of flour into a dough perfectly uniform and light, free from lumps and dry pellets of flour, which hand-kneading will never do. As all parts of the dough are worked at the same time, the whole mass of flour necessarily becomes promptly and accurately mingled with the water. Evaporation is thus prevented, and not the smallest particle of flour can be lost. But the advantages of this system are not only in the saving of labor and material, or in the superior manner in which the work is performed, but also in the cleanliness of the bread, as it is free from all the impurities of the hand, or more shameful practice of feet-kneading—as perspiration, saliva, etc. And as the dough is perfectly and uniformly kneaded, it is always the same in quality.

A hot-air oven, with a revolving floor, is the remaining feature of the Rolland apparatus, which is arranged as follows: it is of a circular form, and heated by means of an independent furnace, which thus admits of any combustible material being used. From this furnace the smoke circulates around the inclosure reserved for the baking of the bread, by means of cast-iron tubes in the lower part, vertical flues laid in the thickness of the walls, and a double metallic ceiling, which supersedes the top, or upper part, of the old ovens. The bottom part is moved horizontally and vertically, and consitutes a revolving platform of iron-work, covered with a layer of baked clay. A handle, or winch, very easily transmits to the pivots of this floor the movement of rotation, and brings successively to the mouth of the oven, within sight of the eye and reach of the hand, the place which each loaf should occupy. The distribution of the heat is perfect; a thermometer measures its intensity, and indicates, in an invariable manner, the moment at which the bread ought to be put into the oven. A gas-burner or a lamp, placed in one of its sides, throws its rays constantly into the interior of the oven. The baking is perfect, regular and continuous; every loaf is exposed at the same time to the heat of the oven, and there being no embers or ashes for the crust to come in contact with, it is always strictly clean. In comparison with the common system of baking, the advantages of the Rolland Oven is, in a discontinuance of the drying of wood before heating; the means of making use of every kind of combustible material; spontaneous collection of the living embers, doing away with the fatigue of drawing them out, while the excessive heat endangers the health of the workmen; wonderful economy in the expense of heating; suppression of many risks of fire; discontinuance of the laborious cleanings of the floor of the oven at every operation; an easier plan of putting in and drawing the bread out of the oven; shorter and more manageable implements, and a more suitable system of lighting; a baking which is regular, capable of being prolonged, and very easy to manage; the production of loaves free from all traces of ashes, coal or fluerage—in a word, a very good quality, with a fine appearance and perfect cleanliness; heating of the water necessary for the preparation of the dough by means of heat which, by the old plan, is lost; lastly, a wonderful saving of labor, most readily appreciable in large concerns.

Although in very general use in France, and to a certain extent in England, Austria, Venetia, Groatia, Istria, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Hungary, Lombardy, Belgium, Prussia, Sardinia, Switzerland, Turkey, Africa, Egypt, the Brazils, etc., yet from circumstances the apparatus of M. ROLLAND has not been extensively introduced in the United States. However, the patents having now passed into the hands of most responsible parties, who will present the subject in its proper light, there can be no reasonable doubt of its very extensive adoption. In fact, practical bakers, who will give this kneader and oven a careful inspection, will be readily convinced of their superiority over any other means for the perfect and economical production of bread. The machinery and process have been examined by many scientific bodies and Boards of Government officers, and in every instance have received the highest approbation. The Academy of Sciences, of the Institute of France, appointed a special commission who *practically tested* these inventions of M. ROLLAND. The decision was most elaborate in their favor, and the result was that at the exhibition of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, at its general meeting on the 11th of August, 1852, was awarded M. ROLLAND a *Platina Medal.*

The resident owners of M. ROLLAND'S patents for the United States are A. BERNARD, Esq., civil engineer, No. 51 Dey-street, and ELIAS PONVERT, Esq., merchant, No. 67 Water-street. Either of these gentlemen will exhibit and give detailed descriptions of the apparatus and the process pursued. The kneader and oven are also on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. G.

Oh, the Weather!

If the political season wee never, as people say, known to be so dull as in the present Fall campaign,—if, in other words, the panic has killed politics,—we can readily believe that for the last three days the weather has garroted the panic. It may recover again—it undoubtedly will; but it has suffered a severe encounter, and got the worst of it. As is said of young children, when a new baby is born, its "nose has been put out of joint." The main topic yesterday, as far as our observation has extended,—(and we dispatched a crowd of reporters to the business part of the City, to pick up facts and draw conclusions,)—was not the scarcity of money, but the lack of umbrellas.

It began to rain early on Saturday night, and at this present writing, midnight on Monday, there has been no cessation. People interested in suspension of specie, are now praying for suspension of rain. What with the panic and the weather together, our country readers may imagine, if they can, the countenances of their town cousins, and the deserted condition of the streets. Ladies cannot even get abroad to assist a tradesman in ruining himself and family by selling goods fifty per cent. below cost price. The gutters are converted into conduits. The narrow streets in the lower part of the town are become canals, from which those of us who have not traveled may get some idea of Venice. Actually, for three days we have now been enduring some of the most exceptional weather we have ever had to afflict us, though taken as a panacea for the panic,—as a subject of conversation and complaint, affording relief to the monotonous grumbling about "Hard Times," it is quite refreshing and beneficial.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A play of remarkable denseness, and unusual specific gravity was produced here last night. It is called "Birds of Prey," and comes from the pen of M. WRAY, who, according to the play-bill, is "a young dramatic author of great promise,"—fortunately, for us, located in London. We do not usually find fault with the judgment of Miss KEENE; her selection of pieces is excellent, more particularly so, when we consider the number which she produces at her bandsome little house. But in the present instance we do most positively object to the humiliation of her artists; want only to humiliated in the production of a piece wherein they cannot by any possibility appear to advantage.

We presume that "Birds of Prey" is Mr. WRAY'S firs work. It bears evidence of intense elaboration, but it is the elaboration of dullness; the laborious effort to strike fire out of lead. We suspect, too, that the play has been cut down extensively, and imagine that in its original form it must have been at least twelve acts long. It would take that, we should fancy, to satisfy the author's sense of proportion, judging by the skeleton preserved by Miss KEENE, which is as remarkable for its natural cavities as for its unnatural dryness.

We have no desire to speak critically of a work which is beneath criticism. It is sufficient to say that "Birds of Prey" is intended to be an intense drama of the nitra French school; that it is crowded with inconsistencies; that it is constructed upon known principles of dramatic progression; that its characterizations are utterly absurd; and finally, that as a whole it is the most cheerless mass of boyish inconsistency and twaddle that has ever been put on this stage. The plot is so incomprehensible that an audience of Philadelphia lawyers would fail to make anything of it. We presume that the manuscript has some merit not perceptible from the footlights. How otherwise can we account for its production by Miss KEENE?

It is not necessary to speak of the acting, except that it saved the second act, and was as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

The Cartmen and the Times.

If it were possible for any one to doubt the hardness of the times, and the almost general suspension of business, the skeptic, whoever he might be, would only have to take a survey of the business portion of the City south of Wall-street. He might fancy at first that the Mayor had enforced the City ordinance against encumbering the sidewalks, for nowhere in such streets as Broad, Beaver, Pearl, Exchange-place, or any thoroughfare in that locality, will be be in danger of striking his shins against huge pine boxes, or tumbling headforemost over bales of goods. Nor, if he is in a hurry, will his patience be put to proof by having to wait while a cart backed up to the door of a warehouse, delivers its load. He may adopt almost any rate of speed he chooses with little danger of being brought to a halt. But while such is the case with the sidewalk, it is altogether otherwise with the road. There idle carts are congregated like rowdies round a Sixth Ward groggery door. Our Reporter on the last fair day counted thirty-six of them in Broad-street, in the block between Wall-street and Exchange-place, while in the same space there were but four carts having goods upon them. Between Exchange-place and Beaver-street business was a little more brisk, inasmuch as there were only eighteen unemployed carts, and as many as seven engaged in delivering or removing goods. From Broad, at the corner of Stone-street, a brisk business seemed going on in the flour trade, no less than nine carts being engaged in removing flour and grain from the stores of VAN SICKEL & Co. and LANE & MANGAM'S. In Beaver-street there were thirty-seven carts unemployed, and only five employed, while in Pearl-street the number of unemployed carts was so great that our Reporter missed an accurate computation.

The drivers of these carts uniformly state that never within their recollection have the times at this season of the year, when a brisk Fall business ought to be going on, been so dull. Usually in this month the difficulty is for merchants to find carts. Now, the cartmen can scarcely find at any hour of the day a single merchant that requires his services. The outlook in the coming Winter, for this class of useful and hard-working men, is very drear indeed.

Progress of Business Elsewhere—Charitable Movements.

The Massachusetts Corporation run their works four days in the week, and have stock in hand to last till January. The Boston *Traveller* contradicts the report that the Directors have voted to stop.

The Salisbury Manufacturing Company have reduced the pay of operatives 15 per cent.

Conger's paper mill at Bloomfield, N. J., has resumed operations, and the pasteboard and oakum factory of WHEELER & Co., in the same town, is also about to resume.

The Essex paper mills, which recently discharged some hands, and reduced the wages of others, will shortly resume full work and full pay.

The Norfolk *Argus* says: "We have been pained to chronicle two heavy discharges of workmen from the Gosport Navy-Yard within a week, and we fear, without aid from the Government in the shape of an immediate order for the building of the steam sloop which the Department has determined to have built here, there will be more to follow.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* intimates that a number of employers, in that city, who discharged their hands in a panic, are recovering from their fright, and are beginning to ask whether they are not likely to be losers by their stoppage of work. They prove not to have been so badly hurt as they thought. There is a prospect of speedy resumption in several quarters.

The Garmens of Philadelphia held a mass meeting on Sunday in reference to the times. The call for the meeting was inflammatory, but the proceedings were peaceable. A Committee of twenty-five was appointed to concert further measures, and another meeting is to be held on Friday.

A Philadelphia baker, benevolently disposed, announces that he will distribute to the poor 500 loaves of bread every Wednesday and Saturday during the Winter.

It is announced in St. John. N. B., that in future the Government of that Province will draw specie from England instead of bills. The coffers of all the banks have likewise been stiffly replenished to meet any demand that might be likely to be made upon them. There is more specie now in the city than there has been for many years.

A sewing-machine establishment in Philadelphia proffers to the Benevolent Societies of the city the free use of its rooms and machinery until the first of February, to make up clothing for the poor.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening at the Chapel of the University. Mr. CEPHAS BRAINARD was called to the Chair, and Mr. EUGENE THOMPSON was elected Secretary. After the usual introductory exercises new members were proposed. The Corresponding Secretary stated that a meeting of 600 had been held in Lawrence, Mass., and addressed by the Mayor. Reports from Belfast, Ireland, were made that an encouraging work was going on in that city and its vicinity. EDWARD CORDEROY, Esq., a Vice-President of the London association, had arrived on a visit to the Christian Association of this country. Dr. COBSON, from the American Sunday School Union, made a report in relation to the Madali family at Florence, and the Protestant families in France; he also presented the plan of a new chapel, to be built in *Paris.* He advised that there should be unity among all Protestants abroad, of every denomination, using the Episcopal service and the dissenting service alternately. This was now done in some cases, and with favorable results. The following resolution was passed:

"That there be a Committee of five to confer with the American and Foreign Christian Union, respecting the proposed action of that Society in the purchase of chapels for the use of Protestants in Paris."

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, lately returned from Europe, whither he went as a delegate of the Association, addressed the meeting. He described his visits to the London Bible Classes, Christian Associations, Ragged Schools and Sabbath Schools of London, where he saw some things which he wished adopted among the Christian young men of this City. He particularly eulogized the social manner in which John Bull mingles his tea and toast with his religion as well as his business, on which he has grown stout. He also wished to see a system of lectures adopted here akin to the Annual Exeter Hall Lectures, in which the first men in church and state took an active part. If the young men of our City were to be saved from Negro buffoonery and the tiers of the Theatre, the doors of library and lecture rooms must be thrown wide open.

Notwithstanding the moist nature of the weather, there was a full and deeply interested meeting.

The Synod of Virginia on Slavery.

We have previously noticed the resolution of the Virginia Synod to withdraw from further connection with the General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church. The Synod subsequently resolved to coöperate in the organization of the "United Synod," to meet at Knoxville in April next. Among the prominent debaters was Rev. Dr. BOYD, who has occupied a leading position throughout this controversy.

Action was also taken on the affairs of the American Tract Society. The Synod was addressed by Rev. JONATHAN CROSS, General Agent of the Society for the State of Maryland, and, after he had been awarded a hearing, the following resolution was adopted:

That since the recent action of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, to adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution of said Society, we recommend the objects and agents of the Society to the continued confidence of the Churches.

The final determination of the Synod in reference to secession is in the form of a declaration, bearing the following signatures: J. N. Danforth, J. D Mitchell, O. Treadwell, A. H. H. Boyd, J. R. Graitan and William Herring.

Should the Knoxville meeting resolve upon a separate organization, there will then be *five* divisions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States—the Old and New Schools, and the Richmond, Missouri and Knoxville splits. The latest splits are all from the New School body—the Old School, from which the New itself was separated twenty years ago, having since that time refused to entertain the question of Slavery at the meetings of the General Assembly. The next convocation of the New School Assembly will probably show a considerable diminution in numbers.

Captain Parmalee, of the Middlesex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find, in the TIMES of this morning, that Mr. JAMES REA avows himself the author of the charge of cruelty made in a previous communication against Captain PARMALEE, of the ship *Middlesex*, during her voyage from Liverpool in February last.

As Capt. P. sailed for Liverpool a week ago, he cannot reply to Mr. REA'S letter, in which these charges are repeated. I desire, therefore, merely to call the attention of the public to the fact that he has already given them an explicit denial, in a letter published under his own signature, in the TIMES of the 19th inst.; and no one who knows him will believe him capable either of making false statements or of cruelty to any human being. As Capt. P. acknowledged in his card, there was severe punishment inflicted upon the sailors of the *Middlesex*,—but no more than was absolutely necessary to compel them to do work without which the hundreds of her passengers, Mr. JAMES REA included, must inevitably have gone to the bottom. Mr. R. speaks lightly of the perils of the voyage, and the damage to the ship, *now*, when he is safe ashore, through the efforts of the very man whom he defames and slanders:—but he did not think so *then.*

What private wrongs Mr. REA may fancy he has sustained at Capt. P.'s hands I do not know. The question is narrowed down to one of veracity between the two,—and there I am quite willing to leave it, as will be also every

FRIEND OF CAPT. PARMALEE.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper a communication over the signature of "Carlos," a pretended Nicaraguan, insinuating that Mr. IRISARRI, Minister from Guatemala and Salvador, and also appointed representative of Nicaragua, has been sold, as well as General JARRY, to Mr. WHITE. Turn the wheel, and the sale will be Mr. Black, and Brown, and Red,—since any name is good for a purchaser,—good as that of "Carlos," Nicaraguanized by the wand of the *Omnipotent* WALKER.

With inaffable pleasure this Don "Carlos" perceives that the Government of the United States will not recognize the actual Government of Nicaragua, and in this, he is a Walkerite indeed, since among them there is no other Government for Nicaragua than that of WALKER.

But "Carlos" developes new ideas in Democracy. He would have foreign Ministers appointed by the people; hence, in his view, from the time of FRANKLIN to that of SOULE, no United States Minister has been legally appointed. He insists, also, that the embassadors of a Republic should have been upon its soil; and in accordance with this principle neither GALLATIN, SOULE, BELMONT, SULLIVAN, nor others who, like them, were not born in the United States, had any right to the positions which they have filled. Nor should Nicaragua have been represented by MARCOLETTA, Costa Rica by the two MOLINAS, nor Chile and Salvador by ISIZARRI, who had the *right* to represent only Guatemala. This idea of "Carlos" may be good, politic and geographical, but it is not Nicaraguan, for in that Republic the Central Americans are eligible to any office, even to the Presidency. Such was the case with the legitimately-elected President DON PACTO CHAMORRO, (the Irishman), a Guatemalan.

And now, Mr. Editor, in order that your journal may not resemble the statue of PASQUINO, pray give these lines a place in answer to the letter of "Carlos I." that the antipodes may have as free course as the bane. Respectfully, yours,

CARLOS II.

Charitable Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an inquiry in your issue of the 23d inst., over the signature of "Eaton ment," as to the proper places to send cast-off clothing, &c., for distribution among the needy. You answer the inquiry by naming the "Children's Aid Society," a most excellent Association and admirably conducted; but permit me to draw attention to the efforts of St. George's Mission, connected with the Chapel of that name, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets. Situated in the midst of a population, that, perhaps, more than any other, need the kind offices and charitable gifts of those who have them to spare, its Directors will thankfully receive gifts of clothing of every description, and apply them to the relief of the many and now daily increasing applicants for relief. All goods sent to the Mission House of St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, will be thankfully acknowledged. W. M. D.

Political Intelligence.

There was a meeting of Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District at Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms, last evening, to rat

THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

An Interesting and Instructive Letter from a Business Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor is at hand, complaining that the various dissertations on the present financial epidemic have so unsettled your views as to its causes that you desire a diagnosis from some other quarter. Your polite request for me to act as consulting physician, calls up sensations similar to those which that medical student must have felt who, because his master had shrewdly detected a patient in eating oysters by seeing the shells under the bed, asserted on another occasion that the patient had eaten a *horse*, and when pressed for a reason, said he saw a saddle under the bed. Our patient—and it is the worst symptoms that I notice—is suffering from a derangement of the nervous system, produced partly by dissipation and partly by terror. He has [illegible] fed fast—has drank much bad liquor, read bad newspapers, and what is equally injurious, injured his moral sense by accustoming himself to call that good which in his heart he knew to be evil. If you ask me how I know all this, I point to the ulcers in the shape of defalcations, forgeries and perjuries that have broken out over his body.

To drop metaphor, in my opinion the present panic is a stock-jobber's panic, superinduced and invited by imprudent mercantile investments. Doubtless an unsafe and ununiform currency is an evil; doubtless the present Tariff could be materially improved for the advancement of our manufactures; but neither currency nor the Tariff, I suspect, are responsible for the present crisis. No, Sir, "the Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold." Singular as it may sound, no people on the face of the earth have such an ultra-monomaniacal aversion to *spare cash* as our "free and enlightened" citizens. In portions of Continental Europe there are severe penalties for insolvency, and these tend to preserve a wholesome respect for surplus cash. In England, their crisis of 1847 gave them some important ideas on the subject. But our people, in spite of everything, even in spite of my *Treatise on Business*, (see pages 108–114) and in spite or defiance of panics, pay no attention whatever to maintain a due and safe proportion between cash and liabilites, nor do they seem to realize there can be any danger in converting floating into fixed capital. Take an inventory of the nominal assets of all the traders and merchants, from the retailers at the cross-roads to our bank sheet importers, and what proportion do you suppose the cash on hand will average to the liabilities? Less than *Falstaff's* ha'pence worth of bread bore to his quantity of sack. What will represent the cash? I fear *real estate*. Western wild lands, brownstone stores and houses—will represent part of it, and *railroad liabilities* will represent another part. Now, if these are *mercantile* securities—cash equivalents—the investment le justifiable, whether it proved profitable or not—but where was real estate or railroad liabilities ever recognized as *mercantile* securities?

Again, our manufacturers are not less uneasy than the rest of us when they have cash on hand, and very few of them can sleep contented until they have reinvested almost their last dollar in new improvements, additions to buildings, machinery, or some fixture. Now paper money, whatever its effects on prices, can surely have nothing to do with this national peculiarity, nor can I see how it is responsible for the fact that merchants will invest their cash means in non-mercantile securities and do business on credit. Banks, so far from encouraging this disposition, discourage it by basing their discounts on the average balance of their customers, in accordance with the Scriptural principle, "To him who hath much, much shall be given." Banks, it seems to me, are among the principal sufferers by this crisis, but they are not the prime agents of it.

Now, what is the effect of converting floating into fixed capital, and multiplying liabilities without regard to any cash basis? One result is that money is diverted from its regular channels—in fact, taken out of the money market and distributed in small sums. Another result is that a few men monopolize a certain business, and each one does insecurely and imperfectly what ten men ought to do, and would do, in a safe and moderate way. Another result is that bills receivable are he sole reliance for meeting bills payable, and upon any default in the former, the merchant passes first to the money-lenders and eventually ails. Merchandising thus amounts simply to taking goods on sale, and *when* and *if* they are sold, *and the money obtained*, they will be paid for. The real *bona fide* capital being locked up in unavailable securities, real estate, railroads, &c., and the profits having been already bargained away by the ladies, perhaps principally to men who will immediately ship the cash out of the country, the whole fabric, it is evident, hangs by a thread.

But do you ask, did this state of things produce a panic? No, Sir, I think not. Under ordinary circumstances it would probably have only produced a pinching tight money market. With fair treatment the merchants would have been able to relieve themselves gradually of their non-mercantile securities, increase their cash reserve, curtail their credit operations and come out safer and sounder than ever. But a state of affairs was produced usually denominated "ticklish," as every one of any mercantile sagacity felt, and the imminence of danger was vastly increased when the New-York Banks expanded some twenty millions of dollars within a short time. The worst misfortune, however, was that it led to the formation of a large organized band of men who saw that by selling stocks "short," and hammering down the railroad interest, they could easily precipitate a crash and thereby make fortunes for themselves. Among this gang I have no doubt there were several railroad officials who had ruined their roads to benefit themselves. At all events, to effect their end, no stone was left unturned—no scheme left untried. Predictions of impending ruin were fulminated day after day, and week after week. Hints at the solvency of the banks were not forborne, and every imaginable tactics, familiar only to experienced stock gamblers, were resorted to, to encourage sellers of stocks and discourage buyers. They deserve thanks, however, for not setting fire to the City of New-York in order to imitate the great fire of 1835. Stocks fell, as they expected and desired, and money lenders of all kinds, including banks, were compelled to call in loans made on stock collaterals. The decline in stocks weakened many mercantile houses that had invested in them, and hastened the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. These events were then held up as fulfillment of their predictions, and the people becoming thoroughly frightened, threw their stocks and bonds overboard and rushed to their destruction like sheep to the slaughter. *Sauve qui peut* became the cry. Important failures followed, these naturally precipitated others, and such a ball once fairly set in motion rolls of itself, without any necessity to aid its downward course by pushing, or shrieks, or yells, and will continue to roll until it reaches the [illegible] that is, men who can pay their debts [illegible] whether those owing them pay promptly or not. The banks, inasmuch as their strength is mainly a reflex of the mercantile strength, weakened as the latter collapsed. The Philadelphia Banks hastened their overthrow by discrediting the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the centre having given way, (have not events shown that Philadelphia is the centre of finance?) it was preposterous for any outside banks to presume to stand. With the bank suspension the currency and exchanges became de[illegible] the whole country. This [illegible] was a remote effect, not an immediate cause of the crisis. May not then the panic of 1857 be called the stock-jobbers' panic? Or, in other words, the "bears" took advantage of a period of mercantile weakness to precipitate a crash, expecting thereby to realize fortunes.

So much for my views, which you have solicited, of the causes of the crisis. If they are not worth much you can console yourself by reflecting they did not cost much. The causes are really of less practical importance just at present than a remedy, but my letter is already too long. No important relief can be expected until the money which has been scattered and distributed in small sums is aggregated again in large sums constituting capital. Whatever any one can do by inducing others to pay their debts speedily, so far as they are able, and to discourage hoarding, will hasten the "good time coming" and be a service to the community. Much may be done by the Banks by pursuing a liberal, expansive course and discounting freely produce paper. But to prevent panics in future, merchants as well as bankers must as a rule never invest their floating means in non-mercantile securities, bonds and mortgages, real estate, railroad liabilities, &c., and always maintain a reasonable proportion—not 1 to 36 *a la* Bowery Bank—between cash assets and liabilities. This neglected, no legislation can prevent periodical panics. Nothing, however, will be so effectual to cure the present or prevent future panics as to cultivate habitually an humble and Christian spirit, striving to obtain the favor of Him "who yokes the whirlwind to his car," yet has blessed us with a bounteous harvest, and by every indication revealed in nature, desired that the people of this country should be happy in the year 1857. Partial evil in His hands is universal good. Then, though the Winter may be bleak and chill the Spring will certainly come, and

"The flower will bless the cloud when it hath passed by."

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
EDWIN T. FREEDLEY.

To H. B. JAY, Esq.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Gambling at the German Spas—Close of the Season—Veterans of the First Empire—Illness of the King of Prussia—Reported Illness of the Emperor—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

The so called health-seekers of the spas of Germany begin to return to town, evidently more recuperated in blood molecules than in molecules of gold. The totally bankrupt form a large majority of the homeward emigration. So long as their deposits held out, or so long as their friends supplied them with money—always to return home with—they stuck to the *rouge-et-noir* and *trente et quarante*, in hopes that each turn of the cards would bring them the long-waited-for revenge on the bank. And it is probable that if their friends had not ceased entirely to send supplies—to come home with—they would have stayed until the bankers shut the doors on them at the end of the season. No preceding year has afforded so many *debacles*; they all swear vengeance for the coming season, and hope, by some combination, to break the bank that won their money. But the Count de V., who had accumulated a sum of 200,000 francs for his *martingale*, with the intention of breaking the Bank of Baden Baden with a final stroke, has lost all, and the bank le in ecstacies. Ems has made a million this year, Wiesbaden and Baden Baden nearly as much. The banks have had no suicides to deplore, at least within their walls, an immunity which they attribute to the extreme politeness of their company. Some one proposed to place in the various *kursaals* a placard bearing the words: "People are expressly prohibited from blowing their brains out in the saloons, in order not to trouble the game." But to complete this wise regulation, the *kursaal* ought to furnish a place where the candidate could find aid and protection in carrying out his views, as was the habit at Marseilles. Or, as at Athens, where a cup of poison hemlock was always kept in readiness for bankrupt citizens. A very considerable proportion of the "leaved in" travelers of this year are journalists and members of the great literary army of Paris, a fact which implies that all the proprietors of the *kursaals* of the Rhine are not so kind-hearted as M. BENAZET of Baden Baden. When a squadron of these gentlemen arrived at Baden Baden together—Messrs. VILLEMESSANT, JULES LECOMPTE, AUGUSTE VILLEMOT, EDMOND ABOUT, EUGENE GUINOT, EDMOND TEXIER, &c., &c.—M. BENAZET invited all the representatives of the Press to meet him, and held to them words to the following effect: Gentlemen, you have come here, each of you, with five hundred, a thousand, two thousand francs. You are going to play, and very probably to lose, not being able to play high. Both you and I will be displeased at this result. Play, however, if you are still disposed to; and if you gain, so much the better; but if you lose, I shall give you back your money. I leave the subject to your deliberation." The speech of M. BENAZET may have had a certain effect; but I happened to see this same group of writers playing at M. BENAZET'S bank, M. VILLEMESSANT, who is a lucky player, taking the lead.

The Palace of the Legion of Honor presents a curious spectacle at this moment. The specimens of maimed humanity which crowd the bureaux of the *Chancellerie* during the hours for the distribution of the St. Helena medal, recall vividly the terrible wars through which these veterans passed. A journal recounts the story of an old woman who presented herself a few days ago for the medal. She entered the bureau on a crutch, and to the astonishment of the crowd of old soldiers present who made way for her, demanded if her papers had been examined, and whether her right to the medal had been admitted. The Clerk replied in the affirmative, and coming forward took her arm, led her to a seat, and then announced in a loud voice "FERREUSE FIOCRUR, *alias* 'Sans-Gêne,' born in 1774, at Talney, Cote d'Or, entered the 15th Dragoons on the 7th October, 1791, and retired under the Empire, in consequence of wounds: you are entitled to the medal." At these words the old woman rose, straightened herself up, shouldered her crutch at "dress arms," and gave the military salute. The medal was attached to her breast, and she marched out of the office with the cry of "*Vive L'Empereur!*" What mysterious, or perhaps terrible trait of character, would have gained for this woman at the early age of seventeen, the sobriquet of *Sans-Gêne?*

On the same day an old man who has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum of Bicêtre for more than twenty-five years, presented himself for the medal. His name is MYON, he is now 80 years old, and he was formerly a dancer at the Grand Opera. When his name was called, he replied, "Here I am at your service and that of the company present. Such as you see me, I am an old *artiste* of the Opera. I knew [with a flourish] the great VESTRIS!" "Very likely," said the clerk "but you must have given over dancing long ago." "Excuse me," said M. MYON; and without waiting for any further reply he cleared a place, and began moving about with such vigor that it was some time before the people in the office could stop his evolutions. He had served in the armies of the Republic and the Empire and was entitled to the medal. When he received it, he made the military salute, cut a pigeon wing, and pirouetted out of the office.

Another old man presented, as a justification of [illegible] to a medal, a paper which certified that he had lost his arm [illegible] one of the battles of the Empire. The old soldier did not know till he was told of the fact on application for his medal, that according to a law of the first Empire, an arm lost in battle secured him the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The medal and the decorations were conferred upon him at the same time.

ARNAL, the well-known comic actor of the Palais Royal Theatre, made two campaigns under the first Empire, and now wears the St. Helena medal.

A story is told of a man who, at the period when the medals were announced for distribution, was about to marry a young girl. The gentleman represented himself to his intended as fifty, a youthfulness to which he had brought himself by the aid of the wigmaker's and perfumer's skill, while in fact he was entitled to the St. Helena medal, having served in the armies of the Empire. Here was a dilemma! His military pride prompted him to parade his medal, and yet he dare not for fear of losing his young bride. So he made a compromise. He claimed and obtained his medal, without the knowledge of the young lady, and pinning it to his coat, determined to seek the admiration of the million on the side of town where fashionables never go, and where he had no fear of encountering the young lady in question. That would be something. So he started to the Garden of Plants, and after being sufficiently admired by the nurses and children, perhaps also by the monkeys and bears, he directed his steps towards the Place de la Bastille, the great rendezvous of the *canaille*. Here his success must have been great, for he grew so elated that he ventured on to the Boulevards.

He had passed the Boulevard du Crime and arrived at the Boulevard du Bonne Nouvelle, the frontier of the fashionable promenade; he was absorved in the smiles and the admiration of the passers-by, when who should he meet but his betrothed! He was too late; Waterloo was fought in June, 1815, and as that was the last army of the Empire, and as they did not enrol boys of 7 years of age, the old gentleman, who was at least 65, had to sacrifice his marriage to his love of admiration. He now promenades proudly on the Boulevards des Italiens, with his medal conspicuously displayed.

The present dangerous illess of the King of Prussia had its origin, perhaps it would be more better to say had for proximate cause, (for the King is addicted to weaknesses of the brain,) a too-strong dose of tobacco smoke. This was administered to him by the Emperor of Russia and the Princes of the Royal family, in the cars going from Potsdam to Berlin. The Czar and the Princes, to pass the time, commenced to smoke some very strong Russian tobacco, and soon filled the car. The King was observed to fall asleep, and was allowed to remain in this condition till they arrived at Berlin. When they attempted to arouse him they found it impossible to bring him to a state of complete consciousness; his physician was sent for. He was carried to the palace, and remained still somnolent at the latest dates. He is thought to be afflicted with softening (*ramollissement*) of the brain.

A Belgian journal gives out mysterious hints lately about the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and speaks of a spinal disease. The Emperor NAPOLEON has had symptoms of spinal disease on various occasions, and may have had again recently; but they have certainly not been of an alarming character, since his Majesty was never more active than at the present time, and never looked in better health.

The same journal starts another report still more equivocal. It speaks of the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT as having been selected by France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia as reigning Prince, or King, if you please, of the united Danubian Principalities. It is not probable that Austria, Turkey or England would consent to see a BUONAPARTE on the throne of the Danube. This young Prince is, as you know, a grandson of the King of Naples. His mother, the present Princess MURAT, is an American lady, and the young Prince was born and raised in New-Jersey. If his father and mother should succeed to the throne of Naples, which is possible but not probable, and the young Prince should succeed to the throne of the Stirbeys and the Stuldzas, which also is possible but not probable, republican America will then be represented on two of the thrones of Europe—a result, however, for which she will be in no way responsible.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE is on a visit at Constantinople with the Princess, and the French journal of that city makes the singular announcement that as soon as the French Minister, Mr. THOUVENEL, knew of the presence of the Prince in the city, he sent word to the Turkish Government that any attentions paid by the Government to the Prince during his stay in the city, would be considered as if paid to the French nation. If this be true, we are permitted to surpose that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S hatred to the Orleans family is at last giving away.

The Government, determined to be prepared for all eventualities, and to fix its glories while it has the power, is about to establish two new galleries of paintings in the National Museum at the Palace of Versailles. The first will be called the Alma Saloon, and will contain the Landing, the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and the Cemetery. The second will be called the Malakoff Saloon, and will contain the various attacks toward and on that Fort. The English battles, Balaklava, the Redan, and the left wing of the combat at Alma, will be left out.

The health of Mademoiselle RACHEL is so much improved that she has been able to sit up and play a few games at cards with some of her intimate friends. No one, however, has any hope of a permanent amelioration. Her two children, ALEXANDER and GABRIEL, the first a legitimized son of Count WALEWSKI, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the other of less noble origin, are with their mother. Count WALEWSKI is educating the elder son for diplomacy, and as he is well provided for, Madamoiselle RACHEL has made her testament entirely in favor of the second son, GABRIEL.

The Government, struck by the extraordinary success of M. GOLDSMIDT, an amateur astronomer, in finding comets, has just named that gentleman Chevalier in the Legion of Honor. M. GOLDSMIDT'S last two comets have been named by him *Les Jumelles*—The Twins. The one preceding was named by M. BABINET *Pales*, and the one preceding that, which was found by M. GOLDSMIDT, about six months ago, was called, with the Empress' permission, *Eugenia*.

MALAKOFF.

Brigham Young's Position.

The Washington *States* has the following:

"It is reported that BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people have determined to resist the entrance of the United States troops into the Mormon Territory, and threaten to burn the grass on the prairies, and, if necessary, to destroy their own city in order to deprive the troops of shelter during the Winter. The report accords with threats from YOUNG which were thrown out in Mormon newspapers. He even affected to doubt whether the Government would send out troops at such a season, as they might be fatally deprived by the Mormons of all supplies. Not one of them, said BRIGHAM, will ever reach us without our consent. But, at the same time, he qualifies his threats by declaring his willingness to receive the United States authorities and obey United States laws, reserving to the people of the Territory all the rights which he desired for them. What the demands of the United States Government are which he now proposes to resist, it does not appear. He has had his own way so long that he will probably consider the exercise of any United States authority as an encroachment upon the rights of the Mormons. That some trouble is to be made by the Mormons, is very probable, and, in that case, the military force employed by the United States on this service will be found inadequate. Should the Mormons resist the United States laws and authority, constitutionally exercised, they will be expelled, ere long, from the Territory, for the presence of a hostile community in the central part of the continent, and on the great line of communication across it, cannot be endured. Congress will, in this event not fail to legislate upon the subject, and may, according to Judge DOUGLAS' suggestion, repeal the act establishing a Territorial Government, and partition the Territory between the adjacent States and Territories.

MY SISTER.

Up many flights of crazy stairs,
Where oft one's head knocks unawares;
With a rickety table, and without chairs,
And only a stool to kneel to prayers,
Dwells my sister.

There is no carpet upon the floor,
The wind whistles in through the cracks of the door;
One might reckon her miseries by the score,
But who feels interest in one so poor?
Yet she is my sister.

She was blooming, and fresh, and young, and fair,
With bright blue eyes, and auburn hair;
But the rose is eaten with canker care,
And her visage is mark'd with a grim despair.
Such is my sister!

When at early morning, to rest her head,
She throws herself on her weary bed,
Longing to sleep the sleep of the dead,
Yet fearing, from all she has heard and read;
Pity my sister.

But the bright sun shines on her and on me,
And on mine and hers, and on thine and thee,
Whatever our lot in life may be,
Whether of high or low degree,
Still, she's our sister.
Weep for our sister,
Pray for our sister,
Succour our sister.

The India Mutiny—Second Letter from Rev Dr. Duff.

From the Presbyterian.

CALCUTTA, August 8, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Long ere this note come to hand you will have heard of the terrible state o things in India. I would have written to you sooner concerning it, were it not that I was anxious to ascertain the fate of some of our dear missionary brothren in the Northwest, whose lives we knew were in imminent peril. We have reason to thank God that between this and Allahabad, though many have fallen victims to the violence of infuriated men, no missionary has as yet lost his life. But beyond Allahabad clouds and thick darkness have long been hovering—enough to fill our minds with saddest apprehensions.

Of the remarkable escape of GOPEE NATH NUNDY from Futtehpore, as well as of the safety of the brethren at Allahabad, you will have learnt before this can reach you. Mr. HAY, of the latter place, is now on his way home, and will tell you the incidents of his own experience. GOPEE NATH NUNDY is writing at considerable length to the Board at New-York.

At Agra, Saharanpore, Ambala, &c., we have no reason to apprehend that any life has been lost. For some time we were in sad suspense about Mr. BUTLER and his family, at Bareilly. But I feel truly thankful that a letter has at last been received from Mr. BUTLER himself, from the hill-station of Nynu Tal, assuring us of the safety of himself and family. Mr. BUTLER, when amongst us, proved himself to be no ordinary man; while, by his frank, open-hearty, generous spirit, he greatly endeared himself to all who had the privilege of making his acquaintance. All felt that the American Episcopal Methodist Church had been singularly favored in the choice of their first missionary to India.

And this brings me to Futtehgurh—the scene of greatest disaster, in a missionary point of view, in the ravaged and desolated northwest. Rumor after rumor has been reaching us from that quarter—each more distressing than another. Even now, we have no absolutely trustworthy information as to details. But we have too much reason to fear that *all at Futtehgurh have been destroyed.*

And, now, as to the causes of this terrible rebellion. Doubtless the *primary* ones are to be found in our own sins as a people and nation.

As to the *proximate* or *immediate* human instrumentality, I have no hesitation in saying, with the utmost emphasis, that the whole is *the result of a long concocted Mohammedan conspiracy against the British power, with a view to the restablishment of a Mohommedan dynasty instead.*

You will remember that in Mohammedanism there is an inseparable combination of the civil and spiritual power; and that its essential spirit is a fanatical spirit of conquest and dominion.

You will also remember that it was from Mohammedan rulers chiefly, and not from Hindoo rulers, that the British wrested the sceptre of Indian dominion. The Mohammedans often persecuted the Hindoos with the most terrible severities. Hence it is that the Hindoos generally were wont to look with favor on the British as their deliverers from the cruel Mohammedan yoke; and were well content passively to submit to the British sovereignty, and in many cases with cheerful acquiescence.

The case of the Mohammedans was totally different. Looking on the British as the subverters of their thrones, and the supplanters of their dynasties, they never could forgive them, and never could be peaceably reconciled to their supremacy.

For the last hundred years they have been sighing, and longing, and praying, not only in private, but in their public mosques, for the prosperity of the House of Timour, in the person of its representative, the titular King or Emperor of Delhi. But the prosperity of that house is only another name for the downfall of the British, and the re-ascending of the Mohammedan power.

So long, however, as the native army was faithful, there was no chance of success; and so their designs were kept in abeyance under the cloak or mask of professed loyalty to the British throne. At last a circumstance occurred, of which the conspirators took base advantage. The majority of the Sepoys of the Bengal army are Hindus of high caste—*Brahmins and Rajputs.* The latter the military class of India, next in social rank to the Brahmins—both extremely ignorant and excessively superstitious. Well, about the beginning of the present year, the Government wanted to introduce the improved Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which, as made in England, is greased with any fat—including, of course, cow's fat and hog's lard—the abominations of the Hindus and Mohammedans. Orders were issued to manufacture these in this country, but when the obnoxious ingredients that entered into their composition came to be known, peremptory instructions were given not to issue any of them to the native army; and so, in point of fact, none were actually issued.

But the emissaries of the Mohammedan conspirators, in various guises, went abroad among the Sepoys—gave exaggerated accounts of the new cartridge—and insinuated that its introduction was a cunning plot on the part of the British Government, designed to break their caste and coerce them into a profession of Christianity.

The evil-minded suggestion gradually spread and took root in the minds of the deluded Sepoys. Their superstitious prejudices were wounded in the sorest point. At last their minds became inflamed, and, like so many combustible materials, burst forth into open mutiny and rebellion—massacreing all the British and other foreigners, with native Christians on whom they could lay their hands, and covering the whole land with incendiarism, plunder, devastation and blood. The titular King of Delhi has been proclaimed Emperor of India: the infatuated mutineers profess to receive and follow his decrees: while, in some distant places, petty chieftains, alike Hindu and Mohammedan, are beginning to proclaim themselves kings of their own respective districts and provinces. The whole country to the northwest of Bengal is in a state of universal confusion and anarchy.

Such do I believe to be the true account of the rise and *object* of this disastrous rebellion.

The whole has burst upon us so unexpectedly, that all, taken completely by surprise, have been quite unprepared. Hence the temporary success of the misguided rebels. *That they will be put down with a strong arm, I have no doubt whatsoever;* but not before much more mischief shall accrue from their frenzied violence. No season of the year would have been more inopportune for military operations on the part of the British. Breaking out in the very highest of the hot season, when the raging hot winds compel all foreigners to immure themselves in their houses, in order to exist or vegetate, an outbreak so sudden and unexpected could not but have a temporary triumph. And the hot season, followed so immediately by the rainy season, with its train of fever, and cholera, and dysentery, would not but aggravate the disaster. When the cold season arrives, things will assume a very different aspect. But melancholy it is to reflect on the portentous magnitude of the calamities which may ere then ensue.

What need then of fervent applications at a throne of grace; if, happily, the Lord be pleased to interpose, with his own outstretched arm, for our deliverance. For as the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, it cannot be doubted that, in some one way or other, He will arise and plead the cause that is His own; and eventually crown it with glorious victory.

My warmest regards to Mrs. STUART and family, and all the kind circle of friends who live in my memory and heart. Yours ever affectionately,

ALEXANDER DUFF.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered during the last week of October:

New York.—J. Lowell and family, A. A. Lowery, C. Astain, H. W. Hicks and lady, C. Walley, G. Chouquet, E. Jacquess, J. Wolf, J. D. Davis, J. N. Gaterdorf and family, Jas. Lloyd, W. H. Langley, B. F. Angel and family, Jas. Kane, Jr., E. Varet, J. Edgar and wife, Miss E. Phelps, Capt. D. Lines, H. Nunus, L. Viralet. *Maryland.*—W. Wilkens, J. S. Broadbent, J. W. Easter, Jas. W. McCreery. *Massachusetts.*—J. D. Cole and wife, Mrs. G. E. Adams, Geo. F. Adams. *Kentucky.*—J. J. Shreve, Dr. T. D. Elliot. *Connecticut.*—Rev. E. Hart, Dr. S. W. Hart. *Pennsylvania.*—B. Coxe, S. Welsh and family. *Ohio.*—S. N. Sargent, Wm. Lilley. *Missouri.*—Mrs. Hunt and family, B. G. Farrar and wife. *New Jersey.*—W. W. Shippen and family, R. Hutchinson and daughter. *District Columbia.*—T. F. Maury.

A nice point of law is in argument in the Courts of Beaver County, Pa. Mr. Sterling, a wealthy banker, lived unhappily with his wife, and they finally agreed to disagree and live separately. They have lived in the same town, he paying her expenses in a separate establishment. During the temporary absence of the ex-husband, however, the brother of the woman made affidavit that he had deserted her, and that she was likely to become a charge upon the county, whereupon the authorities proceeded to take possession of Mr. Sterling's banking office and effects. He returned while the process was going on, and some broken limbs were the consequence of the little fight that ensued. Legal proceedings are now had to test Mr. Sterling's right to protect his property.

A blooming couple came on board one of the Mississippi steamboats last week, at Omaha, claiming to be brother and sister. The sister was so timorous that it was necessary she should be in the stateroom with her brother. Suspicion was excited, the couple turned out to be runaways, a Justice of the Peace was found on board, and the twain were made one, at the personal solicitation of the Captain of the boat, who wanted no disreputable proceedings on his craft, and then the couple went back to their stateroom happy. The bridegroom said he would have married the girl before coming on board, only there was not time, and he was afraid of missing the boat.

Rev. Francis A. Mood, a preacher of the M. E. Church, South, was not long since refused admittance to the English Wesleyan Conference. He has published, in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, a statement of the circumstances. He declares that "the Wesleyan body, closely beset by fanaticism without, found this occurrence too precious a morsel, and flung it forth to the English public as proof of their orthodoxy on the question of Slavery."

Gov. Bashford, of Wisconsin, publishes a correspondence between himself and Mr. Kilbourn of New-York, President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in order to remove the imputation that Gov. B. received a bonus from that Company.

Anthony Burns, the fugitive, whose recapture in Boston produced such an excitement a few years since, is now a student in the Fairmount Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

A marriage took place in Fairfax County, Va., Saturday week of a couple who were divorced nine years ago. In the meantime the man had been married, and his wife died, and on Saturday he was again married to his former wife.

A small number of Methodists in De Soto (La.) parish met a few days since and subscribed $55,000 towards the foundation of a Male College for the use of their denomination. The same parish has already a Female College.

Chas. McNeil has sued the Madison (Wis.) *Argus* for libel, on account of its publication of the news of his arrest on a charge of conspiring to destroy a train of cars on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

A young English printer, Henry Floyd, engaged on a Savannah paper, has gone to England to receive a fortune of $300,000, which has fallen to him by inheritance.

One of the victims of the Chicago fire had a life insurance of $3,000 in the Massachusetts Mutual, which expired only two days before he was killed.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, the geologist, is in Norwich, Eng., recovering from the accident which recently befell him.

Mrs. Eliza Claytor, of Lynchburg, Va., has given $1,000 to aid in the completion of the college buildings in that city.

The Boston papers publish a letter from Mr. Banks approving of the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was married a few days ago to a young lady in Owego.

Miss Hosmer, the sculptor, has sailed again for France, after a brief visit in Boston.

Miscellaneous Items.

Major Neighbor, Indian Superintendent in Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau, that he has entered into an agreement with the several tribes of Indians on the reservations in Texas, by which all prisoners in their possession should be at once given up, and that he has agreed to give $50, in presents, for each prisoner, until the 20th day of October, after which time all captives are to be taken from the tribes, who may hold them, without any regard whatever; and all the Indians on the reserves in Texas are prohibited from capturing or holding any prisoners in future.

By a recent decision of the Courts of Morris County, N. J., Railroad companies are not relieved of responsibility for freight on its delivery at the depot. A suit was brought against the Morris and Essex Railroad for non-delivery of $300 worth of rags, bought in New-York and conveyed to Morristown. The Company proved delivery at their depot. Verdict for plaintiff.

We have information from Fort Kearney, up to the 24th of last month, on which day Col. Johnson arrived at that post, in seven days from Fort Leavenworth. The 5th Infantry and eight companies of the 10th Infantry, together with the two batteries of artillery reached Fort Laramie by the 7th Sept.; and this force is probably at Salt Lake City by this time.

Another case of punishment by Lynch-law occurred at Waxahatchie, Texas, a few days ago. The victim was a free negro preacher named Donegan, who received five hundred lashes. He was accused of robbery. After the whipping was over, he was warned to leave the county within twenty-four hours, and the State in four weeks.

The Waco (Texas) *Southerner* mentions an attempt, on the part of some Mexicans and white men, to get up an insurrection in Limestone and Ellis Counties, during a camp-meeting at Waxahatchie, and run the negroes to Mexico. The thing was discovered, and the instigators directed to leave.

The Montreal *Pays* speaks of a "religious" riot at St. Jean Chrysostom, between two parties of Irishmen, at the annual fair at that place, last week. Sticks, stones and pitchforks are said to have been used, and many serious injuries received, but the particulars had not reached Montreal.

The last appraisement of the famous McDonough estate, in New-Orleans, shows a total valuation of $1,930,098. The expenses last year were nearly $40,000. The Mayor of New-Orleans, in his late message, declares the whole case will be settled by January next.

The number of Odd-Fellows, in good standing, in Illinois, is over 11,000, with 233 lodges. The relief afforded last year, $12,000. A capitation tax has been established. W. Duff Grecno of Mount Vernon, is the new M. W. G. Master.

There is a great wife establishment in Indian Orchard, Mass. From the weaving room of the Ward Mills, in which an average of eighty persons are employed, one hundred and thirty-seven girls have been married within two years.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of the Covington and Lexington Road, that the rolling-stock of a railroad cannot be levied upon and sold under execution. The plaintiffs were mortgagees.

The Charity Hospital in New-Orleans expends $75,000 annually, and treats an average of 13,000 patients yearly. It is supported by an immigrant tax and by licenses paid by theatres, &c. The city contributes nothing.

About $30,000 has been subscribed among the Methodists in Boston to aid in rebuilding the Wilbraham Seminary, which was burned a week or two since. The sum needed is $80,000.

The Southern Bishops of the Episcopal Church will meet at Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th November, to perfect the plan of a Southern Church University.

The Washington *Star* contradicts the report that Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, applied to the President for military aid to preserve the peace in Baltimore during the coming election.

A Northwestern Convention of Sunday School teachers is called to meet at Chicago on the 11th of November. Teachers throughout the West are invited to participate.

A new telegraphic line has been established north and south of Memphis. It connects at Grenada and Cairo.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th announce the arrival of $300,000 in specie, half of which was from New-York.

John B. Randall was killed in the woods near Parma, N. Y., last week, by the falling of a tree he was felling.

A new Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Covington, Ky., erected at a cost of $55,000, was dedicated last week.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The testimony produced at the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Chicago fire, develops some startling facts. It appears that the upper floors of the stores burned on Water-street were occupied by young men as sleeping-apartments. A number of those young men were clerks in the stores. The evidence proves that it was their common practice to introduce women of bad repute into their rooms at night, and several of these women testify that they were passing the night in the rooms when the fire broke out. It is supposed that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries, though it does not clearly appear, as yet, where or how the fire was set. Flames were first observed by the city bell-ringer, bursting out of the top story of the building.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 9, 10, 39 to 48, 50 to 59.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1668, 1210, 245, 248, 233, 259 to 268 inclusive. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 27, 122, 202, 308, 126, 128, 148, 164, 197, 206, 221, 245, 2 3, 272.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 399, 544, 545, 275, 623, 286, 620, 213, 632, 907, 501, 340, 634, 639, 648, 660, 651, 652, 656, 657, 660, 249, 178, 430, 295, 417, 488, 490, 491, 432, 608, 619, 632, 536, 589, 647, 43, 45, 27, 28, 621, 628, 629, 583, 647, 553, 471.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

OPENING LETTERS—REVOLT AND MUTINY—THE BEAVER MERCHANT.

John McGentry, convicted of opening letters which did not belong to him, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of $1.

Francis Brown and John Reeves, convicted of revolt and mutiny, were sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine of $15 each.

Jos. Santos, one of the parties charged with [illegible] the schooner *Merchant* as a slaver, [illegible] himself voluntarily this morning, and gave bail in $1,500 to answer to the charge. He stated that he had absented himself in order to obtain a separate trial. The other defendants are now beyond the reach of the Court, and Santos will be [illegible] alone. He says the evidence against him is very different from that against the parties implicated with him.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

ALLEGED CRUEL AND UNUSUAL TREATMENT.

United States vs. *Captain John Maxwell, of the schooner Ida Della Torra.*—This case came on before Commissioner BETHEHAM, yesterday, upon the complaint of Herbert A. Persick, a colored boy, [illegible] years of age, the cook of the schooner, who had sworn to cruel treatment by the Captain, who was arrested by Deputy Marshal O'Keefe.

In his affidavit, the colored boy alleges that the Captain throttled him, choked him, poured hot rice over his face, severely scalding him; that he thrust his head into a pan of (burning) coffee, and [illegible] other injuries, such as kicking, beating, bruising and striking him with a rope. These alleged abuses were in Maracaibo, while the schooner was there waiting cargo. The boy, on arrival here, was advised by the mate to make his complaint; the mate having also had a falling out with the Captain. The mate was present as a witness for the boy, but under the influence of the Captain, he showed great anxiety in Court to withdraw the complaint, or to screen the Captain, charging that he had been put up to it by the boy.

Herbert A. Persick (cook) being sworn, said: I am a native of Kingston, Jamaica; I shipped in New-York to go to Maracaibo and the West Indies as cook of the schooner *Ida Della Torra*; while in Maracaibo the Captain complained that I wasted the rice by cooking too much, and took a sauce-pan of hot rice from the stove and turned it over my face; the under part of my ear was blistered by it; I then went to clearing off the table, and the Captain, smelling some coffee in the galley, went and took the pan of coffee from the stove, charged me with burning it, and put my head in it; he did not hold me in long; I [illegible] hand on the dish, trying to support myself, my hand burnt; he held me up with my head [illegible] the pan was on top of a barrel near the [illegible] Captain then bore me down on the deck; I know how long, my head was so hot; I then [illegible] clear off the table; after I cleared the table I [illegible] to pick beans, and he saw me, and said that [illegible] the way to pick them; I was kind of crying [illegible] and my nose was bleeding, in consequence [illegible] treatment I had received; I went to [illegible] water, but was not able to draw it; the Captain [illegible] the water and poured it over me, out of the bucket; he poured it over my face; I then [illegible] ward to the galley; I was not able to work [illegible] skin was hot all over; the Captain cooked [illegible] ner; other things were done,

of causes. Motions and appeals from orders being first heard.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Birdseye.

The Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn vs. *The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.*—This was an application for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver, the Bank having refused to pay over some $6,000, deposited by the late City of Williamsburg. The application was denied. This money is the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands made for the benefit of the poor some years ago, and the Bank authorities do not know who is entitled to receive the money.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather seriously obstructed business to-day.

ASHES—Quiet and somewhat nominal. Pearl, $6@$6 12½; Pots. $6 75@6 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday, says: "The Boot and Shoe business has been very quiet during the week and no sales of any consequence have been made. Some orders from the South and West have been received, but holders part with their goods very reluctantly, particularly if they have already given credit to any extent to the purchaser. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,265 cases from this port to San Francisco, and from New-York 85 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
[illegible], cases	4,203	4,039
[illegible]ary 1	206,332	194,394
	212,535	198,433

—Inactive at former prices. Java, 16¾c.; [illegible], 12c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¼c.@11¾c.; [illegible], 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon.

[illegible]—Continues very scarce, quiet and nomi

[illegible]ND MEAL—State and Western Flour [illegible] a shade cheaper. Sales, 9,800 bbls.

[illegible]ye	$4 60@$4 75
[illegible]a and Michigan	4 60@ 4 75
[illegible]	4 65@ 4 75
[illegible]	4 85@ 5 00
[illegible] and Michigan	4 80@ 5 50
[illegible]	5 15@ 6 50
[illegible]	5 10@ 5 20
[illegible]	5 50@ 7 75
Low[illegible]Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 00

Canadian [illegible], steady demand, at easier prices; sales [illegible] bbls, superfine to extra, at $5 10@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy; sales [illegible], good mixed to choice extra, at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and depressed, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour commands $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand, but at reduced prices. Sales 59,000 bushels, including good White Canadian, at $1 35; mixed Western, $1 18; ordinary to prime Red do., 96c.@$1 18; prime White Southern, $1 45; and fair Red do. $1 20 ₱ bushel. Currents depressed, and down to 67½c.@68½c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 28,600 bushels. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State, 39c.@44c. for Jersey, and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 22 and 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,170	974
Wheat, bushels	254,200	131,425
Corn, bushels	20,162	—
Oats, bushels	21,325	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,067	678
Wheat, bushels	58,714	151,181
Corn, bushels	2,570	31,167
Oats, bushels	7,700	14,950
Barley, bushel	111	—

HAY—Sales: 300 bales North River at 50c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, on the 23d inst., the market for Northern was steady at 80c. ₱ 100 lbs., with no reported arrivals. 200 bales Eastern found buyers, there, at about $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In Boston, last week, 150 tons Russian were sold,—part to the trade at $220@$225, 6 months credit, ₱ ton, but chiefly to the U. S. Government on private terms.

HOPS—Dull and down to 5c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig are only in request at about $28, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Nothing new.

LIME—Rockland 62c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23a3c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29½@30c.; New Orleans, 40@45c.

NAVAL STORES—No important movements transpired to-day.

OILS—Generally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very quiet, yet holders ask $20 75@$21 for mess, and $14 50@$17 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls., inferior to choice, at 10¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and decidedly lower. The transactions since our last consist of 325 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess, and $13@$14 50 for extra Western do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 do. do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs. The Charleston, S. C., *Mercury*, of the 23d inst., says: "There has been a somewhat improved feeling for Rice during the greater part of the past week—the extremes of the week's sales having ranged at from 3 1-16@3¾; the bulk of the sales, however, at 3 3-16@3 5-16. Received the past week, near 1,200 tcs.; exported in same time, 1,006 tcs.; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, 587 tcs. Rough Rice—The arrivals of the week, amounting to about 36,000 bushels, have been forwarded in the mills on planters' account, and we have consequently no sales to report."

SEEDS—About 20,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were reported sold in Boston last week, part at $1 40@$1 50 cash and short credit, and part for export at $1 53¾ ₱ bush., 4 months' time.

SUGARS—Quiet at old rates. Sales 370 hhds, Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 24c.@25c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are improving. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ tc., and heavy goo is 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FORTY-TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the education of COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION at the West will be held in this City on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of the present week. The Annual Discourse before the Society will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, in the 14th st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. D. Paris,) corner of 2d av. and 14th st., by Prof. H. B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary. The Anniversary exercises will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the same Church—when an abstract of the Annual Report will be presented, and addresses delivered by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., and Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., of Newark, N. J. Exercises in both cases to commence at 7½ o'clock.

T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, Astor place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. NATHANIEL WARSH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK DEALERS.—At an adjourned meeting, held at the corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., Oct. 24, it was resolved that a meeting of all milk men receiving their supply by the New-York and Erie Railroad, be held at the New-York house, No. 149 Bowery, cor. Broome st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. J. M. HORTON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Essay by Rev. J. L. HATCH, on *The Jewish and Christian Weekly Festivals*. The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors in place of three years, in place of those Nos. 11, will be held at the Jews' Hospital, 28th-st., on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. By order of the President,

BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a first class shoe store in Petersburg, Va. Must be a single man, and one who can bring first-class references as to capacity and integrity. Apply on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, between 8 and 12 o'clock, to LOBER & LOCKWOOD, No. 128 Chambers st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a hotel, two entry clerks, a time keeper for a saw mill in New-Jersey one boat keeper, one stewardess, four girls to travel to Europe and California, four waiters, two express drivers, three boys to learn trades, six men for steamers. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE SERVANT, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant preferred. No one need apply unless well recommended, having lived at least a year in his last place. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADIES' MAID, who thoroughly understands her business, locks hair dressing. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD TO [illegible] errands. Inquire at the [illegible] store, No. 705 [illegible].

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—DAGUERREOTYPE OF A gentleman, in going from Greenwich and to Mead's gallery, in Broadway on Oct. 12, will be paid for its return to JAS. P. JONES, No. 71 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,

Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
2,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Brocade and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Figured SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
800 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenille SHAWLS, High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dos. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOUS KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 8 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.
There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $18 each in import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their
SUPERB STOCK,
one of the largest in the City,
AT RETAIL,
30 PER CENT. UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.

DRESS SILKS,	SILK ROBES A VOLANTE,
BLACK SILKS,	VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE,
MDUS. DE LAINE,	VELVET ROBES A QUILLE,
MERINOS,	VALENCIA ROBES,
IRISH POPLINS,	DE LAINE ROBES,
WOOL PLAIDS,	POPLIN ROBES,
PARIS VALENCIAS,	CALICO ROBES,
FRENCH CALICOES,	VELVETS, Black and Colored.
STELLA SHAWLS,	CLOAKS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,	OPERA CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS,	REAL LACES,
RIBBONS,	PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety,
HOSIERY, in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety.
OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.
REDUCTION REAL!
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS,
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS,
100 pieces French Merinos at 80 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard,
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Pairs Whitney Blankets at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH
in
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER-WARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
corner Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
$1,000,000 of desirable
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
at Retail much
BELOW COST FOR CASH!
Payment received in bills of Eastern and
SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!
In order to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to close the whole of our immense stock
AT BOTH STORES,
at the following great reductions:
THE SIX LARGE DEPARTMENTS
On the first floor of
STORE Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously numbered from 1 to 6, on colored labels, with the reduction plainly marked on them.
DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)
Containing Super-French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)
Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety.
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)
De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)
Fall Hosiery, Gloves and Rich Hat Ribbons.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods generally.
REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)
Containing American, English and French Prints, in every variety of pattern and quality.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
The entire stock in our Shawl, Cloak, Silk, Cloth and Silk Velvet rooms, occupying the second floor and addition: also, our stock of Family Linens,
RICH CARPETS, and CURTAIN MATERIALS,
have been submitted to an equally
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!
Strangers in the City, and all who are
IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS,
will find this the
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before off red:
SALES AT THE REDUCTION
will commence MONDAY, Oct. 24, and continue one month.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 25 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Uncal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces Real Wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English do. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATTIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times. They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have resolved to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK of NECK-TIES AT RETAIL for thirty days for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the importation and manufacture of Neck-Ties and Stocks, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces OVER TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that no one will ask an abatement, as the following will show:
Black Gros de Rhin Ties, once around, 25 cts.
Usual price at Retail, 75 cts.
Black Gros du Rhin Ties, twice around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 25.
Black Moire Antique Ties, once around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 00.
Black Moire Antique Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Fancy Moire Antique Ties, ten different styles, at 50 each.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Black Bayadere Ties, once around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Super Fancy Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 75.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety from 38 to 75 cts. each.
SALE COMMENCES this day, MONDAY, Oct. 26.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 639 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with no early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

AT THE GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
5 cases double-width SHEPHERD PLAIDS 25 cents.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS,
Selling at great loss.
CLOAKS
Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.
RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.
SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.
POPLINS, at immense reduction.
WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.
WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.
MERINOS, extremely low.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
At enormous sacrifice.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices,
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 506 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, ginghams, ticks, muslins, denims; also black alpaca slightly damaged; Merino and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only,
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 9-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

$300,000! GREAT SALE!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
MY WHOLE STOCK
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT AUCTION PRICES
FOR CASH;
ALL KINDS OF MONEY TAKEN.
Open until 9 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 12 o'clock P. M.
DE GROOT'S, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
25 per cent. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

BLACK KID GLOVES!
GLOVES! the best French Kid, 4s. per pair, worth 8s., at W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ATTENTION.
A TERHUNE will offer his entire stock of dry goods, cloaks, bombery, embroideries, velvet and bonnet ribbons, trimmings, &c., at less than wholesale prices for cash, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAVES & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Oct. 29, a very handsome assortment of Winter and Dress Bonnets; also, Head-Dresses, Cape Flowers, Feathers, just received from Paris, all of which she will sell at most reduced prices.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIIth, XIIIth, AND XVIIth WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing NORMAN MELLON Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. J. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS of the XXIId Ward will hold a ratification meeting at National Hall on 4th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the State and County ticket. Gen. JAS. W. NYE, Judge BIRDSALL, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HENRY S. SMITH, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting.

RICHARD SCOTT, Chairman.
WM. T. GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. C. BRYAN, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 208 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER
Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.

M. KELLY, Chairman.
M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGEL.—This District embraces parts of the XIth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th st., south side of 14th st. to West st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 659 Broadway. Republican electors of the Ward are urged to be present. RICHARD WARREN, President.
CHAS. CHEREY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, Oct. 27, at No. 321 Atlantic st., near Hoyt, for transaction of important business.
P. B. HASBROUCK, Sec'y. H. HILL, President.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly J. DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BY ST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 365 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $550, and will sell it at a great sacrifice for cash. It is a truly superb and rich'y finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new. City-made rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front fully warranted, price $260 for piano and stool. A bargain. No exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SCHEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our contralet stool of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in the country.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES.—In finding the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The success of the Free-State men in Kansas would now seem to be fully assured, both in the election of Mr. PARROTT as Delegate to Congress, and in the return of a majority of both branches of the Legislature. A protest, which we publish elsewhere this morning, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, against the fraudulent returns from the Oxford Precinct of Johnson County, was filed on the 15th inst., and in response to it, after a personal examination, Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON issued a Proclamation on the 20th, in which they declare their intention to throw out the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates of election to the Free-State candidates. The Proclamation is said to have created a great deal of excitement among the extreme Pro-Slavery men, which vented itself in threats against the Governor and Secretary.

Our special Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Administration show evidences of recovery from the effect of the money panic, and that probably the necessity of curtailing the expenditures on the public works to any great extent will not arise. Secretary Cobb entertains the opinion that in the course of two or three months the revenue will increase sufficiently to provide for all current expenses.

The GENERAL PRODUCE MARKET opened tamely yesterday. The boisterous weather checked out-door movements. Flour, Wheat and Corn were sold pretty freely at reduced prices. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the previous 48 hours, 27,398 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bushels Wheat, 28,800 bushels Corn, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Pork was inactive, but held with more confidence. Lard was in fair demand, and Beef appeared in better request, each, however, at decidedly lower rates. Groceries ruled quiet at old figures. Cotton was unaltered. Freights were doing better.

HEBER C. KIMBALL, one of the most prominent of the Mormon Elders, has lately delivered a discourse at Salt Lake City, in which he takes strong ground against the Government of the United States, and expresses the determination of the Mormons to resist the troops to the last extremity. BRIGHAM YOUNG also made a speech in the same vein. In view of the anticipated difficulty with the Mormons, an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on the Great Plains. A drover, without any provocation, killed a woman and child belonging to a tribe of Indians which has hitherto refused to join the Mormons against the Government, and also fired at the Chief. It is feared that this may have the effect of creating a hostile feeling, which will end in alliance of the tribe with BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Yesterday, at 1½ P. M., the Commissioners of Police held a secret session, at which, it is said, no business of importance was transacted. They adjourned till to-day, (Tuesday,) at the same hour. It is understood that no letter was received from Mr. DRAPER relative to his election, or indicative of his decision on the matter of acceptance or non-acceptance, though it was very confidently asserted among the crowds of expectants that lined the sidewalk that Mr. DRAPER had signified his intention of accepting, but was detained for the present from entering on his duties as a member of the Board by the sickness of one of his family.

The Board of Aldermen granted to the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary one-half of the block of land on which their building now is for twenty-one years, at the nominal rent of one dollar a year. A desponding communication was received from STEPHEN H. BRANCH, and referred to the Finance Committee. The majority and minority reports on the removal of steamboat landings further up-town were called up and read, and, after some debate, the whole subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned till Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report on the office of the Comptroller was, after short debate, made special for Thursday. A resolution was adopted calling on the Central Park Commissioners to say why they have not paid the salaries of the surveyors. A singular memorial was presented, calling upon the authorities to provide employment for the thousands of persons now out of work, and likely to remain so during the Winter, and suggesting their immediate employment upon public works. An ordinance for authorising the issue of bonds to the amount of $250,000 to pay for improvements in Central Park was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it was soon to be taken up. Mr. HARVEY HART, formerly Receiver of Taxes, forwarded a lengthy but obscure communication in explanation of his connection with the duties of the department. The Harlem Gas Bill was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the committee fixing the salaries of the clerks of the Marine Court as follows: The clerk, $2,500 per annum; first assistant, $1,500; second assistant, 1,200, &c. The bills for refiting the Supreme Court rooms, amounting to $4,438 13, came up. Supervisor TUCKER opposed it on the ground that it was full 50 per cent. too high. A portion was referred back, and finally the whole were sent back to the committee. They also decided to appoint a docket clerk, for the County Clerk's office, at a salary of $800 a year. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

A tea-meeting was held last evening in Rev. H. H. GARNET'S Church, Prince-street, near Broadway, the object of which was to collect sufficient money to purchase the liberty of a colored Methodist Episcopal preacher who is in bondage at Newbern, N. C. Tea was served at 7 o'clock, but, on account of the unpleasant weather which prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been there, the speeches which were to have followed were not made. Another tea-meeting will take place at the same place for the same object next Monday evening at 7 P. M., the weather permitting, when addresses will be made by Rev. DRS. KENNEDY, DOWLING, GARNET and ROY, Rev. Mr. ROBINSON and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD.

The Captain of the schooner *Ida Della Torra* was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM on complaint of a colored boy, the cook of the vessel, for cruel and unusual treatment while in Maracaibo. The case was adjourned to Thursday at 1 o'clock.

The gale which prevailed yesterday was very severe on the Lakes. The Canadian schooner *Christina* was driven on shore and totally wrecked, near Oswego, and the brig *General Worth*, from Superior, went ashore at Cleveland and was badly damaged.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, was commenced yesterday, in the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey. Distinguished Counsel are retained on each side.

1848 and 1857.

It is now very nearly ten years since the whole of Europe was shaken by a revolutionary earthquake. The laboring classes of the Continent, excited to frenzy by the declamations of philanthropists who loved their race not wisely but too well, and who sympathized with the sorrows without comprehending the nature of mankind, availed themselves of the overthrow of all political forms to attempt a reduction of the social order also, to a primitive chaos in which rights should be the condition of duties. We in America, after hailing with a somewhat inconsiderate enthusiasm the first appearances of republican victory in the old world, shrank back with no slight disgust from the subsequent revelations of the movement. Prosperous ourselves, and surrounded on every side by the evidences of individual activity and of individual success, the cry of the *proletaire* struck upon our ears with a ghastly and unnatural horror. We refused even the attempt to ascertain how far the excesses of socialistic theory in Europe were truly diseases of the public mind—crises of suffering, and not deliberate depravations of the will and of the character. We believed then, of course, that we should never be exposed to the ordeal through which Paris passed in blood in the days of June, and which London repelled only by a steady front of resolution on the 10th of April. Our "political institutions" were to save us forever from the pressure of the popular passions, and a revolt of the stomach was never to be apprehended on this side of the Atlantic. The voices of the passing hour sometimes sternly recall to us the history of ten years ago, and while they should teach us a clearer and more charitable judgment of the European Revolutionists, they warn us while it is yet time to beware lest a like thing overtake ourselves in the midst of our boasted ballot-boxes and of our liberal Legislatures.

How the Mayor of this City has treated the question of the relief of the laboring classes we already know. While urging upon the Municipal Government measures ingeniously contrived to exasperate the poor by further disappointments, and to increase the difficulties of the civic administration by adding another to the countless "jobs" on which our taxes and the character of our City are continually thrown away, Mr. Wood raises the banner of the most fiery communism, and justifies by anticipation any possible excesses of the despairing poor, upon the persons and the property of the rich. This was bad enough, and all reflecting men must have seen in the words of the "Message" of Friday morning last, a darker omen for all classes of the community than had frowned upon us from the crash of banks and the closing of factories. What, then, are we to say of the meeting of "German Workingmen" in Philadelphia, of which we this morning publish the report, as it comes to us from that city of "brotherly love?" At that meeting the sentiments of Mayor WOOD were indorsed, and by men whose indorsement means not approval only, but action.

The communism of Mayor WOOD may be, and doubtless is, a mere personal "fetch,"—a "trap to catch the sunbeams" of popularity. But the communism of the Germans in Philadelphia is the cry of starving and desperate men—it is the communism, in a word, of the barricades of Paris, and of the "Assemblies" of 1848. How is this fatal madness to be dealt with when it thus takes shape from the very "storm and pressure of the times?"

Doubtless there are hundreds and thousands of intelligent workingmen in New-York, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in all the centres of distress, who cannot be stung into the suicidal folly of riot and disorder even by the double spur of the actual anguish of want and of the deceitful hope of relief. But when we remember how large a proportion of our foreign population have come to us inoculated with the insanities of 1848, and how many of our native citizens have been more or less demoralized by the examples and the appeals of just such men as the one to whom the supreme charge of our municipal interests is now confided, would it not be the height of fatuous and stupid indifference for us to suppose that the calamities of the coming Winter can be borne in this country without the frightful aggravations of popular violence and of organized crime, unless the enlightened portions of the community, whether of the mercantile, the mechanic or the professional classes, set themselves at once about their public duties. If our City Governments shall at once take steps to afford all wise and practicable relief in the emergencies of the moment—and to organize the protective forces of the people into proportions and an order which shall make the ignorantly suffering patient, by making the designing and the demagogic hopeless. We may rely upon it that the recollections of the "year of revolutions" will be revived in our minds with all the tremendous reality of experience. Twenty years ago, when the numbers of the suffering poor were much more restricted, and when the habits of the purely American mind held a stronger sway over the working classes of this City, the intolerable pangs of starvation found vent in a storm of senseless violence.

The "flour-riots of 1837" have not been forgotten by old Knickerbockers, and there are thousands of men who can remember the miserable spectacle of armed Americans marching upon their fellow-citizens to repress disorder which hunger alone had provoked. If such scenes inflamed into ten-fold violence shall disgrace our Municipal history again, the responsibility will rest upon the heads of our citizens themselves, who, being warned in time, are by that warning fully armed.

A CENTRAL RELIEVING HOUSE.—A very sensible movement has been made in Boston, with a view to the relief of the poor during the coming season, which might be imitated here with great advantage to all classes of the community. The plan in question is the establishment of a central house, or office, where all persons who are compelled to seek aid from the public or private charities of the city, may apply for information or relief. Many poor wretches might escape from the degradation of beggary, and private families be saved the annoyances of constant appeals from the suffering, if they only knew where to apply for relief. There might, and ought to be, a central house for relief, to be kept open night and day, where the suffering poor could apply and make known their necessities, and be directed where to go for assistance according to their circumstances. Some such arrangement as this will be needed this Winter, as much for the relief of the suffering poor as for the suffering rich and well-to-do, who, after contributing their quota for the relief of the poor, ought not to be subjected to the annoyance of mendicants at their own doors.

Curtailment of Credits.

It follows as a matter of course, in all times of difficulty, that an immediate investigation should be made into the causes of the disorders from which the community suffers. Divers are the sources to which the present financial troubles have been traced, and among them long credits have been supposed by many to be the most prolific of disasters. The domestic commission-houses, which have been the greatest sufferers, as they were the first to feel the effects of the commercial revulsion, had taken the subject into consideration some months ago; we called attention to the movement at the time, but we believe no agreement was arrived at by the houses in question then. Some of the Boston houses, we learn, have recently determined to shorten their credits, and the dry-goods importers have also begun to agitate the matter; but in the present unsettled state of affairs it will be difficult to make any permanent change in the credit system. On Saturday night the hardware dealers of this City held a meeting at the Astor House to discuss the subject of curtailment of credits, and we have noticed that one of our daily cotemporaries has avowed itself in favor of a total abolition of the credit system, and a return to the barbarian practice of ready money and pay as you go. Ready money is certainly preferable to long credits, and cash on the nail has a very pleasant and seductive sound to a matter-of-fact business man. But ready-money transactions are simply impossible, except to a very small extent, in an enterprising commercial community. The credit system is an integral and essential element of modern civilization, which cannot be abolished nor dispensed with. It is the natural outgrowth of the peaceful relations which exist between commercial nations, and is very justly regarded as one of the surest pledges of peace. Two communities that are largely indebted to each other cannot afford to quarrel, and what is true of nations and States is also true of individuals. But the credit system is, of course, subject to abuses, and it cannot be denied that extensive and indiscriminate credits have been among the causes which produced our present financial troubles. To attempt to remedy the evil, however, by an undiscriminating curtailment of credits in all departments of trade would be productive of much greater harm than it would cure. As the system of credits has gradually grown out of the necessities of the trading world, any abuses which have crept into it, might be as gradually abated by the exigencies of the parties affected. No evils can be cured by conventions or resolutions. The system is full of anomalies and apparent inconsistencies, which are puzzling to a superficial observer; but they are, doubtless, perfectly coherent and strictly in conformity with the necessities of business. Thus, it is difficult to understand why certain articles should be always sold for cash, while others of a similar nature are sold on a credit of eight months. Cotton, for example, is always a cash article, while cotton goods are sold on credits of six and eight months. Wheat, corn, rice and whisky are cash articles, but sugar and coffee are uniformly sold at four months; tea is sold at six and eight months, while St. Domingo coffee is always quoted at cash prices. Imported liquors and wines are sold at six months' credit, and molasses at four months. Nearly every description of European manufactured goods sold here are sold at a credit of six and eight months; but the importer buys on a credit of four months from the day of shipment. These are the wholesale rules of credit; but the jobber sells on uniform time to his country customer. The grocer sells on a credit of four months; but all others, druggists, hardware dealers, crockery and dry goods merchants, sell at six months; and it has been often urged, as an argument in favor of short credits, that there are fewer failures among the grocers than in any other department of trade. This fact we believe to be true; but we doubt the cause assigned: for all jobbers do, in effect, sell upon the same credit. Their country customers settle with them twice a year when they come to town to make their purchases, and the difference between the dry-goods jobber and the grocer is that one charges interest after four months, and one after six. The reason why grocers more rarely fail than dry-goods dealers, is that they only purchase to meet the actual wants of their customers, and that their goods do not depreciate in value by being kept on hand; while the value of dry goods depends in a great degree upon the caprices of Fashion, and are often rendered worthless by being kept over a season. There is no natural limit to the demand for dry goods, and dealers are continually stimulated to lay in larger stocks than the demands of their business require.

In this country the constant and natural tendency is to an expansion and not contraction of credits, and we do not imagine that any effort will be successful in checking this tendency, but for a brief season. Whatever we have become as a prosperous people, has been by virtue of the credit system, and, with the growth of the country and the expansion of our population, the system must expand. The farmers of the West and the planters of the South produce their crops on a credit basis. Slaves and cattle are cash commodities, but land may be had upon trust, and all the necessaries required by the planter and the farmer while their crops are maturing must be obtained on credit. The importer trusts the jobber, the jobber trusts the country storekeeper, and he trusts the farmer, and the farmer trusts to the soil. When the harvest is gathered, the farmer sells his grain for cash, and pays the storekeeper; the storekeeper pays the jobber, and the jobber pays the importer or commission merchant, who pays the foreign or home manufacturer. This is the natural course of credit, and, under the system which has grown out of our condition, we have waxed prosperous, and become a mighty people. If great capitalists cultivated the soil, there would be no necessity for a credit system; the farmer, while waiting for his crops to grow, could afford to pay cash on the nail for the necessary commodities used in his family; but capital seeks other fields than corn fields, and, in nine cases out of ten, the producers of our great staples anticipate their harvests by means of the credit system.

But, after all, the seemingly long credits are not so long as they appear to be. The Eastern manufacturer, for instance, sells his goods to the New-York jobber on a credit of six and eight months; he has paid cash for his raw material, and he charges a profit according to the time given, which includes insurance for the risk he runs; it seems a long time to wait for his pay; but, as Mr. NATHAN APPLETON stated in his letter to the President of the Bank of Commerce, a few weeks ago, the manufacturer puts his six months' notes into Bank where they are discounted, and he does, in fact, get cash for his merchandise.

The credit system works very smoothly and happily until it begins to run into excesses, and then it corrects its vices by a general smashing and crashing, such as we are in the midst of now. But, happily, these crises do not occur oftener than once in twenty years, and even then it will be found that the crisis is not brought on by the regular transactions of trade, but by extraneous causes for which legitimate commerce ought not to be held responsible.

Kansas Affairs.

There seems little reason to doubt that the Free-State Party have carried the Territorial Legislature in Kansas, as well as the Congressional Delegate. It is conceded on all sides that unless the fraudulent vote in Johnson County is allowed to give that District to the Democrats, they have no chance of controlling either branch of the Legislature,—nor is it quite certain that they could do so even with all the advantage of that fraud. The latest returns, contained in our Kansas exchanges, give the Free-State men 27 out of the 39 Representatives, and 9 out of the 13 Councilmen. We publish a protest, which has been sent to Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, against the return of over 1,600 votes in the Oxford District. The names of voters to this number are entered upon the voting list,—but it is stated that the signatures of the three Judges of Election are all in the same handwriting;—and it is notorious that there are not a hundred *bona fide* citizens resident in that town. By our telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis it will be seen that Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, in response to this protest, have issued a proclamation, in which they declare their intention to reject the entire vote of Oxford and give certificates to the Free-State candidates. Secretary STANTON'S course in connection with the exercise of the right of suffrage in the Territory, has been marked by fairness and candor; and he has acted consistently in defeating the glaring fraud which was attempted upon the rights of the people.

We copy also from the *Herald of Freedom*, a decided but not partisan advocate of Free-State principles, what appears to be an authoritative statement of the action of Gov. WALKER upon several points connected with the election, in regard to which his conduct has been severely censured. It has been alleged that the Governor advised a Mr. HERNDON to vote, knowing that he was from Missouri. The statement, in itself highly improbable, is directly and explicitly contradicted on the authority of Lieut. CARR, who heard the conversation, and who states that Gov. WALKER told Mr. HERNDON that he could *not* vote. We have no doubt that, of the two versions of the story, this is the true one.

What has seemed at this distance the most serious charge against the Governor is the allegation that he permitted and advised the soldiers to vote at Kickapoo,—in direct violation of the Nebraska bill, as well as the Territorial law. The *Herald of Freedom* gives what is probably a true statement of the case. It will be remembered that in his Proclamation concerning the election, Governor WALKER took the ground that the Territorial Election law of 1857 virtually *repealed* the Election law of 1855, which prohibited soldiers from voting, and restricted the suffrage to those who should have paid a *tax*. In this position he was sustained by the President and his Cabinet,—and it was in consequence of it that the Free-State men, who had refused to pay the tax, secured the right to vote. But the Governor was also asked whether the same decision did not of necessity imply that the prohibition of *soldiers* from voting, contained in the law of 1855, was also repealed by the subsequent law of 1857, which declared that "*all citizens* of the United States, who had resided six months within the Territory," should have the right to vote. And he felt compelled to say that it did, and that all soldiers, who had their families with them and had been for six months *bona fide* residents of the Territory, were entitled to vote. The importance of this decision, it is stated, has been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as only forty or fifty soldiers voted under it, and the result was in no way affected by it. We are constrained to acknowledge that the explanation thus given relieves Gov. WALKER from the censure to which we supposed he had rendered himself obnoxious.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The decision of Judge PEABODY, which was rendered on Friday last, in relation to the Street Commissionership, puts the office into the hands of the Governor's appointee, Mr. CONOVER, who is now in charge; but the Attorney-General having granted permission for a writ of *quo warranto*, to be brought in the name of the State, the question as to the rightful possessor of the office, whether CONOVER or DEVLIN, has yet to be decided, and it remains for the Comptroller to say, in the meanwhile, whether the present incumbent of the office shall perform its duties or not. So far as the public are concerned, it is not a matter of very great interest who the individual may be that is recognized as Street Commissioner, but it is of great importance to the community at the present time, that the business of the Department should be carried on by somebody. There is now a sufficient quantity of work to be done, which the Common Council has authorized the Street Commissioner to make contracts for, to give employment to at least 5,000 men; but no contracts can be entered upon by the Commissioner without the cooperation of the Comptroller, and he has not yet determined whether he will recognize Mr. CONOVER or not. There could never be a more favorable opportunity, for the interest of the City, than the present time, to complete the unfinished work of the Street Commissioner's Department. Labor is plenty and cheap, and contracts could be made at a much lower rate than at any time during the past ten years. The very men who might be employed by the Department, if not set to work, will probably have to be taken care of by the Alms House Department.

City and Country Banks.

We notice in the proceedings of the Convention of New-York Country Bankers at Syracuse a few days since, that an apprehension was expressed that the accumulation of Country circulation in and near the City would prove inconvenient, perhaps, disastrous to many of the Bankers on the resumption of specie payments. This fear ought to be, if it is not, wholly groundless. The City will not attempt a general resumption without the Country; nor until the latter is fully prepared for it. The banking interest of the State will never be disintegrated. We believe this to be the present feeling of a large majority of the City Bankers. The late embarrassment before the suspension, and the Metropolitan plan of using the Country circulation since, have wrought a change of views, as well as policy, on this subject. The change is entirely consistent with the intent and spirit of the general banking law. The currency of New-York is and ought to be a unit from Buffalo to Montauk Point. If there be among our City Bankers any discontented spirits who think otherwise, they have their remedy—*they can wind up and quit*. They have no chartered right to force the policy of a small minority upon the large majority, and no right at all, as the Legislature would probably teach them, if required, to contravene the genius of the system. Recent events go to prove that the Banks throughout the State must stand or fall together.

There is no injustice or inequality in this principle. The right to bank, under the law, is a free one, but the privilege of doing so, and the law itself, are important as well as liberal grants, from the State, which must be wisely and harmoniously appreciated, or they can at any time be withdrawn by the law-making power, without the violation of any vested right. It was different, under the old Constitution, which sanctioned close charters, but these have nearly all passed away, by original limitation. The gentlemen in Wall-street, who occasionally make wry faces at the country banks, and at the Free Law itself, are no longer of the favored few in the Safety Fund list.

But, let us look at the New-York system on the cardinal point of circulation. It assimilates to the English law of currency as near as may be. It recognizes, like Sir ROBERT PEEL'S bill, the mixed basis of specie and public stocks. It sanctions a certain, but very limited amount of circulation, without either basis specifically. This is done to preserve inviolate the Safety Fund privileges, until these all expire by limitation. Registration at the Department only is demanded from these peculiar banks, and this single check has been found sufficient, in most instances, to keep them in line with the free banks. The currency of New-York now consists of about twenty-eight millions dollars, of which twenty is fully secured by public securities in the Department by the Free Banks; three and a half of Safety-Fund issue guaranteed by these banks to be liquidated or retired in three years, and four and a half by the still existing Safety Fund Banks, and the Manhattan Company of this City. The whole is now made a uniform currency. It was nearly so, under the law, before suspension. The difference then was that the country circulation was required to be redeemed in the City on an abatement of one-quarter of one per cent., or at the counter, in full. There is no reason why this uniformity should be disturbed. There is every reason why the value and currency of a city and a country bank-note should be kept the same, and the banking interest from one end of the State to the other move in perfect unison. The circulation is not excessive; from the nature of the public debt of New-York, it cannot be made excessive or insecure. Two weeks ago it had reached an inconvenient minimum. The reaction, under the Metropolitan plan, will restore something like the sum needful and consistent with the trade and business of the country.

The English system, to which our own is assimilated, authorizes the country or provincial banks, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, to circulate thirty-seven millions dollars (or £7,525,000) over and above the specie representative. This answers to our Safety-Fund circulation. It is scarcely so well guarded. The English Bank in London is authorized to issue seventy-two millions dollars (or £14,475,000) on the pledge of public securities, and as much more as the bullion held in the banking department. There is no difference known between the City and Provincial circulation. The issues of the Bank of England correspond in amount and vary with the bullion in the Bank and the £14,475,000 in securities. The Notes unemployed in the Banking Department are held as so much reserved ability in the establishment to extend its discounts. The whole issue being secured in the Issue Department, as our New-York currency is secured in the corresponding Department at Albany, the Notes Unemployed and Gold are held in equal regard as a test of banking ability. The Gold has no higher representative value than the Public Securities pledged, in common, for the Circulation. Of the authorized issue on the last English report of £24,553,000, the bank held, unemployed, £4,606,000, and this sum is, for the time, the measure of the strength of the bank to regulate its general movement.

We make this explanation by way of illustrating the position of the banks in this City toward the Country Currency which they hold in reserve in the Metropolitan Bank. They have accumulated by collections from the country, in ten days since the plan was adopted and the equality of the Country Circulation thus acknowledged, about three millions of dollars. This is equal, in every financial sense, to the same amount of Gold. The certificates based upon it are made to adjust balances be-

twee[illegible] sum in[illegible] lions, th[illegible] expansion, [illegible] in the discou[illegible] is fixed in ext[illegible] circulation cann[illegible] kept equal to gold [illegible] York or Albany. Th[illegible] is secured by pledge [illegible] all times to gold or funds [illegible] and Albany. The whole [illegible] the banking sense at all times in New-[illegible] City; as much so as the notes of the Bank [illegible] England and the Provincial Banks are at [illegible] in London. The accumulation of this [illegible] tion in the City Banks is their strength, [illegible] out being in any sense the weakness [illegible] country. That the banks here will use [illegible] reserve (and their own notes secured at [illegible] hany, also,) in discounting paper under [illegible] pension is just as certain as they would [illegible] the same amount of Gold, under specie [illegible] ments. And until the country banks [illegible] strong enough to redeem in specie, the City will manifest no undue eagerness to change the existing regulation, simply because the whole State must be in a condition to return to specie payments before it will be to the interest, the convenience or the true credit of the City to attempt it.

FIRE FOR A NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—We hope that some steps will be promptly taken towards the selection and purchase of a site, and the erection of a building, for a New-York Post-Office. The whole matter rests in the hands of the President, who is authorized by law to purchase a site at a price not exceeding $500 000. It is stated that Mr. BUCHANAN considers this sum entirely too large to be paid for the ground alone, and that he is unwilling to exceed half that amount in providing a site. It will not be easy to find a suitable plot of ground, properly situated and of adequate size, in private hands, which can be purchased for that price.

The City Government, however, has the authority, by virtue of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to

"Make conveyance by deed of *grant* or *lease*, [illegible] *any portion of the Park*, to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purposes of a Post-Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States, held in said City, and for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same."—(Chap. 778, Laws of 1857.)

It seems to be universally conceded that the new Post-Office should be situated in the Park,—and our City Authorities, it seems to us, would do well to enter upon negotiations with the President in regard to it. If the purchase could be made and the erection of the building could be at once commenced, it would contribute very largely towards furnishing employment to the laboring poor, without which there must inevitably be extreme suffering among them during the coming Winter.

THE TWO WOODS.—The *Tribune* paid an unintentional compliment to Mayor WOOD, yesterday by comparing him with WILLIAM WOOD, who was the butt of Dean SWIFT'S Drapier's Letters. The *Tribune* says:

"We beg leave to remind our excellent [illegible] the hubbub which a namesake of his [illegible] Ireland a century and more ago, by a similar [illegible] to supply a scarcity of money by the introduction [illegible] a new coinage of his own. We question [illegible] whether FERNANDO WOOD'S potatoes would give [illegible] greater satisfaction in the way of payment than [illegible] WILLIAM WOOD'S half-pence and farthings."

The only resemblance between the two Woods and their transactions happens to be in their [illegible] WILLIAM WOOD was a very extensive manufacturer of copper and iron, who was commissioned by the British Government in the year 1722 to supply Ireland with £100.000 worth of halfpence and farthings. The coin was a perfectly legitimate one, strictly in conformity with the requisition of the Government, and much better than that which it was intended to displace. It would have proved most beneficial to the people, had not Dean SWIFT, who was then, to use his own words, living in Dublin "like a rat in his hole," in the very weakness of his power, written a few letters under the signature of a Drapier, warning his countrymen that a certain WILLIAM WOOD was going to defraud them ont of their eye-teeth by means of his copper half-pence. Such was the force of the Dean's style, the irresistible wit of his [illegible] which he put into his Drapier's letters, that he succeeded in persuading the Irish people, against the evidence of their own senses, that the new coin was a swindle. The consequence was that WOOD was nearly ruined by having all [illegible] sent back to him; but he was an honest man, and he received the contract from Government not as a job, but because he offered lower terms than any of his competitors. The Drapier's letters are the worst blot upon the fame of Dean SWIFT; and if the *Tribune* had wanted to institute a parallel between Mayor WOOD'S late message and anybody concerned in the Dublin half-pence riots, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and not WILLIAM WOOD, was the proper person to distinguish in that manner.

MISSING.—Our advertising columns have already noticed the very singular disappearance of Mr. E. H. HOWELL, of this City, who has been missing since Monday, the 19th inst. He was about forty years of age, of medium height, and wore dark clothing, with a brown Raglan overcoat. His spirits had been very much affected by pecuniary difficulties, and it is feared he may have wandered off, or even committed suicide, in a moment of temporary derangement. Information in regard to him is solicited by THOMAS PALMER, [illegible] 83 Duane-street.

In Justification of the Russian Admiral Nor[illegible]man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the most intimate of my friends dur[illegible] my three years' traveling in Russia, was the Count[illegible] or of State and celebrated naturalist, Nord[illegible] Odessa, by birth from Abo, in Finland, and his [illegible] er, at that time, (1840 to 1843,) Adjutant of Ad[illegible] MENSCHIKOFF, now Admiral himself.

I am stating the purest truth in saying that I [illegible] rarely met with gentlemen in any country more [illegible] hearted and of more noble and lofty aspirations [illegible] these two brothers.

This was my conviction after some years of [illegible] quent amicable intercourse. If, therefore, Admiral NORDMAN does not appear, as you stated in your [illegible] urday's paper, to possess such a character in the [illegible] disaster in the Baltic Sea, there must have been [illegible] causes which forced him into passivity, perhaps [illegible] very severe regulations of the Russian Navy Department.

Very respectfully, Sir, [illegible]
L. R. BRENTA[illegible]

We do not question that Admiral NORDMAN may be a most excellent gentleman, tender-hearted, well educated; but it is very evident, from his letter giving an account of the loss of the *L[illegible]* that he is very little of a sailor. The Russians, fast, are always out of their element on the [illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from G. W. M. *five dollars* for the Children's Aid Society, towards enabling them to carry out the plan for sending servant girls to the West, of which we have already spoken.

☞ The Collins steamship *Atlantic* will sail for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and the Money Crisis.

Kansas Affairs—The New Brigates—Site for a New-York Post-Office—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

Governor WALKER's requests to have the United States troops detained in Kansas during the coming Winter indicates his fear that their services may be required, and, therefore, that the troubles in the Territory are not altogether at an end. The companies on service in that quarter are seriously needed elsewhere for the protection of the frontier from savage violence, and the Cabinet will scarcely assent to the Governors' request, unless sustained by decided evidence of the necessity for so doing. An order, withdrawing the force from Kansas, had already been prepared before the Governor's letter was received. Mr. WALKER's friends here think he will arrive at Washington before the meeting of Congress.

There is little doubt that the efforts of Hon. J. B. HASKIN to secure employment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, this Winter, for the fifteen hundred mechanics there, will be entirely successful. The report of a Naval Board as to the propriety of altering the *Brandywine* into a propeller, is little else than a formality. Gentlemen familiar with the subject, say there is no donbt of the aconomy of the improvement, or of its practicability; and, as stated in a recent communication, there is an imminent necessity for the augmentation of our naval force by every judicious means. It is not probable that either of the new steam sloops-of-war will be constructed at New-York, with the exception of the one awarded by contract to Ex-Mayor WESTERVELT. Philadelphia will have one, as you are already apprised. Another will probably be built at Norfolk; and the other two are likely to be given to the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Meine, although the matter is not yet decided.

We have rumors here of a world of private jobbing going on in connection with the purchase of a site for the New-York Post-Office. Postmaster-General BROWN received pressing attentions from a variaty of patriotic gentlemen while in your City, some of whom very disinterestedly pointed out several "*only*" places suitable for the new site, and descanted eloquently upon their striking advantages. These, however, all considered half a million of dollars very little more money than ought to be paid for the site itself. If a million had been appropriated, it is not improbable that the margin remaining would have been just as small. But Mr. BUCHANAN will help Governor BROWN in disappointing all these disinterested speculators. He does not deem it absolutely essential to put the office, at any cost, just where the merchants want it; but is determined to find *some* location which can be obtained at a moderate price—say a couple of hundred thousand dollars. If the City authorities shall offer a site in the Park for this sum, it will be accepted; but if they do not, the chances are that all efforts to secure a location so favorable as that will be abandoned. There is reason to believe that the speculative designs of outside parties have delayed a suitable and advantageous proposition from the City up to the present time, and that when *they* become satisfied that there is to be no margin in the purchase price for private aggrandizement, the great difficulty of procuring an advantageous site will be removed. Mr. BUCHANAN will take the matter in his own hands, and is resolutely determined not to favor any considerable increase of the entire cost of site and building, over and above the appropriations already made.

I do not think the Administration is altogether united in opinion as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the public expenditures during the present monetary crisis. At first, "contraction" to the narrowest limits was the order of the day; but this policy, it is now seen, must add greatly to the public distress by throwing thousands of poor men out of employ, and, at the same time, reducing the amount of capital in circulation. Congress, during the last session, made appropriations, still unexpended, quite equal to the entire amount of surplus now in the Treasury; and it is a debated question whether it is not better to go on with the work thus ordered—all of it being in reality needed to be done as early as practicable—even though a loan to the Government should be necessary in order to raise the money for current expenses during the temporary falling off of public revenue. If a Government loan would draw from their hoarding places and put in active circulation a few millions of the specie now lying useless in the hands of timid holders, why would it not be advisable to authorize it? Surely that would be far better than adding to the general distress by stopping important public works and throwing workmen out of employ. A public loan is a great bug-bear always to partisans—but should not be seriously dreaded by practical men under the existing circumstances.

Although Mr. TOUCEY is understood to have declined the seat upon the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge CURTIS, I am inclined to believe that he will be nominated therefor after a few weeks, and will accept the place, which is far more suited to his tastes and inclinations than are the drudging details of his present position. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Administration is evidently recovering from the effects of the monetary panic, and will not materially curtail the expenditures on public works.

It is understood that the Cabinet is not disposed to contract a loan, but favors a resort to Treasury notes, if necessary.

Secretary COBB's opinion, from present evidences, is, that the revenue will increase sufficiently for the current expenses within two or three months.

In the Naval Courts, Lieutenant WHITING's defence has been read, Lieutenant NOLAND's case is commenced, and the cases of Lieutenant MORGAN and Captain RITCHIE are still pending. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Interior Department has received information that a drover lately, while crossing the great plains, unnecessarily killed a woman and a child of the Snake Indians, and also fired at the War Chief of the tribe. In consequence of this the Indians are greatly incensed. As they have heretofore been on remarkably good terms with the whites, and have steadily refused to take part with the Mormons, the fear is that they now depart from their friendly policy. The Department will at once take measures to repair, if possible, the mischief thus occasioned.

Nearly eight millions of acres were located with military land warrants under the Act of March 1855, from the 1st of July 1856 to the 31st of August last.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

Apprehended Deficit in the Government Revenue—Work at the Navy-Yards, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The Government being justly apprehensive of the occurrence of a deficit in the revenue which is relied upon to meet the appropriations for the present fiscal year, has determined to commence at once a reduction of expenditures. Many of the appropriations are of a character that can be legally deferred. Orders have been given to discontinue works at the Navy-Yards and arsenals, and the work on the fortifications is to be deferred. The public had called for a more active precaution of these and other public works, as a means for affording employment to numbers of idle and starving laborers during the Fall and Winter.

The Treasury has also closed its doors to further redemption of United States bonds, which to many bankers and merchants, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, is a grievous disappointment, inasmuch as various and important business operations have been based upon the supposition that certain United States stocks would be redeemed at fourteen per cent. premium after the 1st of November.

The Government, it is remarked, show by these measures that it is alarmed, and ceases to present a bold front to the country. But is there not good reason for alarm, and why should the Government exhibit unfounded confidence in early restoration of prosperous activity? The fact is generally admitted that exchanges, and currency, and business and credit are now more completely paralyzed all over the country than at any time since the 24th of August, when the revulsion commenced. The Government is obliged to heed these facts.

On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined, as I learn, not to withdraw from the Mint the facilities afforded at his discretion for an advance of coin to the depositors of bullion. It was strongly represented to him that the withdrawal of these facilities, requiring about six or seven millions, would check the coinage and increase the embarrassments of the currency.

The reports in reply to the Treasury Circulars, asking information as to probable importations for the next year or two, are beginning to come in. They concur in representing that the imports of railroad iron, sugars, and all manner of luxuries and fancy goods will be seriously diminished, but that the demand for staple goods of ordinary consumption will continue at the present rate.

But, should the United States Government find its revenue unequal to ordinary and economical expenditures in time of peace—a thing which has happened, and may again happen—they would not, at such a time as this, resort to a loan, but to the issue of Treasury notes. The call for a loan would only serve to straighten the money market, and augment the existing pressure; whereas, the issue of Treasury notes would be an acceptable and useful addition to the currency of the country. But there is really no ground for the belief that the revenue will fall short of necessary expenditures for the present or the next fiscal year. Any deficit in the revenue for the next fiscal year must, of course, be met by a radical reduction of unnecessary expenditures.

OBITUARY.

Crawford, the Sculptor.

The steamer *Baltic* brought the painful intelligence, which has been anticipated the past two months, of the death of our distinguished countryman, THOMAS CRAWFORD, the Sculptor. He died in London on the morning of the 10th of October, in the 44th year of his age, and we learn that his body will be sent to New-York by the steamer *Arago*. Mr. CRAWFORD was born in this City, in the year 1813, of Irish parents, and early gave evidence of his artistic instincts. He was a schoolmate of PAGE, the portrait-painter, and they spent the time which ought to have been devoted to Latin and Mathematics in making drawings. Both of these eminent artists were put by their parents to mercantile pursuits, but they soon broke loose from the trammels imposed upon them, and gave themselves up to the course for which Nature had qualified them. CRAWFORD was put with FRAZEE and LAUNITZ to learn the art of modeling and carving in marble, and his made such progress that he was enabled to go to Rome to complete his studies before he was 21. In Rome he had the good fortune to be taken into the studio of THORWALDSEN, who ever after entertained the highest regard for his pupil, and predicted his future greatness. With the true spirit of his country, CRAWFORD was restless while a pupil, and his soon had a studio of his own, where he commenced many of the works which have gained him his reputation. He executed a great number of busts, and was successful in making portraits, but he had a distaste for this kind of work, and aspired to something higher than the modeling of portraits in plaster. The first classical subject which he executed was his famous statue of Orpheus, which remained a considerable time in his studio, in clay, before he received an order to execute it in marble. The order at last came from Boston, and the statue is now in the gallery of the Athenæum in that city. It was owing, we believe, to the exertions of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, who had seen the model in Rome, that the Boston Athenæum was induced to give the order for its completion. Since then the sculptor has not lacked for commissions, and he has executed many important works of a monumental character, besides a great number of has-reliefs and busts. The last of his busts, we believe, was one of his wife, which was exhibited here a few years since. Among his more recent works were statues of CHANNING, CLAY and BEETHOVEN. The latter cast in bronze, is in the Music Hall in Boston. But his great work was the heroic monument of WASHINGTON for Richmond, which was ordered by the State of Virginia. The equestrian figure of WASHINGTON, cast in bronze, in Munich, is now on its passage to this country.

Mr. CRAWFORD was in Rome twenty-three years, during which time he visited his native City but twice. He married a daughter of the late SAMUEL WARD of this City, whom he leaves a widow, with four children, who are at present living with their mother's sister, Mrs. MAILLARD, at Bordentown, N. J. His only relative is his sister Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was with him at the time of his death. It is nearly two years since the most painful apprehensions were felt for Mr. CRAWFORD, in consequence of the appearance of a malignant tumor under his left eye. He had the benefit of the best surgical skill in Europe, but his disease baffled all human exertion, and he gradually sunk under the disorder. Just previous to his death he had been under the charge of Dr. FELL, a young American physician in London, who has been very successful in his treatment of cancers. But the sculptor's disease was beyond the reach of mortal skill.

CRAWFORD has left behind him many noble works, which will preserve his name among the great artists produced by this country, but he has been cut down just as his fame was ripening, and, if he had lived, he would have justified all that his partial friends expected of him. Among the unfinished orders that he left were some for works to adorn the National Capitol at Washington.

DEATH OF MRS. DR. JAMES RUSH.—The telegraph announces the death of MRS. Dr. JAMES RUSH, of Philadelphia, at Saratoga, after an illness of two months. This lady has occupied an eminent position in the fashionable world, viewed in its most generous and progressive aspect. Possessed of a masculine intellect and of a princely wealth, and married to one of the most accomplished as well as philosophically toned men in the country, her house, both on her own account and that of her husband, was liberally resorted to by clever people, domestic and foreign. It was not simply that her dwelling in Chestnut-street rivaled European palaces in interior appointments of furniture, plate, china, and the severe Doric elegance of its decorations, but there were a woman and a man within who knew how to converse and how to entertain. Mrs. RUSH was one of the few relics of the old school, the daughter of Mr. RIDGWAY, the rival of GIRARD in acquiring a fortune in commerce. Dr RUSH is the son of BENJAMIN RUSH, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the most celebrated physician of the last century, the fame of whose works spread over Europe, and whose works were quoted by BYRON and rewarded by ALEXANDER I. of Russia. Of such good intellectual stock, Dr. RUSH maintained its celebrity by his work, "The Philosophy of the Human Voice," which has no rival in the English language for originality and profundity.

It is possible for persons of great wealth, who give parties, balls and receptions, to do a great deal of good by democratic ideas carried into the drawing-room. Mrs. RUSH, who had a horror of snobs and snobbishness, set to work to break down artificial distinctions. She invited whom she chose to her parties, provided their moral standing was good. The son or daughter of a retailer—of the tradesman who, in Europe, ranks along with the domestic—found, if worthy, a warm welcome to her weekly receptions and her balls. At Saratoga she eschewed all parade, and her example might be well followed by the overdoing candidates for social celebrity.

This liberal and catholic view of society was not inspired by any vital piety, as it is understood. Mrs. RUSH never went to church, or claimed to be religious. She was a great reader, a student, a linguist, took lessons on the piano-forte till the summer of her death, and was very exact in filling up the hours of the day properly. A great walker, rain or shine she could be seen in the streets of her native town. Every year she went to Saratoga regularly.

Mrs. RUSH was advanced in years, but, till the period of her last illness, was uninterruptedly seen in society.—*Tribune.*

Arrival of the Borussia.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on 1st of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the 5th inst., in a fearful hurricane when north of Scotland, the *Borussia* broke one blade of the propeller and proceeded to Greenock to repair. Finding at that port no dock sufficiently large for her accommodation, she went to Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 14th. The *Borussia* lay to off Sandy Hook for 7½ hours waiting for a pilot. She brings 134 first and second cabin, and 320 steerage passengers. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltic*.

Literary.

NEW HISTORICAL WORK ON THE REIGN OF THE LATE CZAR NICHOLAS.—A work on the advent to the throne of the Czar NICHOLAS I., edited by Baron DE KORFF, Secretary of State, Councillor of the Empire and Director of the Imparial Library at St. Petersburg, has recently appeared in the Russian Capital, where it has made considerable sensation. It has been compiled by direction of ALEXANDER II., from notes left by the late Czar, completed and explained by the correspondence of the imperial family, and by official acts which have remained until now buried in the archives of the Empire. Among these materials are an autographic memoir of NICHOLAS himself, a journal kept by his Empress, documents found among the papers of CONSTANTINE, notes left by the late Grand Duke MICHAEL, and papers forwarded by several personages connected with the insurrection of 1825. It thus forms an introduction to the history of the late reign, founded upon authentic documents, the majority of which have been secret up to the present time, and the remainder of which have been known only to a few persons. The French translation is completed, has been revised by Baron DE KORFF himself, and will soon be ready for publication. The German and English translations will be a little later. The Russian edition comprises 236 pages.

COSMOS.—A Congress of naturalists has just been held at Bonn. By a letter addressed to the President of this learned assembly, Baron ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT announces for next month the publication of the first part of the fourth and last volume of his *Cosmos*. The completion of this great work is an event calculated to deeply interest the learned world.

Sugar from the Chinese Cane.

The following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, contains information of a good deal of general interest, less much as it shows that granulated sugar may be produced from the Chinese plant recently introduced into this country, and which had already been proved to be of so great value for the molasses it yields as well as for fodder for cattle:

VALLAMBROSA, Montgomery Co., Md., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: In addition to the small parcel of sugar I sent by mail, enclosed in my letter of the 3d inst., I to-day present your Bureau with another and better specimen of sugar obtained from the Chinese cane. The first parcel was made by my family in my absence, without note of measure of the liquid or extract or of time. Of the present sample I can speak more learnedly, as I witnessed the operation, from the cutting and and counting of the canes to the granulation and evaporation of the sugar. After topping and blading the canes, five hundred of them were cut in every stage of maturity, most of them very small, with unripe seed; twenty of them taken indiscriminately weighed 33½ lbs. They were hauled in an ox-cart two miles to a neighbor's house, who kindly permitted me to put up a cider mill which had not been used for two years, and was very dry and inefficient. Much of the juice was wasted, as the bed in which the rollers worked had no groove, having a level surface. The cane was passed twice through the mill, and I believe the greater part of the juice remained in the cane, the mill having been so long disused that it could not be keyed up to effect the requisite pressure. We carried home in a barrel five gallons of juice, into which were thrown two teaspoonfuls of slaked lime, dissolved in cold water, about the consistence of cream—according to the suggestion of Mr. BROWN, of the Agricultural Bureau, in the agricultural report of 1856—which rapidly disengaged various matters that were suspended in the liquid and were skimmed off. The greater part of the liquid was then measured and put into a bell-metal preserving kettle holding four gallons, and the remainder into an iron vessel belonging to the cooking-stove, which was inserted in its proper place, and the kettle, having no aperture to fit it, was placed over one of the holes of the stove, and did not for that reason boil as rapidly as the other. However, when that in the kettle was boiled down sufficiently, the contents of the smaller vessel were poured into the larger one. In about five hours from the point of ebullition the syrup I present in the pint bottle was dipped out, and the remainder continued boiling about half-an-hour longer, when it was poured into a cold tin pan. The scum that rose was removed at intervals of a few minutes, during the whole operation of boiling, by a perforated tin skimmer. A little over a gallon of delicious syrup was the fruit of our labors, covered with a thick coating of what my family considered very nice taffy. We were in despair about the sugar, and thought we only had syrup, and used it as such for three or four days, after which some particles of crystalized matter disclosed themselves—in all a little more than a teacup-full. The remainder of the syrup, which was filtered through a cloth, produced the articles of sugar and molasses which I herewith present.

So far the process would seem very simple; but the most careful may fail in his experiment. When the liquid is boiled down to about a fifth part of its original measure, or a little more, it must be carefully attended to, frequently dipping out and dripping the liquid over the side of the skimmer, when small globules will appear, and presently the rim of the skimmer will hold, suspended, a quantity of the syrup. About this point the violent ebullition which raises the liquid to the top of the vessel will have greatly subsided, when it should be poured off into another vessel. This last part of the process is the most important and the most difficult of description, and must be chiefly trusted to the practiced eye of the expert. It seemed to me that at this most important point, when the ebullition is most violent, more resembles the making of taffy, the molasses has reached its highest point of boiling. The liquid should not boil over the vessel, which may be prevented at any stage by dipping up part of the liquid and dropping it into the boiler.

Of the small bottle of syrup, of rather better quality than the first mentioned, I will give you the separate history. I had seventy-five of the ripest canes cut and passed three times through the same mill, and into which the lime was put immediately it came from the press, so that it may have disengaged the foreign matters more perfectly than when it was applied after the juice was carried the two miles. This may account for its superior quality. The juice yielded was two and a half gallons, which was boiled in one of the iron vessels of the cooking-stove, and formed the syrup in two hours and a half after it commenced boiling.

I have about two-fifths of an acre in the Chinese sugar-cane, which would not be sufficient inducement to engage in the erection of expensive machinery. I could not even procure the services of a mechanic to put up a common mill and grind my cane. Nor would I have gone to the great expense that some have incurred in erecting furnaces and boilers. I should succeed better, no doubt, with a furnace, as the juice requires concentrated heat and rapid boiling, and my cooking-stove was too open to secure these advantages; hence the longer time it required to obtain the syrup than has been taken by other experimenters.

I did not intend at this time, nor until further experiments had better qualified me for the task, to have troubled you with anything more than a verbal statement, but, as you desire it, I have prepared this imperfect and hasty sketch, hoping it may be in time to furnish some hints to those engaged in the same pursuit. I am your most humble servant. J. W. ANDERSON.

Hon. J. HOLT, Commissioner of Patents.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—The average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron and steel are about twenty-five millions of dollars; tha avarage annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars: total one hundred millions. There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woolen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of the world; and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk. Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these heads were reduced one-half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revulsions. *Exporting* fifty millions of dollars in gold per annum is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. *Importing* fifty millions of gold annually is quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revulsions.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mexican flour, made from Mexican wheat, by Mexican mills in Mexico, is sold in Corpus Christi, Texas, to the satisfaction of fastidious gastronomers.

Collector of Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the publication by the Committee of the Corporation of my name among others as a debtor to the City, will you allow me to say: That I held by election of the people the office of Collector of Taxes for the First Ward, from 1833 to 1844, at a stated salary. In 1843, after I had given the required bonds for over $800,000 and commenced the labor of collecting, the Common Council passed a resolution reducing the salaries of all the City Collectors one-fourth. On settlement of my accounts for the year with the Comptroller, I returned the full amount of salary to which I deemed myself justly entitled, notwithstanding said resolution. Suit was afterwards brought against me for the difference, by WILLIS HALL, Esq., Corporation Attorney, and upon argument of the case by my counsel, G. M. SPIES, Esq., Judge EDMONDS decided that the execution of the bond amounted to a contract which entitled me to the full amount claimed,—whereupon a certificate of final settlement of my accounts and discharge of my bond was given me by the Chamberlain, which was duly filed in the Comptroller's office, where it may possibly yet be found. O. COBB.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

Dreadful Lake Disaster—Loss of the Steamer Reindeer and all on Board.

From the Chicago Times, Saturday.

Masters of vessels which arrived at this port yesterday bring the sad intelligence of the total wreck of the Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, Captain PATTERSON, and the loss of all but two of the lives on board. The *Reindeer* ran between this port and Montreal. She cleared from this port on Friday, the 16th inst. with 13,100 bushels of wheat, consigned to parties in Montreal. On Monday night, when off Great Point Au Sauble, on the Michigan shore, she was met by a heavy gale, and Captain PATTERSON, finding that she would not weather it, hoisted all sail and headed for the shore. The moment she touched the ground the steamer commenced going to pieces, and owing to the distance from the beach and violence of the surf, only two persons succeeded in reaching the land. These are supposed to be firemen. All the others were lost. It is thought the steamer had but few if any passengers on board. The officers and crew numbered about 22 men. We are unable to give any of their names, except Captain PATTERSON. The *Reindeer* was an old boat, both in age and model. She was rated about 150 tons, British, equal to about 200 American. Her value was probably not to exceed $20,000.

The Atlantic's Mails—The Correspondence.

From the Star.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to the Postmaster-General a few minutes before we went to press:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.—It is said that the *Atlantic* has broken her machinery, and will not be able to sail. Mr. VANDERBILT offers to take the mails and deliver them at Liverpool on the same terms as are allowed to the Collins line. The *Vanderbilt* has steam up and is waiting your answer.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

To which the following answer was returned from the Department:

WASHINGTON, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The responsibility of a failure is with Mr. COLLINS and the Navy Department. We have no funds to pay out of.

THE BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—In reply to statements that the tunnel through the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap, Va., is too small to admit the passage of the cars, and that it will take from three to eighteen months to enlarge it sufficiently, Mr. CROZET, the engineer of the work, publishes the following explanation:

"The tunnel is elliptical and closes in towards the top. It is not quite as easy to cut out a regular ellipse through veins of the hardest rock, as to whittle a spine stick; there is always some trimming of projecting points to do in the end. It is not possible to detect, with certainty, the jutting points in the way until a track is laid. Accordingly, as soon as this was done, I caused a frame of the full size of the largest Central Railroad cars to be made, 10 feet wide and 11½ high, and moved it along the track. In a few places its upper corner touched, and we set about removing these points. One-half of this small job is already done. On the level of the track there is ample room for our car and persons to stand on the side while it passes."

CASTLE GARDEN—ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS—CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.—The number of passengers reported arrived at Castle Garden during the year, to October inst., was 116,071. The number in September was 20,187, including 881 American citizens returned from abroad. The number of passenger vessels arrived was 69. The number of vessels arrived in October to the 24th inclusive was 44, bringing 11,789 passengers. Yesterday the ship *Louisa Thompson*, from Liverpool, landed 649 passengers, and the *Mercury* 440. Since the 9th inst., four ships, the *Rhine*, the *Dr. Harth*, the *Johann Elise* and the *John Bertram* have arrived from Hamburg, all of which have been quarantined on account of the prevalence of cholera among the passengers. The *John Bertram*, arrived Sunday, has lost 20 passengers by cholera. One death occurred on Sunday night. The ship will be thoroughly disinfected, and proper precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

LOCAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The thirtieth anniversary of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, was held on Sunday evening in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The annual address says that the Society is in a flourishing condition, though it is feared that the financial crisis may lessen the receipts of the ensuing year. The demand for the Gospel is increasing, particularly in Turkey and China. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts from April 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857, were $38,338 47, and the expenditures during the same period $35,338 47, leaving the Society out of debt. Rev. Dr. SPRA closed the service with an eloquent sermon.

DEPARTURE OF THE DREADNOUGHT FOR IRELAND—A DANCING VESSEL.—The clipper ship *Dreadnought*, Captain SAMUELS, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with the largest cargo of passengers ever known to return on an emigrant ship—350. The *Dreadnought* has become famous for short passages, which may partly account for her full complement; but the band of music employed on board to "discourse" sweet music, and play the old familiar tunes of home, has had a share of influence, and should have credit. One female passenger, in the hearing of our informant, having secured her passage, told the Captain she was going to "buy a new pair of shoes, as her auld ones were not fit to dance in the whole voysge."

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two Germans last evening passed at a Broadway hat-store a $10 counterfeit bill on the Gloucester Bank, Mass. The bill is well executed and likely to deceive good judges of money. The vignette represents several warehouses and ships loading and unloading at a dock. On the right there is a representation of a single vessel with ten on it in figures, and underneath a figure X. The parties have not been arrested.

The loss by the burning of the blanket mill of J. W. Springfield, of Lebanon, Ma., on the 18th inst. was $11,000, insured for $3,300.

The valuation of taxable property in New-Orleans is $106,000,000.

MARINE COURT—MONDAY, Oct. 26.

Before Judge Thompson.

Pfeiffer & Tafel vs. *Joseph Firkles.*—The plaintiffs are lawyers at Stuttgard, and sue the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel, in this City, to recover about $500. In 1849 it appears that Firkles was indicted in Stuttgard for an insult to the Majesty of the King, for which he was arrested and imprisoned. The plaintiffs became his bail in the sum of 1,000 guilders. He subsequently left his native land and arrived here, and now sets up for defence that it is adverse to the genius of this Republic to admit any European entanglement with citizens of the United States. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $180 and costs.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The deaths during the week ending Saturday last numbered 87, of which 52 were males and 35 females. Of the whole number 19 were men, 33 boys, 12 women, and 23 girls.

DISEASES.—Marasmus, 11; Convulsions, 8; Consumption, 7; Disease of brain, 7; Inflammation of lungs, 6; Debility, 4; Diarrhœa, 4; Congestion of lungs, 3; Dysentery, 3; Scarlet fever, 3; Stillborn, 3; Casualties, 3; Disease of heart, 3; Dropsy, 3; Croup, 3; Bronchitis, 2; Thrush, 1; Teething, 1; Typhus fever, 1; Nervous fever, 1; Peurperal fever, 1; Paralysis, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Tuberculosis, 1; Inflammation of bowels, 1; Vomiting, 1; Burned, 1; Cholera morbus, 1; Cholera infantum, 1; Cancer, 1.

AGES.—1 year and under, 23; 1 to 2 years, 14; 2 to 5 years, 11; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 30 years, 6; 30 to 40 years, 7; 40 to 50 years, 4; 50 to 60 years, 3; 60 to 70 years, 5; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 3.

NATIVITIES.—United States, 63; Ireland, 11; England, 7; Germany, 6.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, the Examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen as attorneys and counsellors of the Court:

John G. Arbona, J. Francis Walton, Gurdon Babcock, John T. Barnard, Isaac S. Catlin, Alexander Cornell, John Cooney, John J. Delaney, Walter Edwards, Walter Farrington, Charles Hewett, Frank Jenks, Gilbert B. Lindsay, Henry A. Reeve, William Seitle, Jr., Isaac L. Taylor, Charles B. Thornton and Waldo Abbott. J. M. Van Cott, George G. Lemberson and T. H. Rodman, Esqs., Examiners.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—A law was enacted last Winter authorizing the Homœopathic Physicians in each of the several Counties in this State to organize themselves into County Societies; and conferring on them the same powers and privileges that are enjoyed by similar societies organized under the old laws which were passed before Homœopathy was born. After several preliminary meetings, the Homœopathic physicians of Kings County have organized a Medical Society in accordance with the above law. A constitution and by-laws were agreed upon a few evenings since, and the following persons chosen as officers of the Society:

President—ROBERT ROSMAN, M. D.
Vice-President—S. C. HANFORD, M. D.
Recording Secretary—B. C. MACY, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—E. T. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Treasurer—J. DUFFIN, M. D.
Censors—E. P. WELLS, M. D.; A. P. HULL, M. D.; S. S. GUY, M. D.

DROWNED.—A deck hand named JEREMIAH DAWSON, employed on one of the Catharine ferry boats, was drowned Sunday evening. As he unhooked the boat he was precipitated into the dock, and life was extinct before assistance could be rendered.

BURGLARIES.—On the night of the 24th inst. house No. 17 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was entered and robbed of a variety of clothing and $40 in money. House No. 238 Clinton street was entered twice on Sunday night and robbed of gas fixtures, door knobs, &c.

THE LIQUOR SELLERS.—District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER has commenced suits against about three hundred liquor dealers in Brooklyn for selling on Sunday.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made sixty-three arrests during the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Nanmkeag S. Bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-thread grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Waldron long shawls, such as have usually sold from $6 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4.....worth $6
For $6.....worth $10
For $9.....worth $14
For $12.....worth $18
For $15.....worth $22
For $17.....worth $25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 691 Broadway.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers Materials.

PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stube and Sheffield Files, &c.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*. Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTIS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators—lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED

THOMPSON—ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John Wiley, JAMES THOMPSON and ANNE ALEXANDER both of Donegal, Ireland.

BUSH—IVES.—In Lesson, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr. JOHN C. BUSH, of this City, to M. ARZELIA IVES, of the former place.

VAN ALST—FREAR.—At Ulysses, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Lewis Kellogg, Mr. WM. H. VAN ALST, of New-York City, to REBECCA, daughter of Baltus Frear, Esq., of the former place.

BUSH—IVES.—At White Cloud, Iowa, on Thursday, Sept. 24, WILLIAM H. VAN ZILE to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Hunaker, of White Cloud.

CLARK—NEELS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. John Brown, SERENO B. CLARK, of New-York City, to ANNIE M. NEELS, of Cornwall, N. Y.

CLARK—NEELS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Chapel, by Rev. John Brown, SERENO B. CLARK, of New

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, by a good cook and to wash and iron, by a very respectable girl, who lived eighteen months in her last place; has no objection meats and poultry, soups and pastry, baking bread; also as chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework. The laundress, by a very competent young woman, who lived four years and four months in the same place. They wish to be together. Call at No. 72 Sixth av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND trustworthy colored girl, to cook, wash and iron, or housework; is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; would take a chambermaid's or waitress' place; is willing and obliging; will accept moderate wages. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can give six years City reference from her present employer. Address J. G., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; with good reference. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also shirt-making and all kinds of plain sewing; has no objections to assist in chamber-work. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 26th-st. 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of superior female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for almost any wages to suit the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 15 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman for general housework; she thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object, but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing, another as chambermaid and seamstress, and fine washing; the other as waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to Jersey City or Brooklyn. None but a private family. Apply at No 1 Minetta place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a little girl of 13; call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; has been with a child from its birth; five years' reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 34 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived for the last 4 years in her last place; good City reference; is accustomed to live in a large family; call at No. 173 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or as lamb-ironer and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can come highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her services, she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 56 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAWYER'S OFfice by a man who writes a good hand, and who has been in such a situation before. Address MARCUS, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 322 7th-av., north of 30th st., 2d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of references. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S No. 1 3d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 54½ Barrow-st. in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and boning; can give good City reference. Call at No. 12 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 158 West 24th st., near 8th-av., 3 floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman—a situation in a small private family to plain cook, wash and iron. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 20th-st. near 3d-

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

PUBLISHED in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,763,383 98
Average amount of Specie	$40,155 63
Average amount of Circulation	183,796 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,107,579 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Oct., 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$577,185 00
Average amount of Specie	38,536 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,411 00
Average amount of Deposits	102,940 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of October, 1857.

RICHARD BILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,446 00
Average amount of Specie	23,742 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	176,406 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,544,945 86
Average amount of Specie	883,562 98
Notes Late Bank of America	62,125 00
Average amount of Circulation	$38,161
Average amount of Deposits	3,780,271 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,252,335 60
Average amount of Specie	1,090,965 02
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,771,712 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY V. HAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$912,799 37
Average amount of Specie	42,606 95
Average amount of Circulation	79,006 16
Average amount of Deposits	266,305 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,495,997 01
Average amount of Specie	256,776 60
Average amount of Circulation	324,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,734,655 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MESEREAU, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MESEREAU, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,256,340 90
Average amount of Specie	185,475 53
Average amount of Circulation	84,908 00
Average amount of Deposits	912,276 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,220,395 51
Average amount of Specie	201,560 99
Average amount of Circulation	78,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,410,283 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,509,823 50
Average amount of Specie	243,874 78
Average amount of Circulation	841,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,092,740 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUKE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,627,017 19
Average amount of Specie	128,213 89
Average amount of Clearing House certificates	26,054
Average amount of Circulation	185,884 00
Average amount of Deposits	911,906 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$315,161 22
Average amount of Specie	9,797 93
Average amount of Circulation	122,714 00
Average amount of Deposits	127,334 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

F. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,178,[illegible] 40
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	125,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC L. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. L. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

C. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 83
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 84
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHERMERHORN, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	471,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

WM. M. WALWORTH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 11
Average amount of Specie	47,544 00
Average amount of Clearing-House Certificates	23,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	140,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	307,664 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,821,471 93
Average amount of Specie	449,837 80
Average amount of Deposits	17,185 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,459,864 37
Average amount of Specie	230,201 62
Average amount of Circulation	71,151 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,264,061 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,394,429 80
Average amount of Specie	118,390 16
Average amount of Circulation	65,3[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,633 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 26th day of October, 1857.

ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,342,886 62
Average amount of Specie	153,373 25
Average amount of Circulation	118,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,084,245 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$594,896 58
Average amount of Specie	79,640 62
Average amount of Circulation	111,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,317 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JAS. HAGERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$507,734 63
Average amount of Specie	2,565 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,114 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

S. JESAUSEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,098,602 13
Average amount of Specie	78,576 76
Clearing House currency	104,600
Average amount of Circulation	77,575 00
Average amount of Deposits	424,628 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sware, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,855,989 35
Average amount of Specie	173,417 31
Average amount of Circulation	150,454 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,107 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$806,824 57
Average amount of Specie	77,783 35
Average amount of Circulation	77,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,[illegible] 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,673,163 98
Average amount of Specie	160,080 08
Average amount of Circulation	255,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,177,149 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,393,473 59
Average amount of Specie	438,580 85
Average amount of Circulation	791,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,825,946 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$722,447 64
Average amount of Specie	37,778 55
Average amount of Circulation	25,561 00
Average amount of Deposits	346,519 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,291,709 68
Average amount of Specie	49,023 45
Average amount of Circulation	141,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	781,234 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. E. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,667,7[illegible] 83
Average amount of Specie	178,[illegible] 23
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	305,317 77
Average amount of Deposits	2,308,[illegible] 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 54
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	508,[illegible] 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, OTIS W. YOUNG, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 35
Average amount of Specie	198,[illegible] 80
Average amount of Circulation	84,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	929,531 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. H. ARNOLD, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

C. B. WESLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 39
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible] 57
Average amount of Amassed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	379,804 63
Average amount of Deposits	3,[illegible] 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 40
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	103,146 00
Average amount of Deposits	880,[illegible] 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN HEATMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,[illegible] 11
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 62
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 06
Average amount of Specie	81,959 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,603 00
Average amount of Deposits	552,824 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October.

J. VAN NAMEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,835,458 93
Average amount of Specie	490,548 67
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	163,665 00
Average amount of Deposits	978,241 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$150,696 25
Average amount of Specie	31,526 51
Average amount of Circulation	91,101 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,918 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,356 52
Average amount of Specie	37,688 43
Average amount of Circulation	49,059 00
Average amount of Deposits	111,330 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAVEN, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAVES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$214,619 75
Average amount of Specie	25,198 80
Average amount of Circulation	99,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,446 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155,350 74
Average amount of Specie	74,486 90
Average amount of Circulation	91,298 00
Average amount of Deposits	582,298 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$436,544 99
Average amount of Specie	49,130 86
Average amount of Circulation	83,615 67
Average amount of Deposits	240,851 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 26
Average amount of Specie	70,395 62
Average amount of Circulation	121,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	482,938 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of October, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 19
Average amount of Specie	160,[illegible] 49
Average amount of Circulation	108,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 83
Average amount of Specie	37,183 53
Average amount of Circulation	104,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,622 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 89
Average amount of Specie	210,040 81
Average amount of Circulation	79,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	804,286 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 28
Average amount of Specie	39,259 00
Average amount of Circulation	51,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	297,420 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANSON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 10
Average amount of Specie	204,940 68
Average amount of Circulation	188,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	498,160 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 18
Average amount of Specie	302,804 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,402 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible] 34
Average amount of Specie	69,[illegible] 80
Average amount of Circulation	207,461 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,667 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible] 98
Average amount of Specie	398,802 84
Average amount of Circulation	126,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible] 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARNOLD, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DEER SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being open to full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and exact sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 62 Beek

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. Alderman STRANAHAN in the chair. The first paper of interest was the following

COMMUNICATION FROM STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

To the Honor the Mayor, and Common Council of the City of New-York—GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that your Finance Committee has dealt with him with cordiality, for which he is extremely grateful, who requested him to get fro n the Special Police Committee a certificate of the value of his clerical labor, which he cannot honorably charge, after assuring you that he would not charge for services if you would return his expenses of $2,100 in procuring witnesses ano record testimony in England and America; that sixteen months ago, a Committee of the Board of Councilmen recommended against his will the payment of $4,500 for his expenses and services; that in March last you almost unanimously paid the claim of Edward Van Ranst, which your petitioner had signed for the Special Police Committee for the non-appearance of witnesses before the Police Commissioners; that your procrastination has nearly brought petitioner to the poor-house and the tomb; that all he asks is $2,000 he kindly loaned you, if he can have it now, which will enable him to pay his creditors, who hold his notes for $1,720, and have $280 for himself, which he disbursed for you from his own scanty funds, which is about all he will reqnire on this side of the grav-; as, often when he goes to his nocturnal rest he never expects to behold the morning sun; that his toil and exposure to the hostile elements during the Police Investigation sealed his physical destiny; that he is utterly destitute and has no home because he cannot pay his board, for which he owes $100 to various persons in addition to his washwoman, who cries because he cannot pay her; that he cannot severely tell for money, as his mirth is gone, his blood is dormant, his legs and arms are painful, his hands and feet are cold and numb, and paralysis must soon transpire; that those to whom he was very kind in their days of prosperity desert him now, and he has no desire to live; that you have paid John H. Briggs, Thos. Cleary, Alfred Carman, Samuel Sneden, Wm. Curtis Noble and the widow and orphans of Geo. Steers, and generously loaned him $1,720, which he disbursed for the widows they need in these days of penury and distress; that you should grant his just request because he was faithful to you, and even pawned his watch in London while in your service, on whose case was the likeness of his lamented father, whom he revered next to his God; that he placed other parental relics in the custody of pawnbrokers, for means to defray the Police investigation; that his decorations and mementoes are in the hands of strangers, which is a painful sacrilege; that for nearly two years you had the use of the education his father gave him; that you have had all his money, have involved him in debt, and may soon be called his pauper coffin; that these mournful truths borrow his cool, and drown his reason, and rack his frame, and now, with his eyes fixed on the God of Justice, he again implores you to pay his claim without delay, and he will bless you in his morning and evening prayers, until his tongue is paralysed and his eyes are closed for ever.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, in relation to the erection of a new Station-house for the Twenty-first Ward.

A communication was received from Joseph Hughes and Patrick Murphy, offering to clean the streets of the City, for $330,000 a year, payable monthly. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman MCSPEDON:

Whereas, Various projects have recently been proposed, having for their object the employment of the laboring classes of this City during the approaching Winter; and

Whereas, The grading of Hamilton-square is a subject which has engaged the attention of former Common Councils, especially for which is obvious to every person acquainted with its location, it being nearly twenty feet elevated above the grades of the adjoining streets and avenues; and

Whereas, Proposals have been made to this Board offering a premium for the privilege of being permitted to grade said square by responsible parties, the earth contained thereon being exceedingly valuable by reason of the many low and unsightly hills in the immediate vicinity, and the general marshy and swampy character of the adjoining property; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for regrading and grading Hamilton-square, the contract to be awarded to such person or persons as will complete the work within the shortest time, and on terms the most advantageous to the City.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee in favor of leasing to the Eastern Dispensary one half of the block of land on which their building now is, for 21 years at the nominal rent of one dollar a year, was adopted.

The report of the Committee concurring in favor of remitting assessments for opening Central Park, charged on property of the Anshi Heset (Jewish) congregation, was adopted. The property assessed is a burial ground.

The reports in favor of and against the removal of the steamboat landings to above Canal-street on the west, and Grand-street on the east side of the City, were called up.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the minority report—against the removal of the landings.

Alderman SZERS made a forcible speech in favor of the removal, and when he had concluded, the whole subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT ON THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A resolution was offered to print the report of the Special Committee on the Comptroller's Department.

Councilman OTTARSON observed that the report had been printed in all the daily papers. All persons had read the report.

Councilman HASWELL wished the report to be read in authentic shape.

Councilman MCCAHILL moved an amendment that two thousand be ordered instead of one thousand printed copies.

The motion to print was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Laid on the table. The report was ordered to be made special for Thursday.

CENTRAL PARK.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Commissioners of the Central Park to state why they do not pay the salaries of the Surveyors.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED POOR.

A memorial was received, headed as follows: "Professor Jupiter Z. K. M. Hesser prays most respectfully the honorable City Fathers in general, in the name of *fifty thousand* honest and industrious working men, now without business, with about 200,000 persons in their families, for immediate work in the Central Park, in opening, grading and cleaning streets and roads, in erecting public buildings, docks and sewers, to earn some money to save themselves next Winter from starvation, or worse than death, from degradation."

The substance of the memorial was so inarticulately read by the Clerk, that it was utterly impossible to report it. Upon debate,

Referred to the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message.

IMPROVEMENTS, AND HOW TO PAY FOR THEM.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the issue of $250,000 bonds, to pay for improvements in Central Park, came up for concurrence. It was at first referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, but the reference was reconsidered. Councilman JONES spoke in favor, not of a reference to the Committee on Finance, inasmuch as he believed that every member knew all about the subject, but that it be laid on the table, so that it could be taken up at the next or some subsequent meeting. This course was finally adopted.

A communication from Harvey Hert, formerly Receiver of Taxes, was referred to the Special Committee. Its drift was his exculpation from such implications as might arise personally to himself from the report of the Special Committee on the Investigation of the Finance Department. He stated that the books were balanced upon his retirement from office. He returned to the Clerk of Arrears (with the consent of the Comptroller) the sum of $102,515 42 of those arrears remaining uncollected, and he had been informed that he had not been credited with that amount, so it would appear he had overpaid the City no less than $14,000, the same being credited to him in the Comptroller's books. He says:

"The apparent discrepancy in my accounts was occasioned by the collection of disputed taxes by the different Counsel to the Corporation, and the payment thereof by them directly into the City Treasury, the same being credited to me on the books, but not having been paid to me, it did not appear on my books. It is true the Comptroller directed me to so credit these amounts, but not deeming such a course to be legal I declined doing so unless the same was received by me. These circumstances are well known to the Comptroller."

The report of the Committee in favor of lighting Harlem with gas was called up and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Committee on Proposed Foundling Hospital.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the reception of evidence upon the proposed formation of a Foundling Hospital in this City, met in the City Hall on Monday afternoon, Councilman HASWELL in the Chair. Only five persons were present; three of whom addressed the Chair.

Doctor WOOD, of Bellevue Hospital, being called on by the Chair, asked for time to mature his views before expressing any decided opinion as to the propriety of the step. The matter ought to be looked at with great caution, both in a moral and in a philanthropic point of view. In his opinion the time would undoubtedly arrive when such an institution would be necessarily be established. A hundred subject was the prevalence of prostitution now in course of investigation by a friend of his attached to one of the public Hospitals. He (Doctor WOOD) would like to consult his colleagues before committing himself to a very decided opinion. He thought that many who now opposed such a step would ultimately be found eager for its adoption. An examination of the statistics of the population of New-York would lead to the conclusion that something ought to be done. The Doctor pledged himself to speak more definitely on some future occasion.

Mr. H. W. FIELD was afraid the balance of good would be against the proposal. He detailed some of the steps connected with the working of the Foundling Hospital in London, explaining that some modification of the indiscriminate offer of children in the box at the gate had been rendered necessary long ago. He asked if the Committee were authorised to consider and report. Let this movement originate and be supported by private charity. Unasked and uncalled, the Common Council by this step were actively initiating the people into pauperism. Where was the money to come from to support such an institution? The amount of property that was taxable was daily becoming less. Where were the taxes or its support to come from? Would it not be better to wait? Instead of "relieving" people, it would be more rational to reduce the general amount of taxation, and none felt its burden more severely than the middle classes. The speaker proceeded to detail several instances where eleemosynary aid had been distributed without the exercise of proper judgment, and asserted that those families who were in greatest need of aid were always the last to ask for it. But this movement would increase taxation, and thus add to the existing amount of social evil

Dr. HARSEN then addressed the Committee. A stigma naturally attached to every man who made a move which, in the opinion of some people, had a tendency to the encouragement of crime. This was not an isolated question. It was closely related to the crime of prostitution. Prostitution in large cities could only be met in one of two ways—either by its entire suppression, which was impossible, or by regulation, as in European cities. He doubted the propriety of agitating the question under present circumstances. The tax-payers were almost riotous. A private establishment might be tolerated. In the English Foundling Hospitals the children received were divided into classes, and some were marked, so as to be reclaimable at some distant day. Doubtless many persons in pardonable distress would be glad for a temporary asylum for their infant offspring. There was a close connection between prostitution and the establishment of Foundling Hospitals that would prove to be inseparable. It was impossible to separate them when once organised. Then came the question, How far would the proposed establishment, while it effected some good, add to the existing amount of prostitution? He would advise the Committee to wait the action of the Board of Governors in this matter. He could state that it was in contemplation to call together a few influential persons to see what could be done in the erection of a private charity. Why, only that very day, the papers stated two cases where children had been found in two different privies. And medical men, qualified men, too, were some of them so unprincipled as to invent and use efficient instruments wherewith they produced abortion. It was not possible to bring the crime home to them, excepting in a few bungling cases, where criminal skill had been deficient. Now the strict moral disciplinarian would say, that if a female had lost her chastity, she is not an object of compassion, and must be held amenable, and must bear all the consequences of the loss of position and character. Was it so? The matter was one of equal delicacy and difficulty, and ought to be approached with care and deliberation.

Doctor MCNULTY thought that a Foundling Hospital judiciously organized and conducted would do away with a frightful amount of open crime. There were few medical men to whom the proposal had not at some time or other been made to procure abortion, under circumstances occasionally of great temptation. No right-minded man would for a moment listen to such proposals, but they were sadly too common, and it argued great public depravity. It might be said that to many women, debarred from society by accidental criminality, no resource is left but the streets. If such exposure could be prevented, many young females might be restored to society, and one of the great sources of prostitution would be cut off. It had been contended that medical men ought to interest themselves in the matter. They were not likely to do so for obvious reasons—first because of the odium of the supposition that they were catering for notoriety, and still more, because in truth they had enough to do to attend to their own private business. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that upon the whole a Foundling Hospital was imperatively demanded, but thought that the present was anything but an auspicious period for the attempt at its formation. The Committee then adjourned, the Chairman stating that it would be called together again so soon as Doctor WOOD sent him word that he was prepared to afford him the deliberate opinions of his professional friends.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.—
Cut Goblets, best quality of glass, per dozen....$1 40
Cut Wines, best quality of glass, per dozen.... 90
Engraved wines, best quality of glass, per dozen 50
And China, Plated ware.
CUTLERY, &c. &c.,
in proportion, at
OUR GREAT SALE.
commencing MONDAY, 26TH INST.
See our advertisement on the 5th page.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
587 Broadway, 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment i srespectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. TAYLOR'S beautiful dramatization of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles," is to be performed at this favorite and flourishing Theatre; to be followed by the new drama entitled "The Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover," and concluding with the farce of "Yankee Courting," all the favorites of the company appearing. Also, the "American Gymnastic Troupe," five in number, who will appear between the pieces in their acrobatic feats. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.—This work contains a complete list of the Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of Postmasters, and all the regulations of the Department, corrected up to the 13th July. The agent will call with the book, or all orders left with the clerk at French's Hotel, for two days, will be attended to. Price per copy, 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great Fair will soon close, and those who desire to witness this immense display of national skill and ingenuity should embrace an early opportunity. This evening visitors will be regaled with a grand concert by Dodworth's full band, all without extra charge.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 631 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

Judge OGDEN Presiding, with Associate Justice MORRIS.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the case of the young Cuban, FREDERICK CUEVA, indicted for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, in Hoboken, on the evening of the 8th of July last, was taken up. The counsel engaged in the trial are: For the State, Prosecuting-Attorney J. DUNN LITTELL, assisted by Attorney-General WM. L. DAYTON and E. R. V. WRIGHT, Esq. For the defence, Messrs. A. O. ZABRISKIE and I. W. SCUDDER, of Jersey City, and J. N. LYONS, of Hoboken.

Notwithstanding the storm, the Court room, at the opening, was crowded with people, manifesting much interest in the trial.

Immediately after the opening of Court, the prisoner was conducted inside the bar by Sheriff BEATTY, and took a seat beside his counsel, when the Impanneling of the Jury was at once commenced. This occupied about an hour, and from a panel of 48 jurors the following were selected and sworn in:

John Sylvester,	Adrian Post,	Jacob Lassing,
Jona. V. Thurston,	John J. Lndlow,	James Wilson,
Asa Clark,	Henry Van Emberg,	M. D. Vreeland,
Robert Allen,	Charles Phillips,	D. K. Van Riper.

The case was then opened in behalf of the State by Mr. LITTELL, who, after reading the indictment, gave a detailed history of the circumstances connected with the affair. The following evidence was then taken:

M. Angela Birmingham sworn—I reside at No. 3 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; I am a student and teacher of the smaller boys in Mr. De Granval's schools; I have been there three years; I know the prisoner, Frederick Cueva; I first made his acquaintance in September, 1856, upon his entering Mr. De Granval's school; Cueva came from Cuba; he left the school toward the latter end of January; I saw Cueva upon the evening that Mr. De Granval was shot; I was in the court-yard of No. 3 Hudson Terrace when I saw him; the members of Mr. De Granval's family, and some of the boys of the school were also in the yard at the same time; Miss Marjette was visiting there, and was upon the stoop, or in the court-yard at the time; I was standing near the gate; the deceased was in some part of the yard at the time; he was behind me, at the time, talking to his brother; when I first saw Cueva, he was coming towards the house from the direction of the plank-walk leading to the ferry; he came and spoke to one of the boys; the boys were at the gate; Cueva then passed in front of the house, back and forth, several times; when he passed the gate he would throw a sidelong look at those in the yard; when he first came in front of the house he did not have a cane in his hand; he left, and went in the direction of the Bloomfield Academy, where he resided, going north up Hudson-street, and turning into Newark. [The witness here gave the location of Bloomfield Academy, and stated the most direct route to it from Mr. De Granval's house.] After Mr. Cueva left and went in the direction of his residence, he returned again, and had a cane in his hand; I never saw him with a cane before that day; I cannot describe the cane; he passed the house of Mr. De Granval, and at some remark made by Mr. Leopold De Granval to the deceased, which I did not hear, Cueva turned and faced the yard, and made some remark; I did not hear what he said; he was about three feet from Mr. De Granval's gate, when he made the remark; Mr. Leopold De Granval asked him what he wanted there; Cueva made some retort, but I do not remember what he said; so much was said by both parties that I do not recollect what was said: the general character of what Cueva said, as well as I could judge, was asking one of the De Granvals out to fight; at one time he addressed this invitation to Oscar; Mr. Oscar De Granval went outside the gate and stood with his hands behind him in front of Cueva, and asked him "What will you do?" Cueva then pointed his cane toward Ferry-street, and said, "Come, come;" Oscar then went inside the gate, saying as he went, "Do you think I would fight with such a person as you?" as Cueva went off shaking his cane threateningly he said, "bah;" Oscar replied "I have no cane to shake with you;" this is the last I saw of Cueva that night; after he went away I went into the house and do not know how long Oscar remained in the yard; I did not see him again until the next morning after he had been shot.

Cross-examined by Scudder—When Cueva first passed the house he made a passing remark to one of the scholars, Andrew Terry; Andrew was standing at the gate at the time; I think the remark was an ordinary one of recognition; I think Oscar De Granval, at this time, was standing on the steps in the court-yard; Leopold De Granval then came up to Andrew Terry as Cueva was going off, and reminded him that he was forbidden to speak to Cueva; I think the remark Leopold De Granval made was, "You know you should not speak to him;" when Cueva heard that he turned back and walked in front of the house; Oscar was then in the court-yard; I can't say what part of it; no one spoke to Cueva as he was going by the house south; at that time there were some swine passing; Oscar called Cueva's attention to the swine, comparing him (Cueva) with the swine; Oscar pointed toward them so that Cueva must have seen him point; I think the remark Oscar made was, "Look, there are your brothers;" Cueva could understand the English language; Cueva then said something to Oscar about the swine; I can't say in what direction the swine were going; this was not the first remark that Oscar made to Cueva; this remark was made by Oscar after he had been outside the gate and came into the yard again; it was a pleasant Summer evening; I did not hear Oscar call Cueva a monkey; there were a number of expressions then made on both sides, beside that relative to the swine, but I do not recollect any of them; I did not hear the remark that Leopold made to Oscar, as I was talking to one of the boys at the time; I inferred that it was a joking remark, as I saw them laughing; Cueva was passing by the house at the time; I do not know whether or not the remarks that were made were made in relation to Cueva; they were standing near the middle of the yard with their faces toward Cueva. Cueva's calling Oscar out to fight was after these jocose remarks; Cueva asked what they were laughing at, to which, I think, there was an answer made by one of the De Granvals, but I do not know which one of them; there were three replies on both sides which I do not remember. [The witness here detailed the circumstances of Cueva shaking his cane, De Granval's going out the gate and confronting him, and other matters, the same in substance as given in the direct examination.]

Charles Wehle was next sworn. He was the architect employed to make a map of the premises and surroundings of the scene of the murder, and testified to the correctness of the map exhibited in Court, as to situations and distances.

M. Angelo Birmingham, being recalled by the defence, testified that the persons that were in the yard at the time spoken of were Madame De Granval, Miss Marjette, Leopold De Granval, Oscar De Granval, Louis Roy, Andrew Terry, Felix Preston, Geo. Shultz, Pepe Terry and myself.

Lorenzo W. Elder, M. D., sworn—I am a practicing physician, residing in Hoboken; I knew Oscar De Granval in his lifetime; I saw him on the night preceding the day of his death, lying upon the sidewalk in front of Washington-terrace, nearly opposite Mr. Broadhead's gate, (No. 11;) he was lying near the outer edge of the sidewalk; this was between the hours of eleven and twelve in the evening; he was lying upon the walk bleeding, speechless and insensible; his head was resting on a pillow; he was removed from there to his home, No. 3 Hudson-terrace; I accompanied him when he was removed; I left him about two o'clock the next morning; his condition while I was with him was the same as when I found him; I saw him again at ten o'clock the next morning; he died at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of July; after death I held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, assisted by Dr. Chabert; when I first found him upon the sidewalk I did not examine his wounds; I did this after he had been removed to the house; I found a wound upon the left temple, located half-way between the angle of the eye and the ear; there were no other marks of violence; on the *post-mortem* examination, I found, after removing the scalp, a fracture of the skull corresponding with the external wound; upon removing the skull, found the wound extending into the brain to the depth of about three inches; in the substance of the brain I found splinters of bone; at the extremity of the wound we found a leaden ball; we examined other portions of the body, and found the organs healthy; did not examine the heart; the wound made by the leaden ball, in my judgment, caused his death. [The pistol-ball was here shown to witness and identified.]

Romer F. Shabert, M. D., sworn—I am a physician, practicing in Hoboken; I was present at the post-mortem examination spoken of by Dr. Elder, and his statement agrees with my recollections as to the facts of the examination; in my judgment, the cause of Oscar De Granval's death was a gun-shot wound in the head.

Miss Louisa Marsett, sworn—I reside at No. 94 Orchard-street, New-York; I am acquainted with the family of Mr. De Granval; I was at their house on the 7th of July; this was Tuesday; on the 8th, the day following, I was at tea there, about 7 o'clock, with the boys; the boys left the table before I did; about a quarter after 7, Madame De Granval and myself went out in the court-yard; the two brothers De Granval and the scholars were in the yard, standing inside the railing; while I was there, I saw a young man approaching who had a cap on; could not distinguish the features; when I first saw him, he was just south of the gate, shaking his hand toward Oear, saying, "Come out here and I'll fight you;" Oscar replied, "Me fight such a little thing as you;" Oscar then left the railing and came toward his mother and myself; he told us that it was young Cueva; Cueva was going backward toward Ferry-street when Oscar made the remark about fighting "such a little thing as you;" Cueva then pointed a step, brandishing a cane, and again dared Oscar to fight; Oscar then said, "I have not a cane to compete with you," or something to that effect; Cueva then went away, and Oscar's mother and myself went up on the stoop; Oscar got chairs for us to sit on; Leopold De Granval, who had a large Newfoundland dog, then came up, and said he was going to give the dog a bath off the dock at the Atlantic Garden; he started with the dog, and when he was crossing Ferry-street I saw Cueva come from the direction of Washington-street and follow behind him; Oscar remained with us on the stoop, and at nine o'clock asked his mother and myself to walk around the block, which we did; upon our return Oscar came into the house, and remained until the gas was lighted, when we left to go to Mr. Charles's, the next I saw of him was when he was brought into the house; I have stated all that I recollect in regard to the conversation in the yard; there might have been many other things said which I did not hear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scudder—At the time I saw Cueva coming toward the house, the scholars and the Messrs. De Granvals were in the yard; I did not see Cueva have a cane the first time he came up; when he came back the second time he had a cane; I did not see the swine in the street; after Oscar said, "I have no cane to compete with you," Cueva went toward Ferry-street; Oscar remained with us; I saw Cueva at the entrance to the Atlantic, behind Leopold as he went in with the dog; Cueva did not follow him in; I did not hear the expression by either of the Mr. De Granvals toward Cueva that he was a monkey; I did hear Oscar say to Cueva that the pigs were his brothers; I do not know what was said between them before I came out.

Direct resumed—The cane I saw in Cueva's hand had a round head; I think the top was black.

Frederick Pellegaud, sworn—I reside in Hoboken; I know Cueva; I remember the time when Oscar De Granval was shot; I knew Cueva to carry a pistol previous to that time; I saw the pistol that night, after the affray; I would know the pistol if I were to see it now; I saw it that night at the Station, in possession of the Justice, Mr. Whitley. [The pistol was shown to witness and identified.]

Cross-examined—I have known Cueva to carry this pistol since January last; he was in the habit of carrying it when he went out at night.

Direct by Attorney-General—Cueva got the pistol after he left Mr. De Granval's school; I do not know whether it was immediately after or not.

Thomas W. Whitley, sworn—I, as Coroner, held the inquest upon the body of Oscar De Granval; the pistol exhibited was handed to me on the night of the arrest; I was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and the ball exhibited here I saw taken from Oscar De Granval's brain; it was handed to me by Dr. Elder; I have a cane in my possession which was given me by Miss Tompkins; I made application at Mrs. Tompkins' house for Cueva's cane, and this (holding up a whalebone cane) is the cane handed to me; I have in my possession a hat said to have been worn by Oscar De Granval on the night of the affray; I have had it since the time of the inquest [the witness here exhibited the hat in question, which was a Panama, and the rim upon one side had been considerably cut or broken;] I did not see blood upon Cueva's pants the night that he was arrested; I was spoken to on the subject of the blood upon the pants, and have since seen a diagram of the spot of blood spoken of as discovered upon his pants.

At 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Two officers were appointed to take charge of the Jury during the night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Market Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 26.

$16,128 N.Y.State 6s,'58	93¾	265 Erie Railroad	9
2,000 N.Y.State 6s,'73.101		50 do	s3 9⅝
500 Ohio State 6s,'60.	93	16 Sixth-av. Rail oad	42
2,000 Mich. State 6s	80	26 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	105
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	70	30 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	6
1,000 Virginia 6s	72¾	100 Reading R. R.	25
3,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6's	78	200 do	s10 21⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 7's	90	200 do	c 24⅝
2,000 E. R.3d M.bs.'1883	49½	10 M. Sc. & N. Ia. p. s.	17
2,000 Goshen B. bonds	47	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 77⅛
2,000 T. H. & A 2d M.	35	50 do	s15 71⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	67	200 Cleve. & P. R.R.	p&c 8⅝
5,000 do	s30 66½	50 Ga. & Ch. R. R.	58¾
9,000 do	67⅜	8 do	58⅝
6,000 do	s60 66⅜	10 do	58
183 New-York Cen. R.	58⅝	00 C. & To. R. R.	s3 25
500 do	b60 60	15 Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	60
900 do	s10 58	10 New-Jersey R R.	07
164 do	58¾	17 do	08
150 do	58¾	50 Del. & Had. C. Co.	b60 90

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$10,000 Mil. and Horicon R. R. 6s	Int. added	20
$4,000 Lake E., Wabash and St. L. R.	Int. added	38
$4,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	63⅛
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co		100
40 shares Artisans' Bank		40
30 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		66
15 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co		85
20 shares Long Island Ins. Co		130¼

After the adjournment of the Board, Saturday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	64⅛
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	67
100 shares Seventh Ward Bank	85⅛@84¾	
18 shares Shoe and Leather Bank		78
30 shares Bank of North America		70¾
19 shares Bank of the State of New-York	71@70¾	
16 shares American Exchange Bank		7⅛
50 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		71½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s	77	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	60½
3,000 do	74	50 do	s10 60
2,000 Mich. State 6s	80	50 do	60¾
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	92½	200 do	s60 60
4,000 N. Y. State 6s, '60	98	100 do	61
6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	100 do	s3 60⅝
6,000 Missouri State 6s	65⅛	150 do	60¾
6,000 do	65½	200 Reading R. R.	s30 24½
1,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs.	62	100 do	24
20 Nassau Bank	61	200 Erie Railroad	9¾
150 Cumb. Coal Co	6¾	10 Mich. S. & N. I. pref.	s% 19
70 do	6	40 do	19⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	29¾	80 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	8¾
7 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	62	50 Del. & Hnd. Can.	s30 88
10 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	6		

MONDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Oct. 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 17:

Decrease in capital	$300,000
Decrease in Loans	1,269,339
Increase in Specie	2,168,125
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	5,448,608
Decrease in Circulation	1,202,702

Including the operations of the Clearing-House, which, for the week, found the low average of $9,656,478, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 25, 1856.	Oct. 24, 1857.	Oct. 17, 1857
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,819,000
Loans	104,155,483	95,976,487	97,245,825
Specie	7,580,795	10,011,355	7,843,231
Circulation	8,649,802	6,884,739	6,087,941
Gross Deposits	83,465,152	57,801,098	52,694,623
Exchanged	24,768,696	9,656,478	10,196,611
Undrawn	58,696,456	48,144,620	42,696,012
In Sub-Treasury	13,816,654	5,835,209	5,514,496

The statement is a strong one for the Banks, and the further liquidation in loans, when the sum reported by the Grocers' Bank last week and not reported this, is taken off, is less than apprehended. A number of the large Banks ran up their line quite considerably, among others, the Metropolitan, American Exchange, Merchants', &c. We have subjoined to the official table, for the convenience of comparison, a list of the loans of each bank as they stood upon the statement of last week. The addition to the specie line is even greater than generally anticipated from the low ruling of Gold in the market. Most of the parcels now taken to bank are left on general account, the difference against the ordinary currency being too trifling to make a special deposit an object. The City circulation has gone down quite rapidly. This is mainly from the voluntary practice adopted of substituting country money in payments across the counter. The policy of withdrawing the City notes is not a general one, some of the banks holding it to be their interest now and on resumption to sustain a good circulation of their own. The addition to the Deposit line is unexpectedly large.

The accounts from Europe by the *Baltic*, though bad for the other side, are not construed here as calculated to add to our own embarrassments. The Stock market strengthened on the news, and left off this afternoon quite firm, at an advance of 1@2 ℔ cent., and in some instances 3@4 ℔ cent. on the sales of Saturday. New York Central opening at 68½ rose to 60¼@61, and Illinois Central bonds, which were done at 64 on Saturday, were in demand at 67¼@68 ℔ cent. The shares were also 3 ℔ cent. higher, leaving off at 80½ ℔ cent. The Western Roads were generelly stronger, and State stocks quite steady and 2 ℔ cent. higher on Virginias.

With the discount brokers there is a little business doing in peper to-day at 18@30 ℔ cent., though the number of buyers is greatly reduced of late. The Domestic exchanges are better on Philadelphia, 95@95¼; and worse on Baltimore, 91@92 ℔ cent. Boston and New England funds 99¼@99¾. Gold is dull with the brokere at 100¼@100⅜ buyers, and 101@101¼ sellers. Part of the receipts by the *Baltic* go directly to New-Orleans by steamer *Black Warrior*, to purchase cotton. In foreign bills, to-day, holders are stiffer in their pretensions. London is held in some cases et 105@106; the whole range is 103@106.

Part of the private letter mail by steamer *Baltic* went to Boston by misdirection, much to the annoyance of one or two of the benking houses here. The private letters received denote less excitement on the other side in regard to the sudden change in the English money merkel than the newspaper speculations, but very considerable surprise is expressed at the continued embarrassment on this side. Merchant passengers who returned home by the *Baltic* were not prepered to find the banks suspended or the mercantile failures so largely increased since the dates last received in England before the steamer sailed. We hear of the return of no bills by this opportunity. The orders for Cotton and Stocks are said to be on a liberal scale.

There were telegraphic advices in the Street to-day that the Bank of Missouri had suspended specie payments this forenoon. The other St. Louis banks that had been holding out will probably follow this example.

Telegraphic Reports.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Bank of the State of Missouri, the Merchants' Bank and the Southern Bank suspended specie payments this morning. The Mechanics' Bank is still firm.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND THE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Governor of Georgia, as the session of the Legislature is so near, withholds any action against the Banks, in consequence of their suspension of specie payment.

STATEMENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 26.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks not including this city, up to Oct. 19.

Circulation	$1,966,513	Loans	$8,377,909
Deposits	833,421	Specie	127,747

North Carolina State Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent notice of the North Carolina State Treasurer, that he would anticipate the payment of the January interest, if the coupons were sent to him at Raleigh, has been wrongly construed to mean that the interest will *not* be paid on the regular day in New-York. Such is not the case, and I authorize you to state that the North Carolina interest due in New-York January 1 and July 1, will be promptly met at the Bank of the Republic, in any event.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

The above is from Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, whose assurancee on the subject may be relied upon.

Bank Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been repeatedly asserted in the newspapers that our Banks have not done a legitimate business; that their Directors have been the heaviest borrowers, etc. It appears to me that these statements should be inquired into at once, and the facts elicited. I apprehend that the stockholders have trusted too much to the wisdom of the Directors, and have paid too little attention to their own interests. Directors generally reflect themselves, and as it is now known to be a fact that several Presidents and Directors have recently failed, it is probable that some of our Banks are just now suffering from this cause. If the stockholders in our various Banks and Railroads would attend to the election of Directors and exercise more vigilance in examining into their details, I am persuaded that they would save themselves in many instances from loss in depreciated stock.

There are some of our Banks whose annual elections take place in November. Will not the stockholders attend and carefully scrutinize the list of officers to be proposed? Let them look out for speculators and risky operators. A STOCKHOLDER.

The Connecticut Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the Connecticut Banks to redeem their notes in New-York funds is the same thing to them as to redeem *in specie*, hence the arrangements made by the Metropolitan and Suffolk Banks in regard to New-England currency places the Connecticut Banks in a position harassing to themselves and ruinous to their customers. The sooner they take measures to extricate themselves from the unreasonable demands now made of them the better will it be for the Connecticut public. These Banks are held to the most strict account by the State Bank Commissioner, and it is universally conceded that no institutions in the country are conducted with more ability or stricter integrity. They did not suspend specie payment until New-York gave way, and they are ready to resume whenever New-York or Boston will.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857. SENEX.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From a Savannah Paper.

Condition of the Georgia Banks, made in compliance with the Proclamation of the Governor, Oct. 1, 1857:

	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank State

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1906. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

A Bad Season for Distillers—Men Discharged after Half Time—The Material for Making City Milk Failing Short—Danger of being driven to Pure Milk and Water—The Retail Liquor Dealers.

The Business Directory gives the names of seventy-two distilling-houses within the City limits. Not one-tenth of this number, however, are genuine distilleries. Many establishments that hang out the sign "Distillery," "Liquor Rectifying," and all that, really are only three-cent rum-shops—retailers of bad wines, that sadly "need a bush." They do not so much rectify as ruin pure spirits with their adulterations and doctoring, adding much water and much of cheap dye-stuff and pungent drugs. Of grain distilleries, where cows are kept, there are only two in New-York, a fact which will seem incredible to most, considering the frequent homilies that have been written about slop-fed cows and slop milk.

The City of Churches enjoys the unenviable notoriety of furnishing the ocean of slop milk that deluges metropolitan babydom and slaughters our innocents. The Hard Times have wreaked themselves on some of these establishments, and left none of them entirely unscathed.

Our reporters yesterday visited the few large grain distilleries in town and in Brooklyn, gathering some interesting facts touching liquor distilling, cow-stablers, Orange County milk of domestic manufacture, and how the tightness of the times affects the people that live by the various departments of the distillery business.

Wm. Jonnson & Son's distillery, at the foot of Sixteenth-st reet, North River, is the oldest and largest grain distillery in the City. It was established thirty-five years ago. It turns out to-day more liquor than any other establishment in the City, and from its refuse material furnishes nutriment for 900 cows kept in stables adjoining. Neither Mr. Johnson nor the "Boss" were in yesterday, but a gentleman present assumed to answer for them and to give facts as they were. He said he had been in the establishment twenty years, and ought to be "posted." He was very emphatic in denying in the outset that the present hard times affected their business or that of other large distillers in the vicinity. But the business had been too good for a few years, and the consequence was that it had been overdone. Men eager to get rich had madly rushed into it; there had been more liquor manufactured than there was any demand for; immense quantities lay stored in warehouses at foreign ports without purchasers, and the hope of a sale was very distant. Since the passage of the law in France forbidding distilling grain, the leading markets for exportation was to that country, but the liquor had been rushed in there so fast that the market was glutted. It was the same in California. As the case stood liquor manufacturers had got to stop manufacturing; and only those of the largest capital could hold over and keep their heads up. The demand in the City had also largely diminished. At this place they found usually permanent employment for 80 men. Of these, they had discharged 10, all single men. They kept men of families still nominally employed, although they had not enough work to busy half of them. They preferred to be peculiarly losers themselves rather than that poor families should suffer. They used to turn out daily 350 barrels of liquor, but now did not manufacture one-quarter of this amount. The stables where the cows were kept were near the distillery. Formerly they kept 1,900 cows. The stables they considered the height of perfection in the stable line. They are 11 feet high, the stalls each 12½ feet long, and 3 feet 4 inches wide. They are newly built, and well ventilated. The 900 cows are owned by 30 milkmen. The cows are milked night and morning, and average about seven quarts per day each. They are fed three times a day, and, besides the swill, they are served with hay, corn and oat meal, which are mixed with it. The milkmen say it is for their interest to keep the cows healthy. One man living in the neighborhood of these stables, has made the discovery that the milk produced there is richer and more nutritious than the country-fed milk, and he sees more cream on it in the morning. He has four children which he has fed constantly on the slop-milk, and they are fine, fat and healthy. He pronounces it all gammon—the idea that the milk is pernicious. Another man, weighing an eighth of a nett ton, plus ten pounds, stood forth as the champion of City milk. He ate no meat, and drank no tea or coffee, but he did feed almost wholly on this stable milk. "And," said he, "you see what I am." Swine are said to fatten rapidly on these still slops. At the West, where the hogs attain an enormous size on these distillery slops, they give the hogs, every few days, an allowance of charcoal to keep the mixture from souring on their stomachs. A few weeks before they are killed the hogs are put inside pens and fed on corn and cold water to harden the pork.

The milkmen of Brooklyn have been greatly "put about" lately to find the necessary allowance of swill on which "to subsist their cows," several large distillers in the Eastern District having stopped that department of their works. At Fusman & Co.'s, (late Pelle's,) in Williamsburg, where nearly a hundred men are generally employed, they have now only twenty men at work. They have stopped the supply of swill to the large stable on the opposite side of the street, where 1,140 cows are domiciled. This has obliged the milkmen to resort to other expedients to get feed. Hot water is still supplied from the distillery, and hay, ship-stuff, corn and oil-meal are mixed with it, though in rather diminutive quantities. They also obtain a small supply of the swill from Husted & Cochbon's, and from Samuel Engle's distilleries, which are still working with diminished help and on short time. The swill is sold at the rate of eight cents the barrel or fifty cents for a hogshead, but at the present price of grain it does not pay, and the works are likely to be stopped entirely. The milkmen in some cases offer six cents a barrel for the hot water, as it enables them to scald the feed, which, they say, makes it more nutritious for the cow, and more productive of milk.

Townes Bros. & Co., at Hunter's Point, too, have done a large business in the manufacture of pure spirits, selling the swill in large quantities to milkmen. A short time ago they mashed from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels daily. But, by degrees, they have discharged their hands and curtailed their works, until now there are only three men in the establishment. Here, also, there is a great dearth in the supply of swill, and feed of other kinds has been adopted to some extent. At the present price of milk, however, the sellers affirm they cannot afford to feed their cows on hay, stalks and such truck.

McCready, Mott & Baundy, distillers and manufacturers of camphene, are working about one-half the usual number of hands, and doing a corresponding business, working by day only.

Bancroe & Ely employed, formerly, twenty men, they have discharged half the force and are working only half time.

George W. Betts, distiller and rectifier, has employed heretofore ten men, but has shortened sail, and has now only five men, working half-time at that. Whisky costs, to manufacture it, 27 cents per gallon, and now brings only 20½@21 cents in the market. This has put a sudden stop to operations. In some cases the distillers have agreed to go on, the milkmen paying them for their swill the difference between the present price of whisky and the cost of making it, in order to get the usual feed for their cows.

Tuttle & Bailey are running only three days out of the week.

Moore, Trott & Co., Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. At this stable there are 300 cows in good condition, the animals being well provided for. They have discharged no hands, and pay the same wages; but they are not selling half the usual quantity of milk.

Johnson & Lazarus, Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, rectifiers. In good times have usually turned out 500 barrels daily, but are now making only 150.

Coolidge & Young, No. 134 Front-street, are rectifiers and distillers of alcohol. Since the commencement of the present financial pressure, they have discharged one-third of their hands, and are now doing business solely on the cash principle. They give a bad account of the state of affairs among the distillers. The rum distilleries are only worked on the average one day in the week, and the greater number of distilleries have stopped work altogether. Those which still employ a portion of their force daily, have just enough business on hand to feed the cows they keep with the refuse, and to be enabled to do that, without actual loss, have advanced the price of swill.

Dayton, Spragus & Co., No. 107 Front-street, are rectifiers only. They have discharged several hands, and feel the pressure of the crisis as severely as their neighbors. They give a bad account of the trade generally, and think that we have not yet seen the worst of the panic.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

The crisis affects the retail liquor-dealers as much as every other class of tradesmen. It is the popular notion that when men are in difficulty they resort to stimulants, and that "those will drink who never drank before, and those who always drank will drink the more." But this seems to be a mistake, the bartenders assuring us that their receipts have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent.

From information furnished us by the keepers of liquor and oyster saloons in Broadway and other principal thoroughfares, we find that the "panic" has made serious inroads in the treasuries of all these popular places of resort. Oysters, whether on the half-shell or otherwise, are seldom asked for. People suddenly have dispensed with cigars—inveterate topers have come down to sixpenny drinks, and the brandy bottle, at ten cents a glass, is rarely called for. Some of the principal liquor saloons on Broadway, as our reporter was assured by the proprietors, are about to be closed, the receipts being daily considerably less than the expenses—the same saloons before the panic being quite profitable concerns. A few of the wiser liquor-dealers have reduced their prices, but have not extensively profited by the reduction. There could not be a surer test of the severity of the present financial difficulty than the present aspect of affairs in these saloons, for men generally must be very hard pinched before they will forego their long-cherished indulgencies. Yet we believe it is no secret that the first-class restaurants and bar-rooms, as well as those of inferior reputation, are reduced fully one-third in their receipts. Many of them, to retain what custom is still left to them, are resorting to a diminution of prices.

The Poor Applying for Relief.—The hard times are already pressing upon the poor of Williamsburg, and producing an early run upon the County Superintendent for relief. Since the beginning of October, the applications for temporary relief have been very numerous, and 105 persons have been sent to the Alms-House. In most cases they are widows and children, sick and destitute. Four or five whole families of from three to five have been admitted.

Mayor Powell on the Hard Times.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday night, the following message was received from Mayor Powell:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The present disastrous state of the times, and the financial difficulties that have grown out of them, have, as you are aware, already caused the suspension of many of our largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments, and in fact every branch of trade has been more or less paralyzed from the same cause; and in consequence thereof thousands of our most worthy and industrious citizens have suddenly been deprived of employment, with but little immediate prospect of a resumption of their labors. The Winter is also rapidly closing upon us, making the prospect more cheerless and discouraging than it would otherwise be. The difficulty is before us, and we must look it bravely in the face, and avert, as far as in us lies, the force and fury of the storm. Effectual measures should be taken, in addition to the means already provided by law, to extend aid to the suffering, and to save from starvation the industrious poor. I have no apprehension of riot and disorder on the part of the people. I have too much confidence in their good sense and their appreciation of the causes that have led to the involvement, not only of themselves, but every class in the community, in the most serious embarrassments. The loftiest, with the most lowly, have been engulfed in the maelstrom, and it now remains for those who have escaped with their lives to render every assistance in their power to those who are less fortunate than themselves. The next four months will be prolific of tales of unheard-of suffering among the poor, unless some extensive measures of relief are adopted by the city authorities; and I would, therefore, suggest that a Special Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the present condition of the laboring classes, and suggest to the Common Council such measures of relief as the exigencies of the case may demand. Respectfully submitted. SAMUEL S. POWELL, *Mayor.*

The Message of the Mayor was referred to a Special Committee of five.

Wife Wanted—Interesting—To all Whom it may Concern!

We have received a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, setting forth at considerable length various circumstances which induce him to want a wife. As his object is partly to relieve the distress which just at present prevails to so great an extent among the honest, industrious females of this City, we feel bound to aid his endeavors by all the means in our power; and, as we can think of no way more likely to be successful, we have decided to submit his application to the public. We have abstained from taking any liberties with his manuscript, inasmuch as literary style furnishes one very excellent ground for judging of personal character and accomplishments.

Parties who intend to make application in person will observe that very full and explicit directions are given as to Mr. Carr's address. It may save some trouble if we add, as we are authorized to do by Mr. Carr's letter, that it will be of no use for "Abolishants" to apply—inasmuch as Mr. C. is a "Pro-Slavery man and in favour of Reopening the affrican slave traid and Bettering Both Raises Buy it:"

Eagel Grove, Franklin County, Ky., Oct. 15th, 1857.

to the Editor of the New york times:

Sir—you may think it aom what strang to Bee troubled from this fair distant part of Gods cuntery—But when I give you my Reasoos I flatter my self that you will Excuse mee—and to tha point—Sir I See in your paper all sorts of advertisments of young Industrus femails constantly in search for an onist living—now Sir I am in Want of A Good house Wife I am a Widdower With too Daughters one is 17 years old tha othr 12 years old my oldest is well accomplished and now a teaching of a schoolc. I am 40 years old in Good heth and ust to Bee cauled Good looking I am six feet tall and way 170 lbs. and have Bin a widdower for a leven years and now as my childrn is out of tha way I think that I can take good calre of a good companion. I wer Born and Raised in this cauntry But have live for mcny years in Louisianja and Texas I one a good farme hearc and a few Negroes and a plenty of stocke of all colnds Except a Wife—I must tell you that I maid all that I am worth Bey overseeing and from my general connectun I will Refure you on aney one who mite want infommation to as good men as is livin in the first plaie I Refere to the onerable Treasurond Landing Ex lieutenant govener of La—(planter) near Dansbamville La. R & D g Mills countsaoned our cbants of Galvestan Texas and would site you to Morgan L Smith now of new york cttey turnin taw of J. H. Brower formerley of Brazoria county Texas——I maried in Louisiana in 1836 and lost my wife in 1845 in Lo—and as every person i sopose thinks his natif plais tha Best I of corse Braught my children heare to have them Educated and I am proud to say that my oldest graudeated with the first nnd at the head of the graduating class and she Reseved many compliments—for her composition on valedictory I of corse am no scholler But when I tell you that I nevour went to schoole But 17 days I dont think that you will Blaime me for that now sir as I have Bin franke and candid in giving you the out lines of my self I must now tell you what sorte of a person it will take to fill the Bill—a lady of a Bout 30 years old and one that Bairs a good carictur, of mild and gentel disposition fair complexion of dark or Brown hair Blen Eys and of form 5 ft 3 or 5 in hight strait with a preminant four head nose strait and not too long not over 1¾ in—Round false and meadiam mouth with thin lips that will allways cover hor teeth (that is when her mouth is shut) she must Bee toiraBly well educated and indostrus and not to way less than one hundred and thirty nor more than 150 lbs and would have no objection to a widdow that had no children. Now Sir if you noo of any Deserving Laday that will fill this bill and you will send her out heare I will pledg my word and onor to marry her and to make her a good husband and to always have a plenty for her to doe (as well as to eat) She must not Bee an abolishant for I am a pro-slavery man and am in favour of Reopening the affrican slave traid and Bettering Both Raises Buy it. now I must come to a close for my note is growing longer than I wished—if you or any laday of your acquaintance should want to write to me or to find me I am to Bee found a Bout 8 miles Down the Kentucky River Below Frankfourt—and would Bee pleased to have a good Bred companian for the coming Winter for I doe Declair after living for 20 od years in the extreame South that it is too cold to Winter a lone when I well noe that I can well caire for a good companion.

hoping soone to heare from this note I subscribe myself your most obt. svt. WM. H. CARR.

(P. S.) address Wm. H. Carr, Frankfort, Ky., and if any one should come in surch for me any one in frankfort can tell them where I live and will put them in the way to my house.

Thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford one day last week, on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in the old country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st, and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops to be Retained in Kansas during the Winter—Naval Affairs—The Government Expenditures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Administration has acceded to Governor Walker's request for the retention of the military forces in Kansas all Winter, and orders will be issued accordingly.

Capt. Van Vleit, of the Army, arrived here tonight, with information for the War Department relative to the Mormon movements of resistance to the United States troops.

The impression prevails that the veteran, Commodore Smith, who was placed on the retired list by the late Naval Board, is about to be restored to the active list, and complimented with the command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

In the Naval Courts, the cases of Lieuts. Rinegold and Nolan and Capt. Ritchie are pending. S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Administration continues the consideration of the currency question as connected with the Government operations.

It is ascertained, from an altogether reliable source, that there is no disposition to suspend the public works now in process of construction, nor to interfere with the contractors; but there is a disposition not to commence new works, unless of such a character as to render them absolutely necessary.

The Administration's course on these and other matters will depend more or less on the developments of the next four or five months, as indicated by the receipts of Customs. Meantime, information will continue to be sought with a view to correct estimates, and until this is obtained there can be no definite policy.

The new model rifle muskets are at once to be distributed to the army, particularly among the troops in Utah, Kansas, and on the Pacific.

Massachusetts Politics.

ADDRESS OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

By invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club, Hon. Caleb Cushing addressed the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall to-day. The hall was crowded, and his remarks occupied two hours. He defended the Administration of President Pierce, and assumed that the opposition in Massachusetts was simply personal, being known as the Banks Party, &c., and in this connection devoted three-fourths of an hour to reviewing Mr. Banks' speech on the financial question. The merits of the Kansas question were explained by Mr. Cushing, as he understood them, and it was argued that speculation in the public lands was the one leading object of keeping up the excitement, both North and South, and that it acted as a sort of advertisement after the manner of Barnum. It was then argued that the "Bleeding Kansas" idea had exploded; that the "Dred Scott" case had died out, and that the elaborately constructed platforms of discord on which the Republican Party had stood for three years were completely broken down—therefore Mr. Banks had taken new ground and endeavored to pervert financial questions to the service of the negro excitement. The speaker urged the support of the Democratic State nominees, and appealed to the merchants of Boston and the people of Massachusetts to rebuke Sectionalism, and closed with an eloquent peroration in reference to the future of the nation.

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The U. S. bark *Release* is to be fitted out as a storeship, and will sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard in a few weeks for Spezzia, Sardinia, with stores for the Mediterranean Squadron.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following are the names of the officers assigned to the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, to join the Pacific squadron: Commander Sinclair; Lieutenants Brown, Caldwell, John L. Davis, Fay, Glissell; Acting-Master Babcock; Surgeon Wilson; Assistant Surgeon Trist, and Purser Jackson.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Daniel Emerson, who is charged with swindling Messrs. Hanford Brothers and other parties in New-York out of $14,000, was arrested here yesterday.

The Health of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 26.

There were 139 deaths in this city last week, and of these 37 were from yellow fever.

Suicide of a Physician.

Middletown, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Dr. William Boyle, of this place, committed suicide about 3 o'clock this morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A. O. P. Nicholson Elected United States Senator for Tennessee.

Nashville, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, the editor of the Washington *Union*, under President Pierce's administration, was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. John Bell, whose term expires March 4, 1859. An attempt will be made in the Legislature to instruct Bell to resign.

Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Complete returns from Minnesota give Sibley, Democrat, for Governor, 123 majority, and large numbers of Indians voted in the Pembina District.

Iowa Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The official vote of forty-six counties in Iowa has been received, in which Lowe, Republican, for Governor, is 2,237 ahead.

Southern Mail Failure.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

No Mails from the South were received this morning.

Severe Frost in Texas.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Our advices from Texas say that a severe frost has been experienced throughout the State.

Desperate Shooting Affray at Richmond.—On Sunday last a desperate rencontre took place in Main-street, Richmond, between two men, named Samuel Stone and John Brook. Some difficulty had occurred between the parties, and Stone, it seems, was on the lookout for Brook. In passing along Main-street, near Twenty-fourth, he discovered Brook on the opposite side, in company with Mr. C. B. Hill, who had his little daughter with him. Advancing upon the group, he produced a revolver and commenced firing at Brook. Mr. Hill, with the little girl, instantly retreated, and Brook, drawing a five-shooter, returned his assailant's fire. Several shots were rapidly exchanged, to the imminent danger of persons passing in the street, but luckily no one was injured but the belligerents. Brook discharged two balls, one of which took effect. It grazed the lower part of the groin, and lodged below the base of the pelvis, inflicting a severe wound. Brook himself was slightly wounded in the left arm. After receiving the ball fired by his adversary, Stone continued to advance. Brook's weapon failing to operate after two barrels had been discharged, he seized a stick and knocked Stone down. He was then taken into custody, and locked in the Market station. Stone was conveyed to Mr. Hill's residence, where he received medical treatment.

INTERESTING FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Progress of the Utah Expedition—Supplies on the Road—M'Graw's Wagon-Road Expedition—The Affair with the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Fort Laramie, N. T., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The Utah expedition is making fine progress, the advance being by this time within 300 miles of Salt Lake City. The following items concerning its movements will, no doubt, be found interesting:

On the 5th of September the advance, consisting of eight companies of the 10th Infantry, numbering some 600 men, in command of Col. Alexander, left this Fort, having rested here three days. Capt. Phelps' battery of artillery, 6 pieces of cannon, and about 60 men, followed after on the 6th instant. The 5th Regiment of Infantry, 10 companies, numbering some 400 men, under Col. Waite, left on the 8th instant, and Capt. Reno's battery, 6 pieces of cannon and about 80 men, started on the 10th instant.

Besides these companies which have already passed, two companies of the 10th Infantry, numbering some 75 men each, under Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, left Fort Kearney on the 6th instant, to join and complete their regiment, and the whole of Col. Sumner's command, consisting of four companies of the 6th Infantry and four of the 1st Cavalry are now under orders to join the forces for Utah.

It is, however, too late for these last-named companies, which have been out all Summer on a campaign against the Cheyenne Indians, to recruit and refit for a start before Spring.

The 2d Regiment of Dragoons is also ordered to Utah, but it is generally believed that their presence will be required in Kansas Territory, and that they will remain there next Winter.

The whole military force, therefore, which may be expected to pass the coming Winter in Utah Territory will probably not exceed 1,500 men.

The troops are to concentrate on Green River, 155 miles east of Salt Lake City, and there wait the arrival of the General in command of the Expedition before crossing the mountains. The supply trains will also stop at this point and allow the troops to pass on in advance.

Messrs. Russell and Waddell, contractors for transporting the Government supplies, have now on the road to Salt Lake City, 338 ox wagons, drawn by six yoke of cattle, and containing 6,000 lbs. each; of these nine trains, or 234 wagons, have passed this post since Aug. 7.

Capt. Van Vliet, Quartermaster for the Expedition, left here on the 23d of August with the intention of going immediately to Salt Lake City to prepare quarters for the troops. He took with him 9 wagons and an escort of 40 men, and if he met with no opposition is probably there long ere this.

C. A. Peaby & Co., suttlers for the 10th Infantry, have now on the road three trains; the first, numbering 17 wagons loaded 4,000 to 4,500 lbs. each—H. C. Branch wagon-master—passed here yesterday evening; the second, numbering 23 wagons, 3,000 lbs. each, Thos. Pitt wagon-master, is expected here to-morrow; the third, numbering 16 wagons, 4,000 lbs. each, Mr. Kitchen wagon-master, is yet some 60 miles back. Messrs. Radford and Cabot, suttlers for the 5th Infantry, have a train on the road, numbering 33 wagons, loaded with some 5,500 lbs. each. It passed the Cottonwood Spring, 60 miles west of Fort Kearney, on the 8th inst.

The train of Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., Salt Lake merchants, numbering fifty wagons, 4,000 lbs. each, J. Irwin wagon-master, passed here on the 15th inst., and Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, also old-established Salt Lake merchants, have a train on the road of 23 wagons, 5,000 lbs. each, P. H. James, wagon-master, which is yet below this point.

Late advices received here from above state that the trains between here and Salt Lake City are seriously embarrassed by a disease among the cattle, reported to be the bloody murrain. The cattle in some of the trains are dying very rapidly. In consequence of the drouth last Summer, the grass is very poor and scarce above, and these causes may prevent some of the trains from reaching Salt Lake Valley this Fall.

The main body of Magraw's Wagon Road Expedition passed here on the 5th inst., and is making rapid progress. The party will probably winter at Fort Hall, in Oregon.

Mr. Goodwin arrived here yesterday evening in charge of one of Russell and Waddell's freight trains. Mr. G. gives the following account of the attack made upon his train by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow:

On Saturday, the 5th inst., the train, numbering twenty-six wagons, was attacked by a band of from 150 to 200 Indians on the ridge near Ash Hollow, between the North and South Platte Rivers. A feint was first made by them on the front of the train, and whilst the men were preparing for an attack from this quarter, the Indians suddenly fell upon the rear, cutting off five of the wagons, and killing three of the men. The remainder of the train was immediately "corralled," thus forming a rude fortress. The Indians in the meantime commenced plundering the wagons, but the teamsters, armed with United States rifles, carrying Minnie balls, which formed a part of the loading of the train, fired upon them from their "corral," and after killing one Indian and wounding two others, succeeded in putting the rest to flight. As soon as the Indians had retreated, four of the wagons were recovered, but the tongue of the remaining one being broken, it was abandoned. The names of the men who were killed are Geo. Johnson, Geo. Nicholls and John Burke. The Indians carried off one case and a half of United States rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. Fifty head of cattle were lost, and several wounded in the encounter.

The next day the train was compelled by the Indians to "corral" three times, but no attack was made. On the 6th inst., Mr. Perry's train, Branch wagon-master, reached the spot where the fight took place, and found the dead bodies of the three men horribly mutilated—one being scalped; the others with their noses and ears cut off. They buried the bodies, and not deeming it prudent to proceed further, returned to the crossing of the South Platte, to await the arrival of a train behind them for company.

Mr. Dennis, an expressman from Fort Kearney who reached here last Wednesday, reports having been chased by a party of Indians on the 6th inst., near Plum Creek. He, however, succeeded in reaching Messrs. Radford and Cabot's train, with which he spent the night. The next day he started on, and was again surrounded by a party of Indians, who succeeded in stopping him, and robbed him of everything. While they were dividing the plunder, he jumped on his horse and made his escape from them.

Mr. Morell, Postmaster for Salt Lake City, and Mr. Bush, Agent for the late Surveyor-General of Utah, reached here yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They saw no Indians on the road, but, having mule teams, passed all the more dangerous points in the night.

Chief-Justice Eckles passed Fort Kearney, *en route* for Utah, on the 3d inst.

There are at present stationed here two companies, E and H, of the 2d Dragoons, and companies B and C of the 6th Infantry. Company C reached here the 17th inst. from the head waters of the Arkansas River, having been out on the expedition against the Cheyennes.

News from Col. Johnson's Party

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Minnehaha* arrived last evening from the Missouri, having a large number of passengers bound to various eastern and southern points. Among the number we noticed Messrs. H. K. Nicholls and E. G. Rahase, who are direct from Utah. They were the engineers of Magraw's wagon train, which they accompanied to Pacific Springs, in Utah Territory. Messrs. Nicholls and Rehrer turned their faces towards the States on the 7th day of September. They believe that the train will pass the winter at Fort Laramie.

They state that the cattle of the Government trains, *en route* for Utah, were dying fast, and it is believed the trains will encounter great suffering through the Winter.

Col. Johnston, head officer of the transport service, with nineteen light wagons, was met. He was traveling rapidly, at the rate of sixty miles per day. The mules were breaking down. Numbers of them were dropping on the way, worn down and rendered useless by the extraordinary labor they had been compelled to undergo.

Grass was very scarce on the Plains.

Col. Hoffman, commanding officer at Fort Laramie, denies emphatically a report published in some paper that he had stopped, and caused to be overhauled and rudely treated a Mormon train. He denounces the report as utterly false.

Late and Important from Utah.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Captain Van Vliet, Assistant Quarter-Master United States army, arrived in this city last evening, direct from the Territory of Utah, having left Great Salt Lake City on the 14th ult.

We understand that the Mormons are determined not to allow the United States troops to enter Salt Lake Valley, and will use force to prevent them if necessary. They look upon the present movement of the Government as only the renewal of the persecutions which they complain of having endured in this State and Illinois, and are determined to resist it at the outset. Captain Van Vliet met the troops the 22d of September, on the Sweet Water, some two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie They were all well and in good spirits. Some of the supply trains were at Harris Fork, one hundred and forty-three miles this side of the Valley, while others were far behind, and it is very doubtful if they can enter the Salt Lake Valley this season.

Col. Johnson, with his escort, was met on the 1st of October, ninety miles this side of Fort Laramie, and determined to enter the Valley of Salt Lake this Fall. Gov. Cumming and Secretary Hartnett were met on the 6th of this month ninety miles beyond Fort Kearny, all well. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 15th of September.

Capt. Van Vliet has made an extraordinary trip, having traveled over 2,400 miles by land since the 1st of August. He leaves for Washington to-day.

We hear that Capt. Van Vliet passed a week in Great Salt Lake City. He was treated with much consideration and invited to partake of the hospitalities of the leading men of the city. But on all occasions, and from every quarter, he heard only one expression of opinion—and that was, that they never would permit United States troops or the officers appointed by the United States Government to get a foothold in their dominions. In all their public declarations and in their private conversations this sentiment is boldly avowed:—they will never suffer the troops to enter the city, and if they do it will be after the town has been committed to the flames, the Territory around it laid waste, and all the inhabitants have fled to the mountains. Their fanaticism knows no bounds; they believe Brigham Young to be the appointed agent of the Lord, and whatever he commands them to do they will perform with alacrity. They say that they have provisions sufficient to last them for three or four years, and that persecuted as they have been and are, by the Americans, they will resist to the last extremity.

These statements being true, as they undoubtedly are, the Government will have to make levies of new men, and to dispatch heavy reinforcements to the army in Utah next Spring.

Dr. Bernheisel, Delegate from Congress to Utah, arrived in Company with Capt. Van Vliet.

Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West.

Professor H. B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered last night in Dr. Asa D. Smith's Church, corner of Second-avenue and Nineteenth-street, the fourteenth of the annual sermons before the Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West. The audience, as was naturally to be expected from the state of the weather, was somewhat meagre.

At the close of the customary religious exercises, the Rev. Professor proceeded to deliver his address. Jerusalem, Athens and Rome, he said, had moulded the intellectual development of the human race and symbolized the Church, the State and the School—three Institutions supreme in value, dignity and necessity. Education was the growing life of State and Church, and must be adapted to the peculiar wants of each nation. If America was not a province, but a commonwealth, it must have an education such as would prepare its youth for the highest destiny of a people. The Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West, which was the only institution of the kind in the country, had for its object to furnish such an education as we most need, especially in our Western States, where the demand so far outruns the supply. Connected with this subject, and necessary to the better understanding of it, the lecturer laid down the three following propositions, which he elucidated at length:

1. That the very idea of education among a Christian people demands the institution of Christian Colleges.

2. That the history of education enforces this demand, and

3. That our position and necessities as a people make this demand imperative.

In treating of education in general, he described it as the means by which the present age is made familiar with the accumulated knowledge of the past, and transmits that knowledge, enlarged and improved, to the future. Whenever the general education could be taken from the State and engrossed by any other instrumentality, then the State became secondary, and the other primary and predominant. To say that the State must not educate at all was to say that the State is less than some other power; for that which educates the young holds the future in its grasp, and as it possesses the germ so it will reap the ripened fruit. The real question in point of fact about our Colleges was a simple one: Shall the highest learning in our land be the means of transmitting the highest fruits of human thought and the blessed power of the Christian faith, or shall our whole educational system be given over to those whose future destiny is limited by man's human welfare? The question was not whether the classics shall be taught; the whole question was, shall the Christian faith be handed down as an essential element and necessity of our future civilization? And Providence has so ordered it that, in this country, only through our collegiate institutions, can Christianity be transmitted as the life of our highest culture. In tracing the history of Education, and showing that Christianity had given it its highest impulses, the reverend lecturer asserted that in the darkness of the Middle Ages, which were marked by the conflicts between the Papal and Imperial powers, the latter preserved itself not so much by any inherent vitality, as through its institutions of learning, which gave it a hold on the cultivated intellect. He divided the eras of Christian educational progress into four stadia: Four times, he said, history tells us, has Christianity passed through a struggle of life and death, and four times has the Captain of our salvation bound anew the brow of his bride with the crown of victory. In the first, it was a struggle with the Greek culture and the legions of mighty Rome. In the second the battle-field was the centre of Europe, and in the Carlovingian schools the descendants of Gaul acquired the doctrines of Christianity. The third was in the middle ages, when a veiled Providence guided the faith, and occasionally awoke the minds of men by the powerful remonstrances and apostolic appeals of Reformers like Wickliffe and Huss. In the fourth conflict, chiefly under the patronage of States in union with the Church, the present institutions of Protestant Europe had made the Christian faith a part and parcel of the higher civilization to which the human race has as yet attained. And, if history was not a lie, the same faith was now preparing for its greatest achievement, in which the prize was to be not one age, nor one race, but the whole earth, and in which the price must be appropriate to the prize, and in this contest our land was to bear no inferior part. The State must educate all, and the Church must educate all the children that can be gathered into its schools. Universal education was a matter not of choice but of necessity. By some means all would be educated, if not under Christian, then under Infidel influences. The question was, should our highest culture be Roman or Reform, Infidel or Christian? If the latter, then what nobler means of promoting that great end than the maintainance and extension of such institutions as that whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, and which, by the sum $75,000 that it required to prosecute its work, would extend its fruits all through the West and make the land blossom like the rose.

Dr. A. D. Smith delivered the benediction, and the assemblage separated.

Another Murder in Baltimore.—Last evening another of those sanguinary scenes with which our city has recently been disgraced, occurred at the High-street Hotel, of Mr. Thomas Dunkrary, on High-street, near Baltimore. As at present advised, we have no account of any cause of a difficulty, but the result was the shooting unto death of Mr. Jerome White, by, it is said, Mr. John Claggett. Mr. Claggett was immediately arrested by the police and sent to jail. Mr. White died in a few minutes, and was taken to his residence in High-street. He knew nothing after being shot. One ball entered through the right arm, and was supposed to have passed into the chest. Another ball passed into the left arm and through; another ball went into the right thigh above the knee and through that. When he was taken to his residence in High-street, a scene with his wife and children occurred which we scarcely feel at liberty to refer to. Grief, hardly to be borne, touched all hearts.—*Sun, Tuesday.*

Collision on the East River.—Monday forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as the steamboat *Island City* was making a trip to the East river, she was run into by the South Tenth-street ferry-boat *George Washington*. The *Island City* had one of her wheel-houses and the wheel entirely stove in. She was towed to the New-York side by a steamtug, and the passengers landed.

THE STORM.

The storm which commenced Saturday night, raged unabated yesterday. Rain fell almost all day, though at distant intervals the clouds seemed ready to break away. The wind was northeast, however, at midnight, just as it was in the morning, with no promise of a clearing up. The damage that it must do along the coast does not begin to be reported yet. The decent streets of the City are washed clean; the gutters are rivulets yet. Ladies are as scarce in Broadway as they generally are in Wall-street, and only umbrellas and their bearers are about. A few awnings and a few trees were reported as blown down, and some misery was bred in Water-street and on the Five Points by the cellars being flooded. Nothing, however, of a very serious nature has yet come to light as the effects of the storm. Citizens called yesterday a blue day, but without such, pleasant weather would lack all freshness and fine days be insufferably dull. So also without this particular storm the Hard Times would doubtless be in full blast and the Panic now unheard of be still a current topic and a bore.

The Storm Elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AND TRAVEL EASTWARD.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The easterly storm which commenced early on Sunday morning, still continues without sign of abatement. A very large quantity of rain has fallen.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 27—P. M.

The Fall River train arrived about the usual hour this morning, the *Stonington* about 2 P. M., and the *Norwich* at 4 P. M.

The storm continues without abatement, and the easterly wind this evening exhibits considerable increase in violence. No marine disasters are yet reported.

A dispatch from Chatham reports the gale very violent there. The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore for Boston, put in there this afternoon for a harbor.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The entire valley of the Mohawk is badly flooded. The freshet has done much damage. A large amount of corn and buckwheat has been destroyed and injured.

EFFECT OF THE STORM ON THE LAKES—THE LOSS OF THE REINDEER, ETC.

From the Chicago Press.

Monday last may be set down as one of the most fatal days in the year—fatal to life and property both on land and water. In the morning upwards of twenty lives were lost by a dreadful conflagration, and before night upwards of twenty more lives lay stiff and cold in the embrace of death on the shores of Lake Michigan. It was a hard day on the lakes. It blew a most terrific gale, with a heavy blinding snow-storm. We hear of it along Lake Michigan, up Lake Superior, and can trace it, by its work of disaster, along the shores of the lower lakes. It was only yesterday, however, that we realized the full extent and the severity of the storm.

About noon of yesterday the propeller *Mears* arrived in port from Big Point Sauble, bringing intelligence of the wreck of the Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, about eight miles off the Point. She also brought over Charles Rowe, the mate of the schooner *Alwildar*, also lost, who communicated to us some of the particulars. On Tuesday last, two men arrived at Point Sauble, almost naked, and their feet badly frozen, who informed the people of the ne

THE HEMP REGION.

Extent and Characteristics of the Hemp-producing Region of the United States.

INDEPENDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

There is a region of Missouri of rapidly rising fame and importance, gaining for itself a State and a National reputation, which we will designate as the "Region of the hemp culture." Specially favored by nature in its geographical locality, climate, navigation, and superlative fertility, this region has become the seat of a hemp culture which has a strong, organized and National foundation. The hemp culture receives special attention in twenty counties, bisected by the Missouri River, and all adjacent to its two shores. They form a belt of land east and west, inclosed between the thirty-eighth and fortieth degrees of latitude. Here is the production of these counties in hemp, flax and tobacco, in order as they lie along the river—census of 1850:

	Hemp, tons.	Flax, lbs.	Tobacco, lbs.
Jackson	361	1,443	88,920
Lafayette	2,462	6,807	75,035
Saline	1,559	160	287,533
Cooper	39	9,835	137,800
Monitteau	11	7,621	39,550
Cole	11	5,139	43,150
Cass	1	2,048	5,353
Johnson	65	7,670	900
Pettis	52	2,784	1,300
Miller	3	5,600	12,900
Platte	4,365	420	66,000
Clay	1,288	88,197	20,050
Ray	431	6,802	516,906
Carroll	300	1,779	289,869
Charlton	170	3,213	2,667,908
Howard	904	16,948	3,188,122
Boone	51	20,695	584,949
Clinton	193	5,376	6,850
Randolph	23	17,368	2,262,796
Buchanan	1,894	620	7,850

14,173 tons, or 28,346,000 pounds.

Since 1850, the hemp culture hes doubled in vigor both in the land assigned to its culture and in the application of machinery to its production and manufacture. The production of that year, within the above region, was 28,346,000 pounds, estimating the ton at 2,000 pounds; and that of the whole State 16,119 tons, or 32,238,000 pounds.

The course of the Missouri River through this region of superlative fertility may be compared to the Nile flowing through lower Egypt to the Mediterranean. It is in the ability of an abundent and bounteous production that thie comperison holds, hut not in temperature, climete or physicel features. In Egypt the arable and inhabitsble district is limited to the ravine of the Nile, which is ovarflowed and irrigated by its waters; beyond this the primeval desert reigns everywhere supreme. With us the same fertility characterizes the borders of the stream, which has the same abundance of fertilizing waters, the same splendid navigation, the same solemnity in its ever-flowing channel and the same redundancy of benignant attributes which have delfied the Nile. But, on every side, from the gently elevated crest that bounds the ravine of the Missouri, expands, with a radins of one thousand miles, that variegated, caloareous plain, which we define as the "Basin of the Mississippi." This undulating plain has an area equal in capacity to all the other river basins of the world, and combines all their varieties. So much doee the mind revert to the ocean to explain hy comparison its exquisite romentic beauty, at once immense and regular, that this hymn to the sea may with propriety describe it:

"Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time
Calm or convulsed,—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Dark heaving;—boundless, endless and sublime—
The image of eternity—the throne
Of the invincible,—* * * each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone!"

The current course of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers is from north to south. The latter is so through its whole length. The Missouri, after a southern course of 3,000 miles, receives the Kansas River in latitude 39°, turns ebruptly to the *east*, penetrates the State of Missouri and bisects it from west to east, with a channel four hundred miles in length. Into the eastern mouth of this channel all the great *natural* lines of travel coming from the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, Ohio and South Mississippi Rivers concentrate as rays to a focal point. They are altogether carried forward to the central west at the mouth of the Kansas, where the unbroken prairie formetion meets the river, and to which the radiant land routes over their expanse, coming from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, similarly concentrate. This channel is, thep, now, and is destined prospectively to remain, the most thronged and wonderful in the world. It is central, *east and west*, to the American Continent, to the Basin of the Mississippi and to the American Union; it lies along the *axis* of that isothermal, temperate zone within which is tha zodiac of nations, and is also the axis of the population, progress, travel, production, consumption, commerce, transportation and habitation of the humen race. It is the highway from Western Europe to Oriental Asia. It is under that line of latitnde where all things northern and southern meet and hlend toge'her—where the day and night, the seesons of the year, labor, the growth of nature, and all the elements of human society and of the vegatable and animal world, have the widest range, the greatest variety and the highest development. This channel has a double shore, or 800 miles of coast. It has the familiar accommodation and safety of a canal, a railroad, or natreet. Its depth of water and capacity for commerce will receive and carry forward the freightage of all the oceans and all the continents. Similar channels both antiquity and modern times have seen and used—such are the Lower Nile the Bosphorus and Dardenelles, the Strait of Hercules, the English Channel, the Baltic's mouth, the Hudson from New-York to Albany—only this has greater length, divides more fertile shores and connects more numerous hosts of nations.

Such is the Hemp Region. It has an altitude one thousand feet above the sea, a salubrity equal to the Table Lands, a fertility superior to the Delta of Louisiana, an unlimited area, a navigation better than the eea, a climate exactly congenial to the white man, a rural beauty forever graceful, fresh and fascinating. It is, on a vastly magnified scale, the counterpart of that delicious and classic Italy, traversed by the Po, dotted with cities, Venice, Verona, Mantua, Milan, of which SHAKESPEARE has written, and where VIRGIL and TASSO sung. If an ellipse be described extending from the Osage mouth to Fort Idley, some five hundred miles, and in breadth three hundred, it will contain that district of fat, lustrous soil, exubetant vegetation, graceful beauty and abundant streams, where nature has bountifully blended all her choicest gifts to locate the rural quintessence of America and of the world!

Stimulated by the inspiring splendor of their natural posltion, the vigorous population of this region have pursued agriculture, commerce and manufactures with an ambition and success which indicate a growing empire in nothing unworthy of their prospective destiny. Every department of production and industry has been tried, and all thrive. Hemp, tobacco, flex, the grape and wine, silk, sugar, the cereale and grasses; cattle of the first breeds; agricultural machinery, flowers, steam and mining. Society exalte its tone by a taste for religious edifices and eloquence; education receives great and universal care; music and refinement are zealously cultivated.

Apart from these fascinating gifts of nature and the promise which germinetes beneath their warmth, a *prestige* entwines itself with and illuminates the history of this region. This runs back to the golden time of the patriarchel founders of our continental empire; it stretches over the dark chasm of seabord monarchy, and has its fountain in the luminous Aurora and among the immortal patriots who limned out the profile of our continental empire, and inaugurated the march of our destinies. We have here amongst us the graves of DANIEL BOON, GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE, LACLEDE, and the names of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, LOUIS XVI. of France, LASALLE and DE SOTO, great and intrepid men who led or befriended the pioneers, those stars which shone in the first twilight of empire. To JEFFERSON and JACKSON we were known, and they have been known to us as our friends.

To understand this *prestige* and its strength, it is necessary briefly to select out and set apart to themselves a few facts in the history of progress which stand nlong its peth, and like pyramids in the solitude fix its remarkable epochs.

This system of civilized society, of which we Americans form a part, is very ancient and is inherited. HISTORY is the journal of its geographical progress, its vicissitudes, its struggles, and its energies. Where society haa assumed its largest form and attained the highest level of civilization end longest endurance, it is defined to be an *empire*. Hietory chiefly occupies itself with the biography of these emplres, their rise, culminetion end decadence. They have appeared, lived and departed, like generations of men. They lie along a serpentine zone of the north hemisphere of the globe, within an isothermal belt, and form a zodiac 35 degrees in width. The axis of this sodisc alternates ebove and below the 40th degree of latitude as the neighborhood or remoteness of the oceans modify the climates of the continents. These empiree are the Chinese, the Indian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman, the Spanish, the British, and last, the Republican Empire of North America. These are the essential ones in the regular order of time and upon the hereditary line of progress. It is here that the mass of land is the greatest and where the continents most nearly approach one snother. This zodiac of nations contains nine-tenths of the white populstion of the globe, and ell its civilization. The territory of the American people, extending across this continent, exactly fills this isothermal zone from edge to edge, occupying the whole connecting space between Western Europe and Oriental Asia. It is on thase two fronte of the old continents that the two halves of the humen race are separately congregated, both fronting America and fronting one another, face to fece, across America. The streight line of intercourse between them, only 10,000 miles in length, pursues the *axis* of the isothermal zone, out of which it never deflects either into the torrid heats or the frozen north. Here then is the tenacious, the divine instinct of progress and liberty which fired the soul of COLUMBUS, of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON end of JACKSON. In this feith they lived; this faith they vindicated and never betrayed; and in this faith they died, to inherit among posterity a supreme, untainted immortality. This faith forms the inspiration of the declaration of 1776, animated the patriarchal generation, and was renewed and codified in the Constitution of '87. It selected JEFFERSON in 1798 and JACKSON in 1828. Its eagles are now erected among the pioneers out in the wilderness, in Kansas, in Utah and in Oregon. Upon them are embossed the ancient rights of man, the *continental* union, the *continental* railroad, the *continental* ceuse!

During the administration of JEFFERSON, *central extension*, pursuing the isothermal line through the continent, was prosecuted with great vigor as the favorite policy of the Government. LEWIS and CLARKE reconnoitered and made known the character of the rivers, the mountains and the connections of the basins of the Mississippi and Columbia by direct passes. JOHN JACOB ASTOR planted trading colonies and paths through the wilderness, and upon the bank of the other sea opposite to China. The rapid creation of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri carried forward the Union in a salient column, embracing the water line of the great rivers and reaching here to the gaogrnphical centre in 1820! Up to that date the flanks had remained stationary in New-York and Georgie. The desIgn then was to go through with the parallelogram of central States from sea to sea, and from this base to advance outward, planting States simultaneously towards the South and towards the North. This policy waa crippled during the time of MR. MADISON by the vicissitudes of foreign war. It was abandoned end reversed hy Messrs. MONROE and ADAMS. In their time grew up the political divisions of Notth and South, and a *maritime* policy naugurated itself. Since that date, *central* progress has abruptly stopped and great activity upon the flanks has brought them up to an even front in Iowa and a greatly advanced position in Texas. The *central* force has, however, *jumped* the continent straight to the front, occupied the sea-coasts of Oregon and California, and founded the new *maritime* power upon the Pacific and opposite to Asia.

Since the selection of this *site* of the City of Independence in 1824 to 1854, a chasm in time of thirty years, *central extension* has rested as stagnant as though our great river had been frozen at this point into solid and perpetual ice. It has been stopped by an artificial cordon of Indian tribes and federal law as effectually as by a continuous wall of brass extending from Louisiana to the 49th degree, and rising in altitude from the prairie foundation to the clouds. Hence is seen the unique and novel sight of a great *continental empire* formed of a circular shell of States traced round the circumferent seaboard, and surrounding a hollow and vacant disk of *desert* continent. Such is at present the theoretical principles upon which *maritime* policy legislates for the great region of our country connecting the States of Missouri and California straight across. The antagonistic struggle is between the *instinct* of progress plowing out its highway through the continent, along the *isothermal axis by land*, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the external shell of *maritime* power to hold the continent in a maritime hoop, and subject its industrial greatness to a permanent supremacy.

In the great City of New-York the active instinct of progress has always had a working vitality. Like Rome, she has pursued an elastic policy, and has planted her commercial colonies at the right time, and in the right spots. These colonies, of the first class, are New-Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco. With all of these she maintains or needs direct connections by steamers, railroads and telegraphs, as also with Europe in the rear. The time is rife for another selection, which offers itself in the centre of the Mississippi Basin! A key point of centrality and radiance, and of unrivaled excellence. This is Independence, the metropolis of the Hemp Region.

This young and vigorous city, crowning the southern bank of the Missouri River at the point of the angle where it deflects to the North, beetles over the avenues to the prsirics of the South and West, like Gibraltar at the Strait of Hercules. It covers the rear of St. Louis, and confines her to the narrow field of the State of Arkansas. By the through railroad, coming by way of Chicago and Keokuk, crossing the Missouri River at Brunswick, and ascending the south bank, an air-line road exists of only fifty hours time, hence to New-York City. The river line of the Missouri, Illinois and St. Lawrence deflects but little from an equal straightness and a similar distance in miles. Railroads passing onwards to Galveston into Texas and New-Mexico, to San Francisco, Utah and Astoria will be the shortest lines from New-York City to all these extremities and various regions of our continent. Here will be found the shortest diagonal line wherewith to bisect the productive territory and popnlation of tha Union towards the *Southwest*, through the grain, hemp and pastoral regions, to the sugar of Texas and the gold and silver of Mexico. It is ahorter to Galveston then any route traversing the maritime Atlantic States and bending with the sea-coast. It traverses a line of the greatest variety of production and largest distribution of groceries, dry goods and manufactured metals. This *hemp region* is not more celebrated for hemp than it is for tobacce, grain, blooded cettle end wool, only this former production is not shered with surrounding regions, where the latter engross exclusive attention. The present population of the *hemp region* is 242,413; the assessed property, $105,449,655.

Here, then, is an immense foundation wherefrom to grasp and control the expanding developments in front, consequent upon the obliterstion of the Indian barrier, and the hersting forth of the pent-up flood of *central progress*, out over the prairies which undulate to Texas, Mexico and the Mountains. The front wave of this flood-tide is already in motion; its sprays prinkles the plains almost to the mountain foot. The achievements of the coming *decade* of years will differ from its predecessor. It will exhibit a greater mass of energy, concentrated in one direction, occupied by a single object, and moving with immense means over a very short line, which is perfectly straight and open. Heretofore the active force of progress has been operating round the rim of our territory, on Lake Superior, in California, in Texas, in Florida, in detached squadrons seperated from the case of old society, by the diameter of the continent, or keaping up its communication round the circumference hy *sea*. The opening *decade* beholds a concentric movement, flooding into the centre and reducing all movements to the shortest radii! Its career opens with a general force of 30,000,000 of population, having gold in hand, railroads, steamers, rivers and prairies on their banks. The difficulties of the wilderness are overcome, the temptation every way increased, the means of motion enormously accumulsted.

Such is the prosperous future which shines over the *central west*, and fills the atmosphere to the remotest horizon. This prospective view is not too sanguine, it is not exaggerated, it is only in moderate and appropriate proportion to the material long accumulating and now beginning to stir with activity through its whole reanimated hulk. Sound health, complete preparation, fresh and meture vigor, judgment and a defined and finite object all blend themselves with the immense and successful movement which closes in to occupy the *centre* of our country, to reunite its flanks, end to adjust its true and geographical balences forever.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

(Some months since, a portion of the letters of our European correspondent, "Dick Tinto," having been delayed in their transmission, were upon their arrival, superseded by more pressing matters. As, however, they have no reference to dates, and are as readable at one period as another, we propose to publish them now, at such intervals as the currant topics of interest may leave vacant for the purpose.—ED. TIMES.]

FLORENCE, Mid-February.

There are many things in this little State of Tuscany, as well of a historical as of a phyaical nature, which will ever remain as puzzles to the philosopher who insists upon having for each effect an adequate cause.

Why is this birth-land of RAPHAEL, MICHAEL ANGELO and ANDREA DEL SARTO, now without a painter, sculptor or architect ebova the level of a low mediocrity? Why is the home of BOCCACCIO, DANTE, MACHIAVELLI and GALILEO, absolutely without a literary name, knovn beyond the precincts of the peninsule? Why is this seat of the wealth, commerce and industry which made princes of the Medici, the Riccardi, the Perruzzi, the Strozzi and the Alberti; which erected Fiesole, Florence and Pisa into States with fleets covering the Mediterranean, and rivaling the power of Genoa and Venice in their golden days, now the impoverished, feeble footstool of a petty Austrian prince? Where is the spirit fled, of those great and glorious men of another age? Their descendants still inhabit the land. The population is even greater now than in the period to which I refer. The great names of former days still exist—the Corsini, the Buonaroti, the Torregian, the Guicchigardini. The same Arno flows at the foot of Florence. The same climate, the same vegetation, the same culture still prevail. Why waa the Fifteenth century so prolific, and why is the Nineteenth so barren? MICHAEL ANGELO attained immortality in three professions; not a Tuscen to-day can obtsin even fame in one. DA VINCI, had he not chosen the pencil, would have left a name as a mathematician, or would have astonished his age by his capacities as an engineer, for he foresaw the tunneling of mountains and the future marvels of steam. These wondrous geniuses have left no heirs; all but their tombs, their works and their memories is departed. Nothing of them lives in the living generation. Those who now dwell in the midst of these relics, those who boest their blood and bear their very nemes, seem to be a race of pigmies amid the sepulchres of giants.

Where are we to find the explanation of this riddle? How has the great soul of a nation been thus dwarfed? What is it that suffocates the people of Italy—of this Tuscany—one of the favored spots of the certh, a land flowing with wine and oil, where wit was once thought to be inspired by the very air, where every fibre of the heart seemed eolian and breathing of music, where poetry was as geniel and as general as the song of the nightingale,—which during half the year naver ceases to vibrate on the breeze? Who is it, what is it, that thus keeps the spirit in a dungeon, and the body in chains?

Is it this Austrian dominion—this hard, jealous, wringing tyranny, gigantic in its very littleness—its suspicions, its tricks, its deceptions, its pretences, its injustice, its cruelty? This is not the cause; this is hut an instrumentality of something before, beyond, deeper, more potent and transforming. The people here submit, like sheep, to this wolf of a Government. These Italians permit a few thousand Austrians to trample them like so many reptiles beneath their scoffing heels. Nothing can be more jaunty, rollicking, triumphant and insolent, than these finely-dressed troops, marching in the streets, bassooning at the palace, drumming and fifing at the promenade, and encircling the ladies' waists in mezourkas in the ball-rooms—the Italians all the time standing by, like so many cravens, looking on and dangling their plumes. If now and then, all this is felt as too much to be borne, by some gallant spirits, and they meet secretly to talk it over—the police is at once on their track—spies are in the midst of them; they are betrayed to the Austrians, and are speedily in the jaws of the prisons. Yet 20,000,000 of Italians dance, sing and make love, in such or a similar state of humiliation.

Why, why is this? Are the Italiens a race worn out and emasculated by some law of nature? Have nations their youth, their middle age and their decay? Is Italy an old man, tottering to its grave? Is it toothless, idiotic, and smiling at its own decrepitude?

The history of ancient nations has led many men to such conclusions; yet an examination of history will show that, whenever a great nation has passed away, it has been through some particular instrumentality, and most frequently this has been some form of religion, or some superstition cleiming to be a religion.

Assyria, Bahylon, Parthia, Persia and Bactriana, though frequently conquered, maintained much of their vigor till they were finally trampled beneath the heel of Islamism. The same may be said of Syrie, Asia Minor and European Turkey. It is that detestable system of apostacy from reason, common sense, virtue end true God-worship, now being upheld by England, France and Austria, that first degraded the great nations of Asia, and has now for six centuries kept them in a state of exhaustion, almost worse than annihilation.

It is a striking fact, that idolatry seems everywhere to exercise the same influence. The worship of a man, Buddha, or the Grand Lama, keeps all Eastern Asia in a state of ignorance, sin and misery, from generation to generation. The worship of a man, MAHOMET, the false prophet, keeps Western Asia in a similar condition.

And is Madonnaism, the worship of a woman, any better? Look at Madonnaism—In Italy, Spain, Ireland, Mexico, where the worship of the Virgin prevails, end is the prescribed worship of law or opinion—do you not find in each and every part the same ignorance, poverty end weakness, morsl and political—the same degenerating tendency, the same helpless and hopeless growing old, decreplt and slavish!

Such is the terrible influence of idolatry, of superstition. And why? Because all superstitions are the work of priests and jugglers, who invariably pass from usurpation to usurpetion, until, having become a hierarchy, they rule the body end soul of the nation, by breaking down the reason, and destroying intellectual and personal independence. The priesthood of Egypt, who prescribed the worship of bulls, cats, onions and monkeys; the prieathood of the Bahylonians and Philistines, who enforced the worship of Moloch and Bel; the priests of Mexico, who compelled the worship of serpents; the priests of Thibet, who enjoin the worship of the images of Buddha; and the hierarchy of Rome, who enforce, by promise of heaven and threats of hell, the worship of the Immaculate Virgin—these are all in the same category, and all exert a similar influence.

"Ill fares the land—to lasting ills a prey—
Where priests predominate, and men decay."

The former crush the reason, bow the spirit, put out the eyes of the soul, and lead the prisoner captive into darkness. The process is the same or similar in all cases. The priest always claims the right to form, control end direct the religious belief. He claims the right to educate the man, from the cradle to the grave. He denies the privilege of reasoning, doubting, discriminating, rejecting. He asserts thet bread is flesh, and that wine is blood, and insists that the intelligence be brutified to accept his teschings. The Catholic must pour ell his secrets into the priest's ear; the closet where he prays, the nuptial couch, the bosom of friendship, every privileged chamber of thought, he must throw open to tha priest. The mind of man hes no house, no home, no castle—where he may converse freely with his own soul, with his friend, with his wife, with his God. Everywhere, at ell hours, end at avery turn, the priest demands admittance.

This is tha training of superstition, always and everywhere. It breaks down the understanding; it stultifies the reeson; of men it makes either tools or dupes. Let a man once agree that an old fellow at Lassa is God, that his breath is a divine fragrance, and his excrement capable of giving life here and hereafter; or let him believe that a piece of old linen can work miracles, or that an old man at Rome is Christ's Vicegerent on earth, or that the Madonna is divine and the surest mediatress for the sinner—let a man's understanding once be so warped, his finer senses so perverted, his reason so depraved, end it is obvious that from this moment that man has lost his manhood. From that hour he will follow a priest as a blind man follows a dog. Priestcraft, which is profoundly versed in humen nature, hss always acted on the consciousness of this fact; and can it be expected that a nation which for centuries has submitted to be bound hand and foot in such thraldom can do otherwise than become weak, slavish, contemptible?

And will these considerations solve the enigma presented hy a comparison of Tusceny now with Tuscany of old?

Perhaps they do not offer the whole solution, but it is unquestionably the main cause of the change history lays before our view. There are some curious facts open to tha sojourner here, which coincida with this theory. As I have intimated, the sources of wealth which were so developed in former days, still exist. The wine, the oil, tha silk, the wheat, the straw, the mines, are still cultivated, produced and worked. But they do not seem to enrich the native Italians. These worship the Madonna; they put up her image in their shops, and once a year the priests come and bless them. They confess, go to mass, cross themselves, kneel, give alms and the like, but while they are thus davout, a set of people who do none of these things, and hold the Madonna in perfect indifference, are stealing the fat of the land. The cefés, the hotels, the trade, the commerce, the mines, are all, or nearly all, in the hands of Swiss, French, Germans and English, who have settled here permanently, and to whom the country is really a sort of California.

For instance: the rich copper mines of the Maremma, at Cara, near Mount Catini, are in the hands of Messrs. SLOAN and HALL, who have become immensely rich and are absorbing by their accumulating capital large landed estates. Mr. SLOAN is already proprietor of the princely villa of the Medici. The straw-hat commerce is almost exclusively in the hande of English and American houses established here. The bankers are mostly English, or at least foreigners. All the noted hotels and cafés, as I have said, are kept by foreigners. An English druggist is making a fortune as fast as he can put up prescriptions, while tha Italian druggists ere starving. The silk trade is largely absorbed by English, French and Americans. The eale of Parisien articles is almost wholly confined to Parisian shopkeepers: nearly all English goods are sold by Englishmen. And the reeson is plain: the Madonna-pecked Italian is ignorant, narrow-minded, weak. His mind is meshed in the thousand tolls of superstition; the priest has made his soul little, feeble, indolent. He is of couree e Catholic, and even if he yearns to deliver himself from this body of death, he dare not attempt it. His name is registered, and if he do not appear statedly at the confessional, the priest examines him. If he falter, he is suspected; if he doubt, he is demned. For a Catholic, here, to become a Protestant, is heresy, and entails imprisonment or exile. Can it be expected that a people hue subdued, can rise and shake off its cheins, where such penalties are the consequence?

And so the Italians live on in Madonnaism; and so they put up Madonnas in their honsee and shops; so tha priests go on blessing them, and so the Madonna is the great curse of Italy.

It may be asked if there be not some compensation in this religion for the evils which it thue universelly hrings upon a nation and people? Doee it not elevate the soul and purify the heart, even though it entail social end physical degradation?

Let us see. At church the Italiane seem devout; but do they carry thence a sound morality, a practical religion between man and man, a religion of the street, of the counting-house, of the home, the fireside? Nay—Italian falsehood and fruilty are proverbial. Among the upper classes, the men are deists or atheists, in religion. If they linger in tha precincts of the church, it is only as a matter of decency before th public, or perchance as a precaution against the possibility of future retribution. The women of the same rank are devoted in their routine of worship, but they make assignations at the altar, and much prefer a *cicisbeo* to a husband, in going to mass. Cheating among the lower classes is so common as not to be scandaloue. To want truth is not a reproach.

Such are the Madonnaites of Italy; those who enjoy the special teachinga and fatherly protection of tha Pope; and who seem, in proportion as they are thus near and dear to him, to sink in the scale of dignity, virtue, morality and worldly prosperity. The blessing of the Pope seeme indeed a blasting anathema, if we may venture to read tha open page of history and geography.

Let me not be misunderstood. I am speaking generally, hut not exclusively. I do not includa all Italians in these disparaging remarks. There are many men of sense, dignity and virtue here, but comparatively few, and overborne by the leaden mass of prejudice, ignorance and depravity. There are some who call themselves republicans, and are certainly touched with a noble fire, but it is without knowledge or experience. I have no hope of liberty in Italy, till the despotism of Popery is hrokan finally and forever. Had the Romen Republic triumphed, what beams of future light and emenclpetion might ere this have spreed over Spain, Portugal end Mexico, and other portions of the world now overshadowed by the intellectual tyranny, not of religion, but of popery! This is the lynchpin of European despotism; LOUIS NAPOLEON knows it, Englsnd knows it, Austria knowe it; and so long as they rule this Eastern World it will be perpetuated. Under various pretexts, and for various ends, they are striving to uphold two grand idolatries, Madonnaism and Mohammedanism.

Nor do I include the Italian women in these sweeping observations. It seems to be a law of neture that while the men of a nation decay, the women, though they may become immoral, often remain possessed of vigor, energy and character. The men of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Greece and Egypt, bear the marks of degradation in their wassened forms, their languid expression, their feeble movements—while the women are still robust, comely and animated. It is so here, especially in the country. Peasant women, in the fields, are rarely handsome, according to our notions of beauty—but I am constantly struck with the strength, health and fine proportions of the *contadine*, whom I see in and around Florence.

Nor do I mean to say one word against Christianity while speaking of Catholicism. Popery—political Popery, despotic Popery—is as a fungus, barnacled upon Christianity, to which it is a hindrance and a curse. It is a system of selfish priestcraft, and has been used and abused for ebout a thousand years by the basest of men. Here in Italy it has hed, end still has, complete eway. May we not judge the schoolmaster by his school? Let other nations beware, for wherever the Pope rules spiritually, his influence is morsl, religious, political, social and intellectual degradation.

One more qualification to these melancholy views. I know many persons of the Catholic faith who are indeed ornaments of Christianity. I know priests who heertlly detest the papacy. I am told that these are considerable in number, amounting to quite a party, but who dare not speak or act, especielly at the present moment, when a new spasm of hierotry and despotism has come over the Vatican and its satellites. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that this band of Catholics, who are not idolaters, bnt Christians, may, nnited with the spirit of polltical liberty, speedily emancipate and regenerate Italy, but if this be ever done, it seems that, under Providence, it must be done by and through them. DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Agricultural Fair at Petersburg—Senator Hunter speaks out at length—His Position Regarded Ambiguous—Ballard Preston and the Transatlantic Steamship Scheme—The Future Southern Route, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Oct. 24.

An annual Agricultural Exhibition, inaugurated a few years ago under the auspices of a society denominated the "Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society," is being held here at present, and will close to-day. The period usually chosen for this exhibition is the week preceding the State Fair at Richmond, and to this is owing any little success which it may have acquired. It is at least but a *dépôt* for live stock and other articles *in transitu* to the regular State Fair for exhibition.

The present Fair is said to be a complete failure in contrast with those of the two or three preceding years. The most popular and interesting features connected with it have been a tournament and horse-race; and even these did not seem to efford sufficient attraction to induce a large attendance of spectators. In the city there are no signs of unusual activity, which to a stranger would indicate the presence of anything of more than ordinary interest. The Fair-ground is situated in the outskirts of the city, end comprises within its limits a race-course, designed, no douht, as a means to afford additional interest to the visitors attending the Annual Fsir. It presents a rather picturesque appearance, heing situated in a handsome valley, and forming the line of circumference around a beautiful pond, upon which skiffs float about freighted with anxious spectators of the race scenes. It is the point from which the best view is had, though a position on the hill occupied as the Fair-grounds is sufficiently commending. It is the picturesque beauty of the scene, more than the mere artificial objects placed there for attraction, that afford most interest. It contains enough of natural beauty to impart a charm to the least meritorious and attractive exhibition. Further than this, the present display lacks all interest, for me at least. Take away the attractions which the location itself presents, and I doubt if I should go five hundred yards to visit such an exhibition es this is.

The principal topic of interest in the political way is HUNTER'S recent letter addressed to ex-Lieutenant-Governor SHELTON F. LEAKE, of Charlottesville, in this State. His friends applaud its boldness and ability, while the friends of WISE denounce it as a production replete with equivocation and utterly non-committal. From all I can learn, it will not satisfy the friends of the Administration, and the probability is that the contemplated opposition to his reelection, which originatad in doubts as to his fealty to the Administration, particularly with reference to its Kansas policy, will be carried out to the end. It will be a desperate war, and one likely to beget feuds which will survive the present generation. The pertinacity with which Virginia sustains a Democratic administration, under all circumstances, is truly wonderful. She suffers no consideration of eminent services on the part of any of her great statesmen to overrule her determinetion to punish the least act of rebellion. She is ready to sacrifice everything to her zeal and integrity in behalf of an administration which she aids in bringing into power. I take it, therefore, that with the grounds of suspiclon furnished by HUNTER'S affiliation with the ultras in the past, and confirmed by his avowed opposition to Gov. WALKER in his late letter, his overthrow in the Senatoriel election is not at all improbable. In the position which he has assumed in this contest, looking to the expediency of the matter, I do not think he hes displayed anything like that shrewdness and statesmanship which he was generally reputed to possess, for, most assuredly had he consulted his own ambitious views, he never would have assumed, even a position of doubt with reference to the Administration, in the face of so many proofs of jealous admiration for its cause and policy as have been evinced hy the people of Virginia since its inauguration. But it appears he has now got into the difficulty, and he will have to fight his way out as best he can.

I am informed that accounts have been recantly received from Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, the commissioner sent to Europe hy some railroad interests in this State and Tennessee to negotiate for the establishment of a line of steamships between Chesapeake Bay and some European port, representing his prospects of success es by no means encouraging. It is understood that the depreciation of American securities abroad and the consequent diminished faith in all American enterprises, has operated materially to defeat tha object of his mission. Europeans will hardly engage now in an enterprise whose success is contingent merely upon the completion of certain railroads out West, and the presumed developments of the resources of the country through which they are to pass. Rather uncertain grounds to lease such a comprehensive scheme upon! The time is very unpropitious for an enterprise of this magnitude. Under the most prosperous state of things its feasibility might well be questioned, but with the additional hurthen of a supervening financial pressure, it is lost altogether from view, and loses all significance as even a remote speculative theory.

It is generally supposed, that upon the completion of the Eastern Tennessee railroad and the Lynchburg and Charlottesville railroad, the great southern mail will be transferred from its present route to the Virginia and Tennessee line, with which these others connect. By this arrangement Petersburg and Richmond will be materially injured, the travel south being likely to take the mail line, which will be the shortest and most direct. Instead of passing through these cities, as at present, it will be transferred to the Lynchburg and Charlottesville road, connecting with the Orange and Alexandria, and thence to the Virginia and Tennessee, which runs to the southwestern line of the State. Here it will connect with the Eastern Tennessee railroad, which runs to Knoxville, whence, by a direct line, a connection is had with Memphis. It is estimated that a gain of twelve or fourteen hours upon the present time will be accomplished by the transmission of the mail over this route. As a medium of travel it has decidedly the advantage of the old line, passing, as it does, through a romantic and healthy region of country, with roads constructed in a manner so substantial as to give almost perfect security against accident or delay.

The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad will, I understand, be complete about the latter part of December. This will materially diminish the trade by the James River, which is said to be very considerable.

The hotels here are inferior to the worst class of such establishments known to me in any city worthy the name of a city. They lack every attribute of comfort, cleanliness end good fare; but these deficiencies are to some extent counterbalanced by the kindness and attention of the proprietors. One would be disposed to overlook these drawbacks in view of the disposition to please, and the courtesy manifested all round.

I understand that RANEY, of the South Side *Democrat*, has relinquished all hopes of the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, seeing that he had no chance of success. A wise conclusion.

MRS. LOFTY AND I.

Mrs. LOFTY keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple greys to draw it,
None have I;
With my blue-eyed laughing baby,
Trundling by,
I hide his face, lest she should see
The cherub boy and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace,—
Mine, a cot:
Hers comes home beneath the starlight,—
Ne'er cares she;
Mine comes in the purple twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays that He who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears hers upon her bosom;
Inside I;
She will leave hers at Desth's portal,
Bye and bye;
I shall bear my treasure with me
When I die,
For I have love and she has gold,—
She counts her wealth—mine can't be told.

She has those who love her—station,
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me.—
Glad am I;
I'd not change it for a Kingdom,
No, not I;
God will weigh it in His balance,
Bye and bye;
And the difference define
Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

THE BLACK ART.—Every one has seen or heard of the great ROBERT HOUDIN. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably tha first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. HOUDIN detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied HOUDIN; "take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said HOUDIN, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, HOUDIN stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction: the marabout bowed before his superior: "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished." Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, ROBERT HOUDIN pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger, but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; HOUDIN confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then HOUDIN and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward HOUDIN was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjuror with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerine trip, HOUDIN has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to

The Execution of Andre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time since, I noticed a paragraph in your paper, stating that Mr. JOHN JAY had purchased the house in which ANDRE was lodged, on his way from Tarrytown to the head-quarters of WASHINGTON, in the Highlands. This is certainly praiseworthy in Mr. JAY, as it preserves an interesting relic of Revolutionary history. ARNOLD'S treason, and the capture and execution of ANDRE, are exciting incidents in the Revolutionary drama.

The reading of that paragraph reminded me of a conversation I once had with the late General JOSHUA KING, of Ridgefield, Conn., and the father of RUFUS H. KING, a well-known merchant of Albany. General KING had been a soldier of the Revolution. He was a lieutenant of dragoons, and belonged to Colonel SHELDON'S regiment, which, at the time of ANDRE'S capture, was in the neighborhood of Tarrytown. He said he and two of his men were detailed to convey Major ANDRE to head-quarters, and, as night overtook them, they lodged in said "house." He said he did not then know who or what his prisoner was, but, from his manners and conversation, he supposed him to be a man of rank and consequence. He slept in the same bed with his prisoner, and the two dragoons stood guard at the door of his room. The next day, as they were on their way, a dispatch informed him who and what his prisoner was—no less a personage than the Adjutent-General of the British Army—that he was suspected of being a spy, and holding a treasonable correspondence with ARNOLD, for the surrender of West Point, and that ARNOLD had escaped. He said ANDRE eagerly inquired whether ARNOLD had made his escape, seeming more solicitous for his (ARNOLD'S) safety than his own. They arrived, the same day, at head-quarters. ANDRE was, of course, closely confined, and he (KING) was constantly with him, as a guard, till his execution. He walked with him to the gallows, and when he first saw the fatal gibbet he gave a sudden start, and said "he was reconciled to death, but not to the mode," and added, "it would be but a momentary pang." On arriving at the spot he mounted the cart, and in doing so, soiled his white dimities, which he quickly wiped off with his pocket-handkerchief, adjusted the rope to his neck with his own hands, and in a few minutes the brave and accomplished ANDRE had paid the penalty of his unwarrantable enterprise. N. O.

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

[illegible] Correspondence — Dr. Bellows' Views of the Effect of his Effort to aid the Drama.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We, the President, officers and members of the Liverpool Garrick Club, desire [illegible] to tender you our hearty thanks for your admirable lecture on "The Pulpit and the Stage," delivered by you at the Academy of Music in the City of New York.

As a society established for the promotion and furtherance of the best interests of the legitimate drama, we cannot fail in your address to recognize and hail with delight the advent of a wide extension of Christian sympathy toward the poor players, whose time, health and talent are spent in unfolding to us the beauties of the drama—that drama which should rank among the noblest institutions of the Old and New World. The instances of men, in any sphere of life, who, in the face of overwhelming cant and prejudice, have had the moral courage openly to profess any one of the many liberal sentiments that characterize your able address, are few and far between; such sentiments, however, when or wherever uttered, have never failed to call forth the applause and admiration of every right thinking man; but when these sentiments are manfully, nobly—we would almost say holily—upheld, and by a man of your high and sacred calling, we feel that a more than double meed of admiration and gratitude is due.

Such, reverend Sir, are the feelings that prompt us to pen this address to you; hoping that it will be received by you with the same spirit of frankness and brotherly affection in which it is offered. Heartily wishing that you may long be spared to tread your many paths of usefulness, and humbly hoping that it may give you pleasure to know that your [illegible] exertions in the cause of the [illegible] children are appreciated and respected by many who are thousands of miles away, we [illegible] to remain, reverend Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) GEORGE METRICK, President,
DANL. HARVEY, Vice-President,
A. D. ROGERS, Hon. Secretary.

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, NEW-YORK, U. S. A., Friday, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the Members of the Liverpool Garrick Club:

GENTLEMEN: I am sincerely gratified by the address you have so obligingly made me, on account of my recent lecture on the theatre. It is the most valuable among many cherished testimonials of sympathy which I have received from friends of the drama. That a voice, unknown on your side of the water upon the sacred themes customary to it, should make itself so distinctly heard there, when raised, at this distance, upon the unfamiliar topic of moral justice to the instincts for pleasure, and their best servant, the player—proves how quick the ear of the world is to every new accent of tenderness towards our frail humanity, and how sensitive the public at home and abroad are becoming to the obligation of redeeming public amusements from false reprobation as well as from openness to honest censure.

[illegible] has met with [illegible] from the so-called "religious world," though far less chilling than that bestowed on any previous effort to throw the mingled sanctions and restraints of piety around the pleasures of men, has been cool and cutting enough to discourage any spirit not sanguine in the faith that human nature ever wins her case in the end, against conventional or ecclesiastical prejudices. Unhappily for society, though fortunately for me, the religious newspapers, my only bitter opponents, do not represent the best intelligence or the soundest piety of Christendom. In our day, and on both sides of the water, the ecclesiastical press reflects less of the Christian candor, the good sense and the humane and progressive feelings of the public, than the secular press; and that great organ of experience and influence is distinctly with you and with me, in the conviction that the theatre may be, ought to be, and will be, sustained, purified and accepted as a legitimate institution.

More encouraging and more grateful to me than the support and cooperation of the public at large—because more directly confirmatory of my views and auspicions of their triumph—is the intelligent sympathy of the actors themselves, and of the associations more particularly devoted to the encouragement of the Drama. The grateful sensibility which the theatrical profession and its immediate friends have shown to my humble endeavor to justify the player's calling, elevate his social standing, improve his audience and purge his business, has confirmed my assertion that the stage does not necessarily harden the conscience or spoil the heart of its children; and that kindly rebuke, affectionate warning, honest exhortation, and the application of the Christian spirit and law to human character and pursuits produce the same and as abundant fruits, whether the field be the market-place or the theatre—the world in little, which is the stage, or the stage in large, which is the world.

I can rejoicingly say, that in the whole range of notices paid my address, from dramatic quarters, I have not seen the first attempt to pervert its plainly moral and serious intention, to take advantage of its lenity to throw a sneer or a scoff upon its religious tone. On the contrary, actors and actresses weeping with mingled hope and contrition in my study, managers communicating voluntary promises of moral amendment in their administration, associations formed amongst players for the censorship of plays, addresses from clubs like your own in the elevated spirit of your present communication—all attest the thoughtful and humble temper in which the dramatic world has received the first formal attempt on the part of a Christian minister to carry the Gospel—its charity as well as its rebuke, but its sacred justice as well as its gentle mercy—into the theatre. When I add that neither foe nor bribe, however ingeniously disguised, whether in the shape of free admissions or more substantial forms, has in a single case attempted to conciliate my good will for the future or reward it for the past—that no low advantage of any kind has been taken of my position before the public to turn my opinions to the pecuniary profit of the theatres—you will agree with me, I am sure, in saying that no missionary enterprise, under similar difficulties, ever had a more encouraging inauguration.

Gentlemen of the Garrick Club, let us resolve to continue what is so well begun. If all the dramatic associations are animated by the spirit you breathe; if the theatrical brotherhood is [illegible] and grateful for moral sympathy, why [illegible] not hope that after many failures in the effort to bring the theatre within the pale of Christian charity, and consequently of Christian care, that it should at last be a success? The acknowledged difficulties of the undertaking should not discourage our zeal, but rather quicken it into heroism. Though the transatlantic cord, just parted, may snap again and again, the yearning of the continents for each other will prompt new efforts to moor the Old and New World side by side, with one cable—efforts certain to end in a victory more glorious the greater the odds against it.

A far more important and immensely more difficult union remains to be consummated between the instincts for happiness and the obligations of duty; the republic of natural sensibilities and the realm of supernatural requirements; the world and the church; the human and the divine. One strand of the cord that is to bind up the broken heart of our nature—in intersects its scattered members, making peace among the conflicts of tastes and duties, propensities and obligations, which now divide our humanity—we are spinning in the loom of the controversy that draws forth your address. Other strands are preparing in other workshops. God's Providence will, in its own time, twist them together to form that indissoluble bond which is destined to join pleasure and use, beauty and duty, reason and faith, time and eternity, heaven and earth, man and his Maker, in a perfect and eternal union. In that day, when "upon the bells of the horses" shall be written "Holiness unto the Lord," the Drama will enjoy its final consecration; and timid disciples, with mistaken zeal, will no more hold back the more courageous and believing apostles of humanity, as they did Paul at Ephesus, "desiring him," "when he would have entered in unto the people," "that he would not adventure himself into the theatre." (Acts xix, 30, 31.)

Gratefully and fraternally, your obliged friend and servant,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, on Bank Suspensions.

At a meeting of merchants and others in Savannah, on the 14th, resolutions were adopted recommending that the banks temporarily suspend specie payments, and a Committee was chosen to lay the action of the meeting before the Governor, and request him "to withhold any action" against the banks, in consequence of this step, until the meeting of the Legislature. The following is the Governor's reply:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, MILLEDGEVILLE, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of youre of the 15th inst., in behalf of the merchants and citizens of Savannah, requesting me "to withhold any action against the banks in consequence" of their suspending specie payments, as the approaching session of the Legislature is so near at hend. I should have done as you suggested if no such request had been made. I am gratified that my convictions are fortified by the suffrage of so intelligent a portion of the paople as you represent; the unanimity of their voice would seem to indicate that there cannot be much diversity of opinion among thinking men as to the propriety of a cheerful compliance with the wish of the merchants and citizens of Savanneh.

I do not pretend to be familiar with the great questions of finance, involved in the commercial crisis thet is upon us, but, in my humble judgment, the suspension of specie payment is not a *remedy*; it is only an *expedient*, and will fail to be even an *expedient* unless debtors, creditors, merchants, people and banks, act with and towards each other in the utmost good faith, and with a mutual desire to render each other's burdens as light as possible. The spirit of confidence and forbearance must pervade every ramification of business; without this the suspension will benefit but one class—the banks—by enabling them to postpone the payment of their debts—their bills—which are not bearing interest, and by the use of their specie and other available means, to speculate in exchange, and screw down the produce market to specie prices. Such a course, however, I do not anticipate. I trust those who own and direct the banks are patriotic, high-toned and liberal-minded gentlemen, who would scorn to use their power to oppress the people, while they are asking tolerance at the hands of the people's representatives.

The only effectual remedy for the pressure of the times will be found in the industrial resources of the country—nothing but "the sweat of the brow" can pay debts and equalize exchanges; but this were fruitless without economy. Who is so blind as not to see, and so obdurate as not to deplore the extravagance of the times—the great excess of expenditure beyond net profits. This is the cause of the wide-spread malndy that now effects our land, like the ravages of a baleful epidemic. The expedient resorted to, if properly employed, may save the patient until the great remedy can come to the rescue. It is gratifying to believe that the suspension of our banks (and I think those of the South generelly) is not the result of insolvency, but a measure of self-defence against the drafts upon their coin to replenish the vaults of those of the North. I predicate my opinion of the soundness of our banks upon the exhibits they present in response to Executive proclamation. Hence, billholders may safely trust them with a generous confidence in their ability to redeem as soon as the assaults from the commercial centres of the North shall be stopped.

I confess, gentlemen, to a feeling of sectional pride, which is irresistibly awakened by a survey of the circumstances that surround us. The North is tottering with paralysis, her factories suspending, her merchants failing and all the avenues of business blocked up with the ruins of the commercial wreck. I speak not of this to rejoice over her misfortunes, but to ask what is the ultimate, and almost her only hope of relief? What can revive her commercial prosperity? *Why is it that the South, amidst the thunder of the crash stands calm and unawed, poised upon the consciousness of her capacity to outride the tempest!* It is our three millions of cotton bales, now going forward to the markets of the world, that give us the feeling of strength and safety. Our cotton gives motion to the whole machinery of the world's commerce, and if true to ourselves, we have, and must ever have, the foundation of the proudest independence, commercial as well as civil, that ever blessed any age or people.

As germain to this thought, what an emphatic illustration of the vast importance to the South of direct trade between her own and foreign ports, and in her own bottoms! Will she ever awaken to the magnitude of such a policy, and by its bold and successful accomplishment, break the only chain that now fetters her giant limbs? This will consummate her independence, and then she will not only feel as she now does, but she will regulate and direct the commerce of the world.

I beg pardon, gentlemen, for permitting myself to be betrayed into these random reflections. If not positively called for by, I trust they are not wholly inappropriate to, the occasion which elicits this communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Messrs. Robt. Habersham, N. A. Hardee, T. Holcombe, Rich'd D. Arnold, Jno W. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., Committee.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—About 7 o'clock on Friday evening last an explosion took place in the extensive Sugar Refinery of KILPERTS, McKENZIE & Co., on Pearl-street, between Plum and Western-row, Cincinnati, and flames were immediately after seen bursting from the fifth story of the building. The third, fourth and fifth stories of the large building were entirely burned out, but the second escaped with slight damage, and the first was but little injured. The inner portion of the smaller building was almost entirely burned out, and the machinery very much damaged. It is almost impossible at present to give the extent of the loss, but it will not probably fall short of $50,000, and may even exceed that amount. The proprietors were insured to about $60,000 in different offices, among which are the following, from each of which they hold policies for $5,000: City Insurance Company, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Insurance Company; Merchants' and Mechanics', Cincinnati; Eagle Insurance Company, Cincinnati; Franklin Company, Philadelphia; State Mutual Company, Harrisburg; Hartford Company, Connecticut; Atlantic Company, New-York; Washington Company. There is no possible way to account for the fire, and the explosion which preceded it, and which scattered a portion of the roof and the south-western wall of the upper story, except upon the supposition that it was the work of an incendiary, who had operated by means of a torpedo box, or some kind of explosive material, as no fire was ever permitted in the building where it was discovered, and so strict were the proprietors in this respect, that no man in their employ was ever allowed to go into it at any hour with a lighted cigar.

WIFE BEATING.—Mrs. Catharine Dooley, residing at No. 504 Second-avenue, on Sunday night appeared at the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, with her two children, and stated that her husband had beaten her and turned her and the children in the street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital; the children conveyed to the Alms House, and officers sent in quest of the husband.

[illegible] Jail for an assault, attempted to smother [illegible] of a widow in Limerick. She raised a window and called for help, to which Mr. JOHN BROWN, a fashionable, appeared, and on going to the assistance of the woman, was stabbed so that he died almost instantly. The COLE brothers have been arrested. Mr. BROWN leaves a wife and three children.

Facts and circumstances which have come to light since the murder of Mrs. TANNER by her husband, in Kinderhook, N. Y., would seem to indicate that TANNER killed his wife for the paltry sum of $18, which was found in the pocket of her dress when the body was being prepared for burial. It is known that he asked his wife for some money a day or two previous to the murder, and was refused.

Miscellaneous Items.

A remarkable case of the careful preservation of bank bills came to light in Middletown, Ct., about two weeks since. John Cone, who resides near Haddam, appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank with 1,000 of its bills, and asked for the specie, which was promptly given to him. These bills were paid to him in 1835, and they were returned in the same packages, and with the same strips of paper and marks that were upon them when paid out. Mr. Cone had kept them 22 years, of course without interest. Had he placed the money in Savings Bank when it was first paid him, he would now be entitled to nearly $3,000 instead of $1,000.

Miss Lucy Ann Beebe, daughter of Stephen Beebe, of Bozrah, Ct., was examined before a Justice in Norwich on Wednesday, and committed for trial, on a charge of having set fire to a barn. The accused is described as being possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and personal attractions.

A man named Horace B. Sallsbury, of Geddes, Onondaga County, was arrested in Troy, on Friday evening, intoxicated, and on visiting his cell at an early hour next morning, the Sheriff discovered that he was dead. He had committed suicide by taking arsenic.

Ezra H. Barnum and Col. E. Romeine Clark victims of the Chicago disaster, were buried on Saturday afternoon at Utica.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The *Journal of Commerce*, in noticing the reintroduction of ERICSSON'S caloric engine to public notice, of which we have already spoken, adds the following statements:

"The office of JOHN B. KITCHING, No. 27 William-street, where one of Mr. ERICSSON'S engines, as just completed, is set up, on a small scale; but is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot of space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three hogsheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "domestic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand, and with a surprising degree of economy.

Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North River, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity, it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are unsupplied with the Worthington pump, and, therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water, in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's galley, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion, or rather disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer, if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little beside air, and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.

In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-feet paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to betong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and incredible as it may seem, only *one cord* has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed, and is in good working order) to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

RETURN OF A MORMON FARMER FROM THE SALT LAKE.—A yeoman, who joined the Mormons two years ago, has lately come back to Ormskirk. He has had wonderful adventures, meeting with tribes of Indians and was astonished to see the women riding on little horses as they did in the days of Queen ELIZABETH, or like the rougher sex in modern days. He has suffered somewhat from the scarcity of provisions; some of them were a thousand per cent. above their real value. Potatoes, however, are looking better at Utah than they are at Ormskirk. He speaks of going out again in a year or two, and says he is still a Mormon. He returned quicker than he went, by the Government mail, guarded by soldiers, for fear of the Indians. He met some American troops going towards Zion, and thinks they will have skirmishes with the Indians before they reach the Mormons. His brother's widow was demanded in marriage on her arrival, and there is no refusing an elder, as they are supposed to be inspired when they are inclined for matrimony. He has not brought his wife and daughter back, but they are, he says, in safe hands. He states he had an excellant breed of pigs, but Satan took them. He seems very glad to see his friends and acquaintances, and has been at his parish church once more.—*Preston (Eng.) Chronicle.*

ACCESSIONS TO THE UNION.—It is very probable that early in the approaching session of Congress three new States will apply to be admitted into the Union, and become coequal and coordinate members of the Confederacy. The aspirants for this honor are the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas. Of these Minnesota alone has finally adopted a Constitution—the Conventions of the other two being now at work framing their fundamental law. Thus the number of the United States will be thirty-four. The places of the Territories advanced to the more elevated condition of States will probably soon be filled by the organization of Arizona, Dacotah and Carson, for which, it is said, the necessary steps are being taken.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 38, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 171, 253, 254, 255, 1411, 1462, 271 to 279 inclusive.

Special Term.—Nos. 368, 148, 197, 123, 229, 310.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 255, 581, 592, 292, 614, 518, 620, 613, 633, 307, 501, 340, 648, 650, 651, 553, 666, 660, 178, 414, 295, 417, 488, 490, 401, 492, 608, 610, 632, 536, 589, 647, 43, 45, 27, 28, 628, 629, 583, 553, 471, 572, 5, 645, 104.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William F. Weld et al. vs *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action brought to recover back the sum of $439, being duties charged by the defendant as Collector on certain anchors and chains. The plaintiffs were owners of the ship *Meridian*, built in Boston and supplied there with anchors and chains. She sailed thence to New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool, where the master of the vessel bought new anchors and chains for her, on the ground that the anchors and chains were insufficient for the vessel. On her return here the Collector charged duties on them.

The Court charged the Jury, that if the chains and anchors in controversy were, at the time of their arrival and importation into the United States, *bona fide* a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship, then they were not subject to duty. That if they were purchased in Liverpool to supply the place of anchors and chains which had become unseaworthy from any cause after the sailing of the ship from a port in the United States, and the purchase was made *bona fide* for the use of the ship, and not to sell as merchandise, and they were used for the ship, then they were *bona fide* a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship. But if they were purchased at Liverpool to supply the place of anchors and chains which had not become unseaworthy after the ship sailed from a port of the United States, then they were not *bona fide* such a part of the equipments and appurtenances of the ship as would exempt them from duty.

The Jury, under this charge, found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Joachimssen.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE ORDER IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—The settlement of the order in this case was set down for yesterday, but as Mr. Busteed was unprepared, the matter was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Field desired that the order disposing of the books, &c., pertaining to the Street Commissioner's Office, which had been repeatedly postponed since July 18, might be settled. Mr. Busteed requested that this might also be set over until to-day, when Mr. Brady would be present. This was finally assented to.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Brunns vs. *Cobb.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Bowery Bank.—The Bowery Bank suspended specie payments on the 10th of October, and a Receiver was appointed, who has collected about $30,000 of the maturing paper of the bank, but he has taken, it is alleged, no further steps towards liquidation. On application yesterday by Mr. Nicolay, stock broker, an order was made by the Court that the Bank and its Receiver show cause on the 5th of November why the appointment of the Receiver should not be vacated, and the Bank go on with its usual business. The application was made on the ground that the Receiver was appointed before the expiration of ten days allowed to suspended Banks before such appointment can be made, and that according to the opinions promulgated recently by the judges, the suspension of specie payment is insolvency to authorize the appointment of a Receiver.

J. B. White vs. *Michael Christal et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

In the matter of McRoberts.—The Judge having some doubt whether the Court had jurisdiction over the property of adults, deferred his decision until he could confer with the parties.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in relation to opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Order pursuant to the report of the referee.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *James Gilchrist.*—Case settled.

C. A. Alvord vs. *Benj. Frazer.*—Papers returned for adjustment between counsel as to amendments not really in controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Harbeck et al. vs. *Hiscox et al.*—Case settled.

McCready vs. *Ramsey.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Charles Coleman et al. vs. *Lemuel Wells.*—Motion denied, without costs.

The Special Term Calendar of this Court will not again be called this Term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court was full of people and the cases full of interest.

Adam Lentz was arraigned on complaint of John F. C. Peacock, who charged him with stealing from him (Oct. 17) a chair and a rosewood side-table. Officer Witttam B. Willis of the Fifteenth Ward Police, was a witness in the case, but did not appear when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—It's harder work to get these officers here than any body else. *Judge Connolly*—(to the Clerk)—I want you to make a note of every officer who does not come when he is summoned to appear in this Court as a witness. If the officers don't come, no one else can be expected to. The case was delayed until the officer arrived, when "See here, officer," said Judge OSBORN, "you've been called repeatedly this morning in this case; why were you not here?" The officer said he had only just received his *subpœna* and hurried down immediately. The evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoner and he was discharged.

Mary Miller was brought to the bar and Carman Stringham took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what did she take, Mr. Stringham? *Witness*—She stole a basket, and it isn't the first time either. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I know, she's well known here. You're an old offender, Mary. I've had your name on my books a long time. We find you guilty of this offence, and sentence you to the penitentiary for 6 months.

Daniel McCaffrey, Thomas Anstin and William Lenihan, all of tender years, were charged with burglariously entering Andrew W. Whitlock's store, at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, through the window, and carrying off a violin. *Judge Osborn*—These boys have been charged with a burglary, and the District-Attorney has sent the case here on account of their age, hoping they would plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. McCaffrey was caught with the violin in his possession; he said a boy promised to give him sixpence if he would carry it; that he had nothing to do with the robbery. There was no evidence against Austin. *Judge Osborn*—Let the other two boys go, and send Lenihan to the House of Refuge.

Addison Jackson, colored, stole a roll of gingham, valued $2, from Charles A. Briggs, No. 207 Greenwich-street, Oct. 23. Officer Edward B. Simmons caught him with the goods under his coat and took him to the Station-house. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Jackson? *Prisoner*—I've got to say, Sir, as I was a-comin' from Jersey City Ferry a boy come up to me and asked me if I didn't want to buy some dry goods— *Judge Osborn*—Oh! *Judge Connolly*—That story's threadbare, now; you'd better invent some other; Penitentiary, four months.

Charles Thompson, colored, appeared on the witness-stand with his head covered with patchas, to testify that Benjamin Austin, colorad, committed a violent assault and battery upon him, Oct. 23, cutting him in the head with a knifa. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say to this charge, Austin? *Prisoner*—I didn't cut the fellow with a knife. *Judge Osborn*—You didn't, eh? Well, you ought to have been sent to State Prison for it, but as the case is before us we give you the full term—six month in the Penitentiary.

James Brown, an Irishman, residing at No. 130 Elizabeth-street, beat his wife Catherine severely, Oct. 25. She said he often did so, and did not support her. *Judge Osborn*—He ought to be sent up for a long term. *Judge Connolly*—30 days. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, so that he'll be out before election. [Laughter.] *Judge Connolly*—I don't care anything about election. Brown was finally sentenced to the penitentiary for 2 months.

John Maines was the next prisoner. *Clerk*—You are charged with beating your wife, Mary Maines, on the 22nd of October. Are you guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Well, I believe I'm guilty. He had been on the island before. *Witness*—Oh, Judge, I want you to put him forever away from me. *Judge Connolly*—Give him 6 months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and send you back to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Robert Moore was sent to the same corrective establishment for 4 months, for an assault and battery upon James Finn, committed Oct. 26.

John Mills had committed an unprovoked assault with a knife upon John Murray, Oct. 23, in a drinking place in Cherry-street. Officer Ezra Higgins was a witness in the case. *Judge Osborn*—What do you know about it? *Officer*—All I know is that he was sitting on the stairs. *Judge Osborn*—Who do you mean by "he?" *Officer*—Why, the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! now we know something about it. The officer arrested Mills. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty; you ought to have been sent to State Prison for this offence; you may consider yourself lucky to get off with six months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Agne, a boy, stole a loaf of bread, valued by the owner, John Gals, at five cents, Oct. 25. "Let him go," said Judge Osborn.

James Farron gave his wife, Ann, a beating, Oct. 24. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to prosecute your husband? *Witness*—No, he only mussed my clothes. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he only mussed your clothes, *Judge Connolly*—Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself to have had him arrested. *Witness*—Well, he provoked me. *Judge Connolly*—You must learn to keep your temper. *Witness*—Thank ye, Sir. The prisoner was discharged.

A great many prisoners were here discharged, no witnesses appearing. *Judge Osborn*—By gracious! a general jail delivery this morning. One case was about to be adjourned to Tuesday, when the Court was reminded that Tuesday was election day, and it was decided to hold Court on Monday, instead of Tuesday, next week. *Judge Osborn*—I had no idea election day was so near. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, Judge, on that day you'll come up for trial.

Wm. Thompson pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing some money from the till of John G. Doring, Oct. 25. The charge was fully made out. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Thompson? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Osborn*—Nothing, eh? Why didn't you say so before, and save us all this trouble? We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months; that is our rule in all these cases.

Robert Williams and James Muller stole seven sides of sole leather, worth $25, Oct. 19. Muller said he was drunk when he did it. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we'll send you where you'll keep sober for four months to come. He was sent to the Penitentiary for that period.

In moving an adjournment of the case of Peter Barrett *ads.* Peyton Herbert—"We were arrested drunk," said the counsel of the former, "and hadn't time to get our witnesses." *Judge Connolly*—You're accustomed to be arrested drunk, and very disorderly at that. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

Anna White had made a complaint against Linda Slocum for assault and battery. The complaint alleged that Linda ran after Anna, and *threatened* to strike her. The complainant declined to prosecute, and Linda was set at liberty.

John Fricken was found guilty of an assault and battery upon George Dennison, committed Oct. 19, and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Anthony Furetas and Joseph Marquant, both Italians, met Sarah Morris and another girl in Broadway, about 10½ o'clock in the evening, Oct. 14, made their acquaintance, and took them to a house in Wooster-street, where, because they would not drink some wine spiked in a disagreeable manner, these men gave them a severe beating. The girls had them arrested, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against them. They were found guilty and sentence suspended till Thursday.

Henry Ensch and John Carroll were arraigned at the suit of Officer John W. Hudson, of the Seventh District Police, who said he was on duty in front of the Mariners' Church, in Cherry-street, last Sunday about 7½ P. M., when the congregation were going in, and the prisoners were making a disturbance in the street. He attempted to quell it, and they assaulted him. He did not want to prosecute Ensch, whom he said was "a poor Dutchman and a man of family." The officer said he was compelled to use his club in his encounter with Carroll. *Judge Osborn*—The officer punished him pretty well. Discharge him.

Patrick Cody was a very small boy, and there was a good deal of merriment in the court-room when Patrick Doyle, a stalwart man, appeared on the stand to substantiate a charge of assault and battery which he had made against him. Doyle said the boy was noisy, and he ordered him off his stoop, and "harsly," said he, "were the words out of me mouth when he opened me skull with a brick-bat." *Judge Connolly*—This is a very aggravated case. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $10.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, yet quoted up to $6 @ $6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at drooping figures. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c. @ 12c.; Rio, 10c. @ 11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c. @ 10¾c., cash; Native Ceylon, 12c., and Laguayra at 12c. @ 12½c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction: 1,175 bags Rio at 10c. @ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in private hands to-day, 96,335 pkgs., including 79,556 bags Rio, 6,950 mats Java, 175 bags Java Government, 700 bags Ceylon, 6,154 bags Maracaibo, 900 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—The very scanty supply restricts operations, and prices are altogether nominal.

DYEWOODS—BARRETTO & Co. say: "The demand, since our last, has been very limited, and prices are still tending downwards. The receipts of Logwood from St. Domingo have been very large, and as more holders are unwilling to sell at present prices, except for cash, the stock is accumulating. Of Jamaica and other Logwoods, the stock is comparatively small, but all share equally in the general depression of the market. Fustic, of the lower grades, has declined $2 ₱ ton, and at the reduced price is in good export demand; some 300 tons having been taken for shipment during the week. In Cuba Fustic we have no transactions to report."

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and more inquired for, chiefly at $3 50 @ $3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel attract considerable attention, being obtainable as low as $10 25 for No. 1; $9 25 for do. No. 2, and $8 for No. 3, cash, per bbl. Nothing new in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty freely dealt in at, however, easier prices. Sales, 13,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60 @ $4 70
Extra State	4 75 @ 5 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60 @ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 65 @ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 80 @ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 10 @ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 7 65
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 8 50
Canadian is brisker, but cheaper. Sales 950 bbls. superfine to extra at $5 05 @ $6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is salable and steady. The transactions include 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 30 @ $7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25 @ $4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25 @ $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 @ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.	

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no important change. Sales, 71,000 bushels, including inferior to very good Red Western at 95c. @ $1 14; ordinary to very choice White Southern at $1 32 @ $1 55; and fair red do. at $1 20 ₱ bush. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales, 30,000 bushels at 68½c. @ 69½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bush. It is stated that Corn is offered at 23c. ₱ bush. by farmers along the Wabash Valley, deliverable, at their own expense, in Vincennes, Indiana. Sales 800 bushels Rye at 75c. for Jersey, and 80c. for prime Northern, delivered, ₱ bush. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are more freely offered than purchased at 46c. @ 48c. for Western; 42c. @ 45c. for State; 36c. @ 40c. for Jersey; and 32c. @ 36c. for Southern, ₱ bush.

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24 and 25.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	10,290	984
Wheat, bushels	7,482	211,389
Corn, bushels	8,430	24,406
Oats, bushels	864	26,949

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels		2,230
Wheat, bushels	36,799	30,591
Corn, bushels	30,635	4,708

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 105,784 bushels of Wheat.

HAY—Is less sought after. Bale is plenty, while Loose is rather scarce, and Salt is in very light supply. The boisterous weather, during the past three days, has seriously impeded business in this line. The range of prices is from 50c. @ 75c. for poor to strictly prime Bale: 60c. @ 95c. for Loose, and 40c. @ 62½c. for Salt Hay, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is not abundant, yet the demand is moderate, at 50c. @ 60c. for bale, ₱ 100 lbs.; and $2 50 @ $4 50 for bundle, ₱ 100 sheaves.

HOPS—Quiet and languid at 5c. @ 8c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Dull and and heavy, as before reported.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c. @ 32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c. @ 30c.; New Orleans, 40c. @ 45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in better demand, including common, chiefly at $1 35 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turp

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at Five Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Clubs of Five for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the Iowa election come in very slowly, though enough is known to insure the success of the Republicans. In forty-six counties, from which the official vote has been received, LOWE, for Governor, is 2,237 ahead. Complete returns from Minnesota show the election of SIBLEY, Democrat, for Governor, by a majority of 123.

General PILLOW has, after all, been disappointed in his aspirations for a United States Senatorship. Yesterday, as the telegraph informs us, Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Editor of the Washington *Union* during the Pierce Administration, was elected by the Tennessee Legislature to succeed Hon. JOHN BELL in that position, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.

Orders are to be issued, in accordance with the request of Governor WALKER, for the continuance of the United States military forces in Kansas during the Winter.

The storm of wind and rain, which is still raging as we go to press, has been long-continued and very severe, and its effects, of which we have as yet received but partial reports, must be very serious, both on the sea and on the land. The loss of life and property on the Lakes has been considerable. The Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, the loss of which we have already noticed, was wrecked about eight miles north of Big Point au Sable, and her crew of twenty-one, and two passengers, all save two firemen, perished. She was owned by HOLCOMB & HENDERSON, in Montreal. The schooner *Alwilda* was also wrecked, but her crew were saved. The schooner *L. Whitney* is also reported lost, and the Lake Navigation Co.'s brig was dismasted and sunk at Old Mackinaw. The Telegraph reports that the great amount of rain which has fallen has had the effect entirely to flood the Valley of the Mohawk, and a great destruction of standing crops is the consequence.

The General Produce Markets varied little yesterday. Flour partially declined 5c. ₱ barrel. At the reduced prices there were more purchasers, especially for home use. Wheat was freely offered and bought at uniform rates. Corn was less abundant and in fair request. Mixed Western, 68½c.@69½c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were in slack demand, generally at lower and irregular figures. Coffee was dull and closed languidly; 1,175 bags Rio were sold by auction at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 96,335 pkgs. Sugars were moderately inquired for, and Molasses was neglected, yet prices were essentially unaltered. The freighting business exhibited increasing vigor.

The Hard Times have fallen no easier upon the distillers than upon others. The price of liquors in quantities has fallen, and many establishments that were doing a large business, now have either discharged many of their men, or only keep them upon half time. One curious effect of the cessation of business in the grain distillers, particularly of Brooklyn, is the failure of the supply of swill for thousands of cows,—and consequently the supply by the milk dealers to their customers in New-York of an unusually pure article of milk.

The Secretary of War, who has been visiting our Naval Institutions, Forts and Arsenals, within a few days past, left town yesterday for Springfield, Mass. The unpropitious state of the weather has delayed his intended visit to Fort Schuyler. He will return to the City in the latter part of the week.

The Delegates to the American Nominating Convention met last night at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, at the request of Mr. DAVISON, their nominee for Register, who declined the nomination. A portion of the Convention, opposed to a union with the Republicans, left the meeting in a body. The remainder balloted for a candidate for the office of Register in place of Mr. DAVISON. JAMES H. WELSH received 24 votes on the first ballot, when the whole matter was postponed till Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, when the Convention will again assemble at the same place.

Prof. H. B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered last night, at Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S Church, an impressive and pertinent sermon in behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West.

A young lad, formerly employed in the Apprentices' Library, No. 479 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen about $500 worth of books belonging to the Library. Some of the stolen books embraced the costliest and rarest books of the Library. The boy confessed the theft, and says that he disposed of the larger share of the missing volumes for some $20, to the proprietor of a second-hand bookstore in Nassau-street.

The Police Commissioners were to have met yesterday at 1½ o'clock, but adjourned till to-day at the same hour, in consequence of the illness of General NYE, the Chairman. Rumor has it that Mr. DRAPER has signified his intention of resuming his place in the Board, but Mr. DRAPER himself denies that he has made any communication to the Board on the subject, and for the best of all reasons, viz.: that he has not yet come to a decision.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA, the young Cuban, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL was continued yesterday at the Hudson County Court, in the presence of a crowd of interested parties. The evidence included that of the Misses CHARLES, which was much relied on by the Prosecution.

A GRIEVANCE THAT NEEDS ATTENTION.—The Common Council owes it to the public, as well as to STEPHEN H. BRANCH, to put an end to his eternal petitions for the money which he claims at their hands. If it is due him, let it be paid; if not, let that fact be shown and certified once for all. The Board saw fit to appoint a Special Committee to ascertain where Mr. MATSELL was born; and this Committee sent Mr. BRANCH to Europe as a Special Agent to collect testimony on that point. The whole thing may have been a stupid and contemptible farce, as we have very little doubt it was; but that is no reason why poor BRANCH should be made to pay what it cost. If he incurred these expenses under the authority of the Common Council, he should be reimbursed. At all events, we hope some action may be taken which will relieve the public from the necessity of reading forever his lachrymose and melancholy petitions.

Our City Election.

We continue to receive great numbers of communications in regard to the approaching City Election. We beg our correspondents to understand that, if we decline publishing them, it is not for lack of merit in them and still less from any want of interest on our part in the Election of MAYOR and other municipal officers,—but merely because we do not deem the present moment best suited to a profitable discussion of the subject. We are just upon the eve of a *State* Election, which is purely partisan in all its aspects. The City Election does not occur until a month later, and has nothing whatever to do with it. It has no legitimate connection with partisan divisions, and should be kept wholly and entirely apart from them. By discussing both together, they are likely to be confounded in the same canvass. City affairs become involved in the party divisions of the State contest, and the danger is incurred of making the December Election simply a duplicate of the November vote. We should have been very glad if no political party had made any City nominations until after the State canvass is over. The fact that the supporters of Mayor WOOD have alone put him in nomination at this early day, shows their anxiety to identify him and his fortunes with those of the Democratic Party. It is fortunate for the public good that no other party has been unwise enough to imitate their example.

Our Charter Election should be decided purely and exclusively upon its own merits. We need for Mayor, not a Republican, nor an American, nor a Democrat, *as such*,—but an honest, upright, energetic, clear-headed Man,—one who will consult solely the public good in the discharge of the duties of his office. Under the new Charter, the powers of the Mayoralty are very largely increased. The Heads of Departments are no longer elective:—they are all to be filled by the concurrent action of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. In the hands of a good Mayor, this power is wisely vested:—in the hands of a bad one, it augments immensely his powers of mischief. The change certainly renders the choice of Mayor a matter of much greater importance than it has ever been before.

It needs, however, no argument to convince any intelligent observer of events that every interest of the City demands a complete and thorough reform in every department of the City Government. New-York is beyond all doubt the worst governed City in the world. Life and property are less secure; the public welfare is less consulted; peace and order are less preserved; corruption, venality and imbecility have wider sweep and more absolute control in the government of this City, than in any other of equal size in any civilized country on the face of the earth. It is impossible that this state of things should be indefinitely perpetuated. It must end in Reform or Anarchy; and it will require a good deal of active effort to secure the best of these alternatives. And the one thing indispensable to it is the *entire separation of our City Election from party politics*. When the great mass of our citizens are ready to vote for City officers upon the ground of personal character and qualification alone,—without asking, thinking or caring whether they are Democrats, Americans or Republicans, we may hope for a reform in our City Government, *and not till then*.

We must decline, therefore, any active participation in the canvass of municipal affairs, until after the *State* election shall have removed all mere party questions out of the field. We shall then take such action as may seem to us best calculated to promote the public welfare. It is no part of our duty, nor have we any disposition, to dictate or even advise any specific policy or any definite proceedings. The function of an Independent public journal, which neither claims nor allows itself to be the organ of any party or of any individual, but seeks to express the intelligent and matured judgment and to consult the welfare of the public at large, is rather to deal with principles and events than to prescribe for parties or individuals the precise things which they are to do. Its influence should be due to the conviction of all parties that it will bestow approval or censure as their conduct may deserve. We shall adhere to this policy in the present instance. We have no candidates, no organizations, no specific movements of any kind to recommend. If there is sufficient public spirit on the part of the great body of our people to redeem our City Government from its present degradation, it will probably create such an organization as will embody its purposes in a distinct and tangible form. Whenever this point shall have been reached, under auspices that encourage confidence and hope of success, we shall gladly contribute to its aid whatever influence this journal may possess.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE FOREIGN MAIL.—The *Atlantic* sailed yesterday, with the mails which ought to have gone on Saturday,—and which could have gone by the *Vanderbilt*, but for the extraordinary action of the Post-Office Department at Washington. We doubt if the history of any country offers a more striking exhibition of inefficiency,—to use no stronger term,—on the part of the Government, in a sudden and critical emergency. We published yesterday morning the official correspondence upon this subject,—but it will bear repetition:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.—It is said that the *Atlantic* has broken her machinery, and will not be able to sail. Mr. VANDERBILT offers to take the mails and deliver them at Liverpool on the same terms as are allowed to the Collins line. The *Vanderbilt* has steam up and is waiting your answer.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

To which the following answer was returned from the Department:

WASHINGTON, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The responsibility of a failure is with Mr. COLLINS and the Navy Department. We have no funds to pay out of.
A. V. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN seems to have not the faintest idea of any *duty* on the part of the Government towards the public in this matter. He regards it exclusively as a personal affair with Mr. COLLINS. *He* is responsible,—not the Government. Mr. BROWN apparently forgets that the responsibility of Mr. COLLINS is *to the Government*,—and that the Government *is* responsible to the public for the proper performance of a duty which it has undertaken to discharge. If New-York should happen to be bombarded bye-and-bye, and application should be made to the Government for aid, we should probably be told that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, with whom the Government might happen to have a contract for bomb-shells or cannon, was the party "responsible" for a failure.

The wrong is aggravated by the apology offered for it. The Government has in its hands the power of holding Mr. COLLINS to his responsibility in the premises, and the public have not. If he is responsible, his payment might have been withheld. There was no possibility that the Government could lose anything by it, except in consequence of its own negligence. And so far as the public and the merchants, whose letters are kept back three days to their certain injury and possible ruin, are concerned, it is sheer mockery to tell them that Mr. COLLINS, and not the Government, is responsible.

Under Mr. BROWN'S definition of its functions, our Government is very much like our Banks, exceedingly ornamental when nobody needs them, but utterly useless the moment their aid is required.

The Hard Things that will be Said of us Abroad.

We suppose that our people will have to prepare for sundry reproofs and other hard things from their *late* friends in Europe. Some of the passengers by the recently arrived steamers intimate that British and Continental indignation is already being bottled up in regard to the American panic, and the market of which European industry is to be deprived thereby. The Cubans and Chinese will probably follow in the same spirit. Default on the purchases actually made of these people is to be treated only as a scandal; the greater offence being the inability of the country *to continue the market*.

To this we have to say, and in good season, softly, kind friends; *who* began this trouble? True, in this untoward panic mercantile credit has been demoralized, but by no fault peculiar to the people of this country. They have consumed the foreign goods sent hither for sale, only to the extent of their ability to pay for them. It must not be forgotten that the Bonded Warehouse was crowded through the Summer with British and Continental goods and Cuba sugars, and at the end of our financial year we found three hundred and thirty-three millions charged against the country for consumption, as against two hundred and ninety-eight millions the previous year. But this excess was not consumed—has not yet been consumed—will not be consumed, except at a heavy loss to the foreign importing agents who thrust the goods and sugars upon us before they were wanted. The actual consumption, instead of thirty-five millions in excess, was really behind that of last year; four millions less at this port alone. Nevertheless, the account for the year was fairly balanced, to the full extent charged, if the Treasury record is true; and, if it is not, the fault of undervaluation, and the sin of smuggling, is not at the American door. Sixty millions California gold went out to square the apparent balance. One-third of this sum, or twenty millions, was taken from us in the months of May and June, to pay for sugars not then consumed, and to anticipate goods not then entered for consumption, but quietly waiting the new Tariff in the Bonded Warehouse. It is notorious that the Cuba speculation was financiered through New-York; the Havana *kites* discounted here, and the money hastened in gold to England.

The mercantile discredit which these foreigners now deplore rests more upon the overstock of goods, with which the importers and jobbers were overtaken in August by the panic, and upon the accumulation of high-priced sugars and other merchandise in bond, which the people were not prepared to consume, than upon the bankruptcy or dishonesty of the merchants and consumers in the South and West. True, collections from these quarters have been delayed by the embarrassment in the exchanges and the consequent stagnation in the produce markets, but there is not sufficient evidence yet apparent that the country will not, in the main, pay up for all that has been consumed nearly as well as in any previous season. The proof elicited, through the showing on a number of the great failures here and in Philadelphia, is, that the outstanding debt against the interior not only constitutes relatively the best part of the suspended estates, but the least share of their unavailables. The goods in store or in bond, and speculations outside, *which were fostered by lavish foreign credits*, have been the chief source of trouble. The amount of foreign goods in bond in this City alone, at the present time, is about thirty-five millions of dollars.

As touching these foreign credits a word or two will come in just here, not inappropriately. Against the liberality with which they have been employed it may not become our people to rail, but it is quite as well to let our late friends on the other side know, that the nature of the operation is pretty well understood, as to have them suppose that we, and not their own importing agents, and merchant bankers, and provincial banks, are responsible for most of the embarrassments which have grown out of it. The bills employed have been *credits* in fact, as well as name. They assume the shape of foreign *capital* for the first time now, when the money to carry on the seductive, but hazardous machinery can no longer be had on this side. That it is likely to be a somewhat permanent as well as inconvenient investment, we all deplore, but the commissions heretofore harvested, and, for a series of years, with little interruption or loss, through the process of employing American staples one-half the year and American gold the other half, to cover these credits every 60 days, must, in part, at least, be taken in recompense. The resulting losses should not be wholly charged to the "brazen dishonesty of Yankeedoodledom," but entered to the account of a too sanguine reliance upon the elasticity of the system. This, like the facile practice of selling single-name paper, through the discount brokers, has crowded the market with European goods in advance of its actual wants for consumption, stimulated speculation in the products of the Indies, made jobbers in factories, in railways and in real estate of the importing merchants, many of them foreigners, and brought upon all parties concerned a large number of individual suspensions of payment, the most striking developments of which are the immense sums total to which single firms have been trusted by their bankers. Surely the whole responsibility for this cannot be said to rest on this country, any more than upon our European cousins, who granted such facilities, and who are now perhaps disposed to abuse our whole people, in mass, as a few of our merchants have unfortunately abused their credits.

Defaulting Farmers.

The Farmer of the popular imagination is a man possessed not only of all the sturdy virtues which ennoble humanity, but also of all the solid elements of wealth which make a nation prosperous. The farm is regarded as the chief prop of society and the backbone of the country. The rural districts are supposed to be regions of eternal abundance, innocence, and quiet. The merchant, the mechanic, the sailor, the lawyer, the speculator and the student, all lighten their labors and console themselves in their struggles, with the hope, that one of these days, when their fierce fight for fortune is over, they will renounce the vanities and trials of a city and retire to the country to lead the life of an independent farmer. A farm is the goal of most men's ambition; and a farmer is the ideal of an upright man living healthily by his honest labor. A close approach to the cultivator of our fields shows him to be possessed of some human foibles and not wholly free from sublunary annoyances. Incredible as the thing may sound to the ears of the world, we believe it is undeniable that there are even defaulting farmers. All the failures do not occur in the city, and, though the money columns of our dailies do not publish the names of insolvent farmers, there are some of them who do not and will not pay their debts.

The Western papers are filled with complaints against the farmers, who, it is alleged, refuse to sell their grain, because they think they are entitled to better prices, and refuse to pay the country storekeeper, though abundantly able to do so, and don't care if he fails; and the jobber in New-York and the importer also fail in consequence. The farmer having his crib well filled, his barns full of fodder and the products of his orchards gathered in, can afford to wait for higher prices, and gives himself no thought about the country storekeeper to whom he is in debt. These independent farmers, it seems, are very abundant in the State of Michigan where the law is very favorable to them and calculated to encourage a feeling of indifference and contempt for creditors generally. The law in that State exempts from attachment for debt a farmer's homestead, his land to the extent of forty acres, his cattle, tools, household furniture and library. He is, therefore, in a perfectly secure position, and his house, in the very broadest sense, is his castle, which even the law cannot touch. Some of the other Western States are almost as liberal in their protection of the farmers.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* makes a solemn appeal to the farmers, and urges them in most impressive language to pay up, so that the country store-keepers can keep their engagements with their New-York creditors. "Farmers, as a general thing," says the *Advertiser*, "do not realize the mortification of going to protest." Of course they don't. Going to protest is, with a merchant, simply going to execution. "Many think," continues the *Advertiser*, "if they pay at the end of an execution which has been stayed twelve or eighteen months, that they are tolerably prompt; but, in the meantime, though the debtor is easy, the creditor is compelled to fail."

This is a very bad account to furnish of the want of good faith on the part of the farmers; they ought not to permit themselves to suffer under such imputations upon their morals. They will suffer sadly in reputation by such discreditable stories being told about them. They should shell out their corn, let their wheat go at the market prices, and pay up. There are similar complaints against the farmers in a good many of our Western exchanges. It is stated that some of the merchants in Detroit offer to allow the farmers, in settlement of old debts, fifteen cents a bushel for wheat above the market price, as an inducement to them to part with their wheat. But our Cincinnatuses at the West are not to be bamboozled by such liberal offers. They will hold on for higher prices. The farmers across the Lake in Wisconsin are very much like those in the Peninsula State. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says:

"The prospect for a considerable rise in the price of wheat is very slim, and it is more likely to go lower than higher. As a matter of economy, then, the farmer should sell at present prices, rather than run the risk of a future market.

But this is not all. As a matter of justice and common honesty, they should sell their crop and pay their debts. And it is their neglect to do this, which is the main cause of the money pressure in Wisconsin. The city merchant cannot pay his debts in New-York or Boston, because the country merchant cannot pay him; and the country merchant cannot pay because the farmers, many of them, are indebted to him for one, two, and in some cases even for three years' purchases. And here is the root of the whole evil. The integrity of the farmers, and their determination to pay their just debts, at whatever sacrifice, is the only thing now wanted to restore confidence and ease to the money pressure. And it is the imperative duty of those owing debts to sell their crops and liquidate them."

In Illinois and Missouri precisely the same complaints are made against the farmers, who appear to be imbued more with the feelings of a Nero than a Cincinnatus. They resolutely hold on to their grain, and laugh at the calamities of the commercial community, while their own granaries are full to bursting. The farmer is no longer the honest-hearted single-minded yeoman whose chief delight is to fulfill his duty to his country, and after having gathered in the rich harvest of his fields rejoices in the good it will do when it is distributed among his fellow creatures. If the Western newspapers tell the truth about the Western farmer, he has no more nobleness of soul than a Wall-street stock-gambler, or a Chatham-street Jew.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The Philadelphia *Press*, commenting upon the suggestion that the present financial difficulties show the necessity of a national Bank, says:

"The only effect of this movement in favor of reviving a mammoth bank will be to direct the people's attention to such an alteration of the Federal Constitution as will remove this whole business of making a currency from the States, leaving the business o banking free, precisely as every other branch of trade is free."

One thing is clear;—if the several States are to retain the power of making a currency, there should be some means provided of making it uniform. The idea of having thirty or forty separate currencies for one country is absurd,—and its practical inconveniences are quite equal to its theoretical unsoundness.

The Kansas Election.

The telegraph announces that the declared intention of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON to reject the returns of the votes from Oxford, in Johnson County, and thus defeat the fraud which was there attempted, has "created an intense excitement among the Pro-Slavery men" in Kansas. Such an excitement can only injure those who are unfortunate enough to experience it. It will not be shared beyond the limits of their own bosoms. We do not believe that even the most violent champions of Slavery at the South will venture to complain of the action of the Governor and Secretary in this instance. It is perhaps natural that the authors of the intended fraud should feel greatly chagrined at its defeat:—but those on whose behalf and for whose benefit they professed to be acting will scarcely assume the responsibility of the proceeding by any open sympathy with their complaints.

We are sincerely rejoiced at this prompt action on the part of the Governor, not merely on account of its effect upon the political character of the Territory, but because it vindicates the confidence we have expressed in his purpose to secure for the inhabitants a full and free expression of their will at the ballot-box. It is true, as his opponents say, that he has simply done his duty, and that the case was so plain that he could not have acted otherwise without dishonor;—but it is also true that they predicted in advance that he would *not* do his duty, simple as it was,—and denounced those who professed any degree of reliance upon his self-respect. The event certainly disappoints,—though we trust it will no displease,—that zealous and noisy portion of the advocates of Freedom for Kansas, who have insisted from the outset that Governor WALKER was in the active service of the Border Ruffians, and that none but fools and traitors would expect anything like fair-play or justice at his hands.

The rejection of these fraudulent votes secures the peace of Kansas, removes it as a disturbing element from the field of national politics and commits the Government of the Territory to the control of its inhabitants. The alleged excitement of the Pro-Slavery men will be short-lived, and is not in the slightest danger of spreading. The people of the South have too much sense, and too much self-respect, to think for a moment of resting their cause upon so barefaced and bungling an attempt at fraud as this Oxford election return; and they will very speedily acquiesce in what they have no power to prevent, and no right to regret. The people of Kansas will be permitted, we are confident, hereafter to take care of their own affairs.

The telegraph blindly announces that a protest has been made by the inhabitants of Lecompton against the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention. By what class of the people, in what interest or upon what grounds this protest is prepared, we are not informed. We presume, however, that it is a Free-State movement; if not, the Free-State men would do well to join and aid it to the extent of their ability. The result of the recent election affords a very good and substantial reason why that Convention should not reassemble. It proves conclusively that the Convention does not represent the People of Kansas, and has no right to pretend to act on their behalf or speak in their name. It renders it certain, moreover, that any Constitution which it may frame would be rejected by the people, if submitted to them, or rejected by Congress if taken thither;—and even if the State should be admitted under it, it would instantly be repudiated by the newly-elected Legislature which meets in January. No possible good, therefore, could result from the reassembling of the Convention; and we should be glad to see both parties unite in protesting against it as needless.

Another Plan for the Unemployed.

In an editorial of the 26th inst. you make a statement which may well be repeated, for it should reach and move every thoughtful mind. It is that

"On the 19th of October our reporters ascertained that between *six and seven thousand girls* had, up to that date, been thrown out of work in this City. Appalling as this statement was, it will doubtless fall short of the actual truth at that time, and it may be safely assumed that more than *ten thousand* of this class are now absolutely destitute of all means of support, except such scanty savings as the more provident of their number may have accumulated, and such insignificant advances as they may be able to wring, at ruinous rates, from the reluctant pawnbrokers. These resources must, of course, be very soon exhausted by those who can command them, and it is perfectly plain that, if something cannot be effectually and speedily done to reopen the channels of honest industry to these victims of the 'panic,' they must begin to contribute largely to the rising tide of misery and of crime which menaces the Metropolis."

The emergency calls for the prompt execution of every plan that can be devised to avert all that may be averted of the coming trouble. The removal of the unemployed labor of the City to the country is a good undertaking, and may save much suffering. But the season is advanced, and such a migration will take only a small portion of the multitudes that need relief. Let all good and efficient methods be tried at once. Here is one that would provide *Winter homes* for many, perhaps some thousands, *here in the City*. Let these young women apply through the intelligence offices for places as seamstresses, laundresses, or as supernumeraries in any capacity, at a very low rate of wages—four, three, or even two dollars per month. A *home* is what they want more than wages. A home secures everything, the want of which dismays the homeless—rent, fuel, lights, food and safety. A *home* will be worth working for this winter. On the other hand, very many families would, from mingled motives of convenience and benevolence, even in these hard times, take an additional domestic into their houses. To them the addition of one to the household would be little felt. With some it would be regarded as a measure of actual economy. To pay for their family sewing in a slight increase of the daily provision would seem a profitable arrangement. What is paid in shelter and warmth and light, is already provided, and so costs nothing. To those who thus may share them, they will be everything—refuge, comfort, independence.

This plan might be put in operation at once by the unemployed through the Intelligence Offices, and might be promptly made known through advertisements, stating the prices at which persons might be employed for the Winter, when taken in addition to the ordinary establishment. The charge for this should be as small as possible, one-half or one-quarter the usual price, and nothing unless a place is obtained.

A special agency, under the advice of an association of benevolent women, would have its safeguards and advantages.

In the abodes of comfort in this City the rooms will be vacant, the fires and lights [illegible] that might save thousands from days and nights of want and woe. Shall the good they might do be lost?

C.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following table gives the aggregate result of the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, as compared with the Presidential vote in November:

PRESIDENT, 1856.		GOVERNOR, 1857.	
Buchanan, D.	230,500	Packer, D.	188,[illegible]
Fremont, R.	147,447	Wilmot, R.	136,[illegible]
Fillmore, A.	82,229	Hazlehurst, A.	[illegible]
Total vote.	460,176	Total vote.	324,[illegible]
Decrease in the Democrat vote.			[illegible]
Decrease in the Republican vote.			[illegible]
Decrease in the American vote.			[illegible]
Decrease in the total vote.			[illegible]

CHEAP FREIGHT.—The question of freights seems to command the general attention of political parties in Brooklyn. All the candidates for the Legislature have been catechised on the subject, and are pretty unanimously in favor of compelling a reduction of the rates to [illegible].

Concert.

Madame DE BIENVILLE, an American lady who has acquired a musical education and a name in France, gave an entertainment last evening at Wenzel's Rooms. Madame BIENVILLE is a pupil on the piano-forte, which she has studied in the Conservatories of Paris and Marseilles. She is more than an ordinary player and from natural talent, enthusiasm and close attention to the classical in art. Her execution is flexible, and clean, and her musical thought keen and elegant. With much mechanical ability than the majority of players she has also much larger allowance of brains. Madame BIENVILLE is emphatically a sensible, solid performer, and as such deserves a career in the profession she has chosen.

The Chess Congress.

The contest for the prizes offered by the Chess Congress to the best players is at present in the following condition. In the Grand Tournament the players are reduced to four, all of whom are winners of prizes. They have been drawn as follows: 1. MORPHY against Mr. LICHTENHEIN. 2. Mr. [illegible] against Mr. RAPHAEL.

The winners in these two sets will play for the first and second prizes, and the losers for the third and fourth prizes. Mr. MORPHY has already defeated Mr. LICHTENHEIN. The match between Mr. [illegible] and Mr. RAPHAEL is still in progress.

In the Minor Tournament they are pitted: 1. Mr. HORNER against Mr. SEBACH. 2. Mr. [illegible] against Mr. MANTIN. Mr. HORNER has won two games, Mr. SEBACH one; Mr. SOLOMON two, and Mr. MANTIN none. In the Grand Tournament, section, the winner of the five games will receive the highest prize. As soon as the award is made the Congress will adjourn.

AN EXAMPLE OF CHARITY WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The following note, inclosing *ten dollars*, sent, in response to the appeal of the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, for aid in carrying into effect a plan for sending poor girls, out of employment in this City, to the West:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. [illegible]

SIR: Your appeal for the relief of poor industrious girls in the City has touched my heart, and I have concluded to wear the old cloak I have worn these Winters, and to send nearly as much as a new one would have cost, for their relief. And it may be well for these girls to know that the lady who sends them a mite is not afraid nor ashamed to appear among her wealthy friends with an old-fashioned, well-worn cloak, although they will not know it is done for charity's sweet sake, and may possibly think her a little odd.

MERCY.

American Nominating Convention—Withdrawal of Mr. Davison, Candidate for Register.

The Delegates to the Convention of the American Party, for the nomination of Recorder, Register and Governor of the Almshouse, met last night at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, at 7½ P. M., with Mr. OLIVER in the chair.

The Chairman stated that a resolution had been previously passed that none except the Delegates should be permitted to be present at the meetings of the Convention. If any outsiders were present he hoped they would leave without further notice. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration a communication which Mr. DAVISON, the nominee of the American Party for the office of Register, would make to them. Mr. DAVISON had requested him in writing to call this meeting for the purpose.

A motion was made and carried that vacancies in the Delegations of each Ward be filled by Delegates present from each, by the selection of Americans in their own Ward, if there were any present; if not, of those from other Wards, and if necessary that the Delegates present cast the entire vote thereof. The names of the Delegates from each Ward were called.

GILBERT C. DEAN, of the Thirteenth Ward, moved that Mr. DAVISON be asked to come into the room and state why he had procured the meeting to be called.

The motion was carried, and Mr. DAVISON entered the room amid great applause. He said he was happy to have this opportunity of meeting his brethren, though he was sorry for the occasion. The fusion Convention had recommended that his (DAVISON) nomination be withdrawn. He was an American, and the interests of the party were dear to him. He was ready to submit to the action of this Convention upon that recommendation. If the Republican and American parties ran separate tickets for City and County offices, it was conceded that neither could obtain a triumph. He was in the hands of the Convention.

Mr. DEAN inquired whether he was himself the regular nominee of the American party, or if the fusion nomination was repudiated.

Mr. DAVISON said he would [illegible] the party to decline in such a case.

Mr. RIKER offered a motion that Mr. DAVISON'S declination be accepted. Mr. DAVISON had been placed in an embarrassing position. If a separate nominee were run, Mr. DAVISON would be the only one he would vote for. He did not feel that, by his own action, he (the speaker) was bound to support Judge WELSH, if the Americans ran a separate candidate; in that case, Mr. DAVISON was his first choice.

After considerable further debate the resignation of Mr. DAVISON was accepted.

Dr. WITHERELL then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That JAMES H. WELSH be, and is hereby declared the candidate of the American Party for the office of Register.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Mr. WELSH, we entirely repudiate the action of the bogus or self-constituted Convention which assembled Monday evening, Oct. 26, at No. 18 Fourth-avenue.

The resolutions gave rise to a good deal of debate, and were finally withdrawn.

It was moved and carried that the Convention ballot for a nominee for the office of Register, in place of Mr. DAVISON.

Mr. STANBURY moved that the Convention adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M. It was lost. A motion to adjourn till Thursday at 7½ P. M. was also lost. A motion to adjourn *sine die* was lost.

Mr. STILES then stated that if any one not an American was nominated he would withdraw.

Mr. STANBURY arose to make a speech. He was ruled out of order. That portion of the Convention opposed to fusion then left the room in a body. Some of them afterwards returned, but took no part in the proceedings.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Eighth Ward, nominated JAMES H. WELSH for Register. The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

	Votes.		
For Jas. H. Welsh	24	For —— Brown	[illegible]
For Jas. W. Barker	4	For Isaac J. Oliver	[illegible]

The Chairman said unless there were 34 votes he thought the Councils would not be satisfied. He thought it would be better to adjourn to some other day when there might be a larger attendance.

The Convention finally adjourned to meet on Thursday evening at 7 P. M., at the same place.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A meeting of some of the leading men of the American and Republican parties of Westchester County was held yesterday in this City, at the Girard House, for the purpose of forming a union upon local officers. A Committee of four was appointed by the meeting to report the result of such action. The said Committee reported unanimously in favor of a Union upon the Senatorial and County Officers. The report was adopted, and a meeting will early be held at Tarrytown, for the purpose of submitting it to the people for their ratification.

CAUTION.—We understand that a person, representing himself as authorized by the New-York Typographical Union, has been collecting money from benevolent citizens, ostensibly for the relief of printers out of employment. No person is, or ever has been, authorized by that body to collect money for any purpose whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NEW PUNISHMENT FOR SEPOYS.—In *Notes and Queries* Mr. R. G. POTE makes the following singular suggestion for the punishment of the revolted sepoys: "In its sternest decree and severest execution revenge itself may be bitterest glutted, as to this world and the next, without infringing on the claims of humanity and civilization. Let the swine, that is the source of the crime, be also the instrument of the punishment, and scorn and slaughter shall alike exult in the expistion, when superstition infuses its own scorpion venom into the sting of suicidal doom. Fortunately for human nature, in every sense the keenest agony can be inflicted without the physical tortures from which eye and spirit shrink and the ludiculous may relieve the terrible in a just and righteous retribution. Beleaguer their cities with cordons of boars; let them march from the eally ports over pigs'-feet and cow-heels; charge their cavalry with herds of the wild hog; let gun and howitzer throw comminuted pork to clear out their batteries and paralyze their battalions; spare woman, for her influence is universal, even on the unthought gallantry of the conquering soldier; but let infants be carefully cradled in cow-hides and tenderly nourished on the fattening pap of the sow; anoint the limbs of saintly fakir and yogiee with the unctuous fat of swine; scourge high-caste Brahmin and Cshatrya and ferociously aspiring Mahomedan with thongs of hrawn; feed their hunger with chines; let the Mussulman observe Christmas for once on the deviled legs of his *favorite* Turkey,—we cannot spare him the whole of the hind-quarter; and should the resolute Hindoo prefer starving to death in the unprofaned odor of sanctity, combine this with the flavor of broiling bacon. For NENA SAHIB, proclaim that his ashes, if burned, shall be gathered into a stye; that his hardened carcase, fonnd living or dead, shall be carefully larded, to soften it; and that droves o' the famishing hog shall bear the consecrated relics in their bosoms as they rove, henceforth and for ever, over the site of the leveled Bittoor; you will thus have the fiercest and most effective revenge."

THE COCOA ISLANDS.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following description of the Cocos islands which the English have lately taken possession of: "The principal island is called by the natives Noouboulabou, the group being situsted in Eastern Polynesia. The island just mentioned was discovered in 1616 by SCHOUTEN, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who took possession of it in the name of his Government, and that circumstance has led to the protest against the English occupation lately made by the Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the group belonging, he declares, to Holland. The isles are seven in number, the largest being about seven miles long, by as many broad. They produce a considerable number of trees, the fig tree being the most abundant, and the cocoa, from which they take their name, being only second in rank. Three only of the isles are inhabited, and the natives are exceedingly indolent, and, consequently, poor. One of the group, the fourth in size, is called Alligator Island, from the vast number of these animals found there. The isles nearest to these islands are the Solomon, New-Guinea, New-Britain and New-Ireland."

HORTICULTURAL DISCOVERY.—In a late number of the *Emporio Italiano* we find a description of the discovery of a new process by an Italian florist in Aricia, by which it is asserted that delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous. In order to attain this object the roots are covered with fragrant manures Thus, with a decoction of roses, the discoverer has been enabled to give to the Rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the repuired essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterwards are sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant.

OUR LANGUAGE.—The Dublin *University Magazine* says: Dictionary English is something very different not only from common colloquial English, but even from that of ordinary written composition. Instead of about 40,000 words, there is probably no single author in the language from whose works, however voluminous, so many as 10,000 words could be collected. Of the 40,000 words there are certainly many more than one-half that are only employed, if they are ever employed at all, on the rarest occasions. We should any of us be surprised to find, if we counted them, with how small a number of words we manage to express all that we have to say either with our lips or even with the pen. Our common literary English probably hardly extends to 10,000 words our common spoken English hardly to 5,000.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND WALKER.—We read in the London *Press*:—"The so-called 'Monroe' doctrine is still the pet doctrine of the Yankees. And the Supreme Government is treated with contemptuous disregard whenever it interferes with a popular crotchet. Independently of which, it is not a settled question that WALKER and his followers are the ruffians which they are often represented to be. Some persons, whose opinions deserve respect, have held that the period of his domination in Central America was one of comparative law and tranquillity. It certainly could not be much worse than the period which preceded it. But, however these things may be, we should ourselves be very sorry to see WALKER reestablished there. It must infallibly lead to embroilment with this country, and bring on, perhaps, a premature arrangement of a question not yet ripe for settlement."

One of the most horrible of the deaths at Cawnpore was that of Lieut. SANDERS, of H. M. 84th Foot. Having been brought before the Rajah NENA SAHIB, he pulled out his revolver, shot dead five of the guard, and missed the Rajah with the sixth round. *Then they crucified him to the ground; the whole of the cavalry charged past him, and every one of them had a cut at him; he was cut to pieces by the whole of them.* A correspondent says: "It would strike terror into the heart of the devil himself to go into that house where 230 poor women and children were put to death in the most cruel manner by them: the *whole of their clothing was torn to pieces by them, even the hairs of the head pulled out by the root, the heads and bodies hacked and mangled to atoms.*"

Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRD, who is extensively engaged in the African trade, has, at the request of Lord PALMERSTON, forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association four garments manufactured wholly by Africans from the native cotton. The garments come from Kano, an important town of Sudan, the emporium of the kingdom of Houssa, lat. 12° N., long. 9° 20′ E. The cotton fabric is somewhat coarse, but very soft, and it is woven in breadths of only 2¼ inches or 3 inches. Three of them are of striped material—red and white, red with thin lines of black and white, (very much resembling some of the common Scotch table covers,) and two shades of blue; and the fourth has a kind of gray, tweed-like look. The dyes are strong and apparently very good.

The *Journal de Francfort* gives an account of the escape of a man from the prison at Hamburg. He had been arrested on board a steamer about to start for England, as he was found not to have a regular passport, and he displayed such violence that handcuffs were placed on him. On reaching the prison they were removed, and the moment he had his hands free, he drew a poignard and etabbed the turnkey. Another turnkey, who came in at the moment, was also knocked down and etabbed, as was the secretary of the prison, who came to their assistance. The man then jumped through the window and escaped, and has not since been heard of.

A post-horse master of Lower Austria, who died in 1757, left a closed box, which he requested might remain in the family, and not be opened for a hundred years. In order to secure compliance with his wishes, he stated expressly in his will that the contents of the box were of no value, but would be regarded as curiosities in a century. A short time since the box was opened, and it was found to contain a lady's bonnet, a purse, some playbills, placards, and engravings, some coins, a tinder-box, and other objects in use a century ago.

A curious accident occurred recently at Bassens (Gironde.) Two men of the name of BOURDEILLE, father and son, were at work filling a vat with new wine, when the son got into the vat in order to stir up the contents, and suddenly exclaimed, "I am suffocating!" The father sprang into the vat to rescue his son, when he also was overpowered by the vapor issuing from the fermenting liquid, and had barely power to cry for assistance. On help arriving the two men were taken from the vat; the father still breathed, and eventually recovered, but the son was dead.

NENA SAHIB is, it seems, a descendant of TIPPOO SAHIB. He succeeded to an estate of four millions of money.

STEALING BOOKS FROM A LIBRARY.—A few weeks since it was discovered that a number of valuable books belonging to the Appreaticer' Library, No. 479 Broadway, were missing. The suspicion of the Librarian fell upon a young lad formerly employed in the Library, who had been dismissed. It was ascertained that the boy was engaged in the steward's department of the steamer *Baltic*, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, on the arrival of the steamer at this port. Officer MCDOUGAL, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, in whose hands the warrant was placed, succeeded in arresting the boy yesterday. He at first denied the robbery, but finally confessed it. He says he sold the books to Mr. BRADBURN, who keeps a second-hand bookstore at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets. He confesses to having stolen about 100 books altogether, and charges that Mr. BRADBURN used to tell him what books to get. Among the books stolen was a valuable copy of HOGARTH'S works, and an early and rare edition of Capt. Cook's voyages, in six volumes. The value of the stolen books is about $300. Some forty volumes were found on BRADBURN'S shelves, and restored to the Library. An examination into the case is to take place to-dey.

INCREASE OF POPULATION—GERMAN EMIGRATING.—Germany is coming to America, notwithstanding the "Hard Times." The Hamburg emigrant houses have been overflowing for some time past, each ship that left the port bringing as many as she could take. The *Borussia* brought 461 persons yesterday, the *Guttenberg* has 275 passengers on board, and the *Ocean Home* nearly 200, all bound for this port. The majority of these emigrants are from the Provinces of Mecklenburg and Pommen, and are not without means, many of them having thalers enough to purchase neat little farms out West.

A LARGE VOCAL ORGAN.—At the New-York Medical College, Mondsy, Prof. CARNOCHAN, at the close of his surgical lecture, exhibited to the class the larynx, taken by Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE from the throat of the Broadway chestnut man, whose death was recently mentioned in the TIMES. The cricoid cartilage, which is the base of the tarynx, has a superior diameter of over two inches, and the superior cartilage was in proportion. The length of the vocal ligaments is one end three-quarter inches. As a result of this enormous size, the chestnut man was capeble of giving a note one-fifth lower than an ordinary bass voice.

The Fort Snelling Property.

C. B. HARRISON, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., said to be well acquainted with the vsiue of property in the Northwest, has furnished the *North Carolina Standard* the following facts in relation to the Fort Snelling Reservation:

I shall not attempt a justification of the Secretary of War or his agents, as I presume they are competent to their own defence, but heve no hesitation in giving you my estimate of the value of that property, as derived from personal observstion of the reservation itself, and from a tolerable acquaintance with the surrounding country. tt is evident the property can have only sn agricultural or s commercial value; that is, it must be estimated in proportion to its capacity for production, or according to the probability of its becoming a great commercial mart. The reservation formerly contained 32,000 acres, occupying the angle formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, and embracing the present site of Minneapolis. About four years ago the necessity of this part of the tract, for the purposes of trade, became so great that the Department put into market 24,000 acres in its usual manner of allowing the right of preëmption. I believe they obtained the minimum price of $1 25 per acre only for that portion of the tract on which the city of Minneapolis is located, which numbers already 3,500 inhabitant, and is rapidly growing. This sale left 8,000 acres. The quality of the soil is a coarse sandy prairie, slightly impregnated with lime, and though productive in the staples peculiar to that high latitude, are not so rich nor so lasting as the lands of Iowa or the heavier soils of Illinois. Belonging to the *drift formation* of geologists, (see *Owen's Geology of the Northwest,*) they are destitute of clay as a subsoil, and it is not thought they will last longer than twenty years, even under the moderate culture which their staples require. I have seen similar soils exhausted in five years in Alabama, when subjected to the cultivation of cotton and corn. Lying within three miles of St. Paul, and six miles from Minneapolis and St. Anthony cities, they will rank higher for farming purposes than their intrinsic value, as compared with many sections of Minnesota, would otherwise warrant. Within thirty or forty miles of the reservation lands equally as good can yet be preëmpted. Second-hend tracts were offered to me at from $5 to $10 in the immediate vicinity, according to improvements. Besides, as soon as the several railroad companies shall have made their selections, the alternate sections along their entire course will be subject to entry at $2 50.

Assuming these facts as correct data, I valued the Fort Snelling land at $7 50 per acre, which valuation (allowing $30,000 for the improvements) will make up the sum of $990,000, the amount which the Secretary and his agents are said to have obtained. I would not now value them so high, and I do not believe the investment will pay the purchasers as good profits as the same amount would pay in other property in the neigbborhood. But it te alleged that, being situated at the confluence of the two rivers, it is the point at which St. Paul should have been. In my judgment, this is of no consequence. Firsi, Mendota, the oldest town in Minnesota, which commands the confinence of the two rivers, as well as Fort Snelling, was not a part of the reservation, and has a common harbor with the fort. The truth being that there is no harbor at or within three miles of the junction of the two rivers, comparable to that at St. Paul, which fact determined the point in favor of the latter city.

The Minnesota River is characterized by the same physical disadvantages, as to navigation, as the great Missouri. Narrow, tortuous in its course, with caving banks and shifting sandbars, tt affords the most uncertain and dangerous navigation of all the Western rivers. But if the navigation were ever so good and safe, all observation shows that it is not immediately at the confluence of rivers that large cities are apt to spring up. The *great* city of St. Louis is several miles below the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, while the *little* town of Alton commands the confluence. Keokuck is several miles *above* the junction of the Des Moines with the Mississippi. Omaha City, several miles *above* the mouth of the Platte; and lastly, Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and great Mississippi, and the southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, cannot be blown into a large mart, by the repeated efforts of English capitalists.

The last Congress donated lands to six lines of railroad, all diverging from Minneapolis and St. Anthony, two of which pass, one a few miles to the East, the other a few miles to the West, while a third from St. Paul passes south of Fort Snelling, thus leaving it an isolated point within a triangle of railroads, which from their location, as well as direction, forbid Fort Snelling from entering the lists of competition with either St. Paul, with its vast trade and enterprise, or the cities around the Falls, commanding, as the latter do, the head of lower and the foot of upper navigation.

A knowledge of the success with which combinations at the public sales of Government property have heretofore been effected, might enable me to offer a reason why the agents elected to sell privately; but as that affects the personal conduct of the agents themselves, I presume they are competent to their own justification.

An investigation of this transaction, at the next session of Congress, has been threatened. Let it come. The Administration will have nothing to fear, and the Secretary of War will have given the country another example of the integrity and sagacity which ought ever to characterize an American statesman. C. B. HARRISON.

ROAD FORGERIES AT WESTCHESTER.—This community was thrown into a high state of excitement on Monday morning of last week, by certain of our citizens finding themselves the victims of a series of bold and impudent forgeries, perpetrated by C. M. LAYMAN, somewhat celebrated recently as one of the constables concerned in the attempt to arrest WM. BACON, of West Pikeland, and which it will be remembered terminated in the killing of BACON. LAYMAN has resided in Westchester for many years, following the business of a teamster, and doing a large amount of hauling. He has for some time been hard pressed for money, and pushed his credit wherever it would go. Recently a writ was issued against him by the Sheriff, and this brought his financial affairs to a crisis. His brother in-law, GEORGE RODGERS, a man of some property, residing a short distance from Westchester, had been in the habit of indorsing his notes occasionally, and recently a note was presented to him for payment which he did not recollect to have indorsed, and after careful scrutiny his name was found to be a forgery. The effort was to keep the matter quiet, but LAYMAN took the alarm, and went to the livery stable of Mr. SAMUEL GUSS, hired a horse and wagon, and was missing. His absence was not noticed particularly until he had time to get a considerable start. When it was ascertained that he was gone and the forgery leaked out, a general examination took place, and a very large quantity of the forged paper was found in the hands of our citizens, some say to the amount of $5,000. Several notes that had genuine indorsements he had altered the amounts, making them, of course, much larger. The only names forged that we have heard of were those of Mr. BRADEN and LEVI A. GREEN. These notes in a few cases were heavily shaved, but for the most part they were cashed by individuals whose only object was to befriend the scoundrel. The whole affair came upon the victims so unexpectedly that they were at first more engaged in ascertaining the extent of the swindle than to take any steps to have LAYMAN arrested. When too late, we fear, telegraphic dispatches were sent abroad, but, as yet, no tidings have been heard of the forger, except that, on Friday last, Mr. GUSS found his wagon and horse at Parkesburg, in this county, where LAYMAN had got in his cars a few days before, saying he would return on the next day. He is a widower, having lost his wife not long since, but we learn he came to Parkesburg and left there in company with a female who is known here as a single woman.—*Westchester Republican.*

Candidates of the Different Parties for the November Election.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
Sec. of State.	A. L. Clapp.	O. J. Taylor.	J. G. Putnam.
Comptroller.	R. Denniston.	S. E. Church.	W. S. Benton.
Treasurer.	J. J. Hoghoom.	I. V. Vanpool.	Lyman Odell.
Attorney Gen.	W. C. Noyes.	L. Tremain.	H. H. Ross.
Canal Com.	A. S. Thurston.	J. M. Jaycox.	G. Denniston.
State Engin'r.	Geo. Geddes.	V. R. Richmond.	R. Graves.
S. Pris. Insp't	T. Kirkpatrick.	W. C. Rhodes.	J. M Stevens.
Judge C. App.	T. Jenkins.	Hiram Denio.	H. Ketchum.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
1st	Wm. Mitchell.	D. P. Ingraham.	Wm. Mitchell.
1st	Chas. A. Peabody.	Josiah Sutherland.	Chas. A. Peabody.
2d*	Thomas Nelson	John W. Brown.	Thomas Nelson.
2d†	Lucien Birdseye.	John A. Lott.	Lucien Birdseye.
3d*	H. Hogeboom.	R. W. Peckham.	H. Hogeboom.
3d†	Wm. B. Wright.	D. K. Olney.	Wm. B. Wright.
4	Platt Potter.	Alonzo C. Paige.	Alonzo C. Paige.
5	Joseph Mullin.	F. W. Hubbard.	
6	W. J. Campbell.	Robert Parker.	
7	Thos. A. Johnson.	Geo. Hastings.	Scott Lord.
8th	Noah Davis, Jr.	John Ganson.	Levi F. Bowen.
8th	Martin Grover.	L. W. Thayer.	

* Long term. † Short term.

STATE SENATE.

1	Jos. Egbert.	Joseph B. Smith.	Wm. Nerton.
2	A. Mann, Jr.	Samuel Sloan.	Abijah Mann, Jr.
3	John Winslow.	F. B. Spinola.	John Winslow.
4		J. H. Dougherty. J. C. Mather.	C. C. Nott
5	Jas. C. Pinkney.	Smith Ely.	Joseph H. Petty.
6	J. B Varnum, Jr.	Richard Schell.	J. B. Varnum, Jr.
7	Lehbeus B. Ward.	John Doherty.	John L. Riker.
8	J. W. Ferdon. W. Bleakley, Jr.	B. Brandreth.	John W. Ferdon.
10	A. Hasbronck.	Geo. W. Pratt.	A. Hasbronck.
11	J. Stanton Gould.	John Niles.	
12	V. Richmond.	John D. Willard.	Justin A. Smith.
13	H. A. Bingham.	John Niles.	Geo. T. Johnston.
14	Ira Mathaway.	Wm. Miner.	Richard Morse.
15	H. Churchill.	Geo. G. Scott.	
16	R. A. Loveland.	Jesse Gay.	Wm. Hotchkiss.
17	U. A. Wheeler.	Wm. C. Cook.	
18	J. A. Willard.	Wm. Deney.	
19	Alrick Hubbell.	O. S. Williams.	Israel J. Gray.
20	A. H. Laflin.	Wm. C. Crain.	
21	Cheney Ames.	Robt. C. Kenyon.	Gilbert Mallison.
22	James Noxen.	Wm. Taylor.	
23	John J. Foote.	Zadoc T. Bentley.	N. W. Northrup.
24	Lyman Truman.	Henry D. Barto.	Sylvester Willard.
25	A. B. Williams.	Andrn's Preston.	—— Willard.
26	T. Boardman.	Wm. W. Wright.	Wm. H. Lamport.
27	Alex. S. Diven.	Chas. Hniett.	
28	Jno. E. Patterson.	Jno. A. Vanderlip.	
29	Alonzo S. Upham.	Phineas L. Ely.	
30	John B. Halsted.		
31	Hiram Barton.	Jss. Wadsworth.	Jas. M. Smith.
32	John P. Darling.		

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
		ALBANY.	
1		Michael Cassidy.	Dwight Batcheler
2	Geo. Wolford.	Hiram Peery.	Saml. C. Harris.
3	C. B. Redfield.	C. W. Armstrong.	J. R. Startevant.
4	C. H. Adams.	Thos Mattimore.	Chas. H. Adams.
		COLUMBIA.	
2	John J. Wolcott.	Lorenzo D. Gile.	
		KINGS.	
1	Jacob Suydam.	John I. Voorhies.	Jacob Suydam.
2	Wm. Brittain.	Moses S. Beach.	Wm. Brittain.
3	H. B. Duryea.	A. Farnsworth.	H. B. Duryea.
4	S. M. Parsons.	Felix Campbell, D. M. Chauncey.	S. M. Parsons.
5	Alex. Underhill.	John A. Dayton.	Alex. Underhill.
6	Demas Streng.	John Hanford.	Wm. H. Hickox.
7	—— Atwater.	Geo. W. Bleecker.	—— Atwater.
		LEWIS.	
1	Homer Collins.	John Doig.	
		LIVINGSTON.	
1	Alfred Bell.	John J. Jones.	
2	H. Chamberlain.	A. J. Abbott.	
		MADISON.	
1	Lester M. Case.		
		MONTGOMERY.	
1	Hezekiah Baker.	Jacob J. Radcliffe.	
		NEW YORK.	
1		Jacob L. Smith.	J. P. Phenix.
2		Jos. L. Smith.	
3	Jos. S. Scofield.	Richard Winn.	Jos. S. Scofield.
4	Lyman W. Case.	L. A. Mniry. J. J. Reilly.	J. A. Dolan.
5	J. B. Stevens.	Arthur T. Delanay.	John G. Armeur.
6	Edwin A. Ware.		W. H. Hickox.
7	F. A. Conkling.	Phillip W. Engs.	C. J. Holder. Daniel Bowley, John L. Biker.
8	Roh't M. Pope.	Jas. H. Lynch.	—— Fellows.
9	Alex. McLeod.	Thomas Jones, Jr.	Peter Fullmer.
10	James Peckham.	J. W. Chandler.	James Peckham.
11		Jos. B. Pollock. Thomas Manson.	Noah A. Childs.
12		J. P. Norris, (Ind.) Wm. Gage.	
14	Wm. Botes.	Chas. McNell, D. Jones Crane. J. McLaughlin, Ind.	Wm. Boles.
15	S. S. Childs.	Edward A. Moore.	
16	Edward Dayton.		George Weir.
17	H. Richardson.		
		NIAGARA.	
1	John W. Lahar.	Geo. W. Sherman.	John R. St. John
2	B. Van Horne.	Geo. L. Wright.	Stephen M. Allen.
		ONEIDA.	
1	Geo. F. Weaver.	Horatio Seymour.	
2	Wm. J. McKown.	C. F. D. Jones.	
3	Thos. G. Bailey.	Wm. S. Parkhurst.	
4	Reuben Knight.	Obadiah J. Owen.	
		ONONDAGA.	
1	James Frazee.		W. M. Perkins.
2	Allen Munroe.	Thos. G. Alvord.	B. L. Higgins.
3	L. S. Holbrook.		J. V. H. Clark.
		ONTARIO.	
1	Volney Edgerton.	U. Warren.	
2	Ira R. Peck.	G. W. Terrence.	John Parmely.
		ORANGE.	
1	S. W. Fullerton.	Isaiah Townsend.	
2	Algernon S. Dodge.		
		ORLEANS.	
1	A. Hutchinson.	E. F. Brown.	
		OSWEGO.	
1	Jos. C. Wright.	W. Baldwin.	Levi Beardsley.
2	John J. Wolcott.	W. Saunders.	W. W. A. Alvord.
3	C. S. Sage.	M. H. Thomas.	
		OTSEGO.	
1	E. Countryman.	Chas. McLean. Terry J. Luce.	R. M. Townsend.
2			
		QUEENS.	
1	L. F. Pratt.	E. A. Lawrence.	C. A. Hamilton.
2		J. S. Hendrickson.	S. N. Seedliker.
		RENSSELAER.	
2	Sam'l Douglass.		
3	A. A. Spickerman.	Martin Miller.	Henry B. Clark.
		RICHMOND.	
1	James Guyon.		James Guyon.
		ROCKLAND.	
	James Demarest.		
		ST. LAWRENCE.	
1	Harlon Gedard.		
2	Wm. Briggs.	Jesse Cogswell. Wm. H. Wallace.	
3			
		SARATOGA.	
1	Charles Moor.	John Fulton.	C. Boughton.
2	N. M. Houghton.	T. B. Reynolds.	T. B. Reynolds.
		SCHENECTADY.	
	Angus McIntosh.	A. C. Van Patten.	
		SCHOHARIE.	
	David Lamont.	J. H. Salisbury.	David Lamont.
		SCHUYLER.	
		Henry Fish.	
		SENECA.	
		Aug. Woodworth.	
		STEUBEN.	
1		R. B. VanValkenburgh.	
2			Henry Baldwin.
		SUFFOLK.	
1		Geo. P. Mills.	Benj. F. Wiggins.
2		Geo. Howell.	Joel L. G. Smith.
		TIOGA.	
1	Wm. P. Raymond.	James P. Lovejoy.	
		TOMPKINS.	
1	Edward S. Estee.		
		ULSTER.	
1	Humphrey Jewell.	Fordyce L. Laflin.	Humphrey Jewell,
2	Isaac Becker.	Henry Van Aken.	Isaac Becker.
3	John F. Keator.	Nat'n W. Watson.	John F. Keator.
		WASHINGTON.	
1	Thad's. H. Walker.		
2	Ralph Richards.		—— Patterson.
		WAYNE.	
2	Charles Estes.		
		WESTCHESTER.	
1	Ethan Flagg.	Abm. B. Tappan.	James T. Adee.
2	John C. Ferguson.	E. G. Sutherland.	E. W. Andrews.
		YATES.	
	John Mather.	H. Huested.	

NEW-YORK CITY.

	Recorder.	
Alex. Spaulding.	Geo. G. Bernard.	Alex. Spaulding.
	District-Attorney.	
E. D. Smith.	Peter B. Sweeny.	Daniel Ullmann.
	Surrogate.	
A. W. Bradford.	Edward C. West.	A. W. Bradford.
	Register.	
J. H. Welch.	Wm. Miner.	Wm. Davidson.
	Governor of the Almshouse.	
F. C. Wagner.	Antony Dugro.	F. C. Wagner.
	Supervisors.	
	Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac Bell, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, John R. Briggs, Walter Roach, William Conner.	
	Judges Superior Court.	
Luman Sherwood.	Jos. S. Bosworth.	Jos. S. Bosworth.
Benj. W. Bonney.	Ed. Pierpont.	Benj. W. Barney.
	Judge Common Pleas.	
Wm. M. Allen, Jr.	Henry H. Hilton.	Wm. M. Allen, Jr.
	Judge Marine Court.	
Wm. H. Brown.	Florence McCarthy.	Wm. H. Brown.

Board of Governors.

The Boerd of Governors of the Almshouse held their ordinary weekly meeting at the Rotunda, on Tuesday. The President, C. GODFRAY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

Next Tuesday being election day, the Board decided to meet on the day before,—Monday instead of Tuesday.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, being a statement of the amount expended in enlarging and improving Bellevue Hospital. The entire expenditure will amount to $138,401 18. Of this sum $125,191 18 has been expended, leaving $13,210 due on contracts not yet completed. Out of the sum paid, $8,238 31 has been for extra work. The communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY moved that an inquiry be instituted as to the precise liability of the Board to Mr. Renwick, architect to the Board. The time might arrive when he would have a large bill to present, and it was well to be certain of what they had to expect. He moved a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the services of Mr. Auchmuty or Mr. Renwick, or both of them, be dispensed with from and after this date, and that the Committee on Penitentiaries report by what authority such appointments were made, the amount of compensation, and the amount received since such appointment.

Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary to report.

The Board transacted some other matters of detail and then adjourned.

The following is the usual Weekly Report:

Number remaining week ending Oct. 24, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital	757
Lunatic Asylum	633
Almshouse	1,529
Penitentiary	735
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	0
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	345
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	38
Workhouse	735
Small-Pox Hospital	0
Randall's Island	1,025
Randall's Island Hospital	255
City Prison	378
Second District Prison	13
Third District Prison	19
Colored Home	251
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	173
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	22
Total	7,087
Increase 17th to 24th Oct	177
Number remaining Oct. 17, 1857	6,910
Admitted	1,548
Total	8,458
Died	39
Discharged	1,162
Sent to Penitentiary	160
Sent to State Prison	10—1,371
Total	7,087
Number remaining Oct. 25, 1857	5,845
Increase	1,242

INTERESTING POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The following statement shows the revenue of the Post-Office Department from postage collected during the quarter ending June 30, 1857, at 25,461 post-offices, the quarterly accounts having been examined, analyzed, audited and registered in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department:

Letter Postage	$245,275 18
Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage	147,209 07
Registered-letter Postage	6,117 05
Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes sold	1,429,187 20
Emoluments from Box Rents	20,328 40
Fines for Violation of Post-Office Laws	520
Total	$1,850,119 46
Deduct expenditures (exclusive of transportation of the mails) of collecting the above, viz.:	
Compensation allowed Postmasters	$593,077 51
Incidental Expenses of Post-Offices	222,221 65
Ship, Steamer and Way Letters	4,977 93
Total	$860,277 00
Showing a net revenue of	$989,843 37.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Nanmkeag 8. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4	worth	$6
For $6	worth	$10
For $9	worth	$14
For $12	worth	$18
For $15	worth	$22
For $17	worth	$25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES.
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to their various [illegible] have warrantees to exhibit all their [illegible] at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the Park. This enlargement of warehouse room, with their unrivaled facilities for the manufacture of these celebrated Safes, will enable them to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of [illegible] than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing [illegible] for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand a [illegible] bank vaults all kinds of money chests, vault doors [illegible] fore doors Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks [illegible] Jones' patent permutation [illegible] lock, and [illegible] tent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 136, 137 and 138 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WARSAW, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LEWIS ROSENDL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $15 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been obtained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FARRELL—HILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Wm. REED FARRELL, of this City, to MARIE LOUISE A., daughter of the late Capt. Alfred Hill, of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

COOK—PAULDING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Peter Stryker, CHARLES T. COOK to ELEANOR M., daughter of the late George Paulding.

CLARKSON—VAN BOSKERCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., FLOYD CLARKSON and

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
19 GRAMERCY-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
4,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
[illegible] Velours.
[illegible] Quilts.
[illegible] and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,200 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
800 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
250 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
250 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
250 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odies French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES.
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will ha this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are en tirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOCA KID GLOVES,
Without exception the best now coose to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.
NO. 335 BROADWAY.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $6 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre aisles of our immense establishment separate from nar [illegible]
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 426 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their
SUPERB STOCK,
one of the largest in the City,
AT RETAIL,
[illegible]30 PER CENT. UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
[illegible] SILKS, SILK ROBES A VOLANTE,
[illegible] SILKS, VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE,
[illegible] DE LAINE, VELVET ROBES A QUILLE,
[illegible]NOS, VALENCIA ROBES,
[illegible] POPLINS, DE LAINE ROBES,
[illegible] PLAIDS, POPLIN ROBES,
[illegible] VALENCIAS, CALICO ROBES,
[illegible]RENCH CALICOES, VELVETS, Black and Colored.
[illegible]ELLA SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
[illegible]ROCHE SHAWLS, OPERA CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS, REAL LACES,
RIBBONS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS, greatest variety,
HOSIERY, in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety.
OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.
REDUCTION REAL!
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH.
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 60 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
6-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
6-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
200 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Liquidation sale, at a great sacrifice.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 435 BROADWAY.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Oct. 29, a very handsome assortment of Winter and Dress Bonnets; also, Head-Dresses, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, just received from Paris, all of which she will sell at most reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
$1,000,000 of desirable
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
at Retail, much
BELOW COST FOR CASH!
Owing to recent failures in bills of Eastern and
SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!
and a desire to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to close the whole of our immense stock
AT BOTH STORES,
at the following great reductions:
THE SIX LARGE DEPARTMENTS
On the First floor of
CHRISTIE STREET, NEW-YORK Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously marked from 1 to 6, on colored labels, with the reductions plainly marked on them.
DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)
Containing Super French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)
Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety.
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)
De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)
Fall Hosiery, Gloves and Rich Hat Ribbons.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods generally.
REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)
Containing American, English and French Prints, in every variety of pattern and quality.
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
The entire stock in our Shawl, Cloak, Silk, Cloth and Silk Velvet rooms, occupying the second floor and addition; also, our stock of Family Linens,
RICH CARPETS and CURTAIN MATERIALS,
have been submitted to an equally
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!
Strangers in the City, and all who are
IN PURSUIT OF BARGAINS,
will find this the
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before offered.
SALES AT THE REDUCTION
will commence MONDAY, Oct. 26, and continue one month.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 10-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
10-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Silks,
Shawls,	Sheetings,	Hosiery,
Prints,	Dress Goods,	White Goods,
Linens,	Yankee Notions,	

And all the usual variety, which will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEA & CO.

RICH DRY GOODS,
Selling at great loss.
Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.
RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.
SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.
POPLINS, at immense reduction.
WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.
WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.
MERINOS, extremely low.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
At enormous sacrifice.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
Including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILKS, MERINOS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to buyers of DRESS GOODS, having purchased largely for cash at extremely low prices.
SILKS, BAYADERE AND PLAIDS.
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCED AND A QUILLE.
MERINOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
ALL-WOOL DE LAINES—an immense stock.
Also, SHAWLS of all kinds.
Nos. 305 (old No. 69) Canal and No. 47 Howard-st.

$300,000.—GREAT SALE!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
My whole stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT AUCTION PRICES,
For cash.
All kinds of money taken.
Open until 9 o'clock P. M.—Saturdays 11 P. M.
DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 81 and 83 Fulton-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 58 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
25 per cent BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

BLACK KID GLOVES!
GLOVES! the best French Kid, 4s. per pair, worth 6s., at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

ATTENTION.
A TENANT will offer his entire stock of dry goods, cloaks, hosiery, embroideries, velvet and bonnet ribbons, trimmings, &c., at less than wholesale prices for cash, corner 11th-av. and 12th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, flannels, ticks, muslins, denims; also black silks, slightly damaged; Merino and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

HEAVY SHAKER KNIT AND SCOTCH Wool Under-shirts and Drawers; with every description of under-garments, shirts of the best qualities, gloves hosiery, &c., selling 20 per cent. less than usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN MISSING.—SAMUEL GRIFFITH, of New-York, whom we noticed a few days since as having accidentally stepped overboard at the foot of East and Water sts., East River, remains yet unheard of. He is about 45 years of age, and is about 6 feet high, wore a black alpaca coat, black pants and vest, gaiter boots, sandy hair and whiskers, inclined to gray. Any information in regard to him will be gratefully received and liberally rewarded, by calling at No. 124 East 9th-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIth, XIIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.
The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

RALLY FOR FREEDOM.—THE CITIZENS of the XIXth Ward, favorable to the principles of this Republican party, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held by the XIXth Ward Republican Association at Dingledein's Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 59th-st. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the Republican State, County, Judicial, Senatorial, Assembly and Ward nominations. Gen. James W. Nye, Wm. Curtis Noyes, David Dudley Field, E. Delafield Smith, Chauncey Shaffer, W. T. H. Milliken, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. All are invited to address the meeting.
By order of the Executive Committee.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Chairman.
WM. B. ROCKWELL, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A GRAND ratification meeting will be held under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., at the Volks-Garten, No. 45 Bowery. The following gentlemen will speak: Messrs. B. TSCHIRNER, JAMES W. NYE, A. FRANK, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and FRED. KAPP. All Republicans are invited to attend.
F. LUDER, W. LETZEISER,
T. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, FRED. KAPP,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR. B. TSCHIRNER,
Committee of Arrangements.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING OF THE Electors of the Fifth Assembly District, to ratify the nomination of Senator and Member of Assembly, to be held at the Bleecker Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by W. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., candidate for Attorney General; Judge E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, and Capt. WATERBURY, late Member of Assembly from Westchester County. Front seats reserved for ladies. The meeting will be entertained with Music, &c. The public are invited to attend.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Atterson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorised to collect the same. The room No. 195 Spring-st. will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.
JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secs.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS of the XXIId Ward will hold a ratification meeting at National Hall on 44th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the State and County ticket. Gen. Jas. W. NYE, Judge BIRDSALL, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HENRY S. SMITH, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting.
RICHARD SCOTT, Chairman.
WM. T. GRAFF,
WM. C. SEVAN, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 209 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,
JOHN W. CHANLER
Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.
M. KELLY, Chairman.
M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 659 Broadway. Republican electors of the Ward are urged to be present.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
CHAS. CURNEY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of this body are requested to meet at No. 18 (10)-av., at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING.
CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:
SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said" The Metropolitan Police District," under a penalty of $50 for each offence to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.
SECTION ... "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in" The Metropolitan Police District," or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being each member, with a fraudulent design."
Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1857.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—IT BECOMES a painful duty to announce to the Department of the East the death of another hero of the war of 1812.
Colonel ICHABOD B. CRANE, of the 1st Artillery, departed this life the 5th October, 1857. He entered the Marine service in 1809, but soon after was transferred to the Army. He passed the War of 1812 with honor and distinction, and until he was rendered incapable by disease, always served his country zealously, faithfully and efficiently.
As a tribute due to the memory of the deceased, the Officers of his late Regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.
By command of Major-General WOOL:
RICHARD ARNOLD,
1st Lieut. 3d Art'y. A. A. A. Generat.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.
C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster are requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, Va.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 14 and 196. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—WANTED, A plot of ground between Broadway, Bowery, Canal-st and the Park, as a site for a first-class building for manufacturing purposes, stores, &c. The dimensions to be 150 feet by 200 feet, or 200 feet square; to front on three streets or open on all fronts if preferred. Parties having such property to dispose of will please forward diagrams and statements with lowest price, to MEITAM & BURKE, Architects, Office No. 18 City Hall place.
N. B.—None but bona fide owners will be treated with.

HOUSE WANTED—IN, OR NEAR, THE FIFTH av., between 14th and 30th sts., with all the modern improvements, at a price to suit the times for which cash will be paid. Apply to P. L., No. 42 Chatham-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in a first-class shoe store in Petersburg, Va. Must be a single man, and one who can bring first-class reference as to capacity and integrity. Apply on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, between 8 and 12 o'clock, to LODER & LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a hotel, two entry clerks, a time keeper for a saw mill in New-Jersey, one housekeeper, one stewardess, four girls to travel to Europe and California, four porters, two express drivers, three boys to learn trades, six men for steamers. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE SERVANT, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant preferred. No one need apply unless well recommended, having lived at least a year in his last place. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE AS laundress and assist in chamber work; the other as waitress. None need apply except such as have good recommendations, and perfectly understand their business. Apply at No. 147 West 12th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADIES' MAID who thoroughly understands her business, locks-ing hair dressing. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED.—A NATIVE AMERICAN (AN ACTOR preferred) can find employment every evening; $1 per hour will be paid. Apply at the Shakespeare Hotel, New-York.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of (faithful) Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent and trustworthy servants, in any capacity, with from one to five years of reliable reference. Ladies in want of domestics of undoubted ability, at moderate wages, can be suited from the number now waiting at our agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. This establishment is conducted by an American, who has resided in Brooklyn for the last thirty years, whose object is to supply our patrons promptly with the kind of domestic they require. No girl taken at our agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. Ladies, give us a call.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business and is disposed to make himself useful to his employer, as his late employer will testify; he has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at his late employer's counting-house, No. 265 Broadway, up stairs, or at Underhill & Fleets Livery Stable, Lafayette-place. A note addressed to SAMUEL, at either place, will meet prompt attention till engaged.

WANTED.—A MOST EXCELLENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful, if requested, having been a number of years in service. Can give best of reference as to capability to undertake either of the above situations, but is particularly adapted to the nursery. Call at No. 199 West 31st-st., at her employer's house, where she will remain until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a very experienced girl, who lived eighteen months in her last place, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry, makes good bread; also as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent young woman, who lived four years and four months in her last place. They wish to be together. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; are cousins. One to do housework in a small private family, or as good plain cook; can bake bread or biscuit; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; can do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as housemaid and seamstress; both are neat, obliging, humble and willing to work; highly recommended for capability to take hold of any household work, and good moral character by their last employer for five years. Apply at No. 203 7th-av., rear 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN the City or Brooklyn, one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse and under mistress. They will go at $6 each, together or separate. Call at 216 East 23d-st. Have excellent City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a very experienced woman, with first-class City reference. Is an excellent hand at the cooking of meats, poultry and game. Also at soups, made-up dishes, pastry, jellies and ices, &c. To be seen, till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook. She is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 22 James-st., second floor, front room; over the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman, will do some years of excellent reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH the best of City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, and baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; the cook, $7, the other, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; makes all kinds of bread and pastries and can furnish the very highest reference. Also by a young Scotch girl to do housework in a small family; has six months' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family by a competent Protestant girl; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, a first-class cook, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; she understands her business, and is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. She lived three years in her last place. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND trustworthy colored girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; would take a chambermaid's or waitress' place; is willing and obliging; will accept moderate wages. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTEBTANT WOman wishes a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can give six years City reference from her present employer. Address J. G., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; with good reference. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 East 19th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of doing chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who understands his business. Has good City references, and has no incumbrance. Any family requiring a good and trustworthy servant, will hear of one by addressing M. M., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation do to general housework in a small family, or do chamberwork and nurse in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 49 Pearl-st., over the crockery store, New-York. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper for a gentleman, a widower preferred. Terms must be liberal, for which recompense will be given, by making his home happy. Address, with particulars, H. K., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also shirt-making and all kinds of plain sewing; has no objections to assist in chamber-work. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 26th-st., 24 floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of superior female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for almost any wages to suit the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 15 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman for general housework, who thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object, but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, understands the care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's clothes with taste, or teach children under 12 years. Good City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country, and can furnish excellent recommendations. Call at No. 38 3d av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress; can do up French fluting in neat style. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; another as chambermaid and seamstress, and fine washing; the other as waitress; have best City reference; no objection to Jersey City or Brooklyn. None but a private family. Apply at No. 1 Minetta-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 6th and 8th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 158 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman—a situation in a small private family to plain cook, wash and iron. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days,

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HEATH & MOSS.—Will sell, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Warren-st., (up stairs,)
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF EVER
$75,000 WORTH
OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
COMPRISING
Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, Dress and Raglan COATS;
Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety;
Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.
Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, Iron Safes, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
All goods to be cleared one day after sale.
By Order of B. J. HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS rosewood furniture, costly collection of oil-paintings, rosewood piano-forte, works of art, library, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 10½ o'clock, at the residence No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., a large quantity of really elegant furniture, &c., being the entire contents of the house, and is well worthy the attention of furniture buyers and appreciators of the fine arts. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve for cash, and must be removed immediately, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine.
Sale will commence in dining-room with solid oak dining furniture of every description, marble-top buffet, oak chairs, splendid carved extension table, 16 feet, cost $200; ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass; variety of silver-ware, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, dining and tea service, Kettles, urns, &c., rich China, portable heater, paintings, &c.
PARLORS—Three solid carved suites rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocade, with covers, one full suite in silk velvet, all made to order and perfect; velvet and Wilton carpets, two marble-top etageres with plate mirror backs, Egyptian and tapestry top centre, sofa and pier tables; consoles in satin walk, magnificent lace curtains, three large French-plate mirrors with bases, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry, Turkish lounges, lady's French escritoire; elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, with marble music cabinet; costly China vases, groups, statuary, &c., with a number of beautiful paintings in rich frames, chandeliers and gas-fixtures.
Rosewood dressing-bureaus, mirror front; wardrobes, bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, marble washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, French shades, with a great variety of library and chamber furniture of every description not mentioned, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$10,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, 1881.
$9,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 per cent. (Domestic) Convertible Bonds due 1862.....$50 each
$306 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 per cent. (Domestic) Convertible Bonds, due 1862.....$100 each
237 shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.....$50 each
60 shares Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.....$50 each
213 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chic. R.R.$50 each
148 shares Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad..$50 each
34 shares Dayton and Michigan Railroad.....$50 each
37 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
38 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
2 shares Bank of America.....$100 each
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
100 shares New-York and Harlem R. R. (Pref.).$50 each
Next regular sale Saturday, Oct. 31. Regular sales Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special sales on all other days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New York.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Oct. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
50 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
30 shares Homer Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
Regular sale TO-MORROW, (Thursday.)
Special sales FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Regular sales every MONDAY and THURSDAY.
Special sales all other days.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
$10,000.—GREAT SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the suspension of Mr. J. Disosway, will be sold at public vendue by F. NASH, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing over ten thousand dollars' worth of the very best description of all kinds required in a genteel private residence, a portion of which is suitable for a large and costly parlor and mantel mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one lot in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich window curtains and shades, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and Chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval top mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, &c.

H. H. LEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 18th-st. Administrator's Sale—Elegant household furniture, statuary, pictures, &c., by order of the Administrators of the late George W. Bruen, consisting of velvet carpets, real India, satin, damask, window and lace curtains, parlor suite of rosewood covered crimson, satin damask suite covered medallion satin damask, elegant ebony and ormolu centre tables, rosewood etageres, Chinese tables and quartettes, enameled vases, large and ormolu, and candelabras for gas, rich ormolu chandeliers, rosewood reception and fancy chairs, upright piano-forte, China and glass ware. Marble Statuary and Paintings—A marble bust of Byron, from life, by Thorwaldsen, presented by Lord Byron, previous to his leaving for Greece, to the late Mr. Bruen; two superb busts of Mahomet Ali and the Sultana, exquisitely set marble pedestals, reclining nymph, bust of Napoleon, &c.; paintings, three beautiful landscapes, by Ward; two pictures by T. Cole, one an early picture, painted to order; a beautiful picture, by Weir, a gem; the Miser, two pictures, by Vernet Cook; a valuable picture, by Domenichino, selected for the late owner, by Colonel Trumbull. Bedrooms, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, partly made by Roux, couches, arm-chairs, &c., worsted de laine curtains, pier tables, wardrobes, mattresses and pillows. Also, a complete set of shells, corals, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $70,000 worth of the richest and most costly European fancy goods ever imported. E. & E. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 29th and 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the above elegant goods, including the most superb Parian groups, statuettes and figures, large and small, magnificent bronzes, of the richest and most classical designs, superb Sevres, China vases, magnificent Paris ormolu, gilt and marble clocks; the most elegantly decorated China dinner and tea sets; Bohemian glassware, of the newest and richest designs, colored and plain. The finest assortmeot of the richest papier mache desks, dressing cases, jewel cases, tables, &c.; elegant pearl, shell, ivory and other opera glasses; ladies' leather and velvet reticules. French China jewel boxes, inks, &c. Also, silver-plated ware of the newest and richest designs; also, the finest English and American cutlery. The above goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, 28th inst., and the public may rest assured that the above are the most elegant goods ever offered, and will be sold peremptorily for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Mercer-st., Mortgage Sale of Elegant Household Furniture—to be sold by order of the mortgagee, without any reserve, to close the concern, consisting of superb tapestry velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly carved rosewood, made by Baudouine, covered crimson and gold satin brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, richly carved gothic arm chairs, superb elaborately carved centre table, marble top, costly chandeliers, large pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, pastels, lace curtains, with heavy silk cord and tassels, rosewood suite, richly carved, covered in tapestry, complete, gilt carved cornices, with other costly furniture.
BEDROOMS—Richly carved rosewood bedsteads, etagere, centre table, large mirrors, cost $200 each, armoire-a-glace, easy chairs, parlor do., stuffed backs, mattresses; pillows, bedding of all kinds, including blankets, comforters, fancy bed covers, &c., richly carved rosewood serpentine dressing bureaus, washstands, rocking-chairs, Jenny Lind, carved centre tables, lounges, complete suites of costly mahogany furniture, large mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, card tables, gas-brackets, toilet sets, work table, hair cloth suites, hall stove and drum, hall stand, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

F. COLTEN, Auctioneer.
150 COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, 300 CHAIRS 2 parlor suites, 50 French plate and oval mirrors, sofas, couches, marble furniture, carpets, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large stock of furniture of all kinds and descriptions. It will embrace, in part, about 150 cottage bedsteads, several hundred chairs; 50 or 60 French plate and oval mirrors, sofas, couches, marble top furniture, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, washstands, extension dining tables, two suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, tapestry carpets, office desks, dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, washstands, together with second-hand furniture, &c., &c., suitable for the trade, as well as all others in want. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold, silk brocatel de., mahogany suite covered in half cloth, divans, lounges in silk brocatel, centre tables, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut do.; ingrain and three-ply carpets, spring mattresses, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; comforters and blankets, China and glass ware; kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Mercer-st., Mortgage Sale of Elegant Household Furniture to be sold by order of the Mortgagee, without any reserve, consisting of superb tapestry velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly carved rosewood, made by Baudouine, covered crimson and gold satin brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, richly carved gothic arm chairs, superb elaborately carved centre table, marble top, costly chandeliers, large pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, pastels, lace curtains, with heavy silk cord and tassels, rosewood suite, richly carved, covered in tapestry, complete, gilt carved cornices, with other costly furniture.
BEDROOMS—Richly carved rosewood bedsteads, etagere, centre table, large mirrors, cost $200 each, armoire-a-glace, easy chairs, parlor do., stuffed backs, mattresses; pillows, bedding of all kinds, including blankets, comforters, fancy bed covers, &c., richly carved rosewood serpentine dressing bureaus, washstands, rocking-chairs, Jenny Lind, carved centre tables, lounges, complete suites of costly mahogany furniture, large mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, card tables, gas-brackets, toilet sets, work table, hair cloth suites, hall stove and drum, hall stand, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE GROCERIES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 21 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the grocery store on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st., consisting of fine family groceries, sugars, teas, coffees, soaps, candles, &c. Also, a fine lot of wines, brandies, gin, rum and cordials of various kinds; also, a choice lot of cigars. Some of the wines and brandies are quite old and of very choice brands. The sale will be divided up in such lots as will answer for family use. The fixtures of the store will also be sold; also two grocer's wagons, horses and harness. Terms, cash, in City funds. Catalogues on morning of sale. The whole to be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, store No. 58 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Oct. 28,) a large and suitable assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, suitable for this season's trade, including, in part, cotton linen plain and plaid, broché and china Paris poult-de-soie bonnet ribbons; black silk velvet ribbons, millinery goods, gros de Rhines, lustrines, feuladrs, embroideries, shawls, hosiery, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware) 15 cases French tinned ware, and 2 cases fine guns. For particulars see catalogues, now ready.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIDNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON;
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1845, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. {
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. The Dividends of SIX PER CENT. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Dani. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Dani. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lasar, Edw. C. Center, Peter Harmony,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 2 Exchange-place.
To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Bondholders are notified that the interest due on the 1st November on all registered first mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of J. S. FANCHER, No. 42 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Boods on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of JACOB LUDDEN & CO., at No. 16 Leonard-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB LUDDEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857. JOHN SCHULTEE.

STATIONERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2,000 REAMS PRINTING papers, in lots to suit, from 9½c. to 14c., various sizes and weights, for approved notes.
R. L. DELISSER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

TURNIP SEEDS.—WILLIAM KINGHORN, Dunse, Berwickshire, North Britain, residing in the very centre of the best cultivated district of the country—a district particularly famed for the superiority of its turnips, and in which Swedish Turnip Seed is raised to a great extent—has peculiar advantages for supplying this article. Terms, 6d. per lb. and 2s. for each sack—the cash to be remitted with each order, or a reference to a respectable person in this neighborhood.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 9 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerten Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.. $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hubert-sts. for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M. and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 9:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. the cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. RUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BERRILL, DAVIDSON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house of the aforesaid time for the full value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2y W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.
The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.
CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Business Meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Alumni of the College who have not, as yet, joined the Association, and who intend to do so, are invited to attend this meeting or send their names to the Secretary. By order of the President. JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.
No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, {
Cor. East 61st-st and 3d-av. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years in place of Class No. 3 will be held at the Jews' Hospital, 29th-st., on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. By order of the President,
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, Dentist, No. 291 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ISBANDER.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSIAH CROSSMON.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WHAM.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, N

NEW-YORK CITY.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—A worthy clergyman in this City, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the Hard Times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after which the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting, at which his salary was cut down from $4,000 to $500.—*Eve. Post.*

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Lorne*, and will be sold at an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 396 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most capital entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre, viz.: The celebrated drama of "Rob Roy," the new drama of the "Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover," and Mme. CHERRY'S beautiful drama of the "Wizard Skiff." With such bills of performance who can wonder at the immense success of the "National?"

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The valuable properties of this delightful perfume recommend it to the public for universal use. As a toilet water or counter irritant after shaving it cannot be equaled. Sold by D. T. LANMAN, & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If ye have laughs to give prepare to give them now! For the Cartn Family, those amazing artists, repeat that mirth-provoking, body-shaking, comic pantomime, the "Goblin of the Wood," both this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO THE FAIR.—As the great exhibition at the Crystal Palace will undoubtedly close on Saturday, no time should be lost by those who intend to visit it.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of Kings County hold their Mass Ratification Meeting in Museum Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, Thursday evening. Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., Gen. H. B. DURYEA, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The annual meeting of this Association was held Monday evening, in the Brooklyn Institute.

The Board of Managers, in the annual report, (the 14th,) express their acknowledgments to the public for a generous support, and their gratitude that so large a number of families have been made happy, and their condition improved, through this Christian organization. The experience of each year has suggested some improvements in the working of the system; defects have been remedied, modes of relief changed, and it is believed the distribution was never more in accordance with the principles of the Association than during the year now past. No family or person requiring aid, whose wants were made known, has failed to receive the consideration and care that the case required.

The distributions during the last year have been made, not by visitors as heretofore, but chiefly by Ward agents. The work of the visitor is entirely voluntary and in most of the sections the number seeking assistance was such as to require more time than the visitor could bestow. In order therefore that every applicant might be visited and their circumstances thoroughly investigated, the Board appointed an agent in each Ward who devoted his entire time to the work,—visiting the sick, advising the ignorant, and assisting the needy. The funds of the Association have been distributed principally to those classes least able to provide for themselves and which claim our care, viz: to widows with young children, families in sickness, and to the aged. One important aim of the Ward agents has been to rid the Association of all persons able to labor who have heretofore shown a disposition to subsist on the loil of others rather than by their own. In this City, as in all large cities, are found a large class, most ly of foreign birth, who live in indolence, filth and intemperance, obsequious of favor, importunate for alms, which some even demand as their right. Hundreds of those that had previously received aid from your funds, were put upon their own resources, much to their own chagrin and discomfort. * * * One of the prominent wants that called your Association into being, was a remedy for street-begging—some means, some way by which a suppliant at your door might be relieved, if destitute and worthy, and detected tf an imposter. This organization, with its machinery, meets that case exactly, and provides, through its visitors, for the supply of honest poverty, and the detection of the fraudulent. It but requires the coöperation of the public to cure effectually all street begging. Let it be at once decided by each family that there shall be no more indiscriminate alms-giving to unknown persons, but that each and every applicant shall be sent to the visitor of the section where such applicant resides, and not only will the evil disappear, bnt the moral effect will speedily appear.

The receipts of the Association have been:

From Visitors	$6,890 47
From church on the Heights (DR. BETHUNE'S)	225 07
Total	$7,115 54
	6,983 89
Balance on hand	$131 65

Food, bread, meal, rice, fish, beans and molasses are the principal articles furnished. Tea and sugar in cases of sickness or infirmity. 126 pairs of shoes have been furnished to children, thereby keeping them in school during the entire Winter. For cast of shoes were distributed, for which the most sincere thanks are tendered.

The Board promises to be one of great service among the working classes. Recent investigations have proved the startling fact that in the City of Newark and the adjacent cities and towns 75,000 persons have been dismissed from employment within the last three months, and of this number 10,000 live within the limits of this Association's operations.

A few of this large number have something laid by for such an emergency as the present. Some will find their way into the country, to stop with friends, or seek other employment, and some few, perhaps, will be recalled to fill places they have just vacated. But what is to become of the large number left? Who will provide for their necessities through this coming Winter? The situation of many of them is painful to contemplate—what, then, must it be to endure? It must not be overlooked that this entire class are not beggars, nor have they ever been recipients of charity; but they are mechanics, whose honest toil has till now supported their families—they are laborers, who carry their weekly earnings to loving wives and much-loved children—they are widows, at best but poorly clothing and feeding themselves and their half-orphan children by their own scant earnings—they are clerks and apprentices who are out of employment, are exposed to vice, crime and ruin; and last and worst they are young women and girls from manufactories, binderies and sewing establishments who are without employment and the accustomed means of support, with diminished wardrobe, unappeased hunger, despairing of relief, may be tempted into that course of vice which once entered is seldom abandoned, and infamy and ruin close over them forever. Prompt, liberal and early assistance may avert this sad calamity, and save them for usefulness and honor. Add to these the cases of sickness, old age and inability, dependent more or less on charity for a bare subsistence, and it will be seen at once that the work before the Association is no light matter, but one that will demand additional time and devotion on the part of the visitors, and a large-heartedness in your donations. The pressure of the present crisis is felt severely by the whole community, and the first feeling with many contributors doubtless will be to diminish their subscriptions. Let no such unwise counsels prevail. It is the pride of our City that she makes ample provision for her poor. It is to the honor of our citizens that they have always promptly responded to the call of humanity, whether in our own City, in neighboring States or foreign lands—whenever pestilence or famine has devastated city or country, our noble-hearted citizens have always sent the needed relief, and your Board appeal to you and the public in this emergency for liberal, for increased contributions, and they do it with the confidence that your liberality will equal the emergency.

THE POOR.—A special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has been appointed at the suggestion of Mayor POWELL, to suggest some plan for the relief of the poor during the approaching season.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Cueva's Trial for the Murder of De Granval.

Yesterday was the second day of the trial of this young Cuban, before the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey, Judge OGDEN presiding. Through the rain was severe all day, the Court-room was crowded, many ladies being in the audience. CUEVA was present, apparently an interested but not an anxious spectator. His father was present, too, but deep anxiety marked his face. During part of the trial his mother and two young brothers were also present.

The first witness called was *Frederick Parryllaid*, a school-fellow of young Cueva, who testified that three or four days after leaving Mr. De Granval's school, Cueva showed him a pistol, stating that he had bought a nice new pistol; afterward saw him practice with it at the Elysian Fields, and fire it several times on the 4th of July.

Miss Susan Charles, daughter of Mr. Edwin Charles, an eye-witness of the homicide, was examined at great length. She gave a full account of a social party at her father's house on the fatal evening. There was conversation, music and dancing. Young De Granval joined with her and others in singing at the piano. The Misses Jeckyls, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, Mr. Anderson and others were present. When the party broke up, and the others had gone home, witness stood inside the front gate perhaps ten minutes, talking with De Granval; her sister was present. While they were standing there, some person rushed down to the gate of Mr. Tompkins' house adjoining, and stood a moment under the trees next to the fence. Then he passed out and went by to Mr. Shleid's house, where he remained standing on the sidewalk under a tree. As he went by she remembered having seen him before; but as she only knew Cueva by sight she could not recognize him. Her account of the homicide was as follows:

Mr. De Granval went out of the gate and turned down the street toward where this young man was standing; as he passed by I saw this young man take hold of him, and commence whipping him with a cane; in the struggle they stepped off the sidewalk; my sister went into the house and I went forward, taking hnld of one of them, at the same time calling lo my father to come and help me; they then came on the sidewalk, and both fell, but instantly got up; at this time Mr. Parryllaid came out of the house, and as he passed by me, I said, "Oh, separate them, quickly;" he went forward and said, "Don't! don't!" he tried to separate them, and I believed he had done so; then I saw this young man fire a pistol toward De Granval, who immediately fell; I turned around and Cueva and Mr. Parryllaid going toward Mr. Tompkins' house; then I went into our own gate and saw my sister standing on the steps; my mother was coming toward me trying to get me in; I told him I must call some one quickly or he would die; I then ran out to Mr. Brodhead's house; I met him coming out of the gate, and told him that some one out of Mr. Tompkins' house had shot Mr. De Granval, and begged him to go after the doctor; while he was gone, I stooped down and took hold of De Granval's hand; at that time Mr. Tompkins came out and told me to be calm, that I might rely upon his aid as a gentleman that he would attend to it all, at the same time stooping down and picking up something off the sidewalk; he showed it to me, and then said it was a pistol; he said he would give it up as soon as it was required; some others came from Mr. Tompkins' house; they asked me if any one had gone for the doctor; t replied that Mr. Brodhead had, but that others had better go; Mr. Evans was the next gentleman that I spoke to; he asked if any one had gone to inform the family of Mr. De Granval; I said that I really did not know, but they had better go as quietly as possible; some one told me that Mr. Leopold De Granval was coming; I spoke to him and he told me his mother was coming: I went down to Mrs. De Granval, and there saw Mr. Edward De Granval, who asked me to remain with his mother while he ran forward for assistance; Leopold then came back to us, and we went round to Mr. De Granval's house; we went in the parlor, and Mr. Oscar De Granval was then brought in and taken into the back parlor; I then went up stairs with Mrs. De Granval, and on coming down found that my father had just come in; he asked Mr. Anderson to see me home, and I then went home; at the time the pistol was fired, as near as I can tell, Mr. De Granval had his back southwest, and Cueva was almost facing him, not quite; I have no idea of the distance between them; the person who fired was passing Mr. De Granval; Mr. De Granval's face was turned partly sideways; I was standing about four feet from them when the pistol was fired; I heard the report of the pistol and saw the flash; I cannot say how far above the sidewalk the flash was, but I had neither to look up or down; the flash was above the sidewalk; at the time of the flash of the pistol I saw Mr. Cueva's arm; the arm was raised a little, and bent at the elbow; when I look hold of De Granval's hand he was yet alive; It was Mr. Cueva's right arm that I saw raised; the arm was extended in the direction of Mr. De Granval; Mr. De Granval fell backward upon the sidewalk, with his head over the curb-stone; I pid not hear any words pass between them before the attack; Mr. De Granval wore a straw hat that evening; I only know Cueva by sight.

Cross-examined—I had known Oscar de Granval for four years; be had been in the habit of visiting at our house during that time; I had lived in Hoboken for seven years; we lived in Newark before we came to Hoboken; he was not a suitor of mine; we were standing together on the porch, that evening, after the Misses Nichols had gone, about three minutes; Mr. De Granval and myscif had stood at the gate seven or eight minutes before Mr. Cueva come from the tree; he came right down past our gate; he passed close to the gate; when he passed I recognized him as having seen him before, but did not know him; when he was standing at the fence I imagined that I had seen him before; Oscar did not make any remark to me about him as he passed; when Oscar left me I had nut shut the gate; I was standing with the gate in my hand, and was looking in the direction he had gone; as soon as Cueva took hold of De Granval, the blow came; he took hold of him by the shoulder; Oscar seemingly attempted to get away; I cannot swear whether or not De Granval took hold of Cueva; il was a bright moonlight night; I did not hear Mr. De Granval say anything; be did not call for help; I did not hear him say anything from the time he was attacked by Cueva until he was shot; when they were scuffling I took hold of one of them; I can scarcely say which, but tbink it was Mr. Cueva; when I took hold of one of them they were facing each other; I think they were clinched, but I cannot tell in what manner; Cueva was whipping De Granval at this time; I think Cueva had hold of Mr. De Granval by the shoulder, but do not recollect distinctly; I do not remember the position of De Granval's hands at this time; Cueva had hold of him with bis left hand; they both fell before the pistol was fired; I cannot tell what movement causcd them to fall, nor whether they fell after they had got upon the sidewalk or not; they were clinched when they fell; they fell upon their sides on the walk, with their heads toward the fence; I do not remember that I took hold of them as they lay on the walk; they did not lay there long; Mr. Parryllaid was not there when they lay on the pavement; when they got up they still had hold of each other; I think Cneva had hold of De Granval when the pistol was fired; I was about four feet from them at that time; Cueva had hold of De Granval's right collar with his loft hand; Cueva was facing the southwest; Oscar was in a slightly stooping position; De Granval was more heavily built than Cueva, but he was in delicate health and not strong; Mr. Parryllaid being nearer to the pistol arm than I was, did not prevent me from seeing the pistol arm; I am certain that Mr. Parryllaid was there, and that he was there before the pistol was fired; of this I am certain; when Mr. De Granval fell, after the pistol was fired, Cueva did not fall with him; Cueva let go his hold; Mr. De Granval fell immediately after the report of the pistol; Cueva then walked immediately off, and did not walk back again; he went north to Mr. Tompkins' house; I saw Cueva again that evening, when I was standing at the corner with Mrs. De Granval; an officer had him; I do not remember speaking to Mr. Alvord that night, and do not recollect seeing him at the scene of the difficulty that night; I do not recollect saying lo Mr. Alvord that "there were two of them, and that one of them whipped him while the other shot him;" I did no: use such an expression to any one that night; I was examined before the Coroner; I do not recollect at that lime saying that Cueva had his arm out straight when he fired the pistol; after the pistol was fired Cueva and Parryllaid went side by side toward Mr. Tompkins' house; when I first went up to Mr. De Granval, after he was shot, I saw blood upon his face.

By Mr. Little—What I mean by saying that Mr. De Granval was slightly stooping, and that his head was a little one side, at the time Cueva had hold of him, is, that he was seemingly dodging his head lo avoid something.

By Mr. Zabriskie—Before the whipping spoken of commenced at all, I do not think De Granval took Cueva by the throat.

Miss Charles occupied the stand for nearly three hours. At this stage of the proceedings, tt being 12½ o'clock, the Judge said that, inasmuch as the Jury had expressed a wish for a brief recess in the middle of the day, a recess might now be taken. At I o'clock the Court was again opened, and

Justice Thomas Whitley recalled.—[Witness exhibited the silver fruit-knife bearing the initials "O. A. G."]—Mr. Theodore Tompkins handed it to me, and said he picked it up from the sidewalk; that it was partly open as it now is, and I have not disturbed it since. [The witness was next examined as to the pistol.] I believe the left barrel was discharged; Mr. Tompkins gave me the pistol; upon the Coroner's investigation I examined Parryllaid under oath; Miss Susan Charles was examined before me, as Coroner, under oath; I believe the deposition is in Court.

Miss Sarah Charles, sworn—I am a daughter of Edmund Charles, and reside at No. 15 Washington-terrace, Hoboken; I remember the evening of the affray in question; I was at home that evening; I knew Oscar De Granval; at that time I knew Frederick Cueva by sight; I tbink I had seen him once or twice before that; Oscar De Granval was at our house on the evening spoken of; he came there about nine o'clock; we were dancing and singing that evening in the parlor; the singing was in the front parlor, and was participated in Mr. De Granval; the windows in front of the house extend to the floor, and were open that night; Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead left the house a little before eleven o'clock; they were the first who left; the Misses Jeckels and Mr. Anderson were the next parties who left, and I went in the gate with them; my mother and sister and Mr. De Granval were then on the stoop together; when I returned from the gate to the bouse, I met my sister and Mr. De Granval going toward the gate, and I turned and accompanied them; while standing at the gate, I heard some one run down from Mr. Tompkins' stoop down toward the front fence; I turned around, and saw Mr. Cueva standing between the trees in Tompkins' yard, against the fence; at this time, my sister, Mr. De Granval and myself were all standing together inside the gate; I saw Cueva come out of Mr. Tompkins' gate, and pass, and stop under a tree near Mr. Sheffield's gate; Mr. De Granval then said "good-night" to us, and went out and toward the ferry; Cueva then seized him, and they together went off the sidewalk into the street; I heard Mr. Cueva strike Mr. De Granval; I then ran tnto the house, to see tf I could get assistance, and when I was coming back down the steps I saw the pistol fired; I then went back and told my mo her that he was shot; I knew the pistol was fired because I saw the flash, which seemed to be up even with me; I was on the second step from the bottom; the flash seemed to be about half way between our gate and Mr. Sheffield's gate, on the sidewalk; the flash was up above the sidewalk; it was not down on the sidewalk; when I saw the parties scuffling in the street my sister was outside the gate on the sidewalk; when I saw the flash of the pistol, I think my sister was outside the gate; after the discharge of the pistol I went back tnto the house, and do not know what occurred afterward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zabriskie—When Cueva passed down, we three were standing at the gate; we were all talking together, and I think we stood there from seven to ten minntes; Mr. Cueva was near Sheffield's gate when he took hold of De Granval; when Cueva struck De Granval, I heard the blow, but could not see what it was struck with; the report of the pistol startled me; I am satisfied that my memory serves me as to whether I had to look up or down to see the flash; I cannot remember about hearing the report of the pistol; I recognized the person who came out of Mr. Tompkins' gate and passed us as Mr. Cueva; I distinctly saw Cueva seize De Granval.

By Mr. Dayton—I remember the flash and its position; and I remember that I was looking straight ahead.

Mrs. Virginia Stuart, sworn—My husband's name is Isaac Stuart; I reside at No. 19 Washington-terrace, where I have lived five and a half years; our house is the next one north of Mr. Tompkins'; I knew Oscar De Granval in his lifetime; I knew Cueva by sight, and had been in the habit of seeing him in the adjoining house; I remember the night of the affray spoken of; I was that night on the first floor of our house, in the parlor; I had not seen De Granval that evening; I saw Cueva that evening, on the plazza of Mr. Tompkins' house, up to ten o'clock, sitting with Miss Sarah Tompkins; I had been on the stoop of our house that evening, sitting there with my mother, I heard singing that evening in Mr. Charles' house, in which I recognized the voice of Mr. Oscar de Granval; when I left the stoop that night, about 10 o'clock, I went into the front parlor; the windows are large, reaching to the floor, and they were open that night; when I was about retiring, about five minutes before 11 o'clock, I was in the act of closing the blinds of the front windows; my attention was attracted by the voice of Miss Susan Charles, who was calling for help to stop this affray; I listened for a moment, and again heard her, in an excited tone of voice, calling for her ma to come out, saying, "Oh, do, do!" Immediately after this, I saw the flash of a pistol; I then heard Miss Susan Charles say, "Oh, Oscar, Oscar!" I should think the person who fired was standing on the sidewalk; I saw the flash and heard the report almost simultaneously; I did not see Mr. Cueva after I heard the pistol; I saw Cueva go into Mr. Tompkins' house frequently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scudder—I cannot see objects close by me very distinctly, but at a distance I can see plainly; I wear glasses, such as old people commonly wear; I should think our stoop was about seven feet high—it may not be so much; I heard Miss Charles' voice distinctly when she was calling for help; from the sound of the voice she appeared to be between me and where I saw the flash; the voice seemed to come toward me; she called in a loud tone.

Mrs. Clara Marks, sworn—I am sister of the last witness, and I reside at No. 19 Washington-terrace, at the house of Mr. Stuart; I know Cueva by sight; the 4th of July was the first time that I ever saw him; he was then on Mr. Tompkins' stoop talking with the ladies, and I believe I saw him there every evening after the 4th to the 8th; I remember the evening of the affray; I saw him that night sitting on the porch with Miss Sarah Tompkins; this was about 9½ o'clock, and I was standing on our stoop; I retired that night about 10½ o'clock to the third story, front room; my windows were open, and as I was lying on the bed I heard Miss Susan Charles call the name "Oscar," and my immediate impression was that Mr. De Granval had a fit on the sidewalk, but I jumped up and ran to the window, when I saw a scuffle; I saw two persons, but I could not tell their positions, as the intervening shrubbery somewhat obstructed the view; I could not see Miss Susan Charles distinctly, but she appeared to be out on the walk; I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol almost immediately after the scuffle, but cannot say that I saw the arm; I should judge that the flash was about five feet above the sidewalk.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Zabriskie, at considerable length, but without eliciting any fresh facts.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the Court was adjourned to Wednesday at 9 o'clock. It is thought that the evidence on the part of the prosecution will be closed this forenoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27.

$500	N.Y.State 6s, '68	94	
9,000	N.Y.State 6s, '73.101		
2,000	Ind. State 6s	70	
1,500	do	70½	
5,000	Mich. State 6s	80½	
1,000	Virginia 6s	75	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	66	
6,000	do	66¾	
7,000	do	67	
1,000	Louisiana Ste. 6's	72	
1,000	do	72½	
6,000	F.R. 2d M. B. 1883	60	
7,000	Ill. C.R.R. Bs. 83	75	
3,000	do	75½	
5,000	do	s30	74
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.		55
62	Bank of America		76
10	Merchants' Bank		80
30	American Ex. Bank		60
150	Canton Company		14
70	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		90
50	do	c	91
100	do	s30	91
250	N. Y. Cent. R.	s60	62
1046	do	s3	63
50	do	b3	63
250	do	s3	62¾
50	do	ar	62¾
50	do	b10	63
50	do	s30	62¾
50	do	b30	63
50	do	c	62¾
280	do	e	63
15	Erie Railroad		10
450	do	s3	10¾
100	do	b60	10¾
50	do	b60	10¾
30	Hudson River R. R.		14
100	Harlem Railroad		13
38	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		105
37	New-Jersey R. R.		107
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.		85
35	Panama Railroad		69
100	Reading Railroad	c	27
200	do	c	27¼
75	do	c	27½
100	do	b3	27½
150	do	s15	27½
100	do	b10	27½
200	do	stwk	27½
200	do	s10	27½
15	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		84
17	do		84½
51	Mich. S. & N. I. p. stk.		29
50	Illinois Central R. R.		82
10	do		83
68	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		63
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3	27½
200	do	s3	27¾
200	do	s30	27½
100	do	c	27¾
550	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	c	64
50	do	s15	64
66	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		18
55	do		19
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.		40

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Great Western Ill. R. R. 7s. Int. add. 21
$6,000	Dubuque and Pacific Con. Bonds. Int. add. 10
15	shares Atlantic Bank 40
6	shares Beekman Insurance Co 93
20	shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co 75½

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUNDOW & Co.:

$1,000	N. York and Cen. R. R. Bds., 3d. Int. add. 75
12	shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co. 125½
25	shares Cumberland Coal Co 5½

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	Buff., Corn. and N. Y. R. R. 7s. Int. add. 6
$4,000	L. Erie. Wab. & St. Louis R. R. 7s. Int. add. 32
$15,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s. Int. add. 23
$15,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s. Int. add. 48¼
$5,000	Tennessee 6s. Int. add. 67½
$7,000	Missouri 6s. Int. add. 65¾
20	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 107½
10	shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. 57½
32	shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co. 63
30	shares United States Fire Insurance Co. 110
200	shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 6

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$57,000	St. Louis Co. Missouri 6s. Int. add. 46½@50
5	shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co. 93
60	shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co. 109@110
10	shares Home Fire Insurance Co. 106
5	shares Continental Fire Insurance Co. 81

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s.		67
5,000	do	s30	67
7,000	do		67¾
5,000	do	b3	67¾
18,600	N. Y. State 5s, '58		96
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90		70
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds		75
7,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.		80
120	Union Bank		80
10	Merchants' Bank		80
113	Pac. M. Steam'p Co.		70½
15	do		71
24	do		71½
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60	15
30	Erie Railroad		10½
170	do		10½
50	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.		8
100	do		6½
59	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		63
300	do	b30	63
298	do	s3	62½
100	do	s20	62½
60	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		64
50	Panama Railroad		67½
50	do		67¾
100	Harlem Railroad		7
800	Reading R. R.	s3	27
20	Mich. S. & N. I. pr. Stk		20

TUESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

There was a further rise in Foreign bills and in the Stock Market to-day, and a disposition to liberality in discounting at several of the large Banks. These changes have imparted a slightly more cheerful tone to Money affairs generally, and although the relief is not felt where the pressure has been severest heretofore, it is nevertheless doing much good, at bank, for the merchants and small traders who have preserved their credit through the trial of the past two months. Outside of bank there is little or no improvement in the demand or rates on paper, and but few negotiations in this way are attempted through the Discount Brokers.

The established advance in bills on London is equal to 1@1¼ ℔ cent since last packet day. The sales for the *Asia*, to-morrow, on choice names, have been at 105@106 at 60 days' sight, and 107¼@108 for short sight. At the close, one or two drawers were asking 107 ℔ cent, 60 days. The range for transient bills against produce is 103@105 ℔ cent. Some Canada bank bills are held for 107 ℔ cent. The selection of names is somewhat narrowed down, on account of the indisposition of a number of the standard drawers to move at all until further advices from the other side. Francs are 5 50@5 30, very irregular.

The rise in Exchange had no effect on Gold. Indeed the premium offered to-day is less than at any time since the suspension. We quote 100¼@100½, buyers—100¾@101, sellers. At the same time there is some little speculation on the Street as to the probability of Gold appreciating from the growing ease in Currency, and the upward look of short-sight bills on London, which are just now peculiarly desirable as a prompter remittance than at 60 days. The Domestic Exchanges are the same as yesterday, on Philadelphia, 95@95½; Baltimore, 92; Boston, 99¼@99¾; Richmond, 88@90; Rhode Island, 93@94; Southern and Western points unsettled. Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. quote Land Warrants active, but prices unsettled, and the quotations take a wide range.

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	95c.	$1 05
80 Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	75c.	85
120 Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	65c.	75
160 Acre Warrants, ℔ acre,	75c.	85

The lateness of the hour yesterday at which the Bank returns were completed at the Clearing-House, led to an error in our footings as published in the TIMES this morning. The true footings, leaving out the return of the Grocer's Bank, are:

Loans	$96,593,518	Circulation	$6,894,739
Specie	16,411,643	Deposits	37,530,364

The difference in the Specie gain is four hundred thousand dollars; making the true gain $2,568,412.

The Stock Market showed more strength than for several days on most of the list, and an activity was quite marked in New-York Central and Reading shares, and in Illinois Central and Missouri State Bonds, all of which have become rather scarce for cash delivery. The additional advance to-day was from 2 to 4 ℔ cent., and the whole rise since yesterday morning, is thus indicated:

	From	To		From	To
N.Y. Central	58	@63	Galena	59	@63
Erie	9	@10	Rock Island	59¼	@64
Illinois Central	77	@—	Missouri 6s	65¾	@67¾
Illinois Cen. Bs.	64	@75½	Delaware	67¾	@91
Reading	25	@27½	Panama	64	@67¾
Toledo	25	@27½	Virginia 6s	72	@75

The general market left off steady. The speculative feeling on the Exchange is now pretty equally divided between buying for, and selling against, the rise.

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $48,140, including $37,000 from customc; paid out $126,054; and held at the close of business, this afternoon, a balance of $5,684,347.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for week ending to-day, was $1,864,553, against $1,253,184 the week ending Oct. 25, last year.

Telegraphic Reports.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week, as compared with those of the week previous:

	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Capital Stock	$31,961,000	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	49,427,000	48,454,500
Specie	2,608,800	2,560,000
Due from other Banks	5,894,700	5,740,000
Due to other Banks	3,623,700	3,463,800
Deposits	13,966,000	12,776,000
Circulation	6,014,000	6,071,000

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 26.

Money matters here are no better. A meeting of Cotton factors was held to-day, at which a resolution was offered binding factors nol to scll for less than 15c., but there being no concert of action, the meeting broke up without effecting anything.

FAILURE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Messrs. ROSS, MITCHEL & CO., importers, have failed. Their liabilities amount to about $1,250,000. Their failure will pull down many country houses.

The reported failure of Mayor HUTCHISON is incorrect.

THE BANKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Banks of the District of Columbia, in meeting to-day, resolved to receive the notes of the following Banks as currency: Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, and Patriotic Bank, of Washington; Bank of Commerce, and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; and all the Banks of Baltimore.

City and Country Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the banks have suspended, there is a good deal of anxiety to know when they will resume. The uncertainty about it is the cause of continued contraction with our country banks; and unless some understanding is had between the City and country banks, the latter, to protect themselves from a sudden call to redeem, must keep their currency locked up in their vaults.

The circulation of the country banks a year ago was about $22,000,000. It cannot now be over $8,000,000, and some $3,000,000 of this held by the City banks "as specie," leaving only about $5,000,000 for the use of more than 2,000,000 of people. Besides, there has been a still larger contraction of the New-England banks, drawing a large circulation from this State. This, held by the City banks, answers as couriers in their games, but does not relieve the farmer, mechanic and country merchant. There is literally no money in the country for circulation. We have abundant crops, oxen, cows, sheep, beef, &c., &c., to sell, but no one appears to buy; our abundance will not pay debts, hence our merchants cannot pay the wholesale merchant.

Now what is the remedy? Confidence will do a great deal, but is not sufficient, alone. There must be a perfect understanding among the City and country banks to operate for the benefit of the whole country. The day of resumption I do not deem as so essential as the manner.

If the City Banks will agree to *receive and pay out country* money, say until July next, without sending it home for redemption, and after that period to send it home gradually, say 10 ℔ cent. a week, it would allow the country Banks to let out enough currency to move all the crops, &c., to market; enable the customers of the country merchant to pay the wholesale merchant; they in their turn will reduce their liabilities at the Banks, and bank stock thereby become valuable again. Whereas, if the present policy is pursued, all the merchants must suspend and the Banks hold for their assets only suspended paper. They can make a better estimate than I of the value of such assets and their stock.

I name July as the period for the termination of the understanding to receive country paper because we shall then have passed the Spring business, the engagements of this Fall will have matured and been liquidated. The contractions of this season will have so reduced such engagements that far less currency will be needed.

With a definite period when the counlry Banks should begin to redeem they could safely carry their customers to a period when a contraction would work them no injury.

Under a harmonious and just arrangement specie payments can be quietly resumed the moment the City Banks have accumulated enough to be safe In so doing.

The confidence following such a plan as I have briefly marked out would work wonders. But until something is done to relieve the fears of the country Banks, your City Banks may rest assured that they will daily count up piles of suspended notes. Will they be wise and take warning in time, or will they prefer to go blindly on and treat all suggestions as they did those of the Albany Bankers, until it is *too late*. When everybody is ruined—Is there not danger that the same feeling will grow up against them as grew up in France during the Revolution against the old nobility? That a spirit of radicalism will pervade the whole, land which will strike a blow they little dream of? Already I hear many say they wish there were no Banks, that JACKSON was right about a hard money currency—even men who fought against his doctrines.

Your Bank managers must recollect that, although they have the power to break every merchant in New-York, when this necessity can be relieved it will be the most natural thing in the world for them to turn their votes against the cause of their ruin.

I make these suggestions in the hope that they may aid in bringing about wiser counsels.

A COUNTRY TRADER.

Forwarding Produce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of the purchases of the Wheat at the West are now made by *sight drafts on New-York*. This leaves the country bank notes in the vaults of the City banks, and is not the right method to produce the most good.

The City banks should discount, as they propose, for the country banks, and send them the proceeds in *bank notes*.

Or, discount for safe produce houses in the City, conditioned that they *take the currency* to the *far West*, where it will circulate among *the people*, and accomplish more towards the payment of indebtedness to the City than any course that can be devised. The time is short for getting forward produce, and this course should be acted upon promptly. CURRO.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Asia.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

Our last advices were 19th inst. The week has not brought about any marked change in the attitude of commercial affairs. The failures have been less numerous, but there still exists the same distrust of mercantile paper, and lo

The New-York Times.

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THE KANSAS ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WALKER.

Insane Conduct of Gen. Lane—The Protest Against the Meeting of the Convention.

LECOMPTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

To the People of Kansas:

By the 32d section of the organic act establishing this Territorial Government, it is provided in reference to the election of a delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this Territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary, a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union.

This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford, in the county of Johnson. What purport to be the returns of the election held at that precinct on the 5th and 6th inst. have been received by the Secretary, containing 1,628 names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole Representative District. The disposition to be made of this supposed vote is rendered all important by the fact that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be controlled by the addition of three Councilmen and eight Representatives, to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adoption or rejection of the returns in question.

In point of fact, it is well known that even the whole county of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of an Indian Reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet subject to settlement or preemption, can give no such vote as that which is represented to have been polled at this inconsiderable precinct of Oxford. But while this unofficial knowledge, well established and universal as it may be, could not become the ground of decision and action upon election returns, in themselves regular and authentic, the legitimate effect of an apparent enormity, such as this, in question, would necessarily be provoked a close examination of the paper presented, and to require for its acceptance a perfect compliance with all the essential provisions of the law. Such an examination of this document, conscientiously and impartially made, has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct in Johnson county must be wholly rejected for the following reasons:

1. It does not appear on the face of the document presented to us, or in any other manner, that the judges of election took the oath imperatively required by the statute, to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the two original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear, from unmistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned to the Secretary, the other to be deposited with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the proper county.

3. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of the twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases, for twenty-five, and that by a *viva voce* vote, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of the twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.

4. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw distrust upon the whole proceeding, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes, only one is given to the delegate elect to Congress: and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the township.

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly, we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village of six houses, including stores, and without a tavern,) and ascertained from the citizens of that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adjacent village of New-Santa Fé, in Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses,) that, altogether, not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election—much the smaller number, not exceeding 30 or 40, being present on the last day, when more than 1,500 votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fé, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford we passed over much the larger part of the county of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied there is no population in the whole county from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons having cabins on the reserve in Johnson County, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county; but we are convinced that a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we believe, one hundred, of Missourians or other persons having no admitted right to vote, did claim or attempt to exercise that right, anywhere within that county. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interference in the late election, nor are they in any degree complicated with the evidently fraudulent returns made from the precinct of Oxford. Those returns, beyond all doubt, are simulated and fictitious.

Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and in substance, and, therefore, inadmissable. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud. The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself would receive a deadly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere form and technicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner, to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such transactions. Nor can we feel justified to relieve ourselves of the proper responsibility of our offices, in a case where there is no valid return, by submitting the question to the Legislative Assembly, and in that very act, giving to the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote, the power to decide upon their own election.

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government, and of the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the political difficulties of this Territory might at length be fairly adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated and the people deprived of their rightful power under the laws of Congress, by fictitious returns of votes never given, it is our solemn conviction, that the pacification of Kansas, through the exercise of the elective franchise would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately be recommenced in this Territory, extending, we fear, to adjacent States and enbjecting the government of the Union to immediate peril.

Because, therefore, the paper now under examination is not one of the original poll-books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the Territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid and as we believe fictitious and simulated, we have under the circumstances no alternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns.

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION—MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE-STATE MEN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

The Governor's proclamation produced the most intense excitement among the extreme Pro-Slavery men at Lecompton. All sorts of vengeance is threatened against the Governor and Secretary. The former is quite ill. He sent yesterday to Lawrence for Dr. SWIFT, of the United States army, to visit him. Excessive labor and fatigue, with the excitement of the past few days, were too great for his naturally feeble constitution.

The wildest scheme of the season was a project of JIM LANE, set on foot last week, to get up a civil war in this Territory. He sent out "orders" to his army which he has been busily engaged for the last few months, with the ostensible purpose to protect the purity of the ballot box, but, as his enemies believed, to inaugurate again the strife of last season in Kansas, to assemble at Lecompton on the 19th inst., with arms concealed in the bottom of their wagons, and four days' provisions, with the view of breaking up the Constitutional Convention, and, in his own language, to "wipe out Lecompton." Couriers were sent all over the country bearing these orders, and young men of desperate characters were instructed to post themselves on the highways to intercept and hang the members as they approached the Territorial capital. The excitement became very great, and messengers were sent from different districts receiving those orders to Lawrence, to inquire the cause of such warlike demonstrations. A meeting was held in the forenoon of Saturday, composed of some of our best citizens, to head off the movement. Gen Lane was sent for, who had arrived [illegible] to preside in Lawrence. He [illegible] the plan, and as he was applauded by a few young men who were in attendance, uttered quite minutely into the details of his campaign.

Judge SMITH, one of our ablest and best citizens, replied to him. He was followed by Mr. GILPATRICK, Mr. WHITFIELD, who was an officer under LANE, and who saw a chance of distinguishing himself, thought that the freedom of Kansas could only be secured by the shedding of blood, hence he indorsed LANE's proposition. GROVER, of the Herald of Freedom, and others, also spoke, all of whom counseled the most determined opposition, and evidently [illegible] Lane himself saw that the day of blood-shed was not yet here. He saw it would be folly to put him out of the Lecompton Constitution than to break up the Convention. If they refused to submit it to the people, *it would be very proper to ask Gov. Walker to convene a special session of the Legislature. He had not a doubt but that the Governor would grant the request.* The Legislature when convened, could show by resolutions how that Convention was called into being—could show that it had not complied with the intention of the people, or the Legislature which called them into being—that they could, with great propriety, pass a law submitting that Constitution, with the Topeka Constitution, if thought advisable, to a direct vote of the people—and that Congress, in its action, would be governed by the voice of the people thus expressed. He said, if the people wished to assemble at Lecompton and enter a protest against that Convention proceeding with its work, he had no objection.

This plan was immediately adopted. LANE declared that was the true policy; his war scheme was abandoned, and immediately it was understood that a protest was to be filed by the citizens in person, and by resolutions on Monday at Lecompton. Handbills were immediately circulated calling a meeting of "The People of Kansas" in front of the Morrow House that evening. During the day the conservative portion of the people were busy in defeating LANE's movement. When night came, a large number of the people were together. WHITMAN was appointed chairman, and LANE was called upon for a speech. He denounced Governor WALKER in unmeasured terms; charged him with all sorts of crimes, and used his best efforts to excite the rabble. His policy, as he received it from BROWN, was changed, and he was for blood and vengeance again. THATCHER of the *Republican* followed. He was in favor of a protest, and in favor of going to Lecompton strong-handed, but favored peaceful views. He was unusually conservative. Judge SMITH followed. He made one of his best speeches. He entered his protest against the movement, and in the name of the Free-State party begged LANE to stop his mad scheme. He said it seemed as if some men saw no hope of preferment only through strife. The agitation of the waters brought the *scum* to the surface, and political excitement always threw the filth in sight.

LANE took this in high dudgeon. Capt. WALKER was called, and exposed LANE's entire plans, as given to him in confidence and in detail. GOODIN said the people of the South would be in Lecompton on Monday, and they would not be satisfied with entering "a little protest." They were invited there to "wipe out the town!" When they should assemble, if they found the cause of their assembling to be so slight as that given to-night, they would still feel like wiping *something* out, and he would not be responsible if the blow should fall where it was least expected. The crowd indorsed him—the conservatives cheering him most liberally. It rained all day Sunday, but LANE was busy heading off his own rashness. He worked and rode all day, and all night Sunday night.

Monday came, bringing with it a deep mud, and an unpleasant day. The livery stable in Lawrence refused to let their carriages go on hire. The consequence was that instead of ten thousand men meeting him at Lecompton not over two hundred were there; Judge SCATTLER presided. The deliberations of the Convention were cool and quite satisfactory. *A protest was entered against the Constitutional Convention;* a few cool-headed speeches were made, and the body adjourned. Thus ended JIM LANE's last campaign—a perfect abortion.

As the returns now stand, *the Free-State party have twenty-two of the thirty-seven members of the House*, and two in the Council. Fraudulent returns have been received from McGee County, adding twelve hundred votes from that County where but eighteen were absolutely polled. If this succeeds, it will give the Pro-Slavery seventeen members in the House; but there is little doubt but *our officials will crush out this fraud as they have those in Johnson County, and give the additional members to the Free-State party.*

I see no further cause for strife in Kansas. The people are satisfied with the result of the election, and our future will be a glorious one.

Truly yours, X.

Indignation Meeting of the Democrats at Lecompton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

At a Democratic meeting held at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, on the 20th ult., resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the action of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON respecting the returns from Oxford Precinct, Johnson County. The course of the Governor and Secretary was characterized as high-handed, illegal, and a usurpation of power belonging only to the Legislature.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Important Views of the Leading Southern Democratic Organ.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 27.

The Kansas Nebraska act has placed the people of a Territory applying for admission as a State on the same footing, in this respect, with the people of a State. It was for a long time considered by many, that the form and substance of such a Constitution was a matter for the revisal of Congress, apart from the undisputed duty of that body to reject a Constitution containing Anti-Republican provisions.

It may be that the prevalence of this theory is sufficient to account for the carelessness with which Congress has repeatedly approved Territorial Constitutions, without a prior resort to some sufficient means by which to determine the wishes of the people respectively of the Territories. However, Congress never did venture to dictate the form of a Constitution. In many instances, it resorted to the insufficient means of satisfying the wishes of the people, by accepting a Constitution submitted by a mere handful of the people assembled in Convention. In other instances, the work of Conventions, irregularly and illegally assembled, was accepted and ratified by act of Congress. *All of these instances constitute abuses of power, more or less injurious to the people of the Territories;* and this view of the subject has been at last adopted by Congress itself. The Kansas-Nebraska act has finally declared that the General Government is not authorized to interfere in the formation of the Constitution of a Territory applying to become a State. Suppose that the Kansas-Nebraska act had proceeded no further than this—where then would the Constitution-making power be found? Congress had not interposed to delegate the authority which it denied its own competency to exercise, either to the Territorial Government or to any other municipal body. The right, then, to form a Constitution for a territory could exist nowhere at all, *or must remain with the people of the territory.* As if to place this doctrine beyond the possibility of doubt, the same act of Congress provides further, that the people of each territory shall be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Yet, in the face of this enactment, Mr. HUNTER assumes the position that a Constitutional Convention in Kansas may, (even without power to that effect expressly delegated by a vote of the people,) enact a Constitution for the territory of Kansas, *with or without the ratification of the people,* as the Convention itself may decide. Thus the Senator makes the Convention *supreme,* depriving the people of the power "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and placing those institutions under the irresponsible control of the Convention. *We have no hesitation in saying that a general concurrence in this doctrine would strip the Kansas-Nebraska act of its last recommendation.* That act contains three prominent features—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting Slavery North of 36° 30'—the repeal of the Louisiana law, which established and protected Slavery South as well as North of the same parallel of latitude, and finally the assertion of the right of popular sovereignty in the Territories of the United States. The necessity for the first of these has been superseded by the decision in the Dred Scott case. The second was an unnecessary invasion of the interests of Southern Slaveholders, which destroys the practical effect of the decision in the Dred Scott case. The third is the only provision from which the country may hope to reap a solid advantage. If it is to be so interpreted as to deny, instead of affirming popular right, under a forced construction of sovereignty, *securing the practical exercise of sovereignty to an elective oligarchy, then the Kansas act is left devoid of a single redeeming feature.*

The immediate and practical effect of such a perversion of the law, especially at this moment, would be incalculably disastrous to the South. There is but one inducement which can cause the Convention in Kansas to withhold the Constitution from popular ratification, and that is a fear lest the Constitution may not be approved by a popular vote. Thus such an omission would indicate nothing less than an intention to wrest the Constitution-making power from a majority of the people. And, without reservation, we bodly denounce any such attempt as *illegal and anti-republican.* We are well aware that the calculation has been made by some, that although we might not fail to discern this unavoidable conclusion, we would still fear to assert it, under one phase in which the question may be presented. We are opposed to the adoption even of a pro-slavery Constitution in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the voters in Kansas. When such an issue is presented, we do not hesitate to meet it fearlessly, and submit it fairly to the honest judgment of the Southern people. An opposite course would display a want of foresight as well as of candor. We call the attention of our readers to a communication published in our issue to-day. If it be true that the "lump vote" of the Territory is anti-slavery, and that the Convention has been elected by little more than one-sixth of the people of Kansas, (since it is asserted that less than one-third voted in the election of the Delegates,) what possible benefit could result to the slaveholding interest from an attempt on the part of the Convention, aided by Congress, to wrest the Constitution from the hands of the people? Nothing is more evident than the fact, that if a majority of the people of Kansas are unwilling to adopt a pro-slavery Constitution, *it will be impossible for Congress to render Kansas a Slave State.* If admitted under a Pro-Slavery Constitution, that Constitution would only remain in force until a new Constitutional Convention could be convened in the State, its labors completed, and a new Anti-Slavery Constitution adopted. This would not be the only result. A fierce Congressional struggle would be the means of imposing, for a few months only, a Pro-Slavery Constitution on an Anti-Slavery people, in which struggle it would be urged that the Democratic Party and the whole South had united to disregard the letter and spirit of the Kansas act, and the black Republican Party would wield the moral force attaching to the advocacy of the principles of popular sovereignty. *Agitation would rage ten-fold fiercer than ever before.* New means for the transportation of emigrants would overflow the Territory of New-Mexico, which now promises fair to become a Slave State, with black Republican emissaries. It would be heralded far and near that the great principles of the right of the people to decide the question of Slavery for themselves had been ignored by the Democratic Party—that fraud had been resorted to, to shuffle in a Pro-Slavery Constitution for Kansas. Conner efforts of force and fraud would prevail in each of our Territories, until it would become folly for a slaveholder in a Southern State to remove his property from secure protection at home to a theatre of angry contention. Thus Southern interest, and all the prestige of Southern power, would be sacrificed to make political capital for a few destructionists, and Abolitionism would receive a bountiful supply of that agitation upon which alone it subsists.

Now look at the other picture. The question of Slavery is decided by a fairly taken vote of the people of Kansas. Is there no Pro-Slavery majority?—then a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be adopted. If not, then an Anti-Slavery Constitution will indeed be adopted—but adopted without a pretext of complaint, without a Congressional contest without renewed agitation throughout the Union. Fanaticism, itself, will be obliged to admit that the Democratic Party has remained true to the principles of popular sovereignty, that the South has acted in good faith, abiding the test it has instituted. No plausible objection can be urged to the admission of New-Mexico, or any other territory, as a Slave State. Northern capitalists will be restrained from the attempt to force population on the Territories by the transportation of paid emigrants; and voluntary emigrants from each section of the country will transport their own property and their own institutions, each to the soil and climate best adapted for the purpose of peaceful settlement.

The whole subject, so far as the interests of the South are concerned, may be concisely stated as a question of expediency. If the majority of the people of Kansas are Pro-Slavery, then it is certainly best for the Slaveholding interest that a Pro-Slavery Constitution shall be ratified by a popular vote, thus rejecting every question as to the validity of the Constitution and the mode of its adoption. *If a majority of the people are Anti-Slavery, then Kansas must inevitably become a Free State.* And whether is it best that this result shall be accomplished by means which furnish no ground of complaint to Anti-Slavery men, or in spite of an ineffectual resort to means for its prevention, which would furnish a just pretext for indignant complaint? Even on the ground of expediency, we can expect but one verdict from the enlightened judgment of the Southern people.

VIEWS OF AN ULTRA PRO-SLAVERY MAN—MADNESS WITHOUT METHOD.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WASTPORT, Mo., Sunday, Oct 11, 1857.

Returns, though incomplete, show the Southern party have elected a majority of both Houses of our next Legislature. There has been very little illegal voting on either side. RANSOM is defeated by 5,000, as far as we can, to-day, learn. The Constitutional Conventinn can now go to work with the hearty wishes of success from the nation.

I feel proud, Sir, that I have hung on, when the South hooted at the chances of success, and to the last.

We have carried this election by districting the Territory and not by a *lump* vote, which accounts for the defeat of RANSOM.

As this lump vote is against us, the Constitution will not be referred back to the people. Neither can we send it back to the registered voters, or those who voted for members to the Constitutional Convention, because the vote in the late election is so large, as to prove that *the registered vote does not constitute one-third the people.* It must go direct to Washington, resting upon the victory we have just achieved.

I fear war. The free press is charging in madness. They encourage a contesting of the votes, followed up with a resort to arms. They have now lost all, even honor; and desperate as a wounded snake, turn to rend the leaders—ROBINSON, LANE and others—who advised the unfortunate course.

I send the Santa Fé *Gazette*, published in New-Mexico. You will find in it an account of the success of the Democratic Party in that Territory. Judge DAVENPORT, one of the associate justices of said Territory, tried his hardest to defeat OTERO, the Buchanan nominee for Congress. The people of New-Mexico, generally, are clamorous for his removal. *I would be glad if it could be done.* It is not an office of much duty, but is of an important character. The matter wears weight when it is known that Señor OTERO, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, *is in favor of Slavery for New-Mexico.* DAVENPORT, BAIRD and others are against it, and this is the commencement of the question. New-Mexico is bound to be a Slave State.

The Kansas question I consider closed—the batteries of the North and South will next be turned upon New-Mexico.

Political Correction.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your list of "Candidates of the different parties for the November election," published in the TIMES of this morning, I find myself put down as the "American" candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District, in the same column with the nominees of the "Know-Nothing" organization. As I never was attached to any other political party than the Democratic, and as I received my nomination, in the present instance, from the Democratic Convention, elected pursuant to a call of the Consolidated General Committee at Tammany Hall, I presume you will have no objection to making a proper correction in your next paper. Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEORGE WEIR.

Police Intelligence.

ASSAULT BY DEAD RABBITS—COWARDLY POLICEMEN.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as a young man named Charles Stowell was passing through one of the streets of the Fourth Ward, a gang of "Dead Rabbits" suddenly rushed upon him, and commenced beating him. Officer Lindsay, of the Fourth Ward, hurried to the defence of the young man, and soon dispersed the gang, having arrested one of them in the act of trying to strike him with a club. While taking his prisoner to the Station-house the Dead Rabbit boys attacked the officer, and took from him the prisoner. Two officers of the Sixth Ward were witnesses of the last assault, but instead of assisting the officer they took to their heels and hurried as fast as they could out of sight and hearing. Young Stowell, by the fortunate interference of Officer Lindsay, received but trifling injury. He thinks he can identify several of his assailants, and it is not probable they will elude the vigilance of officers who are in pursuit of them.

STEALING A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—On Tuesday night three suspicious individuals were found by Officers Eadie and Bates, of the Twelfth Ward Police, in Third-avenue, near Harlem bridge, having in their possession a horse and wagon. One of the wheels of the wagon had run off, the men were trudging along on foot. The men on being questioned how they came in possession of the horse and wagon were evasive in their replies, and finding that the officers were going to arrest them immediately took to their heels and dashed off in diverse directions. One of the party, who gave his name as Wm. Nelson, was subsequently arrested and held for examination. In the wagon were found three sets of double harness, two sets of single harness and several horse-blankets, all of which were nearly new. The entire property, including the horse and wagon, had been stolen from the premises of Mr. A. B. Raymond, West Farms, and was yesterday restored to the owner.

A FEMALE CHARGED WITH ARSON.—A young German woman named Lena Hexener, was arrested yesterday charged with setting fire to the dwelling-house No. 58 Cherry street. Mr. Baker, Fire Marshall, made an examination in the case, when the fact of the young woman setting fire to the premises was clearly established. It appeared that the accused had had a difficulty about the likeness of a Spanish gentleman, and on the night previous to the fire threatened either to kill Mr. and Mrs. Dawson who lived in the house or set fire to the building. Justice CONNOLLY locked the accused up in the Tombs for examination.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A German, named Joseph Rewstch, residing at No. 111 Eighth-street, was arrested yesterday, at his residence, in the act of casting some bogus twenty-five cent pieces. The officers took possession of his mould and other counterfeiting apparatus, together with several pieces of the counterfeit coins, which had just been moulded. The accused was fully committed for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Designs of the Mormons—Interview of Captain Van Vliet with the President.

The New-York Post-Office—Nicaraguan Affairs—Prosecution of the Public Works—New-York Politicians in Washington, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Captain VAN VLIET had an interview with the President to-day, and detailed at length the condition of affairs at Salt Lake, and the treasonable disposition of the Mormons. The Captain went out as Quartermaster of the Utah Expedition, to endeavor to contract with the Mormons for Army supplies, and to procure reliable evidence for the President relative to the condition of affairs there. He is quite satisfied that the Mormons will make a desperate resistance to the efforts to subject them to the United States laws. BRIGHAM YOUNG absolutely refused to sell the troops any supplies, though he has an abundance for three years, and declares that if Governor CUMMINGS comes there he will put him in a carriage and send him back. He says that he never will be displaced except forcibly,—that he may be overpowered and driven out, but that he will burn every house and cut down every tree first.

The troops will Winter at Fort Bridger, about one hundred and thirty miles from Salt Lake, where they will have good quarters and ample supplies. Unless attacked there by the Mormons, it is doubtful whether they will make any hostile demonstration before Spring, when large reinforcements will be necessary.

The Postmaster-General has not yet made a critical examination of the respective offers of a site for the New-York Post-Office, and of course has made no selection. The building will not be commenced this Winter, unless some unexpected arrangement shall be made promptly for locating the site in the Park. The determination not to pay over $250,000, will be adhered to, if it takes the Office even a mile above the Park.

The cases before the Naval Courts are the same as yesterday.

If further advices confirm the report of the election of MARTINEZ as President of Nicaragua, and Mr. YRISSARI receives from him the documents necessary to satisfy the President of the United States that he is entitled to represent that Republic at Washington, he will be received at once, and his Government recognized without hesitation. Except for the doubt which exists upon this latter point, and also in relation to the question whether there is any *de facto* Government in Nicaragua, the Administration would not have felt justified in so long refusing to receive Mr. YRISSARI, notwithstanding the sympathy which its members feel with the movements for the Americanization of Central America. It is our settled policy to recognize every *de facto* Government—and an exception to the rule will not be made unless under extraordinary circumstances.

The recognition of a Nicaraguan Government by the United States will have an important and very unfavorable bearing on General WALKER's position and movements. At present he claims to be the President of Nicaragua, entitled to use her flag, and to return to her shores under it, unmolested, when and how he shall deem fit. As President of the country he could not well be held accountable by the United States for "fitting out an armed expedition" against it. Having Capt. FAYSOUX with him, it has been supposed that he would get a vessel for that officer's command, cover her with the Nicaraguan flag, take out her papers under it, and so go his way without fear of molestation by the forces of either of the great naval powers. But if the United States recognizes MARTINEZ and his Government, of course it repudiates WALKER's claim at once, and henceforth cannot recognize his right to any of the immunities of the President of Nicaragua. Thus, again, has Gen. WALKER's tardiness raised a serious obstacle to success in his enterprise.

In this connection a class of readers will be interested in the discussion of another question, in relation to which the public mind does not seem to be clear. What is the duty of our Government under the neutrality law? To prevent the *departure* of illegal armed expeditions from our shores. But has it any right to go beyond this, and intercept a fillibustering expedition on the high seas, or within the jurisdiction of a foreign power? The late administration practically took the affirmative of this proposition,—but the opinion is held by many that their conduct in that respect was usurpatory,—that when a vessel is on the high seas, with legitimate papers, she cannot be rightfully detained for anything else but piracy.

The principle on which this doctrine is based was unofficially, but very pointedly, espoused by the late Mr. DOBBIN during his administration of the Navy Department. A New-York Police officer applied to the Department for a passage out to the Cape de Verds, in a National ship, with a view of overhauling the vessel in which BAKER, the murderer of WM. POOLE, was supposed to have escaped. Mr. DOBBIN readily accorded him permission to go out in the ship, but at the same time declared his conviction that the officer had no right to make the arrest on the high seas, and that the fugitive would be protected by the law if he should blow out his pursuer's brains the moment he laid hands on him. My purpose in alluding to this point is not to express my own views, but to present the argument of others. It will be seen that the present Administration repudiates this doctrine, practically, by sending the *Fulton* out to intercept General WALKER at Chiriqui.

The Cabinet had a long session yesterday, and, in all probability, formally agreed to the policy already foresbadowed in reference to the public works, to wit, that of proceeding with them quite as rapidly as though the current revulsion had not occurred. We have a variety of rumors, some of them very decided, to the effect that there was quite a flare-up on this subject in the Cabinet session of last Friday, and I have even heard it hinted that Mr. COBB may leave the Treasury Department in consequence. That there was some pretty sharp talk on the occasion referred to, there is little doubt; but I scarcely believe there is any foundation for the rumor pointing to a Cabinet change. By this time all parties feel far less frightened than they were a week ago, and are doubtless in better humor with each other.

Quite a Congress of New-York politicians is assembled in Washington at the present time, including District-Attorney JOHN MCKEON, Collector SOUELL, Messrs. CLARK and TAYLOR, S. J. TILDEN, and others. What is in the wind? Mr. SNOWDEN, Superintendent of the United States Mint, also arrived to-night.

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tion against the Superintendant of Public Printing, with a view to his removal. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Commissioner of Patents has tendered to Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, of England, the agency for the introduction and cultivation of the Tea plant and other productions of China in this country. The selection of this gentleman is owing to his experience in such matters.

WM. FLINN has been appointed by the President Assistant Secretary to sign land warrants in the General Land Office.

Disunion Convention in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the Disunion Convention, over 100 delegates from nine or ten States met here, and organized to-day. MARIUS ROBINSON, of Ohio, was appointed President, and Vice-Presidents were selected from each Free State. Business Committees were appointed. Addresses were made by Mr. PARKER, of Pittsburg, ABBEY KELLY FOSTER, and others. A resolution, strongly condemning the action of the Committee of Arrangements, in the postponement of the Convention, was passed unanimously. The Convention will continue in session through to-day and to-morrow.

The resolutions adopted set forth that the signers of the call, the delegates and others friendly to the objects of the Convention, see no sufficient reason for the postponement of the Convention, especially at so late a period—many of the delegates only learning of the postponement when arrived here; that good faith, self-respect and responsibility to the cause of humanity and freedom compel our adherence to the original design; and that we, without questioning the motives of the Committee of Arrangements in postponing the Convention, will hold one for the promotion of the object contemplated in the original call.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, setting forth the antagonism of Freedom and Slavery, and the impossibility and guilt of any attempt at the union thereof, and commanding slaves to rise in the spirit of 1776 and achieve their own freedom.

Speeches were made by A. M. POWELL, of New-York, and C. C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut, setting forth the doctrine of the disunionists.

From Boston.

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING SPURIOUS NOTES—MURDER OF A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

GEORGE R. COWEE, EDWARD PRICE and JACOB STANTON have been arrested here in connection with forgeries embracing the circulation of some unsound bank notes, stolen a few months since from the New-England Bank-Note Company. The amount thus spuriously circulated does not probably exceed $7,000. The parties were held to bail for trial.

Mr. GUNNISON, Express Messenger per steamer *Admiral*, reports the murder of a family consisting of a man, his wife and two children, on Monday night, near St. John, N. B. The murderer's purpose was robbery. Pursuit was being made for three men who were suspected of the crime. No names are given.

The rain-storm ceased here at noon to-day. This evening the weather is clear and cold.

Serious Family Affray in a Railroad Car.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

An affray occurred yesterday upon the cars near Chambersburg, between Mr MCKNAGHT, member of Congress from California, and ISAAC CRAIG, his brother-in-law. The latter has incurred the enmity of his whole family by the seduction of his wife's sister, a deaf and dumb girl, several years since. The parties met accidentally for the first time since the occurrence. Pistols were used, and CRAIG was wounded, but not dangerously. Mr. MCKIBBIN is the son-in-law of the Naval Officer of this port.

Nomination for the State Senate.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

CHARLES A. CARRY was yesterday afternoon nominated as the American candidate for Senator from this—the Twenty-third—Senatorial District.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The boiler of the steam-tug *Stillman Witt*, which lies at the foot of Commercial-street, in this city, exploded this noon. Five persons were on board the tug at the time; four of them were injured, and one is missing.

Contradictory Reports of the Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The election returns received from Minnesota are contradictory. Information received this morning says that RAMSAY has been elected by a majority of 12. It is impossible to decide who is elected until we receive the official returns.

In the Minnesota Legislature the Democratic majority in the House is eight, and in the Senate five.

Riot in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

A gang of market men last night attacked the inhabitants of St. Thomas-street, who are mostly Irish, in an indiscriminate manner, killing one and badly wounding a dozen others. There is no clue to the assassins or their object.

Burning of the Utica Lock Factory

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Utica Lock Factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $50,000, and the insurance about $30,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP COMORO IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

A dismasted ship showing the signal numbers of the *Comoro*, from Sumatra for Boston, is at anchor two miles northeast of Cohasset. She lies easy. The Board of Underwriters will send a steamer to her assistance immediately.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP KOSSUTH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Savannah *News* says that an arrival from Nassau reports the wreck of the British ship *Kossuth*, on the 8th inst., off Manila. She was bound from New-York to New-Orleans. Also reports falling in with a ship, on the 23d inst., waterlogged and abandoned. She was too low in the water to ascertain her name.

Southern Steamers.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The United States steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here on Tuesday night, all well.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American European Express Company, Paris, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 15:

New-York—J. Sellgman, W. M. Tileston, F. Renter, A. H. Blun, R. M. Shaw and lady, W. McAllister and family, E. Henriques, M. G. Wing, C. L. Sharpttun, E. White, H. C. Murphy, D. D. C. Peters, E. T. Dunton. *Louisiana*—John Claiborne. *Pennsylvania*—John Holmes, Thomas Simpson, Henry Herworth, J. P. Woodward, J. T. Boyd. *Massachusetts*—Geo. Bacon, A. De Peyster. *Connecticut*—F. L. Jewitt, G. T. Hemingway. *South Carolina*—J. T. Latt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Izard. *District Columbia*—W. Lindsly. *California*—R. L. Camden and family, Y. Adelsdorfer, Jr. *Kentucky*—P. R. Smith, M. D. *Alabama*—J. L. Smith and family. *Illinois*—R. J. Oglesby. *Georgia*—J. R. Habersham.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, has the following: "An unfortunate affair took place yesterday at Chambersburg, in this State, between Hon. Jos. C. McKibbin, son of the Naval Officer of this port, and Mr. Isaac Craig, son-in-law of the latter, in which Craig was wounded. We have only to say that the course of Mr. McKibbin in this matter was such as his friends will fully approve."

Dr. W. W. Banks, of Virginia, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Brazil. Dr. B. has resided eight years in Mexico.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

$1,200,000 in Specie Ar

ZUMALO having been called upon to form a new Ministry.

Lisbon dates are to the 8th of October. The yellow (or typhus) fever had spread to other parts of the city, and the number of cases had increased to about 150 a day, and the deaths to 35.

Letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

The King of Prussia continued in a critical condition. The latest hulletin received is dated the 13th, and says: "During the course of to-day the King has been free from further attacks of congestion. On the whole, however, there is no marked change in the condition of His Majesty."

A letter from Vienna says that the recent conference which was held there between the Baron DE BOURQUENEY and Count WERNER, had for its object the Sardinian question, and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Turin and Vienna may be shortly expected.

The Russian naval division, destined for the Chinese waters, had quitted Cronstadt. It consists of three corvettes and three steam-clippers.

The statements in regard to the extensive nature of the fortifications which Russia is constructing at the entrance of the Sea of Azof are confirmed.

A letter in the *Presse*, of Vienna, says it is perfectly true that the Russian Government has set apart 8,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction of Sebastopol, and that although the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily eluded.

Advices from Constantinople state that on the 2d of October the English and Austrian Ambassadors addressed to the Divan a protest against the last elections in Moldavia and Wallachia. This statement was denied in Paris.

A powder magazine at Joudpore had been blown up by lightning, and one thousand persons were killed and 500 houses destroyed.

The Indian mails reached London on the 15th of October. The details of the news add no new facts of importance to those previously telegraphed. Accounts all concur on the whole in pronouncing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering than for some time past.

The London *Globe* does not believe that any misunderstanding existed between Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and the members of the Council in India.

It is stated that Gen. HAVELOCK will not be deprived of the duty of relieving Lucknow, even when he is joined by Gen. OUTRAM and his forces, Gen. OUTRAM having determined to accompany the expedition in his political capacity only.

Letters from India confidently predict that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. The mutineers at that place are represented as nearly worn out, and carts full of people were being sent away from the city.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, with Melbourne dates to the 13th of August, put into Queenstown on the 15th, on her way to Liverpool. She brought gold valued at £360,000.

The ship *King Philip* had also arrived in the channel with £160,000 from Melbourne.

The Australian news had not been telegraphed from Cork, and the mails were not expected to reach Liverpool until after the departure of the *Persia*.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

This has been another favorable day, and if the news from America by the *Ariel*, which is still delayed, should not prove very discouraging, there will be ground to hope that an increase of pressure may be avoided. There has been no announcement of any further failures of magnitude either in London or the Provinces. Shipments of bar gold to the Continent are still suspended, and several orders for the dispatch of silver to India have been countermanded. The pressure for discount at the Bank continues heavy, *but it has greatly moderated in comparison with the early days of the week*, and the large repayments of advances falling due have been well met. Abont 100,000 sovereigns are said to have been withdrawn for transmission to New-York by the *Persia* on Saturday; but the total to be dispatched will depend on any intelligence that may be received to-morrow. Consols for money, which left off yesterday, at 87⅞, were first quoted 88@⅞. They then receded to 87⅞, whence, on the breaking up of the Bank Court without the announcement of any alteration in the terms of discount, there was again a recovery to 88⅛, the market being supported by numerous purchases on the part of the public. It waa still sensitive, however, and the circulation of a variety of unfounded rumors caused a decline to 87⅞@⅞, which was the last official price. For the 10th of November they closed at 88⅛@¼. After regular hours there waa an advance of an eighth. In connection with the settlement of the account which has just taken place, four failures were declared, but the transactions were not of a very heavy character. Bank Stock left off at 211@213; Reduced, 86⅞@87; New Three ℔ Cents., 86⅞@87; India Stock, 207 @209; India Bonds, 30s.@20s.; and Exchequer-bills, (of which £10,000 were again purchased on pnblic account,) 10s.@5s. discount. In the Stock-Exchange loans on Government securities were in demand at 6½ ℔ cent.

In the foreign stock-market there has been greater activity, but prices show no material alteration. Turkish continues firm at the late recovery. Brazilian Five ℔ Cents, 1829 and 1839, were negotiated at 98⅞; Chilian Six ℔ Cents., 102; Mexican, 19⅛@19⅜, for the account 19⅜@19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cents., for the account, 54; Portuguese, 43½; Russian Five ℔ Cents., 105½; do. Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cents, 95½; Spanish, 40, for the account 40½; dn. New Deferred, for the account, 25½@25⅝; do. Passive, 5⅛ @6; Turkish Six ℔ Cents., for the account, 87⅜ @88@87⅝; do. Four ℔ Cents., Guaranteed, 97⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-Half ℔ Cents., 63⅛@63⅜@63⅝; do. Four ℔ Cent. Certificates, 95; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cent. Dollar Bonds, 54½.

From the London Post (City Article) Oct. 16.

To-day being the day when the payment of the differences upon the past month's account on Consols became due, the attention of the dealers has been chiefly occupied in bringing their transactions to a final close, as far as the last month's operations are concerned. It waa expected that some difficulty would arise in the liquidation of the account, and we are sorry to have to report that three dealers have made default, in addition to the one previously reported. The customary closure of their accounts has been made without producing any material effect upon the quotations, although in the aggregate the liabilities are understood to be rather large. The determination of the Bank authorities to postpone for the present the advance of the Bank rate of interest, exerted a favorable influence upon the tone of the market, and at one time produced a decided advance of fully ¼ ℔ cent. on the closing quotations of last evening, but at the termination of business the market price was a shade lower than it was reported yesterday. There has been a moderate number of reinvestments of money received in dividends only, but in most cases the moneys so employed have been received in trust, and would have been invested under any circumstances and irrespective of price.

Pending the decision of the Bank Directors, discounts were scarcely obtainable during the morning, unless at a decided advance upon the Bank minimum rate for first-class short paper, and from 7½ to 8 per cent. for four and six months' bills. After it became known that an alteration had not been considered imperative by the Directors, discounts were more freely obtained, and the terms were somewhat easier in the afternoon than during the morning, when some uncertainty existed as to the course the Bank would take. It must be considered in the highest degree satisfactory that no further increase in the price of money has been resolved upon, and the conclusion is perhaps too readily deduced that no further addition to the rate of discount and interest will be deemed necessary by the Directors. Much depends upon the character of the next advices from the United States. If they be of an improved and improving character, the Bank authorities will doubtless allow them to have full weight in their deliberations; but if, on the contrary, they should announce a continuance of commercial disorganization, and a spread of the panic, then we must look for a movement in the value of money at any moment. It may be hoped that the next intelligence will be so far satisfactory as to render it unnecessary for the Governor of the Bank again to exercise his power to put up the rate independently of his colleagues; but, at the same time, the general aspect of affairs both here, on the Continent, and the United States, is scarcely reassuring on the point of the value of money remaining where it at present is for any lengthened period.

From the London News, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

The weekly court at the Bank of England broke up to-day, after a rather short sitting, without announcing any change in the rate of discount, and this circumstance, coupled with other features, has excited a more confident feeling in the Stock Exchange, and in most other city circles. A considerable time may perhaps elapse before the existing stringency of the money market will be relieved; but we have much satisfaction in noticing a subsidence of the symptoms of anxiety which have been observed during the greater part of the week. The applications at the Bank, which on the first three days of the week were of the most pressing character, were to-day only moderate, whilst the heavy repayments due at that establishment have been well met. These payments will continue upon a large scale up to the end of the week, and will tend materially to replace the Bank In funds after the drain incidental to the release of the dividends. In the open market, although the rates are fully supported, and generally above those of the Bank, the supply of money was good. This is partly owing to the fact that parties who have latterly over-supplied themselves with funds at the Bank are now found very ready to lend. The point of immediate anxiety now is the news expected from America. Should that be of a reassuring character, the disturbance in the money market here will douhtless be further allayed. In any case, however, it is anticipated that some considerable remittances of gold will be made to New-York by the *Persia*, which will sail from Liverpool on Saturday morning. We understand that upwards of £40,000 In sovereigns was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for shipments by that opportunity, and arrangements are known to have been made for the dispatch of additional sums. But the drain of gold to the Continent has been arrested by the improvement in the foreign exhanges, and no bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation.

The funds to-day were favorably influenced by the signs of partial improvement in the money market. In the morning, on the breaking up of the Bank Court, an advance of ¼ per cent. (compared with the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday) was attained. Sales being pressed, accompanied by a report that bad news had arrived from America, a relapse of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. ensued, the market exhibiting much sensitiveness; but in the afternoon the tendency was again favorable, and the four o'clock quotations were fully as good as those current at the same hour yesterday. After the close of the Stock Exchange an advance of ¼ per cent. was attained. We believe we may assert that up to five o'clock this evening no news had reached the city from America. The market derives much support from the continued investments of the public, including some on account of the receipients of the dividends. Nearly all the other departments of the Stock Exchange were better to-day. Some of the severe fluctustions of the last day or two are traceable to the failure of three or four operators for the rise.

From the London Herald, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

A great alteration for the better has been apparent to-day, in the aspect of financial affairs. Notwithstanding the demand for money remains heavy, and the public seem to anticipate a continuance of high rates, the circumstance that the Bank Directors considered it unnecessary to impose any additional restrictions on accommodation was of itself sufficient to create confidence and encourage a more healthy feeling. As, however, the future action of the Bank authorities will depend upon the character of the accounts from America, due caution must be exercised before placing reliance on an immediate arrest (even at the present point) in the advance of the rate of discount. It must likewise be borne in mind that the position of the principal money markets of Europe, particularly Germany and Holland, are far from satisfactory, and that symptoms of an unfavorable reaction, through the expansion of the banking system, have latterly been more than once exhibited. With such a state of things in existence, which cannot fail to be sensibly influenced by discouraging advices of the progress of the crisis in the United States, or disastrous intelligence from India, the necessity for the exercise of prudence at this important juncture must be self-evident, and every disposition to prevent and mitigate undue alarm is manifested. Through these means great mischief has been avoided, much to the advantage of the mercantile community and those interested in the stability of the various descriptions of public securities. The fluctuations of the day exhibit a slight tendency to improvement, but the several failures announced checked any marked animation.

From the London Star, (City article,) Oct. 16.

Money has been in less general demand to-day than yesterday, but the inquiry is still extremely active. It is, perhaps, an encouraging feature that the preparations avowedly made in anticipation of higher rates have been less apparent; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the market is far from being settled, though, on the whole, a better tone has certainly prevailed. The Banking and Discount houses are well supplied with money, on call, at from 6 to 6½ per cent.; discounts are not to be had, in any case, under 7 per cent. In some instances 1 per cent. above the Bank minimum has again been required.

The Bank did not advance the rate of discount to-day, as was expected in many quarters, and it consequently remains at 7 per cent.; but an upward movement is still believed to be only delayed.

Paris letters this morning read very gloomy. Money is described as being extremely scarce, while only the very best bills are taken by the discounters.

THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.

From the Northern (Liverpool) Times, Oct. 17.

The reperusal of the *Persia's* advices convince us that our previous remarks, touching the monetary crisis in the United States, were perfectly correct. Indeed, we are now persuaded that we took too lenient a view of the matter. According to the latest New-York advices, bank after bank was succumbing to the pressure. So general was the "run" that it had become *imperative* to hold a meeting of Bank Directors, to avert one universal crash, and devise some means whereby the wheels of commerce would be extracted from the threatened period when there must be a general cessation of business. There must certainly be something wrong in the banking system of the United States; for no commercial "panic" appears but immediately the banks shows symptoms of "monetary ague," and a few days afterwards most of them announce suspension of specie payments. This clearly manifests that such an extensive paper currency as prevails in America, when so recklessly dealt in, although advantageous in some respects, has disadvantages of much greater magnitude, and when not foreseen and provided for in time, never fail to inflict serious and irreparable injury upon the entire community. It might not matter so much to England that Brother Jonathan was so frequently in financial difficulties were it not, as we have already remarked, that we are so intimately and directly connected with all his monetary and commercial operations. What affects him must touch us severely. We invest in his State and national securities, and we are large shareholders in his railways and other gigantic undertakings. If, then, his stocks and shares come tumbling down, John Bull must suffer for not being on the spot. He does not know of the impending crisis, so as to "realize" in time, and thereby avert a total spoliation of his capital.

The Bank of England, foreseeing the nature and extent of the "crisis," made sure of an export of specie to America. They were not wrong. The steamship *Baltic*, which sailed for New-York on Wednesday, took out as a first-installment we suppose, £76,000. This will be continued weekly, aye, and semi-weekly, as long as the monetary and commercial affairs of the United States continue as they are, and the rate of exchange remains at 105. It would pay speculators in gold coin to ship specie to New-York, if there is the prospect of realising as much as 35 ℔ cent. on first-class paper; and this, we are told, was deemed by the meeting of Bank Directors already mentioned, as a fair rate, under the circumstances. Well, added to the demand from America, the East India Company have borrowed one million sterling, and, to crown the whole, there is a continued drain to the Continent. Truly England just now is in a ticklish position. Placed as the Bank of England is, it behoves its directors to be prudent in time, and the exercise of that caution which the responsibilities of their position impose upon them, to take care that the drain of gold from their vaults be neither too heavy nor rapid. This they effect by "turning the screw," *i.e.*, raising the rate of discount. A "turn" was given on Thursday, and another on Monday, and we shall be glad to learn that another will not be ordered by the "Court" in a few days more. As things at present shape, it looks very like it. It is all very well for certain journalists to discant upon the healthy state of trade and commerce in this country, to declaim upon the demand for all descriptions of our manufactures, and the general and profitable employment of the operative and laboring classes, but we ask such writers what prospect is there that this will continue, if the Bank of England continues sending away the gold in its vaults and raising its rates of discount upon the commercial paper of the country.

THE PARIS MONEY MARKET.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London News.

Although it was foreseen in financial circles that the Bank of France would feel compelled to follow the example of the Bank of England, and raise its rate of discount, the measure has come upon the general public by surprise. It is only by virtue of a law passed last session, that the Bank of France is enabled to take more, in any case, than the legal interest of 6 per cent., and this is the first time that it has made use of the new privilege. It now charges 6½ per cent., which is within ½ per cent. as much as is taken by the Bank of England. Although the novelty of 6½ per cent. is naturally not very favorably received by French tradesmen, it seems to be the general opinion that an increase of interest is practically a less severe measure than a shortening of the time to run for discounted bills would be.

From the Times, (City article,) Oct. 16.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 75c. for money, and 66f. 80c. for the end of the month, showing a decline of ½ per cent.

THE PANIC AT VIENNA.

Vienna (Oct. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is a commercial as well as a monetary crisis here, and two first-rate mercantile houses within the last 24 hours, suspended payment. For some time past money has been so excessively scarce that respectable firms have not been able to get their bills discounted under 8, 10, or 12 per cent., and the assurance has been given me by persons who must be perfectly well aware of what is passing in the commercial world, that many firms, which two months ago obtained money at 6 per cent., are now paying 15 per cent. and even 18 per cent. for accommodation. During the first three or four days in the last week several firms of minor importance were unable to meet their obligations, and yesterday telegraphic news was received from Pesth that the great house of BOSKOWITZ had declared itself insolvent. The sum for which M. BOSKOWITZ has failed exceeds £250,000; and his fall must necessarily lead to that of a great number of manufacturers of silk, cotton, and woollen goods. Although the insolvent has enormous magazines in Vienna, Pesth, and Debreczin, filled with the choicest produce of the foreign and home markets, and real property of the value of £70,000, it is not expected that he will be able to pay a larger dividend than 60 or 70 per cent. M. BOSKOWITZ was the "middleman" between the Vienna and foreign manufacturers, and the tradesmen in Hungary and in the countries lying on the Lower Danube. The manufacturers gave an almost unlimited credit to the wealthy wholesale dealer in Pesth, who supplied with goods those traders who frequented the fairs which are held once or twice a year in the larger Hungarian towns. The last harvest was so good in Hungary that the peasants got unusually low prices for their corn, and cannot pay for the goods bought on credit of the retail dealers, and they in their turn are unable to honor the bills which they gave to the wholesale Pesth firm. The Bank is in possession of bills on BOSKOWITZ to a very considerable amount, but it has wisely resolved not to demand the immediate payment of them by the endorsers, as it has a right to do, but to wait until they are due. Information has just been given me that the insolvency of BOSKOWITZ has already led to the failure of one or two other firms of some importance.

Vienna (Oct. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following arrangement has been made by the Credit and Discount Banks with the firm of BOSKOWITZ. The latter having shown that it had real property (four houses in Pesth) of the value of 600,000 florins, stock in trade worth 400,000 florins, and claims on tradesmen to the amount of 1,100,000 florins, the above-mentioned establishments consented to pay 1,000,000 florins to its creditors, and to hold its assets as security for the time being. In consequence of the foregoing arrangement, the commercial world was quieter yesterday, but the news that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent., will assuredly lead to a panic on 'Change to-day. Dr. ZUGSCHWERT has been committed for trial, and removed from the "Polizei-Haus" in the city to the "Criminal-Gebäude," in the suburb.

The panic on 'Change to-day was fearful. National Loan, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in silver, fell to 80½; Credit Bank Shares (a 200fl.) to 195; and Northern Railroad Shares to 163½; Danubian Steam Company's Shares, with a State guarantee of 8 per cent., were at 225. The price of emission was 500.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the London News.

The intelligence which has just been received of the advance in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England has had a greater effect here than it appears to have had in London, where, perhaps, it had been more surely anticipated. It is almost impossible to procure cash for even the best paper at a lower rate than 7½ ℔ cent per annum, while for any other description there is actually no quotation. Coin of all kinds daily becomes more scarce; and as the various banking establishments throughout Germany have their hands full of railway, mining and similar shares, on which they have made advances, they cannot afford the usual accommodation to the mercantile and manufacturing interests in their various districts, so that all have recourse to this city, as the monetary metropolis of the North of Europe, and the supply of our local wants consequently becomes more and more difficult from these extraneous demands. The appearance at such a time of the prospectus for a Swedish loan to enable the Government of that country to construct the main line of railways has, under such circumstances, been very inopportune, and these northern financiers will find that they committed a great mistake when they did not accede to terms required by our capitalists for the same purpose last year, as they will not now be so liberally dealt with. On this occasion, besides, they wish to have all the favorable alternations in their own power, while the lenders are quite precluded from deriving benefit from any advantageous turn which may take place in the money markets of Europe. As it is not probable that the application here will prove successful to any extent, the demand will in all likelihood be shortly transferred to London, where, in the present state of matters, it is not to be supposed that it will meet with a more favorable reception; but it is a difficult matter to persuade such borrowers that, even with the demand for money there for the suppression of the Indian mutinies, and for Britain's own other immediate purposes, there is not at all times enough to be had there to supply the wants of all who may have occasion to apply to them for aid in every emergency, and the increase in the rate of discount at this time may have the effect of enlightening them on this subject.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

The rate of discount at Hamburg to-day has advanced to 9 per cent. The transactions of Hamburg with New-York are larger than those of any other continental city, and the American crisis is severely felt there.

HOLLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam, dated 14th inst., announces that on that day the Bank of Amsterdam raised its rate of discount one-half per cent.

BELGIUM.

From Belgium it is mentioned that the rate of discount, which was lately raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent., is expected shortly to be further advanced.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself in Portugal.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The Bombay and Calcutta mails arrived together in London on the 15th inst. The dates from Bombay are to the 17th of September, and from Calcutta to the 9th of September, inclusive.

GENERAL HAVELOCK AND THE SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

From the Overland Bombay Times.

The Indian revolt has not during the last fortnight been marked by any very stirring events, and neither of the contending parties has gained any decisive advantage over the other. The British forces throughout India have been inactive, awaiting reinforcements before striking the final blow, which will crush the hopes of the mutineers. On the whole, however, our prospects may be considered cheering; for, while the rebels have obtained no fresh success, we have had considerable accessions of strength by the arrival of fresh troops, both at Bombay and Calcutta. When these reinforcements reach the seat of war in the distnrbed provinces our armies will be enabled to resume offensive operations and bring affairs to a crisis.

General HAVELOCK, who had recrossed the Ganges after his unsuccessful attempts to relieve Lucknow, rested for a few days at Cawnpore, his troops having been much crippled by sickness. On the 16th of August the force marched towards Bittoor, where a large body of the enemy, about 4,000 in number, with two guns, was posted. HAVELOCK'S force mustered 1,300 men with about 14 guns. The right wing was towards the Ganges, and the left on a deep nullah crossed by a bridge. After no obstinate engagement, in which the enemy lost 250 killed and wounded, they were driven from their position, and fled in confusion, leaving their guns behind. In this contest the British troops lost about 14 killed and 30 wounded, besides some of their baggage. After the action HAVELOCK'S force retired towards Cawnpore, where they arrived on the 20th of August, after a harassing and fatiguing march, during which they suffered severe privations, which were patiently borne by our gallant soldiers. Cholera had made its appearance among the men, carrying off 10 or 12 daily, but the ravages of this epidemic had since begun to abate. General OUTRAM arrived at Allahabad on the 1st of September, with Her Majesty's 5th Fusileers, the 90th, and a company of Artillery. With this force he hoped to reach Cawnpore on the 9th inst. The details of Her Majesty's 64th, 78th, 84th, and 1st Madras Fusileers would follow on the arrival of Capt. PEEL and his naval brigade at Allahabad. Sir JAMES OUTRAM had communicated his arrangements to General HAVELOCK, who had in reply stated his perfect confidence in his being able to effect the relief of Lucknow with these reinforcements. General OUTRAM had, with characteristic generosity, announced to General HAVELOCK that "to him should be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which he had so nobly struggled," and that it was his intention to accompany the force in his civil capacity, only placing his military services at the disposal of General HAVELOCK, if necessary. General HAVELOCK was to make arrangements for the force to move forward from Cawnpore on the arrival of reinforcements. The rebels have assembled on the Oude side of the river, opposite to the British camp, in great numbers, and have thrown up a battery.

The garrison at Lucknow, although reduced to great straits, is bravely holding out, and will no doubt do so until relieved by General HAVELOCK. For some time the situation of the beleaguered garrison was believed to be desperate, and the worst fears were entertained regarding their fate, as no tidings have been received from them. Letters have since been received, stating that the garrison of Lucknow had communicated with Gen. HAVELOCK, and advised him not to run any risk in attempting to relieve them, as they had provisions enough for six months; that the attacks of the enemy were becoming fewer and fainter, from the want of ammunition, it was supposed; and it was believed that the enemy were quarreling among themselves. The latest intelligence received from Lucknow is, that 1,000 of the rebels had collected, and these, with the *élite* of the rebel force, made an assault on the devoted garrison. They were repulsed with great slaughter, 200 of the Ghazees being killed, and a great many of the wounded had since died. There is a want of proper food for the ladies and children, but the garrison get beef, and have plenty of grain. They have been ordered to hold out to extremity, and, with the fate of Cawnpore before their eyes, it is not likely that they will entertain the idea of surrender, with help so close at hand. A letter from Cawnpore, dated the 31st of August, says that "at present the garrison of Lucknow is all right and in good spirits."

From the Bengal Hurkaru Sept 9.

Every eye has been turned upon Lucknow and our heroic countrymen there who have so long defended their position against enormous odds. Their fate has been trembling in the balance. On the 10th of July last intimation was conveyed to Government that their provisions were sufficient to support them for six weeks. This brought them up to the 23d of August. That day, however, approached, and there were no signs of relief. But General HAVELOCK, though he failed in his attempt about that time to relieve Lucknow, so far succeeded that he drew the besiegers upon his small force. This enabled the beleaguered garrison to make a sally, which was not only successful as to the destruction of the enemy, but enabled them to bring in a further amount of bullocks—sufficient for about three weeks' consumption. It was then calculated that they could hold out up to the 9th or 10th of September; and it was hoped that reinforcements, consisting of the 5th Fusileers and 90th Foot, would reach Cawnpore at the latest on September 1, and thus easily enable General HAVELOCK to effect the relief of the garrison before the 9th. There is, however, an old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had not been allowed at that time to take his seat in council, and he, therefore, could exercise no effectual control over the movements of the troops. General OUTRAM and the officers commanding at Dinapore and Benares, had all fingers in the pie, and the result was that the two regiments on reaching Mirzapore were called back to Dinapore, and then sent on again in the Mirzapore and Allahabad direction. It is but fair to General OUTRAM to add that letters recently received assert that the recall was in no way his deed, and that he disapproved it from the first. Be that as it may, the subject is one which demands a searching inquiry, and the possession of high office either in the civil or in the military department, should not be allowed to screen the culprit. A delay of ten days was by this mismanagement caused at a most critical period, and, but for the marked intervention of Providence, must have proved fatal to our countrymen at Lucknow. Happily, however, another opportunity presented itself for making a sortie. This time it was attended with greater success than ever. More than 100 of the enemy were blown into the air by a mine; a 24-pounder gun, which had greatly annoyed them, was spiked, and large supplies of provisions were secured. The garrison now consists of about 500 men, of whom 150 are in hospital; there are also about 300 women and children, who have gone through all the dangers and hardships of the siege, certain (for the fate of the Cawnpore garrison had reached them) of a cruel death if compelled, by famine or any other cause, to surrender. We may now almost look upon their relief as secure; humanly speaking, it is quite so. Gen. OUTRAM, with 1,300 men of the 5th Fusileers and 70th, was at Allahabad on the 1st inst. They were expected at Cawnpore on the 11th; there they would find Gen. HAVELOCK, with 1,100 men and 20 guns, some of them of large calibre; and a strong conviction was felt that such a force, urged on with determination, would be sufficient to overcome the opposition, great as it was likely to be, waiting for it on the Lucknow road.

DELHI.

From the Bombay Times.

From Delhi we have no news of much importance, although the British troops have become bolder in their attacks upon the enemy, who have been defeated on every occasion. General NICHOLSON'S column, consisting of Her Majesty's 52d Light Infantry, a wing of Her Majesty's 61st Foot, and several Sikh corps, arrived in the camp on the 11th of August. The auxiliary force furnished by the Sovereign of Cashmere, fully equipped, is also marching to join General WILSON'S army, which will then be strong enough to act on the offensive. Lieutenant HODSON, with a small body of troops, had proved successful against the insurgents in the Rohtuck district, whom he dispersed, killing about 80 of them. General NICHOLSON, with about 2,000 men and 16 guns, marched on the 25th of August in the direction of Nujuffghur to meet a body of the enemy moving on that place, who were evidently bent on intercepting the siege train by a flank march on Soneput. On the following day the rebels were defeated after a short encounter, in which they lost 13 guns besides their camp baggage. The loss in General NICHOLSON'S brigade was 17 killed and wounded, including Lieutenant LUMSDEN, of the 68th Native Infantry, who was killed. Lieutenant GABBETT, of Her Majesty's 61st Foot, died of his wounds; and Lieutenant ELKINGTON, 61st, and Dr. IRELAND were both dangerously wounded. On the same day the mutineers in the city, thinking that most of our troops had gone after their detachment, made an attack on the camp, but it produced no impression, and was repulsed with heavy loss. After their defeat at Nujuffghur the mutineers were much disheartened. Our troops were preparing for active operations on the arrival of the siege train, which was on its way to the camp, and were delighted at the prospect of doing something. At Hissar, in the province of Rohilcund, the rebels have likewise been defeated in their designs. A body of upwards of 2,000 men, horse and foot, attempted to surprise the gate of the town on the 19th of August, but Lieutenant MILDMAY, Assistant Political Agent, who received a timely warning, met the assailants with some loyal troops, and totally routed and pursued them, after killing 300 of their number. Other affairs of minor importance have taken place, which will be found recorded elsewhere.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

From Delhi we receive cheering intelligence. The insurgents had commenced fighting among themselves, and the King had transmitted a secret message to Mr. COLVIN, offering to give In provided he was placed in the position he occupied before the revolt. It is to be hoped that this offer was rejected with scorn. Our army occupied an unassailable position before Delhi, and had been largely reinforced by the movable column, consisting of Her Majesty's 52d and a wing of the 61st, with some Sikh corps, under Brigadier-General NICHOLSON, a young soldier, but one marked out for distinction. Shortly after his arrival in camp the Neemuch and Bareilly mutineers made a strong effort to attack our forces in rear. General NICHOLSON was sent out against them with his division, and completely defeated them, capturing 12 pieces. It is believed that the final assault on the imperial city will not be much longer delayed. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, it is rumored, has sent up orders to make short work of it, and General WILSON is not the man to retard the execution of such an order a single hour.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

We yesterday published news from Delhi to the 26th of August, by which it will be seen that Delhi still holds out, and that no positive date can yet be fixed for its reduction. With regard to other districts, so far from peace and good order being reestablished, disorder and rebellion have extended to provinces which in June were perfectly tranquil. The greater part of Behar and the southwestern frontier of Bengal are in confusion, and the important district of Goruckpore has been abandoned by the order of this Government. The garrison of Lucknow has not been relieved, and it appears unlikely that our troops can reach it before the end of this month. The mutineers and insurgents, though contemptible in the field, are so numerous as to throw great difficulties in the way of an advancing force, and the season in which every stream is overflowing and the country almost impassable is an additional obstacle to military operations. At this season, too, the exposure of a campaign inevitably produces much sickness, and our European soldiers have suffered severely from it. We expect some reinforcements during the present month, and by the end of October we may reasonably hope for the arrival of a force sufficient to put down rebellion in these provinces. Its fate in Upper India must be decided by troops sent up the Indus and the Punjab levies. Order and obedience may then indeed be restored, and an entire new system adopted, whether military or civil. It is too soon to speculate upon the course that ought to be or will be pursued; at present it is sufficient to record events which follow in such rapid succession, and which must ultimately determine the measures to be adopted.

THE DINAPORE MUTINEERS.

From the Bombay Times.

The Dinapore mutineers, completely broken and dispersed by the prudent combinations of Major EYRE, are now endeavoring to make their way to Delhi, across the hills in the Mirzapore district. Major EYRE had not succeeded in capturing KOOER SINGH, the rebel leader, but a reward of 10,000rs. has been offered for his apprehension. Those of the mutineers who escaped have taken refuge in the hill country of Rhotusghur, whither they were being followed by Major EYRE. They had since passed south of Mirzapore and had crossed the Tonse River, which flows into the Ganges between Mirzapore and Allahabad. A force under Major HINDE from Rewah is endeavoring to intercept them, but it is feared that he will be unable to arrest their progress, which is marked by rapine and pillage. They will probably make towards Delhi, passing through the Banda district, which is utterly disorganized.

AGRA.

At Agra all was quiet up to the 27th of August, the date of our latest advices. On the 21st a force, consisting of about 150 of the 3d Europeans, under Capt. STROVER, three guns under Lieutenant GRIFFIN, and 30 mounted Militia, the whole under the command of Major G. J. MONTGOMERY, Brigade-Major, left the fort with the view of making a demonstration against the insurgents in the neighborhood of Hattrass. The force entered that place without opposition, but intelligence having been received that a large party of the insurgents from Allyghur was moving down to attack him, Major MONTGOMERY promptly resolved to anticipate them, and accordingly marched out to meet the rebels, who retired into a garden, where they were protected by a wall, and sheltered among the trees. An ineffectual fire was opened on them, to which they smartly replied, when the fanatics had the audacity to rush from under cover right upon the 3d Europeans, then in skirmishing order, and endeavor to cut them down with their swords. A series of hand-to-hand combats then took place, which ended in the enemy being driven away, leaving 300 dead behind. The remainder fled, pursued by the militia cavalry, and mowed down by the artillery. In this affair, which occurred on the 24th of August, Mr. J. O'BRIEN TANNY, late manager of the Northwestern Bank in Calcutta, and Ensign A. L. MARSH, of the 16th Grenadiers, who accompanied the force as volunteers, were killed; and Lieutenant LONGUEVILLE CLARKE, late of the Gwalior Contingent, was severely wounded. The total loss on our side was 5 killed and 25 wounded. After the action, Major MONTGOMERY, although pressed to follow up his successes, fell back upon Hattrass.

THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab continues quiet, although several outbreaks have occurred at isolated stations, which have been promptly suppressed by the firmness of the military authorities. On the 19th of August a portion of the 10th Light Cavalry, which had been disarmed at Ferozepore, mutinied and attempted to capture the guns of Captain WOODCOCK'S battery, in which they failed. The mutineers, 100 in number, after having cruelly murdered Mr. NELSON, the veterinary surgeon, rushed at the guns while the artilleryman were at dinner, but, after killing the European sentry and wounding several others, they were assailed by the Bombay Fusileers, who repulsed them in a most gallant manner, although no officers appear to have been present to issue orders. Most of the mutineers who had captured several horses, succeeded in making their escape, although pursued for some distance by the infantry, with guns. Several having been seized in the cantonment, they were tried and executed. The 51st Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Pehawur, mutinied on the 28th of August. This regiment having been disarmed some time ago, the Sepoys attempted to seize the arms of the new Sikh corps while the men of the latter were at dinner. In this attempt they were defeated, and, being attacked, they dispersed and fled. Nearly the whole of them, however, were "accounted for" next day, and the villagers and police were bringing in the small remnant by twos and threes. Throughout the rest of the Punjab the utmost tranquillity prevails, and the proceedings of the Government are marked by the greatest vigor and judgment.

BOMBAY.

In the Bombay Presidency, we have been comparatively quiet, and no fresh disturbances have occurred at any of our Mofussil stations. On the 8th of September 18 prisoners, who had been convicted of treason, were executed at Sattara, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, who assembled from all parts to witness the spectacle. Five of the prisoners were hanged, six were blown away from guns, and seven were shot. Everything passed off quietly, and the scene must have inspired the natives with a wholesome dread, which will tend to keep them in submission. Several arrests were being made in the city, but none of the people dreamt of creating a disturbance. Wherever disaffection has shown itself in Western India it has been stifled with unrelenting sternness, and the authorities deserve great credit for their conduct during the crisis, when the flames of revolt threatened to spread within our borders. As long as the main body of the troops continue loyal there can be no fear of the result, as we are quite able to put down the unaided efforts of the mob. Every important station, too, from Dharwar, in the south, to Ahmedabab, in the north, has been secured by European troops, so that no fears can be entertained of popular outbreaks in the large towns.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, it is believed, will leave for the Northwest in about a month, and, taking up HAVELOCK'S force, will open direct communications with Delhi. There are several first-rate officers in Calcutta waiting for employ, who will be glad to accompany him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

From the Bombay Times, Sept. 17.

The past fortnight has been one of almost unequaled pressure in the money market, the Bank of Bengal having refused to discount Court of Directors' bills with more than sixty days to run, or to make any loans upon Government paper to the other Banks. The immediate cause of these steps is believed to be the crippled position the Bank Directors find themselves in by having advanced to a large extent upon Company's paper without reserving a sufficient margin to speculators and other who have left the Bank in a lurch with the paper, not being able to take up the loans or to pay the difference between what it is really worth and the amount advanced upon it by the Bank. We leave our readers to judge of the wisdom and ability which governs the Bank of Bengal, and which has produced such a state of things. We have since heard that two of our local banks, which held a large amount of Court of Directors' bills, finding them inconvertible into cash, applied to the Government to pay them under discount, which has been granted under the special circumstances, and will no doubt afford some relief to the fair trading public, whose interests have been so ruthlessly sacrificed by the directors of the Bank of Bengal to the speculators and jobbers in Company's paper.

Exchange opened at 2s. 2¾d. for first-class six months' sight bills, and, in consequence of the pressure in the money market, advanced to 2s. 3¼d., but closes a trifle easier.

The Mysterious Murder in London.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 16th inst., says:

Public interest has been divided this week between the Indian news and one of the most frightful and mysterious murders that has ever been committed. There would certainly seem to be periods of irregular recurrence in which crime abounds to an unusual degree, for the last three weeks have been unusually prolific of assassinations. Two fatal stabbing cases at Liverpool and Birkenhead; a double murder and attempted suicide in Somerset; the discovery of the corpse of a young woman, evidently murdered, in a wood near Clifton; the murder of a woman by her husband in a suburb of the metropolis; the finding of a body in a canal, at the east end of town, with incised wounds in the throat; and the exhumation of a skeleton, which had been buried in quicklime beneath the stones of the cellar of an old house which survived the great fire of 1666, form a catalogue of crimes almost without a parallel in the same period. But the murder brought to light in a most Providential manner last Saturday morning surpasses them all in mystery and horror. At 11½ the preceding night an elderly woman (or a man in disguise) passed through the turnstile on Waterloo Bridge, carrying a brown paper parcel and a large carpet-bag, the latter so heavy that the toll-taker had to lift it over the turnstile for her. This person came from the north side, and did not return. On Saturday morning the carpet-bag

hill constructed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a passage subterraneous, the magazine of the rajah had been kept. This was struck with lightning, and some thousands of maunds of powder were exploded.

The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was gleaned from the Kotwal of the place, that upwards of 1,000 had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one maund was picked up at Soorsanuggar Talao, distant four miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as six miles, at a place called Chowpassaney, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report sales of United States 6s bonds and inscriptions of 67@68 at 10⅞, and fives of 65 at 97. State stocks not generally pressed for sale. In regard to Railroad securities they merely give the current quotations.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. say: "During the past week the transactions in American State stocks have been few and unimportant, whilst there has been much activity in the market for Railway shares and bonds. The business, however, has been chiefly confined to those of the New York and Erie and Illinois Central lines, the prices of which have fluctuated considerably, the market, generally, closing with a steadier and better appearance."

The London papers of Friday report the following sales on the preceding day: Illinois Central shares 5⅞ discount for money; Illinois Central 6s of '75, 78¾ discount for money; Illinois Central 7s of '75, 78 discount for money; Illinois Central freeland of '60, 90 discount for money; Michigan Central of '69, 80¾ for account; New-York Central 7s of '64, 87 for account; New-York Central shares, 64 for account; Erie shares, 18 for account; Erie 7s of '83, 65@64 for money; Erie Sinking Fund, 54 for money; Erie convertibles, 45@44⅛ for money.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] London, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857—5 P. M.

The unsettled state of the Money market has almost put a stop to business in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, and prices of nearly all articles have declined. The demand for Money continues active, at 7 ₱ cent. per annum. Consols, 88¾@88⅞ for money, 88⅜@89 for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3d. nominal; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Doubloons: Spanish, 78s. 6d.; South America, 75s. 6d.

Coffee—The market is quiet, but prices of English without change. A parcel of Chilian has been sold at £110.

Cochineal—Of 200 bags offered, only a few lots sold. Honduras Silver, ord. to good bold, 3s. 7d.@4s. 8d.; Blacks, 4s. 9d.@5s. Mexican Blacks, 4s. 4d.@4s. 10d; Silver, 3s. 9d. Teneriffe Blacks, 4s. 9d.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices of Wheat 2s.@3s. lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 55s. 8d. on 124,296 qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 55s.@56s.; Red, 53s.@56s. ₱ qr. Flour—28s.@30s. ₱ bbl.

Cotton—Quiet; sales for the week 300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has fallen off. Sales for the week 25,300 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 9¼d. ₱ lb.

Cocoa—100 bags Guayaquil sold at 110s.

Drugs, &c.—Castor Oil: of 800 cases and 250 casks at auction, about one-quarter sold at lower rates, the remainder held for full rates; good pale Bengal 6¼d.@6¾d.; seconds, 5½d.@6d.; yellow and straw, 4½d.@6d. Turmeric: 600 bags Madras sold from 29s. 6d.@42s., and 1,900 bags Bengal from 55s.@58s. Gambier quiet: of 600 bales only the damaged sold, the sound taken in at 18s. Shellac has declined 6s.@8s. ₱ cwt., and is dull at the decline. Quicksilver quiet at 1s. 11d.@2s.

Hemp—Russian firmer; St. Petersburg Clean, £32. In Manila nothing to report.

Jute—Of 1,190 bales at auction about one-third, offered "without reserve," sold at a decline of fully 20s. ₱ ton, viz., £18 15s.@£20 for low and common, £21@£24 10s. for middling to good, and fine from £25 5s.@£26.

Indigo—Proprietors have shown much firmness, and prices are fully supported. 7,753 chests have now passed sale, of which 3,693 have been withdrawn, 1,485 brought in, and 2,575 sold.

Iron—Very little demand for Welsh; we quote Rails and Bars nominally £7, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pig declined to 58s., but is now 60s. 6d.@61s.; for mixed Nos. on the Clyde, 67s. 6d.

Linseed—Imports during the week, 12,496 qrs., mostly from the Black Sea and Azof, and in second hands. Sales have been very limited, either on the spot or for arrival, but prices are without material change.

In Linseed Cakes no change to report. New-York, in bbls., £10 15s.@£10 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £10 7s. 6d.

Oils—In Fish nothing doing. Rape in limited demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Linseed is dull at 37s. 6d.@37s. 9d. Cocoa Nut dull at 48s.@49s. Palm, 44s.@46s.

Spelter—Flat at £29 5s.@£29 10s.

Rum—The market is dull and lower. 100 puncheons Demerara sold—fine at 2s. 8d.; good Bengal has been sold at 2s. 4d.

Rice—The public sales have been large, say upwards of 50,000 bags, and prices have further given way 6d. ₱ cwt. making about 1s. from the late highest point, at which, however, there is a disposition to buy Of 25,204 bags Bengal offered about half sold at 10s. 6d.@12s. for low mid. to good mid. white, and 12s. 6d.@13s. for good and fine; 15,792 bags low Madras were bought in at 10s. 6d.; 1,802 bags Arracan at 10s. 6d. for Necransle, and 10s. for Larong; 5,665 bags Bassein at 10s. 6d.; and 1,600 bags Rangoon at 11s. Privately 6,000 bags Java wore reported at 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; also 6,200 bags Bengal and 3,300 bags Madras 11s.@12s.

Molasses—A cargo of 450 hhds. clayed Cuba sold afloat at 15s., for the Clyde.

Saltpetre—Sales have been effected at lower rates; 767 bags Bengal realized 45s. for 18 ₱ cent. refraction; 42s. 6d.@43s. for 32⅜@49½, and fine at 57s. 6d. for 3½; 341 bags 87 cane s-Bombay were sold at 36s. 6d. @38s. for 21 to 22 ₱ cent.

Spices—Pepper: the market has been quiet for black, only 150 bags Singapore sold; White is ¼d. ₱ lb. lower; 132 bags Penang sold at 8¾d.@8¾d., and 400 bags Singapore at 8¾d.@8¾d. Pimento: the sales are 425 bags out of 1,295 bags in public sale, at either prices, mill to good 4¼d.@4¾d. ₱ lb.

Sugar—Prices have declined 2s.@3s. ₱ cwt., but at this reduction there is more inquiry, and the market closes with a better tone. Of West India 1,500 hhds. have been sold during the week, and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction early in the week, were all withdrawn. Of Foreign the public sales have been numerous, comprising 1,401 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 100 hhds. Porto Rico, 50 hhds., 102 barrels St. Croix, and 14 boxes, 220 Guatemala; nearly the whole of which were withdrawn at the above decline; St. Croix sold at 43s. for good brown, 44s.@46s. for yellow; Porto Rico at 44s. @45s. for brown and low yellow; Havana at 44s. 6d. @47s. for brown and yellow, and at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for brown; 562 hhds. Melado were likewise withdrawn, 30s. only being bid. Privately, 5,000 bags brown Siam were sold at 40s. for export; an 500 boxes and 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold, the former at 44s.@46s., and the latter at 41s.@43s. Three cargoes of Havana sold afloat for an outport, fully insured; 2,000 boxes No. 14 at 33s. 6d., 1,500 boxes No. 12¾ at 32s. 6d., and 1,470 boxes No. 10 at 31s. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with the same period last year:

	1856—Imports—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe, ℔s	552,600,000	475,900,000
Great Britain, ℔s	686,900,000	703,700,000
Total	1,239,500,600	1,179,600,000
	1856—Stocks—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe, ℔s	52,400,000	62,500,000
Great Britain, ℔s	199,700,000	232,100,000
Total	252,100,000	294,600,000

Tea—Of 25,000 pkgs. offered at auction on the 13th and 14th inst., about 3,800 were Assams, which sold at 2d. ₱ ℔ decline on previous prices. Of China Tea 4,000 pkgs. sold; common Congou at rather easier rates, present price 1s. 2d. ₱ ℔.

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. is flat at 56s. 9d.@57s. on the spot and for the year.

Tin—English without change; Blocks, 140s., Bars, 141s. Foreign lower; Straits, 134s.@135s., Banca 137s.@139s.

Turpentine—No sales of Rough. Spirits steady at 40s. for American casks. Whalebone—Nothing doing.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending Oct. 14. Cotton—Sales of the week, 6,500 bales, at about previous rates. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 128f. Breadstuffs unchanged, but lower at Paris and in the interior. Ashes quiet. Coffee very quiet. Provisions—The want of supplies prevented business. Sugars continued to decline. Rice inactive. Oils—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports that the market opened buoyant and active under the *Persia's* advices, but the advance in the rates of discount by the Bank completely checked operations, and the market has been since almost in a state of abeyance. There has, however, been no disposition to press sales, and the decline has not exceeded ⅛d.@¼d. in the common qualities of American, whilst the useful middle qualities show less reduction. The sales of the week foot up 25,300 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and less than 1,000 to exporters. Fair Orleans, 9¾d.; middling, 9¼d. Stock on hand, 311,000 bales, including 163,500 American. Friday's business was 4,000 bales. Market closing quiet but steady.

At Manchester the business was very limited.

Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged since the departure of the *Baltic*. Red Wheat in good request at full rates. White quiet and unchanged. Corn in request for feeding purposes, and rather dearer. Mixed, 37s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 7s. 3d.@8s. 1d.; White, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d., the latter price for choice, in retail.

Provisions—Beef steady and rather more doing. Pork quiet. Bacon in moderate demand at former rates. Lard dull at 70s. Tallow dull and 1s. 6d.@2s. lower on the week.

Produce—Ashes dull at 42s. for Pots, and 41s. for Pearls. Sugar, forced sales at 2s.@3s. decline. Coffee flat and rather lower. Rice quiet. Tea firm but inactive. Resin steady at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 39s. Linseed Oil is dull, sales at 39s. Cod Oil, £38@£39.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Site for a New-York Post-Office—Effect of the Panic on Government Movements—New Portrait of Washington—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

Postmaster-General Brown, having made an offer to the city authorities of New-York of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a Post-Office site in the Park, Mayor Wood addressed a communication to him, in reply, stating positively that *it could not be had*, and that the Common Council passed a resolution declaring that they *had no power or authority* to sell the Government any property for such a purpose.

This, perhaps, was the readiest medium by which the jobbers who are endeavoring to make a handsome speculation ont of this Post-Office business could knock on the head a proposition which, if accepted, would end their hopes. Of course everybody will understand the insincerity of the answer returned to Gov. Brown. There are several ways in which the City can convey property to the Government, if desired. They sold the Brick Church property, have given away valuable lots for charitable purposes, and have very recently given the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum an almost perpetual lease of property at a nominal rent. What nonsense, then, to say that they have no power to transfer property to the Government.

If Fernando Wood and his coadjutors choose to have it so, they can cause a perpetual lease to be made to the United States, or the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may put a lot up at auction, and let the Government buy it in that way. If, by possibility, there is a shade of doubt in regard to power, that can be settled in half an hour in the same act of the Legislature, to release the property from taxation, which must be passed before the Government will accept the property.

There is nothing in the way of a location in the Park but jobbing, in one of two forms, or both. 1st. The hope of selling property to Government at speculative prices; and, 2d. The desire to speculate on early information of the contemplated location, when decided upon, by purchasing cheap adjoining property. This latter scheme will be the reliance of the jobbers if, as now anticipated, Mr. Buchanan insists on buying a site *somewhere* at low rates.

Fernando Wood, who has recently formed a new political copartnership with Isaac V. Fowler and Augustus Schell, desires that these two shall be appointed a commission to select the desired site. The money value of such a duty will be seen at a glance—as also the strong temptation to locate where the Commissioners can make the most money, rather than where the public will be best served. It is to be hoped that the President will not be deceived by such moves as this. Mr. Buchanan honestly desires to steer his Administration clear of all contact with official peculation, in any form; but he will need wary steps to avoid these cunning traps by which he is beset on every side.

Let your merchants be assured that, unless they bring public sentiment to bear in favor of a location in the Park, and compel the Common Council to listen to their wishes, the chancca are ten to one that the Post-Office will go some distance further up town; for nowhere else, down town, than in the Park, is it at all likely that the price which Mr. Buchanan intends to pay will purchase a site.

There is an evident reaction going on in the Cabinet in relation to the policy to be pursued by the Executive branch of the Government with reference to the existing monetary crisis. At first a good deal of alarm was felt at the sudden falling off of the revenue, and the rapid depletion of the Treasury. Mr. Cobb's uneasiness doubtless was augmented by the fear that the turn of affairs would be availed of to raise a prejudice against his administration of the Treasury Department He could hardly have failed to hear the suggestions quite current in private and political circles, questioning the prudence of his course, or charging him with a want of nerve to carry out the policy of redeeming all the stocks offered for redemption, until the surplus, including coin on deposit at the Mint and its branches, had been reduced to the limit named by Congress. While many considered the faith of the Government pledged to the latter course by the Secretary's advertisement calling in the stock, others were loud in denouncing the policy under which he went on redeeming, at a high rate of premium, in the midst of the panic, until it seemed to be evident that the Government would be compelled to go right into market again to raise the same money to meet current expenses.

These animadversions could hardly have failed to reach Mr. Cobb's ears,—and were calculated to add not a little to the perplexity consequent upon the unexpected embarrassment of financial affairs. But the fact that the Press has abstained from echoing these fault-findings, is the best possible evidence that the public opinion of which it is the organ, either approves the Secretary's course, or at least excuses it. That it is the duty of a wise Government to contribute in every legitimate manner to the relief of a people's monetary difficulties when the derangement is general, no one will deny. But those who find fault with the redemption of stocks at a premium, argue that the more democratic plan would have been to distribute the surplus among the people by increased activity in the prosecution of unfinished public works, thus furnishing employment to large numbers of laborers, instead of extending the relief to men of wealth, Banks and other moneyed corporations.

It may be answered that no harm has yet accrued, and that this latter plan may still be adopted in addition to what has already been done. "Contraction" by the Government is what is now feared; but that can be avoided by the issue of Treasury notes, which may be called in by the Government for redemption at any time, and which will be sure to bring out for circulation any quantity of idly hoarded specie. The administration, if I mistake not, is prepared to adopt this policy, if it should become necessary: but Mr. Cobb begins to think that our foreign debt will be pretty much settled within two or three months, by the cessation of importe, and the demand abroad for cotton and other exporta,—and that then, the public revenue will again be large enough to meet the current expenses of the Government. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the United States Government will not find occasion practically to join in the panic, by needlessly assuming that it is unable to carry out the behests of Congress in the prosecution of needed public improvements, upon which thousands have relied for business and employment.

The last advices received from the steam-frigate *Niagara*, announce that she will get rid of the telegraph cable by the 10th of November, when she will atart at once for home. On her arrival she will go out of commission immediately. The frigate *Congress*, flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, was expected to be at Spezzia by the 1st of November, whe she will meet her orders to return to the United States. These will bring her home, probably, early in December. Mr. Forbes, of Boston, is here in relation to the little steamer he is building for Capt. Page's Parana River Exploring expedition. Mr. F. builds the vessel on his own account, and charters her to the Government. Although she is expected to draw only about two feet of water, her builder has concluded not to send her out in sections, as originally intended, but to complete her in Boston, and send her out on her own keel. The experiment certainly looks rather hazardous to a landsman.

I had the pleasure of examining an original portrait of General Washington, in this city, a few days since, which has never been mentioned, that I can remember, in any of the lectures or papers on the pictures of that illustrious man. At least, I have no recollection of any mention being made of a profile portrait, such as that to which I refer. The evidences of its originality are circumstantial rather than direct, but, at the same time, are very decided. The late Mr. Custis, of Arlington, always maintained that this picture—which, was bought at Alexandria, in 1820, at an auction sale of the effects of an absconding artist—was not only an original portrait and perfect likeness, but that it really belonged to the Washington family; and it is supposed that it had been borrowed from Mount Vernon by the delinquent painter for the purpose of copying.

As the costume represented is the continental uniform, the picture could not have been painted earlier than 1775, and Mr. Custis was decided in the opinion that it was taken between 1775 and 1780, as in the latter year the General obtained a set of false teeth, which brought the upper lip out to its natural position. In the portrait the lip is slightly fallen, as was the General's prior to that time. The name of the artist is not known. Critics pronounce its style German, and the impression is that it was painted by Wertmuller, who prosecuted his art of painting in Philadelphia, between the years above mentioned. A friend of mine, here, has in his possession a portrait of an ancestor, painted by Wertmuller sometime between 1775 and 1780,—the original having been induced to order it by seeing one of General Washington, which the artist had just finished. Both pictures are profiles, and there is a striking similitude in their style, leading one naturally to the conclusion that they are the work of one and the same pencil. If the Washington portrait herein referred to is *not* the original painted by Wertmuller, what has become of the latter?

It will be remembered that most of the portraits of Washington present to view a massive, square forehead. I have myself heard the late Mr. Custis say that they were all wrong in this respect—that the General's forehead, instead of being square and full, receded. Howdon's statue, acknowledged to be the best likeness of the great original ever made, fully bears out Mr. Custis' assertion. In it the forehead recedes almost on a direct line with the nose—the head getting its massiveness in height rather than breadth. The profile portrait is in perfect keeping with Howdon's statue, in every lineament. In its drawing, coloring and shading,—softened by time,—it is all that can be desired. The expression of its dark hazel eye is especially admired by all who see it. While great care has been taken by the artist in treating the head and features, the colors used in the drapery are thrown on with a carelessness quite displeasing to the near observer; but light and distance blend them admirably, securing a fine effect. This interesting relic is now in the possession of an honest mechanic of Washington, who has held fast to it through many an hour of adversity, but who may be compelled to part with it during this season of general financial distress. It ought to be purchased for some public institution, or for the gallery of some private and wealthy gentleman, like one in your City who some time since gratified his taste and patriotism at once by possessing himself of the Claypoole copy of Washington's Address. S.

News from South America.

By way of England we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 1, Montevideo to Sept. 6, and Rio Janeiro to Sept. 14.

No political news from Buenos Ayres. Business in general dull, and hardly any freight for vessels. The Money market had a downward tendency. Latest quotation: Spanish dollars, 24 currency; doubloons, 324 each.

At Rio the Coffee market was animated, but quotations slightly reduced. Wines without alteration. Discount market unchanged. In Exchange, transactions on London had been of some importance, chiefly at 27½, at which it remains firm.

The *Petropolis* steamer arrived at Pernambuco Sept. 14, and the *Victor Emmanuel*, from Genoa, on the 15th. Sugar had declined in price at Pernambuco; Muscovados, 2,800 to 3,300; whites, 3,600 to 4,600. The new crop had commenced.

Cottons had again advanced. About 130,000 pounds had passed for this steamer in exchange, at rates varying from 27¾ to 27½, closed flat at 20½, 60 days.

Obituary.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* announces the death in that city of Mr. Joseph Congdon, at the age of 57 years. For twenty-six years he officiated as Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Bedford.

A Random Shot.—The New-York Times attempts to pervert a jocular paragraph in this paper about Mr. Chas. Mackay's visit to America, into a reflection upon Southern hospitality, and advises that gentleman to "confine himself to a part of the country where they do not take so gloomy a view of the financial crisis as they appear to do down South." If Mr. Mackay thinks fit to act upon this suggestion, for one, we will not die of grief; but should he, (as we take for granted he will,) extend his rambles to these "decidedly ungracious and inhospitable" regions, we promise him that he will not be molested. As to the comparative complexion of affairs, North and South, "at this particular juncture," we are content to appeal to the facts, and refer our readers to the article in another column. A Virginia overseer once wrote his employer to this effect: "We have not made more than a half crop this year, but, thank God! our neighbors have not made any, which is some consolation." Although we are far from exulting in the reflection, yet it is a source of congratulation that our condition is not quite as gloomy as that of our Northern neighbors, in so far as it demonstrates the superior excellence of our institutions.—*Richmond South.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive, yet quoted firm at $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 26c.@27c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at steady rates.

COAL—The demand is moderate, and prices are barely sustained.

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10¾c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔. Sales by auction: 440 bags Maracaibo, stained and damaged, 8¾c.@10¾c. cash, with 50 bags Laguayra, stained and damaged, at 11¾c. @11 31-100c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Owing to the scarcity of this commodity no movements are transpiring and prices remain entirely nominal. Our available supply is down to 1,500 bales, against 36,200 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 21:

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,321
Arrived past three days	10,588
Arrived previously	141,569—152,157
Total	159,478
Exported past three days	10,110
Exported previously	36,689—46,799
Stock on hand and on shipboard	112,679

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and firm at $3 25@$3 75, mainly within the range, ₱ cwt. Nothing new in other kinds.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 40c.@44c., cash. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request, at old rates. Sales, 8,650 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@$4 75
Extra State	4 80@ 5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 05@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is saisbia and steady. The transactions include 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—The market is pretty well supplied, but the demand is tame, and prices are heavy. Sales by auction, 1,267 boxes layer Raisins, $2 50@$2 55; 859 boxes bunch Raisins, $2 30@$2 40; 1,050 half boxes bunch Raisins, $1 12½@$1 15; 2,832 quarter boxes bunch Raisins, 52¾c.@57½c.; and 393 boxes Plums, 72c.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and firmer. Sales, 74,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, $1 26; inferior to fair White Western, $1 16@$1 25; inferior to good Red Western, 96c.@$1 16; mixed Western, $1 12½; choice White Southern, $1 50@$1 53; and handsome amber-colored Southern, $1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and needed. Sales, 13,000 bushels mixed Western, 70c.@72c., mainly 70c. ₱ bushel. Sales small lots of Rye, 75c.@60c.; with 5,400 bushels Barley, 72½c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more freely offered than purchased, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	2,312	720
Wheat, bushels	113,510	105,709
Corn, bushels	4,282	——
Oats, bushels	5,095	——
Barley, bushels	2,628	——

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 27.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls.	1,100	1,993
Wheat, bushels	45,615	44,991
Corn, bushels	——	2,300
Oats, bushels	16,000	8,944

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24 and 25.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	473	4,750
Wheat, bushels	16,967	35,767
Corn, bushels	——	25,224

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 197,134 bushels of Wheat.

HAY—Sales: 400 bales River at 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Quiet and nominal. Stock, 297,998, against 6,656 same time last year, and 18,809 same time in 1855.

HOPS—Dull and heavy at 5c.@8c, for crop of 1857 ₱ ℔.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, 80c. cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is plenty and drooping, in the absence of any considerable inquiry.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ hhl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@45c., ₱ gallon. Sales by auction, 430 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup, at 22c.@25c., cash, ₱ gallon. Only 11 bbls. new crop were received in New-Orleans from the 16th to 21st inst., which were disposed of at 45c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand and is worth but 39c.@40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is steady at 62c.@63c. for American, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations; 400 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold in New-Bedford during the week ending Oct. 26, at a price somewhat below the previous week's currency, for cash. No movement in Crude Whale there.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales, only in small lots, at $20 50@$21 for Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon, 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 170 bbls., inferior to choice, at 9c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 50 for extra Western do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 ℔s. Savannah received 18,150 bushels, and exported 582 tcs. of Rice, during the week ending Oct. 24. The range of prices there on the 24th inst., was from 3¼c.@3¾c. cash, ₱ ℔.

CIGARS—Sales by auction, 500,000 real Havana, at $16@$36, cash, ₱ M.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at from 6⅜c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 ℔s. Prime, at 9½c@10c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Are in limited request, at about previous quotations.

TIN—Dull and heavy.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady here. In Richmond, Va., with lighter offerings and an improved demand, prices advanced a shade during the present week. Lugs, $4½@$6½; and Leaf, $6¾@$12½. Receipts during the week, in Richmond, 12 hhds., against 46 hhds., same week last year. Sales in New-York, by auction, to-day, 232 bales Kentucky Strips at 4c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 325 hhls. Ohio and Prison, at 20½c. @21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are rather less active,—owing in part to the enhanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s.@ 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Gen Cushing*, 700 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at about $9,000; a brig from St. Marys, Ga., to Demerara lumber, $11; a schooner to Malaga, Flour, 85c. one from St. Johns River, Fla., to a Windward island, lumber, $12; one from Jacksonville to Guadaloupe, $11 50; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix $10; one, 120 tons, to Port au-Platt and back, $1,050 ship *Mary Robinson*, 1,300 tons, to San Franolsco (to succeed the *Web-Foot* in Coleman's Line); and a brig from Norfolk to Guadeloupe, on terms not made public.

Buffalo Hog Market, Oct. 27.

There are few coming forward as compared with last year at this time, as indicated by the returns we receive, but the total received by lake to Oct. 1 was fully equal to same time last year.

The demand is very moderate, and sales are mostly in retail.

Receipts at Cusaing's Yards for the week ending Oct. 27, 1857,

Shipped to Eastern Markets	13
Taken for Buffalo Market	206
Left over last week	48

Sales 46 corn hogs, at 6¾c., 160 do. at 5¾c., retail.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

There was another decline in the price of cattle this week, but few beeves having been sold for more than $10 ₱ 100 ℔s; this is a reduction of about 50 cents. The supply amounted to 1,300 head, nearly all of which were sold at from $8@9, $9½ and $10 ₱ 100 ℔s.

Sheep—The demand for Sheep was quite lively and all offered, 5,500 head, were disposed of at from $3@$4½ each for fat Sheep, and from $2@$3 for store Sheep.

Hogs—This market was well supplied, about 2,50 head having been offered, all of which were sold a from $8½@9¾ ₱ 100 ℔s. The market was quite lively and the swine offered were in excellent condition.

Cows and Calves—The demand for cows continue good, and high prices are realized for good milch cows. The sales amounted to 300 head, at from $1 @$65 for milch cows, and from $23@$35 for dry cows.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKE NOTICE.—LOST—A MORTGAGE FOR $1,000 in Monroe County, Illinois, together with four promissory notes, drawn by Friedrick Walhause in favor of John J. Bishoff; said notes were dated on 20th of April, 1855, for $400 each. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said notes to HENRY SCHHORR, corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av. and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN OR LOST, TWO boxes of physician's instruments, from No. 5 Bleecker st., on the morning of the 25th of October. The parties returning the same will receive the above reward. No questions asked.

PROOF-SHEETS LOST—IN A WALL-STREET stage, some weeks ago. The finder will leave them at the office of the *Times*. S. A. VAUGHAN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

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CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

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A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXt

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars: twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

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Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing about $1,200,000 in specie. Large shipments may also be expected by coming steamers. Money matters in England wore a brighter aspect; the great pressure for discount at the Bank had moderated, and the resolution of the Directors, not to impose any further restrictions on accommodation, of itself created confidence and encouraged more healthy feeling. A great deal, however, depended on expected arrivals from the United States. All over the continent of Europe the pressure is severely felt. At Vienna there was a commercial as well as a monetary crisis, and several leading houses had suspended payment. Similar reports reach us from Lisbon; and in Brussels and Hamburg, the Banks had advanced their rates of Discount. At the latest date Consols remained firm at 88 18-16 and the French funds were slightly better. There had been heavy receipts of Gold from Australia.

There is no political news of importance by this arrival. It is announced that the ministerial crisis at Madrid was over, and that General ARERO had been called upon to form a new ministry.

The mails from Bombay and Calcutta had reached London, and they give a still more encouraging view of the Indian mutinies. The accounts received from the interior of Delhi concur in representing the besieged as nearly worn out. Twenty-four carts-full of persons from the city had been sent away on one occasion. The *Times* correspondent, in a letter dated Bombay, Sept. 17, does not doubt that his next letter will convey the news that Delhi has fallen. As to Lucknow, the Indian authorities deem themselves justified, for the first time, in expressing confident opinions upon its speedy relief. The reinforcements under Sir JAMES OUTRAM would come under General HAVELOCK'S command, the former accompanying them in his political capacity only. The next mail from India, due in about a week, may be expected to bring most important intelligence.

The late long-continued northeast storm, it was feared, would be productive of many wrecks upon our coast; thus far, however, no intelligence of any serious disaster has been received, greatly to the relief of many of the Insurance Companies. Some knowing ones hint that the hard times, and the possibility that insurance offices might not prove solvent in case of a heavy run, might have had some influence in saving vessels.

The cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday, but owing to the falling off in the demand for beef, prices remained at about last week's figures, except for a few prime cattle, of which there was a scarcity. The offering of beeves at Forty-fourth-street were 1,987, and the total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, 2,981, which is 178 below the preceding week, and about 600 less than the weekly average for 1856. This is just about the decline in the demand, from the forced or voluntary economy introduced into the family arrangements in the City. The general quality of the beef cattle sold yesterday was poor. Prices ranged from 9½c.@11c. @11½c. ℔ lb net for a few of the best offered, and from that down to 7c.@6c. The yards were cleared at sun-down, and the prospect for supplies beyond the State is not very favorable for the next market day. Cows are very low, the "suspension" of many of the distilleries having cut off a large source of cow-feed. It is reported that a number of the owners of still-feeding Cows are paying the distilleries the difference in the present and former price of whisky in order to keep them going, and thus supply the fountains of "pure milk."

The General Produce Markets exhibited no remarkable changes yesterday. A fair business was transacted in flour at steady rates. Wheat was active, and Corn quiet,—each closing rather more firmly. The depression and irregularity in the Provision trade were unabated. Nothing really new transpired in cotton, groceries, or freights. The number of vessels in port was 727 of all classes.

The Republican County Convention for the County of New-York met last night at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., in the Chair. Immediately on the organization of the meeting, a letter was read from Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, asking leave to withdraw from the nomination, that the fusion with the American Party might be rendered complete, and DANIEL ULLMAN stand as the sole candidate of both parties. A long and noisy debate ensued, which resulted in a *viva voce* vote, each delegate naming the man of his choice. The result was 60 votes for ULLMAN, 21 for E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and 1 vote for ISAAC DAYTON. It was moved that the nomination of ULLMAN be made unanimous, but this was not carried. A Committee of five was appointed to wait on the American Convention and inform them of the nomination.

The American General Committee met last evening at No. 187 Bowery, with ZOPHAR MILLS in the Chair, and C. A. WHITIKER acting as Secretary. They directed that three delegates be appointed from each Ward, to meet at No. 187 Bowery on the 18th of November, for the purpose of nominating Supervisors. Messrs. REYNOLDS, COWEN, CASE, ARMSTRONG, MEREDITH, PALMER and the President were appointed to prepare and report an address to the American Party, and the Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday, at their rooms in Lispenard-street.

The Whig General Committee held a meeting last evening at No. 108 Fourth-avenue, and made the following nominations: Wm. Mitchel and C. A. Peabody for the Superior Court; J. S. Bosworth and H. E. Pierpoint for the Supreme Court; Henry H. Hilton for Judge of the Common Pleas; Alexander Spalding for Recorder; Wm. H. Brown for Judge of the Marine Court, and S. L. Hutchings for Register. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, and to confer with the other Conventions to-morrow evening.

The Directors, Bondholders and Stockholders of the Erie Railroad had another meeting last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, which was addressed by Mr. LATHERS, Mr. SIMON B. RUGGLES, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. DUGANNE, Mr. HENRY O'REILLY, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, and others. Mr. LATHERS reported that the subscriptions for the new six-million loan amounted to somewhere about a million. He urgently represented the necessity of immediate action on the part of both bondholders and stockholders, and exhibited the advantage of their at once raising the requisite sum. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. DREW, who holds a mortgage on the Erie Road of a million and a half, and signifies his intention of giving up his chattel mortgage on receiving subscriptions of a million to meet his indorsements, and gives the assurance that he will accept the fourth mortgage bonds as collateral security for the remaining $500,000.

Notwithstanding the commercial pressure, the Southern Aid Society has paid upwards of $10,000 to missionaries, who have preached the Gospel to the destitute in the South. The Society's Anniversary is held this evening in Dr. ADAMS' Church.

The Police Commissioners held no meeting yesterday, owing to Gen. NYE'S continued illness, and the absence of Mayor WOOD and Mr. CHOLWELL. It was announced that a meeting would be held at 1½ o'clock to-day, provided a quorum could be obtained.

The second Anniversary Festival of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was well attended at the City Assembly Rooms last night. After the substantials,—spread on 50 tables,—were disposed of, the President, JAMES T. ALLEY, Esq., delivered an address, and the Secretary, J. B. DUNN, Esq., read his report. Since the first public meeting, Oct. 13, 1856, the Society has held 317 public meetings; enrolled 3,280 children and 610 adults; brought into the Sabbath Schools 144 children and into the church 39 new members. 15,000 Temperance papers have been circulated, and similar societies established in several of the adjoining States. Rev. Drs. ASA D. SMITH and S. H. TYNG, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., and others, spoke briefly for the cause. The Harmonia Club, conducted by JOHN W. CRANE, Jr., furnished fine music for the occasion.

The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held their anniversary meeting on Wednesday evening in Rev. Dr. Smith's Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. The attendance was not very numerous. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the past year have been $18,085 43. Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, and Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, addressed the meeting suitably. Dr. Cox having resigned, his place was filled by Rev. Mr. HOGARTH, as one of the Board of Directors; otherwise the officers for the past year were reappointed.

Counsel for the Long Island Railroad Company, indicted for maintaining a nuisance on Atlantic-street, moved yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, for a change of venue, on the ground that an impartial trial cannot be had in Kings County. The motion was opposed, and the argument was postponed until some time when Judge EMOTT is present.

A meeting of German Democrats was called last evening, at the corner of Court and Butler streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., for Sheriff, and making up a mixed ticket. The "regulators" were present in full force, and prevented the objects of the meeting from being carried out.

The Republicans in Kings County held a meeting last evening in Museum Hall. The attendance was large, and interesting addresses were made by Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Gen. DURYEA and others.

The dry-goods store of T. F. MURPHY & Co., No. 173 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by burglars and robbed of property valued at $5,000. The burglars effected an entrance through the sky-light in the rear-extension of the store.

GEORGE INNES, a landscape painter, residing in India-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday evening, by taking strychnine. He was pumped out in time to save his life. Pressure in the money market is said to have been the cause.

From Kansas.

We have further interesting and important information from Kansas this morning. The proclamation of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, rejecting the returns from Johnson County on the ground of fraud, informality and illegality, is a clear, bold and manly document. It deliberately discards every thought of party advantage, and vindicates the right of the People of Kansas to the free and fair expression of their will at the ballot-box. Gov. WALKER is entitled to the more credit for the spirit thus manifested, from the fact that the treatment he has received at the hands of the Free-State men, since the commencement of his administration, has been neither generous nor just. We are confident that his course will command the approval of the great body of the people, of all sections and of all parties, whose regard for the public welfare overrides their partisan zeal.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* brings us an explanation of the reported Lecompton protest against the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention. It seems that Gen. LANE, in one of the strange moods to which he seems to be addicted, had concocted a plan for dispersing the Convention *by force* and destroying Lecompton:—and had actually summoned some thousands of his followers throughout the Territory to Lecompton for that purpose! A public meeting of the citizens was called, and LANE did not hesitate openly to avow his plans, which were also stated in detail by Captain WALKER and several other Free-State men to whom he had revealed them. Some of the active but more moderate of the party, alarmed as well as disgusted by LANE'S proceedings, proposed a protest against the reassembling of the Convention, instead of its dispersion:—and this course was adopted, after full discussion, and with great unanimity.

It was intimated at this meeting that Gov. WALKER would probably convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of depriving the Convention of all power to plunge the affairs of the Territory into fresh confusion. Gen. LANE, who has probably done more than any other ten men to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Kansas question, has undoubtedly forfeited all his influence with the judicious members of his own party, and will cease to be conspicuous as a leader in the politics of the Territory. He has never commanded the confidence of the Free-State men, and at the outset of his career was openly and earnestly denounced by them:—but his activity, pertinacity, eloquence and military skill forced him upon them at a time when all these qualities were needed in self-defence. He may be a useful ally, in times of difficulty but he has proved himself a dangerous friend in times of peace.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, which is a decided Pro-Slavery paper, states that the Legislative Assembly is entirely in the hands of the Free-State men,—that the mass of the people are satisfied with the result, and that the troubles of Kansas are at an end. The whole country will heartily rejoice at such a consummation.

Checks upon Over-Trading.

There can be no doubt that if reckless speculation, over-trading, and extravagant living could be put down by exhortation and remonstrance, we should, long ago, have seen the end of them. Our commercial adventurers have had line upon line and precept upon precept, without, if we should judge from our situation at this moment, being one whit improved thereby. The pulpit and the press have alike exhausted their ammunition in the vain attempt to stay the advance of the desperate horde who daily seek fortune at "the mouth of Hell." We should feel vastly more surprised at the barrenness of the results wrought by so much rhetoric and so much indignation, if we were not hourly witnesses of the stolid equanimity with which men bear to be denounced *en masse*.

The voice of warning sounds feeble in the ears of multitudes. Sins that appall us in the closet, lose their terrors when sympathy shoots from a thousand eyes, and is heard in a thousand voices. If we mean to check the spirit of gambling and extravagance which is undermining the national credit, deteriorating the national character, which once in every decade brings us to the brink of bankruptcy, and consigns vast numbers of the innocent to distress or ruin, we must find some means of stigmatizing individual offenders. General charges, and pointless declamation, are valuable as tributes to abstract morality, but very inefficient as reformatory agents. To make our fire tell, we must single out our men.

Modern philanthropists and reformers have been frequently disposed to look on all bankruptcy codes with suspicion as relics of the inhuman legislation which in ancient, as well as mediæval times, made inability to pay one's debts a penal offence, and placed fraud and misfortune in the same infamous category. One portion of the community looks upon a bankruptcy law as a means of punishing and harassing every one who cannot pay all he owes; another as a means of enabling knaves to get rid of their just and lawful obligations. In addition to these two classes of objections, there is a third, and a very large one, composed of men who, living in an atmosphere of speculation and adventure, and rushing, in all honesty, it may be, headlong with the current, feel alarmed by any scheme which proposes to call them to account in the hour of failure and depression for acts committed in the full flush of excitement and in the full confidence of success. They shrink, and not unnaturally, from having calculations, made in happier moments, and bedecked with all the hues of the rainbow, overhauled by an unsympathizing crowd in the cold white light of a judicial examination. Most men see their commercial hobbies with lover's eyes, and the very possibility of having them subjected to hostile scrutiny is revolting.

This is all very natural, but it is not a consideration for legislators. The running of extravagant risks with other people's money has become our darling vice. To be compelled to give it up will, doubtless, be rather hard for a great many years, but it is not on that account any the less essential. As matters stand at present, every possible encouragement is offered, both by public opinion and by law, to complete recklessness. The worst that any man has to fear is failure; and all failures, whether from unavoidable misfortune, culpable boldness, or sinful extravagance, stand on exactly the same moral level. When a trader, who begins business on a thousand dollars, in five years contracts liabilities to the extent of one hundred thousand, by a course of unscrupulous speculation, and then "bursts up," he is in the eyes of the rest of the world in no worse position than the honest merchant of fifty years' standing, whom the breaking of a bank, or the failure of an agent, has overwhelmed with ruin. Honorable men become bankrupts as well as knaves; but it is perfectly monstrous that there should exist no possible means of letting the public know which are the knaves and which the honorable men. The mystery in which the origin and cause of all our bankruptcies are shrouded, is productive not simply of bad social and moral results, but of bad commercial results. We know absolutely nothing of the tendencies of trade in the United States, of the laws which govern it, of its weak or its strong points, of the dangers which young men beginning business have to guard against, or of the course they must pursue to command success. The whole field is covered with thick darkness. Every minute there is a crash heard, and a house seen falling; but why or how it happened there is no means of ascertaining. The *Tribune*, puzzled apparently by the frequency of these catastrophes, contents itself with advising the rising generation to avoid Commerce altogether, and devote itself to agriculture, in which there is at least a certainty of food and clothing. The books of a Philadelphia or a Boston Bank are overhauled, and some figures are extracted therefrom touching the career of half a dozen individuals, to show that success in business is the exception, failure the rule: but the danger of attempting to explain a problem which presents itself with equal prominence in all parts of the Union, by one or two isolated facts, is palpable. Reliable statistics with regard to the patent and notorious uncertainty of a commercial career do not exist. Lists of failures, however accurate, by no means supply the information we most need. We know that failures in the best of times occur every month by the hundred: to learn the names of the individuals or firms is, of course, useful, but what were, in the majority of cases, the immediate *causes* of the failure is the very thing we want to know, but cannot possibly ascertain. The bankrupt himself, of course, is the only person who can tell all about it, and it is his interest not only not to offer any explanations, but to keep secret as possible the fact that he has been insolvent at all.

The mystery which hangs round the operations of every man in the mercantile world, and the well-known fact that the most reckless has to fear neither punishment nor exposure, and that there is, consequently, no check upon fraud or extravagance, except such as is afforded by the risk of failure—a risk which, owing to the natural bouyancy of the national temperament, and the lenieney of public opinion, is scarcely regarded as appreciable even by the most timid—has led to the adoption of all sorts of devices on the part of creditors for their own protection. Most of the large commercial houses in New-York are creditors of the small traders all over the Union, and what with great distances and long credits, are of course all but at the mercy of their customers. The only means of security which their ingenuity has hitherto been able to suggest, is the establishment of "commercial agencies," of which there are now several in this City. But the whole system on which they are conducted is in direct hostility to the great principles upon which commerce, to be either useful, great, or durable, must be built. The soul of commerce is confidence, open-handedness, loyalty and good faith. As soon as it ceases to be conducted by means of these, and these only, it is doomed. No one thinks it a crime to deceive those who set spies at his heel to watch him, and if he is betrayed by devices of this sort, the sympathy of his neighbors is with him. In countries in which government is sought to be carried on by tale-bearing and eaves-dropping, the whole population is inimical to the law, and the criminal is a martyr. The lesson should not be lost upon our commercial magnates. We ask for men in their commercial relations the freedom and the responsibilities which they enjoy and incur in those of politics and society. We ask that the presumption may be in favor of their honesty, and that if they fail dishonorably, the law punish them for their wrong-doing. We want some better check upon reckless trading than is afforded by the vigilance of individual creditors exerted through Commercial Agencies, or any similar system which depends upon secret agents for its efficacy.

THE KANSAS QUESTION—IMPORTANT INDICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—We copy this morning an Editorial from the Richmond, Va., *Enquirer*, which has an important bearing upon the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas. A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, whose letter we also copy, had openly taken the ground that, as the popular vote in the Territory is against Slavery, and as the registered voters do not number *one third* of the inhabitants,—the Constitution must not be submitted to the people, but must be carried through Congress, and Slavery fastened upon Kansas, by *main force*. The *Enquirer* does not hesitate to brand such advice as utterly unprincipled and suicidal. It takes ground distinctly and strongly that *the People* of Kansas are, and of right ought to be, sovereign over their own affairs,—that the Constitution framed by the Convention *must* be submitted to them and accepted or rejected as they see fit,—and that if Slavery is *thus* excluded from Kansas, the South has no ground whatever for objection or complaint. It demands of the Democratic party a faithful and honorable adherence to the fundamental principle of the Nebraska Bill,—upon grounds of policy as well as of justice.

We regard this article as affording strong assurance that the Administration does not intend to yield to the attempted coercion of the ultra Pro-Slavery faction at the South. It is easy to see that movements are on foot, and will be developed early in the coming session of Congress, to force the Administration and the Democratic Party upon the extreme Southern platform. JEFFERSON DAVIS is evidently intending to put himself at the head of this movement, and Senator HUNTER declines to disqualify himself for joining it if he should hereafter see fit. Their first aim will probably be to reject the nomination of WALKER as Governor of Kansas;—and they will follow it up by resisting the admission of Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas into the Union, if they should present themselves as Free States. It is upon these points that the agitation of the Slavery question will be renewed,—and its renewal will be the work of the ultra South,—men whose secret purpose is secession, unless they can use the Federal Government for the indefinite support and extension of Slavery.

The *Enquirer*, backed by Governor WISE and representing the views of the Administration, is evidently aware of the real scope and purpose of this movement, and meets it with open and frank defiance. The policy which it advocates is not less wise for the Democratic Party, than just to the country at large. The bare *suspicion* of intending to force Slavery upon Kansas, turned the entire North, with the exception of three States, against the Democracy. Any attempt actually to *do* it, or any collusion with those who may make such an attempt, would deprive them of the little Northern support they have left. The declarations already copied from the Chicago *Times*, the organ of Senator DOUGLAS, and those of the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we copy to-day, show conclusively that the leaders of the party are too sagacious to commit so fatal a blunder.

INVINCIBLE OBSTINACY.—The London journals teem with paragraphs, letters, &c., about some method of establishing communication between the *carriages* and the *engine* of a railway train. It seems that one of the carriages on the Great Western lately took fire, and before the train could be stopped, or the Engineer's attention caught by screaming out of the windows, (the only means at command,) ten or fifteen passengers were nearly roasted. This thing happens two or three times a year on the English roads, and it always renews the discussion in the press as to the *possibility* of opening some means of communication between the various carriages of a railway train.

This whole matter is not a little disgraceful to John Bull. England is the only country in the world where such communication does not exist,—and nowhere have the means of effecting it been found to be attended with any practical inconvenience. Yet all the Engineers, Editors and public men of England persist in believing the thing utterly impossible! The simple expedient adopted in this country of running a cord along under the roof of the cars, has been seen by thousands of Englishmen traveling in this country,—and has never been known, in a single instance, to produce any ill results, while it has, in hundreds of cases, prevented serious disasters and saved scores of lives. Yet the London *Times* permits writers in its columns to pronounce it utterly impracticable, on account of "the timorousness of over-nervous travelers":—and a grand Sanhedrim of consulting Engineers, representing the various Railway Companies of England, have brooded over the problem and pronounced it insoluble!

John Bull ought to be ashamed of his obstinate and ignorant stupidity!

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE OMNIBUSES.—We have been deluding ourselves with an idea, for some time past, which the public, we believe, have also been rolling like a sweet morsel in their imaginations, that the omnibuses would make a reduction in their fare as soon as an opportunity offered for them to do it gracefully. This opportunity has now arrived, but the omnibuses do not appear to be conscious of it. While the dry goods dealers all over the City have resolved, in the language of one of them, to "sacrifice their stocks or perish in the attempt," the omnibuses show no signs of giving up their awkward and absurd price of six cents for a ride. All the railroads have accommodated their charges to the new coin, but the omnibuses persist in demanding a sixpence, though no coin of that denomination is any longer in circulation. There is no propriety in the omnibuses charging a cent more for a ride than the railroads; it is one of the greatest annoyances of omnibus riding to stand up at the risk of breaking one's head or neck while the driver makes change. Now that the prices of everything are marked down, it is time for the omnibus proprietors to come down to the five-cent system. It will be the most profitable to them in the end.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

A Special Minister to be Appointed for the United States.

By letters from our London correspondent, received by the *Persia*, we learn that the British Government has decided to appoint a Special Minister to negotiate a settlement of the remaining differences between England and this country in regard to Central American affairs. The appointment will take place early next year, and possibly sooner.

We have reason to believe that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been selected for this important service. If so, the choice indicates a disposition, on the part of the British Government, to conduct this delicate and protracted negotiation to a peaceful and mutually satisfactory result.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY commenced his diplomatic career as *attaché* to the British Embassy at Washington some thirty years ago, when he married a daughter of the late Governor VAN NESS, of Vermont. He has ever since manifested a steady and intelligent interest in the affairs of this country, and has written several pamphlets upon various topics connected with its current politics. He has been engaged in diplomatic service mainly in Brazil and the River Plate, where his action was so little in accordance with the views of Lord PALMERSTON as to render it a little singular that he should now be appointed to office by a Ministry of which that statesman is Premier.

Sir WILLIAM is well known to President BUCHANAN, and will enter upon this negotiation under circumstances of peculiar promise. It is understood that, if successful in the negotiation here, he will proceed at once to Central America. We trust the rumor of his appointment may prove correct.

The Street Commissioner.

The controversy concerning the Street Commissioner is taking a curious shape. It will be remembered that Mr. DEVLIN took possession of the office, and held it a day or two at the outset of the contest. The clerks and heads of bureaus appointed by him brought an action some two months since in Justice O'CONNOR'S Court against the Corporation for their salaries.

The suit was defended by the Corporation Counsel, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs.

Our reporter was informed, and so stated at the time, that an appeal was taken on behalf of the Corporation, but it seems he was mistaken.

Whether the Corporation Counsel considered that an appeal from so distinguished a tribunal as the Justice's Court of the Second District would be useless, and therefore concluded to abandon the cause of his clients, we are not informed; but certain it is that *no appeal was taken*, and the Comptroller has accordingly been compelled to submit to the final decision of Justice O'CONNOR, and pay the judgment.

Mr. DEVLIN'S appointees have all been paid their salaries regularly up to the 1st of October, on judgments monthly obtained at Justice O'CONNOR'S Court. None of them have been near the Street Commissioner's Office, or performed any duties therein since their appointment, while Mr. CONOVER'S clerks, who do the work, have not received a cent for their services.

Here is a case of some interest to the tax-payers of New-York. If CONOVER should finally be decided to be the legal occupant of the office, his clerks will have to be paid, and thus the treasury will be saddled with the payment of two sets of officers for one Department. The amount already paid to DEVLIN'S clerks for doing nothing exceeds $10,000.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—USE OF STEAM BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—It is now nearly *three years* since the Common Council adopted an ordinance prohibiting the Harlem Railroad Company from bringing their steam engines below Forty-second-street, and giving them eighteen months to make arrangements for its discontinuance. As the Company evinced no intention of compliance, the property-holders in the Fourth-avenue and the adjacent streets took the matter in hand, and applied to the Mayor for the enforcement of the ordinance. He applied to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the legal position of the question, and received from him the opinion that the remedy was in the hands of the Police.

Mayor WOOD then wrote to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, requesting him to enforce the ordinance. The Committee at once waited upon Mr. TALLMADGE, and delivered the Mayor's communication. As General Superintendent of Police, Mr. TALLMADGE expressed a full determination to enforce the ordinance, provided he could legally do so. He referred the gentlemen of the Committee to Mr. HALL, Counsel of the Police Board, to ascertain his opinion. They at once waited upon Mr. HALL, who promptly gave his answer in writing, to the effect that it was within the power, and was the duty of the Police force, under the Metropolitan Act, to enforce the ordinance in question.

Upon the strength of the opinion of Mr. HALL, which was made known at White-street, Mr. TALLMADGE declared that he would at once take measures to enforce the ordinance. We understand that notice has already been given by the General Superintendent to the Company to discontinue steam *instanter* below Forty-second-street, and that in case of non-compliance the direction will be summarily enforced by the Police.

THE ADRIATIC'S ENGINES.—A commission appointed to examine the engines of the *Adriatic*, yesterday reported thereon that the ship will be ready to make trial of her full capacities in two weeks at furthest. The plug-valve and Sickles' cut-off have both been abandoned, and the old-fashioned balance-valve retained.

☞ The steamship *Asia* sailed yesterday. She carried out 60 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

Wallack's Theatre.

This popular place of amusement (really popular, for there was a better attendance last night than we have seen at a theatre for some months) proceeds steadily from one triumph to another. We have recently recorded the success of "Past and Present," with the truly splendid acting of Mr. BLAKE. Then came "Caprice," a charming comedy, with an excellent part for Mr. LESTER, and now the "Invisible Husband," played last night for the first time, with capital parts for everybody, has to be added to the list.

Three first-rate advantages are enjoyed by this piece—the original is written by SCRIBE; the adaptation is made by Mr. BOUCICAULT, and the work is played by the best company in America. These are the facts of the case.

As an acting piece, the "Invisible Husband" is the best of its kind on the stage. It is a model of prodigious constructive excellence, and every aspiring dramatist should witness and study it, as performed by this company. And this is not a trifling reservation. There is so little waste material in the dialogue that the smallest part is essential to the subject, and none but a company of first-rate excellence can give it with the requisite intellectual spirit, so as to make it compact and sparkling like a diamond. In the present day plots are not built in the way which; an author pursues the direct road to a *dénouement*, and runs his characters in pairs, like coach-horses. SCRIBE, himself, has degenerated in this respect since he invented "Giralda," whence the "Invisible Husband" is derived. Indeed, none but an author who is struggling for reputation could have the patience to take up the threads of his subject with such surgical exactness. With a skill, which unhappily cannot be imitated, Messrs. SCRIBE and BOUCICAULT convert every thought into a situation. The play plays itself; the actor merely says what you would say (provided you were a smart fellow) under the circumstances; he does not explain anything; he would be tedious if he attempted to do it. Based on the most improbable of occurrences, the plot appears to be perfectly natural and lucid. All that we have to do is to swallow a marriage in the first act, (a marriage in which a clumsily-disguised substitute takes part,) and the rest follows easily enough.

The play is brilliantly written, and its natural hilarity frequently leads it to the verge of propriety, but, thanks to Mr. BOUCICAULT, it never oversteps it. We shall not attempt to unravel the plot, which mainly relates to the wedding of a village maiden with a nobleman of the Court of the Spanish Queen, and the necessity for keeping it secret for a time. Around this ordinary idea are clustered a myriad situations of the most mirth-provoking kind; they come in such rapid succession, and yet are so positively essential, that one has scarcely time to wink. The net result is a comic drama in three acts, which, for a mirthful acting piece, is the best on the stage. It is impossible to help laughing; the oldest stager must succumb to such evidences of brilliant dramatic skill.

The "Invisible Husband" has been put on the stage excellently, and is, as we have before hinted, acted with great spirit. Miss MARY GANNON, as *Giralda*, played with a coquettish naturalness too seldom seen on the stage. This lady is good at all times, for the simple reason that at all times she is natural. Mr. WALCOT comes next in order. He played with more juvenility and sprightliness than we have previously seen him exhibit. He appeared to be satisfied with his part, and certainly made every one else satisfied with it. Mr. DAVENPORT, as the real husband of *Giralda*, was attentive to the business of the scene—which he sometimes neglects—and played excellently. We may concisely say the same of Messrs. LESTER and HOLLAND, who in opposite characters were equally good. Mrs. ALLEN, although mentioned last, was certainly not least in giving pleasure to the audience. Indeed, the drama, in every respect, is well played. It has been placed on the stage with care, the scenery is effective, the costumes brilliant. The success which it achieved was hearty and deserved. Every one enjoyed the mystifications of the little village bride, and the merriment was infectious. Mr. BOUCICAULT was called for at the end of the piece, but Mr. LESTER, in announcing the "Invisible Husband" for repetition, stated that Mr. B. was not at that moment in the house.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These great artists, assisted by Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Sig. LABOCCETTA, Sig. ROCCO, Sig. GASSIER, (all of the Italian Opera,) and Mr. KLETZER, (violoncello,) give a grand concert to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Our Brooklyn friends are singularly fortunate in their concerts. It happens that they always get the best artists in the largest combinations. We will venture to say, however, that they never had such an entertainment as that provided for them on the present occasion, and probably never will again.

The same artists give a New-York concert to-morrow night at Niblo's.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District held a Mass Ratification meeting last evening at the Bleecker building, at which the nominations of JAMES C. PINKNEY for State Senator, and J. B. STEVENS for Assemblyman were indorsed. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was frequently enlivened by music and applause.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward met with the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, last night, at Dingledein's Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the party for State, Judicial, Senatorial, City and County offices, and for member of Assembly from the Tenth District. The names of the various candidates at large, of J. B. VARNUM, Jr., and JAMES PECKHAM, the Fusion candidates for State Senator and Assemblyman, were received with great applause as they were successively mentioned.

CORRECTION.—We are assured that the statement made of the lad arrested on Tuesday for stealing books from the Apprentices' Library, to the effect that Mr. BRADBURN, to whom he sold them, "used to tell him what books to get," is utterly false. Mr. BRADBURN had nothing whatever to do with him at any time, except to buy from him a few books which he said had been left to him by a deceased physician. Others he refused to purchase, because he had reason to believe they were stolen. The publication of the boy's false charge is calculated to do injustice to Mr. BRADBURN, and we accordingly take pleasure in publishing this correction.

☞ The steamship *Persia* passed Cape Race on Sunday morning last at 2 o'clock, and, with the light bearing north five miles, she stopped her engines, and threw up rockets to attract the attention of the News Yacht of the Associated Press, but as that craft was not in sight, the news parcel was thrown overboard, according to directions, and she passed on, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday, in 81 hours from the Cape. Had the parcel been received at the time the steamer passed Cape Race, the intelligence that she had a million of dollars in specie could have been announced in the evening editions of Monday last.

THE FIRE AT EAGLESWOOD, N. J.—A fire occurred at the Eagleswood School, (THEODORE D. WELD'S) Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday. The boiler-house and gas works were destroyed, and the whole establishment narrowly escaped destruction. The occurrence, however, will only interrupt the operations of the Institution for four or five days. Early arrangements are in progress for rebuilding the parts destroyed.

☞ Yesterday was celebrated, with appropriate exercises, the 224th anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church, at the lecture-room of the Middle Dutch Church. Mr. DUNSHEE remains Principal of the Male Department, and Miss P. E. NAGEN of the Female, of this aged School.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4.....worth.....$6
For $6.....worth.....$10
For $9.....worth.....$14
For $12.....worth.....$18
For $15.....worth.....$22
For $17.....worth.....$25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION.
FOR CASH.
MANY, HALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard

Nameaug S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of brochè and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

RAPID SALES,
under cost
$60,000 Furs, for cash,
$15,000 Soft Hats, at OENIN'S,
$7,500 Boys' Hats and Caps, No. 214 Broadway,
$4,000 Children's Fancy Hats, opposite St. Paul's

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Dudley, M. FERGUSON to Miss CARRIE V., daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoppock, all of this City.

JOHNSON—BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of her brother, by Rev. Wm. J. Budington, Mr. SANFORD JOHNSON, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MARY BETTS.

FREDERICKS—BARRON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. A. G Shears, of New Haven, Mr. CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, of this City, to Miss M. LOUISE BARRON.

BLOODGOOD—LOCKE.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, WILLIAM B. BLOODGOOD to JULIA F., daughter of Jno. D. Locke, Esq.

BRYAN—SOUZ.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. FREDERICK F. BRYAN to Miss ADELE T. SOUZ.

GOODELL—BELL.—On board the bark *Henry Hill*, in the harbor of Smyrna, Sept. 4, by Rev. E. M. Dodd, WILLIAM GOODELL, Jr., M. D., son of Rev. W. Goodell, D. D., of Constantinople, to Miss CAROLINE D. BELL daughter of Hon. T. S. Bell, of West Chester, Pa.

DIED.

HILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28, HENRY W. HILLS, aged 72.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Friday, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOUGHTON—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, HENRY HARRISON HOUGHTON, (of the firm of H. H. Houghton & Co., No. 1 Maiden-lane,) aged 36 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 253 West 21st-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, early to-morrow morning.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a lingering illness, MARGARET ANNE, youngest and only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Samuel Jones, aged 16 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 130 West 28th-st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, Mrs. HETTY KELLY, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 8th-av. and 52d-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Hudson, Columbia Co., papers please copy.

POLHEMUS.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the house of Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Rev. Dr. POLHEMUS, pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, (Rev. Dr. Scott's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaving foot of Cortland-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., will reach Newark in time for the services in the Church. The clergy will meet at his late residence, corner of Washington-st. and Upper Common, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

THEY ALL WRITE FOR IT.
EMERSON BENNETT,
DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
T. S. ARTHUR,
JOHN G. SAXE,
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
MARY STANLEY GIBSON,
ALICE CARY,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
FANNY FERN,
and all the rest of 'em, write for
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The number for Nov. 7, which is out THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is an unusually excellent number. Beside its usual copious variety of choice matter, it has an exquisitely humorous Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, entitled "BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM," admirably illustrated by THWAITES.

THE LEDGER is sold by all News Dealers. Price only FOUR CENTS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

IT CAN AFFORD IT.
That is the reason why the NEW-YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted
City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 29 Dey-st.

From a Newark Daily Paper.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

Conversing with the editor of one of the leading (leaden) Quarterlies recently upon journalism in New-York City, where the gentleman has passed the whole of his life thus far, we inadvertently mentioned THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, spoke of its unparalleled circulation, the lavish expenditures of its proprietor, &c. The gentleman was wonder-struck. He did not know there was such a paper in existence; never heard its name before; was equally ignorant of the proximity of a Bonner, a Cobb, and Fanny Fern; but had heard of Mrs. Sigourney. It was amusing to witness the manifold expression of that man's countenance, vibrating between the grave and the ridiculous as we recounted its wondrous history. Can it be that a journalist of New-York City could traverse its streets, read its papers, look into its store windows, hear the newsboys cry, and know nothing of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER? Impossible! We are inclined to think that editor must have been jolly green, especially about the eye. We would not ask who has heard of the LEDGER, but who has not? A lady friend of ours, going on a visit to the Cumberland Mountains recently, took with her a copy of that paper, thinking it would be an agreeable surprise to those out-of-the-world folks; it was a work of supererogation, for she found complete files of it even there. Now the question comes, why is the LEDGER so sought after? To our mind, the answer presents itself thus: Its success is mainly attributable to the apparently extravagant yet novel manner of Bonner's advertising. Think of $1,500 being expended in one week for advertising his LEDGER, and it does appear a sad waste of money. But that it is not is undubitably proved by its enormous circulation. Such an income admits of a wide margin for investment in sure ways of extending a business. Everything done by Bonner in connection with his paper is liberal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
for Nov. 7, NOW READY,
contains a
HUMOROUS POEM, by SAXE,
ENTITLED
"BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,"
which is one of the very best and funniest things ever seen in print, and, besides, it is
ADMIRABLY ILLUSTRATED
by THWAITES.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, ALICE CARY, MISS GIBSON, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, and all the rest of 'em, write for the LEDGER. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*,
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

THE COUNTRY SAFE.

AN ADMINISTRATION EXPEDIENT.—At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, called by the President to take into consideration the present gloomy state of the country and the deficit in the Treasury, and to devise some scheme of relief, the Secretary of State, Gen. CASS, set forth the unfortunate condition of the country in a brief and powerful address, but acknowledged himself utterly incompetent to devise a plan of extrication. Affairs hereupon took a very gloomy turn, and the meeting was about to break up and leave the President and Cabinet in despair, when Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, suddenly sprung up, his face illuminated with joy, and exclaimed "I have it, I have hit upon the very thing. A member of our family—the great COBB family—is a leading contributor to THE NEW-YORK LEDGER (whose coffers are overflowing,) and in high favor with the Publisher of that great and prosperous paper. Through him I will unlock THE LEDGER'S treasures and replenish our now depleted Treasury." Cries of "Good, good, good," resounded from all sides, when Mr. Secretary COBB ceased; a messenger was at once dispatched to New-York for the expected aid, and the members of the Cabinet and the President also, retired to their homes with such feeling of hope and satisfaction as to their bosoms had been unknown for many anxious days.

The number of THE LEDGER which is ready THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is a tip-top one, the best one ever issued. For sale by all News Dealers. Price four cents.

"Invaluable to every Housekeeper."—*N. O. Picayune.*
SAVE 50 PER CENT. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
By procuring a copy of
MRS. ELLET'S PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER,
COMPRISING 5,000 PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND MAXIMS, ILLUSTRATED WITH 500 WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Just published, in one volume of 600 pages.
Price $2.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York,
and for sale by all Booksellers, and Agents on the cars.
N. B.—Mailed, free of postage, on reception of price.

THE "HARD TIMES" DON'T AFFECT IT.

The circulation of the NEW-YORK LEDGER is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the hard times. The more dull business becomes, the more the jovial, genial, spicy and entertaining LEDGER is sought for and read as an antidote for the blues and discontent. The number for Nov. 7, which is NOW READY, is peculiarly adapted for the times, as it is more witty, spicy and genial even than the LEDGER usually is. In addition to all its usual good things by GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN, COBB, ALICE CARY, MISS GIBSON, and its other eminent writers, it has a HUMOROUS POEM by JOHN G. SAXE, which would send a downhearted man laughing to his bed, no matter how many protested notes might be struggling to give him the nightmare.

Price only FOUR CENTS. Sold by all news dealers. Get the LEDGER for Nov. 7.

330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE'S great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR OCT. 24, is already received by HAWKS at the Post-Office. The hard times seem to have a beneficial effect upon THE LEDGER—the circulation still going up, up, up!

The above paragraph is clipped from the *Buffalo Express*, a paper that has for some time past been decidedly unfriendly to THE LEDGER. In such times as these, when we find our enemies voluntarily admitting the fact that the circulation of THE LEDGER is "still going up, up, up!" when other papers are going down, we think they pay the highest possible compliment to us.

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.
The prices at which we are now offering our unrivaled stock of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, SETTLES THE QUESTION
as to who sells cheapest. In confirmation of this assertion, take a look at some of the goods in our show windows, all of which are marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM,
ENTITLED
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,
In the NEW-YORK LEDGER for Nov. 7, now ready, is the wittiest, funniest, raciest and spiciest production which Saxe, or anybody else, ever wrote. It bristles with pungent hits as Napoleon's Old Guard did with bayonets. In the words of the poet:
"Bill Brown resides near a country village
And has filled his till by honest tillage."
And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where
"Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
An ivory ball which he never had seen."
But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by THWAITES. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH;" also, more of the thrilling story "Lady Claudine; or, The Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

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THE BEST NUMBER YET.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
For Nov. 7, now ready, is the best number yet issued of that remarkable paper, which has long been so superior as to render competition with it hopeless. It contains a side-splitting humorous poem by John G. Saxe, splendidly illustrated by Thwailes; Sketches by Fanny Fern; "Wit and Wisdom," by George D. Prentice; more of "The Pioneer Patriot; or, the Molden of the War-Path," by Cobb; also, more of the thrilling story of "Lady Claudine; or, the Double Marriage," and an immense variety of other witty, pathetic, instructive, brilliant, spicy and entertaining matter.

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From the New-York Publishers' Circular.
NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

The public demand for reading matter is supplied from two sources: Newspapers and Books. The progress of newspaper publication is, therefore, of peculiar interest to the bookseller or publisher, for it undoubtedly directly affects his own business. During the current dull times in the sale of miscellaneous books of light reading, the remark has been frequently made among the Trade that "newspapers are supplying the people with reading matter, and taking the place of books." When it is remembered that a single weekly newspaper, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, has, within the short space of two or three years, reached a circulation of more than three hundred and thirty thousand copies, and is still gaining as rapidly as ever, there seems to be plausibility in the remark. A few years since, a newspaper with a circulation one-quarter of this extent, reached after long years of indefatigable labor, was a marvel. The question as to the cause of this unparalleled success of the LEDGER is, then, one of interest, not only to the bookseller, whose pecuniary interests it may be supposed to affect, but also to the philanthropist, who contemplates the immense influence a paper with such a mighty circulation must exert upon the community. Newspapers are the blood of our social system, carrying, in their regular pulsations, health or disease through a million veins and arteries to every part of the body politic.

Whence, then, comes the success of the NEW-YORK LEDGER? "From advertising," says one. Undoubtedly the audacious enterprise which its proprietor has evinced in this department has done much for the LEDGER. It has been one of the causes, but only one. Advertising a worthless article may give it an ephemeral sale: people may be induced to give it a trial, but then they judge for themselves. In the case of a newspaper whose circulation is chiefly through news agents, a few numbers may be sold by advertising, but it must then go upon its own merits. Advertising a thing is merely making it known, calling attention to it. One may be induced to buy one, two, or three numbers of the LEDGER merely by advertisements. By this time he judges for himself, however; if he likes it, he continues to take it; if not, he drops it, and the advertisements have no further effect upon him. Moreover, if the writer has been correctly informed, the very means of advertising the LEDGER have been derived from itself. In its commencement its proprietor had little capital. The success of the paper has afforded him the means for his immense advertising expenditures.

Advertising has undoubtedly helped the progress of the LEDGER, but its great success is owing to several causes, of which this is but one, and perhaps not the most important. Its proprietor seems to have an intuitive knowledge of the wants of newspaper readers, and an abundant faith in his own powers in this respect. These have enabled him to act wisely, and given him courage to act boldly and liberally. He has been enterprising in engaging talent for his columns, and shrewd in selecting the peculiar talent required, as well as in rightly directing it. We know that the contents of the LEDGER are flippantly sneered at as trash by some of its rivals; but they are, perhaps, not impartial, if, indeed, they are competent judges. Daniel Webster declared it a much lighter task to make an argument before a learned Judge than before a promiscuous Jury. It is indeed more easy to address intelligibly the cultivated intellect than the uncultivated, and it is one of Webster's greatest glories that he was able to express great thoughts in simple words.

It is not, therefore, merely that much talent is employed in the N. Y. LEDGER, for this may be said of many papers which are struggling to sustain a circulation not amounting to as much in all as the LEDGER'S increase in a single week, but it is that the right talent is employed in the right way. The LEDGER evidently aims to be a paper for the million. It appeals not to this small class, or the other; not to the highly cultivated and intellectual alone, but to the whole people, and its conductors succeed in making it an infinitely better people's paper than any which has preceded it.

Another cause of success in the LEDGER, we rejoice to believe to be the high moral tone which pervades it; the great care which is evidently taken that not an exceptionable line or word shall find place in its columns. In many newspapers there is carelessness, if not indifference, in reference to this point, while some evidently seek popularity by what they call a liberal tone and a lack of prudishness, but what in reality is pandering to depraved tastes. While it is matter for rejoicing, therefore, that so successful a paper is so praiseworthy in this respect, we believe we find in it one of the reasons for the success itself. Men who are lax in their own morals hesitate to carry into their families any seeds of corruption.

Undoubtedly where newspapers increase so rapidly in circulation as has been the case within a few years, they take the place of books to some extent. There are many people who read about so much, having neither the time nor inclination to do more. With such, newspapers take the place of books, and consequently directly interfere with their sale. But, on the other hand, newspapers have another influence, favorable to the bookseller's business. To a greater or less extent, they undoubtedly encourage a taste for reading, and this increases the demand for books. For the time, at least, we doubt not that such an inundation of newspaper reading, as the LEDGER alone now spreads weekly over the land, has the effect, on the whole, to diminish the demand for books. Whether such a paper so spread broadcast is awakening a taste for reading, which in the end will increase the demand for books, is a question we are not prepared to answer in the negative. The appetite for reading is a growing one. Once excited, it is apt to increase in strength, requiring more and more food for its satisfaction. If this is true, the multiplication of books and periodicals will create demands for yet more. Temporary causes may interfere, but it cannot be doubted that the general demand for literature must increase from year to year. Such success as that of the LEDGER, and the increased circulation of periodicals generally, may temporarily interfere in some degree with the demand for books, but in the end we are inclined to think they will only add to it.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK
The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No. 149 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Committee.
J. WELLS, Secretary.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

IT CAN AFFORD IT.
That is the reason why the NEW-YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM,
ENTITLED
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,
In the NEW-YORK LEDGER for Nov. 7, now ready, is the wittiest, funniest, raciest and spiciest production which Saxe, or anybody else, ever wrote. It bristles with pungent hits as Napoleon's Old Guard did with bayonets. In the words of the poet:
"Bill Brown resides near a country village
And has filled his till by honest tillage."
And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where
"Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
An ivory ball which he never had seen."
But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by THWAITES. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH;" also, more of the thrilling story "Lady Claudine; or, The Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still Increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE'S great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

THE BEST NUMBER YET.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
For Nov. 7, now ready, is the best number yet issued of that remarkable paper, which has long been so superior as to render competition with it hopeless. It contains a side-splitting humorous poem by John G. Saxe, splendidly illustrated by Thwailes; Sketches by Fanny Fern; "Wit and Wisdom," by George D. Prentice; more of "The Pioneer Patriot; or, the Molden of the War-Path," by Cobb; also, more of the thrilling story of "Lady Claudine; or, the Double Marriage," and an immense variety of other witty, pathetic, instructive, brilliant, spicy and entertaining matter.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these lines of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
for Nov. 7, NOW READY,
contains a
HUMOROUS POEM, by SAXE,
ENTITLED
"BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,"
which is one of the very best and funniest things ever seen in print, and, besides, it is
ADMIRABLY ILLUSTRATED
by THWAITES.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, ALICE CARY, MISS GIBSON, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, and all the rest of 'em, write for the LEDGER. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

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FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

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THE GREATEST POEM OF THE SEASON!
Now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, SAXE'S great Poem, BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM, splendidly illustrated by Thwaites. It is overflowing with the keenest wit, the spiciest fun and the most mirth-provoking hits. Read it, by all means, and bid good-bye to the blues.

NOSES.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains a curious article on NOSES, with 24 Portraits of distinguished persons, such as Dante, Byron, Raffaelle, Addison, Cato, Constantine, Alexander the Great, Correggio, Livia, Mrs. Hemans, &c. Every man and woman with a nose should read it. Also, A Voice from the Shakers: Who are Benefactors? THE CITY: Herndon's Last Message; A Poem; Wayside Notes: Speaker Banks: New Inventions; CAPTAIN MOLLY; The Exploits of a Woman, illustrated. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

From the Pike County (Ill.) Union.
WE HAVE FOR SOME TIME INTENDED to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the NEW-YORK LEDGER is one of the best and cheapest family papers we have. Many people have an idea that it is made up of wishy-washy, sentimental stories, but we assure all such that they are mistaken. The best writers in the country contribute to its pages, for its proprietor pays liberally, and money can always command genius. Mrs. Southworth, Geo. D. Prentice, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Carey, Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Emerson Bennett and a host of other well-known literary celebrities are regularly employed upon its pages. Nothing is admitted that would conflict with the notions of the most rigid moralist. Its price is only $2 a year—two copies for $3.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.
CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 26, will close their Inland Express for Boston and East at 2 P. M.; Steamboat at 3½ P. M.; Philadelphia, Western and Southern Express at 4½ P. M.

The Company are prepared to collect, through their various offices East, West and South, all descriptions of bills, drafts, notes, acceptances, &c., &c.

For information respecting the same, please apply to
JOHN HOEY, Adams Express Company, New-York.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED, now ready in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This is the wittiest, funniest, spiciest and most finished poem which has been published during the present year. THE LEDGER also contains lots of other good things, from the pens of the most popular writers in the country. FANNY FERN, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, GEO. D. PRENTICE and a host of other distinguished writers are constantly putting forth their very best articles through the columns of THE LEDGER. Only $2 a year; two copies, $3. Address R. BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

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330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still Increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weekl

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—
9,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Brocha and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,000 Lapland Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
200 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
200 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
200 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dos. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
IVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have his rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled ny us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOT'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
FOR CASH,
ALL of which we offer to those who take the trouble to examine.
at prices that will astonish all.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
At $2, $5 and $6 each.
There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $16 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT
$2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 80 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HEAVY SHAKER KNIT AND SCOTCH Wool Under-shirts and Drawers, with every description of under-garments, shirts of the best quality, gloves, hosiery &c., selling 20 per cent. less than usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 608 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Formerly belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER.

In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and the unparalleled efforts that are being made in every department of trade to dispose of heavy stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY GOODS feel compelled to make every effort to turn it into
CASH,
and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods
AT THEIR OWN PRICES.
The public are also assured that nothing but the STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose this stock, in this manner.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is invited to the
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,
Consisting in part of
BLACK POULT DE SOIE,
COLORED DO.,
HEAVY BROCADE SILK,
BAYADERE STRIPE DO.,
PLAID SILKS,
In every variety.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE,
COLORED DO.,
and every other kind usually found in first-class stores.
ALSO,
SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY;
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
And a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, and
HOSIERY,
All of which will be put up in
SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES,
AND SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
To accommodate those who may wish exclusively to purchase
SILKS,
A SPECIAL SALE OF THOSE GOODS
will commence every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will have their bids received by making a deposit.

DOWN GOES THE PRICES,
And off go the Carpets with a grand rush to go out of business.
At J. HYATT'S CARPET STORE, No. 210 Bowery.
Consisting of 3-ply and superfine ingrain, common ingrain and stair carpets.
Floor oil-cloth for halls, rooms and stoves.
English druggets, 4 yards wide, felt cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, table and piano covers, matting, &c., &c.
LADIES, NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 4s. goods, 6¼ cents.
600 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Silks,
Shawls,	Sheetings,	Hosiery,
Prints,	Dress Goods,	White Goods,
Liners,	Yankee Notions.	

And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

PRICES OF PATTERNS AND DRESS-MAKING reduced at DEMOREST'S emporium, No. 375 Broadway. Accurate and reliable waist-patterns cut by measure at 12 cents; basque 18 cents; new and beautiful sleeves 6 cents; mantillas 18 cents; cloak 25 cents. Branches, No. 922 Canal-st., No. 298 Bowery and No. 252 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Waists cut and basted at 37 cents; basques 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
Including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

$300,000.—GREAT SALE!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
My whole stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT AUCTION PRICES,
For cash.
All kinds of money taken.
Open until 9 o'clock P. M.—Saturdays 11 P. M.
DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL.
As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have concluded to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the importation and Manufacture of NECK-TIES and STOCKS, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces over FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that there will be no chance to make them lower, as the following will show:
BLACK SILK TIES, 25c. each, usual price ..... 75c.
MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES, 50c. each, usual price $1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES, 65c. each, usual price 1 75
FANCY BAYADERE TIES, 50c. each, usual price 1 50
FINE SATIN STOCKS, 50c. each, usual price 1 25
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES
In great variety from 35 to 75 cts. each.
Sales commenced Oct. 26, and will continue 30 days only.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Warehouse No. 67 Maiden-lane, cor. Gold-st.
S. & G. SAMUELS
Would most respectfully inform the public that they are forced to throw open their entire WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT at RETAIL, consisting of ladies' and other manufactured Furs in great variety, styles and quality, made up with great care, all of which will be offered for cash below wholesale prices, every article warranted as represented.
Call and see, as we shall sell lower than any other establishment in this City. We shall sell at retail for one month only.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 65.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and grny heavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Persons wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can obtain a handsome suite of rooms, with private table, if desired, in a first-class house in Bond-st., or would be let separately, with or without board. Gas, baths, grates in all the rooms, and good attendance. Address C. C. C., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIROUS to lessen their expenses for the Winter would let a very pleasant and large furnished room to two gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate. Call at No. 62 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, at No. 61 Madison-av., near 27th-st. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen may find good accommodations, with a family who will have no other boarders. The house is modern built, convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, McPHERSON, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant, third-story front room, overlooking the Bay. Would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 8th and 25th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given. A private family preferred. Address J. D. M., Box No. 1,333, Post-Office.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommo ated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAM ily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 4 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and two bedrooms, well furnished, with partial board, in a private family. Situation desired between 14th and 23d sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address stating particulars and terms, W., Box 3,399 Post Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A FRENCH GENtleman of the highest respectability, recently arrived from Paris, desires to find a home in a respectable intelligent family, where instruction in French or Mathematics would be received in partial payment for board. References exchanged. Address MUNDA, at this office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Xth, XIth, XIIth and XVIIth WARDS.
The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 26th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A GRAND ratification meeting will be held under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., at the Volks-Garten, No. 45 Bowery. The following gentlemen will speak: Messrs. S. TZSCHIRNER, JAMES W. NYE, A. FRANK, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and FRED. KAPP. All Republicans are invited to attend.
F. LUDER, W. LETZEISER,
T. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, FRED. KAPP,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR. S. TZSCHIRNER,
Committee of Arrangements.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Albertson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. The room No. 165 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secs.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Delegates to the American Convention to nominate a Register are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7 o'clock, at No. 194 4th-av.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per B. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail for cash.
ARTHUR WILLMER, importer,
No. 101 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
First appearance in opera of
MADAME D'ANGRI,
First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and
SIGNOR FORTINI,
Primo basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London.
On this occasion will be presented for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'œuvre in three acts,
SAMIRAMIS,
With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unpreceded cast:

Semiramis	Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace	Mme. D'Angri
Assuro	Sig. Gassier
Idreno	Sig. Labocetta
Oros	Sig. Fortini
Conductor	Carl Anschutz.

In announcing
MADAME D'ANGRI
In her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Trubberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Admission ..... $1 | Reserved seats ..... 50c. extra
Second circle ..... 50c. | Amphitheatre ..... 25c.
Private boxes, from $6 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,
first appearance in America of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
First tenor from the great Opera in Florence, expressly engaged for the New-York Academy of Music.
First time these three years of Verdi's
RIGOLETTO,
with new scenery and dresses, increased chorus and orchestra and military band.
First appearance in America, as Gilda, of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
and of Signor CORRADI SETTI, as Rigoletto, who has been engaged for a few nights prior to his departure for Havana.
The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30,
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS,
Positively the last concert.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at Niblo's Saloon.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance in the concert room,
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and ELIXIR,
By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco.
The famous comic terzetti, PAPATACI,
By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco.
The celebrated duet from ELISIR D'AMORE,
By Frezzolini and Rocco.
Chopin's FUNERAL MARCH, HOME, SWEET HOME, and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING,
By S. Thalberg.
Solos on the Violin and Violoncello,
By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer.
Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI,
Executed for the first time by
Mlle. Erminie Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier,
With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the saloon. Seats may be secured in advance without any extra charge.
Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS. The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
THE SAME CONCERT,
By THE SAME ARTISTS,
will be given in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 27,
The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime,
BOREAS.
Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.
Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions.
Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.
Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of
THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; OR, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
The Comic Pantomime of
THE COOPERS.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.
SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet, SELINA.
Doors open at 8½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Last week of the great RONZANI TROUPE.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1857,
the second act of the splendid production, entitled
FAUST.
To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled
IL CAVALLO D'ORO,
THE
GOLDEN HORSE,
supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the direction of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti.
Arrival of Signora SAVATIE.
This distinguished danseuse, (of Her Majesty's Theatre, London,) will make her debut in New-York early in the ensuing week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation of Scribe's play of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
It will be repeated to-night, with its
NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES AND FINE CAST.
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
received with roars of laughter, will be repeated. And an entirely new farce, called
A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.
will be performed for the first time.
This entertainment will include the names of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Allen, and the whole strength of the company.
PAST AND PRESENT will shortly be repeated.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
In her great part of TISBE.
THURSDAY—The popular tragic play of
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
Angelo, Mr. O. Fisher; Amodei, Mr. Barrett.
Rodolpho, Mr. W. Briggs.
Tisbe, Miss Cushman; Catarina, Miss S. Denin.
With the farce of THE DUMB BELLE.
TO-MORROW (Friday)—For one night only, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Miss Cushman; Juliet, Miss Susan Denin.
SATURDAY—Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merrilies, in GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.
A new play, in five acts, is in rehearsal, in which Miss Cushman will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
The new three-act Drama of
BIRDS OF PREY.
Charles Prudent ..... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Teresa Barnard ..... Miss Keene
After which—
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Characters by Miss Keene and Mr. Jefferson.
To conclude with
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory ..... Jefferson | Aldwinkle ..... Burnet
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ..... 25 cents | Pit ..... 12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
Will commence with the great play of
THE IRON CHEST.
To be followed by the popular play entitled
CAMILLE.
To conclude with the extravaganza of the
KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 29, will commence with
WARNING HAND.
To conclude with
DUTCH GHOST, OR ALL RIGHT.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29,
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last Concert.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Admission One Dollar; seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent, will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance but one in the Concert room,
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
NOTICE.—Particulars of the programme will be found in the New-York advertisement, it being exactly the same, including the "Lombardi," by Frezzolini, Gassier, Labocetta, Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts, without extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats for the Brooklyn concert will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Frox's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMP'S LAST CONCERTS,
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, in Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, in New-York.
The programme will be the same in both concerts.
Notice.—The sale of seats for
The Brooklyn concert commences.... Wednesday, Oct 28
The New York concert commences.... Thursday, Oct. 29

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL!—Third week of the ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza, entitled, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD; Sixth week of the ever popular WELSH NIGHTINGALE; boundless attraction of the peerless AQUARIA, or CRYSTAL MARINE GARDENS. THURSDAY, Oct. 29—EVENING, at 7½, this time the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime, entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, by the CARLO FAMILY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale; after which a daring ascension on a wheel and feats of flexibility, by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT FAIR
A FEW DAYS MORE.
Owing to the great inclemency of the weather during the past two weeks, and at the almost unanimous request of the exhibitors and public generally, the managers have determined to continue the exhibition of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE
UNTIL
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.
The Premiums will be announced on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6,
at 3 o'clock.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HEARS & MOSS.—Will sell, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 94 Warren-st., (up stairs,)
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF OVER
$75,000 WORTH
OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
COMPRISING
Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, Dress and Raglan COATS;
Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety;
Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.
Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, Iron Safes, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
All goods to be cleared one day after sale.
By order of B. J. HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. The arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suits THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$4,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock, of 1860.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1876, $1,000 each.
$31,800 Ashnelot Railroad, 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883.
$4,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st mortgage Bonds.
100 shares American Guano Company .....$100 each.
[illegible] shares United States Express Co .....$100 each.
[illegible] shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad..$50 each.
[illegible] shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
[illegible] shares Pulton Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., (hyph)..$25 each.
5 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co .....$50 each.
[illegible] shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each.
20 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
5 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co .....$100 each.
50 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each.
60 St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co .....$25 each.
33 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each.
15 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each.
83 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
46 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each.
Special sales FRIDAY and SATURDAY next. Regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
$10.000. SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the suspension of Mr. J. Disosway, will be sold at public vendue by F. NASH, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing over ten thousand dollars' worth of the very best kinds of articles of use, ornament, and gentleman's private residence, a portion of which is unbolstered, viz.: Large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror-doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror-backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Serres and Sevres vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Handsome Chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany sofas, seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, &c.

H. H. LADD, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, (office No. 23 Nassau-st.,) will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle; do. rosewood, covered with hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, arm chairs, window curtains and cornices, rosewood piano-forte, pictures and engravings, oak extension table, oak chairs, mantle ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glass ware, oil-cloth, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany suites complete, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., mattresses and pillows and bedding, curtains and cornices, and other household furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel and plush, rosewood secretary and bookcases, marble-top centre, pier and card tables; Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, 200 pair heavy new blankets, window shades, cooking and parlor stoves, &c.—the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in house No. 122 West 15th-st., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureau, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, glassware and crockery, &c. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as the house is splendidly furnished; 30 spring and hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN.—AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 10½ o'clock in Kent near Myrtle-av.
Handsome household furniture, comprising extension, dining, sofa and work tables, furniture in velvet and damask, marble-top side board, pier, mantel and dressing glasses, iron, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, clocks, pianos, stoves, bookcase, tapestry and Brussels carpeting, stoves, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware) 15 cases French tinned ware, and 2 cases fine guns. For particulars see catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 2'd-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the auction office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction at the store No. 92 Chambers-st. a large lot of dry goods, &c., the balance of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.
WILLIAM REMMER, } Assignees.
J. M. ACKLEY, }

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.
DAMAGED TIN PLATES AT AUCTION.—GREENOUGH & BURDETT will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st., damaged tin plates, 900 boxes best charcoal, and terne tin plates assorted, ic., ix, ixx and ixxx, all slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 33 Front, between Main and James sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
THE ISSUE OF DRAFTS OR SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON;
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN R. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 24 Exchange-place.
To the Holders of the above-named Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

$14.000.—FOR SALE—A BOND AND MORTgage for $14,000 on valuable Improved property, located in one of the business streets crossing and near Broadway, west side. Property worth three times the amount, and the very best of bondsmen. Apply to E. JONES, No. 64 Fulton-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIOS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1857.
COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS falling due 2d proximo, as well as those due in May last and remaining unpaid, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.
D. O. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.
P. HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

$3.500.—FIRST BOND & MORTGAGE ON first-class brown stone house and lot in this City worth $10,000, for sale at a discount.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling ourposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.
The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandalgua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3—12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Night Train, 9 A. M. Albany Passenger Train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 6½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 378 (rear) 377, City Hotel building—Cedar and Cedar Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five two story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 253—Fourth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Mercer-st., northeast corner Waverley-place—Mott-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 31—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 13—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Thirty-first-st., No. 117—West Washington-pl., Nos. 21, 23, 33, 35, 37, 39, 102, 123, 160, 162, 172—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 109, 111—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 126—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Greeo's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY D. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.
THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:
SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by proper orders in regard thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.
SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one month nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."
Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected:
For the first.....$2,000 | For the third.....$750
For the second.....1,000 | For the fourth.....500
The plans to become the property of the Board.
Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.
All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.
The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, } Committee.
ANDREW H. GREEN, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.
C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to render on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 34 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for desirable stock of a city company. The lands must be free from swamp, with a perfect title and warrantee deeds. Address for one week full particulars to Box No. 765 Post-Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 23....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, if the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail as above with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Satur

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Erie Railroad.

Another meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Erie Railroad was held last night in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance was very considerable.

Mr. CHARLES A. DAVIS took his seat as Chairman.

Mr. LATHERS was presented to the assemblage to report progress. His reception was very enthusiastic. He exhibited the condition and requirements of the road, and showed that the money yet required was needed in the main for actual improvements. He acknowledged that the affairs of the Road had once been mismanaged, but defended the giving of a high salary to Mr. MORAN, the President, on the ground that that officer had not only saved more than his salary by his efficiency, but was put beyond the temptation of financiering by the sufficiency of his income as the first officer of the road. Not that he charged Mr. MORAN with any tendency to financiering, but merely asserted that that gentleman, as President of a railroad, deserved at least as high a salary ($25,000) as the President of the United States, because the successful discharge of the duties of a Railroad President required much more varied attainments than did the Presidency of the United States, inasmuch as the incumbent of the latter office was aided on all sides by his Cabinet, and carefully watched by the office-seekers, to satisfy whom was his principal and most onerous duty.

The speaker alluded at length to the mortgage held by Mr. DARW on the road, and vindicated the mortgagee from any improper action in the matter. He showed that if the present stockholders subscribed to the 4th mortgage bonds, they would be secure in any event, because the road would be sold subject to their mortgage. So far as the relative safety of Banks and Erie Railroad Stock was concerned, he declared that there was no doubt of the fact that the Erie securities were much more preferable, because they paid dividends—and where were the Banks that did so now? The Erie to-day, and for the next twenty years, would, he was satisfied, far exceed the Bank of England both in permanence and income. The marble fronts were in the same category with the banks because we had obtained legislation in New-York, just as some people wanted an ill-paid President of the Erie Railroad, and so long as we had cheap legislation so long would we have heavy taxation. Neither would Western lands be safer so long as the Government bestowed them to the friends of the Western Railroads, to pay their dividends.

Mr. LATHERS again impressed on the bondholders the necessity of purchasing two bonds each, one of which was to be given to the Road, and payment, if the means were not immediately forthcoming, would be extended to a whole year. In this way they would not only be making a profitable investment, but would be preserving their and the directors' property. He regretted that he was called on to accuse the stockholders of skulking in order to avoid the probability of being called on to assist in restoring the affairs of the road to a satisfactory condition. If the stockholders would subscribe any sum as a loan, the directors would give them the same liberal terms as they gave the bondholders. In conclusion, Mr. LATHERS lamented the indifference exhibited by the stock and bondholders to their own interests in failing to act on the suggestions of the Board, and urged them to subscribe at once without fail.

In reply to a suggestion from a Director, Mr. LATHERS explained that half of the six millions required by the road would be taken in coupons—that is, that three millions would be received in cancellations of the indebtedness of the road.

Mr. RUGGLES explained that Mr. DREW's mortgage was for $1,500,000 on the rolling stock, and that he had another mortgage on the road; but that as soon as the indorsements were taken up, of course he would give up his chattel mortgage. Mr. DREW had informed him that if one million were subscribed to relieve him of his indorsements for the road, he would give up his chattel mortgage and take up the new bonds for the remaining $500,000. [Applause.] That showed Mr. DREW to be a benefactor of the road and a high-minded, honorable man. [Renewed applause.]

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. DREW, by Mr. O. S. BAKER, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LATHERS, from the Committee, reported that the subscriptions amounted to nearly a million, and very earnestly called for more.

Mr. AUGUSTIN H. DUGANNE animadverted on the unhappy political influence exerted by the New-York Central Railroad, and hoped that the Erie Railroad would be sustained from motives of State pride and disinterested patriotism.

Mr. RUGGLES again came forward, and stated that since he had spoken of Mr. DREW's magnanimous offer, that gentleman himself had entered the room and reaffirmed his proposal. [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY O'REILLY appealed to the wealthy men of the City of New-York to come forward and relieve the present embarrassments of the road, and besought the Committee to call on the m before making application to non-residents of the City. He based his appeal not only on reasons of interest, but on the demands of charity, as embodied in the necessities of the poor stockholders.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS made some remarks on the utility of railroads generally, and of the Erie Railroad particularly, without which, he said, New-York would be subjected to all the horrors of a famine in the coming Winter.

Mr. MORAN, the President, represented the critical condition of the road, and informed the audience that if they failed to come forward now, the property must inevitably go into the hands of a Receiver.

Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL suggested that a Committee be appointed to wait on the stockholders and obtain from them contributions of at least 10 per cent. on their stock.

Mr. LATHERS proposed that Mr. MASSUALL, who had himself advanced 20 per cent. on his stock, be appointed Chairman of that Committee.

The proposition was adopted unanimously.

Capt. Marshall, Mr. Erasius Brooks, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Murphy were appointed such Committee, with power to add to their number.

After considerable discussion as to the propriety of the Board's offering its stock in market at 60 per cent., and thus raising the requisite amount of available funds immediately, the meeting adjourned for one week.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 255, 592, 298, 620, 213, 633, 438, 539, 307, 340, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 660, 178, 414, 295, 417, 488, 490, 491, 492, 608, 619, 632, 536, 43, 45, 27, 28, 628, 629, 583, 553, 471, 572, 645, 104, 655, 473, 287.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 214, 240, 241, 263, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 289, 299, 263.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 42 to 46, 48 to 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57 to 63, 47, 53.

The Street Commissioner's Difficulty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The settlement of the order in the Street Commission case was further adjourned yesterday, until this (Thursday) morning. Some informal discussion was had as to the course the Court would adopt, should the Sheriff, in opposition to the injunction, attempt to dispossess Mr. Conover.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Oct. 28.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

John Wissella and Henry Dons, two Germans, were yesterday arrested by Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe, charged with passing quarter eagle gold pieces in Thirty-fifth-street. They were committed for examination.

MARINE COURT—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Before Judge Thompson.

OPERATIC TROUBLES—SINGERS VS. MANAGERS.

Felicita Vestvali vs. *William E. Burton.*—On the 12th of August last, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant to sing in a series of seven operas to be given at the defendant's theatre. The parties were to share the profits of each representation equally, after deducting $600 per night for the use of the house, excepting the last night, on which the plaintiff was to have a benefit, and all the proceeds of the evening, except the sum of $300. But five representations were given. On the last, the 28th of August, the plaintiff's benefit took place. The receipts on that occasion amounted to $800. The defendant paid $400, which with the $300 for the use of the house, left a balance due plaintiff of $190. On the part of the defendant it appeared that he preferred Signor Macofin as tenor, in the several representations to be given, but that he was objected to by Signorina Vestvali, who preferred Brignoli. Macofin's terms were $50 per night; Brignoli's $150. Mr. Burton declined to employ Brignoli on account of the terms demanded by him. Vestvali then agreed to pay $30 per night to Mr. Burton if he would engage Brignoli; whereupon he was engaged and sang in the five operas performed, for which he was paid $750. Of this amount, $150 were due Mr. Burton from Vestvali, which, together with several other small items, among them a bill for bouquets, was allowed by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $13, with costs to the defendant. This amount Mr. Burton had offered to pay before the commencement of the action.

[Advertisement.]

HARRY BURNHAM OR THE YOUNG CONTINENTAL.—This beautiful Drama by Jas. Pilgrim, is to be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE to-night, with the new and successful Drama of the "Warning Hand" or "The Statue Lover," and the new Comedietta of the "Dutch Ghost" or "All Right." A better or more amusing entertainment could not be desired. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Mr. F. E. ALBERT, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, Miss WILKS and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Logan*, and will be sold at an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 199 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It is notorious that indolent sores in the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers, and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustules, inflammations and wounds.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Cueva's Trial for the Murder of De Granval.

The Court opened yesterday morning (third day) at 9½ o'clock, with a large attendance of spectators. The gallery was filled with ladies. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was mainly corroborative of that previously given. The most important was that of Dr. ELDER, who was recalled and examined by Mr. LITTELL. He testified as follows:

Since this affray, I have made some pistol experiments; the course of the wound made in the head of deceased by the ball was angular and horizontal; from the surface of the wound, I do not think the wound inclined either way materially; externally, the wound was irregular, clean, and no indication of powder or burning—about the size of an ordinary bullet; the hole in the bone was about twice the size of the ball, and the circle irregular; a small portion of the brain protruded from the external opening; the pistol experiments I have made since this affair were made for my own satisfaction; I experimented with a view of ascertaining to what distance the effects of powder would be visible; to ascertain that, I procured three pistols—two doubled-barrelled ones and one six-barreled revolver; I made a target with sheets of paper—sometimes white and sometimes brown; I fastened the paper flat against a board; I loaded the pistols with powder and wad, and sometimes with ball; I measured distances, fired, and noticed the result; I found at a distance of four feet, that the powder never failed to exhibit itself upon the paper; particles of the powder would reach and stick to it; the revolver would throw the powder a greater distance; I have seen the pistol which is said to have been in Cueva's possession on the night of the affray; the one I used was similar to it in appearance, except that the barrels were a little larger; I have experimented with a capped pistol in letting it fall to the sidewalk to see if it would explode the cap; I think I tried this at least forty times, letting it fall from different hights and in various positions, and did not in any instance succeed in exploding the cap; I let the pistol fall at various distances, from two to five feet. [The pistol with which the Doctor experimented was exhibited in Court, and passed around to the Jury to be compared with Cueva's. The pistol was considerably heavier than Cueva's, and the barrels were about an inch longer.] I think I can safely say that if the pistol had fallen on the sidewalk, striking upon the hammer, the head must have been at least three feet from the pistol to make such a wound as was in the head of deceased.

By Mr. Scudder—If you were to stand with your left hand upon my shoulder and fire with the pistol in your right hand, at my head, the powder would be apt to indicate itself in the neighborhood of the wound; in all the gunshot wounds that I ever examined they have been irregular; I think that a pistol ball would not generally make what is called a clean, round hole in the bone of the skull; gunshot wounds in bone are usually irregular.

By Mr. Zabriskie—I was called to see deceased before he died; Drs. Julien, Schubert and Pettherbridge were also present; the wound was probed to the depth of five inches; Dr. Julian first used the probe; I thought it was a dangerous experiment to probe it, and protested against it at the time; after Dr. Julien had probed the wound and asserted that he had touched the ball, I took the probe to ascertain if it was the sound of lead; I probed it through to the opposite side of the head, and satisfied myself that the probe was touching the bone instead of the bullet.

By Mr. Dayton—Doctor, is it your opinion that death was caused by the bullet or the probing? A.—By the bullet, Sir.

The Court here adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 28.

$3,000	N.Y.State 6s, '73	101	
4,000	N.Y.State 5s, '58	96	
500	do	95	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	93	
2,000	do	93½	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	93	
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 67	
12,000	do	67½	
22,000	do	67½	
5,000	do	b30 67½	
15,000	do	b30 68	
25,000	do	b30 68¼	
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	59½	
2,000	Erie R.R.C.B. '71	25	
1,000	N.Y.&N.H.Bs. '69	82½	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	c 70	
3,000	Cb. & R. I. Bds	80	
1,000	G. & C. 2d M. Bs.	68	
9	Bank of Commerce.	74	
175	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 63½	
50	do	c 63½	
100	do	c 63¾	
400	do	63	
225	do	62¾	
50	do	s10 62½	
450	do	62½	
25	do	62¾	
150	do	62¼	
250	do	62	
150	do	61¾	
50	do	61¾	
100	do	s3 62½	
200	do	s3 62¾	
100	do	b30 63	
100	do	s10 62¾	
50	do	s3 63	
50	do	s10 63	
100	do	s2 63½	
100	do	b7 63¼	
200	do	s3 63¾	
100	do	b30 64	
28	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip.	60	
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	93	
50	do	b60 95	
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	79	
50	do	71	
20	do	71½	
50	Erie Railroad	s3 9	
300	do	s3 9½	
100	do	b60 9¾	
10	do	9½	
150	do	s3 9¼	
100	do	9¾	
50	do	s1 9¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	79½	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	62	
8	Sixth-Avenue R.R.	82	
8	do	82½	
10	Third-Avenue R.R.	75	
400	Reading R. R.	s10 27	
50	do	27½	
100	do	s3 27½	
200	do	s10 27½	
700	do	s3 27¾	
300	do	b60 28¼	
400	do	s10 28	
200	do	b30 28½	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	8¼	
72	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	22	
18	Panama R. R.	68	
200	Clv. & P. R. R.	s15 9	
15	N. H. & Hartf. R.R.	105	
200	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	c 27	
200	do	s10 27	
100	do	27¾	
100	do	s30 27	
400	do	c 28	
10	Cb. & R. Island RR.	64½	
109	do	64	
50	do	s10 63½	
100	do	s10 63½	
150	do	s10 63¾	
50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	5½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000	Missouri 6s.....Int. added 63½
13	shares New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co.....129½
40	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....90½
200	shares Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.....18½
100	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.....9¾
10	shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....71
50	shares New-York and Erie R. R.....10

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$10,000	Brooklyn City, 6 ₱ cent....Int. add. 74@74½
$9,500	Marietta and Cin. R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Flat
$300	Marietta and Cin. R. R. 7 ₱ cent. Flat
10	shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....71
337	shares Marietta and Cincinnati R. R.....½
40	shares Terre Haute and Alton R. R.....4½
112	shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chi. R.R..1½
146	shares Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R.....½
34	shares Dayton and Michigan R. R.....½

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton 7s.....Int. add. 50½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 50½
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....30@32½
50	shares Bowery Bank.....9½
10	shares Lamar Insurance Co.....86½
10	shares Home Insurance Co.....109½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	79½	
13,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
6,000	do	68½	
10,000	do	b30 68½	
2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	100½	
1,000	N.Y. State 6s, '50	98	
10,000	Ohio State 6s, '66	82½	
1,000	Ind. State 6s	85	
1,000	Erie R.R.C.Bs. '71	26	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds	68	
15	Bank of America	80	
17	Bank of Commerce.	74	
50	Cumb. Coal Co	6¼	
50	Penn. Coal Co	68	
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18½	
20	La Crosse & Mil. R. R	6	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R	65	
300	do	s3 65	
250	do	b10 65	
100	do	s10 65	
50	do	at 10d 65	
100	Erie Railroad	10¾	
100	Reading R. R.	s30 29	
200	do	s3 29½	
100	do	s5 29¾	
300	do	30	
100	do	s5 29¾	
25	Panama Railroad	70	
100	Illinois Central R.	85	
100	Clevs. & Tol. R. R.	28½	
175	Chic. & R. I. R. R	66½	

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Oct. 17, passed Sandy Hook early this forenoon, and arrived at her dock about 12½ o'clock. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and was made known in the Street before the adjournment of the first session of the Stock Exchange. The effect was favorable, and the money news, itself, better than the temper of the London Market on the sailing of the *Baltic* promised by this opportunity. The Bank of England had not further advanced the rate of discount. The weekly report of Oct. 10 shows a decline in Bullion of $2,775,000, and the Notes unemployed down to $20,120,000, or £4,024,000 Sterling. The Bullion now stands $50,545,600, or £10,109,000 Sterling. The *Persia* brings $1,200,000 in Gold for New-York, and remittances on subsequent shipments had been entered to the extent of $800,000. Against this movement the large sum of $2,100,000 had been delivered in London by two vessels from Australia. Discounts are quoted active at 7 ₱ cent., but on the Stock Exchange money was easier. The Funds advanced to 88¾. The French Funds were slightly better, 66.95. In the German Capitals the pressure for money was severe, and its value, everywhere in that direction, rising. In Hamburg 9 ₱ cent. was being paid for discounts. In Vienna quite a fierce panic was raging, and a number of heavy failures reported. The Cotton Market at Liverpool, notwithstanding the news from this side, and a duller state of things, attended by some few failures at Manchester, had fallen off but ¼d. @¼d. The Grain trade was steady, and for Indian Corn there was an improved demand. Sugars had fallen 3s. in London, but BARINGS quote a better tone at the close.

From this side no later news than the *Persia* took out had been received in London. The *Ariel*, with three days' later accounts, was looked for at Southampton. The *City of Washington*, with one day later, had just arrived at Liverpool. There was an active market for several of the American Railways in the London market, with considerable fluctuations through the week, but altogether at much higher rates than the latest from this side. Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write:

"Considerable amounts of United States 6 ₱ cent. Stock have been transmitted to New-York to be repaid upon the offer of redemption by the Treasury.

Upon the receipt of advices by the *Persia*, a further decline took place in American Securities generally, which attracted buyers, and there have been transactions to some extent in certain descriptions of Railroad Bonds, &c. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 have changed hands at 80½; New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds at 65, and the shares of same Company at 65@64; New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, at 64@65, and 64, the Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875 at 64, and the Bonds of 1862 at 45@44½. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, 7 ₱ cent., changed hands, at 80, 79½, 78, and 79; Freeland Bonds, with option, at 89½@90, and the shares have been sold, at 1, 4, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 5⅜, 5, and 4 discount, at which latter price they are in demand, and we hear of 3½ having been since given."

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

"Business has been done in the United States 6s Bonds and Inscriptions of 1867 and 68 at 107, and in 5s of 1665 at 97. State Stocks are not generally pressed for sale; those of Virginia are the most offered, at 80@81 for the Dollar 6s, and at 81@82 for the Sterling 5s. Maryland 5s Sterling sold at 90. Small amounts of Massachusetts 5s Sterling offered at 97½, and of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72@73. No Pennsylvania Bonds at present offered. Nothing doing in the City Stocks. Sales of a few thousand pounds in each have been made of Canada 6s at 109, of Nova Scotia at 102, of New-Brunswick at 102. In Railroad Bonds, Pennsylvania Central, 85@87; ditto 2d mortgage, Sterling, 86@88; New-York Central, 87; New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage, 65; Illinois Central, 79; ditto Freeland, 90; Michigan Central offered at 80; Grand Trunk, of Canada, 73@74. In Shares, business has been done in New-York Central at 65; New-York and Erie at 18; Illinois Central at 35@36, $40 paid; Grand Trunk of Canada, 40@41."

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,502,326	....	Increase	£234,109	
Other Deposits	9,667,123	....	Decrease	335,159	
Rest	3,959,288	....	Increase	15,359	
Gov't Securities	10,560,607	....	Decrease	33,000	
Other Securities	22,398,877	....	Increase	563,034	
Notes unemployed	4,024,400	....	Decrease	581,640	

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,990,110, being an increase of £42,835, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,109,943, showing a decrease of £552,749, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 9th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Oct.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 10	89	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	89¼
Mon. 12	87½	87¾	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	87¾
Tues 13	87½	87¾	87⅝	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
Wed. 14	87⅜	88	87⅝	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜
Thur. 15	87⅜	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜
Fri.. 16	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅞	88⅞

In our own market to-day the price of Gold keeps down to nearly par in exchange for currency. The brokers are occasional buyers at 100¼@100¾, and sellers at 100¾@101. The *Asia* carried back $100,000 in Gold. The amount sent by the *Black Warrior* to New-Orleans, $350,000. A good part of the receipts by the *Persia* will go in the same direction unless New-York exchange improves rapidly. The latest transactions were at 96¼@97, short sight. Some further sales bills on London were made early in the day at 106@107, Canada drawn, for the mail by the *Asia*. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* will take a private mail for Liverpool to-morrow, affording the opportunity of reply to the letters by the *Persia*. Money grows easier at bank, and prime short paper is wanted by three or four of the large banks, which are well supplied with currency. The Stock Brokers keep aloof from demand loans, though negotiations of this sort on first-class Stocks would not be difficult at 7 ₱ cent. The Street, however, is not overcrowded with Stocks of this description, or even with the lower-priced speculatives; and as the operators divide pretty equally in opinion, there is less difficulty in lending than borrowing on the daily deliveries. The *Bull's* in New-York Central Shares carried the stock from 61⅜, to which it fell on the early call of the list, to 63¼ ₱ cent. in the afternoon. The transactions were unusually large, exceeding 5,000 shares, and the market closed firm. Other descriptions sympathized. Reading was done at 30 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central at 85; Missouri sixes at 68¼; Rock Island at 66¼; Delaware at 95; Panama at 70, and Toledo at 28¼ ₱ cent. Bank shares rather tame: America, 80; Commerce, 74 ₱ cent.

As the financial year of the New-York Central Road closed on the 30th September ult., and the gross income of the year has been reported at $8,000,000, a good many inquiries are making as to the probable net results to be shown on the official report. We have nothing authentic on the subject, but have good reason to believe that the Company paid during the year:

Interest on Funded Debt, about	$900,000
Principal of old Funded Debt	156,000
Principal of 6 ₱ cent. Certificates	162,000
Eight ₱ cent. Dividends	1,920,000
Together	$3,138,000

And all expenses of operating, renewal of track, improvement in equipment, station property, &c. Leaving, as usual, *no floating debt* at the close of the year; adding largely to the surplus or contingent fund, and using during the year only $59,000 of the 7 ₱ cent. loan created last year in renewal of the old funded debt; making this issue $390,000 of the half million authorized, against $331,000 at the close of the previous year. Believing this information to be substantially correct, we present the following table of the

FUNDED DEBT AND STOCK OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1857. Sept. 30.	vs.	1856. Sept. 30.
Debt certificates	$8,892,600		$8,892,600
Less redeemed	632,000		470,000
Outstanding	$8,260,600		$8,422,600
Convertibles	3,000,000		3,000,000
Canada debt	812,000		812,000
Real Estate debt	229,000		221,000
Debt old Companies	1,35:,297		1,507,297
New substituted	390,000		331,000
Total debt	$14,034,897		$14,293,897
Capital shares	24,136,660		24,136,660
Total	$38,171,557		$38,430,557

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $53,692; paid $81,008, and held at the close $5,657,031.

Semi-Monthly Money Circular for Europe.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

With the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in this City, which became general on the day succeeding the issue of our last report, 13th inst., and was shortly followed by a like suspension on the part of nearly all the banks throughout the country, the panic in our stock and money market reached its culminating point. A feeling of relief was immediately apparent, and a general belief that the worst had been realized, removed much of the excitement that previously existed. The effect upon the stock market was to produce an immediate and rapid reaction from the low prices which ruled on the morning of the 13th inst., the amount offered for sale being materially reduced, and the demand both for investment and speculation being quite active. For some days the business was large, and the upward movement, as a general rule, fully maintained, but in consequence of the continued stringency in money matters, and the unfavorable accounts from Europe, which checked the demand, the transactions have since become less important, and a considerable part of the improvement has been lost. The advanced prices induced some speculative sales for a decline, but the proportion of time business continues small. The receipts of specie per *Europa* and *Baltic*, and the expectation that a large amount will arrive per *Persia*, counteract, to some extent, the effect of the unfavorable position of financial affairs in Europe, and our market for the last two days, although unusually dull, has had rather an upward tendency. This morning there was considerable buoyancy. In Money matters there is a slight improvement. Since the suspension, the Banks have been able to adopt measures to remove, in part, the obstacles which previously interfered with the ordinary course of business. On account, however, of the general want of confidence, negotiations continue very difficult. Several important additional failures have occurred during the fortnight, and extensions are obtained on a very large proportion of the notes falling due from day to day. Domestic Exchanges are still in an unsettled state, and for bills on Europe, although rates have advanced, the demand continues limited. Specie commands a premium of ¼@¾ ₱ cent., with a large supply and moderate demand. In State Stocks the transactions have been large, with a material improvement in nearly all descriptions. The largest advance is in New-York State Loans, 5s of 1858, which sold during the panic at 83, and have since brought 97, closing at 95. In the other, 5 ₱ cent. loans, the average improvement is 10, and in the 6 ₱ cent. loans 11@12 ₱ cent. In Ohio 6s it is 9; in Kentucky 6s, 12; in Virginias, 8; in Tennessees, 12, and in Missouris, 6. In some cases the closing prices are from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. lower than the highest points touched during the fortnight, but the market is generally firm. The Secretary of the Treasury having withdrawn his offer to purchase, in consequence of the reduction of the surplus in the treasury, United States Loans have been offered at reduced prices, and our present quotations are consequently lower than those contained in our previous circular. There have been no sales reported. Proposals are again invited until 10th proximo, for the new New-York State 6 per cent. loan of $500,000.

City Stocks have also improved slightly, but the business in these and in County Bonds continues on a very limited scale. CAMMANN & CO.

Telegraphic Reports.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The following is the Statement of the Providence Banks to the 26th inst.:

Circulation	$1,917,578
Deposits	2,040,570
Loans	18,538,903
Specie	334,106

THE ONTARIO AND LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANKS.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Ontario Bank, in this City, is to-day paying off Luther Wright's Bank Depositors in current notes. There is no rush or excitement whatever.

CURRENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The notes of the Philadelphia and New-York City Banks are received as currency by the Banks of this District.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

There is no change to note in financial affairs to-day; everything looks as gloomy as ever. Messrs. MILES, ADAMS & Co., cotton factors, have failed.

The Currency System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these times of confusion and panic it may be well to reflect on the fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of our currency system; for these principles, simple as they are, seem often unknown and generally forgotten.

By the laws of this country and of most civilized nations, coin in gold and silver is the legalized mode of liquidating indebtedness. This coin is a certain quantity of precious metal with its amount stamped upon it by Government. All mercantile transactions except simple barter are made in the name of these coins, called specie, and specie, or obligations to pay it, are given in settlement. The use of specie—which constitutes its value—is for a medium of exchange. Its value, like all other property, is varied by the supply of it in proportion to the demand, but likewise its average value at any place must depend upon its cost at that place. Its cost at its place of production is the labor required to obtain it there, and at any other place the cost of transportation of the articles exchanged for it and the bringing the specie back. The labor therefore required to place a dollar in specie at any place is the cost of the dollar at that place. The cost of the dollar is in this country the standard of value. When we say a thing is worth a dollar, we mean that it has the same value as the coin one dollar, that it will procure that amount of coin.

The cost of specie does not depend upon the amount used any more than the cost of any other production of labor—an increased demand would increase its production, a decreased demand would diminish its production. A sudden demand would increase its price, but this could not be permanently above its cost of production; a decreased demand would diminish its price, but, as it is consumed, this could not be permanently less than its cost of production. But in either case the quantity produced would not immediately be altered, as men do not alter their business acts till well assured of their ground, and then reluctantly and with time for preparation.

If specie becomes more valuable in one place than in another, it will go to its best market, but still the difference must be sufficient to bear the expense of transporting the articles to exchange for the specie and transport it in return.

We use promises to pay specie as of equal value with it, if our reliance is implicit in these promises. These promises to pay specie, if secured on property of the same value of specie, cannot be issued at a less cost than specie, and are of the same real value.

Our ordinary currency is composed of these obligations to pay, and specie itself. The standard of our currency is the same as if only specie were used, as their obligations represent specie.

These obligations are valuable as currency only where their integrity is known, and, therefore, all balances of commerce between nations are paid in specie. As between the different obligors, in these promises to pay, balances are paid in specie, as they do not care to hold the obligations of others to pay specie, in preference to the specie itself. The use of currency—the same as specie which it represents—is, as before said, to effect exchanges by bartering this currency for other property. The amount of currency needed is in proportion to the amount of exchanges. If the currency increases and the exchanges do not, there is more currency to do the same work, and if all the currency still is used, the sum of the exchanges are made with more currency, that is the articles exchanged bring a greater price, and each exchange is proportionably made with more currency, or in other words each article sells at a higher price, currency being cheaper.

As before said, balances between bankers and distant countries are paid in specie. The rapidity with which specie is demanded of bankers is a matter of experience, and it is necessary for them to keep an amount sufficient to meet every probable demand upon them. As they are the depositors of most of the reserve funds in the country; almost all the specie not used in circulation is in their hands. This specie is the specie basis of the circulation and deposits.

It is obvious with a reduction of this specie reserve the paper currency and obligations to depositors must be reduced in the same proportion that the specie basis bore to the currency, or there will be a less proportionate reserve than before; and if this reduction is so great as to alarm the holders of obligations of the bank, their demands will be presented for payment, and payment in specie being impossible, the immediate payment of their obligations becomes impossible, and the whole paper currency becomes discredited and of only local and uncertain value.

A reduction in specie in a country like this involves a much larger reduction of currency than the amount of specie lost. The destruction of the paper currency involves a loss of currency equal to the loss of an equal sum of specie, if specie were the only currency.

With a currency lessened in amount, if this lessening were permanent and with equal exchanges, the price of everything would decline in the proportion of the old currency to the new. But currency will not easily assimilate itself to great and sudden changes, and exchanges are stopped or made in barter, so that the change in price never bears any proportion to the change in amount of currency.

With our currency, as with a purely specie one—when it is cheapened below the cost of its standard, the dollar, the only exportable portion of it, the coin, begins to move away, as that is our cheapest property—an immediate contraction of artificial currency should follow exportations of gold beyond our commercial production of it, this would raise the price of our currency, and other articles would be cheaper and be exported. If the contraction were considerable, we would export less of our produced specie. Violent expansions of currency may cheapen it so much as to send specie out at a rate such as to defy the effect of any possible contraction, may deprive the weaker banks of their basis, universally discredit bills and confuse and destroy the whole system of exchanges and sales.

Often in such cases artificial currency is resorted to, remotely redeemable, bearing the name of, but not equivalent to, coin. The value of this substitute consists simply in the probabilities of its payment.

If secured upon property of its nominal value and taken locally as currency, its value for exchanges must consist, as with specie currency, upon the amount issued in proportion to the exchanges made. If one dollar of it will procure more in exchange than the cost of one dollar in specie, specie will come here. If the currency, on the other hand, becomes inflated, no gold can come, but on the contrary will leave, as we, not using it as currency for a greater value than bills, would give it but little value above that of our substituted currency.

The constant production of specie from California, and the retention of a proportion of it here, show that till lately we have not had a currency by which a dollar of gold was of less value than its cost. This evil has been of late growth. At present, the great reduction of prices, and the immediate flow of specie here shows that it is much more valuable than its cost; that it bears a higher price in proportion to its cost than other property.

Our paper currency here at present is irredeemable in specie, and exists but by sufferance and unavoidable necessity, but is comparatively valueless for any but local circulation. It is in New-York of nearly equal value to specie, and specie will flow here as long as our present currency continues more high-priced than merchandise. An expansion of it to such an extent as to cheapen the value of the dollar would stop the flow of

The New-York Times.

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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Free-State Meeting at Lecompton—Protest Against the Convention.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Free-State citizens of Kanaas, having determined to hold a meeting in Lecompton, for the purpose of repudiating the action and agency of the bogus Constitutional Convention, a large number of citizens, amounting to several hundred, from all portions of the Territory, assembled at that place on Monday, the 19th inst.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Convention was organized by the election of Judge SCHUYLER as President, with Messrs. Root, Deitzler, Ritchie, Fitzpatrick, Walker, Shore and Whitman as Vice-Presidents, and Richard Realf and O. E. Learned Secretaries.

Judge SCHUYLER, on taking the Chair, entered into a calm, dispassionate and philosophic review of the principles which had been staked in this contest, and appealed to the manliness of the Pro-Slavery Party, whether they would not, now that they were so fairly and so unmistakably defeated, submit to their discomfiture with a graceful resignation, and abide the consequences in the spirit of wise men and loyal citizens.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. Hutchinson, E. B. Whitman, G. F. Warren, C. W. Deitzler, J. B. Abbott, O. E. Learned, and Dr. J. P. Rool. These gentlemen having retired, Gen. JAMES H. LANE, [illegible] loudly called for, came forward and addressed the Convention.

[illegible] cheering which greeted his appearance [illegible], he said that this was the first time he had ever addressed a meeting of Free-State men in Lecompton; that they had come there now to set the ball in motion, and that they would keep it rolling till it should gather strength, and majesty, and grandeur like unto a mountain. Two years and a-half ago the Slave Oligarchy had established the usurping despotism, but the people of the Territory had spat upon them and it until now. Without consulting the citizens of the Territory the Legislature had authorized a Convention to frame a Constitution, and now, the people having declared their preference for free institutions, it was incumbent upon them, also a matter of courtesy to the defeated faction, to request them, in all kindness of feeling, to adjourn the insurpation, miscalled a Convention, *sine die*. In making this request, the people did but retain their old defensive position. It was their duty to give notice to those who had "jumped the claim" of their liberties, to remove themselves forthwith; and he hoped that the intruders would make an actual virtue of a moral necessity by accepting and adopting the advice which he then tendered.

He then reverted to the election frauds at Doniphan, Atchison, Fort Williams, Kickapoo, Marysville, and Oxford, making a masterly exposition of the substratum of villainy on which they rested. Alluding to the votes cast by United States soldiers at Kickapoo and Marysville, he cited the case of a contested election in Virginia, wherein, because it was proven that some sixty United States soldiers had participated in the election, the otherwise elected member was rejected by Congress, and his opponent admitted to possession of the disputed seat; the action of Congress in the premises being based on the fact that a soldier in the employ of the Federal Government has not power of locomotion, but is the creature of the will of his commander.

WM. ATCHISON, Chairman of Committee on Business, here returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The right of the people to make their own laws, and to elect their own rulers, has become a fundamental maxim with all Democratic Governments, that has constituted the cohesive power by which they have been held in existence since the days of the Roman confederation: and

Whereas, All alliances, and compacts, and amenability between the people and their rulers are nugatory and inoperative whenever and wherever there is a violation of this supreme inherent right; and

Whereas, Congress passed a law for the establishment of a free Government in this Territory, with a formal provision that the people be left free to make their own laws, and regulate their institutions in their own way; and

Whereas, Under that act this Territory has been peopled with unparalelled rapidity by a population highly sensitive to their civil rights; and

Whereas, At the first election under this law of Congress for a Territorial Legislature, the most shameless and high-handed frauds were committed by an invading force from Missouri, with arms and munitions of war, thereby disfranchising the true citizen and supplanting freedom by an arbitrary usurpation, that would have disgraced the Draconian age; and

Whereas, Since that hour there has been no recognized, authorialative Government in Kansas, but bloody tyrannizers have been foisted by the Federal Government to high places in power, to trample down our rights, while a pretended Government, the fosadling of a "miserable minority," has been struggling against a tide of numbers, with but a sickly existence, and

Whereas, One of the offspring of this usurped Government has been known as a *Constitutional Convention*, purporting to act for the people of Kansas, in that most sacred duty of framing a Constitution for their mutual peace and security, which must reflect the will of a majority, or else it bears upon its surface the evidence of its own impeachment, and since it is believed and fully proven that more than seven-eighths of the *bona fide* settlers in Kansas are zealously opposed to both the men and the measures combined in that Convention, by the people now at Lecompton assembled, he it

Resolved, That we entirely and forever *protest* against the assembling of any body of men at Lecompton on this day or hereafter, claiming the right to act as our agents in making a Constitution for our common observance; that we delegate to no finite power the high responsibility of representatives unless the people are first the free instruments of their election, and that it is the duty of "the whole people" to fervently repudiate and spurn any attempt to force upon them so contemptible an imposition as the professed work of that misnamed Convention, and to set at naught whatever may emanate from them.

Resolved, That said Constitutional Convention, representing in no sense the opinions of the people of this Territory, as shown by the recent popular vote, will, if they have any respect for themselves, any regard to the will of the people of this Territory, or any concern for the peace of the entire country—of the value of the opinions of the civilized world, or the impartial decisions of posterity—immediately, on the assembling of a quorum, adjourn *sine die*.

Resolved, That the late frauds in the election at Oxford, Kickapoo and other places, for the purpose of overcoming the potency of a sovereign people at the ballot-box, are unparalleled in enormity and impudence, and that all who are implicated in them deserve the lasting execration of our common country.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a Vigilance Committee of twenty-five to investigate and expose the recent frauds upon the elective franchise, and to provide for the summary punishment of all who are implicated therein.

Gen. LANE resumed. He said: "I rejoice at the passage of these resolutions, and I rejoice at the prospect now opened of political disenthralment. But I am not jubilant. The battle of Freedom in and for Kansas, is not yet ended. We must keep the line of battle prepared, and be ready for instantaneous action. Before we are fairly and fully out of the woods, we may have to lop off some of the branches which intercept our progress; and so I entreat you—Members of the Free-State Military Defensive Organization—to preserve that organization intact, and with as watchful jealousy as you would guard the apple of your eye. The ballot-box is second to purity only to the altar of Deity; its pollution is the pollution of the Government—the poisoning of the sacred springs from which we draw the water of our national life; it is a crime so stupendous that lawmakers grow dizzy when they approach it, and nothing but the visitation of the sovereign wrath of the people thus outraged can effect an adequate punishment. Be watchful, therefore, and prayerful. When we meet again I hope that the last clouds will have drifted from our horizon; but, lest they should not—lest we are necessitated again to recur to the inherent rights of our Manhood—I would have you wakeful and unwearying."

Gen. MCLEAN then rose, and said that he did not expect to carry his views to the hearts of the men who composed such an assembly—but this he would say, that the Convention which Gen. LANE and the meeting had stigmatized as bogus, should—despite all denunciations or repudiations—hold their legitimate session, or he would die fighting in their defence, though forty thousand bayonets were bristling before his eyes. His remarks were principally ejaculatory, and in reply to interrogatories.

A Mr. STEWART, a member of the Constitutional Convention, then came forward and made a denial of the truth of a remark uttered by Gen. LANE, that he (STEWART) was a citizen of Missouri. He said that he emigrated to Kansas three years ago, that his property was in this Territory, that he had never voted elsewhere since his emigration, and that he was a *bona fide* citizen, in every respect, under the law.

Col. SAMUEL YOUNG, another Pro-Slavery man, followed, in a speech which he intended to be conciliatory, desiring the Free-State party to settle the vexatious questions of the time before the proper tribunal, and in the legal way.

Gen. LANE replied. He said he had noticed that men whose professions of honesty were most boisterous were usually the greatest rogues, and that he conceived the principle had been aptly illustrated by the speakers on the opposite side. He replied to the taunts which had been flung at the people of Kansas of having acknowledged the validity of the bogus laws by voting under their provisions, by showing that not a Free-State man in the Territory consented to participate in the election until Governor WALKER had pledged his solemn honor that "Not under Territorial laws, but under an act of Congress, the WHOLE people" should have a free and fair vote. He replied to Messrs. STEWART and YOUNG, by reminding them that in Kansas the people had had no way of publishing the guilty except by taking it into their own hands—reiterated his counsel to the Free-State party—repeated his advice to the bogus Constitutional Convention, and concluded amid deafening cheers.

The resolution was then adopted by acclamation, and the Committee were appointed informally, for the purpose of withholding their names from the public for manifest reasons. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, President.
RICHARD REALF, O. E. LEONARD, } Secr'ys.

Business in Kansas.

Extract of a letter from Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 17, 1857.

The Money market, as in the States, is rather tight—worth from 3@5 ₱ cent. ₱ month on good security. The most of the specie that comes to Kansas is expended in the purchase of land from the Government. Real estate is cheap to what it was in the Spring—buy for cash 50 ₱ cent. below Spring prices.

The present indications are that a majority of the next Territorial Legislature will be Free-State. Secretary STANTON and Governor WALKER have set aside some of the most fraudulent returns, leaving our people considerable ahead of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Good crops of Corn and Wheat. Farmers are doing well. Old Corn, $1 75 ₱ bushel; new, 75c.; seed Wheat, $2; Flour, $4@$5 ₱ sack, (100 lbs.)

Submission of the Constitution to the Popular Vote—The Southern Ultraists Denounced.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 26.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

I regret exceedingly to find that there is a party (query, faction?) at the South, determined to leave no effort untried, and to use all means, whether fair or of equivocal morality, to exasperate ill-feeling between the North and South. Their writers evidently *encourage the Convention in Kansas to send the Constitution which they shall frame, to Congress, without submitting it to the people.* This Convention represents but a fraction of the residents of Kansas, at the time of their election, and probably not one-tenth of the actual *bona fide* residents *now*. Whatever may have been the occasional practice in submitting Constitutions to the people, no fair-minded man disputes the proposition, that under all circumstances, such Constitutions should be so submitted, unless it was clearly understood by the people, when they voted for the members of the Convention, that there would be no such submission. Here there was no understanding of the kind, and a very large number of voters refused to register themselves, and of those registered a large proportion refused to vote. *In consequence of this*, a Pro-Slavery Convention was elected in a Territory in which a large majority were probably then opposed to Slavery. Now, would it be fair or honorable to take advantage of a technicality, to take judgment by default, or to force a Constitution on a reluctant people as a punishment for contumacy? Are we in the great matter of framing the organic law for a people who, in a few years, will be numbered probably by the million, to resort to the trickery and chicanery of special pleading?

It is notorious that the proposition to refer to Congress without submission to the people, is made by those who believe the people would reject it, if so referred. But a part of the people were, say they, contumacious, stood out and would not plead at rules, and now the office judgment shall stand confirmed against all of them. Why, such miserable technicalities are not even countenanced in a court of law.

And who are the men who propose to practice this gross injustice? Why, the very men who insisted at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that "the *principle* of equality of right in the settlement of the Territories was all they desired," for Kansas was too far North to expect that enough slaveholders would settle in it to be able to establish a Pro-Slavery Constitution!

This admission was very influential in securing the passage of the bill. And now, that it is obvious that the admission was true, the men who made it propose to take a snap judgment, and *palm a Pro-Slavery Constitution off on an Anti-Slavery people! Is this Southern chivalry? Is it good faith? Will it heal disunion between the sections? Is it intended for such purpose, or for another and very different purpose?*

Suppose this Convention, under these circumstances, sends a Pro-Slavery Constitution, or any other Constitution to Congress, without submitting it to the people, *is Congress bound to ratify it?* Have the people of any territory, whatever, the *right* of admission as States, even provided their Constitution be republican? If so, when, and how does that right arise? How numerous must be their population? Would a newly-conquered territory, that might secede next day, have the right of admission? Would a territory settled by Chinese have such right? Would a territory settled by robbers and fugitives from justice, be entitled to admission? Is it not plain that Congress can prescribe when and on what terms new States shall be admitted? Why has the vote of Congress at all, if every one is bound to vote aye?

Congress has the right to admit or not admit, as it pleases, and we cannot conceive of any possible reason so strong for refusing to admit, as the fact, that the proposed Constitution was notoriously framed contrary to the views and wishes of a majority of the people of the Territory, and the Convention were attempting to make a cat's-paw of Congress to palm off upon an indignant people, a Constitution which they would be sure to reject or to change so soon as it returned to them. *We have little doubt the President will express his opinion on this matter just as freely as any other citizen of the country, and that his opinion will be condemnatory of any course of procedure that deprives or attempts to deprive the people of Kansas of the right of forming their own Constitution. We have as little doubt that Congress will reject any Constitution not previously submitted to the people.*

The party who would have the Convention take this snap judgment, know very well that if the Constitution should be ratified by Congress, it would be indignantly rejected, and substituted by another by the people of the State of Kansas. They know very well it would add tenfold to sectional hate, and render Black Republicanism forever preponderant and politically omnipotent at the North. Why, then, do they desire such a course? Is it to dissolve the Union, or to break down Governor WISE? *Or is it in order to achieve both purposes?*

National man as Governor WISE is, and ever has been, known and respected as such throughout the nation, unfortunately for these extremists, when the crisis seemed about to come, he was a league ahead of any Hotspur of the South. The South will never forget his proposed convention of Southern Governors, and his trip to North Carolina. Governor WISE loves his whole country—but detests abolition, and will not submit to abolition rule. Whilst the Union lasts, he stands preëminent, both in words and in deeds, as the champion of the South—of the South when traitors assail and threaten her.

Now, as Mr. WISE can neither be assailed as a National Democrat or as a steadfast friend of the South, what remains for the extremists and malcontents to do? Why, they would, we suppose, carve out a little republic of their own—a republic of the cotton-growing States: for *there is among them an obvious disposition to cut Virginia and all the other border States*, although Virginia has more slaves than any State in the Union; and although she and the other border States, by their vote, in the recent Presidential election, showed themselves as true to the rights of the South as the growers of rice, of sugar, or of cotton. Not only did these States show themselves true to the institution of Slavery, but, crossing the line, and we find for a hundred miles or more north of it, our neighbors were sound on this subject. The cause of Slavery is gaining ground daily in Europe and America. The debates in the British Parliament prove this. The Cooly and African immigration and apprentice trades of France and England prove it. Our recent elections at the North, too, display abolitionism in a moribund condition. The present monetary crisis—ruinous to free laborers and harmless to our slaves—will give the monster the *coup de grace*.

Whereupon, these men who wish, we suppose, to dissolve the Union at all events, are determined to get up new sectional issues to achieve their purpose. This Kansas device would be an excellent plot if they could carry it out; but, unfortunately for them, the people of Kansas contemptuously spurned their intermeddling or dictation. They exhausted their lungs in abusing Gov. WALKER for his administration of Kansas affairs, while his Pro-Slavery constituents sustained him with zeal and unanimity. They would now dictate to the Convention, and have it violate the will of the *People* of Kansas, and outrage all Democratic sentiment and principle. The Convention will scornfully repudiate their advice. The fire-eaters will not dissolve the Union this time.

We cannot conclude without expressing our confident belief, that these factionists are but a handful in the cotton States. The people of those States are true to the Union, so long as it can be preserved on equal and honorable terms. He is a traitor to the South who would preserve it a day longer.

Yours, H.

The McGee County Frauds to be Repudiated—Judge Cato and Gov. Walker.

From the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

Matters are quiet in town, and a better feeling prevails towards the Governor and Secretary.

Fraudulent returns have been received from McGee County, at Lecompton, adding over a thousand names to the list, and giving those votes to RANSOM and the Pro-Slavery candidates for the Legislative Assembly. *Those returns bear internal evidence of fraud, and fortunately defeat themselves*, as they have failed to designate the offices for which the several candidates were voted for. A protest was filed yesterday, signed by several citizens of that district, and sworn to, setting forth that there are not fifty adult white male citizens of the United States residing within the County of McGee; that the said County belongs to the Cherokee Indians; that there are no white residents there but traders and missionaries; that the Indian title has been extinguished to no part of the said McGee County, and that it was specially reserved by the organic act out of the Territory of Kansas, and constitutes no part of it, and that any elections held there have no more effect upon the people of Kansas than have those held in Missouri or Arkansas. *I am credibly informed that the Governor and Secretary will reject these returns, and will give certificates of election to the Free-State members.*

The following document was *designed* to be served on Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON yesterday. A deputy of Butchers, the late Sheriff, called on them to serve the writ, and left a copy. The Governor politely informed the deputy that his principal's term of office expired the day previous, as his successor, Capt. WALKER, was qualified on that day; and that he would not accept service from other than a legal officer. The writ is as follows:

"TERRITORY OF KANSAS—TO ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas Territory, and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of the same, Greeting:

Whereas, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Eston, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thomas B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit: the above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, for the Counties of Johnson and Douglass, of the said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant their certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood. We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause for why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and how you have executed this writ, make known to us at Lecompton on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

"Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857. STERLING G. CATO,

Judge 2d Judicial District, Kansas Territory."

The writ, it will be seen, was not directed to any ministerial officer, but the Governor and Secretary are ordered to make service and return. The Governor looked upon it as a farce and treated it as such. He declared he would do his duty and what was right, independent of any threats or menaces which might be brought to bear upon him.

I understand that S. J. JONES, Ex-Sheriff of Douglas County, *sent a challenge to Mr. Stanton yesterday.* It is thought by some that the parties will meet, though it is to be hoped not.

A Free-State man came near being shot in Lecompton yesterday. A drunken rowdy ran through the streets saying "Any man who indorsed JIM LANE was a liar, a coward and a thief." Approaching a Free-State man he inquired whether he indorsed LANE. The latter answered in the affirmative. The latter drew a pocket pistol, and snapped it at the Free-State man. Fortunately it missed fire, but the next moment the assailant was rolling in the dust. A crowd gathered round, and soon the difficulty was quieted.

It is reported in Lecompton that a negro, who had absconded from the vicinity, was seen yesterday in Topeka, and efforts were made to take him, when the citizens interfered and prevented. A lot of rowdies went up to Topeka last night, resolved to capture the negro or die. Difficulty may grow out of it.

Major SHERMAN, with his entire command, who has been encamped a mile out of Lawrence for the past few weeks, has been removed to Lecompton, probably to protect the Constitutional Convention.

Governor WALKER is quite indisposed. He is stopping with Secretary STANTON, two miles east of Lecompton. The fatigue and excitement of the last week or two has been too much for him. I am happy to state that last evening he seemed to be improving, and was confident he would be up again in a day or two.

The weather is calm and beautiful, but the nights are frosty. Yours, truly, X.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Granada with $356,358 in Specie.

The United States mail steamship *Granada*, GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. at 8 A. M., and Havana on the 24th at 7½ A. M., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Granada* has experienced heavy and adverse weather during the entire passage. From Havana there is little news; business is unsettled, produce declining and money matters sympathizing with kindred affairs in the United States. No foreign vessels of war were in the harbor. The United States mail steamer *Philadelphia*, BOGGS, from New-York 17th, anchored in the harbor at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, had not yet arrived. The *Granada* brings 30 passengers and the following specie:

From New-Orleans.—Davis & Jackson, $2,185; Woodruff & Co., $4,590; Wm. S. Towle & Co., $4,000; J. Rosenthal & Bro., $1,300; Thters & Oliver, $1,217; Voighls & Millington, $1,000; Townsend & Yale, $627; G. W. & J. Reed, $500; order, $6,050. *From Havana.*—Moses Taylor, $153,000; John M. Ceballos, $48,000; Maitland, Phelps & Co., $32,000; Martl, Gallot & Co., $25,500; Wells, Fargo & Co., $9,562 40; Peter V. King & Co., $8,500; A. C. Rossin & Co., $11,520; H. Bleidorn, $5,600; Tutor & Duckwitz, $3,200; Angel del Reigo, $3,500; Martinez & Rino, $2,669; J. J. Madrazo, $2,176; Resant Bros., $1,020; Gimbernat & Broniza, $960; H. Barnstoff, $960; R. B. Barthold, $562; Patrullo & Scharer, $480; John W. Carrington, $170; order, $24,700. Total, $356,358 40.

We are indebted to Mr. DENNISON, Purser of the *Granada*, for favors and late Havana papers.

STILL LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst.

There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana.

The reports from the sugar crop on the Island are favorable.

No wrecks are reported at Key West.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails, had not reached Havana when the *Isabel* left. She could hardly be considered overdue, however, having left New-York on her outward trip two days subsequent to her regular day.

Still Missing—Reward Offered.

Mr. E. H. HOWELL, late Grand Master of I. O. of O. F. Southern District of New-York, last seen on Monday, 19th inst. Wore brown Raglan overcoat, dark plaid pants, aged about 40 years, sandy hair and whiskers, first joint right hand fore finger gone. Fearing mental derangement, *two hundred dollars* reward will be paid to any person returning said HOWELL. Address THOMAS PALMER, No. 83 Duane-street.

Merchants' Lodge No. 150 I. O. of O. F., of which Mr. HOWELL is a highly respected member, will also pay an additional sum of *two hundred dollars* for his return. He is supposed to have gone west.

J. L. WOODWARD, WM. DOWD, J. M. MATHEWS. } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

CONCERT.—Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, assisted by the greatest combination of vocal artists ever heard in a concert room, give a Concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night. As an entertainment it is the best that has been offered for years, and we hope that there will be a proper attendance—proper even for these hard times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE REIGN OF ROWDYISM IN BALTIMORE.

The City to be Placed Under Martial Law.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LIGON.

Correspondence Between the Governor and Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gov. LIGON issued a proclamation this morning placing the City under Martial Law, and ordering out two divisions. Some 7,000 men and their commanding officers are ordered to enrol at once and report for service by Saturday, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace on Wednesday next, the day of the general election. The Governor takes this step against the desire of the Mayor, but at the request and on the representations made by respectable citizens. Considerable feeling was aroused this morning by the proclamation. There is great diversity of opinion in regard to the measure, many considering it justified by existing circumstances, while others look upon it as most unwise, and calculated to increase the difficulties apprehended on election day.

The following is the document in full:

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

I, T. WATKINS LIGON, Governor of the State of Maryland, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore:

Having been credibly informed by a large and respectable number of citizens of Baltimore that serious apprehensions are entertained that the approaching general election is threatened with extreme violence and disorder in this city, sufficient to terrify and keep away from the polls many peaceable voters, unless the civil arm is vigorously interposed for their protection; and being fully convinced of the justness of this apprehension from the events of the elections of 1856 and of the recent municipal election in the city, I have felt it my duty to repair to this city to fulfill my constitutional obligations to afford to the citizens the faithful observance of the laws. Accordingly I have addressed the Mayor of the city, and solicited his cooperation in adequate measures for the protection of the peace of the city. So far I have received from him no satisfactory response, and being resolved to be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures which can only be efficiently carried out under the circumstances, by the greatest promptitude, I HEREBY PROCLAIM to the citizens of Baltimore that, in virtue of my powers and duties under the Constitution and laws of the State, I have directed the proper military officers to enroll and hold in readiness their respective corps to active service at once, and especially on the approaching day of election, and I have issued to them full instructions to preserve the peace of the city, and secure to the legal voters their rights against the violence and intimidation of the lawless ruffians who have disgraced the city and outraged the elective rights in the recent election.

In thus acting I have sought merely to discharge my duty and insure to the citizen the rights pledged to him by the Constitution and the laws, and I earnestly invoke the moral support and aid of all good citizens who value their Government and its privileges. Especially do I forewarn all persons against all illegal conduct in the obstruction of voters, and admonish them of the serious responsibility which awaits the infraction of the law. It is to be seen if Republicanism is adequate for its own protection. The Governor confidently relies on the loyalty of the citizens of this great metropolis, and in the hearty readiness with which they will cooperate in the vindication of the city and State from any ignominious submission to lawless ruffians. If they do all, parties will rejoice in the triumph of Government, and every good man in the conviction that the pledges of the Constitution are not an empty mockery. At all events, the Governor will do his duty; if constitutional authority and law are not upheld and vindicated, the responsibility must rest elsewhere. But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The Governor will not question the fidelity of the military arm, or doubt its ability for any emergency that may arise. The military officers with whom I have consulted express their readiness to serve the State, and I have no doubt of their sufficiency for the occasion; and good citizens may confidently trust that their title to a constitutional Government will be fully redeemed. Let all citizens, therefore, exercise their rights, abstain from disorder and violence, and trust in the genius of the Constitution and the laws.

Let no man leave the precincts of his own Ward, unless ordered to do so by competent authority. Thus he will promote the fairness of the election and avoid the just retribution that will be dealt to those vagrant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceable citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the Governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

By the Governor,
J. PINKNEY, Secretary of State.

ORDER NO. 1.

Major-General GEORGE H. STEUART, commanding 1st Lieut. Division, M. V.—You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me at noon on Saturday next.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

ORDER NO 2.

HEAD-QUARTERS M. M., BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1857.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Major-General 3d Division, M. M.—You are hereby ordered to enroll and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each, (to be officered and equipped,) and hold the same in readiness for service by noon on Saturday next, and report to me.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAYOR.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 29—4 P. M.

Governor LIGON'S proclamation has produced quite a sensation and some excitement. An extra has been published, giving the correspondence between the Governor and the Mayor. The latter objects to any interference by the Governor in the Government of the city, and says in conclusion:

As Mayor of the city of Baltimore, I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge my trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my endeavor to serve. I can recognize subordination to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford your Excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence, upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the ensuing election.

But while I am thus frank in foreshadowing my plans for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of the voter by every means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration of affairs for this city. The powers of the Mayor are believed to be ample; he has his resort, in a case of emergency, to the civil *posse* as well as to the military arm, which, like the former, is placed by law under his control. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in his constitutional rights, and that the peace of the city is preserved by the means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly-constituted authorities, or if power should be assumed in the anticipation of a state of things which may yet occur, to bring the military in contact with the people on the day of election without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express the sincere belief that such a policy might seriously endanger the peace of the city, and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor if possible to avert. (Signed) THOMAL SWANN, Mayor.

The Governor, in reply to the Mayor, says, among other things, as follows:

SIR: I have just received your reply to my letter of yesterday, and beg to say that your views of our respective powers and duties do not accord with my own. Clothed with authority to see that the laws are executed throughout the entire State, I cannot comprehend how the city of Baltimore or its Mayor recognizes "no subordination to the State Executive." His power is created by the Constitution; that organic instrument also defined his duties. Has the Mayor of Baltimore any coördinate position in that character, or are not his authority and that of his city the mere endowments of ordinary legislation? I am mortified and pained to notice that spirit in a municipal agent, which if generally carried out would subvert the whole theory of our institutions and end in jealous rivalries among the chain of officials. I will not now indulge in any protracted refutation of an error which must rather be the growth of official sensibility than of mistaken conceptions of constitutional position. The natural sequel of such an error is the further implication that my powers and duties are to be initiated into activity by the discretion of municipal subordinates. Do you thus await the application of your subordinates. If not, why? Simply because you are sworn to see the laws executed, and whilst in general you confide in the fulfillment of their duties, you still hold in reserve those powers of supervision which are made necessary by the fact that these subordinates may not recognize their own defaults, and their serious bearing on the general welfare. Is not the city filled with clubs of lawless and violent partisans, whose very appellatives brandish defiance at order, and make the peaceable prefer to surrender their rights rather than claim them at the risk of life? Sir, is there no law and no authority somewhere to curb one class and shield the other? If the ordinary civil power of the city is insufficient, what is the inevitable deduction? Is it not better that you should admit its inadequacy, and be cordially grateful that the Constitution has supplied other powers and permitted, for your aid, that Executive to interfere, who has not been at all complicated in past animosities? You mention, in your communication, that one of your police was "murdered" at a recent election. What guaranty is there that a similar occurrence may not happen again at the approaching elections unless more adequate arrangements are prepared for the suppression of lawlessness? I have not come here to empower assaults upon your police, but to protect them, and invigorate every arm that will be sincerely extended in behalf of individual security and constitutional liberty. And I feel that it is a circumstance of just mortification that a State Executive, who has repaired to a city in which the Press has not hesitated to declare that the recent election was a "mockery" from intimidation to voters, should be asked by its municipal head to furnish him with any reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, or of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election. It is to be deeply regretted that we should be at all separated in the performance of duties for insuring to a citizen his legal rights, which violence has thus far overawed, and that you decline to "recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city," when I tender you executive cooperation. This fearful responsibility you have taken. I believe that a just-minded community will severely censure this false independence as not consistent with our relative official positions, or consonant with that spirit of union which should unite all good men against the bad and lawless. But, however this may be, I announce to you respectfully, that I shall, nevertheless, see that the laws are "faithfully executed," by every constitutional power.

The Mayor's reply is brief and laconic, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1857.

To His Excellency T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date by the hands of your Secretary. I feel no disposition to discuss the relative powers of your office and mine, or the other points referred to in your letter. Your Excellency has thought proper to visit this city, and upon representations of its inhabitants have deemed there is sufficient cause to place its inhabitants under martial supervision. The responsibility is with your Excellency. In the exercise of my functions, I shall be governed by the author ity of law, and I trust by the support of the entire community.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SWANN, Mayor.

Col. MCALLISTER, of the Rifle Regiment, embracing all the German companies, informed the Mayor that his regiment would be in readiness to obey the orders of the Mayor, but not to respond to the Governor's proclamation. Several officers have resigned, refusing to obey the Governor's orders.

The Conservative portion of the community denounce the action of the Governor as a partisan measure, ill-advised and calculated to produce mischief.

Boys are marching about the streets drilling with broomsticks, and it is evident that there are indications of turning the whole affair into ridicule.

Nearly a thousand stand of arms have recently been brought here from Washington.

The third division of Maryland Militia, one of the regiments ordered into service, has neither officers nor men, the intention of the Governor being to enroll and equip 3,600 men, orders for which have been given to General JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Important from Mexico.

NEW CABINET FORMED—THE REBELS IN THE SOUTH ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we have New-Orleans papers of the 23d, as late as due.

The ship *Criterion* reports having seen a large ship, painted black, with a full poop, ashore on Moselle Shoal, Bahama Banks, on the 19th inst.

The following dispatch from our New-Orleans Agent evidently miscarried somewhere, as it is in some of the papers received by the mail, but did not come through by the telegraph.

"NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 25.—The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 21st, with advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst. She brought $250,000 in specie. A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Señor FUERTE, Minister of Foreign Affairs; JUAREZ, Minister of the Interior; RUIZ, Chief Justice; PAINO, Treasury. Señor CONDE had been appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

General ALVAREZ had routed the rebels in the South with great slaughter.

The whole coast of Yucatan was in the hands of the revolutionists."

Effects of the Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE ON THE LINE OF THE OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, ETC.

ROUSE'S POINT, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The heavy rain storm which commenced on Sunday and continued until Tuesday, has caused immense damage between this place and Malone. On the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad, the track is swept away in several places. No trains have passed since Monday, but it is hoped they will get through to-day. Several dams have been broken, and mills, dwellings, and bridges. The loss in Champlain village alone will exceed $50,000. No lives as yet have been reported as lost.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE AU SABLE RIVER.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29—A. M.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday have raised the Au Sable River sixteen feet above low water mark. In this village the swing bridge is destroyed, the bulkhead and flume gone from TABER'S grist mill, and also from N. KINGLAND'S axletree factory. The freshet swept off one trip hammer, a waler-wheel gate, and threw down the river wall of a cabinet shop. The works of E. & J. D. KINGSLAND have escaped injury. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. lose 75,000 bushels of coal and a part of their aqueduct and bellows'-house. TYLER & POTTER'S store, with a large stock of goods, was swept off by the flood. Their loss is about $10,000. The works of the Peru Iron Company are but slightly damaged.

HEAVY FRESHETS AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Reports from the East mention heavy freshets, with considerable damage to bridges. The Kennebec River had risen eight feet. The Merrimac River yesterday forenoon had risen five and a half feet at Lowell, and was still rising. Some of the mills were troubled with back water. Indications of fair weather last night were dispelled, and heavy rain continued through the night, with no prospect of clearing up today.

THE FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK RIVER.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The water in the Mohawk River has subsided. Very little damage was done by its rise. The broom-corn crop was gathered and there was but a small amount of maize and buckwheat on the islands and flats.

From Boston.

REPORTED FAILURES—DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH MANAGER, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Messrs. GEO. W. WARREN, BARRY & Co., well known dry goods dealers on Washington-street, and WM. A. BROWN, Jr., & Co., dry goods importers in Pearl-street, are reported as having failed.

L. L. SADDLER, formerly and for several years the Manager, under F. O. J. SMITH, of the Boston Telegraph Line between this City and New-York, and subsequently Treasurer and Secretary of the Union Telegraph Company, died suddenly last night.

At noon to-day some person unknown entered the jewelry store of EDWARD A. SEWAY, in Chelsea, knocked down the clerk, inflicting a dangerous wound, and robbed the store of about $700 worth of jewelry.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Crime in Paris—Miscellaneous Matters—The American Money Troubles.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

If London has its exciting murder, Paris has its singular one. A *young man* of the age of three years and a half, having been contrained the other day by the cook of the family, a woman of 45, walked into the kitchen, seized a sharp-pointed knife, and approaching the woman, who was sitting down, plunged the knife into her with such force, in the region of the heart, as to attain that organ and arrest its action almost instantaneously! It will be a curious spectacle, the trial of this precocious little monster. While the President addresses him the usual words, "Prisoner, rise up. Your name? Your age? Your profession? You are going to hear the reading of the indictment," there is danger that the *gamin* may amuse himself whistling the air, *The Sire de Franc-Boisy*, in which case he will be threatened with the law of September, which excludes his presence from the Court! The journal which reports this case mentions also another, the murder of a shepherd boy, by a young girl of seventeen, "because he plagued her."

The week has brought before the courte of justice a sister of VERGER, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. Three or four years ago, this girl, then quite young, was working with a milliner, where she made the acquaintance, by a *ruse*, with a Brazilian residing in Paris. Her mistress, who was hired by the Brazilian as an accomplice, sent the girl to his rooms with a letter. Once there, he shut her up, and did not allow her to leave the house until he had accomplished her ruin. She became his mistress, and they lived together, with her mother's consent, until the assassination of the Archbishop, last January, when the Brazilian declared that he would no longer have any connection with such a family, and they separated. Two children were the fruit of this connection, and the suit is one brought by the father to obtain possession of the children. Letters were shown by the lover, written to him by his mistress since the separation, which showed a fearful character of violence and depravity on her part; and on this ground the father claimed her unfitness to take care of the children. But the Court took into consideration that he had been the probable cause of this depravity, and gave one child to each parent.

Here is a fact exceedingly Frenchy. The great dry goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will invariably precede instead of follow them. You will ask why this singular announcement? Because many ladies—you may be sure they were Americans or English—complain that the clerks followed a few steps behind in order to enjoy certain advantages afforded by their boops! The owners of the store were perfectly right in giving this lesson of politeness to their clerks; but it was an odd advertisement for a journal all the same!

A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote on PHILIP RICORD, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. RICORD was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of a principal barytone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looked at RICORD, but did not understand. As the singer grew warm and commenced gesticulating with vehemence, RICORD'S enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, feeling the infected, followed his example and applauded also. RICORD, turning around, briskly wanted to know what they were applauding for? "To tell you the truth, Sir," was the reply, "it was partly from your example." "But you don't know why I applauded?" replied RICORD. "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the Iodide of Potassium!" The singer was one of RICORD'S patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been taking for some time this remedy, and it was when RICORD saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

The late financial embarrassaments in the United States are driving home great numbers of Americans, who had otherwise intended to remain abroad for the Winter. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." One gentleman lost a sum of $50,000 net in one establishment.

Mr. PATRICK DILLON, Consul-General and *chargé d'affaires* of the French Government at Hayti, has just died at Paris, after a lingering illness, contracted during his residence as Consul at San Francisco.

Madame RISTORI, the distinguished actress, has just concluded her series of representations at Madrid, and on the eve of departure was invited to a dinner by Marshal NARVAEZ, which was attended by all the Ministers and their wives, and by the Countess of Montijo, mother of the Empress of France.

Among the marriages in fashionable life this week are those of a niece of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, author of *Democracy in America*, to the Marquis DE TUISY, and of M. OLLIVIER, lately elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif on the Republican ticket, to Mademoiselle LISTZ, daughter of the great pianist.

MALAKOFF.

Annexation of the Cocos Islands.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two groups of this name: one in the Indian Ocean, about five hundred miles west of the Straits of Sunda, and the other in Eastern Polynesia, near the Solomon group. The London *Times*, quoting from the Sydney *Morning Herald*, speaks of the former as having been lately annexed by the British Government; and yesterday you inserted in your columns a paragraph taken from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, mentioning the Eastern group as being the one annexed.

The French journal is in error. The Cocos group, near the Straits of Sunda, was taken possession of, a few months ago, by Captain FREMANTLE, with Her Majesty's ship *Juno*. These islands, of coral formation, lie not in a cluster, but in a circle, like a necklace, having a land-locked, lake-like sea within, to which there is only one access by vessels of moderate draught of water. This circle of coral islets, crowned with a luxuriant and fruitful forest, forms an admirable shelter for vessels dismantled in the hurricane latitudes of the Mauritius, and will at all times serve as an invaluable coaling station for steamers bound to Australia and various pointe in the East Indian Archipelago.

A Scotchman named Ross, cruising in the Indian Seas with a small schooner, entered the fairy circle, (which might have been the chosen abode of Amphitrite, in classic times,) was enchanted with this ocean retreat, came to anchor, and raised a cocoa-wood palace, which is still his home.

Ross applied to British authorities at Singapore to permit him to hoist British colors on the group, and place his dominions under the protectorate of the Empire; but the treaty of 1824, between Great Britain and Holland, which was supposed to exclude the British from any future interference or extension in the East Indian Archipelago, was not so liberally construed in behalf of the enterprise of the British subject at that time as it was afterwards by Lord ABERDEEN, in his correspondence with M. DEDEL, the Dutch Minister, and more lately by the present Premier of England; and so Ross was not then permitted to annex himself and territory.

Ross, however, needing a flag, and believing that the hoisting of an independent and unrecognized bunting might consign him to the doom of a pirate, next applied to the Dutch at Batavia, who gave him permission to hoist the Batavian tricolor, but neglected to send any official to the group and take formal possession.

In 1853 Ross met with an American, who had been cruising in those seas. He offered to divide with him his territory in exchange for this American clipper, agreeing at the same time, at the American's suggestion, that they should hoist the American flag and make it an American Naval Dépôt and coaling station.

The Government at Washington has been appealed to again and again upon the subject during the last four years—not simply in reference to this particular point, but in reference to the general question of favoring the establishment of an American Naval station in the East Indian Archipelago.

It has been alternately favored and opposed;—the Government waiting, probably, till the public got interested, and a question was raised capable of influencing votes. Ross and his people, nearly two hundred souls now, (mostly Coolies from Java,) getting tired of waiting for American protection; and Lord PALMERSTON showing a disposition adverse to the foolish Canning treaty, made by a relative of the present inefficient ruler in India, was appealed to by Ross, and the necessary protection and countenance have been readily granted.

Whilst public attention is being directed to Continental India, let it be turned aside a little southeasterly, to the rich Indian Archipelago. There are islands, Borneo and New-Guinea, each one nearly as large as Hindostan proper, and richer in soil and productions, crying out to enterprise to be explored, possessed and "protected." There are inexhaustible coal fields and cotton fields. Broneo, New-Guinea and Sumatra can supply half the cotton the world needs, and all the spices, gums, drugs and coffee besides. American enterprise is longing to develope that fruitful field; but all that the Dutch cannot take care of must go a begging to the British for the want of a little interest being roused up amongst the politicians at Washington.

OCEANICUS

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Hon. Caleb Cushing on Kansas and the Slavery Question.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING made an elabnrate and able speech at a Democratic meeting in Boston on Monday night last,—from which we make the following extract, discussing the Kansas question and the Dred Scott decision:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We all know there is a body of persons in this Commonwealth, who devote themselves to the idea of raising the black men in the United States to an equality of political rights with the white men. They are *professional* philanthropists, if the phrase be admissible, that is, men who pursue a philanthropic idea as their occupation, but wholly outside of political life; laboring to promote their idea by speech and writing, or by itinerant agitation, that is indirectly, by the influence on the minds of those who legislate, or who execute laws, not by direct participation of their own in legislation or administration. Of course, not cooperating with others in the practical business of Government, they are very much one-sided, dogmatic, violent in their language, and not sparing of personal criminination and denunciation of all the rest of the world, and especially of any others in society, who, differing from them either much or little, happen to be conspicuous in public affairs, or directly responsible for the legislation of the State, or the United States. In a work, they are impracticable zealots of a single idea.

That among them are men of eminently intellectual character, it would be absurd to deny. Such an one as Mr. THEODORE PARKER. That among them are eloquent persons also, it must be admitted, like Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS—although he injures his cause and belittles himself, by the petulent personal vituperation which too frequently disfigures his discourse. They have strong-purposed men also, such as Mr. GARRISON, of the structure of mind that grasps an idea, and labors on through good and through evil report, to make that idea a fact.

These gentlemen have persuaded themselves that the emancipation of the slave laborers of the United States is an object paramount to all other human considerations. They know they have no legal capacity to act directly in the question. They perceive that the Bible is contrary to, or at least does not distinctly teach, their doctrines, and therefore they make no account of that. They are aware that the Constitution of the United States stands in their path, and therefore they would dissolve the Union. I believe Mr. PHILLIPS is, or recently was, *conventioning*, so to speak, on that project. In a word, they are enthusiasts of opinion, who would be efficacious agents of revolution, if living in a country where revolution is possible, and if their theories were susceptible of practical application to any machinery of government whatever.

I desire not to be understood as speaking of these gentlemen with personal disrespect. On the contrary, they seem to deserve the tribute of sincerity, at least; for, without they be sincere, how could it be that they would outlaw themselves, as it were, by their impartial hostility to all the political parties of the country, and by their avowed, nay, ostentatious warfare on the Constitution and the Union?

These gentlemen assume as theory, and seek to establish as law, the equality of Africans and Americans. It avails nothing to say to them that the two races are unequal by nature, and that no laws can make them equal in fact. Still they pursue their ides.

Of course, they aim to bring about the emancipation of the colored laborers of the South. And here it avails nothing to point to St. Domingo, and to Spanish America, and to the British West Indies, and to show that emancipation has proved a curse to the black and the white race alike, and that anarchy, barbarism and misery have followed it everywhere, even in the most favored regions of the New-World. Still they pursue their idea of emancipation in the United States.

To accomplish this, or at least to free themselves from association with slave labor, and as the only political means of attaining this object, they propose the dissolution of the Union, and the organization of a Northern Republic. We may tell them that such a Republic is impossible; that the attempt to organize it would be the signal of civil war, not between the North and South, but in the very heart of the North, with such of us as will contend in arms, on the spot, against any attempt to organize their separate Republic; that if such a Republic existed, it could not advance their purpose without they invaded the South with hostile armies: that the Middle States stand in the way of that; and, after all that, to kindle the flames of civil and servile war in the United States, appears to be rather questionable philanthropy. Still, we cannot move them from their purpose.

I think it is at the end of this series of considerations that we are to find the fact of the peculiar tone and style of resentfulness, anger, and measureless denunciation of the Southern States, and bitterness towards men at the North, which marks the speech and writing of the Abolitionists. They attack fiercely and they are attacked. Their idea is one of revolutionary change in the condition of the country, and it is condemned by others as warmly as it is urged by themselves. They disturb and prejudice important interests. Their political ardor has at length become aggravated by something of theological ardor, which is of proverbial intensity. And thus a state of feeling has been produced in the community, which, commencing with mere condemnation of negro-servitude, and desire of its abolition, has degenerated in some quarters into emotions of morbid jealousy, and even hatred of the people of the Southern States.

And that is the state of feeling and emotion in the North, and especially in Massachusetts, which aspiring public man seize upon, and seek to combine and consolidate as an instrument of political power by the newly-applied name of Republicanism.

I say aspiring men, not in the sense of reproach, but as a fact. Such men as Governor CHASE, of Ohio, Senator SEWARD, of New-York, Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, have the right of political aspiration, which belongs to their virtues and their talents. So have Senators SUMNER and WILSON, of Massachusetts, although, as between the two, Mr. SUMNER is more of a theorist, like the Abolitionists proper, and Mr. WILSON has more of the qualities and capabilities of a practical legislator. And so also has Mr. BANKS the right of aspiration, which the possession of talents and acquirements gives to him, as to any and every citizen of the Republic.

Now, it is obvious to see that Mr. BANKS, unlike the Abolitionists, looks to the seats of power as the means of acting on the events of the time, acquiring fame, and obtaining his niche in history. Unlike the Abolitionists, he is a practical man, not a visionary theorist; he sees, clearly, the impracticable nature of their ideas; he does not mean to be outlawed, in the estimation of his countrymen, by running a Quixotic tilt against the Constitution of the United States; on the contrary, he certainly prefers to have the Federal Government subsist in its integrity, with himself to participate in its administration.

Hence, it is the well-considered policy of Mr. BANKS, and of those with whom he is at present associated in political action,—perhaps, I might say, it is the necessity of their position,—while holding aloof from visible cooperation with the Abolitionists,—while in fact rejecting and condemning their aims and plans,—yet to *exploit*, as the phrase is in France, the sentiments sown by the Abolitionists in the community, and so to mount up to power.

Thus it has happened that the Republicans, and before them the Free Soilers, have made their issues, not on the Slavery question itself, but on some occasional and transitory incident of the Slavery question, for which reason they have been, and will continue to be, beaten successively on each of their issues, so as to produce the appearance, if not the fact, of a real reaction in favor of Slavery, and against Liberty, analogous to that which has occurred simultaneously in Europe.

I need only point, in proof of this, to the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the compromise acts of 1850, and the provisions of the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,—neither of them deciding any abstractive thing on the subject of Slavery, but each made to appear to do so, on account of the improvident issues raised upon them by a portion of the statesmen of the North.

Owing to these causes, although none of the statesmen referred to land direct countenance to the wild schemes of mere Abolitionism, still, it may be doubted whether their line of action is not the cause of even greater perturbation of the public peace. The power of Abolitionism is paralyzed for evil as well as for good, by its recognized antagonism to the Constitution. But when statesmen unpatriotically play with the passions of Abolitionism, and thus impart to it force in the public mind, and come at length insensibly to be imbued with its sentiments, as well as to speak its language, then the current of legislation and of public affairs is disturbed by them, and positive injury is done to the best interests of the Union.

We have had exemplification of this in the controversy, which is just dying out, as to the organization of the Territory of Kansas.

By provision of an act of Congress, connected with the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and commonly called the Missouri Compromise, it was enacted that there should never be involuntary servitude in certain territory of the United States north of a prescribed parallel of latitude (36° 30'.) It of course admitted, and did in fact, according to the established rules of statutory construction, impliedly sanction by law Slavery south of that line. It in effect said, there may hereafter be slave labor south of the line—there shall not north of it. That was the compromise. On this ground it was opposed by some statesmen of the North, who desired to propagate free labor south of the line at the expense of the Southern States; and it was approved, and its extension to new territories advocated by others, as a measure of equal justice to the opinions of both sections of the Union.

In this position things stood until, in a series of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was determined that acts of Congress of this nature, restricting in advance the legislature power of a State, as to Slavery or anything else, are null and void, because contrary to the Constitution.

Thus it happened that, when the time arrived for establishing the Territory of Kansas, the Missouri Compromise had become a dead letter on the statute book. It had ceased to have legal vigor. Congress had no constitutional power to revive it by new enactment. To repeal it expressly was not an act of necessity, but of sincerity, of good faith, of frankness, of manliness; and it was done. Still, the *express* repeal changed nothing in the legal relations of the subject; it did but leave the question of Slavery, in the incipient state, just where, by the decision of the Supreme Court, it was placed—that is, in the hannds of its people. That is the doctrine, not of squatter sovereignty, but of popular sovereignty, within the range of the limits of the Constitution.

We assume all the time, in our discussion of the Slavery question at the North, that free labor is more productive than slave labor; that it communicates more value to land; that it is more consonant with the nature of man; that it alone is moral and religious; and that the settled judgment of mankind is opposed to slave labor on principle. Assuming all this, it might be inferred that a new political community, with full power to judge for itself on the question, would exclude slave labor from its institutions. Especially might we so infer, if the new community consisted of men of the Northern States. In other words, it was perfectly clear that, however it might be if Kansas were colonized from the Southern States, yet, if colonized from the Northern States, it would certainly be a free-labor State. Its condition would depend on the source of its colonization.

Moreover, the line of the Missouri Compromise, as a line of division between free labor and slave labor States, ceasing to exist, it was perfectly clear that its obliteration would have the effect to open the whole region to the free competition of the two principles, and the result would be to extend slave labor, or to extend free labor, according to the respective capabilities of colonization of the two adverse principles, and of the States which they represent.

Now, in such an open competition and free race of colonization, which was likely to succeed—the slave labor or the free labor States? I say, the latter unfeignedly; as having the greater population in number, population more easily moved, and population backed by emigration from Europe.

For instance, suppose two adjoining closes, Black Acre and White Acre, each of the same number of roods in extent, and separated by a division fence, with 200 black sheep in Black Acre, and 300 white sheep in White Acre. If, now, we break down the division fence, and make common pastnrage of the two closes, and leave the sheep to take care of themselves, which will get the most feed out of the whole, which will occupy most of it, which will encroach on the other, the 300 white sheep, or the 200 black sheep? Is not the answer palpable, self-evident, impossible to escape? Is there any answer but one? And that is the question and answer of free labor extension or slave labor extension by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In disregard to these manifest considerations, it was prematurely and hastily assumed, by certain of the statesmen of the North in the Senate, and they inconsiderately propagated the idea, that to leave the new Territory of Kansas open to the free competition of the two principles, was to extend Slavery; in other words they assumed that in all new territory, whatever the soil and climate, and under whatever circumstances, if the people were left free to act for themselves they would of course introduce slave labor; and that therefore the only salvation of the country consisted in tying the people's hands, in this respect, by act of Congress. Hence, the irritating, but sterile agitation on the subject of Kansas.

The same gentleman also propagated the idea that to repeal the Missouri Compromise was a breach of faith. But the power and the right, of any Congress, to repeal acts of general legislation, of any previous Congress, are so apparent,—it is so obviously absurd to put an act of Congress above the Constitution itself,—it is so contrary to all the principles of Republican government, to deny the moral right of the community to change its laws,—that the imputation of breach of faith, in the repeal, passed speedily into merited oblivion.

Such, in my humble judgment, are the merits of this greatly vexed question. That there have been disorders in Kansas,—illegal voting,—acts of individual violence,—is true; it was to have been expected from the circumstances;—not merely by reason of particular causes of disorder, which it would be invidious, and is not necessary to my purpose now to mention,—but, for the general cause, that much irritating demonstrations on both sides, between the Northern and the Southern States, for the colonization of Kansas. It was a struggle for power between adventurers in the Territory; it was a struggle for ascendency between two conflicting theories of social institutions; and it was a struggle of pride between opposite sections of the Union. Of course there were disorders; no human power could prevent that; President PIERCE did everything, to that end, which could constitutionally be done. But the magnitude of those disorders has been greatly exaggerated for effect. They have been much less in degree, less in political importance and effect, and less in the sacrifice of life, than those which have, during the same period, taken place under our eyes in the State of Maryland, without exciting special wonder there, or being deemed worthy to be used as the instrument of pulling down, or putting up, Administrations of the Federal Government.

Behind all these things in Kansas, and one of the operative causes of the exaggerated importance given to political controversy there, has been a great land speculation. The inflamed zeal of the whole country on the Slavery question—the discussion of Kansas in Congress, and in the State Legislatures—the making the election of President to turn upon it—corporations, committees, and subscriptions, North and South, in aid of Kansas—all these constituted such an advertising, such a puff after the manner of Barnum, of the lands of that Territory, as no previous land or other speculation in the United States had ever enjoyed.

In confirmation of my own conclusion on the subject, let me quote from a recent published address of a most unimpeachable witness. I mean Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, well known and highly commended at the North for his course on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in regard to the Slave-trade, Mr. ETHERIDGE declares, in so many words, that Kansas, as connected with the Slavery question, was a *humbug*; that he never saw half a dozen intelligent Southern men who believed it would or could be a Slave State; and that, as to it, speculation in the public land had been, from the beginning, the main object of attraction, North and South.

I have not time, and it would be out of place to reply here to the many misrepresentations in the matter of Kansas, which have been applied to the acts of the last and of the present Administration. There is one point, however, which is interesting, and of immediate importance.

Much has been said of the *bogus* laws of Kansas, as the enactments of its Territorial Assembly are elegantly denominated in the choice phraseology of the day. The Republicans in Congress have uttered volumes of lamentation over these *bogus* laws, alleging that they were not genuine or obligatory, because of imputed irregularities and intruded votes at the election of the members of the Assembly. The refusal of the Republicans of Kansas to do any act under these laws, for more than a year, has been the chief immediate cause of disorder in the Territory. The professors of New-Haven, with singular ignorance of public law and common right, have been contending, not only that the existence of these laws was good cause of revolution, but that the President of the United States, the mere administrator of Constitution and law, was bound to patronize the revolution. Mr. BUCHANAN has disposed of that new chemical compound of theology and law.

Meanwhile, our fellow-citizen, Senator WILSON, naturally anxious about his agitation-stock in Kansas, lately visited the Territory. He well knew that the agitation there was a *bogus* agitation, and he had the sense to see clearly that the cry of *bogus* laws was untenable, and, if persisted in, would but defeat his own friends. Accordingly, *bogus* laws to the contrary notwithstanding, he, as himself tells us in a recent speech, advised the Republicans of Kansas to go quietly to the polls and vote, under the *bogus* laws,—with a protest, as one pays unwilling duties at the Custom-House. They did so; and Kansas is a Free State. It would have saved the country some trouble, if Senator WILSON, or any other man of equal common sense, had thought of this protest some time ago, and had at an earlier period counselled the people of Kansas to cease playing the fool, and to cease to do so under protest, if they chose.

I ventured on a fit occasion not long since to suggest that our political troubles, in the United States, are not quite so serious as those of some other countries; and that, in view of the horrors perpetrated in British India, it is almost impious for us to be so very miserable about our little frontier affairs in Kansas, or Utah. I thought this was not only true, but a *truism*. Yet the suggestion has drawn from a respectable journal in Boston, and also from Mr. BOCLINGAME, at the hustings, some very affecting remarks, concerning my hard-heartedness,—my want of charity for the sufferings of bleeding Kansas.

Now, Senator WILSON, in the speech just quoted, says that he promised, when in Kansas, to raise for them *three or four thousand dollars*, on his return to Massachusetts. But he says he has not been able to do this. Nay, he has canvassed Connecticut and New-York to the same end; and all New-England, with New-York besides, would not contribute three or four thousand dollars for bleeding Kansas. Senator WILSON was not, like our friend, Mr. HILLARD, in search of a party; that he had already, although it was in rather a shaky condition, as the recent popular demonstrations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere show; but he was in search of a man with a heart,—to quote the expressive language of Mr. BURLINGAME. That man could not be found. So it appears I am not alone in hard-heartedness. All New-England and New-York, too, exhibit the same sort of hardness of heart towards bleeding Kansas.

Nay, we have now the speech of GERRIT SMITH—a soft-hearted man in these matters, if there ever was one—nay, a truly generous-minded, as well as very wrong-headed, gentleman. Mr. SMITH tells us that he has been *led* for Kansas to *his* heart's content; that he has paid thousands of dollars on that score, without knowing what has become of it, or perceiving that it has done any good; and that he is resolved to cease to bleed for bleeding Kansas.

On the whole, therefore, I feel consoled, and shall adhere to my original belief, that the troubles in Kansas are not half so grave as the troubles in British India. Nay, I shall come to the conclusion, under the personal experience of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and the failure of Senator WILSON to raise four thousand dollars for Kansas in New-York, and all New-England, that there may be good people in Massachusetts, needing my charity much more than the Borrio-boola-ga of Kansas.

My fellow-citizens, that "Morgan" is used up—it will not even keep good "until after election."

The same fate has overtaken the dreadful case of DRED SCOTT. It was deemed so hard to have it decided that he was not a citizen of the United States. Lawyers forgot that so it had been decided, and uniformly understood and practiced, long ago, in the administration of the Government. Good men forgot that the case of the Indians was the same, and even harder, for they, at any rate, are native-born Americans by an older and a better title than the Africans. But there remained to break down the division fence, and make common pastnrage of the two closes, and leave the sheep to take care of themselves, which will get the most feed out of the whole, which will occupy most of it, which will encroach on the other, the 300 white sheep, or the 200 black sheep? Is not the answer palpable, self-evident, impossible to escape? Is there any answer but one? And that is the question and answer of free labor extension or slave labor extension by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

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Nay, we have now the speech of GERRIT SMITH—a soft-hearted man in these matters, if there ever was one—nay, a truly generous-minded, as well as very wrong-headed, gentleman. Mr. SMITH tells us that he has been *led* for Kansas to *his* heart's content; that he has paid thousands of dollars on that score, without knowing what has become of it, or perceiving that it has done any good; and that he is resolved to cease to bleed for bleeding Kansas.

On the whole, therefore, I feel consoled, and shall adhere to my original belief, that the troubles in Kansas are not half so grave as the troubles in British India. Nay, I shall come to the conclusion, under the personal experience of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and the failure of Senator WILSON to raise four thousand dollars for Kansas in New-York, and all New-England, that there may be good people in Massachusetts, needing my charity much more than the Borrio-boola-ga of Kansas.

My fellow-citizens, that "Morgan" is used up—it will not even keep good "until after election."

The same fate has overtaken the dreadful case of DRED SCOTT. It was deemed so hard to have it decided that he was not a citizen of the United States. Lawyers forgot that so it had been decided, and uniformly understood and practiced, long ago, in the administration of the Government. Good men forgot that the case of the Indians was the same, and even harder, for they, at any rate, are native-born Americans by an older and a better title than the Africans. But there remained to break down the division fence, and make common pastnrage of the two closes, and leave the sheep to take care of themselves, which will get the most feed out of the whole, which will occupy most of it, which will encroach on the other, the 300 white sheep, or the 200 black sheep? Is not the answer palpable, self-evident, impossible to escape? Is there any answer but one? And that is the question and answer of free labor extension or slave labor extension by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In disregard to these manifest considerations, it was prematurely and hastily assumed, by certain of the statesmen of the North in the Senate, and they inconsiderately propagated the idea, that to leave the new Territory of Kansas open to the free competition of the two principles, was to extend Slavery; in other words they assumed that in all new territory, whatever the soil and climate, and under whatever circumstances, if the people were left free to act for themselves they would of course introduce slave labor; and that therefore the only salvation of the country consisted in tying the people's hands, in this respect, by act of Congress. Hence, the irritating, but sterile agitation on the subject of Kansas.

The same gentleman also propagated the idea that to repeal the Missouri Compromise was a breach of faith. But the power and the right, of any Congress, to repeal acts of general legislation, of any previous Congress, are so apparent,—it is so obviously absurd to put an act of Congress above the Constitution itself,—it is so contrary to all the principles of Republican government, to deny the moral right of the community to change its laws,—that the imputation of breach of faith, in the repeal, passed speedily into merited oblivion.

Such, in my humble judgment, are the merits of this greatly vexed question. That there have been disorders in Kansas,—illegal voting,—acts of individual violence,—is true; it was to have been expected from the circumstances;—not merely by reason of particular causes of disorder, which it would be invidious, and is not necessary to my purpose now to mention,—but, for the general cause, that much irritating demonstrations on both sides, between the Northern and the Southern States, for the colonization of Kansas. It was a struggle for power between adventurers in the Territory; it was a struggle for ascendency between two conflicting theories of social institutions; and it was a struggle of pride between opposite sections of the Union. Of course there were disorders; no human power could prevent that; President PIERCE did everything, to that end, which could constitutionally be done. But the magnitude of those disorders has been greatly exaggerated for effect. They have been much less in degree, less in political importance and effect, and less in the sacrifice of life, than those which have, during the same period, taken place under our eyes in the State of Maryland, without exciting special wonder there, or being deemed worthy to be used as the instrument of pulling down, or putting up, Administrations of the Federal Government.

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nue and Seventeenth-street; C. H. SHIPMAN, No. 8 Maiden-lane; Thomas S. ELLS, No. 63 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; or to L. M. PEASE, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

We shall anxiously wait the response of our City and country friends that we may understand our position. L. M. PEASE.

Distresses of the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Free-trade journals are begging and pleading the factories in New-England not to discharge their workmen; in other words, after preaching Free-trade for a long series of years, and bringing the whole factory business into utter ruin, they are now begging the owners of our factories to retain their "hands" which they have not already been compelled to discharge, and to further involve the owners and stockholders with additional burdens. Under the Nullification uproar of 1830 to 1834, and on to 1842, when more than one-half of all the imports came into the country with free duties, and the balance at 20 per cent., nine factories out of every ten in the United States went into bankruptcy, or changed ownership by sales of the Sheriff. We had glorious times, indeed, from 1837 to 1843.

The law of 1842 revived everything, but in 1846 the evil star of Free-trade again became in the ascendant. Let us hear what the English people themselves think of this state of things. In 1855 the Belfast *Mercantile Journal* declared:

"That since 1846 the export trade from England to the United States had increased 116 ℔ cent.
That in the last six years iron wrought and unwrought exported to the United States had increased.....380 ℔ cent.
Cotton goods had increased.....84 ℔ cent.
Linen goods had increased.....60 ℔ cent
Woolen manufactures had increased.....100 ℔ cent
Haberdashery had increased.....264 ℔ cent.
Machinery had increased.....290 ℔ cent.

That the export on iron manufactures exceed in value that of cotton, woolen, linen, silk and paper and leather goods.

That the export trade of England to the United States exceeds one fourth of all the exports of the British Kingdom to all the world."

Verily, the Yankees are a very accommodating people. We took from Great Britain in 1850, of pig iron, 57,000 tons in that year; of bar iron, bolts and rod iron, 263,530 tons, (besides Railroad iron,) in the whole amounting to $17,713,100 for iron manufacture, over and above railroad iron. This thing has been going on at a very rapid rate since, until our own iron mines and iron founderies have been brought to a stand-still. Their workmen are all turned out of employment and running around our streets moaning and in tears for bread to eat, while Mr. DALLAS, who gave the casting vote to destroy our factories, in 1846, is now Minister to England, hilling and cooing around VICTORIA'S Court. In 1856 England received $42,994,500 in specie from the United States, while, from the whole world she received $128,165,000 in specie, including what she received from Australia. The English people know what money means and the worth of it, but we simple-hearted Americans are told that specie is merchandise.

In 1640, all the mines in Great Britain produced but 17,000 tons of iron. In 1776, England imported iron from her Colony, New-Jersey, to supply her home market. The last year, 1856, she exported to the United States over 500,000 tons of manufactured iron. Her mines now constitute the most productive source of national wealth in all the world. In 1856 she rolled out over 3,600,000 tons of iron. All these elements of wealth are piled up in the United States, mountain high. Missouri alone could supply all the iron of the world for thousands of years, but she is cursed with the blight of the Slave power, and the humbug of Free-trade. Mr. MILLER tells us, "that in 1856, one iron mine in New-Jersey, raised 11,600 tons of iron ore." This ore consumed 23,000 tons of Anthracite coal; 3,000 tons of lime-stone, 6,000 tons of pig iron, was the product of this mine. It employed 600 men the year round, who received $266,000 in wages. We opine that a great many working Democrats in and around the City of New-York, who have been voting with the Slave power, and crying out "Free-trade," would like to see themselves at such a mine as this, and employed before many months more roll over their heads. The American iron is the best in the world. On the Erie Railroad the English rails wear away at the rate of 16 per cent. annually, while the American rails made in Pennsylvania, and used on the same road, wear away only at the rate of 6 per cent. The American bar and pig iron is both harder and tougher than the Scotch. We are, truly yours, IRON.

Who Will Help?

Every benevolent institution in our City is now evidencing the pressure of the times on the poor. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is crowded nightly. Every bed is full, and in many cases *two* boys (of a small pattern, to be sure) have been only too glad to sleep, spoon-fashion, in one bed two feet wide—*two-thirds of a yard only!* Others have deemed it a favor to be permitted to take the floor under shelter, and in a warm room.

There is a plenty of bed-clothing for Summer, for all the beds now on hand, but for Winter there is not; besides, we are now having more bedsteads made. *We greatly need bedding*, especially comfortables. Any family having partly-worn articles of this kind to spare, who like, in this way, to relieve suffering, can either send them to this office, or by leaving directions, they will be sent for. Pantaloons, of sizes to suit boys from 12 to 20 years of age, would be very useful, as would, also, under-shirts. Warm caps are also much needed, as well as shoes. Where is DORCAS?

Owing to the pressure of the times, the Fostering Society (Children's Aid Society) feels simultaneously the need of funds, and a greatly increased demand upon its energies. Every institution under its care needs to appeal directly to the public heart; and that one which has long been a favorite, and doing a peculiar work, it is hoped, will not appeal in vain.

Contributions, either in goods, or *orders* for goods, or cash, will be gladly received at this office, and duly acknowledged. C. WIEGAND,
Superintendent of Newsboys' Lodging-house,
No. 128 Fulton street.

The British Minister and his Family at Washington.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

Some of the correspondents of the press persist in representing Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, as actively engaged in suppressing filibusterism, by issuing orders to the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to intercept all expeditions of the kind and to send the parties back to the United States. Such reports are exceedingly annoying to Lord NAPIER, who has no authority to issue any such orders, and who is the last man in the world to meddle with that which is not legitimately and strictly within the sphere of his official duties.

Lord NAPIER when about sailing for America was urged by Mr. CRAMPTON, his predecessor, to take the latter's late residence on Georgetown Heights. This he declined to do upon grounds equally creditable to his lordship's head and heart. Should he locate himself upon the Heights of Georgetown, he could receive attention from, and extend his hospitality to, those only who were able to support equipages. As his great object would be to know the people among whom he had been sent to reside, and to cultivate the acquaintance of his American cousins, he preferred "to pitch his tent" in their midst, and has accordingly taken the late elegant residence of Senator FISH, of New-York, which has been thoroughly refitted, and greatly enlarged and ornamented, located on H-street and near the Presidential mansion.

Lord NAPIER is about in the meridian of life, near six feet high, well proportioned, with a heavy suit of black hair slightly mixed with grey—and with an eye as piercing as the eagle's. His face is highly intellectual, and alternately thoughtful or lively, with a smile pleasant and winning, though seasoned with the quizzical, evincing a decided relish for a good joke. Though comparatively young, Lord NAPIER has resided near several of the European courts and established a reputation as a statesman and diplomatist equaled by few men of the present age. He is destined to become the most popular representative Her Majesty's government has had near the United States since the days of the lamented Fox.

But the great popularity of the new Minister will not rest solely upon his own shoulders, but will be supported in no small degree by his accomplished and amiable partner—Lady NAPIER—who seems to understand and appreciate American character; for already she is the idol of a large circle of friends here, as she was the pride of those at home. Youthful and pretty, Lady NAPIER undoubtedly is, but the greatest attraction is her good common sense. She reasons on all subjects; and her conclusions are as correct as her premises are sound. There is nothing light or trifling in her manner or conversation, and at the same time she is perfectly free from that *hauteur* so often met with in ladies in her social position. A religious sentiment seems to pervade and run through her whole being; and she is evidently destined to be the particular star in our Washington society, whoever else may enter the circle.

ARMY NEWS.—Orders have been received for a detachment of 253 United States recruits from Governor's Island, to go in the *Northern Light*, on the 5th of November. They are destined for the 4th Infantry in Oregon, and 3d Artillery in California and Oregon, and are under command of Col. CASEY, 9th Infantry. The officers accompanying the detachment are Lieutenants ST. CLAIR DRAKING, 4th Infantry, and JAMES HOWARD, 3d Artillery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

Captain CRABTREE stated that he had made inquiries among the dealers in flour, in anticipation of what might be required, and they had stated to him that at any time previously to the 15th of November it will remain as low as it is now; the price now being about $5 for such as is used by the Commission. It would be necessary to purchase about 2,000 barrels, the consumption being 11 barrels per day. There had been already a shipment of flour from Baltimore to India, and the probabilities would be that the price would advance as the frost approaches.

The Board authorized Commissioner MORGAN and Captain CRABTREE to purchase 1,500 barrels.

Arrangements were made to visit Quarantine and Ward's Island. Some other matters of detail were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number emigrants arrived to Oct. 21, 1857,..	155,642
Number emigrants arrived since, to Oct. 28, 1857	2,766
Total	158,409
To same date in 1856..	118,136

	1857	1856	1855
No. inmates in Institut'n, Ward's Isl'd..	1547	1282	1701
No. inmates in Institut'n, Marine Hosp'l	111	113	98
Total	1658	1395	1799
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857			$9,262 75
Receipts to Oct. 21, 1857	$326,975 81		
Receipts since to Oct. 28, 1857, for comm. of alien passengers....	4,858 00	331,833 81	
Total			$322,631 56
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 21, 1857	$283,461 74		
No. payments on Oct. 21, 1857..		263,461 74	
Balance of Com. Fund			$39,169 32

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The male patients of Bellevue Hospital have been removed into the new wing of that building. The additional wards have been fitted up with new furniture. The doctors, officers and governor of this institution will have rooms in the main building, which will be finished in December. The cost of the new additions to the Hospital will be not far from $100,000. When the additions were begun, it was supposed that no further enlargement would be required for fifteen or twenty years; but there are already 758 patients on the premises, and it is expected that every bed will be filled during the Winter season. The Hospital, when completed, will hold 1,200 patients. The expense of maintaining Bellevue Hospital next year will probably not be less than $100,000, unless there should be a fall in the price of provisions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—No calendar for the remainder of the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned for the term.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—No more calendars this term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

United States vs. *John Maxwell.*—This case was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Herbert A. Pusick, complainant, cross-examined—I had $12 50 per month on board the schooner *Ida Della Torra*, and am having that now; did not remember burning the rice improperly; there was too much cooked, but it was not overdone; the Captain told me I wasted the rice; the rice was poured on my head and ran down my "jumper," (a short frock;) the saucepan burned my neck—(the witness showed the scar;) the rice couldn't burn me as I immediately threw it off; as to the coffee, it was just getting spoiled when the Captain smelt it; he called me in the galley; he rattled my head in the coffee and burned my hair, and gave me a headache; the coffee was smoking; we got our water from alongside.

Mr. John B. Creamer, being sworn for the prosecution, says: I was chief mate of the schooner *Ida Della Torra*; was acquainted with Pusick; he was cook and steward; on the 27th of August, about one o'clock, just after breakfast, I stood on deck, taking an account of cargo coming on board; the Captain was in the galley, and he called the steward, who was clearing off the table, on deck; the Captain showed him rice that was in the sauce-pan, and asked him what he wasted the rice for; he told him it was for the laborers on board; I did not hear the reply; the first thing I saw was the Captain throwing the rice over his head; the Captain kicked him and knocked him down; the steward ran away from him, and went again to clear off the table; the Captain went again in the galley, and called the steward back; he had coffee roasting in an oven; I think it was roasting rather too much, and looked blacked; the Captain set it out in the pan on the top of a barrel; I saw the Captain take the cook up by his neck and breeches and put his head in the coffee; the boy cried out once. "Oh! Mr. Creamer," to me; when the Captain threw him on deck, the boy called out, "I'm dead;" in the afternoon the boy asked the Captain for medicine, as his head was aching badly; the Captain said, "I'll give you some medicine," and took up a rope and tried to beat him with it; the boy ran away.

The cross-examination attempted to show the situation of the lake, the position of the vessel, the depth of water, and other facts bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court, to prove, if possible, that the Captain was amenable to the Government of Venezuela, and that the United States had no jurisdiction of this case.

The counsel for the prosecution here rested, and the counsel for the defence, Mr. Huntley, moved to dismiss the case—first, because the acts alleged have not been proved to have been done by Maxwell; second, that the offence was not committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States; that Lake Maracaibo is in the jurisdiction of Yucatan, is fresh water, and not, therefore, on the high seas. Referred to Harper's *U. S. Gazetteer* for a description of the place, and to Blunt's *Coast Pilot*, p. 457, where the lake is called a "lagoon," and he had never heard that there was a lagoon within the jurisdiction of the United States; also, 4th Mason, United States vs. Eben. Robinson, p. 307, to prove that an offence committed in a lagoon or bay, landlocked, was not cognizable in the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. The place in question is entirely landlocked and wholly surrounded by the territory of Venezuela, and under the jurisdiction of that country, and that therefore the act could not be punished as if committed on the high seas, as contemplated by the act of Congress.

Mr. Newman, the counsel for Government, hoped the Commissioner would not allow the accused to escape upon a mere technicality—that there had been an assault committed had been fully proved. As to jurisdiction, he claimed that the place where the offence was committed *was* within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The open roadstead of a foreign country, a marine league from shore, is "high seas." (5 Wheaton, 184-200, United States vs. The Pirates.) The natural intendment was that Capt. Maxwell was the person charged in the complaint. The Bay is capable of admitting vessels of the capacity of 90 tons burden. He hoped the Commissioner would not allow the course of justice to be stayed upon the technical ground set up by the defence. This was not a formal Court of Justice, but merely a preliminary investigation into the facts as to whether the assaults charged had been committed.

CASE DISMISSED.

In the matter of the *United States* vs. *Thomas Rustin*, Captain of the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, charged with giving out bad provisions to the passengers, Commissioner BRIDGHAM dismissed the case on the ground that it appeared in evidence that the Commission in Liverpool, whose dutyit was, examined them, and decided that they were all the law required when put on board the ship, and that if they were afterwards injured, the Captain was not criminally holden.

The Commissioner will give his decision in a day or two.

LEOPOLD NEWMAN, Esq., for the Government; RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, Esq., for the defence.

The Street Commissioner Difficulty—The Books Ordered to be Delivered to Conover—Injunction Against the Mayor Continued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office.—This case was at last brought on for a settlement of the orders. Some discussion was had as to the form in which they should be drawn, and the following was decided upon.

THE ORDER AGAINST THE MAYOR.

A temporary injunction having heretofore and on the 13th day of August, 1857, been granted herein restraining the defendants as hereinafter stated, and an order to show cause on the 25th day of said August, at 11 A. M., why the defendants should not be enjoined and restrained as hereinafter stated, having been granted on the same day, and the motion thereon having come on to be argued, and counsel having been heard on both sides, it is ordered that until the the trial and judgment herein, the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and Charles Devlin, and their and each of their counselors, attorneys and agents, be, and they are hereby commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from interfering with the books, papers, maps or documents belonging or appertaining to the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from doing anything to prevent the delivery theref to the plaintiff in this action and his use of the same, and from taking any measures other than by a review in this Court upon *certiorari* to prevent the enforcement and execution of the order mentioned in the complaint and the search warrant therein mentioned. And it is further ordered, that until the trial and judgment in this action the said John B. Farrington and Henry Bertholf be and they are and each of them is hereby commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from delivering the said books, maps, papers and documents to any person or persons whomsoever, except pursuant to the order of the said Justice Peabody, or the order of this Court in this action

On the settlement of the above order an order was granted restraining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York from proceeding with the action in the Common Pleas. The following is a copy of

THE ORDER ON THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

A temporary injunction having heretofore and on the 17th day of August, 1857, issued against the defendants, and an order having been made that they show cause, on the 29th day of August, 1857, why they should not be enjoined and restrained as hereinafter stated, and the motion thereon coming in to be heard and counsel having been heard on both sides—

It is ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their attorneys, counselors and agents, be and they are, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the action in the complaint mentioned, which was commenced by them as plaintiffs, in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, against the said Daniel D. Conover and others, defendants, and is now pending, or in any matter or proceeding supplemental or incidental thereto, or intended to enforce obedience to any order or process in said action, or to punish disobedience of any such order or process.

And it is further ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendant, James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, his deputies and agents, be and they are, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from executing or acting under or by virtue of any writ, warrant, order or process in such action, matter or proceeding.

And it is further ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendant, Charles Devlin, and his agents, and persons acting under him, be and they, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from performing or attempting to perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of duties as such Street Commissioner, or any property under his charge, until some right in the said Devlin be established by the proper action in the nature of *quo warranto* brought for that purpose.

Mr. Field then made an application for an order for the disposition of the books, papers, &c., of the office. Having read the order as drawn by him, objection was made to its settlement by Mr. Brady, on the ground that the books and papers to which it referred were not in Court to be identified. At the suggestion of Messrs. Field and Noyes, counsel for Mr. Conover, Justice Peabody determined to hold Court in the Street Commissioner's Office, where the books, except a few volumes in the possession of Mr. Bertholf, an officer of the Court, were deposited, for the purpose of settling the order, it being represented to him that it would be a day's work to bring all the books and papers here, and would be a positive injury to the department to remove them from their present places. Mr. Brady observed that he should not consider the proceedings, if transferred to the Street Commissioner's Office, as of any legality. The Judge, however, decided to proceed with the settlement of the order at once in the Commissioner's room, and crossed over to the Hall of Records followed by the counsel and officers of the Court. The books were here identified by Mr. Leggett, one of the clerks, Mr. Farrington, the constable, having them in charge, after which the following order was entered:

ORDER DISPOSING OF THE BOOKS.

The search-warrant heretofore issued in this matter having been delivered to John R. Farrington, a constable of the City of New-York, for execution, and the said constable having by virtue thereof taken the papers, books, maps and documents mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and brought the same before the said Justice, and the said Justice having thereupon inquired and examined whether the same appertains to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and it appearing to the said Justice, upon such inquiry and examination, that the said books, maps, papers and documents, do appertain to the said office, it is hereby ordered that they be forthwith delivered to the said Daniel D. Conover.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 29.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S CASE.

The People vs. *Emma A. Cunningham.*—At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mrs. Cunningham was present with Mr. Chatfield, her counsel.

Mr. Chatfield stated that, in consequence of the death of a relative, Mr. Stafford had not served upon the District-Attorney the notice of motion, and he was not prepared to make any motion upon papers. He proposed to move only that the present recognizance be continued until the next meeting of this Court. Upon a mere inspection of the case upon the evidence before the magistrate there was great doubt whether the case came within the statute at all. Of course this would weigh with the Court in disposing of the liberty of the prisoner. She had shown no disposition to evade the trial, and expected to meet it. He wished to hold the matter over until the next meeting, and in the meantime he would have the proper papers served upon the District-Attorney.

Mr. Hall said the case was entirely in the hands of the Court. He had no motion to make, and if Mr. Chatfield had a motion to make now, he was willing to submit it upon the argument already made. He was by no means satisfied with the present sureties, and had entered a written protest against them before Judge Peabody.

Mr. Chatfield said this was the first intimation he had had that the sureties were not satisfactory, and argued that having been passed upon by a proper officer, that was sufficient.

Mr. Hall said there was a technical object on to the bond, in that it required him to appear and obey the order of this Court, and did not specify that she was to appear in any Court for trial.

Mr. Chatfield contended that it was the ordinary bond. He took it that she was to be presumed innocent; and why should she be sent to prison, so long as she was ready and willing to be tried. She gave the recognizance in pursuance of the statute, and satisfied a competent officer that she was giving unobjectionable surety. Why was this recognizance to be uprooted, then, unless it was to gratify a feeling which he was sorry to find existed? He simply asked a delay, for the purpose of submitting a motion which he intended to make to quash the indictment, on the ground that she had not violated any statute. He expected to be able to satisfy the Court that his client had been prosecuted, so far, without the slightest evidence of crime against her.

The Court granted an order, that the original writ of *certiorari* of the defendant removing the indictment against her into this Court, and upon which a recognizance was given, be amended *nunc pro tunc*, so as to read of the date of its allowance "general" instead of "special term," as the place of hearing. And it is further ordered, that the defendant appear before this Court on the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and execute a new recognizance conditioned for such appearance as the Court may direct.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE OLD POLICE.

Richard Gambling vs. *The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.*—Mr. Sherwood, counsel for Gambling, yesterday morning moved that the return of Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan, filed Oct. 10, be sent back, and the board required to make a proper return. He contended that the document was irregular and defective, that it contains statements not responsive to the writ of *certiorari*, but calculated to prejudice the rights of the plaintiff, that it bears upon its face the evidence that it was made and filed surreptitiously, that in some respects it is erroneous and false, and that the writ was not annexed. In support of this motion he read the the affidavits of Fernando Wood, Samuel S. Powell and Jacob Cholwell, to the effect that Gen. Nye had never laid the writ before the Board, nor called attention to it, nor consulted with either of them on the subject of a return to it; and that on the contrary he stated that an appeal had been taken to the general term, and no action of the Board was necessary.

The Court said the only immediate question was whether this was a proper return or not.

Mr. Noyes, of counsel for the Commissioners, said the writ was addressed to the "Commissioners of Police," and Wood and Powell were not Commissioners. If the other side insisted that the return should have been made by the Board then the writ should be quashed, as improperly addressed, and if they insist that it is properly addressed, then the return is correct.

The case was argued at great length, but no decision was rendered.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF CANGEMI.

The motion made by the District-Attorney to change the place of trial of Cangemi, indicted for the murder of Officer Anderson, was yesterday denied by the Court. The case was ordered to be returned to the Circuit for trial next term.

DECISIONS.

Lawrence Drumgold vs. *John Drumgold, administrator, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term, dismissing complaint, affirmed, with costs of appeal.

J. A. Schenck vs. *John P. Ashton*—Judgment of Special Term for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Adolph Baker vs. *Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

E. T. Grant et al. vs. *A. N. Hotchkiss et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs of appeal.

Roberts vs. *Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company*—Motion to open, default taken at this General Term, denied.

C. H. Carroll vs. *William Findley*—Order of Special Term discharging third party from examination, affirmed with costs.

Alex. Duncan vs. *James Ainslee, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

A. B. Van Olinda vs. *D. B. Allen*—Judgment of Special Term for plaintiff, affirmed with costs.

Francis Pruyn vs. *John Black and Wood*—Judgment of plaintiff to be affirmed with costs, on his remitting $32 03, as of July 25, 1856.

David Umbager vs. *John V. Plume*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

David Peason, &c., vs. *Wm. Spencer, &c.*—New trial to be granted, neither party to pay costs on the appeal.

Patrick Gibney, Adm'r., vs. *John M. Mackay.*—Judgment for plaintiff to be reversed, and complaint to be dismissed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

ATTACHMENTS IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Taylor vs. *Crane.*—BRADY, J.—The plaintiff proceeded against the defendant by attachment in the Fourth Judicial District Court of this City, and by virtue of the attachment certain personal property of the defendant was seized. The defendant was not served with the process and did not appear before the Justice. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $119 56, with $7 costs. Subsequently the plaintiff, filed a transcript of the judgment in the office of the Clerk of the County, issued execution to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff under the execution advertised real estate of the defendant to be sold. The defendant moves to set the execution aside.

The twentieth section of the act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-York into one act, passed April 13, 1857, provides that all laws in relation to the issuing of attachments by Justices of the Peace, when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $250, and of *the service thereof* shall apply to those Courts except when the same may be inconsistent with that act, &c. The provisions of law respecting attachments, and which are not inconsistent with the act just named, provide (section 216, 2 Rev. Stat. 4 Ed. 461,) that a judgment obtained before any Justice, in any suit commenced by attachment, when the defendant shall not be personally served with an attachment or summons and shall not appear, shall be only presumptive evidence of indebtedness in any suit that may be brought thereon, and may be repelled by the defendant; and that no execution, issued upon such judgment, shall be levied upon any other property than such as was seized under the attachment issued thereon, nor shall any defendant, in such case, be barred of any set-off which he may have against the plaintiff.

It will be seen from these provisions that the judgment of the Court below in the proceeding against the defendant could not be enforced as a judgment rendered in that Court upon personal service of process, the remedy upon it being limited to the property attached. By filing a transcript, however, as a matter of record, the finding of the Justice was at once invested with all the attributes of a judgment obtained in an action commenced in the ordinary form, entitling the plaintiff to general relief, and binding the defendant's real estate. The Legislature have declared that such shall not be the consequence, and the execution must be set aside, with $10 costs. I think, also, that the plaintiff had no authority to file a transcript, and that no judgment of this Court was obtained thereby.

Motion granted.

APPEAL FROM TAXATION.

Keen vs. *Kennedy.*—This case was removed from a District Court. Plaintiff took judgment by default after removal, and claimed $12 costs, which could have been taxed in Court below on judgment obtained there.

BRADY J.—No costs could be recovered at common law, and none can be taxed or adjusted save those provided for by statute. The plaintiff recovers costs in the District Courts when he obtains judgment. (Laws 1847, 1 vol., 725, 870.) But he obtains no judgment in that Court if the action be removed to this Court, under section 3 of the act referred to, *supra*, and no costs allowed by that act are taxable in this Court. No provision is made granting costs for proceedings before the removal of the action, and none can be adjusted.

Readjustment averred, without costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 29.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were 34 prison cases, 19 bail cases, and 3 suspended cases—56 in all.

Edward Maloney was brought to the bar, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Merrick Pierson, of No. 13 Bowery. He said Maloney struck him, Oct. 27. The Court believed him, and fined the defendant $5.

Louis Fisher was caught in the act of stealing a keg of herring, worth $2, from William White, No. 73 Vesey-street, Oct. 23. He pleaded not guilty, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Rosa Burdley stole a gold watch and chain, value $25, the property of Andrew Buhler, of No. 126 Elm-street, Oct. 21. She was sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Brennan was arraigned on the complaint of Mary A. Dennison, No. 297 Bowery, who charged him with an assault and battery committed upon her Oct. 26. She said he caught her by the neck, tore her clothes and gave her a beating. He was sentenced to the City Prison for five days.

The case of John C. Devoe, charged with an assault and battery upon Wm. Callahan, was adjourned to Monday.

Francis Morrisey was found guilty of an assault and battery committed upon officer Jeremiah T. Brooks, of the Tenth District Police, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer, Oct. 26. The Court suspended sentence till Saturday.

William Sweeney and Robert Hulon were next brought to the bar. Abraham Spingenstein, of No. 512 Hudson-street, testified that Sweeney and Hulon stole a quantity of toys, valued at 25 cents, from him Oct. 26. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Peter Barrett was found guilty of an assault and battery on Officer James McLeod, of the Sixth Police District, committed while the latter was in the discharge of his duty, Oct. 24. Sentence was suspended till Saturday.

William Deulan and George W. Murray were charged with an attempt at burglary. Henry O. Wentworth said he tried to enter his house No. 232½ Greenwich-street, Oct. 16. He was enught in the act of prying a board from one of the basement windows. The Court found him guilty and suspended sentence.

Peter Byrne and William Bartlett, both boys, were charged with a burglary committed upon the house No. 157 Duane-street, occupied by A. L. Bartlett as a fancy goods store. Elijah Gleason was the complainant. They forced open the iron shutters of one of the basement windows in the afternoon, Oct. 11, and so effected an entry. They carried off a quantity of plate, jewelry, pocket knives, a pair of boots, pants, &c., valued at $250, in all. The case was tried in this Court of limited jurisdiction by consent. Byrne confessed the crime at the Station-house to Officer Field. The boots were found on him. They were both sent to the House of Refuge.

James McKenna committed an aggravated assault and battery upon Mary McLane, No. 17 Forsyth-street, Oct. 25, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for it.

Martin Murphy, James Carroll, Patrick Trainor, Lawrence Tool and James Brooks were charged with malicious mischief in destroying the property and injuring the premises of Samuel Phillips, No. 207 East Broadway, Oct. 26. They were all acquitted.

Abraham Timons was found guilty of an assault upon his wife Rosanna at No. 199 Elm-street, Oct. 26, and at her request the sentence was suspended.

Timothy McGrath and James McCarty were charged with an attempt at burglary. Luke Matthews, of No. 42 Reade-street, was the complainant. He said the prisoners broke through the sky-light in the roof of the building No. 33 Charles-street, occupied by Ross and Ballard as a clothing store. It was in the day time, Oct. 11. They were both found guilty. In the case of McGrath, the Court suspended sentence. McCarty was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Deuring, Philip Hanshatel, Alonzo Bohler and John Staltz, committed an assault and battery upon Mark Steiger, at No. 30 Vandewater-street, Oct. 23. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Maurice Conly and John Conly, were next arraigned. Patrick Kelly, the gate-keeper at the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, preferred a charge of assault and battery against them. He testified that they attacked him while in the discharge of his duty as gate-keeper, pulled him outside the gate, beat him, threw him down and kicked him in the face. They were found guilty and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Mary Stevens, colored, was accused of stealing (Oct. 25) three pair of blue woolen blankets, valued at $16 50, the property of Mark Robinson, No. 96 Duane-street. The evidence did not substantiate the charge. "You can go," was the sentence of the Court.

Patrick Wood committed an assault and battery upon officer Frederick Maratin, of the Ninth Precinct Police, Oct. 25. He will explain the crime at the City Prison, where quarters are assigned him for 15 days.

Michael Cavanagh confessed that he stole a plank worth $1, from Louis Banu, of No. 84 Centre-street, Oct. 27. He was sent up for two months.

Mary Forley was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing (Oct. 27) some jewelry from Henry Baker, Captain of the sloop *Clio*, now lying at Pier No. 6 North River.

John Masterson was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, upon conviction of a charge of highway robbery. John Doyle, of Yonkers, was the complainant. The prisoner, it appeared, threw him down and rifled his pockets, Oct. 27, stealing his pocket-book and $20 in bills and coins which it contained. He was caught in the act, arrested, tried convicted and sentenced as above.

Maria Hamilton was placed at the bar upon the complaint of William H. Love, No. 220½ Broome-street. He was a gate-keeper at the Catharine Ferry. Maria stole a looking-glass, worth $4, from him, Oct. 27. It was found in her possession, and she was sent up for two months.

Elizabeth Berrian, of No. 228 First-avenue, charged Owen Burns with committing an indecent assault upon her, Oct. 23. It was not proven against him, and he was acquitted.

James Lawrence, Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, complained of a nuisance, for which Alpheus B. Turner is held to be responsible. The case was adjourned to Monday.

Clarkson Dye, it was proven by the testimony of Oscar V. Dayton, No. 167 Broadway, who entered the complaint, committed an assault and battery upon John Head, Oct. 24. He was found guilty and fined $5.

Lewis Mangowan, a laborer at the Marine Hospital, complained of Lewis Locke for a violation of the Quarantine Laws, Sept. 5. The case was adjourned to Monday.

Michael Letcher was fined $10 for an assault and battery committed upon Robert Pollock, No. 123 Seventh-avenue, Oct. 15. He paid the fine and was set at liberty.

Anthony Furelas and James Marquant, Italians, previously convicted of assaulting and beating Sarah Morris, in an atrocious manner, (Oct. 14,) were brought to the bar to be sentenced. A fine of $50 was imposed upon each. Judge OSBORN said they might have been tried on a separate complaint for their indecent behavior previous to the assault.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 12½; Pots $7 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues very scarce and quiet, as previously reported.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent* says: "Very little business has been done during the week at wholesale. There is no disposition to concede anything in price, unless it be for cash down. Lower prices with credit seem out of the question. The possession of the goods is preferable. Many cargoes of goods have been returned to Europe, being the only remittance that could be made. There is a large retail cash business doing, which shows that there is an abundance of money in some hands, which low cash prices draw out. The present day of low prices should be availed of, as when passed it will not return for a long while. The check to production and importation has been too severe for this, and next season we look for a much higher range of prices for all articles. The season is now approaching its close. The fourth of November will be the last heavy day of dry-goods payments, and most of those have been provided or arranged for."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer. Sales, 12,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 65@$4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 15@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 05@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is abundant and depressed. The transactions include 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively demand at improved prices. Sales 62,000 bushels, including inferior to good ordinary red Western, at $1@$1 08; good to choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 55, and choice Red do. at $1 30@$1 32, ℔ bushel. Corn is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales, 26,000 bushels, at 69c. for unsound, and 70c.@72c. for ordinary to prime mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels. About 1,500 bushels poor Barley changed hands at 70c.@72½c. ℔ bushel; 700 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 88c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and are worth 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State, and 37c.@41c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 25 and 26.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	2,666	1,363
Wheat, bushels	84,149

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City of Baltimore is to be placed under martial law. Governor LIGON yesterday morning issued a proclamation to this effect, and ordering out two divisions of troops. About 7,000 men and their commanding officers are ordered to enroll at once and report for service by to-morrow, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace on the day of the general election, which takes place on Wednesday next. This step is taken contrary to the desire of the Mayor, but at the desire of a number of citizens. A great degree of excitement has been aroused in the city by the announcement, and a correspondence has taken place between the Mayor and the Governor on the subject. We publish the documents under our telegraphic head.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive later news from Mexico. It is announced that President COMONFORT has at length succeeded in forming his new Ministry. From the political tendencies of the members chosen we infer that they will all favor the proposition to give dictatorial powers to the President while the present disturbed state of the Republic continues. General ALVAREZ had routed the rebels at the South, and restored communication between Acapulco and the Capital. Yucatan was in possession of the revolutionists. The *Tennessee* brought $250,000 in specie.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, crowded Tammany Hall last night, to ratify the nominations for County Officers. The meeting, which was very enthusiastic, was addressed by Messrs. SICKLES, RANDALL, T. F. MEAGHER, Col. WRIGHT, BUSTEED and Hon. JOHN KELLY. Resolutions were passed, indorsing the ticket, the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the course of ROBERT J. WALKER in Kansas.

Our German fellow-citizens held a ratification meeting of the Republican State ticket last night, at the Volks-Garten in the Bowery. There was a very large attendance, the vast building being filled. Addresses were delivered in German and English,—in the former language by Messrs. KAPP, FRANK, TSCHIRNER and others, and in English by Mr. C. L. BRACE. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature.

The Americans in Kings County held a ratification meeting in Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Addresses were made by Hon. E. T. WOOD and several other gentlemen.

JAS. H. WELSH was nominated for Register last evening by the Americans. Mr. WELSH is also the Republican nominee, and is, therefore, the fusion candidate.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday at their new and spacious offices on Broome and Elm streets. Mayor WOOD and General NYE indulged in some rather tart interchange of sentiment in reference to the mode in which the arrangements for procuring the new office had been made. The Mayor complained that he thought one of the Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a more convenient office had never been consulted on the matter. The General retorted that it was not the business of the other members of the Committee to run after the Mayor for the purpose of consulting with him. If he wished for consultation it was his duty to come to them. The Mayor expressed himself as satisfied with the change, but still objected to the course pursued by the majority of the Committee. Poll-clerks were appointed, and patrolmen detailed for the election in Brooklyn, conformably to the report of Mr. STRANAHAN. It was announced that no communication had, as yet, been received from Mr. DRAPER; and, in reference to newspaper statements and speculations as to the probable character of that gentleman's reply to the Board, Mr. CHOLWELL sagely remarked that "newspapers, like a great many other people, said a great many things that were not true." The Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock to-day.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received reports in favor of increasing the salaries of the City Inspector and Street Commissioner to $5,000 per annum each. Alderman MONAGHAN offered a resolution in favor of paying STEPHEN H. BRANCH $2,000 for services performed for the Matsell Investigation Committee. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Central Park Commissioners to prosecute the Central Park improvements with activity until the $250,000 appropriation is exhausted.

At the Board of Councilmen last evening, a Joint Committee was appointed to consider the appropriation of a portion of the Park for a Post-Office. The special order then came up, and the report of the Committee was read on the condition of the Comptroller's Department. On its conclusion, Councilman FRANKLIN read a speech on the subject, in which he stated that the Comptroller was under the influence of the Auditor, who took from the person appointed by law a large share of the auditing of the accounts and audits themselves. He stated that the books were full of errors, and that half the truth had not been told in the report. He wished that the Committee might be clothed with greater powers, and in that case he could promise very astounding disclosures. Councilman JONES spoke strongly in deprecation of the condition of the department, and charged all the existing evils on the Republican party. Councilmen OTTARSON and BRADY replied, the latter taunting the Democrats with their present abuse of Mr. FLAGG after rejecting the nominee of the minority. Ultimately an appropriation was made to carry forward an investigation.

We understand that Mr. SETH GROSVENOR, a merchant of this City, has bequeathed to the Board of Education the sum of $30,000, to be invested forever, and the interest applied by the Board, under certain conditions, for a Library for the Free Academy. Mr. GROSVENOR was for years a Trustee of the Public Schools of his Ward, and discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity and success.

The case before United States Commissioner BETHUNE, in which Captain MAXWELL, of the schooner *Ida Della Terra*, is charged with cruelty to the cook in Maracaibo, was concluded yesterday. A decision is reserved. The case of the captain of the Liverpool packet-ship *J. A. Westervelt*, arraigned for dealing out bad provisions to the passengers, had been dismissed. It appeared in evidence that the provisions had been passed upon by the commission in Liverpool, and pronounced good; and the doctor of the ship and the mate testified that they were such as are usually supplied to emigrants. It was held that if the provisions were good when put on board, the captain was not amenable for their bad condition afterward.

At the Fourth Anniversary meeting of the Southern Aid Society, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, last night, Rev. Drs. MITCHELL, of Virginia, and TODD of Massachusetts, each delivered an address. From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the receipts during the past year have been $7,465 14—$3,858 42 less than in the year preceding. The expenditure for the same period has been $10,031 09. The report of the Executive Committee spoke of the past influence of the Society with congratulations, and of its future usefulness hopefully.

Dr. J. J. HAYS read a paper last evening before the Geographical and Statistical Society, upon the open Polar Sea of Dr. KANE. He announced himself ready to lead an expedition to demonstrate its existence, and suggested a plan for its prosecution, founded upon his personal knowledge of Arctic exploration and experience while with Dr. KANE. There was a full and deeply interested meeting.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the orders in the Street Commissioner's case were settled. The injunction was continued against the Mayor, &c., restraining him from interfering with the books and papers of the office. The second order commands the delivery of the books, &c., of the office to Mr. CONOVER. We understand that the books have been delivered pursuant to the order. The motion to change the place of trial of CANGEMI was denied, and the case sent back to the Circuit. The matter of the execution of a new recognizance by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, was postponed until to-day.

In the case of CUEVA, on trial for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL in Hoboken, the defence was opened yesterday. A number of witnesses were called, but no new material fates were elicited. The trial is still in progress.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited renewed activity and buoyancy, for Breadstuffs. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with a lively home demand, and some export inquiry. Wheat was also dearer, and prices of Corn favored factors. The sales were, to a fair extent, restricted somewhat by the scarcity of really desirable lots, especially of Corn. Provisions were dull and heavy. No improvement occurred in Groceries. Cotton was inactive and nominal, owing to the scanty offerings. Freights varied little.

The Ballot-Box and the Bayonet.

The Telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought us the extraordinary but not altogether inexplicable intelligence that the Governor of Maryland had put the capital city of that State under martial law, and had ordered a force of seven thousand men to hold themselves in readiness to "preserve the peace on Wednesday next, the day of the general election." It is understood that the Executive of Maryland took this step at the earnest request of many respectable citizens of Baltimore, fully convinced that nothing less than the armed interposition of the Government could avert the imminent danger of a series of outrageous conflicts at the polls of the city and the possible consequent disorganization, for a time, of all social order in the chief city of the Southern States.

For some time past the journals of Baltimore have teemed with accounts of violent assaults, committed with impunity, upon quiet citizens in the broad light of day, with stories of fierce affrays fought out to the end by rival bodies of disciplined ruffians, without let or hindrance from the Municipal Police; with murders and with rumors of murder. And the country has not yet forgotten the outrage upon the rights of suffrage at the Capital of the nation, which was planned and attempted by a band of "sympathizers" from Baltimore, and only prevented by the energy of the Federal authorities in the direct employment of the muskets of the Marine Corps. To say, then, that the action of the Governor of Maryland at this juncture has taken the public entirely by surprise, would not be strictly correct. And we hardly know in what words to express the bitterness and poignancy of the feelings which must stir the heart of every true patriot and of every sincere Republican, under the consciousness that we have reached a point at which the proclamation by a great officer of State, of the impotence of the public conscience to the preservation of the public order in the fourth city of the Union, must be accepted as a political and social necessity.

Whatever the issue of the measure may be—whether peace shall be maintained in the streets of Baltimore by the mere array of military force, or compelled at the price of battle and of bloodshed—the fearful fact cannot be altered or drained of its tremendous significance, that, whether justly or unjustly, the respectable citizens of Baltimore and the administration of the State to which they belong, have been alarmed into a confession before the world of the inadequacy of the popular will to restrain the excesses of criminal and reckless men in their community. If this step has been taken rashly or on insufficient grounds, the heavy responsibility rests upon the heads of those who advised it, of bringing our free institutions to public shame throughout the world. If, on the other hand, it has been taken gravely, calmly and of necessity, then we may well throw aside all concern about the effect which it is likely to produce upon our national reputation, for the far more pressing and solemn consideration of the light which it throws upon certain phases of our national character and certain tendencies of our national future. For Baltimore is not alone among her sister cities afflicted with these elements of individual lawlessness and municipal imbecility, out of which this crisis in her affairs has been developed.

The thing which has been in one place may well be in another, if the same causes are allowed to operate with an equal license in both. And if Baltimore draws the bayonet today to protect the ballot-box, she but confesses in an appeal of arms the same shameful truth which New-Orleans, at no distant yesterday, revealed in the triumphs of Judge Lynch, and which New-York will assuredly be summoned to face at some near to-morrow.

Not a year has elapsed since the Attorney-General of Louisiana, in a report on the "State of Crime in New-Orleans," after presenting a frightful picture of the practical carnival of murder which had been kept up in that city for months, frankly owned that nothing but a "Committee of Vigilance" could be relied upon to protect the lives and the property of the people. These are his words:

"It is the universal sentiment of our country that when Government is a mere oppression, revolution becomes a right. So, also, it is said, as we relinquish the right of self-protection for a consideration promised by the law, that the law will protect us, and the law fails to protect us, then the same reason that justifies revolution sanctions what is equivalent to revolution—*summary justice on the criminals whom the law is unable to reach, or who, probably, represent the law.*"

This passage is quoted at length by Mr. STIRLING in his recent work on this country, and he adds, as a liberal and friendly observer of American institutions: "Can all this be real? is this really a city of the Model Republic a fair example of the 'first great experiment of self-government?' May not the Republicanism of Louisiana be described as a despotism of the mob tempered by lynch-law halters?"

What answer are we now to return to such questions? For it is not the "Republicanism of Louisiana" alone that is put by them upon its trial. The Republicanism of Maryland and of New-York as well, the Republicanism of the nation is involved in the issue. It will not do to say that the great cities of the Republic are gangrened by infusions of a foreign virus, or that the Democratic virtue which can save the State warms and glows in the uncontaminated veins of the country, on the prairies of the West and on the farms of the East. The influence of the great centres of population must sooner or later mould the character, as it always tends to control the policy, of the nation. And who are the Americans of the great cities? Are they not bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of their rustic fellow-citizens? The country is forever feeding the cities with new lives. And if there be not some speedy demonstration made by whatever of capacity and of character is to be found in our capitals—if the honor, the honesty and the Republican intelligence of our great City populations do not speedily put themselves forth to arrest the demoralization and disintegration of all municipal life in this nation, we may rely upon it that it will not be in Baltimore or in Louisville, in New-York or in New-Orleans alone, that the ballot-box, which we cherish as the Palladium of our liberties, must begin to fade into a mockery under the fatal protection of the bayonet.

Curtailing the Cost of Living.

It is not in this country alone that the necessity of curtailing the cost of living has forced itself upon the attention of the political economist and the conservators of the public morals; neither is it in this country alone that the greater share of the blame for the extravagancies of the times has been ruthlessly thrown upon the shoulders of the weaker sex. A popular Catholic print has been preaching for more than a year past in Paris against the excess of feminine costume, and the last number of the *Westminster Review* opens with an article on ladies' dress—the costly little bonnet and the exuberant gown, with its infinitude of flounces, being the two articles upon which this grave radical quarterly comes down with all the force of its rhetoric and sarcasm; and we shall be rather surprised if the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next budget does not have something to say upon the subject. Even if he should not, our Secretary of the Treasury in his next report will probably take it up, as Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING has not thought it beneath his dignity to grapple with the matter in one of his recent public addresses, though he gallantly came to the rescue of the ladies and denied that their skirts were any wider, or their dresses any more costly than they ought to be. The ladies' and dry goods dealers ought to present him with a testimonial for his timely championship. Judiciously following the lead of the TIMES, he has been the Havelock of the hard times for the beleaguered fair sex, and appeared just in time to save their wardrobes from destruction.

As to curtailing the cost of living, it is much easier to tell where to begin than where to leave off, when the process of curtailment once commences. Few persons know how cheaply they can live until they try; and there are few persons, too, who ever seriously reflect on what the consequences would be of a general curtailment in the cost of living. A man of talent in Massachusetts, named THOREAU, a few years since made a practical experiment in the art of living cheaply and published the result of his experiment for the benefit of mankind. He retired to the woods and built himself a house in which he resided a year, living on the produce of his own labor, and luxuriating in the study of philosophy reading the Greek poets and investigating the mysteries of the theology of Vishnu. According to his own account he lived very happily, enjoyed a high state of bodily health, at a cost, as nearly as we can remember, of some twenty cents a week. Living by himself, must, of course, have considerably added to the cost of his living: and it may be assumed that a community of such economists might live at a much cheaper rate. But every one will see at a glance that such economy as was practiced by the Massachusetts philosopher, though it would effectually rescue the country from the inconveniences of a financial panic, would reduce the people to a condition very little above that of barbarism.

Extravagance is, of course, an evil, but the great difficulty is to give an exact definition of that much-ventilated word. Between the indolent philosophers, who are willing to cultivate Greek poetry on an expenditure of twenty cents a week, and the dashing dinner-giving occupant of a Fifth-avenue mansion, who, on an income of five thousand dollars a year, squanders fifty thousand belonging to somebody else, there are a good many shades of difference. The man who earns only what he eats, is of very little benefit to society: but the man who spends more than he earns, is a positive evil. These are the two extremes of the economic scale, and all between, who form the great mass of the community, are they who form the strength of the body politic. Their earnings and their expenditure make up the great business of the nation, and as the one must regulate and determine the other, there is no danger that any great disturbance can grow out of their excesses. An individual may ruin himself and bring his family to grief by his personal extravagancies, but a whole people cannot.

The consequences of personal imprudence are most forcibly summed up in a very few words by that distinguished political economist, Mr. Micawber:

"Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—nineteen, eleven, six; result—happiness. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—twenty pounds, ought and six; result—misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored."

This is the whole sum and substance of what is meant by extravagance and luxury. To spend sixpence more than your income, let it be what it may, is extravagance, ruin and wretchedness; and it is just there that curtailment in the cost of living should commence. It does not matter much how many flounces your wife wears to her dress, nor how much her skirts expand, so long as they come within the limits of your income; but the moment you discover they are going beyond them, begin to curtail without reserve.

POST-OFFICE SITE.—We understand that the President of the United States not long since applied to Mayor WOOD offering to enter upon negotiations with our City Government for the purchase of a portion of the *Park* as the site for a new City Post-Office, and that the Mayor replied that no such proposition could be entertained, inasmuch as the City Government had no authority to alienate any portion of the Park for that or any other purpose. Our Washington correspondent two or three days since gave the details of the communications upon this subject.

The Mayor certainly must have given this answer hastily. Some weeks ago the Common Council, we believe, did adopt resolutions expressing the same opinion:—but at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed which in so many words confers upon them all the authority needed in the premises. It is chapter 770, Laws of 1857, and authorizes the erection of a new City Hall,—making it the duty of the Commissioners first to offer to construct the building in such a manner as to afford accommodations for the Post-Office and United States Courts, if the General Government shall desire it,—and if not, then empowering the Mayor and Common Council of the City to

"Make conveyance by deed of *grant* or *lease of any portion of the Park*, to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building *for the purposes of a Post-Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States*, held in said City, and for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same."

Nothing certainly can be more explicit than this; the precise authority needed is conferred in terms upon the City Government.

We observe that the Common Council is now inclined to take the same view of the case and act upon it; for last evening the Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions authorizing the opening of negotiations with the Government upon the subject. The lower angle of the Park is undoubtedly better suited to the purposes of a Post-Office than any other part of it,—but there may be objections to its appropriation which would not exist in regard to the upper portion, upon which several public buildings have already been erected. The universal conviction of the public is that the Post-Office should be placed *somewhere* in the immediate vicinity of the Park,—and we trust the Aldermen will at once concur in the action of the other Board upon this subject.

COSTLINESS OF PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.—We do not apprehend there is much danger of Mayor WOOD's stupendous scheme for relieving the wants of the poor, by having the City government enter into the retail provision trade, and thus ruining the thousands who now derive their subsistence from it, being adopted. But a few of his supporters apparently find something in it which commands their approval. It is probably the fact, that it would create a new *army of office-holders*, which renders it so acceptable to this particular portion of the Mayor's political friends. Upon this point a leaf from the experience of the past may not be uninstructive.

In 1847, when the British Government found itself under the dire necessity of dispensing food to the starving population of Ireland, the number of persons who were employed to distribute alms and apportion work to the poor consisted of 74 chief inspectors, 400 engineers, 3,000 check clerks, and 7,000 overseers. These were only the principals, but, under them were a much greater number of subordinates. Knowing how all the public business of this City is conducted, how three men are usually employed to do what one person could accomplish in ordinary cases, we may easily foresee what would be the consequences of Mayor WOOD's project being adopted, and what an army of office-holders would be quartered, at an enormous expense, upon the City.

Whatever scheme may be adopted for the relief of the poor next Winter, we trust it will not be one for the distribution of provisions, except as it has been usually done by the Almshouse Department. There may and will be cases in which direct supplies of food will be needed to prevent starvation;—and to all such cases prompt and proper attention should be given. But nothing can be at once more wasteful and more demoralizing, than any general system which leads the mass of the poor to look directly to the government for their daily bread. It should be the last resort, even in times of general and intense distress.

KANSAS MATTERS.—We have received further news of considerable interest from Kansas this morning. The proclamation of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, rejecting the fraudulent votes of Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, seems to have roused the ultraists of the Border-Ruffian school to desperation. Judge CATO, whose attempt to compel the limitation of the suffrage to those who had paid taxes was foiled by the firmness of Gov. WALKER, has issued an order commanding him to give certificates of election to the men elected by the fraudulent vote: but the Governor treated his message with just contempt.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that the fraudulent votes from McGee County will also be rejected, and that the Free-State members will receive the certificates of election. Judge LECOMPTE has written a letter of reply to the New-Haven Memorial to President BUCHANAN. The Judge attempts to be very severe, but succeeds only in being very abusive: his letter is not worth reprinting.

The Washington letter which we copy from the Richmond *Enquirer*, upon the subject of Kansas, will attract and reward attention. It repeats with still greater emphasis the views of the *Enquirer* which we copied yesterday, and rebukes with just and significant severity the schemes of the ultraists at the South who insist upon forcing Slavery upon Kansas by Congressional action, against the will of its inhabitants.

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* makes the following suggestion concerning a mode of supplying the leading defect of our Banking system:

"Let Congress pass a law authorizing the Sub-Treasury at its various offices to receive gold on deposit, and issue certificates therefor, in sums of $20, $50 and $100, payable to *bearer*, or *order*, as may be desired. This will furnish a currency at par from Maine to California, and serve to equalize exchanges also."

The suggestion seems well worthy of consideration. It is certainly a very serious defect in our present system that it has no uniformity,—that we have no paper money, nothing in a form suitable for remittance, which has the same value in every part of the country. The necessity for such a currency constituted the whole stock in trade of the advocates of a National Bank, after it became evident from sad experience that such an institution was not the safest custodian of the public funds. The Sub-Treasury has proved an admirable substitute for it in this respect. If it could now fulfill the sole remaining function of a National Bank, by furnishing a currency based absolutely upon gold and silver, and of equal value in every part of the country, it would leave nothing to be desired in this direction. The issues of State Banks would continue to afford a currency for the ordinary purposes of the business community,—the Sub-Treasury certificates being used mainly for transmitting funds to distant points.

SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY.—We are informed, on reliable authority at Washington, that our London correspondent was in error in intimating that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY would be sent to this country as Special Minister. It is to Central America that that gentleman is to be accredited, according to our informant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reasons for Continuing the Troops in Kansas—The Administration and Central American Affairs—The New-York Post-Office—The Postmaster-General and the Foreign Mails, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

I understand that Governor WALKER's request to have the United States troops continued in Kansas during the coming Winter, was preferred chiefly in consequence of information that the Pro-Slavery men, exasperated by the result of the late election, are preparing to resort to desperate measures of fraud and violence for the recovery of their lost vantage ground. This they probably hope to be able to accomplish when the Constitution about to be framed is submitted to the people of the Territory for their judgment thereupon.

It will be seen that any such attempt will bring about the most dangerous crisis in the whole history of Kansas affairs, and one requiring a prompt, vigorous, and decisive policy on the part of the Executive, to smother the spark of rebellion which otherwise may suddenly involve the country in civil war. These are the considerations said to have governed the President in agreeing to Gov. WALKER's request.

The Administration labors under serious disadvantage in dealing with Central American affairs at present, for want of reliable and disinterested intelligence from that quarter. We have no Minister in Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Guatemala, and no Government Agent there except WM. CAREY JONES, who has proved of no service whatever, and from whom there is little probability of getting any intelligible report of affairs.

Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly feel justified in taking any important step with reference to affairs in that country, while thus completely blindfolded. There never was a time when a sober, trustworthy, discreet and intelligent diplomatic agent was so much needed in Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially, as now; and it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the President, who fully understands the importance of this subject, will fill up the unfortunate gap without unnecessary delay.

Some of General WALKER's wisest friends say that he is only waiting for the proper season in which to return to Nicaragua. In his former expedition his men could not be restrained from eating to excess of the fruits of the country, which, with the villainous liquors obtained there, ran up most disastrous bills of mortality. His present plan is to go into the country during the healthiest season, and that in which the safety of his men will not be so much endangered through the imprudent gratification of their appetites. He expects his next campaign to be a short and decisive one, and deems it best in preparing therefor to "make haste slowly."

The recent announcement that the British Government had transmitted a favorable reply to General CASS' dispatch relative to the Bay Islands affair was erroneous. So also was the statement that England had concluded a Treaty with Honduras relinquishing said Islands to the latter. The Convention recently concluded between these powers was an ordinary Commercial Treaty, and an arrangement for the protection of the railroad proposed to be constructed across the Republic of Honduras.

The Government of the latter now decline absolutely to conclude a treaty with England accepting the conditions imposed by the latter on the relinquishment of the Bay Islands. These conditions consist of, first, a concession of territory to British subjects who have settled upon the islands; and, second, a stipulation that Slavery shall never be established therein. Honduras very properly contends that England is upon the islands now as an intruder, by forcible fraud—that it is her duty to clear out unconditionally, and that her attempt to dictate the conditions on which she will abandon her usurpations is simply impudent. Of course this leaves the dispute upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty entirely open, without the least prospect of a settlement.

There is no probability that the New-York Post-Office building will be commenced this year. Even if the Postmaster-General had made choice of a site therefor, now that he is forced to look for it in private hands, it would be difficult to get the old buildings covering it removed in time to excavate before Winter sets in. Besides, the depleted condition of the Treasury indisposes the Administration to commence any new building. If the proposition of Gov. BROWN for a site in the Park had been accepted, it is quite probable that the pecuniary objections would have been waived in this case. Besides, a site in the Park being free from present buildings, work would be advantageously commenced upon it at once.

The efforts of Common Council jobbers, which have heretofore defeated the transfer of a lot in the Park for Post-Office purposes, are likely to result in more serious evil than New-Yorkers seem to realize. The President is positive in his determination to purchase the site and put up the building for the $500,000 already appropriated, or not to put it up at all; and Congress, finding this money still unexpended, will not unlikely determine to use it for other purposes, thus postponing the erection of a new Post-Office building in your City indefinitely.

But even if the building is eventually put up, it must necessarily go to some inconvenient locality, because it will be impossible to obtain a site, in the right neighborhood, for anything like the sum which the President and Postmaster-General deem themselves authorized to pay. Governor BROWN's first proposition to the City was that it should give the Federal Government a site on the Chambers-street front of the Park, on which he proposed then to expend the entire appropriation in putting up a magnificent building for the Post-Office and United States Courts. This was rejected. He then offered $250,000 for 250 feet front in the location named, and that was declined upon the pretext that the City had no power to sell. It seems curious that the Mayor of New-York, in the face of the legislative authority to the City to sell a lot to Government, cited in yesterday's TIMES, could have written an official letter such as FERNANDO WOOD did send to Governor BROWN.

Have not the public of New-York a voice in this matter which can make itself heard above the clamor of the trading politicians who are seeking personal gain at serious expense to the City's interest? The simple question is, whether on the one side, you shall risk a loss, altogether, of the half-million appropriation, or have the Post-Office located somewhere up Centre-street, or in Canal-street, or at the Five Points or in "the Swamp," or, whether on the other side, you will take $250,000 cash for a lot in the Park, on which to have erected a splendid building, to be commenced *forthwith*. If the latter alternative is adopted, not only will a considerable amount of employment be afforded to laboring men this Winter, but the price paid to the City for the lot may be made to great advantage in giving employment and bread to hundreds of others, in carrying on various needful City improvements.

A very natural misapprehension exists as to the position of the Postmaster-General over the foreign mails, which results in unjust strictures upon that officer in consequence of his failure to forward the foreign mails by the *Vanderbilt*. As I understand the law, the Post-office Department had no power to do so. But common sense certainly would seem to dictate a course under the circumstances. The Postmaster-General is an executive officer merely, and his duty is simply to carry out the laws of Congress. Beyond this he cannot take a step. Congress, by law, authorized the Navy Department to contract with Mr. COLLINS to carry the mails, and appropriates money to pay him for that service. Mr. BROWN can impose a fine, under the law, for failure of the contract, but he has no power to use the fine to pay Mr. VANDERBILT, or anybody else. Mr. VANDERBILT's proposition was to carry the mails, *provided* the Department would agree to pay him Mr. COLLINS' contract price. Mr. BROWN had no power to make any such arrangement, and Mr. VANDERBILT knew it. If he *had* assented to the proposition, he could no more have bound the Government to it than could your correspondent, although he would have made *himself* personally responsible to Mr. VANDERBILT.

It may be answered that he should have assumed this responsibility, trusting to Congress to relieve him of its consequences; but that is a reliance which no man of ordinary prudence and experience in Congressional life will be willing to hazard. Besides, Congress has frequently, in quite similar cases, left a public officer in the lurch, because it was deemed important to check the tendency to such extra-legal action on their part. I have not consulted any one connected with the Post-Office Department in relation to this matter, but am quite sure that my statement of the law is accurate. The error is with Congress, which, by specific, though inadequate, legislation, has tied the Postmaster-General's hands. Mr. VANDERBILT would have manifested commendable public spirit had he taken the mails without exacting a condition which he knew was an impossibility, and he could have afforded to take the risk of receiving a pecuniary reward from Congress—in addition to the thanks of the commercial community, whom he failed to serve in this hour of their calamity—much better than could Gov. BROWN.

S.

The Police Commissioners.

MAYOR WOOD COMPLAINS OF NOT HAVING BEEN CONSULTED IN REFERENCE TO THE SELECTION OF A NEW OFFICE—NO LETTER FROM MR. DRAPER.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met yesterday, at their new quarters, on the corner of Broome and Elm streets. This is a capacious and elegant structure, formerly known as the Mondon Hotel, and is admirably adapted for its present purposes. All the members were in attendance, General NYE, as presiding officer, being in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read. They contained, as additional matter, a statement of the adjournments which have occurred for the last three or four days, and exhibited a resolution providing that the next (that is, the present) meeting be held in the new office, corner of Broome and Elm.

Mayor POWELL inquired of the Clerk if such a resolution had been passed.

The Clerk replied that there had been no formal adoption of it, but as there seemed to be a general understanding among the members of the Board as to the next place of meeting, he had recorded the fact in the minutes.

Mayor POWELL had the impression that the matter of renting new offices had been referred to a Committee, and he was not aware that that Committee had ever reported on the subject.

Mr. BOWEN said the only thing that he knew of having been recently referred to a Committee was the new handcuffs.

Mayor WOOD did not know that this place had been hired for the Board until he came here to-day.

General NYE replied that it had been a subject of conversation in the Board, in which he (Mayor WOOD) had shared. Mr. CHOLWELL had suggested that this place was a little too much out of the way, and he (the Mayor) said that unless a building could be procured in the vicinity of the Park, this place might be as convenient as any. With that suggestion, he (General NYE) supposed the thing to be entirely understood. Mr. CHOLWELL had been as much consulted about the renting of this place as anybody, and it was taken for granted that on all sides there was a thorough concurrence as to the propriety of procuring this building for the use of the Board.

Mayor WOOD said there had been a general conversation as to three or four places, but certainly he never supposed that one or two members of a committee were authorized to hire a place like this in the name of the Police Commissioners, without first ascertaining the sense of the Board on their project.

Gen. NYE asserted that it had been referred to a Committee with power, but, if there was any question about what had been done, let it be submitted to the Board for their confirmation or rejection.

Mayor WOOD was a member of that Committee, and he had never been consulted about the matter.

Gen. NYE thought it was as much the Mayor's duty to consult with the rest of the Committee, as it was theirs to consult with him. His Honor, however, might be perfectly easy as to the responsibility. If the Board were not disposed to take this place, the Committee would see that the rent be paid, and have the agreement cancelled.

Mayor WOOD did not object to the change, but to the mode in which the transaction had been managed.

Gen. NYE had to object to one thing. He wished it to be known that it should not be the duty of Commissioners to run after the Mayor of New-York when that gentleman happened to be appointed on a Committee with them. Here, he said, was the place where the business was to be done—here, in the office of the Board. This matter had been talked of openly in the Board. It had been said that the rent of the house on the corner of Church-street was too high—that $8,000 a year was too much. On the other hand this place on the corner of Broome and Elm, which needed very little repairs, could be rented for $4,500. And the Mayor of New-York stated in the open Board that that rent was a reasonable rent, and that if a building could not be obtained in the vicinity of the Park, this would answer the purpose.

Mr. BOWEN, though also a member of that Committee, had never been consulted on the subject.

Mayor POWELL had the impression that this matter had been referred to another Committee.

Mr. BOWEN—No, in the month of July or August, before the long adjournment, it was referred to the President, Treasurer and Mayor of New-York, with power.

Mayor WOOD thought Mr. BOWEN was correct in that. As he (the Mayor) had said already, his objection was not to the change, for he thought it was a favorable change; but he did object to one or two members of the Board assuming the power to do an act of that kind without consulting with, at least, the other members of the Committee appointed for the purpose.

After a pause of several seconds, Mr. STRANAHAN inquired if the Board was now ready to take up the current business.

Gen. NYE preferred to have this thing settled now.

Mayor WOOD was understood to say that he did not think there could be any difference of opinion as to the manifest advantage of the change, and was quite satisfied that no further settlement was needed.

And thus the controversy ended.

Mr. STRANAHAN, from the Committee appointed to nominate poll-clerks for the several election districts in Brooklyn, submitted a list of 86.

Mayor POWELL moved the adoption of the report and confirmation of the list of nominations. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN presented the evidence taken on the trial, before him, of Peter Chillis, for using profane language in the Station-house, and recommended that as the evidence was insufficient to establish the charge, the case be dismissed. It was dismissed accordingly. He also reported the evidence in the case of John McKeon, of the Third District, without any

recommendation, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mayor WOOD inquired as to the nature of the charge.

Mr. BOWEN said the charge against him was for entering an engine-house in company with a woman.

Mayor WOOD—Have you been able to come to no conclusion on it?

Mr. BOWEN—No; the officer has sworn that he went in there for the purpose of ordering the woman out.

The case was laid over, and Mayor Wood took the papers.

Mr. BOWEN also reported on the petition of Isaac A. Lating for restoration to the Police force, on the ground that he had been improperly dismissed by the old Board. Mr. BOWEN moved that the papers be handed back to Mr. Lating, as this Board could not determine whether his dismissal had been proper or improper, and if the latter, he had a remedy in a Court of law. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN also submitted a resolution declaring that the widows of the late Officers Jarboe and Sparks, and the sister of the late Officer Anderson, were entitled to relief from the Life Insurance Fund, and recommending that each be paid quarterly the interest on $2,000, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

General NYE stated that in relation to the claims of the widows of Jarboe and Sparks he had given the matter some consideration, and thought it would be entirely safe to make appropriations in their behalf so long as they provided for their families. He wished, however, to make further inquiries as to the case of Anderson, and desired that that portion of the resolution referring to his sister might be left over.

The entire resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented a communication from Wm. Fyffe, asking that Officer Wm. Maynard be allowed to retain for his own use a reward of $25, which had been paid to him for his (Maynard's) services.

The Chairman said the same course must be followed in this as had been pursued in similar cases, viz.: that the reward be paid into the Life Insurance Fund.

Mr. BOWEN reported that since the last meeting he had received from an officer for the same purpose another reward of $25.

Mr. BOWEN submitted the following communication from the Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.

To the President of the Board of Commissioners:

SIR: I send to the Board the names of two patrolmen for each poll district in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as required by a resolution of this Board. The patrolmen have been selected by the respective Captains of Districts in the City of New-York, and by the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn, Respectfully, F. A. TALLMADGE.
Superintendent of Police.

This was accompanied by the annexed letter from the Deputy Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent:

SIR: I hereby transmit to you, as per General Order No. 46, the reports of the Captains and acting Captains of the names of the policemen selected by them (as being best calculated) to attend the several polls in their respective Precincts. In several Precincts there will be scarcely any men left as a reserve in case of emergency, and I have been asked by several of the Captains what provision will be made in such cases, to all of which I have answered that orders will be issued in ample time, providing for everything; also, that on Saturday next the Captains will be convened at your office, and all the necessary arrangements made to carry out the letter and spirit of the law, and the preservation of the peace of the City on that day. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Accompanying these were the reports of the Captains of the various Districts, proposing the names of the officers whom they deemed best adapted for patrol duty at the several polling-places on election day.

Mayor WOOD expressed a desire to have an opportunity of examining the names thus reported. The papers were handed to him.

Mr. STRANAHAN, from the Committee to whom the case of H. Johnson, of the First District of Brooklyn, had been referred back for the purpose of hearing counsel, moved that Johnson be dismissed. Adopted.

Mayor WOOD submitted charges against Officers John Mead and —— Palmer, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Inquiry was made as to the time when the Committee on the Nomination of Poll Clerks for New-York City would be prepared to report.

Mr. BOWEN answered that they would be ready to-morrow (Friday.)

Mayor POWELL moved that the officers designated by the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn to perform patrol duty at the polls in Brooklyn, be accepted and detailed for the purpose. Carried.

A motion to adjourn till to-morrow (Friday) at half-past one o'clock, was carried, *nem. con.*

Mayor POWELL asked if anything had been heard from Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. CAOLWELL said he had called on Mr. DRAPER today, (Thursday,) and understood from him that there would be a communication from him at his (Mr. C.'s) store, at a quarter past one o'clock, but as yet none had been received.

General NYE said he had no communication whatever on the subject. He also had seen Mr. DRAPER and talked with him, but Mr. DRAPER did not say to him that he was going either to accept or decline. He (General NYE) saw that some of the papers were asserting that Mr. DRAPER would decline.

Mr. CAOLWALL—But papers, like many other people say many things that are not true.

General NYE—Then it is a question between you and the papers.

The Board adjourned.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY REMOVAL—The Historical Society takes possession of its new building, on Second-avenue, next Thursday evening, with grand ceremonies and speech-making. The building, which is of Portsmouth stone, the same that the new TIMES building is being constructed of, is fire-proof, and cost some $75,000. Not a dollar is due for it! The Library has been closed during October. The books and works of art are already moved over to the new house, and the opening on Tuesday is the first view of them, in their fitting quarters, that the members get. The public—that is to say, members' families—are admitted on Wednesday evening.

Police Intelligence.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The hardware store No. 96 Duane-street, it will be recollected, was entered a few nights since by two burglars, one of whom stabbed Officer DRURY while attempting to arrest him, and, together with the other, made good his escape. The officers of the Fifth Ward have since been on the look-out for the burglars, but could get no clue to them till yesterday, when an unlooked-for circumstance brought them to their knowledge. A negro named Bill Stewart was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, and in hopes to get off clear, confessed that himself and another negro named Samuel W. Stewart, *alias* Stovey, committed the burglary, and that his confederate stabbed the officer. He told where Stewart lived in Williamsburg, and the latter was arrested yesterday afternoon. Both are locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF ROWDIES.—Frank W. Hoffman, a German, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received last Saturday night at the hands of two unknown men, who attacked him in Crosby-street. It will be remembered from the previous report of the case that Hoffman was partially intoxicated when he was set upon and robbed and badly beaten. The deceased was a single man, 40 years of age, and was employed in the liquor store of Henry Lesse & Co., No. 125 Greenwich-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY and his coöperator Mr. G. L. Fox, make a strong team at this Theatre, and give their patrons a good quantity, good quality, and great variety; new piece succeeds new piece; two and three per week. They are well and effectively placed on the stage, and personified by the "best Company" that has ever been at this house. This is the grand secret of the immense success of the favorite National. To-night another new piece called the "Wizard Priest, or the Hall of Fate," with the revived National drama of "Harry Burnham, the Young Continentaler," and comedy of "Dutch Ghost." Go early. "*Vive la National.*"

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!—Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box shows the words "Holloway, New-York and London," as a water-mark on semi-transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, applied to the fevered temples of the sick, imparts a delicious coolness and immediately relieves headache and faintness. As a perfume, it has no equal at home or abroad. Sold by D. T. LANMAN, & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Logan*, and will be sold at an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 31.

I.—POETRY—My Sister.
II.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—*Continued*—Chapters Three and Four.
III.—PARIS GOSSIP.
IV.—THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC—Interesting Letter from a Business Man.
V.—OBITUARY—Death of Crawford, the Sculptor.
VI.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Carefully Prepared.
VII.—THE FINANCIAL PANIC.
VIII.—THE INDIAN MUTINIES.
IX.—EDITORIALS—Kansas Affairs—Progress of Events in British India—Another Dictatorship in Mexico—The Foreign People we Buy From—A Move in the Right Direction—Invincible Obstinacy, &c., &c.
X.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.
XI.—HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.
XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of Live Stock and Produce Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Eight Copies, one year, for..... 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4.....worth.....$6
For $6.....worth.....$10
For $9.....worth.....$14
For $12.....worth.....$18
For $15.....worth.....$22
For $17.....worth.....$26

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH,
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO PRUDENT PEOPLE.
You can purchase for cash, at 7 per cent.
BELOW COST,
any article from the following stock, which is all of the NEWEST STYLES,
for Fall and Winter wear,
$80,000 worth of Ladies' Furs,
$18,000 worth Soft Hats, $7,500 Boys' Hats and Caps.
$4,500 Children's Fancy Hats.
GENIN'S Fur and Hat Warehouse,
No. 214 Broadway.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
55 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. (And housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.—GREAT REDUCTION.—Ladies', Gents', Boys', and children's Indin-rubber boots and shoes (wholesale and retail.)
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

CARSON—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, JOSEPH CARSON, of Baltimore, to MATILDA G., only daughter of William Moore, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I.

MACFARLAN—CULLIPP.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Thomas M. C. Peters, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, DUNCAN MACFARLAN to HANNAH E. CULLIPP, both of this City.

JAUDON—STRONG.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. James W. Alexander, FRANK JAUDON to ELIZABETH MCDONALD, daughter of Oliver S. Strong.

CLIFFORD—HUNSTMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Horace S. Bishop, CHARLES CLIFFORD, Esq., to MARIETTA HUNSTMAN, daughter of S. Hunstman, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ Morris Co., N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

KRAUTH.—In this City, on Thursday night, at 10 P. M., at his residence, No. 249 Broome-st., suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, senior proprietor of the New-York *Mercury*.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TOWLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, Mr. FREDERICK TOWLE, of Tallahasse, Florida, and formerly of New-Hampshire.

CROW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, Mrs. HANNAH CROW, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 548 Hudson-st., this day, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

VARICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. ANN VARICK, widow of Abraham Varick, and daughter of the late Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, WILLIAM WATERMAN, son of the late Stephen Waterman, of Providence, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Peter McCarty, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MERWINA.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, of congestion of the lungs, AUGUSTINA MERWINA, aged 40 years 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No 56 St. Mark's-place, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28, HENRY W. HILLS, aged 72.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Friday, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock P M., without further invitation.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a lingering illness, MARGARET ANNE, youngest and only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Samuel Jones, aged 16 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 130 West 28th-st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CASE.—At his residence, No. 51 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday Oct. 28, L. B. CASE, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at 1 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Wells',) South 3d-st., corner of 5th.

SEXTON.—At Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of her son, Mrs. ELIZA W. SEXTON, aged, 71 years.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., this day, at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

JARVIS.—At his residence, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, Mr. SAMEL JARVIS, formerly of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 3 P. M., on Saturday, 31st inst.

BURCHARD.—On board the steamer *Persia*, on Monday, Oct. 26, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. JOHN LEOPOLD BURCHARD, of New-York, aged 36 years.

His remains have been buried at sea.

MCCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its

SEAMLESS CLOTHING

AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.

These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities,
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.

This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 23 Dey-st.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

$130,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO
ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 158, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS
In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of French China Dinner and Tea sets, all marked in plain figures. The prices speak for themselves.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ON THE OUTER WALL.
We are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware are about one-half of the customary rates. In the front of the store the goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CRY IS
No longer "how high they seem," but "how can they be sold so cheap?" No matter about that; leave us to settle that part of the business; look into our windows and you will perceive that we offer China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware at just one-half the usual price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STILL THEY COME.
The throng of lady housekeepers that crowded our store yesterday will be the best advertisement for the next fortnight, for they have seen (and they will be sure to tell their friends) that we sell
Gilt Tea Sets, French China, for.....$5 00
White Tea Sets, French China, for.....2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, for.....1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen, for.....45
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salerooms, Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 87 Ann-st., New-York.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

THEY ALL WRITE FOR IT.
EMERSON BENNETT,
DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
T. S. ARTHUR,
JOHN G. SAXE,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
MARY STANLEY GIBSON,
ALICE CARY,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
FANNY FERN,
and all the rest of 'em, write for
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The number for Nov. 7, which is out THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is an unusually excellent number. Beside its usual copious variety of choice matter, it has an exquisitely humorous Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, entitled "BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM," admirably illustrated by THWAITES.

THE LEDGER is sold by all News Dealers. Price only FOUR CENTS.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM,
ENTITLED
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,
In the NEW-YORK LEDGER for Nov. 7, now ready, is the wittiest, funniest, raciest and spiciest production which Saxe or anybody else, ever wrote. It bristles with pungent hits as Napoleon's Old Guard did with bayonets. In the words of the poet:

"Bill Brown resides near a country village
And has filled his till by honest tillage."

And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where

"Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
An ivory ball which he never had seen."

But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by THWAITES. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH;" also, more of the thrilling story "Lady Claudine; or, The Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

THE PANIC AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is a matter of astonishment to everybody (and especially to publishers and news-dealers, who best understand such matters) that the circulation of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER should go on steadily increasing during these hard times. But the fact is, THE LEDGER has become a necessity. Everybody buys it and reads it. Let us give an instance: Our artist, Mr. Thwaites, stepped into the Bowery Savings Bank the day after the great rush on that institution, and there he saw ten policemen, sitting on benches, stationed to protect the bank from expected trouble, every one of whom, he says, was absorbed in the perusal of THE LEDGER. This fact will serve to illustrate the hold which THE LEDGER has on the minds and affections of the people and to indicate why its circulation steadily increases, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure of the hard times. THE LEDGER is the only weekly paper for which all the great writers of the country constantly contribute. From its enormous circulation it can afford to pay the best writers, and hence it monopolizes them. Only $2 per annum; two copies, $3. Address
ROBERT BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR OCT. 24 is already received by HAWKS at the Post-Office. The hard times seem to have a beneficial effect upon THE LEDGER—the circulation still going up, up, up!

The above paragraph is clipped from the *Buffalo Express*, a paper that has for some time past been decidedly unfriendly to THE LEDGER. In such times as these, when we find our enemies voluntarily admitting the fact that the circulation of THE LEDGER is "still going up, up, up!" when other papers are going down, we think they pay the highest possible compliment to us.

330,000 CIRCULATION, AND STILL increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE'S great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

IT CAN AFFORD IT, THAT IS THE REASON why the NEW YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read SAXE'S great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

THE MISSOURI PRESBYTERIAN. IN speaking of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, says:

"This journal deserves great credit for its outspoken conduct in reference to vice."

It is the high tone and pure morality of THE LEDGER which make it such a universal favorite. Not a single coarse word is ever permitted to appear in its columns.

HARD TIMES AND THE LEDGER.—It is not merely in New-York that the circulation of THE LEDGER continues to increase; it is so all over the country. What is FOUR CENTS a week for a favorite paper even in hard times!—only the price of a single cigar, of which some people smoke half a dozen in a day. Besides people must have something to read; and who is so poor as to feel the expenditure of FOUR CENTS A WEEK?

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

"Invaluable to every Housekeeper."—*N. O. Picayune.*
SAVE 50 PER CENT. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
By procuring a copy of
MRS. ELLET'S PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER,
COMPRISING 5,000 PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND MAXIMS, ILLUSTRATED WITH 500 WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Just published, in one volume of 600 pages.
Price $2.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York,
and for sale by all Booksellers, and Agents on the cars.
N. B.—Mailed, free of postage, on reception of price.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK
The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No 49 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee,
J. WELLS, Secretary.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS Co., No. 59 Broadway.
CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 26, will close their Inland Express for Boston and Fast at 2 P. M.; Steamboat at 3½ P. M.; Philadelphia, Western and Southern Express at 4½ P. M.
The Company are prepared to collect, through their various offices East, West and South, all descriptions of bills, drafts, notes, acceptances, &c., &c.
For information respecting the same, please apply to JOHN HOEY, Adams Express Company, New-York.

NOTICE.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Depositors of the Bowery Bank, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and depositors of the above Institution be requested to meet at the Banking-house corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to take such action as shall then and there be deemed expedient, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING UNDER COST.
NEW PARIS STYLES.
IMMENSE VARIETY,
FOR SCHOOL,
TRAVELING, and
DRESS PURPOSES,
At GENIN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.
$500.000 WORTH OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
FROM THE LARGEST
IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE
IN THE CITY,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.

Owing to the paralyzing effects of the present PANIC IN MONETARY AFFAIRS, the universal prostration of business and the immediate necessity of change and relief, the owners have, contrary to their inclination and personal feelings, but as a measure
OF
SELF-PROTECTION,
been forced to adopt,
as the last resort,
the only alternative
TO DISPOSE OF THEIR STOCK,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT ANY SACRIFICE.

This course is rendered imperative, in order to avert the calamity now staring every business man in the face, and from which thousands have already been hurled from the height of commercial prosperity to the lowest depth
OF
HOPELESS INSOLVENCY.

To accomplish this object, and for the convenience of those who reside up town,
THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
is the channel by which, and under whose direction, the stock will be offered to the public.
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
BEING IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED
SPECIALLY TO ORDER,
is second to none in the United States, and the mere mention of the fact of its being
FORCED AT RETAIL
is all that is required to effect the purpose, as the inducements are far greater than any hitherto offered; and to the frugal housewife, in these trying times, it must be of immense advantage, from the
GREAT SACRIFICE
ON THE
ORIGINAL COST
AT WHICH THEY WILL BE OFFERED,

To facilitate the arrangement, and for the purpose of properly marking the stock, it will be necessary to CLOSE the STORE
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31,
Sale to commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks.....$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks.....4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks.....6

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
First appearance in America of
MADAME D'ANGRI
First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and
Prima donna from Covent Garden Theatre, London.
Her first appearance will be presented for the first time in these years Rossini's chef d'œuvre in three acts.
SAMIRAMIS,
With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus and a double orchestra military band, and the following unprecedented cast:
Semiramis ..... Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace ..... Mrs. D'Angri
Assur ..... Sig. Gassier
Idreno ..... Sig. Labocetta
Oroe ..... Sig. Fortini
Conductor ..... Carl Anschutz.
In announcing
MADAME D'ANGRI
in her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Theilberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Admission ..... $1 | Reserved seats ..... 50c. extra
Second circle ..... 50c. | Amphitheatre ..... 25c.
Private boxes, from $6 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. Brusing's, and Hall & Son's.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,
first appearance in America of
SIGNOR BELLINARDI,
First tenor from the great Opera in Florence, expressly engaged for the New-York Academy of Music.
First time these three years of Verdi's
RIGOLETTO,
with new scenery and dresses, increased chorus and orchestra and military band.
First appearance in America, as Gilda, of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30.
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last concert.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at Niblo's Saloon.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance in the concert room,
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and LUCIE,
By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco.
The famous comic terzetti, PAPATACI,
By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco.
The celebrated duet from ELISIR D'AMORE,
Frezzolini and Rocco.
Chopin's FUNERAL MARCH, HOME, SWEET HOME, and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING,
By S. Thalberg.
Solos on the Violin and Violoncello,
By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer.
Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI,
Executed for the first time by
Mlle. Erminie Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier,
With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the saloon. Seats may be secured in advance without any extra charge.
Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30,
The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime,
BOREAS,
Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.
Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions.
Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.
Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of
THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; Or, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
The Comic Pantomimes by
THE MILLINERS.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.
SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet, LES ABEILLES.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN AS ROMEO,
For the last time.
This highly successful performance cannot be repeated, as various novelties are in preparation.
FRIDAY,
Shakespeare's tragedy, from the original text,
ROMEO & JULIET.
Romeo ..... Miss Cushman | Juliet ..... Miss Susan Denin
Mercutio ..... Mr. C. Fisher | Nurse ..... Mrs. Hughes
With the farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merriles, in GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.
A new drama in rehearsal, in which Miss Cushman will sustain two characters.

OBSERVE!—MISS CUSHMAN PLAYS ROMEO TO-NIGHT for the last time. MEG MERRILES To-Morrow Night for the last time. A New Play for Miss Cushman on Monday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
Fourth week of the Grand Ronzaoi Ballet Troupe.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
After which, by special desire, the new ballet, entitled
IL BIRRICHINO DI PARIGI,
(Le Gamin de Paris,)
supported by the entire strength of this famous troupe under the immediate supervision of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti.
An original and elegant novelty is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
An old Comedy and a new Farce.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.
a new farce, first time in this country, called
MY SON DIANA.
Messrs. Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, and Misses Keene and Jefferson in the respective characters.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow ... Mr. Jordan | Miss Hardcastle ... Miss Keene
Tony Lumpkins ... Jefferson | Miss Neville ... Miss Thompson
Hardcastle ... Burnett | Mrs. Hardcastle ... Mrs. Wells
Will be produced at an early day, the grand spectacular drama, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE THIRST FOR GOLD.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, Oct. 30,
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Bonrcicault's superb adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
in conjunction with Planche's great drama,
PAST AND PRESENT.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND SPLENDID CASTS in both pieces.
Every artist in the Theatre will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at precisely 7. THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, will re-appear as
HARRY BURNHAM OR, THE YOUNG CONTINENTAL.
To be followed by the
WIZARD PRIEST.
To conclude with
DUTCH GHOST, OR ALL RIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette .. 25 cents; Pit ..... 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
Will commence with the great play of
THE CASTLE SPECTRE.
To be followed by the popular drama entitled
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
To conclude with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

THE GREAT FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, with a large number of extra performers for this SPECIAL OCCASION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand March—"Wedding" ..... Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Linda" ..... Donizetti
3. "O infamia Orrebile," from La Traviata ..... Verdi
4. Medley Quickstep—"Gentle Annie ..... Dodworth
5. Quintette from "Somnambula" ..... Bellini
6. Alpine Melodies ..... Gungl
PART II.
7. Quick March—"Abd ul Medjid" ..... Hamm
8. Grand Waltz—"Hamage" ..... Kuhner
9. Duet—"Si la Stanchezza," from "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
10. Polka—Vaillance ..... Ascher
11. Prayer, from Moses in Egypt ..... Rossini
12. Gallope—"The Sleigh" ..... Kuhner
During the intermission, a Professor will preside at the New Steam Calliope, and perform selections from the favorite Operas and most popular music of the day.
The machinery will be stopped during the Concert.
No extra charge for admission.

THE GREAT FAIR
A FEW DAYS MORE.
Owing to the great inclemency of the weather during the past two weeks, and at the almost unanimous request of the exhibitors and public generally, the managers have determined to continue the exhibition of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE
UNTIL
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.
The Premiums will be announced on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6,
at 3 o'clock.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues, twitchgrun within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES.
Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the
SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses. Kayak Ride. Runner of the Sledge "Faith." Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL!—The ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD; the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; this peerless AQUARIA, or CRYSTAL MARINE GARDENS. EVENING, at 7½, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, by the CARLO FAMILY. AFTERNOON, at 3, the Welsh Nightingale; after which daring ascension on a wheel and feats of flexibility, by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
Is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. RENTZ. Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily, at 11 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers.
To avoid fictitious quotations and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P.M., each day, and receive for sale, at public auction, such Certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly advertised list.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30.
$17,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Co., hypothecated, $1,000 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Co., $1,000 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Illinois Central Railroad Co., $1,000 each.
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank Stock ..... $100 each.
40 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each.
18 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co ..... $100 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ..... $100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co ..... $20 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each.
20 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each.
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. $25 each.
10 shares United States Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Missouri.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage sinking fund Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds due 1876.
200 shares American Guano Co ..... $100 each
40 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co ..... $100 each
28 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
25 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co ..... $17 each
Special sale to-morrow (Saturday.) Regular sale Monday, Nov. 2. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday; also special sales all other days. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker No. 4 Broad-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE IN PARIS.—Marbles, bronzes, works of art, splendid match team of horses, harness, carriage, &c., &c., the property of a private gentleman.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, precisely, in the forenoon, all the costly furniture in the residence No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the whole forming really the most splendid and *récherché* description of household furniture offered at public auction for many years, but a small description of which can be given in this advertisement.
PARLORS.—Elegant medalion velvet carpets, made from a pattern to order by Bright, of England; the most superb solid rosewood parlor suites, carved to order in Paris, cost $1,000, covered in satin, with slip covers; also, one suite of an entire new style, said to be the most expensive ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, statuary, marble-top etageres, corner stands, heavy damask and lace curtains, two large French plate mantel mirrors, costly china and marble vases, elegant mantel clock, runs one year; large French plate pier glass, with gold base and marble slab; superior oil paintings, of high cost and acknowledged merit, by old artists, among which are the Descent from the Cross, by Sellers; Mercy's Dream, from Pilgrim's Progress; grand action seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, expensively carved, inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, acknowledged by professors one of the best toned instruments in this country.
Also—At 1 o'clock precisely, splendid double match team of carriage horses, seven and eight years old, with double harness and carriage, blankets, &c., &c., the whole forming the most superb private establishment in the City.
DINING ROOM.—Solid oak extension table, 16 feet, rich French China ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, rosewood secretary, side cabinets with marble tops, heavy lace curtains, oval mirrors, &c.
Also—All the bedroom furniture, consisting of full suites in rosewood and solid black walnut, covered in green plush and hair cloth of the best description; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, gas-chandeliers, basement furniture, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special notice of all those in want of expensive household furniture to this sale, every article of which will positively be sold without reserve. The above sale being positive and without any limits, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every buyer, without any exception. Parties wishing to purchase the above elegant residence may apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 53 Pine-st. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at 9 o'clock on morning of sale

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, plate and glass ware, &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 123 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.—HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell, as above, without reserve, all the rich and splendid suites chamber and dining room furniture, in part as follows: Two magnificently carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest satin Brocade; one heavily carved suite in silk velvet, nine pieces; several Dresden vases, large size, and mantel ornaments, imported for the owner's use, and are of the most recherché styles, with beautiful painting; oil-paintings, with rich gold frames, selected with great care by a connoisseur; one 7-octave piano-forte, pearl inlaid front, rosewood frame, warranted for two years; rosewood library bookcase, cost $125; statuary marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; rosewood cabinets, solid rosewood marble-top side, centre and tea tables, richly carved ping Voltaire chairs, in rich French satin; 2 very large French plate mirrors, with standards heavily gilt; lace and brocade window curtains, shades and reception chairs, corner stands, &c. The chambers are furnished in the most ample manner, having two solid gothic rosewood bedsteads, with dressing bureaus and washstands, marble top to match; about twelve pure hair mattresses; eight superior spring mattresses, spring seat mahogany chairs and rockers, sofa beds, corner stands, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpeting, library bookcase, mantel mirrors, clocks, vases, and ornaments, window shades, curtains and cornices; also, two solid black-walnut bedsteads, one mahogany do., nurse rocker, bolster and pillows, bedding, &c.; rosewood hall hat stand, oil-cloth. Dining-room—Oak extension dining table, 16 feet long; solid walnut tea and dining tables, sofa, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany, cane French China tea set, dinner and dessert China and crockeryware, plate glassware, castor, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, and a general assortment of table furniture; one solid oak buhet, plate glass back, and other articles which will be described on catalogue to be had on morning of sale. No postponement on any account, without regard to the weather. Strangers may rely upon everything being sold without reservation. Now is the time to buy cheap.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 31, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 80 Greene-st., all made by first-class City maker, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood centre tables, pianoforte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, cornices, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, &c. Bedrooms—mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, table linen, bed do., warranted, stair carpets, hall, and basement oil-cloths, enamelled cottage suites, together with basement and kitchen furniture, China, crockery and glassware, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas and tete-a-tetes covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, arm and parlor chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top, side, pier and centre tables, lounges covered in brocatel, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 30, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $70,000 worth of the richest and most costly European fancy goods ever imported. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the above elegant goods, including this most superb Parian groups, statuettes and figures, large and small, magnificent bronzes, of the richest and most classical designs, superb Sevres, China vases, magnificent Paris ormolu, gilt, bronze, China and marble clocks; elegantly decorated China dinner and tea sets; Bohemian glass ware, of the newest and richest designs, colored and plain. The finest assortment of the richest papier maché desks, dressing cases, jewel cases, tables, &c.; elegant pearl, shell, ivory and other opera glasses; ladies' leather and velvet reticules, French China jewel boxes, inks, &c. Also, silver-plated ware of the newest and richest designs; also, the finest English and American cutlery. The above goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, 28th inst., and the public may rest assured that the above are the most elegant goods ever offered, and will be sold peremptorily for cash.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—On THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 67 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the entire furniture of a family relinquishing house-keeping, consisting of a superior rosewood piano-forte, two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatel; one do. in plush, beautifully-carved rosewood etagere, do. marble-top centre table, card and sofa tables, fine oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, French window shades, elegantly-decorated china vases and mantel ornaments, tapestry carpets, 3 ply and ingrain do., hall cloth, stair-carpets, hall-stand and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, sofa, arm-chair, spring-seat and cottage chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet-sets, extension dining-table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, china and glassware, table-cutlery, kitchen-furniture, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without regard to the weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 138 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany furniture, covered in delaines, curtains to match; lace curtains, rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue silk velvet; pier and mantel glasses, rich cornices, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rosewood quartette centre tables, marble vases, etageres, oil-paintings, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush; very fine engravings, brocatel curtains, dining-room furniture, China and glass ware, mahogany furniture, covered in hair cloth. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c., all in good order; with other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction in the store No. 92 Chambers-st., a large lot of dry goods, &c., the balance of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.
WILLIAM REMMEL, } Assignees.
J. M. ACKLEY. }

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at No. 47 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock Brooklyn, about 10,000 sugar-box shooks, in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the property and assets of the firm or late firm of ATWOOD & CO. Said assets will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and in small lots in all cases in which the property and its condition will permit.
Said assets consist of Bonds of various railroads, Stocks of various railroads, Stocks of various Banks, County Bonds, Notes and Bills receivable, Bank accounts, claims against various persons, and other property. All of which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1857. Assignee of Atwood & Co.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancier's quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *manuel de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2; in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Masurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.
Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, which may be obtained at the Library.
The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The introductory lecture to Dr. DESLANDES' course on *The French Medical Language and Literature*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in the lower lecture-room of the College. Medical practitioners and students are respectfully invited.
P. F. G. DESLANDES, M. D.

THANKSGIVING.—YOUNG MEN AND GENtlemen generally of the mercantile community who wish to spend a rational and pleasant Thanksgiving, are cordially invited to enrol themselves with the MERCANTILE MUSKETEERS, who have their first annual parade on the 26th proximo. Company meet for drill THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS.
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
Both plain and ornamental, to the value of $75,000,
Will be sold for cash only.

French China dinner sets, 125 pieces	$20 00
French China tea sets, 44 pieces	2 50
French China dinner plates	1 50
Cut goblets	1 40

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Also, plated tea sets, castors, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, &c., from the celebrated Messrs. Rogers, Brothers & Co.
The entire stock to be sold at the above unparalleled low rates. All goods plainly marked. C. C. LEIGH, Christy & Wood's Building, No. 561 Broadway.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best City reference as to performance, will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Bnekram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AND trustworthy Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful, if requested. Having been many years in service, can give best of reference as to capability to undertake either of the above situations, but is particularly adapted to the nursery. May be seen at the house of her employer, (where she will remain until engaged,) No. 199 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE COOK, A SITUation in a private family; a respectable young woman who understands her business perfectly and is an excellent baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best city reference. Call or address No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2nd-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who perfectly understands English and American cooking, all kinds of soups, game, poultry, fish, and all kinds of desserts, jelleys, creams, souffles, pickling and preserving; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 500 Honstons-t., in the dry goods store. Washing objected to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young Protestant women. One as cook, washer and ironer.—bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c. The other as chambermaid and seamstress. Both have the best of City reference, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as nurse and seamstress, by a genteel American girl; also as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as laundress and chambermaid; as a first-class cook, or laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended Protestant nurse, is fully capable to take entire care of an infant from its birth; is fond of children and accustomed to the care of them. Can take entire charge of the nursery. Apply for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress, and to assist with washing and ironing; or as nurse and seamstress; can take care of children from her last place, where she lived three years; can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WORKING GIRLS, situations to cook, wash and iron, and bake; are able and willing to work, and give the best of reference; also, a neat girl as nurse or chambermaid, and good sewer; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE BY A YOUNG WOman who is an excellent cook and baker, who understands pastry and desserts, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 32 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a lady girl of 13, call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived for the last 4 years in her last place; good City reference; is accustomed to live in a large family; call at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as laundress or as laundress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 169 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 27th-st., first floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothing and make herself generally useful. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 54½ Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL OF FOURTEEN

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, while in the discharge of his duty, or for any candidate making any speech, or for any person to commit the act of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Ordered by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected,

For the first.....$2,000 | For the third $750
For the second..... 1,000 | For the fourth 500

The plans to become the property of the Board.

Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.

All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.

JNO. A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, } Committee.
ANDREW H. GREEN,

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE RE-DEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 6, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. E. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P., and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and the requisite material in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and all creditors of said assignor exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.

Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

CAUTION.—WROUGHT IRON TUBE MANUFACTURERS, Pattern Makers, and all others are hereby cautioned against making or using "McCULLY'S PATENT SKELP DIE," or they will be prosecuted according to law.

J. D. HEPPARD,
Attorney in fact for Patentee,
No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1857.

COUNTERFEIT $5 BILL ON OCEAN BANK.—Any person who has received in payment, since Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., a counterfeit $5 bill of the Ocean Bank of New-York, will confer a favor by addressing Box No. 1996 Post-Office.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

XIth, XIIth and XVIIth WARDS.

The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated

SMITH ELY, Jr.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.

NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman,
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise any person to vote illegally, or to go before any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But no claim for such reward, not presented to the Undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1857.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Alkerson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaefer, they being the only persons authorised to collect the same. The room No. 185 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after MONDAY, Oct. 26, until the election. By order of the Association.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.

JOHN J. SHAW, } Secs.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY.—A grand Ratification Meeting to respond to the Republican Nominations for State, City and County and Judicial officers, and for member of Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, Oct. 31, at Knickerbockar Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Wm. M. Evarts, E. Delafield Smith, David D. Field, Horace Greeley, Jno. B. Bigelow, Isaac Dayton, Wm. C. Russell, Wm. H. Bull, and a number of others.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at the corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1857, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of President. EDWARD COLLIN.

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, } Secretaries.
HENRY S. JENNINGS, }

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hotel Constanz, No. 218 William-st. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order,

HY. H. HUELAT, President.
GEO. BLACK, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sack-ett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to make the final arrangements for the ensuing election. All Republicans are earnestly invited to attend. By order,

JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOcratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

MOSES D. GALE, Chairman,
Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st.; along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKE NOTICE.—LOST.—A MORTGAGE FOR land in Monroe County, Illinois, together with four promissory notes, drawn by Friedrick Walhause in favor of John J. Bishoff; said notes were dated on 20th of April, 1856, for $400 each. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said notes to HENRY SCHIORR, corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av., and no questions asked.

LOST—IN THE GREENWOOD CARS, OR GOING from the corner of Court-st. to No. 34 1st-place, South Brooklyn, a BUCKSKIN RETICULE, containing a small sum of money. A liberal reward will be given if returned to No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, or No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LOST—SHEETS LOST—IN A WALL-STREET [illegible] some weeks ago. The finder will leave them at the *Times*. S. A. VAUGHAN.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN (success of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. W. CHEVEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIDNEY,
No. 26 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio.

The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.

The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD, No. 29 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the above-named Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $6 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.

LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1857.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS falling due 2d proximo, as well as those due in May last and remaining unpaid, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co. due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROVIDENCE & BOSTON R. R. CO.,
No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent., (2½,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of November. GEO. C. SCBWACOFER, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. WOODRELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAML L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CADWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 9, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-at., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ON YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.

Superior flexible-back bindings for music.

N. B.—Book-binders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States. No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20.....	1857	Wednesday, June 24....	1857
Saturday, July 4.....	1857	Wednesday, July 8.....	1857
Saturday, July 18.....	1857	Wednesday, July 22....	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,....	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....	1857
Saturday, Sept. 1.....	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24 ..	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ARCTIC, COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be retained for postage.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday.....	Oct. 24	Saturday.....	Nov. 14
Saturday.....	Dec. 5	Saturday.....	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to

T. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,852 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$60 | Second Cabin.....$35

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEVAVASA, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton.	for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed'sday, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Satnrd'y, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—DREADNOUGHT LINE.—The celebrated clipper ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, the fastest ship afloat, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 31st inst. For passage, having unequalled accommodations for all classes of passengers, apply on board, Pier No. 5 North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South-st

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property of the said Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by or to private in the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVIES & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said Bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said Bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me as said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 22, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 8th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sniferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857, Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendant.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Pough keepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½

POLITICAL.

Mass Meetings of the German Republicans--And of the Democrats.

County Democratic Ratification Meeting in Tammany Hall.

Speeches by Daniel E. Sickles, Josiah Randall, Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Wright, Hon. John Kelly, and others.

THE TICKET AND GOV. WALKER INDORSED.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, met in Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the Nominations for County Officers. For more than an hour before the time for organising, a band discoursed music from the balcony; and the Marshal's gun did good service in the Park. Before 7 o'clock, there was a very large concourse in front of the Hotel, and at 7½ o'clock, when the doors were opened, the people rushed in and in a few moments the Hall was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Marshal RYNDERS, whose appearance was greeted with three cheers. Before nominating a Chairman he requested that the same propriety and order that marked the previous meeting should characterize the present occasion. He nominated for President of the meeting, ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The nomination was received with cheers. The President, on taking the Chair, congratulated the meeting upon the union and harmony that prevailed in their ranks. When he had concluded, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read by Marshal RYNDERS, and adopted by the meeting. A series of resolutions was then read by Ex-Alderman PURSER, indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the official course of ROBERT J. WALKER as Governor of Kansas; denouncing Repnblicanism and all other isms, together with the laws passed by the late Legislature relating to the City and County of New-York. They recommended some change in the banking laws, and a continuance to completion of the public works in progress, so that as many workingmen as possible might be employed during the coming Winter. The resolutions, which concluded with an indorsement of the candidates for county officers, were adopted unanimously.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was the first speaker announced. He said there had never been a time when the appearance of an old-fashioned gathering in Tammany Hall was more gratifying than the present, when the interests of the State were in the hands of an unprincipled Repuhlican Party. He reviewed at some length the conduct of the Republican Legislature, and charged that while they were directing the eyes of the people of New-York towards "bleeding Kansas," they were putting their insidious hands into their pockets. He charged that the Republican members were anxious to construct a railroad through the entire length of Broadway, and that they were deeply interested in that scheme. He also charged much of the present revulsion, which has thrown so many out of employment, upon the misgovernment of the Republican Party. Similar results, he claimed, had always followed the ascendency of a factional sectional party, and therefore was it of the very greatest importance that the State and County should be rescued from the injurious Influences of Republicanism and Know-Nothingism. Referring again to county interest, he charged that judicial decisions had been rendered upon party grounds, and while on that subject he referred to the Supreme Court, and said that during the day the last act of judicial disgrace had been performed. A Judge of the Supreme Court, to satisfy party demands, had held Court in the office of the Street Commissioner. With such conduct he compared that of the Judges elected by the Democratic Party, and, in doing so, eulogized the candidates for judicial honors nominated by the Democracy. He spoke in terms of highest consideration of the other candidates upon the Democratic ticket, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, was next announced, amid loud cries for "MEAGHER." Mr. RANDALL was received with cheers. He would not long detain them from listening to the talented gentleman who was to follow him. He wished simply to congratulate them upon the united front they now presented to their opponents. As a stranger it was not to be expected that he would speak particularly of their local candidates. He would speak of the general principles in issue, and in doing so would refer particularly to the much abused term "Religious Liberty." It had now come to be considered by a certain party the height of religious toleration to allow a Catholic servant girl to tell her beads in the garret of her Protestant employer. (Great applause.) It was the same with other principles which were dear to us; they had come to be disgraced by the narrowest and most contemptible bigotry. But it was gratifying to know that such weeds could not thrive in this Republic. They were fast dying out. States in which they had flourished for a season had shown that they would succor them no more. All that was needed to crush them out entirely was united and earnest action on the part of the Democracy, and to that he urged them strongly.

The next speaker was THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who was received with nine hearty cheers. He commenced with a reference to the recent bad weather—to the chilling storms and leafless trees, which, he said, refused to be clad while the great cities were in distress. It had been said, with truth, that all along the East River our ships were lying moored in idleness; and that thousands of our workingmen had been forced to abandon [their chisels] and hammers and stand in idleness, while their families were in want of bread. It was also true that many of our merchants who had grown gray in the prosecution of their vocations, and who had secured for themselves luxuriant abodes, now left their warehouses for their homes to find a sheriff at the door. And in such a time it was said by many, what is the use of interesting ourselves about politics when our very bread is doubtful? Such he denounced, for such would secure through temporary difficulty a permanent evil. Away with such counselors. There never was a time when public affairs did more urgently require public attention. He concluded with a humorous but pertinent allusion to the various candidates on the Democratic ticket, and made a powerful appeal to the audience to support Mayor Wood.

General WALBRIDGE was next called for, but he declined in favor of gentlemen from abroad.

Colonel WARREN, of Boston, was next called upon. He spoke at some length upon the peculiarities of the opposing parties, and felt sure of the triumph of the Democracy.

He was followed by RICHARD BUSTEED, after the audience had insisted upon hearing Hon. JOHN KELLY. Mr. KELLY asked them to hear Mr. BUSTEED, and he would speak afterwards. The audience at length consented, and when he (BUSTEED) had concluded, the calls for Mr. KELLY were renewed.

Mr. KELLY presented himself amid vehement and prolonged cheering. After all they had heard tonight, he declared, it ran in his mind that, perhaps, they were satisfied with what had been already said. If he had consulted his own choice, he would have said nothing, but the importance of the occasion demanded, perhaps, that he should, as far as he could, recognize their friendly call. The issue in the ensuing election was not bleeding Kansas, but the redemption of New-York from the oligarchy that had so long kept it in thrall. Of the result he had no doubt, and felt satisfied that on the 3d of November the sun would sink in the golden west over an overwhelming Democratic majority. The adoption and maintenance of a thorough Democratic policy during the last 20 years in this State, would, he stated, have prevented the extinguishment of the public debt and the completion of the canals, instead of, as now, having imposed on us the burden of a debt of $35,000,000, the payment of a 3-mill tax and the exaction of fearful City and county taxes. He declared his entire approval of the candidates of the Democratic Party, exhorted his audience to give it an undivided and victorious support, and, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered.

The meeting reluctantly adjourned, amid cries for RYNDERS, ROSE, HENNESSY, &c., &c.

Letters were received during the day from several distinguished Democrats, but none of them were read. Copies, however, were furnished the reporters.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON thanked Heaven that the danger to the Union is past.

Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL thinks wisdom inclines to seize this opportunity to master the banks. He says: "Clipping the Dædalion wings of the banks by a great act of national, constitutional interposal, when surely that divinity is intensely challenged, will afford the only effectual protection of our inestimable staples, enable us to export grain, flesh, fish, lumber, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugars, lead, coal and all the other superabundancies of our marvelous competence, except gold, which is thus to be kept for our use. Out of the dismal chaos in which our imports now are bewailing their anything but masterly inactivity, with labor starving and capital struck senseless with fright, a world of industrious prosperity may be cheaply raised. Our Augean stables can be readily cleansed of the filthy nuisances which more than any other derangement, gentlemen, render your splendid commercial emporium *a much greater sore than Jefferson could conceive, a den, i fyour journals tell true, of sharpers, strumpets, assassins, and other monsters* whom, with their infernal arts, the precious metals would greatly tend to exorcise."

Hon. Wm. P. RUSSELL says that "we (of Saugerties) have besieged the Delhi of Black Republicanism and Americanism, and promise" to lay fusion as cold as a wedge there in November. Ex-Speaker LUDLOW has no more doubt that New-York will be Democratic than that Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., are so already.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON hopes the Democratic majority won't be so large the Republican magicians cannot read the figures. Judge PARKER trusts the City will now resent the insult of last Winter. GIDEON J. TUCKER is brief and confident of the success of his party. JOHN VAN BUREN prophesies the election of the entire ticket by an overwhelming majority.

German Republican Ratification Meeting.

The German Republicans of the City held a ratification meeting of the State ticket last evening at the Volks-garten, Bowery. The audience numbered about two thousand. A very excellent band was in attendance, and from a platform erected for the occasion, and amply dec rated with American flags, the speakers made their addresses. Mr. FREDERIC KAPP was called to the chair. He addressed the meeting in the German language, and his speech elicited much applause. He remarked that the present campaign was not as exciting as that of last year, when not only this country, but the whole of Europe awaited the result as if the end of the world was approaching. The present State election, however, was of great importance, and it behooved every one to do his duty in respect to it. New-York was the banner State of the Union, and she must not prove a defaulter in the cause. Germans, especially, must everywhere and on every occasion, oppose Slavery, and at the forthcoming election must uphold the principles which will assuredly rule the Union in 1860. [Great applause.]

Mr. FRANK was the next speaker. He addressed the assemblage in German, and read the resolutions adopted at the Syracuse Convention. He charged his hearers, who were voters, to be early at the ballot-boxes, inasmuch as it was most important to uture prospects that the Republican Party should carry the State this Fall. He then read the list of Republican candidates for State offices, and proposed them to the meeting for ratification. This was done unanimously without a dissenting voice.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE to the audience, remarking that he was an American gentleman who had traveled much in Germany as well as other parts of Europe, and had a great love for the German nation, and profound sympathy for those who, spurning despotism, had declared themselves forever on the side of Liberty.

Mr. BRACE, on rising to speak, remarked that they were met on that occasion not alone as Germans, but as American citizens. It was true that the question of this State election was not as weighty as usual, yet it was important for Republicans to present a compact organization, and it was especially necessary that Germans, on whom so much was to be relied, should show that they stood firm in the order of battle. Americans and Germans meet here on one common platform, free speech, free soil, free Government. In this City the Germans number 100,000, but over the land they are numerable by thousands, and it is not too much to say that they go far to represent the thought of this great nation. Therefore their position on this great question is most important. They were not like those people, from another nationality, who came to this country smarting from tyranny abroad, only to shriek, when they got here, for Slavery in this the land of their adoption. True, many Germans were beguiled by the word *Democrats*. The meaning of that word in Germany and its meaning here was very different. They all knew what it meant in old Germany—a man who would rather be clothed in rags and steeped in poverty, than enjoy shameful wealth; a man who would not crouch at the feet of the oppressor; a man who at his life's risk would be the antagonist of all oppression, and who would lay down his life as the price of freedom. But in this country it means a man who has money to buy votes, and corrupt the voter; a man who lounges about lobbies and bar-rooms for the express purpose of corruption; who has licked the feet of the slaveholder so long that he cannot stand straight. That is what Democracy means in this country. Naturalists say that the wild beasts of the old world degenerate in America, and that the lion becomes only a wildcat, but here the lion of Democracy changes to an ass, though he clothes himself in a lion's skin. The Germans, Mr. BRACE continued, have an important part to play in the future of this country. In Western Texas they were laboring to great effect. There they were cultivating free cotton by free labor, and are doing more than can be at present calculated for the propagation of free principles, because they thought it disgraceful to their manhood to own a slave. Alluding to the Republican prospects in Missouri, Mr. BRACE insisted that things were rapidly brightening. He narrated in German an anecdote of a Frenchman, who, having traveled in the States, returned to Paris, and being asked whether Americans were good men or bad men, replied that he did not know about that, but he would rather be in hell than in Missouri. All this, Mr. BRACE said, had nearly passed, and Missouri had come within a few hundreds of electing a Free Soil Governor. That was owing to the German settlers, and those noble settlers would make Missouri free. In the great Germans that he had the honor of knowing, such as JULIUS FRÖBEL, Dr. SCHURZ, and their respected Chairman, were all Republicans. The German mind was naturally an ally of Freedom. Of the Hard Times he would say that they had one good effect—they reduced the price of negroes; and, with them, the price of land will fall, and Slavery, being no longer profitable, will be driven down to the gulf where it belongs. He eulogized the Republican State candidates; there were no lobby-men among them. For himself, he should vote for Judge DENIO, although he was the nominee of another party, because, in his decision on the Police Act, he had shown himself superior to all party. Let them all do their duty, and in 1860, Germans and Americans would unite triumphantly in support of Free Soil, Free Speech, and a Free President [loud cheers.]

After a fine tune by the band, the Chairman announced, in reply to loud calls for his appearance, that Gen. NYE was detained by sickness from taking part in the proceedings.

Mr. TEHERNER then addressed the meeting in support of the Republican nominations. He was followed by other speakers (who all addressed the meeting in German) to the same effect. The meeting dispersed at an early hour, with three cheers for the Republican State ticket.

TWELFTH WARD.—The Republican Association has nominated in this Ward CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, of Fort Washington, for the Assembly, which nomination has since been indorsed by the Americans.

FUSION IN WESTCHESTER.—At the meeting held yesterday at Tarrytown, of Americans and Republicans, the Committee reported a ticket with JOHN W. FERDON for Senator, and LUMAN B. TRIPP for County Treasurer; but the meeting not being able to agree upon some minor County officers, adjourned without taking any further action. Mr. FERDON and Mr. TRIPP have both already been nominated by the American and Republican parties as their candidates.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman DRAKE presented a petition from the residents on and near the route of the Hudson River Railroad, for City cars to be placed on that road. The petition was referred. Petitions were received from the Historical Society and the Church of St. Ann, for two gas-lamps in front of each of their buildings. Referred.

Alderman MONEGHAN presented a resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to pay Stephen H. Branch $2,000 for services performed for the Matsell Investigating Committee. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of increasing the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000; and a report was received from the Board of Councilmen in favor of increasing the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000. Laid over under the rule.

Alderman DRAKE offered a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to make active preparations for improving the Central Park, and to prosecute the work as long as the weather will permit, until the appropriation of $250,000 is exhausted. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution as to whether any moneys had been paid on account of the contract for grading Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-eighth-street, and whether the work was being done according to contract. The Comptroller says a certificate for 70 per cent., amounting to $10,126 55, was presented to him in December last for payment in advance. The contractor is John McGrane. His bid for box drains was $5 per running foot. Upon examination it was ascertained that the specifications called for only 950 feet of box culverts, and this at the contract price would amount to $4,900. On the first certificate it appeared the contractor had built 1,550 feet, costing $7,750, making an addition to the contract of $2,850. Upon this state of facts the Comptroller declined to pay any advance unless the contract was restricted to the amount of box culverts originally intended, and therefore no payments have been made on the contract. The communication says it would appear that double the quantity of culverts contemplated, and by reliable authority they are not over 75 cents per foot. A sufficient amount of culvert was specified in the contract, and this addition would appear to be for the benefit of the contractor. Ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met as usual on Thursday—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

Councilman JONES offered a resolution that a Joint Committee be appointed to consider the appropriation of a portion of the Park for a Post-Office. He advocated the necessity of the erection, and upon the site named. The adoption of the resolution and instantaneous steps for the commencement of the building would go far to alleviate the impending distress among the people.

Councilman BYRDSALL approved of the object of the resolution. He regretted that it had not been introduced earlier.

Councilman MCCAHILL spoke in support of the resolution.

Councilman WARNER was extremely glad that the necessity for the protection of American laborers had been recognized by the various speakers. He should gladly vote for the resolution. Adopted.

Several petitions were presented, to light various localities with gas, and for the formation of sewer.

SPECIAL ORDER—THE COMPTROLLER.

The report of the Committee on the condition of the Finance Department was taken up on special order. It was a lengthy document, and during its read ing the Board either left their seats or amused themselves in conversation. A lively interchange of chatter proceeded among a crowd of strangers. At one period only 22 members were in their places.

The report of the Committee having been read, Councilman FRANKLIN addressed the board, with many noisy interruptions from Capt. Rynders' gun in the Park.

He said: The Committee on the investigation of public accounts presented their report at a former meeting of the Board. The Committee had entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned to them boldly and fearlessly, and they expected defamation and abuse. The facts stated therein were true; but the half was not yet told. If this investigation were allowed to go forward, this Committee would present a statement, compared to which the report already presented bears no comparison. The Comptroller was too much under the influence of a man (that is the Auditor) who takes from the person appointed by law, a large share of the auditing of the accounts, and audits them himself. Again, the keeper of the books of intestate accounts in the Comptroller's office, appointed by him, when holding a position in another department, was employed in copying the New-York City Directory, at the rate of $1,000 per year, being found too incapable to discharge other duties. The Collectors of Assessments from 1853 to the 1st of January 1856, sent their returns to the Clerk of Arrears (as spoken of in the report) full of glaring errors; and if a proper auditing of their accounts were had, large claims would be found against them. Accounts have also been paid in the Finance Department, without proper auditing, and payments have been charged to accounts to which they did not belong. Half of the truth was not developed in that report bad as it appears to be; and if the Common Council would have the courage to appoint such a Committee as will have the nerve to continue this work fearlessly and boldly, more astounding revelations will yet be made. The resolutions offered by the Committee should be adopted at once, and the work immediately commenced. Thousands of dollars will thus be saved to the taxpayers of the City of New-York, and it will be ascertained who are the individuals that should be compelled to return the sums illegally withheld from the coffers of the treasury. If the truth were known, the Common Council has not been so much to blame. The censure is due to the Departments, whom the Common Council have not heretofore been able to reach. Employes in the Comptroller's office had endeavored to prevent the presentation of the report. Why did they oppose it? They had not seen the report, and hence did not know its contents. They felt guilty, and they knew that if it told one-half of the truth, their conduct would be exposed. He did not say the Comptroller influenced his employes to take this course, but the fact is plain that they did do it. The appropriations are well nigh exhausted, and the treasury is on the eve of bankruptcy. There will be a loan of $3,000,000 shortly to pay off, and at the rate we had been travelling for the last five years, we should soon reach the end. Let us now do what we can to recover to the City what is legally due to the treasury and take immediate steps to retrench and reform our expenditures.

Councilman MCCAHILL asked for the name of the man who had audited the accounts instead of the Auditor.

Councilman FRANKLIN explained, but

Councilman MCCAHILL declared himself not satisfied.

Councilman JONES had opposed the investigation because he believed the Comptroller honest. He had refused to urge the report, because he thought it too sweeping. But subsequent investigation had convinced him that the office was disgracefully conducted, and that the books were incorrectly kept, not worthy of a common grocer. The Comptroller might be an honest man, but he was old and infirm and his officials thought they knew better than himself how business ought to be conducted. When asked how he liked the report he, the Comptroller, replied, he "did not know; his daughter read it to him last night." So said the speaker, after any receipt, it cannot be found; if he were not a religious man he would say it was a *damnable* way of keeping the public accounts, and if the tax-payers would not wake up to their interests and duty, it was most appalling and shameful. Had the Common Council any control over the Alms-House Department, or indeed of any other? The people were nominally Democratic or Republican, but were powerless. It would be found that the minority had as much power as the majority. There was no rule in the City. Ask the Comptroller any question, his reply was that he had no power in the matter. And the great City of New-York is in debt $30,000,000 to-day. In the various departments the Republicans had as much to say, minority as they were, as the majority had. The Almshouse Commissioners could treat the citizens with good wine, but it was uniformly done at the expense of the City. The Government, such as it was, had been thrust upon them by the State of New-York; let the people fearlessly examine these books, exposing every man, whatever be his politics, so that eventually the Common Council, and not the various Commissioners of the Departments, should govern the City. Let the Common Council appoint the Mayor, and let the majority rule; if that could not be done, or if the Mayor does not do his duty, hang him, lynch him, and send the Council adrift.

Councilman OTTERSON asked who elected the Comptroller? Councilman JONES deserved the compliments of the Republicans for his able defence of that party. Had there been stealing? Who stole the books of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies? Was the theft committed by the Black Republicans?

Councilman MCCAHILL said the Common Council were responsible for all the stealing. [Laughter.]

Councilman JONES said the Comptroller's office developed a deplorable state of affairs. The bookkeeper acknowledged that when public stock was issued there was no public account entered in the book. The only entry he does make is to credit the cash received. The whole matter is in the stock clerk's hands, and he can issue stocks to any amount. What we want to find out, for instance, is, how it is that men are shown incorrectly to be defaulters—HARRY HOWARD, for instance? Who are and who are not the actual defaulters? The Committee propose to define these matters, but it was clear that the books were kept in a disorderly manner, and were discreditable to the City.

Councilman WARNER remarked that to the Comptroller by law is given full power to keep the books in his own manner. He would maintain that the Comptroller alone was at fault, and that the responsibility did not lie at the door of the Common Council. The Comptroller was strictly responsible, and if not able to attend to his duties, the quicker the City was rid of so inefficient a servant the better.

Councilman BYRDSALL declared the reading of the report had much shocked his feelings. The Comptroller ought to resign. He might be personally honest, as far as his own private transactions were concerned. He moved the adoption of a resolution to appropriate $5,000 to the Committee to continue their investigations, as asked for in the report.

Councilman OTTERSON observed that the majority had manifested a great deal of astonishment. But it was worthy of remark that next Tuesday was election day. [Sensation.]

Councilman JONES asked if boys and old men, being elected to public offices, if a member of that Board chose to remark upon that, was such remark of necessity scurrilous? The observation was truthful and not uttered in bad feeling, that "his daughter had read that document" to the Comptroller. It would be well if the Corporation would ask him in his decrepitude to resign.

Councilman BRADY said that attempts had been made three years ago to elect John H. Giles—on the plea that he was a competent, good man. Two more votes would have done the business, and now the majority confess that a man has been elected incompetent and unfit. Not fit? Why? Because, forsooth, they think he has come out Republican, and why did they think so? Perhaps, because he would not pay the Police. We (the Republicans) are about electing a Mayor. We say we will give the City a better man. Now don't (said the speaker) reelect Mayor Wood and then complain of your own act. Believe that the minority can possibly offer you candidates that will not subsequently fall under the censures you impose upon your own nominees.

Councilman BULTEEL thought the amount demanded was too much. He moved that the matter be laid on the table and that 1,000 copies of the report be printed. An old man, just tottering to the grave, the Board must not commit him to eternal perdition without examination. He had seen things in that office that were shameful. Still the Comptroller was too old a man, and to decide upon the matter in a night was impossible.

Councilman MCCAHILL had an amendment to offer, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prosecute all who have *embezzled* the public funds. The worthy Councilman spelled the word "embezzle" correctly enough, amid roars of laughter.

Councilman FRANKLIN hoped it would not be pressed.

Councilman MCCAHILL consented to withdraw it.

On vote upon the reception of the report and adoption of the resolutions appended, there appeared, affirmative, 35; negative, 6. The President declared the question carried. Councilman BRADY demurred, upon the ground that 45 votes were necessary, on the ground that it was a money question.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

An angry debate followed on the question of the election of a Commissioner of Deeds, some members thinking the Board of Aldermen had not done the handsome thing to the Board of Councilmen in previous similar matters.

Some other unimportant matters were disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.—The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, was continued in the Hudson County Court yesterday. Mr. SCUDDER opened the case for the defence. The first witness was FREDERICK PERTLLARD, recalled. He told the circumstances of the case with little variation from his former statement. JOSEPH M. ALVORD was called. He heard the report of a pistol, ran out of his house, and saw DE GRANVAL lying on the sidewalk. Other witnesses were called for the defence and the case was adjourned till to-day.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District, comprising the First, Second and Third Wards of Jersey City, held their Convention on Wednesday evening, and nominated WILLIAM VOORHIS, of the First Ward.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 29.

$3,000	N. Y. State 6s, '58	96⅛	50	Erie Railroad	b3 10
3,500	N.Y. State 6s, '60.	98	517	do	9⅛
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	74	350	do	9¼
6,000	do	75	50	do	s10 9¼
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '66.	92½	565	do	9¾
3,800	Ohio State 6s, '60	93½	400	do	10
2,000	N. C. State 6s	89	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
800	Virginia 6's	80	15	New-Hav.&Hartf.	105
2,000	do	77½	200	Reading R.R.	s3 31
4,000	do	78½	50	do	s30 31
14,000	Mo. State 6s	68	535	do	c 32
47,000	do	68¾	145	do	s3 31½
9,000	E. R.R.C. Bds '71	25	200	do	s3 31¾
1,000	E.R.R.C. Bds'62.	27	200	do	s10 31¾
5,000	do	27½	100	Mich. S.&Naptstks	3 25
500	H. R. RR. 1st Mg.	90	50	Panama R. R.	70
1,000	Har. RR. 1st Mg	62	100	do	70⅛
9,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	70	105	do	71
3,500	do	69¾	50	do	b30 72
4,000	do	69	8	Ga. & Chl. R. R.	66
1,000	L. S.&M. S. Bs	18½	50	do	67¼
10	Manhattan Bank	102	50	Cleve. & To. R.R.	c 29
20	Metropolitan Bank	73½	200	do	b10 29
430	New-York Cen.R.	s3 68	300	do	c 28⅝
50	do	s3 65½	100	do	b10 28⅝
200	do	s9 65	100	do	b60 29
250	do	s10 65	100	do	s10 23⅛
9	do	s3 65	10	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	84¾
50	do	s3 65⅛	100		
100	do	s15 65	10	La Cross & Mil. R.	6
100	do	s3 65⅛	15	New-Jersey R. R.	107
200	do	b60 66	25	C. B. & Quin. R.R.	55
100	do	s30 64¾	42	Del.&Hud.Canal Co.	94
50	do	c 65⅜	45	do	93½
24	do	65	14	Pennsylva. Coal Co.	63
100	do	s30 64½	200	do	63
50	do	s4 65¾	100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	6¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000	Missouri 6 per cent. bonds	Intl. added 65½
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	92
10	shares Farmers Loan and Trust Co	24
14	shares Bank of the State of New-York	71½
10	shares Hanover Bank	60
200	shares American Guano Co	70
50	shares New World Fire Ins. Co	65

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	N.Y. State 6 per cent. Stock, 1860.	Int. add 98
$13,000	Milwaukee City Bonds...	Int. add. 49¾@50
$6,000	Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bds.	Int. add. 47
$1,000	Lexington City 6s	Int. added 40
25	shares American Guano Co	55
20	shares Grocers Steam Sugar Co	30¼
10	shares U. S. Express Co	40
200	shares Philadelphia and Reading RR	31½
15	shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	79
50	shares Howard Ins. Co.	138⅛@139¾
30	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	74
40	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	76
600	shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (hyp)	40
5	shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	98¾
10	shares Hesolute Fire Ins. Co	70
12	shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co	107
30	shares Peoples' Fire Ins. Co.	80¼
5	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	95
50	shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	71
60	shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co	55
3	shares Continental Bank	60
33	shares Bank of Commonwealth	51
34	shares American Exchange Bank	65¼
40	shares Bank of the State of New-York	59¼ @61¼
10	shares Importers and Traders Bank	56

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	82½	50	Cumb. Coal Co	6¾
3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73.101		50	Erie Railroad	10⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do	b30 10⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds	68	100	Hud. River R. R.	14
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	65	50	Reading R. R.	s10 31
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 65	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10
200	do	64¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 68½
6	do	64½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	28½
50	do	s15 64½	24	do	28
200	do	b10 64¾	45	L.Crosse & Mil.R.R.	6
50	do	s3 64¾			

THURSDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The floating debts of the half-dozen prominent and costly Railways which have been recently brought to protest, mainly through the general embarrassment of the money panic, amount in the aggregate to something like $11,350,000. The sum is a large, but should not be a discouraging one to the owners of a property costing *one hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars*. Their own share-capital constitutes fifty-one millions of this sum. The gross aggregate income from the Roads last year was about $20,000,000, and thirty ₩ cent. of this sum is equal to the yearly interest upon the eighty millions of debt. Allowing fifty-five ₩ cent. more for expenses, and counting nothing for the income from the landed estate of one of the Companies, (the Illinois Central,) the remainder to be thought of and looked after by the proprietary is equal to a net income of $3,000,000, or 6 ₩ cent. on the par of the original investment. But the whole capital involved, $51,000,000, is now selling in the market at the rate of only $13,500,000, in consequence of about fifteen ₩ cent. of the incumberance remaining unfunded and tainted by protest. The future appreciation of the Stock to even one-half the original cost, or to the value of $25,000,000, holds out an inducement to the prompt care of this debt, equal to $12,000,000, to say nothing of the danger of losing the whole by the careless or desperate indifference of the stockholders.

Now we submit that this view of the case (and certainly not the best that might be taken) is not one for discouragement, even in these hard times. The substratum of real value represented by six great trunk lines, finished and completely equipped, and measuring no less than *twenty-four hundred miles of railway*, at a fair estimate, is not less than *one hundred millions of dollars* over and above the pressing encumbrance of $11,350,000, which it is proposed, in one shape or another, to get rid of at an early day. If to this we add the landed estate of one of the Companies and the coal-fields of another, the valuation rises to the original cost of the whole property. The floating debt itself, though extremely objectionable in form, is not of a magnitude to produce discouragement. A year or two ago it was carried, to an equal amount, at a cost of from 7 to 10 ₩ cent., without exciting remark, or at all events astonishment, divided, as the aggregate was, between the six lines, of which four only were then productive. But railway credit was struck down—we need not here discuss by what means—in the course of the present year, and although it was quite as evident to close observers then as it is patent to the whole business world now, that a similar course of indiscriminate warfare and panic-making would, on much shorter notice, paralyze mercantile credit, and destroy half the value, and suspend the whole income from bank stocks, it is no longer an open question as to the remedy to be applied, and that without delay. *The debt must be paid or funded, and speedily*, and the credit of a property worth ten times the sum thus restored and its real value vindicated. The bugbear of railway embarrassment having lost half its terrors, by the occurrence of a train of panic events which touch more nearly and destroy for the time more hopelessly other interests, with less than half the power of recuperation, the stockholders and creditors of these companies may well feel encouraged to come to the work of restoration with a trusting will and a ready purse. The motive held out is not one of public spirit, but private gain. And the same motive is presented to other parties, having money to invest, to look into the same property at the present market value of the stock and bonds. There is nothing under cloud of the panic that offers stronger inducement *to creditors* especially. The share capital at the back of this $11,350,000 is, as stated, $51,000,000. We could name six mercantile firms, here and in the neighboring cities, who, at a liberal estimate, two months ago, could not have counted a larger capital in business than $3,500,000, who have fallen under the panic with involvements that aggregate $19,600,000. In other words, *they owe sixfold their capital*. Their bills have enjoyed such credit at bank and in the discount offices as to permit them to owe all of this, and more when required. The money lender and private capitalist have willingly, if not eagerly, shed their bills at 7@10 ₩ cent., because they had been frightened out of all faith in railways, and could find nothing so choice. The time and occasion now offer to review the ground, as presented, after a common disaster has overtaken both interests.

SIX ROADS IN TEMPORARY EMBARRASSMENT.

Approximate figures.	Capital Stock.	Market value.	Funded Debt.
New-York and Erie	$11,000,000	$1,100,000	$23,500,000
Illinois Central	7,000,000	4,000,000	19,500,000
Reading	12,000,000	3,600,000	6,500,000
Del. and Lackawanna	5,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Michigan Southern	10,000,000	1,400,000	6,500,000
Michigan Central	6,000,000	2,400,000	6,000,000
Total	$51,000,000	$13,500,000	$69,000,000
Add Floating Debt, required to be funded			11,350,000
Capital Stock, as originally paid in			51,000,000
Total cost of property			$131,350,000

The prevailing feeling in the market to-day, is, that we have only one or two more unfavorable packets from England to hear from. The *Canada* left this side on Wednesday, Oct. 7, from Boston, and carried out a further list of failures. The Stock Market had been better for a few days, and the quotations were higher than by the *Ariel* of Oct. 3. But our Bank Statement, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, had set everything back, and Stocks and the Exchanges were both quoted depressed on Tuesday. The response to this steamer is the next news to be received here. It will reach us by telegraph from Halifax about Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. The effect in England will probably be to increase the shipments of Gold by the return trip of the *Canada*, and to add somewhat to the general uneasiness about American affairs. The six or seven days succeeding the sailing of the *Canada* from this side were prolific in stirring and startling financial events, the latest result being the general suspension of payments in specie by the New-York banks. This fact, of itself, will relieve the anxiety on the other side, especially on the sensitive point of sending further sums of gold to pay for cotton and equalize the exchanges. It will also qualify the worst of the railway news, which went out in the same steamer, such as the protest of the Michigan Central, and New-York and Erie, and the assignment of the Illinois Central. All these occurred, or were first announced here, on Saturday, Oct. 10. The banks failed on the succeeding Tuesday, Oct. 13, and thereupon the stock and bonds of the suspended railways immediately advanced 5@8 ₩ cent. New-York Central went to 60 ₩ cent. after touching 50 ₩ cent., and several other stocks improved in proportion. On Wednesday, the 14th, the Bank suspension was officially announced, and the postscripts to the mail by the *Arabia* advised the advance in Stocks and the probability of an advance in Exchange at the same time. The *Arabia* will probably bring the first response to her own news. Her mail was due in London on Monday last. She will sail, on her return, next Saturday, Oct. 31. Her arrival here about Wednesday, the 11th November, will be looked for with much interest, but we do not see, under all the circumstances of the news she carried out, that her accounts need create serious apprehension in advance. We should infer the contrary, looking to the fact that a sense of relief from continued fear and anxiety, must be felt on the other side on learning that the banks had stopped cash payments on this, and thus opened the way to some sort of movement in Exchange.

The ease in Money at bank is quite marked to-day, and the difficulty is now felt to be the absence of the right class of borrowers and the right description of paper. There is, of course, an indisposition to extend the line of discounts to parties who have in any way faltered during the pressure, but to other houses, who have paid straight through, and expect, with a little help in the way of discounts, to continue to pay, every reasonable facility is granted. A number of the large banks, are in want of first-class short paper, and some of them would not refuse to lend money at call on first-rate collateral. The Domestic Exchanges have improved on Philadelphia. The brokers are buying at 96 to-day. On Baltimore, 92; on Richmond, 88; on Boston, 99¼@99¾. The terms on Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and

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POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Poll-Clerks for New-York City—The Question as to Allowing Steam-Cars below Forty-Second-street on the Harlem Railroad.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday at 1½ P. M., pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present.

Gen. NYE, the Chairman, stated that in relation to a certain reward that had been offered by some person in Connecticut, for the recovery of stolen goods, and which he had been empowered to claim on behalf of the Board, because of the goods having been recovered through officers of the New-York Police, he had received, in reply to a communication of his, a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, who signed himself "District-Attorney," setting forth that the New-York officers were not considered as entitled to the reward, ($400,) but proposing to give them $100, and suggesting that in the event of their refusal to accept that sum, they could avail themselves of a statute of Connecticut, which provides that when different parties claim a reward, the person offering it can, at the first term of the Court after the reward becomes due, ask the Court to appoint Commissioners to hear the different claimants, and make a distribution of the reward among them, proportionate to the amount of services respectively rendered by them. He (the Chairman) was not disposed to accept the $100, but it might be questioned whether it would not be more injudicious to incur the expense and risk of going before a Commission in Connecticut, in the hope of obtaining more. They might, if not disposed to do one or other of these things, wait until they had an opportunity of finding in New-York the merchant who offered the reward, and then sue him in one of the New-York Courts.

Mayor WOON moved that the matter be referred to the Chairman, with power.

Mayor POWELL asked the amount of the goods recovered.

General NYE—Five or six thousand dollars' worth.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Is there any competition for the reward?

General NYE—Yes, the New-London Police are claimants.

The Mayor's motion to refer to the Chairman, with power, was carried.

The Chairman then presented a communication from Mr. TALLMADGE, the General Superintendent, in relation to abating the nuisance caused by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, in running cars by steam below Forty-second-street. Mr. TALLMADGE represented the demands that had been made of him by property owners on Fourth-avenue to have the nuisance removed, and, in addition to the opinion of Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, which accompanied his letter, requested the directions of the Board as a guide for his action in the matter. Mr. HALL'S opinion was also read. It was to the effect that he had no doubt that the Police might be called upon to compel the engineers of the Company to stop the engines at Forty-second-street, and that if the engineers refused, the Police might then arrest all persons connected with the locomotives, as aiding and abetting the nuisance, and as violating an ordinance of the Municipal Government; and also that they might take all physical measures to abate the nuisance, compatible with the safety of the passengers and of the general public.

Dr. BARRETT, on behalf of the property owners in the Twenty-first and Sixteenth Wards, who consider themselves injured by the use of locomotives below Forty-second street, read a long preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of those property owners and others a few nights since. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee already appointed be authorized and requested to appear before the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, and express the views of this meeting as to the violation, by the Harlem and New Haven Railroads, of the aforesaid ordinance, and urge upon that Board prompt action by the police to enforce that ordinance.

Dr. BARRETT added that there were a great many of those property owners now present, and they were prepared to answer any suggestions that the Board might present.

Mr. BOWEN said it did not seem to him that any intervention of the Board was needed in this matter. The General Superintendent had his duties to perform, and if this was a nuisance it must be abated.

General NYE had himself, even after reading the communications of the General Superintendent and District-Attorney, great doubts whether it was a nuisance criminal in itself, so as to authorize the Police to lay hands on it. And he doubted very much the power of the Common Council to pass an ordinance declaring a thing criminal in itself, and authorizing the Police to remove it. They had a right to declare a market a nuisance, but yet he should hesitate before ordering the Police to tear it down. He thought the question was one that they had better act on a little quietly, for they had to see that they did not get their own fingers in a scrape. The citizens had stood it pretty well now. It was three years since the passage of the ordinance, and he thought that a few days more would not hurt them whilst it would give the Board time to examine the matter.

Mr. BOWEN was of opinion that if the matter was open to any legal doubt, they had better refer it to a Committee.

Mayor WOON moved that the General Superintendent be directed to enforce compliance with the ordinance. [Applause.]

Mr. BOWEN should be disposed to vote that way himself, were it not that the Chairman, who was a lawyer, has suggested that there were doubts as to the legality of that procedure. If there were any doubts, they should have them removed, and he moved, therefore, that the subject be referred to a Committee to report to the Board at the next meeting.

Mayor WOON thought the matter was one about which there could be no doubt.

Gen. NYE inquired of Mayor WOOD whether the Common Council had not this very question before them now, and whether there was not a Committee already deliberating upon this very question of the ordinance itself.

Mayor WOON replied that there was an application made to the Company for an extension of time.

Gen. NYE—That was after—

Mayor WOOD, (interruptingly)—I will answer the question of the Chairman. Very recently, he continued there had been an application made by the the Company for an extension of time, after the citizens had become aroused and demanded the enforcement of the ordinance. He would state, in a very few words, his recollection of the matter. In December, 1854, before he came into office, the Common Council had passed a resolution, which had been approved by his predecessor, Mayor WESTERVELT, directing that the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Cos. should cease to run their locomotives on the track below Forty-second-street, within eighteen months from that time, giving to those Companies a year and a half in which to make arrangements for the removal, an indulgence which, at that time, was deemed to be exceedingly liberal on the part of the Common Council. At the expiration of the eighteen months he (Mayor WOOD) was in office, and the citizens demanded an enforcement of this resolution. It appeared to him, however, that the Company were at that time embarrassed; he saw that they were not in a position to make the change. At the intervention of highly-respectable citizens, owning property in the immediate vicinity, he was induced to do what he really had no right to do under the law, that is, to grant them a further indulgence of time.

Upon the assurance of Mr. DEAN, the then President of the Company, that they had purchased land in Westchester County and made all the arrangements for building a large depot there; and that if they had six months' more time, they would pledge themselves to comply with the resolution of the Common Council, he gave them the six months' indulgence they required. Now, in December it would be three years since this resolution was passed—that is 18 months beyond the 18 months allowed by the resolution of the Common Council would then have expired; and, so far as he knew, the Company were no more prepared to move now than they were when the resolution was adopted. The citizens had come to him and put a simple proposition before him; that is, they called upon him to see that the law was enforced. He replied that he would have done so, but he was without the power. The Metropolitan Police bill had deprived him of the power to direct and control the Police of the City. Had he had the power, he would not have delayed the execution of the law for half an hour, because he would have taken 1,000 men, had it been necessary, and forced a compliance with the ordinance.

Gen. NYE did not think it would take over one to do it. [A laugh.]

Mayor WOOD—Perhaps not. In view of his lack of power he (the Mayor) thought the proper remedy would be by Injunction, and accordingly wrote for information to the Corporation Counsel. That officer replied that the Police Board would give the necessary authority. He then addressed an official communication to the General Superintendent, and the General Superintendent, fearing to assume the responsibility of such interference, had addressed this Board, and he (Mayor WOOD) thought the Superintendent was right in submitting the matter to them, because the Board was required to enforce the ordinances of the City. This prohibition of steam below Forty-second-street was now an ordinance of the City, and it was the duty of the Board to enforce it. As Mayor of the City he called on them to enforce it and the question now was whether they would do so.

Gen. NYE—Yes, that is the great question.

Mr. BOWEN repeated that he was quite willing to enforce the ordinance, and would vote to do so if the Chairman would withdraw his doubts as to its illegality.

Mayor POWELL did not understand that the Company itself claimed the right to use steam below Forty-second-street, but simply asked it as an indulgence. He thought the subject ought to be referred to a Committee.

Gen. NYE knew nothing of this case 'till this morning. He supposed that the Common Council had authorized the construction of this Railroad and the running of steam to its present destination. He assumed that.

Mayor WOON said that was so.

Gen. NYE said that a litigation had arisen out of a similar affair in Syracuse. The Common Council of that city had by vote authorized the laying down of a railroad, and an effort was subsequently made to rescind tha authority thus given. The question was brought into Court; one special term had decided one way; another special term had decided differently, and the general term of the Supreme Court had now to say whether the Common Council possessed the right of turning round and declaring that to be a nuisance which they themselves had authorized to be constructed.

Mayor WOON corrected the Chairman by saying that the authority in this case was a contingent one.

Dr. BARRETT confirmed the assertion of the Mayor, and referred to the third section of the articles of agreement between the City Corporation and the Railroad Company as proof of the conditional character of the authority in question.

General NYE said there was another thing that had to be settled, and that was whether this was a nuisance of such a kind as to require the action of the civil power rather than of the police. The police had only a right to abate a criminal nuisance.

One of the citizens spoke up and said that it was a nuisance which, within a very short time, had cost two people their lives. It was dangerous to life and to limb; the smoke of the engines clouded the avenue and blinded the eyes of the people in it; it was an obstruction to the avenue; some fifteen railroad cars were constantly there, and these, he thought, were nuisances not easily got over.

Gen. NYE said that was all understood. This thing had been sprung upon the Board suddenly, and he hoped there would be no undue feeling exhibited about it. It seemed that the citizens of that neighborhood had had this matter under consideration since 1854, whereas, they (the Commissioners) were new at the business, and required a little time to think over it. It was a pretty serious thing to stop a corporation without proper authority.

Another of the property holders directed the Chairman's attention to the fact that they called on the Board to interfere on two grounds; one, and the principal one, that there was an ordinance against the very thing they complained of; the other, that it was a nuisance and ought to be abated.

Dr. BARRETT showed that by the fifth section of the Metropolitan Police act, the police are directed to enforce all ordinances of the Common Council of the the City of New York relative to such matters as that under discussion. That was an express direction to the Board.

Gen. NYE repeated his hypothesis of the Common Council directing, by ordinance, the pulling down of a market, &c., &c.

Dr. BARRETT said the laws of the State and the law officer of the Board had declared this thing to be a nuisance.

Another property holder stated that the charter of 1857 put it in the power of the City Government to regulate the railroads, and he supposed, therefore, that the ordinance was perfectly proper.

General NYE said that was just what he wanted to know, and why he wanted to postpone action on the matter till to-morrow. All the people had to do, therefore, was to keep off the track for a day or two longer.

Mr. STRANAHAN supposed that if the citizens wished to be heard, an opportunity should be given them to appear before a Committee; and he thought it would be well to refer the matter to a Committee for that purpose. If not, it might lie on the table until all the Commissioners could come to speak of it as intelligently as his Honor the Mayor.

Dr. BARRETT wished to make another suggestion. On next Monday the Common Council would meet, and they would have a proposition before them for a further extension of time to those Railroads; and he believed that extension would be granted.

Gen. NYE said that was just what he had supposed.

Mayor WOOD said the question of right had never been raised by the Company. Gen. SANFORD, as counsel for the Company, had appeared before him several times, and he had never raised the question as to the want of power in the Common Council to adopt the prohibitory ordinance. The only ground he had taken was that of the financial embarrassments of the roads. And he (the Mayor) believed that this Board was deprived of any discretion in the premises. The law by which this Board had been created, made it imperative on it to put into operation the ordinances of the Common Council. And if this Board set itself up as a Court of Appeal to decide on what was proper legislation and what was not, they would soon have nothing else to do except to adjudicate on legal questions. They were an executive Board to direct the fulfillment of the laws and ordinances of the City, and not a Court to judge of the constitutionality of those laws and ordinances.

Gen. NYE was of opinion that His Honor, the Mayor, had changed his views a little as to the functions of executive officers. [Laughter.] The sentiments the Mayor now expressed were the sentiments of this Board. The General then supposed another case. But for the fear of a law authorizing the police to do so, he learn to His Honor, the Mayor, the the Generals should certainly hesitate before putting it into operation. He was not going to say exactly now that the Board would be bound to do a wicked thing even though the Common Council directed them to do so.

Mayor WOOD said that if the Board had the power to decide upon the laws and ordinances as passed by the Legislature and Common Council before enforcing them, he apprehended it was folly to insert in the law that it was their duty to enforce them. So long, however, as these were the laws and ordinances, it was the imperative duty of the Board, on receiving the proper instructions from the proper quarter, to enforce them. He had no objection to postponing the subject till to-morrow, but he would not admit for a moment that there was any discretionary power in this Board.

General NYE said it was no matter at all about that.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that the subject be referred to a Committee of three.

General NYE was about to put the question, when

Mayor WOOD suggested that there was a previous motion before the Board.

General NYE inquired what it was.

Mayor WOOD said it was a motion that the ordinance be enforced.

Mr. CHOLWELL'S proposition was put as an amendment and carried, Mayor WOON alone voting in the negative.

It was then asked how the Committee should be appointed.

Mayor WOOD suggested that the Chair perform the duty.

The Chair accordingly appointed Messrs. BOWEN, CHOLWELL and Mayor WOON.

Mayor WOOD refused to serve.

General NYE said it would not take him long to write out his opinion.

Mayor WOOD persisted in declining, and suggested that the Chairman appoint himself in his (the Mayor's) place.

Mayor POWELL seconded the suggestion.

Mayor WOOD believed that in that way the Committee would be provided with both the law and the gospel.

General NYE regretted that in that event it would have no influence over his Honor. [Laughter.]

The Committee was so constituted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the case of John McKeon be referred back to the Committee, in order that further evidence might be taken. Carried.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported a list of Poll-Clerks for New-York, to serve in the ensuing election.

Mr. CHOLWELL had not examined the list, but would be quite satisfied with Mr. STRANAHAN'S recommendations.

On motion of Mayor WOOD, the report was adopted and the nominations ratified.

Mayor WOOD also moved that the names be published in the morning papers, and that the persons appointed report themselves to the Board on Monday morning to receive their certificates, as a prerequisite to taking the oath of office before the County Clerk. Carried.

The list of officers designated by the various Captains to attend to the several polling precincts on election day was also, on motion of Mayor WOON, adopted, and the men detailed accordingly.

General NYE brought before the Board the fact that in the Twentieth Ward there were twelve polling-places, and there they had but twenty-four policemen. Now if, as the law required, two men were detailed to each poll, there would be none left to attend to general duty.

Mr. BOWEN said that there were 175 polling-places, which required the attendance of 250 patrolmen; so that, as there were 800 available men in the force, there would still be four hundred men, at any rate, to attend to ordinary police business.

General NYE was of opinion that special officers would have to be sworn in.

Mr. BOWEN would be very reluctant to favor any such exercise of power. He had opposed the appointment of special policemen from the commencement, because they were utterly worthless. They were undisciplined, and they ran away on the first appearance of danger.

General NYE said the facts showed differently.

Mr. BOWEN said there might be exceptions, but such a proceeding would lead certainly to endless embarrassments and trouble.

Mayor WOON hoped that if it were determined to appoint special policemen, that the law would be observed to, and the persons so appointed informed of the fact that they were entitled to no pay for their services.

Gen. NYE seemed to think that a reserve of special policemen were absolutely necessary in order to preserve the quiet of the City on election day.

Mr. STRANAHAN anticipated no disturbance at the election. The absence of the causes of excitement that prevailed in the last election would, he believed, insure the quiet of this.

Mayor WOON explained that under the regulations of the old Board, the whole Police of the City, which never exceeded an active force of more than 800 men, was always on patrol duty on election day, and every man reported himself on the morning of that day to the Chief of Police. A large contingent, say 100 men, was kept at the City Hall. As the state of things at every precinct was telegraphed about every ten minutes to the Mayor's office, the moment any fears of disturbance were provoked, or actual riot occurred at any of the polling places, a body of 20, 30, 40, or even 50 men was dispatched at once to the spot. In this way the last election had been preserved entirely free from riot.

No formal resolution being before the Board, the matter was dropped.

A communication was received from Mr. Jolly, announcing that the glass ballot-boxes were ready for delivery, and if not immediately disposed of, would be stored at the risk and expense of the Board.

Mr. CHOLWELL informed the Board that he had called again to-day on Mr. Draper, and had received the same answer as he had got yesterday, namely, that Mr. Draper had still the question of acceptance under advisement with his friends.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

LIST OF POLL-CLERKS.

FIRST WARD.—1. Thomas Johnson, Charles W. Davis; 2. Edward Combs, Henry Linderstrith; 3. Thomas Winnett, C. W. Michaelson; 4. William Johnson, Noah B. Stokley; 5. Benjamin C. Sykes, Edwin Smith.

SECOND WARD.—1. David Hough, Levi De Long; 2. 2. B. Giddings, Charles McIntyre.

THIRD WARD.—1. Robert W. Hawkins, A. L. Torbett; 2. John D. Capen, R. S. Gould, Jr.; 3. Thomas Carr, R. A. Lanning; 4. Charles Fletcher, Jr., J. W. Barber.

FOURTH WARD.—1. E. W. Spalding, Solomon Ferre; 2. James S. Hills, L. F. Davis; 3. C. F. Williams, Alonzo King; 4. George W. Tuthill, James H. Mosenan; 5. Wm. Ferre, James S. Hicks.

FIFTH WARD.—1. Henry Powell, Martin Wilson; 2. W. Parker, John H. Whitmore; 3. Stephen Parrett, Wm. Carpenter; 4. Edward W. Pratt, Henry Worrell; 5. Willett L. Munson, David McGee.

SIXTH WARD.—1. Dayton Britten, A. L. Buckley; 2. Robert Ronald, Wm. J. McGee; 3. William Forshay, Theodore Reynolds; 4. S. H. Jones, Andrew Moore; 5. James B. Taylor, Solomon Ferry; 6. James Nott, John Tuttle; 7. John L. Howes, Harry E. Griffin; 8. Thomas Ogleby, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

SEVENTH WARD.—1. Lewis Hopps, John Quinlan; 2. Thomas Sommerville, Benjamin Chambers; 3. Peter Fitzsimmons, John Blair; 4. Charles H. Hall, Nelson Wolcott; 5. David R. Morgan, Purdy White; 6. Samuel Dawson, Thomas Squires; 7. B. F. Newlan, John J. Riley; 8. Terrence Lynch, John Flinn; 9. John F. Edmonds, Barnard Mulholland.

EIGHTH WARD.—1. Wm. E. Van Norden; Charles Blauvelt; 2. Wm. H. DeCamp, James A. Cummings; 3. Thomas Fuller, John Dixon; 4. John Blank; N. J. Phillips; 5. H. Simmons, Haskell A. Searle; 6. G. S. Levings, John Du Roche; 7. Wm. Patterson, Wm. E. Carpenter; 8. E. S. Leaycroft, James Chasmer; 9. Thomas Gillian, Hyatt Sinclair; 10. H. G. Carter, Alfred E. Wainwright; 11. Bertrand Kettell, Donald Fraser.

NINTH WARD.—1. Humphrey Ayres, Elias Boyden; 2. John Mason, Charles H. Gilbert; 3. David Denis, Myron Harris; 4. James Osborn, Francis Bliss; 5. Abram Van Orden, George W. Okie; 6. Abram D. Carlock, Henry Jay; 7. C. Bloodgood, Joseph R. Lucus; 8. C. H. Mcday, E. A. Borden; 9. Wm. Y. Taft, George A. Cox; 10. Wm. Chernwith, James Hastin; 11. Aaron Carpenter, John Terhune; 12. W. Jouncey, Edward Smith.

TENTH WARD.—1. Nathaniel S. Husted, Lewis Vultee; 2. Gilbert H. Miller, James Fitzmorris; 3. Geo. W. Thurber, Alfred Reynolds; 4. John E. Anderson, Henry Harper; 5. Lucius Rockwell, John Laforge; 6. Thomas Dring, Peter Parker.

ELEVENTH WARD.—1. Edwin Stewart, Hamilton Waoe; 2. Wm. V. Webster, Joseph Davenport; 3. Nelson Samson, Maurice O'Mara; 4. David Butler, John Westledge; 5. Wm. H. Bell, Philip Griffiths; 6. Geo. Sparrow, C. C. Cook; 7. Peter Tostevin, Jonathan Davenport; 8. Edward Seilck, Albert Colby; 9. James R. Conclin, L. W. Doty; 10. Samuel Sal, Richard Conclin; 11. Edward S. Willmore, John Enacce; 12. James Cameron, John Van Benschoten.

TWELFTH WARD.—1. Geo. Caplin, Henry Struckman, 2. A. O. Allcock, John C. Haviland; 3. Jacob Warner, Albert D. Talbert; 4. Cornelius Moore, Geo. O. Roberts; 5. Wm. H. Holland, Samuel Randell.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—1. John Seymour, James Little; 2. Andrew Croft, Jr., David C. Mcallo; 3. Jas. Prior, Wm. S. Horton, 4. Benjamin Davis, John N. A. Flanagan; 5. James M. Boyd, Lawrence Hill; 6. Henry C. Boyd, Geo. W. Albau; 7. Benjamin C. Dean, James O'Connerfabb.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—1. Allyn Cox, Richard Barry; 2. Elbert A. Woodward, Thos. J. Coey; 3. James B. McDonnell, Alonzo Boese; 4. Henry H. Woods, John Elder; 5. Frederick Telfair, Patrick McCauley; 6. Harvey Stiles, John Bush; 7. Lewis Keten, James McCullough.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—1. H. M. Wells, Wm. T. Heany; 2. Geo. F. Stevens, P. B. McIntire; 3. Geo. P. Edgar, Rich. Birmingham; 4. Henry Stevens, John J. Kain; 5. Edwd Murphy, James A. Ovington; 6. Henry Withers, John J. Thompson; 7. Arthur Newbold, John F. Baldwin; 8. Chas. Meeker, 4. J. Halsey; 9. Wm. Meeker, John P. Kirby; 10. Geo. G. Nolten, James Worden.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—1. Geo. McLean, Wm. H. McCool; 2. Wm. Hornby, Wm. H. McCoy; 3. Andrew McLean, Thomas Essler; 4. Wm. H. Royce, Henry M. Cohen; 5. Henry Jenkins, Peter McCollough; 6. Augres Cauueron, Geo. H. Ming; 7. George H. Bloomer, John Killfoil; 8. Thaddeus Tipon, Erasmus Sterling; 9. Edward Montague, John M. Vanderlip; 10. John W. Delamater, Wm. Smith.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—1. Joseph P. Cooper, John M. Lockwood; 2. James S. Barker, Sylvester Robbins; 3. Charles Dingley, Jacob H. Winegar; 4. Wm. E. McDonough, Wm. H. Falconer; 5. Alvah Traver, Michael Lynch; 6. T. B. Barnaby, Alfred Goodell; 7. John S. Anderson, James L. Hyatt; 8. Joseph B. Young, Charles Crotut; 9. D. Harrison, Isaac Nichols; 10. Jacob Cook, Joseph Hartman; 11. Samuel Welner, W. R. W. Chambers; 12. Emil Heuel, Bennett Armand; 13. Fred. Hochaleller, George W. Eysle; 14. F. Kost, Benjamin Merritt.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—1. Robt. R. Parkhill, Geo. C. Ellison; 2. John D. Ottiwell, Michael G. Hart; 3. Jonathan Whittaker, James W. Lingenfelter; 4. Stephen A. Utley, John Huston; 5. John Fairman, Richard T. Bunning; 6. Wm. G. King, Geo. Disbee; 7. Wm. T. Black, Wm. H. Taylor; 8. Cornelius V. Cross, Daniel B. Harrison; 9. David P. Brudge, James Morris; 10. Alex. Gardner, John G. Sperry.

NINETEENTH WARD.—1. John Burwright, John McCabe; 2. James McDonald, Dennis Flinn; 3. Walter S. Pinckney, Carlton M. Herrick; 4. Richard W. Barnes, John Cooper, Jr.; 5. George J. Gregor, Thomas Moxon.

TWENTIETH WARD.—1. James Andrews, Jr., Thomas Wallace, Jr.; 2. Geo. Sandham, Jr., John F. Postley; 3. Wm. W. Brackett, Theo. Martine; 4. Walter W. Smith, John Riley; 5. N. Bill Fowler, Thos. Nicholson; 6. Chas. Birdsall, Thos. W. Olmsted; 7. James Moran, Adolph Schevier; 8. Madison M. Cannon, Edward Butler; 9. S. Townsend Cannon, John McGinn; 10. A. Lancaster, Edward Conwell; 11. J. D. L. Polhemus, Wm. Doyle; 12. D. C. Bennett, James Duncan.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—1. Wm. H. Keyes, Edward H. Haswell; 2. A. R. Whitney, M. O. Allen; 3. Joseph Pratt, Wm. Connor; 4. Geo. F. Cornhamn, Wm. D. Lacy; 5. Thomas M. Wyatt, Jas. H. Bache; 6. C. C. Pinckney, James Berrian, Jr.; 7. B. B. Chappell, A. D. Renton.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—1. Joseph J. Morgan, J. L. T. Smith; 2. John C. Cone, Edward Lane; 3. Geo. King, Stephen Simonson; 4. George S. Burn, B. L. Thatcher; 5. Merritt Martin, J. W. Richards; 6. William H. Ross, James H. Simonson; 7. Thos. Douglass, Isaac Van Haff; 8. George Wilson, Nathaniel Dark.

The parties named in the above lists are requested to call on the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police for their certificates before Monday next, or their places will be filled by the Board on that day.

By order of the Board,
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

THE USE OF STEAM BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

The following is the correspondence between the Superintendent of Police and the District-Attorney, in regard to enforcing the ordinance of the Common Council against the Harlem Railroad Company:

Mr. Tallmadge to Mr. Hall.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }
No. 88 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857. }

A. O. HALL, Esq., District-Attorney—*Dear Sir*: I am called upon by a Committee to call out a Police force if need be, and prevent the Harlem and the New-Haven Railroad Companies from coming down Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street, in compliance with the ordinance of the Common Council.

A question arises, should they not seek the civil remedy of restraining them from the exercise of this privilege, or can the Police authority be invoked to act in this summary manner?

Please let me know your views.

Yours, F. A. TALLMADGE.
Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Tallmadge.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

SIR: I am informed that the Mayor of the City invokes the aid of the Police in the matter of abating the use of the Harlem Railroad locomotives, run in contravention of a City ordinance, and my views in respect to the legal action which the Police may take being requested by you, I have to answer:

By an ordinance of the Common Council, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies are prohibited from running locomotives below Forty-second-street.

Under the law held by the Supreme Court in Drake *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company, 7 Barb., 509, per Jones, P. J., the Common Council by the above action convert the use of locomotives below Forty-second-street into a nuisance, which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty could abate. (1 Gabbett's Cr. Law, 760.)

By section 5 of the Metropolitan Police Act, the Board of Police have power conferred on its officers to "remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places and highways." That which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty could formally do in abating a nuisance of a public nature, the Board of Police may do by its officers.

Under its rules and regulations the duty of particularly executing all statutory requirements is conferred upon yourself as General of Police and your force.

I have, therefore, no doubt that the Police may be instructed to call upon the Engineers of the Company to stop the trains at Forty-second-street, and if they refuse, then to arrest all connected with the locomotives as aiding and abetting the nuisance, as also as violating a corporation ordinance; and to take all physical measures to abate the nuisance compatible with the safety of passengers and the general public.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. O. HALL.

To the General Superintendent of Police.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Pro-Slavery Protest Against General Walker's Proclamation.

We have received a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting held at Lecompton on the 20th of October, to protest against the rejection by Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, of the fraudulent votes cast in Oxford, Johnson County. We publish them because they will enable the public to see upon what grounds this action of Gov. WALKER is to be resisted by the Pro-Slavery faction with whose plans and purposes it has interfered. It will be observed that the great point made throughout, is that Gov. WALKER has not acted from a paramount regard for the wishes and welfare of the Democratic Party. It is quite possible that the difference between them upon *this* point, is due to the fact that the Governor *sees further* into the future of that party than they do.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic strength in the Legislature has been reduced to a bare majority, in consequence of the many illegal votes cast by the Black Republicans in the various counties of this Territory at the late election, induced, to a great extent, by the erroneous construction of the election law promulgated by Governor WALKER on the eve of said election; and

Whereas, further, by a late proclamation emanating from Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, announcing their intention to refuse certificates of election to the Democratic members of the Legislature, returned from the counties of Johnson and Douglas, and to grant them to their opponents, thus virtually destroying the Democratic vote in the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as members of the Democratic Party, accidentally assembled in Lecompton from various portions of the Territory, deem it due to the county and our party to express our unqualified condemnation of the high-handed and illegal usurpation of power on the part of the Governor and Secretary of this Territory.

Resolved, That the reasons assigned for the outrage alleged in the Proclamation are ungrounded, illogical, and insulting to the common sense of every citizen, and the resort to them to justify their conduct, can only be accounted for by the fact mentioned in the Proclamation, that "the disposition to be made of the supposed vote (Oxford vote) is all important, from the fact that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be exhibited thereby," and which disposition, as made by the Proclamation, will make that Assembly almost unanimously Black Republican, by giving to that party the power of carrying out their avowed designs of throwing out the remaining Democratic delegations in the Legislature.

Resolved, In answer to the statements of that Proclamation,

1. That this meeting will not imitate the unworthy example of the Governor and Secretary, by going into an investigation of the fact as to whether the Oxford returns contain illegal votes or not. The decision of this important question is placed by the law in the hands of the Legislative Assembly, and in them alone where all parties can be heard to any contest that may arise.

2. The Governor and Secretary have no right to infer that Johnson County is to any degree uninhabited, from the fact that settlements upon its soil are illegal. We who have *lived* in Kansas, and know something of it history, are aware of the fact that the most thickly settled portions of Kansas were the Delaware Trust Lands, where settlements were also illegal.

3. The law does not require the election returns to show that the Judges of election were sworn, or that the poll-book returned is one of the original poll-books kept at the election. The returns and certificate in the Oxford case are in exact accordance with the law, and the rule adopted in the proclamation would throw out every poll-box in the Territory save one.

4. It is a gross error in the Governor and Secretary to declare in opposition to the certificates of the Judges, that it was physically impossible to write down the votes in the time prescribed by law.

5. The other reason assigned that the votes given were fraudulent because only *one* Black Republican vote was polled—is a strange reason to be given by Democrats for destroying a Democratic vote—thus denouncing its unanimity; and that too when a number of poll-books are returned and approved with not *one* Democratic vote on them.

6. That the visit of the Governor and Secretary to Oxford to smell out Democratic frauds, is an impudent assumption of power, there being no law requiring or authorizing such a procedure, and indicates to the party throughout the Union *no love for the Democratic Party*—particularly as they have made no similar attempt at detecting frauds at Black Republican precincts, though the fact of there being many such is notorious.

7. That the Governor and Secretary have been guilty of a gross violation of law, in going behind the Oxford returns, and of an unprecedented insult to the honesty of the Legislature in refusing them the power of deciding the question as to fraudulent votes—an insult openly expressed in the proclamation.

8. The peaceful settlement of the Kansas question has now been again endangered by this wanton act of tyranny—a tyranny which has sought to interfere in our elections—which has expounded the law contrary to the intent of the law-maker, and carried the exposition thus made to the judges of the election at the point of the bayonet—which has thwarted the administration of the local officers, and has now consummated its designs by openly trampling under foot the laws of the Territory and placing the power of the Government in the hands of those who boldly proclaim their intention to abolish all law, and plunge the Territory into all the horrors of anarchy.

9. That the candidates voted for by the Black Republican Party, and to whom the Governor and Secretary purpose to give certificates of election, are returned in poll-books obnoxious to all the objections made against the Oxford poll, while the candidates themselves are disqualified by the laws from holding the offices assigned them.

10. This meeting reiterates its determination to express no sentiments as to the legality or illegality of the votes polled at Oxford, but leave that question with the Legislative Assembly, as required by law, having full confidence in the integrity of that body to do ample justice, and to set aside illegal votes given on both sides.

That in view of the fact that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, have for the last three weeks, (embracing the time of the election,) been with their constituents, and are therefore fully competent to express the views *of the Democratic Party* throughout the Territory, therefore,

Resolved, That the persons *composing said Convention be requested to meet as a Convention of the Democratic Party*, in connection with such other Democrats as may assemble from all parts of the Territory, and express their views regarding the political issues at present affecting the Territory.

On motion of Gen. L. A. McLEAN it was

Resolved, That we have such an abiding confidence and faith in the integrity of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, as to believe firmly that they will not countenance or sustain the late action of Governor WALKER, in his unjustifiable assumption of power, his disregard of law, and his violation of positive instructions received from them.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—A gentlemanly dressed young man, on Tuesday night, put up at the Manhattan Hotel in Murray-street, registering his name as "P. Lathrop, Louisiana." From his actions he was looked upon as a slightly suspicious character, and it was deemed prudent to keep an eye upon him. On Thursday night, as he came out from supper, he very coolly selected from the hat rack a new overcoat belonging to Mr. McKivvon, a boarder at the house. Taking the garment to his room, he locked it up in his carpet-bag, and endeavored to leave the Hotel without settling his bill. An officer had been called and was on hand in time to arrest him. He took the matter very coolly, saying he thought it the part of a prudent young man to provide for his future wants. In his carpet-bag were found about thirty pawn tickets for jewelry, clothing, &c., which he had pledged in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The prudent young man was locked up for examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker and the Kansas Election—Action of the Administration.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The Baltimore Difficulties—Sir William Gore Ousseley, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Cabinet has decided to build the remaining sloop-of-war at Boston. Thus New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola are each to get one. The machinery for the Pensacola vessel will be constructed here.

Much solicitude is felt relative to the threatened difficulties at the Baltimore election next Wednesday. A serious collision between the city and the State authorities is anticipated, and there is little confidence felt in the discipline of the troops ordered out by Governor LIGON in opposition to the wishes of the Mayor of the city. It is not probable that the Federal forces will be ordered out in any extremity, even if their services are desired. The only Federal troops within call are one light battery at Fort McHenry, and three companies of Infantry at Old Point Comfort. Governor LIGON and Mayor SWANN are both resolute men,—hence the imminent danger of collision. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. WALKER received specific instructions from the Administration relative to his duty on that subject, and which precluded him from purging the poll, as he recently did, in rejecting the Oxford District. Acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating the instructions sent him, his conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason to believe that both Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of the United States troops on Wednesday next, to assist, if necessary, the State authorities of Maryland in preserving the peace at the election in Baltimore. Definite action was not taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY is expected to arrive in Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

Attorney-General BLACK has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and is by the highest treaty stipulations bound to redress the wrong of the Kansas nation of Indians, and to protect them against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the Treasury subject to drafts is $9,802,000. The receipts of the week ending Monday last were $441,000.

In reply to a Postmaster who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster-General KING says a Postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment either of postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three-cent coin.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure their prompt transmission.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five screw-propeller sloops-of-war, respectively to the Navy-Yards at Gosport, Va., Philadelphia and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington Navy-Yard. The plans and drawings of these vessels are in process of preparation, and together with the sloop to be built by Mr. WESTERVELT, will be commenced with the least necessary delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloops shall be built, but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operations at the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy-Yards will be ample, and a large amount of work thrown into the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gasport Yard was merely temporary. The intention of the Secretary of the Navy is to keep the mechanics at these yards fully employed during the Winter.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

Great Excitement in the City—A Town Meeting Called—Probable Withdrawal of the Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between him and the Mayor still excite public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for various companies, but the work progresses slowly. The Governor is still in the city.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30—P. M.

The excitement here is increasing. The Governor was waited upon to-day by a number of prominent citizens, who urged him to withdraw his proclamation, but he

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the thousands who daily read the TIMES, not even scores have looked into the ample vaults that extend two-thirds of the width of Beekman-street underneath the pavement, and there the pair of giant presses that roll off copies of our paper faster than a man can count them, from midnight to breakfast every morning. For all who have missed this sight, the most marvelous machine in the Crystal Palace is Hoe's Six-Cylinder Press, which, three days in the week, is issuing German *Staats Zeitungs* at the rate of 10,000 copies the hour. Mr. HOE, being one of the managers of the Fair, of course cannot get a premium; though of all the printing-presses, from the ancient one of GUTTENBERG down to the last device of this P. M. of the nineteenth century, the universal suffrage pronounces Hoe's Rotary the best for the rapid production of large editions of large papers. The morning paper that should not use one of them, would be distanced every morning by its competitors, and though its principles were of the fastest order, men would call it slow and a fogy. This particular press on exhibition cost some $24,000; weighs about three tons; required to make it, fifty men for six weeks; can print 13,000 sheets per hour; needs but six men to manage and one boy to clear the way for it. It would take a patient monk, who should write ten hours a day, and only stop for refreshment on Sunday, New-Year's, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day, 336 years to make as many legible copies as this turns off in an hour—by which time the impatient subscriber would probably consider the news a little stale. There are other presses shown here. One, LOWE'S patent portable printing-press, is such a quiet little convenience as some mercantile houses, fond of issuing circulars, a general in camp issuing frequent general orders, or a printer taking many proofs, would very much appreciate. It is simple in construction, possesses great power for its size, prints on wood, cloth, paper, anything that will take ink, and costs the buyer from $5 to $15. NEWBURY'S patent is a larger affair, intended for printing country newspapers. Its novelty consists in employing a reciprocating cylinder instead of a reciprocating bed, by which it claims to diminish by nearly two-thirds the power required for driving it. It prints 1,000 sheets per hour, and costs from $725 to $950.

Of clocks there is a reputable display. The standard by which the doors of the Palace are shut and opened is SPERRY'S—BYRAM'S make—from the same shop whence came our City Hall clock, which in spite of a rocking, every time the City Hall fire-bell rings, sufficient almost to open the seams of a man-of-war, holds its own and tells the true-enough time, through snow-storms, equinoctials and dog-days alike. On the floor, just beyond where the dirty plaster-man foolishly wrestles naked with the bear, is one of CRANE'S Patent Escapement Tower Clocks. Its peculiarity is such an arrangement of the parts of the clock as to separate the wheel which gives impulse to the pendulum from all the other parts of the clock—so that if a strong East wind or a driving snow-storm puts back or freezes the hands on the dial, the movements go right on, striking the hours—keeping time to the ear even when it cannot to the eye.

One of the genuine novelties of this Exhibition is the specimen of improved Marquetry, patented by GROBEBL and VOLKMAR, of Baltimore. Marquetry, or "inlaid work of different pieces of divers colored fine woods, shells, ivory and the like," is an ancient method of ornamenting the floors of libraries, cabinets, drawing-rooms, little practiced among us, but which might very admirably replace our oil-cloths and costly carpets that it seems a sin to tread on. There are two or three fair specimens of marquetry in the floors of public buildings in the City, but they are all of imported material. These exhibitors claim two things—first, that their style of putting together the pieces of wood is beyond all comparison the best ever devised. The old style was to lay the pieces abutting at their edges, each upon the shoulder of the next, and to fasten them in place with glue. These patentees fasten the pieces into each other by a deep tongue and groove around the whole periphery of each, and use no cement, glue or nails, so that it may be removed at will and transferred from place to place. Second, that our domestic woods furnish material no whit inferior in quality to the best of foreign origin. The cost is from 50 cents to $1 a square foot, (in domestic woods,) according to the intricacy of the pattern.

DAVIS' Self-acting Parallel Vise—of iron or wood—is new and claims much attention of blacksmiths and carpenters. The jaws of the vise are secured in a parallel position, however far apart. For the screw is substituted a sliding beam on which is a ratch which is in connection with a paw and secures the movable jaw in any desired position. The gain is in the time required for fixing the vise. Its simplicity, durability and accuracy are undoubted.

In one corner of the gallery stands the instrument which they call *Triolodeon*—its case unvarnished and unfinished—the curiosity coming in too late indeed for the judges to pass upon it. The enthusiastic Hollander who sits in front of it developing its possibilities, but unable with a word of English to interpret them, is Mr. C. J. VAN OECKLIN, father of the Automatic Clarionet Player. The *Triolodeon* is a melodeon of three bellows, the keys commanding one, two or three of them according to the pressure of the fingers, thus varying the loudness of the tone at pleasure,—permitting the melody to be played as loud as half a dozen melodeons could give it, at the same time that the accompaniment is as softly whispered as you please. The performance of Mr. V. O. seemed to justify the promises of his circular and the manuscript compliments of THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS. All the other musical instruments are handsome specimens of articles well-known to the public, except the one from GROSS & HULSKAMP'S factory in Troy,—a grand piano with a newly-invented repeating action, an improved metallic frame, with harmonic bridge and a dolce-harmonic pedal. The tone, range and capacity of the instrument, if we may credit the judges, is wonderfully increased by these improvements By permission of the great master, it is named the "Thalberg piano."

Our sympathies were always excited in behalf of the two sweating men who stood at the end of a long spar in front of a pump and block shop, turning slowly a big augur to bore out a pump. One feels relieved to see how flesh and blood is saved its weariness by such a device as WYKOFF'S patent tubular boring machine, which makes a bore ten feet long and four inches in diameter in one minute. Two concentric augurs turning different ways enter the log, and rapidly cut their way around its heart, so that the central timber is not wasted in chips, but can be withdrawn entire—turned as true as in a lathe. It is asserted that the timber saved pays the expense of the boring.

Close by the fountain is exhibited KLINE'S Patent Anti-Local attraction Compass. The card of the compass is encircled by a band of steel which connects with two hemispheres of wire gauze, inclosing the needle, to prevent the attraction at angles that are presented when the vessel is rolling. One of these compasses, that has been two round trips on the *Vanderbilt*, brings home testimonials that no amount of metal on board the steamer ever attracted the needle. At a public exhibition, on Tuesday, the needle of KLINE'S instrument could not be be made to vary a point by all the iron that was brought into its vicinity while the needle of the common compass forsook its northing sadly and sought the direction of the new suitor.

The representatives of the American Needle Works (a Massachusetts company) show samples of their manufacture which—so the ladies say who have tried them—compare favorably with any needles used for hand-sewing. This is the only establishment in America that professes to make needles—indeed it is confessed only in view of their success, that Yankees can make them." We do not know that they are any better than the imported, though they claim that the rapid tapering of the head back from the eye insures greater facility of use, and that the process of burnishing effectually prevents the eye from cutting the thread.

Safes—which since the inauguration of the panic have become a household as well as a counting-office necessity, are shown in abundance. HERRING has the largest variety, and what seem like the most decidedly sure protection against either incendiaries or burglars. Lined with chilled steel that no cold chisel will scratch, filled—though that is a secret—with plaster of paris and cased in thick plates of iron, many hottest conflagrations have testified to the propriety of their name—Safes. Their novelty consists in the variety of forms they are made in, imitating any desired article of furniture, and matched to any color that taste may direct. STEARNS & MARVIN exhibit several specimens of their manufacture under WILDER'S patent, and VALENTINE & BUTLER show theirs, which has a filling of alum, for which they claim superiority—saying that, unlike plaster, it cannot evaporate water under a high heat and so rust the iron casing and mould the books and papers within.

What looks like the frame of a threshing-machine, (just back of the black WASHINGTON on horseback,) and inside of which revolves, with great celerity, a series of long, large magnets, bright sparks of white, blue and red light stealing from point to point near the centre as they revolve, is a machine designed to illustrate the application of electricity as a motive propelling power. That there is power enough, not in this particular machine, but in one that might be built on its principle, to drive heavy engines and drag immense trains of cars, its inventor claims. Perhaps this claim cannot now be substantiated. But when our forests shall all be cut down and our coal mines exhausted, or what is about as bad, monopolized by mammoth companies, it is a comfort to believe that in shavings of zinc, sulphate of copper and a few cheap acids, is latent the power that will reconcile the people to the lack of wood, bring the coal monopolists to their bearings, and give land and water locomotion enough without the aid of steam.

The Application to Congress for the Organization of Arizona Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Washington correspondent of the TIMES, in his dispatch of the 23d inst., remarks that the Arizona memorial is not new—and that Congress, at its last session, refused to take action in regard to the Territorial organization, because the Gadsden purchase was too small and too sparsely settled.

In the multitude of Congressional business that comes within the notice of your very able correspondent, it is not surprising that he should have forgotten that a bill was reported from the House Territorial Committee, organizing, in the Gadsden purchase, a separate judicial district, establishing land offices, &c., which passed the House, and that in the Senate Gen. RUSK introduced a bill of similar purport, which passed the Senate. Owing to the lateness of the session, and some minor differences in the bills, which prevented a passage by both Houses, they failed to become a law. It is well for the Territory that they did, as neither would have answered the necessities of the country or the wishes of the people. The fact made patent—of the necessity for *some legislation*—acknowledged by a Republican House and a Democratic Senate, is the principal point to which I desire to call attention.

Your correspondent remarks that he "sees no reason to believe that Congress will look more favorably upon the prayer of memorialists—residents in Arizona—than it did at the last session." These reasons are nevertheless of the most urgent nature.

Mr. COOK, the delegate at the last session, arrived late. But little was known of the Territory, and his influence was necessarily limited. With all these disadvantages, the necessity for legislation was emphatically acknowledged. Since that time the population has more than doubled. No Territory has yet been created which so urgently demanded a Government as does Arizona. By every California mail letters are received by the writer speaking of continued outrages which no magistrate checks or law punishes. These letters, with much documentary and personal evidence, will be laid before the Territorial Committees, with the memorial of the people

Congress has established a mail route through the entire Territory, which must be protected: and to successfully put it in operation. Courts must be established for the enforcement of contracts. Along the whole line petitions are coming in for the establishment of Post-offices. Appropriations have been made for the expenditure of large sums of money in the Territory. No Court of Record exists throughout its whole length, 600 miles. Since the last session of Congress fillibustering parties have penetrated Sonora from California, *via* the Gadsden Purchase, arousing an ill-feeling between the Mexican and American populations, which is producing constant collisions between them, and which can only be repressed by the establishment of a firm Government. Immense discoveries in gold, silver, and copper, have been made, and large amounts of capital invested, which only ask the protection of the law, to repay to the commercial world a million-fold the expense of a Territorial organization,

Lastly, the extent of the Territory is not small Arizona contains nearly 30,000 square miles—two-thirds as large as New-York. Its population is larger *than Washington Territory now*—much larger than Kansas or Nebraska at their organization as Territories. Its establishment as a separate Territory would at once develop an American influence, where we most need it, between New-Mexico and Sonora, and give protection to American interests in Mexican soil, adjoining, which is now sadly needed. It is a continual shame and reproach to the United States, that an Englishman can maintain every business relation in Sonora and Chihuahua, while an American is ruined, driven out without redress. If the United States Government is bound to extend the benefits of its laws and the protection of its name over the citizens on its own soil, then are the people of Arizona entitled to the granting of this very modest prayer—a seperate Territorial Government.

With high regard, your obt. servt.,
SYLVESTER MOWRY.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Approaching Election of Judges.

WHITEHALL, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are upon the eve of the most important Judicial Election which will have transpired within the State under the present Constitution. Allow me to submit, through your columns, my views of the principles by which the citizens of this State should be governed in making their selection of Judges.

An allusion to the Judiciary as an element indispensable to a civilized and healthful community, would seem to be nearly superfluous. A Vigilance Committee occupies the only middle ground between society organized upon the basis of an official judicial *system*, and society dissolved into a state of anarchy. Life, liberty, character and property, subjects that fill the vast circle, and create the infinite net-work of human right and action, define the scope and importance of the system—and imply and measure, therefore, the true standard of the Court. It was said by a profound observer of human affairs that the character of a nation may be known by its laws. It is but a change of phraseology to say that its character is reflected in its laws. It is as true—and a necessary truth—that the character of its laws must depend upon the virtue and efficiency of its Courts. It is but a change of phraseology to say that the intellectual and moral altitude of the Court is the index to the intellectual and moral altitude of the people over which it presides. Human nature forbids the idea, and history utterly fails to present, an instance of a people thriving in industrial art, expanding in intellectual strength and rising in the dignity of virtue, whose Judges are habitually deficient in knowledge, weak in mental power, and subservient in action. History is familiar with instances, and reason calls for their existence, where the Court has been the last refuge of the fainting liberties of a people; where the judge, standing unshocked by the pressure of a popular or a throne, unawed by the clamors of misdirected and unprincipled power, his calm voice rebuking into silence and respect intruding insolence, the light of his learning unquenched by the surrounding gloom, nay, even returning its kindly beams abroad into the outer darkness, private rights have remained uncrushed, franchises, Constitutions, Bills of Rights, Magna Chartas, and National Precedents, have remained inviolate; and Society itself kept to its centre. When the storm has passed over, no civil institution has stood clothed with a greater majesty than the Court, which, true to its function, while the rest of the social organism was deranged, preserved the social fabric in its integrity. Hence it is that wise and virtuous patriotism has ever cherished this institution with the most jealous care, to shield it from whatever might tend to impair its strength or lessen its purity. These general views have a close and powerful application to things as they exist in this State. The principle which should govern the voter in the use of his vote under our elective system, while in itself of more moment than any other that concerns the elective franchise, with regard to its present application, has assumed a solemnity more grave than the question, who shall be our Legislative or Executive Rulers; an importance more controlling than that of partisan associations. To no previous period during the existence of the State could this remark have been so emphatically applied. It is probable that the judicial elections of the next month will be conspicuous in the annals of the State. They will constitute an epoch, from which to date a permanent decline or ascension in the scale of its judicial character. The soundness of my general views is, apparent to the simplest mind. They would receive the abstract assent of the most blinded partisan and of the most unprincipled demagogue. The change in the work of judicial appointment introduced by the present Constitution was the abandonment of a system of appointment, which had been observed from the outset of the English and American Institutions. It had placed upon the Bench many names of imperishable worth; under it but few instances of unfitness can be found—and by it the Adglo-Saxon Jurisprudence, marvelous indeed for its rich and varied learning, for its profound expansive principles, for its exalted and beautiful spirit of justice, had been matured. But national greatness had been founded upon its sentiments and nurtured amid its influences. This State stood unrivaled in all its judicial attributes and associations; with a jurisprudence more largely and finely developed; a profession more powerful in *numbers*, in varied experience, and in strength and richness of talent than any other in the Union possessed; and a line of judges, of whom in worthy pride she could have said to the world, "see my jewels." No necessity called for the change. It was a bold leap from a safe experience to an untried theory, the dangers of which were then foretold by those whose warnings are in such emergencies rarely heeded. By that constitution the people assumed directly the selection of their Judges; and it is just to believe that by the mass the change was sought for in the conviction that the people would choose most wisely, because to the *parties* of their choice they were to intrust their dearest interests. Providence created that necessity in which the judicial relation is based. He has required for its ministrations the finest qualities of human wisdom and virtue. No people can trifle with its requirements, no people can lay unsanctified hands upon it with impunity. The consequences to themselves are evil, sure and lasting. When that change was wrought, patriots and wise men far and near said that we had sowed to the wind, and that our reaping must be in the whirlwind. When we recur to that golden period, the Augustan age in the history of the State, when the profession was the *nursery* of the great men; when our courts were clothed with their appropriate dignity and *breathed* with the spirit of purity and wisdom, and such errors as these in the system were remediable without *any* violent change, the mind is filled with astonishment that the citizens of the State could have been brought to practice so daring, so novel and so unnecessary a change upon that system so vitally essential to all public and private interests; which, if deranged, impairs the functions of all the other social and civil machinery; and which, preserved in its integrity, is sure to keep the rest in order. Briefly to allude to it, what has been the result? The first judicial nominations under this constitution were made in a sense of the solemn responsibility which the people had assumed. They were based upon the principle that *fitness for the office, without regard to party associations was to be the sole criterion of choice. That, as the sworn and sole function of the Judge was to administer laws according to the constitution, and establish rights according to laws so administered; as the function of so administering the laws was by the constitution itself vested solely in the courts; and it was the function of parties to operate by the force of concentrated public sentiment upon the Legislative and Executive Departments; that of the Court being, therefore, to keep the former in check, under the constitution, and the latter in check both under the constitution and the laws; therefore in the selection of the Judge political considerations should be disregarded, and he should pass into office free from all partisan ties and obligations; and then should know no rule of conduct but those prescribed by his official oath; and be thus ever ready at all times to guard the constitution and to repress party aggressions, when parties were disposed to overstep their appropriate limits.* Therefore that he should represent the constitution alone, and not a class or section of the citizens. This principle, as a rule of conduct, was felt and declared to be as imperative upon the people as an independent judiciary was essential to its welfare. The first judicial elections were conducted in the same spirit; and the Bench was then supplied mainly from the flower of the profession; but few inferior men were elevated to it. Since then, this criterion has been gradually disregarded; the rule has become reversed; party-connection has been adopted as the basis of selection, and the chances of the candidate are calculated merely by those of the ticket upon which he is placed. As a consequence, incompetent men taken from the inferior ranks of the profession, not endowed with legal abilities, and selected for their political strength, have, to a very great extent, come to fill the Bench. If this blind and suicidal course is persisted in, the Constitution must be displaced, the several Departments crushed, party sentiment must become the law, *shifting* with the changes in party strength, the courts performing the mean office of echoing party-views; judges (even more than they do now, and they are said and believed to do it not a little) struggling and bargaining for their places like any politicians of the baser sort. The occupants of other offices are accountable to their constituencies. That accountability is no guaranty of good faith. Indeed, the possession of a political office, if it is not a matter of positive discredit, is one of very questionable respectability. The present rule of nomination and election will and has placed the Judge upon the same level. As the Spanish proverb runs, "Honesty is like a mule's back; if you load it too much, it will break." The strength of human virtue is relative. It may be overtempted. Every step taken to diminish the independence of a judge is a blow to his integrity. It is well understood that many Judges dispose of their cases with reference to the effect of their result upon the tempers of parties and counsel; and that even their treatment of counsel is governed by the same consideration. It is a humiliating reflection that in many instances the first lawyers in the State shun the Judicial office because it has ceased to be a position of credit. To them it has ceased to be the point for worth to aim at, and has become the goal for political adventurers. One of the surest proofs of the mischief of this course is to be found in its influence upon the Bar. It is a familiar truth that as is the Bench, so will be the Bar. The elevation and depression of the latter depend upon the former. A consciousness of the motive of the Courts has created in the Bar distrust in its decisions; in the law, of which they are the exponent; and has materially impaired that sentiment of respect for the Court itself, which is essential to the dignity and success of its proceedings. From the Bar should go forth to the community at large the example of a profound and abiding veneration for law, because it is the law; for the Court, because it administers the law; for the individual Judge, because for the time being he is a Judge. But within the precincts of our Courts, where this sentiment should first and last be found, veneration has yielded to irreverence and scoffing; the Judge is regarded and often treated "like any common politician," kept subservient by fear; jurisprudence is *sinking* to a system of tricks, and the practice to a speculation of chances. Another proof of this mischief, one that conclusively shows the lowered estimation in which our Courts are held, consists in the general feeling of pertness and forwardness, which now pervades the bar, particularly its younger members. No sooner has a young lawyer made his maiden speech, or produced an elaborate brief, than he conceives himself to be ready for the Bench. As an eminent counselor in this part of the State recently said to me: "Now-a-days, any lawyer who can draw a complaint imagines himself as ripe for judicial nomination, and, if passed over, as quite neglected." There is less extravagance in the illustration than we would wish there were. Indeed, scores are at this moment planning for nominations, who, ten years ago, would have no more thought of seats upon our Bench than upon that at Washington. If you ask for further evidence of the depressed character of the Bench, look at the state of things in the City of New-York. We ought to find there the very flower of the profession, imbued with a sense of the responsibility of its trusts—clothed with a sense of the dignity of its calling. The press of that City not unfrequently speaks of its leading members as professional bullies. There is truth in the censure. Justice would add that the indecent conduct of the court often tempts, if it does not constrain, the advocate to this style of manners. When a judge is inpervious to the proprieties of his place, "bullying" is often the only means of holding him to his duty. The existence of a court—I speak particularly of the Supreme Court there—whose members are destitute of the attributes of gentlemen, deficient in knowledge and time-serving in action; who, if plain speech is permissible, may well be called a rabble of judges, can be accounted for only upon this now prevailing principle of appointment. That Supreme Court is below the level of every other Supreme Court within the State. The explanation is obvious—the political organizations by which it is supplied are the most partisan, the most vicious, the most reckless in the State. The *culmination* of this principle transpired at the late judicial nomination for the Court of Appeals by the Democratic Party. The Metropolitan Police case had been decided by that Court. The decision, rendered against what may be fairly considered as the political predilections of the members, is the highest evidence of their integrity as judges, and, if this quality in a judge is a basis of trust, it should have strengthened them in the affections and confidence of the people. Indeed, I regard the result and associations of the case in that Court as one of the most striking instances of the firmness and dignity which are to be found only in a virtuous tribunal. Party feeling had become embittered upon the subject; party *clamors* had run high; strife even to bloodshed had resulted; the most populous and important section of the State was fiercely agitated; it had become a paramount element in State politics; numerous and distinguished counsel had been arrayed in the case, and all the machinery of influence constructed which could be *divined* for overawing the Court of last resort. The case was quietly argued and heard, like any other case, and the roar without as little heeded as if it did not exist—as if the Court was "no respecter of persons." At the conclusion of the argument, as is well known, six of the judges were in favor of the law. To add character to the action of the Court, its chief presiding member was selected to *render* the opinion. One morning, on the coming in of the Court, without pomp or circumstance, and with the manner of a judge who, having aimed at what he conceived to be the right of the case, and was satisfied, that member, in his usual quiet way, simply directed the clerk to make an entry of affirmance, and passed on to other business. What stranger would have dreamt that a vast community without was waiting in breathless expectation for the result! Posterity will note that occasion with approval. History will record it as one of the brightest spots in our Judicial annals. That Convention, however, was to determine whether HIRAM DENIO was to be punished for having on that occasion refused to yield to the predilections of his party; for having refused to violate his oath as the Chief Justice of this State; or to be rewarded for his adherence to his *sense* of duty; whether the party was then and from that time, as its rule of action, to seek in its judicial nominations, the subserviency or the independence of our Judges. Rarely has a Convention had before it an issue of such moment. Mayor WOOD, a man from whom virtue shrinks in disgust, to whom hypocrisy scarcely extends the meed of praise, and with whom it is dealing gently to say that he is the most profligate politician upon our stage; who had crept down to the last decision *under the bed*, both in the face of its presumed legality, and in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, and who, animated by the intensest thirst for executive power, was exasperated with the Court of Appeals, because of this decision; appeared at that Convention with a powerful clique. As the representative of a large class of politicians throughout the State, and of the Democratic masses of the City of New-York and its vicinity, for the first time, I think, that the doctrine has been avowedly put forth in Convention, certainly in a State Convention under this Constitution, as a rule of party action, with a boldness the most alarming, an explicitness the most unqualified, he announced *partisanship to be the test of fitness for the judicial office*, and a demand that HENRY DENIO should be discarded. This announcement was met by an outbreak of eloquent and patriotic sentiment, such as has been rarely witnessed in the political history of the State. The *counter doctrine, that fitness in the original and purely constitutional sense of the judicial function, was the true and only test, and that the independence of the Judiciary was of paramount importance to all political ties*, was as boldly and explicitly advanced. He was proudly declared for his virtues, his talents and his learning, to be equal to this test. Not an enemy could breathe an objection to him, if tried by this standard. He was renominated. But, when we contrast the small majority of seventeen votes, which secured the nomination, with the vote as it would have stood ten years ago, we are painfully reminded of the rapid decline in popular virtue! Nevertheless the question was here first presented in State Convention, whether hereafter the nominations should be made and the elections conducted with a view to Judicial subserviency or Judicial independence. The Democratic Party decided to stand by the Constitution of the State; to preserve the integrity of our Courts. For that decision it deserves the honor and respect of every citizen.

It was the duty of the subsequent State Conventions of the American and Republican Parties, to have cooperated with the Democratic Party, and adopted HIRAM DENIO as their candidate for the Court of Appeals. In refusing to do so, they failed to meet an emergency more controlling in its importance than the merely political interests of any party can be. The Republican Party distinctly took the opposite of the issue; nominated their candidate explicitly with reference to his anticipated partisan action as a Judge, and thereby adopted a rule of judicial selection which, however for the time being they seek to disguise, and dignify it by the character of their general cause, in principle is not a whit unlike that of Mayor WOOD and his faction. It is now for the citizens of the State of New-York, whose vital interests are enfolded in this issue, to decide at the coming election whether they will abide by their Constitution, and fill their Courts with worthy judges, or, yielding to the exactions of party, allow those Courts to be made subservient to party domination. I am a Republican—its cause I revere—within proper political limits I deem it my duty to act as such. But where my party departs from its legitimate path, and attempts to control the action of the Courts by partisan appointments, I deem it my duty as a virtuous citizen to resist its encroachments. I shall do both by my vote and influence.

A CITIZEN.

Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your paper of Oct. 28, about the delinquencies of farmers, sets out upon a somewhat *ex parte* view, and overlooks a point or two that, in justice to that class of toilers, might be liberally admitted. In the first place, nobody but a city editor could suppose a farm to be a "region of eternal abundance, innocence and quiet." He (very reasonably too) has no idea of the labor, anxiety and open-handed generosity that must be allied to the business. The farmer's life is scarcely in anything parallel with the life of any other working man. A merchant's, or a banker's family, even if they fill the responsible offices of wives and mothers, may always command their time. They have leisure for accomplishments and indulgences that, not because they are less grateful to the farmer's daughter, but because they are incompatible with her duties, must be relinquished. The cares of village or city housekeeping come in time to be committed to other hands, diligent and capable; but not so at the farm-house. Who ever heard of a successful farmer whose wife was not early and late looking after the "wheel within a wheel?" besides making the butter and caring personally for every working bee of the hive? It is not remarkable that, in this crisis, each man should be looking about him to see who might relieve this particular pressure or that impending suspension. The farmers have had no good cause to complain of the prices of farm products during the past three years, but their supplies have been so limited and their fulfillments so contracted, especially in this State, that a farmer with no available funds besides his land has scarcely "saved himself" since 1852. And his expenses have been greatly increased. High prices have not been confined to farm products. The sugars that preserved the garden fruits; the foreign fruits and spices, that were almost necessary to health, to be sliced in between the monotonous "boiled dinners," have had to be, in many families, discontinued. Then, of course, more produce must be retained for family use. Two years ago many a farmer bought his bread. Not through improvidence or the torpidity of a discouraged heart either, but by the terrible firss and freshets that have caused real poverty. Who ever heard of such repeated destruction of property by streams and rivers as during the past year? In the wooded parts of our State terrible fires have destroyed acres of wheat ready for the sickle, and thousands of cords of wood prepared for the market. The farmer who, by such an inevitable providence, loses the toil of a year and finds it hard to regain the summit, finds it harder yet to be classed with "Wall-street gamblers or Chatham-street Jews." The temptation is powerful to wait and hope for a brighter day, even if to yield is unjust and discreditable. In the valley of Indiana the farmers are bringing corn, at their own expense, to any specified point on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and are receiving 2 cents a bushel for it! The buyer pleads scarcity of money. The farmer admits his necessity, and the crop is yielded at any price the buyer may name. Can farmers pay up the short-comings of even one disastrous year at such prices? No! They naturally prize, and are loth to part with, the golden grain for which, only a few months since, many a herd lacked, and in some cases actually starved. Yours,

GRACE (A FARMER'S WIFE.)

Hon. George Ashmun on Political Partisanship.

The following is part of a letter recently written by Mr. ASHMUN, in reply to an invitation to attend a Banks meeting in Boston:

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

SIR: Your letter, in behalf of your Committee, inviting me to be present at the meeting of the friends of Mr. BANKS in Faneuil Hall on the 15th, came during my absence, and was not received by me until some days after the meeting had been held. It is due to you to give this explanation of my silence, while it is but just to say that if the invitation had reached me in season, I should have declined to attend the meeting. The invitation was probably prompted by my open declarations in conversation among friends, since Mr. BANKS was placed in nomination, of my purpose to vote for him. But I have not attended a political meeting for five years; and having so long enjoyed the comfort of an emancipation from the wretched slavery of party, I shall not easily be persuaded to be bound by the doings of any party gathering, where things are done, and resolutions are adopted, for which nobody in particular holds himself responsible, by which all are more or less committed, and which afterwards most sensible men find occasion to regret.

Nevertheless, I have no possible objection to its being known that my judgment leads me to favor Mr. BANKS' election; and this, not because he is, or has been, Whig, Democrat, Republican or American; or has belonged to any of the political formations of the day that rise and fall, and pass away with the temporary and transient divisions which spring out of the ever-changing circumstances of our great and growing country. I can freely and cheerfully support him, or any other man of talent, character and promise, in spite of his party associations. Party names and creeds have lost both power and terror over me. They are, for the most part, adopted and worn as delusions, and very certainly become the false pretences by which people are cheated. *Show me the man who has, within him, the power and will, when occasion arises, to shake himself free from them all, and to stand out in the estimation of the nation as a statesman whose comprehensive vision can take in a horizon larger than what has become, by the dwarfing course of the few past years, well nigh again the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and my heart warms to him.* Whatever party names he may have worn for a time, this proves him to be greater than a partisan; it proves him to be a man; and such a man I regard Mr. BANKS as being. * * *

In view of this, and with my conviction that he is clearly destined to exert a large influence upon events which are to contribute to the rising glory of our common country, I cannot but indulge the hope that Massachusetts will not refuse him that vote of confidence which it seems to me her own honor and interests demand. Nevertheless, I find no fault with any man for his preference in an election. There are more honest men in all parties than the world is generally disposed to give credit for; and there is ample room for us all to act upon our differing opinions without indulging a bad temper in unjust imputations upon others. For myself, being resolutely and absolutely withdrawn from all participation in party strifes, or party purposes, I have nothing to gain or hope for by the elevation of any man or set of men to office, further than to share in a just pride in whatever tends to the honor and prosperity of our State and of the Union. Believing that the election of Mr. BANKS, at this time, will contribute to both, he will receive my vote. Yours truly,

GEO. ASHMUN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.

Did the Act Prove Insanity?—The Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the petition of Caroline Woodman.—Some time since there was published in the TIMES an account of a scandalous affair at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Woodman, a boarder there, returning suddenly to his room, one evening, discovered his wife and a Mr. Gardner Furniss, together under decidedly suspicious circumstances. The feelings of the enraged husband were openly expressed, and Mr. Furness concluded to leave suddenly, which he did without having time to don his pantaloons. Mr. Woodman soon after placed his wife in the Sandford Hall Lunatic Asylum, at Flushing, and then went to New-Orleans. Mrs. Woodman, by her friend, Mr. Furness, obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was made returnable on Friday morning, denying that she was insane and demanding her release.

Mr. Busteed called the case on.

Mr. Van Berg stated that the counsel engaged in the case was suddenly taken sick, and they desired an hour's adjournment, that other counsel could be procured,

Mr. Busteed stated that the Court should first see whether the respondents had complied with the order, and produced the said Caroline Woodman.

His Honor remarked that if she was not produced on the hearing, it would doubtless be explained.

Mr. Sickles stated that they were not opposed to the adjournment, but they desired to know whether there was any attempt to evade the writ. Mr. Hearne, the attorney for Mrs. Woodman, had been to the Asylum, and desired to see his client, but Dr. MacDougal had refused the privilege.

His Honor thought it was unnecessary to discuss the matter at present.

Mr. Sickles then said that as it appeared that the respondents had not complied with the order, he should ask for an attachment against them.

Judge Roosevelt—You can, of course, ask that—but I shall reserve my decision for an hour. [Laughter.]

Mr. Busteed said that, unless it should appear that the order had been complied with, he should not consent to an adjournment.

Judge Roosevelt—The Court is not accustomed to ask the consent of counsel.

Mr. Busteed (abruptly)—Well, Sir, when is the case adjourned to? I suppose we are entitled to know that.

Judge ROOSEVELT remarked that the manner of making the remark was exceptionable—that if the Court should speak in the same tones to counsel, they would not think it very gentlemanly.

Mr. Busteed remarked that he spoke in his ordinary manner, not intending to be disrespectful, and that, if the Court should use the same manner towards him, he should be perfectly satisfied.

The case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock, it then being twenty minutes of that hour.

The City Hall bell had scarcely ceased striking twelve, when Mr. Busteed called the case on. His Honor desired a moment's time to finish the motion then on. Mr. Busteed submitted. In a few moments his Honor remarked that he was ready, and Mr. Busteed read the petition and order, with the affidavit of service. The affidavit stated, among other things, that on serving the order the attorney had requested an interview with Mrs. Woodman, in the presence of the Doctor, and that if she should express herself as willing to remain, he would withdraw the order. This was refused.

Mr. Van Berg moved to have that part of the affidavit stricken out. He also stated that the counsel sent for had not arrived. He demanded *reasonable time* to procure counsel. He appeared as attorney, and the party had a right to be heard by counsel.

A long discussion as to the propriety of further adjournment was had.

Mr. Van Berg stated that the objection to the writ was that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case. The Revised Statutes provided that the order must be issued by the officers in the *county in which the prisoner was detained*—or where there was no officer authorized to issue the writ in that county, and the application was made in another county, the affidavit of the party stating that there was no such officer in the county, or that such officer was absent. In this case no such affidavit was presented.

Considerable argument on this point was had. Mr. Sickles claimed that the same question was raised in Foster's case, and there denied by a provision in the statute of 1837. His Honor therefore denied the motion.

Mr. Van Berg stated that he desired further authority.

Judge ROOSEVELT—I will make an authority myself by denying the motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady here arrived and stated that he appeared as counsel for the respondents. After considerable elbowing he made his way to the side of his colleague, and after a short consultation said that as the first writ was abandoned, they appeared only on the second writ, set down for to-day. The lady would not be brought unless compelled by law, and he concluded that she could not be compelled. He must therefore make a special return, and he asked for the reasonable adjournment of the case until to-morrow morning. He supposed that no gentleman, on either side, would desire to have the lady exhibited here to the gaze of the rag-tag mob which hang about the City Hall. The substantial excuse for her non-production would be that her health would not permit it.

Mr. Busteed reverted to the declaration made that the lady would not be produced, unless she were compelled so to be present. He branded the whole proceeding as a flagrant contempt of the mandate of the Court, and objected to the adjournment.

Mr. Sickles followed on the same point. He had the authority of the lady stating that such was her desire for liberty, and her anguish at being confined with raving maniacs, that she would be willing to undergo the trial of appearing in this Court of Justice.

Mr. Brady took the ground that the appearance of the prisoner was immaterial to the equity of the decision.

Mr. Sickles proposed in case of an adjournment that the lady should be brought to some place out of the Asylum, he cared not where—to the parlor of the keeper of the City Hall, or to his Honor's house. (A deckled shake of his Honor's head and some laughter by the audience.)

It was finally decided that the excuse for the non-production was sufficient to warrant an adjournment of the case until one o'clock on Saturday.

A motion was then made for an order authorizing her being seen by her counsel in the mean time. His Honor thought there was some doubt as to his power to make the order. He would therefore decline making the order at the moment, but there was to be a meeting of the Judges that evening, and he would consult with them as to his authority.

Mr. Sickles desired to know when he would render his decision. It was decided that one of the counsel should call at Judge Mitchell's house that evening, when the decision would be rendered.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

The United States vs. *Theodore Fenwick, Third Mate of the Ship Webster.*—Fenwick was charged by Thomas Kerns, a passenger, with an assault with a slung-shot on the 23d of October, by which he was struck in the eye and badly injured. The difficulty arose from the third mate's putting out the fire in the galley at 8 o'clock of the morning in question, when Kerns came to get hot water for his breakfast. High words were used, and the third mate came out of the galley, as Kerns alleges, and struck him in the eye with a slung-shot; they clinched and fell, when the first mate seized him by the hair of his head and hauled him along the deck to the poop, where he was ironed and secured to the

rail. Kerns had his wife on board. Several witnesses were examined, among them the captain and the first and second mates, who took the third mate's side against the passenger. There was a conflict of testimony, as to whether a slung-shot was used, though it was known by the officers that there was one on board. Decision reserved.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Ship Helvetia.*—This was a motion that the Court grant to the Collector a certificate of probable cause for the seizure of the vessel. The vessel was seized as forfeited, in consequence of alleged smuggling by the mate. On the trial it was proved that the ship arrived in this port in April, 1856, and that after her arrival, a merchant purchased of the mate, on shore, several packages of absinthe, which were not entered on the manifest, but there was no evidence that the absinthe was ever on board the vessel, except from the declarations of the mate. The Court held that such declarations as these could not bind the ship, and dismissed the libel. The District-Attorney then moved that the certificate of probable cause be granted, upon an affidavit of the Secretary of the Collector, that statements had been made to him in June, 1856, by a Custom-House broker, that absinthe had been smuggled on the *Helvetia*, on which information sundry seizures were made and the absinthe condemned; that the ship was then out of port, and on her return was caused to be seized by the Collector, acting upon that information.

Held by the Court—That the natural construction of the statute (1 Stat. at Large, 696) requires that the order of the Court, protecting the Collector from personal responsibility for his official act of seizure, should rightfully be awarded with the main decree and should not be granted on an after application, and at a subsequent period of time.

Admitting that the Court could do so, yet it is no where intimated that it could be done upon any new and independent state of facts.

But even admitting the new affidavit, nothing is shown implicating the ship in any illicit transaction. There is no proof that the goods were forfeited as being smuggled in the ship, or that notice of their seizure on such allegation ever given to the ship, her master, or owner.

That even considering the secretary's affidavit as read on the trial of the cause, there would be no evidence in the case which would justify the Court in calling upon the claimants for a defence to the action. It must have pronounced the information unsupported by proofs amounting to a probable cause.

Motion for a certificate of probable cause denied.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

PRACTICE—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—ORDER OF A JUDGE NEEDED IN ALL CASES.

Cornelius Van Stratten vs. *James B. Bostock et al.*—This was a motion to discharge an attachment. The libel was filed to recover $361 59 for supplies furnished to the brig *Sutton*, of which the respondents were owners, and process was issued directing the Marshal to take and arrest the respondents if they could be found, and if they could not be found, to attach their goods and chattels to the amount sued for, and if such property could not be found, to attach their credits and effects. One of the respondents moved on notice to discharge the attachment because it was issued without any previous order of the Court authorizing it.

Held by the Court—That a positive direction in Rule 28 of the District Court that "process cannot issue against goods, choses in action or moneys in the hands of third persons, except by order of the Judge, and upon due proof of the claim first made," cannot be deemed rescinded by the special prohibition in Rule 7 of the Supreme Court to employ the writ in demands exceeding $500 without such authority, against the positive expression of the sense of the Supreme Court in Rule 46 that no repeal by implication is to arise when there is no conflict between the regulations of the subordinate and Superior Courts.

That according to the long-established practice of this Court, a writ of foreign attachment for the purpose of obtaining the appearance of a party, is made part of the process issued against the party, which was a *capias* or warrant of arrest, until the rule of the Supreme Court in 1850, which abolished the arrest of the party on admiralty process in all cases where by the laws of the State in which the Court is held imprisonment for debt has been abolished. The ordinary process of *copias* in actions for the recovery of money, would be erroneous and unavailing in the State Court without the mandate of a Judge indorsed thereon, directing the defendant to be held to bail. (1 Burrill, Pr. 88, 80. Laws of New-York of 1831, p. 396. 1 State at Large, 321 and 410.)

That this legislation of Congress connected with the exercise of its special powers by the Supreme Court in 1850, in regard to arrests, takes from libellants all authority to employ a warrant of arrest without the special order of the Judge, and the one sued out by the libel in this case must be held nugatory and void.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett; for respondents, Messrs. Cutting and Williams.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Francis E. Siffen et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action brought against the Collector of this Port, to recover back extra duties imposed by the defendant by way of penalty upon 479 bags of cutch, imported from London by the plaintiffs. But one bag was examined by the appraisers, on which they advanced the value above the invoice, 16 per cent., on account of which the penalty was laid. The plaintiffs claimed that the appraisers should have examined one bag out of every ten. Verdict for plaintiff for the excess of duties.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Joachimssen.

Antonio M. de. Valle vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action to recover back the sum of $1,705 extra duties levied by the defendant, the Collector of this port, as penalties for an undervaluation of sugars imported by the plaintiff from Cuba, where the plaintiff had an estate, of which this sugar was the product. Sugar advanced in price between the time of manufacture and the sailing of the vessel. This sugar was invoiced at the price of the time of manufacture, but the consignee, on its arrival, advanced the price to that of the time of sailing. The Naval officer refused, however, to allow this change in the price, on the ground that these goods were goods belonging to a manufacturer, who could not advance his invoice price. The goods were then appraised, and being advanced in price by the Custom-House appraiser more than 10 per cent., the penalty was imposed.

The question on the trial was whether sugar was a manufactured article. The Court decided that it was, and that the manufacturer having obtained his goods otherwise than by purchase, was not liable to a penalty. (Croly vs. Maxwell.) Under this charge the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

For plaintiff—Mr. Griswold; for defendant—Mr. Joachimssen.

José Maria Venaga et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action involving a similar question to the above.

Verdict for plaintiffs—$1,423 and interest.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 30.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

Yesterday, Mrs. Cunningham gave her recognizance to appear before the Court on Monday next, and at any time thereafter until a decision shall be rendered as to whether she is to be admitted to bail on the indictment against her. Her sureties were George A. Willard, H. T. Potter, each being bound in the sum of $5,000. They will justify on Monday.

Mr. Chatfield, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, stated that he had intended to move to admit his client to bail, but he had been unable to find time to prepare him etc. He also intended to move to quash the indictment on the ground of insufficiency. At his desire both motions were set down for Monday next.

A Word to our Merchants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the present financial crisis has set in, some firms have availed themselves of the pressure of the times as an excuse for reducing the wages of their clerks, whose services they had engaged by the year. Besides the the illegality of the act, I wish to call your attention to its practical injustice. Clerks, it has been said, should share in the prosperity of their employers. Very truly spoken. But there the matter rests. Whether they really do or not is quite another question. Had business been fifty per cent. better than the employers have calculated upon, they would not have given those in their employ a dollar more than they agreed to. What right have they, therefore, now, when the case is reversed, to reduce their clerks' salaries. Of course, circumstances at present favor the employer, and he has it now in his power to dictate his own terms. Still, is it honorable, is it just to take such advantage. EQUITAS.

Housekeepers and Domestics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask if there is any systematic plan being put in operation as regards the employment of domestics? I hear of housekeepers who are diminishing the number of their servants, but *not* lowering the wages of those they retain. May it not be hoped that this plan will not be pursued; but that the usual number will be retained—increased even—but at a reduction of wages. Our domestics have received for a long time wages greater in proportion to their necessary expenses than almost any other laboring class. Is it not time to commence a reform and at the same time aid the suffering poor? I wish our housekeepers would read again an article in your paper of the 28th, fourth page, headed, "Another Plan for the Unemployed," for unless this course be universal it will be of little avail for a few to adopt it.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

The sufferers by the fire at Auburn, N. Y., on Monday, were David Maiden, Mrs. J. F. Graham, F. and Col. Wilkes. A man named Wilkinson, who occupied the portion of the building in which the fire broke out, was found burned to death. A woman with whom he lived is missing.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1857.

The Breadstuff trade alone exhibited increased vigor during the past week. The receipts were more extensive, and receivers readily met the requirements of buyers; hence the transactions were heavier. The demand was mainly from home dealers, many of whom are securing their Winter supplies, while they can do so at comparatively low prices. The export inquiry has been gradually improving, though shippers were somewhat discouraged by the advanced claims of shipowners for freight-room. We look for a vigorous movement in produce from the interior towards the seaboard during the two or three weeks intervening between the present time and the suspension of inland navigation. All the Breadstuff-receiving cities of the West report large receipts and shipments, which produce-men are making every effort to increase. Many farmers show that they recognize the well-established truth that the disposal of produce, as soon as it can be got ready for market, is always the surest, and, generally, the most satisfactory plan for the producer to adopt. This view, however, is not as widely credited as it ought to be; and, because the prevailing prices for produce are lower than usual at this period for some years past, producers, as a class, seem disposed to reserve their supplies, with the expectation of being enabled to sell them more advantageously hereafter. The result of such a course, if it be persevered in, will be to leave the seaboard markets poorly provided for for the Winter months, while in the Interior enormous stocks will remain, to be sold next Spring when, in all probability, there will be nothing like a corresponding inquiry for them. How prices would range, under such circumstances, it is easy to determine. If producers are aware of the truth of the principle that an early market is always, as a rule, the best market for sellers, and if they knew how intimately their interests are connected with those of consumers, who would only be the first to feel the injury of a scarcity occasioned solely by the retention in the interior of stocks that, from necessity, must be sold sooner or later, they will not retain what produce they have to dispose of longer than until responsible purchasers can be found. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Oct. 21.		Oct. 28.	
Superfine State Flour,	$4 60	@ 4 70	$4 80	@ 4 75
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 20	4 80	@ 5 10
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 65	@ 4 75	4 60	@ 4 70
Super. Ohio	4 70	@ 4 80	4 65	@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 90	@ 5 00	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ind. and Mich	4 85	@ 5 30	4 80	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 50	5 10	@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 25	5 50	@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 8 25	5 50	@ 8 50
Super. to extra Cana'n	5 10	@ 6 60	5 05	@ 6 75
Mixed to extra South'n	5 40	@ 7 25	5 30	@ 7 50
Rye Flour	3 50	@ 4 62½	3 25	@ 4 00
Corn Meal	3 25	@ 3 75	3 25	@ 3 75
White Wheat ₩ bushel	1 15	@ 1 45	1 15	@ 1 53
Red Wheat ₩ bushel	1 05	@ 1 30	98	@ 1 20
Mixed Western Corn	71	@ 72	70	@ —
Rye	78	@ 80	75	@ 80
Barley	75	@ 85	72½	@ 86
Western Oats	48	@ 50	46	@ 49
State Oats	46	@ 48	42	@ 45
Southern Oats	34	@ 40	33	@ 38
Jersey Oats	40	@ 44	36	@ 40
Pennsylvania Oats	40	@ 44	36	@ 40
White Beans	1 62½	@ 1 75	1 60	@ 1 70
Black-eyed Peas, bush	3 50	@ —	Nominal.	

The reported receipts by river and railroad, as well as by coasiwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls	66,500	102,500	65,100
Wheat, bushels	75,000	160,000	324,000
Corn, bush	64,000	122,500	153,250
Rye, bush	2,500	—	—
Barley, bush	—	7,500	16,000
Oats, bush	12,500	28,500	7,000

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls	61,570	73,700	76,830
Wheat, bushels	158,200	257,500	350,500
Corn bushels	205,000	153,750	152,000
Rye, bushels	2,800	6,900	1,200
Barley, bushels	—	8,200	14,400

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls	111,000	90,900	95,100	76,830
Wheat, bushels	468,000	462,000	324,000	350,500
Corn, bushels	376,000	202,000	153,250	152,000
Rye, bushels	13,500	19,700	—	1,200
Barley, bushels	15,500	9,400	16,000	14,400
Oats, bushels	35,000	—	7,000	—

The following is a statement of the exports of Breadstuffs from the United States since Sept. 1, 1857

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Oct. 27	104,922	1,131,250	280,879
New-Orleans	Oct. 17	8,059	13,272	3,762
Philadelphia	Oct. 13	7,413	27,309	59,283
Baltimore	Oct. 24	14,860	41,881	3,600
Boston	Oct. 24	131	..	6,920
Other Ports	Oct. 23	3,343	89,496	..
Total, 1857		131,758	1,309,207	366,054
Total, 1856		107,641	2,599,190	1,294,671
Total, 1855		159,146	992,765	463,447
Total, 1854		3,176	19,703	629,634

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye, bus.
New-York	Oct. 27	13,712	51,609		
Other Ports, latest dates		36,485	33,898		
Total		50,197	85,507		
Total, 1856		59,400	729,877	10,198	77,513
Total, 1855		91,283	245,548	12,221	223,514
Total, 1854		17		40	

Statement of Flour and Meal Inspected at Philadelphia during the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857.

Superfine Wheat Flour, bbls	159,469
Superfine Wheat Flour, half-bbls	2,180
Fine Wheat Flour, bbls	1,010
Condemned Wheat Flour, bbls	910
Rye Flour, bbls	2,190
Rye Flour, condemned, bbls	20
Corn Meal, bbls	8,384
Corn Meal, half-bbls	20
Corn Meal, condemned, bbls	2,180
Middlings	2,180

The following is a comparative statement of the inspections of Flour, at the prominent points in Virginia, for the quarter ending 30th September last, and same period of 1856:

	1856.	1857.
Richmond	150,120	170,246
Alexandria	22,162	19,141
Petersburg	34,092	19,242
Lynchburg	15,483	11,831
Fredericksburg	10,432	13,636
Norfolk	6,749	4,819
Total, bbls	239,638	238,585

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation, to Oct. 19.

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	211,173	5,350,775	5,942,020	802,177

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	169,460	6,178,223	6,655,844	238,713

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store, in Chicago, Oct. 19.

Flour, bbls	3,050	Oats, bush	22,991
Wheat, bush	300,050	Barley, bush	11,059
Corn, bush	46,552	Rye, bush	350

Cotton remains quite dull and nominal in the absence of a supply of desirable grades. Our available stock is now but 1,516 bales, against 36,185 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season, which commenced with the 1st inst., have been 210,731 bales, against 356,189 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 81,610 bales, against 73,124 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 170,213 bales, against 276,457 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 14,621 bales, against 35,322 bales at the corresponding dates a year ago.

Groceries varied but little during the week. Coffee and teas were in moderate demand, at, however, somewhat easier prices. There were heavier operations reported in sugars, which slightly advanced. Rice was lightly dealt in, at old rates. Molasses attracted rather more attention, and closed with some degree of firmness.

Hay was less sought after. Bale is plenty, while Loose is rather scarce, and Salt is in very light supply. The boisterous weather, during the past three days, has seriously impeded business in this line. The range of prices is from 50c. @75c. for poor to strictly prime Bale: 60c.@65c. for Loose, and 40c.@62½c. for Salt Hay, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is not abundant, yet the demand is moderate, at 50c.@60c. for bale, ₩ 100 lbs.; and $2 50@$4 50 for bundle, ₩ 100 sheaves.

Provisions were unsettled. Hog products, as well as Beef, decreased in value materially, yet without finding much more liberal purchasers. Butter and Cheese were less freely offered and with a good inquiry; prices were well supported.

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1967	2250	26	216	1300	1795
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	70	15	21	4906	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	109	37	82	4379	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	102	106	97	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1987	2981	184	416	10646	1795
Last week	2544	3169	190	478	11019	3903
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856						3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONSIGNEE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	524	.....	.....	.....	672
Hudson River Railroad	576	.....	.....	189	438
Hudson River Boats	666	.....	.....	200	670
Harlem Railroad	481	26	216	1000	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,009	Horses	1
Sheep	1,999	Lambs	12
Hogs	3,945	Calves	66

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	421	Massachusetts	—
New-York	625	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	350	Texas	—
Kentucky	300	Connecticut	28
Indiana	300	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	22
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1813 Hogs, 198 Sheep.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same, with perhaps a trifling advance on some of the best quality.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10c. @ 11c.	10c. @ 11c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

It would hardly be expected that, with the present abundance of feed of all kinds in the country, the cattle ever should feel the "Hard Times," but nine-tenths of the animals, offered to-day at Forty-fourth-street, looked as if they had suffered about three-and-a-half Hard Times at least. First, the cattle themselves were hard cases—scalawags; and, second, they have been drenched in a three days' rain, and each particular hair stood, not erect, but twisted and curled in any and every direction. Every one, familiar with the cattle markets, is prepared to judge of the effect of such a banging, and consequent bauged looks, upon the salable price. It was owing to this circumstance in part, and in part to the general poor quality of the cattle intrinsically, that there was very little advance in prices to-day, though only 1,987 bullocks were yarded at ALLERTON'S for yesterday and to-day's sales. The total City receipts for the week, however, fool up 2,981, which is but 178 less than last week, though between five and six hundred less than last year's weekly average. But, at present, most families are really economizing their expenses, either from necessity or choice, and 3,000 cattle are a larger supply than 3,500 one year ago. The stringency in money matters still strongly affects the cattle dealers. Owners are unwilling to take anything short of "cash on the nail," and there be a less number of brokers able to advance this, and collect their pay afterwards, as has been the case formerly. There were a large number of droves retailed by the owners themselves to-day, simply because they could not find brokers willing to take them on any terms that would be accepted. In this market the experienced buyers have the advantage of inexperienced sellers, and they get cattle from them usually at lower rates, for cash, than they do from the brokers themselves. If the present difficulties result in bringing about a thoroughly cash system in the meat markets, there will be at least one good result. If Western producers and dealers in cattle could bring their droves here with the certainty of taking back the cash, and not notes or checks of 30, 60 or 90 days, they could buy and sell with less risk and at a less profit. The brokers could sell for one-half or one-fourth their present commission, and the cash-paying butchers could buy cheaper. The effect upon the City trade would be to drive out all retail butchers selling on credit, except those having capital sufficient to buy for cash and sell on credit. Were all wholesale and retail transactions in cattle and meat reduced to cash, *at least* 10@12 ₩ cent. would be saved to the consumer, this margin being now absolutely essential to make up for losses from the credit system. This is a large percentage on a business which averages cash all round every three months. These figures are not too high, however, as one or two items will show. Now, brokers receive $2 50@$4 ₩ head, partly for making sales, but chiefly for guaranteeing the collections, for a few days only. Enough good salesmen would be found to effect the sales in the yards at 50c., 75c., or at most, $1 ₩ head, if the buyers at once paid over the cash to the owners. Here would then be a saving of $2 ₩ head; and besides this is the risk and loss of interest to be taken into account by the owners, during the two or three, or four weeks or more they must wait for remittance on maturing of checks from the brokers. Nine out of ten owners bringing forward stock would gladly take $2 ₩ head less, if saved this risk and waiting for pay. This, with the other $2, would make $4 ₩ head to be charged to the credit system. Then again, the retail butchers can afford to and will sell five to ten ₩ cent. cheaper to cash buyers, than to even their best customers who pay only once in three, six or twelve months. Let us then by all means have continued by the cash system just now brought into vogue from the necessity of the times. Let the butchers push their collections this week, sell mainly for cash, and go up to Forty-fourth-street next Wednesday with well-filled purses, and they will find good bargains among those sellers, who, as to-day, choose to retail their own bullocks for cash only. A little effort at this time, properly followed up hereafter, will introduce a vast improvement into the entire meat business, not only in this City but in the country. If New-York buyers offer and pay cash for cattle and other animals, this market will attract a large portion of the good stock from all parts of the country—at least until other markets come upon the same cash footing. In anticipation of the falling off in receipts of Western stock, predicted by us last week, a large number were brought in from this State, nearly one-third of all offered. Only about 450 cattle, and these of a poorer grade than usual, went east to the Brighton market the present week. Owners appear to be a little afraid of Eastern funds, at least so say some of those heretofore patronizing the Brighton and Providence markets. We hear of no cattle held back, and as the yards were about cleared at sundown the prospect is for a moderate supply and better rates next week.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
40	Ind.	C. Frost	T. White & Son.
50	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
47	Ind.	S. B. Richardson	Allerton & Myers.
78	Ill.	Harpool & Jones	J. H. Williams.
60	Ill.	Rogers & Co	Vail & Carey.
48	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
49	Ill.	Nichols	Miller, Haring & Co.
64	Ind.	James McCollem	Shephard & Vail.
34	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
50	Ill.	B. Allerton	O. Hurd.
80	Ind.	Caldwell & Co	S. Ulery
72	Ky.	Tott & Seaman	Ecksteil & Lauterbeck.
115	Ohio	Brock & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
81	Ind.	Wm. Hawkins	S. Smith.
80	Ohio	R. & W. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
59	Ind.	James McCollem	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Farmers	J. A. Merritt.
19	N. Y.	D. Wheeler	M. Dalton.
132	Ind.	Swank & Hickson	Beach & Bray.
36	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
32	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
85	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
27	N. Y.	H. Rhoda	Owner.
32	N. Y.	J. Ayrault	Owner.
26	N. Y.	M. P. Smith	Owner.
14	N. Y.	J. Remnen	Owner.
36	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	D. Barnes.
30	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
42	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
22	N. Y.	P. Dorlan	Owner.
38	N. Y.	J. Packard	A. Allerton.
21	N. Y.	C. S. Green	A. Allerton.
29	Ohio	Hume & Vandyke	Owners.
50	Ill.	Channey & Allerton	S. Sherman.
209	Ohio	Carter & Lefingwell	Barnes & Co.
93	Ky.	Duval & McCann	Westheimer & Bro.
25	Ct.	B. Bartram	Owner.
44	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
35	N. Y.	W. H. Beldeu	Owner.
29	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
24	N. Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
22	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.

Below we present notes of a few droves, showing the actual transactions of the market:

ROGERS & Co. forwarded 60 thin, light and poor cattle. Of course, in a market like the present they did not bring 10c. VAIL & CAREY, sellers, were very willing to take 7c.@8c. for them. Weight 550 lbs., net, as estimated in the yards.

W. SHERMAN sold on his own account 34 Dutchess County Cattle, some of which were heavy oxen and large steers. The best of them brought 10c., and were of very fair quality.

CALDWELL & Co. had 60 Indiana Cattle selling by S. ULERY. Homie weight, 1,430. They were more than an average lot, bringing 9c.@10c. L. ANDEVINE of Long Island, took 7 of the lop, rated 725 lbs., at $72 each, or 10c. sellers' and 10¼c. buyers's estimate.

B. ALLERTON contributed 50 fair Illinoians, rated 700 lbs. O. HURD was getting 9c.@10c. for them. Some of them were coarse oxen.

C. FROST, of Fayette County, (O.,) sent in 40 very fair Cattle of his own feeding, weighing 1,320 lbs. gross at home. T. WHITE & SON were getting 9c.@ 10c. for them.

LODER & JACKSON'S 50 medium Steers from Rush County, Ia., were bringing 9c.@9½c. Home weight, 1,300 lbs. ALLERTON & MYERS were selling these and 47 of S. B. RICHARDSON'S Steers, rated 675 lbs. The latter were No. 1 for to-day, the top of them bringing 10c. They were averaging over 10c.

HARPOOL & JONES had 78 Illinois cattle, a portion of which showed Missouri blood and *horns*. Home weight, 1,410 lbs. gross. J. H. WILLIAMS was making them average about 9c. Quality only medium.

J. C. HOAG sold 48 of his own Dutchess County cattle, of good quality at 8c.@10½c. They were of uneven weights, ranging from 500 to 650 lbs.

TOTT & SEAMAN had 75 pretty fair Kentucky cattle rated at 875 lbs. net, which ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were selling at 9c. average.

BROCK & Co.'s—115 only—medium Ohio Steers were ovinging 8c.@10c. by BUDLONG & EASTMAN. Estimated weight 900 lbs net.

WM. HAWKINS forwarded 71 Indiana Steers of medium grades, rated 575 lbs. net. S. SMITH sold them at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT was selling 80 medium or fair Ohio Cattle for R. & W. FLORENCE at about 9½c., average, on an estimated weight of 700 lbs. Also, 20 of his own Westchester County Beeves, some of which were very good, at 10½c. for the choice.

J. MCPHERSON'S 68 fair Ohio Steers were sold by W. H. HARRIS at 8¾c.@10c. Rated 625 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows going at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow trade continues dull, with very little prospect of improvement at present. Our reporter's visit to the distilleries, as published in the DAILY TIMES of the 28th, throws much light upon this department of the stock market. Of course milkmen are not going to buy more Cows when it costs two or three times as much as formerly to keep what they have, and when it is impossible to obtain a full supply of the food which ordinarily furnishes some 3,000 Cows with the chief portion of their food. In some cases distilleries are kept going at the solicitation of milkmen who pay the difference between the former and present price of whisky by an extra charge for the swill. They say they cannot afford to purchase grain and pay for Cows, and hence are diminishing rather than increasing their number of animals. In some of the distillery stables Cows are fed by the proprietors at an expense formerly of 6c. ₩ day for what swill each animal required. The charge is now 18c. ₩ day, and only a limited number can be fed at that price.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 26 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@ $45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been small, but more than sufficient for the very limited demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. The few offered for sale are scarcely sufficient for the wants of buyers, although the demand is not active. The market may be called a trifle better.

CHAMBERLIN reports 37 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week, but the market is slow.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. There is no improvement in the market, with a surplus on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The market continues sufficiently supplied, and prices range from 5c.@7½c., with an occasional sale of a very fine Calf at 8c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 216 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. A very few of the best bring 7½c. The supply is quite sufficient, with a dull market to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 21 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c.; very few 7½c. The supply is short, with a brisk demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 82 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@ 7c. Market lazy with plenty on hand. A few of the best may be quoted 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The market has not been as fully supplied as last week, until the free arrivals of to-day. A little advance took place, but a large supply at the present time tends to a depression. Some of the stock of the week is very fine, commanding extra prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@11c. ₩ lb. for Lambs. Sales have been more brisk at better prices until to-day. They are now rather dull, with a surplus on hand.

BROWNING reports receipts

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

J. E. DEVLIN, THOS. H. PEASE and D. E. MITCHELL [illegible] will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be obtained by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington, informs us that previous to the election in Kansas specific instructions were sent out to Governor WALKER on the subject which precluded his right to purge the polls as he has done in the case of the Oxford Precinct of Johnson County. The correspondent also states that WALKER'S violation of instructions in this regard has caused considerable feeling against him at Washington, and that the probability is that he will be removed if he does not resign. In view of all previous action of the Administration in Kansas affairs, this intelligence lacks confirmation.

The excitement in Baltimore, relative to the Proclamation of Governor LIGON and the correspondence between him and the Mayor, was very great all day yesterday. A number of prominent citizens called upon the Governor and urged him to withdraw the Proclamation, and although he gave them no definite answer, the impression prevails that he will do so. A town meeting is called for this afternoon, and the Mayor, fearing the present excited state of the public mind may be increased, has issued a notice requesting citizens not to attend it. The work of enrolling the military went on very slowly yesterday, and a number of the militia officers waited upon the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey their orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding. A requisition was made yesterday by the Governor upon the authorities at Washington for a body of United States troops to aid in preserving the peace, but it is considered certain that it will be denied.

Advices from Washington render it certain that there will be no movement on the part of the Navy Department towards the curtailment of operations in the Navy-yards during the coming Winter. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely ten persons, and the amount of work in the other yards will be made as ample as possible. In the Brooklyn yard, especially, it is understood that the operations will be quite extensive. This policy of the Secretary of the Navy cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

The places at which the five steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress are to be constructed, have all been fixed upon by the Cabinet, and are as follows: New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola.

The packet *North Star*, sailing for England today, will carry out a more cheerful report of financial affairs on this side. The Exchanges with Europe have recovered a somewhat steady tone, and collections are being paid into the bankers this week with more promptness. The Stock Market is firmer; Money easier at Bank, and the Corn Exchange active, a good part of the business being done for export. The Domestic Exchanges are still much embarrassed.

The leading feature of the General Produce Markets, yesterday, was the heavy movement in flour,—the sales of which exceeded 30,000 bbls.,—about equally divided between home dealers and shippers. Prices advanced 5c.@15c. per bbl.,—the market closing firmly and buoyantly. Wheat was also in good request at about 2c. per bushel over Thursday's currency. A scarcity of Corn and Cotton prevented transactions in each. Prices were entirely nominal. Pork and Beef were depressed and buyers had any existing advantage. A fair business was reported in Lard, at rather higher rates. Sugars were active, and closed buoyant. No important change transpired in other branches of trade.

An investigation was had yesterday into the late heavy forgeries in Boston. EDMUND E. PRICE was examined before the Police Court in that city, and GEORGE E. COWEE, one of the parties implicated, testified for the State to the perpetration of forgeries on different banks amounting in the aggregate to an immense sum. PRICE was held for trial in $10,000, and COWEE and another accomplice named STANTON were held as witnesses for the State.

Two men, one named THOS. CONNER, (foreman of Hose Company No. 16,) and "Ted Dunn," or TIMOTHY DONOVAN, (ex-foreman of the same, and a Custom-House Night Inspector,) had a fight yesterday in the City Hall. It was all about some scandal to the effect that Ted had used for his own purposes money raised for political use on No. 16. Ted denied, and CONNER affirmed, and hence the fight. Ted made the attack yesterday and with the aid of some of his friends, succeeded at last in knocking CONNER down, kicking him brutally, and breaking his skull. CONNER lies very low now at the City Hospital. The villains escaped unarrested,—as the Mayor permits no policemen in the City Hall since the old force was disbanded.

The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday. Mayor WOOD endeavored to induce the Commissioners to direct their General Superintendent to use the Police in enforcing the ordinance of the Common Council prohibiting the use of steam by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second street. Gen. NYE questioned the power of the Board to give any such instructions, and procured the reference of the subject to a select committee, who are to present a report on Monday. Lists of poll-clerks and patrolmen for the different voting Precincts in the City were submitted and adopted, and the Board adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The eleemosynary and penal institutions of the City on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands feel the pressure of the times in the large accessions to the number of their inmates. The Workhouse, Almshouse and Penitentiary are all overcrowded. In the Penitentiary there are more criminals, guilty of small offences, such as petty larcenies, assaults and batteries, &c., than there have been before in the history of the institution. In the Workhouse, to which vagrants and intemperate persons are sent, there are over 1,100 persons; in the Penitentiary, over 700; and in the Almshouse near 1,600. On Randall's Island, there are over 1,100 destitute children. Altogether, the "Islands" number between 6,000 and 7,000 population, exclusive of the officers.

The Commissioners of the Central Park held a meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and passed resolutions to commence work upon the grounds, with an adequate force, as soon as the necessary appropriation to pay the men was made by the City authorities; they recognized the necessity of providing work, as far as possible, for the unemployed labor of the City.

Two new Light-Houses have been completed on on Long Island; one at Horton Point, Southold, and another at Lloyd's Neck, and will be lighted soon. The large new Light-house opposite River Head, has advanced to 140 feet in height; the foundation work on that to be located at Fire Island has been commenced.

Yesterday Mrs. CUNNINGHAM gave her recognizances to be present at the next General Term. Her sureties are GEO. A. WILT and H. T. POTTER, each being bound in the sum of $5,000.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANDVAL, in the Hudson County Court, is drawing to a close. The summing up will commence this afternoon, probably, and on Monday or Tuesday, it is expected the final action of the Jury in the case will be taken.

Dr. SAMUEL HALL was nominated last evening for Senator from the Fourth District by the Americans and Republicans.

Important Rumor.

The Telegraphic correspondent of the Associated Press sends word that Gov. WALKER'S course in rejecting the fraudulent votes of the Oxford Precinct is condemned by the Administration, and that both he and Secretary STANTON will probably be *removed*.

This is certainly very startling intelligence,—and we await with a good deal of interest its correction or confirmation. It seems on the face of it very improbable. It does not seem credible that after all the pains taken to inform himself of the views of the Administration upon the subject of the Election, Gov. WALKER should have so far mistaken them as this report would indicate. Nor is it any more evident upon what grounds the President can base his censure of an act so clearly necessary to secure to the people of Kansas that sovereignty over their own affairs which was promised them in the Nebraska bill. If this action has been taken, we may evidently look for anything but peace and harmony in Kansas, and throughout the country, upon the question of Slavery.

Governor Walker and the Free-State Party in Kansas.

The *Tribune* demurs to our statement that he treatment which Governor WALKER has received at the hands of the Free-State men in Kansas, has been "neither generous nor just." It believes this charge to be entirely unsupported by facts, and by way of reply puts to us sundry questions touching the conduct of Governor WALKER.

Even if we should answer every one of them precisely as the *Tribune* would have us, we do not see that our "charge" would be in the least affected thereby. Indeed we have already expressed our opinions upon these points, as they have successively arisen. We have already said that Governor WALKER ought to have apportioned the Territory himself,—though we are not disposed to regard his assertion, that only three days of the period within which he could do so remained after he reached the Territory, and that he was uninformed of the terms of the law upon the subject,—as unworthy of attention by way of excuse. Governor WALKER has undoubtedly opposed the political movements of the Free-State Party, and endeavored to aid the success of the Democracy; and in this we think he has done what no Executive officer, in any State or Territory, ever should do. If the *Tribune* will convince us that this action on his part was wholly unexampled,—that neither President BUCHANAN, nor Governor KING nor General NYE, nor any other Executive officer has ever done the same thing without incurring its sharp and emphatic censures, we will concede that its denunciation of Governor WALKER may be both just and generous. This offence, in these days of party tyranny, has become chronic, and Governor WALKER only did in Kansas what every party man in office does everywhere. We are not prepared to say that the Governor was wrong in expressing the opinion that soldiers, who were citizens of the United States and who had been for six months *bona fide* residents of the Territory, had a right to vote;—because the same Territorial law which prohibited *them* from voting, also prohibited everybody, who *had not paid the tax*. But we do not know, nor have we any reason to believe, that this in any way affected the result,—or that Governor WALKER "personally superintended" the polls at Kickapoo, or anywhere else.

So much for Governor WALKER—which is more than is called for, inasmuch as we have never asserted the propriety of all his acts, or undertaken any general vindication of his official career. We have endeavored to judge fairly and candidly what he has said and done, and we have bestowed praise or censure in strict accordance with our estimate of his deserts.

The active Free-State partisans of Kansas, we venture to repeat, have not done so. They, and their representatives here, have waged a warfare, personal as well as political, of intense bitterness, upon Governor WALKER, from the date of his appointment to the present hour. They have condemned everything he has done, whether right or wrong, without discrimination; and, not content with this, they have impugned his motives and assailed his personal character, with the grossest and most unjustifiable violence. When he was first appointed, they asserted that he was going for the express purpose of forcing Slavery upon Kansas. They denounced him as insincere in his Proclamation, as falsely pretending that he would impartially administer the law, and as intending to deceive them by the pretext that they should all have a fair chance to vote. They asserted that he was in league with Judge CATO to enforce the payment of a Territorial tax as a condition of voting, and declared that, in spite of all his protestations, the promulgation of this opinion was with his concurrence and at his instigation. They refused to register their names or go to the polls to vote,—alleging as an excuse *his* determination to exclude their suffrages and to secure a Pro-Slavery triumph at all hazards. They have steadily persisted in these misrepresentations from the very beginning, and have added to them the most shameful falsehoods in regard to his personal habits and character. They have stated that he advised a known Missourian to vote,—that he was seen in the streets drunk, with his arms around a drunken soldier,—and that he was grossly and habitually intemperate,—statements which, as we have abundant assurances from gentlemen personally cognizant of the facts, are utterly and grossly false. And during all this time, as the event proves, Governor WALKER was doing everything in his power to secure to the Free-State men the right to vote, and to obtain a full and fair expression of the popular will. He was accused by them of favoring and aiding the frauds in Johnson County; and when he proved the falsity of the charge by rejecting the returns and giving the certificates to Free-State men, they taunted him with having yielded to their threats of personal violence, and conceding through cowardice what he would not grant from a sense of justice. And even now, after they have secured through his efforts—against not only their enemies, but their own perverseness—their Delegate to Congress and a majority in the Legislature, they are none the less incessant or vehement in their vituperation.

That these things are true can readily be proved from the record, and by the correspondence from Kansas, published in the leading organs of the Free-State Party in Chicago, Boston and New-York. The *Tribune* need scarcely go beyond its own files to find abundant evidence of them all. And we submit them to its consideration, as affording conclusive evidence that Gov. WALKER'S treatment from the Free-State men has been "neither generous nor just." They could not have treated him worse if he had actually entered into alliance with the Border Ruffians and fastened Slavery upon Kansas, in spite of the will of its inhabitants. Indeed, their whole course prompts the suspicion that they would have been much better satisfied with such a result, than with the actual issue of his official labors.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that we do not include the great mass of the Free-State men of Kansas in this censure. We refer only to their active and ultra leaders—and more especially to those among them who make it their business to supply several Eastern journals with partial and prejudiced reports of current events in the Territory. The great body of the Free-State men, as the event proves, have been more moderate in their views and more just and less passionate in their action. It was by their efforts that the counsels and endeavors of the more violent faction were overcome, and a participation of the Free-State men in the election secured.

These men deserve the thanks of the whole country for the part they have taken in restoring peace to the Territory. Their influence may still be needed to render the triumph they have achieved of any permanent value. We trust it will not be withheld.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FOREIGN MAILS.—The Washington *States* vindicates the Postmaster-General from our censures in regard to his failure to forward the *Atlantic's* mails last week by the *Vanderbilt*. Its argument is substantially the same as that given in the letter of our Washington Correspondent yesterday,—namely, that the Postmaster-General is merely an Executive officer, and that the law gave him no authority to pay Com. VANDERBILT, or anybody else, for a service which Mr. COLLINS had contracted to perform.

We readily admit the validity of the plea and acquit Mr. BROWN of any special personal or official default. Indeed our strictures were not designed to bear upon him, so much as upon *the system* which involves such serious evils, and of which he happened at the moment to be the representative. It certainly is the duty of *the Government* to prevent such disastrous disappointments in a service which it assumes to perform; and the fact that no department had any authority to provide for such an emergency, exhibits in the strongest possible light the defects and vices of the system. It is the "circumlocution office" over again;—the machinery is so perfect and so complicated that it is utterly useless. The Postmaster of this City ought to be clothed with sufficient authority to protect the commercial community from such serious damage, by default of the Government, as it sustained last week.

The *States* censures Commodore VANDERBILT for not volunteering to take the *Atlantic's* mails and trust to chance for getting his pay. It would certainly have been a very handsome and magnanimous thing, had the Commodore seen fit to do so:—but it is absurd to blame him for not doing it. Neither the Government nor the merchants had any claim upon him for such service. The former had subsidized a rival line and the latter had intrusted their letters to its care. It would be asking a little more than is reasonable, considering the infirmities of human nature, to expect him to do the work of his opponents gratuitously.

POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP.—Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, a well known and able politician in Massachusetts,—long an active Whig and personal as well as political friend of Mr. WEBSTER, has written, in reply to an invitation to attend a "Banks" meeting in Boston, a letter which expresses some views quite out of the usual channel. He declares his intention to vote for Mr. BANKS,—not because he is either a Republican or an American,—but because he is not enough *of either* to injure him for the public service. He admires him particularly because he has character and independence enough to disclaim allegiance to any party, and to declare his purpose to act upon his own convictions of duty and the public good. Of course the general principles of public policy by which Mr. BANKS would be guided, are openly proclaimed and universally known; but he declines to give pledges upon details of legislation, or to stand before the people as merely the representative of a party creed and the passive agent of party purposes. And for this Mr. ASHMUN likes him, and will give him his vote.

We agree perfectly with Mr. ASHMUN, and we shall be glad to see the time arrive when the great body of the intelligent and conservative portion of the people will act upon similar views. The tendency of our politics is downwards,—towards small measures and smaller men;—and it can never be arrested by party action, but only by resolute resistance to party tyranny. We used to have statesmen; now we have platforms. We used to consider intellect, judgment, a large intelligence and a patriotic purpose, important to the wisdom and utility of our public councils;—they are all superseded now by party creeds, and party discipline. The result of this is, that our halls of legislation and our Executive offices, are filled with men who are content to echo the decrees of their party masters; and such men, of course, must be the feeblest and the least capable of public service.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—We publish, in another column, a communication in reply to a paragraph in the TIMES of Thursday, concerning the recent decision of a Justice's Court, that the clerks and employes of Mr. DEVLIN were entitled to payment for their services, and the fact that no appeal from this decision was taken by the Corporation Counsel. Although Mr. CONOVER is in possession of the office and discharging its duties, the Comptroller has been constrained to pay other parties the salaries fixed by law.

The communication, which evidently comes from a source familiar with the facts of the case, admits that the decision was given, and that no appeal was taken, but seeks to vindicate this action by saying that the Corporation Counsel did not believe that there was any valid ground for an appeal—that he had already elsewhere insisted that Mr. DEVLIN was entitled to the office, and that he offered to permit any other counsel whom the Comptroller might select to take an appeal in his name. These are points which we are quite willing to submit to the public sentiment.

THE ADRIATIC.—It will be seen by a letter which we publish in another column, that the troubles of the Collins Company, in regard to the *Adriatic*, are by no means ended. Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS complain of a very flagrant breach of contract on their part, in regard to the completion of her machinery, and declare their intention of appealing to a Court of Justice for redress. Meantime we are glad to see nothing in this proceeding which seems to threaten a renewed postponement of the day of sailing.

The Canvass of Votes—Provisions and Precautions of the New Law.

There can be no ground at the approaching election in New-York and Brooklyn for charges of fraudulent canvass of votes, if all the formalities of the law are observed. By the amendments to the election law passed at the last legislative session, and applicable to those Cities, very great safeguards are given to the elector and his franchise.

His person is made especially privileged throughout election day, and whoever assaults him incurs a heavier penalty than is usual to the offence of individual violence. He will find the poll-booths for tickets removed from the vicinity of the polls. He *should* find the liquor-shops closed. The number of polls is increased. He deposits his vote in glass ballot-boxes, and may see every vote drop and lodge securely in its place if he desires. Two policemen are detailed at every poll by a body of men to whom any candidacy for office is prohibited. Two poll-clerks, appointed by authorities of one political affinity, assist inspectors who derive office from an opposite political source; so that the poll-books kept by the one check the number of ballots taken by the others. When the reception of ballots ceases, a fresh set of men take the place of the inspectors, and, assisted by the poll-clerks, count the ballots.

There is at this stage the same political equipoise which has existed all day, and if the parties choose to,—*as most assuredly they should*,—they may overlook the count. The statute positively forbids any interference in the count itself by any outside person. In previous years, this interference by individuals whom the inspectors called in on some pretext of haste, and to act as deputies, has led to decided abuses; but doubtless any interference, as the statute now reads, would afford reason for rejecting the ballots of the District wherein the illegality took place.

The canvassers commence their labors with the box of State tickets. The statute is peremptory in designating the order of count. With this, as with every box, the whole number of ballots are counted and compared with the vote-footings of the poll-book. Any excess of paper ballots are drawn out whilst they are yet folded. When the two counts tally the votes are unfolded and the names read and estimated. The ticket being gone through, name by name, the tally is made up of the whole number of votes and the proportion in which candidates receive them. This result must be announced in an audible voice to the public, who may then, and should, take note of the proclamation.

At this stage a new provision is given to the law, and one which in the *Book of Instructions* furnished by the Common Council to the canvassers, is not so particularly mentioned as its importance deserves. Says the statute of 1857:

"It shall be the duty of the said Board of District Canvassers to (1) fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box in the order prescribed by law, (2) and to make proclamation of the result; (3) *and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes* in the manner prescribed by this Act BEFORE proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes *next* thereafter canvassed."

The manner presented by the act is to make the returns and a copy in public without adjournment or *recess*, at the place of election and canvass, and to inclose them in a strong wrapper and to seal and countersign the seal by signature so as not to be opened until the meeting of the county canvassers. Thus the votes of *each* box are counted, the result proclaimed, the returns and copy made, signed and sealed *before* proceeding to the next box. A disregard of this might vitiate the return and *will* involve a misdemeanor.

The reason of the law is very obvious to politicians, who know how easy it is to cheat in the returns when, as has been heretofore customary, *all* the boxes have been opened, and the general average of votes in each ascertained before *any* one of the returns are filled up, so that the number of the maximum votes in one box may be safely swelled on the returns to equal that of the maximum, and of course, giving the excess manufactured to some favorite. *Now*, the returns of each box are sealed by themselves, and no fraud or confusion can arise in copying a number of tallies at the close of the canvass, when every one but the cool and wary cheater is tired and dispirited. The case of *Giles* vs. *Flagg* showed conclusively how easy it was to exchange the number of votes from one candidate to another even in a count of one box. How much greater then the chance of exchanging the votes of Jones for Senator, for those of Brown for Assemblyman, when the returns are made up simultaneously instead of separately.

Since, therefore, the law provides against the system of cheating, it is to be hoped that the voters of all parties will watch inspectors, canvassers and poll-clerks in their practice under it. And we trust that under these safeguards, and with renewed facilities for quiet voting, the sober and reflecting citizen will no longer suffer the reproach of yearly surrendering the polls to the traders and hucksters of party, but go and vote as his regard for men and principles may prompt.

POLITICAL.—Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and Ex-Lieut. Gov. GARDINER, decline the nominations they have received for the State Senate and Assembly respectively. Both allege their private business as preventing their acceptance.

Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, is lecturing in that State upon the "Study of Nature."

THE CHESS CONGRESS.—The final contest for the first prize in the grand tournay, in which Messrs. PAUL MORPHY and LOUIS PAULSEN are antagonists, has progressed into the second game. Mr. MORPHY won the first on Thursday; at 7 P. M. the same day, the second was commenced, and, when we left last evening, was not yet concluded. The Congress has decided to restrict each player to half an hour's reflection previous to each move, after the conclusion of this game. Hitherto the time has not been restricted, and Mr. PAULSEN, in making one move last night, consumed 1 hour and 15 minutes. The rules of the Congress reserve to the Committee of Management the right to make this limitation at their discretion. The first prize will probably amount to $300, to be awarded to the winner of five games in the last (fourth) section. Dr. RAPHAEL and Mr. LICHTENAZIN are playing their final games in this section.

In the minor tournay, Messrs. SOLOMONS & HORNER are playing for the first prize. The former has gained one game, and one has been drawn. Lieut. SERRACH and Mr. MARTIN are the third and fourth prize-bearers respectively, the former gentleman having won three games out of five of his opponent.

There were a great many spectators at the rooms of the Congress, No. 764 Broadway, last evening—JOHN VAN BUREN among them.

The Adriatic—Letter from Messrs. Dickerson and Sickels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the TIMES of the 22d inst., an editorial on the *Adriatic* is published, for the truth of the material parts of which you vouch "the machinists of the Novelty Works," which does us a great injustice; and on the 29th you repeat a substantial part of the same erroneous statement. We have no doubt that you were informed by the "gentlemen" of the Novelty Works just as you have published, and that you sincerely believe it all to be true; but in this you have been grossly deceived, and so have innocently done us a wrong, and justice to us requires you to publish our answer.

The first statement you make is in substance that, after the abandonment of Mr. ALLEN'S "cock-valves" a cut-off was "used" on the *Adriatic* which was supposed to infringe the Sickels patents, and that it "was then abandoned and an arrangement made for the substitution of the Sickels cut-off." Not a word of this is true. For nearly four months after the "cock-valves" were given up the *Adriatic* was lying at the dock, in the possession of the Novelty Works, and no valve-gear or cut-off of any sort was ever made for or "used" on that ship. The nearest approach to it ever made was by one of the draftsmen of the Novelty Works, who has since claimed that he had a plan "in his head" for that valve-gear, and that if his genius had been allowed fair play, it would have been made; but none ever was made, and engineers know the great difficulty of putting a poppet valve-gear on those engines which had been built for another plan. In June, after the Collins Company had waited in vain four months for a plan from the Novelty Works, they gave us the engines, without condition—having first endeavored to induce us to advise and act with Mr. ALLEN, so as to spare his feelings, as Mr. COLLINS said—assuring us that nothing but necessity drove them to take away the contract from their own engineer and give it to strangers. Indeed it must be obvious that no such alternative would have been adopted if it could have been avoided.

Secondly, you say that when our work "was all done, and put together, it was proved to be so incomplete, and so many errors had been made in the drawings and models, that it would not work at all." There is not a word of truth in this. The valve-gear was keyed together on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., the fires having been lighted by Mr. COLLINS' orders before the keys were all driven—and although no adjustment of the valves had been made or attempted—and the valves were therefore lifting all sorts of lifts—the steam was let on, and the engines ran for an hour as well as any engines not adjusted ever did run, and were then stopped at our pleasure. And so perfect was the gear, that one man with one hand controlled both the engines as entirely as he could a locomotive—a result never before attained in poppet-valve engines. Mr. COLLINS, who was present, expressed himself perfectly satisfied, as all know who were there; and on Monday morning when he returned, said that this success was "cold comfort to Mr. ALLEN," and that "all the Novelty Works had predicted that the engines could not work." We then were proceeding to equalize and adjust the lift of the valves, and to adjust the cut-off, which was all that was left to be done, and which all would have been done before the 14th, when suddenly Mr. COLLINS ordered the work stopped, and upon the pretence that a certain "link-motion," which had been in its place a month, and which had been working in a model longer than that which had been universally approved, and which performed perfectly on the trial, "was not fit to go to sea with," broke our contract, and gave the engines to the Novelty Works to adjust and finish. Mr. COLLINS pretended that he was acting under the advice of an "eminent engineer," but he refuses to disclose his name. We demanded to have steam raised again, and to have engineers examine the "link" when running, but he refused. We demanded a hearing before he took so desperate a course, and he refused. He then assured us, and many others, that the Novelty Works would substitute another sort of "link" for ours, and that the ship would go in ten days, and we have no doubt he so believed at the time, and has been so advised. But he has discovered his error since, and the ignorance of his adviser, and now, instead of that link, by which both engines were so perfectly controlled, the Novelty Works are engaged in putting a starting-bar connection to our valve-gear, to the injury of the engines, and upon the strength of this mutilation are claiming some credit before the public. Meanwhile, we are applying that identical "link-motion" to another ship, which will be soon ready for sea, and then it will be found that the "eminent engineer," who advised Mr. COLLINS—if, indeed, there ever was such a person—is simply ignorant. That link-motion will be in common use when the follies of the *Adriatic* are forgotten with their authors.

Thirdly, you say that the Novelty Works "have now taken the work in hand, and the valves and cut-off adopted are of well-tried and simple plans, without anything novel or patent about them." The valves are common poppet-valves, and were there when we took the engines, but the cut-off is the Sickels cut-off. It is true that it is "well-known and simple;" but the Novelty Works have been fighting it with considerable success for fifteen years on the ground that it has neither of these qualities. But whatever you call it, we made it, and placed it there, and it is a very perfect Sickels cut-off. The Novelty Works do not touch that, although they would delight to do so, but any attempt to remove it would result in some months more delay and in an inferior machine. They only "exercise their sagacity" in mutilating the machinery to work the engines by hand; but when it came to the valve-gear and cut-off, which we put there, they stand off. They have mutilated the tripping apparatus for controlling the cut-off without ever trying it, although it was perfect machine, precisely like that of the *Baltic* and *Alabama*, except the universal joints to adapt it to the oscillating cylinder, and all in its place ready to act; but the only result of that is to reduce the Sickels cut-off to half-stroke, to its great injury, or else to infringe the patent which makes it adjustible anywhere in the stroke.

Thus you see, that after we had built a valve-gear all ready to act, they have broken their contract with us at the moment of success, as we believe in order to deprive us of the credit, and by a confusion of the whole thing to regain some of their lost ground, by pretending that they had to make our valve-gear succeed at last. When we left the *Adriatic* she had in her the most perfect valve-gear in the world. The valves, lifters, rods, rock-shafts, toes, and cut-off, are still there, and will make that engine work better than any oscillator in New-York, unless purposely disordered. The hand-gear is taken out and condemned; but the persons who did that ought first to have bought up all other ships, else it will go into use, just as perfect as it was on the *Adriatic*, while the ignorance which condemned it will be daily proved by the mutilated engines of the ship, which, with it, would be the finest in the world.

All that we here state will be established in a Court of justice, unless the Company do us the justice we are entitled to, and then the motives which induced this course will appear too plainly to be longer concealed under the guise of secret advice from an eminent "engineer."

DICKERSON & SICKELS.
No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

☞ CARTER BROTHERS assure us that no such man as J. W. BULLOCK is in their employ, and hence that no such embezzlement as was reported yesterday could have occurred in their store.

The Charitable Institutions—Effects of Hard Times.

A tour, yesterday, among the Charitable and Criminal Institutions on the Islands, gave us convincing proof that the effect of the hard times has spread into that locality. Not only does the Penitentiary show a large increase in the number of convicts sent up for small crimes, such as theft, assaults and batteries, and the like, but the Workhouse and the Almshouse are full to overflowing. The drain upon the City's finances, for the support of its paupers and its poor, *is greater this Fall than it has ever been*. In fact, enlarged accommodations are rendered absolutely necessary in view of the present crowded condition of the establishments, and of the accessions which are made daily to their numbers. The officers of the Penitentiary, the Workhouse and the Almshouse already find difficulty in providing accomodations for the multitude of persons thrown upon their care. There are now on Blackwell's Island alone, (including the Lunatic Asylum,) *five thousand* criminals and paupers, to be fed and lodged at the public expense. Adding the number of children at Randall's Island—some eleven hundred—the aggregate reaches the figure of *six thousand*.

In the Workhouse there are 1,144 inmates, of whom 760 are in the house, the remainder being distributed for work among the other institutions. One year ago this week, the whole number was only 895. Thus an increase of 249 is shown, with the Winter not yet upon us. During two days of last week, 57 persons were received into this Institution. In the same space of time 23 were discharged. Yesterday there were 196 women employed in knitting stockings for wear in the various concerns on the Islands; 118 women were sewing on articles of apparel; there were 11 carpenters at work; 15 shoemakers are busy all the time; and 23 bakers find enough to do to bake up the forty barrels of flour required for daily consumption. All the prisoners in the Workhouse are sent for vagrancy, intemperance or prostitution. Some dozen of them are in reality candidates for the Lunatic Asylum, but lack of room in that institution compels their confinement to cells in the Workhouse. The Wardenship of this establishment continues in Mr. JOSEPH KEEN, who has been familiar with the ways of the Islands since 1837, and was until two years since the Warden of the Penitentiary. Under his supervision the Workhouse is a model establishment. The cleanliness and order of its appointments show the presence of an experienced hand. The revolt which Mr. KEEN succeeded in quelling, when he assumed the management, has given no symptoms of revival under his excellent administration.

In the Almshouse there are now 1,580 inmates. Two-thirds of these are foreigners. Over seven hundred are a dead weight, 334 men and 401 women being wholly incapacitated for labor. Col. STEARNS, formerly of Randall's Island, is the Warden. Last week these people consumed 4,422 loaves of bread, 2,897 lbs. of fresh beef, 900 lbs. of salt meat, 840 quarts of milk, 394 lbs. of rice, and other edibles and potables in proportion—a very nice little bill, altogether.

The Penitentiary has 760 prisoners, of whom 200 are women. The women are uncommonly numerous. Nearly all of them were prostitutes. They are in for larceny, &c., and are a remarkably hard-looking party. A few years ago it was rare to find more than thirty or forty women in the Penitentiary. Now, there are accessions to the number every week. The aggregate of commitments, male and female, at the Prison, has increased fully 100 per cent in two years. A new residence for the Warden, Mr. FITCH—a handsome brown-stone building—is going up on the north eminence, within the grounds, but distinct from the Penitentiary. There are some very interesting cases among the prisoners now in; young men, clerks in Broadway stores, up for stealing, and wearing the criminal's livery. Some half-dozen still wear the shackles imposed as the penalty of their attempt to escape last Winter when the river was frozen across to Ravenswood. We are obliged to Deputy WALMSLEY for a courteous pilotage.

The Lunatic Asylum is very full, having 630 patients. The wife of President BUCHANAN is still on hand, happy to receive visitors, and glorying in her pets—three prodigious white cats. The banners prepared by the crazy people for their Fourth of July performance hang still in the rotunda. Everything about the Asylum is cleanly and orderly. Dr. RANKEY retains the position he has filled acceptably for many years.

Altogether, the Institutions are in good trim, but have to carry full sail to meet the increasing demands upon them. If criminals don't stop sinning and getting convicted, and if poor people don't speedily get richer, we cannot possibly say what is to become of the new inmates. There is hardly an available spot left in all the establishments on Blackwell's.

Effects of the Pressure Elsewhere.

A public meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of reducing the cost of provisions, was held at Spring Garden Hall on Tuesday evening. Col. WM. H. ENGLEN presided. Resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be a duty to resist the imposition of heavy prices upon the leading articles of food; pledging the parties concerned in the meeting to pay no more than 25 cents a pound for butter, 12 cents for beef, 10 cents for veal and pork; 8 cents for mutton, and 60 cents per bushel for potatoes; and appointing a Committee of ten to take measures for procuring provisions in large quantities direct from the country, to be sold to consumers at cost prices. If the retail dealers refuse to consent to the scale of prices indicated, the meeting pledged itself to purchase none of the articles named for the space of thirty days from date. A Committee was appointed to report on Monday evening next.

There is great destitution and suffering in some sections of Minnesota. A Committee from Stearns County has arrived at St. Paul, to solicit aid for persons in that region, who are said to be on the verge of starvation. The crops of the past two years in the county have been destroyed by grasshoppers, and not a bushel of wheat or oats has been gathered. It is estimated that about 2,000 persons require immediate aid.

An Industrial Women's Association has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of affording relief to destitute women in that City. It is proposed to devise means for sending the unemployed to the West. The State of Indiana, it is said, can furnish work at once for 2,000 women. The river towns of Iowa also call for 1,000. Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, the authoress, is named as the probable President of the new organization. The proposition was broached at a public meeting held at the Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening, and the arrangements will be set on foot immediately.

The whole number of persons thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the extensive manufacturing establishments of Manayunk, (Philadelphia,) is estimated at 3,000.

At Norristown, Penn., some 2,000 operatives are unemployed.

In Philadelphia, since the panic began, *nine* Ward Howard Associations have been formed to afford relief to the destitute. The German Press of Philadelphia discountenances the recent proceedings of the German citizens at their mass meeting, the participants in which wanted "bread or war." The *Demokrat* declares that those who took part in the meeting "made themselves ridiculous before their reasonable countrymen."

In Boston, the organization known as the "New-England Protective Union," established for the supply of the necessaries of life to consumers at cost prices, has established a new Central Division for the coming year, headed by FRANCIS PHELPS, of Vermont, as President. General Purchasing Agents have been appointed for Boston and New-York.

None of the Banks in the British Provinces have suspended specie payments, although the Halifax Banks and some of the country Banks refuse to give any discounts. The St. John Banks continue to draw on Boston and New-York for moderate sums at current rates.

The South Carolina crops have been abundant. It has been proposed to contribute flour and breadstuffs for the relief of sufferers at the North, and the railroads of the State offer transportation free of all charge to any destination. It is suggested that Railroad Companies elsewhere follow this example.

The ladies of Pittsburg, hitting upon a saving plan, have formed themselves into clubs of ten or more, purchasing sewing machines, with the intention of saving the usual expenditure for sewing. A few ladies, living adjacent to each other, agree to purchase a good family machine, at from $100 to $125; for ten families the machine would cost $10 each, or five families $20 each, or twenty families $5 each.

A public meeting to take measures for the relief of the poor was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. A Committee of five was appointed to correct a plan of operations, to report on Friday.

Personal.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday, says: "President Buchanan was walking on the Avenue yesterday afternoon, as blustering as the weather was, without even the protection of an overcoat. We never saw him look to better health, or move with more elasticity of step."

The late Rev. Dr. Polhemus, whose death at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, at Newburg, was announced yesterday, was a native of Long Island, studied at Rutgers; settled in Hopewell, N. J., 21 years since, and in April took a pastoral charge in Newark.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Rush took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The remains were interred in Laurel Hill, and, in accordance with her request, by the side of her father. The ceremonies were conducted after the manner of the Friends.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is in New-Orleans, superintending in person, with indefat'gable energy, the collection of important evidence in her famous case, for a trial now pending in the United States District Court at New-Orleans.

Rev. W. Goodfellow, Missionary of the M. E. Church, with his family, sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October, for Buenos Ayres, where he succeeds Rev. G. D. Carrow, who comes home.

Mr. Banks has written another letter, explanatory of the one indorsing the Hoosac Tunnel project. He states that, as a candidate, he is committed to no policy on this subject.

Col. Ethelbert W. Saunders, for many years a member of the Alabama Legislature, and brother of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, died in Alabama last week.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith announces a suspension of her lecturing engagements for this Winter, in consequence of ill health.

Godfrey, one of Dr. Kane's men, arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of bigamy, has been acquitted.

Sir Allan McNab has resigned his position in the Canadian Parliament, from ill health.

Gerrit Smith is in this City, dangerously ill of typhus fever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[THE FOLLOWING LINES, BY ONE OF THE mother readers of the SUN, breathe the true matronly feeling, prompted by an earnest appreciation of Mrs. Holmes's chaste and very popular style of writing:]

TO
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
AUTHOR OF
'LENA RIVERS.

Hail to thee, lady! away in thy homestead,
Hail to the power that wielded thy pen!
That gave, to ourselves and our children, the story
Of sweet 'Lena Rivers. Thanks! again and again!

Thy name, and thy heroine's, shall be blended together,
For the good they've accomplished to me and to mine;
And on Christmas day coming, as at fireside we gather,
In evergreens brightly and prondly they'll shine.

A word for the channel through which thou hast reached us,
For our family paper, the best in the land:
For the SUN, whose bright rays gladden many a fireside,
We hail ye, all three, with the heart and the hand.

A MOTHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of hroché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 20 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the Custom Department they have reduced their Cloths, and Pressed Beaver coatings made to order to $9, pants, $3 and $20; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.

PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

$125,000
WORTH OF CURTAIN MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD, at wholesale or retail,
FOR CASH.
This is the time to get bargains.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FURS WILL BE DEARER
As the Winter sets in. Therefore, it is wise to
PURCHASE NOW,
when beautiful sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, fitch, squirrel and French sable victorines, muffs, capes, cuffs, &c., are selling
7 per cent. under cost,
at
GENIN'S Fur and Hat Warehouse,
No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine.
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their stock, by opening an extensive ware and sale room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrgior's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUSAU, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING ROSWELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skilful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED

BROBE—STERLING.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs Jr., FRITZ BROBE to MARY E., daughter of Sherman H. Sterling, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

HALL—POSTLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Saml. Cooke, WARDROP S. HALL to Mrs. MARIA POSTLEY, daughter of JNO. H. CONTOIS.

SLINGERLAND—VANDEAZEE.—At Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., on Saturday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. ISAAC SLINGERLAND, of Otsego Co., to Mrs. ANNA VANDERZEE, of the former place.

DIED.

KRAUTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, senior proprietor of the New-York *Mercury*, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of New-York Typographical Society, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from his late residence, No. 249 Broome st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LANDER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, after a short and severe illness, Capt. CHARLES LANDER, aged 51 years.

Friends of the family, and captains in port, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, at the Market-st. Church.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 30, CAROLINE, only daughter of Stephen B. and Caroline McCormick, aged 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains, by 3½ P. M. train, this afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Lexington av., to be interred on Sunday.

KIERSTED.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, WILLIAM VAN DEWATER, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson B. Kiersted, at the age of 2 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 197 5th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WARRINER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, at the Stevens House, of brain fever, WILLIAM B. WARRINER, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 46 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 90 Hoyt-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VARICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. ANN VARICK, widow of Abraham Varick, and daughter of the late Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock without further invitation.

STEVENS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, after a lingering illness, JAMES STEVENS, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Norwalk, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GARRISON.—At Garrison's, Putnam Co., on Thursday, Oct. 29, MARGARET DOMINICK, daughter of John and Martha Garrison, aged 22 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

MCCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 $3 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 26 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO
ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 128, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS
In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of French China Dinner and Tea sets, all marked in plain figures. The prices speak for themselves.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ON THE OUTER WALL.
We are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware are about one-half of the customary rates. In the front of the store the goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CRY IS
No longer "how high they seem," but "how can they be sold so cheap?" No matter about that; leave us to settle that part of the business; look into our windows and you will perceive that we offer China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware at just one-half the usual price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STILL THEY COME.
The throng of lady housekeepers that crowded our store yesterday will be the best advertisement for the next fortnight, for they have been (and they will be sure to tell their friends) that we sell
Gilt Tea Sets, French China, for.....$5 00
White Tea Sets, French China, for.....2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, for.....1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen, for.....45
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. R. H. NYE, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the Sixth Universalist Church, 24th-st., TO-MORROW, Nov. 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*. JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK
The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No. 149 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.
J. WELLS, Secretary.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

Overcoats	at	Evans'.
Overcoats	at	Evans'.
Overcoats	at	Evans'.

STATE FINANCES.

Letter from Mr. E. W. Leavenworth condemning the policy of the State Tax.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

SIR: Is it possible that there is an intelligent citizen within the broad boundaries of Onondaga County, who can for a moment be deceived by the senseless howl which for a moment he considers the honest cry on this subject? (of the State Tax,) and that honest cry on this subject? (of the State Tax,) and that honest cry on this subject? (of the State Tax,) and that

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale also at the Board of Brokers.

To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make *bona fide* sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stock, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list.
SPECIAL SALE
THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st..
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—I Will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1892.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 1 st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870 Bonds.
$20,000 Cincinnati and Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
10 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during the sale. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales on every secular days. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on call, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

[illegible], Jr., & Co., Auctioneers,
AT THE MER[illegible]
[illegible] per cent. Bonds,
$2,000 [illegible] per cent. Bonds, due 1873, (hypothecated.)
[illegible] Cincinnati 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.)
[illegible] Albany Railroad Stock.
[illegible] Co.....$100 each.
[illegible] Co.....$100 each.

[illegible], Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, OCT. 31,
the entire elegant furniture of house No. 80 Greene-st., made by first-class City MAKER, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, girandoles, cornices, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, &c. Bedrooms—mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, table linen, bed do., warranted, stair carpets, hall and basement oil-cloths, enameled cottage suites, together with basement and kitchen furniture. China, crockery and glassware, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidders. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

F. COTTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DAMAGED DRY Goods, household furniture, French plate mirrors, 100 Cottage bedsteads, 200 mattresses, &c.
F. COTTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., by order of the assignees, a very large assortment of damaged dry goods of various styles and qualities. Among the lot may be found 100 pairs of blankets, 200 pairs of gents' drawers and shirts, merino vests, hosiery, &c., also a large lot of satin de laines, mousselines, mirrors, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, etageres, parlor suites, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. On MONDAY, Nov. 2, at No. 177 Amity-st., Brooklyn, very extensive assortment of household furniture from basement to attic. Catalogues will be at the rooms this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, arm and parlor chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top side, pier and centre tables, rosewood brocatel, mahogany and French bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction at the store No. 92 Chambers-st., a large lot of dry goods, the larger part of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.
WILLIAM REMMER, } Assignees.
J. M. ACKLEY, }

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., TO BE SOLD at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hamiltonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.
HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st..
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., about 10 000 sugar-box Shooks in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, a statement of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.
DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.
The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.
For Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. SOMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.
The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 15 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.
The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.
The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.
CHAS. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. C. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio.
The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.
The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders.
GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD, No. 75 Exchange place.
To the holders of the above-named Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co. } CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st.
S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

$14.000.—FOR SALE—A BOND AND MORTgage for $14,000 on valuable improved property, located in one of the business streets crossing and near Broadway, west side. Property worth three times the amount, and the very best of bondsmen. Apply to E. JONES, No. 64 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.
P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY } No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 30, 1857.
THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co., due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30, 1857.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK OF THE denomination of tens and upwards with checks certified, will be redeemed at par at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., New-York.
A. A. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK, Conn., will be redeemed at the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount.
D. CURTISS, President,

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROVIDENCE & BOSTON R. R. Co. } No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent., (2½,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of November next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of November. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, Bacon & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos hut little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 598 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
2:45 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, South and West. Through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of starting.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 26, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings near the East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich st., Nos. 28, 36, 61, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Hamilton-st., No. 21—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 15, 22, 25—Jay-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 268, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 96—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 124, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Ninth-av., Johnson Green's Hall—Factory—Corner Twenty-second-st., and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.
THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:
SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorised; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.
SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, or to hinder or disturb any of his duty or for any such member to neglect making an arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."
Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected,
For the first.....$2,000 | For the third.....$750
For the second.....1,000 | For the fourth.....500
The plans to become the property of the Board.
Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.
All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.
The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, } Committee.
ANDREW H. GREEN, }

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to orulse on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 59 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 175 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Anstin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LUMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 26. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Street Commissioner's Case and the Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An article appeared in the TIMES on Thursday last, relative to the Street Commissioner's case, and the suits brought by the clerks and heads of Bureaux, appointed by Mr. DEVLIN, against the Corporation to recover their salaries, which was as unjust to the Counsel to the Corporation, as it is erroneous in its statement of facts. In that article the following language is used:

"Whether the Corporation Counsel considered that an appeal from so distinguished a tribunal as the Justices' Court of the Second District would be useless, and therefore concluded to abandon the cause of his clients, we are not informed, but certain it is that *no appeal was taken*, and the Comptroller has accordingly been *compelled* to submit to the final decision of Justice O'CONNOR, and pay the judgment.

The amount already paid to DEVLIN'S clerks, for doing nothing, exceeds $10,000."

Now the facts are these: On the 16th day of June, 1857, CHARLES DEVLIN was duly nominated by the Mayor of the City of New-York as Street Commissioner, and on the 16th day of June, 1857, that nomination was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Common Council, the Mayor, the Counsel to the Corporation, and almost all the other officers of the City Government, have never ceased to recognize Mr. DEVLIN as such Street Commissioner; and there has as yet been no decision, by any of the Courts before which the controversy which is pending between Mr. CONOVER and Mr. DEVLIN has been brought, that the former is, or that the latter is not, the Street Commissioner of the City, duly and legally appointed.

There is but one method of trying the title to an office, and that is, by an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*; and no such action, at the time the suits mentioned in the article aforesaid were brought, had been commenced by, or determined against, either of the claimants to the office of Street Commissioner.

By the 21st section of the Charter of 1857, the heads of the Departments have power to appoint and remove the Chiefs of Bureaux and Clerks in their respective Departments. Mr. DEVLIN, as the head of the Street Department, did duly appoint the heads of the Bureaux and the Clerks in this Department. The ordinances of the Corporation provide that a stated salary shall be paid to such officers.

On the 8th day of August, 1857, nineteen suits were commenced against the Corporation in the Second District Court, five of which were brought by the heads of Bureaux and fourteen by Clerks.

The Corporation Counsel was, at that time, engaged in supporting the title of Mr. DEVLIN as Street Commissioner, *under the direction of the Common Council*. He could not, therefore, in the actions in the District Court, deny that DEVLIN was such Street Commissioner. Answers were, therefore, put in, denying that the plaintiffs ever entered upon their duties as such officers, or that they ever performed such duties, or that the defendants (the Corporation) were indebted to the plaintiff in any amount whatever. On the trial the plaintiffs proved that they had been appointed to their respective offices by Mr. DEVLIN—that they had discharged their duties as such officers—that the salaries, as fixed by law, were of the amount in the complaints stated, and the Justice accordingly rendered judgment in their favor. Every objection and exception, technical or otherwise, except as aforesaid, that could be raised, was taken upon the trial, and the causes were fought with the utmost energy and zeal.

Upon the rendition of judgment against the Corporation, the Counsel advised the Comptroller that there were no valid grounds of appeal, but stated his willingness to allow an appeal to be taken and prosecuted, in his name, by any person whom the Comptroller might select, and the papers were actually placed, by the Comptroller, into the hands of an able and competent Counsel, who returned them, stating that there was no chance of ultimate success on an appeal. Under such circumstances, the judgments were paid by the Comptroller.

Subsequent suits have, it is true, been brought by the parties aforesaid, to recover salary which has subsequently accrued, but the aggregate of the judgments does not reach the sum of $10,000, or exceed the sum of $5,000, as stated in your article.

Parties who, under the employment of Mr. DEVLIN, have performed work for the City have also brought suits, and have recovered judgments; but in each case the work was fairly within the scope of the powers confided to the Street Commissioner, and the employment by DEVLIN, performance of the work, and its value, was clearly proved.

Until within three or four weeks, it has been impossible to stay proceedings on appeals from the judgment of a Justice of a District Court, in consequence of the conflict between the Superior Court and the Common Pleas as to which Court should entertain such appeals; and in one case, where an appeal was taken by the Corporation, the judgment in the Court below was enforced, notwithstanding such appeal, and the execution and service of an undertaking on appeal. Under such circumstances, even if there had been good grounds for appeal, there would have been little or no efficacy in taking the same.

Therefore, there is no ground for censuring the action of the Counsel to the Corporation in reference to the suits aforesaid. He has done his duty, and his whole duty, and has afforded every facility for an appeal from the judgments in the cases before Judge O'CONNOR, although his own professional opinion was adverse to the necessity or efficacy of an appeal: and, it is but just to him to state, that amid the numerous and vexatious litigations with which the Corporation is now harrassed—many of which should never have been incurred—he has resorted to every defence which ingenuity or ability could devise, to shield and to save the Corporation from liability.

The business of the office which he holds has increased four-fold within the past few months. Suits are brought for claims to which there is no valid defence, and the Counsel to the Corporation is expected, by some miracle, to create a defence, and avoid a judgment against the City.

Amid all these difficulties the present Counsel has discharged the duties of his office zealously, efficiently and conscientiously—neglecting no duty, and shrinking from no responsibility—declining to advocate positions which were unsound in law, but tenaciously clinging to, and insisting upon, every legal or equitable right of his clients—and it is for the people of this community to say whether they expect him to perform his duties in another or different manner.

TRUTH.

Disgraceful Fight in the City Hall—Possibly Fatal Result.

Two rowdies met yesterday in the City Hall, close by Mayor Woon's office door, and, after a few words of mutual abuse, pitched into and mauled each other, blacked each other's eyes, and before the affair was completely ended one of them had his skull fractured. The belligerents were THOMAS CONNOR, Foreman of No. 16 Hose, and TIMOTHY DONOVAN, or, "for short," "Ted Dunn," as his fellows call him. "Ted" used to be foreman of the same No. 16 Hose. He is the man who under the reign of Commissioner SELAH had the repairing of tin roofs. Our readers will remember that he put in a bill of $900 for repairing a single roof, and got his money for it, though the Aldermanic Committee—of which Mr. TUCKER was Chairman—allowed that it was scarcely worth $40. He is an Irishman by birth, but has been for some years a resident of the Seventeenth Ward, where he has been a valuable man on election days, always voting the Democratic ticket once at least. Latterly, now indeed, he is a Night Inspector in the Custom House. Between CONNOR and DONOVAN a grudge has long lain.

DONOVAN is alleged to have levied pretty heavy contributions for political purposes upon the members of Hose Company No. 16, while its foreman, and to have appropriated the money to his own use. He stoutly denied the want of faith, but CONNOR insists that it is truth notwithstanding. Hence the quarrel. The two met yesterday, accidentally perhaps, in the City Hall, when DONOVAN made a precipitate attack on CONNOR. The first blow was well directed fetching the blood streaming from CONNOR'S nose. Seeing that DONOVAN had several friends backing him up, while he was alone, CONNOR backed his way out, as expeditiously as he could, to the County Clerk's office. The doors were fastened. He washed the blood from his face and found that a swelled nose and a bloody shirt bosom was about the extent of his injurica.

After waiting a little while and thinking the coast clear, CONNOR ventured from his lock-up in company with a man named ROBERT MCINTIRE. DONOVAN and his friends had been lying in wait, for he had hardly stepped into the hall when DONOVAN, followed by a number of First Ward shoulder-hitters, rushed upon him, knocking him down, and after he was prostrate kicking and beating him in a most brutal manner. DONOVAN'S friends united also in the assault. It was hardly a moment after the second attack was made before fifty persons were gathered around the spot, but not the slightest attempt was made to stop the fun, except by Mr. MCINTYRE, the friend of CONNOR, who meanwhile received some uncomfortable bruises for his interference. CONNOR attempted to strike and kick back, but in less than three minutes he lost his power even of self-defence, and lay helpless on the pavement, his face and head a livid mass of bruised flesh. He was taken up senseless and carried into the Councilmen's Clerk's office. A physician who was present pronounced his skull fractured. Officer CARR, of the Sixth Precinct, hearing of the affray, came to the hall and had the injured man removed to the City Hospital. The attacking party fled, with DONOVAN at their head, so soon as CONNOR was picked up. The physician at the Hospital considers CONNOR in an exceedingly critical condition.

The above bloody and shocking affray, as has been stated, occurred at the door of the Mayor's office. The Mayor, it will be remembered, since the old Police were disbanded, and his request to be permitted to name his own attendant officers, has allowed no Policemen about the City Hall. Had he accepted the proffer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the guilty parties might have been arrested, if the disgraceful affair could not have been prevented.

At midnight, we were assured at the Hospital that CONNOR was sure to live.

Political.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN HONOR OF RICHARD SCHELL.

The announcements of the preparations in progress by the National Democratic Club for a grand torch-light procession "to strike terror in our foes, and evince to our candidate for State Senator, RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., that the Old Ninth intends and will do yeoman service in his behalf," were fulfilled last evening. The procession formed at the junction of Thirteenth and Greenwich streets, at about 8 o'clock, with Alderman BRISLEY as Grand Marshal. Wallace's Band was in attendance, and there were some ten or twelve vehicles of various kinds filled with the Democracy, Transparencies, Roman candles and other fire-works, and on foot there were near one thousand men from the Eighteenth, Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Ninth Wards. The procession marched through the above Wards, firing a small cannon, burning fireworks and creating great excitement as they passed along. At 10 o'clock they reached the residence of Mr. SCHELL in Twenty-first-street, where the gun was fired and a brilliant display of pyrotechnics was made, amid the cheers of the assembly, which now numbered some two or three thousand. Cheers were given for Mr. SCHELL and for the entire State ticket; three times three were given for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who was discovered on the balcony, and finally a round was given for Mrs. SCHELL and all the little SCHELLS. The procession then moved on, and after marching through some additional streets, separated for the night.

POLITICAL.—The American and Republican Senatorial Conventions in the Fourth District, met last night and unanimously nominated Dr. SAMUEL HALL, of the Eighth Ward, as the candidate for Senator.

A Committee from each body was appointed to wait upon him and tender him the nomination, and it is understood that he accepts.

THOMAS MCKNIGHT, Esq., (formerly Alderman of the Third Ward,) has received and accepted the nomination of both the above parties for Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!

NOT $600,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

But more than we can sell.

We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we have a large and well-selected stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing on hand, which we are determined to close out.

We do not make any false representations, but call and you will be satisfied that we are undersold by none. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner Fulton and Nassau streets, Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* offices.

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Logan*, and will be sold at an

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—As is generally the custom of the Manager of this favorite Theatre to give his patrons an extra selected programme on each Saturday evening, he has prepared such for to night, consisting of three of the principal pieces of the week in one bill, viz.: "Harry Burnham, the Young Continental," "The Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover," and the "Wizard Priest, or the Halls of Fate," the whole of the company appearing. On Monday next, the great Indian drama is to be brought out in fine style. It is from the pen of Mr. J. F. POOLE, and entitled "Wetamo, or the Wampanoags and Narragansetts."

[Advertisement.]

"GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT."—This was the exclamation which fell upon our ears the other day as we passed through Broadway; and supposing that some lovely creature in silk and crinoline had passed, we turned to gratify our curiosity. The person who spoke was looking admiringly at a hat worn by a passing gentleman, and we certainly gave the wearer credit for his taste. "That's one of KNOX'S," said some one near us; and the gentleman so lost in admiration started off for the store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases in this City alone can be seen at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI.—The most delightful and lasting perfume, PIESSE & LUBIN'S Frangipanni, the only genuine. Pistachio nut powder imparts a youthful bloom and natural whiteness to the complexion. Glycerine Jelly for chapped hands. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in this City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE DOSES OF FUN.—There is no lack of fun to-day at Barnum's Museum. The new pantomime by the popular Carlo family and the Welsh Nightingale in her character play, both this afternoon and evening. Could anything be more entertaining? There is an opportunity for enjoyment, seldom offered. The beautiful Aquaria are still there, remember.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of Free Lectures, by N. SIZER, of their establishment, every night next week, except Wednesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.

BRADY'S GALLERY,

Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Private Watchman DOWNS discovered a fire in the carpenter shop of GEORGE DOYLE, in South Ninth-street. He, together with Officers HIPPLE and MORTON, extinguished it before any material damage was done.

ROBBERIES.—The cooper shop of SAMUEL WANDELT, in North Third-street, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of a quantity of tools. An attempt was made, during the same night, to enter the grocery store of GILES SMITH, corner North Second and Fourth sts., by removing a panel from the door. The thieves are supposed to have been frightened away. The dwelling of S. RITTER, No. 194 South Sixth-street, was robbed, on Thursday afternoon, of a large quantity of clothing, by a beggar woman.

☞ Mr. NOAH WATERBURY, a well-known citizen of Williamsburg, in the event of an organization in the Eastern District for the relief of the poor, proposes to donate $500 for the purpose of aiding those placed in straightened circumstances by being thrown out of employment.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning. Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, held an inquest, when a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. Further information can be obtained on application to the Coroner.

☞ Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER was installed as Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-street, on Thursday evening. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval.

HUDSON COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court assembled at 9½ A. M. yesterday. The audience was large, most of it ladies, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The case will probably be closed to-day. The counsel for the prisoner expect to commence summing up this afternoon, and the Jury will probably retire on Monday afternoon.

Miss Ethalinda Tompkins recalled, said—I am sure that Mr. Parylliad did not go outside the gate until after the parties fell; I was looking out of the window with my hand on the sill.

By Mr. Dayton—The parties were near the fence when they fell; they leaned against the fence a second before they fell.

Miss Sallie Tompkins, sworn.—I am sister of the last witness; Mr. Parylliad came to our house on the evening of the affray about 7½ o'clock; Cueva came afterward; that evening Parylliad, Cueva, his little brother, my sisters and myself went to the Atlantic Garden; we remained there until nearly 10 o'clock; as Cueva was sitting on the dock-log, I saw the pistol in his belt at his back; it was coming out of his belt, and I put my hand upon it; I knew him to have a pistol before this; he was a frequent visitor at the house; about 11 o'clock that evening I was sitting on the piazza with Mr. Cueva; he was in very good humor that evening; we remained on the piazza until about ten minutes past 11—the window of our parlor opens like a door; while we were sitting there some persons came out of Mr. Charles' gate; I think both the Misses Charles came out; afterward Mr. De Granval came out; Cueva asked me who it was, and I told him; the persons went up the street, and Oscar and the Misses Charles remained at the gate; they were there about five minutes; Mr. Cueva said, "Excuse me, I wish to speak with Oscar," and he then went down the steps very slowly, with his cane in his hand; he then went outside the gate, and stood against the fence, between the trees; I then walked to the south part of the stoop; Cueva then left the railing and walked up toward Oscar; the gate was open, and Oscar was outside; Cueva said to him, "Oscar, what you say me this evening;" Oscar then stepped up to Mr. Cueva, and I then heard a struggling; Miss Charles said: "Oscar, come away—Oscar, don't you;" De Granval then seized Cueva round the waist, so that Cueva had but one hand at liberty; Cueva had hold of his cane in the middle, and commenced striking Oscar, when Miss Charles said, "Oh! you rascal;" Cueva then threw his arm over De Granval's shoulder, and they struggled; they went round and round; they fell to the ground, and just as they fell I saw the flash of the pistol, and heard the report; Miss Charles said, "My God! he's shot;" I then went in the parlor, and stood near the sofa; I then heard my brother running down stairs; after he got down I heard some person say that a man was shot; my brother asked Miss Charles who shot him; she replied, "The eldest Cueva," and that he came out of our house; I then went to the door and met Cueva, and then heard some other person in the street say that there was a man shot; Mr. Cueva left for his pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dayton—I am not engaged to Cueva.

Mr. Dayton—Has he proposed to you? A.—Not exactly; Cueva always wore a vest; I am quite confident that he wore a vest that night, but do not recollect the color; I have been acquainted with Cueva since last January, and I became aware that he carried a pistol about two weeks after this; Cueva struck De Granval with the whip-end of the cane, holding the cane by the middle; he struck him over the back; when they fell down together I saw the flash of the pistol just as they struck the pavement; I did not know which was shot; I left Cueva out of the house that night by the back way.

Dr. Theodore R. Varick was sworn, and examined at considerable length relative to the general effect of gun-shot wounds, and with especial reference to such wounds in the skull and brain; and also as to experiments he had made with pistol-shooting at various distances from the target, with a view of ascertaining the effect of powder—whether or not it would besmear or burn the paper. The result of the experiments showed that at any distance under three feet the powder would manifest itself upon the paper at which it was fired.

The examination of this witness will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Court adjourned.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—There was quite a scene on board a Jersey City ferry-boat Thursday night. A small Irish boy, not more than 6 years old, was being taken back to his father, from whom he had run away *twice*, within a week. At 9 o'clock Thursday night he was caught coming on the boat on the New-York side, alone, having run away a second time to escape the brutality of his father. The child, when lost before, wandered about New-York for a day or two, until picked up and returned. His effort to escape Thursday night was frustrated by a deck-hand on the boat, who took him in charge, and carried him back to his home in Sussex-street, Jersey City. The dread at going home again found vent in piercing screams, which set the passengers in an uproar. The boy's determination and perseverance, and his powers of resistance, were something extraordinary for a child of his years. The father's treatment of his child must have been cruel enough to have produced such a demonstration.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A convention of delegates from the different wards and townships of Hudson County, under the name of the "People's Convention," was held at Carpenter's Hotel, Hudson City, on Monday afternoon, at which the following nominations were made:

For Sheriff—EPHRAIM PRAY, of Jersey City. [Mr. PRAY had been previously nominated by the American Convention.]

For Coroners—JOHN M. HOPPER, of Hoboken, HENRY STIPP, of Bergen; and HENRY D. HOIT, of Jersey City.

After the County Convention, the delegates from the First and Third Assembly Districts organized and nominated the following candidates for Assembly:

First District—HAZLETON WORSLEY, of Hoboken.

Third District—GARRET VAN HORNE, of Bergen.

No nomination was made for the Second District.

FIRE IN WEST HOBOKEN.—A fire occurred in West Hoboken, Friday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, totally destroying two houses belonging to a Mr. MYERS. The fire originated in a narrow passage between the two buildings, and is supposed to have been the work of design. The loss is estimated at $3,000, for which there is a full insurance in the Jersey City Mutual.

MOVEMENT FOR A VILLAGE CHARTER.—The inhabitants of West Hoboken are moving for a village incorporation. A number of public meetings have been held, at which the subject has been fully discussed, and resolutions adopted to apply to the Legislature for a charter. The subject of name, mode of taxation and boundary lines, is still under discussion, and will be further considered in future meetings.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30.

$5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '67	100	42
700	N. Y. State 6s, '73	101	22
1,300	N. Y. State 6s, '65	99	100
8,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	84	100
8,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92½	250
3,000	Ind. State 5s	73	10
7,000	Missouri State 6s	69½	100
1,000	do	69	100
4,000	do	69½	775
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	85	100
10,000	Virginia 6s	90	13
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90	15
5,000	Erie R. Cn. Bd. '71	26	300
5,000	do	s3	200
5,000	do	27	100
7,000	do	27½	100
6,000	Erie R. Cnv. bs. '62	29	100
500	Hud. Riv. R. stm.	90	50
1,000	Geshen Bch. Bds.	47	25
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	69	20
65	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	94	25
100	do	b60	95⅞
12	Bank of America	83	60
20	American Ex. Bk	67	136
100	Canton Company	15	35
200	do	b60	15¾
100	Cum. Coal Co	s3	17
25	do		6¾
100	do	s30	6¾
55	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	74	60
24	N. Y. Cen. R. R		65⅜
210	do		65¾
756	do		65⅞
50	do		65⅝
50	do	b10	65⅝
50	do	s15	65⅝
100	do	s10	65⅝
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad		82
170	do		82⅛
300	do		83

42	Erie Railroad		10⅝
22	do		10¾
100	do	b30	10⅝
100	do		10½
250	do		11
10	do		10¾
100	do		10⅞
100	Cl. & Tol. Railroad		27½
775	do		27⅛
100	do	b60	28⅛
13	do		28¾
15	New-Jersey R. R.		107
300	Reading R. R.		34
900	do	b10	33⅛
100	do		33½
100	do		33
100	do		63¾
50	Hudson River R. R.		14½
25	M. S. & N. I. R.		11
20	do		11¾
25	do		12
24	Mich. S. & N. I. R. stk.		24
60	do		23
200	do		22
35	do		22⅛
115	Panama Railroad		71
50	do		70¾
50	do	s10	70⅝
50	do	s30	70¾
50	do	s30	70⅝
25	Gal. & Chicago R.R.		68¾
50	do		66¾
50	do	s10	66¾
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s15	68
20	do		68⅛
100	do		67
150	do	s15	66⅛
25	do		66¾
20	Penn. Coal Co		62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 67
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s	Int. added 68⅛
$17,000 Dubuque & Pacific R. R. 7s	Int. added 17
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added 72½
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	75¾
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	68
18 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. Co	84
20 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.	89
40 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	80⅛
10 shares U. S. Fire Ins. Co	108
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co	87⅛
20 shares Mechanics' & Traders' F. Ins. Co.	111 @ 111
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	57
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	100
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	91

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,600 Terre Haute & Al. R. R. 1st m.	Int. added 59
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. added 96⅛
200 shares American Guano Co.	70
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	103
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s		69¾
1,600	do		69
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s		77
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	30	68
15,000	do		68¾
6,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B. '83		57
25	ac. Mail Stp. Co.		74
50	Cumb. Coal Co.		8½
10	M. S. & N. I. R. Stk.		23½
60	do		24
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		65⅜
357	do		65¼
50	do	b60	66
50	do	s10	65
100	do		65¼
100	do	s30	64½

20	Erie Railroad		11⅜
100	do		11¾
700	do		11⅝
100	do		11¾
100	do		11⅝
100	do	b30	11⅜
100	do	s10	11⅝
200	Reading R. R.	b30	32
100	do		31¾
100	do	s10	31
5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		39
10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		68½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30	28
9	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		67
50	do	s10	66¾
125	L. Crosse & Mil. R. R.		6

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The Market for Money continues to show gradual recovery from the recent severe entanglement and pressure, and there is a more confident spirit manifested in the Stock Exchange. The ease in negotiating prime short paper, unhaindeby the late failures and extension of payments, is chiefly felt in Bank, as private lenders are doing but little through the discount brokers. The Foreign Exchanges are improving, and remitters, to the limited extent they ore in funds, are paying 106 @107½ ℔ cent. on London for prime bills, 60 days, and 108@108¾ for short sight credits on the Bank of England and other well-known parties on the other side. The business for the *North Star* sailing to-morrow is not large. The Domestic Exchanges continue much depressed, particularly on points south of Philadelphia and west of Albany. The rates take the wide range of 85 to 95 ℔ cent. Advices from Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, &c., are to the effect that the opportunity and cost of placing funds in New-York are wholly uncertain. We heard to-day of remittances from Richmond at a cost of 12 ℔ cent., while from Nashville and Cincinnati occasional checks are had at 3@5 ℔ cent. premium. We quote our own brokers' rates to-dny on Philadelphia 95, and Boston 99@99½ ℔ cent. Gold 100½@100¾ ℔ cent.

The additional rise at the Stock Board today was quite marked in Erie shares and bonds. The former went from 10¾ to 12¼, and the latter were in request at a rise of 2@3 ℔ cent. on the convertible issues, and 5 ℔ cent. on the third mortgage. New-York Central, Reading, and the Western road shares were firm. The bonds of the Illinois Central 1 ℔ cent. lower. Sales this afternoon at 68¾ ℔ cent. Sales of the stock in the morning at 82@83 ℔ cent. The general market left off firm this afternoon. The deliveries of Reading to-day were made with a little more ease, and although as much as 34@33¾ was paid early in the dealings, the stock sold 31⅞ at the close. State Stocks advanced 1@2 ℔ cent. Missouri's sold at 69 ℔ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $213,276, paid out $341,547, and held at the close $5,493,776.

The *North Star* takes a small shipment in Gold for England to-morrow, and it is not improbable that most of the sovereigns brought out by the *Persia* on Wednesday, will return by the same vessel, as rumors were current on 'Change this afternoon that the suspension by the Banks in New-Orleans had, or would soon become general, thereby evening the Exchanges in that quarter. The cotton and sugar planters on the Mississippi River, as we anticipated last week, are refusing to consign their products to that market for sacrifice, under the very stringent condition of the money market and the difficulty of negotiating bills. This circumstance is seriously embarrassing to the factors, who had accepted bills to mature in October and November, and several heavy failures have transpired.

We understand the settlements on bankers' credits are improving this week. The importing houses, who have thus far stood firm through the pressure, are finding some relief at bank, and if the collections could only be facilitated from the interior they would be further materially assisted by the jobbers. Altogether the steamer to-morrow will take out more cheerful advices than the previous packet. It will be seen that a large business was done to-day on the Corn Exchange in Flour and Grain, of which one-half was for export.

A fortnight ago, this day, we announced, with much astonishment to the public, as it certainly was to the newspaper reporters, the stoppage of payment by the well known private banking firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. We have now the pleasure to state, on competent authority, that the house will resume payment, in full, to-morrow morning, not only for the purpose of meeting promptly all existing engagements, but with the intention of continuing their regular business, as though no interruption had occurred, as indeed, none ought to have occurred, two weeks ago. The suspension of the house with large and unquestioned means being one of the many disagreeable, and under all the circumstances, disheartening incidents of an extraordinary condition of money affairs—illustrating the intensity of a panic which forced wealthy money-lenders to become borrowers and the borrowers, in turn, to stop payment—we take it that their resumption will now be viewed by the public as an indication, the first of the kind since the panic season, that better times are in store for the unfortunate, and that all is not lost of private credit which seemed in danger.

We are glad to know that our reference yesterday to the importance of early attention to funding the floating indebtedness of the five or six leading railways which have recently gone to protest is received with much satisfaction on the Street. There is evidently a growing confidence that the property involves too much real value, besides costing too much money, to be longer discredited or subject to the contingency of foreclosure, for the want of a few millions dollars, scarcely ten per cent. of the cost; and what is true of the half dozen large concerns named in our remarks of Thursday, is equally so of a dozen others involving less important sums. The *completed* railway lines of the country stand in a cost of at least $825,000,000, to which twenty-five or thirty millions may be added as spent upon unfinished work. The whole, divided as nearly as may be according to the latest Treasury statistics, is as follows:

In Railway Capital	$433,286,000
Railway Bonds	303,137,000
County Bonds	13,928,000
City Bonds, whole issue	$79,352,000
Less for municipal objects	40,000,000
	$39,352,000
State Bonds, whole issue	$190,718,000
Less old debt for Canals, Banking, &c.	130,000,000
	$60,718,000
Total railway investment	$850,421,000

Excluding the work in progress and unavailable for traffic and the money spent upon it, our finished lines embrace 24,000 miles, at a cost of $825,000,000. The system of Great Britain embraces only 8,500 miles, and the cost is $1,640,000,000 or £328,000,000 sterling. The present unwarranted depreciation on this immense estate is equal to nearly six hundred millions of dollars, *of which five hundred millions would fall upon our own people*, if existing distrust is permitted to work its full mischief. The very magnitude and startling nature of such a loss, pervading, as it must, every material and financial interest from one end of the country to the other, ought to constitute the strongest of the many pressing incentives to restoration and reform. The next important motive is, that the depreciation is now shown to be, in a very great measure, unreasoning or imaginary. Substantially and by comparison, the property is now, or will be in a year or two, worth nearer its original cost, as a productive investment, than almost any other money investment or debt that has fallen under the panic. Indeed, the reclamation of nearly every other financial interest from the present common involvement depends, if not upon the rapid market rise, certainly upon the gradual appreciation, in popular confidence, of railway securities. In other words, a good share of the threatened loss of five hundred millions of dollars must in some way be averted to enable the merchant to pay in full or make a respectable composition of his debts, and to authorize the banks to resume specie-payments at an early day. These securities, poor as many of them have been considered, have come, by comparison, to constitute an essential element in the impending liquidation, equally important to the debtor and creditor class of the community, because of the irreclaimable losses which threaten from mercantile bankruptcy. And the restoration of confidence to their value is also important to the efficiency of the system as the very back-bone, as it were, of the trade with the West, without which a healthy reaction in money affairs is utterly out of the question.

Messrs. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co. will hold a sale of securities to-morrow, (Saturday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay on and after Monday next, Nov. 2, the half-yearly coupons on the following named securities: City of Cleveland 7 ℔ cent. bonds, issued to the Pninesville and Ashtabula Railroad; Indiana Central Railroad 7 ℔ cent. bonds.

The interest on the third mortgage and convertible bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-street, on Monday next.

We have been requested to notice that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Bowery Bank has been called for Monday next. We are not advised of the object. Judge CLERKE has already appointed a Receiver for the Bank, and we understand there is nothing in the condition of its affairs to justify its restoration to active business again. The Receiver is the late Cashier, Mr. N. G. BRADFORD. The proper security was given and the Receiver placed in charge of his trust two weeks ago.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $720,604, against $767,799, the week ending Nov. 1, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	167	$54,922	396	$166,498	62	$23,361
Man. of Cotton.	135	30,260	576	124,794	47	7,725
Man. of Silk...	43	30,044	166	169,147	14	9,931
Man. of Flax..	57	10,736	162	35,681	4	966
Miscellaneous..	71	26,813	315	76,691	21	12,324
Total.....	473	$146,905	1,614	$573,699	148	$54,307
		573,699				146,905
Total entered..		$720,604	Total marketed...			$201,212

The Metropolitan Bank gives notice that the circulating notes of the Troy City Bank, heretofore discredited, will be received in deposit.

Correction.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The announcement in this morning's *American*, of the failure of E. B. LONG & Co., of this City, is entirely erroneous.

The Rhode Island Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 30.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks, not including this city, to Oct. 26:

Circulation	$1,897,192
Deposits	819,226
Loans	8,293,405
Specie	131,583

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.

The investigation which has been going on for a week or two past, by the Directors

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1910. NEW-YORK MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

ARRIVAL OF MORMON DESERTERS IN NEBRASKA.

Departure of a Large Force from Salt Lake City to Arrest the Progress of United States Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

News has just reached here from our frontier Mormon settlement upon the Loupe Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Beaver, and known as the Beaver settlement of Mormons, (about one hundred miles inland from here,) that some renegade Mormons, or seceders from the Mormon Church, fleeing from the Danites of Salt Lake, had reached that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of the Mormon militia, under BRIGHAM YOUNG and HEBER C. KIMBALL, were *preparing to leave Salt Lake City, with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, if possible, the passage of the United States troops.* Although the positive destination was a secret known only to the leaders of the Church, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear River cut-off, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made by the Salt Lake forces, with an almost certainty of "wiping out" the entire force sent against them. In Salt Lake City, and through the Territory, for some months prior to this movement, the militia or volunteer force have undergone more than ordinary drill, and a number of regiments would compare favorably in point of drill, with the independent corps of the States. The Mormons feel confident of destroying the force sent against them this Fall, and, with their next Spring's allies from the States, expect to stand a regular fight against the whole United States available force, and not only conquer, but establish themselves as an independent Government.

Between Fort Kearney and the Valley these three or four men traveled almost entirely at night and under the guidance of one of the party—a thorough mountain man—evaded the regular traveled route, seeing no troops or Indians, and making the travel in about nineteen days. They, and all the mountain men with whom I have conversed, state that in the event of a stand being taken in some of the mountain gorges this side of Salt Lake, ten men can easily and successfully cope with one hundred and fifty United States soldiers. And who knows these mountain ranges and gorges with all their advantages and disadvantages better than the Mormons? This report also brings the somewhat expected news that many of the Indian tribes from Southern Oregon and Utah were secretly preparing to join the Mormon force.

There seems but one policy for our Government to pursue in the event of a war against Utah, and that is to adopt as far as possible, the Ranger mode of fighting and call into service frontier men—men who are used to all manner of hard life, and can meet more successfully the Indian mode of warfare which *will be adopted* by the Mormons. One company of mounted riflemen or infantry, taken from the cabins of the far West, will do more service and stand hardships better than four companies of Uncle Samuel's "bright buttons"—or "squawe," as they are derisively termed by the Indians. Let the War Department, with its capable and efficient head, look well to this matter. Let him ask himself whether that company of hunters from Southwestern Virginia, many years ago, over which he presided as Captain, if I recollect aright, and who did militia duty under his orders—six feet in their stockings—would not do more service in frontier fighting than four times that number of regulars.

Nearly all the Banks of Nebraska have "dried up," to use a California phrase. They number some seven, I believe. The effect, of course, is bad. Bad upon all classes, and had it not been for the very large crops raised here and in Western Iowa, the frontier would ere six months—unless the panic subsided in the East—have been soliciting aid from abroad. As it is, all moves along quite comfortably yet here; the place reminds one of GOLDSMITH'S deserted village. With the real estate agents, "Othello's occupation's gone." Property sells for nothing, because there's no money to buy. Everything in the shape of trade is dull—almost dead. The Western Exchange Bank, of this place, is struggling into an existence again, and they promise in sixty days more, at least, to render justice to their dupes. But all confidence here in paper money is gone.

We have had a few "flurries" of snow during the past two weeks, and Winter is "setting in." The Fall has been a favorable one for the farmers. The four Land Offices in the Territory are doing a comfortable business with preëmption claimants.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—NARROW ESCAPES.—At 2¼ o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the third story of No. 419 Broadway, occupied below as stores and in the upper part by two families and a Daguerreotypist. The fire commenced in the bedroom of Mrs. Dr. S. B. WENDOVER, and before she could get out of the way, she being sick, burnt her quite severely about the face, neck and hands. The loss to Dr. WENDOVER was about $600, which is covered by insurance of $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. THOMAS S. GILLAN, a blind man, and his wife occupied a portion of the same floor. The bulk of their furniture was destroyed, their loss being $200. No insurance. Mr. KEITSON, ambrotypist, occupied the fourth floor and sustained considerable damage from fire and smoke. The stores on the first and second floors were more or less damaged by water, as also the stores adjoining on each side. The damage in each case was fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated from Mrs. WENDOVER having lit a lamp to take some medicine, and leaving it burning on the bureau in her bedroom. She was awaked by the crackling noise of the fire, and had not time to dress herself. In endeavoring to get some valuables from her bureau drawers, she was burned. Her husband being absent at Watertown, Jefferson County, Capt. TURNBULL and Mr. BAKER (Fire Marshal) took charge of her, and had her conveyed in a carriage to the house of her friends in Howard-street.

GILLAN, the blind man, had a narrow escape. Officer ROBERTS found him endeavoring to escape, but in his blindness he was going towards the fire. The officers conveyed him down stairs in safety, as also a man named WALKER, who was nearly suffocated by the smoke. GILLAN is the noted blind man who sells fancy soaps in the City Hall Park.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The November Term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day, Judge RUSSELL presiding, with a comparatively light Calander, as follows:

Bastardy, 2; Forgery, 9; Grand Larceny, 29; Burglary, 9; Felonies, 7; Robbery, 6; Murder, 3; Manslaughter, 2; Witness, 5; False Pretences, 2; Arson, 1; Rape, 4; Slung Shot, 2; Abandonment, 1; Receiving Stolen Goods, 2. Total, 83.

The principal case to be tried is that of the young JAMES RODGERS, for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON, three weeks ago, in the Tenth-avenue. OWEN KIRNAN will also be tried for the murder of JAMES McDERMOTT, by beating him with a cart-rung. PATRICK TRESTON, for causing the death of his wife CATHARINE TRESTON, will be tried for manslaughter, and Mrs. CALLAHAN, whose husband was recently sentenced to five years in the State Prison for bigamy, will be tried for causing the death of her child on Sept. 7.

CANGERI'S second trial is removed to the Supreme Court Circuit, and will take place during the month

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

Increase of the Excitement—Volunteer Companies Refusing to do Duty—Arms from Virginia—Movements in Baltimore—Withdrawal of the Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The streets are thronged with people in the neighborhood of the Mayor's office and the police stations. There are many rumors and all sorts of speculations.

The Governor still adheres to his proclamation.

The officers of the volunteer companies report that nearly all the men belonging to them refuse to do duty, except under the orders of the Mayor. Out of thirty companies not more than two hundred men consent to serve. A large number of citizens have been served with notices of enrolment, but most of them declare their intention to pay no attention to the order. Many Democrats to-day have been heard to declare the whole matter a farce. A Committee of ten prominent citizens are now consulting with the Governor, urging a withdrawal of his proclamation. Two cannons were taken out of the armory of the Junior Artillery last night. One was afterwards captured by the police, but the other is still missing.

The feeling against the Governor is still very great, and the Mayor and police have had great difficulty to preserve the peace.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 31.

GOV. WISE has sent 3,000 muskets to Baltimore, in compliance with the request of Gov. LIGON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

It is due Governor LIGON, of Maryland, to say that the application for the contingent use of the Federal forces in Baltimore, on the day of election there, was made by a Committee from that city. His name was "not" mentioned in the dispatch to the Associated Press.

From the Baltimore papers of Saturday.

Lieut.-Col. MCALLISTER, we learn, called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and informed him that his regiment would obey the order of Gen. STUART to hold itself in readiness, but would await the orders of the Mayor before going into service.

Adjutant WM. H. STRAN, of the First Light Artillery regiment, also resigned yesterday, refusing to respond to the order of Gen. STUART.

Major-General STUART issues a Division order, calling out the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, in obedience to the Governor's Proclamation, and also inviting citizens disposed to support the supremacy of the laws are invited to enroll themselves in the several companies attached to the Division.

The *American* of Saturday says: "We learn that most of the Volunteer Companies composing the First Light Division have declined to obey the order of the Governor, and some of them have temporarily disbanded. Major-General SMITH has issued his orders to his subordinate officers in compliance with the mandate of the Governor, but, we learn, has made but little or no progress in "enrolling, equipping and officering." There is not one company in existence attached to his command, but headquarters for enrollments have been established in some of the Wards. General MANKIN has issued orders for the 14th Brigade, defining the boundaries of the several Regiments, as follows: 39th Regiment, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards; 51st Regiment, Eleventh, Twentle b and all of the Tenth Ward west of Calvert-street; 52d Regiment, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; 56th Regiment, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards."

Mayor SWANN requested the citizens of Baltimore, by a proclamation issued on Friday evening, not to take part in the mass meeting called for Saturday afternoon, deeming such a demonstration unwise in view of the excited state of the public mind.

Governor LIGON, it appears, did consult with Mayor SWANN before issuing his proclamation. The following letter was addressed by him to the Mayor on the 27th, and the proclamation appeared on the 29th:

BARNUM'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Hon. THOMAS SWANN, Mayor of Baltimore—Sir: Representations from a large number of the most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectfully to consult you, as the Mayor of the city, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election. The events of October, 1856, both at the Municipal and Presidential election, and the violence at the recent Municipal election which practically disfranchised many thousands of the qualified native and naturalized voters of this city, conclusively establish the inadequacy of the existing city police to secure the elective rights and the personal safety of the voters. The citizen has a right to good government. He surrenders his individual power of defence, and pays his property dues in consideration of the pledge made that he shall enjoy it. And I am resolute in the determination to exert any constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee.

Subordinately, you are, like myself, sworn in your sphere to put forth your powers in this behalf, and I have come to the city to confer with you and ascertain what provision of an extraordinary character you propose to make, to meet apprehended disorders of a character like those which have heretofore successfully defied the ordinary police force of the city. I should be most happy if you can assure me of any detailed preparation on your part, which will allay my solicitude, and certify me that the citizen may not have the occasion to reproach us as derelict in duty.

It will never do for a great commercial Metropolis like this to be dishonored by the unchecked violence of mobs, and it is necessary that the civil power should at once bring under subjection those evil-minded citizens whose acts are tarnishing the honor of the City and State and destroying the prosperity of our commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests.

Not doubting that you concur with me in these sentiments and will appreciate the sense of official duty from which I invite your cooperation, I have addressed you this letter, and ask most respectfully an immediate reply. Very respectfully, your obt serv't, T. WATKINS LIGON.

[Mayor SWANN's reply to this letter was published in the TIMES of Friday.]

The Baltimore *Patriot* censures the action of the Governor in unmeasured terms. It adds:

"It has been, and still is, our hope that Governor LIGON will find cause to recall his proclamation. We believe this indispensable to the preservation of peace and to the unhampered right of the elective franchise on next Wednesday."

The *Sun* contains the following paragraphs:—

Yesterday some seven boxes of old military accoutrements, shipped by Mr. SAVAGE, of Columbia, Ohio, and consigned to Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., of New-York, arrived at Camden station on one of the freight trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *en route* for their destination. They were about being placed on board another train for transmission to New-York, when Mr. ENGLAND, the agent at the Camden station, received a letter from the consignee directing the freight to be kept on storage at his expense, he having learned that the consignee had failed. The boxes were accordingly placed in the Company's warehouse on Eutaw-st.

A fearful report was instantly circulated by the idlers in the neighborhood, to the effect that a grand armament had been furnished by the Government at Washington for the use of the citizen military on Wednesday. Quite an excitement was created and a crowd collected. Threats were made looking to the seizure of the alleged arms by a mob. The keeper of the warehouse, fearing personal violence, the officers deemed it necessary to ask the protection of the authorities, and the Mayor was waited upon. His Honor directed the Chief Marshal to place a posse of police in charge of the warehouse, and no further difficulty is apprehended.

About a quarter before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of eight or ten young men went to the armory of the Mount Vernon Guards, at the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, broke open the door, and took therefrom some twelve or fifteen rifles, which they carried off. There was no excitement, nor did any one in the neighborhood know what was going on until the parties were seen to leave the premises with the arms. Several remained outside and on the opposite side of the street while their comrades entered the premises. After securing the rifles they proceeded up Baltimore and through Holliday-street, but we could not learn what was done with the guns.

The proceeding was witnessed by several citizens, who supposed that the parties had the right to act as they did, so coolly was it done. In the afternoon the parties returned and carried off more of the rifles, in defiance of several of the members of the Company, who were present. An effort was made on Thursday night to break into the building at the corner of Gay and Front streets, the upper part of which is occupied by several of the military companies as an armory. The door, however, resisted the effort, and they could not gain admission.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNORS PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Governor LIGON has withdrawn his proclamation calling out the military. Negotiations have been going on all day between a Committee of citizens representing the Mayor and the Governor, and finally this evening the Committee issued the announcement jointly that they were authorized to state that the Governor being satisfied that the arrangements already made by the Mayor for preserving the peace and securing uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage are sufficient, the military will not be made use of. This day has passed without disturbance, although the streets in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and BARNUM'S Hotel were crowded all the afternoon. Thousands were standing about awaiting the result of the negotiations.

ATTACK ON A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 1.

This morning, before daylight, some rowdies threw bricks at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, (Roman Catholic,) situated in the western extremity of the city, and broke a window, and, it was said, did some other slight damage. The sexton tolled the bell, and the police pursued the gang, who fled, after firing on the police.

THE LOAN OF MUSKETS BY GOVERNOR WISE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Another dispatch from Richmond confirms the report of a loan of three thousand muskets by Gov. WISE to Gov. LIGON, of Maryland. Six boxes containing forty each, passed through this city yesterday. About thirty boxes more arrived this morning, and remain at the depôt.

News from Havana and Key West.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST AT HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 28th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* had not arrived at Havana from Aspinwall when the *Philadelphia* left.

The *Philadelphia* brings to this port $450,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Isabel*, at Charleston, brought the mails from St. Thomas. On the passage she experienced a gale which lasted thirty-seven hours. She spoke the schooner *Mary C. Turbell*, from New-York for Texas.

The bark *Cornelia*, from New-York, arrived at Havana on the 25th inst.

After the 1st of January vessels bringing cargoes to the Island and taking away molasses will be compelled to pay duties on tonnage.

In Key West the general health was good, the yellow fevered having entirely abated.

The British brig *Belle*, before reported ashore, is a total loss.

The fever continues to be fatal in Jacksonville. At the latest accounts there had been 50 deaths there since the 1st of September. The had Court adjourned over; a day of fasting and prayer had been kept, and the streets were entirely deserted.

The bark *Clara*, from Havana, brought $33,000 in gold to New-Orleans.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Indian*, with Liverpool and London advices of the 21st ult., four days later, is now fully due at this port, but had not been heard of at Riviere du Loupe at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will not, therefore, arrive here before to-morrow (Monday) morning.

Fire in Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

A destructive fire occurred at Whitby, C. W., to-day, but as the telegraph office was destroyed we have been unable to learn the particulars.

RYAN'S rectifying establishment at Belleville was burned this morning. Loss $4,000.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The United States Mail Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Frost in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Montgomery mail announces killing frosts in that neighborhood.

Ship News.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Arrived to-day: ship Cincinnatus, Doane, from Calcutta. Barks Speedwell, Howes, from the Cape of Good Hope; Korsveyn (Norwegian) from Malaga.

At Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Ship Judith, Brown, from New-York, for Algoa Bay, two days. Brig Noble, Spear, from New-York, discharging.

THE PRICE OF MILK.—MILKMEN IN CONCLAVE.—There was another rally on Saturday evening of the City milkmen at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to compare views, discuss the proposed rise to seven cents a quart, to quarrel about their treatment by the Harlem and Erie Railroads, and to combine to protect the trade. The meeting was intended to be a private one, and some efforts were made to guard against the entrance of reporters; but notwithstanding their precaution, there was

"A chiel among 'em taking notes."

The most noticeable item was the general disappointment expressed that the Erie Railroad Company had rescinded their resolution to raise the price of freight on the milk coming over their road a quarter of a cent per quart. This was the moving pretext for raising the price of milk to seven cents per quart. Unless the Company could be induced to stick to their resolution, they would have to trump up other excuses for putting up the price. A portion of the milkmen proposed to send a Committee to the President of the Railroad Company to remonstrate against the rescinding of the resolution aforesaid.

There was great unanimity on the rise to seven cents a quart, regardless of what the Railroads now charged for freight, for it was evident that the price of freight would go up at no distant day, and since the matter had been agitated, now was the best time to combine and put it up to seven cents. Mr. H. had found it worked very well, to vary his price to suit customers; poor people cared more for the quantity than for the quality they received for their money; so when he had sold for seven cents, he gave milk, for six cents he sold milk and croton, and got seven and a half cents for his milk; and when he sold for five cents, he gave 'em croton and milk, and made eight cents per quart for the milk.

This man is evidently a relative of the old lady who purchased milk at six cents a quart, and retailed it at four cents, and when asked how she could afford to do so and live by it, replied that she *did a large business*. Mr. COLEMAN complained that he had been reported as favoring the old man's direction to his son, to "make money honestly if he could, but to *make money*." This maxim belonged not to him, but to others, though he was in favor of the advance to seven cents.

Extreme measures were proposed to bring the Harlem Railroad to lower the price of freight; but there was no agreement as to the best method of accomplishing that result. The President of the Orange County Milk Association addressed the meeting in favor of making the price seven cents, and recited the expenses of the business which, according to his figures, made out a clear case. From another source, however, entitled to credit, the following estimate has an unfavorable look for the strikers:

	Cents
Cash for milk in the country	3½
Railroad freight	1
Delivery	0½
Waste	0¼

showing a clear gain of one cent per quart when sold at 6¼ cents.

The meeting adjourned without any definite action, except an understanding that seven cents was hereafter to be the price of milk, but leaving each one free to act on the suggestion thrown out of diluting the milk to suit low-price customers.

The Craig and McKibbin Affair at Chambersburg, Pa.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* gives a narrative of the circumstances which led to the recent encounter between Mr. CRAIG and the brothers MCKIBBIN at Chambersburg:

"Some years ago, a son of NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Pittsburg, married a daughter of CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, Esq., the well-known and highly esteemed proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, and at present Naval Officer at Philadelphia. Owing to alleged misconduct on the part of Mr. CRAIG, his wife separated from him, and with their children returned to her father. About two years ago Mr. MCKIBBIN purchased a farm lying a short distance outside the corporate limits of this borough, and removed hither with his wife and the younger members of his family, together with Mrs. CRAIG and her interesting children. Last Summer an afflictive event cast its shadow over the household. A gun in the hands of a young son of Mrs. CRAIG was accidentally discharged, killing instantly a little daughter of the same lady.

After this sad affair, the boy, whose distress was unbounded, was taken to Pittsburg by his grandfather MCKIBBIN, that his mind might be relieved from the painful impression made upon it by the tragic scene of which he had, without design, been the leading actor. Yesterday the poor boy was brought back by his father, and sent out to MCKIBBIN'S. Mr. MCKIBBIN, moved by a feeling that does credit to his heart, sent the rest of Mr. CRAIG'S children to see their father, with whom they spent a happy hour at Jeffree's Hotel.

Mr. MCKIBBIN likewise came to town himself, for the purpose of preventing any difficulty, and induced his sons, whose feelings towards Mr. CRAIG were known to him, to accompany him out to the farm. They went, but unfortunately learned from the boy, who had just returned, that his father had brought him, and was then in town. Mr. MCKIBBIN nobly exerted himself to calm his excited sons, and after reasoning with them, we are informed, he had cause to believe that his wise counsels would be followed. Contrary to his expectation, however—and when he did not expect it—the young men returned to town."

Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN, the elder of the brothers, is a member of Congress from California. He sends to the Philadelphia *Press* a full statement of the affray, and corrects errors in the published statements:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1857.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY—*Sir*: Immediately after the difficulty at Chambersburg, I returned to our farm, and have not, until this morning, received the newspaper versions of the affair. It appears that nearly all the information upon the subject is derived from one of the parties implicated, and therefore to be taken with much allowance. In regard to those statements gathered from parties who could have seen but little of the affray, or most of whom received it in an exaggerated form, I propose, as far as my recollection will serve me, a statement of the whole affair. My younger brother and myself first were aware of the presence of CRAIG at Chambersburg about 1 o'clock in the day. My father, apprehensive of our return to town, imposed upon us the most positive injunction that we should not do so until after the departure of the cars, at ten minutes after 2. Owing to the fact that our mother was coming down with some relatives at 4 o'clock we gave him the required promise. I then stated to my father that, from the statements of CRAIG made to many parties, (that he expected to fight whenever we met,) I believed that he had come himself, instead of sending his son, in order to irritate and provoke me, and while I would comply with my promise, yet if CRAIG stayed an hour after the departure of the cars, he did so at his own peril; that I would not and could not suffer the degradation of his presence around a home that he had made desolate.

When we supposed the cars had started, my brother and myself, promising to await the arrival of my mother and her friends, started to town. When within a short distance of the depôt, ROBERT remarked the cars had not started. No words passed between us; no plan of fight; no concert of any kind. We walked up, passing the first car, and thence to the second; my brother remarked, "there he is." I looked in the window, discovered CRAIG on the opposite side, and about four or five feet from me. I should have shot him there, but it has always been my determination to open the fight face to face, should we come in collision.

I told ROBERT to remain quiet, and walked back some ten or fifteen paces to the front of the car: I entered the front door, advanced, I think, about three or four paces, when the sound of a shot, I believe, from ROBERT, brought my pistol up; I do not know who fired first, CRAIG or myself, but my impression is that it was almost simultaneous. I was standing, during the first three of my own shots, erect in the centre of the car, exposed to a fire so rapid that I could not take aim, lest, in the time of cocking and aiming, he should take a deliberate shot, as he was armed with self-cocking revolvers, able to fire several shots to one. During this time he was almost entirely protected by the seats, shooting in a stooping posture. From where I stood to the back end of the car there was but one person beside CRAIG and myself. I may have passed others in entering the car; if so, and I understand that it is the case, excitement and irritation, not wantonness, made me forget that I was perilling other lives. After the above, CRAIG and myself both retreated toward the doors—he to the back one, I to the front; (this is the pursuit mentioned.) I believe we exchanged shots at the door. I am not certain, but it is said my last shot was fired outside the car. I stood upon the platform of the car, supposing I had expended my last shot, and the only use I could make of my pistol, and the use I did make, was to intimidate. When CRAIG, after leaving the back end of the car, jumped upon the platform, he and ROBERT exchanged shots—three or four—each of them partially protected by the columns of the porch.

CRAIG fired two shots along the car while I was watching his proceeding, but which did no damage, as I took my head out of the way. He then jumped on his end of the car and down on the other side, which was the last I saw of him. Thinking he had run around the depôt, we went around so as to meet him and prevent him getting at us unawares. It was there I saw Mr. JAMES RILEY, whose name is used to substantiate the reports in the Harrisburg papers, (and who does not indorse their statements.) I mistook him, from size and dress, and pointed my pistol at him, but in a second discovered my error. My brother and myself walked up town to reload, not thinking CRAIG was hurt, or that he would be able to get off on the cars. We heard at the gunsmith's that CRAIG was wounded, and we were not arrested, but voluntarily gave ourselves up. The above, in all essentials, is a correct statement.

[Mr. MCKIBBIN goes on to correct the statement published in the Harrisburg *Herald*, and adds:]

In conclusion, I desire to say, that I make this publication simply from misstatements that prejudice others than myself. Had I killed him under any circumstances, or in any way, it would be no atonement for the past. I do not think myself justifiable in risking my life as I did in order to take his. If every son of my father had combined to destroy him, there is not an honest heart that would not say the provocation was more than sufficient. My self-respect—that is more to me than any public opinion—fully, entirely acquits me in all that I have done; and for my brother, who, in all probability, saved my life, I know he has the approval of his conscience—the respect of all who cherish the sanctity of their home.

JOS. C. MCKIBBIN.

CRAIG is confined to his bed by his injuries. The pistol ball in his groin cannot be found. Hopes of his recovery are entertained. His wife and his father-in-law have been in attendance upon him.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval—Sixth Day.

At 9½ o'clock the examination of Dr. VARICK was continued, but elicited nothing new bearing on the case.

After the examination of various witnesses, who testified to the peaceable character of CUEVA, the evidence in the case was closed, and Mr. LITTELL, the District-Attorney, summed up, occupying over three hours.

Judge OGDEN briefly addressed the JURY as to their duty during the interval between the adjournment and the opening of the Court on Monday, reminding them that they had only heard the summing up upon one side, and advising them that it was their duty to the prisoner not to discuss among themselves the matters presented to them, or to allow their minds to form any opinion until they should hear the other side. The Court was then adjourned to 9½ o'clock Monday morning. Mr. SCUDDER (for the defence) will speak next. He will be followed by Mr. ZABRISKIE, and Attorney-General DAYTON will close for the prosecution.

DEATH FROM BRANDY AND WATER.—On Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, five men were found on a raft near the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in a state of insensibility, with their bodies nearly submerged in water. It appears that they left New-York in a small boat to go fishing, placed themselves upon this raft—one end of which was attached to the beach—for this purpose, and while there became stupefied from the effects of liquor, lay down, and were found as stated, with the waves breaking over them. Four of them, HIRAM MYERS, BENJAMIN PARSELL, THOMAS GORWIN and JAMES MURRAY, were soon restored to consciousness, but the fifth, WILLIAM H. S. SMITH, died Saturday evening.

A rumor that prevailed in Hoboken yesterday, to the effect that MURRAY, who had been removed to the house of one of his relatives in New-York, had been given up by his physician, is believed to be without foundation.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker Approved by the Administration—The Governor to be Sustained.

The Maryland Controversy between the Governor and Mayor Swann.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Oct. 31.

The President could not be seen yesterday by anybody, so that it was impossible to obtain directly from himself any information in relation to his views of Governor WALKER'S policy in Cabinet.

The statement that he thinks of removing the Governor is generally discredited, although it is understood to have emanated from the office of the *Union*, which, however, is not to be regarded as the accredited organ of the Administration.

If the removal of Gov. WALKER is contemplated by the President, it has been decided upon without Cabinet discussion, for no such conclusion has been arrived at in Cabinet meeting. Of that I have evidence entirely satisfactory.

A portion of the Cabinet have been opposed to Gov. WALKER'S policy from the beginning, and Mr. COBB is understood to be especially in favor of his removal. It is supposed by some leading Democrats with whom I have conversed, that the rumor of removal has grown out of remarks made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to which undue significance was awarded.

Others denounce it as a "feeler," thrown out by the President, to elicit an expression of public sentiment, North and South. If this be the object, it is likely to be eminently successful. Already it has produced great excitement, and some of the President's warmest friends, Southern as well as Northern men, are denouncing any such policy as the removal of WALKER, in unmeasured terms, as unjust and suicidal.

Even those who are opposed to WALKER say that his removal, for the cause assigned, will be fatal to the Administration and the Democratic party. If the story is true, what is to become of the President's friends in the South, who, through the Press and elsewhere, have been struggling so manfully to sustain him before the people in his support of WALKER and his policy? Their sudden betrayal, while necessarily forcing them into opposition to the Administration, must disgust even the fire-eaters, who will joyfully accept the treason, but despise and distrust the traitor.

This is the general sentiment as I find it in conversing with Democrats; and all of them concur in the belief that the story is utterly unfounded. If true, we may expect to witness a hopeless state of disorganization in the House of Representatives on its assembling.

Said one gentleman—an administration man—today: "it cannot be that the President has removed or will remove Governor WALKER. In San Francisco, when they catch ballot-box stuffers, they hang them, and public sentiment sustains the act, and it will uphold Gov. WALKER or any other man who refuses to become party to a fraudulent election, but exposes and repudiates the fraud wherever he finds it."

Hon. F. P. STANTON, Secretary of State of Kansas, has not been here, nor is he expected. The statement that he was in town arose from the fact that a stranger has been here for a few days past, who somewhat resembles him in personal appearance.

The War Department has received the resignation of Captain DANIEL LEADBEATER, of the Corps of Engineers, to take effect on the 31st December next.

Advices have been received announcing the death of Lieutenant THOMAS WRIGHT, 2d Infantry, at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory.

LATER AND MORE DECISIVE—GOVERNOR WALKER NOT TO BE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The President is much annoyed by the published rumor relative to Governor WALKER'S removal. He says that it is erroneous, and that there is no intention to remove him. I am confirmed in the conviction that the story originated in the denunciations of WALKER indulged in by a Cabinet member, who desires his repudiation.

It is evident that there has been a strong influence in the Cabinet in favor of discountenancing WALKER'S movements, in order to make fair weather with the fire-eaters, but the President has overruled them.

Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON charge him with violating his instructions, but the event will expose their error. He can have had no instructions inconsistent with the law, and that has bound him to secure an election by the people of Kansas in legal form. *The President will never publicly condemn him for refusing to become a party to the Oxford frauds.*

But Governor WALKER did not even technically go behind the election returns, as charged, as will be seen by his proclamation. He rejected the returns for fatal informalities alone, and his denunciation of the frauds was incidental merely.

This new storm has been raised evidently for the purpose of intimidating WALKER, to induce him to resign, but his friends here say that he will never retreat. The President saw and approved of WALKER'S Inaugural before the latter left Washington, and alterations were made in it by his suggestion. This can be proven. It is too late, therefore, to attempt to shirk the responsibility, and throw it upon WALKER'S shoulders and sacrifice him.

President BUCHANAN has no disposition to yield to the pressure of some of his associates and to commit so suicidal an act. The mere rumor of such an intention created intense excitement here.

Letters received here indicate WALKER'S probable rejection by the Senate, unless the Republicans sustain him.

An informal application was made to the President yesterday, for arms to be used by the Maryland militia in preserving order on election-day, under Governor LIGON'S order, but the President declined. He said that the arms might fall into the hands of the mob and then he would have to send troops to retake them. S.

The Maryland Troubles—Governor Ligon and the Mayor of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The pending conflict of authority between the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore excites universal interest here among all classes, and a great deal of solicitude is felt in relation to the probable result. The controversy briefly stands thus. Mayor SWANN, a gentleman of cultivation, great energy of character and force of will, and with executive abilities quite equal to the position which he holds, was elected to the Mayoralty by the "American" Party, with whose political tenets he heartily sympathizes. The rowdyism of Baltimore has been a disgraceful proverb for many years, but recently it has developed itself most alarmingly under the banners of various semi-political clubs, all the more unfortunate because these associations are based upon nationalities, and the native American citizen is arrayed in active armed hostility to the foreign born or those who contend in behalf of equality of political rights for the latter. As a result, elections in Baltimore have become little else than mockeries. In districts where Know-Nothing rowdies have control, no opponent can find his way to the polls except at the risk of his life, and in other districts the same ruffianly means are availed of by "Democratic" organizations to deprive of their suffrages those who differ with them in sentiment. An election has thus become a synonym for riot, bloodshed and murder, until peaceable citizens are constrained by fear to yield the contest to the decision of clubs, bludgeons and Colt's revolvers.

That there is fault on both [illegible] cannot deny; nevertheless it is charged that Mayor SWANN, if he chooses to exercise the power at his command, can suppress the evil, and secure a fair, peaceable and honest election. This, however, he failed to do not long since, and his own partisans triumphed—as is charged, with seeming truth, by violence and fraud. Certainly the Mayor did not evince the energy and executive ability which his worst enemies accord him, for the preservation of peace on the occasion referred to; and his failure gives plausibility to the charge that he winked at the rowdyism because he knew that it would ensure to the benefit of his own party. It also causes just apprehension that he will similarly fail in the discharge of his duty at the State election of next Wednesday, which promises to be an exciting contest. Notwithstanding the warnings derived from recent events, and the rapid increase of ruffianism in the city of Baltimore, the Mayor has taken no adequate steps, so far as the public are aware, for the preservation of order,—and, as a consequence, large numbers of voters of both parties have declared their purpose to avoid the polls.

In this emergency many citizens appealed to Governor LIGON, who is a Democrat, to interpose the arm of the State authority. The Governor opened a correspondence with the Mayor, seeking cooperation with him in measures for the preservation of order, and the freedom of the ballot-box. The Mayor repudiates the interference of the Governor, holding that he is competent to discharge his own duties as the city's Chief Magistrate, and denying the Governor's right to presume in advance that he will fail properly to fulfill them, or that the city will become in a state of insurrection. The Governor came over to Washington a few days ago to consult with the President and other authorities here, and the result, on his return, is his proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and calling out the troops for the protection of the polls. Permit me, *en passant*, to commend this Democratic Governor's course, in this respect, to those politicians of the same faith in your State, who complain so lugubriously because your Legislature undertook, *by law*, to provide necessary police regulations for the City of New-York, when they found the City itself unequal to the duty.

The proclamation of the Governor has created intense excitement here, and opinions are divided as to its propriety or policy. Some hold that, technically, the Mayor is correct, in so far as he denies the right of the Governor to assume, in advance, that there will be an insurrection, and that the city authorities are unable or unwilling to check it. But, morally, it is generally conceded that he is all wrong; and good citizens everywhere will hold him to fearful responsibility if, having rejected the Governor's cooperation, he shall find himself unable to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to insure the suffrage of every citizen. If rowdyism now gets control of the city, no arguments or representations will avail to satisfy public sentiment that the Mayor did not wickedly wink at it *because* of his belief that it would inure to the benefit of his partisan friends. This must now be apparent to Mr. SWANN; and it is to be hoped that considerations of self-respect, and a desire to save his good name from ineffaceable stain, will lead him signally to disappoint the Governor, and all others who have distrusted his honesty or efficiency.

The extreme step which the Governor has taken, on the other hand, is thought by many to be, at least, a doubtful one. What legal right, they argue, had he to anticipate an insurrection? The usual course is for the Mayor to exhaust his own power to suppress a riot. He has control of a military force for that very purpose; and if his efforts prove insufficient, he may *then* call upon the Governor.

I learn, however, that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and several other distinguished Maryland lawyers give it as their unqualified opinion that the Governor has the legal and constitutional power to take the steps which he has initiated. I do not know their line of argument, but an old Maryland lawyer residing in this City, takes the ground that the Governor derives his right to interfere directly from the fact that the election is a *State* election, instead of a local one,—and that he is bound to take notice of original evidence that the State election law is likely to be obstructed,—of which, as the Executive, it is his right and duty to judge.

Several delegations from Baltimore have been here to see the President in relation to this matter. Many of the military companies ordered out by the Governor are composed almost exclusively of the Mayor's partisans, and it is feared that they will refuse to turn out at all, or will fail to obey orders when on duty. Indeed, many of them are understood to be disbanding, in order to avoid the service demanded of them. Others openly declare that they hold themselves subject to the Mayor's order, but not to the Governor's. This condition of affairs necessarily excites alarm. One of two extremes appears certain: either a miraculous state of quiet on election day, or a fratricidal contest of arms most horrible to contemplate. The President, therefore, is besought (unofficially) to hold United States troops in readiness, to disperse both the other parties if a con

NEW BOOKS.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The first number of a new magazine which comes before the public with the pretensions of the *Atlantic Monthly* is entitled to something more than the mere notice which necessity limits us to bestow upon the long-established individuals of the periodical tribe. The *Atlantic Monthly* is intended to take the position which *Putnam's Monthly* attempted to occupy—the laudable one of furnishing an original American magazine of the highest literary order at the same price of the magazines which are in part composed of matter borrowed from foreign sources. The plan of this *Atlantic* differs somewhat from *Putnam's*, as among its corps of contributors are the names of several English writers; but it follows the example of that work and the English magazines, in not publishing the name of its editor, or the authorship of its individual articles. In its externals the *Atlantic* has the ordinary magazinelsh aspect, and the cover is embellished with a head of old Governor WINTHROP, which has rather too much the appearance of the head of old GEORGE BUCHANAN on the cover of *Blackwood*. The leading article is a very odd one for the first number of a new American monthly, being "Personal Recollections of Douglas Jerrold," evidently of trans-Atlantic origin, and, as we find the name JAMES HANNAY—the author of *Singleton Fontenoy*, a novel, and a sea-sketch called *Biscuits and Grog*—among the list of English contributors, we presume it is from the pen of that writer. It is a light, gossiping article about JERROLD, but it contains nothing which has not been many times published since his death. JERROLD was very far from being the kind of man who would have found himself at home among the class whom the *Atlantic* is supposed to represent, and the prominent position awarded to him in the first number is, therefore, the more surprising. Following the reminiscences of JERROLD is a scholarly, but most pleasantly written article, entitled "Florentine Mosaics," giving the traditionary history of Florence, and accounts of its famous works of art; the conclusion is to be given in the next number. Judging from the style of the "Florentine Mosaics," we presume it to be by Mr. MOTLEY, the author of "*Morton's Hope*," and the "*History of the Dutch Republic*." "Santa Filomena," the next article, is a poem in honor of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, which we can hardly be wrong in attributing to LONGFELLOW. "Sally Parson's Duty," is a Yankee story of revolutionary times, perhaps by the author of *Neighbor Jackwood*. "The Manchester Exhibition," is an admirable piece of art-criticism, and is much more readable than the subject would lead one to suppose. Four poems follow, all of them evidently by EMERSON, the philosopher of Concord, and one of them, entitled "Brahma," is the most puzzling piece of verse we have encountered in many a day. It might be reversed, like some of TURNER'S pictures—turned upside down, without any detriment to its coherence or beauty. Those who find no meaning in it by reading it in the ordinary manner may discover some by commencing at the bottom and reading upwards. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table, or Every Man his own Boswell," is superlatively good, and of the regular magazine favor. Judging from the poems and poetry in the "Autocrat," we should unhesitatingly assign it to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The readers of the *Atlantic* will be very glad to discover that the "Autocrat" intends to continue his piquant lucubrations. "Illusions" is a prose article, which the disciples of EMERSON will not fail to attribute to their Gamaliel. "The Gift of Tritemius" is a noble poem, so much like WHITTIER that it may be his; but, if not, the *Atlantic* may pride itself on having found a poet so much like him. The "Mourning Veil," which follows this, is a pretty little melancholy story by Mrs. STOWE, or at least it has the marks of her style. "Pandiam, a Modern Reformer," is a rather clever burlesque, but melancholy in tone, on the flighty school of reformers. "British India" is an extended newspaper leader on a very hackneyed subject. "Akin by Marriage" is the commencement of what promises to be a very long-winded story of New-England life. The "Origin of Didactic Poetry" is a piece of humor in verse, good enough to be from the pen of the author of *A Fable for Critics*, whether it be or not; the "Financial Flurry" is an essay on the present panic, which some inconsiderate readers may regard as flippant, for there are few people who can see the fun of a joke at their own expense. But, under a light and sportive style, the writer of this article, which is the only one in the Magazine that we should say had a New-York origin, tells some grave truths that are none the less valuable for being told in a lively manner. Then comes the inevitable "Sonnet," which is succeeded by a page of editorial small talk, under the hackneyed title of "The Round Table," and then the literary notices, and a few pages about music, both of which are well done, and exhibit marks of especial ability.

It will be seen that the new Magazine is made up after a fashion that has been in vogue since the days of SYLVANUS URBAN. The articles, except the stories, are all of marked literary ability, and are evidently from the pens of mature and practised writers. The *Atlantic* certainly makes no pretensions to the character of an oracle of the Newness. It is sufficiently moderate in tone, and quiet enough to have been published in Richmond or Charleston. Though the writers are nearly all New-Englanders, the careful exclusion from its pages of anything that savors of a Boston notion cannot fail to excite attention. Though the talent of the writers in the *Atlantic* is indisputable, there is a lack of freshness in the topics discussed. Much less ability bestowed upon subjects which have a passing interest would give much greater value to a magazine. But this has been the fault of all American monthlies. They have been filled with purely literary articles, which, to command attention, must be of superlative merit. However, it would be wrong to form a judgment of a work like the *Atlantic Monthly* from the first number.

A periodical, like a horse or a steamer, must have sufficient time allowed it to show its strength; it will not do to judge of it from its first start. If it exhibits ability and contains nothing offensive at first, we may safely augur well for its continuance. There is more good poetry in the first number of the *Atlantic* than *Blackwood* contains in a score of numbers, and the general aspect of the work is very neat and prepossessing to the eye. In assigning the authorship of the various articles, we have been guided by internal evidence and the aid furnished by the list of contributors on the cover of the magazine. There is no impropriety in guessing at the authors of particular essays, when the publishers give us a list of their retainers in a lump.

The Practical Housekeeper, is the title of a new Cyclopedia of Housekeeping, edited by Mrs. ELLET, and published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. It is an imposing volume of nearly six hundred pages, printed in double columns, containing nearly everything appertaining to the economy of a household which a learner in domestic science would care to know. The fullness of its information may be inferred from the fact that there are directions, accompanied by diagrams, for eighteen different methods of folding a napkin, and recipes for making 118 different kinds of soup. Such kind of books do not properly come under the head of literature, and yet they may. The *Phisiologie du Gout* of BRILLAT-SAVARIN is as much a part of the literature of France as the writings of CHATEAUBRIAND. But Mrs. ELLET'S *Housekeeper* lays no claim to literary merit or originality of style or matter; it is simply what its title indicates, a collection of recipes and maxims for the benefit of inexperienced housekeepers. In respect to cooking, Mrs. ELLET says: "The French having so much the advantage of us, it is well to learn something more of their boaste l art," &c. This is well said. It would he well to learn something of their boasted art, yet the same causes which make us their inferiors in it prevent us from learning. What these causes are which make the French the world's masters in the great art of cookery, it would he well worth the attention of some of our "thinkers" who are in want of a subject for thought, to attempt the solution of. The necessities of the stomach are not less exigeant in other countries than they are in France, yet in no other country are they properly attended to. In the production of the raw materials of food, no people have exhibited greater genius and energy than the English and Americans; yet there we cesse to think the subject of nutrimsnt worthy our attention. The French, on the contrary, bestow the same scientific study and serious attention upon the preparation of food that they do in producing the raw material. They do not think that anything which tends to the promotion of health and the enjoyment of life is beneath the dignity of science. The nation that could produce a VATEL and a BRILLAT-SAVARIN will never ba in want of good cooks. In England or the United States the hsroic suicide of the great VATEL, who ran himself through the body with his sword because he was fearful that the dinner ordered by his master would not be perfect, would have excited only mirth and ridicule. But in France his terrible fate caused as much profound sorrow as though he had been a general or a philosopher.

GAMBLING AT WIESBADEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WIESBADEN, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1857.

On landing at Bieherick we were assailed with that strange jargon of many tongues which is fast converting the borders of the Rhine into another Mediterranean. More French and English than German—but only German approaching to purity. It is no longer difficult for those who know either ons of these languages to travel on the Rhine, since even the porters in blouse who mount your haggage to the carrisge-top know enough of French and English to understand where to put it and to get a good fee for their labor. This mutually sstisfsctory result is due entirely to the influence of money, since on the railways, which sre owned by Government, snd are consequently monopolies, scarcely a conductor is met who attempts a sound beyond his native language; and yet one-half or more of the travelers on the express trains are foreigners. However, there is still another class of employes with whom the traveler comes in frequent contact on the great traveled routes of Germany, who obstinately refuse to speak any other than their mother tongue, and these are the coachmen. The German coschman sometimes knows a word of French; but he is far from possessing the *esprit* of the Paris coachman, and by way of compensation is more honest. I was surprised to find that the Germans spoke more frequently and better the French than the English; but this fact I imagine is only observed on the great routes of travel where the French is the most universal tongue, and does not hold good, especially in the literary centres. The French language in all civilized countries at the present moment as well as in many semi-civilized countries, is made an essential element of a good education; but the English is not; and the fact observed in Germ n hotels, steamboats, and traveling agencies, among purely German employes, responds practically to the truth of the proposition.

Wiesbaden, a charming little city, capital of the Duchy of Nassau, is, built at the foot of the mountains of Taunus, in a beautiful location, four miles from the Rhine. For a long time it has rivaled Baden-Baden successfully in the affections of the fashionable world, and the two reign as the great points of attraction for the Summer season. Hombourg has degenerated into what the French designate as a *tripot*, a mere gambling rendezvous. This needs qualification, however; Hombourg is simply more of a *tripot* than Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden. It is well to remark, at the same time, that if Hombourg has more tables and more professional players, the stakes are generally smaller.

Wiesbaden is a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, and unites within itself, under the pretext of its medicinal springs, all the amusements and excitements of a great capital. Its thermal waters, the most celebrated of the *brunnens of Nassau*, are responsible, I fear, for more evils than they cure. Its reputation is not of to-day; remains of Roman baths, constructed in the time of the CÆSARS, and of a castle which belonged to NERO, attest a renown that dates from antiquity.

The traveller who arrives at Wiesbaden for the first time will walk through its quiet streets, under its shady elms and sycamores, through its picturesque parks and lawns, and perhaps, like myself, find himself astonished at the universal calmness that reigns. In the winding, charming walks of the park he meets invalids lounging on the benches, or sauntering about, and all is still and quiet. He goes to the boiling, bubbling, all-healing spring, and there he sees people drop by, one by one, drink their glass, or two glasses, of the sea-sickening stuff, make a grimace more or less expressive of disgust and resignation, and pursue their way without a remark. He promenades around the *Kursaal*, respectably called the Conversation-House, (perhaps because no one speaks therein,) he sees the swans reposing on the bosom of the lake, quiet-looking people sipping coffee under the shade of the trees, children playing with toy-ships on the water; the air is mild, the sun shines brightly, the breeze is cool and refreshing, and he imagines he has found the elysium of calm happiness. But he sees men and women and children, passing leisurely into and out of the large and elegant *Kursaal*, and by curiosity he enters. Oh, then the scene is changed! He does not at first comprehend what he sees: the sudden transition bewilders him. He cannot comprehend in one breath the calm loneliness without and the hell within. The close approximation of such extremes startles his equanimity and shocks his senses. He wonders how such a hell could have been planted here—an infection in the midst of health-seeking invalids. He tries to trace the bleas of affinity that presided over so monstrous a conception in the interest of hygiene. It breaks up all his notions of the fitness of things, and he wonders who are the people upon whom he has fallen!

It is but 11 o'clock in the day, and already the four tables of the *Kursaal* are surrounded by a speechless and almost motionless mass of man and women. Two of these tables are for roulette, the other two for the deeper game of *rouge-et-noir*. The tables are long and wide. The first circle of players are seated; the second and third circles—for the *rouge-et-noir* tables have more than one circle in "the gallery," as it is called—stand up All eyes are bent eagorly upon the table; no man regards to the right or left, even to see who elbows him. Around each of the *rouge-et-noir* tables there are fifty or sixty persons, one-fourth of whom are women. In the middle of the table, two on each side, sit the *croupiers*, or hankers. Before them are arranged their piles of money—notes of France and Germany, double Frederics, Napoleons, five-franc pieces, double florins, and florins. On both sides of the middle space where the bank is deposited, here and intersecting angular lines, and on one side a small red square, and on the other side a corresponding black square—*rouge-et-noir*. Players throw down their pieces of money, which are placed by means of little long-handled rakes on the lines or intersections of lines, or on the *rouge* or *noir*, according as they wish to bet, each position on the table gaining a different sum. The money is all in place, and then eight or ten cards at choice are turned up by one of the bankers, and the result is declared. The board is quickly cleared, by the scrapers, of the thousands of francs that were lost, another shower of money covers the angular lines and the *rouge-et-noir*, the same number of cards are again played out, again the little rakes clear the table, and again another shower of money falls, all day long, with the same regularity and almost with the same rapidity, that I have here described it.

The eternal clinking of money is one of the most fearful features of this scens. Add to this the starling, totally absorbed, avid looks of fifty individuals—so absorbed, so avid, that even the bankers do not turn their heads to the right or left to see with whom they are winning or losing, and you have a scene that does not belong to the civilization nor the midst in which it is found. There is no such pandemonium this side the river Styx. The startling silence of the betters, and the horrible clinking of the money, which resounds loudly in the large hall, strike the senses of a novice with fearful effect. The rapidity with which the bankers rake in or throw out the money, the apparent confusion that reigns over the game, turn his head completely.

But who are these individuals so absorbed in the secrets of *rouge-et-noir*. They are Princes and Generals, Princesses and ladies, millionaires and speculators, father and son, mother and daughter, with here and there a professional gambler. They are few of that class of individuals, found in every community, whose passion is this particular kind of excitement, and who seek this central rendezvous, because here their passion is most largely gratified. They are respectable looking men and women, at home are the flower of society, and bear names that resound largely in the land. The majority of the old men we see here to-day are Russians; they are betting largely, and the bank is in a vein—it is winning. The sums raked to the centre of the table are fabulous. Even the bankers cannot resist a smile, although it is their business never to change countenance.

But do they always gain? Always in the end. The sum left annually at the *Kursaal* of Wiesbaden by foreigners is 300,000 florins. The chances allowed the bank against the players is 15 per cent. This advsntage is fixed by the Government, and in return for it the owners of the *Kursaal* are taxed enormously to keep up the grounds, bands of music, and other attractions for visitors. Fifteen per cent. is just large enough an advantage to permit a player to make an occasional happy run on the bank, but to make him inevitably the loser at the end of the season. These facts are as palpable to the players as figures and the commonest common sense can make them; they know the chances of the game exactly; they know that the proportion of gainers is but one out of ten; but these do not avail to withdraw them from the temptation. This explains in fact why so few professional gamblers are engaged in the game; the players are mostly wealthy men, who have money to lose in the gratification of an absorbing passion.

The bank does not cheat—in fact, cannot cheat. The players grumble at imaginary combinations which they charge upon the bank in connection with the two discretionary cards, which the banker is allowed to turn up; but these combinations, if attempted, would be sure to be broken in upon by betters placing their money on the winning figures: so that it seems impossible that the bank can cheat successfully. It must rely solely upon its 15 per cent. legal advantage, and upon the intelligence and honor of its *croupiers*. These latter may cheat by means of stool-pigeons; but they cheat the bank only and not the public, and that is the affair ot their employer. The cards used never serve but once; they are brought in hearing the seal of the Government, and are thus opened in packages before the players. They are already shuffled, and are turned up by the dealer just as found. As soon as turned up, they are pushed into a hole in the middle of the table, and at night a government officer destroys them. They are slightly smaller than the ordinary card, very thin, and cheaply got up.

At Weisbaden the bank puts on each table, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, at the moment of commencing, the following sums: 50 bills of 1,000 francs, 50,000 francs; 1,000 double Fredericks, 42,000 francs; 1,000 Napoleons, 20,000 francs; 1,000 double florins, 4,200 francs; 500 florins, 1,500 francs. Total, $24,250; or, for the four tables, $97,000. The game then commences, and does not cease till 11 o'clock at night; when the police enter and close the establishment. The bank may not cease to pay so long as its money holds out, and as it is nearly always the gainer, the necessity of a stoppage during the day is very rare. This year but one bank has been exploded by the lucky players—that of Spa. Weisbaden and Baden-Baden have gained largely, and Hombourg is far from a break.

The majority of players follow a system more or less delusive. Each of these has before him a card in blank lines marked R. (*rouge*) and N. (*noir*,) and a black-headed pin—a touching kindness on the part of the bank, of which the player's fingers preserve no grudge, from the moment that they find employment in raking in the money of the bank. With these pins they prick holes in the blank lines on the cards at the end of each deal, so as to keep the run of the game, or of the series, as it is called, and thus follow out their system.

A habit prevails of organizing companies in distant cities and charging a distinguished player to play for them. Thus the present year M. DE VARENNES, a gentleman who gained last year on his own account 400,000 francs at Hombourg, and lost it all again in one sitting, is playing enormous sums for an association at Berlin; he is gaining.

To-day a Russian general threw a bill of a thousand francs on the *noir* without sitting down; he gained and left the whole four thousand francs. Then he threw three thousand on the *rouge*, fell into the series, gained thirty-nine thousand francs, and played no more. He had his hat full of bills.

The Prince STOURDZA, of Wallachia, who has just arrived, paid his *début* at the table with a loss of 60,000 francs.

There is here a handsome woman, yet young—she attracted my attention the moment my eyes fell upon the table—who is an incessant and a successful player. Her name is Madame BIERCHPHEIFFER—I believe that is the orthography,—and she already occupies a prominent place in the literary world of Germany, as an author of romances and comedies. She invariably played high, and had a most formidable pile of gold before her on which to operate.

The aged Countess DE KISSELEFF plays the whole day long. When she loses she makes a grimace that would do honor to the *Pierrot* of our Funambules.

M. DE ROTHSCHILD was here a few days ago, but a bank that only had a bottom of a hundred thousand dollars was no temptation to him: *he* plays with kings and governments.

There is a young man here, who has not at all the air of having been born with a golden spoon in his mouth, who came to Wiesbaden with very little money, and commenced by gaining very small sums. Then he fell into a series, and carried off a sum of 200,000 francs! He went to Ems and lost a great part of this, returned here again, and is now regaining his lost money. Each of his last two sittings gave him a return of 30,000 francs. He plays a game of fantasy, and plays it with a *sang froid* which even a millionaire might be proud of. He has bought himself a carriage and horses.

Nothing so much disturbs the equanimity of the bankers of the *Kursaal* and the doctors of the thermal springs as a death or a funeral. When a man at the end of his resources is seized with the fantasy of blowing his brains out, or when an individual quits this world in a less noisy manner, he is interred, if possible, between two days, without the sound of the church-bell or the chanting of the *requiem*, and the procession is conducted out of the city so as not to frighten the living. There is a certain spring in France, even, where no one ever dies, because the doctors take the precantion to evacuate all doubtful existences upon their neighbors of another spring. So these doctors say that at their spring people never dic; *they have to move away to die.*

One day a poor devil, at the end of the matsria medica, hydropathy included, was about to die. The doctor wanted to turn him over to the rival spring in a neighboring department.

"No," said the man, "it's no use; let me die here in pesce."

"Die!" cried the doctor. "No; you will not die. People don't die here!"

And he bribed the family, who were poor, to transport the dying man to a grave else where.

MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The New Cabinet—Another Dictatorship—Symptoms of Another Revolt at Colima—Dispersion of Rebels at the South—Eighty Robbers Shot at Tepic—Deplorable Condition of the Country—The Yucatan Revolution—Attempted Assassination of an American at Mazatlan—Statement by the only Survivor of the Crabbe Expedition, &c., &c.

We have received full files of Mexican papers to the 17th ult., inclusive, brought by the steamship *Texas* to New-Orleans.

As already announced by telegraph, the following is President COMONFORT'S new Cabinet:

Señor FUERTES, Minister of Foreign Affairs; JUAREZ, Minister of the Interior; RUIZ, Chief Justice; PAYNO, Treasury.

The first great question for the deliberation of Congress was whether extraordinary powers would be granted to the President. The matter had been discussed in private, and it was expected would soon come up in open house.

The latest news from the disturbed district of Colima is contained in the following letter, dated Oct. 5:

Since the departure of Col. CALDERON with his cavalry from this city, the 7th regiment of the garrison has shown symptoms of revolt. Arms have been freely dispersed to the people for the formation of a National Guard. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and even foreigners have volunteered to assist in keeping order. We want a more efficient man than General NUNEZ. He is not considered a man of sufficient force.

We learn from the South that the road is now entirely free from robbers and pronunciados. Tixtla and Chilpancingo were occupied by Government troops, and Gen. ALVAREZ, with a large force, had gone to Chilapa, where the revolutionists were reported to have congregated in great strength. It was believed that the revolutionists would soon be used up. They had been utterly defeated at Tixtla and Chilpancingo. In the latter place, twenty-three robbers had been hung. The road from Mexico City to Acapulco was at last considered safe for traveling, but there was yet no mail connection beyond Iguala.

Advices from Tepic of the 20th ult., state that Col. ECHAGARAY, having learned that LOSADA'S force consisted of upwards of 500 men, had returned to Tepic, and was awaiting reinforcements from Guadalajara. The 90 to 100 robbers, who were threatening San Blas had entered the place and sacked the town, doing great damage.

Tepic still continued in a great state of excitement and alarm, it being impossible to understand perfectly the movements of LOSADA and his hand.

All possible preparations had been made for the defence of the place, and the money and the valuables of the people had generally been removed or secreted.

Still later advices from Tepic (Oct. 3) state that the place had become more quiet. LOSADA, with his band of robbers, retired from the vicinity on hearing of the approach of the troops from Guadalajara. Notwithstanding their rapid retreat a portion of the troops encountered him, and after a short engagement eighty of the robbers were taken prisoners. As the Governor had given the troops liberty to execute summary punishment, the prisoners were at once shot. LOSADA had gone, with the surviving members of his force, into the Sierra.

The Mexican *Extraordinary*, in its issue of Sept. 17, presents the following deplorable picture of the condition of the Republic:

The powers of endurance of this poor country are being strained to an extent that we guarantee no one ever before believed she could endure. Day by day the prospects become more gloomy. If to-day we have simple robberies, to-morrow we have robberies and assassinations. To such a pitch has this state of things come that we find the channels of commerce congealed, whilst the country is not disturbed by a foreign war—whilst our country is free from commercial panics—whilst a demand exists to a large extent—simply by the insecurity of the roads from thieving bands. The ancient annual fair of San Juan has this year been given up from this cause. Travel is in a like manner disturbed. No one can take the road for ever so short a distance without the fear of being robbed, insulted or murdered before he has reached his journey's end. A robbery has just occurred of the most daring and outrageous character, on one of the greatest thoroughfares of the city, which makes every one here fear to stir abroad. The most sagacious are lost in their speculations as to how the present rule of robbers is to be brought to an end. The Congress, although a month has now elapsed since, according to the Constitution, their functions commenced, has not yet proposed any plan for the remedy of the present evils. President COMONFORT, by the inaction of that body, is left powerless to do aught. In this way the government of the nation for the time goes on. A legislative body divided in itself, and a nominal head of the nation without power. And in the meantime the Indians and robbers are rioting in ruin in the northern and frontier States, the robbers and revolutionists in the central States, and the Indians in the extreme south.

A correspondent, writing from Laguna on the 29th Sept., says, with reference to the Yucatan rebellion and the condition of affairs in the Island of Carmen:

The news from the interior of the State is of the most alarming and horrible character. The Government, in order to collect in one centre all the troops which could be disposed of, retired those stationed at the city of Tekax, which being left defenceless, was attacked by the Indians, and the slaughter of 400 persons of both sexes and all ages was the consequence. The civil war which now rages with all its fury is opening the road to Indian dominion in the country. The work of incendiaries has begun anew in the city, and if not quick and efficient remedy is put, I can't imagine to what extent we will have to tament this and other misfortunes. Every one trusts here that President COMONFORT will take some energetic steps to put a stop to this miserable state of affairs, and that he will particularly turn his eye to the necessity of adopting some wise course with regard to this island and the importance of its separation, in a political point of view, from the rest of the State, for the purpose of quelling at once the revolutionary propensities which pervade all classes of society among our neighbors.

The *Extraordinary* commenting on the massacre above-mentioned, says:

As is clearly shown, the Central Government is unable to sustain there a sufficient force to keep down revolutions and to protect the homes of the citizens from sack and pillage by the Indians. The murder of four hundred persons lately in cold blood is sufficient evidence of this. And can we hope for a much better state of things in time? We fear not, under the embarrassed condition which Mexico must find herself for many years. If Mexico cannot keep Yucatan quiet and protect its inhabitants from massacre, is it not right for her to dispose of that territory? We make this suggestion because the territory is worthless to Mexico as her properly, *but could doubtless be sold to the United States for a large sum of money.*

A correspondent of the Mexican *Extraordinary*, writing from Mazatlan, on the 21st of September, gives the following account of an attempt to assassinate an American:

During the very rainy afternoon of the 16th four men entered the store of an American, Mr. CHARLES WOOLEY, a jeweler and watchmaker, and requested him to permit them to take temporary shelter. Mr. WOOLEY assented and continued to read the book he was engaged in perusing when the men entered—the store is at the same time Mr. WOOLEY'S sitting-room. In a short time one of the four men came around the counter with a knife in his hand, and saying to Mr. WOOLEY, "*Ahora c——o veras*," and attacked him. Mr. WOOLEY finding himself without arms was forced to fight his way with his hands to his bedroom, where his pistols were; and, in spite of the four men rushing on to him, throwing him down at one time, and wounding him severely in different places, he succeeded in reaching a pistol and fired at one of the scoundrels, the ball, however, striking the wall, owing to a blow on Mr. WOOLEY'S arm, dealt very adroitly at the moment of firing. The report made the assassins run, and only one of them was captured by the guard of the Custom House opposite; and though identified by Mr. WOOLEY, and being stained with the yet wet blood of his victim, has denied, and yet denies, ever having seen Mr. WOOLEY. It therefore remains to be seen whether his denial will save him. Mr. WOOLEY is doing well.

The same correspondent also writes:

On the 14th arrived here CHARLES E. EVANS, the only survivor of the Caborca affair. His deposition, sworn to before the United States Consul, has, I understand, been forwarded to the proper quarters; and the matter having thus been put on reliable record, which may form the basis of future diplomatic interference, I refrain from communicating or commenting upon what Mr. EVANS declares in relation to the whole unfortunate affair.

The *Extraordinary* says that the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is to be again discussed by Mexican claimants for spoliations on the frontier. A notice is given, by the acting Minister of Relations, for all claimants to hand in their accounts.

Mr. JOSEPH NELSON, a native of West Point, N. Y., died in Mexico City on the 11th ult.

The London Press.

From the London Quarterly Review.

In the history of the British Press three names stand conspicuous, those of JAMES PERRY, of the *Chronicle*, the late Mr. WALTER, of the *Times*, and DANIEL STUART, of the *Post* and *Courier*. The history of PERRY is curious and interesting. He was born at Aberdeen about a hundred years ago. When a lad, he came in search of employment to London, and in hopes of gaining a livelihood, wrote short articles in prose and verse, which he placed in the box of the *General Advertiser*. One day he presented himself at a bookseller's, to ask for occupation, when the bookseller, pointing to a paper he had just been reading, said, "What a pity it is you cannot write an article like this." It was PERRY'S own: he claimed the authorship, and the bookseller, who was a part proprietor of the *General Advertiser*, immediately engaged his services. He had soon an opportunity of showing the novelty of his thoughts and the greatness of his resources for conducting a journal. At the time of the trial of Admiral KEPPEL, he went himself down to Portsmouth, and sent up daily matter enough to fill seven or eight columns. No one had ever before attempted anything of the sort, and the circulation of the *General Advertiser* immediately rose to an excess of many thousands over its previous sale. After one or two intermediate engagements, PERRY became editor of the *Gazetteer*, and in that capacity achieved another triumph, which introduced quite a new era into English journalism. It was the custom of the newspapers of the day to send only one short-hand writer to report the Parliamentary debates. It was thus impossible to give more than a very meagre skeleton of what had been said. The *Chronicle* was, however, in advance. Its proprietor and editor, WOODFALL, possessed an extraordinary memory, and by attending the debates in person, and working all the following day, he managed to publish in his paper, which appeared in the evening, a tolerably faithful *resume* of the debate, PERRY immediately struck out an improvement which seems obvious enough, but which, like most improvements, required at the time it was made considerable boldness to devise and execute. He sent several reporters to the House, who relieved each other in turns, and thus the debates were published in the morning. The *Chronicle* was eclipsed; and PERRY, having almost ruined it, bought it in 1789. After he entered on the management of that journal, with the success of which his name became bound up, he introduced two other changes of importance. As his reputation had resulted from the revolution he had made in the system of reporting, he sought to perpetuate the effect he had produced, and engaged a permanent staff of reporters. He also separated the general management of the paper from the task of filling its columns with original matter. His success was great and constant, and he was the first of what we may call the modern order of journalists.

STUART, the founder of the reputation of the *Morning Post*, introduced variations on PERRY'S method of management. In one direction his arts were of a lower character, for he was the great author of attractive headings, of the introduction of staring capitals, and the use of graduated type. But he carried much further than PERRY the system of seeking coöperation in the contributions of eminent literary men of his day. MACKINTOSH, COLERIDGE, SOUTHEY, WORDSWORTH, and CHARLES LAMB, were all numbered in his list of writers. He was only prevented from attaining a great success by his early success provoking enemies. The liberal opinions of the paper displeased the Court, and directions were given to buy up all the shares in the property that could be purchased. The plan answered its purpose, and STUART was superseded by a hostile proprietary.

The *Times* owes its position to the extraordinary energy and the good sense of Mr. WALTER. He succeeded his father in the management of the paper in 1803. His first task was to free himself from the burden of a connection with the Government of the day. The Ministers were provoked, proceeded to annoy him in every way in their power. He had organized a vast correspondence to give the public full reports of the Continental wars. The Government ordered the packets addressed to the *Times* to be seized and delayed at the port to which they were brought, while those addressed to the Ministerial papers were allowed to pass. WALTER complained, and he received in reply an offer to put him on a footing with his rivals if he would acknowledge this as a favor entailing a corresponding obligation to support the Government. He refused. His spirit rose with the occasion, and he determined to be completely independent. He got his own ships, carriages and couriers. The expense was enormous, but so well was he served, that he often anticipated the Government in receiving intelligence. The *Times* announced the capitulation of Flushing forty-eight hours before the news was received from any other source by any one in England. But the organization of a vast system for the publication of foreign intelligence was not his only triumph. He introduced the use of steam into printing. Even from so early a date as 1804, he was convinced of the possibility of substituting mechanical for hand labor, and he secured the services of an engineer named MARTYN, who worked with the greatest secrecy, as the printers had threatened that they would destroy any machinery that might be erected. Mr. WALTER was for a long time unsuccessful, but at last, in 1814, two Germans, named KÖNIG and BAUER, offered to construct the requisite machinery. They completed their task, and then, frightened at the vengeance which they apprehended from the workmen, they disappeared. But Mr WALTER was not to be intimidated. He discovered the fugitives, and induced them to put the machinery in operation. One morning the printers were told that they must wait before beginning their work, as important foreign news was expected. At six o'clock Mr. WALTER entered the printing-room with a copy of the *Times* in his hand, and informed his men that it had been printed by steam.

To many of our readers these are old stories, but they deserve to be constantly repeated, that successive generations of newspaper readers may know something of the history which has prepared the way for the high-class daily papers of the present day. The double sheet which is laid on the breakfast-table, full of a *verbatim* report of a debate which only ended five or six hours before, of news from every civilized country, and of brilliant leading articles embodying the latest novelty in the fluctuations of public opinion, is the result of the labors of years, and preëminently of the labors of a few resolute and enterprising men. And the history of the English press illustrates more remarkably than anything else, perhaps, the fact that nations are free because they contain individuals who are not to be put down. The English Government, in its conduct towards Mr. WALTER, acted precisely as any of the Continental Governments would do. The probability was that the individual would succumb. But Mr. WALTER was not intimidated. He did not go off into the short-sighted and short-lived opposition of scurrilous and abusive writing. He set to work and beat the Government with weapons perfectly fair and legal. They would not forward his letters, so he forwarded them himself. The existence of such men has acted as a powerful check on the successive Governments of England. At the end of the last century, and at the beginning of this, England was approximated, in a degree scarcely credible now, to one of the milder despotisms of the Continent. But there were always a certain number of individuals who refused to be under subjection to Government, and it was because they offered a continual, orderly, and strenuous resistance that a spirit of liberty was kept alive.

The history of the American Press is not very interesting. On the other side of the water the struggle has been wholly financial. The aim has been to discover the lowest possible price at which a paper will pay. Until 1833 the leading daily journals of New-York cost six cents. In this year a great experiment was made, and papers were published at one cent. The first attempts were unsuccessful, but a more fortunate effort was made to establish journals at two cents. After the two cent journals had secured their footing, another effort was made to start a one cent paper, and this time the most signal success attended the undertaking. The truth is, that the American Press is still in its infancy, and we need not, therefore, bestow much attention upon it. It has not passed that stage when, to nine-tenths of its readers, or even to a larger proportion, the advertisements are all in all, and it cannot attain any real importance until America possesses a large leisure-class, educated, and desirous of a first-rate paper. This class is in the process of formation, and accordingly the American Press gradually improves, and rises to a higher level. It is one of the greatest omissions in M. CLARIGNY'S volume, that he takes no notice of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the newest, the ablest, and the most respectable of the journals of America. But, considerable as is the advance that has been made, American journalism, like American society, is still very young. It is because England is an old country, with stores of accumulated wealth, that high-class journals can here maintain their ground in spite of all opposition

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

From the London Examiner.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
The trenches cold and damp,
The starved and frozen camp,—

The wounded from the battle-plain,
In dreary hospitals of pain,
The cheerless corridors,
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened, and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

Military Antecedents of Major Deas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I send you the military history of Major DEAS, the officer your correspondent at Washington has done such gross injustice to. I merely send this, trusting you will insert it in your paper, to let the public know that the Major is *not* a "young and inexperienced officer," and also out of respect to the Major, who is a whole-souled and worthy man.

The inclosed is taken from *Gardner's Military Dictionary*. Yours with respect, C.

GEORGE DEAS—(Pen.) Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Aug. 1, 1838; Adjutant, Dec. 1840 to 1846; First Lieutenant, Nov. 1845, distinguished in battles of Palo Alto and La Palma; Assistant Adjutant-General, (rR. Capt.) Dec. '46; Captain Dec. 9, 1847, and relinquished, rR. in line, bot. Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," Aug. 20, 1847, (Aug. 1848;) distinguished in battle of El Molino; and distinguished in battle of Chapultepec.

The Wilson Industrial School for Girls—A Worthy Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give place, in the columns of your journal, to an appeal in behalf of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls?" This Association would most earnestly entreat some of your lady readers, who may have two unoccupied hours any morning or afternoon during the week, to devote them to the instruction of some of the many children who assemble in their buildings, No. 137 Avenue A, near Tenth-street. Already is the average attendance larger than during the Winter months last year, and what may be expected during the same months this year? The Association would suggest that cast-off clothing, bottable for men, women or children, would be most gratefully received by them, and the donors may feel assured it will be judiciously appropriated, as the Visiting Committee, by frequent intercourse with the families under their charge, possess more than ordinary facilities for ascertaining their need. And as the Association is, also, in need of pecuniary aid to meet the increasing demand upon them at this time, they hope that some in the enjoyment of comfortable homes and firesides will remember the little suffering creatures provided for by this Institution, and by timely contribution increase a treasury devoted to so merciful a charity.

It is needless to urge the claims of Industrial Schools; all who reside in the City of New-York know the need of them, and it is only necessary to add that *this* Institution is supported *solely* by the efforts of the members of the Association.

Anything left at No. 137 Avenue A, in the care of the Matron, will be gratefully received by the ladies of the Association. If more convenient, money or clothing may be left at the residences of the officers:

Mrs. CHARLES ABERNETHY, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. RICHARD BIGELOW, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. JOHN L. MASON, No. 232 Fourth-street.
Mrs. VINCENZO BOTTA, No. 45 Ninth-street.
Mrs. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 107 Fifth-avenue.
Mrs. JASPER GROSVENOR, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue.
Mrs. EDWARD BAYARD, No. 6 West Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. SAMMAN J. BACON, No. 33 East Twenty-first-street.
Mrs. DAVID HALE, No. 18 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Mrs. JONATHAN STURGES, No. 5 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. JOHN VAN VECHTEN, No. 25 West Forty-first-street.

NEW-YORK CITY

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of October to the 31st day of October, 1857: Men, 65; Women, 73; Boys, 142; Girls, 101: Total, 401.*
Adults, 138; Children, 243; Males, 227; Females, 174; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abcess	1	Dropsy	3
Abominable & Bilious, Dis's of	5	Dropsy in Head	13
Aneurism	1	Drowned	1
Apoplexy	5	Dysentery	9
Bleeding	1	Epilepsy	1
Brain, disease of	1	Erysipelas	1
Bronchitis	6	Exposure	1
Cancer	2	Fatty Liver	1
Catarrh	2	Fever, Nervous	1
Casualties	1	Fever Remit	1
Cholera, Infants	6	Fever, Scarlet	8
Cirrhosis, Liver	2	Fever, Typhoid	1
Comp. of Birth	4	Fever, Typhus	7
Cong. of Brain	9	Fracture	1
Cong. of Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	1
Cong. of Lungs	7	Heart, Hip. of	1
Cong. of Kidneys	1	Hemorrhage	1
Consumption	67	Hepatization of Lungs	1
Convulsions	6	Hydrocephalus	1
Debility, Infantile	24	Hydrothorax	1
Croup	13	Inflam. of Liver	5
Debility, Infant	2	Inflam. of Lungs	27
Diarrhœa	9	Inflam. of Stom.	4
		Infam. of Throat	1
		Liver, Dis. of	2
		Lungs, Dis. of	2
		Malformation of Heart	1
		Marasmus, Inf.	42
		Measles	6
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	3
		Parturition, difficult	2
		Premat. Birth	8
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	3
		Smallpox	5
		Spasms	1
		Stillborn	16
		Suffocation	1
		Teething	4
		Tumor	1
		Ulcer. of Lungs	1
		Ulcer. of Stom.	1
Total			401

* Decrease this week—26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

N. B.—It is a striking coincidence, and worthy of remark, that this week and the corresponding one of the past year, show the same amount of mortality—viz: 401.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Oct. 30, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 23	159	87	246
Admitted to Oct. 30	24	21	45
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	16	42
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	156	90	246

Males, 216; females, 30. J. DANACH, Supt.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—Dr. J. J. HAYS read a paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society upon the above topic on Thursday evening. There was a full attendance, and a deep interest manifested in the subject. Dr. HAYS dwelt at length upon the various data going to prove the existence of this open ocean at the pole, the principal of which are recounted in Dr. KANE's work. Dr. HAYS announced that it would be his highest pleasure to set on foot, and lead to its successful termination, an expedition to demonstrate its existence and bring to light the interesting phenomena which would result from it. His plan is as follows:

The advantages possessed by this route are so closely alluded to, that I will quote from it, taking the liberty to add a few observations from my own experience.

1. Terra firma as the basis of operations, not however as a field for travel, but as affording a marginal belt of ice, always at certain seasons smooth and secure, and furnishing at all times a safe retreat for parties, and a sure foundation for depôt stations, at least to 82° 30'.

2. A due north line, rendered certain by personal knowledge of the coast.

3. The benefit of the land mosses of Greenland, Washington, and Grinnell lands, to check the equatorial drift of the early break-up, thus obviating the difficulties PERRY encountered in his Spitzbergen foot-tramp.

4. The coöperation of the natives, who would furnish the party with dogs, sledges, and furs, in case of need.

5. A possible chance of finding an open-water passage through Smith's Strait, and Kennedy's Channel, by which access to the Pole might be made with a vessel.

6. Being in a line with the Greenland coast, with no large body of water to cross, the safety of the vessels need not be an object of serious consideration in pushing forward, escapes in boats to the South being always practicable, as proven by the experiences of DR. KANE.

DR. HAYS had a two years' experience of Arctic explorations with DR. KANE, and is deeply imbued with his spirit.

JUMPED OVERBOARD TO ESCAPE GOING TO SEA.—JOHN KETCHUM, a sailor, stole from one of his shipmates, and was arrested on Wednesday, and brought before the Tombs magistrate, who offered to let JOHN off provided he would at once go to sea. JOHN accepted the terms, and in company with an officer went on board a ship bound to Liverpool, which was lying in the stream. But JOHN had no idea of being sent away from the theatre of his favorite exploits so easily; accordingly, on Thursday night, while the attention of the anchor watch was diverted, he took a short piece of plank and throwing it overboard jumped after it, and was carried by the tide up the East River. When opposite the Fulton ferry, JOHN began to hallo for help, and his outcries attracted the attention of the pilot of the ferry boat *Fulton*, who called to his assistance a deck-hand, and, launching a boat, went out and picked JOHN off his plank and brought him ashore. He was thawed out in the engine-room of the ferry boat, and departed in peace. He told the pilot that he had accidentally fallen into the river while attempting to get on board his vessel, and had been swept away from the pier by the tide. The Police have been in search of the fugitive, who has done his landlord out of $20, and cheated justice, but up to the last accounts he was not found.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. A communication from the Board of Councilmen, embracing their resolutions of the 6th of October last, was received, and laid on the table.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That in view of the importance of an early prosecution of work in the Central Park, and of the present condition of the laboring people in this City, this Board will sanction the employment of a suitable force for advantageous work whenever the necessary funds are furnished by the City authorities.

2. That the pieces of land of about two acres, near the Arsenal Grounds, five acres near the Eagan House, and the piece of land near the Bogardus House, as selected by the Committee for that purpose, be apportioned as nurseries of trees in the Park.

The Committee on Drainage and Sewerage presented communications, which were ordered to be printed.

The Superintendent of Planting was ordered to prepare the grounds for the reception of the trees.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

1 BASE BALL—GOTHAM AND ATLANTIC CLUBS.—These Clubs contended on Friday at Hoboken, and a large crowd of people were present to witness the match. At the close of the ninth inning the game stood 24 for the Gothams and 19 for the Atlantics, the former winning by 5 runs. It had been arranged by the Presidents of each Club before the game commenced that no other match should be played this season between them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, NOV. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 43, 255, 298, 333, 429, 439, 178, 488, 490, 491, 492, 536, 45, 629, 583, 523, 104, 267, 658, 32, 22, 583, 119, 385, 621, 183, 619, 540.

COMMON PLEAS.—There will be no trial term for November.

CASE OF MRS. WOODMAN.

Return to the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Confirmatory Affidavits—Tender Epistles of Mrs. W. to the Relator.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 31.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

The proceedings in this extraordinary case were resumed to-day before Judge ROOSEVELT. Mr. BUSTEED, who appeared for Gardner Furness, the relater, asked the Judge what decision he had arrived at on the application made by counsel on the previous day, for an order to obtain admission to Mrs. Woodman, in the Lunatic Asylum at Flushing, where she is now confined. The Judge answered that, after consultation, he had come to the conclusion that no warrant could be discovered for any order by a Judge to compel anybody to admit any other person into his premises, whether at Flushing or anywhere else. It was proper to say, however, that Judge MITCHELL, who had been one of the members of the conference, and who had stated that he was going to Flushing this morning, and who willing, if requested, to go to this Asylum, examine into the condition of this lady, and report the result to the Judge who had the *habeas corpus* case in charge, had been requested by him (Judge ROOSEVELT) to undertake that service, and would report to him on Monday morning. At the same time counsel could take any action now they wished. This arrangement with Judge MITCHELL was not to be considered as operating as a postponement, unless counsel so desired.

Mr. BUSTEED asked the Judge to mark the order which he had handed him last night, and which he now signed to grant, the object in having it marked was [illegible] part of the record.

The Judge assented, and further remarked that counsel had the same right as any other person to go to that Lunatic Asylum, and if they were illegitimately obstructed, they had the same remedy as any one else would have under the circumstances. If, however, it were shown that this lady was of unsound mind, every Judge of the Supreme Court had power to decide what should be done with her, for, under the old Chancery practice, they had the custody of every person so situated in the State.

Mr. Brady, for the husband of Mrs. Woodman, said they were here to meet the specific question which was under argument at the adjournment on the previous day. He was prepared to show that there was no necessity, either in law or in fact, for the production of the woman in Court, and, having shown that, he intended to move for a long postponement. Mr. Brady proposed to read the return and affidavits in support of it.

Mr. Busteed objected to the reading of either. The 48th section of the statute required, he said, that, save in case of sickness or infirmity, the party should be "brought before the Court." The section is as follows:

"Whenever, from the sickness or infirmity of the person directed to be produced by a writ of *habeas corpus*, such person cannot, without danger, be brought before the Court, the party in whose custody she is may state that fact in his return to the writ."

The next proceeding in order by the statute was this: "After that return is put in setting up this fact, the party brought up may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or allege any fact to show either that her imprisonment or detention is unlawful, or that she is entitled to her discharge." His point was this, that the party must be *brought up*, in the language of the statute, so that she might make return to that writ.

Mr. Brady said they meant to place themselves under the greatest possible restraint until the time arrived for characterising the proceeding on the other side as it deserved.

He did not wish to shock the moral sense of this whole community, to wound the feelings of this woman, and to lead to an exposure sure to gratify the scandal-mongers. If he could present the case in such a shape to the Judge as would enable him effectually to dispose of it without bringing her into Court and lending sanction to a proceeding so audacious, so flagitious and so base. If this could be done it would be fortunate, not only for his client and for this woman, but infinitely more fortunate for those who might attempt to manifest a great deal of courage now but would certainly show the craven in the end. The objection of the learned counsel was this, that they could not proceed to prove to his Honor a sufficient reason for the non-production of the party said to be held in restraint until that person was presented in Court. That would strike an ordinary mind as rather paradoxical. The argument was that they could not show that the woman must not be brought up here without bring her up here.

Mr. Busteed said that was not his proposition. His objection was that they could not show it by affidavits.

Mr. Brady claimed that the fair result of the gentleman's proposition was just what he had stated it to be. It was a *reductio ad absurdum*. There was no authority for such a proposition. What species of evidence his Honor should receive was a matter to be exclusively submitted for his Honor's judicial discretion. Although his Honor might grant a writ, yet it was equally true that, when returned, if he could see that it was a case where no return should be made, he would dismiss it in a very summary way. It was known to be common for men of infamous character to sue out writs of *habeas corpus* for the release (for purposes which he need not specify) of abandoned women, confined as vagrants on Blackwell's Island; and the Judges had in such cases felt themselves called on to refuse the applications. When, in any case, it happened that the Supreme Court of the State of New-York or any of its Judges should be asked to convert itself into a pimp and pander and procurer for a lecher, this high prerogative of the writ of *habeas corpus* would not be permitted to be prostituted to any such purpose, but confined to the high and noble aim for which it was originally designed. Mr. Brady addressed himself to the argument based on the terms of the statute, and claimed that the law recognized the plain and striking truth that it was not possible in all cases, irrespective of sickness; and even, if possible, that it was not proper in all cases, to bring up the person named in a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Busteed withdrew his objection to the reading of the return.

Mr. Van Bergen then read

THE RETURN.

To Hon. James I. Roosevelt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:—The return of Allan McDonald to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him on the 29th day of October, 1857, respectfully shows that he is the proprietor of a private institution called Sanford Hall, at Flushing, Queens County, for the treatment of nervous and insane patients, and he says:

1. That Caroline Woodman is in his charge as a patient.

2. That her husband, O. O. Woodman, of New-Orleans, on the 12th day of September last, brought her to the institution, and placed her in his charge, to be treated for nervousness and imbecility of intellect, induced by the long and continued use of opium and other stimulants.

3. That the said Caroline Woodman is still under medical treatment, and although she has somewhat improved in the above respects, her intellect remains still feeble.

4. That the said Caroline Woodman, yesterday, the 29th inst., informed the said McDonald that she has not in any way, since coming to the institution, communicated with Gardner Furness, the petitioner herein, or requested or authorized him to take measures for her release from the institution, and that she has made no communications to any person outside of the institution, except by letters directed to her husband, with enclosures also to her parents; she so stated to him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief such is the fact.

5. That at the time the said O. O. Woodman placed his wife in the institution, in giving a history of her case he stated in substance that Gardner Furness, the petitioner herein, had for some time exercised an influence over his wife prejudicial to their marriage relations, in various ways; and that from the statement made to him, he believes that the purposes to be answered by this application on the part of the petitioner, are of the most dishonorable character.

6. That under the circumstances, and in her present unsettled state of mind, she could not without danger, or still further unsettling her mind, be brought before the officer issuing this writ.

ALLAN MCDONALD.

Oct. 30, 1857.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Allan McDonald, of Flushing, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, subscribed by him, is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.

ALLAN MCDONALD.

Mr. Brady proposed to read the affidavits in support of the return.

Mr. Busteed objected.

Mr. Brady stated the objects for which he offered the affidavits.

Mr. Busteed asserted that no parallel proceeding could be found in the history of the law of this State, and proceeded to argue from the statute, from analogy, and from necessity, that it could not be here allowed. An attachment had been prayed for yesterday against that *Doctor* Macdonnell—that Æsculapius of the Nineteenth Century—who keeps an "insane" asylum for "nervous" people at Flushing. If the return made by him were true, and set forth sufficient cause for the non-production of the body, there was no occasion for affidavits. If the return were untrue, then the persons who would swear supplementarily would be partakers of the false oath of the original swearer, and no amount of oaths could possibly add strength to that which originally was defective and false.

Mr. Brady said that one of the reasons why he wished the affidavits read was to show that Mrs. Woodman was a married lady; that this Furness was not a relative; and that she herself had made a written request to suspend proceedings until the arrival of her father or brother.

Mr. Busteed said it was proper for him to state, on behalf of Mr. Furness, that if Mrs. Woodman were brought into Court and would state it as her desire that she should return to the care of Mr. Dr. McDonnell, at Flushing, until her father or her brother arrived; and if, in addition, she would write in their presence a letter to that effect and deliver it to the Judge, he (Mr. Busteed) would pledge himself and his associates, on the part of the relator, that no writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of her detention would ever again be asked for by him. He would further state, in his place as counsel, that the only object of the issue of this writ was to relieve her from the vilest imprisonment, from the most loathsome incarceration in a damned dungeon of which a human being was ever made the victim. He regarded it as exceedingly improper in the learned counsel to assail the motives of the relator, or what was of far more consequence, his character. He could tell the parties opposed that if there were craven cowards in this case it would not be exhibited on his (the relator's) side of the house. The return to the writ no where alleged a single thing against Mr. Furness, except that the keeper of this jail, the man who got one hundred dollars from the injured and infuriated husband, the *particeps criminis* in this unlawful imprisonment, believed that the object of Mr. Furness in suing out this writ, was an improper and unlawful one. Be Mr. Furness' antecedents in relation to Mrs. Woodman what they might—and he (Mr. Busteed) knew nothing of them and would know nothing of them in this case—the fact that he had the moral and the manly courage at the instance of this imprisoned woman, the victim of a brutal husband, of a bestial copartner in life—the fact that, in obedience to her plaintive and repeated appeals, he had the manliness to do this, would not set Gardner Furness back in the estimation of anything that wore the form of a man, and had beneath that form a manly heart and a brave bosom. True, it might lessen him in the estimation of the Mawworms of society, and even of the Aminidab Sleeks of the profession, but that should give him but little annoyance.

Mr. Brady said it was rather difficult for one who understood the whole history and nature of this case, as he did, to listen while such a gentleman as Dr. McDonald was compared to the brutal keeper of some damned dungeon in which a raving maniac was confined. He was an eminent man of high character, well-known in this community, who had devoted himself to one of the most beneficial objects which ever excited the heart or exertions of any human being. It was pretty difficult to hear abuse of the husband of this lady when we knew where it came from, but, at the same time, there was something due to his Honor's dignity in this case, and he (Mr. Brady) and his learned associate would endeavor to adhere strictly to the point suggested a few moments ago, and to indulge in no abuse or vituperation until the proper time arrived.

Mr. Brady then argued at length that the affidavits were admissible, and that the law did not absolutely require the production of the person to whom the writ referred.

The Judge decided to allow the affidavits to be read, and said that he should take care to ascertain whether this lady was of unsound mind, and if she were not, and it did not clearly appear that she was, she must be discharged, for the obvious reason that no husband or anybody else had a right to deprive her of her liberty. He would admit the affidavits on the point argued, and any other evidence that might be offered for the purpose of determining whether she should be produced or not.

Mr. Busteed excepted, and wished his exception to be noted down, in case he should deem it necessary to ask for a certiorari to remove the whole proceedings.

The Judge also decided that Mr. Brady had a right to appear for the husband of this lady, so far as the husband had any right in the matter.

To that Mr. Busteed also excepted.

Mr. Brady read the following affidavit:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSHUA W. BARSTOW.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Joshua W. Barstow being sworn saith that he has been for nearly four years the physician of Sanford Hall, Flushing, where the above-named Caroline is now a patient; that deponent has seen her every day since she came here; that she is now somewhat better than on her admission to the Hall, but is yet in a weak and nervous condition, which is correctly described in the return signed by Allan McDonald and hereto annexed, and deponent concurs in the opinion therein expressed as to the impropriety of having her brought before the Judge in this proceeding; that she has, at all times while in the institution, been treated with the greatest indulgence and kindness, and not associated with or placed near maniacs nor any persons who did or could disturb her comfort in any degree. Deponent further saith that he saw her last evening sign the paper requesting the postponement of this proceeding until the arrival of her father or brother from the South.)

J. W. BARSTOW.

Sworn this 31st day of October, 1857, before me, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed asked the Judge to strike out that portion of the affidavit which we have marked in parenthesis.

The Court refused. Exception noted.

Mr. Brady read the following

LETTER FROM MRS. WOODMAN ASKING A SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS.

I, Caroline Woodman, hereby express my wish and desire that all proceedings relative to my release from Sandford Hall, be suspended until the arrival of my father or brother from the South.

CAROLINE WOODMAN.

State of New-York, Queens County.—On the 30th day of October, 1857, before me, personally came Caroline Woodman, who by me duly sworn, says that she executed the foregoing instrument.

SAMUEL WILLET, Justice of the Peace.

The annexed affidavit was also read:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. MERRICK.

City and County of New-York, to wit.—Thomas B. Merrick, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, of said city, druggists; that deponent is well acquainted with Oliver O. Woodman, of New-Orleans, druggist, the husband of the above named Caroline, and has known him for twenty years past and upwards; that deponent's firm are the confidential business friends and correspondents of said Woodman; that said Woodman left New-York for New-Orleans on or about the 6th day of October, 1857; that before leaving here said Woodman explained to deponent that he had placed his wife in charge of Gen. McDonald, at Flushing, in consequence of her being in an excited, wandering state of mind; that she would be very comfortable there, and he hoped that the quiet of the place and the care of the physician might restore her in a few weeks to a better state of health, and early in November he intended to get her brother, or some member of her family, to come on for her and take her to her father's residence, which is in Mississippi, near Vicksburg; that the mother of said Caroline is also living in Mississippi, as deponent has been informed and believes.

Deponent further saith that he has had telegraphic communication with the husband of said Caroline Woodman, and that, as he has been informed through such telegraphic information, the brother of said Caroline has left his home for the express purpose of coming to New-York and taking her to the home of her parents; that said brother is now on his way to this City, and is expected to, and deponent believes will arrive here before the 8th day of November next.

And deponent further says that Messrs. Emerson & Prichard have been the legal advisers and attorneys of said Woodman for some years past at the City of New-York; that after the connection between Mrs. Woodman and Gardner Furness became public, said Woodman consulted and employed them as his counsel in relation thereto, and that this deponent immediately upon being informed that said Gardner Furness was attempting to get possession of Mrs. Woodman by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, called upon said Emerson & Prichard and requested them to take charge of this matter on behalf of Mr. Woodman, and to employ additional counsel if they thought it proper.

That, as deponent has been informed and believes, Gardner Furness, aforesaid, is an unmarried man, in no way related to the said Caroline, and there exists between the said Furness and her husband the strongest hostility. T. B. MERRICK.

Affirmed to before me, Oct. 31, 1857, D. HOBART, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed moved to strike out the portions of the above affidavit which were hearsay, and also because the telegraphic dispatch was not appended to it.

The Court overruled the objections, but added that the affidavit would be strengthened by having the dispatch annexed to it.

Mr. Busteed very emphatically affirmed his belief that no such dispatch had ever been received, and asked that an order be made *instanter*, that counsel be allowed to see Mrs. Woodman for the purpose of preparing answers to these affidavits.

Mr. Brady said that the dispatch contained matter which, as counsel for Mr. Woodman, he would not be warranted in making known to the other side at this stage of the case. He objected to having Mr. Furness or any counsel see Mrs. Woodman until the adjournment was at an end. When her brother came he hoped in God that he (her brother) would properly resent the grievous wrong that had been perpetrated on his family, and every honest man would sustain him in it.

The Court inquired if this lady had any relatives north of the Mississippi?

Mr. Busteed—We are her counsel.

The Court—Are you her blood relatives?

Mr. Busteed—No, Sir. I was born in Ireland, and am first cousin to all the world.

Mr. Brady said he understood she had been residing at the house of Mr. Merrick for some time before Mr. Woodman left. But he believed she had no relatives in the North.

Mr. Busteed would state as an offset to that, that for three weeks she had been an inmate of the house of Mr. Furness, Sen. And as to this cousin-german, this Mr. Merrick, it was a matter of very little importance.

Mr. Brady—Nobody spoke of his being a cousin-german.

Mr. Busteed—Yes, Sir, I did.

Mr. Brady—Well, you are nobody. [Laughter.] The Judge refused to grant Mr. Busteed's order Exception noted.

Mr. Busteed then read the following letters in answer to the affidavits of the other side:

Letters of Mrs. Woodman to Mr. Furness.

[Written October 21.]

I hope to post it soon.

MY DEAR—BABIE I wrote to you once or twice in New-York, but you did not answer the letters. Since then I have been kept in an insane asylum by Mr. Woodman, as he told me, "for revenge." He said "he would do all he could to make me miserable and injure you." He would not let my brother see me in New-York, or permit me to write to any member of my family. My brother called at Mr. Merrick's; I saw him through the window, but they told him I was not there. It would be impossible for me to tell you of his unkindness and cruelty to me. If I did not think it would please him I should, I am sure, have gone mad, as all the persons around me are raving. This is a private asylum, called "Sanford Hall," kept by General McDonald, Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Woodman told me "they would keep me as long as their board was paid," and, as he remarked, "it was a good place to punish persons." Of course it is a prison. He could not have taken me to a public institution, as you have to get a certificate from a physician, saying you are deranged. I begged and entreated of him to let me go home only to see mamma. He said, "No, he knew I would get a divorce." I promised him to do all he wished if he would only let me go home, but he would not. He left for New-Orleans two weeks ago. Here I am still, alone, miserable, and ill. Oh! for God's sake, Babie, help me to get away. Mr. W. left me but few clothes, and, of course, he took away all my jewelry; but I had money in the pocket of the dress which he did not know I had. It is quite enough to take me home. Will you help me to get out? We can walk in the back lawn with an attendant; it leads on the road; we also go to the village. Please come in a carriage, and meet me some place when I am out walking. Let me know, through the "Personals" in the *Herald*, (I see the papers every day,) if you have received this letter, and what day you will come. Address "Madeline." Oh, dear, dear, Babie, do this for me; it is the last favor I shall ever ask of you. I am grieved, for your sake, that I have been so unfortunate. Now I wish only to die at home with my dear mamma. I am utterly and irrevocably miserable. You cannot imagine how I pine for home, or familiar faces. When I first came I almost starved myself to death; but I thought I would live for revenge. Mr. W. put me in a room with an attendant—no knives, or, rather, I had a spoon to eat my dinner with—afraid, I suppose, I should cut my throat. But now we can go out to walk outside the grounds. All letters are read. I am permitted only to write to Mr. Woodman; but this letter I shall post, I hope, in spite of all their vigilance. Do, for God's sake, Babie, help me to get away. It is so easy for you to take a carriage and drive out here. Meet me and take me to New-York. I will get at once on the cars and go home. Once at home, Mr. W. never will trouble me again. Grant me this favor. I shall pray forever for your happiness. I shall never have again an opportunity of writing. This is my last hope. Oh! pity me, and try to get me away. I wish only to go home. I will never trouble you again. You may no longer love me, but still you can pity and feel for one who has suffered so much. I am unchanged and unchangeable. I have and can love but once. Please let me know if you have received this note. Oh, God! how I suffer! Adieu! May God be with you, dear, dear Babie! May you be happy. Think sometimes of one who only but wish she may still be yours, little Babie. Forgive me.

CARRIE WOODMAN.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24—Sanford Hall.

MY DEAR BABIE: To-day I saw your note; you cannot imagine the pleasure those few lines gave me; but still I am afraid all of my efforts will be of no avail; I posted the letter myself. When we left the Asylum it seems the matron told the attendant not to go to the village, but the lady who was with us said she would go, and we went. I was not so much blamed, but the doctor told me I should not go again, as Mr. W. had told him I knew a great many persons there; this is only an excuse, but I pretended as if I did not wish to go. No one suspects I posted a letter; no one saw me. At the back of the house there is a lawn which leads to a public road; near the gate is a Summer house where we have gone and spent an hour. If permitted to go out we can go there; it is quite easy to get away from the Summer-house or the seats. If you come in a carriage I can join you in a moment; on one side is the gardener's house; on the other the seats. The best time is from 11 to 12 in the morning, or from 2 to 3 in the evening. At one o'clock they dine, and of course we all have to be in. If permitted to go out to the grove we can stay two hours. If I can get out, and the weather is good, I shall be at that place on Monday and Tuesday; I cannot tell at what time, but in the morning if possible. In front of the Asylum there is a public road, but I am afraid I shall not be allowed to go out in front of the house. Rest assured I will do all I can to get out, I shall pretend to have the toothache, if all things fail, and perhaps I can then get to the dentist's, Dr Fredericks', near the dépôt. Mrs. Woodman will keep me here for revenge; he said you "had made many terrible remarks about me." He kept my trunks, and of course I have nothing you ever gave me. Thousands of thanks, dear, dear babie—may I say so? for the note. Oh! say something again, babie. Do you ever think of me? Do you love me, or have you forgotten me? How often I now think of your kindness to me—your goodness; I was so cross. Forgive me for all the trouble I have ever given you. Night after night I dream that we are once again friends, and with each other—as long, long ago. Will you get married? Oh! *mon Dieu!* I can see you now just as you always looked, when you said, "Who loves babie?" Will you do all you can to get me away? Here I shall die—it is so horrible. I will not trouble you, dear one, but go at once to the plantation to my dear mamma. Do not, I beg of you, let any one know I have written to you, (if I cannot get away,) as it would do me great injury, and I should be locked in a room with a horrid Yankee woman. Now I have some liberty, but then I should not be allowed to speak to a person. The lady who was out with us is now locked in her room. You cannot imagine what an awful place this is; the outside is quite elegant, but that is all. Do not forsake me; at once do something for me if you can, but be careful and never let any one know I have written to you until I am out. If I cried it would give them pleasure, as all the maniacs scream and cry. I hate them so much I would not look sad to save them from where they ought to be—the d——l. Doubtless you have spent the Fall pleasantly. Well, you ought to be happy. I would give the world to know all about you. To know you were happy would give me the greatest happiness; but I should hate, hate your wife, strange as it may seem, even if she did make you happy. You can say if you have received this note, as you did with the other; then I shall know it was posted. I shall intrust it to one who lives out of the house, and if she takes it it will be the last. Oh, God! shall I never get away? Good bye. I have given you all the information I can about the place. I suppose no one could see me, as Mr. Woodman told them he wished me to see only him and my brother, and he will take good care that I shall not see brother Cuddie. The express brought my carpet-bag. I write this to let you know that it must be known to some one that I am here. Do not let them know I have written to you. Dr. Bartoe has charge of the patients. Thousands of kisses and much love. Even if forgotten please get me away!

CARRIE WOODMAN.

P. S.—If I do not see you Monday or Tuesday tell me through the H when you will come again, and I will try again, but come on Monday or Tuesday if pleasant. Oh! to go what would I not do.

It being now quite late the Judge adjourned the case till Monday at 12 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A. A. Lowe et al, vs. *Hugh Maxwell*.—This was an action brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties levied by the defendant as Collector, upon goods imported by the plaintiffs from China at different times. By the statute, the amount of commissions paid is to be added to the invoice value. To these invoices were added commissions at 2½ per cent., and the duties calculated upon the amount thus arrived at. The plaintiffs claimed that the commissions in China were but 2 per cent., and brought this action to recover the amount of the duties paid on the difference, under protest.

The questions on the trial were whether the plaintiffs had paid these duties voluntarily, and whether the protest was made properly before payment.

The Jury found for the plaintiffs on both these points. The question of amount was not passed upon by the jury, but the amount is to be arranged at the Custom-House.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Joachimssen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

O. Walker et. al., Executors, vs. *Garret H. Hendrickson*.—Plaintiff to be charged the value of the mortgaged property on the 27th October, 1853. The amount to be deducted from the note in suit. Reference to ascertain amount.

Isaac M. Wright vs. *Samuel Milbank*.—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Peter G. Van Zandt vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer.

C. H. Lilienthal vs. *John Cornish*.—Motion for injunction denied. Temporary injunction dischrged.

Mary Williams vs. *Ellen Foley et al.*—Motion that deed be delivered, denied, and property to be resold upon terms.

Wm. Watt vs. *Harrison G. Dyar*.—Judgment for plaintiff, with interest at 5 per cent. and costs.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *C. H. Smith*.—Motion to set aside judgment; set aside with $5 costs.

John T. Metcalf vs. *Horace V. Sigler*.—Motion for a receiver granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 31.

Before Hon. Justices Ruer, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Jesse Hoyt vs. *Henry Sheldon et al.*—Ordered that the trial in this action was properly had at Special Term, and the appellant is entitled to be heard on his appeal.

Albert Storer et al. vs. *Charles A. Cox*.—Order modified so as to restore the injunction. Costs of appeal $10, to abide event of suit.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 31.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Judges took their seats at 9 A. M. The prisoner's box was not as full as usual; Judge OSBORN said it was on account of the lowering weather of the past few days. Thieves appear to believe that property, like daguerreotypes, is taken best when the sun shines brightly—probably because the stars are then obscured; at least there were fewer cases of petit larceny tried at this session of the Court than have been on its calendar since the last "spell of weather," and had it not been for the long-winded cross-examinations of the shysters in one or two instances, the Court would have adjourned at an uncommonly early hour.

Catharine Dillon was an old offender, brought to the bar on a charge of stealing (Oct. 29) three bunches of zinc, value 75 cents, from John J. Blair. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, she's been tried here before. She was fined $10 and got off the last time. Catharine, we find you guilty of this offence, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. We're sick and tired of trying your case.

James Saunders had committed an assault and battery on Henry Whitehead, whom he attacked about 10 o'clock in the evening, Oct. 28, near Tammany Hall. The Court adjudged him guilty and sentenced him to the City Prison for 15 days.

Rosanna Lynch was tried upon the complaint of Catherine Manahan, for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed Oct. 29. Catherine was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go ahead. Kiss the book. What did she do to you?—The witness told her story in a very low tone. *Judge Connolly*—What? What did she do to you? You speak so low that I cannot hear what you say? *Judge Osborn*—She says she (the prisoner) cut her head with a tea-cup. After consultation, "Let her go" said Judge OSBORN.

Benjamin Madigan and Dennis Cunningham were the defendants in a complaint of assault and battery, made by Samuel Dean, alleged to have been committed Oct. 25. Madigan alone was placed at the bar; Cunningham had not been arrested. *Judge Osborn*—What did they do to you? *Witness*—They struck me on Sunday night. *Judge Osborn*—What did they do it for? *Witness*—I don't know, Sir; I suppose it was in jealousy. *Judge Osborn*—Jealousy of what? *Witness*—I don't know, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Belong to the same fire company, or anything of that sort? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Both courting the same girl? *Witness*—No, Sir. The cause of the jealousy did not appear. The prisoner was fined $5 and set at liberty.

John Smith, Thomas Shields and Thomas Knox, sailors, were charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon Robert Williams, the boatswain of the ship *Webster*. That vessel was lying in the harbor, Oct. 24, and according to the testimony of Hiram Trott, the first mate, the prisoners were creating a disturbance on deck at 6 A. M., and he went up and tried to quell it. They assailed him, and Williams, the boatswain, interfered in his behalf, when they turned upon the latter and attacked him with various weapons, injuring him severely. At the conclusion of Mr. Trott's testimony the case was rested until the arrival of the complainant, who was not present. He did not come, and the prisoners were discharged. Judge OSBORN said there was a civil suit pending in the Marine Court, brought by the prisoners against the officers of the vessel, and this prosecution was probably brought as a checkmate.

James Hagan, it was proved, committed an assault and battery upon officer George L. Hall, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Oct. 28. The officer did not want to press the charge and Hagan was permitted to depart. *Judge Connolly*—Now Hagan, we're going to let you go, because the officer wants it. At the same time we shall only suspend the sentence, and if you are ever brought here again you'll be punished.

Mary Connelly stole "2 men's shirts," the property of Anastina Waina, Oct. 28. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Mary, why did you steal these shirts? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—She says she had no employment and nothing to give her children. *Judge Osborn*—Well, they couldn't eat shirts. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—No, she thought she might realize something from them. *Judge Osborn*—Let her go. The complainant don't want to prosecute. *Judge Connolly*—Go, and when you are in want again go and beg.

Robert Mathews (colored) was brought to the bar, charged with committing an assault and battery on officer Francis L. Palmer, of the Eighth Ward Police, Oct. 27. It was alleged that the officer having arrested him, he turned upon him and struck him. The officer was ill and could not be present, so the case was adjourned to Monday.

Paul Lathrop, the hotel thief, whose arrest was mentioned in Saturday's TIMES, was next arraigned for trial. He put up at the Manhattan House, No. 7 Murray-street, on Tuesday, and on Thursday night took a black coat, with $10, the property of Thomas McKiven, from the rack in the hall, and packing it in his carpet bag was about to leave the house when he was arrested. A number of pawn tickets, dated at Philadelphia and Baltimore, were found among his effects. *Judge Osborn*—Where do you belong? *Prisoner*—At New-Orleans. *Judge Osborn*—I guess he's a traveller. As it's his first appearance we'll give him 3 months in the Penitentiary.

Geo. H. Miller, a boy in shabby garb, was found guilty of stealing some meat from Stephen Farren. *Judge Osborn*—You look as if you wanted taking care of. House of Refuge.

A noted character, whose appellation upon the papers was George Millen *alias* Jesus Christ, and who keeps a drinking place at No. 63 Leonard-street, was charged with an assault and battery committed on Charles Perters, Oct. 10. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say Judge? It's about time this chap was out of the way. He has given the Court trouble enough. We find him guilty; let him come here Monday for sentence.

Samuel Freeman (colored) went on board of Hudson barge No. 2, lying at the foot of Harrison-street, Oct. 28, and stole a canvass bag, for which William A. Smith demanded that he should be punished. *Agent S. P. D. Soc*—This chap reluctated me to say that he was never here before. *Judge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our intelligence from Washington explicitly contradicts the report that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON are to be removed for having violated their instructions by rejecting the fraudulent votes in Johnson County. The rumor is ascribed to hasty and ill-advised remarks of Secretary COBB. It is asserted positively that the instructions of the President have not been violated, and that the conduct of the Governor and Secretary of State on Kansas meets the full approval of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, with European advices to the 21st October, four days later, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not passed the telegraph station at Riviere du Loup at a late hour last night. She will most likely arrive to-day.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the semi-monthly California mails and treasure, is now due at this port, and may be looked for at any moment. By an arrival at New-Orleans, we have Intelligence that on the 28th ult. she had not yet reached Havana, with which port the line connects.

We have received details of Mexican news to the 18th ult. The names of the members of the new Cabinet have been already announced by telegraph. It was expected that the proposition to grant extraordinary powers to President COMONFORT, would be brought before Congress immediately. The principal feature in the Mexican news, is, as usual, one of crime. Robberies and assassinations are more prevalent than anything else. At Colima, another revolt was anticipated: at Tapic, eighty bandits had been hung; in the South ALVAREZ had defeated the insurgents; in Yucatan the Revolution had spread; the town of Tekax had been sacked and all its inhabitants slaughtered by Indians; and in Mazatlan the condition of affairs is little better. The only survivor of the Crabbe expedition had made in the latter place a statement under oath of the history of that unfortunate enterprise.

Our Nebraska correspondent announces the arrival in that Territory of divers Mormon deserters, who left Salt Lake City early in October. They bring two weeks' later intelligence, which, if true, is of high importance. They say that BRIGHAM YOUNG, at the head of a large force, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City to give battle to the United States troops. They further allege that the mountain pass, at which the Mormons will attempt to check the progress of the troops, is one that, in a military point of view, will give them overwhelming advantage; that in their rebellion they will receive material aid from the Indians; and that their ultimate design is to throw off all allegiance to the Union, and establish themselves as an independent Government. It is possible that the story told by these Mormon deserters may be exaggerated. We shall, however, soon learn the truth.

Governor LIGON has at last yielded to the pressure made upon him by the citizens of Baltimore, and has consented to withdraw his proclamation calling upon the militia to aid in preserving the peace on Election-day,—or rather, according to our dispatch, he has given assurances that the military will not be made use of. Yesterday passed without any special disturbance, and there was a marked abatement in the excitement, though thousands were standing about awaiting the result of the consultation with the Governor.

The exhibit of Naval appropriations for the month of October shows the amount drawn from the Treasury on Navy account in the month, including $111,250 paid the Collins line for mail service, and transfers in settlement of accounts to be $1,633,320 58; deduct transfers and repayments, $155,820 22; leaving net amount drawn, $1,477,500 36. Of this sum there was remitted to Boston $420,769, of which $200,000 was for transmission in drafts to London, and to New-York $399,650 16, the balance to different stations within the United States.

On Saturday, the General Produce Markets were moderately active for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour closed 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher. Wheat and Corn were also dearer, with an improved inquiry for them. Home and export buyers operated with much freedom, in both flour and grain. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 24 hours ending at noon, 15,900 bbls. of Flour, 106,000 bushels of Wheat, 40,000 bushels of Corn and 1,500 bushels of Oats. There was a better demand for Provisions at firmer prices for Pork, and former rates for other leading articles. Groceries were dull, with heavy supplies available. Cotton was offered and purchased only in very small lots, including middling uplands at about 12¼c.@12½c., and do. gulfs at 12¾c.@13c., cash, ₱ lb. Other commodities remained about the same as previously represented. The freight engagements were moderate, and shipowners had any existing advantage. The number of vessels in port was 712 of all classes.

On Saturday there was an active rush of citizens at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, caused by the fact that on water taxes not paid at the end of last month an extra charge of ten per cent. would be exacted. Owing to the present financial pressure an unusually large amount of dues have been allowed to run over. The payments since the 1st of May, when the taxes began to be collected, have fallen considerably behind the payments of last year. According to the present look of things there is every indication that a good many of the tax bills will go into the hands of the clerk of arrears, and final payment compelled at risk of the sale of the real estate on which the water taxes have accrued.

At the Tax Receiver's Office there was paid last week $671,984, a decided leap from $177,691, the receipts of the previous week. The aggregate receipts, thus far, have been $2 208,620, which falls about $700,000 short of last year's payment for the same period.

The Deputy-Superintendent and Acting-Police Captains of the different Wards of the City met on Saturday afternoon, at the Office of the General Superintendent, to take measures for the preservation of the public peace on election day. A plan of concerted action was agreed upon to meet any emergency that might arise. The Deputy-Superintendent announces that arrangements had been made to have the Police-Telegraph in working order so as to connect from all the wards with his headquarters.

The matter of the application of Mr. GARDNER FURNESS for a *habeas corpus* to secure the restoration to liberty of Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN, confined at the instance of her husband in Sandford Hall, Flushing, as an alleged lunatic, was again brought before Judge ROOSEVELT on Saturday. The nature of Mrs. WOODMAN'S previous relations with Mr. FURNESS, and their sudden interruption under very exciting and somewhat critical circumstances, are already familiar to the public. The proceedings of Saturday possessed considerable interest, the most extraordinary feature being the production of certain letters written by the lady from the asylum to FURNESS, imploring him in terms of much tenderness to facilitate her escape.

The Harlem Railroad adheres to the advanced freight tariff on milk, notwithstanding the protests of the milkmen, but the Erie Railroad has rescinded their resolution, and gone back to the old price; this has bothered the milkmen not a little, as the rise in freight has been made the pretext for putting up the milk to seven cents per quart. They held a meeting on Saturday evening at Military Hall, in the Bowery, and without passing any resolutions, came to an understanding to charge seven cents a quart for milk, but not restricting the fraternity to that price, provided that low-priced customers were served with the article diluted to suit the times.

The closing evidence for the defence in the case of COEYA, now on trial for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, was given on Saturday, and Mr. J. D. LITTELL, the District-Attorney, summed up on behalf of the prosecution. He spoke for three and a half hours, and the Court then adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning. The final arguments for the defence will be presented to-day. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, the Attorney-General, will address the jury after the defendant's counsel have concluded.

The marine losses for October amount to two millions three hundred and two thousand dollars, including total losses and damages to vessels and cargoes. This is a large amount, exceeding by over half a million the losses of September, one item of which was the *Central America*, amounting to two millions.

CONNOR, who was beaten in the fight on Friday at the City Hall is recovering rapidly from his injuries. He imputes all the blame of the assault to DUNOVAN, and says he never thought of getting into a fight with him. Neither DUNOVAN nor any of his confederates have been arrested.

By the arrival of the schooner *Shannon* we have Nassau, N. P., advices of the 21st ult. There is no news of interest. The schooner *Oriental*, Capt. HOYT, engaged in the service of the New-York underwriters, arrived at Nassau on the 17th ult.

The deaths in the City last week were 401—26 less than the week before.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Walker and the Administration.

Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, it seems, are *not* to be removed from office, or having rejected the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, from Oxford precinct in Johnson County. The telegram which announced simultaneously in all the great cities of the Union on Saturday morning, that their conduct was repudiated and that they would be ejected from office by the President therefor, proves to have been entirely without authority or foundation in fact. Our Washington correspondent states that it probably originated in the emphatic denunciations of the action of these officials by a Member of the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations that they would be removed. If this conjecture is true, the apparent authority for the statement was certainly respectable:—but we are more gratified than disappointed to find that it was entirely without foundation. As we remarked on Saturday morning, it seemed quite incredible that any such action should have been resolved upon.

A renowned politician has said that in politics a blunder is worse than a crime. There are acts, however, which combine all the evils of both, and are at once criminal blunders and blundering crimes. The removal of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, for their conduct in this case, would have been one of them. It would have shocked the moral sense of the whole country, destroyed confidence in the good faith and justice of the Administration, distracted and broken the Democratic party, and plunged Kansas into fresh commotion, which would scarcely have been quelled without bloodshed, and would very possibly have involved the Federal Government and extended to other sections of the Union.

We are greatly surprised by the intimation that the Secretary of the Treasury should have denounced the rejection of these returns, and demanded the removal of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON. Mr. COBB is a Southern man, and devoted perhaps preëminently to Southern interests. But he is also a man of sagacious judgment, moderated passions and general fairness,—and he has not ranked hitherto among the unreasonable ultraists who took no pains to deny, or even to conceal, their purpose of forcing Slavery upon Kansas, without regard to law or the will of the people. He must know that the rejection of those returns was absolutely necessary to justice and fair dealing, and that the intelligence and common sense of the whole country,—in all sections and all parties,—would sustain it. Governor WALKER has the cordial and emphatic approbation of the people of the whole Union for his just and manly action in this emergency. Over-zealous partisans may depreciate its merit, and impeach its motives; but even they cannot question its justice or its importance at the present moment. And if the administration had taken ground against it, the sympathy and support of the whole country would have been with Governor WALKER.

The only point upon which any censure, or even doubt, of his action can be based, is a purely technical one. It is alleged, in the resolutions of the Pro-Slavery meeting at Lecompton, which we published on Saturday, that he had no business to go behind the returns,—that it was his duty to give the certificates of Election to the members entitled to them *by those returns*,—leaving the Legislature itself to entertain and decide all objections to them. There is plausibility, at least, in this plea. The language of the law, in regard to members of the Legislature, is, that the Secretary shall "examine *the returns* in the presence of the Governor, and to give to the persons having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly." It is, therefore, *by the returns* that the number of votes is to be determined, and the certificates to be awarded. But this, of course, supposes the returns themselves to be genuine and duly authenticated, and in all respects conformable to law. In this case the Governor and Secretary unite in declaring that the returns were "simulated and fictitious,"—that they were not made out in conformity to law, and that upon this account they must be rejected. Their allusion to the palpable and outrageous fraud which they were intended to sanction, was made—not as the ground for rejecting them, but merely for the purpose of showing that their rejection could not involve any injustice or hardship,—but on the contrary would prevent a most flagrant and high-handed fraud, and secure the people in the enjoyment of their rights. An act which was necessary, upon the ground of informality, was also commended by the requirements of justice. It cannot be said that the Governor and Secretary had no right to inquire into the genuineness and validity of the returns themselves,—for such a position would involve infinite absurdities:—it would compel them to act upon forged returns, and would deny the right to inquire which, of two sets that might be sent in, was genuine and which was forged.

The people of the whole country will approve and applaud the action of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON in this case. We do not believe that even the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South can excite against it any considerable degree of public feeling, even in their own section. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Senator HUNTER will scarcely venture to hazard their reputation as statesmen and men of honor by publicly condemning it. If it be sustained by the Administration, as we have no doubt it will, the Kansas Contest, so far as it effects national politics, may be considered at an end. The control of their domestic affairs passes into the hands of the People themselves. If it be used with judgment, moderation, and a due regard for justice and domestic peace, Kansas will speedily take her place in the sisterhood of American States and add her quota of strength and stability to the American Union.

A New Bankrupt Law.

There is an idea afloat that it will be necessary to pass another bankrupt law, some time in the course of the next session of Congress, to extricate the merchants and traders from the load of difficulties brought on them by the recent panic. In other words, there are great numbers of people looking forward to have their debts paid by statute enactment. A greater number still, however, look upon all legislation on this subject with suspicion, as being nothing more nor less than the creation of facilities to enable knaves to get rid of their lawful obligations.

There can be no doubt that most of the existing prejudice against a bankruptcy law is justified by the experience of the country. The act of 1841 is still fresh in people's memory, and next to its being a piece of special legislation, none of its incidents is remembered more vividly than its wholesale discharge of all the debtors who chose to avail themselves of it, and the ludicrously small dividends which came into the hands of creditors, under its operation. If any attempt be made to repeat the experiment now, we trust care will be taken to legislate rather for the future than the past. What we want is a law which shall hereafter promote the interests of honest debtors and *bona fide* creditors, and promote fair dealing in the commercial world. If this can be done by means of the same measure which provides relief for the victims of the present panic, well and good; but we protest against any attempt to hurry a crude, ill-considered law through Congress, with the deliberate intention of simply making a clean sweep of all existing contracts, and this done, of repealing it. To hold out to the mass of wild speculators the sure hope that as soon as the crisis comes upon them, the Federal Legislature will hasten to relieve them by a sort of indemnity act from the consequences of their folly or wickedness, is to put a high premium upon recklessness and dishonesty. It would be hard to devise a better mode of damaging the national credit, and lowering the standard of commercial morality, than holding out the prospect of absolution by statute once in twenty years; and yet this is exactly what the Federal Legislature has been doing by the two bankruptcy acts of 1800 and 1841. The history of American commerce, as well as the terrible crisis through which we are now passing, prove, it seems to us, beyond all question, the necessity of a good bankruptcy law; and yet we have no hesitation in saying that a repetition of the legislation of those two years will create such a prejudice in the public mind as to render the passage of any bankruptcy law impossible.

The law of 1841 was copied in the main from the English acts on the same subject, but with such modifications as to put out of sight altogether the main object of the British Bankrupt Code—an object which has been kept steadily in view through nearly two centuries of somewhat confused and patchwork legislation—the fair and equitable division of the assets of the insolvent amongst his *bona fide* creditors. The British law also makes one most important distinction between two classes of debtors, of which no notice whatever was taken in our act of 1841—an omission which inspired Colonel BENTON with some of his fiercest philippics against it. We allude to the distribution between bankrupt traders and insolvent debtors.

A general release of all debtors from their obligations to their creditors is viewed in the abstract, as a very bold interference with the rights of property and the sanctity of contracts. It can only be justified by considerations of public good of the very highest kind, and should only be exercised with the greatest care and caution. Inevitable and unforeseen misfortune, or innocent incapacity, furnishes a fair case for its operation, but no such claim can be put forward on behalf of wilful extravagance. In other words, the man whose income is dependent on the good faith of others, on contingencies over which he has no control, on the chances of the money market, and the calculations or miscalculations of his debtors, stands in a totally different position before the law, from the man whose income is fixed and certain, and who knows beforehand what his means of meeting his liabilities will be a year or half a year hence. Those who lend to a trader, in so doing agree to partake of his risks. They know that their chances of repayment depend upon the fulfillment of his calculations, and trust to their turning out correct. This is commercial credit, properly so called. But those who lend to a man with a fixed income, from whatever source it may come, and which is in no way dependent for its continuance upon any chances save those ordinary ones to which all human affairs are liable, lend in the belief that the borrower is taking care to preserve a due proportion between his liabilities and his receipts,—and that when he says that he will pay, he knows he will be able to do so. The trader's assets, too, are generally tangible and "comeatable," and when he has surrendered them he has surrendered his all. Those of the non-trader are frequently totally out of any body's reach but his own. A doctor or lawyer may clearly earn a capital income, and live in great luxury without ever possessing a single article on which his creditors can lay hands.

Between these two classes the English acts of parliament, as well as the courts, have been careful to draw a line of distinction. The courts have, undoubtedly, of late years made it exceedingly fine and subtle, and the tendency of their ruling has been to include in the category of "traders," an increasing number of insolvents, so that the question of "what is a trader?" is becoming daily more vexed. But nevertheless the principle that such a distinction exists, and is founded in natural justice, has been invariably recognized and enforced. Our act of 1841 totally ignored this difference, and proposed to discharge all debtors *en masse*, no matter how or under what pretence or with what expectations their debts were contracted, provided they were not created by defalcations in a fiduciary capacity. The facilities for fraud thus held out are too obvious to require comment.

GOVERNMENT NEGLECT OF NEW-YORK.—The people of Providence are rejoicing on the completion, in their opulent little City, of a new Post-Office, which has been built by the United States, at a cost of $246,000; $25,000 of the amount appropriated by Congress remaining unexpended. The building is described as being thoroughly fire-proof, constructed of granite, iron and brick, and in every way well adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. While Providence and many other small towns in various parts of the Union have properly-constructed, fire-proof and convenient Post-Offices belonging to the Government, the City of New-York is not only without a safe Post-Office, but has never had one. The Government has always rented some old, dilapidated building, unsafe as well as inconvenient for Post-Office uses; and now that an appropriation has been made for one, of only double the amount bestowed upon Providence, there is hesitancy about building it, because a cheap-enough site cannot be obtained.

Considering the magnitude of the business conducted in New-York for the General Government, by the Post-Office, the Custom-House, the United States Courts, the Navy Agency, the Army Commissariat, and the Marshal's Office, it is a very remarkable fact that there is but one building in the city which the Government has constructed for its own use, and that is altogether inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended. The Custom-House was finished about twenty years ago, and since then the Treasury Department has been under the necessity of hiring, or purchasing some adjoining stores for the accommodation of the Surveyor and his clerks. When the Assay-Office was established here, the old Branch Bank of the United States was purchased for its accommodation, and an addition made to it. These buildings are all the property belonging to the Government in the commercial metropolis of the Union. The very moderate appropriation made for a Post-Office, which will be barely sufficient to pay for a suitable site, it has been proposed to expend in constructing an edifice not only for the purposes of a Post-Office, but to include also accommodations for the United States Courts, and all federal officers employed here.

There has been an absurd jealousy manifested by the representatives of other sections of the Union, whenever an appropriation has been asked for in Congress for this City, as if they were to be made for the special benefit of our citizens, instead of being for the use of the Government and for the good of the people at large. Let there be a conflagration of our City Post-Office, and there is not a State, and hardly a town in the Union, that would not be a loser by it.

THE STATE ELECTION.—The election for State officers and Members of the Legislature takes place to-morrow. There are three tickets in the field, each being made up, in the main, of able, upright and competent men. The Republicans urge the election of their candidates mainly on the ground that the maintenance of their position and strength is essential to securing such action from the National Administration as shall secure the freedom of Kansas, and check the predominance of the slave interest. The Democrats insist upon the necessity of reforming the financial policy of the State, though they neither propose nor suggest any specific measures by which this commendable object is to be attained. The Americans sustain their ticket upon the general principle that "Americans should rule America," and also upon the ground that both the other parties are corrupt and incapable.

In this City Judicial and County officers are to be chosen—the Charter Election proper not occurring until December.

There is very little interest felt in the contest to-morrow. Nearly all the public demonstrations of the canvass have been made by the Democrats, who have, in this City, the additional motive of desiring, by securing the Legislature, to repeal the Metropolitan Police law of last Winter. The Governor's veto, however, will be very apt to render this impracticable for at least a year to come. The vote through the State at large, as well as in this City, will probably be light.

KANSAS MATTERS.—Private telegrams have found their way into the papers, stating that Gov. WALKER had been compelled to flee from Lecompton by threats of personal violence,—that he had gone to Secretary STANTON'S plantation, two miles off, and that the people of Lawrence had invited him there, offering to secure him against violence from any quarter, but that he had, instead of accepting the offer, sent for Col. SUMNER with his dragoons.

These reports are not confirmed by our own correspondence, nor do we give them any credit. It has already been stated that Gov. WALKER was ill from excitement and fatigue, and that he was staying with Secretary STANTON. We presume this is the whole story, the rest being either invention or exaggeration.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* urges the nomination of HENRY A. WISE as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860. He thinks it "well to direct the attention of the country at once to Mr. WISE as the successor of Mr. BUCHANAN. It will give men some hope and some confidence in the future. But if there be various and wild propositions to mere sectional or incompetent men, the public mind will be distracted, conservatism be weakened by division, and sectionalism will gain new strength."

Sending the Poor to the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When an orphan child can be saved for $10, and an adult for $15, by sending them to the West, where homes and employment are waiting for them, who must believe that the means will be furnished.

The undersigned will leave in a few days for Iowa, and feel a pleasure in removing and providing for as many homeless children, and virtuous, industrious females out of work, as the means furnished will enable him to do. This is the surest, cheapest, and best way to save all who are worth saving, and the friends of the poor are requested to send their contributions to "Care of SAML. BARRA, No. 79 Water-street, New-York." Donations of clothing and shoes are solicited. C. C. TOWNSEND,

Proprietor of the Orphan's Home, Iowa City, Iowa.

Oct. 31, 1857.

We believe that all contributions that may be made in response to this appeal, will be faithfully and judiciously employed. Mr. TOWNSEND is well known to very many of our citizens as eminently worthy of confidence and aid in his charitable labors.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It appears that we were correct in doubting the statement of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that Lord NAPIER was to be virtually superseded at Washington by a special ambassador to settle that Central American question over his head. It is to Central America that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is likely to be accredited; but he may visit Lord NAPIER at Washington before he proceeds to his destination.

The *Press* will be good enough to observe that the TIMES never made any such statement as that which it professes to quote. Our information was to the effect that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was to be appointed as a Special Minister *upon Central American affairs*, and that he would proceed to Central America, after visiting Washington. And this turns out to be strictly correct. We have never stated that he was accredited to this Government or was to supersede Lord NAPIER.

Amusements.

To-night the Academy of Music reopens for for the season—how long that will be who can tell? A change has taken place in the direction—Mr. STRAKOSCH has gone out and Mr. W. H. PAINE comes in. The first-named gentleman starts for the South and West, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI, and we would advise him to take his departure as rapidly as possible. We are afraid that the climate of New-York does not agree with Mlle. FREZZOLINI'S voice.

The season opens to-night with ROSSINI'S delightful opera of "Semiramis," cast strongly, with Mme. D'ANGRI as *Arsace*, and LA GRANGE as *Semiramide*. A new basso, Signor FORTINI, makes his *début* in the part of *Oroe*, and GASSIER and LAROCETTA play *rôles* which they will no doubt make respectable. On Tuesday or Wednesday, Herr FOSMAS, the great basso, is expected, and will at once make his *début*. Another tenor is also engaged, and we hear something of a new prima donna. Everything promises well, and if a proper amount of activity is displayed, the season can, we are sure, be made prosperous.

There was a very decided improvement in the attendance at all the theatres last week, and at one or two houses there was no remaining indication of a recent panic. Especially was this the case at Wallack's Theatre, which, owing to the very vigorous exertions of Mr. STUART, has recovered from the depression more rapidly than any other house. Success has followed success, and the two latest novelties are likely to remain on the bills for some time to come. They will be played to-night. "The Invisible Husband," and "Past and Present."

At BURTON'S Theatre Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN continues to attract overflowing houses. Her *repertoire* is extensive and popular, and will be increased to-night by the production of Mr. BOURCICAULT'S powerful drama of "Janet Pride." This piece was played originally at BURTON'S down-town theatre, where it was quite successful. Miss CUSHMAN plays two characters.

The RONZANI Ballet troupe will remain another week at the Broadway Theatre. The success of this splendid troupe has been very great considering the times, but we are afraid Mr. MARSHALL has not reaped any advantage from his enterprise. We hope that there is yet something in store for him, and that the improved business of the present week will leave a balance on the right side of the account. Next week Mr. BUCHANAN the tragedian plays an engagement here.

One or two new plays are in a forward state of preparation at LAURA KEENE'S, and will be produced during the week. To-night three excellent pieces are given; the new farce of "My Son Diana;" TOM TAYLOR'S latest drama, "Victims," and the comedietta of "Living too Fast."

At NIBLO'S Garden, the RAVELS and the Ballet troupe offer "Terpsichore;" "Pongo the Intelligent Ape," and "Boreas."

The regular dramatic season at Barnum's Museum opens to-night. A strong company has been engaged, and the theatrical performance will more than ever be a leading feature of the establishment. This evening a new romantic play will be given, called "A Mother's Prayer."

At the National Theater three attractive pieces are announced, "Wetamo," "Brian Borlohme," and the "Persecuted Dutchman."

At the Bowery Mr. EDDY produces the tragedy of "Virginius;" after which "Jack Sheppard;" to conclude with the "Wandering Boys."

In the way of deserving exhibitions we can recommend "Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyage," at Empire Hall; and the Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. RAENTZ at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. In their way they are both unequalled.

MAX MARETZEK.—Wind, weather, and the law permitting, MAX MARETZEK will sail for Havana to-day in the steamer which leaves this port. The wind will probably be favorable, the weather, in all likelihood, pleasant, but a stiff gale is said to be brewing in an unexpected point of the legal compass. Unless Mr. MARETZEK has been demoralized by prosperity he will weather the storm. An interesting law suit will be stranded in one of our courts, and got off some time next Spring. In the meantime, Mr. MARETZEK has every prospect of making heaps of money in the ever faithful Isle of Cuba. The company he takes with him is the youngest, the freshest, and the best ever got together on this side the Atlantic. The sopranos are GAZZANIGA, and RAMOS; the contralto Miss PHILLIPS; the tenors BRIGNOLI and BOTTARDI; the baritones RONCONI and AMOMO; the bassos, TAGLIAFICO and COLETTI. There are but one or two first-class houses in Europe where this Company can be equalled. Mr. MARETZEK also takes with him twenty-five chorus singers and ten orchestral players. He has engaged passage for sixty persons—an awful exportation of artists.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Eighty-ninth Anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of this, the first Methodist Church in America, was celebrated yesterday in the old church in John-street. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 31, 1768, about which time EMBRY and Col. WEBB, of the British army, who officiated in his soldier costume, were the principal preachers. The exercises were mainly conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. HARRIS, but Rev. Dr. BANGS, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in the City; Rev. Mr. RILEY, the Irish missionary in New-York; Rev. Mr. RAYMOND and J. B. WHATELY, also took part. Rev. Mr. WILEY, a missionary from India, who has left that country since the disturbance, occupied the pulpit a part of the day. The evening service was conducted partly as a love-feast, and was very fully attended and animated. The seceders who purchased lots in the upper part of the City, on which to erect a church, have abandoned that intention. The old head-quarters of Methodism was yesterday as jubilant as in the days which they met to celebrate, notwithstanding the ordeal through which the society has so lately passed.

☞ The person alluded to in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday, as having been arrested on a charge of embezzlement of funds from CARPER & BROTHER, booksellers, Broadway, was, not as stated, J. W. BULLOCK, but NOBLE W. JONES BULLOCK, a clerk in the employ of CARTER & Co., Custom-House brokers, No. 1 Nassau-street. From them he embezzled funds amounting to over $1,300.

FAST.—The Synod of New-York (Old School Presbyterian) which met at Sing Sing last week, recommended to the churches in their connection, that Thursday of this week be observed as a day of fasting and prayer over the Hard Times. The Brooklyn Presbyterian (O. S.) Churches have a union prayer meeting at Dr. LORD'S Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, from 9 to 10 A. M. of Thursday, and in the afternoon from 3½ to 5 at the same place.

☞ The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, (Br.) Capt. CUMMING, left on Saturday for Glasgow with 37 first and 149 third cabin passengers. For cargo she had 4,300 bbls. flour, 2,800 boxes cheese, 206 bbls. apples, 13,200 bushels wheat, 277 firkins butter, 461 bbls. resin, 2,846 hides, &c. The steamer *Jason*, Capt. BARTON, sailed at the same time with 30 cabin and 102 steerage passengers. The *Kangaroo*, which left on Thursday last, carried out 225 steerage passengers and $9,800 in specie.

☞ The steamship *North Star*, LEFEVER, left for Southampton and Havre, *via* Bremen, on Saturday, with 91 passengers.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—On Saturday evening, Mrs. ELISA SNYDER, residing at No. 52 Crosby-street, committed suicide by hanging herself on one of her bedposts. For several days past she had evinced occasional symptoms of insanity, but her friends had no suspicion that she would attempt self-destruction, or that there was the slightest danger in leaving her alone with her children. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening, she left her room and was away, she took a razor and brandishing it in her hand, told her five children to leave the house at once, or she would cut their throats. The eldest of which was a boy 12 years old, were frightened, and immediately left. The eldest boy soon returned, and looking in one of the windows saw the body of his mother hanging from one of the posts of her bed. He went after his father, who, on coming to the house a few minutes afterwards, cut her down, and sent hurriedly for a physician, the body being still warm and life not extinct. Every effort was made to restore the woman, but without success. The deceased and her husband had been married fourteen years, and had always lived happily together. No cause except insanity can be assigned for the suicide. MRS. SNYDER was 29 years of age and a native of this city. An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

The Election Returns.

With a view to facilitate the collection of the returns of the election in this City on Tuesday night, the following correspondence has passed. We trust that the Inspectors of Elections will do their part as cheerfully as the Police, towards enabling us to obtain the full result to-morrow night.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

To F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., Supt. of Police:

DEAR SIR: On election night our messengers have always had much difficulty in gaining admission to the inspectors' rooms; and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will, on the day of election give special instructions to the policemen on duty at the several polling districts, to admit our messengers to the rooms of the canvassers, with as little delay as possible; and under such regulations you may think proper to order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. C. CRAIG,
Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 80 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 48.

SIR: The above communication from D. H. CRAIG, Agent of the New-York Associated Press, has been received by the General Superintendent, and to do our part in carrying out the above request, you will instruct the policemen stationed at the several election polls in your precinct, to afford all the facility within your power to the Press. By order,

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent.

TEXAS ITEMS.—From Texas we learn that Major MCCULLOCH denies any complicity with Nicaraguan affairs.

The run upon the Galveston Banks had subsided. The bank continued to redeem its notes with specie, but refused depositors until it could receive news from New-Orleans.

The *News* says that the Sugar crop in Brazoria was between 1,500 and 2,500 hogsheads.

The Cotton crop in the same country promises a full average.

THE CITY HALL FIGHT.—The man CONNOR, who was beaten in the fight on Friday, at the City Hall, was pronounced on Saturday morning, by the physicians at the Hospital, as out of danger. His injuries do not prove as serious as was at first apprehended. The injured man imputes the entire blame in the matter to DONOVAN, and says that he had not the slightest notion of assaulting DONOVAN, or courting a fight with him.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR SLANDER.—In the case of *Laurence* vs. *Kiernan*, in the Brooklyn City Court, the Jury came into Court, Saturday, with a verdict of $1,000 damages. The plaintiff was a servant girl in the family of the defendant, who accused her of stealing money and jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $6, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
Nos. 575 Broadway, and
Nos. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
88 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. B. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. B. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES.
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., directly in the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

MR. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $50 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skilful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—HEAVY SILK, lambswool and all other styles, at prices to suit the times. Wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 128 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

HOBOKEN LECTURES.—FOWLER & WELLS announce a course of free lectures, by N. SIZER, every night this week, except Wednesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SIX—HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev J. T. Peck, OSCAR A. SIX to Miss EMMA HUGHES, all of this City.

KING—BRADY.—In this City,

McCORMACK and her brother Robert, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of her brother in-law, Thomas F. Woodcock, No. 7 Jones-st., at 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, suddenly, AMBROSE L. MOORE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, likewise Howard Lodge, No. 60, I. O. of O. F., and the members of the first troop attached to the 7th Regiment of National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of Mr. John Mansfield, No. 10 Grand-st.

BIRD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, suddenly, THOMAS, youngest son of James and Margaret Bird, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the W. L. West Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 241 West 21st st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

DOBSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, of a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. DOBSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Renwick-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OGILBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, CAROLINE MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Ogilby, and Rev. J. Ogilby, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-av. and 28th st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

SAMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARY, daughter of M. J. and Bedelea Creedon, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Stephen Sampson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 9 Laight-st., without further notice.

☞ Limerick and Cork papers please copy.

GOLDER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, GRACE A., wife of Ostrander Golder, and daughter of P. W. Miller, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, Monday, from the residence of her father, No. 16 3d st., at 3 o'clock P.M.

CORRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 1, GEORGE J. CORRIE, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 Hudson-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SARLES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 31, at her residence, CORNELIA A., wife of Rev. J. W. Sarles, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place at the Meeting House, in Bridge-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend without special invitation.

$250,000.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT RETAIL!

THE LARGEST,

Best and most fashionable

stock of

FINE CLOTHING

ever offered to the public

AT RETAIL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.,

No. 27 Park-place,

and

No. 24 Murray-st.,

Offer their splendid stock,

Manufactured expressly

for

THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

AT RETAIL FOR CASH,

AT

LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!

FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!

RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,

All qualities, prices, and styles;

BUSINESS COATS,

A splendid assortment

of all grades;

VESTS,

Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;

DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,

In endless variety.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.

No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

$150,000

WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING

AT RETAIL.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS

THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,

WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE

IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,

WHICH WE WILL SELL

BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO

ORDER,

AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY

COMPETITION.

SMITH BROTHERS,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,

NOS. 122, 124, AND 126 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

No. 26 VESEY-ST.,

Are now selling off their superior stock of

NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES

At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN

THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,

No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE

FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

By

KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,

No. 99 Chamber-st.

APPLETON'S

RAILWAY GUIDE,

Published under the supervision of the Railway Companies.

NOVEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.

WHAT IT CONTAINS:

I. A good steel plate map, corrected from month to month, showing the traveler where he can actually travel by rail.

II. It contains time tables received from the Railway Superintendents to the latest date.

III. It contains 64 maps, so arranged as to enable the traveler to ascertain how he is traveling, and where he must leave the cars to meet other diverging trains.

IV. It contains through routes illustrated by maps, exhibiting at one glance the various routes to the West.

V. It contains new reading matter in every number, of special interest to every traveler.

☞ The present number contains changes for the Winter on almost all the roads.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.

McCORMACK & SIMPSON,

On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.

This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.

No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.

N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—IT WAS IN THE YEAR 1849, that the undersigned, in connection with a respected friend, late deceased, bought of JOHN A. LOTT, now a candidate for the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and at that time an agent delegated by the Supreme Court, to sell a farm of 60 acres at $6,000 in Flatbush, L. I., the property of an idiot. The purchase was made in February and $600 was paid on the sale, and the balance, with a positive agreement, would be paid, and the necessary papers delivered on the 1st of May. On the day of settlement the undersigned was told by JOHN A. LOTT that the property was sold a short time ago, notwithstanding the previous and positive agreement to some of the parties. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court before WOOSE then presiding, when JOHN A. LOTT ignored all contract and agreement. On that occasion JOHN VAN BUREN, the Counsel of the undersigned, rebuked the Judge and JOHN A. LOTT with having practised a collusion. Thus the ground destined for an Orphan Asylum and burial purposes, is now all covered over with the slime of a violated compact. It only remains to be seen whether the public will indorse the antecedents and foster the fond aspirations of such a judicial candidate. E. A. SCHNELLER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE POWER OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—OLD ULCERS.—I will cure the most inveterate "Sore or Ulcer, and make no charge till the cure is effected. The sun shines down upon the mighty cures performed, and sets his seal to the truth thereof by the faithful delineation of the Ambrotypes of the patient before and after the cure. Come, then, ye afflicted, examine these pictures; put your finger into the print of the wounds, and be not incredulous. You also can be cured.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISEASE?

Just issued from the Press, a splendid edition, in pamphlet form, of *What Constitutes Disease?* This work explodes the whole Allopathic theory, *in toto*. No one who wishes to enjoy health, and a happy long life, should be without this work. Price 12 cents. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

NOTICE.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Depositors of the Bowery Bank, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and depositors of the above Institution be requested to meet at the Banking-House corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to take such action as shall them and there be deemed expedient, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS,

WILL be full assortment of Pistols, Flasks, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SUPPORT

JAMES H. WELSH

FOR REGISTER,

Are respectfully notified that the head-quarters of his friends will be at No. 113 Nassau-street, on Monday and Tuesday, where tickets may be had.

It is advised that the most judicious way to aid this cause, is for every individual friend to constitute himself a rallying point, (on the one horse principle,) and to be in the immediate neighborhood of his voting place on election day.

There should be at least one man so engaged in each election district of the City.

It would be gratifying that notification be sent, as above, (No. 113 Nassau st.,) that such organization has been effected. Each man to send in his name and number; that he is at work on his own hook.

That's the way to work. That's the way to do business.

The reason that this notice is displayed so many times in the paper in which it is printed is, that it may not be overlooked, and that it may not be said hereafter, in any event, "Oh! I would have done 'so and so,' if I only knew it ought to be done."

THERE IS A CHANCE TO WIN.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SUPPORT

JAMES H. WELSH

FOR REGISTER,

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It would be gratifying that notification be sent, as above, (No. 113 Nassau-

The Temperance Cause.

In the year 1830 [illegible] by personal application, at the [illegible] of Presidents Madison, Monroe and Jackson, to declaration against the use of ardent spirits. Each successive President hesitated his signature to the instrument excepting Gen. Harrison, to whom it was not presented. That he would have signed it there can be little doubt, since we have been assured that the moment his attention was called to the evil resulting to the people from the distillation and use of intoxicating drinks, he discontinued a distillery in which he was interested. The document is now made complete up to this time by the signature of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and is as follows:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink, in not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, usefulness, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal health, but the good of our country and the world."

JAMES MADISON,	JAMES K. POLK,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	Z. TAYLOR,
ANDREW JACKSON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
M. VAN BUREN,	FRANKLIN PIERCE,
JOHN TYLER,	JAS. BUCHANAN.

The Railroad Convention at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Oct. 25.

The semi-annual Convention of the General Ticket Agents of the various lines of Railroads, East and West, was convened at the Tremont House in this city on Wednesday last, and continued in session until last evening. This is probably one of the most important conventions of the character ever held, as upon its deliberations depended to a great extent the prosperity of the railroad system throughout the country. It is well known to us all that for ten years past the competition among railroads had become so great as to swallow up in outside expenses almost the entire gross receipts of some of the roads, thus rendering the large capital invested in this great national improvement entirely unproductive, and in many instances lost to those who had invested their means. Many plans of reform had from time to time been proposed, but without practical effect; for no scheme could be devised but that was violated by a competing line scarce before the ink had dried that penned the contract; and it was not until the great financial crisis which now affects our land came on us, and some of the most prominent lines failed to meet their interest, that the railroad community saw the immediate necessity of throwing aside their conflicting elements and coming together as sensible people, and to legislate for a reform in their business which would give the bond and stockholders a remuneration for the money invested. Competing interests had run wild, rates for freights and passengers had been reduced from time to time, so as to, in some instances, be hardly sufficient to pay the operatives of the train which carried them; commissions were paid to outside men, and an innumerable army of runners employed at salaries almost fabulous, so that when the expenses were figured up, the entire amount received for the transportation was absorbed, leaving nothing for the companies to meet the expenses of interest on their bonds, the wear and tear of machinery, and the thousand incidental expenses attendant on a railroad. The convention of the four great Eastern lines was called in New-York, at which the condition of the entire railroad interest was freely and fully discussed. The necessity of a thorough reform was felt, and the importance of an advance in rates fully canvassed, and the conclusion arrived at was, that the time had come for decided action or else universal railroad bankruptcy would be the result. Resolutions were adopted of a strong lunatory character, in which the rates were raised, runners abolished, and the free-pass system abrogated—the failure of any Company to carry them out to be visited with the penalty of being cut off from all business with the other lines. Following close on this came the Convention of the Western Roads at Cleveland, which enacted resolutions exactly similar, only in some instances more stringent, and instructions were issued to the General Ticket and Freight Agents to meet in Convention and enact measures for carrying out in detail these resolutions.

The ticket agents convened here on Wednesday, and, as stated, have labored assiduously day and night. A large amount of labor was before them, and in the manner it have performed that duty will be seen in the future operations of the various lines. The conflicting elements of lines had to be harmonized, and brought together so as to work in unison—a task by no means an easy one, but, we are pleased to say, has been fully effected, and the prospect now is most favorable to the consummation sought for. The details of their proceedings can be of no interest to the public; it is sufficient for them to know that the rules adopted will greatly advance the prosperity of the people, and make railroads paying institutions. We will, however, state that the rates of passenger fare adopted are about an advance of 12½ per cent on the old rates—dead-heads have been annihilated and runners abolished. The deliberations of the convention were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and we are gratified in saying we never met a body of men who in all their proceedings exhibited a greater degree of intelligence and knowledge of their business than the general ticket agents of our railroads, and we congratulate the different corporations in having the good fortune of securing the services of men so thoroughly competent to the discharge of their duty.

Important Army Orders.

The subjoined assignments to duty of officers of the corps of engineers have been made by the Secretary of War, and will be carried into effect under such special instructions as may be given by the chief of the corps:

Lieut. R. E. De Russy to take charge of the works at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and other works now under the control of Brevet Colonel J. L. Smith.

Brevet-Colonel J. L. Smith to take charge of the operations at Sandy Hook, New-York.

Brevet-Major J. G. Barnard relieved temporarily from the charge of the works in and about New-York harbor, and to take charge temporarily, of the works about Mobile Bay, Alabama, now under the control of Captain D. Leadbeater, who has tendered his resignation.

Capt. G. W. Cullom relieved from the works in Charleston harbor, S. C., including light-houses, and to assume the charge of the work at Willitt's Point, N. Y.

Capt. H. W. Benham to take charge of the engineer operations at Fort Adams, R. I., in addition to his present duties.

Lieut. G. B. Fant, assigned to the charge of Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., relieving Capt. D. P. Woodbury therefrom.

Brevet-Captain J. G. Foster relieved from the temporary measures preliminary to the commencement of the fort at Willitt's Point, N.Y., and to take charge of the works about Charleston harbor, Charleston, S. C., under the superintendence of Capt. G. W. Cullum, including his light-house duties.

First Lieut. P. E. Prime to take charge of the works about Mobile Bay, Alabama, relieving Brevet Major J. G. Barnard.

Second Lieut. J. B. McPherson relieved from duty as assistant on the works under the charge of Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, and to take charge of the works on Alcatrasy Island, San Francisco Bay, California.

Second Lieutenant M. D. McAleston relieved from duty as assistant to the Board of Engineers, and to report for duty as assistant on the works now under the charge of Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, in and about the harbor of New-York.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE CAPTURED—A HARD FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.—A stout, hearty negro, who made his escape from slavery some six years ago, was not satisfied with letting "well enough alone," but must needs engage in running off the "property" of his late master at every opportunity. The gentleman who lived in the vicinity of Lexington, had long suspected "Ben" of interfering with his goods and chattels, and last week, discovering certain suspicious movements in a house-servant, concluded that he was about to take passage on the "Underground Railroad." He, therefore, watched him closely, and found his suspicions were correct, and, calling in the aid of two or three friends, followed the negro in his flight, without arresting him—his object being to get hold of his old slave, who was causing him so much trouble. He was satisfied Ben would meet the fugitive on the Kentucky side of the river; and, sure enough, on Friday evening last, by keeping close watch upon the fleeing negro, they were carried directly to where Ben lay in waiting for his passenger. Those in pursuit immediately pounced upon the old fugitive, leaving the new runaway to take care of himself. Ben fought with the desperation of a man who had once tasted the sweets of liberty, after having spent half a life in slavery, and it was not until he had been several times brought to the ground with a stick, and his head severely cut and bruised, that he yielded to his captors, and allowed himself to be bound and conveyed to the Covington jail. A physician was called and the wounds on his head dressed, and on Saturday he was handed over to his former master, and carried back into Slavery. Ben is not the only man who has got himself into trouble by trying to aid a friend.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FIRE AT PORT STANLEY, C. W.—At Port Stanley, Canada, on the 26th, the schooners *Fre. Trader* and *Isaac Buchanan* were both destroyed by a fire which broke out on the latter. The total loss was $48,000.

Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation, establishing the seat of Government of the State at Des Moines, and the University at Iowa City.

PERSONAL.

G. BYRON WOOD IS REQUESTED TO call on F. E. B. and explain his default. The matter must be arranged at once.

"C. C. B." WILL FIND A LETTER FROM "D." in the Union-square Post-Office.

DR. W. VONDERSMITH'S CAMPHOR Ice—All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. 1 dpt, No. 158 Bowery, and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
First appearance in opera of
MLLE. D'ANGRI
First celebrated from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and
SIGNOR FORTINI
Prime basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London.
On this occasion will be presented, for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'œuvre in three acts,
SEMIRAMIS.
With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unprecedented cast:
Semiramis.....Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace.....Mme. D'Angri
Assuro.....Sig. Gassier
Idreno.....Sig. Labocetta
Oros.....Sig. Fortini
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz.
In announcing
MADAME D'ANGRI
in her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Thalberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Admission.....$1 | Reserved seats.....50c. extra
Second circle.....50c. | Amphitheatre.....25c.
Private boxes, from $8 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A NEW ENTRANCE
has been made in Mercer-st. to the Amphitheatre or upper circle, to which the price of admission will be in future
FIFTEEN CENTS.
A gallery has also been formed for respectable colored persons, 25 cents each.
MONDAY—First night of the celebrated Drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE; OR THE MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTER.
In which MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in two characters
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.
New Scenery by Heilge.
The Prologue in Two Acts.
The Drama in Three Acts.
Part 2.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.
Part 3.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.
The Drama, Acts I and 2 in London, 1854.
The last Act a Trial by Jury, in the Sessions room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English Court of Justice.
To conclude with TRYING IT ON.
Miss Cushman will appear every night this week. Seats may be secured in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
A GREAT BILL.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
Will be presented the new farce of
MY SON DIANA.
Leptimus Smith.....Jefferson | Diana.....Miss Keene
After which Tom Taylor's new comedy,
VICTIMS.
The principal characters by Misses Keene, Wells, C. Thompson and Messrs. Jefferson, Wheatleigh, Burnett, Stoddart and Peters.
To conclude with the excellent comedietta
LIVING TOO FAST.
Charles Prudent.....Geo. Jordan
In rehearsal, the spectacle drama, THE SEA OF ICE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshal.
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. C. Conway.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with Overture at 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe, in consequence of engagements in other cities.
MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
To be followed by the last great novelty,
THE GOLDEN HORSE.
Sustained by those truly great artists,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX, the sisters G. and T. PRATESI,
Sig. FILIPPO BARATTI, Sig. G. PRATESI
and the combined ballet troupe, under the direction of
Sig. CESARE CECCHETTI.
A new ballet, in three acts, entitled THE HEROINE OF CALABRIA, is in preparation.
NOTICE.—On Saturday there will be a grand Afternoon ballet entertainment. The Ballet Troupe having to appear in Boston on Monday, Mr. McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 2, '57.
Second week of the grand combination of talent. Third week of
BOREAS,
the most successful pantomime ever produced by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 2, 1857,
the beautiful SIGNORINA ROLLA'S first appearance in the ballet of
TERPSICHORE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and M. Marzetti.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
MONDAY—First night of the celebrated drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE,
OR THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
In which MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in two characters.
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.
New scenery by Heilge.
The Prologue in two acts.
The Drama in three acts.
Part 1.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.
Part 2.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.—The drama, acts I and 2, in London, 1854.
The last act a trial by jury, in the Sessions room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English court of justice.
To conclude with TRYING IT ON.
Miss Cushman will appear every night this week. Seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.
The Management would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following remarks, the justice of which is fully borne out by the
NIGHTLY INCREASING CROWDS
that flock to see the performance of Mr. Boucicault's adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
which will be performed on MONDAY, Nov. 2, in continuation with the great drama of
PAST AND PRESENT.
From the New-York Tribune, Oct. 29.
A wonderful overwhelming success was achieved last night by the production of a three-act play, "The Invisible Husband," adapted from the French to our stage most skillfully by Mr. Bourcicault. We do not remember any other piece of equal length which, from first to last, so completely keeps the attention of the audience visibly excited. It was capitally acted all through. The curtain fell amid many bursts of applause, and all agreed a prodigious hit was made.
From the New-York Times, Oct. 29.
This really popular place of amusement proceeds steadily from triumph to triumph. We have recently recorded the success of "Past and Present," with the truly splendid acting of Mr. Blake, and now we have to record another brilliant success in "The Invisible Husband," played last night for the first time, with capital parts for everybody. Three first-rate advantages are enjoyed by this piece. The original is by Scribe, the adaptation by Bourcicault, and the piece is played by the best company in America. It is a model of prodigious constructive excellence, compact and sparkling as a diamond, and every aspiring dramatist should witness it as performed at Wallack's theatre. With a skill which subscribing papers fascinated, Messrs. Scribe and Bourcicault convert every thought into a situation. Yet, while based on an improbable incident, the plot appears to be natural and simple. The play is brilliantly written, and its natural hilarity frequently leads it to the verge of propriety; but, thanks to Mr. Bourcicault, it never oversteps it. It has been placed on the stage with excellent care by Mr. Lester. The scenery is effective, the costumes brilliant. The drama was in every respect acted to perfection, and its success most hearty and deserved.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.
The premiums will be announced in the Institute on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Rerenz, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Friday, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.
NOTICE.
To comply with the very general request,
THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS
Will give one more concert on even a grander scale of magnificence than the last. The following artistes will appear on one and the same evening:
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI
SIG. LABOCETTA, SIG. GASSIER,
SIG. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
Full particulars to-morrow. Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge. The sale of seats commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences.
MONDAY EVENING,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. W. E. Burton
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 3d Circle, Amphitheatre, or $1 in each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 2, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
To be followed by
BRIAN BOROIHME.
To conclude with the PERSECUTED DETCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit.....12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
The performances commence with
VIRGINIUS,
To be followed by the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD,
To conclude with the drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
At this establishment, with an
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY
of comedians of distinguished professional excellence, embracing, among others, the following well-known names in the record of New-York dramatic popularity, viz:

Mrs. Charles Howard,	Mr H. Watkins,
Mrs. Henry Grattan,	Mr. F. Hardenbergh,
Mrs. H. Ryner,	Mr. H. Ryner,
Miss Melissa,	Mr. E. F. Taylor,
Miss S. Partington,	Mr. J. Partington,
Mrs. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Bridgman,
Miss Kate Connor,	Mr. Sparkman,
Miss E. Robinson,	Mr. Post,
Miss Sackett,	Mr. Foster,

Messrs. Addison, Stanton and Duncan.
Mr. H. Watkins.....Director of Amusements
E. F. Taylor, Prompter; De La Mana, Scenic Artist; Leech, Leader of the Orchestra; Kiernan, Properties; Burns, Stage Carpenter. Comprising a tout ensemble of artistic superiority seldom paralleled under the most propitious circumstances, and hence a satisfactory guarantee of the most finished representations of elegant Comedy, brilliant Farces humorous Dramas, and other chaste as well as light and lively productions. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1857, the new romantic Play, founded on the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," arranged in to present form by H. Watkins Esq., A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, and presented with the following excellent distribution of characters: Wandering Davy, a shepherd, Mr. H. Watkins; Robert Lawler, a farmer, H. Ryner; Arthur, Earl of Penrith, F. Hardenbergh; General Blackain, Bridgman; Aline, the Rose of Penrith, (with songs) Mrs. C. Howard; Dame Margaret, Mrs. H. Grattan; Lilly Lorrie, Mrs. H. Ryner. The other characters by the rest of the company. MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the CARLO FAMILY, in their equilibristic feats, the Grand Ascension on a Wheel, by G. Carlo, dances, &c., and the Pantomime Ballet of THE GOBLIN OF THE WOODS. The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now one of the leading attractions of this establishment. The Happy Family, the Living Serpents, the Panopticon Studio, &c. All to be seen without extra charge to visitors. Admittance, 25 cents to everything, children, under ten, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, Adoration, the Fairies, and each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundreds wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 60 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS.—FOR SALE, or exchange for railroad bonds, a splendid farm of over 800 acres, well wooded and watered, two miles from a populous lake city and the Illinois Central Railroad. For productiveness healthfulness, beauty, and convenience, cannot be surpassed. Also, a fourteen-acre town plot, with water right. Apply, at 11 or 3 o'clock, to F. CLAY, No. 186 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, 5TH-av., 28 X 65 feet, finished complete in the best possible manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy, little, if any, cash being required. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 14 East 27th-st., or N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars.
WM. J. BURRITT,
No. 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—One in West 38th st.; one in 5th-av., near 36th-st.; one in 2d-av., near 8th-st.; one in Bleecker-st.; one in 4th-st., near Broadway; one in Great Jones-st., near Broadway; one in 2d-av., near St. Mark's Place; one in 5th-av., near 26th-st.; one in 9th-st., near University-place; one in Clifton, Staten Island; one No. 158 West 43d st, near 8th-av.; one No. 140 West 39th-st., near 8th-av.; one No. 227 5th-av., near 27th-st. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 102 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES THE dwelling part of three of the new row of buildings on the west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; buildings 25x50, finished, with baths, gas, &c.; arranged for two families to each building; also, the stores in said buildings. For particulars, apply from 12 to 2 P. M. to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, pleasantly situated on the West side of the City, near 3d-st., with gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c., containing twelve rooms. Rent to 1st May next only $200. Apply to DANIEL O'BRIEN, No. 69 William-st., third floor.

TO LET—NO. 54 FRANKLIN, 3-STORY HOUSE, near Broadway. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LOCATE IN the City as a physician, wishes to rent an unfurnished basement room for an office in some street, say from 34th to 39th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. The small front room of an English basement house preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of will please address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY. Must be in a desirable location, say between 4th and 20th sts., brick or stone front, full size lot; the house must have all the modern improvements; would take it on a lease. Address B. R., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, between Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-Office.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, No. 26 Franklin-st., has on hand, presumed to have been stolen:
A plated harness, black velvet ribbons, vest pattern, thirty yards water repellant cloths, roll of check cloth for pants, two boxes tobacco, nine bags barley, forty pawn tickets. Also, two gold watches, seven silver watches, and ten pawn tickets from Philadelphia, on which $100 has been paid.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 30 BEAVER-ST.

TURNIP SEEDS.—WILLIAM KINGHORN, Transe, Berwickshire, North Britain, residing in the very centre of the best cultivated district of the country—a district particularly famed for the superiority of its turnips, and in which Swedish Turnip Seed is raised to a great extent—has peculiar advantages for supplying this article. Terms, 6d. per lb. and 2s for each sack—the cash to be remitted with each order, or a reference to a respectable person in this neighborhood.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron. By [illegible] Protestant cook woman; also, as laundress, as housemaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework in the city or country, at moderate wages, by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 [illegible] in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, of long experience, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and buiscuit; first-rate laundress; humble, neat and willing to work; a person who studies the interest of her employer; has reference which can be relied on. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of a baby. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; she makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style, is fond of children; also, a neat girl of 15, can mind a baby, sews neatly, washes for the nursery, will make herself useful. The one asks $4, the other $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman, with at least 4 years of excellent reference, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; is kind and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, and very particular with her work. Can be heard of at a good trustworthy domestic, apply to J. H. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and understands cooking well; can make bread, biscuit and pastry; would take a fair price for laundress; can fulfill any situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 104 West 14th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can cook meats, game, pastry, make soups, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability will apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a respectable private family. Has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for eight years. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white; some of whom are first class cooks, and all willing to work for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; and is willing to make herself generally useful if required. Call or address M. A. R., No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials. Call or address at No. 59 West 29th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS professional cook. Understands soups, made-up dishes, pastries, jellies, and game of all kinds. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer; has good references; can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman, as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class cook in a respectable family; a person who understands the business thoroughly. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies' maid or seamstress; understands dressing hair, and would like to go South. Apply at No. 28 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby. Can be seen at 282 19th st., corner of Avenue A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office; 4 clerks for steamers; 2 conductors; 2 baggagemen; 4 men for steamers; 4 boys to learn trades and stores; 1 stewardess; 1 seamstress; 8 chambermaids; 4 girls to travel to Europe and California; 1 barkeeper for a hotel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF STEADY HABits, to take charge of an intelligence office in this City. One who has been accustomed to the duty preferred. Salary moderate. Address INTELLIGENCE, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress, and to assist in the sewing in a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a dry goods store—one perfectly acquainted with the business in all its branches. For such liberal wages will be given. Address DRY GOODS, this office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 5 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very respectable young, married woman, Protestant. Best City references if required. Can be seen for two days at Mr. STEWART'S, No. 267 West 36th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 198 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by the present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET, RESPECTABLE family can secure board in a house with modern improvements, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let two well-furnished rooms with partial board to two or three gentlemen who are willing to pay liberal board for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,868 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A FINE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two single gentlemen of high respectability can obtain rooms and partial board in the house of a private family on Brooklyn Heights, and contiguous to Wall-st. ferry. Address box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, occupying a first-class house, in Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton, would let to a gentleman and wife a front room and bedroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. C., Box No. 886 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st. A large front room. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire one or two rooms with full board and the comforts of a home in some respectable quiet family in Brooklyn, where there are no other boarders; will be desirable and permanent. Address for three days stating terms, which must be moderate, and giving all particulars.
C. F. M., *Times.*

WANTED—A ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD, BY a young man in a private family; location between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, C, box No. 3,912 Post-Office.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

HOME WANTED FOR THE WINTER IN a strictly private family, wishing to reduce expenses. Two rooms for a gentleman and his wife; location to

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
By order of Assignees,
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 92 Broadway,
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
A LARGE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Including every article in the line, and all to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

$7,000 Galena and Chicago R. R. 2d mort 7 per cent. Bs.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New Jersey Central R. R 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bs.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Warren Railroad of New Jersey, 1st mortgage 7 per cent, Bonds
$22,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$730 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853 and 855.
$420 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.
65 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each
13 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad..... $100 each
3 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey..... $50 each
50 shares United States Trust Co.....$100 each
9 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
60 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
10 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
40 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
20 shares Firemen's and Traders' Ins. Co.....$25 each
100 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....$17 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Regular sales TOMORROW, (Tuesday) Nov. 3, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov. 5. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. O. Church; Falls and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Casilear; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. H. Hill, George Ionos, Nah', Wenderoff, Oertel, George Flagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Thatinck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percy, Sweebach, sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Cretsol, Fragonard, Teniers, Moncheron, Robert of Brussels, Merle, Lanoret, Detrieev, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Crystall, David Cox, Stelonfeld, Wondersford, Corbould, Bonhothani, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, Fyne, Copley, Fielding, A. Cauffman, Cuyp, Ulff, and others. Also, a beautiful statue in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal.

The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., next door to Londen-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, Manor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall mirrors, centre tables, rocking chairs, easy and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen-pane curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the bank the office of B. F. Manferte, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

F. COTTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Piano, gas chandeliers, lace curtains, velvet carpets, sofas, parlor suites, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., the entire genteel furniture of the house, which is in elegant order, and will comprise, in part, rich satin and gold brocatel furniture, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very elegant gilt and bronze chandeliers, pier and other mirrors, oval do., oil-paintings, bookcases and secretaries, dressing and plain bureaus, French bedsteads, springs and hair mattresses, feather beds, sterling silver, and silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.; also, all the coal and wood in cellar; also, one very valuable telescope, for day and night. Catalogues will be ready early on Monday morning.

HENRY B. HEEDS, jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. D. J. & G. J. LEVY, No. 54 Warren-st.

The above sale, having been adjourned by injunction, will positively take place as above.

Catalogues ready and goods on view this day.

By order of
B. J. HART, and
H. MORRISSEN,
Assignees.

DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 Greene-st., near Houston, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, viz.: mahogany parlor suites covered in hair cloth, mirrors, paintings, centre, pier and sofa tables, mahogany divans, Brussels carpets, glass fixtures, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, blankets, bolsters and pillows, lounges, chairs, sofas, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above house is to let. Inquire on the premises.

C. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On account of hard times, will sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in house No. 122 West 15th-st., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureau, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen, glass ware and crockery, &c. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as the house is splendidly furnished; 30 spring and hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, carpets, &c.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer, will sell, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at No. 1,090 Broadway, at 6¾ o'clock, a variety of standard and miscellaneous books, the stock of a dealer retiring from the business.

The sale of the remaining stock will be continued on WEDNESDAY EVENING following.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE 23 NASSAU-ST. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hamiltonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERY STORE AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 344 3d, corner Lewis-st., the entire contents, comprising soap candles, mustard, spices, indigo, prunes, nuts, teas, coffee, lemon syrup, claret wine, tobacco, cigars, &c. Also, Fairbanks' scale, 1,200 pounds counter scales and weights, &c. Deposits required of all purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO purchased clothing at the sale, No. 51 Warren st., on Thursday last, are hereby notified that they can have their goods this day.

All lots not called for this day will be resold to-morrow, when the sale of the balance of the stock will take place, without further adjournment.

HERTS & MOSS,
Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 38 William-st.

EMPLOYMENT PROFITABLE AND DELIGHTFUL.—In country villages from $100 to $200 per month can be made by teaching Mr Wood's beautiful and popular system of drawing and painting from nature. It may be thoroughly acquired in a few days. Apply at his residence, No. 231 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $6,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the sums to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the earliest mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 23d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio

The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.

The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 28 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to D. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 31st st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants at the New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, JERSEY CITY, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK OF THE denomination of tens and upwards with checks certified, will be redeemed at par at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.
A. A. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Cashier.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co., due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office. GEO. F. FITCH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO in this City on New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED double-round-7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as front, most elaborately inlaid with reel pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, rich solid pearl keys; made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand overstrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price only $300, cost $500, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near Crystal Palace, New-York City, four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, Bacon & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMILY IN want of money will sell their Piano for $180, splendid rosewood, 6¾-octave, round corners, beautiful tone; cost $275 a short time ago; was made to order by well-known City maker; is perfectly new, and in good order. About $20 worth of music given with it. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 83 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GUTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 320, 322, and 324 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per lb. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail, for cash.
ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer,
No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth, with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Tickets for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

Section 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorised; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.

Section 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 20th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-ave and Eighth-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILYDE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 34 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES (INCLUDING one 20-light and two 20-light chandeliers,) and furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, settees, crockery and plated ware, lately belonging to the Odeon, Williamsburg. Apply to JARED SPARKS, No. 52 John-st., New York, or W. FARR, foot North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 28 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM LIVERPOOL
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!

NOT $600,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

But more than we can sell.

We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we have a large and well-selected stock of Mon's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing on hand, which we are determined to close out.

We do not make any false representations, but will sell as cheap as the cheapest, and you will be satisfied that we are undersold by none.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner Fulton and Nassau streets,
Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* offices.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal Families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

"Wetamo; or, the Wampanoags and Narragansetts" is the title of a new and thrilling Indian Drama from the pen of Mr. J. F. POOLE, which is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night on a grand and effective scale, with new scenery, machinery, properties, music, costumes, &c., and the cast embracing the full strength of the company. The Drama of "Brian Boroihme," and farce of "The Bewildered Dutchman" make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 597 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—This new and agreeable vermifuge, in the disguise of tempting candies, is eagerly taken by children suffering from Worms, effecting a certain cure, without the baneful effects of the usual mercurial preparations. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES, WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT WEATHER ONCE MORE.—As the great Fair at the Crystal Palace will positively close on Friday, the earliest opportunity should be embraced to visit it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Read M. B. BRADY'S advertisement, announcing reduction in price of photographs on the first page of to-day's *Tribune*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 31.

$1,000	N.Y.State 6s,'73	101¾	200	Erie Railroad	12
4,000	do	102	100	do	s10 12⅝
7,500	N.Y.State 6s,'65	100¾	1030	do	s3 12⅝
3,000	Ohi State 6s,'60	94	100	Reading Railroad	c 30¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	79	100	do	c 30
15,000	Missouri State 6s	69	350	do	28⅝
1,000	Cal. State 1s,'75	67	100	do	snwk 27⅝
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s	80	100	do	c 29
500	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 7s	99	100	do	s3 29
1,000	Erie R.Un.Bd.	71	200	do	s10 28⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds.	69	131	do	c 29⅜
3,000	do	68	5	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11⅝
5,000	do	s3 67⅜	12	do	11¾
2,000	do	67⅜	26	Mich.S.& N.I.pr.Stk	24⅜
2,000	do	67⅜	119	do	25
4,000	L Cros&M.L.Gnt	26	240	Panama Railroad	s3 71⅜
70	Pacific Mail Stm.Co.	75	250	do	b60 73⅜
5	do	74¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 81
1,000	L.C.&M.1st M.b.	55	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	65
25	Del.& Hnd. Can.Co.	94½	350	Cleve. & Tol.R.R.	s3 27½
½	do	94	20	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
50	Cum. Coal Co.	6¾	50	do	s3 66⅜
100	do	6¾	100	do	s60 65
250	New-York Cen.R.R.	64½	100	do	s60 65⅜
100	do	s60 63½	100	do	s60 65¼
200	do	64	50	do	s15 66
30	do	64½	18	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18½
300	do	s3 64	50	do	29
50	do	s3 63⅞	40	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	6
200	do	b60 65	28	New-Jersey R. R.	107
25	do	64½	10	C. B. & Quincy R.	56

BETWEEN BOARDS.

BY A. H. NICOLAY.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. added 71¼
34,000	Milwaukee and Beloit 7s	added 31
1,000	Missouri 6s	added 70
11,000	Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	added 37
1,000	Virginia 6s	added 78¼
10	shares Importers' and Tradcrs' Bank	70
10	shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co	107¼
20	shares Excelsior Ins. Co	98¾@100
20	shares Commercial Ins. Co	81
30	shares Etna Ins. Co	88
20	shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co	25

BY S. DRAPER.

$3,000	Missouri 6 per cent bonds	Int. added 68
4,000	Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	added 10
50	shares People's Bank	60
10	shares Artisans' Bank	40
30	shares N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co	127@125½
20	shares United States Fire Ins. Co	108⅛
40	shares New World Fire Ins. Co	63

BY A. H. MULLER.

$3,000	Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. RR Flat	27
50	shares Staten Island and N. Y. Ferry Co	10

BY EZRA LUDLOW, Ja. & Co.

$5,000	M. S. first Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, due 1860, (hypothecated) 61
2,000	City of Wheeling 6 per cent Bonds, due 1873, (hypothecated) 41
1,000	City of Cincinnati 6 per cent Bonds, (hypothecated) 75
100	shares Camden & Amboy R. R. Stock 78½ @81
13	shares Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. $100 2

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co	6¼
15,000	N.Y.State 6s,'68	97	100	do	c5 6½
3,000	Cal. State 7s,'70	87	150	Harlem Railroad	7
2,000	Penn. State 6s,'90	74	5	Chic. & R. I. R. R	67
10,000	Ill.C.B.R.Bs	b60 70	50	Reading R. R.	s10 30
3,000	do	68¾	50	do	c7 30
5,000	do	68½	200	do	30¼
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st Mt	61	100	do	30½
12,000	T. R. & Alton 2d M	42	100	do	s3 30
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	65	200	do	30
400	Erie Railroad	s30 13	21	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	12
800	do	13⅛	100	Panama Railroad	72
100	do	s10 13⅜	20	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	64¾
100	do	s7 13¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	27¾
200	do	13¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, amounted in the import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,396,347, against $2,657,213 the week ending Nov. 1 last year. Over two-thirds of the Dry Goods coming in, and about half the dutiable General Merchandise, go into bond, to await a more favorable market before entry for consumption The Export evil is still on the increase. The clearances of the week were $1,804,555, against $1,253,184 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $116,000, against $1,821,911 the same week last year. In addition to this sum, $350,000 in Gold went to New-Orleans. The income of Specie, exclusive of parcels by express from Philadelphia, Baltimore and the West, was

By steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool	$350,000
Steamer *Persia*, from same	1,200,000
Steamer *Granada*, from Havana	356,000
Together	$1,916,000
And net disbursement from Sub-Treasury	481,000
Total	$2,397,000

From these movements, the Bank reserve, which stood in the last average, $10,411,643, will probably be increased, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to nearly or quite twelve million dollars, while the reserve of country bank notes, unemployed, has gone up to four millions, making an available strength, at the beginning of the week, of about *sixteen million dollars*. The market for Money, in consequence, has grown easier, although, as remarked in our last weekly review, the relief is not felt so much and so quickly by those importing and jobbing [illegible] connected with the Southern and Western interests, and the Interior City trades. The continued embarrassment and dear rest of money, the domestic Exchanges, are serious drawbacks on the jobbing and grocery people dependent on collections from the country, and the consequence is, that further private extensions of payment at bank and to the importers, were quite prevalent through the week. The actual failures made public, however, were not important.

The easy working of the New-York State currency; the facts that the New-England circulation, with the exception of Rhode Island, is received at the trifling discount of ½ @ cent. at the Metropolitan Bank; that East Jersey currency is also bankable at the same rate; and that Gold bears a premium of only ½@1 @ cent., all contribute to the satisfactory working of the currency and banking movements, under suspension; and, as far as we can gather the sentiment among the bank managers themselves, a general disposition is evinced to defer the subject of the full resumption of Specie payments, until the financial condition of the country at large becomes more settled, and the country Banks of New-York are amply prepared for the movement. The prevailing feeling is that repose at this central point, for some months to come, will be more conducive to the restoration of a fair degree of activity in trade, than any attempt which would be in danger of prematurity, if not unjustifiable agitation, to return to arbitrary paymente in Coin, exclusively. In this view of the subject several of the oldest and most conservative banks in the Street are disposed, as far as the right sort of paper can be had, to gradually extend their line of discounts.

The foreign bill market has assumed a healthier tone, and the improved feeling among the bankers and shipping merchants who appear on 'Change every day is quite marked. As the time draws nigh for the final response from England to the suspension of the New-York banks, and the stoppages of payment by several of the railways which preceded it a few days, (the whole news going out by the *Arabia* on the 14th October,) there is less nervousness displayed as to the effect than was felt a week or ten days ago. The intermediate mails from Europe, in reply to the advices which went out the week before, (by the *Canada*, from Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7,) may be of a less satisfactory nature, as these accounts will have placed Manchester and other parties in England under the necessity of hastening out further sums in gold, for the purchase of cotton, &c., besides creating increased concern in regard to mercantile collections.

As we shall present in a few days the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, for the month of October, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. The Imports for the month will show about $3,000.000 *less* than October, 1856, and the Exports of Produce and Miscellaneous articles $1.500,000 *more*. The loss of Specie, by export, $4,500,000 less, and the income of Specie from abroad $2,500,000 more, exclusive of California.

The improvement on the Stock Exchange during the past week was not very decided, the rise dating from the first effect of the *Baltic's* news on Monday morning. The whole appreciation on the general list is equal to an average of five per cent., making fifteen per cent. improvement since the day preceding the official announcement of the suspension of the New-York banks. The feature at the close of the week was the advance in the shares and bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in consequence of the brightening prospects of the arrangement for carrying and ultimately funding their floating debt. The following is the genera.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.
New-York Central	60 @59½	65½@65
Erie	9 @ 9½	13½@13
Illinois Central	77 @77½	81 @80¼
Illinois Central Bonds	64 @63½	68½@68½
Reading	25¼@25	30½@30
Toledo	25¼@25	27½@27¾
Galena	58 @59	65 @64½
Rock Island	59 @59½	66 @65¾
Panama	64 @64½	72 @72½
Delaware	87 @87½	94½@94
Missouri Sixes	65 @65½	69 @68½
Virginia Sixes	72 @72½	79 @78¾

The 1st of November interest, payable this day, will be promptly met by the Cleveland and Toledo Company at the Bank of North America; by the New-York Central at the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; by the Michigan Southern Company at their office in Toledo, and by the Corporation of New-York at the Shoe and Leather Bank. The Cleveland and Toledo Company had some difficulty in making exchange on New-York, so as to avoid the inconvenience of sending the coupons to the office in Cleveland. The President, Mr. WARING, bought mercantile bills drawn against Produce to effect this desirable object, and these bills he has turned into cash here. The Company have in no instance defaulted in their obligations, and the unfunded debt now pending has, by passing the last dividend on the Stock, and other close management been reduced from $560,000 to about $300,000. The new organization of the Michigan Southern Company has been completed by the election of Mr. W. WOOLCOT, of Utica, Treasurer, and Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, Secretary, and Assistant Treasurer, to reside at Toledo, to which place the office of the Company has been removed. The New-York and Erie Company will pay their November coupons, $105,000 on the first mortgage, as rapidly as practicable at the office foot of Duane-street. The management also pay to-morrow 10 @ cent. on their Bank loan, made 1st September, the remainder being willingly renewed, we understand, by all the banks interested.

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, Cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, at New-York, for the following report of the receipts and disbursements for October:

October 1, 1857, by balance		$4,198,597 42
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$892,110 43	
On account of Patent Fees	4,836 05	
On account of Post-Office Department	61,337 26	
On account of Transfers	2,300,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	22,973 73	3,281,257 47
Payments		$7,479,854 89
Treasury Drafts	5,727,524 48	
Post-Office Drafts	384,329 61	6,112,054 09
October 31, 1857, balance by balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	2,115,309 01	1,367,800 80
By receipts during the Month	1,681,110 99	3,826,420 00
To payments		1,679,118 82
Balance		2,147,301 18
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		49,225 46
To payments		16,751 07
Balance		32,474 40
By receipts for Customs in October, 1857		892,110 43
By receipts for Customs in October, 1856		3,449,737 95
Decrease in October, 1857		2,557,627 52
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		986,246 84
By Coin received during the Month	3,539,921 82	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	25,323 05	3,565,144 87
Balance		4,551,391 21
To Payments in Coin	3,625,051 97	
To Payments in Fine Bars	667,181 23	4,292,233 20
Balance		259,158 01
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	3,547,576 38	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	187,640 19	3,734,216 57
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	51,517 82	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	348,612 13	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	1,268,050 02	1,668,179 97
Total		$5,403,396 04
Against balance close of September		3,769,668 61
Reduction		$3,856,272 07

Statement of business in the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1857:

Deposits of Gold		$3,733,000 00
Foreign Coins	$300,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	55,000 00	
United States Bullion	2,378,000 00	
Deposits and purchases of Silver		650,000 00
Foreign Coins	523,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	67,000 00	
United States Bullion, (coin melted)	20,000 00	
United States Bullion, (coin melted)	38,000 00	
United States E. Dollars, Lake Superior	2,000 00	
Total deposits for payment in Bars	24,000 00	
Total deposits for payment in Coins	3,350,000 00	$3,383,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		2,380,394 91
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia for [illegible]		3,514,353 [illegible]

The list of New-York Banks, failed or in discredit at the Metropolitan Bank, is now reduced to the following:

Agricultural Bank, Herkimer Co.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Central Bank of New-York, Utica.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Hugueneot Bank, New Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan.

The November Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Harlem Railroad Company are paid on and after to-day at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-street.

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville & Illinoistown Railroad Company, and the coupons on the 10 per cent. sinking fund bonds of this company will be paid in currency at the office at St. Louis, on or after the 1st of November next.

Par Currency in City of New-York.

The circulating notes of the following banks and banking associations in the State of New-York, are received at par, under the Metropolitan system, adopted by all the banks in the City of New-York.]

CITY.

Amer. Exchange,	Corn Exchange,	Metropolitan,
Artisans'	East River,	Nassau,
Atlantic,	Fulton,	National,
Bank of America,	Greenwich,	New-York County,
B'k Commonwealth,	Grocers',	New-York Dy D'k,
B'k of Commerce,	Hanover,	New-York Exch.,
B'k of New-York,	Im port. and Trad.,	North River,
B'k of North Amer.	Island City,	Ocean,
B'k of the Repu'lic,	Irving,	Oriental,
B'k of St'e of N.Y.,	Leather Manufac.,	Pacific,
Bowery,	Manhattan Co.,	Park,
Broadway,	Marine,	People's,
Bull's Head,	Market,	Phenix,
Butch. and Drov.,	Mechanics' B'k As.,	Seventh Ward,
Chatham,	Mechanics',	Shoe and Leather,
Chemical,	Merk. and Trad.,	St. Nicholas,
Citizens',	Mercantile,	Tradesmen's,
City Bank,	Merchants',	Union.
Continental,	Merch. Exchange,	

STATE.

Albany, (all,)	Fulton County,	Oswego,
Addison,	Genesee,	Oswego River,
Auburn,	Genesee County,	Oswego Co.,
Albion,	Genesee River,	Oswego City,
Attica,	Genesee Valley,	Palmyra,
Ballston,	Geo. Washington,	Perrin,
Bath,	Glen's Falls,	Poughkeepsie,
Binghamton,	Goshen,	Pine Plains,
Briggs,	Geneva,	Powell,
Black River,	H. J. Miner's,	Port Jarvis,
Brockport,	Hamilton,	Pratt,
Brooklyn, (all,)	Herkimer County,	Pulaski,
Broome County,	Highland,	Pawling,
Buffalo City,	Hudson River,	Quassaick,
Burnet,	Hungerford's,	Rhinebeck,
Canandaigua,	Havana,	Randall,
Cayuga Lake,	Ilion,	Rome,
Cazenovia,	International,	Rensselaer Co.,
Channing,	Iron, Plattsburg,	Rondout,
Chemango,	Jamestown,	Rochester,
Carmel,	Judson,	Rochester City,
Cooperstown,	Jefferson County,	Rome Exchange,
Corning,	J. T Raplee's B'k,	Salt Springs,
Coxsackie,	Kinderhook,	Saratoga Co.,
Cambridge Valley,	Kingston,	Salem,
Canajoharie,	Kent,	Schenectady,
Canastota,	Lake Mahopac,	Schoharie Co.,
Catskill,	Lake Ontario,	Salina,
Cayuga County,	Lake Shore,	Seneca Co.,
Cherry Valley,	Leonardsville,	Smith's, Perry,
Central City,	Livingston Co.,	Saratoga Springs,
Crouse,	Long Island,	Sprinkler,
Chatauque Co.,	Luther Wright's,	State, Troy,
Chemung County,	Lima,	Syracuse,
Chemung Canal,	Lyons,	State N.Y., King,
Chester,	Lansingburg,	Steuben Co.,
Chittenango,	Lowville,	Suffolk Co.,
Clyde,	Madison County,	Sing Sing,
Citizens', Fulton,	Manufacturers', Roch.	Susq. Valley,
Clinton, Buffalo,	Manfra' Troy	Syracuse City,
Commercial, Roch.	Mafs & Trs. Buff,	Seneca Falls,
Commercial, Troy,	Marine, Buffalo,	Silver Creek,
Com., Whitehall,	Mrrine, Oswego,	Tanner's, Catsk'l,
Com., Glen's Falls,	Market, Troy,	Tioga,
Com., Saratoga Sp.	Mechs', Syracuse,	Troy,
Croton River,	Mechs', Brooklyn,	Tompkins Co.,
City, Rochester,	Mechs' Wmsburg,	Troy City,
Cuba,	Mer., Flatsburg,	Tradesmen's,
Cuyler's,	Mer., Westfield,	Ulster Co.,
Central, Troy,	Mer., Albany,	Ulster,
Dansville,	Mer., Po'keepsie,	Utica,
Deposit,	Mer., Lancaster,	Union, Albany,
Delaware,	Mer., Syracuse,	Union, Troy,
Eagle, Rochester,	Mer.& Far. Ithaca,	Union, Montlecllo,
Eagle, Brighton,	Mer.& Mec. Troy,	Union, Rochester,
Elmira,	Middletown,	Union, Kinder,
Essex County,	Mohawk,	Union, Watert'n,
Exchange, Lockp't.	Mohawk River,	Utica City,
Exchange, Batavia,	Mohawk Valley,	Vernon,
Fallkill,	Monroe, Roches,	Wallkill,
Fishkill,	Monroe County,	Washington Co.,
Fayetteville,	Montgomery Co.,	Watertn.B.&L.Co.,
Fort Edward,	Mutual, Troy,	Waverly,
Farmers' Am'dam,	Malone,	Weedsport,
Farmers', Hudson.	N. Y. & E. Buff,	West Winfield,
Farmers', Attica.	Norwich,	Westchester Co.,
Far., Lonsingburg	Niagara Co.,	Western, Lockpt,
Far., Saratoga Co.	Newark,	White's, Buff,
Far., Wash. Co.,	Newburg,	White Plains,
Far. & C., Wmsb'g,	Oakdale Co.,	Wmsburg City,
Far. & Bro., Somer,	Oneida,	Wooster Sherman's
Far. & Mec., Fort	Oneida Central,	Worthington,
Far. & Mech., Roch.	Oneida Co.,	Wyoming Co.,
Far. & Mech., Gene.	Oneida Valley,	Watertown,
Fort Plain,	Old Saratoga,	Waterville,
Fort Stanwix,	Onondaga,	West Troy,
Frankfort,	Onondaga Co.,	Westfield,
Fredonia,	Ontario Co.,	Whitehall,
Frontier,	Orange Co.,	Whitestown,
	Oswegatchie,	Yonkers.

New-York and Erie—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be great indifference on the part of the stockholders and unsecured bondholders of the Erie Railroad to the present critical condition of their property. They represent an interest of some $25,000,000, and some $2.000.000 is required to save it from absolute loss; yet the subscriptions, as yet, are understood to be quite limited, and the friends of the property well nigh despair of success. Why is this? Is it that the holders of stock or bonds are indifferent to the fate of the Company? By no means. On the contrary, they are fully alive to the danger which surrounds it, and to the importance of active and energetic measures to protect it. But no one feels especially anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel to benefit his neighbor, and all indulge the hope that the loan will be taken without their help, and they will derive all the advantage without any of the sacrifice. It is difficult to reach them, and hence nothing is really done. With your permission I venture to make a suggestion to the managers and friends of this enterprise which, as it appears to me, will either bring up the sluggards or punish them for their neglect. Let it be understood that unless the subscription is promptly completed, the interest upon, say the third mortgage bonds, will not be paid, and the Road will be foreclosed and sold. Let a new association be formed to purchase the Road under the foreclosure, composed of such of the shareholders and unsecured bondholders as shall pay in proper proportions, say 10 @ cent, upon their present interest. Those who declined to pay would be absolutely excluded, and their bonds or stocks would be valueless. The new association would issue to its shareholders stock for their present stock and bonds, and for the payment of 10 @ cent. Thus stating stock at $11,000,000
Unsecured bonds 10,500,000
Ten per cent 2,150,000
Capital stock $23,650,000

of the new association, provided all come in. The assessment of 10 @ cent. would pay the present floating debt in full, and leave a property under a mortgage of, say $13,000,000, with no other debt.

Estimating the business of the year at $3,000,000
And the expenses at 3,000,000
Interest on mortgages 1,000,000
there would still remain $2,000,000 as a dividend fund to the stockholders, equivalent to more than 8 per cent. The twenty-one millions of securities are not selling in the market to-day for more than double this amount, say $4,000,000. Who can doubt that, if this suggestion could be carried out to-morrow, the securities which are now worth only $4,000,000 would readily command ten or twelve millions, and the moral effect of the regeneration of any one enterprise would be powerful upon others similarly situated, and be the signal of a restoration of confidence by a highly necessary but sadly abused class of securities. As a measure of right, it is believed to be strictly honest. The holders of the floating debt would all be paid. The stockholders and bondholders would retain their interest at its highly increased value if they choose, and the property would be placed, like the New-York Central, upon an impregnable position. C.

The Financial Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a person who has had an opportunity to observe the working of the currency of the country, from a period anterior to the war of 1812, to make a few statements of the past. It is only by observation and comparison that we can judge correctly of anything, cause and effect being the same now as heretofore. Before the war, there being no machinery to circulate specie representative, it was a common thing to meet merchants from the West of the mountains, taking specie on pack-horses to Baltimore and Philadelphia, where they then traded altogether. Philadelphia bank bills, in some parts of the West, were worth 10 per cent. premium, on account of the greater facility of transportation over specie.

Soon local banks began to spring up. Pennsylvania chartered forty, one session of the Legislature, the States west followed the example, and that country was soon flooded with bank paper, current only in the vicinity where issued.

After the war the exchanges were in a dreadful condition, 15 per cent. difference between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, 10 between the latter place and New-York. A person, at this time, starting from Boston and going to Charleston, S. C., and traveling by the public conveyances, had to pay just 100 per cent. discount on his traveling expenses.

Soon after this the United States Bank was chartered and started. The confidence of the public was such, that the stock went up to 160 per cent. The Bank, in its endeavor to sustain the local currency, met with heavy losses, particularly in the West and Southwest, so much so that the stock fell to 80 per cent. Profiting by this, it again worked up, and finally succeeded in graduating, regulating and circulating the currency of the country, and producing a circulating medium as good as gold or silver in any part of the United States, and even out of it in some cases. And all this, because it possessed the machinery for effecting this object mathematically. There was the mother bank, with branches in the principal cities; it received the Government deposits, was allowed to deal in exchanges, and by the aid of the Post-Office Department, was enabled to circulate Specie's representative with the velocity of the mail throughout the entire country. It is impossible to produce similar results without similar machinery. Unfortunately it was made a political question, whereas it was in itself strictly a mathematical one, and it fell in the conflict. AN OBSERVER.

Severe Arraignment of the New-York Bank Managers.

From a Correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal.

It often happens that collateral controversy quite as bitter as the direct, arises upon the question, —who is to blame? There are signs already of a keen discussion of the question—who is to blame for the present condition of affairs? It is pretty evident that, whoever else may elude arraignment on this charge, the New-York City Banks are not to escape.

In a case like this where, obviously, the entire fault cannot be charged against one quarter, at first sight, it may seem invidious to put in the dock the Banks of the City of New-York. The fitness of the thing, however, is vindicated by the position those Banks lay claim to, and the general respect accorded to that claim. The concession, after all, is less a matter of grace than of necessity. Nothing is yielded which could by possibility be withheld; for laws, more potent than any of human enactment, make the City of New-York what it is—the Financial Center, not less of this Continent than of this State. The planets might as well try to decentralize the sun as we to avoid the jurisdiction of that city in this department of affairs; and against the pretensions of her Financiers to supremacy in such matters, there is, perhaps, nothing to be said.

But, in that great city there are other agencies of business as well as Banks. The Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders are numerous enough to recruit an army, while the Bank Managers might be properly lodged in the Tombs. Why not then indict the larger number, rather than the lesser? Without absolving the larger from any responsibility resting upon them, it is proposed to try them separately; for the reason, that the Merchants and Manufacturers have acted under the impulse of individual will and pleasure. Free of all bonds of association, uncontrolled by any regulations or by-laws, there has been no concert of action among them. There seems not to be cohesion enough among them to entitle them to recognition as a homogenous body. The Banks, on the other hand, are organized bodies controlled by associated wisdom, collected together in Boards; and, in times of doubt and difficulty, it is a perfectly practicable thing to bring together, in convention, the aggregate wisdom of all the Boards, and then to give effect to its counsels. Indeed, this has been done, and the course of the New-York City Banks may be fairly said to represent the deliberate judgment of all the brains or whatever organs are employed in and about the management of those institutions. Hence, it seems proper they should be held to a common responsibility.

Besides, as between the Banks of that city and its merchants, there is a difference of function analogous to that stated in the grammars concerning Verbs—the Banks being active, the Merchants passive—the one active, the other suffering. After the engineer has been tried for running his locomotive off the track, it will be time enough to bring to the bar such as have been victimized by his ignorance or recklessness, if such are to be tried too.

On the 8th day of August last, the New-York City Banks had expanded their loans to the sum of $122,077,252. The season of the year considered, it was perhaps the time when the discount line should be at its greatest tension. August may be called the heaviest month. Thread-needle-street admired the sagacity of Wall-street, in making such provision to bring the crop of the food-growing States to the seaboard. But, with this stupendous amount of loans, there was no money where money was most needed, and where, by all the proprieties of trade and finance, it should have been. So much of the crop as had been threshed, lay in granaries and storehouses for the lack of funds to pay transportation—where, by the way, it still lies, and the business of threshing has ceased. Now, where was their money? There is but too much reason to fear it was in the hands which commonly "sow the wind and reap the whirlwind." One thing is certain, it was not where it should have been.

The resolution was taken to contract their loans, and further discounts were refused. But for the evidence of the weekly statements, no one would believe that such a contraction was ever achieved on the face of the earth—it never was before. See the pace at which it went:

Contraction for the week ending Aug. 15	$835,780
Contraction for the week ending Aug. 22	1,101,890
Contraction for the week ending Aug. 29	3,550,663
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 5	4,366,534
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 12	2,285,793
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 19	1,208,151
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 26	985,988
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 3	1,855,934
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 10	4,017,930
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 17	4,671,743
Total	$24,831,426

The annals of Finance will be searched in vain for a parallel to this feat. Human folly never before contrived such a scheme, nor will it be easy to rival the patience with which it has been borne.

The specie those Banks held was ample to protect their meagre circulation. The unintelligent panic of bill holders could have accomplished nothing, but to demonstrate their specie-paying ability. Financiers, at all entitled to be so called, finding themselves in a position to defy a run of this sort, would have been careful to preserve the good will of their depositors, from whose money, rather than that of their Banks, the dividends came. They had neither grace nor the sense to do this; and the curious spectacle was seen of deposits withdrawn, not from panic, but from passion. The Banks had the confidence of their depositors, so far as pecuniary ability was involved, but the managers of them were regarded as architects of ruin, and revenge, not fear, filled up many a check.

The last excess of stupidity, or worse, was that although these financiers discerned clearly enough what they themselves needed, and finally took without leave, they could neither see nor be made to believe that their customers needed and were entitled to receive the benefit of similar measures. Suspension is but another name for extension, and these bankers having saved their own assets from sacrifice by its means, remorselessly denied others the chances of safety, of which they had themselves just made a forcible use; and the first week of their suspension is made a week of infamy by the barbarous exaction of three millions and a half from a community which they had already depleted to exhaustion.

There is but one class of men in the world wiser than such as known enough to take good advice—that class comprises such as are able to give it. The managers of these Banks have demonstrated that they belong to neither. Without perception to foresee danger, nor courage to meet it, they have forced the financial affairs of the country into a position whence they can be rescued only by qualities of which these financiers are destitute. It rests too much to allow dotage to display its imbecility upon this stage, because in its manhood it won reputation; nor does it require so costly an illustration to prove the truism, that the wisest of financiers may beget the silliest of sons. These are not the times for such men. If in the great metropolis they have brains, which can use money with discretion and power with moderation, let them at once take the places of these incapables. A.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 31, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$111,234	Tin	43,235
Specie	156,261	Raisins	63,660
Wool	58,471	Other Articles	224,139
Hides	27,403	Total	$860,283
Sugar and Molasses	62,948	Corresponding week	
Coffee	64,814	In 1856	558,562
Linseed	29,941	Increase in 1857	$310,721
Pepper	31,974	Imports for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857	$13,862,039
		Imports for corresponding quarter in 1856	10,655,214
		Increase in 1857	$3,407,725

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR is unchanged. There is a fair demand. Sales to day, 1,000 bbls. at $4 62 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 87@$5 for extra Canada, Indiana and Ohio; $5 25 for choice extras. WHEAT is steady with a good demand. Sales to-day 90,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 82½c. for Milwaukee Club; 87½c. for Red Whiter Indiana; $1 10 for White do.; $1 14 for choice White Canada. CORN is firmer. Sales to-day 9,000 bushels at 52c. OATS firm. Sales 37,000 bushels at 34c.@35c. WHISKEY is steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. at 28c. FREIGHTS are active—16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Imports in 24 hours up to noon to-day*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 143,000 bushels Wheat; 39,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. *Exports in same time*—66,000 bushels Wheat and 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR is in better demand. Sales to-day, 1,100 bbls, at $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State, closing firmer. WHEA

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1911. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

The Star of the West at Havana.

$1,600,000 EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain STAUFFELDT, from Mobile the 27th and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 29th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, four days from the latter port.

The *Quaker City* made the run from Mobile Bar to Havana in 40 hours.

From Havana there is nothing of interest to report. The proposed removal of General Concha and the appointment of Manaso is not acceptable to the people. The health of the city is perfect.

Exchanges and Sugar prices are considerably below previous reported rates—holders of Sugar preferring to ship instead of selling. United States Gold, 3 per cent. premium. Stock of Sugars, 160,000 boxes; shipments for European ports small; cargoes active. No freights for heavy cargoes; present rates for vessels from 900 to 2,000 boxes, £2 17s. 6d.@£3 per ton.

The *Quaker City* brought $173,000 in specie for this City.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, from Aspinwall for New-York, arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 29th. She had on board 715 passengers, (all well;) the mails, $1,500,000 in gold for New-York and $500,000 for Europe. She would leave on the 30th. Twenty-five of her passengers came to this port in the *Quaker City*.

The cause of her detention was the non-arrival of the Pacific steamer *Golden Gate*. That vessel left San Francisco on the 4th October, but on the following day her machinery (in part) became disabled, and she was compelled to return to port, where she arrived on the 10th. The ensuing day her passengers, specie and mails were transferred to the *Golden Gate*, and again took their departure, arriving at Panama on the 24th. The same day the passengers, &c., reached Aspinwall, and immediately embarked on board the *Star of the West*.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from New-York for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 29th, and left the same day.

The steamer *Cahawba* had not arrived at Havana when the *Quaker City* left.

CALIFORNIA.

Election Returns—Industrial Exhibitions—Report of the Grand Jury on the Condition of the United States Branch Mint—Conviction of Bein—Encouraging Mining Prospects—Miscellaneous News—Important from Carson Valley—The Slavery Question in Oregon, &c.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 11th of October. We have no very important news to report.

We are indebted to Colonel FREMONT, a passenger by the *Quaker City*, for late California papers.

The total vote for Governor in California will probably be a little over 93,000. WEBB'S majority is about 11,636 over both the other candidates.

The Senate stands 25 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the Assembly 54 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 3 Americans, and 4 Independent.

The majority in favor of the State Debt is about 30,000.

The Mechanics' Fair closed on the 26th ult., having been attended with an immense concourse of people, and having netted over and above all expenses something over $5,000. It has had a very favorable effect upon the industrial interests of this section of the State, and gives renewed evidence of our productive energies.

On the 27th the California State Agricultural Fair was held in the city of Stockton. It was arranged on a most comprehensive scale, and included within its scope agricultural products, works of mechanical art, both useful and ornamental, and live stock. The display was exceedingly creditable to the State. Squashes weighing 264 pounds, beets of 90 pounds, potatoes of 20 pounds, apples and pears weighing 28 and 30 ounces each, corn-stalks 20 feet in height, indicated the wonderful productiveness of California soil, and challenge comparison with the world. A large wagon was also on exhibition, which weighed over five thousand pounds, and was capable of carrying twelve tons of merchandise. It was intended for a team of twelve mules Among the incidents of the Fair was a display of female equestrianism, characteristic of California in some remarkable respects and not easy to be excelled. One young lady after riding nearly all night from Sacramento to Stockton, entered the lists on the ensuing morning and secured the first prize. Among other accomplishments in this department, she showed that she could saddle her horse leap on his back from the ground, then unsaddle him, remount in the same way, and then ride him at full speed bare-back, *à la woman*. A little girl of eight years only joined in the race and came near gaining the first prize. She could also saddle her horse, change her position in full career from a female attitude to that of a male, and ride her horse with a rope about his nose instead of a bridle. The Exhibition was attended by thousands from all parts of the State, and so great was the assemblage that accommodations for sleeping could hardly be found.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District, had been in session for several weeks in relation to the affairs of the Mint, and had concluded their labors. They make some strictures on the affairs of the Institution. We make the following extract from their report:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the officers and employes of the Mint, as well as of the Grand Jury, that the building in which the business of the Mint is conducted is altogether unsuitable for the purpose. That the amount of business transacted cannot be done with safety to the Government. The work-rooms and offices are altogether too contracted. Much money can be saved to the Government in the item of labor alone, were the facilities of the working departments increased.

We earnestly recommend that the United States Government cause a suitable building to be erected, without delay, to supply the wants of the Institution, as above stated, the present time being favorable for that purpose, materials and labor being reasonably low. We trust that our delegation in Congress will lay this important matter before the proper Department at Washington, forthwith.

In the course of our investigation in the affairs of the United States Branch Mint, we have arrived at the conclusion that many abuses arose from on over-confidence in the honesty of employes; that but few checks existed by which any irregularity could be discovered, or that could prevent any of the employes from taking a considerable amount of gold, without detection, until the yearly settlement.

The Jury are assured that this state of affairs will not prevail in future, as every check that can be devised will be introduced to keep the affairs of the Mint under as perfect control as the present building will admit of.

The Grand Jury, after mature reflection, have come to the conclusion that it is highly expedient and necessary that the United States Government should immediately appoint a commissioner to go into a full and complete investigation of the affairs of the Branch Mint in this city, from its commencement to the present time. This should be done, in justice to the officers of the said Mint, as well as to discover all delinquencies, and take steps to prevent their recurrence

No Grand Jury, selected from the business community, can afford to devote the time necessarily required to arrive at a full and complete understanding of the affairs of this institution. This can only be done properly by a commission appointed for the purpose, whose sole duty it shall be to make these investigations."

As connected with this subject we may mention that the Grand Inquest of San Francisco County have found another indictment against a little sheet published in the city, and known as the *Morning Call*, for a false and malicious libel on Major SNYDER, Assistant United States Treasurer, against whom the late Grand Jury could not find the least foundation for a charge of wrong doing.

A suit has been brought against Ex-Treasurer HAYES and his bondsmen by the State, and a verdict has been obtained for the sum of $100,000. It is understood that the parties defending have exhibited some disposition to compromise affairs by paying over a large portion of the money abstracted from the vaults of the State Treasury.

BEIN, who has been carrying on his peculations against the Mint for years, has at last been sentenced by the United States Circuit Court to six years imprisonment in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $2,000.

The two brothers, by the name of BLUM, arrested on a charge of conspiracy to extort money from one SEARS, late Assistant Assayer in the Mint, have been discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to find a bill of indictment.

The overland immigration is still making its way to the California borders, and the report is that it meets with considerable trouble from the Indians and a lot of white robbers who are in companionship with the savages. Parties from California have gone out on the wagon routes in order to fall in with the perpetrators of the outrages, and punish them accordingly.

The *News-Letter*, noticing the departure of Col FREMONT, says:

"Col. FREMONT leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the *Golden Gate*, *en route* for the East and Europe, whither he proceeds with the now completed survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposas. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various veins, yielding with the present imperfect methods of reduction, $30 and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the savans of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, its unquestionable richness. Col. FREMONT has by his brief sojourn among us, discharged every lien and outstanding claim against the property incurred in its developement, and is proceeding to Europe to perfect arrangements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully exhibit the incalculable richness of the Mariposas."

The United States frigate *Independence* had arrived at San Francisco from Panama.

A project is now on foot in California for raising money for the construction of a wagon-road from Clear Lake to the Sacramento Valley, at a point nearly west from Colusi, a distance of some 25 or 30 miles from the Valley, and 75 miles from Marysville. The best butter and cheese that California produces are the products of the Clear Lake valleys, and the dairy business is already carried on there to an extent which would surprise those unacquainted with it.

Great excitement existed between the Sonorians and those on the Gadsden Purchase, and no Americans were allowed a passport into Sonora.

The Pimo Indians in Arizona had chastised the Yumas and Apaches, for killing some of their women and children. The Pimos killed 150 or 180 of their opponents and lost only 25 themselves.

The rumor of the exodus of the Carson Valley to Utah is confirmed, and the ridiculous report that a battle had occured between the United States troops and the Mormons at Salt Lake City contradicted.

The crop of cereals raised in California will be largely ahead of the consumption.

It was said that the overland mail route from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, would take passengers on its trip of Oct. 9.

The news of the commencement of the panic in New-York did not create much surprise in California.

Mining returns since the departure of the previous steamers are represented as very encouraging. Quartz operations have taken a new start, owing to some rich discoveries which have been made recently in different portions of the State.

The *Union Democrat*, published at Sonora, has the following notice of quartz operations in that vicinity:

This locality bids fair to be soon one of the most important mining camps in our county. That which has made Angels, in Calaveras, one of the most flourishing of our inland towns, will enrich and improve not only Tuttletown, but Sonora and Columbia and all Tuolumne County. We allude to its quartz resources. Without a doubt the quartz mines in this neighborhood are the richest in the county, and, although it is only a few months since that any attention was paid to them, there are several mills being erected and several others contemplated. We have heard of a number of "big strikes," but consider them of little importance compared to the veins in which the rock *all pays* and *plenty of it*. Every one has heard of the famous "Winter's lead at Angel's Camp. It is not a "quartz lead," as many suppose, but is composed of a material called, we believe, *talc*. This is a white or grayish formation, thickly interspersed with pyrites of iron. The "pyrites" contain large quantities of gold, and it can be extracted only by smelting, or fusion with lead. Some of it, collected from the "Winter's" lead, is of almost fabulous richness. The owners now ship it to England, where the gold is extracted. One ton sent there yielded the immense sum of *seventeen hundred and twenty-two ounces of gold*. It is well known that this lead traverses the length of the State, following the run of the large "Carson Creek" quartz vein.

We copy the following from the Nevada *Journal*:

"We were presented a few days since with a piece of specimen dirt from the Nebraska shaft owned by the Messrs. DAWLEY, MILLS & Co. It is exceedingly rich. There has been taken from the claims more than $60,000 already, and the prospects are now richer than ever before. One engine has been at work upon the ground in the past, and another is in process of erection. For the ten months past the company has been cutting through the rocks."

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

The Mormons of this settlement were to start for Zion on the 25th of October. There would be upwards of 200 wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered *a secret cavalry* company to organize from the Saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped, with one year's provisions and clothing. It is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian Possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

The State Convention, which has been engaged for several weeks in framing a State Constitution for Oregon, was still in session. There has been no determinate conclusion arrived at, as yet, in regard to the subject of Slavery, though the prospect is that it will not be incorporated into the fundamental law.

We take the following important and interesting information from a San Francisco paper:

"The Convention to frame a State Constitution for Oregon, now in session at Salem, was slowly progressing in its labors at last accounts, but its acts were not distinguished by harmony of feeling and action. The Slavery question, which it was thought would be so quickly disposed of, from the supposed overwhelming preponderance of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, is the cause of no little discord, and instead of receiving guidance from Constitutions that have stood the test of years, some of the members of the Convention show a decided inclination to shut their eyes to precedent, and frame a document at once original, progressive and startling. Among the improvements suggested in jurisprudence is the abolition of grand juries, and the establishment of an extremely limited number of courts of justice.

We are informed by a gentleman, recently arrived from Oregon, that there is a possibility that the Constitution will not be adopted when submitted to a vote of the people. There are full two thousand Pro-Slavery votes in the Territory which will be cast against it for its Anti-Slavery clause, to which may be added the votes of those who are opposed to the formation of a State Government at present, and such as may not relish its eccentric provisions. We trust, however, that the Constitution may be accepted, and by a majority large enough to preclude the possibility of a reenaction in that Territory of the disgraceful scenes that will make Kansas long remembered."

Late accounts from the head of Humboldt state that KIRKE's wagon-road party had been attacked by the Indians, but they had been driven off without any loss to the party.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrivals at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands bring dates to Sept. 5. There is no news of importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

From the San Francisco Globe.

Notwithstanding the many embarrassments under which the financial affairs of California have been placed, says the Prices Current, some of which were inseparable from her condition as an infant commonwealth; in despite of the recklessness which has marked the course of her legislators in the authorization of an enormous indebtedness; or of the dishonesty of some of her officials, in appropriating to their own uses, large sums of the public revenue; and for all that she has been for the last seven years the receptacle of all the useless merchandise that could not be disposed of in other quarters, but which has here been magically turned to gold, to give life and energy to the business affairs of other countries; for all this, we say, there are unquestionable evidences around us that her finances are improving, gradually, but certainly, and that the era of disenthralment is not so far in the distant future as the despondling at home and the ill-advised abroad are too apt to imagine. From the past our people have learned prudence, and the profit of the lesson is beginning to manifest itself.

The receipts of gold dust since the sailing of the last steamer have been very light, owing to the excessive dryness of the season. At the close the supply of bars is very short, and they are quotable at 890@895 per.

There is nothing doing in foreign coin, owing to the scarcity. Mexican dollars would readily command 15½ ₱ cent. premium.

The stock market is very inactive and bare of desirable descriptions. A lot of $10,000 State Warrants changed hands at 52c. Sales of Navigation Stock have been made at our quotations.

Money is comparatively easy, and there is not much requirement, the figures being about the same as those ruling for the last steamer—say Real Estate Securities 1½ ₱ cent., and Merchandise 2 ₱ cent. ₱ month.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Bonds of 1875, 7 ₱ cents	52@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, 1854	40@45
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, previous to 1854	90@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, new issue	nominal
Civil Fund Warrants, (according to date,)	45@—

From the San Francisco Era.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857.

Little of especial interest has characterized the trade of the week, though on Wednesday last there was more than the usual activity among the jobbers. Prices remain much the same as last reported, with but few exceptions. Extra clear Bacon has been sold at higher rates, and larger sales of China Sugar have taken place at the closing figures of last week, since which an advance has been obtained. Coffee has been pretty active, but without any increase in price. Wheat and Flour have declined a shade.

The close of the third quarter of the year shows an export of specie and bullion about equal to the last. For the last nine months, the total of Gold shipped Eastward by steamers was $32,063,960, and of coin to foreign countries, by sailing vessels, $2,118,496—in all, $35,182,956. For a corresponding period of last year, the shipments were, by steamers, $26,154,066, and by sailing vessels $998,868—in all, $27,132,934. The decline in our exports of treasure is thus shown to be $1,950,548. We have imported less of merchandise this year than last, however, and consequent leave had less to pay for. The amount paid for freights, which is a pretty good criterion, falls short of last year by nearly a million of dollars. We regret to state, however, that our exports of merchandise to foreign countries have also fallen off from $2,481,688 in 1856, to $1,538,313 in 1857—difference $943,375.

The arrivals since our last were the clipper ships *Indraman*, from Boston; *Adelaide*, from New-York; *Georges*, from Batavia; barks *Canton*, from Hongkong; *Edward*, from Hamburg; *Fanny Major*, from Honolulu; and *Sebastopol*, from Sydney. There were also thirteen coast arrivals.

TREASURE SHIPMENTS.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped hence during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous shipments of the year:

To New-York	$8,140,256 94
To England	2,299,913 55
To New-Granada	104,007 52
Total for three months	$10,544,178 01

The shipments during the last half of the year, by steamers, to New-York, amounted to $16,934,766 16; to England, $4,634,115 38; to New-Granada, $20,-921 25. These amounts, combined with the above, would make the entire steamer shipments for the nine months as follows:

To New-York	$27,075,022 10
To England	6,664,028 93
To New-Grenada	324,928 77
Total	$32,083,980 80

The amount exported at a similar period in 1856 was $26,1?4,060 14, showing a falling off in 1857 of $3,070,185 34.

The shipments of treasure by sailing vessels for the quarter just ended have been almost as large as those of the previous six months. This has been in consequence of the demand for Mexican dollars for shipment to China, and which, as they are regularly received here by each arrival from Mexico can hardly be said to enter into our exportation of native coin or dust. The shipments have been as follows:

China	$1,121,487
Australia	65,000
East Indies	1,200
Society Islands	3,000
Sandwich Islands	103,492
South America	15,000
Total	$1,309,249

During the first half of 1857 the exports amounted to $778,817, making the combined shipments for the nine months, $2,088,066.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEW-YORK.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

By the steamer yesterday we received news of a financial crisis in New-York. Several of the oldest established banking and insurance firms had succumbed, and railroad stocks had declined to a figure unprecedentedly low. The New-York papers, with commendable prudence, have labored with might and main to allay the excitement and the probability is, that, if they had pursued an opposite course, we should have to chronicle the most wide-spread ruin in the Atlantic States. Here we can discuss the causes of the panic without restraint, and can form an unprejudicial opinion on the subject. It must be confessed that the news of financial distress in New-York, does not excite any unusual degree of surprise in this community. The fact is, we have long expected it, we have by this mail received the worst of the news, or if the recent financial troubles are to be regarded as simply the prelude to that greater, more general and more sweeping crash which is yet to come. But on this branch of the subject we do not propose to speculate at present. "Sufficient with the day is the evil thereof," and in obedience to this wise precept, we will, at this time, confine ourselves exclusively to the facts which are admitted. The panic in New-York is ascribed to expansion, generally, in importations, in the construction of railroads, and in the agricultural productions caused by the demand for breadstuffs during the continuance of the great war in Europe. It is not our intention to dispute these premises. They are doubtlessly the cause of the recent failures, though in a remote degree. The immediate cause is the changes observable in the movements of specie. We allunded, a few days ago, that there was a most gratifying diminution in the amount of specie shipped from this port eastward. An examination of the statistics of the Custom-House shows that the diminution amounts to no less than $4,070,185 35, and that it has for the most part taken place during the third quarter of the present year.

Academy of Music.

Few serious operas are so light and pleasant as ROSSINI's "Semiramide." It is an agreeable tragedy, which puts us in good humor, and sends us home with a variety of lively tunes humming in our ears. For this reason it is highly acceptable, and will bear repetition, under certain circumstances, better than any other. The most important conditions are that the *Arsace* and the *Semiramis* be good. Having resources to fulfill these conditions, the managers of the Academy were wise, we think, in selecting the opera for the opening night. If we may judge by the appearance of the house—which was not suspiciously crowded—we should say that the opening of the new season was eminently encouraging. The ultimate issue of the campaign will depend on the amount of generalship displayed by the managers. We would advise them to bear in mind constantly that the majority of opera-folks go more for the sake of the singers than the opera—especially where the latter is old and threadbare. Prosperity in the most flourishing times results from the drawing-power of the artists engaged. It will be doubly so now.

Mme. D'ANGRI's *début* in opera was decidedly successful, and the honors of the evening belong almost exclusively to her. We have had the best portions of the opera given in the concert by this lady, and it is only necessary to add that, with less dramatic power than we gave her credit for possessing, she sustained the lyric interest of the *rôle* to the end. Her execution, as usual, was faultless, and in some instances really extraordinary.

The *Semiramide* of Madame LA GRANGE is well known to our readers. Mr. GASSIER, as *Assur*, did the best he could with a part much too heavy for his delicate and sympathetic organ. The other artists did not distinguish themselves—at least in the right way.

The orchestra, although still too thin, was prompt and good; the chorus much better than usual. In spite of these advantages the performance was a heavy and uninteresting one, and had it not been for the curiosity to hear D'ANGRI, many would have left after the trio in the first act, which was vilely sung.

The next performance is on Wednesday, when the new tenor, Signor BIGNARDI, will make his début in VERDI's opera of "Rigoletta."

To the Charitable.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE ASHE, an intelligent and worthy free colored woman, has a daughter who is a slave in Mississippi, whose freedom she desires to purchase. Her owner offers to sell her for $1,400, and Mrs. ASHE has succeeded in raising $600 of the amount. She is very highly commended by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in whose family she lived for some time, as in every way worthy of confidence and aid.

Any persons who may feel disposed to contribute something to aid her in her efforts, can send it to Dr. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, at Washington.

CASE OF MRS. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

Another Letter from the Lady to Mr. Furness—Affidavits of Messrs. Busteed and Hearne, the Relator's Counsel—Testimony of a Former Patient in Sandford Hall—Refusal of the Court to give an Order Authorizing Counsel to Obtain Admission to Mrs. Woodman—Another Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 1.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

This extraordinary case was resumed to-day before Judge ROOSEVELT. A large auditory was in attendance.

On the suggestion of Mr. Busteed, the hearing was had in the room ordinarily devoted to the sittings of the Supreme Court Circuit. On former occasions the Judge sits in the room on the first floor opposite that of the United States Circuit Court. The change, in the matter of room, was advantageous, but the entire building is miserably planned, utterly inadequate in point of accommodation, and wretchedly ventilated.

Mr. Busteed stated, that when this case was adjourned on Saturday till this (Monday) morning at 12 o'clock, his Honor would recollect that they were in the midst of the reading of some letters which, by the judgment of the Court, they had been required to produce. He referred to the letters of Mrs. Woodman relating to the subject matter of this case, and would proceed to read another.

Mr. Brady—Of what date?

Mr. Busteed—Of the 28th October. It is proper for me to state, however, that the year is not affixed to the date of either of these letters.

Mr. Brady—That is very common in a woman's letter.

Mr. Busteed said he would supply the omission by the testimony of Mr. Hearne, his associate, if it were deemed necessary.

Mr. Busteed then read the following letter:

MRS. WOODMAN'S THIRD LETTER TO MR. FURNESS.

SANFORD HALL, Wednesday, 28th.

MY OWN, MY DEAR, DEAR BABIE: I wrote to you on Saturday, but it has rained so the letter was not posted until to-day. I shall try to send this in the same way, but it will be the last. We cannot go out of the house in bad weather. The first fair day I shall walk in the back grove. From the Summer-house I can join you in a moment. The person with me would return and tell the Doctor, but once out they should never see me again. Mr. Woodman has not written to me or the Doctor since leaving; although the Doctor says he promised to write to him at once. The Doctor said to-day that Mr. Woodman ought to have written. Do as you think best. I tell you all I know. These people have an office in New-York. The Doctor goes in on Saturday and Gen. Macdonald on Tuesday. If you come as my brother the bill must be paid: I have enough for that, I hope, but none would be left. I have a watch. Be careful (dear one) and do not trust any one in the village, as all the servants of the house have friends there and they would at once know it. Do get me away from here; I suffer so much. (Dear, dear Pet.) Do not forget me. I love you now more—a thousand times more—than ever. You are all I have to care for in the wide, wide world. I am homesick and heartsick. Shall I never see those dear faces again? You (darling) have been so kind to me. Bless you! Bless you! for your kind notes. That you may receive every happiness shall be forever my prayer. (Darling) are you in love? I wish I could see you for a moment. I have nothing (Babie) you ever gave me. Oh! (darling Pet) I would give my life to get away. I asked the Doctor this morning if I could go out to walk; he said, "Yes." The first grove is walled; the second only has a fence. If I can go in the second grove it will be all right; I can join you from the summer-house in a moment. I told the Doctor I did not wish to go to the village again. I knew he would not let me. My room is in the front part of the house. I can hear the carriages on the road, but cannot see them. The rooms have iron bars to the windows. If you come as my brother, could you not bring a note from Mr. Woodman? You know how he writes; he wrote to Dr. Barstow several times from New-York. Thursday, if fair, I shall try to go out to walk in the grove in the evening. From 2 to 5 is the best time. I cannot tell the hour; but if the evening is fine, and you do not see me, you may then know they will not let me out. If bad weather, Thursday, come the first fair day. Try the grove first, and then if I cannot get away, come as my brother Cuddle or Will. Come, too, at once, to my room. I will trust all to you. I am in a great hurry, as the person who promised to take this cannot wait. This will be the last time I can write, so I cannot but wait and hope (dear one) that you will do all you can for me. (Thousands of kisses and much love.) Be careful, for my sake, do not let any one know I have written to you. Come as brother Cuddie and then I can go if the other plan fails. I trust to you to let me know if you receive this note in the usual way. By-by.

CARRIE WOODMAN.

Oh! Come and take me away: I shall die here. The Doctor told me he expected my brother, so come as my brother if I cannot go the other way. Do as you think best. I write to you all I know. If you come as my brother, try to come at once. Do not leave me here. Do all you can; try several times. The servant told me to-day she thought I could walk. I shall try to the first fair day, and if I do not, come as my brother from home, or get me out. Why should they keep me here? I am not deranged. If crazy let me be put in a public place.

The original of this, Mr. Busteed said, like the originals of the two that had been read on Saturday, was inclosed in an envelope to Mr. Hearne, that envelop being post-marked for the 29th of October. He now proposed to prove by Mr. Hearne, if the fact were denied, that he received those letters for Mr. Furness under cover to himself, upon the days for which they respectively bore postage-stamp marks, and that Mr. Hearne handed the inclosures to Mr. Furness. He asked Mr. Brady if he would admit that?

Mr. Brady said that if Mr. Hearne would state that that was a fact, and how it happened that the letters were addressed to him, he would admit it.

Mr. Busteed supposed that the matter of how they happened to be addressed to Mr. Hearne, was immaterial.

Mr. Brady—Oh, it *is* material.

Mr. Busteed—Then Mr. Hearne will take the stand.

Mr. Brady—There is no other letter to be read.

Mr. Busteed—No; no other letter.

THE EVIDENCE OF COUNSELOR HEARNE.

Mr. Hearne was then sworn as a witness. In reply to the questions of Mr. Busteed he gave the following testimony: I am a counselor-at-law of this City; have seen the lady, (Mrs. Woodman;) have no personal acquaintance with her; am acquainted with Mr. Gardner Furness; am his senior counsel in this proceeding; I received the letters that have been read on the same days that they are postmarked on; they were put into my box and brought to me.

Mr. Busteed said that the postmark of one of them, if he could ascertain it correctly, was Oct. 23; the others were very clear, being Oct. 28 and 29.

Witness continued—The inclosures were in them at the time I received them from the Post-Office; the inclosures were sealed, and addressed to Gardner Furness, and by me handed to him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADY.

Q.—When did you first receive a letter to Mr. Furness inclosed in one addressed to you by this lady?

Witness—From this lady?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—I cannot answer.

Q.—About what time was the first letter you received for Furness in an inclosure addressed to you? A.—I received a great many letters addressed to Mr. Furness, but I don't know from whom they came.

Mr. Busteed very violently objected to the question whilst the witness was making his reply. He objected to any question which had relation to any other period of history than that connected with the imprisonment of this woman at the insane retreat in Flushing.

Mr. Brady—On what ground?

Mr. Busteed—On the ground that it is utterly irrelevant to the issue we are trying.

Mr. Brady—What is the issue we are trying?

Mr. Busteed—I choose to have the Court pass upon this objection.

Mr. Brady—So do I. I would like to know what is the issue to which the learned gentleman refers, and I would like the gentleman to state for what purpose he has read these letters at all. I shall endeavor to convince your Honor, if ever a time comes for a full discussion of this case on the merits, that nothing could have been done for Mr. Furness much worse than to read those letters at all. But of that perhaps the counsel who represent him are the best judges, and if they have been indiscreet they have to respond for that to their client, and with that I have nothing to do. We have, however, something to do with those letters, they having been produced in reference to the position Mr. Furness occupies in this case. And I mean to contend before your Honor that there is nothing in the law of the land which at all prevents your Honor from refusing to interfere with the disposition of this lady. I intend to present to your Honor some cases that have occurred in England, and of which, perhaps, your Honor is already aware, where the English Courts of Justice, with that nice appreciation of their dignity, of which they have never permitted themselves to be divested for a moment, have, in asserting the evil character of a proceeding like this, instantly dismissed it from their consideration, and felt that it would be a reproach to the Government of England, to its institutions, to its judiciary, and to its bar, if it were longer entertained. And I hope it will not be found that there is anything in our law which makes an American Court of Justice incapable of asserting the supremacy of its own dignity, or rather, less capable of doing so than an English tribunal. Now, if I understand the present position of this case, these letters which, I shall claim, contain intrinsic evidence to every intelligent mind of the imbecility of intellect of the person who wrote them, are read for the purpose of showing that this lady is under restraint, that she is desirous of having her liberty, and that Mr. Furness is the champion through whom her liberation is to be effected. In opposition to that, I claim that any interest she may pretend to have in Mr. Furness has no actual foundation; that men of the world—men who know anything about women, and are not deluded by such professions as women under certain circumstances can make, can discover in these letters nothing to indicate any affection for Mr. Furness beyond its expression in words; and, when we come to the evidence on our side of the case, we will show the use by her of such expressions towards the same person as will make it impossible, if she be sane, for her to justify herself in the sight of God, of society, or in the judgment of an honest conscience, for having any relations whatever to this man. That proofs in our possession. I have endeavored to prevent the counsel on the other side from pursuing a course that would compel us to produce that evidence. I have endeavored to save him from going into matters which would involve such an exposure, and I predicted the results which have actually followed his disregard of my efforts towards that end. It has been pretended on the other side that they have come to the rescue of this lady, who has been most oppressively held in a dungeon, as they figuratively express it, and that they are willing to do anything—anything whatever that is honorable—to set her at large. Now, Sir, I propose to prove by Mr. Hearne that, for a long time previous to this interview, and long before this woman was put in the place where she now is, he was made the medium of communication between her and Mr. Furness, and that a clandestine correspondence, unknown to the husband of this lady, was thus carried on with Mr. Furness. Now, I do not mean, in this affair, to disparage the position or standing of Mr. Hearne. Not by any means, because I feel the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that I consider him a personal friend of mine, and have the greatest regard for his character and feelings. Nor am I here to sit in judgment on the conduct of any man of the world in any affairs he may have with women. That I have nothing to do with. I will endeavor to discriminate in that nicety enough, and to the satisfaction of the gayest Lothario who struts through our streets, seeking for the gratification of that peculiar passion which, when correctly analysed, is more likely to be found to arise from vanity than from any sentiment of a more ardent nature. But the expressions of this woman, calling on Mr. Furness to act as her champion, are, I contend, marks of the imbecility of her mind and establish its unsoundness, not permanently, perhaps, but temporarily, and, in connection with her history, with a knowledge of what she has been and what she is, and some little proof of her antecedents before ever Mr. Furness saw her, will show that she has characteristics of the mind, fancies, hallucinations, utterly unworthy of any reliance in a Court of Justice. Now, if your Honor sees that we should be limited exclusively to the letters written within the month of October, of course you will say so. But if it is proper to show, as I claim it is, that this correspondence is not at all distinguishable from that which preceded it, that Mr. Furness does not stand towards this lady in the position of a person coming simply to seek her liberty at this time, and if, contrary to my theory there is a reciprocal passion or feeling between them, it exists for reasons which never can be recognized or tolerated in a Court of justice; and that, I think, would bear very directly on the question whether it is natural, or proper, or sane, for this woman to be permitted access to him and unrestrained liberty. Now, one remark before I take my seat. If a woman, educated by her parents, in a comfortable position of life, gets married, and is afterwards found in such a close relationship with an unmarried bachelor that she is writing him love-letters, calling him her "Dear Babie," employing towards him expressions of childish endearment, alluding to the past in terms which no sane man can misunderstand, asking him whether he is going to be married, telling him that she shall hate his wife even though his wife makes him happy. This is utterly inconsistent with the idea that she has in her any lingering remnant of that thing called virtue, that is, supposing her to be perfectly sane. And, when public attention has been drawn to her case, as that of a person unjustly restrained of her liberty, and she, out of this great City of New-York, full of American men—full of Americans who, in every position in society, in every part of the world, and under all circumstances, are noted for being the most devoted, and kind, and attentive to the gentler sex, that the earth can exhibit—and by this I do not mean to disparage the people of any other nation—when, out of this vast community, she selects as her knight-errant the man to whom, in the estimation of New-York, she has stood in a guilty relation, it is evidence either that she is one of the most depraved persons that ever polluted the earth, which I do not assert, or that her mind, if not a total wreck, is rapidly drifting towards the strand where it is to be made a total wreck, utterly beyond reach of the influences that may be exerted to save it.

Mr. Busteed rambled at length. He said that the gentleman's (Mr. Brady's) tirade of denunciations was proper only for a meeting of political stump, and that his reference to the English Courts and the English law was a disgusting affectation of school-boy knowledge. He charged the gentleman with being entitled to the glory and humorous distinction of having got into print every word of endearment or expression of sickness which Mrs. Woodman's letters contained, and asked the Court, in reference to the assertion of the opposing counsel, that she had employed terms in her letters to Mr. Furness which no sane man could misunderstand, whether there was a word in either of those three letters that would challenge the blush to the cheek of his (the Judge's) daughter or wife. Was there anything, he asked, approaching to either lasciviousness or obscenity in aught that had escaped her pen and been made public? "Evil be to him that evil thinks." He envied not the mind that could ascribe in any word of those three letters the first thing that approached evidence of guilt, and could only characterize the effort that had been made to pervert them as an unmeaning and unmanly avalanche of miserable epithets.

Mr. Brady rose to correct a gross misstatement of fact. He could not suppose it to be intentional, because he thought the gentleman's mind was very much in the condition of his client's.

Mr. Busteed would admit that.

Mr. Brady would submit that to the judgment of this auditory. The learned gentleman had thought proper to say that it was through his (Mr. Brady's) demand that those letters were read. That was simply untrue.

Mr. Busteed—I did not say so. I said simply the expressions of endearment in those letters.

Mr. Brady—I know you are not conscious of what you said.

Mr. Busteed—I insist that Mr. Brady takes his seat.

The Judge—I suggest whether it is likely to lead to the despatch of this business to have a formal opening and reply on every point that comes up.

Mr. Busteed—I insist that Mr. Brady resumes his seat.

Mr. Brady wished to recall to the recollection of the Court the fact that when Mr. Busteed was about to read a passage from a letter of this lady to Mr. Furness, which had been marked on the margin with a pencil for the purpose, he presumed, of showing what passages were to be read, he (Mr. Brady) rose and cautioned the gentleman not to read from that letter, stating that there was no evidence, in the first place, that this woman had written the letter—stating, what, of course, was an extreme point, that there was no evidence that this lady could write at all—and saying that if they did read those letters he had something in his possession to read which would not prove to be very delightful. The result was that the letters were withdrawn. On Saturday, however, when the gentleman got up and undertook to read a letter to the Court, it was his professional duty to read every word of it, and it was for the purpose of insisting on the performance of that duty that he (Mr. Brady) had directed the attention of the Court to the omission by Counsel of the word "Babie" in one of those letters.

Mr. Busteed renewed his question of order.

Mr. Brady insisted on his right to be heard on this question of fact, and

The Judge ruled that he was perfectly in order, and Counsel could except to that if he wished.

Mr. Busteed was aware that he had the right to except to it, so that his Honor's intimation was unnecessary. He did not except to it, however.

The Judge inquired what was the motion to which the evidence was now addressed.

After a lengthened statement by Mr. Busteed of his views on the subject,

Mr. Brady stated that his purpose in asking Mr. Hearne when he first received letters from this lady, inclosed to Mr. Furness, was to show that, in reference to the letters produced, she was in no other condition than she was in reference to other letters that the witness had received for Mr. Furness before she was put in this retreat at Flushing; that these letters were indications of hallucination towards this Mr. Furness, and that it was established in part by the fact of her carrying on a clandestine correspondence with him by means of letters addressed under cover to Mr. Hearne.

The Judge ruled that it was only proper to inquire as to the correspondence that had taken place since she had been put in that asylum—thereby sustaining Mr. Busteed's objection.

Mr. Hearne, who had left the stand, then read the following affidavits to which Mr. Busteed and himself made oath before the Judge.

AFFIDAVITS OF MESSRS. BUSTEED AND HEARNE.

In the matter of Caroline Woodman.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That on Sunday, the 1st day of November, 1857, he went to the house called "Sandford Hall," at Flushing, Long Island, and saw Allan Macdonald, the keeper of a private asylum for [illegible] to be found, and informed him that he was the counsel and legal adviser of Mrs. Caroline Woodman, confined in said asylum and restrained of her liberty, and in that capacity requested permission to see her alone, and advise with her as to her wishes and duties in the matter of the habeas corpus allowed for her in that case—an allegation, said that the said Macdonald refused to perm

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Election—Letters of Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Chapman—A National Democrat—Democratic Views on the Currency Question—General Cushing's Speech—The General Nominated for the House of Representatives—The Atlantic Monthly, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The last week of our State contest closes with a respectable degree of liveliness, though nothing like what I have seen in other times is now visible. The papers contain accounts of the doings of conventions and meetings, and from them, columns you might draw the conclusion that we are in the enjoyment of a lively contest, which we are not. There is a general desire to get rid of what is considered a bore, and hence, people are glad that election day is so near at hand.

The opinion is common that the vote will be light. As to the result, there is just the same confidence among the Gardner men and Banks men that there has been for the last six or eight weeks. The best estimate on Mr. BANKS' side that I have seen gives him 5,000 plurality. The most reasonable on the Governor's side gives him 2,000 plurality. The Governor is expected to do well in Suffolk, Essex and Norfolk. The Banks men rely on Worcester, Middlesex, and some of the Western Counties. The Counties of Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, and the Islands, are debatable land. I may be mistaken, but the conclusion to which I have come is, that the victor will not have a very great advantage over his principal opponent, and that a heavy disappointment is in store for somebody. The only certain thing is, that the immense majority that was thrown for the Fremont candidate a year ago is as much among antiquated things as the majority which we gave for Old Tip in the ever-memorable '40. A respectable plurality is the most that the winner can look for—a body's length and no more. If there were any certainty as to what the Democrats will do, the result could be anticipated without much difficulty; but when one Democrat says that his party is about to give Governor GARDNER 15,000 votes, and another says that it is with the utmost difficulty that the Democrats are kept from going over to MR. BANKS in a body, and both are intelligent men, and ought to know, the condition of their party,—there is no such thing as speaking positively on the subject. Policy points to the Democrats the propriety of supporting their own candidate, and they can be left to take care of their own interests, which is more than can be said of any other party.

MR. B. A. CHAPMAN and Mr. ASHMUN have written letters in support of Mr. BANKS. Mr. ASHMUN'S letter is written with great ability, and will probably tell among the Webster Whigs. Mr. CHAPMAN writes more in an Anti-Slavery tone than I had looked for in a gentleman of his known conservative sentiments. But there'a a new formation of parties going on here, and the incidents are likely to be queer enough.

There is not a little discussion here about establishing a National Bank, coupled with the idea of banishing all small bills from the currency, and reducing the local banks to a very degraded position, these same local banks being, just now, in very bad repute. Business men favor the project and our leading Democratic politicians discuss it with avidity, in the hope of taking public attention from matters that are less palatable to them. They hope, should the "bank question" be revived, to get back some of their lost Northern legions, by conjuring in the name of JACKSON and his associates, their dead men being more powerful than any of their living leaders. Whether a National Bank is demanded by the necessities of the public or not, it is safe to say that the Democrats would oppose its creation, if their men here are fair representatives of the party. The old hostility of the party to paper money and banks shows itself on every possible occasion, and affords the clearest indication that could be desired of the true relation of the Democrats to the monetary system of the country.

What took place at a Democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 23d, illustrates the Democratic idea on the currency, and proves that the ruling national party are as ready as they were in '37 to enter upon a crusade against the banks. A series of resolves were adopted of such a character, that if Mr. Rip Van Winkle, or one of the Seven Sleepers, had stepped into the meeting, after a comfortable little nap of twenty years or so, and heard them read, he would have thought Mr. VAN BUREN was in the first year of his Presidency, only that he would have been a little struck by the appearance of Whigs at a gathering where such "Locofoco" doctrines were avowed. The resolves were followed by a lot of speeches, in course of some of which the banks were cursed with an energy that would have excited the envy of Ernulphus. Mr. HALLETT made the astounding announcement that Gen. JACKSON originated the Sub-Treasury, which shows that his memory is getting to be as bad as his political morals. That measure, when first proposed in Congress, in Gen. JACKSON'S time, was voted down by Democrats, and came from a Whig source, I think. It was brought forward by Mr. VAN BUREN, as a Democratic and party measure, at the extra session of 1837, failed, was again brought forward, and adopted in the Summer of 1840; was repealed in Mr. TYLER'S time, and restored in that of Mr. POLK. General JACKSON favored the "pet-bank" scheme, under which some of our Democrats managed to feather their nests so well, while they plucked their neighbors so thoroughly as to make of each of them a lively illustration of PLATO'S man. So long as suspension then endured, the Democratic pet banks were just as good as the best banks, as all things are of the same weight where there is no air; but no sooner had payments been resumed than the pets proved to be the worst kind of pickles. It was commonly said that when they discounted they paid out their bills by the hat-full; it is certain that they redeemed them by less than a thimble-full of silver—German, at that. These fog-banks disappeared before the sun of resumption, vanishing like the morning cloud and the early dew.

Mr. HALLETT went so far as to tell the voters that they had a remedy for the financial difficulty in their own hands, which was the ballot; and that the election of Mr. BEACH could remove the evils that prevail! I don't know whether he expected people to believe his nonsense, but I am very sure that he does not believe it himself. All the other orators were eloquent on the subject of the currency, quite forgetting that their own men had as much to do with the creation of banks as others. Were they to carry the State, and have entire control of the Legislature, they could afford no more relief, and would be ready to grant more bank charters, for the sake of getting an increase of the bank tax, which was the reason why they were granted so numerously in former years. The banks of Massachusetts, to a very great extent, owe their existence, not to the business wants of the people, but to the desire of politicians to get revenue indirectly. "An ignorant impatience of taxation"—that is, of direct taxation—is as common in Massachusetts as it is in England, and hence the number of our banks is large. Even the existing legislature granted a charter, but a few months ago, for a new Boston bank, with a million of capital, I think, and which would have gone into operation about this time, had it not been for the occurrence of the "crisis," but which is now, *in nubibus*, though the men who hold the charter are "good men of their hands." Had the "crisis" been postponed seven or eight months, the next Legislature would have had a flood of petitions before it for the creation of new banks, or for the increase of the capital of old banks.

Gen. CUSHING had a great crowd to hear him in Faneuil Hall, on the 27th. There is much in his speech with which three-fourths of the people of Massachusetts cannot agree, but not one of their number who has read that speech can truthfully say that it is not statesmanlike and gentlemanlike, both in its matter and its manner. There is not an uncourteous word in it, neither is there an uncivil imputation from its opening to its close. Even the Garrisonians had that justice done their motives which, on principle, they never do to the motives of others. Gen. CUSHING has been nominated for the State House of Representatives by the Democrats of his district, with the prospect of being supported by men of other parties; and some of his enemies say that the tone of his speech is due to his hope of conciliating political opponents. Perhaps they are right; but surely the General pays a higher compliment to the sense and taste of the voters when he thinks their support can be won by addressing them in the language of a well-bred man than that person pays them who employs the language of the fish-market to inculcate the ideas of the demagogue. If I must be deluded—the common fate of mortality—certainly I should not prefer, as the agent of the delusion, the howlings of the polecat to the songs of the sirens.

I suppose you have seen the new Magazine—*The Atlantic Monthly*. The appearance of it is uncommonly good, though I prefer the solid page of *Putnam* to the leaded page of the *Atlantic*, which is just contrary to the opinion I should have held in my type-sticking days. The papers give the names of most of the contributors, but I have seen no mention made of the authorship of the second article, "Florentine Mosaics," and which is the best in the number. It is from the pen of LOTHROP MOTLEY, the first of American historians, and who shows that he is as skillful in light literature as in the highest department of history. The plan of keeping the names of the contributors secret, has entirely failed—more's the pity—for half the authority of a publication of the kind, perhaps more, must depend upon the anonymous being preserved for its pages. At the utmost, people should be allowed only to guess at the writers. A capital mistake was made by the publishers in announcing a list of contributors, for not only did this take the reading public into their confidence, but it raised expectations that never can be fulfilled. When readers are told that PRESCOTT, and HAWTHORNE, and EMERSON, and WHITTIER, and FELTON, and QUINCY, and BRYANT, and a dozen others of similar literary rank, are to furnish their mental food, they are not likely to be satisfied with the efforts of common men. It is as if men were asked to sit down to a course of baked locust, after having received special invitation to a banquet to be prepared by Monsieur ALEXIS SOYER. The common writers are quite as likely to do well as the great ones, but you could never make people believe it. There is nothing like names, whatever the lady of Verona may say to the contrary.

October closes gloomily, after almost a week of rain, and a full week of mud. Ordinarily the finest month of the twelve, this year it has been the worst; so, perhaps, to match with the times.

The annual Thanksgiving is to take place on the 26th of November, the Governor having kept back the proclamation until within the last two or three days. I suppose we are to be thankful for the same reason that poor old GEORGE the Third was thankful at the close of the American war—because of things being no worse.

There is nothing said about bank resumption, and the subject seems to have been passed over by common consent. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting specie, unless you are poor, and particularly need it. THYME.

P. S.—The following was the vote for Governor in this State last year:

Gardner	92,467	Bell, (Whig)	7,075
Beach	40,082	Scattering	6,916
Gordon, (Fill.)	10,385		

The vote for Presidential Electors was larger by some thousands.

MEXICO.

Depredations of Banditti and Unsettled State of the Country—Necessity for a Dictatorship—Difference Between the Positions of Santa Ana and General Comonfort—Probabilities of the Latter's Downfall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Monday, Oct. 19.

The chapter of events for the past fortnight, I regret to say, is not of the most cheering character. Each day new proofs of the dissolving condition of this country come to hand. About one-half of the United States of Mexico are actually experiencing the evils of predatory wars or are in constant fear of such visitations. The experiment of a Federal Government in Mexico has been fully tried so far as all hopes may be entertained of Government in that manner. But a few months have elapsed since the State Governments were organized under the new Federal Constitution, but enough of time has transpired to show conclusively the pusillanimity of the State Legislatures and the entire absurdity of a real republican form of government in a country that is blessed with such a small quota of practical common sense.

Although the number of Sophists (of the same style that cursed Greece in the days of SOCRATES) in Mexico is very large, there are but a very few who understand anything of the forms of modern Government. The Congress of the nation and the Legislatures of the States are filled with Sophists. They are suited for flowery and well-turned speeches, but cannot understand the present condition of the country, nor can they do anything to save it from the troubles it is daily flowing into. As the Legislatures have become masters of States, so have robberies, murders and revolutions increased; as the powers have fallen from the hands of President COMONFORT, so has disorganization made itself manifest in all parts of the country. The Legislatures are at work to maintain their preponderance of power over the Governors, and, in the meantime, robbers and revolutionists rob and disturb the country; the general Congress of the nation deliberate to withhold the proper power from the President, and day by day the army is becoming thinned by desertions, and the balance, becoming starved for want of pay, are daily becoming more troublesome.

In no country does the old adage, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," apply so well as in this. Great men are scarce in this country. SANTA ANA was, in his time, a really great man, and I believe that COMONFORT is more than his equal as an executive for Mexico; but there is this difference in the situations of these two men: SANTA ANA had a tressury and an army, but COMONFORT has not these two apparent necessities in a government. COMONFORT has had a comparatively weak army and no tressury. He has been forced to twist and turn in every shape to sustain himself, and has, up to the present time, managed with great shrewdness. But all this, I fear, will be lost if he is not able to do something during in the next few days. At present the Congress is pitted against him, the army is discontented for want of pay, and hourly his position looks worse. The present week will likely bring COMONFORT down, or he will be forced to kick out the Congress.

This Congress is willing to give extraordinary powers, but is undecided to whom they shall be given. LERDO DE TEGADA is named, also BENITO JUAREZ, and JUAN JOSE BAZ, late Governor of this city and district. Each one of these gentlemen has many friends. The friends of the one are the friends of the other. At present no serious breaks have taken place between them, but the moment that COMONFORT is clearly lost, then must come up a warm strife, and doubtless bad feelings will ansue. The result of the debate on extraordinary powers I consider as exceedingly doubtful. At present COMONFORT'S chances look small, but it is possible for him to rally very fast, and should he recover himself again, he will be stronger than ever.

As the general news of the country for the last fortnight is made up of robberies, murders, &c., I will refer you to the journals of this capital for those interesting details.

BLYTHE ISLAND.—It was recently stated that the Secretary of the Navy would refuse to carry into effect the provision made by Congress, at the last session, for the purchase of Blythe Island for a naval depot. But this, it is now said, is a mistake, like many other reports in regard to a reduction of expenditures. The title to the Island has not yet been examined and approved by the Attorney-General, nor has the State of Georgia ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the land to be selected for the depot. The Legislature will not decide the matter the approaching session.

Revolt in the Dutch East Indies.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last report of news from British India was accompanied by a short statement relative to the Dutch East Indies, which, in view of the great interest awakened by events transpiring in the former country, probably attracted very little attention. It was stated that serious apprehensions of revolt in Java were entertained by the European residents. Information from that quarter, derived from private sources, (as very little can transpire through public ones,) has for some time past, even previous to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion, convinced many in this country, whose attention has been directed to the condition of the East Indian Archipelago, that the Dutch were in imminent danger of having their power and prestige in the Indian seas put to a very severe test; but, in their case, the danger arises not from a demoralized army, but from an irritated and a united people.

Dutch dominion in Java and neighboring islands is maintained upon even a more slender footing than that of the British in the Indian Peninsula. The Netherlands Indian army is composed of about 2,500 European troops and 8,000 native soldiers, who have to control 16,000,000 of people chiefly in Java, and partly in Sumatra, Borneo and the Moluccas. The native force has been wisely made up from different races;—Malays, Javanese, Dayaks, Bughinese and Alfurans, and may be relied upon by the Government; but not so with regard to the people of Sumatra,—the warlike Battaks and Passumese, who are at this time keeping up an active partisan warfare with the Dutch; and not so as regards the rude and honest Sundese, the Javan mountaineers, nor the Alfuras of the Celebes group, nor the fierce Lanuns of the Sulu sea;—all of whom are at this time, at various points, menacing the grasping and impolitic monopolists of "Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Dort;" and eager to revenge the perfidies and brutalities of Both and Volckenier, and revive the terrors inspired by Lintot and Deepo Neghoro.

Several Dutch civil officers, Posthoulders and Packhuismeesters, have been recently slain by natives in an open and daring manner, whilst in the discharge of their duties. This has happened in the Preanger Regencies of Java, and in the Lampong District and Residency of Palembang, in Sumatra. A conspiracy, said to be as terribly comprehensive in its purposes as that of ERBERFELDT, the half-breed, has been recently discovered, although there is no mention of any arrest of note. The Lanuns are breaking forth in unusual force from their pirate haunts; and all their destructive ferocity seems to be directed against those petty islands, and those native vessels that claim the protection of the Dutch flag. The Alfuras of Celebes have been cutting off some small parties of Dutchmen, and large reinforcements have been ordered to Macassar. The Kongsis of the north-east coast of Borneo have killed a Dutch Posthouder and taken possession of a small fort, and thus, at the most important points, strong evidences of hostility to Dutch dominion are shown throughout the Archipelago.

The general diffusion of the Malay language throughout the Archipelagian seas facilitates a very extensive intercourse among the several insular nations; and as Malay literature and Malay customs are acquiring a dominant influence, all of the Archipelagian races are affected by Malay designs and sympathies. The well-informed Dayaks of Borneo, and the Bughinese of Celebes, take as much interest in the traditions of Menangkabau, and the storied feats of Laksamana, as the polished Malay chieftains of Achin and Jambee. The Shibboleth of the Malays, that the *Orang Malayu* (justly designated as the Normen of the Eastern seas) shall grow to a great nation "throughout the seas, beneath and above the winds," (which comprehensive designation signifies all the region affected by the northwest and southeast Monsoons,) and shall have their metropolis in the sacred valley of Menangekabau, is now incorporated in the songs and stories of all the semi-civilized races of the Archipelago.

Whatever the hopes and whatever the purposes of the Malay races, and whatever their feeling of hostility to their present European masters, they have never shown any special hostility to the European race. In this particular, these Asiatic islanders differ essentially from the proud, concealed and inveterately prejudiced natives of the Asiatic continent. The amiable and simple Javanese, as well as the crafty and warlike Sumatrans most cordially acknowledge the excellency and superiority of many of the contrivances and appliances of their *tuan besar*, the European officer or merchant. The Javanese under DEEPO NEGHORO that evinced such hatred to Dutch rule, were the most zealously faithful subjects under the wise administration of the English Raffles; and now, as we learn by late mails, the Sumatrans at Siak, hitherto deemed to be and unquestionably are independent, fearing the approach of Dutch interference, and detesting the Dutch people, have applied to British subjects at Singapore for aid, having previously applied in vain to the British Government, which was prevented from giving attention to their petition by reason of the restrictions of the treaty of 1824. Subsequently the people of Siak have made overtures to an American commanding a vessel in those seas, offering to him the same advantages, that were presented to Rajah BROOKE by the Sultan of Brunei, if he would aid with his vessel, people, and guns to defend the Siak River.

The East Indian Archipelago offers us a better market for our products and manufactures, than all China and India does, according to the present operations of trade in that quarter, as the Archipelagians are ready to take our products for their valuable staples; therefore it behooves us to give some especial attention to Malaysian affairs: and we need not feel any regrets, or apprehension of loss to our interests, if efforts should be made, and should succeed there, in maintaining a righteous independence. OCEANICUS.

Political and Social Condition of Tuscany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of Wednesday, Oct. 28, there appeared a letter from your correspondent, "Dick Tinto," on Tuscany. Having resided for many years in that beautiful and prosperous country, I cannot agree with your correspondent in the gloomy views which he expresses on the subject of Italian character, enterprise and industry.

As I do not consider the columns of a newspaper fitting place for religious controversy, I shall not question whether the melancholy state of things which he describes (admitting for the moment that they exist) is, or is not, caused by Madonnaism. But it is strange, if your correspondent is right, that during the palmy days of the old Florentine Republic, when it was the "seat of the wealth, commerce and industry which made princes of the Medici and other noble families," the people were just as much "Madonnaists" as as they are to-day. The glorious Duomo, the forerunner of St. Peter's, was raised and dedicated in honor of St. Maria dei Fiori; another Church, so beautiful that BUONAROTTI called it his bride, St. Maria Novella, the Annunziata, with its alleged miraculous virgin, and many others decorated by the frescoes of GIOTTO, FRA ANGELICO, ANDREA DEL SARTO and other artists of the golden age of art, now the traveler's chief attraction during his sojourn in Florence, remain to testify the devotion of the brave old Republic to the Madonna.

Turning from the churches to the galleries of art, we find that the *chef d'œuvres*, to which artists from all countries flock for instruction, represent holy families, madonnas and legends of the Saints. Have modern artists equaled their predecessors, who were "Madonnaists?" Many art-critics, among others, and perhaps the most competent, RUSKIN, consider that as artists lost their faith, art declined, and that because our age is faithless, our art has grown corrupted. DANTE, his great poem proves it, was a "Madonnaist." It is true, Tuscany has now no poet who equals him. Has any other country? Nay, is there any name, even SHAKESPEARE'S, that is worthy to be placed beside his? Is he not still, in the words of his epitaph, "*Altissima Poeta?*"

Tuscany has poets and artists still. The names of GIUSTI GUERAZZI and BARTOLINI, the sculptor, who died a few since, are known beyond the "precincts of the Peninsula."

Your correspondent asserts that the trade and commerce of the country are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. Has he never seen the porcelain manufactory of the Marquis GINNOSI, who gained a prize at Paris in 1855, for the beauty of his productions? Of the Government Mosaic Works? which are unique. What of the borax mines? the great export of the country—their proprietor, Count SARDOVELL, is Tuscan. Has he visited the factories of Prato, Pestoia, and the Silk Works at Lucca, all in the hands of Italians? Mr. SLOANE, the proprietor of the rich copper-mines near Monte Catini, is, unfortunately for your correspondent's theory, an exceedingly devout Madonnaist. Why should "Madonnaism" prosper with Englishmen while it degrades the Italian?

There is a large resident and floating English population in Florence: they require an English apothecary to compound the strong doses which they indulge in. Mr. ROBERTS, the druggist, does a good business with his compatriots. If the Florentine chemists starve, it must be that their fellow-citizens are distressingly healthy. There are two English stores, both grocers, and three French, in the whole city. The banking establishments of any importance are Italian. FIORENTINO.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Several articles have appeared in your paper directing public attention towards the mismanagement of Railroads, but in none of them which I have seen has such a remedy for the abuses pointed out been suggested as, it seems to me, experience dictates. The present critical financial condition of the Railroads of the United States, though attributed by many persons to panic, has not been wholly unforeseen by others who have little beyond a theoretical interest in the matter one way or the other, and is not in the least degree surprising to one who has spent a great part of his life engaged in business which has given him a pretty intimate knowledge of the character and ability of some of the prominent railroad men of the country. A rather common opinion is held, that any man who chooses to exert himself for the purpose a short time, can become sufficiently familiar with railroads to be made President, Vice-President or Superintendent, or manager of one of them; and that in selecting such an officer, stockholders should look rather for shrewdness, energy and a general knowledge of business, than for integrity and experience. On nine out of ten railroads the President exercises, either openly or indirectly, almost independent control—the rest of the directors have their own private affairs to look after, having obtained their election for the sake, perhaps, of free passes, or in order to promote their own interests in the way of business totally disconnected with the general interests of the stockholders—themselves holding very few shares.

Now, whatever may be said to the contrary, a great railroad is a very difficult machine to manage well. Can one be named that is in all respects managed well? The present system has been most perseveringly tried, and the disastrous result is now before us! Experience and good judgment concerning the peculiar kind of business referred to, would be as advantageously exercised, and is in fact as indispensable for the successful direction of railroads, financially and mechanically, as for any craft or business, but men possessing such information, good judgment and experience combined, are not to be had for the inducement offered; indeed they do not at present exist as a class in the community for the reason that sufficient inducement has never yet been held out to create such a class.

It is true that stockholders are ready enough, when their case becomes desperate, to pay an extravagant salary in the hope of securing the right man for their emergency, the consequence sometimes being only to exhibit more clearly to the public their deplorable condition, and to bring about a more speedy crisis—but indirect gains, independent of salary, are too often the reward sought by railroad managers. And so long as such means of remuneration are tolerated in the case of a President, we must be prepared to allow some corresponding method of self-payment to be enjoyed by the subordinates. Hence the difficulty of ascertaining the real cost of managing and operating any railroad. The men wanted as railroad managers are honest men, who know the value of and how to encourage honesty in those who act under them. They must have peculiar and rare ability in the control and direction of large numbers of intelligent men; they should possess financial ability enough to know whether a dividend is earned or not; mechanical knowledge, general information, and freedom from prejudice to allow them to take advantage of the economical improvements ready to be introduced about them, or being introduced elsewhere. After the money now so urgently asked for is obteined, something else will be needed to prevent a gradual wasting away of the great property involved, and the simplest and most rational way of providing for the necessity is at once to set about the encouragement of a class of men as Railroad Managers, who will work fairly for their employers, instead of wholly for themselves, and are qualified for what they undertake. Yours, very respectfully,

A RAILROAD STOCKHOLDER.

A Legal Defect.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make a suggestion as to a needed reform in legal matters in our City. It is well known to the bar, and also to the merchants of the City, that when a judgment is recovered in any of our Courts, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before it can become a lien upon the real estate of the party against whom it is recovered. Such judgment becomes a lien upon personal property only when an execution has been issued and an actual levy made. When a judgment is recovered in the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas or Marine Court, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before an execution against either real or personal property can be issued. Hence it is very easy to ascertain, by applying to the County Clerk, whether any judgment exists of record against a party. But we have seven Justices' Courts in the City, and when A. recovers a judgment in one of those Courts against B, it is optional with A to docket the judgment in the County Clerk's Office, or to issue execution, without such docketing, directly to a constable. The constables are illimitable in number. C wishes to purchase a stock of goods of B. but he has heard that judgment has been recovered against B somewhere. There may be a levy on those goods, and he not safe in buying them. He goes to the County Clerk and finds no judgment there. So far, well. But it may be a judgment in a Justice's Court, and some constable have made a levy. How is this to be ascertained except by running to fifty different quarters? I experienced the difficulty of this to-day in a transaction for a client. I suggest as a remedy for this that the following section be added to the act regulating our District Courts:

"Whenever a judgment is rendered in any of those Courts it shall be the duty of the Clerk of such Court forthwith to file for docketing a transcript of such judgment with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, upon which transcript shall be indorsed the Court in which such judgment was recovered, and the name of the constable in whose hands the execution, if any be issued, is placed. If the execution be not issued at the time of the recovery of such judgment, the Clerk when he issues such execution shall file with the Clerk of the City and County a memorandum of the name of such constable. No execution shall be issued upon any judgment in a Justices' Court until such transcript be filed, and the name of the constable registered in such County Clerk's office."

By such an act we should be able to ascertain at once, by applying to the County Clerk, the position, as far as judgments are concerned, of every man with whom we are dealing.

A LAWYER.

More Murders

A horrible affair occurred last week in Iowa. The Stoughton (Wis.) *Independent* has a letter describing it. Mr. ADAMS, Editor of the *Ware County Sentinel*, was married a short time since to a Miss JENKINS, who had previously been engaged to another man, by the name of HARLEY. HARLEY, on the morning of the wedding-day, had threatened Miss JENKINS with revenge, if she persisted in marrying his rival. On the 16th of September, HARLEY came to ADAMS' house while the latter was absent with his wife, and finding it only occupied by an old negro woman, knocked her down with an axe, fracturing her skull, and then proceeded to demolish all the furniture, and disfigure the premises. The next morning ADAMS armed himself with a rifle and a knife and went in search of HARLEY. He had not far to go, for about one hundred yards from the house, on the road which passes through a strip of woods, he met HARLEY, apparently proceeding to complete his work of destruction. A farmer's boy, who happened to be a short distance behind, was the sole witness of the dreadful scene that ensued, and which froze his blood with terror. A short but violent conversation commenced between the two, when ADAMS discharged his rifle, only wounding HARLEY in the arm. HARLEY, a large, athletic man, then closed with him, and a terrible conflict followed. ADAMS at last received a fatal blow from his antagonist's knife, and HARLEY, though cut almost to pieces, raised the dead body, with the knife still sticking in his upright breast, and carried it into the presence of Mrs. ADAMS. The boy followed mechanically to see the *dénouement*, too frightened to summon assistance, and too weak to give it himself. Mrs. ADAMS received the murderer with a shriek, and fell fainting upon the corpse. HARLEY had still strength enough to draw the knife, and cutting her features until not a lineament was recognizable, plunged it into his own heart, and fell back, his hand still grasping the hair of his victim. The boy at last sufficiently recovered himself to run for aid. When it came both men were dead and Mrs. ADAMS insensible, having almost bled to death.

At Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, MICHAEL BRANNAN, convicted of the murder of JAMES H. BEADLE, was sentenced to be hung on the 18th of December. BRANNAN made a speech to Judge and Jury, assuring them that he had no hard feelings towards them, but attested his entire innocence of the crime. He said he was, from his youth up, a wild and rollicking boy, and advised all young men to be warned by his fate and avoid his course. He said: I suppose I shall be swung into eternity on this verdict of the Grand Jury; but I'm innocent! So much for being in bad company! I can't help all this now. But I have to request that if I am hung, as I expect I shall be, that I shall be strung up in public where the people can see me. I don't know as the law allows this, but I hope it does. I don't want to meet this kind of death in a little room in one corner of the jail, with half a dozen or so of folks about me. If I must be executed I want the people to see it done." A marked peculiarity of this trial is to be found in the fact, that the prisoner was convicted upon entirety circumstantial evidence. There was not a particle of positive evidence in the case.

At the Fair grounds, near Richmond, Va., last week, a negro man named HALEY was killed by NIMROD B. DICKINSON, a commission merchant of Richmond. HALEY kept a refreshment saloon at the Fair; DICKINSON went to dun him for pay for articles furnished from his store; high words followed, and DICKINSON seized a carving knife and stabbed HALEY, who died soon after. He leaves a widow and six children. DICKINSON gave himself up, and is in jail.

Near Norfolk, Va., last Friday, a gang of ruffians went to the house of an Irishman named WOLFE—landlordly known as "the old charcoal man"—and after driving an old negro woman out of doors, beat WOLFE unmercifully about the head and neck, so that, when discovered on Saturday, he was dead from the effect of his bruises. They broke open every chest and drawer in the house, and cleared out with WOLFE'S little hoard of money.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Rangely, Franklin County, Maine, a few days since. A boy was shot by his father, HENRY WILDES, who has at times been subject to insanity. The boy, a lad of eleven years, was lying sick with fever, and so low as to be unable to help himself. Coming into the room, the father deliberately took down his gun from the wall where it hung, and before his intentions became known to those present fired at his son. The boy lingered but a few hours.

Supposed Loss of the Captain and Three of the Crew of Bark David Nickels.

Correspondence of the Savannah Morning News.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1857.

Mr. EDITOR: The bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, Me., from Matanzas, Cuba, to St. Mary's, Ga., in ballast, arrived at this port this morning, in distress. It appears that when about 25 miles from this place, about 8 o'clock on the evening of yesterday, the 17th inst., the Captain (whose name the second mate reports as BOYD) while in the act of harpooning a dolphin fell overboard, when the first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him. There remained on board but two of the crew and the cook, one of whom reports himself as second mate. He hove the vessel to, and hoisted a light, and remained about the place for a long time; not seeing them return, he set sail, and reached this city about 7 o'clock this morning. The above is the report of the second mate, who gives his name as CHARLES SMITH.

The citizens of this place were somewhat surprised at seeing the vessel come over at a very shoal place, paying no regard to the old and regular bars or buoys; but as luck would have it, the tide was high, and she came over without injury.

I learn that the pilots of this place went in search of the missing, but returned this evening without having seen anything of them. It is strange that the second mate does not know where he was at the time of the disaster; he could not tell whether he was north or south of this place. I suppose another search will be made to-morrow.

Yours, R. S.

Emigration Back to Ireland.

From the Citizen.

One of the effects of the present commercial crisis is an ebb in the hitherto flowing tide of emigration. To see a ship *laden with emigrants from America to Ireland* is a novel sight. On Saturday last the clipper ship *Dreadnaught* sailed from this port for Liverpool, with three hundred and forty passengers, the largest number ever taken in a sailing vessel from this country to Europe. Most of these are destined for Ireland. We also learn from Massachusetts papers that numbers of Irishmen are leaving that State for their native land. Up to the present time the emigration to the United States for this year has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. But the news of commercial and manufacturing distress which has by this time reached the old country will check the exodus, and when the emigrant ships reach the shores of Great Britain and Ireland full of passengers from this country, the effect will be to arrest emigration altogether, or rather to divert it wholly to Australia, whither it has already been very great, and every day increasing.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES ON LONG ISLAND.—Four new light-houses are to be added to the coast illumination on Long Island, some of which have been completed, and others are in progress. The frequent occurrence of wrecks upon the coast of Long Island, about midway between Montauk and Fire Island, has been attributed to the absence of a good coast light between these two points. To supply this omission, the Light-House Department are employed in the erection of a light between these two points, that is, opposite and about 12 miles south of Riverhead, on the main. The location is on Panguoy Point, Great West Bay, 42 miles west of Montauk, the same distance east of Fire Island, and about a mile and a half north of the outer beach. The work is under the superintendence of Lieut. J. C DUANE. The structure is a round tower of brick, 33 feet at the base, and the light to be 170 feet above mean tide water. The walls are 8 feet thick, tapering to the top, leaving on the inside space of 10 feet 6 inches which is occupied by a spiral stairway of iron, supported on one side by the wall, and on the other by an iron column running perpendicularly up through the centre. The work has already progressed to the height of 140 feet.

The Light will probably be ready for use by the middle of December, and when completed will be higher by 34 feet than any other light-house tower in the United States. Forty-one men are employed under the direction of Mr. EDWARD HALL. The work was commenced in April.

The new Light-House at *Horton's Point*, (Southold,) is completed and ready for lighting; and that at *Lloyd's Neck* was finished about the same time.

The work upon the new Light-House at Fire Island is progressing; the foundation is to be 135 feet in diameter, and the height of tower 170 feet. Fifty-three men, under the supervision of Mr. WM. LANE, are engaged upon the work. It will require another year for its completion.

Interesting Presentment by a Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

The Grand Jury came into Court to-day and made the following presentment:

To the Honorable the City Court:

The Grand Jury impaneled at the October Term of the said Court, in closing the labors of the Term, beg leave to present to the Court;

That they have visited and minutely inspected the condition of the jail of the county now under the charge of Burdett Stryker, Esq., Sheriff.

We find, on examination of cells of the female prisoners, that they are greatly deficient in construction, lacking suitable ventilation. They are neat, clean and well-furnished, but the air within the cells is of necessity impure, and the apartments wholly unsuitable for sleeping. The cells occupied by male prisoners are better ventilated, but are greatly exposed to stench and filth by reason of the condemns or pipes carrying off the filthy water and contents of chamber-buckets.

The cells of the whole jail are too low, and thereby are subjected to an impure air. Two stories at least should be added to each of the wings of the jail appropriated to cells. This would elevate the cells so as to secure a free circulation of air, and at the same time lessen the facilities for escape. The roofs of those wings are at present in a very insecure state, and have rendered comparatively easy the escape of several prisoners under the former sheriff.

These insecurities in the jail and defects in the construction of the apartments and appendages are chargeable, not to the Sheriff, but entirely to the penuriousness of the Board of Supervisors.

The attention of that body should at once be directed to the unsafe condition of the Jail.

The Grand Jury found several prisoners awaiting trial and anxious to be tried, but whose trial in several cases seems to have been unwarrantably delayed. They learned from one of the prisoners he had been in some five months awaiting his trial. A large proportion of those now in Jail have been sent there for intoxication. The Grand Jury were pained to learn that nearly five-sixths of the females now imprisoned were committed for intoxication. Many of them are mothers, leaving children at home or roving abroad in the streets, and three-fourths of these imprisoned females are of Irish descent.

Below we submit to the Court the statistics as furnished us from the Jailor for the last three months. Whole number now imprisoned for intoxication is:

Males			44
Females			21
Number of males committed in August			301
Number of females committed in August			150
Number of males committed in September			317
Number of females committed in September			142
Number of males committed in October			337
Number of females committed in October			130
Total committed in three months			1,277

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that nine-tenths of the liquor sold to this class of persons was sold in violation of law, and that the sellers in such cases rather than the inebriates, should be suffering the penalties of the law. The Jury regret to learn that through dereliction of the public functionaries, the law as to unlicensed selling remains nearly a dead letter upon the Statute Book. Yet they believe in the hands of faithful, persevering, honest officers, ministerial and judicial, the present excise law, imperfect as it is, would do away with four-fifths of the evils flowing from intoxicating drinks.

While the City abounds with unlicensed dram-shops, the Jury cannot learn that the Commissioners of Excise, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute for offences under the law, have in a single instance discharged that duty. Had one-tenth of the penalties incurred under this law been exacted at the hands of the offenders, the Jury believe a fund would have been accumulated sufficient to support all the poor in our County. Out of some 1,500 retail shops and saloons in the city the Grand Jury cannot learn that 200 have been licensed. The rest are selling in open violation of law, and that, too, under the eyes of the public functionaries.

In view of the amount of crime, suffering, pauperism and increased taxation now staring us in the face, the Jury present this illegal, unlicensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, as an evil calling loudly for redress.

The Grand Jury are happy to learn from all the prisoners and those visiting the Jail that Sheriff Stryker, is indefatigable in his care and attention to those under his charge, that his humanity and kindness of heart have contributed much to the comfort of the prisoners and his sympathy and courtesy have commended him to all those who have occasion to look after or visit their imprisoned friends.

The November term of this Court will open to-day and adjourn to Monday next. To-day no default or inquest will be allowed.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. W. CLEVELAND, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, makes the following report of deaths during the week ending Saturday last: males, 42; females, 38; total, 80. Men, 18; boys, 24; women, 18; girls, 20.

Diseases.—Consumption, 14; disease of brain, 10; stillborn, 7; inflammation of lungs, 4; convulsions, 4; dropsy, 3; croup, 3; dysentery, 3; bronchitis, 3; marasmus, 3; cholera infantum, 3; erysipelas, old age, typhoid fever, congestion of lungs, casualties, inflammation of stomach, disease of the heart, 2 each; debility, tumors, catarrh in chest, hemorrhage, typhus fever, drowned, apoplexy, scarlet fever, peritonitis, 1 each.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 28; 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 9; 50 to 60, 1; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1.

Nativity.—United States, 52; Ireland, 16; England, 2; Scotland, 2; Germany, 5; France, 1; Prussia, 1; Canada, 1.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—NOV.

General Term will attend at Chambers from 9½ until 11 A. M.

What Constitutes Wine?

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

John Kelly vs. *B. M. Barnett et al.*—The following case was decided yesterday. We give an abstract of the opinion of the Court.—Roosevelt, J.—In this case the defendants refused to pay a note, on the ground that there was no consideration. The purchase for which the note was given consisted of various wines, stated by the plaintiff to be "Port," "Pale Sherry," "Burgundy," &c. The defendants alleged that these wines were noxious compounds, made in the country, and therefore refused to pay the note. The plaintiff moved to strike out the answer as being frivolous, and in accordance with the provisions of the code in such cases, applied for a summary judgment without further trial. The only question now to be determined is whether such a defence—admitting it to be true—is to be treated as a trifling with judicial proceeding.

The defendants in their answers allege that the wines of the above kinds can only be produced from grapes grown in different parts of Europe, and owe their excellence to the skill exercised in their fermentation, and to the characteristics impressed on each by the peculiarities of the climate and soil where the grapes are grown, whereas the fluids set forth in the bills rendered by the plaintiff "were not wines at all," but were mixtures of the most noxious and deleterious character, concocted in the City of New-York by the plaintiff, "with intent to deceive and defraud, and said mixtures contained no particle whatever of the juice of the grape in their composition."

The defendants therefore not only refuse to pay the note, but insist that they have a counter-claim against the plaintiff for damages sustained from his worthless and immerchantahla mixtures and in consequence of his fraudelent acts. Admitting this answer to be true, "is its sufficiency as a defence so glaring that the Court can determine inspection without argument." 6 Pr. R. 358. The Code allnwssuch motions to be made on very short notice and before a single Judge. It indicates, therefore, in the strongest manner, the case to which they shall be confined. A mode of giving judgment so stringent and summary was never intended for a case like the present.

The answer may perhaps be defective in precision; for instance, it omits to aver that the defendants, with absolute directness, purchased the "fluid" in question in the belief that they were the "genuine article, or that he paid for them the genuine price." But vagueness in pleading, it is well settled, is not frivolousness. It is to be corrected by amendment, and not visited by judgment. It is enough on this application that a good defence is "shadowed forth." The one set up by the defendants, if true, is good. It is only necessary that it should not be clearly bad. It is due also to the public health that a foll trial should be had. If it be true that manufactories exist in this City for the getting up of unwholesome and spurious mixtures to be palmed off upon the unsuspecting, as "the pura juice of grape," under the captivating names of "Burgundy," "Madeira," "Sherry," "Port," "Mnscat," the Courts, instead of suppressing, should assist them in their investigation and exposures.

Motion denied with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph W. Vail and others vs. *George Herkimer, Administrator of John Rice.*—New trial granted.

Joseph Varena vs. *Joseph T. Socarras.*—New trial granted.

William A. Hadden and others vs. *Alvin Higgins and others.*—Referred to Charles P. Kirkland, Esq.

James S. Sandford vs. *Charles T. McClenahan.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs to abide event.

Philip H. Doremus and William H. Birdsall vs. *Horace Kimball et al.*—Raferred to Daniel T. Waldron, Esq.

Israel Fellemann vs. *Peter Dolan.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Clara Hurd vs. *James Reed.*—Attachment ordered.

Catherine Gehring vs. *August Merkel.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Frederick De Bary vs. *Ferdinand Hartog.*—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 2.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The calendar was not large. This session of the Court being held one day earlier than usual, on account of the election, which takes place on the regular Court day, and only one day having intervened since the last sitting, there were fewer criminals arrested, and fewer to be tried. There were a great many assault and battery cases.

Thomas Hand was tried on a charge of beating his wife Mary, at No. 464 Seventh-avenue, Oct. 28. She said he was in the habit of beating her, but did not want him punished. The Court found him guilty, and discharged him.

Dennis Leary was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, for assaulting and beating Officer John Donaghy, of the Sixth Ward Police, "while in the discharge of his duty as an officer," Oct. 30.

Thomas Ryan's was another assault and battery case. Patrick Millnow, of No. 15 Baxter-street, said the defendant threw a brickbat at him, Oct. 31, and cut his nose. The prisoner was discharged.

George Whittington committed an assault and battery upon Officer Daniel D. Sutton, of the Sixth Ward Police, Oct. 31, tore his coat and struck him, and will be accommodated with apartments in the Penitentiary for three months to come.

Patrick Fitzsimmons, charged with an assault and battery upon Peter Gustavus, No. 15 Catherine-street, on the 22d of October, was discharged.

Patrick Gannon, prosecuted on a similar charge upon the relation of Amelia Crook, No. 137 Baxter-street, was also set at liberty.

William Piggot gave David Van Tassel, of No. 94 Attorney-street, a violent beating, Sept. 22,—so David said. The Court discharged him.

Patrick McGrory was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 67 Park-street. Lewis M. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, was the complainant. The case was adjourned to Friday.

Robert Matthews was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon Officer Francis L. Palmer, of the Eighth Ward Police, Oct. 27.

Thomas Heritage was charged with an assault and battery upon George Woodward, No. 44 University-place, Oct. 30. He was set at liberty.

James Welch was complained of by Lewis M. Pease for keeping a disorderly house at No. 144 Worth-street. The case was adjourned to Friday.

George Mitlans, *alias* Jesus Christ, was fined $50 for his assault and battery upon Charles Perrein, of which he was found guilty on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Waters, of No. 69 Park-street, was charged by L. M. Pease with keeping a disorderly house. Her case was put off to Friday.

Ernst Spandel was found guilty of assaulting and beating Ellen Nesser, of No. 27 Avenue D, Oct. 7. "Let her go," said Judge Osborn.

Bridget McGrath was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house at No. 29 Baxter-street. John Quinlan, of No. 25 Vandewater-street, was the complainant. The Court suspended sentence till Tuesday.

Catherine Cogan took from Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand-street, Oct. 30, one piece of poplin, containing 44 yards, and worth $11. Joseph Swan, of No. 49 Catherine-street, caught her with it, entered the complaint, and procured her to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ellen McQuinn was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days, for stealing (Oct. 31) from Mary Sarsfield, No. 17 Cherry-street, two hroché shawls, valued at $2.

William Barnes stole from Andrew Ryan, No. 8 Cedar-street, Oct. 3, 150 yards of canvas, worth $10 50, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Ida Kerner took $23 50 worth of laces, ribbons, gaiters, &c., from Herman Steinhart, No. 115 Norfolk-street, Oct. 23, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Bridget Cavanagh, charged by Richard Cavanagh, of No. 189 Avenue B, with heating a child namad Ann McArdle, Oct. 30, was discharged.

John Gloim committed an aggravated assault and battery upon his wife Mary, at No. 169 East Twenty-second-street, Oct. 30, hit her with a flat Iron, and struck her in the head with his fist. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

John McGarren, for assaulting Officer Thomas G. Gorman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Oct. 29, was fined $10.

Mary Edwards was sent to the Penitentiary for the long term, 6 months, for an assault and battery upon Mary McDonald, of No. 74 Madison-street, Oct. 31.

John Kennedy was sent up for the same brief period for stealing a Raglan coat, worth $20, from Geo. S. Drew, No. 166 Third-avenue, Oct. 29.

James Goss stole "one glass tumbler, worth 16 cents," from Patrick Harrington, No. 197 Avenue C, corner of Twelfth-street, Oct. 28. He was found guilty of the larceny, and the Court suspended sentence.

Henry Gorley caught hold of Officer Oliver Starly, in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, Oct. 30, and took his club away from him. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Lewis D. Cook, an assistant in the Apprentices' Library, was accused by William Van Orden, of No. 472 Broadway, of stealing, at different times in June and July, 50 volumes and upwards of hooks, worth altogether $100, belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Traders of the City and County of New-York.

Henry Adams, it was alleged, assaulted John Shaw on board the ship *Arctic*, Brooklyn Navy Yard, October 31, cutting his head with a knife. The prisoner was discharged.

The case of Max Steiger and Balhin Richter, charged with an assault and battery on John Dering, of No. 114 Hester-street, Oct. 23, was adjourned to Tuesday of next week.

Lewis Locke was charged with assisting certain persons in escaping from Quarantine, Sept. 5. Lawrence Mungovan, a laborer at the Marine Hospital, was the complainant. The defendant promised to go to sea and was discharged.

Bank Decision.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Special Term, Oct. 26, 1857.

Present, Hon. Lucien Birdseye, one of the Justices of said Court.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.—On hearing James L. Campbell, Esq., in favor of the application for an order declaring said Banking Association insolvent, and appointing a Receiver of said Association and vesting all its property and assets in such Receiver, and enjoining the said Association and its officers from transacting any business and from making an assignment or transfer of its property; and after hearing Hon. John A. Lott in opposition thereto, the said Justice does hereby certify that it sufficiently appears before him by affidavit that the said Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg has a good defence on the merits to the alleged demand of the applicant on which said application was founded.

And it is further ordered that the said application and proceedings be, and the same are hereby, dismissed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at former prices. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market, during the past week, was very tame. Southern and Western buyers were exerting themselves only to obtain extensions on their maturing notes, and many of them succeeded. This class of purchasers were first in much favor. Very little production was reported, and there were no exports to San Francisco.

COFFEE—Inactiva at iangrid prices. Java, 16c. @16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@9½c.; Native Caylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Bahia—bags	4,000	——
Ceylon—bags	——	700
Jamaica—bags	120	——
Java—bags	3,275	295
Java—mats	17,300	90,750
Laguayra—bags	1,200	750
Manilla—bags	1,400	——
Maracaibo—bags	1,660	5,601
Rio—bags	41,300	79,556
Savanilla—bags	132	——
Singapore—bags	——	1,475
Total—pkgs	70,387	98,327
Increase, Nov. 2, 1857—pkgs		27,940

STOCK OF COFFEE IN PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2.

	1856.	1857.
Rio—bags	6,900	41,828
Other kinds—bags	1,500	2,000
Total—bags	8,400	43,828
Increase, Nov. 2, 1857—bags		35,428

Stock of Coffee in Baltimore, Nov. 2, 1857, 57,500 bags, including 56,800 bags Rio, and 700 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Is in very light supply and limited demand at about previous nominal quotations.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MOVEMENT, OCT. 26.

	Last Week.	Same week last year.
Receipts, bales	27,179	52,077
Sales, bales	21,500	36,100
Exports, bales	26,822	33,032
Stock on hand, bales	112,558	164,583

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier, and a shade cheaper, with less inquiry for it. Sales 9,500 hbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 95
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low grade choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 600 hhls. superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour appears unaltered. The transactions include 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 25 ℔ hbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ hhl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ hhl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction in Boston on Saturday: *Raisins*—200 kegs small Muscatel, John Clemen's brand, 170 sold, $5@$5 10; 100 casks Sunn, 10 sold, $8 60; 4,200 boxes bunch, 380 sold, $2 25@$2 37½; 2,000 half do. 100 sold, $1 14; 2,500 quarter do. 400 sold. 60c.; 2,005 boxes layer, 30 sold, $2 47½; 400 half do. $1 31@$1 34; 400 quarter do. 70c.@71c. 4 months. *Grapes*—50 kegs, $4 37½, 4 months. *Lemons*—200 boxes, $2 12½@$2 40, 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and in active demand at about previous prices. Sales: 88,000 bushels, including good ordinary white Canadian at $1 28; poor to good ordinary red Western at $1 01@$1 08; unsound red do. at 92½c.; prime to very choice white Southern at $1 50@$1 55; mixed Southern at $1 35; and amber-color do. at $1 31 per bushel. Corn is improving. Sales: 15,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel—stock, limited. About 5,000 bushels Barley were sold, including four-rowed State at 75c. ℔ bushel. Rye and Oats unchanged.

The Hudson River boats brought down, during the past 48 hours, 27,000 bbls. Flour, 145,127 bushels Wheat, 12,262 bushels Corn, and 16,700 bushels Oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 29.

	Receipts by Canal & R. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, hbls	2,787	6,300
Wheat, bushels	106,685	78,900
Corn, bushels	3,865	2,000
Oats, bushels	4,258	19,000
Barley, bushels	1,457	——

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 31.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, hbls	12,240	1,721
Wheat, bushels	338,309	66,272
Corn, bushels	27,686	170
Oats, bushels	31,932	9,467
Barley, bushels	3,663	——
Rye, bushels	600	——

Boston Breadstuff Receipts during October, 1857.

Flour, bbls	108,807	Corn, sacks	8,500
Flour, half bbls	——	Oats, bush	67,261
Wheat, bush	8,318	Rye, bush	2,786
Corn, bush	106,671	Shorts, bush	40,400

HAY—700 bales River brought 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig command 28c.@$2 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ hhl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 40c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Nov. 2:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba	1,137	——	12,361	9,300
New-Orleans and Texas	——	38	——	505
Porto Rico	748	——	4,086	——
Total	1,885	38	16,447	9,805

NAVAL STORES—Resin is pretty active, including Common at $1 25 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon, holders generally claiming higher prices towards the close.

OILS—Linseed is heavy and languid at 61c.@63c. ℔ gallon for American. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales here, 120 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 25 for Mess, and $16@$16 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 10,199 barrels, Nov. 2, 1857, against 16,225 barrels, Oct. 1, 1857, and 8,906 barrels, Nov. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; Bacon, 10¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 340 hbls., inferior to choice, at 10¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 270 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$14 for extra Western do.; $15 for Ohio new extra; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 25 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the Packing-Yards, 9,085 tlaroes and barrels, Nov. 2, 1857, against 5,868 do., Oct. 1, 1857, and 8,084 do., Nov. 1, 1856. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c. @18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady at $3@$4 25 for inferior to ohoice, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Oct. 30, an active inquiry prevailed, and sales were made of 1,486 tes. at from $3 12½@$3 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.; 58,000 hush. Rough were received and forwarded to the mills during the week.

SUGARS—Sales, 660 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6c.@6c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Pond & Sage report that "Since Oct. 17, the improved demand from the trade and refiners, together with the shipments abroad, both on orders and holders' account, has given more tone and firmness to our market, enabling us to obtain an advance of fully one cent on prices current during the middle of last month. The sales of the last month were materially lessened by the want of confidence felt by holders obliging them to sell only for cash and short credit; had the usual credit been given to purchasers our stock would have been less and prices higher. The receipts of October were 4,300 hhds. Sugar; 1,700 boxes, 1,400 hhds. Melado.

Sales in October—12,000 hhds. Sugar, 2,600 hhds. Melado; 3,500 bags, 1,800 boxes for consumption; 3,400 hhds. Sugar, 1,000 hhds. Melado for export. During the same time there has been exported, on holders' account, 6,000 hhds. Sugar and 2700 hhds. Melado. Boxes—But little inquiry, either for export or consumption.

Current price for Sugar in New-York Nov. 2, 1857.

Muscovado—	Hhds.	Havana—Boxes.
Inferior	5 @5¾	Nos. 6 to 10 .....6 @6¾
Common	5¾@6¼	Nos. 11 to 14 ....7 @7¾
Fair	6¼@7⅛	Nos. 15 to 16 ....8 @8¾
Good	7¼@7⅝	Nos. 17 to 18. ....8¾@9
Prime	7⅝@8⅛	Nos. 19 to 20. ....9¼@10
Choice	8¼@8½	Melado .....3 @4

STOCK OF SUGAR IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Cuba	15,650	——	11,409	27,785	——	20,145
English Islands	300	——	——	120	——	——
Manilla	——	9,000	——	——	——	——
New-Orleans & Tex.	480	——	——	——	——	——
Porto Rico	4,186	——	——	7,093	——	——
Siam	——	——	——	——	13,000	——
St. Croix	——	——	——	200	——	——
Sundries	——	——	——	8,375	——	——
Total	20,616	9,000	11,409	43,173	13,000	20,145

In Boston, last week, 3,256 baskets and bags of Java Sugar were purchased at 7c. ℔ lb., on six months' credit, for the New-York market. The stock of Sugar in Baltimore, on Saturday evening, was estimated at about 3,000 hhds.

Sales by auction, to-day: 118 bs. New-Orleans Molasses, part inferior, 17c., but chiefly prime, 32½c. @33½c.; 23 bbls. golden Sugar House Syrup, 25c.@25½c.; and 118 bbls. St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., all cash, ℔ gallon.

TOBACCO—Unchanged in demand and value. We annex a statement of the business at the New-York Inspection Warehouse during the month of October:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Oct. 1, 1857	6,517	485	——	7,002
Received since	22	158	——	180
Total	6,539	643	——	7,342
Delivered since	902	163	——	1,065
Stock Nov. 1, 1857	5,637	480	——	6,177
Do. Nov. 1, 1856	6,828	238	2	7,068

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 22c.@22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s.9d. ℔ hhl.; Grain, 7¼d.@8¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s.6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Intelligence from Key West to Oct. 25th, denies that there has been any of the reported ravages of yellow fever at that place, there having been only four fatal cases out of a population of 3,000. Some fever and ague exists, but not a single case of yellow fever has occurred for a month. Still it would be advisable for those unacclimated to remain away until the 1st December.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

To comply with the very general request,

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS

Will give one more concert on even a grander scale of magnificence than the last. The following artistes will appear on one and the same evening:

MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

The programme will comprise the following gems:

The Terzett from Don Giovanni,
FREZZOLINI, CAIROLI, LABOCETTA.

The Comic Duet "Italiana in Algeri,"
Mme. D'ANGRI and ROCCO.

The grand Scena from "I Lombardi," performed by the following combination of five artistes:
FREZZOLINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.

The grand Duet "Don Giovanni" (first time),
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.

Andante and Concert Waltzes by.....THALBERG.
Lucia di Lammermoor, by.....VIEUXTEMPS.
Terzett—"Papataci" .LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Rondo Cenerentola, by.....Mme. D'ANGRI.
Aria Somnambula.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge at BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S. The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

First appearance in America of the Tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNAFDI.

First appearance as *Gilda* of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.

First night of Verdi's Opera, in four acts,
RIGOLETTO.

Principal characters by
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH..... SIG. BIGNARDI,
TAFANELLI..... ROCCO and FORTINI.

Seats to be had at the Academy, G. Breusing's, Hall & Son's, and at the door. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 6,
SEMIRAMIS,
MADAME LA GRANGE. MADAME D'ANGRI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

Second week of the grand combination of talent. Third week of
BOREAS,
the most successful pantomime ever produced by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
the beautiful SIGNORINA ROLLA'S second appearance in the ballet of TERPSICHORE,
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and M. Marzetti.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PIECES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

The new farce of
MY SON DIANA.

Septimus Smith ..Jefferson | Diana.....Miss Keene

After which Edmund Falconer's new drama, in 2 acts, entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

Marquis	Wheatleigh	Le Clerc	J. H. Stoddart
Robert, Lord Thornley,	Jordan	Julie	Miss Keene
Pierre Rouge	Jefferson	Dowager	Miss Wells
La Fleur	Peters	Conscess	Miss Thompson
		Fanchette	Miss Annie Taylor

In rehearsal, THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

TUESDAY—Enthusiastic success of the celebrated drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE
Or The Mother and Daughter.
In which Miss CUSHMAN
will appear in two characters.
and
Mr. BURTON
will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.
New scenery by Hodge.
The Prologue in two parts
The Drama in three acts.

Part I.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.

Part 2.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.—The drama acts 1 and 2 in London, 1854.

The last act and trial by jury, in the Sessions room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English court of justice.

To conclude with THE TWO BUZZARDS.

Miss Cushman will appear every night this week.

Bestamp be secured in advance.

TREMENSE HIT—POWERFUL SENSATION—JANET PRIDE.—Miss CUSHMAN in two parts, mother and daughter. Mr. BURTON in his origina character.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6¾; commencing at 7 o'clock.
NO ABATEMENT OF THE ATTRACTION,
Consequently
NO CHANGE IN THE BILL.

Mr. Bonrcicault's brilliant adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
and Planche's great drama,
PAST AND PRESENT,
Combining the talent of every artist in the Theatre, TONIGHT, Nov. 3.

A new petite comedy is in preparation.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
AT THE
GREAT FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE,
BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 3.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture, "La Sirene,".....Auber
2. Selection, "La Fille du Regiment,".....Donizetti
3. March, "Du Tanhauser,".....Wagner
4. Song, "Kathleen Mavoorneen,".....Crouch
5. March, "Phelexicen,".....Dodworth
6. Melange, "Robert La Diable ".....Meyerbeer

PART II.

7. Overture, "William Tell,".....Rossini
8. Fantasia, "Anvil Chorus,".....Verdi
9. Song, "Home, Sweet Home,".....Bishop
10. Polka, "Tetonia,".....Prelsing
11. Pot Pourri, "Martha,".....Flotow
12. Quickstep, "Camp,".....Strauss

During the intermission, a Professor will perform favorite airs on the Steam Calliope.

No extra charge.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

The performances commence with
THE OCEAN OF LIFE.
To be followed by the drama of
QUEEN OF THE ABRUZZI.
OUR SALE.
THE KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents. Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, will commence with WETAMO; OR, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.

To be followed by the
LORD OF THE ISLES.
To conclude with the PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.

The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.

Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Rennte, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Jno. Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler.....Proprietors
Jno. Greenwood, Jr.....Manager.
H. Watkins.....Director of Amusements

COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
NEW DRAMATIC SEASON
At this establishment, with an
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
OF
DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE,
Comprising a tout ensemble of artistic superiority seldom paralleled even under the most auspicious circumstances, and hence a satisfactory guarantee of the most finished representations of elegant Comedy, brilliant Farces, humorous Dramas, and other chaste as well as tight and lively productions.

TUESDAY Nov. 3, 1857,
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
The new romantic Play, founded on the Opera of "Lindadj Chamounix," and arranged in its present form by H. Watkins, Esq.:

A MOTHER'S PRAYER;
OR,
THE ROSE OF PENRITH.

and presented with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Wandering Davy, a shepherd.....Mr. H. Watkins
Robert Lawler, a farmer.....H. Ryner
Arthur, Earl of Penrith.....F. Hardenbergh
General Blackain.....Bridgman
Alina, the Rose of Penrith, (with songs,) Mrs C Howard
Dame Margaret.....Mrs. H Gratton
Lilly Lover.....Mrs. H. Ryner

The other characters by the rest of the company.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the comedietta of
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
Followed by the laughable farce of
THE HAPPY MAN.

THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now one of the leading attractions of this popular establishment.

The Happy Family, the Living Serpents, the Cosmopanopticon Studio, &c. All to be seen without extra charge to visitors.

Admittance, 25 cents to everything; children, under ten, 13 cents.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.

Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Pleg, &c.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
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GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber will commence selling his stock of watches and jewelry on Monday, Nov. 2, at greatreductions in prices, being full 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English patent levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen, $60, usual price $85.

Gold English patent levers, full jeweled, $53, usual price $70.

Beautiful gold detached levers, in rich cases, $55, usual price $75.

Beautiful gold detached levers, in rich cases, $45, usual price $62.

Beautiful gold detached levers, in rich cases, $35, usual price $50.

Beautiful gold detached

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. WALKER has issued a second Proclamation in relation to the Election frauds in Kansas. He rejects *twelve hundred* more votes, returned from three precincts of the McGee County; the number of legal voters in which is less than one hundred. The Constitutional Convention, which met at Lecompton on the 19th, obtained a quorum on the 22d, and elected C. J. McILVAINE as Clerk. The official returns of the election, deducting the 1,200 fraudulent votes from McGee, rejected by Gov. WALKER, give PARROTT, (Free State) a majority of nearly 4,000 over RANSOM, with Leavenworth County to hear from.

The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She reports the arrival of the *Star of the West* at Havana, *en route* for New-York, with $1,600,000. Her detention at Aspinwall was owing to the non-arrival of the steamer on the Pacific side. The machinery of the *Golden Gate* becoming disabled on the day after she left San Francisco, she was compelled to return, and the *Golden Age*, appointed to take her place, did not leave port till the 11th of October. We consequently receive by this arrival, three weeks' later news from California. It is not important. The State Agricultural Fair was held on the 27th of September, in the city of Stockton, and was attended by thousands from all parts of the State. BEIN, convicted of robbing the United States Branch Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Oregon State Convention was still in session, and had arrived at no determinate conclusion in regard to the subject of Slavery. The prospect was that it would not be incorporated in the fundamental law. Among the passengers from California arrived yesterday is Colonel FREMONT.

The latest missive from General GIDEON J. PILLOW has called out card No. 2 from Lieutenant General SCOTT, in rejoinder, in which the former is so effectually demolished that we doubt whether he will even attempt again to repair damages. General SCOTT again denies, and this time in the most pointed manner, that a bribe of ten thousand dollars was paid to SANTA ANA, and takes occasion to review certain passages in the history of the war, in which General PILLOW bears no very enviable part. We publish the card elsewhere.

Elections take place to-day in five States—New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Illinois and Michigan; but in the two former, only, for State officers. The remainder elect local officers. Lists of candidates are published elsewhere.

We learn from the Board of Examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the propriety of razeeing the sloop-of-war *Brandywine*, have reported in favor of so doing. This will be good news to the mechanics and laborers in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where the work is to be done.

Up to 9 o'clock last night, nothing had been heard at Quebec of the steamship *Indian*, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The remark was general in the City, yesterday, that there was less excitement, less apparent interest in politics, or the success of parties, in the City, than on any former day before an election for a number of years. The excitement and anxiety were confined almost exclusively to the candidates and their most particular friends, the bill posters. During the entire day the indications were strongly in favor of a quiet and orderly election.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened heavily for Flour, which partially declined 5c. @ bbl.,—with more offering and less demand. Wheat was abundant and active at uniform rates. Corn was scarce and higher, with light sales. Nothing really new transpired in Cotton. A limited business was reported in Groceries at previous rates. Freights exhibited no very important change.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and did nothing. Excluding reporters, they adopted, in private session, a resolution, which was simply a gag, in reference to steam on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-street. Meeting at 10 o'clock A. M. they excluded reporters until 3 o'clock P. M., and then adjourned without admitting them. What little can be stated as being done by them was picked up outside. SIMEON DRAPER sent in no communication to the Board. It is not known whether he accepts or not.

The Court of General Sessions for the November Term convened yesterday, but did nothing beyond impanelling a Petit Jury. The case of RODGERS, for the murder of SWANSTON, in the Tenth-avenue, is set down for Monday next. To-day being election-day, no Court will be held.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, yesterday. They authorized the President to ask the Comptroller for $25,000, and made some modification of the arrangements in the direction of the Medical Department at Bellevue Hospital, whereby students will be compelled to pay $5 upon entering to the lectures and practice; the usual certificate to be given to them at the conclusion of the course.

A man named DANIEL EMERSON was yesterday brought to this City by a St. Louis Policeman on a charge of defrauding HANFORD & BROTHER, a wholesale clothing firm, at No. 29 Park-row, out of goods to the value of $3,145 32. The accused is alleged to have represented himself as a merchant at Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, and worth $30,000. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

A horrid act of mayhem was committed on Friday night last at a public house in Hudson-street. THOMAS BROGAN, a stevedore, during an altercation with a man named JOHN DAVIS, purposely gouged out the right eye of DAVIS with his thumb, and afterwards crushed it to a jelly between his thumb and forefinger. The guilty party was arrested yesterday and held to answer for his offence, the papers in the case being sent forthwith to the District-Attorney, to be laid before the Grand Jury.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but as there was no business of importance before them they adjourned soon after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read. At 3 o'clock they organized as the Board of Aldermen, and referred a resolution directing the Comptroller to lease at auction a Slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26, East River, to be used for a ferry to run to or adjacent to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years. On motion of Alderman WILSON, the Board adjourned, at an early hour, to Thursday next.

A tea-meeting was held last evening in the basement of Rev. H. H. GARNET'S Church, Prince-street, the object of which was to raise a fund sufficiently large to redeem a colored Methodist Episcopal preacher, who is a slave in North Carolina. Rev. Drs. DOWLING, KENNADAY, LEROY, Rev. H. H. GARNET, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Rev. Mr. BOYNTON and others successively addressed the meeting. The individual in whose behalf it was held is to be sold in January, and sent to [illegible] unless his liberty is purchased.

[illegible] Tourney at the [illegible] executed by Messrs. [illegible] was won a game, [illegible] both drawn. They were not [illegible] last evening.

A further hearing of evidence and argument [illegible] writ of *habeas corpus* to restore to liberty CAROLINE WOODMAN, confined as a lunatic [illegible] Flushing, was continued yesterday before Judge ROOSEVELT. Another letter addressed to Mr. PURDAM, was read, also affidavits of Mr. BUSTEAD and [illegible] counsel for the relator. Several witnesses [illegible] Bustead, were examined for the purpose of proving the insufficiency of the return and the character of the "Hall." No virtual progress, however, was made towards a determination of the motion, inasmuch as the Judge refused either to make an order for the production of the lady in Court or for the granting of access to her of counsel or others on behalf of the relator.

Later from Kansas.

It will be seen by their Proclamation, which we publish in another column, that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON have rejected the returns from McGee County also, on the same ground as those of Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, namely, that they were "simulated and fictitious." The Proclamation states that not only was there an absence of the poll-book, and of the oath taken by the Judges, required by law to be submitted, but that the returns did not state *for whom* the votes alleged to have been cast, were given.

The Proclamation takes occasion to deny very explicitly the statement, that, either in this case or in the other, have the Governor and Secretary gone behind the returns. They disclaim all right to do so, and say they reject the returns in consequence of fatal defects in form. This seems to dispose of the complaint, made at the Pro-Slavery meeting in Lecompton, and said to have been entertained at Washington, that these officials claimed the right to judge of the validity of the votes cast, without reference to the returns themselves.

This renewed action of the Governor and Secretary affords fresh evidence of their determination to do their their duty and to secure the people of Kansas in the exercise of their suffrage.

The Hoboken Homicide.

The trial of young CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL before a New-Jersey Court of Oyer and Terminer, has created a sensation in the city of Hoboken. The previous respectability and social position of the parties, the extreme youth of the prisoner and the very singular issue raised in the case renders it one of general as well as local interest.

FREDERICK CUEVA, the defendant, is a Cuban about seventeen years of age—very young to be charged with the gravest crime known to the law. He had been a pupil of LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL, brother of the deceased, whose school he only left in January last. It does not appear that the deceased and young CUEVA ever entertained any sentiments of friendship for each other;—their dispositions were antagonistic, and, it may be, that other causes combined to widen the breach between them. LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL prohibited his scholars from holding any communication with CUEVA,—we are not told why,—and the latter, being a high-tempered youth, revenged himself by defying his former preceptor. Such, we take it, was the spirit which moved him to converse, or attempt to converse, with ANDREW TERRY, one of DE GRANVAL'S scholars, on the night of the homicide. On that July evening the two DE GRANVALS, the boys and other persons belonging to the household, were standing in the court-yard of their residence, No. 3 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. They were talking and amusing themselves, and, while thus engaged, CUEVA passed and then repassed the house. Shortly afterwards he appeared again, and this time he held a cane in his hand. As he walked past the house, he accosted young TERRY with a simple word of recognition, whereupon LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL interfering, said to the boy, "You know you should not speak to him." CUEVA overheard, and was irritated by the observation, for immediately he turned back, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the court-yard. While there the two DE GRANVALS spoke at him in a sneering way. LEOPOLD, alluding to a herd of swine in the street, said to CUEVA, "See, there are your brothers!" Then ensued a war of words, which resulted in a challenge from CUEVA to OSCAR DE GRANVAL to "come out and fight," and this invitation the latter declined, on the plea that he did not possess a cane. His answer was coupled with expressions of contempt, and CUEVA went away, no doubt greatly enraged. After reviewing this, the first act of the tragedy, to which the friends of the deceased *alone* were witnesses, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that CUEVA was insulted and unnecessarily irritated, and that, under the circumstances, he acted foolishly, perhaps, but only in a manner that might be expected from a lad of his age and temper.

After this occurrence, OSCAR DE GRANVAL went to the residence of Mr. EDWIN CHARLES, at Washington-terrace, where there was a party, and where he remained until 11 o'clock. At that hour all the guests had gone home, and he and Miss CHARLES stood talking at the gate. While thus engaged, CUEVA, who had been spending the evening at the house of Mr. TOMPKINS, adjoining, was observed to run from the stoop, and halt under a tree at some little distance. There can be no question but that he recognized DE GRANVAL, and the inference, supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence, is, that he intended to punish him for the manner in which he had been insulted. DE GRANVAL, having wished Miss CHARLES good night, went away in the direction of where CUEVA stood, and a collision immediately followed. Blows were exchanged, and the parties clinched and wrestled. They both fell on the pavement, and as they fell—on that very instant—DE GRANVAL received the pistol wound that caused his death. The prosecution contend that CUEVA drew and fired his weapon; while for the defence it is maintained that the pistol went off accidentally and of its own accord. We are disposed to look upon the latter as the most probable version, even if it be not proved by positive evidence.

There were several witnesses of the fight between CUEVA and DE GRANVAL. Of the two brought forward by the prosecution, one, Miss CHARLES, appears to have been so thoroughly upset by the scene that she was incapable of correctly observing what occurred. She says in one part of her testimony that the combatants both fell *before* the pistol was fired, and in another that DE GRANVAL fell immediately *after* she heard the report. Upon this point the whole case hinges. Another witness, Mrs. CLARA MARKS, declares that the flash was about five feet *above* the sidewalk; and JOHN SCHERMAN, a German, who saw the affray from the opposite side of the street, says that the ball of one of the combatants was raised to a level with his adversary's head, when the pistol was fired. This is all the testimony for the prosecution on this important point. For the defence, we have it, in the first place, established that CUEVA was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and, consequently, his having one about his person on this partinlar evening was no evidence of a malicious design. It is proved that he attacked DE GRANVAL with his cane, and that after the fight was over he still held that cane in his right hand. The presumption is strong that it was almost impossible for him, the weaker of the two, to have drawn and fired his pistol while the scuffle lasted. This presumption amounts almost to positive certainty when we remember that Miss CHARLES, evidently disposed to favor her deceased friend, was standing close by and saw no pistol drawn. Four witnesses for the defence—two of them disinterested spectators of the fight—distinctly swear that they saw the two men fall, and *"that as soon as they struck the ground the pistol went off."* This, if it be true, renders it impossible that CUEVA could have drawn and fired his weapon. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the medical men is to the effect that the ball struck some other object before it entered DE GRANVAL'S brain, and, lastly, the demeanor of the prisoner himself is strongly in his favor. After the fight is over, he says directly that he did not fire the weapon; he feels for it in his belt, but does not find it there, and returns to the scene of the combat to look for it. Whatever the result of this trial be—whether the Jury find the prisoner guilty of murder, manslaughter, or simple assault, or acquit him altogether—we trust that the tragedy will be a warning to him, and to all other youths, of the fatal consequences that may result from the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Hack Service in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the livery stable men complain that their business has fallen off. So it ought. To charge $1 and $1 50 to convey a single passenger from Madison-square to his office in Wall-street is preposterous. Let them reduce their rates. I will venture to say that if any livery man would start a dozen one-horse *coupes*, (as in Paris,) charging 50 cents for a drive from one point to another, he would do well even in HARD TIMES.

Our injured and indignant fellow-citizen is entirely in the right, and had we not long ago exhausted the resources of the English language in vituperation of a hundred other solecisms, absurdities and imperfections of our municipal administration, we might put ourselves to the trouble of reënforcing his appeal with sundry adjectives of our own. To ask anything of the paternal wisdom which rules our civic affairs is of course superfluous; but it may be that the afflicted "livery-men" themselves are prepared to hear a little reason, in the present dejected state of their pecuniary interests. While their wheels are rusting in the coach-house, and their horses, obedient to the laws of nature, are diligently "eating their own heads off" in the stable, these purveyors of locomotion ought, if ever, to be accessible to the arguments of experience and to the laws of trade. To them, therefore, we address ourselves. In the year 1856 there were taken out in this City 589 "hack licenses;" and it may be assumed, therefore, as a fair estimate, that the "livery men" of New-York are now keeping up six hundred carriages for the accommodation of the public. These carriages are almost without an exception two-horse coaches built to carry four inside passengers. They are supposed to be distributed about the City in localities convenient to the daily traffic and movement of the citizens. They are also supposed to be regimented under an ordinance of the City Council, and the drivers of them are supposed to be furnished with a tariff of fares from which they never depart in their dealings with their customers. These are the suppositions of the law.

But in this case, as in so many others, the law, like Mr. Bumble, needs to be "enlightened by experience." In point of fact, the six hundred hacks of New-York are, generally, if caught at all, to be "caught flying." A few of them are sometimes to be seen in the vicinity of the Park, or at some of the principal hotels. But the vast majority are either hidden away out of sight in the various livery-stables, or driving frantically about on "speculation." Most of the hack proprietors devote themselves with exclusive assiduity to the steamboat landings and the railway stations. The stranger who enters our gates receives their earliest and their latest attentions. At these points a tumult of Jehus and a hubbub of horses always await him—the ordinary carriages there keeping up a brisk and boisterous competition with certain enormous and anomalous arks yclept "Hotel coaches," which combine the imposing proportions of the French diligence with that elastic internal capacity which a wet night develops in the Broadway omnibus. If the "fare" happens to select an "ordinary carriage" he will be driven at once to his destination, (provided his apparent verdancy does not tempt his conqueror to convey him into remote regions of the City for the purpose of sequestration and plunder,) and having there arrived he will be dismissed with a few execrations and a handsome overcharge, at the discretion of the driver. If, on the contrary, he takes a "hotel coach" he will only be made to pay one dollar, but for this moderation a grave equivalent of time and patience must be rendered, the "Hotel coach" being, in most cases, not an "express carriage" but a "way-station" stage, going hither and thither according to circumstances.

The hack-owners of New-York, that is, to sum up their "policy" in a word, manage their business as *a necessity exacting tribute, and not as a convenience inviting custom.* Given, a man with a wife and two trunks at Pier No. 1, and a house and a breakfast in Union-square, the hack-owners sagely argue that a coach *must* intervene, and that an immoderate charge may therefore safely be made. So far as this policy covers the case it covers it well enough. But the error of the calculation, which is always an error, and which the present pressure only reveals more clearly, lies in the answer to another proposition. Given, a great city in which from fifty to one hundred thousand persons, whose time is valuable to them, are every day called upon to traverse considerable distances, of what description of locomotive facilities will these persons be most likely to avail themselves? To this question we are fortunately able to give an answer weighted with all the weight of experience. The successful hack-systems of London and Paris make reply that in this business also the two modern principles of "copious advertising," and of "small profits with extensive sales," can be triumphantly vindicated. The hacks of those cities are conspicuously lettered, and are posted at convenient points along all the main arteries of business and of pleasure. They are also built with a special reference to their object, and as single fares, or fares of two, are, of course, more numerous than fares of three or four, they are in a very large proportion one-horse vehicles, designed for conveying one or two persons comfortably. As one horse can be more cheaply fed than two, and as the vehicles themselves are originally less expensive than our great "glass coaches," the fares are put at a figure which tempts the passenger by an evident economy of time, without alarming him by a dubious economy of cash. Instead of being numbered, as with us, by hundreds, the hacks, cabs, *coupés*, broughams and *fiacres* of London and Paris are to be numbered by thousands, and they are in constant requisition.

If, now, any "livery-man" of this City will take the trouble to estimate the difference between the returns of one two-horse and four-seated carriage, employed in the casual and irregular style heretofore known among us, and those of two one-horse and double-seated carriages, employed steadily throughout the day and evening, we think he will need no new "City ordinance" to satisfy him that he has only himself to thank for the falling off of his traffic at this juncture, and that it is within his own power, not only to rise above the "outrageous fortune" of the hour, but to organize his business on a much more remunerative scale than it has ever before known. A reform in this matter is imperative. If we are not to look for it from the authorities, it certainly ought not to be unreasonable to expect it now from the hack-owners themselves.

POLITICS AT A DISCOUNT.—We doubt if ever before so little excitement has preceded an election as that which occurs to-day. Whether it is owing to the financial difficulties of the times having neutralized all other excitement, or that the people have become indifferent to party movements and squabbles, it is very certain that politics, just now, are at a heavy discount in this City. Few persons except the candidates and their friends have taken much interest in the election of to-day. While Baltimore is under martial law, and Boston is all in an uproar, we are here as quiet as lambs, with no prospect whatever of a disturbance of any kind. The hum of either army sounded so stilly last night that no noise whatever was heard, and the closing up of rivets preparatory to the contest kept nobody awake. As there are an unusual number of laboring men out of employment in the City, it is not improbable that there may be a few rows in some of the upper Wards before sunset, but there is no cause for anticipating any scenes of violence or disorder about the polls.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Buchanan and Governor Walker—The Brandywine to be Razeed—The Naval Courts.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

While Mr. BUCHANAN will not remove or publicly censure Governor WALKER, he does, nevertheless, privately express disapprobation of his course in the Oxford affair. He says he has written a private letter to WALKER, charging him with violating his instructions, and rebuking him therefor. While the President will not take the responsibility of removing him, there is great reason to fear that he will make his resignation necessary for the maintenance of his self-respect.

My dispatch of yesterday only denied the intention of removing WALKER, but purposely avoided a declaration that the President emphatically approved his course. Publicly he says nothing, but privately he distinctly condemns it. There is danger beneath this uncertain, shadowy policy.

The Board of Examiners recently directed to inquire into the expediency of razeeing the sloop-of-war *Brandywine*, have reported in favor of it. This will secure the desired Winter's employment to the Brooklyn Navy-yard mechanics.

In the Naval Courts, Lieutenant BRAINE' case is expected to come up to-morrow, and Commander RITCHIE'S defence will be read. Lieutenant HUNT'S case will probably succeed the latter. S.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1857.

Every day it becomes more and more evident that there will be an organized Democratic opposition to the Administration in the next Congress, which will endeavor to drive the President from the line of policy he has pursued in reference to Kansas affairs, and so prevent its ultimate and legitimate results from being developed. Failing in that, they may be expected to make open war on the Administration, and to seek its embarrassment by every available means. The ultraists in the South already boldly denounce the President for having sustained Gov. WALKER, and others, a little more politic, withhold their anathemas confessedly because they believe he does not approve, though he has not openly condemned, WALKER'S Inaugural Address and the policy which it foreshadowed. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it will be remembered, refers to the President kindly and patronizingly, stating that he had it upon "the best authority" that Mr. BUCHANAN does not approve the Walker policy. "The best authority" can mean nobody but Mr. BUCHANAN himself; and Mr. DAVIS must be in error, for it is well known and can be established incontrovertibly if needs be, that the President carefully examined Gov. WALKER'S Inaugural before he went out to Kansas; that it was altered in several particulars so as to meet the views of the Executive in all respects, and consequently that it was fully indorsed by him in advance. It is idle to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN can dream of abandoning WALKER now, or sacrificing him to appease the malcontents of either section.

Nevertheless, the sacrifice is vociferously demanded, and, at least, two members of the Cabinet, Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON, join in the demand,—while Mr. BROWN leans in the same direction. This want of unanimity in the Cabinet is an element of serious weakness, while it affords no compensating strength to the President. The fact that they have coadjutors in the Cabinet does not in the least degree quiet the fire-eaters or modify their demands. On the contrary it spurs them into more active hostility, in the hope that their outside pressure may eventually give effective and controlling force to the efforts of their sympathisers in the President's Council.

As a consequence, a party in the South will organize, in Congress, against the President's policy, as I have already suggested; and they will demand concessions as the price of peace. It may not be a very extensive party; but a faction of eighteen or twenty will hold a balance of power between the Administration men and the Opposition. I hear it stated already that this precise move is contemplated, the fire-eaters proposing to stay out of the regular caucus, make their own nominations, and give the Administration men the choice of yielding them the organization, or going over to the Republicans. The chances now are that we shall have a lively and curious time in the attempt to organize the House. The factionists will demand the repudiation of WALKER'S course in Kansas, and perhaps the rejection of the Free-State Constitution, as the price of their cooperation. Of course no Northern Democrat can yield so much without certain political annihilation at home; nevertheless that is to be the test of effective Southern fellowship.

Gentlemen may as well turn the subject over and be prepared to take position. There seems but one safe course for the President to pursue,—and that is, straight onward, regardless of the anathemas of politicians, and determined to execute his duties with steady unwavering firmness. The crisis before him is well adapted to try the nerve of a politician President; and it remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN has the qualities which alone can carry him through it with credit. Vacillation is sure to prove his ruin,—for its effect would be to betray and sacrifice the friends who are now standing by him, and provoke the disapproval of every independent thinking man of either section,—while those who had succeeded in bullying him into submission would despise him at last, and trust him even less in the future than they have in the past. S.

The Connecticut Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Nov. 2.

At the Bank meeting to-day, thirty-seven of the Banks in the State were represented.

The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting some plan which would enable the Banks to afford a circulation for the benefit of the business community.

The following resolutions were before the Convention, and final action deferred upon them until Friday afternoon next—to which time the Convention adjourned—when it is believed that nearly every Bank in the State will be represented, and final action taken upon the resolutions. The feeling manifested was very strong in favor of some immediate action on the part of the Banks towards some plan which would afford the business community relief.

Resolved, That, to facilitate the settlement of balances between ourselves, a Clearing-House for the State of Connecticut be established at the city of ——, and that all balances be settled once in —— days in the notes of Connecticut and other New-England Banks in good standing, and of Banks in the State of New-York, current in the City of New-York, or in specie, or in drafts on Boston or New-York.

Resolved, That each Bank forming this Association, deposit with said Clearing House the sum of $1,000, to constitute a fund to be used by said Clearing House to facilitate the settlement of balances.

Resolved, That we cease redeeming our bills at any point out of this State on and after ——.

From St. John, N. B.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF THE MACKENZIE FAMILY—FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Nov. 2.

Last evening three persons named BREEN, and SLAVIN and his son, the supposed murderers of the MACKENZIE family of six persons, on the 24th ult., were arrested at their camp in the woods, and brought to this city and placed in jail. They offered no resistance. The Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against the above parties.

Early on Sunday morning PADDOCK'S large building, containing theatre, hall-room, billiard-room, &c., was nearly destroyed by fire. The lower part was saved, but was badly damaged by water. Insurance $10,000.

News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The receipts of Cotton at Houston, Texas, since the 1st of September, have been 13,000 bales. The stock there on the 21st ult. was 5,300 bales.

A letter from Brownsville says that Judge WATROUS' silver mine is no longer a doubtful affair. Sixty hands are employed in working it, and the silver is plenty.

Many disasters occurred on the coast of Texas during the gale of the 25th ult., but no serious losses are reported.

Procession of the American Mechanics of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

There was a grand parade of the Order of American Mechanics this morning on the occasion of the dedication of their new Hall. About 2,000 men were in line. The banners were of a gorgeous description. Accompanying them were wagons with printing presses at work, throwing off the programmes of the procession; coopers making barrels, marble-workers working on a monument, and shoemakers, last-makers and hat manufacturers working at their trades.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

To this hour nothing has been heard of the screw steamship *Indian*, now in her 13th day from Liverpool, and overdue.

Shooting Affair at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 2.

Mr. BELL, agent in this city for the Commercial Agency of DOUGLASS & Co., of New-York, killed JAMES ALLEN, of Yorkville, S. C., on Saturday. BELL had communicated information injurious to ALLEN. BELL has been arrested.

STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Elections are to be held in *five States* to-day; but in only two of them for State Officers. These two are Massachusetts, in which a full ticket, including Governor, is to be elected; and New-York, where no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is to be chosen, but all other State Officers. New-Jersey will vote for members of the Legislature and for County Officers; the Governor holds over until 1860. Illinois will vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge SCATES, resigned, and for County Officers. Michigan also votes for county offices. On Thursday next, Wisconsin is to elect a full State ticket.

NEW-YORK.

In this State, three parties are in the field—the Republican, American and Democratic. The nominations of each are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
Sec. of State	A. M. Clapp.	G. J. Tucker,	J. C. Putnam.
Comptroller	R. Denniston.	C. P. Church.	N. S. Benton.
Treasurer	J. T. Hogeboom.	I. V. Vedder.	Lyman Odell.
Attorney Gen.	W. C. Noyes,	L. Tremain,	H. H. Ross.
Canal Com.	A. S. Thurston,	J. M. Jaycox,	G. Denniston.
State Engin'r.	Geo. Geddes,	V. R. Richmond,	R. Graves.
S. Pris. Insp.	T. Kirkpatrick,	W. C. Rhodes,	J. M Stevens.
Judge C. App.	T. Jenkins,	Hiram Denio.	H. Ketchum.

Eight Justices of the Supreme Court, and a new Senate and Assembly, are also to be elected. A full list of candidates was given in the TIMES of Wednesday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A lively contest is expected in Massachusetts. There are four State tickets in nomination—the Straight Republican, American Republican, Straight American and Democratic. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS is the nominee for Governor on *two* tickets, the Straight Republican and American Republican. The remaining candidates on these tickets, however, are different. Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Governor GARDNER is in nomination by the Straight Know-Nothings.

The following is a full list of candidates:

	Straight Republican.	K. N. Republican.
Governor	Nath. P. Banks.	Nath. P. Banks.
Lieut. Governor	Oliver Warner.	Elphalet Trask.
Sec'y of State	Joseph White.	Austin L. Rogers.
Treasurer	Thos. J. Marsh.	Moses Tenney, Jr.
Auditor	Valerius Tuft.	Chand'r R. Ransom.
Attorney-General	Thos. D. Eliot.	John H. Clifford.
	Straight Know-Nothing.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry J. Gardner,	Erasmus D. Beach.
Lieut. Governor	Alex. De Witt.	Albert Currier.
Sec'y of State	Benj. L. Allen.	Jonathan E. Field.
Treasurer	Timothy Ingraham.	Charles Thompson.
Auditor	Chan'r R. Ransom.	S. L. Mead.
Attorney-General	John H. Clifford.	Ezra Wilkinson.

A new Legislature and State Councillors are also to be elected.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE, of Carlyle, is the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, to fill the place of Judge SCATES. His opponents are E. W. WEBB and Mr. DOCGHERTY. The contest for local offices creates no excitement. Next year, a Legislature is to be chosen, and in that election will be involved the success or overthrow of Senator DOUGLAS, whose term expires in 1859.

WISCONSIN.

Although this State does not vote until Thursday, 5th, we append a list of the candidates for State offices. Three parties are pitted against each other—the Republican, Democratic, and Reform Democratic—the latter accepting five out of eight of the Regular Democratic nominations. The following are the nominations:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Reform Democratic.
Governor	A. W. Randall.	J. B. Cross.	J. B. Cross.
Lieut. Gov.	C. Schntz,	E. D. Campbell.	W. T. Butler.
Sec. of State	J. L. V. Thomas.	D. W. Jones.	D. W. Jones.
St. Treas.	S. D. Hastings.	C. Halick.	A. Sullivan.
Att'y. Gen.	M. M. Jackson.	G. Bouck.	G. Bouck.
S. P. Inst'n.	J. G. McMynn.	L. C. Draper.	L. C. Draper.
Bk. Comp.	J. P. McGregor.	J. C. Squires.	J. C. Squires.
St. P. Com.	E. McGrew.	E. McGary.	J. M. Shreck.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

More Fraudulent Returns Rejected—Second Proclamation from Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

Vote of the Territory—The Constitutional Convention.

From the Lecompton National Democrat, Oct. 23.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 22, 1857.

Since our Proclamation of the 19th inst., rejecting the so-called election returns from the Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, another very similar case has been presented for our official action. It is that of pretended returns from three precincts of McGee County, in this Territory, containing an aggregate of more than twelve hundred votes. This county is located in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas, is constituted from the lands of the Cherokee Indians which are not yet open to preëmption or settlement, and is consequently one of the most sparsely populated counties of the Territory, containing less than one hundred qualified voters, and giving last June but fourteen votes for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Indeed, all persons actually conversant with the number of the population of the county, know well how derisive the large vote pretended to have been given there. Our information also excludes the idea that there was any incursion of voters from the neighboring State of Missouri, whose people do not appear to have interfered with the recent election. It is, then, quite evident that no such vote as is represented in these pretended returns was given at the late election in this county.

It is not, however, on the grounds above stated that we reject these pretended returns; but because we are confident that no such vote was given, or even one-tenth part of it, we are induced by such considerations to give these alleged returns the most rigid scrutiny, in order to ascertain whether they are genuine, legal and valid.

From intrinsic evidence on the face of these papers, we are convinced they are not genuine, but simulated and fictitious. Besides, they present no evidence that the oath, required by our statutes, was administered to the clerks or judges of the elections, to secure from each and all of them the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

But in addition to these grounds of decision against the legality and validity of these pretended returns, there is yet a more conclusive reason which constrains us not to count them. While the names of the voters, and of the candidates, all appear to be entered on the lists, *not one of the offices is mentioned for which the candidates respectively were intended to be designated.* We cannot determine, therefore, from the face of these papers, for what office any one of the candidates was supported. The uniformity in this particular of these pretended returns from three separate and distant precincts, especially as the forms are not made up in the same handwriting, nor (with certain exceptions which only add force to the argument) on the same kind of paper, renders with other circumstances conclusive to our minds the conviction, that they are, as above stated, fictitious and simulated. It is most extraordinary also, that not a single vote appears to have been given for any county officers.

In rejecting these papers, *we do not go behind the returns*, because no legal or valid returns were made. *Neither in the former instance, nor in this, have we claimed the power to judge of the qualifications of voters, and to exclude votes deemed to be illegal.* What constitutes a return, is defined by the Territorial statutes; and to reject a paper as spurious or fictitious, or because, in points of vital importance, it deviates from the requisitions of the law, and therefore is not a return, in legal parlance, is not "going behind the returns, as we have been unjustly charged with doing.

If these papers, (like those from the Oxford precinct,) would increase, by nearly twelve hundred, the apparent vote for the candidates of our party, although the offices are not named, our obligation is none the less paramount to reject them as we now do, as spurious and illegal. An election secured through our sanction, by frauds so monstrous, would be more fatal to our party than any defect, however disastrous. We deem it our duty to state that according to our information, some, if not all the candidates, who, it was supposed might claim their election by these frauds, have refused to accept any advantage under them.

These disreputable attempts to destroy the elective franchise, and all popular government which is based upon it, and to subject us to the responsibility of rejecting such papers, or rendering ourselves accomplices in the fraud, by giving it our indorsement and sanction, will meet, we doubt not, the serious reprehension of honest men of all parties in this Territory, and throughout the Union. The intense and dangerous excitement produced in this Territory by these enormous frauds has rendered imperative upon us, in this public official manner, to make known our decision in regard to them, believing that a just and impartial course of action on our part will serve to restore peace and harmony to an agitated and distracted people.

If instead of relying upon these papers themselves as authentic returns, it is sought to deny the fact that the results are spurious and simulated, we cannot doubt that Congress, upon the question of admitting the delegate, would, by an appropriate Committee of one or both houses dispatched to this Territory, and clothed with authority to send for persons and papers, inquire fully into these transactions, in order that the perpetrators of such enormities, and all their accomplices and confederates may be exposed and punished. In the meantime, we shall cause to be published at an early day, a complete list of the names of these pretended voters, that the people of this Territory, and especially of the localities in which these frauds were perpetrated, may visit them with appropriate condemnation. As these pretended voters are alleged to have come in large bodies from Missouri, under claim of settlements on the Indian reservations, and as we have ascertained that this allegation is unfounded in fact, we deem it a duty to the people of Missouri, in order to prevent unjust prejudice against them in this Territory, and throughout the Union, with all its evil consequences, to give them the means, by publishing these lists of fictitious names, to exonerate themselves from such unfounded accusations. R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—VOTE FOR DELEGATE.

Below we publish the returns of the election, as far as received, with the addition of Leavenworth County, the whole of which vote has not been received at the Secretary's office.

These returns comprise the vote of all the counties as far as received, some of which will have to be deducted from several counties on account of illegal returns, and others on account of illegal precincts.

When corrected, the whole vote of the Territory will probably fall short of 13,000:

	Ransom.	Parrott.
Leavenworth	1,356	1
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doniphan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nemaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown (3 precincts)	[illegible]	1
Marshall	[illegible]	1
Pottowatomie, (1 precinct)	[illegible]	30
Riley	[illegible]	251
Calhoun	39	285
Jefferson	169	344
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douglas	187	1,082
Shawnee	61	740
Richardson	[illegible]	127
Davis	36	136
Wise and Breckinridge	7	248
Bourbon	175	96
McGee*	1,202	24
Dorn	18	—
Allen, Hunter, Wilson, Woodson—(

known by every delegate or citizen who has chosen to converse with him.

Submission of the Kansas Constitution to the People.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

The Northern Democracy, and, we believe, the great masses of the party everywhere, maintain that any Constitution which shall be framed by the sitting Convention in Kansas, *shall be referred, for approval or rejection, to an honest vote of the people.* No party can stand on any other platform. It is the honest way, the right way, and the only way left, by which we can manage territorial affairs, North or South. Opposition to it is opposition to our whole scheme of self-government—to the theory, practice, and traditions of our countrymen—to the declarations of the Democratic Party, its men and its candidates. Col. Davis and Senator Hunter have no more power to alter this law of American politics than to reverse the laws of gravitation. It involves a principle which exists, operates and controls our affairs, independent of Federal institutions; it is simply the right of the people to govern themselves. To question this right is most absurd; to attempt its overthrow, for the accomplishment of ulterior purposes, must be regarded as involving a sacrifice of principle and an abandonment of the great doctrines of our Democratic system.

There is, we are glad to see, but one Democratic representative in Congress from the free States who has attempted to make the Convention of Kansas superior to the people of Kansas in the matter of submitting the Constitution to popular vote. In the South, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of the Administration party in Virginia, is unreserved in demanding that the people are the controlling power, and that the action of the Convention should go to them for rejection or confirmation. This principle will triumph, and those who resist it must take the consequences.

The North appeals to the people interested, and will ever insist, that *they shall settle for themselves the question of the recognition or rejection of Slavery in the Territories*—and we are confident that the party in the South, which appeals to any other tribunals not to deliberate upon the question of Slavery, but to establish that institution in defiance of the will of the majority, is very small indeed.

PARADE OF THE UNEMPLOYED—MEETING IN THE PARK.—Between one and two thousand of the unemployed laborers of the City met yesterday morning and paraded the streets, headed by a man with a drum, and another with a banner on which was written:

WORK—ARBEIT.

After passing in front of the principal newspaper offices, they proceeded to the Park, and from the steps of the City Hall made speeches to each other, some of them threatening the City with bloodiest vengeance if a single child should starve during the Winter in consequence of the scarcity of employment. The first speaker expressed the opinion that it were better a thousand should perish by the sword than that one should die by starvation; and concluded with an intimation, that if an instance of starvation should occur, the sword should find immediately a thousand victims. Subsequently, there was a modification of tone. From the sword and dire results from its use in the hands of a hungry man, they came to threatening the various political parties with their combined opposition. One gentleman gave his view of the several political organizations and arrived at the conclusion that there was nothing to expect from any of them—except the Democratic Party, and therefore he advised them to "Go the entire Democratic State Ticket." When this had been said, the object of the parade and gathering in the Park seemed to have been attained, for nothing further was attempted. The excitement was confined to the speakers almost exclusively. Those who were not prepared with addresses were orderly, and did not appear unusually interested. They had nothing else to do and seemed to think they might as well stand there as anywhere else.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOMAN AND CHILD.—At a quarter to 6 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 59 West Forty-first-street, occupied on the first and second floors by Mr. FREDERICK SCHNEIDER as a lager-bier saloon and concert hall. Mr. SCHNEIDER'S stock of lager bier and other liquors, and the fixtures of his concert-room were entirely destroyed. His loss was $1,500, on which there is an insurance of $1,200 in the Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Miss BRIGGS and a young child, who occupied a room on the fourth floor as a sleeping apartment, had a narrow escape. The fire had made such headway underneath that the only way of reaching them was by a ladder. FRED. RYKA and PAUL SCHENCK, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, rushed to their rescue and were successful in bringing them safely from their perilous position. Dr. R. NIEGARY owned the building. His loss was $3,000. Insured for $4,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the hat, cap and gentlemen's furnishing store No. 667 Eighth-avenue, kept by Mr. CANTROWITZ. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done, the loss being only $200, which is covered by insurance of $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company on the stock, and $200 on the furniture.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO PRUDENT PEOPLE.
You can purchase for cash, at 7 per cent BELOW COST,
Any article from the following stock, which is all in the NEWEST STYLES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
$20,000 worth of ladies' Furs.
$12,000 worth of Soft Hats.
$7,500 Boys' Hats and Caps.
$4,600 Children's Fancy Hats.
GENIN'S Fur and Hat Warehouse, No 214 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 515 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
86 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WALTON, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was so heated as badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING [illegible] for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are [illegible] machines really valuable for family use, and their [illegible] on them is the result of all. Persons intending [illegible] will do well to examine these machines before purchasing. [illegible] from $10 to $20 [illegible] ones, the remaining [illegible] mechanical operators. [illegible] Court.
WATSON, WOODRUFF & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

FLORENCE—GLEASON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, OSCAR FLORENCE to Miss THEODOSIA, daughter of the late Elijah Gleason, Esq., all of this City.

KOLLMEYER—ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, ALFRED B. KOLLMEYER to Miss JOSEPHINE A. ACKERMAN, both of this City.

KIMBALL—RICE.—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Miss HETTY E., daughter of O. B. Rice, to JAMES B. KIMBALL, Engineer U. S. A.

DAVY—MCBRIARTY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 1, in St. James' Cathedral, PATRICK DAVY to Miss MARY ANN MCBRIARTY.

WILLIAMSON—PEIRCE.—In Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Geo. B. Little, Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, Me., to Miss ANA H., daughter of Waldo T. Peirce, Esq., of Bangor.

DIED.

OGILBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, CAROLINE LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq.
The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Ogilby, and Rev. F. Ogilby, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MASTERSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, after a short illness, PATRICK MASTERSON, late contractor, in the 49th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 33, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 54th-st. and Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE STRATTON, in the 31st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Broadway and 49th-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, of croup, HATTIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Chas. M. and Augusta Childs, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., from No. 9 East 27th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SNATZEL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM SNATZEL, in the 26th year of his age.
Friends of the family, and of his uncle, Abraham Wyckoff, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 Sumnitt., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Flathush, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 1, Mrs. CORNELIA A. WHITTINGHAM, aged 48 years, 7 months and 3 days.
Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TRAIN.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, ANNIE E., only daughter of Rev. A. M. and Lucy A. Train.

SMITH.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Ex-Alderman ISAAC B. SMITH, in the 53d year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William L. and George W., and his brothers, Frederick S. Smith and Albert Ayres, are requested to attend his funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sons, No. 114 Christopher-st., New York. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE SUPERB Photographs of M. B. BRADY will be sold at half their former price. The reduction is due partly to the enhanced value of money, but principally to the introduction of a process which materially diminishes the cost of their production.
FULL-LENGTH—LIFE SIZES,
Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil-paintings.
MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES,
Finished in oil at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is of course permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends, may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.
LIFE SIZES, IN CRAYON.
A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.
CRAYON VIGNETTES,
suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.
LARGE GROUPS
Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process, groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be finished in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
The most exquisite and elaborate product of the Camera, is made at BRADY'S GALDERY ONLY. Copies have heretofore been sold at $60, $50 and $40. They are now offered at $30, $25 and $20.
No successful imitation of this celebrated Picture has yet been made. It is an unique feature in Photography—its most perfect and successful application thus far.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS
Possess, in addition to their reality as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries superior to any similar works in Europe.
From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at Brady's Gallery, adapted to every taste and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The elaborate groups, in water and oil colors, range from $20 to $250 each; single portraits from $3 to $75. Where a large number of duplicates are required the price is diminished largely. Photographs suitable for interchange among classes or clubs are made at from $3 to $20 per dozen. Portraits, which a year since were sold at $40, may now be procured for $15.
The announcement of this reduction in price has had the effect of creating a demand which the resources of the establishment will be taxed to the utmost to supply. As the causes which necessitate this decline are in a measure transient, a partial resumption of the old prices will ultimately become necessary. Those, therefore, who design to take advantage of the opportunity which the present occasion offers, should do so at an early date.
THE COLLECTION
Of specimen pictures has recently been enriched by numerous valuable additions; among these are portraits of Frezzolini, Vestvali, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Mathews, Thalberg, Brignoli, Juliana May, Mlle. Rolla, Miss Hosmer, the female sculptor, Peter Kaulbach, Church, Van Buren, Marcy, Benton, Pierce, Dickinson, Buchanan, Guthrie, N. P. Banks, R. J. Walker, Bryant, Bancroft, Willis, Halleck, Lowell, Curtis, Cozzens, Edgar A. Poe, Tuckerman, Henry C. Cary, Lord Macaulay, and minor celebrities without number. There are few persons of note in the country who are not represented in the collection.
BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient for those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.
THE UPPER GALLERY is No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles:
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRELS LOCKSMITHS and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 42 John-st., corner Dutch.

A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $3 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND PARIAN STATUARY,
Just opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO
ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
CHANDELIERS,
And every description of
GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER
And TEA SETS,
Both White and Decorated.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED
TEA SETS, WINES,
WAITERS, &c.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 2) Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

WE ARE DETERMINED
That the New York public shall see that our prices for French China, cut and pressed Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are but about one-half the customary rates. To this end we have placed in our show-windows many samples, with the prices attached in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between
Houston and Bleecker sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BE ASTONISHED,
Just look at the show-windows of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and see the prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. If you have money, (they don't want to see you unless you have,) give them a call.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ
DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. And then everybody should go and look at their goods.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS,
With a full assortment of Pistols, Flasks, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.
Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library.
The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
Now selling at retail,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize, can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
Now on sale at
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

475 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS ON OUR CENTRE TABLES.
500 French beaver cloaks, at $3 50.
500 French Beaver cloaks, at $8 50.
200 5-4 rich all-silk chenille shawls, at $5 each.
100 pieces black, gray and brown ladies' cloth, imported for cloaks, but admirably adapted for dresses and basques, at $1 per yard. Ladies will appreciate the greatly superior value of these goods on examination.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS.
Ladies who desire to economize, by buying good articles, are invited to examine the
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
AND FURS,
With which our immense establishment is filled. Our stock is all new, of sterling quality, and characterized by novelty and elegance, and the great reduction in prices will be at once perceived and appreciated by our customers.
CHARLES STREET & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDERS.
The entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer for sale at retail, at twenty per cent less than wholesale prices.
This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City.
CHARLES LUM.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS.
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

$250,000—GREAT SALE!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.
My entire stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
Selling off at auction prices,
And lower than any
Wholesale House.
All kinds of money taken.
Open until 9 P. M.; Saturdays up to 11 P. M.
THEO. H. B. DEGROOT.

DAMAGED GOODS—SALE CONTINUED.—Blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, black silks, merinos, poplins, wool plaids, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by W. H. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.
RESULT OF THE PANIC.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
OF THE LARGEST
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
IN THE CITY.
$500,000 WORTH OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
50 PER CENT BELOW COST,
AT THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE PEREMPTORY DEMAND
FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE
IS APPARENT TO ALL.
And the determination of the owners is to turn it into
CASH,
IN THE SHORTEST TIME,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Among the leading articles of
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
The Ladies will find
Rich Broche Shawls,
Rich Stella Shawls, (Chenille Borders,)
Rich Plain and Fancy Silks,
Rich Robes a Volante,
Rich Freacle Merinos, (Lupins,)
Rich Ducal Plaids,
Rich Paramattas, (4x4 wide.)
Rich Satin De Laines,
Rich All-Wool De Laines, (Ombree Stripes,)
Rich Valencia Plaids,
Rich French Prints, Robes, &c.,
Eugené Fancy Plaids, &c., &c.
The Department of Housekeepers' Goods
Is of especial interest
to every Housekeeper,
as it contains a full assortment
Pure Irish Linen of every description,
Linen Damask, of all widths,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen Towelings,
Linen Pillow-Casings,
Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
In Domestic Cottons
There is no superior marks in the City.
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings,
Shirting,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
of every width.
Paris Whitney Blankets,
Shakers' Flannels,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c., &c.
Terms strictly Cash.
One Price and no Abatement,
With a Positive Reduction
Of 50 per cent.
On the Original Cost.
Country Merchants, with Cash,
Can Assort their Stock 25 per cent. lower
than at any other house in the City.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, will be open for exhibition on
WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel,
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cozzens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
$100,000
WORTH OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
To be sold 20 per cent.
Below cost, at retail,
In consequence of the
DEATH OF J. H. HARLEY,
WHITE & BIRD will carry on the business at the late stand, No. 28 Maiden-lane.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Furs
To be sold
Regardless of price.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OUR LIST OF PRICES
For White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Engraved Table Glass, Gas-Fixtures,

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES O. PUTNAM.

For Comptroller,
NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

For Attorney-General,
HENRY S. ROSS.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ROSWELL GRAVES.

For State Treasurer,
LYMAN ODELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
GOLDSMITH DENNISTON.

For Inspector of State Prisons
JOHN M. STEVENS.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HIRAM KETCHUM.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
W. MITCHELL.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

For Justices of the Superior Court,
BENJAMIN W. BONNY.
LUMAN SHERWOOD.

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,
WILLIAM M. ALLEN.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

For Surrogate,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

For Recorder,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Register,
JAMES H. WELSH.

For District-Attorney,
DANIEL ULLMAN.

By order of ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
F. C. WAGNER, THOS. McKNIGHT, } Vice Chairmen.
C. H. WHITAKER, J. L. NOYES, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
REGULAR NOMINATION,
For member of Assembly—JOHN B. STEVENS.

FOR SURROGATE,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.
The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Nomination,
THOMAS McKNIGHT.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY. NOV. 3.—The head-quarters will be at No. 100 Elm-st. corner Walker, where the entire ticket may be procured. The tickets for the several Ward districts may also be had at the following places, rented by the Association, from sunrise to sunset on the day of election:
District 1 and 4—The store No. 38 Centre-st.
District 3—The store No. 126 Leonard-st.
Districts 4 and 5—The store No. 475 Pearl-st.
District 6—The store No. 174 Chatham-st.
District 7—The store No. 94½ Elm-st.
District 8—The store No. 178 Canal-st.
By order of the Association.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, President.
ROBERT IRWIN, JULIUS BATELL, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
MOSELEY LYON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another here to give or offer to vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXth, Xth, XIth and XVIIth Wards—American, Republican and Whig nomination. For Senator: JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr. The placard circulated in the Sixth Senatorial District, addressed, "To Colored voters," was unauthorized by myself or my friends, and is a fraud and forgery. J. B. VARNUM, Jr.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOCratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MOSES D. GALE, Chairman.
Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—CANDIDATE for Assembly, JOHN W. CHANLER.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 30 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. Will exchange for cash or chaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, TWO LOTS ON Van Sicklen-av., distant 100 feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Baltic and Van Sicklen-avs., known on map as Nos 918 and 920, each lot 25x100. Apply to Mr. TERNAN, No. 186 Mott-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE real estate property, situated in the business centre of one of the most flourishing Western cities, (rented $2 000), will be exchanged for City property or a good country seat. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars. WM. J. BURRITT,
No. 16 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LOCATE IN the City as a physician, wishes to rent an unfurnished basement room for an office in some street, say from 36th to 39th sts., between 5th and 5th avs. The small front room of an English basement house preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of will please address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MODERATE SIZED house in the upper part of the City. English basement preferred. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,663 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, BE tween Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No 2,719 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts in stands, memorandum and time books, purses, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Arthur & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 286 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

KEROSENE OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 26th-st., Hunters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 333 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES HARTLEY PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, OTIS BEBEE, } Principals.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics (lessons, as far as possible, taught in school). There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and O. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS AND CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals; the healthiest place in New-England; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. Three or four more young gentlemen will be received in the institution. Address the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

$1—FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Classes commence This Day at 11 A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. for ladies—4 and 8 o'clock P. M. for gentlemen. New pupils received daily this week. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction.
GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

$25 COURSE FOR $10.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 689 Broadway. Evening lessons. By securing seats this week, gentlemen may have a $25 private course in book-keeping for only $10, and be qualified for business before Christmas. Writing, $5. Four seats vacant.

PARENTS AND OTHERS CAN OBTAIN gratuitously circulars and full particulars of the best schools. Principals supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with desirable positions. Teachers wanted: a gentlemen to teach English book-keeping, history, &c.; one as principal of a school, salary $700. Also, other teachers wanted. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 24, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Male Teacher. Bill per Term, $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 79 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS. A M

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—AN ENGLISH LADY (EXPERienced in tuition desires a reengagement; she is fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French acquired on the Continent, drawing, Spanish and the usual English branches. Address S. A., at Mrs. PEARSON'S music store, No. 78 Bleecker-st., New York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXperience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in a private family, or would go as companion; City references given. Address M. S., *Times* office, for a week.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, a resident English or Scotch governess who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Time* Office.

DANCING.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2: in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED double-round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as front, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, rich solid pearl keys; made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand overstrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price only $300, cost $500, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near Crystal Palace. New-York City, four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Lexington City 8 per cent. Bonds, of 1883.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
72 shares American Guano Company .....$100 each
40 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each
40 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Bridgeport Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sales TO-MORROW, (Wednesday.) Next regular sale THURSDAY. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, with the entire contents of the magnificently furnished residence No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The above costly furniture and works of art, embracing a rare and valuable collection of oil-paintings, will be sold TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the sale of which will be without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold without any regard to its value, for cash. Things to be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship the goods if desired. Deposits will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues will be at the house at 8 o'clock on morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two imported French mantel mirrors, with ormolu mounted frames, very large and elegant; three splendid French-plate pier mirrors, cost $200 each; two full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three colored silk brocade, with slip covers, made by Dixon, to order; one full suite covered in crimson velvet, two rich carved rosewood etageres, with statuary tops, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and Persian cushions, tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, magnificent China vases and statuary, embracing Painting and Music, Venus at the Bath, Paul and Virginia, the Seasons, Feast of Bacchus, &c.; also, a number of truly valuable paintings, richly framed; 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, French secretary.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, washstands, French armoires, two secretary bookcases, conversation chairs, mirrors, clocks, French shades, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, rich silver ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, rich China, &c., with a great variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and second-hand furniture not mentioned. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years: most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted expressly. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Keosett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Gasilear; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine water colors, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. J. Hill, George Inness, Nahl, Wenderoff, Oertel, George Flagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Slattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Sweebach; sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Crebeol, Fragonard, Teniers, Moncheron, Robert of Brussels, Merile, Lancret, Detriecy, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Crystall, David Cox, Steinfield, Vanderford, Corbould, Roubhan, Aart, Van Der Upsey, W. H. Pyne, Copley, Fielding, A. Kaoffman, Turner, Helf, and others. Also, a beautiful statue, in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal.

The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

D. S. HOGGE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOGGE, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, forks, spoons, knives, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven octaves; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, comprising a very valuable assortment of the most costly Parisian fancy goods, just imported, and of the highest class, consisting of ebony and ormolu work-boxes (furnished) and dressing-cases, surprise and revolving cigar cases, gilt, ormolu and pearl trinket and jewel cases, ebony and rosewood watch-stands, fine gilt and silver Berlin wire and fancy porte-monnaies, cigar cases, bisque figures, liquor and cordial cases, papier mache writing desks, portfolios, watch-stands, thermometers, work-boxes, jewel cases, inkstands, stationery cases, cabinets, very elegant, etc.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of real marble statuary, representing various subjects, just imported from Italy, together with beautiful marble, alabaster, Bardiglio, Yellow of Sunna vases, urns, ornaments, etc., of the latest styles. These and the above goods are well worthy of inspection, and will be ready one day before the sale.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK—Two beautiful gold watches, one full-jewelled chronometer lever, and one lady's watch, both first quality, and sold in consequence of the necessities of the owner. About 10,000 sugar-box shooks, in fine order, suitable for the West, India market. Without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

HENRY B. HEARS, jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. D. J. & G. LEVY, No. 81 Warren-st.

The above sale having been adjourned by injunction, will positively take place as above.

Catalogues ready and goods on view this day.
By order of
B. J. HART, and
H. MORRISSEN,
Assignees.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES. THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., six elegant carved rosewood 7 and 7¼-octave piano-fortes, made by W. Lindemann & Soo, to be sold without reserve, as Messrs. Lindemann are willing to make any sacrifice rather than discharge their old and tried workmen. Parties wishing to purchase a superior instrument are solicited to call and examine them before the sale. They are all fully warranted and equal to any manufactured in the City.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, etagères, parlor suites, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enamelled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 81 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hamiltonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., about 10,000 sugar-box Shooks in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SMALL sums, which they desire to invest in something better than railroad securities or bank stocks, may address H. G., Box No. 280 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES (INCLUDING one 30-light and two 20-light chandeliers,) and furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, settees, crockery and plated ware, lately belonging to the Odeon, Williamsburg. Apply to JARED SPARKS, No. 62 John-st., New York, or W. PARR, foot North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, on the 21st October, would respectfully call the attention of all parties interested in the said road to the accompanying document containing the plan that has been devised for relieving the Company from its difficulties. It is of the utmost importance that those interested in the Stock and Bonds, as well as the Creditors of the Company, should come forward and give their assent to the plan without delay; for, although the time fixed for the completion of the Arrangement does not expire until the 25th of the present month, and rather more than half the amount required from the Stock and Bondholders has been subscribed, and there is good reason to believe that success will attend the effort, it is exceedingly desirable that it should be accomplished as soon as possible, for when done the working of the road can be resumed, and all the coal moved East and West, for which sale can be found. Already there is more inquiry for coal, and prices are rather better; and if the Company is speedily placed in a position to bring it to market, the prospect is very fair for a profitable business the coming Winter. Therefore, the Committee urge the stockholders and creditors to come forward at once and save their property from the imminent peril in which it is now placed. For although the bondholders have been very forbearing, and have nobly responded to the call on them, it cannot be expected that they will long continue of this mind, unless the stockholders and general creditors evince a like disposition, for they will be the greatest sufferers, unless the plan can be carried out. The question for them to decide is very simple, viz.: Whether they will give their assent to the plan proposed or lose all they have at stake. If any flatter themselves that others will do what is needful, and that it is not necessary for them to act, they will find that they are greatly mistaken, when it will be too late to rectify the error; for as there is stock belonging to persons abroad, minors, or in trust, which cannot be brought in, it is imperative on all who can to act at once, or the measure will fail.

The bonds secured by a mortgage on the Northern Division of the road, issued in 1851, under the title of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, are included in the arrangement, and the holders are desired to assent thereto as well as the other bondholders.

The chairman of the Committee is in attendance at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., every day from 12 to 1 o'clock, to give such information on the subject as persons interested may desire. To him all communications should be addressed at the place above named, where every party interested is requested to call without delay and subscribe to the agreement mentioned above.

By order of the Committee.
C. R. ROBERT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857.

Report of Committee appointed by the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company

The undersigned, appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of "The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company," on the 23d ult., to confer with the Managers of the said Company, and devise a plan to relieve the Company from its present embarrassments, respectfully

REPORT

That, after several conferences with a Committee of the Board of Managers, and much deliberation on the present condition of the Company, the undersigned recommend to the Stockholders, Bondholders and creditors of the Company the adoption of the following plan, which will have the effect, if carried out, of placing the road in the hands of the Managers, to continue the business of the Company unembarrassed.

FIRST—That the Stockholders be required to pay ten per cent on the par value of the shares held by them respectively, in cash, or notes payable in three and six months from the last day of December next; or, in lieu thereof, surrender one-half of their stock. For such contribution to cash or notes, when paid, the Company to give 7 per cent. Income Bonds payable in ten years, at par, there being no legal authority to issue them under par; the Stock that may be surrendered to be place in the hands of Trustees, without authority to vote thereon, but with power to sell the same at not less than par—the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to the retiring any of the obligations of the Company that can be had at or under par, giving preference to those maturing first, provided they can be had on as favorable terms as the others.

Any dividends on this stock that may be declared by the Company, shall be paid to the said Trustees, to be used in retiring the obligations of the Company, as just above stated; the stock so contribute in one of the modes named to be cancelled, not less than $2,500,000.

SECOND—That the Stockholders lu the Warren Railroad Company be required to surrender $200,000, or 25 per cent of their stock to be canceled.

THIRD—That the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company be required to reduce the amount paid for the use of their road $15,000—say from $70,000 to $55,000 per annum.

FOURTH—That the First Mortgage Bondholders be requested to take the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for one year's interest on their bonds; and the Second Mortgage Bondholders the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for two years' interest on their bonds. When the amount of interest thus deferred, held by any one person, does not amount to $50, (the lowest amount for which it is proposed to issue the bonds of the Company,) it is proposed to indorse on the coupons for lesser sums, deferring the payment for the same period; the bondholders retaining the coupons, so indorsed, in their own possession. The Income Bonds issued to the bondholders holding $70 and upwards, to be secured by their coupons being placed in trust, to be surrendered to the Company on the payment of the bonds issued for them; or, if they prefer it, they can have their coupons indorsed in the same way as above, retaining the coupons in their possession.

By this arrangement the Bondholders grant this accommodation to the Company, which, is absolutely needed without losing any of their security.

FIFTH—That the creditors who have no security, (except the employes on the line of the road and at the mines,) take the Convertible Income Bonds of the Company, at ten years, in payment of the amount of their claims. The employes, miners, &c., to be paid their claims in money.

SIXTH—That the creditors who made advances last Spring, (to relieve the Company from great embarrassment,) *under a solemn pledge that the debt should be confidential*, and who in consequence of such pledge, are preferred in the assignment, be requested to waive their rights secured thereby, and take the obligations of the Company, payable in three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-four months from the first day of December next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum semi-annually; such obligations to be secured by a pledge of the Bonds of the Company to an amount of seven per cent. Income Bonds equal to the obligations surrendered; the said Bonds to be canceled when the said obligations are retired. The holders of the said confidential debt, or evidence thereof, to be allowed at any time to take therefor the Bonds just above named, to an amount equal to that held by them respectively.

SEVENTH—That, in addition to the provision creating a sinking fund, by the surrender of stock from the Stockholders, thirty thousand dollars per annum shall be set apart, out of the earnings of said Road, and applied to the purchase of the obligations or Bonds of the Company first maturing, issued under this arrangement. This thirty thousand dollars per annum will

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,876,710 68
Average amount of Specia	650,876 18
Average amount of Circulation	141,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,730,055 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$570,269 00
Average amount of Specie	44,725 00
Average amount of Circulation	66,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,190 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,419 00
Average amount of Specie	45,036 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	195,109 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 25t, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,494,763 18
Average amount of Specie	969,804 98
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,964
Average amount of Circulation	56,130 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,957,034 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,214,465 69
Average amount of Specie	1,475,449 69
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,317,773 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$875,071 49
Average amount of Specie	74,398 63
Average amount of Circulation	57,835 66
Average amount of Deposits	621,911 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,359,421 52
Average amount of Specie	342,503 43
Average amount of Circulation	31,436 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,453,895 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,358,235 64
Average amount of Specie	165,381 97
Average amount of Circulation	1,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	979,554 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,266,514 01
Average amount of Specie	297,902 32
Average amount of Circulation	64,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,540,148 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSZAR H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,492,169 16
Average amount of Specie	273,440 79
Average amount of Circulation	441,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,110,538 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,543,921 28
Average amount of Specie	156,111 53
Average amount of Clearing House certificates	29,000
Average amount of Circulation	122,607 00
Average amount of Deposits	973,514 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$208,481 11
Average amount of Specie	17,452 26
Average amount of Circulation	134,474 00
Average amount of Deposits	126,439 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,354,526 57
Average amount of Specie	56,351 51
Average amount of Circulation	132,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	681,544 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DEWINTER LEWIS, Ja., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. LEWIS, Ja., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$113,361 18
Average amount of Specie	31,963 85
Average amount of Circulation	1,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	145,027 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,192,773 00
Average amount of Specie	291,884 00
Average amount of Circulation	149,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,29,434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G.G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$512,106 91
Average amount of Specie	70,725 04
Clearing-House Certificates	5,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	134,076 00
Average amount of Deposits	325,953 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,853,877 62
Average amount of Specie	495,934 53
Average amount of Circulation	17,163 54
Average amount of Deposits	1,752,443 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. SKAONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,424,383 12
Average amount of Specie	292,364 78
Average amount of Circulation	60,130 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,231,107 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,359,851 85
Average amount of Specie	127,007 03
Average amount of Circulation	75,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	920,652 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 2d day of November, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,351,134 40
Average amount of Specie	215 890 51
Average amount of Circulation	104,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,125 850 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$572,985 73
Average amount of Specie	96,191 05
Average amount of Circulation	114,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,350 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,494 16
Average amount of Specie	2,056 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,982 10
Average amount of Specie	90,534 36
Clearing House currency	143,000
Average amount of Circulation	63,573 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,145 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,678,819 75
Average amount of Specie	203,864 72
Average amount of Circulation	121,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	876,517 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

THOS. L. TROONELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$610,238 44
Average amount of Specie	89,438 30
Average amount of Circulation	80,041 00
Average amount of Deposits	379,369 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,845,793 79
Average amount of Specie	235,731 03
Average amount of Circulation	196,389 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,110,838 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,316,419 64
Average amount of Specie	539,287 31
Average amount of Circulation	361,896 16
Average amount of Deposits	2,985,970 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736,834 57
Average amount of Specie	47,255 08
Average amount of Circulation	72,129 00
Average amount of Deposits	411,553 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,401,536 98
Average amount of Specie	309,836 75
Average amount of Circulation	154,157 00
Average amount of Deposits	822,372 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,413,206 65
Average amount of Specie	202,375 94
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	155,643 50
Average amount of Deposits	2,247,284 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$443,550 17
Average amount of Specie	71,459 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	105,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOUTLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUTLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,553,258 85
Average amount of Specie	329,150 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,113,178 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

C. H. WHITNEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,005,357 11
Average amount of Specie	1,202,149 13
Average amount of Legal Circulation, of the late Merchants' Bank	235,325 08
Average amount of Deposits	2,117,602 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW M. SMITH, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. M. SMITH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,636,572 49
Average amount of Specie	101,571 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	91,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	872,317 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN HOGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,249,059 01
Average amount of Specie	516,925 96
Average amount of Circulation	111,425 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,190,792 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GERMUS I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,099,468 00
Average amount of Specie	107,872 99
Average amount of Circulation	72,961 00
Average amount of Deposits	915,342 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of November, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,780,695 72
Average amount of Specie	519,871 18
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	139,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	945,898 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$213,844 92
Average amount of Specie	39,313 78
Average amount of Circulation	33,810 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,991 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending; Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1[illegible],967 64
Average amount of Specie	5,921 88
Average amount of Circulation	41,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,091 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FASHANING HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$217,507 29
Average amount of Specie	30,271 89
Average amount of Circulation	96,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,618 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,131,012 99
Average amount of Specie	132 642 75
Average amount of Circulation	83,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	628,365 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$429,913 20
Average amount of Specie	57 154 62
Average amount of Circulation	190 [illegible]3 00
Average amount of Deposits	221 995 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$808,318 05
Average amount of Specie	89,3[illegible]3 49
Average amount of Circulation	125,9[illegible]3 00
Average amount of Deposits	482,9[illegible]4 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSZAR BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,623,178 13
Average amount of Specie	283,73[illegible] 13
Average amount of Circulation	80,01[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,390,787 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,[illegible]44 74
Average amount of Specie	32,[illegible]01 04
Average amount of Circulation	101,[illegible]8 00
Average amount of Deposits	292,[illegible]3 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,751,393 73
Average amount of Specie	293,889 44
Average amount of Circulation	86,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,871,584 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$798,836 61
Average amount of Specie	49,728 68
Average amount of Circulation	89,542 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,130 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ASCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JAS. HITLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$902,935 79
Average amount of Specie	241,[illegible]5 98
Average amount of Circulation	127,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	529,[illegible]4 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,291,[illegible]5 00
Average amount of Specie	364,[illegible]6 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,[illegible]7 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]5 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of October, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,183,325 79
Average amount of Specie	80,998 53
Average amount of Circulation	350,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	993,068 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

E. D. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible]90 75
Average amount of Specie	3[illegible]057 03
Specie on special deposit, not included in above	13[illegible]95 71
Average amount of Circulation	19[illegible]81 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]92 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.

JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS.—Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c.,

CASE OF MRS. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

[Continued from First Page.]

and that he had not been so requested: and he (Judge Russell) thought that the learned counsel (Mr. Rosevelt) had asked the question at Judge Mitchell's residence—the Judge not then being present—whether he did request him to go or not, declined saying he did.

Mr. Busteed said he did most unquestionably decline. Mr. Busteed then called to the stand Dr. Meredith Reese, to whom he read portions of the report and accompanying affidavit of Dr. Barstow.

EXAMINATION OF DR. REESE.

The witness, in answer to questions by Mr. Busteed, stated that in his judgment not sufficient medical reasons had been assigned either in the return of Mr. Macdonald or in the affidavit of Dr. Barstow, to justify the non-production of Mrs. Woodman in Court, or the refusal to bring her to such other place in the City of New-York as might be designated by the Court in obedience the writ of *habeas corpus*. On being cross-examined by Mr. Brady, he said that by the words "no medical reasons" he meant to imply that reliance was had for justification upon ethical or other grounds which were not stated in the parts of the documents that had been read to him. These he described as discretionary reasons. A physician having in charge such a person had the largest discretion. He (witness) could form no opinion as to the probable injury or benefit that would result to the woman from her production in Court, unless the circumstances of her case were all known to him.

A great many long-winded hypothetical questions were put to the witness by counsel on both sides, but his answers in the main amounted to no more than we have stated. In reply to Mr. Brady he described Sandford Hall as a very respectable institution, and its managers, General McDonnel and Dr. Barstow, as respectable and competent men.

In the middle of his examination the Judge received a communication from his brethren of the Bench, requesting his attendance for a few minutes down-stairs on a consultation. The Judge announced to counsel the necessity of his temporary absence.

Mr. Busteed implored him to remain and conclude the case with all dispatch, inasmuch as the rights of a woman cruelly deprived of her liberty, were at stake.

The Judge was unpervious, and left. In the course of ten minutes he returned, and the case was resumed.

Dr. Reese further testified, that in private asylums like that of Sanford Hall, it was necessary to have the certificates of two physicians and two magistrates, to receive the admission of a patient, as was the case in public lunatic asylums.

The next witness called by Mr. Busteed gave his name as James Cassidy. He testified that he kept a grocery-store, though his business was confined principally to dealing in teas, in Fulton-street, in this City, and that he resided in Brooklyn; he proved that he was the author of a note which Mr. Busteed read to him, and which, he said, he had written to him, (Mr. Busteed,) for the purpose of proving the character of Sandford Hall; he declared he had no acquaintance of Mr. Busteed before this (Monday) morning, and that he had been induced to write the letter handed up by having had his attention drawn to the reports of the case in the newspapers of Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Busteed proposed to read the letter, but

Mr. Brady objected, inasmuch as the writer was himself present.

Cassidy was then examined and cross-examined at length. His hollow cheeks and cadaverous look, his glazed and restless eyes, his shrill voice, sometimes rising into a shriek and sometimes sinking into a whine, indicated an abnormal condition of mind, which was still more clearly exhibited in the course of his cross-examination. He stated that he was a patient in Allan McDonnell's establishment in 1845, when it was up at Murray Hill, and that he was removed with it to Flushing; that he was about six months an inmate of it in all; was very cruelly treated by Allan McDonnell; was 38 years of age last June; had been married about ten years; had been living with his mother in Brooklyn; and had been clerk for John Caswell, who kept a store at No. 57 Front-street just before being taken to the asylum; that the cause of his confinement was a dispute with Mr. Caswell about some business arrangements; the difference was about the rate of compensation; he (witness) had twenty-six hundred dollars of his own, and he wanted to go out into the world, of which Caswell disapproved him, and fretted and worried him as he would his wife or child; he (witness) got sick; he had some words with his mother; left her house one night and found himself next morning in the detention of the City watch; thought he had his clothes on him then; did not know where he had slept the previous night; was taken up to Murray Hill in a carriage; did not remember speaking to anybody in the carriage; in two or three days he had his mind as much to himself as he had now, but they kept him in confinement for months; had it not been for the kindness of Mrs. Camp, the matron, and some others, he would have been crazy for ever; within a week after his being sent to the Asylum Allan McDonnell put in ink-a room—(a rude ground plan of which the witness handed the Judge)—partition in a frame, tied his hands and legs so that he could not move, and for companions shut him up with three persons who were raving mad; McDonnell said he wanted to break his disposition down; witness near was it that chair more than once; slept well in Thirty-sixth-street after the first few nights; had better accommodations at Flushing than at Murray Hill; wanted to come out, but they would not let him go until he would say he had made up with John Caswell and his mother; some of the people there were not fit to be anywhere but in an insane asylum, and some were kept there just because their friends wanted it; McDonnell always treated the patients just as their friends told him.

Mr. Brady asked the witness if he would allow Dr. Reese to feel his pulse?

He consented, and Dr. Reese made the necessary examination.

Mr. Brady renewed his questions to the witness:

Q.—Have you ever gone to Caswell to ask him for a settlement with you? A.—I was not allowed to leave there until I could get over the prejudices I had; I was not considered a me, in fact, as they called it, until I had got over the prejudice, or said I had got over it, with John Caswell and my mother. I left there and went back to John Caswell, knowing if I lived two or three years I would find out who was to blame for my irritation of feeling, whether my mother or John Caswell; I lived with Caswell until 1849, and for the last few months I had made up my mind that my mother was free from blame in my irritation of feeling in 1845, and that John Caswell is to blame.

Q.—Have you ever gone to see him since? A.—(Fiercely)—No, Sir, never; we are enemies! bluter!

DR. REESE RECALLED.

Mr. Brady called Dr. Reese again to the stand. The Doctor stated that the pulse of the last witness was characterized by very great frequency, inconsistent with health, and he thought that with the exhibition they had had it was indicative also of something else.

Q.—Nervous excitement? A.—Yes, Sir; to a very great extent aberration.

Mr. Busteed announced that he was through with the evidence on the question of the non-production of the body of the lady.

Mr Brady, after some preliminary conversation, was proceeding to argue the point as to the sufficiency of the return to justify a non-production in Court until the question should be decided on its merits, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Busteed, who handed a letter to the Judge, of which the following is a copy:

NO. 229 BROADWAY, Nov. 2.

DR. REESE: I have now a case in hand where a young lady has been confined at Flushing *seven years* on no other than the ground of alleged MORAL insanity. The circumstances are peculiar, and the young lady is of one of the first families in the City, and a brother (my client) has only been able to find where his sister was within the last year. I feel, therefore, a deep interest in the result of the WOODMAN case.

Yours, &c., SELAH SQUIRES.

The Judge, on the objection of Mr. Brady, refused to receive the letter in evidence, and Mr. Busteed excepted and handed it to one of the reporters.

Mr. Brady charged this proceeding as an effort to make capital out of the newspapers, withdrew his objection, and said he would read the letter.

Mr. Busteed refused to let the letter be read, and withdrew his offer to have it marked as part of the record.

Mr. Brady denied the opposite side to prove a single averment of the communication, and underlook to go out of the case if they established anything against the character of Sandford Hall or its managers.

Mr. Brady proceeded with his address to the Court on the sufficiency of the return to warrant the non-production of MRS. Woodman in Court.

Mr. Busteed replied, and wound up by asking the Reporters to take down a statement of his on behalf of Mr. Purness, declaring in the most solemn and emphatic terms that his object in suing out this writ was not for the purpose of gratifying any base or degraded passion, or with the intention of securing the custody or society of Mrs. Woodman for any period of time, or with any other intention than to relieve her, according to her written requests, from an imprisonment which he conceived, and was informed by his counsel, to be unlawful.

The Judge said that for the present he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in this case calling for him to order the immediate production of this lady. Either she was or was not in a highly excitable nervous condition. If she was, she ought not to be produced; if she was not, she ought not to be produced, for that was her own written request.

Mr. Busteed moved for an order to let Dr. Sanger visit her for the purpose of contradicting by his testimony the evidence as to the propriety of her non-production.

The Judge had now gone beyond the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Busteed intended to be heard on his motion.

The Judge—The further hearing must be postponed.

Mr. Busteed made a motion to the effect that counsel be allowed to see Mrs. Woodman.

The Judge would simply observe that in the present stage of this case, in the present evidence on it, it would make no such order.

Mr. Busteed desired his exception to be noted.

The Court was then adjourned till Wednesday.

☞ Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, nominated as an independent candidate for Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District, has withdrawn. Mr. MCLEOD has the united support of the Republican and American parties.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Another Card from General Scott, in reply to General Pillow.

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD. (2.)

In a recent political address General PILLOW charged that Mr. TRIST, with my assistance, had, in Mexico, administered a bribe to President or General SANTA ANA, &c. By a card in the *National Intelligencer* I promptly replied that I was morally certain Mr. T. had not paid a cent, in the way of a bribe, to any body whatever in Mexico, and I solemnly added that I was personally totally ignorant of any bribe of any sort whatever, great or small, being paid to that high functionary, (SANTA ANA,) or to any other, directly or indirectly, for his benefit, by or on account of any American officer or agent, civil or military. My denial Gen. PILLOW calls (in a reioinder) "evasive," "a mere quibble," and he affects to support his first assertion by extracts from "the sworn statements of Generals QUITMAN and SHIELDS," which, he says, he has "procured from the record of the War Department."

Entertaining for those Generals (Q. and S.) high admiration and respect, it was in haste—not that there was anything material in the extracts—to learn from the War Department the character of the (to me) unknown "record" quoted by Gen. PILLOW. I have but now received a copy of the document, and in some of its other aspects it shall, presently, receive a passing notice. Suffice it to say, in this connection, that neither of the statements produced by Gen. PILLOW, with so much gravity, contradicts me in the least on the only point in question, viz.: the $10,000 bribe; for neither of those Generals pretends to know to whom the bribe was paid, nor did any other American ever hear me whisper the name or names of the receivers, until confidentially disclosed on the final settlement, at the War Office, of my secret disbursements. Gen. PILLOW, however, —" most ignorant of what he's most assured"—first assumes that he has had confided to him a great secret, and next betrays it by way of letting the world know that he had the honor of being trusted! The Mexican newspapers, I learn, have recently been filled with notices of Gen. PILLOW's denunciation of Gen. SANTA ANA, mixed up with the inquiry, *Who is the more infamous? He who receives a bribe, or the functionary who, in violation of his own and his country's honor, discloses the name of the traitor!*

But this case, bad as it is, does not stand alone in our recent annals, and, of course, nothing so base could have occurred in our earlier history. On Jan. 30, 1837, a plaintiff executive was made, by the plastic hand of a malignant Secretary, to communicate to the Senate for *publication*—without any conceivable purpose, but at the expense of national faith and honor, to give me annoyance—the entire account I had confidentially rendered to the War Department of my secret disbursements in the Mexican war! It is true that *names* had been suppressed by me in the written items, but many entries were rendered, and now stand so published in this manner: "Paid messenger of the ——Consul $50;" "Paid an Englishman to report violations of the armistice $200;" "Paid a member of the municipality $162 50," &c., &c., &c. Already, in consequence of this publication, five highly respectable residents of Mexico—utterly guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion under those designations—have, through a distinguished channel, made application to me for exoneration.

General PILLOW speaks feelingly of "the great and patriotic statesman who was (in 1846) Chief Magistrate of the nation," his some-time law partner, who had made him a Major-General; the same who, early in the war, sent for me, and in the kindest and most beseeching manner solicited my personal sympathy as well as professional aid in conquering a peace, promising me his entire confidence and support; the same who, before I had reached Mexico, endeavored, first, to appoint a Lieutenant-General to supersede me; and, failing in that, next thought of placing me under the same party, appointed a Major-General, (and, of course,) my junior; the same who, it turns out, appointed Gen. PILLOW as spy on the conduct of Mr. TRIST and myself; and the same "great and patriotic statesman" who, having failed in nearly every promise he had made me, finally, when the war had been ended, released from arrest three officers who had been engaged in a conspiracy against me; restored them, with honor, to duty; superseded me in the command of the army in Mexico, and ordered the three conspirators and myself equally before a court of inquiry! It so happened that only Gen. PILLOW's conduct was directly investigated by that court; but its same three members were confidentially instructed from Washington—no doubt at the instance of the spy—to organize themselves into a new court of inquiry to investigate secretly that part of my conduct relating to the council of war held July 17, 1847, at Puebla, for the purpose, as alleged, of purchasing a peace, and which council figures so largely in Gen. PILLOW's recent publications.

This Court had every characteristic of a secret inquisition; it met under confidential instructions; it was reorganized in my absence and without my knowledge! whereas, in Gen. PILLOW's case, (as always,) he was not only present, but had the privilege of objecting in members, and I should have challenged the entire panel; and the Court proceeded to take evidence, beginning with that of Gen. PILLOW! also in my absence, whereas the law (91st article of war) expressly declares that the accused shall "be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses." Finally, when called before the Buslard tribunal, I made my protest, and had nothing more to do with it; and had supposed, until Gen. PILLOW recently published the statements of two honorable Generals, (QUITMAN and SHIELDS,) that all the parties connected with this investigation had become ashamed of their conduct, and had made no report, as there was no publication of their proceedings. Nevertheless, the inquest found no allegation against me supported.

The next article of war (the 42d of the same statute) declares, "As Courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit in the hands of weak and envious commanders, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused." Little did the law-maker imagine that even a President might prove himself one of that class of commanders!

A word more. Two members of that famous Court were traveled—one a Major-General, without other connection with the Mexican war; and the other a Brigadier, professedly for some slight service at Buena Vista; and both after the attempts to whitewash Gen. PILLOW and browbeat me as the prosecutor in that case. WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

P. S.—In my former card I abstained, except incidentally and unavoidably, from criminating General PILLOW or defending myself, although overwhelming means for either purpose lay before me, and I am endeavoring to be equally self-denying on the present occasion, leaving the due distribution of blame and praise among all concerned in the Mexican war to the future historian. Nor do I consider it any violation of that self-imposed restriction to finish here one of Gen. PILLOW's quotations in his recent reply to me from the statement of Gen. QUITMAN. The extract made by him (P.) was intended to implicate me in the project of purchasing, under certain circumstances, a peace, to which he now says he was more or less repugnant from the first, and with that quotation he (P.) suddenly stops, being, no doubt, appalled with the following sentence in the same statement, in which General QUITMAN continues: "After some pause General PILLOW gave his opinion in favor of waiting the arrival of General PIERCE, and expressed, in detail, his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure!" After this exhibition it probably will not be thought important by anybody whether General PILLOW has expressed any opinion at all, or a contrariety of opinions, on any given subject whatever. W. S.

[Advertisement.]

"DISMISS MELANCHOLY"—"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE FROM THE MORROW."—At Purdy's National Theatre you can be highly amused. To-night the new Indian Drama, which was produced last night to an overflowing house and was decidedly successful, is to be repeated and with it the Drama of the "Lord of the Isles" and Farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The "American Acrobats," a company of gymnasts said to be the best that has ever appeared in this country, are also to perform. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "MAXIMILIAN THE AVENGER" is the title of one of the most thrilling stories of crime and retribution ever published, to be commenced in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of Wednesday, Nov. 4. The *Eagle* of that date will also contain complete Election returns from every polling place in Kings County, and the result throughout the State. To be had of all news-venders in Brooklyn, and at the Ferries. Price one cent.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous, the blood will be depraved and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

ELECTION DAY.—First go to the polls and vote, and then go home and get your wife and children and proceed to the Crystal Palace. A grand Promenade Concert this evening. The Great Fair will remain open only a few days longer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FRANGIPANNI, the most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine Jelly and Cold Cream for chapped hands, at the Dépôt of English and French toilet articles, No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Read the advertisement of M. B. BRADLEY on fifth page of to-day's TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs at half-price at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 191 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Homicide—Trial of Cueva.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, and the Judge, Jury, prisoner, counsel, and even the spectators, looked refreshed by the recess that had been afforded by an intervening Sunday. As the case draws nearer to a close, public interest appears to increase, and there was yesterday a larger audience in attendance than upon any day since the commencement of the trial.

As the day advanced the crowd increased, and in the afternoon every position for sitting or standing was occupied. A large proportion of the spectators were ladies, who have from the first evinced more than an ordinary degree of interest in the trial, which may, perhaps, be accounted for in the fact that there is a sprinkling of love in the case.

After the opening of the Court, and the usual preliminary business, Mr. ISAAC W. SCUDDER commenced summing up in behalf of the defence, and occupied the time until the recess, speaking about 3½ hours. He gave the evidence an elaborate review. He arrived mainly at the establishment of the theory that the explosion of the pistol was the result of its falling from Cueva's belt to the sidewalk, and assumed that no other conclusion could be drawn from the form and character of the wound inflicted.

After the usual half-hour recess, Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE opened his speech for the defence, and, at the time of adjournment, had spoken over three hours without getting through. He stated to the Court that he would probably occupy an hour or two this morning, in finishing.

Mr. ZABRISKIE is giving the evidence a very close scrutiny and comparison, and his arguments, thus far, have been mainly directed to discrediting the testimony of Miss SUSAN CRAMER; (the principal witness for the prosecution,) assuming that she was so overcome at the time by nervous excitement that her evidence is not reliable.

Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General, will make the concluding speech in behalf of the State, which will be followed by the Judge's charge, and the case will probably be given to the Jury this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

$20,000	N.Y. State 6s, '72	103	400	Erie Railroad	s3 13
$300	N. Y. State 6s, '58	97	100	do	s5 12⅝
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '66	92	100	do	s5 12
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '75	82	250	do	s5 12⅝
2,000	Ky. State 6s	93	250	do	s3 12
4,000	Virginia 6s	79	100	do	s30 12
1,000	Mich. State 6s	81	10	Hud. Riv. R	18
2,000	Georgia State 6s	81	40	do	14
10,000	Missouri State 6s	68½	50	do	b30 14¼
5,000	do	68¾	50	Harlem Railroad	7
1,000	do	68¾	15	N. B. & H. R. R	105
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	57	5	do	101⅞
500	N.Y.Can.R.R. 7s	90	100	Readlog R. R.	s10 28⅛
1,500	N.Y.C.R.&ex.in	77½	100	do	s10 28
1,000	Il. C. R.R. Bonds	86⅜	300	do	s10 28⅛
2,000	E. R.R. 3d M.B.	93 86	50	do	c 28⅜
2,000	do	59	200	do	c 29
3,000	do	60	100	do	sswk 28
5,000	E. R.R. Co. B. '71	28½	100	do	c 28
2,000	do	29	122	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11½
1,000	do	29¾	25	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	24½
4,000	do	30	65	do	25
1,000	E. R. R. Co. B.	762 29	10	Panama R. R	72½
1,000	Long Isl. R.R. Bds.	60	100	do	c 72
5	Bank of North Am.	75	150	Ill. Cen. R.R	c 91
10	Bank of Commerce	99	100	Clev. Col. & C.R.R.	80
8	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R	65
5	do	93½	50	do	s60 64
40	Penn. Coal Co	61	600	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	c 28
284	N. Y. Cen. R. R	c 85	100	do	c 27⅝
50	do	c 84⅝	25	Chic. & R. I. R. R	66⅝
50	do	b10 84⅝	50	do	66¾
6	do	b10 65	100	do	66
300	do	b30 65	110	La C. & Mill. R. R.	6¾
245	do	s7 64⅝	10	do	6¾
50	do	b3 64⅝	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49
50	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	74	10	Cum. Coal Co	6¾
25	Canton Company	14⅜			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000	Mil. and Hor. R. R. 8s	Int. added. 13¼
25	shares Shoe and Leather Bank	74
10	shares Artisans' Bank	82
40	shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co	85
25	shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	39½
200	shares Cleve. and Toledo R. R. Co	37⅝
160	shares American Guano Co	40
50	shares Artisans' Bank (hyp)	30¾

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$7,000	Gal. and Chicago Union R.R. 7s. In add.	70
$12,000	Mil. and Hor. R. R. 1st mor.	In. add. 33½
$7,000	Terre Haute & Alton 1st mar.	In. add. 65½
$22,000	Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. b's	Int. add. 46⅔ & 46⅞
$470	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	50
$1,000	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1854	49½
$200	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	47½
$410	Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1854	25
50	shares Delaware, Lackawanna & W. R. R.	15⅝
12	shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	50
3	shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey	49½
9	shares Chatham Bank	49
5	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	94
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	86½
60	shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	138@139
50	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	90
50	shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	112½
10	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	100
10	shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	102½
30	shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	105
20	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	107

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	68½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	15
5,000	do	68¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅝
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	74	100	Clevc. & Tol. R. R.	27⅝
10	Union Bank	85	50	Reading R. R.	s10 28⅝
10	Metropolitan Bank	75	100	do	30 29
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92⅜	100	do	s30 29¼
20	La C. & Mill. R. R.	6¾	200	do	s3 29
400	Erie Railroad	13⅜	45	Mich. Cen. R. R	49
350	do	13⅝	5	Panama Railroad	72
100	do	s30 12	20	Cl. & Chi. R. R.	64
50	Harlem Railroad	7	40	Cl. & Chi. R. R.	64¾
400	do	6¾			

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 24:

Decrease of Loans	$275,764
Increase of Specie	2,471,798
Decrease of Circulation	249,991
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	3,980,252

Including the Clearing-House transactions of the week, which averaged only $9,610,508 ₱ day, *against twenty-eight and a half millions* this time last season, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the corresponding week in 1856.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF CONDITION.

	Nov. 1, 1856.	Oct. 31, '57.	Oct. 24, 1857
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	103,142,083	95,317,734	95,593,518
Specie	11,057,675	12,883,641	10,411,843
Circulation	8,686,835	6,334,148	6,084,739
Gross Deposits	86,522,892	61,463,664	57,330,384
Exchanged	28,498,776	9,610,506	9,636,478
Undrawn	58,024,116	51,853,158	47,573,906
In Sub-Treasury	13,406,572	5,403,396	5,835,909

In addition to the Specie increase of $2,471,798, which is even better than anticipated, the reserve of Country Bank Notes increased during the week about a million of dollars, making the whole reserved strength of the City Banks, at the present moment, *seventeen millions of dollars*. The difference in the line of Discounts has varied but little in the aggregate, though it will be discovered by comparing the tables for the two weeks, that a number of the leading banks have added very considerably to their discount column.

It is not improbable that the Notes Unemployed of the Country Banks held in the Metropolitan Bank, for the City Association, will reach five millions of dollars, in the course of the present week, when it will be desirable to assort the money for the accommodation of such of the banks in the country as desire to call home their circulation in exchange for City funds now unemployed. We understand that a number of the banks in Albany and west of that City, are running short of their own notes, while their balances in the City are on the increase, and the exchange under such circumstances, would be a mutual accommodation. We also learn that there is still some misgiving in the country as to the probable course of the banks here on early resumption. We repeat what has already been said in this paper, and also by a number of our City cotemporaries equally well advised, that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending either hasty action or a very early day. The contrary feeling now obtains among all the bank officers of any prominence, with perhaps a single exception, and for the sufficient reason that the financial affairs of the country at large are too unsettled to authorize such action, and for the further reason, peculiarly applicable to the Country Banks of this State, that a little retrograde movement, quotations may

The unsettled bank movement, and consequent embarrassment to the Cotton trade, at New-Orleans is likely to employ Gold from this City in two ways. Bills on Europe against the usual shipments at this season of the year are delayed to an extent to advance the rates on London here, while bills on New-York, even at sight, are at such heavy discount at New-Orleans as to draw further considerable shipments of Gold. Exchange on London advanced to-day to 107@108 ₱ cent. 60 days, and 109@109½ short sight. The amount wanted for the Boston steamer on Wednesday is not large, but the supply, from the cause just referred to, is quite scant. The steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans this afternoon took out $450,000 in Gold. The Brokers quote Gold to-day 100¼@100½ ₱ cent. buyers, 100¾@101¼ ₱ cent. sellers. The supply is still liberal, with another arrival from California impending. The Domestic Exchanges mend very slowly, but there is some improvement on a few of the Southwestern points. Philadelphia is 94½@95 ₱ cent. Boston 99@99¼ ₱ cent. Money is easy at bank on prime short paper, though this is hard to come at, on account of the recent severe shock to mercantile confidence.

There is a pause in the Stock market, mainly on account of the absence of further news from Europe now overdue *via* Quebec. There is a chance for the Halifax steamer's dispatches to Oct. 24 to-night or early to-morrow, and the *Arago*, from Southampton Oct. 21, is about due at this port. The sales to-day were to a moderate amount and fairly distributed. The fluctuations were not important. Erie Bonds were better; the shares not quite sustained at Saturday's advance. The last sale of New-York Central was at 64½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 29; Panama, 72; Illinois Central, 81; Missouri Sixes, 68½; and New-York and Erie, 12½ ₱ cent. The general market left off steady. After the formal adjournment of the brokers Mr. CHARLES MORAN, President of the Erie Company, was invited to the Stock Exchange, where he addressed the members in explanation of the condition and wants of the Road, pretty much to the same purport and effect as he had previously communicated with the stock and bondholders at Clinton Hall.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received half a million in gold from the office at St Louis, forwarded by express. The whole receipts to-day were $559,609; payments, $97,510; balance this afternoon, $5,865,195.

The following is the last weekly

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 24.	LOANS. Oct. 17.	SPECIE. Oct. 24.	SPECIE. Oct. 17.
Citizens	3,065,885	4,42[illegible],678	800,473	554,885
Canal Bank	2,804,631	3,011,325	594,210	197,313
Louisiana	2,053,003	3,110,313	1,212,203	1,164,974
Louisiana State	3,810,091	3,927,124	742,912	694,314
Mech. & Trad	789,913	887,864	68,205	60,413
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,540,467	1,604,777	74,740	31,730
Southern Bank	516,963	509,330	178,699	150,093
Union Bank	1,727,220	1,453,018	122,648	124,226
Bk. of J. Robb	350,542	386,991	114,212	93,373
Total	19,476,226	19,280,532	3,668,715	3,241,370
	Decrease	814,254	Increase	378,466

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 24.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 17.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 24.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,615,925	1,[illegible],145	1,137,554	1,474,402
Canal Bank	734,110	758,075	589,541	641,970
Louisiana	625,789	621,020	2,229,931	2,109,629
Louisiana State	1,259,150	1,331,132	2,053,764	2,072,573
Mech. & Traders'	241,925	238,290	193,170	215,018
Bk. of N. Orleans	465,455	491,515	224,107	177,754
Southern Bank	215,175	149,732	116,732	114,981
Union Bank	422,675	491,135	258,524	317,230
Bank of J. Robb	225,820	224,245	254,830	186,015
Total	5,770,499	6,196,459	7,168,903	7,442,142
	Decrease	409,960	Decrease	283,254

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 24.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 17.	UNDRAWN DEPOSITS. Oct. 24.	UNDRAWN DEPOSITS. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	391,217	517,432	179,967	1[illegible],603
Canal Bank	358,704	380,076	46,530	107,242
Louisiana	452,221	423,454	236,616	257,156
Louisiana State	351,672	385,[illegible]24	191,[illegible]0	174,754
Mech. & Traders'	94,925	96,027	21,849	20,562
Bk. of N. Orleans	77,017	115,[illegible]35	51,294	77,901
Southern Bank	218 879	250,[illegible]48		
Union Bank	117,832	108,903	112,327	73,113
Total	1,912,613	2,297,[illegible]48	840,533	897,551
	Decrease	384,235	Decrease	117,018

The following important points in regard to Railway mortgages have recently been decided by Justice MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court, in Circuit Term at Cincinnati. The suit was instituted in the name of Mr. D. D. WILLIAMSON, of this City, as Trustee to the mortgage in question, against the New-York, Albany and Harlem Road. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York, of counsel for the Trustee, made a lengthy and conclusive argument before the Court in support of the integrity and good faith of the mortgage, and the decision of Justice MCLEAN is entirely vindicative of the equitable right of the mortgagees (or bondholders) to the whole property acquired, *as well subsequently* as before the execution of the mortgage, *and to the franchises* of the Road.

The points decided were as follows:

First—That the mortgages hold the property acquired *subsequent to their execution*.

Second—That *the franchises* of taking tolls, operating the road, &c., passed by the mortgage, and may be sold on foreclosure.

Third—That the court have jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the power of sale contained in the mortgage does not prevent the Trustee from coming into a Court of Equity and asking a decree of foreclosure and sale.

Fourth—*That the suit is rightly brought in the name of the trustee alone, without joining the bondholders.*

Fifth—That the appointment of a receiver is a matter of discretion with the court, and though there has been a default in the payment of interest, yet it appears that the company have done everything in their power to keep up the road but from bad crops, &c., have not been able to meet their interest, and by permission of the trustee and some of the bondholders, have expended the income of the road in finishing the same. Though no receiver may be appointed for the present, yet an order may be entered requiring the company to make returns of their earnings to the court and the half of the net earnings, after keeping the road in thorough working order, may be applied to the payment of the interest and the other half to the floating debt, debentures, &c.) But if, at any time, it shall appear that the company is disobeying this order, or is becoming insolvent, then a receiver may be appointed. In the meantime, the suit to go on.

MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday a large stock of Broché and other Shawls and Silk Dress Goods, the fresh importation of Mr. S. KOHNSTAMM, on a credit of four months.

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale of A. H. MULLER, on Wednesday, will include $50,000 of Ohio State 6s of 1886.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 27th instant. Since then it may be noticed that the discouragement so general in our market for the last two or three weeks, begins insensibly to give way to a little more hope in the future, without its being easy to specify the immediate causes on which this change is based. The mechanism of commerce, entirely at a stand, shows some symptoms of recovery. The negotiation of exchange on Europe, although very irregular and difficult, is, nevertheless, less so than lately; and the exchanges on the neighboring cities and the interior, the rates of which have but little improved, are less nominal and begin to facilitate, though very slowly, the payment from one place to another. The absence of new transactions, and the forced liquidation which must continue to take place in many branches of business, will tend naturally to an accumulation of unemployed capital. The first indications of a reduction in the rates for loans on call with undoubted securities, are already perceptible. The importation of about $1,500,000 in specie, and the arrival on the 26th ult. of the *Persia*, from Liverpool the 17th ult., whose news has been, under the circumstances, regarded as rather reassuring, have produced a favorable effect on the Stock Market, which has resulted in a marked rise during the two subsequent days. Although since then there has been, in a few cases, a reaction generally some advance since last week. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have been active and have risen, touching 69½ and closing at 68¾; New-York and Ohio 6s continue to rise, with moderate transactions. Virginias have risen 3¼ ₱ cent. In City and County Bonds very little has been done. We notice, however, some forced sales at private sale, and at public auction of Milwaukee 7s (municipal) at a decline, and of Brooklyn 6s at 73¾@77. St. Louis 6s, municipal, and Chicago (Water Loan) have been done at a rise. Railroad Bonds—The various issues of the Erie Railroad have

THE ELECTIONS.

New-York Probably Republican.

THE CITY DEMOCRATIC.

A Remarkably Quiet Day in the City.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN TAMMANY.

Great Republican Triumph in Massachusetts.

Mr. BANKS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

The Elections yesterday passed of with very little excitement. We give below the returns, as far as they reached us up to the hour of going to press. In this State, the result is doubtful; in the City, there is a large Democratic majority, both for State and county officers.

In Massachusetts, the Republicans have made a clean sweep, electing Mr. BANKS by a handsome plurality, and securing a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. No particular interest attached to the elections in other States, and the returns received are so incomplete to arrive at any conclusion regarding the result.

TABLE OF RETURNS.

Vote by Towns as Compared with last Year.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

	1857. Dem. Tucker.	1857. Rep. Clapp.	1857. Am. Putnam.	1856. Dem. Parker.	1856. Rep. King.	1856. Am. Fillm'r.
Susp'n Bridge	142	87	41			

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Medina	80 m.					
Albion	138	222	230			

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima	78 m.			139	173	89
York	45 m.					
Genesee	122	189	116	121	222	196
Dansville	185	166	178	169	273	199
Springwater	81	238	49	81	390	64
Conesus		39 m.				

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Brutus	151	221	74	116	283	134
Auburn	330	795	291	212	833	553
Aurelius	89	188	86	100	257	163
Fleming	25	106	23	24	219	19
Scipio	26	187	96	17	318	61
Sennett	61	165	58	66	243	92
Springport	50	156	77	59	232	111
Mentz	262	382	136	156	376	313

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Austerlitz	57	123	24	83	192	56
Hudson	436	440	265	419	462	390
Kinderhook	362	263	61			

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden	138	92	84			
Buffalo	4301	1838	1461			

WYOMING COUNTY.

Warsaw	106	271	82	140	396	88

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison	139	170	119	109	312	200

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newburg	573	437	355	523	624	685
Goshen	237	109	60	249	221	98
Chester	83	53	62	98	92	122
Cornwall	217	76	176	207	91	273

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ithaca	386	422	370	330	524	554

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

New-Rochelle	143	33	53	198	107	129
Yonkers	481	274	17	447	398	734
Westchester	172	43	43	172	99	156

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Phillipstown	306	125		427	169	174
Four towns	330					

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Salina	120	129	69	77	222	110
Cicero	125	302	26	106	527	52
Syracuse	1675	1,443	291	1,337	1963	670
Tully	70	178	2	83	264	6
Geddes	139	181	3	84	237	21
Dewitt	191	212	4	108	302	149

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Hammond	38	121		39	272	11

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Theresa	176	242				

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Oswego City	1155	809	234	986	699	370

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Whitehall	135	212	249			
Champlain	15 maj.					
Mooers		26 maj.				

KINGS COUNTY.

Gravesend	56	10	71			
New-Utrecht	146	40	22			

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica	1475	1313	110			
Rome	475 maj.			889	651	22
Armsville	70 maj.			184	368	3
Floyd	51 maj.			12	144	12
Vernon	164	322	20	142	409	4
Camden		183 maj.				
Vienna		150 maj.				
Augusta	130	187				

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Cuba	113	186	49	83	259	105
Friendship	123	48	—	97	235	85

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Little Valley	36	67	39	—	—	—
Olean	107	125	17	—	—	—
Sheridan	54	94	75	56	156	149
Dunkirk	266	92	78			
Forestville	38	92	73			
Westfield	132	233	48	128	419	115
Pomfret	371	330	270	381	663	575
Portland	53	97	70	41	162	180

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester	600 maj.					

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Seneca	462	479	115			

SENECA COUNTY.

Waterloo	233	118	183			

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Elmira	407	580		465	690	322

BROOME COUNTY.

Brighampton	567	506	200			

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Little Falls	18 maj.			248	410	327
Herkimer	287	228	6	178	289	62
German Flats	117	358	145	160	402	239
Columbia	40	230	90	39	294	111
Litchfield	48	148	35	39	235	44
Winfield	47	121		33	254	14
Danube		50 maj.				
Manheim		36 maj.				
Salisbury		92 maj.				
Ladin		91 maj.				

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Fonda	219	189	117			
Amsterdam	197	454	44	187	471	17
Schenectady City	416	501	442	283	612	60
Albany City	4652	1840	2188	4177	1933	244

STATE TICKET—CITY—(By Districts.)

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FIRST WARD.

	Dem. Tucker.	Rep. Clapp.	Am. Putnam.
First District	342	47	32
Second District	319	24	3
Third District	189	10	10
Fourth District	57	18	9
Fifth District	166	25	18
Totals	1073	124	72

SECOND WARD.

First District	119	77	57
Second District	156	29	63
Totals	275	106	120

THIRD WARD.

First District	150	34	14
Second District	24	45	32
Third District	119	57	30
Fourth District	53	16	1
Totals	356	152	77

FOURTH WARD.

First District	278	54	40
Second District	397	27	30
Third District	143	19	11
Fourth District	506	11	6
Fifth District	400	17	9
Totals	1724	128	96

FIFTH WARD.

First District	238	47	14
Second District	175	55	48
Third District	283	88	74
Fourth District	121	148	62
Fifth District	167	105	76
Sixth District	289	49	53
Totals	1193	492	327

SIXTH WARD.

First District	30	6	2
Second District	345	27	15
Third District	231	24	2
Fourth District	350	16	5
Fifth District	262	6	3
Sixth Dtstrict	270	30	10
Seventh District	169	37	14
Eighth District	336	26	2
Totals	1993	177	53

SEVENTH WARD.

First District	78	60	37
Second District	312	47	57
Third District	142	48	35
Fourth District	129	98	73
Fifth District	228	50	69
Sixth District	188	151	98
Seventh District	346	107	104
Eighth District	225	16	55
Ninth District	523	59	71
Totals	2171	636	563

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1912 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

EIGHTH WARD.

First District	116	64	38
Second District	238	69	70
Third District	117	50	72
Fourth District	79	63	43
Fifth District	135	39	30
Sixth District	123	42	43
Seventh District	196	73	62
Eighth District	152	63	129
Ninth District	318	113	92
Tenth District	112	36	44
Eleventh District	119	22	30
Totals	1706	633	650

NINTH WARD.

First District	151	120	10
Second District	153	119	110
Third District	228	102	230
Fourth District	131	133	78
Fifth District	143	127	66
Sixth District	119	61	75
Seventh District	145	124	81
Eighth District	212	83	62
Ninth District	115	111	70
Tenth District	141	98	78
Eleventh District	282	90	109
Twelfth District	149	64	66
Totals	1999	1372	875

TENTH WARD.

First District	259	96	63
Second District	176	88	72
Third District	264	94	78
Fourth District	250	70	97
Fifth District	270	64	91
Sixth District	263	60	75
Totals	1482	472	476

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District	216	82	78
Second District	256	84	71
Third District	350	50	56
Fourth District	271	60	59
Fifth District	331	119	112
Sixth District	128	54	43
Seventh District	104	30	42
Totals	1,655	498	461

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District	256	38	61
Second District	231	44	16
Third District	235	53	53
Fourth District	255	13	8
Fifth District	340	14	2
Sixth District	272	98	16
Seventh District	323	42	16
Totals	1911	212	192

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District	123	55	93
Second District	159	118	93
Third District	133	59	59
Fourth District	127	140	67
Fifth District	77	67	30
Sixth District	77	86	27
Seventh District	61	98	29
Eighth District	193	83	56
Ninth District	79	98	35
Tenth District	109	54	22
Totals	1138	883	504

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District	190	94	70
Second District	270	137	113
Third District	279	152	109
Fourth District	247	121	90
Fifth District	264	130	79
Sixth District	191	193	97
Seventh District	279	71	54
Eighth District	54	7	8
Ninth District	165	168	74
Tenth District	147	88	42
Totals	2086	1156	632

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District	117	114	56
Second District	130	124	62
Third District	216	163	78
Fourth District	350	11	8
Fifth District	136	124	64
Sixth District	86	76	48
Seventh District	125	139	56
Eighth District	492	141	118
Ninth District	344	58	57
Tenth District	352	4	9
Totals	2348	954	556

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District	169	38	6
Second District	147	51	7
Third District	191	146	20
Fourth District	126	159	88
Fifth District	200	178	27
Sixth District	220	168	65
Seventh District	256	125	23
Eighth District	218	145	13
Ninth District	206	100	7
Tenth District	291	86	16
Eleventh District	264	122	36
Twelfth District	179	176	41
Totals	2487	1494	329

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District	336	171	113
Second District	148	127	46
Third District	129	109	59
Fourth District	339	127	61
Fifth District	111	144	51
Sixth District	375	74	66
Seventh District	382	99	50
Totals	1820	851	446

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District	373	205	55
Second District	273	156	14
Third District	200	134	25
Fourth District	245	86	10
Fifth District	217	86	24
Sixth District	145	64	2
Seventh District	111	29	1
Eighth District	122	59	10
Totals	1,777	819	141

NEW-YORK CITY—State Ticket.

Secretary of State.

Wards.	Tucker, Dem.	Clapp, Rep.	Putnam, Am.
1	1073	124	72
2	275	106	120
3	356	152	77
4	1724	96	158
5	1103	492	327
6	1993	177	53
7	2171	636	589
8	1706	633	650
9	1939	1372	875
10	1462	472	476
11			
12			
13	1655	488	481
14	1911	212	192
15	1136	883	504
16	2086	1156	736
17			
18	2348	954	556
19			
20	2487	1494	329
21	1820	851	446
22	1777	819	141
Totals	29,134	11,149	6600

Tucker's plurality, (four Wards to hear from,) 17,985; Tucker's majority over all, 11,385.

The Presidential vote in the City in 1856, was as follows:

Buchanan, Dem.... 41,913 | Fillmore, Am..... 19,922
Fremont, Rep., 17,771.

Buchanan over Fillmore, 21,991; over Fremont, 24,142; over all, 4,220.

The vote for the State ticket in the City yesterday compares with the above as follows: taking the vote yesterday as far as yet received; the official returns, of course, will vary the result:

Dem.		Rep.		Am.	
Tucker	29,134	Clapp	11,149	Putnam	6,600
Buchanan	41,913	Fremont	17,771	Fillmore	19,922

Four Wards—the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth—are to be heard from. There is a large falling off in the vote generally since last Fall.

BROOKLYN—STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State.

Wards.	Tucker.	Clapp.	Putnam.
I	186	50	28
II	459	255	290
V	254	36	72
VI	486	112	180
VII	598	205	133
IX	756	203	104
X	1009	561	504
XI	240	7	28
XV	342	144	177
XVI	649	246	122
XVII	343	114	148
Totals	5242	1933	1776

Tucker's majority over all, so far, 1,533.

TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newburg, (complete)—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 437; Putnam, 355; and Tucker, 673. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Jenkins, 406; Ketchum 333; and Denio, 703. For Senator—Tuthill, Dem., 687; Wheeler, Rep., 651. For Assemblyman—Townsend, Dem., 567; Fullerton, Rep., 612; and Avery, Am., 270.

Goshen.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 159; Tucker, 237; Putnam, 60. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Jenkins, 150; Denio, 253; Ketchum, 55. For Senator—Wheeler, Rep., 218; Tutbill, Dem., 237. The Republican candidate for Assemblyman has a majority of 1.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Ithica.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 422; Tucker, 386; and Putnam, 370.

New-Rochelle.—For Secretary of State—Tucker, 143; Clapp, 33; and Putnam, 53. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denio, 142; Jenkins, 28; and Ketchum, 53. For Senator—Brandreth, Dem., 144; Blackley, Rep., 18; and Ferdon, Amer., 55. For Assemblyman Sutherland, Dem., 129; Ferguson, Rep., 21; and Andrews, Amer., 76.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 795; Tucker, 330; and Putnam, 291. The vote for Judge of Court of Appeals was the same as Secretary of State.

Fleming.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 106 Tucker, 25; and Putnam, 23.

Sennett.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 165; Tucker, 61; and Putnam, 58. The vote for Judge of Court of Appeals was the same as Secretary of State. A Republican Senator has been elected over the combined opposition.

Both Republican Assemblymen have been elected

Springport—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 156; Tucker, 50; Putnam, 77.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Austerlitz—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 123 Tucker, 57; and Putnam, 24. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Jenkins, 127; Denio, 99; and Ketchum, 38.

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 92; Tucker, 138; and Putnam, 84.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Warsaw—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 271; Tucker, 106, and Putnam, 62. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Jenkins, 274; Denio, 106, and Ketcham, 77.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison—For Secretary of State—Tucker, 139; Clapp, 170, and Putnam, 119.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Suspension Bridge—The whole nnmber of votes polled in the village is 240. Democrats 142; Republicans 57, and American 41.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Medina—Republican majority for Secretary of State, 60.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima.—Clapp, Republican, for Secretary of State, has 78 majority.

Geneseo.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 189; Tucker, 122; and Putnam, 116. For Judge of Court of Appenls—Ketcbum, 132; Denio, 115; and Jenkins, 183.

Dansville.—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 166; Tucker, 165; and Putnam, 178. For Senator—Vanderlip, Dem., 239; Halsted, Rep., 158; and Rochester, American, 146. For Assemhly—Abbott, Dem. 207; Skinner, American, 166; and Bilch, Rep., 155.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Phillipstown.—For Secretary of State—Tucker, 305; Clapp. 125. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denio, 418; Jenkins, 78. For Senator—Brandreth, Dem., 398; Ferdon, Rep. and Am., 160. For Assemblyman—John Garrison, Dem., 347; Sam. A. Townsend, Rep., 230.

Kent, Carmel, Southeast and Putnam Valley—Tucker, 226 majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Oswego City.—For Secretary of State.—Clapp, 809; Tucker, 1,155; Putnam, 234.

Baldwin, Democrat, has been elected to Assembly.

Harmon, Independent, has been elected Recorder.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Rome.—For Secretary of State.—Tucker, 475 majority. Denio for Judge Court of Appeals, 438 majority.

Floyd.—For Secretary of State.—Tucker 51 majority. For Judge Court of Appeals, 53 majority.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Cuba—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 186; Tucker, 113 and Putnam, 49.

Friendship—Clapp, 48; Tucker, 122.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Little Valley—Clapp, 67; Tucker, 36; Putnam, 39.

Olean—Clapp 135; Tucker 107; Putnam 17.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Dunkirk—Clapp 92; Tucker 266; and Putnam 76.

Forestville—Clapp 92; Tucker 38; and Putnam 72.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson—Tucker, 436; Clapp, 440; Putnam, 266.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Westfield—Tucker, 132; Clapp, 233; Putnam, 48.

Pomfret—Tucker, 371; Clapp, 330; Putnam, 270.

Portland—Tucker, 53; Clapp, 77; Putnam, 70.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Springwater—Tucker 51; Clapp 238; Putnam 49.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Seneca—Tucker 462; Clapp 479; Putnam 115.

SENECA COUNTY.

Waterloo—Tucker 233; Clapp 118; Putnam 183.

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester—The vote is 1,800 below last Fall. The Democratic Senator is elected by about 300 majority, and the Democrats also elect 3 Assemblymen.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Hammond—For Secretary of State—Tucker, 38; Clapp, 121.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denio, 37; Jenkins, 121.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Theresa—For Secretary of State—Clapp 242; Tucker, 176.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Syracuse City—For Secretary of State—Clapp, 1,443; Tucker, 1,675; and Putnam, 291. For Judge of Court of Appeals—Jenkins, 1,465; Denio, 1,643; and Ketchum, 286 Alvord, Dem., elected in the Second Assembly District.

ERIE COUNTY.

Buffalo City—Complete official returns—For Secretary of State, Tucker, 4,301; Clapp, 1,536; Putnam, 1,461.

The entire Democratic County ticket is elected by a largely increased majority.

Three Democratic candidates for Assembly have been elected.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albion—For Secretary of State, Clapp, 226; Putnam, 230; Tucker, 138.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Chester,—Complete.—Tucker, 93; Putnam, 53; Clapp, 62.

Cornwall.—Tucker, 217; Clapp, 76; Putnam, 175.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Elmira.—Complete.—Tucker, 407; Clapp, 580.

BROOME COUNTY.

Binghamton.—Tucker, 567; Clapp, 505; Putnam, 200.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yonkers—Tucker, 451; Clapp, 274; Putnam, 17. Senate—Brandreth, Dem., 157 majority. Assembly—Tappan, Dem., 41 majority.

Westchester—Clapp, 43; Putnam, 43; Tucker, 172. Ketchum, 43; Jenkins, 35; Denio, 174. Senate—Brandreth, Dem., 121 majority. Assembly—Tappan, Dem., 109 majority.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Little Falls—Tucker, 18 majority.

Danube—Clapp, 50 majority.

Manhem—Clapp, 36 majority.

Salisbury—Clapp, 92 majority.

Ladin—Clapp, 91 majority.

Herkimer—Tucker, 257; Clapp, 228; Putnam, 6.

German Flats—Tucker, 177; Clapp, 358; Putnam, 145.

Columbia—Tucker, 40; Clapp, 250; Putnam, 90.

Litchfield—Tucker, 48; Clapp, 148; Putnam, 35.

Winfield—Tucker 47, Clapp 121—Assembly—Lewis, Republican member, reelected Second District.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Sheridan—Tucker, 54; Clapp, 94; Putnam, 75.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Conesus—Clapp, 39 majority.

York—Tucker, 45 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Tully—Tucker 70; Clapp 178; Putnam 2.

Geddes—Tucker 139; Clapp 161; Putnam 3.

Salina—Tucker 120; Clapp 129; Putnam 69.

Dewitt—Tucker 191; Clapp 212; Putnam 4.

Cicero—Tucker 125; Clapp 302; Putnam 25.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Brutus—Tucker, 151; Clapp, 221; Putnam, 74.

Aurelius—Tucker, 89; Clapp, 188; Putnam, 96.

Sciplo—Tucker, 26; Clapp, 187; Putnam, 66.

Mentz—Tucker, 252; Clapp, 382; Putnam, 136.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Vernon—Tucker, 154; Clapp, 322; Putnam, 20.

Camden—Clapp, 183 majority.

Vienna—Clapp, 150 majority.

Armsville—Tucker, 70 majority.

Augusta—Tucker, 130; Clapp, 187.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Utica City—Republican State Ticket received 1,313 votes; Democrat, 1,478; American, 110.

Assembly—Hart, Democrat, elected First District.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Fonda—Tucker, 219; Clapp, 189; Putnam, 117.

Amsterdam—Clapp, 454; Tucker, 197; Putnam, 44—Jenkins, 452; Denio, 199; Ketcham, 44.

Schenectady City—Clapp 501; Putnam 442; Tucker 416.

Albany City—Tucker 4,652; Putnam 2,188; Clapp 1,840.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Whitehall—Tucker 135; Putnam 249; Clapp 212.

Champlain—Tucker 15 majority.

Mooers—Clapp 26 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Kinderhook—Clapp 263; Tucker 262; Putnam 61; Denio 256; Jenkins 270; Ketchum 62.

KINGS COUNTY.

Gravesend—Tucker, 56; Putnam 71; Clapp, 10.

New Utrecht—Tucker, 146; Putnam 22; Clapp, 40.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Rye—Second District—Secretary of State—Tucker, 156; Clapp, 66; Putnam, 15. Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denio, 188; Jenkins, 54; Ketchum, 16. Assemhly—E. G. Sutherland, Democrat, 179; John G. Furgason, Republican, 60; E. W. Andrews, Know-Nothing, 21. State Senate—B. Brandeth, Democrat, 166; J. W. Ferdon, Republican, 80.

West Farms—Tucker 239; Clapp 161; Putnam 160.

Senate—Ferdon, (American,) 275; Brandreth, (Dem2crat,) 273.

Assembly—Tappen. (Democrat,) 234; Flagg. (Republican and American,) 225.

Denio 203; Jenkins 70.

Morrisania—Tucker 484; Clapp 157; Putnam 26.

Senate—Brandreth 483; Ferdon 170.

Assembly—Tappen, (Dem.) 490; Flagg, (Anti-Rep.) 177.

Denio 491; Jenkins 146; Cctchum 28.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Nine towns give a Republican majority of 218 over Democrats, and 2,064 over Americans. The same towns last year gave 1,191 Republican majority for Governor, and 1,465 over Americans. Republican Assemblymen are elected in two Districts.

BROOME COUNTY.

Complete returns from nine towns give Tucker 1,274, Clapp, 1,640, and Putnam, 890.

The Republican County Ticket is elected by a small majority.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Crawford—(Complete)—Tucker, 166; Clapp, 77; Putnam, 26.

Senate—Tuthill, Democrat, 144; Wheeler, Republican, 104.

Assembly—Graham, Democrat, 90; Post, Republican, 60; Ring, American, 19.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Saugersfield—Tucker, 187; Clapp, 187.

MADISON COUNTY.

Hamilton—Clapp, 368 majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Palmyra—Tucker, 203; Clapp, 269; Putnam, 166.

Macedon—Tucker, 92; Clapp, 95; Putnam, 90.

Marion—Tucker, 53; Clapp, 234; Putuam, 52.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Jordan—Tucker, 123; Clapp, 137; Putnam, 52.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Troy—Tucker, 2,168; Clapp, 940; Putnam, 1,363.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Macedon—Denio, 90; Jenkins, 197; Ketchum, 87.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Saugersfield—Denio, 186; Jenkins, 188.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Troy—Denio, 2,143; Jenkins, 910; Ketchum, 1,363.

NOTE.—In all other towns the vote for Judge of Court of Appeals does not vary to any extent from that for Secretary of State.

ALBANY COUNTY.

George G. Johnson, American, Senator, is elected. For Assembly, First District, Batchelder, American; Second District, Woolford, Republican; Third District, Armstrong, Democrat; Fourth District, Adams, American.

For Supreme Court, Hogeboem and Wright, nominees of the Americans and Republicans, is undoubtedly elected.

NOTE.—In most cases the reporters state that the vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals varies but very little from the vote for Secretary of State.

In 30 towns, large and small, taken at random from different counties in the interior of the State, there is, as compared with the vote for Governor last Fall, a Democratic gain of 324 votes. In the same towns the Republican loss is 7,008 and the American 2,622.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

BANKS ELECTED GOVERNOR BY A LARGE PLURALITY.

A Sweeping Republican Triumph—The Whole Republican State Ticket Elected—Republican Majority in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—7 P. M.

The State election to-day has resulted in the complete success of the Republicans. Eighty cities and towns have already been heard from, and foot up thus: N. P. Banks, Republican, 24,345; Henry J. Gardner, American, 18,057; Erasmus L. Beach, Democrat, 12,600—giving a plurality, so far, of over 6,000 for Banks. The indications are also favorable for a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—8½ P. M.

Returns from 130 towns foot up: Banks, 34,000; Gardner, 23,766; Beach, 17,975. Banks' plurality will reach from 15,000 to 20,000. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by a large majority and the Council also shows a Republican majority In Newburyport Caleb Cushing is elected Representative to the Legislature.

LATEST.

BOSTON, Tuesday—10½ P. M.

The vote in 140 towns gives Banks 38,810; Gardner, 26,839; Beach, 20,783; Scattering, 67. Plurality for Banks, 11,971.

Three Republican Senators are elected in Suffolk District, and a majority in all the other Senatorial Districts are of the same party. To the House—65 Republicans, 20 Americans and 16 Democrats as far as heard. The whole Republican State ticket is elected.

The Republicans are jubilant over the result. At 9 o'clock a large procession, with music, proceeded to the square in front of the Revere House, where the crowd was addressed by the Governor elect, Senator HAMLIN of Maine, and others.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The elections in this State yesterday excited hut little interest and passed off quietly. The vote was quite small. There was a considerable majority in this city for the American Ticket.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Milwaukee city and three towns in Milwaukee County give Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 3,027 majority.

DANE COUNTY.

Madison City and three towns give Cross 32 majority.

Incomplete returns from ten other Counties give Randall, the Republican candidate for Governor, 800 majority.

New-Jersey Election.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

An election for State Senators, members of the Assembly, County Clerks, &c., took place in this State to-day.

Assembly—Burlington.—Mickle, Democrat, 175 majority; Keys, Democrat, 92 majority; Middleton, Democrat, 66 majority.

Mercer County—East Wender Township.—Van Dyke, Union, 11 majority.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Returns from three Wards in this city show a majority of 244 for AYRES, Democrat, for State Senator, and 42 for PRICE, Union, for Assembly.

Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Our municipal election to-day passed off quietly. PATTON, Democrat, is elected by about 600 majority. The Democrats have undoubtedly elected the whole city ticket and nine of the twelve Aldermen.

ELECTION DAY IN THE CITY.

Yesterday will long be known as "The Quiet Election-Day." The new law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Election-day, under a fine of $50 for each offence, and forbidding the erection of any ballot-box or ticket-box within 150 feet of the polls, had a wonderful effect in keeping the peace. But beside this, there was an utter lack of interest felt in the result of this election. No flags stretched across the streets announcing the names of candidates—an unprecedented fact. During the day there was a very little rowdyism, but just after the polls were closed, at 5:50 P. M., from every Ward in the City it was telegraphed to the Police Headquarters, "All quiet." The universal bonfire illuminated innumerable streets in the evening, but it was a boys' bonfire, get up at the boys' expense, in honor of the victorious, whoever they might be, and without regard to party. The result of the day's work may be summed up a thorough Democratic victory. Our returns, up to a late hour last night, justify the belief that the entire Democratic ticket is elected in this City.

CANDIDATES PROBABLY ELECTED FROM THE CITY.

The names of the successful candid

and it is impossible to conjecture what may be the next turn of frenzy, we must hold ourselves prepared for all contingencies. According to the accounts to-day everything had been brought to a dead lock. Debts could not be paid between distant cities, because there were no safe means of remittance, and produce ready to be converted into gold could not be forwarded to port, owing to the absence of any power of obtaining advances upon it. Every one saw that if the machinery of ordinary custom could again be set in motion all would instantly be righted; but in no quarter was there power to bring about such a result. Whether escape would be found through some final convulsion, or through a slow and fluctuating convalescence, no one could predict, but it was certain that matters could not continue long in their then state. Among the considerations on the favorable side was the fact that the stock of specie in the New-York banks still stood at £2,260,000, which is beyond its average amount, and more than £500,000 in excess of the total held at the corresponding period of last year, while their note circulation was less than at that time. The Californian arrivals of about £250,000 each fortnight would also be retained, and in less than a week the *Vanderbilt* would be due from Havre with, it was believed, £200,000, to be followed shortly by the £320,000 lately dispatched from London and Liverpool. Against these prospects the only alarming point was the possibility of the run upon the banks for hoarding purposes, which had already assumed disagreeable proportions, becoming altogether ungovernable. Meanwhile, as regards our own position, in all those branches of trade not connected with America there is a total freedom from uneasiness. The circumstance merely of an advance in the rate of discount to 8 per cent. for a few weeks to meet a temporary evil in which all other nations participate *can inspire no dread on the part of any solvent house.* The difference between that and 5 per cent. even for two months would amount only to 1s. extra 10s. per cent of all the accommodation they might require, and if their capitals and current profits are inadequate for such a contingency they can scarcely be considered to be in business at all on their own account. Of course, there are cases where, owing to heavy contracts having been entered into, or other similar causes, the effect may be peculiarly severe, but these are altogether exceptional. As a general rule, there ought among a sound mercantile community to be no terrors in 8 per cent., or any other rate of discount, supposing it not to have been occasioned by a reckless course of national extravagance, and hence there is reason to believe that the announcement to-day *will be received throughout the country, as it has been in the metropolis, without the slightest indication of confusion or alarm.*

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 21.

Each day now furnishes to the financial world an illustration of the way in which they strive for distant facilities and neglect those at their door. If the Atlantic telegraph were in operation, what would be the first messages sought? The state of the bullion in the banks on both sides. But, as regards the Bank of England, we have the power to get the information, and permit it to be kept back until, practically, it is useless. All the calculations of our merchants and manufacturers should be made with reference to the probable movements of the money market, yet it is only after a lapse of seven days that they become acquainted with each return of the Bank of England on which those movements depend. While every effort is made to develop at any cost the system of instantaneous communication through all regions of the globe, a knowledge of the few figures upon which more than anything else our commercial judgments should be formed, is allowed week by week to be withheld, although the very object of providing for their publication was that they might serve as the speediest signals to check all imprudent action. But, objectionable and ridiculous as the case thus appears, it does not end here. Although the governors and directors as a body use efforts to conceal those figures which they withhold from the public from transpiring for the benefit of individual speculators, it is notorious that absolute secrecy is not preserved. Even if there could be any plea for the concealment they profess to regard as desirable, it would thus be cut away. Indeed, in opposition as they assert the necessity for it they but disclose their own laxity, which renders it unattainable. The management of the Bank during the last six or seven years has been in all essential respects so sound and so honorable to the country that it is disagreeable to have to enlarge upon the disregard of the intereats and just rights of the commercial community manifested on this point. Some months back, when public attention was greatly aroused to it, there was a belief that arrangements would be made to enable the publication of the returns to take place in the *Gazette* of Tuesday instead of Saturday, or, at all events, that they should be publicly posted at the Bank on the morning of Wednesday. The intention, however, seems to have been allowed to drop. It is to be hoped it still exists, and that the delay in its fulfillment has been but accidental.

From the London Post, (City Article,) Oct. 20.

The minimum rate of interest and discount charged by the Bank has to-day been raised to eight per cent. The announcement of this charge was not made until late in the afternoon (about 2½ o'clock,) and it is consequently presumed that the advance has been occasioned by the increased pressure for specie for shipment to the United States and Canada. It was well understood that some large operations of that character were very probable; the exchange with the United States, the enormously high rate of interest, and the low prices of staple commodities, caused by the disorganization of commerce there prevailing, necessarily held out inducements for the extensive shipment of bullion thither. This advance in the Bank rate is designed to meet the exigency, *and to check the export of specie. It cannot for a moment be supposed that it will be successful, whilst the rate of interest remains so enormously high in the United States as at present.* What is 8 or 10 per cent. here in comparison with 24 to 36 per cent. there? It is simply absurd to suppose that the addition of 2 or 3 per cent. to the value of money *here* can affect the specie movement. It is but 2 or 3 per cent. less profit in the pockets of those who ship gold thither, and so much more profit to the Bank and to capitalists. The check to the export of bullion will be given on the *other side* of the Atlantic by the rate of interest and discount falling so as to make it a matter for consideration whether the risk of sending gold be covered by the profit Unless the Bank is prepared to take further steps, and to raise the value in all the more important countries of the world, it cannot be expected that gold will flow into the vaults of the institution. In the meanwhile, the pursuit of this *ignis fatuus* involves our commercial community in great difficulty and embarrassment. It may be accepted as an axiom, that every advance in the value of money increases the difficulty in procuring it. The paper of the same mercantile firms that would be discountable to almost any extent with money at 4 per cent. becomes scarcely negotiable at 8 per cent.; the inevitable result is a contraction of trade and a depreciation in the value of commodities to such an extent as to render it almost a miracle that any firm can bear up against it. The professed power of the currency system of the present day lies in this very fact. It reduces the price of commodities in this country to such an extent as to cause the influx of gold for their purchase. That is the theory. The practical effect of the working of that theory was exemplified in 1847. There has been no inflation of credit antecedent to the present pressure as in that year. It must be assumed, therefore, that it has been occasioned by the enlarged demands of legitimate commerce. The question therefore arises, must we check the growth of that commerce, or must we afford the needful currency for carrying it on, and one which shall grow with its growth? It is quite palpable that neither individually nor nationally can we afford to set any bounds to our commerce save the natural and acknowledged limit—the power of consumption at a profit. By making money scarce and dear as at present, commerce is subjected to a crushing process, which no advantage in the shape of an extra million or two of gold in the Bank vaults can compensate, assuming that it is carried far enough to be effectual. But what can be the nature of the excuse now when it is evident that a further rise of two or three per cent, would not divert a single sovereign or a single ounce of gold into the Bank vaults or check its export. It is purely a question of profit and security, and just now the gain is too large to be resisted, although a latent doubt may exist as to the unimpeachableness of some of the securities offered. The conclusion we must come to after a review of the circumstances is, *that the rate might just as well have remained at 5½ or 6 per cent. as far as the effect of imposing a check upon the remittance of gold to the United States is concerned,* whilst it would undoubtedly have been greatly to the advantage of the mercantile community that it should have been so. But no; the provisions of the Bank Charter Act point out the so-called remedy, viz.: the commerce of the country is to be strangled and crushed until the current of the precious metals changes in our favor. Whether this will be accomplished with less disaster and misery than in 1847 is the question to be solved. That there is no excuse for a panic, nor justification for a commercial crisis at present, must be admitted on all hands. How cruel and impolitic, then, must be the system which renders such results not only possible but too probable.

From the London News, (City article,) Oct. 20.

The Bank of England to-day raised the minimum rate of discount from 7 per cent., at which it was fixed on Monday last, to 8 per cent. It is scarcely necessary to remark that this movement, which raises the value of money to a height unknown since the Autumn of 1847, has excited considerable sensation in all commercial and monetary circles. To say that the step was unexpected would scarcely be correct, since it has been apprehended ever since Monday last, and the extremely adverse character of the American news published this morning at once impressed many persons with a conviction that a rise to 8 per cent. could not be much longer delayed. Still, the fact that the greater part of the day passed without any announcement from the Bank, had induced an impression that the alteration would at least be deferred until to-morrow, for it was not until between 2 and 3 o'clock that the notification was made. The calmness with which it has been received contrasts most satisfactorily with the agitation witnessed a few days ago, when the public mind was less familiarized with the real scope of the monetary movements in progress abroad. The new measure of the Bank is generally regarded *as, to a considerable extent, precautionary and protective.* From the transactions coming under their notice, the directors were doubtless convinced that preparations were in progress for immediately transmitting large quantities of gold to America; and, considering that the drain upon the Bank continued without intermission all last week, *they had no alternative but to adopt a fresh measure of restriction.* It is quite clear that up to the latest date there were no signs whatever of a subsidence of the panic in the American markets. So long as the exchange is thus unexceptionably depressed and the pressure for capital in America so excessive, it is probable *that no measures which the monetary institutions of Europe can adopt will prevent the efflux of specie from this side;* the utmost they can do will be to render the movement more moderate. *It is expected that shipments of specie to a large amount will be made from Liverpool to New-York this week.*

From the London Saturday Review.

The returns of the Bank of England—although they justify the adoption of strong measures to meet the drain which the position of America is calculated to produce—contain nothing to excite alarm. At this season of the year, there is always an increase in the notes in the hands of the public, and a consequent decrease in the Bank reserve. The fluctuation generally commences a week or two before the payment of dividends, immediately after which the lowest point is reached, and in ordinary years the disturbance is substantially over by the end of October. Thus, in 1856, the notes in the hands of the public rose from £19,789,000 on the 20th of September to £21,155,000 on the 18th of October; and at the same time the reserve fell from £6,818,000 down to £3,080,000. The changes which are now going on are in a great measure, though not entirely, traceable to the same periodic cause. The reserve has fallen a shade more rapidly than usual, and some further reduction may be expected in the next returns, but before any evil augury can be drawn from these figures, due allowance must be made for the temporary reduction which invariably occurs at this period at the year. The autumn panic of 1847 was almost entirely produced by the neglect of the public to appreciate the real meaning of the depression in the Bank reserve. Between the beginning of October in that fatal year and the 23d of the month, the reserve had fallen from nearly four millions to little more than one; and although the Bank Directors were aware that this did not indicate any real diminution of their resources, the public became alarmed, and began to distrust the Bank's power to afford accommodation at the very moment when the returns, if properly read, proved that the tide had turned, and that easier times were coming. It was to relieve this unfounded alarm that the letter of dispensation was sent to the Directors, and the fact that it never became necessary to act upon it, both justified the step and showed how groundless was the panic which had previously prevailed. So far as can be discovered at present, the true position of the Bank, and the real import of the weekly returns, are so much better understood now than they were ten years ago, that there is little reason to fear a recurrence of the frantic terror which was almost universal at this time of year in 1847.

Considering the extent of our commercial transactions with America, and that the present crisis has come upon us when our Indian troubles were beginning to weigh down the money market, it will be a ground for satisfaction if we succeed—as there is every reason to hope that we shall do—in getting through the difficulty, though at the inconvenient cost of having discounts for a few weeks at seven or even eight per cent. While money is in eager demand all over the Continent, and credit has almost ceased to exist across the Atlantic, we cannot expect to retain the stock that is necessary for our commerce, except by keeping up its price; and any considerable improvement in the market is hardly to be looked for until the news arrives of the abatement of the panic, and the restoration of confidence in the United States. Unfortunately, the vicious system in banking which has compelled so many establishments to suspend specie payments must have shaken the very foundations of credit too roughly to allow of a very speedy return to a wholesome feeling; and, however we may be disposed to groan under the pressure of hard times, it is no small relief to reflect that we have not placed our reliance on institutions so unstable as those which have proved in America unable to stand against the railway panic, *exaggerated as it has been by an unprincipled press.* But it may be confidently predicted that the first indication of an improvement in the American markets will give substantial relief to our own commerce, and in no event need we apprehend the aggravation of the pressure which unreasoning fears have on former occasions produced. It is a very common and a very idle complaint against our currency legislation that, though it guards us against actual exhaustion, it fails at times to prevent the recurrence of seasons of panic. The truth is that no law can of itself hinder men from indulging in needless alarm. The only real remedy for evils of this description is to be looked for in the increase of intelligence. And on comparing the present time with the last great crisis of 1847, it is impossible not to observe a very marked advance in this respect. Every unexpected rise in the rate of interest—and there have been many since the peace—has been thoroughly comprehended; and though present difficulties must induce a reasonable caution, we are confident that they will not be aggravated by imaginary fears, and that our merchants will be able steadily and calmly to face and surmount whatever inconvenience they may suffer from the reaction of American troubles on our more stable commercial system.

EFFECT OF THE PANIC ON THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week are much less satisfactory than might have been expected. It must be assumed, however, that throughout the remainder of the year the amount of our exports will be considerably reduced by the cessation of the American demand. Of course, the various houses on this side desire to say as little as possible of their losses, but hitherto the actual mischief seems not to have been of dangerous extent, the steady conduct of our principal firms having kept them in a position to meet any temporary inconvenience. At Manchester the failures, although numerous, have been entirely limited to secondary establishments, and the large suspensions at Glasgow are believed chiefly to have comprised houses long notorious for trading beyond their means. At Birmingham it is said no severe injury has, thus far, been inflicted, while from Leeds *we have the remarkable statement that* £1,000 *would cover all the liabilities that have yet arisen in connection with the late New-York disasters.* It can scarcely be hoped that these test cases of immunity will continue, but there is little doubt that the aggregate of debts due to the great trade failed houses in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore is enormous, and with from the manner in which they are spread over the whole face of those upon whom they have fallen in the shape of a monthly or quarterly account, the pressure of a large proportion of cases will probably be severely felt by them.

From the Birmingham Journal

[illegible]

the trade of the town generally are not nearly so satisfactory as could be wished. For the last ten days the factors' orders have been comparatively small, and in many instances the hands are kept on full time, merely working up such as were on the manufacturers' books, than from any orders that were lately given out. The bulk of those lately received are from the agricultural districts. In the manufacturing towns business is reported to be remarkably dull—the retail shopkeepers are doing very little business—which, of course, reacts upon the manufacturing trades of this town. In London trade is even more languid than it is in the provinces, and accounts are very difficult to get in; from that quarter orders here are also small, neither does there appear any immediate prospect of improvement in that branch of the home trade. As regards the country, we are disposed to take a more cheerful view of commercial concerns; the disastrous accounts in reference to mercantile affairs from America, the announcements of serious failures, and rumors of others at home, coupled with the rapid advance in the rate of discount, and the still increasing tightness in the money market, has excited a feeling of more than ordinary caution on the part of the public; hence the langnor to which we have referred. But irrespective of this, there are various indications that the commerce of this country is on a sound and healthy basis, and that as there has been no speculation of any kind, the circumstances operating unfavorably will be felt less than they otherwise might be.

The accounts from the United States this week are in no respect more favorable. Matters have now gone too far for this, and we very greatly doubt whether the regular course of American trade will revive before next Spring. There have not now been any remittances to the town, except in small amounts, for several weeks; but beyond the instance or two referred to in last week's article we have not heard that any of the numerous failures which have occurred have affected directly any of the merchants of this town.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have to report an abatement to-day of the gloomy feeling which pervaded the market on Tuesday. This proceeds from there having occurred, in the meantime, fewer disasters than had been apprehended, from the imports of gold having been heavy, and from the rate of interest having undergone no further advance. People begin to reflect, too, on the soundness and safety which we enjoy, in comparison with America, through that wise principle in our system of currency, which secures the convertibility of bank notes; they have much confidence, therefore, that this country will escape any wide-spread mischief, and they have also less fear of local disasters than they had three days ago. But all classes of buyers have shut up their order-books. The restriction of monetary facilities and the cautiousness which is inspired by dangers like the present, have combined to reduce the business of this week to a smaller amount that we have had in the same length of time for many years back. Yet, with all this, and with yesterday's Liverpool sales down to 1,000 bags, spinners cannot buy American cotton at a greater reduction than 1-16d.@¼ ₱ lb. from the rates of this day week. Such firmness arises, of course, from the extreme lowness of the supply in this country, and the little that is likely to reach us for some time. This being the case, and taking the views they do of the existing crisis, while they themselves are well sold, spinners are not pressing to effect further sales, but are waiting the course of events without acknowledging any greater weakness in prices than such as usually attends a diminished activity in ordinary times. Manufacturers are less favorably situated. Stocks are growing in their hands, and they are not so firm in their prices as spinners are. But there is, indeed, no test applied to any prices just now, and we can speak of them only in the vaguest way. There is one view which is calculated to give special uneasiness to mill-owners. The demand for their products must be curtailed for a time by the state of things in the East and the West, and they cannot accumulate stocks without relaxing their hold of prices; but no weakness here is likely to affect the raw material in the same way, if they go on using the full quantity. Exhaustion of stock in Liverpool, however, bids fair to enforce a measure which perhaps nothing else can. There has been a meeting to-day of the creditors of HUGH FERGUSON, of Rook-street, at the office of Mr. BLAIR, solicitor. Mr. ASPDEN, accountant, read a statement showing the liabilities to amount to about £41,000, and the assets to about £24,000. No composition was proposed. The assets, however, appeared likely to be soon realized, and the meeting was adjourned.

From the Leeds Intelligence

Trade continues dull, and the extremely mild weather has increased the difficulty of effecting sales in heavy goods. In the hall markets transactions have taken place at a slight reduction; and, without some inducement, merchants are not disposed to operate. In the shipping trade considerable anxiety is manifested with regard to American prospects, and orders for that market, which are usually given out about this time, have been postponed. The suspension of a large Canadian house is announced, with liabilities variously estimated at £150,000 to £260,000, a small portion of which is due here.

SUSPENSIONS.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. WHAN, M'LEAN & Co., of Glasgow, and of Hamilton, Canada. The Glasgow papers mention the resignation of the manager of the Western Bank of Scotland.

The suspension was announced on the 20th ult., of Messrs. AULD & BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, merchants and shippers. Their liabilities, which are estimated at £100,000, are believed to be chiefly local.

IMPORTATION OF SPECIE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's steam clipper *Royal Charter*, TAYLOR, Commander, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 17, from Melbourne, after a rapid passage, with dates to the 14th of August, and 84,000 ounces of gold and 24,000 sovereigns in specie on freight. She had also an extensive and valuable cargo, consisting of 279 bales of wool, 1,352 skins, 64 hhds. of hides, 137 packages of tallow, 2 bales of horsehair, 96 packages of British goods, 1 package of woodwork, and 13,625 bags of copper ore.

The £360,000 brought by the *Royal Charter* from Australia was delivered in London on Monday morning.

The *Arcadian* the *Heatherbell* sailed from Melbourne on the 16th of August for England; the former with 5,000 ounces of gold, and the latter with 20,000 oz. The latter had arrived.

The West India Mail Steamer *Magdalena*, arrived in England, brought £170,000 of which £75,000 is gold and the remainder silver.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE TO INDIA.

From the London Times.

The precise amount of specie to be taken out on the 20th by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Indus* is £778,768, of which £712,684 is for India, £62,754 for China and the Straits, and £3,330 for Aden. The greater portion of this sum is silver, the gold being about £38,000, principally for India.

THE LATEST LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 21.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is variously quoted at from par up to 105 per cent., the latter being for first-class paper only. There is consequently, at present, an advantage in sending gold from this country as compared with drawing bills from America.

The public continue to support the funds by investing largely, and there has been a recovery to-day of a half per cent. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 88, were first quoted 88¾ For some time they remained with an unsettled appearance, but ultimately by the numerous purchases exercised a strong influence, and an advance took place to 89¼, which was fairly supported to the close, the last official transactions being at 89⅛@¼ for money, and 89⅜ for the 10th of November. After regular hours the disposition to firmness was maintained, and the quotation for the account was 89⅜@½. In the early part of the day the rate for loans on Government securities was 3½ ₱ cent., but in the afternoon large sums were obtainable with as low as 3 ₱ cent. At the Bank the applications were comparatively moderate, and in the discount market paper was negotiated slightly below the Bank minimum of 8 ₱ cent. Bank Stock left off at 212@211; Reduced, 89⅛@⅜; New three ₱ cents., 89⅛@⅜; India Stock, 207 *to* 210; and India Bonds, 98 *to* 99 discount. The increase in the Bank rate has led to some sales of shorter bills, and the pace has receded to less extreme rates.

The foreign stock market has been quiet, with a trifling advance in Turkish, there were rumors of about 1½ per cent. Transaction was made in Swedish, but none in the funding the amalgamation of the new loan it showed no alteration from the previous rate. Brazilian Five ₱ cents. were negotiated at 98⅝; Danish Three ₱ cents., 84; Mexican, 19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half ₱ Cents., for the account, 77; Russian Five ₱ Cents., 106; Spanish for the account, 40½; Swedish, 83; Turkish Six ₱ Cents., for the account, 97½; Turkish Four ₱ Cents. Guaranteed, 98; for the account, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half ₱ Cents., 63¾; and the Four ₱ Cent. Certificates, 97½.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates for Paris were higher than last post; the only other important alteration was a considerable advance in the cases of Vienna and Trieste.

About £68,000 of Australian gold was sold to the Bank to-day. It is said that about 40,000 sovereigns brought by the late arrivals have also been paid in there.

An impression has prevailed in some quarters that the *Arago*, which sails from Southampton for New-York to-morrow, would take out about £200,000 in gold. Up to this evening the total engaged to be sent was 4,000 sovereigns. It is understood, however, that a further parcel will be dispatched from London early to-morrow morning.

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Correspondent of the London Times.

According to the generally correct authority of the trade report of the *Freeman's Journal*, commercial matters here are on a perfectly firm and sound basis, and, except the severity of the high rate of interest, there is no pressure of any kind. There is not any urgency for discounts, and the banks appear to be acting pretty liberally towards their customers. Two bankruptcies appear in the last Dublin *Gazette*, one a country one, reported to be rather heavy, and the other a Dublin one, of minor consequence. As a whole, the traders never passed through what has been a trying year with surer credit and less disaster. High prices, high interest, diminished consumption and general dullness have now ruled for many months.

THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 19.

In the thick of its evils there will be little profit in moralizing on the American panic. One piece of instruction, however, should be noticed while it is fresh. Apart from the incurables of the Birmingham school, there has long been a set of currency theorists who, while recognizing the doctrine of convertibility, have opposed the Bank Charter Act on the ground that where this doctrine is enforced no restrictions are necessary to guard against redundant issues. According to their view, the idea of providing by law for a contraction of the note circulation in proportion as bullion is withdrawn from the country is simply absurd, since the public, who are the best judges of their own wants, will perform that operation for themselves. They will take, it is argued, as much bullion as they need, and this can be procured only by sending in notes for payment. The fact that it is possible for the banks to delay making provision for these demands until the exigency is such as to cause a panic and a consequent rush for the purposes of hoarding—in the face of which no Bank can sustain itself—is always lost sight of. But we have now, in the case of the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks, and even in that of the New-York and Boston establishments, although the latter have thus far escaped from final disaster, a perfect illustration of the insufficiency of the mere theory of convertibility to secure the advantages claimed for it. The note circulation of all these banks was payable on demand to bearer. A foreign drain had been going on for some time, and its rapid increase was imminent. But while their notes were being sent in for gold, they perseveringly re-issued them in the shape of discounts or advances on bonds and stock. Of course, the dogma that with a convertible currency it is impossible to maintain an over-issue, proved true, but the demonstration was not attained until too late. In proportion as they persisted in abstaining from a contraction of their circulation, thus preventing a fall in prices that would have checked the importations of foreign goods, that circulation came back upon them with increased rapidity, and it was not until they found their stock of specie becoming exhausted that they resorted to measures of self-preservation. The work of contraction then fell upon the public with a sudden shock. Alarm became universal. Houses that in the absence of warning of any approaching restriction of accommodation had relied upon obtaining the usual advances went down one after another, heavily in debt to the banks that had misled them; the general credit of the banks was thus assailed, noteholders rushed for specie, not because they wanted it, but from fear that in another hour they might not get it, and forthwith came an announcement of suspension. This, at least, was the case at Baltimore and Philadelphia. At New-York and Boston the position had been rather less unsound, and the securities held by the banks and their general system of administration were of a better character. But here, although the banks saved themselves, the mercantile sufferings were no less deadly. Indeed, it may be questioned if, owing to the sacrifices consequent upon the protracted struggle of the banks, after the domestic run had commenced, to prevent their own stoppage at any cost to their customers, the private losses at these places will not in the end prove to have been the most severe. In either instance the lesson is alike conclusive, and can hardly fail to convert that section of the opponents of our currency laws who profess to be guided by any tangible principle. Upon the class who fancy it is in the power of Governments or banks to enable people to pay debts by simply promising to pay them it is needless to seek to operate. Although England at the present moment presents in the midst of the Indian mutiny and her American losses an example of financial steadiness to the whole world, there is probably not one of these persons but would be prepared with the monotonous pertinacity peculiar to their state to prove, in any number of letters, pamphlets, or parliamentary examinations, that the charge now exacted by the Bank of England for money is simply the penalty of a perverse neglect of some infallible and self-evident nostrum that would enable us to secure at any moment a "sufficient" and never-failing supply at the agreeable rate of 3 per cent.

FRANCE.

ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT—GOLD QUOTATIONS—THE BOURSE.

From the London Times, (City article,) Aug. 21.

The Bank of France have to-day raised their rate of discount from 6½ ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on the 13th inst., to 7½ ₱ cent. Although a rate so high has not previously been experienced in France, the limit until the recent modification of the charter of the Bank having been 6 ₱ cent., the movement does not appear to have created any additional uneasiness on the Bourse.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.22½ ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 3-10ths ₱ cent. easier in Paris than in London.

The final quotation of the French Three ₱ Cents on the Paris Bourse, on the 20th ult., was 66f. 70c. for both money and account, showing a decline of only an eighth

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Oct. 19) Correspondence of the Times.

I allude in a week to the difficulty experienced by the mercantile and manufacturing classes of Paris in obtaining cash payments. The resolution come to by the Directors of the Bank of France to raise the discount on commercial paper from 5½ to 6 per cent. has not improved their position. They have accepted the measure, however, without much complaint, preferring, no doubt, a comparatively high price for accommodation rather than that the period for discountable bills should be shortened. The retail trade has improved during the past week. A considerable number of Parisians, and of foreigners who habitually reside here, have returned to town for the Winter; and the demand for warm clothing, of which the necessity is gradually making itself felt, has grown brisk. The "dead season" has lasted longer than usual.

The Lyons and St. Etienne manufacturers congratulate themselves on having received so few orders from the United States this year, as they have thus escaped the consequences of the commercial crisis which has occasioned so much injury in the chief towns of the Union. The last advices from New-York announce that French silks were selling in that city at from 25 to 30 per cent. under the manufacturers' prices at Lyons and St. Etienne, consequently the shopkeepers do not intend to send orders to France until some improvement shall take place.

Large orders were received in the course of last week by the manufacturers of fancy articles (*articles de Paris*) from St. Petersburg and other towns of Russia. Similar orders, it is confidently hoped, will be received to a greater extent, as the modifications lately introduced into the Customs' tariff of that country will multiply the commercial transactions between Paris and St. Petersburg.

DEPRESSION IN THE SILK MARKET.

According to the circular of M. ARLES DUFOUR of Lyons, the advices from the United States have greatly aggravated the depression in the silk market, owing to the belief that the consumption on that side must be small for many months. Opinions are greatly divided as to the future course of prices, some persons anticipating a further heavy fall, while others, owing to the extent of that which has already taken place, are disposed to rely upon a reaction.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The consequences of an abundant harvest are now indeed felt throughout France. The price of bread has fallen to 14 sous the 4lb. loaf in Paris, and to 12 sous in several of the departments; and these are, I believe, the ordinary prices in plentiful years. There was no further fall in the corn market last week. Prices are firm, but without any appearance of a serious rise. The offers of wheat for sale were less numerous at the last Paris market. The farmers resisted a further reduction, and prices remained nearly the same as during the previous weeks, namely, 31f. the 120 kilogrammes for wheat of the first quality, and from 28f. to 30f. for other descriptions. In the markets of the central departments quotations were lower, but were firm or higher in the East and in Alsace, where purchases were made on account of Prussia. The shipments of corn for Spain have contributed to keep up prices at Marseilles. Hard African wheat has risen there from 34f. the measure of 160 litres to 35f. 50c. It appears that on Saturday last the market at Arras was not overstocked, and that prices remained firm, without variation from the previous week. Seed wheat sold at 22f. the hectolitre. At Chartres much business was doing in wheat at a rise of 1f. the hectolitre; at Dijon it was firm at 23f. 50c. and 24f. the 100 kilogrammes, and flour at 44f. the sack of 125 kilogrammes. The market at Montereau was brisk, with an advance on wheat of 70c. the hectolitre. The Paris flour market was more active last week than for several weeks previous; prices were maintained at from 42f. to 55f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The factors declared 4,680 sacks for delivery within 30 days at these prices. In consequence of the firmness of the market, flour for bakers' use was more demanded than offered.

AUSTRIA.

PROBABLE ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT—IMPROVEMENT ON 'CHANGE.

Vienna (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

In two or three days it will be officially made known to the public that no more railroad shares will be brought into the market until the beginning of the year 1859, and it is tolerably certain that if the communication had been made a fortnight or three weeks ago the crisis would have been far less severe here. The creditors of BOSKOVITZ & Co. have not yet accepted the proposal of the Credit Bank to advance a million of florins on the assets of the bankrupts, because that institution wishes to make conditions which are considered "unreasonable." The Credit Bank is the principal creditor of the firm of BOSKOVITZ, and it wishes to make the other creditors pay for the accommodation which it is willing to afford them by obtaining full security for its own claims. This in other countries would probably be considered fair enough, but Austrian men of business are prone to indulge in false sentiment, and to expect that others should do more for them than they would do for others. During the present crisis the money-eyed world has continually looked to the Finance Department for assistance, and it does not seem to feel that the ceaseless interference of Government is its bane. When the Credit Bank and the new railroad Companies were established, Baron BRUCK interfered in their affairs in a way which is fortunately totally unknown in England. Persons of his recommendation were made members of the different Boards, this or that firm had a certain amount of shares at par because he wished that it should be so, and the Credit Bank was *obliged* to invest much more of its capital in new railroad shares than it was inclined to do. The moral pressure exercised was at last so unbearable that the Board of the Credit Bank lost patience, and positively declared that it would not take shares in the Carinthian Railroad to the amount of 15,000,000 florins, which the Minister of Finance was endeavoring to force it to do. It is now seriously considered whether the Austrian Bank should not raise the rate of discount, as it has been observed that foreign houses borrow money here at 5 per cent., instead of obtaining it at home at 7 per cent. The measure would probably have been taken long ago had it not been feared that it might increase the embarrassment of the mercantile men and manufacturers, many of whom are in a very tottering state.

There was a marked improvement on 'Change to-day.

HAMBURG.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT.

The London *Times*, in its city article of Oct. 19, states that at Hamburg the rate of discount had advanced to 9½ per cent.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423¾ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ per £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore at about the same price in London and Hamburg.

Hamburg (Oct 17) Correspondence of London News.

The pressure on our money market, which had already shown itself last week, became much more stringent when the telegraph brought the intelligence of the Bank of England having made a further advance in their rate of discount, and even for the most unobjectionable paper it has been quite impossible to obtain cash on lower terms than 8 per cent. per annum, while many, who to meet their engagements would readily have given 10 per cent. for good but not select bills, found that they could not get them converted into money on any terms, and the consequence has been that heavy sacrifices of goods of various kinds have been freely made to meet the exigences of the hour. At Bremen the tightness has, if possible, been still more severe, for as the direct intercourse between that city and the United States is comparatively greater than that which is carried on between America and this city, they have been in addition exposed to many adverse circumstances from the monetary and commercial disorganization in the chief cities of the Union which has latterly prevailed. Both here and there, however, the evil has been increased by the almost simultaneous announcement, from official authority, that the punctual payment of the call on the Russian railways, which falls due in December, would be rigorously enforced; and as, from the financial connexion of Messrs. STIEGLITZ with Homburg, and with Germany generally, a considerable portion of these shares is held here both by private parties and by public companies, this intimation has come upon them at a very inconvenient time, and may yet lead to much mischief.

ITALY.

Letters from Milan announce the suspension of the respectable banking firm of BALABIO & Co., of that city. It had been in difficulties for some time.

Wreck of American Vessels.

LOSS OF THE "RICHARD ANDERSON," AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

From the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the Captain and crew (16 in all) we learn the particulars of the loss of the *Richard Anderson*, Capt. C. E. COFFIN, and the narrow escape of all on board. The *Richard Anderson* was a full ship, and left Rotterdam for Baltimore on the 29th of August last. On the 23d of September, when in lat. 44° 9' N., lon. 38° 12' W., it was found that the vessel had sprung a leak forward, and several hands were immediately put to the pumps. The water continued to increase for several days, notwithstanding the pumps were kept going continually day and night, and the crew got quite worn out. On the morning of the 27th moderate breezes set in from the southwest, which increased during the afternoon and evening to a hurricane, and at 8 P. M. the main topsail was blown away. At 9½ P. M. the ship heeled over suddenly, and on going below it was found that the lower hold was half full of water and the cargo adrift, the ship at this time lying on her beam-ends. The main spanker was hailed up and the forward sails set to try to get the ship off before the wind, but they could not get any canvas to stand the hurricane. At 10½ P. M. the mizenmast was cut away. At this time the hurricane was at its height, and the ship still lying on her beam-ends, so that no one could get along the decks. The ship rolled heavily, and the pumps were kept going, but with very little effect, the crew being nearly exhausted from their continued labors. The hurricane moderated as the night advanced, and the morning of the 28th opened with fresh gales and squalls, the ship still lying on her beam-ends. The pumps were getting useless, and the crew continued bailing water out of the quarter-hatch with buckets, but could not get much out on account of the cargo being all adrift in the hold. This was continued during the day, and the morning of the 28th opened with fresh gales and squally, the ship still lying on her beamends. The pumps were getting useless, and the crew continued bailing water out of the quarter-hatch with buckets, but could not get much out on account of the cargo being all adrift in the hold. This was continued during the day, and at 2 P. M. the gale abated; but the vessel still made more water, and was settling down very fast. At 6 P. M. the longboat was got ready for launching. At 7 they shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the long-boat and stove a second boat, thus leaving them with only one boat. The ship was rolling very heavily to leeward, and they had to cut away the foremast, (the only one left standing,) to ease her. At midnight, the weather getting more moderate, the last boat was got ready for launching, as the ship was still settling down. At 2:30 P. M. on the 29th the boat was got ready, and the second mate and one man placed in her, but in launching her she got half full of water, and in passing her round the stern of the ship she swamped, and the mate was lost; the other man was rescued, and the boat righted. In this perilous condition they remained till the following afternoon, when a sail was seen on the starboard bow at 4 o'clock. They hoisted a signal of distress, and as it was getting dark, showed a light and burned a tar-barrel. At 7 P. M. they came within hailing distance, when the crew of the *Richard Anderson* took to their boat and went alongside the vessel, which proved to be the *Ville de Fecamp*, from the Banks of Newfoundland. They were taken on board, and the sinking ship abandoned, her state that time leading to the expectation of her capsizing and going down in a very short time. They left her in latitude 41°, longitude 31° 31'. On the 3d of October they fell in with the bark *Sir Edward Parry*, of and for London, which took them on board, and on the 16th transferred them to the *Charlotte* pilot-boat, of Weymouth, where they were landed at 3:10 P. M. Thence they came on to this place by rail this morning, and made application to Mr. THOMSON, the American Consul. The Captain, we believe, returns to America by the *Arago* steamer on Wednesday, and the crew will be sent home the first opportunity. The *Sir Edward Parry* is a South Sea whaler, and comes home, we are informed, with 300 tons of oil on board, after being out three years and a-half.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE "WARDEN"—CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT—NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

From the London Times.

We briefly stated in the *Times* a few days ago that a melancholy shipwreck, by which seven lives were lost, had occurred at Saunton Sands, off Bideford. The Captain was among those saved, and from his statement some fuller particulars of the fatal disaster have been ascertained. It appears that the vessel, which was called the *Warden*, was an American bark; Mr. BOSHIER, an intelligent man, being the commander. On Thursday afternoon she left the Mumbles, laden with 400 tons of railway iron, previously shipped at Newport for Cuba. She set sail with a fair wind, but at 10 o'clock a squall came on, which induced the crew to furl the top-gallant sails; the jib was split and carried away. They then made Lundy Light and kept it in view until 11 o'clock. The weather then began to thicken and rain, the wind N. and N.W.; vessel close hauled on a starboard tack, sighted land about 12 o'clock, which was supposed to be Hartland-Point, about three miles off; but then hauled the mainsail up, and wore the ship round on the port tack, closed reefed topsails and courses, ship heading E.N.E

material decrease in the number. The auriferous deposits are said to extend over a very large area of country, and the mining is not difficult.

The same paper, noticing the state of trade, says:

The unsatisfactory character of the latest commercial advices from England has had an extremely prejudicial effect on the operations of trade since the arrival of the mail steamer, inasmuch as renewed indications presented themselves that home shippers, uninfluenced by former experience and deaf to the remonstrances of colonial correspondents, were preparing to send forward excessive supplies of those descriptions of merchandise with which the market in this direction are already overstocked. As a natural consequence of this threatened glut of consignments capitalists are wholly disinclined to enter upon large transactions in import, and prefer to invest their money in the various local joint-stock undertakings, which offer more tangible inducements than are to be found in the speculative business of buying, to hold for a rise. It would be impossible to lay too much stress on the vital importance of impressing the necessity upon merchants in the mother country of withholding further outward shipments to the colony until large portions of the stocks now on hand are absorbed.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 21st ult., arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 20th.

The political news is of the same tenor as that received by the *Arago* at New-York.

American Stocks, Oct. 20.

Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875.	75 @ 80	
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75 @ 80	76½
Illinois 7 ₱ cent. Free Land. 1860	80 @ 90	
Illinois $100 shares. $40 paid	7 @ 5 dis.	5½ dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. Con., 1860	76 @ 80	
Michigan Central, 1869	76 @ 80	79
Michigan Central. 1869, (sterling)	90 @100	
Michigan $100 shares	40 @ 50	
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana (Sinking Fund) 7 ₱ cent., 1885	55 @ 60 x.c.	
Michigan $100 shares	10 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	70 @ 75 x.c.	74 x.c.
New-York 7 ₱ cent. Con., 1864	84 @ 88	
New-York $100 shares	60 @ 65	64
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ ct. 1883	62 @ 66	64½
New-York (Sinking Fund) do., 1875	45 @ 55	
New-York $100 shares	15 @ 20	19
Ohio and Pennsylvania 7 ₱ cent. Income Bonds. Con., 1872	60 @ 65	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st Mortgage, Con., 6 ₱ cent.	84 @ 86	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 2d Mortgage 6 ₱ cent., (Sterling)	86 @ 88	

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool COTTON market were only 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators. Business was checked by the increased rate of discount, and prices closed at 1-16d.@⅛d. lower, the sales of Tuesday being but 1,000 bales, all to the trade. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., who quote the decline, give no prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the BREADSTUFFS market quiet. FLOUR unaltered. Prime Red WHEAT, from its scarcity, brought the full prices of Friday, but White and Inferior Reds were easier to buy. INDIAN CORN in retail inquiry at previous rates. Western Canal FLOUR, 29s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Red WHEAT, 7s. 3d.; Yellow and Mixed CORN, 37s. 6d.@38s. 9d.; White CORN, 41s.@41s. 6d. RICHARDSON Bros. quote FLOUR declined 6d.; CORN a shade easier.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BEEF quiet; BACON steady; LARD very dull, and nominal at 69s.@71s.; PORK quiet; TALLOW dull and in but small inquiry, and prices weak; Butchers, 58s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Pot ASHES had advanced to 44s.; Pearls firm, at 41s.@41s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK was nominal. RESIN dull. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. TEA—Sales unimportant. RICE quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 38s. 4d.

THE PRESSURE ELSEWHERE.

The Convention of Georgia Manufacturers, which met at Atlanta a few days ago, resolved to request the proprietors of Southern factories to run their mills at half time for the present, or till such time as consumers are willing to pay remunerative prices. The reasons assigned for this action are, the inadequate prices of cotton goods, and the uncertainty of future demand. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to repeal the law prohibiting factories from running at night and requiring a certain number of hours of work for operatives. It is proposed to leave it optional with factories to do as circumstances require.

The movement started in Philadelphia for the removal of unemployed females to the West is prosecuted with vigor. A public meeting in behalf of the project was held in Spring Garden on Friday, at which Mr. SULLIVAN, from Keokuk, spoke of the want of labor in the West. He assured the meeting that all the females who could be sent to the West would find ample employment and receive good wages. Servant women are particularly in demand, from the scarcity of them, and good help commands its own price.

The Philadelphia Germans have held another meeting to devise means for ridding themselves of the burdens of the times. They adopted resolutions attributing the pressure to "the corruptions which pervade all ranks of society," to reckless speculation and the unwarrantable increase of paper-money, and calling upon the Legislature to extend operations on the public works. A memorial to the city Councils was also adopted, calling attention to corporation work which needs to be done.

The Galena papers contain advertisements calling for miners to work the old Allenwrath Diggings (lead) near that city.

Things are better in some of the manufacturing establishments in New-Hampshire. At Nashua, the companies have reversed their decision to stop the mills, and will keep to work until January certainly, and probably all the Winter. The manufacturing business at Manchester is about one half suspended.

The Boonton Iron Works in New-Jersey have only stopped for a few weeks, and expect to resume in the course of a month. They employ 500 men when at work.

The Chichester chair factory at Poughkeepsie has stopped.

A Montreal dry goods firm has added a new branch to its business, to suit the times. During the last few days it has been selling superfine flour to its customers at five dollars a barrel, to encourage them to make their own bread, and thus escape from the extortion of the bakers. The rush of business in consequence has been tremendous, the sales of flour averaging over 500 barrels a day, by single barrels.

Rents are coming down in Chicago, landlords voluntarily reducing one-third.

The Wisconsin mills from Green Bay to Menominee have been shut down very suddenly; the men being paid in notes at 60 and 90 days. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from this locality, gives a sorry account of the condition of affairs. There is not a barrel of pork, flour, or anything for the inner man, and not twenty dollars in money in the whole region. Men who are not able to walk are going to Green Bay, leaving their wives and children here with not three days' provisions before them. Jobbers are leaving the woods for want of pork and flour for their help.

One thousand operatives are out of employ in Lancaster, Penn.

The Connecticut Valley Agricultural Association finds itself in a queer predicament. At its late Fair, premiums to the amount of $2,500 were awarded. A meeting of the Directors is called for this week, to devise means for raising the money to pay them.

A woman with four children, unable to pay her rent, was turned out into the street in Philadelphia last week, by a heartless landlord. A charitable fellowman, passing by, provided Station-house accommodations for the suffering family, and succeeded in raising a handsome sum of money for them.

The Charitable Association and Industrial School of St. Louis has afforded relief during the year to 1,255 persons, of whom 11 were Mormons. It is preparing to operate more largely this Winter.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky has determined to increase its discounts to the amount of 5 per cent. on the whole capital, for the purpose of enabling the agricultural interest to convey to market the produce of the State.

The Baltimore Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor has held its annual meeting, and made preparations for affording relief this Winter. Last year it helped 4,065 families, besides 2,439 widows and 5,587 fatherless children were relieved. The whole number of persons in the families was 15,066.

The Warrsutta Mills, in New-Bedford, recently running five days in the week, have discharged 250 hands within a few days, retaining 250, whose wages are to be reduced, but with a corresponding reduction in the rents of houses furnished them.

The closing of the cotton factories in Augusta, Ga., deprives some 500 persons of employment.

The lack of business is affecting the railroads at the East. Expenses have been reduced by running slower trains and fewer, making short time in the machine-shops, and discharging a portion of the hands.

The Boston *Journal* says: "A machinist, who has been doing an extensive and profitable business, informed us that early in the crisis he reduced the number of his hands, by discharging all who were unmarried, retaining all who had families dependent upon them for support. With these he hoped to weather the crisis. But he has been compelled to curtail still further, not because he had not work, but on account of the impossibility of making collections. He has, consequently, discharged nearly all of his hands, retaining only enough to do the small jobs which come in from regular customers."

Fifty laborers were taken into employment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Monday, preparatory to the commencement of work on the new sloop-of-war.

The "Sons of Malta," in Philadelphia, have contributed $550 for the relief of the poor. The Philadelphia baker who pledged himself to give away 500 loaves of bread to the poor every Saturday, began the distribution last week. Benevolent citizens have authorized him to dispense aid more freely, at their expense, so that the number of loaves given away weekly at this establishment will be 1,500. The citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the same city have contributed $2,000 for relief purposes.

The merchants and business men of Keokuk, Iowa, held a meeting last week for the purpose of taking into consideration the means necessary to remove the produce of the country.

The Board of Trade at Davenport, Iowa, have made a proposition to forward the agricultural produce of the West to the Eastern cities, in payment of the debts by their merchants. The merchants there have large amounts in the hands of their bankers, but in the entire absence of Exchange with the East, they cannot be turned to account.

Governor WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, has made a visit of a week in New-Orleans to examine the causes of the financial pressure, especially as regards the Banks.

Three hundred men are out of work in Derby, Conn., in consequence of the stoppage of factories.

The majority of the factories and shops still running in Hartford, Conn., have adopted the three-quarter-day system. Manufacturers generally succeed in making their payments by selling goods at reduced rates.

The cheap provision movement in Philadelphia is getting on. Circulars are to be sent to farmers and graziers, requesting information of wholesale prices and cost of transportation. An address to the citizens of Philadelphia is also in preparation, setting forth the necessity of concerted action.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Appeal to the Country.

To Farmers, Mechanics, Housekeepers and others, who need labor, in the State of New-York and elsewhere.

NEW-YORK, November, 1857.

Owing to the present severe pecuniary pressure, great numbers of persons in this City, who have been thrown out of employment, are willing to go into any part of the country where occupation can be obtained. As their desire is to earn their subsistence the coming Winter, rather than suffer, or be dependent on charity, they would engage for low wages. Among them are persons of almost every age and variety of pursuit. Children of both sexes, young men and women, those with and without families, steady mechanics, reliable laborers, and many sewing women and girls, who would turn their hands to any work for which they might be competent. The persons referred to, mostly belong to the respectable industrious classes. They have hitherto been self-supporting, and by causes beyond their control, and now reduced to the necessity of subsistening on alms, or of finding employment out of this over-crowded City. Nobly preferring the latter, they ask a home or temporary asylum in any accessible part of the country where they may earn their daily bread until the present calamitous times are overpast.

The persons in question having no means for traveling, these must be supplied by those who require their labor. The cost of the best and cheapest route from the City of New-York to any desired place may be easily ascertained, and the proper sum being sent to the Society applied to, the order will recieve immediate attention.

Persons requiring labor will please direct their orders as follows:

For Children of both sexes.

To A. C. PEABODY, Juvenile Asylum, No. 23 West Thirteenth-street, New-York.

For Girls and Women.

To Home of the Friendless, Thirtieth-street, New-York.

For Children and Young Women.

To C. L. BRACE, Children's Aid Society, Astor-place New-York.

For Children, Young Men and Women, Mechanics and Laborers.

To L. M. PEASE, "Five Points House of Industry," New-York.

To M. MEAD, "Five Points Mission," New-York.

This Circular appeal is the result of a conference with the above-named Societies, and the Association which the undersigned represents. It is earnestly hoped that the hearts of many may be moved to give it an early and favorable response, and thus afford some little relief to the poor, and to this over burdened City. As stern Winter will soon again be upon us, whatever may be done for the benefit of the destitute in this way must be done quickly.

Papers in the interior, friendly to the object, will please republish this Circular.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary
Of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, No. 39 Bible-House, Astor-place, New-York.

Naval.

No changes have yet been made in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the number of men employed being about 1,700, in all departments. The commission appointed to survey the frigate *Brandywine* have performed that duty, and will immediately report to the Department. What their decision will be is not known, but the carpenters who bored her timbers, in conversation in the yard, assert that she is as sound as a nut, so far as her timbers, below water line, are concerned; and her upper works are said to be as sound as the *Savannah's*, before she was stripped. The impression (and the prayer) is that the report will be in favor of hauling her out, and altering her into a sloop-of-war. If this is done it will furnish employment to several hundred mechanics for a year to come. She will probably be taken upon the same ways in the ship house where the *Niagara* was built.

The old ways in ship house No. 2 are very much decayed, and are to be taken away, and replaced by new ones at once. The work upon the *Savannah*, in dock, is rapidly progressing. When completed she will be as good as new.

Captain BERRYMAN, lately returned in the *Arctic* from the survey of the proposed submarine telegraph route between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, has resumed the charge of the *Vixen*, which has thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The *Arctic* will be hauled up for the Winter.

The Brooklyn City sewer, which has its outlet through the Navy Yard flat, is completed, with the exception of making the connection at the foot of the avenue. The other two sewers are in an advanced state, which are to connect one with the barracks, and the other to drain Washington-avenue. Some controversy between the Government and the City of Brooklyn temporarily delays their completion. The filling for the barracks is about finished; but the work of raising the plot to a level with Flushing-avenue will require two or three weeks longer. Several high sand hills, south of Myrtle-avenue, have been wholly dug away to supply the material to fill up this large flat. The barracks will be commenced in the Spring. About an acre and a half have been filled up near the Clinton-avenue Dock, mostly with mud dredged from the channel in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. Large quantities of stone are being landed there with which to build the quay wall. It comes from the North River, from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine. Every block of it will be handsomely dressed before being fitted to its place.

Captain W. S. SHUTTLEWORTH, formerly of the Marine Barrack, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been ordered to the command of the Marine Barrack, Pensacola, Florida.

First Lieutenant J. C. GREYSON, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to the command of the Brooklyn Marine Barrack, in the place of Lieut.-Colonel JOHN HARRIS. He reports for duty on the 31st of October.

The new United States steamer *Shubrick*, built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is shortly expected at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be fitted out for California, whither she goes in the service of the Lighthouse Department. Commander JOAB DE CAMP has been detached for that service, and will go out in charge of her, to superintend the lights upon the coast of California. Her machinery was built in New-York.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Monday, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

INTERESTING TO MEDICAL MEN.

The Medical Staff at Bellevue Hospital having authorized Mr. ROGERS, a carpenter, to erect certain cabinets for the pathological museum to the value of about $287,

Governor SMITH moved that Mr. Rogers be paid, and that the commission be reimbursed from the fees received from pupils.

Governor PINCKNEY objected upon principle. It would establish a bad precedent. The Medical Board had overstepped their position.

Governor SMITH said that the Board of Medical Men were perhaps conscious of the value of their services and possibly might occasionally and pardonably presume.

Governor TIEMANN did not think the medical men were doing so gratuitous a work. They had a direct interest in the formation of a medical school. They acted from interested motives.

Governor SMITH hoped the last speaker would not at this late day deny that any information obtained either by practitioners or students at that hospital or school was divided broadcast through the whole area of society.

Governor TOWNSEND enumerated and eulogized the gentlemen at the head of the medical department. None were more distinguished as citizens or as disinterested philanthropists. He was sure Governor TIEMANN would not assail such men as Drs. Mott and Francis, nor even their younger associates.

Governor TIEMANN explained. He objected to this, namely, that these men merely went and examined what younger men and students were doing, not directing them what they ought to do. Besides, the Medical Board had uniformly treated this Board with contempt. It was a school for experiments.

Governor SMITH said that it was important to inform the world that Governor TIEMANN was unintentionally wrong—that no one either was allowed to prescribe, or did prescribe, who had not been examined and passed as a competent physician.

Governor DUOSO said, "Aye, but ten to one he never saw a sick person till he came there."

The President deprecated further discussion, but it proceeded, Governor B. F. PINCKNEY ironically expressing a wish that the Board would instantly give up the Hospital to the sole direction of the "Doctors," who he asserted had now practically entire control.

Governor TIEMANN said the students paid each $5 for his diploma, (more strictly his *certificate of attendance* on lectures,) and that the medical men from that accumulation could easily pay Mr. Rogers. But it was uncertain whether, after a student had attended, he would think it worth his while to spend $5 on such a document. Therefore, the medical men ought to insist on payment previously to allowing admission.

The President stated that not *one in five* thought proper to take out such certificate.

After long discussion and various resolutions and amendments, it was moved to refer the matter to the Committee on the Hospital, *with power* to pay, which motion was lost, five in the negative against four.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted that each student shall pay $5 for his initiatory ticket; and that his certificate of attendance shall be given him gratuitously at the termination of the course.

THE ACQUISITION.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York to issue his warrant, payable to the President's order, for the sum of $25,000, to be paid out of the appropriation for the Almshouse Department for 1857.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The additional wing at the Penitentiary became the subject of renewed discussion.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY alluded to attacks on him; he moved a resolution, the object of which was "that proposals for bids be advertised for furnishing material (except stone) and for erecting the new wing; the contractor to specify what amount per day will be allowed for such masons and laborers as shall be furnished by the department."

Governors DUOSO and SMITH were strongly opposed to the erection of any building, especially public buildings, by contract.

Governor TOWNSEND had some experience. When a man wished a substantial building for his own use, he did not ordinarily employ a contractor.

Governor PINCKNEY defended contract work. The Board had availed themselves of it occasionally.

Governor J. W. PINCKNEY spoke on the same side as his namesake.

Eventually the matter was referred to the Committee on Penitentiary to report.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday week.

The following is the usual Weekly Report:

Number remaining week ending Oct. 31, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital	764
Lunatic Asylum	623
Almshouse	1,623
Penitentiary	718
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	0
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	383
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	41
Workhouse	753
Small-Pox Hospital	0
Randall's Island	1,022
Randall's Island Hospital	297
City Prison	390
Second District Prison	8
Third District Prison	22
Colored Home	240
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	186
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	29
Total	7,219
Increase 24th to 31st Oct., 1857	162
Number remaining Oct. 24, 1857	7,057
Admitted	1,181
Total	8,569
Died	28
Discharged	1,167
Sent to Penitentiary	115
Sent to State Prison	9—1,319
Total	7,219
Number remaining Nov. 1, 1856	5,788
Increase	1,481

CITY TAXES.—The receipts at the Tax Receiver's office up to Saturday a week ago, as previously reported in the TIMES, were $1,536,635 28. For last week the sums received were as follows:

Monday	$101,836 00
Tuesday	89,886 39
Wednesday	59,422 27
Thursday	119,309 97
Friday	165,202 39
Saturday	136,347 85
Week's Receipts	$671,994 78
Previously reported	1,536,635 28
Total Receipts	$2,208,630 06

The total receipts for 49 days are about $700,000 behind the receipts for the corresponding number of days last year. At the commencement of next month an addition of one per cent. will be charged on all sums paid after that date. Towards the end of the month there will doubtless be a rush of tax-payers to avoid the one per cent. extra.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE HOMICIDE OF HENRY DOUD.—The Coroner's inquest in this case was brought to a close on Monday. No further evidence was taken, but Coroner CONNERY charged the Jury at some length, after which they rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a blow inflicted by one of the officers of the Buena Vista Guard, *alias* 'The Forty Thieves,' at present to us unknown."

SINGULAR DEATH.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Monday, on the body of Mrs. Mary Magin, an Irish woman who lived in Forty-first-street. The evidence showed that the deceased, while sitting on a chair—she being intoxicated at the time—fell suddenly to the floor, when her head fell into a basin of water in such a way as to strangle her to cause death. She was left by her husband sitting on the chair, and on his return was found with her face in the water as described and life extinct. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner CONNERY at No. 359 Grand-street, on the body of Charles Haisey, a boy 3 years of age, who was burned to death from his clothes taking fire from a stove. The mother of the child was at work on the floor below, leaving the boy in a room alone. On her return she found her child burned to death. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Monday on the body of Peter Sinnett, a laborer, whose body was found yesterday morning in the water foot of Gouverneur-street, East River. The deceased was last seen alive on the evening of the 23d ult., and was then intoxicated and on the pier at the foot of which his body was found. The Jury believed that he fell into the water while thus intoxicated, and rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and three children residing at No. 612 Water-street.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at No. 424 Seventh-avenue upon the body of a child, two years of age, named JAMES MCCARTHY. The child while alone left upon a stove, when his clothes caught fire, from which he was so severely burned that he died. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL.—WM. ALEXANDER, a gas fitter, yesterday afternoon fell from the third story of building No. 720 Third-avenue, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, and an inquest will be held by the Coroner today.

Rascalities.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SWINDLING—A WIFE'S DEVOTION—THE CULPRIT RETURNED TO NEW-YORK.

A St. Louis merchant, DANIEL EMERSON, has been arrested on a charge of swindling to the extent of $14,000. In March last he obtained goods of the value named, from various clothing houses in New-York, representing himself as of the firm of R. P. WILKINS & Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Being really connected with that firm, he was able to induce them fully to believe this statement, and also that he was individually proprietor of $7,000 worth of stock in the St. Louis Gas Company. Among others, the firm of HANFORD & BROTHERS, clothiers, No. 29 Park-row, were taken in for $3,145 32. For this sum EMERSON gave them three promissory notes, signing them R. P. WILKINS & Co. He then started West with his booty, and actually did dispose of a large share of it to the firm in Minneapolis, as well as of the remainder to a firm in Dubuque. But in process of time, the New-York creditors heard of each other's success in trading largely with DANIEL EMERSON, and the numbers of them thus fleeced excited their alarm. Mr. HANFORD started West for information, and having anxiously explored the books of the St. Louis Gas Company, reluctantly concluded that the suggestive name of DANIEL EMERSON was not in all those books. After further satisfactory information, he returned to New-York, and Judge CARSON took the matter in hand, and arrived in St. Louis on Sept. 10. After considerable time it was ascertained that EMERSON resided on Fourteenth, near Franklin-avenue. This house was constantly watched. It was finally so surrounded that EMERSON's escape by egress was impossible. MRS. EMERSON said that her husband was not in. The whole house was searched and he was not found; when at length, descending to the lower hall, a key was observed in the small door of a closet beneath the stairs. MRS. EMERSON instantly went to it and took it out, and refused to give it up. A locksmith was called who fitted a key to the door, and it was opened. Called inside the lowest stair, in the remotest corner, cowered the quaking form of DANIEL EMERSON. The wife was plunged into an agony of grief. The wretched husband and father at length came from his hiding-place—a finely formed, hale and vigorous man. He was taken from his family and elegantly furnished home, and at 3 P. M. was on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, in company with Mr. MANNING and ex Policeman JNO. PAUL DE JUALET, bound for New-York City. Prior to the arrest the requisition of the Governor of the State of New-York had been answered by the Executive of Missouri, on whose warrant EMERSON was arrested. Mrs. EMERSON states that her husband was in the city on the morning of her call at the Mouroe House, and left on the next morning from apprehension caused by the name of "Mr. CARSON."

EMERSON arrived in this City, on Saturday, in charge of officers, and is now in the Tombs. His examination is set down for Saturday next. Mr. JOHN C. HANFORD made the necessary affidavits against him.

$70,000 COUNTERFEITS.

The developments in the trial of the forgery cases in Boston, in which PRICE, COWEE and others are concerned, are quite remarkable. Some startling disclosures of crime have been made. EDMUND E. PRICE was arrested in Boston last week on a complaint that he had in his possession ten forged and counterfeit bank bills. An accomplice, GEORGE H. COWEE, turned State's evidence. He testified that he saw PRICE with an unsigned bill on the Woonsocket Falls Bank, and one on the Suffolk Bank of $500; he has also had bills on the Brighton Market Bank, Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H., Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, High-street Bank, Providence, and some others; some of these were signed and some were not; those that were signed were forgeries. Witness identified a $500 forged bill on the Blackstone Bank, a $500 bill on the Suffolk Bank, and a $500 bill on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, as having once been in the possession of PRICE—the two last were not signed.

Another accomplice, JACOB STANTON, stated that a lot of counterfeits were destroyed by PRICE and himself to the amount of *sixty or seventy thousand dollars*. He had himself passed counterfeit $500 and $50 bills at Portland, Me. The $70,000 of forged bills were on the Hide and Leather Dealers' Bank of Boston. Both COWEE and PRICE counterfeited the signatures of the bills which were passed. On this testimony PRICE was bound over for trial, in default of $10,000 bail; COWEE was held in $500 as a witness.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

An important arrest of passers of counterfeit money was made in Philadelphia on the 21 inst. The bad bills were 3s on the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey at Mount Holly. The guilty parties are JACOB EISCH, THOS. ROODENBACK and SAMUEL HART. A large number of counterfeit bills were found upon them.

A DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

A bold daylight robbery was committed in Chelsea, Mass., last week, in the jewelry store of EDWARD A. SEERRY. At 11½ o'clock in the morning, the store was entered by two men, who knocked down the clerk, a young man named SUTHERLAND, stole $700 worth of goods and decamped. SUTHERLAND was dangerously wounded in the head. The City Council of Chelsea offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers. One BAIGENMORE, *alias* "Spunky," has been arrested on suspicion. SUTHERLAND was still alive on Saturday.

NOONSLOW HEATH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On the highway from Brighton to Old Cambridge, Mass., last week, a gang of six ruffians set upon three drovers returning from market at Brighton, and attempted to rob them. A severe fight ensued, and finally the attacked party sought safety in flight, and escaped. The drovers were badly beaten, but saved their money.

COUNTERFEITING BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

Two young men, of respectable character, have been arrested in Cincinnati on a charge of counterfeiting bank-bills by photography. They are brothers, JOHN W. and HENRY M. DIGGINS, who have a Photographic Gallery in Fourth-street. The bills were 5s on the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The counterfeits are said to be admirably executed.

FEMALE SCHEMERS.

Two young women, AMELIA WOOD, aged 18, and SARAH JANE LAFORGE, aged 15, are in jail in Putnam County, N. Y., for committing a burglary. They have pleaded guilty to breaking into the house of Mr. BEEDEN in Cold Spring, while the family were away at camp-meeting, and stealing property to the value of $80.

A PAUPER SEDUCED BY A POORHOUSE KEEPER.

One TUCKER, the keeper of the Clinton County Poorhouse, in this State, has been arrested for the seduction of a pauper in the institution. The victim is *enceinte*. TUCKER has a wife and children. The Plattsburg *Republican* says the female was last week taken before a magistrate, and testified that TUCKER had kicked, struck and bruised her in a shocking manner, with the view of producing an abortion.

More Murders.

Mrs. DANIEL MCLAIN is under arrest in Eldred, McKean County, Penn., on a charge of murdering her husband. On Sunday week, some men who had been in MCLAIN's company on the previous day, called to see him: the woman said he had gone out, but a hand was seen protruding from under the bed, and blood was on the floor and on Mrs. MCLAIN's dress. The body of MCLAIN was then found, with the head cut to pieces, apparently with an axe. One blow across the back of his neck had nearly severed his head from his body. A sharp axe was found in the yard, covered with blood and hair. The attack was probably made while MCLAIN was asleep on the bed, as the sheets were found put away in the wash tub, covered with blood, and badly cut with the axe. It appears that MCLAIN and his wife were in the habit of quarreling; and the morning of the murder MCLAIN was seen chasing his wife with the broom from the house into the field. It is supposed that on her return she found him asleep, whereupon she seized the axe and committed the horrible deed.

A constable named BENJ. STARR was killed at Hemlock Falls, N. Y., on Monday, by a young man, MANLY LOCKE, whom he was trying to prevent from fighting. LOCKE stabbed him, and fled, but was caught.

A bloody encounter occurred in New-Orleans on the 20th ult. between Lieut. HUNT, of the First District Police, and one JOHNSON, late a special Policeman. There was a quarrel between them; they met and fired at each other with pistols till all the charges were exhausted, and then JOHNSON stabbed HUNT twice with the blade of a sword-cane. JOHNSON has a ball in his abdomen, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. HUNT is pretty badly hurt.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Ordnance Department, having reported that there is an sufficient number of the new model rifle-musket—calibre ⅝-inch bore—on hand to arm five regiments, and that the armories will manufacture enough for at least one regiment per month, these arms, with the necessary accoutrements and ammunition, will be issued to companies and regiments in KANSAS, Florida, West of Arkansas, Texas, Department of the Pacific, Upper Missouri, Department of Utah, including Forts Laramie and Kearney, New Mexico, Minnesota, and posts on the Atlantic and Baton Rouge, as specified in "General Orders, No. 12," recently issued by General SCOTT.

The Libetia packet *M. C. Stevens* is ready to sail from Baltimore. She will take out a number of emigrants from Kentucky and Virginia for Liberia. The number from Kentucky is not yet known, but from Virginia there will be those of Mr. DUPRIES, 66; those of Mr. STERLE, 33; and those of Miss MELINDA CRAIG, 14. There will probably be 130 from Kentucky. Rev. Mr. COWAN, Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society, goes out in the packet to examine the condition of the vessel. Rev. Francis Burns and Rev. Samuel Williams go out in connection with the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Three slaves belonging to Gen. GEO. R. SMITH of Georgetown, Mo., were run off on the 23d by a young man named Henry W. Spencer, who claimed to be from Pennsylvania on his way to Kansas, and had been enjoying the hospitality of Gen. Smith.

Four deaths have resulted from the explosion of the tug *Stillman Witt* at Buffalo. JOHN FARRELL, Captain; WM. STARRIT, Pilot; SYLVESTER JOHNSON and IRVING HAIGAR.

The Penn Mining Company, of Illinois, have struck a third vein of coal, at the depth of 345 feet from the surface.

The Turf, for 1857.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 3. Match against Time, Mr. KING's black gelding. Time 2:52. H. WOODRUFF drove the same horse in 2 minutes 40 seconds.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Trotting, Monday, Nov. 2. Purse and stake $450, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.

H. WOODRUFF b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	1 1 1
W. WHELAN b. g. *Jake Oakley*	2 2 2

There was a very large attendance to witness the above trot, which was beautifully contested. *Lady Woodruff* has the call in betting before the start, at the rate of $100 to $50. The course was in excellent order, and the *Lady* won handily.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR $2,000.—Friday, Oct. 30, on the New-Bedford road, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

L. BIERAT br. g. *Johnny Mackey*	1 1 2 1
J. BROWN br. g. *Major Rogers*	2 2 1 2

Time—2:38; 2:43; 2:40; 2:33.

This was one of the best races ever witnessed, and caused the most unbounded excitement among the backers of the horses; in fact the winner is a match for *Flora Temple* or *Lancet* on the road.

THE BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.—The condition of the bounty-land business under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855 is full of general interest. Under the act of 1847 there were issued to the 30th ultimo 87,715 warrants, covering 13,130,320 acres, of which 79,999 acres were located. Under the act of 1850, 188,944 warrants were issued, covering 12,155,360 acres, of which 164,326 acres were located. Under the act of 1852, 11,970 warrants were issued, covering 693,520 acres, of which, 9,619 acres were located. Under the act of 1855, 214,394 warrants were issued, covering 26,710,670 acres, of which 117,685 acres were located. This gives a total issue up to the 30th ult., under all the acts, of 503,082 warrants, covering 53,699,870 acres.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.—Mr. OTERO, delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, arrived at St. Louis a few days ago on his way to Washington. He reports meeting Governor RENCHER near Walnut Creek, on his way to New-Mexico to assume the duties of his office. The Indians on the Plains were quiet.

THROWN FROM AN OMNIBUS.—Last evening a driver on one of the Bowery and Grand-street omnibuses was thrown from his seat to the pavement and considerably bruised. His omnibus ran against the end of a piece of timber, corner Beekman-street and Park-row, and the jar threw him from his seat. He was placed inside the omnibus and sent to his residence.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 25@$6 37½; Pots, $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Inactive at our quotations. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is arriving and selling more freely, including Middling Upland at 12½c. cash, ₱ lb., and other grades at proportionate rates.

DRY GOODS—Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT sold, by auction for cash, to-day, 2,575 bales of Cotton Goods, of the manufacture and by order of the Atlantic Cotton Mills. There was a large company in attendance, and, all things considered, the competition was quite animated. The difference between the cash prices realized to-day, and the usual asking prices is shown by the annexed comparison:

	Cash prices to day.	Usual 8 mos. asking price.
Heavy Sheetings (A) A	6¾@6¾	9¾
Heavy Sheetings (A) B	6¾@6¾	8¾
Heavy Shirtings (A) G	5¾@5¾	7¾
Heavy Sheetings (A) R	5¼@5¼	7¼
Heavy Shirtings (A) W	3¾@—	6¼
Heavy Shirtings (A) S	2¼@2¾	4¾
Heavy Shirtings (A) N	2¾@3	4¾
Heavy Sheetings (A) X	5 @—	7
Fine Sheetings (A) Z	5¾@—	7¾
Fine Sheetings (A) L	5¾@—	8

DYE WOODS—BARRETTO & Co. report increasing stocks, with a dull market, and very irregular prices. The following is a statement of the imports during October, and the stock on hand yesterday:

	October, Import—tons.	Stock on hand, Nov. 2, 1857—tons.
Fustic, Cuba	73	76
Fustic, Jamaica	8	8
Fustic, Maracaibo	436	180
Fustic, Porto Cabello	25	—
Fustic, Savanilla	331	242
Logwood, Honduras	13	16
Logwood, Jamaica	102	82
Logwood, Laguna	250	170
Logwood, Sisal	476	336
Logwood, St. Domingo	2,256	1,574
Lima Wood	—	250
Boxwood	—	350
Camwood	—	35
Sapan Siam Wood	21	167

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand, chiefly at from $3 12½@$3 50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invarisbly in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Volunteer correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Elections yesterday in New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, and other States, passed off quietly. The result in this State we are not yet able to determine. In Massachusetts, the Republicans have had everything their own way. In New-Jersey, a new Legislature was elected, but no Governor, and the Telegraph does not inform us of the result. The returns from other States are equally incomplete.

The City appears to have gone Democratic by a majority on the State ticket of nearly 12,000, so far as heard from. We have full returns from eighteen of the twenty-two Wards, showing the following vote for Secretary of State:

Tucker, Democrat	29,134
Clapp, Republican	17,149
Putnam, American	6,500

This leaves a plurality for TUCKER of 17,985 over CLAPP, and a clean majority over all of 11,385. The four Wards to be heard from are the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth.

The Eleventh and Seventeenth, being old Democratic strongholds, the vote from them will considerably increase TUCKER'S vote. The majority in this City for the Democratic State Ticket will probably be 20,000.

The result in Massachusetts is a clear Republican triumph. The returns reached us up to midnight from 146 towns. Mr. BANKS is certainly elected Governor by a large plurality, and there is a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The following is the vote for Governor as far as received:

Banks, Republican	36,810
Gardner, American	26,839
Beach, Democrat	20,783

The plurality for Banks, 11,971. The Massachusetts House stands as follows: 65 Republicans, 20 Americans, 18 Democrats. In the Senate there is a clear Republican majority.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the steamship *Arago*, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. London dates are to the 21st of October. The Bank of England had again raised its rate of discount from 7 per cent., adopted on the 12th of October, to 8 per cent. The step was taken solely in consequence of the American news, and to prevent the exportation of specie. An advance in the Bank of France's rate of discount, from 6½ to 7½ per cent., had also taken place, and in Hamburg the discount was as high as 9½ per cent. There had been an improvement in the Vienna money market. The effect of the American panic is felt severely in the manufacturing towns of England, but, on the whole, it is believed that the great bulk of the merchants will be able to brave out the great losses they will be compelled to sustain. There is no political news from Europe by this arrival. The American ship *Richard Anderson*, from Rotterdam to Baltimore, was abandoned at sea on the 29th of September, waterlogged and disabled. The second mate, JOHN ALDRIDGE, was drowned. We give elsewhere an account of the wreck, together with further particulars of the loss of the Boston ship *Warden*.

It is stated by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* that Governor WALKER has asked and obtained leave of absence from Kansas to visit his family in Washington. He will thus be on the spot to answer any complaints that the Administration may have to make against him.

The yellow fever is said to be raging very fatally at Jacksonville, Fla., there having been fifty deaths since the 1st of October. In consequence the streets of the town were deserted, the Court had adjourned, and a day of fasting and prayer had been observed. The latest accounts, however, report a sudden abatement in the disease. It has also broken out at Milton, Florida, and several deaths have occurred. At Williston, S. C., there have likewise been a few cases.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited no remarkably new features. Flour was freely dealt in, and prices fluctuated very little. With large receipts and sales of Wheat, the tendency was in favor of buyers. Corn was plentier and more sought after, at, however, easier rates. The movements in Cotton were rather heavier, and quotations were somewhat more regular,—including Middling Uplands, at 12¼c. cash, ₱ lb. Provisions and Groceries were in limited demand at about former figures. The freight business was moderately active.

The telegraph apparatus and other property of the Police Department, will be removed to-day from the Deputy Superintendent's office, No. 86 Franklin-street, to the building hereafter to be occupied by the Police Commissioners at the corner of Broome and Elm-streets.

Rev. H. H. GARNETT was installed last evening as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, (colored,) in Prince-street.

The new and elegant edifice of the New-York Historical Society on Second Avenue and Tenth-street was inaugurated last night with interesting and appropriate ceremonies. The President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by GEORGE BANCROFT, and Revs. Drs. ADAMS and BETHUNE.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, which has been going on in the Hudson County Court, before Judge OGDEN, for the last eight days, was concluded last night. The Jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. They were absent only two and a-half hours. The prisoner will be sentenced on Wednesday of next week.

Never was there so quiet an election day in town as yesterday. The new law prohibits the sale of liquor on election day, and all the decent liquor shops were shut up in consequence. We seldom see so few drunken men as put themselves on exhibition yesterday. The City and Brooklyn have gone Democratic by a large majority. Scarcely one of the Union candidates has been elected.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, speculating about Kansas affairs, writes as follows:

"Should they not be removed, the nomination of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON will come before the Senate, and will be opposed by JEFFERSON DAVIS, who will lead the assault, by Messrs. TOOMBS, IVERSON, CLAY of Alabama, HUNTER and MASON of Virginia, and GREEN of Missouri. What course Mr. DOUGLAS will take is not clear. In this strange concurrence of lately adverse elements, *the Republicans will probably coalesce with the moderate and conservative Democrats, and confirm the Governor and Secretary.*"

It is becoming evident that the confirmation or rejection of Governor WALKER is to be the first political issue in the coming session of Congress. The Southern ultraists have been demanding his recall at the hands of the President; and, failing in this, they now insist upon his rejection by the Senate. Their ground of complaint is the Governor's demand that the new Kansas Constitution shall be submitted to the popular vote, and his rejection of the "simulated and fictitious returns,' by which the Pro-Slavery minority hoped to get possession of the Territorial Legislature We run little risk in predicting that they will find it quite impossible to rally the Democratic Party in the Senate to such a platform. It is possible, however, that they may withdraw enough votes from that party to render Governor WALKER'S confirmation by Democratic votes alone doubtful. In such a dilemma the Republican Senators, who now number 17, will have virtual control of the result. By voting with the Southern ultraists they can secure the rejection of WALKER. By voting with the Conservative Democrats they can secure his confirmation. If they are governed by exclusively *party* motives, they will probably take the former course—if by a permanent regard for justice and the peace of the country, they can scarcely fail to take the latter.

The result cannot be a matter of special interest to Governor WALKER himself. Indeed, if his personal views are as ambitious as they are generally supposed to be, he could desire nothing better, as nothing could do him more good, than to be rejected upon such grounds. He has taken a course which will command the approval of the country. If the Democratic Party choose to make war upon him on account of it, it is not difficult to see which must be injured most.

The State Elections.

The election, yesterday, passed off very quietly, and the result, so far as known, is not essentially different from what was anticipated.

In the City the Democrats have carried everything. Their candidate for Secretary of State has a plurality over the Republican candidate of 17,985, and a majority over both of 11,385, with four Wards to hear from, which will increase it still further. They have, of course, elected their whole County and Judicial ticket.

From the State at large our returns are scattering, and not sufficient to warrant any very positive announcement of the result. The aggregate vote will be much less than last year, the Americans losing most and the Democrats least. We are inclined to believe that the Republican State ticket is elected.

Our returns were received at so late an hour that it was impossible to add them up without delay to the morning edition beyond its usual hour of going to press.

The Massachusetts Election has resulted in the complete triumph of the Republican ticket. BANKS will have a large majority, and the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature.

Old Times and New.

The actual pressure on the commercial world, severe as it is, is yet more impressive for the proportions which it has assumed than for any special and unprecedented terrors which belong to its nature, or for any inscrutable mystery which attaches to its origin. This is a fact which everybody is ready to admit in his lucid intervals of relief from the excitements of the hour. But it is greatly to be desired that we should all realize it more constantly, and by reflecting upon it, fit ourselves for the task of reconstructing the fabric of the national prosperity at the earliest possible moment. We ought by this time to have exhausted ourselves in self-condemnation. We are abused our merchants, our banks, our national temper, our commercial system, on every string of the violin of vituperation. Whatever Europe may be disposed to say of us, she can say nothing so bad as we have said of ourselves. Possibly we deserve all that we have said. Possibly it may profit us seriously to have fustigated the national conscience with so many and so heavy blows. But it cannot harm us now, or hinder our rapid return to a better mental estate, just to glance at the progress of similar financial disturbances in other times and in other countries. Whatever the faults or shortcomings of the "modern" speculative American commercial system may be it is not to be desired that we should charge that system with "producing" phenomena, which we find to have been generated in very different circumstances and under the operation of a commercial system quite antipodal to our own.

In seeking for instructive parallels to the panic of 1857, we have hitherto confined ourselves to the financial history of our own country, and to events which, however specifically distinguished from each other, nevertheless, agree in one generic origin and in one generic character. The American troubles of 1837 only afford us an antiphonal echo of the American groanings of 1857, and deepen our bitter conviction of present folly by a reduplicated assurance of equal folly in the past.

But the commercial catastrophes of England yield us a more comfortable light. They, at least, were the crises of a constitution radically unlike our own. Yet, we doubt whether any man has yet given so minutely accurate a diagnosis of the commercial disease of New-York in the present year as is afforded in the following report of the British "panic" of 1825, which we extract from the *Annual Register* for that year:

"The termination of this year differed greatly from the opening.

The public securities early showed a tendency to fall, and the shares of the different Joint Stock Companies had declined from the extravagant prices which they had attained. After the close of the session the state of the money market became still more critical, and almost every species of property fell in price. The large sums which had been invested in foreign loans and in distant or fantastic speculations brought back no return; capital obtained upon credit had been forced into every branch of commerce, and pushed far beyond the limits of immediate demand; the imports of cotton, wine, silk, &c., increased so suddenly and so far beyond their usual amount, that the rates of Exchange began to turn against the country, and the Bank of England diminished its discounts and its issues. In the meantime the demand for further funds to supply the place of those which had been invested in a mode altogether unavailable, for present purposes at least, became gradually more urgent; but in proportion as it grew pressing, suspicion began to arise, and commercial confidence to be shaken. The merchants looked to their bankers, but bankers had been induced by the abundance of money and the low rate of interest, in the end of 1824 and the beginning of the present year, to lay out their funds in discounting bills of unusually long dates, and upon other securities, which could not be realized quickly. They therefore were unable to lend the help that was wanted, and several important commercial failures took place. Soon the distress reached the bankers themselves. Some considerable banking-houses in the country stopped payment; apprehensions sprang up with respect to the stability of the London bankers, and all classes of persons hastened to draw out their balances. This naturally produced one or two failures, and these failures redoubled the alarm. In the beginning of December these embarrassments were at their height, and for some days the agitation in the city exceeded anything that had been witnessed for many years. Lombard-street was nearly filled with persons hastening to draw from their bankers, or waiting in the anxious fear of hearing of new failures. The shock given to public credit by the stoppage of the banking-house of Sir PETER POLE & Co., Dec. 5, was tremendous, as it was known that they kept account with forty-four country banks. The funds immediately fell; banking-house after banking-house gave way. The restriction upon the country banks was necessarily great. All the usual channels of trade and credit were stopped, and the circulation of the country completely deranged. On Dec. 10 Government came to the rescue; the Bank of England was authorized to issue one and two pound notes for country circulation, and gold poured from the Mint at the rate of £150,000 per day for one week. And in London and elsewhere meetings were held, adopting resolutions to support the commercial credit, which had, undoubtedly, considerable effect in checking the course of the panic, and restoring some degree of public confidence."

Substitute "railway property" for joint-stock institutions;" the "Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore" for the "considerable banking-houses in the country," and Wall-street for Lombard, and we have here, almost step for step of the progress of disasters in the commercial metropolis of America, from the crash of the Ohio Life and Trust down to the general suspension. The resemblance dies away, however, unluckily just where we could wish it to be most striking. Our national authorities, through the Sub-Treasury, came to our relief, as did those of England through the Mint, and our banks were, after some difficulty, brought to the point of assisting the circulation by authenticating the country currency; but the "resolutions supporting credit" are yet to be passed, unless we accept as such, the respectable, but rather spasmodic, proceedings of the Boston merchants. Without wasting idle time, however, over past defalcations of the spirit proper to a rich, intelligent and enterprising community, let us learn from the example of the England of 1825 that we are neither the most reckless wretches that ever existed, nor absolutely plunged into the sloughs of irremediable despond.

The Woodman Case.

The public can hardly have forgotten a very extraordinary story of sin and shame, which was not long since published to the world by the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* as an authentic account of the relations subsisting between a young man of this City and a married lady of New-Orleans, relations which, as it was alleged, had been established in Paris under conditions of the most reprehensible frivolity, to culminate in New-York under conditions of the most revolting baseness and crime.

This narrative, which struck us at the time as almost too disgusting to be credible, has been suddenly revived and brought under renewed doubts by certain legal proceedings now pending before the Supreme Court of this City. And as the whole case thus subjected to the public scrutiny, and surrendered to the ardor of scandalous curiosity, throws a painful and vivid light, as well upon the secret disorders of our social system as upon the flagrant imperfections of our public service, we do not hesitate to invite the grave attention of our readers to certain points of this most deplorable history.

The outline of the facts in this affair, so far as they can be said to be fairly established, is common-place enough. It is the old story of a heedless and neglectful husband, of a thoughtless and unhappy wife, and of a third person who avails himself of all the husband's faults or foibles to inflame the foibles of the wife into a fault. There is a criminal connection kept up through several years, in what way and with what motives may perhaps be still considered a matter of legitimate doubt, and a final explosion, resulting in a senseless and headlong exposure, in an ineffectual firing of pistols, a conspicuous uproar in a conspicuous hotel, and a subsequent disappearance of all the parties concerned. In all this there is much to sadden, but nothing to startle the observer of mankind. It is idle to affect amazement at facts which dash the dreams of the Utopian reformer, and grieve the heart of the practical philanthropist, in the police reports of every journal in the world and of every day in the year. But when the first excitement of this affair, which had borrowed an adventitious prominence as well from the locality in which the catastrophe occurred, as from the "social position" of the persons involved, had begun to die away, the public were aroused by extraordinary revelations of such a systematic course of meanness, villainy and oppression pursued by the seducer towards his victim as threw the imaginary deviltries of a Henri de Marsay quite into the shade, and almost redeemed, by the contrast, the names of a Richelieu and a Rochester from the special infamy to which they have been so justly consigned.

It was difficult, as we have said, to believe that any man could have descended to such practices as those which were charged upon the vulgar Lovelace of this abominable story. It was still more difficult to understand why the husband, cognizant of such atrocities, should have permitted the perpetrator to escape unpunished. But the matter was odious in every aspect, and as it appeared to the world merely in the form of rumors and of report, it was willingly dropped by all good citizens.

It was not, however, so to be disposed of. On Friday, of last week, an argument was begun before Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, in this City, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at the instance of Mr. GARDNER FURNESS, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN from the restraint which it was averred had been illegally put upon her liberty by one ALLAN MACDONALD, keeper of a private mad-house at Flushing, Long Island, and at the request of her husband. That argument has not yet been concluded, and having been conducted in a manner of which we wish that we could say it is unprecedented in the history of judicial proceedings in New-York, by Mr. BUSTEED, as counsel for Mr. FURNESS, and by Mr. BRADY, claiming to represent the absent husband of Mrs. WOODMAN, it has gradually become a centre of attraction for all the vagrant curiosity of the community.

The case has not yet been closed, and of course we cannot comment with freedom upon the various points which it presents for the consideration of the public. So far the insanity of Mrs. WOODMAN seems to be rather a moral than a mental affliction, and appears to have been made the pretext for placing her beyond the reach of one of those leprous creatures who exist only as the pests and nuisances of human society. There is no reason to suppose that there was any worse motive for her seclusion than this desire to preserve her from the further pollution of his presence until she could be restored to the care of her parents. The special object of his application for a writ of *habeas corpus* is evident enough. He expects by this open exposure of her shame to compel Mrs. WOODMAN to accept his "protection," by making life intolerable and impossible to her in any other estate.

We abstain, for the present, from all comment upon the leading features of the case as it is presented in Court, the conduct of counsel, the action of the Bench, and the entire defeat and perversion of the writ of *habeas corpus* from its original and legitimate purpose. One fact revealed, however, seems to call for special remark. It seems to be established that we have among us private Bastilles scattered over the country, disguised as lunatic asylums, into which private persons may be thrust for safe keeping, at the discretion or caprice of friends. We have nothing to say in regard to the particular person who presides over the particular "Asylum" at Flushing, upon which attention has been just now drawn. He may, for aught that has yet been shown, be a Howard for tenderness of heart, and a Wilberforce for pious elevation of soul, and his prisoner may be as truly insane as she is truly miserable. But the theory and the practice alike of our society utterly forbid the maintenance of such establishments as that which he administers. The State has made provision for all lunatics, as wisely foreseeing, and thoughtfully guarding against, the terrible temptations to unnatural crimes which lurk in the leaving to private judgment of any effectual decision upon the mental competency of men and women. And if private hospitals for the reception of private patients are to be suffered to exist, they must be rigorously brought under the vigilant and continual supervision of the authorities of the Commonwealth.

Wholesale Repudiation.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of Oct. 6, writes to that paper a most terrific letter in relation to our "financial flurry," which might probably do more harm across the water if the unreliableness of the writer were not so apparent. But, as the Arrowsmith hoax was implicitly believed even by such cool-headed and sagacious people as the managers of the London *Times*, we fear there are a good many people who will know no better than to believe the wild trumpery of the *News'* correspondent. He says, in the letter referred to:

"We owe England a thousand million dollars today, and if England thinks to irritate and inflame and enrage her greatest creditor, let the London *Times* play that game a little longer, and present the bill. America is a young nation, and like a young man she is not to be insulted when all the fervent fires of manhood are in her veins; the young giant may lose blood, but the strength of enduring life is in him, and if England don't want the money we owe her we will keep it for our own use."

England need be under no apprehensions that "We" can be induced to repudiate any part of our debt to her by any possible game that the London *Times* may choose to play. We are not quite so irritable as the correspondent of the *News* represents us, and our irritability has never yet let us into any acts of repudiation. Let the London *Times* by all means keep up its piquant style. We should be exceedingly mortified if the "leading journal" were to become dull and prosy through any apprehensions that its thunder should irritate us to that degree that we would refuse to pay our honest debts. It would be a rather amusing proceeding to be sure if some of our importers of Sheffield cutlery or Manchester calicos should attempt to cancel their obligations to their English creditors by sending over to them a jeering leader from the London *Times*. But the present generation will not live to witness such a practical piece of pleasantry as this. The correspondent of the *News* is as much out in his facts as he is in his fancies. The entire indebtedness of this country to Great Britain according to the most reliable British authorities does not exceed eighty millions of pounds sterling, which is very far from a thousand million dollars. There is an expression in the letter of the *News'* correspondent which leads us to believe that it must have been written in London by some person not very familiar with American affairs. He says: "*The United States Banks, which dictate financial law to the Union, are on all hands believed to be sound.*" What can be meant by this mysterious remark we cannot conjecture, and we imagine that the writer himself would be greatly puzzled to give a satisfactory explanation.

PUBLIC LIFE ABROAD.—The following letter written by the celebrated Eastern traveler, Mr. LAYARD, to a personal friend, is published in the English papers:

No. 120, PICCADILLY, Oct. 17, 1857.

MY DEAR MACKAY: I am off for India next week. My object—to visit the seat of the rebellion, to form my own views upon its cause and results. I have been too long idle, and want again work, and try to be useful. I trust that my journey may enable me to do some good. I wish I had some pleasant, intelligent man like yourself as a companion. I hope to be back by the end of May or early in June. Six months' hard work will enable me to see and do much. If my constituency will do me the honor of returning me during my absence, I shall be happy to serve them. Yours sincerely, A. W. LAYARD.

As the *Times* remarks, this letter "shows the stuff Mr. LAYARD is made of." It also exhibits one phase of English public life. Mr. L. desiring an election to the House of Commons, starts by qualifying himself to discharge his duties, leaving the constituencies, if they desire his services as their representative, to elect him. In this country any man desirous of a nomination to Congress, who should start off upon a journey to acquire information needed in that post, would be voted insane. He must stay at home and "work the wires." Primary meetings, nominating conventions, and the rest of the partisan machinery of the day, require his attention first;—knowledge and fitness for the place, are matters for after consideration, if they are to be considered at all.

Pretty Explicit.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following telegram, sent by the President of the United States to Hon. D. E. SICKLES at Albany, in reference to the rumor that the action of the Governor and Secretary of Kansas was repudiated by the Administration:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

To Hon. D. E. SICKLES: There is not a word of truth in the removal of WALKER and STANTON.

J. BUCHANAN.

P. HENRY, Sec'y.

A NEW COMEDY.—A comedy, never before performed on any stage, and attributed to Messrs. GOODRICH and WARREN, is in preparation at Wallack's, and will be produced at that establishment during the current month. It is entitled "Romance After Marriage; or, The Malden Wife."

Obituary Notice.

GEORGE J. CORNELL, Esq., died in this City on Sunday, at the age of 37, after an illness of several months. He was well known to very many of our citizens from his active participation in public affairs, which had almost wholly ceased, however, for the last two or three years. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1847, and was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1850, on the ticket with Gov. HUNT. He was a man of quick, strong intellect, earnest temperament and warm feelings. He has been in feeble health for two or three years, and has made two voyages to Europe and one to South America, but without any permanent benefit. He was a lawyer, and as a man widely esteemed for his social qualities.

New Music.

The "Guitar at Home" is the name of a new manual just issued by HALL & SON. The guitar and its exaggeration, the Banjo, are national instruments, and are extensively cultivated. They are simple enough, and well calculated for the home circle of a musical family. The present work is excellent. It teaches all that the majority of players wish to know, and is particularly lucid on the subject of accompaniments. A few months' study of such a manual will enable any player to support the voice in an agreeable and musician-like manner. There is a large selection of the best vocal pieces; indeed the mere music in the book is worth ten times the price charged for it. We recommend the "Guitar at Home" as the best and most practical work of its kind.

From the same publishers we have received the "Chant du Soldat" and the "Valse Poetique," by Mr. GOTTSCHALK. They are the latest publications of this popular author, and are known to our readers by his performance of them last season. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has made many additions to the Chant, and it is now a highly effective and characteristic piece. The "Valse" is Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S best production. It evidences more care than we usually look for in his compositions, and is full of sentiment and poetry. Both publications will add to Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S reputation, and both may be profitably studied as expositions of musical individuality of a very high order.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletto" will be played here to-night, for the first time in four years. Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mr. BIGNARDI, (the new tenor, his first appearance,) Mr. TAFFANELLI and others, are in the cast.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These great artists give another of their prodigal entertainments to-morrow-night, at Niblo's Saloon. All the artists of the Academy (including the new tenor) assist in the vocal department.

CASE OF THE BARK DAVID NICKELS.—The loss of the captain, mate, and two seamen, belonging to the bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, Me., and the arrival of the vessel at St. Augustine, on the 18th ult., in charge of the second mate, cook, and one sailor, has already been announced. Although not an impossible event, the story as related by the second mate is a rather improbable one, and should be thoroughly investigated. It is rather unlikely that Captain BOIN would have been harpooning dolphins at 8 o'clock at night, when it must have been dark; but if he did fall overboard in the act of doing so, as asserted by the second mate, it is not at all likely that the mate at that time would have left the ship in charge of the *second* mate, and gone in search of him. On the contrary, he would have sent the second mate upon that duty, and kept the vessel hove to meantime under his own charge. Again, the vessel was only twenty-five miles from the land at the time of the occurrence, which a boat could have reached in four or five hours, and the mate must have known his position and how to steer by the stars to reach it. It was also in the track of vessels bound northward, and yet nothing is heard from the boat. A pilot's boat also searched in vain for the missing men, the next day. The second mate, as he calls himself, could not tell whether he was north or south of St. Augustine when the captain was lost. The vessel was in ballast from Matanzas, bound to St. Mary's, Ga.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Peter Cooper Institute is entirely inclosed, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation in the early Spring. Most of our readers are familiar with its external appearance,—a towering edifice of Romanesque architecture, built of brown stone, with four fronts, on Third-avenue, Seventh-street, Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, respectively. Its base line measures on Fourth-avenue 195 feet, and on Astor-place 165 feet; its height from the sidewalk to the cornice is 90 feet. The large hall in the basement of the building 190x90 feet in dimensions, and will seat comfortably—when the iron chairs, with cushioned backs and seats, similar to those at the Academy of Music, which are now being manufactured for it, are in their places—2,000 people. This huge chamber extends under the sidewalk, which forms a portion of its roof, and through which, by mean of glass lights, it will receive its supply of light from heaven during the day. In the night time, gas blazing forth from numerous chandeliers will supply the place of sunshine. There are two lecture-rooms in the third story, each intended to accommodate 1,000 persons. The seats in these two apartments are those which formerly belonged to the old Brick Church and to the Broadway Tabernacle. There will be stores on the first story, offices on the second, and in the fourth the Museum hall, 134x62 feet in dimensions. The fifth story will be used as a picture gallery. The work upon the building is at present progressing slowly.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met yesterday at 7 o'clock. The Treasurer was directed to pay the regular employees on the first of each month. The Superintendent was authorized to solicit proposals for trees and plants, to be delivered in the Central Park, not to exceed $2,500. The Committee on Trees and Plants were authorized to hire four yoke of oxen, and to buy three plows. The Chief Engineer was authorized to engage the services of the Engineering Corps of the 4th division of the Park to assist in finishing the work on the 3d division at the same rate as previously ordered by the Board. A communication was received from Prof. JUPITER. All the shanties on the Park grounds are to be sold. The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 17th inst.

☞ Comparatively few of the cartmen renewed their licenses on Saturday, the last day upon which they could do so, except upon payment of an additional fee of $2 50. The applications for renewal were fewer by fifteen hundred this year than they were last. There were, up to Saturday, 5,810 licensed cartmen in New-York. Whether those who have omitted to take out their renewals were unable to raise the fifty cents which they are required to pay for it or whether business was so bad that they thought they would never be able to earn the fee back again, does not appear. Probably both considerations had some weight with them.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The inauguration of the new and handsome fire-proof building, erected by the Historical Society on Second-avenue and Tenth-street, was celebrated last night with appropriate and prolonged speeches. Addresses were made by the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, by GEORGE BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. Mr. DE PEYSTER submitted the report of the Trustees of the Building Fund, which exhibited the gratifying fact that a surplus remained, after defraying the expenses involved in the purchase of the ground and completion of the building. The audience was very large. Seated on the platform we observed Rev. Dr. De Witt (by whom the opening prayer was offered,) Dr. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Francis, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Chauncey, President King and Colonel Warner.

Of the structure itself it may be necessary to state that it has been in process of erection about three years. The work has moved slowly, but the trustees have the satisfaction of knowing that it is all paid for, which is a cheering reflection in these tight times. The cost of the ground and building is $85,000. The building is solid and substantial, but has a light and graceful look, as best becomes an institution where sound historical learning and the amenities of art are fostered together. It is 53 feet by 92 feet, about 60 feet high, and built of a dark drab-colored stone, brought from Portsmouth, New-Brunswick, the first of the kind ever introduced into this City. On the first floor is the lecture-room, which is a noble hall, some fifty by sixty-five feet, and capable of containing six hundred persons. At the left of the President's platform is a retiring-room, and at the right an ante-chamber, with an entrance on Eleventh-street. Ascending a broad iron staircase, we come to the Library and Art Gallery, which occupy the re-

[illegible] proportions are good; the [illegible] durable and elegant; the decorations [illegible] tively by books: the first gallery by maps, [illegible] and American newspaper files, of [illegible] is let in from above. The floor is occupied by the second gallery by pictures. The collection of paintings is one of the best collections in the City.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.—On Tuesday evening the Third Presbytery of New-York met the church and congregation in the Presbyterian Church (colored) in Prince-street, formerly under the care of the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, for the purpose of the installation of the Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET as their future pastor. There was a tolerably full attendance, the audience being nearly equally divided, being the colored and white varieties of our race. The Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., of the Mercer-street Church, delivered an excellent sermon on the nature of the union between the Redeemer and Christian believers, and on the necessity of the influences of the Holy Holy Spirit. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of the Presbyterian Church, delivered the charge to the new pastor. It formed an extemporaneous address, marked by great directness of purpose, ability and feeling. Rev. Dr. ASA SMITH gave the charge to the people, embracing the usual hortatory topics. The meeting was prolonged to 9½ o'clock, and the addresses were heard with great attention.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* was ordered to go into commission yesterday. She will sail for the Coast of Africa in a week or ten days. Letters intended for persons in the African squadron must be left at the Naval Lyceum. The *Cyane*, at Norfolk, is to go out of commission in a few days. The *Saranac* is more seriously injured than was at first supposed, and will probably go into the Dry Dock.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN MINNESOTA.—It does not yet clearly appear whether Mr. RAMSEY or Mr. SIBLEY is the new Governor of Minnesota. Our latest accounts claim a Republican victory and the election of Mr. RAMSEY. The returns, however, come in with wretched slowness, as election news usually does: it is the same with Minnesota as with Ohio and Iowa, the returns from which are very bunglingly arranged. The election in Minnesota, moreover, seems to have been attended by frauds as great as in Kansas. The new Constitution permits *civilized Indians* to vote, and it is claimed that, under cover of this provision, the Indian Agencies have succeeded in obtaining every Indian vote in the Territory for the Democratic ticket. The Mankato *Independent* states that in "one precinct in that county, seventy-five Indians in breech cloths, blankets, leggings, and painted, came to the polls and voted, and an interpreter called out their names when they deposited their votes."

The Minnesota papers state that the "Indians were plied with whisky by Government officials and others, on the day of election, and set to vote the Democratic ticket; returns were openly manufactured, and, finally, Pembina County, with a voting population of less than 100, has brought in *six hundred Democratic majority*."

St. Paul papers of Saturday, 24th, say it is safe to announce RAMSEY'S election by about 600 majority. McMILLAN (Republican) is said to be elected Judge by 323 majority. The Legislature, at last accounts, stood 65 Democrats to 62 Republicans—a Democratic majority of 3 only, on joint ballot. The seats of five members will be contested on the ground of fraudulent voting.

The Times Building.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of Thursday last is contained a paragraph, stating that the library of the Historical Society has been constructed, as well as the new building for the TIMES, of *Portsmouth* stone. You will confer an obligation by a correction of this statement, inasmuch as the TIMES building is of *Dorchester* stone from our quarries in New-Brunswick. As the Dorchester stone is, comparatively speaking, a novelty, as well as a specialty in our metropolitan architecture, we desire the public to ascertain its superiority in color and texture over other building material by reference to the TIMES building, and we solicit the correction of your error more particularly as the proprietors of the adjacent erections have afforded an opportune contrast by employing the brown free-stone, heretofore popularly esteemed by our citizens.

Respectfully, yours,
THOMAS PICTON, Secretary Dorchester Manufacturing Company.

☞ In connection with the Mrs. Woodman scandal case, the *Post* publishes the following from the Personal column of the *Herald*, of Oct. 24, which seems to be the reply of FURNESS to Mrs. WOODMAN'S letters:

"MADELINE.—I did answer your two letters: I will be in the main street, in a carriage, ON Monday, 26th, and Tuesday, 27th, from 12 until 1 o'clock. Meet me prepared."

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY.—Eleven States unite in the appointment of Thursday, Nov. 26, as a day of Thanksgiving. They are: New-York, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, Michigan and Mississippi. Maine is a week earlier, Thursday, Nov. 19.

☞ The new building of St. Luke's Hospital, on Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, is nearly completed. It will cost about $200,000. It is intended to accommodate about a thousand patients, and will be ready for them in the Spring.

☞ Hon. GEO. J. CONNELL, formerly Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, died in this City at his own residence on Monday. He was but 37 years of age. He had suffered from a long illness for which he visited South America, and but lately returned thence.

Kansas.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR WALKER AND CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom:

LAWRENCE, Oct. 20, 1857.

To His Excellency Robert J. Walker, Governor Kansas Territory, and Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, having heard that your just action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford, in this District, has created great excitement against you, among certain persons now assembled at Lecompton, and that they are threatening violence; desirous of preserving the peace of this Territory, we respectfully invite you to remove to this locality, and we pledge you a hearty welcome, and full protection against the fiends who would crush you, and trample upon the dearest rights of the people of Kansas.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. LANE.
G. W. BROWN.
RICH'D. REALF,
And 100 other citizens of Lawrence.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We have received your communication of this date, inviting us to remove to the city of Lawrence, and offering your protection against personal violence, which you suppose has been threatened by certain persons in Lecompton. It is quite true, gentlemen, that the evening succeeding our reception of the Oxford returns a small meeting here of fifteen or twenty persons denounced our course in connection with the administration of the affairs of Kansas; but no threats of personal violence were made, as far as we have learned; and we entertain no apprehensions of that nature. Even if such menaces had been made, our official duty requires our presence now at Lecompton, and no hazard of personal consequences would deter us from remaining here. Whilst, therefore, we must decline your invitation to remove to Lawrence, we tender you our sincere thanks for your hospitalities so kindly proffered. We thank you, also, gentlemen, for the approbation you have been pleased to express, of our course in regard to the extraordinary returns (as they are called) from Oxford. From our first inspection of that document, we never doubted or hesitated as to its rejection. But besides the intrinsic evidence on the face of the paper itself, we deemed it our duty, by a visit to that precinct, to ascertain the facts which are set forth in our proclamation of the 10th inst. From the period of our entrance into this Territory, it has been our determination, so far as within our power, to enable the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the Organic law, to control their own Government; and to this policy we shall continue steadfastly to adhere. Influenced by these considerations, we have rejected the spurious and illegal returns from McGee County, as well as from Oxford. Accept, gentlemen, most sincere assurance of the respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens.

R. J. WALKER.
FRED. P. STANTON.

To Messrs. LANE, BROWN, REALF, and upwards of one hundred citizens, &c., &c.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Mr. William Coggswell yesterday left his horse and light wagon in front of a store in Broome-street, when two young fellows jumped into the wagon and drove off at furious speed. Officer Humphrey, of the Tenth Ward, happened to see them, and started in pursuit. He succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as William Henry; the other made his escape. Henry was taken before Justice BOSWORTH, at Essex Market, and locked up for examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Seizure of Slaves under a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Three slaves belonging to THORNTON WITHERS, *en route* from St. Louis to Parkersburgh, Va., were seized here yesterday when on board a steamboat at the wharf, through a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge BINGHAM, and were placed under the charge of DARIUS EGGLESTONE, by order of the Court. Mr. WITHERS swore out a *habeas corpus* before Judge CARTER, claiming that the slaves were unlawfully restrained of their liberty, and claiming his vested right service in Virginia, whither he was carrying them when they were wrested from his hands. The writ was served by the Deputy Sheriff, and the slaves were brought before Judge CARTER this afternoon.

CINCINNATI—P. M.

The slave-case trial here has resulted in the deliverance of the slaves to their master by Judge CARTER, and they have been carried to Kentucky.

The Pittsburg Bank and the Relief Bill.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.,) Tuesday, Nov. 3.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the suspended Banks to-day it was resolved to accept the provisions of the Relief bill.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank stockholders have appointed a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and to publish the same.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A locomotive on the Hazleton Railroad burst it boiler this morning, in Hazleton, killing the engineer and firemen, and scalding two of the brakemen very badly.

Auction Sale of Coffee in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Seventeen hundred and fifty bags of Rio Coffee were sold by auction in this city, this morning, at 9¾c.@10½c., averaging 9½c.—thus establishing a decline of ½c.

Loss of the Schooner Harriet Ann.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Harriet Ann*, of Lubec, HARRINGTON, from Philadelphia for Boston, ran upon the hardings in this harbor last evening and sunk immediately. The captain and crew were saved and brought to this city. The vessel was uninsured.

Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOERS, arrived here from New-York, at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here this morning in 60 hours from New-York.

New-Mexico.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COLONEL BONNEVILLE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

DEAR COLONEL: Returning a few days since from the dépôt on the Gila, I met your friend and agent, Dr. STACK. He made much inquiry respecting the Gila country. Would that your views in regard to locating the Apache Indians in Pueblos could be effected on the waters of the Gila. He appeared desirous that I should converse with you on the subject; believed any information in relation to this hitherto unknown region would be deenly interesting, and perhaps some day might be useful in assisting the operations of your superintendency with these people.

We were operating in what has been known as the Gila country for more than four months; had detachments of troops scattered in every direction, bringing in, on their return, sketches of the country and information from every quarter. I established my dépôt on the east bank of the Gila River, a beautiful spot about fifteen miles from the Mogollon mountains. The valley is about 25 miles by 40, bounded by the Mogollon to the north, the San Vicente to the east, the Buno and Almoque to the south, and to the west by Patos and San Francisco. These mountains inclose one of the most fertile and healthy spots on earth—beautiful to perfection. So much was it the admiration of all who saw it, that our employes, every one, would have remained to have made it their homes, had it been safe to have done so.

Lieut. WHIPPLE was sent into the Mogollon mountains. He remained in them near twenty days, visited the head waters of the Gila, and describes it as a most elevated and humbled-up region, perfectly worthless, except a limited space on the northwestern slope of the mountain. His maps, made from frequent readings of the compass, I look upon as very correct. Every detachment furnished me with a map of the country traversed. These I have transmitted, with my report, to the department head-quarters, to which I have no doubt the general will readily give you access.

After pursuing the Dépôt valley, the river continues its course south, and enters the cañons of a low range of Lava mountains, connecting the Buno and Almoque mountains. Lost, as it were, for about twenty miles in the cañons, it falls into a large open country, extending from the Buno Mountains on the east to the Almoque on the west. It continues westerly till it meets the Sieneta Jornado, a low range of cañons from the south—forces the river among the issues and precipices of its northern extremity, when, seeking again its western direction, it flows for from sixty to one hundred miles through a valley about forty miles wide. This valley was remarked by all as most fertile—extensive bottom lands, a rolling country on either side, offering the finest grazing to the very foot of the mountains. This valley, like every other capable of being cultivated, gives evidence of a former people, agricultural in their pursuits, and, no doubt, far more civilized than the present race who desolate it. We find to the north the Almoque and Patos mountains, with a basaltic range of low mountains, connecting these with the Penal range. To the west the south span of the Penal mountains stand as a barrier to all egress. To the south we have the mountain ranges of Trumbull and Graham, and to the east the Sieneto Jornado. Within these boundaries we have a spot large, fertile, healthy, and well-watered by the Gila, bedded in the mountains, distant from all roads and pass-ways, and without a probability of any ever being made through it—a country, as it were, isolated. This appears to me to be the most admirably adapted for the home of the Indian. Here established in his pueblo, his fertile planting-grounds at his door, good water, and healthy climate, his flocks, herds and stock fattening on the mountain slopes, he would be happily situated. The maguey, the favorite food of the Indian, is here found in abundance. I am aware that objections may be urged to assigning such fertile countries to the Indian; but this valley, with all its health, its delicious water and rich lands, is not such as I fancy would be desirable for the settlement of our people, who seek the great thoroughfares, and reject what so completely isolates them from the busy world. Here, indeed, man may live and grow fat, and have nothing to disturb the quiet of a whole year; but this is not in sympathy with busy, active, and enterprising American citizens. So that the fact of its great isolation is an additional recommendation to its Indian adaptability, when, under the parental care of his agent he may easily supply all his wants, with the certainty that his improvement, though slow, will be constant. To the north of the Gila the country is broken, rising as you go north into high mountains. Small streams rise in these mountains, and, running through the cañons, at times open out into small valleys of the greatest fertility. On the south the country is rolling to the mountains, without tubulanes. It is a peculiarity to this, as to all the Gila region, that springs commence in all the mountains, so as to afford abundance of water for all stock purposes, and sometimes even for irrigation; but these springs lose themselves in the loose soil of the valley, and find the river under ground.

I have made a rough sketch of the subject, desiring simply to draw your attention to it, and if it should have the merit of any usefulness I shall be satisfied. The Sieneta Jornado, I omitted to mention, is about one hundred miles due west from Fort Thorn.

I am, Colonel, yours, &c.,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel United States Army.

Col. JAMES L. COLLINS, Sup. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

THE NEW-MEXICAN INDIANS.

From the Washington Union.

Intelligence has been received at the Indian Bureau from Indian Agent STACK of a highly-interesting character. A council was held on the 4th of September with the Coyotero Apache Indians at the Apache Agency. These Indians are desirous of securing peace. It will be recollected that they were charged, more than a year ago, with committing depredations upon the settlements of New-Mexico, though the Superintendent, in his annual report, has exonerated them from the charge. At the council, the spokesman of the party, CHINO PENO, contended that they were unjustly attacked in the late campaign. The Americans had always been regarded as their friends, and it was their desire to continue these relations of peace.

In reply to this it was explained to them that the attack was made on them in consequence of the murder of H. L. DODGE and others, and the loss of cattle through their depredations. This drew from the spokesman admissions which, in Dr. STACK'S opinion, leave no doubt of the culpability of some of their men, not only in what was directly charged upon them, but in the killing of some Peublos and Mexicans at Cubero last November.

A grand council of the Coyotero Apaches had been held immediately after the fight upon the Gila. After three days and three nights spent in consultation, it was unanimously resolved to ask for peace. Accordingly their chief had been deputed to ask for it. In return, they agreed to give the United States possession of the celebrated gold mountains of Cuyoteros.

Believing them to be sincere, Agent STACK directed CHINE PENO to return to his people, assuring him that no further steps would be taken at present to chastise them, and that they had peace in their own hands. That Chief was also directed to inform the captains of his tribe that the United States wanted none of their wood, water, or gold. On the contrary, that peace, and peace only, was wanted, and that, if these depredations were further continued, a stronger force would be sent into their country than that which had just returned.

The New-York Democracy and Governor Walker.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

To suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN seriously entertains the thought of removing the Governor and Secretary for such an act is absurd. The story was that there was a Southern pressure upon him to that end. But this also was absurd, for there cannot be much of a "pressure" from the "Southern" or any other point of the compass in favor of fraud and cheating and forgery in election returns. Those who undertake to stand on such an issue, from whatever quarter of the Union they hail, will fail to make much headway in a crusade against the Administration. The people of this country, at the South as readily as at the North, will sustain the President in doing justice, in upholding honesty, enforcing fair-dealing, in guarding the purity of the elective franchise. If Governor WALKER, in rejecting the Oxford return as so glorious, even exercised a questionable prerogative, (which we are not prepared to admit,) *the error is on behalf of honesty and against cheating*, and neither the President nor the people will regard it as a grave one, demanding the punishment of removal. The people of this country have a quick perception and innate appreciation of what is right, and they will *stand by the officer*, be he President or Governor, or of humbler official station, *who is bold in upholding it, even at the hazard of the violation of technical rules and laws.*

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Roswell Hovey, who lives in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, charged with having forged the name of J. Grundy as indorser to a check for $250 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, drawn by W. W. Gilman, on which he received the money. A charge has also been preferred against him of having forged a check of Wm. A. Guest, No. 33 Wall-street, for $358, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Conn. Justice OSBORN committed the accused to the Tombs for trial. Hovey asserts his entire innocence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CASH SALES,
Under cost,
During November,
At CENIN'S,
No. 214 Broadway.
$10,000 worth soft hats. $100,000 worth furs.
$5,000 worth children's fancy hats. $10,000 worth boys' hats and caps.
Early purchasers will have the widest field for choice.
JOHN N. GENIN.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a large stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults; Hall's patent powder-proof locks for vaults or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become a skilful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most antique and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

SAXE—QUIRK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, DAVID SAXE, of New-York, to CAZELIA MARIA QUIRK, daughter of the late Thomas Quirk, of this City.

EARL—JOHNSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Murray, JAMES H. EARL, of Elizabeth, N. J., to A. ISADORA JOHNSON, of the former place.

KIMBALL—RICE.—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Miss HATTY E., daughter of J. B. Rice, to JAMES B. KIMBALL, Engineer U. S. A.

DIED.

VESSEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, MARY ANNA VESSEY, wife of James Vessey, in the 53d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 10 Renwick-st.

MANY.—In this City, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH ELLA, daughter of Benjamin S. and Martha J. Many, aged 3 years and 6 months.
The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from No. 314 Broome-st.

KERRIGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, MICHAEL HILLARY, son of James Kerrigan.
His funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 14th-st. The friends of the family, and the Faculty and students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are invited to attend. A requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on 3d day afternoon, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, LOUISA F. BROWN, daughter of Susan R. and the late Nathaniel M. Brown, aged 14 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on 5th day afternoon, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 77 Willow-st.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE THIBOU, wife of Thos. S. Crane aged 31 years.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends from New York will take the 12 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st., for Elizabeth, and find conveyances to take them to her late residence.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

SHIPMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 23, JOHN SHIPMAN, of Saybrook, Conn., aged 65 years.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 1, GEORGE J. CORNELL, in the 37th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 Hudson-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MATTHEWSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, after a short illness, PATRICK MATTHEWSON, late contractor, in the 68th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 33, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 54th-st. and Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STANTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE STANTON, in the 81st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Broadway and 49th-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, of croup, HATTIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Chas M. and Augusta Childs aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., from No. 9 [illegible] at 1 o'clock P. M.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO
ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices [illegible] COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 272 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MESSEREAU,
No. 59 Chamber-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants &c. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York

FIFTY GILT BAND DINNER SETS.
We will offer this day, on the floor of our chandelier-room, second story, fifty gilt band, first quality
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner Sets, containing one hundred and forty-nine pieces
PRICE $32.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

1,000 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS
At about fifty cents on the dollar.
Gilt Band French China Tea sets, 41 pieces $5 50
Fancy and gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 6 25
Also,
300 White China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces, ... $26 00
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

WHO SELLS CHEAPEST?
In order to determine that question by reference to the highly useful articles of French China, English ironstone China, cut and pressed table glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, consult the show windows of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The prices are [illegible]

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS.
With a full assortment of Pistols, Flasks, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
For sale at HEGEMAN, CLARKE & CO'S., Nos. 135 232, 511 and 756 Broadway, at Metropolitan Drug Store corner of 32d-st., Broadway, and at some of the principal drug stores in the City; also, at Mrs. HAYES', No. 415 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price 25 cents.

MUSIC.—NEW-YORK, OCT., 1857.—MR. F. W. RACKEMANN begs to apprise his friends and the public that he has returned to the City, and is ready immediately to resume his occupation as Professor of Music. Mr. Rackemann may be addressed at his residence No. 36 East 25th st., where he will also receive pupils, if preferred.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.
SILK VELVETS!
All widths and qualities.
AT 50 PER CENT UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND TALMAS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, $16 and $18 worth double.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, trimmed, at $20 and upwards These goods will be found the cheapest and most desirable ever offered.
ALSO,
A rich and varied assortment of all other Desirable Cloaks. Also, MANY NOVELTIES.
TO BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

EVENING CLOAKS,
NEW PARIS STYLES
At $10.
These goods are confined to our house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

1,000 ALL-WOOL SHAWLS!
At $5, worth $9.
ALSO,
BROCHE, SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
Much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FRENCH VALENCIAS,
AT 75 CENTS
Reduced from $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Two Cases at 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought under the present pressure, for sale
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FINE 4-4 LINENS,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
proportionately low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

DAMAGED GOODS—SALE CONTINUED.—Blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, black silks, merinos, poplins wool plaids, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.
RESULT OF THE PANIC.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
OF THE LARGEST
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
IN THE CITY.
$500,000 WORTH OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
50 PER CENT BELOW COST,
AT THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE PEREMPTORY DEMAND
FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE
IS APPARENT TO ALL.
And the determination of the owners is to turn it into CASH,
IN THE SHORTEST TIME,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Among the leading articles of
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
The Ladies will find
Rich Broche Shawls,
Rich Stella Shawls, (Chenille Borders,)
Rich Plain and Fancy Silks,
Rich Robes a Volante,
Rich Fresele Merinos, (Lupins,)
Rich Ducal Plaids,
Rich Paramattas, (4x4 wide.)
Rich Satin De Laines,
Rich All-Wool De Laines, (Ombree Stripes,)
Rich Valencia Plaids,
Rich French Prints, Robes, &c.,
Eugené Fancy Plaids, &c., &c.
The Department of Housekeepers' Goods
is of especial interest
to every Housekeeper,
as it contains a full assortment
Pure Irish Linen of every description,
Linen Damask, of all widths,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen Towelings,
Linen Pillow-Casings,
Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
In Domestic Cottons
There is no superior marks in the City.
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings,
Shirting,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
of every width.
Paris Whitney Blankets,
Shakers' Flannels,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c., &c.
Terms strictly Cash.
One Price and no Abatement,
With a Positive Reduction
Of 50 per cent.
On the Original Cost.
Country Merchants, with Cash,
Can Assort their Stock 25 per cent. lower
than at any other house in the City.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
A MUCH GREATER REDUCTION.
ANOTHER BANKRUPT STOCK
OF DRY GOODS, REMOVED TO MY STORE,
FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, AND TO BE
CLEARED AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOL.
LAR FOR CASH ONLY.
12,000 pieces Chintz Lawns, Organdie Lawns, Plain Lawns, Brown Lawns, Plaid Lawns, and Black and White Bawns at 4 cents, worth 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s., all to be sold at one price, namely,
FOUR CENTS.
700 pieces, double width, Wool Plaids at 1s. 6d., worth [illegible]
200 pieces Mohair De Bege at 6½ cents, a bargain.
10 boxes 10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
180 pieces English De Laines at 6¼ cents, cheap.
10 cases heavy Canton Flannel, 9 cents, worth 1s.
50 bales and boxes Bleached Shirting Muslin, bought of the assignees cheap for cash.
30 bales Scarlet, White and Gray, all wool, Flannels at 2s. per yard, cheap at 2s. 6d.
7,000 pieces handsome Fall De Laines at 11d. worth 2s.
3,000 yards high colored Plaids at 12½c., worth 2s. 6d.
12,000 yards Ducal Plaids at 12½c., worth 2s.
10 cases English Prints at 6¼c., a bargain.
Ladies who were disappointed in getting a bargain last stock had better call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
ONLY ONE PRICE.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, will be open for exhibition on
WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel.
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cozzens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 75c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH.
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS.
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 4, 1857,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
SALOMON KOHNSTAMM
Will offer for sale, through
MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway,
ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS,
A large and very attractive assortment of CHENILLE and BROCHE SHAWLS, of choice style and recent importation. Also an elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS, of latest style, and a large line of BLACK and FANCY SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
SILVERWARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now selling their
RICH AND VARIED STOCK OF SILKS,
At 50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost

Governor Walker and the Apportionment.

Lecompton, Kansas, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps no single circumstance has given rise to so long-continued and wide-spread criminations as Gov. WALKER's connection, or supposed connection with the Legislative apportionment. Many of the journals published in Kansas, and not a few Eastern journals, have complained most bitterly of the Governor, if not for some palpable injustice on his part, yet for his complicity with an outrage which virtually disfranchised a large number of the citizens of Kansas.

Now what are the Governor's duties, and what his acts, as connected with this apportionment!

His duty, had he been here in time, would simply have been to have taken the census returns and have divided the aggregate numbers by thirteen, to have ascertained the ratio between each particular district and the whole number of votes returned and to have declared the result. This constituted his whole duty, so far as the Council is concerned. His duty was precisely the same with reference to the House, only that in this case, he was to divide by 39, and declare how many times his divisor was contained in the dividend it was to measure.

But the Governor performed neither of those arduous tasks. And having failed to perform them, he has been so thoroughly abused, that he seems even himself to have fallen into the idea that he was in some measure to blame. Certain it is the whole country holds him in some way answerable for what is called "The iniquitous apportionment!" Now we assert that the apportionment could not have been more just had it been made by the best mathematician living, for it was simply an arithmetical question, the Governor having no discretionary power whatever.

Now, if the problem has not been properly solved, the officers upon whom the work devolved, the Governor having failed to perform it, should be called to an account. But we have not even heard it charged that they had not done the work assigned them, and done it properly. It may be asked if this be the case, what has all the "hue and cry" that has been made, been about!

There have been, we believe, two reasons. One has been to damage the Governor; and the other has grown out of the fact that a wrong has been committed. In the first instance, it was not material when the wrong was committed, nor by whom it was committed. It was thought the end sought could as well be reached without any of this trouble, and perhaps easier.

Those who honestly protested against the wrong saw that a wrong could not have been committed without somebody having committed it, and naturally supposed it must have been the Governor.

But let us examine into the matter with a little care, and we shall see in what the wrong consists, and who was guilty of it "To the law and the testimony:"

It will be seen by examining the acts of the Legislature, passed last Winter, that among those acts is one which provided for taking the census of the Territory, and at the same time did actually *district* the whole Territory. Here the whole iniquity lies, and it is plain who was guilty of it. The confusion which has arisen with reference to this matter has been in consequence of having failed to discriminate between the districting and the *apportionment*. The one was as iniquitous as our *enemies* could make it—the other as *just* as our best friend could have done, under the circumstances. This act, districting the Territory, was passed July 20, a long time before Gov. WALKER appointment, and some time before Gov. GEARY resigned, for it will be seen that Gov. W. is no more to be censured for the bad districting, than any other citizen of the United States. And here is where the whole just cause of complaint lies. We hope in future that charges will be preferred against the *guilty*, and that no attempt will be made to induce the Governor to *be corrupt* by charging him with corruption. We think if the old method of "giving the devil his due" had been adhered to, the Legislature would have received about the amount of cursing the Governor has, and he would have been treated more in accordance with his position and acts.

VERITAS.

A Cool Proceeding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose copy of a letter from Peoria Ill, which I think deserving of immortality. I had at first designed to give you the name of the "counsel," but on second thoughts, have concluded that it might perhaps gratify him, and therefore withhold it. M.

PEORIA, Illinois, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

Messrs. ——, New-York city:

GENTLEMEN—I am of counsel for Mr. ——, of late firm of —— & ——, of this city. The partnership has expired, and Mr. —— has retired from the firm. Mr. —— has consulted me, stated his circumstances, (in a word, that his liabilities largely exceed his assets,) has expressed an earnest desire to take that course which should be best for all his creditors, and at the same time best for himself, and has announced to me his *determination to go on in his business*, unless that should prove absolutely impossible. I have made diligent inquiry touching his condition and ability. *He cannot pay his debts in full.* In the present crisis he has lost more than all the savings of his whole mercantile career. I have advised him that nothing would be more unjust than to rob with his own family, or a portion of his creditors, for the purpose of paying in full another set of creditors more rapacious than the rest; that *his true course is to continue his business*, to make such necessary provision for the protection and support of his family as *our laws allow*, and to propose *to pay on a credit* such a *per centage of his demand as is reasonable from*. I have further advised him, that I *further do not feel him in that course*. Before submitting any definite proposition, I wish the assent of *all* the creditors—at least, to know who will compromise, and who will runtend. You will address me in reply, the whole business being committed to my charge. I should be pleased to see you here in person.

Yours, &c., ——, of Counsel, &c.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, to be held in the Capitol, at Albany, on Thursday, the 12th of November, at 10 A. M.

The *New-England Democrat* is a German paper just started in Boston, in the Democratic interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 4.
First Appearance in America of the celebrated Tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
Expressly engaged for the Academy of Music.
NOTICE.—The Directors having made arrangements for the appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
At the Tacon Theatre in Havana, this celebrated Cantatrice will appear positively ONLY FOR TWO NIGHTS more in New-York, in her great character of GILDA, in Verdi's Opera, in four acts, of
RIGOLETTO,
Which will be produced from the original score, obtained in Paris from the composer, to whose intercession the Directors are indebted for the engagement of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.
It will be given with new and splendid Scenery, a double Orchestra, a Military Band, and by the following artistes:
Mlle. FREZZOLINI (positively her last appearance but one.)
Signor BIGNARDI (his first appearance in America.)
MADAME STRAKOSCH.
Sig. TAFANELLI ROCCO DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commence this morning at 9 precisely, at the usual ticket offices. Opera commences at 8. Due notice will be given of the second appearance of
MADAME D'ANGRI.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.
Admission $1.
Positively the last appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
First appearance this season of
MME. D'ANGRI and MLLE. CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The programme will comprise the following gems:
The Terzett from Don Giovanni,
FREZZOLINI, CAIROLI, LABOCETTA.
The Comic Duet "Italians in Algeri,"
Mme D'ANGRI and ROCCO.
The grand Scena from "I Lombardi," performed by the following combination of five artists,
FREZZOLINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS
The grand Duet "Don Giovanni" (first time.)
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Andante and Concert Waltzes by.....THALBERG.
Reverie, by.....VIEUXTEMPS.
Terzett—"Papatacci"—LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Rondo—Cencerentola, by.....Mme. D'ANGRI.
Aria—Somnambula.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge at BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats commences this morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING Nov. 4, 1857,
THE RAVELS IN TWO COMIC PIECES,
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS,
ROBERT AND BERTRAND
ILLUSION OF A PAINTER.
Characters by Mme. Moaplaisir and the Ballet Company.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with Overture at 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Roxzana Ballet Troupe, in consequence of engagements in other cities.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
To be followed by the last great novelty,
THE GOLDEN HORSE.
Sustained by those truly great artists,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX, the sisters G. and T. PRATESI,
Sig. FILLO BARATTI, Sig. G. PRATESI,
and the combined ballet troupe, under the direction of
Sig. CESARE CECCHETTI.
NOTICE.—On Saturday there will be a grand Afternoon Ballet entertainment. The Ballet Troupe having to appear in Boston on Monday. Mr. McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN
will, by general desire, repeat for the 1st time her grand and wondrous personation of Shakespeare's heroine,
LADY MACBETH.
Other arrangements forbid the possibility of any repetition of this particular performance.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare's tragedy, in five acts, of
MACBETH.
Macbeth, Mr. C. Fisher; Lady Macbeth, Miss Cushman; Macduff, Mr. G. Boniface; Malcolm, Mr. W. Briggs; Banquo, Mr. Barrett; the Three Witches, Messrs. M. Smith, Moore and Selchelli.
The whole of the numerous company will appear in the Witches' Dance, and sing the original music.
To conclude with the farce of
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
TO-MORROW, Thursday, last night of the ACTRESS OF PADUA, with Miss Cushman in her great part of TISPE.
FRIDAY Miss CUSHMAN'S Benefit, when she will appear in two favorite characters.
On SATURDAY Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merrifles.

MISS CUSHMAN RESPECTFULLY announces to her friends and the patrons of the Drama that her BENEFIT will take place at Burton's Theatre on FRIDAY EVENING next, when she will appear in her favorite character of LADY GAY SPANKER, in the celebrated comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE. Mr. BURTON.....as.....MARK MEDDLE. Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
To commence with
MY SON DIANA.
Septimus Smith...Jefferson Dixon.....Miss Keene
Will be produced TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, the beautiful drama, in five acts, entitled THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE ARCTIC PRAYER, with a splendid cast, all the original beautiful music, and new and appropriate scenery, painted expressly for the piece by Mr. ALMY, exhibiting effects of the most novel and startling character.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND
Production for the first time in this theatre of that admirable polite comedy of
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Mr. Blake, (first time).....as.....Uncle Foozle
Second night of the very successful farce,
A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.
Forming one of the most attractive programmes of the season. Due notice will be given of the repetition of PAST AND PRESENT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1857
The Management announce for representation this AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock (as well as this EVENING at 7½ o'clock), the new romantic play, founded on the opera of "Linda di Chamonpix," and arranged in its present form by H. Watkins Esq.,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER;
OR,
THE ROSE OF PENRITH.
Wandering Day, a Shepherd.....Mr. H. Watkins
Alice, the Rose of Penrith, (with songs).....Mrs. C. Howard

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents! Pit.....12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
The performances commence with
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
To be followed by the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the extravaganza of
DON JUAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $15 each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, will commence with WETAMO, Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS,
PETER RELL
DUTCH GHOST.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.
The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway. Yesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. KAHN, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, by models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. KAHN, except Lord's days, when ladies only are admitted from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Great Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern:
$21,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bond.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bond of 1865.
$4,000 Chicago, Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bond of 1877.
$2,000 Atlica and Alleghany Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Revenue Bond of 1858.
25 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Regular sale TO-MORROW. Also, special sales FRIDAY and CATALOGUE. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Boads every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE—THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange—for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. stock, payable in 1856.
$14,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, due 1 to 1881—hypothecated.
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$5 each
15 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$5 each
110 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....$50 each
Next regular sale SATURDAY, Nov. 7. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

EZRA LUDLOW JR., & CO., WILL SELL THIS DAY at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:
$1,000 Michigan Southern Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1890.
$6,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 City of Wheeling, 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
95 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. Brooklyn.....$50 each
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
11 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each

F. NASH, Auctioneer

$12.000.—GREAT SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the great depression in business, will be sold at public vendue by F. NASH, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the forenoon, for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 51 16th-st., west of 5th-av., embracing over ten thousand dollars' worth of the very best description of all kinds required in a gentleman's private residence, a portion of which is sunjoined, viz.: Large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of line oil paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated Chinese toilet sets, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture, in hair-cloth, cottage and teak mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, with the entire contents of the magnificently furnished residence No. 152 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The above costly furniture and works of art, embracing a rare and valuable collection of oil-paintings, will be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the sale of which will be without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold without any regard to its value, for cash. Things to be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship the goods if desired. Deposits will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues will be at the house at 8 o'clock on morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two imported French inlaid rosewood pianos, with moroccoin mounted frames, very large and elegant; three splendid trench-plate pier mirrors, cost $200 each; two full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three colored silk brocade, with slip covers, made by Dixon, to order; one full suit covered in crimson velvet, two rich carved rosewood etageres, with stationary tops, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, magnificent China vases and statuary, engravings, paintings and music, Venus at the Bath, Paul and Virginia, the Seasons, Feast of Bacchus, &c.; also a number of truly valuable paintings, richly framed; 7-octave rosewood piano forte, with embroidered stool and cover; silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, French secretary.

DINING ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, washstands, French armoires, two secretary bookcases, conversation chairs, mirrors, clocks, French stoves, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, rich silver ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, rich China, &c., with a great variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and second-hand furniture not mentioned. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEELE & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Comlag Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Autumn Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Casilear; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Rimley; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Bonnelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. H. Hill, George Innes, Smith, Wenderoth, Oertel, George Flagg, Colemon, J. M. Hart, Shattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Sperbach; sketches by Lentz, Vanderburgh, Crebsol, Fragonard, Teniers, Monheron, Robert of Brussels, Merile, Lunoret, Detrincy, Waters, Van Snendum and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Cristall, David Cox, Stanfield, Wainright, Corbould, Roubthaul, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, W. H. Fyne, Copley, Fielding, A. Kauffman, Turner, H. Hall and others. Also a beautiful statue in marble, of Cupid wounding for the heart, by Delmedico, with a sculptor's receipt.

The above choice collection can be examined as above, one week before the sale.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 MAIDEN-LANE.—THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room.

Package sale by catalogue, of 150 crates earthenware, real ships *Webster* and *Constantine*, comprising white granite China crockery, edged flowing and printed wares. Also 500 packages French and American glassware. Terms at sale.

And at 11 o'clock, from the shelves, 150 lots earthenware, glass-ware, China tea sets, &c., suited to City or country trade. Also iron safes, Delano's make. Goods carefully packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, etageres, pier mirrors, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oilcloth, bake-oven, wash-tubs, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and cherry-oil chamber and dining-room furniture, oil paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO FORTES, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., six elegant rosewood and 7-octave piano fortes, made by W. Lindeman & Son, to be sold without reserve, as the Messrs. Lindeman are willing to make any sacrifice rather than have their old and first workmen, parties wishing to purchase a superior instrument are solicited to call and examine them before the sale. The instruments are fully warranted, and equal to any manufactured in the City. Now ready for examination.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction by J. S. H. BARTLETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and peremptory sale without reserve, to close consignments of all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass, china, Britannia ware, &c. Dealers will seldom meet with a better opportunity to purchase cheap goods. Come and see.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of Hardware) 125 doz. C. steel axes, 150 family scales, 1 cask cutlery slightly damaged, 20 doz. shovels, 5 casks sad irons, 1 cask files,

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEELE & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, comprising a very valuable assortment of the most costly Parisian fancy goods, just imported, and of the highest class, consisting of ebony and ormolu work-boxes (furnished) and dressing-cases, surprise and revolving cigar cases, gilt, ormolu and pearl trinket and jewel cases, ebony and rosewood watch-stands, bronzes, Parisian stationery, Bevin wire and fancy porte-monnaies, cigar cases, bisque figures, liquor and cordial cases, papier mache writing desks, portfolios, watch-stands, thermometers, work-boxes, jewel cases, inkstands, stationery cases, cabinets, very elegant, etc.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of real marble statuary, representing various subjects, just imported from Italy, together with beautiful marble, alabaster, Bardiglio, yellow of Sunna vases, urns, ornaments, etc., of the latest styles. These and the above goods are well worthy of inspection, and will be ready one day before the sale.

AT 9 O'CLOCK—Two beautiful gold watches, one full jewelled chronometer lever, and one lady's watch, both first quality, and sold in consequence of the necessities of the owner. About 10,000 wrapper box shawls, in fine order, suitable for the West India market. Without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, beautifully carved and finished in every variety of fashionable coverings; carved rosewood etageres, some of an entirely new style, which for beauty of style and elegance of finish were never surpassed; very superior rosewood centre and sofa tables, with stationary, marble-top, card and other fancy tables, secretaries, secretaries and bookcases, music cabinets, what-nots, richly carved oak dining-room and library furniture, fine enameled cottage sets of a variety of styles, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, new designs and of superior workmanship; elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, and commodes, wardrobes; mahogany sofas, arm chairs, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK—Six elegant rosewood 7 and 7¼-octave piano-fortes, made by Wm. Lindemann & Son, which will be sold without reserve. Parties wishing to purchase a superior instrument are solicited to call and examine them before the sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, suites carved mahogany parlor furniture, covered in haircloth; sofas, etageres, arm chairs, rockers, parlor chairs, ottomans and divans, widow curtains and shades, mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, mahogany marble-top pier and centre tables, quartette and card tables, corner stands, ornaments, ormolu chandeliers, mahogany extension dining tables, mahogany arm chairs and dining room chairs, in haircloth; China dinner and tea sets, glassware, English oil cloths; Brussels stair carpets, Brussels three-ply and ingrain bedroom carpets, complete suites; carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, wardrobes, plain double and single French bedsteads, mahogany-top dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, superb heavy all curled hair mattresses, made in the house; spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 72 William-st. and No. 51 Broadway.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—C. M. LEVY will sell, THIS DAY, the 4th inst., at No. 614 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock, a large and complete assortment of rich furniture, made by a Broadway manufacturer for custom work, and warranted in every particular, viz.: elegant rosewood suites in rich brocatel, do. in plush, do. in hair cloth, elaborately-carved rosewood and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, lareum bedsteads, washstands, &c. rosewood marble top centre tables, elegant rosewood and mahogany etageres, with mirror doors and back; oak bedroom suites, oak carved sideboards, mahogany suites in all patterns, Vestaire, arm, rocking and Gothic chairs, with a general assortment of goods found in a respectable Broadway manufactory.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars. WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, TO SUIT the times—A large brown stone front dwelling in 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; also, a first-class dwelling in 21st-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, with good land and improvements, a short distance from the City, two houses and twelve lots, fronting on three streets in a desirable part of East Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH FIVE ACRES of land on the side of Orange Mountain, and a stream of water running through the premises, by L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story brick house, in complete order, in Bond st., first house south of Dean-st. Also, the cottage No. 381 Carroll-av., near Flatbush. They will suit genteel families, and will be let very low. Apply to C. JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale, situated in a wide street in a first-class neighborhood, in the upper part of the City; flower garden in front and yard back. Rent $100. This is a rare chance for persons commencing housekeeping. Address COTTAGE, box No. 3,763 Post Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Ringst., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st. or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor of house No. 92 East 16th-st., to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife. Inquire as above; rent $8 a month; furnished, $12; a very desirable locality.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED SITTING-room and bed room in a private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; a desirable situation. North east corner 4th-st., Broadway; entrance in 4th-.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE HARLEM AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AND ANNEXATIONS.—We, the undersigned, property owners and residents in the Fourth and adjoining wards adjacent, believing that our interests and those of our fellow-citizens at large require the continuance of the present facilities of intercourse and egress on the said Avenue, by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, should be protected, as now enjoyed, do hereby call a public meeting of the friends of the City of New-York residing in the localities designated, to be held at Smith's Hotel, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on the evening of Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to take such steps as may be deemed expedient to prevent any further aggressions against said companies.

Wm. Simpson, Nos. 365, 367, 369, 371 and 373 4th-av.
Henry Smith, No. 37 4th-av.
J. L. Smith, No. 28 East 29th-st.
W. A. Turnure, Nos. 331 and 333 4th-av.
W. F. Jackson, No. 63 East 27th-st.
J. Cram, No. 50 Union-place.
J. Lalor, No. 372 4th-av.
Cor. Bert, No. 79 West 29th st.
J. C. Jackson, No. 391 4th-av.
J. E. Rosms, No. 344 4th-av.
S. Strathmore, No. 44 East 32d-st.
R. Johnson, No. 386 3d av.
W. S. Steth, No. 374 4th-av.
Wm. M. Halte, No. 372 4th-av.
Alex. P. Sharp, No. 126 East 27th-st.
J. W. Bell, No. 98 East 34th st.
J. W. Brown, No. 154 27th-st.
John d'Hamarque, No. 78 Lexington-av.
Henry Ritter, No. No. 72 West 27th-st.
J. W. Bruce, No. 88 East 28th st.
A. Mobray, No. 33 Lexington-av.
J. J. Kelley, No. 94 East 24th-st.
Tim. Darley 27th-st. and 1st-av.
O. P. Quintard, No. 18 East 30th-st.
W. H. Delavan, No. 313 4th av.
I. W. Harvey, No. 376 4th-av.
C. G. Murch, No. 117 East 24th-st.
H. Lecktenurn, No. 190 East 26th st.
Chas H. Peck, No. 102 East 17th st.
Henry C. Banks, No. 109 East 18th-st.
E. H. Davis, No. 324 4th-av.
H. O. Spring, No. 249 4th-av.
E. B. Fellows, No. 35 East 26th-st.
H. J. Brown, No. 63 East 24th-st.
J. Southerland, No. 73 East 27th-st.
J. Lee, No. 51 East 24th-st
C. W. Hatfield, No. 46 East 28th st.
G. W. Varian, No. 30 West 26th-st.
J. L. Sage, No. 98 East 27th-st.
H. P. Case, No. 98 east 31st. st.
F. W. Clark, No. 139 East 40th-st.
C. V. Gifford, No. 16 East 21st-st.
D. Taylor, No. 187 East 29th-st.
P. J. Valentine, No. 346 4th-av.
R. Lansing, No. 391 4th-av.
F. R. Herman, No. 39 East 30th-st.
R. A. Fowler, No. 463 4th-av.
W. Robertson, No. 337 4th av.
S. Secretary, No. 161 Lexington av.
J. Tracy, No. 26 East 32d-st.
W. Jones, No. 361 4th-av.
F. D. Moore, No. 71 East 32d-st.
S. D. W. M. Bloodgood, No. 28 East 28th-st.
M. J. W. Coglan, No. 11 East 30th st.
J. Hollinshead, No. 390

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute.
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are obtained, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 825 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school room, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

$1.—WRITING CLASSES TAUGHT DAY AND evening by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH. Newspupils will be received daily this week. $1 for ten lessons; regular charge, $10. Ladies and gentlemen's classes day and evening. Book-keeping as usual. Copy books and pens for sale. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

$25 COURSE FOR $10.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Evening lessons only; evening seats this week; gentlemen may have a private course in book-keeping for only $10, and qualified for business before Christmas. Writing, $5. Forty seats vacant.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONSIEUR AND MADAME DUBOIS' conversational courses and beginners' classes are reopened. Ladies' meetings three times a week. Gentlemen's evening classes by M. DUBOIS. Private lessons. No connection with any other teachers. No. 1¾ Clinton-place.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN BOARDING-SCHOOL and Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 192 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 609 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VANDERBILT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT EDWARD SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mechanical st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KABGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81, East 18th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. S. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster cast and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 76 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY (EXPERIenced) in tuition desires a reengagement; she is fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French (acquired on the Continent), drawing, Spanish and the usual English branches. Address S. A. U., at Mrs. PEABODY'S music store, No. 18 Bleecker-st., New York.

TEACHER.—A WIDOW LADY (SCOTCH) IS desirous of meeting with an engagement in a school or private family; has had great experience in teaching, and is competent to teach the English branches thoroughly, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of French and music. Address Mrs. DOUGLASS, *Times* office.

DAY SCHOOL.—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY.—Advertiser wishes to purchase partially or wholly, if price be small, or to engage therein. Teaches pre-collegiate branches and elocution. Address, with particulars, E. B. F., *Times* office.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY, EXPERienced as a Teacher of the French, German, English and Italian languages, and literature, and of drawing and oil painting, having the most excellent references, wishes a situation. Apply to M. M. B., at W. Chistern's, No. 763 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION, AS governess in a family, to teach the English branches, French and music; would prefer to go to the South; City references. Address G. A. J., at the office of this paper.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry, would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without Iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A 7-OCTAVE FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, very little used, fully guaranteed; cost $375. Will be sold for cash, for $225. New and second-hand Pianos at very low prices. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 339, 342, and 344 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos hnt little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT Piano, but little used, Boardman & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of an embarrassment, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Warren's business, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at each establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academy, to commence in Brooklyn, No. 131 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2 in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but are desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillon, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as recommended by the best teachers. Private lessons as usual. Circulars may be had at the Academy and at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. CHARLIER'S CLASSES FOR dancing commence at his Academy, No. 61 East 14th-st., near Broadway. On Tuesday, Nov. 3, Private lessons at 12 o'clock noon, and at 3 P. M. for children. Private lessons at 7 P. M. in the evening. For ladies, and at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. On Wednesday's and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the new dances taught. Circulars may be had at the first quarter. Circulars may be had at the office.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,623 959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it			132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,702,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,477
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,475	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to N. & N. F. R. R	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,214	28,509
Due by Agents			251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company			430,321
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,457	$2,690,425	$3,649,972
Liabilities over Assets	$24,999,311	$23,305,545	$23,375,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be loaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.
Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt secured for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great wherever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 146 Bway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855 have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 146 BROADWAY, where all persons interested are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Sections 43 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Fred. A. Delano.
Denning Duer,	John Steward, Jr.,
Joseph Howland,	Wm. H. Russell,
Robert B. Minturn,	Paul. D. Smith.
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,
Fred. G. Foster,	Gaz. B. Lamar,
Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,
Robert S. Hone,	N. B. Morse,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Ignatz Pleasonton,	A. M. Waterbury,
Jacob A. Anthony, Jr.	James Weir,
Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
And others.	George T. Adee,
John A. C. Gray,	M. W. Plimpton,
John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.
THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.
H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount. VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the late firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will occupy the offices occupied by them at No. 61 Wall-st.
(Signed) T. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD F. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends. ABRAHAM FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the style, name and firm of BECK, ARENS & CO., is this day dissolved. New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. JOHN ARENS, JOHN KRUGER, No. 229 Grand-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS NOW READY. ALSO, THICK BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre-sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati, West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 10½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken from Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and pay the amount of these. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of all the Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, "Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County," must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes of the Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of SIX per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to that date. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from
Pier foot of 23d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,
at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 16th-st., Williamsburg, Pier foot of Sea-st., near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 121 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved and water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN ETNNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 19	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wednesday, Dec 2,
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The fine steamers touch at Cowes for specie. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lowes Commander, will leave as touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 31, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water light compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UN

THE ELECTIONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

There was some little row in the Seventeenth Ward. There were plenty of gangs of boys about the polls, whom the excitement of Election day appeared to stimulate to deeds of mischief. These urchins, some of them pretty large ones, occasioned considerable trouble to the shop-keepers in some parts of the Seventeenth Ward. At about 10 o'clock a large crowd of them, led on by four men, in ragged raiment clad, carrying a calf upon their shoulders, marched in procession up Avenue B to Tenth-street. There were a number of policemen standing on the corner of Avenue B and Eleventh-street, in whose honor the crowd enunciated a series of hoots and yells in passing. The Police did not notice them. They then commenced an onslaught upon a baker's wagon, which was standing near by, and helped themselves freely to bread. The efforts of the man in charge of the wagon to escape from them were unavailing; stones and bricks and other missiles were thrown at him and his horses when he attempted to drive off. Such a scrambling as ensued for the loaves, to which the little loafers helped themselves freely, will only be equalled by the voracity of those who seek loaves and fishes from the successful candidates after the election. The object of the crowd seemed to be merely the gratification of a malicious appetite for injuring somebody. They marched about through Mackerelville destroying every thing which came in their way. Most of the shopkeepers in that vicinage closed their places of business. At the Twelfth District Police crowd of ruffians upset the Republican and American boxes at about 12 o'clock. It was stated that PAT MULLIGAN was their leader. They did no further damage. A fight between a gang of rowdies called the "Forty Thieves," and another which rejoiced in the appellation of the "First-avenue Regulators," created some excitement about Tompkins-square, where it took place at noon. The "Regulators" drove the "Thieves" out of the Square. A good many stones were thrown, but little damage done. Urchins in the crowd tore down a portion of the fence surrounding Tompkins-square, and carried off the wood. A posse of policemen, headed by Sergeant MCKELVIE, of the Seventeenth Ward, dispersed the crowd. The Police seized some of the saws and other utensils which the rowdies used in demolishing the fence.

THE NIGHT IN TAMMANY.

As of yore (when any hope of a successful result is anticipated) the Democracy met in the Old Wigwam to hear the returns and such remarks upon them as the speaking members should be inclined to make and listen to songs from the Wandering Minstrel, KERRIGAN. At an early hour the "hall supper room", of Tammany was thronged by Democrats eager to learn the general features of the result. When the room became crowded, Hon. M. A. HART arose and said: In view of the great triumph which we are advised the Democratic Party has achieved this day in the City of New-York, it would be inappropriate that we should give vent to our feelings in joyousness in so small a room. With the due appreciation of our feelings, Mr. BROWN, proprietor of the hotel, has already ceased to be brilliantly illuminated the hall of the old wigwam; where for many years the Unterrified and the Ever-true have met to discuss affairs of State previous to making nominations, and to celebrate the success of their men after the day of election. It only remains for me to say that the doors are open and the wigwam is free to all.

As soon as this announcement had been made there was a rush to the principal hall of Tammany, and it was soon filled to overflowing. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was unanimously elected Chairman for the evening, and his election was followed by three hearty cheers. On assuming the duties, he said:

GENTLEMEN: You have assembled to hear the news of our triumph, which is complete. As the reports come in they will be read to you, and I am sure the ideas you now have of the result will not be changed by these returns, and that you will meet with no disappointment. As I have said, the returns will be read as they come in, and during the intervals you will have the pleasure of listening to such speeches as gentlemen may be inclined to make, and such songs as those who are musical may feel inclined to sing.

This speech was responded to by cries of "KERRIGAN, KERRIGAN." The inevitable KERRIGAN appeared, and treated the company to the "Liberty Tree," which was received with cheers.

While Mr. KERRIGAN was singing, some returns had been received, and, as soon as he had concluded, Mr. COCHRANE announced that the Tenth Ward had given a Democratic majority over all of 529—over any single party of 1,606. In addition, he asked, when the Tenth so speaketh, what shall we hear of the entire City? He then read that the Second District in the Eighth Ward had given 147, and another 270 majority. A portion of the Third Ward had given for TUCKER 476, for CLAPP 150—and 200 majority over all. These were all the returns that had been received up to that time. Mr. COCHRANE remarked, that from what they had heard of the returns, they would doubtless arrive at the conclusion that the vote was light for all parties, and he believed that the result would show that it was light throughout the State. But he also believed that the aggregate would show that the lightness of the vote lay with the opposition, rather than with the Democracy, the reason being that those who generally voted with the Republican and American parties had suffered most seriously by the recent panic, and that, having arrived at the conclusion that the principles they had supported were not those from which relief was to be anticipated, they had either been careless of the result or had cast their votes for the Democratic nominees. They had undoubtedly arrived at a conclusion which the Democracy had long known to be a fact, that the principles and practice of the Republican and American leaders were enough to ruin any country. For these reasons they would find the vote of their opponents extremely light. But, at the same time, they had no reason to expect that their own returns in the City would prove as heavy as during the Presidential election. The reason was, that the leaders of the Democratic Party in the City, and the people themselves who were of the Democratic Party, had taken it for granted that a triumph was sure, and consequently had not exerted themselves with their usual energy and effect. During the Presidential canvass every Democrat felt that his vote was necessary to the safety of the Union. He felt that there was danger if he were supine, and he was found at the poll. On the present occasion, although the principles at stake were as important to the success of the State, the feeling that a triumph was sure had made them somewhat lax in the performance of their duties. This was a mistake. The interests at stake on the present election were of more vital importance to the people of New-York than on any other occasion. It was not, shall the Union be preserved—that was safe, but it was, should they themselves be protected in the rights that were dearest to them, or should they consent to their being taken away—the issue was, whether the money which the laborer receives for his services at night should be good for his groceries in the morning. He would repeat, as the question would be often asked why, in view of those circumstances, is our vote in the City, on this occasion, less than on the Presidential election? He would answer it by reminding them of the course of strong, brave boys at school—who, when dared to fight by a lad of inferior strength, made up the odds by proposing to fight with one hand tied behind him. This was what the Democracy had done to-day. They had tied one hand behind them, taken the Republicans and Know-Nothings by the collar, and licked them both. And yet, under all the circumstances if they had 10,000 majority in the City, it would be a greater Democratic triumph than the 25,000 plurality of the Presidential election. What the result might be in the State, he was not in a position to tell; the State was in the hands of the Republican Party, and the majority of last year was a large one to overcome in a single effort. There had been, for a number of years, a striking difference of opinion between the people of the State and the people of the City. The people of the State (the Republican and Know-Nothing portion of it) had been in the habit of considering the City as a sort of Egypt—or as in Egyptian darkness. They had said the State would be all right if it were not for the City—that always troubled them. They of the City had assured them that they were all right; that they would sustain the Union and the Constitution, and that it was the people of the country who were in Egyptian darkness. He believed that the time had arrived when the City would be able to show them that they were enlightened; that they were ripe. In conclusion he remarked that they would hear to-night from the State, and he believed that it would turn out on this occasion to have been as bright and lively as the City.

Here, a gentleman in the audience, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be ESCKO, wished to know whether Judge PSABODY was anybody? He had prostituted his office, and he believed him unfit to occupy a seat as Judge of the Supreme Court.

At this point returns were received from the first and third districts of the Seventeenth Ward, which Mr. COCHRANE said had been before Know-Nothing, but now were Democratic. He then stated that the Seventh Ward had given 966 majority for the Democratic ticket over all others.

A VOICE—"How about the bloody Sixth?"

Mr. COCHRANE, in answer—"Its all Democratic." I am requested to offer a reward for any genuine Know-Nothing or Republican vote cast to-day in the Sixth Ward. [Cheers.] He then stated that the returns from the Fifth Ward showed a majority of eight hundred in favor of the Democratic ticket. At this point Mr. FRUNO, who had, while in the audience, made the inquiry relative to Judge PSABODY, ascended the platform and denounced that gentleman at considerable length. When he had concluded, Mr. COCHRANE announced that the Sixteenth Ward had given RICHARD SCHELL, their candidate for Senator, a majority of 500. He had also a word to say in relation to the Fifteenth Ward. That, they all knew, was the silk-stocking Ward of the City. Formerly, when the weather was fine, when there was no rain nor any dust, the silk stockings used to turn out opposition majorities of from 1,500 to 2,000. If the skies were lowering, or the streets were dusty, they would not cast over 1,000 or 1,200. All they had now was 244 for Fusion, and he had reason to believe that was an exaggeration. The Fourteenth Ward had rolled up a majority of 1,700 for TUCKER.

KERRIGAN—Three cheers for the Fourteenth; which were given.

There were then cries of "A song," "A song." As soon as they had ceased, an inspector from the Fifteenth Ward stated that it had returned a Democratic majority. [Loud cheers for the redeemed Fifteenth.] After which Mr. KERRIGAN came forward with a song. He said he would be obliged to suppose himself HORACE GREELEY for a few moments—he did not know how he could succeed, for he had never tried it, but he must attempt, for he was about to sing the "Republicans' Lament." It was a doleful ditty, ending with the following refrain:

"Oh, dear! our fate is sure,
I and my party must die;
Oh, yes, for soon they'll inscribe on our tomb:
'Here do the Know-Nothings and Woolly-Heads lie.'"

He was followed by ANDREW JACKSON PLUMBE, who spoke extensively on general principles and the sure success of the Democracy.

During his speech Alderman CLANCY appeared and stated, amid the cheers of the audience, that the Sixth Ward had given 2,094 majority for the State ticket, and that the majority for the County ticket would exceed that. This was followed by the announcement that the Eighteenth Ward had given a majority for the Democracy of 800 over all.

Mr. PLUMBE concluded with a eulogy upon Alderman CLANCY and a strong desire for the success of Democratic principles. When he had concluded, there were loud cries for "CLANCY, CLANCY," but Mr. CLANCY had gone out.

The Eighth Ward was then announced as having given a Democratic majority of 400 over all, and the Thirteenth as having given a majority of 600.

At this point Marshal RYNDERS appeared and was greeted with cheers. He said he was glad to find them so enthusiastic to-night. He wished they had been more so during the day, for the Democratic vote was lighter than it should have been. And yet, he did not know but it was all right after all. It was the custom in the country where he was brought up and where the snow fell three feet deep when it snowed long enough, to let a fellow up after he had been badly beaten, and he thought it had perhaps been too bad to have licked their opponents any worse than they had. He was not much in the humor for making a speech, for he was very tired.

A VOICE—No you ain't. Go ahead.

Marshal RYNDERS—I tell you I am, and I know better than you. I got up this morning at 5 o'clock, because I had heard an intimation that they were going to steal our boxes. I was not alarmed about it, but I thought it was well to be around. And now, under all the circumstances, I think, if we roll up a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 for the State ticket, in the City, we will do very well. I believe the prospect is very good for the State. I have seen some returns from the country, and think it looks fair; but still we may have been beaten. We might have done better in the City. A man said to me this evening: "You ought to have rolled up 25,000 majority." I told him we could have done it just as well as not, if he had asked for it before; but he had come too late. Their majority reminded him of the story, of the negroes who were set to fighting—

A Voice—Louder.

Marshal RYNDERS—I'm telling a story about two niggers—and I'll tell it as loud as I can. I suppose there are a number of Republicans here, they usually do come to Tammany to hear some fun; they never hear any at their own quarters, because they are always beaten, and I am glad they do come, and I hope they'll stay, for I can assure them that we are like an India rubber ball, the harder we are thrown down the higher up we'll bound. They thought, said the Marshal, they were going to beat us by shutting off our rum. They passed an act at the last session of the Legislature closing all the rum-shops on election day, and believed that by doing so they would succeed in defeating the Democracy. But they had failed. Now he would tell his nigger story. In the Fifteenth Ward, they called them *negroes* or colored brethren—down in Virginia, they called them niggers. Well, there was an old man, and he had a great big stout nigger, and he offered him to fight any other nigger in town. Another nigger was produced, and got awfully pummeled. The old man then offered a little nigger, but it was said that he did not amount to anything, and was not worth counting in. The old man replied, that although he was little he was "some," and if they tried him, they would find him so. So it was with their majority. Although it was little, comparatively, it was a great deal under the circumstances. It also reminded him of a fight he had out on Long Island when he was a boy. He had bet a dollar on the race with a big fellow, who tried to cheat him out of it. He was smaller himself, but he tackled him and the people cried out, "Go in RYNDERS, go in," and he did go in and whipped him—although it was a hard job and he did not like it much. So it was with their majority. It was but small, but they had a hard job in the State under the circumstances, and to win was a triumph. He wished to ask the President how the Eighteenth Ward stood.

KERRIGAN—Ah! that's bully.

Mr. COCHRANE read the Democratic majority.

Marshal RYNDERS—Well, that beats all. Gentlemen, the Chairman ain't humbugging is he? [Cries of no, no.] Well, I'm glad to hear it. The Republicans and Know-Nothings were married a short time ago, and here it is. Why, it ain't as big as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's twins baby. But another word about the rum business: We have beaten them worse without the rum than with it, and I do believe that if at the next election they would shut off not only the rum but the water, there would not be more than 100 of the Republicans and Know-Nothings left in the City. They should cut off the lager and the gin. You could not get any gin in the Sixth Ward; but, by the bye, the gin in the Sixth Ward ain't gin—it's Irish whisky, made up in the western part of the State. I have drank it many a time, and I know that is so. You know that, too, CHARLEY. [A VOICE—That's a fact, Marshal RYNDERS.] Then there was the glass ballot-boxes. They were going to make a great change with them. But they were just the thing for the Democracy. When a Democratic ballot went in it could be seen, and there were Democrats enough around to watch that it didn't come out again. We beat them with the glass ballot-boxes, and we can beat them with any boxes. A Democrat can vote in any box [Laughter.] Then there was the police. They were appointed by the Republican Party. He wished to state that he had been over the entire City during the day, and he could state that they had behaved very well. They stood in corners, and were very *civil*, indeed. They were very prudent, and, therefore, did not get themselves into a great deal of trouble. In the Seventh Ward there was one who made himself rather officious, and a friend of his—a French gentleman from the County Galway—touched him lightly on the nob and he was quiet. He, the Marshal, saw how the thing was done, and as he was buttoned up, and might possibly be mistaken for a policeman, he thought it prudent to move out of the way, for he was satisfied that his French friend might treat a man over the head with the stick he had a very long time without making him laugh. [Applause.]

At this point more returns were received.

The Fourteenth Ward was announced as having given 1,560 Democratic majority, and the Twelfth 1,400 and 500. After that announcement Marshal RYNDERS retired amid the cheers of the audience.

Judge MORTON was the next speaker. He joined heartily in the cheers for Marshal RYNDERS, and considered that the smallness of the vote would make no serious difference to their country ticket. That, he was sure, had been elected. It had been charged that there was treachery in the camp—that the name of the bold MINOR had been struck from the ballots. He did not charge that it was so.

VOICES—It was so.

Judge MORTON—Yes, but it was known yesterday, and MINOR will be the next Registrar for the County of New-York. He spoke of the Judiciary and of the other officers, and felt sure that all the Democratic nominees had been elected. He hoped they had carried the State. But even if they had come within twenty or thirty thousand of it, they were in a good position for the next election.

Mr. KERRIGAN then sang his favorite song, entitled "The Democratic Father and Son." Following this, a summary of the returns was read by Mr. COCHRANE, who made some concluding remarks, in which he urged the necessity of making every effort at the December election for the defeat of the opposition, and the present occasion would awaken them for the City election in December.

Mr. KERRIGAN sang a new version of the "Liberty Tree," and after brief remarks from others, the meeting separated.

The other parties (the Republican and American) made no particular demonstration last evening. They had no "head-quarters" open for the reception of returns, and were not congregated in large numbers in any portion of the City.

THE ELECTION IN KINGS COUNTY.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The election in Kings County passed off very quietly, and a very small vote was polled. The only occurrence to disturb the monotony of the day was the explosion of a ballot-box early in the morning, at the First District polls in the Third Ward, Brooklyn, caused by heat, and a little disturbance at the opening of the polls in the First District of the Second Ward. Here a man named THOMAS MCNAMARA objected to a man named THOMPSON, a Republican, acting as Inspector. He was intoxicated, and after tearing down the American and Republican posters, in the presence of three policemen, who did not interfere, the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived on the ground and caused the offender to be arrested.

The county has given the Democratic State officers a decided majority. The Democratic local ticket is supposed to be elected in every instance, with the single exception of Gen. HARMANUS DURYEA, in the Third Assembly District, embracing the Fourth and Tenth Wards.

This result was loudly attributed by some Republicans to the action of the Americans, a large number of whom worked against the Union ticket, and either voted for the Democratic candidates or did not vote at all.

The officers supposed to be elected are as follows:

Sheriff—George Remsen.
Superintendents of the Poor—Barnabas H. Booth, John J. White.
State Senators—Second District—Samuel Slade. Third District—Francis B. Spinola.
Members of Assembly—First District—John A. Voorhees. Second District—Moses S. Beach. Third District—Hamanus B. Duryea. Fourth District—David M. Chauncey.—Fifth District—John A. Dayton. Sixth District—John Hanford. Seventh District—George W. Bleecker.
Justice of Sessions—John A. Emmans.
Coroners—Winant E Bennett, Cornelius Cozine.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

New-York State.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Republicans and Americans fused on Legislature and county officers, but the Democrats have carried nearly every name on their ticket against the coalition. It is believed that General DURYEA, in the Third Assembly District, is the only Fusionist electected. Last year the Democratic vote in the county was nearly 3,000 below the aggregate of their opponents.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ghent—Tucker 127; Clapp 171; Putnam.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Pokeepsie 639; Clapp 819; Putnam 141.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carmel—Tucker 195; Clapp 142; Putnam 11.
Kent—Tucker 141; Clapp 72.
Putnam Valley—Tucker 95; Clapp 30; Putnam 92.
South East—Tucker 171; Clapp 69.
Phillips—Tucker 411; Clapp 124.
Town of Rye—First District—Secretary of State—Tucker, 64; Clapp, 24. Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denio, 15 majority. Assembly—Southerland, 42 majority. State Senate—B. Brandreth, 20 majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

White Plains—Tucker 138; Clapp 60; Putnam 23.
Scarsdale—No returns.
Pelham—Tucker 22; Putnam 29.
New Rochelle—Tucker 143; Clapp 33; Putnam 53.
Mamoroneck—Tucker 43; Clapp 20; Putnam 32.

The Democrats are believed to have a large majority on the State ticket. Dr. Brandreth, Democrat, is probably elected Senator. Flagg, Republican, in the First Assembly District, and Sutherland, Democrat, in the Second, are also probably elected.

At Dover Plains, Dutchess County, the Democrats on the State ticket are reported to have a majority of 150, and at Pawling, Dutchess County, 267 majority.

Mamaroneck—Tucker, 43; Clapp, 20; Putnam, 52.
Mt. Pleasant—Tucker, 39; Clapp, 33; Putnam, 53.
New-Rochelle—Tucker, 143; Clapp, 33; Putnam, 53.
Pelham—Tucker, 22; Putnam, 29.
Ponndridge—Tucker, 88; Clapp, 71; Putnam, 35.
Scarsdale—Tucker, 17; Clapp, 6; Putnam, 4.
White Plains—Tucker, 138; Clapp, 60; Putnam, 23.
Bedford—Tucker, 130; Clapp, 122; Putnam, 139.
Three Districts wanting.

Mamaroneck—Denio, 42; Jenkins, 19; Ketchum, 34.
Mount Pleasant, Denio, 40; Jenkins, 43; Ketchum, 44.
New Rochelle—Denio, 142; Jenkins, 28; Ketchum, 53.
Putnam, Denio, 22; Ketchum, 29.
Poundridge—Denio, 5; Jenkins, 70; Ketchum, 39.
Scarsdale—Denis, 22; Jenkins, 4; Ketchum, 1.
White Plains—Denio, 141; Jenkins, 53; Ketchum, 20.
Three Districts wanting.

SENATOR.

Mamaroneck—Brandreth 43; Ferdon, 41; Bleakley, 6.
Mount Pleasant—Brandreth, 39; Ferdon, 33; Bleakley, 53.
New-Rochelle—Brandrath, 144; Ferdon, 55; Bleakley, 18.
Pelham—Brandreth, 21; Ferdon, 27.
Poundridge—Brandreth, 89; Ferdon, 100.
Scarsdale—Brandreth, 17; Ferdon, 6; Bleakly, 4.
White Plains—Brandreth, 130; Ferdon, 51, Bleakley, 20.
Bedford—Brandreth, 167; Ferdon, 110; Bleakley, 14.

MONROE COUNTY.—(Complete.)

Clapp, 500 majority.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Ledyard—Tucker, 35; Clapp, 226; Putnam, 22.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Lockport—Tucker, 558; Clapp, 732; Putnam, 504.
Cambria—Tucker, 73; Clapp, 150; Putoam, 44.
Pendleton—Tucker, 73; Clapp, 57; Putnam, 70.
Hurthand—Tucker, 104; Clapp, 251; Putnam, 127.

In Monroe County the Fusion (Democrat and American) candidate for County Treasurer is elected. First and Second Districts elected Democratic Assemblymen. Third District doubtful. Peterson elected to the Senate.

In the town of Lockport Senator Storr, Independent, has 1009 majority over Upham, Republican.

TIOGA COUNTY (COMPLETE).

200 Republican majority.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Deposit—9 Democratic majority.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Deer Park—Tucker 55 majority; Denio 71 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY (COMPLETE.)

Republicans have about 1400 majority.

ALBANY COUNTY.

In County Democrats have about 4000 majority over Republicans.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Nason (Rep.) is reelected Senator, and Fraser is elected to the Assembly from the First District.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Richland—Tucker, 227; Clapp, 343; Putnam, 11.
Hannibal—Tucker, 137; Clapp, 258; Putnam, 80.

ERIE COUNTY.

Fourteen Towns, including Buffalo City—Tucker, 5,368; Clapp, 2,568; Putnam, 2,194.

Eleven towns to hear from, which will not materially alter this result.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Five towns heard from—Republican majority 1009.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Gives about 700 Republican majority.

Remaining Wards of New-York City—State Ticket.

Wards.	Tucker.	Clapp.	Putnam.
Eleventh	2125	554	350
Twelfth	1024	474	169
Seventeenth	2490	790	588
Nineteenth	1298	519	153
Totals	6937	2337	1260
Before reported	29134	11149	6600
Total City	36071	13486	7860
Tucker's plurality			22,585
Majority over all			14,725

The following are the wanting Districts of the Eleventh Ward, this City:

Eleventh Ward—Second District—Tucker 232 Clapp 19; Putnam 19.

Eleventh Ward—Fifth District—Tucker 328; Clapp 45; Putnam 22.

Eleventh Ward—(complete,) Tucker 2,685; Clapp 617; Putnam 391.

The following is the Ninth District of the Seventeenth Ward, of this City:

Seventeenth Ward—Ninth District—Tucker, 507; Clapp, 31; Putnam, 13.

City Vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Ward.	Denio.	Jenkins.	Ketchum.
1. Four Districts	828	92	61
3. Three Districts	279	83	62
5. Complete	1350	449	337
6. Three Districts	119	79	37
7. Five Districts	600	206	204
8. Seven Districts	1388	395	474
9. Six Districts	1038	140	534
10. Complete	c437	441	543
11. Nine Districts	1871	384	299
12. One District	122	17	6
13. Two Districts	299	123	89
14. Six Districts	1496	101	152
14. Four Districts	407	255	195
16. Six Districts	1078	576	396
17. Four Districts	816	509	354
18. Five Districts	1071	482	378
19. Two Districts	283	139	69
20. Five Districts	746	249	56
21. Four Districts	1173	473	291
22. Two Districts	460	245	24

State Senators Elected from the City.

Districts.	Names.	Politics.
Fourth	John C. Mather	Democrat.
Fifth	Smith Ely, Jr.	Democrat,
Sixth	R. Schell	Democrat,
Seventh	John Doherty	Democrat,

Assembly.

Twelfth District—William Gage, Democrat, elected.
Thirteenth District—D—J. Chatfield, Democrat probably elected.
Fourteenth District—D. J. Crana, Democrat, elected.
Fifteenth District—Ed. A. Morse, Democrat. elected.
Sixteenth District—Geo. Weir, Democrat, elected.
Seventeenth District—G. W. Dyckman, Democrat, elected.
Sixth District—G. A. Jeremiah, Democrat, elected.
Seventh District—P. W. Engs, Democrat, elected.
Tenth District—J. W. Chandler, Democrat, probably elected.
Eighth District—James H. Lynch, Dem., elected.
Ninth District—Thos. Jones, Democrat, elected.
Eleventh District—Noah A. Childs, Democrat, elected.
First District—J. L. Smith, Democrat, elected.
Second District—William Cook, Democrat, elected.
Fifth District—A. J. Delaney, Democrat, elected.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.

THIRD WARD.

	Richard Winse. Dem.	J. S. Scodeld. Rep.	Am.
Fourth District	43	17	9

FIFTH WARD.

First District	234	61	
Second District	169	112	
Third District	267	169	
Fourth District	255	217	
Fifth District	162	180	
Sixth District	227	107	

SIXTH WARD.

First District	99	101	19
Second District	223	134	
Third District	114	119	4
Fourth District	77	109	
Fifth District	117	56	26

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.

	J. J. Seeley. Dem.	J. A. Delaney. Rep.	McDonell: Amer.
SIXTH WARD.			
Seventh Distrih	152	39	21
Eighth District	239	18	98
SEVENTH WARD.			
First District	22	95	53
Second District	13	78	126
Third District	92	94	260
Fourth District	29	169	94
Fifth District	29	104	168
Sixth District	124	240	45
Seventh District	104	67	
TENTH WARD.			
Fourth District	221	149	14
Fifth District	239	128	22
Sixth District	216	126	
FOURTEENTH WARD.			
Sixth District	179	35	79
Seventh District	267	54	51
Totals	1886	1197	1054

BROOKLYN—STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State.

Wards.	Tucker.	Clapp.	Putnam.
First	185	50	28
Second	459	155	280
Third	241	210	119
Fourth	459	235	280
Five	254	35	72
Six	934	1379	319
Seven	598	205	133
Eight	925	68	137
Ninth	756	203	104
Tenth	1009	591	504
Eleventh			
Twelfth	462	27	54
Thirteenth	551	473	375
Fourteenth	743	191	163
Fifteenth	342	144	177
Sixteenth	649	246	122
Seventeenth	243	114	148
Eighteenth	248	28	95
Nineteenth	169	133	78
Gravesend	56	10	71
New-Utrechtt	146	40	22
Totals	6930	4635	3281

Arrival of the Ericsson.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Captain LOWBER, from Bremen on the 17th of October, arrived this morning, bringing 271 passengers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadwny, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great Indian drama of "Wetamo" is to be repeated at this flourishing Theatre, and with it the drama of "Pater Bell, the Wagoner," and farce of the "Dutch Ghost." The "American Acrobats," a troupe of four of the best Gymnasts that have ever appeared in this City, give a scene of their astonishing feats between the first and second pieces. They are well worth the price of admission to see them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has superlative virtues as a perfume and toilet water, purifying the complexion, and exhaling the living breath of flowers. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 09 Water-street, and sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES, WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapied to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KNOX doesn't seem to care a copper for the "panic." He goes on selling his beautiful Winter style of dress hat just as fast as if we were all rolling in gold. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is the resort of the truly fashionable from all parts of the country.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Now is the time, as the great Fair at the Crystal Palace will positively close on Friday evening. No time should be lost by those desiring to visit it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs at half-price at
BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 161 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the composition nail factory, owned by Mr. AARON DEGRAW, on Wykoff-street, near Smith, was destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000. Insured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '62, coup.	105	160 Erie Railroad	s3 12
1,000 N.Y. State 6s, '52.	100	100 do	s15 11⅜
14,000 N.Y. State 6s, '58.	98	250 do	12⅜
3,000 N.Y. State 6s, '74.	95	150 do	12½
2,500 City 6s, '58	95	100 Harlem R. R.	b60 7
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s.	80	50 do	6⅝
500 Ohio State 6s, '70.	92	200 do	6¾
5,000 Ky. State 6s	80	50 Hud. Riv. R.	b30 14⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	79	170 do	14½
12,000 Missouri State 6s	69¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	19¼
10,000 do	b30 69	100 Reading Railroad	29
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	58	100 do	s7 29⅛
10,000 do	58	200 do	s10 29⅜
1,000 E.R.R.Co. B. '71.	30	100 do	s30 29⅜
1,000 do	29½	100 do	s 31
2,000 do	29	400 do	s3 31
7,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds.	72	15 Mich. Central R.	40
1,500 do	71	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11¾
20 National Bank	82½	50 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	24½
50 Bank of Commerce	80	100 Panama R. R.	s60 71½
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	74	235 do	71¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	6½	100 do	b60 73
00 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s30 63⅝	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	61
50 do	s10 63⅞	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27⅜
250 do	s10 63¾	100 do	s30 27½
100 do	s10 63⅝	300 do	28
325 do	64	200 do	b30 28⅛
250 do	64½	100 Chic. & B'k I. R. R.	66
300 do	64¾	50 do	b30 66⅛
50 do	s15 63⅝	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¼
300 do	s30 63⅛	100 do	s30 6⅛
100 do	b60 63	10 C. B Quincy R. R.	56
250 do	c 63	0 Shoe & Leather Bank	72
350 do	63½	30 Bank of America	88
50 do	63½	50 Canton Co.	14½
50 do	63½	100 do	b60 15
50 do	s10 63	273 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	83
100 do	s3 63⅛		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning by S. DRAPER:

$4,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds	Int. added. 67
$3,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 8s	Int. added. 35
10 shares Bank State of New-York	70
9 shares Bank State of New-York	69¾
20 shares Importers and Traders Bank	71
24 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	73¼
50 shares Artisans' Bank (hyp)	39
20 shares Artisans' Bank (hyp)	40¼
40 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	93
50 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	108

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 8s	In. add. 35¾
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 67¾
$1,000 Mil. City 7s	Int. add. 45¾
71 shares American Guano Co	58¾
20 shares Harmony Ins. Co.	77¾
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	105
10 shares Bridgeport Fire Ins. Co., of Conn.	43
20 shares Brevoort Ins. Co.	66@66¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	94¾	143 Erie Railroad	12¾
10,000 do	95	100 do	13¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	60	50 do	s10 13¾
10,000 Ky. State 6s	88¾	200 do	s30 13
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	71	50 do	s1 13¼
3,000 do	70	100 do	b60 13¾
5000 Fulton Bank	10	50 do	s15 13¾
14 Am. Ex Bank Scrip	78	400 do	14
30 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	94	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s60 66
15 Pacific M. S. S Co.	74	15 do	67¾
200 Canton Company	15	100 Reading R. R.	s10 30⅛
200 dn	b60 15½	15 Mich. Cen. R. R.	40
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 86	50 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	11¾
100 dn	65½	15 Mich. S. & N. I. pf. stk.	24¾
50 do	b3 66½	25 Panama Railroad	71½
280 Clere. & Tol. R. R.	29	50 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	64¾
100 do	b10 29¼	150 La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
100 do	btw 29¼		

TUESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton Wednesday, Oct. 21, arrived at this port to-day with four days' later market accounts, and $239,837 in Gold. The money news is to the effect that the Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to 8 ℔ cent., the Bank of France to 7½ ℔ cent., and the Bank of Hamburg to 9½ ℔ cent., and that after the first eff

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1913 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATE ELECTION.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Probably Republican—Senate Doubtful—Assembly Democratic.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

We give below all the returns of the State election that had reached us up to the hour of our going to press. Instead of giving them in detail as they reached us, we have presented them in tabular form, and by majorities only, which we have compared with the majorities in the same counties last year. The comparison is not always accurate, since from many of the counties the returns this year are incomplete, while the majorities of last year, as given, are upon the full vote. Still they are sufficient to form a conjecture, more or less reliable, as to the general result.

Thus far the Republican losses do not seem sufficient to extinguish their very large majority of last year, and we are inclined to believe that *the Republican State ticket is elected.* We hear of the election of 17 Democratic Senators, with 12 Districts to hear from; 5 more will give them a majority. The Assembly will probably have a Democratic majority. The results in this City were stated yesterday. The following are our returns:

Table of Majorities.

Counties.	1857. Clapp.	1857. Tucker.	1856. Fremont.	1856. Buchanan.
Albany	2440		4905	2999
Alleghany, without		2	2191	
Broome	366		3393	
Cattaraugus		217	5217	
Cayuga	1397		5190	
Chautauque	40		875	
Chemung		260	3052	
Chenango*	850		2260	
Delaware	423			635
Erie		2811	2186	
Genesee*	1300	1000		182
Greene*			3424	
Herkimer*	950		4753	
Jefferson*	1000		1945	
Livingston	307		1591	
Montgomery	237		4451	
Madison	358		2901	
Monroe*	600			24142
New-York*		22585	2042	
Niagara	297		5844	
Onondaga	119		2909	
Ontario	17		326	
Orange		689	4870	
Oneida*	1040		4563	
Oswego	527		2036	
Orleans	4			133
Putnam		554	738	
Rensselaer		1228	1177	
St. Lawrence	3560		2078	
Saratoga	2		927	
Schenectady	85		538	
Seneca		115	1053	
Steuben*	2000		1177	
Tioga*	200		2589	
Tompkins	1400			1098
Ulster		1500	3542	
Washington	77		1196	
Warren	250		2155	
Wyoming	163			150
Westchester		573		28,030
Totals	19,029	31,474	97,671	
		19,029	28,030	
Majorities		12,445	69,641	
Democratic increase				3,444
Republican loss				75,642

* Complete.

ONEIDA COUNTY—eight towns to hear from.—Result on State ticket close; the same with State Senator. Cooperstown gives a Democratic majority on the State ticket of 124.

STATE OFFICERS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Secretary of State	Almon M. Clapp.
Comptroller	Robert Denniston.
Attorney-General	Wm. Curtis Noyes.
State Treasurer	John T. Hogeboom.
Canal Commissioner	Ariel S. Thurston.
State Eng. and Surveyor	George Geddes.
State Prison Inspector	Theo. Kirkpatrick.
Judge of Appeals	Timothy Jenkins.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT ELECTED.

First District	D. P. Ingrahara.
	J. Sutherland.
Second District	John W. Brown.
	John A. Lott.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	J. B. Smith, Dem.	11.	John Niles, Dem.
2.	Samuel Sloan, Dem.	15.	H. Churchill, Rep.
3.	F. B. Spinola, Dem.	18.	J. A. Willard, Rep.
4.	John C. Mather, Dem.	19.	A. Hubbell, Rep.
5.	Smith Ely, jr., Dem.	20.	A. H. Laflin, Rep.
6.	Richard Schell, Dem.	22.	James Noxon, Rep.
7.	John Doherty, Dem.	24.	J. E. Patterson, Rep.
8.	Fern. Brandreth, Dem.	29.	Horatio J. Stone, Rep.
9.	R. M. Tuthill, Dem.	31.	Jas. Wadsworth, Dem.
10.	Geo. W. Pratt, Dem.		

Democrats, 12; Republicans, 7. Not heard from, 13.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

Richmond	James Guyon, Rep.
Genesee Co.	F. D. Kingman, Rep.
Steuben Co.	R. B. Valkenburgh, Rep. W. Barnes, Rep.
Chenango Co.	T. G. Lamb. Rep. William Kales, Rep.
Oneida	H. R. Hart, Dem. N. J. McKown, Rep. T. G. Halley, Rep. Reuben Knight, Rep.
Monroe	J. Harris, Rep. R. Staples, Rep.
Westchester	A. B. Tappan, Dem. E. G. Sutherland, Dem.
Erie	A. P. Lansing, Dem. A. J. McNett. Dem. J. T. Wheelock, Dem.

NEW-YORK.

1. J. L. Smith, Dem.	2. Wm. Cook, Dem.
3. Richard Winne, Dem.	4. D. J. Reilley, Dem.
5. A. T. Delaney, Dem.	6. G. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
7. Philip W. Engs, Dem.	8. Jas. H. Lynch, Dem.
9. Thos. Jones, Jr., Dem.	10. J. W. Chandler, Dem.
11. Noah A. Childs, Dem.	12. Wm. Gage, Dem.
13. D. J. Chatfield, Dem.	14. D. J. Crain, Dem.
15. Edw. A. Moore, Dem.	16. George Weir, Dem.
17. G. Dyckman, Dem.	
Herkimer	Wm. Coppernall, Rep. Harris Lewis, Rep.
Suffolk	George P. Mills, Dem. George Howell, Dem.
Albany	Michael Cassidy, Dem. George Wolford, Rep. C. W. Armstrong, Dem. C. H. Adams, Rep.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Rensselaer	C. A. Mott, Dem. Martin Miller, Dem.
Otsego	McLean, Democrat. Hard, Republican.

CITY JUDICIARY—ELECTED.

Superior Court	J. S. Bosworth, Edward Pierrepont.
Common Pleas	Henry H. Hilton.
Marine Court	Florence M'Carthy.
Surrogate	Ed. C. West.
District-Attorney	Peter B. Sweeney.
Recorder	Geo. G. Barnard.
Register	Wm. Miner.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

There is no disputing the result in Massachusetts. The following is the vote by counties, compared with last year:

Counties.	Governor, 1857. Rep. Banks.	Gov. Gardner.	Dem. Beach.	President, 1856. Rep. Fremont.	Amer. Fillmore.	Dem. Buch.
Barnstable	901	698	464	2667	300	703
Berkshire	3068	1083	2204	5344	377	2749
Bristol	4702	2831	1877	8515	836	2463
Dukes	[No Returns]			317	122	161
Essex	8728	5904	3256	13895	2022	4573
Franklin	2208	292	1207	4445	289	1286
Hampden	2831	907	2136	8533	631	2399
Hampshire	3349	816	701	5168	276	632
Middlesex	9873	7738	5837	17222	4096	7705
Nantucket	[No Returns.]			683	73	126
Norfolk	4038	4077	2820	8402	2870	3691
Plymouth	3457	2817	1294	7228	1496	1773
Suffolk	4837	5563	4402	8582	4648	5853
Worcester	10514	4417	4403	17971	1129	4604
Totals	66396	37057	30473	109190	19626	39840

Plurality for Banks, (Republican,) 23,249. Three hundred and fourteen towns are heard from, leaving only twelve in the State. The Republican vote is probably about 30,000 to 35,000 less than last year.

Of the eight Councillors, seven are Banks men, and one is a Gardner man.

The Democrats have elected three Senators, which is a gain, as they had none last year. The Gardner party have elected two, possibly three, and the Banks party have the rest, 35.

To the House the Democrats have elected 34, Gardner 32, Banks 157, and 17 towns wanting.

The whole State ticket which Mr. Banks headed is chosen, namely: For Lieutenant-Governor, Elisha Hunt Allen, late Chief Justice of Rhode-Island; for Secretary of the Commonwealth, Oliver Warner, of Northampton; for Treasurer and Receiver-General, Moses Tenney, Jr., of Georgetown; for Auditor, Charles White, of Worcester; for Attorney-General, Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem.

The triumph of the Banks party is complete. In Boston, yesterday, the Republicans announced their triumph by firing one hundred guns on the Common.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Undoubted Success of the Americans.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED IN BALTIMORE—VOTERS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS, &C.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4—A. M.

The election here is proceeding quietly. There are indications of a large vote. The taverns are generally closed, and so far there has been no disorder beyond some tippling, and, in one instance, a knock down. The Mayor is personally visiting the polls, and exhorting all to deal fairly and maintain the peace.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4—Noon.

We have reports of serious disturbances in the respective Wards of the city.

In the Seventeenth Ward an Irishman has been killed, and another man is reported fatally wounded.

A difficulty took place in the Thirteenth Ward, and the naturalized voters were driven from the polls.

Many rumors are afloat, but in the absence of reliable information we forbear to give them.

In most of the Wards matters are quiet and peaceable.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4—6:25 P. M.

The election passed off more quietly in the latter part of the day than was expected, though there has been a good deal of disorder and some bloodshed.

The parties in the Seventeenth Ward, mentioned in the dispatch this forenoon, are not dead, but both are seriously, if not fatally, wounded.

Another man was shot near the Fourth Ward polls this evening, but whether fatally or not is not yet ascertained.

The police have captured a large quantity of arms. They had been taken from one or two of the armories.

We have no returns as yet.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4—9½ P. M.

The Americans are now marching the streets with music and transparencies, firing guns and pistols, cheering loudly and claiming the election of their whole ticket.

The scattering returns indicate a gain on FILLMORE'S vote, whose majority was 7,009.

There is no doubt that the Americans have swept the State.

The following are reported majorities:

First Ward, 637 majority for Hicks; Second Ward, 300 majority for Hicks; Fourth Ward, 1,623 majority for Hicks; Eighth Ward, 2,500 majority for Groom, Democrat, for Governor.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Midnight, Nov. 4.

The Sixth Ward, of this city, gives Hicks, American, for Governor, 817 majority; the Ninth Ward 68; the Tenth Ward 22 and the Thirteenth Ward 420.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 5—12½ A. M.

In this city the whole American Ticket is elected, including Harris and Davis, in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts.

The American majority in the City is over 9,000 so far.

The Third Ward just in gives Hicks 823 majority.

Scattering returns from the Fifth Congressional District show gains for Kenkle, Democrat.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The Legislature Largely Democratic.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The State is Democratic in both Senate and Assembly.

In Mercer County, Fish, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly by 250 majority. Messrs. Van Dyke and Martin, of the Opposition, are elected to the Assembly. Belleville, Opposition, is elected Clerk, and Rogers, Opposition, Surrogate.

The Democrats have elected six Senators out of eight. The Legislature will stand fifteen Democrats, four Americans, one Republican, and one Fusion. In the House the Democrats have 35 and the Opposition 25. This will give the Democrats a majority of 19 on joint ballot.

Judicial Election of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Legislature to-day made the following Judicial Elections:

Chief Justice—Isaac P. Redfield, of Windsor.

Assistant Judges—M. L. Bennett, of Burlington; Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Asa C. Aldes, of St. Albans; John Pierpont, of Vergennes; and Jas. Barrett, of Woodstock.

Election in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Mich., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

At the County Election yesterday, the Republicans elected their entire ticket. Their majority will probably reach 1,700.

POLITICAL.—The election in Kings County is so one-sided as to be almost entirely devoid of interest in its details. The total vote of the county was a little over 21,000. This was divided upon the State officers as follows: Democrats, 12,500; Americans, 4,500; Republicans, 4,000.

RENSEN, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, received 12,542 votes, against 8,804 for STEVENS, the Union candidate. The successful candidates were correctly reported yesterday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Quarantine Commissioners stating that no notice had been taken of a former communication to the Board in reference to the buildings at Quarantine. They state that inasmuch as it is not their wish these erections should go into dilapidation, they have appointed a watchman to take care of them, whom they will pay up to the 6th of the present month and no longer. They wish the Emigration Commissioners to take charge of these buildings according to the provisions of the law.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Quarantine.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Directors of the Historical Society to appoint a place in their new building for the portrait of G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., lately printed by Huntington and now suspended in the Board-room of this Commission.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number Emigrants arrived to Oct. 28, 1857		158,409
Number Emigrants arrived since, Nov. 4		3,169
Total		161,568
To same date in 1856		120,599
	1857.	1855. 1855.
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,630	1,257 1,755
Number of inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	124	107 91
Total	1,754	1,364 1,849
Overdrafts on Bank Jan. 1, '57		$9,202 75
Receipts to Oct. 28, 1857	$331,833 81	
Receipts since Nov. 4, 1857, for Com'n alien passeng'rs	17,726 44—	343,560 25
Total		$334,357 50
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 28, '57	283,461 74	1
Sundry expenses paid Oct. 28	14,330 90—	343,560 15
Balance of Com'n Fund		$36,549 76

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN VANDERBILT-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTY at the Eighth Ward Station-house, on the body of Mary Cain, who was found dead Tuesday morning at No. 173 Vanderbilt-street. The evidence showed that the deceased was very intemperate in her habits, and that the bruises on her person were caused by her frequent falls while intoxicated. There was no testimony to prove that her husband was in the habit of beating her. The medical testimony showed that there were no marks of violence on the body sufficient to cause death. The verdict was "Death by intemperance," and the husband was discharged from custody.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital on the body of Charles Noolan, who died from injuries to his spine, caused by a fall from the piazza of his house while intoxicated. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was a native of England and 35 years of age.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, yesterday, at the Hospital in the case of Patrick O'Hearn, a laborer, who died from the effects of injuries received on board the ship *Bridgewater*, on the 30th ult. He was engaged at a hoisting rope, when it broke and a tub of grain fell on his head. A verdict was rendered of accidental death,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NOTHING FROM INDIA.

New Turkish Ministry--Reschid Pacha Grand Vizier.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Prohibition Against the Export of Breadstuffs from France Removed.

COTTON DECLINED---BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

Consols 88 3-4 a 88 7-8.

(By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at noon on the 24th ult.; her dates are consequently three days later than those already received by the *Arago* at New-York, and the *Indian* at Quebec.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Portland, arrived out at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d ult.

The steamer *Indiana*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d ult.

The Financial News.

Financial matters are still the most interesting portion of the news.

In London on Wednesday, the 21st ult., the funds showed undiminished firmness, at a slight advance over Tuesday's rates. On the Stock Exchange money was in good supply at 5 to 5½ per cent. on Government securities, and at the Bank and Discount Market there was an absence of pressure.

The *Times'* City article, dated Wednesday evening, says: "The advance in the Bank rate to eight per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New-York. The *Arago*, from Southampton, has taken out £30,000 from France, but only £7,500 from England, while the total by the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, is only £8,200. It was intended to send £20,000 by the latter vessel, but the Bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges. The India Company have given notice of a further rise of four per cent. on their rate for bills on India."

On Thursday, 22d ult., the funds exhibited great steadiness, closing at a slight advance.

The *Times* says *the Money Market is exceedingly quiet, and owing to the absence of any important failures and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturing and shipping firms throughout the country, a very satisfactory feeling is observable.* Uncertainty still prevails as to the probability of any further upward movement on the part of the Bank, but the question will perhaps be solved before the lapse of another week. The demand for money is comparatively quiet both at the Bank and out of doors. Numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among the manufacturing firms of Germany.

The Bank of England had thrown out some American bills, known or supposed to be connected with intended shipments of specie to the United States.

On Friday the funds continued buoyant. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to 9½ per cent.

The Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

The Bank of Denmark has increased its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

The *Times* says that the *Canada* takes out tenders for £400,000 of 8 per cent. bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad for the extinction of a portion of their floating debt.

The value of money on the Stock Exchange remains as low as 5 per cent.

The *Daily News* of Friday says that the demand for money at the Bank of England was heavy.

There had been a monetary pressure on the banks of Ireland.

The Receiver-General of Taxes at Angiers, France, has suspended, in consequence of speculations on the Bourse, with a deficit in his accounts of 400,000 francs.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent writes that the Governor of the Bank of France went to Compiegne on Tuesday, prepared to ask the Emperor for a decree giving forced currency to bank-notes. It was not likely that the request would be granted.

The Bullion in the Bank of France was stated upon reliable authority to have decreased thirty-five millions of francs since the last monthly returns.

Failures were expected in Paris.

Gold was being taken from the Bank of France for America.

The French Three Per Cents closed at 66f. 85c.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 19th inst., says that during the last two or three days there had been a lull in the financial pressure, but that it was considered probable that the crisis was very far from being attained, and that it was not improbable that the other Italian States would follow the example of Parma in withdrawing from the Austrian Customs Union.

A letter from Zurich, Switzerland, states that thirty commercial houses, principally in the silk and ribbon trade, have failed there.

Great Britain.

MR. TEN BROECK'S American horse *Pryor*, is dead.

Lord MACAULAY has been elected High Steward of Cambridge.

The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Stamford, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech at Liverpool upon the educational question. He looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country for the best candidate.

An examination in the Bankruptcy Court of London, has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation bills by commercial men.

The London *Times* taking for a text a protectionist article from an American paper, eulogizes free-trade principles, and expresses surprise they make such slow progress in the United States.

A farewell demonstration was given to NEAL DOW by the temperance men, at Liverpool, on the 2d ult. He is a passenger per the *Canada*.

France.

Accounts from the Departments through which the river Allier flows are very unfavorable. The water was rising rapidly.

Spain.

The new Cabinet was still unorganized.

Admiral ARMERO continues to occupy the post of the head of the future ministry, but the business of the various departments was transacted by under-Secretaries of State.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the Cortes was convoked for the 30th of October, but will not assemble till the 30th of December.

Prussia.

The King of Prussia was regaining his health very slowly—indeed it is inferred that his physicians when officially called upon will have to give such a certificate in regard to the probability of the King being able to resume his monarchical functions as will warrant the constitutional assumption of the Regency by the Prince of Prussia.

Italy.

The Pope was paying his promised visit to Civita Vecchia, where he was greeted with various demonstrations of respect.

Turkey.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Jassy, Oct. 19, states that the Divan had that day come to a resolution to recognize the rights of the port, and in favor of a union of the Principalities under a constitutional sovereign, to be chosen from one of the Western dynasties, a representative form of Government, and a neutrality of State. The Wallachia Divan had arrived at a similar result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.—The Turkish Ministry has been overthrown, and RESCHID PACHA has been appointed Grand Vizier; REZA PACHA, Minister of War, YASSIF PACHA, to the Imperial Guard, and PETRI PACHA to the Artillery.

The Duke of OPORTO, brother of the King of Portugal, is spoken of as the likely candidate to the throne of the United Principalities.

France is now said to regret that the question of union has gone so far, because serious complications must arise between Austria and Prussia on the subject.

India.

There is nothing later from India.

The steamer *Ripon* arrived at Southampton on the 22d ult., with a heavy portion of the last Indian mail, and numerous passengers who had made hair-breadth escapes from the Sepoys.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says that the overthrow of the Turkish Cabinet had long been foreseen, the late Cabinet having found its financial difficulties beyond its strength.

The *Source de Constantinople* of the 17th states that the Divan is opposed to the Russian proposition relative to the arrangements of the frontiers of Asia.

The nomination of RESCHID PACHA as Grand Vizier is hailed as a triumph by the opponents of the Danubian Principalities, and it is said now confidently that the Porte will be supported in his policy in the Principalities by England and Austria.

A French dispatch says that the Porte persists in the claim to the Island of Perim, and refuses the offered indemnity.

The Russian Legation at Teheran has offered the Persian division of the army of the Caucasus to assist in the pacification of Khorassan.

A serious collision has taken place at Frankfort between the soldiers there of the different crops. It is thought that several of the regiments must be removed from the city.

Vice-Admiral Sir M. BERKELEY, who has resigned his post of First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, it is reported, will be raised to a peerage.

The *Morning Star* says it is thoroughly understood that not only the Premier, but all the members of the Cabinet, have finally arranged for the recall of the present Governor-General of India.

The *Daily News* makes an important announcement. It understands that the French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the export of corn and flour from France. To this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts. One likely effect of the measure, according to the *Daily News*, will be to precipitate a fall in the English Corn Markets, which are already depressed by the high rate of interest coupled with the accounts from America.

The *Daily News* has also another article of news which is interesting—that the East India Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India; that they have already effected insurances to the amount of at least £200,000. The policy now inaugurated by the East India Company will tend to aggravate the drain of silver, at a time when it has already acquired very inconvenient proportions. The *Daily News* remarks, in conclusion, that the period is evidently drawing near when the expenditure entailed by the Indian revolt will exercise a more direct influence upon the English market. The approaching dispatch of two hundred thousand or half a million sterling in silver by the Indian House authorities, to the relief of the local Government, will probably be only the first of a series of calls upon this market.

A telegram from St. Petersburg quotes the Exchange on London as low as 36d. At this Exchange, gold ought to flow freely to this side. The reason it does not is to be found in the fact that the precious metals command 3¾ per cent. premium among the money changers. The Bank only furnishes small amounts of gold to applicants.

On Saturday, the Count LIGNIEO formally demanded the hand of the German Princess SIEGHANIE of Sigmaringon, for his Sovereign, the King of Portugal.

It is officially stated that it is the intention to launch the *Great Eastern* either on Nov. 3, or Dec. 2.

LONDON, Saturday—10:15 A. M.

During a conflict at Frankfort, between the soldiers of the Federal garrison and the men of the Austrian and Bavarian regiments, swords and bayonets were brought freely into use, and a great number of soldiers were wounded on both sides. The Servian Goverment had made known that the plot recently discovered was of a Republican character, and that the chiefs of it were in communication with the leaders of existing movements in the Danubian Principalities.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Porte considers that its treaties have been violated by the recent appearance of a Russian ship-of-war, the *Rutschuck*, and it has accordingly demanded an explanation from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes all qualities slightly lower, and the middling qualities ⅛d.@⅜d. lower. The inferior qualities were irregular and nominal. The sales of the week were 21,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and 1,000 for export. The sales of Friday were 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export, the market closing with very little inquiry, and prices barely sustained at the following rates: Fair Orleans, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 9¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 9¼d.; Fair Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d. The stock in port was estimated at 515,000 bales, of which 160,000 were American.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. A very dull tone prevailed.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

In the Liverpool Market Breadstuffs were dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say FLOUR was dull and nominally unchanged since Tuesday; Western Canal, 29s.@30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. WHEAT dull and 2d.@3d. lower, white inferior was almost unsalable; red, 7s.@7s. 10d.; white, 7s. 10d.@8s. 9d., and choice 9s. CORN quiet and steady; mixed and yellow, 31s. 6d.; white, 41s.@42s.

The Brokers' Circular says that on the week inferior Flour had declined 1s. 6d.@2s., inferior wheat 2d., and mixed Corn 1s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., JAS. MCHENRY and others report Beef quiet; the Government contracts had been made, averaging £8 10s. The Pork contracts averaged about £9 6s. Bacon was quiet, and inferior qualities declined 1s. Lard heavy, 1s.@2s. lower and nominal. Tallow dull; butchers' 51s.@53s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES firm; Pots, 42s.@44s.; Pearls, 41s.@42s. SUGAR heavy and holders pressing on the market at a decline of 1s.@3s. MOLASSES slightly declined. COFFEE quiet and slightly lower. RICE heavy, in but little inquiry, and prices weak. TEA dull and prices weak; consols Congou 1s., 1d.@1s. 1½d. RESIN steady; sales of 3,500 bbls. at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for common, and 5s.@6s. for medium. Nothing doing and quotations nominal. SEAL and Cod OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL dull at 38s. 6d.@38s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 38s.@38s. 6d. No demand for CLOVERSEED.

London Money Market.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1d. and nominal. There was a moderate demand for money at the Bank's advanced rate; Consols for Money closed at 88¾@88¾; The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £585,000.

London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote IRON quiet and nominal at £7 for Rails and Bars. BREADSTUFFS were quiet. Wheat declined 2s.@3s. White 52s.@56s. Red 50s.@52s. Flour 27s.@30s. SUGAR heavy and 1s.@2s. lower. TEA inbut little inquiry and prices weak. Congou 1s. 1d. COFFEE heavy and 3s. lower. FISH OILS unchanged. SALTPETRE declined 1s.@2s. The declined 6s.@6s. LINSEED OIL flat at 37s. RICE dull. TALLOW dull. Petersburgs 53s. 3d.@53s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 39s. 6d.

Havre Market.

In the HAVRE market COTTON had a declining tendency; sales of the week 3,500 bales N. Orleans, *tres ordinaire* 125f. Stock in port 80,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and tending downwards. ASHES dull and slightly lower. SUGAR heavy. OILS quiet. PROVISIONS dull. RICE heavy and prices barely maintained. TALLOW slightly lower. LARD steady. TEA nominal.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to New-York were unchanged; there was but little offering to any point. Passengers very dull.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the business in American Securities to have been chiefly in Railroad Shares and and Bonds. Penn. Central Sixes, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 84@86; do. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 84@86; Michigan Central Shares, 44; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 97; Penn. Fives, 75¾@76¾; do. Inscriptions, 72.

Messrs. BAILY & Co., report American Stocks generally active, particularly for State Stocks, and Railway Shares. There was less doing in Railroad Bonds. United States 6s of 1867-8, 104@104; do Bonds of do, 104@106; Maryland fives, Bonds, 88@90; Massachusetts fives, Bonds, 96@98; Pennsylvania fives, 70@72; Pennsylvania fives, Bonds of 1877, 78@80; Virginia 6s of 1886, 78@80; do fives of 1887, 82@84; Illinois Central sevens, Five Land, 64@66; do sixes of 1875, 75@78; Illinois Central Shares, 6@6 per cent. discount; Michigan Central eights of 1860, 76@76; do of 1869, 76@79; Reading R. R., 46@47; New-York Central sixes, 74@76; do sevens, 85@87; do Shares, 83@86; Erie sevens, Convertibles, 35@38; Erie Stock, 15@18; Pennsylvania Central sixes, 1st mortgage, 86@87.

The London papers report the following business on Thursday:—Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 79½; Illinois Central Shares, 6½ discount; do 7s of 1875, 76.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS very quiet, and prices tending downwards. PROVISIONS as yesterday. LARD and TALLOW dull and nominal. COTTON opens quiet, and prices are weak.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, sailed from this port at 11¾ o'clock this forenoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

CASE OF MRS. WOODMAN.

Traverse to the Return—Offer to Put in Evidence on Affidavit of Mrs. Woodman Characterized as Libellous by Relator's Counsel—Evidence of Mr. Pritchard in Support of the Affidavits.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

The hearing of further argument on the *Habeas Corpus* case of Mrs. Caroline Woodman was resumed to-day before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT in the room generally occupied by the first part of the Court of Common Pleas in the City Hall. The public attendance was quite large.

Mr. Brady recalled to the attention of the Court the fact that he had, on former occasions, stated his intention to move for a postponement of this case till the 9th of November, and he would make that motion on the proofs submitted. He wished to know on what evidence the other side meant to rely.

Mr. Busteed said he had a preliminary objection to that motion, when it came to be made, which he now wished to interpose, and which, he thought, would operate as a reason against having any such motion at this stage of the proceedings. He had been advertised that there was more testimony upon that motion. He supposed it would be improper to receive any more testimony upon that subject now, without furnishing to them (relator's counsel) the very thing which they did not desire—a pretext for delay. And rather than that should occur by any act of the relator, and rather than that his counsel—Mrs. Woodman's counsel—should appear for a moment to occupy such a position, upon the discussion on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and especially in this case, he would strenuously oppose the introduction of any more testimony, upon the ground of delay. He thought he understood his Honor (the Judge) to place the propriety of such a motion on the strength of Mrs. Woodman's own request, about which he would have something to say when that motion came to be argued. For the present he would content himself with saying that his Honor had no right to hear such a motion at this stage of the proceedings, that the only question which had hitherto been discussed in its statutory and orderly method was in relation to the application for an attachment against these parties for the nonproduction of the body according to the exigencies of his Honor's writ. Before the motion on the main issue—viz.: whether this woman should or should not be allowed the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*—could be entertained, the pleadings in this case must be put in, and when the issues contemplated by the statutes of the State were in a clear and legal manner presented for his (the Judge's) consideration, his Honor might then, perhaps, entertain jurisdiction of a motion to adjourn this Court of *habeas corpus*, upon which it would give him (Counsel) much pleasure to be heard.

Mr. Brady thought the matter a very simple one. He had never heard that a motion to postpone a judicial proceeding was ever too late.

The Judge said it was quite obvious to any person who had traced this proceeding that the main issue was whether this lady was in that condition of mind which could, within certain legal limits, be termed unsound. It was not absolutely necessary that she should be a lunatic, but simply in a state of unsound mind. If he was to assume that she was in a state of unsound mind, then the communication which had been sent here in her name requesting a suspension of proceedings must be disregarded. If he was to assume that she was of sound mind, then he must discharge her. It was obvious, then, that they had got to ascertain what was the state of her mind, even for the purpose of determining this motion to postpone, and the object of a motion to postpone could just as effectually be accomplished after the whole case was heard as before. He preferred, therefore, that the evidence in the case be finished.

Mr. Busteed asked if his Honor intimated, that it was proper to finish the pleadings now?

The Judge answered that as he had already stated, this was not an ordinary case of *habeas corpus* where a sane person is brought up, but a case in which it was set up that there was reasonable ground to suppose, although it had not been proved, that this woman was not competent to direct the proceeding, and that matter must first be disposed of. He should suppose that regular pleadings were not needed in this case.

Mr. Brady said there was one thing on which he wished his Honor to hold his mind free from any predetermined conclusion. He meant to insist as a matter of law, that, in a case of necessity, a husband has a right to place his wife under so much moral restraint as is essential to the protection of her life and health, and that cannot be interfered with by any Judge or other person. That was wholly aloof from the question of insanity.

Mr. Busteed asked the Court for an order to enable Mrs. Woodman to comply with the statutes of the State, and providing that she be brought from Flushing to New York to some place in New-York designated by the Court, so that in the presence of her counsel, by their advice and assistance, and in the presence of Dr. Rufus Sanger, she might traverse this return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Busteed read the fifth section of the statute as sustaining his demand.

The Judge asked whether it was not contradictory to act on the apparently irreconcilable assumptions that her presence was at one and the same time to be excused because of the state of her mind, and that she be required to be brought forward to swear a traverse to the return.

Mr. Busteed said the contradiction was not caused by his motion, because she was regarded as being in a condition to warrant the Court in assuming that she was able to make the oath on which his Honor had been called upon to found his judicial discret

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

A MILLION AND A HALF IN TREASURE

Very Important from Central America.

Seizure and Blockade of the San Juan River by Costa Rica.

ANNULMENT OF THE WEBSTER TRANSIT GRANT.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

One Month Later from the South Pacific.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall on the night of the 24th ult., *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The news from San Francisco has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Quaker City* from Havana.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Gate* left San Francisco Oct. 5, with the usual semi-monthly mails, passengers and treasure, but had not proceeded over 400 miles when she broke her shaft, and was compelled to put back. She arrived in San Francisco on the 10th, and transferred her cargo, mails and passengers to steamship *Golden Age*, which left on the night of the 11th, and arrived at Panama on the morning of the 24th. Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, Col. J. C. FREMONT, and Gov. STEVENS and family, of Oregon, were among the passengers from California.

The following passengers died on board the *Golden Age*:

Oct. 15—W. H. Hoag, of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., aged 50 years. Oct. 18—J. Biscaina, aged 5 years, of pleurisy. Oct. 19—N. Sweeny, 41 years, of consumption. Oct. 21—Mrs. Haley, of Gloucester, Mass., of consumption, aged 42 years. Nov. 3—on board *Star of the West*, died Henry Woods, waiter, aged 27 years.

On Oct. 29, 18 miles west of Havana, the *Star of the West* spoke the steamship *St. Louis*, bound to Aspinwall, and on the 31st exchanged signals with *Black Warrior*.

We are indebted to Purser BULLAY for special favors, and to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for papers received with dispatch.

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$251,000	Newbouse & Spatz..	$12,000
Am. Ex. Bank.....	230,000	Holdstone & Friesl'd	20,000
Robb, Hallett & Co .	124,500	J. Lee & Co.....	16,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	50,000	Bass, Falconer & Co	14,256
Duncan & Sherman.	74,000	Wexler & Adams ..	8,500
J. Patrick.....	66,000	H. E. Griffin	2,000
W. Hoge & Co.....	53,000	W. Delano, Jr.....	5,000
G. Daniels & Co....	48,000	W. Seligman	4,000
L. Von Hoffman....	38,000	Ernstein & Bro....	9,400
Freeman & Co.....	32,000	W. Hatlett	2,500
Renard & Co.....	30,000	Edw'ds & Hunting'n	1,500
Howland & Aspin'll.	43,751	T. J. Hand & Co.....	2,000
J. Strauss & Bro....	23,183	E. J. Rosenfeld.....	20,000
F. M. Drexel.....	20,000	G. G. Hobson	20,074
Clark & Wilbur.....	20,000	George & Bro	253
Treadwell & Co.....	16,000	Everett & Brown ...	2,000
Irving Bank	16,000	T. M. Ceballos.....	1,500
Morgan & Hathaway	10,000	Order	110,023
W. H. Dunbar.....	15,000		
Total			$1,464,457

Very Important from Central America.

The San Juan River Seized by Costa Rica—Official Announcement of the Blockade—Probabilities of Another War—Annulment of the Transit Grant to Webster and Harris—Another Rival in the Field—The Elections in Nicaragua—Disturbances in Guatemala—The Honduras Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, October, 1857.

The British steam line-of-battle-ship *Brunswick* arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, with papers from Granada to Oct. 3; Costa Rica to the 10th, and Greytown to Oct. 17.

The *Brunswick* brings the important intelligence that Colonel CAUTY, Jr., in command of the River San Juan, *had taken possession of the whole line of it in the name of Costa Rica, and refused to allow boats or other craft of Nicaragua to pass up and down.* Also, that Colonel CAUTY, about the 13th instant, had suddenly sent off a force *to take possession of Fort San Carlos*, at the mouth of the Lake. This movement is reported to have taken place on account of the reports that WALKER was again coming out to endeavor to re-establish himself in Nicaragua. Another supposition is, that it is done to prevent any transit company from occupying the route, under Nicaraguan grants.

It is said that Col. CAUTY has under his command at Castillo 500 men. But a Colonel SCHLESINGER, just arrived here from San Jose de Costa Rica, says the number does not exceed 250 men.

The following is the official announcement of the blockade of the San Juan River by Costa Rica:

COMANDANCIA DEL RIO SAN JUAN,
Steamer *San Carlos*, Oct. 13.
Off Fort San Carlos.

To C. J. Chartier, Esq., Chief Magistrate Greytown.

Mosquito:

SIR: I beg leave to announce to you that, by order of the Comandancia General of Costa Rica, under date of 17th September, *I am directed to demand of the Comandante of Fort San Carlos the custody of that fort*, and, in case of his not conceding it, *I have instructions to blockade it*, above and below, so as to enforce its surrender after the 15th of this month.

As my instructions in this matter are that I am to avoid by every possible means a collision which may lead to the effusion of blood, and as the object is to insure the better custody only of the River San Juan against the threatened filibuster invasion, "as the government of Costa Rica does not consider that the State of Nicaragua, without a legitimate government, or without resources, can sufficiently guarantee that important post, pending a definite arrangement in the country," I have considered it necessary to advise you of the blockade, in order that the inhabitants of Greytown may not expose themselves to the inconvenience of detention in trying to communicate with the fort of San Carlos, until its surrender, after the notification of its blockade.

I beg the favor of your communicating this to all whom it may concern,

And I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. CAUTY.

A Mr. GLOVER arrived here in the *Star of the West*, with the avowed purpose of obtaining for a Company in New-York a grant from Nicaragua of the Transit Route. I scarcely think GLOVER is working for VANDERBILT, as he appears to hate that distinguished personage with a hearty good will. Messrs. GLENTON and MANNING have a claim, of a few years' standing, on Nicaragua for $200,000. Mr. GLENTON died about six months since, and it seems that Mr. GLOVER is his executor. This claim against Nicaragua is the basis of his expectations of the grant. I should, however, judge him to be quite too communicative about his business, if it really be what he professes. He seems to be very anxious to get to Managua, the the seat of Government of Nicaragua, as soon as possible; and as the steamship *Columbus* had left when he arrived, he goes by San Juan del Norte in the British steamer of the 20th. Col. CAUTY, Senior, being still more anxious to get to Nicaragua than Mr. G. is, has chartered a schooner to take him to Greytown. Mr. GLOVER says that Col. CAUTY has agreed to pass him safely up the river on his mission. I have an idea that if the old fox has promised him this, it is with the mental reservation that he will keep him safely at Castillo, until Costa Rica shall grant him a passport to Managua.

Another agent of Costa Rica goes by this steamer to New-York, in the person of Mr. CABRALES. This transit business seems to give occupation to quite an army of agents.

General MARTINEZ, who will probably be named President of Nicaragua, in a row does not upset his platter before November, will dispute, most probably, the right of Costa Rica to interfere in the transit business at all. And from the following, which I translate from an article in the *Centro-Americano*, of Granada, of Sept. 26, which paper is the organ of MARTINEZ, it appears that the new President in expectancy has no great faith in the honesty of Mr. BUCHANAN:

"The press of the United States takes it for granted that the Government of the Union will interfere in the affairs of Central America. It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to take the part of Nicaragua against Costa Rica in the regulation of the question of limits; but, in this case, *Nicaragua is* WALKER, and WALKER is Slavery!"

The article is rather hard on Costa Rica, and it really looks now as if Nicaragua is again to be made the scene of war and revolutions.

F. W. R.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived at this port on the 9th inst. from Central American ports. She brought 20 passengers and the following freight: 4,173 hides; 273 packages sugar; 114 cerroons cochineal; 13 cerroons indigo; 216 bags beans; 47 bags rice; 22 packages deer skins; 21 packages tobacco; 18 bags coffee; 6 jars balsam, and 27 packages sundries.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from Punta Arenas are to Oct. 6, and papers from San Jose to the 3d. I have a private letter from San Jose, the Capital, dated Oct. 4, principally in regard to the Nicaragua Transit Route. I extract a few paragraphs for you:

SAN JOSE, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

The Transit contract with HARRIS & WEBSTER has been annulled by this Government. I think the Government is now heartily disgusted with the whole transaction. At least one would think so, from the promptness with which they declared the bargain null and void on the day and hour at which the first installment of $500,000 became due, and was not forthcoming. Instead of the money, came a letter asking fifteen days' grace; but it would not do; the gates of Paradise were closed upon them forever, and a different action has been determined on. A commission left here, to go down on the *Columbus*, for the purpose of proposing to the United States Government a plan by which the Transit route may be declared free to all the world. In return for the surrender of her rights, Costa Rica only asks that the United States will guarantee the neutrality and security of the route. I think the proposition cannot fail to be favorably received by the American Cabinet.

The news of the Harris and Webster failure brought Mr. ANDERSON, VANDERBILT's friend, down here from Cartago. He appears to be in good condition, but his star is not in the ascendant.

General CANAS has been spending a few days here. He speaks in the warmest terms of Commander DAVIS. He goes to Nicaragua in the *Columbus*, but will shortly return here, and be made Minister of War.

Congress was still in session at San José.

There was a considerable number of WALKER'S fillibusters at Punta Arenas, some sick and all ragged and dirty. TOM EDWARDS, who was charged with robbing Mr. BUCHANAN'S secret agent, WM. CAREY JONES, is also there. He repels with great indignation the charge of having robbed his *compagnon du voyage*. He says he is "ready and free to admit" that when he can get a good chance to "palm" the cards on a friend, or even to "war" them, he is not above such legitimate business—but he scorns downright, fair and square stealing.

Mr. HENRY GOTTEL, who was ruined in Nicaragua by WALKER'S taking all his transit mules for the army, is about to put on a daily line of stages or wagons from Punta Arenas to San José. He proposes to carry the mails through in one day, and also to transport coffee to Punta Arenas at a cheaper rate than the present. Mr. G. also proposes to establish an express business to California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

The government issued a decree dated the 26th of September, prohibiting the sale of foreign liquors in less quantities than a bottle, to take effect in ten months. The object is said to be to encourage home manufactures. The government has also prohibited the retail of liquors and public gambling in the hotels.

The railroad from Punta Arenas to Barranca is making good progress. The rails are continued through the streets of Punta Arenas, so that coffee and other goods may be transported back and forward to the commercial houses.

Coffee has advanced in price. In San José $8 50 has been paid for the coming crop, which is equivalent to $11 in Punta Arenas. But few like to pay this price, as they are afraid it is too high to realize profits on shipments. The season has been very dry, and many think the crop in consequence will not be so large as last year. Hides bring from 15 to 17 cents. There is but little flour in the interior, in consequence of the difficulties of transportation over the bad roads, but the stock in Punta Arenas is ample.

NICARAGUA.

Newspaper dates from Nicaragua are only up to the 19th September, from Granada and other points. I have, however, received a private letter from an intelligent source, dated at Leon, October 2, from which I send you the following extracts:

LEON, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

The election for Presidential Electors came off yesterday, in Leon. It was thought by many that MARTINEZ, the Chamorrista, had so overcome the prejudices of the Leon or Democratic party, especially as he had the support of his present coadjutor in the Government, Gen. JEREZ, the chief of the latter party, would be the successful candidate. But the returns, so far, do not show very favorably for him. However, it is impossible to know what will be the result—for one of the most uncertain things in the world, is a Spanish-American election.

I forward to you a Decree issued a fortnight since, ordering the people to hold themselves in readiness to oppose another invasion by WALKER. No well-informed person here expects such a contingency, and many think the decree is only a political dodge to raise an excitement or alarm, thereby uniting the people until after the President is made. All citizens who are absent are required to return; and all fillibusters who have served in WALKER'S force are ordered to quit the country within fifteen days, or present themselves to some legal authority to prove that they are engaged in some useful and honorable occupation—in which case the authorities are authorized, at their discretion, to allow them to remain. A considerable number of WALKER'S men are still in the country, and with the exception of a few of the most obnoxious, whom this decree was especially promulgated to reach, will be allowed to remain. There is but little prejudice or ill-will against foreigners in Nicaragua, not half so much as might naturally be expected from the terrible sufferings the natives endured at the hands of the fillibusters.

The people are highly indignant that the Government of Costa Rica should have presumed to trade away the right of the transit, and when this feeling reaches Costa it will be respected. Another thing touches the pride of this people: the Government of Costa Rica still holds Castillo, which commands the navigation of the San Juan River, and evidently intend to occupy it permanently. Costa Rica likewise holds Guanacaste, which is claimed by Nicaragua—but she has not a soldier in any other part of the country.

The Electors will assemble 1st November to ballot for President. S. L. E.

From San Juan del Sur, I learn that the few persons remaining there are very poor, and almost entirely destitute of provisions. While the *Columbus* was in port they had a sort of jubilee on the occasion of the slaughter of a bullock, such a thing not having before occurred for weeks. Notwithstanding this rejoicing, however, not 30 dimes' worth could be turned into cash.

The *Centro-Americano*, printed at Granada, has an editorial on WALKER and things in general from which I extract the following paragraphs:

"Throughout the length and breadth of our favored country, there now reigns the most profound and unbroken peace. The laws are promptly enforced, property and life are everywhere respected, and each man, with a laudable patriotism, is exerting himself to the utmost in repairing the disasters and ravages occasioned by the late bloody raid. Managua, Masaya and Granada are rapidly assuming their former prosperous and happy condition; and in a few months more there will not the slightest vestige be left to tell of the advent of the highwayman,—he will have stamped no traces of his presence upon the soil of our country, except the bleaching and unburied bones of his soldiers which now environ the Church of Guadalupe, and the grave-yards of Granada and Rivas, peopled with his unfortunate and deluded victims.

Regardless of the afflicting calamities which the introduction of foreigners have occasioned to this country, the existing authorities are nevertheless still extremely anxious for the immigration of a moral, industrious and labor-loving population. To the conscientious capitalist, and to the indigent and honest artizan and agriculturalist of every country, the ports of this Republic are still open. Come with the spade, the axe, the plow and the hammer, and you receive a fraternal welcome; but come with the rifle, the pistol and the bowie-knife, and we will point you as a prophetic warning of the fate that awaits you, to the bleaching bones, unburied and unknown, which now environ the dismantled Shrine of Guadalupe."

The *Centro-Americano* also contains an extended "Reply to the Address of General WALKER at New-Orleans," which is not very complimentary to the great fillibuster. It tells but little that was not before known, however.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES arrived at Granada about Sept. 30.

False money is being actively manufactured in Nicaragua, of the following class: Mexican ounces of 1846 and 1855; Bogota ounces of 1848; Popayan, 1846 and 1855; Ecuadorian ounces of 1828, and American eagles and dimes.

The British steamship *Dee*, at Aspinwall, brought dates from Greytown to Oct. 5. There is little but "rumor" by this arrival. "Rumor" says that 500 Costa Ricans are at Castillo, which has been strongly fortified, and that Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, are sending a large force to or near San Carlos, to prevent its falling into the hands of Costa Rica. From the aspect of things, a collision is anticipated between Costa Rica and Nicaragua before a great while, in which "rumor" says that Guatemala and Honduras will participate, taking the side of Nicaragua, their friendly feelings for Costa Rica being destroyed by the course of the latter in the transit treaty business. The steamers, it said, will soon begin running up the river. One was expected hourly from Castillo. The bark *Seraphina*, 25 days from New-York, had arrived on the 4th at Greytown with provisions.

SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA.

Newspaper dates from Salvador and Guatemala are only up to Sept. 20. There is nothing of interest from either country. Ex-President SAN MARTIN, of Salvador, had died, at the age of 70. The Indians of Los Altos Chinaltinangos were giving the Government of Guatemala some trouble. A revolution had been attempted at Santa Rosa. Some ignorant persons were induced to rise against the Government, on the charge that the deaths said to be from cholera, were the result of poison put into the wells. The revolt was easily subdued by President CABRERA, after shooting some 18 or 20 of the conspirators and ringleaders. The cholera was disappearing from Guatemala.

The volcano of Izalco, in Sabrador, has lately been in a most active state.

HONDURAS.

There is no political, revolutionary, or other news from this Republic. In default of which I have translated from the *Gaceta del Salrador*, the following interesting article on the new transit project across Honduras:

"HONDURAS RAILROAD.—Since the United States acquired territorial dominion on the coasts of the Pacific, it has been a favorite idea with the great speculators of that nation, who seek heavy returns for their capital, to invest it in transit routes between the two great oceans. One Company undertook the construction of the Panama Railroad; another proposed a transit by steamers on the San Juan River and Lake of Nicaragua to Virgen Bay; and thence in wagons to San Juan del Sur. Both enterprises were carried into execution; and whether the one or the other has been the means of deep repentance to the owners of the territory which it crosses, is not the question on which we propose to treat in these few lines.

Another Company proposes to cross the Territory of the United States, starting from the Mississippi, and traversing the deserts of Nebraska, Utah and Oregon to California. Another Company is ready to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, entering at the Coatzacoalcos River; and a fifth and last one is actually occupied in surveys to precede the building of a railroad, which shall traverse in its whole extent the territory of Honduras from Puerto-Cabellos to the Bay of Fonseca. We will say nothing of the dangers to Mexico and Honduras, or rather Central America, in these two last roads, but will confine ourselves to the propositions with which we set out.

Where are so many and such costly roads to lead? Who is to travel by them? Those who travel and do business between the South American Republics and Australia and the United States, it is probable, will prefer the Panama route as the most direct, and consequently the shortest and cheapest route. California travelers, it is to be presumed, will prefer, for equal reasons, the way of Tehuantepec, which will probably be in use before the Honduras road is built, as that undertaking has already means to carry on the work, whilst the time is very distant when the Honduras road will be able to obtain twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, which it would cost, notwithstanding that Mr. SQUIER has estimated it at only ten millions, on which latter estimate the Company has commenced to expend money.

But suppose all these roads to be in full operation, and the product is divided by four, we would ask if even the many thousands of passengers they will transport will suffice to meet the costs and pay the interest of the capital? Tehuantepec and Panama, without doubt the most beneficial of these roads, will be the vehicles by which the United States will communicate and transport its merchandises to South America and California;—and admitting this, the other two, that is to say, the railroad of Honduras and the transit by Nicaragua, will only serve for Central America, and the time will pass away for them without any other occupation than the transportation of some thousands of packages of goods, and a few hundred passengers, which business would in no way satisfy the owners of the routes, but with which they would have to be content.

In such a state of things, the owners of the route will scarcely be content to lose the money, but will be likely to seek to remunerate themselves in other species of operations, less legitimate. Then will commence a new series of fillibusterism, of expropriations, and other excesses; for if the roads cannot attract passengers and goods, they will always serve for pretexts for armed interventions, to provoke difficulties, and raise reclamations. New-Granada is a mirror before our eyes; and surely it is time that the calumniated Indo-Spanish race should exercise a little more caution and wisdom.

At any rate, and as the road across Tehuantepec is *un fait accompli*, in our conception. It is certain that the transit across Honduras, as also that of Nicaragua, would be entirely superfluous, it confirms the common adage: "God can write straight over crooked lines"—*Dios hace renglones derechos con regla torcida.*

F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Breaking up of the Legislature by Rowdies—The Nicaraguan Transit Route—Fillibusters still at Punta Arenas—Trade on the Isthmus—Important Statistics—William Carey Jones in New-Granada—Murder of Chris. Lilly by Guatemalians—Large Failure—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Panama broke up in a *row* last Monday week. The only laws passed calculated materially to replenish the empty Treasury, were those taxing native tobacco and adding 40 per cent. to the amount of contributions assessed upon foreign merchants last year. It is quite doubtful, however, whether this last unjust measure will attain the object aimed at. Every additional dollar assessed upon the commerce of Panoma must make the market higher and help to drive away the trade of the neighboring Republics which begins to be attracted to it. If Panama is to be made in any degree a dépôt for the supply of the South and Central American States and the west Coast of Mexico, as few restrictions as possible must be placed upon trade. It matters but little that the national Custom-House at Panama has been abolished, if the merchant is to be continually harassed by State constitutions instead.

The Legislature passed a very free and easy matrimonial law, which the Governor vetoed. Considering that he belongs to a class with whom illicit love is a good deal more in vogue than matrimony, he deserves the more credit for this act. He also vetoed a special privilege to a Franco-American resident to catch pearl oysters in the Bay of Panama by machinery. This was also right. But these two bills being put upon their passage over the objections of the Governor, gave rise to the *row* alluded to. Another speculating family here, who *made* the Governor, and consequently largely direct his movements, were afraid the Frenchman might get ahead of them in the oyster business—and so, under the pretext of putting down the immoral divorce law, they and their friends on Sunday evening met in special conclave, and organized a force of young rowdies, known here under the cognomen of "*flexible*," who were to pack themselves into the Legislative Chamber on the next day, and so intimidate the members that both laws should fall together. In the morning printed placards appeared on the corners of the principal streets as follows:

LEI DE MATRIMONIO!
LEI DE PRIVILEJIO!
Hoi se deciden las Objectiones!
A la barra juventud!

"Law of Matrimony! Law of Privileges! To-day the veto will be decided upon! To the rescue, young men!"

And the *very* moral young men of Panama, like Saints as they are, *did* rush to the rescue, and by threats, intimidations and sniffings, broke up the Assembly—thus, at the same time accomplishing their purpose, and giving the most undeniable evidence of their fitness to live under a popular representative government. These young men afterwards formed themselves into a procession, and marched down to the Governor's house, where they made speeches *at* him, and he in turn congratulated them on their successful efforts in behalf of morality, and their high appreciation of the rights of a minority, and then gave each of them a *tortilla* and a drink of *rum-chicha*. It looked rather odd, however, to note in this procession quite a majority of its moral components who keep or are kept by the yellow syrens of the metropolis, the mistresses, also, of the little cigar and anisette shops in the Calles San Juan de Dios and Mercedes. The next night, the labors of the majority in the Legislature were closed, by a ball in the Governor's house, of rather a mixed character—showing, if the different *shades* in politics could not coalesce, that there was no difficulty about color when Terpsichore presided over the scene.

By my Central American letter, you will notice that the Webster-Harris Nicaragua grant has been annulled by the Government of Costa Rica, and that a Commissioner is on his way to Washington, and perhaps London, to treat for a free transit, and throwing open the line to general competition. Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE, the commissioner, goes by this mail. Some three months since I wrote to you that "the Government of Costa Rica is inclined to open the route to general competition, exacting a dollar a head on passengers and a small tax on freight, to be divided between it and Nicaragua." And without doubt this is the programme of Señor ESCALANTE. As to who gets the property of the old transit company, valued at $400,000, is another question, and one that the Costa Rican Commissioner will find it not a little difficult to solve. There are four claimants for this property: first and foremost, VANDERBILT; second claimants, GARRISON & MORGAN, under the Walker-Rivas decree to RANDOLPH; third ditto, the present Government of Nicaragua; and fourthly, the Government of Costa Rica, which claims it for expenses incurred in the defence of Nicaragua, and by right of conquest and possession. This is an awful muddle. Señor ESCALANTE has got a world of work to do before he can reasonably expect to see the Nicaragua and California line of steamships again in operation. In the meantime, Costa Rica has got a little ahead this time of the astute Captain GARRISON. The Captain sent out the *Tennessee* in part payment for his grant, to bring home the three hundred fillibusters, the figures for which will be found on the wrong side of his ledger.

By the following list of names communicated to the Panama *Star*, it appears that 30 of WALKER'S men still remain at Panta Arenas in a destitute condition. The writer says, that "For some reason they have forfeited claim on the Costa Rican Government for protection. More than half of them appear to be Irish and English; although the majority are set down as American:

Rt. Cranmer, English, served 11 months as Sergeant; good health; deserted 5th April.
Jno. Seannelr, Irish, served 12 months as Sergeant; rheumatism; deserted 14th April.
Jas. Kelly, English, served 10 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 27th April.
Jno. O'Rourke, American, served 15 months as private; health good; deserted 12th April.
Pck. O'Rourke, American, served 15 months as private; health good; deserted 12th April.
Jno. Duffy, American, served 15 months as private; health good; deserted 29th April.
Jas. McDonald, American, served 9 months as private; heal h good; deserted 15th March.
Jno. O'Dyre, American, served 10 months as private; fever; deserted 12th March.
Thos. Fellows, American, served 12 months as Lieutenant; health good; deserted 27th April.
M. Burns, American, served 9 months as private; fever; deserted 26th March.
John Parker, American, served 12 months as private; fever; deserted 7th April.
James Cowie, American, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 10th April.
D. McNeil, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 9th April.
W. Inayfield, American, served 10 months as sergeant; fever; deserted 10th April.
Hy. Woods, Irish, served 8 months as private; rheumatic pains; deserted 10th April.
J. Rush, American, served 11 months as sergeant; rheumatic pains; deserted 7th April.
J. Lyons, American, served 9 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 14th March.
R. Shea, Irish, served 10 months as private; wounds; deserted 12th April.
S. Miller, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 17th March.
F. Taylor, American, served 10 months as private; wounds; deserted 12th March.
C. Wells, American, served 12 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 2d April.
C. Rowen, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 1st April.
W. White, American, served 12 months as private; fever; deserted 5th April.
W. Nicols, American, served 10 months as private; fever; deserted 22d March.
E. O. Doanald, Irish, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 12th March.
John Spencer, English, served 12 months as private; fever; deserted 3d April.
E. Boyle, English, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 4th April.
John Howard, Irish, served 9 months as private; fever; deserted 10th April.
C. Rider, American, served 7 months as sergeant; fever; deserted 7th April.
—— Gentry, American, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 8th April.

The trade across this Isthmus to Central America is likely soon to assume considerable importance. In the nine trips the Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* has made between here and Central American ports, she has brought, principally for transportation across the Isthmus, over $700,000 worth of goods. She has likewise carried a fair amount of goods to these ports. The Panama shipments alone, during the nine months, have amounted to $149,000. To-morrow she takes up 200 tons of goods, about 180 tons of which are Central American orders to Europe, and which arrived at Aspinwall last year from Liverpool. For these figures I am indebted to WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., Commercial agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and who takes great interest in extending this trade.

The United States sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Decatur* are still in port. Also, the Peruvian war-steamer *Ituaras*. There is no British war-ship, either, here, the *Magicienne* having sailed from here last week. The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* returned to Aspinwall on the 13th, after a cruise of seven days, in which she visited New and Old Providence Islands. The British line-of-battle ship, *Brunswick*, is at Aspinwall. The *Wabash* brought us the news that the *Northern Light*, with her 800 Californians, had been ashore on Providencia Viega.

There is not a single American war-ship between Cape Horn and Panama, notwithstanding our immence commerce in Peruvian waters. We ought to have four or five small steam-sloops, that can move quickly in an emergency, sweeping the whole Pacific coast, and alternating from Puget Sound to Talcahuano, in Chili.

Would it not be well for the State Department, in its official communications with the Government of New-Granada, to give the railroad terminus on the Atlantic its legal name? The new Consul to Colon is appointed in his commission to "Aspinwall." As there is no such port as Aspinwall in this Republic, it would not be surprising if the Government of Bogota should withhold Mr. FOX'S *exequatur* until it ascertains to what port the American Secretary of State meant to appoint him. The Government business with Brazil would likewise be accelerated if the Secretary of State would direct the Government Dispatch Agent at New-York to examine the map of the world before mailing his communications. I have noticed in the Consul's office here, on several occasions, official dispatches from Washington for Brazil. Seventy days from New-York to Brazil *via* the Isthmus, is as short a time as can be expected, while sailing vessels go from New-York to Rio in say 30 days, and by way of England 35 or 40 days will suffice.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES, it will be perceived, has left Costa Rica, and is now in Granada. TOM EDWARDS, charged with robbing him of $700 in San José, has been acquitted, the proofs not having been sufficient for a conviction. Notwithstanding TOM'S antecedents in Panama, Acapulco and Nicaragua, he was highly indignant at the charge of robbery preferred against him by his traveling companion and room-mate, and threatened Mr. JONES with a suit for libel. Mr. JONES, whose instructions in regard to the Central American Governments are all written on one sheet of paper, put the document, it is said, into the hands of President MORA, asking him to read only that part that concerned Costa Rica. The President replied that if he read any he must read the whole, as he was on the most intimate and confidential terms with the other four States, and Mr. JONES' mission was reported to concern them all. Mr. J. thereupon snatched the paper, telling President MORA that he should read nothing. The matters therein contained cannot be any great secret to anybody in Costa Rica, as EDWARDS, who pretends to have had access to Mr. JONES' trunk, is now blabbing them all over the country.

While I was in Nicaragua last Winter, I wrote you an account of the arrest of CHRIS. LILLY, and the confiscation of his little vessel loaded with coffee and cocoa by the fleet of Gnatemala. It was stated some time after that LILLY had been released by the Guatemalian or Salvadorean Government. But many months having transpired without his having turned up, suspicion of foul play began to be entertained, and an inquiry was instituted, resulting in proof that he and his companion were most brutally murdered by the commander of the Gnatemalian fleet. I have obtained the following official evidence of the murder:

CONSULAR AGENCY OF FRANCE,
LA UNION, Sept. 1, 1857.

Personally appeared before me at my office JOSE MARIA BARBERA, who, being sworn, deposed that he is a native of Acapulco, Mexico, and that his age is 25 years; that he had been employed on board the Guatemalian war brig *Santiago*, from the 19th of January up to the 11th June of the present year, as a mariner of the second class; that on the 10th day of February, he saw the American citizens CHRIS. LILLY and —— YATES shot in the hold of the aforesaid ship by order of the commander of the squadron, WM. KNOTZ, and that immediately after the vessel set sail to take in water. JOSE MARIA BARRERA.

Witnesses: VICENTE LATHOUR, WM. BROWN.

I, the undersigned, Consular Agent of France, certify that the foregoing signatures are genuine.

B. COURTAD.

CHRIS. LILLY was well known in New-York, New-Orleans, and particularly in California among the "fancy." He settled in San Francisco with his wife, in 1852, gaining his living by gambling, horse-racing and "sporting" generally. After a while he rented or bought a place on the San José road, a few miles out of San Francisco, called "The Abbey." Here he kept a few cattle, raised some garden stuff for market, entertained travelers and his brother sportsmen, gambled, and occasionally did a little ballot-box stuffing, when it would pay well. He was a rather quiet man, not often getting into *rows*—but last year, on the establishment of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, he became obnoxious to that body principally on account of his connection with the San Mateo election frauds, and in consequence, received an order from "33 Secretary" to quit the country. CHRIS. took passage, with his wife, to Nicaragua, and went immediately to Granada, where WALKER was then stationed. Here he established a mint, bank, where he won about all the ready money of WALKER'S officers, besides some $50,000 in soldiers' land warrants. This field having been fully explored, he purchased a small vessel, with the intention of trading on the coast. He loaded his little craft with coffee in Costa Rica for San Juan del Sur, hoping to make a good speculation out of WALKER, who much needed the article. WALKER, however, had got so reduced in funds that he could pay but little cash, and CHRIS. only sold him about half his load, for which he got some money, some cacao, and the balance in promises. He then set sail for Manzanilla in Mexico, to dispose of his cacao and the balance of his coffee, but the strong north winds disabled his vessel, and he was obliged to put into Realejo. KNOTE happened to be at Realejo with his squadron, and advised LILLY to take his vessel to La Union for repairs, offering to tow him up to port, which offer LILLY, being afraid of arrest as a fillibuster at Realejo, accepted. On his arrival at La Union, KNOTE took LILLY on board, and put him in irons. He was seen in this condition on board the *Santiago* by an American gentleman, who interceded with KNOTE for his release. KNOTE replied that he would be glad to accede to his request, but he had orders from his Government to send him to the Capital. A couple of months subsequently, KNOTE informed the same gentleman that he had released LILLY. This proved to be false. By order of the Guatemalian Commander, LILLY and YATES were taken down into the hold while in irons, where a volley from five marines, commanded by a sergeant, was fired into them. LILLY fell dead at the first fire, but YATES, who was a very powerful man, was not immediately killed. In his agony he dashed his manacles at the head of his dead companion, and scattered his brains about the hold. YATES was finally dispatched, and then the vessel raised anchor and went out to sea, to sink the bodies. KNOTE sold the coffee for his own benefit, and likewise robbed LILLY of the $1,500 in cash he had with him. These murders were a long time kept secret, but are not now disputed by any one. No doubt KNOTE committed these murders for the sake of the spoils, as LILLY had no trial, and the Government, it is believed, were not even informed of the execution.

LILLY'S wife is in New-York. YATES was from Massachusetts. I have heard that his name was DAVID—but this is not known positively.

KNOTZ calls himself an American. I understand he is a son of a former United States Consul at Malaga.

The Peruvian Commission to examine the British, French and American guano accounts of the Government agents go forward in this steamer.

In May, 1855, Mr. E. TRACEY, an American, was brutally murdered in his bed at Taboga by two or three negroes, and robbed of $500. The murderers were arrested, but were taken from the authorities by the American residents of the Island and the officers of some of the steamships and hung. Last week the friends of the lynchers petitioned to the Legislature for an amnesty law in their behalf, which was reported by a Committee, but was dropped without further action.

We had quite a smart shock of an earthquake at about 10 o'clock P. M. on the 15th. No damage was done. This is the third within the year.

STROBEL, about whose imprisonment Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, at San José, made a question with the Costa Rican Government, is now here. He is the same man who figured in the Crampton enlistment business.

From Bogota the news is without interest to American readers. Three of the States under the new federal system, Bolivia, Cundinimarca and Boyaca, have been organized, and have elected provisional Governors, viz.: JUAN ANTONIO CALVO, General CALVO, and PEDRO FERNANDEZ MADRID. General J. C. MOSQUERA, late of New-York, is said to be elected Governor of Cauca. Revolutionary movements in Ibaqué are spoken of, and the disturbances still continue in Mompos. Bogota is represented as politically quiet. OSPINA, the new President, has a powerful opposition to contend against, although it is generally believed he will be able to maintain his place during his legal term.

The commercial house of MONTOYA, LAENZ & Co., which has for a long time been one of the principal in Pogota, and for a operators in the tobacco of Ambalema, has failed for $300,000. They profess to have assets to the amount of $600,000, which they have assigned for the benefit of the creditors.

F. W. R.

OCT. 24.—To our great joy the *Golden Age* arrived this morning. She made the passage in twelve days and a half, having left San Francisco at 7 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 11th.

The American whaling-brig *Sarah McFarland*, which left here two weeks since for a whaling cruise in the Gulf of Fonseca, put back in a slightly damaged state, having taken a severe gale after leaving this Bay, and arrived here three days since.

The American schooner *Henry* arrived here yesterday, said to be 100 days from San Francisco. Probably she is the vessel that left that place a few months since to hunt for "buried money" in the Cocos Islands.

"The Most-Illustrious" FRANCIS N. BLANCHET, Archbishop of Oregon, who has been spending a couple of years in Chili, is here, on the way back to his charge.

Capt. ALLEN MCLANE, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was preparing the steamship *California* to take up the passengers of Oct. 20, from New-York, in case the down ship did not arrive. Capt. HOFF, of the *John Adams*, had detailed Lieut. COLLINS to command her—and Capt THATCHER, of the *Decatur* sloop-of-war, had had all his spare hands at work the past two days in making matresses for her. There can never be any detention here, from the fact that the Pacific Mail Company do their duty to the public in always keeping a spare ship on hand here.

I had the pleasure of meeting Col. FREMONT here this morning. He looks in excellent health.

F. W. R.

Accident to the Star of the West.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Oct. 24—Evening.

The *Star of the West* slightly touched on Carysfort Reef in coming out, but was promptly lightened of a few tons of coal, and came off without difficulty. This led to a report that Capt. GRAY threw over a large amount of freight. The facts are, as I learn from reliable authority, that the ship met with a heavy gale to the southward of Hatteras, when several seas washed over her. This caused so much distrust among the passengers of the safety of the ship, in view of the late awful disaster to the *Central America*, and complaints being made that she was overloaded, Capt. GRAY thought it prudent to take measures at once, not only for the safety of his ship, but to quiet the fears of the passengers. The freight thrown over, off Cape Hatteras, was 70 packages of nails and horse-shoes, shipped through FREEMAN & Co.'s Express, for account of the United States Government.

The passengers, on their arrival at Aspinwall, acknowledged the care and skill of Capt. G

count for the fact that the church held the deeds of 5,000 houses in the city of Mexico, last year, when CONONFORT began to poach upon its manor.

This TAX at last began to weigh so heavily upon the house-owners of New-Granada that a relief from it became actually necessary. So when, some four years since, the Congress of Bogota decreed the separation of Church and State, and still further impoverished the priesthood by making marriage a mere civil institution, easing them of this monopoly, followed a law giving every property-holder the privilege of being relieved from his *censo* by paying into the Church one-third of the principal of his mortgage, when the interest was covenanted to be three per cent., and one-half when it was fixed at over that per centage. I believe the nation assumed the balance of the debt, which, of course, it never meant to pay.

These laws were so obnoxious to Rome that the Pope withdrew his Nuncio or agent, and New-Granada was left to poke along the best way it could in default of the customary prayers of His Holiness. In her behalf. The Bishops were instructed to take their revenge; and they do it by denying Church privileges to every man who shall have the audacity to redeem his property from out their clutches. And they visit his sin in this respect upon his whole family.

Señor AMADOR had redeemed his property from the Church in accordance with this law. So his wife is denied Christian sepulture by the Priests; and, if their power reaches that height, St. Peter will jingle tha keys of Heaven in tha face of Dona JUANA when she taps at its pearly gatas for admittance into the angel chair. N. W. R.

One Month Later from the South Pacific.

The Revolution in Peru—Arrests in Lima for the Murder of the British Minister—Earthquake in Ecuador—Another Revolution in Bolivia—New Ministry at Chili—Arrival of Governor Bigler at Valparaiso.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada*, with $204,000 in silver bars, arrived here on the 7th, and tha *Valparaiso* arrived yesterday. The news is one month later. The dates are, Valparaiso, Oct. 1, and Lima, Oct. 12.

PERU.

The following private letter, from a well-informed source, embraces all matters of any great interest to the United States from Peru:

LIMA, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Peru still enjoys her usual pastime of revolution and is likely to enjoy it for some time to come. On the 5th of the present month, CASTILLA was still encamped in the little town of Sochaca, a couple of miles from Arequipa, threatening to make an assault upon that stronghold, but it is quite doubtful if he attempts it. VIVANCO has added considerably to the natural strength of his position, and an assault upon the city would inevitably lose him a large part of his force, which is set down at some 5,000 men. VIVANCO occasionally orders a few sorties, which do not come to much. He seems well content to stay where he is, believing he would not be in the same safe condition outside his fortifications. On the 3d, the Government steamer *Tumbes* disembarked a park of artillery in the little port of Ilo, and now it is again said that CASTILLA will attack Arequipa as soon as it arrivas. A good deal of sickness prevails in the President's camp, 500 men being in hospital, and I think it full as likely he will raise the seige as that he will sacrifice his men by sickness and in an unsuccessful attack. VIVANCO still retains his steam frigate *Apurimac* at Islay, in order to keep up a partial communication between the coast and himself. Speculators in guano, Chilian speculators particularly, are hoping that VIVANCO will send his frigate to the Chinchas, and again take possession. He will doubtless do so, if he can in any way manage to spare her from Islay, now that the French Protectorate of the Islands has fallen through. VIVANCO is without money, as some intercepted letters of his prove, and the proceeds of a few cargoes of guano would be a godsend to him just at this time. The intercepted letters show that VIVANCO is making an effort to "raise the wind," through one SASTORI, who calls himself a North American, by paper *vales* to the amount of $100,000, to be negotiated in Valparaiso, probably on guano promises to pay.

Other portions of Peru remain quiet. An attempt against the Government was made at Tacna, the latter part of last month, but was not successful. Some trifling disturbances have also taken place at Piurs.

In the capital we have nothing of interest, unless it be the arrest of JOSE FELIX DIAZ DE VIVOLA, an accomphce in the assassination of the British Chargé Mr. SULLIVAN. DIAS has made a confession to the police. In which he charges that JEAN SEBAR, a Frenchman, and one of the most desperate men on the coast, is the principal. SARRE has not yet been taken, but the police are on his track. The trial of these men, were it to take place in the United States would elicit many startling fashionable *liasons*—for but few entertain any doubts that the assassination was the fruit of female intrigue. But here, in Lima, where an Ambassador or a Chargé is concerned, it is not likely that all the facts elicited will be spread before the public.

The guano statistics for the month of September show that 39,356 tons register have been shipped to England, 7,281 tons to the United States, and 5,000 tons to France and her colonies.

The Government has advertised for an agent for the sale of guano in the United States, in place of BARREDA, Brothers.

In addition to the foregoing I get nothing of interest from Peru save the following:

The Police of Lima have arrested a man named, or calling himself, LINDO, charged with being concerned in extensive schemes of robbery and forgery. Some thirty letters were found on him, indicating that he is one of an extensive company, having its ramifications in South and Central America, Havana, and New-York. The company appears to be regularly organized, with secretaries, treasurers, directors and other officials. LINDO's father, who is in New-York, is the head of the concern. LINDO formerly lived in Panama, and was clerk in 1851 to Louis BAYARD, a merchant there.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Quito are to the 17th September and from Guayaquil to the 2d October. Congress is in session at Quito. *El Artesano* says: "Five diamonds ornament the glorious crown that encircles the head of the Robles administration, viz.: The absolute freedom of the Press; the direct election of public officers by the people; abolition of capital punishment; discentralization of the departments; formal and vigorous establishment of national guarda."

In the city of Loja there has been a terrible earthquake, demolishing houses and churches. The shock was felt in Quito and other places.

BOLIVIA.

In Bolivia another revolution is under a full head of steam, Dr. LINARES being the chief engineer. Oruro, La Paz, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca have "pronounced." CORDOVA, the President, has marched upon La Paz with 1,500 men, scattering proclamations before him, threatening all with death who shall in any manner coöperate in the revolution. In La Paz the authorities, on the rising having sought refuge in the house of the United States Minister-Resident, Mr. DANA, were taken out by force. BELZU, late President of Bolivia and father-in-law of CORDOVA, was absent, but was daily expected, when it was hoped by some that the revolution would be stifled. But in this they will probably be mistaken. Gen. PEREZ entered La Paz at the head of 600 men on the 22d September, amidst bell-ringing, buzzas, the women strewing flowers in his path. He immediately organized his Government, and dictated a decree, condemning CORDOVA and all his friends who should make war on the "sovereign people," to death. It appears that after LINARES occupied Oruro, a reaction took place, when he evacuated the place and marched south with 1,700 men. As the whole South has risen against CORDOVA, it does not appear likely that any fighting will take place, but it is almost certain that he will have to "pull up stakes" and quit the country. Up to 30th September nobody had been killed, although some old women were badly scared.

Within the past six months more than 60,000 of the Indians of Bolivia have died from yellow fever.

CHILI.

In Chili President MONTT had finally succumbed to the wishes and demands of the people, and the storm had blown over. After refusing to accede to the conditions of Señor URMENETA, who was charged to form a cabinet, he recalled him, and placed all the portfolios at his disposal. URMENETA made Señor SALVADOR SANFUENTES, Minister of Justice, FRANCISCO BOJA SOLAR, Minister of Finance, and Gen. MANUEL GARCIA, Minister of War and Marine. All belong to the moderate Liberal Party, and will accede to its doctrines, "having in view tha conciliation of all parties and the progress of our institutions." The President found it necessary to amplify tha amnesty he had formerly opposed, and on the 19th September promulgated a decree extending pardon to and allowing to return all those who are absent from the country, or are or may be indicted on account of the political events of 1851.

On the 18th, the 47th anniversary of Chilian independence was everywhere celebrated with great enthusiasm. Balls, parades, excursions, inaugurations, rockets, Roman candles and Chinese crackers were the order of the day and night. In the evening the light from the new light-house at Valparaiso shone forth, and was seen by the British frigate *Braganza* at the distance of 20 miles. The new Santiago Theatre and 12 miles of the Northern railroad were opened on the anniversary.

I cannot forbear to encroach a little on your space by translating, from *El Mercurio*, the following account of the great ball given in the splendid new opera-house at Santiago, on the occasion of the forty-seventh anniversary of Chilian independence. It will be especially interesting to you lady readers. Crinoline appears to have suffered some in the jam.

"The floor of the opera-house presented in the evening an imposing sight. The luxury was extraordinary, and the confusion was still more extraordinary. Here was united all the most elegant and fashionable society of Santiago. It is impossible, in a single *salon*, however spacious it may be, to accommodate the society of the metropolis without detracting from its splendor, to say nothing about the squeezings and the crash of crinoline. It is necessary that we should adopt the European style, and have two or three great *salons* for the use of the company. Nothing can be less diverting to our society than this class of amusement, with such discomforts as attended the hall at Santiago.

"All the ladies were dressed with the most exquisite taste and elegance, and it was a misfortune, a great misfortune for them that they had not space in which to show off their charms. Among the dresses most remarked for their elegance, may be mentioned those of white gauze, trimmed with red and green flowers, and another of white silk, with flounces fringed with blue feathers. This last was admired by all. It perfectly became the beautiful young lady, with her tall, *svelte* figure, and gracious and seductive air, who wore it. Our attention was also attracted to a rose of brilliants that rested on the bosom of a young bride, matched by a comb of the same precious stones, that could not add lustre to her shining hair. The young lady was very beautiful, but she was so brilliant with jewels as almost to obscure her lovely face.

In the immense confusion which reigned, it was almost impossible to dance, from the necessity every instant of asking pardon from your partner, or the señorita near her, in each figure of the quadrille, or at each whirl of the waltz, for having trodden on and torn her robe. Notwithstanding, the dance was kept up all the night—or, rather, not a moment passed without wrecking the beautiful dresses of the ladies.

The refreshment-room, furnished by the ladies, was extremely incommodious from its diminutive size, the difficulty of getting into it, and from its improper situation. There was scarcely room for the ladies, and the young men deputed to attend upon them only took care of their especial friends, and passed a glass of ice-cream or a cup of warm tea to those for whom they had no particular predilection. The managers of the ball should have commissioned attentive, amiable young men, of fine manners and education, for this service, for the commission is a very delicate one, and not at all fitted for persons lacking in address and urbanity.

The refreshment-room for gentlemen was prepared with great profusion, and, as here every one waited upon himself, no one had occasion to complain. The liquors were in abundance, and of excellent quality.

The orchestra was composed of the best musicians that could be found in Santiago, and there was also a band of military music that played in the intervals of the dances. The dancing lasted till 5 o'clock. The *salon* was well lighted, but the odor of the gas was complained of a little.

During the ball the rain fell in torrents, so that the señoritas suffered a little, on leaving the ball, from the confusion of the carriages and the mud on the entrances. In general, the ball gave satisfaction, no complaint being made except on account of the narrowness of the accommodations. With double or treble the space, there could have been nothing to desire, and the pleasing recollections of the scene would have been very lasting on the society of Santiago. But as it was, there could have been nothing more beautiful, more interesting, or more animated.

On other occasions, we have criticised the use of precious stones by young ladies, who think thus to make their attractions greater. On this occasion, we must do them justice, for the majority were only adorned with flowers. Flowers, it is acknowledged by all, are the most beautiful brilliants with which a young lady can adorn herself, and the best interpreters of grace and sentiment."

The question of the seizure of the American ship *Sportsman*, of Boston, was still pending. You will recollect that the Chilian man-of-war *Esmeralda* took possession of this vessel on the ground that she had no license to load in one of the lesser ports of the Republic, and which port is also claimed by Bolivia. The ship was taken into Caldera, when the captain refused to receive her, but hauled down her flag and abandoned her to the Chilian Government. Count DE NOLLERT, the French Consul in Cobija, the United States agents, and a Chilian company, have presented their claims for damages, but nothing has yet been decided on in the case. The captain claims $150,000 damages and $100 a day for his vessel. NOLLENT claims as much more, and Señor VIDELA, for the Chilian company, wants $40,000.

JOHN BIGLER, United States Minister to Chili, arrived at Valparaiso from San Francisco on the 20th Sept. in the ship *Red Rover*. Gov. BIGLER was introduced to the Chilian public by the *Mercurio*, on his arrival, by the following extract from the Spanish paper at San Francisco, the *Eco del Pacifico*:

"We are certain that in Chili Mr. BIGLER will learn some lessons in diplomatic courtesy which he so much needed when he was Governor of this State. The Government of that Republic will not receive his communications with that contemptuous silence with which a year or two ago he received those of Señor MARTIN, Consul of Chili. He will find no rascals there who *lynch* Americans, nor authorities who are accomplices in those crimes. Consequently the Government of Chili will not be obliged to be silent when he makes diplomatic representations to it."

Mr. WILLIAMS, a naval officer of the Chilian revolution, had died.

Business was still dull, owing to the scarcity of coin and the high price of native produce. Agricultural prospects were bad. The weather had been too dry. Some retail merchants having taken advantage of the mercantile distress, "pretending to have suffered losses in order to obtain concessions from creditors," a meeting of the principal merchants was called, at which it was resolved to grant no concessions, without the previous examination of a Committee; the infraction of this rule to be liable to a fine of $5,000 to be paid to the hospitals. Flour was worth $5 50 per quintal, cash; South Carolina rice, $7 per quintal. American fina lumber was selling at from $37 to $50. Three cargoes from Puget Sound and California remained unsold. California Barley at $2 58 per quintal. Saltpetre in Iguique, $2 75 cash and short credit; pure Silver bars, $10 62 for marc; silver coin 2 per cent. premium. Freights from coast to England, £3 10s. to £3 12s. Ship *Marianna* was loading copper regulus at Caldera, and nitrate at Iguique at $17 50 per ton.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Summary of News.

From the Alta California, Oct. 11.

Owing to the return of the *Golden Gate*, which left this port on the 5th inst., we are enabled to forward by the *Golden Age*, which leavas to-day, a week's later news than that which appears in our regular semi-monthly issue.

On the night of the 6th, when 350 miles below Monterey, the centre shaft of the steamer was broken, and but half a revolution was made before the vessel stopped. The damage was sufficiently repaired by the next afternoon to enable the steamer to work her way hither with the aid of one wheel and sails. The officers, by their skillful management and attention to their duties, won the favorable consideration of the passengers who held a meeting and passed complimentary resolutions, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The *Gate* reached here safely on the morning of the 10th.

At daylight of the 6th, rain commenced falling, and until the 9th, showers at intervals visited all parts of the State; more copiously in the interior than in this city. As is well known many of our mining population are at this season hard at work in the beds of the streams, and it was feared that the recent rapid rise of water would sweep away their dams and flumes, and seriously injure their works, if not destroy them entirely. But, so far as we have learned, comperatively little harm has been done by the rain, and, as it is again clear, the probabilities are that these industrious sons of toil will yet be enabled to exhaust their claims of the treasure which they contain. Other branches of mining are being prospected as successfully as usual.

It is stated that Col. JOHN C. FREMONT has purchased the Merced and Mariposa Canal for the sum of $25,000, and goes East for the purpose of procuring sufficient capital to push the enterprise to completion.

Six more prisoners have made their escape from the State Penitentiary, and have not up to the present been recaptured.

The Stockton Artesian well has been bored to a depth of 923 feet, and although a considerable stream rises to the surface, the work is to be continued.

JOHN B. YOUNT, a trader in El Dorado County, was shot on the 5th by an Irishman named GRAHAM. The wound was mortal.

The Fall races throughout the State are exciting unusual interest. The attendance is generally good, betting spirited, and time made by the contesting nags excellent.

Governor JOHNSON has issued his proclamation, in which he states that the requisite number of votes having been cast, the people are obliged to pay the debt.

The United States steamer *Active*, Capt. CUYLER, arrived here from Puget Sound on the 8th.

The war between the Clatsop and Clallum tribes of Indians rages more fiercely than ever. The whites were unmolested. The boundary surveying expedition had done little as yet, but are awaiting the arrival of the British vessel *Plumper*, one of the survey ships.

The Mormon Exodus from Carson Valley.

Correspondence of the Democratic State Journal.

GENOA, CARSON VALLEY, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

EDITOR JOURNAL: From a visit to the Mormon camp, on the 26th ult., the day of their moving on their journey to Salt Lake City, we are able to furnish you with the following summary of facts: Through the courtesy of Mr. HAMILTON, commissary of the train, we learned that the company consists of 985 souls—350 men, and the balance women and children—having in their possession 710 head of live stock, consisting principally of hores, mules and oxen, and 148 wagons, the estimate value of which, together with goods and money, amounts to $193,100, of which $25,000 is cash, in the hands of the individuals. The train is divided into three divisions, of fifties, commanded by Judge LOVELAND, Capt. LYTLE and Capt. ——, which divisions are subdivided into tens, each having a captain or commander. It is the intention to travel in separate divisions, to afford sufficient feed for the stock, until they reach the seat of Indian difficulties, on the Humboldt, when they will move together *en masse*, to insure protection from attacks by the hostile Indians, who have been so troublesome to the emigration during the present season.

The train left camp in Eagle Valley about 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th ult., and traveled to the Carson River, a few miles below the mouth of Gold Cañon, where orders were given by the leaders not to move until satisfactory settlements were made between the Mormons leaving and the Gentiles with whom they had dealings; and it is a fact, worthy of especial notice, that, with the exception of one or two instances, the Mormons paid their debts and fulfilled their contracts with credit to themselves, individually and fraternally. Much is due Judge LOVELAND and other gentlemanly conductors of the train, in bringing about this result, by their known integrity, impartiality and firmness. The adjustment of accounts, where differences arose, in the absence of law, was left to arbiters and satisfactorily settled. One exception, worthy of note, came under our notice, in a settlement between Col. REESE and one MERKLEY—who, by the way, did not leave a very enviable name behind him for truth and honesty. To avoid paying an honest debt, MERKLEY endeavored to raise a "muss" with the Colonel, and drive him out of camp, but the *ruse* would not win. While the Colonel was sitting on the ground, with his books on his knees, MERKLEY struck and kicked him, for which cowardly assault he was severely reprimanded by Judge LOVELAND, and compelled, much against his will, to "fork" over the amount due.

The only incidents worthy of note that occurred during our stay in "camp," was the birth of a child, weighing 11½ pounds, and the breaking of a Mr. THOMPSON's leg by jumping out of a wagon. Mr. THOMPSON is a very estimable gentleman, formerly a resident of Washo Valley. Although badly hurt, every attention was shown him that the circumstances under which the accident happened could afford.

The Mormons go stocked with provisions, ammunition, &c., calculated to last them a year. Their destination is Salmon River, in Washington Territory, where they intend forming a settlement, extending north into the Russian Possessions. Their leaving so suddenly has been sensibly felt by traders in the valleys, but their places are being filled up by honest and industrious emigrants, who are suttling here to make it their future home. Many of the Mormon homesteads have been purchased at low rates by speculators, and in our opinion there will never be a better opportunity afforded those who wish to procure good stock and agricultural farms in this region of country than at present. Emigrants are stopping their stock here for the Winter in great numbers, and they are doing remarkably well. Stock keeps in good condition on the range during the Winter season without any attention whatever.

From the Sacramento Union.

PLACERVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 4—4 P. M.

JOHN J. WALKER, from Arkansas arrived Oct. 2, at Genos. He reports that ABBOTT and KIRBY, members of his company, were killed by Indians near Goose Creek; two ABBOTTS were wounded, and they lost 20 head of stock. At the same time they passed the Mormon train just going on the Forty-Mile Desert, getting along well.

A large number of horses and mules have been missing since the exit of the Mormons. Parties have gone in chase on the track of the Mormons.

A trading post at Gold Cañon, kept by ATCHISON, was burned, with its contents, and but for the timely aid of some Pinto Indians, the clerk would have been burned up, being asleep when the Indians discovered the house in flames, and rescued him.

Uncle BILLY RODGERS is en route to Sacramento with petitions to Gov. JOHNSON for aid.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In Butte County, Sept. 13, Edward S. Stevens to Miss Maryette Pliner.

In Stockton, Sept. 17, George H. Blake to Miss Maggie R. Kroh.

At the Camp Meeting Ground, near Yankee Jim's, Sept. 8, Rev. H. C. Settle to Miss Carr, both of Yankee Jim's.

In San Francisco, Sept. 22, by Rev. S. M. Oshake, Mr. Augustus Humbolt to Miss Elise Fuhrmann, both of Alameda County.

At Oak Hollow, Colusi County, Sept. 17, Mr. Robert Eccleston to Miss Josephine Young.

In Concord, N. H., July 9, Rev. Wm. Wilmot, of California, to Clara E. Perkins.

In Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 4, George W. Tyler, of Yreka, Cal., to Alla J. Frazier.

In San Francisco, Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Geo. P. Baker to Miss Mattie Arrington, both of San Francisco.

At Mokelumne Hill, Sept. 7, Mr. T. B. Bailey to Miss Tabitha Dexter, both of Glencoe, Calaveras County.

In San Francisco, Sept. 23, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Henry Nicholson to Miss Emma Kitzmelia.

In Oakland, Sept. 25, by Rev. F. E. Prevaux, Capt. Charles H. Domett to Mrs. Mary Ann Wade, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 26th inst. by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. George A. Scott to Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher Bond.

In Shasta, on the 16th inst., by Judge Mix, Mr. Charles Litch to Miss Julia Berkle, of Siskiyou.

In Shasta, on the 15th inst., by J. H. Durick, Esq., Dr. A. J. Hoffman to Anna M. Kummel.

At Piety Hill, on the 31st August, by E. P. Barnum, Esq., Mr. Samuel Hoover to Mrs. Laura McCall.

In Salem, on the 6th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Scott, Mr. Jos. J. Beebee to Miss Anna B. Watson, both of that city.

On the 28th of August, by Lucius W. Phelps, J. P., Mr. Fielding Lewis to Mrs. Eliza Hines, all of Lima County O. T.

In Smith River Valley, Sept. 13, Mr. Oliver Charter to Miss Delilah Bradford. At the same time and place, Mr. Robert B. Banister to Miss Mary F. Bradford.

In Grand Prairie, Lane County, Oregon, Sept. 2, Mr. Samuel Mowder to Miss Mary E. Fitney.

At Smith's Flat, Sept. 10, Mr. Phinney M. Taft to Miss Hannah E. Emmons.

In Thurston County, W. T., Sept. 16, Mr. William Wright to Miss Sarah E. Littlejohn.

In San Francisco, Sept. 28, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Walsh to Mrs. Ellen Flood.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Sept. 30, Mr. Salvin P. Collins to Miss Angella R. Worwell, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Oct. 1, Mr. Wm. J. Gatewood, of Mokelumne Hill, to Miss Mary Crosthwaite, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 30, by Rev. R. Messinger, Mr. Samuel Wellheimer, of Mountain View, to Miss B. Strauss, of Sao Francisco.

At Murphy's, Sept. —, Mr. Piam, of Marysville, to Miss Frances Peaslee, of Murphy's.

DIED.

In Yuba City, Sept. 12, of dropsy, William H. Cox, late of Howard County, Mo., aged 26 years.

In Marysville, Sept. 4, of consumption, Mrs. Mary H. Hughes, formerly of New-Orleans, aged 43 years.

In Sonora, Sept. 15, of numb palsy, Thomas Kilis, aged 29 years, of New-York City.

In San Francisco, Sept. 23, George K. Platt, aged 43 years, formerly of Burlington, Vt.

In San Francisco, Sept. 24, of consumption, James McIntyre, of Ireland, aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 26, from injuries received by the falling of a scaffold on Alcatraz Island, on the 14th inst., Captain Timothy K. Tripp, a native of Boston, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 24, Joseph C. Johnson, eldest son of Captain J. M. Johnson, of New-York, aged 4 years and 9 months.

In San Francisco, Sept. 27, of consumption, H. H. Nelson, Esq., a native of England, aged 44 years.

On Jackson Creek, Sept. 16, of bilious fever, Miss Lucy Fillmore, aged 20 years and two months, a native of England.

Near Shasta, Sept. 15, Wm. Potter, aged 31 years and 6 days.

At Gilroy, Aug. 24, Dan Wilson, son of Horace and Eliza Wilson, aged 8 years.

In San Andres, Sept. 13, Jacob Abrams, aged 38 years.

In Iowa Flat, Amador county, of typhoid fever, Sept. 12, Allason Morrow, aged 19 years.

Near Gold Hill, Placer County, Aug. 14, Mrs. Rebecca McGuire, aged 49 years and 5 months.

At the same place, Aug. 17, Mr. Wm. McGuire, aged 51 years and 6 months.

In Hoodville, Amador County, Sept. 22, Lorenzo H. Runyan, aged 25 years.

In Miami Prairie, Thurston County, W. T., Aug. 15, John Edmonds, recently of the city of Boston, aged about 30 years.

Latest San Francisco Markets.

From the Alta California, Oct. 10.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

This has been a very quiet day, and, with respect to all departments of trade, very little of a favorable nature can be reported. Saturday, however, is always a quiet day with us, and, with the moderate amount of jobbing trade that is doing at present, it may be supposed that the operations previously reported during the week were sufficient for the time being.

The accident which occurred on board the mail steamer, necessitating her return, of course will result in a week's later dates being forwarded hence to-morrow, but we do not see that any improvement on previous advices can be reported.

In Provisions, to-day, no sales of any moment at all have been reported. There is an evident better feeling for Butter, and a brisk inquiry is noted, together with some sales. Other descriptions, such as Meats, Lard, &c., are quiet. In general groceries there have been some sales of Teas, and a few lots of raw Sugars, but no large parcels of either article have changed hands. There is no further movement in Coffee.

We learn that the fine clipper-ship *Adelaide*, Captain WAKEMAN, was chartered by Messrs. MOORE & FOLGER, day before yesterday, for New-York, on terms not transpired. She will succeed the *Flying Dutchman*, now on the herth for the port named.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New Orleans *via* Havana, having left the latter port on the 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

There is nothing new at Havana. It is reported that several loads of Africans had been landed.

Exchange arbitrary according to quantity, necessity, &c. New-York, 3 premium; London, 9 do.

The health of Havana is now very good.

On the 30th, off the Moro, the *Cahawba* passed schooner *Col. Lester*, of New-London, which had lost her jib-boom.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at noon on Wednesday the 21st of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Arago* on Tuesday.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 3, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'ts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2560	2720	15	190	1300	2142
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	156	50	51	5225	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	211	49	94	4623	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	96	114	79	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	260	.....	1	.....	.....
Total for week	2640	3433	228	419	11148	2142
Last week	1987	2981	184	418	10645	1755

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	640	.....	.....	.....	565
Hudson River Railroad	834	.....	.....	.....	494
Hudson River Boats	532	.....	.....	.....	1083
Harlem Railroad	629	15	198	1300	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,287	Horses	2
Sheep	3,029	Lambs	43
Hogs	3,490	Calves	87

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	467	Massachusetts	—
New-York	1304	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	409	Texas	—
Kentucky	230	Connecticut	28
Indiana	195	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	87
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 4,813 Hogs, 193 Sheep.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-c[illegible]d "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7¼c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6¼c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9¼c.
Average of all sales	8c. @—	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The small advance and the better feeling exhibited in the markets last week stimulated the owners of stock near by to hurry in large numbers of animals. We find that nearly or quite one-half of all the cattle offered to-day were from New-York State. Another cause contributed to increase the receipts, viz: the announcement of a higher tariff upon the railroads, to take effect upon all cattle started after November 1. Those having stock ready at the West hurried them along to take advantage of the old rates of freight. These combined causes brought in 3,433 bullocks to the various City markets during the week, and of course produced an over supply.... The facts people are not consuming two-thirds the amount of meat they did at this time last year. A proof of this is found in the comparison of the sales for the month of October, 1856, with those of the month just passed. Thus, in October, 1856, there were sold here 18,720 beef cattle, and for October, 1857, only 13,118, a falling off of 5,602, and yet the soppily this year bore about the same ratio to the demand of last year.... As might be expected from their source, the stock on sale to-day was a decided improvement upon last week, though the difference in the weather made the apparent variation greater than the reality. Last week the cattle had been drenched in a three or four days' rain, while for the past three or four days the weather has been very fine.... There were, however, a considerable sprinkling of poor cattle on sale, or offered to be nearly given away, to-day, and at least 250 of these did not find purchasers at any price.... We put the average of all sales to-day at ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. net, below last week. The real decline was lower than this, if we take into account the better quality of the Stock, and the lower estimate of weights allowed by buyers. We saw a lot of 42 thinnish bullocks sold at $45 each, which we could not estimate at much, if anything, over 7c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses, and there were many sales at but little better rates than this. There were sales of scalawags at 6c. and under.... The truth is this market does not now demand over about 2,500 to 2,700 cattle weekly, and when the supply exceeds this prices will necessarily sink to low figures. It seemed to be the general opinion all round, that to-day' rates are about as high as they will *average* for some time to come, though it will take a few weeks for owners to bring down their views to the idea of getting 9c. ℔ lb. for cattle, selling at 12c.@13c. not six months ago. We would hold out better hopes to farmers if we could, but the plain truth may as well be told first as last. There is one fact not to be overlooked, viz.: that cattle are still higher, relatively at 8c. than wheat at 80c., since when the former were 12c. the latter was $1 50@$2.... About 450 cattle were sent from Albany this week.... There is much complaint among Western men of the great advance in freight agreed upon by the several railroads. This advance equals $55 ℔ car from Chicago to Buffalo, and $10 ℔ car from Buffalo here, which is nearly equivalent to $5 ℔ head on every animal brought through. Half of this advance would have been submitted to cheerfully, but as it is there is loud murmuring, and efforts are being made to effect a combination among drovers to, in some way, break down the railroad combination.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 113 Illinois Cattle, weighing 1,425 lbs. gross at home. They were common to medium grades, bringing 7c.@9c. One lot of 45 sold for $52 ℔ head, or about 7¾c. S. ULERY, salesman.

H. P. BEACH forwarded one of the finest large lots which were on sale to-day, consisting of 80 fine Durham grades from Madison County, Ohio. T. WHITE & SON were getting 9c.@10c. for them. Home weight, 1,661 lbs.

CALDWELL & Co.'s 48 Indiana Steers were running out by ALLERTON & MYERS at 8c.@9½c. They are of average quality, rated 650 lbs.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were trying to sell 23 of their own Westchester County cattle at 9c.@10c. Eighteen of them rated 675 lbs. net, probably brought near those figures. They were very good cattle. J. MACE, 33 common Ohio cattle were bringing 8c.@9c. by the same parties. Estimated 650 lbs. net.

MILLER, HARRIS & GURNEY sold at Bergen 810 mixed cattle, at prices ranging from 7¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.—very few at the latter price. They were selling here to-day for New-York cattle for different owners, at 8c.@9¾c.

R. MARQUART contributed 38 light, thin, Illinois steers, which BURLONG & EASTMAN were working off at about 8c. The same parties were selling 49 Ohio cattle for N. T. PAULDING, at 8¼c.@8½c. These were good 700 lb. cattle.

L. BEERS sold 28 of his Connecticut cattle, at about 9¾c. They were of fair to good quality. One pair of extras brought fully 10½c.

R. MURRAY was getting 9c.@10½c. for his 63 fine New-Jersey cattle, rated 700 lbs.

J. BROOKS had 22 fair steers from Livingston County, N. Y., which E. H. SHEPARD was getting 8¾c.@9c. for on an estimate of 600 lbs. net.

M. H. PARKER had 80 Kentucky cattle on sale by ALLERTON & CONOVER. They were of medium quality, rated 700 lbs., and were bringing 8c.@9c. A few of the best were sold for near 10c.

J. MCCULLERS, 34 common Indiana steers were being sold by ALLERTON & CONOVER at 7½c.@9c. Estimated 600 lbs. net.

W. H. HUTCHINSON forwarded 52 medium cattle from Henderson County, Ill. Home weight, 1,300 lbs. W. W. HOAG was selling them for 8c.@9c. Twenty of the best brought $63 each, or a little over 9c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

This market has undergone very little change during the week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 15 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been small, but quite sufficient for the very limited demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 50 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is abundantly supplied, with a dull demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 49 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week, but the market is slow.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Northern Light*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the election in this State come in slowly. The result in 42 Counties—all yet heard from—gives the Democrats a majority of 12,445 on the State ticket. We publish elsewhere a table of majorities by Counties and lists of Senators and Members of Assembly elected.

In Massachusetts, Mr. BANKS has a plurality of nearly 24,000. Twelve towns are to be heard from. The majority of the Republicans in the Legislature is heavy. The general vote, however, shows a large falling off since 1856.

The New-Jersey election has resulted in the success of the Democrats. The Legislature will be Democratic by a decided majority on joint ballot.

The Maryland election, it is thought, has gone for the Americans by an increase on the vote cast for Mr. FILLMORE at the last Presidential election. In Baltimore the day was characterized by considerable rioting and bloodshed, though not so much as was anticipated. Several persons were shot, some of them fatally, and a great number of naturalized voters were driven from the polls.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Canada* at Halifax we receive three days' later news from Europe. No political intelligence of importance is reported. The *Canada* has brought a million of dollars in specie. It is stated that monetary affairs in London were more satisfactory, and that the pressure there had considerably abated. This relief arose from the fact that there had been no arrival from the United States since the departure of the Arabia, and our general Bank suspension was consequently not yet known. We shall only learn the effect of that event by the *Arabia*, due at this port on Wednesday next. No later news had been received in England from India.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing nearly a million and a half in treasure, and California advices to Oct. 11. The latter have been anticipated by the previous arrival of the *Quaker City*, which connected with the *Star of the West* at Havana. Our correspondent sends us very important news from Central America. Costa Rica, it seems, has seized and blockaded the San Juan River, and prohibits Nicaraguan vessels from passing up or down. An official proclamation of this act has been already promulgated. Five hundred Costa Rican troops were about to take possession of Fort Castillo. The Webster Grant has been annulled, and our correspondent, who sends us a most interesting communication on the subject, states that there is still another company in the field for the transit.

There is nothing of political importance from New-Granada, though the letters of our Panama correspondent, published elsewhere, will be found to contain a variety of interesting miscellaneous intelligence. By two arrivals at Panama, we receive a month's later news from the South Pacific. The Revolution in Peru remained still undecided. There had been another revolution in Bolivia, under the leadership of LINARES. The hostile armies of Bolivia were marching and countermarching, without any apparent practical result, but to the great terror of old women and very young children. The storm has blown over in Chili, and a new Cabinet has been formed. Governor BIGELL, our new Minister to this Republic, has arrived in Valparaiso. The question of the seizure of the American ship *Sportsman*, of Boston, is still pending.

A shooting affair occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hotel in which RICHARD CARTER, President of the Anthracite Bank of Tsiuaqua was killed by THOS. WASHINGTON SMITH, of Maryland. CARTER had accused SMITH of the seduction of a ward, and SMITH, on the other hand, alleges that he married the girl, and that he subsequently ascertained that she had been CARTER'S mistress.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were active for the lesding kind of Breadstuffs. Flour partially advanced 5c. ₱ barrel; while Wheat and Corn slightly favored buyers. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, 16,778 barrels Flour; 63,528 bushels Wheat, and 10,646 bushels Corn. Cotton was gradually improving. Provisions were dull and heavy. There was more animation in groceries, especially Sugars. Nothing really new occurred in other commodities. The number of vessels in port was 756 of all classes.

The Cattle Markets were largely over-supplied yesterday, and though the general quality of the stock was an improvement over last week, prices fell off ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. for the dressed meat. The receipts for the week were 3,433, which, though a little less than the week's average of last year, is still some 600 or 700 more than the present weekly requirement of the City. The yards were not cleared at sundown, some 250 being left over.

The Grand Jury for the November term was impannelled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. ANNE MURPHY, charged with murdering her husband's child by another wife, was discharged on her own recognizance, there not being sufficient proof that she really perpetrated the crime. THOMAS RAGAN was convicted of forgery in the second degree, and remanded for sentence.

The Board of Education last evening decided to appoint a Committee on Printing, and that the books, journals and documents of the Board be printed hereafter by contract. The Finance Committee submitted a report, setting forth the annual estimate for the support of the School system for the ensuing year. The total amount was apportioned as follows:

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors	$569,000
Incidental Expenses	80,000
Pianos for Primary Schools	9,000
Free Academy	48,000
Repairing and Cleaning Academy Building	3,000
Normal Schools	15,000
Corporate Schools	20,000
Evening Schools	45,000
For Repairs through the Shop	10,000.
Rent of School Premises	12,000
Stationery and Supplies	85,000
Warming and Ventilation of School Build'ds	5,000
For New Schools	131,000
New School Furniture	15,000
Salaries of Superintendents, Clerks, &c	24,000
Incidental Expenses, Printing, etc.	12,000
Due from the City Sinking Fund for Receipts of Sale of James-street School Premises in the Fourth Ward	33,000

The total amount is $1,126,012, or $25,000 more than the expenditures of last year.

The Academy of Medicine held its November meeting last night. Dr. VAN BUREN read a report on Dr. SQUIBB'S paper on chloroform, which asserted substantially that an article of chloroform is manufactured in Williamsburg not at all inferior to the best made in Europe. Dr. JANES, from the Committee on Materia Medica, reported in terms of glowing admiration of Borden's Concentrated Milk. The Secretary having announced a sealed parcel indorsed (as the bye-laws requlred) "A charge against a Fellow," which, under the rules, was unopened to the Committee on Ethics, Dr. HOLE, the President, observed that if it should refer to him it must only refer to his alleged sanction of an advertisement of one HAMMOND; and he would remark that he had requested the person named to withdraw his (Dr. MOTT'S) name from that advertisement, and moreover had sent a legel gentleman to him to compel its suppression. Dr. GARRISH presented a carcinomatous liver weighing 8 pounds, from a patient who died aged 61 years. Dr. BARGE read a paper on his improved splint. Dr. ROTTON read a compiled paper, and exhibited some of the coca plant so generally chewed by the Peruvian Indians. The Fellows took a chew all around, but exhibited none of the effects named in the paper, probably for the lack of the quicklime with which the aborigines take it.

The argument on the question as to the propriety of granting Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN a release from her confinement in Sandford Hall, a private lunatic asylum in Flushing, on the application by Mr. FURNESS for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, was resumed yesterday before Judge ROOSEVELT. After vast expenditure of argument a traverse to the return of Mr. MCDONLD was received, and an offer was made by Mr. BRADY to put in evidence an affidavit signed by Mrs. WOODMAN, and dated on the 1st of September last, which exhibited in the most decided manner her sense of the injuries which she had suffered at the hands of Mr. FURNESS, and the painful relations which had subsisted between that gentleman and herself. No decision on the point had been pronounced by the Court when the adjournment took place.

In the Chess Congress yesterday, Mr. MORPHY won his third game in the contest for the first prize. He has only to win two more to entitle himself to the award. His antagonist, Mr. PAULSEN, won one game and there have been two drawgames.

A meeting of residents in the Fourth-avenue and vicinity was held at the Westchester Hotel, Fourth-avenue, in favor of allowing the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad to continue to run their locomotives, as at present, to Thirty-second-street, and opposing the proposed action of the District-Attorney and Common Council restricting them in the use of steam, below Forty-second-street. The chair was occupied by PETER COOPER, Esq., and the proceedings were enthusiastic.

The Charter Election.

The State Election is over, and public attention is already turning to the canvass for City officers, which occurs a month hence. There was very little interest in the party contest of Tuesday last, and beyond the natural feeling of curiosity, the only concern felt in the result turns upon the indication it affords of the probable issue of the election for Mayor. Very many persons jump hastily to the conclusion that Mayor WOOD will walk over the course without serious opposition. They assume that he is to receive the entire vote of the Democratic party, and that this is sufficient to overbear the aggregate opposition, even if it should be united upon some one man. Nor have they any faith that this vote can be thus combined; they predict that Mayor WOOD still retains sufficient influence in the American Councils to induce them to nominate and run a candidate of their own, and thus to draw off votes enough to secure his election.

One thing is certain. If the December election is to be contested on party grounds, Mayor WOOD'S success is sure. And if the political parties take the business in hand, and put in nomination party candidates for the place, a state of feeling will be induced which will make it mainly a party contest. But if it can be kept entirely free from political partisanship,—if the honor and the welfare of the City are allowed to organize the canvass and preside over its conduct,—if a proper candidate should be named by men not identified with or conspicuous in either of the parties opposed to the Democracy, and should accept the nomination not as a member of any party, but solely and exclusively upon grounds connected with the reform and redemption of our City Government, the most judicious observers of public sentiment believe he would be elected. Whether such a course will be pursued depends upon the degree of interest felt in the result by that large, powerful and generally inattentive class of our citizens who have the most at stake.

The elements from which an estimate of the issue is to be drawn, may be found in the following comparative statement of the City vote last year and this:

1856	Buchanan	41,913		
1857	Tucker	36,071	Dem loss	5,842
1856	Fremont	17,771		
1857	Clapp	13,486	Rep. loss	4,285
1856	Fillmore	19,992		
1857	Putnam	7,860	Am. loss	12,132
1856	Tota' vote	79,676		
1857	Total vote	57,417	Total loss	22,259
1856	Buchanan's majority over all			4,159
1857	Tucker's majority over all			14,725

It is very evident from this statement that a very large portion of those who voted for FILLMORE last year have voted with the Democrats this year—not less, certainly, than six or seven thousand. Their general sympathies are, undoubtedly, with that party, but it is not at all unlikely that they would prefer some other person for Mayor to the present incumbent, and that they would vote for the opposition candidate if he would stand unpledged, both by his position and character, to stand aloof from all parties, and administer the Government upon independent principles of retrenchment and reform. If they should withdraw, and add their strength to the opposition, it would leave the two parties thus:

Tucker's vote	36,071
Deduct Americans	6,000
Democratic vote proper	30,071
Clapp's vote	13,486
Putnam's vote	7,860
Add Americans	6,000
Aggregate oppostion	27,346
Democratic majority	2,725

Assuming, therefore, that the aggregate vote in December will be the same as that just cast—that the opposition will unite upon a candidate against Mayor WOOD, and that 6,000 Americans who voted the Democratic State ticket, will withdraw their support and vote with the opposition, it will be seen that *a change of fifteen hundred Democratic votes will be sufficient to defeat Mayor* WOOD. The probability is that the aggregate vote will be larger then than now:—but the increase will be more likely to be in the Opposition than in the Democratic ranks:—as the interest in the State election was much keener on the part of the Democrats than in either of the other parties, and they came much nearer polling their full vote.

From this statement it will be seen that the result of the Charter election depends entirely upon the discretion, good judgment and public spirit of those who are opposed to the reëlection of Mayor WOOD. There is nothing in his position, or in the vote of his party, which need make his success a foregone conclusion. We have very little doubt that the majority of our citizens are opposed to his election. If they will consent to forego their political differences, to sacrifice their partisan aims and to act heartily, wisely and unitedly for the public welfare, they can place the government of this City in better and purer hands. Whether they *will* do so, or not, remains to be seen.

Family Feuds.

If we had not historical records to assure us and give us hope, we might fall into a very gloomy state of foreboding for the peace and happiness of our country, when we hear of the savage encounters that are almost daily taking place in every direction, between members of families and private individuals, in the attempt to glut their revenge for imaginary or real wrongs. These domestic tragedies are becoming almost as frequent with us as they once were among the Italians and Corsicans, or the half-savage Highlanders of Scotland. The utter disregard of all law, and the vindictive audacity with which men arm themselves for a deadly fight, to avenge their grievances, is much more characteristic of a semi-civilized people than of one that professes to have attained the very highest point of civilization. We know, however, that such things have always been, in every community which has cherished a sentiment of personal honor, or had the courage to rebel against oppression and wrong. We need not be disheartened therefore, or imagine that we are falling into a state of barbarism, because we now and then hear of instances of personal encounters among those who ought to be the conservators of the public peace. They are to be lamented when they do occur, and the parties involved should be held responsible for their violations of the law; but, happily, all these affairs are isolated cases; they are not the fruits of inherited feuds, and they end where they begin.

Pennsylvania appears to be extremely prolific of these savage encounters for the settlement of family feuds, and it is doubtless owing to the great leniency shown towards the criminals who have perpetrated some of the greatest outrages against the peace of that community, that they are so frequent. It is but a very few years since that a young man in Philadelphia waylaid and deliberately shot a man for having wronged his sister. There was no attempt made to deny the guilt of the murderer, yet he was acquitted by the Jury who tried him on the ground that he was justified by the conduct of his victim. It was either just after, or just before this event, that a father deliberately shot his own daughter for marrying contrary to his wishes, and he, too, was acquitted on the ground of sufficient provocation having been given for the horrible deed. It would be difficult to conceive of a possible homicide which would not be regarded by a Pennsylvania Jury as justifiable. The last case of an attempt to satisfy the cravings for revenge by a public homicide in Pennsylvania was the affray between the brothers MCKIBBIN and their brother-in-law, at Chambersburg, the particulars of which we have already published. This affair had more the character of a Corsican family feud than the other cases to which we have alluded, and the public offices held by some of the parties invest it with more than ordinary interest. But the most remarkable part of it is the letter of one of the brothers, giving a detailed, and, we presume, a correct account of the affray, narrating circumstantially how he and his brother entered a railroad car and commenced a fusillade against their brother-in-law, who was sitting there, wholly regardless of the lives of the innocent persons that were imperiled by the vollies fired from their revolvers. The brother, who writes the account of the shooting affray, is a member of Congress elect from California. After describing the manner in which he shot at his brother-in-law, he coolly adds:

"I do not think myself justifiable in risking my life as I did in order to take his. If every son of my father had combined to destroy him, there is not an honest heart that would not say the provocation was more than sufficient."

There may be a good many honest hearts which will be ready to condemn CRAIG, the brother-in-law, but will hesitate to justify the lawless and savage attempt upon his life. The monstrous assumption that every man has a right to avenge himself in his own way, for every wrong inflicted upon him, cannot be justified nor tolerated by any community that is desirous of preserving itself from utter anarchy and barbarism. It is a bad sign for us when a member of Congress publicly justifies such proceedings; but when we remember what another member of Congress from the same State which is represented by Mr. MCKIBBIN, did, and how easily he was let off for the offence he committed, we cannot marvel at this last outrage. The likelihood of these Pennsylvania brothers being punished for their murderous conduct may be judged of from the fact of their being allowed to go free, after they had surrendered themselves, on so small bail as eight hundred dollars.

Personal conflicts between hot-headed men are common enough in all parts of the world, and are likely to be while human nature is prone to error, and the apology for them is the heat of passion and the impatience of a generous nature, suffering under a sense of injury. But there are no such apologies to be offered for such deliberate outrages as this last Pennsylvania feud, which was as irrational and stupid as it was reckless and wicked. The pretended cause of the affray was the injured honor of a sister, and every manly heart will at once sympathise with the injured family when the cause is mentioned. But, what good was to result from the course adopted by these brothers? They were but proclaiming their sister's shame to the world, and bringing new griefs and trials upon their family by the attempt they made to murder the man who had brought dishonor upon them. It is difficult to understand how men who have the opportunity of a moment's reflection, can act with such an utter disregard of all prudence and reason, and commit acts which can have no other effect than to increase tenfold the troubles which have made their homes desolate. But the fault lies not so much with the men who commit these outrages, as with the public sentiment which encourages them, by permitting them to go unpunished.

VICISSITUDES OF TRADE.—Among the many instances of the ups and downs of commercial life which have been exhibited by the present "pressure," there is none more striking than that of the Grocers' Sugar Refining Company, which, but a few months since was one of the most prosperous concerns, apparently, in the City. Last year it declared a semi-annual dividend of thirty per cent., its President is one of the standard merchants in South-street, and its Vice-President was so able a manager that his services commanded a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. It had a paid up capital of half a million, and its customers were among the safest class of merchants in the City. Yet, with all these advantages it has been unable to meet its engagements, and stopped payment on Tuesday.

Probability of Another War in Central America.

Our correspondence from Central America, received by the *Star of the West*, brings important intelligence. We are informed that an officer in the Costa Rican service, under instructions from his Government, has taken possession of the San Juan River, and, having announced its blockade to the authorities at Greytown, has refused to allow boats or other Nicaraguan craft to pass up or down. The same officer, who is no other than Col. CAUTY, who figured in the Walker War, has also been directed to demand of the *commandante* of San Carlos the custody of that fort, and, in case of refusal, to *enforce* its surrender. It is alleged, by way of apology for this extraordinary move, that WALKER is contemplating another invasion of Nicaragua, and that a Costa Rican army alone is capable of defending that Republic. Making every allowance for the correctness of this supposition, the step last taken by Costa Rica can only be regarded as an open declaration of war. It is clearly a *casus belli*; for she takes violent possession of her neighbor's forts and territory in defiance of that neighbor's protests and remonstrances. We are not yet informed what measures the actual Government of Nicaragua will adopt to repel this usurpation of its rights: but General MARTINEZ, who has just been elected President, is not the man, if report speaks truth, to submit to Costa Rican aggression. The next mail from Central America will probably bring us more definite information on this point. If a war between the two States should be the result of this Costa Rican move, then WALKER'S chances would again rise in the ascendant, for, after the combatants had thoroughly exhausted themselves, he could easily step in and himself decide the issue. Nor is he likely to lose such an opportunity.

The great struggle between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is for the Transit route. We are told that the latter has annulled the Webster grant in consequence of non-fulfillment of contract, and is now willing to place the transit under the protection of the United States on the sole condition that its neutrality be preserved. This is certainly a fair offer, but its good faith is not supported by present appearances.

It is strange that diminutive States, in the position of the Central American Republics, cannot see that their only security from the fillibustering invasions they so much dread, lies in unity. Yet as soon as Costa Rica and Nicaragua have succeeded, after a long struggle, in expelling WALKER from their soil, they get up a quarrel between themselves for the most insignificant causes and jealousies. It really seems as if the special destiny of these States was to ruin each other.

RAMPANT AMERICANISM.—It must be very discouraging to the sincere friends of the "American Order" to read the report of the violent proceedings of their party at the election in Baltimore yesterday. It appears that Governor LIGON better understood the spirit of the Baltimoreans than did the Mayor of the city. The frightful scenes which were enacted there yesterday have fully justified the Governor's conduct in placing the city under martial law. Baltimore has always been noted for its lawless mobs, and it earned the title of "Mob-town" nearly half a century ago. It is, too, the very centre and head-quarters of "Americanism," and it appears it was this spirit which caused the murderous conflict at the polls yesterday. Americanism has not manifested any such violence here, nor in any other part of the country, except Louisville, where it has once had the dominant power. The violence of its manifestation in Baltimore is probably owing to the circumstance that so large a portion of the inhabitants of that city are Roman Catholics, who are so peculiarly obnoxious to the "American" sentiment. But it stands the party in hand if they expect to maintain their organization to adopt measures which will prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence as were perpetrated in Baltimore yesterday, or they will bring a reproach upon their name which will make all patriotic, or even decent men ashamed to own themselves members of their organization.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.—We hear but one voice in regard to the practical operation of our new Election law. It is universally approved. The glass ballot-boxes commend themselves to approbation. Every voter has the satisfaction of seeing for himself where his ballot goes to, and the full conviction that there is no chance for having a secret drawer filled with votes for use in case of need. The removal of polling booths, the appointment of Poll Clerks, the presence of Policemen, and the prohibition of liquor-selling, all worked well, and contributed to the quiet, order and fairness which characterized the Election of Tuesday.

THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—The ladies of this City, who are engaged in organizing a fund for the purpose of doing fit honor to the memory of the gallant and lamented commander of the *Central America*, have invited Mr. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, of this City, to deliver a lecture in aid of their noble enterprise. That gentleman has accepted this honorable distinction, and on Thursday evening next, the 12th inst., will deliver an address on "The Sea and the Sailors of Antiquity," at the Mercantile Library Hall. We need hardly call the particular notice of our readers to this announcement, and have only to add that tickets may be procured of any of the Committee of the Fund.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—The branch office of the Children's Aid Society, for helping unemployed trades-girls to the West, opens to-day for business. PETER COOPER'S liberality has furnished the Society with an office in the Union Buildings, on Third-avenue, near Astor-place.

This movement is not designed to forward girls of service or now in employment, but only to aid those who are out of work, and with but small means left. For the present, office hours are from 9 to 2 o'clock.

In all cases those who are assisted by the Society are expected either to pay their fare in advance or have it deducted from their first wages. Those who pay cash in advance will be first attended to, and next those who advance a portion of their fares.

☞ The barge *Puritan*, Capt. S. CHAPIN, arrived yesterday from Albany with 12,200 bushels of wheat, and 600 barrels flour, probably the greatest quantity of wheat ever brought in one barge, under deck.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Territory of Arizona—Congressmen from Baltimore—Domestic Appointments—Supplies for the Pacific Squadron, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

Lieutenant MOWRY had an interview with the President to-day relative to the proposition to create the Territory of Arizona. The President received him kindly, and invited him to a future conversation—expressing a decided interest in the subject.

Already a cry is raised here in favor of refusing seats in Congress to the Representatives elected from Baltimore to-day, in consequence of the riots, and driving voters from the polls. Governor LIGON is condemned by all parties for withdrawing his Proclamation.

Quite a number of domestic appointments are understood to have been determined upon by the President, to be announced in due time. The Marshalship of the District of Columbia has been the subject of a spirited contest, and Col. SELDEN, late United Stetes Treasurer, and WM. FLINN, Esq., are still prominent candidates for the place. Both of these gentlemen will be disappointed, in all probability, and GEORGE PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, will take the prize. There is no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN made his mind up to this result some time ago. In addition to the fact that Mr. PLITT is well qualified for the position, it is understood that the President desires the presence of his family in Washington for the sake of their society at the White House—Mrs. PLITT being an intimate personal friend of the President's niece, Miss LANE.

The plan of sending men and supplies across the Isthmus of Panama, for our Pacific squadron, has operated quite as well as was anticipated, and is found both convenient and economical. We may reasonably anticipate that, hereafter, as a general thing, this course will be pursued, instead of sending our cruisers by the tedious route around Cape Horn and bringing them back the same way, at the beginning and end of each cruise. The advantage of the new system is relatively enhanced by the fact that Mr. TOUCEY has wisely shortened the cruises to two years,—a considerable portion of which time would necessarily be lost under the old system in making the voyage. It certainly can require no argument to show that millions of dollars are to be saved to the Government by sending men and supplies out *to* our ships on the Pacific, instead of *in* national vessels around the Horn, except to the occasional instance in which for some special reason it is deemed advisable to station a new vessel in those waters,—for every voyage of twelve thousand miles out and home wastes months of time of vessel, officers and crew, without the slightest return.

Another step in the development of the new policy would be the stationing of a storeship in the Bay of Panama, instead of keeping one at Valparaiso, as now. In the advanced and changed stage of our interest on the west coast of our own continent and of South America, there seems to be no good reason why a storeship should be kept at Valparaiso, an extreme southern port. Panama is a much more accessible point, and a far more central one for the concentration of the Pacific Squadron. It is in the unavoidable track, too, of the great stream of travel and traffic between the two oceans, where the presence of our fleet is necessary oftener than at any other place. The storeship could always be supplied in nine or ten days, from New-York, in quantities as needed, thus securing superior freshness and avoiding loss by deterioration or wastage. Vessels can receive orders at Panama from the Navy Department in nine days instead of the thirty to fifty now required in reaching Valparaiso, and they will be in position to strike North or South as circumstances may require. If a vessel is wanted at a Southern port, and none is in the neighborhood, word can be sent to Panama once a fortnight by mail steamer. The California steamers will bring similar requisitions every few days from the North, if necessary, and ere many months, in all probability, an Australian line will be in operation, concentrating at the same point. This second step in the great reform which Secretary TOUCEY is advancing, may reasonably be expected to be taken at no distant day. S.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Kansas letters of the 29th state that only 33 of the 60 members of the Constitutional Convention were present, and nothing of general interest had been done.

Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON were at Lawrence on the 29th, and nothing was said about leaving the Territory.

The *Herald of Freedom* says that the Bank suspensions at the East have been severely felt in Kansas. There was a large amount of valueless Eastern Exchange there.

Upwards of 300 troops were at Lecompton.

A protest had been entered against the issuing of certificates to the Pro-Slavery candidates for the Legislature in the Leavenworth District, on account of alleged frauds in the Kickapoo Precinct.

Serious Shooting Affair in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

RICHARD CARTER, President of the Anthracite Bank of Tamsqua, was shot dead this morning in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, by THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, of Cecil County, Maryland. SMITH fired first four balls from his revolver, and two more after CARTER had fallen on the floor. CARTER was a middle-aged man, wealthy, and has a family. SMITH is aged 30 years, and was laboring under great excitement. CARTER had accused SMITH of the seduction of a ward or adopted daughter of his. SMITH states that he met the girl at a boarding-school and married her. He subsequently discovered that she had been the mistress of CARTER. She had a child four months after marriage. The shooting was in revenge. SMITH was arrested, and is awaiting a hearing at the Mayor's Office.

At the hearing this evening SMITH claimed to be the traveling agent of a mercantile agency.

Great Fire at Cairo.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The dépôt of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Four freight cars and the engine house were included in the property destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Part of the dépôt was occupied by the agent of the Company, the clerks and expressmen, who lost everything. A package of $1,500 belonging to the Express Company was destroyed. A package of the same amount belonging to ADAMS, GRAHAM & Co. was also destroyed. The amount of insurance is not ascertained.

The Case of Cummings.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

CUMMINGS, the officer of the Bank of Upper Canada, who was lately arrested for robbing the Bank, was tried to-day and found guilty of embezzlement, and recommended to mercy. MCGAFFNEY, now under arrest in Buffalo for complicity in the same affair, is undergoing an examination as to the validity of his arrest and removal to Toronto under the Ashburton Treaty. The case is exciting considerable interest.

The Suspension of the Banks of Missouri Legalized.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

A bill legalizing the suspension of the Banks of this State till the 1st of November, 1858, passed the House yesterday, by 25 majority.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved that it is not advisable to declare their usual dividend.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool *via* Halifax, with 41 passengers for the former and 26 for the latter port; and $6,500 in specie.

Steamboat Explosion.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *Arrow* collapsed a flue to-day on her passage from Port Huron to this city. Two firemen were killed.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard here to make immediate preparations for building one of the new steam-propeller sloops-of-war.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S Opera of "Rigoletto" is certainly one of the master's best works, yet it has not been given since Mr. OLE BULL'S famous operatic experiment, when that distinguished *impresario* accomplished a season of something less than one week with signal discomfiture. The *ensembles* in this Opera are conceived and elaborated in the true spirit of dramatic music, and, with anything like a decent conductor, cannot fail to interest and impress an audience. Beginning with this fact, we can at once praise the performance of last evening. Mr. ARDITTI has not shown to greater advantage than in this Opera. The chorus and orchestra were alike excellent.

The part of *Rigolette* makes great demands on the artist who undertakes it. It requires much, both vocally and dramatically, to make it what the composer intends it shall be. Mr. TAFFANELLI, a baritone who is not so often heard as he deserves to be, undertook it last night, and made a favorable impression—which is saying something. Mr. TAFFANELLI sings well, and has his voice under very excellent control. This latter fact appears to be prominently in his mind at all times, and for the performance of little delicacies (sometimes excessively fine drawn,) he sacrifices every dramatic opportunity. Added to this, is the fact that Mr. TAFFANELLI cannot act. He is what is popularly called a "stick," and one is overpowered by the idea that such a very dull person could, by any possibility, be a Court Buffoon. In spite of these drawbacks, Mr. TAFFANELLI deserves much credit for much musical excellence. If he left us something to desire, he did not give us much to regret.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI, as *Gilda*, sang with decided intention. For once she did not appear to be perfectly certain in her own mind that she was going to walk over the operatic course. She was relatively good; that is to say, much better than she has been in most of her recent efforts. At times she was really excellent.

The event of the evening was the *début* of Signor BIONARDI, a new tenor recently arrived in this country. There are some phenomena connected with this gentleman. In the first place, he has got a voice; in the second, he does not appear to be afflicted with a chronic cold; in the third, he sings like a man, and not like a whining monk. Such an unusual combination of attributes excited an audience not over-used to their influence, and Signor BIONARDI obtained a well-merited success. His voice is of the [illegible] kind, but with a more delicate vein of sentiment than we have had in his predecessors. It is [illegible] tivated, and capable of much expression. [illegible] oo Signor BIONARDI as one of the most desirable bers of the company, and if he justifies the impr[illegible] of last night, he will prove a good card to the [illegible] ment.

The opera gave much satisfaction to a fashionable, and, we should suppose, profitable audience.

CONCERT.—Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS give their last grand concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme is remarkably attractive.

☞ The Second Rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The room was well filled, the greater portion of the audience being ladies.

BEETHOVEN'S symphony, the "Héroica," was finely rendered by the efficient orchestra, under the lead of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. MENDELSSOHN'S overture, "Ruy Blas," and WEBER'S overture, "Oberon," were so executed as to elicit demonstrations of applause, and giving promise for the brilliant success of the first public concert.

It was announced by the President that all subscribers who wished extra tickets must apply for them soon, as the number of outsiders who desired them was constantly increasing, and it was desirable to accommodate the subscribers first.

From present appearances the call for a music hall will soon be issued.

California Ticket Swindling and Robbery.

The steamer *Northern Light* leaves for Aspinwall to-day, at 2 o'clock, with about 500 passengers and the California mails. About 250 United States troops go by this steamer to the Pacific, under command of Colonel CASEY, who is accompanied by his wife and two daughters. The troops have engaged a large part of the accommodations in this steamer, and it being the season for increased travel, there has been a fine opportunity to speculate on tickets, as there is much larger demand for passages than can be provided for on the steamer of the 5th. Consequently there has been a great rush for tickets. Profiting by this state of things, the bogus ticket-sellers near the genuine office, corner of Warren and West streets, have done a thriving business. We report some of the cases which occurred yesterday.

D. HODGES, with a party of four friends, came to town from Inham County, Mich., bound for California. They put up at Lovejoy's, where, instead of acquainting the landlord with their destination, and asking his advice, and direction to the proper ticket office, HODGES permitted a runner to "get into his confidence," by whom he was literally robbed of every cent of money he possessed. He was told by his new and obliging acquaintance that he could show him the place to buy his ticket, but as he would have to get his Michigan money changed for gold, or City funds, he would go with him to a broker's who would charge him only 1 per cent. They went together into Liberty-place, near William-street. Here the greenhorn handed over to the sharper all his money, who passed in at one door and out at an opposite one, leaving the Michigan gentleman [illegible] his return. Having stood at the door until [illegible] picions were aroused, he went through the doors that his illustrious predecessor had [illegible] and awakened to the conclusion that he had been robbed. The whole party decided then [illegible] to return home with their victimized friend, [illegible] than leave him in New-York; but they [illegible] to return, and when they do they intend to keep an eye open for confidence men.

Two brothers, JOHN C. PARSONS and JOEL E. PARSONS, from Sweeden, Monroe County, New-York, have a brother, a druggist, doing business in California, who remitted them money with which to join him there. They came to town yesterday morning, and as they allege, were met at the landing by a man who inquired where they were going; on being told they wished to go to FRENCH'S Hotel, and were bound to California, he offered to carry them and their baggage to that place, and said he would then show them where to buy their ticket. But instead of taking them to French's, they were set down at the "Western Railroad Hotel" corner of Liberty and Greenwich-streets, and then were conducted to an office, corner of Chambers and West-streets, for their ticket. Here they were told there were but two tickets left by this steamer, for which they were charged $290, each; but as this was more ready looney than they possessed, they began to think they would have to return home again. Their brother, however, had remitted them $50 to make purchases with.

They offered this check to make up $385, which the sharpers agreed to take for the two tickets. Upon finding out that they had been cheated, the dupes went before Recorder SMITH, in company with Dr. BENJAMIN, and made a complaint. The Recorder sent Officer LOWERY to the office, at the corner of Chambers and West streets, with one of the brothers, who pointed out the man who received their money and draft. He was brought before the Recorder, and, refusing to restore the money he had unlawfully taken, (the act being in violation of the late law against the sale of steamer tickets by all other than the regular agency,) he was ordered to be committed without bail. By the consent of the officer, however, he was permitted to go to the office to arrange the matter, but, as he alleged, he could not induce his associates to refund the money, came back, and asked to be admitted to bail, which the Recorder fixed at $2,500, with two sureties. He stated he had never been charged with crime, "had a key turned on him;" that he had a wife and family to provide for, and a character which was fair. He offered to return the check, and pleaded to have the bail reduced; but, as there were [illegible] stant complaints (at least twenty) of late against the office, the Recorder refused to reduce the bail, and it was taken to the Tombs. The young men intend to remain in the City, if necessary, and see the matter prosecuted; and the Recorder expressed his determination to make an example of this case. There were several other similar cases.

A Father and Three Children Drowned.

Mr. HASKELL of Jamesport, Long Island, with three of his boys, all young, went out in a skiff to visit his eel-pots last Monday morning, when, by accident, the boat was upset and father and children all drowned. Mr. HASKELL leaves a wife, and a child only a month old. He was an estimable citizen. The bodies were not recovered, except that of one of the boys, which drifted up on the beach late Monday night.

...is erecting at ... 5 Beekman-street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, will be of the same style, height and finish as that adjoining owned by him. It will cost about $22,000, and be completed in the course of two months. It will be ...ied by W. L. McDONALD as a carriage repository. At No. 17 Beekman-street, (next door,) CHAS. ... is building a cast-iron front store of the ...dimensions, to be completed at about the same ...d about the same expense. J. B. SNOOK is the ...ect of both.

...building erecting on the southern part of the ...the old Brick Church is the property of Messrs. ... & Porter. Its front on Beekman-street is ...Manchester lease, it extends 96 feet on Park-row, ...on Nassau-street. How it will be occupied ...decided.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICES MARKED DOWN
TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR CASH,
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal-sts.

ALFRED MUNROE, }
WM. D. ABBATT, }
M. G. RATHBUN. }

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE:
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren st., New-York.

CASH SALES,
Under cost,
At GENIN'S,
During November,
No. 214 Broadway.
$10,000 worth soft hats. $100,000 worth furs.
$5,000 worth children's fancy hats. $10,000 worth boys' hats and caps.
Early purchasers
will have the widest field for choice.
JOHN N. GENIN.

LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND MISSES' INDIA-Rubber Shoes at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per pair. India-Rubber Boots of all kinds as low in proportion, with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$60,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
75 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. HARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

E. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
E. C HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 133, 131 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.
WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LEMUEL BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 442 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WORCESTER & CO., No. 442 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

STEWART—BEEBE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington square, by Rev. Marcius Hutton, D. D., ROBERT STEWART, M. D., to ANNA L., daughter of Anson P. Beebe, Esq., all of this City.

CORNELL—JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, GEORGE FREDERICK CORNELL to AGNES, daughter of Dr. Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, of consumption, JAMES W. SCOTT, printer, of Belfast, Ireland, in the 35th year of his age. He has been attached to the *Herald* office for the last six or seven years.
His friends and acquaintances, and printers generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 13 City Hall-place, corner of Duane-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In this City on Wednesday, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, Mrs. PHEBE A., widow of John H. Thompson.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 49 Stanton-st., this day, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OLYPHANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, ANN, widow of the late D. W. C. Olyphant, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, R. M. Olyphant, No. 28 West 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock without further invitation.

BREWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, NELSON BREWER, in the 44th year of his age.
His relatives and friends and also members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 152 West 20th st., at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, 6th inst.

KENNIGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, MICHAEL HILLARY, son of James Kerrigan.
His funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 14th-st. The friends of the family, and the Faculty and students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are invited to attend. A requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE THIBON, wife of Thos. S. Crane, aged 33 years.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends from New-York will take the 12 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st., for Elizabeth, and find conveyances to take them to her late residence.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

LLOYD.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH LLOYD, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, E. Goodenough, and grandson, J. L. Steele, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 Washington-st., Hoboken, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

PHIPPS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, THEODOSIA, wife of Robert Phipps, and daughter of the late John Williamson, of Yarmouth, N. S.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Port Chester, on Friday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Yarmouth (N. S.) papers please copy.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, is open for exhibition at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cossens's Hotel,
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cossens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS locksmiths and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING,
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 972 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND PARIAN STATUARY,
Just opened,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER
And TEA SETS,
Both White and Decorated.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
CHANDELIERS,
And every description of
GAS FIXTURES,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, &c.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS.
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants &c. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall st., New-York

DAILEY'S LIST OF PRICES.

White French China Dinner sets, 148 pieces	$26 00
Gilt edged French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Fancy and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pcs	47 00
Gilt-edged French China Tea Set, 44 pieces	6 55
Fancy and Gilt edged French China Tea Sets, 44 ps.	6 30
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen	0 45
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 25
White French China Fruit Baskets, each	65
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver plated Tea Kettles	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 3 pieces	19 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	8 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 50
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50

All of these goods are offered at an average discount of Thirty per cent. from the usual prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 42 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants, for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

READ THE GREAT STORY,
ENTITLED
THE CROWN JEWELS,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The most exciting and captivating romance ever published of life in London and Paris.

READ THE GREAT STORY,
ENTITLED
THE CROWN JEWELS,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
The most exciting and captivating romance ever published of life in London and Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY
Is open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Portraits may be made at any hour from 8 to 4½ o'clock. Persons who call on their way to or from business will be detained but a few minutes.
Embarrassment is frequently occasioned by the number who require sittings about midday. And this notice is designed to correct a prevalent impression that portraits are better taken at that hour. They are made with equal facility and excellence MORNING and AFTERNOON, and in clear or cloudy weather.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
NO. 359 BROADWAY.
Now is the time to obtain PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. The splendid pictures at BRADY'S GALLERY are selling at half their former cost.
Nearly THIRTY THOUSAND PORTRAITS have been made during the past year, and their quality is too widely known to require description. They are regarded, by those familiar with the art, as the perfection of Photography.
The superb IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is sold at $15, $20 and $30. Several hundred specimens of the Imperial are exhibited at the Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Among these are portraits of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOMAS H. BENTON,
WM. L. MARCY,
JOHN TYLER,
LEWIS CASS,
R. W. WALKER,
FRANKLIN PIEROE,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
N. P. BANKS,
BANCROFT,
BRYANT,
WILLIS,
LOWELL,
HALLECK,
EDGAR A. POE,
JOHN G. SAXE,
LORD MACAULAY,
HENRY C. CAREY,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, as Meg Merrilies,
CHARLES MATHEWS,
FREZZOLINI,
THALBERG,
VESTVALI,
WM. PAIGE,
MISS HOSMER,
DR. RAE,
DR. KANE,
PROF. MORSE,
All (with one exception) recent productions. Much interest attaches to the collection, as no other of similar extent exists in the world.
The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY.
FULL-LENGTH—LIFE SIZES,
Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil-paintings.
MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES,
Finished in Oil, at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is, of course, permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.
LIFE SIZES IN CRAYON
A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.
CRAYON VIGNETTES,
Suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.
LARGE GROUPS
Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the Camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be painted in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS
Possess, in addition to their reality as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries superior to any similar works in Europe.
MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHS, exquisitely elaborate, painted to resemble miniatures upon Ivory, from $5 to $50 each. They may be set in bracelets, lockets, or small cases.
PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS of every size, and at every price from $1 to $10. Duplicate copies at a trifling cost. These are suitable for interchange among Clubs, Classes, Associations, or Families.
AMEROTYPES, a beautiful style of MINIATURE, made instantaneously, and finished ready for delivery in a few minutes. The process is admirably suited to the production of PORTRAITS of CHILDREN.
From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at BRADY'S GALLERY, adapted to every taste, and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The superior quality of the PHOTOGRAPHS will in all cases be preserved.
A partial resumption of the old prices will soon become necessary. The effect of the reduction has been decisive, and, if present prospects are realized, the establishment will be unable, at the reduced rates, to supply the increased demand. One notice will, however, be given of any further change.
BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.
475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $18 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
$100,000
WORTH OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
To be sold 20 per cent.
Below cost, at retail.
In consequence of the
DEATH OF J. H. HARLEY,
WHITE & BIRD will carry on the business at the late stand, No. 28 Maiden-lane.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Furs
To be sold
Regardless of price.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS,
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize, can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
Now on sale at
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 7Oc. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT
$2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Beavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California, per United States steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
RUFUS SANGER,
Importer and Jobber,
No. 144 Broadway,
Offers to dispose of the balance of his
FALL IMPORTATIONS
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
in the store
NO. 289 BOWERY,
Opposite 6th-st.,
Which he has rented for
SIXTY DAYS.
His stock comprises a rich assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
BLANKETS, &c.,
Which he will sell at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE:
No. 289 Bowery.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 348 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of their Stock at once,
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery,
Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods,
Linens, Yankee Notions,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FERROW, LEE & CO.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 339 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers at reduced bankrupt prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS.
$100,000 WORTH
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE.
SILKS—The whole stock of Silks, comprising every durable style, reduced 25c. to 75c. per yard.
SHAWLS—Broché Long Shawls reduced $5 to $10 each. Broché Square Shawls marked down $3 to $6 each. Wool Long Shawls reduced $3 50 to $4 each.
CLOAKS—1,000 Cloaks all made on the premises, of the best materials, in the newest styles, marked down $5 to $8 each. Cloaks made to order for the cost of the materials.
MERINOS—600 pieces superior Merino marked down 25c. to 50c. per yard. Paramattas marked down 12c. to 25c. per yard. Wool Plaids marked down 12c. to 25c.
DE LAINES, usually sold at 1s. 2d. reduced to 1s. Medium qualities reduced from 1s. 3d. to 10c. Merrimack Calicoes reduced to 9c. 10-4 white Sheeting reduced to 1s. 6d. Ducal Plaid 1s.
Every article in the stock not mentioned in this advertisement reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

$287,000 WILL BE SACRIFICED!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
At Nos. 34 and 36 Fulton-st.
Mammoth stock of
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
No wholesale house can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see. Open until 9 P. M.
All kinds of money taken.
THEO. B. B. DE GROOT.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE
offer their large and seasonable stock of
DRESS GOODS
for cash or short credit,
to Dealers only,
at prices
which will enable their
Customers
to defy
the unusual competition
to which they are now
subjected.
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

THE ENTIRE
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE
Is being offered
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and habit patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS. McEWING & SNYDER, No. 3 Barclay-st., determined to offer the balance of their stock of collars neck-ties, &c., at retail. White and colored merino shirts, $1 to $1 25; fancy printed shirts, great variety, 75c. to $1 25; linen bosom shirts, 87½c. to $1; silk neck-ties for 30c., retail price 62½c.; silk scarfs for 40c., retail price 75c. to $1; silk mufflers for 50c. to 75c., retail price $1 to

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.
NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.
Admission $1.
Positively the last appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
First appearance this season of
MME. D'ANGRI and MLLE. CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The programme will comprise the following gems:
The Terzett from Don Giovanni.
FREZZOLINI, CAIROLI, LABOCETTA.
The Comic Duet "Italiana in Algeria."
Mme. D'ANGRI and ROCCO.
The grand Scena from "I Lombardi," performed by the following combination of five artists.
FREZZOLINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS
The grand Duet "Don Giovanni" (first time.)
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
And sets and Concert Waltzes by.....THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Reverie, by.....LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Terzett—"Papatacci".....
Rondo—Concertoix, by.....Mme. D'ANGRI.
Aria—Somnambula.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge at BRUSING'S and HALL & SON'S. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats commences this morning.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NO. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The Management takes pleasure in announcing the production of the most thrilling Romantic Drama of the present day, whose wide spread popularity induces the belief that it cannot fail to be acceptable to the patrons of this establishment, susceptible as it is in production of
STARLING ACTING,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
EXQUISITE MUSIC and
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
for all of which "Laura Keene's Theatre" has long since become proverbial.
The Original Music under direction of Mr. T. Baker.
New Scenery by Mr. Almy, with beautiful and startling effects.
Machinery, of a novel nature, by Mr. Smart and Assistants.
Characteristic Appointments by Mr. Lloyd, and appropriate Costumes by Mad. Bonkarnecke and aids.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
THE SEA OF ICE;
Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With the following brilliant distribution of characters:
Captain de Jassours, of the ship *Ursula*.....Mr. Wheatleigh Carlos, an adventurer.
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble.} Mr. George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jeffer on
Louise de Lascours.....
Oparita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.} Miss Laura Keene
The other characters by Misses Wells and Thompson and Messrs. Stoddart, Peters, Linncan, Howard, &c., &c.
Act 1—Main-deck of the ship *Ursula*.
Act 2—A Sea of Ice in the Polar Regions—Aurora Borealis, &c.
Act 3—The Gold Plains of Mexico.
Act 4—The Hotel de Ternige in Paris.
Act 5—Palace of Del Monte in Paris
No other piece will be performed on the same evening.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Nov. 5.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.
Continued attraction and success of Mr. Bourlcault's brilliant adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
It will be given to-night. The performance will commence with the capital petite comedy,
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Mr. Blake.....in a.....New character
And terminate with the farce of
A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.
A new petite comedy is in rehearsal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with overture at 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Roszani Ballet Troupe, in consequence of engagements in other cities.
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
To be followed by the last great novelty,
THE GOLDEN HORSE.
Sustained by these truly great artists,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX, the sisters G. and T. PRATESI,
Sig. FILIPPO BARATTI. Sig. G. PRATESI
and the combined ballet troupe under the direction of
Sig. CESARE CECCHETTI.
NOTICE.—On Saturday there will be a grand Afternoon Performance. The Ballet Troupe having to appear in Boston on Monday, Mr. McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1857,
THE RAVELS AND SIGNORINA ROLLA.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVALTY, BORRAS.
THE MILLINERS. ACALISTA.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
NOTICE.
Glorious News for the Patrons of the Garden.
GABRIEL RAVEL joins his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME, and appears on MONDAY next.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents! Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
The performances commence with
INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.
To be followed by the drama of
ESMERALDA; or the GIPSY GIRL OF NOTRE DAME.
To conclude with the Irish drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
BUCHANAN'S ENGAGEMENT.
Book-Book now open.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.
The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by the programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

STILL INCREASED EXTRA ATTRACTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE MANAGERS OF THE GREAT FAIR are pleased to announce that Miss E. L. WILLIAMS favorably known as
THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
Will sing several popular ballads from the main stand under the dome, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.
The ballads of Miss WILLIAMS are sung in English Welsh and German, and were written and composed expressly for her by Samuel Lover and other well-known authors.
No extra charge for admission.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 9½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition, Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
Is now open at the old Academy of Design, 497 Broadway from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents Season Tickets 50 cents. P. FRODSHAM, Sec.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW DRAMATIC SEASON!—Great success of the elegant romantic drama of THE ROSE OF PENRITH, Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER; which will be repeated THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the entirely new company now engaged here, Wandering Darcy, Mr. H. Wilkins; Aline, Mrs. Charles Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM, and also THE HAPPY MAN. The beautiful Aquasia, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Commencement of the new dramatic season at this establishment, with an entirely new company of Comedians of distinguished professional excellence. THIS EVENING, the new romantic play founded on the opera of Linda di Chamounix A MOTHER'S PRAYER; OR, THE ROSE OF PENRITH. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM, after which THE HAPPY MAN. Admission 25 cents: Children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW SCENES EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Ramon, Odeon Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Positively the farewell appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
In consequence of which Verdi's opera of
RIGOLETTO
will be performed for the last time.
Second appearance in America of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.
Positively the last night of
RIGOLETTO,
With new and splendid Scenery, a Double Orchestra, a Military Band and by the following artistes:
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
Signor BIGNARDI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TAFFANELLI ROCCO DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 precisely, at the usual ticket offices. Opera commences at 8.
Due notice will be given of the second appearance of
MADAME D'ANGRI.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Concert, at 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, last night of the great tragedy play,
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
In which Miss Cushman will give her powerful representation of the Actress, Tisbe, universally acknowledged to be one of her most admired performances.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Barrett and Miss Susan Denin will also appear.
To conclude with the farce of
THE CHRISTENING.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Miss CUSHMAN'S Benefit. First and only time of LONDON ASSURANCE, in which she will play her original part of Lady Gay Spanker. Mr. Burton will appear as Mark Meddle.
On SATURDAY Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merrifes.
KING HENRY VIII. on MONDAY next.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov 5, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
WIZARD PRIEST.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL and Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundreds wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 6, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. By order
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the directions of the Central Committee an election for delegates to the several conventions to nominate Charter officers, will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at No. 699 6th-st. The poll will be open from 1½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PERLEY, President.
GEORGE SPARROW, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held for delegate to Charter and Judicial Conventions, at Chelsea Hall, corner 10th-st. and 8th av., on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 7 P. M. Polls open at 7½ o'clock; close at 9 P. M.
By order, DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Your punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LEF-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' meetings every Thursday night at 7½ o'clock. Tonight Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK is expected to speak; Nov. 12 Rev. WM. HOGARTH; Nov. 19th, Mr. BEALE, Agent of the New-York Prison Association.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 11.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

A. O. U. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular Quarterly Session, in the room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WOODMAN CASE.
The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE for this week contains a very fine portrait of GARDNER BURNESS, the petitioner for the release of Mrs. WOODMAN in the *habeas corpus* now pending before Judge Roosevelt. This likeness is exceedingly accurate. By the side of Burness is the portrait of CAROLINE WOODMAN. A full account of the proceedings on the *habeas corpus*, with other interesting particulars. It also contains:
The London Murder.
Robbery by Gipsies.
The Lives of Jack Adams and Sara Wright.
Terrible Tragedy in Louisiana.
A Boy Murdered by a Girl.
A Female Burglar.
Videcq.
Trial of Cuevas.
Exposition of Thieves.
Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago and other places.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

NOW READY, AND WILL BE ISSUED in a few days, MARION WALLACE; or, LIFE'S LANGES. By ROSA SCOTT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DOOR SPRING INJUNCTION.—TUESDAY, (Nov. 3,) the United States Circuit Court, in session, granted by A. J. Walker, granted an injunction against Gray Brothers, of this city, prohibiting them or their agents from making, using, or selling, Gray's Improved Detachable Bracket, (such as they have been furnishing with their Steel Rod Door Springs for a year past,) the Court fully sustaining the patent of A. J. Walker, granted Oct. 7, 1856, and including that Gray's Bracket is infringement thereof.
We call the attention of the hardware trade to the report of this case in the law intelligence of this paper, (Nov. 5,) and hereby notify them that we are the sole proprietors and manufacturers of Steel Rod Door Springs with Walker's Patent Double Hook Detachable Bracket, and caution them against buying or selling an infringing article.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 288 Broadway.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND Bar LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BAY MORgan horse. Warranted sound and kind. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No 149 Broadway; or at WEYSHAM'S stable, corner Harrison and Staple sts.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP FOR THE Winter in the country. Terms moderate. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND ... for three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 146 West 16th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET, RESPECTable family, occupying a house with modern improvements, in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let two well-furnished rooms with partial board to two or three gentlemen who are willing to pay liberal board for the comforts of a home. Unobjectionable references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME Box No. 2,307 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND ... rooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, ... 35 Clinton-place, 2d-st., two handsome suits of rooms on the second floor, with large pantries attached; also, two single gentlemen; the house is ... Denin will also appear.
To conclude with the farce of
THE CHRISTENING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one single room to let, at No. 5 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH ... ence or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Terrace. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and wife, where there are no other boarders; one large, or one medium and one small room required. Address ATWATER, stating terms, which must be moderate, at this office. Location anywhere within a mile of Union-square.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady in a private family. Would prefer the evenings no other boarders. The house must be pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Fulton ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., C. H. S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—FOR a family consisting of a gentleman, lady, baby and nurse; no furniture required except carpets; dinner at 6 o'clock; no objection to a well-conducted boarding house rooms must be on second floor. Communications addressed to STAR, *Times* office, giving full particulars, will be attended to promptly. References given and required.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A private family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 373 Broadway, second floor.

162 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

148 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 4 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to POWER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A SPLENDID 4 story brick building and lot, 47x 47.1 cat d in the business centre of a Western city; now rented for $1,100 per annum; will be exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property, or a country seat for the owner's use.
CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front; built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN No 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, TO SUIT the times—A large brown stone front dwelling in 34th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; also, a first class dwelling in 21st-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, with good land and improvements, a short distance from the City, two houses and twelve lots, fronting on three streets in a desirable part of East Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH FIVE ACRES of land on the side of Orange Mountain, and a stream of water running through the premises, by
L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depot. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, having a small gas-house upon the premises. There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange *Journal*, or address J. E. S., Nos 84 and 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD, A LARGE front room, second story, with pantry and bedroom attached, if required; house large, airy, and in a healthy location, high ground, where the comforts of a home are wanted. Apply at No. 259 State-st., Brooklyn, about 10 minutes' walk from Ferry.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone front house No 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 31 Clinton-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 21 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 54 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story brick house, in complete order, in Bond-st., first house south of Dean-st. Also, the cottage No. 3 Herkimer-st., near Fulton. They will suit genteel families, and will be let very low. Apply to C. JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale, situated in a wide street in a first-class neighborhood, in the upper part of the City; flower-garden in front and yard back. Rent $190. This is a rare chance for persons commencing housekeeping. Address COTTAGE, box No. 3,763 Post-Office.

TO LET—A SMALL BROWN-STONE, ENGLISH basement house; part of the furniture will be sold if desired. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

TO LET—NO. 54 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEAR Broadway, three-story house; possession given immediately. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Pine-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW HOUSE NEAR Union-square. Rent $900. Furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., are new, handsome, and selected with taste—must be purchased; cost $3 300 will be sold for $2,500. Address O., Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS THAT many a small genteel family would be delighted to find, may be had in a large modern house in 21-av.—parlor, dining room, two bedrooms and kitchen, all on one floor, with use of laundry and cellar—may be had furnished or unfurnished. Address ROOMS, Box No. 185 *Tribune* Office.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED SITTING room and bed room in a private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; a desirable situation. North east corner 4th-st., Broadway; entrance in 4th a

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A stranger in the City, wishes a furnished room in a private family, where he would find agreeable society and the comforts of a home. Address NEWCOME, Madison-square Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FEB 3D INST., IN GOING FROM NO. 183 East 24th-st., to 3d-av., or in 3d-av. cars, or in 16th-st. to Adam Miller's Brewery, or in 3d av. between 15th-st. and 42d-st., or in 42d-st. to Crystal Palace, a heavy GOLD CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to
HENRY M. BAILEY, Office No. 52 Essex-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY FARMS IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY BUSINESS.—The advertiser has several valuable farms situated in Western New-York, with good houses and desirable surroundings, a part which he will exchange for a well-established business in the City, or a stock of goods. May be seen for a few days at No. 211 Broadway. Inquire for WOOD.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No 118 Nassau-st. New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Newly Landed Persons Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST RESpectable young women, either separately or together; one to cook, wash and iron; a first-rate cook, superior laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or up-stairs work generally; both are handy, willing and obliging servants, will study the interest of their employers. High y recommended. Can be seen at 404 6th av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, waiter; understands his business, and has 5 years' reference; also, by a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent driver; has 3 years' excellent references. A first class cook to be had for an engagement; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a private family; has no objections to any part of the Union; has the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has also the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references from her present employer; has lived in that capacity for the last eight years. Call at the Metropolitan Hotel parlor, No. 5 first door; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and understands cooking well; can make bread, biscuit and pastry; would take a waiter's place or laundress; can fulfill any situation in a private family; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 114 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a competent Protestant Scotch woman; also, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework in the city or country, at moderate wages, by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, of long experience, to do general housework in a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; first-rate washer and ironer; humble, and willing to work; a person who studies the interest of her employer; has reference which can be relied on. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of a baby. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; she makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up neat in style, is fond of children; also, a neat girl of 15, as mind a baby, sews neatly, washes for the nursery will make herself useful. The cook $6, the other $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; is kind and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, and very particular with her work. Ladies in want of a good trustworthy domestic, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would wait on grown children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Would like to go South with good references. Call at or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 175 6th-av., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESpectable young woman, as seamstress and assist with the chamberwork of a private family; is a good quick sewer, and will make herself useful; has good City reference; a good home more of an object than high wages; apply for two days at No. 138 Amity-st., rear front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of reference; also, by a young English girl, to do light housework or travel; is of very agreeable disposition, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a steady woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging to employers; has a knowledge of French also. The best City reference; can be seen at the present place, No. 34 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended girl, to do general housework; is truly a hardworking and modest girl, who understands her business, would go to any part of the country if agreeable, but a good steady home required. Call at J. S. MORGAN'S, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a first-class private family as cook, understands her business all kinds of soups, boning and larding, all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent references, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can cook meats, game, pastry, make soups, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability will apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of long experience, who perfectly understands is the business in all its branches; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small, private family. Is kind to children. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 826 Greenwich-st., where she has the best of reference. She can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a respectable private family. Has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for eight years. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and doing up muslins; or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white; some of whom are first class cooks, and all willing to work for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call, or address, for two days, MARGARET, No. 216 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; would have no objection to take charge of a child. Good City reference. Apply at No. 341 6th av., corner 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter. He understands his business in either capacity. Address G. B., harness store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, or at No. 1 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 95 32d-st., where she has lived a number of years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present place, Carroll-place, nine doors east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; and is willing to make herself generally useful if required, call or address M. A. R., No. 246 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials. Call or address at No. 59 West 29th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given at No. 441 Sloane-st., rear house 1. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS professional cook. Understands soups, made-up dishes, pastries, jellies, and game of all kinds. The best of

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, as the dedication day of his numerous patrons, to sell securities at his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURS. EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his LARGELY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks or Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Long Island Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Farm mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Illinois Internal Improvement Stock of 1847.

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Nun Mutual Ins Scrip of 1843 and 856

$5,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Farm mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Erie and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Boston City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883

$5,000 Boston City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds of 1883

$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Stock

$5,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Stock).....$50 each

10 Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each

10 New-York and Virginia St. Co.....$100 each

10 New-York Fire and Marine Ins Co..$50 each

10 Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

10 Hanover Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

10 Empire Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each

10 Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each

10 North American Ins. Co.....$50 each

10 Howard Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

10 Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each

10 Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each

10 Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each

10 Ridgeport Fire ins. Co.....$100 each

Also received in addition to the Catalogue uuring the special sales TO-MORROW, Friday, and SATURDAY regular sale day MONDAY, Nov. 9, Regular Lots of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY; and Bonds every MONDAY; and Bonds every MONDAY;

THE WOODMAN CASE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

band and myself during any part of this interview; there was no female present; had never seen her there before; I went there in the capacity of a lawyer to do a lawyer's business; have no knowledge that she knew a lawyer was coming there; was introduced to her by Mr. Woodman; he introduced me to her as a lawyer, I think, though I don't know; I think he used those words on that occasion; it was perfectly apparent that she understood I was a lawyer; don't think I shook hands with her, probably did on going away; never saw her again; the last I saw was the letter she had written to Mr. Furness; I read the whole of it; it was not a very long one; covered about a page of letter-paper; don't recollect with any definiteness what other papers I saw in her writing; there was a mass; I some two or three hundred papers, several scraps of which were in her handwriting; I presume I read some of those scraps; but do not now recollect; from my recollection I should think those scraps were papers similar to the letter I saw; some of them were of the most trifling character; can't say how long any of them were; don't recollect whether her name was attached to them; Mr. Woodman left the house with me, went past my residence, and said he was going to the Metropolitan Hotel; have no reason to suppose that he returned that night to Mr. Merrick's; it is not likely that he stayed at the hotel; I presented the subject next day; Woodman may have been present part of the time; but I don't recollect him back if he was; he did not interfere with the paper in any way; I burned those records immediately after I had copied them; I threw them off my desk into the grate; I did not myself burn them that I recollect; I saw the ministers, and they were the only papers I had taken down in her presence; I wrote the original myself; don't know where it is; have no recollection of ever destroying it; don't know; I could recollect destroying it if I did; I might have put it among the papers to be destroyed, but I get it and will be very happy to bring it here; the paper in the meantime had been handed to Mr. Woodman, and he brought it back with some suggestions of Mrs. Woodman as to alterations and things that she wanted omitted, which were finally omitted; he brought it back within two days, I should think; I did not go with him to the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*; don't know of the paper ever being in that office; think Mr. Woodman took the paper one day and brought it back on the next; I myself compared the memoranda with the redraft; there was no person looking on me while the other was being read, and for that reason I am certain of its correctness; I destroyed the memoranda because I considered them worthless; there may have been ten or a dozen of those different pieces of paper that I call scraps; the handwriting of this copy of the draft is that of Mr. Martin, my clerk; I gave him the redraft to copy; I cannot tell why Mrs. Woodman did not sign that first draft; it was not intended to be signed; it was intended to be given to a copyist; I don't think I compared this paper with the redraft; I am not in the habit of comparing papers copied in the office; these letters, (appended to the affidavit,) I think I compared with the originals; the four lines that immediately precede the copies of the notes are in my handwriting; the writing which follows is in the handwriting of Mr. Martin; I know Mr. Marston, a Commissioner of Deeds; think his office is in No. 29 Nassau-street; the line "Written to Mr. Furness" is also in my handwriting; my knowledge of the originals is from Mrs. Woodman's recognition of them; I never got a letter from Mr. Furness, nor did any of my friends that I know of; I received those letters that are annexed to the affidavit prior to the time I saw Mrs. Woodman; at times I had them and at times he had them; I did not make copies of them among my memoranda; I gave them to my clerk to copy into this; I presume there is no copy of them annexed to the original draft; I think the letter marked No. 1, and the answer appended to a letter of hers, are copies of the whole; the others are extracts; that is the best of my recollection; No. 1 may very likely have had a signature; I do not think the last one had; the others, I think, are all parts of letters the originals of which were furnished to me by Mr. Woodman, and which I returned to Mr. Woodman; I gave the copy of the redraft to Mr. Woodman; I presume it was given to him as soon as it was copied; that was two or three days, I should think, before the 1st of September, the date of the jurat; think he had this paper, altogether, for two or three weeks before he went away, when he deposited it with me the day before he left town; when he brought it to me, finally, it was in this condition, with the jurat of the Commissioner appended; I never saw Mrs. Woodman write anything; never read the redraft or this paper to Mrs. Woodman; never saw her but the once; I was employed to take her statement, and it was taken in that form.

Q.—Have you any such knowledge of James T. Brady's handwriting as to enable you to swear that that indorsement (on the affidavit) is in his handwriting? A.—I believe I saw him write it; I have not the slightest doubt that it is in his handwriting.

Mr. Busteed insisted on the insufficiency of the answer.

The Court ruled it to be sufficient.

Witness.—I am very familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Brady.

The previous question was repeated.

The witness refused to answer further than he had already stated.

The question was again put, and the answer ruled to be sufficient unless the witness chose to answer it again.

Witness continued.—The alterations in the draft made from the memoranda were suggested by Mrs. Woodmen, and were mainly omissions; there were several alterations; I think they were marked in pencil on the draft, and, I presume, by Mr. Woodman, though they may have been done by Mrs. Woodman; I have had letters from Mr. Woodman and have seen him write; I am familiar with his writing; I could tell perfectly in whose hand writing those corrections were, but I don't recollect what they were; the suggestions were mainly as to the omission of some passages that she wished left out; as to the suggestions that were not for omissions, they were not of any importance; I don't know whether they were variations from the memoranda.

To the Court.—She was not sobbing when I saw her, she was in an excited state of mind, such as I would suppose to be the natural result of a serious mortification; the conversation on which the memoranda were based was carried on mainly by her; her husband would at times suggest subjects for her; he would say, "Now, Carrie, tell him about such and such a thing;" I did not make a perfect daguerreotype of her words, these gentlemen (the reporters) would do, but I took down what I believed to be her meaning, and read it over to her; I am satisfied that the affidavit, as it stands here, is perfectly consistent with what she told me, except that there were some matters which touched her feelings too nearly, as she wished them omitted.

Mr. Brady offered the paper in evidence.

Mr. Busteed objected.

Mr. Brady.—On what ground?

Mr. Busteed.—On every principle of law, decency and justice, and out of the commonest regard for the rights and interests of parties not here; and because upon every conceivable rational principle of law applicable to its existence or production, it is not proper evidence in this cause, nor in any cause in any Court, and because the evidence in relation to it has substantiated the premises. I now state my objections to its being heard or produced.

Mr. Brady argued to sustain the competency of the evidence on which he claimed to have the affidavit read, and for the admissability of the affidavit itself.

When the witness had retired,

The Court remarked that the great principle of the law, that is of the old common law, though the statute had somewhat changed it, was, that married women were, in some sense, in the power of their husbands. The difficulty in this case so far as this document (Mrs. Woodman's affidavit) was concerned, was to determine whether it could be said to be the production of that species of marital control or the free act of the wife herself. And then again, supposing it even to be her free act, the question would present itself how far her declarations made in that manner ought to be used to the prejudice of a third person, when, in point of fact, the only relevancy in the matter under consideration was the extent to which it indicated the condition of her mind, whether sound or unsound. So far as it was a free act on her part, he presumed it was admissable, but so far as it might go to reflect upon persons who were not present when it was dictated, he should have very great doubts about it. There was one consideration to which counsel (Mr. Brady) had referred, and on which he said he had some authorities to present, which somewhat embarrassed the Court; and that was, how far the position of relator in this case could be looked into with a view to dismiss the proceeding without trial. The difficulty lay here: supposing the proceeding to be dismissed, and it should appear that there was evidence of restraint, he (the Judge) should be obliged, in accordance with the statute, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of this woman so that, in any event supposing her to be, in the proper condition of mind, the result would be the same.

Mr. Brady wished to state to his Honor that he would not consider the argument in this case closed on the relevancy and competency of this paper until he had called his Honor's attention to every word of it, and that he most assuredly would do unless his learned friend's.

After some conversation between Mr. Busteed and the Court, it was agreed to adjourn until Thursday morning.

Mr. Brady offered the testimony of Mr. Myer Marston, the Commissioner of Deeds, before whom Mrs. Woodman's affidavit was sworn to. He said he would not occupy five minutes in all.

Mr. Busteed warmly opposed the introduction of the evidence at this time, asserting very emphatically that his cross-examination would not certainly occupy less than fifty minutes.

Mr. Brady, of course, thereupon ceased to insist on the proposal, as it was now near five o'clock.

The Judge ordered an adjournment; till twelve o'clock on Thursday.

Mr. Busteed very strenuously urged the Judge to adjourn to an earlier hour.

The Judge characterized Mr. Busteed's tone as impertinent and excited.

Mr. Busteed implored the Judge not drive him into a corner.

The Judge then shrugged his shoulders and adjourned the Court till eleven o'clock to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A. J. Walker vs. *George Gray et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from an alleged infringement of a patent issued to the plaintiff Oct. 7, 1856, for an improved bracket for steel-rod door-springs. The defendants, who are manufacturers, contended that the bracket which they made was no infringement of the plaintiff's patent, and that the plaintiff was not the first inventor of what he had patented. After hearing the evidence on both sides, however, Judge Ingersoll granted the motion.

For complainant, Mr. Dillingham. For defendants, Mr. Comstock and Mr. Sprague.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Nov. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Bamder et al. vs. *Moon.*—Motion to strike out parts of complaint as irrelevant denied, with $7 costs.

Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion to amend complaint allowed, on payment of $10 costs, costs of former trial and costs of appeal. Defendant to have 20 days to answer or demur to the amended complaint.

Page vs. *Wm. J. Baker.*—Motion to strike out exception in case granted, with $7 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Immediately at the opening of this Court, yesterday, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury for the November term:

Clarkson Crolius, Foreman.		
Wm. F. Alms,	E. H. Barnard,	Michael Chrystal,
Samuel Down,	G. W. Farnham,	Thomas Hope,
George H. Loop,	Geo. F. Peterson,	W. Rhinelander,
Peter Roberts,	John C. White,	Daniel B. Ruggles,
Richard Barton,	Elisha Bloomer,	Jas. Campbell,
Anson N. Cohen,	C. C. Goodhue,	Ira Hutchinson,
Charles H. Mount,	John Pettigrew,	John D. Smith.
	Thomas Tralner.	

Judge Russell charged them on all the points prescribed by statute, the laws against usury, against the taking of higher fees than those allowed by law, by public officers, on the election law, on the law against lotteries, and on the liquor law. He instructed the Grand Jury, following the example of Recorder Smith, that no todictment could be found against those parties selling liquor on Sundays, where were not licensed to sell liquor on any day. Only those who had taken out a license could be indicted.

SEVERAL CASES DISPOSED OF.

Some [illegible] charged with receiving [illegible] child, by another wife, was discharged on her own recognizance, in $1,000, to appear again when called on. The circumstances of the case were peculiar. In the October term her husband was convicted of bigamy and sent to the State Prison for five years. Anne Murphy was his second or unlawful wife. In her indignation at finding he had another wife living, she on two or three occasions attempted to injure the child, the offspring of that other wife, but was prevented. At length the child was found drowned, but there was no positive legal evidence to connect her with the death, although her guilt was beyond all doubt, from the nature of the circumstances surrounding the transaction. The first wife, mother of the child, was in Court, and appeared in terrible distress.

Thomas Ragan was convicted of having in his possession nineteen counterfeit bills on the Housatonic Bank, besides other spurious money, knowing the same to be forged. The Judge deferred his sentence till Saturday, to give time for his counsel, Mr. Spencer, to prepare exceptions to the proceedings in the trial on the part of the District-Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Special Term, Nov. 2, 1857.

Present, Hon. Lucien Birdseye, one of the Justices of said Court.

Herman Stahl vs. *Edward C. Charles and others.*—Sale of mortgaged premises set aside, and re-sale granted, on terms.

In the matter of Julia A. Mötthews and Amelia A. Matthews, infants.—Referee's report confirmed, &c.

The Middletown Bank vs. *Peter Morris et al.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Thomas Davenport et al. vs. *John Grigg.*—Judgment set aside, and defendant allowed to answer; $10 costs of motion to defendant, to abide event. Issue to be referred for hearing and decision, if either party elects, to Samuel J. Wilkin.

Edmond S. Dudley vs. *William S. Conant, impleaded.*—Clerk's adjustment of costs affirmed, with $7 costs to defendant.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Nov. 5.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 303, 304, 306, 307, 171, 268, 273, 284, 134, 1606, 160, 286, 308, 309, 310.

Superior Court—438, 439, 592, 178, 488, 490, 491, 492, 1697, 536, 287, 123, 328, 494, 277, 689, 589, 647, 608, 471, 583, 119.

Police Intelligence.

Election Rioters and Illegal Voters.—The returns of the acting Inspectors of the different Wards, made yesterday morning at the Deputy Superintendent's office, showed that thirty-five arrests were made on election day for rioting and disorderly conduct at the polls. In the Nineteenth Ward there were fifteen arrests. In the Eighth Ward five arrests were made. There were were four in the Sixteenth, two in the Twelfth, two in the Tenth, two in the Third, and two in the Second Ward. There was one arrest in the First, one in the Twenty-first and one in the Twenty-second Wards. In addition to the above nine persons were arrested on a charge of illegal voting, or attempting to vote illegally. Of these five were arrested in the Fourth Ward, Charles Bogard, Lucicmo Lucioer, Joseph Monul, John White and Jamea Barr. The other parties arrested were John McLaughlin and John Boyle in the Sixth Ward, Mr. Bruce in the Ninth Ward and Joseph R. Garrell in the Twentieth Ward. The illegal voters were all committed for examination yesterday. Of the disorderlies some were committed in $500 bail to answer, others gave bail to keep the peace, and a good many were discharged altogether. The examination of those committed for trial will take place in the Court of General Sessions.

Going in for Chances.—James Tellington lives in Patterson, N. J. He came to the City on election day, and although the sale of liquor was interdicted in New-York on that day he found no difficulty in procuring it in places where it was dispensed as freely as on other days. Finally, he became very much inebriated, and three boys, each about 18 years old, took him up to the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on pretence of showing him the way to the Crystal Palace. Suddenly two of them seized him by each arm, while the third commenced rifling his pockets. This *coup d'état* sobered their intended victim, and the moment he was released he seized them, and shouted for the police at the top of his voice. Officer Russell immediately came to his rescue, and arrested the three rascals, who gave their names as John Collins, Peter Conklin and John Carroll. They were taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and locked in a cell, but came very near escaping. They had removed a great many bricks from the wall, when they were discovered, put in irons, and conveyed to another cell. Yesterday, Justice Davison, at Jefferson Market, committed them for examination.

A Wife Supposed to be Murdered—Arrest of her Husband.—An Irish woman, named Mary Cain, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, in the basement of No. 173 Varick-street, where she resided with her husband. It is supposed that she died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of her husband. Parties who live in the same house state that the husband has been in the habit of beating his wife quite frequently, and had several times turned her out doors at a late hour, and kept her out all night. The husband says she fell against the stove while intoxicated, and thus received the injuries which caused her death. Officer Cannon, of the Eighth Ward, was called, and arrested the husband. Coroner Hills visited the house and took a view of the dead body on the premises. He secured the attendance of several of the occupants as witnesses, and set down he inquest for to-day. Cain is the second husband of the deceased. Her first husband was, a few years since, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life, and he is now in Sing Sing Prison.

Pickpocket Arrested.—James McCullough was arrested yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of a Frenchman named Julius Colpeart of $28. The officer found on him $20 of the money. He was committed by Justice Brennan for trial.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,

Opposite Matropolitan Hotal.

Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examioation of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

Matchless.—Knox has no occasion to adopt any of the present popular methods of attracting public attention, either to his establishment or his fabrics, for the former, owing to the universal popularity of the latter, is run down with visitors, and as he has always sold his Hats at a very trifling advance of the cost price, it would be rather difficult to make any reduction thereon. Knox, as the world knows, is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Crystal Palace—The Last Day But One.—Visitors to the Great Fair will be splendidly entertained to-day. The celebrated Welsh Nightingale will sing her favorite ballads in the afternoon and evening. The Lightning Press will be worked for the last time. The Panorama afternoon and evening. Dodworth's Band. The three thousand specimens of National Industrial Skill. All for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ointment, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depot of Archer, Warners & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reader is referred to M B Brady's advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's, Fat'nt Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 128, 130 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Cueva—Verdict of Manslaughter.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Ogden presiding, A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., counsel for Frederick Cueva, on trial for the murder of Oscar De Granval, resumed his argument in behalf of the prisoner, at the opening of the Court, at 9½ o'clock, spoke for an hour and a half, and made an affecting appeal to the Jury in behalf of his client. When he had concluded, the Attorney-General, Hon. William L. Dayton, arose and very eloquently urged the case for the people. He occupied nearly four hours. Judge Ogden charged the Jury. At 5½ o'clock they retired; at 6 o'clock they returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter. Very few expected that the Jury would arrive at a verdict so speedily. The penalty for this offence in the State of New-Jersey is imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than 2 nor more than 10 years. The Court adjourned to Wednesday of next week, when Cueva will be sentenced.

The Election in Hudson County.—An election was held in Hudson County on Tuesday for Sheriff, Coroners and three Members of Assembly. The day passed off very quietly, there being an unusual lack of interest, and a light vote was polled. The returns show the success of the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception, perhaps of the Member of Assembly in the Third District, where the vote is so close that it is claimed by both parties, and must await the official canvass to determine the result.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4.

$1,000	N.Y.St. 5½s, '61.	95	40	Erie Railroad	13¾
1,000	N.Y.State 6s, '60.	95	300	do	14
4,000	N.Y.State 6s, '60.	100	30	do	14¾
6,000	N.Y.State 5s, '58.	98	100	do	s10 14
1,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	74½	460	do	14¾
2,000	do	75	80	do	s10 14¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	79	200	do	s5 15
19,000	do	79½	30	do	15
34,000	Missouri State 6s	90	350	do	15½
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	80	150	do	15¾
3,000	N.Y.Ceo.R.R. 6s	79	250	do	15¾
2,000	Erie R.3d M. Bd. '83	64	200	Reading Railr'd	b7 31
6,000	Erie R.Con. Bd. '71	30	750	do	31
4,000	Erie R.Con. Bd. '62	30	540	do	s10 30½
1,000	Hud.R.RR. 1st m	88½	200	do	s5 30¾
500	do	89	300	do	30¾
1,000	Ill. Cent.RR. bds	72	500	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11¾
1,500	do	71½	350	do	11¾
10	Bank of Commerce	80	32	do	10¾
8	Am. Ex. Bank	80	66	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s	24½
5	Bk. of North Am.	75	50	do	b10 25
36	Mechanics Bank	89	65	Ill. Cen. R.R.	81
50	do	90	50	do	s7 82
100	Bank of the Republic	80	200	do	83
30	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	94½	43	Clev. & C. R.R.	61
150	do	94	550	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	30½
50	do	s30 93½	150	do	s3 31
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R	s30 65	100	do	s10 31
100	do	s60 64⅝	150	do	s8 31
50	do	2d 64½	25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	69
200	do	h7 65¼	45	do	68¾
100	do	65¼	250	do	b30 69¼
100	do	s7 65¼	50	La Cr. & Mill. R.	8¾
350	do	s15 65½	55	do	6½
140	do	s30 66	37	Gsl. & Chl. R. R	66
100	do.	b30 67	10	C. B. & Quincy R.	55
100	do	s30 66⅜	14	Panama R. R	72
250	do	67	20	Manhattan Gas Scrip.	105
50	do	s10 66¾	20	Manhattan Gas Co.	120

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$2,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds.....Int. added. 67½
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R .Int. added. 61
10 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co. 85
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. 88
20 shares N. American Fire Ins. Co. 82½
25 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. 114½
5 shares Importers and Traders Bank 71¾
5 shares Bank State of New-York 73½

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

$50,000 Ohio S. 6 ₱ cent. St'k '86. In. added. 92¼@92½
$24,000 Brook'n City 6 ₱ ct. B'ds. In. added. 80¾@81½
14 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. 111¼
16 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. 111
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co. 74
50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. 125@125½
15 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co. 70½

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$21,000 Detroit, Mon. & Tol. R.R. Int. added. 33¾@40
$1,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cent Bonds.....Int. added. 66
$4,000 Cincinnati, Peru and Chi. R.R Int. added. 36½
$1,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ cent Bonds.....Int. add. 46
$2,000 Attica and Alleghany R. R. Flat. 3
$1,000 New-York City 7s, 1858.....Flat. 90¼
20 shares Harmony Ins. Co. 73
40 shares Harmony Ins. Co. 62½
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co. 105½
10 shares Bank of Commerce 79¾
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank 72½

Second Board.

$5,000	N.Y.State 5s, '60.	96	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b7 6¼
3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '72.	104½	400	do	6¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	88½	50	do	6¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	79¾	876	Erie Railroad	15½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	70	50	do	2d 15¾
3,000	Hud. R.R. 1st M	89	107	Chl. & Ric. I.R.R.	70
7,000	Erie R.R. C. Bs. '71	30	50	do	b30 70¾
5,000	M. Se Sink F. Bds	49	100	Hnd. River R. R	15
118	Imp. & Trad. Bank	70	50	Harlem Railroad	67¾
65	Pacific M. S. S. Co	74¾	200	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	11
150	Canton Company	15¾	50	do	s10 11
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	2d 67½	35	Mich. S. & N. I. p. stk.	25
50	do	s30 66¾	5	do	24½
100	do	b3 68	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 31½
100	do	s 68	100	do	s10 31
60	do	s60 68⅜	100	do	32
25	do	s60 67	200	do	b30 32½
50	do	s3 68¾	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	85			

Wednesday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The detailed accounts from Europe by the *Arago*, and the telegraphic dispatch from the *Canada* at Halifax, are favorably construed on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the buoyant feeling shown yesterday afternoon has been followed up by a further considerable rise, making for the week 5 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 3 ₱ cent. on New-York and Erie, 4 ₱ cent. on Reading, and 4½ ₱ cent. on Cleveland and Toledo. These four lead the Share list in activity, while nearly all the other Road Stocks sympathise more or less in the advance. Illinois Central left off 86, Rock Island 70, Hudson River 15, Panama 73, and Michigan Southern Preferred 26. At the afternoon session of the Brokers, the buyers strongly predominated, and were eager buyers at the close of New-York Central at 69, Erie 15¾@¾, Reading 33, and Toledo 32. The Bond list was equally firm, partly on some considerable orders or Missouri State Sixes which touched 70 ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were done at 72@71 ₱ cent., and New-York long six ₱ cents. at 104½ ₱ cent. The general market left off steady.

There was nothing done in Foreign bills after the closing of the Boston mail yesterday afternoon. The market for the Collins packet on Saturday will be governed, in a considerable measure, by the tenor of the *Canada's* mail, only a brief abstract of which has yet been received by telegraph. She is said to have on board $1,000,000 in Gold. The California remittance of Oct. 5 was delivered this forenoon. It amounted to $1,464,157, exclusive of the drafts on the Sub-Treasury. The rate for Gold Coin to-day is 100¾@100⅞ ₱ cent. Philadelphia Funds have slightly improved, the quotation to-day, 95½@96 ₱ cent.

The market for Money is without alteration from yesterday's report. This being the fourth of the month, and a heavy day with the Dry Goods people on their notes dated eight months from 1st March, there is a liberal spirit evinced at bank to renew most of the paper, or to discount for the payers an equal amount in other bills. The business of granting private extensions both at bank and among and between the Importers and Jobbers, is of daily occurrence, and although new names are occasionally mentioned as in trouble, no pains are taken to give them publicity. The spirit of forbearance has become pretty general. Occasionelly we hear of suits being threatened or instituted, but these are the exceptions to the rule. Some of the early October failures are likely to turn out better than at first anticipated. The bills of one or two of these houses are in request at 50@60 cents on the dollar, cash. For the paper of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, (who propose to pay in full on their extended bills,) as much as 60 cents has been paid. We understand that Messrs. Harper Brothers contemplate an early resumption of payments in full.

The California steamer, on the Pacific side, having put back to San Francisco, as heretofore reported. The *Star of the West*, on this side, brings market advices as late as the 11th October. They will be found under the California news in another part of this paper.

Among the passengers who returned home in the *Arago* is Mr. August Belmont, the New-York Correspondent of Rothschilds, and late representative of the Government of the United States at the Hague.

The Gold and other remittances of Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, of San Francisco, have been handed over to Mr. Robert W. Hallett, in consequence of the late stoppage of payment by Messrs. Robb, Hallett & Co. We have been requested to publish the following notice on the subject:

New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

The undersigned have transferred and set over to Mr. Robert W. Hallett the Gold shipments of Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, of San Francisco, for the express purpose of meeting drafts drawn against them.

ROBB, HALLETT & CO.

Mr. Robb himself writes as follows to his counsel in explanation of the satisfactory arrangement made for the protection of the drafts of the San Francisc houses:

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857.

Gentlemen: In transferring the shipments of Gold by Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, of San Francisco, to Robert W. Hallett, now in transitu, I have alone had in view the protection of parties who have purchased bills from Messrs. Tallant & Wilde on my firm in this City, which have been made against their shipments, believing that their claim had preference over all others, and that every obligation of good faith imposed upon me to do all in my power to carry out this purpose, and which has not only received your sanction, but the approval of Daniel Lord, Esq., your associate counsel.

It is proper for me to state that I relinquish entirely to Mr. Hallett the application of the Gold shipments, for the purpose agreed upon, and shall avoid any interference now that the transfer is made. Very respectfully, JAMES ROBB.

To Messrs. Cumming, Alexander & Gahan, Counselors, &c.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have voted to pass their usual half-yearly dividend. The Philadelphia banks have all declared the usual half-yearly dividend for the 1st of November, reducing the rate, however, to 3 ₱ cent. for the six months.

Mr. Draper and Mr. Nicolay both hold Auction Sales of Stocks to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Third-avenue Railroad has made the usual quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. on the capital stock.

The Land Sales of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for October were $265,937.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $90,320; paid, $129,982; and held at the close $5,761,063.

The *Express* of this afternoon reports that The La Crosse and Milwaukee Road has reorganized by electing the following Directors: Stephen Clark, Eli Perry, D. V. N. Radcliff, and Artemas Fish, of Albany; James B. Brewster, D. E. Wheeler and Alfred Noxon, of New-York; Byron Kilbourn, H. L. Palmer, Jackson Hadley, E. H. Goodrick, M. M. Strong and Moses Kneeland, of Milwaukee.

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for the month of October, 1857:

For Passengers	$87,936 76
For Freight	11,000 00
Total	$98,936 76
Less due other Road	2 4,127 22
Total	$74,809 54
Receipts for October, 1856	87,909 43
Decrease October, 1857	$13,149 89

We have been informed that all the checks of Sather & Church which were presented today at the American Exchange Bank have been paid, and the funds in hand are entirely exhausted. It is a singular coincidence that the amount presented was exactly covered by the remittance received, and of course all that now comes will lay over.

The Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: At the present time in money circles the great desideratum seems to be a reliable, uniform circulating medium, for obtaining which varied spirits of said circles propose various methods. A suggestion made in the Times a week or two since relative to the State issuing notes to owners of property, is, in my estimation, with a little expansion and elaboration, worthy of attention.

The State might withdraw the right from its citizens of issuing bank notes, and issue its own notes, and pass them out without interest, say to one-half the amount of a mortgage made by the proprietor directly to the State on unencumbered real estate; the value and title of said property being certified by the proper local officials. A State Department of Issue would be necessary, the expense of which could be provided for by an annual tax laid on the mortgages pledged, a list of which, with authority to collect the amount, could be sent down to the local collectors, whose remuneration, as well as all official fees, should be paid directly by the department, and the State should hold all officials strictly accountable as its servants, so far as it would use them. Let these notes be issued for a certain number of years—as many as bills will wear in active service—with the date of expiration conspicuous, when they should be replaced by a new issue of the same plates. All lost notes might go to the credit of the above tax by using the same amount of new issue for expenses, &c. Private Banks of deposit and discount would furnish accommodation to the commercial community, without being under the necessity of hoarding gold in their vaults to redeem the currency; nor would the failure in business of a banking-house create any more alarm among note-holders, than the failure of a purely mercantile firm, and depositors would be as well protected as under the present system. Each State might adopt a similar system, and make the currency equal to Specie throughout the Union by the action of the associated States. With such an association daily clearances would not be needed, as there would be no necessity for presenting a State's obligations at the Department, except at the end of the term for which the notes were issued; and even then similar obligation would redeem them; but if the States should agree to settle the balance in Specie, the tax might be made to produce a surplus, over expense of management, which surplus, being notes, could be murned into Specie when required; and the amount redeemed by it might be refined, and credited to the mortgages held as the basis. Under a system like this, the owners of property could turn it into an available shape, enterprise would not be crippled, nor would the foreign capitalist draw such large amounts in interest and dividends from the country, which capital is lent on the same substratum, on which this reliable currency would be based. If such a system were introduced Specie would enter into circulation more freely, and assume some of the duties of a general currency; and everybody dealing with Uncle Sam could obtain Gold to meet the claims of this venerable gentlemen. If he would still insist on Specie transactions, and not trust the promises of his children.

It might be said that the provision of the United States Constitution, prohibiting the States to emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender for the payment of debt, stands in the way of any such system, but this is the time to make *amendments*.

If you think this worthy a place in your columns, I may in another article turn attention to objections and advantages. R. H.

Financial Reform.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, whom we recognize to be Mr. G. Littell, makes the following suggestions:

"When any payment is to be made by the United States, let it be done, not by a single draft on the Sub-Treasurar at New-York, or Boston, or New-Orleans, or Philadelphia—but by *many* drafts for small sums. And let the drafts be engraved and printed—differing a little in size and shape from bank-notes. These drafts will be as convenient as the paper currency we have been in the habit of using; but, unlike that, they will always truly represent exactly so much gold lying ready for them at the Mints or elsewhere—ready for exportation, as well as for domestic use. This paper currency the people will not carry to the Sub-Treasury, or to the Mint for payment—until they want gold. Much of it will remain in circulation from hand to hand. And in the process of years it will always adapt itself exactly to the demand for paper money, and will never by depreciation drive gold out of the country. Although opposed in principle to a paper currency for small amounts, (and the introduction of *gold* as our money takes away the excuse for small notes,) yet for the present need I would recommend a moderate issue at first of such drafts for $10 and $5 each. If issued immediately they would fill up a void which is now very inconvenient, and shopkeepers would give change in gold and silver, and regulate their prices accordingly. If this really constitutional currency be kept back, it will *force* the consed use of inconvertible bank-notes. If freely used, it may begin a new era."

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

In this city we have had some slight renewal of business in Cotton; several small parcels have been taken to fill peremptory orders from Manchester, &c. Prices, though still far from settled, have assumed a degrees of steadiness, and enable me to quote Uplands Middling, 12½c.@12¾c.; Good Middling, 13c.; Orleans, 13c. for Middling, and 13¾c.@13¾c. for Good Middling. The sales since 27th ult., to last evening, I estimate at 750 bales. The clearances during the same time have been 1,195 bales, all to Liverpool.

Southern Markets.—More activity has prevailed than might have been expected, in view of the difficulties in passing bills of exchange. The orders from English and French houses being peremptory, and for early execution, have induced great exertion on the part of buyers in the South; the great decline in New-Orleans and Mobile has enabled them to fill orders, even at the very low rates of exchange at present prevailing. Particulars are given elsewhere. The telegraph puts us in possession of the business for a week later, as follows:

Receipts, Exports, &c.—The receipts are 197,000 bales less than to the corresponding dates last year; some of this must be attributed to the lateness of the season, but a good deal to the indisposition of planters to send cotton to market for sale at the recent heavy decline, and, while monetary affairs are in such a deranged condition. Planters will persist in this course until later accounts from Europe foreshadow the probable price at which the cotton will be needed there. A systematic holding back by planters will not result in their favor ultimately. The exports are larger this week than was expected, partly owing to Great Britain, for notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of negotiating, we have cleared 22,000 bales for Great Britain; 6,000 bales to France, and 7,000 bales to other foreign ports.

Cotton.—We have accounts from Augusta, Ga., of the occurrence of a frost on that vicinity, and in other sections of the State. It is too soon, however, to know the effect of this on the crop of that locality. From other cotton-growing districts we have no complaints; on the contrary, the reports are, that the crop, under the favorable weather for the past three weeks, gives better promise. It is still too early to form an opinion as to the probable extent of the crop, though the South have pretty generally adopted 2,000,000 bales as the probable yield.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	251,000	448,000	421,000	265,000	223,000
Ex. to G. B.	84,000

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK RETURNS.

THE STATE PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

The returns of the Election in this State are still far from complete. The State is probably Democratic, but the Republicans have elected 18 out of the 32 Senators, securing a continuance of their majority in that body. The Assembly is probably Democratic; we have returns electing 103 members, of whom 51 are Democrats and 52 Republicans, with about half the Assembly Districts to hear from.

The vote for Secretary of State in sixty counties shows the following majorities:

Democratic majorities	42,497
Republican majorities	34,119
Democrats ahead	8,378

The Senate stands as follows:

Republicans	18
Democrats	13
Fusion (Rep. and Am.)	1
Total	32

Table of Majorities.

County.	1857 Secretary of State. Rep. Clapp.	1857 Dem. Taylor.	1856 President. Rep. Fremont.	1856 Dem. Buchanan.
Albany*	—	3500	—	2000
Allegany	1500	—	4905	—
Broome*	708	—	2191	—
Cattaraugus*	829	—	3309	—
Cayuga*	2500	—	5217	—
Chautauque	1000	—	5190	—
Chemung	—	200	875	—
Chenango*	850	—	2062	—
Columbia	109	—	798	—
Cortland	700	—	—	—
Clinton	100	—	—	—
Delaware	1500	—	2260	—
Dutchess	—	500	—	635
Erie*	—	3700	—	—
Essex	500	—	—	—
Franklin	100	—	—	—
Fulton	154	—	1219	—
Genesee*	1500	—	2186	—
Greene*	—	1000	—	182
Hamilton	—	—	—	101
Herkimer*	950	—	3424	—
Jefferson*	1000	—	4753	—
Kings	—	3053	—	6318
Lewis	500	—	2010	—
Livingston	—	700	1945	—
Montgomery	237	—	1591	—
Madison	368	—	4451	—
Monroe*	700	—	2901	—
New-York*	—	22588	—	242
Niagara	667	—	2042	41
Onondaga	2000	—	5844	—
Ontario	1800	—	2909	—
Orange	—	689	326	—
Oneida*	1040	—	4876	—
Oswego	1000	—	—	—
Orleans	1150	—	4563	—
Otsego	—	100	—	—
Putnam	—	554	—	133
Queens	—	1200	—	—
Rensselaer	—	1500	738	—
Richmond	—	910	—	—
Rockland	—	700	—	—
St. Lawrence*	3500	—	7748	—
Saratoga	—	100	2078	—
Schenectady	300	—	927	—
Schuyler	—	100	1561	—
Suffolk	1000	—	348	—
Seneca	—	115	538	—
Schoharie	—	800	—	461
Sullivan	—	500	107	—
Steuben*	2000	—	4053	—
Tioga*	200	—	1177	—
Tompkins*	1400	—	2589	—
Ulster*	—	1500	—	1098
Washington	77	—	3542	—
Warren	250	—	1196	—
Wayne*	1200	—	3777	—
Wyoming*	1074	—	2155	—
Westchester*	—	1388	—	150
Yates*	1000	—	2079	—
Totals	34,119	42,497		
		34,119		
Democrats ahead		8,378		

* Complete.

SENATE—MEMBERS ELECTED.

I....Joshua B. Smith, Dem.
II....Samuel Sloan, Dem.
III....Francis B. Spinola, Dem.
IV....John C. Mather, Dem.
V....Smith Ely, Jr., Dem.
VI....Richard Schell, Jr., Dem.
VII....John Doherty, Dem.
VIII....Benjamin Brandreth, Dem.
IX....Richard M. Tuthill Dem.
X....Geo. W. Pratt, Dem.
XI....Wm. G. Mandeville, Dem.
XII....J. D. Willard, Dem.
XIII....G. Y. Johnson, Rep. and Am.
XIV....Charles Hathaway, Rep.
XV....Geo. G. Scott, Dem.
XVI....R. A. Loveland. Rep.
XVII....Wm. A. Wheeler, Rep.
XVIII....Joseph A. Willard, Rep.
XIX....Alrick Hubbell, Rep.
XX....A. H. Laflin, Rep.
XXI....Cheney Ames, Rep.
XXII....James Noxon, Rep.
XXIII....John J. Foote, Rep.
XXIV....Lyman Truman, Rep.
XXV....A. B. Williams, Rep.
XXVI....Truman Boardman, Rep.
XXVII....Alex. S. Diven, Rep.
XXVIII....John E. Paterson, Rep.
XXIX....Horatio Stow, Ind. Rep.
XXX....John B. Halsted, Rep.
XXXI....James Wadsworth, Dem.
XXXII....John P. Darling, Rep.

SENATE—Republicans	18
Democrats	13
Fusion, (Rep. and Am.)	1—32

ASSEMBLY—MEMBERS ELECTED.

Albany	1. Dwight Bacheller, Rep.
	2. George Wolford, Rep.
	3. Cornelius W. Armstrong, Dem.
	4. Charles H. Adams, Rep.
Allegany	2. W. F. Jones, Rep.
Broome	John S. Palmer, Rep.
Cayuga	1. David B. Baldwin, Rep.
	2. C. M. Abbott, Rep.
Cattaraugus	1. H. Van Aernam, Rep.
	2. W. Buffington, Jr., Rep.
Chautauque	1. H. Bliss, Rep.
	2. Chas. B. Green, Rep.
Chemung	John Haggerty, Dem.
Chenango	1. Truxtou G. Lamb, Rep.
	2. Wm. Kales, Rep.
Columbia	1. D. Miller, Rep.
	2. Lorenzo D. Gile, Rep.
Cortland	N. Bouton, Rep.
Erie	1. A. P. Laning, Dem.
	2. A. J. McNett, Dem.
	3. J. S. Wheelock, Dem.
	4. Asher Avery, Rep.
Genesee	F. D. Kingman, Rep.
Greene	David B. Armstrong, Dem.
Herkimer	1. W. Coppernall, Rep.
	2. Harris Lewis, Rep.
Kings	1. John A. Vorhees, Dem.
	2. Moses S. Beach, Dem.
	3. Harmanus B. Duryea, Rep.
	4. David M. Chauncey, Dem.
	5. John A. Dayton, Dem.
	6. John Hanford, Dem.
	7. George W. Bleecker, Dem.
Lewis	Homer Collins, Rep.
Livingston	1. John H. Jones, Jr., Dem.
Madison	1. Lester M. Case, Rep.
	2. R. Riddle, Dem.
Monroe	1. Jarvis Lord, Dem.
	2. J. Parsons, Dem.
	3. R. Staples, Rep., (probably.)
Montgomery	Hezekiah Baker, Rep.
Niagara	2. Burt Van Horn, Rep.
New-York	1. J. L. Smith, Dem.
	2. Fitzgerald, Ind., Dem.
	3. Richard Winne, Dem.
	4.
	5. A. T. Delancy, Dem.
	6. G. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
	7. Philip W. Engs, Dem.
	8. James H. Lynch, Dem.
	9. Thomas Jones, Jr., Dem.
	10. J. W. Chandler, Dem.
	11. Noah D. Childs, Dem.
	12. Wm. Gage, Dem.
	13. D. T. Chatfield, Dem.
	14. D. J. Crane, Dem.
	15. Ed. A. Moore, Dem.
	16. George Weir, Dem.
	17. G. W. Dyckman, Dem.
Oneida	1. Henry R. Hart, Dem.
	2. Wm. J. McKown, Rep.
	3. G. Hailey, Rep.
	4. Reuben Knight, Rep.
Onondaga	1. James Frazee, Rep.
	2. Thos. G. Alvord, Dem.
	3. Q. S. Holbrook, Rep.
Ontario	1. Volney Edgarton, Rep.
	2. Ira R. Peck, Rep.
Orleans	A. Hutchinson, Rep.
Oswego	1. W. Baldwin, Dem.
	2. John J. Walcott, Rep.
	3. C. S. Sage, Rep.
Otsego	1. Chas McLean, Dem.
	2. D. M. Hard, Rep.
Queens	1. E. A. Laurence, Dem.
	2. J. L. Hendrickson, Dem.
Rensselaer	1. J. C. Osgood, Dem.
	2. Daniel Fish, Rep.
	3. Martin Miller, Dem.
Richmond	M. Hubbard, Dem.
Rockland	W. J. Wyant, Dem.
Saratoga	1. John Fulton, Dem.
Schenectady	A. McIntosh, Rep.
Schoharie	J. H. Salisbury, Dem.
Schuyler	Henry Fish, Dem.
Seneca	A. Woodworth, Dem.
St. Lawrence	1. Harlow Goddard, Rep.
	2. Wm. Briggs, Rep.
Steuben	1. R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
	2. W. Barnes, Rep.
	3. W. S. Hall, Dem.
Suffolk	1. G. P. Mills, Dem.
	2. George Howell, Dem.
Sullivan	J. K. Gardner, Dem.
Tioga	W. P. Raymond, Rep.
Tompkins	E. S. Estee, Rep.
Washington	1. T. H. Walker, Rep.
	2. Ralph Richards, Rep.
Wayne	1. E. W. Sentell, Rep.
	2. D. C. Estes, Rep.
Westchester	1. A. B. Tappan, Dem.
Wyoming	C. Rawson, Rep.
Yates	J. Mather, Rep.
Warren	A. Robertson, Rep.
ASSEMBLY—(so far)	Republicans 52
	Democrats 51
	Total 103

THE NEW CANAL BOARD.

Lieut. Governor	H. R. Selden. *
Secretary of State	G. J. Tucker. †
Comptroller	S. E. Church. †
Treasurer	J. V. Vanderpool. †
Attorney General	Lyman Tremain. †
State Engineer and Surveyor	V. R. Richmond. †
Canal Commissioners	J. M. Jaycox. †
	C. H. Sherrill. *
	S. S. Whallen. ‡

* Republicans, 3; † Democrats, 6; ‡ American, 1.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Republican Victory—Randall Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Complete returns of the election have been received from the following counties: Milwaukee City and County, Cross, Democratic candidate for Governor, 3,349 majority. In Rock County, Randall, Republican candidate, has 1,800 majority; in Kane County, 321; in Racine, 300; in Kenosha, 200; in Walworth, 1,000; in Waukesha, 600.

The *Daily Wisconsin* of this evening says the returns come in favorable to RANDALL, the Republican candidate, who is undoubtedly elected by 5,000 majority.

The Democratic majority of last year in this County is diminished one thousand votes this year.

The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The returns from Wisconsin come very slow. Those received indicate the election of RANDALL, Republican, for Governor, by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Returns are received very slowly. The City is not complete yet, but the American majority will probably reach 10,000.

Baltimore County shows a gain for the Americans.

Harford County shows a gain for the Democrats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 5—10 P. M.

Hicks' majority in Baltimore County is 150; in Carroll County, 255; in Harford County, about 250, and in Howard County, about 166. Groome has a majority in Talbot County of 1,371; and in Queen Anne's of 200. Washington County gives a small majority for Hicks.

The returns in the State show small Democratic gains.

Hoffman, American, in the Fifth Congressional District, is probably defeated.

Scenes in Baltimore During the Election.

From the Sun of Thursday.

During yesterday the reporters of the *Sun* visited all the wards at intervals during the day, and we have, in consequence, a number of general and special facts as to the character of the proceedings at all of them. Personal statements were made to them by numerous individuals, of wrongs and outrages either sustained by the narrators or perpetrated upon others. Violent demonstrations were made in several instances by parties rallying under the flash names of the clubs. Voters were frequently beaten and driven from the polls, and the complaint was almost universal that naturalized citizens were either excluded from voting or experienced the utmost difficulty in depositing their votes. In several instances members of the special police went to the Mayor's office and resigned their commissions, others simply removed their badges and retired with a mortifying sense of their inefficiency. Several complaints were made to the Mayor, and applications for additional force at different Wards, but there was no apparent improvement in any case. In fact, as the day wore on, several of the Wards were in the possession of men who seemed pretty much to control the proceedings. Such is an abstract of detailed reports.

Except in the immediate vicinity of the places for voting, the streets of the city were remarkably quiet, and until the time when the returns began to be received there was more quiet in Baltimore-street than has been seen for some time. Pursuant to the request of the mayor most of the restaurants were closed at an early hour, and not opened again during the day or night. There was but little business of any kind done, the election absorbing the attention of nearly all the citizens.

About 10½ o'clock a bloody affair transpired at the De Kalb House, the place of holding the polls of the Seventeenth Ward, which resulted in the stabbing of two men—one seriously—and the shooting of their assailant by some of the friends of the former. It seems that a man named PATRICK KELLEY, a native of Washington City, on passing the polls, was accosted by PARKER WHITE, a ticket-holder, who offered him a ticket, which KELLEY refused to take. Some blows were struck and KELLEY drew a sword-cane and plunged the blade into the right side of WHITE, and also wounded his brother, JOHN WHITE, in the arm. Almost immediately KELLEY was fired upon by some parties standing near, one shot penetrating the jaw and ranging upward into the head, and another entering the back of his head to the brain. Both the wounded parties fell to the pavement after receiving their wounds, and were carried off. WHITE was taken into the De Kalb House, and a physician summoned, and KELLEY was removed to the southern Police Station, where Dr. Benson attended him. At 2 o'clock he was removed to Lombard-street Infirmary. Last evening he was rapidly approaching delirium, and the physicians there thought he could not survive over the night. WHITE, who is a son of the well-known engineer of the steamer *General McDonald*, was subsequently removed to his home on Henrietta-street. Great excitement and much indignation followed this occurrence, and it was afterwards difficult for a Democrat or naturalized foreigner to approach the polls. Knock downs and bloody noses were frequent, and not far between.

Shortly after the opening of the polls two opposing crowds collected on Eutaw-street—one at the Lexington Market and the other near Franklin-street—some four squares intervening between the belligerent parties. The threatened space was speedily cleared of pedestrians and vehicles, and the two forces stood on the defensive, menacing each other. Frequently the crowd on one side would drop away, but a feint of attack by the other would rally the strength of both parties and array them in hostile attitudes. Muskets and pistols were displayed, and an occasional shot would be fired by one party as a taunt to the other. At about 11 o'clock it became inevitable that a conflict would be the result, and the storekeepers of the vicinity began to close their establishments. All the stores on both sides of Eutaw-street, between Fayette and Franklin-streets, were soon closed. At a safe distance from the scene citizens gathered upon the corners, and the more timid from the windows viewed this unlawful usurpation of law and order. A number of the police were upon the ground, and by their energy and promptness prevented a collision. At 1 o'clock the unlawful gatherings had well nigh dispersed, but the excitement continued, to a greater or less degree, throughout the day, and the stores remained closed in anticipation of a renewal of the disturbance.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

At the election in this State, on Monday, the whole Democratic State ticket was elected. The members of Congress elected are MILES TAYLOR, Anti-Slidell Democrat, and GEORGE EUSTIS, American, reëlected. In the other two districts two Slidell Democrats are probably elected. The Legislature is Democratic.

OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official vote of Ohio for Governor, is as follows:

Chase, Republican, 160,568; Payne, Democrat, 159,065. Plurality of Chase, 1,503.

CHARLESTON CITY ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

MR. MABETH was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1914. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CASE OF MRS. WOODMAN.

Her Affidavit Detailing the History of the Persecutions of which She has been made the Victim—Argument of Counsel as to its Admissibility in Evidence—Discontinuance of Proceedings on the Announcement, through a Letter from the Lady Herself, of her Restoration to Liberty and to the Protection of Her Brother, with whom She is About to Return to the Parental Roof.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 5.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The proceedings in this case were resumed today in the Common Pleas Court-room. A large and attentive public audience was in attendance. The argument as to the admissibility of the subjoined affidavit, which had been offered in evidence by Mr. Brady on the previous day, was continued.

MRS. WOODMAN'S STATEMENT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Caroline Woodman, the wife of Oliver O. Woodman, of the city of New-Orleans, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I was married to said Oliver O. Woodman about ten years since. In July, 1854, my husband took me to Europe on account of my health; I had been suffering for a long time from a complication of internal disease and disease of the nervous system. On 2d of November he left me in Paris under charge of a family of a mutual friend, that I might have the benefit of the most skillful medical advisers. For the first two months I was well enough to go out. During this time I formed the acquaintance of Mr. ——, whose mother and elder brother I had known in America. From early in January to July, when my husband returned to Paris, I was confined to my rooms a large part of the time by severe illness. My attending physicians were Dr. De L'eau, Sir Joseph Oliver, Dr. Dubois and others. During April and May my life was despaired of, and my friends so wrote to Mr. Woodman. I have often since wished I could have died at that time. During my illness Mr. —— was extremely kind and attentive to me, and gained my perfect confidence—his influence over me was like a strange infatuation. I loaned him money freely when I had it, some of which he paid back. I have no knowledge of the amount. But about the time I returned to America, he informed me that he owed me about sixteen hundred dollars, and told me to say nothing about it—that he expected to be rich, and would then pay me back double the amount. At that time I thought nothing of it, and did not care what he had had. Upon my return from Paris in September, 1855, I spent some weeks at the country-house of his father, ——, at Bloomingdale, near New-York, and afterwards stayed for a time at the New-York Hotel. While I was at his father's house, said —— returned to America. About the same time he took my little watch with blue enamel case, set in diamonds. In April, 1857, said ——, on my urgent request, returned it to me. Stated that he had worn it in the meantime. A few days afterwards it was taken from a table at my room at New-Orleans. Since I came North, said —— admitted to me that he had taken it; but refused to return it, and he still keeps it as I believe. He certainly has not again returned to me. No one had been in my room but Mr. ——, at the time I missed it, and I accused him of taking it. This, he indignantly denied at the time, and I thought it possible I might have knocked it off the table, and that a servant who came in after Mr. —— had left, had taken it. I apprised Mr. Woodman of the loss at the time, and made every inquiry to find it. About November, 1855, I left New-York for the South, and went for a time to the house of my father, in Mississippi. While there I corresponded with said ——, at his urgent request. By means of my letters and otherwise he had it then in his power to ruin my reputation, and, as he supposed, cause me to be discarded by my husband. In January, 1856, after I had returned to New-Orleans and settled there for the Winter, said —— arrived in New-Orleans. The next day after his arrival he asked me for some money. I had then only $50, which I gave him. He was not satisfied with that. The next day I obtained and gave him $150 more. He urged me to get a divorce from my husband, and then marry him; stated that he had had a lawyer to examine the laws of Louisiana, and that if I could manage to obtain a divorce I would be entitled to one-half of my husband's estate in Louisiana, and thus I could obtain by that means from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars; that if I did not create some difficulty and obtain a divorce, he would expose my letters to my husband, and that there were expressions in them that would induce my husband to apply for a divorce, which would disgrace me. He afterwards called on me repeatedly for more money, and upon my refusing to give it him, he threatened to show to Mr. Woodman the letters which I had written him, and also a portrait of me which he had. I told me the letters which I had written him would cause Mr. Woodman to discard me, and that he, Mr. ——, would discover and join me, unless I let him have all the money I could get. I had during that period an allowance from my husband of $100 per month, all of which I gave Mr. ——; with that he got along until the latter part of April. About the 25th of April he called on me for money to pay his board bill, which he said was about $280. I had no money and told him so, upon which he not only threatened me, but actually beat me with violence—broke open my wardrobe, and took away my jewelry and some valuable laces, some of which he dropped in the entry as he was carrying them away, and again threatened to disgrace me and to send my letters to Mr Woodman. At this time he wrote the note No. 1. Mr. G. is intended for the proprietor of the hotel. I was much alarmed by his violence and his threats, and obtained the money partly from Mr. Woodman and partly by the sale of a lace shawl for $125, which had cost me $200, and gave —— the amount. From the time he arrived in New-Orleans, in January, until he left, about the end of April, he obtained from me about $900. In August, 1856, I was at the New-York Hotel. I then gave —— about $200, with which he went to Newport. Afterwards, at Newport, I obtained and gave him $50 more. On returning from Newport I went again to the New-York Hotel. Here, at this this time, said —— took away many of my valuable laces—Point d'Alencon and others—to a very large amount; also much of my fine jewelry; he would come into my room when my husband went out, and insist upon my sending out my maid. Then he would go into my bedroom, open my trunks, take out whatever he chose, and carry it off. About this time he broke a valuable green enameled bracelet which I had. It had cost me in Geneva, at the manufactory, about 2,000 francs. He took it away, and when he brought it back, three of the sprigs of diamonds were missing; they have never come back. At one time, while in New-York, he took from me a valuable diamond cross, worth $500 or $600, and told me he had lost it. He put an advertisement in the *Herald* for it; this he afterwards returned. During the same Autumn, 1856, at the New-York Hotel, I had $85, which I laid apart to pay a bill of Mrs. Dieden, dressmaker, for $82. This money was in a trunk which was standing open. No one was in the room but Mr. —— and myself. When my girl Jane came in, directly I told her to take the money and go and pay Mrs. Dieden's bill. She looked for the money, but it was gone, and could not be found. —— afterwards acknowledged to me that he took five dollars of it, and laughed. About the same time, Mr. Woodman gave me the money to pay for some small articles of furniture which I had ordered. —— took away most of this money—all but $25 and I was obliged to make some excuse for not taking the articles to the people from whom I had bought them. Last winter said —— went to New-Orleans again. A few days after his arrival he came to me and asked me to give him $100, which I did—and afterwards I gave him all my allowance, say $100 a month. During that winter he persecuted me constantly with threats and exactions. When I was going to a ball in the evening, he would come into my room and take my jewelry and put it into his pocket, and refuse to let me have it to wear unless I gave him money, telling me that if I went without if Mr. Woodman would insist upon knowing where it was gone—so I would make every effort to raise money for him—sell everything in my power—my dresses, rich embroideries—one piece of embroidery which I sold to Miss ——, cost over $200. Most of the articles I sold to ladies of my acquaintance—made excuses about my health—about going back to Paris, &c. I sold some of my very handsome handkerchiefs, some of them cost $25 or $30 apiece—my velvet mantilla—my lace flounces—a great deal of expensive lace in pieces, some two yards wide some three yards—two very pretty lace bonnets which I brought from Paris. In short, I could not keep any jewelry or anything valuable in my room. I gave my jewelry box to Mr. Woodman, and requested him to place the same in bank, pretending to him that I was afraid it might be stolen, but, in fact, to keep it from Mr. ——, to whom I told that Mr. Woodman had taken my jewelry from me. All the most valuable jewelry that I have left still remain in bank at New-Orleans.

About 1st April, 1857, I left New-Orleans for my father's in Mississippi, leaving Mr. —— in New-Orleans. I tried to induce Mr. —— to leave New-Orleans, but he would not do so, unless I left for the country, as he wished me to be away from my husband, and made me promise to come North as early as possible, promising not to trouble me if I would do so and remain from my husband as much as possible, but threatening if I did not do this that he would visit me at my father's. While at my father's early in May I was very sick, and wrote my husband, urging him to allow me to come with my brother and remain in Philadelphia, that I could consult Dr. Meigs, also Dr. Hays—one of my eyes being badly affected—but my brother not being able to accompany me, Mr. Woodman came with me to Philadelphia the last of May, where we remained at the Girard House. Mr. Woodman being obliged to return to New-Orleans, he left me with my maid in charge of a relative, at whose house I remained a part of the time; the last of June my relatives going to the country, I returned to the Girard House, with my maid, expecting Mr. Woodman to return early in July, when Mr. —— again made his appearance. Here he obtained from me various sums of money, and treated me with great violence, because I could not give him more. One evening, about 1st July, he came to my rooms and treated me in the most cruel manner; at first he beat me; then he tried to pull my clothes off. I bore it as long as I could, but I feared he would kill me unless I could get away, and I tried to get out of the window. He held me, and I screamed, and the persons who lodged opposite had the door opened. —— hid himself in the wardrobe, and threatened to kill me if I exposed him. Dr. Meigs was sent for, and I removed from my bedroom to my parlors so as to allow —— to go out undiscovered. At another time, at the Girard House, —— took the dishes off the table, threw them about; threatened to break the pier-glasses, so that Mr. Woodman would have to pay for them; did spoil the carpet, &c. I rang the bell, and the servants came in time to prevent his doing more.

About 6th July, 1857, I went in Boston—to the Revere House. Mr. —— soon made his appearance. I was ill, and frightened, and would not stay there; went, to my sister-in-law at Cambridge when —— left. I then went to the Winthrop House with my maid. Mr. —— again made his appearance, and wanted me to give him money. I told him I had none and no way of getting any. He said he would disgrace me and then kill me. He hurt me so badly that I screamed, and the servant unlocked the door from the outside. I then went to Mrs. Hazard; she came with me, and I told the landlord why I could not stay, and that I was going to Cambridge to Mrs. Hazard's, which I did; during my stay in Boston I gave him at one time $15, at another $25, and sundry small sums, amounting in all to $57. He also wrote a draft for $500 on Bacheider, Mauns & Co., Mr. Woodman's friends in Boston and insisted on my signing it. I refused. Then he wanted me to draw on Mr. Merrick, in New-York, which I also refused; upon which he beat me, threw a goblet at me, and behaved very violently. My nephew came in at the time, or he would have forced me to sign the draft. This occurred while I was at the hotel. While I was at Cambridge at Mrs. Hazard's, he came secretly about the house—annoyed and threatened me there. He also wrote and sent decoy notes to me in the name of a young lady whom I knew, representing her mother to be very sick at Boston at a hotel, and urging me to come on and see her. He also sent various threatening letters to me in his own name, and annonymously threatening, among other things, that he would kill Mr. Woodman on his arrival there. On Saturday, Aug. 15, I arrived in New-York from Boston, by the Fall River boat, with my nephew, a son of Mrs. Hazard's; the boat having run into a propeller we arrived very late. I was greatly fatigued, nervous and excited. Mr. Pike gave me a room. Olly and I took breakfast in the room. Mr. —— called, but soon left. I sent my nephew down town to Mr. Merrick to see if he had any news of Mr. Woodman, as I had not heard from him for some time, and did not know that he had arrived in New-York; that I had been expecting him to come North for several weeks, and was very desirous to know where he was. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Woodman had arrived at New-York on Thursday evening previous, and sent my brother to Boston for me, but he missed me. Mr. Woodman having discovered, just before leaving New-Orleans, something of my affair with Mr. ——, had refrained from writing to me. After Olly had gone, some one knocked at the door. I had partly undressed—thought it was Olly come back; found it was Mr. ——; he pushed in; said now he wanted to have an understanding with me; said that I must give him $2 500; that if I would do so, and would contradict whatever Mrs. Hazard might say, &c., he would leave me alone, and never trouble me any more. I told him I could not; that I had no means of getting it. Then he began to abuse me; knocked me across the room; said he would kill me; choked me so hard as to make me black in the face; threw me on to the bed, and up against the wall so violently as to almost make me senseless, and so that he himself was alarmed, and threw a pitcher of water on me to bring me to. Then he pulled off his clothes, and I screamed, and just then some one knocked at the door. I went to the door, and found it was Mr. Woodman, who had come up. During the above interview, —— urged me to get the money by making out false bills, and getting the money from Mr. Woodman, or by taking jewelry. Also, he insisted that he knew my father had given me $2,500 to buy diamonds or silver, and he was determined to have it. When he found he could not get money, he used violence, as I have stated. He said, "Your husband and your brother are coming here; there'll be a fuss; and *I mean to ruin you first, and put you on the gutter, where I shall be.* I hate you, and I hate all your family, because you won't behave to me as you should." I have given above such circumstances as are most prominent in my recollection of what I have suffered from said ——; but even this statement fails to give a proper idea of the system of intimidation and abuse to which I have been subjected. Whenever I met him I always behaved politely and in a friendly manner toward him, because I was afraid to complain. He threatened repeatedly that if I ever showed to any one any fear of him, he would expose my letters and disgrace me, and put me in the gutter, so that neither my father nor my mother, nor my husband, would speak to me, and then I should be at his mercy. To prevent my complaining of his treatment he has said to me, "Do you suppose any body could believe you, that a gentleman beat a woman for money? No—I am smart—I do just the things that nobody would believe I could do." At one time he had a little twisted gold ring which he lost. He insisted that I had stolen it, and used to worry me and alarm me with threats of arrest, police officers, &c. It might have been possibly worth $6, but he made forty times the amount of uneasiness and anxiety about it. I thought I should never hear the last of it. I had a colored photographic portrait of my mother set in gold with pearls. When he was at New-Orleans he wanted to take it to pawn. I told him he should not pawn my mother's portrait to pawnbrokers; he might pawn mine if he chose; upon which he became violently angry and took my mother's portrait and stamped it all to pieces under his heel. The amount of money which he has extorted from me, since his return to America, is more than $3,000, a large part of which I have obtained by selling valuable articles of dress and ornament for much less than they had cost. This is over and above the $1,600 which he has had from me before leaving France. During the last eighteen months my life has been a perfect torture. I have acted with great imprudence, and have been led on by Mr. —— to write him letters of the most compromising character. He has at times expressed to me the most wild and passionate attachment, and at times I thought I felt the same for him. At other times I have, with more reason, looked on him as a monster, who was determined on my destruction. Mr. —— first obtained a power over me that I had not the moral courage to resist, and the more I attempted to appease and please him, and keep my husband in ignorance, the more I became involved. I was afraid to confide in my friends, particularly my husband, fearing that fatal consequences would be the result, and that either the life of Mr. —— or my husband would be the penalty of any disclosure I might make. During my acquaintance with said ——, he wrote me letters and notes almost daily. Many of them were without signature, or signed with fictitious names, and many of them, when they were sent by mail, were directed to me by fictitious names, of which I was always previously apprised by him. Among these names were Mrs. Andy Hartig, Mrs. Coroline Westroun, Miss Geraldine Alderon, and others. Only one letter was ever sent by him to me directed to the care of my husband, and that one was intended as a blind, and to be seen by him as it was. It was written by way of complaint on behalf of his sister, because I had not written to them, and consisted mostly of New-York fashionable news.

The following are some of the notes and passages from letters which he has written and sent to me at different times:

"Madam: I am not a *lackey*, and after remaining almost an hour in my room for articles you have promised to send me, am anxious to receive them.

Yours, &c., ——."

"In the event of my demand not being complied with within a reasonable time, I shall act in the manner I have sworn to."

"Whether impossible or not for you to get up, I wish to know how you expect me to settle—you understand what—without seeing you. I must see you or *hear* from you before going out, or we meet no more. You act most strangely."

"Madam, I have *awaited* repeatedly, and as often been *disappointed*. I am now determined to be no longer humbugged.

My resolution is fixed—to-morrow will be too late. Before you return from the opera my threat will have been executed. Your mind has not been changed since this morning you had decided upon going to the opera, and if it will enhance your pleasure while there, you may depend upon my being present. I will thank you to send me a ticket, as I intend that during the remainder of my short stay in New-Orleans you shall experience every discomfort that your *false* promises have subjected me to. I am your enemy, and for life; of this I will convince you at the opera. *I shall insist upon seeing you before you go out.*"

"My dear Mrs. Woodman: I hope you will remember *my vow*, and that you will believe it to be impossible for me to again visit you unless my desire is complied with.

This is about the *last time* I shall allow myself to be shown to the door by you, as hereafter my visits will be few and far between. Yours, &c., &c., G. F."

"WEDNESDAY EVENING.

(Written in Boston, in July 29, 1857.)

My Dear Baby: * * * * I think I see through your conduct. You wish to put me off until Mr. W. comes; if so, I warn you that it will be better for all three of us that he and I should not meet; for, *so help me God!* I will kill him. Baby, *do not* be foolish; I only want to see you once again, after which, if you wish it, I will part from you forever. Meet me, baby, and you will not regret it—refuse to, and you will make me a demon. * * * *

Ever yours, MAY I KISS YOU?"

No. 1.

"MADAME: Mr. G. has not only sent a bill, but a request to be paid, otherwise I should not have disturbed your ladyship's slumbers. Your last *chout*, getting out of bed to insult me before your maid, shall not go unnoticed.

I now renounce all acquaintance with you, and insist upon a return of everything. I knew all along that your selfishness and fondness for dress more than counterbalanced any feelings for me, but I did not know that any one could, professing to even like another, act as you have.

D—n you—curse you—may you *never* be but unhappy! Send me my things—everything, or I will come and make you open your *bed*-room door. I have depended upon you for what you promised, and unless you send it to me, or allow me to obtain it immediately—now that I must have it, and have no time to go and borrow it—look out! If you are *too ill* to do what I ask, I will assist you. If well enough to be up to *insult* me, you are well enough to walk a step or two further to keep a promise. Look out, for I hate you and am foaming with rage. Send your answer immediately, or I will kick your bed-room door down if you do not see me *alone*."

(*Written to Mr. ——.*)

"May God forgive you, I cannot; my heart is broken. Whatever may have been my faults, I have loved you most devotedly; it is impossible for me to please you. I have made every effort, submitted to the most shameful abuse, merely to be with you, for I well knew I could not live without the hope of being with you. But never until last night could I think it possible for you to attempt to disgrace me. Have you no feeling? Cannot you pity a weak woman? Oh! I do not regret to die. You can have the pleasure of feeling that I have suffered so much as you could wish. The small portrait you have destroyed—the other you shall never see. My papa will now take care of me.

I cannot see you; I hope you are contented; you have succeeded in making me very sick. Do as you think best, but you must believe in your heart that I have always loved you. If I could sit up I would like to see you. Grant me one favor—keep something I have given you. I am very miserable; write one kind word, it is not much."

(*Answer.*)

"Send me my portrait—you may then go to the devil. I detest liars, and you are the greatest one I ever knew. It is unnecessary for you to tell me again, or that you cannot forgive me. I do not intend that you shall see me again, or care whether you forgive me or not. I wish nothing that may remind me of one so false. The recollection of your deceit will be quite sufficient. Do not bother me any more; send my portrait, or I will write to Mr. W. for it. I do not care for it, but hate one that is so deceitful, untruthful to be in possession of it. Thank you for nothing."

This affidavit is signed, C. WOODMAN.

Sworn to before me this first day of September, 1857. MYER MASTEN, Com. of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed addressed the Court against the admissibility of the affidavit which was sought to be read in evidence by the other side. He claimed that it was wholly inadmissible, without regard to the question of its competency as legal proof. He contended, as matter of law, that the proposition to introduce this affidavit by way of demurrer or denial to the traverse of the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, was wholly without authority or precedent, and that no denial to this traverse could be made the subject of affirmative proof upon the side of the person who made the return. If it were true, as his learned opponent had insisted, that this traverse to the return need not be put in if the matters in which the Judge alone was authorized to inquire by the statute were in themselves complete when the return to the writ was filed, and it was the duty of the Judge then to proceed and inquire upon the allegations and proofs adduced in support of the imprisonment and against it; it did not lie in the mouth of his learned adversary, (Mr. Brady,) to insist upon the production of this affidavit or paper signed by the woman in custody to negate the matters alleged in the traverse to the return. Now, those matters in the traverse consisted of simple denials in the very language of the return, to the allegations made in the return itself. Mr. Furness was the first and only person who, according to the laws of God, and in accordance with the dictates of right reason, should have sued out this writ, and for two reasons: First, if the allegations as to the nature of the relations between Mr. Furness and this lady were true, he was the first and only man who should be heard in this Court in the attitude of relator in view of the admitted fact that she had no relative of her blood and no friend of her house in our State to prosecute the writ upon her behalf; and second, if, as they (for the relator) claimed it to be untrue that there now existed, or had ever existed, any criminal intimacy or impropriety, then, *a fortiori*, Mr. Furness was the first man in the land to stand in the position of relator to this woman, and when the excitement of this case should have cleared away, and the anxiety of the advocates

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

The Mutiny of the Boston Ship Sportsman—Just Account of the Affair—Independence Day—Festivities at Santiago—The New Cabinet—Position of the President—Arrival of Gov. Bigler, our New Minister to Chili, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The steamer of the 1st inst. had scarcely left with my long letter to you of that date, when the *Valdina* came in from the North with the news of one of those, in these days, frequent outrages upon our flag and commercial interests—I shall endeavor to be as brief and at the same time truthful in my account of this affair, as circumstances will permit.

The *Sportsman*, a beautiful clipper ship of Boston build, chartered by Messrs. ALSOP & Co., of Valparaiso, to load metal at Cohija and several minor ports along the coast of Bolivia. The *Sportsman* left Valparaiso on the 16th July, and on her arrival in the Bolivian port of Cohija was ordered by the agents of the above firm to go to a part of the coast called Santa Maria. This the captain also refused to do until he was paid some two hundred dollars more, assured that the port was a safe one, and belonged to Bolivia. He was shown other maps and charts, upon which Santa Maria was certainly laid down as within the limits of that State. He arrived at Santa Maria on the 19th August, and with him an officer of the Bolivian Customs, to take note of the amount of cargo which he intended loading. On the next day, the *Sportsman* having already taken in some thirty tons of copper ore, the steam-corvette *Esmeralda* came into port and sent an officer on board the *Sportsman* to inquire what authority they had for loading metal at that port. Captain THOMPSON replied that he had a regular clearance from the Government of Bolivia and had even brought with him an officer of that Government to superintend his loading and receive or take account of the amount of duties due his Government. He was ordered, however, to discontinue loading, which he did under protest. The commander of the *Esmeralda* said that Santa Maria was a part of the territory of Chili, and that only with Chilian clearance could he undertake to take in cargo. After this the *Esmeralda* sent an officer and marine guard on shore, planted the Chilian flag and saluted it. There was no authority, whether Chilian or Bolivian, resident in the place. The flag remained flying thirty-six hours, during which time the *Esmeralda* steamed off to Mexillones, a neighboring port, and returning next day sent an order on board the *Sportsman* for her captain to prepare for sea within twenty-four hours, and follow in her wake to Caldera, the nearest Custom-House of Chili, there to take out his papers and present himself to the authorities of that port to answer for the infringement he had committed against the revenue laws of Chili. Capt. THOMPSON replied that he would not go to Caldera, that he did not recognize the authority of Chili or her man-of-war to command him, that he was there under the protection of Bolivia, with not only proper papers from that Government, but an officer of her customs on board. He further said he was ready to leave Santa Maria, but it would be to return to Cobija. On the following day an officer from the *Esmeralda* was sent on board to prepare the *Sportsman* for sea. Capt. THOMPSON hauled down the American flag which was flying at his peak, called his crew aft and told them they were no longer under his orders, and that both he and they must consider themselves prisoners of the *Esmeralda*. The crew of the *Sportsman* were taken on board the Chilian corvette, preparations were made for sea and with the ship's own hawser towed her into Caldera. Of course this case was immediately reported to our very worthy Vice-Consul at that port. The *Independiente*, however, found that Chili had emphatically "put her foot in it," and sent word to Capt. THOMPSON that he should take back his ship whenever he chose. Capt. T., through the Consul, wrote to His Excellency that he had already brought the matter to the notice of Mr. BEELEN, our Chargé at Santiago, and that until instructed by him he would not receive the *Sportsman*, and coolly sent him the keys of the cabin rooms, locker, &c., giving him to understand that the ship was at the charge and risk of Chili. So the case stands. What steps have been taken by the Legation in Santiago I am ignorant of, but presume that ample satisfaction will be demanded for the insult to our flag and reparation for all damages accruing to the ship and her charterer.

Now, in regard to the right Chili had to interfere with the *Sportsman*, the case is as clear as noonday. Some years since, in 1848, I think, there was discovered, or supposed to have been discovered, on an island near Santa Maria, some rich deposits of guano, and Chili sent a vessel to take possession of the island and plant her flag at a point of the coast situated in latitude 22° 30', leaving a miserable squad of men there, which were soon after driven off by Bolivia. The aforesaid island was found to be of no value, and Chili took no further steps about the matter; but Bolivia not only did not agree to the pretensions of her stronger sister, but sent a Minister to complain of her conduct, and to take such steps as would settle at once and forever all questions of territorial limits. That question has not been settled. Every map that ever was published makes Santa Maria and the coast far to the south of it Bolivian territory. If, now, Chili wants to make an American *ship the primum mobile* of a quarrel with Bolivia, why, let her do it, but she must be made to pay dearly for it. No one whom I have ever met has the least doubt as to the illegality of Chili's conduct, and the press of the country have, with a single exception, remained quiet on the subject. That exception, the *Mercurio*, of this city, condemns the conduct of the Government.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

Since I last wrote you a fortnight has elapsed, but a fortnight long to be remembered in Chili. It embraced the anniversary of her independence, which has been celebrated in a manner well worthy of a State that pretends, deservedly, to the vanguard of South American Republics. I was one of many who visited Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chili, to take part in the annual celebration. First of all we had the inauguration of the new Railroad between Santiago and Talca, which was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet at San Bernardo, given by the President of the Company. On the 17th was held the annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge among the masses. At the head of this is Don MANUEL CARVALLO, late Chilian Envoy in Washington, and his coadjutors are the first citizens of the capital. On this occasion, for the first time, premiums were given to the well-deserving students, and it made one's heart gladden to see the Indian-featured child, and the poorly hut decently-clad boy of the masses, receive his reward for having outstripped his companions in acquiring that knowledge which is to be the future power of their country. Educate your masses, is the password that Chili has at last learned to greatness, and with it she will take proud rank among the nations.

After a brilliant concluding speech from M. CARVALLO, nearly all the invited guests adjourned to his hospitable mansion, where they were received by his excellent lady, whom we are proud to call an American—for M. CARVALLO, while in the United States, proved his love to our institutions by wedding himself one of them.

On the following day, the anniversary of the Independence of Chili, Grand High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church of the Capital, at which attended the President, Cabinet, officers of the Army, Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished citizens. The admirably disciplined troops of the line were drawn up in the public square of the city, and a salvo of artillery announced to the listening thousands that a thanksgiving was ascending from the altar of their religion to the throne of the Almighty for the liberties they were enjoying. Immediately afterwards, His Excellency the President was waited upon by the officers of the government and others. In the evening the splendid Theatre of Santiago was opened for the first time, and gas for the first time also was introduced into the city. On the rising of the curtain twenty of the most distinguished young ladies of the city chanted the national hymn, the audience rising *en masse* at the first sound of their voices. The Theatre of the capital, I may say *en passant*, is one that can scarcely be equaled on this continent. It is copied in nearly all its details from the Royal Opera House of Berlin, and has cost over half a million of dollars. The chandelier which lights it, is the largest in the world. On the 19th, every one who could secure a conveyance, and all who had carriages,—and no city in the world of its population, boasts so many,—went to the Campo Marte, without the city, where the President, attended by his Cabinet, reviewed the troops of the line and the national guard, who there went through their respective evolutions.

On the 21st, a splendid ball was given in the Theatre, the parquette of which was boarded over for the occasion. This lasting until 8 o'clock of the 22d, was succeeded on the 23d by a fancy ball, which would have done honor to Newport or Saratoga in their palmiest days. Many ladies carried on their beautiful shoulders hundreds of thousands of dollars, and there was a splendor of dress that I have rarely seen equaled.

When I left the capital there were several balls arranged for the present week, which will terminate the gayest Independence festivities ever known in Chili. How is this, you will ask, that Chili is so gay when every wind that blows from her shores comes redolent of revolution? But the masses care little for the cloudy specks that darken their horizon. Live and let live, is their motto, and, as with us, they leave to older heads and older fogies the pulling of the political wires.

But a word on the politics of Chili. When I last wrote you, a new Cabinet had nearly been organized, but they were too exacting on the able chief who called them to his aid, and he threw them overboard. Since then, actuated by what motive I cannot yet learn, he has recalled them, and the Cabinet formed three days since is composed of Messrs. URMENETA, SOLAR, SAN FUENTES, and General GARCIA, men who are well known to the public, and who may probably raise the State from the dangerous position in which she threatens to fall. I cannot but express to you my doubts, however, that so soon as Congress meets again, which will be in this month, the exactions of the parties now in opposition to President MONTE's Administration will be renewed with still greater earnestness, and the question of voting supplies, and the interference of the government in the elections will be made the ground-plan of future operations against it. Should the government yield to the pressure of party opposition and declare that they will never hereafter take part in, nor in any manner interfere with, by their patronage or otherwise, the elections, then Congress will be satisfied, and the to-be-elected Congress will be the representatives of the real feeling of the people of Chili—not the puppets to be swayed and moved by a breath from the throne. This determination to elect proper representatives is not confined to the capital, where more than two-thirds of the members reside—although they represent distant constituencies—but is spread throughout the entire Republic. Newspapers have been started, and have sown the seed of opposition broadcast over the country; and the upholders of that opposition number in their ranks the proudest names and most eminent talent in Chili. That the President found it necessary in some measure to yield to the exigencies of the people, as demanded through Congress, is proven by his granting a most uncoaditional amnesty for all political offences, after having resolutely refused to sign the bill sent him from Congress to that effect. He told them he would grant such anmesty when he thought proper, not when they chose to dictate to him to do it. And he has done it. Call it stubbornness, or resolute, determined consciousness of right, or what you will, there is no question that President MONTE feels himself able solely and single-handed to direct the affairs of State to which they have called him, and while we cannot but admire the firmness which he evinces, we cannot but fear that his course may involve the country in a revolution. The first week of Congress will prove how unfounded or well sustained may be our fears and whether "*L'Etat c'est moi*" is the policy of a Chilian President. Great preparations are being made to receive some of the individuals banished in 1851. Many of them are or have been among your citizens. And however unjust may have been the decree which banished them, it is gratifying to know that they return with well-learned (for they were taught by the best of masters—Adversity) lessons of genuine self-government: and these men, who must have been prominent to merit their exile, will, when again before the people, instill into them institutions which have made us what we are, and may serve to make Chili what we would gladly see her, our rival in the practice of them.

The affair of the *Sportsman*, concerning which I wrote you per last steamer, remains *in statu quo*. The Government, it is thought, will refuse the satisfaction demanded by our representative to Santiago, and the case must thus be referred to Washington, where it is to be hoped no half-way measures will be used in bringing Chili to a sense of the wrong and insult she has heaped upon our citizens and our flag. The vessel still remains at Caldera, where she will continue until some decision is arrived at. Her Captain continues earnest in his refusal not to receive her from the Chilian authorities.

Our new Minister, Governor BIGLER, arrived here on the 20th, and went immediately to Santiago. The papers have, with seeming avidity, copied whatever the enemies in California of His Excellency chose to say about his appointment, but we have no doubt that he will here, as elsewhere, make his mark, and be as much regretted when he leaves Chili as was his most excellent, amiable and able predecessor. The latter left a reputation behind him which our ministers abroad may well envy, as his course of conduct here was one which they might imitate to their own advantage, and to the credit of their government. And talking of this reminds me that our excellent consul WM. L. HONSON has been removed. While we have no fault to find with the people in Washington for any policy they may think proper to pursue, we cannot but regret that one who has so long resided amongst us, and who has probably no equal in superior administration of consular duties, should be obliged to give place to one who, however worthy and able he may prove himself, has still that proof to give of his efficiency. The charge of the consulate in Valparaiso is no easy task, and requires more than any other a knowledge of the people among whom that officer resides—a knowledge not to be acquired in a day, and one which Mr. H. was eminently possessed of.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the promised steam-frigates *Merrimac* and *Saranac*. Their presence is very necessary, and will inspire these people with more respect for us than any good conduct of our own.

The action of the Baltimore courts on the guano shipped from the Chinchas in the name of the Vivanco Government has caused considerable excitement here. The courts of Chili gave a precisely opposite decision, and refused to acknowledge that they had any jurisdiction in the premises.

A MAN WHO OBJECTS TO SERVING GOD IF THE DEVIL BIDS HIM.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a strong partisan opponent of Governor CHASE, objects, in the following paragraph, to thanking God for anything at his instigation:

"CHASE's Thanksgiving Proclamation has come. He thanks God for everything, the people for nothing. He says not a word about the great falling off of the Fusion vote on the Reserve, and the tight squeeze he made with the nigger vote to get reelected. He has no thanks for those 5,000 Democrats who stayed at home in Hamilton, Lucas, and Old Monroe; and allowed another screecher Administration to be put in power. He is all 'God and Liberty,' 'Pestilence' and Poultry, Corn and Turkey. Well, Mr. CHASE, you may have your Thanksgiving when you please, and for what you please, and be thankful to whom you please, and we shall do that same. We shall wait for Governor PAYNE's Proclamation before *we thank*."

Mr. Alvinza Newell, aged sixty, cut his throat with a razor in Bristol, Conn., on the 31st ult. He was a farmer, having a wife and no children. Cause, a deranged state of mind, which [illegible] him for some time.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Results of the Election—The Popular Vote—The Legislature—Eminent Men Chosen—The Future, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

The results of yesterday's election may be summed up thus: BANKS' plurality, 24,000; GARDNER'S vote, 37,000; BEACH'S, 31,000; Scattering, 200; BANKS' vote, 61,000. The whole vote is almost 30,000 less than the gubernatorial vote of last year, and nearly 40,000 less than the Presidential vote. Mr. BANKS' vote is some 47,000 less than that cast for Col. FREMONT, and the Gov. GARDNER of to-day runs behind the Gov. GARDNER of '56 more than 50,000—a striking instance of the mutability of fortune. Had he retired from the arena, he would have had the reputation of being a very able because he had been a very successful man; but he will now be numbered with the political feeble-minds of the day. He has found his Cæsar and his Pharsalia, and so is ruined—"from the lists of honor 'rased quite."

The Legislature is so completely Republican that it is perhaps too much so to work well for that party. The Republicans will have four to one, at least, in the Senate. They will have about two-thirds of the House.

The House will contain some very able men, who have returned to the places whence they started long ago. Gen. CUSHING comes in from his district, and figures where he played a prominent part in former years. Mr. ROCKWELL, who was Speaker of the House nearly a quarter of a century since, has been elected to it again. Old MARCUS MORTON, who is now considerably past 70, has been chosen by the Americans of Taunton. Mr. DUNCAN, formerly a Whig member of Congress, comes into the House from Haverhill. The Democrats have elected 10 of the Boston members, the Americans 11, and the Republicans 5. The House will be a much abler body than the Senate, though some superior men have been chosen to latter, Mr. UPHAM, a member of the last Congress but one, being among the number.

The Executive Council will consists of seven Banks men and one Hunker Whig, Mr. N. A. THOMPSON, the well-known auctioneer, who succeeded in knocking down his opponents in the Boston District, and in getting high bids from his friends.

Very many members of the Legislature were chosen by small pluralities, Dr. PHELPS, who has been Speaker for two years, receiving only *three* over his opponent. That the Republicans should have carried any of the Boston members is surprising; but then Boston has surprised us in various ways. The Gardner men expected to have from three thousand to five thousand plurality in Boston, and they did not get even one thousand. The Boston vote is small, almost contemptible—less than 14,000—the population being more than twelve times that number.

The Democrats did not vote for Governor GARDNER, as their candidate received rather more than his full proportion of the whole vote cast. They followed Colonel BUTLER'S suggestion, and let the Governor slide, in the hope and expectation of getting most of his supporters for themselves another year. But Mr. BANKS' plurality is so very great, that any hopes which may have been entertained of profiting in that way from Governor GARDNER'S defeat must be given up. One-half of the Gardner men will join the Banks men soon, if they have not done so already, and so will balance the other half, should it go over to the Democracy, and I doubt if it will do so. As to the reserved vote, it is more likely to go for BANKS, when it shall come out, than for anybody else. As to the speculations that are so common here, to the effect that, next year, the battle will be between two parties only, Republican and Democratic, nothing could be better here for the Republicans than to have the field cleared for such a fight, as they would make a Waterloo business of it then. What has happened would be but a joke to what would then happen. You may put down Mr. BANKS as not only good for a reelection in 1858, but as our next National Senator from 1859 to 1865. He is on the wheel of fortune, and has not yet revolved that point when the said wheel carries those who are on it downward, in accordance with the inevitable laws of change and time.

There are four Democratic Senators elected—two from Boston, and probably 4 Americans and 32 Republicans. THYME.

The Massachusetts Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement in the TIMES of yesterday of the general result of the election in Massachusetts, appropriates the triumph achieved by BANKS as a Republican success. In that exclusiveness there is a damaging mistake. Americans have a property in the victory, in which they rejoice, in the old Bay State, not second to that of the Republicans.

Mr. BANKS, himself a Springfield Platform American, with an entire State ticket, was first nominated by Springfield Platform Americans; subsequently, with an entire State ticket, he was nominated by Republicans; and, later still, without reference to other State officers, he was nominated by young men in the large Convention at Worcester. By the Americans he was nominated as an American opposed to Slavery extension; by the Republicans as an opponent of Slavery extension, with a full knowledge of his position as an American; and by the young men as an American and a Republican. As an American and a Republican he was, therefore, voted for; and by the coöperation of Springfield Platform Americans and Republicans, he has been gloriously elected. The result, then, should, in truth, and that honor may be accorded to whom it is due, be chronicled, not as an American triumph or a Republican triumph exclusively, but as a Union, or American-Republican triumph.

It seems not just to speak of the candidate of the American Convention, held in Boston on the 17th of June, which first nominated Mr. BANKS, or of the candidate of JONATHAN PIERCE, ALFRED B. ELY, and such like and so widely-known Americans, as a Republican simply, or of a political victory which they have earnestly coöperated to achieve as simply a Republican triumph, ignoring the American principles of that candidate, by which he was commended to them, and the confessed American strength which wrought effectively on his behalf, and which, supported by Republicans, has gained for him, and for a sound Union conservatism, a glorious success over bunkerism and the foreign democracy.

This statement is due to truth, which, as a divine virtue, may claim respect in politics as elsewhere. W.

Speech of Mr. Banks on his Election.

As soon as the result of the election in Massachusetts was ascertained, a number of the friends of Mr. BANKS waited upon him at the Revere House, to congratulate him upon his election. Mr. BANKS responded to the compliment as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is with emotions of pleasure that I respond to the welcome with which you have honored the announcement of my name on this occasion. I am deeply grateful to you for the reception you have given to the announcement which has been made by my friend who stands beside me. There is little reason for us to doubt the judgment which has been pronounced in the canvass of this day; but you will allow me to say, that while I meet you without distrust, it is my choice to wait until morning for the full announcement of the will of the people on this question. [A multitude of voices shouted "It's all right—it's all right," which called forth roars of laughter and applause.]

There is one very gratifying fact, fellow-citizens, connected with the canvass in which we have been engaged. Whatever other results may spring from it, it has given an elevation to the politics of this State which cannot but afford gratification and pleasure to every man now connected with public life, or who may be hereafter connected with public life. It has elevated the political character of this State in an especial and remarkable manner. We have seen on the part of that portion of the people of the State who, by an immense plurality have given, so far as we have evidence of the fact, expression to sentiments and principles in accordance with those of this vast assemblage—we have seen, I say, that they have given utterance to their views, and pronounced their judgment, without descending to those manifestations of personal feeling which sometimes characterize a canvass like that through which we have just passed. The result, however, while it may be that which you have anticipated, you will hail with additional pleasure as evidence of the spirit of manly determination with which the people of this Commonwealth have acted, passed upon, and determined the canvass now come to a close. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to say, that so far as I have been acquainted with the leaders and representatives of partisan organizations, there has never been a bolder, a truer, a nobler band of men, than those who have borne our flag and sustained it in the conflicts of the past campaign. [Enthusiastic applause.] To them, as to you, I return my heartfelt thanks; and have pleasure in saying, that with such support as I have received at their hands, defeat would have been better welcomed than success obtained in other ways, or from men actuated by other motives. [Great cheering.] But for us, with our cause, there is not, and there never can be, defeat, with the American people. ("Never!" "Never!")

In the demonstration which has been given this day by the people of this State, we find cause of gratulation, not only for ourselves, and for the State in which we live, but we are also gladdened by the assurance that the judgment of this State will be hailed in other States of the American Union—in every part of New-England—in the great Middle States—in the great West, and by many warm hearts even in the Southern section of the Confederacy, as a warm, out-spoken, wise, as well as prudent determination of the people of Massachusetts with regard not only to their own affairs, but to the great principles which should and which will eventually govern the Union of these States. [Prolonged applause.] It is this reflection, as well as the emotions which are excited by the spontaneous welcome with which you have received the announcement that has been made to you, that warms my heart, and relieves me from all sense of fatigue and exhaustion, and enables me to say that whatever may be my future, that whatever may be the position to which I shall be hereafter placed, the honor of the people of this State, the honor of the principles on which the State and the Union are founded, will be nearest to my heart, and govern me in my action on all public affairs. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, allow me again, in the sincerity of my heart, to thank you for the spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome you have given me on this occasion, and to say that your desires are mine, that your hopes are mine, and that nothing shall separate us in the destinies which control both you and myself; and that, in the sincere desire for the prosperity of our own beloved and honored Commonwealth, and the happiness of all her people, you, with myself, will be united in one strong and determined effort to carry inward the interests of every class and every portion of our people. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness. I appreciate the warmth of your welcome and congratulation; and with a renewal of the assurances I have already given you, I beg you to permit me now to withdraw. [Prolonged cheering.]

Reopening of the Slave-trade the Only Means of Securing the Power of Slavery.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 24, 1857.

About four years ago I conceived the purpose of contributing the little that I have to change the issue between the South and the world on the subject of domestic Slavery, and to that end, as a leading question of Southern policy, proposed to reopen and legitimize the foreign Slave-trade. It is not too much to say that the position was extreme. We had Slaves and were resolved to hold them, but there was then the feeling that, in some sense, they were plunder; that the social sentiment of the world was against us; that this sentiment was, in the abstract, just; and we rather sought to palliate the practice of a wrong, than to revolt against opinion and promulge the social principle upon which our acts were rendered right. This I thought unwise. As a plan of tactics simply, I thought it unsafe to stay within the trenches. If merely solicitous to secure our plunder, I thought it best to gain the moral strength of an aggressive attitude; but I also felt moved to such an attitude by a still higher consideration. I saw what seemed to be sufficient reason for believing that Slavery was right, that it was consistent with the higher interests of the weaker race—the higher interest of the stronger—the highest development of society, and the plans and purposes of an overruling Providence; and while, therefore, we were under obligations to defend our present position, it seemed that we were under even higher obligations to advance it and to proclaim and spread the social truth committed to our keeping.

In the way of this, however, there were insuperable difficulties. *The South was not in a condition to take an independent course of political action.* We were under the same Government with the North, which exhibits another form of society. It is the principle of this Government that majorities shall prevail. The North had the majority, both in States and population, and the acts of the General Government, therefore, were necessarily in disaffirmance of the institutions of the South.

To have dissolved the Union would have been the most obvious course to independent action in this matter; but to a dissolution of the Union there was a necessity that a majority at the South should be in favor of that measure. *The majority of the South were not in favor of it.* It is to be doubted whether a people are ever capable of a voluntary act of political dissolution. They may pursue a measure to that end, but it is to be doubted whether they can embrace that end without some measure leads them to it; *and a measure therefore to fear the South seemed necessary even to a dissolution of the Union.*

But while the independence of the South was the most obvious way to a course of political action in advancement of Slavery, it was not the only course, or, perhaps, the most available. The North controls the Union in virtue of her greater population. With a greater population the South, in turn, would be the ruler. *The road to such a population seemed to open through the foreign Slave-trade.* That would add numbers directly to the South, and in widening the base of Slavery it would give room for a broader superstructure of direction. It seemed, also, that it would be the certain means of adding States to the South. With the foreign Slave-trade, therefore, it seemed that the South could come to be mistress of her destiny without a rupture of existing political relations.

I thought I saw the reason for believing that the foreign Slave-trade was the measure to unite the South. It had the merit of action; it had the greater charm of defiance. It would appeal to the interests of every class of our people. It would advance the value of vested interests; it would give opportunity to enterprise—progress to art, and cultivation to the country. If this measure shall unite the South to demand the removal of restrictions, and that demand shall be complied with, *there will be the road to independence in the Union.* If it shall unite the South to that end, and the demand shall not be complied with, *then there will be a road to independence out of the Union.* Thus it was that to take the first step to action—to leave the trenches for the open plain—to bear our arms that we might inflict as well as suffer—to raise a standard about which there could be no equivocation, and to plant it right in the very faces of our adversaries—I proposed, as I have now, to reopen and legitimize the foreign Slave-trade.

It would be too much to say that the object of changing the issue between the South and the world upon the subject of Slavery has been yet accomplished—too much to say that, individually, I have contributed greatly to that object; but the question has been raised as to the policy and justice of extending Slavery; abler minds have taken hold of it; the late Governor of South Carolina has given it the sanction of his great abilities and his official character. It has been lodged among the orders of the Southern Commercial Convention. Another and another light beams up to illuminate its truths from every section of the Southern States: and while, therefore, it is still sagely argued at the North and elsewhere that Slavery ought to be abolished, the issue is coming slowly to be tendered, whether, in the whole range of human legislation, there is to be one solitary act restricting Slavery. That it will be tendered, I am sure. The South will not, must not, can not, stand an eternal culprit at the bar of public judgment. She must affirm herself. She must become to herself the source of law and the centre of opinion, and to the judgment of others as they claim it of her; and, in the hope that in some slight way I may help on this consummation, I have ventured in the succeeding articles to present the views which have influenced my own perceptions of the subject. L. W. SPRATT.

KANSAS AND ITS RELATION TO THIS SUBJECT—POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY.

Extract from No. 1 of the Series.

We have wanted Kansas for the South, and have contributed men and money to the object of securing it. So far we have failed. It is true, the constitution of that Territory is not decided, and it is possible that it may admit of Slavery, and if so, a step will have been gained; for if, under such a constitution, the Territory be admitted as a State, it will give two Senators to the South, and will hold the door still open to the admission of slaves into that country. But it is to be remembered that the condition of Slavery is slaves. *Without slaves, there will be little advantage in having it politically a Slave State.* If slaves do not now go there for the reason that it is more profitable to take them elsewhere, they will not then go there for the same reason. If they do not now go there for the reason that the policy of the State is not settled, they will not then go there for the same reason: for it will always be possible for the people to change the constitution, and if there shall never be slaves in Kansas, even though the constitution be not altered, that State will add little to the strength of the South.

The State of Delaware is nominally a Slave State, but *it were madness to rely on Delaware for aid*; and *Missouri even*, which has 90,000 slaves, has *an Abolition party to contest for power.*

So circumstanced, it is to be doubted whether Kansas can ever acquire the slaves to make her in fact a Slave State; but should she do so, she must take them from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri—no one of which has slaves enough now to sustain the perfect integrity of a slave system. *Maryland reels upon the line between Slavery and the arms*, and cast her vote for FILLMORE in the late election. *Virginia is threatened with a colony of New-Englanders to cultivate a space she cannot cover with slave labor.*

In Kentucky it has been proposed to manumit the slaves. Tennessee is aghast at the mention of the slave-trade, and Missouri, as I have said, has an Abolition party to contest for power. It can never strengthen Slavery to take slaves from these States to Kansas, and perhaps there is no place in the Union where 100,000 slaves could be so profitably planted as upon the soil of the brave old State of Virginia.

But while such has been our experience with respect to Kansas, a few thousand slaves would greatly alter the aspect of the matter. Five thousand freemen have failed to take that State, but so would not ten thousand slaves. That number of the wildest Africans imported with Boston capital, by a Boston merchant, under a single slave-driver, would fix to the South forever the fortunes of that State. There is not an Abolitionist there who would not purchase a slave at $150, (which would allow an ample profit upon the costs of importation,) and there is not an Abolitionist in all that Territory who, purchasing a slave at $150, would not become a propagandist of Slavery. The South need sacrifice no other son in such a cause, but with cheap slaves we can subsidize the North to whip the North from any field of competition.

The foreign Slave-trade, therefore, will add directly to the population of the South; it will give a wider basis to Slavery, and thus add indirectly to the population of the South. Ten thousand slaves would take Kansas, with her seventy thousand people; ten thousand more would take another State in Texas; ten thousand more a State in New-Mexico; ten thousand more a State in Lower California; while one or two hundred thousand more would brace the States of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri to the firmest possible fidelity to the peculiar features of the South. Under the influence of such a measure, therefore, there can be no question as to the ultimate preponderance of political power between the sections—and *the foreign Slave-trade is the certain road to power for the South, and the only road to power within the Union.*

American Racers in England—A Peep at the Cambridgeshire Handicap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me a small space in your columns for a few observations on the late race for the Cesarewitch Handicap at Newmarket? The very childish elation evinced by most of the papers in regard to this race, and particularly by one of this City that pretends to a profound knowledge of the merits of English racers and racing, is, to say the least, perfectly ridiculous. Any one who can claim for *Prioress* a victory over all England by the result of the race for the Cesarewitch, must certainly be exceedingly ignorant of racing, or be possessed of an unaccountable share of impudence. Let us see what *Prioress* has done in this race to entitle her to the distinction of having beaten the best horses in all England, as is claimed for her. It must be certainly allowed by those who have any knowledge of English race-horses, that, with the exception, perhaps, of *Fisherman*, *Warlock* and *Saunterer*, there was scarcely a horse in the race that could be called even second-rate.

And now let us take a glimpse at the weight these scarcely second-rate horses gave the mare that is claimed to have beaten the best race-horses of all England. We will begin with *Fisherman*, 4 years old, carrying 129 lbs. Now *Prioress*, who is the same age, carried only 93 lbs. After deducting the 3 lbs. she was entitled to as a mare, we shall find that *Fisherman* had 33 lbs. more weight on his back than the mare—about sufficient to bring a horse and a donkey together. *Warlock*, 4 years old, carried 123 lbs., being, after deducting the 3 lbs. allowed, 27 lbs. more than the mare. *Saunterer*, three years, 117 lbs., which leaves, after deducting the three lbs. allowance, 21 lbs. extra; thus *Saunterer, scarcely a second-rate horse gives Prioress a year and 21 lbs.* Now we will take a peep at the animals that ran a dead heat with her: *El Hakim*, 3 years, who carried equal weight with *Prioress*, and *Queen Bess*, 3 years. Both these animals, as well as *Fright*, three years, 96 lbs., can certainly only be considered as very indifferent third-raters, and, in fact, *Queen Bess* can hardly be called a racer at all, being little over fourteen hands. Now I will leave it to any impartial person at all acquainted with racing matters, whether such a performance as this can be claimed as "*a victory of which any English racer might be proud.*" After reviewing the matter fairly, I think all racing men will agree with me that *Prioress* is only a very second-rate animal, though possessing good lasting qualities, which, when very favorably weighted, (as she certainly was in the above race, as well as the Goodwood Cup,) will enable her to fall through occasionally. *When this or any other country can produce a horse to beat the best English horses at fair racing weights, then, and not till then, can they be entitled to claim a "victory over all England."* The fact of winning a handicap race with a horse which is very favorably weighted, can never establish a claim to such an achievement.

One word with regard to the Cambridgeshire Stakes. I venture to prognosticate that those who anticipate a victory for *Prioress* in that race will be disappointed. In the first place, she will be likely there to meet some new opponents, as well as some of her old ones on less favorable terms. She will have to carry 7 lbs. extra for winning the Cesarewitch, and 5 fancy those who profess to treat so lightly the effects of 20 or 30 pounds extra weight upon a horse's back, will find that even 7 lbs. additional will sometimes tell a woful tale. *El Hakim*, for instance, who made a dead heat with her in the first run, will have met her on 6 lbs. better terms in the Cambridgeshire; and *Warlock*, instead of giving her 30 lbs., as in the Cesarewitch, would meet her at 16 lbs. in the Cambridgeshire. If *Warlock* was well on the day, I fully expect to hear that he has beaten *Prioress* in their places, if he has not popped his nose in first, which I fancy is very likely to have been the case. Notwithstanding all the advantage of weight, I cannot place *Prioress* among the first three in the race. "Behind the first three against being one of the first three, for a trifle," I say.

NEWMARKET.

The Kansas Election—Free-State Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

We have, at the late election, carried every county in Kansas by the legal vote. Every scheme that malignant ingenuity could invent, has been resorted to by our opponents, to defeat the expressed wish of the people. Fraudulent returns have been manufactured at different points and returned to the Secretary's office, so glaring, that the authors of the vile forgery dare not openly sustain them. Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON have refused to allow them certificates, although a corrupt Judiciary has endeavored, by writ of mandamus, to compel them to do so. If these officers stand firm, as we have every assurance they will, in the position they have taken, you will have the Delegate to Congress and a majority of both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

But this victory, great as it is, does not free Kansas. The battle is not yet fought nor is the victory won. A body of usurpers are now assembled at Lecompton, under the guard of the United States army, concocting a scheme to perpetuate the Slavery oligarchy in Kansas. To their action we respectfully call your attention; hold meetings in every locality and denounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at every point; be prepared to march at a moment's warning, that when your cause and your country calls, you may promptly respond. By participating in the late election, you have shown to the world your earnest desire to settle the Kansas difficulties peaceably; by that vote you have proven that the Free-State party are in the ascendency in every County in Kansas. The election frauds, actually perpetrated to defeat the wishes of that majority—the hellish scheme now being concocted at Lecompton, evidencing that a resort to force *may* be necessary, and having exhausted every peaceable measure, it is believed that the world will justify you in resorting to arms. Be ready, then, fellow-freemen of Kansas; you will not be called upon until that call is absolutely indispensable, and when made, let all, without regard to age, respond; that the enemies of American institutions may know and feel, that an American people, when once aroused, are as irresistible as the great ocean when moved by the mighty storm.

By order of the Territorial Executive Committee.

G. W. SMITH, President.

G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

Lawrence, Oct. 23, 1857.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday night at 8 o'clock a large number of persons assembled in Pearl-street round a bonfire, commenced firing a cannon, while attending to its operations, the powder-monkey, one PATRICK FITZGIBBON, residing at No. 488 Pearl-street, a returned wounded Nicaraguan, was seriously injured by the explosion of the cannon. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FIREMEN.—Henry Smith, a member of Engine Company No. 41, and —— Clark, a member of Engine Company No. 6, between whom a n grudge had long existed, on Tuesday evening had a desperate set-to, corner of Pitt and Delancey streets. Smith had his nose broken, and Clark's under-lip was nearly bitten off. Neither of them was arrested.

MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mayor Wood's Reception of Them.

Action of the Common Council on their Petition.

Yesterday the unemployed laboring population—or rather an unreflecting portion thereof, assembled at Tompkins Square, and afterwards in the Park, in much larger numbers than on Monday last, when their first demonstration was made. They paraded yesterday the same banner, with the inscription "Work—Arbeit" upon it, (the latter word being the German term for *work*.) As on Monday, they marched through many streets of the City, and announced their intention of keeping up that pedestrian exercise at brief intervals, until employment was obtained for them. Their numbers yesterday did not at any time exceed three thousand, but it was a sad sight to witness so many able-bodied men out of work, and it was sadder still to notice in the crowd in the Park, listening to the inflammatory speeches of the orators, several decent, unemployed young women—a sight never before seen in this City.

The gathering commenced early at Tompkins-square. Some liberal calculators estimated the number of persons present at four thousand. There were nearly half that number mostly consisting of Irish and Germans. The speakers were, with one exception, all Germans. The tenor of the addresses was—not Black Republicans, but *Red* Republicans,—the oratory of 1848, in the most oppressed communities of Europe, verging even to the terrible oratory of the time of ROBESPIERRE, sixty years before. The "aristocracy" of New-York were to be "killed off;" the "rich merchants" were to be put to death; those who wrought by the sweat of their brow, the actual producers, were not to be thrown out of employment who capitalists, by wicked speculation, lost their ill-gotten gains. Work, the poor people must have,—work, flour or bread. Ladies were thronging Broadway, every day, to buy cheap silk robes, while the wives and children of honest laborers were starving. This must not be. This *shall* not be. The unemployed must first be provided for,—they did not wish to be idle—give them work. But work they *must* have or worse would come of it. Between the alternative of work or starvation, there would be something as terrible as either. The severe Winter was before them. Thrown out of employment, they could not purchase coals or bread for their families. And what man, with a soul in him, would see his wife and offspring famish when bread was to be had for the taking of it.

The speakers at Tompkins-square were Messrs. HUBNER, GELLMANN, VILLEA and SCHMIDT, and the above, reduced into a small compass, was the sum of their speeches. They confidently expressed the opinion, that next Monday they would march through the streets to the number of 30,000.

The following resolution was read by Mr. HUBNER, for presentation to the Mayor. It was adopted by acclamation:

MASS PETITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

NEW-YORK, TOMPKINS-SQUARE,
Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

The terrible distress actually existing among the laboring classes gave cause to several meetings, and peaceable, yet mournful processions throughout the City, with the aim of obtaining work from private resources, but

consequences by your memorialists, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) GEORGE N. NOLL, J. T. McGUIRE, CHARLES SMITH.

Several speeches were made in argument on the above memorial, after which a delegation proceeded to the Mayor's office to present the petition subscribed to in Tompkins-square. A German, named BIELER, officiated as spokesman. The Mayor, having read the document, expressed his deepest sympathy with the contents of the petition presented to him by the Committee. He would do all in his power for the alleviation of their condition. He was sincerely anxious for the early action of the Common Council upon his recommendation, and regretted that some definite action had not already been taken upon it. He intended, if the Common Council evinced no disposition to act upon the subject next week, to send in another communication urging upon them to do so. In the meantime he counseled them to be calm, and to recommend to their fellow-workingmen peaceful counsels. They must avoid creating any undue excitement in the minds of the people there must be no threats of violence; he (the Mayor) was now their friend, and would do fall he could to relieve them consistent with the law and with his duty. But the very instant they ceased to obey the law he should cease to be their friend, and must become their enemy. Although he deeply sympathized with them, yet they would not be entitled to his sympathy, if they placed themselves in an antagonistic position to the peace and order of the City. He then proposed to send in their petition next week to the Common Council, but suggested some modifications in its tone.

The reply to the Mayor's address, on the part of the Committee, was made by Mr. BIELER. He said:

Mr. Woon, you propose only to communicate our memorial to the Common Council next week, not before, against which intention of yours we must protest with all our power. The people outside, Sir, are hungry. Their families are hungry. I am myself the only protector of my family, with six children wanting bread, and I have been six weeks without working. We cannot wait so long in our misery. Why has the Report on your message not before been published? The Common Council appointed a Committee, and ordered them to report on or before the first of November. Now, Mr. Woon, to-day we are in the noon of the 5th, and no report has been given. The people cannot wait any longer. Their sufferings are cruel, and we cannot warrant that, their patience being exhausted, they will not help themselves by employing physical power with its accompanying brutalities. We, of the Committee, have done all we can to keep the peace, but the alternative is now before us, and we ask for work or death.

The Mayor replied that in view of the emergencies of the case, he would bring the memorial to the notice of both Boards of the Common Council that same evening, urging them to some course of action for the relief of the unemployed, without further delay.

The answer of the Mayor was then communicated to the multitude assembled in the Park. It was received with cheers, and it was agreed that no further meetings should be held till Monday, so that there might be time for something to be done for them. Several other speeches were made, among them one by a blacksmith named BOOLS, who was enthusiastically cheered. His text was, "Go to Wall-street, and make the moneyed men shell out. Let them know that the poor will have bread or will use the musket."

The meeting in the Park continued about three hours. Beyond the inflammatory speeches all was quiet, and the multitude gradually dwindled away without any breach of the peace.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S BILL TO BE PAID.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first business of interest was a communication from the Mayor, enclosing the petition from a meeting of the working men (above printed) who met in front of the City Hall during the day.

On motion of Alderman TUCKER they were referred to the Committee having the Hamilton-square matter under consideration.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Water Surveyor to cause the pavement on Broadway between Fulton-street and South Ferry to be thoroughly repaired.

The resolution to pay Stephen H. Branch $2,000 for his services to the Matsell Investigation Committee, during the years 1855 and 1856, was called up, when Alderman MONOGHAN spoke strongly in favor of payment.

Alderman WILSON thought it had better go to the Finance Committee for investigation.

Alderman FULMER said Mr. Branch had been before the Finance Committee, and was entitled to his pay.

Alderman ADAMS asked on what authority Mr. Branch had acted.

Alderman OWENS considered the claim good.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by a vote of 17 to 3. Aldermen WILSON, MCCONNELL and ADAMS voted in the negative.

Alderman STEERS called up the reports on the removal of steamboat landings, but the subject was postponed to the next meeting without debate.

Aldern an McSPEDDON stated that the Committee on the Harlem Railroad matter would be ready to report on Monday next.

The Committee on cleaning the Streets reported, concurring with the Councilmen in favor of contracting with Portes & Co., for five years, for $345,000 a year.

Alderman Wilson said the City Inspector had done the work for the City at the rate of $260,000 a year. The contract would cost the City about $100,000 a year more. He stated also that the streets had been cleaned at that rate for three months, commencing when there was six months dirt to be removed.

Finally the whole subject was laid over to Monday evening.

A report was read in favor of paying the Central Park Police.

Alderman DRAKE hoped the report would be adopted.

Aldermen BLUNT believed the policemen were appointed by the Central Park Commissioners.

Aldermen TUCKER thought the men should be paid, but desired that the matter should come up regularly. The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of grading Hamilton-square, in order to give work to the unemployed laborers, made a report, stating, that in view of all the facts of the case, and the favor with which the proposition is received not only by the Comptroller, but by every person with whom the Committee have conferred, they recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for grading and paving Hamilton square, the contract to be awarded to such person or persons as will complete said work within the short at time, and on terms the most advantageous to the City.

The resolution was adopted.

The Report in favor of confirming the contract to light the City, above Seventy-ninth-street, with gas, with the Harlem Gas Light Company, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of the unemployed poor (embodied in the report of the meeting before the City Hall) was read by the Clerk.

Councilman OTTARSON instantly moved that it be rejected.

Councilman JONES moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Mayor's Message.

Councilman OTTARSON thought the proposition a good one. It ought to be referred to the same Committee that had under consideration the incendiary message of the Mayor which had created this feeling among the poor ignorant men. This message of His Honor had been drawn by the Clerk, who twenty years ago had incited the populace to plunder Mr. Hart's store. The petition called upon the Common Council to supply these men with work and threatens us with the consequences should it be withheld, or should we dare refuse it. It had been stated that the Mayor was ready to act, but that his hands were tied by the Black Republican Party.

Councilman JONES said that the petition referred to portions of the Mayor's message, and ought, therefore, to be sent to the Committee on this message. He would willingly do all he could to assist the suffering poor. Last Thursday he had introduced a motion which had been unanimously adopted, the object of which was the prosecution of the plan for the building of a new Post-Office. The resolution was now before the Board of Aldermen for their action.

On demand of Councilman OTTARSON the petition was read a second time.

After further discussion Councilman BOOLE, as an amendment, wished the matter referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman JONES objected, and Councilman BOOLE withdrew his amendment. Ultimately, the matter was referred to the Committee on the Mayor's Message.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

A preamble and resolutions were offered by Councilman HEMPHILL, stating that in view of the time and labor spent by the Presidents of the Board of Common Council, remuneration to the amount of $500 each be awarded to them. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

CENTRAL PARK.

Councilman WAUGH presented a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire as to the expediency of appropriating $250,000 to improvements in the Central Park. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Councilman HOPPER moved a resolution calling on the Commissioners for a report.

Councilman MCCAHILL was in favor of appropriating $250,000, that the work might go on.

Councilman WAUGH demanded a Committee of investigation. He asked what the Commissioners wanted with so much money, if only a few men were employed. The tax-payers would never consent to it. Let a return be forwarded of men employed—of our own poor—not of men from Westchester County. They say they have employed 700 men. That was entirely false—there had never been more than 150 men at one time. Was all the last grant expended? Was there not now $20,000 in the bank? Much as he had to say on the subject, he was willing to vote for $20,000. Let them make a proper return how it had been expended upon the men from the Twenty-two Wards exclusively. Let it not be said he was an enemy to the working men. This was one of the most hellish designs that had ever been concocted in the City of New-York.

Councilman OTTARSON inquired if the Commissioners had asked for $250,000—was it so?

Several members answered in the affirmative.

Councilman OTTARSON said that then he was mistaken, for he had thought it a Democratic measure. The Commissioners had paid all their men. He presumed that the Commissioners did not ask the politics of their employees; no doubt nine-tenths of them were Democrats.

Councilman JONES said the Board would recollect the report was referred to the Finance Committee; to-night the subject would be before them. The Commissioners had been elected against the wishes of the people, but he would not stigmatize them merely because of his difference of political opinion with them. He knew that they were honorable men, and when the December election came up the people would vote the Democratic ticket as they did the other day. Let the Board rise above party spirit for the good of the people. He hoped the speech of Councilman WAUGH was not intended to kill the measure.

Councilman WAUGH explained. He wished the New-York men to be employed, not strangers from a distance. He asked for a report.

Councilman BUTLER denounced the asking for $250,000 as a new audacity. Previously they asked for $50,000, and it was given. They could not spend the money this year, the way they were going on. An investigation was very necessary. Contradictory statements had been made as to the numbers employed, and now that poverty was cried up, the Commissioners made this fresh demand. Three hundred thousand dollars in one year was too much.

Councilman OTTARSON said that wild, random statements were made for political effect. The ordinance appropriated only $100,000; the Commissioners asked for no particular sum.

A COUNCILMAN—Then the paper was wrongly read.

Councilman OTTARSON—Of course it was. That is the way the thing is done.

The resolution of inquiry was then adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A number of reports from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to assessments for sewers, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Various other comparatively unimportant matters came up and were referred.

It was moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and lost.

The adjournment was moved and lost.

Some other papers were taken up, and a message from the Mayor, inclosing the petition, was received.

The adjournment to Monday was again moved and carried.

The Steam Question on the Harlem Railroad—Meeting to Sustain the Company against the Action of the Common Council.

On Wednesday evening about 200 persons, residents in the upper part of the Fourth-avenue and vicinity, assembled at the Westchester Hotel, corner of Four h-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, to adopt resolutions calling upon the Common Council to protect the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies from the aggression contemplated by the action of the Common Council and the District-Attorney, calling for the assistance of the Police to prevent the said Companies from using steam below Forty-second-street. There was great enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling at the meeting. PETER COOPER, Esq., was nominated Chairman. In a brief introductory speech he explained the objects for which they had assembled, and earnestly protested against the injustice to the Companies of those Railroads by this violation of the privileges originally granted to them.

On motion, Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT and Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Dr. WILLIAM TURNER was chosen Secretary.

The first speaker was Mr. DEWITT BLOODGOOD. He said he was not there as an advocate of the Harlem Railroad, but he had property in the neighborhood of the street, and in common with all who valued the prosperity of that portion of the City,—and not that portion only, but the entire City,—he thought it was his duty to interfere at this time, when some of the most valued privileges of those Railroad Companies were about to be taken from them. The Harlem Railroad was incorporated in 1831, and it was the pioneer of civilization in that part of the town. It had contributed to the prosperity of the City in many ways. During five months of cold weather the ordinary traffic between New-York and the New-England States was subject to continual interruption, but the Harlem Railroad, by opening that avenue at their own expense, had obviated that impediment, and brought the commerce of those States to our very doors. They all remembered what sort of a country that road was cut through,—what miles of stone-cutting there were, and all had been done at the expense of the Company, while it would have cost millions of dollars to have fitted it for the purposes of ordinary travel, without steam. Over that road a million and a half of persons traveled every year. Five hundred freight cars and 250 passenger cars pass over it daily. The question before them was—Should all this be cut off to oblige a few people who could not bear the smell of smoke from the locomotive? Everybody in the City was benefited by the road remaining as it is, and shall that benefit be lost because a few people dislike smoke? It was agreed years ago by the Common Council and the residents on Murray Hill, that the Companies should run their locomotives to the present point, if they provided a covered archway, and, accordingly, they built that tunnel at a cost of $96,000. And it is not very long ago that they ran locomotives, as all could remember, down to Fourteenth-street. Should we object to a little smoke in this working-day world, where, belonging to the locomotive or to machinery of any kind, it is an evidence of prosperity? Let these men who were afraid of getting their shirts soiled by a little smoke go to Pittsburg, and find what the people there would say to them if they objected to smoke. There were hundreds of thousands who passed their lives amid smoke, and who were glad to do so, because they earned their living by it. Public interest must control private inconvenience; and, if smoke is annoying, everybody knows that railroad companies are trying to burn coal instead of wood—coal to consume its own smoke, or anthracite that does not yield any. Suppose parties living along the Hudson River didn't like the roar of the cars, and were to insist on their being stopped at Spuyten Teufel creek, leaving the passengers to get to the City as well as they could, would anybody listen to them? This Company was called a monopoly. But what is a monopoly? An association of capitalists who unite for the public good; who place their fortunes at the command of the public, and frequently lose them. The Harlem Railroad Company had been unfortunate. They had had long and severe struggles. They were nearly bankrupt. Their stocks were selling for a mere song, and yet there was not a man in New-York that they had not benefited. Who are the men that oppose them at this moment? Men who have made their fortunes by the improvements in that part of the City, which they have brought about, but who were not able to sell their property at enhanced prices to the Company for the building of those very depôts which they now seek to remove. The avenue depends for its prosperity on the railroad, and we must either stand by the road or be ruined. Mr. BLOODGOOD then moved that a Committee should be appointed to prepare resolutions. The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. BLOODGOOD, PETTIGREW and AYRES. During their absence.

Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT addressed the meeting. He said that the Harlem Railroad was one of four pioneer roads of the whole United States, for in 1831, when the charter for it was obtained, there were only three other chartered roads in existence—the Mohawk and Schenectady, the Newcastle and Frenchtown, and the Camden and Amboy. The Fourth-avenue had not then been opened to the public further than Twenty-third-street; and for many years after the road was formed, the Company ran their locomotives down to Fourteenth-street. Everything they did was done at their own expense; they had no assistance from the City. They hewed their way literally through rocks, and the expense of cutting through Murray Hill, and all the other rocks that they encountered, was probably three times as great as it would be at the present day. Then the continued improvements in all that pertained to railroads—in cars, locomotives, rails—was such that of all that great outlay nothing was left to the stockholders now but the grade and the franchise. But this cost to the Company was a gain to all other railroads in the country, which had profited by their experience. If the locomotives were now to be removed to Forty-second-street, how long would it be till they were again removed—to Yorkville, and ultimately to Harlem?

Mr. BLOODGOOD then read the following preamble and resolutions prepared by the Committee:

Whereas, It has recently become publicly apparent that there is a deep-seated hostility existing against the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads on the part of a number of individuals residing in the neighborhood of their depôts, who deem themselves injured by the smoke of the locomotive engines used by the said Companies; and whereas, we believe that these persons constitute but a very small number of those interested in the question, and do not fairly represent the wishes of the property-holders or residents in that part of the City, or anywhere else; and whereas, we deem it of the highest importance that every facility should be given—particularly at the present financial crisis, and in the present season of the year—to the railway carriage of freight and passengers into the City in the most economical manner, and with the least obstruction, and that any other policy will cause great injury to our inland and local trade, enhance the price of provisions, and add to the distress of the poor;—therefore, it is the sense of this meeting, and is hereby

Resolved, That we are opposed to all further legislation, on the part of the Common Council, which shall interfere with or embarrass the operations of the Harlem and New-York Railroad Companies, as they are now conducted over the tracks laid down to Twenty-seventh-street.

Resolved, That by the arrangements made with the Common Council and the property-holders on Murray Hill, it was understood and fully agreed, that upon the construction of the tunnel or archway between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets, by the Harlem Company, at their own expense, they should be allowed the privilege of using steam power as far south as Thirty-second-street, without further molestation.

Resolved, That as the Harlem Railroad Company did fully comply with such engagement, at an expense of $96,000, and the property on Murray Hill was greatly improved thereby, and is now the site of many elegant buildings which would not otherwise have been erected there, the contract should remain in force and be honorably and fairly carried out.

Resolved, That by a special act of the Legislature the New-Haven Railroad Company was authorized to use the tracks of the Harlem Company, with steam power within the limits alluded to, without any restriction or reservation whatever, and any act of the Common Council interfering with or hindering them in such use of them will be contrary to law, and must be so decided by our Courts.

Resolved, That in addition to these reasons there are others, of even a more important nature, why the said Companies should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of their present facilities.

First—Because the construction of new depôts and engine shops, will cause a large and inconvenient outlay of money by the said Companies, the stockholders of which cannot afford.

Second—That it will occasion an additional loss of time and money to fifteen hundred commuters who daily pass over these roads, and a million and a half of other persons annually, if they are compelled to change cars at any upper stations.

Third—That the further outlay of capital in procuring horse power to draw 250 freight cars and 200 passenger cars an additional distance of half a mile each way daily will have to be met by additional charges on freight and passengers, which will press heavily upon the business and interests of the City.

Fourth—That, out of the fourteen avenues on this Island, there is none better adapted to the use of railways than the Fourth-avenue, which could not be prepared for ordinary travel without an expenditure of millions of dollars by the City and property holders along the line, and after this be of no material advantage to either.

Fifth—That, in most of the large cities of the Union, railway companies are encouraged to come as near to the centre of business as possible with steam power.

Sixth—That the smoke complained of by the parties alluded to, is a necessary evil in all works carried on by steam engines, is an evidence of the existence of profitable machinery, the employment of laborers, the production of articles of necessity and value, and the creation of the means of living. That thousands and hundreds of thousands of operatives gain their livelihood over smoking fires, and are but too happy to do so, and that the introduction of an improved mode of burning coal in locomotive engines now contemplated by these Companies, will entirely obviate the objection if it really be one.

Resolved, Therefore, that the honorable the Common Council be respectfully solicited to take no further steps against the said Companies, but, on the contrary, use all their power to sustain them in the transaction of their business, of such great and wonderful advantage to the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in three of the newspapers of the City, and a copy thereof presented to the Common Council at their next meeting.

Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, as a resident in Westchester County, wished to make a few remarks. He thought it rather singular that citizens of New-York should object to a locomotive being run through a portion of their City, while they claimed the right to run their locomotives through the streets of towns and villages in adjoining counties. The residents in the country thought as much of the lives and limbs of their children as the people of New-York could do, and felt as much annoyance from smoke and noise also. But they did not insist that the cars should be detached from the locomotive, on entering the village, drawn through the street by horses, and hitched on to another locomotive, at the other end of the village. Besides the passengers on the road, there were 1,500 commuters who came every day to transact their business in the City; and were they to be compelled to leave the cars at Forty-second-street, and find their way through that long tunnel as they could, and that, too, in the Winter which was immediately upon them, with no place of shelter there, no depôt or anything?

The resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted, after which the assembly dispersed.

Railway Accommodations and the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those who desire and are at present engaged in securing compliance, by the Harlem Railroad Company, with the ordinance of the Common Council, long in full force but disregarded, prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street, are not "a few persons," nor are they indifferent to the proper accommodation of the traveling public. They include nearly all property-owners and residents upon the Avenue between Twenty-fifth and Forty-second streets, and the adjacent streets. At the outset of the present movement, even before it had become generally known, a petition with over 200 signatures of property-holders alone, was presented to the Common Council, in favor of abating the nuisance. Those, besides, who have expressed a warm interest in the matter, number by thousands. Indeed, the whole City is interested. The streets of New-York should be devoted to their legitimate uses, and none others. It is not proper or becoming, that locomotives race through our avenues, at all hours of the day and night, obstructing vehicles and passengers, endangering life and limb, subjecting property to the hazard of fire, rendering our best throughfares undesirable for the purposes of comfort, pleasure and business.

The use of steam on the lower part of Fourth-avenue has become a nuisance. That avenue, below the tunnel, has been built up of quite recent years, and is at present even densely settled. Then, the smoke, constantly escaping through the air holes of the tunnel, *in volumes* whenever an engine passes to or fro, renders residence upon that portion of Murray Hill adjacent more than undesirable, indeed, almost impossible. Improvements there in consequence are at a stand-still. Also, from the same cause, that beautiful part of the avenue has been abandoned necessarily as a place of promenade for our citizens, for which it was admirably adapted.

What offset is shown to compensate for this great public inconvenience and loss? It is alleged that the traveling public are greatly convenienced by the use of steam on the Harlem Road below Forty-second-street. Is this so? Passing with steam power through the tunnel is certainly not very pleasant, on account of the suffocating smoke with which the cars are penetrated and enveloped. As the locomotive upon entering is detached, the cars, in passing through the tunnel, have but little greater speed than horse-power would give. Supposing the locomotive attached at the north in place of the south entrance to the tunnel, what loss of time in consequence could result to the trains? Almost literally none! Provided the Railroad Company was neither churlish nor contumacious, it would take no more time to hitch or unhitch double teams at Forty-second-street, than it now does at Thirty-second-street. The only possible loss of time would be in the difference between the time of steam and horse-power in passing through the tunnel, and this, at the furthest, could not amount to two minutes, in place of the "half hour daily," which the *Tribune* supposes might be lost.

Officials of the Harlem Road seek only to throw dust in our eyes when they pretend that the public convenience, not *filthy lucre*, is their motive of action, or that the traveling public are benefited by *disobedience* of the Companies to the law of the land.

CITIZEN.

Fires.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 273 Cherry-street, occupied by A. T. KIMBALL & Co. for the manufacture of foundry material. It was some time after the fire was discovered before an alarm was given, and the whole building, a five-story structure, was enveloped in flames before the fire engines arrived on the ground. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. KIMBALL & Co. estimate their loss at $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,500, as follows:

Hamilton Insurance Company	$2,500
Farmers' Union, of Philadelphia	1,000
Merchants', of Philadelphia	1,000
Exchange Mutual, of Philadelphia	1,000

Mr. H. QUERIPEL owned the building. His loss was $5,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Astor and Rutgers' Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.—A fire broke out at 9½ P. M., Wednesday, in the clothing store No. 373 Third-avenue, occupied by ISAAC BENJAMIN. The building in a few minutes was in flames, destroying the entire stock; the store and some furniture in the upper part of the building were destroyed. Mr. BENJAMIN's loss was about $1,200, on which there is an insurance of $700 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The roof of No. 375 was burned some, and considerable damage done to the stock of LEWIS COHEN, who had a clothing store on the first floor. His loss was covered by an insurance of $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mrs. MARY WELSH owned the building and occupied the upper part as a dwelling. Her loss on the building and furniture was $125, and insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire originated from the accidental upsetting of a camphene lamp.

IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Late last evening a fire broke out in the apartments occupied by a German named Forge, in the building rear of No. 108 West Twenty-ninth-street. The fire was speedily extinguished by the neighboring tenants. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal has been notified to make an examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 2037, 2160, 544½, 2099, 302, 3105, 362, 640, 2194, 1600, 118, 1750, 1293, 214, 2310, 624, 1384, 2116, 2005, 333, 260.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—POSSESSORY ACTION—ATTACHMENT.

Alfred Blanchard et al., vs. The ship Cavalier.—This was a motion to set aside an attachment issued against the ship. The libel is averred to be "in a cause of possession civil and maritime," and alleges that the libelants are owners of the ship by purchase at a marshal's sale, and that ever since such purchase possession thereof has been wrongfully withheld from them by Snow & Burgess, of this City, on the pretense of having some claim or interest in her, as owners or otherwise. On this libel an attachment was issued against the vessel, and notice was ordered to be given to all persons claiming her, but designating no person on party, to whom such notice should be given. Messrs. Snow & Burgess applied to have the attachment discharged for irregularity in not being taken out against them and served on them specifically by name.

Held by the Court—That the libelants have proceeded as in an ordinary action *in rem* grounded upon a lien on the ship, and in which adverse parties in interest need be monished or cited only by arrest of the vessel and publication of a general notice thereof to all concerned.

This is a misapprehension. The 20th rule of the Supreme Court directs that in such cases the process shall be an arrest of the ship and a monition to the adverse party to appear and make answer. This constitutes the proceeding a suit *in personam* to be litigated between the parties individually, the vessel being placed under attachment only for the purpose of being adjudged to the possession of the party who shall establish his right against his adversary. It must accordingly be instituted and conducted in the mode appropriate to that form of proceeding, and not as an action *in rem*.

The applicants having put in their answer and being ready to hand the vessel, they can be permitted to do so forthwith without the ship being subject to the cost of reattachment.

Motion to vacate attachment granted with costs, and attachment discharged on the execution of such bond by the claimants.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

MASTER'S WAGES—LIGENSE.

Thomas Sellers vs. *The sloop Richard Marshall.*—This was a libel for seamen's wages. The evidence showing that the libelant was acting on board in the capacity of master, notwithstanding he produced the license of the vessel in which one Smith was named as master. The Court held that he had no lien upon the vessel and dismissed the libel with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Haskett & Lafarge. For claimant, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Donohue.

Mrs. Cunningham's Ball.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 5.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Peabody.

In re Emma A. Cunningham.—Yesterday morning this case was again brought up for a settlement of the bail. It was decided that she should remain out on bail, and should attend in Court, at General and Special Terms, whenever she shall be ordered so to do, and also at any Circuit Court that is now or may hereafter be appointed for trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The business in this Court, yesterday, was not oppressive. Mr. Nathaniel R. Stimson, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Day Book*, was called to the bar, on a charge of misdemeanor, and in the absence of his counsel, pleaded Not Guilty. The misdemeanor in question consisted in the publication in the *Day Book*, of the advertisement of the Georgia Lottery, conducted by Swan & Co., inviting parties in this City and State to acquire speedy fortunes by making an investment in tickets. A short time since an article appeared in the *Day Book* reflecting severely on the apathy of the District-Attorney, in not procuring indictments against the keepers of policy shops, and other gambling places in this City, charging him, by implication with encouraging such haunts of dissipation. In the same copy of the *Day Book*, in which that article appeared was an extensive advertisement of the Georgia Lottery, and the District-Attorney, being warned by the article, commenced his onslaught on the policy dealers and gamblers, by causing Mr. Stimson to be indicted for a misdemeanor in the publishing the advertisement alluded to.

By consent of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, the trial of Mr. Stimson was set down for Monday, the 16th inst., when it is understood that his counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., will move to quash the indictment.

John McGill, aged 18, was placed on trial for an attempt at burglary. On the 12th of August, the store of Mr. Charles Richardson, No. 171 Duane-street, was entered by burglars. A police officer, in passing the premises before daylight in the morning, saw a young fellow issue from the basement. The officer pretended to be drunk, and reeled so near to him, that without exciting suspicion as to his intentions, he was able to arrest him. A "jimmy" and other housebreaking implements were found on him. The name of this young man was John Tilton. He was tried and convicted in the last term of the Court. The boy tried yesterday was charged with being his accomplice, by way of sentinel. He kept watch while Tilton effected an entrance. The Jury found McGill guilty, and the Judge sentenced him for one year to the Penitentiary.

Morris Lunnigan was next placed on trial for an assault and battery on Capt. Joel Stone, of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, plying between this City and Stonington, on Oct. 3. Lunnigan is a hackman, and on the arrival of the steamer at this port on the day in question, went on board to solicit fares for his vehicle. The captain ordered him off, and he refused to go. A dispute ensued, in which Lunnigan harribly assaulted the Captain, beating him so severely that his life was despaired of. Lunnigan called several brother hackmen as witnesses for the defence, who swore they saw the Captain push Lunnigan before the latter struck a blow. This, however, was impossible, as these hackmen were on shore, and the dispute occurred out of their sight, at the back part of the vessel. Judge RUSSELL, greatly to the surprise of his hearers, charged the Jury strongly in favor of Lunnigan, assuming that a Captain, on arriving at a port, had no right to put runners off his ship. The Jury took a proper view of the case, and found Lunnigan guilty. Judge RUSSELL did not sentence him, however, but postponed the evil day.

Thomas Robinson and William Dickson were charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Taggart, on Sept. 20. The evidence was so slight that the prosecution abandoned the case.

Mary Downing was placed on trial for passing a forged $3 counterfeit bill on the Hudson County Bank. The case was only commenced when the Court adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 5.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court was in session about two hours and a half, during which time a calendar of 44 prison cases and 11 bail cases was "swept clean," as they phrase it at the Tombs.

William Cook appropriated (Nov. 1) four pair of boot legs, valued at $2 by the owner, John O'Brien, of No. 282 First-avenue. The prisoner sold the boots to an innocent third party—in whose possession they were afterwards found and identified—for one shilling. *Counsel*—What kind of boot-legs were they? *Witness*—They were leather ones. *Counsel*—Well, don't get facetious. We know they were leather. Was there any mark on them by which you could recognize them? *Witness*—They were torn. *Counsel*—Did you never see boot-legs torn before? *Witness*—Not as these were. *Judge Osborn*—Come, there's no use in wasting so much time about a shilling pair of boot-legs. Let him go. The prisoner was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Ernest Gambier was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Officer William D. Purdy, of the Seventeenth District Police. The officer said Gambier and some others were fighting, Nov. 1, and he went up to interfere, when the prisoner struck him. He arrested him and took him to the Station-house. He had since heard that Gambier was not so much to blame as some of the others. *Judge Osborn*—You don't want to prosecute him? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—Now, you have the officer to thank for getting off. He doesn't want to prosecute you. We find you guilty and suspend sentence. You can go.

Patrick Griffin was arraigned on a similar charge. Officer Andrew J. Greene, of the Seventh Precinct, said a prisoner had been brought into the Station-house, (Nov. 2,) and Griffin followed in the crowd. The officer told him to stand back, when the prisoner assaulted him. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty: let him go back till Saturday.

"There's a head for you," said Judge OSBORN, pointing to the first of two boys, James Hughes and James Smith, who were brought to the bar charged with stealing a basket, value 25 cents. That part of his head upon which the phrenologists place bumps that indicate the animal propensities was very largely developed. Albert Waterman, the owner of the basket, swore they stole it Oct. 31. Officer Pallister, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, arrested them with it in their possession. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's their first offence—a very small matter any how. We'll hold this over their heads.—They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Charles S. Felix, a German, stole a box of candles and two tubs of butter, worth $31, from the grocery of Godard Ehrend, No. 264 Washington-st., in the basement, Nov. 1. Officer Isaac H. Albion, of the 6th Police, arrested him. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you got to say to this charge? Somebody hired you to carry it, I suppose. The prisoner replied in a low voice and broken English. *Judge Osborn*—What does he say? *Judge Brownell*—He says he don't speak good English. The Interpreter questioned him and gave his answer. "He says a barber met him in the street and wanted him to carry some butter over to Jersey." *Judge Osborn*—Yes: it's the first time, I suppose. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Jacob Berly had beaten his wife, Anna Maria, very severely. She appeared upon the witness stand with a black eye and a forgiving expression. She gave her testimony through the Interpreter. *Judge Osborn*—Did he strike her? *Interpreter*—Yes, sir. He struck her, she says, and she struck him. *Judge Osborn*—Had fair fight, eh?—The witness said she did not want her husband punished. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let him go. (To the witness.) Go on.—They went off together.

Patrick Farrell and William Sampson were both boys. James Devine, of No. 226 Seventh-avenue, secured them of stealing 50 cents in copper coin, from his money drawer, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—How could you identify those pennies. *Witness*—I couldn't. *Judge Osborn*—That's the trouble. You're very lucky to get off so, boys. I suppose we must acquit you. While we think you really guilty, at the same time the evidence is not sufficient to convict you.—They were discharged, and left the Court room with great expedition.

Patrick McGinness had committed a violent assault and battery on his wife Ann, Nov. 4. He was in the habit of doing so. She only wanted him to keep away from her. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—You keep away from her. She wants nothing of you but to let her alone. We find you guilty, and suspend sentence.

George W. Major, colored, was charged with assaulting and beating Philip Bough, No. 94 Greenstreet, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—Your name is George Washington, isn't it? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. It's Major. *Judge Osborn*—Your first name is George Washington, isn't it? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, doesn't W. stand for Washington? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—What does it stand for? *Prisoner*—I don't know. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you don't know what it stands for. (To the witness)—Did he strike you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Why, you swore he did in the Police Court before me. *Witness*—No, Sir. It was another man that I saw him strike. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, let him go.

William Henry, colored, stole a pair of boots from Daniel McCaffrey, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say to this charge? *Prisoner*—Not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—That's all you've got to say, eh? We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jeremiah Donahoe was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wife, Ellen, at No. 15 Baxter-street, Nov. 2. *Clerk*—Are you guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—She's here to speak for herself. The Clerk repeated the question. *Prisoner*—Well, I'm not guilty.—The complainant went upon the stand and said she did not want to prosecute him. He was discharged. "What a set they are," remarked Judge OSBORN.

"That little duck has been here before," said Judge OSBORN, as John McGowan, a little boy, was brought out of the prisoner's box and arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of pants worth $3 from Henry Walker, Nov. 2. Officer Quick of the Fourth Precinct arrested him. The complainant did not appear and he was discharged.

A number of other prisoners were discharged for the same cause.

Thomas Roach, a little boy, was charged with an attempt at petit larceny. Louis Baer deposed that he caught him in the act of breaking a pane of glass in the shop window of his jewelry and fancy store, No. 75 Division-street, (Nov. 2,) with the apparent intention of stealing something. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Holloway, an old offender, was brought up on the complaint of Charles S. Baker, who accused him of stealing a box of starch worth $2 80. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say, John? *Prisoner*—Well, I'll you the truth, Judge.—He spun a long yarn declaring that he took the property innocently. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you're too well known here for us to believe such a story as that. We find you guilty of this offence, and send you back to your old quarters for 6 months. (Aside)—He hasn't been out but a week.

William Malone stole a pocket-book from Mary Mulener, No. 185 Allen street, Nov. 2, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Frederick Alry acknowledged that he commilled an assault and battery upon Elizabeth Drummond. The complainant's name was called, but she was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborn*—He pleads guilty to the charge of beating her. She does not appear. We find him guilty and suspend sentence. Let him go.

The case of Richard Killey, one of the old Police, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Elijah Curtis, of the Second Precinct (Metropolitan) Police, was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

"Now, you'll see some hard swearing," said Judge OSBORN, when the case of Henry Myers, charged with assault and battery, was called on. "They're a parcel of Jews." Israel Levi, of No. 33 Park-street, a salesman, in the employment of Aaron B. Jacobs, Nos. 7 and 11 Chatham-street, complained that Myers and a crowd of his friends stood in front of the store when he started to go out, Oct. 31; he was afraid to go, hul, seeing a policeman outside, he finally started out. Myers immediately attacked him, and struck him twice, when officer Templeton, of the Fourth Ward Police, interfered, and took Myers to the Station-house. *Counsel*—What was Myers doing in front of the store when you went out? *Witness*—He was walking up and down; he was a—barking, Sir; he is a barker; he stands outside and barks, catching hold of people, and tries to get them to come in and buy. *Counsel*—Ain't you a "barker" too? *Prisoner*—No, Sir.—Witnesses for the defence swore that the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All matters pertaining to stale facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Election in this State has gone to the Democracy by about 8,000 plurality over the Republican, so far as heard from. The returns yet to come in will not materially affect the general result. The Democrats have also probably elected a majority of the Members of Assembly. The Senate remains in the hands of the Republicans. Eighteen Republican Senators are elected against 13 Democrats and 1 Fualon candidate. The total of majorities, so far, on the State ticket, is as follows:

Democratic majorities	42,497
Republican majorities	34,119
Democrats ahead	8,378

The latest returns from Wisconsin show a majority of about 5,000 for RANDALL, Republican candidate for Governor. The Republicans have also a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and so have made a clean sweep of the State. The vote, however, shows a large falling off on the Republican ticket. FREMONT'S majority in the State was 12,668.

In Ohio, the plurality for CHASE (Republican) for Governor, over PAYNE, is 1,503. FREMONT'S plurality over BUCHANAN was 16,623.

The whole Democratic State Ticket was elected in Louisiana on Monday. The Congressional delegation will consist of three Democrats and one American. The Legislature is also Democratic.

We have nothing from Maryland which materially changes the character of the returns before received. There is a small Democratic gain in the State, but not enough to overcome the majority given for Mr. FILLMORE.

Gen. WALKER has written a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he denies, "with scorn and indignation," any violation on his part of any act of Congress, or any intention to do so. He says he will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying hospitality within its limits.

At a fire in Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th ult., 96 kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston about 7 o'clock last evening, and her mails will be forwarded from that city by the 8 o'clock A. M. train to-day, and arrive here at 5 o'clock P. M.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were depressed for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, of which there were heavier supplies available. Flour was less sought after and prices closed in favor of buyers. There was considerable activity in Wheat and Corn, but at easier rates. In Provisions, Groceries, and Freights, the movements were not very remarkable.

The matter of the application and a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN from confinement at Sanford Hall, Flushing, was again before Judge ROOSEVELT yesterday. At the close of the argument as to admissibility of her affidavit, which is a lengthened statement of the origin and character of her trials and troubles. Mr. BRADY submitted letters from the lady herself, announcing her release from all restraint at the instance of her brother, who had just arrived in town, declaring her intention to be to return with him to the home of her parents in Mississippi, and acknowledging that she had been kindly treated by both General MCDONALD, the proprietor, and Dr. BARSTOW, the medical attendant of the retreat at Flushing. Counsel for the relator, thereupon, withdrew their petition, and thus the proceedings terminated.

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Mayor last evening, inclosing the petition from the "mass meeting of the unemployed," asking that work be afforded them immediately in the Central Park, "or the new Post Office," and in the levelling and sewering streets. It was referred. A resolution was adopted in favor of paying STEPHEN H. BRANCH $2,000 for his services to the Matsell Investigation Committee. A report in favor of levelling and grading Hamilton Square was adopted. The report in favor of confirming the contract with the Harlem Gaslight Company, for lighting the streets above 79th street, was adopted and the Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the petition of the working people to the Common Council was received and taken up. Councilman OTTARSON moved that it be rejected. Efforts were made to refer it to the Finance Committee, but ultimately it was referred to the Special Committee appointed some time ago on the Mayor's message. A resolution to award $500 each to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in their capacity as Health Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers. In the matter of the Central-park, after eager and somewhat acrimonious discussion, it was resolved to call upon the Commissioners for a report, and also to appoint a Committee of inquiry of the Board of Councilmen to report upon the progress of expenditure, and the number of men employed. A petition of unemployed persons directed to the Mayor, was forwarded by him to the Board. The rest of the proceedings were comparatively unimportant.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, but did not transact any business. The General Superintendent sent in a communication asking for the arming ten prudent patrolmen, to be called on in cases of emergency. The Commissioners said they had received no communication from Mr. DRAPER.

Ticket swindlers have been active during the last few days, passengers for California being the principal victims. The regular price for a steerage passage by the *Northern Light*, which sailed yesterday, was $130, but a large number, ignorant of the ways of the City, were decoyed into the bogus offices which abound in the neighborhood of the Steamship Company's office, fleeced out of much larger sums, and put off with steerage when they thought they had second cabin accommodations; in some cases men with their wives and children had tickets soldithem at exorbitant rates without berths. Many of the sufferers were poor persons ill-able to stand the loss of their money. Recorder SMITH had a number of complaints preferred for this species of swindling. The hotels connected with these bogus ticket offices, also, made large hauls for exorbitant charges for accommodations.

At mid-day, yesterday, there were from 3,000 to 4,000 working men out of employment in Tompkins-square, and afterwards in the Park. Very violent haranguea were made by some, not of them, but who claimed to be their leaders. They visited the Mayor by deputation, in his office, to ask him about the 50,000 barrels of flour mentioned in his message. The Mayor addressed them in words of promise and advice, after which they gradually dispersed. There were several unemployed women—young girls in the crowd—who appeared to be a part of the meeting.

At the Church of the Puritans, last night, a large audience was collected to hear the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon certain charges brought many months since against Rev. Dr. CHEEVER by sundry Deacons, ex-Deacons and other members of his Church. The Reverend gentleman's sermons against Slavery, it was well understood, furnished the basis of this opposition. The report was read by Mr. F. J. KING, and occupied two hours. Mr. W. C GILMAN was chosen Moderator. The several charges against Dr. CHEEVER were thoroughly and satisfactorily disposed of. Mr. SETH B. HUNT moved the adoption of the report. Ex-Deacon WOOD and Mr. WILCOX spoke in partial dissent. The meeting was continued to a very late hour, when the report was adopted, and it was resolved to have it published for the use of the Church.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their employes from $1 50 to $1 25 per day. The "day" of this Company is from 12 to 16 hours long. Most of the New-York City Railroad Companies are taking measures of retrenchment. Few of their employes have as yet been discharged, but the wages of many have been reduced. The amount of the travel over some of these roads has diminished 20 per cent. since the times before the panic.

The State Election.

Our returns are sufficient to show that the Democrats have carried the State. They have elected the Executive Officers—securing a majority in the Canal Board, and have possibly also carried the Assembly. The Senate remains in the hands of the Republicans.

This is one of the most important and striking political incidents of the year. It will be regarded as a return of the great State of New-York to the Democratic party, and as indicating the substantial approval by her people of the course which the National Administration has thus far pursued. To a certain extent this inference is undoubtedly correct. But National politics played only a negative part in the contest. The Kansas question was the leading and most effective element in the canvass of last fall, and gave the Republicans the large plurality which they then obtained. The action of the present Administration has deprived it of its influence. The people did not vote now, as they did a year ago, under the apprehension that the action of the Federal Government was making Kansas a Slave State, against the will of its inhabitants. They believed, on the contrary, that thus far President BUCHANAN has administered the affairs of Kansas fairly and justly, and that Governor WALKER'S action (for which it is to be presumed, until the contrary is distinctly shown, he had the directions and sanction of the President) has secured to the people of the Territory that full and complete sovereignty over their own affairs, which is all that is needed to make it a Free State. The Kansas question was thus removed from the sphere of the State canvass. It ceased to exert the influence which proved so potent a year ago, and which, under the same circumstances, would have been equally potent now. President BUCHANAN may thus claim, with justice and propriety, that the political revolution in New-York and the return of the State to the Democratic Party, is in a very great degree the result of the action of his Administration through Gov. WALKER in regard to Kansas.

The Republicans were undoubtedly damaged somewhat by their responsibility for the legislation of last Winter. The imposition of a tax, however necessary and unavoidable it may be, is always unpopular, and it is very easy for skillful and unscrupulous demagogues to make it odious and effective as an electioneering weapon. It has been so used in this case. The imposition of the tax last year was demanded by every consideration of justice, good faith and good policy;—and the Republicans were no more responsible for it than either of the other parties. They were clamorously assailed for it, however, by both of them,—and as was perfectly natural under such circumstances, they lost many votes, in consequence of it.

The result of the election can have no marked effect upon State legislation. The power of the Canal Board passes into the hands of the Democrats at a time when it involves more than usual responsibility, and brings with it less than usual political advantage. No important acts of the last Legislature—especially none involving political considerations—can be repealed, even if the Democrats should have a majority in the Assembly, as the Senate and the Governor offer an insurmountable obstacle to such action. We should be very glad if we could see reason to anticipate that inasmuch as neither political party can gain any special advantage, all would unite in amending existing laws so as to perfect their details and commend them more thoroughly to that popular approval upon which all laws in this country must depend for their practical efficiency.

THE POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY.—Our readers doubtless remember the series of articles copied into the TIMES from the Charleston *Standard* some months since, urging the renewal of the African Slave-Trade. They were written with earnestness and ability, and made a very considerable impression upon the public to which they were addressed.

The author of those papers is now writing a similar series upon the same subject for the New-Orleans *Delta*, and we copy this morning from the opening number some passages which will well repay perusal. There has been a very wide-spread and sincere alarm in the North within the past few years, at the apparent increase in the power and influence of Slavery. The annexation of Texas,—the enactment of the Compromise measures of 1850, and especially the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were regarded as having been forced upon the country by the power of this interest and as, therefore, indicative of its greatly-augmented and steadily-advancing strength. It was this conviction, and a keen apprehension of the danger which would attend it, that gave such profound earnestness and interest to the Republican movement of 1856.

It is never wise to be unduly or unnecessarily alarmed about the future—and it may serve to allay somewhat the public anxiety upon this subject to read what is said of it by the intelligent and zealous champion of Slavery to whom we have referred.

In the article quoted it will be seen that he alleges the steady *decline* in the political power of Slavery, as affording the strongest possible evidence of the necessity of restoring the African Slave-trade. Kansas, he concedes, must be a Free State—Missouri has already a strong Anti-Slavery Party within her borders—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee are all rather disposed to take measures for the abolition of slavery than to do anything for its extension or perpetuation, and slaves cannot be taken from any of these States into new territory without greatly weakening the institution and imperiling its existence there. Under these circumstances he insists upon the absolute necessity of introducing into the country new supplies of slaves. They are needed in the Northern Slave States and in all the new Territories into which they hope Slavery may hereafter be introduced; and unless they *can* thus be imported, the predominance of Slavery as an element of political influence in this country is at an end.

Something of this view is due, doubtless, to the zeal of the advocate of a new measure, who feels the necessity of urging every possible argument in its support. Still we suspect there is in it enough of truth to render it well worthy of public attention.

The End of the Woodman Case.

This odious affair was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday afternoon. It has ended as it began—in a disgusting imbroglio of falsehood and folly. The unhappy woman whose name and character have been crucified upon these scandalous proceedings has passed under the care of a near relative, and by letters in her own handwriting distinctly disavows the steps taken by Mr. FURNESS in her name, and exonerates Mr. MACDONALD from the charge of laying restraint upon her liberty.

The affidavit drawn up from her own words, and subscribed by her in the presence of her husband and of her husband's attorney, has been handed over to the press for publication; and so far as it may be taken to be a coherent and consistent narrative of facts, it fully substantiates the story of the seducer's relations with his victim as heretofore set forth, and confirms that person in the enjoyment of the "gutter" in which he himself informed her that he expected to be laid. In that gutter he may safely be left, and it is even a matter of legitimate regret that after the veil of domestic protection had been dropped over scenes from which it should never have been withdrawn, the counsel acting for the invisible husband of Mrs. WOODMAN should have thought it necessary to vex the public ear and gratify the prurient curiosity of the crowd, by uttering to all the world so shameful a history of revolting indecencies and astounding brutalities, practiced for years upon his client's wife, and within the sphere of his conjugal supervision.

One only good can be extracted from all this matter so far as the parties involved in these transactions are concerned. Coming in the midst of the commercial troubles and the financial disasters of the community, these revelations of a misery which no outward appliances can reach, and no outward consolations relieve, may renew the most serious lesson of the times, and impress afresh upon the minds of those who are perplexed with worldly cares, the inferiority of fortune to character, and the little importance of external reverses when weighed in the balance with the calamities of the heart and of the home. Of all the parties to this case we desire to hear nothing more forever. But of the conduct of the Judge who presided, and of the lawyers who conducted the proceedings in the Supreme Court, the public must demand a more satisfactory account than has yet been rendered. It is our duty, as public journalists, to say that, from first to last, the wrangling of counsel with counsel, the license of personal allusion, and the bandying to and fro of reckless retorts and vulgar rejoinders, in which the managers of this case have been indulged by the Court, have been utterly and unqualifiedly disgraceful alike to the bench and to the bar of this City. We make no particular onslaught upon the particular barristers engaged. They have not transcended Lord BROUGHAM'S most marvellous theory of an advocate's duty to his employer. They have merely availed themselves of the facilities thrown in their way, and one of them indeed manifested a very commendable amiability and proclivity to fair play in assuring the Court, when some faint objection was made to his style of address, that "he was perfectly willing the Court should address him, just as he addressed the Court." But if the people of this City are willing that the Court and the lawyers through whom the justice of the Commonwealth is to be administered should address each other in a manner which neither the Court nor the lawyers would tolerate for an instant outside the precincts of the City Hall, then any attempt to reëstablish the tottering character of our public institutions is indeed most idle.

Nor does the manner of this extraordinary hearing alone invite the reprobation of the public and the Press. The substantial fact that, in this instance, the most peremptory writ known to our Law, the palladian writ of *habeas corpus*, has been trifled with for days and finally dismissed in a fashion purely informal and inconclusive, is alarming and amazing. Had Judge ROOSEVELT opened these proceedings by adjourning them at once to his own house, and insisting upon the immediate production of such a return as should warrant him in acting decisively under the provisions of the Common Law within the Statute of New-York, the affair might have been closed in twenty-four hours without provoking any publicity, and in perfect harmony with the essential rights of the citizen. How has it, in fact, been closed? The declamations of counsel are interrupted on the third or fourth day by the production of a letter from Mrs. WOODMAN to the Judge, in which she requests the discontinuance of the proceedings taken on her behalf. Thereupon the suit is discharged!

This letter might have been written by Mrs. WOODMAN with the pistol of her husband or of Mr. MACDONALD at her ear—it might have been written under the lash or on the rack—but it operates with the Judge at once to terminate the case! We allege, of course, nothing of the kind. We do not doubt that Mrs. WOODMAN wrote the letter of her proper will, and that the Judge was right, as a matter of fact, in assuming her to have done so. But under what color of law did he assume this? The statute is explicit. The Revised Statutes (Hab. Corp. art 2, section 88,) carries into full effect the provisions of the common law, so far as they are not distinctly abrogated; and there is no statutory provision made for the discharge of the writ of *habeas corpus*. That writ, therefore, can only be discharged in accordance with the provisions of the common law. The common law designates the writ as a writ for the production of the *body*, and while it makes allowance for cases in which the production of the body may be dangerous or impossible, it makes such provision in the clearest style. The common law refuses even an affidavit made by a person imprisoned of his own consent to such imprisonment, unless it shall "distinctly appear to the Court that such consent was not given under duress." How did it "distinctly appear" to the Court in this instance that Mrs. WOODMAN'S consent was given under duress at Flushing? The letter of Mrs. WOODMAN was no such distinct exhibition. It was accepted, of course, on the faith of the presiding Judge in Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, which faith is, doubtless, as well-grounded as it is implicit. But what Mr. JAMES T. BRADY has claimed on Thursday, Mr. Zeruhbabel Brown, or Mr. Ahitophel Smith may claim on Saturday; and the citizens of New-York can hardly be expected to resign the assurance of their personal liberties into the keeping of saints at the bar and believers on the bench.

The social features of this case are only painful and disgusting. Its public aspects are more tangibly important; and while we must all be entirely content that the cruel designs of one heartless man have been partly foiled, we cannot suffer the action of a single confiding Judge to be made a precedent for the conversion of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* into a writ of *Habeas Epistolam*.

Past and Present.

The Historical Society of this City have just done a very creditable thing. They have built themselves a fine house, and have paid for it. In their house we have an architectural ornament added to our City, and in their financial arrangements we have the pledge of the stability of an organization which possesses within itself many elements of usefulness. Every year that passes away lends a new interest to our national annals. For as there is a mystic sanctity in the article of death which hallows the meanest and the vilest frame of what has been a man, so the flight of time invests the most trivial incidents of experience with an interest as real as it is inexplicable, and reveals, in the graver events of a nation's life, significances unperceived before. To eternize, therefore, the else ephemeral records of the day, and to link the forever-growing past with the forever-rising present by a continuous chain of documentary truth, is at once to gratify one of the strongest tendencies, and to serve some of the highest necessities of mankind. Let the Historical Society have all honor due to it. May its prosperity never feel the chill of a "panic," and its useful energies never wither in the clutch of a "pressure." What no one man and no ten men could do with the devotion of a lifetime, a society may easily accomplish with the least possible individual expenditure of thought, or time, or toil. For this man, on dividing his household goods, finds a series of historical autographs in the trunk of his grandfather, who went to Congress in knee-breeches and silver buckles; and that one, in ransacking the library of his uncle the Rector, stumbles upon a set of election sermons, or a volume of controversial tracts from which some American MACAULAY, in time to come, may condense the ecclesiastical affairs of the early Republic into a chapter of flashing antitheses.

But while we commend the labors of those who would save the Past from oblivion, we cannot forget that the Present is suffering, in many ways, for the want of a little serious attention and not a little serious thoughtfulness. And we cannot refrain from so "improving" the festival of the Historical Society as to bring before our public a movement in the direction of the philosophical study of society which has just been made on the other side of the water. On Tuesday, the 13th of October, a meeting was held in the Town Hall of Birmingham to inaugurate the "Association for the Promotion of Social Science," under the Presidency of Lord BROUGHAM.

The name of this illustrious man ought to dispense us from the necessity of explaining that by "social science" the promoters of this new enterprise do not understand vague theories of the possible future of the race, or speculative imaginations towards a reconstitution of human nature, and an abrogation of the existing order of things in the desperate hope that the world, driven to its wits' end by a new chaos, may throw sixes and win a universal Eden. For Lord BROUGHAM will be honored through all time as the most practical of modern philosophers, and the most energetically rational of philanthropists. If the ardor of his temperament has sometimes betrayed him into mistakes of detail which offered a momentary rapture to petty critics exasperated by their own incapacity of comprehending the vastness of his intellectual horizon, the life of the Ex-Lord Chancellor is, after all, one grand unity of noble thought with indefatigable labor. The passion and the patience of genius have balanced each other in his ample brain through half a century of attempts which most men would count to themselves as achievements, and of achievements which four at least of the Muses will never be weary of celebrating. Assisted by such men as Lord STANLEY, Lord LITTLETON, Sir J. PAKINGTON and Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Lord BROUGHAM has now set about combining the activity of all students of the facts and all inquirers into the laws of human society, into one common focus of instructive light and fertilizing heat. The accumulation and distribution of wealth, the secrets and the phenomena of public ease or distress—of public order or disorder—the administration and the influences of the laws—the limits of governmental patronage and of private enterprise—these topics and such as these will occupy the attention of this Association. It will unite the reflective economist with the active citizen, the student with the statesman.

Thirty years ago the same Lord BROUGHAM presided over the establishment of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The wonderful success of that society is the best argument of the sagacity which planned it, nor is it easy to estimate the effects upon the actual condition of England and of the world of its silent and wide-sweeping ministrations. Its hundreds of thousands of volumes have quickened the intelligence of millions of readers. A generation of men has shared in its benefits. And surely the time has come when the same closeness of study, the same comprehensive power of vision and the same combinations of intellect and of interest which have revolutionized the material science of the age should be brought to bear upon our knowledge of ourselves in our mutual relations, and of the great organic masses in which we live, and move, and have our being. It is a fortunate omen for this Association, in England, that it should have begun its operations under such auspices. And at what time could the need of such an organization have made itself so clearly comprehensible in this country as now, when a hitch in the financial machinery of our national commerce has so utterly confounded and disorganized the national intellect? With the wrecks of enterprise all around us, and the cry of a hundred distresses that deepen with every hour in our ears, ought we not to confess that the mere practice of life is, after all, very far from offering us that stability which can only be found in the intellectual competency of those who manage our affairs, to control with understanding, and to handle with discretion the brakes and wheels of the mighty social machine? It is agreed upon all hands that at this moment a panic in London would be upsetting the business of England, as a panic in New-York upset the business of America, were it not that a broader intelligence of the laws of commerce has intervened to explain the action of the Bank of England to the mercantile public of London, and by steadying the public mind to make impossible the recurrence of such scenes of frantic excitement as prelnded the British crash of 1847, and the American stampede of the present year.

A "Society of Social Science," judiciously administered, will make the work of all Historical Societies vastly more satisfactory by brightening the annals of national existence with the light of a steadier prosperity and a more unwavering progress.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—A very large meeting was held in the Park yesterday of persons whom the pressure of the times has thrown out of employment. Several speeches were made, marked by a violent tone and a menacing purpose. A petition, prepared by a Committee appointed at the meeting, was sent in to the Common Council, demanding employment upon the Public works, and the adoption of Mayor WOOD'S plan for selling flour, cost, &c., at wholesale prices. The Common Council were warned, as "guardians of the peace and good order of society," that "they *must find work* for the people, if individual exertion prove not sufficient,"—and that if one of their number "dies by starvation or exposure to the elements," they will be held responsible for not "doing their duty after being *warned*." They also had an interview with Mayor WOOD, who cautioned them against any violation of the laws and urged them not to disturb in any way the public peace.

These movements, at this early season, are certainly indicative of serious and perilous experiences during the coming Winter. The leaders in these demonstrations, as their names show, are foreigners, and their action, besides alarming the whole community, will be very likely to arouse the special hostility of the Native American sentiment, which, however it may seem to have fallen off in its political strength, is still very earnest and very wide-spread in the public mind.

It is to be hoped, for their own sake as well as for the general welfare of the community, that these menacing demonstrations will not go beyond public meetings and the adoption of violent resolutions. But it is very evident that our City stands upon the brink of great dangers, and that a high degree of wisdom, resolution and regard for the public welfare will be required, on the part of our municipal authorities, to preserve us from scenes which will involve more of disaster and disgrace than we care to contemplate.

A MELANCHOLY CONTRAST—ALDERMEN IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK.—There is reason to fear an immediate and extensive emigration of Aldermen from London to New-York. For the members of that fat and fatherly fraternity in the British capital are groaning under a systematic violation of their vested rights, which will probably drive them to seek a refuge from oppression in this land of limitless liberty, and among their omnipotent colemporaries of the City Hall of New-York.

The case stands thus. While the Aldermen of New-York enjoy an absolute "free warren" upon the civic larder, and may eat and drink whatever they like at the expense of the public, the wretched Aldermen of London are deprived of the very venison which their fathers bequeathed to them as the sacred inheritance of the magisterial stomach. Years ago the citizens of London had the right of hunting in the forests of the Crown. As the royal game began to diminish too rapidly under their assaults, however, the sovereign compounded with them by agreeing to send "certain fat bucks" each year to the officers of the corporation, and it now appears that the Crown has for some time been "chiseling" the city out of its share of this bargain. At a recent meeting of the Court of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor stated that the "eight bucks which should have been sent to him had not been received, *although he had applied far them.*" The Recorder thereupon added that *his* "three bucks" had *never* been sent to him. Alderman COPELAND remarking that, "as all the Aldermen were known to be fond of their venison *it was hard to cut it off*," proposed to "serve out" the crown by stopping the "livery" supplied to the "officers of State." What "officers of State" are thus clothed by the City is not set forth—and if there is any danger that the emptiness of the Aldermanic board will be avenged upon the wardrobes of the Cabinet, this little difficulty may be quietly enough arranged. If Lord PALMERSTON should begin to find himself stinted in trousers, and Lord PANMURE be denied a new plaid waistcoat, the woes of the undined citizens would speedily find their way to the royal ear. Otherwise, we see nothing for it but a flight to America and a colony in the Adirondack country, where all the gastronomic Nimrods of Cockaigne may have as much hunting as their wind will permit, and eat as many bucks as they are able to kill.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—One of the Evening papers stated that Mr. SIMEON DRAPER communicated to the Board, at its session yesterday, his declinature of the office to which he had been elected. This is a mistake: as will be seen by the report of the proceedings, no such communication was received from Mr. DRAPER. We have heard it rumored, however, that, since the election, he has privately expressed his purpose of not accepting the office. We should be sorry to learn that political considerations of any sort had induced him to evade an office of so much importance to the public welfare.

☞ The famous house, No. 31 Bond-street, is again to be occupied. The family of a brother of Dr. BURDELL will shortly move into it. Servants were engaged there in house-cleaning yesterday.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

The spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" was produced at this theatre last night, with a success which promises a long and profitable run. Few dramas have had such a chequered career as this. It has been lavishly produced in all the principal cities of America and England, (to say nothing of France whence the original is obtained.) In some places it has been received with enthusiasm; in others it has been a dead failure. This is the third time it has been brought out in New-York, but the first time it has achieved a success. The secret of the matter is, that, although a spectacular drama in the largest sense of the word, it needs *something* more than scenery to make it succeed. The plot of the piece requires to be unfolded with care and skill. There are several important parts that cannot be intrusted to feeble hands. It was only in those places where a good stock company was at hand that the "Sea of Ice" met with a success commensurate with its merits—which although lengthy are real. In Baltimore we believe the piece had a long run, and as Mr. JEFFERSON played the principal comic character there, it is reasonable to believe that he had something to do with it, and that his talent will contribute to a similar result in New-York.

Miss LAURA KEENE has at hand all the facilities for giving the piece with unusual effect. Beginning with herself as the much-tried mother, and going through the entire company, we have a combination of rare artistic excellence, such as is seldom bestowed on a spectacular drama. Then in the scenic department—where are things done so well as here? On the least worthy trifles all that care and experience can suggest are cheerfully lavished. Where there is a greater demand there is a greater sufficiency. We cannot say more, except that in the present instance a very successful application of the resources of the theatre has been made. The scenery and costumes are effective, and the acting by Miss KEENE, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. JEFFERSON excellent throughout.

There was a very fine house, and we trust that many more will now follow. Miss KEENE has struggled courageously against the hard times, and deserves to come off the victor.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mlle. FREZZOLINI, (she was unable to sing at the Concert last night,) the opera for to-night will be "Semiramide," with Mad. D'ANGRI and Mad. DE LA GRANGE in the principal parts.

Herr FORMES, the great basso, has arrived, and will probably make his first appearance next week.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Washington *States* of yesterday, contains a curious story of the alleged invention of a very formidable weapon of war, which was used by the Russians in the Crimes, and is now said to have passed into the hands of the Mormons. It is said that agents of the Russian Government were permitted freely to explore the records of our Patent Office, and to avail themselves of every improvement in military art there recorded, and that the Russian Consul-General in New-York thus became acquainted with an explosive material, discharged by electricity, invented by a Mr. STORM, and that it was used to some extent in demolishing the fortifications at Sebastopol, when it was found that they could no longer be held.

Upon the close of the war the invention was laid before Congress:—drawings were submitted to the Secretary of War:—General QUITMAN and other officers gave it their attention, and the whole matter was afterwards placed in the hands of several persons for the purpose of making experiments. It is now alleged by the *States* that these men were all *Mormons*, and that, after becoming familiar with the invention, they abandoned the inventor and carried their knowledge to Utah. The *States* says:

They had satisfied themselves that old kegs, hollow trees, common boxes, anything in short which could be made to contain a bottle of the burning fluid, a little powder, and a considerable amount of missiles, whether of balls, iron scraps or pebbles, and fragments of rock, could be converted into cheap and formidable batteries, whose discharge could be governed, at almost any distance, to a second of time; and the Mormons may be prepared to try the powers of the new system in the defiles of Utah.

We attach very little credit to this marvellous story, but it is curious enough to merit some attention.

Condition of the City Railroads.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company has about 120 conductors and drivers in its employment, and the same number of blacksmiths, hostlers, switchmen, &c. Forty cars run below Forty-second-street, and twelve above to Harlem—fifty-two in all. The number of horses in the stables of this Company at present is 500. No men have been discharged on account of the hard times; on the contrary, there are more employes on this road now than were last year at this time. The same number of cars are run now as were kept on the track during the Summer. The wages of the conductors, drivers and laborers have been reduced by about one-sixth of what they formerly were. The conductors and drivers used to get $1 50; they now receive $1 20 each. The amount of travel over this road is very much decreased on account of the hard times; those who ride in the Second-avenue cars are principally Germans and persons of the laboring class, who cannot in these times afford to ride. We were informed by one of the employes that the travel on the road was 20 per cent. less now than it was before the financial crisis. The receipts of the road last Summer averaged $800 a day; they do not now probably exceed $650 a day.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company employs altogether 320 hands,—150 drivers and conductors and 170 mechanics, hostlers, switchmen, &c. None have been discharged on account of the hard times. They have fewer men than they had during the Summer, but quite as many as they had last year at this time. They always discharge a few in the Fall of the year. They do not require so many during the Winter; their cars make fewer trips in the cold weather. This Company has at present 71 cars—4 of them double-decked, carrying passengers on top—and 570 horses. The new depot, 100x220 feet, covering 24 lots of ground on Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, is very nearly finished. More than 8,000,000 of passengers rode in the Third-avenue cars during the past year; the number who pass over this road every month is equal to the number of inhabitants of this City. This Company, in common with all the rest, is subjected to a good deal of expense occasioned them by the stages and other vehicles which, they tell us, use their tracks as much as their own cars. The wheels of the stages in the tracks produce much more wear and tear than the car wheels. It costs this company upwards of $10,000 a year to keep their tracks and the adjacent pavements in repair.

No men have been discharged on the Fourth-avenue Railroad. There are more cars (thirty) on this road now than there were last Summer, and quite as much travel.

At the office of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company we were informed that there were about 100 drivers and conductors, and the same number of switchmen and other laborers employed on the road. They have 62 cars, small and large, and 450 horses. There has been no noticeable falling off in the receipts of the road—no lowering of wages—no discharging of hands.

At the office of the Eighth-avenue Railroad those in charge declined to state whether any men had been discharged on account of the hard times or the wages of any reduced. All the employes of the road whom we accosted were non-committal on the subject. We asked a conductor whether any men had been discharged; his answer was, "I don't know." We asked whether any reduction in wages had taken place; he answered, "I don't know." We hinted that probably he felt at liberty to state that to the best of his knowledge no net reduction had taken place; still he answered, "I don't know." We ventured to insinuate that he was probably sufficiently posted to inform us whether his own wages had been reduced or not; quoth the conductor, "I don't know." We did not press him any further.

ACCIDENT ON THE SECTIONAL DOCK.—About 8½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the ship *Joseph Clark* was being raised on the above dock, a German named GEORGE BARTES, a scraper, while intoxicated, attempted to get ashore by coming down the chain-plates, but missing his footing he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was found after the dock was raised, and taken to his late residence, No. 237 Monroe-street. He leaves a wife and four children.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Seizure of the Nicaragua Transit by Costa Rica—General Walker's Intentions—The Baltimore Election—Utah Matters, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

The announcement that Costa Rica has taken possession of the San Juao River, and so assumes to control the Nicaragua Transit route, will make a little interesting work for the United States Government, the Administration being distinctly pledged not to permit Costa Rica to assert any such control over the route in question. The complications to result from these hostile demonstrations by Costa Rica, will render it especially desirable that we should have some representative in Nicaragua, through whom a treaty arrangement for the reopening of the Transit can be effected. The difficulty, however, of making such a treaty, is two-fold: first, the absence of reliable information as to the exact state of affairs in Central America; and second, the impossibility of undertaking any practical measures for keeping the Transit open, without necessarily involving our Government as a party to the squabble in relation to the ownership of the Transit franchises.

Gen. HERRINGSEN arrived here on Tuesday night from New-Orleans, where Gen. WALKER was at last accounts waiting for an opportune moment to return to Nicaragua. Gen. H. denies that there is or has been any intention to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, and declares that the instructions issued by Gen. WALKER are positive that any recruiting or other attempt by any party to get up a military organization in the United States in behalf of Nicaragua shall not be recognized, but be held as decided reason for refusing to permit the parties so offending, to take any share in his contemplated movements after his return to that country.

The course to be pursued Is to invite "emigrants" to Nicaragua, without military organizations, and to aid them in getting there. Once in the country, they will become subject to "militia duty" at the call of either of the parties claiming to represent the Government. In such an event it is, of conrse, expected that they will join the standard of WALKER. If this plan is strictly adhered to, it is supposed there can be no opportunity for the American Naval forces to interrupt and arrest the parties.

Mayor SWANN, of Baltimore, having failed to secure the quiet and peaceable election which he promised, is held responsible for the rowdyism; and the Democracy have universally denounced Gov. LECOMPTE for having withdrawn his Proclamation at the dictation of the mob, when it was his right and duty to see to the enforcement of the law. His course in this affair is believed to have ended his public career.

In the event of the appointment of GEO. PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, it is understood that the place he now holds as clerk of the United States District Court of Philadelphia will be filled by appointment of a son of Judge GRIER.

It is not supposed that the little squad of troops now on their way to Utah will make any very decisive demonstration against the Mormons before they get reinforcements. In the event of any overt act, such as an attack upon the troops, or the forcible ejection of Gov. CUMMINGS, or other federal officers, it is understood that the President will recommend to Congress extraordinary measures for crushing out the rebellion. The plan suggested is the employment of several regiments of volunteers from Missouri and California—a force of not less than five thousand men. Volunteers are deemed objectionable for the service in Utah, and may be employed temporarily in defending the frontier, so as to permit the withdrawal and concentration of regular troops for the Mormon campaign.

It was some time since proposed to organize a new Territory, comprising the Western part of Utah, and all of California east of the summit of the Sierra Madre—making the latter the eastern boundary of that State. This would hem the Mormons within a comparatively narrow compass. The project finds favor with the Administration, and is likely to be carried out if the Legislature of California signifies its assent to the change of boundary. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

General WALKER, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, says that "So far as any violation on his part of acts of Congress is concerned, he denies the charge with scorn and indignation, and will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying hospitality within its limits. As the military organization is abandoned, about 2,500 men from various Southern States have enrolled as emigrants to Nicaragua."

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a communication to the Indian Bureau, says if he is to have the direction of Indian Affairs, and expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, he would suggest to travelers to omit the infamous practice of shooting them when they happen to see one. Hence it is natural that they wreak vengeance. The Government should make more liberal presents. He has proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. When the fighting is over, it is always followed by exteosive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance, might have averted a fight. The troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever the most of these are we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security of person.

If these items are complied with he has no hesitation in saying that so far as Utah is concerned no Indian would molest the property or persons of travelers. He says the Department has often manifested its approval of his management of Indian affairs and never its disapproval, and asks why he should be subjected to such annoyance in regard to the funds for paying his expenses. Why denied his salary? and why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of Utah be retained in the treasury and Individuals left unpaid? He concludes by saying: "There are questions I leave for you to consider at your leisure, and in the meanwhile I submit to such a course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct."

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—FIRE, EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BROWNSVILLE, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived.

A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th ult. Ninety-five kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. Loss $200,000.

The Citizens' Bank has resumed specie payment to-day. Considerable specie came in yesterday, and all its engagements have been met. Business affairs looked brighter.

News Yacht off Cape Race—European News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 5.

It has been found impossible to get the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press fully equipped until the present time, but for the future she will be found constantly at her post, about eight or ten miles due south off Cape Race light, and fully equipped for the duty assigned to her. Commanders of steamers and of sailing vessels are thus provided with ready means of communication with the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph offices at Trepassey and St. Johns, and thence through the wires with the Press and public of the United States and British Provinces. The next news from Europe (per *Arabia*) will be due off Cape Race between Sunday night and Tuesday next.

E. C. Delavan and the Temperance Men of Herkimer County.

LITTLE FALLS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

At a temperance meeting held last night at Salisbury Centre, after an address on the past twelve years of temperance matters in this State, by Professor MCGEE, the following resolution, moved by J. D. CHAMBERS, seconded by D. A. NORMINGTON, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the temperance men of Herkimer County have no confidence in EDWARD C. DELAVAN Esq., as President of the New-York State Temperance Society, and we request that the Delegates who attend the annual meeting of the Society at Albany on Thursday the 12th inst., to vote against Mr. DELAVAN, or any one known to be under his influence, to any office in the Society.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.

We are gratified at being able to announce by authority the full, satisfactory and honorable settlement and payment of all disputes and accounts and suits that lately existed between the M. and M. Bank and Messrs. O'CONNOR, Bros. & Co., Bankers of this city. This settlement will place the Bank in its old position as one of our safest and most popular institutions, and will be highly satisfactory to the depositors, stockholders and bill holders. Messrs. O'CONNOR Bros. & Co.'s banking business will go on as usual.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A full and satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and O'CONNOR, BROTHER & Co., has been made. The latter gave bonds, stocks and real estate of the nominal value of $215,000 to secure $188,174. O'CONNOR, BROTHER & Co., have resumed their banking business.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool the 24th ult., *vid* Halifax, arrived at this port shortly before 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded in the 8 A. M. train to-morrow, *vid* New-Haven, and will be due in New-York at 5 P. M. There is nothing in the foreign papers worth telegraphing in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

A Clergyman Stabbed.

BIDDAFORD, Me., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Rev. WM. F. MERRILL was knocked down and stabbed in four places in the principal street here early this evening. The extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

A Hurricane.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A terrible hurricane was experienced a mile north of Frankfort, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, this afternoon, destroying houses, barns and fences. A two-story dwelling was completely prostrated, and eight to ten persons seriously injured. Two of them it is thought cannot recover.

Grain for Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Forty-seven vessels, with about 600,000 bushels of Wheat, are now afloat from the Upper Lake ports for Oswego.

The Missouri Bank Relief Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The Bank Relief Bill has passed the Senate without amendment, by a majority of eleven.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 5—10 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Boston, has arrived at this port and will leave shortly for Liverpool.

A Grand Concert to the Benevolent Public.

Some of the distinguished artists of New-York, with their characteristic and prompt liberality, tender their services for two grand concerts, to be given at Niblo's Saloon, in compliment to Mr. RANDOLPH STONE, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to meet the current expenses of the Woman's Hospital of this City, a charitable institution under the direction of the noble band of ladies known by their high social position and large and extensive charities.

The medical department of this Hospital enjoys the eminent skill and services of Dr. SIMS, and these advantages are lost to many because the Society has been compelled not only to close its doors against new applicants, but to send away prematurely some of the sick and suffering for want of means to meet their necessities.

When our artists have made such a generous offer of their time and sympathies, which, in their profession, would yield them a large remuneration, are there not 4,000 persons in New-York who, even in these troublous times, could spare a dollar for a ticket, which, while it secured for them a full return in hours of elevating amusement, would extend large benefits to sick and suffering needy women. This Hospital is designed for such women, for women only, who are in all respects well worthy of the sympathy and aid of all good people; and it is confidently believed that the appeal will be generously met.

The artists engaged are among the most eminent in the country. Their names and the programme will be given to the public in a few days. B. B.

The Five Points Mission.

At this season, when the eyes of the benevolent are turned to our charitable institutions, we trust the Old Brewery Mission at the Five Points will not be overlooked. Its friends appeal earnestly, yet with confidence, to those who have hitherto aided them. That aid was never more needed than now. A school of four hundred children is to be sustained, work given to the industrious, and succor to the sick and helpless. The misery in that part of the City to which the exertions of the ladies are principally turned is very great. They ask the benevolent to give them the means of lessening it. From constant intercourse with the poor, they know their several wants, and have become acquainted with the character of those who come to the Mission for assistance and advice. Their aid, therefore, will be judiciously given.

Donations in food, money or clothes, will be gratefully received at the old Brewery, No. 59 Park-street.

L. A. HOLDICH, Corresponding Secretary.

The Woodman Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of the 4th inst., relating to the Woodman case, I notice your remarks relative to the "neglectful and heedless husband." Permit me to make a slight correction, which I assert from my personal knowledge in the matter. Having been for several years associated with said WOODMAN in business, I am confident that over-indulgence and kindness has been his fault, rather than neglect or inattention on his part towards Mrs. W. I never knew more kindness manifested, or more regard paid to one's happiness and comfort, than that of Mr. W. towards his wife, as I have often known him to neglect his business to attend to her pretended wants and pleasures. He has many friends, who are as well acquainted with his domestic life as myself, that stand ready to confirm my statement, and feel it but justice to Mr. W. that this correction should be made, as his trials and sufferings are many in this matter, without the unjust censure of the world. A FRIEND.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. —SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO MAKE EACH DOLLAR
do double duty,
is now the object.
THEREFORE,
We have put down our select and superb stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
(unsurpassed in the City,)
UNDER COST,
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes.
Just received and genuine.
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Gryger's patent letter lock, without key.

E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAFFING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, silk elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

WALES—HALSEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. John Crowell, Mr. JOSEPH WALES, of New-York, to Miss EUPHEMIA, daughter of Mr. A. P. Halsey.

ALLEN—GARDNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. A. Chalker, CHARLES F. ALLEN to ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Wm. Gardner.

DIED.

PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, after a brief illness, DE COSTI PORTER, eldest son of Wm. V. and Abby De Costi Porter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Redeemer, in 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

OLYPHANT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, ANN, widow of the late D. W. C. Olyphant, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, R. M. Olyphant, No. 28 West 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BREWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, NELSON BREWER, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 152 West 20th-st., at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, 6th inst.

FALKMAN—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY FALKMAN, late widow of M. Wilson, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 7th inst., at No. 247 Greenwich-st.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, THOMAS FRANCIS, a native of Wales, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

USTICK.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, CAROLINE G., wife of Richard Ustick, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. George A. Clossman.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Augustus F. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, William B. Scott, No. 37 East 23d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JOAN H. WATERS, aged 31 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Wm. Mackay, No. 170 Henry-st., New-York, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Astoria.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 5, FREDDIA TOLEMAN, son of Henry C. and Susan W. Franklin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 106 Duffield-st. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, JAMES SMITH, of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 Henry-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STOCKER.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 7 o'clock, JOSEPHINE, widow of the late John Clements Stocker, Jr.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL,
JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the great reduction made in the price of their Furnishing Goods, would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of finer qualities and regular makes at less prices than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the novelties as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for Wedding Outfits.

In their department as Tailors they have the best talent in the City, both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

SEE OUR PRICES.

Bajon's Gents' Kid Gloves for 85 cents.
Tubular Ties, twice around, for $1.
Velvet Ties, $1 50, cost $1 75.
Half-Hose, $2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Under Garments; Coffin's regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English Silk Shirts, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

TREES AND PLANTS,
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

PRODIGIOUS FALLING OFF.
We shall offer during the present week
200 SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
Usual price, $7,
At $3 75 Also,
200 dozen engraved wine glasses, at 45 cents the dozen.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

$200,000 WORTH
Of China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware,
AT HALF PRICE,
For further particulars, please consult our show windows, where samples of the goods may be seen marked
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize, can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
Now on sale at
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, is open for exhibition at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel,
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cozzens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS!
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF NECK TIES.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
NECKTIES AND STOCKS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Are now offering their entire
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL,
at prices which will astonish those who will take the trouble to examine the goods.
We would call attention to the following list of prices for
FORTY-TWO INCH TIES, OR ONCE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, at 65 cents each, (the finest goods imported); usually retailed at $1 25.
FIFTY-SIX INCH TIES, TWICE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE 50 cents; retail price $1 25.
BLACK AND FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE, 20 different styles, at 50 cents each, usually retailed at $1 50.
FANCY BAYADERE, very rich, at 60 cents.
HEAVY RIBBED SILK 65 cents; retail price $1 50.
VERY RICH SILK TIES, with fancy borders (best goods imported) 80 cents; usually retailed at $1 75.
FIVE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES AT THE SAME RATES.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety, from 38 to 75 cents each.
Ladies are invited to call. The sale will continue for a few days only.

$50,000 WORTH OF
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
AT RETAIL,
MILLER & GRANT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.,
Having made arrangements with a French manufacturer to dispose of a large invoice of goods just landed,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
They will offer, on Monday, the 9th inst.,
Black crape collars, Embroidered collars,
Black crape sets, Collars and cuffs,
Black lace basques, Valenciennes inserted sets,
Embroidered lace caps, Medallion sets, &c.,
At a great sacrifice, as they must be sold in a short time at whatever price they may bring.
Besides the above, we will offer
Veils, Point lace sets,
Capes, Honiton sets,
Mantillas and Coiffures, Applique sets
Valenciennes sets,
Of our own importations, below the European cost.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery,
Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods,
Linens, Yankee Notions,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & CO.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
Including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

200 HONITON SETS AT $5, WORTH $13; 50 sets at $7, worth $14, and a large variety of other goods at an immense reduction, will be offered on Thursday, the 5th inst., by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE
offer their large and unexceptionable stock of
DRESS GOODS
for cash or short cred

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CUSHMAN'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING.—Miss C. in two characters. First time these years in Lady Gay Spanker, in LONDON ASSURANCE. Last night, first as Mrs. Simpson in the after-piece. Mr. Burton and Miss S. Denin play in the comedy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS IN THREE
ENTERTAINMENTS.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY... BOREAS.
CONTRABANDIST. SECRET MARRIAGE
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Private boxes $5; parquette $1; upper boxes 25 cents.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
NOTICE.
Glorious News for the Patrons of the Garden.
GABRIEL RAVEL joins his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME, and appears on MONDAY next.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN.
She will appear in two characters,
Lady Gay Spanker, as originally played by her,
And Mrs. Simpson in the afterpiece.
Mr. Burton will appear in the comedy.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) the comedy, in 5 acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtney, Mr. Mark Smith
Charles, Mr. Briggs; Dazzle, Mr. Fisher; Max, Mr. Boniface.
Mark Meddle, the lawyer, Mr. Burton,
Dolly Spanker, Mr. Setchell; Grace, Miss S. Denin,
Lady Gay Spanker, Miss Cushman,
With the comedy, in two acts, of
SIMPSON & CO.
Peter Simpson, Mr. M. Smith; Mrs. Simpson, Miss Cushman; Mr. Brownley, Mr. C. Fisher; Mrs. Brownley, Mrs. Vincent Farber.
To-morrow, Saturday—Miss Cushman as MEG MERRILIES.
HENRY VIII. on Monday, with Miss Cushman as Queen Katharine.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Acting Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with Overture at 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of the Grand Romantic Ballet Troupe.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857,
By special desire, the charming Ballet of
IL BERRETINO DI PARIGI.
(La Gamin de Paris.)
To be followed by a grand divertissement, selected from
IL CAVALLO D'ORO.
(The Golden Horse.)
Supported by the entire force of the ballet troupe, under the direction of
SIGNOR C. CECCHETTI.
Boxes.—On Saturday, a splendid Afternoon Ballet Entertainment. Doors open at 1 precisely; begin with Overture at 3 P. M.
On Saturday evening there will be no performance.
Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
BUCHANAN'S ENGAGEMENT.
Book-Book now open.

IMMENSE BILL TO-NIGHT AT BURTON'S.—Miss CUSHMAN'S BENEFIT.—Two comedies, played by the first talent. Miss Cushman to each alone. Mr Burton in the comedy. Messrs. C Fisher, Mark Smith, Boniface, Briggs, Setchell, and Miss S. Denin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Doors open, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs reserved; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 6, will commence with the drama of THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS,
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Prices and Percentage.....25 cents Pit.....12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6,
The performances commence with
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger, Mr. E. Eddy; Mrs. Haller Miss S. St. Clair
To be followed by the drama of
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with ROSE CLINTON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND FINALE TO THE GREAT FAIR.
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, OF OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, NOV. 6.
On which occasion MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the celebrated WELSH SONGSTRESS,
Will sing several favorite airs, ballads, etc.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. March, "Gemma de Vergy,".....Donizetti
2. Overture, "Stradella,".....Flotow
3. Ballad, "I cannot mind my wheel Mother,".G. Linley
MISS WILLIAMS.
4. Opening Chorus, "From Norma,".....Bellini
5. Episode on Chorus, "Home du Nord,".....Meyerbeer
6. German Song, "When the Swallows Homeward fly,".....F. Abt
MISS WILLIAMS.
7. Selections from "Nabuco,".....Verdi
8. March Du Sacre, "From the Prophet,".....Meyerbeer
PART II.
1. Turkish March, "Abd U. Medjid,".....Ham
2. Fantasia "From Der Freyschutz,".....Von Weber
3. Ballad, "I Love the Merry Sunshine,".....Glover
MISS WILLIAMS.
4. Aria, from Don Giovanni, "Veural Carino," Mozart
5. Polka "Tiger,".....Dodworth
6. Cavatina, "Una Voce Pocn Fa,".....Rossini
MISS WILLIAMS.
7. Aria, from Maritana, "We may be happy yet" Wallace
8. Grand Finale, "Wedding March,".....Mendelssohn
During the intermission Professor HENRI VANDER BEYDE, will perform selections from operas, and the popular music of the day, on the STEAM CALLIOPE.
No extra charge for admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.
The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music.
Shows twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Professors.
Admission to the whole only 25 cents.
Tickets will be found at all the principal down-town offices, and in the main avenues which run within a square of the Palace. Third-avenue cars, from Broadway, Astor and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
Grand opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT.
By Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
Previous to her departure for Europe.
A great number of the most eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
Tickets of admission One Dollar.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.—Great success of the elegant romantic drama of THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER; which will be repeated THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by the entirely new company now engaged here. Wandering Davy, Mr. H. Watkins; Mary Ann, Miss Charles Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM and also THE HAPPY MAN. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Kahn's, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, with models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Friday, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 23d-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL and Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY, 50 cents.
The great success of the Sunday performances given last month, which have been attended by the élite of the City, including the most prominent stockholders, has induced the Directors to give a
GRAND SACRED AND ORATORIO CONCERT,
On SUNDAY, Nov. 7,
on which occasion will be presented a programme on a scale of unequaled splendor and magnificence, in which will take part the following eminent artists:
Madams LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI,
Their first joint appearance.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
His first appearance at these concerts.
LAROCETTA, GASSIER, and others.
NOTICE.
MISS ANNIE MILNER,
principal soprano for the great English Festivals, and
MR. ERNEST PERRING,
expressly engaged for the grand sacred performance to be given this season at the Academy of Music, will make their first appearance in New-York as singers of sacred music.
The performances will include selections from three oratorios in English,
THE MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH,
and from three oratorios in Italian,
NABUCODONOR, MOSES IN EGYPT and STABAT MATER.
A Concerto by VIEUXTEMPS, and
BEETHOVEN'S COLOSSAL SYMPHONY IN D MINOR.
It being the intention of the directors to popularise sacred music, and to afford a general opportunity of hearing the master works of the great composers executed in the completest manner, the price of admission has been fixed at
Fifty cents to all parts of the Academy, and 25 cents to the amphitheatre.
Seats secured in advance, at a charge of 50 cents, at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEMIRAMIS.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8,
SEMIRAMIS.
NOTICE.—In consequence of Mlle. Frezzolini's indisposition, the highly successful opera of
SEMIRAMIS
will be given, for the second appearance of
Mme. D'ANGRI.
The cast will include
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LAROCETTA, FORTINI.
Sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, HALL & SONS. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Festival, at 50 cents.
On MONDAY—Second appearance in America of the celebrated tenor
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Positively the farewell appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
In consequence of which Verdi's opera of
RIGOLETTO
will be performed for the last time.
Second appearance in America of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI.
Positively the last night of
RIGOLETTO,
With new and splendid Scenery, a Double Orchestra, a Military Band, and by the following artistes:
Mlle. FREZZOLINI,
Signor BIGNARDI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TAFFANELLI ROCCO DUSRECIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 precisely, at the usual ticket offices. Opera commences at 8.
Due notice will be given of the second appearance of
MADAME D'ANGRI.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Concert, at 50 cents.

THE LAST CHANCE.
YOU MUST GO THIS DAY. THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSES THIS EVENING.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets	$20,	usual price $38
Ladies' Bracelets	12,	usual price 18
Ladies' Bracelets	8,	usual price 13
Ladies' Breastpins	8,	usual price 12
Ladies' Breastpins	5,	usual price 8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6,	usual price 9
Diamond Rings	10,	usual price 14
Diamond Rings	16,	usual price 23
Diamond Rings	25,	usual price 38
Diamond Rings	75,	usual price 100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14,	usual price 20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15,	usual price 22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver pocket-knives and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STUDENTS OF the College of Physicians and Surgeons, holden Nov. 5, 1857, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That as death has removed from among our number a cherished and well-beloved brother, a fellow-student and valued friend we recognize in such bereavement the wise hand of Providence, and bow to His will in sorrow and grief are here in express'd.
Resolved, That, as an expression of heartfelt sorrow for the death of our late class-mate, Mr. MICHAEL HILLARY KERRIGAN, we, as a body, attend his remains to their final resting place.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family and inserted in the principal papers.
CHAS. PHELPS,
J. H. THOMPSON,
EUGENE PEUGNET,
ROBT. F. WEIR,
GEO. BAYLES.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 91st st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
By order
G. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held at the Vercier House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested in relation to the celebration of the 25th of November. By order
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NOV. 3, A SMALL DIARY with a dark cover, with the name of GARRET GREEN Haseth, N. J., written on the inside of the cover. A liberal reward to the finder will be paid, by bringing it to the office of GARRET & EDWARD GREEN, corner Hamilton and Westst., New-York.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., IN GOING FROM No 98 East 29th-st., to 3d-av., or in 3d-av. cars, or in 9th-st. to Adam Miller's Brewery, or in 3d av between 9th-st. and 42d-st., or in 42d-st. to Crystal Palace, a heavy GOLD CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to
HENRY M. BAILEY, Office No. 92 Exchange-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, AND WILL BE ISSUED in a few days, MARION WALLACE; or, LIFE'S CHANCES. By ROSA SCOTT.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICES,
AT CHINA AND GLASS HALL, Nos. 581 and 583 Broadway.
I have taken the entire floor of the City Dispatch building, and will open MONDAY, 9th inst., until which time to sell for 10 days, about $200 worth of goods are turned in to cash at the following low rates:
2,000 China TEA SETS, from.....$2 50 each and upward.
75 China DINNER SETS.....2 00 each and upward.
1,000 Plated CASTERS.....3 25 each and upward.
2,500 Plated CAKE BASKETS.....3 25 each, and upward.
150 Plated COFFEE and TEA SETS, 6 pieces.....10 50 each and upward.
100 Plated COFFEE URNS and TEA KETTLES.....10 00 each and upward.
700 Plated WAITERS
1,000 doz. Plated FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
1,500 cases of New-England and Switch rich CUT-GLASS.
60 cases of Bohemia rich CUT GLASS.
$5,000 of BRONZES just imported. All at the above low rates.
To prevent confusion visitors are requested to enter the north door, and exit by the south.
C. C. LEIGH, Nos. 581 and 583 Broadway.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE DESERVING WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.
Superior Sackille-back bindings for music.
N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RESpectable young women, sisters, separately or together; one to cook, wash and iron, is a first-rate cook, superior laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or up-stairs work generally; both are humble, willing and obliging servants, will study the interest of their employers. High y recommended. Can be seen at No. 201 7th av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter; understands his business and has 5 years' reference; also, by a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent driver; has 3 years' excellent references. A first class cook is open for an engagement; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a private family; has no objections to any part of the Union; has the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as chamberma'd and waitress; has also the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory reference from her present employer; has lived in that capacity for the last eight years. Call at the Metropolitan Hotel parlor, No. 5 first floor; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and understands cooking well; can make bread, biscuit and pastry; would take a waiter's place or laundress; can fulfil any situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 114 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a competent Protestant Scotch woman; also, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework in a city or country, as moderate wages, by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, of long experience, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; first-rate laundress; humble, neat and willing to work; a person who studies the interest of her employer; has reference which can be relied on. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of a baby. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; she makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style, is fond of children; also, a neat girl of 15, can mind a baby, sews neatly, washes for the nursery will make herself useful. The cook $6, the other $3. Call No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; is kind and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, and very particular with her work. Ladies is want of a good trustworthy domestic, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would wait on grown children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Would like to go South; has good references. Call at or address SEAMSTRESS No. 175 6th-av., in fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESpectable young woman, as seamstress and assist with the chamberwork of a private family; is a good quick sewer, and will make herself useful; has good City reference, a good home more of an object than high wages. Apply for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., rear front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the very best reference; also, by a young English girl, to do light housework or travel; is of a very agreeable disposition, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a steady woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging to employers; has a knowledge of dress making. The best City reference; can be seen at the present place, No. 34 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended girl, to do general housework; is truly a hardworking and modest girl, who understands her business; would go to any part of the country if wages no object, but a good steady home required. Call at J. S. MORGAN'S, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a first-class private family as cook, understands her business, all kinds of soups, boning and larding, all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can cook meats, game, pastry, make soups, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability will apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of long experience, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small, private family. Is kind and obliging, and a decent somebody's. No. 82½ Greenwich st., where she has the best of reference. She can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and laundress or chambermaid and laundress, in a respectable private family. Has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for eight years. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up muslins; or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white; some of them are first class cooks, and all willing to work for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call or address, for two days, MARGARET, No. 216 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 14 West 29th st. for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter. He understands his business in either capacity. Address G. R., harness store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, or at No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 [illegible] st., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; understands the management of young children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 86 9th-st., where she has lived a number of years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present place, Carrol-place, nine doors east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or to nurse and seamstress; and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; call or address M. A. R., No. 66 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waiting-maid; would have no objection to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials. Call or address at No. 5 West 29th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given at No. 15 Lispenard-st., room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS professional cook. Understands soups, made up dishes, pastries, jellies, and game of all kinds. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 Elbert, between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; has good references; can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman, as cook or laundress to a private family. Can be seen for two days if good enough at No. 189 West 3d-st., between 9th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class cook in a respectable family; a person who understands the business thoroughly. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 5 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply for 2 days at No. 5 West 29th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK by the day in private families, or to do work at her rooms No. 4 20th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to travel South with a family; would do sewing, or take charge of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 277 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has lived 4 years in her last place; has best of reference. Apply at No. 221 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby. Can be seen at 202 19th-st., corner of Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 East 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPARate, by two sisters, one to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as nurse and seamstress; the other will cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is thoroughly competent, and can wash and iron in superior style. Each has a reference of over two years; are kind and agreeable, and in every respect most trusty and efficient domestics. Call for two days at 107 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 East 22d-corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED seamstress by a very competent girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making and family sewing; also, as a good cook and to wash and iron as chambermaid and waitress; as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and do general housework; has very experienced girls; also, to do light work, by girls aged 12 to 16. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and can do up clothes in the neatest manner; is willing to act as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is fond of children, and can refer to her employer in this City. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, Manning's office, where employers are united free of charge.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF UNDOUBTed references, desires a place in City or country, as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly, having acted in that capacity since in this country; will be found willing and obliging; is a good hand over horses and a careful driver; or can be well recommended to act as porter or grocery clerk. Apply at 371 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN AND NIECE, SITUAtions in the City or country, one as cook, who thoroughly understands her work, baking, pastry, soups and jelly, assists with the washing, no objection to a private boarding house, City or country. The niece can do the chamberwork and regular washing. The cook $7 to $8, the other $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, SMART, intelligent young girl, for chamberwork and waiting, or care children; willing to make herself useful any way required; takes unusual interest in her employer's interest; lived 3 years in her last place: humble, strong and willing to work: wages $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as child's nurse and plain sewing or chamberwork, and waitress in a small private family. Good City references from their last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands ladies' plain dressmaking. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for one or two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the book store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do cooking; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; can produce first-class City reference as to capability, integrity and character. Apply at No. 347 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, tidy German girl, Protestant, to do general housework, is a first rate washer and ironer, and plain cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful; give good reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-street, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; good reference given. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room, between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO has been in this country a short time, a situation as woman, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a small private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a widow—has no children—a situation as laundress and cook, or as nurse child; does up linens in style, finery and muslins; or as regular cook in a private family, City or country. Wages $6 to $7. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Address No. 85 4th-st., near Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or assist in washing and ironing; has served in every capacity; is willing to make herself generally useful, is fond of children, and would undertake the care of them. Call at No. 199 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, for general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing to take any situation which will afford her a home; is competent to take hold of any household work; humble, neat, strong, and willing to do all she can to please her employer; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion for a most excellent Protestant young woman either as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or nurse; she is fully competent to undertake any situation, and will be found willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 199 West 31st-st., where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress; or chamberwork; would leave the City if required; any respectable family requiring such help by calling at W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 260 3d-av., near 23d-st., will get satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman in a small private family. Good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 12th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 Laurens-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young English woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do the light chamber work and sewing. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 171 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of reference given; or as children's nurse. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., to the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 32d st., third floor front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid. Call at No. 233 9th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A Frenchman; speaks good English; can produce the best of City reference. Address HENRY EVART, corner Broadway and 1st-st. place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of industrious, tidy, honest and capable servants, at low wages, at the office No. 340 Grand-st. near 3d Bowery. I. WANTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN accustomed to take in dressmaking, prefers to go out by the day. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 311 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Call or address No. 253 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in perfect health, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation. The best of references given. Apply at No. 581 Canal-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND fashionable rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, without reserve for cash, at the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, as above, the entire elegant furniture of the house, which is first-class throughout, and embraces everything adapted to an elegant and fashionable furnished house. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatelle with slip covers, full marble-top etagere, with mirror doors; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte. Turkish and Reception chairs in tapestry; three elegant French pier mirrors, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, bronzes and lace curtains, rich velvet and Wilton carpets; French centre tables, two magnificent mantel mirrors, mounted in ormolu, two superior rosewood secretary and book-cases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; corner etageres with mirror backs, marble groups, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Full marble-top furniture, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire, mirror fronts, rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses and bedding, solid rosewood chairs in moquet, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, French shades, Paris inlaid chairs, library book-case, extension table with oak dining-room furniture; silver ware, rich China, cut-glass, ivory, cutlery, oil-cloths, portable heater, range, rosewood hall-stand, three elegant chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely, without regard to weather.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, VELVET AND BROCATELLE FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 89 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and extensive assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every description; it will consist in part of several suites of parlor furniture, in velvet and satin de laine, rosewood bookcases, finished and unfinished rosewood cottage and French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre, card, dining and extension tables, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, 60 or 70 French plate oval and other mirrors, oil-paintings, 200 bedsteads, 150 chairs of various kinds, office desks; also, a lot of gas fixtures and sundry goods, removed from a family in 36th-st., all of which must be sold and closed up this week; also, balance of dry goods from last sale. N. B.—Those in want of goods will find this sale advantageous. No postponement on any account. Also, the entire effects of a gentleman leaving the City.

WM. IVENS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the assignee, without reserve, a large and valuable stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale, consisting of mink mantillas, circulars, muffs and cuffs, Hudson Bay sable do. do., chinchilla, fitch marten, stone marten and Siberian squirrel do. do.; otter collars, gloves and coats. Wolf, angola and geneite robes; foot muffs, &c. A large assortment of gentlemen's furcollars, gloves, robes and coats. Also, a large assortment of children's furs. These goods have been but recently manufactured. Purchasers can buy them with the greatest confidence, and every article will be warranted as represented. The goods will be ready for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale, at the auction rooms. Catalogues will be ready on Thursday. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the collection.

D. S. HEYER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSE SALE OF REALLY SPLENDID FURNITURE, COSTLY EMBELLISHMENTS.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire contents of the residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., embracing a great variety of first-class goods. In the basement are walnut extension table, buffet and chairs to match, together with a fine assortment of rich table ware and kitchen utensils, &c.; also, the provisions and groceries, &c. Catelogues can be had on the spot, at No. 239 Broadway, under the Museum. In the parlors are velvet carpets, rosewood suites in rich brocade, corner and wall etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, China vases, bronzes, clocks, paintings, pier and oval glasses, seven-octave piano, &c. In the chambers are fine rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, couches, chairs, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets and bedding, together with an infinite variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATUR- DAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suite covered in green plush, one rosewood do. covered in crimson and gold; do. elegant gilt frame, pier, mirror and marble-top, pier, hase, gilt-frame mantle mirror, mahogany rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany lounges covered in brocatel, elegant gilt sconces, muslin lace and embroidered window curtains, mahogany marble-top pier tables, rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 65 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, sideboards, lounges, &c., &c., &c.

Also, crockery, crockery, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., &c.

Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attendance, as every article offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.

Will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising the entire furniture of a five-story house, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

Several fine French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, one rosewood piano-forte, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his Catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 9. Special sale TO-MORROW, (Saturday.) Auction sales every day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Sebell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 81 Nassau-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—
OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock precisely, 43 superior oil-paintings in gilt frames, purchased within two years, by a first-rate connoisseur.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL TO-MOR- ROW, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock at their salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., a select assortment of imported fowls, comprising white Shanghais, Golden Polands, Leghorns, Black Spanish, &c., &c. These fowls are all from imported stock and have had ten prizes awarded them by the New-York State Fair, New-York Poultry Exhibition and Albany County Fair. Sale without reserve.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
At the Cabinet Warerooms, No. 434 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 358 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN B. MEAD, Secretary.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for steam, smiths, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by

JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 72½ 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 Whitehall.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DEER SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the roundness of the pegs to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—WANTED TO PURchase, a medium-sized Boiler, iron cupola, with iron chimney; also, a full-rigged Crane, a first-rate Blower, Ladles, Rings, &c., suitable for foundry business.

Parties having any of the above articles for sale cheap, will hear of a purchaser by calling on J. L. CADY, at No. 139 Centre-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior Anchor Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 10 Pine-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Albany Patent, Troy or Albany.

RUSSETON PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED in barrels, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COM- PANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it			132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$150,758	$399,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	723,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,214	28,509
Due by Agents			251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company			430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,630,425	$3,843,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,365,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West, and load into the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the carriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt or mortgage for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFI- CIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TO- LEDO RAILROAD COMPANY—Nov. 4, 1857.—The matured Coupons of the Bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Co., Junction Railroad Co., and Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, (New-York,) until further notice is given. The suits of offices No. 18 William-st. are for rent. Inquire of C. JENKINS, at the office.

J. B. WARING, President.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORT- GAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MUTUAL IN- SURANCE Scrip wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, $10,000 for $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount.

VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 2 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner East 41st-st. and 3d-av.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER** cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamelled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bed-room Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. BURRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company No. 75 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—** $1 50 per lb. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail, for cash.

ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer,
No. 197 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SALE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..... Dec. 5	Saturday ..... Nov. 14
	Saturday ..... Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if for other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EU- ROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LELOW, commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFAVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton and New-York.	Southampton for New-York.
N. Star	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed'sday, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINZEE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, besides the engine-room, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander, NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend running the new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Saturday, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'day, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATE OF PASSAGE.

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARAIRE, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCURNCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will sail on the day and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE RE- DEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1855, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold, when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.

Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen, having the subject of Tompkins Market Drilling-Rooms under consideration, will meet on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1857, at room No. 9 City Hall, at 2 P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.

WM. McCONKEY, Chairman,
Alderman Twentieth Ward.

NOTICE.—AS SOME OF OUR NOTES ARE IN the hands of parties who are unknown to us, the holders thereof are respectfully requested to favor us with their address or call at our office and receive a proposition for settlement.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BRAVER-ST.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWING BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 60 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT LUNG
REMEDY.
MASTA'S INDIAN
PULMONIC BALSAM.

FOR ALL DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, it is unrivaled in its speedy and certain efficacy.

FOR HOARSENESS and SORE THROAT, it gives decided relief, and effects a rapid cure.

FOR COLDS and COUGHS, it affords immediate relief by its positive power to quiet irritation, and abate feverish excitement throughout the system.

FOR BRONCHITIS, it is an effectual and certain remedy. It has a specific applicability for all those diseases that have their seat in the Throat.

FOR CROUP and HOOPING COUGH, it affords immediate relief in all cases by its expectorant and antispasmodic properties, and by its power effectually to allay irritation of the lining membranes of the air-passages.

FOR CONGESTIVE and SPASMODIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, it gives positive relief. Having cured many extraordinary cases, it is the most reliable remedy now before the public for that distressing disease, the Asthma.

FOR BLEEDING from the LUNGS, it has extraordinary efficacy in arresting all cases, by quickly checking undue arterial excitement, and tending rapidly to restore and equalize the circulation throughout the system.

FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the most RELIABLE REMEDY. Certain to arrest irritation, and speedily relieve a Cough, it at the same time yields nutritive, strengthening, and healing influence, imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. Upon this peculiar but rare power of renovating the system, rests its great efficacy for the cure of all the first stages of the CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists and Apothecaries.

J. W. WHEELER, General Agent, 48 Vesey-st., upstairs.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie of Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $10, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $3.

The nine dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine the European article, and effectually protecting them from spurious and

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ticket Swindle Revived.

The law passed by the last Legislature making ticket-swindling a felony punishable with fine and imprisonment, produced a temporary suspension of hostilities, and for a short time after its promulgation, a wholesome fear kept the runners, and bogus ticket venders in check. The armistice, however, is again suspended, and hostilities have commenced with greater fierceness, if possible, than even before. All fears of prosecution or punishment seem to have vanished, and all disguise is thrown off. The runners lie in wait at the railroad and steamboat landings, and victimize the unwary traveler too often with impunity. About the time of the sailing of the California steamers they evince the greatest activity, but their operations are not by any means confined to that branch alone. As soon as the steamers have gone, the bogus offices hang out huge signs covered with the names of all the places it is possible anybody may be going to, from Passamaquoddy to Saint Anthony's Falls. The practice which has become common for the agents of all the great inland routes of travel to issue passage receipts and tickets to this class of speculators, and carry on a regular commerce with them, gives them great boldness and encouragement. They fleece each person out of all they can get in addition to the regular fare, putting the surplus into their own pockets, and paying the customary price to the agent. In most cases they are also paid a per centage on the tickets sold.

Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* there were a large number who were waylaid at their very entrance into the City, and by fraudulent representations taken to the different establishments called hotels, which are leagued with the swindling shops, and swindled in considerable amounts. In almost every case the victims are poor, and the money of which they are robbed has been hardly earned, and its loss causes them much distress. We can only instance a few of the more outrageous impositions.

Mr. Jacob M. Fehr, with his wife and two children, one an infant and the other three years of age, arrived in the City on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, by the Erie Railroad, from Bronson, Branch County, Mich. They were met at the cars by a runner, who conducted them to the Great Western Hotel. The same person then showed Mr. Fehr to the office corner of Chambers and West streets, next corner above the office of Mr. Raymond, where every device surrounds the place calculated to mislead a stranger, and satisfy him he is in the genuine office of the Steamship Company. He was told, as usual, there were only two or three tickets left, and charged $317 50 for two and a quarter tickets, represented to be second-cabin tickets. On leaving the hotel he was charged $18 for five meals, and two nights' lodging in the house; and the hackman compelled him to pay $1 50 for driving him a few rods to the steamer's dock. He took up his position in the second cabin, supposing he was right; but on examining his tickets they read "For'd Cabin," which means *steerage*, and there was no berth number opposite his name. Thus, with his wife in delicate health, and two small children, he was compelled to bundle forwnrd and take his chance for a mattress upon the floor. In his company there was a Mr. Rositer from Astoria, Seneca County, Ohio, who paid at the same place $175 for a ticket, which he was told was for the second cabin, but which also proved to be for tha steerage, *without a berth*. His bill at the same hotel for five meals and lodging was $6. The regular price of the steerage tickets was $130.

Mr. James Stripling, an old gentleman, his wife and a daughter about 15 years of age, from Litchfield, Munroe County, Ill., also arrived on Tuesday evening, went to the same hotel, and purchased their tickets at an office in Warren-street, with "California Ticket Office" written in large characters over the door. He was here told that the tickets were all gone but two or three, and for two and a half tickets in the second cabin he was compelled to pay $427. At the hotel his bill was $18; the hackman charged him $1 50, and to sundry baggage-smashers he paid about $2 for lugging his trunks on board. He also made the same discovery that his friend did,—instead of a second cabin he had a steerage ticket for himself, wife and daughter, without a berth.

David Cappes, from Springfield, Ill., came to town on Wednesday morning, and was politely conducted to the "Farmer's Hotel," No. 141 Cedar-street, kept by John C. Enright. His transmission from this place was easy and natural to the Warren-street bogus office, where he was charged $237 for a ticket. The same story was told him that only two tickets remained. To secure one of these he was invited to pay $75 on account. He expected a friend to arrive who was to assist him to what money he lacked to pay his passage. He handed out $75, which they promised to refund if his friend did not come. Two hours before the appointed time, he went to the office and notified them that he would have to abandon the trip, as his associate had not arrived. They handed him $37, and told him they would give him no more. He left the place and afterwards met his friend, when he went back and took his ticket, paying them $200 for it, besides the $38 they already had in their hands of his money. For this he received a steerage ticket. Mr. Burr, a man who came with him, was also swindled out of all the money he had, and having no means to go to California, in desperation shipped for a whaling-voyage to avoid starvation in a strange City. Joseph F. Goodale, from Ripley, Me., purchased a fine double blanket to comfort him on his passage, and noticing the great California office, Warren-street, he thought it would be safe to leave it there for a short time, until he went into Broadway. He was gone two hours, and then returned for his blanket. The person with whom he left it told him a man had come and taken it away, at the same time offering to sell him a *life-preserver* for $15, and throw in a blanket. Indignant, he turned to leave, but, as he was about going out of the door, with a threat that he would bring them to justice, the keeper of the den threw a coarse horse-blanket at him. As it was too late to get another, he took it, and went on board the steamer.

One whole family were first defrauded out of their money, and then shipped off to the West, instead of California. This dodge is becoming a very common one.

We publish the foregoing, not so much for the interest of these details in themselves, as for the hope that they may put others upon their guard against their wholesale system of plunder, for which there appears to be no adequate remedy at law. They are only a tithe of the cases that occurred by the last steamer to California.

The Police Commissioners.

THE SUPERINTENDENT CALLS FOR AN ARMED POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to Saturday next without transacting any business. A communication was expected from Mr. Draper, but none was received. He sent to the Commissioners on Wednesday for the certificate of his election, which was sent to him, signed by General Nye, President, and Mr. Embree, Clerk of the Board. There was a rumor at head-quarters that he had been sworn in by Judge Peabody, but the Commissioners said they had no authentic information on the subject. The rumor that he had declined, and sent his reasons to the Board, was not credited by the Commissioners, because, as they said, no declination nor reasons had been received.

The following communication was sent to the Commissioners by the General Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1857.

To the President of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District:

Previous to the election which was held on the 3d inst., I caused to be published, in compliance with the law, in the several counties embraced in the Metropolitan District, those sections of the act which prohibit the vending of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath; or on any day of public election, and which also prohibit the erection of booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets within 150 feet of the respective polls. I also directed the respective captains of police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to cause the said law to be enforced.

In anticipation of the riotous conduct of disorderly persons, which so frequently attends and disturbs our elections, a system comprising a full organization and distribution of the police force for the occasion, prepared by Deputies Carpenter and Folks, was adopted and carried into effect.

While I have reason to congratulate your honorable body and the citizens of New-York, for the quiet and orderly manner in which the election was conducted, I cannot withhold the expression of my highest approbation of the good and efficient conduct of the captains and patrolmen connected with this department, in not only communicating to the several persons the existence of those laws, but in their efficient enforcement of them. The names of delinquents who have been returned to me will be immediately sent to the District-Attorney for his action.

In view of future contingencies, and from the experience of the last election, and for the more effectual preventing of a repetition of scenes that have heretofore occurred and disgraced this City, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and a resolution passed authorizing *the arming of ten prudent and discreet patrolmen with revolvers*, that a sufficient force may in any contingency be called upon to suppress any riots or unlawful assemblages, without the necessity of invoking the aid of the military.

The paucity of numbers composing the police forces of this City admonishes me, and I hope enforces the necessity of increasing its efficiency, and I have ascertained that the mere exhibition of fire-arms in the hands of those who may legally use them produces a most potent and instantaneous revulsion in the courage of the blustering violators of law. Its efficacy has been tested, and its further application, I trust, will be approved.

(Signed) F. A. TALMADGE,
General Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The strength of the Police force yesterday morning was as follows:

On special duty in criminal courts, steamboat landings, &c	119
Roundsmen	43
Sergeants	29
Commanding officers	22
Suspended	3
Sick	28
Absent	10
Patrolmen on duty	605
Total	839

The General Superintendent says there were a three instances on election day in which the efficiency of the revolver in preventing disturbance was tried with success. He wants the armed men called for to use only on important occasions, when a general violation of the public peace is threatened.

The new rooms are now nearly fitted for the use of the Board and General Superintendent and Deputy. The records of the old Police are there, and fill to the ceiling one corner of the room. There are near two hundred large manuscript volumes.

Academy of Medicine—November Meeting.

The Academy of Medicine met, Tuesday evening, in the New-York University, Dr. Valentine Mott in the Chair.

Dr. Van Buren, from the Section on Materia Medica, reported elaborately upon Dr. Squibb's paper on Chloroform. The Section had carefully tested certain specimens of Chloroform, and arrived at the conclusion that a Chloroform prepared by Caoss & Young, Williamsburg, was in no way infertor to the imported article—that, indeed, it was superior to most of European manufacture; and that the article prepared by Dr. Squibb for the use of the Naval Hospital was a very superior preparation.

On the motion to refer Dr. Squibb's paper to the Publication Committee, a long debate arose: "Did reference to that Committee necessitate its publication?"

Dr. Reese insisted that it did not—the Committee was to publish only when explicitly ordered by the Academy.

Dr. James R. Wood held that the function of the Publication Committee was to hold fast to papers referred and prevent their publication, either to secular papers or medical journals, until the Academy ordered: This was the only way to save valuable papers from being published by the secular Toms and Dicks, and the medical Harrys. They were the exclusive property of the Academy, which ought to have the benefit of their first publication.

Dr. Hibbard, of the Committee, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, formerly four years on the Committee, citing precedents. Dr. Batchelder citing by-laws, Dr. Kissam, and others, held that the Publication Committee, under the present organization, had no power but to publish 750 copies of all referred to it—not even having power to refuse in lack of funds, unless specially permitted by the Academy.

It was settled, finally, that the reference involved publication. So the Squibb's paper, on the ground that it had already enjoyed large and worthy publication, was ordered filed.

Dr. Janes, from the Section on Materia Medica and Botany, read a paper on condensed milk. The Section had visited Borden's place, carefully noted his method of condensing milk, microscopically, chemically, and at the table tested its pretenstons. The report detailed the process of manufacture from the milking; its boiling in vacuum at 115° to 120° of Fahrenheit; its canning and coming to market. They noticed that the morning's milk was better than the evening's—the fat of the cow being in less demand through the night for the animal's own use, and hence going to make the butter of the milk. They noticed that cows which seemed somewhat thin gave a milk richer in butter and casein than those that were in better condition. The cheese made from the condensed milk was richer than common cheese, by the sugar which the common process wastes. The new article had been suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but the Section were not prepared fully to indorse the suggestion. Would the condensed milk, like boiled milk, constipate the bowels? They had inquired of Dr. Henry G. Cox, who had used it in the Child's Hospital as a diet, and he answered decidedly *no*—adding his testimony to its excellence. It keeps in the open air only little better than common milk, but on ice it keeps several days, and hermetically sealed it goes the round voyage in Collins' steamers, and comes home perfect,—certificates from the steamers' Captains to this effect were read—and the Augusta and Charleston steamers use it exclusively. Its economy was settled, costing 29 cents the quart, and needing four parts of water to one of milk to bring it to the standard of cow's milk. Those who choose to make a still cheaper article, were referred for definite information as to the practices of initiated milk dealers to the New-York Times of Monday last.

Dr. Gaiscom (who was one of the Section that investigated the matter) moved that Mr. Borden be permitted to publish the report at his will, as "read before the Academy."

Dr. Detmold objected to making the Academy a medium of advertising any man's wares, however good.

Dr. Griscom said the Academy had permitted the publication of the report on solidified milk, and this was a far better article. He thought the manufacturer a genius,—for it was a matter of genius,—deserved this permission. His milk-biscuit was the savior of Dr. Kane.

Dr. Detmold withdrew his objection, but renewed it when it was suggested that the motion permitted the secular press to publish it before it went through the saving ordinance of publication in a Medical journal. It was settled that the manufacturer might publish it where he would, as "read by the Academy," after some Medical journals had first enjoyed it.

Dr. Kissam from the Trustees, reported progress on the inquiry "Could the Academy be accommodated in the new Historical Rooms?" The present quarters were engaged until May next. Rooms could be had in the new building at $100 the year—including a niche for the Academy library. Further, this was the Anniversary evening, but for good reasons the anniversary oration was temporarily postponed. He recommended that when they adjourn it be to the 16th inst., at Hope Chapel, when Dr. Sims would deliver an oration.

Agreed to, and the professions invited to attend.

The President, Dr. Mott, said, the next business might concern him. He cared not if it did. But if it did he had one remark to make to the Academy. The Secretary then said he had received a sealed envelope indorsed "A Charge against a Fellow." "If," resumed Dr. Mott, "this has reference to me—and why I think it may is this: I have received from some dirty fellow an anonymous letter charging me with having indorsed a quack. Now the reference probably is to one Hammond, who advertises that he cures on Ricord's plan, and that he is a pupil of mine. For a short time, years ago, he was a pupil of mine; but of that fact he makes an unauthorized use. I have requested him as a gentleman to withdraw his reference to me in his advertisement. I have sent a legal gentleman to him to tell him that if it is not done I'd take legal measures to compel it." According to rule the sealed charge went to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Gardish, presented, with its history, a carcinomatous tumor. The patient was 61 years old. No part of the body was found affected but the liver, on which the tumor grew, and which in weight was eight pounds.

J. H. Burge, Esq., read a paper on his improved splint. Referred to the Section on Surgery.

Dr. Rotton read a paper compiled from Lieutenant Herndon's notes on the Amazon region concerning the cocoa that is used by the Peruvian Indians as a sort of chewing tobacco. They chew the dried leaves, into which, when rolled into a quid and moistened with saliva, they prick a minute portion of quicklime. Dr. Rotton distributed, for the immediate use of members, specimens of the cocoa. Its taste is that of a feeble green tea, not offensive to the beginner nor yet likely to make him covet more. Some unimportant matters besides were considered, and then the Academy adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Catharine J. Moore was found dead in her bed at her residence No. 172 Forsyth-street. She lived here with her five children, and after dinner on Wednesday sent all the children away except her youngest child, a boy five years old. The eldest daughter returned in the course of an hour and found her mother dead. The friends of the family and a physician were called in and every effort made to resuscitate the woman, but without success. The Coroner was sent for, and, yesterday, caused a *post mortem* examination of the body to be made by Dr. Finnell. In the stomach a quantity of laudanum was found, leaving but little doubt that this was the cause of death. Mr. James Myres, a brother of the deceased, believing that the poison was administered by the husband of deceased, caused his arrest, and he still is kept in custody to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The husband's name is Thomas Moore. He keeps a tailoring establishment in Broadway, near Prince-street. It is alleged that Moore had loned the deceased nearly three years ago, and during this time contributed scarcely anything for the support of her or her children. It is alleged that becoming infatuated with another woman, he has lived with her as his mistress in Crosby-street ever since.

An Old Swindling Dodge.—Dr. Morris Lassner, dentist, of No. 173 Canal-street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of defrauding David Lulsbergher, of No. 9 Avenue D, out of $66. The complainant, a young man, alleges that on the 13th May last, Dr. Lassner advertised for a clerk, and that he called on the Doctor, at his office, in response to the advertisement. Lassner informed him that he was about to open a wholesale embroidery and lace store, at No. 24 Park-place, and desired to engage him as one of his clerks; he agreed to give him $40 per month, but required a deposit of money as a guarantee that he would be forthcoming at the proper time to enter upon his duties as clerk. He gave $66 as such guarantee—all the funds he had—the Doctor at the same time assuring him that he was possessed of $10,000, which was deposited in the hands of Baillin & Sanders, bankers, No. 24 Exchange place. The complainant subsequently ascertained that these representations were false, and that he had been swindled out of his money. Justice Brennan held the accused to answer in $500, Daniel Rosenberg, of No. 70 Nassau-street, becoming his surety.

A Lady Cowhiding a Gentleman.—There was quite an excitement for a short time yesterday, in the vicinity of Bowling-green. A carriage drove up nearly opposite the Stevens House, from which a young and elegantly-dressed lady alighted, drew forth a cow-hide, and struck a gentleman, standing upon the pavement, several smart blows over the head. The gentleman, attacked so suddenly, seemed confused, but, recovering himself, made a rush for the Atlantic Gardens, where he concealed himself. The lady then sprang into her carriage and dashed off. No one recognized the parties.

Audacious Robbery.—On Wednesday night, three men and a woman stopped at the cigar-store No. 78 Reade-street, kept by Mrs. Mary Graham, and called for some cigars, which Mrs. Graham was proceeding to show them, when suddenly two of the men seized hold of her, beat and kicked her brutally, while the others robbed the money-drawer of its contents, $15 75. After taking the money they absconded. The parties were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, who held them to bail in $1,000 each. They gave their names as John and Margaret Quinn and John Flannagan.

Charge of Murder.—A man named Thomas Moore was arrested late Wednesday evening, in the Eighteenth Ward, charged with having murdered his wife. He was locked up in the Station-house, for examination.

[Advertisement.]

Selling off at a Profit.—Almost everybody evinces a disposition to seek ruin by making wonderful sacrifices in selling their goods. Knox is an exception. He felt inclined to adopt the plan, but his "sober second thought" convinced him of its folly, as the demand for his hats required his constant attention to enable him to supply it. Those who want a Knox hat, and are willing to allow the manufacturer a trifling profit, must call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new Indian drama of "Wetamo," the sterling drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," and the comedietta of the "Persecuted Dutchman" are to be performed at this flourishing theatre to-night, with the astonishing and truly wonderful feats of the American Acrobats. Go early if you wish a good place. All the favorites of the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This is one of the most lasting and delightful perfumes of the day; it is quite as good and much cheaper than the celebrated "Farina Cologne," being carefully prepared from the most rare and costly materials by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Machines, with New Improvements.—C. R. Woodworth & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fall from a Scaffold.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Maurice Cox, a sign painter, accidentally fell from a scaffold in front of the drugstore No. 469 Pearl-street, New-York. He was engaged in painting a sign on the third story of the building, and was instantly killed by the fall. Deceased resided in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and child. He was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

☞ The regular weekly meeting of the Lee-avenue Sabbath School boys was held last evening. Rev. Rufus W. Clark delivered an address. The immense hall was crowded. Weather seldom affects the size of these audiences.

☞ Park Benjamin, last night, redelivered his humorous Poem, entitled "The Hard Times," to a numerous audience at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The proceeds are to be appropriated to charitable purposes.

Death at the City Hospital.—Wm. C. Gorham, who was accidentally shot in the woods near Greenwood Cemetery, on Friday of last week, by Arthur McGerry, died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday morning. The charge entered the right groin, and when taken to the Hospital he had bled so freely that there was little hope of saving his life. The deceased was 20 years of age, a native of England, and had been in this country only six months. He resided with his father at No. 148 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Dispensary.—During October 565 patients were treated in this Institution for the following diseases: Of females, 40; of eye and ear, 57; of children, 98; heart and lungs, 93; head and digestive organs 135; surgical, 142. Of the above 223 were males and 342 females. Natives of the United States 150, foreign birth 415.

1,627 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Accident.—A laborer, named Edward Lynch, had one of his legs broken in Clinton-avenue dock, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a heavy stone falling upon him while he was assisting in loading a wagon. He was taken to the Hospital by Officer Castle, of the Fourth Precinct Police.

Sudden Death.—A man named James Galla-ga, residing in Varick-street, Jersey City, fell dead in the door of his house on Wednesday afternoon. He was moving his household goods to New-York, and, in company with his family, were just leaving the house, when he suddenly fell, and expired in a few moments. Justice Bedford viewed the body, and it was determined that apoplexy was the cause of death. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Correction.—We wrote on Monday that the plaintiff in the case of Lawrence vs. Kiernan, in the Brooklyn City Court, who got the heavy verdict on Saturday, was a *German* girl. It was accidentally misprinted "*servant* girl." We make the correction by request.

Accident.—Mathew Miller, a laborer, had one of his legs broken Wednesday, on Wyckoff-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, by the falling of a bank of earth upon him. This is the same place where four men lost their lives two weeks ago.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills on the Farmars' Bank of New-Jersey are in circulation in Brooklyn. A man was arrested by the Third Precinct Police Wednesday, for attempting to pass one of these counterfeits.

Repudiating.—A *youthful* American Club in Brooklyn held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and in view of the result of the election in this County, resolved to fall back upon old Whig principles, and abandon the American party.

NEW-JERSEY.

Erie Railroad Meeting.—A very numerous meeting of stock and bondholders and others was held in Commercial Hall, Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Thursday night, for the purpose of devising means to place the Erie Railroad in a better pecuniary position. Mr. Scudder took the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Culver was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Moran, the President of the road, followed in some remarks on the present position and future prospects of the Erie Railroad. He said the enterprise commended itself particularly to the attention of property owners in Jersey City, as being one destined to advance their local interests particularly. Mr. Moran's remarks were continued at some length, and Mr. Bentley took the floor. He explained the necessity of completing the tunnel, and prophecied a reaction in Erie if only confidence could be restored. Mr. Gregory gave some statistics and urged stockholders to come to the rescue of the road.

Mr. Wakeman succeeded Mr. Gregory in some practical observations, and on motion of Mr. Bentley, a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, especially in regard to the matter of the tunnel and Long Dock property, viz: Messrs. Westcott, Bentley, Wakeman, Clarke, Van Vorst, Keeny, Zabriskie, Gregory, and Lisson, with power to add to their number.

The meeting then adjourned to convene again at the call of the chairman of this Committee.

New Engine House.—The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings of the Jersey City Common Council, have been instructed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company No. 4, in the Third Ward. The building is to be of brick, 20 feet front and 30 feet deep, and is to cost $1,000.

Election of City Treasurer.—A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council is to be held this evening, at which an election to fill the vacant Treasuryship is to be a special order. Two attempts have already been made in the Board to fill this vacancy, but without success.

Thanksgiving.—Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$3,000	N.Y.State 6s. '73	105	
2,000	do	105½	
3,500	N.Y.State 6s. '74	105½	
500	N.Y.State 6s. '60	100	
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	83	
5,000	Ohio State 6s. '86	83	
1,000	do	84	
3,000	Tenn. State 6s. '90	76	
3,000	Virginia 6s	80	
4,000	Missouri State 6s	71⅜	
2,000	do	72	
5,000	do	s30	72
2,000	do		72⅛
5,000	do	b30	72⅜
5,000	do		72⅝
15,000	do	s10	73⅜
1,000	do		73
10,000	Cal. State 7s. '75		60
2,000	E. R. R. conv b. '71		30
1,000	do		29
1,000	Hnd. R. R. R. 1st m		90
2,000	Hnd. R. R. R. 3d m		50
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R		71⅜
11	Bank of Commerce		83
5	Metropolitan Bank		80
25	Canton Company		15¼
100	do		15⅜
100	do	b60	15⅝
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co		96
5	do		96
48	Pacific M. S. S. Co		76
38	do		75
30	Cum. Coal Co		7
100	do		7⅛
389	N. Y. Cen. R. R		68⅛
466	do		68¾
565	do		69
100	do	s10	68
100	do	s3	69
200	do	s30	68
50	do	s20	68⅜
125	do		68⅜
50	do		68⅜
200	do	b60	69
100	do	b30	69
11	C. C. & Cin. R. R		83
25	Erie Railroad		15
82	do		14⅛
100	do		14⅜
1050	do		14
300	do	s10	14
300	do		14⅜
835	Reading Railroad		31½
200	do	s10	31
300	do	s30	31
200	do	s10	31¾
100	do	s30	31
200	do		31¾
48	Gal. & Chi. R. R		67⅜
10	do		87¾
150	do		68
50	Mich. Central R		44
50	do		47
35	do		47⅜
50	do		50
75	do		51
5	do		53
140	Mich So. & N. Ind. R		12
48	do		12⅜
50	do		12¾
50	do	s10	12
15	Mich So. & N. Ia pf St		25⅛
20	do		28
350	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10	85
35	do		87
180	do	s15	85
80	Cle. & Pitts. R. R	opg	10½
202	Cleve. & Tol. R. R		32½
450	do		32¾
100	do	s10	32¾
100	do	b60	33
350	Chicago & Rl'sland R		71
50	do	s30	71
350	do		71¾
75	do		71¾
100	do		71¾
100	do	b30	71¾
35	La C. & Mil. R. R		7
109	do		6¾
100	do	b10	7
12	C. B. & Quin. R. R		55
10	do		53

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the fotlowing sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$4,000	Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds Int. added. 70¼
$10,000	Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. Co., Int. added. 32
10	shares Republic Fire Ins. Co. 70½
10	shares Grocers Fire Ins. Co. 103
10	shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co. 80½
50	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. 90
10	shares Bank of Commerce 82

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Alonzo H. Nicolay:

$6,000	Great Western Ill. R. R. 1st m. 10s. Int. ad. 22¾
$5,000	Long I. R. 1st m. 6 per cent. Bds. Int. ad. 59
$2,000	Mfl. & Mis. R. R. farm mort., Int. ad. 41@44
$5,000	Milwaukee 7s Int. ad. 45½
$1,000	Milwaukee & Superior R. R. 8s Int. ad. 40½
$5,000	Illinois Stock of 1847 Int. ad. 83¼
$12,000	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 1st mort Int. ad. 21
$4,000	Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. 7s Int. ad. 43
$1,000	Lexington 6s Int. ad. 36
$25,000	Brooklyn 6s Int. ad. 81⅞@82¼
$1,000	N.-York and N.-Haven R.R. 7s. Int. add. 73
$560	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853 50
$810	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1855 48¾
$500	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856 45
$1,000	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856 44½
50	shares Philadelphia and Reading R.R. 44
49	shares Second-Av. Railroad 42½
21	shares New-York and Virginia St. Ship Co. 57
10	shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 124¼
80	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. 70
10	shares Harmony Fire (hyp). 70
50	shares Hanover Ins. Co. 90¼
20	shares Exchange Ins. Co. 84
20	shares N. American Ins. Co 90½
20	shares Beekman Ins. Co 94½
30	shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co 108
40	shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co. 44
50	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. 90
10	shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. 100½
4	shares Pacific Bank 90½

S. Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, Friday, at half-past 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds, this day, Friday, at half-past 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	
2,000	Ind. State 5s	74	
2,000	Hnd. R. R. R. 1st M	90	
1,000	Har. R. R. 3d M	62½	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	71	
5,000	E. R. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	65	
20	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	75	
100	Cumb. Coal Co		7¼
100	do	b3	7¾
132	M. Sc. & N. I. R. R.		12¾
50	do		12¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		68⅝
100	do		69¾
90	do		89¾
300	do	2d	69½
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R		32¾
100	do	s4	32¾
100	do	b30	33
100	do	s10	32½
12	do		33
50	Panama Railroad		75
10	do		75½
50	do	b30	76
300	Reading R. R.	b5	33¼
200	do	s3	33¾
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.		73
50	do	b60	73
35	do		74
80	Micb. Cen. R. R		50
100	do	s60	51

Tuesday, Nov. 5—P. M.

The City Banks have had several conferences in regard to the policy of some public assurance to the country banks limiting the time to which the present Metropolitan arrangement for currency will be extended. No definite conclusion has been arrived at, but the present feeling is that the arrangement will *certainly* be continued to the 1st February, 1858, and that after the time is fixed, whatever date it may be, not more than 25 ℔ cent. a month of the currency on hand shall be sent forward for redemption. Meanwhile, after the Metropolitan certificates, representing this currency, shall reach five or six millions, the notes will be assorted, and every country banker then desiring to know the amount of his own circulation held by the City Association, can have the information by applying to the Metropolitan Bank. In regard to the full resumption of Specie payments, we believe that the largely preponderating sentiment is in favor of perfect repose until the general financial condition promises decided amendment, and unless the Legislature of New-York should demand earlier action, the banks in this City are not likely to hasten a decision on the subject against the understood wishes and convenience of the great body of the country bankers.

The Money Market continues to look well for new business, and most of the large loans are disposed to extend their lines to a partial extent. The work of extending and otherwise accommodating mercantile payments continues, and we regret to hear new firms named every day as in difficulty, on this subject. There is money offered on the Street, at call, at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. on good stock collateral. The rates of Exchange on London are again higher, and 108@109 at 60-days' sight and 110 ℔ cent. at short sight are the asking rates for Saturday's packet. There is some demand for Gold to-day for Southern remittance. The Brokers are selling Coin at 100¾@101 ℔ cent., and buying at 100¼. Philadelphia funds are 95¼@96 ℔ cent. Boston, 99¼@99½ ℔ cent. The New-Orleans Banks are leading on to Specie payments, and the Citizens' Bank renewed yesterday.

There was a strong inquiry for State Stocks at the Brokers' Board, to-day. The long loans of New-York were to 105½, Misaouri sixes (large sales) at 71½@72@73@72½ ℔ cent.; Tennessees, 76; Ohios of 1886 at 93@94 ℔ cent. The State list was also firm again, although there was some realizing late yesterday on Erie and New-York Central at the rapid advance, and some of the speculators against the market undertook this morning to press sales on this account. Between the Boards, however, and at the afternoon session, the market took a fresh bound, and left off firm; Central, 69¾; Rock Island, 71½; Panama, 75½; Illinois Central, 86@87; Toledo, 33, and Michigan Southern, 12½. In Michigan Central the advance of the day was *ten per cent.* in consequence of the offer reported from London for the new loan of the Company. The Stock sold as high as 53, leaving off at 50 ℔ cent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Not a Stockholder," supposes that the writer has forgotten "that many stockholders have not the means to invest more money in the undertaking." The writer has not forgotten that fact any more than another fact—not less important in the consideration of the question—that vast numbers who have the means are willing to stand by and look on in the hope that others will do the work and furnish the money which is to benefit their property. No one doubts that, if the money which the Erie needs to lift it over the present crisis in its history could be obtained, the credit of the Company and its securities would be restored, and their market value would raptdly appreciate. The two classes of stockholders referred to agree in this opinion and accord in action, the one because they cannot, the other because they will not. It was to force these classes to action that the writer ventured to throw out the suggestion of a legal process to compel them to come forward or suffer the consequences. The road evidently has no one but its stockholders to look to. Important as it is to our City, to our State and to the whole country, the road itself is a fixed fact and will be operated for the public benefit, if not by its present stockholders by another and fresher set, in whose hands it will *pay*, and, therefore, the public generally will be no sufferers. Hence it is tha stockholders who must move for the protection of the present interests, for they may be assured if they do not take care of themselves, no one else will. In the estimation of your correspondent, "Not a Stockholder," it would be unjust and dishonorable to act upon the proposal of the writer. I should be certainly sorry to recommend anything which might thus be characterized, but if I understand the question of ethics as applied to the case, it is simply this, that the stockholders are all copartners, their interest represented by the number of shares which they hold, and as the profits are ratably divided, so should the burdens be equally borne. If there is money to be raised, the holder of ten shares should pay one-tenth as much as the holder of a hundred shares, no more, no less, and the question of relative ability has nothing to do with the equity and justice of the case. If the holder of the ten shares or the hundred has not got the money to pay his or her proportion, the answer is obvious. They must sell a portion of their interest at what it will bring to raise the means to take care of the residue and bear the proper share of the burdens of the copartnership. The writer well knows that there are many who will stand back upon one plea or another, and avoid taking any portion of the burden. It is as "unjust and dishonorable" to do this—far more so than to foreclose up the property at the earliest possible day, and then allow those, and those only, to come in who would pay their share of the assessment necessary to place the Company on high ground. What is the hope worth of "those poor souls who have in good faith invested their hard earnings in the hope of having something to fall back on in their old age," provided the money required is not raised? Why, simply nothing. The case is a hard one—the investment has been unfortunate. But such cases are not rare, and the holders of mortgages which come before the residuary interest of the shareholders are no more to blame for taking the necessary steps to collect their interest than the holder of a mortgage upon a house

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston late on Thursday night. Her mails reached this City yesterday afternoon.

The most important feature in the intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is the financial pressure in Europe. We give copious extracts on the subject from foreign journals.

It is reported that the potato crop in Ireland was very light, the returns not being more than half of 1856, but the superior quality of the new crop over that of last year very largely makes amends for the decrease in bulk. The disease is not so disastrous as was expected.

The political news by this arrival is wholly without importance.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 23.

The funds continue to exhibit great steadiness, and seem likely to remain without much further alteration till the end of the week, when fresh news may be looked for both from the United States and India. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 88⅛ to ⅜, opened at 88⅛ to ½, and experienced various minor fluctuations until the afternoon, when an advance occurred to 88¾ to ⅞, from which there was no reaction. For the 10th of November the last transactions were at 88¾ to 89. Although money continues to be temporarily borrowed on Consols, the rate in the Stock Exchange is not more than 5 per cent., the market having been abundantly supplied by the recent investments of the public. As the amounts available from the dividends have now mostly been employed, these investments must be expected to diminish, but purchases to-day still preponderated upon balance. Confidence was supported by the smallness of the gold remittances by the steamers, yesterday, to the United States, but the *Canada*, on Saturday, is expected to take a considerable total, policies having been opened for about £300,000. Bank Stock closed at 211½@213; Reduced, 97⅝@⅞; New Three Per Cents., 98@⅝; and India Stock, 206@210; India Bonds were very heavy, and were quoted 35s.@28s. discount. In Exchequer-bills there was a fractional improvement, the final price being 14s.@12s. discount.

The money market is exceedingly quiet, and, owing to the absence of any important failures and the signs of general stability among the leading mercantile and shipping firms throughout the country, a very satisfactory feeling is observable. Uncertainty still prevails as to the probable necessity of any further movement on the part of the Bank, but the question will, perhaps, be solved before the lapse of another week. It is said that in case of an advance to 8½ per cent. being adopted, the joint-stock are not likely to make any increase in their rate of allowance for customers' deposits. Their present rate is 7 per cent., and under any circumstances this will most probably be fully kept. A movement in the Bank minimum beyond 10 existing point would obviously be too exceptional to admit of any general arrangements being based upon it. The demand to-day was comparatively moderate, both at the Bank and out of doors. In some instances choice paper has been negotiated at 7¾ or 7⅞, but in most quarters the Bank charge is upheld. On six months' bills 9 @ cent. has been paid. It is a pleasant feature that there are again some symptoms of a demand for gold for the continent, and if this should increase, as there are no more Australian arrivals to be counted upon at present, it can be supplied only by withdrawals from the Bank. About 16,000 sovereigns were said to have been taken to-day for New-York. The amount of silver to be provided for the next Overland mail on the 4th of November will depend upon the fresh quotations of the Indian and China exchanges shortly to be expected by telegraph, but more than £300,000 is understood to be already engaged.

The foreign stock-market has been well supported, and prices show considerable firmness; Spanish Deferred were especially in demand, and closed at a slight advance. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 99½@99¾; Buenos Ayres, 81; Mexican, 19⅜; for the account, 19¼; Portuguese, 43; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., Small, 96; Sardinian, 89¾ both for the money and the account; Spanish, for the account, 40⅜; ditto, New Deferred, for the account, 25⅜, ¾, and ⅞; ditto, Certificates, 5½; Turkish Six per Cents., 87¾; for the account, 87½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96⅜; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 97¼.

The closing quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 66f. 75c. for both money and account, showing a fractional improvement. The letters do not describe any great pressure for accommodation, and it is said that discount can readily be obtained at ¼@⅜ per cent. below the rate of the Bank of France. At Hamburg the rate has receded from 9½@9 per cent.

Numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among manufacturing firms in Germany. At Vienna, the Credit Bank, to allay the alarm caused by the stoppage of Messrs. Boskovits & Co., of Pesth, for £207,000, have agreed to make a temporary advance to the creditors equal to about 50 per cent. on their claims.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 24.

There was rather more demand for Government Securities, and the rate was from 5 to 5⅛ ₱ cent. Bank Stock experienced a fall, the last price being 207@210; but it was attributed simply to £10,000 stocks having been offered, of which £5,000 was taken at 210, the limited character of the market causing difficulty in all but small operations. There were no gold withdrawals from the bank to-day, but it was understood that about 11,000 sovereigns would be taken at Liverpool for shipment to New-York by the *Canada*. With the other amounts previously provided it seems probable, therefore, that the sum to be dispatched by that packet will not fall short of the anticipated total of £200,000. The *Canada* will take out tenders for £300,000 8 ₱ cent. bonds, to be issued by the Michigan Central Railway of their floating debt falling due before August, 1858. The installments will consist of 10 ₱ cent. on the 1st of January, and three of 25 ₱ cent. at succeeding intervals of two months.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has declined to 8½ ₱ cent.

Some rather large additional policies of insurance on specie to India by the next mail were opened at Lloyd's to-day, but whether they will be acted upon will doubtless depend on the telegraphic advices daily expected.

It is stated that the failure of Cyrus Field & Co., at New-York, has occasioned the suspension of the respectable firm of Lawrence, Murray & Isoard, of that City, and that their drafts on the resident partner in London were yesterday returned unpaid. It is entirely a commission-house. Their engagements are small, and it was expected the stoppage would be temporary.

From the London News (City Article) Oct. 24.

We are enabled to state that the East India Company are about to make some large remittances of silver to India. We know that they have already effected insurances to the amount of at least £200,000. This will aggravate the drain of silver, and shows the poverty of the exchequer in India.

The French Government have decided upon rescinding the prohibition against the exportation of corn and flour from France. To this step they are impelled in consequence of strong remonstrances from the agricultural districts.

At St. Petersburg Exchange is 36 pence, which ought to cause gold to flow freely to this side.

In Paris, on Friday, Funds closed 66 80 and 66 90.

RUN ON THE IRISH BANKS.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters from the town of Tipperary, published in the Cloomel *Chronicle*, state that there was a partial run on the Banks in the former place on Saturday, but it was only so partial that it was expected to blow over before the close of business hours. On Monday, however, the run continued on the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank, at both which offices gold was freely paid on demand. It was expected that the pressure would increase for the next few days, owing to the propagation of false rumors, and, on Tuesday evening according to one of these accounts:

The anxiety to procure gold in exchange for deposits, so general among the lower classes of the tenant farmers in this neighborhood, seems to be subsiding to-day. At the National and Bank of Ireland all demands were at once met; and, owing to the prompt attention of the managers, Messrs. Carnegie and Horner, confidence is again becoming restored among the small depositors, by whom alone any fears were entertained. When we remember the terrible shock which was sustained by the small farmers, particularly in this country, through the failure of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, we are not surprised to find their confidence so easily unhinged; and time alone will prevent them from viewing each slight event to the monetary world in an exaggerated and unreal light. Though this run has continued since Saturday, there is not the slightest apprehension among the larger depositors or traders.

In the North, too, there was a slight pressure on two of the local banks, but the attempted run was so promptly met that the matter is not noticed in some of the Belfast papers. The *Unterman* says:

"On Saturday a rumor was prevalent in town that there was a screw loose in the Belfast Bank, and during the entire evening this office was beset by dozens of people anxious to learn the truth of the matter. On Monday, we understand, there was a slight attempt at a run, but it was a lame affair, for the bank could have shoveled out gold faster than any demand that could have been made upon it. On Tuesday, in Armagh, a similar attempt was made, but with a similar result, and the panic in a short time subsided. With regard to the Belfast Bank we can state without hesitation that, constituted as it is, the Bank of England is not safer."

THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

From the London News.

The question which every one now asks with extreme interest is, to what extent will the present extraordinary stringency of our money market check the drain to America? That the efflux of gold thither will be stopped, it would be vain to expect. The pressure in the United States has assumed such proportions that the immediate object of each trader is not to transact fresh business, but to strengthen his position and to weather the storm; and the same may be said of each monetary institution. Hence the seeming recklessness with which securities of all kinds are thrown upon the market for realization at prices almost fabulously depreciated. It is noticed as a significant feature that the operations of speculators for a fall in the American stock markets, by which the panic was at first aggravated, have ceased for some time past: of late, the crash in the Stock Exchange has been precipitated by *bona fide* sales for cash.

As another consequence of this universal rush for money, the markets for every description of produce have sustained a further important fall, the full extent of which can scarcely be gathered from the accounts in the public journals. Private advices report instances in which holders of sugar and other produce offer it for sale at prices even absurdly low. Current engagements must, of course, be met, and even if it be necessary that the accumulations of years be swept away, the sacrifice must be submitted to as a less evil than suspension of payment. The point that immediately concerns us is, that this offering of produce and securities at an inordinate depreciation is certain to attract English and Continental capital, and to occasion a prolonged depression of the exchanges between America and Europe. Every Englishman who is tempted by the low price to pick up a few of the American bonds and shares which, only a few months back, stood at so different a value in the market, contributes to this process. As gold is attracted from this side, one new element of relief will be introduced—of course to our temporary inconvenience—into the American market. The worst of the panic may not be over even yet: from one end of the United States to the other the public mind is thoroughly imbued with a feeling of blind alarm, and no one can venture to assert that the fit of temporary insanity is yet exhausting itself. Yet every one feels confident that this excessive panic, like all panics of similar intensity, is merely transient, and has been greatly "overdone," and that when the turn comes the rebound will be almost equally astonishing. Large fortunes will, doubtless, be realized by hundreds of operators lucky enough to posses and to employ money at the right moment. Let us not be supposed to assert, however, that the effects of the panic will speedily pass away. As regards the foreign trade of the Union, which more immediately concerns ourselves, the disturbing influence will probably be long felt, and the pressure upon our money market will be kept up through the effect upon the exchanges.

On the 13th inst., commenting upon the rise in the Bank rate of discount to 7 per cent., we remarked that "If to avert a foreign drain it should become necessary to raise the value of money to eight or even nine per cent., why should panic ensue?" It is most gratifying to observe that confidence in the general soundness of our commercial position is daily gaining ground. The symptoms indicative of an approach to panic were confined to an early period of the crisis, and have since disappeared. It is universally recognized that our monetary condition must inevitably be affected by the extraordinary convulsion on the other side of the Atlantic, but that the protective measures now necessary will not be of prolonged duration, since they will be rescinded directly the foreign pressure is removed. Cases of commercial embarrassment will undoubtedly occur, since many firms here will be involved in a portion of the losses sustained in America. Morever, each stringent phase of the money market brings to the ground some weak houses, which may be said to exist only through the forbearance of their creditors, and the removal of which really adds to the strength of the general commercial situation. The number of such firms is believed to be at present unusually small, and this is another feature which strongly encourages the belief that the nation will pass through the present crisis with unimpaired resources, and with credit raised the higher in proportion to the suddenness and severity of the ordeal successfully encountered.

THE PRESSURE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA COMPARED.

From the London Star.

There is a difference between the powers of the Banks of the United States to issue paper money and our own. The Bank of England, which, for all practical purposes, regulates the issue of note-paper in this country, is empowered to send forth notes to the extent of 14,000,000, without having any gold to show for them, for it is taken for granted, as the result of long experience, that, in the worst of times, and in the severest pressure of panic, there will always be that amount of paper money kept floating about the country, and not returned upon the hands of the Bank. But for every £5 note they issue beyond that amount, they are bound to deposit gold, in coin or bullion, in their cellars at Threadneedle-street, so that, at all times, they may be able to honor the demands made upon them by customers with the Bank's "promises to pay" in their hands. The same observations, in degree, apply to the different Banks of issue throughout the country. The American Banks are not so restricted. At one time, indeed, they had no restriction whatever, but this was found not to work well in practice. They are now called upon to show that they have capital equivalent to meet the amount of paper money they put in circulation; only that capital is not required to take the form of gold and silver money, bonds, title deeds, railway shares and debentures, everything which represents property of whatever description, is admitted to figure in the list of the assets of an American bank, and is held to represent its capital, so that paper of one description deposited in the bank's iron chest becomes the guarantee for paper of another description floating about among the inhabitants of the district of which the bank is the centre. Of course there are the houses, the lands, the railways, the harbors, the docks, the thousand-and-one material creations of industry which both these descriptions of paper represent, and which furnish in the last resort the foundation for the whole superstructure; and, in ordinary times, while there is confidence between man and man, all goes well. But in a young country like America, and for that matter in an old country like England too, property of this nature is subject to fluctuations in value, added to which it is at the best an unwieldy article of barter. When a panic occurs and everybody who holds notes rushes to the Bank, eager to realize, it is of no use offering him the title deeds of the property in possession of the Bank, one might as well offer him half a mile of the railway or 100 yards of dock area into his bodily possession. What the customers want is that medium of circulation which is of equal value all the world over—the gold or silver coin. This is exactly what has happened in the United States at the present time. What may have brought on the panic it concerns us not now to inquire; it is sufficient to know that there it is, and the consequence is that the Bank, though for the most part perfectly solvent so far as capital in the large sense of the word is concerned, find themselves unable to meet their engagements. Gold has wholly disappeared from the country; and the matter appears to be getting worse instead of better, for by the last accounts we are informed that an abundant harvest with which the Inland States have been blessed runs some chance of perishing in the district where it grew, from sheer inability of the farmers to pay the expense of its transport to the sea board, or of the corn dealers on the coast to make the usual advances for its removal.

The operation of this state of things in America upon our money transactions at home is obvious and direct. The Americans are not destitute of capital, but they are of gold; they need it, and are willing to pay a high price for it; and they naturally come into our market where it is to be had in most abundance, and so raise the price of the article. The men who are in possession of this much-coveted article of merchandise find they can make a better profit upon its use by sending it to meet the wants of the United States than by retaining it unprofitably in the bank coffers, or even employing it in the ordinary operations of commerce at home, and hence it happens that the gold is leaving England with every vessel which takes its departure for the United States. It follows that those men in England who are in want of it must come up to something like the price offered by their transatlantic rivals if they expect to get it. So far, therefore, there is reason to conclude that the rise in the value of money would have been very much what it is now by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand, and without the intervention of any statutory provision. But the State has not thought proper wholly to trust to the operation of that law; and has compelled the Bank, as it were, to attend to the first premonitory symptoms of a coming panic—much as the sailor calculates the approach of a storm from a fall in his weather glass—by attending to the diminution in its stores of gold, and raising the rate at which it deals forth the coin in a corresponding proportion. It is of course obvious to ask, why should the screw be put upon us for the misfortunes of our neighbors? If it had been the fault of our own over-trading there might have been some sense in it. But why, because our neighbors have sustained a calamity through their misfortune, or their carelessness—it matters not which—why should we be made to share in their sufferings and to bear a part in calamities which we had no hand in producing? And how easy it would be to avert all this, simply by allowing the Bank, when a panic befalls other countries, and there is a drain of gold to the Continent or to America, just to issue notes for home circulation in the place of gold that has gone abroad. Undoubtedly it would be easy to let the gold go this way; the difficulty would be in getting it back again. As panics are things not altogether confined to other countries—as there are seasons when Englishmen also rush to the banks, notes in hand, and will accept of nothing else but sovereigns in exchange, the choice seems to lie between the present endeavors to keep what we have got or to bring it back as soon as possible, or else to submit to such a frightful state of mistrust, such a wide-spread scene of mercantile confusion and ruin as our brethren are now suffering who live across the Atlantic.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE AMERICAN PANIC.

From the London News.

When in 1837 the banks were falling like a string of boys stumbling in sliding down the slope of Boston Common, and President Jackson was stubbornly declaring still that he "would take the responsibility," the grief was not so much for the great merchants who had lost millions of dollars as for the widows, spinsters and minors whose little all was gone when the mill-corporations were bankrupt and public works collapsed. There were hundreds of fatherless families who could not be educated according to their parents' station in life; there were widow ladies by hundreds who must open boarding-houses, or see their daughters go into the mill, or turn to some inferior occupation, if they meant to live. These were the cases in regard to which men did not envy the sturdy President Jackson his responsibility. As for the citizens, they would do very well—and only too soon. Commercial failures are got over more easily there than people in an older stage of society can understand or like. The year before that crash, the pastor of one of the largest churches in New-York declared that, going over the list of house-holders in his congregation, there was not one commercial man who had not failed since his settlement as their pastor. All seemed to have recovered their social position, if indeed they had ever lost it; and there was no occasion to spend much compassion on them. But what was to be done with the host of impoverished women, and with the artisans of the towns and the laborers on public works, suddenly turned adrift, while the cost of the necessaries of life was all adrift like themselves? What did happen? Why, there was first terrible want—even fearful hunger, till it was proved that, whatever may happen in the United States, charity never fails. Money is always forthcoming for helpful purposes, even when gold and silver are no more seen, and bank notes are treated as old rags. The first dreary struggle over, there was a burst of new life, which it did one good to see. Young people married to live and love, and work happily, and not to exhibit equipage, and enter into a gambling rivalship of gentility. The cities put on something of the primitive charm of the country, while in the country, the residents, who had been working all the while, were less discomposed by the crash than anybody else. Yeomen's daughters, who had worked in the mills, or the schools, or at the desk, to clear off a mortgage from the family farm, or educate a brother at college, were now the most independent, and the best able to help the sufferers. In short, work became more honorable, and ostentation less so; there was a revival of true republican morals, and the adversity which was irrievable for too many innocent individuals was a benefit, on the whole, to the community.

It will not do to boast of the benefit as permanent, or as radical, except in the case of individuals; for it is but too plain that the corruption which has preceded the present crash is not of a milder character than that of a quarter of a century ago. The warehouses and palatial mansions of the great ports are more absurd, as built up out of an upstart and transitory instead of a hereditary fortune; the scarcity of sound methods of investment is a greater hardship to small capitalists and humble annuitants; the levity with which commercial failure is regarded is even more striking than formerly; and, perhaps, it may be said that, on the wholes the most conspicuous class concerned has not improved in the interval. But yet there are broad grounds of encouragement for the best friends of the Republic. New fields of industry and production have been opened to the West; and in the the Eastern States, industrial pursuits have extended so as to embrace new classes. Though a vast amount of property has become worth only two-thirds, half, or a quarter of what it was, while the same number of people have to live, there is still plenty for everybody, if the true Republican spirit presides over the distribution of the hour; in other words, if the old American helpfulness is as strong in men's hearts as it always was. There is plenty of food in the West; and there are boundless resources in the soil and the commerce and the energetic spirit of the country. If the nation will but recognize the lesson of the time, that "the life is more than the body than raiment,"—that domestic peace is better than show, and more comfort than perilous ostentation, the American people may come out from this trial wiser and happier than they have ever been yet in their individual lives. It is a solemn and thoroughly hopeful consideration, in regard to their national welfare and honor, that every event which helps to show the nobleness of labor and the vulgar instability of idle luxury, brings on the doom of that institution which cannot coexist with genuine Republicanism. The present crash is rending and tearing the supports of Slavery, and must seal its fate if it fully discharges its proper functions of testing the aims and the real good and evil of Republican life.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

It is in America that the existence of the protective spirit is most strangely manifested. The patriotic Republicans seem to be as jealous of British cottons and hardware as if they conveyed an aristocratic taint to their houses and persons. In deference, indeed, to unanswerable reasoning, they have within the last few years advanced in the path of Free-Trade, and the two countries have modified their Navigation Laws for their mutual advantage. But whether it be from an excessive feeling of nationality, or a deficient acquaintance with economical laws, there has always been a kind of unwillingness to accept the system honestly and fully. It will be remembered that the Americans considered themselves to have gained a great advantage and to have wonderfully tricked the Britisher when they interpreted a voyage from New-York to San Francisco to fall within the category of the coasting trade. They gave us certain privileges in deference to the truths of political economy, and withheld just the last little bit to gratify the national Protectionist prejudice. Although, no doubt, among an active and educated people the principles of Free Trade must make their way sooner or later, it is singular to observe how much they may be hindered by the feeling of national jealousy, which must always more or less animate a community like the Americans against an empire like that of England.

We copy from a Philadelphia newspaper an article which, no doubt, speaks the sentiments of the staunch American Protectionists. The writer is indignant that England is able to say that the United States owe her in American securities held on our side of the Atlantic £80,000,000, or £100,000,000. Great Britain, by lending Americans money to make railways and canals, has "got the upper hand" of them, and when she can make herself free of American corn and cotton, will have the citizens under her feet. The *Evening Journal* does not explain how Americans came to seek this degrading bondage, nor does it advise them to discontinue increasing the debt, if Englishmen are willing to lend. However, it is settled that for us to hold securities in America is most galling to the honor and detrimental to the interests of the Republic, and is perhaps part of a great scheme for the crushing of democracy in its chosen home. But how came England to attain this sinister eminence? As we proceed, we seem to be studying the profound philosophizings of some St. Petersburg or Neapolitan "publicist," rather than an article written for a set of strong-brained Pennsylvanians. It appears, according to this writer, that England began her commercial career with the view, not only of rendering herself independent of all other communities for the great staples of her subsistence, but to make the world tributary to her aggrandizement through the revenues paid to her manufactures. After persisting for centuries in "the plain, commonsense principle," of producing herself the materials of her consumption, and selling to foreign markets far more than she purchases in return, Great Britain has now attained a preeminence which enables her to open her ports without fear of competition. It would be the duty and interest of America to pursue this same policy; but, according to the Philadelphian organ, it has only been at brief intervals that it has been adopted. With the fall of the Whigs protection to native industry was abandoned. The infant industry of America has been exposed to competition with the full-grown capitalists of the whole world. The artisans of England, France and Belgium can undersell American manufacturers in their own country. Hence, it is said, come the closed factories and starving operatives of the present moment, while by a different policy "we should owe the world nothing, and be in an attitude to defy it in equal strife for commercial success."

We cannot but regret to see such reasoning, if it may be called so, in the columns of a newspaper at the present day. It is, no doubt, the fact that these are the views of a minority, and a diminishing minority; but still that any party should appeal to such worn-out prejudices and believe in such shallow arguments is evidence of how little the community has advanced in the study of the greatest of modern questions. True, we are only some 10 or 12 years ahead. It is not so long since a large and powerful faction was governing the country on principles which seem now as exploded as witchcraft or astrology. Yet we could have hoped that the Americans were too much intellectually connected with ourselves to lag behind even for a few years. As to the Machiavellian theory so popular on the continent of Europe—namely, that this country was Protectionist during generations through a subtle policy, and that we have become Free-traders lately in order to crush the industry of other nations, such a notion should be left to the narrow and splenetic minds which formed it, in some despotic Court or pedantic University. We know, and Americans ought to know, too, that Protection was upheld in England because it was believed in, and that we excinded corn just as in old times we touched for the king's evil. We certainly made money and became a great people under Protection, but this was in spite of the system, and not because of it. No one in this country will be disposed to doubt that it cramped our energies and postponed that great development of the national industry which has taken place within the last ten years. When it is recollected that in the last days of Protection the exports of the country were about £50,000,000 sterling a year, and that this year they will not fall far short of £140,000,000, it will be admitted that, perhaps, the community suffered by the previous restrictions. America will prosper by the adoption of the same principles as have guided England. The truths of political science are not local, and what is proved on one side of the Atlantic must be equally demonstrable on the other. We trust the American people will reject the fallacious theory that there is an age of Protection and an age of Free-trade in a nation's history. Free-trade is as beneficial to the uncultivated continent as to the densely populated island; it is as fitted for the youngest communities of the New World as for the maturest monarchy of Europe.

Another Novel Steamship—Great Increase of Speed.

From the London Post.

There is now in course of construction, at the Southwark Iron Works, a small steamship, built of iron upon a new principle, which the builders believe will accomplish an average speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour. The invention, for which a patent has been obtained, is intended to be applied to special transit vessels only, and is not suitable to river steamers, or other vessels intended to be used where the water is shallow or the channels uncertain. Should the expectations of the builders be realized, a vessel built and fitted in the manner proposed can make the voyage from Liverpool to New-York in five days, or from Liverpool to Melbourne in forty days. The novelty of the invention consists for the most part in constructing the vessel so that the centre of gravity is placed below the water line. This is effected by constructing a chamber called a "well" all along the bottom of the vessel, in which the machinery, coals and stores can be deposited. As it is not proposed that the vessel shall carry cargo, the centre of gravity will thus become a suspended instead of a supported body; and it is believed that this peculiar formation will materially decrease the area of resistance to the water. The sides of the vessel rise perpendicularly from the well; and although the appearance of the vessel at present is anything but graceful, the patentee is of opinion that her form is constructed so as to secure the greatest amount of speed compatible with safety.

The improvements proposed to be carried out may be shortly described as follows: 1. Vessels built according to this plan show a decrease in the area of resistance to the water full 35 per cent. when measured against any other vessel of the same breadth of beam and draught of water, thus insuring greater speed. 2. They have a better disposition of the centre of gravity, a consequent increase in stability, and a decrease in the amount of oscillation, enabling them when required to carry a larger quantity of canvas than other vessels of the same size. 3. The engines are so constructed as to effect economy in space and weight, causing also a saving of coals equal to a sixth of the consumption of other marine engines. 4. The screw-propeller possesses greater power of propulsion than any other propeller yet introduced, by at least 30 per cent. 5. Attached to the engines is a powerful steam signal whistle, so constructed as to give out a code of signals, by which captains of ships may communicate with each other, by sounds perfectly intelligible, at a distance of three or four miles apart. The object of this portion of the invention is to prevent collisions at sea during dark nights or foggy weather. The novelty in the steam-propeller is confined to the manner of fixing the fans, so that each blade when revolving will clear the other of backwater. This adaptation seems extremely simple. The introduction of a buoyant drum or boss, in which the root of the fan is fixed, also reduces the weight of the shaft by about two-thirds. The trial vessel, which will be ready for launching in a few days, is of 60 tons burthen, and when fitted with her engines and stores will weigh only 14 tons. She is formed of plate iron one-eighth of an inch thick, with angle irons an inch and a half thick, and ribs 15 inches apart. The inventor proposes to take her to New-York when finished. There can be no doubt that light iron steamers, without cargo and driven by high-pressure engines, can attain very great speed in passing through the water, but it would be premature to assert that the vessel now building will realize all the anticipations which the builders have formed of her powers. If she does, she will be the precursor of great reforms in steam navigation.

Sir Colin Campbell's Movements in India.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

It is positively asserted in official quarters that Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 11th of September, to place himself at the head of a European force, which the Government had provisioned with every description of marching material for a campaign which, it is calculated, would last eight months. At some appointed spot, near Calcutta, these extensive stores were rapidly collecting, and the advance guard would set out immediately. Of course no one pretends to know Sir Colin's plans, but he is said to have communicated with the heroic bands who are holding their grounds at Delhi and elsewhere, and that combined movements have been decided upon. Delhi is 790 miles from Calcutta, and as the season is not favorable for marching, the immediate effect of Sir Colin's plans will only tell in a moral point of view on the enemy. It is believed here that the insurgents have already made overtures, but entirely failed, it being the intention of the Commander-in-Chief not to accept any negotiations whatever with the King of Delhi. It is also the opinion of foreign spectators that the Sepoys have certainly been assisted by Europeans in their movements, but as they fail to make any impression when opposed to us, a well-considered attack fails from want of pluck. Repeated failure has produced much discouragement, and I am told it is said in a late dispatch from Calcutta, that an opinion is gaining ground to the effect that as Sir Colin's army advances the insurgents will disperse, and abandon Delhi for the mountains.

Probability of a Regency in Prussia.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

The probabilities of a Regency being instituted appears to me to be just now on the increase, and if realized will be matter of congratulation, since both for the country and for the Prince of Prussia it would be a far preferable state of things to a provisional administration of the business of the Government merely in the name of the King, as being more definite and conferring a greater degree of liberty on the temporary hold of power. The slowness of the progress in the King's recovery offers strong grounds for the presumption that he will be "prevented for a lengthened period" from exercising his monarchical functions, and the certificate of his medical attendants to that effect when called on officially to pronounce their opinion on the subject would form the constitutional basis for an assumption of the Regency by the Prince of Prussia; but, as to the willingness of the latter to do this, so long as his brother is sufficiently in possession of his faculties to entertain and express a disinclination and opposition to that step, the strongest doubt must be entertained. The tone of the bulletins, whether arising from medical conviction or from Ministerial management, points also to a renunciation of all hopes of a recovery within any period that the business of the country can admit of being kept waiting. We hear, further, of the Queen's having within the last day or two made some attempts, without success, to induce the King to sign the document empowering his brother to act in his name; a piece of information which, otherwise not very reliable, acquires credibility and consistency from the efforts of certain *officious* correspondents to persuade the world there never has been any such document thought of. In the event of a Regency being instituted, it is by no means improbable that the King will, as soon as his strength admits of it, proceed to gratify a desire he has long had of visiting the classic land of Italy, a pleasure which he has long envied his own subjects their freedom to procure for themselves. Whether he will be able on that occasion also to carry out a plan he has entertained for some years, of proceeding to Greece and to the Holy Land, must, however, in reason be doubted.

The New Spanish Premier.

From the Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.

Don Francisco Armero y Peñaranda entered the Spanish Navy in 1822. He was a midshipman when the civil war between the partisans of Queen Christina and those of Don Carlos broke out, and at the second siege of Bilboa by the Carlists he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and at the third siege to that of captain; this last rank was the reward for the bravery and skill he displayed in going up and down the river of Bilboa with his vessel, under the fire of the enemy, in order to carry his reinforcements to the city. Captain Armero was the first who landed at the bridge of Luchana on the day of the victory which gave the title of Count de Luchana to General Espartero. He afterwards obtained further rank, and commanded the naval division of Catalonia. In 1840, when Minister of Marine, he accompanied the Queen Regent and Queen Isabella to Valentia. After the events of Barcelona, which compelled the Queen Regent to quit Spain, he retired from political life, and did not return to it until 1843, when he was made Minister of Marine in the first Cabinet presided over by Marshal Narvaez, and afterwards filled the same post in that of which M. Isturiz was President. In 1848 M. Armero, who was then Vice-Admiral, was appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron at Cuba. On his return to Spain he was named to the post of Minister of Marine in the [illegible] he resigned a short time before the dissolution of that Ministry. In 1851 M. Armero obtained by seniority the rank of Captain-General of Admiral of the fleet. Admiral Armero has, therefore, served his retirement solely to his naval and [illegible] services, and from the frankness and moderation of his character he enjoys the highest consideration in Spain. He is closely united by conformity of principles and political feelings, as well as by long-standing personal friendship, to M. Mon, now Spanish Ambassador at Rome, and his first act was to [illegible] that diplomatist to Madrid, in order to obtain his assistance in the formation of a new Cabinet.

Mormonism in the United States.

From the London Post.

We know that Americans generally have stated that the military spirit of England is dead, because thousands of English volunteers have not already, "upon their own hook," started for India to punish the butcheries of Meerut, Delhi, and Cawnpore; and there persons have also referred to the American system of volunteering, which, a few years ago, almost exclusively supported the Mexican war, and eventually led to the annexation of the valuable province of California. The comparison, however, is altogether futile. We do not believe that the American people would volunteer *en masse* for service in China, Japan, or any other distant region. They are influenced by the notion that the entire North American continent must some day or other fall under their dominion, and hence that aggressive policy which sympathized with the malcontents of Canada, and which was successful in Texas and Mexico. The American people, although they may be disgusted with the organized licentiousness of the Mormon imposture, are not likely to go, rifle in hand, to reinforce General Harney. The last rumor which has reached San Francisco from Utah appears to show that a detachment of the United States army had managed to reach the Great Salt Lake City, and that the officer in command has arrested Brigham Young on a charge of high treason, and that he has already started with his prisoner for Washington. This news, of course, requires confirmation; and, should it turn out to be correct, we may congratulate the United States Government upon having adopted a course which must strike a blow at the very foundations of that spurious creed which is a scandal and disgrace to the Christianity and intelligence of the nineteenth century. We admit that, in a country which recognizes the most absolute freedom of religious belief, it may be difficult to interfere with the superstitions and the abominations of Mormooism. In England we know that missionaries of this sect are constantly at work, and that through their agency many ignorant and foolish people, chiefly from Wales, are induced to emigrate to Utah. So long, however, as these individuals violate no law, the British Government has no authority to interfere with their proceedings. The United States Government is justly open to the charge of having appointed Brigham Young to the office of Governor of the Territory, and Brigham Young, by means of his position and by the distribution of United States money, has succeeded in rearing a political and ecclesiastical system of administration which is paramount to the sovereignty of the Federal Government. We do not pretend to say that the accusations which have been made against the Mormonite community of gross impurity and frequent murder are to the full extent true; but it is known, as a matter of fact, that the authority of the United States judges is wholly disregarded within the Territory, and that the nominees of Brigham Young administer what they are pleased to call justice solely in accordance with the commands of that arch-impostor. The law of the United States no more recognizes polygamy than it sanctions any form of government not based upon Republican institutions. The condition of affairs in Utah affords confirmation of the old adage that extremes meet. Utah is nominally Republican, but the culminating point of its freedom is Brigham Young, who is practically a greater autocrat than the Emperor of all the Russias. If the Federal Government, apart from religious and moral considerations, were to hesitate in restoring the supremacy of its laws in this instance, every State, in defiance of the principles of the Constitution, might at its own pleasure introduce forms of government infinitely more despotic than the tyranny of the sovereign mob. It is curious, also, to notice that a Republic which ignores all connection between Church and State should have permitted the gradual development of an organization in which the ecclesiastical element is even more dominant than in that of the Church of Rome. From another source we hear that the Mormons are not likely to submit without a struggle to the interference of the United States authorities, and that they are fortifying portions of their territory, with the intention of contesting the progress of the United States troops now on the way to Utah. We believe that many of the unfortunate dupes who have sought homes in the Far West will hail with delight any agency which may liberate them from a system of grinding tyranny, and from institutions which none but the most libidinous and wicked can have the conscience to defend. According to the Mormon code, bigamy is a virtue, whilst the United States law considers it a crime. Again, how is the legitimacy of children with respect to property to be determined? Is the seventh son of a twenty-seventh wife born in Brigham Young's harem to be treated as legitimate in the Courts of Washington, Massachusetts, or New-York? But, apart from the consideration of these minor conflicts of legal systems, there stands towering above all an odious and abominable heresy, appealing to the brute passions of mankind, and setting itself in direct antagonism to the authority of the United States Government. Persecution, we know, has hitherto sustained this ignorant and foul imposture. The prostituted name of Liberty may again be invoked by "the Saints," but if the arm of the United States Government be now powerless to crush this mixed political and religious rebellion, Mormonism, we are afraid, will continue to expand and flourish, carrying corruption throughout the vast regions where it has sought a resting-place.

Renewal of the Slave Trade.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We have, on a former occasion (says the Manchester *Guardian*), expressed strong objections to the plan of the French Government for what they call promoting emigration from the West Coast of Africa to the French West India Islands, but what we could consider in no other light than the Slave-trade, with all its injurious consequences to the people of Africa. The apprehensions which were very generally entertained on this score in England appear likely to be fully realized, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Campbell, the British Consul at Lagos, to a gentleman resident in Manchester:

LAGOS, Sept. 3, 1857.

The Government of France, having taken to purchase slaves in this quarter, a whole host of unwashed, bearded-faced Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, have followed their example; and if the French persist in continuing to purchase slaves at Whydah, I fear we must say good-bye to cotton from this part of Africa. Already the Abeokutans have gone to hunt for slaves. The Ibaddans, a more numerous and warlike people than the Abeokutans, are preparing to do the same in the Jaboc country, near to Lagos. To give you an idea of the influence created by nearly three years of peace, and the pursuit of legitimate commerce on the minds of the mass of the population of Abeokuta, heretofore so ready to engage in war, I send you a copy of a letter containing the proclamation of the chiefs of Abeokuta, who found the greatest unwillingness on the part of the population to follow them in this war, now they have felt what it is to earn a livelihood by peaceful trade and the cultivation of cotton, getting the whole benefit themselves: whereas when they follow the chiefs to war, they run all the risks of the musket balls and poisoned arrows, and the chiefs take more than the lion's share of the slaves captured and the plunder taken.

THREE BODIES FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of three unknown men were found drowned yesterday; one at the foot of Laight-street, North River; another at the foot of Christopher-street, and the third in the dock foot of Burling-slip, East River. The first one was that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with brown hair and sandy whiskers, dressed in a black frockcoat, gray pants and plaid plush vest. The second was five feet eight inches in height, with short whiskers and gray hair, and had on a monkey-jacket, satinet pants and blue overalls. The last wore a blue flannel shirt, brown corded pants and brown plaid vest—was five feet six inches in height, and stoutly built. The bodies all appeared to have been in the water some time. They were taken to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, and an inquest will be held to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU—THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The President has proclaimed the binding force of the treaty between the United States and Peru conc

FOREIGN ART.

The Exhibitions of the British and French Paintings in New-York.

"Because thou art virtuous," cries the indignant Sir Toby, "shall there be no more cakes and ale?"

Because we have all been worried by a panic and crushed by a pressure, shall there be no more pictures in the world, and no more pleasure taken in them? On the contrary; if Art is what the lovers of Art declare it to be, and what we believe it, clearly there was never a time when its beneficent and renovating influences were more sharply needed than they now are; and of all the people in the world, we New-Yorkers should be the warmest in our welcome of Urania and her glorious train. All the world we know is not of this mind. One of our Richmond contemporaries, for instance, fell into a great passion with the innocent Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, for his insolence in crossing the Atlantic just at this moment to taunt us with his song of a "Good Time Coming." And we dare say that if the English and French artists who have adventured so many of their creations upon the treacherous sea far our delectation and instruction should come under the eye of the same ferocious censor, he would rate them soundly for their impertinence in asking us to walk out of our own dismal world of protested notes and insolvent banks, into an airy realm of prosperous imaginations. But as we do not really think that our foreign friends mean to insult us, we shall venture to speak of them as if they had done us a service.

We have no "school" of art, properly so called, in America. Our artists are the *disjecta membra* of various great European bodies; and no collection has ever given us a distinct conception of a great artistic family. The Dusseldorfers alone have been represented among us for several years, in a gallery which has not yet deserted us, though we have well nigh deserted it.

Although these artists belong by their intellectual pedigree rather to Holland than to Germany, and although to accept their works as types of German art in the age of CORNELIUS and KAULBACH and OVERBECK, would be simply absurd, still they constitute one province of a great kingdom, and have a physiognomy of their own which, if it be not very noble or lovely, is at least, their own. It was only in the Dusseldorf Gallery that our untravelled artists could gather some positive notion of the meaning of the phrase a "School of Art," while the people in general were learning what to like in pictures, and why to like it. But both artists and people in general have now an ampler field before them, with the promise and the prospect of an indefinite expansion through all future time. An association of amateurs and of artists in England has undertaken to open and to keep open a channel of communication between the artistic production of the old world and the artistic appreciation of the new.

The time has come, that is, when picturas and statues are to enter like books, mnaic, engravings, into the circulation of the world's life. LANDSEER and ROSA BONHEUR, MACLISE and COUTURE, STANFIELD and GUDIN, are to follow where TENNYSON and BROWNING, DE BALZAC and LAMARTINE, DICKENS and THACKERAY, VERDI and MEYERBEER have led. It is not easy to overrate the importance of such a revolution, in the æsthetic history of our people, but as it would be very easy to utter a great deal of extravagant nonsense thereanent, we shall not dwell upon any possible future just at this moment. Suffice it that the persons who have put their hands to the work are both able and determined to carry it through, and that we must accept their present performance simply as a proclamation, and not at all as a fulfillment of their project. They mean to make us acquainted with tha leading schools of European art; to stimulate thereby at once our connoisseurs and our painters; to kindle in the popular mind a warmer ove, and to illuminate the popular brain with a clearer knowledge of painting and of pictures.

To this most desirable end they have now taken the essential first step. They have gathered together as many good pictures as were disposable for their purpose in London and in Paris, and forming them into two gronps, have set them before us—the British in the new rooms of the Academy of Design, the French in the old saloon of the Art Union. The fortnne of Peace, we are sorry to say, has not been more favorable on this occasion to our English cousins than was the fortune of War in the Crimea. The Manchester Exhibition and the private galleries interfered sadly on the other side with the designs of tha association, and circumlocutory difficulties appear to have attended the array of their treasure upon this. Many of the best names in English Art are wholly unrepresented in the catalogue of the collection, while of the artists axhibiting, but few are fairly presented to the public whose acquaintance they are now to make. The rooms of the Academy are awkwardly arranged, and are just about as fit for the display of pictures as is the Academy of Music for the performance of operas. Moreover, the paintings are disposed after a strange, incoherent fashion, which dazzles the eye as you enter, and leaves the brain bewildered when you go out. They are "hung" without respect to CHEVREUIL, or the laws of color—Pre-Raphaelite intensities "killing" naturalist compoaure, and fragrant oils literally burning the life out of quiet aquarelles.

The only section of the English School, too, which is prominently put forward in a way to convey something like an adequate idea of its qualities, is the fantastic little knot of the penaive Pre-Raphaelites, and even of these we have not an absolutely satisfactory deputation. Neither MILLAIS nor ROSSETTI are here, nor more than five or six of the faithful twenty-two, who held their "chapel" in Pimlico, in the days of June. Still we have quite Pre-Raphaelites enough among us, and if we cannot measure their highest aspirations in HOLMAN HUNT'a "Light of the World," or MADOX BROWN'a "King Lear," we can at least touch their lowest deep in the "Mother'a Grave," the "Fair Rosamond," and "Clerk Saunders."

Possibly a better thing could not have been done, both for the interests of British Art and for the Pre-Raphaelites themselves, than to give them the unluckily conspicuous place which they occupy in the present exhibition. For if anything can make tha clever but crotchety adepts of this Eleusinian corporation understand the enormity of the absurdities on which they are wasting their talents, their utter iallure to tonch the sympathies of a people almost entirely new to the appeals of art, almost as ignorantly fresh, in fact, as were the Italians of the really Pre-Raphaelite period, ought to do so. The Pre-Raphaelites undertake to revive the traditions of the time "when art was still religion." They wish to make a penance of every picture, and of every penance at once a spiritual pleasure and a spiritual profit. Because the painters who tried to paint before MASSACCIO and PERUGINO, and GHIRLANDAJO, LEONARDO and RAPHAEL succeeded in painting, naturally devoted their energies to the details which they could master, rather than to the broad effects of which they had not achieved the secret, and because these same painters put themselves to the infinite pains they were at, out of their passionate love for their art—therefore, argue the modern Pre-Raphaelites, no man can posaibly cherish a passionate love of his art unless he abdicates all the facilities of subsequent experience, and all the principles subsequently discovered, and goes back to the tedious processes and the minute results of the "Ages of Faith." This logic is bad enough, but its practical results are still worse. Conceived by men of genius the Pre-Raphaelite theory has been adopted by weaker brethren, who are pertinaciously painting up all the weeds, dandelions, bits of straw, old glass, fence-rails and pokers that can be found in Great Britain, in an orgasm of mingled tenderness for the "neglected truths of Natura," and contempt for sentimental fallows lika CLAUDE LE LORRAINE and EDWIN LANDSEER. Some of these interesting fanatics are further afflicted with religious and poetic tendencies which they indulge in the representation of the most incredible mediæval anatomy, and the most incomprehensible antique symbolism. In a word those of them who have nothing to say ksep repeating the letters of the alphabet in an oracular manner, while those of them who hsva something, to say insist upon saying that something in the Norman-French of the PLANTAGENETS, instead of the improved English of her Most Grscious Majesty VICTORIA.

This is the sum of Pre-Raphaelitism as a speciality. For the mere fidelity in tha study of nature, of which they speak as if it were their monopoly, belongs to a dozen other sections of the World of Art as truly as to themselves. Without going back to MIERIS, and METZU and TERBURG, who would be but names to most of our readers, we have only to refer to the French Exhibition in Broadway for fifty examples of truth of detail, not to be surpassed by the indefatigable HUNT or the incoherent MILLAIS, and not to be equalled by most of their followers.

It is on the strength of this truth of detail alone that the Pre-Raphaelites can claim as their own Mr. WINDUS' capital picture of "Middlemsss' Meeting his Parents," which (No. 165) is one of the most thoughtful of the paintings in the English Exhibition. For Mr. WINDUS' picture is positively painted with so little "earnestness" that he has neglected to deprive Middlemass of his midriff, and has pandered to the popular eya by obeying the laws of perspective. That in doing these things he has outraged the sanctities of the Pre-Raphaelite faith any man can see at a glance by turning to "Fair Rosamond" under her "pleached bowar," or to the mildewed boy who lies upon his "Mother's Grave," a miracle of misery and of white mushrooms, while a little imb skips along, a neat patbetic symbol of orphanage, through the air, *or rather through the space that should be air*, and at some considerable distance above the level of the pea-green turf. How much real power has been thrown away upon the puerile cant of this imaginary "new school," we hava evidence enough in the *King Lear* of MADOX BROWN, and in tha *Light of the World* of HOLMAN HUNT. In the latter of these pictures one knows not which most to admira, the aplendor of the tones, which is not unworthy of DECAMPS, the elaborate elegance of the execution, which MEISSONIER has hardly surpassed, or the delicacy and tenderness of the sentiment, which would have moved the heart of ALBERT DURER, and which attains what ARY SCHEFFER has all his lifa been trying, and in vain, to comprehand. This is one of the few Pre-Raphaelite pictures in which the artist and his "elevated motives" do not immediately obtrude themselves betwecn the spectator and the canvas; it is, of course, a piecc of mera mystical symbolism, but it has all the interest of true powar. So, too, has the "King Lear" of MADOX BROWN, although the praposterous tricka of the school ars mora offensively prominent in this picture. The Cordelia is studied not after SHAKESPEARE, but after the "nature" of the ancient Britons, and she is consequently a slightly coarse and repulsively vehement person, while *Lear* is a mere huddle of white flakes. The perspective, too, is atrociously bad, and the lighta throughout tha picture dismally theatrical. But there is a positiva wealth of feeling and of fancy in the countenances of the group brought out of the tragedy to symbolize the story.

When we quit the Pre-Raphaelite conventicle for the Catholic cathedral of English art we begin to lose our temper. For, knowing aa we well know how rich the English ateliers and galleries are, we own ourselves provoked into an unconventional mood of mind by the inadequacy of the contributions sent to us, and by the ignorance or carelessncss which has suffered what we hsve to be so unworthily set before ua.

The broad lights of the Hall are thrown upon a cruda and *criard* composition of MACLISE'S, and an oak which Mr. ANTHONY must have found in the forests of Cockaigne. An excellent picture by LUCY, "The parting of Lord and Lady William Russell," (105) is vexatiously hung opposite to a frantic and cadaverous "disfigurement" of "Romeo and Juliet," the false sentiment and odious coloring of which almost incapacitate one for properly appreciating the gravity, simplicity, atrength and unfeigned pathos of the other composition. As a fine spacimen of a class of work, on wbich our American artists have not yet adventured with much auccess, this painting of LUCY'S nevertheless deserves particular attention and study. There is decided merit, too, in a large picture by G. H. THOMAS, of GARIBALDI at Rome, (151.) The *ensemble* of the battle scene recalls the vivid canvasea of H. VERNET, and especially in the group about the General there is a rare warmth of tone and truth of sentiment, as well as an unaffected fidelity of "local coloring." A few small aquarelles by TURNER will reward the attention they cannot fail to receive, provided the anxious spectator does not turn away too suddenly, in his disgust at finding them so little like his anticipations of the Turneresque turmoil and whirl of colors. He must remember that he has seen TURNER only through the glasses of RUSKIN, and looking at him for himself, he may learn a thing or two in regard to the critic as well as the artist.

No. 176, a Coast Scene, is particnlarly fine—the roll and movement, as well as the light and hue of the waves, and the aerial perspective, write the master's name as visibly on those few inches of paper as it could be impressed upon the wall which TINTORETTO covered with his Paradise. Mr. J. M. D'EGVILLE, too, contributes some lovely views of Venice, full of feeling, and handled with infinite taste and grace. Then there are some lady-like imitations of the lady-like UWINS, by Mr. CORBOULD, altogether worthy to be commended to the makers of Annuals, and a number of clever specimens of that skill in zoology and in horticulture which is not uncommon among the English artists. There are peaches and orangas fit to be looked at, while real peaches and oranges are eaten; there are ducks and hens of much virtue, and various dogs, one of whom vindicates the sagacity of his race by looking at the preternatural legs of "Clerk Saunders," just over the way, with a misty expression, compounded of sorrow and of wrath.

There is a fine aquarelle of J. D. HARDING, (91,) which, although "kilt entirely" by being badly hung, is well worth an attempt to do it justice; and there is a head entitled "Cinderella in her coal-carrying days," which, if it was not sent to us as a quiz for the purpose of "planting" the Yankees, is certainly the most sublimely absurd device ever invented by man. In short there are objects enough of interest or of diversion exhibited at the English Rooms to occupy several visits very pleasantly and profitably. But our reader must never forget that we should render ourselves liable to an indictment for libel if we apoke of this exhibition as an exposition of the "English school,' sud that we do not pretend for a moment to institute any comparison between it and the French Exhibition at the Art Union rooms, which is really a very fair presentation of the most successful and brilliant school of modern art, and which everybody ought to endeavor to see at least twice a week until the first of December, at which time it, with the English exhibition, will positively be taken back to Europe.

While daferring for the moment the particular notice which this admirable Gallery so richly deserves, wa cannot forbenr to say that the most ardent smateur will surely forget in five minutes at the Art-Union Rooms all the vexations and disappointments which he csn possibly have expericnced at the Academy. The one MEISSONNIER the one GUDIN, ROSA BONHEUR'S three "stots," and sny one of the five FRERES there exhibited would make of themselves a Gallery and beget a *furore* among tha connoisseurs.

The Close of the Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last night with the announcement of the premiums awarded by the several Committees. The Fair opened on the 24th of September, and it has been, in all respects, a success. Though the remarkably bad weather and the panic have operated very unfavorably, the Management have no reason to complain of the condition in which they find their treasury on balancing accounts. From the vsluo of the exhibition the toughness of the times has, indeed, somewhat datracted, since many who entered their articles, considering how scarce money was, and how prostrated every department of business, have neglected to keep an exhibitor at the Palace, to point out what was new or valnable in their invantion. So tha visitor was obliged to pass by very many things, only guessing at their use or presuming them old, which really deserved notice. Those exhibitors who have attended to their business, however, have generally found it to pay,—one manufacturer told us that he had taken more orders during the month past, principally from strangers in the City, than he had obtained in all the rest of the year. Of the department of agricultural implements we have by turning to "Fair Rosamond" under her scarcely spoken—never having auceeded in catching sn exhibitor during all our frequent visits; yet every farmer and his wife first visited that part of tha palace were the ploughs and harrows, respers snd cultivators stood. At just this time of year, City house-keepers naturally went first into the quarter where the large assortment of ranges, furnaces and stoves is set out. Yet it cost us three visits to find the first man who was prepared to show why his furnace was not just such a gas-leaking, incandiary, fuel-waating nuisanca aa the one that so largaly contributas toward making our brown-stone front a means of grace.

CHILSON'S Cone furnace is still a new device. Its peculiarity is its broad-topped fire-pot, lined with soapstone or iron staves, which make this part of it gas-tight, surmounted with a cluster of hollow iron cones or tapering radiatora, esch of which terminates by a small opening in a cast-iron ring, itself a powerful radiator. The claim is that the smoke and gasea are consumed althar in tha cones which, from their shape and proximity to the fire, sre exceedingly hot, or in the caat-iron ring above, so that very little is left to pass off in the smoke-pipe,—a great saving of fuel certainly if the thing works as wall as it promises.

BARTLETT & LESLEY'S furnace was patented in 1855. Its construction is such that the fire has to travel from three to five times further than in tha common furnace—thus wasting little of the heat and diminiahing the danger of fire. The cold air is made to travel over a hot surface correspoundingly long, and, moreover, passes through the furnace not in one body but divided into their layers. Dispensing with damper-openings and downward drafts, the gas is carried off and the air of tha room left pure.

Of stoves we aaw but one that waa naw, —PIERCE'S, (of Troy,) designed to burn bituminous coal. The country abounda with bituminous coal, but men who come from the reglona where it is most abundant, freely say that it cannot be burned in any stove, it so soon clogs all the flues and atuffs the chambers with soot. PIERCE aims to obviata the difficulty by making no flues at all, and heating his oven by means of hot air. There is no bottom grate, but the fire-box has a solid iron plate for its bottom and back, (which is lined of course with fire-brick,) set at such an angle to the front grating that the fuel, whether coal or wood, is fed continually to the lower front opening where it is kindled. The flame passes directly over the oven to the pipe or chimney. From tha back part of the stove, and underneath, the cold air enters, passing over the oven, down just behind the fire-box, under tha oven, up and over it again, till it is discharged in jets just where the flame of the burning fuel was cooling into smoke. Thus the air, passing in a direction different to that of the main draft, is warmed every inch of its progress, receiving its greatest supply of heat directly from the solid back snd bottom of the fire-box, and is discharged at the throat, where only freah oxygen was needed to re-ignite the smoke of the exhausted flame. The theory aeems to be perfect; whether its practice with the true bituminous coal would be equally successful we cannot say. But on Thursday a trial was mada with it upon a semi-anthracite of which a specimen is on axhibition—the Tiverton coal. This coal burns with a flame much like the bituminous, but, from its lack of sulphur and iron, never clinkers but slacks down on burning. The experiment was entirely satisfactory,—the weight of the coal feeding the fire and pressing out its ashes seasonably, the oven being brought early to a baking heat, and the smoke seeming, to be entirely consumed before reaching the pipe.

For lighting houses there are several sorts of oil exhibited. Of improvements for gas burning we found but one that promised much. "BATCHELDER'S anti-flickering gas-burner" attains its object by means of a circle of minute jets of flame around the light. These create an ascending current that shield it from the cool current as effectually as the glass chimney of the common argand lamp.

How to take a sleigh-ride without freezing seems to have been discovered in Mr. JOHN W. LEFFERT'S simple method for warming carriages. His device is substantially an alcohol lamp, set in an iron box underneath the carriage body. A plate of iron over the flame distributes the heat, which finds access to the feet of the merry riders through still another,—a perforated iron plate. There is no possibility of anything being set on fire, and we can see no reason why it should not make a sleigh-ride, with a very pretty companion, quite a tolerable entertainment on a crisp moonlight January night.

Dr. NEIL, of Yorkville, exhibits a "safety stirrup." When the rider of an unmanageable horse is throwa from his saddle, his foot pressing upon a spring releases the strap from the stirrup and lets the rider loose. No position that the rider can assume when sitting in his saddle can detach the stirrup; but no dragging force can be applied to it while his foot is still there that will not disengage it.

There are some fine specimens of copper and lead ore exhibited in not a large collection of minerals. FISHER, BIRN & Co. show beautiful specimens of a dark mahogany-colored marble from California. Mr. H. COBB, of St. Louis, shows a fine but less lively-colored specimen of the Ozark marbles. Otherwise, there are few marbles except the old sculptured ones, which are as familiar as the interior of the Palace itself. In a large tank of water one of the floor-clerks experiments with BUNKER'S Life-Preserving shirts. When "blown up" he submerges it with difficulty, showing how hard it would be for one to drown if buoyed up with such an envelope. He pricks it with a pin when under water, and you hear the bubbles of air escaping. But simply by pinching it together again the orifice is sealed as safely as before. What is the secret preparation in which the cotton cloth was boiled to make it so impermeable to air, Mr. BUNKER does not tell us. There are many devices for making our houses more comfortable exhibited on this lower floor; some of them like FORD'S admirable window-sash, combining what is desirable in both the folding and sliding sash, are quite sure to come soon into general use. But there are some which are not as useful, as they are undoubtedly new. We observed a weather-strip safely patanted which gets out of order in a season, and is more annoysnce in a week than it does good in a year. There are several blind-adjusters and sash-fasteners, which possibly may be all right and very valuable, but in the models work all wrong. The women hover about the washing machines, wondering whether they really are labor-savers, or as most of them prove, are merely devices requiring more labor to operate than to do without them. Mr. ROBERT C. EUNSON exhibits a feather-mattress, that seems the perfection of that luxury, the feathers being placed in separate compartments within the tick, and the whole ventilated by means of small tubes, set like eyelets in the mattress edge.

We have left to the last of this article the description of a machine which many insist is one of the most valuable on exhibition—the Union Roller Gin. It is a very compact machine for ginning Sea Island cotton. It is formed of two rollers, twenty inches long, placed in contact, one above the other. The lower roller, of vulcanized rubber, is three inches in diameter, and gives motion to the upper roller, which is fluted, and mada of polished steel one inch and a quarter in diametar. In front of the rollers is an iron plata supported on centres below extending up nearly to the line of contact of the rollers, terminating at the upper edga in a small bead or ledge, and has a rapid motion toward and from the bight of the rollers. The seed cotton is fed over a table, and is carried between the rollers and thrown off behind by a revolving fan, while the seeds are retained in front and ripped out by the combined action of the vibrating-plate and the steel roller. The machine which has been in operation daily at the Palace, professes to deliver 300 pounds of ginned cotton in a day without crushing a seed. It can be worked by hand if preferred. It saves tha expansa and loss by drying, aunning and moting, and yialds the fibre in unbroken and perfect condition. The inventor is sanguine that his machine will greatly increase the production of Sea Island Cotton, which is at present but 50,000 bags of 300 pounds each. Much of the territory suited to its growth is unoccupied for lack of a machine that will do for the fine Cottons what WHITNEY'S Gin, when first introduced, did for the short staple.

FROM UTAH.

Capt. Van Vleit's Official Account of his Visit to Utah.

HAM'S FORK, Sept. 16, 1857.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding-General, the result of my trip to the Territory of Utah.

In obedience to special instructions, dated Head-quartara Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1857, I left Fort Leavenworth July 30, and reached Fort Kearney in nine days' traveling, Fort Larsmie in ten, and Great Salt Lake City in thirty-threa and a half. At Fort Kearney I was detained one day by the changea I had to make and by sicknaas, and at Fort Laramie three daya, as all the animals were forty miles from the post, and when brought in all had to be shod before they could take the road. I traveled as rapidly as it waa possible to do with six mule wagons. Sevof my teams broke down, and at least half of my animals are unserviceable, snd will remain so until they recruit. During my progress towards Utah I met many people from that Territory, and also several mountain men at Green River, and all informed me that I would not be allowed to enter Utah, and if I did, I would run great risk of losing my life. I treated all this, however, as idle talk; but it induced me to leave my wagons and escort at Ham's Fork, 143 miles thia side of the city, and proceed alona.

I reached Great Salt Lake City without molestation, and immediately upon my arrival I informed Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG that I desired an interview, which he appointed for the next day. On the evening of the day of my arrival, Governor YOUNG, with many of the leading men of the city, called upon me at my quarters. The Governor received me most cordially, and treated me during my atay, which continued some six days, with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In this interview the Governor made known to me his views with regard to the approach of the United States troops in plain and unmistakeable language.

He stated that the Mormons had been persecuted, murdered and robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by tha mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course and that, therefore, he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the *troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Lake Valley*. As he uttered these words, all those present concurred most heartily in what he said. The next day, as agreed upon, I called upon the Governor, and delivered in person the latters with which I had been entrusted.

In that interview, and in several subsequent ones, the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the Valley waa expressed by Governor YOUNG and those about him. The Governor informed me that there was abundance of everything I required for the troops, such as lumber, forage, &c., but that none would be sold to us.

In the course of my conversation with the Governor and the influential men in the Territory, I told them plainly and frankly what I conceived would be the result of their present course. I told them that they might prevent the small military force now approaching Utah from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains this year, but that next season the United States Government would send troops sufficient to overcome all opposition. The answer to this was invariably the same—"We are aware that such will be the case, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' and then take to the mountains and bid defiance to the powers of the Government." I attended their service on Sunday, and in course of a sermon delivered by Elder TAYLOR, he referred to the approach of the troops, and declared that they should not enter the Territory. He then referred to the probability of an overpowering force being sent against them, and desired all peraons who would apply the torch to their own buildings, cut down their trees, and lay waste their fields, to hold up their hands; every hand in an audience of 4,000 persons was raised at the same moment. During my stay in the city I visited several families, and all with whom I was thrown looked upon the present movement of the troops towards their Territory as the commencement of another religious persecution, and expressed a fixed determination to sustain Governor YOUNG in any measure he might adopt.

From all these facts I am forced to the conclusion that Governor YOUNG and the people of Utah will prevent, if posaible, the army of Utah from entering their Territory this season. This, in my opinion, will not be a very difficult task, owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our force, and the defences that nature has thrown around the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. There is but one road running into the valley on the side which our troopa are approaching, and for over fifty miles it passes through narrow canons over rugged mountains, which a small force could hold against great odds. I am inclined, however, to believe that the Mormons will not resort to actual hostilities until the last moment. Their plan of operations will be to burn the grass, cut up the roads, and stampede the animals, so as to delay the troops until anow commencea to fall, which will render the roads impassable. Snow falls early in this region; in fact, last night it commenced falling at Fort Bridger, and this morning the surrounding mountains are clothed in white. Were it one month earlier in the season, I believe the troops could force their way in, and they may be able to do ao even now; but the attempt will be fraught with considerable danger, arising from the filling up of the canons and passes with snow. I do not wish it to be considered that I am advocating either the one course or the other. I simply wish to lay tho facts before the General, leaving it to his better judgment to decide upon the proper movements. Notwithstanding my inability to make the purchase I was ordered to, and all that Governor YOUNG said in regard to opposing the entrance of the troops into the valley, examined the country in the vicinity of the city, with a view of selecting a proper military site. I visited the military reserve—Rush Valley—but found it, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for a military station. It contains but little grass, and is very much exposed to the cold winds of Winter, its only advantage being the close proximity of fine wood; it is too far from the city, being between forty and fifty miles, and will require teams four days to go thara and return. I examined another point on the road to Rush Vallay, and only about thirty miles from tha city, which I consider a much more eligible position. It is in Tuelle Valley, three miles to the north of Tuelle City, and possesses wood, water, and grass, but is occupied by Mormons, who have some sixty acres under cultivation, with houses and barns on their land. These persona would have to be dispossessed, or bought out. In fact, there is no place within forty, fifty, or sixty miles of the city, suitable for a military position, that is not occupied by the inhabitants and under cultivation. Finding that I could neithar make the purchases ordered to, nor shake tha apparent determination of the people to resist the authority of the United States, I left the city and returned to my camp on Hams Fork. On my return I examined the vicinity of Fort Bridger, and found it a very suitable position for wintering the troops and grazing the animals, should it be necessary to stop at that point. The Mormons occupy the fort at present, and also have a settlement about ten miles further up Black's Fort, called Fort Supply. These two places contain buildings sufficient to cover nearly half the troops now *en route* for Utah, but I was informed that they would all be laid in ashes as the army advances. I have thus stated fully the result of my visit to Utah, and trusting that my conduct will meet tha approval of the Commanding General, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Capt. A. PLEASONTON, A. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Army for Utah Fort Leavenworth.

A Sharp Letter from Brigham Young on Indian Affairs—His Recommendations Concerning the Troops, &c.

The following is BRIGHAM YOUNG'S lattar to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It is sufficiently sharp:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
G. S. L. CITY, Sept. 12, 1857.

SIR: Inclosed please find abstract account current and vouchers from 1 to 35 inclusive, (also abstract of employes,) for the current quarter up to this date, as, owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of tha opportunity of sending, by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditures, as you will observe by the papers, amount to $6,411 38, for which I have drawn my draft on the Department in favor of Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, delegate to Congress from this Territory. You will also observe that a portion of these expenditures accrued prior to this quarter, which may need a word of explanation. Santa Clara is in Washington County, the extrema southern county of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed, seeds, grain, &c., furnished prior to the time that Major ARMSTRONG visited those parts of the Territory; hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine, because the accounts and vouchars were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled. Until recently, but little has been effected in that part of the Territory at the expense of this Government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools and instruction in cultivating the earth. The hands mentioned are parts of the Piede tribe of Indians, who are very numerous, but only in part inhabit this Territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now engaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, plows, spades, hoes, teams, and harness, &c., to enable them to work to advantage.

In like manner the Indians in Cache Valley have received but little at ths expense of the Government, although a sore tax upon ths people. West, and along the line of the California and Oregon travel, they continue to make their contributions, and, I am sorry to add, with considerable loss of life to the travelers. This is what I have always sought, by all means in my power, to avert, but I find it the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn, by raport, that many of the lives of the emigrants and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californians who traveled these roads last Spring to the Eastern States, shooting at every Indian they could see—a practice utterly abhorrent to all good people, yet, I regret to say, one which has been indulged in to a great extent by travelers to and from the Eastern States and California. Hence the Indians regard all white man alike as their enemies, and kill and plunder wherever they can do so with impunity, and often the innocent suffer for the guilty. This has always been one of the greatest difficulties that I have had to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs in this Territory. It is hard to make an Indian believe that the whites are their friends, and the Great Father wishes to do them good, when, perhaps, the very next party which crosses their path shoots them down like wolves.

This trouble with the Indians only exists along the line of travel west, and beyond the influance of our settlements. The Shoshones are not hostile to travelers, so far as they inhabit in this Territory, except, perhaps, a few called "Snake Diggers," who inhabit, as before stated, along the line of travel west of the settlements. There have, however, been more or less depredations the present season north, and more within the vicinity of the settlements, owing to causes above mentioned, and I find it of the utmost difficulty to restrain them. The sound of war quickens the blood and nerves of an Indian.

The report that troops were wending their way to this Territory has also had its influence upon them. In one or two instances, this was the reason assigned why they made the attacks which they did upon some herds of cattle. They seemed to think, if it was to be war, they might as well begin to lay in a supply of food when they had a chance. If I am to have the direction of tha Indian Affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things that I would most respectfully suggest to be done.

1. *Travelers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down whenever they happen to see one.* Whenever the citizens of this Territory travel the roads thay are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect some such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practide to come up the road with a view of receiving such presents; when, therefore, travelers from the States make their appearance, they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, and some of their number killed, as has frequently been tha case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengaance upon the next company.

2. That the Government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in nine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

3. *The troops must be kept away*, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, travelers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Department is indisposed to pay them—for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of Governor; that the salary of Governor remained the same for his gubernatorial duties, and that that of the Superintendent was $1,500. I do think that inasmuch as I perform the duties of both offices, that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for both, and trust you will so consider. I have drawn again for the expenditure of the present quarter, as above set forth. Of course, you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The Department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this Superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary? Why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the Treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and meanwhile submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

I have the honor to be, &c., your ob't servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Hon. JAMES W. DENVER, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a letter from a very sincere Mormon, living in Iron County, Utah, whose wife was a Mormon before he married her. He seems to be perfectly contented with the way things are done out there:

"Our religion is truly dear unto us, and we had hoped to find a quiet asylum here, so far from our enemies. We have not troubled others in the rights and the privileges belonging to them, under the Constitution of our country, but the gathering of troops for Utah, and the feelings of the people of the States, indicate that our persecutions are not at an end. My wife believed in the principles of Mormonism (so called) before we were married, and together we set out in life. Perhaps her friends may say that she has made a poor choice. But we are happy, and she has made a good choice. But we are happy, and the blessing of the Almighty has been with us. We have six children and a comfortable home, although deprived of many of the luxuries of life, in consequence of our isolated position."

Governor Walker at the South—Opinions of the Southern Press.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

That Governor WALKER has transcended his official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt, but *that there was an infamous effort at a stupendous fraud we have none.* It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as *we have little doubt they will in a moral, point of view.*

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the question was to have been considered, yesterday, by the Cabinet. It will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated, and we are confident that Governor WALKER will be recalled if it is proved to his satisfaction of the Administration that he was not prompted by a sense of duty and of justice. Although his rejection of the Oxford returns may materially lessen the Pro-Slavery strength in the Legislature, it would, nevertheless, be contradictory to the principle of popular sovereignty, to the letter and spirit of the Nebraska Kansas bill, to justice and fairness for fraudulent votes to be received. *The South would scorn such a triumph.*

The Southern people may be assured, that if Gov. WALKER has injured their interests in violation of law, the Administration will not hesitate to remove him. If upon investigation of his conduct with reference to the rejection of the Oxford returns, he proves unworthy the confidence of Mr. BUCHANAN, who can doubt that he will instantly cease to command his countenance?

We invite especial attention to another proclamation from Gov. WALKER, on the occasion of his more recent rejection of the fraudulent returns from Mc-Gee County. He speaks out frankly and fearlessly. He may have usurped authority, but we must have additional evidence to convince us that he is not acting as he thinks best for the interests of the Territory, the South, and the whole country. But let us await the verdict of the President and his Cabinet. They have the means of arriving at the facts—and with their decision we doubt not the South will be satisfied.

A PRO-SLAVERY VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Constitutional Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, and adjourned over to to-day, for a quorum. Harvesting, and the session of the Courts, has delayed the arrival of many members. Before the close of the week we will have a full attendance.

A great deal of excitement prevails. Governor WALKER and his Secretary have shown their treacherous criminal policy, so long attempted to be disguised. Discovering that the late elections would result in favor of the Pro-Slavery Party, they have issued a proclamation, *refusing to receive the polls of one of our strongest counties*, 1,700 majority, and say they will reject the returns of another of 1,200.

There is not a color of reason for this, and it is entirely opposed in principle to the statutes. The presumptions taken are entirely forced, and made with a view to sustain the position taken by those in the States favoring WALKER'S policy. Hence it is necessary to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of Delegates and Democrats was held last night, and WALKER and STANTON were denounced in unmeasured terms. A call of the Democracy is ordered, and WALKER & Co. will be exposed. Strange as it may appear, this course of WALKER has given us (Convention) a great advantage, and *no one thinks of submission in any form* (Southern men I mean.) I assure you that there is not a delegate now in Lecompton, except, perhaps, one or two, but *have committed themselves to a direct reference of the Constitution they may make to Congress.*

We are now in a more critical state of Territorial affairs than ever, but, I think, with the decided advantage on our side.

OPINION OF THE MERCURY UPON THE ABOVE.

We submit to our readers a letter we have received from Kansas, *from one of the members of the Convention*, now sitting, to frame a Constitution for Kansas. We rejoice at the news it imparts, that the Pro-Slavery party, instead of cowering under the united power of the Administration agents and the Black Republicans, *has risen higher*, and will meet, with a becoming spirit, the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is placed. WALKER is cast off, as, doubtless, he anticipated, by the whole Democratic Party. He will, we presume, carry off as many as he can to the Abolitionist or Black Republican Party, and their leader will make good his promise to join them, and aid them in their efforts to overthrow the Democratic Party.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

But, admitting that all the objections of the Governor and his Secretary were perfectly good—that the oath taken by the governors of the elections should have been inscribed on their returns—and that tha roll of the names of the voters afforded the most abundant grounds for suspicion, *they had nothing to do with it.* The law had not elevated them into judges of the elections. The Secretary was nothing but a recording and ministerial officer. Their fugitious corruptions to set aside the returns of the governors of tha elections, and *thus set up a majority in the

tion, we have yet to hear of any of the most furious Southern fire-eaters who have deserted the standard of their party, or have been disposed to doubt the fidelity of the President.

ANOTHER FAMILY SCANDAL.

A Seducer Shot by the Husband of the Victim —Remarkable Story of Crime.

The tragedy which occurred at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon —in which Mr. RICHARD CARTER, President of the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua, Penn., was killed by one THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH—possesses some remarkable features. SMITH, it appears, a year since married a Miss MCCAULEY, at Wilmington, Del., but discovered, after marriage, that his wife was pregnant, that her seducer was Mr. CARTER, and that the parties had been guilty of criminal intercourse while the woman was still a young lady at boarding-school. On Wednesday, SMITH called upon CARTER at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Philadelphia, a fashionable establishment, and after an angry conversation, ended by shooting CARTER with a revolver. Four balls entered CARTER'S body, killing him instantly. SMITH gave himself up.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the past history of all the parties, as fellows:

Mr. CARTER was an Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill County, some years ago, began to work as a miner. He saved money, and gradually arose from his humble position and became at last a large property holder and a man of influence. His wife, who is also English, is some ten years older than he was, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Mr. JOHN MCCAULEY, residing in Luzerne County, whom he assisted in business. Mr. MCCAULEY had a young, intelligent and handsome daughter, in whom CARTER became interested, and he had her placed in a seminary at Wilmington. He used to accompany her to and from Wilmington, stopping frequently at Philadelphia, his wife not being informed of his movements. At the school, Miss MCCAULEY was understood to be his niece. It is presumed that a guilty intercourse between them was going on all this time. Mr. CARTER was about 45 years of age.

About a year ago, and while Miss MCCAULEY was still at Washington, she became acquainted with Mr. SMITH, through a sister of the latter, who was a teacher at the school. Mr. SMITH was fascinated by her and proposed marriage, which she, being rather of the fast order of character, accepted. The marriage took place at Wilmington. Those best acquainted with CARTER believe, that instead of wishing her to marry SMITH, he was opposed to it; that he was himself sincerely attached to her; that he wished to have her to himself, and that he would have married her if it had been possible. Soon after the marriage SMITH discovered that his wife was far advanced in pregnancy, and he refused to live with her. A separation took place, and Mrs. SMITH was provided for by CARTER. She gave birth to a child some eight or nine months since, and is living with it in a town near this city, where she has been well taken care of by CARTER.

Mr. CARTER bore the reputation of being loose in his moral principles in his younger days, and his conduct towards Miss MCCAULEY, more recently, gave rise to considerable scandal. He was in the habit of having her to meet him on Saturday, at a hotel in this city, and after remaining there over Sunday, she would return on Monday to school. They also traveled together to Niagara and other places. SMITH alleges that this intimacy was kept up after their marriage, and he also informed Lieutenant DICKHART, while on the road to prison, last night, that in the conversation at the hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. CARTER had told him that he intended to visit his (SMITH'S) sister at the school at Wilmington.

SMITH was at one time engaged as a clerk in the store of his victim, at Tamaqua. He was doubtless under the impression that Miss MCCAULEY was an adopted daughter of Mr. CARTER. The acquaintance was formed through the agency of Miss SMITH, at the school. Miss SMITH bears a most excellent reputation, and she had not the slightest suspicion of the real character of Miss MCCAULEY. The latter is now with her relatives in Chester County. Her father resides in Luzerne County.

SMITH, the prisoner, has consulted several attorneys in this city with a view to procuring a divorce from his wife, and proceedings were about being commenced when the tragical occurrence took place at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

SMITH has always borne an excellent character, although he was at times very eccentric in his conduct. His father went away from his home while insane, and was never heard of again, and those who knew young SMITH, and who were aware of this fact, fancied that the eccentricities of the son were evidencies of his having inherited the mental infirmities of his father. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, never contented long in any one place, or at any one business, and he was very excitable.

The *North American* adds the following particulars:

The girl became a mother four months after marriage, and by intercepting his wife's correspondence with CARTER, the unhappy husband learned the full measure of deception, of which he had been made the dupe. The parties then separated, Mrs. SMITH going to her relatives in Chester county, and SMITH wandering restlessly about, gaining a livelihood by acting as agent for *De Bowe's Review*. During all this time, it appears, CARTER liberally supplied Mrs. SMITH with money, and for some months past, during which she has lived apart from her husband, it was stated to our reporter that Mr. CARTER had made himself responsible for her support.

The testimony paid to the previous good character of SMITH is unanimous. He enjoyed the sympathy of all his acquaintances, in consequence of his domestic calamities—the insanity and ultimate disappearance of his father. In habits he was erratic, and in business not steadfast in purpose. Moreover, he was full of eccentricities, and at times an unsteady light of his eye was believed to be the percursor of the same affliction, which had rested upon his father.

He is now in Moyamensing prison, where, with unblenching front, he expresses the conviction that between his Maker, his victim and himself, he executed but an act of justifiable vengeance. His chief regret seemed to be that the process of obtaining a divorce, which he was about commencing, was so tardy, while he hears the name of his wife or his victim, only with a loathing shudder.

Murderous Foray in New-Orleans—A Band of Midnight Assassins—Citizens Killed and Wounded.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct. 29.

At 9 o'clock last night some fifteen Irishmen suddenly appeared on St. Thomas-street, between Melicerte and Terpsichore, divided in three different squads, one of which passed down the middle of the street, and one on each sidewalk. The faces of all were either blackened or masked, and they were armed with pistols, knives and slung-shot. They rushed down the street, assailing every man who was out of doors, hurling the women from the side-walk into the gutters. They were all clad in dark coats, and none of them spoke aloud, all communication between themselves being in a low, muttered tone. Thomas Donohue, a lame man, who was sitting in a bench in front of Mrs. Kenailly's family grocery store was first attacked, stabbed in the left breast with a dirk, and his head dreadfully beaten with clubs. Not mortally wounded. They then rushed into the family grocery store of Peter Rhoda where quite a number of men were sitting inside and upon the bench at the door, and commenced a general stabbing, beating and shooting.

John Eagan, a drayman, was stabbed several times, twice through the breast, dying of his wounds in two hours. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on his body at Charity Hospital. John Colbert's skull was fractured by blows from a slung-shot, and was stabbed twice, in the thigh and in the small of the back, the latter wound of a most desperate character. When we saw him he was lying in his house, still able to speak, but very low. A stream of blood across the street and through the passages of the house to his apartment indicated the course which those who carried him in had taken. Colbert is warehouseman for Dyas & Co. Richard Coleman, drayman, was dangerously cut in the breast and severely beaten about the head. Branagan, a laborer in the Louisiana Press, was knocked down by a large stone which one of the ruffians held in his hand, and with which he was struck in the face, and then stabbed severely. James Smith, drayman, was knocked down by a blow from a slung-shot and kicked. Riley, a laborer in the Louisiana Press, received a severe contusion of the skull from the blow of a slung-shot. John Devaughn, drayman, was shockingly beat about the head with clubs and slung-shot. James Murphy, a boss drayman, was severely beaten with slung-shot and clubs, and is desperately wounded.

Henry G. Gass had a very narrow escape from the ball of a pistol which was fired at him just as he ran through the back door of the grocery. The ball would weigh nearly an ounce, and is now deeply imbedded in the door-post, which it entered after actually grazing the head of Gass. Had it gone an inch further to the right, it would have raked the bed, about three inches above the mattress, on which Mrs. Rhoda was lying in the back room.

Several of the above parties were overtaken as they were running from the grocery, and struck down wherever they were caught, the places being marked with their blood. The woodwork and fixtures of the grocery are also stained with the blood of the wounded, in various parts.

After doing their work of indiscriminate assault and murder on St. Thomas-street, so suddenly and in such overpowering force that not the slightest resistance was or could be made, this band of "midnight assassins" passed into Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets, where they committed various assaults, though no one was dangerously wounded. All the parties attacked were Irishmen.

A second act of the bloody drama on St. Thomas-street was, we learn, about being performed in a coffee-house on St. Charles-street, at an early hour last night, but as the object of the contemplated attack was fully prepared, and gave unmistakable evidence of dying game, the performance was necessarily cut short by the dropping of the curtain before any blood was spilled. What next?

A third act, we learn, was performed at a lager bier house in the Second District, at the corner of Derbigny and Conti-streets. Several persons entered the house and made an attack upon the unoffending inmates, beating some of them severely with clubs and other murderous weapons. The particulars we are not informed of.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

GATHERING IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

Mass Meetings in Wall-street and at the City Hall.

PARADES, SPEECHES, &c.

The unemployed laboring men of the City appeared in Tompkins-square at an early hour yesterday morning, and in large numbers. At 10 o'clock there was not less than 5,000 present. They were addressed by Mr. BOWLES, who desired them to form in procession for the purpose of marching through the principal streets of the City to the Marchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, where they would show themselves, that the wealthy men might see their condition and have their sympathies excited. He impressed upon them the necessity of preserving the strictest order and decorum, and not in any way to be the cause of extraordinary excitement.

He was followed by Mr. MCGUIRE, who read extracts from several newspapers, and evinced a strong desire to pummel the Editor of the TIMES for the expression used in an article in that morning's issue.

Mr. SMITH was the next speaker. He desired them to abstain from further demonstrations until after the action of the Common Council on matters pertaining to their relief, which action could not be had until Monday evening. But yet, if they wished to show themselves by marching down to Wall-street, in an orderly manner, he saw no particular harm in it. But by all means let them abstain from violence or bloodshed. They had nothing to gain by rioting. If they resorted to it they must lose the sympathy of the citizens and be shot down like dogs. He was advocating their cause, and of course did not wish to see them starved—neither did he wish them to get into trouble and be deprived of their liberty.

The moderate and timely remarks of Mr. SMITH were not received with much favor by a portion of his audience, who began immediately to form in order for marching to the Exchange.

Mr. BOWLES ordered a banner with the inscription:

WE WANT WORK

upon it, to the head of the procession, which then moved on through Avenue A, First-street, Bowery, Broome, Centre, Chambers and William streets, to Wall-street, and halted in front and on the steps of the Exchange. By far the largest portion of the meeting remained in Tompkins-square, deeming further parade unnecessary at present. The street in front of the Exchange was completely blocked up. As soon as they were well together, and after a large number of spectators had been attracted, Mr. BOWLES spoke again. He said their banner told what they wanted. They wanted work, and they must have it, or they must die—or do what was worse, for they never would consent to starve in a country like this. He said: We ask for nothing but what is right, and we mean to submit to nothing that is wrong. You owe us a living, and we mean to have it. We have come here among you to show you, our fellow-creatures, what we are, and to demand of you, what we must have—work, wherewith to earn bread and meat for ourselves, our wives, our little ones. We must and will have work or bread. We will keep the peace, but we will show to the merchants and wealthy classes here before us that we are starving, with our wives and children, and that we must have relief. All we want is work. You wealthy men, here in this street, and here about, you have the power to relieve us, and you must do it. There are twenty millions of dollars here in your street idle, doing nothing, not circulating among the people, and you must circulate it among the people, so that we can get some of it to buy bread. There are many in this crowd who would be glad if they only had a loaf of bread. We suppose, however, that we will have to starve. But no; we will not starve. There are some who say we are the ignorant classes, who don't know how to keep the peace here—even here, in this place, with millions of money about us, starving here, and yet we keep the peace. We will increase in numbers every day, in numbers irresistible in strength, and we will march through the streets with these increased numbers, day after day. You, my friends—you will keep the peace, will you not? [Cries of "Yes."] What we want is work, is it not? It is all on that banner. Is it not there? [Cries of "Yes."]

The above remarks were received with great favor by those who had formed the procession, and when he had concluded he directed them to form again and march to the City Hall. But before the order could be obeyed, one of their number handed up a newspaper article, which he wanted to have read, in order to show that the *Herald* was "for having them shot." The article was read. The following was the objectionable portion:

"Only give us a day or two's notice of a riot in this City, and the public peace is safe. Rioters, like other people, have heads to be broken, and bodies to be perforated with ball and steel; and, as our militia would make no scruples to shoot down any quantity of Irish or Germans, or other people who proposed to rob or riot, we take it that the peace will be preserved, and our people may sleep in quiet."

The banner was now carried to the front, and the procession moved on to the City Hall. Just before leaving a difficulty occurred between a number of them and some policemen—one of whom, it was understood, desired to take away their banner. However, the matter was settled without any serious trouble. Arrived at the City Hall, they gathered in front, and were again addressed by Mr. BOWLES. He complained of the policeman who had tried to take away their banner, and claimed that they had as much right to carry it, as the merchants in Broadway had to hang out their signs. As long as they marched in harmony and peace, why should they allow one of their servants—for servant he was—to interfere with them? He was for doing everything honorably and quietly, but work they must have and should have, if they had to make the Mayor give it to them. He hoped they would give the Mayor three cheers. [Three hearty cheers for Mayor Wood.] He said the reason why he most wanted them to come up to the City Hall was to give Mayor Wood three cheers. [Three cheers.] He did not intend to speak any longer. If they felt as he did they would meet again to-morrow, and parade the streets in another section of the City. He would stand by them, and do all he could do for them to obtain assistance and bread. He had stood up for his country in Cuba, and spoke to crowds of Spaniards in our defence, with his life at stake; but he did not fear, for it was for his countrymen. He was ready again to stand by his countrymen, and, if they would only say the word, at half-past nine he would again meet them, and work hard in the cause he had undertaken. He desired all who were in favor of meeting to-morrow to hold up their hands. [Every hand up, with three cheers.] Mr. BOWLES then said that he felt proud to see so many hands up; he did not see one out of the lot that looked like a doctor's or a priest's hand—they were all hard-working hands, and he liked to see the color. He concluded by introducing

Mr. SMITH, who said it was an alarming spectacle to see so many out of employ. He knew the Common Council would do something for them, but it would take time. If they would wait a few days all would be well. Many of the members would, no doubt, want their votes, which would cause them to do something before the election next month. Some of the "hungry" had objected to receiving flour and coal in return for their labor, but he, as one of their Committee, had told the Common Council they would take anything they could get. He had said they would prefer the money as they could do better with it for themselves than the Common Council could do for them, but anything would satisfy them that tended to relieve their immediate pressing wants. He cautioned them to remain quiet under their suffering. By that means they would engage public opinion on their side, and he was satisfied that by quiet demonstrations the eyes of the community would be brought to a just appreciation of their wants and necessities as peaceable, unemployed men. He knew it was hard for men of family to go to their homes even once and see their families destitute and without food. What must be their feelings when they were continually compelled to do so. For his part he had been so long without work that he was used to it, and did not know but he lived better without employment than if he had it. But most of the mass he was addressing, he remarked, lacked the ingenuity to do that, and hence work to them was a necessity. It was therefore for them, and not for himself that he was pleading. He said he was satisfied that something must be done, and that quickly, or the masses of the unemployed people would become so excited that no one could keep them within reasonable control. He had warned the Common Council to beware of the tornado, and he was satisfied they must do something. Something must, would, and should be done, as the unemployed masses willed it. The present Common Council were elected in great part by the suffrages of those now unemployed, and if they did not look to their wants the unemployed would hold them responsible. He counseled them, however, not to permit themselves to become unduly excited. They should act like men who have sworn to support the Constitution and the laws. By acting thus peaceably, their demonstrations would be more emphatic,—they would more easily gain the sympathies of a just public, and the benevolent would more readily render assistance. He would offer the following resolution as the expression of the masses:

Resolved, That landlords can do much to alleviate the present and prospective distress among the mechanics and laboring classes, by a course of liberality and forbearance towards their tenants. The mass of laboring men hire premises by the month, and rents become due every day in the year, payable in advance. To eject a family at this season for nonpayment of advance rent, would be unwarrantable and cruel, and justly deserving of the severest reprehension and scorn of all good men.

The resolution was received with great favor, and with the expression of a wish that there would be no excitement speeches he retired.

Mr. BOWLES then proceeded, with others, to the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything was to be done for them.

The Mayor told them that on Tuesday next he thought something would be done to give them employment.

Mr. BOWLES returned and reported, and after an expression of applause the meeting adjourned.

About an hour afterwards another meeting convened on the City Hall steps, and Mr. BOWLES addressed them again. He said there were already many in want and suffering, and that work they must and should have. It was impossible for him to say anything more than had already been stated at the other meeting. But he asked if it could be possible, that in a Republican country, it should go abroad that the people were letting their poor fellow-creatures starve at their doors! No, it must not be; it never should be! He urged the workingmen to get a banner and parade the streets. He wanted to meet to-morrow morning at Tompkins-square, and then proceed in a body through the streets. Let them go to Wall-street, and show those who had their pockets lined, that they wanted work. Let that be the inscription on the banner—"We Want Work." A Committee of Six should also be appointed, to procure this banner, and meet the people to-morrow morning with it. If the meeting would appoint such a Committee he would not fail to work with them, and they would show to the world that they were honest men, and that all they wanted was work to keep them from starving. He continued: Could it be that in so glorious a City like this so many poor, unfortunate creatures would go begging through the streets? It could not be—it must not be. There were, no doubt, many who would help them, but some one was needed to show the rich that the poor were in want. Well, then, to Wall-street they should go and proclaim their situation. The moneyed men must shell out to the poor; and, if they would not, the musket would be their resort. There was no time to be wasted, and a Committee should be immediately appointed to carry out their designs. (Cheers.)

The following Committee were then appointed to procure a banner:

James O'Hare, William Hanley, Patrick Donnelly, Thos. Quinlan, P. Divine and Peter Levine.

The meeting then adjourned.

That portion of the meeting held in Tompkins-square, in the morning, that did not join in the procession, remained in the square. In the afternoon another meeting was held there, to which PHILIP WILTON made the following statement: He said he had not tasted anything to eat for eighteen hours, and unless he could get work shortly, he must resort to stealing something. He went into a bakery in Avenue D, and asked them if they would give him a loaf of bread, which they refused, and were going to have him arrested because he took a bun from the counter, the temptation being too great, he said, to resist. He did not approve of getting together in crowds, for it only helped to raise up a feeling which might lead to a serious result, yet, he asked, what was to be done? He could not see, unless the poor and destitute got together and showed, by their number, that they were really in want, and that relief must be given them. He knew of one family of eight persons, residing near him, out of which were six children, none able to go out in the street from sickness; the father was a cripple, and the mother unable to leave her children one moment. They had not tasted food until this morning for over twenty-four hours. It was through the kindness of a groceryman, with whom they had always traded, that they got the food at last, although they were now owing him several dollars. He hoped something would be done by the Mayor, and that if no work could be given them, the Common Council would at least start the soup-houses.

Mr. LUINE followed. He said he was a watch-case maker, and had been out of employment four weeks. He could not get work, and there was going to be no work whatever this Winter. He was willing to do anything, but could not get it to do. He wanted to join the army, but they would not take him because he had a family. He concluded by saying "What shall I do? what shall I do?"

The following was then read:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The late crisis which has visited our City, has resulted in throwing out of employment many thousand honest and hard-working men. It is well known among them, that there is little or no prospect for obtaining work during the coming Winter. Their late employers cannot promise them work, for they, two, have almost been made penniless. From shop to shop have we wandered, but the only reply was—"No work," "no work." Reduced, many of us, at the present time, to almost starvation, our last resort for assistance is to the public. It is well known that our citizens have always been at the head in donating to the unfortunate. Many thousands of dollars have been given to the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, both at home and abroad. Is it, therefore, to be supposed that you are going to let us starve at your very doors? Let those who have plenty come up and help the distressed and weak. Cold weather is fast approaching, which must help to increase the suffering. We therefore ask you, as good citizens, as hard-working men, give us bread to keep our families from starving with hunger.

Several hearty cheers were given, and the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning at Tompkins-square.

MEETING OF HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Letters from the Trade, and Report on the Long Credit System.

Adoption of a Resolution Reducing Credit to Four Months.

Yesterday a meeting was held in the Astor House by the Hardware Merchants of the City, for the purpose of hearing communications from representatives of the Trade elsewhere, of considering the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a statement of their views on the subject of long credits, and of devising measures whereby to counteract and relieve the existing monetary difficulties.

The attendance was very considerable. Mr. A. R. WETMORE was chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT Secretary.

Mr. J. C. TUCKER, from the Committee appointed to open a correspondence with leading members of the business in the other large cities, in order to ascertain their views as to the most promising mode of meeting the prevailing monetary difficulties, read a number of letters which he had received.

The Secretary then submitted the annexed report:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at the general meeting of the Hardware trade, held the 23d of October, to consider the causes of the present embarrassments of trade and the *propriety* of lessening the time of credits on hardware sales, report, that they have given these subjects such careful consideration, as the time at the disposal of your Committee would permit. That they have consulted with persons representing the different branches of the hardware business, and have corresponded with prominent firms in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which correspondence is appended to this report, and beg leave very briefly to submit what they deem to be mainly the causes of our present commercial difficulties, on their general effect, in which we participate, and in the appended resolutions the opinion which appears to be generally entertained by "The Trade," in regard to what should be our practice in credits, we recommend for adoption.

The entire mercantile community are passing through a season of general depression and consequent derangement in every department of business; it behooves us to investigate the true causes of such a result, and to recommend the adoption of a course for the future that will tend to restore confidence, correct existing evils, and promote the welfare of the trade.

We think much of the present distress may be attributed to an increasing spirit of extravagance, in luxurious living, reckless expenditures and excessive credits.

We attribute a great deal of our trouble to the action of the Banks, who have encouraged a spirit of over-trading by too readily acceding to demands made upon them, in increasing their discounts, and by suddenly contracting in the recent unparalleled manner, have rendered many of our most solvent merchants, unable to retire their large maturing obligations, until confidence is restored, and capital again fulfills its legitimate purposes. There has been apparently but little concert of action between different Bank officers; some of them taking the ground that they must take care of themselves, apparently forgetting the fact that the interests of the farmer, the merchant and bank are identical, and that a disaster of the one is sure to affect the other. A more liberal policy would have saved many of our best merchants from bankruptcy, and by checking the panic at the outset, have prevented the sad effects of it as well as saved themselves the mortification of a general suspension.

We also lay not a little share of the blame upon some of our city journals, who have pursued a course calculated to produce a panic, by creating a feeling of distrust toward many of our solvent corporations. It is to be regretted that the Press, wielding the influence it does, should not, in a commercial crisis like the present, take pains to calm, rather than excite the public mind.

We believe our present system of credit is also a fruitful source of our embarrassments and difficulties. We pay cash or its equivalent for all our imported goods, which constitute a large portion of our stock, besides paying more than 50 per cent. in cash for duties, freight and other attendant expenses, and are obliged to keep constantly on hand a large stock, which we are unable to realise on in case of necessity, except at a serious loss. These requirements involve the employment of sums capital, in proportion to our sales, than any other branch of the jobbing trade, while, at the same time, we are expected to grant as extended credit as any other, to the serious embarrassment of our business.

It has been the custom of most houses to take notes from their customers payable at their office, nominally at six months' credit. The prompt payment of these obligations is very frequently disregarded, and their liquidation postponed to meet the conveniences of the debtor. We feel that we cannot too strongly discountenance a custom so largely calculated to render the buyer negligent in pressing his own collections, and careless of his credit. We believe the time has now fully come to inaugurate a radical change in so defective a system.

The necessity heretofore urged by country purchasers for obtaining goods on long credit, does not now exist. We have communication with all sections by railroad, and this is getting to be more and more the favorite mode of transportation, a very large portion of even our heavy goods are thus forwarded, and although the cost of transportation may be a little higher, yet the goods are at home a few days from shipment; the dealer thus saves interest and insurance, and the fact that the routes are open at all seasons, enable him to order often, thus saving interest on the overstock, which would necessarily accumulate under the old method. It is therefore

Resolved, That, in view of the advantages arising from a judicious credit system, we recommend that hereafter we sell our goods on a credit of six months, taking notes for the same, payable at bank, with the current rate of exchange.

Resolved, That for cash payment an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made, or interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on amounts paid before maturity.

Resolved, That we invite our brethren of the trade in neighboring and interior cities to unite with us in our efforts to establish a uniform system of credits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. TUCKER, CHAS. VANDEVOORT,
EDW'D CORNING, WM. J. HOYT,
CHAS. BLIVEN, RICHARD P. BRUFF.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the Chairman announced that it was open for consideration and action, section by section.

Mr. QUINCY objected to the report. He did not think it would accomplish the end they had in view. It was the same old thing over again. It was the same universal six-months' credit that had been known for many years among hardware men. This had produced in times past, and necessarily must produce in times to come, revulsion and disorder. And of this the City journals had given emphatic warning, and, instead of receiving blame, ought to receive the credit of having uttered the truth. Mr. QUINCY entered into an elaborate history of the origin and progress of the credit system, and forcibly urged a contraction in time, which, he said, was not only demanded as a safeguard to the merchant, but was warranted by the great facilities now in existence for rapid delivery by railroad and express.

Mr. MANY considered the report too severe on the banks, in attributing to them so much of the disaster, for the banks had been actuated by the intention of benefiting their stockholders, and doing the best they could for themselves, which was only what every individual in the community did. In that respect it said too much. It also said too little, because it had not dwelt sufficiently on the short credit system, and presented a conclusion without giving any reason for it.

Mr. WIXN moved to amend by substituting in the resolution reported the words "*four* months" for "six months."

Another gentleman thought that six months was the very shortest time that the general trade for their own interest could adopt, in doing a jobbing business throughout the United States. If the time were shortened to four months, the manufacturers, who now sold their goods at the minimum rates to country purchasers on a six months' credit, would destroy the jobbing business. The great difficulty in this matter was in selling too many goods on what is termed open paper, memorandum notes at 6 months.

Mr. TUCKER said the Committee appointed to prepare the report had been unanimous in their opinion as to the advisability of making the period six months.

Mr. A. VAN BUREN thought that the resolution expressed just what they had all been doing for several years past. It was true it recommended bank notes payable at six months, and required the payment of the exchange on that note in current funds, but that had always been the practice as far as it could be adopted, but if now exclusively insisted on would be impracticable. He suggested that every man be charged interest from the date of his purchase, making a cash standard, and moved as an amendment that after the words "bank notes," in the resolution, there be inserted the words "at current rate of interest from date of purchase."

Mr. LIVINGSTON recognized in Mr. VAN BUREN'S suggestion the Birmingham plan, and thought that the addition of interest after four months' credit in the Southern States would accomplish the object. He was very much in favor of a four months' system, and hoped they would adopt some plan changing the old six months' system of commercial credit, and relieve the merchants from the arms of the Banks.

Mr. LITTLE assumed that a resolution was to be regarded as a by-law, if passed, and if any action were taken by resolution, he thought the terms should be recommendatory rather than directive. He could not vote for a compulsory resolution, but he could vote for a six months' credit.

Mr. MANY read the following resolutions as a substitute for that of the Committee:

Whereas, a large part of the present financial difficulties is attributable to the lax system of credits, and as the rapid extension of Railroads and Expresses throughout the United States have much facilitated the delivery of goods to the country merchant, thereby rendering less necessary the long credits that have hitherto existed, although owing to the large extent of our country, some portions still require larger credits than others; and

Whereas, the present loose system of open accounts is often disadvantageous to both buyer and seller, and it is desirable to adopt some plan by which the time, place and mode of payment should be settled; therefore,

Resolved, That it is recommended to the hardware merchants to contract their time of credits, reducing those parts of the country which have been buying from 9 to 12 months to 6 or 8, and those purchasing at 6 months to 4, for notes payable at bank with exchange on New-York.

Resolved, That we recommend the cash discount to be 1 per cent. per month, for the unexpired time, and that the custom of considering 30 days as cash, be abrogated for the future.

Mr. LIVINGSTON also offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the credits given by the hardware trade have been too long, considering the credits they obtain; that this disproportion has been one of the embarrassments that the trade now labors under, and that as a safeguard against future difficulties we now recommend a standard of 4 months for notes payable at bank with the current rate of exchange at New-York.

The Chairman suggested whether the adoption of a four months' standard with the country trade, and a six months' standard in the trade proper—that is, among the merchants themselves in the large cities, would not be worthy of attention.

Mr. TUCKER was certain that if two periods were established, the plan would turn out a failure.

Mr. CASEY said the principal difficulty had just been hinted at by the Chairman, and that was the disproportion between the credit to customers and the credit to jobbers. This whole system of shortening credits was a blow at the jobbing system of the hardware merchants of New-York.

Mr. LOCKWOOD said the object was to lessen the risk of the seller, and that would be done by producing the impression that four months should be the standard.

Mr. PORTER said the change would be very desirable, but he did not see how they were going to benefit themselves by passing a resolution that would not be adhered to.

After further remarks by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, LOCKWOOD, BROUGH, VAN BUREN and others, the question on the adoption of Mr. LIVINGSTON'S substitute was put, a division called for, and the vote found to stand 10 and 10.

The Chairman decided in favor of the four months by voting for the substitute and announced the fact amid much applause.

The dissentients refused, however, to make the vote unanimous.

A motion to strike out those portions of the preamble which referred to the Banks, the Press and social extravagance, was lost and the preamble adopted unanimously.

It was then resolved that the new system go into operation after the first of January, 1858.

The meeting then adjourned.

Complaints of Unfairness.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Now, you'll see some *hard swearing*," said Judge OSBORN, when the case of HENRY MYERS, charged with assault and battery, was called on. "*They're a parcel of Jews.*"

The above extract is from the police reports in to-day's TIMES, and it would be unjust to suffer it to pass by without comment upon the judicial dignity evidently neglected by "His Honor." "*They're a parcel of Jews*"—how dignified a remark, coming from the lips of one of our City magistrates in the performance of his duty.

Does it follow that *all Jews* are "hard swearers?"—talluding, doubtless, to the invalidity of their oath.) And on perusal of your reporter's account of the trial, I certainly can see no shadow of authority for the learned Judge's prophecy—not even a contradiction on the part of plaintiff or defendant. But that is little or nothing to the purpose of this communication. Doubtless many of your readers will agree with me that, taking as examples the respectable class of our Jewish residents, we have none more peaceable, respected and law-obeying citizens in our metropolis—men whose political influence is ever courted, and whose friendship, once gained, is esteemed without prejudice to their religious opinions.

Even in England, where a Jew has every reason to complain of neglect, it has ever been the theme of those noblemen advocating the admission of Jews into Parliament to allude with pride to the United States, a Government the basis of whose Constitution is founded upon the free exercise of religious duties.

Does Judge OSBORN forget that not many years since "*a Jew*" faithfully performed, upon the bench of the Court of Sessions, similar duties to those now devolving upon himself, and at whose decease thousands of the citizens of New-York marked their respect by attendance at his funeral? Does he know that even now in our Senate and House of Representatives, aswell as many public offices of this City, we have several able members of the same religion, whose "*hard swearing*" has never yet been called in question? If not, it is well that he should inform himself that *all Jews* are not "*Barkers*," and when again he shall be called upon to act in a similar case, let him bear in mind there is some respect due to others representing the major part of that community, whose votes are ever ready to assist in electing those who, besides having capability, know how to support their position with becoming dignity. Yours, truly,

R. P. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Troubles in the Church of the Puritans.

After the closing of our report of the meeting at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on Thursday evening, Mr. R. N. HAVENS offered the following resolutions as a substitute for Mr. HUNT'S motion to print the report of the Special Committee:

Whereas, The Church of the Puritans claims to have suspended brethren O. E. Woon, E. M. KINGSLEY and J. K. JOHNSON from the office of deacon heretofore held by them, by its amendments of the Standing Rules at the annual meeting held on the 4th day of June last, and

Whereas, the said brethren, WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON demur to the legality of the said amendments and to the said action of the church professedly based thereon, and have presented their written protest under date of July 7, 1857, against both the said amendments and action, and have asked that these differences be submitted in a mutual council to be convened in accordance with the provisions of the second standing rule for its final settlement and adjudication; therefore,

Resolved, That, for the sake of peace and Christian fellowship, this church do accede to the request aforesaid of brethren WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON, and that ——be a Committee to arrange with them for the convening of a Mutual Council, and the time and place of submitting to their consideration and determination the matters now in difference between the church and the said brethren; and

Whereas, a considerable number of the members of this church have published a statement or letter under date of July 15, 1857, addressed "To the members of the Church of the Puritans," in justification of a private letter, dated April 27, 1857, addressed by them to our pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, "suggesting the expediency of his tender of his resignation of the pastorate," in which statement they have alleged as facts matters and things greatly prejudicial to the ministerial and personal character of our pastor and injurious to his good name as a Christian, and otherwise grievously affecting the well-being, influence and prosperity of this branch of the church of Christ; and

Whereas, The said brethren have in their statement or letter aforesaid, professed their willingness to submit the allegations thus made by them to the investigation and decision of a Council to be convened in pursuance of the provisions of the second standing rule; therefore,

Resolved, That the said statement or letter be submitted to the Council ordered to be convened to consider the protest of brethren WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON; and that the Committee appointed to convene such Council, notify the brethren who have signed the said statement bearing date July 15, 1857, of the time and place of its sittings, and of their privilege then to appear and submit the proofs of the several allegations aforesaid made by them."

Mr. HAVENS stated, in offering these resolutions, that none of the minority would vote on the question of their adoption, as they were only appelants in the case.

After various attempts, by calls for the previous question, to lay on the table, &c., to stave off a direct vote on the substitute, it was, however, finally taken, and the substitute rejected unanimously.

The resolution of Mr. HUNT for printing and circulating the Report of the Committee, was then adopted, and at about midnight the meeting adjourned.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

Patients Treated during October, 1857.	Whites.	At their dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2974	580	3554	2012	1549	78	7851
Northern	899	343	1242	718	526	51	2713
Eastern	1783	374	2157	1164	993	230	5914
Demilt	1687	456	2143	1240	903	78	3551
Northwestern	987	240	1227	725	502	25	2161
Totals	8329	1993	10321	5857	4464	492	20190

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during month of October: males, 4,288; females, 6,033. Nativity—4,495 patients were born in the United States, and 5,826 in foreign countries. Partial results—Sent to Hospital, 354; died, 69. The principal causes of death were diarrhea, marasmus and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary system; among the most important were phthisis, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Corwin* has had new boilers put in at the Morgan Works, and her machinery has been overhauled. She has been taken to the Navy Yard to complete repairs. Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States coast survey, has decided to examine, by the aid of the *Corwin*, the wreck of the bark *Byron*, in the lower Bay, its location, and how far it obstructs navigation, and threatens the safety of vessels. If found practicable, this obstruction, with some others, will probably be removed under direction of the Superintendent. The pilots report that the wreck lies in mid-channel, and that shoal water is rapidly forming about the wreck.

SALE OF PICTURES.—Messrs. LEEDS had an auction sale on Thursday of the oil-paintings and drawings belonging to J. M. BUAT, Esq., comprising the works of KENSETT, CROPSEY, DURAND, ONDIE, GIGNOUX, CHURCH, COLEMAN, and many other of our best American artists; and, judging from the prices realized, there are yet many wealthy *cognoscente* whose patronage of high art is not withered by the blight that affects the commercial world. Passing over some works, named (perhaps rather doubtfully) as originals of VERNET, PALENBERG and the elder masters, a picture by CAFFYATT, the "Stolen Boy," realized $34; a pretty bit, by CROPSEY, sold for $20; HART, "Hudson River," $30; CALL, "Harvesting," a sketch, $50; KENSETT'S picture, "New-England Scenery," sold for $155; JONES, "Olden Time," $200; GIGNOUX "Autumnal Scene," $40; CASILEAR, "Lake George," $55; DURAND, "Summer," $125; CHURCH, "The Adirondacks," $130; CROPSEY, "The Alps, Simplon Pass," $120; KENSETT, "Lake George," $120; GIGNOUX, "Winter in New-Hampshire," $190; A. B. DURAND, "The Coming Storm," $280; KENSETT'S picture, "Mountain Scenery," realized $250; another picture by the same artist, "Mount Lafayette," $80; CASILEAR'S landscape with figures five inches by four, $25; HART, "Scene on the Hudson," $65—an exquisite specimen of the master. The drawings were by PROUT, DAVIS COX, VAILEY PYNE, COBOULD and TURNER. The Corbould "Jenny Lind, with autograph," sold for $55. The Turner for $45.

☞ The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Thursday for Aspinwall, carried out about five hundred passengers, one-half of them being United States troops, destined for California and Oregon. Among her passengers were Mr. W. R. C. WYKEHAM, and his counsel, Mr. JELLIFF

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada's* mails, with dates from London and Liverpool to Oct. 24, reached this City, from Halifax, yesterday afternoon. We continue to give, from our foreign exchanges, copious extracts on the financial pressure as the all-absorbing topic of the day. The London *Times* believes that the late advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount will arrest the drain of gold to the United States; but the large quantities of specie brought by the *Canada* does not look like an indication of such a result. It is stated that heavy amounts of gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of France for exportation to America. The only political item of any importance is the announcement that a Regency will probably be appointed in Prussia. The King's health is much shattered, and it is feared that he will never again be able to resume the duties and responsibilities of his high office. On the first page of this morning's paper will be found various miscellaneous articles on foreign topics of interest.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ostensibly to render a report of the dealings with the Indians in Utah during the last quarter, but in reality to give the Government a piece of his mind. He transmits a draft for $6,411 to cover the quarter's expenditures, but adds that he has little hope of its acceptance, two quarters being already in arrears. He inquires why the Government refuses to recognize his authority in the Indian Superintendency in the Territory, and administers a series of sharp rebukes. He avers that the scurvy treatment of the Indians by overland emigrants is a fruitful source of mischief among the tribes, and that the reported march of the troops towards Utah only aggravates the evil; and adds a recommendation that travelers omit their nefarious practice of "shooting down an Indian when they happen to see one." BRIGHAM YOUNG is silent on Mormon affairs.

The country is at last indebted to General PILLOW for bringing out some developments of the history of the Mexican War which it would otherwise, probably, have remained in ignorance of. Gen. HITCHCOCK has written another letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, this time in reply to an article which recently appeared in the Washington *States*, relative to the movement of the Army in the Valley of Mexico over the Chalco road, to avoid the fortications of Peñon. Gen. HITCHCOCK proves that the movement was contemplated by Gen. SCOTT before the army left Puebla.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in a letter, dated Nov. 5, (but not received by the Board on that day,) communicates to the Commissioners of Police his inability to accept the vacant Commissionership. His private business does not permit the sacrifice that acceptance would make necessary. A very complimentary letter from distinguished citizens, urging a different decision on his part, has but just come to the eye of the public.

The unemployed gathered again yesterday in Tompkins-square to the number of 5,000. They were addressed by Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH, after which they formed in procession, and proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street. They were there addressed by Mr. BOWLES again. From the Exchange they proceeded to the City Hall, where Messrs. BOWLES and SMITH addressed them again, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and learn whether anything could be done for them. Mr. BOWLES, the Chairman, interrogated the Mayor, who, in reply, said he believed something would be done on Tuesday next to give them employment. The Committee reported, and the meeting adjourned for about an hour. They met again in the same place, when they were again addressed by Mr. BOWLES, and then they adjourned. A subsequent meeting was held in Tompkins-square, at which some cases of extreme suffering were stated. They adjourned with the understanding that they would meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning. The speeches were more in favor of maintaining order and quiet than those delivered before.

The Hardware merchants held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the Astor House, at which, after a tedious debate, a substitute for the resolution recommending the six months' credit system, which had been reported by the Committee, was adopted, and a four months' standard, to go into operation on the first day of January next, was carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

There are indications that the news of our Hard Times received on the other side, will materially check emigration; the ship *Baltic*, one of the most popular of ZEREGA'S Liverpool line, arrived here yesterday with only 29 passengers all told. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of the revulsion had reached England.

The interminable case of HAMILTON *vs.* The Accessory Transit Company commenced its Winter campaign yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on an appeal from the findings at Special Term. It will be remembered that the case involves the legality of WALKER'S Government and the decrees of President RIVAS in dissolving the Transit Company.

There was an interesting case before Judge THOMPSON, in the Marine Court, yesterday, involving the responsibility of the proprietors of hotels. A sum of money was placed in the hands of the clerk of one of our hotels for safe keeping, by a person stopping at the hotel. The next day the clerk absconded with the money. The proprietors claimed that they were not liable. The owner of the money brought a suit, and the Judge decided that the proprietors were liable for the amount.

The general Produce Markets yesterday presented no really new features. Flour fell off 5c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat about 2c. ₱ bushel, with more sellers than buyers. Corn was quiet, yet steady. Pork was more active, but not dearer, while Beef was dull and lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars at uniform rates. Cotton, Coffee, Rice and Teas were lightly dealt in, and prices were generally nominal. Freights were reported rather heavy and languid.

The Port Wardens now experience little opposition in the exercise of their functions in the survey of vessels and damaged cargoes; the old marine surveyors have, it is said, generally given up the business, and some of them have gone into other pursuits. The Port Wardens on an average survey from 25 to 30 vessels daily.

The Republicans met in primary meeting last night, and selected delegates to Conventions which are to nominate City, Judicial, Council, Ward, School and Aldermanic officers.

The Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace closed last evening, when premiums were announced.

The new wharf and buildings at Sandy Hook are nearly completed, and will be ready for use before Winter sets in. Fifty men are engaged upon the work.

There are now 30 vessels loading grain and flour at this port, about one-half bound for Liverpool and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Mayor assured the committee of unemployed laborers who called upon him yesterday that the Common Council would authorize the immediate resumption of work upon the Central Park. We trust this assurance may prove to be well founded. The work is authorized and is to be done, and there are many conclusive reasons why it should be prosecuted *now* rather than postponed. It will cost less now than bye-and-bye, since labor is cheaper. The sooner it is done the sooner it can be brought into use, and hundreds of laborers can find employment upon it who need work for the support of their families. We trust it will be resumed at once.

The South and Gov. Walker.

We copy from several of our Southern exchanges comments upon Gov. WALKER'S rejection of the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, in Kansas. The tone of these comments is full of significance. The ultra Pro-Slavery Press are open and vehement in their denunciations of Gov. WALKER, for having rejected the fraudulent votes which were to have given power in the Territory to the Pro-Slavery minority! Not one of these journals pretends that the Pro-Slavery Party has the majority,—that the returns were correct or valid, or that the votes returned were cast. Yet they are all astounded that Gov. WALKER should have had the audacity to reject them! They dwell with impressive and painful emphasis upon the technical wrong of which he was guilty, in even *thinking* anything about the legality or illegality of the returns. This was none of his business—he was merely a clerk—his duty was simply to read the returns, and give certificates to the parties therein *said* to have the most votes. And the Chivalry of the South is much more shocked at his daring to scrutinize the returns, and even asking whether they were genuine or forged,—than they are at the attempt to cheat a whole people of their rights by a gigantic and wholesale fraud!

Is it characteristic of Southern chivalry thus to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Is the honor upon which it prides itself purely a technicality,—dwelling exclusively upon small irregularities, and hugging to its bosom enormous crimes that promise to enure to its advantage? One would suppose that any man of honor,—any man who professed any regard for justice or fair dealing, would rejoice at the defeat of such a fraud as was attempted in these returns, and find abundant excuse for any trifling irregularity of the process, in the substantial and important service thus rendered to the public. But the journals from which we quote seem absolutely enraged at the prevention of a crime, because they suppose it to have been "irregularly" accomplished! They do not seem to be aware that by this course they virtually make themselves accomplices in the crime which Gov. WALKER has happily thwarted; that they confess, by the tenor of their language, their willingness to subvert and discard every principle of democracy, to scout and trample upon popular rights, to countenance and support any conceivable fraud, and to justify the most infamous and outrageous crimes, if thereby they can secure the extension of Slavery.

President BUCHANAN has now, what every man in his position must prize most highly, the power of shaping the opposition to his Administration. If he sustains Governor WALKER and goes forward in the policy thus far pursued in Kansas, he will strengthen and consolidate the Democratic Party throughout the North, and can count confidently upon the support of the great body of the people,—incurring the hostility only of the ultras at the South and at the North. If he yields to the Pro-Slavery pressure of the South, he will forfeit the confidence of the country at large, and run upon the same rocks and shoals which wrecked the craft of his predecessor. It would seem to be a very easy matter to make a choice: yet it is equally easy for a sagacious, ambitious politician to make mistakes. Thus far, in spite of ominous and damaging rumors to the contrary, we have no reason to doubt that the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER is fully approved, and will be sustained by the Administration. What effect the excitement and pressure of a Congressional session will produce, remains to be seen

Arming the Police.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has asked of the Police Commissioners authority to arm "ten prudent and discreet patrolmen with revolvers," as a means of increasing the efficiency of the Police, and of counteracting the consequences of the very small number of men of which the Police force is composed. There are very grave objections to an armed Police, but there can be no doubt of the inadequacy of the force, in its present form, to the duties required of it,—and it must be either armed or increased.

According to the report of the Superintendent there are now on duty but 605 patrolmen in the whole City, and as but half of this force are on duty at a time, there are but 300 policemen to guard the City in its whole extent, from Harlem to the Battery. Scattered as this small force must be, it is evidently impossible for it to render the protection required at its hands.

We have already had foreshadowings of probable mobs and riots occasioned by so many laboring poor being out of work among us; but the Winter months are always more rife of crime and disturbances in the best of times, and even without our gloomy prospects, our police force would be wholly inadequate to the protection of the City. As nearly every ruffian carries a concealed weapon of destruction about his person, the single-handed policeman goes on his beat at a great disadvantage to encounter the villains he will be called on to arrest. Three of our policemen have, within a short time, been murdered by ruffians whom they attempted to arrest, before assistance could be rendered. The only implement of defence which the patrolman now carries, a short club called a billy, is of very little account in a contest with a ruffian armed with a revolver or a bowie-knife. It may not be prudent to put revolvers into the hands of the policemen, but something must be done to render them effective or even safe. The mere knowledge that a part of the police force has been armed with revolvers, will invest them with much greater terror than they now possess for the prowling rascals that infest the City. Superintendent TALLMADGE says that the mere exhibition of a revolver on election day, by some of the force, had a marvellously powerful effect in quelling an incipient riot.

The objections to an armed police are patent to every one; the danger of placing deadly weapons in the hands of men who may use them with impunity at their own discretion, is too great to be lightly incurred; and it is only as the choice of a lesser evil that such a measure could be recommended.

The Mayoralty.

An active interest is already becoming manifest in the approaching Charter Election. It is very evident that a much larger vote will be polled in that contest than in the one just closed. There is infinitely more at stake,—for the people of this City have a much more direct and important interest in the Government of the City than in that of the State. The former comes more closely home to them. They feel its action, or lack of action, in their daily business,—in the security of their persons and property, in the peace and order of the streets, in the conveniences and comforts of daily life. As a general thing, therefore, the vote for City officers seldom falls below the vote for State or Federal officers, even in the most heated political contests. At the last Presidential election, for example, the aggregate vote cast for President in this City was 78,686—and that for Mayor was 78,058—only 628 less.

The City vote for Mayor is much more likely to exceed the vote for State officers now that the two elections are separated, and especially under the circumstances which surround the present canvass. In the State election there was very little interest, because there was very little at stake. Hundreds and thousands neglected to vote, simply because they saw nothing important to vote for. In the City canvass this feeling of indifference does not exist. It is universally felt by men of all parties and classes, that our City Government is rapidly approaching a crisis,—that under existing auspices the increase of taxation, the impunity of crime, the lack of public spirit and the predominance, in our public councils, of partisan and personal selfishness over regard for the public welfare, justify the most serious apprehensions and demand the most earnest efforts of every citizen for reform. The official conduct of Mayor WOOD during the financial embarrassments of the past few weeks, has quickened this feeling among all classes of the community. Instead of seeking to allay discontent and promote the public peace, he has taken advantage of the public distress to excite the worst passions of the destitute and the ignorant, and to array them in open and menacing hostility, not only to the City authorities, but to the great mass of the whole community. He has flattered them by promises which he knows can never be fulfilled. He has endeavored to force the City into competition with the thousands of small dealers of provisions, groceries and other necessaries of life, to their certain ruin. He has sought to arouse the animosities of the poor against the rich, and has offered arguments in advance to excuse mob violence and depredations upon property. The disturbed, restless and threatening condition of the mass of the unemployed is due mainly to his pandering to their passions and misleading their minds by delusive expectations.

These are precisely the acts which arouse public feeling and summon men to the active discharge of their political duties. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the public mind a general conviction that the public peace and the welfare of the City demand the election of some other Mayor. The Winter upon which we are entering threatens to be one of distress, difficulty and commotion, and we shall need at the head of our City government, some man who will *not* sacrifice the public good to his own personal or political ambition. There is, moreover, thus far manifest a remarkable absence of party feeling in regard to the Charter Election. Every one feels that partisanship has nothing to do with our choice of City officers, and that the canvass should be conducted with exclusive reference to the administration of City affairs. We hear of no movements, in any party, to nominate party candidates for Mayor. The Republican and American Conventions meet, we believe, next Monday night;—but so far as we are informed, neither of them is likely to make any nomination,—both preferring to await some independent movement which shall take the question entirely out of party politics and present a candidate whom all the opponents of Mayor WOOD can support upon his merits, and with exclusive reference to City interests. Several names are mentioned for the place,—but none are unduly or improperly pressed. It is felt that the candidate should be a man of high character, of personal resolution, decision and energy, and a Democrat in his political affinities. *Any* such man, properly nominated, will receive the support of the great mass of our citizens without distinction of party.

There are some persons who are disposed to regard the recent Democratic vote as insuring the success of Mayor WOOD. It may be well for such persons to recall the fact, that at the election a year ago, while

BUCHANAN'S vote was	41,411
WOOD'S was but	34,563
So that WOOD ran	6,851

votes behind the Democratic ticket, although the election was on the same day, and he had the full benefit of the zeal and enthusiasm which the Presidential contest aroused. It will be noted, also, that he fell still further behind the aggregate vote of the four candidates who, with singular wisdom, were put in the field against him for Mayor. Their votes stood:

BARKER, American	25,271
BLEECKER, Republican	9,875
LIBBY, Democrat	4,649
WHITING, Independent	3,700
Total	43,495
WOOD'S Vote	34,563
Majority against him	8,932

In an election, therefore, where Mr. BUCHANAN received a majority over both competitors of 4,142, Mr. WOOD was in a minority of 8,932. Unless there has been some very remarkable increase in Mayor WOOD'S popularity, or some great change in the sentiment of the community at large, we see no reason for assuming, or for fearing, that his reelection is a matter of course.

THE BULLS AND BEARS IN MOTION AGAIN.—Wall-street cannot be quiet long at a time. It seemed, but a few weeks since, as though the Bulls and Bears had been so completely used up by their efforts to resist the "pressure," that it would be a very long time before they would find themselves on their feet and in working order. But a glance at the sales at the regular meetings of the Board of Brokers for the past week, will show that the speculators for a rise, and the operators for a corner, are still in active operation. The Bulls and Bears were only scotched, not killed, by the panic. The spirit of gambling is as rife as ever it was, and a new generation of operators stands ready to rush in and fill the places made vacant by the retirement of the leading veterans of the Street. The next arrival from Europe may check, for a while, the tendency to speculation, but it will break out again with new force as long as there are fancy stocks to gamble in, or sales can be made on time of securities which the seller never possessed, and the purchaser never means to receive.

Everybody's Business.

The truth that "everybody's business is nobody's business," has of late received abundant illustration in these United States. Hardly a day passes over us without leaving its record of some flagrant folly or some outrageous crime, which protests, more eloquently than any words, the shameful incompetency of our public authorities, and the dangerous disorganization of our social machinery.

It is everybody's business to see that the laws of the land are executed, that the rights of the citizen are respected, and the duties of the citizen enforced, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In Europe, even in England, the practical supervision of the interests of society is distinctly delegated to certain classes of the population. In this country we have affirmed what we hold to be a safer and wiser theory; and we have diffused over the whole surface of the population those responsibilities which in monarchical and aristocratical countries are concentrated upon the conspicuous heads of a few. We have done this because we believed that in this way the life and the property of each individual would be more thoroughly guaranteed, and the general prosperity of the nation more steadily advanced. Have we renounced this belief, and are we deliberately doing our best to argue ourselves and the world out of all faith in democratic principles, and all confidence in democratic institutions? If this is not our actual condition of mind—if such is not our absolute object and our resolute intention—then it is clearly time that we should begin to take some heed to our ways; for the signs of the times are full of trouble.

The gradual demoralization which has been going on for the last few years in the political world, and the gradual withdrawal of the most intelligent and honorable classes of our citizens from all continuous and persistent concern with the political affairs of the country, are now beginning to bear their natural fruits in an increasing contempt of the law, and an increasing disposition on the part of the individual citizen to do for himself what everybody has undertaken, and what everybody neglects, to do.

The American traveler in Corsica or Albania considers himself to be transferred from the circle of civilization to the confines of barbarism. Every man that he meets carries his pistol or his gun; every house at which he stops is a small fortress. His guides entertain him with sanguinary narratives of private vengeance or public disorder at every step of his journey. Under this picturesque rock it was that the bandits of yonder mountain maintained a battle-royal with the *gens d'armes* of the Government, and came off victorious. Beneath that pretty grove lie the remains of a dashing brother who fell in a family fray, but he has since been avenged by the slaughter of five or six "people of importance." This village was burned the other day, and sacked by a troop of discharged dragoons. That district is governed by a Pasha who began life at Constantinople as a thief and a swindler, and worked his way up to power by pandering to the passions of his masters.

All these of course are the characteristics of a semi-savage society, and the vagrant New-Yorker or Bostonian can hardly be blamed if in the midst of such scenes his conscious bosom swells with gratifying recollections of Union-Square or Beacon-street, while his philanthropic eye moistens with pity in gazing upon the unhappy people who are condemned to live in lands so lawless and so rude.

But what shall the Bostonian or the New-Yorker say when he comes home to read the journals of his native City? To-day he is electrified by the details of a dozen private murders—to-morrow he is thunderstruck by the menaces of a municipal mob. So far as facts can speak, the annals of every day proclaim the equal impotence of the law to redress private wrongs, to restrain public violence, or to provide against the emergencies of public misfortune. A member of Congress has a family grief of the bitterest kind against his brother-in-law. He stumbles upon his enemy, draws a revolver and shoots him to death. He gives himself up to the authorities only to be discharged at once, and goes on his way, rejoicing in the approval of his own self-respect, and tolerably secure of the public sympathy. Another man has a similar though a deeper injury to avenge. He takes the same way of settling accounts with his antagonist, and passionately appeals to the policemen who arrest him to witness that he "has done his duty to himself and to his God." A distinguished advocate is resisting the attempt of the seducer to draw his victim once again into his power, and in the course of his argument publicly invites that victim's brother to hasten from his distant home, pistol in hand, and put to death the destroyer of his sister's peace and fame, assuring him at the same time that he will be welcomed and applauded by the whole community. A husband is accused of making himself the jailer of his wife after passing upon her as her judge, and an expounder of the law disdains to defend his client from the charge, maintaining that the good old custom of mediæval Italy, when every Marquis might murder his Marchioness on the slightest provocation, and a dissatisfied Duke might pack off his Duchess to a convent in the hills without bothering Pope or father, exists in full force and virtue up to this hour in the metropolis of New-York.

Of all these things there is but one issue possible. Do we desire to see it attained?

Unhinged as is our private life from its relations to the State, our public life is rapidly evolving dangers yet more palpable. The elections of our capitals are carried on under the protection of the musket or the bayonet, or given over to the control of reckless and organized ruffians. The distress of the laboring classes in a great commercial city is made the lever of a communistic assault upon the fears and the interests of all industrious and prosperous citizens, by the official head of the civic Government. The most senseless expedients of the extremest social theorists are advocated as measures of public relief by a man who knows perfectly well that those expedients, being senseless, will prove to be futile, and who expects from them only an aggravation of the sufferings of the poor, and an opportunity of personal advantage to accrue from the recommendation to himself. His appeal is answered by an uproar of demagogic violence and folly, and by threats of reenacting in New-York the horrors which drew down upon Paris the cannonades of CAVAIGNAC, and ruined for half a century the hopes of republicanism in Europe.

Such are the results of the neglect by everybody of everybody's business. Everybody alone can remedy the mischief, and if everybody's eyes are not by this time opened to see the need of going to work in earnest, then we certainly deserve the worst that can happen to us.

THE LAST HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Hardly a week had elapsed after the brothers MCKIBBIN shot at their brother-in-law in Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and were permitted to go at large on trifling bail, when a gentleman, named SMITH, walks into a hotel in Philadelphia, and deliberately shoots a Mr. CARTER while conversing with him in a public room. The excuse of the murderer was that his wife had been dishonored by the victim of his revenge. As the occurrence which led to this last tragedy was not a very recent one, it may be reasonably inferred that the MCKIBBIN affair led to the perpetration of the murder of CARTER. Hon. Mr. MCKIBBIN published his letter, openly exulting in his murderous attack upon his brother-in-law, and regretting that his intention to take the life of the man who dishonored his sister had not been successful. This must have been read by the murderer of CARTER, who, doubtless, argued with himself that, if a man could be justified for shooting the seducer of his sister, there could be no serious consequence to himself from shooting the man who had dishonored his wife. The Philadelphians have now another opportunity of deciding whether an individual may take the law into his own hands, and murder with impunity any one who violates the sanctity of his domestic relations.

The British Special Minister to Central America.

The announcement we were enabled to make in the TIMES of the 29th ult., as to the appointment of a special British Minister to the Central American Government, and as to the probability of the individual to be selected for that office, has been confirmed in every particular.

By the *Canada's* mails, just arrived, we learn from our London correspondent, under date Friday, Oct. 23, that on the afternoon of that day special audience was given at Windsor by Queen VICTORIA to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, K. C. B., who was introduced by the Earl of CLARENDON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received his credentials.

Sir WILLIAM, who will be accompanied by Lady OUSELEY, formerly Miss VAN NESS, daughter of the late Governor of Vermont, and subsequently United States Minister at Madrid, was to have sailed from Liverpool by the packet of the 30th, and on the day preceding would be entertained at Richmond Hill, the hospitable seat of Mr. W. BROWN, member for South Lancashire, Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway Company—a gentleman who never misses an opportunity of promoting the interchange of cordiality and good feeling between the citizens of the two States, whether in their political, commercial or social relationship.

Express Companies—Their Mode of Doing Business.

A few years ago, a certain individual who had failed in some mercantile pursuit, having nothing else to do, set to work traveling back and forth between two of the principal Atlantic cities, carrying a few small parcels in an ordinary carpet-bag, executing a few commissions and doing a few other errands. It paid, and by-and-by another individual started upon like peregrinations, upon another route, and then another, until finally one began to hear of HARNDEN & Co.'s, LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.'s, and other expresses, and it began to be said that they were a great public convenience, indeed that the world could not well go on without them.

In the Winter of 1849, the first joint-stock Express Company was organized with the name of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $300,000, which has since, from time to time, been increased to $750,000. Between 1849 and 1854, to satisfy the public demand for express facilities, three other equally important Express Companies have been organized, namely, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s California Express and Exchange Company, with a capital stock of $600,000; the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $500,000, and the NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, with a capital stock of $250,000.

All these Companies have their head offices in the City of New-York, and, with their lines and agencies, ramify and extend in every direction, to every part of the United States and Canada, including California, Oregon, the Pacific coast, and the West Indies. At a later period the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY was organized, likewise with a large capital stock and extensive lines.

All these Companies are organized under nearly similar articles of association and copartnership, which, with certain acts of the Legislature of this State, recognizing and giving validity to their provisions, confers upon them a peculiar legal status and character, combining the unity and stability of corporate bodies with the personal interest, energy and responsibility of copartnership. Internally, and so far as the relations of the stockholders to each other and to the joint associations of which they are members are concerned, these Companies partake of the character of corporations, the interest of each stockholder in the joint capital and property being represented by scrip, which, under certain regulations for the preservation of the responsibleness of the members and the integrity of the Companies, may be sold in the market, and transferred on the books of the Company like the stock of a bank or other corporation.

On the other hand, essentially, and so far as third parties and the public are concerned, these Companies are copartnerships, and like copartnerships, are controlled and managed by parties whose whole property, as well as business, character and reputation, are involved in their success. Their responsibility, therefore, is by no means limited to the amount of their joint capital and property, or even double that amount, as is the case with our banks, but extends to the whole aggregate amount of the property and wealth of all the members; and when it is considered that the number of stockholders in most of these Companies range from two to four hundred, many of whom are men of large property, our readers can judge intelligibly of the nature and degree of their responsibility.

As to the nature and scope of the business which these organizations contemplate and provide for, we presume our readers consider themselves sufficiently well informed; and yet we are satisfied that even as to this, no very clear understanding is prevalent, for even as forwarders or carriers of freights, the service they undertake to do is of a peculiar character and one not contemplated or authorized to be done by any Railroad or other mere transportation Company.

They take from the hand of the consignor at the door of his own bank, warerooms, office or workshop, whatever may be required to be safely transported, and by their messengers keep actual possession of it, until by the most rapid means of transit, it is delivered into the hand of the consignee, at the door of his own bank, wareroom office or workshop, wherever that may be far or near, or over however many lines of railroad, steamships or other lines of transportation, it may have to pass.

This is of course a species of service that cannot be rendered by any Railroad Company, or other transporter, for the ample reason that no one Railroad Company runs everywhere—has not indeed the legal right, if it would, to be concerned with running anywhere, except strictly on its own rails—and can legally only receive and deliver property at or within their two extremities. This is the peculiar feature of the Express Companies, as distinguished from Railroad Companies, or other Transportation Companies, in this department of their business, and an important point to be understood by the public. By an immense organization of offices, agents, messengers, iron safes and other means and appliances, they can as easily and safely take a package, large or small, from any Wall-street bank or Broadway wareroom, and deliver it at the proper bank or wareroom in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Kansas City, as at the nearest town on the Hudson River or New-York and Erie Railroad.

But this "Express" movement of freights is but one department of the business of these companies. Another quite distinct is occupied with the movement of money and the exchanges in the collection of commercial and other paper and the transaction of a general commission and agency business.

These, of course, are also services which cannot be rendered by any railroad or other mere transportation company. They are, nevertheless, exactly the kind of service a public demand for which gave rise to the "expresses," and make their permanent existence just as important to the business of the country as railroads themselves.

Most of these express companies have been hitherto mainly engaged in that department of their business first above mentioned, namely, the movement of "express freights."

Their organization, however, contemplates and provides for the equally efficient transaction of the business appertaining to the latter. Indeed, the principal business of WELLS, FARGO & Co., as is well known, is dealing in California exchange, and the purchase and shipment of gold dust and treasure, and if any illustration were needed of the intrinsic strength and responsibility of these joint-stock organizations, we think we should be justified in referring to the present standing and position of this house, which, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, the loss of its treasure by the foundering of the *Central America*, and its inability to realize the amount by the sale of exchange on London, where they were fully insured, have nevertheless met promptly all demands, and in gold, whenever that was desired.

THE ELECTION.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We give below tables showing the political complexion of the Legislature, so far as ascertained. Our table of majorities, in the present incomplete state of the returns, we consider it unnecessary to repeat this morning, as we have received nothing which materially changes the result already arrived at. The full vote of the State apparently will not be known for some time, though there is no doubt that the Democratic State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Albany	3	1	Onondaga	2	1
Allegany	2	—	Ontario	2	—
Broome	1	—	Orleans	1	—
Cayuga	2	—	Oswego	2	1
Cattaraugus	2	—	Otsego	1	1
Chatauque	2	—	Orange	1	1
Chemung	1	—	Putnam	—	1
Chenango	2	—	Queens	—	2
Clinton	—	1	Rensselaer	1	2
Columbia	2	—	Richmond	—	1
Cortlandt	1	—	Rockland	—	1
Delaware	2	—	Saratoga	1	1
Duchess	—	2	Schenectady	1	—
Erie	1	3	Schoharie	—	1
Essex	1	—	Schuyler	—	1
Franklin	—	1	Seneca	—	1
Fulton & Hamilton	—	1	St. Lawrence	2	—
Genesee	1	—	Steuben	3	—
Greene	—	1	Suffolk	—	2
Herkimer	2	—	Sullivan	—	1
Kings	1	6	Tioga	1	—
Lewis	1	—	Tompkins	1	—
Livingston	1	1	Ulster	1	2
Madison	1	1	Washington	2	—
Monroe	1	2	Wayne	2	—
Montgomery	1	—	Westchester	—	3
Niagara	2	—	Wyoming	1	—
New-York	—	17	Warren	1	—
Oneida	3	1	Yates	1	—
Totals				63	61

THE NEW SENATE.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1	—	1	17	1	—
2	—	1	18	1	—
3	—	1	19	1	—
4	—	1	20	1	—
5	—	1	21	1	—
6	—	1	22	1	—
7	—	1	23	1	—
8	—	1	24	1	—
9	1	—	25	1	—
10	—	1	26	1	—
11	—	1	27	1	—
12	—	1	28	1	—
13	1	—	29	1	—
14	1	—	30	1	—
15	—	1	31	—	1
16	1	—	32	1	—
Totals				19	13

The Albany "Atlas and Argus" on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Atlas and Argus* to-night figures the Democratic majorities at 52,527, and the Republican majorities 39,392—Democratic majority 13,135. They claim fourteen Democratic Senators, putting BURHANS, Democrat, down elected in the Delaware District, and make the House stand 62 Democrats, 59 Republicans, and 7 Americans.

The Albany Journal on the Election.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Albany *Journal's* footings of the election returns do not alter the result in the State from the neighborhood of 10,000 Democratic majority. WHEELER, American, is elected to the Senate from the Ninth District, instead of TUTHILL.

The *Journal* figures for the Senate 16 straight Republicans—claiming HATHAWAY in the 14th and LOVELAND in the 16th, which claims are disputed by the Democrats—13 Democrats, 2 Americans and 1 Independent. They now claim 67 Republicans, including 9 Americans, to 61 Democrats in the Assembly.

Academy of Music.

MR. ULLMAN recommences his attractive series of Sunday performances to-morrow at the Academy. Selections will be given from a variety of oratorios—the solos being rendered by Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Miss ANNIE MARIE, Messrs. LABOCCETTA, GASSIER, PERKINS and others. The orchestra and chorus of the Academy will assist, and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS plays a concerto. In addition to the vocal attractions of this Concert BEETHOVEN'S Symphony in C minor will be played. These classic and admirable entertainments deserve a continuance of the success they achieved last Winter.

Mr. Draper and the Police Commission.

The following letter, sent by Mr. DRAPER to the Police Commission, shows that he has finally declined to decline the membership, to which he was elected by the unanimous vote of the Board:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

GENTLEMEN: I received on the 22d ult. information from the Clerk of your Board that, on the nomination of the Mayor of New-York, I had been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy existing in the Board of Police.

I must not say that both the fact and the manner of my election were gratifying in a high degree; and my first impulse was to accept the position, at whatever sacrifice of personal comfort and private engagements; but deliberate reflection has satisfied me that the onerous and engrossing cares, which a proper, faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office would impose upon me, would conflict with my private business to an extent so great that I feel compelled to decline the place which you have so honorably tendered to me.

I come to this conclusion reluctantly, and after a delay which was unavoidable; and in doing so, I deeply regret to disappoint the earnestly expressed wishes and desires of a large body of our most worthy citizens, irrespective of partisan politics. I trust you may be able soon to fill the vacancy with some one who will bring to the responsible duties of the office more ability than I possess. With my grateful acknowledgments, I am, your obedient servant,

To the Board of Police. S. DRAPER.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, Nov. 6.—Match $900, mile heats, best three in five.

H. Woodruff's b. m. *Lady Cudney* (to wagon) received forfeit.

J. Vosseller, Jr.'s g. g. *Honest Peter* (in harness) paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Nov. 5.—For the benefit of the widow of the late JOHN KELSEY.

WM. WHELAN'S b. g. *Jake Oakley*, in harness, 2 1 1 1

H. Woodruff's b. m. *Lady Woodruff*, to wagon, 1 2 2 2

C. Case's s. m. *Miller's Damsel*, in harness.. drawn.

Time....2.32½; 2.32½; 2.34½; 2.37.

There was a goodly assemblage on the track to see this interesting trotting contest. The *Lady* was the favorite, and $100 to $40 previous to starting, and after the first heat had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $15. The knowing ones caught a high fall, as there was a heavy amount of money bet on the race. *Lady Woodruff* tired badly in her legs, on account of the severe races she has been engaged in. *Jake Oakley* won the three last heats and race easily, much to the delight of his backers.

EMIGRATION FALLING OFF.—The ship *Baltic*, Capt. ZERRÁA, of ZERRÁA & Co.'s Liverpool Line of Packets, arrived yesterday with 29 passengers, all told. The ships of this line generally come full, and the *Baltic* is a favorite ship, bringing generally more than any others. She sailed Oct. 6, after the intelligence of hard times began to reach the other side, which has no doubt had the effect to discourage emigration. Several ships arrived during the month of October, which brought large numbers. The *Ocean Monarch*, which sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 25, brought 963; the ship *Cambridge* arrived on the 31st, with 441; the *Patrick Henry*, from London, arrived on the 26th, brought 155; the *Devonshire*, same day, had 206; the *Mercury*, from Havre, arrived on 25th, bringing 449; the *Lucy Thompson*, 24th, 549, and the *Webster*, 23d, landed 691. The return of large numbers to the old country, with stories of the prospective distress for the laboring poor here, and letters from this side to friends on the other, with discouraging news of the times, will act as a powerful check to emigration. It will be remembered that the ship *Dreadnought*, on her last outward trip, carried nearly 400 passengers.

RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—An aged gentleman, named HUDSON, was run over and seriously injured in Broadway last evening. He was crossing near the corner of Fulton-street, when his coat was caught by the end of a projecting stage pole; he was turned round, thrown down, and trampled by the horses; the wheels also passed over his leg, badly crushing his knee. He also complained of being internally injured. Mr. SWAN, of the Astor House Telegraph office, and others, had the injured man carried into ROBERTS'S drug store, where some attention was given to his wounds. He was then conducted to his home by Mr. J. HENDERSON, No. 197 Broadway. He lives at No. 122 South Second-street, Williamsburg. The Police are usually stationed at this corner to protect the lives of passengers.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF MRS. MOORE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. CATHARINE C. MOORE, who was found dead in her bed at No. 172 Forsyth-street, on Wednesday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for some time been in the habit of taking laudanum, but had never been known to threaten her own life. There was no evidence that her husband had used her badly, except in abandoning her and the children. Dr. FINNELL, the examining physician, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by taking laudanum and disease of the liver combined. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. THOMAS MOORE, her husband, was discharged.

DEATH BY BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 64 Hammersley-street, on the body of Mrs. MATILDA PIOATT. The Jury found that the deceased, while intoxicated, fell against a stove, from which her clothes caught fire, causing her death.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre, consisting of the new drama of "Wetamo;" the revived drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," and the laughable farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The American Acrobat Troupe appearing in two scenes of their truly wonderful feats. These performers came amongst us unheralded strangers, and have proved themselves not only equal, but superior to any in their line that have ever appeared in this country. They are astonishing. Go and see them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, adsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

ANYTHING FOR CASH.—CANTRELL is ready to sell his gaiters for ladies, fine dress and promenade boots for gentlemen, and shoes and boots for children, cheaper than ever. Like other sensible dealers, he adopts the right plan to realize, by selling his stock at low prices. Call at once at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and make your purchases.

[Advertisement.]

MUST HAVE ONE.—Several gentlemen of taste who had already bought Hats elsewhere have had to make fresh purchases at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for the style of gentlemen's Hats sold here is so far superior to any others produced this Fall, that no man of fashion considers himself well and elegantly dressed without one.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of five lectures at Columbian Hall, No. 230 Grand-st., Williamsburg, commencing Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. First three lectures free. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ NED BUNTLINE'S long-expected romance, entitled THE ANGEL AND FIEND, OR THE BATTLE OF LOVE AND HATE, will be published in this week's *Mercury*. Ready at all the news depôts early to-morrow morning. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock Thursday night a frame dwelling-house on Fifth-street, near Third, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. The owner is JOHN SMITH, whose loss is covered by insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unoccupied frame-house, at the corner of Bergen-street and Washington-avenue, owned by JAMES FLANNIGAN, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,200. Insured for $700 in the Phenix Insurance Company.

☞ The body of a newly-born child, nicely packed in a cigar-box, was found near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It was placed in charge of the Coroner for interment.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—About 3,000 pupils are attending the public Evening Schools in the City of Brooklyn.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES.
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 7.

I.—POETRY—Autumn; Mrs. Lofty and I.
II.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—A Tale in Six Chapters, (concluded.)
III.—THE NILE—HASSABÓ.
IV.—GAMBLING AT WIESBADEN.
V.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
VI.—INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.
VII.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE—Full Extract from our Foreign Files.
VIII.—WRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.
IX.—RETURNS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.
X.—EDITORIALS—The Charter Election—Governor Walker and the Administration—A New Bankrupt Law—Another War in Central America—The Hoboken Homicide—Family Feuds—Old Times and New.
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XVIII.—A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.
XIX.—A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.
XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—Domestic.
XXI.—THE BREADSTUFF MOVEMENT—Full and Accurate Reports.
XXII.—GENERAL COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
XXIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Items of Interest to Farmers, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & O. A. ARNOUX.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR, AT PRICES TO SUIT the times, at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113, and at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19-st. At either of these establishments you can always rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

NECK TIES AND SCARFS.
Our entire stock at retail; also, cashmere mufflers, traveling shawls, traveling (outside) stockings, and lined calf-skin gloves. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY, IS now teaching his system of penmanship, for one dollar.

MARRIED.

O'BRIEN—KEESE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. Anne's Church, 8th-st., by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOSEPH KNIGHT O'BRIEN to VIRGINIA C., daughter of the late John D. Keese.

ALLEN—BAYLIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, ALEXANDER H. ALLEN to LAURA H., daughter of Henry Baylis, Esq., all of this City.

PYKE—LAWLOR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, GEORGE J. PYKE to Miss HENRIETTA C. LAWLOR, both of Montreal, C. E.

BABBITT—BRYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Thos. F. White, Rev. WM. H. BABBITT, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss SARAH E. BRYANT, daughter of S. O. Bryant, Esq., of Mendham.

HARRISON—BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Penn., HARRY HARRISON, of New-York City, and EMILIE, daughter of the late Joseph T. Bailey, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

FALKMAN—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY FALKMAN, late widow of M. Wilson, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) 7th inst., at No. 247 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINSER.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov 4, of scarlet fever, MARGARET ELIZA, daughter of John R. and Eliza Winser, and grand-daughter of John and Margaret McWhinsy, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

DURCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JULIA R., wife of Dr. B. C. Dutcher, in the 52d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at No. 100 West 20th-st., THOMAS FRANCIS, a native of Wales, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Daniel, Charles, William and Lewis, and son-in-law, James E. Connor, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av. Remains to be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

PIKE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, WILLIAM J. PIKE, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Harmony Lodge, No. 44, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Suffolk-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 8th inst. His remains will be taken to CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

BUOIE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, WILLIAM SARSFIELD KYRAN, youngest son of William F. and Jane Bugle, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 179 3d-av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELPRAT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN C. DELPRAT, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WILE.—In Brooklyn, L. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 6, JOHN B. WILE, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HAYS.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, LAURA, twin daughter of William H. and Mary V. E. Hays, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave Chambers-st. Depôt for Tubby Hook at 9:45 A. M.

WHILE.—At Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 6, suddenly, Dr. HENRY WHILE, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence.

GREACEN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, JAMES GREACEN, of the firm of Stone, Greacen & Co., New-York, aged 41 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at North Orange, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
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Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
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THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

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FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Strubs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS LOCKSMITHS and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
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Just opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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FRENCH CHINA DINNER
And TEA SETS,
Both White and Decorated.
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UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
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CHANDELIERS,
And every description of
GAS FIXTURES.
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ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, &c.,
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GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
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Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
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NEW EDITIONS OF
MEADOW BROOK,
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By Mrs. HOLMES. Price $1 each.
Just published by
MILLER, ORTON & CO., No. 25 Park-row.
Agents can make money by selling them in city and country. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY,
THE ANGEL AND FIEND,
OR THE
BATTLE OF LOVE AND HATE.
NED BUNTLINE'S
MASTERPIECE
Will be commenced in that Giant of the Weeklies, the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For this week, ready at all the News Depôts early to-morrow morning.
Price Four Cents.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful in two teaspoonsful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4.
Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reflect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe per United States steamer *Baltic*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

UNEQUALED AND UNAPPROACHABLE
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces..... $26 00
Gilt-edged French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces.. 42 00
Fancy and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 187 pieces..... 47 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 3 00
Gilt-edged French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 5 85
Gilt and Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces. 6 33
Silver-plated Cake Baskets..... 3 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces..... 19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns..... 10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles..... 10 00
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen..... 1 25
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen..... 3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen..... 3 75
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
White French China Soup Tureens..... 2 25
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes.... 75
White French China Fruit Baskets..... 65
White French China Sauce Tureens..... 70
White French China Sauce Boats..... 70
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen..... 1 25
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.
BABY FURNESS.
ROMANCE OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.
THE TOUR DE NESLE OF NEW-YORK.
Full and startling particulars of
THE GREAT WOODMAN CASE.
With a picture of the Asylum at Flushing in which "CARRIE" was confined, and interesting sketches of all the parties concerned.
See the SUNDAY COURIER for to-morrow. For sale at all the News Depôts, and published at No. 15 Spruce-st.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTER'S STOCK
AT RETAIL.
Gents' Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, &c., at less than wholesale prices. No. 313 Broadway.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—FROM THE BOSton Daily Evening *Traveller*: To DYSPEPTICS.—We would call the attention of those who are afflicted with this terrible complaint to a remedy, which, from the modest way its merits are set forward, might be overlooked by many. It affords great relief, and is, in almost every instance, a certain cure. We allude to the OXYGENATED BITTERS. This is not heralded by a mass of unmeaning certificates from persons unknown to the public, but a few well chosen testimonia s from some of our first merchants and city officers, who have been cured by its use, and whose names are familiar to every Bostonian, are a sure evidence of its efficacy. For dyspepsia, debility, and weakness, it is a most excellent medicine. Sold by agents everywhere.

DRY GOODS.
$125,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF MY WINTER STOCK
I AM NOW OFFERING
At a reduction of 20 per cent. less
Than my usually low prices.
Fine fashionable Ready-made garments,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
At prices which defy competition.
E. DE GROOT,
Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st.
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 8d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH OTTOMAN PLAIDS, COST 18 CENTS,
AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 25 CENTS,
AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH PARAMATTAS, (DOUBLE WIDTH,) COST 31 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICK BLACK SILKS, (gro de chin.) COST $1 10
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS, COST $1 08,
AT 63 CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING, COST 25 CENTS,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

$280,000 MUST!
SHALL!!
AND WILL BE SACRIFICED!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
MAMMOTH STOCK
OF FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
No wholesale house can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see. Open until 9 P. M. All kinds of money taken. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 791 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO

Effect of Punishment to Deter from Crime.—At a reformatory meeting recently held at Birmingham, Lord BROUGHAM made a speech from which we take the following extract:

"One powerful reflection has always struck those with whom I had the good fortune to discuss this important matter, whether men professionally acquainted with the subject or men not professionally acquainted with it, except as rulers and administrators, or moralists and keen and acute observers of what is passing in society. No one is senseless enough to dream of dispensing with penal legislation; no one is so unreflecting and thoughtless as to believe it possible that society ever could be knit together, or could exist in safety without a due administration of criminal law, temperate and tempered with mercy if you will, but still firmly and unrelentingly executed where guilt is clear, and where there is no room for mercy. This is of absolute necessity, and all that can be said on the subject is that it is our bounden duty to make our laws as good as possible, in order that they may be loved, and to administer those laws as firmly as possible, in order that they may be respected. Nevertheless, it is impossible in discussing the effect of penal laws in deterring from crime not to be painfully sensible, as all the classes of persons to whom I have alluded have been, that those laws produce much less effect not only than might be desired, but even than could commonly be credited in the repression of offences. [Hear, hear.] The reason of this is obvious. I have heard my old and excellent friend Mr. BENTHAM repeatedly contend that *if it were perfectly clear to a person who was about to commit an offence—say a larceny—that he would, within a short time, be seized, tried, convicted, and punished*, although the sentence should only condemn him to return what he had stolen, he *would not, if he were a man of sound mind, take the trouble to undergo all that process, and would never attempt to appropriate his neighbor's possessions.* I believe Mr. BENTHAM was perfectly right in contending that in such a case you would not require to threaten a man with the gallows, or transportation, or whipping; that the certainty I have mentioned would have the effect of preventing men from theft. But the misfortune is that this assumes too much. It assumes that the man will be caught, [a laugh;] that, if caught, he will be tried is likely enough, and that he will be convicted if the evidence proves him guilty, to the satisfaction of our worthy friend, the Recorder, and the Jury. All this is more or less, although not quite certain. But it is by no means certain that he will be detected; it is by no means certain that, being pursued, he will be captured, and then, with all respect to my excellent and learned friend, it is by no means certain that he will be able so to try the case and to instruct the jury as to make conviction certain. Now, all the chances which a man has of escape naturally affect his mind when he is meditating whether he shall commit an offence or not. The man who is desirous of appropriating his neighbor's goods for purposes of his own is so sanguine that he magnifies all the chances of escape, thinks lightly of the possibility of capture, trial and conviction, and finally makes up his mind that he will run the risk and commits the theft. What Mr. BENTHAM always left too much out of sight is, that when a man is minded to commit an offence he is not in such a calm state of mind as to be able to take an accurate view of his position and the prospect of detection and punishment. All this points to the great object as to the desirability of which there can be no doubt, namely, to reform, if possible, the offender, and to prevent the desire of committing an offence by inculcating in his mind prudential as well as honest motives. For I would not trust to one of these motives only. I would give the greatest possible weight to good secular and religious education, as well as to sound moral training, but I would also attach great weight to prudential considerations—to that instruction which will teach a man how much better it will be for him, how much more comfortable for himself, how much happier a life he will lead if he is honest instead of pursuing those vicious courses to which but too many are prone.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania vote for Supreme Judge, are: Strong, 166,823; Thompson, 167,023; Veech, $142,376; Lewis, 142,626. Messrs. Thompson and Strong are elected by majorities respectively of 44,397 and 44,447.

Thanksgiving in Ohio, on Thursday, Nov. 26; making 12 States which unite on the same day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices have not varied. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is scarce and in slack request at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12½c. @12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash, ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The market is generally inactive, and prices are feebly sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no very important change. The market is amply supplied, especially with undesirable brands, and, though there prevails a fair inquiry for home use and shipment, buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 9,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian continues depressed. Sales 730 bbls superfine @ extra, at $5 10@$5 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The transactions include 2,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 00 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 00@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and most kinds are cheaper. Sales 80,000 bushels, including fair ordinary to very choice white Western, at $1 23@$1 52, good mixed do. at $1 20; poor to good ordinary red do. at 96c.@$1 10; prime to choice white Southern at $1 50@$1 55; amber-colored do. at $1 34@$1 35; and good to prime red do. at $1,25½@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered, sales having been reported of 19,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for mixed Western, delivered, ℔ bushel. Sales have been made of small lots of Northern Rye at 78c.; 2,600 bushels State Barley at 70c.@85c.; and 1,200 bushels Barley Malt at 95c.@$1 00 ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 21 hours ending at noon, 11,176 bbls. Flour, 32,349 bushels Wheat, and 14,000 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels of oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	1,432	1,000
Wheat, bushels.	102,721	138,800
Corn, bushels.	6,781	1,000
Oats, bushels.	9,086	26,000
Barley, bushels.	1,010	

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4 and 5.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal
Flour, bbls.	19,104	1,292
Wheat, bushels.	169,337	114,010
Corn, bushels.	7,500	24,195
Oats, bushels.	6,375	8,533
Barley, Bushels.	1,488	

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 4.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels.		1,309
Wheat, bushels.	16,500	16,300
Corn, bushels.		4,016
Barley, bushels.		4,050

The quantity of produce known to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 480,529 bushels Wheat.

HIDES—Continue languid, and prices tend downward. The export demand has almost entirely ceased, and, as the trade buy hut sparingly, the stock is accumulating.

HAY—Sales 750 bales River, at 65c.@70c., oash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are plenty and dull at 5c.@8c. cash ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold at $28 25@$28 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Sales by auction 500 packs damaged Russian Sheet iron at 3½c.@3¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Prices continue to decline, and the stock is constantly increasing.

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	87,100	7,300
Sales	29,600	1,200
Stock at the close of the week—sides	308,500	40,300

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 28c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@ 26c.; New Orleans, 35c.@40c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy, as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after, and is procurable at 40½c.@41½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, but at

[illegible]

unimproved prices. Sales: 850 bbls., in lots, at $10 @@$30 for Mess; the latter rate for lots to be sent out of the market; and $16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 8c. for new Shoulders, and 9c. for green Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and unsettled. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11 50@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $7@$16 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

The Chicago Beef packing season is nearly over. Not over 10,000 head had been killed there up to the 3d inst., and it is anticipated that there will certainly not be over 15,000 head slaughtered, during the entire season. The Pork packing season commenced in Chicago on the 4th inst., but under very discouraging circumstances. In Louisville, Ky., the prospects of the same branch of business are gloomy. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d inst., says that "For years is the commencement of November, the pens attached to the packing establishments were usually filled with fat porkers, but at present they are all deserted. Our packers have no inclination to buy hogs otherwise than on time, and farmers do not like to sell except for cash. We can therefore give no accurate quotations. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that farmers will turn their hogs into bacon, while some in view of the large Corn crop, will not kill at all this season. In Cincinnati, no important movements transpired during the week ending the 4th inst. The *Price Current* says: "There are buyers of Hogs for present delivery at $5, but owners seem unwilling to accept this rate just now, and are asking $5 50@$6. There are very few arriving, and none but those contracted for. Two houses have commenced packing on contract Hogs. There can be no doubt now that the season will be a late one, as owners will hold back to the last sooner than accept present prices. Hams, Sides and Shoniders are offered in bulk for December 9c., 8c. and 7c., but this is above the views of buyers. Mess Pork was offered at $14 on 'Change yesterday for December, but $12 50 was the highest offer we heard of."

RICE—Continues heavy and languid at $2 87½@ $3 75 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales by auction: 60 tcs. demaged, at $2 25@$2 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and steady rates. Sales, 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¼c.@ 6¾c., with 230 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand is very tame; prices are without alteration. Sales since yesterday, 34 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@16c.; with 200 bales Segua, for export, and 106 bales Havana, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 hhls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, mainly at 22c.@22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather less active, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Resin. 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade, for the week ending Nov. 4, 1857.

From the Chicago Press.

FLOUR—Receipts though not so large as last week have been liberal. The inquiry for export has been fair and prices have, on the whole, been higher. Toward the close the improvement has to some extent been lost in sympathy with wheat, and the market closed inactive and unsettled, at $4 10@$4 30 for choice Spring extras, and at $4 75@$5 50 for Winter.

WHEAT—The receipts have been a trifle larger than last week, averaging about 100,000 bushels daily. The shipments have equaled, on an average, 150,000 bushels daily, and the stock has been reduced about 300,000 bushels. Prices under favorable advices from New-York and Liverpool, and a decline in freights, advanced rapidly during the week, reaching at one time 69c.@70c. in store and 72c. on board for cargoes. The increased rate of insurance established on Monday with the higher claims of shipowners and a drooping tendency in the New-York Market, have caused prices to recede partially at the close, leaving still an advance of 3c. on the week. The closing price of last week was 63c. for Standard and Spring. To-day at an early hour 67c. was paid for a few lots, but on 'Change the ruling price was 66c. Holders were somewhat indisposed to submit to the decline and business was limited. A cargo was picked up at 69c. and another sold at 68½c. Winter Wheat is dull, there being no demand except for milling and this limited. Red Winter may be quoted at 80c.@90c. The Liverpool and New-York advices were somewhat discouraging and the market closed dull.

CORN—Has continued to come forward sparingly, and prices have remained quite steady, showing, however, a gain of 1c.@2c. on the week. A cargo was picked up to-day at 47c., in store.

OATS—Quite an active shipping demand has existed, and though receipts have been rather large, the stock has been cut down, and prices have advanced 1c. Parcels were in demand to-day at 25c., in store.

RYE—Has continued scarce and firm at 53c.@55c., at the depôt.

BARLEY—Was pressed on the market at a considerable decline. There is no demand except for prime, and for this 50c. may he regarded as a full price.

FREIGHTS—Have not been active, and during the week a decline was submitted to. Toward the close the claims of vessel-owners were rather higher, which are not fully acquiesced in, and the market is unsettled. The schooner *Col. Fairchild* was taken to-day for Wheat to Oswego at 10c. To Buffalo not more than 6c. was offered.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market for the Week Ending Nov. 4.

From the Chicago Press.

BEEVES—Prices declined largely; range paid, $1 50@$3 ℔ 100 ℔ 100 lbs. gross, though a few choice are in market that can't be bought at $5. The stock in market is not good, and stock growers at present rates are keeping their cattle at home to feed until better times, as feed is plenty, and they are not pushed for money. Quite e number of cattle are in market, however, and a good many are lying on the prairie. Most of the packers are through with beef, and will commence operations in hogs to-morrow. The number packed by the most of them will not foot up over half as much as it would, had the times been more propitious. Number of cattle received by rail last week, 1,085.

HOGS—A heavy decline in prices, $4 15, gross, being the highest paid to-day. Packers will generally commence operations to-day, their contracts for delivery now coming due; but very few have yet been packed, one firm about 1,000 head to keep a supply of mess, and another some 500 head for Lake Superior orders; 140 head sold at the new figure yesterday (for shipment to Pittsburg) at $4 12 ℔ 100 lbs., gross; they averaged 290 lbs.; a lot of 200 head, averaging 255 gross, sold to-day at the same prices at SHERMAN'S, (MYRICK'S,) and 250 head averaging some 270, at $4 15, gross, both lots for shipment to New-York (some eight car loads). Two city packers also had some 500 head shipped to New-York, which came in on contracts, at $2 50, gross. Packers are suffering greatly from the decline; some 15,000 head are contracted here at about $5 50 gross. The number received in Chicago by railroad last week, 4,580.

SHEEP—Sale of 180 head, averaging 84 lbs., live at $3 06 ℔ 100. For good Sheep there is a fair demand.

HOGS MARKET—Small stock, not over 100 head in market; but plenty for the demand. ANDREWS, on Randolph-street, has 26 head; the other sale stables have only 10 to 15 head each, and none of them report selling over a dozen head during the past week. Among the sales at the Phœnix stable was the span of carriage horses, for $650, which took the premium at the county fair.

Brighton Cattle Market—Nov. 5.

At market, 1,400 beef cattle, 4,000 stores, 11 pairs working oxen, 95 cows and calves, 3,000 sheep and lambs, and 600 swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra at $8@$8 25; first quality $8; second quality $6 75; third quality $6; ordinary $5 50.

STORS—Yearlings, $12@$14; two years old, $18@ $20; three years old, $27@$30.

HIDES 50c. ℔ lb.; Tallow 6c. ℔ lb.; Pelts 62½c.@75c. each; Calf Skins 10c.@12c.

VEAL CALVES—Sales at $3@$3 50@$3 75 each.

WORKING OXEN—Sales at $100@$110@$125@$130@ $140.

COWS AND CALVES—Sales at $20@$27@$31@$35 @$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $3@$3 50@$3 75; by lots, $1@$1 50@$2@2 50.

SWINE—7c. ℔ lb.; retail 7½c.@8½c. Fat Hogs, 6c. @6½c.

REMARKS—The number of beef cattle at market today is larger than last week, and prices are on the decline. Sheep and lambs are better. Swine about the same.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

At market, 1,939 Cattle, 1,100 Beeves and 839 Stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three-year-olds.

MARKET BEEF—Extra, (including nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen,) $7 50@$8 50; first quality, (including nothing but the best, large, fat stall-fed oxen,) $7@$7 25; second quality, (including the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year-old steers,) $6; third quality, $5 @$5 50; ordinary, $4.

STORES—Working oxen, from $75, $90, $100, $150@ $200; cows and calves, from $30, $40, $45, $50@$60; yearlings, $12@$14; two-year-olds, $18@$20; three-year-olds, $28@$30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3,380 at market. Prices, in lots, $1, $1 50, $2@$2 25; extra and selections, $3@$3 50

SWINE—300 at market. Prices, live weight, 6c. ℔ lb.; dressed, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

Hides, 5c. ℔ lb.; Tallow, 6c.; Pelts, 62½c.@75c. each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

REMARKS.—The stock of Cattle was larger than last week. Sheep and Hogs not so plenty, but prices are still on the decline, and sales were dull; a large stock will be left over. There was one lot of 100 yearlings, which the owner was offering at $13 ℔ head, but could not find any purchasers.

Baltimore Live Stock Market, Nov. 5.

CATTLE—The offerings of Beef Cattle to-day at the scales reach 1,000 head, which is some 250 head less than were offered the first market day. Of the Cattle offered 60 were driven away, 300 were left over unsold, and the balance (640 head) were taken up by the Baltimore butchers, the bulk at prices ranging $3@$4 on the hoof, equal to $6@$7 50 net; and averaging $3 50 gross. A few extra Cattle were sold at $5 on the hoof. HOGS—There was a large supply of Hogs at market early in the week, but for a day or two past the supply has been less abundant. We quote Hogs to-day at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. net. SHEEP—We have no change to note in the figures for Sheep, and we quote them at $3@$3 75 ℔ head. There was only a moderate supply at market to-day.

Louisville Live Stock Market, Nov. 3.

The cattle market continues very dull. The sales have ranged from 2¼c.@3c.; extra, 3¼c.@3½c.; and common and rough 1¾c.@2½c. gross. The sales of Sheep have ranged from $1 25@$3 ℔ head. Lambs, $1 25@$2 ℔ head, according to quality. Hogs are very dull and declining, prices ranging from 4c.@4½c. gross weight.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **"It is Sown a Natural Body, it is Raised a Spiritual Body."**—A sermon on the above text, delivered in New-York on Friday of last week by Rev. P. F. JONES, at the funeral of Mrs. ELIZA ONDERDONK, wife of Deacon JOHN V. ONDERDONK, of the Central Park Baptist Church, will be repeated by request in the above Church, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock. The afflicted are invited. Second lecture on Miracles in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the American B. C. F. M., and formerly missionary in Turkey, will preach upon the cause of missions, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., TO-MORROW MORNING, services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., will preach in the same place in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Personal Identity in the Spirit World.**—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Sabbath-School and other services at the usual hours. Independent Lecture every Sunday evening. Subject—TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½, as above. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church**, corner of William and Fulton sts., divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av., Ferry.

☞ **Jersey City.**—The Missionary Anniversary of Trinity M. E. Church, York-st., Jersey City, will be held TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. DORBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-School Missionary Society will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. POSTER, of New-York, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ **What is the Truth?**—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., having finished his travels for the season, will resume his discourses on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 187 Bowery, four doors above Delancey-st., illustrative of the great and important question—*What is the Truth?* He will continue to address the public at the same place and hour during the Winter and Spring.

☞ **Rev. C. W. Thompson**, Rector of St. John's Church, York, Penn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8. Services at this church 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church**, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, morning and evening, and every Sabbath morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. MacMenamy** and Missionary friends will meet (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st. between Sullivan and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to proclaim the Gospel, and answer the objections of Romanists on the old Apostolic plan of dealing with error. All are invited.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject—*Are Men Accountable for their Religious Belief?* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev Dr. J. S. MITCHELL. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free

☞ **Fourth-Avenue M. E. Church**, corner Twenty-second-street.—Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. E. L. PRENTICE at 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**, corner of Broome and Greene sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO MORROW EVENING, Nov. 8, (D. V.,) the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach the first of a course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The Childhood of Moses.* Strangers invited.

☞ **Rev. Washington Roosevelt**—Having received and accepted a call from the R. D. Church of Brownville, Westchester County, will be installed TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Rev. Dr. FRANIS, Chancellor of New-York University, will preach both in the MORNING and AFTERNOON.

☞ **Eighteenth-street M. E. Church**, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. Mr. ROCHE, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, will preach the annual Missionary Sermon, at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW. A. T½ P. M. Missionary Addresses will be delivered by EDWARD COAKLEY, Esq., of Loodon; D. L. ROSS, Esq., of New-York; and M. F. ONELL, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ **The White Horse and his Rider.**—Elder S. S. SNOW will preach the Word of the Kingdom TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*The Battle and Supper of God.* Rev, xix. 11, 21.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Buffalo, will supply the pulpit TO MORROW. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond st and Waverley place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **German Society.**—General meeting of members MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 7½ P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. Important business. Members are requested to attend punctually. E. MULDENER, Secretary.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver his Fourth Anoiversary Sermon as Pastor of this Church, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend,

☞ **Pilgrim Baptist Church**, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor. Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome in this young Church. Seats free.

☞ **Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.**—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in this Church (Pierrepont-st., near Monroe place.) TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Eveoing service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Ninth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN; 6½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND. The public are earnestly invited to attend

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach in the small chapel of the New-York University, on Washington-square, every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT C. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on *God's appointed Lessons from Foresight in the Course of Nature.*

☞ **Eld. E. F. Strickland**, the converted actor, will preach (D. V.) in the meeting-house of the North Baptist Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **There will be an Evening Service** at St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., at 7½ o'clock, in addition to the regular Morning and Afternoon services. The public are invited. The seats are all free.

☞ **Laight-street Church**, corner of Varick. Rev WM. S. HALL will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock

☞ **In St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn**, Dr. CUTLER proposes to preach on SUNDAY MORNING for the Brooklyn Tract Society or City Mission for the Poor.

☞ **Central M. E. Church.**—7th-av. and 14th-st.—Rev. M. H. MILBURN will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. D. BROWN, Pastor, at 7 P. M,

☞ **Rev. Andrew Thomas** will preach D. V.) in the Third Associate Presbyterian Church, Charles st., TO-MORROW, throughout the day, at the usual hours.

☞ **St. Luke's Hospital.**—Divine service and sermon in this Chapel TO MORROW AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock, 54th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COBAT.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS.—A FARM TO lease, situated at New-Lotts, near East New-York, between 4 and 5 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, L. I. The buildings are commodious, very well suited for two parties. Apply to GEORGE R. WILLIAMSONS, on the premises, about half a mile from Swanwadel's Hotel, on the Flatterfly Road, or for particulars, at No. 4t Merchants' Exchange Baths, William near Wall-st., New-York.

ECONOMY.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO WINter their horses in the country, will find unsurpassed accommodations on my farm, at South Orange, N. J. Address HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J., or Box No. 2,480 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY, 50 cents.

The great success of the Sunday performances given last month, which have been attended by the élite of the City, including the most prominent stockholders, has induced the Directors to give a

GRAND SACRED AND ORATORIO CONCERT,

On SUNDAY, Nov. 8,

on which occasion will be presented o programme on a scale of unequaled splendor and magnificence, in which will take part the following eminent artists:

Madame LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI,
Their first joint appearance.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
His first appearance at these concerts.
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, and others.

NOTICE.

MISS ANNIE MILNER,

principal soprano for the great English Festivals, and

MR. ERNEST PERRING,

expressly engaged for the grand sacred performance to be given this season at the Academy of Music, will make their first appearance in New-York as singers of sacred music.

The performances will include selections from three oratories in English,

THE MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH,

and from three oratorios in Italian,

NABUCODONOR, MOSES IN EGYPT and STABAT MATER.

A Concerto by VIEUXTEMPS, and

BEETHOVEN'S COLOSSAL SYMPHONY IN C MINOR.

It being the intention of the directors to popularise sacred music, and to afford a gr neral opportunity of hearing the master works of the great composers executed in the completest manner, the price of admission has been fixed at

Fifty cents to all parts of the Academy, and 25 cents to the amphitheatre.

Seats secured in advance, at a charge of 50 cents, at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TROVATORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
GALA NIGHT.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Directors, grateful for the appreciation met with by the completeness of the performances of "Semiramis" and "Rigoletto," take the present opportunity of announcing

A STAR PERFORMANCE
of Verdi's Opera of
IL TROVATORE,

On which occasion it will be given with a cast entirely different from that of the Fall season, thus enabling the Directors to present a celebrated work with an *ensemble* never before attempted.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the first time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the first time, as Manrico.
Signor ARDAVANI,
From the Italien Opera, makes his débnt as Connt de Luna.
Signor GASSIER,
Desirous of assisting the Directors in carrying out their views with regard to a performance perfect in all its details, has kindly conseoted to sing the rôle of Fernando
in this occasion.

The sale of seats for the "Star performance" of IL TROVATORE commences this morning, at the Academy, C. Brensing's, and Hall & Son's, and at the door in the evening.

IL TROVATORE will be succeeded hy Verdi's LA TRAVIATA, with a complete and perfect cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1857.
THE RAVELS—THE ROLLA—THE MARZETTI.
JOCKO, with the RAVELS and MARZETTI.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR, with Signorina ROLLA.
BOREAS, with the Ravels and Company.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—First night of CARLO RAVEL, who will appear in his GREAT HUNGARIAN POLKA on the TIGHT ROPE, and in his celebrated comic character of ROQUINET, in M. DECHALUMEAU.

MOZART HALL,

No. 663 Broadway.

Grand opening of this
MAGNIFICENT BALLE DE CONCERT.
By Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.

The public is respectfully informed that
Mme. DE LA GRANCE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
Previous to her departure for Europe.

A great number of the most eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

Tickets of admission, One Dollar.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Cooway
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; begin at 1½ precisely.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 7, 1857, BY DESIRE,
the first two acts of
IL BIRRICHINO DI PARIGI.
To be followed by selections from the
GOLDEN HORSE.
No performance in the evening.
NOTICE.—Monday, Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of KING LEAR, supported by the entire strength of the Boston Company, and many favorites of the New-York Theatres.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BUCHANAN'S ENCAGEMENT.
Book-Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Nov. 7.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock,
Mr. Bourcicault's superb adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
UNCLE SNOOZLE.
and
A FEARFUL TRACEDY.

Monday—Will be produced an entirely new comic piece, entitled
WANTED, A WIDOW,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Written expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Dion Bourcicault and Charles Seymour.
Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannoo, Mrs. J. H. Allen and other members of the company to the cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—the great attraction of the season,
MISS CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILES,
Played to crowded and enthusiastic houses.
TO-NIGHT, the romantic Play, with music, of
GUY MANNERING; Or, THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushman
With the Farce of
THE CHRISTENING.
Monday—Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING HENRY VIII., in which Miss Cushman will sustain her popular character of
QUEEN KATHARINE.

MEG MERRILES BY MISS CUSHMAN, TO-NICHT, at BURTON'S—The fluest trest in the world. Co early.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

NO. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER,
Carlos, an adventurer. } Mr. George Jordan
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble. }
Louise de Lascours, } Miss Laora Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico. }
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
The performances commence with
KING LEAR.
To be followed by the drama of
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
To conclude with the farce of the
MARRIED RAKE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, $2 Circle,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND fashionable rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, without reserva for cash, at the first-class residence, No. 182 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, as above, the entire elegant furniture of the house, which is first-class throughout, and embraces everything adapted to an elegant and fashionable furnished house. Catalogues can be obtained on the morning of sale, which will take place rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade with slip covers, full marble-top etageres, with mirror doors; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry; three elegant French pier mirrors, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, bronzes, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, mirrors, cost $200 each; Sevres and Dresden China vases, portfolio, French escritoire, two magnificent mantel mirrors, rosewood de, covered in crimson and gold; do. elegant gilt frame, pier, mirror and marble-top, pier, base, gilt-frame mantle mirror, mahogany rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany lounges covered in brocatel, elegant gilt cornices, muslin, lace and embroidered window curtains, mahogany marble-top pier tables, rosewood marble-top centre tables, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE—THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Jesse R. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:

$35,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. Conpon Bonds, 1893 and 1895.

For account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 1863.

$4,000 Cincinnati, Pern and Chicago Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1875.

20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each.
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
40 shares North American Fire Insurance Co...$50 each.
25 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company.....$10 each.

Next regular sale WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special sales on all other days.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth Building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes: also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 81 Nassau-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a select assortment of imported fowls, comprising white Shanghais, Golden Polands, Leghorns, Black Spanish, &c., &c., &c. These fowls are all from imported stock and have had ten prizes awarded them by the New-York State Fair, New-York Poultry Exhibition and Albany County Fair. Sale without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—
OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, 43 superior oil-paintings in gilt frames, purchased within two years, by a first-rate connoisseur.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale on Monday, Nov. 9. Special sales Tuesday and Wednesday. Auction sales every day. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

HENRY H. LEDDE & Co., Auctioneers, Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR- DAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated mare LADY CLAY, with foal by *Ethan Allen*; trotted last Summer in 2:39, kind in harness, and her owner believes her to be sound and not over 8 years old.

HENRY H. LEDDE & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR- DAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., Bulbous Roots and Cigars.—Eight cases and four hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, comprising hyacinths, tulips, and other very fine specimens.

ALSO—About 50,000 choice Havana cigars of various brands, to pay advances. To be sold without reserve.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT THE HANDsome brown stone house, No. 83 Sands-st., 7 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry, one furnished room with partial board, for a gentleman. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; hand some modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like a single room, and breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a genteel and strictly private American family, up town; modern house. Address Post-Office, box No 1,040, giving locality and stating terms. References exchanged.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—ROOMS IN A first-class house, excellent neighborhood, with private table or otherwise; Madison-st. stages pass near the door. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 218 Bleecker-st.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. App'y to ROBT. L. PEN, Penham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFI- CIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, $10,000 for $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City & Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, at the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BOXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE- CLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$90, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM P. RAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

CHEAP CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam carriages, which will run from 10 to 15 miles per hour on the common plank or other hard roads.

One now in use, weighing 2,500 lbs., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 1,500 lbs. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour. RICHARD DUDGEON.

Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; E. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.

Communications addressed to E. LYON, No. 486 Grand-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 5 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M. 12:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 P. M. and 6 P. M.

C. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M. and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front; built and finished throughout in the most superior styles, with every improvement. To be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 32 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-ST. between 8th and 9th avs., a first-class house, with all the modern improvements in. Will be sold at cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY NEAT BRICK HOUSE and full lot No. 199 West 21st-st., to be sold at a great bargain, if applied for immediately. Price $4,250; $4,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage. Boy wanted. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMSON & CO., No. 71 Nassau-street.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depôt. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, (having a small gas-house upon the premises.) There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange *Journal*, or address J. E. S., Nos. 84 and 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY basement and counter-cellar houses, 20 x 50: lot 20 x 99 feet, in West 31st-st.—Nos. 250 and 248, between 8th and 9th avs. The above houses will be sold a bargain, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Will be cheap. Inquire on the premises. The buildings will be open throughout the day.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Kingst., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 Kingst., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a small genteel family—twelve rooms, with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Smokers will please not apply. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW HOUSE NEAR Union-square. Rent, $900. Furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., nee new, handsome, and selected with taste—must be purchased; cost $3,300, will be sold for $2,300. Address O., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—FOR THIS WINTER, AT A NOMINAL rent, to a respectable family, a superior farm, with dwelling, situated near Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. A. LADD, No. 63 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., one room deep, suitable for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL VILLAGE RESIDENCE with two acres of choice lands and abundance of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, a few miles from New-York, and almost hourly access. C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A 7-OCTAVE FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO, of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s make, very little used, fully guaranteed; cost $375. Will be sold for cash, for $225. New and second-hand Pianos at very low prices. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Three superb instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT Grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500, will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 491 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 408 Broadway. H. WARREN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LEVEN, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the eogines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be seenred. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodation for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 600f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 2.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK,
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Nov. 14
	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EU- ROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. L. LEVERAS, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel. Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will despatch with

Another Chapter in the Mexican War.

SECOND LETTER FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK—HISTORY OF THE CHALCO ROUTE.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republican:

I find an allusion in *The States* of the 24th ult., published at Washington City, which furnishes a suitable occasion for placing on record, in the hope that it may not be lost, the true history of what is known as the Chalco Route, by which the Army under Gen. Scott passed from the eastern to the southern side of the City of Mexico, avoiding the strongly-fortified Peñon Hill. Passing over the Chalco route, the Army took its position at Thalpan, (San Augustine,) from whence operations were carried on, resulting in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chepultapec, and finally the victorious entrance of the Army into the Mexican capital.

The allusion in the *States* imports that General Scott had been inveigled into a route with his army leading "through dangerous ravines and murderous defiladers," which "might," says the *States*, "have changed its victorious march into a disastrous route, if the wise and lamented Worth, and some of his gallant compeers, had not so faithfully and so persistently urged the adoption of the safer route, by the margin of the lake, (meaning the Chalco route.) There is a military tradition," says the *States*, "that General Scott abandoned this hazardous route with great reluctance."

A few weeks after the army under General Scott entered the city of Mexico, an anonymous publication was received from the United States, assigning to General Worth and General Duncan the merit of suggesting the Chalco route, with intimations of a disposition on the part of General Scott towards those officers not at all to his credit. As I had a perfect knowledge of the whole matter in question, probably beyond that of any other officer of the army, except General Scott himself, I felt it incumbent on me as a duty, not merely to General Scott, but to truth itself, to make it effort to set public opinion right—having myself no interest in the result. With that view I addressed a letter to Professor Charles Davies, then in New-York, giving a statement of the facts, in connection with the Chalco route, and I availed myself of the opportunity of referring to some other anonymous rumors of public interest, with the same general object—that of placing in the hands of Professor Davies the means of correcting public opinion if he should think it necessary. While I had the highest confidence in his judgment, having known him intimately at the Military Academy, where we had been associated together for many years, I believed that he would rely upon my veracity in stating any facts I might communicate to him. He thought proper, as it turned out, to publish my letter in the *Courier and Enquirer*, to which I had no objection, though it was not prepared for publication. That latter is the one to which Gen. Pillow has referred with a bitterness only to be explained by the truths stated, which bore so heavily upon the General that he quite lost his composure in referring to it, and vainly fancied that its clear statements of fact could be answered by a profuse use of abusive language. He has never, to this day, overthrown a single statement in that letter, and has, all along, in referring to it, been content to characterize it with such ill-sounding words as his familiarity with slang has enabled him to use, quite forgetting that such language is entirely without force with all sensible men. That letter was the only one of mine, so far as I know or believe, that found its way into the newspapers of our country during the war with Mexico; which I think proper to declare, because, from Gen. Pillow's assertion, it might be supposed that my whole time with the army was occupied in writing anonymous letters for publication in the United States.

I will now proceed to give a history of the Chalco route, in the hope that the "tradition," referred to by the States newspaper, may, if possible, be disarmed of its power of deceiving the public.

General Scott arrived at Puebla on the 28th of May, 1847, from which city he advanced towards the capital of the Montezumas, the 8th of August following. The time at Puebla, between his arrival and departure, was employed in completing his arrangements for a successful movement, and one of the most important objects of his attention was that of obtaining full and accurate information of the route of march, and of the City of Mexico and its environs. To effect this object as perfectly as possible he directed two officers, Major Tourtelot, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Capt. Lee, of the Engineer Corps, (proper,) to prepare, each separately, a sketch-map of the country around the city, to be taken from any accredited map. Those officers were then required, each independently of the other, to obtain, by every means in their power, the fullest information possible of all the causeways leading into the city, and of all roads connecting them around the city, together with all obstacles to the passage of the army, whether by natural or artificial means. Each officer was directed to jot down upon his map his information, and was required to be in readiness to give the fullest explanations possible.

The General then, from time to time, would hold interviews with these officers, but separately, in order to verify the labors of one by those of the other, and would direct their attention to special points of interest as they might occur to him. I was present at many of those interviews, and saw the progress of the work from its inception to its maturity.

Gen. Scott's impressions with regard to the Peñon, a well-known fortified hill, on the Vera Cruz road, nine miles from the Capital, were very soon fully confirmed, and he determined, if possible, to turn it, by marching either to the north or south side of the city, from whence to make his approaches to the city. With this purpose, he directed the engineer officers especially to ascertain the practicability of marching upon either side. They soon reported a preference for the south side, by a road turning off from the Vera Cruz causeway along the shore of lake Chalco, passing through the village of that name, by which a passage to the city, through the San Antonio causeway, would become available. This road, then, became a special object of inquiry, and the General repeatedly, in his presence, desired the two officers to make the most diligent efforts to obtain complete information in regard to it, and began very soon to declare his intention to make use of it; but as it was of the greatest importance that his design should not be known to the enemy, he cautioned us all to preserve a rigid silence with regard to his purpose. The necessity for this silence will be apparent to every one, and will readily suggest how any one officer coming to the knowledge of the road independently, might imagine himself the sole possessor of information of vital value to the commanding General.

With full knowledge of the Chalco Road, obtained through many sources, the General decided upon the plan of march *via* Chalco before he left Puebla, and expressly arranged his order of march with a view to take that road, with Gen. Worth in the advance.—Gen. Twiggs having had the advance at Cerro Gordo.

The reader will understand the purpose of the General more accurately by considering that the Peñon hill is nine miles from the city of Mexico on the Vera Cruz causeway; that the village of Ayotla is some six or seven miles further from the city on the same Vera Cruz causeway, or road, as it should be called, at Ayotla the causeway properly terminating about three miles from the Peñon hill. The road *via* Chalco turns off to the south from the Vera Cruz road several miles east from Ayotla.

General Scott's order of march from Puebla distinctly contemplated threatening the Peñon, but without the slightest intention of assaulting that stronghold. For this purpose the division of General Twiggs was the first to move from Puebla, though General Worth was designed for the lead over the Chalco route. The army marched in four divisions from Puebla, following each other with an interval of a day: General Twiggs first, followed by General Quitman, who was succeeded by General Worth, with General Pillow in the rear. With this order of march General Twiggs, the reader will perceive might be employed with his division to threaten the Peñon while the rear was coming up; and accordingly, when General Twiggs reached the neighborhood of the formidable hill, he was ordered to display his entire division in full view of the enemy, but beyond cannon shot from his batteries. At the same time the engineers were directed to *let themselves be seen* by the enemy in the act of reconnoitering his works, but with a confidential caution *not to expose themselves*, because, as they were assured, *the General had no intention of attacking the Peñon.*

This operation was repeated two or three days in succession, the more completely to deceive the enemy into the belief that an attack upon the Peñon was contemplated. Meantime the divisions in the rear were coming up.

General Scott established himself temporarily at the village of Ayotla, and when it was time for General Worth to reach the Chalco road, he sent him an order to turn into that road and halt at the village of Chalco; the design being to allow General Pillow's divison to follow General Worth, and then to reverse the order of march of General Quitman and General Twiggs, both of whom had passed beyond the Chalco road. The order of march would then be along the Chalco road, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs, General Twiggs being in the rear; and I say that this was all designed and arranged by General Scott before he left the city of Puebla—leaving the Peñon, in its glory and grandeur, undisturbed, after first inducing the enemy to concentrate his whole strength at that point.

I will now state two somewhat important but subordinate matters, in connection with this movement, which will make everything perfectly clear, and will account for certain rumors and alleged "traditions" in reference to the history of the operations in question.

When Gen. Scott sent an order to Gen. Worth to turn into the Chalco Road—not to omit any reasonable chance of certifying his information—he desired him, by a verbal message, to send an intelligent officer to look at as much of the Chalco road as might be convenient, and, again, to secure attention to this order, he subsequently dispatched a written note to Gen. Worth to the same effect. In obedience to this reiterated order, Gen. Worth dispatched Col. Duncan, a very intelligent and quick-sighted officer, to execute the duty; but, as there is every reason to believe, General Worth omitted to inform Col. Duncan the source of the order requiring this reconnoissance. At all events, Colonel Duncan appears to have been under the impression that the order originated with General Worth, and while he gave General Worth the credit of originating the order, he took to himself the credit of discovering the practicability of the road as a route for the army, and, perhaps, very naturally imagined that the advantages of that route were wholly unknown to General Scott, who, nevertheless had, at that very moment, very accurate information as to the whole route, though he thought proper to obtain, if possible, a verification of his knowledge by one of his own officers.

Colonel Duncan only passed over some seven or eight miles of the road, which he found perfectly open, and then rather hastily, so far as he know, jumped to the conclusion that the army should, by all means, take that route, which, accordingly, he recommended with characteristic earnestness; and he remained many weeks, no doubt honestly, under the impression that his advice determined the movement of the army by the Chalco route, when, in fact, it was the distinctly contemplated purpose of the General to take that route before he left Puebla.

One more point remains to be explained, and the reader will perfectly understand all the matters connected with the movement in question.

Gen. Scott, though a man of unshaken purpose, never so formed his plans as to shackle himself and deprive himself of freedom of action. Upon all circumstances he held himself ready to profit by any new information by which he might advantageously modify and improve his plans. In this spirit, in announcing his purposes in advance, he often made a reservation to the effect that if he saw fit he would even at the last moment, profit by any new circumstances which might come to light. Those who were near his person at Puebla will remember his language when declaring confidentially his purpose of taking the Chalco route. He would say and did repeatedly say, "I intend to take the Chalco road, and avoid the Peñon. I expect to take the Chalco road;" and then he would add in a rapid stream of words: "I'll not be sworn to take it—I'll not be sworn—I'll not be sworn to take it;" and then again, returning to a more measured strain, he would say, "It is my present intention to go by Chaleo, and turn the Peñon, and I wish you, gentlemen, to obtain all the information possible in regard to that road, but be extremely on your guard against allowing a suspicion of it to go abroad," &c.

The spirit here indicated was in full possession of the General, when, at Ayotla, it was intimated that a practicable road might perhaps be found leading directly to San Antonio, situated on the San Antonio causeway some three or four miles in advance of San Augustine, which would equally well turn the Peñon and have a rugged march along the base of some volcanic hills known to border the Chalco lake, at the foot of which the Chalco road passed.

Capt. Lee, the Engineer, was accordingly directed to look at that road, commonly called the *Mexicalsingo* road. He did so, being engaged two whole days on this duty. In the evening of the first day he made his report, to the effect that the road was commanded by a battery, but he was inclined to think that the battery might be forced, and in that case the march would be very much shortened, and would be accomplished more expeditiously. He added, however, that he was not prepared to recommend the attempt to carry the battery without further examination, and requested the General to give him another day for a further reconnoissance. The General acquiesced in this, but was so far led to look upon that route as practicable that, while waiting for Capt. Lee's second report, he gave an order preparatory to a movement in that direction, should Capt. Lee's anticipated report be favorable. This preparatory order was given to Gen. Quitman, with whose division the battery commanding the Mexicalsingo road was to be forced, in case, at the last moment, it should be judged advisable.

In the evening of the second day's reconnoissance, Capt. Lee reported most decidedly against any attempt to pass along that road, which, as he had fully discovered, was completely under the command of the enemy.

"I shall then," said Gen. Scott, "fall back upon my first love, and will go by Chalco." Coincident with this report by Capt. Lee, Col. Duncan reported the result of his examination of a part of the Chalco road, and with great animation declared his convictions in favor of it, no doubt feeling at the time, that his views and opinions were altogether new to the General, for he had no knowlege of the secret purpose of the General.

The final orders were then given for the march *via* Chalco to San Augustine. The march was accomplished without serious difficulty, and the glorious events followed which established the American army in possession of the Mexican capital.

The army numbered in the aggregate, on leaving Puebla, 10,800 men; but was reduced by battles, sickness and detached guards, so that but few over 6,000 men entered and held possession of the city, defended as it had been by over 30,000 men, the city itself having a population of some 200,000.

I have repeatedly stated verbally the above particulars, when occasion offered, and have often been urged to reduce them to writing, but have hitherto been reluctant to do so lest my motives might be brought into question. If I had made the statement pending the canvass for the Presidency, when Gen. Pierce was elected to preside over the Government, it would infallibly have been considered a partisan publication; and if made while I yet held a commission in the army, malice would have sneered at the official relations of the parties. I am now in retirement, and cannot, as I trust, be charged with any self-seeking design, and may reasonably claim some credit for stating the truth, even with those personally unacquainted with me. My position in the army in Mexico, as Acting Inspecting-General, gave me full opportunities of knowing the facts I state, and their consistency and naturalness will strike any reasonable mind. No attempt is made or designed to disparage any one, and my only purpose is to give my countrymen the truth, and let them see that the movements of Gen. Scott were as little the sport of accident, as, perhaps, those of any commander whose deeds adorn the page of history. No General ever had a clearer prescience of his operations in the field than Gen. Scott, who was able, at times, to appeal to his written order for a battle and its immediate consequences, as his official report of the action and its results. He did this at Cerro Gordo, except that Gen. Pillow failed to seize the batteries he was directed to storm; but as his movement was only designed as a diversion, his failure had no influence upon the result of the battle.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

Dead Body Found in a Box.—On Thursday afternoon a box was seen floating in the Harlem River, in the vicinity of Ninety-fourth-street. Two men brought the box to shore by means of a row-boat, and there being no address upon it they opened it, when a dead body was found inside. The body was that of a man, and much decomposed. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, yesterday, but no testimony could be elicited tending to identify the body, and a verdict was rendered of "Death from causes unknown to the jury." Some excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

☞ It will be recollected that an attempt was made to fire the dwelling house rear of No. 58 Leonard-street on the night of the 22d of October, and that a colored man named Henay Newell was arrested, charged with the offence. The Fire-Marshal brought the case on Thursday before the Grand Jury, and yesterday a bill of indictment was found, charging Newell with attempting to commit arson in the first degree. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice Russell and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for some day next week.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6.

$500	N.Y. State 6s, '73	105⅝	15	Erie Railroad	14
2,000	N.Y. State 6s, '65	103	100	do	14⅛
1,000	N.Y. State 5s, '69	96	179	do	14⅛
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	84	20	Harlem Railroad	6⅝
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	93½	50	Reading Railroad	33
8,500	do	94	150	do	33⅛
1,000	Mich. State 6s	85	425	do	33¼
9,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	100	do	34½
8,000	do	72¾	200	do	s10 34
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	82½	100	do	b30 34¼
2,000	Tenn. State 6s	90	77	500	do	35
1,000	Virginia 6's	82½	200	do	s5 34
10,000	do	84	200	Har. R.R. Pre	b60 20
10,000	Lou. State 6's	78	10	do	19
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	73	65	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	45	50	do	s5 90
500	N.Y. Cent. RR. 7s	92	100	Mich. So. & N.Ia. R.R.	12½
9	Bank of America	90	50	do	s12½
20	Mechanics Bank	90	50	Mich. So. & N.Ia. p.f.	27
5	Bank of Commerce	85	20	do	27½
50	do	87	10	do	28
50	Canton Company	15⅜	50	Panama R. R.	76
150	do	b30 16	25	do	76⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 96	100	do	77
7	do	97⅛	60	Illinois Cen. R. R.	86
43	do	98	10	do	s5½
250	Bruns. City L'd Co.	1½	10	Gal. & Chic. R.R	67½
190	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69¾	25	do	69
43	do	69	100	do	b3 70
100	do	b3 69¾	90	do	89½
100	do	s10 89⅝	5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	78
100	do	s10 89⅞	20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	79
100	do	b60 70	30	Ctev. & Tol. R. R	33
100	do	b30 70	1020	do	33⅛
257	do	69⅞	200	do	33⅛
150	do	s30 69¼	300	do	33⅛
100	do	s3 69⅞	200	do	b30 33⅛
488	do	70	5	Hud. River R. R.	15⅜
600	do	b6n 70¼	177	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	71⅛
25	do	s10 69¾	50	do	b10 71⅛
250	do	b60 71	25	do	71⅜
50	do	s10 70	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20
50	do	70¼	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, Saturday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made by S. Draper:

$6,000	Missouri 6s	Intl. added.	70½
$12,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. 8s.	Int. added.	30
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s.	Int. added.	33
50	shares Chatham Bank		55⅜
30	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		90
20	shares Artisans' Bank		42
100	shares Ward Coal and Iron Co		25
20	shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.		95

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. added.	50
$23,000	Brooklyn 6s	Int. added.	80½@82¼
5	shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.		125¼
5	shares Park Fire Ins. Co		98¾
5	shares City Fire Ins. Co.		149
20	shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.		89½
5	shares Firemens' Fire Ins. Co		122½
40	shares Rutger's Ins. Co		94
10	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co		82¼
39	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.		82
70	shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		90
20	shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co		110@110¼

Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Mueller and Mr. Draper will all hold sales at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Louisiana 5s. 6s.	78	110	Erie Railroad	14
20,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	94	100	do	b30 14⅝
5,000	Tenn St 6s, '90 h5	76	300	Mich. S. & N. Ia. p.stk.	30
1,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	b60 70
8,000	do	72¾	50	do	s60 68⅛
1,000	do	72¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	12¾
8,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	83¾	100	Panama R. R.	b30 78
4,000	do	99	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15 85
1,000	Har. RR. 1st Mg	60	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R	b60 23⅜
1,000	T. H. & Alton 2d M	45	300	do	b3 33⅛
100	Canton Co	b10 10	50	do	s3 33⅜
50	do	15⅞	200	do	b30 33½
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	76	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	71
10	Hanover Bank	70	50	do	s30 10¼
100	Reading R. R.	35	20	La C. & Mil. R. R	8¾
65	do	34	5	Third Av. R. R	80
100	do	s10 34	10	Cle. Col & Cin. R.R.	84
100	do	s8 34	20	Metropolitan Bank.	85½
100	do	34⅜			

Friday, Nov. 6—P. M.

The Stock market continues firm, and a further advance was had to-day on most descriptions, to the extent of ½@1 ℔ cent. The improvement in the road shares and also in State Stocks has been very general, and the orders at the Board are unusually well distributed. The speculation in New-York Central is, perhaps, the most important in the magnitude of the daily transactions, although quite as large a demand was shown to-day for Reading shares. The highest fraction reached by the former was 70½ ℔ cent.; for the latter 35 ℔ cent. Rock Island touched 71¾, Galena 70, Michigan Southern Preferred 30, Delaware 98, Virginia 6s 84, Panama 77, and Erie 14½. At the afternoon session of the Brokers a fair amount of business was done, but the market not quite so buoyant as in the forenoon. The Board is pretty equally divided on the movement for the advance in prices, and the contest is particularly spirited in New-York Central. It is stated in a morning paper that the sellers against the rise are offering the February dividend at three ℔ cent., instead of four. Of course, this is a mere wager for effect. There is nothing in the condition of the work, its traffic, or its scale of operating expenses, (recently cut down,) to authorize the rumor or expectation of diminished half-yearly dividends. The difference between a gross annual traffic of six and a half millions in 1855, and eight millions in 1857, is only a question of contingent surplus. The dividends have been uniformly 8 ℔ cent. a year ever since consolidation. The demand for Reading was principally from Philadelphia, where, it is stated, propositions have been made for funding the pressing liabilities of the Company. The inquiry for State Stocks is a very steady one, and principally for investment here, and on orders from abroad.

The *Baltic*, of the Collins line, is the Liverpool steamer for Saturday. The business in Exchange for this opportunity was principally at 108 @109 ℔ cent., 60 day bills, and some Gold sovereigns have been bought in lieu of the higher figures demanded for sight bills. The shipment will be about $200,000. The Gold due to-night from the *Canada*, at Boston, if in English Coin, will probably return immediately by the *Persia*, to sail direct on Wednesday next, as it is not wanted here at present, and the supply of American Coin is more than equal to the demand for transmission to the Cotton ports. The inquiry for Exchange at or near the Specie rate is not large, but owing to the backwardness in the Cotton movement, the selection of first-class bills is narrowed to a few names on the spot. The Canadian drawers were holding to-day for 109 ℔ cent. The Money market is without important change, and the Bank movement in the way of discounts this week favors an increased line of accommodation. The Brokers quote Gold 100¾@100¾ buyers, 100¾@101 sellers. As much as $4 85 was paid for sovereigns to-day. Philadelphia funds 95@96 ℔ cent.

It having been decided that the Bowery Bank will go into liquidation, N. G. Bradford, Esq., the late Cashier, has retired from the office of Receiver in favor of Mr. John A. Stewart, the Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $191,528; payments, $291,846; balance, $3,588,994. The receipts include $44,000 from Customs. The payments include $60,300 California drafts.

A defalcation of $50,000 or $60,000 is reported in the Grocers' Bank of this City, now in the course of liquidation.

The Pacific Mail Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 11th inst. We understand the surplus earnings of the half year would have justified even 15 ℔ cent.

The *Canada's* mail from Europe to Saturday, Oct. 24, was received at our Post-Office late this afternoon, *via* Boston. In another place we have copied the reports of the London press on the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and other movements in the London money Market. The return of the Bank for the week ending the 17th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,823,021	Decrease. £3,669,305
Other Deposits	11,122,431	Increase. 1,465,308
Rest	3,222,817	Decrease. 736,471
Gov't Securities	10,254,541	Decrease. 306,060
Other Securities	20,539,565	Decrease. 1,859,312
Notes unemployed	3,217,155	Decrease. 807,215

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,153,245, being an increase of £1,193,135, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,324,478, showing a decrease of £585,465, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 16th inst.:

Oct.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 17	88⅞	89¼	88¾	88¼	89⅜	89
Mon. 19	88	88⅝	88	88⅛	88⅝	88¼
Tues. 20	88⅛	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	88¾	88⅝
Wed. 21	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	89	88¾
Thur 22	88⅜	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	89	89
Fri. 23	88¾	89	88⅞	88⅞	89	89

In regard to American Stocks Messrs. Baring Brothers write:

The business has been chiefly in Railroad Shares and Bonds. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 84@86; do. Second Mortgage Sterling, 86@88; Illinois Central Shares, 5@6 discount; 7 ℔ cent. Non-convertible Bonds, 75@77; Freeland Bonds, 84@86; Michigan Central Bonds, 76@78; Shares, 44; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 74@76; do. 7 ℔ cent., 85@87; Shares, 64@65; New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 62@65; Convertible, 35@38; Sinking Fund, 44@46; Shares, 15@18; Philadelphia and Reading Shares, 16@17; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares, 40. In State Stocks, buyers of Maryland at 90; of Massachusetts Fives Sterling at 97. Pennsylvania Inscriptions offered at 72; Bonds, 75½@76½; Virginia Sixes Dollars, 80@82; Canada Sterling, 109@109½.

Our regular correspondents, Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., write as follows:

London, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

We have to report a further rise on Monday last, the 19th inst., in the Bank of England rate of discount from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. upon receipt of the news by the *Canada*, quoting the exchange of New-York on England at about 100@102, and consequently showing a large profit upon the exportation of specie from this country. Notwithstanding the uncertainty as to whether there may be a further rise in the rates for money, the demand for discount this week has not been very excessive, and in some few instances the rates have been rather under the Bank of England. On the other hand, the rates obtainable for loans on Government Securities continue moderate, and money has been comparatively abundant on the Stock Exchange. Since the departure of the *Baltic*, on the 14th inst., the exports of specie by the succeeding steamers, exclusive of the present conveyance, are reported to amount to about £250,000. In our last circular we quoted Consols 88¼@88⅜ for money, and 88¾ for the 10th November. On the following day they advanced a little, but again receded upon the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England on Monday. They have since recovered, and we now quote them 88¾@88⅞ for money and 88⅞@89 for the account. English Securities generally have not fluctuated much in price. A considerable business has been done in American Securities during the past week, but at rather lower prices. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds at 78@77⅞; 76; the shares at 3@5¾@6@5¾@5@6@7 discount: New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds at 64@65⅝; the Bonds of 1862 at 40, and of 1871 at 40; New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 74; 7 ℔ cent. do. 83, and the Shares at 65@64; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 79@80@79½, and the Shares at 44; and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 60, ex-coupon. Some Massachusetts State Sterling Bonds are reported to have been dealt in at 95 ℔ cent. In Manchester there is an absence of demand for both Yarn and Cloth, which seems likely to lead to a resort to short time. The feverish feeling which prevailed in commercial circles owing to rumors of failures, has in some measure subsided. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week will amount to about 21,000 bales; transactions few, and of a retail character; prices irregular, and in some instances ⅛@¼ lower. Our Corn market continues dull, and prices generally rather weaker. We quote American Wheat: white, 60s.@61s.; red, 56s.@57s., ℔ quarter. The Flour just arrived from Canada is offered at 33s.@34s. ℔ bushel. Indian Corn steady: mixed, 38s.; yellow, 39s.; pure white, 40s., ℔ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes support prices. American thin oblong, in barrels, £11 10s.; boxes, £10 10s., ℔ ton. New American Cloverseed might command about 72s. ℔ cwt. In Rails there have been few transactions, and we continue to quote them £6 10s. for 3 months bill.

ROBT. BENSON & CO.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, Broker in American stocks, writes from London, after the receipt of the mail from this side to 7th October:

Notwithstanding the very disastrous character of the advices from America, (protest of the Reading, failures of Chateau & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., and others,) being the worst yet received, there has been a disposition to invest at the low rates now current. The supply of Stock is limited from the non-execution of many orders in New-York, owing to the inability of parties there to negotiate exchange for the purchase of Stock. For this reason prices here are maintained at an immense advance over the current quotations in New-York. Illinois Central shares are done at 5 ℔ cent. discount, and are reported 22½ ℔ cent. discount by telegraph from New-York. Construction Bonds have found free buyers at 76 to 77, being considerably higher than the last quotations. Erie shares have brought 19, against 10 at New-York. Bonds of 1871 have brought 40, against 22 at New-York. Bonds of 1883, 64, against 53 to 60 at New-York. New-York Central shares 64, against 57 at New-York. Erie Bonds close very heavy, with only moderate transactions. Consols for money 88⅜ to ⅞; for account, 88⅞ to 9.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $555,046, against $1,190,575 the week ending Nov. 8, last year. The following is the summary:

Consumption Direct.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	110	$36,859	362	$158,227	73	$23,749
Man. of Cotton.	91	19,035	353	78,780	31	6,614
Man. of Silk	47	20,526	103	110,056	30	23,203
Man. of Flax	437	22,345	198	42,242	12	2,833
Miscellaneous	471	26,887	217	44,697	8	865
Total	1,156	$124,644	1,233	$430,402	157	$54,164
		430,402				121,644
Total entered		$555,046	Total marketed			$175 808

Cincinnati Money Market.

From Hewson & Holmes' Circular.

Within the last week there has been a decided improvement in the feeling of the money market. Gold, after having sold as high as 10 ℔ cent. premium immediately after the suspension of the New-York banks, has steadily declined to 4 ℔ cent. Exchange on New-York is also in better supply at 5 ℔ cent. premium, which is now the extreme rate at which it can be sold.

A more active and generous demand has sprung up, at slightly better prices, for flour and grain. The pork season is almost opening with a more active demand than could reasonably have been expected two weeks since. It is now believed in well-informed circles, that there will be ample funds here from abroad to buy at fair prices all the hogs that will be brought to this market. These facts have created a more cheerful and hopeful tone in commercial circles, and infused more activity in business. Money is, however, exceedingly scarce, and discounts out of the question, but the creation of confidence, even in a slight degree, is daily unlocking small amounts of money which have been hid away since the commencement of the revulsion; if, therefore, we can pass along for a few days without any additional disasters, we may look for more decided relief in all departments of trade.

In Stocks the business has necessarily been small, but in the last few days we have had a more extended inquiry for first-class railroad securities. These inquiries are in some instances from parties who ten days since could not be induced to entertain an offer at exceedingly low prices for our best securities. In the last three or four days we have effected sales of Little Miami 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 75; Hamilton and Dayton 2d Mortgage 7s at 75; Covington and Lexington 2d Mortgages at 55; Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgages at 40. Also, 100 shares Little Miami Stock at 75; 30 of Hamilton and Dayton at 50, and 106 shares Farmers' Bank of Kentucky at par. These sales indicate a more healthy and confident tone than our market has exhibited for several weeks. Thus far, other securities than those named are without demand; but, as confidence increases, we expect other securities will be called for, to which, in the absence of actual transactions, we are unable to extend our quotations.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Railway Property.—We copied into our paper of Monday last, under the financial head, some well-considered remarks from the New-York Times, upon the present condition of three or four of the leading railway companies which have been forced by the pressure of the times, to suspend the payment of their present obligations. We hope that these remarks were generally observed, for we believe that the view of the case there presented would convince the New-England stockholders of these companies that it will be in all respects unwise for them to dispose of their stock at the present market rates. They cannot but see that it is greatly for their advantage to make a slight exertion to remove the temporary embarrassments of the companies in which they are interested, and thus preserve a property of great intrinsic value from unnecessary sacrifice.

In the case of the Michigan Central Railroad, a plan has been proposed by which the stockholders may do this with ease, and with perfect safety. The advertisement of this company invites a loan, under an arrangement by which a sinking fund will be provided to meet the new bonds at maturity—the company agreeing to pay the fund into the hands of trustees in such yearly installments as will amount to a sum considerably more than the par value of the whole issue of bonds. The terms of payment are likewise made easy, and it seems altogether probable that before any considerable part of the subscriptions will become payable, the general financial aspect throughout the country will have become brighter, and business will have so far settled into its usual channel that money will pass about more freely.

There is no good foundation for a distrust of solid railroad securities. Manufacturing stocks are now generally without profit, and even bank stocks feel the commercial distress. We must use a sound discretion and discrimination, not in accepting or rejecting particular classes of investments, but in selecting in each and every class what is substantial and well-secured. We do not hesitate to suggest with confidence to business men, that a bond with a sinking-fund more than ample to pay it at maturity, secured by a first mortgage upon a railroad so well constructed and so prosperous as the Michigan Central, which, from its position, must always command an extensive traffic, is an investment which deserves the attention, not only of the shareholders in the company, but also of capitalists who desire to employ their funds in a permanent, safe and profitable manner.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] London, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue depressed, and only a limited business has been transacted during the week, generally at lower prices. The Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount, on the 8th inst., to 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and at this rate the demand for Money is moderate. Consols leave off 88⅝@88⅞ for money, 88⅞@89 for account. The East India have raised their rate of exchange to 2s. 2d. for bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 2¼d. on Bombay. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅞d. American Eagles, none here. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal. Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.@78s.; South American, 75s. 6d.

Cochineal—Declined 3d.@4d. ℔ lb.; 300 bags chiefly sold: Teneriffe Blacks, 4s. 4d. @4s. 8d.; Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@4s. 2d.

Cotton—The market is flat, and prices of Plantation Ceylon have given way fully 3s. ℔ cwt. Of 800 casks, 210 barrels, 550 bags, at auction, about two-thirds sold from 62s.@67s. for low middling to middling bold, and 56s.@65s. for fine ordinary to low middling. 1,000 bags good Native Ceylon were taken in from 61s.@63s.

Cotton—Dull and lower; sales for the week 800 bales at ⅛d.@⅜d. decline. At Liverpool, prices are ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb lower, with little demand; sales for the week 25,000 bales; middling Orleans is quoted 9¼d. ℔ lb.

Copper—The market is quiet, and prices nominally without change.

In Cocoa nothing to report.

Coal—The market continues quiet, and prices of Wheat are again 2s.@3s. ℔ qr. lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 55s. 10d. on 122,132 qrs. retd. White American Wheat, 52s.@56s., and Red, 50s.@52s. ℔ qr. American Flour 27s.@30s. ℔ bbl.

Hemp—157 tons Russian at auction were chiefly taken in, clean sound at £32; a few lots half clean sold at £29 5s. 192 bales Bombay taken in at £16@£20 10s. Jute 20s. cheaper: of 900 bales one-third sold at £21@£21 5s.

Indigo—The periodical sales closed on the 20th inst. Quotations are rather irregular, but the general result shows an average advance compared with the rates of July, as follows: Bengal, good to fine, 1s. 9d.@2s. mid. 1s. 6d.@1s. 8d.; low to

The New-York Times.

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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Action of the Convention—General Movements.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Thursday, October 29, 1857.

The Convention is hard at work. They have not done much yet that could demonstrate their partisan character.

To-day they have been working at the general election law. Besides a year's residence, they require payment of a Territorial or State tax in a voter. Soldiers of the army are allowed to vote. Judge Elmore's report on the judiciary occupied all the forenoon. It was a very good one. An effort was made to prevent the people from electing Judges until after 1858, but so far it failed.

On the 27th the Bill of Rights was adopted. In it the Convention have forever excluded free negroes from settling in the State. The Executive Department was also adopted. The report on the Judiciary Department was printed and was acted on yesterday. The report on the militia, making all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 subject to military duty, Mr. RANDOLPH, of Atchison, moved to amend, so as to make those between the ages of 30 and 40 subject to military duty, but it was voted down. All persons having religious scruples are exempted by paying a fine, or hiring a substitute. Several opposed the whole militia system, and therefore opposed the report, but it passed. The other reports will be made in a day or two. There will be a spirited discussion on the report of the Committee on Slavery and on the question of submitting the Constitution to the people. Some of the members are opposed to submission in any form, while others favor the submission with restrictions. *The majority, however, favor a submission to the whole people, with the provision for electing State officers and the Legislature at the same time, but not the State Government in operation at once.* I have no doubt but the latter proposition will be carried, and, if so, the qualification of voters will be the same as the Kansas bill.

The report of the Committee on Boundaries brought several members to their feet. This report defines the boundaries as in the Kansas bill. No particular objection was urged against the boundaries. The same Kansas was proposed to be stricken out by Mr. JONES, of Douglas, and that of Washington inserted in its place. Mr. JONES urged that this was to be the great central State of the Union, and therefore it should be named after the great Father of our country, who was the centre of our attractions.

Mr. HAMILTON objected to this on the ground that if this was to become an abolition State, he did not want the name of Washington thus desecrated.

It was then proposed to name the State Walker. The member from Wyandotte (whose name is WARREN) promptly responded, that he did not wish his last name, and *honorable?* withal, to be desecrated. He was relieved from all apprehension on that score by being assured that he was not the man to be thus honored, but that Governor ROBERT J. WALKER was to be the recipient of that favor. All the amendments were voted down and the name of Kansas retained.

A resolution was offered by Mr. EASTIN, of Leavenworth, declaring the office of reporter vacant, and authorizing the public printer to employ one. Mr. KEY offered an amendment, to elect a reporter. On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DANIEL SCULLY, of Leavenworth, was elected by acclamation.

From the Herald of Freedom, Oct. 30.

The crash among eastern Banks falls very severely upon the people of Kansas. The country was full of eastern exchange, which has become valueless. The times look dark and foreboding.

Major SHERMAN'S command of flying artillery moved from Lawrence on Monday night last for Lecompton, to defend the Constitutional Convention, Governor WALKER having been applied to by the members for military defence.

A protest has been filed at Lecompton against issuing certificates of election to the Pro-Slavery candidates, for Council and House of Representatives, from Leavenworth District, on account of alleged frauds at the Kickapoo precinct.

It is reported that Secretary STANTON was set upon the other day by S. J. JONES, who used to write himself "Sheriff of Douglas County." He was accompanied by a friend, each of whom was armed with a bowie knife and revolver, the handles of which were projecting from their bosoms, apparently for immediate use. JONES intended to know the reason that the Secretary did not issue his certificate of election. The latter stated that his reasons were contained in the proclamations of himself and the Governor, which were public. "Then," said JONES, with an oath, "I undertake to say that every word in that proclamation is false. You may take this as personal, and political, too, if you please." Mr. S. looked around for something with which to chastise the insolence of the contemptible JONES, but nothing was in his reach. It is well it was so, for when JONES commenced his abusive language, his associate, with his knife and revolver, stepped in the rear of Mr. S., evidently designing to give him a mortal blow in the back if the Secretary had attempted to deal justly by the coward and bragadocia who had attacked him.

Subsequently, we understand, JONES was telling in Lecompton that he had sent Secretary STANTON a challenge to fight a duel with him.

Another Letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on Kansas Affairs.

The following letter from Senator HUNTER was addressed to a Committee appointed by a meeting in Rockingham County, Va., to forward to him the resolutions then and there adopted:

LLOYD'S, ESSEX CO. Va., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, inclosing me the resolutions adopted by a Democratic meeting in Rockingham, on the 19th October, with a request that I would respond to them. The subject matter of these resolutions is so fully covered by my letter of the 16th of this month, to the Hon. Shelton F. Leake, which was not published at the time of you meeting, that any other answer, on my part, is, perhaps, unnecessary. But as there seems to be a difference of opinion between us, with regard to your fifth resolution, a further explanation may be proper. If I understand your resolutions, we agree in the principle that the people of Kansas alone have the right to form their State institutions according to their own pleasure, provided they be Republican in their character. I extend, too, the limitation upon the power of Congress, in regard to the rejection of a State applying for admission, even further than you do; for I maintain that upon this issue it can raise no question in regard to the Constitution, should it be Republican in its character, if the people of the new State, acting through their Convention, have made and adopted it in the manner provided by these, their authorized representatives. But from your fifth resolution I dissent entirely. That the people of Kansas have the same rights with the people of any other State in this Union, with regard to the formation of a State Constitution, we must all admit; that they can delegate to a Convention called for this purpose, the same powers which may be delegated by the people of any other State, is also clear. That they might limit the power conceded in such a Convention by allowing them only to form a Constitution to be submitted to the people afterwards, for ratification or rejection, or that they might elect a Convention with a general authority over the subject, can hardly be denied. It is for the people of the Territory about to become a State, to say in which of these ways they will constitute their Convention. Such I understand to be the intent and purport of your third resolution, in which, with that understanding, I cordially concur. If, then, the people of Kansas have these rights, the question arises as to what they intended by electing a Convention with general powers, and without any limitation imposed by themselves.

The practice of the States, and the reason of the case, both prove that it is to be treated as a general delegation of their sovereignty, under which the Convention may submit the Constitution or not, for a popular vote, according to its own views of propriety. If the people of Kansas, acting as an inchoate State, imposed no limitation on the trust, it is not for any third party, outside the Territory, to undertake to affix it. If they can in one case, they might in all, and Congress, as it seems to me, might exercise the very power which you so properly deny to it in your fourth resolution. As has been well said by a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, "Either this Convention is clothed with sovereign power, or it is a nullity."—If it be a legitimate Convention, it is the people who speak through it: and it is for them to say what action is to be final in regard to the Constitution which it forms. To say otherwise, in my opinion, is to limit the power of the people of Kansas, whose plenary jurisdiction over this subject we all admit. But this fifth resolution does not stop with requiring the application of Kansas for admission as a State to be rejected, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for ratification by the people. It goes much further, and claims for Congress the power of prescribing who are to exercise the right of suffrage, when the people pass upon the question of ratifying their own State Constitution. Here it is, in *totidem verbis*:

"*Resolved*, That Kansas, in forming her Constitution, ought to submit the same to the *bona fide inhabitants* thereof, for adoption or rejection, and the failure to do so is in violation of the spirit and letter of the act creating her Territorial Government, and ought to be returned, by Congress, to the *residents* of Kansas, for indorsement."

Congress thus undertakes to say not only that the Constitution shall be submitted for a further vote, but to whom. If, then, the Convention of Kansas should submit its Constitution to a popular vote, but establish a qualification for the right of suffrage different from that which you say Congress must require, the State must be rejected, and the Constitution, although thus ratified, is to be returned to the "residents of Kansas for indorsement."

The most significant act of sovereign power is, perhaps, the regulation of the right of suffrage, and the power over this subject must be exclusive, wherever it resides. If Congress possesses it, then the people of the inchoate State cannot have it; and if the people of the new State cannot say who are to pass upon its own Constitution, then its equality with the other States is disparaged and destroyed. But this is not all; if its right to equal powers and privileges with the other States be denied, and if Congress can regulate the highest of its political rights—I mean that of suffrage—what is to prevent it from regulating all the other political rights and relations of its people—Slavery included? If Congress may exercise this right of sovereignty over a people, in the very act of forming its State Constitution, what is to be the limit to its power? When we have admitted so much, by what arguments, so far as Constitutional power is concerned, can we resist an attempt to re-impose the Missouri restriction over those Territories? A restriction which, it must be remembered, goes much farther than the Wilmot Proviso; for the latter applies only to the people in a Territorial condition, whilst the other is extended over them when they are acting as the people of the State. And what sort of suffrage is Congress here required to prescribe for the good people of Kansas? It is to be returned "to the residents of Kansas?" May not aliens, Indians and negroes, be included in that denomination? How, too, can this resolution be consistent with the third, which preceded it in the series? If Congress may prescribe the right for suffrage for a people acting in their highest capacity of sovereignty, that of forming a State Constitution, and say who shall pass upon it, how can "we recognise the right of the people of a Territory, in forming a Constitution for admission into the Union, to establish such local policy as to them may seem right and proper?" Surely, we do not confound the power of Congress to prescribe the right of suffrage for a people acting in a *Territorial* capacity, with the power of Congress to proscribe that right for those who are acting as the people of a State, in the formation of a Constitution.

Congress can make the organic act for the people of a Territory, but it has no such power in regard to the people of a new or inchoate State. It may prescribe the qualifications of the electors of the Territorial Legislature, which calls the Convention to form a State Constitution; but when that Convention is assembled, having been legally elected and constituted, it must be treated either as the representation of the sovereignty of the people, so far as the formation and adoption of a Constitution is concerned, unless the people themselves have prescribed otherwise in the act creating it, or it must be treated as a nullity. We must take the one horn or the other of this dilemma, as it seems to me.

It may be said that no such conclusions are intended as those which I have drawn from the fifth resolution. I have no idea that there was any such design, but in my opinion these inferences are to be drawn from it, not only fairly, but necessarily. That it was the opinion of your meeting that the people of Kansas ought themselves to do the things recommended in that resolution I do not doubt; but there is a wide difference between what the people of a State, new or old, should do, and what Congress can constrain them to do. The people of Virginia, doubtless, ought to do many things which Congress cannot force them to do. But even if the fifth resolution had been confined to a recommendation to Congress to reject the application of the State for admission, on the ground that the Convention had not submitted the Constitution for ratification to the people, the matter would not have been much helped; for, after all, the two resolutions would have been nearly identical in principle.

Suppose that the people of Kansas had elected a Convention with the authority expressly delegated to them to form and adopt a Constitution; suppose, further, that Congress, in the spirit of these resolutions, had rejected the application for admission, and sent back the Constitution, because it had not been ratified by a final vote of the people; might not the people of Kansas well say: "You have rejected our Constitution because it was not ratified, as you affirm, by the people; now, as you claim to be the judges in this matter, you must designate whom you mean by the people, whose ratification, by a further vote, is to be the condition of our admission?" But Congress undertake to prescribe who should vote, it would claim this very power of regulating the right of suffrage for the people of a new State, of which I have been speaking, and as it seems to me, all the consequences would flow from that assumption of power which I have already depicted. If we permit Congress to control the Convention in the exercise of its delegated powers in one respect, it will be hard to resist its interference in another. It is far safer to leave the whole matter, as your third resolution seems to design, to the people of the new or inchoate State themselves, for otherwise we shall be embarrassed by difficulties at every step that we take. If we begin to make such retrograde movements as these, must we not prepare our minds to lose all that has been gained for the Constitution and the South by the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

I have given you my opinions, in this letter, and that addressed to Hon. SHELTON F. LEAKE, upon the subjects of your resolutions, because they were asked, and I express myself freely, but with great respect for those who may differ from me. But it seems to be the sentiment of the Democratic party of the State, if I may judge by the temporal tone of its press, that they ought not to divide upon these recent Kansas issues, as they probably will be temporary, and it is uncertain whether they will ever become practical in their character. In this, as it appears to me, they were wise. When the Democratic party established the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and obtained common ground upon which all its members might stand in regard to a disturbing question, it overcame the greatest difficulty. Its success in this respect encourages the hope that when the time for action arises, and its representatives get together, they will be able to reconcile satisfactorily any difference which may have arisen in regard to the application of their principles. I say this for the good of the party and of the country, but not for myself. So far as I am personally concerned, I shun none of the responsibility which attaches to me individually for the opinions which I have expressed.

In this connection, however, I must return to you and those whom you represent, my thanks for so much of good will and confidence as you express in the resolutions which relate to myself personally. To win fairly and justly the trust and confidence of the people of Virginia, has been the highest object of my political aspirations. There is none other which I place in competition with it. But it is their trust and confidence, and not the office, that I value. If I have not the first I do not desire the latter. Office, unless it is bestowed in that spirit, can have no attractions for me. Entertaining these sentiments, I have been reluctant to appear before the public in any communication which might wear the air of solicitation, or place me in the apparent position of advocating my own claims and interests. I hold no such position—I prefer no claims—I make no solicitations. If my past course has failed to sow the seeds of confidence in the public mind of Virginia, it is my misfortune, perhaps, my fault. Nor are the people to be blamed for the fact, or for exercising their undoubted right and duty in bestowing their offices where they place their trust. Assuredly, they will not be disturbed by me, either with solicitations before their decision is made, or by complaints to be uttered afterwards, because of the manner in which they may have exercised their powers, according to their own sense of duty. Neither do I propose to trouble them further by any public communication in regard to my sentiments and opinions, as I have answered as fully as I am capable of doing, upon all the various subjects of inquiry. I will not conclude, however, without venturing the prediction, that if any serious attempt should be made in Congress to reject the application of Kansas, for admission as a State into the Union, because the Convention did not submit the Constitution for a further ratification by the people, it will only occur in the event of the adoption of a Pro-Slavery organic law.

Is Virginia, then, prepared to reject the application of a sister Slave State to be received into the Union, merely because its Convention has exercised its undoubted powers in the same manner with many other States which have acted similarly, without prejudice to their claims for admission into the Confederacy? I do not believe it for a moment, and I am sure that in such a contingency, the gallant Democracy of the time-honored Tenth Legion, which has never yet hung fire, nor asked even for time to "peck the flint and try it again," will be among the first to cry out "Never! no, never!"

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, R. M. T. HUNTER.

The Charter Election.

The present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen go out of office on Monday, January 4, when the new City Government comes into existence, and are to be succeeded by a Board of Aldermen of seventeen members, instead of twenty-two, as at present constituted, and one of Councilmen of twenty-four, in place of sixty allowed by the present Charter. The City has been newly divided into seventeen Wards, each of which elects one Alderman, who holds office for two years. At the first election, the Aldermen elected from Wards having an odd numerical designation, will hold office for one year, and those from the even Wards for two years. The twenty-four Councilmen, instead of representing single Districts, will be annually elected by sixes from each Senatorial District on the general ticket. In either case the candidate must be a resident of the District which he wishes to represent.

A new Board of Supervisors is also to be chosen. The Board will consist of twelve members, to hold office for one year, who are to be voted for upon a general ticket, separate from the other Charter tickets; but only six names are to be upon one ticket. The six persons having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected by the County Canvassers, and the six having the next highest vote are to be appointed by the Mayor before the 1st of January following. The effect of this will, of course, be to give no party a majority to the Board.

Neither the Mayor nor Recorder will have seats in this Board, but the Mayor must approve the appropriations made by the Supervisors before their disbursement becomes legal. A majority of the Board may, however, pass appropriations over the Mayor's veto.

Two Governors of the Almshouse are also to be elected in the same manner as heretofore. Police Magistrates, six in number, and Civil Justices, of which there are also six, will be chosenn next December, in place of the persons now holding those offices. Ward and School officers are also to be chosen.

The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner and Croton Aqueduct Board hold office until their present terms expire.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Government in Regard to Central America—Nicaragua to be Recognized—Gov. Walker and Kansas Affairs—Navy Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Snnday, Nov. 8, 1857.

The President has no official advices of the appointment of a special Minister from Costa Rica to the United States Government, but is satisfied of the accuracy of the Times' statement that one is to be appointed. It is not anticipated, however, that this special Minister will be able to do anything towards unraveling the snarl into which the affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Route have become involved.

The precise attitude in which our Government stands in relation to Costa Rica's claims on the San Juan River should be borne in mind by parties interested. The United States do undertake to deny that Costa Rica may use the right of freely navigating the San Juan. We hold, however, that she has no exclusive right of that sort, and no right of sovereignty over the river. Hence we maintain that she can take no steps to close the Transit route, or to subject its enjoyment by citizens of the United States to any restrictions or conditions.

It is now supposed that Costa Rica, having seized the route, and exercising over it the power of a sovereign, is about to send her agent here to make an independent treaty with the United States, surrendering her "claims" in connection with the Transit route, on condition that the United States will guaranteo its neutrality and security. However much it might be to our interests to make such an arrangement, it is impossible that the United States Government should entertain the proposition, unless Costa Rica first makes a satisfactory arrangement with Nicaragua, and the two Governments unite in the proposed arrangement with the United States. For it will be seen that if our Government should encourage the anticipated advances from Costa Rica alone, it would admit that the latter Government had well-founded claims of sovereignty. Holding, as the United States have, that Costa Rica has nothing to trade in the proposed diplomatic bargain, it would be very inconsistent on our part to entertain the suggested negotiation.

The Cabinet have fully considered the subject of recognizing the Government of Nicaragua, and have come to the determination to receive Señor YRISSARI, the moment satisfactory evidence is received of the election of MARTINEZ, and the consequent establishment of a *de facto* Government over the country, without regard to its popularity or probable duration. The next steamer from Aspinwall, which may be expected within a week, will undoubtedly bring the intelligence upon which the Nicaraguan Government will be recognized.

I learn that the President has selected a gentleman—said to be abundantly qualified for the position—who will be dispatched as a special Minister to Nicaragua, as soon as the recognition of a Government is consummated. The name of the gentleman selected I am not at liberty to mention at present.

Private letters from Governor WALKER of Kansas lead his friends to expect him here to-morrow. The President, while sending his name to the Senate for action upon his nomination, will not make Governor WALKER'S confirmation an Administration measure. WALKER'S friends anticipate a fierce battle in the Senate, and his rejection is certain unless the Republicans sustain him, as they certainly ought. His present journey homeward, however, is undertaken entirely from private considerations.

Secretary STANTON has written that he will return soon for the purpose of taking his family to Kansas, where he has determined to settle permanently.

The Navy Department has advices to the 14th October, from Captain SANDS, commanding the United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, then at Spezzia, containing some items of interest. The steamer left Plymouth on the 30th of September, and, on passing the Straits of Gibraltar, shaped her course along that portion of the coast of Barbary known as the "Riff Coast," for the purpose of showing her flag, as the inhabitants were, with good reason, suspected of being piratically disposed. On nearing Cape Aqua, a body of men, with horses and a few canoes, were observed on the bluffs above. The ship was cleared for action, and Captain SANDS landed and brought four Arabs on board, from whom he endeavored to gain some information as to what these demonstrations meant. Captain SANDS then made a drawing of the American flag, which he showed to the Arabs, telling them that all attacks upon vessels carrying that flag would be severely punished. The visitors were also shown the ship's batteries and engines, and appeared to be deeply impressed with what they had seen and heard.

Dispatches to the 22d ult., from Captain HUDSON, state that the *Niogoro* was still in Keyham Basin, that all hands were engaged day and night in getting the telegraphic cable out of the hold into a large wooden tank, 161 feet in length and 40 wide, prepared on shore for that purpose. Six hundred miles of the cables from the *Niagara* had already been landed—the rest has, no doubt, been taken out by this time. None of the cable had yet been landed from the *Agamemnon*. The Directors had informed Captain HUDSON that they were making arrangements to manufacture not only cable enough to replace what was lost, but sufficient to increase the length to 3,000 miles. The engineer of the Company was, at the date of writing, engaged in attempting to recover that portion of the wire which had been run out previous to the parting of the cable. Captain HUDSON expected to sail from Plymouth for the United States by the 5th or 8th of this month.

According to the United States Treasurer's statement, the amount credited to the Treasury of the United States, in the hands of the assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and in the mint and branches, by returns received to the 2d inst., and the amount at that date subject to draft, is as follows:

Amount in the different depositories	$12,082,867 14
Drafts drawn but not paid	3,021,685 82
Amount subject to draft	9,058,181 32
Reduction from last week	744,015 85
Amount of receipts	822,662 84
Drafts returned paid	1,159,257 12
Drafts issued	1,566,708 69
Transfers ordered to Washington	400,000 00

Late advices from Superintendent MAGRAW, of the Northern Wagon Road to California, state that on the 23d September the parties were encamped about 30 miles East of the South Pass, awaiting the return of their guide, who had been sent to look for Winter quarters; the scarcity of grass, and anticipated interference by the Mormons having determined them not to attempt to proceed further this season. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The War Department has just received dispatches confirmatory of previous reports that the Mormons are bent on a resistance of the United States troops. The appointments of the Army and general preparations are such that no fears are entertained for the result.

The Admiulstration has received no particularly important dispatches relative to events in Central America or to Costa Rican movements. No matter what other Governments may do with regard to these affairs, ours will pursue an independent American policy, without entangling alliances.

From Baltimore.

MARYLAND ELECTION — ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The election returns are all received, and show the election of JAMES L. BARTOL to the bench of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. MASON to the collectorship of this port. The Democrats have gained largely in the counties, and one in Congress by the election of J. M. KUNKEL to Congress from the fifth district.

A man named BOOSE was shot while standing in the door of his own house, situated in the eastern part of the city, yesterday, but was not seriously wounded.

An attempt was made to assassinate another man named CRAGGS, when on one of the most public wharves, but it failed.

The funeral of the Rough Skin PEACE took place to-day with great parade. The coffin was shrouded in the American standard, and was followed by several Know-Nothing Clubs, numbering 700 or 800 persons. The assassin has not yet been discovered. The city has been quiet to-day.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 6—P. M.

The result of the State election is still in doubt, and each party claims the election of its candidate for Governor, The Republicans certainly have a majority in the Legislature.

The *Free Democrat* of this afternoon says that the vote is so very close that nothing but the official returns will decide how the State has gone.

Georgia Election.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Democratic nominees are all elected. TOOMBS is elected Governor; WATKINS Secretary of State; THWEAT Comptroller; TRIPPE Treasurer GARNER Surveyor General, and LUMPKIN Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mississippi Election.

WASHINGTON, Snnday, Nov. 8.

The official majority of Governor BROWN, of Mississippi, is 10,772.

Discharge of an Alleged Criminal—Conviction of a Mail Robber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

R. MCGAFFEY who was under arrest here charged with embezzling from the Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto, has been discharged; the Judge holding the arrest illegal under the Ashburton Treaty.

SAMUEL D. ROSS, who was lately arrested in Cincinnati, and taken to Toronto, charged with robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, was yesterday tried for the crime, and found guilty.

Meeting in Trenton for the Relief of the Poor.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Pursuant to a call in the papers, a large meeting of mechanics and laboring-men assembled on the Commons here this afternoon. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed, strongly urging upon the city authorities to take immediate steps to secure from two to three thousand people from actual starvation. Two large banners were displayed, on which was printed the following: "We ask not alms, but work, that our wives and children may not starve. Peace and good will is our motto."

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here, in sixty hours from New-York.

Death of the Hanoverian Consul at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

CHARLES H. F. MORING, Hanoverian Consul at this port, died this morning.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Captain PERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening.

Nine Men Rescued from a Sinking Vessel.

The bark *Hannah Secor*, Captain CHASE, from New-Orleans, arrived on Saturday, with cotton, tobacco, &c., consigned to J. W. ELWELL. Capt. CHASE brings the Captain and crew of the Spanish brig *Noticioso*, which she fell in with on the 28th of October, in a sinking condition. The *Noticioso* was bound from Havana to Hamburg, and on the 23d ult., three days after leaving port, experienced a heavy gale from the northwest, during which her decks were swept, and she was so badly strained as to spring a leak. The pumps were kept going, but the water gained so fast that it was found necessary to abandon her. For four days and nights the crew labored incessantly at the pumps, and on the 28th, when fallen in with by Capt. CHASE, there were 7 feet of water in the hold, and they were completely exhausted. Upon speaking the brig and learning her situation, arrangements were immediately made to receive the crew on board. They consisted of the Captain, mate, and a crew of nine men, all of whom were brought to this port. They saved nothing but the clothes they wore. They express themselves under great obligations to Captain CHASE for his kind attention to them while on board his vessel.

QUARANTINE.—The large fleet of vessels with signals hanging in the mizzen-rigging have disappeared from quarantine, and nobody now holds his breath while passing that locality from fear of inhaling the yellow fever. There are no vessels now arriving subject to quarantine. Vessels arriving from European ports report losing more or less from ship fever or cholera, and sundry small craft and schooners arriving coastwise come to at quarantine, with occasionally a case of bilious fever on board, or having had it during the voyage, but this does not subject them necessarily to quarantine, as it is not considered contagious, or at any rate but slightly so.

The Commissioners for the removal of quarantine some time since notified the Commissioners of Emigration that on the 6th of November they should surrender the custody of the temporary accommodations provided at Seguine's Point to them, and withdraw the only man stationed there to watch the premises. Accordingly they sent notice to the Commissioners on Wednesday that the buildings would, after the 6th inst., be considered in their keeping. The Commissioners on Friday replied, adhering to their first declaration, that, inasmuch as the accommodations were not, in their view, such as the act for the removal of quarantine contemplated as temporary hospital accommodations, they (the Commissioners of Emigration) declined to receive them, and also alleging that they were not authorized to expend any money for keeping watch at the premises.

It is rumored that the friends of the removal of quarantine will ask of the next Legislature a further appropriation, conditioned that Sandy Hook can be obtained for the location, and with the further provision to mortgage the property of the old quarantine for the means to complete the new one.

PUBLIC WORKS AT SANDY HOOK.—The preparatory works under contract at Sandy Hook, where extensive fortifications are projected, are in a state of forwardness, and will be completed before the Winter sets in. They consist of two Barracks, one Storehouse, an Office, and Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Shops. The wharf is located twenty rods north of the west Beacon, which is about half-way to the point of the Hook, West side. At this place there is shoal water at a greater distance from the shore than at any other point. The wharf is built of piles driven into the sand, and extends in a northwest direction 640 feet; the head of which is a crib dock 206 feet in length, filled in with stone. There are 12 feet of water at the landing at low tide. All the material for the construction of the fortification will be landed at this wharf. The works are constructed in the most substantial manner, with the view of withstanding the force of the heavy northwest gales which prevail here in Winter, and which make this a very exposed position. The sudden uprearing of so many buildings upon this hitherto barren locality gives to it the appearance of a thriving village. About 50 men are now employed upon the work. The fortifications will not be commenced until Spring. Mr. BREWER, of Monmouth County, N. J., whose residence for many years upon Sandy Hook as the Light-house keeper suggests his peculiar fitness for the business, will probably be employed as Purveyor to the force engaged upon the work.

THE PORT WARDENS.—Much of the opposition hitherto shown to the Port Wardens in the exercise of their functions has ceased. The old Marine Surveyors have pretty much withdrawn from the field. Capt. CANDLER, the principal man, resides in New-Jersey, and comes to town but seldom. Capt. MARTIN has taken the brig *Sutton*, and is to sail for Cadiz in a few days; and Capt FOUNTAIN, is employed by the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Captains AVERY, BURGESS, and GLOVER now and then survey a vessel, of a small class, but they do not pretend, so it is alleged, to act by virtue of any license. One auctioneer only continues the practice of adding, in red ink, at the bottom of his receipts for payments made to them, the words—"paid under protest."

The Board of Underwriters of Liverpool have directed their agent in New-York not to adjust any losses except under certificates granted by the Port Wardens appointed by law.

The New-Orleans Insurance Companies lately refused to pay a claim for damage to cargo, without the proper Port Warden's certificate.

Since the era of dull times commenced there has been considerable falling off in the business of surveying. There are now on an average from 25 to 30 surveys daily. Business, however, seems to revive freights are looking up, and vessels begin to move. About 30 ships are now loading grain for Europe, averaging about 20,000 bushels each.

The American Institute and Inventors.

U. S. SELF-GENERATING GAS LIGHT CO., No. 329 Broadway, New York, Nov. 7, 1857.

To the Board of Managers of the American Institute:

GENTLEMEN:—I have just read in one of the daily papers that at the close of the Fair yesterday, a SMALL SILVER MEDAL was awarded to my invention of the "Self-Generating Gas Safety Lamp" for "cheapness, simplicity, durability and safety." I feel under no obligation to thank you for your award, so incompatible with your words of commendation.

When I exhibited my original "Combination Bank Lock," some twenty years ago, I received but a silver medal at your hands. The public, however, awarded it the *highest premium*, by its general adoption. The introduction of a new era in Locksmithing, and an almost total prevention of bank robbery through insecure locks, is the result of that invention, to say nothing of the credit which this country has claimed for ingenuity, in the exhibition of that lock by HOBBS, at the World's Fair in London.

In this invention of "Safety Fluid Lamps"—of which we dashed to pieces in the Crystal Palace nearly one hundred glass lamps in full blaze, and filled with burning fluid, without even the fluid taking fire—I shall also look for that highest premium to be awarded by the public, who can not only discriminate, but who *will independently declare* their opinion of its merits. You may, therefore, please *not have that silver medal* engraved, and save the Institute that amount of expense, for I shall not accept it.

I only regret that after a lapse of twenty years I did yield to the solicitations of friends and give my countenance with a valuable invention to another Fair of the American Institute.

Respectfully Yours, SOLOMON ANDREWS, Inventor.

N. B.—You may soon hear from me again as to the "LARGE *Gold Medal*" which, by your circular issued to exhibitors, was to be "awarded ONLY *for* NEW and useful articles of great merit." S. A.

Provisions Not a Proper Pay for Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am an English mechanic. I have worked in the Old Country, and have seen many such "hard times" as we anticipate here this Winter. I came to this Country to avoid the bitter experience of such times I experienced there. I have met many good friends in Americans, I have always found the American employer willing to live and to let live as far as lay in his power. I protest against the paying of *provisions in place of money*. I and my family have experienced all this. It is victimizing the workman in two ways. It cheats him of his rights and it humbles him as the recipient of charity. No Englishman, and I know no American, wants charity or any semblance of charity. Fair and square is all they ask. I would ask why does Mayor WOOD wish to pay in flour and meat? Will not the purchase at market prices, the storage, the clerk hire, the cartage, the incidental expenses, stealings by political dealers, enhance the price of these articles of food? Why should the humble store-keeper be deprived of the sale of these commodities, who is willing to give a small credit to honest, sober, industrious mechanics?

If the Common Council acts upon this suggestion of Mayor WOOD, 50,000 barrels of flour, meat, &c., &c., will cost some $600,000 net cash for their purchase. Add many thousands of dollars for incidental and necessary expenses. Why could not this money be paid *in cash* to the mechanic and the laborer? Because Mayor WOOD could not impress upon these people that it was his charity. If the Corporation purchase these commodities they will pay paper money for them, increasing their prices to the general consumer, and depriving hundreds of their citizens of the right to purchase their own provisions.

A MECHANIC.

Another Reported Bank Defalcation of $200,000.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MR. ALLIBONE.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, an attachment was asked for against the property of certain well-known brokers, who, it is alleged, have been concerned with Mr. ALLIBONE, the late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in using the funds of that broken down Institution. The following is the affidavit upon which the attachment is issued:

William Geisse, Thomas N. Newhall, William P. Newlin, Arthur H. Howell, Lawrence Lewis, Franklin Fell, John D. Taylor, Moncure Robinson, Wm. Lyttleton Savage, Wm. C. Patterson, being severally sworn or affirmed, depose and say they are officers, viz., Directors of the Corporation styled the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which Corporation was duly created by and now exists under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and for and on behalf of said Company, they further say and depose that, as they have lately ascertained, THOMAS ALLIBONE (late the President of said Bank) is justly indebted to the President and Directors of said Bank in the sum of $200,000 and upwards, for money belonging to the said Corporation, which money the said THOMAS ALLIBONE had and received to his own use, and which he has not returned or repaid to them. The affidavit then states that about Oct. 20, 1857, he absconded from his usual place of abode for a foreign country with design to defraud his creditors, as they believe, and that he has not left in this County or State money to pay said debts.

The affidavit upon which the application for the allachment was based was signed by the new President of the bank, Col. WM. C. PATTERSON, and by the majority of the Directors. Some of the latter have been charged hitherto with being the special pets and accomplices of Mr. ALLIBONE. Rumor says that some of them have grown rich upon the spoils of the bank, obtained through the agency of the late President. The affidavit plainly charges Mr. ALLIBONE with absconding to a foreign country with over $200,000 of the funds, which the deponents believed he intended defrauding the institution of.

Some of the signers of the affidavit are relatives of the late President, and their course excites no little astonishment in the business community, especially when the fact of their previous conduct in respect to Mr. ALLIBONE is taken into consideration. When Mr. A. was about setting out for Europe, the following correspondence took place between him and the Board of Directors of the Bank as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857.

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of Philadelphia:

GENTS: My health continues so infirm that I find it to be impossible for me to perform the duties of President of your bank. My physician has urgently pressed on me the necessity of resigning, and to endeavor, by travel and absence from excitement, to restore my shattered health.

My large interest in the Bank as a stockholder would induce me to remain and work with you, was my state of health such as to render it possible for me to do so. Incessant labor and the excitement of the past few months have so far prostrated me, that I am constrained to leave you. For all of you I entertain the most affectionate regard.

You will please receive this my resignation as President of the Bank. Yours, very truly,

THOS. ALLIBONE.

Whereas, THOS. ALLIBONE, Esq., having been compelled, by serious illness, under the advice of his physician, to tender his resignation as President of this Bank, *Resolved*, The Board of Directors, in accepting the resignation, express their feeling of deep regret at parting with Mr. ALLIBONE, and sympathize with him that the necessity exists, and trust that a kind Providence may speedily restore him to his usual health, and to the enjoyment of a long life of happiness and usefulness.

Extract from the minutes.

Oct. 17, 1857. JNO. D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Three weeks have passed away since the above correspondence took place, but even that short period has been amply sufficient to bring about a wonderful change of sentiment.

☞ The weather yesterday was warm and sultry, there being but little wind from the eastward, with symptoms of a storm; towards evening a dense fog shut down upon the East and North Rivers, rendering navigation for the ferry boats difficult, and somewhat dangerous; they accordingly ran slowly, and kept their steam whistles constantly sounding.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A star performance—whatever that may mean—of the "Trovatore" take place here to-night. Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, and Messrs. BRIGNOLI, GASSIER, and ARDAVANI, (a new baritone; his first appearance,) in the principal parts.

The Sunday performance at this house last evening was a complete and merited success. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S magnificent Fifth Symphony, cleanly played by an orchestra of 50, especially the Andante movement. We hope this delicious work will be repeated. In the vocal department selections were given from five Oratorios, and two new artistes made their *débuts*. The first of these, Miss KELLOGG, is already favorably known to the limited circle who attended STUART'S promenade concerts. She is a soprano of very decided ability, her executive powers are adequate to any demand, and her phrasing and delivery unusually intelligent and clean. Miss MILLER is a very valuable acquisition to Mr. ULLMAN'S forces. The second *débutant* was Mr. PERKINS, an English tenor, with a sweet voice, and clear enunciation. In Oratorios this gentleman will be most valuable, although we are informed that he is good in opera, and we are glad to announce that Mr. ULLMAN intends to give a season of English Opera.

Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played a new caprice in his usual perfect style, and was warmly applauded and encored. Madame LA GRANGE, Signors LABLACHE, GASSIER, &c., also assisted. The Concert was in every respect excellent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, the Tragedian, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in SHAKESPEARE'S "King Lear." He will be supported by Mr. C. W. CLARKE, Mrs. H. W. DAVENPORT and other members of the Broadway Theatre company. Mr. W

AUTUMN.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

I.

Now Autumn lies in thought beneath
Her scarlet tents, by velley streams;
Or lilly strays, among the hills,
Within her gold and purple dreams.
Behold on husker sit entranced,
The half-stripped ear within his hands;
While he who went to gather fruits,
With empty basket mueing stands!

II.

And yet I fear this queenly dress
Of Autumn's hides a breaking heart:
A subtle sorrow fills her songs,
And o'en her smiles a grief impart.
Nor can she always smile and sing:
I found her weeping in the wood
But yesterday; and nightly hear
Her sobbing in the solitude.

III.

O seek no more to hide thy grief!
Weep out, sad maid! We know it all!
Thy splendid robes were wrought by Death,
And soon will be thy tattered pall!
Weep out! weep out! We all will weep!
A common cause for tears is ours:—
This flight of birds; this fall of leaves;
This loss of all the fondled flowers!

IV.

We'll weep with thee till thou art gone;
Then lay these wither'd wreaths beside
Dear gifts from other vanished hands,
And sob: *Another friend hath died!*
And when we take the Winter feast,
We'll sigh, and wish thee here again
To hand us fruits from tree and vine,
And pick us nuts, in wood and glen.

EUTAXIA COLLEGE, October, 1857.

BADEN BADEN.

The Watering Places of Germany—Springs of Baden Baden—Gambling, &c.

BADEN BADEN, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

At the commencement of the season German society predominates at the watering places of the Rhine. They commence to arrive et the end of May. In June the Russian and Dutch arrive, welcomed on bended knee by the *croupiers* of the *rouge-et-noir* as the harbingers of a season of joy and plenteousness—to the banks. The French and the Parisians—two distinct classes, you will observe—never forsake their country till the heat of July chases them out, in the very height of the season. The English and the Americans go and come continually, obeying no law of time or season. But the Russians predominate. The wounds of the late war are cicatrized or cicatrizing; the boyards' three years' confinement within their own frontier, and the new Czar's liberality in granting leave of absence, give an impetus to Russian travel heretofore unknown. The Americans muster larger forces this year at Baden than have been before observed—I mean of fixed residents. With the Russians they stand unrivaled in point of female beauty: these two countries monopolizing all the admiration. But the Russian ladies have the advantage, here, of long, high-sounding titles, while ours must be content with their plain Smiths and Browns.

The rapidity with which Baden Baden has arisen to the position of the first watering place of Europe is remarkable. The town, it is true, existed in the time of the Romans, and was till the seventeenth century the residence of the Mergraves. But it is not its history that people go there in search of; it auffices to pass but a few hours in the midst of the elegant population that take possession of the place during the summer months, to convince one that among the various attractions that draw to Baden so many visitors, its ancient origin and history occupy them the least.

On the hill above the town is situated the crumbling ruins of an old castle; but it is only visited for the fine breakfasts that are to be had there, and the view of the valley of the Ooe. Than there is another castle lower down, called the new castle, which was built, however, in the fourteenth century, and is now occupied by the Grand Duke of Baden as a Summer residense. This palace contains in its underground structure a series of dungeons that, one would suppose, the present occupant, for the honor of his predecessors, would hide from the eyes of the present generation. Notwithstanding the warnings of the guide-book we had the courage to visit these subterranean horrors. The man who has charge of the palace takes a candle in his hand and gives to the party another. We follow him down a flight of steps in one of the towers to some ante-chambers in the rock that look like kitchens. Then we arrive in a large room, which was undoubtedly an ancient Roman bath. Its form indicates sufficiently its use. From this room, which is large and derives a small modicum of light from the ante-rooms, we pass into total darkness, and after passing through a long, irregular and narrow passage, hewn out of solid rock, and which was evidently not made in the days of crinoline, or at least for the use of crinolines, judging from the difficulties of certain members of our party, we arrived in the first of the prisoners' cells. These were perhaps a dozen in number, including a torture-room, a judgment hall, and an *oubliette*, where the prisoners were dropped into forgetfulness and eternity. The cells, or holes rather, were variously sheped, and as irregular in direction as in size and shape. They seemed to have been dug in whatever direction the rock was softest. Such dungeons as these must have been a disgrace even to the age and the civilization in which they were constructed. One of the larger holes had a sort of chimney, through which the prisoners were let down into the cells by a windlass. This chimney, in looking up from below, seemed about sixty feet high, and commenced in one of the towers of the castle. It was funnel-shaped at the bottom, so that it was impossible to climb up into it after being once dropped from the basket. The torture-room still shows its iron rings and hooks in the wall, to which prisoners were attached for the inquisition. The judgment hall is the largest of this suite of underground horrors, and has a stone bench on one side. At the end there was a hole through which the judges descended in a manner not understood by the prisoners. They had, in fact, an easy retreat in case of necessity. From the tribunal hall there is a narrow passage leading to the *oubliette*. This *oubliette* is a well two hundred feet deep, filled with spikes, and having at the bottom a slope connecting with a reservoir of water. Over the top of the well was a trap-door, and fixed in the wall over this a figure of the Virgin. Prisoners were led up to this figure and ordered to kiss it. As they applied their lips to the Virgin the trap fell and they were launched to a certain death on the edges of the spikes far below. Kissing the Virgin under such circumstances, was but a meagre allowance of absolution to the poor unfortunates who had fallen under the wrath of the Margreves of the castle; but one can conceive that they wished to keep the time and mode of death a secret from the condemned men, and thus a snatch of a kiss at a wooden figure over the very mouth of the yawing gulf, was all they could afford. The inventor of this horrible mode of death did not, perhaps, think of the sacrilege of placing the Virgin Mary as a lure and as the presiding angel over [illegible] well, *on a good stout plank, firmly fixed at each end*, took one look down into the dark hole, and then fled the place.

The only other building of interest belonging to ancient Baden is the parish church, mostly destroyed during the wars of the seventeenth century, but restored again, and containing the tombs of the Margraves of Baden since the fifteenth century. The Catholic religion predominates, and it is only since 1803 that Protestants could obtain the right of residence here.

But these are buildings rarely visited by travelers. The great point of attraction is the new part of the town: the Conversation-House, or *Kursaal*, and the *Trinkaall*, or gallery for the water-drinkers. Baden Baden may well pride itself on the beauty and elagance of its Conversation-House; there is no German King or Prince who walks through more artistically-modeled halls, or more sumptuous furniture, than those of the Conversation-House. The *Trinkaall*, near by, is a fine specimen of architecture, hnt is quite recent. The Conversation-House was built about twenty years ago by M. BENAZET, senior, a grand artist seignor. His son, M. EDWARD BENAZET, an elegant and accomplished man, (with whom we had the pleasure of riding in the railway train,) left a governmental post at Strasbourg at his father's death in 1848, to continue the work commenced by his father at Baden. He has made of the place the Summer rendezvous for the world's notabilities, an aristocratic Mecca, an oasis for travelers in traversing the desert called the world. Balls, concerts, theatrical representations, by the first artists of Paris, are offered by subscription to his guests. Bnt to these every one does not enter. M. BENAZET is circumspect in choosing his guests. To the grand bell of the *kursaal*, and to the gaming-tables, every one is free to enter, with the only prohibition that gentlemen must take their hats off, and must choose some other place to blow their brains out, so as not to disturb the players; but to the elegant ball and concert rooms, it is quite a different affair. There, ball-room etiquette is required, and all doubtful company is excluded. The species *Ciche*, no matter how elegant or well-behaved, is inexorably stopped at the threshold. The souvnirs of *Mabille*, or the reminiscences of the *Closerie des Lilas*, would find themselves oddly out of place in the saloon Louis XIV., or the saloon of Flowers, at the *kursaal*.

It is at Baden Baden that one sees diseased eccentrics. It is here that people bring their fantasies to be cured—not more the disease than the fantasy. One of the commonest cures sought at these waters is that of sterility, for Baden Baden has also its reputation for fecundating qualities. The owners of springs in every part of Europe find that to draw well their spring must have some reputation in this way. Thus to enumerate the different springs which possess this quality, and to recount the rivalries of the fecundating naïads, would form an amusing chapter.

Thus the Sauveniare spring at Spa has long enjoyed a reputation for the cure of sterility, and the number of women who make the pilgrimage annually to this spring for that purpose, is, according to Dr. JAMES' book, enormous. It is salutary only upon the condition that the women (or girl) while she drinks the water, will place her foot in the print of that of St. REMACLE, and repeat nine days in anccession the same ceremony. This latter is only the ornament of the legend, but few women omit it.

At Eme there is a spring of which the poet GERNING sings the praises, and who pretends that AGRIPPINA, the wife of GERMANICUS, after drinking of this water, became the mother of CALIGULA—a most melancholy honor for the fecundating spring of Ems.

Not far from here are the waters of Schlangenbad, from which, according to Dr. FENNER, "you come out rejuvenated like a phœnix; youth becomes more brilliant and beautiful, old age finds a new vigor." Schlangenbad is the fountain of youth of the borders of the Rhine. In these baths one falls in love with one's self. By an optical effect the blue tint of the mineral water brings into relief the whiteness of the skin, to such an extant that those who have already a white skin look like alabaster. Of course the ladies are here in a great majority.

At Plombières there is a warm spring called *Le Trou du Capucin*, which has so great a renown, that the Emperor this year laid there in person the foundation-stone of a new bathing establishment. Formerly women came from a great distance to this spring. The King STANISLAUS brought his grand-daughters, princesses of France, daughters of LOUIS XV., to this spring, but they did not take the treatment.

The spring called *La Reinette*, at Forges, claims the honor of having contributed to the birth of the grand LOUIS XIV. LOUIS XIII., ANN of Austria and the Cardinal RICHELIEU passed a season there in 1633. Here is a fact for such of you as know the intimate history of these three individuals. The people of Forges pretend that Queen VICTORIA visited their springs in secret during the visit she made to LOUIS PHILIPPE at the neighboring chetean d'Eu soon after her marriage to Prince ALBERT. It is not improbable.

But to return to Baden Baden. After watching a long time the gaming tables, one sees that, after all, for the man, and especially for the woman that *must* play, these tables offer many and important advantages. Certainly they would not be tolerated thus publicly as the chief end principal attraction of an elegant society in England or the United States. But since the gambler is a gambler, be he rich or poor, in spite of the prohibitions of the law, the German people ask why not regulate gaming by law and make it public?

Thus, their customers are mostly found among those who have money to lose,—men who have arrived at the age of reason. Cheating is never practiced, and the player's mind is at ease on this score. A certain chance, it is true, rests in favor of the bank, but the player knows it, and "takes the responsibility." With twenty francs you may have the pretension, that is to say, you are free to try to gain an enormous sum, which lies before you, and which you are sure to be paid if you gain it; while with another player your gains are often reduced to the honor alone of gaining. Here, if you gain, you do not have the remorse of having ruined a friend, or of constraining a man in need. You are not exposed to the most disagreeable of all quarrels, the quarrel of the gaming table, because here there is never a quarrel. You are never the subject of suspicion by a prolonged good luck, as in an ordinary game. Before the *impersonal* individual who controls the bank, you do not fear to be playing in bad company. You cannot pass the night at play, since the *Kursaal* closes at eleven o'clock. But, perhaps, better than all, you never lose more than you have in your pockets, you cannot stake your paper, nor your railroad stock, nor your houses or farms, nor the patrimony of your wife or children, since no man's word is taken at the table. The banker knows nobody: he knows only the money thrown before him.

What do we see on the contrary in the gambling-hells of England or the United States? There men give way to their passions, and ruin themselves and their families; cheating is the rule and not the exception, and liquor stops in to add its terrible influence to evil. The moralists in Europe, as you know, believe that, for all the passions, it is wiser to adopt a safety-valve by which may escape the excesses of an energy otherwise threatening to the peace of the family. Has not Germany, in the establishment of these immense casinos for well-regulated gambling, found the best of all the safety-valves for this particular passion?

These are European ideas, certainly not my own; and you will see in them the explanation of the respectability of the gambling-tables of the German watering-places. Here, as I look around this principal table at the *kursaal* of Baden Baden, I can point out to you names that ought to make anything in which they would engage respectable; but it is difficult to accord them that position here. It is a question, indeed, whether the example set by these distinguished men to the novices who have never yet risked a Napoleon on the double zero, is not the worst feature of these public games.

MALAKOFF.

HASSABO.

I said that we heard the growling of the lions of Seboa coming down the Nile. It was a night of exceeding beauty and glory. I have before said that my favorite seat in the day time was on the kitchen at the forward end of the boat. But at night it was different. On the cabin deck there was a sofa, cushioned softly; and on that I lay at night, rolled up if it were cold, but generally with only my Syrian cloak around me, looking up at the stars of Egypt. That night, late as it was, I could not sleep, and so, after the others had disappeared in their respective rooms, I sat myself down to think of the ancient splendor of the Valley of Lions, and gradually falling back in my seat, I was at length lying down under the blue sky, and the voices of the angry villagers died away far up the stream. For a half hour the men pulled steadily at the oars, and then, laying them in, stowed themselves in all manner of curious heaps about the forward deck, and sank into that deep sleep that characterizes the Arabs, while the boat swapt on with the current, her head now up, now down the stream, now east, now west, and only the dark form of HASSABO, the Nubian pilot, was visible above the deck. He stood firm at his post, holding the tiller; and I could see his quick black eye flashing like a star as he watched the shore and the river.

HASSABO was a native of a small village a few miles below Assouan. He was a tall, slightly-framed Nubian, black as ink, but with well cut features, and a keen, intelligent look that was fully up to the mark of any first officer I have ever seen on a Yankee schooner. Not that he was as quick or as sharp as a Yankee. Not a bit of it. But he looked so, and if he had been educated in Connecticut he would have been so. As it was, he was the most reliable man on the boat, and the Reis having been in disgrace long ago, he was virtually the Captain.

There was a touch of romance about him. I saw that soon after I left Cairo, and I was given to talking with him when the opportunity occurred, for I found no small amount of information about the river stowed away in his shaven skull.

"HASSABO," I said, in a low voice.

"Ye, Howeggi," was the inquiring response. My Arabic was not worth mentioning, and HASSABO never knew a word of English till we taught him to say "good morning," and there his acquisitions ended. But I had acquired a knack of understanding the signs which they used very ably, and with my half dozen Arabic words to ask questions, and my ability to understand some others, I could maintain a tolerable conversation with them.

"Have you a wife, HASSABO?"

"I? No, Howaggi."

"How is that? Why not?"

HASSABO sighed, and looked down on the deck. I turned over on my sofa and looked at him, and thereby he understood that I waited for an answer. At length it came. He talked slowly at first, then vehemently, and I lay and listened. I translated what he said somewhat in this wise:

When HASSABO was a boy he was very much like other boys. The world produces not dissimilar specimens of humanity in different parts of its rugged surface. Here was a boy like the son of a poor farmer in America, born to poverty, but born with some degree of hope beyond the small circle of his home—beyond the hills that inclosed the narrow valley of the Nile. Why not? Is there any reason why an Egyptian boy should have less ambition now than had one who led the armies of the valley across the mountains of Syria and up to the summits of Lebanon? Not such, however, was the ambition of HASSABO. No dreams of power or pomp of arms—no thought of gorgeous halls and Aladdin palaces haunted his waking thoughts or sleeping fancies. Sometimes, he said, there did come into his brain a strange, wild vision. He could not describe it. He did not understand it himself. He only remembered that when a passing boat brought news to the village of the splendor of IBRAHIM PACHA'a career, he had a strange impulse to go with him to the ends of the earth, and he went. For days and weeks he floated down the ancient river on a loaded boat and at last reached Cairo and saw the armies of the great warrior preparing for the Syrian campaign.

I did not fully understand in what capacity HASSABO went to Syria. It was not as a soldier; perhaps it was as servant to some officer of the army. Enough that when the triumphant march took place through the Holy Land he went along the way. It was strange to hear him speak so carelessly of places that I was longing to set foot in. It was new to lie down and hear a man talk of Jeruselem, and the plains of Holy Land, naming them indeed by Arab names, but names that I had already learned well, and talking of them only as illustrating the swift career of the great son of MOHAMMED ALI.

It was at the village of Jenin on the plain of Jezreel that the Nubian boy lost his heart. She was a star, that Syrian girl, and to him as unapproachable as any star that shines above us. They were there some weeks, and he often saw her at the well—the spring that gushes out so gloriously from its long covered passage in the very centre of the place. He would sit there hours to see her but a moment. He had never seen the faces of women before. They had no hesitation in permitting his glance there, his gaze, and, in fact, the tall dark-eyed girl learned, with a girl's quickness, to look for his admiration, and rejoiced in lashing the poor Nubian boy with her quick eyes and smiles.

It would seem too much like a love story were I to tell you of his writhings under that delicious torture. It was enough for him to learn that she was a *Nazarene*, one of the despised and hated followers of Christ, (known to this day as *Nazara*,) to feel the impossibility of calling her his wife even were he other than a poor Nubian. He was a Mussulmen, believing in God and Mohammed, and he would die such, poor though he was, but for her he felt that he could deny the Prophet and forfeit heaven, were thet of any avail.

Again I say why not? That Nubian boy's heart was made in the same mould with Adam's, the same with mine and yours. It beat to the same time that the first heart learned in the warm walks of Eden, to the same pulsations that were once answered by the throbbing breast of Eve. He loved as men have always loved, poor or rich, and like many (how many!) he loved in vain. Alas the day!

It was not the old story—it was far worse. It was a half-muttered tale of horrible outrage, terrible wrong. He knew little about it himself: the end he knew. He woke from a dream of madness and found himself standing over the dead body of his superior, and the fair but lifeless form of his Syrian girl. Her soul had fled from her polluted body, and he had avenged her wrong with his own life. He was seized, bound, beaten till life was well nigh gone, and then escaped and crawled back a weary way to the sea coast, and—he scarcely knew how—found himself in Egypt. There again he was apprehended; but by chance an appeal to IBRAHIM PACHA in person, as he rode through the streets, resulted in his discharge and freedom. He had been a sailor on the river ever since. He was not married—he did not wish to be yet—perhaps he might some day—and at this point in his story the boat brought up with a short jerk on a sand-bank. HASSABO sprang to his helm, and shouted to wake up HASSAN SHELALEH, who was the responsible pilot above the first cataract. The men were overboard in a few moments, and the usual scene ensued, a great deal of shouting, an immense deal of sweering, (for Mussulmen swear like troopers, though travelers are given to calling their numerous exclamations very devout, which consist of compounds of the name of God,) and a little lifting, at length she floated, and all were silent again, and I gathered my cloak around me and sank quietly to sleep.

The wind was blowing a gale up the river in the morning, and finding that it was of no use to try drifting down, we laid the boat up at the shore, and went up into the mountains for a day's shooting. It is somewhat remarkable that the Arab boatmen have never learned how to rig a boat so as to beat down stream against the wind. The current is strong, but a drift is the only possible plan for going North when all the winds blow from that direction.

We had poor success in shooting. Nubia is miserably destitute of game. A few rabbits in the mountains, and a few gazelles seen far off and inaccessible, are all that we find off from the river. Toward evening the wind had lulled, and we drifted down to Maharaka, where stands a ruin, or where lie the ruins of a temple that once stood here. It appears to have been built on the sand, for the south wall has fallen out bodily, and lies as it fell. Greek inscriptions are cut on many of the stones, and Christian paintings here remain in some comparative perfection. On the wall of a ruined building near this, is a sculpture of a female under a tree. It is peculiar for its very modern look. It would answer for a lady of Elizabethan times, nor would any one dream of its being Isis under the sacred fig-tree.

The whole of Nubia between the two cataracts abounds in ruined temples, and the traveler could pass weeks in dropping his boat along from one to another, and wandering through their strange halls and chambers. It was late one evening when we reached Dakkah, and we were here till the moon rose calmly and grandly on the stately Propylon. I wished to perfect sketches of some of these scenes, to exhibit to friends, but I have them only in memory now. That was one that I much desired to preserve. Imagine a deep gloom hanging over a ruined temple. The stars look down into an open court on a solitary American who, with torches held by a half dozen Arabs, is copying the strange figures of the Harper of Dekkeh, on the doorway of the temple. All is profound silence. The torches gleam on dusky faces of Nubians who look in half awake wonderment while the work goes on. The moon rises and silvers this scene. A few moments more and it is over. The moonlight falls in the lonesome court of the temple. The Nubians have disappeared in their low huts. A boat drops silently down the dreamy Nile in the moon's soft rays and the silence of ages again rests on the temple.

There are a hundred, a thousand such scenes as these that I much wish to possess on canvas, but which I must be content to endeavor to retain in my memory.

The Suicide of Mr. Fernando Wood.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, (Democratic.)

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has given himself, as a candidate for reelection, the rudest blow that he could receive. Like all men exclusively preoccupied with personal designs, he has taken the wrong road, while he believed he was making a short cut for the attainment of his object. The astrologer in the fable who, walking with his eyes fixed on the heavens, stumbled into a well, is here again reenacted.

Until now verbosity and audacity have so marvellously helped Meyor Woon, that he has come at last to regard tha citizens of New-York as a vile herd, of which he can always be certain with a few sounding words. Seeing that neither his action in the Police affair, nor his invariably false promises, nor his scandalous thirst for power can open the eyes of his blind partisans he thinks that henceforth he can do anything, and that every phrase that falls from his prophetic lips will be received by the crowd as the words of an Evangelist. At the present moment he should have an inkling that he has counted without his host, and that he runs great risk of being obliged to count a second time.

Assuredly the famous message in relation to the purchase of 50,000 barrels of flour, was only intended by its author as a deceptive bait to feed the popular weakness. In making an eloquent address to "the classes which have nothing" at the expense of "the classes which have everything," the wealthy, the very wealthy Mr. WOOD believed that he might enjoy his innocent pastime without fear of rebuke. It never entered into his imagination that people would regard these metaphors, borrowed from the commonest specimens of electioneering oratory, as serious; above all, he never expected that the working-classes, his docile plaything during the last three years, would seize this inflated ball at the rebound, and would return it to him charged with exactions and menaces. Moreover, it is curious to note how he now finds himself taken at disadvantage by an occurrence that he himself, and he only, has provoked.

Public manifestations are always serious, and profoundly to be regretted, especially when any unreasoning passion is called into play for an object meterially impossible. But, under present circumstances, the popular demonstrations, of which we have given an account, have had, at least, one good tendency. After witnessing Mr. WOOD grow pale and stammer before the urgent demands and the excited language of the committee of unemployed workingmen; after seeing his pompous protestations of sympathy narrowed down to the ordinary mode of petitioning the Common Council, the men, who had the weakness to believe in him, can now measure the extent of their illusion. From that moment the glory that, in the eyes of the credulous, encircled the brow of the Mayor of New-York was dispelled, leaving the pure and simple reality—that is to say an ambitious vulgarian, a charlaten, who seeks to make political capital even out of public misfortunes.

For our part, we can only thank Mr. WOOD for unmasking himself. We have always expressed our opinions freely on his pretended devotion to popular interests and the municipal franchise. But he himself has just done more than we have ever been able to say to exhibit himself in his true colors to the people.

Queries in which all are Interested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you know everything, please tell me and the public whether a milkman can lawfully sell me what he calls and charges as a quart of milk, when there are only three quarters of a quart?

Can a grocer lawfully sell me what he calls a gallon of molasses, when there is only three-fourths of a gallon?

In other words, can a milkman, or a grocer, or any body else, lawfully cheat me in the quantity of an article he sells me?

If he pleads that he only practices a cheat that is customary with his craft, will that exonerate him before the law?

If this cheating is illegal, is it so only as a wrong to the purchaser, or is there some statute which punishes such rascality as a public wrong?

An answer will much oblige one of the thousands in this City who are daily swindled by

SHORT MEASURE.

A STRIKE OF IRISHMEN AT HARTFORD.—It has been found necessary, by the officers at the Railroad Dépôt in Asylum-street, to reduce the pay of the workmen on the wood trains 20 per cent., and the laborers were offered, yesterday, 50 cents a day. A large force of them—Irishmen, all—were ready to go to work at the old rates, but they refused to submit to the 20 per cent. off—and the result was that the "wood train" yesterday was manned chiefly by Yankees, who were willing to earn half a dollar rather than lie idle and earn nothing. To-day the wood train was made up entirely of Americans, most of them mechanics of various trades, who have the good sense to take a job at half a dollar, rather than do nothing. —*Hartford Times, Saturday.*

Secretary Marcy [illegible]

In a recent po[illegible] speech at Newburyport, Mass., Gen. CUSHING made the following remarks in reply to a statement of Mr. BANKS, that "the counsels of Mr. MARCY would have prevented all the trouble growing out of the Kansas question. If he had not been overruled by President PIERCE:"

My friends, Mr. MARCY was my daily associate, officially and personally, for the space of four years, and his memory is dear to me. He was a son of Massachusetts, and his name should be cherished by every member of the Commonwealth. I cannot, in your presence, allow the suggestion of Mr. BANKS to pass without notice.

Yet my relation to the subject is a delicate one. The advice which a member of the Cabinet gives to the President, either separately or in the presence of his colleagues, is confidential. It is a privileged communication by law; that is, the Supreme Court have decided, in the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, that a member of the Cabinet cannot be required to disclose such things in a court of justice. Nay, it has come, and justly, to be a point of honor, that no member of the Cabinet, nor even the President himself, is to disclose what occurs in consultation with, or advice to, the President. Matters of this nature become public only when they reach the stage of an official act of the Government.

Thus, it is not proper for me to state of my own knowledge what advice Mr. MARCY gave President PIERCE. I can say nothing except that which is of public notoriety, or which exists in such form as to be capable of public notoriety. And the facts in this case are so far notorious, that the marvel is how Mr. BANKS, or any body else possessed of the same means, should fall into the errors of fact, or the errors of inference from suppressed facts, which he has committed, regarding the respective relation of Mr. MARCY and of President PIERCE to the question of Kansas.

By the Constitution, the executive form of the United States is vested in the President. But he cannot of himself do all the supreme executive business of the Government. Hence, the Constitution supposes that he has Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Departments, to advise him, to act for him, to administer, under him, the affairs of the Government.

At the foundation of the Government, these Cabinet Ministers were four, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General. They constituted the Cabinet of WASHINGTON. A fifth, the Secretary of the Navy, was added in the time of JOHN ADAMS. The Postmaster-General was taken into the Cabinet by JACKSON. And a seventh Department, that of the Interior, with its Secretary, was created by a law which went into effect on the accession of TAYLOR. And so things now stand.

Of these departments of the Executive Government, the duties are partly defined by law, and partly by orders, general or special, of the President. For he is the Executive; and they are his Ministers or Secretaries.

At first, what is now the Department of State was called the Department of Foreign Affairs. After it came to be called the Department of State, it was made the depository of much of the miscellaneous business of the Government. Thus, at the accession of President PIERCE, the Secretary of State conducted the correspondence in foreign affairs; superintended the appointment of foreign Ministers and Consuls; kept the statute-rolls; kept the great seal, and affixed it to official papers; superintended the administration of the Territories; superintended the investigation of applications for pardon; superintended the appointments of a legal nature, as judges, attorneys and marshals; and, in addition to all that, he, like the other Ministers, conducted any miscellaneous correspondence or other business, which might be specially required of him by the President.

These duties, even the ordinary ones enumerated, are, as you perceive, of a very miscellaneous and a very onerous nature. Foreign affairs are quite enough duty for one Secretary. Mr. MARCY saw this when he entered on the duties of his office, and proceeded to consult the Attorney-General, the legal adviser of the Government, on the subject. They agreed to counsel the President to transfer, from the office of the Secretary of State to that of the Attorney-General, three great branches of the public business—pardons, legal appointments, and such legal correspondence of any of the Departments as its head might see fit. Thus if the President, or the Secretary of State, or the Postmaster-General, chooses to offer any matter of legal correspondence, arising in their Departments, to the Attorney-General, it was part of his duty to take charge of it. And thus it happened that in questions of foreign relations, such as the Enlistment question, the Neutrality question, and others, the correspondence came out of the office of the Attorney-General, that occurring, not as many persons supposed, and as on more than one occasion, public journals erroneously inferred and injuriously imputed, by the voluntary act of the Attorney-General, but by the special request in each case, generally in writing, of the Secretary of State. In all these ways, and especially in the matter of pardons and legal appointments, the duties of the Attorney-General were doubled, and those of the Secretary of State so far forth diminished,—leaving to the latter, in substance, foreign affairs, the custody of the great seal and the laws, and the administration of the territories.

And so, during the Administration of President PIERCE, Mr. MARCY administered the Territory of Kansas. He issued the instructions to the successive Governors; he received their official letters; he addressed official letters to them; and it was a part of his particular duty to keep in his mind the current of affairs in that Territory; and, when asked, or without being asked, to give advice thereon to the President. In a word, Mr. MARCY conducted, officially, and by instructions and acts issued from his office and bearing his signature, the relations of the United States with Kansas, just as fully, and in the same way, as he did the relations of the United States with Great Britain.

The hypothesis of Mr. BANKS assumes, in the first place, that Mr. MARCY is to have the credit of the negotiation with Great Britain to the complete exclusion of the President, and that the President is to have the blame of the conduct of the affairs of Kansas, to the complete exclusion of Mr. MARCY. That hypothesis is altogether gratuitous, not warranted by any facts, and contrary to reason. Either the President directs and is responsible for praise or blame in both branches of business, or he does not direct, and praise or blame attaches to Mr. MARCY. There is no escape from that dilemma, as a general presumption.

Mr. BANKS contradicts this general presumption. What authority has he for the contradiction? I know of none. But his hypothesis then proceeds to assume, in the second place, that the affairs of Kansas were misconducted, to the degree of producing all the troubles which Mr. PIERCE'S Administration had entailed upon the nation? What? Did Mr. MARCY remain at the head of his Department three years while its business continued to be thus misconducted? Did he stay in the Cabinet while his advice was permanently disregarded? Did he, from day to day, sign and send off instructions and letters for the government of Kansas which were, in his judgment, prejudicial to the public interests, entailing troubles on the country and dishonor on the Administration? I say no, gentlemen; that is impossible, morally impossible, monstrously impossible. It is totally incompatible with the premises of the high worth of Mr. MARCY. To aver it, is to affix an indelible stigma on his memory. As a man of honor, as an upright and conscientious man, he could not have remained in the Department and the Cabinet, a mere mechanical instrument, like a copying clerk, signing and issuing orders, executing measures, carrying out a policy which his conscience disapproved, and which was imposed on him by the mere will of the President. I say this is impossible, and cannot be. Mr. BANKS falls into the same fallacious misconception here in regard to Mr. MARCY as he did in Faneuil Hall, when speaking of Mr. GUTHRIE, and the falsely alleged difference of opinion between him and President PIERCE as to the tariff. In each case, while professing to censure the President, and to applaud the Secretary, he in fact imputes the most criminal violation of duty and honor on the part of the Secretary. That is to say, he errs alike in his premises and conclusions.

Miscellaneous Items.

Captain McKibbon, the oldest pilot in the port of Mobile, was killed on Tuesday last, in a most frightful manner. He was on board the *Colonel Clay*, which was conveying the mails and passengers for New-York to the *Quaker City*, and was walking across the upper deck, by some accident he fell over the spot where the crank was in full play. In a moment his head was severed from his body, and by the next revolution of the shaft one arm was cut off, and the entire body torn and mutilated in the most shocking manner.

The "Home for the Fallen," a benevolent institution, established in Boston, for the reformation of inebriates, has been in operation three months, and in that time has reclaimed 300 persons. Semi-weekly temperance meetings are held, besides religious services. Joseph Story is President.

There was a discussion in the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, last August, upon the passage of tubes into the windpipe, technically on catheterism of the larynx and trachea. This operation was two years ago discussed by the Academy of Medicine in this City, having been brought before them by a paper upon the subject, read by Dr. HORACE GREEN. In the paper he announced the fact that catheters could be passed into the trachea, and injections thrown through them into the bronchial tubes, citing cases which had been under his care and subjected to this treatment. The discussion in Paris arose from the presentation of a memoir to the Academy by M. LORIMAN, the lengthy title of which was: "A simple and very easy method of entering the air-passages in order to cauterize them, or to extract false membranes, to dilate the glottis, to introduce substances used in the treatment of croup, either in the form of liquid or in powder, and finally to take the place of tracheotomy." This was referred to M. M. TROUSSEAU and BLACHE, and their report was made as above stated. LORIMAN'S plan is to put a large ring between the molar teeth, and thus keeping the jaws apart, he carries through it his finger to the epiglottis, which he draws forward, and then passes the end of the finger between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. It is easy then to pass a tube by the finger into the trachea, and through this tube to throw liquids or powders into the air-passages. Forceps also can be passed in the same way, for the purpose of removing solid bodies that may have been drawn into the windpipe. In Professor TROUSSEAU'S report, he refers to Dr. GREEN'S practice, and, gives to M. LORIMAN (whose method is the same except the use of the finger instead of a spatula) the fullest indorsement. This is the more noticeable because it is about a year since TROUSSEAU was reported as having denied that the operation was practicable. The thanks of the Academy were proposed to be given to the author at the close of the reading of the report. M. DEPAUL said that he recommended and described this operation fourteen or fifteen years ago, and that it was not so difficult to introduce a tube into the LARYNX as M. TROUSSEAU said. He had suggested this operation in cases of apparent death in new-born children, and had proved that it was easy.

In reply, TROUSSEAU said that he acknowledged it was not a difficult operation in new-born children, but in those four or five years old, it is difficult. They cut the cords, displace the pieces of wood, and bite the finger, but with the ring all these difficulties and dangers do not exist. He thought there was no danger from tumefaction of the trachea, as M. DEPAUL had suggested, for nitrate of silver does not produce such effects. He agreed with the opinion, that tracheotomy was better, but as the English physicians and many others reject that operation in croup, he thought this was the next best. M. DEPAUL, however, maintained his ground, and asserted that the operation was easy in adults as well as new-born children, requiring only a certain amount of practice. M. PIORRY spoke of the good effects of the tube in removing mucosities from the trachea. VELPEAU said that he believed the operation recommended by M. LORIMAN is a good one.

Thus at the Academy the operation received the full indorsement of some of the most distinguished men in the medical profession of France. In the journals we find that the editors also approve the operation or speak of it as one likely to be beneficial. Thus, the editor of the *Gazette Medicale*, after speaking of this subject, says "Laryngial cauterization is, then, in this respect (that of acting as a means of cure) much superior to Tracheotomy; experience seems to have already consigned these theoretical hopes—future experience will say much more of it."

The editor of the *Union Medicale*, says that M. LORIMAN has proved the possibility of curing true croup by this method, but does not seem to have known that Dr. GREEN had proved this some time before.

The editor of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* says, among other things, "It is seen that this is a repetition (extended and perfected) of the American processes, so much the more remarkable, that it dates, in the knowledge of many persons, from a period when the labors of Dr. H. GREEN were not known in France, and perhaps were not commenced."

It is probable that the feasibility of this operation will now be admitted by the profession on this side of the Atlantic, although it has hitherto been regarded by many as entirely absurd and dangerous. What there is in the air of the ocean to open the eyes of people it is not easy to say, but there is no doubt that the dispassionate judgment of the French Academy will have greater influence than it would if pronounced in America.

We are indebted to the *American Medical Monthly*, for November, for a full report of this discussion.

The Kansas Question — Submission of the Constitution to the Popular Vote.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer

The Nebraska-Kansas act embodies what were intended to be terms of adjustment between the North and South—an agreement between the Free States and the Slave States, that they and we would adhere to the spirit of the Government and the principles of the Constitution; and allow the people of the Territories in all latitudes and in every section to reject or accept Slavery at their own option. So it then follows, as well from the intent of the act under which the Constitution of Kansas is to be framed, as from the principle of popular sovereignty itself, which is the chief element of our political system, *that the Convention should submit the Constitution to the people.* Such a mode of proceeding is not only denied by fairness and justice, by the pledged faith of the North and South, and by the plainest precepts of republicanism; but it is also essential to the interests of the Slave States. If the Constitution is enforced, the South cannot be endangered. Our institutions belong alone to the separate States within which they exist. The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over them. We claim that Slavery is illegal only where it is pronounced to be so by the sovereign people, either already as a State, or when they have prepared a Territory for admission into the Union.

The South must seek shelter, not under the shadow of the General Government, but in the *rights of the States* and the *principles of the Constitution.* And hence, even as a matter of strictly selfish consideration, it would be better for the interests of the Southern people that a dozen new States should be brought into the Union without Slavery, than that the great principle of popular sovereignty should be perverted and destroyed. That principle involves the rights of the States, the security of the South, and the continuance of the confederacy. Let us once abandon that elevated and impregnable position, which we now hold, and we are inevitably undone. Let us once discard the Constitution, as the bulwark behind which we now bid defiance to Abolitionism, and acknowledge the legitimacy of the test which the North submits to us, and we will be provoked from a citadel strong as Gibraltar, to be beaten in unequal contest by an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Let us once say that Slavery shall be circumscribed or extended, cherished or annihilated as the North or South may predominate in the control of the General Government, and we will decide by numerical strength, that which we now claim as a moral and political right, beyond the reach of any other power on earth, than to those to whom it immediately belongs. And yet, to contend that the Constitution of Kansas should not be submitted to the people, it seems to us is to attack this important principle of popular sovereignty with serious significance. Every Southern man would, of course, rejoice to see Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State. *But not unless with the approbation of that people. Let us win fairly, or let us lose.* A new State on our side, in comparison with this principle involved, is absolutely inappreciable in its nothingness. *To force Slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, would impair the proud prestige and injure the interests of the Southern people, more than all the Abolitionists ever have done, or ever can do, against our institutions.*

The Cherokee Nation—Message of John Ross.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has sent his Annual Message to the Council. He recommends that particular attention be paid to the School system, and that measures be adopted to cancel the public debt. Of the relations of his people to the Federal Government, he speaks with great earnestness. He says that the encroachments of the United States Courts are the palpable violations of treaty stipulations, while the conduct of Marshals in arresting our citizens upon various pretexts, and even in taking pr

THE UNEMPLOYED.

They Parade the Streets, and Visit the Mayor.

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Early Saturday morning the unemployed began to assemble in Tompkins-square. Some of them lay around on the grass, and others stood in knots together, talking over their prospects with doleful looks and frequently with violent expressions. For the most part, however, they spoke good-humoredly of their misfortunes, frequently laughed, and, with the exception of a few who looked really famine-stricken, appeared to have all had something for breakfast. The regular meeting was to have been held at 9½ o'clock, as announced in Saturday's TIMES, but perhaps an hour before the appointed time, a meeting was organized by Mr. BOWLES, who briefly addressed the crowd. After him Mr. NOLL mounted the bank by the fountain, and spoke in English and German to those who stood around. He descanted upon the luxuries which the rich men and their families are even now enjoying. They kept their money locked up, shut up their working establishments, and had neither work nor food to give to those who were out of employment. They had the means to help the laboring classes, and they must give them assistance.

Mr. MCGUIRE, one of the committee appointed on Friday to represent the wants of the unemployed and procure assistance from the authorities, lifted up his voice at this stage of the proceedings and said there was no use in haranguing any longer. There was no use in going on this way any longer. He counseled a dispersion. In the course of his remarks he spoke with praise of the course of the *Herald* in everything that related to the workingmen. (A Voice—"Large blossom and little fruit.") There was a good deal of confusion here among the crowd. Mr. BOWLES spoke to them and told them to be quiet. They must demand redress in the right form. They must uphold the name of the Empire City. If possible they must act peacefully. Everything must be done quietly and without violence. But what were they to do if they could not obtain assistance in this way? Must they lie down and starve? If they could not obtain work or charity, if the doors were closed against them, should they open them? [Shouts of "We must, we shall."] Mr. MCGUIRE said the best thing they could do was to adjourn; the question was put and declared carried. There was great dissatisfaction among the crowd. Some declared that MCGUIRE was an office-seeker, and that in what he had done he was influenced by political motives. The Committee was denounced; all they wanted, it was said, was to get their names in the papers in connection with the labor-movement. Others said they ought to wait on the Mayor themselves, and not intrust their affairs to such fellows. The loudest dissatisfaction was expressed, and then gradually, in the absence of speakers and leaders, the crowd became quiet, lolled about in little groups, talking among themselves.

JOHN H. PAUL presently gathered a portion of the people around him, and began to make a speech. He said he was an American by birth, but not by choice. He sympathized deeply with the foreigners. What did the rich people do to aid their distress? Instead of spending their money for the poor, they went into all sorts of extravagance and excess. He hoped they would bear with him till he got through, and bear with him whatever he said. The working people were accused of spending their money too freely for liquor. People said that instead of laying by a portion of their wages against the time when they were sick or out of employment, they went to the groggeries and bought rum, and thus wasted their means. There was a great deal of truth in it. He knew that a great many of them had done so, and he had done so himself; and if the money that had thus been spent had been laid aside, or devoted to other worthier purposes, the keepers of these rum-shops and corner groggeries would not now go about as they did, clothed in all their pomp of dress. The speaker was frequently interrupted with cries of disapprobation in this part of his address. He continued in this strain till the banner—a piece of board, inscribed,

WORK WE WANT,
OR
BREAD,—

was seen entering the Park. The standard-bearer, and those who were with him, took up a position on another portion of the embankment around the fountain bed, and most of the crowd gathered around this spot.

D. GORDON, a workingman, addressed them. He said they ought to go down to the Park immediately, and lay their case before the Common Council. He himself was a poor man, and had not two cents in his pocket. They were not going to commit any violence. He counseled a quiet and peaceful demonstration. They should pass through the streets in a body and go to the Mayor. Nothing was to be gained by violance [A Voice—"Let's break into the flour stores!"] There was considerable confusion. The speaker called for "Order," and after it was in a measure restored, proceeded. They should get together as many men as possible, so that they could not be dispersed easily if their appeal was not listened to, and so as to make as big a show as possible. They would call for Mayor WOOD; he was man enough to come out and address them. Let him state what his intentions were, and whether he meant what he said. They didn't want temperance—they did not want politics; what they wanted was bread, and bread they would have. [Loud applause.] The action of the Committee in adjourning the meeting was denounced, and the speaker called on all who were willing to speak when they reached the Park, to come forward and enrol themselves as a new Committee. He made a motion that the former Committee be dissolved. It was carried with a loud shout.

A new Committee was then appointed. Their names are:

D. Gordon, Chairman; John M. Bassford, Gregory O'Neil, Patrick Dunn, Peter Donnelly, Thomas Cowley, Henry Roscoe.

All who were going to the Park were called to "fall in," the banner was placed at the head of the column and they began to march towards Seventh-street. But the principal portion of the crowd hung back. Not more than fifty of the whole number present—probably 1,000—joined in the procession. The latter having proceeded a short distance, the leaders caused it to turn about and march back into the midst of the crowd again.

W. BURKE spoke to them, exhorting all to join in and go to the Park. There were enough of rich people in the City to help them, but they must make an effort themselves; they should go quietly and peaceably through the streets to the Park and see the Mayor. A Committee was appointed to speak to him, and all that the rest would have to do would be to join in and make the procession as large as possible.

A German named DESSACX spoke in his mother tongue to his countrymen in the crowd, calling on them to go with the rest. They then formed again and started, proceeding across the square to Seventh-street; only a small proportion entered the ranks; many of these left before they reached the end of the round-about route which they took. They proceeded through Seventh, Lewis, Houston, Goerck, Stanton, Mangin, Rivington, Tompkins, Broome, East, Water, Corlaers, Montgomery, South, Wall, Nassau and Beekman streets, to the Park. They were very well-behaved throughout the entire route, and made no demonstrations against anybody, declaring their intention to break no law but only to seek the assistance which they needed. People along the route lined the windows, workmen in the foundries and factories rushed to the doors to look at their unemployed comrades. The latter, addressing every one whom they met that was dressed in the garb of a laboring man, called upon him to fall in. "If you want work or bread," they shouted, "come with us!" But they picked up no stragglers on the route. They manifested no bitterness to those who refused to join them. They met a man walking with a pipe in an opposite direction. "Come along," cried they. "No," said he, bluntly, and that was the end of it. They were going their way; he was permitted to go his. There were not more than fifty of them in the line when they entered the Park.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall, it consisted of about hundred men. One-half pushed to the Mayor's Office with the Committee. When they appeared, the doors were closed as soon as possible, but not until nearly all were inside. They remained outside the bar, and for a time there was no progress made. Finally the Committee made known their business to the Mayor's doorkeeper, and they were admitted inside the gate. There again they were obliged to wait, as the Mayor gave orders that those desiring to see him, who had been there prior to the arrival of the unemployed, should be shown in first. At last five of the seven were admitted. Mr. DIXON, who was to report to the German portion of the meeting, was not admitted. The reason given by the doorkeeper was that he had told the Mayor there were but five. He did not appear to imagine that as the blunder was his, it was his duty to correct it, and give the others an opportunity of performing their part of the duty assigned to them. The consultation was private—the reporters were refused admittance. When the Committee came out, Mr. BURKE, who had been the spokesman, said he told the Mayor, the Committee represented a mass meeting of hungry men, who were conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and who had met for the purpose of seeing what could be done towards getting employment. Many of their families were in want of bread and their landlords wanted their rent, but they had no money to give them. They were in a state of starvation and were anxious to obtain employment, that they might provide food for their families.

The Mayor told them he had addressed the Common Council, and the work in Central-park would be commenced as soon as possible. He expected there would be work for them on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Mr. BURKE asked the Mayor if that would appease the hungry men who were waiting outside. The Mayor said that was the best that could be done, and advised the Committee to go and impress upon the men the necessity of observing strict order, and added that there was plenty of work to be done in the City, and he would do all he could to aid them in getting employment.

The Committee told the Mayor that at the morning meeting in Tompkins-square a man got up to speak whose fingers were glittering with gold rings, and that the people, thinking he could not be hungry with so much value on his fingers, would not hear him.

The Mayor said he was probably a Know-Nothing, who was trying to create excitement among them and get them into trouble. He advised the Committee to take care that no persons be permitted to lead their meetings astray.

When the interview was concluded, the Committee returned to Tompkins-square, and reported. The report was favorably received.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Election of Pelatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Membership of the Board Vacated by Mr. Draper's Declination—The Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Nuisance still Unabated.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday at half-past 1 o'clock. The building was surrounded, as usual, by a crowd of applicants.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting,

Gen. NYE submitted Mr. DRAPER'S letter of declination, which has already been published.

Mayor WOOD moved that the declination be received and placed on file, and that the Board now proceed to elect some other person to fill the vacancy. Carried unanimously.

General NYE, as Chairman, announced that the Board would now proceed to elect a Commissioner, and that each member, as his name was called, should designate his choice.

MR. CHOLWELL REPUDIATES THE INSINUATIONS OF GEN. NYE.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he regretted, as much as any other member of the Board could do, that Mr. DRAPER had declined; and further, he would like to say that he thought this matter of proceeding to elect a new member without previous consultation among themselves, would prevent them from coming to a conclusion. For various reasons, he had made up his mind to a different course from that he had pursued heretofore. The Chairman of this Board had seen fit to charge him with sundry acts, of which he (the Chairman) knew nothing, in the open Board and before strangers, one of which acts was, that he (Mr. CHOLWELL) would not dare to vote contrary to the dictates of FERNANDO WOOD, and another of which was, that he had voted the straight-out Democratic ticket. In the various Station-houses, and especially in his own Ward, this had been the subject of talk among the men, who quoted General NYE as the author of those assertions. They were without any foundation, and he wished to show in his votes hereafter for a member to fill this vacancy, that he dare vote to suit himself, and if he did vote for a man to fill this vacancy, it would not be for a man who would assist General NYE, or any other member of the Board, in the assertions that had been made in regard to himself, (Mr. CHOLWELL.)

General NYE twisted his features into a horrid grin, and again announced that the Clerk would call over the names, and each member as called would signify his choice.

THE BALLOTING.

The Clerk called over the names, and the following result was obtained.

General Nye	Cyrus Curtis
Mayor Wood	John Wheeler
Mayor Powell	John Wheeler
Mr. Bowen	Cyrus Curtis
Mr. Stranahan	Cyrus Curtis
Mr. Cholweil	John Wheeler

General NYE—There being no choice in this election, the Clerk will again proceed to call.

The Clerk called again and again, but the result in both cases was the same as at first.

THE MAYOR CHARGES HIS OPPONENTS WITH INTRACTIABILITY.

Mayor WOOD declared it to be very unfortunate that there was not a more complying disposition evinced on the opposite side of the house to fill this vacancy. He was satisfied that the Police Department could not be made efficient, and that the balance of the force, which was so essential to its efficiency, could not be appointed until this vacancy was filled. He, himself, in company with his associates, had evinced every disposition to fill the vacancy by nominating a gentleman who was supposed to be acceptable to the community as well as to a majority of the Board, and he hoped that to-day, before adjourning, they would elect some person who would accept the office, and discharge its duties. He would now nominate a gentlemen who, he hoped, would meet their approval, whose position in the community he believed to be unexceptionable, and who, so far as the wants of this Board were concerned, understood them, he thought, thoroughly—that was Dr. WM. SCHIRMER.

General NYE—Dr. who?

Mayor WOOD—Dr. WM. SCHIRMER; S-C-H-I-R-M-E-R. His position on the eastern side of the town is one of considerable reputation.

Mr. BOWEN confessed he had never before heard of this gentleman, and he was not prepared to vote either for or against a man of whom he knew nothing and of whom he had never heard anything. He thought it would be well to leave this nomination on the table.

Mayor WOOD preferred to try a ballot on it.

General NYE said he would move to substitute for this gentleman Dr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, of the same Ward.

Mayor WOOD said he (General NYE) might vote for whom he pleased, but he (the Mayor) would vote for Dr. SCHIRMER.

A BALLOT FOR THE "GREAT UNKNOWN."

The clerk called over the names, and the following votes were given:

Nye—Curtis.
Wood—Schirmer.
Powell—Schirmer.
Bowen—Curtis.
Stranahan—Curtis.
Cholwell—Wheeler.

There being no choice, another ballot was demanded.

Nye—Grinnell.
Wood—Schirmer.
Powell—Schirmer.
Bowen—Grinnell.
Stranahan—Grinnell.
Cholwell—Wheeler.
General NYE—We don't agree.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

Mayor WOOD—Then I am prepared to present another name if you decline to vote for Dr. SCHIRMER.

General NYE—I decline to vote for him, simply because I do not know him.

Mayor WOOD—Well, I hope if you do not elect a Commissioner at this meeting that you will inform yourself as to the standing and character of Dr. SCHIRMER before the next.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Suppose we adjourn for the purpose of obtaining information about the Doctor. It is but this moment that we have been officially informed of Mr. DRAPER'S declination, and we have had no time to consider this matter. A day or two are needed to enable us to come to an understanding, and the delay will not be very serious.

Mayor WOOD—We have been casting about for six months, and with very little success. I have no objection. If my colleagues wish it, to leave this matter over till Monday, if, in the meantime, you can find a gentleman to command the support of the Board.

General NYE said he would give a name that had been all-honored in the City—the name of a gentleman entitled to the confidence and support of this community—a large property-holder—a man who had as much at stake in the welfare of this City as any other individual in it—a man whose name was not unknown even beyond the boundaries of the City, and who ought to command the confidence of every member of the Board. He would submit the name of E. D. MORGAN.

Mayor WOOD—the is a highly respectable gentleman.

General NYE—I submit his name in order to show that I am not to be outdone on this question of liberality by the Mayor in presenting good men for this office.

Mayor WOOD—I have presented for this vacancy the names of MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, ROYAL PHELPS, Moses TAYLOR, DAVID BARES, JAMES B. MURRAY, Mr. COOLEY, R. L. STUART, and last, though not least, probably, SIMEON LEAFER.

General NYE—And we elected him.

NOMINATION AND UNANIMOUS ELECTION OF MR. PERIT.

Mayor WOOD—Mr. DRAPER was the only gentleman of them all who received any vote on your side of the house. Now, I am earnestly and sincerely desirous of filling this vacancy without reference to the political feelings of the gentleman elected. As I have already said, I am not aware of the political sentiments of Mr. ULSHOEFFER, Mr. COOLEY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. STUART, and one or two more of the other gentlemen I have named. I am willing to take any high-toned, respectable citizen—any man of substance who has no politics, if you can find such a man in this community, and it will be a pleasure to me to aid in his election. I am willing to take PELATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to fill this vacancy; and I challenge you, gentlemen, to vote for him.

Mr. STRANAHAN would ask the Mayor if he would vote for Mr. PERIT at the next meeting?

Mayor WOOD—I will, Sir; I will vote for him now. Let us elect him now. You cannot say that he is not known. He has been a merchant in this City for the last forty years.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I reside in another city, and am not as familiar with the leading men of this as Mayor Wood. I have not had the same opportunities of making their acquaintance.

Mr. BOWEN asked the Mayor if he had any reason to suppose that Mr. PERIT would accept?

Mayor WOOD—I have no reason to suppose he will not accept.

General NYE—Suppose we leave it over till Monday?

Mayor WOOD—Not one of those gentlemen I have named have I conversed with on the subject of their nomination either before I presented their names or since. I presented them because I knew them to be the names of unexceptionable men, and not because I deemed their election to be for my interest or the interest of my party.

Mr. BOWEN said he would cheerfully vote for Mr. PERIT. He knew him to be a man of high character and in every way unexceptionable, and would vote for him with the greatest pleasure, but the Mayor would recollect that a fortnight since they had voted for Mr. DRAPER, and it was only this morning that they had received his reply, declining to serve. He trusted that they would not be placed in the same predicament if they voted for Mr. PERIT.

Mayor WOOD—I will guarantee that Mr. PERIT will not keep you a fortnight waiting.

Mr. BOWEN—If the Chairman is desirous of taking the vote I am in favor of voting for Mr. PERIT now.

General NYE—The Clerk will call.

Mr. STRANAHAN again expressed his wish to have the election deferred till Monday, as he wanted to give an intelligent vote.

Mr. BOWEN thought that the Mayor might learn before the next meeting whether Mr. PERIT would accept if elected.

Mayor WOOD wished to have no communication with the gentleman on the subject, but if he should be elected he would inform him of it.

Mr. STRANAHAN hoped no member of the Board would have communication with any gentleman whom they might propose to elect.

Mayor WOOD regretted exceedingly that any member of the Board should talk of adjourning for the purpose of knowing who Mr. PERIT is.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It is owing to my ignorance, and I hope you will pardon me. I mean no disrespect to Mr. PERIT.

General NYE—The Clerk will proceed to call.

The Clerk called:

Nye—Perit.
Wood—Perit.
Powell—Perit.
Bowen—Perit.
Stranahan—Perit.
Cholwell—Perit.

The announcement of Mr. PERIT'S election was received with applause and cheers from the audience.

A letter was received from Superintendent TALLMADGE, urging on the Board the necessity of increasing the force.

THE STEAM NUISANCE BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

General NYE presented a resolution from the gentlemen desirous of stopping the steam cars from running below Forty-second-street, in the Fourth-avenue, giving explicit instructions to the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance against the railroad companies.

Mr. BOWEN objected to the resolution on the ground that it was an interference between the Board and one of its officers. If the General Superintendent had anything to communicate, it must be trasmitted directly from himself to the Board.

Mr. DEVEREUX, on behalf of the applicants, said the reason they came before the Board was, that Mr. TALLMADGE had told them that the other resolution, already passed by the Board, was not sufficiently explicit. He vindicated the citizens whom he represented from any intention of disrespect towards the Board.

Mayor WOOD considered the resolution that had been already adopted as meeting the case fully.

General NYE read a note from General SANDFORD, the legal representative of the Harlem Railroad, in reply to Mr. TALLMADGE'S notice. The letter had just been sent in, and was to the following effect:

"Your note is just received. The Common Council Committee announced on Tuesday evening that they will report on Monday evening the resolution to defer the time for one year for stopping the locomotives at Forty-second-street. I will be prepared, therefore, to answer more fully your communication on Tuesday morning next.

CHARLES W. SANDORD."

General NYE said the probability was, that if the Common Council refused to grant the extension of time desired, the Railroad Companies would stop the steam of their own accord.

Mayor WOOD insisted that the Board had no business to discuss the propriety of the ordinances of the Common Council. Their duty was to enforce them, and they went beyond the limits of their power in awaiting any prospective action of the Common Council.

Mr. Whitlock, another gentleman representing the property holders, said that the people who had formerly asked the Common Council to grant this indulgence to the railroads were the people who now demanded that this ordinance should be carried into effect. He thought it rather singular that the Board should enforce with the utmost rigor all the ordinances of the City when a poor man was concerned, even though the injury did not amount to a cent, whilst they gave perfect immunity to rich corporations to violate the laws and injure private property to any extent.

General NYE questioned the power of the Board, under the contract made between the City and the Harlem Railroad Company, to comply with the requirements of these property holders.

The resolution was laid on the table, Mayor WOOD and Mr. CHOLWELL voting "No."

After the transaction of some minor business, including the reception and reference of a complaint against a Police Inspector, for thrusting himself into a Republican primary meeting at the head of a squad of policemen, and insisting on their right to vote, the Board adjourned till Monday at 2½ P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The Alumni Association of this Institution held its annual meeting at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, OLIVER S. STRONG, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and several names added to the roll of members. Reports of Committees were presented, setting forth the condition of the College during the past year, and suggesting improvements in its plan of education. The examinations of classes were pronounced highly satisfactory, with one or two exceptions. The gentlemen below named were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—HENRY J. ANDERSON, LL.D., of the class of 1818.
Vice-President—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, 1852.
Secretary—JOHN D. SKIDMORE, 1849.
Treasurer—P. W. OSTRANDER, 1848.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. S. Leonard, 1825.	Abrhm S. Hewitt, 1842.
Rev. W. Walton, D.D., 1828.	F. S. Talmadge, 1845.
Charles R. Swords, 1829.	Elias G. Brown, 1846.
William L. Boyd, 1832.	Eustace Trenor, 1852.
John McMullen, 1837.	A. S. Van Duzer, 1853.
John M. Knox, 1838.	M. R. Vincent, 1854.

After a tribute to the memory of Mr. GEO. J. CONNELL, lately deceased, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the public anniversary exercises were postponed in consequence of the indisposition of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., the orator for the occasion.

A NEW FREE CHURCH.—A free Episcopal Church has been opened in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue, under the auspices of St. Mark's. Services are conducted every Sabbath, morning and evening, the supplies being furnished from St. Mark's, where Rev. Dr. ANTHON and his son officiate. The edifice is a small brick building, formerly occupied by a Presbyterian society, but leased by the congregation of St. Mark's for mission purposes. The seats being all free, this church supplies a want hitherto severely felt in that locality. The house was opened a week ago yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, the choir of St. Mark's assisting in the service. The enterprise, which is very creditable to the parish establishing it, gives promise of abundant success.

SURGICAL.—Prof. CARNOCHAN last Friday selected for the fourth time the second branch of the fifth pair of facial nerves. In this case they were on the left side of the face of a lady near 50 years of age, who had suffered long from *tic douloureux*. The difficulty of this extraordinary operation may be judged from the fact that it required two hours and ten minutes for its performance, and that meantime 12 ounces of chloroform were administered to the patient. Since it was over she does well, and shows, as yet, no return of the *tic douloureux*.

RAPE AND MURDER IN GREENWICH-ST

Horrible outrage upon an aged Woman—Her brutal Ravishment and Murder—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—Four Persons implicated as the guilty Parties—Arrest of only one of the Murderers.

A poor Swiss woman named THERESA SPITZLEIN fifty-five years of age, was ravished and murdered at a late hour on Friday night, by four fiendish rowdies, under most aggravated and revolting circumstances. The poor woman paid six cents a night for the privilege of sleeping on the floor in the back cellar of a low lager-bier saloon at No. 32 Greenwich-street, kept by CHRISTIAN MARTIN. Owing to the infirmities of age, she was able to earn but little, but she was glad to take up with such accommodations as she could honestly pay for from her scanty earnings. On Friday night she retired to her humble lodging place, at an earlier hour than usual, complaining of being tired and not feeling well after her day's work.

About 11 o'clock at night, after all the occupants of the basement had retired, a party of four persons, named MORRIS O'CONNELL, JAMES TOOL, WILLIAM HAGAN, and a boatman known as "Sailor Dan," came to the basement door and demanded admittance. MARTIN, the landlord, refused to let them in, upon which O'CONNELL began to kick and beat against the door, in order to force it open. His confederates meantime rushed around to the rear of the building to gain an entrance through the back door. O'CONNELL succeeded in breaking open the front door, and immediately running into the rear basement unbolted the back door, and let in his companions. MARTIN, fearing that the party would do some violence, turned off the gas in the front room, thinking that the darkness might deter them, but it did not. By the dim light of a lamp which stood on the table it was possible to distinguish forms. One of the gang drew a dirk-knife on the landlord and threatened to kill him or any one else present who should dare to raise any alarm. Having intimidated MARTIN, the ruffians proceeded to take improper liberties with his wife and sister-in-law, throwing them both on the floor and attempting to ravish their persons. But the two women beat off the ruffians and escaped their clutches. The women and most of the other inmates ran into the street, leaving the intruders in possession of the premises.

The four wretches now had things their own way. O'CONNELL and TOOL seized hold of the Swiss woman, Mrs. SPITZLEIN, who remained behind, and was imploring them to go away, and carried her into an inner bedroom. The poor woman struggled hard and begged them to spare her, but they were deaf to her entreaties. O'CONNELL grasped her by the throat after throwing her on to the bed, and so throttled her that she was unable to give an alarm. In this way he ravished her person, and was followed by his confederates. Before they had ended their fiendish assaults their victim was dead, strangled to death. The four men walked coolly away as if nothing had occurred. The police soon got wind of the affair and started in pursuit. After a short time O'CONNELL was found and conveyed to the Station-house in Trinity-place. As he promised to tell where his associates could be found, he was allowed to leave the Station-house in charge of Officer GILPEATHER. The prisoner had no idea of showing where his confederates in the murder were, but when passing up Greenwich-street suddenly darted up a dark alley and escaped from the officer.

All day Saturday and yesterday an active search was kept up for the fugitives, but TOOL is the only one who thus far has been arrested. He was detected late Saturday night, coming out of No. 52 Greenwich-street, in disguise, when an officer took him in custody. He is now locked up in the Tombs. Sailor DAN is said to have found his way on board a brig bound to Mobile, and is supposed to be now on his way to that port. O'CONNELL'S parents live in the First Ward, and it is presumed they have secreted him. HAGAN is supposed to be concealed in Washington-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At noon on Saturday, Coroner CONNERY proceeded to the Station-house in Trinity-Place, where the body had been removed, and commenced to hold an inquest. The following persons were impanneled as Jurors: Henry Houghill, New-York Hotel, Francis Secor, No. 271 Fifth-avenue; D. H. Wallace, No. 26 Beach-street; S. J. Ferguson, No. 24 Broadway; W. P. Shannon, Brooklyn; Charles Currier, Brooklyn. The evidence taken is as follows:

Francis Martin, sworn: I live at No. 32 Greenwich-street; deceased has boarded with me for the last month, and paid me six cents per night; she worked for a Doctor at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets; she was not a prostitute; between eight and nine o'clock last night a party of three men came to my house and kicked in the door of the basement; a fireman, a big loafer, came in with two other loafers, and commenced fighting with my sister; they threw my sister and daughter on the floor and tried to use them in an improper manner; we told them we had no girls, when they took hold of deceased and offered her money; I then went between deceased and them and told them to go away and not to touch her; a little fellow then came up and took out a dirk-knife and held it over my chest and told me that he would kill me if I interfered; I then told one of the young men to go for a policeman, but he said he was afraid they would kill him, and would not go; I then ran out to look for one, but could not find any; I did not see what they did to deceased until I came back, when I took a light and went into the back room, where I found a man by the name of Morris Cornell lying on deceased, with his hands around her throat; the rest of the party were gone; I immediately gave the alarm, when he ran away.

Frederick Toepritz, sworn—I live at No. 134 Greenwich-street; I am an apothecary; I knew deceased for three weeks; she worked for me that length of time; I think she was a decent woman; she left my house about eight o'clock last night; she was quite well then; she told me that she boarded with a tailor; I know nothing of the occurrence of last night.

Eliza Deidrich sworn—I live at No. 32 Greenwich-street with my sister; I knew deceased for three months; I always knew her to be of good character; I went to bed before eight o'clock last night; about half an hour after four men broke in the basement door; one of them, by the name of Morris Cornell, caught hold of me and threw me on the floor; I got up and took my child and ran up stairs; when I went up stairs I told the landlady, and we went into the yard, when Morris Connell came out of the back window; the landlady caught hold of him, and said, "Now I have got you, and I will know you again;" he got away from her and ran away; I then went for an officer, and when I came back the deceased was dying; I did not see what was done to her.

John Winkle sworn—I am an emigrant runner; two men came down and kicked in the basement door; they went into the back room and caught hold of deceased by the throat and dragged her into the back room; I was afraid to go out for a policeman; I thought there were some more men at the head of the steps, who would beat me if I went out; I went to the door of the room and told them there was an officer there, when three of them went out of the back window, and the other one went out of the front door.

Leslie Blackburn, sworn—I live at No. 28 Greenwich-street; I am every day in my brother's store, No. 106 Greenwich-street; I met James Tool, Maurice O'Connell, a boy called Dan the Sailor, Fairey Devine and William Hagan, at No. 36 Greenwich-street, talking together; they first started from the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets to go over to No. 32 Greenwich-street, and while standing there one of the boys said, "Let us go down to the basement of No. 32," when another said, "Let us go down and get coffee money from him;" Hagan said this to me, and I think Maurice O'Connell was the person who first said, "Let us go down in the basement;" they—Maurice O'Connell, Hagan and Jemmy O'Toole—started for the basement; Fairy Devine, the Sailor and myself, stopped where we were, talking for about 10 or 15 minutes after the boys went down to No. 32; the boy called Sailor then went down into the basement of No. 32, the front way; about five minutes after I went as far as the front door and heard some loud talking; I think it was a woman's voice; I then went down to the basement; said to the man behind the door, "What is the matter?"—he was the boss; he made me no answer, but a woman in the bar-room, who was talking Dutch and putting on her shoe, was talking to the man behind the bar; I then went into one of the rooms, and saw Mr. Hagan coming out of the room; I went into the room, where I saw James Toole lying on the body of a woman on the bed; the woman might be the person that is dead for aught I know; I then went out again; Hagan followed me up, and I think Toole also; they said to me, "Maurice is down there yet, and doing the same act they had performed with the girl;" we remained outside about five minutes; Maurice did not come out, he was the last man in the basement; there was music in Walker's public house, across the street, and we went over and stopped outside of the door; after a few minutes I went inside; none of the rest came with me; I came out again in a few minutes, and none of the boys were there, except Hagan; we went away, and met Toole on the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets; he, Halpin, Hagan and myself proceeded up Rector-street to Broadway, and came down Morris-street, and while coming down, Maurice O'Connell came up to us and said, "Toole we are going to be arrested;" Toole laughed at O'Connell, and so did all of us; a boy of the name of Smith, who lives in Trinity-place, said the woman in the cellar of No. 32 was dead; the witness, John Winkle, came across Greenwich-street, and said the woman was dead; he went up towards Rector-street, and Hagan, a boy named Collins, and myself, followed him; we stood on the corner of Tin-Pot Alley, and Toole came up and stopped with us; Morris went home to bed; Toole and Collins next went away; Morris, I am pretty sure, was the last person that came out of the cellar; Toole lives at No. 36 Greenwich-street, Hagan in Washington-street, between Morris and Rector; Sailor Dan, I don't know where he lives—he is a boatman; Morris lives in No. 34 Greenwich-street, and I live in No. 28 Greenwich-street; I saw Toole this morning, but none of the rest; Morris said he had connection with the woman in the cellar of No. 32; others said the sailor had; I heard the sailor went to Mobile this morning.

By a Juror—Toole was having connection with the woman on the bed; I did not see Maurice; I think I saw ten being in the room—but two; I saw no man but the woman who was talking Dutch. The impression on my mind, from what I heard, was that the boys forced the girl.

Dr. Finnell, M. D., testified—I have made a *post mortem* examination of deceased; the throat was bruised and scratched, more on the right side than on the left—these marks were such as would be produced by strangulation; the genital organs were much swollen and bruised, and a small laceration was found at the inferior part of the vagina; the stomach was much distended with gas and contained a large quantity of food; the liver much diseased, being in that condition that is termed cirrhosis; she had an enlargement of the thyroid gland such as is common to the gland called goitre or bronchocele, such as is common to the people of her country; I am of opinion that deceased came to her death by strangulation, and that a moderate amount of violence would cause her death.

Christian Martin sworn—I live in No. 32 Greenwich-street; I keep a beer saloon; I keep prostitutes in my basement; at half-past eight last night I was repairing a coat, for I am a tailor by trade, when a rap was given at the door to have it opened; I said I would not open the door, when some bricks were thrown; they went round to the back basement door, and my wife desired me to open the door; the door was opened by force by one man in the front; the man who forced open the door went to the back door and let two men in; two of them attacked my wife and wanted to have connection with her; but she said she was married; deceased then interfered, and said that they must keep quiet; then two men took hold of deceased and carried her between them into a little hall to the innermost bedroom; one of the two men was Maurice O'Connell; I saw Maurice throw her on the bed and have connection with her; I looked for a piece of wood to strike him; don't know how many there were altogether in the basement, as I was anxious to protect my place; I believe nothing occurred to my wife; the men had no connection with any one in my basement, but the boy Blackburn advised them to come out of the cellar.

At the close of the evidence the jury then retired for deliberation, and after an absence of fifteen minutes returned with the following

VERDICT.

We find that the deceased, TERESA SPITZLEIN, came to her death from violence received at the hands of MORRIS O'CONNELL and JAMES TOOLE, and that Sailor DAN and WILLIAM HAGAN were accessories before the fact. Further, that MORRIS O'CONNELL and JAMES TOOLE had criminal intercourse with the deceased by means of force and violence. We request and hope that in the present alarming state of crime in this city the Mayor and every good citizen will not only offer a reward for the apprehension of the offenders, but that the police will be instructed to use every means to have them arrested.

Upon the rendition of the above verdict warrants were issued for the apprehension of the accused parties, and the same were placed in the hands of officer SAUNOLE of the Coroner's office, for execution.

The deceased has lived in this country only eighteen months. During her passage from Switzerland her husband and one child were lost overboard.

American Institute.

PREMIUMS.

The entire list of those to whom premiums were awarded at the Crystal Palace, Friday night, would fill some two or three columns of the *Times*. We give the names of those who received gold and silver medals:

Newark Machine Co., Newark, N. J., George H. Renton, Agent, Newark, N. J., for a Universal Slabbing Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Mitto Peck, New-Haven, Conn., for a Drop Press and Atmospheric Hammer.—Large Silver Medal.

McNeish & Butler, Lowell, Mass., for the best Stave Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

H. B. Smith, Lowell, Mass., for the best Power Mortising Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Jones & Crowell, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y., for a Wood Planer.—Large Silver Medal.

J. A. Fay & Co., Keene, N. H., for a Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.—Large Silver Medal.

Hinckley & Egery, Bangor, Me., for a Shingle Machine.—Small Gold Medal.

Roberts & Crumbia, No. 72 Water-street, Brooklyn, John Benson, Agent, No. 25 Old-slip, N. Y., for a Steam-Pump.—Large Silver Medal.

Guild, Garrison & Co., Williamsburg, L. I., for a Steam-Pump.—Small Silver Medal.

Taylor, Campbell & Co., for a Safety Feed-Pump.—Small Silver Medal.

Forest Agricultural Steam Engine Co., Brooklyn, portable steam Cross-cut Saws and portable Farm Engine.—Small Gold Medal.

Ives & Smith, New-Haven, Conn., J. W. McKenzie, Agent, South Second-street, Jersey City, N. J., for a Revolving Blower.—Large Silver Medal.

R. Kitson, Lowell, Mass., for an Improved Woo picker—Large Silver Medal.

B. T. Nichols, Newark, N. J., for an excellent and ingenious machine for the manufacture of Piece Hosiery—Large Silver Medal.

Frederick Schott, No. 78 Hunter-st., Brooklyn, L. I., for Power or Hand-knitting Machines—Small Silver Medal.

George G. Henry, Mobile, Ala., for combination of machinery for Manufacturing Yarns for plantation use.—Large Silver Medal.

Union Roller Cotton Gin Company, D. L. Wintringham, Agent, No. 6 Liberty-street, N. Y., for a new and valuable improvement for Weaving Cotton Goods (Reynolds' Patent)—Small Gold Medal.

York Mills, L. T. Valentine & Co., Agents, No. 82 John-street, N. Y., for superior finished Writing Paper—Small Silver Medal.

Union Manufacturing Company, Woolcotville, Conn., John Slade & Co., Agents, No. 157 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Black Doe Skins—Large Silver Medal.

E. & C. H. Kenyon, Westerly, R. I., Willard, Wood & Co., Agents, No. 57 Broadway, N. Y., for Highland Plaid Lindseys—Small Silver Medal.

Wm. Smith & Co., Frankfort, Penn., for superior Coating Checks—Small Silver Medal.

R. Garsed & Brother, Frankfort, Penn., for heavy blue Denims—Small Silver Medal.

Willimantic Linen Company, George S. Moulton, Agent, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., for superior Cotton Spool Thread—Small Silver Medal.

Edwin A. Brooks, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., for the best pair of Gents' Riding Boots, and best pair of Gents' Calf Water-proof Boots—Small Silver Medal.

Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Malden-lane, N. Y., for a splendid case of Blank Books—Small Silver Medal.

West Castleton R. R. and Slate Company, No. 370 Broadway, N. Y., U. L. Hitchcock, Agent, No. 370 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Marbleized Mantels—Small Gold Medal.

Washington Smith, Nos. 259 to 267 West Eighteenth-street, N. Y., for Hot Air and Smoke Flues—Small Silver Medal.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 31st day of October to the 7th day of November, 1857: Men, 87; Women, 71; Boys, 109; Girls, 106: Total, 373.* Adults, 158; Children, 215; Males, 196; Females, 177; Colored Persons, 5.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Diarrhœa	3
Amputation	1	Dropsy	4
Albuminoaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	4	Dropsy in Head	17
Aneurism	2	Drowned	3
Apoplexy	4	Dysentery	9
Asthma	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bleeding from Wound

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year: eight copies for Twelve Dollars: twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Used invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All written communications to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday and accepted Mr. DRAPER'S letter declining to take his seat as a member of the Board. They then proceeded to ballot for a substitute. Mayor WOOD and POWELL and Mr. CHOLWELL voting for JOHN WHEELER, and the other three members for CYRUS CURTIS. On the fourth ballot WOOD and POWELL changed to Dr. SCHIRMER, the Republican members adhering to CURTIS, and Mr. CHOLWELL to WHEELER. On the fifth ballot the Republicans voted for GRINNELL. Mayor WOOD then chairmanced them to vote for PELATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The challenge was accepted, and Mr. PERIT was elected unanimously. A resolution, calling on the Board to give specific orders to the General Superintendent to abate the steam-car nuisance on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, was laid on the table.

At a late hour on Friday night, a most atrocious case of rape and murder was perpetrated in the First Ward. MORRIS O'CONNELL, JAMES TOOL, WILLIAM HAGAN and a person going by the name of "sailor Dan" forced their way into the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street, and brutally violated the person of a poor, honest and inoffensive Swiss woman, named THERESA SPITZLEIN, fifty-five years of age. They previously intimidated the landlord and the other occupants of the premises, by threatening to kill them if they dared to raise an outcry. After committing their fiendish deed, the miscreants walked coolly away, as if nothing had occurred. O'CONNELL was shortly afterwards arrested, but through the negligence of those who had him in charge, effected his escape. TOOL has since been arrested, and is now locked up in the Tombs. The other parties are still at large. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered implicating the persons named above.

The past week showed some improvement in trade and a growing ease in the supply of money at bank. The net receipts of specie were nearly two and a half millions dollars, which will probably be shown on the bank averages this afternoon. The stock market gains strength rapidly, and the apprehension of bad news from Europe in response to the stoppage of the New-York Banks is less serious since the receipt of the *Canada's* mail on Saturday morning. It will be seen from our foreign trade returns that thirty-seven and a half millions foreign goods remain in bond, awaiting a market, which they are not likely to meet except at a great sacrifice to the European manufactures.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, exhibited considerable activity for Flour and Wheat; but as these were quite freely offered, prices receded a little. Corn was in moderate supply and demand at unchanged rates. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Pork and Lard, and the market for each closed buoyantly, with an improving tendency. Beef was heavy and drooping. Cotton, Groceries and Tobacco, appeared about the same as previously represented. There was renewed vigor in Freights, with 744 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Some excitement was occasioned in Philadelphia on Saturday, by an application made by the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for an attachment against the property of Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of that institution. Mr. ALLIBONE resigned the Presidency of the Bank three weeks since, on the plea of ill-health. It is now alleged in the affidavit of the Directors that he has absquatulated with $200,000 of funds belonging to the Bank and an attachment is asked to cover the loss. It is asserted that certain brokers in Philadelphia were privy to the frauds alleged to have been committed.

Another sale of public lands has been made in Minnesota, under circumstances similar to those attending the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. A tract of the best land in the Northern Mississippi, known as the Fort Ripley Reservation, consisting of 57,000 acres, was recently purchased by a combination of speculators at an average price of *four cents an acre*—$2,280 in all.

Captain SARGENTI, his mate and nine men, belonging to the Spanish brig *Noticioso*, were rescued on the 28th ult. from that vessel, which was in a sinking condition, in lat. 26° 30', lon. 79° 30', by Captain CHASE, of the bark *Hannah Scott*, from New-Orleans. The last vessel was eight days from Havana, bound to Hamburg, having experienced a violent gale from the northwest, when three days out, in which she had her decks swept and sprang a leak. When fallen in with she had seven feet of water in the hold, and the crew were worn out by incessant labor at the pumps. They were all landed at this port.

The City Inspector's Report announces 373 deaths during last week—37 less than during the week previous—259 natives of the United States, 63 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, 9 of England, 4 of Scotland, and the remaining 8 of various other nationalities. There were 62 cases of consumption, 25 of inflammation of the lungs, 18 of infantile convulsions, 17 of dropsy in the head, and the remainder of various diseases, commonly less mortal than those named. The number of deaths last week was larger by 15 than during the corresponding week in 1856.

Another meeting of laborers out of employment was held in Tompkins square on Saturday morning. Speeches were made, some counseling a peaceful appeal to the authorities for work, and others advising the crowd to disperse. A procession of about fifty men marched thence to the Park, and a deputation from them had an interview with the Mayor, who promised that they should be speedily employed on some of the public works. The procession returned to Tompkins square with this answer, and the crowd gradually separated.

The receipts for the past week at the Tax Receiver's Office were $134 721; quite a decrease from the amount—$671,984—received there the previous week. Up to the present time this year, the total receipts have been $2,343,340, which is nearly $1,000,000 less than the payment for the same period last year.

In the COURT of General Sessions on Saturday, nothing was done beyond hearing a few motions and passing sentences. GILBERT G. SEWELL, indicted for false pretences, on the motion of the complainant, was discharged on a *nolle prosequi*. THOMAS RAGAN, convicted of having in his possession nineteen counterfeit $5 bills on the Housatonic Bank, knowing them to be counterfeit, was sentenced to five years and four months imprisonment at Sing Sing. A man named OLIVEIRA, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was discharged at the special request of the Spanish Consul, who promised to send him immediately to a foreign port. MORRIS LUNNIGAN, who committed a desperate assault on Captain STONE, of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and who was promptly convicted by the Jury, notwithstanding the highly favorable charge of the Judge, in which he almost commanded the Jury to acquit him, was brought up for sentence, and fined *six cents* only. Judge RUSSELL lately sentenced a youth to the State Prison for *twenty-five years* for stealing six cents, and a man for *forty years* for stealing a few shillings. LUNNIGAN is a prominent politician of the First Ward, and always fights on the extreme Democratic side. The counsel for JOHN B. HOLMES, charged with forging the name of his wife to a mortgage deed, moved for his admission to bail. The Judge will give his answer to-day.

WILLIAM HAGAN, one of the party connected in the Greenwich street tragedy, delivered himself up about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, at the First Ward Station-house. He has been staying with a sister in Williamsburg since the night of the occurrence.

Government Schemes for Feeding the Poor.

The Government of Great Britain is usually supposed to be at least as capable of carrying out measures involving a great multitude of details as our own. In some of the requisites for operations on a large scale, it is better off than ours. None of its officials, except the very highest, are liable to the loss of their places by political changes. They mostly hold their places during good behavior; give themselves little concern about who is "in," or who is "out," and are consequently not so strongly tempted to "make hay while the sun shines," as public servants on this side of the water. The doctrine on which our politicians dwell with so much fondness—that to the victors belong the spoils, is never in England pushed very far down in the ranks of the bureaucracy. The chiefs are decapitated after each change of ministry, but the rank and file pursue the jog-trot tenor of their way, heedless of the storms that rage in the upper air. The result is that honesty amongst British Government officials is the rule—corruption and peculation the exception. The permanency of Government employment not only removes a large part of the temptation to steal, but attracts to it a large number of men of good moral and intellectual standing, who embrace it as a career, and as a position in life. Probably no State in the world can command, without difficulty, the services of a larger number of able and honest *employés*.

This government, so formed and so served, as liable as our own to the *surveillance* of the press or of the public, more strict and more exacting, because poorer than our own, in the management of public funds, undertook in the winter of 1846-7 to provide relief for the poor population in Ireland, who were bereft of the ordinary means of support, by public works, road-making, draining, &c., on a grand scale. It accordingly took into its employ a whole army of inspectors, surveyors, pay-clerks, check-clerks, overseers, foremen and what not, laid out roads in all directions, and set well nigh a million of people to work on them. There were plenty of people both in and out of parliament, who denounced the scheme on political and economical grounds, but its supporters upheld it on the score of humanity, and humanity in a time of great suffering speaks with a clarion voice. The political economists were snubbed without mercy, and found both themselves and their principles suddenly and completely eclipsed. The public works were set on foot, and the public money poured in golden tide through the length and breadth of the land.

The consequences were curious and instructive. The lines of road to be made were determined upon by local boards, made up nominally of tenant farmers, and of landlords; but no one who knows anything of Irish society, as constituted ten years ago, needs to be told that the tenant farmers never dared to open their lips, though half the whole tax fell upon them at the very outset, and for the half of it they were to be allowed in their rent. The matter was settled entirely by the land-owners, who quarreled and jobbed and bickered over the spoil as men do who have a pile of money placed at their disposition, and have got to divide it between them. Each of them had two objects in view—first, to get as many roads as possible, whether needed or not, run in his own neighborhood for the special benefit of his own poor, and secondly, to get as many of his own *protégés* as possible appointed to some office in connection therewith. To accommodate every one, roads were laid out across nearly every field in the country. The human body is not half so thickly intersected with arteries as the Emerald Isle forthwith became with possible lines of communication.

The system of relief was intended, as all systems of relief are, only for the relief of the absolutely destitute; but the result proved that when a Government undertakes to supply bread with the public money, there is no limit to the number of those who stand in need of it. Small farmers and their sons, as well as large numbers of laborers and cottiers, who were known to have money saved, and known to have sheep and cattle on the pasture, at once "made interest" with some one, and got employment as laborers on the public works, in order to avoid touching their own store. Nay, more: there were instances innumerable of landlords sending their own farm laborers and servants to work, in order to support them in the dull season, while furnishing them with lodgings every night. Farm laborers, who were actually in receipt of constant employment in the service of private individuals, threw it up in disgust, for the simple reason that the private individual demanded a fair day's labor for a fair day's wages, whilst the overseer on the roads cared little, or had no reason to care, whether he worked well or not. Many farmers were thus rendered unable to cultivate or sow their lands, and had to face the next year with fields untilled, and under pressure of a horrible load of taxation. The districts in which the better classes had borne up sufficiently well under the shock, to be able to dispense with the government charity, by giving employment to their poor, gained nothing by their good fortune. The poor deserted them *en masse* for regions in which the *ten pence* of the Government were to be had for half the amount of exertion. Barrels of biscuit and flour were sent down from central depôts in Dublin to divers electoral divisions, to be distributed at low rates, or gratuitously, amongst the needy. In instances innumerable these provisions never left the hands of the boards appointed to dispense them, but were divided amongst themselves or their dependants. An amount of meanness and baseness was, in short, revealed in the space of three months on the part of individuals in every rank of society, such as would previously have been supposed incredible, and such as in ordinary times, fifty years would not have sufficed to bring to light. After half a year of experiment, the enterprise was abandoned—leaving some thousands of miles of useless roads unfinished, leaving the Treasury minus fifty millions of dollars, leaving the peasantry demoralized by six months of charity, the gentry by facilities for corruption and intrigue, such as no body of men probably ever enjoyed, and leaving the unhappy farmers, who had bravely endeavored to weather the storm, overwhelmed by debt.

This story is now a matter of history, but it is worth citing in the present crisis, because it reveals one of the chief dangers of our position at this moment. A system of government relief needs consummate skill and honesty to render it even harmless. How would it succeed among us just now?

The Woodman Case.

As a general thing, when a man is fairly landed "in the gutter," he has sense enough to lie still. Unless he is an unusual fool, he knows that the more he struggles and flounders the more thoroughly he will be covered with mud, and the more complete and conspicuous will be his disaster. By lying still he will at least avoid observation and preserve whatever remnants of cleanliness may have been left to him.

Mr. GARDINER FURNESS, however, with all his knowledge of the world, does not seem to have realized the wise policy of such behavior—for he has commenced suits at law against several of the City journals, the TIMES we are happy to say among them, for damage done to his *character*, by the publication of proceedings connected with his recent attempt to make the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Bench of our Supreme Court the means of getting the unhappy Mrs. WOODMAN completely in his power, before the arrival of her friends should cheat him of his victim. Mr. FURNESS commenced these proceedings with a full knowledge of the risks he was running, and of the peculiar attitude in which he was quite certain to place himself by them before the public. His Attorney, Mr. EDMUND L. HEARNE, at all events, having been his accomplice, as well as his professional adviser, throughout the whole proceeding, ought not to have left him in ignorance upon a point of so much importance. This attorney, the public are aware, was the person to whose care Mrs. WOODMAN'S letters to Mr. FURNESS were addressed:—and it will probably, in the course of the proceedings which he has commenced, become equally well known that he accompanied Mr. FURNESS in a close carriage to Sanford Hall, and, under cover of a pretended writ of *habeas corpus*, and with the professed intention of bringing her before the Court, attempted to obtain possession of the person of Mrs. WOODMAN in order to place her under the "protection" of his "client." It may be a matter of some interest to the public as well as to the legal profession to know, whether a lawyer's duty to his client thus requires him to become the pimp of his passions as well as the guardian of his legal rights.

As for Mr. FURNESS, we beg to assure him that the satisfaction of establishing the precise value of such a character as his, will fully compensate us for the trifling trouble and expense which the process may involve. Occasionally a public journal finds itself involved in a libel suit from some inadvertent publication; but, in this case, our offence was committed deliberately, and upon a careful estimate of the personal inconvenience which might follow the discharge of a public duty. Some of the worst crimes against society are those which law cannot reach,—and some of the most leprous and irredeemable scoundrels thus go unwhipped of justice. It is a perfect godsend when one of these creatures, by his own act, brings himself distinctly and fully within reach of the lash of public opinion. Mr. FURNESS has already been pretty thoroughly branded by the public scorn,—but the mark might wear away with time, and be forgotten. Fortunately, however, for society, he is determined that this fate shall not overtake him. He proposes to place before the public his whole course of life,—his personal conduct and character,—his ways and means of living,—the necessities which accompanied his first acquaintance with Mrs. WOODMAN, his standing in society, and whatever else will guide a jury in estimating the precise extent to which his *reputation* has been damaged by the publication of proceedings which he himself commenced. We trust he will prosecute this praiseworthy endeavor to the end. The public will be enlightened by its disclosures concerning the class of people to which this injured innocent belongs. They will have an opportunity of seeing the strange visitors that sometimes intrude into drawing rooms, to the consternation of their fashionable occupants, and the discomfiture of their *habitués*. They will learn how some of our fast and fashionable young men obtain a living, the society they keep, or, to speak more accurately, by which they are kept, and the social service they render to the community in which they live.

Mr. FURNESS is evidently resolved to become a public benefactor. In the natural course of things he might have sunk out of sight and the lesson of his scoundrelism been forgotten. A libel suit against two or three of the city papers will keep him and his character and the warnings they carry with them, fresh in the public memory for two or three years longer.

THE MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—There's nothing like a mass meeting to draw off popular discontent. It operates precisely like the safety-valve of a steamer, or a lightning-rod in a thunder-storm. The meetings of "The Unemployed" have done a great deal of good in this way. They have vented and dispersed into empty air nearly all the ill-feeling that existed in the community, and have quite exhausted the ill-temper even of the five or six hundred politicians who attend them. The truth is, we suspect they were designed from the outset as burlesques and caricatures. The men who attend them, and join in their processions, are neither hungry nor out of any work which they are willing to perform. Indeed, we presume the leaders among them are paid from *three to five* dollars a day for getting up these demonstrations, by the cunning politicians who intend to profit by them.

We walked among the crowd in the Park on Saturday, and not one man in ten of them all seemed to be either hungry or particularly hard up. Very many of them were smoking cigars,—the man carrying the "bunger" banner seemed to be in a very comfortable condition,—the leaders and speakers had on nice black coats, their hands were soft and white, and the only *work* they seemed at all inclined to do was that of inducing the crowd to hurrah for Mr. WOOD and vote for the candidate of the Democratic Party. The whole movement is a very shallow piece of political humbuggery. It never was very formidable, and it is rapidly growing very contemptible. If there are any men at these meetings actually out of work, we advise them to insist that MAGUIRE, BOWLES and the other Captains of their Company, to divide with them the rations and the pay they receive for their disinterested and patriotic labors.

Revival of an Old Delusion.

Almost every community, as well as every individual, has its pet chimera,—its fond delusion, which is nursed with all the sincerity that a devotee bestows upon a guardian saint, and every adverse circumstance which occurs is construed into a favorable symptom for the realization of the ever-deluding idea. The South has long nursed a chimera which it calls direct trade, and, in the attempt to make a reality of its delusion, it has lost time and opportunity to accomplish even greater things than that which it has striven in vain to possess. The various conventions and endeavors of our Southern brethren to gain the great object of their desires exhibit a curious illustration of the uselessness of all attempts to force the course of trade out of its natural channels. The South looks with undissembled envy upon the prosperity of Northern cities, which, it is alleged, is all owing to the trade which is intercepted between that portion of the Union and the other parts of the world. New-York, it is urged, levies black mail upon all the commerce between Europe and the South, the South being the loser of all we gain. But there are two sides to this question, viz.: the South side and the European side. Europe must lose just as much as the South does, as we stand exactly in the same relation to one that we do to the other. Yet Europe makes no complaint. She might, if she chose, establish a direct trade with the South, but the intermediate agency of New-York is found to be more profitable. There must be a general dépôt of distribution, and it does not matter much to the country at large at what point this dépôt is established. New-York having more advantages than any other harbor on the seaboard, has, by common consent, been selected as the great commercial *entrepôt* of the Atlantic States and the financial centre of the Union. It is not at all surprising that other cities should feel themselves entitled to this distinction and seek to obtain it. The means by which its attainment has been supposed to be easily accomplished has been direct trade; Charleston, New-Orleans, Norfolk, Savannah, Baltimore and Mobile have all been zealously trying for direct trade; trying to get along without having to avail themselves of the conveniences which such a commercial centre as this City offers. Since the present commercial troubles commenced the subject of direct trade with Europe has been broached again at the South, as the only cure for the present disease and the only safe remedy against its recurrence. A Virginia paper has proved very satisfactorily, no doubt, to the tobacco manufacturers, that the commission merchants of New-York grow rich at their expense, and that all the profits which these middlemen make might be saved by the magic of direct trade. The ten or fifteen cents which the tobacco manufacturer pays the New-York commission merchant for attending to the sale of his cavendish and pigtail, it is argued, might be saved, and, instead of adding to the great mass of wealth accumulated here, be kept in Virginia to the great benefit of the Old Dominion.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* falls in with the prevailing tone of Southern opinion, and actually finds some consolation in the thought that the present calamitous season will prove a real blessing to the South by causing the establishment of a system of direct trade between the Mississippi and the Mersey.

Precisely how this system of direct trade is to be brought about, and what its advantages will be, the *Picayune* does not state with much clearness, but it entertains little doubt of the immediate realization of the brilliant dream which has so many years dazzled the imagination of the whole South. The *Picayune* says:

"The power on which we have been dependent so long has at length given way, and almost without knowing it, we have come, or are about to come, actually to realize in practice what has hitherto been considered by many an idle dream—direct trade with Europe. And should this step, which all must admit to be one in the right direction, in the present state of affairs certainly, result in our permanent emancipation from a system whose advantages are far outnumbered by their disadvantages—a system which wrings from us annually, without any return except the loss of influence and of power, millions of our hard-earned dollars—we should think the financial crisis, with all its manifold evils, cheap to us."

This may satisfy New-Orleans, but even if all the anticipations of the *Picayune* should be realized, Charleston and Norfolk and Baltimore would be as far as ever from the realization of their dream of direct trade.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The proposition to remove the landing places of the Sound steamers from their present locations to some point above Grand-street on the East River, and to remove the landing places of the North River steamers above Canal-street, was again before the Aldermen on Thursday night, and the report in favor of the measure is to be taken up to-day. Such changes as are proposed must follow the natural and gradual changes in the course of business. They cannot be arbitrarily effected without producing very serious injury to property, and deranging the natural currents of business. The chief argument in favor of the removal of the steamboat landings is the crowded state of the East River, and of the North River below Canal-street, which renders the navigation unsafe for the largest class of steamboats. But these boats make the passage twice a day only, and the accidents from them have been so rare, that they cannot be regarded as forming any formidable objection. There is another argument in favor of the removal, which has some force, though hardly sufficient in itself to excuse such a violent proceeding, and that is the inconvenience to passengers; the great hotels, and the principal part of the population are so far from the present landing places that it might be deemed necessary on this account to change them. The great difficulty would be, however, to find landings any more convenient than those now used. The great objection to the removal is that the passenger and freight business has centered itself at the lower end of the Island, on the north side of the river. Warehouses and docks have been built to accommodate their particular interest, and as the steamers of the Eastern, the Northern, and the Southern lines all land in close neighborhood, the transshipment of merchandise from one to another is greatly facilitated thereby, and the streets are relieved of an immense throng of carts which would have to be employed in carrying freight from one end of the City to the other.

Every possible facility ought to be given to the transshipment and landing of merchandise because thereby the expenses of business movements are lessened.

Whenever it shall be found by the steamboat proprietors that it is for their interest to remove their landings further up-town they will be ready enough to do it, or whenever those who are most deeply interested in the matter shall demand such a change, it will be time enough to do it. There is too much reason for believing that the attempts which have been so persistently made to effect these changes have sought the benefit of a few holders of wharf property up town, and not that of the City at large or the travelling public.

The Police Commission.

Notwithstanding Mr. DRAPER'S tardy declination, the Police Commission is again filled. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT was elected, upon the nomination of Mayor WOOD, to fill the vacancy in the Board. We trust that he will accept the post, or that he will not, at all events, wait until after the next election to decide whether he will do so or not. It is very important for the City that this most important Board should, as speedily as possible, be put into working order. The public are indebted to Mayor WOOD for his repeated attempts, which we hope may now be crowned with success, to fill the vacancy which enabled him so long to blockade business of every kind.

The *Westminster Review*, in an article on the Representative System says, that it is notorious that the better class of London merchants will take no part in the City Government. Unhappily for us, the same thing is true of New-York, where the consequences are more deplorable, owing to the popular form of our Municipal Government. Mr. PERIT stands at the head of our mercantile community; he has for a long time been among the foremost of our wealthy merchants in all their movements for the public good, and though he was identified with the Whig Party, while that party was in existence, he has never held any political office, nor has he been an active politician in any party of late years. If a few men of his character and position could be induced to take an active part in our City Government, their influence, as well as their direct efforts, would prove in the highest degree conducive to the public welfare.

What has become of the Committee appointed a long time ago, to inquire into the qualifications of such members of the Old Police force as are candidates for reappointment? The public was induced to hope, from the appointment of this Committee, that the Department would be speedily filled up and placed upon an efficient footing. That it is now lamentably insufficient for the proper discharge of its duties, is evident from every day's observation. So far as it goes, our present Police is the best this City has ever seen. Its members are, as a general thing, men of character, good habits, industry and fitness for their place. They do everything in their power for the protection of the public. They are well disciplined, and the supervision over them is in the main rigid and vigilant. But there are not *half* enough of them for the discharge of the duties required at their hands. The districts assigned to each are so large that, with a little care, any amount of scoundrelism may be perpetrated at one end of his beat while the patrolman is at the other.

The Board made a movement some weeks since towards remedying this defect. What has become of the Committee that was appointed on that occasion?

The Extremes of Ruffianism.

We publish this morning the details of one of those revolting cases of criminal ruffianism, which, for the good name of our City, we most devoutly wish that the duties of journalism did not require us to lay before our readers. But the publicity of crime is one of the means of preventing its repetition, as well as of detecting and punishing the criminal; and we have no choice but to include in our daily summary of passing events the hideous atrocities committed by the baser part of our population, along with the accidents and other news of the day. The revolting case in question is an outrage of diabolical ruffianism, whereby an aged woman was murdered in the foulest manner conceivable. Among all the atrocities committed by the barbarous Sepoys in Lucknow, there were none more fiendish and inhuman than this act, which was perpetrated in one of our thickly peopled streets, and within sound of the policeman's tread as he went the round of his nightly duty. The perpetrators of the foul deed were low, vulgar ruffians, belonging to the coarser and degraded part of the people, and the wretched victim of their vicious lust was a poor laboring woman without family or friends. We might, therefore, console ourselves with the reflection that if such acts of fiendish ruffianism are perpetrated in our midst they are confined to the low, uneducated, vulgar, and vicious portion of the community, in the squalid sections of the City, away from the residences of the educated, refined and respectable members of society.

But, unhappily, this abominable development of the base passions of unbridled human nature in its lower forms of existence, is but a counterpart and companion drama to a similar occurrence in the other extreme of our social organization, the odious details of which we published last week. In all the external conditions of life, the persons concerned in these two cases are antipodal; but essentially there was but little difference between the low ruffians who caused the death of the wretched woman in Greenwich-street, and the well-educated and well-dressed hero of the "New-York Hotel Scandal." The difference is altogether in favor of the Greenwich-street scoundrels, who, acting under a beastly instinct, consummated this foul deed without hesitancy or remorse.

It was only a woman that was sacrificed, and they cared nothing for the consequences of their outrage but as they affected their own safety. In the other case we have a very different kind of ruffian; a young man who has enjoyed all the advantages which wealth, education, good society, and foreign travel can bestow, persecuting a feeble woman with mercenary and malignant persistency, corrupting [illegible] her affections, alienating her from [illegible] by the [illegible] of her [illegible] by [illegible] of exposure, maiming, crushing [illegible] day by day, and inflicting wr[illegible] upon her to which death would, [illegible] have been a merciful relief. Such [illegible] cruelty—such remorseless villany [illegible] these two cases present of occurrences [illegible] two extremes of New-York society, [illegible] have not often been paralleled.

It is a fearful thing to know that we [illegible] in our midst such hideous beasts in human form as the brute O'CONNELL and his companions; but it is more terrifying to know that such wretches as the man FURNESS can live in the very heart of our "best society" and mingle unsuspected among virtuous women and honest gentlemen.

SANFORD HALL.—We copy from the Flushing *Journal* a description of this institution, concerning which a general curiosity has been created by the recent discussions of the Woodman case. It seems that it was established and built by the late Chancellor SANFORD, and was designed to be an asylum for the treatment of insane persons whose friends were abundantly able to provide for them all the reliefs and appliances of science, and who, at the same time, were unwilling to send them to the large public institutions provided by the State. There can be no doubt of the utility and necessity of such establishments, though like everything of the kind, it is quite possible that they may be abused. The management of this one has always been in good hands, and it has enjoyed a high and doubtless deserved reputation.

Our legal record shows that a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued on Saturday by Judge DAVIES, to inquire into the causes of the detention of Miss SMITH, a young lady of this City, who has been an inmate of this Asylum for about eight years. She is said to have been placed there by her parents for good and sufficient reasons, but without the knowledge of another member of the family, who has only recently become aware of the fact, and has caused these measures of inquiry to be taken.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We are still without authentic returns from a large portion of the State, hence we do not repeat our tables this morning. From several counties we have only estimates of the result, which may or may not be reliable. The actual canvass of votes proceeds very slowly, and some days will probably elapse before the returns are made. Taking the votes already reported, and adding estimates of the result in the counties from which partial returns have been received, we figure the Democratic majority in the State at between 12,000 and 13,000. The majorities, so far, stand relatively as follows:

Democratic majorities	51,554
Republican majorities	39,372
Democratic majority	12,182

The Assembly stands as follows, giving seven members to the Americans:

Democrats	63
Republicans	59
Americans	7
Total heard from	128

Four Assembly Districts remain to be heard from.

The Senate stands about as before reported, the Republicans having 18 members, and the Democrats 13, with one Fusion candidate elected by the Republicans and Americans.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Mr. HIGHTON has recently made some reports to the British Electric Telegraph Company upon the condition of their wires. For the isolation of those when laid under ground gutta percha is used as an enveloping material, and its durability is a matter of great importance. Mr. HIGHTON in examining them finds that wherever the wires have been laid near to roots of oak trees it has decayed, so as to be almost or quite useless, while it is entirely sound at the distance of a few yards. A whitish-looking plant is detected in the soil about the trough in which the wire is laid, which is very much like the spawn of the mushroom. Wherever it touches the wires the gutta percha is found to be decayed. A fungus which is supposed to be developed from this spawn is found under the oak trees but nowhere else. It is of a yellowish-green color, and has a powerful odor, which is apparent in breaking the soil. Mr. HIGHTON tried the experiment of growing a fungus (*agaricus campestris*) near a piece of gutta percha, and found that it destroyed the insulating powers of the gutta. Mr. HIGHTON also found that the wires laid at Winslow in iron tubes were decayed, while those in wooden troughs were in perfect order. This decay, however, was not from the same cause as that which was found under the oak trees.

SATISFACTORY.—The *Tribune* says that in the recent Amazonian horse-whipping affair in Broadway, Miss LOUISA GASSEO, who sings in the choir of one of our fashionable *churches*, was the principal performer and Mr. EUGENE THORN took the secondary part. The same paper explains the affair by saying that it was "the result of some *disagreement* between the parties." We do not know upon what authority this explanation rests, but it seems plausible at all events.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES.—A hackman was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, of having struck Capt. STONE, of the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, knocked him down, and kicked him savagely. Judge RUSSELL fined him *six cents*. This is the same Judge who some weeks since sent a boy to the State Prison for *forty years*, for stealing a few pennies.

MONUMENT TO MARSHALL HALL.—A writer in the London *Lancet*, of October 17, proposes that a monument be erected at Nottingham to the memory of Dr. MARSHALL HALL. It was in that town that he commenced practice, and it is there that he is buried. It will probably be done by the subscriptions of the medical profession.

AN ALARMING SPECTACLE.—To see a sturdy fellow, with a cigar in his mouth which cost as much as a loaf of bread, following a band of music and carrying a banner with the inscription, "BREAD OR WORK."

DIAMONDS AT AUCTION.—The U. S. Marshal, on Saturday, sold at the auction rooms of SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., a lot of Diamonds, alleged to have been forfeited to the United States, for violation of Revenue laws, as smuggled goods. Previous to the financial crisis they were valued at $27,000. There was a good deal of competition among the bidders, but they were sold at "panic" rates. They were sold in lots of ten carats, and brought from $25 to $30 per carat.

A small lot of mathematical instruments was also sold; they belonged to Mr. LEWIS SUMMONEY, and were imported in the *Fulton*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This establishment remains in the possession of the American Institute, which Association have determined to keep it open daily for the display of machinery, new inventions, etc. Having a good motive power, and other most excellent accommodations, this presents superior facilities to manufacturers and others to exhibit and test the products of their skill.

The Fat Cattle Show of the American Institute will take place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of December next, in the Palace.

The State Election—Views of the Defeated Candidate for Secretary of State.

From the Buffalo Express.—Edited by A. M. Clapp, Esq.

It is now beyond a doubt that the young, vigorous and promising Republican party of the State of New-York has been covered with defeat. Its prond majority of 80,000 has been overturned, and some 40,000 more added to the success of the enemy. The powers of Slavery, Papacy and Supineness have been leagued against its success and contributed to its overthrow. The assaults of its enemies were expected, but the apathy of pretending friends was like the murderous blows aimed by Brutus at the heart of Cæsar, ungrateful, wicked and cruel. The history of parties has never presented a parallel to this crushing, withering overthrow of the Republican Party. It is not only overcome, but literally trodden down. It presents a sad picture of its former proud position, and justly merits the scorn and contempt of the friends of freedom in other States, for its said desertion at the right in an hour of so much peril to the cause of humanity, justice and good government. The worst of this calamity does not fall upon the Republican organization, but upon its illustrious standard bearer in the Senate, William H. Seward. With a long life of public service, full of honors and usefulness, and with prospects as bright as the sun, and as terrible to his enemies as an army with banners, W. H. Seward has been damaged and deserted by the folly and apathy of the very men who should have rallied around him and made his heart glad with a Republican victory in this contest. He will wend his way with heavy heart to his seat in the Senate, knowing and feeling that his own State has turned its back upon the cause of Freedom in the hour of its peril, and abandoned him when most he needs the force of its voice and energetic action on the side of right, to cheer and encourage him in his battles with the Slave Propaganda at the Capitol. This unlooked-for, needless and cruel result, at once hedims his star and places his future hopes of advancement under a dense cloud. No man was ever more cruelly slaughtered by men who have professed friendship than has Mr. Seward been by those Republicans of the State of New-York, who, through supineness, have allowed the State to pass into the hands of his enemies.

This, to our mind, is the most wicked and disastrous feature of the performance, and does more than all else to destroy confidence in the integrity of the Republican organization. The result has been reached through general apathy, and we wish that apathy could be laden with the entire burden, but there are too many evidences that it had an accomplice, to allow the entire cause to be laid at its door. The apathy that existed had its origin in several causes. The severity of the times, which disheartens and oppress the people in their business interests, had its effect, but that, without other causes, would not have been sufficient to have produced such an overwhelming revolution. The measure of taxation to which the people have been subject to complete the public works, had its effect against the party in power when it was imposed. This is very unjust; for that measure was called for by an imperious necessity and approved by all parties. It was, nevertheless, seized upon by our opponents and used with tremendous power, coupled with the severity of the times, in discouraging the people of the rural districts and paralyzing their efficiency in the canvass. The marked corruptions of the last legislature through which bad measures were perfected by the use of money through a disgraceful lobby, and good ones were defeated, disgusted and disheartened the people. The developments in Congress, by which the grossest corruptions were revealed and laid at the door of our own State and fastened there by proofs too convincing to be discredited, inspired the masses with a feeling of loathing. The Republican party was forced to suffer from this, for the reason that it was not properly rebuked, but on the contrary found defenders among the Republican Press.

The consequences and teachings of this election are sad enough. The party is overthrown by its own mischief and folly, and the purest platform of principles ever yet presented to the American people for their confidence and support has been disgracefully trodden under the feet of the Slave Democracy of New-York. The disgrace of this defeat is too broad and deep to be wiped away and forgotten. Confidence is destroyed—hope is crushed—the adhesive powers of organization is lost, and the name of Republicanism has been covered with dishonor by the events and result of this contest, and when the Republican Party fights another battle in this State, it will be led on by other men than those who have studied in this contest how not to achieve a victory.

.. Richmond County Assemblyman.—At the closing of the polls in Richmond, and for two days following, it was reported, and generally understood that James Guyon, American, was elected to the Assembly instead of Dr. Hubbard, Democrat. On Friday and Saturday last the report changed in favor of Hubbard, which caused some little excitement, and led to inquiry in respect to the returns, when it was found that from one or two of the Election Districts of the County no returns had been sent in, while the law requires that the Inspectors shall hand them over to the Supervisor within 24 hours from the closing of the polls.

It is reported that the friends of Mr. Guyon are suspicious of foul play in the delay of sending in the returns, and that if they prove disastrous to Mr. Guyon when they do come in, the whole affair will be thoroughly tested. The Inspectors in the Districts referred to are Democrats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-GLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators, lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY, IS now teaching his system of penmanship for one dollar.

MARRIED.

Jacobsen—Pindar.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., by the Rector, Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Otto F. Jacobsen, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Anna E., daughter of the late Charles K. Pindar, of this City.

Wheeler—King.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. J. S. Holmes, Mr. A. A. Wheeler to Miss Sarah F. King.

Flint—Halsey.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. H. M. Flint, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Harriet T., daughter of the late Wm. A. Halsey.

Carter—Averill.—At Cooperstown, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Lawson Carter, Wm. Lawson Carter, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Jane Russell, daughter of William H. Averill, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Williams.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 7, Sarah Pierpoint Williams, widow of the late Rev. Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 61 years.
Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 96 West 43d-st., this day, at 10 M. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Ellis.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 6, Eliza Ann Ellis, wife of Wm. H. Ellis, and daughter of John and Rachel Vanderpool, aged 37 years and 1 month.
The friends and relatives of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 North Moore-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, without further notice.

Bancroft.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Joel N. Bancroft, lately a resident of New-Orleans, aged 43 years.
His remains were conveyed to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

Barker.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, of lingering illness, Harriet Barker, relict of the late Wm. C. Barker, in the 56th year of her age.
Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

Steele.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, Col. William Steele, in the 54th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., without further invitation.

Barrows.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, Daniel C., eldest son of Samuel F. and Eliza M. Barrows, aged 18 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Wm. Henry Wallace, Greene-av., near Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Scatcherd.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8, Maria Scatcherd, widow of Frederick S. Scatcherd, in the 84th year of her age.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, Fleet-st., near Hudson-av., at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Sammis.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 7, John Henry, son of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

Southworth.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Jane J., wife of Mr. J. E. Southworth, of the firm of Messrs. Southworth, Slanson & Co., of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Strong place Church, (corner of Strong-place and Degraw st.,) South Brooklyn.
☞ Oneida County papers please copy.

Morse.—In Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Oct. 23, of yellow fever, Erastus Learned Morse, of New-York City, eldest son of James C. Morse, of Worcester, Mass., aged 31 years.

IMPORTANT.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS WM. NELSON, MERCURY, ARAGO, &c., over 150 casks and cases of FINE FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS and
BRONZES,
VASES, and
FANCY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.
These goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to the commencement of the present disastrous panic, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections ont of New-York, we have decided to retain them in our store, and offer them to our
RETAIL CUSTOMERS FOR CASH,
AT SUCH AN
UNPRECDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE
as must insure a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole of our FIRST FLOOR exclusively to these goods, and they will be displayed ready for sale on and after
TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
with the price marked in plain figures.
We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, feeling assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining goods in our line that will in all probability not occur again. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.
Our store will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, for the purpose of opening and arranging these goods.

$150,000 WORTH OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., now selling at
AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
Fine Gold Band
French China Dinner Sets, 147 pieces.....$42
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces..... 5
Elegant Silver-plated Cake Baskets,
(Warranted heavy plate)..... 4
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING,
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW EDITIONS OF
MEADOW BROOK,
'LENA RIVERS
AND
HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE.
By Mrs. Holmes. Price $1 each.
Just published by
MILLER, ORTON & CO., No. 25 Park-row.
Agents can make money by selling them in city and country. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Is the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE,
on which occasion several
EMINENT ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.
Officers and Executive Committee:
Mrs. David Codwise. Mrs. Dr. Barker,
Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Mrs. Waldron Pell,
Mrs. R. Minturn, Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. Jacob LeRoy, Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. Horace Webster.
Tickets.....$1 each,
To be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the Hall.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MAKE WAY FOR THE CHAMPION!
Tremendous rush for the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Containing the commencement of
NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY,
THE ANGEL AND FIEND.
An extra edition published TO-DAY. Ask your newsman to get it for you immediately. Office 22 Spruce-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS'
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

EMBROIDERED SETS.
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

PARIS EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
From $12 to $25 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH,
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

$50,000 WORTH
OF
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
AT RETAIL,
MILLER & GRANT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
No. 703 Broadway,
Three doors above 4th-st.,
Having made arrangements with a French manufacturer to dispose of a large invoice of goods just landed,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
They will offer, on Monday, the 9th inst.,
Black crape collars, Embroidered collars,
Black crape sets, Collars and cuffs,
Black lace basques, Valenciennes inserted sets,
Embroidered lace caps, Medallion sets, &c.,
At a great sacrifice, as they must be sold in a short time at whatever price they may bring.
Besides the above, we will offer
Veils, Point lace sets,
Capes, Honiton sets,
Mantillas and Applique sets
Coiffures, Valenciennes sets,
Of our own importations, below the European cost.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic an Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonabl goods, such as
Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery,
Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods,
Linens, Yankee Notions,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of Fenton, Lee & Co.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834)
FOR WHOLESALE'S ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
CHEAP!
Received from Auction and per late arrivals.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Woolen Plaid Long and Square Shawls, Brochés, Stellas, Merinos, &c. Also, Scarfs, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Paplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Over-Coatings, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,
RETAILED BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!
1,000 pieces Colored and Black,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
PLUSH CIRCULARS, full size.....$3 each.
BLACK CLOTH CIRCULARS, lined..... 8 each.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS..... 15 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, in every variety.
Brussels, Velvet and Medallion Carpetings; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain and low-priced Carpetings;
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Brocatels, Satin Laines, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.,
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BEST ENGLISH TAPESTRY.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, At $1 per yard,
For Cash only. A. T. STEWART & Co.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE GARMENTS
ECONOMISTS ARE AWAKE
As to where they can best consult their interest in the purchase of
A WINTER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
Hence, there should arise the question as to
WHAT REALLY CONSTITUTES CHEAPNESS?
From our long experience in catering for the community, we would interpose a reply. The great requisites being, as is conceived:
GOOD MATERIAL,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP,
And especially
GRACEFULLY-CUT GARMENTS,
Which we would allege, without egotism, can be had, in view of the exigencies of times, at
NO. 231 BROADWAY,
In greater perfection than at any other less experienced Clothing House.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 9,
A splendid lot of Silks
At $1 per yard.
New goods received by the *Arago*, purchased in Paris at a great sacrifice.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c, 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN.
Russian Sable, Stone Marten, Mink,
Fitch, Ermine, French Sable,
Rock Marten, Squirrel, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

GENTS AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS
Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers,
Traveling Shawls, Robes de Chambre,
At incredibly low prices.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IN THE ROBE ROOMS
At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
All the articles of ladies' underwear,
Morning Dresses, Mantillas, Misses and Children's clothes, have been marked down
under cost prices. The stock is fresh, copious and fashionable.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE just purchased, very cheap for cash,
SILKS,
MERINOS,
AND ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
And will sell at extraordinary low prices.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., corner of Howard.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

TO ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering GREAT BARGAINS
IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
and
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 475 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tap-stries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination. GEO. E. L. HYATT.
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS.
THE WHOLE STOCK TO BE SOLD
AT ANY SACRIFICE.
SILK.—All the new silks imported for this season's trade reduced 25 cents to 75 cents per yard, or $3 to $10 per dress; black silk reduced 3s. per cent.
SHAWLS.—Long broché shawls marked down $5 to $8 each; square broché shawls reduced $3 to $5 each; long wool shawls reduced $2 50 to $4 each; stella and cashmere shawls at half price.
CLOAKS.—1,000 brown and black cloaks, all made this season, reduced $3 to $8 each; cloaks made to order for cost of materials.
FRENCH MERINOS.—600 pieces Lupin's French merino, marked down 20 cents to 50 cents per yard, commencing as low as 15 cents per yard.
PARAMATTAS.—1,500 pieces, 1¼ yards wide, Paramatta, every quality and color, marked down 10 cents to 25 cents per yard, commencing at 1s.
DE LAINES.—An immense stock of French, English, and American de laines, reduced 5 cents to 10 cents per yard; all desirable styles, commencing at 10 cents.
Merrimac calicoes 9 cents; dncal plaids 1s; wool gala plaids 1s; 10-4 white sheeting muslin 1s. 6d.; heavy Canton flannel 10 cents, &c.
Every article not mentioned in this advertisement reduced in proportion.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.
corner of Monroe-st.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $15, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60 & $75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality.....25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES..40c., reduced from 60c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super., 50c., re'd from 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.....60c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.....60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide..12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide..20c., reduced from 30c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES,
REDUCTION REAL,
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Formerly belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer,
Commencing every day at 10 o'clock A. M,
In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and the unparalleled efforts that are being made in every department of trade to dispose of heavy stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY GOODS feel compelled to make every effort to turn it Into
CASH,
and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods
AT THEIR OWN PRICES.
The public are also assured that nothing but the STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose this stock, in this manner.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is invited to the
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,
consisting in part of
BLACK POULT DE SOIE,
COLORED DO.,
FANCY BROCADE SILK,
BAYADERE STRIPE DO.,
PLAID SILKS,
In every variety.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE,
COLORED DO.,
and every other kind usually found in first-class stores.
Also,
SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY;
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
And a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS and
HOSIERY,
All of which will be put up in
SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES,
AND SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will have their bids received by making a deposit.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
ELEGAN

Loss of the Central America—Letter from a Former Officer.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns have furnished me with the sad details of the loss of the *Central America*, and, although by the time this reaches you, the public will have almost forgotten the sad event,—having been intimately connected with the commander and officers of that ship, I feel it a duty to their memory and to their mourning relatives to add my humble tribute to their worth.

First, as regards the capabilities of the *Central America* as a sea-going steamer; I have been at sea in the finest and best built ships out of the port of New-York. I have weathered many a Winter gale in the noble *Baltic*, and am now attached—without fear of contradiction I make the statement—to one of the best sea-boats in the world, and I have yet to see a more trustworthy ship than the ill-fated *Central America*. I served in her during one of our late severe Winters, and during that time encountered many furious gales, one especially which in point of duration and violence is seldom equaled, and the noble ship always conducted herself in such a manner as to elicit universal praise from those best competent of judging. Unfortunately at the time of the disaster she was, as regards trim, less capable than usual of withstanding a heavy gale—her coals and water having been nearly consumed, and the ship consequently too light and crank.

But I am digressing from my subject—I would render my humble admiration to those noble souls who, alas! have so soon met a watery grave. Captain HERNDON—who can say aught against him—so good, so noble-hearted, so generous in regard to the faults of others—he was a man to whom any officer would have become attached. I remember upon one occasion when a difficulty had arisen, how kindly he called me to him, how candidly he showed me where I was wrong, how warmly he interested himself to have the matter looked upon in a proper light. Would that there were more men—more commanders like Captain HERNDON. The *Central America* was an example to other ships in point of unity and concord among her officers. During the few months I was among them we were as brothers—the sorrow of one was shared by all—when one was happy all rejoiced. Esteeming our commander as we all did, each felt that he was one in a thousand. I might particularize, but why should I do so? To those who knew them I have but to mention TENNISON—my noble-hearted friend; VAN RENSSELAER, my ever faithful shipmate; the *names*, to those who were familiar with the *men* that bore them, are enough! In the hearts of their surviving shipmates they are written in letters of gold! Fate decreed that I should leave the ship in which I had passed many happy months—the sequel proves that I saved my life in so doing. Years may roll on, but naught can ever efface from my mind the sad fate of those noble souls. What better proof does the world want of their character than their conduct during the frightful disaster? Not a dismayed countenance, no: a faint heart among them—they nobly perished doing their *duty*. What a contrast to the conduct of others in like circumstances! With those who knew them, it elicits no surprise—they were incapable of doing otherwise.

Time may drive the sad disaster from the minds of the public—but we who have associated with them and shared their dangers will not cease to point to the loss of the *Central America* with pride and admiration—*pride* that we should have called such men friends, *admiration* that they should have behaved, when the King of Terrors stared them in the face, in a manner worthy of themselves and glorious to the profession. HERNDON, VAN RENSSELAER, TENNISON, alas! you are lost to us and the world forever—but your eulogium is engraved on the hearts of your shipmates!

W. L. M., ship *Tornado*.

Personal.

It is stated that Mr. Davis, the great horse-race speculator, had bet Mr. Ten Broeck the enormous odds of $20,000 against $400 that he could not win the double event of the Chesterwhich and Cambridge stake, and as he has already secured one, the chance of this great success is in favor of *Prioress*.

At Clarksburg, Va., a few days ago, a son of Col. James Winter, suddenly returned from Kansas, after an absence of three years. Two sisters of the young gentleman did not at first recognize him, but when they did, the eldest, Cecilia, was so exceedingly overjoyed that, being extremely delicate, she fell to the floor dead.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following bit of clerical pleasantry; Rev. Dr. C——, of New-York, is as noted for his wit as for his eloquence. One of his friends recently remarked to him, that "currency was deranged." "I should think it was," replied the Doctor, "for we hear that *ten mills* do not now make *one cent*."

On the afternoon of election day, in Boston, says the *Bee*, the sign of the new banking firm of "Gardener, Walcott & Co."—Henry J. Gardener being the senior partner—was put up in State-street, in presence of thousands of citizens, who concluded that his Excellency "gave up the strife" as gracefully as possible?

On dit—that Enoch Train, Esq., of Liverpool-packet notoriety, has determined to leave that city and establish himself in New-York, to start a new line of packets to Liverpool.

Proceedings on a criminal suit have been commenced against John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, for obtaining money under false pretences. A criminal lawyer of Chicago is the prosecutor.

General John W. A. Sanford, of Baldwin County, Ga., has declined his seat in the State Senate because he does not choose to swear that he did not obtain his election by "bribery, *treating*," &c.

General Haskell, of Tennessee, who was conveyed to a lunatic asylum a few weeks ago, is recovering, and it is said will soon be set at liberty.

Baron Liebig, the celebrated chemist, has received the order of Charles the Third from the Queen of Spain.

Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington has arrived at Richmond, and preparations are being made for its inauguration.

Forrest is playing at Wood's Theatre in St. Louis.

Obituary.

Hon. WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh on Thursday last, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. HILL was a native of Stokes county, and came to Raleigh in the year 1795, as clerk to JAMES GLASGOW, then Secretary of State. He was succeeded by WILLIAM WHITE and on Mr. WHITE's death in 1811, Mr. HILL was elected Secretary of State, and filled the office to the day of his death, a period of forty-six years. In all the mutations of party, none attempted his removal.

The Honolulu *Polynesian* announces the death of an old resident of the Island—John White, a native of Plymouth, Eng. Mr. White was on board the frigate *Amelia*, which was attached to the North Sea fleet under Vice-Admiral Duncan, and was in the action fought with the Dutch fleet in the year 1796. He first landed on these Islands in 1796, and became a permanent resident in the year 1802, and is supposed to have been, at the time of his death, one of the oldest foreign residents on the Islands. He was 84 years of age.

Mr. PATRICK DILLON, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of the French Government at Hayti, has just died at Paris, after a lingering illness contracted during his residence as Consul at San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Cotesworth died suddenly in Liverpool on the 32d ult. Mr. Cotesworth was one of the leading shipowners, the principal of the firm of Cotesworth, Wynne and Lyne.

General Boone died at his residence at Tishomingo County, Miss., on the 17th ult. He was a descendant of Daniel Boone, and was said to resemble him in personal appearance.

Rev. S. S. Lattimore, whose name was made notorious by the publication of some impropriettes committed by him on board a steamer a year ago, died at Aberdeen, Miss., last week.

Hon. Charles Polk, Ex-Governor of Delaware State, died at his residence at Milford Hundred on the 26th ult., in the 76th year of his age.

The Mormons.

A letter from a young Mormon in Salt Lake addressed to his father at the East, tends to confirm the report that the Mormons purpose resistance. The writer says: Our Governor, who had led us from Nauvoo, led the advance pioneers to this place, taken every measure to advance the prosperity of the Territory, defended the inhabitants against the inroads of the Indians, and been a friend to the honest poor, against whom the people have preferred no charge, for whom tens of thousands would give their lives to save his, has been superseded by a man from Missouri—the very State that has done us the greatest injustice. We were informed of this by the arrival of the mail conductors without the mail. This capped the climax. For a few months we had regular mails—the contractor was a Mormon. The contract has been taken from him on a false pretence; we sincerely believe, for nothing in the world than to prevent us from learning of the measures of the Government against us. The people have been summoned together and have been asked to express their wishes, and unanimously have concluded to keep out these troops. All have been at liberty to leave the Territory, and those who had any inclination beforehand to complain have been advised to leave before the snow falls; but I do not anticipate a single departure.

A Providence man, GEORGE BROWN, has been murdered in Utah. A letter to the Providence *Journal*, says: "BUSTAR's train (the murderers') commenced killing Indians indiscriminately near Fort Laramie, and followed up the business until they came to BROWN's post. During the night the Indians killed several head of the stock, six or seven. BUSTAR and his party accused BROWN and his party of being in league with the Indians, and fell on them and murdered them. BUSTAR's train, it would appear, were not altogether at the massacre, for report says that shortly after the massacre a part of the train came to the post, when one of them recognized poor BROWN, and told the murderers that they had killed one of the best men in Utah, and that he surely could not have been guilty. The train hastened on rapidly to California, fearing to pass through Carson. Report says that they killed another man—a trader—after murdering BROWN and his party.

Sanford Hall—Description of the Institution.

From the Freeking Journal.

The New-York papers for a week past have been occupied with the details of a case in which one GARDNER FURNESS had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for General MACDONALD, proprietor of Sanford Hall, in this village, to produce the person of one Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN, who, it was alleged in the writ, was under confinement in that institution and restrained of her liberty. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion on Thursday, when it was announced that Mrs. WOODMAN had left in charge of her brother, C. L. THOMAS, for her home in Mississippi.

In noticing this case, it is not our intention to refer to the painful details which superinduced the necessity of Mrs. WOODMAN being placed under apparent restraint. These details can be found in the City papers. Suffice it to say, from the best information that we can obtain, we are satisfied that she was brought by her husband to Sanford Hall as a patient, not as a lunatic, to be treated for disease incurred by the free use of opium and other narcotic stimulants. Apparently she came freely and of her own accord. At the time of her entrance, the particulars of her connection with Mr. FURNESS, were unknown to those who have charge of the institution. Some of the facts having transpired within a few days subsequent to her admission, her husband was requested to make other arrangements in regard to his wife. However, upon his earnest appeal, and the understanding that he was to hasten South to make known to her friends her place of abode, and to request them to take her in charge, she was permitted to remain until they could receive her, the time being limited to the first of November.

In the meantime have occurred the circumstances which have given publicity and notoriety to the case, and which has caused some of the city papers to insinuate charges affecting the character of Sanford Hall, and certain other institutions which are not implicated, as affording too free facilities for the admission of patients. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that any of those charges, whether express or implied, do not apply to Sanford Hall. This institution, which was removed from the city to this village some dozen years hygone, had won a large reputation in the medical world, for its remarkable success in the treatment of cases of insanity. It was then under the charge of the late Dr. JAMES MACDONALD, brother of the present proprietor, whose estimable character is embalmed in the memory of the inhabitants of this village and in the memory of all who knew him. Since then the resident physicians have all been eminent in this branch of their profession, and of high moral and gentlemanly character.

Of Gen. MACDONALD, it is scarcely necessary to say that our citizens esteem him as a high-toned gentleman, of enlarged humanity, and who would not countenance anything that is not perfectly proper and right. No breath of scandal, or other than of perfect confidence in the institution which he conducts has ever been heard among us, until the vile insinuations of the lawyer BUSTARD, and his partial echoers of the City Press. We are satisfied that the institution will stand the test of the most thorough examination, and that its statistical, as immoral and moral, if laid open to the public eye, will satisfy the world that its mission in the cause of humanity has been eminently successful, and entitled to a more enduring record than can be found in mere pecuniary reward.

Sanford Hall is an imposing structure in the south part of our village, built by the late Chancellor SANFORD, at an expense of over $100,000. Since it came into the hands of the present occupants, no expense has been spared to adapt it as an appropriate retreat for the insane. The grounds are most ample in extent, and embellished in a style that exhibits rare taste. In its externals and internals there is nothing wanting to make the institution, for its size and business, equal to any of the public institutions of the land. Its relations with other institutions are those of amity and cooperation, and annually, our citizens have been witnesses of the visits to this Institution of large numbers of medical men, engaged in this particular branch of the profession, who after assembling in convention in New-York, thus conclude the business that has called them together.

The Latest Murder.

THE CARTER TRAGEDY AT PHILADELPHIA—FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED MAN.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Saturday, says:

We learn from Tamaqua that the intelligence of the murder of RICHARD CARTER, Esq., at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, created a great sensation in that place. His remains were taken to Tamaqua on Thursday, and although it was raining when the train arrived, the streets were crowded, the whole population having turned out to meet all that was left of one of their most prominent and influential citizens, and who, whatever may have been his failings, was highly esteemed in Tamaqua and wherever he was known. The funeral was to take place at 11 o'clock to-day, and a great turnout of the population was expected.

A correspondent at Tamaqua writes to us to correct some of the statements made in regard to this affair. He says that SMITH was never employed by CARTER, and was probably never in Tamaqua at all. He says also that Mrs. CARTER, instead of being older than her husband, is SIX or seven years younger. He also denies that CARTER had been loose in his morals in his younger days. He intimates that SMITH had demanded money from CARTER to heal his wounded honor, and because this was refused, he slew him. He adds: "There was no man in this community more highly esteemed and respected, or whose sudden and awful death could have been more generally deplored by the entire community than Mr. CARTER's. He was for many years the leading spirit of business and public enterprise in this locality, and his loss will not, it is feared, be supplied for many years to come. He was ever ready, with open hand and purse, to assist the unfortunate and to aid in the cause of benevolence and of public improvement, and his loss will be felt as a public calamity in this vicinity."

MURDER WILL OUT—DETECTION OF A MURDER COMMITTED FIVE YEARS AGO.

The *Delaware Gazette* has the following:

In 1852, a man living in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, named JOSEPH DOWNHAM, entered security for the appearance at Court of a negro. Court time rolled round, but the negro did not appear. DOWNHAM was heard by several persons to say, very significantly, he would fetch him. In a day or two DOWNHAM appeared in Court, and exhibited a hat with a hole in it, alleging that he had gone after the negro, and that he fired a load of shot through his (DOWNHAM's) hat, and made his escape and had gone off. This story was credited, and nothing more was heard of the negro. DOWNHAM's security was not exacted, but a short time after this occurrence he left Delaware, and has since been living in the State of Indiana. A gentleman from Delaware, named CARTER, during the last Summer visited Indiana. In conversation with a gentleman in that State, he was told that DOWNHAM on one occasion, when drunk, while talking about Delaware, was asked why he left there. In reply he said he got into a scrape, and had to leave. When asked what sort of a scrape, he said it was only killing of a d—d negro. These remarks were treated as the ebullitions of a drunken man, and Mr. CARTER replied that he never heard anything about the affair. But when he returned to Delaware he told this story to several persons; finally it reached the ears of ROBERT W. REYNOLDS, Esq., the Register of Kent County.

This gentleman related it to Attorney-General FISHER, who summoned Mr. CARTER. The latter gentleman could give no further information. A white man, who lived with DOWNHAM in 1852, named ANDREWS or ANDERSON, was then formally summoned before the Grand Jury of Kent County Court, at the late session. To the questions of the Grand Jury he made, in substance, the following statement:

In 1852 he and a negro named POMPEY worked for DOWNHAM. One morning he told them to go into a wood to chop. DOWNHAM passed to the other side of the woods with a gun, about a mile distant. When he returned he said to ANDREWS that he had shot a rabbit. The manner of the expression created suspicion, as he had said he would shoot the negro, who had refused to appear at Court. That night he told ANDREASON and POMPEY to get their shovels, as he had a job for them. He led them across the woods to the body of the negro—told POMPEY to dig a hole and bury the body, and threatened to kill them both if they ever divulged the secret. The body was dragged about thirty yards and was buried. DOWNHAM subsequently left the State, and ANDREASON and POMPEY have been fearful of their lives ever since.

The Attorney-General, accompanied by Hon. J. P. COMEGYS and a number of others, proceeded to the place designated, and had the remains of the negro man disinterred on Wednesday last, for the purpose of examination. The hole made in the forehead by the shot was distinct in the skeleton. DOWNHAM was the owner of a large tract of land in Kent County, a part of which, we believe, he still holds, and has several relatives living in that section.

POSTAGE TO PORTS OF THE BLACK SEA AND OF THE DANUBE BY FRENCH MAIL.—The French Government has recently established Post Offices at Volo, Varna, Sulina, Tultcha, Galatz, Ibrailla, Ineboli, Sinope, Samsoun, Kerasund, and Trebizond, and correspondence of every description originating in or destined for those cities, will hereafter be transmitted to the mail *via* France, upon the same terms and conditions as correspondence of the like nature originating in or destined for the cities of the Levant in which France has Post Offices.

The single rate of letter postage between the United States and those places by the French mail, will therefore be thirty cents the *quarter ounce*, and sixty cents the *half ounce* letter. *Prepayment optional*. Printed matter of every description may also be transmitted to those ports by way of FRANCE, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: two cents on newspapers; one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets and periodicals; and the regular domestic rates on other kinds of printed matter. The same rates of postage must be collected at the office of delivery in the United States, upon printed matter, from those places received by French mail.

☞ The residence of Mr. THOS. HALL, No. 71 East Sixteenth-street, was broken into at 2 o'clock in the morning. The proprietor of the house heard a noise in the basement, and at the same moment the police, who, it seems, are sometimes on hand when they are wanted, rang the bell, but before they could be admitted the burglars were gone. The back door was found open.

LARGE PAYMENTS BY THE OHIO TRUST COMPANY.—Immediately after the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, some ten or twelve different suits were commenced by creditors of the Company, and money in the possession of various banks in Kentucky, was attached. None of the suits have come to trial, but we understand that a compromise has been effected between the present managers of the Trust Company affairs, and the Attorneys for the attaching parties, Messrs. CAMPBELL & FIELD of Covington, and that the money claimed by the creditors, amounting to about $30,000 was paid over on Wednesday by the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The demand of each creditor was adjusted in full, less the expenses of lawyer's services. The suits were originally commenced, the same evening on which the announcement of the suspension was made, by THOMPSON & NESMITH, of this city, and transferred to the Covington lawyers for further prosecution. The result must be entirely satisfactory to those who to-day jingle in their pockets money obtained from the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Friday.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations; Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,103 bbls., including 764 bbls. Pearls and 339 bbls. Pots.

BARK—110 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $30 ℔ ton. The amount inspected there in October was 537 hhds.

COFFEE—Is dull, and prices favor buyers. Java, 16c.@15¼c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues scarce and in slack request at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12¾c.@12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash. ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The market is heavy, and prices are very feebly supported for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is abundant and less valuable, though being in good demand. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian continues depressed. Sales 900 bbls superfine to extra, at $5 10@$5 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is plentier and cheaper. The transactions include 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 00 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 00 ℔ 100 lbs.; $5 50 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are plenty and heavy at $2 25@$2 30 for layer; $2 for bunch ℔ whole box; and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: Raisins—2,500 boxes Malaga bunch, in layers; GEO. LORING & Co.'s brand, $2@$2 25; 2,500 half do. do., $1; 4,500 qr. do. do., 56c.; 300 boxes, JOHN ACSALDO'S brand, $2 20; 349 half do., $2, 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is very freely offered and sought after, but at reduced prices. Sales since our last 110,000 bushels, including good White Canadian at $1 30; fair White Western at $1 23; poor to fair Red do. at 95c.@$1 06; good to very choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 55; amber-colored do. at $1 35, and damaged do. at 90c.@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has not varied much. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 75c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 5.

	Receipts by Canal and L. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	3,513	7,133
Wheat, bushels	148,325	73,090
Corn, bushels	5,237	2,500
Oats, bushels	7,632	5,500
Barley, bushels	977	——

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 6.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	12,203	614
Wheat, bushels	316,817	33,703
Corn, bushels	7,500	17,431
Oats, bushels	6,250	4,315
Barley, bushels	1,370	3,188

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 5.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	——	5,308
Wheat, bushels	44,468	29,377
Corn, bushels	——	100
Barley, bushels	2,500	8,465

The quantity of produce known to be on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, all comprises 2,500 bbls. of Flour, 607,079 bushels of Wheat, and 8,000 bushels of Corn.

HAY—Sales 900 bales River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue plenty and dull at 5c.@6c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly and irregularly at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c.@75c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry prevails for Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine at about former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth 40½c.@41½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is dull and down, at 56c.@60c., cash. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits more activity, sales having transpired since our last of 1,720 bbls., in lots, at $19 6¼@$19 75 for Mess; and $15 75@$16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Towards the close very little, if any, could be had under our highest figures. Cut Meats are dull and nominal. Bacon 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to choice, at 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess, $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, but is now held at $3@$3 1 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—The market appears about the same, sales having transpired of about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The Baltimore market was lightly supplied, and was inactive during the week. The inspections there for the week were 286 hhds. Maryland, and 4 hhds. Ohio. The Richmond market was brisker during the past week, and prices of all descriptions improved. The closing currency on the 5th inst., was for lugs 5c@5c., and for leaf, 7c.@16c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls Ohio and Prison at 22c@22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. @2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d @2os. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been a Hanoverian bark from Savannah to Amsterdam, Cotton, at 1½c.; a Br. brig to Constantinople, Rum, 5c.; a brig to Cadiz, Flour, $1, or if to Seville, $1 10c.; a bark of 360 tons from two ports in Sicily to New York, $3000; a ship to Bristol, Eng., 30,000 bushels Wheat, 10d., in ship's bags, and Flour, 2s. 9d.; an Austrian brig from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, mahogany and cedar, £3d. 10s.; a foreign brig to Cork and a market. Corn, 11d., in ship's bags; a ship, 384 tons, to Norfolk, thence from Jamaica to London, £1200; a brig from Union Island to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $22, or if to a second port in the River, $24; a brig to Lido, flour, $1, and measurement goods 25c.; barks Tivoli, 350 tons, J. M. Morales, 255 tons, and John Benson 265 tons, to Havana, Railroad cars, &c., $30.00 for the three; a brig to Barbadoes, staves, $11; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, $11; a schr. from Jacksonville to Point Petre, lumber, $11; one from Jacksonville to Guayama, P. R., $11; a brig from Jacksonville to Antigua, $11; one from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos, $11; a brig to Sagua and back, sugar, 35c., and molasses and honey, $2 50; a schr to Lido and back, one to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and back, and one to Kingston Jam., and back, on terms not made public.

TRAVELING AND PACKING TRUNKS, DRESS AND HAT BOXES, LEATHER AND CARPET BAGS, &c.—I have now on hand a good stock of these goods. Also, an assortment of fine French satchels and bags, for ladies' and gents' use, selected by myself in Paris; at wholesale and retail. JOHN CATNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 10 BEAVER-ST.

WANTED—DESK OR DESK ROOM, IN A LAW-yer's office, near the corner of Wall and William sts., where the advertiser can have the use of a library. Address E. R., Jr., Box No. 741, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HUNDRED SHARES of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company Stock. Apply to R. W. ALLYN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, Sperm Oil for machinery and burning. Boreels, 35 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 15 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
GALA NIGHT.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Directors, grateful for the appreciation met with by the completeness of the performances of "Semiramis" and "Rigoletto," take the present opportunity of announcing

A STAR PERFORMANCE
of Verdi's Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

On which occasion it will be given with a cast entirely different from that of the Fall season, thus enabling the Directors to present a celebrated work with an *ensemble* never before attempted.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the first time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the first time, as Manrico.
Signor ARDAVANI,
From the Italian Opera, makes his début as Count de Luna,
Signor GASSIER,
Desirous of assisting the Directors in carrying out their views with regard to a performance perfect in all its details, has kindly consented to sing the rôle of Fernando on this occasion.

Seats for the "Star performance" of IL TROVATORE may be secured at the ticket offices.

IL TROVATORE will be succeeded by Verdi's LA TRAVIATA, with a complete and perfect cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1857,
FIRST NIGHT OF GABRIEL RAVEL,
With his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his GREAT HUNGARIN POLKA.
M. DECHALUMEAU.
ROQUINET, (his original character,) GABRIEL RAVEL.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF MISS CUSHMAN.
MONDAY—First time—Miss Cushman as
QUEEN KATHARINE,
in Shakespeare's beautiful play, seldom acted, of
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,
Which can be played but two nights, as will be seen by reference to the programme of the week's performance.
King Henry, Mr. Mark Smith; Cardinal Woolsey, Mr. Fisher, Cromwell, Mr. Briggs; Buckingham, Mr. Boniface, Mr. Follett; Mr. Barrett.
Queen Katherine, Miss Cushman; Anna Boleyne, Miss Clifton.
With the farce of
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

The public attention is invited to the following programme of performance, with the assurance that this is most absolutely the last week of Miss Cushman's performance.

MONDAY and TUESDAY—QUEEN KATHARINE in Henry VIII.

WEDNESDAY—MEG MERRILES, for the last time this season.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Miss C. will enact CARDINAL WOOLSEY, for the first time. This extraordinary performance cannot be repeated.

SATURDAY—The successful presentation of LONDON ASSURANCE, received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience, will be repeated, with a new piece in which Miss Cushman will perform. Her last appearance.

A Colored Gallery has been arranged. Entrance in Mercer-st. Admission 25 cents.

Box book now open. Seats may be taken in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Immense success of the spectacular drama, which is susceptible of the finest stage effects, sterling acting, beautiful scenery, exquisite music and wonderful mechanism.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
THE SEA OF ICE;
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Raoul de Lascours, Capt of the Ursula, Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Carlos, an adventurer,
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble. } Mr. George Jordan
Barabas, a sailor.....J. Jefferson
Louise de Lascours, wife of the Capt'n,
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Marie de Lascours,
Countess de Therage.....Miss Wells
Diane de Lascours.....C. Thompson

The other characters by Miss Mary Bullock, (aged 5 years,) Messrs. G. W. Stoddart, Peters, Duncan, C. Howard, Brown, &c., &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, will be performed a new comic piece, written expressly for this theatre, by Dion Boucicault and Charles Seymour, entitled
WANTED, A WIDOW,
WITH
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
In which Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen and other distinguished artistes will appear.

The piece will be preceded by Mr. Boucicault's admirable adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
And followed by
UNCLE FOOZLE.
Mr. Blake, in his great part of .....Uncle Foozle
All the artistes in the theatre will appear.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager .....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF McKEAN BUCHANAN.
MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.
KING LEAR.

King Lear.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
To conclude with the farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.
Mr. Pillicoddy.....Mr. W. Davidge.
TUESDAY—Mr. Buchanan will appear as HAMLET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 9, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
YANKEE HEIRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. Pit.....12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
The performances commence with
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
To be followed by
STAR OF THE WEST.
To conclude with the Drama of
ROSE CLITONDE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical comedy of CROSSING THE LINE, followed by the pleasing farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER, in addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE STILL OPEN.

CHAMPNEY'S
GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOZART HALL—NO. 663 BROADWAY.

Grand Opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT,
By Mme DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that
Mme DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The following unrivaled combination of talent will appear:

Mme. LA GRANGE,	Miss H. SIMON,
Sig. LABOCETTA,	Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO.	Sig. FORTINI.

Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist; Mr. E. GUYON, Pianist, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Seats may be secured without extra charge at E. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 238 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Persons having bought tickets can select their seats by applying at the Ticket Office.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
as discovered by
MR WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition, Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children, half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts, Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—On 2d, 5th and 9th avs., William, John and 126th sts., New-York, and Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD E. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,

FIFTH-AVENUE—One lot on the east side.

FIFTH-AVENUE—One lot on 5th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the northeast corner of 106th-st., opposite the Central Park.

SECOND-AVENUE—The handsome building on the west side, and known as Blakelock's Hotel.

NINTH-AVENUE—Two lots on the east side

WILLIAM AND JOHN STREETS—The large and valuable brick store on the northwest corner.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—Five lots on the south side.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—One lot south side.

QUINCY-STREET, BROOKLYN—Eight lots east of Throop-av. and opposite Lefferts Park.

QUINCY-STREET—Four lots just west of Tompkins-av. and near Lefferts Park

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st. will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 244 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is scrupulously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. The basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China, Glass and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, linen chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall mirrors, fine glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, book cases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, quilting blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus wardrobes, book-cases, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, crockery, cutlery, &c.

Also, mahogany, rosewood and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.

Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their saleroom No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale from West 28th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, oak, enameled, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; kitchen furniture, Brussels tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale, Thursday, Nov. 12. Special sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Auction sales every day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEBES & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine large bay family horse, short tail, about 16 hands high, warranted sound, and kind and gentle in all harness; about 8 years old.

Also, a single-horse harouche, very handsome, lined with morocco, in perfect order and very little used.

Also, a set of harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st. (without reserve to close consignments) of all kinds: white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware China, Britannia ware, &c. Those wishing to buy cheap goods for cash will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer, will offer for sale the entire stock of furniture of Mrs. F. NEUBURGER, No. 419 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of well-made mahogany and plain parlor, bedroom, dining and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., which will be sold without reserve.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND opposite 76th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiments and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 24-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 822 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Clean lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, will commence this day and evening. Terms, only $15 for the full commercial course of 60 private lessons, or $6 each branch. Regular terms, $25. N. B.—The cheap private lessons are designed expressly for those affected by the "hard times."

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Muslin Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 281 East 17th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 383 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified to instruct in English, French and music, will take the place of governess in a private family for her board alone. Address M. F., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS, COMPETent to instruct in French, music and drawing. Apply by letter to Box No 2,068 Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be of the same size as samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 52 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Saint Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TOWNSEND, No. 88 Broad-st. Parcels in the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

TO TINNERS, ROOFERS, AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS—200 boxes charcoal, tin and terne plates, slightly damaged; also, 150 bundles prime quality Russia sheet iron, assorted Nos. 24 extra steel. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices for cash. ALEX'R A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SHORT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund." In the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BOND AND mortgage, about $20,000 on first-class property. Also, about $20,000 New-York City Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due in 6 or 12 months. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, office No. 27, No. 25 William-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 27 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from this 4th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature locketts; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Rosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application. Address as above, EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.
D. W. EVANS, } La Fargo Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON, }

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamelled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTHADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 176 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PEW, Penham Farm, Ulster county, N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 28; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$1,000—ONE HALF, OR IF REQUIRED UPON the whole on mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing six lots of 25×100 feet, with in 45 minutes' ride from City Hall, by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered and warrantee deeds given. Situation on high ground, very healthy and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. ROSS, sole proprietor, 229 Broadway, cor. Barclay-st, third floor, room 45½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL residence, commanding a beautiful prospect, and five acres of good land, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. Will be exchanged for Stocks or Bonds.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st., opposite Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY BElow 42d-st., for property at Yorkville. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Buildings.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR Sale, at Audubon Park 9 miles from Chambers-st by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in first-rate order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in the kitchen, and cistern-water in 2d story; heated by hot-air furnace. Located in about 5 minutes' walk (by plank) from the 59d-st station. House surr unded by very fine trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Rent $500 per annum. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 133 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 64 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT. THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Kingst., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 Kingst., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 61 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETHst., near 4th-av., to a small genteel family—twelve rooms with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Smokers will please not apply. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A CONVENIENT new three-story brick house, on Trotter st. near Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad. Rent very low. Inquire at No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THIS WINTER, AT A NOMINAL rent, to a respectable family, a superior farm with dwelling, situated near Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. A. LADD, No. 63 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., one room deep, su table for a very small family. Rent $250 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large 3 story building in West st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 2d floor, room No. 45½.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY, EITHER IN South Brooklyn or up town, not above 32d-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $500. Would not object to buy part of household furniture. Address Box No. 1,414 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with fruit, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c., also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton st., New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—A costly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, for sale in Brooklyn, finished in the most superb style, round corners, rich carved legs, magnificent pearl keys, elegant double scollop-work all round, and in tone is powerful, sweet and rich. Made by one of our most celebrated City makers, and fully warranted, and nearly new and perfect. Cost the family $500. Price $275—a sacrifice. Apply at No. 70 Washington st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A SOLID PEARL-KEYED 7-OCTIVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Finished in the most rich and magnificent manner; has four round corners, the back finished the same as the front, with massive serpentine and scalloped work all round the piano; rich scroll legs, with bunches of grapes carved on them, and most beautiful tone, which can be tested; made for the owner by one of our most esteemed City makers, with two years' warranty; been in use a short time; has no fault or blemish; superbly inlaid with real pearl; price $500, cost $550; to a cash customer will be made a object. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Will be boxed if required, and is the best bargain to be found.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 128 Broad-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 652 Broadway. H. WARREN.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 12 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,600 tons, J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 890f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Special delivery in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. HELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD B. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SON, No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt.

[illegible] CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—MAN RUN OVER ON NEW-HAVEN ROAD.—On Saturday afternoon Wm. [illegible], a laborer, 34 years of age, who lived in Fordham, Westchester County, was run over near Williams Bridge by a train of the New-Haven Railroad proceeding to New-York. POWELL and another man were walking on the railroad track between Williams Bridge and Fordham, when the train suddenly came upon them around the curve. In attempting to get off the track POWELL fell, and the train passed over him, crushing both his feet and legs. He was brought immediately to the City and taken to the hospital, but died within two hours.

BOY KILLED BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN.—JAMES HIGGINS, a boy 12 years of age, on Saturday afternoon, in attempting to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, near Sixty-Fifth-street, in advance of a train of cars which was approaching, was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown down an embankment, and so severely injured that he died soon after being taken up. The body was taken on board the train and brought to the Forty-Second-street Depôt, whence it was conveyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Rivington and Essex streets. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest Saturday morning on the body of an unknown young man who was found drowned in the water foot of Pier No. 11 North River, No evidence was adduced showing who the deceased was. He was of light complexion, wore no whiskers, and had on a cassimere frock coat, black figured silk vest, black pantaloons and patent leather boots. On his inside shirt were the initials "J. P." A small amount of money and a tobacco box were found in his pockets. No marks of violence were on the body. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning.

Police Intelligence.

RUNNING AWAY WITH A HORSE.—Edward Reinmiller, a young German employed by Mr. Edward Klein, of No. 126 Wooster-street, to take care of his horses and ride him daily for exercise, a few days since rode off with him and did not return. Officer McDougal, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, traced him to Paterson, N. J., and arrived just in time to prevent a sale of the horse by the accused. He brought Reinmiller and the horse to this city. In coming up Cortlandt-street, a fellow named Thomas Morris attempted to rescue the prisoner, but was taken prisoner himself. The officer drew his revolver and made Morris follow, threatening to shoot him if he did not comply. Reinmiller and his attempted rescuer were both taken on Saturday before Justice DAVISON, and committed for trial.

FURIOUS ASSAULT BY A CARMAN.—On Saturday morning as a gentleman named Dick and his wife, who reside in Hoboken, were passing down Barclay-street across Greenwich, a carman named Henry Donnelly nearly ran his horse against them, upon which Mr. Dick seized the horse by the bridle, and reprimanded the carman for his reckless driving. The carman jumped from his vehicle, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Dick, beating and bruising him unmercifully. Alderman Blunt, who happened to witness the performances, ran up and collared the carman, and marched him off to the Tombs, where he ordered him to be locked up to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail. Mr. Alfred Palmer of No. 136 Hammond-street subsequently appeared and became bail for the accused.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A telegraphic dispatch was received Saturday afternoon at the Police head-quarters, stating that a man named Leon C. Goldsmith had that afternoon been paid in that city $1,666 on a forged draft, and that he was then on his way to New York. Officer Wildey, one of the Deputy Superintendent's aids, was instructed to look after him. The officer ascertained where Goldsmith resided, and repaired to his house and succeeded in effecting his arrest. The accused had in his possession some diamonds and several watches, but only $30 in money, with which he tried to bribe the officer. He was locked up in the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A young girl aged 19, giving her name as Sarah Chambers, on Saturday voluntarily surrendered herself to an officer of the Fourteenth Ward, and insisted on being taken into custody. She told the officer that she recently killed an infant child belonging to herself, by stuffing cotton up its nostrils, and said she wanted to be punished for it. The officer took her to the Station-house, where she was locked up for the night. Yesterday, upon being taken before Justice BARNNAN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the girl stated that she lived in a low brothel in Cow bay, at the Five Points, and was associated with five other girls calling themselves the "chain gang." They carried vitriol to throw on their general enemies, daggers to stab their special enemies, and counterfeit money to pass on green grocers' clerks. The Justice detained the girl in custody, and dispatched officer Miner, of the Tenth Ward, to ascertain if the girl's statements were correct.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Wm. J. Williams, a stonecutter, residing at No. 324 Sixth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, for stealing a horse and gig, valued at $260, from the premises of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in Canal-street. A gentleman named Kemp saw the fellow unhitch the horse and drive off, when he started in pursuit, and succeeded shortly in overtaking him. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, who locked him up for trial, in default of $500 bail.

A WIFE-SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, a difficulty occurred between Dennis English, keeper of a grocery at No. 270 Water-street, and his wife, during which, it is alleged, English drew a pistol and shot his wife, inflicting a serious, but not fatal injury in the arm. The husband was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination. The accused says the shooting was accidental.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—Adeline Speider, a German woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to drown her son, a child five years of age, in a pond of stagnant water in Fifty-fourth-street. Justice FLANAGAN committed her for trial, and had the child sent to the Almshouse.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY STILL AHEAD!

☞ The following premiums,

FIVE MEDALS

were certified and awarded to J. GURNEY for the best Photographic productions, at the late fair of the American Institute.

A GOLD MEDAL

for the best full length and life size Photographs finished in oil on canvas.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for the best full length and life size Photographs finished in pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

for the best Photographs finished in (water colors) aquarelle.

A GOLD MEDAL

for plain and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,

No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a capital entertainment is to be given at this house, viz: the drama of "Wetamo," "The Devil's Daughter or the Three Temptations," and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress," with the astonishing and truly wonderful performance of the "American Acrobats Troupe." Make early application for places. The admission charge is but 25 cents, which is much less than it would cost for an evening walk and meeting friends, besides "it would drive away gloomy thoughts," relieves the mind, makes you cheerful and vigurous, and gives you healthy slumbers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All ordinary perfumes change by exposure to the air. The test of excellence is durability, and this fluid extract from the well-springs of fragrance is almost indestructible. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of five lectures at Columbian Hall, No. 230 Grand-st., Williamsburg, commencing Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. First three lectures free. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner MURRAY-street, New-York.

The Administration and General Walker.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

Governor WALKER's intention was to come East directly the Constitutional Convention of Kansas adjourned; and as that Convention had been, at the latest accounts, in session for several days without a quorum to do business, it is not likely he will reach here on Saturday, the 7th instant, as it was expected he would. If he is detained for a week beyond the time he set for his own departure from the Territory for a month's absence, he will receive the papers from this quarter containing arguments, *pro* and *con*., on the points involved in his recent proclamations, together with the various contradictory telegrams concerning his rumored removal, which in all probability will draw from him a full and detailed report to the President, of the ground upon which his action was based, and the reasons in defence of his proceeding.

In reference to the alleged returns from McGee County, which he threw out, there is, so far as I can learn, very little difference of opinion. His conduct in this instance is justifiable beyond peradventure, in case the attendant circumstances are as he himself states them, and as they are stated by others, of the truth of which there can be no doubt.

Gentlemen here, who at first were bitter in denunciation of Gov. WALKER's conduct in throwing out the returns of the Oxford Precinct, Johnson County, now regard his proclamations and all he has done with more favor. Though they may not yet agree that he has pursued a legal course, still they say that their judgment, by which they are to be bound, will be formed from a careful study of the facts as they shall appear in the official report. The truth is, that at the first telegraphic news from Kansas some politicians went off in full cry after Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, without exercising a little timely patience, which would have enabled them to learn whether they were on the right scent or not.

I do not believe the President or his Cabinet have expressed any decided opinion in the matter to anybody. When they undertake to decide on questions of this importance, it is fairly to be presumed that they will do so with the facts fully and authoritatively before them, which is not the case now, for all the information they are understood to have is what has been published in the newspapers.

INDIAN BUREAU.—Commissioner DENVER has received a report from A. H. MCKISICK, Wachita Agent, dated Fort Smith, Oct. 21. Mr. MCK. writes that the tribes of Wachitas and Keechies, numbering together some twelve hundred souls, are anxious to conform to the wishes of the Government, and to cultivate the soil, instead of depending for subsistence upon the precarious chase.

The Caddoes, Anadakoes and Ionas, are described as in a deplorable condition, destitute of everything, without a fixed habitation, or permanent villages, and are patiently waiting the action of the Department. Of Kickapoos, Shawnees and Delawares there are 3,500, of whom 2,000 were born on the soil, and have never been off it. Of Camanches there are about 600 living on or near the 100th degree of west longitude.

All the Camanches living in this scope of country express the most unqualified unwillingness to being settled or located in Texas. They cannot be made to comprehend what the United States have to do with Texas. This sentiment is, in part, due to their wars with the Texans, and partly to the fact that formerly, previous to annexation, great pains were taken to impress them with the idea that Texas and the United States were separate Governments.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7.

$2,500	U. S. 6s '68	113	
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	83	
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '86, 6s	95	
1,000	Mich. State 6s	90	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	77⅛	
7,000	Virginia 6s	84	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	
21,000	do	72⅝	
3,000	do	72⅞	
5,000	do	72	
12,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	80	
500	do	80⅛	
2,000	Har. R.R. 1st me	60	
1,000	Ill. C. R. bds	74	
1,000	do	76	
4,000	do	76½	
500	Erie R.R. Bds '75	40	
17,000	E. R. 3d m. b '83	65	
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. bs	21	
1,000	do	20	
1,000	Chic. & Rk. Isl. bs	85	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	90	
20	Bank of America	92	
10	National Bank	89	
170	Cumber. Coal Co	7	
30	do	7⅛	
10	B'k of State of N.Y.	81	
5	Hanover Bank	70	
10	Metropolitan Bank	87	
10	do	88	
5	do	90	
5	Imp. & Traders' B'k.	80	
15	Bank of Commerce.	91	
65	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	93	
90	Penn Coal Co	60	
30	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	110	
41	do	60⅛	
650	do	60⅝	
50	do	snwk 68	
50	do	810 68⅞	
150	do	53 69⅛	
100	do	860 69⅜	
100	Hud. R. R.	15	
5	N. H. & Hart. R	165⅛	
6	do	166	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By SIMEON DRAPER:

20 shares Artisans' Bank Stock, $100 each	48
10 shares Am. Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each.	85½
15 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	88
15 shares Grucers' Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	102
$2,000 7 ℘ ct. 1st M. B's N.Y. & H. R. R., $1,000 ea.	60½
$2,000 6 ℘ cent. Bonds State of Virginia	82⅜
$3,600 6 ℘ cent Bonds of the State of Missouri	71¾

By A. H. MULLES:

$7,000 S. of La. 6 ℘ ct. c. b'ds. dated Jan. 1, '53	78⅛ @ 79⅛
$18,000 S. of La. 6 ℘ ct. c. b'ds, dated Jan. 1, '55	78@78⅛
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	108½
40 shares North American Fire Ins. Co	93
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	82

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N. Y. State 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1873	105⅜
$4,000 Ohio Stsie 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1860	93¾
$6,000 Mtl. and Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8 ℘ c. b'ds,	38⅜
$1,000 Miltwaukee City 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1877	46⅞
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	75¼
50 shares Bowery Bank, $25 each	83¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	99½
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each	106½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	
5,000	do	72½	
5,000	do	72⅝	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	78	
4,000	Virginia 6s	84	
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	99	
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s. new l'n.	85	
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	77½	
10,000	do	b60 78	
50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	15⅜	
170	do	15¾	
32	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	80	
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98	
225	Canton Co.	16	
200	do	b60 16¼	
100	do	16¾	
100	Cumb. Coal Co		6¾
145	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		69¾
250	do	s10	69¾
250	do		69¾
150	Erie Railroad		14
450	do		14⅛
100	do	s30	13⅞
20	Harlem Railroad		7
10	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. stk.		32½
100	Reading R. R.		36
6	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		69⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		33⅝
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.		71
50	La C. & Mil. R. R.		8½
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		19⅝
15	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.		84

MONDAY, Nov. 9—A. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October were completed Saturday afternoon. They afford the following exhibit of the Import entries of the month:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,791,905
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	7,350,424
Free Goods	1,782,345
Total entries of Foreign Goods	$11,930,674
Against October, 1856	13,730,563
Decreased entries	1,799,889

There was also entered during the month Foreign Coin and Bullion to the value of $2,505,193, against $95,029 same month last year. The value of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $1,750,392, or less by $5,606,031 than the amount which went into Warehouse. So that the actual value of Foreign Goods taken for consumption is only $6,324,643, against $14,167,764 taken for consumption the same month of last year.

The Export clearances of the month were

In Domestic Produce	$6,491,529
Foreign Goods re-exported	1,018,492
Specie	297,209
Total	$7,807,280
Against October, 1856:	
In Produce	$6,129,837
Foreign re-exports	202,508
Specie	4,966,669—11,329,005
Decrease of all Exports	$3,521,725

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Specie movement at and from New-York for the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,764,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	12,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
Total 10 months	$198,824,000	$185,832,000
Foreign Specie	8,585,000	1,245,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$5,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,663,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
Total 10 months	$53,724,000	$63,465,000
Foreign re-exported	8,148,000	3,505,000
Together	$61,872,000	$66,970,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,398,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
Total 10 months	$33,785,000	$32,485,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$53,724,000	$63,465,000
Foreign re-exported	8,148,000	3,505,000
Specie	33,785,000	32,485,000
Total all exports	$95,657,000	$99,455,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$3,798,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,386
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
Total 10 months	$33,217,884	$40,457,088

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,364
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,200,136	Jan. 30	681,060
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,939
March 28	1,137,126	Feb. 14	1,023,028
April 14	1,229,238	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,583
May 28	1,656,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,030,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,632,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,528,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,667,916
Sept. 3	1,592,557	May 30	1,791,187
Oct. 4	1,298,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,644,200	June 27	2,270,868
Total	$25,550,853	July 14	1,705,301
		July 15	85,000
		July 27	1,649,896
		Aug. 14	1,473,876
		Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,607,658
		Sept. 27	1,807,148
		Oct. 12	1,686,133
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Total	$33,128,216
Decrease from California			$7,577,365
Increase from Europe			7,340,000
Net decrease Specie receipts			$237,363

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,312,625, against $3,215,824 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Articles (including Foreign re-exported) amounted to $1,426,905, against $1,522,841 the corresponding week in 1856. The Export of Specie (by steamer *Baltic* on Saturday) was $227,600, against $701,067 the same week last season. The income of Specie during the week, as far as known, was:

By the California steamer	$1,464,000
From Europe direct, and *via* Boston	1,220,000
From Havana	173,000
From St. Louis, by Express	500,000
Together	$3,357,000
And there went out:	
To Europe, as above	$227,000
To New-Orleans	750,000—977,000
Probable gain to the Banks	2,380,000
Reserve on Monday last	12,883,000
Estimated average *this* afternoon	$15,263,000

Of the receipts, the $500,000 from St. Louis went into the Sub-Treasury, but that establishment subsequently disbursed $496,000, leaving the total in the office, at the close of business on Saturday, $5,407,585, against $5,403,396 at the close of the previous week. It was estimated by some parties in the Street, on Saturday, that the Banks closed on nearly seventeen millions of Bullion besides a reserve of Country Notes represented by certificates of deposit in the Metropolitan Bank, of five and a-half millions; making a total available cash strength of *twenty-two and a-half millions*. The specie average was undoubtedly a rising one all through the week.

The Committee of the City Banks on the Country Circulation, and a number of prominent bank officers from the interior, were together four or five hours, on Saturday, interchanging views in regard to the adjustment of balances and the future working of the Metropolitan arrangement. The meeting was a private one, and only preliminary to some plan to be submitted to a general meeting of the City banks this afternoon. The plan, whatever shape it may finally take, will probably be accommodated to the convenience of the country bankers. At the same time we hear suggestions on the Street which lead to the apprehension of a want of harmony or united action on the subject. The same stolid influence which precipitated the suspension now threatens to defeat a full, simultaneous and really creditable resumption of specie payments. Hostility to the country interest, jealousy of the Metropolitan redemption, and a miserable ambition for *independent* action—the same which made these people cut so sorry a figure on the 13th of October—are at work to dragoon the majority of the City and throw overboard the country Banks.

During the last week, the Banks not only strengthened their own position, but partially extended their line of accommodation to dealers. And we also hear that they have, in some instances, granted credits to their corresponding banks in the South and West, the over drafts against which do not appear in the regular weekly average of loans. The market for Money continues to show a gradual improvement, and there is a little more trade doing among Grocers and Jobbers. Some rumors of additional failures in the Importing interest were current on Saturday, but on close inquiry we find they relate to firms who, it was previously known, had obtained extensions on their indorsements—not on their original bills payable. Other parties, in the same line, have no doubt sought and been granted indulgence on their European credits, through their bankers. The Foreign Exchanges have improved to 108¾@109 ℘ cent., and the rate of discount being dear in London and on the Continent, these rates will induce the prompt return of one or two millions Gold, recently arrived in English coin. The *Persia*, on Wednesday next, will take back about as much as she brought in week before last, say $1,200,000. The premium on American Gold through the week was 100¼@100½, buyers; 100¾@101, sellers. This slight difference being uniform for both City and Country currency, the inconvenience of suspension is not generally felt, and will not be made the subject of popular complaint or legislative interference, if the Banks will unite for a full, as well as reasonably early resumption, on all obligations, deposits as well as circulation, State as well as City—the Free Banking System being kept intact, and the circulation uniform from one extreme of the State to the other. The Domestic Exchanges improve but slowly. At New-Orleans they are taking better shape, and after the further receipt of $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 Gold from this quarter, which can be readily spared, we look for an active movement in Cotton and the easy negotiation of bills.

It will be noticed in our revised report of the Par Currency of New-York, that the Niagara River Bank at Tonawanda, recently in discredit, has been restored to the Metropolitan list.

The fact that the accumulation of foreign goods in the Bonded Warehouse, at this port, increased $5,606,031, in October, ought to arrest attention. It swells the total now in bond to $37,441,882. This large sum in the apparent debt of the country to Europe is in no sense, properly due. The goods have not been taken for consumption, nor will not be at anything like the original invoice cost. They mostly belong to the foreign manufacturer, represented by his factor or agent here, and in the present condition and prospect of the American market, they will not fetch over 60 per cent, or three-fifths their value, if so much, including the Custom duties to be paid on their withdrawal from bond. There is nearly as much more of foreign goods in private store in this city awaiting a market. Unfortunately the panic did not overtake this enormous stock all in first hands. A large number of the heaviest jobbers in silks and other foreign fabrics in the city, like the domestic goods people, were carried down with immense fresh stocks in store, to the value, in several instances, of $600,000 to $800,000. And this fact, even more than the embargoed debt in the interior, has contributed to the disastrous results which are following in the train of these failures. At the same time it relieves the consumers in the country of a large share of the responsibility of the revulsion.

The Stock Market left off strong at the close of the week, and the improvement in prices is equal to an average of 10 ℘ cent. for the fortnight, or 5 ℘ cent. since Saturday week. The new management of the Michigan Southern road report favorable progress in adjusting their pressing liabilities, and also the completion of their running arrangements with the Michigan Central, which will do away with most of the mischief growing out of the rivalry of the two lines. The last named Company are pretty well assured of their new 8 ℘ cent. loan. The English bid, by the *Canada*, and the bids on this side, are to be opened at Boston in a day or two. Both Stocks improved rapidly at the close of the week. Southern common shares sold as high as 16 ℘ cent.; preferred shares 33, and Michigan Central shares 60 ℘ cent. A firm demand continues to be shown for New-York Central, Toledo, Reading, Illinois Central, (bonds and stock,) and for Missouri, Virginia and other State Stocks. The mail by the *Canada* brought a number of orders, part of which were executed on Saturday,

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
New-York Central	60 @59½	65¼@65	70 @69¾
Erie	9 @ 9½	13½@13	14 @14½
Illinois Central	77 @77½	81 @80½	86 @87
Illinois Cent. Bonds	64 @63¾	68½@68¾	77 @77½
Reading	25¼@25	30¼@30	35 @36
Toledo	25¼@25	27½@27¾	33¼@33½
Galena	58 @59	65 @64½	69¼@69½
Rock Island	59 @59¼	66 @65¾	71 @71½
Panama	64 @64½	72 @72½	77 @77½
Delaware	87 @87½	94½@94	98 @98½
Missouri Sixes	65 @65½	69 @68¾	72¼@72¾
Virginia Sixes	72 @72½	79 @78¾	84 @84½

The mercantile and financial letters by the English mail to the 24th of October generally anticipated further disasters on this side, and in several instances the writers anticipated what actually occurred here between the 10th and 13th of October. The Quebec steamer carried out the news that one or two of the banks were run upon on the 9th of October. The remainder of the news went all together by the *Arabia* on the 14th. The same steamer is now in her tenth day on the return voyage, and will bring the response from the other side to the stoppage of payment by three of the leading roads on Saturday, the 10th, and all the banks on Tuesday, 13th. The accounts are locked for with much interest, but without serious apprehension. The following is the latest speculation of the subject raised by the mail of the 24th, from the well-informed London correspondent of an evening cotemporary:

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23, 1857.

The state of the Money Market is still the sole subject of attention, and as it has undergone little change, there is scarcely anything to report by the present packet.

Public confidence is unimpaired. Investments in the funds are numerous, and there has been a complete absence of commercial failures. Considering that the Bank minimum rate is now 8 ℘ cent., with a possibility that at any moment it may be raised to 9, which would be higher than has ever been known, these statements are as remarkable as they are satisfactory.

Even from Glasgow, *where the losses from your side have thus far been most severely felt*, there are no accounts to awaken anxiety as to the general stability of the trade of the place. The stoppages announced by the previous packet, although in the aggregate very large, were confined to a set of speculative firms, who for some years have been regarded with caution, and out of this circle there seems to be no rumor of any extensive difficulty. The Western Bank of Scotland will be the chief sufferer. But this establishment has a large capital and a numerous and wealthy proprietary, and consequently there has been no apprehension of its being seriously affected. It has a reserve fund of a quarter of a million sterling, and the worst the stockholders have to apprehend is that, during the next year or two, they must be content with diminished dividends. The manager to whom the mischief is attributed has been required to resign, and a more prudent *régime* will henceforth be established.

In London all the Banks, both private and joint stock, are thoroughly sound. Indeed, for the last five years they have made enormous profits, and scarcely any losses. No branch of business has been more prosperous, and the same is the case at the present moment. The discount-houses are likewise thriving. Some time since they were threatened with competition by two Companies formed under the limited liability act. But these have not been sufficiently well managed to gain any extensive confidence, and the shares of both have long been at a discount. Those of the London Discount Company, £5 paid, are worth only £3 10s., and those of the National Discount Company, also with £5 paid, only £3 2s. 6d.

The question whether the Bank of England will be driven to make a further advance in their rate, depends almost entirely upon the quantity of gold that may be shipped by this and the succeeding steamers to New-York. The smallness of the totals taken on the 21st by the *Arago* and the *City of Baltimore*, caused an agreeable surprise; but it is known that larger consignments are now in progress.

Next to the specie shipments to New-York, the fresh Indian and China exchanges, which are expected to be received by telegraph in the course of a day or two, will exercise the most important influence. If the turn should be unfavorable, both as regards America and India, an advance to 9 or even 10 ℘ cent. can hardly be avoided. Up to yesterday there was a strong impression that the restrictive measures already adopted would prove amply sufficient. But there are now signs of a renewed demand for gold for the continent, and as owing to the recent rapid arrivals, no supplies are due or likely to become due for some time from Australia, there will be no means of meeting the accumulated requirements except by withdrawals from the Bank.

The following are the receipts and expenses of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the six months ending the 30th of September, 1857, compared with the corresponding six months of last year:

	1857.	1856.
Receipts	$370,132 38	$274,120 02
Expenses	178,845 57	126,443 94
Net earnings	$191,286 81	$147,676 08

The coupons which will become due on the 1st December, on the St. Louis County seven per cent. bonds, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce.

The Michigan Southern Road.

From the Toledo Blade.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, one of the most prominent members of Congress from Indiana, is a member of the direction, under the new programme of the Southern Road. He has just returned from a long session of the Board in New-York, and, in an editorial of his paper, (the South Bend *Register*,) thus sketches the condition and prospects of the Company's property. The Board is to have another meeting on the 24th in this city:

To say that the new Board of Directors found its finances in a most threatening and embarrassing condition is to repeat a twice-told tale, already too well known to all who are interested in its prosperity. Unable to pay its debts, and with its creditors of all kinds insisting on their pay, the Directors have found their positions any thing but sinecures, and the very reverse of those who, with an affluent and unincumbered Treasury, find their duties easy and pleasurable.

It was expected, in money circles East, that the Road would be unable to pay the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, and amounting to $117,000, the effect of which, of course, would be that the bondholders would at once have taken steps to enter into possession of the whole property. And the first duty, in order to protect the interest of the stockholders from absolute sacrifice, was to pay this interest. It being impossible to transmit western funds to New-York except at ruinous rates of exchange, the Directors have advertised that this interest will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at their office in Toledo. The next duty of the Company is to pay the domestic debt along its line to its employes, &c., and this will be done just as rapidly as the money can be earned or raised. It cannot be done before, unfortunately; and the pressure having materially diminished the passenger receipts of all the railroads in the country, this one included, and almost entirely cut off the freighting of produce, &c., it cannot be effected as promptly as it should be.

The Floating Debt of the Road, the new Board find to be nearly two million of dollars, incurred by their predecessors for unwise expenditures perhaps, such as building Branches, unprofitable Lake Steamers, &c., but still a debt that cannot be denied or repudiated. Six hundred thousand dollars of this has collaterals in stocks and bonds of the Company to the amount of over $2,000,000 pledged as security for payment, and the remainder is unsecured. The Board, unwilling to increase the total amount of the liabilities by selling Bonds in the market at the large discount that would be exacted in the present state of monetary affairs, having resolved to issue three millions of Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, which will be a lien, of course, upon the whole eighteen millions worth of property, and will distribute them as follows: one million to holders of the old Stock of the Company, payable 40 per cent in cash, and 60 per cent in stocks at par. One million to holders of the Preferred Stock, payable 20 per cent. In cash, and 80 per cent. In that kind of stock at par, and one million to be used in connection with the surplus earnings of the Road in settling with the unsecured creditors at par. The stock of the road is thus retired and lessened in amount to the same amount that the Mortgage Bonds are taken, except the cash received, which will pay the debts for which so large an amount of collaterials are pledged, and consequently liable to be sacrificed. Bonds are issued of the amount of $500 as well as $1 000, and interest is to be paid on them semi-annually commencing next May. The subscriptions are to be made to the Company's office in New-York, and the cash part payable at Toledo, one-half on the 15th inst., and the remainder on the 15th of December. It depends now on the stockholders to say whether they wish to save their property, when they can do it without hazarding any loss by their advance. If one and a half million of Bonds are not subscribed for, this plan is not to go into operation, and if any other can be devised to save the road we cannot imagine what it is.

Many of the large Eastern stockholders assured the Board that they would take their *pro rata* share, and highly approved of the details of the proposition.

The most rigid economy has been infused into every branch of the service—all possible outlays avoided—the number of trains and their speed reduced—unwise and ruinous competition with other roads abandoned—many largely paid officers and agents dispensed with—and salaries reduced in every grade of service, from the highest to the lowest. The Directors are working for nothing, and paying their traveling expenses out of their own pocket. The employes of the road have been reduced in number, from 3,000 to 2,000 and the monthly pay-roll thus reduced from $100,000 to $60,000; and the Superintendents of this, in common with other Western roads, have also reduced the wages of laborers the same per cent that their own salaries have been reduced. In this respect, especially in the case of those who receive the lowest rate of wages, we are convinced that all the roads have cut them down too much; and we have consequently contended that twelve and a half per cent reduction should not be exceeded. But if better times come, as we trust they will before long, the managers

The New-York Times.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

More Rallying in the Park and at Tompkins-square.

Mayor Wood denounced a Humbug....He Summons 100 Policemen to his Protection.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Why they can do Nothing—Their Advice.

The Police Commissioners on the Threats of the Hungry.

CHANCES FOR WORK ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

The United States Troops will Defend Government Property.

BREAD BY WEIGHT.

The great topice of remark yesterday in all quarters, were the nnemployed, their threats, their prospects, their rights and wrongs,—what the City would or could do for them, and what of good o evil they are likely to do for the City before Winter is over. Perhaps the first thing that really opened the eyes of people generally to the serious state of affairs was the call of Mayor Wood upon the Police Commissioners for the protection of some of the policemen, whose aid ever since the new police *regime* was inaugurated, he has steadily refnsed to accept. These were rumors—idle rumors. Everybody presumed them to be—that to-day the banks would be attacked unless relief were given the unemployed at once. Nothing gave so much importance to this rumor as the fact, below stated, that the Assistant Treasurer had telegraphed to Washington and obtained the promise of troops from Governor's Island to protect Government property in the City if necessary.

MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The workmen ont nf employment assembled pretty numerously in Tompkins'-square yesterday morning.. They are divided into two parties, one supporting the old Committee appointed by them to represent their wents, headod by McGUIRE, NOLL and others, tbe others supporting the new Committee appointed for the same purpose on Saturday and repudiating the Committee first appointed, claiming that they are actuated by selfish motives and only want political notoriety. These last are led by D. GORDON, PETER DONNELLY and the others who formed the deputation which visited the Mayor on Saturday. At about 9 o'clock yesteraay morning GOADON and DONNELLY addressed the crowd, urging them to stand by each other until they obtained the relief which was promised them by the Mayor. The following document was read, and the resolutions contained in it were carried with loud acclamation :

WE WANT WORK OR BREAD.

Clothe the Naked and Feed the Hungry.

NEW-YORK, Mouday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Resolved, That we, as a Committee that was appointed on Saturday from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and other Wards of the City, in behalf of the workingmen out of employ, stick to one another until we are relieved.

Resolved, That each and every member have his name, and the Ward that he is from, put down together.

Resolved, That the following paragraph be read before the meeting, that was received from the Mayor and Common Council.

D. GORDON, H. ROSCOE,
A. DESSOW, W. BURKE,
R. DONNELLEY, R. DUNN.

The following letter from Councilman WAUGH was then read :

THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE WORKING MEN.

Incendiary articles having appeared in several papers of this City, seriously reflecting upon the Mayor and Common Council in relation to employing men npon the Park and the appropriation of certain moneys therefor, in plain words charging the Common Council with corruption, it is highly necessary that the "public, the tax payer," and the laborer himself should be made acquainted with the causes for nonaction on the part of the "Council Board" at their last meeting. Information having been obtained by members of the Board that a number of men having been employed on the Park are yet without their pay, and that a debt exists, after paying the laborer and receipt given, that return of the money is requested, and certain sums deducted, and that not over one hundred laborers have been employed at any one time for the last year, (notwithstanding newspaper and "employes'" reports ;) that more than one-half of the wall layers and "laborers" employed were from Westchester county and Staten Island; that competent men have stated that all work so far having been done could have been accomplished for the sum of $10,600. Then, I ask, where is the $50,00 appropriated a few weeks ago? We have been told that men having bills due of even $11 have been refused payment, and told to get it if they can. Now, a few questions of inquiry: Have the Commissioner made their estimate for the next five months, amounting to $25,000? If so, what use do they intend making of $250,000? Do they want it for Mississippi and Milwaukee, or for election purposes? Have there been at any one time 700 men employed? Have they deducted a portion of their wages? Have they (the laborers) all been paid? Did they hire most of the men from Westchester? Did they get up the excitement and send crowds down the City Hall, and endeavor to force the Common Council to give them $250,000, and after a few weeks' work send the poor laborer adrift, and then ask for more, after spending $20,000 or $30,000? "Consistency is a jewel." No, citizens and taxpayers, the Common Council are ready to employ 2,000 men to-morrow on the Park; they are ready to vote the say $50,000 or $100,000 at a time; they will be responsible that the men be paid in cash, bnt they do object to give this $250,000 in a lump and no return made for it. Let the Commissioners set the men to work on Monday; let them employ men within the bounds of the twenty-two wards, and not Westchester County; let them pay the men and no deduction; compel them to make a return of every name and residence to the Common Council of their employes; give this satisfaction to the tax-payer and all will be well.

Should there be anything here stated not correct, the Commissioners, or either of them, are particularly invited to appear before the Committee on Lands and Places of the Council Board on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, and answer such questions as shall be put to them. J. L. WAUGH,
Ch'n Com. on Lands and Places Board of Council'n.

Messrs. MCGUIRE and NOLL also spoke to the people; those opposed to them manifested considerable disapprobation while they were speaking. The burden of their talk was quiet, abstinence from violence (as well as food) and patience until work was obtained. All who really wanted work were invited to sign a paper to that effect. Most of those present refused to sign. "What work have *they* got to give us?" said GORDON; "the Common Council haven't done anything yet." After all the leaders had had their say, the informal meeting was broken up. Many of the workmen, however, still hang around in Tompkins-square, which by common consent appears to be their rendezvous.

Abont noon the unemployed in the City Hall Park became much more excited than they had been during the morning. They congregated in front ot the City Hall, where many of them expressed the opinion that the Mayor had been humbugging them, and that he could give them work immediately, and pay them from the Treasury, if he were so inclined. Some of the most violent talked of entering the Hall, forcing the Mayor out, and making him give them work immediately. While these remarks were passing, the numbers in front and on the City Hall steps were increasing. Marshal STEVENS, seeing and hearing of what was going on, came out, and told them it was not in the power of the Mayor to give them employment without the consent of the Common Council, and that they had better maintain order until the Common Council could act.

At this time a Brooklyn engine company, with their engines stopped in front and having stretched their hose began playing upon the City Hall. This had the effect to disperse the crowd into little knots abou the Park. Meanwhile, Mayor Woon had sent a requisition for a Police force. Fifty men were sent immediately, and subsequently a much largor force. They were stationed throughout the Hall, but their services were not required.

The Committee on Lands and Places met at 2 o'clock, and the Bread Committee at 3 o'clock. From each of these the unemployed had great hopes. Their leaders crowded into the Committee-rooms, while the rest lay around on the grass smoking their short pipes, or sat on the chains, looking not over anxious as to the results. The meetings of both Boards of the Common Council, at 5 o'clock, served to attract them to these positions until nightfall, when they scattered to their homes unsatisfied.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at 2½ o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Gen. NYE presented the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, It has become a matter of history and public notoriety that large and tumultuous assemblages of people are marching through our streets and congregating in public pieces; and

Whereas, At these several gatherings, wild and inflammatory speeches are made, calculated to incite the minds of the ignorant hut poor laborers to acts of an unlawful character; and

Whereas, There is good reason to suppose that these gatherings, this excitement and processions are gotten up, not by the honest laborer asking for work or bread, but hy designing persons who do not labor for bread; and

Whereas, This Department is not blind to the fact that under the cry for bread hy persons not hungered, cities have been sacked and Governments overthrown, and fully aware how easy it is to raise a cry and excite the prejudice of the poor against the rich, and knowing when so excited they forget the almost unbounded hospitality, and the heavy and constant drafts that are made npon the wealth of the rich for the support of the indigent and poor; and

Whereas, The humanity of our laws stands out in bold contrast with the laws of the countries from which these persone who are now making the outcry have emigrated, forgeting, as they seem to, that property here is made to bear the hurthens of the destitute; and

Whereas, Threats of intimidation are not calculated under our form of government to redress wrongs or appease hunger, but are well calculated tn work a deep and irretrievable injury npon all classes of society by intimidating the business men of the City who deal in the great staples of food and likewise prevent the country dealers in prodnce from sending it to a destination where it is threatened with confiscation by an ungovernable mob, adding thereby to the now high price of food, the element of scarcity and increased difficulty in obtaining it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District deeply sympathize with all the sufferings of all classes of the City, and pledge themselves to do all in their power to alleviate want, yet they firmly and kindly admonish all persons, native citizens or foreign born, to desist from further attempts to excite or keep alive the present excitement in our City with regard to labor or supplies of food.

Resolved, That the people and property-holders of this City may rest with entire confidence in the disposition and ability of this department to meet with promptness and efficiency any attempt by any body of persons to appropriate the property of one class of our fellow-citizens to that of another without rendering a full and fair equivalent therefor.

Mayor WOOD asked the Chairman to read that portion of the preamble reflecting upon adopted citizens again.

Gen. NYE said there was none that reflected upon adopted citizens. He read the preamble again, and he had not meant to reflect upon the adopted citizens.

Mayor WOOD said there was a reflection there.

Gen. NYE asked if his Honor would point it out.

Mayor WOOD replied that Gen. NYE in his preamble, after speaking of the inflammatory speeches which were made, inciting the poor to unlawful acts of violence, spoke of the countries "from which these persons have emigrated," so that the inference was that our adopted citizens were the persons referred to. He should not vote for the resolutions in that shape.

Gen. NYE supported his preamble. He meant to exhibit the contrast between our institutions and those of the countries from which most of these people had emigrated, and to show them that threats would not accomplish anything here. He himself had heard men who spoke in foreign languages, and whom his eyes and ears assured him were foreigners, make threats on the steps of the City Hall.

Mayor WOOD said there were threats made by designing men, sent there for the purpose.

General NYE said the Mayor knew more about that than he did.

Mayor WOOD—They are not Democrats.

General NYE—I haven't said anything about Democrats.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the word "Europe" be inserted instead of "The countries from which these persons, &c., have emigrated."

Mayor WOOD said he had already given orders, as Mayor, to the Superintendent and Deputy-Superintendent concerning the preservation of the public peace in view of the present excitement.

General NYE did not intend to infringe any of the rights of the Mayor; the Commissioners had enough to do to attend to their own duties. He would not consent to the amendments of Mr. BOWEN, which made nonsense of the preamble.

A motion made by Mr. CADLWELL to refer the matter to a Committee of Three was lost. Mr. BOWEN, in voting in the negative, said he did so in the hope that General NYE would vote for the amendment.

General NYE would nol do so.

Mayor WOON said there was a gross calumny in the preamble.

General NYE denied it. He held it as much the duty of the Police Commissioners to prevent bloodseed and riot as to quell an insurrection after it did break out. An ounce of prevention was worth a great many blows struck.

Mayor WOON was not to be a party to any such wholesale assertions against adopted citizens as was contained in those resolutions.

Mr. STRANAHAN was sorry the Mayor was so tenderfooted.

General NYE defended his resolutions and preamble from the aspersions which had been cast upon them. In them he had pointed ont the difference between the Republican institutions of this country and the institutions of monarchical Governments. They were rather apologetical in behalf of these people who paraded the streets, laying the blame of their behavior upon the institutions of the countries from which they came, instead of upon themselves. He respected the rights of these people—desired to say nothing against them. He thanked God that he never belonged to a Know-Nothing Lodge. He thought all men equally entitled to the protection of our laws. He thought as much of the foreigners as the Mayor did, though he didn't, perhaps, stand in as much need of them. [Laughter, in which the Mayor did not join.] The object of the resolutions was to show the foreigners that our laws compelled us to take care of them if they behaved themselves, and to see to it that they did behave themselves.

Mr. BOWEN pressed his amendment, which was finally adopted, General NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting against it.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. STRANAHAN offered the resignation of patrolman Brian Meehan, of the Fourth Distrlct. It was accepted.

Mr. CHOLWELL asked if anything had been done about the charges against Connolly, in the First Ward.

Gen. NYE answered that the charges had been made against him.

The name of Mr. Collins, of the Ninth Ward, was presented by Gen. NYE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of patrolman Meehan. The subject was postponed.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Board ndjourn till tomorrow (this) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Gen. NYE inquired why to-morrow was named. Did they want to meet then?

Mayor WOON said it might be necessary for them to meet then.

The motion was carried.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair. Several petitions, *pro* and *con.*, on the matter of the New-Haven and the Harlem Railroad Companies using steam below Forty-second-street, were presented and referred. The bills of those who fitted up the polls for the last elections were referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PAYING LABORERS.

The following waa presented by Alderman JACKSON :

Resolved, That he be, and is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant in favor of paying the laborers employed on the public roads, who have not reertved compensation therefor, with the proofbeing furnished that such work has been performed, in accordance with the bills furnished therefor. Laid over, under the rule.

WORK—THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The following was offered by Alderman BANFEA, and adopted :

Whereas, It is believed that at least 2,000 persons might be employed in the construction of the new Reservoir, and as the whole matter is now being litigated in the Courts, as to the award of the contract made by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and

Whereas, These suits are now pending in the matter; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation report to this Board the condition of the suits now pending in the said matter, and whether there is any prospect of an early termination thereof, in order that the money assessed may be immediately applied to the construction of the proposed new Reservoir.

The fotlowing was offered by Alderman TUCKER, and adopted :

Whereas, In consequence of the stringency of the times, thousands of the laboring classes are being thrown out of employment, thereby causing much suffering and destitution, at a season of the year when there is no prospect of any change for the better for some months to come, but must continue to grow worse, and

Whereas, The signs of the times indicate a state nf suffering and destitution far beyond anything of the kind that has taken place in the annals of this City since its foundation—a state of things that should admonish the Government, as well as the citizens generally, to be wise in time and adnpt some measures whereby the same may be alleviated, and therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to confer with the Governors of the Almshouse, the Philanthropic Associations and the citizens generally, as to the best measures to be adopted in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at an early day.

The Chair announced as such Committee Alder men TUCKER, BANTA and HARRIS.

Alderman VALENTINE offered several whereases, and the following resolution on the same subject :

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse Department be requested to take into consideration the expediency of quickly augmenting an efficient corps of outside visitors for the suffering poor, so that prompt relief may be afforded in ati cases where it may be needed. Adopted.

A report was received, concurring with the Councilmen, permitting the contractor to erect a retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-Fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, at an expense not to exceed twenty cents per cubic foot. The action nf the Committee was on a communication from Mr. TRANER, the former Deputy Street Commissioner.

Aldermen TUCKER, BLUNT and BANTA opposed it, and claimed that six cents per cubic foot was a fair price. The thickness of the wati was not mentioned in the report. The expense, according to the report, would be, as estimated by Alderman TUCKER, $21,000. He would do it for $8,000, and make money at that. It was laid over indefinitely.

The following report was then read :

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Communication from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a petition from the workingmen of this City now unemployed, as well as the communication from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council Oct. 22, 1857, recommending an issue of Stock to purchase food, and, also, in regard to the immediate commencement of our public works in order to afford employment for them, respectfully

REPORT :

That being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of action, so far as is consistent with their obligations to all other classes of the community, in devising means to alleviate, in part, the distress and suffering which now exists and is likely to continue among our laboring population during this and the coming season, they have given it that attention its importance seemed to demand.

The petition of the unemployed working men asks the Common Council to put in operation the following public works, for the purpose of giving them employment, viz.: The "Central Park," "New Reservoir, Regulating and Sewering Streets, &c. Your Committee, in answer to the prayer of the petitioners, would state, for their information, as well as of our citizens generally, that the Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance, appropriating $250,000 for the Central Park Improvement, which now only awaits the action of the Board of Councilmen, and the approval of the Mayor, to meet, in part, the demand for labor hy the unemployed. It will, no doubt, be made available and applied to the purpose intended during the present week.

As to the commencement of the "New Reservoir," neither your Committee, nor the Common Council, can do anything to forward the work, as the whole matter is now in litigation, growing out of the award of contract, made by the Croton Aqueduct Department. It is to be hoped that the suit now pending, in reference to the award of the contract for its construction, will soon be terminated, and the money immediately applied to the purpose for which it was intended.

Many other public works, such as regulating and grading streets and avenues, repairing wharves and piers, and repairing public buildings, have passed the Common Council, and received the approval of the Mayor, which, owing to the unwarrantable interference of the State Executive in the appointment of the head of the Street Department, have been suspended for the last six months. These are matters which the Common Council cannot control, as this important branch of the City Government is now under restraint, and will be likely to continue so until the Judiciary is freed from the baneful blight of partisanship, and officers of the people's choice supersede the appointees of the Executive at Albany.

Your Committee desire to have it distinctly understood that while deeply sympathizing with this portion of the people in their distress, and being anxious to afford them every relief, in their power, yet it will be remembered that the Common Council in making appropriations for the carrying on of the Public Works are in a measure restricted, and are compelled to frame their ordinances in conformity with the requirements of the Charter and the laws of the State. Thus in reference to building sewers, regulating and grading streets, &c., &c., an application by a majority of the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement must be made before the Common Council can order the work to be done, and as the law points out a direct mode for constructing such works the Common Council cannot deviate from its plain provisions.

Your Committee, however, being desirous of affording work for as many persons as possible, think that the Common Council, in addition to the work already proposed and reported to be done in grading Hamilton-square, the improvement of the Central Park and such other public works as they may from time to time order, should cause to be done immediately the working of the Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and its entire length, if deemed advisable as a country road, by macadamizing it. We have no avenue east of the Bloomingdale-road, fit for the travel of private vehicles between the upper and lower parts of the City, and also several of our streets traversing the upper part of the City, from the North to the East River, now almost impassable, might be worked in a similar manner. In former years, when the necessity was not so great, appropriations were invariably made for macadamizing the principal avenues and streets in the upper part of the City, thereby providing work for large numbers of poor people; but for several years past this practice has been discontinued, and that of dispensing public charity by the Almshouse Department substituted.

If this suggestion is met with favor by the Common Council, your Committee would recommend that the Comptroller be directed, in making up the annual tax levy for the year 1858, to insert therein the amount of $50,000 to be expended for the above-mentioned purposes, your Committee deeming it a much more judicious mode of appropriating the public funds than by the purchase and gratuitous distribution of fuel, food and other necessaries of life, especially as this public charity is dispensed to those who are willing and anxious to work whenever an opportunity for so doing is afforded them.

Your Committee does not agree with the suggestions contained in the communication of his Honor the Mayor relative to the proposed issue of Stock to purchase large quantities of food to be sold at cost price to laborers on the public works, as any such indirect mode of benefiting the poor would be fraught with evils which would more than counterbalance the good thus intended to be conferred.

The congregation of large numbers of persons in our parks and public highways, as demonstrated by those who assembled in one of the public squares and tore down and carried away the fences under the pretext of supplying themselves with fuel, and the more recent assemblages in the Park, are not calculated to enlist the sympathies of our tax-payers nor your Committee, but tend only to bring odium upon themselves, and creating the impression among our citizens that the leaders in such assemblages are not actuated by the desire to benefit those whom they address, but rather to acquire for themselves a questionable notoriety. Your Committee cannot dismiss this subject without expressing their unqualified condemnation of all such proceedings, and hope, for the benefit of those people, that in future such meetings will be discontinued, and hereafter to let their wants be known, and their wishes communicated to the city authorities in a manner partaking less of the style of the disaffected population of European cities.

Your Committee cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without giving their views in reference to what is called the *present crisis*, and in endeavoring to show by what they deem conclusive argument that the revulsions in trade, the depressions of all descriptions of labor, the apparent scarcity of money and the various other causes which have conspired to bring about the present distress and suffering, which is said to exist among the laboring and certain other classes of our citizens, is but temporary, and that in a short time, from the nature of existing circumstances, the country will assume its wonted prosperity, and trade, commerce and manufacturers again resume their allotted spheres of usefulness, and confidence again take the place of the universal distrust now pervading all classes of our community. A comparison of the present revulsion with that which paralyzed the country in the year 1837, will be amply sufficient, your Committee believe, to satisfy the most skeptical, that the present is only a temporary embarrassment. At that time the *whole* country was *impoverished*. From Maine to Texas, which latter was not then ours, we were dependent upon Europe for the very grain we used to support life—and we could only pay for it in specie and cotton—the first of which articles was immeasurably scarcer than now, as was also the second, for the reason that the absolute production of stiver and gold amounted then, and for 160 years previous, to only $57,000,000 per annum, through the whole world, while during the past eleven years it has amounted to $190,000,000 per annum, of which we have had more in proportion than any other nation. So much for the specie, except this, that England and Russia, prior to 11 years since, *owned*, in respect to the United States specie as ten to one—now we are nearly even with them. Our cotton was even scarcer than specie, for the United States Bank had undertaken to control the whole of our cotton crop, both that in hand and that coming forward, and from the foreign advances made to that institution, and others concerned with it, we found ourselves with a vast portion of that article of payment in the hands of foreign owners. For three years previous we had had short crops, and when the crisis overtook us, in the midst of what was called the "great land fever," the *price of labor fell at once to its lowest margin*, while the prices of all the necessaries of life *were maintained at a high point, and even rose above it.*

The great laboring and artisan classes were reduced almost to beggary. That this was not consequent upon the "great land fever" speculation, is plain enough when it is known that lands in Maine four years afterwards were sold and *bought profitably* at prices above the highest point of speculation prices during the "land fever," and the same is certainly known of property in this City. The South, at that time, was perfectly bankrupt.

Look at the contrast. To-day the foreign debt of the United States is absolutely less than then. The South is not only out of debt, but absolutely rich. She owns her own cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, and adds nothing to the burden of indebtedness. The North is in debt, but the immense surplus of her productions from harvests hitherto entirely unknown, are amply sufficient to meet it all, and yet the prices rule lower than at any period for four years.

Then again, the vast majority of our indebtedness is of such a character as really to amount to little. It is railroad loans, and these once confined to the railroads themselves, in the hands of their creditors, nearly all of our debt is "wiped out." The suspension of all our banks is a most fortunate circumstance, and it is to be hoped they will not resume, until they are beyond the necessity of another suspension. The Bank currency will thus be equalized throughout the northern States, and exchange will be as abundant within 60 days, between the East and West, and rule at as low prices, as in any prosperous year.

Another erroneous idea is that luxurious living, extravagant dressing, splendid turn-outs and fine houses, are the causes of distress to a nation. No more erroneous impression could exist. Every extravagance that the man of $100,000 or $1,000,000 indulges in adds to the means, the support, the wealth of ten or a hundred, who had little or nothing else but their labor, their intellect, or their taste. If a man of a million spends principal and interest in ten years, and finds himself beggared at the end of that time, he has actually made a hundred, who have catered to his extravagance, employers or employed, so much richer by the division of his wealth. He may be ruined, but the nation is better off and richer, for a hundred minds and hands, with $10,000 apiece, are far more productive than one with the whole.

The great truth apparent in all this crisis is, that it is simply what is called a "panic." It is universal distrust—every man doubts his neighbor's means, and has his doubts returned. The moment confidence returns, men will look into each other's faces and feel ashamed that they alluwed this panic to disturb the public mind to the extent it has.

The distress is merely temporary and urgent because so many have been suddenly thrown out of employment; but ample provision can be made for the deserving at all times, and the public may rest assured that the Common Council will take such measures as may be deemed needful in the premises; but the unemployed must forbear until such provision can be made, and remember that the peace and good order of society must be maintained throughout the "crisis."

The following resolutions are, therefore, respectfully recommended for your adoption :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to adopt the suggestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council on the 22d of October last, relative to a proposed issue of stock to procure large supplies of food, to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the public works.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to expedite as much as possible the contemplated grading of Hamilton Square, and that upon the passage of the Central-park Improvement appropriation he take immediate steps to realize the money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

Resolved, That, in making up the annual Tax levy for the year 1858, the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads, the sum of $50,000, to be expended in macadamizing the Second-avenue from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may from time to time direct.

THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
PETER FULLMER, } on
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, } Finance.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the report was accepted, the resolutions adopted, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Board voted to concur with the Councilmen to appoint a Special Committee in relation to a site for a Post-Office.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

The Honorable the Mayor entered, and took a seat beside the President.

REPORT ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message was called up and read.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the Common Council adopting measures whereby the public works might be advanced and unemployed labor be made available in the coming season, as well as granting aid to the working classes in supporting themselves and their families pending the present financial difficulties, as suggested in the communication from his Honor the Mayor, of the 26th ult., and in the application of the workingmen for employment, respectfully report:—

That much consideration and reflection have been given to this subject so highly important at the present time. It is with difficulty that a speedy solution can be had and a course of action entered upon that will render forthwith the essential aid called for in the message of the Mayor and the petition of the unemployed workingmen.

While your Committee cordially agree with His Honor in respect to the necessity of relieving the poor, and particularly the working classes—a movement dictated alike by policy and humanity—they are obliged to state their confirmed opinion that your honorable body had not the power to provide the relief necessary, in the direct manner pointed out by His Honor. The Common Council has not the right to enforce the improvement of Central Park, the repairing of the streets and docks, nor the constructing of wharves and slips. All executive power in these matters is vested in certain commissions and departments, and the full extent to which the Council can legally go is to recommend and urge upon the said different commissions, &c., to whom are intrusted the construction, repairing, &c., of any public works and the cleaning, guttering and sewering of the streets, the especial necessity now existing of employing, to the fullest extent possible, those of our working people now out of employment; and that this be done your Committee would earnestly recommend.

The great influx of immigrants during the present year has served to increase the number of unemployed hands in our midst, as the larger portion of those arriving have remained in the city instead of seeking homes in our less populous districts, and your Committee are of opinion that a great proportion of the destitution, as well as the inability to procure work, now existing and complained of, may be attributed to this fact, rather than to the existing monetary difficulties, to wit: that there is a greater supply of workmen than any ordinary demand would call for.

His Honor suggests the possibility that violence may be resorted to by the laboring classes in case they be not speedily relieved or furnished with work, but your Committee have only to hope that all fears upon this point may prove groundless, and perceive no means within the power of the Council to avert any such unhappy result, while they doubt not that in the case of the occurrence of which the proper authorities will be prepared to act in the premises, with promptness and decision.

The Common Council, as has been already stated, being but a legislative body, has but little, if any, compulsory power over the departments of our government; it enacts laws and ordinances directing certain work to be done, but cannot interfere with executive duty; if the departments neglect to act, or are restrained by judicial procedures, as in the case of the construction of the new reservoir—a work of great necessity to the inhabitants of this City, and which, if under contract, would give at once employment to large numbers.

Again, two or three commissions created by the last Legislature, are composed of State officers, who are entirely beyond the control of the Common Council, except so far as regards appropriations, such as the Central Park and the new City Hall commissions.

Your Committee would further state that a Special Committee has already been unanimously appointed by the Board to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to take into consideration the expediency of immediate action by the Common Council upon the erection of a Post-Office. The undersigned, therefore, do not deem it within their province to report thereon, as doubtless the said committee will promptly discharge the duties trusted to them so soon as the Board of Aldermen shall appoint their committee, which it is hoped will be done forthwith.

Your Committee would now beg leave to allude to the subject of street cleaning, as one of the most essential requirements of the City, and which would give employment to a very large number nflaborers. The Board of Councilmen have adopted, by three-fourths vote, at a certain rate per annum, which they have deemed advantageous, and which would guarantee in the City cleanliness. The contract is now before the Board of Aldermen for action, which your Committee hope will be had at an early day.

The subject of regulating Hamilton-square is well worthy the immediate attention of the Common Council as an improvement that will be a two-fold benefit to the City. This matter has passed the Board of Aldermen, and awaits the action of the Council, and simply requires a concurrence. This measure if made effective, would give employment to large numbers of the poor. Your Committee accordingly urge upon the Board the passage of the bill at the earliest moment.

The business of the Street Department is unfortunately paralyzed. At least one-half of the executive duties of the City Government are vested in this department. It has "cognisance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots." This work, indeed, is done under ordinances of the Common Council, but legislation in the premises at this time would result in but little benefit either in the City or the working classes.

Again, the Common Council can do but little through the Croton Aqueduct Department, which has charge of the structures and property connected with the aqueduct, and these are either complete, or do not admit of Winter work, the construction of all sewers being prohibited after the first day of December in each year. The commencement of the new reservoir, as previously alluded to, is prevented by litigation, and the Common Council can but direct by ordinance, through this Department, the paving, repaving, and repairing of streets.

Thus your Committee has reviewed the powers of the Common Council to advance the public works and give employment to the laboring classes thereby, and by this review it will be seen that but little can be effected, especially by this Board, except what may be accomplished by urgent recommendation.

Your Committee present the following recapitulation:

The regulation of the Central Park and the construction of the new City Hall are in the entire charge of powerful State Commissions, beyond the control of the Common Council.

The new Reservoir is before the courts for adjudication as to whom the contract shall be awarded.

The subject of the construction of a Post-Office is in the hands of a Special Committee of active members of this Board, who are unable to act until the Board of Aldermen appoint a like Committee.

The contract for street-cleaning has passed the Council, and awaits the action of the Board of Aldermen.

The matter of regulating Hamilton-square demands the immediate attention of the Board.

The Street Department is paralyzed, and the little that can be done through the Croton Aqueduct Department the Common Council will doubtless order.

In concluding their report upon the message of his Honor, your Committee would beg leave to state their full assurance of the readiness of your honorable body to assume any and all responsibility justly entailing upon it in consequence of its acts, trusting in the purity of the motives inspiring it.

In accordance with the foregoing report, the following resolutions are submitted for adoption :

1. *Resolved*, That the Central Park Commission is hereby requested to employ, forthwith, from fifteen hundred to two thousand of the workingmen of this City in the regulating and improving of the Central Park, and that they likewise be requested to return the names and residences of those employed to the Common Council.

2. *Resolved*, That the Common Council will make provision for the payment of any such number of men employed by the aforesaid Commission on Central Park.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board will immediately concur in the adoption of the resolutions pertaining to the regulating Hamilton-square.

4. *Resolved*, That the Croton Aquednct Department is hereby requested to commence and proceed immediately with all work now under their charge and which has been ordered by the Common Council, and to report what further contracts can be made which will be beneficial to the City and give employment to the laboring classes; and that the said department use their best endeavors to have the paving of Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street proceeded with, in accordance with the ordinance already passed by the Common Council, without delay, as the same would furnish work for a considerable number of men; and, also that no efforts of the said Department be spared to have the construction of the new reservoir commenced at an early day.

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshonse be and they are hereby recommended to purchase and store flour, corn meal and other provisions, in anticipation of extreme destitution among the laboring population, as suggested in the message of his Honor the Mayor.

Councilman BOOLE moved the reception of the Report and the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman FRANKLIN claimed that the suggestion of the Mayor did not go far enough. His Honor's proposal was well enough as far as it went, but it would be better to make an appropriation, employ the unemployed, and pay them for their labor. It would be well to build the City Hall.

Councilman MCCAHILL asked why the Board could not concur at once with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

A member called the speaker to order. That was not the question now.

Councilman BOOLE remarked that the Committee had pointed out the deficiencies in the plan of the Mayor, and had suggested what might be done in furnishing employment for the laboring-men.

At the request of a member of the Board a portion of the report was again read.

Councilman BRADY thought the report very good as far as it went. But the frost would lie in the ground before action was taken, and how then were laboring-men to be set to work? He understood the subject well. How was the difficulty to be got over with the Street Commissioners? Two months or more must elapse before anything could be done, if even these resolutions were passed. If a difficulty still existed, why not take immediate measures to remove it? It was the duty of the Committee to do something further. Who could go on and grade the streets as things stood now? It was true the Croton Board might do something, but it would be little. Before the contracts were before the Board, the frost would prevent anything from being done in Hamilton-square. If some of the objectionable ordinances were repealed, he would vote for these resolutions; but he did not want to vote in bad faith, so as to blind and deceive the laborers.

Councilman BOOLE said that the contractors had told him they could employ eighty men if they were only allowed to proceed. Certain parties connected with the Board were opposed to the Democratic party. That was the secret. It was said "it was the Common Council! it was the Mayor!" That was all humbug.

Councilman BRADY thought the matter was too serious for "buncombe." Why not pass resolutions to compel the department to proceed with the paving? But what then? How were the poor to be employed in gradiug the streets? Why not go on, grade the streets and get over the difficulty? He believed the gentleman of the Thirtieth was honest in his opinion that these men ought to have work.

Councilman OTTARSON said that the Democratic majority had not passed the appropriation. The Commissioners had no money—the appropriation stuck, and for what? let the majority answer.

Councilman BOOLE said he was in favor of passing that appropriation. It was a quibble, as false as hell to speak of the Commissioners as paralyzed. They were perfectly able to proceed if they would, even though the appropriation had not been made.

Councilman MCCAHILL said the money had been paid out. He had documentary proofs in his pocket. The Comptroller's receipts showed that $41,942—

Councilman WAUGH rose to order.

The President decided the point as well taken.

Councilman JONES said he was thankful that he lived in a land where the oppressor need not be feared. The present time was that of one of the greatest financial revolutions ever known. Some were saying "We want bread." He would say to them—"We will give you work in less than a month. But do not appear before the Common Council too often, to challenge them, to intimidate them, to compel them to give away provisions or work. Appeal quietly to the authorities to give you work. The executives of the law were only agents of the people—they had no power to give away bread. The people had made the law, and it was not for the Common Council to go behind it." "But this," said he "we can do. We can employ you on a new Post-Office, and on various other public works, and in a few days the Board would do their duty nobly." He concluded by begging the people to remain calm a little longer.

On vote, the reception of the report was passed unanimously.

It was then moved that the rule be suspended, so as to allow of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen that evening.

Councilman WARNER objected.

Councilman MCCAHILL was eager that no time should be lost.

Councilman BOOLE explained that his chief reason for moving the suspension was that there was present a very "heavy lobby" of interested parties.

Councilman WARNER was astonished at such doctrine. Was the Board to be thus coerced?

Councilman MCCAHILL rose to order. None were present but peaceable citizens.

On vote, 42 voted in the affirmative and 3 in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in reference to the appropriation of $250,000 to improvements in the Central Park, (adopted in the Board of Aldermen the same night,) was then read.

Councilman WARNER called for information. He was opposed to granting the whole appropriation. The business of the Commission was done in a secret manner. He, as one of the Councilmen, had attended at one of the meetings of the Commission, but could neither obtain an entrance nor any information. He moved to amend by substituting $50,000 for $250,000.

The motion was seconded.

Councilman MCCAHILL was in favor of the entire appropriation. He was well pleased to find that every one engaged as a laborer in that Park had been paid. No fewer than 697 had been employed.

Councilman WARNER—For how long?

Councilman MCCAHILL replied that they were employed as long as the money lasted. [A laugh.] Let the people be employed, and at a fair and liberal rate—say 1½ shillings per day. The money liberally expended would all come back again.

Councilman WAUGH asked if any reply had been forwarded to the communications from that Board.

The President replied in the negative.

Councilman MCCAHILL immediately rose and said that he had the proof in his pocket that the very man who had the other night vilified and abused the Commission had made application for employment under that Commission as paymaster of the laborers, (alluding to Councilman WAUGH.) [A laugh.]

Councilman WAUGH took his seat.

Councilman WARNER could detect no impropriety in that application.

[The proof in question was furnished to our reporter previous to the meeting by Councilman MCCAHILL, and is worded as follows :]

"To the Hon. the Commissioners of the Central Park :

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would most respectfully petition your honorable body to be appointed paymaster of the hands to be employed on the improvement of the Central Park. Very respectfully,
August 12, 1857. JAMES L. WAUGH."

Councilman JONES said they had no power over the Commission; they might throw back their resolutions. The men might go to work without the app

THE STARVING.

I hear the starving men!
I, who have chanted all my years
Their griefs and wrongs, their hopes and fears;
Whose lowly voice and pen,
Through weary days and sleepless nights,
Were consecrated to their rights—
I hear their plaint again!

I list their stormy cries—
Their slow and desperate daily tread—
Their muttered watchword—"Death or Bread!"
I see their hungry eyes!
And well I know that, whence they come,
Their wives and babes, in misery dumb,
Out drive them with low sighs.

Thus, then, I plead their cause!
They march not forth to wrong or spoil;
They claim but sufferance for their toil,
Ere wolfish Famine gnaws!
They will not lift marauding hand,
Nor threat the night with flaming brand,
Nor brave our sacred laws.

But, come they will to light!—
To Heaven's light!—from squalid pens,
From dwellings worse than beastly dens,
From hunger, cold and blight!
Each sunken eye—each pallid cheek—
Shall thus with voice of thunder speak—
O Christians! is this right?

I charge you! hear their cry!
Ye, who unto your Father said—
"*Give us this day our daily bread!*"
Pass not these suppliants by!
Our God hath blessed you in the land—
And ye as earthly stewards stand
Betwixt the Low and High!

Dare not to shrink, or wait!
But, gird your loins, O Christians! now;
Go! learn where Want and Suffering bow!
Go! pour your Love on Hate!
Go up, where Wealth hath piled his hoard,
And tell to Dives, at his board,
That Lazarus keeps the gate!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Post-Office Inconveniences—Prince Murat—Curious Political Trial—Great Improvements in Paris—Suicide of an American Speculator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

To-day I must commence with a complaint against that constant enemy of Americans in Paris, the English Post-Office Department. Certainly our sufferings have been ameliorated within the last few years, but there is yet an abuse of which our Post-Office Department ought to take cognizance. It may be that our Postmaster-General, in his indignation for the anti-Americanism of the Americans who persist in living abroad, does not deem them worthy his attention; but, however just his indignation may be, generally applied, it should not apply to those who are here in business or in the pursuit of studies, and it is exactly these who suffer from the abuse in question. Since the commencement of the financial crisis at home this evil has become more apparent and more burdensome. I refer to the enormous length of time consumed in transporting the American mail from Liverpool to Paris.

For example, on Saturday last, the India mail was conveyed from Paris to London in eight hours and a half, including one hour's detention, by a misunderstanding, at Folkestone. The time from Liverpool to London by express, is five hours, which makes a total, from Liverpool to Paris, of 13 hours. But take the usual time between Paris and London, 12 hours, and the time between Paris and Liverpool would only be 17 hours. Now here is the abuse we complain of: When the *Persia* arrives at Liverpool on Saturday morning, as she generally does, we do not get her letters till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, 72 hours afterwards, and her papers till 2, 4 or 6 o'clock of the same day. The mails of the other Cunard ships, which arrive at Liverpool Sunday morning, also arrive here on Tuesday. There are three mail trains daily at Liverpool, but the *Persia's* mails are not put on the train till evening, and thus arrive at London too late for the evening mail to Paris. There is no Sunday mail in England, so the Paris bags lie over till Monday evening before being sent forward, and arrive here at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The English Post-Office Department, if it were disposed to be amiable toward this Paris mail, could make a much better arrangement.

There are three modes by which the evil might be remedied. They should be asked, when a steamer arrives before 2 o'clock P. M., at Liverpool, on Saturday, or indeed any other day, to see that the mail is in London for the 8 o'clock evening train to Paris. If it were a Saturday arrival at Liverpool, we should then have our mail matter distributed to us in Paris on Sunday morning, for in France the Post-Office Department operates on Sunday in every respect as on week days. Or in case the mail was too late for the 8 o'clock Saturday evening train at London, they should be asked either to run a Sunday evening train, or else a midnight train, from the latter place to Paris. We would then obtain our mail from Liverpool in two days instead of three as at present. *Under any circumstances we claim that it is an abuse, notwithstanding the intervention of Sunday, to detain our mails three whole days and nights over a road which is run constantly with the ordinary mails in seventeen hours.*

I mentioned in my last letter the rumor that the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT had been presented, by the Emperor of France, as a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. Since then, this rumor has been categorically contradicted in the journal which first gave a hint of the affair, but in a manner which leaves the impression that the contradiction is by authority. This fact takes from it all its importance, since to agitate the Prince's candidacy before the Divan had met would only tend to prejudice his chances. The Prince's candidacy, therefore, may be regarded as real, and as still existing; and now that the Divan has pronounced in favor of a Western Prince—where could they find a Prince more occidental than the young American MURAT?—the chances of the Emperor's cousin may be regarded as superior to that of all others. The Divan says, "A foreign Prince of one of the Western dynasties,"—by which, it is to be presumed, they mean one of the Western dynasties, parties to the treaty of Paris, which regulated this question of the Principalities, and this designation, thus understood, comprises France, England and Sardinia. Neither England nor Sardinia has a Prince to dispose of, and so we fall back on France, which has three Princes who might accept, or who would be suitable to the place. These are the Prince NAPOLEON, the elder Prince MURAT, and his son, JOACHIM. Of these, JOACHIM unquestionably stands the best chance of success, and we therefore retain his candidacy.

A political trial of unusual interest has just terminated in one of the departments of France. The Count MIGEON was the Deputy of the Government in the last Legislature from that department. At the election in June last for the new Legislature the Government refused to acknowledge M. MIGEON as its candidate, and proposed a M. NISOLLE to replace him. M. MIGEON ran against the Government candidate and defeated him by a handsome majority. The Government, determined not to allow the Count to take his seat, brought suit against him for various offences, before the Correctional Court of Colmar. He was charged with corrupting voters on a grand scale, with fraudulent bankruptcy, with usurping the titles of Count and of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and other offences amenable to the law. M. JULES FAVRE, the distinguished republican lawyer of Paris, defended M. MIGEON. The trial occupied several days, and produced immense excitement in the region of country where it took place. Lawyers and Judges from all the neighboring towns forsook their business to attend it. The trial was full of surprises and of angry scenes, from beginning to end. When M. FAVRE brought forward a large number of witnesses to prove that it was the Government that had exercised pressure on the voters, that the Government had in fact practiced corruption by the exercise of force and menace, the Government Attorney declared that M. FAVRE was attacking the Government, that the Government could not be attacked, that at any rate the Government was not on trial, and claimed that all evidence tending to show what had been the conduct of the Government agents should be rejected. The Court decided against this demand, and M. FAVRE went on to show by mayors, (some of whom had been discharged for favoring M. MIGEON,) magistrates and others, that the Government had in fact attempted a system of force and of menaces worthy of the most complete despotism. To save his case, the Government Attorney brought in a series of charges in his speech to the Court, in the shape of letters from the Prefect of Police of Paris, and from other persons of high standing, of the most outrageous character, and the reading of which produced scenes of great dramatic effect. The Court, in fact, after M. FAVRE declared that he intended to pursue the Prefect of Police and others for defamation of character, broke up in great confusion. The decision was reserved till to-day, and is not yet known in Paris.

The manner in which the present Government is leaving its footprints over Paris will be an astonishment to the next republic. Wherever it is possible, in the vast improvements going on in the city, to introduce a name that recalls the present dynasty, it is done without scruple. Thus we have the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, the longest street in a straight line in Paris; the Boulevard de l'Impératrice; Boulevard du Prince Impériale; Rue Bonaparte; Rue St. Arnaud; Rue de l'Alma; Rue Malakoff; Rue de l'Alliance; Boulevard Victoria; Caserne Napoleon; Docks Napoleon; Pont de l'Alma; Orphélinat d l'Impératrice; Hospital Ste. Eugénie, etc., etc. But a case has just occurred in which the people have a right to protest against this wholesale usurpation of urban nomenclature. A new and magnificent Boulevard is about to be commenced, leading from the fountain of the Chateau d'Eau to the Barrière du Trône, the barrier which opens on the road to Vincennes. This Boulevard will be nearly two miles in length, and is traced on a straight line through the populous Faubourg St. Antoine. It will destroy at its commencement on the Boulevard du Temple, near the fountain, six of the principal theatres of that Boulevard, and in its course encounters streets and houses at all imaginable angles. This Boulevard, which will be one of the most magnificent and most useful of all the new improvements, has been under contemplation a year, and by common consent as well as by a general fitness of things, has been called the Boulevard du Trône. To the Parisians the name of Trône indicates at once its position, and it is at the same time a euphonious and convenient name. But this Boulevard puts a streak of daylight through the revolutionary quarter of Paris, and NAPOLEON, determined to "keep himself before the people" in this riotous quarter, has usurped this name also for his family. It is to be known by the awkward title of "Boulevard du Prince Engène," (Beauharnais understood.) A statue of the Prince, who was born in Paris in 1782, is to decorate the triangular place which will be formed at the junction of this Boulevard with the Rue de la Roquette, near the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

This new Boulevard is only another feature, however, in the great system of strategic routes which the present Emperor is tracing through the city. At the side of the Chateau d'Eau, and consequently looking directly into this great Boulevard, he is now building the largest barracks in Paris—large enough to accommodate four thousand men in ordinary, with ample munitions. At the other end of the new Boulevard is the Barrière du Trône and the immense barracks of Vincennes, with its inexhaustible stores of material of war. Heretofore it was impossible, in case of revolution, to bring Vincennes in quick communication with the city, on account of all that part of the city lying next the fort being in a state of revolt and completely barricaded. But hereafter, cannon placed at the barracks of the Chateau d'Eau will rake the entire Boulevard, destroy barricades, and keep it open to the entry of soldiers and material from Vincennes. It will also serve another important purpose, in isolating, by means of cannon, one side of the Faubourg from the other, and thus breaking up concerted action among the revolutionists.

The great barrack of the Chateau d'Eau not only commands the new Boulevard, but standing as it does in an angle of the old Boulevard, will rake to the Bastille on one side and up nearly to the Boulevard des Italiens on the other, a distance of nearly three miles. Then the barrack Napoléon at the Hotel de Ville, so placed in the triangle with the Chateau d'Eau as to rake up to the Bastille on that side through the straightened and widened Rue St. Antoine, and in the other direction along the new Rue de Rivoli to the Tuileries, will form a military cordon that revolters will find trouble to contend with. On the other side of the river the Boulevard de Sebastopol, (which runs through the centre of the entire city,) and the new Boulevard de St. Germain, which intersects this in the very centre of the dangerous quarter, near the old Roman Palace of the Rue de la Harpe, with an immense barrack at this point of intersection, will finish up the business of revolution in Paris as long as the army and the barracks rest faithful to the Government.

Another new Boulevard has been decreed, which will run from or near the Versailles railroad station, through the fashionable quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin to the Bourse. This Boulevard will destroy several hundred of the finest of modern-built houses in Paris. It will cross the fashionable boulevards near the point of junction of the Chaussée d'Antin with the Boulevard des Capucines and the Boulevard des Italiens. At the junction, in the corner formed by the Boulevard des Capucines and the Chaussée d'Antin, it is in contemplation to form a square, on which a new Grand Opera house will be built, the old one in the Rue Lepelletier being found too small to pay its constantly increasing expenses. The Opera House, if the plan is adopted, will stand about where the Hotel d'Osmond now stands, (Concerts Musard,) and the ancient Rue Basse du Rempart will be happily suppressed. Government is receiving plans for the reconstruction of the Grand Opera, either upon the ground upon which it now stands, or upon the site of the Hotel d'Osmond. An attempt will be made to erect the finest Opera House in the world.

But these are but a portion of the improvements destined for the embellishment, the salubrity and the safety of the city. The greatest number of works in way of execution or in contemplation are in the neighborhood of the Triumphal Arch and the West End generally. Among these the Boulevard de Monceau—a boulevard which expropriates and destroys the residence of the American Minister in the Rue Beaujon, the house of Maj. MOUTON, (Spanish Embassy,) in the Rue de Courcelle, and that of the Princess MATHILDE in the same street, has been finally decreed. The cost of all these gigantic works is counted, not by millions, but by milliards; and in face of all conditions of the finances, and of crops and seasons, the work goes steadily on from January to January without interruption.

The six theatres expropriated on the Boulevard du Temple for the new Boulevard du Prince Eugène are, it is said, to be rebuilt by a company near the same place, of which the great Hungarian, or Viennese banker, Baron SINA, lately arrived in Paris, is to be half owner. The plan will also compriso the construction of an immense new theatre on the Boulevard du Sebastopol, the Théâtre du Peuple, for the representations of first-class plays at reduced prices for the poor. I may mention here that the Baron SINA is just now, on account of his immense wealth and his aristocratic tastes, the lion of the town. He is in a fair way of being handsomely bled by the leeches of the Paris Bourse.

The city limits of the city of Paris, heretofore confined within the walls of what is called the octroi barrier, will soon be extended to the fortifications, a measure which will add to the population of the city at once from two to three hundred thousand souls. The octroi wall will then be destroyed, and the tolls will be collected at the fortifications, so that the city revenue will be enormously augmented, and living in the new quarters will be as dear as in the old town. The poor will thus be pushed, in order to escape the new tax on provisions, to move to the villages outside the fortifications.

The system of tariffs, adopted for the public backs, will soon be discontinued, as the public do not regard it with much favor; the Company has lost, and the coachmen are decidedly hostile to the law. By common consent, therefore, the old system of "course" and "hour" will be reinstated, with some insignificant modifications in favor of the Company for long "courses."

An American, aged 40 years, named EDWARD D., (his name is thus announced by the Police, and I have not had time to ascertain his entire name,) committed suicide a few days ago in this City, in his rooms in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin, by means of an air-pistol, which he discharged into his head. Failures in Stock operations at the Paris Bourse are assigned as the cause of the suicide.

An American gentleman living in this city came near losing his life lately by a method that ought to be made public. His health had been declining for several months, commencing with his arrival in Paris, without his having been able to discover the cause. At last the physicians thought they perceived in his condition symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. An investigation in this sense was made, and it was found in effect that his declining health was due to arsenic. The gentleman was in the habit of consuming largely the cheap white clay pipes, not as a matter of economy, but by fantasy. These pipes in Paris are rendered white and smooth by arsenic; and as arsenic is a very volatile substance under the influence of heat, the poor, who use these pipes mostly, do not perceptibly suffer, since a day's use drives off all the arsenic, and they are not frequently renewed. But our friend renewed his pipes every day, and about the time he had absorbed all the poisonous material of one pipe he took up another to repeat the same operation, and thus he had literally filled his system with the poison.

MALAKOFF.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

General Quitman in Regard to the Purchase of a Peace from Mexico.

I have just read in the New-Orleans *Delta* the reply of General PILLOW to the letter of General SCOTT, written in answer to some charges against him, contained in General PILLOW's recent address to the people of Tennessee.

In the personal controversies between these gentlemen, as well as that between Generals PILLOW and HITCHCOCK, I desire to take no part. Although my statements in relation to the Puebla meeting has, upon several occasions, been called for, I have abstained from appearing before the public heretofore, and would not do so now, but that General PILLOW in his late reply to General SCOTT's letter, has thought proper to introduce a mere abstract from the statement, submitted by me to the War Department in 1848, on the call of President POLK. I take no exception to the course adopted by General PILLOW in this particular. He had a right to publish a part or the whole of my evidence; but, since I have been brought upon the witness stand, I deem it due to myself, that the whole correspondence between myself and the War Department, on this subject should be published.

The reader will perceive that this correspondence refers alone to the proceedings of the meeting of officers at Puebla. In this communication I do not feel called on to go beyond the matters therein referred to, except to say that, subsequently to the meeting, General PILLOW informed General SHIELDS and myself that he had changed his opinion in relation to the subject submitted to the meeting, and now was opposed to the measure. As to any understandings or stipulations, outside of the proposition presented by General SCOTT to the council or meeting, I never heard of them while I remained in the army. J. A. QUITMAN.

MONMOUTH, Monday, Oct. 25, 1857.

The Secretary of War to General Quitman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

SIR:—I invite your attention to the article herein inclosed, from the Baltimore *Sun*, (first published in a Western paper,) pretending to give an account of the proceedings of a council of war, and representing that it was held at the headquarters of the Commanding General in July last, and that you were present, in which it was proposed to give General SANTA ANA or some other Mexican, for the purpose of purchasing a peace, a portion of the three millions appropriated by Congress.

Nothing could have appeared more improbable to the Government here, which is fully aware that not the slightest authority for any such proceeding has in any way emanated from it, than this story, yet I am pained to be obliged to say that suspicions do to some extent prevail, and appear to be gaining ground, that there is some foundation for the rumor.

You will, I trust, agree with me in regarding it of the greatest importance to those alleged to have been present on that occasion, as well as to the Government, that this rumor, assumed to be unfounded, should be met with an authoritative denial: but should it be that anything has taken place which could have afforded even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statement herewith sent to you—if any such proposition as is therein mentioned has been offered, or entertained—if any has been acceded to, and any steps taken to carry it into effect—the President directs that you communicate to this Department all that you know, and all that you can ascertain in relation to the whole matter. W. L. MARCY, Sec. of War.

Maj. Gen. QUITMAN, U. S. A., Washington City.

General Quitman to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, inviting my attention to an article from the Baltimore *Sun* inclosed, purporting to give an account of the proceedings of a Council of War, held at General SCOTT's head-quarters in Puebla, Mexico, in July last. In your note you advise me, that the President directs, that if anything has taken place which could afford even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statements alluded to, or if any such proposition as is therein mentioned has been offered or entertained, &c., that I should communicate to the Department of War all that I know, and all that I can ascertain in relation to the whole matter.

Were I alone personally concerned, I should not have a moment's hesitation in making known whatever may have come within my knowledge connected at any time with the public service; but it seems to me, without wishing to be understood as admitting or denying the statements of the anonymous writer of the article alluded to, that your letter involves a very delicate question, in regard to my duty, as a subordinate officer. It is this: whether I can with propriety divulge matters which occurred in a Council of War, of which I was a member, or expose the opinions of officers, communicated at such meeting under the implied obligation of secrecy, which attaches to their deliberations on such occasions.

I am at present inclined to think that this obligation remains unimpaired, upon the subordinate officer, until he is relieved from it by the consent of the party or parties concerned, or until he is required by legal process to testify in relation to the matter.

Entertaining these opinions, I feel it my duty most respectfully to decline answering the questions propounded in your letter, and I request that my objections may be laid before the President for his consideration. Should he, after considering them, still insist upon a full answer, I ask leave to be permitted again to deliberate upon the matter, before making up a final conclusion upon the subject. J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War to General Quitman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1848.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th of January, in reply to one from me of the 24th of December. Your reply has been laid before the President. He has duly considered the reasons which you have offered as an excuse for not responding to the inquiries submitted to you by his direction in my former letter. He considers it important that he should have full and accurate information on the matters presented to you in my letter, and, in his view of the subject, he feels it to be his duty to again invite your attention to these inquiries, and to ask a full disclosure of what you may know in regard to them. The character of the replies received from Major Generals SCOTT and PILLOW to letters similar to the one addressed to you, renders it, in his opinion, the more important that he should be made acquainted with what is within your knowledge relative to the matters alluded to in my former communication.

The President appreciates the embarrassment which has induced a hesitation on your part to comply with the request which he directed me to make, yet he does not doubt that you will, on further reflection, view the matter as he does, and regard it as your duty to the Government to make a full statement of what you may know of the transactions embraced in the inquiries contained in my letter of the 24th December. The official acts of officers in the public service should not, as he conceives, be withheld from the Executive branch of the Government.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Major-General J. A. QUITMAN, U. S. Army.

General Quitman to the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

SIR: I have received your note of the 2d inst., in which you inform me that the President, after duly considering my objections, to make a full disclosure in answer to the inquiries submitted to me, by his direction, in your letter of the 24th December, still requires that I should state fully whatever may be within my knowledge in relation to the transactions embraced within those inquiries.

While my opinions, in the abstract, remain the same as those announced in my former letter, the fact, since ascertained, that Generals SCOTT, PILLOW and TWIGGS have answered similar inquiries, has removed the objections that I should otherwise have had, to disclosing matters, which, though connected with the public service, came to my knowledge confidentially.

However reluctant I may be to make the disclosure, it would be presumptuous in me longer to refuse a compliance with the demands of the President. I therefore submit herewith a statement of the material facts within my knowledge, which occurred at the meeting of officers supposed to be alluded to in the publications to which you have called my attention.

About the middle of July last, I was summoned to attend a meeting of officers at General SCOTT's head-quarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals TWIGGS, SHIELDS and CADWALLADER, and I think Colonel HITCHCOCK, Inspector-General. General WORTH was not present, and General SMITH's absence accounted for by General SCOTT's remarking that he, General SMITH, had been consulted on the matter.

The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our Government to bring it about. He said, that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all prospects of an amicable adjustment of difficulties, he had halted thus long at Puebla.. That General PIERCE, with a considerable body of troops under his command, was shortly expected to arrive. That our numbers were now weak for the formidable enterprise before us, and that the expected reinforcement would be of great importance. He therefore requested the opinion of the officers present upon the propriety of awaiting the arrival of Gen. PIERCE.

He desired to consult them upon another subject of great delicacy and much importance. That the prospects for peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that this desirable result could certainly be attained by the application of a considerable sum of money; that the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended by a *douceur*; that they were not in the habit of moving without it; that the use of money for such purposes was justified by the practice of other nations, and that, considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our own country, he regarded the means as moral and proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. TRIST had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose; that sum must be accounted for on the face of the treaty. That, however, if it should be considered advisable, he General SCOTT, had credit, upon the assent or request of Mr. TRIST, to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to apply to this purpose a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations. That he had already expended ten or twenty thousand dollars, which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters." He then presented and read a note from Mr. TRIST on this subject, assenting to, if not requesting, that the scheme should be adopted. He concluded by inviting the opinions of the officers present upon the measure. After some pause, General PILLOW expressed his opinion in favor of awaiting the arrival of General PIERCE, and proceeded to express in detail his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure.

I followed. Alluding to the importance of commencing our march upon the capital during the partial suspension of the rainy season, I still concurred in opinion, that we should wait the arrival of General PIERCE'S command, if it could be expected in a few days. On the other question, I declared my decided opposition to the secret use of money for the purpose of procuring a Treaty of Peace. Without undertaking to discuss the morality of such a measure, I held that all our dealings with other countries should be high-toned and above-board, not requiring concealment from our own people, nor from the world. That such a transaction, involving the payment of a large sum of money, however secretly it may be conducted, neither could nor should be concealed from the people of the United States. That whatever might be the views of casuists upon the subject, there was among the people of the United States a high tone, and nice sense of public morality, which would lead them to denounce and condemn a treaty obtained by corrupting the rulers of a sister Republic, &c.

General TWIGGS expressed his concurrence in the propriety of awaiting the arrival of General PIERCE. The other subject he regarded as political, and not military, upon which he had not formed, and would not express, an opinion, &c.

General SHIELDS followed, and expressed his decided opposition to the scheme. He enlarged upon its impropriety. He hoped that money would never be used to purchase peace by corruption. It was, in fact, a plan to bribe the Government of Mexico, and he would sooner see our country in war for ten years, than resort to this mode of purchasing a peace. Not doubting the patriotic intentions of the Commanding General, he thought it his duty, as a friend, to caution him against the assumption of such responsibility, &c.

General CALWALLADER being called upon, finally, said he agreed with General SHIELDS and myself.

Colonel HITCHCOCK'S opinion was not asked nor given.

I had no knowledge or intimation, before the meeting, of its objects, nor do I know, nor have I ever heard, that the project was prosecuted any further. Indeed, I supposed it was entirely dropped and abandoned. I know not by what means or from what source this matter became public.

I took no notes of the transaction at the time, and have made this report of it entirely from memory, and of course may have stated the language inaccurately.

The occurrence made an impression upon my mind at the time, and I think the substance is above correctly stated.

J. A. QUITMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

The Kansas Convention.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following as the clause of the Constitution in regard to Slavery as adopted by the Convention at Lecompton:

PREAMBLE. The right of property is before and higher than any Constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right to any property whatever.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in Slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold, for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

In giving his vote, General CALHOUN, the President of the Convention, made the following remarks:

"The President would prefer the preamble as it is, as a substitute for the whole report, leaving the Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, and such property simply under the decision of the Dred Scott case. *His wish, which he will here express, is to submit the report as it now stands, together with a proposition for a Free State, to a vote of the people.* Should such a proposal not prevail, in the right time, when the case again comes up for final action, I will move to amend the Constitution so as to strike out the clause now under consideration."

Biennial Message of Gov. Johnson of Georgia.

Gov. JOHNSON'S Biennial Message to the Legislature of Georgia, discusses the affairs of the State with great minuteness, and is not so verbose on the subject of Federal relations as the majority of Southern messages are wont to be. The Governor begins with a review of the State finances. Money matters appear to be in a very comfortable condition. All the liabilities of the State have been promptly met. At the close of the last fiscal year, the public debt was $2,633,722. The bonds issued to extend the Western and Atlantic Railroad have all been redeemed; amounting to $125,500,000. The Governor suggests a reinstatement of the Sinking Fund of 1851, so as to set apart $75,000 annually for the reduction of the public debt. A revision of the tax tables is also recommended, with a view to equalization. An average valuation of Slave property is suggested.

Under the pressure of the financial troubles the Banks of the State suspended payment. There is no doubt, however, of their solvency. In this view, Governor JOHNSON recommends that the suspension be legalized, and adds:

"It is not only legitimate, but the duty of the Legislature, to investigate thoroughly the condition of the Banks; to institute a diligent inquiry into their mode of transacting business, and by the use of all the powers—even to sending for persons and papers—which may be necessary to ascertain whether they have confined their operations strictly within their appropriate spheres, or whether they have embarked in speculations by placing their funds in New-York, to shave Southern paper at a heavy discount, or in any other manner departed from the objects contemplated by their charters. It is due to the country that full exposition be made; it is the only manner in which the public can be protected. If such abuses shall be detected, let the Legislature, in granting them tolerance in their present predicament, put them upon terms which will prevent their recurrence for the future."

The net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for four years have been $1,722,949; the gross receipts over $3,000,000. It is estimated that this road will hereafter pay $350,000 annually into the State Treasury. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad is under way, the State having subscribed $1,000,000 of stock. In commenting upon these two great works, the Governor takes occasion to defend the policy of State aid to internal improvements. The question of boundary between Georgia and Florida is left to the Legislature to settle. A geological survey is recommended, and an amendment of the militia laws. Educational interests receive particular attention, and the establishment of a good Common School System is urged. An outline of a plan for this purpose is embodied in the Message. As to relations with the North, the Governor proposes to keep cool as long as possible, and when all else fails then "to face the storm with the unflinching firmness of the martyr's courage." This emphatic announcement ends the single paragraph directed to the subject, and with it ends the Message.

The Bank Troubles in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, commenting upon the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania in suing for an attachment against the property of THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank, says:

"Not the least singular feature of this case—and it is one that proves how utterly valueless as a protection against fraud and impropriety are modern directors—is, that a majority of the directors that make the affidavit charging the late President with fraud and running away, only twenty days before passed a resolution on the occasion of his resignation, expressing 'their feelings of deep regret' at parting with him, and sympathizing with him that his health required his absence from the country, wishing him a long life of happiness and usefulness. By this official indorsement by parties, who were in a position to know, and who should have known whether such an indorsement of their officer was merited, several of the daily newspapers were induced to believe that the administration of the affairs of the Bank, though the institution was in a failing condition, was probably free from the taint of fraud. We now, however, have their *oaths* against their words, that there is fraud, and that their late President is unworthy of the kind regard expressed for him. We are not disposed to believe that the Directors, at the time of Mr. ALLIBONE'S resignation, were cognizant of the frauds now *sworn* to, but as they should have known, they stand scarcely less culpable to the plundered creditors of the Bank and to the public, than if wilfully asserting what they know to be true. If they knew nothing against Mr. A. at the time of his resignation they should have said nothing, resting content with quietly filing away the document that officially disconnected him from the institution. They were not called on to say anything, and, certainly, not to state and proclaim an untruth. The public will feel much disposed to hold the directors to the just responsibility that attaches to their office, and in denouncing ALLIBONE will not withhold their censures from his advisers in the administration of the affairs of the bank, and his indorsers, at the end of his labors. This illustration of blind ignorance on the part of bank directors, though not the first one, we hope will not be lost sight of by that fraternity. We had a very similar illustration on the occasion of the failure of the Schuylkill Bank some twenty years ago. Only three days before the explosion of that delectable concern, a Committee of three very *intelligent and respectable* members of the Board of Directors certified to the truthfulness of a statement that showed the Bank in a sound and healthful condition."

The *Press* says:

"The precipe accompanying the affidavit of the Directors of the Bank directed the issue of an attachment against all the estate of THOMAS ALLIBONE, real and personal, and also directed the Sheriff to attach all the moneys and effects of the defendants in the hands or possession of WM. C. MORGAN and THOMAS M. QUICKSALL, copartners as WM. C. MORGAN & Co.; of ROBERT J. ROSS and —— KELLY, copartners as R. J. ROSS & Co.; and of FRANCIS M. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, copartners as DREXEL & Co., and to summon them as garnishees. Sr. GEO. T. CAMPBELL is Attorney for the Bank. The effect of this domestic attachment will be to place all the property of THOMAS ALLIBONE in the hands of trustees for distribution among all his creditors."

The Harrisburg *Union* says that the Philadelphia Bank has filed a complaint against the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the Relief bill, as an Insolvent institution. The effect will no doubt be to put the Bank out of existence, as its insolvency will probably be made apparent should the State authorities institute the required examination. This, however, may be avoided by a general assignment.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, late President of the Commercial Bank, was arrested on Saturday, charged on the oath of R. H. BEATTY, with perjury. Mr. W. was held in $1,000 bail. Mr. W. was up on a similar charge some time ago, before another Alderman, but as the decision of the magistrate on that occasion was unsatisfactory, this case is instituted.

The Life of a Remarkable Rascal.

A young man, named WILLIAM MORGAN, *alias* Jones, has been on trial for some days past in Columbus, Ohio, on a charge of killing a police officer in that city three years ago. The following interesting history of the criminal is given by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The narrative begins with the statement that WILLIAM was expelled from membership of a Baptist Church, near Camden Station, Loraine County, Ohio, on account of having engaged in capturing a large ram on Sunday, preparatory to sheep-washing on Monday. His expulsion affected him seriously, and coupled with the ridicule which his thoughtless companions heaped upon him, soured his temper completely. He left home and remained absent five years, falling into evil associations, and indulging in improper behavior. Returning on foot along the railroad, he stopped at a farm-house to inquire for the nearest tavern, where he was recognized by his mother and detained. That Winter he stayed at home, and got a job of overseeing upon a railroad. But he soon after left the parental roof and wandered away, resuming his vicious career. In 1854, he, with a notorious criminal named OSBORN, *alias* Shepherd, was arrested at Buffalo on suspicion of having shot a watchman in that city. They managed to escape, went to Erie, Penn., committed a bold burglary, were arrested, again broke jail, and reached Cleveland. Here they were once more in the hands of the officers, but were permitted to go on account of insufficient testimony. Then they went down the canal to Newark, Licking County, Ohio, where they resumed their depredations, breaking into fifteen dwellings, at night, and carrying away considerable booty. They were arrested and put into prison. A wooden key, made from one of the stools in a cell, opened the doors, and they, with six other prisoners, escaped. Pursuit of the latter was successful, but OSBORN escaped. JONES took the cars, and finding that an officer was on board who would arrest him, he jumped from the train while in motion, escaped unharmed, and pursued his way to Columbus, where the homicide for which he is under trial was committed. An officer named BEEBE attempted to arrest him, and the desperate young robber shot him dead.

Not even after committing this culminating crime was he secured. He made his way safely to Cincinnati, thence to the pineries up Turkey River, in Minnesota, where he robbed an old man of $1,500. A serious attempt was now made to capture him, and through the systematic proceeding of a detective officer, he was finally brought safely to Columbus, and now stands his trial. The officer, GILLESPIE, followed upon the track of the rascal, ascertained that he had got into prison somewhere, and caused himself to be arrested as a counterfeiter, and to be placed in the same cell with MORGAN, where he learned by confession of the whereabouts of the gold, and of his being the person who killed the Columbus officer, BEEBE. Both were let out to hunt the gold, which was found where he said it was secreted, and GILLESPIE affected to escape while MORGAN was resisting.

After being committed to prison in Franklin County, his behavior was exemplary, and he affected serious turn of mind, conversed on religious subjects, and sought the advice of ministers. The confidence of the jailor was completely won, and then the prisoner made an attempt to escape, arranging schemes in concert with several of his companions. The conspiracy was suspected and frustrated. MORGAN was found to have freed himself of his fetters, and confessed that he intended to make the jailor take his place in the cell, while he walked out of prison. Heavier irons replaced those he had succeeded in removing from his limbs. Not long after, it was discovered that he had succeeded in removing the rivets from these, and was prepared for another effort to regain his liberty. A small satchel had been allowed to remain in his cell, and from the iron band forming the clasp, he had constructed a saw with which he removed the shackles. Adjoining MORGAN'S cell was one in which a Dr. CARROLL was confined, for passing counterfeit money, who was allowed rather larger liberty than MORGAN. When the jailor opened CARROLL'S door, he jumped up, seized the murderer, and told he must go into the doctor's cell. The attempt to imprison the jailor failed, the doctor and murderer the jail confined of him. This failure excited MORGAN'S animosity against the poor doctor, whom he pummeled and kicked unmercifully for his cowardice. MORGAN had been supplied with a sticking-plaster, which he pretended was to be used for the relief of a severe pain in his back; but the adhesive was applied to keep his irons together after the rivets were removed, a portion being retained for closing the mouth of the jailor, in case he could be locked into the cell. Still heavier irons were put upon MORGAN; but he did not abandon his efforts to escape. He was removed to another cell, and although hampered by shackles weighing 18 pounds, succeeded in tearing up the flooring and working his way nearly through a wall dividing his cell from a dungeon. Had he succeeded in reaching that he would have gained nothing but a more secure apartment. The jailor being absent on night, on account of sickness in his family, MORGAN refused to permit any other person to enter his cell and exhibited two huge stones, dug from the wall with which he threatened to kill any intruder. Not only his legs, but his arms were afterwards confined in irons, and all his exertions ended in nothing.

The prisoner is described as having light brown hair, turned up in front, a keen, mischievous eye, intelligent expression of countenance, but from his thoughtful brow and easy, somewhat manner, he exhibits daring and defiance, which, his confederates remarked his course as one of the most expert burglars in the United States.

The Judge before whom he is tried has decided that the warrant held by BEEBE, in making the arrest, was not a legal writ, and this has given confidence to the bold fellow that he will yet get clear. The Judge decided that an officer *must* arrest a felon. A citizen *may*, but not on suspicion merely.

There must have been a penitentiary offence committed.

The offender must be known.

And the citizen must have information.

A private citizen has a right to arrest, on *personal knowledge*, for a felony

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD LAW.

Important Decision in Regard to the Rights of Railroads:

IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Mather Williamson, Appellant, vs. *New-York Central Railroad, Respondent.*—SELDEN, J.—This is a suit in equity, the object of which is to obtain a perpetual injunction, restraining the defendants from continuing to use and occupy with their Railway a portion of a certain highway or street in the village of Syracuse, known as Washington-street, and to recover damages for past occupation.

Washington-street was gratuitously dedicated to the use of the public by the plaintiff and others, through whose land it was laid, and the Utica and Syracuse Railroad Company, to the rights and liabilities of which the defendants have succeeded, constructed their railway upon it, without making any compensation to the plaintiff, and without his consent. At the time the track was laid, the plaintiff was the owner of a large number of lots fronting upon the street, a portion of which he has since sold, with a reservation of his claim against the Railroad Company for damages, and a portion of which he still owns. The damages which have accrued both upon the sold and unsold portions of the premises are claimed in this suit.

The defendants, in justification of their occupation of the street, show that the charter of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad (*Session Laws of 1836, p. 216, Sec.* 11) declares that their road might "intersect," and be built upon any highway, and that this right is confirmed by the General Railroad Act of 1850.

They also show the express consent of the municipal authority of the village, as the city of Syracuse, to such occupation. The principal question, therefore, and the only one which I deem it necessary to consider, is whether the State and municipal authorities combined could confer upon the Railroad Company the right to construct their road upon this street without obtaining the consent of, or making compensation to the plaintiff.

If the railway encroaches in any degree upon the plaintiff's proprietary rights, then it is clear that the Constitutional inhibition which forbids the taking of private property for public use "without just compensation," applies to the case.

It is conceded that by the dedication, the public acquired no more than the ordinary easement, or a right to use the premises as a highway, and that the plaintiff continues the owner in fee in respect to the unsold lots to the centre of the street, subject only to this easement: but it is contended that the taking and use of the street by the Railroad Company does not encroach upon the reserved rights of the plaintiff, because the use of a street for the purposes of a railroad is only "one of the modes of enjoying the public easement." * * *

After examining various cases, which the learned Judge says "may be considered as settling that a railroad in a populous town is not a nuisance *per se*, and that when the Railroad Company has acquired the title to the land upon which its road is located, such Company being in the exercise of a lawful right, is not liable, unless guilty of some misconduct or negligence for any *consequential* injuries which may result to others from the operation and use of its road; but they decide nothing whatever in regard to the question to be considered in this case,—he proceeds: "There is also another class of cases in which, although the injury complained of is to the corporal rights of the plaintiff, yet, being merely *consequential* and no direct trespass or unauthorized intrusion upon the plaintiff's property being alleged, the question under consideration here could not arise. Such are the cases of Fletcher *vs.* the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, 25 Wend., 464, and Chapman *vs.* Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, 10 Barb. R., 360. In these and the like cases the title of the Company to the ground on which its road is built is not disputed. It is unnecessary, therefore, to notice them further here.

We come then to the consideration of the cases which do bear, with more or less weight, upon the question to be decided, and upon which, so far as authority is concerned, its decision must mainly depend. The first among these cases, in the order of time as well as of importance, is that of the Presbyterian Society of Waterloo *vs.* the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, 3 Hill, 567. The declaration was in trespass for entering upon the plaintiff's premises, digging up the soil, and constructing their railway track upon it. The defence was, that the *locus in quo* was a public highway, and that the charter of the Company expressly authorized it to construct its road upon and across any highway. The point, therefore, was presented in the most direct manner possible, and the defence most emphatically overruled. The language of Chief Justice NELSON is most pertinent and forcible. He says, "But the plaintiffs were not divested of the fee of the land by the laying out of a highway; nor did the public thus acquire any greater interest therein than a right of way, with the powers and privileges incident to that right, such as digging the soil and using the timber and other materials found within the limits of the road in a reasonable manner, for the purpose of making and repairing the same, subject to this easement, and this only. The rights and interests of the owners of the fee remained unimpaired.

It is quite clear, therefore, even if the true construction of the eleventh section accords with the view taken by the counsel for the defendants, that the Legislature *had no power* to authorize the company to enter upon and appropriate the land in question for purposes other than those to which it had been originally dedicated in pursuance of the highway act, without first providing a just compensation therefor."

It was argued in that case, as in this, that using the road for a railway was only a different mode of exercising the right which had been acquired by the people; that the use was virtually the same, viz.: that of accommodating the traveling public. But the argument met with no favor from the Court. Judge NELSON says: "It was said on the argument, that the highway is only used by the defendant for the purposes originally designed—the accommodation of the public, and for this compensation has already been made. This argument might have been used with about the same force in the case of Sir John Lade *vs.* Shepherd, 2 Strange, 1,004."

He adds on this subject, "the claim set up (by the defendant) is an *easement*, not a right of passage to the public but to the *Company*, who have the exclusive privilege of using the track of the road in their own peculiar manner. The public may travel with them over the track, *if they choose to ride in their cars.*"

This case was decided by our late Supreme Court upon full consideration, and in so emphatic a manner, ought to be conclusive, unless it appears upon principle to be clearly erroneous. * * *

It will not be seriously and cannot be successfully contended, either that the dedication of land for a highway gives to the public *an unlimited use*, or that the Legislature have the power to encroach upon the reserved rights of the owners, by materially enlarging or changing the nature of the public easement.

The only plausible ground which can be taken is that which was assumed in the case of the Presbyterian Society in Waterloo *vs.* The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, *supra*, and which has also been assumed here, viz.: that to convert a highway into a railroad track is no material change in, or enlargement of, that to which it was originally dedicated; that the construction of a railroad along a highway is simply *one of the modes* of accomplishing the object of the original dedicating, viz.: that of creating a thoroughfare and passage way for the public: in short, that the railroad is a species of highway, and that the two uses are substantially identical.

But is this assumption just? are the two uses the same? If the only difference consisted in the introduction of a new motive power, it would not be material. But is there no distinction between the common rights of every man to use upon the road a conveyance of his own at will and the right of a corporation to use its conveyances to the exclusion of all others—between the right of a man to travel in his own carriage without pay, and the right to travel in the car of a railroad company on paying their price?

It may be said that the use of the road as a common highway is not subverted; that a man may still drive his own carriage upon it. Without pausing to notice the fallacy of this argument, and the impracticability of the enjoyment of such a right when railroad trains are passing and repassing every half-hour, let us look at the subject in another point of view. The right of the public in a highway is an easement, and one that is vested in the *whole* public. Is not the right of a railroad company, if it has a right to construct its track upon the road, also an easement? This cannot be denied: nor that the latter easement is enjoyed not by the public at large, but by a corporation, because it will not be pretended that every man would have a right to go and lay down his timbers and his iron rails, and make a railway upon a highway. These, then, are two easements: one vested in the public, the other in the railroad company. These easements are property, and that of the railroad company is valuable. How was it acquired? It has cost the company nothing.

The theory must be that it is carved out, and is a part of the public easement, and is, therefore, the gift of the public. This would do if it was given solely at the expense of the public. But it is manifest that it is at the joint expense of the public and the owner of the fee. Ought not the latter, then, to have been consulted?

But it is unnecessary to refine upon this case. Any one can see, that to convert a common highway, running over a man's land, into a railroad, is to impose an additional burthen upon the land, and greatly to impair its value. As no compensation has, in this case, been made to the owner, his consent must in some way be shown.

The argument is, that as he has consented to the laying out of a highway upon his land—*ergo*, he has consented to the building of a railroad upon it, although one of these benefits his land, renders access to it easy, and enhances its price, while the other makes access to it both difficult and dangerous, and renders it comparatively valueless. Were the transaction between two individuals, every one would see at once the injustice of the conclusion attempted to be drawn. It is the public interest, supposed to be involved, which begets the difficulty; and it is just for this reason that the Constitution interferes for the protection of individual rights, and provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation; and provisions no less necessary than just, and one which it is the duty of Courts to see honestly and fairly enforced.

The case stated by the learned Judge who delivered a dissenting opinion in the Supreme Court, is a striking illustration of the injustice that would frequently be done under the rule contended for by the defendants.

A street was laid out through a man's land, and he was assessed several hundred dollars for benefits, in addition to the land taken, and before the street was opened it was taken by a railroad company, and converted into the track of their road. The owner lost his land, had to pay several hundred dollars, and had the annoyance of the railroad besides, while the railroad company got the road for nothing.

The case of Inhabitants of Springfield *vs.* Connecticut River Railroad Company, 4 Cush. 63, shows what the Supreme Court of Massachusetts thought of the argument that the uses are the same. It was insisted then on the part of the defendant that the power conferred upon them by the Legislature to build their road between certain *termini*, gave them, by necessary implication, the right to build their track upon any intervening highway. But Chief-Justice SHAW, in his reply to this argument, says: "The two uses are almost, if not wholly, inconsistent with each other, so that taking the highway for a railroad will nearly supersede the former one to which it had been legally appropriated. The whole course of legislation on the subject of railroads is opposed to such a construction."

I concur with the learned Chief-Justice, and have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the dedication of land to the use of the public as a highway is not a dedication of it to the use of a railroad company; that the two uses are essentially different, and that, consequently, a railroad cannot be built upon a highway without compensation to the owners of the fee. The legislative provisions on the subject were probably intended, as was intimated in the Presbyterian Society of Waterloo *vs.* Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, *supra*, to confer the right so far only as the public easment is concerned, leaving the companies to deal with the private rights of individuals in the ordinary mode. If, however, more was intended, the provisions are clearly in conflict with the Constitution, and cannot be sustained.

It follows that the defendants in constructing their road upon Washington-street, without the consent of the plaintiff, and without any appraisal of his damages, or compensation to him in any form, were guilty of an unwarrantable intrusion and trespass upon his property, and that he is entitled to relief.

Although he had a remedy at law for the trespass, yet as the trespass was of a continuous nature he had a right to come into a Court of Equity, and to invoke its restraining power to prevent a multiplicity of suits, and can of course recover his damages as incidental to this equitable relief. There may be doubt as to recover in this suit the damages upon the lots which have been sold, because, as to those lots, there was no occasion to ask any equitable relief, and to permit the damages to be assessed in this suit in effect deprives the defendants of the right to have them assessed by a Jury. But as this question has not been raised it is unnecessary to consider it.

The judgment must be reversed, and there must be a new trial, with costs, to abide the event.

[Copy.] E. PESHINE SMITH,
State Reporter, Rochester, Monroe Co.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. *James Nevins, Chief Mate of the Ship A Z.*—A criminal charge against the above party was made by George E. Davis, one of the crew, for an alleged assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit—a belaying pin—on the high seas. The hearing was had before Commissioner BETTS at 10 yesterday morning, but Judge Beebe, counsel for the accused, not appearing, the case was adjourned to the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., to allow the defendant the opportunity to defend himself.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE SECOND SANFORD HALL CASE.

In re petition of Anne B. Smith.—This is the case where the lady has been detained nearly eight years in the Sanford Hall Asylum, the facts of which were given in Monday's TIMES.

Yesterday, upon the return to the writ being made, a consultation was had between his Honor and the counsel, when it was decided best to have the hearing kept private, and it will therefore be had either at his Honor's office or house.

Carr vs. *Corr.*—Divorce granted.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WAS THE BOWERY BANK ASSIGNMENT VALID?

Albert H. Nicoloy vs. *The Bowery Bank.*—The plaintiff moved to have the assignment made by the Bank, vacated on the ground of illegality. The facts of the case were fully given in the TIMES at the time of the argument. Yesterday his Honor rendered the following opinion:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The petitioner, Mr. Nicolay, is a creditor of the Bowery Bank on a certified check for $1,750, dated Oct. 9, 1857. He complains in that character of what he denominates a collusive appointment of one of the officers of the bank as a Receiver of its assets to wind up its business, and asks that the orders which were made for that purpose at the instance of Mr. Moody Cummings, another and a friendly creditor of the bank, may be vacated, and the appointment made under them set aside.

Mr. Cummings' suit, it appears, was commenced on the 10th of October, on a check for $250, which, on that same day, had been protested for non-payment. The order to show cause was also made on the 10th, and was returnable at 2½ o'clock on the same day, when, the counsel of the bank appearing, but making no opposition, the institution was formally declared "insolvent," the injunction against it continued, and a receiver appointed, with directions to realize the assets and "distribute the proceeds among the creditors equally and ratably, according to law."

It will thus be seen that the demand was presented, the suit upon it instituted, the trial had, the judgment rendered, and the execution in effect issued and completed all on one and the same day. The proceeding, therefore, although it may have been perfectly proper, was substantially a voluntary assignment, made by the bank itself for the equal benefit of all the creditors "according to their respective debts," and the question is, is such an assignment by a bank, which, if the petitioner's allegations are well founded, "was and is solvent and entirely able to pay its debts," in law a valid proceeding?

The statute in relation to moneyed corporations (1 R. S., 791) provides that no conveyance, assignment or transfer, nor any "judgment suffered by any such corporation when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, with the intent of giving a preference to any particular creditor over other creditors of the company, shall be valid in law."

Such a provision seems to carry with it, by necessary implication, an admission that an assignment or judgment made or suffered, without any intent of giving preferences, and of course still more if with the express intent of insuring equality, is a proper and legal act.

It may be that the selection of one of its own officers as a receiver was injudicious, but it certainly was not unlawful. The act for the voluntary dissolution of Corporations (2 R. S. 467) expressly provides that "any of the directors, trustees or other officers, or any of the stockholders, may be appointed receivers." We have the sanction, therefore, of the Legislature for the principle of such a selection. Any creditor, nevertheless, upon good cause shown, may object either before or after the appointment, and may designate a more suitable person, of his own nomination, to take the place of the nominee of the bank. Mr. Nicolay, at present, makes no such application. It is understood that another creditor has done so, and that one of my colleagues has already made the desired change by substituting Mr. Stewart for Mr. Bradford.

It is sufficient that the new Constitution of the State and the act of 1849, passed to give effect to its requirements, have superseded the previous legislation on the subject.

The Constitution declares that the stockholders of banks of issue shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares; and the act of 1849 declares that the liability so created shall be enforced as therein provided, "and in no other manner." That "manner" is either by issuing an execution, and showing that the property of the bank is of such a character that an execution, although issued, cannot be satisfied out of it, or by waiting ten days after demand and refusal and then applying for a distribution of the assets by a receiver, and an apportionment of the deficiency among the stockholders on the report of a referee. Mr. Cummings, it is said, complied with neither of these conditions; he neither obtained an execution nor waited the ten days. Already answer to this objection is found in the well-settled principle that a party in whose favor conditions are prescribed may waive their enforcement. The bank did so, and the order on that point, no fraud being suggested, is *res adjudicata*. It determined the institution to be insolvent.

Mr. Nicolay, it is true, was not a party to the proceeding; but the statute did not require that he should be. Any creditor having a demand exceeding $100 was authorized to make the application and to obtain the order. No notice was required except to the bank. If the statute in this respect be, as it clearly is, defective, the Court has no power to supply the omission.

For want of notice to all the creditors, an improper person may sometimes, no doubt, be appointed receiver. The evil, however can only be temporary. Any person having an interest may immediately apply for a change, and for an immediate injunction on his acts; and such motions may be repeated as often as new occasions for them may arise. Mr. Nicolay, therefore, is not prejudiced; and if it be true, as he alleges, that the bank is solvent, so much the better will it be for his ultimate payment.

It may, nevertheless, under the circumstances, if he desires it, be proper to direct a reference, to inquire into the matter of the appointment of the cashier, as distinguished from other persons, (that being the act rather of the parties than of the Court,) and the subsequent substitution, pending this proceeding, of the secretary of the Trust Company in his stead.

Should the petitioner's counsel consider a special order necessary, he will prepare a draft, and submit it (on notice) for settlement.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—COSTS—WHEN TENDER CAN BE MADE.

Thurston vs. *Marsh.*—Tender after suit was confined to "actions at law." (2 R. S. 553.) In those actions costs were fixed, and not discretionary. They were adjusted also to each successive service in the cause. There was no per centage applicable in gross to the whole. Hence no provision for a tender as distinguished from a confession. It permits the defendant to serve an offer to "allow judgment" for a specified sum, with costs on such judgment; the per centage may be added, and the costs thus complete. But no provision is made for a per centage without a judgment. Whether, therefore, a tender can now be made after suit, except in the form of an offer to allow judgment, may at least be doubted. It certainly cannot, as it seems to me—in a foreclosure suit—such suits, it is well known, were not "actions at law" as understood in the Revised Statutes. They were suits in equity, and subject to all the equitable jurisdiction of the Court. They are so still. In such suits, costs, under the code, "may be allowed or not, in the discretion of the Court." (§306.)

The defendant has mistaken the practice. He should have offered to pay the interest accrued, and upon its refusal, and a reasonable excuse, for the seeming want of precise punctuality, have obtained as he might, an order to stay all proceedings till a further default of any should occur. Order accordingly.

Wright vs. *Wright.*—Divorce granted.

ANOTHER IMPRISONMENT IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

In the Matter of the Petition of Catherine McGowan.—On the 29th of September, 1856, Judge Whiting granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to D Tilden Brown, Superintendent and Resident Physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and commanding him to produce Ann Moore, the wife of Archibald Dunlap Moore, and sister of the petitioner, before his Honor, on the 10th of March following. The petition set forth that Mrs. Moore was not insane, and that she was illegally restrained of her liberty.

The return to the writ showed that the lady was placed in the asylum upon the certificate of two physicians, who pronounced her insane. The return was traversed, and all its allegations denied.

The case was referred to Lewis B. Reed, who reported a month since, that the lady was deranged. She has been twelve months in the asylum.

Yesterday Mr. H. R. Cummings made a motion for her discharge, denying that she was or is insane. Mr. A. H. Wallace opposed the motion, and after a few moments' conversation it was decided to submit the case on the papers, which was accordingly done.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad vs. *Henry H. Goodman, &c.*—Judgment for defendant Ackerman, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend, so as to separate all defendants except Goodman & Co., who, as trustees, may properly be joined in a suit against each *cestui que trust*, at the option of the plaintiffs, (2 Paige 278,) or the usual term.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Aaron D. Hopping et al. vs. *Thos. Arnold et al.*—The evidence shows that the goods replevined passed beyond the defendants' control before this action was commenced. On this ground alone he is entitled to be discharged from the order of arrest.

Albert L. Catlin vs. *Catharine O. Billings.*—Motion to make out the docket of the judgment "2d of April" granted; the applicant consenting to give security; also, to pay the judgment if the appeal is dismissed.

The Trustees of the First Baptist Church vs. *The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—Settled; form of the first amendment allowed.

Jos. G. Dimond vs. *Geo. Dick.*—Form of judgment settled.

Geo. P. Bradford et al. vs. *Edward Fox.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Goods, Chattels, &c., of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Yesterday Mr. Charles Edwards was appointed guardian, *ad litem*, of Mrs. Clarinda Archer *née* McKee, Jas. McKee, Caroline McKee and Leonora McKee, minors, and next of kin to Dr. Burdell, to protect their rights on Mrs. Cunningham's appeal from the Surrogate's decision.

In re Petition of . . H. K*yser.*—Prayer granted.

J. B. Overton vs. *J. Quinn et al.*—Judgment of invalidity of marriage granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Goodman vs. *Orser, Sheriff.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Trask vs. *Blanchard*—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

It was understood that John Rodgers would be tried yesterday for the murder of John Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, a few weeks ago, and a large crowd was assembled in consequence. On motion of the counsel for the prisoner the trial was postponed till to-day.

The Judge pronounced his decision on the application of the counsel for John B. Holmes, the architect and surveyor charged with forging his wife's name to a mortgage deed, to admit him to bail. The Judge decided that he should not be admitted to bail, the offence being of too great a magnitude.

The trial of Duffy and Drake, charged with the murder of a negro named Salters, was postponed till the January term.

John Mead, charged with the murder of Corney R. Wagner on Sept. 5, at the City Hospital, was placed on trial. Mead was taken to the Hospital while laboring under an attack of *mania a potu*, and in that state seized a bread-knife, lying on a shelf, and stabbed his fellow-patient Wagner. Dr. Bulkeley, of the City Hospital, deposed that Mead was insane at the time of the commission of the act. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mead was remanded to be taken to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Edward D. Crocker, the boatswain of a ship in the United States service, was charged with robbing a prostitute of jewelry which she valued at $54. The case for the prosecution was by no means perfect, and the Jury acquitted the defendant. The commandant of the Navy Yard, and other naval officers, have expressed their readiness to restore Mr. Crocker to the position he held before this charge was made against him, being satisfied of his thorough integrity.

A man of inflammatory temper and combustible tendency, named Constant Blaize, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Sebastian Zimmerman, on the 27th October. Sentence was reserved till Saturday.

Having nothing else to do, the Court adjourned.

COURT CADENDAR—TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 608, 592, 491, 492, 536, 287, 163, 494, 471, 583, 119, 553, 501, 655, 621, 341, 385, 606, 569, 614, 618, 295, 49, 369, 645, 557.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 10—Nos. 30 to 36, 38, 39, 40.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 286, 2099, 1203, 214, 311, 312, 313, 314, 314½, 321, 206, 255, 278, 287, 621, 264.

Miscellaneous Items.

On Monday week, as the passenger train was leaving Wapsie station for the East, on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, between twenty and thirty Irish laborers who had been discharged, boarded the cars, and swore they would ride to Clinton free of charge. Conductor Smith remonstrated, and the Irish persisted. At length he attempted to force them from the cars. The Conductor and three assistants succeeded, after many bruises and hard knocks, in ejecting a portion of the rioters, and then gave the signal for the train to proceed. The row continued for nearly a mile, when the train again stopped, and the fight became severe and general. Pistols, knives and clubs were drawn and used indiscriminately, and one man was severely stabbed. At length twelve of the rioters were secured and lodged in jail.

W. C. Phillips, the individual who distinguished himself about eight years ago, by hoaxing the State Prison officers of Massachusetts into a search for a mythical treasure buried in the town of Sandwich, has just been liberated from eighteen years service to the State.

The Nicaragua fever prevails in Fort Bend, Texas, and it is said that a colony of sixty will go from that and adjoining counties, with implements of husbandry as well as of warfare, intending to become permanent settlers and cultivators of the soil.

The statement that a portion of the Nicaraguan army is about to sail from Galveston is contradicted by the *Civilian*. No effort has been made to dispatch a vessel from that port.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull, and prices favor buyers. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25@$7 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday reports no important movements for last week. "A few small failures in the city, and one or two unlooked-for ones out of the city, have a tendency to increase the distrust now existing, and holders of goods are reluctant to part with them except for cash, or to parties of undoubted credit. Some buyers from the Provinces have been purchasing goods at the auction-houses, and the prices realized were fair, considering the general dullness of the trade and the quality of the goods. The New-England trade purchase very sparingly, but the business is quite as good as could be expected under the existing state of affairs, although it falls considerable under last year. Goods of all kinds can be bought low for cash, but cash purchasers continue scarce. We do not look for any improvement at present. In the manufacturing districts business continues almost suspended, and we do not anticipate any material increase in the manufacture for at least two or three months. Among the exports since our last we notice 866 cases from this port to San Francisco." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,879	2,753
Since Jan. 1	214,070	203,317
Total	216,949	206,070

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Java, 16c.@16¼c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c. Stock of Coffee in Baltimore on Saturday, 38,400 bags.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12¾c. @12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash, ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Market, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	197,593
Total	205,412
Exported to date	74,446
Stock on hand not cleared, Oct. 31, 1857	130,966

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened heavily and languidly. Subsequently the demand improved, and prices evinced renewed firmness and buoyancy. Sales 20,000 bbls., part to home dealers, but chiefly to shippers.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Toward the close holders claimed an advance. Canadian is unaltered. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is depressed and languid. The transactions include 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.; $5 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty brisk and is firmer. Sales 58,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 30 @$1 32; poor to good Red Western, 95c.@$1 16; ordinary to choice White Southern, $1 30@$1 55; and fair to good Red do., $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and good demand at strengthening rates. Sales 27,000 bushels, at 75c.@75½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, and 80c. for White Southern, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. About 1,700 bushels State Barley changed hands, part common, at 70c. ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in, and are worth 43c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours, 34,027 bbls. of Flour, 22,000 bushels of Wheat, 16,875 bushels of Corn, and 5,983 bushels of Rye.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 6.

	Receipts by Canal and R. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	2,862	2,691
Wheat, bushels	148,287	155,230
Corn, bushels	1,004	—
Oats, bushels	6,006	80
Barley, bushels	350	—

Detroit Breadstuff Receipts during the week ending with Nov. 7.

Flour, bbls	26,531	Oats, bushels	12,578
Wheat, bushels	75,827	Rye, bushels	1,659
Corn, bushels	3,620		

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 7.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	1,800	1,976
Wheat, bushels	98,743	119,977
Corn, bushels	—	6,523
Oats, bushels	—	503

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales River, at 50c.@65c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending the 6th inst., 3,000 bales were received, which depressed prices to 85c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs. The bulk of the receipts were disposed of at 85c. ℔ 100 lbs. Among the receipts were 500 bales Eastern, which had been sold to arrive, at $1, but as the quality did not come up to the expectation of the purchaser the sale was annulled, and it was subsequently sold at something under this figure. In New-Orleans, on the 2d inst., about 2,340 bales old Western ground) were sold from warehouse by auction at $17 50@$18, all, however, except a few small lots, at $17 50 ℔ ton.

HIDES—1,500 Buenos Ayres were purchased in Boston last week, on private terms, for the New-York market.

HOPS—Dull and heavy, at 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LUMBER—The Detroit *Tribune* has published a statement of the lumber business of the State of Michigan. The recapitulation is thus given:

Total lumber on Eastern slope, feet	446,000,000
Total lumber on Western slope	328,600,000
Total lumber on North Peninsula	30,000,000
Total	814,600,000
Lath on Eastern slope	165,000,000
Lath on Western slope	135,000,000
Total	280,000,000
Aggregate value of lumber	$9,865,200
Aggregate value of lath	475,000
Total	$10,341,200
Aggregate of capital employed	6,118,500

LEAD—Is attracting some attention; but prices are still quite nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@80c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Coulinnes quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 2uc.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Spirits do. is pretty actively sought after, but at reduced prices; 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon. Resin and Tar appear as last noticed.

OILS—Are dull and prices are generally nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at former rates, $19 75 for Mess; $18@18 25 for Thin Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess, and $16 for Prime ℔ bbl. The stock of Pork in the New-Orleans Inspection Warehouses, on the 2d inst., was 3,527 bbls.—nearly all unInspected. Cut Meats are in better supply and demand, at 10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to choice, at 11½c.@13c. and 150 kegs at 13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13@$16 ℔ bbl. The stock of Beef in the New-Orleans Inspection warehouses, on the 2d inst., was only 256 bbls. of all kinds. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet, but is held at $3@$4 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Nov. 6, 2,633 tcs. were received and sold, principally for coastwise shipment, at prices ranging from $3 12½@$3 87½; the bulk of the sales, however, were made within the range of $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ hundred. 62,000 bushels rough Rice were also received and sent to mill.

SEEDS—In Boston, during last week, sales were made of 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed on private terms; 1,000 bags at $1 25, cash; 3,000 bags at $1 27½, cash; and other considerable sales were reported at $1 25@$1 32½, cash, and $1 40@$1 45, 90 days and four months. In Canary Seed, sales of 25 bbls. at $3 25 ℔ bush., 6 months. Imports of Linseed into Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct 31:

Bags	1857. 490,384	1856. 296,300

SPICES—In Boston, during last week, the sales of pepper included 5,000 bags for export on private terms, and about 4,000 bags are shipping to Europe by importers; and to the trade the sales have been in large and small lots at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., six months. A lot of 900 bags Jamaica Pimento has been taken for export at a price not public; 600 bags Ginger at 4½c., cash; and Nutmegs are dull at 55c.@60c. ℔ lb., six months.

SUGARS—The demand is animated, and prices are quoted firm. Sales since our last 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, chiefly Cuba, at from 5¼c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Primo at 9¼c.@9½c. cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at old quotations.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 2.

Stock on hand, 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	893
Total	14,699
Exported to date	7,587
Stock on hand not cleared	7,112

WHISKY—Sales 260 bbls. Ohio and Prison chiefly at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported active, and rates were advancing. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb., Flour, 2s.@2s 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Unemployed rallied again in Tompkins-square yesterday, beleaguered the City Hall, muttering much more violence than they looked, at one time denouncing Mayor WOOD as a humbug, demanding that he be brought out and exposed as a deceiver of hungry men—(whereupon the Mayor sent up for a force of policemen and received some hundred of them as a guard)—and then stretching out on the grass, quietly waited for some relief to be announced from the General Committees of the Common Council, or from the Common Council itself, which in its sessions during the afternoon considered their case. There were rumors of violence to be attempted to-day, in case no relief were afforded them, (and there was none,) but they were generally presumed to be untrue, or based only upon the reckless and unmeaning threats of some of the leaders of the paradise party.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, General NYE offered a series of resolutions condemning the course which the unemployed are taking in paradise the streets and threatening to obtain aid by force, and assuring the community that the Police Department was amply competent and ready to protect them in case an outbreak should occur. Mayor WOOD took exception to a part of the preamble, which, he claimed, reflected unjustly upon adopted citizens. An amendment was made and the resolutions adopted. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., was not heard from. He was not at his place of business yesterday at all, and it is not definitely known that he will not accept. Members of the Department express their belief, with regret, that he will not.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Monday, the report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's message was read, and after debate, in which Councilmen BOOLE the Chairman of that Committee, Councilmen MCCAHILL, WAUGH, BRADY, OTTERSON, JONES, WAGNER and others took part, the report was adopted, and, by suspension of the rules the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen the same evening on the same subject. It was moved further to suspend the rules, so as to reach the street commission, but on vote the Board decided in the negative, many members stating that it would be practically useless owing to the difficulty in which that department is embroiled. The sum of $500 was awarded to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in their capacity as Health Commissioners, and various other matters of comparatively minor interest were advanced a stage. The motion to adopt the report involving the Chief Engineer in censure for violating the City ordinances was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting refused to pass the bills for refitting the Supreme Court rooms. Supervisor BLUNT claimed that the charges for nearly all the items were exorbitant, and the report was referred back. In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a number of resolutions were passed, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the poor and unemployed, and the Committee on Finance reported on the Mayor's Message in relation to the employment and payment of the unemployed. The Committee differed materially from those who consider the Government bound to furnish employment to those out of work, but while they disapproved of the plan of payment proposed by the Mayor, (50,000 barrels of flour, &c.,) they urged the immediate progress of all improvements to be made. The report, which was adopted, recommended the expenditure of $50,000 to macadamize Second-avenue and such other streets as the Common Council may designate.

Councilman WAUGH and two of his colleagues of the Committee on Lands and Places, sat yesterday to receive evidence as to certain charges of impropriety in the management of the works on the Central Park. The testimony of Lieutenant VEILE, the Engineer-in-Chief, and of Mr. MCINTOSH, the instruction and disbursing clerk, exhibited the conduct of the Board as in every way blameless. Mr. BACON, one of the surveyors, THOS GRAY, a carpenter, and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, a laborer, complained of the refusal on the part of the Board to give them the wages due them from January till July, which accrued under the old *régime*, and of their reducing their wages without giving them notice. The Committee, after directing the clerk to subpœna all the Central Park Commissioners, adjourned the matter until to-day.

Demonstrations of the unemployed workingmen are occurring elsewhere than in this City. On Saturday afternoon, at Trenton, there was a large gathering of unemployed men, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Common Council. A similar demonstration took place in Newark yesterday.

The official returns of the Maryland Election have all been received, and the vote for Governor foots up 44,764 for HICKS, American, and 36,197 for GROOME, Democrat—HICKS' majority, 8,567. The Americans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is equally divided.

Another Slave case has excited the people of Boston. Mr. LEWIS SWEET and family have for some months been traveling in the North, accompanied by a Slave girl, named BETTY. While at Lawrence, Mass., a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out to obtain possession of BETTY, on the ground that she was restrained of her liberty. Yesterday, at Boston, a hearing was had before Chief-Justice SHAW, where it transpired, after a private examination of the woman, that it was her voluntary wish to return to Tennessee with her master.

The City Banks last night resolved to call upon the Country Banks to redeem daily at the Metropolitan Bank, after Monday next, 16th November. The present accumulation of Country Notes will be carried by the City Banks until 1st May next; one-fifth, however, to be taken up each on the 1st January, 1st February, 1st March, 1st April, and 1st May. Interest at the rate of six per cent. to be allowed after 1st December. The proceedings are understood to look to early resumption, provided the arrangement is agreeable to the Country Banks.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were pretty active for Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were freely purchased, chiefly by shippers, and prices closed with more firmness. Corn was in fair demand, and advanced a shade. The scarcity of Cotton prevented important operations therein. Provisions were in moderate request at more regular prices. Sugars were more active at full rates. No remarkable change occurred in other kinds of Groceries. Freights were active, and rates favored shipowners.

The American Mayoralty Convention met last evening, in long and stirring session, JAMES W. BARKER in the Chair. On the first ballot the vote stood for Isaac O. Barker, 17; Zophar Mills, 12; James E. Cooley, 20; R. T. Haws, 4; Wm. Tucker, 5; C. G. Gunther, 4; L. J. Oliver, 1, and Fernando Wood, 1. The vote for Wood was given by P. J. Monroe, who said that Mayor Wood was still a member of the Twenty-second Ward Council. The announcement was made during the balloting that the Republicans had appointed a Committee of five to confer with them and others, and adjourned without nominating. No general disposition was manifested to cooperate with the Republicans, however, and the ballotings went on. After the fifth ballot Mills' and Barker's names were withdrawn in favor of Cooley. On the sixth ballot James E. Cooley received 45 out of 66 votes, and was declared unanimously elected. They waited on the Ex-Senator as a Committee of the Whole to announce the result.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met last night, but after appointing a Committee to consult with the American Mayoralty Convention, adjourned without naming a candidate.

The Republicans, last night, renominated WASHINGTON SMITH for Governor of Almshouse.

Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER declines to be considered a candidate for the Mayoralty.

TOOLE and HAGAN, two of the parties supposed to have been engaged in the horrible tragedy in Greenwich-street, were examined yesterday. Both stated that they had nothing to do with the murder or rape of the deceased; both acknowledged that they were at the house on the evening of the murder. Their testimony, if believed, tends to fasten the crime upon the two suspected parties who are at still large, O'CONNELL and "sailor Dan." It is believed that the latter has effected his escape in a vessel bound to a Southern port. The Police continued their search for these parties yesterday without success.

The case of ANNE B. SMITH, the young lady who has been detained in the Sanford Hall Asylum, came up yesterday. On consultation with his Honor the Judge, it was decided best to have the hearing private, and it will therefore be had either at his Honor's office or residence.

Captain SANGARTI, his mate, and crew of nine persons, who were rescued from the brig *Noticioso*, while in a sinking condition, by the bark *Hannah Secor*, have applied to the Spanish Consul to be sent home to Spain. The Consul will provide for them. Strenuous efforts were made by the crew of the bark to free the brig and get her into port, but the pumps after gave out, and the abandoned, sunk in an hour.

The New-York County Medical Society held its anniversary meeting last night, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third-street, J. B. VAN KLEEK, M. D., President, in the Chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and sixteen delegates chosen to the meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held at Albany in February.

A child, four years old, the daughter of D. M. HEDGES, Esq., No. 31 Washington-place, was enticed yesterday by a man unknown, into a carriage and carried off. The police getting on the villain's track, the little one was set down again so quickly that the thief was not discovered. A physician picked up the lost one and restored her to her parents.

The Democratic Union General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last evening, for the purpose of deciding upon the manner of the Primary Elections. The plan decided upon was similar to that of the last election—on a basis of nine to each Aldermanic District.

A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Working Men.

The assertion by large bands of men in meocing language, in the streets and squares of New-York, of sundry shallow theories concerning the "rights of labor" is a fact which reflects so much discredit on the present state of popular information upon this class of subjects, that we cannot avoid making an attempt, before matters go any further, to place the question before the working classes in its true light. We would fain save them from the misfortunes which the teachings of demagogues are likely to bring upon them by an appeal to their own reason, rather than by the bayonets of the National Guard. FERNANDO WOOD, with his usual want of scruple, has been urging them into excesses and pretensions which his organ, the *Herald*, two days ago proposed to repress by volleys of musketry. A very little reflection, united with the smallest modicum of self-respect, may save them from the wiles of the one, and the blood-thirsty menaces of the other.

We perfectly understand the terrible difficulties of the position in which the unemployed find themselves at the present moment. We can understand how hard it must be for a man to be swayed by considerations of abstract justice, or be consoled by the laws of political economy in the presence of a starving wife and children. We do not ask him to shut his ear to their cries, or steel his heart against the spectacle of their sufferings. But we do not wish him to suppose for one moment that he or his family has a right to be exempted from all share in the privation caused by the terrible catastrophe which has overwhelmed the nation. All classes are suffering from it, millionaires as well as paupers. The misfortune under which we are laboring, is, in the largest sense of the word, a national one. We do not, as we have said, ask the workman not to writhe under it, but we ask him to bear with a good grace, with manliness and dignity, what he must bear—in spite of himself, and to refrain from courses which cannot possibly bring him relief, and which, if pursued to extremes, must lead to his ruin. In other words, we ask at his hands obedience to reason and to law, and we have to add that it is only by obedience to both one and the other that he can affect any change in his condition which will not be a change for the worse.

The doctrine that a man has a *right* to be supplied with labor and wages by the Government or anybody, whether his services are needed or not, is a doctrine which took its rise in aristocratic countries in which the working classes are in a position of degradation and dependence, but which in America every workingman should repudiate with scorn and abhorrence. The monarchs and aristocracies of Europe hold that the working classes should not be required or encouraged to think for themselves; that they should have no influence in determining their own destiny, that all their interests should be left in the hands of their superiors,—that is, of the rich, whose duty it is to instruct them, teach them morality and religion, govern them, and find them labor and the means of support. It is to escape from this degrading tutelage and rise into the position of free agents, and full-grown men, with room for all their faculties to work and grow; with room for the largest progress, both moral and physical; with a voice in the management of public affairs, that the mass of foreign workmen come here. It is the possession of this proud independence that makes America the workingman's paradise. It is our boast, and we hope, in spite of the machinations of demagogues, that it will long continue to be our boast, that here all are equal before the law; that each of us holds his own destiny in his own hands, and, under God, is responsible to no one but himself for the use he makes of his talents, whether natural or acquired. We work in complete self-dependence. Fortune, to be sure, showers her favors unequally. Some succeed and some fail—but no one thinks of blaming his neighbor for his bad luck. The successful owe pity, and when necessary, relief, to their less fortunate brethren. The former owe it as a moral obligation, but the latter cannot demand it as a right. In Europe, as the Governments and the aristocracy have so organized society as to keep classes apart, render it difficult for a man to rise out of the sphere in which he was born, and undertake to meddle with and regulate almost every petty detail in the affairs of private individuals, when anything goes wrong, the sufferers have a right to look to them for aid. Where the working man is a serf or vassal, his lord is bound to find him work and food. But in a Republic, in which all are supposed to be partners, on a footing of perfect equality, and in which Government is instituted by all, simply for the protection of life and property, the right to labor does not exist, and the man who attempts to assert such a right, acknowledges, *ipso facto*, that his position is one of inferiority and subjection. He makes the relation between himself and the State, and between himself and the rich, that which exists between child and parent, or master and slave. Will the working men of New-York deliberately, and under any pressure whatever, so stultify themselves as to abandon the status of free citizens for that of *protégés* and dependents?

This is the political aspect of the question. In the light of abstract justice the position taken by the "hunger meetings" is even less tenable. The Government is but the representative of the City *en masse*. We are all a great company, and each tax-payer is a stockholder. What gives any one stockholder a *right* to demand labor from another? Why, we should like to know, is a bricklayer or excavator any more entitled to be provided with bricklaying or excavating at the public expense than a lawyer with clients, or a doctor with patients? There are hundreds of lawyers in this City at the present moment who cannot find work enough to pay for their board. What should we think of them if they marched in a body to the City Hall, and told Mayor WOOD that if he didn't find suits for them to carry on, and pay them in beef and flour at cost price, they would begin to plunder the houses of the rich? Is it not lamentable that under the smallest pressure of want, workingmen should be found ready to abandon their position of self dependence and equality, and cast themselves and their franchises in craven mendicancy at the feet of the first "scurvy politician" who chooses to play upon their passions and thoughtlessness?

We shall probably be told in answer to all this, that hungry men cannot reason, and that though our arguments may be good, they will not produce the desired effect unless they produce bread. Well, we reply that as far as the mere supply of either work or food is concerned, there cannot be a worse way to come at either one or other than to demand them as a right, when every man of intelligence in the whole community knows there is no such right. Threats of violent enforcement of a pretended claim alarm the rich, close their purses, paralyze industry and enterprise, and send capital off to places where people are sure of not having their stores plundered, or their safes robbed. No merchant will send his flour or his beef to New-York if he knows there is a mob waiting to rob him of them, and the result will be that greater scarcity than ever will follow, and prices will rise. It is hardly necessary to remind any one with a particle of brains, that plunder can't continue very long. No sane workingman in the City supposes he could live through the Winter by sacking houses. This may be done once or twice, but the law speedily interposes, a volley is fired, there is wailing in hundreds of homes, the wealthy are terrified and exasperated, the fountain of charity is dried up, and the poor dupes of demagogic chicanery are left in a worse plight than ever. In crises of this sort, order, reason, charity and conciliation must do all, or nothing can be done.

Important Railroad Decision.

One of the most important decisions ever made by the Court of Appeals in this State will be found reported in another column of this morning's TIMES. It relates to the right of a Railroad Company to lay its track through a public street or road, *without the consent of the owners of adjoining property*—and as it denies that right entirely, it strikes a death-blow at every Railroad in this City, and, for aught we can see to the contrary, throughout the State.

The case was this: Mr. MATHER WILLIAMSON, owning sundry lots fronting upon Washington-street, in the City of Syracuse, sued the Central Railroad Company for damages to his property, in having laid their track in that street. It was alleged in reply, that as it was a public street, and had been surrendered to the public use by the owners of the adjoining property, the Company had a right to build a Railroad through it, inasmuch as this was one mode by which the public made use of it. In the Supreme Court the case was decided in favor of the Railroad Company; but the plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeals has now reversed the judgment, and ordered a new trial.

The ground taken by the Court, in the opinion which was delivered by Justice SELDEN, with the unanimous concurrence of the Court, is, that the dedication of land to the use of the public as a highway, is not a dedication of it to the use of a Railroad Company; that the two uses are essentially different, and that, consequently, a Railroad cannot be built upon a highway without compensation to the owners of the fee. The case is argued at considerable length, but with clearness and force.

This decision gives to every owner of property upon any street through which a Railroad passes, claim for damages against the Company. It is possible that the peculiar construction of our City roads, and the possibility of driving upon their track with ordinary vehicles, may affect the application to them of the principles laid down by the Court—though we do not see how their effect can be changed or avoided. We presume the property owners upon the lines of these Roads will at once take steps to test this point.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention has adopted a clause concerning Slavery which leaves nothing doubtful upon that subject. It recognizes the institution as already established in the Territory, and prohibits the Legislature from getting rid of it.

We are glad to find that the subject has been thus fairly met. It will bring the issue as directly before Congress or the people, as any one could desire. There are no open indications of a purpose on the part of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote, although the President, Dr. CALHOUN, openly declared his preference for such a course. They seem much more likely now, not only to frame a State Constitution, but to organize a State Government, as they are authorized to do by the law authorizing the Convention, and to place such limits upon the right of voting as will effectually answer their purpose,—and then submit the whole matter to the action of Congress.

Such a course will renew the agitation of the Slavery question, in national politics, upon a large scale. If the leaders of the Democratic party are wise, they will never allow the subject thus to come up for national discussion,—for it could not, under any conceivable circumstances, give them a particle of strength, but would be almost certain to rend the party fatally and hopelessly asunder.

The Unemployed.

In both branches of the Common Council last evening elaborate reports were presented and adopted upon the Mayor's Message, recommending the purchase and sale by the City of provisions to the poor. Both are able and sensible documents, and that of the Aldermen is especially worthy of perusal and reflection. It exposes the sophistries of the Mayor's Message and offers views of the prevailing panic, not only just in themselves, but well calculated to allay excitement and lead to a more healthy state of sentiment among the laboring classes. Both Boards recommended that every possible effort be made to place the public works of the City in such a condition as to afford as much employment for labor as possible,—while they discourage any extravagant hopes of aid or relief from the City Government.

A serious split has already taken place in the ranks of the Unemployed. Part of them begin to see that they have been merely the dupes of designing partisan politicians, who are endeavoring to make capital out of their distresses and who care nothing for their misfortunes, and will do nothing for their relief. The ultra communistic notions of the German radicals who have embraced this opportunity to advocate pillage and plunder, have disgusted others of more rational and sober views, who are not disposed thus to be led into adding crime to misfortune and plunging themselves and their families into still deeper wretchedness.

There is to be a grand meeting of them all at Tompkins-square this morning, and it is natural to suppose that last night's proceedings of the Common Council will, at the outset, discourage and exasperate them. They have been repeatedly urged by Mayor WOOD to await the action of this body, and assumed that it would relieve their wants, and carry his recommendations into effect. These promises have not been kept, as it was evident to every intelligent person from the beginning they could not be. We trust, however, that a little reflection will convince the mass of these people that violence of any kind is the last thing to be thought of, as it will be the most fatal thing to which they can resort.

Rumors were current yesterday that a plan had been formed, and would be carried into execution to-day, to attack and plunder the Assay Offices and the Banks in Wall-street. So much credit was given to them that Marshal RYNDERS and some of the other officers of the General Government took the precaution to provide for the attendance of a body of United States troops in case of emergency. We cannot believe, however, that any considerable number of our population are prepared for extremities so criminal, and so certain to be disastrous to themselves.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—It is with loyalty, no doubt, as it is with patriotism, or at least as TALLEYRAND said it was; it increases in intensity the further it is removed from its object. Thus, the inhabitant of a colony is always more loyal than the resident of the Court, or at least he should be, according to the natural order of things. There have been some exceptions, to be sure, as was proved at Bunker Hill and other places, but our neighbors, the Canadians, are sufficiently loyal to their monarch to confirm the rule. They have recently been giving a new and striking instance of their loyal natures by a demonstration against *Harper's Magazine* because that popular work, in its last number contained a disrespectful mention of Queen VICTORIA, whom it called VICTORIA GUELPH, casting at the same time unhandsome reflections on her grandfather and Uncles. Mr. THACKERAY had said much worse things of these royal personages in his lectures on the Four GEORGES, almost within sound of Buckingham Palace, without causing any offence to H. B. M.'s subjects who listened to him; but the loyal people of Montreal have shown their attachment to their Sovereign lady by banishing *Harper's Monthly* from their reading room. *Harper*, however, it must be said, made a mistake in calling VICTORIA GUELPH a "snob," become she refused to receive DICKENS at Windsor Castle as a gentleman. Her Majesty was unjustly blamed in that matter. The facts were simply these: She had a wish to see DICKENS and his company of amateurs give a representation of WILKIE COLLINS' drama of the "Frozen Deep," and invited them to the Castle to give a performance of the piece. But DICKENS replied that he and the gentlemen associated with him would comply with her Majesty's wish with great pleasure, only the ladies who assisted them not being professional players he could not take them to the Castle unless the Queen chose to receive them as her guests. This her Majesty could not do because they had never been presented to her in a regular way at a "Drawing-room." Mr. DICKENS then proposed that the Court should come to his house and see the drama, but this again would have been against all etiquette, and unjust to her other subjects whom she never honored in a similar manner. The difficulty was at last got over by a compromise, by the Dickens party giving a representation at one of the small public theatres, at which her Majesty was present, and all parties saved their honor.

Harper took the affair rather too much to heart, we think, and made complaints against the Queen which Mr. DICKENS would have hardly thought proper. But, our Canadian neighbors have taken up the matter seriously, and exhibited their loyalty in a very plucky manner. It strikes us that instead of depriving themselves of the pleasure of reading *Harper's Monthly*, the better way would have been to have retaliated by making fun of Mr. BUCHANAN. We hope it will not lead to any more serious consequences.

THE MAYORALTY.—The Mayoralty Ball has opened at last. The Republican Convention very wisely abstained from making any nomination. The Americans, in a fit of self-denial, nominated JAMES E. COOLEY as their candidate on the fifth ballot. This action opens the way for the easy reelection of Mayor WOOD.

THE AMAZONIAN AFFAIR.—We learn from a reliable quarter that the attack upon Mr. EUGENE THORN, by a female in Broadway, a few days since, grew out of circumstances not at all calculated to inflict any discredit upon him. He had given advice to a young friend, which the latter imprudently repeated, and thus brought upon Mr. THORN the unfeminine resentment of the party concerned. We make this explanation very gladly, to correct certain inferences which might have been drawn from statements heretofore published.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Marine Corps Ordered to Concentrate at New-York, to Protect the Sub-Treasury.

The New-York Post-Office Site—The French Minister—Central American Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Orders were issued here to-day for the immediate concentration at New-York of the Marine Corps stationed at Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, to protect the Sub-Treasury and other public property from rioters. If necessary, all the available Army Corps will also be ordered for the same duty. Colonel HARRIS, commanding the Marine corps at Brooklyn, who was here on special duty, went to New-York to-night, under orders to report to General SCOTT forthwith. If any efforts should be made against the Sub-Treasury, the most decisive measures of punishment are determined on by the Administration.

Councilman JONES, Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling a lot in the Park to Government for the Post-Office site, having addressed the Postmaster-General on the subject, Mr. BROWN to-day addressed him a letter formally renewing the offer of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—admitting that the lot is worth more, but declaring it all he had to give, and suggesting that the building to be erected would be an ornament to the City, and that the public convenience seemed to demand its location there. Mr. BROWN also states positively that if the offer is not accepted, the building cannot be erected for some years to come, because it will necessarily fall under the policy of retrenchment recently resolved on by the Administration relative to all uncommenced public structures. As he had made the offer for this site prior to the present crisis, the Government will feel bound to make an exception in favor of it if accepted: if not, then the subject will be dropped entirely. It is well understood here that nothing except Mayor WOOD's influence over the Board of Aldermen delays the immediate conclusion of the negotiation, and the consequent disbursement of half a million of dollars among the laboring men with whose sufferings he is professing so much sympathy.

Governor WALKER has not yet arrived, nor have there been any telegrams to his family. It is supposed that he has been unexpectedly delayed.

I understand that Mr. MASON has forwarded to the State Department his resignation of the French Mission, to take effect in January.

It is rumored that IRISARRI is to be received as Minister from Nicaragua, to-morrow. The statement is discredited, although it is possibly true, as the President, in view of Costa Rica's recent movements, is desirous to send a Minister to Nicaragua as early as possible. Still, his reception is not yet determined upon by the Cabinet.

The Naval Courts are still engaged upon the cases of RINGGOLD, BARNEY and HUNT. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Much misapprehension exists in regard to the views of the Administration on the Tehuantepec question, but the Administration has nothing to do with any agreement entered into between Mexico and the Louisiana Company, nor does it favor any other private interest. Mexico has offered to extend, for a large pecuniary consideration, the rights which the United States acquired under the Gadsden Treaty, connected with that subject. The correspondence will be transmitted to Congress.

The Government has been officially advised that Señor ESCALANTE has been selected by Costa Rica as Special Envoy to the United States. He is expected to arrive by the next steamer, but will not interfere with the functions of MOLINO. His mission is connected with the freedom of the Nicaragua Transit Route, under the protection of the great commercial powers.

It has heretofore been stated that Lieut. J. C. IVES, of the Topographical Engineers, had been assigned to the important duty of exploring the Colorado of the West. This gentleman with his corps of assistants, at last accounts, had arrived at San Francisco.

The expedition was to sail for San Diego and cross from thence by land to Fort Yuma. From that point they will descend the Colorado to its debouchure into the Gulf of California, and there to meet the schooner which was to sail from San Francisco with the supplies.

After putting the little iron steamer together Lieut. IVES, and his party complete, will at once embark and proceed on their exploration.

Another Slave Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Mr. LEWIS SWEET and family, accompanied by a slave girl named BETTY, have been spending several months traveling North. Their last stopping place was Lawrence, where a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained, on the ground that BETTY was restrained of her liberty. The parties were brought to this city today, and a hearing was had before Chief Justice SHAW. Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, who were present, stated that they would cheerfully abide by BETTY's own choice in the matter. After the case had been stated by the respective counsel, J. A. ANDREWS, Esq., for the petitioners in the writ, and Mr. WARSON, of Lawrence, for the claimants, Judge SHAW retired with the woman to an adjoining room for the purpose of ascertaining her wishes, without bias from the presence of those around her.

On returning, the Judge stated that it was BETTY's voluntary decision to return with her master to Tennessee, and the Court thereupon passed the following order: "That BETTY is at liberty to remain in Massachusetts, or to return with her master to Tennessee, as she may see fit." The case was then dismissed, BETTY retiring with her master and mistress, apparently contented.

The rumor that a Fugitive Slave case was pending caused considerable excitement, and attracted a crowd in and about the Court-House, and several colored persons made strong and unavailing appeals to BETTY to accept the freedom offered to her.

Exciting Meeting of Temperance Men.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9.

Quite an exciting meeting of Temperance men took place here to-night, Professor AMASA MCCOY late Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, having advertised that he would deliver an address denouncing Mr. DELAVAN as unfaithful to the cause of Temperance.

When the meeting organized a member of the Temperance Society rose, and, after denouncing Professor MCCOY for his course, introduced a resolution that the meeting was not held at the request of any temperance organization. This was carried amidst confusion.

Professor MCCOY was frequently interrupted by cries of disapprobation. Resolutions denouncing Mr. DELAVAN were offered in the name of temperance men.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank.

DESPERATE CONFLICT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE OFFICERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank was held this morning. Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. ALLISON as President, was called upon to make a statement. He said no statement could be made before it would be falsified in twenty-four hours. Some changes could be made to which he would not be willing to append his signature. The funds of the Bank had been placed in improper transactions, had been used without authority, of which only the Directors were aware, while the creditors of the Bank were better known by the Directors outside than by the officers inside, and the books had been falsified.

Mr. PATTERSON declines the Presidency.

All the Bank Directors have resigned, except Mr. ALLISON, who has left the country.

If the Bank goes to assignment now, no man will say its debts can be paid; but, if carefully managed, the Bank may be resuscitated. Meagre and unsatisfactory as this statement is, it is the only one that can be made. There are no data by which to go; the bills receivable were sold by the President, the funds were abstracted in divers ways, money was taken out and charged to different accounts as the President chose. It would need officers to trace the operations of the President during four years. Large transactions by the President, unknown to the Directors, have become to light.

Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of five large stockholders was appointed to recommend proper Directors; also to report to what extent the capital of the Bank is impaired by the authorized or fraudulent acts of the late President; and the names of any aiders and abettors in such fraudulent acts and declaring the seat of ALLISON vacant.

JOHN N. DUTTON, of the firm of ASPETH ALLISON & Co., made a defense of the late President of the Bank, and said that he would return to America and answer the charges. He inquired if Mr. PATTERSON could give no figures why a suit was brought against ALLISON for $200,000. The speech was hissed and the speaker proceeded with much difficulty. He further stated that ALLISON, three weeks after accepting the presidency, said that if he had known the condition of the Bank he could not have been tempted to accept.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that all the Directors, on oath testified that ALLISON had used $200,000 improperly.

At this stage of the proceedings there was much disorder, with cries of "ALLISON can't be whitewashed," "too well known," &c.

The meeting proceeded to consider the relief act, and accepted it.

From Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ELECTION RIOTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Works met to-day and elected ten Directors on the part of the State in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Hon. JOSHUA VAN SANT, JOHN S. GITTINGS, JAMES M. SCHLEY and E. M. MEALY, were removed, and JOHN EVERETT, JACOB SHOWER, B. C. HOWARD and WM. G. HARRISON, elected in their places.

Messrs. SCHLEY and MEALY voted in favor of the extra dividend of 30 per cent., the payment of which is now restrained by injunction. After the 1st of December the Know Nothings will have a majority of the Commissioners, and they will probably upset the election. A movement is on foot to remove CHAUNCEY BROOKS from the Presidency.

PATRICK KELLY, the man shot at the Seventeenth Ward polls on election day, died last night.

ABBOTT's iron-rolling mill has stopped for want of work. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country.

Result of the Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 9.

Complete returns of the State election have been received. The vote for Governor was 44,764 for HICKS, and 36,197 for GROOME, making HICKS' majority 8,567.

The Senate will be composed of 15 Americans and seven Democrats, and the House of 44 Americans and 29 Democrats.

BARTOL, Democrat, is elected Judge of the Court of Appeals from the First Judicial District.

Three Americans and three Democrats are elected to Congress.

Sentence of a Defaulter and Mail Robber.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 9.

MOSES R. CUMMINGS, who embezzled $6,000 from the Upper Bank of Canada, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years.

SAMUEL D. ROSS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for robbing the mail of $2,000. Upon receiving his sentence he fainted.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Seamen at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

The first and second mates and four of the seamen of the ship *Ossipee*, and fourteen of the seamen of the ship *Forest State*, have arrived at Charleston. Both vessels belonged to Portland. The first was lost on Bahama and the second on Bemini's Reef.

A New Way to get rid of Tenants.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 9.

BRIDGET MCINTYRE, of Central Falls, died on Saturday from the effects of fright and smoke, caused by the landlord of the building in which she lived having stuffed the chimney with straw to smoke his tenants out.

Non-Receipt of the Arabia's News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 9.

We have fine weather here and at Trepassy today, and if the *Arabia* should pass within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, the news-yacht will be sure to board her and obtain her news. The telegraph lines between this city and New-York are, as usual, in excellent working order.

The Great Republic in Distress.

HAMILTON ROADS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Arrived—Ship *Flying Eagle*, of Boston, from Callao, 35 days. The Captain reports having seen the clipper ship *Great Republic* at the Falkland Islands, apparently in distress. Masts all standing. Apparently had sprung a leak.

The Schooner Lucy Ann.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Lucy Ann*, BLAKE, from New-York for Portland, arrived at Holmes' Hole yesterday in a leaking condition, having struck a rock near West Chop. The cargo is damaged.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new Comedietta, the joint production of Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and CHARLES SEYMOUR, was brought out at this Theatre last evening, before a capital house. The piece is entitled, "Wanted a Widow, with Immediate Possession." It pictures the experiences of a gentleman in difficulties touching money and marriage. An advertisement of his appears in a newspaper, intimating that a highly respectable gentleman would be happy to meet a lady, with matrimonial intent; she must be wealthy, and if under fifty years of age, all the better. Two widows answer the advertisement. *Mrs. Lovebrid* (Mrs. ALLEN) is rich. Her friend, *Lady Blanche Mountjoy* (Miss GANNON) is not so rich. The widows confer as to prospects, agree to change characters, and the rich one becomes poor to suit the occasion. A rendezvous has been named in the rich one's answer, but both contrive to be on hand at the *denouement*. Before the final catastrophe, however, there is a sudden apparition of an unpleasant functionary known as a Sheriff's officer, who is after *Mr. Harry Revel*, (the advertiser.) That gentleman is at a wayside inn, hiding from his creditors, disguised in the clothes of his own footman, and, in that character, has received the first of the lady's love missives for transmission to his master. He keeps up the fiction to hoodwink the bailiff, who is one *Mr. Merry Climb*, (WALCOT,) a jolly dog, given to propounding bad conundrums, and who entertains a profound sense of his own reputation as a wit. *Merry Climb* and *Revel* lay a plan to catch *Revel's* master. They divide the bonus (£100) paid to the bailiff for bagging his game and *Merry Climb* furnishes a champagne dinner, at which the master is to be introduced, and

when introduced, seized. They are, very jolly together till Revel stops out to see about a carriage for the prisoner, but, before he leaves such agreeable society, begs to hand the bailiff a note of introduction to his master. The footman falls to reappear; bailiff reads the note only to find he is "done," gets into a passion; but discovers finally that his note is written on the back of *Revel's* letter from the widow. Time and place are named, the bailiff finds access to the garden of the house, ascends to the parlor by a ladder left conveniently, by an upholsterer, outside the window; enters, and confronts the runaway, to that gentleman's utter consternation. A bell-rope, left in the room by the aforesaid upholsterer, is a convenient shackle to bind the prisoner's ankles while the bailiff, hidden under a table, agrees to "give him rope" as the lady melts. The scene at this point is very funny. Meanwhile, both widows come into the room to see the upshot of their stratagem. *Lady Blanche* has laid odds of ten to one (in hoops) that the lover will take the money and banish the love. An old affection he has for *Mrs. Lovebird*, however, returns in such strength that he cannot resist; she tells him she is rich, not poor, relieves him from his embarrassment, the officer takes the coil from about his leg, and all ends happily. The piece is well written, sparkles with jokes, and is produced with an eye to stage effect. The acting was excellent, and the reception flattering. In response to a call for the authors, Mr. LESTER came before the curtain and returned thanks in their, behalf. The performance will be repeated this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A tragedian with something more than voice is the want of the age. So keenly is this felt that even indifferent artists, if they give promise of possible excellence in the future, are received and encouraged tumultuously here and every where. Some two or three years ago Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN proposed, in a number of serious entertainments, to supply the desideratum, but failed. He was not looked upon as a great artist, nor was he remarked for those eccentric flashes of genius which sometimes unhappily illuminate even mediocrity. He was then a respectable actor, powerfully gifted by nature, but rough and unwieldy. In the interim he has made a tour of the world, and returns to us, once more, to ask our suffrage,—a Layard among candidates. SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Lear" was selected for the occasion of his *début*, last night, and he made a hit in it. What is more, he deserved it. The performance was excellent; clearly intentioned, thoroughly sustained, and, rarer still, not overdone. Mr. BUCHANAN is an eclectic of the most intellectual kind, and to his judgment he brings the demonstrative accessories of a towering frame, a prodigiously sonorous voice, and an action al once expressive and impressive. We might except from this latter clause some slight eccentricities of motion noticeable in his gyrations last night, but on a new stage these are not to be termed exaggerations until he indulges in them intentionally, and we do not think that Mr. BUCHANAN will intentionally exaggerate either in voice or action. Indeed, the leading feature of his performance last night was the admirable restraint he imposed on himself—the sudden reining up of wild passion—the cold restraint of age still fitly lingering in the hurly-burly of *Lear*. It would not be using a sufficient word to say that Mr. BUCHANAN has improved. He is so different from his former self (dramatically) that he must be reconsidered and reviewed as a new artist. If he can sustain the excellence of his performance last night, he ranks with the best tragedians of the age, and in this character has certainly had no superior for many years.

CONCERT.—Mme. LA GRANGE, assisted by LABOCETTA, GASSIER and other artists from the Academy, will give a concert to-night at the Mozart Hall, Broadway. The entertainment is for the benefit of Miss SIMON, a very promising soprano, who proposes to visit Europe for the purpose of completing her musical education. We trust there will be a crowded attendance.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 12 M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the two-story frame tenant-house rear of No. 381 Broome-street. The building was occupied by SAMUEL PUGSLEY, WASHINGTON CHAPMAN and their families, both laboring men, and LYDIA WALKER, a washerwoman. They sustained an aggregate damage of about $200. No insurance. Mr. WM. S. RIDENDOCK owned the building; his loss was $150. Insured for $500 in the Market Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THORN'S WASHINGTON SOLD AT AUCTION.—THORN'S brown stone statue of WASHINGTON that was placed in the Park in front of the City Hall, was sold at auction yesterday morning to satisfy a mortgage. There was but little competition, and the statue was knocked down by the Sheriff for $250.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

NOTICE.
$50,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of
ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,
Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$5,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. G. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WALTON, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BOSWELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $3. Also, a great variety of England, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—HAWKINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Lake Village M. E. Church, by Rev. Daniel Jones, GEORGE H. THURSTON, of Brooklyn, to HANNAH FRANCES, daughter of Mills Hawkins, of Lakeland, L. I.

DIED.

LUNDY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, Mr. CHARLES G. LUNDY, in the 34th year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family of his father-in-law, Boltis M. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the 12th st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MARSH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, PETER ALFORD E. MARSH, son of Peter and Augusta Marsh, aged 9 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 East Broadway.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, KATE, wife of M. L. Sheldon, aged 20 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Grammercy Park House, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WORK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 9, PRESTON H., only son of Geo. H. and Cornelia A. Work, aged 1 year and 10 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 87 East 29th-st., without further invitation, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

KINKEY.—In this City, on Sunday night, Nov. 8, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, widow of Owen Kinkey, aged 42 years, 5 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 433 8th-av., without further notice.
Our loss—but her gain.

SCHUREMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 8, suddenly, of convulsions, RICHARD VAN NOSTRAND, young est child of Melancthon F. and Harriet Schureman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 27 Bank-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.
☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

BANCROFT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JOEL N. BANCROFT, lately a resident of New-Orleans, aged 43 years.
His remains were conveyed to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

BARKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, of lingering illness, HARRIET BARKER, relict of the late Wm. C. Barker, in the 65th year of her age.
Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, COL. WILLIAM STEELE, in the 54th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., without further invitation.

SAMMIS.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY, son of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

SOUTHWORTH.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, in the 43d year of her age, MRS. JANE J., wife of Mr. J. E. Southworth, of the firm of Messrs. Southworth, Slauson & Co., of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Strong-place Church, (corner of Strong-place and Degraw st.,) South Brooklyn.
☞ Oneida County papers please copy.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a brief illness, JOSEPH RILEY, aged 80 years and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Johnson and Jay sts., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MOEN.—In Hasting, on Saturday, Nov. 7, JANE, wife of Martin Moon, formerly of Brooklyn.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Henry B. Moon, No. 91 Prospect st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

IMPORTANT.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS WM. NELSON, MERCURY, ARAGO, &c., over 150 casks and cases of FINE FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS and
BRONZES,
VASES, and
FANCY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.
These goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to the commencement of the present disastrous panic, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections out of New-York, we have decided to retain them in our store, and offer them to our
RETAIL CUSTOMERS FOR CASH,
AT SUCH AN
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE
as must insure a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole of our FIRST FLOOR exclusively to these goods, and they will be displayed ready for sale on and after
TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
with the price marked in plain figures.
We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, feeling assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining goods in our line that will in all probability not occur again.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.
Our store will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, for the purpose of opening and arranging these goods.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
Being the largest in variety and extent in the United States at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, MORTISE LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st., corner Dutch.

DAILEY'S IS THE PLACE
For China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver Plated Ware.
Their White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at $5 50
Their Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at 5 66
Their Fancy Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at 8 00
Their White French China Dinner Sets, at 26 00
Their Fancy French China Dinner Sets, at 47 00
Their Silver Plate Urns, at 10 00
Their Silver Plated Cake Baskets, at 3 75
Continue to be unapproachable. During the present week
200 PACKAGES
of elegant newly-imported French Goods will be added to our stock. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
N. s. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Our neighbors boast of having bought many of our goods during the past week, and of having afterwards sold them from their own establishments at 50 per cent. advance upon the prices paid us. As the articles thus bought and sold were obtained under a species of false pretences, i. e., by sending persons to buy them who were utterly unknown and not dealers, we deem it to be
OUR DUTY
to caution the public against the practice, and to warn them not to buy $50 Gilt Tea Sets until they have ascertained positively that they are not the exact article that we sold at $27 50. The same may be said in reference to our Gilt and Fancy Dinner Sets.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

EMBROIDERED SETS.
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PEDDED ASH STOVE COAL AT $5 PER TON—We are again delivering, from boat, our best Red Ash Coal, stove and egg sizes, which we are still selling at the above low price. TRUESLOW, BROTHERS,
Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts.,
New-York.
Foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $5,000 will be taken in good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 354 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO. have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 407 6th-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRADY'S GALLERY
IS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

THE GOLD MEDAL,
THE HIGHEST PRIZE OFFERED BY
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT ITS RECENT FAIR, WAS AWARDED TO
M. B. BRADY.

PORTRAITS MAY BE MADE AT ANY HOUR, FROM 8 TO 4½ O'CLOCK. PERSONS WHO CALL ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM BUSINESS WILL BE DETAINED BUT A FEW MINUTES.
EMBARRASSMENT IS FREQUENTLY OCCASIONED BY THE NUMBER WHO REQUIRE SITTINGS ABOUT MID-DAY; AND THIS NOTICE IS DESIGNED TO CORRECT A PREVALENT IMPRESSION THAT PORTRAITS ARE BETTER TAKEN AT THAT HOUR. THEY ARE MADE WITH EQUAL FACILITY AND EXCELLENCE MORNING AND AFTERNOON, AND IN CLEAR OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

BRADY'S GALLERY,
NO. 359 BROADWAY.

Now is the time to obtain PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. The splendid pictures at BRADY'S GALLERY are selling at half their former cost.
Nearly THIRTY THOUSAND PORTRAITS have been made during the past year, and their quality is too widely known to require description. They are regarded as the perfection of Photography by those familiar with the art.
The superb IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is sold at $15 $20 and $30. Several hundred specimens of the Imperial are exhibited at the Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Among these are portraits of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOMAS H. BENTON,
WILLIAM L. MARCY,
JOHN TYLER,
LEWIS CASS,
R. J. WALKER,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
N. P. BANKS,
BANCROFT,
BRYANT,
WILLIS,
LOWELL,
HALLECK,
EDGAR A. POE,
JOHN G. SAXE,
LORD MACAULAY,
HENRY C. CAREY,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
As Meg Merriles,
CHARLES MATHEWS,
FREZZOLINI,
THALBERG,
VESTVALI,
WM. PAIGE,
MISS HOSMER,
DR. RAE,
DR. KANE,
PROF. MORSE,
All (with one exception) recent productions. Much interest attaches to the collection, as no other of similar extent exists in the world.
The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY.
FULL LENGTH—LIFE SIZES,
Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil paintings.
MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES,
Finished in Oil, at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is, of course, permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.
LIFE SIZES, IN CRAYON.
A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.
CRAYON VIGNETTES,
Suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.
LARGE GROUPS
Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the Camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be finished in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS
Possess, in addition to their reality as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries, superior to any similar works in Europe.
MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHS, exquisitely elaborate, painted to resemble miniatures upon ivory, from $5 to $50 each. They may be set in bracelets, lockets, or small cases.
PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS, of every size, and at every price from $1 to $10. Duplicate copies, per dozen, at a trifling cost. These are suitable for interchange among Clubs, Classes, Associations or Families.
AMBROTYPES, a beautiful style of MINIATURE, made instantaneously, and finished ready for delivery in a few minutes. The process is admirably suited to the production of PORTRAITS of CHILDREN.
From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at BRADY'S GALLERY, adapted to every taste, and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The superior quality of the PHOTOGRAPHS will in all cases be preserved.
A partial resumption of the old prices will soon become necessary. The effect of the reduction has been decisive, and, if present prospects are realized, the establishment will be unable, at the reduced rates, to supply the increased demand. Due notice will, however, be given of any future change.
BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened, lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold. JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.
STILL GREATER BARGAINS.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three Doors above Monroe.
100 bales and boxes bleached and unbleached Muslins. Great Bargains.
50 pieces Pet Bleached Sheeting, 18¾ cents, worth 25c. 6d.
4 bales widest width Paramattas, 18¾ cents, worth 25. 6d.
700 pieces handsome Printed Lawns, 1 cents, yard wide.
15 cases double width Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 25. 6d.
11 cases Hamilton and Pacific De Laines, 12½ cents.
50 pieces English De Laines, 6¼ cents.
100 pieces Ducal Plaids, handsome goods, 12½ cents.
3 cases Mohair De Beige 6¼ cents.
1,200 pieces handsome Hat Ribbons, 12½ cents.
3 cases English De Laines, 12½ cents.
3 cases plain Persian Cloths, 12½ cents, cheap.
400 Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs, 7 cents.
And many other great bargains I should be pleased to lay before my customers.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One price only.

FURS! No. 28 Malden-lane, cor. Nassau-st. FURS!
WHITE & BIRD
Are astonishing the
LADIES
At the low prices
Which they are
Selling their
Furs for,
Call and examine!
You will be sure to be
Astonished,
And cannot fail to be suited.
WHITE & BIRD,
Fur Warerooms, No. 28 Malden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60a$75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality....25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES..40c., reduced from 60c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super., 50c., re'd from 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.....60c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.....60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20c., reduced from 30c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
AT
UNHEARD OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Over-Coatings, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety.
RETAILED BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!
1,000 pieces Colored and Black,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
PLUSH CIRCULARS, full size.....$3 each.
BLACK CLOTH CIRCULARS, lined.....8 each.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.....15 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, CHEAP!
Received from Auction and per late arrivals.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Woolen Plaid Long and Square Shawls, Broches, Stellas, Merinos, &c. Also, Scarfs, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Beaver cloths, Cassimeres, bed and berth blankets, flannels, black silk velvets, black silks, linen table cloths &c. Also, domestics at the new cash prices, for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored bayar cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guinure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
STYLES EXCLUSIVE, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
And made from the rarest qualities of beaver.
On our centre tables will be found quantities of English and French Gray Beaver Cloaks, at $3 50 and $6 50 each, cost from $7 to $15 to import.
Cloaks in our extensive establishment is a business, and not a department. Ladies consequently have the opportunity of making their selection out of over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
every one of which will bear the test of examination.
We have but one price, but that, under the circumstances of the times, is now much below cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each.
Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, br

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.—NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Grand Opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT,
By Mme DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that
Mme DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The following unrivaled combination of talent will appear:
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss H. SIMON,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, Sig. FORTINI,
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist; Mr. E. GUYON, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
1. Piano Solo.....Thalberg
Mr. E. GUYON.
2. Duet, from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Mme DE LA GRANGE, Miss H. SIMON.
3. Aria, di Bravo.....Mercadante
Sig. GASSIER.
4. Cavatina, from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Miss H. SIMON.
5. Fantasie brilliante, for the Violin, from "Elsir d'Amore".....J. Eichberg
Mr. J. EICHBERG.
6. Mazurka, "Souvenir de Varsovie".....Schulhoff
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
7. Grand Trio from "William Tell".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER, FORTINI.
8. La Tarantelle.....Rossini
Signor ROCCO.
9. Winged Messenger.....Favea
Miss H. SIMON.
10. The Soldier's Dream, Fantasie on the fourth string.....J. Eichberg
Mr. J. EICHBERG.
11. Rondo, finale from "La Sonnambula".....Bellini
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
12. Trio, "Pagistes".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Seats may be secured without extra charge at E. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 291 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Persons having bought tickets can select reserved seats by applying at the Ticket Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.
Second gala night, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.
Second night with the Star cast of
H. TROVATORE.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the second time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the second time, as Manrico.
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
from the Italian Opera, makes his second appearance as Count de Luna.
SIGNOR GASSIER
will sing (second time this season) the rôle of Fernando.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's and Hall & Sons. Seats to be had at the door.
On FRIDAY—Third Gala night. On SATURDAY—Grand OPERA MATINEE, commencing at 1 P. M., and to conclude at 3½ with the whole of LUCIA DE LAMERMOOR and a GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1857,
Second appearance of GABRIEL RAVEL
with his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
GABRIEL RAVEL in his Great SAILOR'S HORNPIPE
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannot, comic character.....Gabriel Ravel
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF MISS CUSHMAN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING—Miss Cushman as QUEEN KATHARINE,
in Shakespeare's beautiful play, seldom acted, of KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.
For this night only, as will be seen by reference to the programme of the week's performance.
King Henry, Mr. Mark Smith; Cardinal Woolsey, Mr. Fisher; Cromwell, Mr. Briggs; Buckingham, Mr. Boniface; Norfolk, Mr. Barrett.
Queen Katherine, Miss Cushman; Anna Boleyna, Miss Clifton.
With the farce of
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
The public attention is invited to the following programme of performance, with the assurance that this is most absolutely the last week of Miss Cushman's performance.
TUESDAY—QUEEN KATHARINE in Henry VIII.
WEDNESDAY—MEG MERRILES, for the last time really.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Miss C. will enact CARDINAL WOOLSEY, for the first time. This extraordinary performance cannot be repeated.
SATURDAY—The successful presentation of LONDON ASSURANCE, received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience, will be repeated, with a new piece in which Miss Cushman will perform. Her last appearance.
A Colored Gallery has been arranged. Entrance in Mercer-st. Admission 25 cents.
Box book now open. Seats may be taken in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Manager.....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Treasurer.....Mr. W. HENRY
Prompter.....Mr. J. GILBERT
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. B. ROBINSON
Machinist.....Mr. J. HAMILTON
Property Man.....Mr. J. SMITH
Gas Manager.....Mr. J. DAVIS
Wardrobe.....Mrs. J. GILBERT
Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. T. BAKER
Assistant Leader.....Mr. J. ROSENBERG
Tuesday—Shakspere's tragedy of HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
Queen of Denmark.....Mrs. F. B. Conway.
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents; Pit.....12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
The performances commence with MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
To be followed by ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the Drama of THE BLACK PHANTOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise exactly precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, will commence with THE SIEGE OF WEXFORD.
Followed by DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
Conclude with DUTCH GHOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical comedy of CROSSING THE LINE, followed by the pleasing farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER. In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE,
on which occasion several
EMINENT ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.
Officers and Executive Committee:
Mrs. David Codwise, Mrs. Dr. Barker,
Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Mrs. Waldron Pell,
Mrs. R. Mintarn, Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. Jacob LeRoy, Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. Horace Webster.
Tickets.....$1 each
To be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the Hall.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 363 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

CRYSTAL PALACE STILL OPEN.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA
of the
RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited daily at 3 o'clock.
An appropriate Lecture at each exhibition.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYACES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL
which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
R. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, WARTERDOS OF HUSH.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the numerous wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS—28 beautiful child-actors, dancers, singers and pantomimists—will appear, for the first time in New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, in the admirable hall lately occupied by GRISSY & WOOD, No. 444 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 414 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Illustrated by over one hundred figures size of life, and more than five thousand models, now open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25c. Free list suspended.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
F. NASH, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At the Cabinet Warerooms of Messrs. BROWN & ABBOTT,
No. 494 Broadway,
A rare chance for great bargains.
A rare chance for great bargains.
A rare chance for great bargains.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groupe, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, fashionable glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at
NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by
E. & T. H. SCHENCK.
The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY DECORATIONS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, IMPORTED FRENCH MANTEL MIRRORS, LIBRARY, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, THIRTY TONS COAL, &c.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLAY, General Auctioneers, office No. 7 Brekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell, TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The entire catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and embraces a very large and costly collection of first-class parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, valuable library, works of art, &c., such as is seldom if ever offered through this medium of sale, to be sold regardless of cost. A deposit will be required of every purchaser; goods to be removed immediately from the house, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods if desired. Catalogues will be ready at the house early on the morning of sale.
Consists in part of two imported French mantel mirrors mounted in ormolu, three elegant pier mirrors, cost $200 each; three magnificent carved suites rosewood parlor furniture, in three-colored brocade, with slip covers; medallion Axminster carpets, two full stairnary-top etageres, with mirror fronts; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, elegant pearl inlaid rosewood pianoforte, cosed but four months; silk and lace curtains, chandeliers mounted in ormolu, costly mantel vases, marble groups, with a valuable collection of large and rare paintings on canvas and glass, richly framed; French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres, Egyptian top, centre pier and sofa tables; mirror-front rosewood wardrobes, two splendid secretary bookcases, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, &c., all to match; in solid rosewood; full suite in silk; Turkish lounges, rosewood sofas, French chairs, imported Geneva clocks, 22 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bedding, extension dining-table, with oak dining room furniture of every description; rich silver, French China, ruby and crystal cut-glass; ivory and silver cutlery, &c., with large quantities not enumerated of parlor and chamber furniture. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 61 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with damask and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite carvings, rosewood etagere, large secretary, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists, and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush; extension table, 14 feet; dining and arm chairs, secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystallized cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, rosewood chamber suites in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch bed. Also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall-stand, velvet stair carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near Loodon-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, book cases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

C. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely toned full 7 octave; gilt-framed pier-glasses and pallorings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, gold frames, Italian marble stands, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etagere and cabinets, French plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library bookcase, candelabra, corner etageres, English Brussels carpets, &c. Hall—Rosewood hat-stand, oil-cloth, stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms—Are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets, eight pure curled-hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan do.; mahogany sofabeds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs, mirrors, mantel-clocks, vases, toilet sets, beds and bedding, &c.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, crockery, cutlery, &c.
Also, mahogany, rosewood and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.
Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salerooms No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale from West 28th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; oak, enameled, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; kitchen furniture, Brussels tarestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stoves &c., &c. Particulars in catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st. (without reserve to close consignments of all kinds: white granite, blue and common ware, glassware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Those wishing to buy cheap goods for cash will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. P. SEELY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—E. P. SEELY, Auctioneer, will offer for sale the entire stock of furniture of Mrs. F. NEUBURGER, No. 449 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of well-made mahogany and plain parlor, bedroom, dining and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., which will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds by night, and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEDIG & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILLSELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine large bay family horse, short tail, about 16 hands high, warranted sound, and kind and gentle in all harness; about 6 years old.
Also, a single horse barouche, very handsome, lined with morocco, in perfect order and very little used.
Also, a set of harness.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Regular sale Thursday, Nov. 12. Special sale to-morrow. Auction sales every day.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—DIBBLE & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, a large and varied assortment of Furs, in lots to suit, at salesroom, 89 Cedar-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the banking house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the want of employment among the industrial classes, and to suggest the most feasible plan of relief. Several distinguished gentlemen have kindly engaged to address the meeting. An address to working men, prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Industrial Association, will be read. Let all who sympathize with the destitution of the industrious poor attend. Per order
H. A. CURTIS, Chairman.
D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Female Assistance Society, will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock in the Lecture-room of the Dutch Church, corner of Fulton-place and 4th-st.
An address will be made by Rev. Dr. CUTLER, and the Annual Report read. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend. The Dorcas Society will meet at the same time and place.

MASONIC.—THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 F. and A. M., will be celebrated in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a choice and very select programme of entertainments will be presented. The Masonic Fraternity, with their lady friends, are respectfully invited to attend the celebration. By order,
LOUIS F. MINARD, W. M.
JOHN SHEVILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting for November will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st., THIS EVENING, 10th inst. at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by Prof. ALFRED GREENLEAF. Subject—*First Impressions of European Travel.*
HENRY H. LLOYD,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The introductory to the next course of lectures in this institution will be given THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, by Prof. J. B. FERRIS, M. D., at the lecture-room of the college, No. 68 East Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to be present.
A. DOOLITTLE, M. D., President.
H. M. SWEET, M. D., Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—*What should be done for the Poor!* This subject will be discussed at Clinton Hall THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock. The public—ladies and gentlemen—are invited to attend. RICHARD WARREN, President.
JAS. CURTIS, Jr., Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK State Military Association are requested to meet at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to witness the presentation of the price awarded the 71st Regiment. By order
Col. J. C. SMITH, Vice-President.
Col. CHAS. W. PEATT, Secretary.

HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—LECTURE BY J. R. WAINWRIGHT on *The Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, for the benefit of this testimonial, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. May be obtained of the Committee, or at the Mercantile and Society Libraries.

HORSE-KEEPING AT $6 PER MONTH.—W. A. GULICK will receive a limited number of horses for the Winter on his farm at Kingston, N. J. Horses will be taken from the City by leaving the address with EDWIN RENBY, No. 283 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 256 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in first-rate order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in kitchen, and cistern-water in 2d story; heated by hot-air furnace. Location about 6 minutes' walk (by plank) from the 155th-st station. House surrounded by very fine trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Rent $500 per annum. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUThouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depot. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, (having a small gas-house upon the premises.) There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange *Journal*, or address J. E. S., Nos. 84 and 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 39 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to let May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill, till 1st May, to a small family without children. Address Box No. 2,467 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS best suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access, second and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st. Also to let at No. 223 South st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipjoiners, or like business. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE CITY, with good house, (furnished preferred,) stable, water, &c., pleasantly located in a good neighborhood. Any party having a desirable place may find a family of two who wish to rent, (with privilege of a lease or to purchase,) and desire immediate possession, by addressing, with full particulars, SANFORD, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMALL, GENTEEL, COMFORTABLE house, with several lots or a few acres of land, either in Westchester County or on Long Island, easy of access to the lower part of the City, in a healthy situation. Any one wishing to dispose of such a place, at a price to suit the times, may hear of a purchaser by addressing J. B., Box No. 338 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY, EITHER IN South Brooklyn or up town, not above 32d-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $500. Would not object to buy part of household furniture. Address Box No. 1,414 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 104 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family can accomm

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$6,078,492 62
Average amount of Specie ... 1,059,922 51
Average amount of Circulation ... 120,885 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,477,899 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $575,039 06
Average amount of Specie ... 62,826 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 49,453 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 183,749 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $496,335 00
Average amount of Specie ... 51,375 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 95,323 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 237,019 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,659,399 72
Average amount of Specie ... 1,085,118 95
Metcalf Bank of America ... $26,917 }
Average amount of Circulation ... $26,264 } 52,171 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,421,435 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $10,870,274 80
Average amount of Specie ... 2,009,655 57
Average amount of Circulation ... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,777,136 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $889,897 44
Average amount of Specie ... 118,151 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 45,773 33
Average amount of Deposits ... 769,311 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,270,370 21
Average amount of Specie ... 547,627 20
Average amount of Circulation ... 353,023 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,132,131 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,395,886 10
Average amount of Specie ... 202,199 95
Average amount of Circulation ... 38,955 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,162,165 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,308,925 00
Average amount of Specie ... 393,910 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,686 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,614,173 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,440,349 55
Average amount of Specie ... 593,631 53
Average amount of Circulation ... 431,309 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,596,795 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. C. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,686,936 15
Average amount of Specie ... 241,332 34
Average amount of Clearing House certificates ... 17,667
Average amount of Circulation ... 212,523 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,100,785 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $293,616 48
Average amount of Specie ... 30,394 18
Average amount of Circulation ... 124,030 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 132,992 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,314,806 67
Average amount of Specie ... 21,213 33
Average amount of Circulation ... 138,050 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 714,732 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $404,749 14
Average amount of Specie ... 32,912 37
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,145 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 122,501 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,236,818 08
Average amount of Specie ... 579,451 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 188,856 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,525,191 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $521,889 26
Average amount of Specie ... 73,918 29
Average amount of Circulation ... 151,256 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 340,286 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,829,618 14
Average amount of Specie ... 597,968 81
Average amount of Circulation ... 17,153 58
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,953,500 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,407,569 79
Average amount of Specie ... 495,490 25
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,413 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,553,238 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,353,112 29
Average amount of Specie ... 146,718 83
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,515 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,133,873 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 9th day of November, 1857.
ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,346,872 27
Average amount of Specie ... 253,574 52
Average amount of Circulation ... 90,968 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,253,409 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $548,166 03
Average amount of Specie ... 118,211 44
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,789 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 455,751 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GRISENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,062,069 81
Average amount of Specie ... 98,472 66
Average amount of Circulation ... 55,953 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 585,460 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,686,282 71
Average amount of Specie ... 229,541 98
Average amount of Circulation ... 102,907 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 794,409 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $613,426 36
Average amount of Specie ... 121,378 69
Average amount of Circulation ... 93,659 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 425,561 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,698,288 39
Average amount of Specie ... 249,922 12
Average amount of Circulation ... 250,107 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,383,413 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,390,176 87
Average amount of Specie ... 638,291 17
Average amount of Circulation ... 1,236,936 66
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,485,621 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $746,656 05
Average amount of Specie ... 63,686 59
Average amount of Circulation ... 59,507 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 321,478 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,398,693 14
Average amount of Specie ... 131,371 59
Average amount of Circulation ... 160,650 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 863,857 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,586,283 49
Average amount of Specie ... 291,203 34
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... 341,098 94
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,656,066 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $639,722 90
Average amount of Specie ... 86,476 30
Average amount of Circulation ... 109,884 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 342,766 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,573,382 63
Average amount of Specie ... 272,393 01
Average amount of Circulation ... 43,984 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,304,795 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,127,576 06
Average amount of Specie ... 1,204,012 80
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 284,634 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,813,062 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,612,740 39
Average amount of Specie ... 153,309 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 87,169 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,015,778 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,431,483 56
Average amount of Specie ... 731,412 87
Average amount of Circulation ... 238,926 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,371,287 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,079,236 00
Average amount of Specie ... 157,967 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 75,919 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 570,312 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,783,223 72
Average amount of Specie ... 543,052 92
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... 117,907 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,138,210 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $266,518 55
Average amount of Specie ... 34,807 52
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,260 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 122,811 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $361,017 00
Average amount of Specie ... 51,080 41
Average amount of Circulation ... 39,354 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 126,915 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $223,141 69
Average amount of Specie ... 35,128 53
Average amount of Circulation ... 36,371 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 162,761 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,148,914 54
Average amount of Specie ... 185,220 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 71,724 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 683,353 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $424,517 69
Average amount of Specie ... 62,237 04
Average amount of Circulation ... 193,148 66
Average amount of Deposits ... 244,207 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $803,793 59
Average amount of Specie ... 113,020 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,219 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 651,046 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,687,753 97
Average amount of Specie ... 350,592 31
Average amount of Circulation ... 110,985 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,520,128 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $488,295 24
Average amount of Specie ... 46,096 99
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,678 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 237,365 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,739,546 15
Average amount of Specie ... 577,719 02
Average amount of Circulation ... 79,597 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,191,816 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $731,676 88
Average amount of Specie ... 66,704 22
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,299 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 346,445 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ASCH'S PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $891,698 83
Average amount of Specie ... 249,174 57
Average amount of Circulation ... 113,936 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 562,010 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,371,633 00
Average amount of Specie ... 419,143 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 106,271 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,117,540 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. L. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,168,251 14
Average amount of Specie ... 102,626 92
Average amount of Circulation ... 297,193 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 675,901 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,248,508 39
Average amount of Specie ... 430,101 88
Average amount of Circulation ... 93,301 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,737,651 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 385 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PEN, Peabam Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1860, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1853, Sept. 30.	1856, Sept. 30.	1857, Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,136
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	——	——	132,295
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,996,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	564,655	502,641	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,876	218,331	261,229
Rol

THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from First Page.]

measures whereby the unemployed of our city might procure employment, and thereby be enabled to support themselves and families during the coming Winter.

Mr. WHELDIN FOSTER presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring the necessities of those who took part in the meeting, setting forth the sufferings their families endure, expressing a willingness to labor, and appealing to men of means to come forward with assistance. One of the resolutions reads as follows:

Resolved, That we want work; give us that and we will earn the money to buy bread for our wives and little ones.

The first speaker was a Mr. MILLS, who besought the workmen to avoid extreme measures. He recommended that they should look to Providence, the great source of all good.

VOICE—Providence don't fill empty cupboards.

Mr. PARKER was a mechanic, and proud of the name; there was no greater insult could be offered a workingman than sympathy. He thought there were five hundred workingmen in this City out of employment, and that it would take at least 3,000 barrels of flour to feed them during the coming Winter.

Mr. BOSSELL spoke of the tax which it was proposed to assess some time ago, and said if the workingmen of Trenton had voted for it they would not be out of employment at this time.

VOICE—We don't want any tax—that is not the way to talk at all—come down—come down!

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had not yet heard any tangible plan for relief, and moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to lay before the meeting on Monday night, and before the Council at its next meeting. The following gentlemen were named as said Committee: Messrs. Williams, Livingston, Freese, Mills, Belville, Conk and Brandt.

Major WOOD (of Trenton) deeply sympathised with the movement of the workingmen, and would gladly lend his aid in any way he could. He said that the city ought to do something for them, and that he, as Chief Magistrate of the city, would urge upon the Council the necessity of immediate action.

VOICE—Don't put it off—it is six months till Spring.

Mr. WM. JAY being called for, said he was glad to hear the Mayor say that he was in favor of helping the poor, and he knew the Common Council, of which he was a member, was equally anxious to aid them; but the trouble was they had no money, neither could they borrow any. He moved that the Mayor, or his friends, be requested to loan the City $30,000, as he, the Mayor, was abundantly able to do so. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Two banners were displayed, bearing these inscriptions:

We ask not alms, but work.
That our wives and children
May not starve.
Peace and Good Will is our motto.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Nov. 9.

The dispatch of Saturday from this place gave an exaggerated account of the distress among the working class. It is not correct that 3,000 people are likely to starve. Only about 200 are out of employment; and a good feeling prevails among the citizens, and all calls of distress will be promptly met.

TRENTON, Monday, Nov. 9—9 P. M.

A very large relief meeting was held here this evening.

Resolutions for the appointment of Committees to raise means for the relief of the poor, and to prepare a memorial to the Common Council were adopted.

A number of speeches were made—all of them temperate and signified in their tone.

The meeting was very orderly.

LABOR-MEETING IN NEWARK.

From the Daily Advertiser, Monday.

The calling for a meeting of unemployed laborers, which was published on Saturday, was responded to this morning, though not at so early an hour as was named. At 9 o'clock a few laborers were collected in front of the Market House; shortly afterwards another knot of workmen gathered on the opposite side of Broad-street; then another group collected in the open area near the liberty pole, forming altogether an assembly of over a thousand people. About 10 o'clock the managers of the meeting procured a large dry-goods box for a stage, and carried it into the common, which was a signal for the various groups scattered about to follow.

After organization, the following resolutions were read, and adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we, the working men of this City, have met to devise peaceable means to procure labor for the support of themselves and suffering families. We do not wish alms, but the opportunity to earn our living by useful industry.

That John Bowles, Alexander Burns, Patrick Connor, John Karr, John Coleman, Hugh O'Neill, be a Committee to wait upon the authorities of the City, or any other body that can furnish work, and respectfully ask them to do so.

That this Committee perform their duty as soon as possible, and that we adjourn to meet again when they inform us that they are ready to report.

That we invite all citizens having work to do to give us the opportunity of doing it.

The Committee appointed by the above resolution immediately waited on the Mayor, who received them in a very friendly manner, assured them of his heartfelt sympathy; and stated that a meeting of the Common Council would be held this evening, when he would lay the subject before them, and assured them of his cooperation if it were possible to procure labor for them.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers, and finally dispersed quietly.

Immediately afterwards a meeting of Germans was organized. The proceedings were somewhat informal, but a Committee was appointed to wait upon the authorities, with Mr. ACKERS, Chairman, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that it would reassemble between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, if the Committee was not ready to report, it would continue adjourned till 10 to-morrow morning.

THE GREENWICH-STREET TRAGEDY.

Examination before the Coroner—The Accused.

JAMES TOOLE and WILLIAM HAGAN, two of the parties charged with being implicated in the recent rape and murder of Mrs. SPITALER, at No. 32 Greenwich-street, were yesterday forenoon brought before Coroner CONNERY for examination. TOOLE it will be remembered was arrested on the night of the murder, while HAGAN on Sunday night voluntarily surrendered himself to the Police.

The Coroner first informed the prisoners that they were obliged to answer only such questions as they chose. They both expressed a willingness to answer without reserve any interrogations that might be put to them by the Coroner.

Toole was first sworn, and answered the questions asked him as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—James Toole.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Nearly sixteen.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York City.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 35 Greenwich-street.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A bar-tender.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—I had no connection with any woman in the house, but a young girl; I saw Maurice O'Connell and Sailor Dan dragging the old woman into the entry between the bedrooms; O'Connell was the last person in the basement; Hagan and I had no connection with a young girl In the first room behind the saloon, before the old woman was dragged into the entry; what I have stated is all I know of the affair; I had nothing to do with the assault committed upon the old woman, Mrs. Spitzlein.

Hagan was next sworn, and made the following statement:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Wm. Hazan.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-one years.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 51 Washington-street.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A car driver.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—About eight or nine o'clock on the evening of Nov. 6, I was in company with Maurice O'Connell, James Tool, "Sailor Dan" and Leslie Blackburn at No. 36 Greenwich-street; while there O'Connell said, "let us go and get some money;" Tool and O'Connell then started for No. 32 Greenwich-street, and when they got to the stoop they called me; I went to the stoop, and they were in the yard; when I went to the store James Toole was knocking at the door, O'Connell being beside him; O'Connell called me down, and Sailor Dan, who must have got into the basement through the front store, opened the basement door; James Toole went in first, O'Connell asked me to go in, and he caught me by the shoulder and back and forced me into a bedroom near the bar; there was a girl lying on the bed; I wanted to have connection with her and she told me to lock the door; I was with her in bed at the time I heard a scream; I went out, and Toole passed into the room where I had been; I met Blackburn at the door, and we two went out together. I do not know who screamed; I saw an old lady on the sofa and O'Connell near her; I had no connection with any other one; I know no more about the affair; I would have given myself up before now, but Blackburn's brother prevented me.

Both TOOLE and HAGAN, at the close of the examination, were remanded to the Tombs to await the further action of the proper legal authorities in the case. Several of their friends called to see them yesterday. Their bearing and conversation give indications of no disquietude, on their part, as to the result.

The Lost Spanish Brig Noticioso.

We have obtained the following additional particulars relating to the foundering of the above-named vessel, and the efforts made to save her, from the officers of the bark *Hannah Secor*, bound from New-Orleans to New-York. On the 28th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M., when in lat. 26° 30', lon. 79° 30', say the officers, we discovered a vessel to windward firing lee guns as a signal of distress. We immediately hove to and hoisted our colors, expecting that she would run down to us, but as she kept firing, and did not alter her course, we concluded she was disabled, and accordingly got out the boat, and manned her with the first officer, P. HUGHES, and four men.

The vessel was about three miles to windward. On pulling towards the vessel, Spanish colors were noticed flying at the foretopmast-head as a signal of distress. She proved to be the brig *Noticioso*, of Bilboa, in Spain, Capt. SABOARTI, from Havana, bound to Hamburg, and loaded with sugar, mahogany, tobacco and cigars. The Captain informed us, through one of the men who spoke Spanish, that he had experienced a very heavy gale on the 25th, three days before, in which his decks had been swept of everything, including both his boats, and that the brig was in a sinking condition. His crew were also exhausted by working constantly at the pumps for three days and nights, and he desired assistance, if possible, to free his vessel and get her into port. His crew, however, as soon as we came alongside, refused to do further duty, or stay by the sinking vessel. There were seven feet of water in the hold. The Captain, mate and crew then took what clothes and instruments they had, among which were two chronometers, and abandoned the brig, going on board the bark at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 29th, sea time. Four of the men, viz: SAMUEL CASWELL, JOHN WATSON, JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES SAVAT, then returned to the brig to make another effort to save her, and continued on board pumping all night, during which they lowered the water about six or eight inches; but at 3 o'clock in the morning the pump-spear of their best pump broke off, which was the second time the pumps had given out, and it was found impossible to repair it. The leak then gained so fast on them it was deemed advisable to leave her, which they did, and went once more on board the bark, which had lain by her during the night. Another consultation was now held, and it was proposed that the mate and four men should go on board, and make one more effort to free the brig, and get her into the nearest port; but the Spanish Captain objected to their doing so, unless he could go with them, and resume the charge of his vessel. To this the crew of the *Hannah Secor* demurred, though, as the mate alleges, they were willing to go under his charge. Considerable time was spent thus, in a fruitless controversy, when the enterprise was finally abandoned, and the *Hannah Secor* proceeded on her voyage. In an hour afterward the brig was seen to go down stern foremost. The wrecked Captain and crew were landed here on Saturday, and yesterday applied to the Spanish Consul to be sent home. The Consul will provide for them.

The lost brig and cargo are said to be fully insured.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: My name having been of late frequently connected in your journal and in others with the Mayoralty of this city, and a number of gentlemen having been led to call upon me to request me to become a candidate for that office at the ensuing election, I desire to take the same channel through which their suggestions reach the public, to remove any possible misapprehension of my views. While I am grateful for the favorable opinion of those who have made these suggestions, and am sensible of the obligations which every citizen owes to the community, my duties and motives in respect to such a question must of necessity be shaped by many considerations of which I only can be the judge, and I am constrained to say that it is *wholly impossible* that I should become such a candidate or *again* assume the functions of that office under any circumstances which now exist, or which I can foresee as likely to happen. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

☞ The brig *L. & W. Armstrong*, THOMPSON, from Guyamu, P. R., arrived yesterday, reports, on her outward passage to Arroyo, P. R., (sailed Sept. 9,) had pleasant weather until reaching lat. 37°, lon. 72°, when from 14th to 15th, experienced a hurricane, during which was hove on her beam ends and split foretopsail, the sea making a clean breach over her. A communication from one of her passengers attributes the safety of all on board to a staunch vessel and an able commander.

A Young Child Enticed from Home.

A child, four years of age, named LIZZIE HEDGES, daughter of Mr. D. M. HEDGES, residing at No. 31 Washington-place, was enticed yesterday forenoon by an unknown man from the residence of its parents. The child was playing in front of the house when a man, who was riding by in a carriage, stopped, and asked her to take a ride with him. The child went into the house, and, getting from the unsuspecting servant her cloak and bonnet, was lifted into the carriage by the man, who immediately drove off.

A grocer at the corner of Washington-place and Sixth-avenue saw the vehicle go by his place, and recognized the child in it, but supposing it to be correct gave no thought to the matter. The carriage was driven up Sixth-avenue, and this is all the father has been able to learn of its course. Very soon after the child was missing, Mr. HEDGES reported the case to the Deputy Superintendent's office, who immediately dispatched several officers to look up the child and arrest her enticer. The man it is not unlikely got wind of the efforts made to find the child, and deemed it prudent to abandon her. Late in the evening, Dr. BARLOW, of No. 271 Hudson-street, found little "LIZZIE" wandering in the street and crying. He took her to his own house, and shortly afterwards Sergeant BLAKELOCK conveyed her to the residence of her parents, to their great joy.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

The only gold medal offered by the American Institute for competition to the exhibitors of PHOTOGRAPHS, was awarded to those of M. B. BRADY as the best exhibited. Statements to the effect that other gold medals were awarded are utterly without foundation. A reference to the official report of the awards published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, will supply a somewhat pointed refutation of the claims of one of Mr. BRADY'S cotemporaries

This attempt to evade the decision of the Committee is too palpable a misrepresentation of facts to require further exposure than that given above. But one gold medal was offered for competition. Its disposition is indicated by the following extract from

AWARDS:

Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Hallotypes, &c.—M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y., for the best plain and retouched Photographs. Small Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pen and Pencil Cases retailing at importers' and manufacturers' cost prices, by WILMARTH & CLUBMAN, importers and manufacturers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, saltrheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongucnt, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE "Siege of Wexford" is the name of a new Irish drama to be produced at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. It is written by Mr. J. F. POOLE, and is said to be his best effort in Play writing. The interesting drama of the "Devil's Daughter, or; Three Temptations," and the farce of the "Dutch Ghost," with the wonderful performances of the American Acrobats, completes the bill.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD GRACIOUS! WHAT A RUSH FOR KNOX'S HATS.—Who would imagine that money was scarce, to see the beautiful Winter style sell off? "Hot cakes" are slow to it, and railroad speed is nothing. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is daily besieged by a great crowd, and will be as long as KNOX sells Hats.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

$2,000	N.Y. State 5s, '72	106¾	415	N. Y. Centrot R.R	69¾
8,000	N.Y. State 6s, '68	99	250	do	s10 69¾
19,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	95	100	do	s10 69¾
5,000	Ind. State 2½s	50	100	do	s60 68
10,000	Virginia 6s	85	300	do	s10 59
20,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	50	do	s3 69¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63	1150	do	69½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	80	200	do	s3 69¾
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	84	200	do	s10 69¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91½	430	Panama Railroad	77
1,000	do	82	123	Ill. Cen. R. R	87
1,000	do	82½	480	do	86½
2,000	N.Y Cen. 7s, N.L.	86	5	Erie R. R	14½
3,000	do	87	160	do	14¾
1,000	Erie R.C.Bs. '71	29	340	do	14
2,000	do	30	90	do	13¾
1,000	do	29½	100	do	s3 13¼
3,000	Erie R.3d M.B. '83	66⅝	20	Reading R. R	36½
3,000	H.R.R.R. 1st Mt.	90	60	do	36
4,000	Harlem R.R 1st M.	60	215	do	36⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. 8s. '77	87	200	do	37
5,000	do	78	100	do	36⅞
500	do	78½	200	do	s10 36¾
5,000	do	b15 78⅝	100	do	s30 36
2,000	Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	52	300	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	16
20	National Bank	b60 92	200	do	16¼
20	do	89	30	do	16⅛
20	Bk. of Commerce	s3 92	50	do	b30 16¾
35	do	b3 92	150	Mich So & N Ia pf s.	35
10	Hanover Bank	70	19	do	34¾
20	Metropolitan Bank	90	100	do	s60 34
23	Imp. and Trad. Bk.	80	280	Cleve. & Tol. R	33½
25	do	81	60	do	33⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	85	200	do	33¼
250	Del. & H. Ca'l Co.	100	50	Chic. & R. Island R.	70⅜
35	do	100⅜	5	do	70⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co	61	10	do	70
650	Cumb. Coal Co	6⅜	10	Mil & Miss. R.R	20
250	do	6⅞	65	La Crosse & Mil. R	6¼
50	C. B. & Quincy R.	58	10	New-Jersey R. R.	112

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction.

By SIMEON DRAPER:

$5,000	Milwaukee & Beloit R.R. Co. 8s	Int. ad. 30
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 70¾
10	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100
10	shares Ruigers Fire Ins. Co	100½
10	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	99½
40	shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	101½
10	shares Hanover Bank	71½
10	shares Importers' & Traders' Bank	80
100	shares Brooklyn City R.R.	85

By A. H. MULLER:

$33,000	Chicago and Mississippi R.R.	Flat 19
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Flat 47½

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$20,000	Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. water loan.	Int. ad. 62¾
$5,000	Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. bonds of 1877	Int. ad. 57¾
$5,000	Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. bonds of 1877	Int. ad. 47¾
$2,000	New-York Central Park 6s	Int. ad. 89¼
$10,000	Louisiana 6s	Flat 77½@78
$1,000	Tennessee 6s	Flat 78½
56	shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.	33⅜
100	shares Harlem R. R.	7
10	shares Bank of Commerce	91¼
50	shares Michigan Central R. R.	43¼
15	shares American Exchange Bank	88½
20	shares Hunsdoit Ins. Co.	75
20	shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	90½@91
40	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	78½@78¾
14	shares Merchants' Ins. Co.	115@115¼

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	Mo. State 6s	72⅝	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69¼
7,000	Ohio State 6s, '60, '86	95	50	do	s3 69¾
6,000	N. Y. State 6s, '61	103⅛	164	do	s3 69¾
10,000	Virginia 6s	85¼	50	do	s3 69¾
2,000	do	85	50	Erie Railroad	13¾
500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	79	10	Reading R. R.	35¾
14,000	do	78½	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	16⅛
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	106	70	do	16¼
2,000	Erie R.R.C.B. '71	29⅜	100	do	b3 16⅜
2,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mtg	50	60	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. stk.	33½
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st M	60	100	Panama R R	77½
33	Am Ex. Bank	85	166	Ill. Cen. R R	s3 83
10	Bank of America	93⅛	100	Cle. & Pitts R. R	11
100	Canton Co	16	40	Chic & Rk. I. R. R.	69
150	do	16⅛	220	La C. & Mil. R. R.	8½
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99⅞	20	Gal. & Chic. R.R	87
124	do	99	6	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	85
60	do	99⅛	25	New-Jersey R.R	112
85	Brun. City L'd Co.	2	150	Harlem Railroad	6¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	6¾	60	Mich Cen. R.R.	s60 49
50	do	s30 6⅝	15	N. H. & Hart. R. R	107

MONDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 7, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 31:

Increase in Loans	$548,487
Increase in Specie	3,608,711
Increase in Circulation	99,564
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,571,819

Including the transactions through the Clearing-House, and the Sub-Treaaury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 8, 1856.	Nov. 7, 1857.	Oct. 31, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	102,508,639	95,866,241	95,317,754
Specie	11,516,420	16,492,152	12,883,441
Circulation	8,946,721	6,434,312	6,331,748
Gross Deposits	86,627,821	68,884,773	61,463,664
Exchanges	29,894,434	12,459,966	9,610,506
Undrawn	56,933,287	56,424,807	51,853,158
In Sub-Treasury	12,918,943	5,407,585	5,403,396

The statement is a strong one for the Banks, and will be generally satisfactory to their dealers. The turn in the Loans is almost as acceptable a feature in the restoration of a better state of things as the large increase of deposits, more than three-fourths of which is in Gold. The present week opens on a rising average of Specie, and the banks probably held this afternoon at least *seventeen and a half millions*, besides a reserve of Country Bank Notes of *five and a half millions*. The business in Exchange to-day is quite dull and the extreme asking rates of Saturday on London are not maintained. The remitters are not numerous, and most of them are indisposed to buy 60-day bankers' bills on higher terms than the commercial signatures of undoubted character, preferring short sight or Gold itself where a prompt remittance is desirable, rather than pay the specie rate for 60-day bills. On this subject we insert from a practical and well-advised source a communication over the signature of *Mercator*, the suggestions of which appear to be timely. The quotation this afternoon on London is 107½@108¼. The engagements of Gold for the *Persia* are thus far less than half a million of dollars. Some additions are expected to be made to-morrow, but it seems doubtful whether the total shipment will reach the estimate at the close of last week, say $1,200,000. The price of Gold to-day is 100½@101 ₱ cent. The exchange on Philadelphia has improved to 99½ ₱ cent., and on Baltimore to 99@99¼ ₱ cent.

The Stock Market showed a healthy and well-distributed demand through the day, and on the Bond and part of the dividend-paying Share list some considerable orders were said to be executed for English account. Higher terms were made for New-York Central Sixes, Illinois Central shares and bonds, Virginia Sixes, Reading, Delaware, Panama, and Michigan Southern. At the close, the bids were weaker on New-York Central stock and Erie, and the market was less buoyant than in the forenoon. The speculators against the rise make use of the pending news expected by the *Arabia*, and although the *Bulls* manifest no serious misgiving on the subject, they are disposed to move with caution for a day or two.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $118,909; paid $197,078, and held, at the close, $5,328,815. The Department at Washington reports, subject to draft in all the depositories, the total sum of $9,058,181.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN OCTOBER.

	1857.	1856.
Galena	$225,952	$354,642
Rock Island	137,116	237,711

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK—TEN MONTHS.

	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1857.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1856.
Total entries at N. York	$198,823,000	$185,832,000
Left in Bond	30,340,000	8,960,000
Total marketed	$168,483,000	$176,872,000

The above figures show a far less degree of extravagance among the consumers of foreign Goods than the country has been charged with. The natural increase of our population since 1856, and the increase by immigration, are, probably, equal to at least eight per cent., and this, at the same ratio of consumption, would have authorized the marketing of $191,026,000 at this port, instead of $168,484,000, as actually put upon the market.

At the Convention of Connecticut Banks at Hartford last week, a number of them declared their determination to cut loose from Boston, and redeem in New-York at 1 ₱ cent. discount until the Boston Banks resume specie payments. In accordance with this resolve, the Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport issued the following circular yesterday:

PEQUONNOCK BANK, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 9, 1857.

The notes of this Bank are redeemed at the Exchange and Banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, New-York, at 1 ₱ cent. discount.

For the present this institution has resolved to discontinue redeeming at Boston.

The capital of this Bank is $200,000, with a surplus of $20,000. Its entire circulation is less than $45,000.

C. B. HUBBELL, President.

The Metropolitan Bank to-day refused the notes of the Western Bank of Lockport, Powell Bank of Newburg, Chemung County of Horsehead, and Ontario County Bank of Phelps, all of this State.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 31.	LOANS. Oct. 2	SPECIE. Oct. 31.	SPECIE. Oct. 24
Citizens	3,840,233	4,055,863	349,749	59?,478
Canal Bank	2,956,663	2,984,?85	828,415	699,310
Louisiana	2,861,066	3,053,403	1,328,811	1,217,263
Louisiana State	3,784,349	3,818,091	991,821	741,942
Mech. & Trad.	756,224	789,912	62,373	68,205
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,505,252	1,540,057	61,860	74,740
Southern Bank	490,228	516,563	201,447	78,699
Union Bank	1,236,421	1,822,206	153,685	122,846
Bk. of J. Robb	436,346	380,942	144,472	114,282
Total	18,060,257	18,476,329	3,912,625	3,?6?,775
	Decrease	426,072	Increase	339,850

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 31.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 24.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 31.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 24.
Citizens' Bank	1,460,235	1,515,925	967,303	1,137,554
Canal Bank	676,950	734,110	580,295	580,641
Louisiana	607,134	625,789	2,305,921	2,229,931
Louisiana State	1,152,490	1,283,150	2,291,429	2,053,764
Mech. & Traders'	228,920	241,926	178,453	193,170
Bk. of N. Orleans	394,960	465,455	229,614	233,847
Southern Bank	129,515	135,750	161,242	116,738
Union Bank	497,870	456,575	396,564	368,524
Bank of J. Robb	210,128	225,920	352,135	254,831
Total	6,363,699	6,786,499	7,313,917	7,168,908
	Decrease	522,800	Increase	214,009

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 31.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 24.	DUE INST. BANKS. Oct. 31.	DUE INST. BANKS. Oct. 24.
Citizens' Bank	327,526	301,21	172,377	179,907
Canal Bank	347,167	358,704	69,859	48,620
Louisiana	413,307	452,221	174,980	235,646
Louisiana State	923,614	361,974	113,380	110,994
Mech. & Traders'	43,874	34,225	22,584	21,649
Bk. New-Orleans	69,888	77,017	23,780	61,294
Southern Bank	286,897	218,819		
Union Bank	80,675	117,832	98,499	132,323
Book of J. Robb				
Total	1,832,738	1,912,813	675,459	780,433
	Increase	20,185	Decrease	105,074

The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks on the foregoing statement:

"These returns are favorable, and exhibit greatly increased strength all round. The largest reduction in liabilities is on the part of the Citizens' Bank—say $325,000, and by next Saturday the deposits of this institution will probably be below $600,000. The circulation has ceased to come in as rapidly as before, and it is likely now that but very little more will be presented, as the bulk is out in this State, where the great solvency of the Bank is so thoroughly understood and appreciated. The total increase of specie from the lowest point on the 17th, is $682,000; whereas the receipts of gold and silver in the meantime have reached upwards of a million. The reduced circulation accounts for this, besides which there is specie held somewhere on special deposit.

The averages were known after 1 o'clock, and produced a better feeling, it being universally argued that, with the half million of coin coming upon the *Philadelphia*, the Banks would not only be able, but extremely desirous to do some business on Monday. Fifteen ₱ cent. profits on Exchange are not realized once in every generation, and the presumption therefore is that, before the upward movement sets in, which will be very rapid and sudden, some of the managers will pitch in, and thus work up a good showing of profits for the approaching semi-annual dividends."

The New-York Clearing-House Association of Banks were in full session for several hours this afternoon. The only formal business was the consideration of the report from the Committee of the House, referred to this morning, which, after some amendment, was adopted in the following form:

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1857.

A joint meeting of the Clearing-House Committee and the Committee on the reception of State money was this day held at the Merchants' Bank, at which several Bank officers from Albany and the interior of the State were present, by invitation. The following resolutions were approved by the meeting, viz.:

Resolved, That the Country Banks be requested, on and after Monday, Nov. 16, to redeem, daily, as heretofore in the City of New-York, such of their circulating notes as may be received by the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, and that they be also requested to redeem on the 1st of January next at *par*, twenty per cent. of the amount which may be held by the City Banks on said 16th day of November, and twenty per cent. monthly thereafter until the whole amount is redeemed, thus paying interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of their notes held by the City Banks on and after 1st day of December, with the understanding that any Bank may anticipate the redemption of its notes so held.

Resolved, That weekly statements be made to the Clearing-House by each associated Bank, at the close of business on Fridays of each week of the amount of STATE BANK NOTES and of METROPOLITAN BANK CERTIFICATES held by them.

Resolved, That all notes taken by the Metropolitan Bank hereafter be assorted, and that the notes that are now on hand be also assorted under the direction of the Committee at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That any country Bank shall be informed at its own request of the amount of its notes on hand at any time and be allowed to redeem them at pleasure.

Resolved, That if the amount of the notes held of any Bank shall, in the opinion of the Committee, become excessive or disproportionate, they shall call for a redemption of the excess, within ten days, failing to receive which, such notes shall not be taken by the City Banks.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Bank shall be responsible for the amount of notes covered by their certificates, the correct counting of the money, and its genuineness, but it shall not be liable for the solvency of the Banks whose notes it may so hold.

Resolved, That the compensation of the Metropolitan Bank for its services in this arrangement shall be determined by the Clearing-House Committee at the final redemption of the notes, and their decision shall be considered final and binding upon all parties.

Resolved, That the expenses arising from this depository, and any loss which may finally accrue from bills of insolvent Banks, shall be assessed among the Associated Banks in the Clearing-House, the same in proportion as the contingent expenses of the House are assessed.

This action, if satisfactory to the country Banks, will probably lead to the quiet and early resumption of payments in Specie, on all obligations throughout the State. The City Banks have not strengthened themselves, intrinsically, for such a step, but the public have shown sufficient confidence to run up their line of deposits $10,000,000 since suspension, and most of this being in Gold, for which there is no immediate considerable demand, nor likely to be for some time to come, no further preparation would seem to be necessary. The country Banks have not the advantage of the use, on sufferance, of a similar line of deposits, but their circulation has the entire confidence of the community, while the loans owing to them are no doubt as well, if not better secured than the mercantile bills under discount and in suspense in the City banks. The credit of the latter was struck down by millions through the folly and discord of the banks themselves in September and October, in so much that an outraged public were more than content, in the end, to see such management rush to its own dishonor, as it did on the 13th October. The fact, made manifest this afternoon, both by the bank statement and the foregoing proceedings at the Clearing-House—which clearly point to prompt resumption, the country banks concurring—abundantly strengthen the already wide-spread belief that the whole scene referred to was an uncalled-for panic, the result of bank infatuation, and for which the most blatant advocates of resumption, "with or without the country," are largely responsible.

Bills of Exchange on London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present quotation of 107 *a* 108 ₱ cent. is an anomaty, though susceptible of solution. Look at the general features influencing Foreign Exchanges. Our New-York secured currency maintains a value equal to Specie, or, if you please, ½ ₱ cent. below it; in other words, this currency passes from one hand to the other as Specie. There is a large and necessary export of foreign and domestic produce from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York to pay debts, in lieu of remittances, in Exchange; and to some extent, and that not inconsiderable, this export abates the demand for Exchange on London at this centre of finance. From New-Orleans, that great outlet of produce, the quotation for bills on London is 93 ₱ cent.; checks on New-York ruling at 6 ₱ cent. discount; thus London Exchange costs, say, 99 ₱ cent., or 1 ₱ cent. discount at New-York. Other leading Southern points give quotations not dissimilar. The volume of exports, both from Southern and Northern markets, is on the increase, and must continue until a sufficiency of cotton, breadstuffs, tobacco, &c., reach the European markets. With present inability, on the part of leading interests, to purchase and remit bills on London, (to cover current commercial debt;) with the substitution of *foreign* and domestic produce to pay debts, in lieu of bills of exchange, and to a large extent, on the part of those who are able to remit; how can the immutable law of supply and demand be violated, and when quotations for London Exchange at New-York rule at say 5@8 ₱ cent. above those current at other leading points in the United States? True, from the 12th to the 23d of October some £250,000 was transmitted from London in treasure to New-York and Boston, and a moderate amount *may* come by next and succeeding steamers A share of that received is to buy bills, but much for other ends, viz.: the purchase of securities and produce, and it may be safely assumed that the buyers, for this object, a return of bills for gold received, and the purchase of securities, have made their purchases, and are out of market as buyers. The remittance to England of some $250,000 in coin by last steamer, and the "expectation" of sending more

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1918. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Great Gatherings in Tompkins-Square and the Park.

A LADY HARANGUES THEM.

U. S. Troops Guard the Custom-House.

MILITARY PARADES.

CRAZY ORATORS—QUIET AUDIENCES.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Almshouse Expenses.

MEETING IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The unemployed met, yesterday morning, in Tompkins-square to the number of four or five thousand, on advertisements in the daily papers having convened the meeting at 11 o'clock. On a lamp-post at the side of the fountain, or rather the dried-up basin, which was once a fountain, where the meeting was held, a banner, presented by a Mr. WETTRAUER, was exhibited. It represented a hand holding a hammer, and bore the inscription:

"The Working-men will meet this evening."

Mr. BURNS, the "poet and literary man—not the bill-poster," who has made himself conspicuous in these *proletaire* meetings, called the vast assemblage to order, and announced that the Central Park appropriation of $250,000 had passed the Common Council and received the Mayor's signature. [Loud cheers.] A meeting of the Committee of the Working-men's Organization had been held, at which the following resolution was passed, which he knew would meet the approbation of the present meeting.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York on the memorial of the unemployed working-men appropriated the sum of $250,000 to the Central Park Commissioners, for the purpose of employing the working-men of this City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are eminently due to the Mayor and Common Council for the laudable manner in which they have acted in this matter.

After reading the above resolution, Mr. SMITH eulogized the Mayor for the stand which he had taken in favor of the working-man. His Honor remained at the Board of Councilmen on the previous evening till the appropriation was passed, and signed it immediately. He would not repair to his house till he saw the working-man provided for. Was he not a Mayor worth having?

(Cries of "Yes, yes." Three cheers were then given for Mayor WOOD, and three more for the Common Council.)

Mr. JAMES MCGUIRE read the following letter from the eccentric lady-reformer, Madame THERESINA E. RUNK, who was accommodated with a chair by the side of the Chairman:

To the Committee of "The Laboring Men" out of Employment:

GENTLEMEN: I have come here expressly to attend your meeting. I have also a proposal to make on behalf of the people out of employment, both men and women.

I wish to state to you that I can do something for them, and I would desire to associate my services with the Committee in attendance. I would ask to address the meeting to that effect. Read my letter to the mass, and say that I am present, waiting for your deputation to receive me amongst you.

Though I am a lady, I never fear. Like Miss NIGHTINGALE going to the Crimea, I come to offer you my services, and beg to be announced to the meeting.

Most respectfully,
Madame THERESINA G. RUNK.

To Messrs. Smith, Bowles, McGuire, &c., James O'Hare, W. H. Hanly, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Devine, Peter Devine, &c.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Such an offer, of course, could only meet with one response. Who could say "Nay" to a lady offering herself to the unemployed, like FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE going to the Crimea. If Madame RUNK had been young and beautiful (she is on the wrong side of fifty) she could not have been more warmly welcomed. She was invited to address the meeting, and she mounted a chair and did so. In broken English she addressed the astonished Irish to this effect:

GENTLEMEN, my friends: On Friday last, I held a meeting in Houston-street, where I invited the men and women out of employment to come and hear me, respecting some proposals I wished to make in their favor. To-day I have gathered all my courage to attend and address you at this meeting. But do not accuse me of boldness, for like Miss NIGHTINGALE, going to the Crimea, I am only actuated by a love for you, by a feeling that I ought to come here, join with you, associate myself with your Committee, and work in the same cause, for the same purpose, and with the same intention, with one accord, and with one common feeling. I have come here with no revolutionary feelings—far from it. You must remain quiet, you must keep the peace, and if you behave like gentlemen I will work with the Committee for your welfare. I am here among you, with religious feeling, to exhort you to patience and forbearance. I am here to offer you my services. I intend to give a series of concerts for men and women out of employment. [Cheers, and cries of "You're a good one."] I have great and noble plans for you. I will try and assist you in every possible way. [Cheers.] I have an enterprise, in which, if I can sell the shares, I will give you half the money. If you will accept my services, say so. [Cries of "We do." "We will." "You are one of them."] Well, then, continued Madame RUNK, I am at your command, heart and soul. I will devote to you my time, energy, courage, perseverance. My best efforts shall be devoted to relieve you from trouble, anxiety and fear. But you must be peaceable. Forty thousand soldiers are ready to shoot you down like dogs, and, if you were shot, you would leave your wives and children in a starving condition. One thing we must do—we must make friends of the editors. I propose three cheers for the New-York Editors. [The cheers given, mingled with some hisses.] In order to live we must eat, and you must live this winter, and you shall live. [Rousing cheers.] So, my friends, let your best efforts be to procure work, assistance and relief, striving with cheerful hearts to help each other, and do good while we live. If you have confidence in me, believe what I say, for I will do it. You may rely upon me that I will do all I can; but do not trust me, if you doubt my word. [Cries of "Oh, we'll trust you."] I thank you, my friends, for that approbation. My mission has begun. I have got a plan for you, but we must coax the editors, and ask them to come to our assistance, and all good christians must do the same, because the task before us is very great, and if we do not do all we can for one another, we cannot get along. The editors must give us their good will. Their kindness is most valuable and very desirable. I know they sympathize with us. [Cries of "No, they don't."] They are good men. ["No, they ain't."] There are good men among them. ["That's so."] But you must have patience and resignation. Nothing is gained by rashness and hard words. Remember what the Holy Scriptures say: "Seek and you shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you; ask, and it shall be given." Do not forget the Scripture. But you must do everything in a proper way. There must be no riot and destruction of property. You must first try as hard as you can to get work, no matter how little, so that your children shall not die, before you take what is not your own. Be as contended as you can, but if you cannot get work, if you and your children must die, then do what you please; it no help shall be given you, better die by a bullet than by starvation. But never will it come to that. No, no: I pray every day that the Government will grant you assistance. You must ask the Government for $2,000,000, to be expended for you in work, and I pledge my word to the Government that this good's made for this money will all be sold. [Laughter, cheers and hisses.] You must make application to the Governors of the several States. They must hold a general meeting to appeal to the Federal Government in your behalf. Next you must apply to the bankers. [Cries of "No, no."] They will help you, I know, and you must apply to the millionaires; they will all do something. There must be immense dinners served up in the Crystal Palace, and you must go and eat them every day, and and the Corporation must pay for them—[tremendous shouting and applause]—and every time that you want me you must send a message for me, and I will join you. Mayor WOOD has made an application to the Common Council and they have granted his request. Mayor WOOD is a good man—I wish everybody was like him. I wish you to give three cheers for Mayor WOOD. [The cheers were given with a good will.] My dear friends, I will give you my advice and my time, but I will not collect money or subscriptions for you, unless Mayor WOOD told me to do so. If I were to go to half a dozen rich men and ask them to subscribe, they might say, "You're an impostor," and send me to the Tombs, and put me in the room where Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was. No, no, I can't keep company with bedbugs. I would rather have wings and fly about. I've often seen persons arrested who were trying to get money under false pretences, and don't want to get myself into difficulty. I would rather give than beg. But we must make an application to the Government and we must petition Mayor WOOD to have a public table spread for the hungry with soup and beef upon it. I have come to advise and console you. I would cut myself in twenty pieces, and give my life in the bargain, and shed all the blood that runs in my veins if I could serve and help you. [Ironical cheers.] Trust to Good, keep the peace, show us you can behave yourselves like sensible men. You want work and you shall have it. The country is richer than ever; we have plenty of provisions and plenty of money, but we must live with great economy and prepare for the good time to come. Either present or absent I am with you; my soul follows you. Preserve the peace; I am with you. But you must have patience because of the pressure of money; people have little money to pay workmen, but you must not starve. Farewell.

Madame RUNK, amid vociferous applause, descended from the chair on which she had been standing and seated herself in it; she was dressed in a most magnificent style, the most conspicuous portion of her apparel being her grey bonnet, trimmed with white feathers.

The next Speaker was Mr. MCGUIRE, the Secretary of one of the Committees. He commenced by attacking the daily papers for sundry editorial articles alluding to the workingmen's movement, in which it was asserted that it was not the duty of the City authorities to find work for the unemployed. He maintained that it was always the duty of a State to provide food for its starving population. But the workingmen were not beggars, and did not ask alms. All that they wanted was work; give them that and they could purchase their own food. The papers also said that they (the workingmen) were going to break the peace and create a riot. Fellow-citizens, they lie! We are here to preserve the peace. Tell me, did you not come here this morning, resolved to keep the peace. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and three cheers.] Some of the papers this morning attacked our Mayor, who is the workingman's best friend. The workingmen, he was glad to say, had carried their point without having recourse to violence. The news they had received was very cheering. An appropriation had been made for setting them to work, and all they had to do now was to prepare themselves for going to work to-morrow.

Mr. BOWLES congratulated his fellow-workmen that they had accomplished their purpose without violating the peace of the City. When he addressed them in Wall-street, he coojured them to be peaceable, and show the community that they were only anxious for their own rights, and did not want to infringe the rights of others. The news they had received this morning was very cheering. Money had been appropriated for the Central Park Commissioners to employ them immediately. It would be unnecessary to have any more meetings, as to-morrow they would be set to work.

Mr. SMITH addressed the assembly to the same effect. They had gained all that they wanted—Work. He begged his hearers not to go to the City Hall and gather on the steps any more, but to go home and get their recommendations ready to set before the Committee. He rejoiced that there had been no breach of the peace, so that the enemies of the workingman could find nothing to reproach them with.

Several other speeches were made in German, after which the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 4 o'clock and hear the report of the Committee in reference to their employment to-day on the Central Park.

At a table, in another part of the Park, hundreds were signing a paper, purporting to contain the names of all who are out of employment, that it might be known how many hands the Commissioners had to find work for. Over six hundred names were subscribed, with the address of each person; they appear to have been all written by one man authorized to do so by the rest.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

During the afternoon large crowds of the unemployed lingered around the fountain, in little gatherings, in Tompkins-square, talking over their prospects. By 4 o'clock there were as many as 3,000 there, waiting the arrival of the Committee which had gone to the City Hall to ascertain what probability there was that the unemployed would be set to work to-day. As the time passed, and no member of the Committee appeared, propositions were made that they should all march in a body to the Park, when suddenly Mr. BOWLES, the blacksmith, entered the Square, and was immediately surrounded by the crowd. Mounting the embankment which surrounds the fountain bed, he said—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before I begin to address you I want you to keep order. I do not intend to give up the ship myself, and I don't want you to. [Cries of "We'll stick by her."] I am sorry to say that I have nothing decisive to tell you. We have not heard anything yet from the Central Park Commissioners. They are deciding how they shall set us to work, but it is a difficult question, and they cannot do everything in a day. We are trying to get you all the news we can, and though you may have to wait a little, as long as you abide by the law justice will be done you. Humanity and philanthropy are on your side, but you must remain peaceable. We have gained one powerful object: $250,000 has been appropriated for our relief. We, your Committee, are satisfied on that point, and what we want to know now is, how it is going to be applied? Meantime, we ask you to abide by law and order. This may seem rather hard to some of you; but you must prefer patience rather than endure violence at their hands. Our object to-day was to find out where, when and how, these employers will send for you to labor. We cannot drive the Commissioners faster than we are doing. They have to concoct schemes how they can set you to work. But you must preserve peace unless you would frustrate their endeavors. I have served you to my utmost strength, and done more than my strength would bear, for I have not lived in such a way of late as would give much endurance to bone and sinew. I repeat, for the sake of your country, for the sake of your families, for the sake of your reputations, keep quiet.

A VOICE—When shall we be set to labor?

Mr. FOWLES—I tell you that I cannot learn, and I cannot say when, because I have no control. I know that you have got the appropriation of $250,000, but I cannot tell when you will be set to work. A great deal depends upon yourselves. As you only want work you must keep the peace, and you must not accuse the rich of being your enemies. [Cries of "Yes, they are."] I say there are many good-hearted rich men, although there are others that are infernal scoundrels. I have been accused of seeking popularity in addressing you but if I wanted popularity I would not be here. I would go where something was to be made of it. I can only say that I am working heart and soul for our joint good.

Mr. GILMAN next addressed the meeting in German. The purport of his remarks was that the Committee had received no news about employment, but that they would report on Wednesday (this) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BOOLES then announced that the meeting would convene at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when they would be informed what was to be done, and whether work would be provided.

The announcement that no work was as yet definitely secured for them produced a great deal of dissatisfaction among the crowd, and they expressed it loudly and emphatically.

Mr. BOOLES now left the meeting, but a person named DAVIS immediately presented himself, and claimed its attention. He said: My friends, you live in a country which claims to be free, whose laws are framed by your action—a land flowing with milk and honey, whose storehouses are filled to repletion with every necessary and every luxury, and yet you are met here to ask for bread to save yourselves and your families from starving, to ask for it not as an alms, but as the payment for honest labor. Why is this? Why are you in want of the common necessaries of life, you who provide these necessaries and these luxuries? You fill all these storehouses; you garner provisions to all the barns; from your hands proceeds all the wealth of the land, and yet the great mass of you throughout the country are in want of the common necessaries of subsistence. You are worse off than the slaves of the South—for there when a nigger is not employed, his master sells him to some one who can employ him. But you go around offering to sell yourselves, content if you do work that is worth $3 to get $1 for it. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so," "You know all about it."] Why is this? Not because you are poor—but because you are not united; because you do not move in a body, while your masters act as one man. You can make laws to suit yourselves if you please. But you can only do so if you preserve an undisturbed, formidable force. This you have not done; this, I am afraid, you will never do—never at least until you can be brought to see what can be done by concert of action. What do you expect to accomplish by gathering here—by meeting and talking, and then standing around and looking at each other, and by marching to the Park and back again? And I have taken part in these labor movements for twenty-two years, but unfortunately I have never found my fellow workmen equal to the task. In 1851 a similar state of things to the present existed, and it was proposed that the Common Council should employ the people to grade the streets and dig sewers, but it was not done, and I have little faith that anything will be done for you this time, and even if there is, you all know that if you have permanent employment your landlord will find out exactly the smallest sum that it will cost you to keep body and soul together, and will say "all the rest I must have." And so they keep screwing you down that the moment sickness overtakes you or you are discharged from work that moment you are destitute. I ask you again, what are you going to do by merely assembling here? That will not better your condition. You must first appoint a Committee to stand here every day to take down the names of all of you who will act in concert, and you must pledge yourselves to move when called upon not to create any breach of the peace, but to tell the Common Council and the politicians that you will prosecute them whenever they come up for any position hereafter. That is how you can only hope to conquer the Common Council or other people, and by so doing those politicians will become your humble servants and do all you wish. The speaker proceeded to impress upon the meeting the necessity of keeping up their organization, even if they did get work, in order that they might crush out of existence "the cormorants that swindle society." The great fault of the poor was the want of unanimity; it was their want of faith in each other, which caused them to be trampled under foot by those who did act in unison. Mayor WOOD was their best friend. He had been called a villain, and he (the speaker) did not care if he was one as long as he proposed good things. The workingmen must keep the peace and not attempt a riot, because if they did they would inevitably be shot down.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, a gentleman of unexceptionable apparel, with a gold watch chain and a gold-headed cane, but with a rather wild expression of countenance, next came forward and addressed the meeting. There were some expressions of surprise and discontent upon his appearance. He said: Gentlemen—for I will call you gentlemen—a British nobleman once asked me who were noblemen in America, and I said everybody that knew how to behave themselves, and as you know how to behave yourselves, I address you as gentlemen. [Cheers and laughter.] Had you all, lodged your money in the Savings' Banks as they do in the Banks in Wall-street you could not have been here to-day. What the poor people want to know is the Banking System, so that they can guard themselves against fictitious paper bills? Last August there were $10 in paper money afloat for one dollar in specie, and the difference in favor of paper money all went to the account of the landlords, so that they could buy up all the leather, sugar and wheat in the country with their paper money, without using their specie; and that was what kept the poor so poor. But he was afraid it would always be so according to the old proverb, *Vulgus vult decipere*—"The common people love to be deceived." The only way of getting themselves out of their difficulties was to study the money question. [A VOICE—"That's so, be jabers," and laughter.] Money was greater than all thrones, and the banks could buy any legislator to do what they pleased. He (the speaker) would not advise them to meet in the Park or in the square, but to get credit on the books of their employers for wheat, and then to get their wheat from Chicago. [VOICE—"Talk to them in Chinese!"] You want hills on the Banks of France. All that you want is money. You do not prosper because you do not understand the banking business. You must get into the Crystal Palace, and then you will be out of the rain at least. Get an order for wheat from your employers, and then you can sell it. [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "That's what we want."]

When Mr. ROOSEVELT had retired, a gentleman wearing spectacles, and laboring, apparently, under great excitement, mounted the stool. His speech was of the most revolutionary tendency of any that were delivered. He said that the subject which caused them to assemble there that day was more important than one of daily bread. They were met there to consider the great question of war between Capital and Man. Temporary relief might be granted to-morrow, but permanent relief was not to be obtained without either a peaceable or a bloody revolution. The workingmen must be assured that they had the cooperation of men who had made social science the study of their lives, and who had stood upon bloody fields in their struggles for the rights of Labor. Capital had clutched the throat of Labor for ages, and Labor had hitherto succumbed to it. Would it do so any longer? The speaker advised them to petition the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature immediately. He also told them in respectful terms to threaten the Common Council. He proposed that they should organize a committee to inquire into the causes of the present financial crisis, and named five gentlemen to constitute such Committee. Three of these were ALBERT BRISBANE, STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, and O. R. POTTER. The names of the others our reporter could not catch. The speaker said he was fearless himself, and advised them to be so too in regard to the means they used to accomplish what they desired. He believed that the remedy for these social disorders was a revolution that must be sealed with blood. Mayor WOOD had said that they must not meet in the Park—Mayor WOOD be d——d. [VOICE—"Your'e a Black Republican!"] The Park, continued the speaker, is your own; you are free men and you must meet in the Park. You have no good leaders. The men who addressed you this morning were political tricksters and dabsters. They told you that an appropriation of $250,000 had been made to set you to work. But I can tell you that no appropriation whatever has been made. The Commissioners of the Central Park are under no legal obligation to employ any one of you, and even if they should employ 1,500 or 2,000, in less than three weeks from the present time, the snow will be a foot deep on the ground, and the ground will be frozen three feet deep. What are you to do then? Will you see your families starve when you have the remedy in your own hands. Never, never, never! [Cheers and cries of "Never."]

Immediately upon the conclusion of this address, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, the Chairman of one of the Committees of the laboring men out of employment, arose to reply. He said, as the gentleman who addressed you last said that we, your Committee, were political tricksters and dabsters, I beg to tell him that it is a d——d lie! We are workingmen, and if you have not confidence in us, I, for one, will resign the position with which you have intrusted me. To say that we came here to subserve the ends of men who desire an election to office, is a falsehood. I was sorry to hear the revolutionary language which that gentleman indulged in. [A VOICE—"He's not a workingman."] Mr. SMITH concluded by saying that those who wanted work must apply this (Wednesday) morning to the Central Park Commissioners, and if they did not supply work, public opinion would soon force them to do so.

By this time the people had mostly dispersed, and it had grown too dark for our reporter to take any more notes. The speaking, however, was continued by two or three of the workingmen, who seemed to have little faith in the Central Park Commissioners. They advised peace and patience until the action of the Commissioners to-day was known to them.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857.

Resolved, That this Committee meet his Honor Mayor WOOD and show our proceedings to his Honor to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. If approved, then see the Engineer of the Central Park to know whether work will proceed immediately, so that this Committee can report to the unemployed.

Resolved, That this Committee has a political party watching their movements, which political party this Committee despises. Politics won't feed the hungry.

Resolved, That this Committee report through the public Press that politics are not their object.

D. GORDON, Chairman.
P. DUNN.
P. DONNELLY,
A. DESSOUX,
H. ROSCOE.

The speakers continued their harangues till after nightfall, and then those of the crowd who had remained separated to meet again in Tompkins-square this morning at 10 o'clock.

IN THE PARK.

Before the usual business hour at the City Hall there was a gathering of the unemployed in the Park. Many of them were desirous of information in relation to what had been done for them by the Common Council on the night previous, while others, who appeared either to have read or been informed of what had been done, were discussing its merits and the prospect of obtaining work. Among those who appeared earnestly to desire work the proceedings were satisfactory, with the exception of the indefiniteness of the time at which work would begin. A pale-faced man, who was but thinly clad, said he had had nothing to eat since the morning of the previous day, and his family had had neither supper nor breakfast. In fact their dinner was not worth the name, for it consisted only of a stale loaf and three herrings, which had been given him by the grocer he dealt with when he had money, and his family numbered seven. He had not taken any himself, because there was so little, and he did not know where he could get any more. If it were certain that work could be had in a few days, he would feel happy, because then his grocer would trust him he believed, because he had always paid him promptly until he was thrown out of employment. Several of the group to which the man spoke were of the same opinion. If there was no good prospect of work in a few days they could get sufficient credit to support their families.

In another group there was a man who had no confidence in what had been done by the Common Council. He believed they were passing resolutions only to shield Mayor WOOD, and afford him an excuse for not fulfilling his promises to the laboring men. He believed they were all a pack of scoundrels, playing into each others' hands, just to get good men's votes, without giving them work in return. He thought the idle men who were in want of bread had waited long enough. If any "big man" were to say he intended to visit New-York, the Common Council and the Mayor could call special meetings and spend $20,000 or $30,000, or whatever they liked, to receive him, and run up and down with him, in a single hour, but when hungry men wanted work, the necessary proceedings to give it to them must be put off and put off, although there was plenty of work to be done, until giving it could be understood as a favor from particular men, who expected votes in return. He was opposed to all humbug. He wanted work, and did not wish to be made to vote against his will in order to get it. If the City Government had work to be done, it was the business of those having the power to give it immediately, at such a time, and not hold it back in order to make Democratic votes out of empty stomachs. He had been a Democrat, but he did not like the way they were doing in the present case. He was not in favor of violence, but he believed if work was not given them that was waiting to be done, it would be no greater sin to take a dinner or so from the men who kept the work from them, than to go against their consciences at the ballot box."

Another man expressed his belief that the Mayor was keeping back the work from them, because they had repudiated some scurvy politicians who made speeches to them that always ended with a eulogy of and a request for three hearty cheers for Mayor WOOD. If the work that everybody said ought to be done immediately, should be kept from them much longer for such reasons he thought there should be some sympathy for men, who, driven to despair by want of food, might appear unusually excited, or commit some act of violence. These statements were made quietly and in a conversational tone.

When the last speaker had concluded his remarks, a ragged-looking man joined the group, and in an excited manner asked them what they were going to do, and whether they were ready to do anything "like men." He thought it was time they were showing the rich what could be done by the hungry men. They had paraded the streets for several days, and he would ask any man what good it had done. He would defy any man to point out where a single soup-house had been set up. No, there was not a place where a man could get a paltry thin ladle of greasy soup for the asking. Instead of providing them with meat and coals for the Winter, as they had a right to do, the rich had not offered a single mouthful to stay their stomachs; and he believed they would not, unless they were made to do it. The poor people had been working hard for them, and got nothing but a turning up of their dandy noses, while they got all that was going without lifting a hand to work at all. And now when the men that had earned the money for them were starving, they were sitting in their fine houses, eating all the fat hits and luxuries, and nearly smothered in grand clothes and furs up to their eyes, and sending policemen to knock them down if they dared to ask for work or bread. He had had enough of such goings on, and hoped the poor men would show that there was some strength and spirit in them yet. He was sure that a single grand dash at some of their grand affairs would make them stick their noses out of their grand furs and stuffed turkeys, and bring them to their senses.

His opinions were listened to quietly, but as there was no approbation he left with the remark that some men had no spirit, even when they were pushed. They would only yelp when they were kicked.

By this time the numbers in the Park had increased considerably, and the tendency was towards the City Hall steps. When a large number had gathered there, a man named BARNARD, and another, commenced speaking to them, but they had not spoken long, when Marshal STEVENS came out from the Mayor's Office and requested one of them to cease speaking. Both ceased. Several of the audience cried "Go on." The Marshal said they should not. The man nearest him asked why he should not go on?

The Marshal answered—Because his remarks tended to inflame the minds of the people. It was such as he that excited the people to say and do what otherwise they would not think of. To going to the people he advised them to go home and be quiet, for all that could be done for them would be done without excitement. The people appeared satisfied, and were separating in groups, when another man called out "What? go home? Go home to your starving families, with nothing in your hands for them to eat. No! stay here until something is done." He would have continued, but that the Marshal said he would arrest him forthwith if he did not desist. "Who are you?" asked the speaker. Mr. STEVENS informed him that he was First Marshal, and that he had orders from the Mayor to arrest all persons found inciting the people to violate the public peace. The speaker desired *a few moments private conversation with the Marshal, which was granted.* The speaker and the Marshal left the steps arm-in-arm. When they had proceeded as far as Tammany Hall the Marshal returned to his office and the people separated again into groups, and the excitement ceased.

During the forenoon there were rumors spread throughout the City to the effect that the hungry men were going to attack the City Hall, the Custom-House, and the large flour and provision storehouses. The result was a large increase of numbers in the Park. At between 1 and 2 o'clock there was not less than eight or ten thousand persons present. During all this time one hundred policemen were in the City Hall, but nothing had occurred that seemed to require their services. Mr. TALLMADGE, the General Superintendent, appeared in the Hall and gave some directions to his men. In answer to an inquiry, he stated that, as a precautionary measure, the police force had been concentrated at points where, in the event of a riot occurring anywhere down town, they could at once be made available to repress it. The police of the Eighteenth and Second Wards were stationed at the Second Ward depot; those of the Twelfth and First at the First; and those of the Fifteenth and Third at the Third. In the other Wards the men were held under orders to meet in Tompkins-square, and a force of 100 men was detailed on service at the City Hall.

After having given such directions as he deemed necessary, he proceeded to the front. His appearance drew the people near, and he spoke to them substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have come simply to tell you that much sympathy is felt for your position; but you must not think that you are the only sufferers by the present financial crisis. Those who were not long ago reputed rich have suffered severely, and are now comparatively poor; nay, many of them are as poor as yourselves. But there is hope for all. Europe is pouring in her treasures to enrich us; for she is purchasing various articles of merchandise and other commodities from us, and is paying us with her gold. Not a vessel arrives that does not bring various sums in specie; this alone should encourage you to wait patiently a little while longer, and all will be well. But this is not all; at no period on record has there been such an influx of grain and other articles of provision, so that our markets are stocked, and there is evidence of an abundant supply of food for the Winter. Providence Himself smiles upon us; for the weather at this season of the year is such as has not been experienced in years. With these encouraging symptoms we should not fly in the face of God, but wait patiently, and everything will go on as it should do. Assemble together among yourselves, take down the names of the unemployed, bring them to me at my own office,—bring them to the Mayor, or to any one in authority, and I pledge my word you will be relieved. I need only call to mind the incident of the late wreck of the *Central America*, when over $250,000 were raised in a few days for the sufferers, to show you that the sympathies of the so-called rich are with you. Go home to your houses at once, and in the names of those unemployed as I have directed, and relief will be granted as far as practicable; but I caution you that any attempt to violate the laws of your country will be promptly and efficiently met and put down, and those who are instrumental in any such violation will meet with condign punishment. Go now to your homes and your families and all will be well.

The people were highly pleased with the General Superintendent's remarks, and when he had concluded three hearty cheers were given for him. When he had retired they separated again, and strolled about the Park as before.

To this time they had exhibited no disposition to violence, and, generally speaking, they appeared satisfied with the prospect of work afforded through the action of the Common Council. They said that nearly all they asked for had been done. They had asked that the improvement on the Central Park should be proceeded with immediately, and the Common Council had decided that that should be done. They had asked that other works contemplated should be set upon without delay. The Common Council had decided to grade Hamilton-avenue, which would afford employment to a large number of men; and they were going to expend $50,000 in macadamizing Second-avenue and improving other streets. And they had shown a disposition to proceed with the erection of a new reservoir as soon as it could be done. On the whole they concluded that a great deal had been done for amelioration already, and it was probable that more would follow. In another portion of the Park a man made some remarks to the effect that bread should be furnished them immediately by the Government, until it could give them work. His opinions found considerable favor among the group of persons he was addressing, and in conclusion he read MARTEL's tone of the unemployed, address, as follows:

We, the workingmen of New-York, demand work from the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, we declare that we shall obey the laws of the country and State; and furthermore, that we will not support any men who will not pledge himself to what we, the workingmen, demand. Therefore, we now demand from those who are in power now, to give work to all trades and branches of labor, of whatever kind it may be.

We also demand that the Corporation of New-York shall borrow gold and silver to hire all those that will work for the Corporation. We also declare to them who will lend gold and silver to the corporated body of the City of New-York, that we, as workingmen, pledge ourselves that you shall receive the lawful money in gold and silver, for we want nothing but silver and gold for the payment of debts, of whatever kind they may be. We also want the Corporation to buy provisions of all kinds, and to sell to those that work for the Corporation or to anybody that will buy of them, and all shall be paid in gold and silver to the seller, who shall be elected to that office by the workingmen.

We also demand that the Corporation of the City of New-York shall buy lumber and bricks to build houses, so as to give employment to the carpenter and mason, and the Corporation shall have the power to let the houses at 10 per cent. from the first cost.

We also demand that the Corporation shall buy cloth of all kinds to make coats, pants, vests or any other article which is necessary for every man to wear, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent. from the first cost.

We also demand from the Corporation, from month to month, or monthly, the price of all growth on soil—the increase or decrease—that the working man may know the price of all things; that we may know what we have to pay, through the press; we also demand from the Corporation a blacksmith-shop, and a good one at that.

We, the workingmen, demand from the Corporation that all labor, or work of any kind, shall be done by the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, that all work or labor of any kind, whatsoever it may be, shall be done by the day, and six hour's to the day's work, and no more; and we also demand $1,000 per year for our labor, beginning with the man who chops the trees up to the mechanic of any kind, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent. above the cost on all the work the workingmen shall do.

By the voice of the workingmen, which is the voice of God, we demand.

He declared it was just the thing, only it did not go far enough. Nearer the City Hall steps Mr. T. KELLEGAN appeared, in answer to a call. Having ascended to the pillars he announced himself as an Irishman and a friend of Mayor WOOD. He thought there was considerable humbug going on; and suggested that if there was any shooting to be done, they could show that hungry men could shoot as well as soldiers. He was cheered and hissed, and finally there was a rush that carried him down. His hat was half damaged and so was his coat, but it was all done "just for a lark," and he did not receive bodily harm. This tended to an increase of the excitement. A man jumped up and asked them if they intended to starve? For his part he would fight before he would starve. Soon afterwards one of them addressed some abusive language to a man who was a member of the old police, and who was thought to be one of the new. A crowd gathered around and a fight ensued. Marshal RYNDERS turned up just as it commenced and, knowing the old policeman, "went in" for his relief. The police soon followed and quiet was restored.

APPEARANCE OF THE MILITARY—EAGLE PRESENTATION.

Soon afterwards the First Brigade New-York State Militia appeared in the Park, and formed in front of the City Hall. They were called out to witness the presentation of a standard eagle to the 71st Regiment. The presentation was made by Col. SMITH, of State Military Association, to Col. VOSBURG, of the 71st, for the superior skill in military tactics evinced by the regiment during a competition with several regiments at Newburg during the past Summer. Both gentlemen made fitting remarks. The presentation was witnessed by the Common Council and a large concourse of people.

When the ceremonies were concluded the brigade marched out and soon none but a few of "The Unemployed" remained. Two or three persons attempted speeches, but they were arrested immediately and taken to the Mayor's office. Subsequently they were taken before Justice WELSH, but as no one appeared to make charges against them he was obliged to discharge them—which he did, accompanying each discharge with good advice.

It was now dark, and still there was a considerable number remaining on the steps of the City Hall, looking through the gates, which had been closed for a long time. A man who, if not hungry, had evidently imagined himself thirsty during the day, began to address them. Marshal STEVENS called a section of the Sixth Ward Police and several officers from the Mayor's office to his aid, and with drawn clubs they dashed out upon them. The people as soon as they saw the officers ran off helter and skelter, and so the Park was cleared of the unemployed for the night.

During the evening Mr. JAMES SWARTZ called and requested us to state that he was delegated by the meeting in the Park to contradict the statement that there was any intention to break open the Banks or rob the Sub-Treasury.

THEIR LEADERS.

Crossing the street, yesterday about 3 o'clock, in front of the new TIMES' building, a well-dressed, tall, genteel man stepped up with the remark: "Will you please tell me, Sir, where I can find a lover of his fellows—a man who wants to see justice done to the wrooged?" There was more a smell of tobacco than of rum in his breath, his face was that of an intelligent gentlemen, and we were a little puzzled how to answer. "The Police, Sir," we answered, at last—"there are 800 Policemen just beyond the Park fence; they are all ministers of Justice." "No, no," said he, "I want a man of standing—some man of influence—somebody who will write it up for the newspapers. I'll pay him for his trouble and for the publishing. Here,—look here—here's what I want. Issue a call to all the unemployed in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, to meet in Tompkins-square, Thursday noon, and show themselves. Of course, no one man could be heard by the 60,000 that would congregate; mind you, I want the men that are out of work, the women that have no bread for their little ones, the little ones that are hungry,—all of them I want to come out. Well, I would have some who can, just to tell the multitude the amount of the relief that the City has already proposed for them, and then to tell them what they ought to have. Then let them all march up to the Bowery, down the Bowery and Chatham-street to the Park, parade in silence before the City Hall, and then down through Wall street."

"But of what service would that be? How would that relieve the hungry?"

"Good heavens, Sir! will Wall-street, will the City Government, will the people see that army of sufferers, and devise no relief? Forty men that worked in one yard in Brooklyn, have had nothing to eat since Monday morning. Seven men who pay between $250 and $300 rent, each, have called on me to-day, to say that they had neither work nor money, nor coal nor food. You think they are shamming? No, Sir, these fellows—their leaders—may be villains, but there are thousands now in the Park who have not tasted bread nor meat for 36 hours. I know men who pay $600 a year rent who can't get bread or feet to make a dollar. They can't get credit—they can't get food. I tell you they are in earnest, sir."

"But what can the City—"

"Hundreds of your streets must or ought scores of them need grading. There is work enough for an army to do, and the City has money enough at its command."

The man was evidently in earnest, but he hardly looked like an insane man. We asked him his name? He gave it unhesitatingly, and added that he was in the late riots, and was put under bonds of $7,000 at that time to keep the peace. He believed that the rich had got too much money and the poor too little. He thought such times were to be set to rectify these inequalities, and level them. Yet he had a son in New-York, doing a large business down town, and confessed that he had several thousands in the Savings banks himself. When we left him he was pushing his way into the midst of the thickest crowd to publish his opinions to men whom his reputable dress and easy address would easily influence.

Last evening the Committee appointed at Tompkins-square, called on us to show the list of the unemployed who had signed their names to the paper, with their residences, signifying that they were out of work, and wanted some. The names were all written in the same hand, but the places of residence seemed to be genuine, as no doubt they were. The spokesman was GORDON. He said he was a bricklayer—was an Irishman, but had been sixteen years in this country. He was a foreman hand on board ship for years. He is a small, tough little man, of red face and somewhat runmy breath; but described himself as "only a bundle of bones and a shadow." He confessed that the year—the past three years, indeed—had been capital ones for his business; but could a dollar a day support a man and his wife and his two young ones, now?

Had he been a politician?

He had his one vote and always used it, but upon his word he had never taken a shilling of political money. He was not a tool of WOOD's, but he thought he could tell who the poor man's friends were. His brother had called this morning at Tompkins-square "Gordon," said he, "your folks are not going to come down to the Park to-day, are they? You've got what you asked, the Central-Park appropriation. What do they want to hang around for?" GORDON promised that they would not as a body at least, though having nothing to do they would naturally go where they could see what was going on.

GORDON said he had consented to act as Foreman—there stuck out the fireman—of the Committee, because he saw that the men who were leading the disaffected were gold-ring-fingered politicians—wire-pullers—men who wanted to use them. He confessed that such men made the speeches,—and how could the hungry help it, unless they themselves acted for themselves, and did their own speaking and depu-ting.

United States Troops Guard the Custom-House.

Early yesterday morning a squad of fifty United States soldiers from Governor's Island, and shortly afterward an equal numb of U. S. Marines from the Navy-Yard, were observed going into the lower part of the Custom-House, and notwithstanding the early hour of morning, the unusual and unexplained event drew quite a crowd of curious spectators to the spot. The soldiers moved on, headed by their respective officers, in the quietest manner possible, evidently wishing to avoid attention, and were all soon hidden from view among the mysterious granite arches of the Custom-House basement. The recent parades of the unemployed about the City, and certain vague threats that they intended to seize upon the $20,000,000 supposed to be held in the strong box of the Sub-Treasury, rendered it necessary to take some precaution to guard against a possible attack. Accordingly, Mr. CISCO, the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, made a request of the Government at Washington, on Saturday, for a small force of Marines and soldiers, to be stationed near the Treasury in case of emergency. The step was taken, not so much from any serious fear that an attack was contemplated, as from a wish to provide every security for the vast amount of the Government treasure in his keeping at this point.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. MCKEON, had no knowledge of the proceeding, as under the new order of things that sort of duty does not, as it did formerly, devolve upon him; but it is doubtful if he would have considered it necessary to move in the matter at all.

The representations

THE ARTS IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, February.

I have referred, on several occasions, to the state of the arts in this city, as they appear in the galleries, the palaces and public squares. For the most part, this subject is comprised in the history of the past and in the relics of centuries long gone by. The golden age of art shed its full light in this city, and the Florentine school, including the names of RAPHAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO, may be considered as the brightest that shone over the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is true that the most renowned works of these great masters are not in Florence; their genius—the one the Titan, the other the Angel of Art—can only be fully studied and understood at Rome; but there still remain here admirable specimens of their skill, and the Uffizi, as a historical, serial gallery, is the most complete and ample in existence.

In general, it may be said that the two great Museums of Florence, the Uffizi and the Pitti, comprise a unique collection of the best Italian masters of the several schools; but of French, Flemish and German artists, their specimens are neither numerous, nor of the first excellence. In this respect the Louvre infinitely surpasses them.

In regard to sculpture, the Uffizi is famed for a few admirable groups; such as the Mediceo Venus, the Androgenous Apollo, the Dancing Fawn, the Knife-Grinder, the Crouching Venus, &c., with a very long list of other antiques, of greater or less celebrity. In this gallery, and in the squares of the city, are several works of ANGELO, and of JOHN of Boulogne—the greatest of modern sculptors.

As to the architecture, properly speaking, Florence furnishes little to admire, either as the past or the present. Seeking to borrow something of the giant spirit of the earlier settlers of Tuscany, the Pelosgi, who bequeathed their cyclopean structures to their successors, the Etruscans—the nobles of Florence, in the mediæval ages, built their palaces in a style of rude but stern grandeur, still visible in the residence of the STROZZI, the RICARDI, and other departed magnates. The rustic basement which has passed into other countries, and is feebly imitated even in some of our own buildings, was evidently modeled from the defensive walls yet to be seen at Fiesole and other Etruscan towns. The upper stories were at first of rude mason work, but in process of time the Roman arch was adopted over the windows, and the straight projecting roof was supplanted by rich cornices, also derived from Rome. These buildings plainly bespeak their origin and purpose; they were at once palaces and castles—the residences of luxurious, but proud and violent men, who, while they lived in cities, were obedient to no laws but those of their own passion, and who made war upon each other from the towers of their castles, or if they could not thus reach their enemy, descended to the streets, which they filled with their brawls and stained with their blood.

The ecclesiastic architecture of Florence cannot claim very high encomiums. Nearly all the churches are externally of rubble stone between layers of flat stones, two or three feet apart. These are laid in mortar, but are not smoothed or plastered over. The Duome—the pride of the city—is an exception. It is faced externally with alternate ranges of black and yellow marble, giving it a very zebraish complexion. It is of huge dimensions, but the general affect is without grandaur. It is oppressively low and squat in appearance, in no degree relieved by the sublime dome which towers above it.

The great effects of artistic embellishments in the chambers have been bestowed upon the interior. No one of them has any claims to soblimity; no one of them seems to be the work of minds which comprehended the poetic emotion, the solemn, religious impressions, produced by the Gothic style; much less did any of their architects understand the ecstatic delights which the chaste columns and elegant entablatures of the classic Greek temples excite in the beholder. All or nearly all these buildings display a jumble of tastes over which a general idea of magnitude struggled for the mastery—but without a clear perception of the means by which it was to be realized, in a general effect.

But when we descend from the general structure to the details of chapels, shrines, altars, tabernacles and tombs, it is really impossible to withhold our astonishment or admiration. The chapel of the Medici, in the Church of San Lorenzo, is a miracle of art. The altar in the Or' San Michele, might be the study of a year—almost of a lifetime. Some idea of it may be formed from the fact that it cost 80,000 gold florins, and this, too, when the labor of an artisan was not worth more then a York shilling a day. How profoundly must the mind of the people—of the whole mess—have been imbued with a love of art, when such works were cheerfully undertaken and paid for mainly by them. Nay, when we see the churches outshining the palaces of Emperors in the luxuries of art, when we see the costly frescoes, the madonnas with hair sparkling in diamonds, and shrines hung round with votive offerings in silver and gold; when we see chapels decorated with exquisitely carved columns, statues and reliefs; the tabernacles set round with seas of jasper, chalcedony, malachite and lapis lazuli—the altars gorgeous with gildings and mosaics,—when we behold all this, can we fail to see that art, with all its seductions, was regarded as a fit handmaid to religion?

Whether this is the religion of Him who had not where to lay his head, and who was meak and lowly in his life, conduct and example; or of his disciples, who were charged to take no money in their scrip; and who taught, above all things, simplicity of worship—this is altogether another question. I only attempt to show the effect of a powerful sentiment operating upon a whole people, —the love of art in its subserviency to religion, becoming ostentatious, sensuous, objective—at once satisfying the craving for excitement, the love of show and spectacle, and the deeper and darker workings of superstition, in a half-enlightened age and among a semi-barbarous people. Such was the sentiment which called into life the miracles of art which we see in the Churches of Florence.

Those who would seek to create such establishments in modern times, and out of Italy, must first recreate the age and the people that produced them; those who mourn over the lack of these treasures of art in the United States, must also mourn that our people can read and write,—that they enjoy free worship and a free Bible,—that hence, they cannot be the dupes of priestcraft or the victims of bigotry and persecution. In short, those who would see America Italianized or Catholified, must desire to see our religion paganized, —our free schools become ecclesiastic, our academies monastic and our colleges jesuitic. To match the celibacy of priests we must shut up an equivalent portion of our women in convents; we must take some Austrian prince for a King, with Dagger JOHN for Prime Minister,—we must import a hundred thousand French soldiers to keep us in order. And, finally, our brains must be about half taken out—our common sense exchanged for Roman Catholic instinct—we must put up MACHIAVELLI in the place of WASHINGTON, and we must believe that a proud and haughty despot, who lives in a palace in Rome, and shows himself to the people dressed up in gold and jewels, as Christ's representative on earth, holds the keys of Heavan and controls the gates of hell.

But whatever may have been the origin of the arts in Florence, they remain as the means of instruction to those who seek it. At the present day, the Florentines have ceased to excel in them. It is true that the Grand Duke has a manufactory of mosaics, where are still produced magnificent specimens of this luxurious handicraft. The establishment is on a large scale, and it is amazing to see the heaps of jasper and malachite, as abundant as granite at a Quincy quarry. The products are given to princes and churches, and are quite beyond the reach of common mortals.

There is not a single Tuscan painter of any high merit existing. Among the sculptors are ROMANELLI, who takes the first rank, and POMPINOLI, who follows after. Both of these have produced pleasing works of no very vast pretensions. In the studio of the latter may be seen the model of the "Kneeling Samuel"—the work of his predecessor—which has gone over the world, in merble or plaster. No modern statue has been so universally copied, or become so widely known.

I do not mean to give the impression that sculpture is not still pursued here with some success, by modern artists. There is a series of statues in the niches of the colonnade of the Uffizzi, representing Tuscans distinguished in literature, art, philosophy and statesmanship. Among them are BOCCACCIO, DANTE, PETRARCH, BENVENUTO CELLINI, GALILEO, MACHIAVELLI, &c. They are portraits, somewhat larger then life, and dressed in the costume of their time. All are clever, and several are excellent, and in one respect, prove a complete triumph over that dominion of the antique which would represent civilized man by a display of fine flesh and muscle. A naked Hercules, or Jupiter, or Venus, is well enough, for these represent the heroes and divinities of the age of force—and, moreover, the fabulous originals were not supposed to be clothed. It was natural that the beautiful specimens of Greek art which have come down to us, however shocking to our ideas of modesty as well as to our philosophy of man, should have excited admiration and induced imitation; but that they should have held artists in threldom down to our own day, is a marvel. The absurdity of this system was strikingly evinced in the case of GREENOUGH, who put WASHINGTON'S head on to Jupiter's hero shoulders. The incongruity could never be removed, and the statue, really clever in many respects, stands only as an artistic blunder, in the esplanade of the Capitol.

The statues of which I am speaking, are interesting as evidences that drapery does not so conceal the human form, or to destroy its characteristics. Indeed, the air, attitude and bearing of the several personages delineated are all just as truly displayed as if they stood rude before us. Nay, they are true likenesses of the individuals they portray, as they lived, moved and acted before their cotemporaries. They possess, therefore, all the ideality which belongs to art, with all the truth which belongs to history. Civilization clothes the body—thus intimating that physical strength is secondary to moral and intellectual power—that those and not brute force are the true measures of men. It is surely a great step in art to have reached a point in which a man may be truly represented and perpetuated in marble. I wish the same might be said of woman. I am willing to see antique feminine nudities in galleries, for the immodesty may be disguised by the convenient name of Venus, but I am inclined to wish that if any living artist henceforward should make any graven image in the likeness of a naked woman, he may be shut up with her for life.

The art of carving in wood, which really ranked among the fine arts some three or four centuries ago, is still pursued in Florence, but it is chiefly confined to picture frames. These are made with exquisite taste, though wholly from antique designs. A good carver works for thirty and even twenty cents a day, hence Florentine frames are exceedingly cheap. In gilding, especially the unburnished parts, designed to represent bullion, the Florentine artists are unrivaled.

There are still to be seen, in the curiosity shops here, specimens of the carved furniture of the *Cinque Cento* age—the Sixteenth Century. They are of walnut, and are now nearly as dark as ebony, with a slight tawny hue, however, which gives them a very rich complexion. Sideboards, buffets, bureaus, sofas, toilets, and dower-boxes, are the most perfect examples met with, and many of them are wonderful, alike for the grace of their forms, their elaborate carving, and the beauty of their execution. Most of them were on a scale of magnitude befitting the gigantic palaces of their possessors. I have seen a sideboard nine feet in length by four in breadth, requiring four men to move it, and I dare not say how many to carry it. The dower-boxes were huge sarcophagi, most fancifully wrought, and containing a lady's wardrobe, jewels, &c., given at her marriage. Some times a whole page of soft romance is depicted, in high relief, along the front, and at the ends of these dainty treesurles.

The collecting of old pictures, old laces, old plates and plattera, and old furniture, by itinarant curiosity-hunters, who prowl about Pisa, Siana, Lucca, Pistois, Perma and other ancient Italian towns, smell as well as large, is quite a profession in Florence. The pictures thus brought to market are a sight to see. I have seen huge rolls, big as cider barrels, consisting of hattered and tattered canvass, encrusted with the dust of ages and absolutely without any comprehensible design on the face of them. These are taken by the restorer, who, with magical facility, mends the rents, fills up the gaps and reproduces the original painting, Most of them are poor things at best, but occasionally a real gem is discovered. Thus a long-lost Raphael, or Corregio, or Titian, from time to time, makes its appearance. There seems to be no end to old pictures in Italy. A large dealer in this line told me that he estimated their number to be at least equal to the population—that is, one to every man, woman and child—making twenty-two millions in all.

The restoration of old furniture is also a large business in Florence. The old carvings are taken off, the worm-holes are stuccoed up, the decayed parts are replaced, and the renewed ornaments are then placed upon a new frame-work. Thus you have a piece of furniture in sound condition, with all the essential attributes of a work four hundred years old. You may obtain, for instance, a sideboard for fifty dollars which it would cost ten times fifty dollers to produce new, even if it could be done in the now degenerate state of the art. If any one wishes to see a beautiful specimen of this handicraft, let him look at the dower-box in the Via Maggio, at the picture-shop of VESPUCCI—a lineal descendant of AMERICO, and a brother of the fair VESPUCCI who visited the United States some years ago. This box may be seen gratis, or purchased for $500.

The Roman priest whom I have quoted on several occasions continues to furnish amusement by his anti-clerical style of conversation, and I cannot forbear cutting a slice out of his last holding forth, at a sociable and informal dinner. He said grace, to begin with, using the Latin tongue, as a matter of course, and the termination *oom*, which I naturally did not understand, having been brought up in *um*. During the dessert this man of God entertained us with something like the following discourse. Remember that he was to perform mass the next morning at 8 o'clock, and was some years ago sent away from Bologna, because he was a friend of SILVIO PELLICO'S: "Dear me, what cigars you have in America! Nectar and ambrosia what cigars! About a year ago there was a gentleman here from New-York, a Mr. SMITH I think it was, who had two hundred of the most delightful, utterly seductive and bewitching cigarinos that I ever dreamed of or imagined. How he got them into Florence is more than I can tell. He and I smoked them all in a fortnight. One evening, from 8 o'clock to 11, I smoked twenty myself. I used to recline backwards in my chair, shut my eyes, think of heaven and blow the smoke right up my nostrils. Ah! perfidious brevity of human enjoyments! They only lasted a fortnight. By the bye, a French officer told me yesterday that two hours after the army of occupation quits Rome, there won't be a priest left in the city.—be killed, all of them. What handsome girls you have in America, too; at least all are handsome that come out here. Tuscan women are poor affairs, generally. Still there are some of commendable outline. For instence, Mme. ——." Here he smacked his lips, blew a kiss at a frescoed Venus on the ceiling, shuddered and relapsed into his chair, in a blessed state of all-ovarishness at the coincidant and combined thought of such a quantity of earthly joys—cigars, women, wine and impending sacrifice of Roman Catholic priests.

DICK TINTO.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Political Quiet—Mr. Clifford's Defeat—The Seventh Congressional District—Rumor that Mr. Sumner Means to Resign—Money Lost and Won on the Election—Deaths in Boston—New Version of Dante's Hell, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Ordinarily the week that follows an election is a noisy time, the victors crowing lustily, while the vanquished add to the uproar by their absurd endeavors to show how they have been cheated. Not so now. We have been as quiet as if we acknowledged the rose for our emblem. With some few unimportant exceptions, the Republican presses treat their crushed foes with kindness. As to the vecquished, *they* are quiet enough. Their fate has been so severe that they have not even a voice left. *Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*, says that Roman humbug, SENECA,—which, being "Englished" freely, means that when musquitos sting we swear, but we are silent when we see the elephant. I suppose Gov. GARDNER derives some little consolation from the harder fate than his own which has overtaken Mr. Attorney-General CLIFFORD, whose vote is *only* 75,000 less than it was last year. For ten years that gentleman has held his office, and it did seem that he had a sort of right to it, and could not be beaten. He had declared that he intended to retire, and it would have been better for him if he had stuck to his intention. His change of sentiment is attributed to his enlmosity to Mr. ELIOT, who was the original Republican candidate, but who left the field when he found that Mr. CLIFFORD was determined upon staying in it, probably thinking the Attorney-General invincible. Mr. PHILLIPS' victory is the most remarkable incident of the warfare just ended, and it is to be regretted that his father, who was not very well used by his political associates, did not live to see it. He is as liberal in his ideas, both as a lawyer and a politician, as Mr. CLIFFORD is hunkerish and aristocratical, so that his success is in every way gratifying.

We shall have another election in a few weeks Mr. BANKS' success has made, or soon will make, a vacancy in the Seventh Congressional District. He will be at Washington in December, I suppose, as the new State Government will not come into existence until the 6th of January, 1858, thus giving him about a month to sport his laurels at the National Capitol, a place where such things are much respected. He will send in his resignation to Governor GARDNER, to take effect, it is probable, about the 1st of January. The Republican plurality in No. 7 is some 2,000, but the Beach and Gardner parties have a majority of 955, and, could they unite in support of the same candidate, and make a resolute movement, might succeed there. But they are too completely cowed, I fancy, to attempt anything of consequence. Besides, the Gardner men just now feel very angry with the Beach men, as the latter, though it is clear they could not have prevented Governor BANKS' success, might have saved Governor GARDNER from so great a fall as that which he met with. MARCUS MORTON, Jr., of Andover, is spoken of as the Republican candidate, but as his venerable father is a Gardner member elect of the Legislature, perhaps his chance is not so good as it might have been. He is not A No. 1 in any respect. Mr. BAKER, who would have been certain of the place if he had stuck to the new Governor instead of returning to the old one, has now no chance. The most prominent politician in the District is CHARLES HUDSON, but he was so scientifically beaten, as a candidate for the Legislature, on the 3d, that it would, perhaps, be impolitic to put him up. Captain HAYNES, the Senator elect from the Waltham District, has, from present appearances, the best chance of becoming Governor BANKS' successor. He is much such a man as the Governor elect, but of a lower type, yet calculated to make his way cleverly through the mazes of that Cretan labyrinth known as the political world. His withdrawal from the Senate would lead to the placing there of another Democrat or Gardnerite; but as the Republicans have thirty-three of the forty Senators, they could well afford to make the sacrifice.

Your correspondent "W." is right in ascribing the election of Gov. BANKS to the aid of the Americans, enough of whom voted for that gentleman to make all the difference between victory and defeat; that is to say, if all the Americans who voted for BANKS had voted for GARDNER, the latter would have been chosen by a small plurality; but he weakens his position when he names Mr. JONATHAN PIERCE and Mr. ELY as among the Banks men. Mr. PIERCE, though an estimable citizen, like many other estimable citizens, utterly destitute of political influence; and Mr. ELY, though a bitter enemy of Gov. GARDNER, considered Mr. BANKS too much of a "long heel" to be supported by genuine Know-Nothings. Neither of these gentlemen took any part in the contest, and I do not think that either of them voted for BANKS. They are "stiff in opinion," and honestly attached to Know-Nothing sentiments, and hence are to be respected, even if they are powerless. In Maryland they would be great men. Here they are of as little account as any two Garrisonians of whom you may be pleased to think. This may be all wrong, and merit may not be appreciated, but such is the fact, let the fault be with the gentlemen themselves, or with a people too stupid to comprehend or too envious to admire excellence.

There is a report that Mr. SUMNER has it in contemplation to resign his seat in the Senate at an early day. I know nothing as to the truth of tha rumor, but it agrees with another to the effect that he does not think of returning home until next Summer; and as we shall need to have both our Senators at their posts, it is scarcely supposable that so conscientious a man would think of holding an office which he cannot fill because of the state of his health.

Mr. SUMNER'S withdrawal from the Senate would be an important act, because of its probable party consequences. The Republicans have such heavy majorities in the Legislature that they could elect whomsoever they should please to elect as Mr. SUMNER'S successor. Governor BANKS (there's no harm in giving the gentlemen his title a few days in advance of the time when it will be legally his) would be their man, if he should want the place; and I am very sure he would want it, not only as being agreeable in itself, but because the possible rivalry between him and Gen. WILSON could in that way be avoided. But then his withdrawal from the post of actual leader of the Republicans would probably lead to grave results. Great as is the recent victory of that party, there is no denying that our Republicans have small claims to homogeneity. They are a combination of several factions—pure Republicans, who used to be called Free-Soilers; old Whigs, who never left their party until it had become but a name; Democrats, who were disgusted with the Kansas business, or who liked Col. FREMONT; and Know-Nothings, who had become "put out" with Governor GARDNER because his long and singular good fortune had made him, as they say, overbearing and ungrateful. To guide such a team well requires a hand at once strong and skillful; and of all the leaders of the party, abounding though it does in able men, Governor BANKS is the only one who has such a hand. Let him drop the reins, and the different parties would be found drawing three or four different ways, each sure to lead to destruction. Give him time, and he will so discipline his legions as to make of them a permanent army, but there is no other man of whom this same can be said with truth. Time, attention, training, are all necessary in order that the victory just won may be fruitful, and yield permanent increase. It is only ALEXANDER who can guide Bucephalus; and our Bucephalus, like the immortal Thessalian nag, has something besides the horse in his composition.

There was a great deal of money lost and won on the election, and the Gardner men have the satisfaction of paying the election bills of their opponents, which tends much to the sweetening of their temper. GEORGE C. BURNHAM (commonly called "Hen BURNHAM," because of the part he had in the "hen fever," by which he made a pile of money, and about which he wrote a clever book) is said to have won $4,000. The amount may be exaggarated, but I know that he was always ready to take bets, and have heard him complain that men on the other side were not sufficiently prompt to back their opinions with wagers. Besides money, the Banks' men have won an incredible number of hats, vests, pairs of boots, baskets of champaigne, Thanksgiving turkies, (wagered by geese,) dinners, suppers, &c., &c., &c. Many Democrats, too, bet on BANKS, and have had their reward for the faith they had in him and his fortune. It was like betting on *Eclipse*, which animal made the fortunes of his admirers.

The popular vote shows a Gardner plurality in Mr. BURLINGAME'S District, and about 3,000 Anti-Benke majority there; but as Mr. BURLINGAME is to be Gov. BANKS' successor, (so say the political speculators,) he need not care about these figures.

The Municipal election will take place here next month, and men who are interested in it are moving with considerable energy, in the hope of controlling it. Some of the Republicans evince a disposition to make a party matter of the business, hoping to do in the city what they have just done in the State.

There were but 68 deaths in the city last week, and 38 of these were of children under five years, and 49 were of persons of 15 years and under; yet the weather of late has been bad enough to kill any one who has not the constitution of a horse. Attempts at suicide are quite common, probably caused by poverty, but they do not succeed.

"Sturdy beggars" are making a good thing of the hard times, and so increase the misery of real sufferers.

MEAD, who killed AOIN, and SUTTON, who killed HILTON, have been indicted for manslaughter, and so, even if they should be convicted, will soon be at large again to engage in miscellaneous murder. The "common people" don't understand the distinction which the lawyers make, but which is, probably, all right. We have set up the gallows anew, but there is no food for it.

We have had a fugitive slave case here to-day, but as the fugitive showed so little regard for "the mountain nymph, sweet liberty," as to decide to go with her master, the interest in the affair is not great. Her friends are now endeavoring to get her to reverse her decision.

A gentleman named PEABODY, of Newburyport, has just published a new version that he has made of DANTE'S *Hell*. If some of the critics can be believed, he has "played Hell" with DANTE. It is an odd taste that some men have, that of grappling with the very hardest authors in a foreign language. We laugh at foreigners who take SHAKESPEARE to operate on, and yet DANTE is almost as difficult an author for the American as SHAKESPEARE is to the Italian or the Frenchmen.

THYME.

Col. Sumner's Engagement with the Cheyenne Indians—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter of mine, written from Lecompton, K. T., and published in the TIMES of Sept. 19 last, there occurs a passage, referring to Colonel SUMNER'S conflict with the Cheyenne Indians, at Salomon's Fork, intelligence of which had reached Leavenworth a short time before. That passage has assumed an importance that I never anticipated for it, and has been followed by consequences almost as dreadful as Corporal Trim's innocent but unfortunate removal of the window-weights to cast into cannon, for the purpose of illustrating Captain Shendy's plan of the siege of Naumur. But, notwithstanding the many elaborate and highly rhetorical explanations of the affair, that have been published in reply, I am not aware that any one *fact*, asserted by me in my detail of the circumstances, has ever been contradicted. The following sentence, however, fails to convey my meaning, and for a reason which I shall explain:

"This event—(that is, the order to charge the Indians with 'empty sabres')—is regarded as a disastrous oversight by both the officers and men of the regiment, who are confident that, if ordered *to fire* on the Cheyennes, the massacre would have been immense."

This sentence, as it stands, has been construed into a disparaging reflection on the officers and soldiers. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention. The qualifying clause consisting of the words, "by both the officers and men of the regiment," was an interlineation in the manuscript, meant to follow the word "regarded," but accidentally misplaced. Corrected, therefore, the sentence would read: "This event is regarded by both the officers and men of the regiment as a disastrous oversight," &c., &c., which is an important modification. I am not prepared to say—nor did I in writing that sentence mean—that all the officers and men concurred in that opinion; but I do say, most confidently and without fear of denial, that by some, at least, of the officers, and by a great many settlers—old pioneers who were infinitely more familiar with Indian warfare than either Colonel SUMNER or any of his command—the mode of attack was regarded as an egregious blunder, and was very emphatically characterized as such.

In repeating these assertions it is very far from my desire, either directly or by implication, to cast disparaging reflections on the efficiency or bravery of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry and its officers. A finer corps may not be found in the service. Nor do I venture to call into controversy Colonel SUMNER'S courage or general capacity. His enemies—if he has any—dare not deny his fearlessness or question his honor. I simply took the liberty—in which I was joined by a vast number of persons much more competent, probably, to judge—of expressing the belief that he had lost a most admirable opportunity of doing a most important service. How far that opinion was warranted by the facts; how far he was justified in supposing that a pack of bloodthirsty and crafty savages would coolly stand in line to receive a sabre-charge of cavalry; how far he was justified in hurrying on his cavalry so far in advance of the infantry and artillery that the latter were utterly serviceless from their distance; how far the prevalent reports were true of his having stated, at the end of the conflict, that at the approach of the Indians he was so confused by the novelty of his position that he was at a loss what orders to give; how far the result of the conflict is to be regarded as satisfactory in the face of the accounts of bloody retaliations by those identical Indians who fled before him, which have recently reached us from the plains—these are all matters for the public judgment, but on which I have no wish to make further comment, or excite further discussion.

The incidental mention, at the close of this passage of mine to which I have alluded, of the name of Capt. STUROESS, who was just then on his way home from the plains on a month's furlough, has, I regret, been most unwarrantably assumed as giving ground for the belief that the whole passage was written at his suggestion, dictation or request. Captain STURGESS is entirely innocent of any complicity in it. The facts were a topic of current remark at the time. The comments, such as they are, are mine, and I am perfectly content to take the responsibility of them.

P. H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

INVENTION FOR SUBMERGING SUBMARINE CABLES.—A rather numerous meeting of engineers has been recently held at the Town Hall, Manchester, to receive from Mr. JOHN DE LA HAYE (of the firm of DE LA HAYE & BLOOM) an explanation of an invention, for which he has taken out a patent, for submerging submarine electric cables. Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS presided, and Mr. DE LA HAYE said his attention had been drawn to the subject by the failures in laying the Mediterranean and Atlantic Telegraph cables. The plan he would adopt would be to encase a cable prepared like that for the Atlantic ocean in a soluble compound, (the composition of which he would not now mention,) capable of floating it for a time on the surface of the water. The coating he proposed to use for this purpose he supposed would hold it on the surface of the waves while about five miles of cable were payed out from the vessel before it began to dissolve, and as it would dissolve gradually, so the cable would sink gradually to the bed of the ocean. By this means he calculated that there would always be about five miles of cable lying on the surface of the water in the wake of the vessel, and the remainder would describe an incline to within one hundred or two hundred feet of the bed of the ocean, so that there would be comparatively little strain and consequently less liability of breekage. The cable would descend into the ocean almost horizontally instead of nearly perpendicularly. Some questions were put to Mr. DE LA HAYE, which he answered, but his propositions will be sufficiently understood from the above short outline of his plan.

A COURAGEOUS RAT.—An English paper relates the following anecdote: "A gentleman, worthy of all credit, and who may be the more readily trusted as his story acknowledges his own defeat, was roused one night by a heavy bumplog noise on the stairs. Unable to account for it, he rose, donned his dressing-gown, and with his candle in his hand, proceeded to investigate the cause. Half-way down-stairs he perceived a large rat employed in facilitating the descent of a half-loaf by pushing it down from one step to another. Anxious to redeem his property, the owner descended after it. The rat at first continued his exertions, but as the enamy gained upon him, he changed his tactics, and turning his front upwards began to climb towards his opponent. This was just such an intruder as might with all justice have been kicked down stairs; but so stern was his air and so menacing his aspect that the gentleman hesitated, and hesitation ended in retreat. His feet being armed only with slippers, he lost heart and began slowly to ascend backwards; while the rat deliberately mounted after him, and thus steadily drove him back to his bedroom, the door of which he shut in the face of his foe, and terminated the adventure by retiring to bed, while the rat returned to his well-earned booty."

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—The Government has published a return of the receipts of the indirect and direct taxes during the first nine months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. It testifies to the general prosperity of the country. Thus, the total amount of indirect taxes paid up in the nine months of this year was 781,083,000f., which was 26,865,000f. more than in the same period of 1856, and 81,294,000f. more than in the same period of 1855. As to the direct taxes, out of 454,595,000f. due for the whole of the present year, no less than 326,928,000f. were paid in up to the end of September last, leaving only 127,667,000f. to be recovered; whilst of the 447,866,000f. due for the year 1856, only 1,296,000f. remain unpaid. The 326,928,000f. paid for this year exceeded by 23,865,000f. what the Government could legally have exacted, whereas last year the amount paid in advance at the same period was only 19,977,000f. The expense of getting in the installments of the direct taxes in arrear is this year reduced.

THE NICK OF TIME.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "As the late Earl FITZHARDINGE'S rent-roll is supposed to have been about £40,000 a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which is announced as having taken place "about midnight" between the 10th and 11th instant. His rents were payable at "old time," that is, Old Lady-day and Old Michaelmas-day. Old Michaelmas-day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th instant, and the day begins at midnight. Now the rent is due upon the first moment of the day it becomes due, so that at one second beyond twelve o'clock of the 10th instant, rent payable at Old Michaelmas Day is in law due. If the Earl died before twelve, the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of his personal estate; so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the title of about £20,000; a nice question for lawyers."

Gen. LEFLO, who has been living for some time past in exile in Guernsey, has obtained permission of the Emperor to return to France. The following is the correct version of the matter. The general addressed himself in writing to M. ADOLPHE BARROT, French Minister at Brussels, and made known to him his intention of taking up his residence at Brussels for the education of his children, and he expressed a hope that the French Government would make no objection to his doing so. He added that the text of the decree which exiled him would be aggravated if he were to be interdicted from residing in Brussels. This letter of the General was forwarded by the Minister to Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who laid it before the Emperor. His Majesty immediately ordered that a passport to return to France should be granted to General LEFLO.

OUTRAGE IN NAPLES.—An incident occurred last month at the prisons of the Vicaria, which has created a most unpleasant impression in Naples. A prisoner, who was looking out from one of the windows which face towards the street, was answering a woman who was making signs to him from some distance. I believe that this is not uncommonly done, and in fact I have often heard prisoners shout to passengers in the street. On the present occasion, however, the sentinel warned the women to leave, and then, turning round, shot the prisoner at the window. The sound of firing, of course, created a great sensation, and the police of the neighborhood immediately ran to the spot, and then went in search of the woman. As to the sentinel, who was a Swiss, he again loaded, and was rewarded, it is added, by DE SPAONOLIS, the Commissary of Vicaria.

A SECOND SILK CROP.—A singular experiment, which may lead to valuable results, has just been made at Toulouse. A lady, the wife of a captain quartermester, put an ounce of silkworms' eggs to hatch in September last, and fed the young worms with the leaves of the mulberry tree as usual. The worms have thriven better then in May last; none of them have died, and they are now spinning their cocoons. This success is perhaps in a great measure attributable to the mild weather for which this Autumn has been so remarkable; at any rate, the above fact shows that the second crop of mulberry leaves is quite as good for the silk worm as the first, contrary to the opinion of the majority of silk-growers.

IMPORTATION OF IRON, COPPER AND STEEL INTO FRANCE, DUTY FREE.—The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, admitting into France, duty free, cast iron, bar iron, sheet iron, angle iron, bar steel, and rolled copper or alloy of copper, imported from foreign countries as raw material, and destined for re-exportation after having been converted by French manufacturers into iron ships or iron boats, machinery, or engines, to be used either on railways or in any branch of manufacture for which those metals are required. The advantages of this permission are only to be enjoyed by those iron-masters, manufacturers, or builders who can exhibit evidence of their having actually received foreign orders for the articles into which the metal is to be manufactured.

NENA SAHIB A TIPPERARY MAN.—The Dublin *Evening Mail* says: "There is a report now gaining ground, that the celebrated NENA SAHIB is a relative of the equally notorious Mr. REGEN, who, with fifty Tipperary men, swore allegiance to the Sepoy, and sympathy with his atrocities. It is reported that the ancestor of NENA SAHIB emigrated at some remote period from the town that now contains his sympathisers, and was known in India as "the Nena Sahib," or the Tipperary gentleman. We congratulate Mr. GAVIN DUFFY and the supporters of the *Nation* on this addition to the ranks of illustrious Irishmen.

LITERATURE AND ART IN PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia, who is very fond of Arab caligraphy and water-color painting, has now in course of execution for him at Teheran, a magnificent Persian edition of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, to which have been added a number of pieces of poetry which are wanting in the Arab work. A great number of drawings by the first artists of the country, and the beauty of the writing, render this work unique of its kind. During the last seven years a number of artists, under the direction of the Shah himself, have been employed on this remarkable work of art, which has already cost nearly 300,000 francs.

NOVEL MONETARY CRISIS.—A monetary crisis of a novel kind exists at present in some of the manufacturing towns of France, such as Elbeuf, Rouen, &c. Silver change has become so very scarce that there is not enough to pay the workmen with, and manufacturers are obliged to pay them in groups—in other words, to give five or six of them a gold piece among them, which they must afterwards change into silver. The great establishments buy small silver coin of the retail dealers at a premium, just as a premium used formerly to be paid on gold.

THE KING OF DELHI OFFERING TO SURRENDER. The Paris *Pays* says: "We think we can guarantee the following piece of news, which reached Calcutta at the moment of the departure of the last mail for Europe. It is positive that NOURADJA-SHAA, the King of Delhi, had made through his agents propositions for arrangement to the English military authorities. This circumstance proves that he finds himself in a critical position, and regards the cause of the insurgents as offering no prospects for the future."

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—*Galignani* relates the following singular attempt at suicide. An elderly man flung himself headforemost from the roof of an omnibus in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, and severely injured himself. He was recognized as an inhabitant of the neighborhood, and it appeared that he had attempted self-destruction from a disappointment in love.

CAPTAIN COOK'S GOOD SHIP THE "INVESTIGATOR."—The Kentish *Gazette* says that this ship, in which the celebrated navigator, Captain COOK, journeyed round the world, and which was formerly moored off Somerset House, as a Police station, is ordered to be removed to Deptford Dockyard, to be broken up.

QUARREL BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.—A misunderstanding has risen between Turkey and Persia respecting certain frontier forts, and the Porte is about to send an Envoy Extraordinary to Teheran with powers which will enable him to settle the matter summarily.

MLLE. RACHEL IS very slowly progressing towards restored health, but her most sanguine friends do not anticipate that she will ever be sufficiently restored to tread the tragic stage again. The weather is very favorable to her, but the Winter is feared.

Submarine Tunnel Between France and England—Its Practicability Determined.

From the Paris Siècle.

We assure our readers that we are not speaking new of any wild project which it is always easy to conceive when once in the domain of social or political fantasy. The possibility of uniting England and France by means of a submerline tunnel has been practically and scientifically considered by a skillful engineer, M. A. THOME DE GAMOND.

This gentleman has submitted his project in the first place to the Emperor, who was greatly struck with it. Afterwards the Minister of Public Works, in accord with the Minister of Marine, named a special commission, composed of the most eminant scientific notabilities. This commission has decided that M. THOME DE GAMOND was no mere dreamer. The English Government has also named on their side a commission, and it is probable that in the coming Spring French and English engineers will apply themselves to the work of vigorously examining the practicability of the project.

Since the beginning of this century the attention of many engineers and politicians has been drawn to the possibility of uniting the two countries by a tunnel. But the less advanced state of engineering science, as well as political questions, have prevented the subject hitherto from attracting serious notice. Such plans as have been elaborated previous to those of M. THOME DE GAMOND have all been characterized by the same want of precise knowledge as to the nature of the submerged ground. M. DE GAMOND has applied himself particularly to the study of this subject, and after long and severe researches he has made a geological collection containing 74 specimens of the submarine strata and deposits.

The scientific commission appointed by the Government will test the value of his facts and inferences, and M. THOME DE GAMOND, as modest as he is skillful, wishes for no other or better test.

In the actual state of his researches, the following is a sketch of the project of M. THOME DE GAMOND: The tunnel will commence on the French coast at Marquise, a small town at the Pas de Calais, from which it will branch on one side to the Boulogne Railway, and on the other to the Calais line. The first of these branches will be 13,700 metres in length, and the second about 20 kilometres. The tunnel will extend from Marquise 8,800 metres towards Cape Grinez, at which point it will enter the Straits and strike the English coast at Eastware, between Dover and Folkestone. A branch of 5,500 metres will connect the tunnel with Dover, and all the network of the English railways.

The bottom of the sea at one point of the Straits, at an equal distance from each coast, has an elevation which, at low water, is covered only by 12 metres of water. This rock, which the charts describe under the name of Varne, will be raised, and will form the marine station of the tunnel. A harbor will be there constructed. Docks, lighthouses, &c., will make the Varne station a meeting point for all the shipping of the globe.

It will be necessary, for the sake of rapidity of execution, to commence the tunnel at both sides of the Channel at the same time. M. THOME DE GAMOND proposes therefore, and it is perhaps the most chimerical part of his magnificent project, to apply to the excavation of this submarine tunnel the procedure employed with so much success in the excavation of land tunnels, and particularly in that of Nerthe, on the line from Lyons to the Mediterranean. The method alluded to is that of sinking wells. To do this it is proposed to throw up, at certain distances on the line prescribed for the direction of the tunnel, 13 temporary islands of a good width of base. Each of these islands raised above the sea will be provided with a small reflector light and necessary workshops. It will be thus possible to sink 13 wells, and to attack the work of boring the tunnel by 28 openings at once, which will admit of this monumental labor being completed in six years.

We do not here enter into the technical details of the plans made with so much exactness by M. THOME DE GAMOND. We will not attempt to describe the means proposed for the construction of these islands and of the great station of Varne. We limit ourselves to saying that, according to the researches of this skillful engineer, *nature seems to have foreseen that the two great Western nations would undertake this vast enterprise, for they have places in profusion on their coasts for the materials necessary for its accomplishment.*

What will it cost? An important question. According to the calculations closely and adequately established by M. THOME DE GAMOND, the total expense will be 174 million francs,

NEW-YORK CITY

Filibustering Recruits.

Notwithstanding the intimation long since thrown out by WALKER and his satellites that New-York would not hereafter be drawn upon for recruits to the future Nicaraguan army, there are pretty clear proofs that enlistments are now daily taking place in this City for the contemplated descent upon that country. A wealthy Spaniard is said to be actively engaged in securing recruits here for an expedition, whose destination is not revealed, but which is professedly an agricultural and peaceful one. Several persons have been under examination before the United States District-Attorney within a few days, supposed to be connected in some way with these proceedings. The recruiting agents are paid two dollars for each able-bodied man secured and they are required to sign merely a paper descriptive of their persons, similar to an army roll. The great numbers now out of employment, and with starvation confronting them, make it an easy task to fill up the ranks of any kind of an expedition where there is a prospect of pay or food.

GIRLS TO THE WEST.—Our Reporter visited, on Monday, the Branch Office of the Children's Aid Society in Peter Cooper's building, where poor girls are being dispatched West. There seemed at first a rush of common Irish servant girls, who were quickly sent back to the intelligence offices, being informed that this was especially an enterprise for seamstresses and factory girls now out of work. Then came the class for which this humane enterprise was especially designed, neat, thrifty-looking, intelligent girls from shops and factories of every kind. It was truly a moving spectacle to see so many modest and industrious girls as were present reduced to such a strait. Some had means to pay their passage to the West, if the Society would direct them; some could pay half the fare; many had no means at all, and we saw one neat young girl of seventeen, who had no place to sleep in, and said she had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

☞ CHESTER DRIGGS has just completed a new Concert and Dancing Room in the rear part of his building, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-street. Mozart Hall is its appellation. It occupies that part of the building in which the exhibitions of the Academy of Design have hitherto been held. Its dimensions are 110x47; the ceiling is 30 feet from the floor. The walls are painted peach color, and after the brilliant season is concluded, the ceiling will be frescoed in oil. A gallery, a portion of which will constitute the Orchestra, passes half way around the hall. The room will seat 1,800 people. Convenient dressing rooms are attached, and a supper room of the same size as the hall itself has been fitted up directly beneath it, on the floor below.

BENEVOLENT IN SPITE OF THE PANIC.—The Missionary Association of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church held its anniversary on Sabbath evening last. It appeared from the report that over $2,500 had been expended the past year in sustaining Sabbath Schools and preaching services in the City. The details of encouraging results were of great interest. Notwithstanding the hard times, and the absence of some by reason of the weather, more than $2,000 were subscribed on the spot for the operations of the coming year.

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—The report brought to Norfolk by the *Flying Eagle*, from Caltao, that the *Great Republic* was seen at the Faulkland Islands *apparently* in distress, and *supposed* to have sprung a leak, seems thus far to rest entirely upon conjecture. The Captain of the *Flying Eagle* does not speak from positive knowledge, but probably saw the ship at a distance when passing those Islands. The *G. R.* may have put in there for fresh provisions and water. She has 4,000 tons of guano on board, the largest cargo of that kind that was ever put into ship. The owners have received no advices from the Captain.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday morning at the City Hall, and were sworn in by the County Clerk. They elected Alderman ADAMS as their President, and after some preliminary organization, proceeded to canvass the vote for the City and County of New-York, beginning with the First Ward.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday corner of Essex and Livingston streets on the body of the boy JAMES HIGGINS, who was run over a few days since on the Harlem railroad, near Sixty-fifth-street. The accident happened while the deceased was attempting to cross the track ahead of a train. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

KILLED BY A CANNON EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner PERRY on the body of PATRICK FITZGERALD, who died in the morning at the City Hospital from the effects of injuries received from the explosion of a cannon, which was being fired at a political meeting in the Sixth Ward on the night of the 4th inst. Verdict accordingly.

Answer to "R. P. N."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst., appears an article signed "R. P. N.," which, I regret to say, is calculated to convey a false impression as to the facts in the case. It is true that in the course of the trial between LEVY and ALOFAS, I said (in an under-tone, to the reporter) that there was some hard swearing, as the witnesses flatly contradicted each other in material points; but I did not say, "they are a parcel of Jews." If said, it must have been by a bystander, and thus the error of your reporter. The term "Barker" was applied to the defendant by a Mr. JACOBS, a witness on the stand. If your correspondent would visit our Court in person, and see and hear for himself the way in which we conduct our business, instead of gathering his opinions from newspaper reports, I trust he would not find that lack of dignity of which he complains. I should not have noticed the article at all, were it not that I feel a pride in saying that among the intelligent and respectable composed of, I have hosts of personal friends, who have given more than one occasion manifested their respect and their confidence in me, which I shall at all times, in or out of office, endeavor to retain.

B. W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1857.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—The following note has been sent by the Mayor to the Superintendent of Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

SIR—By the terms of a resolution, passed Dec. 27, 1854, by the Common Council, a copy of which will be shown to you by the gentlemen who will hand you this, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads were to cease using steam below Forty-second-street by the 27th JUNE, 1856.

Though extreme indulgence has been granted by me to these companies, as yet they have not complied with this resolution.

I now ask you, as the executive head of the Police, to see the conditions of this resolution enforced. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., Gen. Sup. of Police.

STABBED IN PEARL-STREET.—Early yesterday morning, as officers DAVISON of the Sixth Ward, was going his beat, he heard a man crying "Watch," and soon after found a man named MANUEL SUHLER, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 249 Pearl-street, lying on the pavement in front of his saloon, with a dirk-knife sticking in his shoulder. The officer withdrew the knife, and was told by SUHLER that an unknown man had stabbed him and then run off. The injured man was carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house and a physician called, who dressed the wound.

RECKLESS ASSAULT.—Just after dusk last evening, as a young man who boards in Hudson-street, one door from Beach-street, was walking up Hudson-street, within a few steps of his boarding-house a knife was thrown at him from the opposite side of the street. The blade of the knife struck him on the top of the right hand, cutting through the veins and flesh clear to the bone. The young man did not see the person who threw the knife, and thinks it was intended for some one else.

A PORTUGUESE IN LIMBO.—A Portuguese gentleman, giving his name as FRANK ENNE, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $500 in gold coin, and a quantity of clothing, bedding and boots and shoes, to the value of $500, from LEWIS BROWN, at No. 91 Park-street. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination.

WIFE DESERTION.—MYER JACOB, a Hollander, by trade, aged 27, was arrested yesterday, charged with abandoning his wife, to whom he had been married only eighteen months. He first robbed her of her jewels and $65 in gold, and then shipped for Europe, leaving her destitute, with an aged mother depending on her for support.

RUN OVER BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN.—MICHAEL FITZGERALD, a laborer, was run over on Monday evening near Fifty-seventh-street, by a train of Harlem cars. He undertook to get off the track, but fell across one of the rails, when the train passed over his legs, crushing them in an awful manner. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

☞ The new Arsenal will be erected on a lot 100 by 200 feet in dimensions, on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Mr. YOUNG, the owner, sold it to the Commissioners appointed to select the site for the Arsenal for something less than $50,000. CLEVELAND & BACKUS, the architects, have designed a three story brick and stone building, with turrets similar to those of the old Arsenal. It will probably be finished next Summer.

Police Intelligence.

PROFESSIONAL BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A SPLENDID SET OF TOOLS CONFISCATED.—A professional burglar, very decently dressed, but with the expression of a decided sneak, was arrested, yesterday, by one of the Third Ward Police. The professional gentleman—for such he unhesitatingly acknowledges himself to be—gave his name as James B. Norris, *alias* James B. Nash. His arrest was brought about under the following circumstances: On Sunday night he took lodgings at the Girard House, in Chambers-street. The book-keeper thought he had a thievish look, and, on Monday, an officer was called to examine his carpet-bag. In it was found a full set of burglar's implements, all elaborately constructed and fancifully ornamented. There were fifteen varieties of keys, and a pair of forceps which would unlock almost any door in the City. The officer remained in waiting for the proprietor of the carpet-bag and burglar's "kit" to present himself. He did not make his appearance at the hotel until yesterday morning, when he drove up in a carriage, paid his bill, took his carpet bag and started to go away, at which moment the officer nabbed him and took him to the Deputy Superintendent's office, where he was searched, and $70 in good money found in his pocket. He told the Deputy that he had just come in from St. Louis, Mo., but added, "I have attempted no hits here and you can't hold me." The Deputy acknowledged the force of the remark, but said he should detain him long enough to show him around to the different hotel proprietors and put them on their guard against him. The prisoner inquired anxiously about his "kit." The Deputy stated that he could not think of surrendering them under any circumstances. "You may retain my $70 and welcome," said the prisoner, "but I cannot get along without my tools." The scoundrel had the impudence to refer jocosely to the law exempting a mechanic's tools from seizure. During last night the prisoner was retained in custody. This morning an officer will show him about the hotels, after which he will be given his liberty, but not his "tools."

A NEW-YORKER ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—THE CULPRIT LOCKED UP IN BRIDGEPORT JAIL.—A dashing young man, sporting a gay toilet and moustache, and wearing a huge gold chain with a superb gold chronometer at the end of it, was arrested Monday evening, in Bridgeport, Conn., for passing counterfeit money. His presence had been noticed two or three days in town. He stopped at a leading hotel, and entered his name on the register as "Captain David Fitzgerald Eggleston, New-York." He was attaining an extensive popularity, by his liberal patronage of livery stables and stockkeepers. Though he found no fault with the amount of the bills he was called upon to pay, the parties he dealt with began at length to find fault with the character of the bills which he gave them.

The fact soon got noised about that the dashing and pompous "Captain David Fitzgerald Eggleston" was distributing liberally among the Bridgeport folks counterfeit fives on the "South Reading Bank, Massachusetts." The attention of the Bridgeport police was called to the matter, and on Monday evening an officer arrested him as stated above. The officer followed him into Mr. Juvison's store, when he offered some of the counterfeit money in payment for some purchases he made. As he passed out of the door the officer made a move to nab him, but the fellow took to his heels, and darted round a corner at lightning speed. He was soon overtaken, however, and conducted to the Stanley-house. Upon searching him no counterfeit money was found. Subsequently a roll of bills containing $100 of counterfeit $5's, on the Reading Bank of Massachusetts, was found, which he had thrown away while pursued by the officer.

Yesterday morning the accused was taken before a magistrate and required to give bail in the sum of $1,000. He is to be assisted to the proprietor of a drinking saloon in Broadway, this City, to come to Bridgeport and become his bail, signing the dispatch "Cap Eggleston." With a view to ascertain if the accused had any accomplices in New-York, officer Porter, of Bridgeport, came to this City yesterday. He made a statement of the facts as stated above to Deputy-superintendent Carpenter, who deputed officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward police force, to assist in the search. Last evening they obtained a clue to two or three parties who evidently are pals of Egleston. They will probably make some arrests to-day.

The counterfeit fives on the South Reading Bank are very counterfeit, admirably executed and well calculated to deceive. The vignette is a train of cars. On the right is the head of an Indian, and on the left the bust of a Roman. The figure 5 is on each corner.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Thomas Delaney, John Bovail, and two other men, were, early on Monday morning, discovered by Officer Rowland, of the Twentieth Ward, in the act of carrying away above $300 worth of copper rollers, from the saw factory of Mr. J. E. Brooks, No. 266 West Thirty-sixth-street. The door of the factory showed plainly that the parties had forced their way into the premises. As soon as the burglars saw the officer, they dropped their booty and took to their heels. The officers succeeded, however, in nabbing the two named above and recovering the property. Justice FLANAGAN locked the prisoners up for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Five other men were afterwards arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary, but for want of sufficient evidence against them they were discharged.

OTHER BURGLARS ARRESTED.—WM. NUGENT and JAMES MORAN were arrested on Monday, by officers SMITH and SMITH, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with being two of a gang of three burglars, who recently broke into the butcher's shop of THOS. CLARK, corner of Amity and Greene-streets, and stole $200 in gold and silver coin, as heretofore reported in the TIMES. The accused were taken before Justice FLANAGAN, and committed to await examination.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.—Two men, giving their names as James Vallidy and Patrick McGaffey, were arrested on Monday, in the Fourth Ward, charged with selling from a wagon diseased meat. Justice CONNOLLY locked the accused up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $200 bail each.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Officer JEWETT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a man named Tim Shaughnessy, residing at 46 Frankfort-street, Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, on a charge of a assault upon his wife, with intent to kill. It appears by the evidence that he is an old offender. He was locked up in the Fourth District Station-house for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 592, 287, 183, 424, 471, 553, 655, 285, 614, 618, 295, 49, 369, 615, 557, 581, 331, 629, 612, 641, 661, 602, 664 to 671, 673, 674, 676, 677.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 48, 2099, 1293, 214, 285, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 152.

The Case of the Steamboat Alida.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN.

RIGHTS OF CREDITORS AGAINST VESSELS.

George J. S. Thompson vs. *Abraham Van Vechten et al.*—This was a case lately decided by his Honor Mr. Justice HOFFMAN. As to a portion of the claimants, his Honor ordered a reargument, after hearing which he finally decided the whole case.

The cause was tried during June and July last, and occupied about twenty days, exercising the skill of seven different counsel. It was an equity suit to determine among about $40,000 of claims who were entitled to the proceeds of the steamboat *Alida*, amounting to $12,100. His Honor delivered a very able and lengthy opinion, of which the following is a synopsis, viz.:

1. He held that the act of Congress of July 29, 1850, as to the recording of conveyances and mortgages of vessels prescribed a rule as to all vessels of the United States, actually obligatory upon the State Tribunals as upon those of the United States; but that it does not supersede or abolish statutory regulations of the State upon the same subject which are not inconsistent with it. It imposes another condition to the validity of a mortgage as regards all parties not expressly excepted.

Hence, if a mortgage of a vessel is not registered at the Custom-House, it will be invalid as to purchasers or mortgagees without notice, although every State law may have been fully complied with. If it is registered at the Custom-House, and a State statutory requisition has been neglected, it will give place to a subsequent transfer or to a subsequent mortgage, also registered, and as to which the State law has been fulfilled. And so in cases of successive mortgages, all registered and all made in accordance with the law of the State, the priorities will be settled by the dates.

2. That where a party colorably buys a vessel on which is a mortgage lien, and takes an assignment of the lien to himself, which he subsequently assigns to a *bona fide* lender of money, on the faith of the assignment, that though the mortgage is extinguished, so far as the colorable purchase of the vessel is concerned, yet it is not so as to the *bona fide* assignee.

3. And as to a *bona fide* purchase of the vessel it would not be extinguished if he took an assignment in good faith.

3. The omission of a mortgagee to take possession of a chattel under his mortgage before the debt secured by the mortgage is due, is not such evidence of fraud as will avoid the mortgage.

4. That under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, 2 vol., p. 136, sec. 6, the creditors who may impeach the neglect of a mortgagee to take and continue in possession under his mortgage, or to refile his mortgage, are those who shall be creditors of the vendor or mortgagor at any time while the chattels mortgaged remain in his possession or under his control, and the phraseology of the statute plainly shews that the subsequent creditors are to become such while the mortgagor holds possession or has the control.

The continuing to uphold a fraudulent assignment is as to subsequent creditors precisely the same as the making it was to those of a prior date. The chief badge of fraud is the intention of possession, and the creditor who becomes such while this exists in the mortgagor is equally defrauded as if he was a creditor at the time of the transfer. The statute appears to have a two-fold operation. It prevents the possible conclusion that only creditors existing at the time of the creation of the mortgage were within the statute, and it defines the class of subsequent creditors who may avail themselves of the provisions of that section. Their demands must have arisen during the vendor's or mortgagor's possession.

The term creditors as expressed in the statute includes simple contract creditors at the date of a mortgage, or while the mortgagor's possession lasts, although they cannot assert their rights until they have obtained judgment and as to personal property an execution.

The holder of a promissory note yet to mature would be a creditor under the statute if his note was in existence at the time.

5. The possession of a third party at the date of a mortgage, not a mere agent or servant of the mortgagor, is sufficient to relieve the mortgagee from the obligation of taking possession himself. And where a prior mortgagee had taken possession of the property, a second mortgagee was not bound to do so under the statute.

6. That where a chattel mortgage does not contain a covenant allowing the possession to remain in the mortgagor, if a credit is given in of the sum secured, such credit is an implication of a right in the mortgagor to continue in possession, as much as an express agreement so to do.

7. The delivery of an execution to a Sheriff under the statute creates a lien upon the personal property afterwards levied upon from the date of such delivery, except as to a *bona fide* purchaser or mortgagee, without notice, who becomes such between the delivery and the levy.

But, with that qualification, a regular sale by a Sheriff transfers to a purchaser the title of the judgment debtor as it existed on the day of the delivery of the writ.

A colorable sale under execution does not defeat the title of a prior mortgagee, who has not filed his mortgage, but it will defeat that title, so far as concerns a subsequent mortgagee, of the fraudulent vendee on the execution sale, who had no notice of the colorable sale, or of the prior mortgagee's mortgage.

8. The filing of a mortgage of a date prior to the filing under the act of 1833 renders it a mortgage as of the day of the filing, and gives precisely the same force as if it was then dated and filed.

A contract between the parties the chattel mortgage is valid without possession or filing. There is no requisition of law that it *must* be filed; only, if not done, creditors or purchasers may get an advantage on it. If filed, then, before any creditors or purchasers acquirable of questioning it exist, it must be as available as if filed at its date.

9. Where a mortgagee is exempted from the necessity of taking possession under the statute of 1830, he must yet file and refile his mortgage, to prevent the priority of a subsequent *bona fide* mortgagee given by the vendee of his mortgagor—or publicity by the registry is the only method of guarding against subsequent purchaser. But it is not so as to a simple contract creditor, when the mortgagor was out of possession at every period when the mortgagee was apparently bound to assume it—and even where the change of possession is colorable, if the mortgagee has no notice of or participation in such colorable possession, the same rule prevails.

10. The filing of a chattel mortgage under the act of 1833, is not a substitute for the taking of possession—does not enable the mortgagor to continue it. The statute only adds a new substantive ground upon which the mortgage must be declared void if it is not followed. That if the mortgage is duly filed, the mortgagee is placed in a position to exercise his option to take possession. If not filed, he cannot be admitted to explain it, as against creditors, or as against subsequent mortgagees or purchasers in good faith, without notice.

The assertion of a right of control by advertising the property for sale before an execution was delivered to the Sheriff dispenses with the necessity of refiling a mortgage which strictly ought to have been refiled before the delivery of the execution.

The Statute of 1833 covers every case in which the possession is not placed in the mortgagee. If he has no excuse for neglecting to take possession, still the omission to file furnishes a summary and decisive answer to his claim. If he has excuse, it is upon the law demands that the publicity which is not given by possession shall be given by the record.

11. A statement in a complaint of a judgment under the code that such is the indebtedness arose upon the sale and conveyance by the plaintiff to the defendant of his right, title and interest in the property, boats, &c., of the late Mumford & Co., in January, 1851," is sufficient as being to the point. It is not averred that this sum was agreed upon as the consideration for the conveyance, parties for a purchase. It is in no way at issue that the amount was arrived at, it was something of that kind—a purchase. Any other construction of the debt was for goods sold and delivered, &c., is not to be enough, and this is even more indeterminate and loose.

12. The mere acquiescence of an execution creditor in the delays of a Sheriff in his execution not expressly directing such delay does not render it dormant to subsequent executions; but where such execution creditor directs the delays, on his execution, it renders the same dormant as to subsequent purchasers (including mortgagees) in good faith as well as subsequent executions.

14. He found that the plaintiff's mortgage was usurious and void, and subsequent mortgagees may displace it on that account, and prior mortgagees may set up that the same is not *bona fide*.

Under the above principles his Honor dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, but without costs. He then decided that the defendant Van Vechten, who was represented by Moore & Van Vleck, was first entitled to be paid. A question then arose between Elmore, and Shaw, two subsequent mortgagees, and the Westchester County Bank as an execution creditor, on the basis of facts, viz: Under the defendant's direction, Mr. Elmore's mortgage had priority over Shaw's mortgage. The latter had no knowledge over the Westchester County Bank execution, and the latter had a preference over Elmore's mortgage, which question involved a very singular triangular dispute. His Honor ordered a reargument between these parties on that point, and another hearing, Mr. McMahon for Elmore, Mr. Burrill for Shaw, and Mr. Fullerton for the Bank. He decided that Shaw's subrogation claim as against the Bank, which could exhaust the fund, displaces that claim entirely, so that the question remained practically between Shaw and Elmore. The latter has a preferable right over the former. There then is no just reason for subrogating the Bank in Elmore's place as against Shaw, and consequently he decides that Mr. Elmore is to be paid by Van Vechten, and the balance of the funds to be paid over to Shaw—each of these to receive costs out of the fund.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge INGRAHAM.

Sarah Morris vs. *Anthony M. Tremaine.*—Bail reduced to $500.

Maria E. Lee vs. *Peter L. McDonald.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Joseph Mild &c., vs. *William Hope, &c.*—Injunction dissolved.

Andrew Kenwick vs. *Joseph Shelton.*—Ordered that Receiver file a Bond with $5,000, to be approved by the Court, &c.

Thomas Morris vs. *Charles Kunz.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Benjamin Jessup, &c., vs. *Charles R. Thorne.*—Motion denied but leave granted to plaintiffs to sue for an action upon the judgment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 10.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Court room was crowded to overflowing. Many interesting cases were tried, among them a charge of illegal voting, upon which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

VENUS RINCONDINE, colored, was charged with stealing a $20 bank note from Georgiana Livingston, a prostitute. The complainant said she gave the prisoner, who was a servant in her house, a $20 bill to get changed. She went off with it and never returned. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this charge, Venus? She (the witness) says she gave you $20 to get changed and you didn't come back again. *Prisoner*—A man outside [illegible] me. *Judge Osborne*—Yes, that's your excuse. Now, have you anything to say why you should not be sent to the Penitentiary for six months? *Prisoner*—Nothing in particular. *Judge Osborne*—Well, make some inquiries about him, Mr. Beale. Meaning recommend him.

John Courtney, Edward Mulloy, John Lane, and William Stewart, were next brought to the bar. Officer George W. Pinkney, of the Fourth Ward Police, testified that he saw Courtney go up to a butcher's stand in Cherry street, seize a quarter of lamb, and commence to chop it up with a large cleaver-knife. He (the officer) went up and arrested him. Courtney was intoxicated. He tried to get away, and, it was alleged, the other prisoners attacked the officer in order to effect his escape. They were all taken to the Station-house. The officer thought Courtney was not much to blame, and nothing was proved against Lane. *Judge Osborn*—The officer says he don't think Courtney intended to do anything to him, and that he was drunk when he was arrested. Lane is discharged. The other two are found guilty; they acted outrageously in prison, the Keeper says. We give them three months each in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Heffman was seen by Peter L. Hoagland to steal a flannel undershirt, value $1 50, which was hanging outside a store which he was passing. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Seventeen. *Judge Osborn*—Rather too old to go out to the House of Refuge. What do you do for a living?—The prisoner said he used to work in a tobacco factory, but had not done so recently. *Judge Osborn*—What have you done since then? *Prisoner*—Lived on my mother. *Judge Osborn*—Lived on your mother! You're most too old a boy to live on your mother. We find you guilty of this offence and sentence you to the House of Refuge. If they won't take you there they'll have to send you some where else.—The prisoner was an old offender.

Henry Rabara was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Frederick Liney in Houston-street, Nov. 7, and fined $10.

John Reardon, a boy, was arraigned on the complaint of William Buskirk, who charged him with entering his store, Nov. 7, and maliciously breaking some eggs. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find him guilty see the sights, and is perfectly satisfied that Brooklyn is a great country. He is consoled with the fact that he is not a long visitor.

POLICE BEATS.—There are 388 blocks in the Third Precinct of Brooklyn, which is divided into 15 night and eight day beats. At night there are 15 men on duty at one time and in the day time eight men. The largest beat at night for one man is 68 blocks, and the largest day beat is 80 blocks. Here is a fine chance for burglars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. SAMUEL ROSE, shipwright, residing at No. 25 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, on Monday last was cleaning a loaded pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, the contents entering his side. He died from the effects of the injuries yesterday.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Board of Canvassers, and proceeded to canvass the returns of the late election. They will, probably, require to occupy several days in the discharge of their duties.

HORSE KILLED.—A valuable horse belonging to JOHN STREER, butcher, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was almost instantly killed in Fulton-street, New-York, by the shaft of a vehicle entering his breast.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CUEVA CASE—SENTENCE TO BE PASSED TO-DAY.—The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, reopened yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. After the usual preliminary business, Mr. LITTELL, the District-Attorney, moved that the case of CUEVA be taken up for final disposition. Whereupon the Judge sent for the prisoner, and he soon after made his appearance, accompanied by his father, and took his seat within the bar.

Mr. J. W. SCUDDER addressed the Court at considerable length in behalf of the prisoner. He thought the crime of which CUEVA was convicted, was not of that aggravated character which should be punished with imprisonment, and that, considering his extreme youth, and all the circumstances connected with the case, the Court would be doing all that was demanded by justice in imposing the fine provided for in the law. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. SCUDDER presented to the Court a number of petitions asking that the prisoner be released with the infliction of a fine. Among these petitions was one signed by 10 of the 12 jurymen who tried the cause.

Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE also made a speech in behalf of the defendant, reviewing the law and commenting upon the object of that portion relative to fine for manslaughter. He thought that this provision was expressly designed to meet cases of this character, which were surrounded by mitigating circumstances, and that the Court would be doing its whole duty in this instance by imposing a fine.

Mr. J. PENN LITTELL responded on the part of the State, and said that, however painful it might be, he felt it his duty, as a public officer, to oppose the appeals which had been made, as he could regard them in no other light than an attempt to defeat the ends of justice. He thought there was nothing shown in the petitions presented, except the sympathy of the petitioners, and by this the Court should not be in the least influenced. The simple fining of the defendant would be tantamount to an acquittal, inasmuch as it would only punish the parent and not the son; and he hoped that the Court, regardless of sympathy, would impose such a penalty as was demanded by the facts, and such a case as might have the effect of deterring others from the commission of like crimes.

Judge OGDEN said that the Court did not feel prepared to pass its judgment without further deliberation, and that sentence would therefore be postponed until the opening of Court this morning.

RELIEF FOR THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the citizens of Jersey City, for the purpose of raising funds to aid the New-York & Erie Railroad Company in completing their fortifications, held a meeting on Monday evening to confer on the subject, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed. Mayor WESCOTT was present and manifested a deep interest in the subject. He thought that the completion of the improvements already so far advanced, was a matter in which the citizens of Jersey City had a great interest, and they should contribute to the full extent of their ability in assisting the Company out of their present embarrassment. After discussing measures for the raising of $250,000, the Committee adjourned to to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Their meetings are held at the office of the Treasurer, S. GREGORY.

FOUL FOUND IN THE WATER.—On Monday night the dead body of a man was found floating in the North River, near the Morris Canal pier, at Jersey City, and was taken in charge yesterday morning by Justice BEDFORD. The body was of a German—a large, muscular man—about 50 years of age, and was dressed in a black cloth coat, gray pants, a black satin vest, a spotted cotton shirt, and red flannel undershirt. A silver watch, a knife, a number of keys, a pocket-book containing papers, letters, and a few dollars in money, were found in the pockets of his pants.

From the letters found it is supposed that his name was NICHOLAS WEITZER, and that he had lately left Marion, St. Clair County, Illinois, and was on his way to Germany. One of the letters found was written to HENRY SCHLICHER, a miller, of the above place, and intended for deceased to deliver in Germany. There were also three other letters addressed to parties in Germany, in one of which a remittance of $12 is spoken of, and in another a small gold coloring is inclosed. The body had evidently been in the water about 10 days. There were no marks of violence, and it is supposed that he must have fallen from some ferry-boat or dock and accidentally drowned. It is thought that he must have been robbed and beaten at some place in New-York, and efforts are being made to find it. The body will remain unburied for a few days in charge of Justice BEDFORD, for the purpose of identification.

EXTRAORDINARY MEDICAL CASE.—The actions brought by Mr. CURTIS, of Woodstock, against the Great Western Railway Company, have just been disposed of at the Assizes there.

Mr. W. R. MARSHALL, who had been in the last car, with Mr. CURTIS, St., deposed that he saw plaintiff jumped between two seats, in which position he remained for 20 minutes after which he was removed.

Dr. SANDERSON, of Woodstock, was then sworn. He said that he had made a medical examination of the plaintiff's case, in connection with Dr. TURQUAND, of Woodstock, and Dr. HOWLITEN, of the 28th September last. Found him on his back in the bed, unable to move, in consequence of paralysis in the lower part of his body. There was a little sensibility in the right limb, and none whatever in the left. Bowels and bladder emptied themselves involuntarily; he had no control whatever over them. Found an elevation of half an inch in the spine, but no dislocation of the parts. The sacrum or lower part of the spine exhibited great irregularity. It is probable that the bones in the lower part of the spine or pelvis are injured, perhaps fractured. (Witness held in his hand two ends of the vertebræ, and showed how the spinal cord was pressed upon by the derangement of the bone, which would deprive the lower part of the body of sensibility and motion.) He considered that the position in which the plaintiff was placed when the accident occurred, his chin touching his toes, was the cause of the elevation of the spine. His injuries will ultimately affect his general health. The derangement in his bowels and bladder must remain so long as he lives. He has no control over the action of his bladder; he has no motion except in the upper part of his body. In the most favorable in this condition as long as he lives, and will require some one to attend him constantly and be dressed.

Witness examined by Mr. BRENNER, the wife's counsel, two of the vertebræ above the sacrum were displaced, which would increase the elevation of the spinal cord. I never before saw so serious an injury to the spinal cord. I do not believe he will ever recover. I know what the medical man was hurt for. The plaintiff was in the [illegible] of the vertebræ. The spinal cord was [illegible] the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff was [illegible] when I saw him. He [illegible] a short time since, as he and his wife have been estranged themselves as regards [illegible] from Wisconsin, and was [illegible] at the time stated in Cattaraugus. They are still at large.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 73 arrests—31 of which were for intoxication, and most of the balance for minor offences. There were also 56 persons accommodated with lodgings at the different stations, viz.:

Districts.	Lodgers.	Arrests.	Districts.	Lodgers.	Arrests.
I	19	10	VI	5	4
II	5	9	VII	2	3
III	4	17	VIII	4	4
IV	14	11	IX	2	1
V	—	11		—	—
Total				56	73

ACCIDENTS.—A son of MICHAEL RESLIP, residing in South-street, Brooklyn, fell from the second story window of a house, Sunday, and was seriously injured.

A boy named WM. VAN VOORHIES, fell from a wagon on Myrtle-avenue, Saturday last, and had his skull fractured.

A boy named JAMES COOLEY, three years of age, residing on South-street, died on Monday from burns received a few days ago.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Sunday night the house No. 92 Remsen-street was robbed of jewelry and clothing.

Same night, house No. 546 Atlantic-street was robbed of clothing and silver ware, valued at $100.

On Friday night last $217 was stolen from house No. 87 Degraw-street.

Same night, $300 worth of property was stolen from No. 77 Adams-street.

THE PATENT-SAFE GAME.—CHARLES H. ELY, of Pennsylvania, was victimized yesterday near Greenwood Cemetery to the tune of $75, by means of the patent-safe game. He was stopping at a hotel in New-York, and was induced to visit Brooklyn to

Political.

The St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, of the 5th, claims to have heard from the Pembina region, and reports seven hundred majority there for SIBLEY, (Administration Democrat,) electing him Governor by 250 majority. It claims also 3 majority in the Senate and 6 in the House.

The Louisiana delegation to Congress will stand the same as last year—three Democrats and one American. Messrs. EUSTIS, TAYLOR, DAVIS, and SANDIDGE are reelected; the first-named, Know-Nothing.

The official returns of Ohio show the following vote for Governor CHASE: Republican, 160,[illegible] since 1855, 178,708; PAYNE, 159,065—gain over [illegible] vote in 1855—28,040. CHASE's plurality over [illegible] 1857—1,563.

The new Legislature of New-Jersey stands as follows: Senate, 15 Democrats and 6 Opposition; House, 38 Democrats and 22 Opposition. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 15.

In Maryland, HICKS (American) is elected Governor by a majority of 10,125 over GROOME, Democrat. The Americans have also a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The contest for the Kentucky Senatorship lies between ex-Secretary GUTHRIE and ex-Speaker BOYD. The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Mr. ALPHEUS G. FULLER has been elected delegate to Congress from Dakota Territory.

Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS is returned to Congress from the City of Baltimore.

Business Prospects.

The Boston *Traveller* states that there are now in that port nearly 250 ships, barks, and brigs, and the prospects for business are gloomy in the extreme. The low prices of cotton operate to limit the shipment of that article, the small quantities of breadstuffs on the Atlantic seaboard check nearly all trade, and grain freights: the troubles in India and the [illegible] stock of all India goods, operate unfavorably against any new enterprises in that quarter, and there are few charters offered save to a few ports, such as London and Liverpool, to carry to those markets goods that cannot be sold at any price. The Boston warehouses are crowded with goods from all parts of the world, and particularly from the East Indies.

A convention of tobacco-growers met in Hartford last week, and resolved to sustain the warehouse system. Another meeting is called for the 17th inst.

The Fall River iron works have resumed work in the nail and rolling mills. The Massasoit and [illegible] mills have also resumed. The Wamsutta mill and [illegible] all Fall River print works continue to run.

The stories of the destitution prevailing in Stearns County, Minnesota, are flatly denied by the St. Paul *Advertiser*, on the strength of late and reliable information. The crops in that County were not so good as usual, but the people are very far from starvation.

The Slave Case in Boston—A Negro Woman Refusing her Freedom—A Point of Law.

The Boston *Journal* gives full particulars of the slave case in Boston, mentioned in our dispatches yesterday:

"It appears that some three months since, a gentleman named LOUIS SWEET, of Nashville, Tenn., left home with his wife and two children, and a servant named BETTY, and proceeded to New-York City, where they stayed some time, afterwards traveling to Cape May and other places, until finally Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, some four weeks since, went to visit the father of Mr. SWEET at Lawrence, in this State. After remaining there some three weeks, it began to be rumored about the place that "Betty" was a slave, restrained of her liberty, and various endeavors were made by persons in that place to induce her to leave her master and mistress, and take her liberty. To these she steadily refused, but being of a weak and uncertain mind, she appeared to have no great choice whether to leave or remain. Finally a widow woman name LUCY S. SCHUYLER obtained a writ of *hab as corpus* from the Police Court of Lawrence, upon a petition which states that Betty is unlawfully restrained of her liberty, under pretense that she owes labor and service to the aforesaid LOUIS SWEET and wife, who intend to carry her out of the County on wealth and back to slavery, contrary to her own will and desire.

The writ was granted on this petition, and made returnable before one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. It was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff EMILY FARNHAM, who served it this morning, and brought the woman before this Honor Chief Justice SHAW, sitting in Chambers.

Mr. ANDREW, Democratic counsel for those who desired that the woman should leave her master and remain here, and B. F. WATSON represented the case of Mr. SWE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of the St. Paul's *Times* gives currency to a highly important rumor, of the truth of which he expresses no doubt, to the effect that five hundred United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and massacred by a large party of the Teelowan Indians at some point near the Missouri River. The report at present is exceedingly intangible, and we are inclined to think, notwithstanding the faith of the correspondent, that it will prove unfounded, as otherwise the news would probably have reached us before this through some other channel.

The workingmen-assembled yesterday to the number of about 3,000 in Tompkins-square. The principal speaker in the morning was Madame RUNE, the eccentric Swiss lady, who is overflowing with philanthropy towards everybody in general, and the unemployed workingmen, at present, in particular. The tenor of the workingmen's speeches were pacific. They saw by the papers that an appropriation of $250,000 had been made to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to set them immediately to work. In the afternoon, at the second meeting, the Committee appointed to report on the action of the Commissioners, announced that nothing had been done, and that they could not say when the work would be allotted. This caused much murmuring and dissatisfaction. A highly inflammatory speech was made by a man named CASE, calling for a social revolution to be baptized in blood. Everything was peaceable, but there was much dissatisfaction among the attendants of the afternoon meeting. The Committee will report again this morning in Tompkins-square, after an interview in the City Hall with the Mayor. The gathering in front of the City Hall was very large during the entire day. Several persons attempted to make speeches, but they were prevented by Marshal STEVENS. There was very little disturbance. The police were in attendance, but there was not much required of them. The military display ended the proceedings in the Park for the day.

The Comptroller, it will be observed, advertises this morning for $100,000 to form part of the $250,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the prosecution of the work upon the Central Park. The work cannot commence until the appropriation is rendered available by the issue and sale of these Bonds. The indiscriminate employment of unorganized labor upon those works is also declared to be out of the question; it will take some time to organize gangs, and place them under the direction of competent leaders; but the work will be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

United States troops occupied the basement of the Custom House yesterday, and when they showed themselves excited considerable attention. Gen. SCOTT and his aid, Col. SCOTT, were in consultation with Mr. SCHELL, in the forenoon, but little fears seemed to possess their minds that there was any real danger of an attack upon the United States property, by the "hungry procession."

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Alms House yesterday afternoon Gov. TOWNSEND presented the report of the Committee on Supplies and Finances for 1858. It is an interesting document at this juncture, and will be found embodied in the report of the proceedings of the Board.

The Police Commissioners were to have met yesterday, but press of private business and the absence of some of the members led to a postponement until to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The rains which have fallen in the past two or three days have produced heavy freshets in the Genesee Susquehanna and other rivers, resulting in great damage to mills, dams, &c., and in some places washing away railroad tracks to such an extent as to cause serious stoppages to travel. At last accounts the water was still rising.

Ex-Senator COOLEY was turned out of bed yesterday morning to hear from the Committee of the Whole, (into which the American Mayoralty Convention resolved itself after midnight,) the news of his nomination. When the President had told Mr. COOLEY his story, that gentleman, confessing that he was taken by surprise, said that he would give the whole question his careful and deliberate consideration, and communicate his answer at some future day.

The Republican electors held their primary elections last evening to select delegates to the various Aldermanic Conventions. There were two tickets run in nearly all the districts, but the elections passed off quietly.

Mr. JOHN QUACKENBOSH was nominated last even for Police Justice by the Americans of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Mr. QUACKENBOSH is at present a clerk at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The proprietors of the Girard House, in Chambers-street, suspected one of their guests of not being very trustworthy and examined his carpet-bag. A splendid set of burglars tools was found in the bag, and an officer called, who arrested the suspected party. He was taken before Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, gave his name as JAMES NORRIS, from St. Louis, Mo., and confessed that he was a burglar by profession. As no complaint was preferred against him the Deputy agreed to let him off after showing him around to the different hotels. His "kit" was, however, retained by the Deputy.

A man who entered his name on a Bridgeport Hotel register as "Captain DAVID FITZGERALD EGGLESTON, New York," was arrested on Monday night, in Bridgeport, for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the South Reading Bank, Mass. The bills were new and well executed. He succeeded in passing a considerable amount before being arrested. A Bridgeport officer came to New-York yesterday, and with a New York officer visited a saloon in Broadway, where he obtained an undoubted clue to some of the prisoner's accomplices in this city.

A hearing was had before Judge DAVIES, at his residence, yesterday morning, in the matter of the *habeas corpus* of ANNA BASSET SMITH, who claims to be unjustly restrained of her liberty at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I. Nothing was done which had a bearing upon the issue, and the case was adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when the investigation will be continued in the Supreme Court-room.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. JANE FERRIS pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent for twenty days to the City prison. MICHAEL MARVIN pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on CHARLES FISHER, with intent to commit robbery. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. The trial of JAMES ROGERS for the Tenth-avenue murder will certainly take place to-day.

Yesterday the ferriage on the South Tenth-street and Peck-slip Ferries to Brooklyn was reduced to two cents for each foot-passenger. A very sensible and timely movement.

The General Produce Markets of yesterday were pretty brisk and buoyant for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Groceries were not quite so active, yet prices were unaltered. The stock of Coffee, in first hands, was 108,397 packages. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices favored factors. Cotton was selling readily on arrival at strengthening rates. No remarkable change occurred in Freights.

The Mayoralty.

The American Mayoralty Convention which met on Monday evening, issued an address upon the necessity of nominating some man for Mayor who would be the representative of no party, but the candidate of the people at large. They made out their case very clearly,—and then proceeded to nominate Mr. COOLEY, as the American candidate. Of course every political organization has a perfect right to put its own candidate in nomination and to labor for his election. This is precisely what was done last year, with such splendid results. We had some faint hopes that the experience of that canvass would be made of some little service in the one now approaching; but it is never safe to count upon the wisdom or common sense of partisan organizations. Their members generally have private ends of their own to serve, with which the public welfare is not often allowed to interfere.

We are not inclined, as many are, to attribute this action of the American Convention to the direct interference of Mayor WOOD. We presume it is due to no worse motive than a natural eagerness, on the part of the smallest party in the City, to force the others to rally to its standard and adopt its candidates. If they happen to succeed by such a manœuvre, their chances of office will be greatly improved; if they happen to fail, their chances will at all events be quite as good as their neighbors'. This is the logic of political partisanship—and in its way it is not very easily refuted.

We trust that Mr. COOLEY may have the interest of the City sufficiently at heart to decline this nomination altogether, and every other that may be made by partisan organizations and upon party grounds. If any one is to be elected against Mayor WOOD, he must be the candidate of the People and must owe no fealty, either by engagement or implication, to any party or any clique. After he has been put in nomination upon such a platform, parties may come to his support with advantage to the public and consequent profit to themselves. There are scores and hundreds of men in this City who can be elected, and who are fully competent for the office,—but they must not be brought forward as the candidates of party. It is party predominance which has brought our City Government to the condition it is now in; and it is from that tyranny that the people seek first of all to be delivered.

Indian Prospects.

It has now become probable that the calculations of those who have anticipated a serious aggravation of the monetary crisis in this country and in England, from the effects of the conflict in India, will be disappointed as thoroughly as the expectations have been of those who prophesied a paralysis of the British power at an early stage of the difficulty.

The best-informed persons in England were looking confidently, when the *Canada* sailed, for the news of the fall of Delhi to arrive by the next Indian mail, then almost due. The accessions to his force, received by General WILSON up to the date of the latest advices, had raised his little army to an effective total of over twelve thousand men; his siege train had arrived, and overtures were reported to have been made to him on the part of the Mogul Sovereign from within the beleaguered city. Everything indicated, in fact, that the recoil of the insurrection had begun, and that the Ordhan and Bengalese Sepoys in possession of the Mohammedan Capital, who are as susceptible of rapid demoralization as they are of sudden and uncontrollable fury, were losing what little cohesive power they had at first possessed. It was even prognosticated that the mutineers would not await the assault of the avenging army, but would avail themselves of the enforced inactivity of the besiegers to effect their retreat from Delhi. This contingency has been kept in view from the first by the authorities at Calcutta, to whom it doubtless would be far from disagreeable, however bitterly it might disappoint and exasperate the British forces burning for vengeance upon the brutal murderers of helpless English women and children. And we have been informed by a French gentleman of distinction, recently returned from Northwestern India, and who is perfectly familiar with the character and the position of both the Hindoo and Mohamedan populations, that there is every reason to believe that the siege of Delhi has been ended in this way. We need hardly express the hope for the honor of our race, that, if this shall prove to have been the case, no excesses may have been permitted by the English commander to his men in taking possession of the abandoned capital. However, legitimate the wrath of the English soldiery may be, (and never were men stung by sharper goads to remorseless indignation,) that wrath must not be allowed to rage against an unarmed multitude, who have doubtless already suffered the horrors of sack and pillage from the mercenary hordes of their own countrymen.

Conceding the fall of Delhi, whether by storm or by default, it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire how far that event is likely to influence the progress of the revolt throughout India. In our belief it will instantaneously reduce that revolt to the proportions of a mere predatory warfare in a comparatively confined district of the Peninsula.

Our original disinclination to regard the outbreak as a positively organized uprising of the Mohammedan aristocracy throughout India, has been confirmed at every step of its subsequent history, and the fact that the great Mohammedan festivals of the Mohurrum and the Buckree-Eed were allowed to pass over without any fresh explosions, seems to us decisive upon this point. Equally decisive evidences of the fact that the disturbances were instigated and fomented by Mohammedan conspirators, and particularly by men of consideration in the Kingdom of Oude, seem to us to have been also afforded by the circumstances of the revolt, as well as by the localities in which it has developed itself most formidably.

The atrocities of Meerut, Delhi and Cawnpore, speak of a Mussulman origin, and breathe the spirit of the "Tiger of the Mysore." The Hindoos have always been more merciful than their Mohammedan countrymen, and NENA SAHIB has only been treading in the footsteps of TIPPOO. The Sepoys driven from Delhi will receive therefore no support from the Hindoo populations, and it is even probable that they will suffer severely from the inhabitants among whom exaggerated reports have been circulated of the booty accumulated by them from the plunder of the Governmental Treasuries and of private houses.

In their retreat from Delhi it seems to us they can take but one course. They cannot possibly attempt to reach the army of NENA SAHIB before Lucknow, or to march upon Agra. An advance northward in the direction of Umballa and Loodiana would expose them both on the side of the Punjab and on that of Nepaul, from neither of which quarters can they look for much aid or comfort. It has been already reported that the zenana of the King of Delhi had been dispatched for safety to the station of Rhotuk, at a distance of about forty-seven miles west by north from Delhi. It is to be expected that the mutineers will follow in the same direction. Rhotuk itself, though fortified, is but a poor position, and its brick castle could not resist a six-pounder, but at Hanssi, ninety-seven miles from Delhi, they would find a resting-place in a strong fort, well built on the top of a scarped hill. This place was the hold of the fantastic adventurer, GEORGE THOMAS, who was a type of the class so well described by Sir WALTER SCOTT in his tale of the *Surgeon's Daughter*, and who founded here about the end of the last century an ephemeral Principality. It is a defensible post, and commands a retreat southward towards the Joudpoor country and the land of the Rhatore Rajpoots, a brave, indomitable and restless people, among whose forests and fastnesses the conflict may be very easily prolonged. Between the Joudpoor country and the English line of operations, the States of Gwallor intervene, and it is in the Scindia's country that the revolt seems to have assumed more of a popular character than any where else. But however the contest may be carried into these quarters, the removal of the scene of action from Delhi, Agra and Lucknow will deprive the insurrection of its most dangerous characteristics. And if this shall have been accomplished by the beginning of October, we see no reason for doubting that the Indian Government will be able to recover from its actual embarrassments without complicating in any very appreciable degree the financial position of the metropolis.

Our City Government.

Our "respectable" citizens have for a long time kept up the most plaintive lamentations over the degeneracy of our City Government. They mourn over the degeneracy of the times,—the prevalence of crime and disorder,—the exclusion of our "best men" from office, and the monopoly of all political power and all places of responsibility by the reckless and unprincipled.

There is certainly room enough for these complaints, but they are not the men to make them. For some months now the Police Commissioners have been trying to get a "respectable" man to fill a vacancy in the Board, but without success. Mr. HAVEMEYER advertises that he cannot possibly accept a nomination for Mayor. So confident, indeed, is the assurance that no "respectable" man can be induced to be a candidate for that place, that Mayor WOOD *dares* anybody to make the attempt, and publicly advertises for a candidate to be run against him. There is a great deal of justice in these taunts. Our business men, in spite of their whinings about misgovernment, care a great deal more for their money than for the public welfare. They cannot be induced to sacrifice anything of their time or their profits, for the good of the City. They consider it a great deal more important that they should add to their heaps of wealth, than that the half million of people who live on this island should be protected in their persons and their property. They are too selfish to do anything more than complain of the selfishness of other people.

They can continue in this course if they see fit,—but they should cease complaining of the politicians and unprincipled speculators who fill our public places, so long as they themselves refuse any share of the labors and responsibilities which they involve. If they will not take office they must not complain of those who will. If honest men refuse to govern the City, they must make up their minds to be governed by rogues,—and they owe it to themselves not to disgust the public by hypocritical fault-finding with what is really the result of their own selfish and mercenary indifference to the public welfare.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Is it not possible for our Police Commissioners to devote a little more time, during their sessions, to *business* and a little less to *buncombe?* Would it not be just as well for them to talk less and vote more? Or, if they must talk, can they not select topics quite as edifying, and a good deal more useful, than the partisan and personal wranglings which seem mainly to absorb their attention?

We published yesterday the long string of resolutions, with the longer preamble, concerning the financial difficulties and demonstrations of the day, which Gen. NYE introduced, together with the spicy discussion between him and Mayor WOOD, to which they gave rise. It may not be amiss to suggest that this Board is not a deliberative or a legislative assembly, and that all such discussions as these are utterly out of place at their meetings. It is no part of the duty of the Board to declare its sentiments upon political economy, or to canvass the mistaken notions that may prevail upon these or any other topics, in the community at large. It is their business to organize and discipline a force sufficient to protect the property and preserve the peace of the City,—and they would discharge their duty to the public much more satisfactorily if they would limit their endeavors to this specific point. Propositions have been a long time before them to fill up the force and make it effective. Why do they not act upon them? Why do they allow week after week and month after month to pass away, without doing anything whatever upon this, the most vital point connected with the public welfare? In the midst of commotions and demonstrations that threaten the peace of the City and demand the utmost vigilance of the municipal authorities, they allow the Police force to remain at a point less than half its usual strength and in a condition utterly inadequate even to the discharge of its ordinary functions.

The meetings of the Board seem now to be held mainly for the purpose of a set-to between General NYE and Mayor WOOD. The General is sharp, sarcastic and exceedingly amusing, and the Mayor is modest, unassuming, meek and disinterested as usual. Their encounters may be very interesting to themselves and very edifying to the spectators,—but they are quite out of place and not at all pertinent to the proper business of the Board.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—It is only charitable to the unemployed workingmen, who have been making their useless demonstrations in the streets, to suppose that if they had anything better to do they would do it. There are some few mouthing demagogues among them, it is very probable, who were too happy of an opportunity to dilate upon the text furnished by Mayor WOOD, and inflame the passions of the baser part of the people, but the majority of them were doubtless sincerely desirous of employment. They must have seen that the greatest solicitude had been felt ever since the hard times commenced, on the part of those whose fortunes were still unimpaired, to afford aid to the laboring classes who had been thrown out of employment by the pressure. All the papers of the City had discussed the matter seriously, it had been taken in hand by the public authorities, the managers of our benevolent institutions were not backward, and by publishing full details of the numbers of work-people of all kinds who had been thrown out of their customary employments, we had furnished the strongest appeal that could have been made to the sympathies of the benevolent and the attention of the public authorities. There was not, therefore, the least necessity for any public demonstration on the part of the unemployed; their necessities were known, and active steps had been taken to relieve them. The senseless and violent resolutions which were passed in the name of the unemployed, were only calculated to excite alarm and turn the sympathies of the class whom they threatened against them. Whatever may be done for the relief of the laboring poor will be the result of voluntary effort, and not in any manner be owing to the meetings or marchings in our streets.

We are most happy to perceive signs of better times already. Work has been resumed in several large manufacturing establishments in the City and the neighboring towns, and on many of the buildings now in progress, on which labor had been suspended, work has been resumed, and the meetings of the unemployed workmen have daily diminished in numbers. We shall probably have no more of them after this week. The greatest suffering will be among those who will make no demonstrations in public, and they are the persons who should be first relieved by private and public charity.

THE REALLY SUFFERING.—The following paragraph is from the police returns of yesterday:

STARVING TO DEATH.—Officer BROOKS, of the Tenth Precinct Police, yesterday found a German family, consisting in all of five persons, residing in a Level at No. 44 Orchard-street, *literally starving to death.* They have been unable to procure either food or medical attendance, and as three of them were severely burned by a caphene explosion on Saturday last our readers may judge of the misery they were in. The Commissioners of Emigration were notified.

It is in such quarters as these, and not in mass meetings or public demonstrations in the Park, that the real sufferers from the pressure are to be sought and found. The stalwart, sturdy fellows, who congregate in the public squares, and show their stamina by lusty shouts for Mayor WOOD, and loud demonstrations against men who have money are not the men who are in danger of starvation, or for whom the public sympathy should be enlisted. It is in the back lanes and low cellars—in the obscure, dismal corners and secluded garrets of the City—that genuine, grinding poverty hides itself and does its dreadful work. Those who would relieve it must search for it. Let them strengthen the hands of the visitors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—the missionaries who explore every quarter of the City, and the agents of the many excellent Societies which devote themselves to this specific work. All this practical and admirable machinery should be reinforced and made more effective for the coming Winter. It is by these methods, and by them alone, that distress can be relieved. One hundred thousand dollars given by the Common Council to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, and its kindred Societies, would do more real good than a million expended as Mayor WOOD proposes.

THE CITY.—Yesterday was a very quiet day in the City, in spite of the rumored threats to plunder the Assay Office and the Banks in Wall-street. A goodly number of troops were in readiness for any emergency, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact had something to do with the remarkable abstinence from disorder of any kind which prevailed.

An Opening for Mons. Soyer.

If it be true that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," it is not less true that it ceres very little for its most useful men. There is scarcely a scamp in Europe whose crimes have not gone "unwhipt of Justice," nor a dancer, nor a prize fighter, nor a bassoon player, whose name is not familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic; and nearly all the great celebrities who exhibit their talents for filthy lucre, come over here sooner or later to win new laurels and bouquets, and increase their fortunes. But there are a good many famous men whose genius seeks for distinction in the useful arts, rather than the ornamental, whose visits would be much more acceptable than those of the celebrated artists who come over and beguile us for a brief season, but leave us no wiser or better for their presence among us. England is happy in the possession of a good genius, whose great delight is to do good by attending to the public stomach, and who has gained a great reputation by his culinary exploitations. The name of this benefactor of his species has reached us on this side of the ocean, but still he is not half so well known here, by reputation, as scores of second-rate singers and dancers. Doubtless many a young lady in Fifth-avenue, who could name all the great tenors in Europe, would be puzzled to tell who ALEXIS SOYER is. But ALEXIS is a great celebrity, notwithstanding, who is on familiar terms with lords and statesmen, and is regarded as a great public benefactor, merely because he understands the art of boiling a potato and making soup. He had a good opportunity of becoming known to the higher classes of society by acting as the *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club, and doubtless many a good speech in Parliament was the immediate result of one of his well-cooked dinners. At all events, so highly were his talents estimated by British statesmen, that when the terrible famine in Ireland occurred, in the year 1847, he was sent over to Dublin to teach the Irish people the art of cooking the little food they had, and obtaining the greatest amount of nutriment from it. He was eminently successful in his mission, and did much to alleviate the horrors of the famine, by the valuable lessons he taught, and when reports reached England of the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea, the Government dispatched him to the seat of war, to teach the bold Britons who were perishing more from the want of nourishing food, than from the cannon balls of the Russians, how to cook their rations of beef and potatoes. The great ALEXIS did as much towards the success of the British in storming the Redan, as any of the military leaders who figured on that occasion; he first fortified the stomache of the soldiers, without which they could have done nothing towards storming the fortifications of the enemy, and General VIVIAN said to him, after visiting his Crimean kitchen, "Monsieur SOYER, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S name and your own will be associated in the archives of this memorable war."

There is, to be sure, a slight difference between the great SOYER and the gentle FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, for he blows his own trumpet very loudly, while she does not. But, as we said in the beginning, the world cares very little about its most useful man, and if Monsieur SOYER did not sound his own praises, it is very much to be feared that no one else would do it for him, and so we should never have known anything of his great exploits. Monsieur SOYER is an ambitious man, and, like other great reformers, he must be ambitious of new fields of distinction. Why then should he not come over here where there is an abundance of good food, but a most lamentable scarcity of good cooks? He narrates in his *Culinary Campaign*, with great pride, how he set up his portable *batterie de cuisine*, and prepared an impromptu *dejeuner* amid the ruins of the Parthenon at Athens, and was should suppose that he might take equal pride in putting his saucepans to a practical use in the capital of the New World. We are in no danger of anything like a repetition of the Irish famine here this Winter, but there is too much reason to apprehend a good deal of suffering for the lack of wholesome food among the unemployed poor who must be fed by public charity, and it would be a great public benefit if the great SOYER would take it into his benevolent head to just run across the Atlantic and teach us the art of making soup. It would be worth his while, too, for he might learn how to cook canvas-back ducks, and he would have an opportunity of composing an essay on the American kitchen, besides making himself familiar with the mysteries of corn bread and *callpee*. Monsieur SOYER taught the army in the Crimea how to make a wholesome potage of the liquor in which beef had been boiled, which the ignorant soldiers had before thrown away, and thereby not only did great good to the soldiers themselves, but was of great service to the Commissariat Department. Man being an eating, as well as a fighting animal, the science of cooking is of as vital importance to the success of an army as the science of war. SOYER ought, therefore, to take rank with VAUBAN, SCOTT, and other great writers in their department of science. But, happily, we have no war on our hands at present, except the war with want and poverty which we have got upon our hands, and must, by hook or by crook, be the victors in. It is in just such a conflict as this that the genius of SOYER can benefit us. We are, confessedly, the most wasteful and prodigal people in the world, particularly as respects food, and we have heard it said by those who were competent to give an opinion on the subject, that there was enough wholesome food wasted daily in New-York to feed the population of another city of the same size. There may be some exaggeration in this estimate, but it is a good deal too near the truth, and we need the teachings of some such practical philanthropist as SOYER, to enable us to make both ends meet between now and next Spring.

Concert.

Mme. LA GRANGE'S concert last night, at the Mozart Rooms, was about as well attended as such entertainments are likely to be. We hope that Miss SIMON will be substantially benefited, and placed in a position to complete her musical education. The pecuniary success of a concert of this kind is not determined by the attendance; at least we hope not in the present case. The artists who sang and played were warmly applauded.

The Mozart Hall is an excellent acoustical building, capable of seating about twelve hundred people. It occupies the rooms formerly held by the National Academy of Design, and, therefore, enjoys one of the best locations in the City. At present it is in an unfinished condition, but it bids fair to become a chaste and commodious edifice for musical purposes.

Italian Opera.

The "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night, with LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIONARDI, GASSIER and others in the cast.

MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN A FOREIGN PORT.—Deputy Marshals O'KEEFE and HOGAN, on Saturday last, arrested four of the crew of the schooner *Pilot's Bride*, of New-York, lately arrived, and had them committed as witnesses in the case of the murder of the mate of that vessel by a Portuguese named JOSEPH SILVIE, while she was lying at Porto Cabello. The mate, an American, was killed while lying asleep on the deck of the vessel. The murderer escaped, but was afterward captured, and held for trial by the authorities of the port. The American Consul, however, claimed that the culprit should be given up to the United States for trial, and the proper requisition has been made by the Government.

A HUSBAND SUSPECTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.—On Saturday the wife of Mr. DOLAN, a tailor, in Bridgeport, Conn., died very suddenly, and was buried on Monday. After the burial, suspicion was aroused that the husband had poisoned her. Coroner CONKLIN ordered the body to be disinterred yesterday, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination. The husband remains under arrest to await the result of the examination.

A BOY MISSING.—ROBERT M. FULLER, a boy 13 years of age, left his home on Monday morning, Nov. 9, and has not been heard from by his parents since. He is about 5 feet high, light built, light eyes and hair. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES M. FULLER, No. 52 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, L. I., or No. 244 Fulton-street, New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held yesterday at the Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. Rev. Mr. CUTLER read the annual report. The Dorcas Society, a similar association, met at the same time and place. This Society has furnished 1,300 garments and 75 comfortables for the use of destitute females during the past year.

A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.—I. M. SINGER & Co., manufacturer of sewing machines in this City, who discharged their workmen a few weeks since, in consequence of the general depression in business, have re-employed 100 of those so thrown out of work.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A pugilistic encounter, under the rules of the prize ring, for a few dollars, took place about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, on Berrian's Island, in the East River, nearly opposite Randall's Island. The principal bruisers, stake-holder, judges, referee, time-keeper and bottle-holder, as well as a large portion of the audience, hailed from the Fourth Ward. They started from the City in small boats, and by giving out to the Harlem Police that the affair was to take place on Riker's Island, they succeeded in putting the Metropolitans off the track, and the fight was consequently uninterrupted. One hour and a half was consumed by the belligerents in knocking each other down before the result was formally declared, after which a majority of the party took the Long Island shore, and wended their way homeward, no doubt highly gratified with their Sunday morning's amusement. Another prize fight is soon to take place. One of the principals is training at the Red House, on Second-avenue, and the other at McComb's Dam.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Next Congress—Canvassing for the Speakership — The New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

The Congress of the United States assembles four weeks from to-day, and will probably organize with little, if any, difficulty. As heretofore suggested, the dominant party bids fair to be sadly divided; but their differences doubtless will be smothered until after the offices depending on their united vote in an organization of the House shall have been secured. Such is the discipline of the Democratic Party that its members rarely break out into open quarrel with each other in the face of spoil which would be likely to fall into the hands of their enemies. I have heard it several times repeated that a different policy would be pursued in the present instance—that at least twenty of the fire-eaters, refusing to participate in the regular Democratic caucus of the House, would make separate nominations of candidates pledged to the extremest views of opposition to the Governor Walker Kansas Policy, and to the general ultra views of the secessionists. This would render the election of anybody by a majority vote impossible, unless Americans or Republicans, sufficient in numbers, should go over to one or the other of the factions.

No such condition of affairs need be apprehended, however, much as it may be talked of. A portion of the ultraists may, and probably will, refuse to go into caucus, and so bind themselves to sustain its action; but when the nominations are made, they will sustain them, unless some one should be nominated who has made himself specially obnoxious to them. Col. ORR, for instance, as a candidate for Speaker, would be very distasteful to them, because they are satisfied that he has been for a long time scheming for promotion, and endeavoring to obtain it by affecting a conservatism which *they* do not profess nor feel; nevertheless, if nominated in caucus, they will all fall into line, and vote him in, as a matter of course.

The canvassing for the Speakership, and other offices in the gift of the House, begins to be pretty active, as we learn here by advices from the different States. Col. ORR is more talked of for Speaker than anybody else, although that fact does not add to his chances. He has been a standing candidate for some time, and for that reason is more spoken of than others who command a larger share of the hearty good-will of the old members of Congress. He seems to have the inside track; but there is a very general feeling of distrust of him all through the South, that may at any moment upset his dish. Secretary COBB is understood to be figuring for ORR's election, of course with a view to strengthening himself as a future candidate for the Presidency, by securing a controlling influence in the organization of the House. This has come to be a regular element in the science of political politics in the United States,—the efforts of aspirants being, as far as possible, to reverse the policy of our Governmental system, and centralize it for their individual benefit.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, is also a prominent candidate. Though a very decided partisan, there is a bold, frank manliness in all he says or does, which wins the confidence and respect of friends and foes. Far more popular than ORR among the members of the House, he must prove a formidable competitor if he submits his claims to the consideration of a caucus. Though from a slaveholding State, and so acceptable to the South, all his local interests and sympathies are far more akin to those of the great Northwest and North than are Mr. ORR's—and for that reason he certainly may be expected to prove a favorite with Northern Democrats, who would not strengthen their individual positions at home by selecting a South Carolinian for their suffrages.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES of Pennsylvania, though not presented as a candidate,—for the reason that the propriety of taking the Speaker from a Slave State is generally conceded,—is nevertheless talked of, more or less, for the place, and, if any difficulty should occur in caucus in the selection of a Southern candidate, it would not be surprising if Mr. JONES became the point of union, for he is trusted and esteemed by the entire South, as is evidenced by the press of all sections of the Democratic Party in that part of the Union.

There are several candidates besides those I have mentioned, from the South. ANDREW H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is talked of, and GEO. W. JONES, of Tennessee, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, are sometimes mentioned. The chances are, however, that either PHELPS, JONES or ORR will be the man.

GEO. PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, arrived here to-night. Rival candidates for the Marshalship of the District of Columbia find it hard to believe that he is to be the lucky recipient,—but a few days will probably satisfy them that Mr. PLITT really is the coming man. Rotation is to be relentlessly pursued in reference to all the District appointments, and we can only hope that in changing our Postmaster, the President will give us as obliging and efficient an officer as we now have in the person of Col. JAS. S. BERRET.

In a previous letter I attempted to state that Mayor WOOD was endeavoring to have himself, Postmaster FOWLER, and Collector SCHELL appointed a Commission to select a site for the New-York Post Office,—but a typographical error left *Hamlet* out of the play. It is easy to see that the Mayor would be the ruling spirit of such a commission, and that he is exceedingly anxious to have so fine an opportunity for speculation confided to his care. At one time he had almost succeeded,—but all danger of such a public calamity has now passed. WOOD is not aware of the fact, however, and it is well understood here that he is influencing the Board of Aldermen—of his control over which you have had repeated evidence—to prevent the sale of a site in the Park for the Post-Office. Let him but honestly urge upon that body the acceptance of Postmaster-General BROWN'S offer, and the thing can be done in a few hours' time. Unless this is done, as I informed you some time since, and as Mr. BROWN to-day wrote to Councilman JONES, your New-York Post-Office will be thrown off some where into the indefinite future.

Is it not amazingly strange that FERNANDO WOOD should venture to feed the suffering laboring men of New-York with empty promises of employment, at the very hour when he is exerting all the influence of his position to render the Government unable to furnish labor upon an extensive public building, and to prevent the payment into your depleted City Treasury of a quarter of a million of dollars, which could be expended so advantageously in municipal improvements, and thus in furnishing bread to the famishing poor. Let public sentiment but give itself immediate, earnest and peaceful expression in behalf of this site to the Government, and the City authorities will find themselves forced to yield their mad schemes of selfish speculation, and to afford every facility for the instant commencement of the work on the Post-Office. Close the negotiation for the lot, and within three days the ground may be broken, and the $250,000 in your City Treasury. Does New-York want this or not?

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the Government of Nicaragua, and of the reception of YRISSARI and negotiation of the treaty, which has already been prepared, relative to the Transit route.

C. F. HAGEDORN has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of Bavaria, to reside at Philadelphia.

WM. H. TAYLOR has been promoted Chief Examiner in the Patent Office *vice* HERBERT resigned.

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—The alarm at 5 P. M. yesterday was caused by a fire in the cigar store corner of Pearl and Beaver streets. It was extinguished in a few minutes, with trifling damage.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of FRANCIS STAPPER'S bakery, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street. The damage was about $140—insured for $700 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building sustained but trifling injury.

ASSAULTING A CONDUCTOR.—A man giving his name as J. S. NEEDHAM, was arrested at 10 o'clock last evening, by Officer VAN WINKLE of the Second Ward, charged with assaulting one of the conductors on the Second-avenue Railroad, and drawing a knife and threatening his life. On the way to the Station-House the prisoner drew his knife on the officer. Sergeant WARD locked him up, intending to take him before a magistrate this morning for examination.

Brayman, ex-editor, convicted of embezzling money from Post-Office letters, has been lodged in the State Prison at Alton, Ill., to serve out his four years' term. He manifested no feeling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

Reported Massacre of 500 United States Troops by the Teelowan Indians.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, correspondent of the St. Paul's *Times*, writing from Payutzac on the 26th ult., says that a report had reached there that 500 United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Teelowan Indians, near Missouri River. Mr. WILLIAMSON believes the report.

From Albany.

BIDS FOR THE LOAN TO THE CANAL FUND—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Bids for a loan of half a million to the Canal Fund were opened here to-day. It was awarded at an average of $6 21 per cent. premium. The whole amount is taken in New-York, except $25,000 at $106 66, by JOHN SILL, of Albany. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MCMASTER, New-York, take $200,000 at $106 05, and G. S. ROSKRUS & SON take $175,000 at $105 50 @107.

The regular annual meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held at the Capitol on Thursday at 10 A. M.

The dispatch relating to the exciting Temperance meeting held here last night should have read, "The resolutions denouncing Mr. DALAVAN were not given, the sentiment of the meeting being against such resolutions."

Heavy Freshets.

FRESHET ON THE GENESEE RIVER—DAMAGE TO BRIDGES, DAMS, ETC.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The heavy rains of the past two days have caused great damage in this vicinity and farther up the Genesee Valley. At and within two miles of Mumfordville, eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Genesee River is now quite as high as it was during the flood last Spring, and the water is still rising. The Central Railroad track was last night much damaged by the flood. Numerous culverts on both roads between this place and Syracuse were washed away, and the track is yet inundated in many places. No trains passed between this place and Syracuse to-day.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Susquehanna River at this point has risen ten feet and is still rising.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The water in the river here has overflown the Erie Railroad Bridge, and it is feared that it will be carried away.

The track at Corning is washed away and the place inundated. A number of buildings have been washed away.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

A fire broke out in the Lard Oil Factory of HENRY LEWIS on Sycamore-street, in this city, this morning. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. The rear part of the building wes occupied by E. B. TOWNSEND, Pork Packer, and was but slightly damaged.

Another fire broke out about tha same time in the feed store of R. H. COIT on Western Row, which extended to the liquor store of W. GAOSVENOR, which was entirely destroyed. GAOSVENOR's loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any great importance.

The receipts of Cotton at Galveston for the week ending the 3d inst. had been 2,100 bales, and the exports 1,100. Middling was selling at 9¼c.@9¾c. Nearly 1,000 bales were shipped on the bark *Glenwood*, for New-York, on the 28th ult.

Eastern Telegraph Line—The Arabia's News.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10—9 P. M.

The heavy storm of last night prostrated the wires in many places east of Bangor, and communication with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland has been suspended all day. Should the *Arabia* have passed Clear to Cape Race to-day, her news will, doubtless, be received at an early hour to-morrow (Wednesday) forenoon.

Robbery and Arson at Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The grocery store of JOHN HANITCH, in Dayton, was last night entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of about $600, and afterwards set fire to the building, which, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

Bank Suspension in Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Messrs. C. & A. IVES, private Bankers, in this city, have suspended. Their assets are said to be ample.

Democratic Majority in the Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In the Ohio Legislature the Democratic majority in the Senate is seven, and in the House eighteen.

Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Returns from Wisconsin say that CROSS, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor.

Letter from James T. Brady, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: You have, without designing it, done me injustice in your remarks on Friday last, about one of my suggestions in the Woodman case. My professional efforts have frequently been criticised and sometimes censured in your columns, as in those of other public journals. And yet this is the first time I ever addressed a line to any editor in reference to such comments. I have always been entirely willing that what I said or did in Courts of Justice should be examined with the greatest freedom. And I would not now depart from my usual course as to such matters but for the fact that you have alluded to me in connection with certain supposed heresies about "Woman's Rights" and the authority of man, which I never adopted. Though I make no professions of notable gallantry, and cannot boast of that chivalric devotion to the fair sex for which all editors are so justly distinguished, I would not like to see fulfilled the alarming prophecy of my brother BUSTERO, who declared in court the other day, that when the women heard my notions about "moral restraint" they would exclude me both from matrimony and omnibuses. I shudder at such a doom, for I am not a boy in years, and cold weather is coming, and I hate railroad cars.

I did not say, I never thought, and I entirely deny that a husband is—to use your language—"at liberty to lock up his wife whenever he may think necessary, or find it for his interest or according to his inclination to do so." I did not mean by "moral restraint," what you call "incarceration in a private Lunatic Asylum." I fully subscribe to the doctrines of your article. They conform to the law, and to the decision of Judge ROOSEVELT, who avowed that if it appeared that Mrs. WOODMAN was sane, and under restraint, he would set her at liberty, whatever might be the consequences. You say that "the husband may undoubtedly have his *habeas corpus* to recover the *possession* of his wife's person when it is illegally detained from him." Permit me to refer you to a case in the first volume of Duer's Superior Court Reports, at page 709, where you will find an opinion from that eminent Judge and reporter, in which the whole law of *habeas corpus*, as affecting the relation of husband and wife, is elaborately and elegantly stated. You will there find also that even during the brilliant career of Lord MANSFIELD, the Court of King's Bench on *habeas corpus* made orders compelling "a reluctant wife to return to the house and submit to the authority of her husband." But as Judge DUER remarks, that "assuredly is not at this day the law of England." It is certainly true that by the strict rules of law, a wife who is unjustly deprived of her liberty by her husband, may be set at large on *habeas corpus*, even although she avow her intention to seek at once the society of a paramour.

But I suggested to Judge ROOSEVELT, and I now submit to you, that it is a very interesting, and, in jurisprudence, an undetermined question whether moral restraint, amounting to an interruption of absolute freedom of will, or of entire personal liberty, may not, in some cases, be applied without such restraint furnishing a cause for judicial interference.

If a wife were dangerously ill, her brain irritated by disease, her nervous system agitated, and although she were perfectly sane, it should be indispensable for her physical and mental health for her to remain at home, I suppose society would consider it the duty of her husband to guard her from even exposure to danger or to death. If she should, while in the state I have described, influenced by whim or caprice, persist in going abroad and wandering through the storm to a distant point, would gentle restraint imposed upon her warrant a judge in opening the doors and letting her depart? If a brother found his sister—a person of very feeble intellect, though not in law *non compos mentis*—under the fascinating control of a notorious libertine, and resolved to abandon herself to his profligate embraces, would a restraint upon the perverted will, exercised by the brother to with the sister from infamy and ruin, be such as the would remove?

Now I do not assert that the wife or sister mi not, in such a case as I have supposed, be judicially declared free to do as she pleased. But, called to act in such a case as counsel for the husband, or brother, I would certainly use my utmost capacity to prevent such an adjudication. And when I was employed to aid in returning to the home of her parents, a woman whose misfortunes seemed to deserve commiseration, it never occurred to me that any honorable use of fair argument to secure such a result could subject me to an imputation of severity toward women. There was difficulty in our case of no small embarrassment. Mrs. WOODMAN was not under the roof of her husband. It might therefore well be adjudged that this circumstance would have prevented the application to her case of the principle for which I proposed to contend, even if that principle were right in itself. But counsel do not decide cases. They do not always know what the law is. Worse than that, they cannot tell what Judges may declare it to be. We find the Judges abrogating or modifying old rules, and introducing new rules, all the time. We cannot foresee what view of a case may ultimately be adopted, and the best and wisest course we can adopt in view of this uncertainty is to omit no argument at all reasonable, which, being honorably employed, may favorably secure the favorable result of our cause. I do not subscribe to the memorable and often repeated observation of Lord BROUGHAM, as to the advocate's privilege or duty, but I claim the right in any legal controversy to present for my client every suggestion which may be decently and intelligently advanced in grave discussion.

You perceive, therefore, that my view of the law in its ordinary application entirely agrees with yours, and that I have only designed suggesting, in connection with the general rules you have stated, exceptional cases which have not yet judicially received either sanction or disfavor. I ask, therefore, to be set right with the women readers of the *Tribune* who may feel an interest in what I publicly say or do, if any such there be. I do not like to be regarded as a crusty and cruel bachelor, ready to imitate the grim tyrants who, as the stories of childhood informed us, sometimes went so far as to devour fair ladies, and at other times immersed them in dungeons, or kept them from the blessed daylight by the appliance of bolts, bars and shackles. Like yourself, I would prefer that women should enjoy the "largest liberty" consistent with the preservation of the public morals, and never know any pressure or restraint more objectionable than that which pure fondness employs in enfolding an object of an honorable love in the embrace of a kind and lawful protection.

Yours respectfully, JAMES T. BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY STILL AHEAD!

The following premiums,

FIVE MEDALS,

Were certified and awarded to J. GURNEY for the best Photographic productions, at the late Fair of the American Institute,

A GOLD MEDAL

for the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in oil on canvas.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

for the best Photographs finished in (water colors) aquarelle.

A GOLD MEDAL

for plain and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PANIC AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

There is certainly no class of business men in the community who have suffered more severely in consequence of the present panic, than the Dry Goods Merchants. This may be accounted for from the fact that many of them have large stocks on hand, of which it is impossible to dispose of with any degree of security, and yet the necessity is such as to oblige them to submit to any sacrifice in order to meet their engagements. Stockholders look blue when Bank or Railroad Stocks decline three-fourths of a cent. The Cotton growers assure us the country is ruined if Cotton falls one-eighth of a cent. And the Farmer repudiates all obligations to the Merchants, simply because Flour and Corn have fallen below the standard of Silver. Grumblers would at least learn a lesson in philosophy, if they would visit CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. There is a sacrifice beyond their comprehension. Rich Silks that cost $1 10, decline to 75 cents; Linen Damasks at 90 cents par, fall to 50 cents; Rich Plaids that cost 20 cents, can be had for 8 cents; Wide Cotton Sheeting worth 20 cents by the bale, are disposed of at 12 cents; French Merinos, par at $1 37, now offered at 63 cents to 75 cents. Such is the sacrifice of the Wholesale Stock at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

The only gold medals offered by the American Institute for competition to the exhibitors of photographs, was awarded to those of M. B. BRADY, as the best exhibited. Statements to the effect that other gold medals were awarded are utterly without foundation. A reference to the official report of the awards, published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, will supply a somewhat pointed refutation of the claims of one of Mr. BRADY's cotemporaries.

This attempt to evade the decision of the Committee is too palpable a misrepresentation of facts to require further exposure than that given above. But one gold medal was offered for competition. Its disposition is indicated by the following extract from

AWARDS.

M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York, for the best plain and retouched photographs. Small gold medal.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening, SILAS STEELE's beautiful drama of "Oniska; Or, The Indian Mother;" Mr. J. F. POOLE's historical drama of the "Siege of Wexford," and the laughable comedy of "Yankee Courting,"—the neat and truly astonishing "American Acrobats" appearing between the first and second pieces in the "Wonderful Ladder Feats." This wonderful troupe, we understand, are preparing for a feat (which they intend performing on the occasion of Mr. Fox's benefit on Friday evening next) which has never been performed in this or any other country, viz.: a "Double Traper" from the "*La Perch*."

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs of every description at half price, at BRADY's galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON HATS.—The name of KNOX is naturally associated in the mind with Hats, Caps, &c., &c., for he has been before the public for many years in his business of hatter, and is now one of the most celebrated in the trade. His store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is remarkable for its elegant stock of Hats, Caps, &c., of various kinds, for adults and children. The new Fall style of Gentlemen's Hats are universally admired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture. To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—It is difficult to get children to take medicine, convulsions frequently being the result, but these tempting candies have no appearance of a drug, and are ever acceptible to the little sufferers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Gold Medal, the highest prize offered by the American Institute for Photographs, has been awarded to M. B. BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI—The most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine jelly renders the hands soft and prevents their chapping. English brushes of our own importation, at wholesale prices. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in the City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

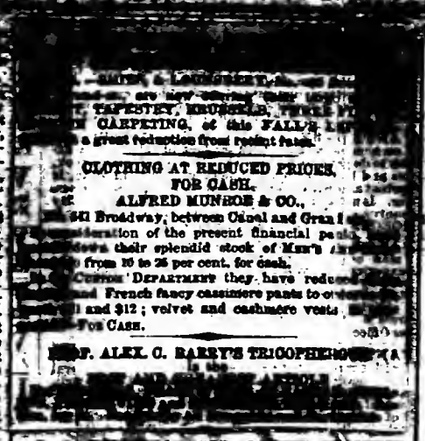
[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.



H. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION

The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and desiring that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their stock, by opening an extensive ware and sales room at Broadway, at No. 251, corner Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrgiier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857

Mr. LAFAYETTE BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the head, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. G. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ENGLISH ROYAL Velvet Carpeting 9s and 10s.; English Brussels 6s. and 7s. per yard; Medallion Carpets 12s. per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL LOTS of left-off clothing, second hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., late No. 491 Pearl-st.

MARRIED

MCQUEEN—MORGAN.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. K. Wallig, Mr. WILLIAM MCQUEEN, of Oyster Bay, L. I., to Miss LOUISA MORGAN, of Greenpoint, L. I.

DIED.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, KATE, wife of M. L. Sheldon, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Grammercy Park House, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOALES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, CORNELIA ANN, wife of William Moales, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Bond-st.

☞ New-Orleans *Picayune* please copy.

SMEDES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, GEORGE SMEDES, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 13 West 24th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburg and Kingston papers please copy.

MCGLASHEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 9, after a short but severe illness, MOSES MCGLASHEY, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of his family and those of his brother-in-law, Christopher Keyes, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 172 East 34th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, NATHANIEL S. SMITH, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father in law, Mr. Samuel Jessup, No. 305 Madison st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NIXON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 9, of gastritic, aged 2 months, THOMAS HENRY, youngest son of Samuel and Mary Eleanor Nixon.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a brief illness, JOSEPH RILEY, aged 80 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Johnson and Jay sts., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BAKER.—At Carmansville, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, AMELIA H. BAKER, relict of the late Alexis S. Baker, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter K. Knapp, Carmansville, at 1½ o'clock, Thursday, Nov. 12.

SEYMOUR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 84th year of his age, long a resident of this City.

His friends and those of his son, W. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, at Yonkers, on Thursday next, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad from New-York.

DE GRAFF.—At Albany, on Saturday, Nov. 7, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, wife of David De Graff, and daughter of Thos. T. Beebe, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NO CHARGE FOR LOOKING.

It will cost you nothing to examine Messrs DAILEY & CO.'S stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., besides it may save good money, (no small consideration these hard times,) for these gentlemen offer the whole of their stock at regular panic prices. Just look at the dry goods column of this paper and see their list.

BEWARE!

Don't buy $10 Gilt Tea Sets without first ascertaining that it is not exactly the same sort that DAILEY & CO. sell at $4 30. If you want to see how cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., are sold, read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT CANNOT BE DID.

Our gilt-edged Dinner Sets, at $42 00
Our gilt-edged Tea Sets, at 5 85
Our White China Tea Sets, at 3 00
Our Cut Glass Goblets, at 1 35
Our Engraved Wine Glasses, at 0 45
Remain unequaled. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than twenty-five per cent more money.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS WEEK'S
NEW-YORKER.

"Woman is her Glory," a great original romance of real life, written by Mrs F. A. CHAPMAN, expressly for the NEW-YORKER. Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 12 o'clock. To be had of all newsdealers. Four cents a copy.

500 PACKAGES OF THE BEST MACKEREL, caught this Fall,
1,500 Quintals Cod, Bank and other Codfish,
2,500 Boxes Digby, Scaled and No. 1 Herring,
Extra fine Dairies of Butter and Cheese,
New corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down, at
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co.'s,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Monufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RED ASH STOVE COAL AT $5 PER TON—We are again delivering, from boat, our best Red Ash Coal, stove and egg sizes, which we are still selling at the above low price. TRUESLOW, BROTHERS,
Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts.,
New-York.
Foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 95 cents.
TUBULAR TIES.
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.

Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Collins' regular make do., for $1 50.

Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

$150,000 WORTH OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY, &c., now selling at
AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.

FINE GOLD BAND	
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 147 pieces	$42
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	5
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS, (Warranted heavy plate)	4

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

EMBROIDERED SETS.
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

FOR THE SOUTH.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, leaves Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE GARMENTS
ECONOMISTS ARE AWAKE
As to where they can best consult their interest in the purchase of
A WINTER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
Hence, there should arise the question as to
WHAT REALLY CONSTITUTES CHEAPNESS?
From our long experience in catering for the community, we would interpose a reply. The great requisites being, as is conceived:
GOOD MATERIAL,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP,
And especially
GRACEFULLY-CUT GARMENTS,
Which we would allege, without egotism, can be had, in view of the exigencies of times, at
NO. 231 BROADWAY,
In greater perfection than at any other less experienced Clothing House.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH
KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stelle Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 5 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions.
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpaces, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

PRODIGIOUS FALLING OFF
In prices for French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas-Fixtures, and Silver-Plated Ware.

White French China Soup Tureens, each	$2 25
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each	75
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	26 00
Gilt Band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Painted and Gilt Fancy China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	53 00
Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 85
Fancy and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 30
Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, extra thick, per doz.	96
Iron Stone China Soup Plates, extra thick, per doz.	96
Iron Stone China Toilet Sets	2 25
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen	45
Colored Bohemian Decanters, quarts, per pair	3 60
Silver-plated Coffee Urns each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	19 80
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	3 75
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen	3 60
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen	3 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen	4 50

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK
we shall open
200 PACKAGES
newly-imported French Goods, embracing a complete variety of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and rich mantel Vases,
ALL OF WHICH
we are determined to convert into
CASH,
let the loss be what it may.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES ..... at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES ..... at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES ..... at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES ..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES ..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $95
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60 & $75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE..at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality ....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality .....25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES.....40c., reduced from 62c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super..50c., reduced from 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool .....50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool .....75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.....60c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS ...60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide..12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide. 20c., reduced from 30c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
AT
UNHEARD OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST..

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 26 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest to the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.

The Next Congress.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

	Dem.	Rep.	Am.		Dem.	Rep.	Am.
Maine	..	6	..	Wisconsin	6	5	..
N. Hampshire	..	3	..	Indiana	8	13	..
Vermont	..	3	..	Ohio	..	4	..
Massachusetts	..	11	..	Michigan	2	..	..
Rhode Island	..	2	..	California	2	..	..
Connecticut	2	2	..	Texas	2	..	2
New-York	12	21	..	Kentucky	8	..	2
New-Jersey	3	2	..	Tennessee	7	..	3
Pennsylvania	15	10	..	North-Carolina	7	..	1
Delaware	1	..	..	Alabama	7	..	..
Virginia	13	..	..	Georgia	6	..	2
South Carolina	6	..	..	Mississippi	5	..	..
Florida	1	..	..	Maryland	3	3	..
Arkansas	2	..	..	Louisiana	3	..	1
Missouri	4	1	2				
Illinois	5	4	..	Total	138	92	14
Iowa	..	2	..				

Below is a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress. Democrats in Roman. Opposition in *Italic*.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.
Wm. K. Sebastian.
Robert W. Johnson.

CONNECTICUT.
Lafayette S. Foster.
James Dixon.

CALIFORNIA.
William M. Gwin.
David C. Broderick.

DELAWARE.
Martin W. Bates.
James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
David L. Yulee.
Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs.
Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.
Graham N. Fitch.
Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas.
Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.
George W. Jones.
James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.
John B. Thompson.
John J. Crittenden.

LOUISIANA.
J. P. Benjamin.
John Slidell.

MAINE.
William Pitt Fessenden.
Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Wilson.
Charles Sumner.

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce.
Anthony Kennedy.

MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Stuart.
Zachariah Chandler.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown.
Jefferson Davis.

MISSOURI.
James L. Green.
Trusten Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John P. Hale.
Daniel Clark.

NEW-YORK.
Wm. H. Seward.
Preston King.

NEW-JERSEY.
William Wright.
John R. Thomson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid.
Asa Biggs.

OHIO.
George E. Pugh.
Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.
William Bigler.
Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.
Philip Allen.
James F. Simmons.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans.
Vacancy.

TENNESSEE.
John Bell.
Andrew Johnson.

TEXAS.
Sam Houston.
Vacancy.

VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer.
Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter.
James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.
Charles Durkee.
James R. Doolittle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of members 231

MAINE.
1. *John M. Wood.*
2. *Charles J. Gilman.*
3. *Nehemiah Abbott.*
4. *Freeman H. Morse.*
5. *I. Washburne, Jr.*
6. *Stephen G. Foster.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *James Pike.*
2. *Mason W. Tappan.*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin.*

VERMONT.
1. *E. H. Watton.*
2. *Justin S. Morrill.*
3. *Homer E. Royce.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert B. Hall.*
2. *James Buffinton.*
3. *Wm. S. Damrell.*
4. *Linus B. Comins.*
5. *Anson Burlingame.*
6. *Timothy Davis.*
7. *N. P. Banks, Jr.*
8. *C. L. Knapp.*
9. *Eli Thayer.*
10. *Calvin G. Chaffee.*
11. *Henry L. Dawes.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. *N. B. Durfee.*
2. *Wm. D. Brayton.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Ezra Clark, Jr.*
2. Samuel Arnold, 2d.
3. *Sidney Dean.*
4. Wm. D. Bishop.

NEW-YORK.
1. John A. Searing.
2. George Taylor.
3. Daniel E. Sickles.
4. John Kelly.
5. William B. Maclay.
6. John Cochrane.
7. Elijah Ward.
8. Horace F. Clark.
9. John B. Haskin.
10. *Ambrose L. Murray.*
11. Wm. F. Russell.
12. *John Thompson.*
13. *Abraham B. Olin.*
14. Erastus Corning.
15. *Edward Dodd.*
16. *George W. Palmer.*
17. *Freeman E. Spinner.*
18. Clark B. Cochrane.
19. *Oliver A. Morse.*
20. *O. B. Matteson.*
21. *Henry Bennet.*
22. *Henry C. Goodwin.*
23. *Charles B. Hoard.*
24. *Amos P. Granger.*
25. *Edwin B. Morgan.*
26. *Emory B. Pottle.*
27. *John N. Parker.*
28. *William Kelsey.*
29. *Samuel G. Andrews.*
30. *Jud. W. Sherman.*
31. *Silas M. Burroughs.*
32. Israel T. Hatch.
33. *Reuben E. Fenton.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson.*
2. *George R. Robins.*
3. Garret B. Adrian.
4. John Hutler.
5. J. R. Wortendyke.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Thos. B. Florence.
2. *Edward Joy Morris.*
3. James Landy.
4. Henry M. Phillips.
5. Owen Jones.
6. John Hickman.
7. Henry Chapman.
8. J. Glancey Jones.
9. *Anthony E. Roberts.*
10. *John C. Kunkel.*
11. Wm. L. Stewart.
12. P. Orlly.
13. Wm. H. Dimmick.
14. *Galusha A. Grow.*
15. Allison White.
16. John J. Alel.
17. Wilson Reilly.
18. *John R. Eder.*
19. *John Covode.*
20. Wm. Montgomery.
21. *David Ritchie.*
22. *S. A. Purviance.*
23. *Wm. Stewart.*
24. J. L. Gillis.
25. *John Dick.*

DELAWARE.
1. Wm. G. Whitley.

MARYLAND.
1. Jas. A. Stewart.
2. *James R. Ricaud.*
3. *Jas. M. Harris.*
4. *Henry W. Davis.*
5. Jacob M. Kunkel.
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

VIRGINIA.
1. M. R. H. Garnett.
2. J. L. Millson.
3. John S. Caskie.
4. Wm. O. Goode.
5. Thos. S. Bocock.
6. Paulus Powell.
7. Wm. Smith.
8. C. J. Faulkner.
9. John Letcher.
10. Sherrard Clemens.
11. A. G. Jenkins.
12. A. Edmundson.
13. G. W. Hopkins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. R. B. Shaw.
2. Thomas Ruffin.
3. Warren Winslow.
4. I. O'B. Branch.
5. *John A. Gilmer.*
6. Alfred M. Scales.
7. Burton Craige.
8. Thomas S. Clingman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen.
2. W. Porcher Miles.
3. Lawrence M. Keitt.
4. Milledge L. Bonham.
5. James L. Orr.
6. Wm. W. Boyce.

GEORGIA.
1. James L. Seward.
2. M. J. Crawford.
3. *R. P. Trippe.*
4. L. J. Gartrell.
5. A. R. Wright.
6. James Jackson.
7. *Joshua Hill.*
8. A. H. Stevens.

ALABAMA.
1. James A. Stallworth.
2. E. S. Shorter.
3. James F. Dowdell.
4. Sydney Moore.
5. George S. Houston.
6. W. R. W. Cobb.
7. J. L. M. Curry.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. L. Q. C. Lamar.
2. Reuben Davis.
3. Wm. Burks Tate.
4. James B. Foley.
5. *David Holmes.*
6. James A. George.
7. John G. Davis.
8. *James Wilson.*
9. *Sharkey Orlando.*
10. *Charles Caso.*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *E. B. Washburne.*
2. *J. F. Farnsworth.*
3. *Owen Lovejoy.*
4. *Wm. Kellogg.*
5. Isaac N. Morris.
6. Thomas L. Harris.
7. A. Shaw.
8. Robert Smith.
9. Samuel A. Marshall.

MISSOURI.
1. *F. P. Blair, Jr.*
2. *P. L. Anderson.*
3. John R. Clark.
4. J. Craig.
5. *S. H. Woodson.*
6. John S. Phelps.
7. Samuel Caruthers.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Wm. A. Howard.*
2. *Henry Waldron.*
3. *David S. Walbridge.*
4. *DeWitt C. Leach.*

IOWA.
1. *Samuel R. Curtis.*
2. *Timothy Davis.*

WISCONSIN.
1. *John F. Potter.*
2. *C. C. Washburne.*
3. *Charles D'Wing's vot.*

ARKANSAS.
1. A. B. Greenwood.
2. Edward A. Warner.

FLORIDA.
1. George S. Hawkins.

TEXAS.
1. Guy M. Bryan.
2. J. H. Reagan.

CALIFORNIA.
1. Charles L. Scott.
2. J. C. M. Kibben.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA.—W. W. Kingsbury.
OREGON.—Joseph Lane.
NEW-MEXICO.—M. A. Otero.
UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel.
WASHINGTON.—I. I. Stevens.
KANSAS.—*M. J. Parrott.*
NEBRASKA.—F. Ferguson, (contested.)

The following members have been elected to represent Minnesota upon her admission as a State into the Union: George Becker, W. W. Phelps, and —— Kavanaugh, (all Democrats.)

A murder was committed at Fairfield, S. C., last week. John Player, of Fairfield, was shot and instantly killed by Major Rion, of Winnsboro'. Player had offered an insult to Mrs. Rion, which her husband promptly resented, having first asked an apology, which was rejected. Major Rion stands ready to surrender himself.

In the Worcester Court of Common Pleas on Monday, a burglar was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Continuance of the War.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, arrived this morning from Sisal, we have two weeks later advices from Yucatan—to the 14th ult. from Merida, the capital. The political war continued, without any decided success on either side, though it would appear that the advance of the revolutionists had been arrested. Our papers by this arrival, however, are all in the interest of the Government party, and their statements, perhaps, must be received with some caution.

If we are to believe them, indeed, Campeachy itself was, as it were, in a state of siege, the revolutionists having been dislodged from every position on the northern, though they continued still to hold the whole southern coast as far as Laguna. The Government forces took up their position before the town on the morning of the 6th, having driven the enemy from two strong posts in the vicinity, with great slaughter. The advancing army also, by the confession of the commanding officer, from whose official report we copy, lost a large number of killed and wounded.

The same papers contain three other reports from the same officer; the first narrating the successful repulse of a sortie of 100 men on the 8th; the second informing the Commander-in-Chief that fire had been opened on the town on the 9th; the third detailing a "very bloody" engagement on the 10th. In this last the whole besieging force of 1,500 men was engaged; what number of the enemy we are not informed. The Revolutionists were finally driven back into the town in much confusion and with great slaughter.

Commenting on these successes, the *Merida Garantins Sociales*, the Government organ, of the 14th ult., says:

There is still patriotism left in the land. It amounts even in its enthusiasm to heroism, such as that we read of in the days of ancient Greece, and Yucatan will not only yet come safe out of this terrible struggle, but will establish the fortunes of her people anew.

The Government itself, however, does not seem to feel this degree of confidence. A proclamation by Governor BARRERA in the same paper speaks of the struggle as still a very doubtful one. Among other things he complains of the uneasiness of the Federal Government, which had not as yet taken sides with either party. The Governor intimates pretty clearly his intention to assume dictatorial power. Commodore's Government, doubtless, sympathizes with the revolutionists.

In the meantime the Indian barbarians continue their depredations everywhere. Among others, the town of Chikinconot had been invaded, sacked, and all the inhabitants, like those of Tekax, massacred. "The scene," says a proclamation over the signature of a large number of citizens of Merida, "was too horrible to describe, and has struck terror into the hearts of all."

Obituary.

Señor Miguel T. Tolon, formerly editor of a Spanish paper in this City, and one of the leading spirits among the Cuban patriots, died in Cuba a few weeks since. Mr. Tolon was a native of Matanzas, and in politics always sympathized with the Liberal Party. For the part he took in the Lopez enterprise he was banished from Cuba, and the greater part of his term of exile was spent in the United States. Through the influence of his wife's family he was permitted to return to Cuba, and not long since resumed his residence in the Island. He had just returned from a trip to the North for his health when a fatal illness seized him. Mr. Tolon was a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and has produced some creditable verses.

Mr. Wm. E. West, the artist, died at Nashville on the 2d inst. Among his works was a portrait of Lord Byron, said to be the best in existence. Most of Mr. West's life was passed in Europe.

Mr. C. H. F. Meyer, Consul of the Hanseatic Towns and Hanover, at Boston, died in that city on Saturday.

The Preston *Journal* says of steamships at that port: "Although some very fine steamers have from time to time been constructed in Boston, yet the business of building such vessels upon the largest scale cannot be said to be permanently carried on among us."

Daniel Mahan, an Irishman and a drunken fellow, is in prison in Albany for having beaten his wife nearly to death. He is held to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857 — P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, at old rates. Pearls, $5 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25@100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, at unchanged figures. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@12½c; Rio, 12c.@13c.; St. Domingo, 9c.@., Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Stock of Coffee in first hands to-day, 108,337 pkgs; including 55,936 bags Rio, 9,295 Maracaibo, 9,409 mats Java, 285 bags do., 2,009 bags St. Domingo, 912 Laguayra, and 650 Ceylon. 4,200 bags of Rio, per *Arena*, are advertised to be sold by auction to-morrow, the 11th inst. The stock of Coffee in Baltimore, yesterday, comprised about 58,000 bags.

COTTON—The small lots arriving find ready purchasers at about 12½c. for middling Uplands; 13c. for o.o. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other grades, ℔ lb.

FISH—The market is dull, and prices are heavy and languid for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is active and advancing. Sales 14,000 bbls.

Common to good extra State	$4 80@$5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Michigan	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian appears unchanged. Sales 850 bbls. Superfine is quoted at $5 20@$5 30 for Canada West; Extra continues depressed and unsettled. The common sales reach 1,150 bbls. Rye meal is unchanged. Sales of Pure at $5 20@$5 30 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 70@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The supply is light. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs; $3 50 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, of 55 bxs. of Currants, price quickly, at 6c.@7c., and 100 half Kegs Malaga Grapes at Chimes at $2 25@$3 85, cash.

GRAIN—When it is sound and in good active request, and readily sought after, prices favor buyers. Sales of Canada Barley, including 7,000 bushels Western, at 90c. ℔ bushel, cash. Rye is quiet at $1 02 ℔ bush for Western, at 99c.@$1 02 for Canada; nothing to offer. White Southern at $1 33@$1 34; ordinary to choice Yellow do. at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is improving, sales having been effected of 250,000 bushels, at 56c. for mixed Western delivered; 57c. for inferior White Southern; 58c. for prime Yellow do. ℔ bushel. 1,000 bushels new crop White Corn, of first quality, were received and sold in Norfolk, Virginia, last Wednesday, at 56c. ℔ bushel. About 5,800 bushels Rye were disposed of to-day at 72c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are more fully sought for, and are worth 39c.@42c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; 50c.@52c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 52c.@53c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 8 and 9.

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.
Flour, bbls	21,350	900
Wheat, bushels	182,077	100,93
Corn, bushels	287,8	3,6
Oats, bushels	16,56	14,6
Barley, bushels	711	—
Rye, bushels	165	—

Dunkirk Breadstuff Receipts During 0 hrs.

Flour, bbls	17,617
Corn, bushels	1,75
Wheat, bushels	17,938

HAY—With less extensive receipts and sales, we have to report no important change in prices. We note Bale at from 45c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ℔ ton; and Salt Hay at from 30c.@40c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair supply and in good inch line bale, at 5c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs., and bundle at $2 50@$3 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. Bale Hay was selling in Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., at $11@$13 ℔ ton. In Baltimore, on the 9th inst. Hay was very scarce and in good demand, bringing very freely $16@$18 ℔ ton for bale, and $12@$15 for loose Hay. Straw was selling at $17 for Rye, and $10@$12 ℔ ton for Wheat. In Alexandria, Va., on the 9th, Pale Hay was selling 62½c.@75c. ℔ cwt. In Mobile, on the 5th, there was a dull market for Hay, holders accepting better prices. Some 200 bales remained in the Bay unsold. Sales had been made at over $1 ℔ cwt. from wharf, and $1 25 from store, at retail.

HOPS—Are rather more sought after, and are steady at former rates. ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@85c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, on 55's, of Centrifugals, price quickly, as low as 30c., and boiled Kegs Muscovado and Grocery at 28c.@33 85, cash.

GRASS—When it is in good demand, and fairly active to sought after, prices favor buyers. Sales of Orchard, including four tons Timothy, White Clover, at $1 25 per bushel for Red Western, at 90c.@$1 05; ordinary to choice

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Cabinet Warerooms of Messrs. BODWELL & ALBERT, No. 484 Broadway, a rare chance for great bargains. A rare chance for great bargains. A rare chance for great bargains. A rare chance for great bargains.

For particulars see *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, china marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE, NO. 45 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid verbal questions, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY DECORATIONS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, IMPORTED FRENCH MANTEL MIRRORS, LIBRARY, WINES, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, THIRTY TONS COAL, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLAY, General Auctioneers, office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the first-class private residence No. 182 West 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The entire catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and embraces a very large and costly collection of first-class parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, valuable library, works of art, &c., such as is seldom if ever offered through this medium of sale, to be sold regardless of cost. A deposit will be required of every purchaser; goods to be removed immediately from the house, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods if desired. Catalogues will be ready at the house early on the morning of sale.

Consists in part of two imported French mantel mirrors mounted in ormolu, three elegant pier mirrors, cost $200 each; three magnificent carved satin rose wood parlor furniture, in three-colored brocade, with slip covers; medallion Axminster carpets, two full statuary top etageres, with mirror fronts; Turkish and reception chairs; Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, china marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

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JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF T. GILBERT & CO.'S well-known Pianos will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, 17th, damaged by fire at No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal, now on sale and exhibition, embracing every variety.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 31 Crosby-st., 12 horses suitable for all purposes, 10 carriages, 10 new and second-hand wagons, double and single harness, blankets, &c., for cash. N.B.—Regular sales at the above stables every Monday and Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

AUSTIN H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR AUCTION sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising [illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank, Mercantile, Mutual In[illegible] and Louisiana State Stocks.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen to confer with the Governors of the Alms-House and the officers of the several Philanthropic Institutions relative to making provision for the unemployed poor, will meet at the Mayor's office, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at which time the Governors of the Alms House, the Representatives of the several charitable institutions and citizens who take an interest in the matter, are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM TUCKER, SOLOMON BANTA, M. L. HARRIS, } Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen

NOTICE—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in room No. 9 City Hall, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the subject of purchasing property on Ward's Island. All persons interested are requested to attend.

WILLIAM MASON, WILLIAM COULTER, JAS. GRIFFITHS, } Committee on Lands & Places

NOTICE—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the payment of doctor's bills for medical service rendered at the several Station-houses.

WM. WILSON, PETER MONAGHAN, HIRAM CORWIN, } Committee on Police.

NOTICE—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Supervisors relative to the purchase of the Glass Ballot Boxes, will meet in room No. 6 City Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., to make inquiry in relation to the purchase of said boxes. All parties interested are requested to attend.

WM. WILSON, THOS. McSPEDON, WM. TUCKER, } Special Committee.

MASONIC—THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Metropolitan Lodge No. 279 F. and A. M., will be celebrated in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st. and Centre-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a choice and very select programme of entertainments will be presented. The Masonic Fraternity, with their lady friends, are respectfully invited to attend the celebration. By order,

LOUIS F. CHINARD, W. M.

JOHN SHEVILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, } Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—LECTURE BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT on *The Seas and Shores of Antiquity*, for the benefit of this testimonial, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. May be obtained of the Committee, or at the Mercantile and Society Libraries.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK-SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per linear yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO travellers—issued through J. S. DORER, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 44 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. **Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.**

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BURNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $6,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SEDDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secty of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Atty Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALINGS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the issues of ending Dec. 31st, 1854 and 1855, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have all been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 12 of the six years charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano, Isaac Bell, Benj. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland, Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Paul. D. Smith, Jas. C. Fleming, Samuel Willets, Fred. R. Foster, Geo. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Peleg Hall, Wm. R. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone, N. B. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman, Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr., James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray, M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified, that, by the consent of the Directors, a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Comosny on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, EDW. LLARNED, T. W. NEVIN, JNO. C. MALLORY, WM. POLLOCK, JAMES M. MOLLEY, DANIEL R. JONES, Directors.

GEOLONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Brokers, No. 162 Nassau-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same, in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.

H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'55-1mwfyW

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 60 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5½ P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

Cars run through from Dunkirk to connect at Clifton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Penn Yan, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOSER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:

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JOHN C. WOODRUFF, Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

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GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistants besides and a teacher of gymnastics; terms, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a primary department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Ordinary School, No. 722 Broadway, entrance to 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all pupils. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF one hour each—Regular charge $10. Pupils will have until the 1st of February to take their lessons. Private instruction given. Apply this day or evening. Copy books for sale.

GOLDSMITH, No. 382 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (3d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a disciplined but kind hand.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILitary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Hon. EGBERT SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATTEER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 31 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 2d Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS assistant in a small boarding school for boys, a few miles from the City; must be a good disciplinarian. Will be expected to take charge of classes in French and Latin. Will also teach a few English classes. Salary for the Winter moderate. Address stating terms TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL QUALified to give instruction to a young lady in the higher branches of French and English may hear of employment for a portion of her time at a moderate compensation by addressing J. M., box No. 997 Post-Office. The best of reference required.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No object on to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO INstruct two young misses in the English branches, French and music. Satisfactory references required. Address No. 289 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, } corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.

SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,

AT

EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway,

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Brooch pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with despatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PERSTON, } La Farge Buildings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5½ P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

Cars run through from Dunkirk to connect at Clifton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Penn Yan, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from First Page.]

receive the names and make the necessary entries, and the Committee can make the proper inspection and inquiry into each case. 4. Every citizen who has a surplus dollar must pay it to the Treasurer of the Ward organization, to create a fund for relieving the *immediate* necessities of the unemployed. 5. The Inspectors to [illegible] relief by entering opposite each name the amount so given, the party signing his or her name upon its receipt. 6. Requisitions for laborers from the Central Park Commissioners, or from any other of the public works to be made upon Ward organizations, whose duty it shall be to designate the persons most in need of work. By such a system all could have an equal chance, and there could be no reasonable complaint of unfairness or partiality. Four Wards, viz., the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth, have already been organized upon this plan. Without its adoption, or something like it, the Central Park Commissioners apprehend that their announcement of work for the unemployed would have the effect of drawing to the City an immense crowd of laborers, anxious to have a hand in the job—and so make matters worse than before.

Councilmen's Committee on Central Park.

The adjourned meeting of this Committee was ordered for 2 P. M., yesterday. At that hour the only occupants of the Council chamber were about 100 policemen, who were amusing themselves as best they could, sometimes watching from the windows the movements of a crowd of young rowdies in the Park. Half past two arrived, still the Chairman and his associates came not. "Dinner or blood," exclaimed one of the more facetious of the guardians of the peace. Presently Councilman WAUGH entered with two of his associates and took their seats.

David H. Hart was the first witness: Had been appointed by the Commissioners as Clerk to the Commission; those employed at the Central Park are paid under direction of the Treasurer; from the reports of the Chief-Engineer, (which he had read,) thinks that six or seven hundred men had been employed, but could not say for how long; thinks it was for more nearly sixty days than one that the above number had been employed; does not know of different names being placed on the pay roll; the Commissioners had received one communication from the Common Council; the press of business formed the reason why no answer had been forwarded or action taken; had heard remarks, but did not feel at liberty to state what they were; the Bank of Commerce had part of the Central Park bonds, and all the money so used that was drawn from that bank; the balance of cash belonging to the Commission now in the bank is probably $5,000; presumes the money has been spent that has been thus far appropriated; does not know whether men from Westchester or Staten Island have been employed in the Park; there has been no estimate made and brought to the Board as to intended outlays during the next few months; is not in his capacity as clerk upon his own responsibility in the habit of showing any petition or petitions to members of the Common Council or others; has copied petitions that have been forwarded; to his knowledge, no member of the Common Council has attempted to exact any remuneration or consideration from any member of the Commission; witness said he was not bound to answer questions which interfered with his duty, and therefore should not answer such questions as were beyond his direct knowledge.

John A. Bagley was the First Assistant Engineer at Central Park. Is not now employed there, having resigned a few days ago; has received only 2 months' pay; had presented his bill for the month of October; the Commissioners did not refuse to pay, but held they were not responsible for the amount from Jan. 1 to 25th July.

Mr. J. B. Bacon, addressing the Committee, said that he would avoid repetition and endeavor to throw additional light by a continuous statement. He had been paid in April last up to Jan. 1. An appropriation of $50,000 had been made; some employes had been paid, but not the engineers, and this without apparent reason. For ten months he had received no money, and had been much distressed; he called upon Mr. Green, the Treasurer; that gentleman promised to call the attention of the Board to the matter; went twice or thrice to the office upon this business; Mr. Green directed Mr. McIntosh to pay the engineers the next day; but Mr. McIntosh said next day that orders had been given not to pay; had been spoken to by a certain party with a proposition to sell out his claim; had been engaged at $1,500 per annum, and was reduced to $1,200 when the work was nearly through, and this without any assigned reason; felt it to be very unjust. When on another occasion he was asked to send in his name and claim, the sum was made out as for $900 per annum, instead of $1,200. Witness remonstrated, but was told that so the Commissioners had ordered. Refused to sign the receipt either as for $1,200, much less as for $900 per annum. Was told he could have the money if he would consent to the reduction. Stated that he would leave the service of the commission rather than submit to such reduction. There could be no mistake as to the pay-roll being made out as for $900—it was the predetermination of Mr. Vielle and others to effect the reduction. Mr. McIntosh stated that by Vielle's orders he had made out the pay-roll as for $900. The next morning after certain proceedings at the Board of Councilmen inquiring why salaries were not paid, witness went to the office, and his salary was altered back again to $1,200. Still refused to accept the lower sum. Is convinced that Vielle directed McIntosh to effect and enforce the last reduction. Others were cut down similarly, without any reason, his axeman particularly, who had been paid nothing as yet, because he refused to accept the reduced pay upon the original terms of his engagement. When the resolution of the Common Council came, Mr. Vielle was directed to make out the pay-roll, which he did. In all the conversations witness had with the members of the Board individually, his conclusion was that they were all as loggerheads. The delays, and reductions, and trouble, had been matter of great sorrow, embarrassment and difficulty to him and to others; had been obliged to work much at night, and also on Sundays. A complimentary resolution had been passed to him, but he had stated that he had much rather receive payment for his services than fine words. Witness identified a bill for "stakes" which had been furnished by his axeman. Has brought no suit nor obtained any judgment against the Old Commissioners. Witness desired to call attention to the delay, and to the reductions, which appeared to be without any authority, and also that, only upon the action of the Common Council, had any person been paid.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, at 2 o'clock, the Chairman stating that legal means would be taken to compel the attendance of the Commissioners, inasmuch as they had not thought proper to attend to the request of the Committee to be present on this occasion.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday afternoon, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

Certain persons having forwarded an application for their reinstatement as officers of the Fourth District Prison, Governor TOWNSEND took occasion to state that he was not aware that the Board had taken charge of that prison.

Governor TIEMANN observed that the Governors must accept charge of the prison inasmuch as the law on that subject was imperative.

Governor TOWNSEND denied that the law gave the Common Council any authority over the Board of Governors. He thought that the advice given the Board by Alderman Valentine on the previous evening was simply sheer impertinence. The Board were, in his opinion, quite competent to do their own advising.

Governor TOWNSEND then recited a statement furnished by the architect of the Board, which had been prompted by the publication of some remarks made at a former meeting; it detailed that he had received on an average only about $580 per annum during the past 6 years, and that only about $800 is now due to him. He deemed the resolution that was passed uncalled for and unwarranted.

Governor PINCKNEY said no one had a right to question his motives in submitting the resolution which had been designated as unmerited, except the members of the Board.

Governor TOWNSEND maintained that the services which had been rendered were important, and the remuneration comparatively small.

Governor TOWNSEND brought up the report of the Committee on Finance, with a few remarks on the effort that had been made to meet the condition of the tax-payers at this juncture.

The Committee on Supplies and Finance, to whom was referred the communication of A. C. FLAGG, Esq., Comptroller, for estimate of expenditure for the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, respectfully report: That they have given this important subject the consideration that a tax-ridden and embarrassed community have a right to require from those who have assumed the responsible position as disbursers of public money required by the law organizing this Department. The Board have always felt that they have faithfully performed the trust reposed in them, and never before have they deemed it necessary to exercise such *severe* economy as is now apparent should govern every department in the City, and to aid in preserving the value of property, which must inevitably be seriously depreciated without a great reduction in the expenses of the City government.

The Hospitals, Almshouses, Prisons, Workhouse, Children's Nursery, Infants' Department, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Out-Door Poor, &c.—in all 17 organizations—of which the last named relieved upwards of 60,000 persons, in 1856, draw their support through the Board of Governors.

In all large cities well and economically-governed institutions similar to those above-named make up the largest item of their expenses. This City is an exception, the number of persons now supported in our institutions at the public expense being 7,316.

No calculation can be made on receiving anything from the Commissioners of Emigration, although we cannot conceive a more equitable, legal or just claim than the City has upon that commission for the support of lunatics, vagrants and paupers chargeable

[illegible] they had [illegible]

Your Committee [illegible] action on the amount that is required for buildings, as it is calculated that the amount unexpended at the close of the year of the appropriation for 1857 will be sufficient for that purpose, and then specific appropriations can be made from that fund when the same is fully ascertained.

The accompanying detailed estimate of expenditures for the year 1858 is submitted, and the following comparative statement is presented of the amount raised by taxation for the year 1857, and the amount required to be raised in the year 1858:

Amount required for 1857	$716,600
Add for deficiency of 1851, omitted in Tax Levy of 1855, by inadvertence of the Comptroller, and added to that of 1857, to reimburse the City Treasury	125,000—843,800
Amount required to be raised by tax for 1858	605,000
Less am't to be raised by tax in 1858	$238,800

And an actual reduction of $113,600 for the support of the Department for 1858.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Committees on Finance and Supplies be accepted and adopted, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor and Comptroller, as the amount required by the Board of Governors for the support and Government of the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, in accordance with section 25 of "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
WILLIAM T. PINCKNEY,
Committee on Finance.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
BENJ. F. PINCKNEY,
P. G. MOLONEY,
Committee on Supplies.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Barley	$50
Beans	200
Beef, fresh	55,000
Beef, salt	8,000
Boats, Repairs, &c., for Ferry	500
Bread, extra	2,000
Brooms and Brushes	1,000
Buildings, Repairs of	8,000
Butter	4,500
Candles	50
Cartage of Fuel to Out-Door Poor	7,000
Charcoal	250
Cheese	100
Children's Nursing	11,000
Children, Expenses of Stray	250
Cleaning and Office Expenses	400
Coat and Expenses—Institutions and Out-door Poor	50,000
Coal and Expense Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, Out-door Poor	5,000
Coffee, Cocoa, &c	2,800
Colored Home Paupers	12,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,000
Combs	300
Crackers	1,250
Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware	850
Croton Water Expenses	3,000
Donations to Out-door Poor	27,500
Donations to Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards	8,000
Drugs and Medicines	11,000
Dry Goods for Clothing of all inmates, Blankets, &c	35,000
Eggs for Hospitals	1,200
Farming Implements	200
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	100
Fish	1,200
Flour	50,000
Furniture	1,000
Garden Seeds, &c	200
Gas-Light and Fixtures	2,500
Groceries, small	200
Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c	7,000
Hats and Caps	600
Hay, Grain, Feed and Straw	8,000
Hire, ext a	5,000
Ice	2,000
Lard	250
Leather and Findings	12,000
Lime	1,000
Live Stock	500
Lumber, Coffins, Coal Boxes	7,500
Malt and Hops	150
Manure	2,000
Marketing for Hospitals	1,000
Masons' Materials	4,000
Meal	6,000
Medical Attendance	250
Milk	13,000
Miscellaneous	4,000
Molasses	9,000
Mutton	6,500
Oil, Camphene, Lamps, &c	4,500
Onions	50
Paints, Oil, Glass, &c	3,000
Payment in lieu of Board at Lunatic Asylum	2,250
Plumbing	2,500
Pork, salt	3,000
Postage	200
Potatoes	4,000
Powder and Safety-fuse	800
Refreshments, official and other visitors	4,000
Rice	7,000
Rope, Twine, &c	800
Salaries	135,000
Salt	400
Sand, white	250
Shoes	1,000
Soap	6,500
Spices	150
Starch	250
Stationery, Printing, &c	4,000
Steamboat	6,000
Stoves, Ranges, &c	1,000
Subscription to Newspapers, Advertising, &c	400
Sugar	8,000
Surgical Instruments	500
Sweeping Chimneys	50
Tea	4,500
Tin and Copper-ware	100
Tobacco and Snuff	1,000
Transportation of Paupers	2,000
Transportation of Prisoners	1,850
Vehicles, Harness, &c	1,000
Vinegar	1,500
Wages of Mechanics	4,000
Wages of Inmates of Workhouse	600
Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c., for Hospitals	6,000
Wood	3,000
Wooden Ware	500
Total	$625,000

Estimated Receipts, $20,000.

"Or such substitutes for the same as the Board of Governors may from time to time deem for the general good government of the affairs under their jurisdiction."

There are 7,346 persons now in the various institutions under the care of the Board, showing an increase of 97 as compared with last week, and an increase of 1,560 as compared with this date last year.

The American Industrial Society.

A public meeting of the American Industrial Society was held in Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening. But *forty-seven* persons were present, of whom about one-third were ladies. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was called to the Chair at 7½ o'clock. A list of Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee of the American Industrial Society was read, it was headed by the name of Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The President confessed he was disappointed at the thinness of the meeting. But he was not discouraged, for very important results had originated in small beginnings. The object of the American Industrial Association was set forth in the second article of its constitution, which stated that one of its objects was to protect by all legal means the interests of the laboring classes. Mr. HOXIE read the article at length, and stated that he had received a letter from Gen. JOHN A. DIX, who was expected to be present to address the meeting, but he had been unavoidably detained.

Mr. COOK was then introduced to the audience. He read an address containing material in accurate accordance with the advice which has been so repeatedly reiterated in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The lecturer alluded to efforts to induce the starving poor in our seaboard cities to move off to the broad acres of the inland West. To stay at home in tolerable was unmanly. The Society would join the workingmen in any appeals to the Executive of New-York to proceed actively with the City improvements. He advised young men to apply at the office of the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-street, but to secure previously from some respectable citizen a testimonial of character. The Society would then furnish the traveler with some facilities for pedestrian travel. Those who would avail themselves of this privilege would find that if they were not "loafers," they could always secure a supper, a bed, a breakfast, a job at wood-chopping, each night and morning on their journey Westward. A hard Winter was before the poor and honest laboring man, but the rich were sufficiently ready to yield due assistance to all who were evidently disposed to help themselves. The speaker begged the workingmen to exercise patience and due religious feeling, and to recognize a providential as well as a chastening hand in the scenes of trial through which they were passing. It was then resolved that this meeting approve of the address just read, and desire that the American Industrial Association will adopt measures to insure its wide circulation. The resolution was carried.

A notification was given of 50 families in New-York requiring good household help. It was stated that laborers were in much demand in the Western States.

Mayor Wood and the Public Peace.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your note of this date calling my attention to the procession of workingmen in Wall-street, and of their occupancy of the front of the Merchants' Exchange. I acted at once

[illegible] vention, but found they had left the [illegible] my messenger arrived.

I regret that the persons, composing these [illegible] have thought proper to take this course [illegible] their wants known. I do not participate in the apprehension of some, that the public peace is thereby jeopardied, or private property endangered; nor indeed that that will ensue. I do not doubt my ability to prevent the one, and to protect the other, under a far more serious state of things than has yet occurred. That great destitution already exists among the laboring classes of New-York, cannot be denied, and that many honest and worthy men feel keenly the want of their usual means of subsistence, is also apparent to me from daily observation; but that the intelligent workmen of New-York will resort to violence, or attempt depredation upon the property of others, I do not for a moment conceive possible.

If, however, any should so far forget their duty to the laws and government, rest assured that every means at my command shall be exercised, *promptly and firmly*. Very truly yours,

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Address of the American Mayoralty Convention.

The following address, introduced by J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq., and signed by the officers, was unanimously adopted by the Convention early on Tuesday morning:

To the American Voters of the City of New-York:

Your Delegates, charged with the duty of presenting a candidate for the office of Mayor, would call your attention to the condition of the City.

By universal consent, this Emporium is worse governed, more scandalously over-taxed, more exposed to outrage and crime, worse robbed by its officeholders, and more completely under the domination of its ruffians, than any other community in the civilized world.

These are emphatically hard times. Trade is almost extinct—debts cannot be collected—property has immensely and suddenly depreciated—rents can hardly be paid—thousands who were lately rich are now bankrupt—and labor in vain seeks employment. Such are the circumstances under which the salaries of City functionaries are from day to day increased. Jobs are brazenly contracted and "put through," and the eight millions of taxes which our City must shoulder this year, is likely to be nine millions next year and ten millions the year after. From our stagnant business and depreciated property, how are such vast sums to be extracted from the people and paid? What hope of improvement can be based on the continuance of FERNANDO WOOD in power?

He has been now three years in office, with a subservient Council. What abuse has he corrected? What wrong righted? What corruption job defeated? What needless expenditure cut off? These questions suggest their own answers. In the minds of all intelligent, good and honest men of all parties, public robbery and FERNANDO WOOD'S rule are but inherent names for the same thing.

Twice has this audacious demagogue and leader of the rogue branch of the Democracy been chosen Mayor, but never, to the honor of New-York, by a *majority of the votes cast*. He has crept in through the broken ranks of his adversaries. On both occasions we have polled the largest vote against him, but not enough to defeat him. The fault will not be ours if this happens again. We know the man; he was once a member and officer of tolerable standing in our party!

The times, the condition of our City, demands sacrifices and the united efforts of all good citizens; let us show ourselves ready to meet them. Let us, who have twice led the divided hosts opposed to Woon knavery and misrule, now present a candidate worthy of confidence, on whom the whole opposition may honorably unite. No national issue is now involved in this election.

It is a municipal struggle only, between public plunderers and their dupes on one side, and the outrageously plundered and all honest men on the other. Let us show ourselves superior to all selfish considerations, and we may fairly entreat others to follow our example. Where is the fit and faithful citizen, no matter of what party.

Such a man we suggest to you in Hon. JAMES E. OGLEY, late a Democratic Senator in the State Senate. He is an independent and straightforward man, a inflexible foe of public robbery and devoted to the great work of City Reform. Unite with us, Americans, in rallying around him, and you may fairly appeal to all other anti-swindling Electors to do likewise. You may then, with good grace, call on your fellow citizens of all parties to put forth the requisite exertions in the confident hope that these exertions will be crowned by a signal and beneficent triumph.

A Chance for a Workman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige an old subscriber by calling attention to the shameful condition of the crossing of Eighth-street in the Sixth-avenue, by which a lady last evening came very near losing her life. The Sixth-avenue Railroad are making some repairs, and have left a pile of cobble stones on the path (for the express purpose, one would suppose, of endangering human life.) On the block just below (Waverley-place) is another "trap." The culvert on the edge of the side-walk has a sunken flag, admirably adapted to the sprahing of ankles, if not the breaking of necks. Were the people of any European city subject to such shameless imposition on the part of their Municipal officers, they would rise in open rebellion against such infamous contempt of their comfort and safety. At a time like the present one would suppose it to be the duty of the corporation to furnish the hundreds of starving men with labor, and especially so when here is such an amount of repair needed in our City.

AN INJURED CITIZEN.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The unemployed workmen of the Seventeenth Ward of Philadelphia met on Monday, and after hearing speeches, some pacific and others inflammatory, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are many thousands of working hands now out of employment, and consequently unable to procure the necessaries of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we meet together to devise means for our mutual relief, and for the relief of our wives and children.

Resolved, That we will not stand by and hear our children cry for bread without the means to relieve the cravings of hunger, at the time God has blessed our land with a superabundance of all the necessaries of life.

Mr. WILLIAM H. AXE then submitted the following:

Whereas, As Hon. RICHARD VAUX has been the only person amongst the many in this city holding public positions, who has shown a disposition to assist us: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor of the city, to solicit him to use his influence towards calling a town meeting at an early day, for the purpose of devising some means for relieving the want and distress of the unemployed amongst us.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman authorized to appoint the Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$1,000	N.Y. State 6s, '65	103	90	N. Y. Central R.	69
2,000	Leon St. 6s, '80	82	500	do	69¼
1,000	Virginia 6s	85¾	125	do	69¼
6,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	100	do	b3 69¼
5,000	do	b3 72¾	50	do	b30 69¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s '75	62	40	Hud. River R.	b30 15
5,000	do	s60 61	25	do	15
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	90	117	Mich. Central R.	51
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st M.	59¾	50	do	s60 49
1,000	do	60	164	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	16
5,000	Har. R.R. 2d M.	51	50	do	15¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bd.	79	270	do	s3 15¾
5,000	do	s10 80	100	M.S. & N.I.p'f's.	s60 31¾
3,000	do	79¾	70	do	32
1,500	do	79¾	20	do	31¾
10,000	do	s60 79	70	do	33
8,000	do	s3 80	15	Panama Railroad	71
2,500	do	81	90	Illinois Cen. R. R.	68
9,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6's	82½	50	do	s10 67
6,000	do	82¾	18	do	68¾
5,000	do	82	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	66¾
10,000	Erie R. 3d m. bs. '83	66	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¾
83	National Bank	90	200	do	32¼
5	Bank of Commerce	92	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	69
25	do	91	50	do	s10 68¾
18	American Ex. Bank	85	50	do	s10 68¾
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	80¼	350	Reading R. R.	35¾
20	Continental Bank	80	100	do	c 35¾
25	Metropolitan Bank	89	100	do	s10 35¾
77	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	270	Erie R. R.	13¾
50	do	s30 98¾	50	do	s3 13¾
45	Cumberland C. Co.	63¾	100	do	b10 13¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	85¾	100	Reading R. R.	b3 35¾
1,000	do	85¾	100	do	s10 35¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	100	do	s3 35¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	81½	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¾
6,000	do	82	100	do	32¼
3,000	do	s10 81½	200	do	32¾
2,000	E. R. 3d M. bs '83	67	268	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15¾
8,000	do	68½	100	do	15¾
2,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mg	51	80	Mil. S. & N. I. pref. S	32¾
500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	91	50	Panama R. R.	77¾
20	National Bank	92	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 88
100	Del. & Hud. Cal	s30 88	30	do	87¾
50	do	99	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
33	N. Y. Ceo. R. R.	69¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R.	20
50	do	b10 69¾	20	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	54
50	do	s15 68¾			

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The European Exchanges for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, closed tamely this afternoon, and London was done at 107½@108 for first-class bills. Francs 5.40@5.25, and dull. The known Specie engagements for the steamer amount to about half a million, but a number of small parcels in English coin, not put up by or known to the Bullion Brokers, may increase the sum total to $700,000. The price of Gold to-day is 100⅜@100½ buyers, 100½@101 sellers. Some of the Brokers, owing to the dullness or uncertainty of the course of the market, are turning large parcels when inquired for at a trifling difference between the buying and selling terms.

On the Stock Exchange the Bond list was quite strong to-day, particularly for State and Illinois Central issues. The latter touched 82 ₰ cent. Tennessee sixes brought as much as 82, Virginias 85½, Missouris 72½. The Western road shares were slightly depressed in the forenoon, and the dealings were also rather tame in New-York Central, Reading, Erie, &c. But at the close this afternoon, the general market recovered decided firmness, New-York Central advancing to 70½, Erie 14½, Reading 35½ ₰ cent.

It is not settled yet as to how the Country Currency will work after Monday next; but the general opinion is that nearly all the Country Banks will at once arrange to exchange through the Metropolitan Bank at the difference for City funds allowed by law, one quarter of one per cent, making terms with that Bank, as before suspension, for conducting the arrangement. It is certainly desirable this should be made universal among the Country Banks, and being so that every City Bank should continue to take this money on deposit as usual. But the resolutions adopted yesterday make no committal on the subject, while they impose the "request" on the Country to redeem daily at the Metropolitan Bank. The haste with which one of the members of the Clearing-House is reported to have voted in its Board of Directors this morning to pay specie exclusively by the 1st December, without consultation or cooperation, shows that all implied obligations to preserve uniformity of movement, or even decent courtesy, are considered at an end by some few of the Association. It is possible that the report in question is premature.

The Money Market works easy at Bank to borrowers who have the right sort of paper, and the strong showing of the banks this morning gives reasonable assurance of a comfortable supply for all trade purposes through the present month, at least, if not to the first of the new year. The rumor that the Bank of Commerce was about to jump into the resumption of all payments in specie created no particular concern, either way.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week ending to-day, was $2,111,489, against $1,493,364 the week ending Nov. 8th last year.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATION OF THE CIRCULAR OF MARIE & KANZ.

Per Persia.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 2d inst. Matters continue to improve. Money is steadily growing more abundant. Stocks again show a heavy advance, which is felt by all classes of securities, but especially bank stocks. The domestic and foreign exchanges likewise show a marked tendency to return to their legitimate level. All that is now required to restore confidence, is to ascertain the full effect of our crisis in Europe, and to arrive at a conclusion to the discussions which are now occupying our banks as to the proper time for resuming specie payments. Our last advices from Liverpool are to the 21 ult., per *Canada*, which brought out $1,200,000 in gold. The next news will announce the effect produced in Europe by the suspensions of our banks and of the three great Railroad Companies, and is awaited with great anxiety. As to the resumption of specie payments by the City Banks, the only thing that complicates the question is the position of the Country Banks of this State, which had, on the 26th September last, only $1,022,000 in specie, against $19,322,000 of circulation and $10,500,000 of deposits. The orders for American Stocks on Foreign account have been considerable for the past month, and have been directed more particularly to State and City Bonds, and to the Shares of a few leading railroad companies, but particularly those of the Illinois Central. State Stocks show a great rise, with active purchases for investment, the sales amounting to $600,000, running chiefly on Missouri, Virginia, New-York and Ohio. Virginias have advanced 6½; Missouri 4; Tennessee 3; California, 1870, 3; do., 1875, 5; Ohio, 1862, 2; do., 1866, 3; Michigan, 2; North Carolina, 2½; New-York 5s, 2; do. 6s, 3½; Indiana 5s, 1; do., 2%, sold at 50; Louisiana at 78; Kentucky, no change. There have been a few small sales United States 6s, 1862, at 105, and 5 ₰ cents., 1868, at 113; but there is hardly any demand, New-York State Stocks being so much lower. City and County Bonds.—The low prices at which this class of securities has been sacrificed during the crisis, have at last attracted the attention of both home and foreign capitalists. We have, therefore, to report quite an active demand and rather large sales, of the leading City issues in particular. There have been sales of Brooklyn City 6s at 7 ₰ cent. rise; Chicago 6s and 7s at previous rates; Milwaukee City 7s, Municipal Railroad issues, at very irregular prices; Cincinnati and St. Louis (Municipal Loan) are scarce, and the few on the market are held for advance. County Bonds continue dull. Railroad Bonds have likewise advanced, the chief rise and most active sales being in Illinois Central Construction and Erie 3d mortgage Bonds. Erie 1st mortgages sold at 100; do., 1883, have advanced 6½; do., 1862, 1; do., 1875 and 1871, without great change. New-York Central 6s, 1½ higher; do. 7s, 2. Some of the 7s, due 1870, have been sold at 85@87. Illinois Central Construction have advanced 8¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 5; sales of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 49. Railroad Shares—We have to report a marked and general advance. The most active have been Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Toledo. Erie has advanced 1¾, and Readlog 6¾; New-York Central, 4¾; Panama, 5½; Michigan Central, 11; Michigan Southern, 4½; do. Preferred, 7¾; Illinois Central, 6½; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 2¾; Galena and Chicago, 2; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2; Hudson River, 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2; La Crosse and Milwaukee, no change. Money very abundant. Loans on call 7@6 ₰ cent. First-class paper, 12@18 ₰ cent.; second-class names, 21@48—rates being very unsettled. American Gold, ⅛@¾ ₰ cent. premium. Exchanges have advanced, but the rates remain high and with hardly any change; say from 18@30 ₰ cent.

(Signed.) DE COPPET & CO.

Plan for an Improved Currency.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great interest you take in the subject of financial reform, manifested by your own able articles on the subject, and by throwing open your columns so liberally to the suggestions of others, induces me to call your particular attention to a system of State currency proposed by Mr. REYNOLDS, of this city, at a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, on the 4th inst. I inclose the propositions brought forward by that gentleman, and his remarks in explanation thereof. The plan is considered a very sound one here by some of our most experienced merchants, and among others, Mr. REYNOLDS stated that it was approved of by Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, (see Boston *Journal*, Nov. 5,) than whom we have no higher authority here in matters of this kind.

Recommending the inclosed (which, I think, will meet the views of your correspondent "R. H.") to your favorable notice and consideration, as a scheme worthy of being widely disseminated for public discussion at the present time, I am, Sir, yours, most obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following is the plan to which our correspondent alludes, as presented by Mr. REYNOLDS:

1. That while banks of discount and deposit, if established on sound principles, may be multiplied to any extent with advantage to the public, it is advisable that the business of issuing notes payable on demand should be entirely separate and distinct from other general banking business, and that the power of making and issuing paper money should be withdrawn from banks whose principal business it is to loan money.

2. That the power of furnishing the State with currency should be exercised by the State for the benefit of the public at large, and that the profits on the circulation of bank notes should be applied (after deducting the expenses attendant upon the issue) towards a reduction of the public taxes,

2. That in lieu of the one hundred and seventy-five banks of issue, now existing in the State of Massachusetts, each acting for itself and each furnishing its portion of the currency, there should be but one bank or department of issue, managed by Directors or Commissioners, appointed by the State for account of the public, and that the business of these officers should be confined to the issuing of notes against public securities and gold bullion, without any banking or discounting privileges; these to be left where they now are, with the banks and with individuals.

4. That in establishing the relative proportions between the issues of bank notes and the securities and bullion held by the issue department for their redemption, the perfect convertibility of the bank note into specie at all times should be secured beyond a shadow of doubt, which, it is generally admitted, may be done by holding two-thirds of undoubted securities and one-third of bullion for the amount of notes in circulation. The bank note should be a legal tender anywhere except by the issue department.

5. That the banks of discount and deposit, instead of issuing their own notes as at present, should be furnished with notes by the departments of issue against a deposit of public securities and bullion in the proportions already mentioned, or such others as may be fixed by law, and that, to compensate the banks in part for the loss of the profits on their circulation, they should be relieved from the State tax of one per cent. on their capital.

6. That the usury laws, which are so generally disregarded as to be almost a dead-letter, should be abolished entirely, and the banks, as well as individuals, be at liberty to raise or lower the rate of discount according to circumstances, as is done by the Banks of England and France, the legal rate of interest to remain as heretofore, at 6 per cent., when no other is stipulated.

7. That the accumulation of the public revenue in the hands of Government, whereby large amounts of bullion are liable to be abstracted from the usual channels of trade, tends to produce a contraction of the currency, a pressure upon the money market, and a high rate of interest, resulting in the most disastrous consequences to those who are thus deprived of the usual facilities for carrying on their operations.

REMARKS.

The plan of a single department of issue for furnishing a State with currency is neither novel nor strange; for it has been sanctioned by the most eminent authorities in political economy, and is now in course of practical application by the Bank of England, that being the leading feature in the new bank act of 1844, introduced into Parliament by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and passed under his administration. Previous to the passage of that act, MCCULLOCH, writing on the subject, says: "Till the sole power of issuing paper money be committed to some one body, the country will necessarily be exposed to those perpetually recurring fluctuations in the quantity and value of money that are productive of the most pernicious consequences, and which go far indeed to impart to all industrial undertakings a sort of gambling character. At present, the currency is supplied by hundreds of institutions, all actuated by different and frequently conflicting views of interest."

To illustrate the operation of the Bank or Department of Issue, let us assume twenty millions of dollars as the lowest point to which the circulation of notes in the State of Massachusetts could fall, under the most unfavorable circumstances, (it has not been lower than that during the present crisis.) Now, if the Department of Issue holds public securities for that amount, and gold for all its issue of notes, over and above that amount, there can be no doubt of the perfect convertibility of its circulation: but if against all reasonable probability there should be a run upon the department, and its stock of gold should be exhausted, it would be the duty of the Directors to sell a portion of their securities for gold, and thus continue to redeem their notes; and, as the sale of securities might be attended with some sacrifice at such a period of distrust, a reserve fund might be provided to meet such loss, by allowing the interest on the securities to accumulate for two or three years, before the Department commenced paying the same into the State Treasury.

If twenty millions should be fixed as the maximum upon which the department could issue its notes based upon public securities, then it should hold ten millions more in bullion, making in all thirty millions of dollars, and be allowed to issue thirty millions. The department would, in the first instance, have to prepare these thirty millions of bank notes, or "promises to pay on demand," in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the banks of discount and deposit, to provide themselves with these notes for their circulation, would have to bring the public securities and the bullion in the proportions point'd out. When all the exchanges were completed, the Department of Issue would hold in public securities twenty millions of dollars, and in bullion ten millions, against thirty millions of notes in circulation. If the banks wanted more notes, they would have to bring gold for them, dollar for dollar. Supposing the public securities to gain 6 per cent. interest, the Issue Department would receive $1,200,000 per cent. as profits on circulation, against $600,000, the present annual bank tax, which it is proposed to remit, leaving a balance of $600,000 out of which the expenses of the department would have to be paid; but there would still remain probably $500,000 to be paid over to the State, and to that extent the public taxes might be reduced.

Let us now see what would be the operation of the new system upon the 173 banks now existing in the State—they would lose the profits on twenty millions of circulation, amounting to $1,200,000, but they would be exempt from the tax of 1 per cent. on their capital, say $600,000, and they would be released from the operation of the usury laws, which would enable them to raise the rate of discount whenever the demand for money warranted it, as the Bank of England does, and if by so doing they average 7 per cent. on their capital

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 1919 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Rowdyism Rampant

A Farce and a Frolic in Tompkins-Square.

Government Recovers from its Fright and Sends the Troops Home.

RIOT ON THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS

Condition of the Poor—Devices of Benevolence, &c.

The Laborers in Tompkins-square—The Rowdies have a Good Time.

The passage of the Central Park appropriation, or something else, had the effect to reduce the numbers assembled yesterday at Tompkins-square. They began to gather at an early hour in the morning, but by 10 o'clock there were not over two thousand persons present, all told. More than half of these were drawn there, judging from their conduct, by any other motive than a desire to procure either work or bread. There were large numbers of orderly, well-behaved persons, whose appearance bespoke their needy condition and the earnestness of their motives, who had come to hear from the City Hall or from the Central Park Commissioners, what the prospect was of getting employment. But the larger portion were noisy, restless, mischievous boys, whose greatest effort was to provoke merriment at the expense of any odd-looking genius who happened to attract their notice.

At 9 o'clock Mr. NOLL, the German who had addressed them on several occasions, essayed to speak, but he had proceeded but a little way in his remarks, when the boys became dissatisfied with his peaceful councils, hustled him from his place, and obliged him to stop. NOLL was insulted, treated with much violence, and obliged at last to retreat into a grocery store corner of Eighth-street. An attempt was made to enter the store, when the keeper and his wife came to the door armed, one with a hatchet, and the other with a formidable cheese-knife, and kept the mob at bay. This treatment of NOLL made it apparent that it was a dangerous business to attempt to harangue the crowd, and there was no one found for some time possessing enough of the martyr spirit to ventilate his eloquence.

About 10 o'clock they espied a baker's boy with a basket of bread passing down the street, when some of the ringleaders cried "Bread!" and ran after him. In less than two minutes the boy was knocked over, and his bread scattered in the street, each one seizing a loaf, and making off with it, to join the crowd.

Shortly afterwards a baker's wagon came along, and the same crowd started after it. The driver whipped up his horses, but the boys hauled out a basket of bread from the tail of the wagon, and distributed its contents.

The same prank was afterwards played upon a man named ISAAC STUART, who was passing the square with a basket containing 20 loaves of bread; he was chased, overhauled and his baskat upset. The vagabonds used the loaves for foot balls. These outrages were condemned by the workingmen, some of whom exhibited great indignation at the waste of the very bread which was needed to keep their families from starvation.

Another person who had become obnoxious to the boys upon some unlucky remarks, or a bad looking hat, was set upon, and chased from the square. He fled into the corner Grocery and made his escape by the back door, more frightened than hurt. The shop keeper put up his blinds, and closed his place until the mob had left. A German, wearing a tall white hat was next singled out for the peculiar attentions of the boys. He was rushed to and fro, up and down, sidewise and crosswise, and escaped at last, thanking his stars for the deliverance.

Even the reporters, who generally are sacred in such swells, were at last treated with surprising indecorum. They were jostled about, jerked around, pushed hither and thither, tossed like a biscuit on the raging canal. Those of the divine profession who indulged in ornamental hats—broad, black felts, that men just landed take to be umbrellas or spread eagles—were particularly the objects of the crowd's unamiable zeal to do a funny thing. A gentleman from the *Express*, whose habiliments mislead them to think he must be HORACE GREELEY, was jostled almost into a jelly—unmercifully squeezed, while a *Tribune* man, whose personal appearance is not so often flattering spoken of as are some of the rest of us, they mistook for JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and gave him a unique but unwholesome "Jessie." But, after a while, the whole levy was made the object of a joint post. Their car was gracefully protected by one of the most roughish fellows in the crowd, who kept his companions from a too familiar contact with their person, and by retreating in good order, from the con-

[illegible] to the [illegible] German musicians were observed going up Fifth-street, when a deputation ran after them. Three of the number, frightened at the hooting and howling, ran away; the others were captured and obliged to march into the middle of the fountain, now dry, and play up a few lively airs. For these they were cheered. The cry was then raised, "To the City Hall!" and the performers were forced ahead to lead the way. Not liking their company, and being badly frightened, they started to run. Two of them escaped, by hard running, up Ninth-street, the whole mob close at their heels, howling and shouting like bedlamites. The man with the big French horn attempted to elude pursuit by dodging into the basement of No. 101, which is a Female Seminary, but he was pursued and brought out again. One or two friends assisted to keep off the rabble, but they turned into the Second-avenue and stopped opposite No. 122, the residence of Mayor WOOD. Here they commanded the musician to serenade the house, but by this time the poor man was so much out of breath he could hardly speak, much less blow; his instrument, too, was broken. He gave his name as JULES LAMOIN, No. 138 Reade-street. The crowd had mercy on him at last and released him.

While the boys were amusing themselves in this manner, various attempts were made to organize the meeting. MORRIS DELANEY was named as Chairman. Two or three persons made addresses. The first speaker said enough to prepare the way gracefully to name Mayor Woon, for whom he proposed three cheers. He was soon followed by a working-man named GEORGE CAMPBELL, who was listened to with considerable attention.

It is a sad sight, said he, to see men who have no employment, whose families are hungry, and they no means of feeding them. But it is also a sad sight to see men deceived day after day—coming together here, and relying upon promises without meaning. The Committee which have been acting for you, has been fooling you from day to-day and from week to week; and why? For the purpose of putting you off until after election; till WOOD may, upon his lying promises, be again elected; till troops are stationed in every public place to shoot you down; and what then? You can go to the devil. Put not your trust in politicians, nor yet in any man who is their tool. Trust in yourselves. What in the name of Heaven do all the promises of Mayor Woon amount to? An appropriation of $250,000 has passed for work upon the Central Park. Not a man will be put to work there for a week to come; and how long will that last? Perhaps a week; possibly a fortnight; but, in all probability, not a day longer. And how many of the 20,000 of us now in want of employment, will get work there? Perhaps a thousand. So that it is possible that one thousand of us may get two weeks' work for political capital; that will take us through the election, and then we can starve. [Cries of good!] Who is this FERNANDO WOOD in whom we are told to put our trust? He is a politician—he is a selfish, scheming politician. He is one of the most ambitious of men; but he is ambitious for himself; and I do not blame him. But I blame you if you are not ambitious also. It is an old and wise saying, that if a man does not care for himself nobody will care for him. Therefore, I tell you not to trust to WOOD, but to trust to yourselves. He may flatter you with promises, but he cares nothing for you or me. He would not go to that lamp-post to do a man of us a favor, unless he could make something by it. I do not blame him for this; but I blame you that you will not favor yourselves. Who are we in the eyes of Mayor WOOD and the other politicians? A crowd of mean, insignificant, ragged, hungry dogs, who are to be flattered for our votes and kicked after the election. If we assemble upon the steps of the City Hall, he will send out his Marshal and order us away. We must not defile that holy temple of justice—a sacred place in his eyes; but in my eyes it is a den of corruption—a nest of thieves—where our City politicians and officers meet to rob the people of their money and divide the spoils among themselves. (Great applause.) I have told you what we are in the eyes of the Mayor; but what are we in fact? You, fellow laborers, need not depend upon any Mayor, or any politician, or any government. You are the source of wealth; you, if you but knew it, are Mayor and government, and more than all of them. You have but to demand your rights as you should, and ties trading politicians, who cheat you with cunning and feed you with promises, will not dare disobey you. If a man comes from Hungary, or a Minister return from a foreign court, the treasury pours out its thousands for the pageant, and these thieving officers you uphold by your votes feast at your expense. But when we ask not bread for our starving wives and children, but for honest work to feed them ourselves, we can get only empty promises to secure our votes, and after election can freeze and starve without a sympathizing word. But I tell you we are stronger than these liars. We must *organize*. We must first learn our strength; we must prepare for the worst; and when we have done this, we must not beg, but *demand* work, and if we do not get it *we can do what we please*; there is no army nor Mayor that is strong enough to stand between us and bread for our families. [Cries of good and applause.] If we cannot get work peacefully, we must get bread by violence; for it is better before God and man to steal, than to lie down and starve. [Loud applause.] Then why longer march down to the City Hall? Why longer trust to Mayor or politicians? Let us at once organize. It is nonsense to wait till election—it is nonsense to wait till to-morrow. Let us act at once and together, for "In union there is strength."

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to appoint a Committee on organization to report at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which was carried.

Mr. SMITH and Mr. MCGUIRE afterward came upon the ground and made some statements as to the prospects for work, which gave no satisfaction.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER also soon arrived upon the ground and made a speech, which was listened to and cheered at its close. He cautioned them against being led into excesses by the crowd of riotous and designing persons who were using them to excite riot and disorder, so that they could take advantage of the disorder to plunder and rob, and then leave the laboring man to suffer the odium of their acts. It might become necessary to take those riotous persons out from among them, and in such case he had no doubt the Police could rely on them, if necessary, to assist. He pledged them that the Police of the City would contribute their share towards relieving their wants, and in providing them labor.

During the afternoon there were but 400 or 500 persons lingering about the place.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Yesterday, while the reporters were taking a survey of things in general, before the organization of any meeting, a gentleman, evidently a man well-to-do in the world, a merchant or banker, who had not succumbed to the present "crisis," appeared on the ground, for the purpose, as it seemed, of satisfying himself by actual inspection, as to the numbers and condition of the "unemployed." He walked around, and to and fro, and went hither and thither. He walked fast. He walked slow. He stopped and surveyed. He did not seem pleased, if the frown on his brow was any indication of his mental condition. Evidently he had reached the conclusion that the whole thing was a humbug, and that the starving would go regularly home to dinner at noon or a little after. With an expression of contempt upon his countenance, which no description could do justice to, he approached our reporter, and surveying him with ineffable disdain, accosted him.

CONTEMPTUOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.—An't you ashamed of yourself, to remain loafing about this square, calling yourself starving, and exciting people to riot?

REPORTER—(*Taken forcibly aback—in fact laid completely prostrate.*) Sir?

OLD GENTLEMAN.—It is all nonsense, this starvation movement; it's all political; it's Mayor Wood's doing, and I suppose you are one of his creatures. Are you BOOLES the blacksmith, or SMITH the bill-poster, or CASE the Red-republican?

REPORTER—(*Beginning to define the Old Gentleman's position.*) Sir, I am, at this moment, a man having no employment—(*Which was true, as the meeting had not commenced.*)

OLD GENTLEMAN—You should have saved money. The working classes should save money. You drink rum. You ought to have money in the Savings Bank.

REPORTER—(*quietly*)—I have a small amount there, but I do not want to withdraw it.

OLD GENTLEMAN—(*rising at once to the climax of indignation*)—Money in the Savings Bank, and clamoring for bread. You are an Impostor. Whoever you are, you are an impostor. I suppose I have read your speeches in the papers. I don't believe you are a workingman. You are paid by Mayor Woon. You are one of the demagogues employed by him to incite these people to riot, or so near to it that he shall earn popularity by repressing it. (*Suddenly pausing and addressing our Reporter with much gravity.*) I will make you a fair offer. Are you a married man?

REPORTER (with a bow and a blush)—I am not.

OLD GENTLEMAN—Then, if you can bring references, I will give you six dollars a week to sweep out my store and act as porter. Don't say you are out of employment any more.

REPORTER—My work, Sir, I think, is about to commence, for here come the Committee. Permit me to present you with my card.

ASTONISHED OLD GENTLEMAN—Sir, I beg your pardon. I read your paper every day. I sincerely ask your forgiveness. There is my card. Come and dine with me next Sunday. Hour, half-past five. I am really—hmm—yes I am. (*Old Gentleman hurries off and Reporter attends to his duties.*)

In the Park.

There was no great gathering of the unemployed yesterday in the Park. About 10 o'clock stragglers began to tie themselves into knots, and discuss prospects and tobacco, chewing the latter vigorously. Half an hour later, those who had retired to rest late on the previous night, and in consequence had taken a late breakfast, came, to the number of a hundred or two, to lend the momentum of their presence to the movement, and to starve till dinner time. As the police had turned them from the City Hall steps on the preceding day, they rather avoided that locality, and preferred the wide area fronting the building, where, in groups of tens, twenties, and thirties, they discussed grievances and used toothpicks. Passing in and out among them, our reporter could not find one man whom he could believe to be hungry, much less starving. A large number were smoking cigars, and many of them kept dropping away. In couples, to smile at misfortune at the taverns on the east side of the Park.

Other people, and not a few of them, who did not profess to be starving, had sought the Park to see what was going on, and they evidently were disappointed at the slowness of proceedings. They were prepared to see a rush made upon the Banks, the Custom-House and the Sub-Treasury. Their reliance on the marines, and the military in general, was great, but they did not know what the City had to dread. They were rather disgusted with the extremely pacific aspect of affairs. They were in search of excitement and did not find it. Suddenly their expectations were aroused by the beat of a martial drum in Broadway. The unemployed in the Park changed their lounging attitudes, and seemed to prick up their ears, like the war-horse, when he hears the sound of the trumpet. Into the Park, preceded by a band, defiled a body of men, carrying the American flag, and bearing unusual accoutrements. Everybody wondered what was coming. A rush was made for the City Hall steps. Respectable people asked if the troops were withdrawn from the Custom-House, for surely the unemployed were come to demand work of the Mayor, or sack the City Hall. In a few moments the alarm was dissipated. The invading army was only that eccentric company known as the "Umbrella Guard." They passed through the Park, each man carrying an open umbrella, as he might do if the rain poured in torrents. The music was excellent, the sight was attractive, and when the last man of the company had turned out of the Park on the way to Fulton-street among the dense crowd which pursued them were most of the unemployed. The Park was nearly empty.

Shortly afterwards, the Committee of the working-men from the meeting of the previous day, at Tompkins-square, arrived at the City Hall, to request an interview with the Mayor. His Honor assured them that work would be provided for them as soon as possible. He urged them to have no more of the exciting meetings, which had annoyed the City for some days past, as such meetings tended rather to alienate the sympathies of their best friends. The Committee promised that they would do all in their power to prevent any more gatherings, and withdrew with rather elongated faces.

At 11 o'clock there were about fifteen hundred persons in the Park. Columbia Engine, No. 14, had been drawn up in front of the City Hall that a photograph might be made, and that, in the absence of any object of greater interest, occupied the attention of the loungers until after 12 o'clock. When the operator arrived, an opportunity was afforded the Police of showing their efficiency. They cleared a space in front from the lines of the most distant pillars of the parties to near the chains, where the operator had placed his camera. They were industrious and efficient. The operator was desirous that the space should be kept perfectly clear, so that no undesired figures should appear upon his plate. To secure this the Police ran up and down, in and across the space, within scope of his instrument, with remarkable perseverance and alacrity. They kept the space clear of all intruders, except themselves, and seemed pleased with their success, for in their anxiety to arrest the progress of others towards the field of reflection, they did not dream that they could be "taken." Those who knew augh of the conditions necessary to secure a photograph of the engine *without* a front and background of Metropolitan Police on a "dead run," engaged the honest efforts of our protectors to facilitate the work of the now nervous operator. Finally, they were informed that they were not "shadows," but patrolmen; and that the operator could not proceed while they continued to patrol his "beat." On receipt of that information they retired within the Hall, but even there they could not refrain from doing their duty. They had been told that any object within scope of the instrument would appear upon the plate and spoil the picture; and while hurdened with that idea, one of their number discovered an apple woman standing behind one of the pillars of the portico. He seized her immediately and conveyed her to the interior of the Hall. She had been concealed entirely from the view of the operator by two feet of solid masonry, but she had "strong features," and the policeman evidently feared they might strike through. While the policeman was thus employed the engine was photographed, and the people were about closing up the space, when they were requested to stand as they were, and additional amusement would be furnished. A file of the policemen, who had been previously most prominent, was brought down to within blank range of the camera and formed into line. The eyes of all were pointed at them and so was the instrument. But they stood firm. Not a cheek blanched, not a lip quivered. In profound silence the slide was raised, the curtain was drawn and the policemen were taken. The photographing concluded, the hungry men retired for dinner and so did the policemen. The unemployed did not return—at least not in any noticeable numbers. In fact, with the exception of the excitement furnished by the parade of the "Umbrella Guard," and the photographing of the policemen, there was nothing to aid the unemployed to wile away the time. There were no speeches nor any violent ejaculations that attracted attention. During the entire day it was evident that they were more desirous of cracking a joke than of doing anything than would elicit a thump from a policeman's club—that they preferred fun to fighting. The arrangements of the General Superintendent during the early portion of the day, were similar to those of Tuesday, but fortunately his force was not required; and if the temper exhibited yesterday continues, it will be some time before it is needed to quell a hungry-men's riot.

United States Troops Dismissed from the Custom-House.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the various federal officers of the port of New-York had a consultation at the Collector's private office, relative to the retention of the United States troops in the Custom-House.

The opinion was unanimous that their presence was needed no longer, and in short that the talked of attack and seizure upon the Government specie was not at all likely to be really attempted. An order was accordingly given to the officers in command of the troops to withdraw them from the Custom House, and return to their respective head-quarters at the Navy Yard and Governor's Island.

At 11 o'clock the troops were properly marshaled and marched out from the Custom House basement. They proceeded down Wall-street with the utmost quiet. The people in the street noticed them scarcely more than they would a target company. All who did notice them commented upon the whole thing as a stupendous farce. The poor marines and troops looked as though they had passed a hard night in their cramped-up quarters and were glad enough to get where they would be more comfortable and have something besides stale pilot-bread to eat and something softer than the hard side of a board for lodgings.

The Police.

The Police were yesterday held in reserve in their respective Wards for any emergencies that might arise calling for concerted action. They were kept at their Station-houses from an early hour in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 P.M., they were dismissed, and the regular police duties entered upon. The Deputy Superintendent says that at any time he can command 400 policemen in half an hour to any point in the City below Thirtieth-street.

Riot at Ridgewood Reservoir—Axes, Pick-axes and Shovels for Weapons.

A disturbance has been brewing for several days past among the Irish laborers employed on the Ridgewood Reservoir, (Brooklyn Water Works,) near East New-York. It seems that the contractor has recently hired a large number of men who were formerly employed at the Bergen Tunnel, known as the Fardowners. Most of the old laborers belong to another Irish faction, and they were determined to drive the new-comers away. They kept their intention to themselves until Tuesday evening, when they commenced the attack, and for a time the fight raged fiercely.

Fortunately, no one was killed, though several persons were severely injured. One man, while sitting at a table in his shanty, was struck at by another with an axe. The weapon just grazed the head of the man, and struck the table with such force as to break it to pieces. Another man had a similar escape from a pickaxe aimed at his head, while in a sitting posture. At the height of the excitement, an overseer armed himself with a brace of six-shooters, and by his firmness and threats to annihilate any person who disobeyed him, he eventually succeeded in forcing the belligerents into their shanties, where they remained the rest of the night.

Yesterday there was no disturbance during the day, but it was understood that the newcomers were to be driven off last night. The contractor, fearing a more serious disturbance, applied to the Sheriff of Kings County to send a *posse* to the place to keep the peace, but upon examination it was ascertained that the battle-ground was in Queens County. The Sheriff of that county, by request, last night repaired to the ground with a force of deputies, but up to a late hour no serious outbreak had occurred, though a portion of the laborers are boiling over for a fight.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The agent of the Commission at Troy, forwarded a communication asking for power to assist some destitute emigrants at that place, who were reduced to a starving condition in consequence of the stoppage of trade. The Board directed their Secretary to inform the agent that it was not within their power to grant the permission for which he asked, namely, to extend to such persons pecuniary aid; it would form a precedent which could not fail to be perverted on future occasions.

The Vice-President, Captain CRABTREE, stated that he had ordered 200 tons of coal for Ward's Island, at the last contract price, namely, $1 65 per ton. The Board confirmed the contract, and adjourned until the following Wednesday.

The annexed is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 4, 1857....	161,571
Number Emigrants arrived since, to Nov. 11..	5,072
Total.....	166,650
To same date in 1856	122,811

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution. Ward's Island.....	1,658	1,235	1,751
Number of inmates in Institution. Marine Hospital	113	105	91
Total.....	1,771	1,340	1,842

Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57		$9,202 75
Receipts to Nov. 4, 1857....	$313,560 25	
Receipts since Nov. 11, 1857, for Com'n alien passeng'rs	6,882 00—	350,442 25
Total.....		$341,239 50
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 4,'57....		$297,807 74
Balance of Commissioners' Fund...		$43,431 76
No payments on Nov. 4		

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Work Chances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the cry is, Work or Bread, and still the residents on the line of the New Bowery have been petitioning, pleading and beseeching of the Common Council for the last four weeks to have the contract which was made by the Croton Board about the 10th of last month, for paving the New Bowery and intersecting streets, confirmed. At present the street is without pavement and nearly impassable. C. P.

Labor Demonstrations Elsewhere.

The unemployed workingmen of Philadelphia held another meeting at Spring Garden on Tuesday afternoon, to consider their grievances. Two thousand persons were present. WILLIAM CAFFEY presided. A Committee was appointed to confer with the City Councils.

The Workingmen's Relief Committee at Newark, have held meetings and had conferences with employers and manufacturers. They have invited deputations from every shop, factory and trade within the city limits, to meet and report on the prospects and probable amount of certain employment throughout the winter, as the best means of learning whether there may be some possibility of keeping the hands at work, however limited may be the employment.

The police of Newark, numbering sixteen men and the four officers, held a meeting and subscribed funds to purchase 25 barrels of flour which they propose to distribute for the benefit of the destitute. A proposed parade of the force has been abandoned, the men preferring to contribute what it would cost to the poor.

At Trenton, on Monday evening, the unemployed held a meeting at the City Hall, and adopted a series of recommendations to the Common Council. Ward Committees were appointed to ascertain the names and wants of persons out of employment in the city. All acts of violence were discountenanced. Dr. SKELTON offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

That the Common Council be requested to cause to be purchased, either by making a loan, or on the credit of the city, provisions and fuel; and that the appropriate city officers supply, from time to time, the destitute of our city as their wants may require, and that if any of the destitute request it, accounts be opened with them and the articles charged, to be paid for when they become able.

Movements for the relief of the unemployed have been set on foot in Providence. The Mayor of the city, on Saturday, addressed a communication to the Common Council, calling their attention to the wants of the workingmen, and suggesting the time a proper one to begin work on a new City Hall.

EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.

Marriages are less numerous in Boston. The *Post* says: "The records of the City Registrar begin to show the effects in the decrease of applications for certificates of intentions of marriage. In the month of October last the deficiency, as compared with the same month in 1856, was between fifty and sixty: and during the ten months of 1857, the decrease, as compared with 1856, is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred."

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Our merchants and exporters are doing but little, and it is almost a sorry sight to them to see one of their ships arrive. Her cargo cannot be sold except at the most ruinous rates, if sold for cash, and they do not care to sell on credit. The voyages end most disastrously, if sold in either way, as the goods were purchased, in most cases, at the inflated prices abroad. Some most unfortunate voyages have lately terminated, from the East Indies, with assorted cargoes, and from the West Indies, with sugar and molasses. The jobbing trade was probably the dullest last month known for a generation in this city, the sales in many cases being about one-third of last October. Many houses are curtailing their expenses, discharging clerks, and retrenching in every way to meet the dullest Winter and Spring known for many years."

The *Traveller* also learns that there has been a great falling off in the freight receipts on the Boston and Maine Railroad, owing to the depression of manufactures. Several employes have been discharged from the road, and the wages of a portion of those remaining have been reduced since the first of the month. Several hands have also been discharged from the P. S. and P. Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Fourth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad was held at the office of the Company, in Sixty-first-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

THURLOW WEED, Esq. presided as Chairman, and HENRY S. BURDER officiated as Secretary.

The President, Mr. WM. A. DARLING, submitted the annual report, of which we present an abstract.

The business of the year ending Oct. 31, 1857, has been as follows:

Receipts from Passengers.....		$405,278 95
Receipts from other sources, such as horses, manure, interest, old car wheels, &c., &c.....		13,750 95
Gross receipts.....		$419,029 90
Out of which has been paid:		
Cost of operating the Road....	$263,693 02	
Dividends.....	93,600 00	
Real estate.....	68,673 64	
Assessments and Taxes.....	3,402 49	
Interest on Bonds.....	3,500 00	
Sewer expenses.....	2,400 00	
Six new Cars.....	4,650 00	
Harlem Ties.....	1,600 00	
Suffolk Bank balance.....	3,756 93—	445,275 08
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1857		$24,292 03
The funded debt is.....	$50,000 00	
Mortgage on real estate.....	20,000 00	
Outstanding obligations for payments on real estate maturing within next 90 days.....	20,500 00—	$90,500 00

There has been paid out since November, 1855, on account of real estate, the sum of $92,281 12, in the following specified amounts:

Purchase money on lot on Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street.....	$15,082 76
Carpenters.....	36,500 00
Masons.....	2,015 00
Excavating and labor in Sixty-sixth-street..	4,888 49
Castings and rails.....	2,035 86
Labor paid on pay-roll.....	2,750 00
Interest on mortgage.....	1,976 86
Painting	1,300 00
Architects.....	850 00
Mortgage paid off on lot Third-avenue..	750 00
Plumbing for stables.....	600 00
Assessment for Central Park.....	543 19
Commissions per purchase lots.....	409 00
Sundries.....	410 38
Belgian blocks.....	344 00
Surveying	305 00
Assessment grading Sixty-sixth-street.....	300 00
Law expenses searching title.....	291 75
Interest on purchase money.....	153 90
Taxes, 1856.....	115 60
Lumber.....	106 28
Examining plans.....	10 00
Harlem lot purchase money.....	1,050 00
Harlem station building.....	314 25
Flagging at Harlem.....	40 42
Law expenses searching title of Harlem lot.	44 38
Total.....	$92,281 12

The following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

For Directors—William A. Darling, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Samuel Jaudon, William H. Webb, George G. Waters, Clarkson N. Potter, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltby G. Lane, Peter McMartin, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine.

For Inspectors—Richard Williamson, John L. Everitt, Richard S. Gray.

It was stated after the meeting broke up that upwards of eight millions of passengers had passed over the line during the last year. The proceedings were quite unanimous. No dinner speeches were delivered.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—A large camphene lamp, suspended in the news dépôt of Mr. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, at No. 89 Division-street, exploded last evening, entirely blowing out the front window of the store, and causing the almost total destruction of the stock. Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was in attendance at the time, was very severely burned.

Mr. Hotchkias, of Chestertown, Warren County committed suicide at that place, a few days since, by cutting his throat. Cause, grief at the death of his wife.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

COMONFORT DICTATOR.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Cuernavaca.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 7th inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th by the mail, and the 6th by telegraph.

The *Tennessee* brings over half a million in specie, and highly important intelligence.

On the 4th instant the political guarantees of the new Constitution were suspended, and President COMONFORT was clothed with dictatorial power.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaca, in consequence of serious difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican citizens.

General ALVAREZ was still successful against the rebels in the South.

Later advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops. The revolution in the province had however taken new life, and, indeed, the whole people were in arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses of the Government—Retrenchment and Reform.

Additional Work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Extraordinary Proceedings Before one of the Naval Courts—Reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Brigham Young, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The President, in pursuing the policy of rigid retrenchment in every department of the Government expenditures, expects to keep the estimates of appropriations for next year's expenses (to be submitted to Congress at its meeting) within *forty* millions of dollars, against *eighty-five* millions appropriated last year. It is not probable that the appropriations will be permitted to exceed forty-five millions, under any circumstances. The corrupt lobbyists and land-alcalers, accordingly, will find poor encouragement next Winter, and Congress will have more than usual opportunity to attend to legitimate private as well as public business, presented to it under legitimate and honest auspices.

I learn that it is proposed to withdraw our naval force altogether from Panama Bay within two or three months. Officers of the Navy complain bitterly of the insalubrity of the climate, and the sickness of the station. These certainly must be greatly exaggerated, for there is no reason why the Bay of Panama should not be quite as healthy as the average of foreign naval stations. I speak from some personal experience, having visited the Isthmus on several occasions, and spent some time there. The real difficulty is the shocking dullness of the place. Valparaiso, with the neighboring capital of Peru, or San Francisco, with its gayeties and society, are far more attractive localities—but the services of cruisers are far less needed there.

Nowhere, probably, is the constant presence of a Naval force more necessary than at Panama, and if it is withdrawn there will be great danger of violent outbreaks ashore, either in the shape of direct assaults upon American travelers, such as occurred in April, 1856—or in that of disturbances originating in the bitter feuds existing between different classes of the native population, and, by easy gradation, resulting in murderous onslaught upon the lives of all Americans who may be there. If the advice of our experienced and able Consul at Panama is listened to, Secretary TOUCEY assuredly will never permit American life and property there to be left at the mercy and caprice of the turbulent spirits of that quarter, for a single day. Such a course would be especially hazardous in view of the fact that the outrages of April, 1856, have been settled by the negotiation of a Treaty, without the shadow of an effort even to punish the ringleaders in that scene of massacre and pillage.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty, Gen. CASS has addressed an official letter to the Minister of New-Granada, assuring him that the least future attempt of her citizens to outrage citizens of the United States crossing her territory, will be visited with instant and severe retribution. So far, very well; but the friends of the sufferers will naturally feel that prevention is better than punishment.

There is not the least evidence yet that the New-Granadian authorities intend to redeem their promise to punish the murderers and robbers, at whose hands our countrymen and countrywomen suffered so much. On the contrary, their ringleaders still hold positions of honor and trust under the Government.

The more the new Treaty is considered, the less satisfactory it appears, and the less probability is there of its ratification by the Senate,—for it is now evident that instead of securing a prompt and just settlement of the claims of our citizens for indemnity, it in reality puts off their payment to an indefinite future—certainly for a longer time than the claimants can reasonably hope to live. I hear of several very influential Senators who are determined to oppose the ratification by every proper means.

A private letter, sent "at a venture," by the hands of a wild Indian on the Plains, has been received by the family of Lieut. BEALE, the Superintendent of the California Wagon Road expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. At its date the party had reached the Colorado, the Western terminus of their route. All were well, and the party had not even lost a single animal. The camels were thoroughly tested in this expedition, and to their employment, doubtless, is to be ascribed much of its success.

Lieut. BEALE states that he will probably not be heard from again for three months. It is supposed that his intention is to retrace his steps to Fort Defiance, to reëxamine his work, and remedy any defects, and then return to the Colorado, and thence to California, where his party will disband.

Miss JULIANA MAY gives us a concert on Thursday evening, and the ever-welcome STRAKOSCH brings us Madame FERZZOLINI on Tuesday next. Washington is quite music-starved at present, and these artists may expect overflowing houses. The President has promised to attend Miss MAY'S *début* in her native city.

S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In response to the application of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES for additional work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Secretary TOUCEY states that nothing can be done with the *Sabine* this winter, but that the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* will be completely overhauled and repaired there on her arrival home.

In one of the Naval Courts to-day, in the case of CHASE BARNEY, the Judge-Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government with respect to the domestic relations between the defendant and his wife. The counsel for the defence protested that he had not come into Court to have his domestic affairs investigated. The Court insisted on the question, when the defendant's counsel, a son of Governor WISE, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the Naval tribunal for discussion, and that if the Court chose to pursue that investigation, it should be *ex parte*. The Court closed its doors for a secret deliberation, and decided to submit the propriety of the question for the President's decision. The occurrence excites much intelligent criticism in naval circles.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day wrote a letter to BRIGHAM YOUNG in reply to his communication of the 12th of September, administering him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of his administration of the Indian Superintendency in Utah. He tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that he has exceeded the appropriations for him by more than $31,000, and that he has no reason to complain of his drafts not being paid. Gen. D. adds: "So far from encouraging amicable relations, you have studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the Government and people of the States their enemies. The rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and General DENVER knows no reason why it should not now be applied to YOUNG. In reply to YOUNG'S objection to the presence of troops, General D. says if it is his (YOUNG'S) intention to preserve the peace, the troops will not interfere with him. He concludes by saying that the Mormon tive has no alternative but to crush out rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his control. He then tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that his claim for double salary is against law, but that if it shall be ascertained that his expenditures were properly made he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

A number of white men having unlawfully intruded on the Cherokee neutral grounds, and resisted all efforts to remove them, application has been made to the Government to eject them by force.

WM. J. ROSS, of New-York, entered to-day on his duties as keeper of the rolls of the State Department.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Utah Expedition—Three Government Trains Burnt by the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Advices from Fort Laramie to Oct. 22, state that Colonel COOK'S command, the Second Dragoons, were four miles this side the fort, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously.

Colonel JOHNSTON, when last heard from, was 230 miles beyond Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep 100 miles this side, where an express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn and the entire absence of grass, the teams and dragoon horses were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, near Green River, ninety miles behind Col. ALEXANDER'S command, which constituted the vanguard of the Army.

It was rumored that the Fifth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery, would take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for Winter quarters.

The Freshets.

DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRACK—DELAY OF TRAINS, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The rain-storm west of this place has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the Central Railroad are broken. The bridge over the Genesee, at Rochester, was for a long time considered to be in danger. All trains for the West have been delayed. One freight train broke through a culvert at Weedsport, and six cars, loaded with grain, were precipitated into a ditch. No person was injured. The rain is spoken of as the heaviest known for years. The Canal breaks overflowed the road, and no trains are sent West. The latest information says that hopes are entertained that the old road between Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to-night: and, if it is, a train will leave here at 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

We have nothing new from the West in regard to the freshet. The Central Road is still obstructed, and no trains are going out.

THE FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The track immediately adjoining the Elmira bridge has been washed away for about three lengths of rails, and the water is so high in the river as to render the bridge impassable for the trains. The water is now subsiding, however, and, as no part of the bridge has been carried away, it is expected in a very short time to be all right for the passage of the trains. We learn that a portion of the track, near Corning, has been washed away, but we have not yet received the particulars.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERFORD, N. Y.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A destructive fire occurred at Waterford, Saratoga County, at 4 o'clock this morning. The extensive flouring mill of Messrs. MORSE, EDDY & Co., together with the storeh

BADEN BADEN.

The Town—Prevailing Fashions—Gambling, &c., &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

BADEN BADEN, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

Baden Baden is essentially the Boulevard of Europe. If a man will sit under the peristyle of its *Kursaal* from the 1st of June to the last of September, he will see pass in review before him eighteen-twentieths of the notabilities of Europe. So, too, he might say of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris; but there he sees his notabilities infinitessimally diluted in the currents of another element of humanity to which Baden Baden is a stranger. And it is precisely this exclusiveness, or rather this concentration of all the fashion of Europe in one small spot, which is the great charm of this watering place.

Baden Baden is hugged around so closely by its high hills, that the town appears more diminutive than it really is. All its fashionable hotels are not farther away from the great central point of attraction, the Conversation-House and the Spring, than the length of your Park. If the little evening journal, *Badenblatt*, announces the arrival of any of your friends, you have only to go to the common rendezvous the next day, and they are as sure to pass there as they have legs on which to walk.

At Baden Baden the etiquette of the Winter capital is discarded in all else than dress. The incognito is the rule and not the exception. The number of royal heads that pass here a few days during the Summer season is very considerable; but they come for distraction and not for notoriety, and prefer to be absolved from the etiquette of their position. And it is remarkable how well this incognito is understood and respected by the society of Baden Baden. On our way from Heidelberg here we picked up the King of Belgium at Carlsruhe. He was traveling under the title of the Count d'Ardennes, with one of his Ministers, the Viscount de CONWAY, his physician, and a suite of fifteen persons. He stopped at the same hotel as ourselves, the Victoria, which had already lodged the present season, the Czar of Russia, the Kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria. The King's name appeared among the list of arrivals in the little journal as the Count of Ardennes, and thus no attention was attracted to his movements. It was sufficient to know that he wished to remain incognito, and thus his presence was to every appearance ignored. This *retenue* on the part of the people is due to the predominance of the aristocratic element, who impose on the rest their manners and their etiquette.

Here the health-seekers are out by seven in the morning, and on their way to the spring. The band plays in front of the Conversation-House, (whether to amuse the drinkers while swallowing the nauseating water, or to coax them from their beds at an early hour, I do not know,) from 7 to 9 o'clock. To go to the spring ladies dress as they please—mostly in black and very plainly. But the gaming-tables of the Conversation-House open at eleven, and then a morning dress is *de rigeur*: white or nearly white muslin, plain, with a long, tight-fitting *par dessus* of the same stuff, immense crinoline and a flat hat. All who do not conform to this mode are regarded as travelers and outsiders. For dinner another dress is required; and again when they appear at the Conversation-House in the evening, still another. This is white, too, but finer than the morning dress, which is stiff and starched.

At Baden Baden, this Summer, a woman, who is not all dressed in white is not a woman:—she is a traveler—that is all. "*La mousseline arborée*," they say, "*on est sous les armes.*" Sometimes, however, they abuse the white. Thus we saw, last evening, at the private saloons of the Conversation-House, an English lady in white satin broché—in the month of August! It is only English ladies who have the courage of such excentricities. A Parisian would have been lost by such a violation of propriety. Lady C. passed the *consigne* with the impassibility of a horse-guard going to parade.

But it does not suffice that the white should be white in order to be white;—it must be shaded with costly *dentelles*. And in this matter of *dentelles*, each evening the saloons and promenade of the Conversation-House is the scene of a tournament, which leaves on the ground more wounded and bleeding than did the knights-tournaments of old. From its proximity to Paris the society of Baden Baden has of late years received a very considerable addition to its numbers from the ranks of the *demi-monde*, from that class who are essentially the initiators and leaders of the fashion in this centre of fashionable life. The *riches* are the principal competitors in this duel of the *dentelles*. Last evening one of these ladies—a superb Italienne—appeared on the promenade with a robe that threw the whole camp of fashionables into confusion. Her toilette was extremely simple. The dress was white, but it carried six rounds of lace that cost as many thousand francs. This was not all;—as the maximum of the magnificent, the last flounce of lace trailed six inches on the ground. Some of the fashionables grew pale; their very *lorgnons* quaked. You hardly know what electric discharges are set free by the friction of a handsome *dentelle!*

The gentlemen take more latitude in the matter of toilette; but here again the white prevails, with the difference that a gentleman in white is never as well dressed as a lady in white. A change, however, is required for dinner, and for this evening *soirées* of the *Kursaal*, but of a general rule the gentlemen are as much at their ease at Baden Baden in the article of dress, as if veritably in the country.

The predilection of the fashionable world for Baden Baden is not a source of wonder, when all the advantages of the place as a residence are known. To the ladies it is not so far from Paris (one day by railroad—400 miles) but that they can obtain readily the dresses necessary to keep up their position. The same contiguity to Paris is also an advantage to the gentlemen. Then its climate is mild and equable; its high surrounding hills—the children of the Black Forest, as the guide-book says—protect it from the sharp winds which might modify its temperature disagreeably. Then the hotels are good—the whole village is a hotel—one wonders what becomes of the natives in the Summer—the stores furnish everything that can be bought in Paris. The scenery is fine, the promenades, drives and excursions charming. Then we come to the thermal springs and bathing establishments for invalids, which possess undoubted value. The evening concerts, balls and theatrical representations at the private rooms of the Conversation-House, all of a superior order, are all that could be desired in the very heart of Paris or St. Petersburg. The society, made up as as it is of noted people in the aristocratic, literary and artistic worlds, is a prominent feature in the attractions of the place. But before and above all are the *rouge-et-noir* and the *roulette*.

People say that Baden Baden is a saloon, while Homburg is a gambling house. But take your place at the door of this brilliant Conversation-House, this prince of *Kursaals*, and observe the movements of the society of Baden Baden. How many men of all this society avoid the gaming-tables? One perhaps out of ten. As I said before the entire society of the place appears once a day at least at the Conversation-House; you thus have it all under your eye and can judge perfectly its habits. Undoubtedly at Homburg people go to *work*—at the tables, for there the Government gives more chance to the player than either at Wiesbaden or Baden Baden; so that it may be said in justice that the *rouge-et-noir* at Baden Baden partakes more of the character of a distraction than of a business transaction. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the least observation will satisfy any one that the great preoccupation of the Summer residents of Baden Baden are the piles of gold that are heaped up every morning on the tables of the *Kursaal*. The most of this society are men of refined taste, but gamblers at heart; and when they play they wish to find themselves in as good company, and with as good surroundings as possible. Those who do not care for the accessories, the adventurers and the players by profession, go to Homburg. So we see that when people leave the large capitals of Europe to go to the gambling springs of Germany, they go according to their means or tastes to the spring that responds best to their respective positions; but the gaming-table, in one as in the other place, remains the principal point of attraction. If it is not, at least, when they arrive, it proves to be before they leave.

The flat bonnet, the chapeau Pamelia, is worn here by every lady, from the Princess down. The black half-veil which falls gracefully from the rim like the *barbe* of the mask, provoking as the Spanish mantilla, lends to handsome women, to young girls especially, an additional charm—the charm of a half-disclosed mystery; the others adopt it because it is a boon to them and—a pleasure to us. It is a *coiffure* which suits all, the queens of beauty as well as the disenthroned blondes and brunettes, girls of sixteen and those who have forty years between two loaires. And yet this mode cannot be introduced at Paris, where only the provincial English and the third category of the genus *biche*—I mean no disrespect by the juxtaposition—wear them. The Empress wears a Pamelia at Bairritz, but she cannot wear it at St-Cloud.

Here, at Baden Baden, no one seems to know Mr. HUME, the illustrious medium. And yet he has the reputation (at Paris) of being the great attraction of the saloons at this particular moment. This invisible individual has at least furnished to the exhausted pens of the French journalists an amusing chapter for the current literature of the day. He never responds to what may be said of him, he is indeed, except to a very few, an individual without an existence. This adds to the mystery which surrounds his name, and gives him more prestige in the exercise of the remarkable legerdemain tricks he has been enabled to practice upon certain circles into which he has been admitted.

At Baden Baden there are but two tables—one of *rouge-et-noir* and one of *roulette*. But the sums of money lost and won at these two tables are enormous. I saw to-day a young American, a boy of 23, with white hair and pale face, lift 23,000 francs from the *rouge* at one time. After gaining this stake, he commenced betting again, a thousand-franc bill at a time, and after losing three bills in succession, he left, took a turn round the hall, returned again, and now betting more cautiously, but always a thousand francs at a time, commenced to gain again, but his chances varied, so that in a short time I lost the run of his game. His *sang froid* was the admiration of the oldest players, and if he lives he promises to be a hardened sinner. The Russian boyard, Count B., who sat at the side of this boy, also bet largely, but he was betting on another series, and at last, risking all his gainings on a single deal, with the hope of double three times, lost all.

Mr. SUMNER arrived here two days ago from London, and has left already for Switzerland. He remains in Switzerland for a few weeks, returns by the Rhine to Scotland, and after a short time spent there and in Ireland, will sail for home in time for the opening of Congress. MALAKOFF.

A Lesson for the Times—Results of a Protective Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A remarkable example of the circumstances into which the most honest and well-meaning of political teachers may be occasionally hurried by too evident and impassioned devotion to a pet theory is being at this moment afforded by the position of the two great industrial interests of this country. No idea has been more forcibly presented to the minds of the masses of the northern States than the idea that it is our first and greatest duty so to arrange our affairs, that every manufactured article of which we stand in need shall be produced on our own soil. Absolute and entire independence of foreigners is a doctrine which has been preached with a fervor and faith certainly worthy of a far better result than any which has yet attended it. The measures which have been taken for the purpose of attaining this desirable consummation, whether by protective duties, or diligent teaching, have not, so far as we know, very much damaged the foreign interest amongst us. A thirty per cent. duty maintained with invincible pertinacity until twelve months ago, so far from driving French and English commodities from our markets, actually leaves us at this moment groaning under a load of foreign indebtedness, and with our warehouses choked with the products of European looms. We confess that there are some aspects of the present crisis which may well fill the most sanguine protectionist with despair.

If, on finding no consolation in this quarter, we turn towards our home industry, and seek in it the fruits of a quarter of a century of invective argument, agitation and discussion, the results are hardly more promising. So far from benefiting any class of the community by fostering home manufacture, it is now apparent that our policy, however sound in theory, has been in practice a source of unmitigated evil and misfortune to the laboring classes of the North. It has had the effect of drawing together into the towns large masses of people to live in precarious dependence upon the wages of the most precarious laborer in the world. It has caused hundreds of thousands of families whom the forests and prairies of the great West invite to a hardy and healthy life, to crowd themselves into narrow lanes and alleys, and stake their very existence upon the good or evil fortune of scheming speculators, and reckless capitalists. It has called upon the bone and sinew of New-England to sacrifice themselves in fetid factories in the desperate attempt to undersell the gaunt and hungry horde of operatives who feed the ravenous maw of the Manchester power looms. If our experiment had succeeded, and all these men and women could point even to the barren honors of a national triumph, as the reward of their lost liberty, and health and independence, we might walk to-day through the empty mills, and famine-stricken villages of Massachusetts, if not with satisfaction at least without remorse. But we confess that, as matters stand in the presence of a vast population consigned to starvation through their complete reliance upon the ups and downs of the money market, it is impossible to look back without sorrow upon the teachings and the legislation which have led to these results.

We cut two days ago from the columns of a contemporary, who has for years been foremost in calling on the Government to tempt capital into manufacturing channels, and who, with an inconsistency which is to us, we confess, utterly incomprehensible, nevertheless persists in pointing to agriculture as the national industry *par excellence*, and the true source of national wealth, the following paragraph:

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.—A correspondent in Genesee, Livingston County, N. Y., says that in consequence of wet weather a great portion of the corn, potato and buckwheat crops still remains ungathered, and owing to scarcity of help, probably must continue to remain so.

Another, writing from New-Michigan, makes the same complaint. He states that farm is always scarce there, but this year it seems particularly so, the crops being so very abundant.

In close juxtaposition in the same paper, was another telling of the stoppage of some more mills, and the consequent consignment of more operatives to starvation. We all know the position of things amongst factory work-people in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as in this State and Philadelphia. We have witnessed in the streets of New-York within the last week a spectacle which it has long been our boast, was confined to the worn-out and overcrowded countries of the old world—workmen marching arm in arm, and parading their destitution partly in menace and partly in beggary. These people have been reduced to this position in great part by our manufacturing enthusiasm. It, and it only, has led them to abandon the wholesome toil and wholesome fare of the country for the precarious wages of millowners and ironmasters, and the rest of the financial world.

Agriculture *is* the true source of the national wealth, and it is only when all our fields are cultivated, and our forests cleared, that we shall have labor to spare for the manufacture of silks and fine linen. Up to the present moment, we have actually been weaving broadcloth and letting the corn rot in the field. There is a general tendency amongst the agricultural population to abandon the country and crowd into the towns, and unless the present panic has the effect of driving back the masses who are now craving charity in our streets, and effects some change in the current notions upon this important subject, we shall in ten years have a worse panic and deeper suffering. Can there possibly be a creze more crazy than that which leads us to abandon the reclamation and tillage of a boundless extent of virgin soil, to engage in hootless competition for a scanty subsistence with the pale weavers of Manchester and Lyons? One thing is quite certain, that it will not do in future to preach in one and the same breath, the glories of husbandry and the necessity of a protective tariff. It will take a century at least to supply this continent with a population large enough to supply all its wants. We must make our election between bread and calico. If we spin, we cannot plow. It is on plenteous harvests we must rely for wealth, and progress, and prosperity. Barns, and not mills, will keep peace within our borders. At this moment, when the much-fostered and well-beloved "manufacturing interest" is laboring in the throes of dissolution, we are all looking in eager expectation to the corn fields of the great West for the relief which is to set the wheels of commerce once more in motion. Let the lesson not be thrown away.

RUS.

The Herndon Testimonial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The loss of the *Central America* and the noble, self-sacrificing spirit of her brave commander has enlisted the sympathies of the whole community. But I fear there is some misunderstanding in reference to the appropriate expression of feeling on the subject which needs explanation.

The call made upon the ladies in behalf of the Herndon Testimonial has been but feebly responded to. There seems to be a very general misapprehension in regard to this matter. Two mistakes it may be well to correct, one, that the sum of $30,000 has been collected and is now in the hands of the Committee, and that a large share of the funds raised for the *Central America's* passengers was to go to Capt. HERNDON'S family. In regard to the former gross error, not more than about $2,000 has been subscribed; and of the latter error the portion designed for that purpose has been withdrawn, in view of the Herndon Testimonial.

The public have a right to know the truth of the matter, if they have a desire to carry out their expression of sympathy and admiration beyond mere idle words.

The writer of this is aware that other reports will late against the success of the Committee; that a life insurance for a large amount had been received, and that a large pension would be received from the Government. It has been found by investigation, prompted by something more than idle curiosity, that the interest on the amount to be received from the insurances, and the pension will only amount to $650.

Such are the plain unvarnished facts. Now let it be determined by the ladies to make this testimonial worthy the cause, and let not this matter be confined to a few personal friends, but open subscription-books at some prominent places in Broadway, say STANFORD'S and other bookstores, where every woman and child can have an opportunity of contributing to this desirable and noble enterprise.

Tennessee Inaugural—Address of Governor Harris.

Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, delivered his Inaugural Address on the 4th inst. Governor JOHNSON made his valedictory in a few words, and introduced the new incumbent. Governor HARRIS devoted his attention almost exclusively to the subject of Slavery, upholding "State Rights" very zealously. He said:

"If we would preserve our institutions unimpaired, and maintain our rights undiminished, it becomes the duty of all the States, and especially of those whose Constitution and laws recognize the existence of domestic Slavery, to adhere, with firmness and pertinacity, to a strict construction of the Constitution, upon which rests the principal of non-interference by Congress with domestic Slavery, either in the States or Territories."

The Governor considered the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands an unconstitutional act, claiming that such a procedure is detrimental to the interests of agricultural States. He favors internal improvements, popular education, and a well-guarded banking system.

State Temperance Society—Mr. Delavan's Declination.

BALLSTON CENTER, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

To the Ex. Com. of the State Temperance Society:

As the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society is near at hand, I take this occasion to state that it has been my earnest desire for several years past, to retire from the responsible position of President of the Society; and have on several occasions pressed upon the Society my resignation; but at the stated meeting considerations were urged upon me, by the Executive Committee, and the difficulty in uniting on a successor has induced me from time to time to remain. I can see no good reason now why I may not retire, and give place to one more competent to fill the station, under the present aspect of the Temperance cause. I, therefore, in advance of the annual meeting, tender my resignation, to take effect at that meeting, that time may be given for deliberation as to my successor.

At the last meeting of the Society, I stated that inasmuch as members of the Executive Committee had already contributed liberally to sustain the Society, I would relieve them from all legal liabilities as to the debts of the Society. While doing this, I entertained the hope and expectation that the friends of the cause in the various counties would not permit me to pay the whole debt contracted, as it was in good faith for the general benefit.

The debt of the Society now amounts to about $6,500. All the demands, I believe, are liquidated but one, and the Executive Committee stands ready to arrange that, on terms mutually agreed upon.

The Treasurers of the Society, Messrs. E CORNING & Co., are now in advance in cash or acceptances for a good part of the debt, but have generously given the society until the first of July next to pay it. The Treasurers of the Society have given this accommodation to enable the friends of the cause throughout the State, who may be so inclined, not only to redeem pledges made, but otherwise assist in liquidating the debts. Remittance for this purpose made to the Treasurer of myself, will be duly acknowledged.

While I feel it to be due to the friends of Temperance to give them an opportunity to share with me, in part at least, the burden of debt, yet, Providence permitting, even without such aid, I stand pledged to the Treasurer to cancel the debt on the day specified, so that on my retirement, the Society may commence its labors anew without embarrassment.

Respectfully yours, E. C. DELAVAN.

Miscellaneous Items.

The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets, in consequence of the dullness of advertising. At Davenport, Iowa, the dailies have diminished the size of their pages by mutual agreement. In Milwaukee, the *American* has been united with the *News*, (Democratic.) At Buffalo the wages of compositors have been lowered by the newspaper publishers.

The telegraphic cable of the American Telegraph Company, 3,000 feet in length, was successfully laid across the Delaware River on Tuesday. It connects Philadelphia and Camden, and completes the New-York line. The cable used is a portion of the one which was attempted to be laid between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and was manufactured in Europe.

A new carriage for Postmaster General Brown has been built in Philadelphia, at a cost of $2,000.

The mountains in western Massachusetts are already covered with snow.

LONG ISLAND.

Bread and Gospel.

At a meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers of Brooklyn, held on Monday evening last, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, a gentleman connected with a Mission School said that he visited a school last Sabbath, where the pastor of the church was always present, and who, on this occasion, pointed out to him a class of boys, five of whom were young converts; and the countenance of one of them was beaming with new-born hopes, expressed for the first time that day. He expressed the hope that some measure would be taken for a thorough visitation of the City, to gather in the children who are now not connected with the Sabbath Schools.

The Chairman of the Missionary Committee, of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union, in reply to this suggestion, said that the Committee have caused the city to be districted, so as to give to the several churches each a portion of the territory; and they propose to apply to the Pastor and Superintendent of the Sabbath School, of each church, and through them endeavor to induce the church to take the district assigned them, and be responsible for its thorough visitation at least once a month. A goodly number of churches, both in New-York and Brooklyn, have already entered heartily upon this work. The course usually pursued is, to make a map of the district, and divide it into sub-districts of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty families; and then call a meeting of the church, and after suitable explanations, give out the districts to such persons as will volunteer to take them. The work of the visitors is to seek to induce all persons who neglect public worship to attend upon it; to gather children into the Sabbath Schools; to speak to individuals on the subject of personal religion, and urge them to seek God; and wherever they find destitution and want to see that it is relieved. In this way it is proposed that the churches shall supply all the wants of the needy, both spiritual and temporal. It is believed that this is the legitimate work of the Christian Church.

But it is not designed to make this, in any sense, a *sectarian* affair. Both the Board of Managers and their Missionary Committee are made up of representatives of the various Evangelical Churches. The visitor is to call upon every family in his district; but, if he finds on inquiry that a family is connected with some Christian congregation, and the children with some Sabbath School, he is not to call on such a family the second time, but is to consider them as already provided for. He is in no case to persuade parents to take their children from one school and send them to another; and he is to direct those that are not in any school to the one of their own choice.

This plan, he believed, was designed to carry out the true spirit of Christianity, in its aggressive character, upon the kingdom of darkness. It was the only one that could effectually carry the Gospel "to every creature" in our cities, or provide, in the most judicious manner, for the relief of the suffering poor.

A member of the South Presbyterian Church, said this plan was before that Church last Sabbath evening, and they had entered into it with spirit, 90 districts having been taken, the pastor of the Church leading the way, by taking a district to visit himself. Speaking of the Sabbath School in that Church, he said it was in a flourishing condition, and a weekly teachers' meeting was always attended with deep interest.

A gentleman from the South Congregational Church represented the Sabbath School in that Church as being in a flourishing condition, and said there had recently been accessions to the Church from that school. That Church, with its pastor, would readily enter into the work proposed.

The Superintendent of the Strong-place Baptist Mission Sabbath School, situated in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, said the school was larger than ever before. It has four Bible classes; holds a prayer-meeting on Monday evenings, which is attended by the teachers and by members of the Bible classes, as well as parents of the children; a goodly number of whom had been hopefully converted. As many as twelve or fifteen had made a profession of religion the past year.

An aged gentlemen from East Brooklyn said he attended the monthly prayer-meeting of the school belonging to Rev. Mr. ELMENDAR'S Church last Sabbath evening, which was large and deeply interesting. There had been several conversions. There is a weekly prayer-meeting, conducted by young men from 12 to 20 years of age, (an elder of the Church being always present,) which was well attended, and conducted with the greatest propriety. On Sabbath evening there was a presentation of three Bibles to scholars who had committed to memory the shorter catechism, some of whom recited the whole without missing a word. He spoke also of the great advance which religion had made since his youth. He was now 62 years of age; but when he was a young man there were no Sabbath Schools; and until he was 25 years of age he never had heard a layman speak in a religious meeting.

A member of the Strong-place Baptist Church said he was glad to see that we were coming back to the primitive practice. When Christ preached the Gospel he made provision for the bodies as well as the souls of men. He healed the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, and fed the hungry. Care for the temporal wants of the people was the work of the Gospel. Who ever heard of a hospital for the sick, an asylum for the insane, or an institution for the deaf, dumb or blind, or for orphans, before Christianity prevailed over heathenism?

A Superintendent of a Mission School said some of the brethren seemed to have forgotten the work in which we have hitherto been engaged. We have always been doing both for the soul and the body. This has always been the work of Mission Sabbath Schools. We only now propose to do it more systematically and thoroughly.

A gentleman from the Atlantic-street Baptist Church said that School had increased very much, and there was now among them a growing interest in spiritual things. Last Sabbath evening the Monthly Concert, attended by teachers, scholars and parents, was large and interesting.

A member of the South Presbyterian Church said he felt like the servant of Elijah, when he was sent up to the top of Mount Carmel, to look for signs of rain, and for a long time he saw none; but at length he saw a little cloud as big as a man's hand, and soon there was abundance of rain. He thought he could now see that little cloud.

The Secretary of the Missionary Committee said that if any of the Churches wished to enter upon the work of Christian visitation, before they were reached by the Missionary Committee, he would furnish the bounds of their districts, on application at his residence, No. 90 Orange-street. To prevent confusion, it is desirable that those who wish to undertake the work should first consult the member of the Committee for their Ward, or the Secretary, so that the churches need not interfere with each other.

The following are the names of the Committee, except for the Ninth and Seventh Wards, which are vacant:

Wards.

I.—ALBERT WOODRUFF, No. 102 Remsen-street.
II.—H. NEWCOMB, No. 90 Orange-street.
III.—T. T. SHEFFIELD, No. 4 Clark-street.
IV.—C. A. VAN KLECK, No. 94 Lawrence-street.
V.—I. N. JUDSON, No. 69 Hicks-street.
VI.—P. J. TEN EYCK.
VII.—
VIII.—J. R. FIELD, Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street.
IX.—
X.—A. L. VAN BUREN, No. 138 Congress-street.
XI.—T. S. SIMMONS, No. 169 Schermerhorn-street.
XIII.—SAMUEL CARTER, No. 29 Woodhull-street.

The next meeting of the Union will be held the second Monday evening of December, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets.

THE BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—This Society has been in successful operation many years. It was organized to preach the gospel to the destitute in the city, by circulating among them religious tracts and books, with the Holy Scriptures, and by supplying them with efficient and constant missionary labor. In connection with this, too, it brings to light and relieves much physical want. The Society has now in the field *six* missionaries and *four hundred visitors*, representing all Evangelical denominations.

At the quarterly meeting just held the General Superintendent made the following statement as the fruits of the labor of the Society for the past nine months:

Tracts distributed, more than	200,000
Bibles and Testaments distributed	1,085
Prayer-Meetings held by Missionaries	593
Family visits made by Missionaries	6,930
Persons induced to attend Church	345
Children gathered into Sunday-Schools	478
Temperance pledges obtained	371
Backsliders reclaimed	31
Hopeful conversions	49

The whole expense incurred by this Society during one year does not exceed $6,000—less than the annual expenditure of many City churches. The money is raised in the different churches interested in the Society.

DANGEROUS PLACE TO TAKE A NAP.—An Irish laborer, named JOAN GREEN, got drunk Tuesday night, and laid down upon the Long Island Railroad track, in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to sleep. Fortunately, he was discovered by Officer MCNEELY, of the Ninth Precinct, and removed from the track just before the passenger train came thundering along at the rate of four miles per hour. GREEN was yesterday taken before Justice MORRHOUSE, and sent to jail for being intoxicated.

ACCIDENT.—JEREMIAH BULKLEY, driver of car No. 127, Brooklyn, got intoxicated yesterday, and in endeavoring to turn his team from Washington into Tillary-street, was thrown violently to the pavement. He was taken up insensible by Officer CORWIN, of the First Precinct, and taken to the Station-House, when medical aid was called in.

FOUNDLING.—A male child was abandoned on the stoop of A. A. Low, Esq., No. 165 Washington-street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday night. It was placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor yesterday.

☞ There were only two burglaries committed in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1293, 214, 1606, 1626, 134, 265, 47, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 343.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 592, 287, 183, 471, 553, 385, 616, 295, 49, 309, 645, 537, 501, 612, 611, 602, 604, 665, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 673, 674, 677, 589, 617, 121.

Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The case of the United States against the bark *Panchita*, charged with a violation of the law against Slave-trading, was commenced yesterday before Judge BETTS. The *Panchita*, it will be recollected, was seized on the African coast by the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, in May last.

The present action is based on a libel to declare forfeit to the United States the bark with all her tackle and furniture.

The Assistant District-Attorney read the libel.

Messrs. Beebe and O'Donohue, for the claimants, contended that, as in a former trial the libel had been discharged, and as there was no reason to suppose that any different case for the Government could now be substantiated, the Court should refuse to entertain the libel.

The Judge decided, however, to hear the case upon its merits, and said he would pass upon the plea in bar, and determine the matter on its merits, at the same time.

After the answer had been read,

Counsel for claimants put in evidence all the pleadings and proceedings of the suit against the same vessel which was tried in the Fall of 1856. They also gave in evidence the proceedings in the cause commenced against the *Panchita* in July last, when the vessel arrived—the present action being on a libel filed in August.

Robert Hodge, the mate of the vessel, was examined on the direct, which had just concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. He testified that he had been engaged to go on a trading voyage; that before reaching the coast of Africa the captain told him they were going for slaves; and that Mosquito, the supercargo, told him the same thing also on board the vessel.

To-day the case will be resumed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

John B. Charron vs. *Heman J. Redfield, Ex-Collector.*—This action was brought to recover a penalty paid on brandy imported by the plaintiff. On its arrival here it was appraised, and the invoice price so increased as to incur a penalty of $162. The plaintiff proved that the money was given to a clerk to pay the Collector, and that a protest was drafted to serve upon him. But there was no positive proof to show that the protest was ever served upon the Collector, or that the money was paid to him. Mr. McKeon said that the evidence was not sufficient, and from the manner in which papers were kept in the Custom House, he insisted that positive proof should have been given of the payment of the penalty and the service of the protest on the Collector or one of his officers.

The Judge charged the Jury that there were two essential facts necessary to be proved before the plaintiff could recover. First, that the payment was made to the Collector, and secondly, that a protest was served on the Collector or his authorized agent before the payment of duty; and if the plaintiff failed to prove these facts, he could not recover. The Judge thought that the evidence was not sufficient to prove these facts; for although a witness said that he handed the money to a clerk to pay the Collector, that was not sufficient, nor was it sufficient that the protest was made unless it was served upon the Collector.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Griswold for plaintiff; Mr. McKeon for defendant.

The Second Sanford Hall Affair—Proceedings Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Anne B. Smith.—In Wednesday's TIMES we stated the substance of the proceedings in this case, had at the residence of His Honor, Mr. Justice DAVIES. The facts of the detention are already known. Yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, His Honor opened the Special Term in the Circuit Court rooms, and the case was brought on. Owing to the general impression that the case was to be privately heard, but few spectators were present. The lady in question did not make her appearance.

Mr. Squires first read his traverse to the return, as follows:

The answer of Selah Squires, the petitioner in this matter, at the request of Thomas Gregory Smith, in behalf of Anne Bessett Smith, to the return of Allan Macdonald to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

First—He denies, upon his information and belief, that the said Anne Bassett Smith was at the time of making said return, or now is, in the charge of the said Allan Macdonald as a patient.

Second—That he has no knowledge or information, except such as is derived from said return, as to the manner in which the said Anne Bassett Smith was, on the 5th day of March, 1850, committed to the care and custody of said Macdonald, or of the application of Augustine Smith, her brother, on the 5th day of November, 1857, for a warrant before two Justices of the Peace of the town of Flushing, or of the issuing of the warrant mentioned in said return, or of the commitment of the said Anne Bassett, under said warrant, by the overseers of the poor of said town, to the charge of the said Allan Macdonald; he, therefore, denies each and every allegation relating thereto in said return.

Third—He denies that the alleged proceedings set forth secondly in the return of the said Allan Macdonald are sufficient in law to justify him, said Macdonald, in retaining the charge and custody of the said Anne Bassett Smith, and he claims the same benefit of objection as if he had specifically demurred to said return in that respect.

Fourth—For further answer to the proceedings set forth secondly in said return, he says that the same were commenced after it was understood and known by the said Allan Macdonald and by the said Augustine Smith, that an application was about being made for the *habeas corpus* in this matter; that said proceedings were wholly *ex parte*, and no opportunity was given to the said Anne Bassett Smith, or any one in her behalf, to contest the same; that upon his information and belief, the physicians were satisfied of the condition of the said Anne by the representations made to them by the said Allan Macdonald and the said Augustine Smith, and that said proceedings are not conclusive upon the said Anne, nor upon this petitioner, nor any bar against an inquiry in her behalf in regard to her alleged insanity.

Fifth—He denies, upon his information and belief, that said Anne Bassett Smith was at the time of said return, or now, is insane intellectually or morally, or that she is so far disordered in her senses as to endanger her own person, or the person or property of others, if permitted to go at large, or that she has thus been in any respect insane, or disordered in her senses, at any time, since she first was placed in the institution referred to in the said return.

Sixth—That if, upon the 5th day of November, 1857, the said Anne B. Smith was a lunatic or insane person, then he charges that since that time she has become sane, and is therefore now entitled to her discharge. SELAH SQUIRES.

Nov. 12, 1857.

Judge DAVIES remarked that the traverse was very full and complete.

Mr. B. Delafield Smith, counsel for Mr. Macdonald, said the other side would object strenuously to a reference, and he understood had threatened in that case to drop the proceedings and go on in another county. They would prefer to go on before Judge DAVIES if possible.

Mr. Squires said it was clearly a case for the adjudication of the Court, and not for a reference, but they had made no threat.

Judge DAVIES said it was the practice of this Court to refer such cases, and he should follow the practice.

Mr. Squires did not understand why an issue could not be made directly. They believed the Court had no power to order a reference.

Judge DAVIES—The Court has power to call in the aid of a referee to ascertain facts, and that is all I shall do in this case. I shall refer it to a referee to take testimony on all the issues raised by the return and traverse, and report to me. I shall direct the person to be present to be examined by him, and shall direct him to take the testimony with all convenient speed, for I understand the necessity of a rapid disposition of the case. I shall reserve the question of a demurrer until after the report of a referee.

Mr. Squires said it was the mind of the Court was made up, there was no use of argument; but he must express his astonishment at the suggestion of a referee, he was so clear that it was not in accordance with the statutes. In the case of Root *vs.* Root, an issue of the same character, a reference was asked by both sides and denied, because the Court had no authority to grant it.

Judge DAVIES—The Court is better advised, that is all. I am acting not as a Court but as an officer, and after the report I must decide as an officer.

Mr. Richard Busteed, who has been engaged as counsel in the case, remarked that the Court could be engaged in no more important business than the consideration of personal liberty. He argued that, sitting as an officer, and not as a court, his Honor had no power to order a reference. He suggested further, that the public had rights in the matter of adjudications on personal liberty which could only be satisfied by the action of their own chosen judges in their own courts.

Judge DAVIES said he had no wish to avoid the responsibility of deciding the case, as he must do, according to the statutes. He only proposed to call in the aid of a referee to do the manual labor of taking testimony. The gentleman to whom he proposed to refer the matter, if he would take it, was Mr. Henry Hilton, and he thought he might be ready to hear the case on his report week after next.

Mr. Busteed had no objection to the person named, but objected that Judge DAVIES could not see the witnesses produced in support of the return—their manner, the kindling of the eye, the heaving of an angry bosom, and the thousand things that indicate truth or falsehood.

Mr. Wm. A. Hardenbrook, associate counsel for petitioner, urged further that the referee would exclude or admit testimony as he thought proper, which might deprive them of important testimony which Judge DAVIES would receive.

After some further discussion, his Honor said he would consult with some of his brethren of the bench before deciding whether to order a reference, and inform counsel of his determination as early as possible. Meanwhile the lady must remain where she is.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

The People ex rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—On the 19th of last month Justice Peabody denied the motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Aqueduct Board to award to the relators the contract for constructing the new Reservoir near Yorkville.

The principal objections to the bid of Dinsmore & Wood were that it was verified by only one of the partners, viz.: Wood, and that the firm was described as Dinsmore, Wood and Company. An appeal was taken and an order staying all proceedings, until a decision on the appeal, served upon the Croton Aqueduct Board. Before service of the order, however, the respondents had awarded the contract to Fairchild & Co., the next lowest bidders; but upon receiving the contract papers they refused to execute them, on the ground that they had been served with an order restraining their action.

Subsequently, on an affidavit of one of the firm of Fairchild & Co., that the contract had been awarded to them, and the stay of the proceedings of the Board prevented their contract from being executed, whereby they were greatly injured, and many men who could obtain employment if the work went on were kept out of work; and that the counsel for the relators and for the Board had not taken measures to have the matter argued as soon as possible, it was ordered that the relators show cause this morning why the order staying the proceedings of the Board should not be vacated, and the case put upon the calendar for the present judicial term, in order that it might be determined with that expedition which the interests of all parties required.

Mr. James R. Whiting appeared for Fairchild & Co., and Messrs. Busleed and Abbott counsel respectively for the Aqueduct Board, and the relators opposed the motion on the ground that they had expedited the case as much as possible, and that they could not prepare to go on as soon as desired by Fairchild & Co.

No decision was rendered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The trial of James Rodgers for the murder of James Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, will take place to-day (Thursday) without any further postponement.

Yesterday George Attwood, arraigned for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence deferred.

Rechel Hunter, a colored girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James Stewart, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon on officer Dazé, of the the Fifth Precinct, with intent to do bodily harm. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Charles O. Heckenhack, a German doctor, of fashionable appearance, was placed on trial for a felonious assault on Conrad Eisele, a jeweler, residing at No. 50 Delancey-street, with intent to take life.

Mr. Eisele, as the evidence showed, is separated from his wife. On June 10th he had been but a few days separated from her, but he had reason to suppose the separation was more lonely for him than for her. Accordingly, early

e mstances of this unfortunate homicide, may be willing to renounce our proportion of that right to punish, yet we cannot give up that of others, nor by volition remove the necessity for public example. The community at large, who are interested in the firm administration of their laws, have a right to require, in every case, a penalty proportionate to the immorality and danger of the act, and its bad tendency. It has been urged in mitigation of the sentence in this case, with great power and pathos, that the circumstances of it demand and will justify a liberal exercise of the discretion reposed in the Court, and that the ends of public justice would be fully attained by the imposition of a fine. The views of counsel have been supported by petitions and representations from a large majority of the jurors who render the verdict, and from other citizens of high standing in this community; and likewise from some hundred and sixty matrons, spinsters and young misses, who, upon the impulse of awakened sensibilities, state that *they* have fully considered all the circumstances of the case. I confess that when the verdict was pronounced my inclinations were in favor of a pecuniary punishment; and if it then had been necessary to pass the sentence, I should have proposed the imposition of a fine. Those first impressions, followed with the appeals which since have been so fervently made, call upon the Court carefully and with impartiality to examine and settle what the character and limit of their discretion is, and fairly to look at and determine the nature and effect of the punishment proposed, if it shall be adjudged in this case. The discretion given by the statute must be a legal, not an arbitrary one—a discretion which is to be exercised upon a clear and judicial view of the aggravations or extenuations of an offence, and of the circumstances of the party and of the case. It cannot be used as a warrant for Judges to regulate a punishment according to the dictates of their individual opinions or private feelings. Such a power would be exceedingly dangerous to the liberty of the citizen because it could be wielded both ways. I have no recollection of a base pecuniary penalty ever having been adjudicated in this State as the appropriate punishment for a voluntary homicide. It is true the statute contemplates that circumstances may justify a imposition for the crime of manslaughter; but, upon mature reflection, I am not satisfied that justice would be properly administered if the slayer, under the circumstances of this offence, should be let off with a pecuniary punishment.

It strikes me that the youth and entire dependence of the unfortunate prisoner are facts which really oppose rather than commend the imposition of the fine. Human punishment, in its nature, is personal, and being inseparably connected with, and the consequence of guilt, it cannot admit of substitution. It is evident that a fine in this case would fall upon and be met by the highly-respectable and afflicted father, and I in fact could not see a punishment of the culprit, but simply a ransom paid for his liberty, and its exercise would be so estimated by all disinterested observers.

Although an innocent parent, relative, or friend may consent to suffer what his child or kinsman, or friend merits as a *punishment*, the injured party, which in this case is the *public*, could not be satisfied with such transmutation of punishment.

A naked fine also would partake of the nature of a composition which looks, in part, to the recompence of the individual party immediately injured by the commission of the offence. The permitting of vicarious punishments is subversive of moral duty, and would encourage rather than deter the commission of high crimes.

My failure, upon "sober second thought," to concur with counsel and the petitioners in concluding that a *fine* would meet the demands of public justice in this case, is not evidence that I have not fully considered all the mitigating circumstances which have been presented to the mind of the Court, or that I eschew the exercise of a legal discretion in settling the appropriate punishment.

The imposition of punishment from six months to ten years gives a large field for the full display of that regulated mercy which should temper justice.

My sympathies are with the mourning parents. As a father of three sons who have passed from the excitement and indiscretions of youth to the duties of active manhood, I can enter into their deep sorrow; and if it was within my judicial power, to be exercised in the fear of God, with a due regard to my oath of office that I would adjudicate justice without respect to persons, and faithfully and impartially perform all my duties, agreeably to the laws of the State, I would at once stanch their bleeding hearts I would lift them from the dust, and hand over to them their erring child that they might bear him to his father's land.

My failure to bring my mind to that conclusion is not proof that I love CASARISM, but that I *must* love Rome more.

But my three brethren upon the bench, who stand with the same responsibility to the public as myself, differing with me in opinion, I will proceed to pronounce the sentence determined upon by the majority of the Court.

FREDERICK CUEVA: The judgment of the law for the crime of manslaughter, of which you have been convicted, is that you pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and do stand committed until the fine and the costs of prosecution be paid.

The pronouncing of the sentence was followed by applause and hisses, which, however, was at once suppressed and rebuked by Judge Ogden.

The crowd dispersed, and numerous friends surround the father and son to offer their congratulations. After a brief interval the young man was returned to jail to await the payment of the fine, and the Court proceeded to the trial of some small causes. The fine and costs, amounting in all to about $1,500, were paid during the afternoon, and the young man set at liberty. It is understood that the family will sail for Cuba by the first steamer.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Reptd. for the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2?5	33?	26	271	3710	5643
Browning's, Sixth-street	....	126	30	17	5171	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	.....	197	53	109	4126	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	144	62	76	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.	2625	3893	171	471	1,007	5643
Last week.	2610	3433	228	419	11148	2142
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856						3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Total.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1943	.....	.....	.....	748
Hudson River Railroad	8510	.....	.....	.....	4017
Hudson River Boats	625	.....	.....	483	894
Harlem Railroad	3.0	26	351	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	1233	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	190	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	2,107	Horses	—
Sheep	1,919	Lambs	—
Hogs	3,763	Calves	63

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	763	Massachusetts	—
New-York	736	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	942	Texas	—
Kentucky	322	Connecticut	—
Indiana	201	Michigan	22
Virginia	60	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 11, 5,137 Hogs.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-c[illegible] "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	9¾c.@10c.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	10c. @10¼c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¼c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¼c. @ 7¾c.	8c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6½c.@8c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 6c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been decidedly the bluest day for owners of cattle that has ever occurred in this market. As we stated last week, 2,500 cattle is an abundant supply for this market in these economical times, but we find the receipts of fresh cattle since our last report to have been 3,978—only 22 less than *four thousand*—to which must be added at least 250 over previously, making a total supply for one week of over four thousand two hundred, or an excess of 1,500 to 2,000 over the demands of the market. Over 3,000 were offered at Forty-fourth-street for to-day's market, including last evening's sales. With this statement before one, it is easy to conceive the course of the market to-day. Buyers were quick to perceive their advantage, and the sellers were dishcartened. The buyers of course had things their own way, not only as regards prices, but also the estimated weight. The animals were sold right and left at any price that could be got for them. Very fair cattle went at 7¾c. to 8¾c., few reached 9c., and these only of the best quality. Such animals are always in demand, there being scarcely ever enough to supply the demands of a few first-class butchers. There were large numbers sold at 6c.@7c. for the dressed carcasses. Many of these cost the present owners 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb., live weight, in Illinois, which is more than the net price here to-day. The owners, therefore, lose the feed, freight, commission, and other expenses. Some drovers offered $10 to $20 ₱ head to any one who would make good their losses. One of them felt sure his stock would be worth $10 ₱ head more in Illinois than he could get for them here to-day. Not only his, but many other droves, ought to be there now to consume the abundance of grass still luxuriant, and the over supply of corn, which can scarcely be sold at any price, save in the form of beef. We put the average of all sold to-day at ½c.@¾c. decline from our last week's low rates. We can hardly estimate the number left over, but from an inspection of the yards towards evening, there will scarcely be less than 400 to 500 unsold to-night. This is a first-rate time for farmers hereabouts to come in and stock their farms. They will find sellers to-morrow ready to meet them at any reasonably low figures, if not unreasonable ones. The down-town and Washington retail markets were literally crammed with beef carcasses. A country butcher passing through this morning, with no intention of buying, was led to buy 20 hind-quarters at 5c. ₱ lb., to salt down. The drovers have now to pay a higher tariff on the railroad. The New-York Central weigh the cattle, limiting them to 10 tons the car. All over that is charged 80c. ₱ hundred from Buffalo to Albany, ($98 ₱ car of 10 tons from Buffalo to Albany.)

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
65	Ind.	Ratcliff & Darnall	S. Smith.
166	Ill.	Nichols & Funk	Hurd & Barnes.
20	N. Y.	J. F. Hobert	O. Hurd.
76	Ill.	A. Halleck	Mead & Holcomb.
14	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
35	Ill.	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
51	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
134	Ohio	J. Yeasel	J. Flynn.
10	Ill.	E. Nichols	Nichols & Bloomer.
59	Ill.	B. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Co.
85	Ky.	W. H. Parker	Allerton & Conger.
124	Texas	Stowell & Kellogg	Lauterbeck & Westh'r.
60	Va.	Bell & Poage	J. H Williams.
52	Ohio	Moorehouse & Sons	Geo. Sage.
74	Ohio.	Wm. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
114	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	J. Clery.
12	Ohio	Pate & Blair	Geo. Ayrault.
30	N. Y.	Freeman & Sheldon	Geo. Ayrault.
62	N. Y.	Perkins & Hurvey	W. Ayrault.
93	Ky.	M. H. Parker	W. E. Wheeler.
160	Ill.	Smith & Poor	W. H. Harris.
103	Ill.	Fenner & Johnson	Budlong & Eastman.
16	N. Y.	W. B. Belden	Owner.
22	Mich.	H. Haywood	I. Budlong.
40	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
59	Ind.	S. F. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Co.
87	N. Y.	A. Beebe	Wm. H. Belden.
51	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
40	N. Y.	D. Dayton	Owner.
41	N. Y.	Holmes & Boyd	M. Dalton.
60	Penn.	McQuade & Co	Westhaimer & Co.
47	N. Y.	W. F. Horton	Owner.
87	N. Y.	W. H. Roberts	Owner.
95	Ill.	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
90	N. Y.	Peach & Bray	Owner.
238	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Allerton, Conger & Co.
64	Ind.	T. Caldwell	Owner.
72	Ohio	B. Meeks	Shuster & Co.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

NICHOLS & FUNK had 160 common Illinois cattle, which weighed 1,222 gross, at home. O. HURD was selling 60, and D. BARNES the balance at 7c.@8c. HURD was also selling 20 State Cattle belonging to J. F. HOBERT, of Yates County, at similar prices.

A. HALLOCK forwarded 76 pretty fair steers of Illinois grazing, rated 550 lbs. net, for which MEAD & HOLCOMB were getting 7¾c.@8c.

W. W. HOAG was selling a small lot of his own Dutchess County cattle at 8c.@9c. Estimated weight 725 pounds net. They were good bullocks.

T. WHITE & SON, in addition to the balance of BRACA's cattle left over from last week, were disposing of 35 Illinois cattle, which cost H. R. SMITH 4c. last Spring in Illinois. As they are not averaging over 6c. to-day, his profits are on the wrong side of the account. You are not the only man, Mr. SMITH, who paid too much for your cattle.

LODER & JACKSON's 56 medium Indiana Steers were running out at 7¾c.@8¾c., on an estimate of 650 lbs. ALLERTON & MYERS were selling them.

NICHOLS & BLOOMER were disposing of 70 very fair Illinois Steers, for E. NICHOLS. Estimated weight, 625@650 lbs., and bringing 8c.

STOWELL & KELLOGG forwarded 124 Texans of medium grade, which WESTHEIMER & LAUTERBECK were selling at 6¾c.@7c. They would weigh about 600 lbs. net.

BELL & POAGE made their first visit to this market with 60 Virginia cattle at an unfortunate time for them. Their cattle, which were a very fair lot, of 700 lbs. weight, were selling by J. H. WILLIAMS at about 8c., which was less than a portion of the same lot brought in Philadelphia last week.

CEO. SAGE sold at Bergen, during the week, 112 cattle for different parties, at prices ranging from 6c. @9c. He was selling here, to-day, 52 Ohio steers for MOREHOUSE & SEARS. They were of fairish quality, bringing 7¾c.@8¾c.

RATCLIFF & DARNELL would give $10 ₱ head, in addition to their expense here, if their 65 steers were back in Putnam County, Ill. S. SMITH is getting 7c. to 8c. for them, which they estimate a loss of $20 ₱ head. Being weight 1,335 lbs. gross.

WM. H. PARKER contributed 85 pretty fair Kentucky cattle, rated 550 lbs. net. ALLERTON & CONGER were getting 7¾c.@9c. for them.

FRITZ & POCK forwarded 100 decent Illinois steers, of 650 lbs. net, for which W. H. HARRIS was getting but about 7c. As they cost 3½c. in the Spring, we put some one of the owners will feel *poorer* when he receives the account of sales.

FENNER & JOHNSON's 103 medium Illinois Steers, rated 600 lbs., were bringing 7c.@8c. A few of the top went at near 9c. ₱ lb. BUDLONG & EASTMAN, salesmen.

D. MCELWEE was selling 40 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, some of them very fine. Four of them brought $88 each, which was but little less than 10c., as they were judged to weigh 900 lbs. net.

FREEMAN & SHELDON had 30 very fair Cattle. One pair especially deserve notice, so few such have been offered of late. They were estimated to dress 2,580 lbs., and brought $245, or over 9½c. They had taken the first premium as working oxen at the Kentucky State Fair, and as fat cattle more recently at the Livingston County, N. Y., Fair.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $60@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $2@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a falling off in the receipts, but with that dullness which pervades the stock market generally, there is quite sufficient. Prices remain about the same.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 26 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been moderate, and all have been sold at figures a little below last week's prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is abundantly supplied; no improvement in the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Fewer have been offered than usual, but more than are wanted, although the trade is a little brisker.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Among the offerings of the present week are a large proportion of "Bobs," which can scarcely be given away. Good calves are plenty and dull.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 271 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Receipts are larger than the demand. "Bobs" are plenty at $1 and $1 25 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Receipts are light, but enough for the demand, which is very dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 109 Veal Calves; selling at 6c.@7c. No change in the market.

O'BRIEN reports 74 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Market very dull, with more than are wanted on hand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep market is very depressed at present. With large receipts the demand is falling off, and prices are declining. They may be quoted 50c. ₱ head less than last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,710 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. There is an over-supply for the very dull market of to-day. Prices are from 25c. to 50c. ₱ head less than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,171 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 6c.@8½c., and a few at 9c. ₱ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@8c., and a few extras 10c. ₱ lb., net. The pens were full this morning, and a dull prospect ahead. Prices are 50c. ₱ head less than last week. Salesmen call it the worst week of the season.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,126 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10.

McGRAW & REED report sales of

107 Sheep at	$352 90	45 Sheep at	$144 12
52 Sheep	164 00	40 Sheep	96 88
60 Sheep	190 50	83 Sheep	314 12
17 Sheep	47 50	57 Sheep	171 31
21 Sheep	77 12	49 Sheep	162 00
92 Sheep	295 50	23 Sheep	48 50
24 Sheep	48 60	14 Sheep	66 50

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

61 Sheep at	$290 50	18 Sheep at	$49 50
124 Sheep	491 81	113 Sheep	316 75
225 Sheep	730 37	95 Sheep	230 00

JAMES MCCAFFY reports sales of

78 Sheep at	$253 50	61 Sheep at	$205 88
124 Sheep	403 00	46 Sheep	146 62
145 Sheep	601 00	73 Sheep	237 25
13 Sheep	150 50	86 Sheep	258 00
50 Sheep	162 50	617 Sheep	2,082 38
101 Sheep	359 81		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With large arrivals, prices are a little depressed. Packers are now taking hold of them, but not more than they can well manage. A large proportion of those for the past week have been still Hogs, not overfat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 5,649 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5¼c. for distillery hogs. Receipts have been large, and numbers of them remain unsold. About 1,000 still hogs arrived to-day.

VAN BRUNT & WATMOUGH, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	5¾@6 | Dressed	7¼@7¾

DISTILLERY.

Live	5@5¼ | Dressed	6¾@6¾

Arrivals free.

G. W. DOBMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Western Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@6¾	7¾@7¾
Still Hogs, prime	5 @5¼	6¾@6¾
This State Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@6	7¾@7¾
Stock Hogs, no sale		

Arrivals are plentiful and prices tending downwards. There are some 2,000 unsold at the different yards.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With a full supply of garden truck, the markets have been rather overstocked during a few days past for the moderate demand is upon them. The staples, or especially Potatoes, are mainly firm, at prices a little higher than last week. Those of the country about here have mostly been used, and the main supply must be from a distance. The expense of getting them from the West is against bringing them from that direction. Several cargoes have arrived from Nova Scotia, and are now selling from the vessels at 75 cents per bushel. Some of them are in good order, while others are badly decayed. Sweet varieties are plenty, at even lower prices than Mercers and Peach Blows.

Apples give indications of advancing with the approach of cold weather.

Quinces are poor, and find a dull market.

Cranberries continue abundant, but many, gathered before they were fully ripe, are decaying early.

Butter is depressed, although the stock on hand is not over large. The well-known fact that large amounts are in the country, and the absence of a demand for shipping, prevents activity in the market. We quote a decline in price.

Game and wild Poultry Fowl are plenty.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 00	@	$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	—	@	75
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Beets—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—₱ bbl	6 00	@	7 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	9 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	4 00	@	—
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	1 50	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
Quinces—Common, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes—Isabella, Prime ₱ lb	10	@	12
Grapes—Common, ₱ lb	3	@	6
Barberries—₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	75	@	88
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ₱ 100	8 00	@	10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	62	@	87
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@	38
Leeks—₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Celery—₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00	@	6 50
Spinach—₱ bbl	—	@	75
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Butter—Sta e, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lard—In tubs	10	@	11
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12
Cheese—₱ lb	8	@	8¼
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	17	@	—
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	16	@	—
Fowls—₱ pair	75	@	88
Fowls—Buck's County, ₱ lb	18	@	19
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@	63
Ducks—₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	88	@	1 00
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Divers, ₱ pair	25	@	31
Turkeys—₱ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys—Each	88	@	1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	56	@	63
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	75	@	88
Woodcocks—₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Partridge—₱ pair	50	@	63
Quails—each	12	@	15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	15
Hares—Each	10	@	15
Squirrels—Each	3	@	4
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	12	@	11

Markets... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former rates. Pearls $6 50; Pots $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,175 bbls., including 787 bbls. Pearls and 388 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yallow, 27c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The demand is moderate and quotations are sustained. Liverpool Cannel, $10 75; do. Orrel, $8 75 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—Privately, no improvements have occurred, and prices still lean in favor of buyers. Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Sales were made by auction, of 3,196 bags Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and 176 bags Maracaibo at from 8c.@10c. cash, ₱ lb.

COPPER—Quiet and drooping.

COTTON—The small lots arriving continue to find ready purchasers at about 13c. for middling Uplands; 13¾c. for do. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 40c.@44c. cash, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues quite dull and heavy for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is less freely offered, and is in lively request at firmer prices. Sales 15,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85	@	$5 00
Extra State	5 10	@	5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@	5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 95	@	5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 55
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	8 00

Canadian is improving. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more active and a firmer rates. The transactions include 2,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is light. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ₱ 100 lbs; $5 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are plenty and heavy, at $2 35@$2 45 for Layer, $2@$2 15 for Bunch, ₱ whole box, and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are in limited demand, at about previous figures. Sales by auction, in Boston, yesterday: Raisins—100 casks Sun, blue mark, $6 25; 300 kegs small Muscatel, $4 12½@$4 25; 4,000 boxes Bunch, 1,500 sold, $2; 2,600 half do., do, $1; 2,700 quarter do., do., 56c.@56c.; 1,000 boxes Layer, $2 21@$2 23, 4 mos.—all JOHN CLEMENS' brand. Lemons—230 cases Malaga, at $1 50@$1 55 each; and Figs, 46 cases Smyrna, at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., cash. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day: Three cargoes of new Malaga Raisins have arrived, and partly been disposed of on terms not made public, and part at $2 35@$2 40, $1 20@60c. for whole, half and quarter boxes. 300 boxes Malaga Lemons sold at $2 25, and 300 boxes at a price kept secret.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is held with more confidence—but the demand is tame. Sales 23,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian, at $1 25; ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 20@$1 52; Red Western at $1 06; prime to choice White Southern, at $1 50@$1 55; amber color do., at $1 34@$1 35; and very red do., at $1 30@$1 33½ ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in good request, at higher prices. Sales, 27,000 bushels, at 75c.@77½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 79c. for Yellow Western, delivered; and 80c.@81c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 1 600 bushels prime Northern Rye, at 70c., delivered, and 4,200 bushels State Barley at from 75c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are brisker and firmer, at 41c.@16c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 24 hours, 8,357 bbls. Flour, 24,484 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn.

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 80c.@86c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dull and heavy. Stock in first hands, today, 345,548, against 21,891 same period last year.

HOPS—Are in limited request, and barely command 5c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—We can report only light sales of Scotch Pig at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ₱ ton. English Bar is nominal at $53 50 for common, and $62 50 for Refined, ₱ ton. English Sheet is quoted at from 3¼c. @4½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, the Iron market was quiet, and prices were unsettled, especially for Pig. Small sales were reported at $23 ₱ ton, cash, for No. 1; $22 for No. 2; and $20 for No. 3. In Scotch Pig nothing doing, and prices nominal. Prices of Blooms, Bars and Boiler Iron remain without change.

LATHS—Esslern, $1 ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in limited request, and is quoted down to $5@$5 50 for foreign Pig, ₱ 100 lbs.; 6c. for Pipe Sheet; and 5¾c. for Bar, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intending to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., is now due at this port. The news will be one week later, and during that period intelligence of our Bank suspension will have reached England. As people on the other side of the water were fully prepared, by previous advices, for the worst, we do not expect to hear that our suspension of specie payments will be attended with very alarming consequences. The *Arabia* will probably bring a fortnight's later intelligence from India. We shall very likely hear that Lucknow has been relieved by General HAVELOCK and event that will turn the tide of rebellion in the Northwest Provinces, but we hardly hope to announce that Delhi, the great centre of the mutiny, has yet fallen.

The latest news from the Plains is important, as affecting the progress and success of the Utah Expedition. At Fort Laramie, from which we have advices, to Oct. 22, news had been received that the Mormons had *burnt three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons*, near Green River, 30 miles in the rear of the vanguard, Col. ALEXANDER's command. Col. JOHNSON was two hundred and thirty miles beyond Laramie when last heard from, with the snow seven inches deep, and owing to the slim supply of corn and the absence of grass, the team and dragoon horses were rapidly falling. It was expected that a portion of the Expedition would winter at a Mormon village on Bear River.

We learn from Washington that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter severely rebuking to BRIGHAM YOUNG for his various shortcomings, and for the insolent manner in which he recently addressed the Bureau concerning affairs in Utah. YOUNG complains that his accounts have invariably been disallowed, and therefore has, on this account, with difficulty sustained the civil government of the Territory. The reasons for such action by the department are given by General DENVER, and an exposition of the policy of the Government towards Utah is made.

We have received, by way of New-Orleans, important news from Mexico. On the 4th inst., President COMONFORT was clothed with dictatorial power. This move has been expected for some time. General ALVAREZ was still successful against the rebels at the South, and at Cuernavaca, in consequence of difficulties between Spaniards and Mexicans, the Authorities had proclaimed Martial Law. Advices from Yucatan represent that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops.

General WILLIAM WALKER was arrested at New-Orleans, on Tuesday night, on the affidavit of a Custom-House officer, but was immediately admitted to bail. His plans whatever they may be, it is thought will not be interfered with by his arrest.

The Convention of the Unemployed which assembled in Tompkins-square yesterday, amounted to about two thousand persons. There was little done, but much more excitement than heretofore, and a sprinkling of amusement to beguile the multitude while waiting the tardy movements of their Committee. A large delegation of the "Lively Lazarna Association" was on hand from an early hour; they seized several baskets of bread; chased a baker's wagon; pressed into their service a band of wandering musicians, compelling them to furnish music *gratis*, and then ran them off the ground; several obnoxious Germans were hustled about, and obliged to leave on short notice; some speeches were made and a visit and a speech from Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, wound up the day's proceedings.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the United States troops and marines evacuated the Custom-House basement, where they had been held under orders the night previous. The order of evacuation was given after a consultation of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Marshal RYNDERS upon the subject. The troops are where they can be summoned to a similar duty again on emergency.

In the Park the excitement was much diminished. Indeed; the "Umbrella Guard," which passed through at 10 o'clock, and the display of an Engine Company, with the labors of a photographer, in the endeavor to confer immortality on them and their engine, were the chief events worthy of notice. A Committee of the workingmen conferred with the Mayor, and were told to keep quiet till work could be found for them. They professed to be satisfied with the Mayor's promise that something should be done. The numbers in the Park yesterday were quite small.

The Cattle Markets were very largely oversupplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being over *four thousand*, including some 250 left over last week. Prices went down to a lower point than at any time before for many years. The average prices of the day were below 8 cents per pound for the dressed beef. Hind quarters of fair beef were sold in the Washington market, during the past week, as low as 5c.@6c. per pound. Consumers should now insist upon a large decline in their meat bills, and get it too.

A meeting of Western Drovers was held at the Girard House last evening, at which a series of resolutions, complaining of the present high freights on the railroads over which their stock is brought to the New-York market, were adopted, and a Committee appointed to confer with drovers along the various routes and make arrangements for the concentration of the patronage of all upon some road at reduced rates.

The General Produce Markets yesterday, were firmer for Breadstuffs, with increased activity in Flour, and moderate transactions in Wheat and Corn. Provisions were quiet, yet steady. Coffee exhibited no important change. The auction sales formed the bulk of the day's business. Sugar and Molasses were in fair demand at former rates. Cotton, Rice and Tobacco appeared about the same. Freights were rather less active, with 755 vessels of all classes in port. There are now in the port of Boston nearly two hundred and fifty ships, barks and brigs, with slender prospects for immediate employment.

The ship *Howadji*, Capt. BALCH, from Boston, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, hemp and tallow, was struck by lightning on the 3d inst., at 9 A. M., in lat. 42° 50' north, long. 61° 42' west, being about 100 miles from Sable Island. The cargo was set on fire, and the ship totally consumed. The Captain and crew were fortunately rescued at 11 o'clock the same night, by the ship *Gutenberg*, Capt. MYERS, and brought to this port. They speak in the highest terms of Capt. MYERS and his humane treatment of them while on board his ship.

A letter from Captain DAWSON to Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co., announces the total loss, on the 8th of October, of the ship *Kossuth*, upon Manatilla Reef, Little Bahamas. The mate and five of the crew are also supposed to be drowned, having left the ship, in the boat, to seek assistance. The captain, passengers and the remainder of the crew had arrived at Nassau.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the *habeas corpus* case of Miss ANNE B. SMITH was taken up. A very full traverse to the return was read by Mr. SQUIRES, and the question as to the propriety of referring the case to a referee arose. Mr. SQUIRES objected, and, after some argument, his Honor consented to consult with his brethren of the Bench, before deciding the matter. The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, for producing a false heir to the late Dr. BURDELL, will take place in Goshen, Orange County, on the third Tuesday in December. In the Dinsmore & Wood new Reservoir case a motion was made to show cause why the stay of proceedings, to restrain the Aqueduct Board from awarding the bid for the new Reservoir, should not be vacated, no decision was rendered.

A new libel against the bark *Panchita*, seized by the British war vessel *Sappho*, in May last, on the African coast, for alleged infringement of the laws against slaving, and brought under charge of British officers to this port, where, it is said, her proprietors reside, was commenced yesterday, before Judge BETTS. The mate, ROBERT HOOPER, was examined, and testified that, before reaching the African coast, he had been informed by the master and supercargo of the bark that their object was to obtain a cargo of slaves. His cross-examination commences this morning.

In the case of CUEVA, the young Cuban, convicted of manslaughter in the homicide of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, the Court has sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $1,000. We regard this sentence as eminently just and proper. At the time of the trial we reviewed the testimony submitted, and came to the conclusion that there was no deliberate intention on the part of CUEVA to take the life of DE GRANVAL. Furthermore, the evidence on the very material point as to whether CUEVA did actually fire the pistol was so conflicting that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. We are glad to see that the Judge has taken this view of the case, and has meted out a lenient punishment. The unfortunate youth has seen the fatal consequences that have resulted from his own ungovernable temper, and it will be his own fault if the present warning is passed by unheeded.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, charged with being one of the principals in the horrible murder of the Swiss woman, in the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street, was rearrested yesterday morning, Officer GILFEATHER, of the First Ward, through whose clutches he escaped, determined, evidently, to redeem his reputation, after assiduous chasing, finally ferreted him out of his hiding-place, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, where he was staying with an aunt, named Mrs. MURPHY. After an examination before Coroner CONNERY, in which he denied his guilt, he was locked up in the Tombs. "Sailor DAN" is the only one of the four accused parties who is not arrested.

An adjourned meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was to have been held yesterday, but owing to some cause or other—the absence of Mr. CHOLWELL, probably—it was announced, after a delay of nearly an hour, that no meeting would take place until Saturday, at 2 P. M. It is understood that the Board has not as yet received any communication from Mr. PERIT as to his intention in the matter of accepting or declining the seat in the Board to which he was elected on Saturday last.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday. Nothing was done but to discuss the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against parties in the City selling liquor without a license. No resolve was passed, and no joint conclusion arrived at.

STEPHEN GORDON, the alleged proprietor of a noted bogus ticket selling office in Liberty-street, found his way to a lock-up in the Tombs yesterday, through the complaint of a young Irishman whom he had victimized. Justice CONNOLLY refused to admit him to bail, and the efforts of his friends to effect his release were unavailing. The case is an aggravated one and involves three emigrant runners who thus far have escaped arrest.

The mails from Upper Canada for England, did not reach this City until 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the freshets in the West. Mr. CUNARD detained the *Persia* until their arrival.

The Parish Will case was continued yesterday before the surrogate. Mr. EVARTS' argument in defence of the Will occupied the entire day.

The Mayoralty.

We are in the constant receipt of communications suggesting the names of available candidates for the Mayoralty against Mayor WOOD. We must decline their publication, not because they are not well written, and still less because the names suggested are not worthy of respectful consideration,—but simply because we see no good result to follow such publications. There is not the slightest difficulty in naming twenty, fifty or a hundred men who would make very excellent candidates for the Mayoralty, and very excellent officers if once elected. The main thing is to concentrate the attention of the public upon *some one*,—and that cannot be done by throwing open the columns of the Press to the advocacy, or proposal, of half a dozen. The effect of such publications is, on the contrary, to distract the public mind and create small cliques in favor of five or six different candidates.

A call has been put in circulation, and is already extensively signed by prominent men of all political parties, for a public meeting to be held in front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, on Saturday next, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to confer with other regularly constituted Committees, and select a Peoples' candidate for the Mayoralty. This is a very proper mode of reaching the public sense in regard to a candidate, and if carried forward with vigor and the active coöperation of the great body of those interested, it cannot fail to prove successful. The superstition of Mayor WOOD's invincibility, which has done a good deal to paralyze efforts against him, is rapidly disappearing. He has succeeded hitherto not by his own strength, nor by the support of his party, but solely by the divisions of his opponents. At the last contest he ran 6,851 votes behind his own party, and 8,952 behind the aggregate vote against him for Mayor. He was elected solely because his opponents could not, or would not, agree upon another candidate: they divided their strength among four—and as a matter of course, it was utterly wasted. It is to be hoped they will be wiser now. One of the political parties has rushed into the field with a candidate of its own, but it has also declared that this is only done by way of suggestion, and that they do not propose to insist upon him unless he should be also selected by the other organizations, who have a right to be consulted in the premises.

Thus far everything promises union of feeling and of action upon this subject. No personal preferences or partisan purposes have been allowed to divert the public mind from the main object,—the selection of an upright, honest, energetic and public spirited candidate. If such a man is put in nomination and supported with cordiality, his election is reasonably certain.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.—In a letter, which will be found in another column, Mr. E. C. DELAVAN announces his determination to decline a reëlection as President of the State Temperance Society. As he has done this annually for the last four or five years, the announcement may fail to command the degree of faith which, in this case, we believe it really deserves. Several of Mr. D.'s oldest and most devoted friends have advised him that, in their judgment, his continuance in that post is no longer essential to the cause, and we understand that he is now resolved not, under any circumstances, to return to it.

The lecture which Prof. A. McCOY has announced his purpose of delivering through the State, to convict Mr. DELAVAN of infidelity to the Temperance Cause, has already been noticed in these columns. We have very little doubt that the movement grows out of personal animosity, rather than any special zeal for the cause of Temperance. Mr. McCOY was for some time employed by Mr. D. to edit the *Prohibitionist*, and was very earnestly but unsuccessfully urged by him for appointment as Governor CLARK's Private Secretary. Some months since he was removed by Mr. D. from his Editorial post, and this is probably the cause of his present hostility.

Mr. DELAVAN has labored long, and we have no doubt earnestly and sincerely, for the promotion of Temperance. Although he has made what seem to us very grave and very disastrous mistakes in his plans of operation, and has attempted to base the movement upon utterly untenable and impracticable principles, we believe he has been acting throughout in good faith, and from a sincere belief in the wisdom and policy of his course.

Organization of Charity.

Although the friends of Mayor WOOD who have been endeavoring to glorify that functionary through the rather questionable contrivance of certain elaborate "demonstrations of the working classes," have done as much as in them lay, to discredit the claims of suffering labor, it is impossible for them to exhaust the public conviction that thousands of the honest and industrious poor of this City are at this moment enduring all the bitterest privations of want. Every intelligent citizen knows that men and women who have contributed through years of patient and faithful toil to the prosperity of this great metropolis, are now in danger of positive starvation, and would thankfully accept the "loaves of bread" which were yesterday morning stolen from the bakers in Tompkins-square by the riotous emissaries of the vulgar despotism under which we are so well content to live, and were thrown about the streets by those lively young gentlemen in the madness of their mirthful "misery."

In our disgust at the trickeries of designing men, and at the extravagances of fictitious woe, we must be very careful not to lose sight for an instant of the real distresses which demand an active sympathy and an immediate assistance. We are imperatively called upon to devise and to put into execution at once some practical measures which shall relieve our City of the weight that now presses upon its resources before that weight shall have become intolerable. It will be to small purpose that we have exposed and defeated the impracticable propositions of Mayor WOOD, if we cannot set upon these propositions the brand of a condemnation more substantial than any criticism by organizing a system of charity equal to the wants of the hour, and yet compatible alike with the self-respect of those whom it is to benefit, and with the permanent good of the community.

Fortunately the elements of such a system are ready to our hand.

In this country we have never been compelled to adopt anything exactly corresponding to the Poor Laws and the Public Charities of Europe. The extent of our national resources, and the buoyancy of our institutions, have enabled us heretofore to meet the demands of our own poor, and to accommodate the influx of European pauperism, without resorting to any extensive, regular and permanent system of provision for a great indigent class. For this feature of our society we have many reasons to be grateful. For public charity can never pretend to the efficacy of private beneficence. Whatever it gains in the facility of administration, it loses in its influence upon the public mind. It tends to breed indifference in the hearts of those who support, and imbecility in the characters of those who profit by the machinery of benevolence. It educates the poverty which it is intended to relieve, and generates a hundred forms of odious corruption in those by whom it is administered. When the French Jacobins of 1793 undertook to act upon the theories of Mayor WOOD, they suppressed all the institutions of private charity, and established a grand "*Livre de la Bienfaisance Nationale*," a "Book of National Beneficence," on which every citizen entitled by his penury to assistance, was to be inscribed—the hospitals were to be dismantled; the asylums of the orphan and the superannuated were to be leveled with the earth. What was the result? That the sick and the starving were left to die by scores and by hundreds; that the secret charities which bind man to man, and soften the stern outlines of caste and class began to decay, and that a Christian nation of the eighteenth century seemed about to sink to the level of those States of Pagan antiquity in which the rich were driven to a terrible election between the ruin of their own fortunes and the famine of their fellow-citizens, and in which the steady growth of pauperism gave birth to a practical anticipation of the doctrines of MALTHUS, to the sanctioning of infanticide, and to the abrogation of all the natural domestic rights.

If the undeserved calamities of the honest poor urgently demand relief, the unperverted instincts of the prosperous not less urgently suggest the sacred duties of charity, and every right-minded citizen will readily subscribe to the maxim of St. Augustine, that every man should be his own tax-gatherer and almoner for the help of his fellow-creatures.

The institutions which have been established in this City for the assistance of the afflicted and the impoverished offer us ample opportunities of doing what needs this day to be done for the solace of the suffering classes. It is of these opportunities that we must avail ourselves.

Food, shelter and clothing, these are the great primary necessities of man. To give these during a crisis of stagnation, when the employment which gives them all can no longer be procured, is our present duty. The classes for which they must be provided are by no means homogeneous. There are the able-bodied, who suffer because their hands are tied—the intelligent, who suffer because their aptitudes are no longer in demand—the infirm, who suffer because their friends are paralyzed—the young, who suffer because their protectors can no longer provide for their care. For the particular wants of each of these classes, a certain provision already exists among us, in establishments adapted to the analogous necessities of our usual condition. What can we then do better than to swell the resources of these establishments, and to combine their operations by a temporary organization? We have, for instance, the City Dispensaries, upon which the sick of the Winter may call; we have the "Home for the Friendless;" the "Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females;" the "New-York Juvenile Asylum;" the "Nursery for the Children of the Poor," upon which the families of the poor may rely for the relief of those who are too aged or too young to endure the privations of the hour without the positive peril of life; we have the Houses of Industry at the Five Points and in the upper part of the City, and the Children's Friend Society, of which the latter is already actively engaged in facilitating the movement of labor upon quarters in which a demand for it exists; and in and among all these various organizations we have the central "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," which offers in the completeness of its machinery, and in the extent of its ramifications, just the arterial system which we need. Let the friends of all these bodies, (for every enterprise of charity always becomes the nucleus of a knot of supporters who, holding the faith of ENNIUS, that a "good deed ill done is a bad deed," and so devote themselves to fostering a corporate almoner in which they may confide;) let the friends of all these bodies come forward at once, and contribute according to their ability to the separate funds. Let those who manage these enterprises meet and combine a plan of mutual reference, putting themselves in correspondence with each other and with the Central Association.

If this be done, as it can be done, promptly and thoroughly, it will soon be found that the benevolence of this City needs no stimulus from "demonstrations" to prove itself equal to the hour. In some parts of Europe, as for instance in Berne, whoever refuses to act as a public almoner thereby forfeits his political rights. Our citizens, we are confident, will not invite by their apathy the application of so stringent a constraint upon their pockets and their hearts.

Popular Sovereignty in France.

A trial has just come to a close in France which surpasses in singularity any of the curious *causes celèbres* which abound in the judicial annals of the grand nation. It contains so many novelties both in its origin and in the manner in which it has been conducted, that we feel we should not be doing justice to our readers if we allowed it to pass as an obscure item of foreign intelligence.

M. le Comte JULES MIGRON has been a member of the Legislative Assembly since and prior to the *coup d'état*. He has been ever, since 1848, a warm Bonapartist, and approved of the proceedings of the 2d of December, 1851, and, since the accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Imperial throne, has been on terms of intimacy with His Majesty, and a favored guest at the Tuileries. During several successive sessions of the Legislative Assembly, he was the Government candidate and was of course returned. This year he found to his surprise that he was not to be put forward in the Government interest. He asked the reason from the Minister of the Interior, and received no better explanation than an expression of doubt whether he could succeed Finding that the powers that be were determined to bring his career as a legislator to what he considered an untimely end, he determined to start on his own private account. He did start, and such was his popularity in the district he sought to represent—popularity, be it well remarked, purely personal,—that he beat the Government candidate by a majority of 6,000 odd votes. Now, here or in England, a man's triumphing over the Government in a contested election, would, in all probability, be considered by most people an unfortunate thing for the Government, but nothing more; and the idea of his being prosecuted therefor would be laughed at. But in France the theory of popular sovereignty is slightly different from that which prevails here. There universal suffrage means the right of every citizen to vote for the candidate selected by the administration—this, and nothing more.

Count MIGRON was evidently a very fine fellow in the estimation of his neighbors, but the party in power was determined that this should not screen him. He was accordingly formally indicted before the Correctional Tribunal of Colmar, for having influenced the electors by "threats," "promises," "false news," "insulting and abusive writing,"—(let Tammany Hall pay attention to this!)—for having insulted a *gens d'armes* and a mayor, and for having unlawfully worn a decoration. Issue was joined upon all these points, and the prisoner having retained one of the ablest counsel at the French bar, in the person of JULES FAVRE, the trial went on with that intensely dramatic effect of which the French cannot even divest their judicial procedures.

The first step on the part of the prosecution was the production of a report from the Paris detectives upon the previous life and the habits of the defendant. It was therein shown, with a relevancy that is quite refreshing, that he had had his ears boxed on the Boulevard, that he was ruined by speculations on the Bourse, that his mother had disinherited him, that he was sunk in debt, and was generally a very sad *roué*. It was also shown in evidence that he had endeavored to persuade the electors that if they chose him they would be better off than if they did not choose him, and that on meeting a certain *gens d'armes* who on one occasion promised to support him, but had failed to do so, he refused to shake hands with him, and reproached him for his perfidy. It was also proved, by one of the prisoner's friends, that at a dinner party at the witness' house, a year ago, he had worn the cross of the Legion of Honor, which, it was true, the Government had promised him, but which he in reality had received no papers entitling him to wear.

There was a great crowd in Court, and great excitement, and the prosecution by the *procureur imperial*, in his summing up accused the defendant in eloquent terms of "sowing trouble and corruption, and hatred of authority," in endeavoring to get himself elected contrary to the wishes of the Government, and called upon the Court to make such an example of him as would "reassure the public, discourage the ambitious, and put an end to the foolish attempts of private vanity." The exertions of the prisoner's counsel, however, have achieved all but a complete triumph. The Court has refused to pass upon the Count's electioneering exploits, but has found him guilty of illegally wearing the decoration, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. So he will go to the Chamber after all. It must be exceedingly gratifying to all friends of popular self-government to find that the present rulers of France entertain views upon the subject of the elective franchise so broadly democratic. To all students of jurisprudence, also, the trial is an admirable subject for study. We recommend to the attention of the Committees on Elections in our various legislative bodies the way in which a member's past life, and small rows with policemen, may be brought to bear on the validity of his return. This would press with terrible force we fear on some of our New-York "Assemblymen."

THE MEXICAN DICTATORSHIP.—The change that for some weeks past has been anticipated in the political condition of Mexico has at length taken place. On the 4th instant the popular rights guaranteed by the new Constitution were suspended, and President COMONFORT was clothed with Dictatorial powers. In the assumption of this serious responsibility in a professed Republic, the President is supported by Congress and by the great body of the liberal party. He is, we believe, sincere in his desire to benefit his country; and in reëstablishing a Dictatorship, there is no reason to think that he is actuated by motives of personal ambition.

The anomalous position in which President COMONFORT found himself a short time after his election, was one that could only exist in a country distracted by intestine troubles. He is undoubtedly the free choice of the people, and he has always been faithful to Democratic principles and Democratic Institutions. His liberal views, and, above all, his desire to break down the political and highly prejudicial power of the Church, made him many bitter enemies. The hierarchy was his most powerful foe. It had abundant wealth at its command, and sufficient influence to rally the remnants of disaffected factions and combine them into one solid opposition. In the struggle that then ensued there was, on the one side, the Republican element of Mexico, represented by COMONFORT and an empty treasury, and on the other the Church, with its wealth and influence over the minds of an ignorant people, supported by monarchists, Santa Anists, and any other body of men who chose to get up a revolution on their own hook. At the same time the Republic was swarming with marauders, and the disorganized state of society offered an opportunity for invasion and plunder which the northern Indian did not neglect. Though the liberal party outnumbered its opponents, yet, inferior in all other elements of strength, it would have been forced to succumb.

One chance remained, and that chance is now an experiment. By means of a Dictatorship the President will be enabled to suppress rapidly the predatory insurrections that are bursting out like mushrooms over the face of the country. If, as Dictator, COMONFORT can only stop the assassinations and robberies that take place daily on the highways of Mexico, he will deserve well at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He can afterward turn his attention to political enemies, and we do not doubt but that he will be strong enough to wage a victorious war against any combination. At least let him have a fair trial. We trust that General COMONFORT will fully appreciate the dangers and responsibilities of his position. The power of saving Mexico from utter demoralization and ruin lies with him, and his only course is to rule all classes, rich and poor alike, with a rod of iron justice.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Chicago *Times*, in reply to our intimation that an effort would be made to force upon the Democratic party the admission of Kansas without a submission of her Constitution to the popular vote, says:

"The fear of the TIMES is idle. The Democratic party at the Cincinnati Convention were unanimously pledged that if the people of Kansas, in forming a State Constitution, made Kansas a Slave State, Kansas was to be admitted as such; or if they made Kansas a Free State, Kansas was to be admitted as such. In fact it was unanimously resolved that the admission of Kansas was to be determined by the Democratic Party wholly irrespective of the condition of the State respecting the existence or non-existence of Slavery therein. When Kansas applies for admission, the only question will be—*Is this Constitution the will of the people fairly expressed?* If so, the Democratic Party is bound to admit the State; if the Constitution be not the act of the people, Kansas will not, and ought not to be admitted with that Constitution. *We hardly think there is any man in the country who has any doubt as to the wish of the people of Kansas on the question of Slavery or no Slavery.*"

The Chicago *Times* is generally understood to express the sentiments of Senator DOUGLAS. Whether it has his authority in this case or not, it can scarcely be doubted that these are substantially his views. If they are adhered to and acted upon in good faith, the country will be spared the renewal of the Kansas agitation which has produced such marked results within the past two years.

Miss Hosmer's Beatrice Cenci.

This statue, which is the first considerable achievement of a gifted young lady, who deserves better things of us than to be baptized by the ridiculous title of "The American Sculptress," has just been brought to this City from Boston, and is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Academy of Design, in Tenth street, near Broadway.

It adorned the British Gallery in May of this present year, and excited in London the very general attention of the artistic public, and the admiration alike of artists and of amateurs.

The conception of the statue is masterly, and could only have proceeded from a mind capable of a very brilliant development. It is exceedingly bold and original without being overstrained, and striking without being affected. The unhappy daughter of an evil house is represented sleeping in her dungeon. Her attitude indicates the exhaustion consequent upon a long-continued and agonizing tension of the whole system—mental and moral as well as physical. The disposition of the limbs, the line of the body, and the fall of the head, all concur in producing this effect, and the impression which is at first made by the whole figure upon the spectator of something like awkwardness and disproportion, gradually resolves itself into a recognition of the circumstances of the case, and of the condition of the sufferer. A critical anatomist will, nevertheless, detect certain inaccuracies of articulation and certain improbabilities of flexure, particularly in the right arm and in the right leg, but these are by no means prominent as faults. A more general objection which may be urged against the work is also a more serious one. The figure is too large, and in its proportions too Amazonian to meet exactly our ideal of the delicate girl urged to madness by unnatural misery. The robust temperament of the artist has perhaps betrayed her into this misapprehension of her subject; but it strikes us as the chief blemish upon a creation otherwise most remarkable and most promising. The face is wonderfully lovely; and preserves all the beauty of the GUIDO picture, redeemed by the soothing touch of sleep from the piteous traces of wrong and wretchedness which make that exquisite head a memory of infinite pathos to all who have ever looked upon it. In Miss HOSMER's marble, "Beatrice" forgets the curse of earth and tastes the mercy of Heaven. We might dwell upon certain qualities of execution which augur highly for the artistic future of our accomplished countrywoman, as, for instance, upon the general delicacy with which the surface of the statue is manipulated upon, the consummate skill with which the draperies are gathered up and the work rounded to a close without abruptness or improbability, and upon the graceful management of that most fascinating but most perplexing member the foot, which falls upon the slope of the couch with inimitable ease and naturalness. But we leave these points to be eliminated by the discrimination of our readers, who will not fail, we think, to justify our faith in their good taste by hastening to gratify it before the removal of "Beatrice" to her final home in St. Louis.

EMERSON TRAVESTIE.—The highest compliment that an author can have paid him is for his contemporaries to travestie his writings. This distinction Mr. EMERSON is now having thrust upon him. His poem entitled "Brahma," in the new Boston Monthly, is such an exquisite piece of meaningless versification, that no sooner is it read than the desire to parody it becomes irresistible. We have seen some dozen of these burlesques already, but none of them equal the original in smoothness or sublime mystification. No shadow of meaning may be discerned in these lines, but not a ray of intelligence radiates from the real Brahma. A poem in which no one can find a meaning, must be acknowledged a very great success. None but a man of genius could have produced such an exquisite piece of no-nothingism.

GEORGIA.—Governor BROWN, of Georgia, in his inaugural, devotes himself mainly to State affairs, the railroads, education, banks, &c. He declares his purpose to order proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of every bank that shall suspend specie payments, deeming the law on that subject imperative. Concerning federal relations, he says little more than to repeat the annual warning, that Georgia knows her Constitutional rights, and will not permit them to be trampled on by any portion of the universe.

THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—The lecture of J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, Esq., in aid of the testimonial to the family of the late Lieutenant HERNDON, takes place this evening at Clinton Hall.

Shipwreck—Ship Howadji Struck by Lightning.

The ship *Howadji*, of Newburyport, was struck by lightning on the 3d of November, and entirely destroyed. Her crew were rescued by the ship *Gutenberg*, of Hamburg, which arrived at this port late last night.

We are indebted to Captain BALCH, of the *Howadji*, for the following report of the disaster:

The ship *Howadji*, of Newburyport, 635 tons, Capt. BALCH, from Boston, bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, hemp, oil cake, tallow, &c., sailed from Boston Oct. 30. Nothing out of the usual course happened until Nov. 3, at 5 P. M., when the ship was struck by lightning at the head of the mainmast, knocking down second mate, and shocking several of the people; also setting cargo on fire in the lower hold. Immediately perceiving the smell of burning cotton, ordered the main hatches off; could not see any fire, but found the ship full of smoke, at once put on the hatches, caulked them tight, and also stopped every place air-tight leading into the hold; headed the ship in for the nearest land, (Sable Island,) N. E., distant about 100 miles. Weather squally, wind from N. W.; one reef in the topsails. At 8½ P. M., saw a ship bound to the westward: altered my course at once, so as to cut her off. Fire progressing very fast, and the smoke issuing freely round the bits and mainmast; cabin full, and the decks hot. Made signals with rockets and blue lights, which were answered. At 9½ P. M. spoke the ship, stating our condition, and requested him to keep by us ship steering W. S. W. At 11 P. M., sent my boat with chief mate to the other ship, with a request to heave to and take off the crew. Weather at this time fresh gales from N. W., with hard rain squalls and very rough sea; our boats making several trips saving the chronometer and part of the personal effects of all hands. At 2 A. M., Nov. 4, I was obliged to abandon the ship, which I did most reluctantly, the flames at the same moment bursting out round the mainmast. At 4 A. M., ship in full blaze; and before this time the fore and main masts fell; she continued burning until 6 A. M., when she went down, the mizzen mast still standing. Ship's position, lat. 42° 50' N., and lon. 61° 42' W. about. Crew all saved; the last two trips made by my boats, with great difficulty, on account of the roughness of sea and weather, ship *Gutenberg*, Capt. MYERS, of Hamburg, from Hamburg, bound to New-York, being our rescuer. He promptly answered my signals, kept along with me, and finally hove to, and received us all on board, showing us all much attention, kindness and sympathy. I would here publicly thank this gentleman and his people for their uniform kindness and good will to myself and mine. GEORGE E. BALCH,
Late master of ship *Howadji*.

Loss of the Ship Kossuth.

Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co. have received the following letter from Captain DAWSON, announcing the total loss of the ship *Kossuth*, upon Manatilla Reef, on the 8th of October, and the probable drowning of the mate and five men:

NASSAU, N. P., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

I am sorry to inform you of the total loss of the ship *Kossuth*, on the Manatilla Reef, on the Little Bahamas, about 1¾ o'clock, on the 8th inst. I was only four and a half days from the pilot leaving me until I struck. I am very doubtful that the mate and five of the men are drowned, as they took the boat with my consent to go to the Great Bahamas for assistance, and it is now fourteen days since, and no account of them. The crew and passengers were all saved, the boat's crew excepted. I stayed by the wreck four days, until I was obliged to leave for want of provisions, as we had only time to save a little bread and water. I arrived here last night. Part of the sails, rigging, &c., have been saved, and will be sold on Monday. Two more American vessels have been wrecked since.

THE SHIP JEREMIAH THOMPSON ON FIRE.—About 11½ o'clock Tuesday evening the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, laying at Pier No. 36, East River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out between decks, near the main hatchway, in some bales of cotton. She is considerably burned between decks, and now lies scuttled, with her stern under water. She has a cargo of 30,000 bushels of wheat and 510 bales of cotton. Capt. BOYNE, the Underwriters' Agent, is now at work fitting up steam pumps, and they expect to get to work on her this afternoon.

By telegraph to Elwood Walter.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The barkantine *Col. John McRae*, bound from this port to Liverpool, has put back, leaking badly. She will discharge and go on the ways.

Political.

The American Convention of the Third District on Tuesday night nominated JAMES MURRAY for Police Justice, in place of Judge BROWNELL, the present incumbent of that office, and HENRY J. TAVIES for Civil Justice. In the Fourth District, BARNABAS W. OSBORN was renominated for Police Justice the same evening, and WILLIAM VAN COTT for Civil Justice.

GEORGE W. RIBLET has been nominated for Police Justice in the Fifth District, and EDWARD S. MCPHERSON for Civil Justice. JOHN QUACKENBUSH is nominated for Police Justice in the Eighth District.

The Republican Aldermanic Delegates of the Eighth District, met last evening, and nominated Mr. SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY as candidate for Alderman in that District, by a unanimous vote.

The Republicans of the Fifth District nominated WM. TUCKER for Alderman. Mr. TUCKER was waited on and the news communicated. He accepts.

Senator TOOMBS is not likely to walk at leisure over the course in Georgia. Ex-Gov. MCDOWELL is in Milledgeville, avowedly a candidate for the Senatorship. There are indications of a warm contest.

It is stated that Gov. REEDER of Nebraska, will immediately return to his home in Arkansas, having resigned his office.

The High Freights—Meeting of the Drovers'

A meeting of Drovers was held at the Girard House, last evening, the object of which was to take measures for concentrating all the patronge of the western drovers upon some one railroad, with a view to redince the present high rates of freight. Mr. ISAAC S. LODER, of Indiana, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. H. R. SMITH, of Illinois, was chosen Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which presented the following:

At a meeting of Drovers and Stock-dealers, held in the City of New-York, to take into consideration how to remedy the evils imposed on us by the railroads combined, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1.—That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer and bargain with Railroad Companies, one from Illinois, one from Iowa, one from Kentucky, one from Ohio, and one in New-York.

Resolved, 2.—That it shall be the duty of each Committee to give directions to the action of their friends engaged in the droving business, in such a way as they deem best to destroy the present Railroad combination.

Resolved, That we will act in concert with each other under the direction of said Committee.

JAS. D. PATTERSON,
EDWIN NICHOLS,
TRAIN CALDWELL.

The resolutions were adopted and the following Committee appointed, as provided in the resolutions: James McBride, Ohio; Edwin Nichols, Illinois; Train Caldwell, Iowa; J. E. Miles, New-York; L. B. Richardson; M. McKee.

Mr. JAMES MCBRIDE said the railroad companies of this country were conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin. The action of the railroad companies was not in accordance with the spirit of American institutions. They were banded together to keep up the price of freights. The object of this meeting was to procure a reduction, by patronizing some one road, so as to produce a proper jealousy Mr. H. R. Smith spoke to the same effect.

After some further desultory conversation, the meeting adjourned.

A Card.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless tender their grateful thanks to Mr. J. S. MARTIN and others in Washington Market, through whose liberality two hundred and fifty pounds of meat was received on Wednesday, accompanied by the following note. This gift is specially opportune at the present time, as the wants of the Institution are most pressing. May the kind donors be rewarded by" the blessings of many ready to perish."

"Will the ladies connected with the Home accept this small favor from a few of the Butchers in Washington Market, and oblige *one* who visited the Home yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857."

EXCISE BOARD—FORTIETH SESSION.—Commissioners KERR and HASKETT opened the Board, and granted two licenses. The President examined before the Board Inspector Hutchings, of the Fifth Precinct, in relation to the application of Mrs. Pastor. He said her house was as orderly as the St. Nicholas, and upon this a license was granted to her.

A communication from E. Delavan White was read, asking permission to sue in the name of the Board all persons who sold liquor and lager beer without a license.

Commissioner HASKETT said he hoped that this would be the last letter of the kind. He was decidedly opposed to granting permission to any legal adventurer to sue persons in the liquor business, because it would open upon the community a flood of litigation more disastrous to the tranquility of society than open free trade in liquor, and that the law was harsh enough without adding to it the pest of a multiplicity of suits. He said that he was in favor of one pioneer suit which might be commenced and carried through to the Court of Appeals, and that Commissioner HOLMES, as Counsel to the Board, in whose integrity and skill this Board had confidence, would attend to any experimental suits that the Board might direct, but that no adventurer should be permitted to harrass citizens. Commissioner H. said that the act made no provision for the payment of costs, and that twenty years experience had taught him that to carry on a suit with energy, the first essential was a client with a good purse, liberally dispensed. He did not propose to throw any suits against persons who sold lager beer, as in his opinion, they did not require a license. He would probably resign his office shortly; during his term he would not prosecute any person unless compelled by law.

Commissioner KERR gave his assent to these remarks and adjourned the Board to the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock to grant licenses.

Official Return of Suffolk County.

Secretary of State.

Democrat.	American.	Republican.
Tucker.	Putnam.	Clapp.
1805	665	1170
	Senator.	
Smith.	Norton.	Egbert.
1804	734	1036
	County Judge.	
Smith.	Buffett.	Miller.
1786	823	1037
	Judge of Court of Appeals.	
Denio.	Ketcham.	Jenkins.
1785	775	1141
	Judge of Supreme Court.	
Brown.	Nelson.	
1906	1827	
Lott.	Birdseye.	
1821	1827	
	Assembly—First District.	
Howell.	Wiggins.	Rose.
633	589	511
	Assembly—Second District.	
Mills.	Smith.	Shepherd.
1150	84	613
	School Commissioner—First District.	
Van Scoy.	Hedges.	Huntting.
620	430	661
	School Commissioner—Second District.	
William Nicoll 1650 on all tickets.		

Rather a Hopeless Picture of the Prospects of City Governments.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

No man in his senses can expect an essential improvement in our cities, a diminution of crime, until the laws are enforced against criminals, their instigators and apologists; and this cannot be reasonably expected, when the past and present are duly considered, until our preventive and punitive systems are modified to meet the exigencies of the times. The black and bloody scroll cannot be effaced by the means at present within our power. They are totally inadequate to the purpose. This fact is becoming patent to every one whose eyes are not hopelessly closed to what is daily, almost hourly transpiring around him. It is now extremely rare that a murderer is convicted, or even arrested—rare, we mean, in proportion to the number of atrocious deeds, the accounts of whose perpetration, frequently under circumstances of perfidy and cruelty that ought to make savages blush, every gale is wafting to our ears. Where one assassin is arrested, a score go unmolested; where one is convicted and executed, a hundred fling defiance in the face of the law, and range like so many beasts of prey at large.

The suggestion of Vigilance Committees is one that has been frequently made in various parts of the country within a year or two past, and in some places adopted and carried into execution as a desperate alternative for a desperate condition of society, which nothing else was capable of reaching. It is a terrible remedy, and one that should never be put in force but in the last extremity, and when all other means that have been resorted to and without accomplishing the desired end. It is an engine so liable to degenerate into despotic tyranny, and to aggravate the very evils it was intended to correct, that no wise man will for a moment give his sanction until every other remedy has been exhausted in vain. With us this has not been done; and until it is done, Vigilance Committees should not be regarded as a means of checking the unbridled reign of lawlessness which is rapidly converting our large towns into barbarous marts, rendering life unsafe depreciating the value of property, and covering us as with the pall of infamy.

Let our judiciary be taken from the mire of politics and be restored to its normal condition, the place it occupied when it came forth from the hands of the great Fathers of the Republic. Let the laws which have been so mystified as to be susceptible of being twisted into almost any shape to suit an emergency, be made plain and simple, and then the loopholes through which criminals escape be sealed up. Let no good citizen be excluded from the jury box because he has read a version of any crime in his morning paper. Let unanimity be no longer required for a verdict. Let our police be uniformed and divorced entirely from politics; he appointed during good behavior, with an annual increase of pay as a stimulus to faithfulness and to secure permanence of organization. Then let every city be supplied with a telegraphic apparatus that should indicate at all hours where a force might be needed. With these and other reforms, we think there would be such a change as would render any violent or extra-judicial measures entirely unnecessary, either for the suppression of crime or the punishment of criminals.

PRINTERS IN TROUBLE AT MOBILE.—THE "RATTING" SYSTEM.—At Mobile, a few days ago, the publishers of the *Tribune* brought suit against certain members of the Mobile Typographical Union, for conspiracy to injure them in their business. The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution went to establish the fact that the defendants had objected to the employment of apprentices in the *Tribune* office in greater numbers than was agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Union, and had endeavored to dissuade printers from working in said office; that they had contaminated the names of the printers who continued to work in the office to other Unions as "rats;" (this was not proved further than hearsay;) and had insulted and used or threatened violence against such printers. The testimony was lengthy and complicated, and resulted in the charge being dismissed as against five of the party; the other ten were required to give bail for their appearance before the City Court in the sum of $200 each. Two of the members, for crying "rats" under the window of the *Tribune* office at night, were fined $25 each. The third case was for opprobrious language, accompanied by threats, on the part of six members of the Union, who, as they were coming from the place of their meeting, encountered one of the hands of the *Tribune* office. Four of these were fined $25 each, another $10—he having paid part of his fine before, under another charge—and the case of the other was continued. In all the cases where fines of $25 were imposed, appeals were taken to the City Court.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STILL DOWNWARD.

The great sacrifice of the season,
AT
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Bear in mind that this concern is now offering under cost prices the following magnificent stock:
$100,000 LADIES' FURS,
$20,000 SOFT HATS,
$10,000 BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
$5,000 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.

The crisis, prolific as it is of bargains presents no opportunity to cash pnrchasers equal to the above.

JOHN N. GENIN.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 578 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock. and Gryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857

MR. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

V. O. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $50 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for cheap, clumsy, complicated machines. No one will be put under more than a quarter's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been awarded by the Judges of the United States Circuit Court

WATSON, WHEELER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

COAL AT $5—NOW DISCHARGING, LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal, Egg and stove sizes for furnaces, ranges and stoves. Northwestern, do. do. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 11 Wall, 205 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED.

WAY—TERHUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, THOMAS J. WAY to OLIVIA T., youngest daughter of Thomas Terhune, Esq., all of this City.

ROCKWELL—MORGAN.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Charles S. Little, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Hon. C. C. ROCKWELL and Mrs. ELIZABETH MORGAN.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 52 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 63 Greenwich-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, GOULD H., Jr., only child of Gould H. and Emma C. Thorp, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 12th inst., from No. 107 Remsen st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 80th year of his age, long a resident of this City.

His friends and those of his son, W. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, at Yonkers, on Thursday next, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad from New-York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
Being the largest in variety and extent in the United States at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WEIGHT and CART LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE SUITS, BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PARLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, window s, and shutters of every description.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Parla Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Table Cutlery, Silver plated Ware, Pocket Staff, and a thousand other articles.
The finest assortment ever seen
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL!!!
ALL GRADES.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED!!
SELLING OFF
BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE!!!
BY
JAMES WILD, Ja., & CO.,
NO. 27
PARK-PLACE,
NO. 24
MURRAY-STREET.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.

All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.

JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROFITABLE READING.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, and DAILEY'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. The latter offers the greatest inducements just now, while money is so scarce. Read it by all means.

DEMOCRATS'

Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

THE SLEEPING BOY.

BY JENNIE PIER.

On a bank a child lay sleeping,
By a singing, crystal brook,
Which, untiring, still kept leaping,
Piercing in its path each nook;
Vain was all its noise and rattle,
For the child slept sweetly still—
Hush'd his merry laugh and prattle,
By the gently rippling rill.

In his sleep he dreamed of heaven,
Where the skies are ever clear;
Where the angels dwell; and even
Fadeless flowers are blooming there.
Sleep on sweetly, still—if even
Thou in sleep can't happy be;
Dream on still of that pure heaven—
Wake to life—thy dreams will flee.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

A TALE OF LONDON AND PARIS.

BY DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
AUTHOR OF "LADY CLAUDINE; OR, THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

London! A cold stormy night at the close of December. A dense fog enveloped the city and the river. There was no moon, and the long ranges of lamps in the streets scarcely radiated light thirty feet around their centres. Carriages, wagons, omnibuses, vehicles of all sorts, moved slowly and cautiously, for the fog, mingled with the night, added to which were the wild winds that found their way into the crevices between the glass and the frame-work of the lanterns, and flared them almost out, made the streets of London as dark as the streets of Karnac and Luxor of ancient Egypt.

This was the night upon which our story opens. At intervals—an unusual sight at this season of the year—a dull glare of lightning, from what quarter of the heavens no man could tell, as the murky gloom was all around and over head, gleamed through this black fog, and stood a fearful, and, as it were, a deeper gloom over the city. No one walked the streets who could remain within; and the carriages and vehicles, unable to be guided by their drivers through the thronged thoroughfares, sought, by narrow side streets and lanes, and unused alleys, to escape from the great channels of travel; for all over London every few squares were entangled, amid great uproar, noise and confusion, inextricable knots of horsemen, hackney-coaches, cabriolets, carts, drays and wagons, causing as great and fearful scenes of conflict and struggling of masses against masses, as if the city were taken by storm, and the citizens were resisting, at every point, the progress of their dreadful foe.

It was a night long to be remembered in London, not only for its supernatural darkness, but for the number of those who perished in these commercial battles for right of way. Not less than thirty dead bodies were taken from beneath wagon wheels that night of horrors, and conveyed to the "morgue" of the police.

If the strange darkness had not kept the people housed, the terrible storm of wind and rain that swept through the streets, especially along those near the Thames, would have detained every one who could continue under shelter to keep in doors. By ten o'clock, two hours after night, the streets were therefore nearly deserted, and only the pilloweless, the roofless, the guilty, the robber, and the policeman were abroad.

A black night, this, said one of the policemen to his fellow of the beat as they met at the corner of the Strand and a dark alley that opened into it.

A black night, you may well call it, man! on looks as if the sky had fallen down and covered us all up. It will go hard on the river with 'em!"

"Yes—what with the fog and the pitch darkness, the craft will be sinking one another by the score!"

At this moment a man passing swiftly struck heavily with his left shoulder against the speaker.

"Beg pardon," he said, in the tone of a gentleman; "but I could not see you."

"A man that can't see should move a bit more careful, or he'll break his own head and other people's shoulders," growled the policeman.

The stranger, who was muffled in a cloak, and with his hat pushed so as to defy both the storm and scrutiny, passed on and disappeared in the impenetrable gloom ere he had quite finished from them.

"A lord, that," said the policeman. "But then he might walk slower."

"Do you know him?" inquired his companion, listening as if he heard some distant sound that demanded his official attention.

"I know only, it's an earl they call Lord Inglis."

"The great sporting nobleman! I've heard of him. What an uproar now, yonder? There is another lock of wheels, and cursing, and swearing, and whipping! London is run clean, stark mad to night! We must go and keep this matter."

"Please, Sir, a ha'penny to buy bread!" said a faint, cbrnish voice and a small, thin hand was thrust out towards the policeman as he turned to go in the direction of the confusion in the street.

"Bread! It's always bread! Be off, you brat of a beggar, or I will lodge you at a station," was the sharp answer which the ragged little girl received.

No sooner did she receive this reply, and perceive by the gleam of a lamp just over their heads, that he was a policeman, than she uttered an exclamation of fear, and fled swiftly forward, as the cause for flight, and at the fearful while the two men lecovered to grope their way to the scene of the uproar at the corner of the next street.

The little girl ran forward in her fright not knowing whither she went, until she rushed against a tall man in a cloak, who was going the same way she was flying, and, to prevent herself from falling, she caught his coat. He turned and seized her by the arm, saying quickly—

"Are you a pickpocket boy?"

"It is so dark, Sir! I couldn't see. Please to forgive me!"

He seemed struck by the soft and musical voice of the child, and said—

"Come forward to this gas light. Ah, I see! You are young and pale and as lovely as wretched! You do not look like a pickpocket.

"Indeed I am not, Sir!"

"Why did you run, and put your hand in my pocket?"

"I did not mean to, Sir, I could not see—and—I should have fallen down. I only tried to hold myself up."

"Why did you run so fast, when it is so dangerous to move in the fog?" he asked, still holding her by the arm, and looking steadily into her face, for its singular beauty, with all its absence of color amazed him, inasmuch as her dress was ragged, her head bare, her hair wet with rain, and flowing wildly in the wind and her small, white feet shoeless.

"I was afraid of the two policemen, Sir."

"Innocence never runs from policemen, child."

"I asked one of them for a ha'penny, Sir, and he spoke gruffly, and frightened me, and said he would lock me up if I begged, and so I ran away as fast as I could."

"I cannot believe that you are a thief. And why do you beg such a night as this, and ask for ha'pennies my child?" he asked kindly.

"Please, Sir, I dare not tell!"

"Dare not? Come out of the storm under this arch and tell me."

"No, Sir, she answered; "I am afraid to tell, and please, Sir, let me go!"

"Why do you not ask me for a ha'penny before you go?"

"Because, Sir—I—I'd rather not! I'm ashamed to ask a gentleman."

"Surely, you are not a poor woman's child, with such a face and such language?"

"I dare not tell, Sir! They would keep me in the dark dungeon if I should tell! Please let me go! I am so cold and chilly!"

"Poor child! I cannot let you go in this way! I feel a singular interest in you! Take this piece of silver and make me a promise!"

"Yes, Sir."

"That you will come at this very arch to-morrow night at this time—you hear that church-clock striking ten;—that is the hour you must be here! Now I have pressing affairs near by, that I must see and know more of you; if, as I guess you are, a poor victim of tyranny, you shall find in me a friend. Will you come, then?"

"I will, Sir. You speak so kind, I would go all over London to find you again!"

He scarcely heard these last words, for a blast of wind at the moment roared through the arch, and nearly took them from his ear. When he recovered his position he was alone! the little maiden had disappeared without a word more.

He gathered his cloak about him, and, walking rapidly down the archway, said to himself:

"It is child called me *lord!* She seemed to trust me, and did not run away from me as she did from those police. I am not wholly deceived! I find I have got a heart that feels with humanity, and feels with tenderness. But I must go further and am driven. This night evokes my destiny for weal or woe! I know not till I meet this sweet-voiced and interesting little barefooted beggar, if I am to be happy or wretched for life. Thank God, my resolution is taken—*all* from!"

A man here met him, bearing a lamp which was apparently borne as a signal to strangers opening on the right side of the archway, up a flight of stairs.

"Sir Paul Varney?"

"Yes, my Lord. I did not at the first sight know you. We are well met, sir," said the stranger. "I hardly looked for your meeting your engagement, and accept my challenge, in such a night as this."

"Sir Paul, had the skies rained fire instead of water, and the air were dark with the thick breath of pestilence instead of fog, I should have kept such a promise as stands between me and her."

The other made no reply, but smiled darkly as he bowed courteously, and ere departing, mounted up the stairs. From the top he gave a wave with his hand offering the precedence in ascending to the nobleman, who haughtily declined this amenity.

The stairway was broad, of green, variegated marble, and paneled with gold-burnished compartments, within which were niches containing statues of Apollo and Bacchus, and all of the nine muses. A rose-colored light was softly shed over them from the delicate crimson argand shades of a gorgeous chandelier, suspended at the head of the noble staircase. Upon reaching the landing, Sir Paul Varney, which was the name of the stranger, placed in the hand of the porter, who was dressed in black velvet, and with a bright red mask upon his face, a small silver ticket, with the device of the King of diamonds elegantly engraved upon it. Lord Inglis tossed haughtily a similar ticket of admission to the man, who thereupon rang a silver bell, which stood upon a little round table, covered with scarlet cloth, fringed with gold, that stood by his side, and into a little drawer in which he dropped the cards of silver.

At the tinkle of the bell, a pair of green cloth doors before them were thrown open, and the nobleman and baronet passed through, when they were instantly closed behind them, by a servant also dressed in black velvet and with a crimson mask concealing his features. They were now in a lofty domed vestibule, supported by a circular range of Doric columns, with bronzed capitals, supporting an architrave of the richest carved work. This vestibule was paved with blue and white marble slabs, and gorgeous as it was with paintings and sculpture, it was but the ante-room of an apartment the splendor of which was without parallel in London. This room was a vast hall, one hundred and eighty feet in length and one hundred in breadth, and seventeen yards high. It was lighted by day from a dome of the richest stained glass, and by night—and at the time these two gentlemen passed into it—by two hundred brilliant jets of gas, blazing in the shape of every graceful flower, supported by bronchia of gold, and of silver, of the most exquisite devices and grace.

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The ceiling was a representation, in fresco and gold, upon an azure sky-tinted ground, of a feast of the gods. The panels between the columns which surrounded this grand chamber of luxury, were enriched with paintings from the finest periods of England, France, and Italy, and were designed to fascinate the senses and administer to the emotions of voluptuousness, and often in conception were so free that even the divinity of genius could not wholly veil their gross licentiousness.

Ranged along the sides of this splendid area were numerous roulette and faro tables, around every one of which sat some of the most conspicuous—were gathered crowds of gentlemen deeply absorbed in play. Others, in parties, were grouped here and there, up and down the vast floor, conversing and smoking; while some, by twos and three, marched up and down the apartment—the thick, rich, crimson and black carpet giving back no sound to the fall of their feet; some idly lounged on fauteuils, or watched the players. Servants, all dressed in black velvet, here and there silently moved about, carrying ale, beer or iced water to such of the guests as desired such refreshment. The voices of the two hundred men who were present caused a constant, monotonous buzz, varied by the sharp flap of a card laid down with emphasis, or the rattle of the roulette ball in the wheel, or the clear ring of silver, and the crisper clink of gold pieces; while at intervals, a sudden outbreaking voice—either of pleasure or of pain, as fortune won or lost—rose above all; and, at long intervals, was heard an oath of disappointment from some desperate loser.

In this superb and glittering arena, under the glittering mask of fashion and style, the darkest passions of the human heart were let loose, and here more victims had perished than fell in the amphitheatres of Rome, when Nero presided at the games. The only difference is, that at Rome beasts fought and tore men, while here men tear and devour each other.

The entrance of the two gentlemen into the room seemed to create immediate and extraordinary excitement. No sooner were they discovered than those who were promenading stopped still, and those who were seated rosa.

Only this moment before the appearance, two young noblemen, who were standing near the door, had been talking together as follows:

"Do you think that Lord Inglis will be here? It must now be past ten o'clock," and he drew out a hunting-watch from his pocket, and, springing it, looked at the hour.

The other drew from his fob a lady's watch, all glittering with a setting of brilliants, and said, yawningly, "Yes; a minute and a quarter behind time."

"We always allow three minutes in Paris, for difference in each man's time," said the owner of the hunting-watch, whose large, blue eyes betrayed his Saxon blood.

"How much was it that Inglis lost in all last night? I was not here, you know."

"Somewhere about thirty thousand pounds. But he has lost enormously every night for a week," answered the blue-eyed lord.

"And all to Varney! Sir Paul is the luckiest man in London! I would as soon cast my money into the Thames as play with him."

"He has won, it is said, every pound of Lord Inglis' fortune but fifty thousand! Inglis is mad to play with him" answered the young lord with the jeweled time-keeper.

"He hopes to win back. And all this he is to stake to-night!" rejoined the other. "So I hear. When he loses his last thousand to Sir Paul Varney, he, in a moment of desperation, I am told, charged Sir Paul with foul play!"

"Yes. The cool fellow neither slapped him nor shot him down. but quietly said, 'My lord, I forgive you. You know not what you say. But I will challenge you to another night's play, and whatever you please to stake I will put up an equal amount to meet it,'" said the other.

"That was fair and frank. And he accepted?"

"Yes; but he said to me afterwards it was all his fortune, and if he lost it he was ruined."

"Then he ought not to have accepted. He ought to know he will lose it," remarked the young nobleman with the dazzling watch. "If I see one stone thrown into a well go to the bottom, I know that all stones that follow it will go to the bottom also. Inglis is insane!"

"They say," whispered the one who had the jeweled time-piece, "that Inglis has played this desperate game from night to night at the dictation of spirits!"

"What, Ashington! You do not believe that there is anything in this delusion?"

"No, but Lord Inglis does. You know we are intimate, at least so far as a young man of six-and-twenty can be the confidant of a nobleman of forty and more, whose hair is beginning to silver. Spirits, he affirms, have told him that he will repair his fortune by playing with Sir Paul, and that he shall by-and-by win even the bank."

"He is crazed!"

"Never since he lost his child in that dreadful way, ten years ago, he has seemed to me a different man. But look, here he comes, and close behind him, too, Sir Paul Varney."

"How can two walk together unless they be agreed?" said the young lord with the lady's watch, smiling and shaking his head. "There'll be no playing, I see."

"Look you, my lord, they do not so much walk in together as follow each other in at the same time, for neither seems to regard the other. Let us follow them. See! every man in the room that is not playing is in motion. How pale Inglis looks and how excited his eyes are!"

"And Varney, cool and self-reliant as he always is. What a wonderful likeness between the two men? Did you ever perceive it?"

"I know only, it's an earl they call Lord Inglis."

"The great sporting nobleman! I've heard of him. What an uproar now, yonder? There is another lock of wheels, and cursing, and swearing, and whipping! London is run clean, stark mad to night! We must go and keep this matter."

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DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LEXINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CAS ,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MERINOS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

RUINOUS PRICES.
$20,000 worth of DOMESTICS to be offered this week at PANIC PRICES at
ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT CONTINUATION SALE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
10 bales fine unbleached Shirting, 3 cents, worth 6d.
10 bales fine and heavy Shirting, 4 cents, worth 7.
10 bales wider and very heavy, 6¼ cents, worth 9.
20 bales 37 inches wide, extra heavy, 8 cents, worth 10.
20 boxes bleached Muslin, good quality, 4 cents.
10 boxes wider and better, 6¼ cents.
10 cases 36 inches wide, heavy and fine, 9 cents, worth 12.
10 cases extra fine, 36 inches wide, 10 cents.
100 pieces remaining of the 10-4 Sheeting, 18¾ cents, worth 25.
2 cases colored Cambric, 4 cents, worth 6d.
DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces Pacific and Manchester De-Laines, 12 cents.
1,200 pieces widest width Paramattas, 12 cents, worth 25.
80 pieces English De Laines, 6¼ cents, a bargain.
300 pieces Mohair De Beige, 6¼ cents.
300 pieces double width wool Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 3s. 6d.
500 yards Ducal Plaids, high colors, 12½ cents.
FLANNELS.
200 pieces heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 9 cents.
10 bales fine red, all wool Flannel, 25 cents.
10 bales fine white, all wool Flannel, 25 cents.
7 bales twilled red Flannel, 25 cents.
To those in want this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy Domestics at half price.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
RUFUS SANGER
Will sell at the store
No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.,
RICH SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRESS GOODS,
And an immense stock of
BLANKETS.
For a few days,
AT GREATER REDUCTION THAN EVER.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
3,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
300 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $2 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece,
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great Liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
300 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
3,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
3,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c , 75c., and $1 each,
Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

3,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
250 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,) at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
PITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 62 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATELL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire French importation of NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES..25 cts.		75
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES..25 cts.		$1 00
BLACK BAYADERE TIES.....40 cts.		$1 25
FANCY BAYADERE TIES.....50 cts.		$1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES.....65 cts.		$1 50
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 80 cents; usual price, $1 50 and		$1 75
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES.....30 cts.		75
FINE SATIN STOCKS.....50 cts.		$1 25
NAPOLEON TIES.....36 to 76 cts.		$1 25

SCARFS, 1¾ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROTHER Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks exclusively,
No 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

$250,000 MUST BE SACRIFICED!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
GREAT SALE!!!
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
My whole stock of
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
No Wholesale or Retail House can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!!
Come and see. Open until 9 P.M. All kinds of money taken.
THOS. R. B. DEGROOT.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Cobourgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOAKS.
Opened to-day
In Cloth
and Velvet.
MME. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Biouses Reglans Sacks, &c.
GENTS' BAZAAR,
No. 5.3 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, No. 75 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm-sts., now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM FOR ARTISTIC accuracy and fashionable elegance, No. 375 Broadway, always triumphant. First premium again awarded at the Crystal Palace. Great reductions in prices. Perfect waist patterns cut at 12 cents; basques, 8 cents; new and elegant sleeves, hoods and berthas, 6 cents; children's patterns, 10 cents; every pattern guaranteed; branches No. 322 Canal-st., No. 248 Bowery, and No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Prospect-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the Depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnaces, &c., in the Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to let May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class marble-front store, No. 90 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. CANFIELD & CO., or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Elizabeth-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 Elizabeth-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. It can be examined from 12 to 2 o'clock. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 14 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, in Broome-st., west of Broadway, well calculated for a comfortable residence for a small family. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access on second and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 Pearl-st. Also to let at No. 223 South-st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipchandlers, or like business. Apply as above.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED
BY
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:
CONTAINING THE OFFICIAL MILITARY AND FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.
From 1775 to 1795; containing the most interesting military, historical and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and services of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of
GENERALS WASHINGTON, LEE, GREENE, WEEDON AND OTHERS,
In 1776, '77 and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British, at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British, in New-York, with a
LIST OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED,
The time of their captnre, release, &c. An account of the
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
In New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c.; the half-pay, commutation, and land acts of the Continental Congress. A complete list of all the
OFFICERS WHO SERVED TO THE END OF THE WAR,
And acquired the right to half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of 34th Congress and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half-pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the
HEIRS OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION;
Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reason which led to the passage of the act of July 6, 1832, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, the locations of warrants, surveys, etc.
REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES
As they now exist, with commentaries thereon. Notes on the services of various classes of revolutionary officers, with an extensive list showing the time they died, &c., &c., &c.
One large 12mo. vol., of 600 pages. Price, $1 50.
This work is intended as a book of reference to the historian and scholar, as well as furnishing a thorough guide to persons claiming title to land or pensions, from the services of their forefathers in the Revolutionary War. The volume contains the names of over 50,000 officers and privates of the Revolutionary Army, and should be in the hands of all the descendants of the brave men who fought under the banner of '76, that the noble actions of their ancestors may not escape the memory of their descendants, who must retain this work as a memento of their brave deeds and patient sufferings.
$100 per month can be easily earned by acting as agent for the sale of the above book and other highly popular works of standard merit, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
Agents wanted in every city, town and village in the Union. For catalogues and particulars, address
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

RUFFIANISM.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE ISSUED THIS DAY
is filled with interesting matter and should be read and inwardly digested by every person interested in the preservation of good order and sound morals. The present number contains a very fine picture of Sanford Hall, the private Lunatic Asylum at Flushing.
Sequel to the New-York Hotel Scandal.
Gardner Furniss.
Private Lunatic Asylum.
Arming the Police.
Remarkable Adventures of Vidocq.
Cowhiding by a Woman.
Horrible Outrage in the First Ward.
Jack Wright, the Burglar, the pal of Old Jack Adams.
Disgraceful Exposure of Human Remains.
A Rival of the Lady in Black.
Pleasure Pastimes in the Sixth Ward.
Murder in Philadelphia. Full particulars.
Dodgers Expositions.
Highly interesting Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago, &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS CHEAP FOR CASH:
At No. 321 Broadway.
On account of the money pressure we offer, until the 1st of January next, our large and varied stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,
at prices reduced to suit the times.
TEACHERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
and all wishing bargains, please examine.
Orders inclosing money will be furnished as low as to the closest buyer personally present. PRICED CATALOGUES of our own 100 Educational Publications furnished free on application. Specimen copies of Text Books to Teachers at half price.
IVISON & PHINNEY, Educational Publishers,
No. 321 Broadway.

Will be ready to-morrow morning.
CHARLES DICKENS'
HOUSEHOLD WORDS
FOR DECEMBER.
This number will contain Dickens' new work
"THE LAZY TOUR OF TWO IDLE APPRENTICES."
Complete.
Price 25 cents. Three dollars a year.
JOHN JANSEN, Publisher
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would like board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 7 Eight-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 24 West 13th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 24 West 13th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 31th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

NICELY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 47 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Reference exchanged.

NO. 26 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room. House heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 30 WEST-FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms in second floor: also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

A SPLENDID HOME, WITH GOOD LIVING.—A small private family, who live in style, above but near Madison-sq., between Broadway and 5th-av. (best part of the city,) would add a gentleman and wife to their number. To one wishing a home with comfort, address with name, &c., Home, Times Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,516 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
SATURDAY next, Nov. 14, 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. No seats reserved.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like, without any extra charge.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Directors have decided to carry out a plan which has been suggested to them in consequence of the furore created last season by Mr. Thalberg's Matinées, and the well established success of the public rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society. This plan consisted of giving
ONCE IN EVERY MONTH OF THE SEASON
ITALIAN OPERA AT A MATINEE,
With a view to still far more popularize this highly fashionable and chaste entertainment, and, at the same time, afford to persons living out of town an opportunity of enjoying it.
The Directors are happy to say that the Artists desirous of assisting them in elevating the standard of Music, have most liberally consented to volunteer their valuable services. They are thus enabled to present to the public
A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT,
at a price (50 cents) so greatly inferior to that of the evening performances, which the heavy expenses render imperious.
THE OPERA MATINEE
Will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, Orchestra and Chorus as the regular evening performances.
The performances will consist of
The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
By Mad. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
The first act of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mad. D'ANGRI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
PORTINI,
A GRAND CONCERT,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Mlle. CAIROLI, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.
In consequence of the definite arrangement of the Operas to be performed,
IL TROVATORE,
with its great cast, will be given this season,
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy. C. Breusing's and Hall & Son's. Seats to be had at the door.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 14—Italian Opera, Matinée and Concert. To commence at 1 P. M. Admission 50 cents to all parts.
On SUNDAY—Fourth Sacred and Classical Evening Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
The Directors announce that grand preparations are being made for a
GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
Which will be given on Sunday next, when the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,
MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,
will make their second appearance.
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
will make his last appearance at these Concerts. The orchestra will still be increased, and will perform several classical morceaux in addition to
A GRAND SYMPHONY BY BEETHOVEN.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES.
The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons.....Three dollars.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
GRAND CONCERT,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE,
For the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Sig. GIANNONI,
Miss ANNE MILNER, Mr. PERRIN,
Miss HADLEY, Sig. MORINO,
Madame ZIMMERMAN, Sig. NUNO,
Mr. C. W. BEAMES.
PROGRAMME,
PART I.
1. Terzette—Bellisario.....Donizetti
Miss HADLEY, Sigs. GIANNONI and MORINO.
2. Fantasia—Trombone.....Donizetti
M. DONIZETTI.
3. Rondo—Ah Mon Gunge.....Bellini
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.
4. Cavatina—Otello.....Rossini
Sig. GIANNONI.
5. Cavatina—Robert le Diable.....Myerbeer
Madame ZIMMERMAN.
6. Aria—"There is a Flower that Bloometh"....Wallace
Mr. PERRIN.
7. Duett—Trovatore.....Verdi
Miss HADLEY and Sig. GIANNONI.
8. Aria—Robert oh tu che adore.....Meyerbeer
Miss MILNER.
PART II.
9. Canzone Le Donna Mobile.....Verdi
Sig. GIANNONI.
10. Cavatina.....Verdi
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.
11. Duett—Linda.....Donizetti
Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRIN.
12. Fantasia—Trombone.....Donizetti
M. DONIZETTI.
13. Oh trust in the Lord, Elijah.....Mendelssohn
Madam ZIMMERMAN.
14. Duett.....Rossini
Sigs. GIANNONI and MORINO.
15. a. Irish Ballad { Oh, bay of Dublin.
b. Irish Ballad { Over the Sea.
Miss MILNER.
16. Duett—Norma.....Bellini
Miss BRAINERD and Miss HADLEY.
Sig. NUNO
Mr. C. W. BEAMES } .....Conductors
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is manufactured by Boardman, Gray & Co., and from the warerooms of N. P. B. Curtiss, No. 467 Broadway.
NOTICE.
Persons having already bought tickets, can select their seats by applying at the ticket offices.
Tickets.....$1 each
For sale at all the Music and Book Stores and Hotels, and at the Hall on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Carlos, an adventurer.
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble, } Mr. George Jordan
Lord de Lascours, ex-Peer of the Cape, }
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Maria de Lascours }
Countess de Theringe.....Miss Wells
Diane de Lascours.....C. Thompson
The other characters by Miss Mary Bullock, (aged five years) Messrs. Stoddart, Peters, Doncan, Howard, Brown, &c.
During the second act, representing a Field of Ice, encompassed by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs, the Aurora Borealis, a beautiful and extraordinary phenomenon peculiar to the Polar regions, is exhibited and has been pronounced a triumph of artistic skill rarely displayed. The breaking of the ice, its disappearance, and the escape of the entire stage by the fierce and boiling waters, the approaching bark and the tender accents of a Mother's Fray her, constituting her offspring to the protection of the orphan's Father, present a tableau of the most touching and thrilling character.
NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
FOURTH NIGHT OF
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Thursday—Shakspere's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. F. B. Conway.
To conclude with the farce entitled
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13.
Benefit of
McKEAN BUCHANAN,
On which occasion he will appear in
COMEDY,
TRAGEDY,
and FARCE.
Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear for the first time
CARDINAL WOLSEY.
This part, one of Shakespeare's most powerful creations, has before this never been sustained by a lady.
Patrons and lovers of fine acting will avail themselves of an opportunity never before afforded, and not likely to occur again.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, 1857, Shakespeare's historical play of
KING HENRY VIII.
Cardinal Woolsey.....Miss Cushman
Supported by the whole strength of the company.
To conclude with YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
To-morrow—The above performance will be repeated for the only time.
On Saturday—The last night in New-York—LONDON ASSURANCE will be performed with its general strong cast and Miss Cushman as Lady Gay Spanker, and a new petite comedy, in which Miss C. will also appear.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The attention of the public is respectfully called to the fact that there can be no extension or renewal of Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement, as she will leave the City on Monday next.
This evening the great play of
HENRY VIII.
In which Miss C. will play, for the first time,
CARDINAL WOLSEY.
AND
CARDINAL WOLSEY
to-morrow, not again to be repeated.
PLEASE NOTICE.
The last three appearances of Miss Cushman in this City.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
To-morrow, FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1857, the performance will be for the
BENEFIT OF
MISS CUSHMAN,
the most eminent Histrionic Artiste of this age.
Her last appearance but one, on which occasion a bill of great strength will be presented.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1857,
WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE GREAT GABRIEL RAVEL.
The three Brothers, GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE,
Jobard, comic character.....Gabriel Ravel
GABRIEL RAVEL ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
GREAT SUCCESS—SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
Mr. D. Boncicault's and Mr. Seymour's new comic piece,
WANTED, A WIDOW.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Mr. Boncicault's brilliant adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
has proved one of the most decided hits ever made in this City. Mr. Blake has recovered from his illness and will make his reappearance to-night in his celebrated character of
UNCLE FOOZLE.
A new Comedy is in rehearsal.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
The performances commence with
PAUL JONES, THE PILO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell once in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and FRIDAYS) EVERY DAY, at the Stock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their own convenience, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$11,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$6,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1895.
$56,000 United States 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$4,000 Oshkosh City, Wis., 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$500 Washington City and Mining Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Cincinnati City 6 per cent. Bond.
$1,250 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853, 1855 and 1856.
5 Subscriber's shares of the Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co ..... $100 each
26 shares New-York and Virginia S. Co..... $100 each
6 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co..... $50 each
40 shares Marine Bank..... $50 each
100 shares People's Bank..... $25 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank..... $25 each
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co..... $50 each
20 shares St Mark's Fire Ins. Co..... $25 each
20 shares Sunyesant Fire Ins. Co..... $25 each
30 shares North American Fire Ins. Co..... $50 each
20 shares Humbolt Fire Ins. Co..... $100 each
40 shares Lafayette Fire Ins. Co..... $50 each
40 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co..... $25 each
50 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co..... $25 each
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co..... $25 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co..... $100 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 16, Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

DANIEL S. HOGUE, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) Nov. 13, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 15th-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive; no postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture, couplets, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are very rich carpets and rugs, three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, ladies' secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover. In chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bedsteads, stands, couches, chairs carpets, cribs, sofas; ten fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of other desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt-framed pier glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at the residence No. 116 West 18th-st, at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, for sale, viz.: Two suites, handsome rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with rich red satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, gold frames, Italian marble stands, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etagere and cabinets, French plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library bookcase, cane bottom chairs, rosewood etageres, English velvet carpets, &c. Hall—Rosewood hat-stand, oil-cloth stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms—Are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets, eight pure curled-hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan bedsteads, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by

E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of very rich decorated China vases, inkstands, card and jewel receivers, biscuit groups and figures, papier mache pearl inlaid portfolios, writing desks, card cases, &c., Bohemian glass colognes, vases, card receivers, Odem bottles, ebony inlaid dressing cases, writing desks, Odem cases, bronze figures, groups, candelabras, candle sticks, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

At 12 o'clock,

Assignee's sale of a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of brooches, breast-pins, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, rings, bracelets, chains, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid "fictious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY B. HEDGE Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 6½ Pine-st.—Assignees' sale of over sixty thousand dollars worth of magnificent diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, by most celebrated makers, rich gold jewelry, rings, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, vest and fob chains, elegant silver ware, French fancy goods in great variety, silver-plated show cases, fire-proof jeweler's safe, &c. Descriptive catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of assignees.

WM. LAVINO, Auctioneer.

SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large and extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of every description. They will be open for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale at the auction rooms. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine this superb collection of goods, as it does an excellent opportunity to purchase furs at very low rates. Third peremptory sale on Friday, Nov. 20.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c. &c. &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LYNDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13 at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture to pay advances, consisting of rosewood suites, book-cases, carpets, chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, &c. &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale—The balance of stock of a crockery dealer, consisting of an assortment of china, white granite ware, glass ware, stone and wooden ware. Also, a variety of household furniture, a large quantity of bedding, and a small lot of ready-made clothing, to close a concern, &c.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery, guns and pistols, plated spoons, axes, hatchets, pocket-knives, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars see *Courier and Inquirer*.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 532 Grand-st., a valuable lot of ready-made clothing, by order of Moses S. Hart, assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 42 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Piers.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CHURCH'S BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 2 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $300,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 15, 1857.

B. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,
EDW. LEARNED,
T. M. NIVEN,
JNO. C. MALLORY,
WM. POLLOCK,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
DANIEL R. JONES,
Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Wall-st., and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 163 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowary Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,

AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.

D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON, }

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ASTOR'S CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BONBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, on the 12th of November instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 33 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Hillerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passengers, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, Norta Rivar, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Ellisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WM. WORTHINGTON, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and Hubert sts. Freight for New-York leave Troy at 8½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen in the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 146—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 819—Beekman-st., Nos. 22—Broadway, Nos. 253, 373 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts. —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 188—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 114—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 231, 243, 291, 259, 261 —East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 178—Howard-st., No. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 126, 128, 130—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., No. 132—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 298—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 28, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Rende-st., Nos. 36, 64—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 438—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 414—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 26, 31, 87, 89, 102, 123, 149, 162, 219—North-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner North-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 34, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all remaining unpaid taxes, and that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,

Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

This subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled for gentlemen..... $60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen..... $50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases..... $40, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases..... $45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases..... $35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases..... $25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers..... $25, usual price $40

WATCHES EXCHANGED.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD F. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MUTUALLY agree that the copartnership heretofore existing between us under the name and title of MILNE & STEWART, and doing business as stone-cutters, in the City of New York, be and is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be received by GEORGE STEWART, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by GEORGE STEWART. WILLIAM MILNE,
GEORGE STEWART.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WATERBURY & MOUNT was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN P. MOUNT.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Parties desirous of disposing of the whole or part of their furniture can find a cash customer by addressing a line to JAMES, Times Office.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORSON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14,	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12,	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9,	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6,	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6,	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3,	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1,	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4,
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29,	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experiences has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $80. Excl

THE MAYORALTY.

Address of the Anti-Wood League to the Voters of New-York City.

HOW THE LEAGUE WAS FORMED.

Within a few weeks there came together a number of citizens from all parties who had filled official City trusts, and who were thereby enabled thoroughly to know the dangers which the City of New-York daily incurs from its reckless Mayor.

It seemed to them that there prevailed a more than customary disgust of his ambition and a more than common desire to free the people from an official disgrace which unfortunate local dissensions had twice inflicted upon the City.

Among these citizens were some whom party circumstances or heedless political combinations had betrayed into seeming indorsement of Mr. Wood. These considerations prompted their belief that the charter election furnished an occasion upon which atonement could be made for former heedlessness, and some possible aid be given to the popular cause of driving Mr. Wood from a power which has never yet given his party or the City a single substantial good. As offensive and defensive Anti-Wood league was formed, but necessarily in its full extent of a private character. It will now present to the public a short address, *but with satire deference to any action* which the people and press at large may hereafter take. The league after the ice shall be broken deems no higher post in the future than to aid the will of the people when manifested.

OUR PRESENT IS A FIT OCCASION.

Seventy thousand voters, of all classes, from the princely tradesman who [illegible] treats his elective franchise as if it were a [illegible] down to the starving beggar, always an easy prey to designing placemen, only within three weeks of the Mayor in a contest in which partisanship should [illegible] place. The [illegible] has separated the general and Charter elections in accordance with the earliest views of Mr. Wood.

His second message of 1855 contains the following paragraphs, the italicized portions of which, three years after they were adopted by him, possess a striking significance in connection with his ambitious career:

"I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City, by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State or National officers.

As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or National issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so in the apparently smaller efforts of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The enormity of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them, no other considerations than those connected directly with local questions should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared *with the danger of the selection of improper men.* In the struggle for a Governor or a President, *persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a local place of trust and power.*

The election law, which places the candidates for County officers on the same ballot with candidates for State officers, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot. In the haste and excitement of election day, it is very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names for whom he desires to vote when found upon the same ticket; but, where the duty is imposed upon the illiterate or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, *especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution.*"

Not even the cunningly-devised ballot which he executed can now save him. The Almsbouse Governor, who is his twin nominee on the little slip of paper, is but formally there. So he is to rise or fall upon his own personal and official merits or demerits.

HIS PREVIOUS EXPLOITS.

With the—to say the least—eccentric commercial dealings of FERNANDO Wood previous to 1854 the citizens are well acquainted. They who originally doubted the pungent evidence furnished to the press on the eve of his election, have been convinced since the legal report of referees have settled its authenticity. The arbitrators were Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, M. C., and Judge (elect) HENRY HILTON. They could not, therefore, be charged with political hostility, nor be suspected by even Mr. Wood of swerving one hair's breadth from the even line of honesty and honor, which their decree on facts established had never been drawn by Mr. Woon in his fraudulent dealings. So many of the original doubters have long ago concluded upon fresh evidence that there are some men who cannot do otherwise than defraud all their partners, whether commercial, official or political!

To descant at large upon what are now household words in counting-room and shop, in parlor and in kitchen, would be superfluous. But upon the peculiar official career of the Mayor the people have not dwelt with that attentive analysis which the rapidity of events often precludes. The public from day to day has been like the juror in a prolonged suit, confusing himself with each new fact and each ingenious side-issue—his judgment now swayed in one direction and then another way, as the tone or temper of advocacy varied. But now the evidence is all in and the jury of citizens are called together for conference and agreement. It is appropriate to analyze and collate the more prominent testimony of Mr. Wood's duplicities, inconsistency and hypocrisy which may result of his administration will present. Should this be done, the United States will not be alarmed for the verdict which its great Metropolis will give against its Mayor.

HOW HE BEGAN.

Upon his accession to power he clutched the energy of NAPOLEON. Carefully-concocted outlines showered upon an astounded populace from a hand scarcely withdrawn from the Bible of the official oath. He accompanied them with an unprecedented humility to the Common Council, on public virtue, who gave him in return, upon private morality. He gave to the Police Capitals a catalogue of duties, which were copied from the standing-order-book of their respected Chief. Before the first month of his career was through he had bathed the tax-payers in tears of joy, caused to shudder all of the vicious, and of his political chums who had not yet taken the one, commanded amazed patrolmen to hunt frantic peanut women and sign-board trampers from the Park railings, and had received congratulations from a Grand Jury, some of whose members had once indicted him for a felony. He furnished a second oracular message, which, in its essays upon capital and labor, hinted at everything but that climax of violence which the misguided laborer, at his secret bidding, to-day threatens shall be inflicted upon the capitalist. So magnificent was the civic Caliph, that the DAILY TIMES, of Jan. 3, 1855, editorially remarked, while rendering him semicolons of laudation, "People are anxious to know what will come of such radical reforms as are promised, and *how this beginning will end.*"

HOW HE BROUGHT ON ALL THE POLICE TROUBLES.

At his inauguration the police were in a state of excellent discipline and creditable organization. To this, those most consistent and patriotic Democrats Mayor WESTERVELT and Recorder TILLOU, in cooperation with their zealous Whig ally, Judge HEBER, had decidedly contributed. But FERNANDO WOOD was not the man to let well alone. In his first communication to the police, with a sneer at the veteran Chief of Police not more out of place than was the self-laudation of its tone, he said: "You have *now* a determined chief officer who will not be indifferent to a single dereliction of duty upon the part of those for whose conduct he is responsible to the community," and in his earliest message to the Common Council he made war on his judicial associates of the Board of Police, recommending their rescission from power. Thus he deliberately invited some kind of legislative interference. Twice he threatened if the statutes interfered he would resign and many legislators fonnd to their chagrin that the chief end of their votes was not obtained, because he loved station too well to be as good as his word. In another elaborate message he gave pertinacious refusal to a respectful request from the Common Council for information about the Police. He claimed then that the Aldermen should have nothing to do with the system, whilst he afterwards found it convenient to complain that the rights of the Common Council were infringed by taking Police power away from them. Whatever be the merits of the controversy between legislative and local authorities, respect to the history of the lobby compels us to declare that Mr. Woon offered to give the statutes full sweep *provided he* was allowed to continue *his* unexpired term! From first to last he has scolded and hectored about police, when had he *but continued the system of Messrs. Matsell, Westervelt, and Tillou*, that source of mature heads than his had originated, and more honest hearts than his had given encouragement to, there never would have occurred any trouble. And the veil hnndred gentlemen whom after their uses in his behalf had past, *he disbanded to their fate*, would now have been fulfilling police duties which their experience might have honored. *He knowingly betrayed the old Police, whom his selfish ambition drove into securing opposition of station.* This too, after in a message of June 25, 1855, he had given in reference to the prohibitory law, discretion to the Police—"it is undeniable that the Executive officer must assume every act of the Legislature to be valid." Against the practical advice of his able counsel, to whose legal opinions he gave premature effect, he boldly assumed with bludgeon and bayonet that the police law was not valid. He needlessly converted the City Hall into a citadel, that his person might be sacred, and causelessly allowed his unfortunate dupes to risk their own lives that he might be secure from process. It has been well said that the argument of his adroit and distinguished advocates before the Court of Appeals was nullified by the club appeal of their client on the steps of the Temple of Justice. Thus they who best favored and most hoped for the success of his conclusions, sorrowfully mourned his despotic assumptions and premises. [illegible] policeman, who even forgave his treachery, [illegible] when one month he takes seat at the Police Board, giving as a reason, it was because Mr. DRAPER had left it, and when the next month he proposes to bring back again him whom he insultingly said "he could not associate with!"

HIS POOR MAN'S SUNDOWNER.

When only a fortnight in office he vetoed a resolution of the Common Council for the employment of laborers to remove the City Hall ruins. Said his message: "It is unnecessary for me to add that I deeply feel for the poor whom it is intended to benefit by these resolutions. *They have my warmest sympathies*: but if the charter can be violated for a good object so can it be for a bad object." Sympathy was ever the cheapest coin with which ambition paid its victims. But the same charter that forbid the "resolution" forbade any such recommendation as he recently made about revenue bonds and provisions in his flowery message. There is this difference between the veto and the recommendation: the one was after an election, and the other shortly before one. And that same charter also forbade his contract for raising the ship *Joseph Walter*, which gave a job to an old friend. The whole history of this private contract will be found in the Sunday *Atlas* of Oct. 14, 1855, under the heading "Records of Rascality." If was penned by a political associate who had officially investigated the matter. It was vouched for as true by that associate, whom Mr. Woon afterwards indorsed to President BUCHANAN as a man of veracity and honor. Thus the public cannot be blamed by the Mayor if it considers the indorsement of the author as a guaranty of his story!

Of the "Bread and Riot" cry a veteran editor whose pungent pen and logical style has been lately re-welcomed among our citizens, thus spoke in the *Mirror* of Saturday last. "We do not know what wretch it is who has prompted the thousands of foreigners in this City to parade through our streets with threats of vengeance against the very class of people who have given them employment, but this we know, whoever has done so, directly or indirectly, should be forthwith kicked out of the Democratic Party if he belongs to it."

There is more doubt of Mr. Woon belonging to the Democratic [illegible] than there exists of his being the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1920 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

What Prospect of Public Work.

STREET CLEANING.

CASES OF DESTITUTION.

Movements of the Unemployed—Relief Obtained.

There was a noticeable falling off in the number of those who have been in the habit of congregating in front of the City Hall as the Unemployed, yesterday. There were a few standing around in groups, but not more than may often be seen on days when no general cry for work or bread is heard. The intention of those who are recognized by themselves as their leaders, is that there shall be no more miscellaneous gatherings, simply for the purpose of listening to incendiary speeches, or because they have nothing else to do. The Committee appointed to look to their interests are busy doing what they can for the amelioration of their condition. The Committee consists of

D. GORDON, H. ROSCO, W. BURKE.
A. DESSOW, P. DUNN. PETER DONLEY.

They were engaged on Wednesday in obtaining the names of those whose families are the most destitute, and at 11 o'clock yesterday the Chairman presented them to the Mayor, who, in his turn, will present them to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, who will see that they are not allowed to starve. Acting on the authority of the Mayor the Committee will continue the work of gathering the names of those who are really in want, and each day the list thus obtained will be presented to him, and by him to the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. When there shall be work the names thus gathered will be taken as of those most needing employment, and they will be thus transferred from the Poor list to the Work roll. In this way it is hoped most efficient aid will be obtained, and suffering, as far as possible, prevented.

The Committee already have a list of over seven hundred persons who are in want, and it is increasing every day, but they have not yet had time to examine as to whether they are all cases deserving relief. As soon as known they will be reported as above stated.

As soon as the Chairman of the Committee of the Unemployed presented the list to the Mayor yesterday morning he sent a policeman with it to the Superintendent, with the request that they should be relieved immediately. The Commissioners of the Central Park have decided to employ one thousand men as soon as the bonds can be negotiated, and a fair prospect of obtaining money to pay them secured. That, with the other works that will soon be commenced, will probably furnish employment to a majority of those who are the most destitute. The improvements to be made in Hamilton-square will follow soon, when employment will be afforded to many more, which, with the street improvements and other works contemplated, will doubtless make the number of needy much smaller for some weeks to come than has generally been supposed.

In addition to the above, there are many benevolent persons who have something to spare who are privately organizing themselves into associations for relief, in various parts of the City, and these will make it their business to seek out and relieve as many cases of real suffering as they can find, or that their means will allow of. To-day the Governors of the Alms-House are to meet with a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of devising means by which the hungry, who are not able to work or who cannot obtain employment, may be relieved—so that the prospect for the destitute is not so bad as many of them seem to suppose.

At Tompkins-square.

An incoherent assemblage of working people, with a very considerable admixture of "boys," met yesterday morning in Tompkins-square. The wan looks, listless manner, and slounging gait of many of the poor fellows, betokened too clearly their distress and their hopelessness. There were others, however, who exhibited a strong tendency to boisterousness, and of these the "boys" formed the largest contingent. No effort was made to effect an organized meeting, or secure an explicit expression of united wishes or opinions. The men hung lazily around in groups, discussing their condition and their prospects, abusing the City authorities, and arguing the advisibility of revolutionnaire-ism. Violence was very generally deprecated, and the newspapers which had stated that the bread seized from the baker's carrier had been kicked about the Park yesterday, were roundly abused as having misrepresented the facts. Sometimes these colloquies were characterized by a shrewdness of observation and rude eloquence of expression which, under other circumstances, would have been amusing. The action of MAGUIRE and SMITH, and the other members of the "Workingmen's Committee," was very freely canvassed, and their motives as freely questioned. "Fwhat asses they must take us to be," said a pale-looking man, with a crownless hat and a thick brogue "Sbure an don't they get three dollars a day for befoolin' us. There's that MAGUIRE, he don't want any money. He keeps a rum store beyant there, between Avenue A and Avenue B, and he's up for Councilman."

"Arrah, to be shure, boys, that's it," said another. "Let us go over and boord him for drinks all round."

"Och, by my troth," says a third, "yes wont find him out of bed this hour yet. He was up most of the night drinkin' the money the Mayor gave him."

"Well," says a stout-looking fellow, "the sooner we get shut of sich humbugs the better for us. Let us get up Ward societies; let the poor men elect their officers and their spakurs from among themselves, for faith, it's the poor man who can spake best now, because he feels the most. Then, let a day be named for all meetin' at one place and marchin' down to the City Hall. Let us show them, boys, jest how many of us there is, and what we could do if provoked."

"Ah, but," replies a sharp-looking fellow, what could a crowd like that do forninst the militia?"

"Militia be d—d," says the other fellow; "some of them are as bad as any of us. I could show you half-a-dozen of them here who have got no breakfast yet. I know one that was called on by his captin yesterday and asked why he was not on parade; 'faith, for the best of raisons in the world' said he, 'bekase I had no dinner, and you wouldn't expect a man to thravel far on an empty stomach.'"

"Then let me tell yees, frinds," said a little man in an old coat, the tail of which was under his heels, "as Mayor WOOD is the poor man's frind, let us go over and take dinner with him."

"Yes," shouts several in chorus, "let us go and dine in Second-avenue, with Mayor WOOD; we're all voters, any how, an' he can't well refuse."

"Botherashin," mutters a ragged looking fellow, "yees'll have the journey for your pains and divel take the thing else."

"Well, suppose we go an' dine with SMITH. They say he's to be up for Assembly soon," was another proposal, which was immediately laughed down as the height of absurdity.

"Och, och," said a wretched looking old man, "it's polytics and polytashians has been the ruination of yees! Why don't yees look out for yoursilves instead of hunting after polytashians? Don't yees know ye'll niver get anything but fair words from *thim*?"

Such was the general tendency of these rambling conversations—distrust of politicians, disparagement of Mayor WOOD, contempt for the "Committee," and vague declamation about what onght to he done.

One man proposed, half-seriously half-jocosely, that they should divide themselves into companies of ten each, procure a horse and cart for the use of each company, and take two barrels of flour from every store in the City. This was hooted down as both unjustifiable and impossible.

A great many Germans were on the ground, gathered in groups by themselves, and talking over the matter with violent gesticulation and great expenditure of breath. One of them ridiculed the idea of talking to "hes ple about de flour stores, mit all dat nonsense: de only thing ves vonted vos de arbeit—de wourk."

A very heated contest arose between two Irishmen about England and America. "Now, look at England, there," said one; "she was sunk in debt during the Crimean war; everything was ruined; she could not stand another year; the people were going to rise in rebellion against the enormous taxation; then the war in India broke out; there was no hope for the English at all, and yet—pop—this great country with its freedom an its liberty, an its Stars and Stripes, and red, white and blue, an all that balderdash, has to get specie from England now, and is, in fact, in her debt."

His opponent took up the cause of America man fully, attributed most of the present difficulties to the want of a judicious protective system, and contended that if England were sending specie to this country for a twelvemonth at the present rate, she would not return half of what the United States had given her.

At about 10½ o'clock, Mrs. RANEE, the Gallic lady, who is so passionately addicted to universal philanthropy, made her appearance on the ground, and, was surrounded, *instanter*, by a dense crowd, which while it remained immovable in the centre, was subject to an unceasing fluctuation in its circumference, caused by the continual accessions of new-comers, and the continual departure of those who could not approach near enough to hear her. Indeed, she was inaudible save to the few by whom she was immediately surrounded. She entered into a very animated conversation with a rugged looking specimen beside her, to whom she detailed some of the stupendous projects she had in view for the immediate and effective relief of the suffering classes. One of these was to build a hotel and a church, each gigantic structures, and the latter, by its profits, to sustain the former—on the ground, probably, that religion ought to be the basis of every great undertaking. She expressed the deepest sympathy for the cause of the unemployed, admitted that they must have work or bread, and was somewhat diffuse in the expression of her own plans and efforts, especially in the monster concert line, to aid in relieving the wants of the multitude. She answered all the questions put to her, and, though surrounded by a regiment as much ragged er than Falstaff's as his paunch was better lined than theirs, maintained an unruffled composure, and a charming suavity of manner, which extorted respect even for her extravagancies.

The portion of the crowd which failed to hear her improvised a meeting on the slope from the fountain's edge, and were addressed by a young man named MARAHAN, who urged unity of action, for unity, as the Apostle Paul had remarked, was the bond of perfection. He did not stand here, he said, to gather a mob, or to incite them to attack the City authorities. He stood here in order that peace might be preserved, and that every man might be subject to the lawful powers, for they were created of God. He stood here to urge concert of action, not in a group here and a group there, but in a series of regularly-organized Ward Associations, formed and controlled by the unemployed workingmen themselves, so that they might, with the greater probability of success, demand work to enable them and their families to live. He wanted peace and tranquility, for without that they could not get along. For his own part, he would do anything for a living, and he demanded that he he provided only with the means of making a living honestly, no matter how lowly. Who was there present who did not concur with him, and join in his demand?

A VOICE—All of us.

ANOTHER VOICE—None of us. (Laughter.)

MR. MARAHAN was proceeding to debate on the misappropriation by priests and parsons of the food shipped to Ireland in the famine of 1847, but that being a subject apparently foreign to the taste of the audience, he was obliged to conclude somewhat prematurely.

Another man, a blacksmith, named PAUL, but not the blacksmith who has heretofore figured so conspicuously in these demonstrations, took the place of MR. MARAHAN, and addressed the crowd at some length. He said the members of the Common Council had done all they were able to do; they had appropriated $250,000 to make improvements on the Central-park, but it was one thing to appropriate and another thing to get. He wanted to know where the Corporation was to obtain this $250,000? The laboring classes were now defrauded by a horde of robbers and scoundrels, whose actions showed that they did not think the people wanted work. Now, let the workingmen unite. Let them set aside all political views, let them set aside all religious feelings. Let them be united as a working community, and proceed in peace and tranquility, and they might defy this mighty Goliah; but being divided, that mighty Goliah that stood in their midst, could lead them around by the nose. In union they knew there was strength, and it was their duty, therefore, to organize in every Ward, meet in every Square, and insist on their right to live.

These sentiments were received with some applause, and their moderate and conciliatory tone was audibly commended by many of the older listeners. The Central Park affair was spoken of as a "sell," and "curses, not loud but deep," were heaped on the managers of it. One man declared that there were three barrels already full of laborers' recommendations at the Commissioners' office. Another said that, withal, nobody would be employed without a recommendation. A third asserted, that a thousand men had gone up to-day to obtain work, and he was certain that not one of them had been employed, and it was very uncertain whether any ever would be. As a relief to these gloomy forebodings, a party of youngsters got up a spree. A silly-looking German, with an amorphous hat, who was always sure to be found in the very heart of every crowd, his mouth wide open, and his broad, good-natured face fixed into a stare, was selected as the butt. They began by thumping his hat over his eyes, then elbowed him into the fountain—or fountain basin, rather, for there is no water in it—and wound up by elbowing him out of it. He was taken charge of by one of his countrymen, and safely conveyed to the outskirts of the crowd, where our reporter left him at 12½ o'clock.

PETER MONROHAN collected a portion of the crowd around him shortly after 12 o'clock, and addressed them upon the "work or bread" text. He urged them to act in concert. It was his opinion that unless they all pulled together in a united body, they would never effect anything. What could they expect to accomplish with so many Committees, all urging different measures? They would starve before they obtained relief in this way. The speaker related the story of a poor man out of employment, and with a large family to feed, whose landlord had ordered him to be turned into the street that very morning because he could not pay his rent. The law which gave him power to exercise such tyranny was unjust, and ought to be amended. Formerly a landlord could not compel a distressed family to remove during the Winter; he was compelled to wait until the 1st of May before he could eject them. If that law was not in force now, it ought to be re-enacted. (Applause.) It was not right for a landlord to turn a family out in the cold on a Winter's day. He counseled resistance wherever a landlord attempted it. The unemployed, he said, should unite to protect themselves; they should act themselves, and not depend upon political tools—persons who were their pretended friends, but would desert them when an opportunity for serving their own ends by doing so presented itself. He would now introduce Madame RUNKE.

There was a great deal of applause as this lady, dressed as on the occasion of her last appearance in public, came forward and addressed the meeting. She urged them to union. She was sorry that there was not concert of action among them. A few days would suffice, if they all worked in unison, to accomplish all that they desired to bring about; but, until they did concentrate their strength, nothing could be done. Her motives were to help the poor and to aid the oppressed. She was with them wherever they were. She was a citizen of these United States, and had lived in this country twenty-one years. She had had opportunities to observe the traits of the American people, and she knew that their greatest fault was extravagance. They rode in their gorgeous carriages, went to balls, wore their rich dresses, and lived in their magnificent houses. It was different with the people of Europe. There nothing but simplicity was met with. Everybody lived contentedly and happily, had enough wealth to supply their daily wants, and were none of them entirely without means. Work was plenty, and contentment existed everywhere. Sometimes they had revolutions, and then things wore a different aspect. But in this country hardly a Winter passed but what there were people in want and destitution among us. It would be a great deal more to the credit of New-York ladies, if they wore calicoes instead of silks and laces, and satins, and rich robes, and gave the money which they now expend for those luxuries to the poor. If she was wealthy, as they were, she would give all she had to the poor, but as it was, she could only give them her services, and look to God for her reward. (Applause.) She would suggest a mode of effecting a regular organization among the poor. In every Ward the workingmen should assemble and send their delegates to a great Central Committee, into whose hands all money that was given for the poor should be placed. In this way they might proceed with some regularity, which they were not doing now. Some of the unemployed workingmen had told her that they could work only two days out of the week on the Central Park, if they were permitted to, and allow others to have a chance to work too. They manifested the right spirit and deserved to be assisted.

Madame RUNKE exhibited some plans to her audience, which, she said, had cost her years of toil to concoct, and in preparing which she had expended $5,000. Her object in drawing them was solely to benefit the poor. Her plans were, to have a large hotel and a church erected. The hotel should accommodate all the destitute of the City. (Great applause.) The church would support the hotel. She valued her plans at a million of dollars, but was willing to sell them for $300,000. If she obtained this price, she would contribute half of it for the relief of the poor, and with the rest she would pay the debts which had been contracted in devising the plans. It would be worth a fortune to any man who should carry out her plans.

Some of the crowd appeared highly delighted with the propositions of Madame RUNKE, but the majority ridiculed what she said. All however, examined the plans with interest. They gave her three cheers and the meeting broke up. During the afternoon but few of the laboring people remained in the square. There were a great many loafers of all ages and sizes there till nightfall, some playing ball, others playing tag, and the rest doing,—what the New-York rowdy knows so well how to do,—nothing. Assuredly, Tompkins-square yesterday afternoon was the commonest of commons. Everything common and vulgar appeared to be congregated there. The rowdiest looking rowdies, the dirtiest looking urchins habited in the most "distressed for rent" garments, seemed to have selected this desolate heath as a fitting background to the picture of the lowest of the lower classes which they presented. The square itself looked like a habited wilderness. The grass plots have been trodden into the ground, the fountain bed is dry with thirst and choked with filth, and on the borders of the Park the fact that a fence once existed there is only indicated by the stump of a rail which here and there projects above the surface. It is a most fitting theatre for the enactment of the Beggars' Opera.

MCGUIRE, one of the principal leaders of the unemployed, keeps a drinking place on First-avenue, and is a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. He is repudiated by a great many of the workingmen, who have characterized him and his associates as "political dabsters and tricksters."

CHARLES SMITH, "the poet and literary man, and not a bill-poster," ran for Assembly in 1855, and was defeated. He came very near receiving the nomination of the Democrats in his District for the same position this year.

Cases of Destitution.

A poor man named WILKINSON, who lives somewhere in First-avenue, stated to a little group of sympathizing fellow-sufferers in Tompkins-square, that his house had been without food or fuel for 24 hours, and that neither bite nor sup had crossed the lips of either his wife or himself since Wednesday morning. He told a doleful story of an Intelligence Office in Broadway, which had taken money from him two months ago, and undertook to secure him employment on the day after, but had failed to keep the engagement, and now, after his calling daily for eight weeks, refused to return him his money. His poverty-stricken look confirmed the truth of his statement.

A Quaker lady, residing in Philadelphia, was recently visited by a little girl who said her father was very sick and was not expected to live, and that she and the rest of a large family that was dependent upon him for support, were in a state of destitution. She begged that the lady would give here sufficient money at least to purchase the medicines which had been prescribed for her father, and which might possibly save his life. The kind-hearted Quakeress gave her $5, and the little girl with tears of thankfulness murmured her gratitude and departed. A few days after she returned with a countenance more wan and sorrow-stricken than before, to tell her benefactress that her father was dead; all the money which she had received had been expended for a coffin and shroud, and she had nothing left to defray the further expenses of her father's funeral. The generous lady gave her $10, and went among her friends and collected $8 more for her, and then went with her to her wretched abode where she found the family wringing their hands and uttering loud lamentations over the body of a man which lay in a coffin placed on two chairs in the centre of the room. The lady, who was unused to such scenes of woe, and was greatly affected by what she saw, hurriedly drew forth her purse, gave a portion of its contents to the little girl with a promise of future assistance, and hastily left the room. When she reached the foot of the crazy stairs, which she had ascended to the squalid apartment above, she discovered that she had forgotten her purse. She went up again immediately, and as noiselessly as possible that she might not disturb the sacred grief of the sorrow-stricken family. What was her surprise and horror on entering the room to perceive the corpse sitting upright in its shroud, eagerly counting the gold which she had left behind her, and announcing the result in tones which sounded more like those of robust health than the sepulchral accents of an inmate (almost) of the tombs. She contemplated for a moment this phase of humanity, and then departed as noiselessly as she had returned.

An old man, holding a little boy by the hand, came into Tompkins square yesterday, the very picture of distress. He seemed to be in great trouble, and his little boy was sucking a stone he had picked up. The old man asked if he could see the Committee, as he wanted assistance from them. Being told that the Committee could do nothing for him, he replied that he was informed that they could, and had been requested to come down here to-day and they would give him food. He further stated that two men called at the place where he lived, and requested every person, men and women in the house, who might be in want, to turn out in the Square to-day, when relief should be given, as there were to be several grocery stores opened for them, and all the hungry could have as much food as they wanted. Several of the bystanders laughed when they heard this, and told the old man he had been fooled. Two or three gentlemen, however, combined together, gave him the sum of fifty cents, and then told him to go home. The old man seemed greatly pleased, and exclaimed as he went off: "Oh! if I could only get that much every day, how hard I would work for it; how happy I would be!"

ALEXANDER MORRIS, an honest looking Scotchman, about 45 years of age, who said he was from Ayrshire, and had been 10 months in the country, was the picture of famishment and distress. He said he had not tasted food for nearly two days; his wife was sick with rheumatism, and unable to come to the street. He had been out of work for nine weeks. Unless relieved, both he and his wife will perish of hunger.

Central Park.

All persons applying for work upon the Central Park are directed to the office, Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, where a registry is made. And as soon as the arrangements can be made, which will be in about a week, a thousand persons will be set to work. The Comptroller countersigned his warrant and the Mayor signed them immediately, for $30,000 yesterday, in favor of the Commissioners, in anticipation of the stock to be issued. Twenty persons were set to work under direction of the Superintendent of planting on Wednesday last, who are engaged in the nursery.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lands and Places, in reference to the Central Park investigation, did not organize yesterday, nor were the Commissioners present, concerning whom the Chairman had said measures would be taken to enforce their attendance.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE STREET CONTRACT GIVEN TO FORBES & CO.—THE STREET COMMISSIONER ON EMPLOYMENT.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. President CLANCY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing the letter from the Postmaster General in relation to the new Post-Office.

Alderman MONAGHAN moved that the Mayor be directed to close the negotiations immediately, so that the work of building the new Post-Office might be proceeded with without delay.

The President decided the motion out of order, and the subject was referred.

A resolution was offered by Alderman JACKSON, to the effect that the laborers employed on the public roads be paid in all cases, in which proper vouchers can be shown that the work claimed has been done, and that payment for the same has not been made.

Alderman MONAGHAN hoped the men would get their pay; but he would vote in the opposition because he thought to favor it would be at least a partial recognition of the appointment of Conover.

Alderman JACKSON said the statement that those men had been appointed by Mr. Conover was false, and in continuation he remarked that there had been a great many buncombe speeches made, and buncombe messages sent in, asking the Aldermen to peddle flour in order to catch votes; but he had heard no one speak in favor of those who had been working for the Government, and who could not get their pay. The men had done a needed work, and the question of whether they had been appointed by one Commissioner or another ought not to interfere with their payment.

Alderman FULLMER said the newspapers had put him through pretty roughly when he offered the resolution to have Bloomingdale-road improved, and now he wished the reporters would state that he gave the road-masters a great deal of credit for the manner in which the work had been done. (The "putting through" referred to by the Alderman was simply the publication of his resolution *verbatim et literatim*.)

Alderman TUCKER thought there was a remarkable inconsistency in the course pursued by some members. Alderman MONAGHAN, he said, had but a few moments before proposed that the Mayor be directed to close negotiations for a portion of the Park at one quarter its value, in order that poor men might be employed, and now he opposed paying another lot of poor men for the work they had done.

Alderman BANTA offered an amendment to the effect that the men employed by Mr. O'Toole be paid.

Alderman JACKSON hoped no such amendment would pass. He objected to making any distinction between the men, and he was desirous that all should be paid before the election, so that they would be in a position to vote as they pleased, and not to be "roped in" to vote for any man on the promise that he would get their money for them.

Alderman MCSPEDDEN thought the matter had now gone so far that it became a fit subject for a Committee. He thought the men should be paid, but wished to be assured that the work had been performed by those claiming pay.

Alderman JACKSON thought it remarkable that members were in favor of paying the men, and that at the same time they opposed it by purposed delay.

After some additional debate, the amendment was lost and the original resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed to pay the Presidents of both Boards $500 each for services as members of the Board of Health.

The report of the Councilmen's Committee on the investigation into the management of the Department of Finance, came up and was made special order for Monday night.

The report on the contract with Forbes & Co., for cleaning the streets for five years, for $345,000 a year, was called up.

Aldermen BLUNT opposed the confirmation; the price was too high. He always suspected, when he saw men about the Board lobbying for measures, who had been connected with the robbery of banks. He said he had understood that there was $30,000 "put up" and ready to be paid as soon as the contract should be confirmed. He moved that it be referred to a Committee.

Alderman TUCKER favored a reference, because he was sure, if the contract should be confirmed, there would be serious trouble. There would be an injunction put upon the City Inspector, enjoining him from perfecting the contract. The result of that would be that the City Inspector would not be able to put a broom upon the streets until the whole subject should be decided by the Courts.

Alderman ADAMS, as Chairman of the Street Committee, objected to its reference to that Committee. He was convinced that the work could not be done well for less.

Alderman TUCKER said he had examined the books in the Comptroller's office from 1854 to 1857, and found that cleaning the streets had not cost more than $275,000 for any one year, and that included $20,000 for projectors, which was nearly $100,000 less than was now proposed.

The President stated that, during a year which Mr. Arcularius was Street Commissioner, the expense was $425,000.

Alderman TUCKER had other objections. Winter was now approaching when the streets could not be kept clean, and consequently there would be but little expense. Several contracts had been made at such a time, and the contractors, after drawing their money in full monthly installments, gave up their contracts when the time for cleaning the streets arrived; and not one dollar had ever been collected from their sureties.

Alderman DRAKE favored a confirmation of the contract.

Alderman OWENS thought the contract a fair one, and unless he could be satisfied that the men were not responsible, he would vote for it.

Alderman BLUNT had no idea that the gentlemen named intended to clean the streets—he believed they intended to sell the contract for a very large amount. If he were at liberty to tell what he knew of the matter, there was not a member of the Board who would dare to vote for it.

Alderman STERNS had looked over the specifications with care, and considered the contract a good one.

Alderman TUCKER said Messrs. Gidney, Mott & Dodge would do the work for $300,000, and with as good security as was presented.

Alderman BANTA opposed the confirmation.

The motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen was then put and carried by a vote of 17 to 3, Aldermen TUCKER, BANTA and BLUNT voted in the negative. Several resolutions were adopted, requesting all persons having contracts for Government work to give a preference of employment to men who have families to support.

A communication was received from D. D. Conover, Esq., in relation to the business of the Street Commissioner's office, and what may be done for the unemployed, and ordered to be printed in the minutes. It read as follows:

THE STREET COMMISSIONER, AND HOW TO EMPLOY THE POOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The undersigned, Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, would respectfully communicate to your honorable body a brief statement relative to the present condition of his department.

The right and title of the Street Commissioner to the office of which he is now confessedly, on all hands, the actual incumbent, is not a question for discussion between him and your honorable body. The present Street Commissioner is in actual possession of the office, and in all particulars and in every way able and ready to perform all its duties. The office is completely organized in all its several departments, for the honest and efficient discharge of all its functions, and the Street Commissioner would respectfully suggest that the opinions heretofore emanating from the Mayor and Common Council, upon legal, constitutional questions, in many respects kindred to that involved in the appointment of the Street Commissioner, have not met with that approval or concurrence from the Courts which should encourage either the Mayor or Common Council in these times, (when over 30,000 mechanics and laboring men have been deprived of employment, and that, too, upon the threshold of that season which always brings with it additional wants,) to urge upon the consideration and publication of their sentiments upon points of law, to the neglect of the performance of those relative duties which respectively attach to the Street Commissioner and the Common Council.

The appointment of the undersigned as Street Commissioner by the Executive of the State was an act done in the legitimate discharge of his duties as Governor, and in pursuance of a conscientious conviction of the requirements of his position and his oath of office faithfully to administer the laws. Thus possessed of the office of Street Commissioner, the mere fact of such possession necessarily and of itself raises certain relative obligations between the undersigned and your honorable body, which on his part he has been, from the time of his appointment, qualified and willing to discharge. Such then is the present condition of the Department, and such has been its condition from the 13th day of June last.

That the appointment of the undersigned as Street Commissioner has furnished any legitimate cause or reason for the suspension of the public work, the undersigned most respectfully, but firmly and positively, denies. Every security for the faithful, energetic and economical performance of that work ever given by any officer at the head of the Department has been given by the undersigned, and nothing has ever been wanting to the furtherance of that work and the employment of hundreds and thousands of the working classes, otherwise unemployed, but the concurrence and cooperation of your honorable body. It has been the steady refusal of the Mayor and Common Council for the last six months, to enable the undersigned to proceed with the public works absolutely demanded for the good of the City and the welfare of the citizens, that many of our worthy, willing and hard-working mechanics and laborers are at the present moment out of employment. If the business of the Street Department is paralyzed, the real cause of action depends on the part of the honorable the Mayor and Common Council.

While the undersigned claims no right to interfere with the proper functions of the Common Council, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that his rights as Street Commissioner are to be maintained, and that in the discharge of his duties as the head of the Street Department, as the largest avenues of public work are by law under the charge of that department, he is behind no department or officer of the City Government in his wishes and exertions to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, and to contribute to alleviate the distress existing or impending of his fellow citizens. I have carefully prepared a list of contracts duly advertised, opened and awarded, and duly all in order to put them in immediate operation, which list is hereto annexed, marked No. 1. I have also annexed the list marked No. 2, which contains a statement of work duly petitioned for, which has only been partially acted on by the Common Council.

In view of the great distress in our midst, I would urgently call your immediate attention to the large amount of work ready to be at once progressed with. The contracts given out and enumerated in list No. 1, waiting only your action on them, would furnish immediate work to several thousand mechanics and laboring men; and many thousand more could have employment if your honorable body would pass upon the work petitioned for and partially acted on as set forth in statement No. 2. I would also state that a large amount of repairs are required immediately on the docks and piers, in order to protect the interests not only of commerce but of the City. This would also give employment to a large number of workmen.

I would further call your attention to the fact that the contracts awarded as stated in No. 1 will entail no expense on the City, and will not increase the taxes, as they will be collected out of the property benefited by such improvements. Thus it will be seen that your cooperation (which cooperation cannot in any way prejudice the rights—if any rights exist—of my competitor or any one else) will not only benefit the City but give immediate employment to some fifteen or twenty thousand needy mechanics and workingmen.

Again, most of the work mentioned in list No. 1 can be steadily progressed with during the entire Winter, as, for instance, regulating Ninth-avenue, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, that being a solid mass of rock, which the cold and frost cannot interfere with, and so with most of the other contracts enumerated. Whereas the grading of Hamilton-square will have to be postponed, as it is all earth, and the frost will effectually stop the work, and it will not afford any relief to the suffering and destitute laboring man. Besides, the action of the Mayor and Common Council, in respect to directing the Comptroller to grade Hamilton-square, is wholly and entirely illegal and void, as that work can only be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and if the Finance Department should attempt to carry out the directions of the Mayor and Common Council, it would only lead to an endless litigation and loss, both to the City, the contractor and the laboring man.

I would, therefore, strongly but respectfully urge your honorable body to take immediate action on the papers and contracts now before you, and give immediate relief not only to the City but to thousands of starving and deserving families. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

List of Contracts duly awarded and awaiting Confirmation by the Common Council.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street.

Ninth-avenue, grading between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Ninety-ninth and One hundred-and-eighth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-Eighth and One-hundred-and-Twelfth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-Twelfth and One-hundred-and-Twenty-fifth streets.

Flagging Goerck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets.

Excavating slip, between Piers Nos. 51 and 53 North River.

Flagging One-hundred-and-Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Regulating One-hundred-and-Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Regulating Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry-Dock-street.

Flag, curb and gutter Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Regulating Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth-street.

Flagging Third-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street.

Flagging Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Flagging Eighteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Excavating slip foot of Clarkson-street.

Excavating slip foot of Chambers-street.

Excavating slip foot of Delancy-street.

Excavating slip between Piers Nos. 31 and 32 North River.

Broadway, paving, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Regulating Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue ann Broadway.

Curb, gutter, &c., square foot of Jackson-street.

The table No. 2, referred to, contains a list of one hundred and ninety-nine different jobs of work required to be done, but awaiting the action of the Common Council. These consist of opening streets, filling lots, grading streets and avenues, flagging, and curb and gutters, and repairs to public buildings.

There is also another list given of fifty-four heavy contracts, for regulating and grading, building piers, and laying out squares, which are only waiting for surveys to be completed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee in favor of confirming assessment list for flagging sidewalks of Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of a donation to the manufacturing department of the Blind Asylum, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report and resolution from the Board of Aldermen respecting the building of an engine-house in the middle of the street at Burling-slip was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution to pave Mulberry-street, offered by Councilman HOLMES, was laid on the table.

A debate arose as to the propriety of discharging the Committe of the Whole from further consideration of the assessment lists.

Councilmen HEMPHILL, OTTARSON and BRADY strongly objected to the hasty way of doing business.

Councilman WALSH expressed himself able for once to agree with Councilman OTTARSON.

Councilman MCCAHILL spoke very warmly.

In the middle of his address Councilman WALSH rose to order. It was, he said, utterly impossible to understand a word of Councilman MCCAHILL'S address. Why could he not speak plainly? His voice sounded like the noise of a stoop lond of calves.

Councilman MCCAHILL said that such attacks were ungentlemanly; he also rose to a point of order, and "if he had the brogue, he spoke good grammatical sense and orthography." The Councilman then spoke instead of shouting, and in a less vociferous tone, and was somewhat better understood.

Councilmen REYNOLDS as one of the members of Committee on Assessments wished that the Assessment lists should be got through. The contractors ought to have their money. He wished the Committee of the Whole to be discharged of all Assessment lists.

Councilman WARNER moved as a further amendment that the Committee be discharged of all papers.

Councilman REYNOLDS accepted the amendment.

The amendment to discharge the Committee of all papers was negatived. Some discussion arose as to the ruling of the Chair. The President held that the Committee could be discharged by the vote of a majority of the Board then present.

Councilman WARNER appealed on the ground that 40 votes were necessary to discharge the Committee of any papers. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 33 to 6.

On a paper from the Board of Aldermen a vote was taken upon the payment of $2,000 to S. H. Branch.

Councilman HUGHES did not know him, but thought he ought to be paid.

Councilman OTTARSON was opposed to the whole matter, but did not wish to be unjust to Mr. Branch individually, and therefore would vote in his favor.

The vote stood 27 to 7; lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The matter was reconsidered and laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock.

Labor and Relief Movements Elsewere.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* learns that preliminary steps have been taken for a public meeting in that city, with reference to the adoption of some measure of relief to the unemployed by the City Councils. A Committee of citizens, consisting of property-holders, employes, manufacturers, and others, has been appointed, and the demonstration will probably take place on Monday next. The City Councils will be called upon to authorize the construction of the Cohocksink Culvert, and to go on with all other public work that is deemed essential, and that is calculated to afford employment to the working classes. This movement is entirely distinct from the more exciting demonstrations that have recently taken place.

The workingmen of Philadelphia waited upon Mayor VAUX on Wednesday, and were kindly received. The Mayor made a speech to them. He said, among other things:

"These dull times are but of short duration; they cannot, in the nature of things, last long, and there will be a demand for labor again. He said that he could see every day the evidences of a change for the better. No man had yet made bold to explain the cause of the great revulsion which had laid business prostrate, and turned the man of toil out of employment. He certainly did not pretend to understand what had baffled wiser men than him, but there was one thing that he wanted to have infused into society, and that is, confidence—confidence, gentlemen—and, as the Mayor used this expression, the delegation bowed in assent. Above all, he enjoined upon them respect for the law and constitution of our city and State, and the man who, for sinister motives, might enter their organization to distract and excite them to carry out those designs would be watched, and would be held responsible to the law for his acts."

IN TRENTON.

The Ward Committees appointed by the citizens of Trenton, N. J., made their report on Wednesday, at a public meeting held for the relief of the poor in Library Hall. The announcement was made that the Common Council of the City had begun to act, and had already ordered a large amount of work to be commenced. The citizens have followed up this movement by organizing an Association, headed by Hon. MORRIS BIGELOW as President, whose duty it is to raise voluntary subscriptions—to receive donations in money, food or clothing; and also, in all proper ways, to cooperate with the public authorities and with other Associations engaged in relieving the wants of the poor. A coal-dealer in Trenton sent the following note to the meeting:

I will contribute twenty tons of coal to those in need the coming Winter, provided others will come forward and make the quantity 200 tons or more—the same to be placed in the hands of one or more persons for proper distribution that your Committee may select.

MR. NATHAN HEDGES announced that he knew of one gentleman who would be responsible for one-fifth of $5,000 toward the establishment of the Relief Fund.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as certain liberal-minded employers of the City have determined to give their hands, especially those with families, *half time, without any reduction in wages*, so that their work people may be enabled to weather the storm, this public meeting of the citizens, while thanking those manufacturers for thus exhibiting the virtue of public spirit, sincerely believes and hopes that all the employers of the City will emulate the noble example set them; for if this is done, what with the poor aiding the poor, and the wealthy giving of their abundance, Newark may yet bid defiance to famine during the Winter.

After some remarks from MR. WILLIAM SILVEY, who pledged ten barrels of flour, the meeting adjourned.

A RELIEF ASSOCIATION FORMED IN NEWARK.—A meeting called by the Relief Committee appointed at Concert Hall, was held on Wednesday evening at Library Hall. It was well attended by all classes of citizens, but there was no crowd, as at the previous meetings, public interest in these demonstrations having evidently abated, and it being understood that little or nothing can be accomplished except the organization of associations to distribute supplies to the necessitous. This was the object of the meeting, and a voluntary organization of the best character, to effect its proposed ends was formed. Its character is similar to those which have previously existed, but its operations will probably be more comprehensive, direct and discriminating.—*Daily Adv.*

Meeting of the Unemployed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Five thousand unemployed persons met in Independences-quare this afternoon. The meeting passed off quite orderly, the speakers generally advising the support of law and order. A reporter of FORNEY'S *Press* being called upon, recommended the seeking of work instead of idling at meetings, and taking it at any price in preference to starving, and was groaned, while the declaration of another speaker that he would die rather than work under prices, was received with applause. The issue of small notes by the city was advocated.

Political.

On the first Tuesday in December we have to elect a Mayor, seventeen Aldermen, twenty-four Councilmen, twelve Supervisors, two Governors of the Almshouse, six

NEW BOOKS.

A novel has lately been published by BENTLEY, in London, entitled *Quinland; or, Varieties in American Life*, which has been rather favorably noticed in English journals. Who the author of *Quinland* may be we have not heerd surmised, but, judging from the dedication of his book, to "My dear friend CARLYLE," we should suppose him to be a perscaal friend of that illustrious critic. We bope, if this is the case, that ha will not accept *Quinland* as an authentic representation of any possible varieties of American life, for it will only serve to strengthen him in his avowed opinion that we are "a nation of twenty-seven millions, mostly fools." There is no human production so absolutely dreary and wearying as a dull novel, and there is no kind of dull novel so wretchedly dull as a dull American noval. Our raw material can only be made available for novelesque purposes by the hand of genius; the same writer who might succeed in writing e romance of English or French life, would utterly fail on this side of the Atlantic. The author of *Quinland* has been less felicitous than a good many other writers in the same ungrateful field. He is, undoubtedly, familiar enough with American life, but all the knowledge of the varieties of society in the New World, exhibited in *Quinland*, might have been gleaned from the pages of a gazeteer. There is a sufficiently familiar knowledge of American local names, but that is all the Americanism the book contains. Quinland is the name of the hero of the book, who is not, in fact, much of a hero, and among the characters we find the Earl of Moorland, Sir Vincent Delorme, and Monsieur Agincourt. This latter personage is introduced to the reader "seated at a luxurious writing-desk, before a beautiful marble bust of MONTESQUIEU. According to his custom, he touched a bell, and turned partly eround. Presently there entered a stately Englishwoman, young, of ravishing beauty, leading a little girl two years of age. The father lifted the child to his knee, kissed her fondly, and sent them away without speaking a word. The pen was then seized, and he wrote three hours without cessation." M. Agincourt is engaged upon a very novel litterary undertaking. He was writing an imaginery *Biographie Universelle*. Such a variety of American life as M. Agincourt presents would be rather difficult to find.

Among the personages introduced is the editor of a New-York journal, a kind of scere-crow, which bears about as much resemblance to any possible reality as the scare-crows of the field do to the Apollo Belvidere, the description of this character will afford a sufficient indication of the author's style to satisfy our readers.

"Conspicuous among the passangers were two very dissimilar men. One was the editor of a New-York journal, and the other a member of the Senate of the United States. The editor was a man of middle age, shrewd, industrious, and calculating. He was very thin, very red in the face, had a glancing, sinister-looking eye, walked with shuffling gait, spoke quick and sharp, and was never at rest. His judgment of men and things was accurate and rapid. He was ambitious, had an eye to see the way to an end desired, and a stout hand to deal death to any unfortunate that blocked up his path. In early life he had been steeped to the teeth in misary; and when, by his own vital energy and bold enterprise, he had begun to rise in the world, a hundred rivals hooted at him, belied him, vilified him, neglected no opportunity to blacken and depreciate him: thus a nature, originally as good as the average, was soured and envenomed. In a life-and-death struggle he had fought his way on; in a mortal combat with opponents he had made himself a sure fortune and a doubtful name. He was, withal, no hypocrite—he never played the saint. For that reason he was better than some of his 'cotemporaries,' and, we may add, was regarded by the multitude as worse than he was."

The disposition of the characters in the last chapter is decidedly American. Some of them run off to California, some join the Mormons at Salt Lake, and some go traveling in Europe. *Quinland*, in brief, is a very stupid book, and we presume that it was published in London because it could find no publisher here. If Mr. BENTLEY should be desirous of adding to his catalogue of original novels a few dozen of American romances, he may readily procure them of a quality much superior to *Quinland*. There are stacks of MSS. in the hands of nearly all our publishers, who would be but too happy to be rid of them on almost any terms.

The *Saint and his Saviour*, is the title of a new volume, by Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. Mr. SPURGEON has the gift of speech, and takes great delight in its exercise. He is a natural orator, end hence his great popularity; but he confesses to his lack of enthusiasm when he takes his pen in hand, which ought to be a sufficient reason for his confining himself to the sphere for which nature has so eminently qualified him. He says, frankly, in the preface to his work: "Writing is to me the work of a slave. It is a delight, a joy, a rapture, to talk out one's thoughts that come upon the mind, the instant they are required; but it is poor drudgery to sit still and groan for thoughts and words, without succeeding in obtaining them. Well may a man's books be called his 'works,' for if every mind were constituted as mine, it would be work indeed to produce a quarto volume." Bnt there is the difference between the writer and the orator. The writer stammers on his legs, while the orator stammers at his desk. It is a delight and a rapture for the author to have a pen in his hand, but "poor drudgery" to talk out his thoughts, though there are exceptions, and there are some men who both talk and write with rapture to themselves and delight to others. Mr. SPURGEON'S book professes to be *The Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus*, but li is wordy, like a popular harangue, and not intended for readers, but for listeners. As an exhibition of the author's powers as a writer, however, it will be regarded with interest by the admirers of his sermons.

Messrs. CARLTON & PORTER, the agents of the Sunday School Union, have published in a very neat volnme, a biography of that eminent christian woman, Lady HUNTINGTON, with briefaketches of some of her friends and co-leborers.

The Fairies in America is the title of a little illustrated volume, by SPENCER W. CONE, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL. Mr. CONE says he "has no apology for his book," but he ought to make one. There are no fairies in America. When our ancestors crossed the Atlantic they left all these gentle household beinge behind them. Fairies have no haunts over here; they cannot be transported; they cling to their old homes where they were born, and refuse to cross a tempestuous ocean. It is no use to attampt to revive a fairy mythology in this hard-working age and nation of ours; Puck, and Robin Goodfellow, and Titania, can never become naturalized Americans. It ie nseless to think of auch a thing. They live in the traditions of a people and cannot be forcibly transported from one clime to another. English fairies belong to England; they can never be domiciled in New-England, nor in New-York. Mr. CONE'S fairies are as good as any Cis-Atlantic fairies; but bad are the best; they are but affectations, and they lack the airiness, and grace, and elegance of the fairies of the Old World. No one can hope to succeed better in creating a fairy mythology for this side of the ocean than Doctor DRAKE has done in his *Culprit Fay*; but, even his fairies, beautiful creatures as they are appear as bogue by the side of the genuine creatures of the imagination, whicb play in the plighted clouds of Old-World traditions.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1856-7, ie a very aerviceable and entertaining volume, containing a profusion of wood cuts, published hy NATHAN TUCKER & SON, Albany.

Brownson's Quarterly Review for October. What a very curious book might be made up of extracts from the popular periodical literature of the United States; what oddities, what antitheses, of character and opinion, what divorsities of creeds, of political theories, and what natural contradictions would be jumbled together. Here is *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, published in New-York, and written by e native of New-England, which might have been published in Vienna or Madrid; it is entirely Anti-American and Anti-Republican in all its sentiments, and so thoroughly ultra montane. The most violent and bigoted Catholic in Naples would not be more extreme in his opposition to all our institutions, than is *Brownson's Review*. The editor thinks "We have undergone a fearful moral deterioration," and that "if our political system has not proved an absolute failure, we owe it to the conservative institution of Slavery, an institution that contradicts every principle of freedom the American people glory in asserting." "Never was thrift," says BROWNSON,

"So unthrifty as the American, never did so little good come of such immense labors as we perform. Yet we would annex all nations to us; yet we hold ourselves up as the model for all nations to copy. Let Cuba be annexed, and Cuban life is gone, and the American life of toil, drudgery, gloom and speculation takes its place."

BROWNSON is a great admirer of the Spaniards. He says:

"English and American scribblers have grossly misrepresented and calumniated Spain, the Spanish Queen and Court, the Spanish grandees and nobles, and the Spanish people. The Spaniards are the most noble, chivalric, hospitable and courteous people in Europe, where—except perhaps in Ireland—the stranger is sure of the most hearty welcome, and to be made to feel himself the most at home. In spite of English materialism, in spite of French philosophy and infidelity, the Spanish people are substantially a Catholic people, with the pure and gentle manners, the courteous bearing and the warm hearts the Catholic religion is so well adapted to foster. Thirty years of revolution and civil war have not yet destroyed the Spanish nature or Spanish manners, and the nation has in itself a recuperative energy to be found in no other people. Not all the O'Donnells and Esparteros, backed by all the power of England and English creditors, will prove able to prevent her from recovering from her present fallen state, and holding her proper rank among the nations of Europe."

We hopo we may live to see his prophecies fulfilled, but the recuperation of the Spanish race will take more time than its decadence. With all his admiration of the Spaniards, and his contempt for his own Protestant people, Mr. BROWNSON could hardly venture to draw a favorable conclusion from the progress of the two races on this continent.

The Westminster Review for October. New-York: Republication.

The Westminster Review is as radical in its liberalism as BROWNSON'S is conservative and bigoted. The article which deserves most attention, and will best repay an attentive perusal, is entitled "Representative Government—What is it Good For?" Precisely what it is good for, and what its functions are, are clearly and philosophically shown in this able review of a subject which is a perplexing mystery to many intelligent minds, who find no satisfactory solution of the problem of Representative Government in its practical results. The writer in the *Westminster* very satisfactorily proves that tha Representative system is entirely inadequate to perform what it attempts, but that it is, notwithstanding, the best form of Government known, and admirably calculated to secure justice for the people. But the article in the *Westminster* which attracts most attention is its leader on the ethics and æsthetics of women's dress in 1857. It is from the pen of the writer of a similar article in this Review, which appeared three ygars and e half ago, on the subject of "Manners and Fashion." The writer then declared that a Protestantism was needed in social usages.

"Thus it appeared in 1851 that we had reached such a pitch of extravagance in our tastes and usages, that we could scarcely make ourselves more absurd; yet, during the intervening years, the gravest of those social extravagances, that of female dress, has become so much more conspicuous than at any time within three generations, that the expected crisis must be very near indeed, and the conventional protestantism must be ripe for promulgation, if reform is really to come about by such means. We see reason to believe, as we shall presently show, that tha prophecy of 1851 was a rational one; and we venture to hope that tha fathers and husbands of the rising female generation will have less to suffer in mind and in purse from the follies of their fair relatives than our neighbors of the present day."

This article could not have been written with an eye to the present commercial distress, but it comes in most appropriately at the present time, and the authority of this grave quarterly on such a subject will be more attentively considered perhaps than the sarcasms and witticisms which have been so profusely showered upon the female toilet during the past year or two. The two articles of attire on which the *Review* comes down with its sledge-hammer are the little bonnet, and the expansive and expensive gown.

THE BONNET.

"Glancing at tha fashions for 1857, what do we see? On the head is a something, the purpose of which it would be difficult to discover by reason; a structura of silk or straw, adorned with flowers, ribbon and lace, crowded on the angle of the jaws and tha nape of the neck, and with its fore part just reaching the crown of the head. We have Mr. SPURGEON'S authority for the effect to the eye of the spectator in front. Being advised to preach against the prevailing folly in head-gear, he paused as he stood up on the platform, looked around him, and said, 'I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day, but—upon my word—I do not see any.' This is tha bonnet of 1857, pinned to the head in some troublesoma way—leaving the face exposed in a manner which one need not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, and causing the hair to be powdered with dust, and the head and face to be alternately heated and chilled by sun and wind, so that the physicians are easily believed when they declare that cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and neuralgic pains of tha head and face, are beyond all precedent in their practice. For many months past English women and the ladies of America, where the extremes of heat and cold are greater than with us, have been subjecting themselves to the incunveniences of going out bareheaded, with the added annoyance of an apparatus which beats and worries the back of the neck. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece of good sense in the midst of a mass of folly. *Punch*, and other satirists, may quiz the hat as a device for looking young; but the ridicule touches only tha elderly wearers, and leaves the hat unimpeached. Some quizzical specimens, plumed and beribboned, and so turned up and twisted about as to serve no more useful purposes than the prevailing bonnet, may be seen here and there; but the simple original hat, with a brim which shades the eyes, and a crown which protects the head, is worthy of all approbation, while it is exceedingly becoming to young wearers. As to elder people,—if they sensibly decline wearing the bonnet which exposes their grey hair to the very crown, and feel that the hat is too jaunty,—why do they not recur to the indigenous, serviceable, becoming, unobjectionable English straw-bonnet of all times?"

But it is the gown on which the *Reviewer* comes down with his full force, tearing and slashing in a terrible manner among the crinoline, the moire antique, the velvet and flounces, without reverence or remorse. It is a bold hand that makes such a terrific attack on the sanctities of feminine attire.

"The madness runs riot in the gown—(to use tha old-fashioned word, which is more distinctive than the technical use of the term 'dress.') The consciousness of the whole public enables us to be brief on this head. When we enter on the topic of the gowns of 1857, every reader's 'prophetic soul' warns him what animadversion to expect on tight waists, bare shoulders and arms, cumbrous and encroaching skirts, and an apparatus for their management, which is in every way objectionable. The costliness, the clumsiness, the ugliness, the affectation, the stiffness, the noisiness, the complete reversal of the objects and attributes of dress in the 'dress,' evening and morning, of the present fashion seems to be generally admitted; therefore we shall not insist on them at any length. The plain facts of the case are thasa. Tha gown of 1857 is made of the most expensive materials obtainable. Ladies who used to dress handsomely on thirty pounds a year, now find that sum insufficient for their gowns alone; and middle-class young ladies, who have hitherto been satisfied with twenty pounds a year, are now driven to their wits' end to keep up with the mode at all; and they have recourse to cheap showy silks that will not last, or light gauzy materials requiring a style of petticoat, which make the dress a costly one after all. Maid-servants, who have before deposited something in Savings Banks every quarter, now feel morally compelled to buy twice as many yards as formerly for their gowns. 'It is but ninepence a yard,' the mistress says, when a gown is a print; but the gowns are not all prints; and if all require eight or ten breadths in the skirt, the difference at the end of the year to a girl whose wages are ten or twelve pounds, is not small. Even tha cheap print gowns require so much making, and are so troublesome to wash and iron, that the custom is a tyrannous one to those on whom it weighs least. As for the most numerous order of its victims,—that of middle-class ladies,—this year, 1857, will be a mortifying or disastrous one in the family history of too many households. The cost of dress has become so disproportionate to other items of expenditure, as to create serious difficulty in the homes of men of business, who have hitherto been able to provide their wives and daughters with whatever was needful to a moderate complecency. The rich silks of the day, under their various names, of which every lady now thinks one at least absolutely necessary, cannot be had for a wife, and daughters, with the prodigious trimmings, which are equally indispensable, under a less sum than would maintain a country clergyman, or half-pay officer and his family. The paraphernalia of ribbons, laces, fringes, and flowers, is more expensive than the entire gown of ten years ago. It is not our purpose, as we have notified, to go into the serious moral consideration of the case, or we might disclose a decline of respectability in this class, as well as in ranks above and below, which would make other hearts as heavy as our own. Our readers can imagine, if they do not know, the process of decadence: exhausted credit, debt, secret gambling, in one shape or another, and even theft in the form of a great spread of shop-lifting, and the purchase of stolen goods."

These be bitter words, but we cannot undertake to say they are not well deserved. Yet, after all, where is the husband or father who has not exulted in tha dazzling spectacle afforded by his wife or daughter as she sailed proudly and yet gracefully, into the brilliant drawing-room, arrayed in one of these sumptuous dresses, with its bewildering wealth of superb materials. Rail at fashionable follies as we may, it cannot be denied that tha majority of us delight in them, and would not curtail an inch of our wives', or daughters' crinolines. Still, our better reason compels us to condemn the extravegance of female costume, which, in the year 1857, has reached its highest point of extravagance and absurdity.

A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR THE GOWN.

"Meantime, there are grounds for some degree of hope of a mitigation of existing evils. The repeated failures of the silk crop must so enhance the cost of the most expensive fabrics, as to compel an economy which will probably be relieved under a complete change of fashion. There is always an outstanding probability of political changes in France; and it seems to be the general impression that the probability can hardly be stronger than it is now. It would be the smallest consequance (in regard to the dress question) that the exhibitions of fantastical fashions would cease at the Tuileries. A more important consideration is, that the social corruption fostered in France by the autocratic rule of the last six years—a corruption fearfully on the increase from year to year—would give way to that earnestness, and that power of self-denial and frugality, which the French have always shown themselves capable of on critical occasions. It is with some humiliation that we refer to the fortunes of France as a condition of improvement in England; but such are the real grounds of the case. We are bound to the course of French fashions in the matter of dress; and we see no sign anywhere, from the highest lady in the land to the maid-of-all-work, of an impulse to independence—strictly personal as the mattar is."

True Americans will Keep the Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Few things can be more distressing to a genuine American soul, than to find the working-classes aring the incendiary processions and conspiracies of old despotic countries, and, like the wretched rabble of European capitals, charging every social distress upon the Government. Can it be from Americans, or even from adopted citizens of more than a few months' standing, that such egregious and suicidal blunders proceed? We verily believe it is not. We are quite sure that Yankee boys, able to read and write, and slightly hooked up in the story of American freedom, could not be seduced into misconceptions and public exposures, worthy only of servile mobs and brutish lazzaroni.

Monstrous gatherings and dirty banners, with outcries against wealth and capitel, do not fill a single hungry maw. Your 'cute Yankee, your long-headed Hollander, your canny Scot, give a wide berth to all such craft. Their Winter evening book has taught them that none but thieves, ruffians and incendiaries can gain by general disorder. They know that if five thousand hands are out of work to-day, fifty thousand would be out of work upon a general rising, and that hopelessly. They are keen enough to perceive that if an esseult were medo by labor upon capital, the only result would be, first, bloodshed, and then loss of liberty. Our warm-heerted Irish citizens are not to be carried away by the treacherous talk of a few German propagandists, bellowing PROUDHON'S maxim, that "property is thaft," blasphemiag marriage, and denouncing the church. Some of our best citizens are Roman Catholics: we know how they have been disgusted by the harangues against "priests and doctors," which have characterized the mob-eloquence of the last week. If anything is peculiarly ungracious in men who, amidst tobacco and whisky fumes, bewail their starving condition, it is their sneers and vituperation against the medical profession and the ministers of religion; two large classes, beyond all others known for visits of mercy to the widow, the orphan and the dying, and for perpetual solicitation in behalf of the forsaken. It is by hearkening with approval to such malignant drivel as this that virtuous but foolish persons cut themselves off from the sympathies of ten thousand who have never yet proved deaf to the cry of popular distress. Perhaps the best thing to be done is for every good citizen to impress upon every son and neighbor the undeniable maxim, that *it is the highest interest of every honest man that the peace of the City should be maintained.* PAX.

Country Merchants and their City Creditors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the injurious effects of the panic which this country has been undergoing, is tha demoralization of the country merchants. The jobbers to the country, anxious to make it an object for them to remit, have properly proffered such rates of interest for unexpired time as the value of money would seem to warrant, but there are not a few that require the New-York creditor to take pay in the currency of the State in which he is dealing, or decline paying at maturity. Such has been the case with a large proportion of the merchants in Virginia and Rhode Island, from which points Exchange on this City have ranged from 8 ₱ cent. to 10 ₱ cent. Now, to pay these accounts or notes in the par currency of the City is as much a part of the contract as the price of the goods themselves, and to *demand* that their creditors shall lose this considerable sum in pay of goods which have in many cases paid barely a commission of 5 ₱ cent., approaches very nearly to dishonesty, and they who have cheated and shaved their confiding creditor, as has been done by a good many of the merchants in the country, will be remembered.

There is no class of dealers in the world to whom another class is so much indebted for favors as the country merchant is to the city jobber, and yet in trying circumstances like those of the present season, they have in too many instances exhibited a *character* which has been submitted to, but will not be forgotten, as they will learn when they apply for credit another season. One of the practices of the New-England merchants, particularly this season, has been to return without consent such portions of their purchases, made perhaps early in the season, where the sale has been slow, and goods depreciated, requesting them to be put to their credit. Such conduct in the end far more injuras the party taking such liberties, and in the experience of the writer, hardly one accustomed to that way of reducing stock at the end of the season, ever became a prosperous merchant.

It is to be hoped that our merchants in the dry goods trada will, as a body, after tha experiance of the present season, have some fixed principles upon which they are ready to act, regardless of some few unreasonable retailers, who threaten to not buy except with a departure from such rules, and among those rules let us have for time of credit six months or less, for bank-notes, *par money*, and under no circumstances to permit a return of goods except with the consent, first of the party selling, and by conforming to these and other rules, elevate the character of our trade and the merchants of the country to something better than a tricky huckster.

IMPORTING JOBBER.

A ROW ON A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAIN.—A party, consisting of half a dozen drunken men, got on board the Express train from this city, at Peekskill, and refusing to pay their fare, commenced a hideous uproar, ending with the smashing of windows, lamps and seats, and assaulting the passengers, who were compelled to flee into the other cars for safety. Mr. DANIEL YOUNG, the conductor, stopped the train at Yonkers and telegraphed to New-York for police aid on tha arrival of the cars at Thirty-first-street. No arrests were eventually made, however, on account of some misapprehension, and the vagabonds escaped.—*Albany Argus*, 12th.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

Interesting Account of a Visit to Napoleon III.

From the New-York Observer.

A gentleman in this City has received a private letter of Rev. Mr. STEWART, of the United States Navy, dated Paris, Sept. 22, from which we are pleased to be permitted to publish the following:

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

Uninterrupted travel for six weeks, in Switzerland and Germany, has prevented me giving you till now, the particulars of my first interview with the Emperor, in which I know you will be interested. While still in England, two months ago, I was aware that he had left Paris for the season, and would be at the baths of Plombieres till with the Empress he should make a visit, that had been announced, to Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne. It was stated by the press that this would take place on the 25th of July; but on reaching Paris on the 22d, I learned on good authority, that he would certainly continue at least three days longar at the Baths; and, determining to avail myself of the opportunity of an interview there, I set off the same evening for them. The journey is one of sixteen hours; twelve by railroad, and four by diligence, and it was mid-day on the 23d, before I reached my destination.

The only difficulty I foresaw, in gaining access to his Majesty, was that of communicating to him, in the absence of all diplomatic agency, the fact of my being at Plombieres. In Paris, tha etiquette of the Court in ragard to an audience, is necessarily rigid; and the then very recently detected conspiracy against his life by Italian exiles, through the instrumentality of hired ruffians from abroad, had led the approach to him by persons unknown, to be particularly guarded by his friends. Aware of this, Mr. MASON, the American Ambassador, in whom I have an old friend and fellow student in early life, kindly furnished me with a letter of identification, rather than of introduction, to Mr. MOCQUARD, chief Secretary of the Imperial Cabinet. It contained no allusion to my acquaintance with the Emperor, or to the object of my visit to Plombieres, but led to a call upon me by that gentleman so prompt, that I had not time to change my dress before his name was announced.

He soon recognized me as one who had been in communication in America with his Majesty; and immediately said that he would lose no time, on being again summoned to the Cabinet, in informing him of my visit, and that I would doubtless hear from him. This I did shortly afterwards, in an official invitation to dinner the same evening at the palace, followed by a call in person from Gen. FLEURY, chief equerry and aid-de-camp in at endance.

Plombieres lies nestled in a little valley, amid the forest heights of the mountains of the Vesges, in the Eastern section of France. The glen in which it is situated is so narrow, as to allow room for a single street only, along the bed of a brawling mountain stream. From this, one or two others strike steeply up the sides of the hills on either hand. The Imperial residence is in the centre of the town, within a quadrangular court. It is so built, that on one side, the second floor, on which the principal saloons are, is on a level with a terrace of the gardens, and opens upon it. The house is scarcely large enough for a limited suite, and its accommodations are extended, wherever tha formation of the ground will admit, by tented apartments of striped canvass, which stretch from it into the shrubberies amid fountains and flower beds. These additions are tasteful and ornamental, shaded and cool; especially the largest, which communicates by a range of French windows with the reception rooms, and had been freshly and beautifully decorated with flowers and various embellishments of art, for a *soiree dansante* the preceding night.

I was punctual in my arrival to tha hour appointed, according to the time of the town; and, after passing the sentries at the gates of the Court, was making my way to the principal entrance on the ground floor, when a porter in the livery of the household directed me to a balustraded flight of stone steps, on one side, leading to a terrace. A group of officers in a tent near by, politely repeated the direction; and, asceading to the top, I found myself in the temporary ball-room just mentioned. From this I was conducted, by a person in attendance, through the Cabinet into a drawing room. On looking at a clock on the mantel, I perceived that I was a quarter of an hour in advence of the time of the palace. The Emperor, it appesred, had but just left his Cabinet for a turn in the grounds. In a few moments, however, I heard footsteps in the direction I had entered, and turning from a painting which had arrested my attention, saw him advancing with outstretched hand, and a smile of pleasure, and so frank and so cordial, and, I may add, so flatteringly kind were the reception and welcome given me, that the prestige of the Emperor was at once forgotten in the presence of the friend, and in the associations and sympathies of an intimacy enjoyed years ago.

He was followed by a suite of four or five gentlemen, to whom he presented me as "a very old friend from America," and then immediately asked, "Would you have known me?" The severe vicissitudes through which he has passed, for a portion of the period since I last saw him, have left little if any impress upon him physically. His complexion is more broazed, and his hair darker than in earlier life; and a military moustache and imperial give a somewhat different contour to his face. The lines, too, of strength, dignity and decision in his countenance, are more marked, and perhaps, when he is not speaking, now predominate over those expressive of the great amiability and kindness of nature characteristic of him. But I was happy in not being able to detect any evidence of the impaired constitution and doubtful health which have at times been intimated in the public journals. On the contrary, he seems to be physically firm and robust, and is more muscular in appearance and movement than might be expected in one whose mind was given to severe study during long imprisonment, and must since have been heavily taxed by the immense responsibilities which have rested on him singly in the exercise of supreme power. Had it been otherwise, however, and I had found him ever so much altered in health and personal appearance, his smile, so familiar to my recollections, and the intonations of his voice, so gentle and so winning to his friends, would not have failed to identify him.

Seating me beside him, he at once recurred to the chief incideats of our personal association, with a minuteness of recollection that surprised me, referring to and bringing to my mind some which had entirely escaped my own memory. He was particular in his inquiries in regard to those in America whom we had mutually known—especially WASHINGTON IRVING, his health, and the book on which he is at present engaged as an author. On the announcement of dinner, placing me on his right, he pleasantly said: "This is just as it used to be when we dined together so often in New-York."

The conversation at table was general, but was led by the Emperor on topics introduced by himself. These embraced the new President of the United States, Mr. BUCHANAN, and the promise of his Administration in regard to our foreign relations; the American press, its influence and its responsibilities, the difficulties and necessities of European rule; the embarrassments in our own political condition, arising from the existence of Slavery, and the unavoidsble antagonism in sentiment between the Free and the Slaveholding States; the spirit of *fillibusterism* in certain classes of our people; and Mormonism, with its abominations, spreading in our bosom and defying governmental authority.

In connection with the new Administration, he took occasion to express the earnest wish that its insuguration would not lead to any change in the diplomatic representative from America at the French Court; paying, at the same time, a tribute of honor to Mr. MASON, both as an able and accomplished Minister, and as a gentleman whose genial spirit, great amiability and courteousness, had made him most popular and most acceptable here. On this subject he expressed deep personal interest.

On returning to the drawing-room, at the end of an hour, I was about to take leave, when the Emperor kindly interposed, by saying he wished me to take a walk with him. I was very ready, as you may imagine, to interpret the wish, according to imperial etiqueite, into a commend, and thankfully availed myself of the privilege. We let the Palace by the garden entrance, opening upon a road along the hillside, which overlooks the town and little valley. Pursuing this for some distance, we ascended the hill, and crossing the glen, entered upon a beautiful new gravelled road on the opposite side, constructed by the Emperor during the past year as a walk, for the benefit and pleasure of the visitors to the baths and the public in general. It extends a couple of miles, perhaps, from the town to the woods, with which the hills at that distance are covered.

It was the hour of the evening promenade, and at some points the broad walk was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, old and young, and with children and their nurses. I was pleased to witness the honor and good will manifested by all to the sovereign; and not less so to observe the great kindness with which their constant salutations were returned by him; and particularly in the special civilities he paid every few steps to one and another of the aged and infirm, seated by the way side, in begging them not to rise as he approached in a compliment to a mother on the beauty of her child; a touch of fondness to the child itself; and a word of recognition here and there to some young girls who had been at the ball the preceding night. This, however, was only in the crowded parts of the promenade. We soon passed these and on our way towards the woods were alone, some yards in advance of the gentlemen of the suite, and at liberty to converse with uninterrupted freedom.

It was nearly two hours before we again approached the palace. In doing so, I intimated my purpose of taking leave at its gates, for a return to Paris; and with all my knowledge of the kindness of his heart, I was surprised, almost, at the warmth of his expressions and manner, while assuring me of his appreciation of my friendship, and the pleasure my visit had given him. The most I had anticipated, in the thought of being received by him in France, was the possibility of a private audience for a few minutes amidst the pressure of engagements inseparable from his position, and I could scarcely realize the fact, as I bade him adieu, that I had thus been favored with three hours of most kind and confidential intercourse. No higher proof could be given of his great amiability and kindness of heart, or of the truth, that tha occupation of an imperial throne has had no ill effect upon the generous impulses of his nature.

As to the repulsion which he has won for himself in Europe there is no longer a question. In mental power, in far-seeing sagacity, in ability to project and energy to accomplish the wisest measures in government; in fitness to guide and to rule, in the affairs of an empire, it is universally admitted, so far as I can learn, that he stands unrivaled amongst the monarchs of the present day. I am told in France, by those having the best opportunities for correct knowledge on the point, that the masses of the nation would regard any disaster to the Emperor as the greatest calamity that could befall them; and, during the six weeks I was in England, I satisfied myself fully as to the general estimation in which he is held there as a ruler. From members of both houses of Parliament, from officers of both army and navy, from gentlemen whose official position is such that they can scarcely be ignorant of the sentiments of royalty itself, from clergymen and laymen in various parts of the country, I heard one and the same opinion constantly expressed, that the Emperor of the French had proved himself to be the most extraordinary man of his day, and without question is the first Sovereign in Europe, and the present human arbiter of her destinies. Happily for the world he has adopted the maxim, that "THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

Americans at Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

We make up parties of pleasure every Sunday, (*Wiscrusiana* in Russian,) and either go sailing or on horseback to the different places around and about Sebastopol—such as Inkermann, Redan, Malakoff, Balaklava, Backsterie, &c. A description of these places may form the basis of a future letter.

On the first of July we commenced diving. "An old practical diver," as he represented himself to be, from Boston, was the first to begin operations, but he made such a bungling attempt that an Englishman, who had been in the employment of the Russians as diver for eight months previous, and was engeged by our company, insisted that this must have been the very first time the Bostonian had ever been under water. He also satisfied BILLY MCL—— that diving "was not what it was cracked up to be." He has never been with us since, though BILLY says he will try it yet.

The next day I descended in the Submarine armor, with nerves unshaken and heart as fearless as it is at this moment. Upon my second descent I made up to a large anchor, which was pulled up, and was truly a great haul. Since then I have been diving every week-day, in the morning or the afternoon, and some days both before and after dinner. For the last week past I have not been down, as we are breaking in a Greek, who will make an expert diver. He cannot speak a word of English except what I have taught him.

We have had very little rain since our arrival. Most of what we had came in the night, rendering the water very cold—especially when the diver has to go into the holds of sunken vessels. There is no tide whatever, and but little current, in Sebastopol harbor, and as tha water lies dormant in the holds, is very cold to the diver.

Our dresses leak very much. On two or three occasions I have taken off my dress with no less than two or three buckets of water in it, and not I alone have been in this plight, so comfortless and dangerous. It has been the same way with all the rest. We have six of these dresses at present, and must have sixteen to eighteen more to do the necessary diving, there being one hundred and seventy-two vessels of various sizes, sunk in this harbor. Many of them will have to be blown up. One, called the *Sagodell*, Mr. S. EAKINS commenced operations upon to-day, the 30th August. He succeeded in blowing her nearly all to pieces. It required over 3,000 pounds of gunpowder, and will take 2,600 pounds more to demolish her entirely.

Col. GOWAN commenced on the *Paris*, but did not make much headway with her, as the batteries would not work in his hands. However, EAKINS astonished the natives to-day, as not a single pontoon missed fire. A great number of Russians lined the shores to witness the explosions, which made a truly splendid sight, the water being thrown up full 30 feet high.

The bark *Our Union* arrived here on the 21st of August, being 74 days coming. As I understood from the sailors, she sailed on June 5, and stopped five days at Constantinople. Her procrastination was one reason why I did not write, as I expected Mr. EAKINS and BILL HILLER in her. The passengers (only four) and crew were all. The crew are now engaged in discharging cargo.

We have one of our *caissons* nearly completed, and as it needs *four*, we shall not be able to raise any vessels until Spring. The work goes slowly on. However, now that Mr. WICKERSHAM and Mr. PIERCE (the chief engineer) have arrived, they may be able to hurry up the cakes.

Mr. WICKERSHAM and Mr. S. EAKINS arrived here last Friday evening, in the *Farakote* steamer, from Odessa, which is distant some 300 miles. They were detained there by the Russian officials *for three weeks*. Mr. WICKERSHAM was not allowed to bring his family to Sebastopol, until Colonel GOWAN interferred. The Colonel had to communicate with the Powers that be in this tyrannical country before they would allow them to proceed.

The mails go only once in every ten days from Sebastopol to Odessa, so you may see how time is lost in communication—especially as Odessa is the headquarters of this part of the Russian dominions.

Not a single one of our men, if they had to ship over again, would sign articles to come to this poverty stricken hole. You cannot purchase a decent pair of boots in Sebastopol. What they term Sapoyais and Bash-makars, (that is boot and shoemakers,) you would not give a dollar for in the United States. For a pair of boots they ask five or six rubles, (each ruble is eighty cents, as I mentioned before,) and for a pair of gaiter shoes, which lasted me only three weeks, I paid four rubles. I wore them out, mind you, in three weeks, putting them on only on Sundays and sometimes in the evening.

Ready made clothing cannot be purchashed in Sebastopol, except overalls and calico shirts. For one of the latter they demand Pottarine Rupe Cedubre, which means a ruble and a half in silver. A common black cloth or satinet cap costs two rubles; a pair of pantaloons ten or twelve rubles, and fifteen rubles if made of fine black cloth. No kind of a hat can be obtained in Sebastopol, for any money. Of cap makers I found no lack, but not a single hatter. Tailors are plentiful; but there is one boot maker, a German. Nearly every storekeeper and tailor is a German Jew.

In the whole of Sebeetopol there are only two hotels, each of which can accommodate forty persons. These hotels are only one story high, and I am informed, and can readily believe, that the accommodations are of the very worst description.

That you may understand the Russian currency, and estimate it by *ours*, I must tell you that a ruble is estimated at eighty cents, (though not worth seventy-five,) and that one hundred kopeks—pronounced kopeeks—are in each ruble. A kopek is three-fourths of our cent.

On the 6th, at St. John, N. B., Breene, and Slevin and his son, charged with tha murdar of Robert McKenzie, his wife and four children, were arraigned, when Breene pleaded guilty, the elder Slevin said he was "not clear" of the murders, and the younger Slevin pleaded not guilty. The prisoners were committed.

Brigham Young and the Government.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th of last September has been received, and would not require a formal reply were it not for the effort you make to place this office in the wrong, when, in fact, whatever difficulties exist have resulted from your own conduct. As the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, it was your duty to keep a supervisory control over the different agents, and to see that they did not exceed their authority. It was your duty also to notify them of all things pertaining to their duties, and especially to keep them in their expenditures within the appropriations made for your superintendency. Their reports were made to you, and by you transmitted here. You cannot, therefore, plead ignorance of their transactions. Knowing, then, the amount of the appropriations, and being fully advised of tha affairs of the agents, and that money could not be taken out of the Treasury without an act of Congress, you have allowed the drafts to exceed the appropriations to the amount of $31,380 50 to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriation having been exhausted, and rebuked for exceeding them, they replied that they had no information from you on the subject. These communications passed through your hands, and yet you seem to have passed them by unnoticed. With a full knowledge, then, of all the facts, you took no steps, so far as this office is informed, to protect the public interests, or to keep your subordinates within the proper sphere of their duties. On the contrary, you seem to have been disposed to encourage these things, as is evidenced in your orders to Agent HURT, sending him to Carson's Valley at a heavy expense to the Government, when it was well known that the services of an agent were not required in that quarter; and again, when you fitted out an expedition yourself, and conducted it northward out of your superintendency, to give presents to Indians not under your control. From all this it follows that if your drafts are not paid you have no right to complain, because you knew at the time that the appropriations on which they were drawn were exhausted.

But even if the money was in the treasury, ready for the Indian service in Utah, I do not see how it can be applied to the payment of your drafts until they shall have first passed through the strictest scrutiny, for this Department has information from reliable sources that, so far from encouraging amicable relations between the Indians and the people of the United States, outside of your own immediate community, you have studiously endeavored to impress on the minds of the Indians that there was a difference between your own sect, usually known as Mormons, and the Government and other citizens of the United States—that the former were their friends, and the latter their enemies. In addition to this, you have been denouncing this Government, and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most grossly misrepresented, and your language misquoted, the appearance of those authorities among you is all that is necessary to prompt you to an overt act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should be used in arousing savages to war against our own citizens

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Greenwich-street Tragedy.

RE-ARREST OF O'CONNELL—HIS EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.—MAURICE O'CONNELL the ringleader of the gang who shamefully abused and murdered the poor Swiss woman named THERESA SPITZLEIN, in the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street on Friday night last, was rearrested at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Officer GILFEATHER from whom he escaped on the night of the murder, has busied himself unremittingly ever since, in hunting up the fugitive, two officers, one from the Fifteenth Ward and one from the Twenty-second Ward assisting him in the chase. They succeeded at length in ferreting out the murderer's hiding-place, which proved to be in a house at the corner of Sixth-Avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by Mrs. ANN MURPHY. At 6 o'clock Thursday morning, the officers made a descent on the house, having first guarded against the possibility of any escape from the rear yard. They found O'CONNELL asleep in bed. The sight of the officers affected him with such surprise that he was paralyzed for several minutes and unable to get out of bed. The officers directly handcuffed him, which brought him to a state of mental and physical consciousness. He was taken to the office of the Deputy-Superintendent and thence to the Coroner's office. To the questions put to him by the Coroner, he answered as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Maurice O'Connell.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Fifteen years; my mother says I am seventeen; my birth is registered in a Prayer-Book.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 64 Greenwich-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Car driver.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—I am not guilty; when Sailor Dan and James Toole were dragging Theresa Spitzlein into the bedroom, she caught hold of the door, and I released her hand from their grip; I then went in a little after them, in order to get out the back way; I got out the back basement door.

At the close of the examination O'Connell was taken to the Tombs and locked up in a cell. He is a hard looking youth, and appears older than he represents himself to be. Toole and Hagan, two of O'Connell's confederates in the alleged murder, are still confined in the Tombs. They keep up a cheerful air and express a willingness to be tried. O'Connell says but little, and that doggedly. It is expected that the trial will take place early next week.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officers MINTO and TYLER, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested a young tad suspected to be "Sailor Dan," charged with being one of the principals in the murder of Mrs. SPITZLEIN. They found the individual they arrested sleeping on an old barge, in company with three young dock thieves. They were all taken before the Deputy-Superintendent, but officers of the First Ward, who knew Sailor Dan, stated that he was not among the arrested parties.

A proclamation was issued yesterday by the Mayor offering $250 reward for the arrest of Sailor Dan, which, it is not unlikely, will have the effect to bring him to justice.

Police Intelligence.

SWINDLED BY EMIGRANT RUNNERS—A NOTED BOGUS TICKET SELLER ARRESTED.—Edmond Judge, a young Irishman, fell on Wednesday morning into the hands of sundry emigrant runners and ticket swindlers. According to his affidavit he came to the City early in the morning from New-Jersey, intending to take passage in a packet ship to his native country. He had a card in his pocket of the Tapscott line of ships, and in passing through Greenwich-street inquired of some men the location of the office. The men told him the office was at No. 156 Liberty-street, and kindly volunteered to show him the place; as it was but a block or two off. He was taken into the office and shown a man who said he was the agent of the Tapscott line. He bought a ticket of this man for passage on the ship *Manhattan*, and paid $16 for it. After paying for the ticket the man demanded $2 additional as his commission, which he also paid. Supposing everything to be correct, Judge asked the agent if he would give him English gold for some money he had. On the man saying he would he handed over $15 to the agent, expecting to be handed back English gold for the amount, but was only paid in return two gold American dollars. Judge asked for the correct change, but instead of its being paid over to him the three men who escorted him to the office suddenly seized hold of him and hustled him out of the office, telling him to hurry his boots to the ship or he would be too late to sail. Judge called out "Police," when a policeman, who fortunately happened to be in the vicinity, presented himself. The three runners took to their heels and soon darted out of sight in divers directions. The officer proceeded to No. 156 Liberty-street and arrested Stephen Gordon, the proprietor of the office, and took him before Justice Connolly at the Toombs. The Justice locked Gordon up, refusing to admit him to bail. Judge said he could identify the runners who enticed him into Gordon's office and officers were sent to arrest them. During the afternoon a number of Gordon's friends appeared at the Court and tried to effect his release. Alderman Wilson was *not* on the bench.

ONE DAY'S ARRESTS AND ONE NIGHT'S STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.—The returns of the Acting Inspectors of the different Wards of the City made Wednesday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, show the number of arrests for the 24 hours previous, to have been 97, and the number of lodgers in the Stations the previous night as 436. The reports of the various Wards were as follows:

Ward.	No. of Arrests.	Lodgers. Males.	Lodgers. Females.
I	13	31	1
II	11	2	3
III	7	11	1
IV	—	13	3
V	7	17	5
VI	9	27	13
VII	3	14	10
VIII	5	10	11
IX	7	15	4
X	3	43	12
XI	4	19	1
XII	4	6	—
XIII	6	14	3
XIV	4	22	8
XV	2	9	12
XVI	3	10	5
XVII	4	28	7
XVIII	4	5	6
XIX	1	5	2
XX	4	6	6
XXI	5	13	3
XXII	1	5	—
Total	97	319	116

Of the arrested parties, 57 were born in Ireland, 16 in the United States, 11 in Germany, 3 in England, 3 in France, and 2 in Scotland. The present number of lodgers is more than double that of a month ago, and nearly twice as many as a year ago this month. It is not unusual for parties to present themselves at a Station-house as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to secure a lodging. The great complaint is that the Station-houses do not furnish accommodations for the number seeking lodgings. Every night a large number have to be turned away.

ASSAULT WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.—Sam'l Lasher, a shoemaker, and Philip Sneider, a tailor, both residents of the Eleventh Ward, got into an altercation Wednesday night in Lasher's shop. During the squabble Lasher seized a shoe-knife and stabbed Sneider in the head and back, inflicting serious injuries. The wounded man was taken to his residence and Lasher locked up in the Eleventh Ward Station-House. The prisoner was taken yesterday before Justice WOOD, at Essex Market, for examination, but Sneider was not able to appear. The Justice committed the accused to prison to await the result of Sneider's injuries.

OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN GIRL.—John Hinckeu, grocer, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was arrested, yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon a German girl, named Vermylia Eckel, living at No. 322 West Twenty-third-street. According to the girl's story she was going down Eleventh-avenue last Sunday night, on her way home, and when opposite Hincken's place was seized by the accused and forcibly dragged into the store, horribly abused, and then turned into the street. The girl made a complaint the next day, but Hinckeu could not be found until yesterday. He was taken before Justice FLANDREAU and locked up, in default of $1,000 bail.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—At an early hour Thursday morning, Officer Lockwood, of the Sixteenth Ward, discovered that the shoe store of Wm. Owen, No. 228 Ninth-avenue, had been broken open. He looked into the store and discovered Thomas Holmes, a young man formerly employed in the store, busily engaged in packing up a lot of shoes. He at once arrested Holmes, and Justice FLANDREAU committed him for trial. A fellow who was lurking near the store and ran off as he saw the officer approach, is supposed to have been an accomplice in the burglary.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named George Hanford was arrested charged with stealing a horse and wagon valued at $250, belonging to Mr. Charles McNamee, of Staten Island. Mr. McNamee left his horse and wagon in front of a store in Greenwich-street, when the prisoner jumped in the wagon and drove off. Officer Mason of the Ninth Ward arrested the fellow at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, and returned the horse and wagon to their owner. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up.

A FOOL FLEECED.—Andrew Rome, who says he lives in one of the interior Counties of the State, on Wednesday night fell in with a girl of the town named Julia Ryerson, and accompanied her to her lodgings in Howard-street. In the morning he found his companion and gold watch, worth $90, missing. He informed ex-officer Webb of his loss who found the girl in Baxter-street, and recovered the watch. The girl was locked by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of grand larceny.

OBTAINING GOODS ON A FORGED ORDER.—Henry Aldrich, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested Wednesday, charged with obtaining from Wittmerling, Hoguet & Humbert, auctioneers, about $250 worth of goods on an order bearing the forged signature of Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, No. 393 Broadway, who had purchased the goods. The boy was arrested in the act of delivering the goods to a man on the Astor House steps. The man who received the goods was also arrested, and gave his name as George H. Garow, the boy alleging that Garow gave him the order on which to obtain the goods. Both boy and man were committed for examination by Justice CONNELLY.

WHOLESALE HAUL OF POTATOES.—James Davis and James McArdle were arrested Wednesday on a charge of defrauding Mr. Simeon J. Carpenter, of No. 234 Delancey-street, out of 358 bushels of potatoes of the value of $268. Justice held the accused to bail to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—AN INEBRIATED ALDERMAN.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was to have been held on Wednesday evening, but a quorum of sober members could not be obtained. Nineteen Aldermen were on hand at a reasonably early hour, and waited more than an hour for the twentieth to make a quorum. An officer was finally dispatched to bring in the first Alderman he could find. He naturally looked in at the bar-rooms first, and had not long been in search before his labors were crowned with success, and the delinquent was dragged into the Council Chamber; but as he was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to transact business, the sober members concluded that it was best to adjourn, which they did without transacting any business.

THE GREAT PUMP.—The Hartford *Times* has the following notice of the Great Pumping Engine now being constructed in that city, for the Brooklyn Waterworks:

"That our readers may form an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, we will give a few of the dimensions of the principal parts of the engine; but before doing so it may be well to say, that there to be two engines of the same size and power; one is to be built and put in operation before the other is commenced. The steam cylinder of each engine is to be 60 inches in diameter, stroke of piston 10 feet, and the maximum speed to be 10 double strokes per minute. Each engine must be capable of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water into a reservoir elevated about 70 feet above the pump wells, through a 36-inch main, 5,700 feet in length in 16 hours. From these figures we can safely state that they will be the largest pumping engines in the country. The builders confidently expect to realize from them a greater duty than has ever heretofore been obtained from any pumping engine in use at the present day.

SUICIDE.—A man named MICHAEL MURPHY died at the Kings County Hospital on Wednesday, from the effects of a severe wound in his neck made by himself on day last week. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

☞ The Kings County Board of Canvassers continued their labors on Wednesday, and expect to complete the business before them by Saturday next. No serious errors have yet been discovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

STEALING COPPER.—Two men, both named THOMAS MONNETT, (cousins,) were arrested in Jersey City, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, by Officer GRAHAM, while in the act of stealing copper to the value of about $100 from the ship-yard of Mr. MORRIS. One of them had been employed in the yard, and had been in the habit, for some time, while handling the copper, of dropping pieces into the water from the dock. Yesterday morning, before daylight, they had gone to the spot and fished it up, and were arrested just as they were about leaving in a boat. Upon subsequent search they were found in possession of about $50 worth of rope that they had stolen from the same premises. Recorder BEDFORD sent them to the County Jail, to await trial.

CITY TREASURER.—The Jersey City Common Council held a special session on Tuesday evening, to elect a City Treasurer, in place of Mr. JOHN CASSIDY, who was elected to the position last week, but declined to serve, on account of the multiplicity of his other duties. After a number of unsuccessful ballots, Mr. PETER D. VROOM was finally chosen. Mr. VROOM is an *attaché* of the Hudson County Bank.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past week have been quite heavy. The interior furnished large supplies, and as receivers manifested no disposition to reserve them, buyers purchased freely, especially for export, at generally well-supported prices, the market closing briskly and buoyantly for the leading commodities, the available stocks of which, here, are moderate for the season, and they can hardly be much increased before the suspension of inland navigation, which may occur prior to the end of the current month.

The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 11.
Superfine State Flour	$4 85 @ 4 95	$4 85 @ 5 00
Extra State	5 05 @ 5 35	5 10 @ 5 30
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 85 @ 4 95	4 85 @ 5 00
Super. Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10	5 00 @ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 25 @ 6 50	5 10 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 6 75	5 50 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50	5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 75	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00	5 75 @ 8 00
Super. to extra Can'n.	5 25 @ 6 75	5 15 @ 6 70
Mixed to extra South'n	5 25 @ 7 25	5 10 @ 7 00
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 5 00	3 50 @ 5 00
Corn Meal	3 25 @ 3 75	3 50 @ 3 75
White Wheat ₿ bushel	1 18 @ 1 55	1 18 @ 1 55
Red Wheat ₿ bushel	1 00 @ 1 30	95 @ 1 35
Mixed Western Corn	— @ 75	75 @ 77½
Rye	78 @ 80	75 @ 76
Barley	70 @ 85	70 @ 88
Western Oats	43 @ 45	44 @ 46
State Oats	40 @ 43	43 @ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	35 @ 40	38 @ 42
Southern Oats	32 @ 37	36 @ 40
White Beans, ₿ bush	1 60 @ 1 70	1 60 @ 1 70

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	146,500	96,400	95,100
Wheat, bush.	365,000	369,400	324,000
Corn, bush.	125,750	92,205	153,200
Barley, bush.	—	3,400	16,000
Oats, bush.	21,500	23,150	7,000
Rye, bush.	5,700	—	—

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	101,020	121,270	76,850
Wheat, bushels.	396,000	443,000	350,505
Corn, bushels.	146,000	130,000	152,000
Rye, bushels.	10,100	2,000	1,200
Barley, bushels.	11,900	26,000	14,400

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls	133,000	99,750	146,500	101,020
Wheat, bushels	512,000	553,000	385,900	396,000
Corn, bushels	215,000	279,100	125,750	146,000
Rye, bushels	10,500	32,800	5,700	10,100
Barley, bushels	8,300	6,750		11,900
Oats, bushels	15,000		21,500	

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the annexed statement of the exports of Breadstuffs since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Nov. 5	143,005	1,329,029	338,917
New-Orleans	Oct. 24	18,983	22,930	3,386
Philadelphia	Oct. 29	8,420	41,562	29,588
Baltimore	Oct. 29	16,360	41,881	3,500
Boston	Oct. 24	131	.....	8,920
Other Ports	Oct. 24	3,343	80,495	....
Total, from Sept. 1		189,152	1,531,797	384,211
Total, to same time, 1856		156,245	3,110,205	1,421,620
Total, to same time, 1855		196,262	1,244,038	493,686
Total, to same time, 1854		2,875	16,853	1,032,833

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye, bus.
New-York	13,712	51,660	....	....
Other Ports, latest dates	36,485	33,898	....	....

Detroit Breadstuff Receipts during the week ending with Nov. 7.

Flour, bbls	26,531	Oats, bushels	12,570
Wheat, bushels	75,627	Rye, bushels	1,650
Corn, bushels	3,620		

Chicago Breadstuff Movement for the week ending Nov. 2.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	17,723	10,765
Wheat, bushels	615,697	804,520
Corn, bushels	29,331	52,974
Oats, bushels	59,825	47,000
Rye, bushels	10,531	

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 2:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	242,874	7,829,473	6,012,561	957,408

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	138,977	7,394,710	6,815,510	304,714

Dunkirk Breadstuff Receipts During October.

Flour, bbls	47,677	Corn, bushels	4,757
Wheat, bushels	17,938		

Cotton is arriving and selling rather more freely, at firmer prices. Our available stock is now but 2,167 bales, against 53,565 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season have been 293,158 bales, against 539,358 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 144,699 bales, against 131,473 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 193,372 bales, against 370,068 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 33,432 bales, against 78,140 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 31.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	Bales. 7,819
Arrived since	197,593
Total	205,412
Exported to date	74,446
Stock on hand not cleared Oct. 31, 1857	130,966

The Provision trade lacked vigor during the early part of the week. Towards the close, the receipts fell off, and as the demand was fair, factors were getting better prices. The British Government contracts for Pork and Beef have been partially secured by New-York and Philadelphia packers, the following tenders having been made through Messrs. A. & T. NESBITT, and accepted by the Commissioners of the Admiralty: By VAN BRUNT & WATKINS, and TUNIS VAN BRUNT, of New-York, 1,250 tcs. of Navy Pork at £8 19s. ₿ tc.; 1,250 tcs. do. do. at £9 4s.; 1,930 bbls. Navy Pork at £5 14s. ₿ bbl.; and 1,000 do. do. £5 19s By J. S. ALBERICH & Co., of Philadelphia, 1,500 tcs. Navy Beef at £8 5s.; 1,200 bbls. do. do. £5 12s. 6d. Other contracts are represented as having been made by parties in this City, part of them at lower figures than the foregoing.

The Chicago Beef packing season is nearly over. Not over 10,000 head had been killed up to the 3d inst., and it is anticipated that there will certainly not be over 15,000 head slaughtered, during the entire season. The Pork packing season commenced in Chicago on the 4th inst., but under very discouraging circumstances. In Louisville, Ky., the prospects of the same branch of business are gloomy. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d inst., says that "For years in the commencement of November, the pens attached to the packing establishments were usually filled with fat porkers, but at present they are all deserted. Our packers have no inclination to buy hogs otherwise than on time, and farmers do not like to sell except for cash. We can therefore give no accurate quotations. Under these circumstances, there is no doubt that farmers will turn their hogs into bacon, while some in view of the large Corn crop, will not kill at all this season. In Cincinnati, no important movements transpired during the week ending the 4th inst. The *Price Current* says: "There are buyers of Hogs for present delivery at ₿5, but owners seem unwilling to accept this rate just now, and are asking ₿5 50@₿6. There are very few arriving, and none but those contracted for. Two houses have commenced packing on contract Hogs. There can be no doubt now that the season will be a late one, as owners will hold back to the last sooner than accept present prices. Hams, sides and Shoulders are offered in bulk for December 9c., 8c. and 7c., but this is above the views of buyers. Mess Pork was offered at $14 on 'Change yesterday for December, but $12 50 was the highest offer we heard of."

Groceries varied very slightly. Coffee, Teas and Rice were lightly dealt in, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand,—the former at rather easier, and the latter at somewhat firmer rates.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Total, bags	15,475	19,875

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Totals	5,000	—	6,570	1,550

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics, Nov. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Imports in October	3,272	170	3,422	1,884	—	—
Imports from Jan 1 to Nov. 1	40,251	33,866	14,238	28,838	45,158	1,512
Stock Nov. 1	1,536			4,155	—	1,005

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Tcs.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs.	1857. Bbls.
Imports in October	93	65	—	49	—	—
Imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	3,460	2,671	11,735	6,650	3,823	7,785
Stock Nov. 1	180	359	900	1,088	1,309	2,866

With less extensive receipts and sales, we have to report no important change in prices of Hay. We quote Bale at from 45c.@75c. ₿ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@87½c. ₿ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ₿ ton; and Salt Hay at from 30c.@40c. ₿ 100 lbs. Straw is in light supply and demand, including bale, at 50c.@55c. ₿ 100 lbs.; and bundle at $2 75@$4 50 ₿ 100 sheaves. Bale Hay was selling in Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., at $11@$13 ₿ ton. In Baltimore, on the 9th, Hay was very scarce and in good demand, bringing very freely $16@$18 ₿ ton or bale, and $12@$15 for Loose Hay. Straw was selling at $17 for Rye, and $16@$12 ₿ ton for Wheat. In Alexandria, Va., on the 9th, Bale Hay was selling 62½c.@75c. ₿ cwt. In Mobile, on the 5th, there was a dull market for Hay, holders awaiting better prices. Some 300 bales remained in the Bay unsold. Sales had been made at 90c.@$1 ₿ cwt. from wharf, and $1 25 from store, at retail. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending the 6th inst., 3,000 bales were received, which depressed prices to 85c.@87½c. ₿ 100 lbs. The bulk of the receipts were disposed of at 85c. ₿ 100 lbs. Among the receipts were 500 bales Eastern, which had been sold to arrive at $1, but as the quality did not come up to the expectation of the purchaser the sale was annulled, and it was subsequently sold at something under this figure. In New-Orleans, on the 2d inst., about 2,300 bales old Western (sound) were sold from warehouse by auction at $17 80@$18, all, however, except a few small lots, at $17 50 ₿ ton.

Hemp, Hops and Grass Seeds continue very quiet, without any remarkable change in prices.

Tobacco is inactive, yet holders seem less eager to sell, and more steadiness is discernible in this market. The Baltimore market was lightly supplied, and was inactive, during the week. The inspections there for the week were 286 hhds. Maryland, and 4 hhds. Ohio. The Richmond market was brisker during the past week, and prices of all descriptions improved. The closing currency on the 5th inst., was for lugs, 5c.@6c., and for leaf, 7c.@10c., according to quality, ₿ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 2.

Stock on hand, 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	893
Total	14,699
Exported to date	7,587
Stock on hand not cleared	7,112

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Receipts of stock at West Albany for the week ending to-day:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Previous week	1,460	3,000	2,900
	1,852	3,550	3,875
Decrease	412	550	1,875
Receipts for the month	3,332	6,550	5,875

The sales to-day were from 4c.@4½c. ₿ lb. for ordinary, and 5c.@6c. for extra. Sheep $3@$4 50. Hogs 4c.@6c. ₿ lb., live weight.

The quality of the Beeves in market to-day was ordinary. About 150 Texas Cattle represented the "scallywag" class. The combination of the different Roads and River Lines has advanced the rates of transportation from Buffalo to New-York to $100 ₿ car, occasioning much indignation upon the part of the drovers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Drake and others vs. *Hernan J. Redfield, ex-collector.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $2,520 40, claimed to be an excess of duty paid upon sugar.

The evidence for the plaintiffs showed that the appraisement had been made on samples of sugar, whereas the law requires that one package out of every ten should be appraised. The evidence for the defendant showed that the plaintiffs had waived their rights to have one package out of ten examined, and had agreed to abide by the appraisement made on the samples; also, that they were asked if they had other samples to produce, and they replied that they had not.

Under the instructions of the Court to the Jury, the plaintiffs' counsel agreed to a nonsuit.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, Oct. 12.

Before Judge Thompson.

Fanny Hersch vs. *Carl Hobitch.*—This suit was for criminal intimacy. Plaintiff is a servant, and defendant keeper of a drug-store. Both are Germans, and both were examined. The Jury returned a sealed verdict for the defendant, on the ground of consent.

Trial of Rodgers for the Murder of Swanston, in Tenth-avenue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Court-room was very crowded to-day, as it was announced that the trial of James Rodgers, for the murder of John Swanston, would certainly take place. Owing, however, to the absence of Mr. Andrews, one of the counsel engaged to defend him, it was not commenced till 1 o'clock. In the meantime, James Ware was tried for burglary on the store of Connory & Kirk, No. 233 Front-street, and stealing therefrom two tubs of lard, on the night of Oct. 31. He was arrested the same night, with one of the tubs on his shoulder. He was a mere youth, and the Jury, taking a merciful view of his case, convicted him of petit larceny only. Sentence reserved.

James Rodgers was then placed at the bar. His appearance is somewhat improved since he was arrested. He is only 17 years of age, and, although rowdyish in appearance, is not of a desperate aspect. He took his seat by the side of his Counsel, Messrs. Andrews and Kellogg. About an hour was consumed in procuring a Jury, a large number having formed or expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt, and being thereby rendered incompetent to try him. At length the following gentlemen were impanneled:

Robert H. Drake, hatter, No. 9 Bowery.

Henry Aught, sash and blind maker, No. 152 West Thirty-fifth-street.

Wm. T. Pinkney, Jr., cutlery, No. 45 Beekman-street.

Joseph C. Lewis, shoemaker, No. 105 Third-avenue.

Henry Ogden, Jr., merchant, No. 10 West Eleventh-street.

Robert J. Brown, Jr., gentleman, No. 200 Fourth-street.

Wm. B. Mann, druggist, No. 298 Broadway.

Abraham J. Hardenburgh, builder, No. 10 East Eighteenth-street.

Hiram Wisner, shipjoiner, No. 526 Fourth-street.

Henry S. VanWinkle, hardware, No. 79 Barclay.

Amasa Spring, commission merchant, Washington Market.

Wm. C. Barnes, iron-ware manufacturer, No. 173 Suffolk-street.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, briefly stated the case to the jurors. It was one of those cases that did not require the aid of rhetoric. A plain and simple statement would be most effective. On the night of Oct. 17, Mr. John Swanston was returning with his wife from market, where they had been to make their purchases. They were planning, it might be, happy schemes for the future, being in enjoyment of all domestic felicity, ignorant that the angel of death was already hovering over them. There came a casual encounter with the prisoner,—some hurried words, a blow from a knife, and death. One or two fellows rudely jostle against Mrs. Swanston, and one says to her husband, "What are you saying?" This boy, the prisoner, then leaps at Swanston, strikes him with a weapon and runs away. Swanston attempts to pursue him, runs a few steps and falls dead. The boy is not heard of for some days, and is at last caught in New-Jersey. Such was the brief outline of a terrible tragedy of only a few minutes' duration.

The first witness called was

Dr. Eben Hassel, examined by the District-Attorney—I am a physician: I reside at No. 71 West Thirty-seventh-street, corner of Sixth-avenue; I made a *post-mortem* on the body of John Swanston; I found an incised wound on the body; it was on the junction of the cartilege of the fifth rib with the breast bone; the direction of the wound was upwards, inwards and backwards, a little to the left; its depth was about three inches; I should think the wound was caused by a sharp instrument with a narrow blade, at least three inches long, probably more; the width was not more than five-eighths of an inch; the artery of the heart was penetrated; that wound, undoubtedly, was the cause of death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—The wound was not five inches deep; to the best of my knowledge it was three inches deep; there were no other wounds upon the body; deceased was an ordinary sized man; I never saw him alive; it is probable that the party who gave the blow stood on the right side of deceased; I can only say the wound was inflicted with a sharp instrument; my opinion was that it was inflicted with the ordinary blade of a dirk. I made the examination at the request of Coroner Hills.

Margaret Swanston, examined by District-Attorney—I am the widow of the deceased; I had been to market with my husband; we were coming down Twenty-first-street towards Tenth-avenue; my husband had a lantern in his right hand; I was leaning against his left hand; I had a basket in my hand; we heard some loud talking of boys before we turned the corner of the street into the avenue; my husband was nearest the curb, and my husband nearest three young men who were talking; we were going to Twenty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenue; I was pushed against by one of these young men; they all passed by us, and went up the avenue; one of them asked my husband what he was saying to me; my husband replied, "What is that to you?" another of the young men said to the one who had spoken to us, "They are not talking to you;" they went on a few paces, and one of them turned to come back, and was going to strike my husband; the others tried to hold him back, but he sprang from them and struck my husband; he then ran off across the street, and never stopped at all; he struck my husband in the breast as he stood sideways towards him; he did not say anything when he struck my husband; my husband cried, "Oh, I am murdered," and ran after him; he reached the middle of the street and fell.

The appearance of Mrs. Swanston, who was deeply attired in black, and who gave her evidence in a very impressive manner, caused considerable sensation in Court. She did not shed tears, but seemed bowed down by a tremendous grief.

Cross-examined—My husband and I were talking about the lantern he was carrying; I did not hear my husband make any comment on the conduct of the young man who pushed against me; the young man who struck my husband did not do so in consequence of any remark my husband made about him; the night was a middling dark night; our lantern was not burning; I distinctly saw the three young men; I did not see their features so distinctly that I could recognize them afterwards; neither my husband or myself had any knowledge of the accused.

To the District-Attorney—The boy who struck the blow had on a kind of dirty drab coat; the other boys had dark coats on; it occurred a little before 10 o'clock.

Dr. Robert Ray, examined by the District-Attorney—I live on Tenth-avenue, two doors from Twenty-first-street; I heard the cry of "Murder!" at the time in question; I was in my room; I raised up my window and looked out; I saw three men running down the avenue; one was a little behind the other; I saw him best; he was dressed in a drab coat and dark pants; I saw a man lying in the street; I put on my coat and went out: he was quite dead when I went across to him.

Daniel Cunningham, examined by the District-Attorney—In October last I lived in Tenth-avenue; I knew the prisoner from about two weeks before that deed was committed; it was done on Saturday night; I saw Rodgers coming up Seventeenth-street; another boy, named McGibney, was with him; they were going towards Eighth-avenue; Rodgers had on a drab coat, like a fireman's coat, and a cap; Rodgers was the biggest of us three; I joined them; Rodgers asked me to go and have a drink; we went down Seventeenth-street and had some beer; afterwards we went up Eighth-avenue as far as Twenty-first-street, then went up to Thirty-fourth-street, and down Ninth-avenue to Twenty-fifth-street, and got some more beer; Rodgers wanted to go down Twenty-sixth-street, and the other boy wouldn't go; we went down town to Twenty-second-street, and met a boy who fired an apple at Rodgers; we came down Tenth-avenue to Twenty-first-street; Rodgers was drunk, and we were trying to get him home, a man and woman was coming along, and Rodgers staggered up against them; he knocked up against the woman, and the man turned back and made some remark; the other boy, McGibney, told the man to go along and never mind, because Rodgers was drunk; I believe the man "made a crack" at Rodgers, but did not hit him; then we got into a kind of fight, and we got Rodgers away; Rodgers got away from us, stepped aside, and fought with the man; Rodgers made blows at him: Rodgers ran away; we walked away; I did not see anything in Rodger's hand; when Rodger's left the man, the man screamed out "Murder!" and tried to run after him; Rodgers ran up town, and we walked down town to Nineteenth-street; I don't know how many glasses Rodgers drank that night; he must have had some before I saw him; I am sixteen years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—The night in question was the second time I had ever been with Rodgers; I was arrested three days after, on Tuesday morning; I was told by the policeman that if I would come forward and testify I would not be prosecuted; he told me I must tell the truth about it; I had on a dark coat and pants; McGibney had on a felt cap; I did not know the man was dead till Sunday morning; I kept pretty much in the house afterwards; the fight between the man who was killed and Rodgers lasted about a minute; the man struck Rodgers first; he said to Rodgers, for shoving against his wife: "What did you do that for?" the other boy excused Rodgers because he was drunk; I had a dispute with a man and woman in Twenty-fifth-street; I did not try to rob the man; I did not see a knife in either of the boy's hands that night; I have worked with a cracker baker; Rodgers was so drunk that he could hardly walk; we were talking aloud, and he was trying to get away from us when he shoved against the lady.

Clark S. Dunning examined by the District-Attorney—I live at No. 169 Tenth-avenue, in the same house with Dr. Rae; I heard the cry of "murder;" the window was raised; I saw a man and woman, and three young men; either the man or woman had a basket; the man had a lantern, which was not lighted; the boys passed down Tenth-avenue on the opposite side from my house; one appeared to be taller than the others; he had on a dirty-looking drab coat and dark pantaloons; his shirt, I think, was red, like a fireman's; he appeared to be with the other two; they were seven or eight steps from the man and woman; the large boy appeared to have been in contact with the man; all that I heard said was from one of the sma

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Mr. JOHN PITCOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn, by way of New-Orleans, that the steamship *St. Louis*, with the California mails of the 20th ult., and over a million in treasure, left Havana for this port on the 10th inst. The *Granada*, by the arrival of which at New-Orleans we received this intelligence, was detained at Quarantine, which prevented the transmission of the California news in season for this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Arabia*, now fully due at this port, with European news to the 31st ult., was not in sight at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

In the face of the peaceful intentions expressed in his letter to General CASS, General WALKER on Wednesday took his departure from New-Orleans for Nicaragua, with his military staff, and over three hundred men, besides a considerable number who are to join him at some point in the Gulf of Mexico. WALKER appeared in the United States District Court in the morning, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th, and in the afternoon he embarked in the Mobile mail boat. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, after a search by the United States Marshal, the steamer *Fashion* got off with a body of men, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, and intercepted the mail boat, and took on board WALKER and his party, and immediately steamed for her destination.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the freshets caused by the late heavy rains continue to reach us. The breaches in the Central Railroad are very extensive, and it will probably take several days to repair damages. Up the Genesee Valley the destruction of property has been very great—houses, barns, bridges and timber being swept away. At Hammondsport, the head of the Crooked Lake Canal, all the streets are washed away, and the water in them yesterday was six or seven feet in depth. All the villages on the line of the Canal are badly damaged, and the Canal itself is so badly broken as to render its repair this season impossible.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society was held at Albany yesterday. Mr. DELAVAN, on retiring from the Presidency, delivered an address, accompanied by a financial report exhibiting the indebtedness of the Society to the Treasury, all of which, amounting to about $8,000, he assumes. General JOSEPH S. SMITH was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Stock Market showed much strength yesterday; prices attaining the highest figures known since the Banks broke down in October. The additional rise and activity yesterday was not generally expected, on the eve of an important arrival from Europe; but the growing ease in the money market, and the disposition to speculate for an advance, overcame the usual dullness on such occasions. A further improvement was also shown in the domestic exchanges; while the value of gold, in exchange for our State and City currency, was only ¼@⅜ per cent. premium.

The General Produce Markets yesterday, were active and buoyant for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs—the available supplies of which were less extensive. Nearly all the Cotton here having been previously sold, the day's business was limited, and prices were nominal. The Provision trade was rather tame—but factors had any existing advantage. The transactions in Groceries were restricted, yet prices were quoted steady. No remarkable change occurred in Freights.

The Mayor and Comptroller yesterday signed warrants for $30,000 to be expended on the Central-Park, which will enable the Commissioners to proceed immediately.

A small and disorganized body of poor people out of employment met yesterday morning in Tompkins-square, and hung loosely around during the forenoon. Two or three speeches of a very mild character were made, and Mrs. RUNKE detailed to an admiring crowd her stupendous plans of relief and profit, in which she was to have one half, and the great masses she designed to benefit, the other.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the contract for cleaning the streets for five years to FORBES & Co., for $345,000 a year. A communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., as Street Commissioner, in relation to his Department, and showing how a large number of laboring men were to be kept in employment during the Winter.

At the Board of Councilmen last evening, some sparring occurred between Councilmen WAUGH and McCARILL during a debate as to the propriety of discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of assessment lists. An amendment to discharge the Committee of all papers was negatived. A vote of concurrence with the Aldermen's resolution to refund to STEPHEN H. BRANCH his expenses, was lost for lack of a constitutional vote—it being 27 Ayes to 7 Nays. It was moved to reconsider, and then laid on the table—the best disposition that Mr. BRANCH's friends could make of it in so thin a house.

The County Canvassers met yesterday and finished up the returns of the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, making eight Wards already completed. The daily dinners of previous years being cut off, and pay limited to ten days, the canvass will doubtless be brought to an early close—not lengthened out through a month as heretofore. Comprising the returns as submitted to the canvassers and the County Clerk respectively, is all the Canvassers are doing at present. When they come to foot up the aggregate returns, and find gross discrepancies, there may be some interest in their proceedings.

The trial of JAMES ROGERS for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON in the Tenth-avenue Oct. 27, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. It will probably be concluded to-day. The prisoner, ROGERS, charged with so heinous and unprovoked a crime, is only a boy of 17 years of age. He has by no means a ruffianly appearance, and seems to feel very fully the awfulness of the situation in which he is placed.

The case of DONNELLY, for the murder of MOSES, was before the Supreme Court yesterday at Trenton, N. J. That part of the bill of exceptions alleging that the *habeas corpus* had been denied, that the Judge below had invaded the province of the Jury in arguing the facts against DONNELLY, and in giving partial views of the evidence, were stricken out, and the counsel required to make a new assignment of errors. The argument proceeds to-day.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, execution was stayed on all judgments in revenue cases tried this term, until intelligence can be had from Washington as to whether the Treasury will pay them.

The Parish will case was before the Surrogate yesterday, and the entire day (the third) was occupied by Mr. EVARTS in defence of the will.

Mr. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT delivered a lecture last night before a crowded audience, at the Mercantile Library Room, in aid of the HERNDON Testimonial Fund. The subject was "The Ship and Sailor of Antiquity."

NEEDLESS CONCERN.—The Albany party papers are discussing our election matters with quite as much warmth and violence as if the duty of electing our municipal officers devolved upon them. It may not be amiss to suggest to them that the Mayor of New-York continues as yet to be elected by the citizens of New-York.

Utah and the Union.

We have no desire to generate a national crusade against the infatuated disciples of the Mormon delusion. Gross and odious as are the practices in which the fanaticism of that wretched people finds expression, it would be equally unworthy of our higher civilization and of our purer faith, if we should seek to obliterate their errors by exterminating themselves. The duty of the American Government in the matter of Mormonism is, it seems to us, perfectly simple, although it may prove to be seriously difficult of execution. We are called upon to restrain and not to coerce; to abate the flagrant nuisances of the Mormon society without assailing the foolish theories of the Mormon creed. Extending over their modern "City of the Plains" just so much of the authority of the national law as shall suffice to suppress extravagances of public licentiousness, unparalleled since the ancient day when the wrath of Heaven smote those other "Cities of the Plain" by the salt shores of the Dead Sea of Palestine, we must leave the elevation of the popular mind and the purification of the popular temper in Utah to the salutary offices of those great powers which are everywhere improving the condition and ennobling the aspirations of mankind. But we must vindicate our position with as much of decision as of moderation. We must teach the Propheta and the Elders of this extraordinary sect their true relations to the sovereignty of the nation whose protection they claim and whose territory they inhabit. We must strike down with a firm hand the pretensions of this vulgar Islam to an independence of the Union, and an *imperium in imperio*.

This the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN has resolved to do; and it was with this object that an expedition was fitted out during the Summer to proceed across the Plains and occupy in force the territory of the "Saints." The President and his advisers were well informed of the serious nature of the step which they were taking. They did not disguise from themselves the danger of provoking, on the part of the Mormon High-Priest and Governor, BRIGHAM YOUNG, a fierce and obstinate resistance to any assertion of an authority superior to his own. And, knowing well that this reckless and fanatical person held in his hands the control of a considerable body of men, devoted to his interests, familiar with border warfare, and unrivaled in the use of the border weapons, the President wisely prepared himself for the contingencies of a downright war, as well as the chances of a campaign.

The latest news from the Plains proves that the anticipations of those who expected the worst from the folly and the fury of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people are likely to be more than realized. It is rumored that the Artillery and the Infantry of the Expedition were going into Winter quarters—that the Cavalry were involved in the early snow-storms of the exposed country over which they are marching, and that the Mormons had attacked and destroyed three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, at a distance of ninety miles in the rear of the vanguard of the American forces. This news, if true, is doubly important. It indicates, in the first place, that the Mormons, relying upon the strength of their positions and upon the guerrilla qualities of their troops, mean to take the offensive; and in the second place, that the expedition now marching against them can only be expected to take and hold some advantageous advanced post, where it must be reinforced in the Spring by a much more numerous contingent. In a word, the possibility of a war between Utah and the Union is rapidly ripening into a probability.

Officers of the National Army recently returned from the central region of the Continent give it out as their firm conviction that the Mormons have deliberately made up their minds to fight. Their riflemen are numerous and hardy—their country is not easy of access, and they are supported by the sympathies of an industrious population, and by that most dangerous of motive powers—a passionate popular conviction that they are the representatives of the host of Heaven, the "chosen of the Lord."

At this juncture of affairs it may speedily become a question how far the national authorities will be justified in interrupting the transit of recruits and the transmission of all sorts of resources to a quarter from which overt rebellion is so shortly to be looked for, if it be not even now raging there in full force. The Mormon population is constantly reinforced from the States of Northern Europe as well as from our own Atlantic border, and complicated as the matter is with many important considerations, it would really seem to be time that our Government should take some steps towards discovering what its opportunities are, for intercepting the communications between the centre of Mormonism in Utah and its outlying posts on both sides of the ocean.

REFORMING THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—The recent movement of the Hardware Dealers, which had for its object the regulation of the credit system, does not appear to have been responded to by any other class of our merchants. The Dry Goods Jobbers, being by far the largest class of our local traders, have it in their power to give laws to the jobbing interest, but they have given no signs of any determination to make a combined movement to interfere with the natural course of business. They probably think it the better way for each merchant to manage his own affairs in his own way, without binding himself down to any particular course of action.

Besides, it may be deemed a rather inopportune moment to restrict the term of mercantile credits, just when so many of the merchants are demanding an extension of credit for their own convenience. At least one-half of the merchants of the City have been obliged to ask for "extensions," postponing their payments six, twelve, and eighteen months, to enable them to go on with their business. What they are asking of the importers and commission houses they are themselves compelled to yield to their out-of-town customers; so that, instead of a system of short credits being adopted by our merchants, as one of the checks to over-trading and extravagance, a system of longer credits has, in fact, been forced upon them by sheer necessity.

These endeavors to regulate everything by general agreement are absurd, and will always be fruitless. Men resort to them, when they are in trouble, because they think something must be done. But when affairs are smooth again, every one does business upon his own hook, and on such terms as he thinks most advantageous to himself: and we presume this will continue to be the case, in spite of these spasmodic attempts to change the regular currents of trade.

Walker's Departure for Nicaragua.

A telegram from New-Orleans informs us that General WILLIAM WALKER has started for Nicaragua. He appears to have effected his departure in a calm, orderly, and business-like way. The General himself, with his staff and three hundred men, left on Wednesday afternoon in the mail-boat, ostensibly for Mobile. He had, however, pre-arranged an excellent plan, and was under no fears for its interruption. As soon as the boat reached Mobile Bay, WALKER and his men were transferred to a steamer in waiting and already supplied with arms and ammunition. The Fillibuster-steamer immediately took her departure, and most people—Government officials always excepted—suppose that her destination is Nicaragua.

On the morning of the same day that WALKER left New-Orleans, the steamer *Fashion*, heavily laden with arms, ammunition and provisions, got away from the same port. She, too, cleared for Mobile, and, with all proper submission to the law, she allowed herself to be searched by a United States Marshal. No contraband goods were discovered—no Minié rifles, mortars, powder, shot, or other implements of war. No suspicious-looking characters were noticed on board, though the *Fashion* did actually carry away a large body of WALKER's recruits.

Some persons imagine that the *Fashion* has gone for the Texas Regiment, which, together with the force under WALKER's immediate command will, we suppose, form the advance-guard of the army of invasion. The rest will follow under the guidance of General HENNINGSEN and Captain FAZZOUX. WALKER is now fairly beyond the reach of interference from United States authorities, and we may expect to hear, within a month's time, of the recommencement of hostilities in Central America. Costa Rica lately seized the whole of the San Juan River, and garrisoned its forts with her own men. The step cannot be justified on legal grounds, but it was not taken at all too soon for her own self-preservation. It will be with the Costa Ricans, and, perhaps, with some contingents from the South American Republics of Chili and Peru, that WALKER will have to contend. But we must await the development of the campaign, now fairly opened, and of the plans of the Fillibuster Chief.

The departure of the *Fashion*, laden with arms and ammunition of war, is a curious comment on General WALKER's letter to Secretary CASS, dated the 29th of September last, and published in the TIMES of the 9th inst. In that document the General, "with scorn and indignation," denied the charge that he intended to violate any laws of the United States. We do not exactly see how he can reconcile this statement with his present action. But, be that as it may, our Government appear to have had an abiding and confiding faith in the simplicity and honesty of WALKER's purpose. He is arrested in New-Orleans as soon as his plans are matured, and then admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000—a sum which he would not hesitate to forfeit whenever it interfered with the execution of his designs. He is allowed to go on board the Mobile boat with three hundred of his followers, when it is a matter of public notoriety that a steamer is in the offing, waiting to convey him to Nicaragua. His steamer, the *Fashion*, is permitted to carry off arms and ammunition for an army; and yet the United States Marshal, who searched her before she cleared, could see no occasion for the interference of his services. And, to crown all, the United States steamer *Fulton* remains quietly out of sight, in order that the fillibusters may have a fair start.

After this, we do not see how the Government authorities can pretend that they have done all in their power, or even in any way attempted, to prevent the second invasion of Nicaragua by General WALKER. They would act a much more manly part by confessing at once that they are his accomplices, both before and after the fact.

Our Mobs.

As might have been anticipated, the needless alarm of our Federal officers for the safety of the Government funds deposited here, and the requisition for a detachment of United States Marines to guard the public treasure, have caused a good deal of sarcastic comment from our neighboring cotemporaries. It has been very correctly assumed that we were a good deal more frightened than hurt, and that calling upon the national militia to guard the property, which ought to have been taken care of by the local police, was establishing a very bad example. Undoubtedly it was; but, if the officers of the Government who were responsible for the safe keeping of the public funds had any reason to apprehend an attack upon the Custom-House vaults or the Assay Office, perhaps they took the most effectual means to prevent such an occurrence by sending for a company of Marines to intimidate the mob. It does not follow, as some of our alarmed neighbors seem to apprehend, that hereafter United States soldiers are to be placed on duty at all the Sub-Treasuries, Mints, Custom-Houses and Post-Offices in the country to protect the national property. The local authorities have, heretofore, always been found sufficiently powerful to make the call for United States soldiers wholly uncalled for. Marshal RYNDERS, having had practical opportunities for knowing the nature of New-York mobs, may have permitted himself to be unduly excited; but the fact that no demand was made for the State militia by the civic authorities is sufficient proof that no fears were entertained of a serious outbreak by the Police Commissioners, or the citizens at large.

In reality, the mob-spirit which has thus far manifested itself has been of the most inoffensive character. A talking and spouting mob that parades the streets with music and banners is not the sort of mob to create any serious fray. Those whom there is the greatest cause to fear are the quiet and undemonstrative plotters of mischief who meet in secret places, and take care to excite no suspicions by their conduct. If we had no worse subjects among us than the noisy brawlers who have held meetings in Tompkins-square and in front of the City Hall and Merchants' Exchange, there would be very little cause to fear any acts of violence in our streets. Such a thing as an organized mob proceeding openly and by prearrangement to commit depredations upon either public or private property in this City, is not very likely to occur.

Our country neighbors who have been alarmed at the reports of mobs in our streets, may dismiss all apprehensions of danger to their persons or property when they come to the City; our police force, small as it is, is in excellent working order, and all the business of the City is conducted with quite as much regularity as usual. Such of the mob as have been demanding bread or work, will be supplied with bread if they have a disposition to labor for it, and if they should make any attempts to take it by unlawful means, the regular authorities are quite sufficient to put them down.

Failure of Socialism.

Our "institutions" seem every little while to be tumbling about our ears. The mob demonstrations of the past week have convinced a great many very respectable people that Republicanism is a failure,—and that we must have a "strong" Government, especially for cities. They expect to see our streets filled with corpses, and the gutters running blood, before the Winter is over. There may be ground for uneasiness, as there is certainly provocation for discontent, at the working of our municipal machinery:—but the apprehensions of the timid exaggerate the danger and unduly disparage the operations of our institutions.

It is certainly a circumstance which ought to afford some encouragement, that the most vehement and zealous efforts of the radical agitators whose movements have more than once set Europe in a blaze, utterly fail to infuse their spirit into the public mind or obtain toleration for their doctrines. Even in times of universal distress, like the present, when lack of employment and actual hunger might fairly be expected to predispose the minds of the laboring classes to a favorable reception of any sentiments which hold out the promise of relief, it is impossible to convince the mass of our people that "property is robbery,"—that it is the duty of the City government to feed and clothe the population, or that it would be either right or safe to resort to plunder and pillage as a means of relieving their present or prospective distress. The most impassioned exhortations of the most furious of the socialist orators in the Park and Tompkins-square, have excited a good deal more ridicule than passion in the crowds that heard them.

The fact is, what seem to be the *defects* of our institutions are in some respect their strength. The liberty of unlicensed talk is with us the escape-pipe for all dangerous humors of the body politic. Where men are stopped from talking by the bayonet and the musket, they brood over their wrongs, and work themselves up to a point of indignation at which only a spark is needed to cause an explosion. Steady and constant repression is sure to generate perilous passions, while freedom of speech and of general action prevents any such gathering of peccant humors. So long as men can vent their complaints in addresses and resolutions, and public harangues, there is very little danger of their resorting to anything worse. The contest becomes domestic. They differ among themselves, and very soon exhaust in wordy strife, upon points of principle, the energy and zeal which might be dangerous if turned in other directions.

The recent Park meetings illustrate this. For three or four days the harangues of the socialist orators seemed very alarming; but they soon found it impossible to agree among themselves. The German communists could not accept the doctrines of the Irish:—the Irish were not prepared to adopt the ultra violent measures of the Germans,—and the few Americans among them speedily became equally disgusted with both. The result was a distinct and decided split among themselves,—and this, of course, put an end to the whole movement.

The American mind is not accessible to the Socialistic theories which create so much alarm, because they are received with so much favor on the Continent. Every attempt hitherto made to preach Owenism, Fourierism, Fanny Wrightism, or Socialism, in any form, has proved in the end a wretched failure. The temper of the people is against it. It is impossible to innoculate the body politic with any form of this disease:—the *virus* will not take.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—The world turns on its axis again! After an interregnum of over four months, the Police Commission is again in working order. Mr. PELATIAH PERIT accepts the place, and the note in which this is signified to the public indicates a purpose on his part to devote himself with fidelity and rigor to the discharge of its duties. The public is deeply indebted to Mayor WOOD for having nominated him. We trust he will find no reason to regret that, or any other equally good act of his administration.

Mr. PERIT goes into the Board without the slightest obligation to any party, with a high character for integrity and public spirit, and with opportunities of rendering the public a valuable and important service which rarely occur to any citizen. We hope to see immediate fruits of his accession to the Board, in the increased vigor, harmony, and efficiency of its action.

THE PUFF DIRECT.—The Daily *News*, speaking of Mayor WOOD, concludes a very long article thus:

"To conclude, he is a man of a statesman-like mind, of the type of ALEXANDER HAMILTON of our own country, and possessing the energy, courage and executive talents of men of the order of WILLIAM PITT, of England."

Either the Mayor himself wrote this, or else he will blush when he reads it. We do not know him well enough to judge which is the most probable occurrence.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the brig *Henrietta*, we learn that on Oct. 25 there were remaining at Turk's Island 500,000 bushels salt, most of it in salt-houses. There was no likelihood of any more being gathered this season. About 170,000 bushels have been shipped since Oct. 1. Three vessels in port to load. Price 9½c.@10c. Provisions very scarce.

☞ The College chartered last Winter by the last Legislature of this State, and known as the "Metropolitan Medical College," commenced its sixth session on Tuesday evening, by an address from J. D. FISHER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Subject, "Moral Insanity."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 11 Wall-street.

THE NEW NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.

Departure of Walker and his Men from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

General WALKER is off for Nicaragua. He appeared in the United States District Court this morning and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th. This afternoon himself, staff and over 300 men, embarked on board the Mobile mail boat. The steamer *Fashion*, Captain CAUGHLIN, with a portion of his men, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, got off at 2 o'clock this morning, having first submitted to a search by the United States Marshal. She cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark in the *Fashion* for Nicaragua. Captain FAZZOUX remains here. General HENNINGSEN is expected this week.

The United States steamer *Fulton* in the Mississippi is outwitted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

General WALKER and his men were transferred from the Mobile mail boat to a steamer in waiting in Mobile Bay, with another supply of arms and ammunition. The fillibuster steamer immediately steamed down the Bay, and WALKER is considered fairly off.

Nothing had yet been heard of the *Fashion*. Some think she goes for the Texas regiment.

The steamer *Dick Keys*, which took General WALKER from the mail boat in Mobile Bay, has returned to Mobile, having placed the fillibusters aboard WALKER's steamer, *Fashion*, which has sailed for Nicaragua. His whole force consists of about 400 men. He has a large quantity of munitions and provisions, enough to last for three to four months, and a thousand stand of arms.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

Arrival of the Granada at New-Orleans.

The St. Louis at Havana with over $1,000,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York, *vid* Havana, is coming up the river. She brings over half a million in specie, and the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *St. Louis*, with the mails and over $1,000,000, left Havana for New-York on the 10th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday—P. M.

It is rumored that the *Granada* is detained at Quarantine.

News from Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Republican* says that a majority of the Convention, headed by CALHOUN, MOORE and HENDERSON, propose to submit the Constitution to the people in the following form, viz.: A Constitution with Slavery and a Constitution without Slavery, the vote to be taken about the 20th of December, and every actual resident at that time to be allowed to vote.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Constitutional Convention would probably adjourn on the 7th, and that the Constitution will indorse the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, etc. A proposition for the establishment of a Provisional Government was before the Convention. The Pro-Slavery clause received only four dissenting votes. This clause is the only one which will be submitted to the people, so that no chance is given to vote down the Constitution.

A rumor was current at Leavenworth that Governor WALKER, in conjunction with GEO. A. SANDERS, had purchased several hundred acres of land for the Leavenworth Military Reservation at a nominal figure.

Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

JOSEPH S. SMITH ELECTED PRESIDENT—MR. DELAVAN ASSUMES THE DEBTS OF THE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The State Temperance Society held the regular annual meeting in the Assembly Chamber this morning. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. SALYER. The retiring President, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., in his address, repeats his determination to retire from the office he has so long held, and says that as a reorganization of the Society is about to take place, and in order that his successor in office may enter on the duties free from embarrassment, he will discharge all legal and equitable claims against the Society up to this date—amounting in the aggregate to $8,000. In taking leave of the Society the President expresses his undiminished good-will towards all, whether standing by his side as friends or arrayed against him as opponents. He presented a financial report showing the indebtedness of the Society to the Treasury, and three unpaid credits of the sum of $7,292 82. This amount and $2,000 probably bad debts creditable to the Treasury, he assumed.

General SMITH, of Ulster, was then called to the Chair.

Mr. ALLEN, of Albany, offered resolutions expressing the sense of the Society of the services of their retiring President—their undiminished confidence in his faithfulness, and their respect and regard for him as a man.

Senator BRADFORD seconded the resolution.

Prof. MCCOY spoke in opposition to them, but they were carried by a rising majority, Mr. MCCOY, alone, voting against them.

Mr. DELAVAN, in returning thanks, took occasion to allude in kind terms to Professor MCCOY, and expressed his regret at that gentleman's course of opposition to him.

Mr. DAY offered a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee. Carried unanimously.

A resolution was adopted that the Society go into a formal vote for President at the afternoon session.

An informal ballot for President was then taken, in order to get names before the Society for consideration. Several persons received votes—among others, AMOS DEAN, JOHN N. WILDER, and Gen. SMITH, but all of them declined being candidates.

The Society then adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon meeting of the Society, on the first ballot, JOSEPH S. SMITH was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following names as officers:

Vice-Presidents—Dr. H. Cortis, Rev. G. W. Heacock, George Hall, J. J. Knox, James O. Bennett, Charles Hathaway, E. B. Day, and David Wright.

Executive Committee—Hon. G. W. Bradford, of Cortland; James Anthony and Lyman Bennett, of Troy; J. Ames, of Lansingburg; John Foot, of Hamilton; George W. Sterling, of Poughkeepsie; John Reed, of Albany; Rev. L. F. Beecher, of Saratoga; and J. C. Crocker, of Albany.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON made a report of his labors in the cause of temperance for the last six months.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressing confidence in the eventual triumph of the cause of prohibition and in the officers of the Society; calling upon ministers of churches to endeavor to promote the cause of Temperance among their congregations; recommending the Executive Committee to thoroughly organize the State; recommending quarterly meetings of the Society; indorsing the ministerial conference; complimenting NEAL DOW, and condemning in decisive terms any course or action by Temperance men that can tend to discord, disunion or distraction. The last resolution was opposed by Prof. MCCOY and Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, but was adopted by a decisive majority.

Other resolutions relating to the advancement of the cause were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Nov. 12—11 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool the 31st, has not yet been signalized. The weather is clear and calm, and the steamer's lights could be seen at a great distance.

NON-RECEIPT OF THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 12—Noon.

The *Arabia* has probably passed to the westward. The weather was clear on Monday, but for the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday a thick fog prevailed. To-day the weather is fine again. The news yacht remains off Cape Race in waiting for the next advices from Europe per *City of Washington* from Liverpool 4th instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Course of the Administration towards Mexico—Mr. Slidell as Minister to Paris—The Case of Wm. Chase Barney—Arizona—Land-Warrants, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The Cabinet has had our Mexican relations under discussion within the last few days, with a view to ascertaining what course can be pursued to compel the Government of Mexico to a settlement of the numerous American claims against her, and to restrain her officials from repeated outrages upon American citizens. It seems evident that the policy of forbearance upon which the United States have acted for several years, in dealing with our weak sister Republic, is taken advantage of; and that, instead of leading to corresponding efforts by Mexico to give us no cause for further complaint, it gives impunity to outrage by affording assurance that no penalty will follow it. Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to check this tendency, if it can be done, and it is not improbable that he will treat of the subject in his annual Message.

Senator SLIDELL is confined to his room by illness. Months ago I notified you that he would succeed Mr. MASON as Minister to France, if Mr. BUCHANAN could induce him to accept the position. He has never yet signified his acceptance, but it is believed that, now the State of Louisiana is so decidedly Democratic that he can probably name his own successor in the Senate, he will go to Paris next Spring. Such, I am informed, is the President's belief. While Mr. SLIDELL has been averse to leaving the Senate, he can scarcely resist the earnest wishes of the Executive, who is his warm personal friend. The women of America, in that event, will have a charming and accomplished representative at the French Court in the person of Mrs. SLIDELL, whose elegant dispensation of liberal hospitality at Washington, is already proverbial.

The proceedings before the Third Naval Court, in the case of Ex-Lieutenant WM. CHASE BARNEY, continue to excite much comment in the Navy and out of it. The attempt of the Court to go into an investigation of the relations which existed between an officer and his wife twelve years ago, is naturally considered a violation of all propriety; and the surprise is general that the Court should have tolerated it for a moment. What possible connection can the domestic relations of a man, so long ago, have with the question of his present moral, physical or professional qualifications as an officer in the Navy.

If the Naval Courts desire to bring upon their proceedings the universal distrust, not to say contempt, of the community, and to raise popular sympathy in behalf of the officers on trial, it seems to me they have only to pursue the course commenced in Mr. BARNEY's case. The President, to whom was referred the question as to the propriety of the interrogatory to which Mr. BARNEY objects, has not, so far as I can learn, given any decision in the case. The Court today examined witnesses for the Government, *ex parte*.

Ex-President PIERCE has accepted the invitation tendered him some time since by President BUCHANAN, offering himself and wife a passage to Madeira in the *Powhattan*. They will sail somewhere about the last of the month.

Dr. W. W. BARNES, newly appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil, is in town. He sails for his post next week. Col. PICKET, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, is also here.

Miss JULIANA MAY's concert to-night was a great success. The house was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiastic welcome extended to the accomplished artist here at her home, seemed to reverse the scriptural declaration that a prophet is without honor in his own country. Among the audience were President BUCHANAN, several of the Secretaries and a large representation from the diplomatic corps.

Lord NAPIER gave his first reception last evening. Notwithstanding it is so early in the season, he had a fine company, who were elegantly entertained.

I am permitted to make the following extracts from letters received by Lieutenant MOWRY, to-day, from Arizona, dated Tucson, Oct. 2, 1857:

"We are much pleased to hear the prospect for Arizona is bright. If you should succeed in getting a separate Territorial organization for the Purchase, you will lay the people under many obligations to you which they will not forget whenever an opportunity shall offer or their services be required. You have, no doubt, received many petitions for Congress, and also your certificate of election as Delegate to Congress from the Territory. There was no difference of opinion. You received the entire vote."

Another letter says: "The people believe you can do more for them than any other man, and will do it. We have heard from Mesilla, and they fully concur with us in all we have done, and they are going to send on to Coogress a document showing that you are the person chosen to act for them and represent their interest in this matter."

"The people here are all much elated at the turn things are taking, and every one seems highly pleased with the course you have pursued. The country is being settled very fast, and there is somewhat of a stir in order to obtain cultivable lands. The lands already under cultivation are more than fifty per cent. higher than a short time back.

The greatest misfortune we labor under is want of protection. Thousands and thousands of acres of land, as rich and fertile as any on the face of the globe, lie idle and useless, because they are not protected.

You tell me to let you know what we want. We want but one thing besides a separate organization—and that is protection.

There was a petition forwarded to you some time ago for the Postmaster-General, to which your attention is earnestly solicited, as we are at present without Post-Office or Postmaster."

"I learn that the Postmaster-General has established a Post-Office at Tueson, with MARK ALDRICH as Postmaster. Tueson is the principal town in the centre of the New Territory, on the line of the overland mail route to California."

There are surmises here that General WALKER has started from New-Orleans for Yucatan, to take part in the contentions there, and that thence he will make a descent upon Nicaragua. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following table, prepared by Messrs. SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & Co., from data obtained from the Pension and General Land offices, exhibits the condition of the Bounty Land business, under the various acts, up to Sept. 30, 1857:

Acts.	No. Warrants issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. Warrants located.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. Warrants outst'g.	Acres embraced thereby.
1847.....	87,715	13,130,320	80,129	12,083,030	7,586	1,037,290
1850.....	189,987	13,154,800	164,950	11,716,440	24,073	1,438,360
1855.....	11,976	982,560	9,457	850,040	2,511	143,520
1858.....	214,994	26,710,670	130,134	15,770,230	84,280	10,940,440
Scrip Act.						
1852.....	9,560	627,488	3,800	577,000	760	50,488
Totals.	513,634	54,316,638	393,669	40,704,790	119,965	13,609,848

During the year ending about May last there was great activity in the location of land warrants, and yet the above shows that of 26,710,687 acres issued under the act of 1855, only 15,770,230 acres have been located; leaving still floating in the market 10,940,440 acres. Add to this the number of acres unlocated under other acts and it will be seen that 13,609,848 acres are still outstanding.

The Freshets.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK—DELAY OF TRAINS ON THE CENTRAL ROAD—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE CROOKED LAKE CANAL, &C.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Letters from several points west, received this morning, bring details of the disastrous effects of the freshets. Some passengers have arrived here from Rochester. They got down to Lyons on the new road by rail, and thence crossed in carriages to Geneva on the old road. They had a hard passage. One or two trains have got over the old road, the passengers being transferred from train to train at Vienna over some two miles of break.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The breaches by the freshet in the Central Road have not been repaired. The new route is most damaged. Two trains with over 1,000 passengers left here this morning for Syracuse over the old road. The passengers will have to be transferred a mile or more around the breach east of Vienna. We have had no Albany mail since Monday morning. The Genesee Valley Road is also obstructed, and passengers cannot reach the Erie Road. It is difficult to estimate the damage by the freshet, as we are still cut off from communication with many of the sufferers. Up the Genesee Valley the damage has been immense—houses, barns, bridges, cattle, and timber have been swept away. A bridge over the Genesee River, ten miles above this city, was carried away this morning with a man upon it, who was

rescued when near the city. The Genesee is still rising here.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

Trains are now running regularly for the west on the New-York Central Railroad. They go at present by the old road, between Syracuse and Rochester, with but little delention.

LATER.—The trains from Buffalo will be in to-night, all night. Passengers can go through with one transfer.

At Hammondsport, at the head of Crooked Lake Canal, all the streets of the village are washed away, and the water in them etands six or seven feet deep. Many buildings have been undermined. All the villages on the line of the Crooked Lake Canal are badly damaged, and the Canal so brokes as to render its repair this season impossible. 75,000 bushels of barley and a large quantity of wheat and flour are locked up on the line of this Canal. A letter from Penn Yann states that the rain fell like a deluge from Sunday morning till Tuesday night, and that the freshet is the greatest ever known there.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Erie Railroad is now in order between New-York and this place. West of here it is rendered temporarily impassable by the late freshet. Passengers are taken West *vid* the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, which is in perfect order throughout.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

During the past week there have been heavy alls throughout the counties on the line of the Erie Canal and Central Railroad west of Syracuse. On Monday came the most terrific storm of all. It began early in the morning. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a violent gale, rootiag up trees, blowing down chimneys, destroying fences and sheds, and, in some instances, unroofing houses.

About three miles east of Palmyra, the Canal embankment gave wey and water poured nul with such violence. ea In a shoit time to entirely destroy over a hundred feet of the Tow Path. A boat passing at the time was sucked into the current, carried clean out of the Canal and stranded high and dry lo the adjoining field. Not only the entire bank of the Canal, but the earth in the bottom, was swept out to the depth of two feet.

A couple of miles east of Newark another and similar break bas occured. Fifty feet of the Tuw Path are gone to a depth of three feet below the bottom. Of course, all passing of boats is stopped. The damage can hardly be repaired in less than five days.

The flood is the greatest known in forty years, the high water reaching houses and barns never before touched by it. Nearly the whole track of the Central Railroad, from Weedsport (Cayuga County) to a mile this side of Newark, (Wayne County,) a distance of twenty-five miles, was at one time under water! In some places this water stood at the depih of four feet. This was caused by the giving way of the banks of the Canal, submerging everything in the neighborhood.

At Seneca Falls great injury to properly was done, portions of several mills and several mill-dams being washed away.

At and within two mites of Dansville, eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Genesee river is quite as high as it was during the flood last Spring, and the water is still rising.

The Mohawk Flats were deeply submerged, and fences, haystacks, lumber, &c., were floating about.

Passengers from the East collected in considerable numbers at Syracuse, on Tuesday, waiting an opportunity to go off to the West. No trains left there by the new road. The hotels reaped a profitable harvest by the delay.

The Erie Railroad is much more exposed to damage from freshets, and has suffered much more severely, than the Central. At Elmira, the water in the river has overflowed the Railroad bridge.

The track at Corning is washed away, and the place inundated. A number of buildings have been washed away.

The Susquehanna River, at Williamsport, has risen ten feet, and is still rising.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The rain poured down in torrents on Saturday. Yesterday the weather was cloudy, with every indication of more rain. The river commenced swelling early on Saturday morning, and up to dusk last evening had risen nearly five feet. Licking River poured out in torrents on Saturday, sweeping off considerable property. We do not remember having seen it so tutbulent during the past ten years, except on the breaking up of the ice last Winter and the year previous. At Falmouth the Railroad Bridge was so badly damaged as to stop the passage of trains over it. Six or seven coal barges, and one or two empty wood-flats, with an immense amount of drift, were swept out of this stream during the day, keeping the tow boat *Champion* busy overhauling and hauling the boats. Two or three of the coal-boats were toaded, and careened and sunk in front of the city. The Covington Ferries, in making their usual crossings, found it very difficult to stem the current out of Licking."

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN CULPEPER, VA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

At about 4 o'clock this morning two newspaper offices and five stores in the village of Culpeper, Va., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Messrs. S P. Duck & Co.'s tobacco factory, in this City, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance, principally in Eastern offices.

FIRE AT ATHENS, GA.

ATHENS, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12.

A cotton factory was destroyed by fire here on Tuesday night. Loss $60,000. No insurance.

Insurance on the Ship Howadji.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The ship *Howadji*, from Boston for Liverpool, which was struck by lightning on Nov. 3 and lost, was insured here for $142,000, as follows: Merchants' office, $27,500; Boston, $21,000; American, $20,000; China, $17,000; Boylston, $17,000; National, $16,000; Mercantile, $8 50; Alliance, $10,000; Franklin, $5,000; New-England Mutual, $700, and Neptune, $400.

The total value of the vessel and cargo was about $150,000.

The *Howadji* was owned by WM. BALCH & SON, of Newburyport, and sailed hence in WARREN & TAYLOR'S line of Live pool packets.

Steam-Boiler Explosion at Bridgeport, Mass.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steam-boiler in the plumbing establishment of MR. WHEELER BEERS, corner of Water and Gilbert streets, exploded shortly after noon to-day. The first story was occupied by Mr. BEERS himself, and the upper ones by Mr. HENRY WALES, as a coffee and spice mill. The building is a complete wreck. No lives were lost, although two boys were in the building at the time of the explosion. The rest of the hands were at dinner. A portion of a wall smashed in the roof of a billiard saloon adjoining, destroying the tables, &c. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

The Granite Bank of Voluntown.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Granite Bank, of Voluntown, Conn., has been injoined by Judge BUTLER, of the Superior Court, and a Receiver appointed on the application of the Bank Commissioners. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that the whole organization of the Bank bears evidence of fraud. The circulation of the Bank is about $23,000, and the nominal capital $100,000. The Commissioners are pursuing the investigation.

Democratic Anti-Walker Meeting in Milleugeville, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Last night a large Democratic meeting was held here, Governor JOHNSON presiding. Resolutions were passed approving of the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and urging the removal of Governor WALKER. Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS addressed the meeting.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe created quite a *furore* at the Boston Theatre this evening. At least 2,000 people were present to witness the performanances, and the receipts amounted fully to $1,100.

BANQUET TO MR. BANKS AT WALTHAM.—The townsmen of Hon. N. P. BANKS, Governor elect of Massachusetts, gave him a public banquet at Waltham on Tuesday. Over three hundred persons were present. GIDEON HAYWES, Esq., presided. Mr. BANKS, being called upon for a speech, returned his acknowledgments, and spoke briefly on political subjects. He said he had been somewhat surprised that during the campaign nobody ventured a word of apology for the State Government of the last three years. All unite in pronouncing the Government of the last two or three years unfortunate, to say the least, and had some evils which ought to be corrected. There was a little question as to whom the business of correcting these evils should be left. That has been pretty effectually settled. [Great applause.] And those to whom that duty is left must perform the duty, and unless they do it, the people of Massachusetts, wise and just as they are, will remove them from their places before they are warmed, to seek for better and abler sovereigns.

Kansas and the Slavery Question—Interesting Views of the Future.

From the Chicago Times, (the organ of Senator Douglas.) Nov. 10.

The Convention assembled in Kansas to frame a State Constitution is in session, and has framed a large portion of an instrument. The Committee upon the subject of Slavery has reported a provision, which has been adopted by the Convention, though it has yet to be voted on as forming part of the whule. We give the provision entire; it is as follows:

[This clause of the Constitution was published at length in the TIMES of the 10th, and need not now be repeated.]

As there seems to be no doubt of this provision becoming a part of the Constitution, and as *there is a majority of the Convention in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, we think that there can be but little doubt as to the fate of such Constitutum before the people.* The provision as it is reported, recognizes Slavery as existing legally and in fact in Kansas; it provides thet the Legislature shall not emancipate those slaves now there, or which may hereafter be brought to the Territory, without compensation to the owners. These are trifling matters compared with the next provision, which prohibits the Legisieture from passing any law for the prevention of the introduction of slaves by emigrants to the territory.

This amounts to a perpetual invitation and protection to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. It is virtually an establishment of Slavery as an institution of the State, not to be disturbed by any legislative act. We regard such a proposition as fatal to the constitution. The people of Kansas here recently, in a most emphatic manner, decided thet they are in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas. It is idle for the convention to disregard that decision; they cannot hope that the people of Kansas will accept from such a convention a constitution making Slavery a perpetual institution over which the people through the legislature can never exercise any control. We say the fate of that constitution is already sealed; *the people of Kansas are in favor—in the proportion of three to one—of a Free State; they want a constitution making Kansas a Free State, and they will vote down any constitution which does not clearly establish their expressed will.*

Regarding the constitution, as prepared by this convention, as beyond all possibility of adoption, the question is whet will be done next? Kansas has a population justifying an admisston into the Union as she has been disturbed for years by the agitattoo of the question which can only be settled by her a imission into the Union. A convention to frame a constitution was called, but the people refused to particlpate in the election of delegates, and a handful of voters elected the handful of men who compose the present convention. The Free-State men had they resorted to the polls could have elected a convention which would have carried out the wishes of the peopler and to-day Kansas might have a consiitution forever disposing of the Slavery question. That failure to vote in June last has caused a year's delay. What is to be done? We suppose that upon the meeting of Congress an act will be introduced—an act in the very words of the Minnesota act—authorizing a convention to form a State Constitution. If that act be passed at once, as it should be, Kansas may be a State on the first of May next. If no such act be passed by Congress, or should be delayed, the present Legislature will provide for a convention, at all events a Constitution such as will be acceptable to the people will be prepared and ratified by the people, and will be presented to Congress early in the Spring. Upon that Constitution, thus ratified and approved by the people, Kansas will be admitted. *The Democratic Party stands pledged to admit Kansas without questioning her decision on the Slavery question.* That decision must be made by the people, and once perfectly made, that decision must be regarded as final.

These men throughout the Union who have so long and earnestly desired the admission of Kansas as a Free State, must now see the consequences of the mad career of LANE and his associates. The refusal to vole at the election of delegates has postponed the admission of Kansas, and endangered her freedom. Had these men voted then, as they did in October, the State of Kansas would now be prepared for admission with a Free-State Constitution, and a Democratic Party in power pledged to her admission. She has now to commence where she did in June last, and elect a Convention in 1857 that might have been elected in 1855.

There is some talk about a revival of the Topeka Constitution: that is mere folly. That Constitution will never be recognized by the country. The friends of Kansas—those who wish to see her people have a free and fair expression of opinion, and that expression freely carried out—hold that Topeka job in detestation. *If the present Convention adopt a Pro-Slavery Constitution, let the people turn out peaceably and vote it down; and leave to a new Convention, to be elected by the people, the pleasing duty of carrying out the will of a majority.* Let the regular legal path be followed, and allow no evil counselors to lead the Territory into more violence and confusion by any treasonable, illegal and short-cut proceedings. Let the people of Kansas remember that they now have it in their power to have a Constitution to suit themselves, and they will be their own worst enemies if they forego that opportunity by taking any further part in the Topeka swindle.

Governor Walker in Kansas—A Slight Difference of Opinion.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Governor WALKER unquestionably went to Kansas *with the view of making it a Slave State*, if possible and if not, to make it what SPRINGFIELD says is just as good as a Slave State, a Democratic Free State. He meant to use in this duty all the personal and official influence of his position, all the management of his crafty intellect, and as much fraud and violence as were necessary to the main purpose, yet not inconsistant with the ultimate good of the Democratic party. He came with the usual professions of the right of the people to decide the question of Slavery or Freedom for themselves, and with the usual pledges to protect the right of suffrage. He commenced by recognizing the bogus Legislature and the bogus laws, but sheltered himself behind the record: he found them in force, and although they might be founded in fraud, he could not revoke their authority; but he pledged himself that the wrong should not be repeated, and that the next election should be a fair one. But in all his conduct, in the conduct of all the officials responsible to him, were plainly seen the evidences of *a disposition to Slavery.*

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Gov. WALKER went to Kansas as its chief executive officer after a convention had been called in strict compliance with all the forms of law to frame a constitution for the future State. In his first official act, the delivery of an inaugural address, he abandoned the neutrality which his station should have imposed, presented arguments to convince the people of Kansas *that slavery was unsuited to the soil and climate of the Territory, enlarged upon the advantages which would result from making it a Free State*, and to secure the success of his arguments, invaded the prerogatives of the constitutional convention by declaring that their action must be submitted to the people for ratification before it could receive the sanction of Congress, and crowned his treachery by prescribing who were the "people" entitled to vote upon the ratification. On a subsequent occasion he went so far as to threaten the Convention with his opposition and that of the President, if the "*recommendations*" he made were not adopted, and told them with the confidence of prophecy that Congress would reject the application for admission as a State. For this whole line of policy pursued by the Territorial functionary we can discover an adequate and obvious motive. We can see ample reasons why *he should desire to monopolize the glory of making Kansas a Free State*, independent of any instructions or inducements from the present Administration, although we shall hereafter discuss this matter at large. Strange as it may seem to humble, unimaginative men, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Governor of Kansas looks to the Presidency of the United States, and his every movement has been guided by this aspiration. DOUGLAS had already forestalled him in popular favor at the South, and he could hope for nothing from this source; but *should he succeed in settling the Kansas question*, in healing the strife which had grown out of it, and *in securing its admission as a Free State*, who would have equal claims with him upon the support of the Northern wing of the Democratic Party? He reasoned plausibly, if not profoundly, in supposing that they would forgive a slight deviation from abstract doctrine for the great practical good he had accomplished by it.

Gov. Walker in Kansas—Action of the People

From the Lecompton Democrat.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

Agreeably to a call for a meeting, made through the columns of the *National Democrat*, the people from different portions of the Territory assembled at Lecompton to-day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to a meeting styled a "Democratic" meeting, held at Lecompton on the 20th inst., in which resolutions were passed denunciatory of Gov. WALKER and Sec. STANTON, for their action in reference to the gigantic frauds attempted to be practiced upon the ballot-box at the Oxford Precinct, in Johnson County.

Col. ELY MOORE, formerly of New-York City, was elected President.

Hon. Rush Elmore, of Alabama; Gen. Wm. Brindle, of Pennsylvania; R. B. Nelson, Esq., o Virginia; Hon. John Spicer, of New-York; Jas. Christian, of Illinois; R. C. Bishop, of Virginia; and A. W. Jones, of Virginia, were elected Vice-Presidents.

D. T. Mitchell, of Kentucky; Wm. Stevens, of Ohio: F. F. Bruner, of Pennsylvania; and John Shannon, of Ohio, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting, it was, upon motion, resolved that a Committee of three, consisting of Gen. Findley Patterson, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. M. Coe, of Wisconsin; and Wm. P. Lamb, of Kentucky, be appointed; which Committee immediately retired, and, after an absence of some minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A small party of men, *not exceeding twenty-five in all*, in a meeting held at this place, since the result of the late territorial election was known, have deemed it proper to pass and publish to the people of the United States a series of resolutions denunciatory of the course of policy pursued by ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor, and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, relative to our late election, calculated to mislead and deceive the citizens of the United States; it is therefore just and proper that the settlers of this Territory, without any view to promotion of the cause of party politics, should thus meet together and proclaim in unmistakable terms to the people of the States and the world their views and sentiments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, mainly through the instrumentality of the just and patriotic proclamation issued by Governor WALKER previous to the election, rightfully construing the laws prescribing the qualifications of a voter in Kansas, the people had secured to them the enjoyment of the elective franchise, and a peaceful solution of much of the difficulty that threatened to involve our country in general ruin.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the rejection, by Governor ROBERT J. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, of the fraudulent and informal returns from Johnson and McGee Counties, in this Territory, by which means they have done their duty in establishing the purity of the ballot-box in Kansas, and furnished to us unmistakable evidence of the sincerity of their professions and promises to defend the rights of this Territory; and that we hereby pledge ourselves, in solid column, to stand by them in defence of the people's rights.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, for the selection of a Governor and Secretary for Kansas, who have the capacity to understand, and the high moral courage necessary to defend, the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That we call on Congress at the earliest possible moment to appoint a Committee of Investigation, with power to examine by whom and where the fictitious and fraudulent returns that purported to have come from precincts in Johnson and McGee Counties were made, that offenders may be brought to justice.

After the adoption of the above resolutions Hon. F. P. STANTON, who happened to be present, was loudly called for, and responded in a most eloquent, able, and unanswerable argument in defence of Gov. WALKER'S exposition of the Tax law, and the action of the Governor and himself in relation to the fraulent vote of the Oxford Precinct, and closed amid the plaudits of the multitude.

The meeting was occasionally enlivened by rich strains of music discoursed by the splendid brass band from the city of Lawrence.

The President, Col. MOORE, being then called for, arose and addressed the crowd in his most happy and inimitable style for a few moments, at the close of which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ELY MOORE, President.

D. T. MITCHELL, WM. STEVENS, F. F. BRUNER, JOHN SHANNON, Secretaries.

CLOSE OF THE CHESS CONGRESS—THE PRIZES AWARDED.—On Wednesday evening the prizes in the grand and minor tournays were awarded. The first prize in the grand tournay—a silver service of plate, worth $300, consisting of a pitcher, a salver, and four goblets, upon the second of which was an inscription, indicating that they were presented to "The Victor in the Grand Tournament at the First Congress of the American National Chess Association, New-York, 1857"—was carried off by PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. LOUIS PAULSEN, of Dubuque, Iowa, THEODORE LEICHTENSTEIN, New-York, and Dr. B. J. RAPHAEL, of Kentucky, were declared the winners of the second, third and fourth prizes respectively. The names of the prize-bearers in the minor tournay are: First, W. HOMBA, Brooklyn; second, M. S. SOLOMONS, New-York; third, WILLIAM SRABACE, New-York; fourth, MARTIN MARTIN, New-York. In the presentation of the first prize to Mr. MORPHY, appropriate speeches were made. A gold shield and eagle were presented to Mr. PAULSEN, as a token of admiration of the talents exhibited by him in the five games at chess which he played simultaneously, blindfold. At the close of these ceremonies, the Congress formally adjourned. Some of the minor prizes were awarded last evening.

Personal.

Last week Joel Schoenhoven, 100 years of age, was discharged from Sing Sing State Prison, having been pardoned by the Governor. He was committed for life for arson. He is a native of Orange County, and reached the age of a century in prison on the 4th of July last. He saw Washington at Newburgh during the war.

Frederick Douglass publishes a card in the Watertown *Journal*, expressing great indignation at the treatment he received in a certain hotel in that town. The proprietors refused to entertain him on account of his color.

Mr. Terrill, Provincial Secretary of Canada, has resigned his office, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his colleagues.

The Canadian admirers of Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee (new editor of the Montreal *New Era*) have presented him a substantial testimonial of regard, in the shape of a handsome writing desk containing a purse of $2,000.

Fires.

A fire at Hamilton, Can., on the 7th, breaking out in PERRY'S stables, on Catharine-street, destroyed LAVENDAR'S flour store, MCKAY'S saloon and other property to the amount of $10,000 over the insurance. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At Waterford, N. Y., on the 11th inst., the old Stewart Mill took fire from friction and was destroyed. Loss $19,000.

Henry P. Brooks, the opponent of Henry Winter Davis, for Congress in the late election in Maryland, has given notice of his intention to contest that gentleman's seat. The ground of contest is the alleged fact that the supporters of Brooks were prevented from voting for him by violence, while by fraud the vote of Mr. Davis was increased.

A small squad of armed men, claiming to be the champions of the poor, were arrested in Philadelphia on Friday, while parading the streets, disarmed and imprisoned. They were mostly young Irishmen.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAINS!!—RETAILING BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

Brocatel for	$75, worth $100
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Brocatel for	95, worth 120
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Satin De Laine for	20, worth 30
Lace Curtains	10, worth 14
Lace Curtains	12, worth 17
Lace Curtains	15, worth 22
Worsted Damask	15, worth 20
Worsted Damask	10, worth 15

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 281 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and IMPERIAL CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent sales.

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$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
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A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any one establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAWRENCE BOSWELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators—lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

COAL AT $5—NOW DISCHARGING, LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal, Egg and stove sizes for furnaces, ranges and stoves. No clinker, no slate. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 61 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 East 11th sts., New-York, foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

LADIES, MISSES', GENTS' AND BOYS' INDIA-rubber boots and shoes, (Goodyear's Patent,) great reduction for cash, with ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices at
J. B. MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ENGLISH ROYAL velvet carpeting, 9s. and 10s.; English brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard; medallion carpets, 12s.; ingrain carpeting, 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LAST WEEK OF GOLDSMITH'S DOLLAR WRITING-CLASSES.—Call and subscribe during the day and evening. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MARRIED

MULLIGAN—FULLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM MULLIGAN, of St. Louis, to EMILY, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, of this City.

DUPIGNAC—LEMON.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Haskins, ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC, youngest son of the late John Dupignac, of New-York, and CAROLINE LEMON, eldest daughter of Maurice H. Lemon, Esq., of Williamsburg.

LEVINES—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, NOAH C. LEVINOS, M. D., to LOUISA L., daughter of J. W. Allen.

DIED.

SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, THOMAS SLACK, Sr., aged 63 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 50 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston (Eng.) papers please copy.

HAGGAN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ANN MARIA, daughter of Wm. T. and Sarah Jane Brogan, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Tompkinsville.

HAVILAND.—At Purchase, on Thursday, Nov. 12, ANN C., wife of John Haviland, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on 7th day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase. Carriages will meet the 7:2 A. M. train from New-York at Rye Station, New-Haven Railroad.

CADLE.—At Laurel, Delaware, on Monday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, Rev. RICHARD F. CADLE, formerly of this City.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO CONTRACT with an experienced and capable practical Printer, for the COMPOSITION in his Book and Job Department, which ranges from EIGHT TO TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND EMS, and EIGHTY TO NINETY HOURS' TIME-WORK A WEEK the year round. It is conveniently arranged in a very large, lofty, well-lighted room. There are immense quantities of material, and every possible facility for good and rapid work, with a STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY on the premises. It will be given to the lowest competent bidder per thousand ems, and per hour for time-work, for CASH WEEKLY.
JOHN A. GRAY,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., Fire-proof Buildings.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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GREAT REDUCTION
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would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
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at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Collins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

If our gilt band dinner sets at $42 00
If our gilt band tea sets at 5 55
If our fancy dinner sets at 47 00
ARE NOT
Fifteen per cent. cheaper than any house in the City offers the same class of goods, we will make every purchaser who looks at them, a present of an elegant pair
OF VASES, WORTH $10.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
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ALL GRADES.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED!!
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Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.
The amonnl of Fine and cheap OVERCOATS,
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Rich velvet, silk and other VESTS,
Elegant cassimere PANTS,
Black doeskin PANTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c
Cnotained in this extensive establishment
IS IMMENSE.

Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell not only all other retail clothiers, but the largest wholesale houses in the City, as hundreds daily testify and ELOQUENT SILENCE SHOW
Black cloth overcoats ..... $5 00 to $15
Fine black cloth overcoats ..... 10 00 to 18
Beautiful Castor beaver overcoats ..... 15 00 to 20
Whitney beaver overcoats ..... 6 00 to 10
Excellent plnt overcoats ..... 6 00 to 12
Mixed cassimere, kersey, whirlpool, Canada gray, lion skin and other overcoats ..... 6 00 to 12
Satinet and other cheap overcoats ..... 2 25 to 5
Black cloth dress frock coats ..... 5 00 to 10
Fine black cloth dress frock coats ..... 10 00 to 14
The finest custom-made dress frock coats ..... 14 00 to 18
An immense stock of business coats ..... 2 50 to 10
Black cloth cassimere and doeskin pants ..... 2 50 to 8
Fancy cassimere pants ..... 1 50 to 6
Side stripe cassimere pants ..... 2 50 to 6
Cassimere vests ..... 1 00 to 3
Silk vests ..... 1 50 to 4
Velvet vests ..... 2 00 to 8

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Under garments, hosiery, shawls, shirts, ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
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PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
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FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

THE WAY TO DO IT.
There is no kind of merchandise
WORTH A CENT
unless it sells. Hard as times are at the present writing every description of desirable goods can be sold if a merchants would adopt the plan of Messrs. DAILEY &

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SOLICITED—PATRONAGE AND EMPLOYMENT by a few excellent and trustworthy domestics, at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Orders left here for servants will be suited by special advertisement. Applicants for situations must show suitable references before being sent to any patron. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who favor our system with a trial. Families residing in the country supplied promptly, by addressing J. S. MORGAN. All who have heretofore been disappointed in consequence of the scarcity of girls, can now be suited free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTFUL woman as cook; understands all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; an excellent washer and ironer; also, a little girl of 14 years old, to do light housework or to take care of children, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family; is capable of taking care of a dairy. To be seen for two days at No. 73 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations, one as first-rate cook, understands meats, pastry and cooking in all its branches; no objection to washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, would do waiting or washing and ironing; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; both capable, willing and obliging. No objections to the country. Good City references. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one thoroughly understands cooking, baking, does up dishes in style, or as regular laundress, wages $7. The other as lady's maid, parlor maid, or as regular waitress; would take care of the silver; wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as general servant, in City or country, by a thoroughly capable, willing and respectful servant. Any lady desirous of procuring a steady, reliable servant, neat and economical, who will try to please her employer, and work hard at moderate wages, will apply or address a note to No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of a nursery, understands the management of young children or an infant from its birth. Can give 8 years' City reference from her employer. A note addressed C. Y., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention, or can be seen at No. 480 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT orphan girl, 16 years old, for light housework, chambermaid, waitress, or take care of children and sew; any situation that will afford her a home. Is most respectable and highly recommended by ladies who have known her for years. Will go for board and clothing. Particularly honest and humble. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELLENT Americans, one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or either would do housework; are neat, tidy and agreeable; capable of filling a good situation with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. Apply for two days at No. 68 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man who is just disengaged. Any family who may engage him will find him competent and obliging; he can also have good character from several of the most respectable families in the City. Address J. E., No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., apothecary's store. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; her niece, a girl of 18, makes herself useful as chambermaid and waitress, sews neatly, is fond of children, and quick at the needle. They will take $4 each, in city or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, to do chamberwork or washing, or plain sewing, or mind children, or to do plain cooking and washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, to do general housework in a private family of two or three persons; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 Wooster-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing; is willing to assist with children, and is a good seamstress; the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 261 16th-st., corner Sixth-av., in the bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Can come well recommended. She can go by either week, day or month. Call at No. 383 Eighth-st., first floor, back room, between avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash an diron, as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful in any capacity. Can be seen for two days at her present place of employment, No. 118 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, who understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended; can be seen for two days, at No. 474 6th-av., milinery store, between 30th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERican girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; good City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 143 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry, soups, pastry and bread; also, to do light work, by a tidy girl of fourteen. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as good plain cook; makes excellent bread; willing to assist in the washing; the other as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as first-rate cook; has been with some of the first families in the City; can produce the best City reference. Apply for two days at the corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A place for a willing honest girl, who has been in her employ. She will engage for general housework, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer, ironer and baker; understands the pastry. Wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A CHILD'S nurse. The advertiser having no longer employment for a nurse, desires a situation for an excellent American girl, who is accustomed to taking care of children. Inquire at No. 14 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl, two months in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 East 34th-st., on Thursday and Friday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of farm work, wishes to find employment as farmer or coachman; can produce the best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,910 New York Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A NEAT AND WILLING GIRL DEsires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a family; is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO OBTAIN A situation as nursery governess; she has been accustomed to tuition and is well qualified to instruct in a general education, with music, French and Drawing. Satisfactory references given, &c. Address M. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 180 West 26th-st., rear building, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook washer and ironer; she understands her business and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days as the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., 1 door from 2d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation to do the work of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a laundress. Apply at No. 25 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, FEWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, to take care of children, and sew; or chamberwork and sewing. Is always obliging. Has the best of City reference. Call, or address, No. 227 East 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress and nurse, is a neat sewer and fond of children; will make herself useful in a family. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress or chambermaid, or assist in the care of children. Understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's plain dresses, or would do chamberwork and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 314 4th-av., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and will make himself useful. Any communications by E. H., No. 221 Thompson-st., or at the *Times* Office, can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress. Has best of City reference. Apply at No. 358 7th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as waiter; he can give satisfactory references. Address L. G., No. 211 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF RESPECTable parentage, is in want of a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference; also, by a neat, tidy German girl, as experienced seamstress, understands embroidery, cutting and fitting children's clothing, would go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Is not afraid to work for a large family, in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Call on J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good seamstress and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 36, of experience and respectability, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, do un fine muslins and finte; no objection to the care of a child, to go South or to Europe; has traveled there, and understands French; has the very best City reference. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or for washing, ironing and finting. Has long and satisfactory references from the first families in New-York, where she lived a number of years. Is a good nurse in sickness. Address No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for five days.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse, seamstress, or as lady's maid. Has no objection to travel. She can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 306 4th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MODERATE WAGES in the City or country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress; as a first-class cook; as chambermaid and laundress; as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do general housework. Is very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman; one who is fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing; also understands dressmaking; would have no objection to do chamberwork; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family. Can produce the best of reference. Is obliging and willing to give satisfaction to her employer in any capacity. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as ladies' maid and dressmaker; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing perfectly; has good taste for trimming; can do up muslins nicely; the highest of City reference. Can be seen during this week at No. 698 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, or to take charge of an infant from its birth, seamstress, or make herself generally useful; has good City reference; also, a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 187 Hester-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE, PROTESTant girls, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress, or to take care of children. Both have the best of reference from their last place. Call No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, 4th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the general housework of a small private family. Is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can fill any situation required. Has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 432 1st-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Is a Protestant. Has good City references. Address W. H. D., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver and willing to make himself generally useful; refers to his last employer. Address a note to PHILLIP, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small respectable family. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days, if not engaged, at No. 190 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework. Is an excellent embroiderer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present place, No. 351 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; the best of City reference. No. 67 West 15th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly eight years. Call at No. 6 Leroy-st., near Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework. Refers to the family she is now with, No. 343 State-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has no objection to travel; would go out by the day or week; has the best of City references. Please call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, in perfect health, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation. The best of references given. Apply at No. 58 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and to wash and iron; the other, a Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer; both have good City references; to be seen for two days at No. 113 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do the chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, or address, at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY healthy young woman, as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk. This is a rare opportunity. Inquire at No. 110 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, as housekeeper or waitress; has no objection to go traveling with a small family. Call at No. 131 Avenue B, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 22 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman, one who is fully competent; would have no objections to do chamberwork if required. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COACHMAN who understands his business. Best of reference. Also, by a man waiter. Also, best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to help in washing. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 93 East 16th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 103 West 23d st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a neat, plain seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do plain sewing and mind children; good City reference. Call at No. 97 11th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sewing. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 212 Fulton-av., in the Bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 110 West 21st-st.

COPYING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man out of business, employment in copying or writing of any kind, either at his own house or elsewhere; to a neat and rapid penman. Address J. W. N., box No. 922 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Can lend an infant from its birth, and is a good family seamstress. To be seen till suited, at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers to go out to work by the day. Reference can be given. Address DRESSMAKER, Chatham-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; German or Welsh preferred. Apply, with reference, for two days, at 32 Green-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY AC quainted with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,554, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
CHARLES DICKENS' New Work Complete.
"THE LAZY TOUR OF TWO IDLE APPRENTICES,"
Is published entire in
HOUSEHOLD WORDS
FOR
DECEMBER.
For sale at the Office of Publication, and by all dealers. Price 25 cents; $3 a year.
Splendid Premiums to Subscribers.
JOHN JANSEN, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 156 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 156 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$28
Lacies' Bracelets	12, usual price	16
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	16, usual price	23
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	38
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, fingerrings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without Iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 226 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LICHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST CHANCE TO BUY A SUPERIOR grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, been used a few months and cost $500; will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 577 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 577 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PEESTON, }

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ON
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old established, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.
Superior flexible-back bindings for music.
N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. ISAW ARD REEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one of four men, named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 348 West-st., between Morton and Clarkson-sts., for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from
Pier foot of 23d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,
at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam-carriages which will run from 10 to 16 miles per hour on Macadamized plank or other hard roads.
One now in use, weighing 2,700 lbs., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 1,500 lbs. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour. RICHARD DODGSON.
Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas R. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; E. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.
Communications addressed to E. LYON,
No. 498 Grand-st., New-York.

HORSES KEPT THROUGH THE WINTER.—Very superior accommodations may be obtained for a number of horses at the Benson House, Fairfield, at very moderate rates. Connected is plenty of meadow land, and every requisite to give good keeping to the noblest of animals. For further particulars apply to or address ISAAC R. WATERS, Fairfield, Conn.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, A PUBLISHER to print and publish a monthly Magazine, and to take charge of the office business of the same—for which cash will be paid. Undoubted references required. Address A. D. N., this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE.
SATURDAY next, Nov. 14, 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CARROLI and Miss MILNER,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, LABOCETTA, PERRING,
GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. No seats reserved.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like, without any extra charge.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Directors have decided to carry out a plan which has been suggested to them in consequence of the furore created last season by Mr. Thalberg's Matinées, and the well established success of the public rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society. This plan consisted of giving
ONCE IN EVERY MONTH OF THE SEASON
ITALIAN OPERA AT A MATINEE,
With a view to still far more popularise the highly fashionable and chaste entertainment, and, at the same time, afford to persons living out of town an opportunity of enjoying it.
The Directors are happy to say that the Artists desirous of assisting them in elevating the standard of Music, have most liberally consented to volunteer their valuable services. They are thus enabled to present to the public
A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT,
at a price (50 cents) so greatly inferior to that of the evening performances, which the heavy expenses render imperious.
THE OPERA MATINEE
Will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties. Orchestra and Chorus as the regular evening performances.
The performances will consist of
The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
By Mad. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
The first act of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
Mad. D'ANGRI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
FORTINI.
A GRAND CONCERT,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Mlle. CAIROLI, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.
In consequence of the definite arrangement of the Operas to be performed,
IL TROVATORE,
with its great cast, will be given this season,
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's and Hall & Son's. Seats to be had at the door.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday)—OPERA MATINEE.
Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée, Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
No seats reserved.
Visitors, on entering the Academy, can, therefore, take any seats they like in parquette, dress circle, balcony or private, without extra charge. The amphitheatre and barrooms will be closed.
THE OPERA MATINEE
will take place once in every month, and will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, orchestra and chorus as the regular evening performances.
The Matinée will commence with an act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia	Mme de la Grange
Edgardo	Sig. Labocetta
Ashton	Sig. Gassier
Raimondo	Sig. Fortini

And will conclude with the fourth act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Rosina	Mme. D'Angri
Almaviva	Sig. Labocetta
Figaro	Sig. Gassier
Bartolo	Sig. Rocco
Basilio	Sig. Fortini

Between "Lucia" and the "Barber of Seville,"
GRAND CONCERT.

Fantaisie caprice	Henri Vieuxtemps
Aria—Puritani	Miss Milner
Ballad—"There is a Flower that Bloometh"	Mr. Perring
Aria	Mlle. Caroli
The Witches' Dance	Henri Vieuxtemps

On Sunday—Fourth Grand Classical and Sacred Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
The Directors announce a
GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
Which will be given on Sunday next, when the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,
MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,
will make their second appearance.
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
will make his last appearance at these Concerts.
AN ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Overture—Fidelio, Beethoven	The Orchestra
With "Verdure Clad"—Creation	Miss Milner
Adelaide, by Beethoven	Mr. Perring
Fantasie—Caprice, (by request)	Henri Vieuxtemps
Ah, mon Fils—The Prophet	Mad. d'Angri
Rejoice Greatly—Messiah	Miss Milner
Mendelssohn's Overture—Meerestille	The Orchestra

PART SECOND.

Grand Symphony, (the 7th)	Beethoven

By the Orchestra of Fifty.
Conducter.....Carl Anschutz
The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons.....Three dollars.
GENERAL NOTICE.—By general request, the Sacred Sunday Concerts will commence at 7½, and conclude at 10. Doors open at 6½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1857,
GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, JEROME RAVEL,
TERESA ROLLA and the Ballet Company,
THE FOUR LOVERS,
Bibi, comic character.....Gabriel Ravel
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT,
TERPSICHORE.
Jereme's great novelty, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13.
Benefit of
McKEAN BUCHANAN,
On which occasion he will appear in
COMEDY,
TRAGEDY,
and FARCE.
Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13, will be for the
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN,
the most eminent histrionic artiste of the age, her last appearance but one, on which occasion the following unusually strong bill will be presented
KING HENRY VIII.
Cardinal Woolsey.....Miss Cushman
This part, one of Shakespeare's most powerful creations, has never before been played by a lady.
Patrons and lovers of the acting will avail themselves of an opportunity never before afforded, and not likely to occur again.
LESSON OF THE HEART.
The part of Lady Clifton by Miss Cushman, who on this night only will appear in two pieces.
To-morrow—Her last appearance in New-York.
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Miss Cushman leaves the City on Monday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee	Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager	Mr. F. S. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Benefit and last night but one of Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13, will be presented the comedietta of FLIRTATION; Or, THE MORNING CALL.
After which PIZARRO.
Rolla.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
To conclude with a new version of a comedy, entitled USED UP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ON THIS EVENING, Nov. 13, will be performed, for the fifth time, the new comic piece of of Dion Bourcicault's and Charles Seymour's, entitled WANTED, A WIDOW WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, which has been nightly received with enthusiastic applause. This piece will be followed by Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation of THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, and Charles Mathews' capital comelietta of UNCLE FOOZLE. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen, &c., will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$36,000 United States 5 per cent. Bonds (known as the Texan Indemnity Bonds).
$2,000 Cincinnati City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1832.
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Water Loan Stock of 1881.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Stock of 1881.
50 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
30 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement...$100 each.
5 shares New-York Central Railroad.....$100 each.
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY: also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY Rosewood Furniture, elegant carved piano-forte, valuable paintings, Bohemian statuary, vases, antiques and recherche decorations, and beautiful works of art, the property of Charles B. Livingston, Esq. Also, a magnificent private establishment, Hughs' French coupee, &c.

TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at the residence No. 151 West 21st-st., near 7th av., comencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly furnitnre, &c., of this house will be sold strictly without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of obtaining superb furniture, &c., without regard to its original cost or present value. Catalogues of the sale, which will be for cash, will be at the house on the morning of sale. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Facilities will be afforded for carting and shipping the goods, if desired, by competent persons.

Contents of the house to consist of elegant carved rosewood furniture, in suites, embracing three full suites in three-color brocade and tapestry, with slip covers. Egyptian and statuary top centre and pier tables, fine splendid mantel pier mirrors, French escritoire, two superb marble-top stageres, brocade and lace curtains, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres, with plate backs, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, Turkish lounges, rich carved 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte, with an broidered stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two superior rosewood secretary book-cases, suite furniture in silk velvet, Axminster and royal Wilton carpets, French shades, marble statuary, elegant mantel vases, with a number of large and valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames, marble clock, &c.

DINING ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Rosewood dressing bureaus, French superior, plate front, superb carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, sofas, cottage and other chairs, china toilet sets, mirrors, conversation chairs, oak dining room furniture, marble top buffet, extension table, oak chairs, silver ware and rich china, ruby and cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, marble hall stand, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers &c. To commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. ROUCH, Auctioneer. Office No. 79 Beekman-st.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO persons in want of ready and first-class household goods to his sale at Auction on FRIDAY, this day, Nov. 13, at all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive: no postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant china and ten sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, ladies' secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood octave piano, stool and cover. In chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas; ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of other desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 16, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATUR- DAY Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furnitnre, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in figured brocatel, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany suites covered in do., rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood etageres and book-racks, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, single and double hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, matting, oil-cloth, stair rods, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Brandy, &c.: 8 cases fine brandy, from private stock. Also, about 20 dozen Lubin's extracts.

At 12 o'clock.

8 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other very fine specimens.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of very rich decorated China vases, inkstands, card and jewel receivers, biscuit groups and figures, papier mache pearl inlaid portfolios, writing desks, card cases, &c., Bohemian glass colognes, vases, card receivers, Odam bottles, ebony inlaid dressing cases, writing desks, Odem cases, bronze figures, groups, candlesticks, candle sticks, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

At 10½ o'clock,

Assignee's sale of a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of brooches, breast-pins, ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, sands, rings, bracelets, chains, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st. corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a large stock of clothing of every kind and description, such as dresses for children, linen sheets and pillow cases, lace and muslin curtains, spreads, counterpanes, blankets, shawls, sheets, drawers, flannels, together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture, two rosewood suites, 30 French plate and oval mirrors, wire and flag bedsteads, carpets, &c. The sale will be absolute, and goods must be removed this day and to-morrow morning. Also, at the same time, two extension dining tables, in good order, with many goods not enumerated.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELE- GANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 4 Pine-st., a large and extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of every description. They will be open for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale at the auction rooms. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine this superb collection of goods, affording as it does an excellent opportunity to purchase furs at very low rates. Third peremptory sale on Friday, Nov. 20.

R. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 65 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF NEW and second hand furniture, stoves, chandeliers, &c SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor suites, enameled and oak chamber suites, carpets, chandeliers, stoves, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MER- CHANTS' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:
$2,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
10 shares Park Book Store.....$100 each.
25 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 Warren st., sheriff's sale large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL KERRIGAN, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 532 Grand-st., a valuable lot of ready-made clothing. By order of Moses S. Hart, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums		$137,396 66
For Interest	5,612 97	$206,033 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 91	
Paid for Annuities	3,845 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,161,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,808 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	381
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD ELLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE.
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER.
NATHANIAL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE K. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Secretary, ISAAC ADEATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 162 Nassau-st.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCUR- RENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic. American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ROWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 9th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, in person or by my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of the sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSU-ance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM WITHIN THREE hours' ride from New-York or Albany in exchange for a large one (450 acres) near Cleveland, Ohio, in good repair, with superior buildings, and in a healthy neighborhood—a good grain and an unsurpassed stock or dairy farm. Liberal terms, and a bargain will be given. Address J. W. W., box No. 83, Brooklyn, L. I.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 0 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Emkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 8 A. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; Binghamton, for those leaving at Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, &c. Baggage checked through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 0 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:45 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 A. M. The Rough Notice, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1:30, and 4 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 37th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sole on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT BRICK cottage and lot, in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill. Price $4,000. Also, a good brick-house in Brooklyn, $3,250; one do. $3,500; one do. $4,500. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up-stairs, N. York.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 225 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN BUILT house and lot will be exchanged for a farm of 70 to 100 acres, in good order, with good buildings, supplied with fruit and wood, within 15 or 20 miles of New-York. Address Box 114 Elizabeth, N. J., giving full particulars.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within two minutes' walk of the depôt. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. MCLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 5t Chatham-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, in Broome-st., west of Broadway, well calculated for a comfortable residence for a small family. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 58 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE next five months. A two-story and attic house, neatly furnished, with small garden, situated on 152d-st., Carmansville, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, in the best neighborhood near New-York. To a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access, second and third floors, at No. 449 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to O. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st. Also, to let at No. 223 South-st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipjoiners, or like business. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF LOCAT- ING in the City as a physician, wishes to rent a small basement room for an office in some street, say from 30th to 36th sts., between Madison and 4th avs.; English basement preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of, within the localities above stated, will address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE CITY, with good house, (furnished preferred,) stable, water, &c., pleasantly located in a good neighborhood. Any party having a desirable place may find a family of two who wish to rent, (with privilege of a lease or to purchase,) and desire immediate possession, by addressing, with full particulars, SANFORD, *Times* office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO SMALL BED-rooms, with board for a gentleman and his sister, in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., R. J., Box No. 412 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; thirty years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad depôt and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 30 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, sold land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 178 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORSON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

FROM NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, and by cooling the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 600f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; M. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & FOSTER, Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1851
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1851
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1851
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednes

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Wainwright's Lecture.

Last evening a large and highly intelligent audience, among whom we noticed several of our most eminent literary men and divines, assembled in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library to hear a lecture from Mr. J. Howard Wainwright, on the "Sea and Sailor of Antiquity." The subject itself was full of interest, but the circumstance that it was delivered in aid of the "Herndon Testimonial Fund" rendered it still more attractive. Nearly two-thirds of the audience were ladies, and as the receipts of the lecture were to be appropriated to the use of the wife and children of him who behaved so nobly and gallantly to the wives and children of others, their presence in such large numbers was at once appropriate and touching.

After introducing his subject by a reference to the various maritime nations that had successively disputed the sovereignty of the sea; the Viking and the Venetian, Holland and England, the United States in all amity disputing that sovereignty with the latter power, the lecturer remarked that in surveying a ship of modern times, in all her pride and beauty, an inquiry as to her mechanism was natural. Did she spring at once into being, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, or was she the result of long and repeated improvement?

The early history of the sea was shrouded in great mystery, as it is only incidentally alluded to in ancient history, whether sacred or profane. The Phœnicians are generally supposed to have been the first navigators; but it could hardly be so, inasmuch as none could not have existed for centuries without having learned the necessity and found the means of moving on the water. We have evidence in Scripture to prove that long before the Flood, men were acquainted with science in many of its branches, and it was only fair to infer that they who had exercised so much skill in other matters, should have attained some nautical knowledge also. A Phœnician author named Sanchoniathon gives an account of the origin of the first boat. He says that during a tempest of a very severe and unusual kind, the boughs of the forest trees were so rubbed together that they took fire, and that a man had the hardihood, when the tempest was over and the fire extinguished, to take a hollow trunk of a tree and float in it on the water. Another account by the same writer, introduces us to the first man who constructed a real boat instead of the raft which had been previously in use. A long time afterwards, the Dædalus invented a perfect ship, which there must many reasons for believing meant the Ark. There could be no doubt that the Ark was built according to rules of science previously understood, for it was made by man, and not by God. It was made of gopher wood, or wood from the Isle of Cyprus, which must have been brought from that island over the water, a distance of 74 miles.

After a long and interesting description of Noah's Ark, which, he said, was altogether unlike the barn or a scow, which was represented in pictures and children's toys, Mr. Wainwright proceeded to the annals of the Chinese for further information of the sea and the ship of antiquity. Those people claimed, in their earliest writings, to have had ships 300 years before the Flood. These were managed with oars, as the Chinese ships are at present. The Chinese claimed also to have used the compass long before it was discovered in Europe. The art of ship-building had been gradual, though it was of great antiquity. In a painting of the Fifth Century, representing a scene from Homer, ships were represented as having sails, and ladders to the mast-heads. From the Odyssey we learned that long voyages were taken. The ancients had a knowledge of charts and maps. They were engraved on pillars of stone, on which were delineated all the known countries, and the tracks for ships. On the sphere of Achilles, was a map of the world, the heavens, and the ocean. We can trace the use of the lighthouse, or *Pharos* to a very early period. One erected by Ptolemy was considered one of the wonders of the world. Its light could be seen 100 miles. The first *Pharoi* were not only lighthouses but temples to the Sun, but the rites of the priests were cruel. They sacrificed shipwrecked mariners, and fed on their flesh,—the origin of the fable of the Cyclops.

After considering the geography of the ancients, the Argonautic expedition, the "Ultima Thule" of Seneca, and stating the fact that Britain was not known to be an island till it was circumnavigated in the time of Domitian, Mr. Wainwright passed to his second topic—the Sailor. Sailors were always a remarkable race. Among the ancients the commanders of ships seem also to have been great warriors. The most noticeable feature of the sailor of antiquity, like his descendant of to-day, was his superstition. It was strange how old many of these superstitions were. Hundreds of years before the Christian era, the sailor believed, just as he does to-day, that whistling increases the power of the wind, and that therefore it was good to whistle in a calm, but bad to do so in a storm. Among the Scandinavians, the day dedicated to their goddess *Fria*, answering to our Friday, was considered a day improper for the commencement of any voyage. The ancient sailors always made offerings to the gods before setting sail. Apollonius, in his Argonautics, gives direction for letting a dove fly from the vessel, to insure a safe voyage.

Euripides, in his *Troades*, gives but a poor account of a sailor's life. He seems to have had a mean opinion of them. Another ancient writer shows us that the modern saw,

> "The sailor's is a happy life
> In every port he finds a wife,"

was true also in the olden time.

In closing his lecture, Mr. Wainwright said he should be doing violence to his feelings and those of his audience, if he passed by in silence the object of the lecture. He would not presume to speak in the gallant Herndon's favor. He would merely lay a flower on his grave, though to that grave no one could make a pilgrimage. No flower of earth could bloom there: only the *algæ* might entwine and cluster about his remains. The lecturer drew a glowing picture of the loss of the *Central America*, and concluded by saying that as there were men and women so noble that they were taken out of nationalities, and belonged not to this country or that, but had niches erected for their world-wide fame—such as Washington, Hampden, Florence Nightingale, and many others—let us place in a new niche, not for America only, but for all the world to honor the name of William Lewis Herndon.

The lecturer was loudly applauded at his close.

Sea and Ship News.

Thirty-one Deaths at Sea.—The Hamburg ship *Gutenberg*, Captain Meore, from Hamburg Oct. 1, with 275 passengers, and consigned to L. E. Amsinck, lost 30 of her passengers and the chief mate on the passage. The disease of which they died is not mentioned, but probably it was cholera. Scarcely a Hamburg vessel now arrives here that has not lost from 15 to 30 of her passengers. Some persons acquainted with the facts refer this great mortality to the character of the river water which is put on board of these ships. The mortality generally occurs during the first half of the passage, as it did in this case, while the emigrants are first experiencing the effects of the water. Uncleanly arrangements on shipboard are also supposed to contribute to this sickness and death. This is the ship which brought here the Captain and crew of the ship *Howadji*, burned at sea on the 3d inst.

The ship *Howadji*, struck by lightning, and burned at sea on the 3d of November, was an A. 1 ship of 700 tons burden, built in Newbury, Mass., December, 1852, and was owned by W. Balch, brother of the Captain. She was, with her cargo, insured in Boston.

The ship *Kossuth*, lost on Manatilla Reef Oct. 8, was 1,260 tons burden, built in St. John, N. B., in 1850, and now hails from Liverpool. She was commanded by Capt. Dawson, and cleared from New-York for New-Orleans Nov. 1, in ballast.

Ellwood Walter has received a telegram from New-Orleans, dated Nov. 9, announcing that the ships *Nebraska* and *J. W. Fannen*, of and from New-York, went ashore on the North Breaker, entering Galveston harbor, on the 7th, and bilged; the *Nebraska* cut away fore and mainmasts, and is full of water. The *J. W. Fannen* cut away foremast, and has six feet of water in her hold.

Arrangements are in progress for raising the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, which was scuttled and sunk at pier No. 36 East River, to prevent her from burning. Four steam pumps are on board, and will be set to work at low water to-day, if the underwriter's agents, all of whom are engaged upon her, can succeed in stopping the stern-ports, which are seven feet under water. Her masts are standing. A large crowd of the "unemployed" were present yesterday, watching the progress of the work.

The clipper-ship *Webster*, 1,890 tons register, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

It is reported that the steamship *Adriatic* is to go down the Bay this forenoon upon a brief trial trip.

☞ Hamburg ship *Gutenburg*, Meyers, Hamburg Oct. 1, with mdse. and 275 passengers to L. E. Amsinck; had 31 deaths on the passage, including the chief mate.

Meeting of Railroad Engineers.—The National Projective Association of Locomotive Engineers of the United States held a meeting on Thursday in Haight's Hall, Fourth-avenue. The President, T. Baskew, of Baltimore, Md., presided. In consequence of the books and papers of the Association being in the hands of the Secretary, Mosas Doutt, of Altona, Penn., the Convention was unable to do but a limited business. Mr. Doutt had been telegraphed in the morning, and the Convention would meet formally as soon after getting word from their officer as practicable, notice of which would be published. The meeting represented thirty-one railroads in fourteen of the United States, and the number who have taken an active part in the movement since it was projected, two years ago, is about 2,500 Engineers.

The meeting held that the rapid multiplication of railroads in the United States had caused a corresponding demand for locomotive engineers; and through the facility which the absence of any license laws, or standard of qualifications has afforded, many persons wholly unqualified for the responsible post of locomotive engineers have attained to that position, to the injury of the profession, to the detriment of others engaged in that business, as well as to the hazard of the interest of the corporations who employ them, and the great jeopardy of the traveling public.

The Associated Engineers are devising a plan to be submitted to the several State Legislatures, having for its object the passage of an act to form a Board of Examiners, so that no person can pass the ordeal but competent practical locomotive engineers.

How a Dog-Fight threw some out of Employment.—Patrick Williams, of No. 105 Oxford-street, went on Wednesday night to Sportsman's Hall—which Harry Jennings keeps, and which has a guano-odor always about it. (It is the spot which a reporter of the Times visited last dog-days, and detailed for the edification of a frightened people what rare sports are to be seen there for a shilling on certain nights.) Mr. Williams visited said Sportsman's Hall on Wednesday night—in no wise seduced thereto by our report, but from a strong desire he had to see how terriers worry rats, and how badgers are baited, and was rewarded therefor by having his pocket picked of $1,850. The money he had was (all but $50 of it) in $100 bills on the Commercial Bank of the State of New-York. He had wisely offered a $50 bill in payment for a drink at the bar a few minutes before.

Now, Mr. Williams employs a large number of workmen, and this sudden tightness in his affairs cuts off their week's wages, and turns some of them out of business.

Peletiah Perit, Esq., goes into the Police Board.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., informing me of my appointment to fill the vacancy in your Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Draper.

I accept the appointment in the belief that the full organization of the Board thus effected will remove all impediments to the immediate filling of the ranks of the Police, a measure so urgently demanded by the present condition of the City.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. PERIT.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" will be repeated to-night for the last time. There will be a morning's performance of Opera and a concert to-morrow, the admission to which is fixed at the panic price of fifty cents.

Fire in Suffolk-Street.—At 5:40 P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in No. 112 Suffolk-street, a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Peter Swart. The fire was caused by Mrs. Swart going into a clothes closet with a lighted candle and the clothes taking fire. About $300 worth of clothing was burned, which comprises the total loss, and on which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Richard Fisher, and was damaged some by water.

Accidental Drowning.—Bridget Murphy, an Irish woman, who resided at No. 22 Rector-street, on Wednesday afternoon accidentally fell off Pier No. 8 North River and was drowned before assistance reached her. The body was recovered and taken to the First Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

[Advertisement.]

A SHOWER OF GOLD MEDALS

GURNEY STILL AHEAD.

The following premiums:

5 MEDALS

Were certified and awarded to J. Gurney for the best Photographic productions at the late Fair of the American Institute,

A GOLD MEDAL (CERTIFIED)

For the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in oil.

A BRONZE MEDAL

For the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in Pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

For the best Photographs finished in (aquarelle) water colors.

A LARGE GOLD MEDAL (CERTIFIED)

For untouched and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

For Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The following extract from the report of the Committee on Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., at the recent Fair of the American Institute, will be read with interest by those who watch the development of the Photographic art in this country:

Photography.—For this department of art there is much to admire and command. The judges feeling the necessity of a careful study of this great public exhibition, have met often to investigate the leading traits and peculiarities, and to compare notes of the varied excellencies offered for their judgment by the liberal contributions of your Twenty-ninth annual Fair.

The pure, simple photograph, from its foundation, the negative production in glass transmitted to the prepared paper, stands out in bold relief as the base and great first division in this important art.

It is in this view that your Committee unanimously join in awarding to (1539, 1540) Brady the first premium.

The retouched Imperial photographs exhibited by Mr. Brady, were also awarded the highest prize.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, No. 557 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni—The most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine jelly renders the hands soft and prevents their chapping. English brushes of our own importation, at wholesale prices. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in the City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is astonishing the public and the faculty, not only in this country, but throughout the world, by the most rapid cures of hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and asthma, ever placed on record. Warm water fomentations should precede and brisk friction accompany the application.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This is by far the most pleasing Toilet Water and perfume of the day. It allays all irritation of the skin, and sheds over the whole person the most delightful fragrance. Sole proprietors D. T. Lanman & Co., and sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, Wilmarth & Clussman, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 189, 187 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Street Fracas.—A well-known physician of Brooklyn was attacked by a citizen Wednesday evening, on North-Fourth-street, who avowed his intention of having the Doctor's "heart's blood." The parties clinched and had a lively time of it for a few minutes, when they were separated by the bystanders and before any serious damage had been done. The assailant then made a speech to the crowd, and stated that the Doctor had seduced his daughter. The friends of the Doctor tell a different story. They say that the daughter is a girl of bad character, and attempted to extort money from the Doctor to pay a dry goods bill. This claim was indignantly refused. The difficulty will probably be settled in a legal appeal.

Ferriage to Williamsburg.—Be not deceived foot passengers! The advertisement to the effect that the fare has been reduced from three to two cents does not concern you, unless you will buy a dollar's worth of tickets at a time; when, instead of forty, you can have fifty for a dollar. This is a great improvement, but not quite so good as many have thought on reading the notices.

A Church Robbed.—The Reformed Dutch Church in Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed on Tuesday night last of property valued at $100.

First District Police, Brooklyn.—During the last quarter the Police of this District made 396 arrests. Males 330; Females 66.

Offences Against the Person.—Assault and battery, 17; assaulting policemen, 4; disorderly conduct, 19; fighting in the street, 4; intoxication, 268; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 1; indecent exposure of person, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; miscellaneous misdemeanors, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; violation Corporation ordinances, 10; violation of Quarantine laws, 2; violation of Sunday liquor laws, 1; vagrancy, 21.

Offences against Property.—Burglary, 1; grand larceny, 3; petit larceny, 27; arson, 4; pickpockets, 4; receiving stolen goods, 1; obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1; attempt to steal, 2; embezzlement, 1.

Bigamy.—Bridget Farrell was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by James Fitzsimmons, one of her husbands. The woman, when arrested, made a similar complaint against her first husband, which charge, if she succeeds in substantiating, will clear her of the present charge against herself. Mrs. Farrell is only 50 years old, and has been a regular visiter at Blackwell's Island. The case will be examined before Justice Bleecker.

In Limbo Again.—Pat Burke and Bill Mooney, two persons well-known to the Police, were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for knocking a woman down on First-street, a few nights ago, and stealing from her $25 and a gold brooch. The accused have been committed for examination. A few days before the late election these parties were sent to jail for ten days, but they were out on election day and did not return to their old quarters until sent there by a magistrate yesterday.

Death at a Station-House.—Cornelius Roberts, of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, was found late Wednesday night, by the Third Precinct Police, wandering about the streets, concluding a week's debauch. He was taken to the Station-House, where, in less than two hours, he departed for another, if not a better, world.

Brooklyn City Court.—The case of Mershon *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was continued in this Court yesterday. Judge Culver will charge the Jury this morning.

☞ Everything was quiet at the Ridgewood Reservoir yesterday. The workmen do not like the looks of the six-shooters about.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	95	515	Erie Railroad	15
29,000	Mo. St. 6s	73	100	do	b10 15
5,000	do	b60 73½	200	do	15¼
6,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	63	50	Harlem Railroad	7
5000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63	100	do	8¾
1,000	do	62¾	500	Reading Railroad	s3 37
14,000	E.R.R.3d M.B.'83	67½	21	do	c 36½
6,000	Har. R.R. 1st Mt.	60½	200	do	s30 36½
5,000	do	60½	200	do	s30 36¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	81	100	do	37¼
500	do	80½	100	do	s5 37¼
5,000	do	80¾	100	do	s5 37¼
1,000	Ill. Fr. Bs. wt pr.	75	100	Chi. and Rock I R.	72½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	83	50	do	s60 71
1,000	Clev. P. & A. R. Bs.	90	100	do	s30 71¾
5	Bank of America	92	25	Mich. C. R. R.	s30 54
100	Broadway Bank	109	15	do	56
5	Metropolitan Bank	99	93	M. S. & N. Ia. p. stock	36½
70	do	90	50	do	37
25	Park Bank	90¾	50	do	b60 37½
133	Del. & H. C. Co.	b3 100	90	do	37½
400	Comb. Coal Co	7½	25	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	17½
250	do	s3 7¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.	90½
100	do	7¾	85	Cleve. & P. R.	s10 12½
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	66¾	100	do	13
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 71¾	30	do	13½
300	do	s3 71¾	45	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	85
300	do	s30 71	98	Gal. & Chic. R.	71
70	do	71¾	50	do	72
50	do	c 71¾	900	Cleve & Tol. R.	s3 36
185	do	s3 71¾	10	do	35½
50	do	s5 71¾	50	do	s10 35¾
183	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7¾	50	do	s10 36
300	do	7¾	200	do	b30 36½
7	do	7¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R.	21
50	do	7¾	75	do	22

Between Boards.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$11,000	Mil. City 7 ₱ ct. bds. of '77	Int. nd.	50¾@50⅝
$4,000	Louisiana St. 6 ₱ ct. bds. of '95	Int. add.	77¾
$8,000	Oshkosh City (Wis.) 7 ₱ ct. bs.'77	Int. ad.	40
$1,000	Cincinnati City 6s	Int. add.	78
$500	Washington City and Mining Co.	Int. ad.	41¾
20 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co		68⅝
50 shares	New-York and Erie Railroad		15¾
6 shares	Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co		40½
40 shares	Marine Bank		51¼
100 shares	People's Bank		69¼@70
20 shares	Pheuix Fire Ins. Co		104¼@105
20 shares	St. Marks Fire Ins. Co		90
20 shares	Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co		94
10 shares	North American Ins. Co		99½
20 shares	Humboldt Fire Ins. Co		75@75½
40 shares	Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co		45
40 shares	Rutgers Fire Ins. Co		100¼
40 shares	Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co		116¾
5 shares	Orient Mutual Ins. Co		50

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by Simeon Draper:

$4,000	Mtssnuri 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Int. ad.	72
$3,000	Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Int. ad.	82
$2,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. ad.	61
10 shares	Fulton Fire Ins. Co		100¼
10 shares	Ætna Fire Ins. Co		90
10 shares	North American Fire Ins. Co		99¾
20 shares	Bank of Commerce		93
10 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co		68

On Friday, Messrs. E. H. Ludlow, Jr., & Co. Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Draper will sell bold sales of Stocks and Bonds by auction, at 12¼ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Second Board.

$4,000	Mo. State 6s	73¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 71¾
4,000	do	73	100	do	72½
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '60	102	50	do	s30 72
21,000	Ill. C.R.R. Bs.	s30 79	10	do	72¾
10,000	do	78¾	45	do	72
2,000	E.H.R.C.Bds. '71	82	50	do	s3 72
4,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mtg.	83	100	do	s30 71
1,000	Mich. So. & N.I. Bds	61	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R	13
10	Hanover Bank	73	10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	36⅞
250	Reading R. R.	s3 37¾	100	do	s3 36
25	do	37¾	100	do	b10 36
100	Cum. Coal Co	8¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R	17¼
100	do	9	50	Mil. S. & N. I. pref. S	37
90	do	9¾	10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	72
200	do	s3 9	20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	7½
50	Erie Railroad	15¾	5	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	60
40	Ind. Riv. R. R.	16¾	20	Wis. Lake S. R. R.	30
15	Panama Railroad	s3			

Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Arabia*, with expected important news from England, had no effect to-day on the Stock Exchange. The speculation for the rise was again decidedly in the ascendant, and an active and well-distributed business was kept up throughout the day, at higher prices than have been known for six or eight weeks past. The leading movement was in New-York Central shares, which sold up to 72½, and left off 72¼, against 70¾@71 yesterday. For the New-York State Loan, awarded day before yesterday at an average of 106¼ ₱ cent., the bid was 107¾, and private sales were made at 108 ₱ cent. Missouri Sixes brought 73¼ ₱ cent.; Californias, 63 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central Sevens, 81@80¼, (closing a little lower in the afternoon;) Illinois Central shares, 90½; Reading, 37¼; Milwaukee, 22; Toledo, 36¼; Erie, 16¼@16@14¾; Rock Island 72½; Delaware, par; Panama, 83; Michigan Central, 55; Southern preferred, 37¼; and Southern common, 17¼ ₱ cent. The extent of the rise since the suspension of payments by the Banks, the day after which the *Arabia* sailed for Europe, to the present date, when she is hourly looked for on her return, is thus indicated:

	Lowest to Oct.	Highest Nov. 12.	Advance.
New-York Central shares	50	72½	22½
New-York and Erie shares	7	15¼	8¼
Panama shares	60	83	23
Illinois Central shares	68	90½	22½
Illinois Central Bonds	50	80½	30½
Cleveland and Toledo shares	22	36¾	14¾
Reading shares	24	37¾	13¾
Missouri sixes	59	73¾	14¾
Michigan S. Common shares	6	17¾	11¾
Michigan Central	33	56	23
Delaware and Hudson	77⅜	101	23½
Galena and Chicago	55	73	17
New-York long sixes	90	108	18

The general market closed steady, though the feeling was less buoyant than earlier in the day. The *Bulls* appear to have the ascendancy in the movement at the Board, and although a good many of the brokers still complain of the absence of outside orders, and some of them insist that the rise is premature and not authorized by the improvement in the general look of money affairs, yet the *Bears* make little or no head against the course of the market. The stubborn front displayed by New-York Central is especially remarked upon in the Street; though considering the rapid recovery in City Bank stocks, scarcely one of which can promise equal dividends for the next year or two, it is difficult to know why the reaction in this security should excite surprise. The annual election for Directors of the Road is fixed for the 9th December. We insert in another place a communication from an old stockholder, suggesting that proxies should *not* be sent to the executive officers of the Company. A change of this sort is peculiarly desirable in times like the present, and if new proxies are named, or a large personal attendance of the stockholders secured, we have no doubt that the election will be mere satisfactory to the great body of the proprietary, and to parties disposed to buy the stock, and less a matter of form, than if the duty of conducting the election is devolved on one or two of the stereotyped directors. We believe we know Mr. Corning and Mr. Pruyn well enough to say that they would prefer to have every stockholder attend, in person, if possible, or, if not, to select some good man, not of the Board of Directors, to represent him. The new loan of the Michigan Central Company has been awarded at Boston; but the list of awards not yet received by the sub-office here. For the shares 57 ₱ cent., buyer 60 deye, was bid this afternoon.

The Money Market grows easier for the Street demand, and the Brokers are offered temporary loans under the legal rate of interest. The demand in this way, however, is but moderate, and the consequence is, that a number of the Banks are seeking prime short paper at 7 ₱ cent. There is some improvement in trade this week, but most of the sales being for prompt pay or on very short credit, there is not much new paper making. The price of Gold to-day is 100¾ buyers; 100¾ ₱ cent., sellers. Philadelphia funds have further improved to 97@97½ ₱ cent., and Baltimore to 96 ₱ cent. There is nothing doing in foreign bills. To-morrow is post-day for the steamer *Arago*, sailing on Saturday for Southampton and Havre. The supply of London bills coming forward from the cotton ports is on the increase, while the rate of exchange South on New-York is looking up. Thus, sterling is had at New-Orleans at 100@102, and paid for by checks on New-York at 100@101 ₱ cent. The change has been quite rapid as between the two domestic points. A week or two ago checks at New Orleans on New-York were at 94@96¾ ₱ cent.

The hostility to the Country Bank interest finds no favor outside of two or three parties in Wall-street. The Board of Directors of the old Merchants' Bank, at their meeting yesterday, indicated a determination to move with the country interest on the subject of resumption. The Manhattan Board to-day were of one mind on the subject. The Phenix, Mechanics, Republic, State, American Exchange, Metropolitan, and other large Banks, are known to favor a quiet and united policy, leaving the time for falling into a general return to all payments in specie—which at most cannot be very far distant—to the convenience of the great body of the country as well as City Banks of New-York. There is virtual resumption at present, so far as the public are interested. Gold is worth no more than half or one per cent. premium, and is scarcely ever denied at par, at Bank, to regular customers preferring it to paper. Hence the perfect propriety of waiting a united movement on the subject. There is neither sense nor glory in separate action, as between the City and country, and we are glad to know that such Banks as the Merchants', Manhattan, &c., which are really more able to meet any emergency than the Commerce showed itself to be five weeks ago, have placed their veto upon the isolated views of that concern. Isolated, we call them, since they have no moral support in public sentiment, or among their neighbors. A gentleman, belonging to one of the smaller Banks, is said to be ready to second the Commerce *in driving out the country currency*. We have not deemed it important to inquire into this. The manager of the Clearing-House is also known to be opposed to settling balances except in Specie, and he has suffered his office to be made one of espionage and hostility, as against the Metropolitan Bank and the country interest. The same clogs were thrown in the way of all the efforts made by the bankers and merchants of this City six weeks ago, to relieve the pressure, and to avert the break-down of the 13th October. They are disturbing elements of small importance intrinsically, but using the Clearing-House as a star chamber, they now threaten as much mischief in retarding an honest and timely return to the specie standard, as they contributed to its sudden abandonment in October.

Enquiries are made to-day as to the real condition of the country circulation of the State of New-York, as now held in the city by or for account of the Associated Banks. We propose therefore to recapitulate. After the general suspension, the City banks altered their usual deposit entries to *Current Funds*. The exceptions were, *Specie Funds* where Gold was voluntarily brought in and left on deposit to be checked for in kind. All the solvent country as well City bank notes of New-York were at once made *Current Funds*. The deposits in bank since the week of suspension have gone up fourteen millions dollars, of which increase six millions are now held in notes of the country banks unemployed, and eight added to the specie reserve. The six millions country notes are held for account of the depositors, *to be paid out in kind*. They do not belong to the City banks. The depositors are content to deal in them, and the public recognize them freely as *Current Funds*, knowing they are secured at the Bank Department. There is no complaint made of the amount on hand from the public or the bank dealers, and no apprehension felt of its perfect security. But the amount is said to be large enough. The country banks themselves desire to lessen it, and have at command—as we learn to-day from the Bank Superintendent, who is in the City—about three millions City balances to effect the exchange. The exchange process would have commenced a fortnight ago, if the notes had been assorted. The importance of this, however, was overlooked at the outset of the arrangement, and the work of separating the notes and advising each country bank of the amount on hand, has but just commenced.

The City banks have offered to carry the whole six millions, if need be, at an interest of six ₱ cent., until 1st January, and, on the payment of monthly installments, up to the 1st May, 1858. They volunteer to do this, before the notes are assorted, or the amount which the country banks may desire to call home is known, provided the banks will redeem daily in the City after Monday next. Aside from the shortness of the notice, which will probably be extended, this arrangement may possibly be brought about. The change, however, would not probably have been called for if the original arrangement had been properly or more systematically gone into, and then kept free from factious, meddlesome opposition at the Clearing-House. But no provision was made for assorting the notes, none for advising each country bank of the amount held, and none for limiting the amount to be held for each. An apology for this oversight is found in the fact that the money is nearly all undoubted in credit and amply secured at the Bank Department, and is at any time capable of being made equal to City funds.

The difficulty now attempted to be made on the subject is of the most ridiculous character, and becomes really contemptible when it is considered that the source of opposition to the country interest now was the main source of trouble and ultimate disgraceful failure of the City banks five weeks ago. The following from the *Albany Argus* to-day is pertinent to the question:

"A return to the payment of their obligations by our banking corporations, in the constitutional currency at the earliest possible day, is undoubtedly desirable. The suspension should only be regarded as a necessary evil, to be endured no longer than the necessity continues. Least of all should the idea be tolerated that a return to the specie standard is to be made a mere matter of convenience and subordinated to the real or supposed interests of bankers and commercial and business men. Ability, and not convenience, should be the measure of indulgence.

But the vaporing of some of the New-York City Banks about early resumption, and their tender solicitude lest the weakness of the country Banks should delay that consummation, tend to remind one of their boasting before suspension, and its disgraceful termination. Then they were found weaker than the country Banks in standing up against the panic and pressure. Nor will their efforts in sustaining resumption, *should any struggle be necessary*, be likely to compare more favorably with those of their country kindred. The truth is, that in a panic, a country bank is in less danger than a city bank of equal soundness. Neither, at such a time, can live, except upon the confidence of its dealers and hill-holders. In the country the relations of confidence between these and the banks are much more intimate and trusting than in the city, and hence the country institutions may rely upon the most forbearance in an emergency. Panic, too, always takes a stronger hold upon an urban than a rural population.

We do not think, therefore, that the New-York City Banks need trouble themselves particularly about their country cousins, beyond taking them into the general account in estimating their own ability to resume and sustain specie payments. If they can command the confidence of the public so far as to encounter no run for specie beyond their ability to meet, the country banks are quite sure, with rare exceptions, to enjoy a similar confidence, and do their part towards the restoration of sound banking.

We do not undertake to say how soon resumption should be attempted. It should be as early as it can beyond doubt be sustained. The suspension having taken place, a few weeks or few months of delay is better than a premature attempt and failure. The banks ought to be able to judge pretty accurately how soon the specie standard can be set up. It appears to us that there is a quiet way of getting back to specie payments, which is much better than any formal action. The banks are about to return to their usual system of redeeming their notes in New-York. When this machinery has been fairly put in motion, let each bank for itself, and without issuing any proclamation on the subject, return, at the earliest moment, to the payment of all its obligations in the usual way. Thus shall we have, practically, and before any general announcement of it, a resumption, quietly carried into operation, and in actual working order, which might have been defeated or at least embarrassed, had it been attempted by formal negotiation between the banks, and by previous public notice.

The quiet return to specie payments is rendered comparatively easy by the small inconvenience which the suspension has produced. *As there has been very little demand for gold, and it has borne but a trifling premium, business matters have gone on much as usual.* The change back to specie payments, if discreetly managed, will hardly create a sensation. It is now reasonable to expect, and certainly greatly to be hoped, that the banks will resume without the necessity of any legislation either to relieve them from penalties or to hasten resumption, and indeed without any legislation in relation to our banking system, except such conservative and prudential enactments as are calculated hereafter to check undue expansion and to prevent disastrous revulsions."

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $48,820; paid out $87,456, and held at the close $5,263,146.

The receipts and expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Trust funds and Treasury notes funded, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From Customs	$18,573,727 37
From sales of Public Lands	2,056,449 39
From incidental and miscellaneous sources	296,641 85
Total	$20,929,817 81
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,315,789 60
Interior (pensions and Indian)	3,240,698 99
War	7,290,950 83
Navy	3,915,906 99
Old public debt	$5 00
Redemption of stock loan of 1842	231,420 82
Redemption of stock loan of 1848	25,300 00
Redemption of stock loan of 1847	459,850 00
Redemption of stock loan of 1848	811,000 00
Redemption of Texas indemnity stock	9,000 00
Payment to creditors of Texas, per act of 9th September, 1850	30,040 94
Redemption of bounty land stock	25 00
Premium on stock redeemed	243,130 06
Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	41,310 72—$1,951,782 56
Total	$23,714,528 37

The Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., has discontinued redeeming its bills at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and they are now redeemed by L. S. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, in this City.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—OCTOBER.

	1857.	1856.
Baltimore and Ohio	$396,191	$471,390
Lehigh Valley	43,369	32,834

The *Evening Post* remarks on the subject of the country currency:

"We understand that another meeting of the Clearing-House Association will soon be held, at which it is very probable some modification as regards time will be made in the arrangements for the redemption of country bank bills.

The official notices of the recent action of the Clearing-House Association, requesting the country banks to redeem their notes daily at the Metropolitan Bank after Monday next, were not forwarded until yesterday, and the intervening time is so short that great doubt is expressed as to the ability of the country banks to respond to the request. It is believed that if the resolutions are carried into effect at that time, a large number of the banks will be thrown out, and serious disarrangement ensue. Any such trouble would postpone the resumption of specie payments. The circulation of the country bank-not

The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Sherman Telegraph Co. 6 Wall-st., 56 Wall-st., and 291 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Departure of the Walker Expedition for Nicaragua---Its Probable Course.

THE LATE MORMON OUTRAGE ON THE PLAINS.

Augusto Belmont Minister to Madrid—The Administration and Mexico—The Position of Secretary Cobb on Kansas Affairs—The New-York Post-Office—The Next Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Your correspondent's foreshadowings are realized. General WALKER is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. Dispatches were received from the District-Attorney of New-Orleans giving the essential facts. The statement that WALKER took arms and munitions of war with him from that port, is believed to be erroneous,—nevertheless, a disposition is manifested to blame the Federal officers at New-Orleans for permitting him to elude their vigilance. It was admitted that the Government can take no additional steps for the arrest of WALKER's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steamer *Fulton* or the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere at sea, but will not order his molestation if once he gets within any foreign jurisdiction.

The New-Orleans dispatch, that the steamer *Fulton* was in the Mississippi River when WALKER embarked, must be an error. The last letters received from the Commander, dated the 1st of November, announcee having fulfilled his orders there, and that he would depart immediately for Chiriqui. It is scarcely possible that she still remained in the river on the 11th. There is little doubt that the *Fulton* was on the Costa Rican coast at that time, and WALKER is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the *Fulton* and *Saratoga* —the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying thirty miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at Blewfields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Blewfield River, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamoristas and friendly to WALKER. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan River, up which he is expected to force his way, taking the weakly garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California are supposed to be now on the way. If successful in opening the Transit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at San José, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

Mormon affairs were also considered in Cabinet to-day. The State Department has a dispatch from one of the newly-appointed Utah Judges, giving an account of the recent destruction by the Mormons of the wagon train with the Army supplies. It was a contractor's train, and not a regular Army transport. It is impossible to send out any reinforcements or additional supplies this Winter, but the Army is believed to have an abundance. The last letter from Col. JOHNSTON, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before Winter, where he will not let his men starve while the Mormon granaries are overflowing. Col. JOHNSTON left four companies of infantry at Fort Laramie to keep communication open.

Governor IZARD, of Nebraska, having resigned and gone home, the President hopes that RICHARDSON, of Illinois, will reconsider his declination and accept the place.

Secretary TOUCEY, without referring it to the President, declined to entertain the question as to the propriety of the interrogation against which Lieutenant CHASE BARNEY protested in Naval Court,—so the Court persisted in its *ex parte* examination into the applicant's domestic relations.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, late U. S. Minister at the Hague, is to be sent as U. S. Minister to Madrid. His appointment was among the first determined upon by Mr. BUCHANAN, and will be consummated in due time. The selection of Mr. BELMONT to represent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which he is held by the President. Mr. BUCHANAN still cherishes the hope of acquiring Cuba by purchase, and has said on several occasions that he must have the European Missions filled with the right material for the promotion of this object.

The late Minister at the Hague is deemed especially fitted to represent us at Madrid, because of his connection with the ROTHSCHILDS, and other great bankers of Europe, through whose influence or aid Spain is expected to be forced to part with Cuba. The anticipated means of producing such a result are to be found in the immense foreign debt of Spain—controlled entirely by the ROTHSCHILDS—and a proposition to compel her to raise the money to take them up or pay up the interest. Under pressure it is supposed she may be compelled to sell the island of Cuba in order to raise the necessary funds.

It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter failure of this policy, when we remember how little disposition Spain manifests to pay any portion of her $750,000,000 of Bonds, on a large part of which she even fails to pay the interest. The $125,000,000 which Mr. BUCHANAN is willing to pay for Cuba, would scarcely be a drop in the bucket towards settling the foreign debt of Spain; and the ROTHSCHILDS, practical men as they are, will see at a glance, that even if Spain should accept the offered price for her island, she would invest it in railroads and other internal improvements—something that the Government could show to the people in exchange for the Cuban revenue, and not in reducing a debt which can be so much more easily repudiated. Mr. BELMONT, however, will be permitted to make the effort.

Mr. SOULE considers that the day for the acquisition of Cuba has passed, and that it cannot be accomplished by purchase for a long time to come, if ever. He has had abundant facilities for forming a correct opinion upon this point, and events will probably vindicate his conclusions.

It is not probable that anything decisive will be done in our Mexican relations at present, although it is evident that the Comonfort Government, now that the President has dictatorial powers, is the strongest which Mexico has seen for years, and the most likely to be sustained. As I notified you yesterday, the subject has been under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassment of a personal character, through which every consideration of dignity and patriotism should induce the President to break his way.

It is an admitted impossibility to accomplish anything at Mexico while our present Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, maintains that post, for he will not obey instructions, but is continually disregarding them. He is fully aware of the fact that the President would receive his resignation with exceeding joy; but has not the least idea of gratifying him. He would be removed, undoubtedly, but he has a brother-in-law in the Senate, Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, who will not assent to it, and declares that he will sacrifice himself rather than submit to the sacrifice of his friend. Mr. BUCHANAN dislikes to encounter the enmity of a Democratic Senator, and the local dissensions likely to grow out of such a state of facts in Georgia, and the chances are, therefore, that matters will be permitted to stand as they are.

Gov. WALKER's family, who expected him home a few days ago, do not look for him now until after the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon by the people of the Territory.

Mr. COBB has evidently been greatly misunderstood in regard to his views of Gov. WALKER's course, and his recommendations of the course to be pursued towards him by the Administration. He does not favor the removal of the Governor. While he thinks he did technically exceed his authority in the matter of rejecting the Oxford returns, and does not hesitate to say so, he looks to the motive of his action, and believing that to have been a good one, holds the error to have been excusable. Technically wrong as he thinks the Governor was, *he believes him to have been morally right.*

From the beginning of the crusade against WALKER in the South, I understand that Mr. COBB has been constant and earnest in his efforts to sustain him in Georgia and elsewhere,—always persisting in the strongest terms that the Democratic Party could not stand upon the policy of refusing to submit the Kansas Constitution to the people, and that the Governor in promising that this should be done, promised no more than every citizen of the South would demand for himself.

I do not make this explanation at Mr. COBB's suggestion, directly or indirectly; but having been the innocent means, in part, of propagating the erroneous statement of his position, justice to him and to the public requires this voluntary statement at my hands.

Do the City authorities of New-York know the fact, that unless a site for your new Post-Office is immediately allotted in the Park, the entire appropriation of half-a-million dollars will lapse, and so be lost altogether until Congress can be induced to reappropriate it? This is the fact. Mr. BROWN will purchase no site, at present, unless one can be had in the Park; and if the appropriation is not expended at the end of two years, the presumption of the law is, that it is not required, and it goes back into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund.

The Clerkship of the next House of Representatives is sought by several aspirants. Prominent among these are JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois; JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Indiana; and A. D. BANKS, of Virginia. RICHARD CONNOLLY, of New-York, was understood to be a candidate a while ago; but nothing is heard of his claims now-a-days, he has probably abandoned the track. The Clerkship will depend somewhat upon the decision of the Speakership, as no two officers are likely to be taken from the same section. If Colonel ORR or any other Southern man is elected Speaker, Mr. BANKS will necessarily retire from the contest for Clerk. If Mr. PHELPS, Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, or any other Western man, should be nominated to the Speakership, either the printing or the Clerkship will go to the South, and then Mr. BANKS' star will be in the ascendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker is chosen, Mr. ALLEN is pretty sure of the Clerkship. In that case Mr. BANKS is a candidate for Printer to the House, and will start with a pretty strong capital of friends from his own section.

In regard to the printing, all sorts of combinations are making. The *Union* office will probably get the Senate printing without much difficulty, and Mr. WENDELL, the present printer, is a candidate for re-election in the House. His friends claim his election as certain. He has in competition with him, in addition to Mr. BANKS, Col. FORNEY of the Philadelphia *Press*, whose claims are urged with a good deal of energy by some very active and determined members elect. Major HEISS, of the Washington *States*, while not a candidate, may be considered against the re-election of Mr. WENDELL, and so adds to the force against whom the present printer has to contend. I would be hazardous to attempt a prediction as to the result.

For Doorkeeper of the House, DARLING, present incumbent, has lingering hopes of hanging on through some impossible combination between Know-Nothings, Fire-Eaters and Republicans. He will probably realize the scriptural declaration that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." Some good Democrat is certain to have the place. Among the candidates are Mr. MCKNEW, who held the place during the Congress before the last; Mr. HACKNEY, of Virginia; PETER GOSMAN, of Maryland, and Mr. WOODRIDGE, of New-York. My own impression is that some Northern man not yet named will win this prize.

Mr. A. J. GLASSBRENNER will probably be again re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms. For Postmaster of the House, Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, who held the office for many years, is a candidate. The chances, however, are in favor of Mr. MICHAEL W. CLUSKEY, of this city, a young and talented Democratic writer, who is exceedingly popular with his party, and would make an efficient and faithful officer.

These are the prizes to be contended for, and these the claimants who are entered for the race in the House of Representatives on the first Monday of December. From among the gentlemen named the organization will be completed in all probability, although some unexpected turn in the political wheel of fortune may bring quite a different set of men uppermost within the next two or three weeks. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

General CASS, to-day, received a letter from Judge ECKELS, Chief Justice of Utah, who is on the way to the territory and beyond Fort Laramie, stating that an express had arrived bringing intelligence of an attack on the United States Quartermaster's train by the Mormons, in which 78 army wagons and their contents were destroyed. The Government officers here do not fully credit the report.

Emphatic instructions have been sent South with the view, if possible, to intercept General WILLIAMS and his party.

The Treasurer's statement shows the amounts in the different depositories to be $11,868,000, of which $6,768,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the week ending the 9th instant amount to nearly $800,000.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 13.

Col. WARREN SCOTT made a strong argument to-day against the verdict against DONNELLY. He showed by the records that it was contradictory. He also cited authorities to show that it was contrary to law, because each count in the indictment charged DONNELLY with the same murder and Moses with the same death, and as each count was a distinct charge, the prisoner is found guilty of having inflicted the same wound four times, from which MOSES suffered four distinct and separate deaths—an impossibility.

J. P. BRADLEY then reviewed the evidence in the case, and the circumstances attending it, to show that aside from the dying declarations of MOSES there was nothing to convict DONNELLY.

The argument is to reverse the judgment of the Court below.

A Bill to Sustain the Financial Credit of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 13.

The bill to sustain the credit of the State was before the Legislature yesterday. It provides for a mill tax, and also for the collection of the two per cent. fund claimed by the State from the United States.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Nov. 13.

The upper rolling mill of DUPONT'S Powder Mill, near this place, exploded this morning. Two men named SHANNON were injured, yet not fatally.

Condition of the New-York Central Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Nov. 13.

The New-York Central Railroad, direct line between Rochester and Syracuse, is now all right. The trains are now running between Albany and Buffalo with their usual regularity.

From Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION—A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SHOT, ETC,

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 13.

The Judges of Election for this City have made returns of an election held on the "fourth Wednesday of November," while the Constitution requires the election to be held on the "first Wednesday." The returns have been sent to the Governor, who may refuse to commission the parties elected. At any rate the oversight will make trouble.

THOMAS TONER, one of the notorious Know-Nothing Tigers, was mortally shot, last night, by a man named NORGAN. Last year, at about the same time, TONER was a party to the murder of a German, near the place where he himself was shot.

The schooner *Harriet* from Havana, at this port, reports that T. R. EWING, of New-York, and JOHN KNOWLES, of England, seamen, died on the passage.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER REINDEER.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Reindeer*, running between St Louis and Alton, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River, last night, and sunk in nine feet of water. She was uninsured.

LOSS OF AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER, WITH HER CREW.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Traveler* reports seeing a large schooner founder, forty miles from here, on Sunday last. She had lost her crew. The *Traveler* did not ascertain her name, and was unable to render any assistance.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER NEBRASKA.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *Nebraska*, from Philadelphia, bound to Georgetown, D. C., with a cargo of coal, has sunk in three fathoms water, in the Horseshoe.

Sentence of the Murderers of the McKenzie Family.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, Nov. 13.

BREEN and SLAVIN, Senior, the murderers of the MCKENZIE family, were sentenced to-day to be hung on the 11th of December next. SLAVIN, Jr., was also found guilty. Sentence on him will be passed hereafter.

The Mississippi U. S. Senatorship.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Nov. 13.

Hon. A. G. BROWN has been nominated by the Democrats to the U. S. Senate.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia* was detained here till this afternoon, on account of the heavy sea on the bar.

Foreign News via Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 13—P. M.

We have good reason to expect to-night news from Europe *via* Cape Race, and have requested the lines to hold open through to New-York.

[The dispatch says nothing as to what steamer has passed Cape Race, but if news is to expected, it is doubtless the *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, or *Ariel*, from Southampton 4th inst. The line east of Sackville, N. B., closed without notifying us of its intention. If news has been obtained, it will come to hand to-morrow forenoon.—REP.]

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here this afternoon with Havana and Key West dates to the 10th inst. She brought no news of interest.

The Woodman Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13.

Mr. WOODMAN, the husband of Mrs. WOODMAN, the heroine of the New-York Hotel affair, has sued for a divorce.

The California Mails.

The following is a dispatch to M. O. ROBERTS Esq.:

SOUTHWEST PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

The steamship *Granada*, from New-York for New-Orleans, the *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans for New-York, and the *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall for New-York, entered the harbor of Havana on the 9th inst.

The *Philadelphia* and *Granada* left on the same day. The *St. Louis* was to coal and would leave the next morning for New-York. She has 600 passengers and $1,170,000 in treasure.

The *Granada* has 280 passengers and $900,000 in treasure. S. P. GRIFFIN, Com. steamer *Granada*.

News from Rio de Janeiro.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to Oct. 1. In the *Journal de Comercio* of Sept. 30 we find the following:

"It has been reported for some days back that the gravest disorder had broken out on board the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, anchored in this port. One of our colleagues this morning thus notices this rumor:

"It has been rumored that on board the American frigate *St. Laurence* the crew had mutinied and threatened to take the life of the Commodore and other officers. It appears that one of the sailors convicted of an infamous crime, had been condemned to a punishment which the Commodore did not judge to be sufficiently severe for a man who had twice been punished for the same cause. A new penalty being imposed by the Court Martial, the crew mutinied to such an extent that help was asked from the French and English men-of-war in the harbor to arrest the revolters. A new Court-martial was held and eighteen of the mutineers were sentenced to death."

We are authorized to state that these facts are not altogether correct. On board the *St. Laurence* five sailors are under trial for immoral conduct, but the process is not yet concluded, and consequently there has been no condemnation. There has been only one sentence on board the *St. Laurence*. A sailor insulted his officer, and was condemned to finish his term of enlistment in a penitentiary in the United States. The supposed mutiny is without any foundation, but the report arose from the fact that on the 7th inst., five men who were on leave ashore, were taken off in a state of beastly intoxication. They became unruly during the night and were put under arrest. The occurrence was, however, deemed of so little consequence that the Commander-in-Chief was not even informed of it. The false report of the mutiny created much excitement in the city.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of Coffee effected to-day (Oct. 1) amount to 8,000 bags.

A bark was taken for a Southern port in the United States, at 70 cents.

Vessels Loading—Bark *Boston*, United States; bark *Maxwell*, Baltimore; bark *McPhipps*, Richmond; bark *Le Breton*, New-Orleans.

Discharging—Schooner *Torrent*, from Hamburg; bark *Archer*, from London; schooner *Ososwottee*, from Liverpool; bark *Elberta*, from the United States.

Cleared Sept. 30—Bark *Sally Abojee*, Richmond, 3,300 bags; Bark *Blue Wing*, 2,264 bags; Bark *Reindeer*, 3,000 bags; Ship *Rattler*, New-Orleans, 1,000 bags.

Sailed Sept. 30—Bark *Julia Dean*, for New-Orleans, with coffee.

There are no quotations of Coffee in the papers before us. The total exportation for the month of September was 250,112 bags. Freights were quoted to the Northern ports of the United States at 50c., and to Southern ports 70c.

News from the Rio de la Plata.

In the *Journal de Comercio*, of Rio de Janeiro, we find dates from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 15, and Montevideo to Sept. 18.

In Montevideo the coming election was creating stirring times. Parties were very much exasperated against each other, and all idea of conciliation was repudiated. Bloody events were expected to take place during November.

In Buenos Ayres the government had ordered all persons born in the country to enlist in the National Guard. Messrs. MACKINLAY, ALFRED and GEORGE LUMB, and JOHN DUGUID, sons of English residents, and the brothers KLAPPENBACKS, sons of French residents, refused to enrol themselves in the civil corps, declaring that they had adopted as their country the country of their parents.

The Government decided that by the Constitution all persons born in the country were citizens of the State, and ordered these gentlemen to be arrested for violation of the law. After their arrest, protesting against the violence that was done their persons, they provided substitutes, whose services in the National Guard were refused.

The French and English Consuls had laid the matter before the Ministers at Parana, and great excitement existed in consequence.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

One Week's Later News by the Arabia.

How the American Bank Suspension is Received Abroad.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Very Important from India.

FALL OF DELHI.

Scenes and Incidents of the Assault.

LUCKNOW YET UNRELIEVED

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

American Horses Beaten at Newmarket

Heavy Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs Lower ---Activity in American Stocks.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool at ½ o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 31st ultimo arrived at this port at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list brought by the *Arabia*:

Com. Bk. Can. King'n	£20,000	H. Becker & Graeve	£1,380
P. Speyer & Co.	19,000	Beni. H. Field	1,000
August Belmont	16,500	Trenholm, Bros. & Co.	1,000
Bk. State New-York	10,000	Auguste Nottebohm	1,000
E. & E. Perrier & Co.	10,000	J. W. Schmidt & Co.	1,000
Maitl'nd, Phelps & Co.	10,000	P. Margin	1,000
J. P. Moore & Son	10,000	Schnchardt & Gebhard	1,000
Martin Bates & Son	5,000	E. G. Squiers	1,500
Hendricks & Bros.	5,000	Halsted, Chamb'n & Co	1,000
Nesmith & Sons	1,500	De Rham & Co.	1,000
W. J. Forbes	4,000	R. Gilchrist	989
Brown Bros.	4,000	Robert Barnet	981
Wallerstein & Knust.	4,000	Brewer & Caldwell	900
Lobach & Schepeler.	4,000	H. D. Brookman & Co.	850
A. P. Margin	4,000	Juan C. de Mier	800
Lea & Waller	3,500	James Dube	750
Frederick C. Carter	3,000	C. Dnrand	800
Kohl & Garisson	3,000	John M. Smith & Co.	875
Leaycraft & Co.	3,000	R. Sprague & Sons	600
Brailsford, Jordan & Co	3,000	H. A. Pritchard	1,050
Smith & Patrick	2,880	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	500
R. C. Burlage	2,500	George Ashton	500
E. Bech & Kunhardt	2,000	J. T. Montell & Co.	450
R. Withers	2,000	Cotheal & Co.	400
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	2,000	Miss A. A. D. Goelet	350
C. A. Davis	1,500	Jas. G. King's Sons	310
Jas. G. King's Sons	1,500	M. Mattison & Co.	250
Homer & Co., Boston	1,48	Augustus Wiggin	250
Cammann & Co.	1,300	F. MacDonald & Co.	200
Edward Haynes	1,200	David H. Gildersleeve	150
Welsh, Carver & Co.	1,200	Rev. Joshua Leavett	100
F. & C. DeSilver, Phil.	1,010	John Macdougall	100
Isaac M. Wright	1,100	Order	11,670
G. Von Baur & Co.	1,500		

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool on her outward passage at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 25th of October.

The *Arabia* brings £205,082 7s. 2d. from Liverpool, and £26,475 80-100 from Havre.

The steamer *City of Washington*, arrived out at Liverpool at 10 P. M., on the 27th.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton, and the *New-York* at Glasgow, on the 29th.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The *Arabia's* advices were published in London on Monday, the 26th ultimo, and the Money Article of the London *Times* dated that evening says: "The entire suspension of specie payments by the New-York and Boston Banks is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for." The papers generally regard the matter in much the same light.

On the Stock Exchange the news was at first regarded as unfavorable, and Consols opened at a decline of an eighth, but this was soon more than recovered, and on the capture of Delhi becoming known, the market became very firm, and the closing price was 89.

The demand for discount at the Bank was excessive under the apprehension of a further rise in the rate, but none took place.

The suspension of WARD H. BRAND of London, engaged in large American transactions, was announced. Liabilities stated at £140,000.

On Tuesday the suspension of the "Borough Bank" of Liverpool took place, owing to the refusal of the Bank of England to make certain advances. The claims of depositors are stated at nearly a million and a half of sterling, but the capital of the Bank would ultimately meet all demands. The event created considerable embarrassment in Liverpool, and later in the week several firms suspended in consequence.

On the Stock Exchange the funds declined ¼ ₰ cent. under this Bank failure.

On Wednesday the advices by the *City of Washington* were published, and served to strengthen the favorable impression made by the *Arabia's* news. The funds fluctuated somewhat during the day, and money was in very active demand.

The house of Thornton, Huggins, Ward & Co. of Huddersfield and Manchester, failed, with liabilities for half a million sterling in the American trade. Several other American houses were hard pressed, but it was expected they would get through. Charles Smith & Co., of Manchester, in the muslin trade, were brought down in connection with the difficulties in Glasgow.

The East India Company were borrowers of £750,000 to provide for silver remittances about to be made by them to Calcutta.

On Thursday the stock market was buoyant, and an advance in the funds was well maintained. Money was in active demand at the Bank, but was quite abundant in the Stock Exchange at 4@5 per cent.

The failure of JAMES CONNIE, writer, Perth, was announced. Liabilities about £180,000; assets very small.

The Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, had been in difficulties, but it was announced that it would receive full aid to meet them. It is said that one of the conditions under which aid was furnished, was, that the Bank should ultimately wind up. Its deposits are expected to amount to about £6,000,000.

On Friday, the Stock market was active at an advance, and Consols closed at 89⅜@89½ for Money, and 89½@89⅝ for Account. Money continued in good demand, at about 8 ₰ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week, £154,684.

Nothing is definitely stated in regard to the Liverpool failures. They are believed to be mostly connected with the trade of the British American Provinces.

The malle from India had arrived in England, bringing intelligence of the *fall of Delhi.*

It is officially announced that the Treasury has made arrangements for the more prompt publication of the weekly returns of the Bank of England. The day of their appearance in the *Gazette* will be Friday, as usual, but they will be made up to the preceding Wednesday night. The first publication under the new method will be in the *Gazette* of Friday next, which will contain the accounts up to the 4th.

The officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, in order to evince their appreciation of their courteous reception in England, gave a public ball and supper at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. The decorations of the ball-room displayed the good taste which prevails in the American Navy, and gave full evidence of warm attachment to the British nation. There was a numerous attendance of the nobility and gentry, with the heads of the naval and military departments. The entertainment was altogether of a very sumptuous character.

The Siamese Embassy, consisting of four Ambassadors and a numerous retinue, had arrived in England, and were attracting much attention.

The American horses, *Prioress* and *Babylon*, made an inglorious performance in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket. Thirty-one horses ran, and *Babylon* actually came in last. Mr. PARES' *Odd Trick* was the winner.

Several shipwrecks had occurred on the eastern coast of England during the prevalence of heavy gales. The ship *Ontario*, of Shields, was lost, and 23 persons on board of her were drowned. No American vessels appear to have suffered.

The morning of Tuesday, Nov. 3, had been finally fixed upon for the launch of the *Great Eastern*.

The Queen had formerly approved of Mr. WYMAN B. S. MOORE to be Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

The Leeds *Mercury*, in noticing the visit of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER to that place, says that Mr. SUMNER's health has been very greatly restored, and that he will return to America in the steamer of the 7th of November, and be in his place in the Senate on the opening of Congress.

Sir W. GORE OUSELEY had received his credentials as special Minister to Central America. He first goes to Washington to consult with the American Government on Central American affairs generally.

Paris letters state that the question of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should affairs get worse, had been under discussion. The government, it was said, had determined not to sanction such a movement.

A reduction to the amount of thirteen million francs is demanded in the estimate of the war office. This, says the correspondent of the *Times*, means a reduction in the army.

General CAVAIGNAC died very suddenly of aneurism of the heart while out shooting. He was to be buried at Paris on the 31st October.

The *Moniteur* says there is an excess in the revenue for 1858 of 48,000,000 francs.

The *Patrie* announces that negotiations are going on between France and England for an exchange of territory in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Claudergore to England, receiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Pondicherry.

It is stated that a Conference will probably be held in London about the 10th of November, with a view to settle the existing differences between Mexico and Spain, and that the mediators, England and France, will probably be represented respectively by the Earl of CLARENDON and Count DE PERSIGNY. But few difficulties are anticipated.

Per contra.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the negotiations will probably be carried on in Paris, and Lord CLARENDON is not likely to take part in the matter. He also says that Mexico agreed to accept the mediation on condition that M. LAFRAGUA shall be previously received by the Court of Madrid in his official capacity.

The new Spanish Ministry is thus constituted: MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, Foreign Affairs; JOSEPH CABANS, Justice; MON, Finance; Admiral BUSTILLO, Marine; REMUDEZ DE CASTRO, Interior; SALAVERRIA, Public Works; Admiral ARMERO, War, with the Presidency of the Council.

The Marquis DE CORDERA is named Governor of Madrid.

On the 24th of October, in view of the continuance of the King's malady, the Prince of Prussia assumed the conduct of public affairs, in the name of the King, in virtue of a mandate signed by His Majesty on the previous day. No change whatever would be made in the Ministry or policy of the Government.

The King continues to improve in health, both mentally and bodily.

The house of BALADIO & Co., of Milan, had failed, with liabilities estimated at £300,000 sterling.

Heavy rains had caused serious floods in various parts of Italy. The railroads were badly damaged and travel for a time impeded.

Letters from Naples continue to complain of glaring government outrages. In one of his communications the correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"On his entrance into office the present excellent United States Minister had occasion to act very decidedly in behalf of United States citizens, and from that time to this he has never had the slightest cause of complaint, and American citizens are more respected here than the subjects of any government."

The epidemic continued to prevail with great violence at Lisbon. At the latest dates the deaths numbered 130 to 140 per day. Commerce was entirely suspended.

Lisbon dates to the 26th October say the fever was then on the decline.

The Swiss elections had resulted largely in favor of the liberals.

Numerous additional failures had taken place in Vienna, but the *Times* correspondent in that city, under date Oct. 25, says, "the Money Market is less agitated, and it is believed that the worst of the crisis is over."

It is stated that the Austrian Government have protested against the fortifications erected by Russia at the entrance of the sea of Azoff.

The health of the King of Sweden is said to be critical.

Cholera had begun to decline in Sweden. It is stated to have carried off 5,000 persons since its invasion.

It is stated that the Prussian Government has instructed its representative at the federal diet in Frankfort to lay the whole matter of the dispute with Denmark in regard to the Duchy of Holstein, before that body, and to apply to the Austrian representative there for his coöperation in the affair.

The first sitting of the Conference on the question of the Danubian Principalities, it is expected, will be held about the middle of November.

The courier to Constantinople announces that a great financial operation is projected by the Turkish Government with the Ottoman Bank, involving a loan of 200,000,000 francs at 10 per cent.

The *Petropolis* steamer had arrived at Southampton. Her dates are, Rio, Oct. 1; Bahia, 6; Pernambuco, 8; Lisbon, 26. At Rio, the coffee market and freights were dull. Exchanges on London, 27⅛@27¾. Flour was quiet. No advices have come to hand from Bahia and Pernambuco. At Lisbon it was difficult to transact business, owing to the fever. Lisbon Exchange for Bills at three months on London, 54¼.

The King of Portugal has given £6,760 from his private purse, for the education of orphans left destitute.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

HOW THE NEWS OF THE AMERICAN BANK SUSPENSION IS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 26.

The entire suspension of specie payments by the New-York and Boston Banks, reported this morning by the American mail, *is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for.* Had the step been taken a fortnight earlier, an immense amount of ruin might have been averted. The Banks, after having by their mismanagement brought about the state of affairs which rendered the panic possible, sought to save themselves by the sacrifice of the whole mercantile community, but the public at last have taken the matter into their own hands, and forced them to a stoppage, which will place them in the same condition with their victims, and thus terminate the struggle. Their course had been simply this: By a system of most imprudent advances they had encouraged the public to rely on abundant accommodation, not only on bills of exchange, but on the bonds and promissory notes of railway and other corporations. When the over-issue of this latter class of securities began to excite alarm, and it was seen by a knot of speculators that if they could be brought into sudden discredit general confusion would ensue, the Banks themselves found upon those they had defrauded, and not merely refused further accommodation, but called in, as far as possible, all that had been granted. Of course universal fright followed, but as soon after firm went down, the Banks still boasted that they were determined to maintain themselves, and actually excited some sort of admiration at the grandeur of their resolve. But it was plain they could not succeed, and that, even supposing their preservation possible, it might be paid for too dearly. In the opinion of calm lookers-on, another week was alone required to stop every house throughout the State. Apprehensive, however, of the penalty of losing their charters, and animated by individual rivalry, they continued blindly stubborn. The community at last, it appears, with an instinct of despair, resolved to bring them to an end. A concerted run was arranged by the depositors, and on the evening before the departure of the packet a general stoppage was ascertained to be inevitable. Eighteen of these establishments had already been brought down, and the thirty-three that remained saw that another day would seal their fate. A deputation of the presidents of three of the largest was therefore dispatched to the Governor of the State at Albany to pray for the necessary legislative steps to legalize the suspension, and meanwhile, a notification of the event was given in all the New-York papers of the morning of the 14th inst. Its effect was instantaneous. Every one, it is said, seemed to feel that the ordinary channels of business would forthwith be restored, and that from that moment the progress of recovery would commence. The steamer sailed at noon, and the last accounts therefore reach only to 11 o'clock A. M., but a postscript of that date announces that everything was going on quietly and that all excitement had passed away. This result was perfectly natural. The inconvertible paper of the banks would now circulate at a value in proportion to the discretion with which it might be issued, and supposing it to be kept within close limits, there is no reason that it should fall much, if at all, below par. No doubt was entertained that the Legislature of New-York would sanction the movement, and the period of resumption is contemplated to be the 5th of April. In the interval about £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of gold may be expected from California, and speculative shipments of specie from this side must result only in loss. The great danger which has pressed upon our money market during the past two or three weeks is therefore lightened. It is also believed that many failures that must have occurred here if the present event had not taken place will be averted, and that news may arrive by future packets of the resumption of business by several of those among the New-York firms whose fall was occasioned solely by the inability to sell produce, or even to negotiate undoubted bills.

From London Times, (City article,) Oct. 28.

The one day later advices from New-York this morning fully confirm the anticipations expressed yesterday regarding the effect of the bank suspensions. No new failures are announced. One or two of the most important houses that had previously stopped had resumed business under an extension from their creditors. The rate of exchange on England had advanced from 100 to 108, and in all the principal speculative stocks there had been an average recovery of 10 per cent. This result, moreover, had taken place before there had been time to perfect in any way the arrangements necessary to the working of the new order of affairs. The banks, for instance, could not make any general expansion, because they had not yet agreed as to the mode and proportion in which they would receive each other's notes. Specie was still required at the clearing-house for their respective balances at the end of each day, and hence each was afraid to put out notes lest the others should not do so to a similar extent. Practically therefore the only aid the merchants had yet received consisted in the relief from increased pressure, and in the conviction that the restoration of mutual action among the several banks in all parts of the State would remove the paralysis which had rendered it impossible for remittances to be made or produce to be transported from one centre of business to another. The Metropolitan Bank, the third in the list as regards the amount of its deposits, and two others of considerable magnitude, had already notified that they would receive at par the notes of all the legitimately organized banks in the State, and a meeting was held on the evening after the departure of the present advices to bring about harmonious action in this respect. Upon that point being arranged, and a decision adopted as to the extent to which each bank should be permitted to expand its circulation, the transactions of commerce might be expected to return to their ordinary channels, and, as delay would be fraught with mischief, it may be assumed that all parties would act with promptitude. The *Fulton*, therefore, will probably bring intelligence, on Friday, that the entire note issues of the State of New-York are again performing the function of currency. This effected, the exchange transactions with other States will simply depend upon the estimate entertained of the security of their individual banks, and of the period at which such of them as have suspended may be expected to resume specie payments. In the case of the Pennsylvanian Banks the discount seems at the last date to have been 6 ₰ cent. These quotations will vary from day to day, but business will adapt itself to them with perfect ease and regularity. Throughout the Union, therefore, there will again be complete facilities for the movement of merchandise, and the settlement of accounts. On the question of the course of exchange between Europe and America the view is equally clear. When the New-York note circulation shall have been legalized as a tender no one will went gold, except for the purpose of exportation or hoarding, and any remittances from this side would therefore inevitably result in loss. Supposing the paper issues of the banks, which are all based on the security of State stocks, to be kept, as there is little doubt they will be, within limits not exceeding the actual requirements for carrying on the internal trade of the country, this paper will be maintained at par—that is to say, it would be taken for its equivalent in English sovereigns or American

upon themselves, and which, owing to their being in discredit, had become purchasable greatly below par; but the method would be clumsy, even for a transaction of this kind, since they could pay the gold to some London house of unquestioned standing, and so obtain a New-York credit which would be just as available. The conclusion consequently is that, supposing all the arrangements for legalizing the existing suspension to be duly carried out, the flow of bullion will, in the course of a month or two, find again its natural channel, and, instead of passing from London to New-York, will come from New-York to London. Almost all the American payments from America to India and China are made through this country, and the mining wealth of California likewise is expended in the purchase of European goods. There is constantly, therefore, a natural balance due to us from the United States, and an alteration of this condition of affairs must at all times be utterly anomalous. For the present the return to a normal condition will be delayed by the enormous amounts of English capital lately authorized to be drawn for at New-York for investment in American securities at their depreciated prices; but this effect will be merely temporary, and it will tend, moreover, greatly to facilitate the revival of stability in that city, and to maintain its note currency at par value. Hence there will be no danger of hoarding, and the banks between now and the 5th of April will have not the slightest difficulty in recovering whatever stock of bullion may be requisite for them safely to return to cash payments. Under these circumstances there will be good hope that a majority of those among the firms lately broken by tens and hundreds who have previously conducted their business on honest principles will be able to resume, and that the ultimate prospects of creditors on this side will prove far less gloomy than has been recently apprehended. This will be a point to test the health of the American mercantile community. In Massachusetts there are stringent bankruptcy laws, but there are none in New-York, and any house that has suspended can easily force its creditors to any kind of settlement. If the recovery from the crisis should be characterized by a faithful resumption of obligations, the credit of the community will be proportionably strong, and judging thus far from every communication received, there is not a single sign that an opposite course is likely to be pursued.

From the London Post, Oct. 28.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the American advices received by the *Arabia* steamer caused but little change in the value of the funds. It is very generally assumed that the "crisis" has been reached, and that, come whatever may, it cannot be worse than that which has already occurred in the transatlantic commercial world. It is, moreover, assumed that as the banks in New-York and Boston have now suspended specie payments, it will stop the efflux of coin from this side, and thereby relieve this country of the inconvenience of losing any considerable portion of its metallic currency. Hence the slight effect produced by the intelligence of commercial disaster, embracing all branches of commerce, both external and internal, and extending throughout the whole of the commercial centres of the country. Later in the day the circulation of a report to the effect that Delhi had been recaptured, and that the relief of Lucknow had been accomplished, caused the market to assume a great degree of buoyancy.

But little progress could be made in the discount market until it was ascertained that no advance in the Bank rate of interest was to be made today, and the money market became somewhat easier in the afternoon so far as regards first-class acceptances, which were discountable at a shade below the Bank rate. Some classes of paper, however, continue to be shunned, and especially any which appears to have the taint of American origin, it being felt that the wide-spread disaster which has fallen upon the commercial community of the United States must inevitably be reflected on this side. A variety of reports have been in circulation relative to the instability of certain firms, but we believe that the actual suspension of payment is confined to one firm only in the metropolis at present. The decision of the Bank directors not to put up the rate to 9 per cent. today, is undoubtedly satisfactory; but, whilst they are under the governance of the present system, no certainty can be felt that that and other restrictive measures will not be resorted to for the purpose of keeping our gold. As to the hypothesis that the suspension of specie payments by the bankers of the United States will prevent the shipment of gold from this side, it may be said that it is fallacious. Gold will flow out freely whilst commodities of all kinds in the United States are so much depreciated in value as at present reported, and the fact that the banking institutions have resorted to an expedient which is only one step short of bankruptcy, as the sole mode by which affairs stand a chance of being righted, will influence the specie shipments in a scarcely perceptible degree. It may be taken for granted that the shipments of specie from this side will be for some time to come regulated purely by the value of commodities in the United States; and whilst bargains can be made, so long will coin be sent to the United States for the purpose. Exchange operations, in many cases, offer too much risk, although bills at 90 to 95, drawn against produce shipments, must offer a sore temptation to speculators, and doubtless will drew investments to a certain extent. The chief point for consideration, however, is, how are the difficulties which threaten to involve the commercial community here, in consequence of the position of affairs in the United States, to be avoided or mitigated?

THE POLICY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

From the London Economist.

The advance in the Bank rate of discount to 8 per cent. must not be regarded as an indication of any further pressure upon the money-market for domestic purposes, but as a protection against a drain of our bullion which might be induced by the low rate of the exchanges with the United States. Every one, even those who are not connected with that trade, can easily understand that the rate at which the bills remitted from America can be turned into cash must be an important element in the calculation, whether it will be profitable or not to transmit gold equal to the net amount which such bills afford to the holders when reduced by the discount to be paid. If a house receives bills to the value of £100,000, the exact quantity of gold which can be obtained for them must depend upon the rate which is paid for converting them into cash. At 3 per cent. paid for their discount, the quantity of gold which would be obtained for them would represent, supposing them to be two months' bills, £99,500, but at 8 per cent. the amount of gold which would be obtained would represent only £98,667. It must, then, be quite plain that, taking the exchange between the United States and this country at any given rate, the main question which must determine the profit or loss of transmitting gold must be the rate at which gold can be obtained here in exchange for the bills that are to be drawn or received against it. A rate of 7 per cent. discount may make the operation profitable; a rate of 8 per cent. may entirely suspend it. Looked at in this light the policy of the Bank of England during the last three years, of governing the rate of interest by the foreign exchanges, and the pressure which exchange transactions, rather than domestic transactions, have brought upon it, is at once a sound, and, so far as the home trade is concerned, a truly conservative policy. It is of infinitely less importance to the home trade that a high rate of interest should be paid for a time than that our resources should be drained so much to feed speculation in foreign countries that the ordinary wants of our merchants and manufacturers must be curtailed to an inconvenient and ruinous extent. The loss occasioned by the depreciation of property under such circumstances would be much greater than from any difference in the rate of discount, even when at the highest. We have seen the time when bankers have nominally fixed the rate of discount at 5 per cent., but when their sources of supply were nearly dried up by foreign drains. At the present moment it would be but little satisfaction to the home trade to see the rate of discount kept down at 5 or 6 per cent., when the effect would be to drain our market of bullion in order to feed a demand abroad, to be soon followed by a state of much more restriction at home. A high rate of interest, like a high price of commodities, is the only true correction of scarcity. As in the case of commodities, it acts as a security for the future in three ways—first, as we have shown, it prevents the exportation of bullion; next, it encourages its importation; and lastly, it tends to economize the use of capital by modifying transactions already undertaken, and, for the time, inducing too great caution in entering into new ones. In every way an adequately high rate of interest is the best—nay, the only real conservator of the home trade at a time like the present, when in almost every great commercial country, enterprise and speculation have outrun the legitimate means of conducting them.

It is some satisfaction, too, that in the present juncture of affairs in the United States, a recent change of a sound and rational character has been made in the French law as it relates to the Bank of France, the effect of which will be to aid, and not to neutralize, as it has done upon former occasions, the efforts of the Bank of England. Before the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France in the present year, that establishment was prohibited by law from charging more than 6 per cent. discount. What was the effect of that restriction? Was it any advantage to the trade of France? Money being obtained upon lower terms in Paris than elsewhere, a constant drain was kept up on the Bank of France, and gold, supplied by forced operations from the Bank of England, ran through the Bank of France in a continuous stream; and thus indirectly in part neutralized, at the cost of the Bank of France, the natural effect of the restrictive measures of the Bank of England. Now, fortunately, that restriction is removed, and the Bank of France is left at full liberty to follow the market rate of discount. The effect is that already, short as the present pressure has been, the rate of discount in Paris has been raised to 7½ per cent. This wholesome change is to this country at the present moment extremely important. Suppose the French law to have remained unaltered, and the *maximum* rate of discount to have stood at 6 per cent., it is certain that in place of £20,000 of gold having been shipped to the United States in the last week, a very large sum must have gone, and have so reduced the bullion in the Bank of France that a resort must have been had again, and to a much greater extent, to these forced operations by which gold could be obtained from London, even though at a large sacrifice; and thus the efforts of the Bank of England, in order to protect the bullion reserve against the present artificial demand in the United States, would have been to some extent frustrated. As it is, the two great Banks, which in point of fact less or more regulate the monetary transactions of Europe, will now act in harmony, both following the natural law of supply and demand in fixing from time to time the terms upon which they will do business. If any proof were required of the soundness of these views, we have only to point to the very inconsiderable amounts of bullion which, both from France and England, have thus far been shipped to the United States, notwithstanding the very low rate of the exchanges.

But so far as regards the future, and the extent to which it may be needful to pursue these measures of restrictive self-defence, much, if not everything, depends now upon the turn affairs may take in the United States. That is the point upon which all eyes are turned. Much has been said upon the subject of overtrading, and all kinds of general reasoning have been adduced to account for it. On one hand it is contended that too free a commercial system has induced to import beyond the means of payment—on another side it is said that unrestricted bank credits have done all the mischief. We place very little faith in the latter reason—none whatever in the former. We have seen in this country, and in many others, periods of great speculation under all systems of commercial law and under every system of monetary law. We have had monetary panics and commercial crises under the strictest protective system, and under a system of comparative free trade—under the Bank Restriction Act of 1796, under the Cash resumption Act of 1819, and severely even under the Bank Act of 1844. Never was a whole nation seized with a greater mania for rash and improvident speculation, than that which prevailed in this country from 1845 to 1847. But this, at least, can be said in favor of perfect freedom from restrictions—when a nation does make a great mistake, it is more easily and more quickly remedied than when men's acts are trammelled by vexatious interferences with the natural laws of commerce.

In the case of the United States at this time, if by overtrading is meant an undue conversion of floating into fixed capital in the formation of railways and other public works, and an undue extent of borrowing from foreign countries upon such securities, and most of all on extravagant speculation in shares based upon borrowed capital, such as we witnessed in England in 1846, then we have no difficulty in assenting to the charge. But if by overtrading is meant an excess of importations and exportations, an excess of production and even of consumption, we doubt if there is much ground for the assumption. Nor is it any proof that such has been the case that numerous failures have taken place among importers and other traders, or even that prices are for the moment unnaturally depressed. How many in this country in 1857 who, as far as their legitimate trade was concerned, would have been wealthy and far beyond the reach of the crisis, were yet ruined in consequence of their speculations in railways? and how much property shared in the depression caused by the general pressure, which was not in excess of the legitimate requirements of the public? Looking only at the legitimate commerce of the United States, we can discover no evidence of overtrading in this sense of the term; and this, so far as regards the future prospects of this commerce and manufactures of this country, is the most essential point for consideration. In 1835 and 1836, preceding the crisis of 1837, the stats of the two countries in this respect was very different. At that time the value of our exports doubled in little more than a year. At this time there has been no such sudden and speculative increase. It is now some years since our exports to the United States reached the maximum of £24,000,000. During the last two years they have been £17,000,000 and £21,000,000 respectively, and so far as this present year has gone, they promise to amount to about £23,000,000. Considering, then, the great increase of the real productive population of the United States, the enormous increase within a few years of the production of cotton, grain, provisions, and the other products of the soil, and the demand for them at comparatively high prices in this and other foreign countries; considering, too, that the stocks of all their chief articles of produce are everywhere low, and the means of replenishing them, owing to the bountiful character of the harvests, unusually great, there are no good grounds for believing in any contraction of their consumption of foreign commodities, or in any difficulty in their means of paying for them. Indirectly, all transactions must for a time be disorganized and affected by the monetary difficulties, but there is no reason, that we can discover, for the belief that the substantial basis upon which the legitimate trade between this country and the United States rests will be more than momentarily shaken by the present crisis. The losses of the money-dealers and share-speculators in New-York and Philadelphia will have as little permanent effect upon the condition of the industrious millions who are the real consumers of European goods, as those of stock-jobbers in Capel-court on the productive energies of Manchester and Leeds.

In the meantime, however, we may rest assured that the true interests of the productive classes on both sides will be best consulted by refraining from any attempt at sustaining speculations which in themselves are unsound, and by such restrictive measures with regard to money as shall prevent legitimate trade being sacrificed in the attempt merely to postpone for a little the time when all these undertakings must find their natural level. The commercial public, better informed upon the laws which regulate monetary affairs than formerly, now look with composure upon a rise in the rate of discount to 8 per cent., an event which at one period would have created a panic throughout the country; and if it shall prove needful, in order to protect our bullion reserve, which must be regarded as the true basis and security of our credit system, to resort to still greater restrictions, they will be regarded by all intelligent persons only in the light of a necessary but minor evil resorted to in order to prevent a greater.

FAILURE OF THE BOROUGH BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 28.

It transpired (says the writer) this afternoon that some difficulties in the position of the Liverpool Borough Bank had rendered an application necessary to the Bank of England for assistance. A court of directors was summoned to consider the case, and the application was favorably entertained. The Borough Bank will, therefore, be furnished with means to liquidate every outstanding claim; but it is understood it will be required to wind up. It was established twenty-one years ago, with a capital of £950,000, and its reserve fund has lately been stated at £101,202. The number of shareholders is between 300 and 400, and with the responsibility of these parties and the assets in hand the cover for any advances that may be made to it will be ample. An impression seems to be entertained that two-thirds of its capital may yet be preserved.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 29.

The failure of the negotiations with the Bank of England for the support of the Liverpool Borough Bank, has been caused, not by any withdrawal on the part of the Bank of England, but from the refusal of the other Liverpool establishments to give the guarantees originally agreed upon, the plea of these parties being that the temporary stoppage of the Bank has removed the chief inducement for them to come forward. They are willing to give their notes as collateral security to meet any deficit after the realization of the Bank assets, but not to come under any more immediate and direct liability. The Bank of England, however, could not depart from the conditions first stipulated, which alone were legitimate. The negotiations, therefore, terminated; and, from the notice issued to-day by the Borough Bank, it is to be inferred that they are not likely to be renewed. The disaster will prove most serious, but it will fall at the moment chiefly on the depositors, and ultimately on the stockholders, since there can be little hope that under a forced liquidation any great portion of the capital of £1,000,000 can be saved. The shock to the commercial community will, it is believed, be much mitigated by a course which the Bank of England will take for that purpose. Ordinarily the Bank refuses to discount any paper bearing the indorsement of a suspended establishment, but it is understood that in the present case this rule will be waived, and that no bills of a social character, indorsed by the Borough Bank, will be rejected on that account. The great mass of paper will thus be prevented from becoming practically inconvertible. The total commitments of the Borough Bank, in the shape of indorsements, &c., are rumored to amount to more than £3,000,000, but a large portion of it is of an indirect character, and will be duly provided for by responsible parties. The deposits, which recently amounted to £1,500,000, have latterly been reduced, it is said, to about £1,000,000. Many of these having been lodged by persons for the sake of permanently securing a higher rate of interest, the inconvenience of their being temporarily unavailable will be less felt than if they had belonged to traders in active business.

It is affirmed that the investigation which must now take place into the affairs of the Liverpool Borough Bank will develop a most unsatisfactory system of management, and show that advances have been made to individuals of amounts which could not fail in any period of pressure to lead to fatal consequences.

From the London Times, (City article,) Oct. 30.

All expectation of a resumption by the Liverpool Borough Bank seems to be at an end, but the Liverpool letters this morning express confidence that no other banking difficulties of any importance will arise. According to some accounts, the Borough Bank contemplate that an examination of their assets should be made by some of the leading shareholders, and that if the result should be satisfactory as far as regards the ultimate sufficiency of the assets to meet all liabilities, promissory notes should be issued to their depositors, so as to mitigate as far as possible the inconvenience to these parties by furnishing them with documents which may be negotiable.

THE REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the North British Mail.

It has been officially intimated at the (Glesgow) Stock Exchange, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland held to-day, (Wednesday,) it was resolved that the register of transfers for shares sold from and after 2 o'clock this day shall be closed till further notice.

From the North British Mail, Oct. 29.

We have heard from authority that the leading banks in Scotland, satisfied of the perfect stability of the Western Bank, have offered the Directors of that establishment any assistance they may require in the present monetary crisis. In the meantime the Directors of the Western Bank have temporarily closed their transfer books, in order to continue to the public the full assurance which the wealthy list of their present shareholders affords.

From the London Times (City article) Oct. 30.

The announcement made yesterday that the Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, would receive full aid to meet any difficulties that might arise from the recent failures in that city and America has been formally confirmed. This is the most satisfactory circumstance that could have transpired at the present moment, since the question has been one of the chief subjects of anxiety during the past few weeks. The deposits of the bank are reported to amount to about £6,000,000, and in addition to the head office at Glasgow it has about 100 branches and sub-branches. It is said that one of the conditions on which this arrangement has been undertaken is that the establishment shall ultimately be wound up.

SUSPENSION OF AMERICAN HOUSES.

W. & H. BRAND & CO.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

The suspension was announced this afternoon of the firm of W. & H. BRAND & Co., a house formerly in the West India trade, but during the last three or four years engaged in large American transactions. The stoppage is attributed to the non-receipt of remittances from the United States. The amount of liabilities has not been stated, but it is supposed to be rather considerable.

Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 109 FENCHURCH-STREET, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We regret to inform you that in consequence of the failure of remittances by this day's American mail we are under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

The disastrous condition of commercial affairs in the United States is the alone cause of the inability of our correspondent in New-York to send forward the requisite funds, and it is impossible for us at present to estimate its full effect upon his position. We are not, however, without hope that the step we are compelled to take may yet be only temporary.

In the interim we have instructed Mr. GEORGE H. JAY, accountant of No. 10 Old Jewry-chambers, to prepare a statement of our affairs, which shall be submitted to you at a very early period.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
W. & H. BRAND & CO.

MESSRS. THORNTON, HUGGINS, WARD & CO.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 31.

A meeting took place to-day, which did not break up until a late hour, of the creditors of Messrs. THORNTON, HUGGINS, WARD & Co., American merchants. A statement was submitted, made up by Mr. PAINE, accountant, which we give below, showing a surplus in favor of the estate of £41,206 15s. 6d. This statement had been previously examined by a committee of creditors appointed at a former meeting, who, after taking off doubtful and bad debts, and allowing for depreciation of stock, reduced the liabilities to £154,000, and the assets to £132,000, thus showing a deficit of £22,000. After a lengthened discussion, a composition of 15s. in the pound was agreed to, payable by equal installments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, without security. We understand that the feeling of the meeting was unanimously one of sympathy for the firm which had so suddenly been compelled to suspend by the financial crisis in the United States; and, as it was impossible accurately to estimate the loss that might be sustained, the meeting agreed to accept the above proposition, leaving it to the honor of the firm to pay more if they should afterwards find themselves in a condition to do so. The following are the resolutions which were passed by the meeting:

"1. That the holders of all bills bearing the indorsement of Messrs. THORNTON, HUGGINS & Co., be requested to accept such terms as the remainder of the creditors are willing to accept; and in the event of such consent being obtained, this meeting is of opinion that the concern can best be liquidated by Messrs. THORNTON, HUGGINS & Co. themselves, permission being granted to three of the creditors to inspect the affairs of the concern at any time.

2. That the Committee appointed to inspect the affairs of Messrs. THORNTON, HUGGINS & Co., having reported that, though the condition of the concern is dependent upon the receipt of further news from America, which may realize a good surplus after payment of 20s. in the pound, yet this meeting accepts the proposition to pay 15s. in the pound, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, leaving it entirely to the honor of the firm to pay the remaining 5s. at any future time, if ever the condition of affairs should enable them to do so.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF ENGLAND.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 31.

Since Tuesday, the market has been extremely flat, and, with the exception of some purchases of 30's water and 40's mule for India, the business transacted has been on a most limited scale, and at such irregular prices, that it is impossible to state the exact decline that has taken place. Many spinners seem anxious to move their stocks or secure orders even at a considerable sacrifice, but buyers are either altogether indisposed to resume operations, or offer prices too low to be entertained.

The goods market is, generally, quite as stagnant as that for yarns, and stocks are rapidly accumulating. Meanwhile short-time working is steadily extending, as the only means to remedy, in some measure, the pressure from accumulation of stocks made of high-priced cotton. In Preston, Blackburn, Bury, Rochdale and Oldham, short-time is becoming every day more general. We hear that a great many orders recently given out by the American houses, have been cancelled both here and in Bradford.

The general tone of feeling in the market to-day was considered as slightly improved, and some transactions took place in India shirtings, but of course at extremely low prices. The only operations of any consequence seem to have been entered into by houses engaged in the India and China trade, some of whom are evidently willing to transact business with producers prepared to make sufficiently tempting concessions. With this exception there is no relaxation of the extreme caution with which merchants are now acting. The great majority of buyers resolutely refrain from all operations at the present moment.

RETURN OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Liverpool Albion.

One of the most singular features of the present time is that of British manufactures being returned to this country from the United States, fifty cases having been received by the *City of Baltimore*, and we understand from New-York that further shipments would take place, so that next week we may see several tons of our own manufactures imported into Liverpool from that city, while the exports from this side are confined within the smallest possible limits. Here is the first definite check to consumption—the return of goods from a consuming to a producing market. This shows, after all, that the present state of things is exceptional, but, unfortunately, on the other side of the Atlantic it is not the case disastrous on that account.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

From the London Times (City Article,) Oct. 27.

The Paris letters mention that the idea of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France finds numerous influential advocates, who are determined to urge it strongly, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should affairs get worse. The question is alleged even to have been discussed at a sitting of the Bank. Except as a remedy for internal and uncontrollable panic, which it is demanded as a temporary protection for the majority against the minority, the step would be one of such flagrant dishonesty that it may be hoped it will be summarily discarded. The Government, it is said, are determined not to sanction it. At present, so far from there being any serious pressure, the best paper can be negotiated at a half per cent. below the Bank rate of 7½ per cent. The movement on the subject therefore may obviously be attributed to the hopes of ignorant speculators on the Bourse.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Oct. 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The measures adopted by the Bank of France for arresting the exportation of gold have, as was expected, produced a certain effect on commercial affairs, which is felt the more that they are adopted at a moment so near the winter season. Nevertheless, the rate of discount at 7½ per cent., but which, with the Bank commission, is really 9@10, is not so severely felt as short dates of commercial bills last year. Payments which were already difficult are become still more so, and the necessity of restricting credit and of ready-money bargains has retarded orders and diminished their importance. The state of trade, on the whole, is not, however, bad; the manufactories are not encumbered with goods. The manufacturers have acted for a considerable time with much prudence, and the shops are, in general, but moderately supplied, so that there is no need of apprehension on this score as to the future. The markets of Paris, Lyons, and St Etienne can now form a proximate estimate of the extent of their losses in consequence of the commercial crisis in the United States, but some think that these losses will not be definitive, and that many of the American houses will after some time resume their payments.

The business done in fancy articles (*nouveautés*) in Paris during the past week is generally favorable; the same cannot be said of the provinces. The fall in silk fabrics of newest fashion, and in all goods of a similar kind intended for the American market, and which have remained unsold, is important, but insignificant in other tissues. Swiss fabrics have suffered more than the Lyonese, and several failures are reported to have taken place at Zurich, and in the other Swiss towns where there are silk manufactories. For the last fortnight a fall has been observable on various sorts of products, particularly on oils, sugars, and raw cotton; the prices of wines, on the other hand, are firm, notwithstanding the favorable character of the last crop. For eight days past grain has kept up; there is not much appearance of a further rise, but the holders of flour, as of grain, refuse to make any new concession in prices, and the consequence is that very little business was done last week at the Paris corn market. Flour was very firm on Wednesday last, and there was a rise of from 1f. 50c. to 2f. on the lowest quotation of the previous week. The price of flour for baking varies from 50f. to 52f. for choice quality. Losses are said to have been experienced in the market during the last two months by speculators who had purchased largely in foreign corn, and who sold, with much difficulty, at from 20f. to 30f. the sack under first cost. It is not thought that prices will fall much lower; but as the article is abundant in the markets few are disposed to do business to much extent even at the present quotations.

THE HAMBURG MONEY MARKET.

Hamburg (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London News.

Our mercantile community has borne up well under the severe monetary pressure to which it has been exposed; but, to accomplish this, heavy sacrifices have been made, which will go far to diminish profits which many had considered were already secured. The intimation of the farther advance of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. by the Bank of England had, at first, somewhat of a stunning affect; but when people began to recover from the blow, measures were taken, as far as possible, to grapple with the emergency, and provision having been made to meet immediate engagements, the demand for money has again partially subsided. It may now, indeed, be said to be comparatively easy, although, in such times, there are still persons who continue to feel the difficulty of their situation, which is even enhanced from the hands of so many buyers having been already filled with goods that have been disposed of to provide money, that they cannot conveniently purchase more, however tempting the prices may appear to be at which they are offered.

Hamburg (Oct. 28) Correspondence of the London Times

It is with regret that I have to mention, among the passing occurrences of the day, the suspension of payment of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. WINTERHOFF & PIEPER, of this city, which took place on Monday last, and has been brought about by some extensive dealings with America and Russia, in both of which countries, in New-York and Moscow, this house had branch establishments. The main cause is ascribed to the present state of the American money market. The amount involved in this failure is currently reported to the extent of 1,500,000 marks banco. The standing of the house in the commercial world here was of a second-rate reputation, and had been established between 25 and 30 years.

Recent intelligence received here from the manufacturing districts of Saxony represents a gloomy state of feeling among those who have been in the habit of exporting goods to America. The trade has already received a severe temporary check, in consequence of the state of affairs there, and in many of the manufacturing towns, the whole of the stocking trade has been suspended, the workmen dismissed, and considerable distress exists already among the poorer classes.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA

Fall of Delhi—Lucknow Still Unrelieved—Movements of Gen. Havelock—Disturbances in the Northeast—Agra Quiet—Arrival of Reinforcements at Calcutta, &c.

The Indian mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to Sept. 25, and Bombay to Oct. 3.

The news is very important—Delhi, the stronghold of the Mutineers, having been assaulted and carried by the Europeans.

The assault was commenced on the morning of Sept. 14, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtain, against which its fire was directed, to crumbling ruins. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed. The others were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate to the North of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, where an obstinate but ineffective resistance was made by the mutineers. The next day the British commenced firing on the Magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it 125 pieces of cannon. The official dispatches end at this point; but intelligence, in which full reliance was placed, had been received to the effect that after three more days of fighting the British troops, on the 20th, took entire possession of the city.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at 600 men, including 50 officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fugitives.

In his order for the assault, General WILSON stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

Since, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugitives.

General OUTRAM'S force reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, and on the 19th General HAVELOCK left that place for the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet.

Fears were entertained of a new outbreak at Assem. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected.

One hundred and fifty prisoners taken by Gen. NEILL at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the Generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned, both in India and England.

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of disaffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurrachee the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disarmed, and about 20 men of the regiment had been convicted of a serious plot to murder all the Europeans, and executed. At Hyderabad in the same Province, a company of Native Artillery had been disarmed.

The whole of the Northeast frontier is said to be in a disturbed state.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was perfectly quiet.

To the northwest of Delhi Gen. VAN CORTLANDT was busily repressing disturbances and resettling the country.

The Bengal *Hurkaru* newspaper had been stopped, but the license was restored after the lapse of a week.

At Calcutta the produce market was unaltered, but there was some improvement in the demand for imports. Freights were dull, and money very tight. Exchange on London 2s. 3¼d. for credit.

At Bombay trade was active and money abundant. Exchange on London 2s. 1¾d. The monsoon was at an end, and had been a very favorable one.

At Madras prices of exports were high. The import market was steady. Money easy. Exchange 2s. 2¼d. for scrip.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

Bombay (Oct. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

At length I am able to announce to you the fall of the revolted Capital of Northwestern India, or, if that appellation be not strictly correct, of the ancient chief city of the Mogul Empire, in which a faithless soldiery had sought to reërect the independent throne of the descendant of BABER. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dewk communication being unluckily intercepted between Lahore and Mooltan. But the main facts have reached us from so many quarters as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September, when a permanent lodgment was effected, that during the four or five following days further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally, on the 20th, the whole of the space inclosed within the walls was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received, as yet, such certain evidence of the truth of the letter part of this story as of that of the former. The proceedings of the 14th, 15th and 16th are known to us, however, compendiously from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and founded, as you know, on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation of the 20th we have only heard of an express from the Residency at Jeypore in Rajpootana, which reached Lord ELPHINSTONE by way of Ahmedabad yesterday. It is dated at Jaypora on the evening of the 23d, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakeel or Minister of the Nawab of Jhujjur, to whom it may be presumed to have been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighborhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th they are universally credited.

But to complete, so far as my present materials will allow, the story of the avenging army. When I closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were being erected wherein to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive. There were none of those desperate sallies from the city that characterized the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not silent, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September, when a shell from the battery on the further side of the river, (of which I wrote in my last) burst among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfe house, killing two men and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long looked-for siege train of between 30 and 40 heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with large quantities of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay Army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most valuable reinforcement in 200 of the 60th Rifles and 100 Artillery recruits. To the latter were added 45 men of the 9th Lancers. The place of this detachment was supplied at Meerut by the 7th Punjab Infantry. On the following day the army was further strengthened by the 4th Punjab Rifles under Captain WILNE, and by some troops of the Jheend Rajah. On the night of the 7th the advanced batteries intended for the destruction of the Moree bastion and the adjacent curtain were armed with ten heavy guns at about 650 yards from the bastion, and an inclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsee Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artillery. In these operations we sustained no loss of something under 50 killed and wounded, two officers being among the former, Lieutenants HILDEBRAND, of the Bengal Artillery, and BANNERMAN, of the Bombay Fusileers, attached to the Beelochees, the latter a promising young officer, well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Morea bastion and by the arrival in camp of the Jummoo or Cashmere Contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battary opened on the Moree from the Koodsee Bagh at little more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water bastions a fire was commenced from 16 heavy guns and howitzers, and 10 large mortars, planted at two points in front of the inclosure known as Ludlow's Castle, and so noted in WYLD'S map. On the 12th, the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four 18-pounders and two light (5½ inch) mortars, (increased afterwards apparently to 8 of the former and 12 of the latter,) planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom-House compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the last named batteries, which were exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of Selimghur, and also those on the other side of the river. Here Captain FAGAN, of the Artillery, described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the general loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls and the tenacity of the defence, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from rifle-pits and patches of jungle even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from our batteries. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the *débris* of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, Gen. WILSON promulgated the following excellent order:

"The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labors will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

The Artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous miscreants against whom they are fighting, will be driven headlong out of their stronghold or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together and not straggling from their columns—by this can success only be secured.

Major-General WILSON need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honor of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come to their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers, and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize-agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claims to the general prize; he will also be liable to be made over to the Provost-Marshal, to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient cooperation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers, of all grades, to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honorable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow, in the brilliant termination of their labors."

On the morning of the 14th, soon after daybreak, the assault took place. The attacking columns were—as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day by an officer of rank in the army, which, though short, is, as far as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column, however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly-arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and, if it succeed in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas, the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major RENN, of the Sirmoor battalion is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the "whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English Church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with

cavalry, upon whom, when they had reembarked, they kept up a smart fire. Even when the infantry came up and poured volley after volley into the crowded boats, the rebels still made what defence and return they could, but when the field-pieces opened with grade they threw themselves panic-stricken into the river, to perish almost to a man under the fire of all arms that rained upon them from the bank. The boats were sunk and the guns with them. This was on the 10th of September. On the 15th, the head-quarters of the 5th Fusiliers, and the remainder of the 78th Highlanders, reached Cawnpore, and Sir JAMES, with the rest of the force, being expected on the following day, orders were given by General HAVELOCK to prepare to commence the crossing of the river at 2½ o'clock the next morning. This I know from a private letter from one of the officers of the 78th, and nothing, so far as I am aware, has arrived from Cawnpore direct to lead us to suppose that counter-orders were subsequently issued, and the crossing was delayed. But when the Calcutta steamer for Suez called at Madras three days ago, Lord HARRIS, as the result of the information brought to him by that vessel, telegraphed to the Bombay Government thus—"General HAVELOCK'S force crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th; skirmishing was going on"—a message which, I must think, might have been made a little fuller and more explicit. It is possible, though I hope it is not true, that the crossing did not take place till the 19th, or it may be that on that day the operation was completed which was begun three days earlier, for the stream was running like a mill-race, and there were 24-pounders and elephants to be got over. But the word "skirmishing" inadequately, as we may fear, represents the amount of resistance encountered by his troops. Certain it is at least that the enemy were in great strength, and occupied an intrenched position on the opposite bank. A few days before the 15th a small steamer, moored off Cawnpore, was sent out to cruise in the river and reconnoitre. While so engaged she got aground. The enemy at once opened fire upon her, and turned out, as was discernible through the glasses of the officers on the other side, marching down the bank in a regular column, that betrayed their former profession, wearing their belts and pouches, though not the red uniform. The bank on the Cawnpore side being higher than the other their proceedings were easily observed, and a few shots were thrown at them from the 24-pounders, but without producing any effect,—indeed, without reaching across the river. Eventually the steamer got off and returned uninjured. Meanwhile, of the imprisoned garrison of Lucknow we have heard but very little. That little, however, is all encouraging, though vague. They had undermined and blown up a house near the intrenchment, with a number of lunatics who occupied it, and then sallying out had spiked the two 18-pounder guns which the enemy had brought to bear upon them, though without doing much damage. Of the amount of provisions we hear nothing one way or the other. On the whole, I may repeat that we know of nothing tending to destroy, or even materially to affect, the confident hopes, which when I last wrote were so generally entertained, not only on this side of India, but also at Cawnpore and Allahabad, that this long-beleaguered city will be relieved in time to save many valuable lives and the honor of Englishwomen and of the English name.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamations have been issued by the Nena. The first is dated the 1st of July:

"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present Government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

Proclamation dated the 1st of July and issued by order of the Nena:

"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one; that all the Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan religions have been confirmed; and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the Government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

Order dated the 5th of July to the city Kotwal (Mayor) by the Nena:

"It has come to our notice that some of the city people, having heard the rumors of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their homes and going out into the districts; you are, therefore directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been dispatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtehpore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension and engage their minds in carrying on their work."

Interesting from China.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—BLOCKADE OF THE CANTON RIVER—YEH'S POLICY SUPPORTED BY THE EMPEROR—EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The dates are Hong Kong Sept. 10, Shanghae Sept. 1.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* left Shanghae for Japan on the 26th of August. The sloop-of-war *Lexant* remained at Hong Kong, and the steamer *San Jacinto* at Shanghae.

The American ship *North Wind*, bound from Foo-Chow to London with teas, had put into Hong Kong dismasted.

The blockade of the Canton River was strictly maintained.

According to the Pekin *Gazette*, the policy of YEH, at Canton, had met with the approval of the Imperial Government.

The Russian war steamer *America* had arrived at Shanghae from the Amoor, with a Russian Admiral on board, who, it is said, was on a diplomatic mission

A French steamer and a gunboat had proceeded to the Gulf of Tonquin, in consequence of the ill treatment that some of the missionaries had met with in Cochin China.

The Court-Martial on the officers of the lost steamer *Transit* resulted in the Captain and Master being severely reprimanded.

A letter from Hong Kong to the *Times* says: "A short time since the Foo-Chow authorities agreed to take Mexican dollars at two per cent discount in payment for duties. They now object to receive them except at market value. The papers of American vessels are given up on proof that Mexican dollars have been tendered in payment of the duties. The British Consul requires that the authorities be satisfied. This difference gives a preference to American vessels."

Lord ELGIN was expected back at Hong Kong by the end of September; and, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "About the same time we look for the advent of the Hon. Mr. REED, from the United States, and Baron GROS from France, when the three diplomatists will probably make a fair start for Pekin. It is said that the Emperor has intimated, by the vermillion pencil, that he knows what is going on, that he will not receive any embassy, and will leave the barbarians to do their best or worst." The same correspondent predicts a war in China on a large scale, and intimates that several Russian officers had arrived at Pekin, under pretext of being *en route* for the Amoor settlement.

At Hong Kong, Sterling Exchange was quoted at 4s. 9½d.@4s. 10d. There had been a fair inquiry for imports. Tonnage continued abundant. Rice had declined materially.

At Shanghae the arrivals of tea were small, and prices had advanced 2@3 taels ₱ picul. Silk unchanged. Rice dull and lower. Exchange on London 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d. Tonnage abundant. The rate to London was £3 10s. for Tea, and £6@£6 6s. for silk.

At Foo-chow great eagerness had been shown by buyers to obtain teas, and prices had gradually advanced 2c.@6c. Four vessels were on the berth for London, at £4 freight.

The total loss of the American ship *Channing* is reported to have taken place in Ke-lung harbor, Formosa. The vessel was loaded and ready for sea, and was driven on a reef during the typhoon of the 15th and 16th August, and her bottom knocked through. Crew all saved.

The Great Eastern and her Approaching Launch.

From the London Times, Oct. 28.

Each day this monstrous vessel becomes in her rapid progress towards completion a greater and greater *Eastern* still. For nearly four years she has loomed in dim immensity over the river, like some pre-Adamite leviathan—for nearly four years she has stood an iron enigma, exciting and baffling conjecture as to how she was to be got down to the water, and to be managed when in it. To the majority of Londoners she has been little else than a colossal sailor's folly, as little likely to be moved from the place where she rose as the banks of the Thames itself, in which it was generally believed she was destined to remain—a reproach to mariners, and a beacon of warning to future enterprising companies of all kinds. It will, however, relieve the minds of our readers to know that whatever other fate may be in store for this great undertaking, the vessel is not doomed to remain where she is. The hours of her stay on land are numbered; and on Tuesday next, soon after daybreak, she will be launched into that element on which her appearance will be the forerunner of a new era. Until recently it was impossible to say when the launch really would take place, for, in spite of the labors of 1,100 men, so much was to be done that at one time a further postponement seemed inevitable. Only by the untiring energy of all connected with the works has this delay been prevented, and the novel difficulties in the construction of the launching-ways overcome in the allotted time.

Just now the *Great Eastern* has reached the culminating point of preparations. In the chaos which reigns upon and around the vessel, iron and paint, woodwork and shavings, seem to struggle for the mastery. The gong-like uproar with which the punching, rolling, welding, and riveting of iron goes on, the endless variety of steam and hand saws at work, and the amount of timber sawed or being sawn, leave the visitor perplexed to say in which branch the *Great Eastern* is most progressing. The whole of the hull, from dock to keel, has been repainted, a change which has made a great improvement in her appearance; instead of a red unmanageable looking pile, heavy and awkward to the eye, her beautifully modelled form and tapering bows are now brought forth in all their perfect symmetry. She is painted three colors—red for 20 feet, or up to the light-load water-line; copper color for 15 feet, or heavy load water-line; and the remainder (32 feet) black. The mere painting, slight as the fact may appear when mentioned, involves a labor of no common magnitude, for the painted surface of the *Great Eastern*, inside and outside, is nearly 120,000 square yards, or more than 24 acres! The number of tons of paint it requires is a calculation on which we dare not venture.

As regards the preparations for the launching, two strong and powerfully-built tramways have been constructed, running from under the fore and aft portions of the vessel down to spring-tide low-water mark. Each of these ways is 300 feet long by 120 wide, and the distance between them is also about 120 feet. To guard against the shifting nature of the river mud, the ways are constructed with unusual solidity and strength. The foundation of each is formed upon seven rows of piles, the four outside rows being driven in at three feet intervals, and the inner rows at six feet. These piles are all forced home to the gravel of the river's bed, so that they graduate from 32 feet long under the ship's bottom to 10 feet at low-water mark. To both sides of the pile-heads strong timbers are securely bolted, and the whole area covered with concrete to a thickness of two feet. Above the concrete longitudinal timbers of great strength are secured at intervals of 3½ feet, and run the entire length. Over these again are transverse timbers, three feet apart, bolt ed down, to keep them fixed under the pressure they will have to bear, and to prevent them floating at high tide. On those, but running straight to the water, railway metals are screwed at intervals of 18 inches. The rails complete the launching ways, which thus form a massive road, stretching from under the ship to low-water mark, at an incline of 1 in 12. Down these ways the vessel will be slowly lowered into the water on the cradles under her, which are constructed of large balks of timber, wedged with a ponderous machine like a battering-ram, so as to perfectly fit the ship's bottom. The timbers are laid principally athwartships, with longitudinal beams fastened to the outer sides, and all are bolted together, and loaded with iron to prevent their floating with the vessel. The bottom of the cradle consists of iron bars, placed at intervals of a foot, and with their edges carefully ground off, so as to offer no resistance to the metals over which they will have to pass. Both launching ways rise slightly in the centre, in order to allow for the depression which is certain to be produced by the passage of such an enormous weight over their surface. Before the launch the metals will be thickly coated with a composition of tallow and black lead, so as to offer no obstruction.

The chief points upon which the energies of Mr. BRUNEL are now concentrated are, first, to overcome the momentum of such a mass down an incline of 1 in 12, and prevent her, when once in motion, from dashing entirely away; secondly, if stopped from any cause upon the ways, to provide sufficient purchase from the water to slowly pull her into motion again. As far as human ingenuity and skill can foresee, the former danger has been provided against, and the apparatus forms the most ponderous system of check tackle ever constructed. To the centre of each cradle is fastened the iron sheave to which the check tackle is attached, weighing five tons. Wrought iron chains of the largest size connect these with two other sheaves, each secured to a drum, which pays out the chain and regulates the whole operation. These drums and the framework on which they rest having to bear the strain of the whole mass in motion, extraordinary precautions have been taken to render them as massive as they could be made by any known combination of wood and iron. The axles are formed of beams of timber and strips of wrought iron bound together, forming a drum 20 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. The discs are solid iron, 16 feet in diameter, and weighing upwards of 20 tons, so that the weight of each drum is more than 60 tons. The axle is set in an iron frame, and round its outer edge passes a band of wrought iron, to work in the manner of a break, which, with the aid of strong iron levers, 20 feet long, brings such a pressure upon the drum as to lessen its revolutions, or entirely stop them, in case the chain is being paid out too fast. Our readers may naturally ask what holds the drums themselves. The frame in which the work is set is a solid piece of timber, formed by driving piles 40 feet in length, and going down to the gravel. The whole is bound together with iron, and strong shores pass from the piles to the bed of piles on which the ways are constructed; so that, whatever the strain, it would be impossible for the setting of the drums to give way unless the river bank gave way with it.

These are the appliances for preventing the monster running down too fast; but a powerful apparatus has been devised to act in a contrary manner, namely: to pull her off the ways in case of her sticking fast on them through any unforeseen *contretemps*. For this purpose four lighters are moored about 100 yards from the shore, fitted with the crabs and sheaves used by Mr. BRUNEL in the recent raising of the viaduct over the Tamar at Saltash. Each crab gives a strain of 60 tons, and this force of 240 tons, if necessary at all, is to be applied amidships. Two lighters will also be moored at the stem and two at the stern, and the chains passing to these from the ship will return on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Stationary engines of 20-horse power will haul in the chains, making the whole force available to pull the vessel off upwards of 600 tons. The process of knocking away the shores which support her will be completed on Saturday, when she will rest only on the two cradles. It is nearly four years since these beams were put to support the sides, since which the iron shell has grown to the dimensions of a city, and pressed its supporters so firmly into the earth that hydraulic jacks, of 60 tons power, had to be employed to withdraw them.

American Horses Beaten at Newmarket.

The London *Times* thus notices the race of the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket, in which *Prioress* and *Babylon* were both beaten:

BETTING AT STARTING—7 to 1 against El Hakim; 9 to 1 against Mademoiselle de Chantilly; 9 to 1 against Tricolor; 10 to 1 against Mosslasima; 100 to 8 against Prioress; 13 to 1 against Odd Trick; 14 to 1 against Artillery; 27 to 1 against Fright; 20 to 1 against Whistling Willie; 30 to 1 against M. Dobler; 33 to 1 against Cyrene; 33 to 1 against Queen Bess; 33 to 1 against Plush colt; 33 to 1 against Bashi Bazouk; 50 to 1 against Kestrel; 66 to 1 against Babylon; 100 to 1 against Sanspareil.

By twenty minutes to the appointed time (2 o'clock) the jockeys had weighed out, and the numbers of the competitors were announced in the ring. It was, however, about twenty minutes to 3 before the starter dropped his flag. The delay was caused by the "fractiousness" of Fanny Gray, and the impatience of El Hukim. Fanny repeatedly lashed out with her hind legs, and once hit Tricolor and gave El Hakim a "stunner" on the head; the horse, however, did not seem affected by the kick. After much wheeling and turning about, the signal was given and an admirable start effected. El Hakim and the Plush colt, who were slightly in advance when the flag fell, were the first off, but on the horses getting into their stride Mlle. de Chantilly and Whistling Willie, the latter perhaps with a slight lead, went to the front, closely followed by Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, Gulliver, Odd Trick, Mosstissima, and Artillery, as nearly as could be determined in the order named, with El Hakim, Plush colt, Cerva, Tricolor, Kestrel, Rosa Bonheur, Saunterer, Fright, M. Dobler, and Bird-in-Hand running, nearly "level," and at the head of a rank which stretched in a long line across the course. The foremost horses maintained their relative positions to the Duke's Stand, where the shifting colors showed that the "tailing" had commenced. At that point a "crack of a whip" caused Whistling Willie to lay back his ears and stop as if he was shot, leaving Mademoiselle de Chantilly with an undisturbed lead; Artillery, Gilliver, Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, and others who had shown prominently in the race, disappeared, one by one, from the front; Cyrene who had been hidden in the rank, coming to the front. Saunterer and Cyrene went on in close pursuit of Mademoiselle de Chantilly, who was passed by Odd Trick midway the Duke's Stand and the winning-chair; Mademoiselle, after running second for a few strides, gave way successively to Mosstissima and Saunterer. From the time of Odd Trick's taking the lead, the result was scarcely in doubt. He had been "ridden" at the Duke's Stand, but his jockey soon found that he had his opponents safe, and sending him along, won easily by two lengths, Mosstissima beating Saunterer by a neck only for second place; Cyrene was fourth, about three lengths from the third, and half a length in advance of Mademoiselle Chantilly, who was fifth; Bird-in-the-Hand was sixth, leading the next lot, which was widely scattered; Babylon (who, with his stable companion, Prioress, never showed in the race) was absolutely last.

Items of Paris News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

The number of Americans in Paris two months ago—already small—is now reduced almost to a zero. Many who arrived within the last two or three months, intending to stay the Winter through or longer, returned home immediately; while many of the old permanent residents have been obliged to return as well. This sudden movement of our population homewards is due to the financial crisis at home.

The individual, whom I mentioned in my last as having committed suicide here, I found, by stopping at the Police Office, was named EDMUND DAVENNE. He was a Frenchman who had been naturalized in the United States, who had made a small fortune there, and had returned to France, and had lost his fortune in seeking to augment it at the Paris Bourse.

I spoke last week of the rapidity with which the Indin mails had been transferred from Paris to London—in eight hours, including a stop of one hour at Folkstone by a misunderstanding. I might have added, that the English Government is permitted to run on the French railway all the way from Marseilles to Paris, and from Paris to Boulogne, a special lightning train at its own expense, with the India mail, and that this train makes sixty and seventy miles an hour. This is genuine post-office enterprise. MALAKOFF.

Spain and Mexico.

Paris (Oct. 20) Correspondence of London Times.

The Mexican Government has signified its intention to accept the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Spain, on the condition, however, that M. LAFRAGUA shall be previously received by the Court of Madrid in his official capacity. The negociations will be carried on, I believe, in Paris, and no doubt Lord CLARENDON has quite enough to occupy him at this moment without having this also on his hands. The matter seems now reduced to little more than a question of etiquette, and it is hardly probable that, when such interests are at stake, and when Spain has so much to risk, and Mexico, comparatively speaking, so little, the Cabinet of Madrid will show less prudence than its predecessor, or will be diverted from its purpose by the clamor of a few journals that are known to be under the influence of claimants whose demands on the Mexican Government are very questionable. The facilities for injuring the trade of Mexico are by no means so great as some years ago, and Vera Cruz may now be blockaded without the internal commerce being seriously affected, while the loss to Spain would be immense.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Latest London Money Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

From the Times City Article.

The funds to-day have been exceedingly firm, and have closed at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent., under the influence of the advices from New-York by the *Fulton*, which confirmed the anticipations entertained of the effect of the Bank suspensions. In addition to the favorable accounts, the closing of several accounts by operators who had been speculating for a fall, contributed to strengthen the market. According to some estimation, the public, during the present month, owing to Consols being 90, have absorbed stock to an aggregate amounting between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates were generally the same as last post.

The West Indian and Mexican steamer was reported this afternoon with $999,000 in specie.

The *Times'* City article announces in London the suspension of JOHN HALY & Co. in the New-York and Canada trade, and Messrs. J. JAFFRAY & Co., of Great St. Helen's, ship and insurance brokers.

The non-receipt of remittances from America has in each case been the cause of difficulty. The liability of Messrs. HALY are stated at £60,000, and a favorable liquidation is anticipated.

In the city yesterday three suspensions were announced from Liverpool—J. S. DE WOLF, ship owners; GOCLD & DAVIES, wine merchants and ship chandlers, and ROBERT MCARROW, SON & GARDUFF, timber merchants.

The liabilities of DE WOLF & Co. are, it is feared, considerable.

From the Daily News City Article.

EVENING.

The funds were remarkable throughout the day. Prices continue to advance steadily, and the market closed at the best point, which represents a rise of about ¾ ₱ cent. It is considered that the banking difficulties recently announced have even tended to increase the habit of the public for English Government Securities. In the discount markets little actual relief is yet discoverable, but the confidence of the public encourages a hope that the period of extreme monetary depression has now been passed. In Lombard-street the demand for money was active, and at the Bank of England the applications were on an unusually extensive scale. In exceptional cases transactions take place a fraction below the Bank minimum, but in the regular market the current rates are rather above than below those of the Bank. Many classes of American Railway securities were again inquired for to-day. A large amount of business was done in the securities of the Illinois Central Company. The shares have improved to 8½@7½ discount.

The French Money Market.

The official statement with regard to the French finances has not had any influence on the Bourse. The final quotations of the 3 ₱ cents. last evening were 67f. 10c. money, and 66f. 95c. for the present account, showing no alteration. The money market was without great pressure, and the payments at the end of the month will, it is said, be well met.

It is stated in the *Times* City Article that the bullion in the Bank of France has, during the last few days, been steadily maintained, but the total being only £8,200,000, shows a reduction of £800,000 since the date of the last returns.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30—3 P. M.

There is no improvement to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and prices generally have still a downward tendency. The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England continues at 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and there is a good demand for MONEY at about that rate. CONSOLS 89½ for money, 89½@89¾ for account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¾d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 76s., South American 75s. 6d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 0¾d., nominal.

COCOA.—220 bags Guayaquil, from New-York, sold privately at 109s. 75 bags Grenada at auction brought from 84s @ 96s. for ordinary to middling red.

In COCHINEAL we have nothing to report.

COFFEE—In more demand at an improvement of 1s. @ 1s. 6d. on the rates of last week, for all good sorts. The public sales have comprised 945 casks, 160 bbls., 313 bags Plantation Ceylon, which have all been sold at 58s.@ 59s. for fine ordinary and mixed; 61s.@64s. for fine ordinary to low middling; 64s. 6d.@69s. 6d. for middling to good middling colory. Privately, about 300 casks have been sold; of 450 bags Native Ceylon a small portion of good ordinary sold at 56s.; and a floating cargo of 2,400 bags St. Domingo (Port-au-Prince) at 55s. for the Mediterranean, Continental insurance. For Rio afloat there is no demand.

COTTON dull. Prices irregular, but about 1d. ₱ lb. under the late highest point. Sales for the week, 300 bales. At Liverpool the market is also unsettled; sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted 6¼d. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured are nominally unchanged, but there is little demand.

CORN—The market continues quiet, and prices of WHEAT are again 2s.@3s. ₱ quarter lower. Last week's average price of English WHEAT was 53s. 6d. on 103,645 quarters retailed. White American WHEAT 51s @ 54s., and Red 46s.@48s. ₱ quarter. American FLOUR 25s.@28s. ₱ bbl. In LEAD nothing doing. Common Pig £23 10s.; Spanish £23.

DRUGS, ETC—Gum Benjamin—80 chests partly sold at £7@£8 for low to good seconds. Castor Oil—744 cases, 113 casks partly sold, the cases at 5¾d.@7¼d. for pale straw to fine, casks 3¼d.@4d. for straw and reddish. Ipecacuanha—46 serons partly sold at 3s. 1d. Aloes—123 cases Cape mostly sold at 27s.@46s. 6d. for ordinary soft to fine. Plumbago—120 bbls. partly sold at 8s. 6d. for middling. Cardamoms—15 cases Malabar sold at 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d. Gum Olibanum—42 chests sold at 14s.@61s. for ordinary blockings to fair drop. Gum Damar—103 cases partly sold at 50s.@55s. 6d. for sorts. Cutch—100 bags sold at 42s. Gamhier—176. 6d. Turkey Opium—19s., nominal. Saffron—25s.@26s.

HEMP—Russian flat, at auction 100 tons sound clean St. Petersburg bought in at £32; 10 tons soa-damaged sold from £28 6s.@£31 5s. Manila, of 1,800 bales at auction about 400 sold from £28@£32 for common coarse to current quality, and from £13 5s. @£15 for good White, with superior at £60 10s.

In INDIGO nothing doing.

IRON—The market is full. Rails and Bars nominally £7, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 59s.@60s. mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED on the spot dull at 2s. ₱ qr. decline. Calcutta of fair quality sold at 62s., and Bombay at 65s.@ 65s. 3d. Several cargoes from the Azov arrived off the coast, mostly in second hands, and a forced sale of one of them has been made at 60s. Import for the week, 4774 qrs.

LARD dull. Western, 71s.@72s. in bbls. and tcs.

LINSEED CAKE.—In steady demand. New-York in barrels £11@£11 5s., Boston in bags £10 7s. 6d.@£10 10s.

OILS—Fish lower, without activity. we quote Sperm £82@£83, Headnutter £85. Palc Seal £43, Southern £44, Cod £39. Olive, small sales, some fine Sicily brought £50, Malaga £56 10s., Mogadore offered at £52. Linseed pressed for sale at 35s. 6d. In Cocoanut nothing doing, and quotation nominal. Palm flat; fine Lagos 45s.

RICE—The public sales have been unimportant. Privately about 18,000 bags Madras sold at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for good ordinary Coringa; 5000 bags good Rangoon at 9s. 6d., and 14,000 bags Bengal at 10s.@10s. 9d. for middling, and 11s. 9d. for fine white.

SUGAR—The market has again been much depressed this week, and prices have further declined 1s.@1s. 6d. The sales of West India amount to 185 hhds.; of 215 hhds. 5 tierces Barbadoes offered at public sale, only two lots were sold, at 51s.@51s. 6d. for fine; 2,567 bags Bengal were all bought in, except a few lots of colory date, which brought 48s.; 1,100 bags Native Madras were mostly sold at 35s. 6d. @ 36s. 6d. for good brown cane; 761 bags Penang sold at 37s.@ 39s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 41s.@42s. for low yellow, (13s. 10d. duty;) privately, 600 hhds. West India have changed hands, at low prices. Foreign—849 hhds. Cuba Muscovado chiefly sold at 41s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to colory greyish yellow, (13s. 10d. duty,) and 38s.@41s. fur low to middling yellow, (12s. 8d. duty;) 385 hhds. 157 bbls. Porto Rico were partly disposed of, at 40s.@41s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 41s. 6d.@48s. for low to colory grayish yellow; 400 hoxes clayed Cuba sold at 40s.@47s. for brown to grainy gray, (13s. 10d. duty,) and 36s.@39s. for very inferior to low brown; 2,389 boxes Havana mostly sold at 41s.@45s. 6d. for good brown to dilto gray, (13s. 10d. duty;) 9,000 bags unclayed Manilla withdrawn at 37s. 6d., being considerably above the market value. Privately, about 3,500 boxes Havana have been purchased by refiners, at 40s.@41s. for brown, (12s. 8d. duty;) and 42s.@44s. 6d. for good brown to good yellow, (13s. 10d. duty;) and a cargo of 1,300 boxes No. 12, fully insured, sold afloat at 52s. for an outport.

MOLASSES—50 puncheons St. Kitts sold at 16s., and 280 puncheons Antigua at 18s.

SALTPETRE very flat; Bombay, 31¾ lbs. refraction, bought in at 40s.

In SPICES nothing to report.

The TEA market has been very dull, and little or nothing doing, except in common Congou, for which there is rather more inquiry at 11½d. ₱ lb.

RUM is dull and lower. Proof Leewards 2s. 4d.

TIN—Prices of English have been further reduced 6s. ₱ cwt.; our quotations now are, Blocks 129s., Bars 130s. In Foreign nothing doing; Banca 126s.@ 128s., Straights 124s.@126s.

SPELTER flat at £26.

TALLOW—The market continues flat; we quote St. Petersburg Y. C. 56s. for all the year, and 57s. for the Spring.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 10s. 3d.@ 10s. 6d. American Spirits offered at 38s. in casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Prices have been unsettled during the past week, and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State Stocks, but at prices below those asked in this market. United States 6s, 1868, may be had in small quantities at 105. Buyers of Massachusetts 5s Sterling at 97; of Maryland at 68; of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72@73; of Bonds at 75. Business has been done in Virginia 5s Sterling at 80; the price of 81 is now asked. British Colonial Bonds without variation. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 84@85. New-York Central 7s Bonds 85@87; Shares 66@68. Illinois Central Shares 10@9 dis.; ditto 1st Mort. 7s 72@74; Freeland Bonds 82@84.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31—A. M.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports an exceedingly dull and depressed market, under the influence of monetary difficulties; and any transactions that have taken place, have been forced off at irregular rates, showing a decline in American descriptions of fully ½d., and in some cases ¾d. ₱ lb. The week's sales foot up only 14,270 bales, including 1,400 to speculators, and 600 to exporters. The quotations are in many respects nominal, but at the decline submitted to there was, on Friday, decidedly more demand, and holders were not disposed to accept the low rates previously current. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters:

N. Orleans Fair is eld.	6¾	Middling	6¾
Mobile Fair	6¾	Middling	6¾
Uplands Fair	6¾	Middling	6¾

Stock on hand 314,000 bales.

At Manchester business has been much depressed, but more confidence is evinced at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., EIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report a very dull market at a decline of 4d.@6d. on Wheat; 2s.@3s. (nominally) on Flour; and 6d. on Indian Corn. The quotations of RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. are as follows: Flour, Western Canal, 27s.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s.@30s.; Ohio, 30s.@31. Red Wheat, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s.@37s. 6d.; White, 40s.@41s.

PROVISIONS.—Little or nothing doing in Beef or Pork. The former offered at much lower rates. Bacon steady but quiet. Lard very dull and prices nominally 1s. lower. Tallow lower. Butchers' quoted at 57s. 6d.@ lbs.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 41s.@42s. for Pearls, and 42s. 6d.@43s. for Pots. Sugars—rather more doing at last week's decline. Coffee, nothing doing. Tea difficult to sell at 1s. 1d. for common Congous. Rice much depressed; East Indian 1s. lower. Resin quiet at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d.; for common Spirits of Turpentine 37s. 6d. Oils very dull at former rates.

LONDON MARKETS—Messrs. BARING & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet, and Wheat 2s.@3s. lower. Iron flat—Bars and Rails, £7 nominally; Scotch Pig, 59s.@60s. Sugar depressed, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower. Tea very dull. Coffee in more demand, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher for good sorts. Linseed Oil pressed for sale at 35s. 6d.; Fish Oils dull. Tallow flat—Y. C. 56s. Spirits of Turpentine offered at 38s. Saltpetre very flat.

Havre Market.

During the week ending with the 26th October the sales of Cotton were restricted to 2,500 bales, at gradually declining prices. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at the close at 120f. BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in foreign, for want of supplies. COFFEE quiet and declining. SUGAR lower. PROVISIONS nominal. RICE quiet. No sales of ASHES.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROS. state that prices have been unsettled during the week, and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State Stocks, but at prices below those asked in the London Market.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report a continued demand, and the market showing every symptom of improvement.

The daily newspaper reports of actual transactions show considerable fluctuation in prices. The latest sales were as follows: Illinois Central Shares, 11c.@ 10c. discount; Illinois 7 ₱ cent., of '75, 74; Pennsylvania Central, 1st mtge., 84; Erie Bonds, of '62, 40.

Mr. Joel Taylor, an old citizen of Mercer County, N. J., died recently under peculiar circumstances. He accidentally wounded himself in the wrist by a sharp piece of cornstalk running into it. The wound was not considered of consequence, but it commenced bleeding, and caused his death in a short time.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Rodgers for the Murder of Swanston—Verdict of Guilty—An Exciting Scene in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The trial of James Rodgers for the murder of John Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, on the 17th October last, was continued yesterday.

Stephen McGivney, examined by the District-Attorney—I am 19 years old; I know Rodgers, the prisoner; I was in his company on the night of the homicide; I met him at 6½ o'clock in Tenth-avenue and Six-teenth-street; he asked me to go and see the firemen's ball; then we turned back again, and did not go; when we got to the corner of Twenty-second-street, we saw a boy standing at a store, eating an apple; Rodgers asked for it; the boy said he had but one apple; Rodgers made a kick at him; at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Tenth-avenue we saw Swanston and his wife; Rodgers poked against Mrs. Swanston; the man turned around and asked him what he did it for; I told the man he did not mean to do it, as he was drunk; I got hold of one of his arms, and the other boy got hold of the other; he said he would not be excused, as I told the man to excuse him, for he wanted to fight; we let go his arms, and he went up to the man; the man and he got scolding; I was about ten feet off; I saw the man "make a crack" at Rodgers, but he did not hit him; Rodgers "made a crack at him" and hit him in the breast; the man then "made a crack" at him and hit him; he "made a crack" and hit the man again; the man put his hand to his breast and hulloed, "I am murdered!" Rodgers ran away, and the man ran after him; I and the other boy stood still a minute, and then walked away to the Ninth-avenue; I did not see Rodgers till the Sunday night afterwards at his own house in Twelfth-street, about 8½ o'clock; I did not see him when I went in first, but saw him about an hour afterwards in the bedroom; I did not see him have a knife in his hand on the evening of the murder; it was about 15 minutes from the time when Rodgers first bumped up against the woman till I heard the cry of "Murder;" Rodgers was dressed in a drab coat and red shirt; I do not know the color of his pantstoons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Rodgers was drunk that night; he staggered a little, but not much; he said he're comes a bad woman; I said I guessed not; we were talking loud, and Rodgers was shouting; it was fifteen minutes from the time he first pushed against the woman, till I heard the cry of murder; they were disputing all the time; there were not many blows struck; there was not a minute between each blow; I said to the man, "Excuse him, he is drunk;" he said he would not be excused; the man came after him, and when Rodgers saw him coming he said he wanted to fight; they got a talking first, and then the blows were given; I was not nearer than ten feet to them when they began to fight; I did not see Rodgers have a knife; I had not a knife myself; I did not see Cunningham have a knife; I was not arrested; I gave myself up a few days afterwards; no one has spoken to me about giving my testimony.

William H. Lefferts examined by the District-Attorney—I belong to the detective corps; I went to New-Brunswick, N. J., after Rodgers; I brought him to the City; I asked him if he was willing to come back to the City without a requisition from the Governor; I asked him how he came to commit such a crime, being so young; I asked him this in Middlesex County Jail; he replied that he was drunk; I asked him what the crime was committed with; he said, "With a common pocket-knife;" I asked him where the knife was; he said, on the morning after the affair, one of the boys with him had come to his house and told him the man was dead, and he had better leave the City; he said that on starting to go away he threw away his knife in Twelfth-street; he said he was not in the habit of getting drunk, but that the boys got him to drink that night, and made him drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kellog—I found the prisoner in Middlesex County Jail, N. J.; I understood from the officer there that he came from Woodbridge.

The prosecution here ended their testimony, and Mr. Kellog opened the case to the Jury for the defence. He would not deny that the crime had been committed, but the evidence, he contended, was not sufficient to fasten the crime on Rodgers, any more than either of the other boys.

Catharine Rodgers, examined by Mr. Kellog—I am sister of the prisoner; he has been living in Woodbridge, N. J., with another sister; I live in this City; I do not know when he returned to the City; my sister at Woodbridge is married to Mr. Hubert; my brother has been working with him.

Bridget Rodgers, examined—I am the mother of the prisoner; on the night in question he came home intoxicated; I do not know what time it was; he was not able to help himself; he fell down as he came in; he was not able to take his clothes off; my danghter and myself put him to bed; the next morning he went out for about ten minutes; on Sunday night he went away, and I did not know where he went, and I saw him no more till I saw him in the Tombs; I never saw him drunk but once before; he had been two month's home before this Saturday night; he came from Woodbridge; I never saw him carry a knife other than a small pocket knife; he was quiet and peaceable as any boy could be; he was out of work most of the time.

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

Bridget Rodgers, examined—I am the sister of the prisoner; I do not remember when he came from Woodbridge; I was home two weeks before the night of the homicide; I remember his coming home that night; he was very drunk; he could not help himself

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning and evening: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion, and letters containing facts which it is desirable should be made public, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluminous correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN PITCOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

The Times for Europe.

The Steamship *Arago* leaves port to-day at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Havre. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 10½ o'clock. The NEW-YORK TIMES, embracing all the news since the departure of the last steamer, will be ready for delivery, in wrappers for mailing, at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, with London and Liverpool advices to the 31st ult., one week later, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Contrary to general expectation, the news of a Bank suspension in the United States has created no uneasiness on the other side. It is felt and understood there that the course adopted by our Banks, under pressure of public opinion, was the only one suited to the emergency. The statement of the London *Times* that "the suspension in New-York and Boston was the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for," has been taken up and reechoed by other journals throughout Great Britain. This reassuring tone seems to have been produced mainly by the supposition that the drain of gold for the United States would cease, yet the *Arabia* herself has brought out nearly a million of dollars in specie on freight. The revulsion, however, has caused some disasters on the other side, though considerably less than was anticipated. Among the failures reported, are the Borough Bank of Liverpool and several large Houses in the American trade. There were reports against the solidity of the Western Bank of Scotland—an institution with its head office at Glasgow and a hundred branches scattered over the country—but they are proved to have been unfounded, if not malicious. We abandon a large portion of our space this morning to such extracts from foreign journals as give the most correct idea of the effect of our Bank suspension upon the money markets of Europe.

The most important news received from India since the outbreak of the mutiny, is brought by the *Arabia*. Delhi has fallen. On the morning of Sept. 14 the assault was commenced, and an entrance was effected to the north of the City. The next day fire was opened on the magazine, and on the 16th that position was stormed. Here the official dispatches end, but reliable private letters state that, after three days more fighting, the British troops were in full possession of Delhi. It is supposed that the King of Delhi and his two sons escaped in the disguise of women's attire. No quarter was shown to the Sepoys, but the women and children were spared. From Cawnpore we learn that General HAVELOCK, having been joined by the reinforcements under General OUTRAM, left that place Sept. 19, for the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. It was confident that the latter could hold out, until the relief reached them. Certain proclamations by NENA SAHIB, which we publish elsewhere, give a better idea of the fiendish purposes of the man, than anything that has been yet brought to light.

There is no political news of importance by this arrival. Among the *Arabia's* passengers is Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, who will first visit Washington before he departs on his mission to Central America. It is stated that the launch of the *Great Eastern* would be commenced on the night of Monday the 2d of November, and if not then, it would have to be postponed until the 3d of December, when the tide would again answer.

The Stock Market had a further considerable rise yesterday, on the news by the *Arabia*. The financial accounts from England, particularly about American stocks and the effect upon three or four of the railways which had to stop payment here early in October, more than met the expectations or hopes of the *Bulls*, who had the support, in moving up the market, of a number of orders from the other side. The Money Market was quiet, while the receipt of $1,150,000 in Gold by the English steamer contributed to the ease in supply. The price of Gold continues at 100¾@100¾.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were depressed by the unfavorable news per *Arabia*. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, closing at somewhat lower prices. Provisions and Groceries —a moderate inquiry prevailed at uniform rates. Cotton was very scarce and quiet. Freights appeared dull and heavy.

The Secretary of State, yesterday, received a letter from Judge ECKLES, Chief Justice of Utah, who is on his way to the Territory, stating that he had received intelligence confirmatory of the report that the Mormons had attacked the Government trains and destroyed a large number of wagons.

Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY publishes a card this morning, concerning his nomination to the Mayoralty. With an expression of his surprise at the compliment, he confesses his inability to discover much difference in parties as connected with the deplorable administration of our local affairs, and consents, *if the people demand it*, to yield his objections and allow the use of his name in any way that may be deemed conducive to their harmony and unity of action, in attempting to restore the City Government to its legitimate purposes.

The Democratic General Committee last evening passed, among other resolutions, one disavowing all doctrines, no matter whether promulgated *by those upon whom they have heretofore bestowed their confidence*, or who may now seek Democratic suffrages calculated to sow dissensions among the rich and the poor—unqualifiedly condemning all efforts to advance the interests of candidates for office by arraying one portion of the population against another.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen TUCKER, HARRIS and BANTA, to confer with the Board of Governors and the officers of charitable associations, in relation to the condition of the poor, met in the Aldermen's Chamber yesterday afternoon, but as neither the Governors of the Almshouse nor the officers of any of the charitable associations were present to confer with them, after waiting until 4 o'clock they adjourned *sine die*. Had there been a union of efforts of the Governors of the Almshouse and the officers of the various charitable associations, with the Aldermanic Committee, those interested in the success of the object are confident much good would have resulted. The intention was to have adopted some uniform plan of extending relief, and to have named a list of responsible men to report deserving cases during the Winter. But, as they have not united, it is probable that each will follow his own bent in the work of benevolence.

The joint Post-Office Committee of the Common Council yesterday appointed Aldermen FULLMER and BANTA, and Councilmen JONES, BOOLE and ORTMEYER, to visit Washington, and, if possible, induce the Postmaster-General to select the southern end of the Park as a site for the new Post-Office.

There were very few of the unemployed at Tompkins-square yesterday. Madame RUNKE and others made speeches to them. The lady's exit from the Square was opposed by some loafers from whom she was finally rescued by the Police. The Square was full of rowdies all day long.

The clipper-ship *Great Republic* has met with her first disaster at sea by the loss of some of her spars and sails on her voyage from Chincha Islands, bound to Liverpool. She was subjected to [illegible] of heavy gales in doubling Cape Horn, [illegible] deeply loaded (with 4,000 tons of guano) [illegible] lost spars and some sails blown away in the [illegible]. Captain LINEBURNER concluded to [illegible] Auckland Islands) to recruit. On [illegible] the schooner *Nancy* arrived [illegible] with necessary supplies, in- [illegible] and would return immediately,

the *Great Republic* would proceed on her voyage. There is no mention of her having sprung a leak or sustained any serious damage.

The steamship *Adriatic* started yesterday morning, upon a trial trip, to test her machinery, and will, probably, be absent until Monday. If everything works well, she is expected to sail for Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st.

The work of stopping the side and stern ports of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, sunk at Pier No. 46, East River, was not completed yesterday; six steam pumps will probably be put to work on board of her to-day.

The steamer *New-World* caught fire opposite Hudson, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were extinguished with a damage to the vessel—covered by insurance—of about $200.

The Hamburg bark *Elise*, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, whence she sailed on the 5th of October, with 404 passengers, lost 25 on the passage from cholera. The *Guttenberg* which arrived Thursday, lost 31.

Officer JACKSON, of the First Ward, yesterday arrested MARTIN DIVINE, who was with the gang that murdered Mrs. SPITZLEIN at No. 32 Greenwich-street last week. DIVINE says that after Mrs. SPITZLEIN was murdered he went from the place in company with "Sailor DAN," and that they slept in an old canal boat that night. On the morning he and Sailor DAN parted, and he had not seen him since, but believed he had gone to sea. DIVINE is only 15 years old. He was taken to the Tombs and committed as a witness.

The trial of JAMES ROGERS, for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON, was concluded yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The Jury were absent about three-quarters of an hour, and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. Although the prisoner was a mere youth—only 17 years of age—the verdict gave general satisfaction. Rowdyism is so triumphant in the City, and human life is held so cheap, that a prompt verdict, by an intelligent Jury, is worthy of all praise.

Yesterday the Judges of the Supreme Court held a private meeting for assigning the sittings of the Justices for the year 1858. The result has not yet been made public. In the Croton Reservoir case, Judge ROOSEVELT denied the motion to vacate the stay of proceedings.

The Parish Will case was on before the Surrogate again yesterday. Mr. EVARTS, having concluded his defence of the will, Mr. O'CONOR occupied the day in an argument against its validity.

The case of WM. H. MERSHON against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the City Court for several days, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of $4,000 damages. The plaintiff was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Greenpoint and Franklin avenues, by reason, as alleged, of the carelessness in which the covering to the sluice way across the street was laid by the Railroad Company. He was so severely injured as to be confined to his house for several months. At the time of the accident his wagon was broken and the horse ran into the East River and was drowned. There are several other suits of a similar nature to be brought against the Company.

THOMAS GREAVES, of Brooklyn, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500, to keep the peace for one year, before Justice CORNELL, on complaint of Dr. CHAUNCEY L. COOK. GREAVES attacked Dr COOK in the street and threatened to have his heart's blood, for some real or imaginary wrong.

Dr. JOSEPH T. CURTIS, a distinguished Homeopathist physician of this City, committed suicide yesterday. His extreme devotion to the construction of a new sewing machine produced mental derangement, which, however, was scarcely apparent to his most intimate friends until a day or two preceding his death.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday examined, and passed as correct, the returns from the Fifth, Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards.

Our Panic in England.

The commercial classes by the *Arabia*, yesterday, made some of our worthy fellow-citizens feel a little foolish. We had been waiting, with breathless anxiety, for the explosion of the bomb-shell we had sent over something like a month ago. We expected to hear very dreadful accounts of the damage it had done, the consternation it had created, and the fearful measures of retaliation to which it might incite the English people. The Bank of England was certainly to suspend;—scores of houses connected with the American trade were to disappear from the commercial world;—and it was even feared that the indignant sons of John Bull might rush over in swarms, personally or by proxy, and demand payment of the money they had loaned us on our Railway Bonds. All this was to take place as soon as the news of our Bank suspension should reach the English shore. That event took place in due time:—but the direful results have not followed. In fact, John Bull does not seem in the least excited by this awful incident. The Bank of England did not suspend, Consols did not decline, and the imperturbable Britishers coolly proceeded to buy up our Railroad Stocks and Bonds, at the ridiculously low figure to which our ridiculous panic had reduced them!

This may be a little annoying to our overweening vanity. It shows we are neither so important nor so wise as we had fancied ourselves. But it also shows that there is more intelligence, and a more solid order of men in the London Stock Exchange than in our own. They are less excitable, act with greater deliberation, and have more sagacity, and possibly more principle, than the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street. On the receipt of the news of the suspension of specie payments by our banks, Consols fell one-fourth per cent., but recovered even that trifling decline during the day. With us it is no unusual circumstance for stocks to rise and fall 8 or 10 per cent. in the course of a morning. They run up and run down without any apparent cause; and even in the most quiet and non-speculative times permanent stocks fluctuate from one to two per cent. in the absence of all excitement. Our stock speculators are more like gamblers than the clear-headed and sagacious men who are generally imagined to be the leaders in commercial transactions. Adventurers, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose, can contrive to create a panic or inflate prices at their pleasure; utterly reckless operators, who stake everything upon a single "operation," can often succeed in causing a serious depreciation in the prices of perfectly sound securities, and those who invest their money in stocks are often most seriously damaged by the tricks and wild operations of irresponsible gamblers who go into Wall-street with the same determination that they rush to a faro table, to lose all they possess or to "break the bank."

Beyond all question, our last panic was in a great degree the result of the recklessness of such financial operators as these, who could have had no such dangerous power in a community which had an intelligent reliance on the soundness and permanence of its own resources. The British holders of our securities, who first purchased them from a conviction of their permanent value, saw nothing in the recent flurry in our financial affairs to alarm them, and therefore they held on to them. They knew that the country was not going to ruin, that nothing had occurred to diminish the productiveness of our soil, or to cause a decrease in the business of our railroads, and were under no apprehension of a general suspension of the great industrial enterprises which have so long prospered in the United States. British capitalists, it is quite certain, have a greater degree of confidence in the stability and productiveness of our industriel undertakings than have been entertained by our own mercurial and excitable people, who pass in the course of twenty-four hours from the utmost heights of confidence and hilarious hopes down to the dismal depths of dismay and despair. A glance at the prices of the stock list for the past six months, or even of the past six days, will show what an excitable and mercurial class the men who operate in stocks and bonds are, and what a very small amount of reason or cool calculation enters into their speculations.

The Fall of Delhi.

On the 4th of September the siege-train of General WILSON reached his camp before Delhi; on the 8th the ponderous batteries opened their fire, and on the 13th the British troops were summoned to the assault of the breeched and crumbling walls of the City of the Moguls, in a "general order" as commendable for the manly humanity of its temper as for the high-spirited determination of its tone. The attacking columns were ordered to show no quarter to the mutineers, but to spare all the women and children who should fall in their way and they were bidden to remember in the hour of battle, the fearful villainies committed upon their helpless countrymen and countrywomen.

The assault was everywhere successful excepting at one of the Western suburbs, where the auxiliaries from Cashmere gave way, in spite of the steady gallantry of the Nepaulese Ghoorkas;—but this partial disaster was soon repaired, and with a loss of some five hundred men the British army made themselves masters of the whole line of defences. The number slain on the side of the Sepoys could not of course be ascertained the same day.

On the 16th only a desultory fire was kept up by the Sepoys from the tops of the houses within the city, and the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on good authority, under date of Oct. 3, reports that Delhi was entirely in the hands of Gen. WILSON on the 20th September. Large bodies of the mutineers were seen on the day of the storming retreating from the city in the direction, already indicated by us as that which they were likely to take, of the Rajpootane and SCINDIA'S country. But there a new danger awaits them.—for on the 25th SCINDIA was at Gwalior with all his guns in position, and with a force of about 20,000 men holding in check the mutineers of his own contingent. His fidelity to the British cause was not likely to cool under the news of Gen. WILSON'S victory, and his attitude will doubtless decide that of the lesser chieftains of Central India.

The news of the fall of Delhi is not accompanied by any final tidings of the fate of Lucknow; but as we hear from thence only of another successful sortie made by the besieged, and of another victory won by General HAVELOCK in crossing the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 18th September, there is no reason to anticipate any other than a favorable account of that long-beleaguered garrison by the next mail from India. NENA SAHIB was still publishing proclamations and "sending to hell" therein, "all the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people;" but the tenor of the whole of the intelligence brought by the *Arabia* is confirmatory of the general confidence felt and loudly expressed throughout India, as well as in England, that the tide has been stayed, and that the work which England has now to do is the suppression of a disorganized mutiny and not the defeat of a great rebellion.

At this juncture of affairs, it is natural that the question of the Indian Government should come prominently forward; and the Sepoys beaten out of Delhi may almost console themselves with the thought, that they have thereby beaten the East India Company out of Calcutta. For a cry of indignation goes up from almost all the English journals against the past incompetency, and the present imbecility of the Company's Government. Lord CANNING is loudly charged with the faults which, for some time past, have been hinted and hesitated against him by the British Press, with inaccessible obstinacy, in the formation of his opinions, and with vacillating pliancy in the execution of his projects, twin defects which, however strongly they may be contrasted, are yet almost always to be found in conjunction. It is even reported that he had inflicted upon General NEILL, at Cawnpore, that curse of a "Commissioner" which so often paralyzed the Prince of Orange in the field. A Mr. P. GRANT, it was said, had been sent up from Calcutta with authority to modify the decrees of the Generals, and to mitigate the rigors of martial law with the mildness of the civic code. If this story shall be confirmed, it is clear that the "clemency of CANNING" will turn out to be a cruelty to himself, and that he will immediately be recalled. This step would involve no particular consequences.

But quite other would be the case with any hasty changes in the administrative system of the Indian Empire. Objectionable as the policy and the management of the East India Company have always been, it is by no means certain that the condition of India would be bettered by a transference of all authority there into the hands of Parliament. Practically we think that Parliament would prove to be nothing more than a Court of Directors, without the wholesome restraint which their own interest now imposes upon the functionaries of Leadenhall-street, and a Board of Control unenlightened by an immediate connection with Indian affairs and with men experienced in conducting them. Haste in the remoulding of established institutions is not, however, a characteristic of English legislation, and the tentative nature of English progress in all times and in all matters is the best guaranty which the world can have that India will be brought through her present difficulties and launched upon a new career, without any very serious or prolonged perturbation of her relations with the general commerce. The change which is most earnestly to be desired in the colonial management of British India involves, indeed, a pretty thorough revisal of the Company's system, but the way for it has been steadily paving ever since 1833.

The Company have always tried to treat the Anglo-Indian Empire as if it were a factory-yard. Monopoly has been their idol, and it is to their foolish worship of that idol, and to the ignorant or thoughtless acquiescence of English statesmen in that worship, that India largely owes her isolation from the advance of the rest of the British dominions. English capital has never been invited to employment in India. It has been indeed positively been repelled until within the past decade, while English immigration, excepting under the auspices of the Company, has been the terror and the horror of Leadenhall-street. For three-quarters of a century after the victory of Plassy it was a "high crime and misdemeanor" for any English subject to be found in India without the license of the Company! Nor up to the present hour have the conditions of settlement in India been made inviting to the British emigrant. India, in a word, has been a "residence" and not a "home" to the Anglo-Indian population. According to the most recent returns the number of British born subjects in India not in the public service, amounted to exactly 10,006; and this number had not been increased *during twenty years*. An instructive contrast is drawn by the London *Examiner* between the state of things on the Peninsula, and the condition of the Crown colony of Ceylon, from which it would seem to result very clearly that if it be inconvenient and undesirable to abrogate at this time the absolute forms of the Indian Government, a positive revolution in the spirit of that Government must yet be insisted on. And in the interest of such a revolution the present commercial charter of the Supreme Indian authority may possibly give way to an imperial style. Be it effected in whatever way, a complete recasting of the relations between the British in India and the native populations cannot fail to result from the disastrous convulsions of which we believe the climax to have been already passed; and that recasting we are confident will be made in the interest and to the advantage of both races and of mankind.

The Mayoralty.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The present position of parties and platforms in this City with reference to the approaching election of Mayor, is perplexing to many who have the best interests of the City at heart. But when reduced to its most simple elements, the question seems easy of solution; for in reality *the chief point at issue is the continuance of the "Albany usurpation."* Against this, it is the universal desire that there shall be an emphatic and overpowering expression. The City has been subjected to the most unwarrantable and degrading tyranny, the memory of which cannot easily be erased. The very recital of the numerous acts referred to, causes the cheek to burn with shame.

We cannot at all concur with the *Journal* in this view of the coming election. The subject to which it refers as the "chief point" of the contest, is not in issue at all. The legislation concerning this City which is deemed so obnoxious, was the work of the *State* Government,—and must be repealed or modified by the State authorities, if it be repealed or modified at all. The time for voting upon *that* question was at the November State Election, when Senators and Members of the Assembly were chosen with special reference to action upon it. The *Journal* has already informed the public that this issue has been decided,—that every Senator and Assemblyman in the Metropolitan Police District is opposed to the new law, and that there is a popular majority of over 35,000 against it. Why is it necessary to fight this battle over again?

The truth is, the coming election has nothing whatever to do with that or any other matter of State legislation. It concerns solely and exclusively the choice of a City Government—the election of a Mayor and Common Council,—and should be decided without the slightest reference to general politics or State affairs. We trust, indeed, that the man who may be nominated in opposition to Mayor WOOD, may be a Democrat, quite as decidedly, though more disinterestedly, opposed to the obnoxious features of the Albany Legislation than he is. The Mayor is an Executive officer. It is no part of his duty to *make* law, still less to organize a rebellion against it. We need a man who will faithfully and vigorously enforce the laws which he finds upon the statute book, leaving to the proper authorities the duty and responsibility of amending them.

The Murder of Swanston.

We publish, on another page of this morning's issue, the conclusion of the trial of JAMES RODGERS, a youth of seventeen, for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON. The prisoner has been convicted on the fullest, clearest, and most reliable evidence. Among the brutal murders and assaults that have disgraced the City, this one, conceived and executed in the spirit of wanton rowdyism, exceeds all others in unmitigated brutality. We trust that the consequences of this spirit of rowdyism—utterly fatal in the present instance to one who has not yet entered the threshold of manhood—may be a warning to other youths of similar instincts, to pause in their career before it is too late.

On the evening of the 17th of October last, the deceased, JOHN SWANSTON and his wife, on their return from market, walked down Twenty-first-street towards Tenth-avenue. Having turned into the avenue, they encountered there three young men, one of whom pushed against the lady after the manner of the New-York rowdies—such as most of our citizens, male and female, have, at some time or another, experienced. Words passed, which are not material except to establish the design of RODGERS to insult Mr. and Mrs. SWANSTON, who had not offered, by word or action, the slightest provocation. But, with mere words, RODGERS was not satisfied. He held a knife in his hand, and he was bent on committing murder. His companions, younger than himself, tried to prevent violence, but their efforts were vain. RODGERS turned upon Mr. SWANSTON and, with one blow, perpetrated the crime for which he was convicted yesterday. Mr. SWANSTON, with a cry of, "Oh, I'm murdered," ran a few paces, fell, and almost instantly died. The assassin and his comrades fled, and the former has been completely identified in the prisoner RODGERS. This is about the whole case.

It has been shown, on the defence, that when RODGERS committed the deed he was drunk; but intoxication is an aggravation, not an apology for crime. The youth of the prisoner may also be urged as a ground for Executive clemency; but though a youth in years, RODGERS appears to have been old in sin. This is the view taken by the Jury, and they have not given the prisoner even the benefit of a recommendation to mercy. It is indeed a case where any mercy would conflict seriously with the ends of public justice. At the early age of seventeen, we see RODGERS as finished a scoundrel as any man of double his years could be. Not one palliating circumstance is offered in excuse of the outrage perpetrated. The case, from every point of view, appears to be one in which the law should be allowed to take its course. Public security demands that rigid justice should be dealt out to that very class of youths of which RODGERS is the type; and if it is earnestly intended to cleanse the Metropolis from the stain of crime with which is disgraced, it is necessary that the work should be commenced at once.

The Mayoralty Meeting.

The meeting of citizens opposed to the re-election of FERNANDO WOOD is advertised in the City papers, and in large posters, for this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants' Exchange. The call of the meeting is indorsed by a thousand signatures of citizens, who append their residences, and who will be able thereby to have communication from the committees which may hereafter engineer the opposition. The roll is very formidable as it was exhibited in the TIMES office, and contains excellent names in all classes of business, and in the ranks of all political parties. If a strong committee of conference, commanding public confidence, is appointed, and all the other committees meet on Monday, so as to announce the candidate Tuesday morning, the object of the meeting will be gained.

There are of these Conference Committees, now in existence, an American Committee, of which J. N. REYNOLDS is Chairman; a Republican, of which JOHN A. KENNEDY is Chairman; an Old Whig Committee, of which JOHN P. DORIS is Chairman; and an Independent Democratic Committee, whose chairman will make himself known at the proper time.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—If our Washington Correspondent is correctly informed, A. BELMONT, Esq., is to be appointed American Minister at Madrid, mainly for the purpose of prosecuting the negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. President BUCHANAN seems determined to push this project which he has so much at heart. Just now, however, he will have no earnest and energetic public opinion to back him. The people have for the present ceased to care anything about it. What may happen within a year or two, to affect their sentiments upon the subject, it is not easy to foresee.

ERRATA.—The *News* corrects our impression that the persons who are *starving*, are the "really suffering" portion of the unemployed. It assures us that those who meet in the Park and shout for Mayor Woon, are the most deserving of public sympathy. Perhaps the *News* is right.

General Cavaignac.

The *Arabia* brings us the news of the death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC. He died suddenly of aneurism of the heart, while shooting over his estates, on the 30th of October.

A little less than nine years ago, on the 10th of December, 1848, this illustrious man, whose sword was then the sceptre of France, laid down that sceptre with all the dignity of true honor, and of true patriotism, at the behest of the people, for whose sake alone he had assumed it, and having never forgotten the citizen in the sovereign, carried into the National Assembly of his country an example by which few of his colleagues had the wisdom and the manliness to be governed. His successor in the popular favor and in the supreme authority has so won to himself the facile sympathies of mankind, that in the present hour of prosperous usurpation and of public subserviency, the defeated candidate of Republican France will doubtless be regretted only as a brave, high-spirited, just, but impracticable man, who did not know how to profit by his great opportunities, and who sacrificed a throne to an abstraction. His obsequies will be celebrated with martial pomp and circumstance, and with a splendor of funereal "honors" which may safely be lavished upon the memory of a Republican General, without provoking the criticisms which attended the military mournings of an Emperor over the grave of a Republican poet. But a day will assuredly come in which the lofty virtues, the self-control, the sincerity, the loyalty and the firm faith in immutable principles of General CAVAIGNAC will receive a worthier and deeper homage from the heart of France. For such men as he were always rare among the great, and it is not easy to believe that they have increased and multiplied under the gorgeous but ephemeral *régime* which now controls the destinies of the first military nation of Europe. EUGENE CAVAIGNAC was born at Paris, on the 15th of December, 1802. He inherited a name conspicuous in the Republican history, and Republican convictions, with him were never suffered to degenerate into a name. He was graduated with distinction at the Polytechnic school, and entered the army under the Restoration. His first foreign service was seen in 1828, when he was sent to the Morea with that French expedition which helped, by paralyzing the Turkish power, to pave the way, unconsciously enough, for the great Russian war of 1854. After the Revolution of 1830 he signalized himself by his fidelity to the doctrines, under cover of which that arch-intriguer, LOUIS PHILIPPE, had been elevated to the throne, and refusing to consider himself a blind instrument of the royal will, was sent by the Government to serve in Algiers. This, which was intended as a punishment, opened to him the path of distinction, and eventually of power. He rose rapidly and honorably, and his name is connected with many of the most brilliant actions in which the French army was educated to that terrible efficiency, of which so many proofs have been given to the world in the course of the last ten years. His prudence and sagacity as a statesman in dealing with the Arab tribes were not less useful to his country than his admirable conduct in the field, and when the Provisional Government was established at Paris in February, 1848, General CAVAIGNAC was instantly selected to fill the post, all-important to the new authority in the first moments of its existence, of Governor-General of Algiers. His patriotic and resolute administration of that high office commended him very conspicuously to the people of France as a man to be relied upon in the consolidation of the new institutions which had been so unexpectedly forced upon the country, and he was returned to the Constituent Assembly from two departments. He was recalled to take his seat, at his own request, and arrived in Paris just after those futile demonstrations of the 15th of May, 1848, which ruined the influence of LOUIS BLANC and exposed the utter imbecility of the Provisional Governments. Two days afterwards he was appointed Minister of War, and within a week he had the virtual control of France thrust upon him, with the command of the troops to whose bayonets the Assembly confided itself as the only refuge from the dangers drawn down upon France by the folly and fanaticism of a knot of theorists. General CAVAIGNAC did not abuse his trust. He gave his cordial coöperation to M. de LAMARTINE in the work of preparing for an inevitable conflict with the armed crime and the exasperated misery of the capital. During three weeks of the month of June, 1848, General CAVAIGNAC actually stood where LOUIS NAPOLEON asserted himself to stand in the month of December, 1851, in the position of the defender of society, law and order, against the menacing despotism of a frantic multitude. But he was content to fulfill his duty and to do the great work laid upon him, leaving to the "Nephew of the Emperor" the easier task of harvesting the fruits thereof to his own profit, and the gratification of his personal ambition. The dreadful story of the barricades of June we need not here repeat, although it bears a moral which the supporters of the communistic autocrat whom we entertain in the City Hall of New-York would do well to ponder. From the political intrigues which revived with the revival of security under his firm and conscientious sway, Gen. CAVAIGNAC, nominated to the Provisional Presidency of the Republic, held himself steadily aloof. He believed that the institutions of France might be made substantially free and orderly, and had he been supported by honesty and patriotism in the Assembly, his belief would have been justified by the results of the *interregnum*. But the engineers of party, as their nature is through all the world, played false to all the interests of their country, and saddled themselves, by the success of their elaborate machinations, with a master too strong for any of them. On the 10th of December, 1848, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was chosen President of France by nearly six million of votes. Although profoundly convinced of the dangers which lurked in this choice, General CAVAIGNAC bowed to the "will of the people," and returning to the Assembly exerted himself to the best of his ability in resistance to the fatal progress of subsequent events.

He was among the representatives arrested on the morning of Dec. 2, 1851, but after a short detention at Ham, he was liberated, and retired to Brussels with the young and beautiful wife, to whom he was united in the midst of the coup d'état. He afterwards reëntered France on an amnesty, but has taken no part in public affairs under the Empire. He was never for an instant dazzled by the mercenary magnificence of the existing dynasty, and if he has passed away at a fortunate moment for himself, before new calamities had come to shake and sadden the soul of France, the loss is yet to be deplored for his country of a true son, tried in the fiery furnace of ambition, but not found wanting—a master of war, but a lover of peace—a man as faithful in the discharge of duty as he was firm in the defence of right.

General CAVAIGNAC was still in the strength of his years. In person he was one of the most commanding figures of the age—of a good height, well proportioned, muscular, and of an energetic carriage. His head was very striking, and his countenance arrested the eye of the most careless observer by its expression of mingled gravity and sweetness, overcast with that strange oriental air of impassive self-command which in a greater or less degree distinguishes almost all the "African Generals" of France, and marks them as a specific class among the men of the nineteenth century.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN PARIS.—Our Paris correspondent, this week, informs us of the death, in that city, under very painful circumstances, of a gentlemen well known in the commercial circles of the Southern States. Mr. DAVENNE, a native of France, but long a naturalized citizen of this country, had recently removed to Paris, intending there to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a handsome competency, the reward of many years of honorable enterprise in Charleston and in New-Orleans. But the fever of speculation which rages, to say the least, quite as fiercely in the French capital as in Wall-street, there overtook him; and, engaging his whole fortune in ventures at the Bourse, he suddenly found himself stripped of everything that he possessed. The tidings of his death will be received with sincere sorrow by the many friends that he had conciliated to himself by the kindly qualities of his disposition, and the excellence of his character, while the lesson of his misfortunes, and of the sad end to which they brought him, ought not to be lost upon the thousands among us, who are daily tempted to waste their years in the pursuit of inordinate gain, and deaf to all the voices of experience, persist, *propter vitam invendi perdere causas*," sacrificing the substance of life to its mere external forms.

Suicide of a Homeopathic Physician.

Dr. JOSEPH T. CURTIS, a distinguished homeopathic physician, residing at No. 49 East Twentieth-street, committed suicide about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was a man much esteemed by his profession, a student of GRAUNN, and one of the first who practiced on the Hahnemanic theory in this City. He enjoyed a large practice, though he never learned to *charge* heavily enough to reap as large a harvest of fees as many whose practice is much smaller. He was a great mechanician, and his genius in that line, by the invention of the Automatic Triturator, which cunningly would grind a powder to precisely the tenuity desired, and stop at the point set, disarmed allopaths of one of their most plausible objections—that no human brain could ever secure the triturations necessary for an orthodox Hahnemanic recipe. Latterly he had devoted much time to the construction of a sewing-machine which gives the needle precisely the movement that the hand gives it—successfully working button-holes and eyelets with it. A model of this curious contrivance was exhibited in the late Crystal Palace Fair. He had become so much interested in some improvements upon it that, for four or five nights past, he did not sleep at all. On Thursday, though still about, he showed evidences of derangement; yesterday he suddenly clapped the muzzle of a loaded pistol to his side, directly over the heart, fired and fell, dying almost instantly. The Coroner was notified.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A very attractive morning performance of Opera, and a Concert, take place here to-day. It is essentially an entertainment for the million, and one of the most attractive ever given. The admission is placed at fifty cents, and all the principal *artists* appear.

SUNDAY CONCERT.—There will be another admirable Sunday Concert at the Academy of Music to-morrow. The cheapness and excellence of these entertainments recommend them to every one.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC.—The steamship *Adriatic* went to sea yesterday morning upon an engineer's trial trip. She passed down the Bay about 9½ o'clock, going at a low rate of speed on account of numerous vessels lying in the way; but after passing Quarantine she increased her rate considerably. Few persons, except the officers and crew, accompanied her. She will probably return on Monday, and if her machinery works satisfactorily, she will leave for Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st.

ENLARGED ACCOMMODATIONS AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The crowds that throng to hear Mr. BEECHER, at his Church, in Orange-street, come so constantly, that permanent means of accommodation for them have been rendered indispensable. It has been determined to fill the aisles of the Church with folding-iron chairs, which will be placed in two rows, and at the close of service be folded back against the ends of the pews. One of these rows will be free; the other will be rented to regular sitters. The inconveniences attending the use of ordinary chairs, in a crowded congregation, will thus be obviated; while the revenues of the Church will be helped by the addition of some hundreds of seats to the pew-rent. The average of Mr. BEECHER'S audiences is three thousand persons. Under the old arrangement, the Church was far too small to hold all who came.

☞ The Dorcas Society, of St. Mark's Church, among other labors, has made offerings, in boxes of clothing to the amount of $450, towards the support of seven clergymen on scanty stipends in the rural districts.

☞ Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, is suffering under very severe, and, it is feared, dangerous illness, at his residence in Twenty-sixth-street.

THE MAYORALTY.

A Card from Mr. Cooley.

I had the honor on the evening of the 9th inst., to receive from the whole body of the American Mayoralty Convention, assembled at my own door, the announcement from the lips of its President, that I had been unanimously nominated a candidate for Mayor of the City of New York.

It would be impossible for me to express the surprise which this unexpected manifestation of public confidence and respect occasioned me, or adequately indicate the highly flattering and felicitous manner in which it was communicated; nor should I, in justice to myself, conceal the earnest wish I still entertain that this choice had fallen on some one more worthy and better qualified to discharge the responsible and important duties of that office: having myself no aspirations for political preferment, and nothing to desire with respect to public matters but a fair, efficient and honest administration of the Government—such an administration as shall insure the blessing of liberty and promote the great interest of our city and common country. Hundreds of highly respectable and influential men of all political parties, who have recently approached me with a manifest desire to put me in nomination for the Mayoralty, will bear me witness that I have on all occasions endeavored to dissuade them from the use of my name in connection with that matter, and no one can say that I have sought the nomination from any source. I regard this expression of the American Convention as indicating a preference for a candidate not claimed as a partisan, rather than as a nomination made on party grounds. However this may be, my political affiliations and affinities have been well known and strongly marked for more than thirty years; and this occasion calls for no explanation or defence of them. Moreover, I am free to declare that, while nothing but the highest sense of public duty could induce me to enter again upon the political arena, I would not accept, at this time, what might be strictly called a party nomination for any municipal office in this city for, during a residence here of a quarter of a century, I have been unable to discover but very little difference in parties, as connected with the deplorable administration of our local affairs; nearly all by turns, as they have crossed the stage of public action, in the vicissitude of political intrigue and corruption, having exhibited a pitiful incapacity to conduct the great public concerns of the City with either ability, economy or integrity. If, however, in view of the accumulated evils that weigh so heavily upon this devoted City, which are fearfully augmenting and daily becoming more oppressive and pernicious, the people, rising superior to party prejudices or personal predilections, are determined to rescue the Government from the destructive fangs of faction, and restore it to its appropriate and legitimate purposes, and infuse into its administration an efficiency and vigor adequate to a more substantial and satisfactory protection to the liberty, lives and property of our citizens, and adopt measures of reform and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money, my efforts, to the full measure of my feeble abilities, shall not be found wanting in aid of so good a cause; and I shall cheerfully yield the objections I might otherwise have to the use of my humble name in any way that shall be deemed by my fellow-citizens most conducive to the harmony and unity of action necessary to accomplish objects of so much importance to the public welfare. JAMES E. COOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1857.

The Democratic General Committee and Mayor Wood.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, at Tammany Hall, EDWARD COOPER, Esq., presiding. After receiving the returns of the primary election from the Associations in the Wards, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Hon. DANIEL E. STOKLES, was passed:

Whereas, A large number of the mechanics and workingmen of New-York are suffering from the want of employment, and

Whereas, The commercial, manufacturing, and business interests of our City, are paralyzed by a panic, alike without precedent, or any adequate cause, and

Whereas, In such a time of distress and misfortune, it behooves all to share prudent counsels, and to encourage mutual sympathy and general confidence, and

Whereas, We have seen with pain and regret, the basest efforts made to use this crisis in our condition to subserve the meanest purposes of demagogues; and

Whereas, It has ever been deemed the aim and the duty of the Democratic Party to maintain inviolate the rights of all classes of the people, and to cultivate and cherish fraternal relations among all our citizens, whether of the City, State or Confederacy; therefore,

Resolved, That we appeal to the citizens of New-York to unite in devising and executing such prudent and effectual measures as may tend to mitigate and relieve the sufferings of the poor, and to obtain work for that orderly and worthy portion of our population which is now without means and without employment.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to those of our citizens possessing the means, and who may have industrial enterprises to put under way, to avail themselves of the present time for the prosecution thereof, so that the uses of capital and the employment of labor may be blended in promoting those mutual advantages to the rich and the poor, calculated to illustrate the beneficent relations they rightfully bear to each other in the social establishment.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the authorities of the Federal, State and City Government to exercise themselves to the utmost within their lawful, chartered and constitutional powers, to prosecute such existing, and to begin such new works of public improvement, as may enable them to furnish employment at fair prices to as many as possible of our population who are now idle, but willing and anxious to work.

Resolved, That we disavow, in the name of the Democratic Party, all doctrines, no matter whether they are promulgated by those upon whom we may have heretofore bestowed our confidence, or who may now seek our suffrages, calculated to sow dissensions among the rich and the poor—the prosperous and the unfortunate; that we unqualifiedly condemn as hostile to the principles of the Democratic faith, all efforts, by whomsoever made, to advance the interests of candidates for office, by arraying any one portion of our population against another, either for differences of birth-place, religion, fortune, or worldly condition; and that we solicit all our fellow-citizens to coöperate with each other in a spirit of brotherhood, humanity, and patriotism, to aid and sustain all who may need assistance in this period of calamity and want, until it shall please an all-wise Providence to restore our former condition of thrift, plenty, and prosperity.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published, and that a copy of the same be transmitted by the Chairman to the Common Council of the City, the Governor of the State, and to the President of the United States.

Sea and Ship News.

By Letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.

HONG KONG, Monday, Sept. 7.

The ship *North Wind*, Captain GORE, has put in here in distress, having experienced a severe typhoon near the Baher Island. She was bound from Foo Chow to London; she is now discharging her cargo, which is considerably damaged. The wreck of her mast has cut up the copper under her bottom very much. At Shanghae the *Reynard*, of Boston, had been on shore, and is very much strained; will have to go on the dock.

HONG KONG, Monday, Sept. 7, 1856.

The following is Captain GORE's statement of the ship *North Wind*:

I experienced tight southeast winds and calms from the 30th to the 17th August; when in latitude 23° 30' N. and longitude 126° 30' E., the wind commenced blowing in gusts from E. by S., with dark threatening weather, and a heavy swell running from the N. E.; on the 16th barometer falling from 29:69 at noon to 29:52 at 2 P. M.; sent down royal yards and studding sails and boombs; prepared for a typhoon: at 5 P. M. barometer at 29:45; closereefed topsails and reefed foresail; at 7 P. M. barometer 29:30, a violent gale blowing from east, furled fore and mizzen topsails and foresail; at 1½ P. M., barometer 29:20; took in main topsail; ship now lying to on the port tack under main spencer and foretop main staysails; from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. barometer fell to 27:90; A furious hurricane shifting from northeast to north, northwest and west, blowing away all the canvas, and throwing the ship on her beamends, the sea sweeping the decks of spare spars, lifeboats, casks, storeroom, &c.; ordered topgallant masts to be cut away; shortly after the fore and main topmasts went over the side and the ship righted with six feet of water in her hold, and three in the cabin.

At 9 A. M. barometer commenced rising, the gale abating, with wind from southwest; all hands employed in pumping and clearing the wreck of broken spars, &c.; finding, on examination, the rudder-head twisted off, starboard cathead drawn out, fore masthead and jibboom gone, with seams and butts much opened, steered for Hong Kong under jury masts. [FAVOR ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

FAYAL, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

I have to inform you, that on the 1st inst. the bark *Sartelle*, of New-York, Captain COLE, arrived here with loss of foreyard, sails, and bulwarks forward. She is repairing, and will probably leave for Havana in the course of a week. Captain COLE was stabbed by one of his crew, about ten days previous to his arrival; he has now nearly recovered from the effects of it. The ship *Nicholas Biddle*, of New-York, experienced a very violent gale on the 28th ult., by which she lost maintopmast, with spars, sails, rigging attached, above bulwarks, and shifted cargo. Captain FEARYE, of the schooner *John E. Smith*, of New-London, arrived here to-day, reports, on the 4th inst., about 30 miles to the westward of Flores, he fell in with the ship *Garrison*, of Baltimore, (probably the ship *Richard Anderson*,) abandoned, and all three masts gone; went alongside of her, but being near land, and rather rough, did not board her. She had been a fast, but was not water-logged. [By letter to Elwood WALTER, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

KANSAS.

Constitutional Convention---Investigation of Receiver Brindle's Office.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

The Constitutional Convention is making rapid progress in their action, as you will perceive by the documents which are herewith transmitted.

I forbear making any comments, leaving that in hands more able than mine to do justice to the subject.

It will be seen on a perusal of the provisions under the head of Judiciary, that the Convention have established the elective system, and leave the power in the hands of the Legislature to create a Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State, to be eligible to office, must be a citizen of the United States for twenty years. This provision met with considerable opposition, on the ground of its conveying a principle somewhat akin to that of Native Americanism.

The rights of suffrage contain a clause requiring the payment of a tax a year previous to an election which was also opposed, but was carried by three majority. This clause may possibly be struck out, as many of the members of the Convention declare that they will not submit so objectionable a clause in the Constitution to be carried, and will, therefore, move a reconsideration.

The other provisions speak for themselves, and will be left for the consideration of those who are interested in Kansas matters.

Mr. MARTIN, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, is now in Lecompton, under orders from the President to investigate charges made against Gen. BRINDLE, the Receiver of the Land Office for our charges. It is insisted by the Receiver's friends that if there be delinquency on his part, as charged, that it arises from a misapprehension of the law regulating the fees of his office, rather than from any wilful intent to do a wrong act. The result will, however, settle the question.

Governor WALKER has removed himself, suite and office from Lecompton to this city, where he announces he will continue during the period of his official residence in this Territory.

If the Free-State Legislature will meet here, as is suggested, for the Winter, we shall have lively times.

Returning to the Constitution, your attention is directed to the subject of Slavery, as that is part of the work of the so-called *National Democrats* of the Territory. The Chairman of that branch of the business in the Convention is HUGH M. MOORE, by birth and education a Georgian, a strict constructionist, and a fire-eater. He was one of the candidates at the recent election, on the Democratic ticket, in this county for the Territorial Legislature, and would have been one of the members of that body, if the party of which he is a member had succeeded; but, as it is, he will be kept out.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION AS FRAMED BY THE CONVENTION.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principle of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

First—That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges but in consideration of public services.

Second—All political powers inherent in the people, and all free governments, are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and, therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.

Third—That all persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no person can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent. That no human authority can, in any case whatever, interfere with the rights of conscience, and that no preference shall ever be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.

Fourth—That the civil rights, privileges or capacities of a citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of their religion.

Fifth—That all elections shall be free and equal.

Sixth—That the right of trial by Jury shall remain inviolable.

Seventh—Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Eighth—The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable seizures or searches, and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, or without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Ninth—In all criminal prosecutions the accused has a right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof; to be confronted by the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor, and in all prosecutions by indictments or information; a speedy public trial by an impartial Jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due course of law.

Tenth—That no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Eleventh—That no person shall for the same offence be put in jeopardy of life, limb or liberty; nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to the public use unless just comoensation be made therefor.

Twelfth—That all penalties shall be reasonable, and proportioned to the nature of the offence.

Thirteenth—No person shall be held to answer a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on the presentment of a Grand Jury, or by impeachment, except in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion.

Fourteenth—That no conviction shall work a corruption of blood or a forfeiture of estate.

Fifteenth—That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless in capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sixteenth—That excessive bail shall in no case be required nor excessive fines imposed.

Seventeenth—That no *ex post facto* law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be made.

Eighteenth—That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a republic, and shall not be allowed, nor shall any hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ever be granted or conferred in this State.

Nineteenth—That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and apply to those invested with the power of Government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by address or remonstrance.

Twentieth—That the citizens shall have a right to keep and bear arms for their common defence.

Twenty-first—That no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in the time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Twenty-second—The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Twenty-third—This enunciation of rights shall not be construed to deny or discourage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, or any transgression of any of the higher powers herein delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the other provisions herein retained, shall be void.

Twenty-fourth—Emigration to or from the State shall not be prohibited.

Twenty-fifth—Free Negroes shall not be permitted to live in this State under any circumstances.

ELECTIONS AND RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city or town in which he may offer his vote three months, next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections; and any white male citizen of the United States, above the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time that this Constitution shall be adopted, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall *actually* reside.

SEC. 2. All voting shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors during their attendance at elections, and going to, and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

SEC. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No person employed in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or naval, or military station in the State, be deemed a resident of the State.

SEC. 7. No idiot or insane person, or any Indian not recognized as a citizen by the laws of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election.

SEC. 8. No person shall be elected, or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in the State one year next before such election or appointment.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall have the power to exclude from the privilege of voting or being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 10. The first general election shall be held on first Monday of August, 1858, and all other elections thereafter, on the first Monday in May *annually*, *except* election for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney-General of the State, which shall be held *biennially* on the last day aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial powers of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior Courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise directed in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the State, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this Constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That the Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of injunction, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, and such other remedial and original writs as may be necessary to give it general superintendence and control of inferior jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. There shall be held annually, at the seat of Government, two sessions of the Supreme Court, at such times as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Court may elect a Clerk and Reporter, who shall respectively receive such compensation as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The State shall be divided into convenient circuits, and for each circuit there shall be elected a Judge, who shall, at the time of his election, and as long as he continues in office, reside in the circuit for which he has been elected.

SEC. 7. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction of all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not otherwise excepted in this Constitution; but in civil cases only when matters in controversy shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. A Circuit Court shall be held in each county or district at least twice in each year, at such time and places as may be prescribed by law, and the Judges of the several Circuit Courts may hold Courts for each other when they may deem it advisable, and shall do so when directed by law.

SEC. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery with original and appellate equity jurisdiction, and, until the establishment of such court or courts, the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the Judges of the Circuit Courts, respectively: *Provided*, That the Judges of the several Circuit Courts shall have power to issue writs of injunction returnable to the Court of Chancery.

SEC. 10. The Legislature shall establish within each County in the State, a Court of Probate for the granting of letters testamentary of administration and orphans' business, and the general superintendance of the estates of deceased persons, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but in no case to have jurisdiction in matters of civil or criminal law.

SEC. 11. Establishes courts of Justice of the Peace; jurisdiction not to exceed $100—with right of appeal, &c.

SEC. 12. Compensation of Chief-Justice, Associate Justice, Judges of Circuit Court, and Court of Chancery to be fixed by law; no fees or perquisites; shall hold no other office during continuance in office.

SEC. 13. Provides for the election of Judges, &c.

SEC. 14. Vacancies to be filled by appointment of the Governor until an election be held.

SEC. 15. Term of office six years for the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; all the others four years.

SEC. 16. Clerks of Circuit Courts and Probate Court to be elected.

SEC. 17. The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court *ex officio* shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State; Circuit Court Judges in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the inferior courts in their respective counties.

SEC. 18. Regulates the style of the process.

SEC. 19. Provides for the election of an Attorney-General to hold office for four years.

SEC. 20. Vacancies in the offices of Attorney-General, District-Attorney, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Court of Probate, and Justice of the Peace, filled as provided by law.

SEC. 21. House of Representatives to have sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 22. Impeachments to be tried by the Senate; a vote of two-thirds required to convict.

SEC. 23. Provides for impeachment of the Governor and all civic officers for misdemeanor; a judgment is a disqualification for the holding any further office in the State.

MILITIA.

1. The militia of the State shall consist of all the able-bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such citizens as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

2. Any citizen whose religious tenets conflict with bearing arms, shall not be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, but shall pay such an equivalent for personal services as may be prescribed by law.

3. All militia officers shall be elected by persons subject to military duty within the bounds of their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time direct and establish.

EDUCATION—ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, schools and means of education shall be forever encouraged by the State.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States (or lands or funds which may be received from other sources) for the use of schools within the State, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands, or from any other source, in strict conformity to the object of this grant.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, establish one common school (or more) in each township of the State, where the children of the township shall be taught gratis.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have power to make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support and maintenance of common schools, whenever the funds accruing from the lands donated by the United States, or funds received from other sources, are insufficient for that purpose.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws for the government of all common schools within the State.

SLAVERY.

SECTION 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued by the laws of this State: *provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and *provided also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for their necessary food and clothing—to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb—and, in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a Petit-Jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of *insurrection of such slave*.

Governor Walker Refuses to Obey the Mandamus.

From the Lecompton Democrat, Oct. 29.

To Hon. S. G. Cato, Judge of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, ROBERT J. WALKER and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of Kansas Territory, respectfully state that they have been served with notice of an order or rule, dated Oct. 23, 1857, from the Judge aforesaid, requiring them to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be issued upon the petition of Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Illram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John T. Ector, L. S. Boling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes and W. B. Winsor, claiming to have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, from the Counties of Johnson and Douglas in said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and that they ought to be commissioned by us, the first three to the Council, and the others to the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1858.

The undersigned consider it their duty, in the first place, to protest against the jurisdiction of the said Judge invoked in this case, and to demur to this proceeding for the following reasons:

First—Because, by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this Territory, they are not subject, in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, to the control, supervision and direction of the said Judge by way of the writ of *mandamus*.

Second—Because, under the laws of Congress and of this Territory, it is made their duty, and not of the said Judge, to cast up the votes given to the candidates for the offices aforesaid, which is to be done by the Secretary in the presence of the Governor. Whereupon, having ascertained, from the returns, found by them to be genuine, legal and valid under the provisions of law, the persons who have received the highest number of votes, it is made the duty of the Secretary to give certificates of election accordingly. The official duty thus imposed upon the undersigned, involving mixed questions of law and fact, requires by them the exercise of judgment and discretion, and is not a ministerial act in any sense whatever.

Third—Over the exercise of the judgment of the undersigned in the premises, involving controverted questions of law and fact, the Judge has no control by way of *mandamus* or otherwise, and there is no law authorising him to direct them in the discharge of their said duties.

Fourth—Because it has been well-settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that no State Court, nor the District or Circuit Court of the United States, (except that of the District of Columbia,) has power to issue a *mandamus* to a judicial officer; and as regards said Court for the District of Columbia, the power is confined to the control of purely ministerial acts, involving no controversy as to law or facts, and permitting no exercise of judgment or discretion.

Fifth—Because no act of Congress, or of this Territory, authorises said Judge to issue a *mandamus* to any Federal officer in any case whatsoever, nor could any Territorial law confer such power.

Sixth—Because it is well settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by other judicial tribunals, that a writ of *mandamus* can be issued only where there is no other remedy, or where there is no authority vested elsewhere to control the officer sought to be directed by *mandamus*, or to correct his error. Whereas, in this case, if it be true as stated, (which is denied,) that the parties named in this rule or order, have been elected to the offices in said writ assigned to them respectively, viz.: to the Council and to the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, these two bodies being the judges in the last resort of the qualifications and election of their own members, have each respectively the power to correct any alleged errors made by the undersigned, and to admit said persons to the offices aforesaid, which remedy is complete, final and effectual.

Seventh—Because, in the rule or order aforesaid, there is a fatal misjoinder, both as to offices and parties—the office of Councilman being distinct and different from that of a member of said House of Representatives, and the respective rights of each member of both said bodies being separate and independent and incapable of joinder in the same proceeding.

Eighth—Because no precedent can be found in this or any other county, where a judge has exercised the power of deciding upon the election of members of a Legislative Assembly; and that the assumption and usurpation of such authority, would be subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, and would enable the judiciary to absorb and concentrate in itself all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial.

Ninth—Because the act of giving certificates of election to the persons named in the order aforesaid, would directly affect important rights of other persons, claiming, as we believe justly, to have been duly elected to the said offices, which said persons are not made parties to this proceeding, and have had no notice thereof.

Tenth—because prior to the date of the rule or order aforesaid of the 23d October, 1857, the undersigned had duly cast up the votes given at the election aforesaid, held at the time aforesaid, for the counties of Douglas and Johnson as aforesaid; and finding by the genuine, valid and legal returns thereof that LYMAN ALLEN, CARMI W. BANCROFT and EDWIN S. NASH had the majority for the Council, and JOHN SPEER, GEORGE W. DEITZLER, OLIVER BARBOUR, ELIAS APPLEMAN, ANDREW J. STILL, GEORGE W. ZINN, GIDEON SEYMOUR and JOHN LOCKHART the majority of votes for members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly aforesaid, certificates of election were, before the date of said rule or order issued in due form of law to the said persons respectively, for the offices aforesaid, which certificates are now in their possession and beyond the power of the undersigned to recall. It is, therefore, impossible for the undersigned to issue certificates to the other parties named in the said rule or order.

Eleventh—Because, whilst the undersigned cannot doubt that the honorable Judge will decline to exercise the jurisdiction claimed in this case, they feel it their duty to say, most respectfully, that they would regard a judgment in this case, directing them to issue certificates of election as an usurpation of power, and therefore a nullity, which, under their oath of office, it would be their duty to disregard.

Yet, with a view to prevent a dangerous conflict, between the judicial and executive power, and to enable the Supreme Court of this Territory; or, as a final resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, to correct any error of the Judge in this case, if judgment should be rendered against them on this rule or order, they pray an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, it having been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a judgment on a *mandamus* presents a case, in which an appeal lies from an inferior to the proper appellate tribunal.

The undersigned beg leave further to state, that if the said Judge should command them to issue certificates of election as aforesaid, and should deem it his duty to subject them to imprisonment for disobeying his order, as they would be compelled to do by their conviction of its usurpation and utter nullity, and because the certificates before the date of said rule or order had already been issued to other persons, such is their desire to maintain the peace of this Territory, that they will submit individually to such imprisonment, and if any tumult should be apprehended by said Judge, in consequence of the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise in the recent election, the Governor will direct the regular troops of the United States, now here and subject to his order, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the Sheriff or Marshal, who may be directed by said Judge to execute said mandate of imprisonment.

[Signed] R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.
[Signed] FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY.

From the Lecompton Democrat.

This body is now in active session, pushing the business before them along with rapidity. Forty-four members are in attendance.

So far as we know, a majority of the members are in favor of submitting the result of their labors to the people of the Territory.

The following is the report of the Committee on Slavery:

PREAMBLE—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave and *its increase*, is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owners of any property whatever.

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries (to them) extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

The above report was carried by a vote of forty, to two in the negative.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to a statement in the TIMES of the 11th instant, in which Mr. PATRICK DOLAN, of Bridgeport, Conn., is suspected of poisoning his wife. There is no cause for entertaining such suspicion, nor does any person acquainted with the facts in the case entertain it. Mr. DOLAN is not now under arrest, nor has he been arrested. Mr. DOLAN and wife were very respectable, and lived united and peaceable. In her death he and his children sustained a great loss, for which he is in deep affliction. By giving place to the above lines you will sustain truth, and oblige your obedient servant,

Rev. Y. J. SYNNOTT.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

New Patents.

Among the new Patents issued on the 10th inst. were the following:

To Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, of New-York, for a method of determining Approximate Latitudes at sea.

To RICHARD M. HOE, of New-York, for a method of feeding paper to printing-presses.

To ANNIE A. GAGET, of France, for an apparatus for holding music.

To HENRY BATES, of New-London, Conn., for improved projectiles.

To STEPHEN WILCOX, Jr., of Westerly, R. I., for improved printing-presses.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 14.

I—POETRY—The Starving, by A. J. H. Duganne—The Child and the Mourners.

II—LITERARY—The Wonderful Bath—Tale for old and young.

III—EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT TO DETER FROM CRIME—Opinion of Lord Brougham.

IV—BADEN BADEN—German Watering Places—From our Correspondent, "Malakoff."

V—THE ARTS IN FLORENCE—From our Correspondent "Dick Tinto."

VI—FOREIGN ART—Exhibitions of British and French Paintings in New-York.

VII—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

VIII—SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

IX—A CURIOUS PANAMENIAN HISTORY.

X—MEETINGS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN IN NEW-YORK.

XI—AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

XII—THE NEXT CONGRESS—Full List of members.

XIII—THE NOVEMBER ELECTION—Summary of Returns in this State and others.

XIV—EDITORIALS—A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Workingmen—Everybody's Business—The Woolman Case—Revival of an Old Delusion—Indian Prospects—The South and Gov. Walker—The Mexican Dictatorship—Kansas Affairs.

XV—EVENTS IN THE CITY DURING THE WEEK.

XVI—DOMESTIC NEWS OF THE WEEK.

XVII—THE MORMONS—Capt. Van Vliet's Official Account of his visit to Utah.

XVIII—INTERESTING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

XIX—ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR—Letter from Gen. Hitchcock in reply to Gen. Pillow.

XX—MURDERS AND CRIMES.

XXI—A LAND SWINDLE IN MINNESOTA.

XXII—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Produce and Stock Markets for the week—Movements in Breadstuffs, &c., &c.

XXIII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT UNAMPICABLE SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing the patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the present extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry; and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permotation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE STOCK!!!
SILKS,
MERINOS.
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES,
BLANKETS AND LACE CURTAINS,
RUFUS SANGER,
No. 344 BROADWAY,

BROWNE AND JORDE,
Now selling
AT RETAIL
In the store
NO. 360 BOWERY,
Opposite 8th-st.,
WILL, ON MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 16,
Sell the balance of
HIS FALL IMPORTATION
AT STILL GREATER REDUCTION THAN EVER—
AT PRICES
MUCH LOWER THAN NOW OFFERED BY
ANY OTHER WHOLESALE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT
FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars of Dry Goods,
For Absolute, Immediate and Unreserved Sale, at
COLUMBIAN HALL,
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY NOTICE,
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscribers respectfully announce that, having been appointed assignees for the immediate conversion into cash of the entire stock of Dry Goods lately contained in the stores No. 767 Broadway and No. 281 Grand-st.—the Broadway stock being now amalgamated with that at Columbian Hall, and removed here for greater convenience of sale—they will proceed to offer it at retail in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers, commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 16.

The articles are all marked down to such incredibly low prices as must compel their rapid disposal; but, in accordance with instructions to assignees, none will be sold for less than 33⅓ cts. on the dollar.

The stock comprises an immense assortment of rich elegant and fancy imported and domestic Dry Goods' adapted to the wants of respectable family consumption, embracing, in part:

Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS,
French and English MERINOS,
COBURGS, ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
and DE IL AINES.
Rich Lyons and German VELVETS,
Saxony ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, &c.
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the yard or piece.
French, English and American PRINTS.
Whitney and other BLANKETS.
Marseilles QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and TOILET SETS.
WINDOW DRAPERIES and MUSLINS.
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Real Welsh and other FLANNELS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

House and hotel-keepers will find it greatly to their interest to carefully inspect the immense assortment of
Pure IRISH LINENS,
Barnsley and Scotch SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS
and TABLE CLOTHS,
DOILIES, TOWELINGS and
PILLOW CASINGS.

The assignees confidently believe that the advantages to the public hereby offered will enable them, in accordance with the spirit of the assignment, to close out entire the valuable collection of merchandise previous to the 1st of January.

Remnants can only be offered before 11 o'clock each day.

Wholesale dealers cannot be conveniently waited on after 12 o'clock each day.

No goods can possibly be sold except for strictly cash on or before delivery.

The store will be open at 9 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. precisely.

Parcels delivered at any part of the four cities free of charge.

CHARLES G. HOOK,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, } Assignees.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the
United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $3.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usual sold at $2
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH
KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors.) only 75 cents per pair.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
120 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors. 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Reglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOAKS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $3 50,
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $5 00.
500 BEAVER CLOAKS, $6 50.
Worth from $10 to $20.
The sale of the above will commence this day.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.
Over 5,000 in Beaver and Velvet.
THE RICHEST GOODS AT HALF PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars, at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

28 MAIDEN-LANE.
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
Purchase your Furs of
WHITE & BIRD.
We are selling our stock of Fancy Furs at 20 per cent. below cost.
Mink Victorines.....$19@$15
Mink Half-Capes.....$25, $30@$35
Mink Mantillas.....$70@$75
Mink Muffs.....$9, $10@$12
Mink Cuffs.....$3 50, $4@$5
A beautiful French Mink half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only.....$15
Capes and Cuffs as low as.....$6 per set.
1,000 Gents' Fur Caps, from.....$2 to $5
Made from Nutria, Seal and Otter.
Every article warranted.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

COMPROMISE SALE
OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
FOR THE
Benefit of the Creditors of
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
New-York City.

We are sorry to be compelled to make the above announcement of one of our most enterprising and active merchants in the City, long and universally considered to be the only finished artist in the Mantilla and Cloak trade in this country. His styles, from the time of his opening the Brandreth Building until the present period, have ever been pronounced by ladies of taste and discrimination, as the first in quality and design in the fashionable world, being manufactured of the very best material which the Paris market affords, and for the retail trade of this City exclusively. This last fact is one which should recommend them to the public in preference to the now prevailing practice of retailing goods made up for the wholesale trade, for we are well assured that he has earned for his establishment its present popularity by adhering to the above resolution. Having selected the materials of his stock from the richest of French importations, and in common with tens of thousands of others been overtaken by the stringency of the times, our friend MACKENZIE has been compelled to offer the elegant stock at 40 per cent. below cost, in order to get back his investment for the raw material. Those desiring the richest goods at the most fearful sacrifice of prices, will give him a call.—*New-York Press.*

The following is a list of the goods to be sold at retail for cash:

$25,000 Paris-made Cloaks in Velvet and Cloth, of this present season's manufacture.
$40,000 Manufactured Cloaks for City retail trade, of the best French materials, in Beaver Cloth and rich Lyons Velvets.
$10,000 Fancy Grey and other desirable colors.
$25,000 in Real Furs, such as Mink, Sable, Fitch and others.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal st.,
Brandreth Building.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their direct Stock of PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES...25 cts.	75	
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES...25 cts.	$1 00	
BLACK BAYADERE TIES.....40 cts.	$1 25	
FANCY BAYADERE TIES.....50 cts.	$1 50	
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES.....65 cts.	$1 50	
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 50 cents; usual price, $1 50 and	$1 75	
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES.....30 cts.	75	
FINE SATIN STOCKS.....50 cts.	$1 25	
NAPOLEON TIES.....35 to 75 cts.	$1 25	

SCARFS, 1¾ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively.
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, And During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices. In order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 52 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND
CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 343 Broadway,
Opposite the Park,

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Fine and Fashionable
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Must be Sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
At Retail for Cash.
No Wholesale or Retail House can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see. Open until 11 P. M.
All kinds of Money taken.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.,
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS.
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
TO THE REDUCED PRICES OF
BONNETS,
HEADDRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
COIFFURES
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, &c.
At GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS
At less than cost.
A splendid assortment
Of Fall and Winter styles.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS
AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG NEAT looking German girl, for housework or plain cook, wash and iron, good plain cook and baker; also, by an experienced cook; understands all kinds of American, English and French cooking, first class laundress, or will do housework in a small family; will take very moderate wages; humble, neat and willing to work. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF RESPECTable parentage, is in want of a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference; also, by a neat, tidy German girl, as experienced seamstress, understands embroidery, cutting and fitting children's clothing, would go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, does not like to go out to sew, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Is not afraid to work for a large family, in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Call on J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 30, of experience and respectability, wishes to superwise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, one who is fully competent, understands dress making and hair dressing. No objection to do chamberwork. Satisfactory reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as Coachman or Farmer. Understands his business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,940 New York Post Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer, a situation in a respectable house in this City. References satisfactory. Address H. W. G., Box No. 3,393 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A colored girl, who has lived eight years in one family; unexceptionable references given. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 22 West 15th-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS of being instructed in dentistry. A practical dentist willing to give such instruction, (after 4 o'clock,) may address G. D., *Times* office, stating on what terms a pupil would be received.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS—ONE who would be willing to devote a portion of her time to housework, and have no objection to go a short distance from the City, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may find a good home for the Winter, by addressing a note to M. M. GRAY, Brooklyn Post-Office

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; German or Welsh preferred. Apply, with reference, for two days, at 32 Green-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY AC quainted with the European banking business and exchange, he quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,554, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monnaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

THE STORE NO. 12 LEROY-PLACE,
Bleecker st., between Greene and Mercer sts. This establishment will be opened on the system of the English Shades, on Monday, Nov. 16. It has been newly fitted up with a view to promote the comfort of visitors. A large stock of English and American ales will be on draught, and the wines and cigars will be of the finest quality. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, Proprietor.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Inventors and exhibitors of the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., after which M. P. Cooke, Esq., will deliver an address. Subject—*Inventors and their Inventions.*

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 30 BEAVER-ST.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS.
Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 9 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 76 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS DAY.
THIS MORNING—OPERA MATINEE.
Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT,
Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
Mlle CAIROLI and Miss MILNER.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée, Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
No seats reserved.
Visitors, on entering the Academy, can, therefore, take any seats they like in parquette, dress circle, balcony or private boxes, without extra charge. The ampitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.
THE OPERA MATINEE
will take place once in every month, and will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties, orchestra and chorus as the regular evening performances.
The Matinée will commence with an act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia.....Mlle. Cairoli
Edgardo.....Sig. Labocetta
Ashton.....Sig. Gassier
Raimondo.....Sig. Fortini
And will conclude with the first act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosina.....Mme. D'Angri
Almaviva.....Sig. Labocetta
Figaro.....Sig. Gassier
Bartolo.....Sig. Rocco
Basilio.....Sig. Fortini
Between "Lucia" and the "Barber of Seville,"
GRAND CONCERT,
BY HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
And the Artists of the Academy.
NOTICE!
Visitors are respectfully informed that Matinee tickets will be for sale at 9 o'clock, at the usual ticket offices. The office at the Academy will be open from 8 A. M. until the doors are opened at 12½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
The Directors announce a
GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
Which will be given on Sunday next, when the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,
MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,
will make their second appearance.
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
will make his last appearance at these Concerts.
AN ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS,
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Overture—Fidelio, Beethoven.....The Orchestra
With "Verdure Clad"—Creation.....Miss Milner
Adelaide, by Beethoven.....Mr. Perring
Fantasie—Caprice, (by request).....Henri Vieuxtemps
Ah, mon Fils—The Prophet.....Mad. d'Angri
Rejoice Greatly—Messiah.....Miss Milner
Mendelssohn's Overture—Meerresstille.....The Orchestra
PART SECOND.
Grand Symphony, (the 7th).....Beethoven
By the Orchestra of Fifty.
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz
The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons.....Three dollars.
GENERAL NOTICE.—By general request, the Sacred Sunday Concerts will commence at 7½, and conclude at 10. Doors open at 6½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
MONDAY.
GENERAL NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that the opera ticket office of Hall & Son has been transferred to SIBELL'S stationery store No. 20 Wall-st., at the *Evening Express* Buildings, corner Nassau-st.
MONDAY Nov. 16.
LA GRANGE, MANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
The great success of the ensemble of the Trovatore has induced the Directors to give
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with a similar star cast:
Mme. De La Grange, first time this season...as...Lucrezia
Mme. D'Angri, the first time in America.....as.....Orsini
Signor Bignardi, first time.....as...Gennaro
Signor Gassier.....as.....The Duke Alphonso
THE SECOND PARTS
will be given by the other principal artists of the Academy, who have kindly consented to tender their valuable services towards insuring a performance complete in every particular.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at
SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
A GALA BILL.
The celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL, as Roquinet, in M. DECHALUMEAU.
TERESA ROLLA in ACALISTA.
ANTOINE and JEROME in BOREAS.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—First appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Positively the last appearance of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will act Lady Gay Spanker, as originally played by her, in the Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
which will be produced with a general cast.
MR. BURTON will appear in his favorite character of Mark Meddle.
Sir Harcourt Courtley.....Mr. M. Smith
Dazzle.....Mr. C. Fisher
Charles.....Mr. W. Briggs
Max Harkaway.....Miss Susan Denin
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Cushman
Preceded by MY OVERCOAT.
Messrs Bonifsce, Moore, Setchell, and Miss A. Clifton.
MONDAY—The celebrated Juvenile Actress,
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,
from the Haymarket Theatre, London, will appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
who will appear in two of his most popular characters.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon.....Mr. McKean Buchanan
To conclude with the
BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
Edgar Ravenswood.....Mr. McKean Buchanan

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ORIANA,
acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
THE SEA OF ICE:
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Urania.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TO NIGHT WILL be given Mr. Boucicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, one of the greatest hits ever made in this Theatre; with the last novelty, by Messrs. Boucicault and Seymour, WANTED, A WIDOW WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; and the admirable petite comedy, by Charles Mathews, called UNCLE FOOZLE. Mr. Dion Boucicault will present for his BENEFIT, on Monday evening, LONDON ASSURANCE and the INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the author of both pieces appearing as Dazzle. On Tuesday the new comedy, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 14, will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which, MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with the Drama of the DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit.....12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
The performances commence with the Drama of
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
To be followed by the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WREN BOYS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS.—THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. Mrs. C. Howard as Aline, Mr. Watkins as the Wandering Harpy. In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8¾ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.
On and after Thursday evening a new opening scene illustrative of the departure of the *Advance* and the steamer *Union*, with the Masonic Brotherhood leaving the Battery will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL residence, commanding a beautiful prospect, and five acres of good land, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. Will be exchanged for Stocks or Bonds.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.,
opposite Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND carriage-house, in Gothic style, with every convenience, and one acre of land, stocked with choicest fruit trees; 40 minutes by cars or boat.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—THE NEW AND elegant, 16½ feet wide, four-story, English basement, brown stone front house, northeast corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., fronting on the avenue. Rent very moderate. Inquire of RANDOLPH W. T

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WENTWORTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY Rosewood Furniture, elegant carved piano-forte, valuable paintings, Bohemian statuary, vases, unique and recherché decorations, and beautiful works of art, the property of Charles B. Livingston, Esq. Also, a magnificent private establishment, Hughs' French carpets, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. 182 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly furniture, &c., of this house will be sold strictly without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of obtaining superb furniture, &c., without regard to its original cost or present value. Catalogues of the sale, which will be for cash, will be at the house on the morning of sale. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Facilities will be afforded for carting and shipping the goods, if desired, by competent persons.

Contents of the house consists in part of elegant carved rosewood furniture, in suites, embracing three full suites in large-color brocade and tapestry, with slip covers, Egyptian and statuary top centre and pier tables, fine sp anish mantel pier mirrors, French escritoire, two superb marble-top stagers, brocade and lace curtains, consoles in buhl work, corner stagers, with plate backs, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, Turkish lounges, rich carved 7¾ octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two superior rosewood secretary book-cases, suite furniture in silk velvet, Axminster and royal Wilton carpets, French shades, marble statuary, elegant mantel vases, with a number of large and valuable oil-paintings, in rich frames, marble clock, &c.

DINING ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.—Rosewood dressing bureaus, French armoire, plate front, superb carved bedsteads, large hair mattre ses marble washstands, commodes, sofas, cottage and other chairs, chine toilet sets, mirrors, conversation chairs, oak dining room furniture, marble top buffet, extension table, oak chairs, silver ware and ice pitcher, ruby and cut glass, ivory and pearl pastery, marble hall stand, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c. To commence at 10½ precisely, rain or shine.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE hold furniture, rosewood piano-forte, pier glasses, carpeting, plated ware, cutlery, &c., THIS DA (Saturday,) Nov. 14, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence No. 124 West 16th-st., comprising a very general assortment of valuable furniture, in good order. The whole will be sold without any reserve for cash, without regard to the weather, and consists in part of one splendid toned rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, double bass and harp; two suites of richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade; several valuable oil-paintings, two large gilt-framed pier glasses, lace curtains, do. damask and cornices, window shades, Brussels tapestry carpeting, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood mirror-back stagers, corner do., Dresden painted vases and mantel ornaments, French China spittoons, library secretary bookcase, &c. Dining-room—Solid oak marble-top buffet, extension dining table, oak arm chairs, sideboard, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as forks spoons, &c.; French China tea and breakfast ware, cut glass, stone ware, walnut tea and dining tables, mirrors, &c. Bedrooms are beautifully furnished, with rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-top solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, superior spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, carved mahogany rockers and chairs, mirrors, clocks, mantel vases, ingrain carpeting, stair and hall, clothes rods. Also, one rosewood hat stand, marble top. N. B.—Carefulcarmen will be on hand to pack and ship, if desired, at reasonable charges. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to the REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see Catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATUR- DAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood sofas, covered in figured brocatel, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany rockers covered in de., rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood etagers and book-racks, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany marble-top table, centre and pier tables, mahogany and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, matting, oil-cloth, stair rods, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Brandy, &c.; 8 cases fine brandy, from private stock. Also, about 20 dozen Lubin's extracts.

At 12 o'clock.

8 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other very fine specimens.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of oleo nat bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by

E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of. To be positively sold without any reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

A SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY, NOV. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 36.
Mills & Ray, due Oct. 26—$400 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$417 13.
Jas. De Gray, due Jan. 16, 1858—$310 65.

EZRA LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHOICE BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW will, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock; 5 cases of the very choicest Dutch flower roots yet offered, comprising the rarest varieties of hyacinths, (single and double,) tulips, jonquils, lilies, narcissus, crocusses, &c. Particular attention is solicited to this sale, as they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and opportunity is offered for a fine selection.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etagers, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st. Sheriff's sale. Large stock of hosiery, gloves, ladies' collars, and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SALE comprising a variety of Insurance stocks and other securities THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment of T. GILBART & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms, Nos 4 9 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, recently fitted with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Three superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 502 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 5th instant, in house No. 32 Oroen wich st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagen and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,199 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 91	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,920 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,306 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	331
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD ELLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN R. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	GEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
	FRED'K S. WINSTON PARSONS.

Secretary, ISAAC ASHATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner MILTHEAD POST, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

No ISSUES SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 142 Nassau-st.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCUR- RENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MILES & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCE—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$2,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORT- GAGE of New-York property only; also, $7,000, $2,500, $2,700, $8,000, $7,000, and other larger sums to be invested in the purchase of mortgages at a discount. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to be under the undersigned as said office, within said time, on account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCRELL, SLOSSON & HITCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE- CLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE integrity, great business experience, and extensive connections abroad, about engaging in a general mercantile, commission and shipping business, and having a cash capital of $5,000 at his command, desires, as special partner, a gentlemen with a similar amount—for which interest at 7 per cent. per annum, and a fourth of the net profits of the business, say for five years, is offered. It is requested that none but *bona fide* applications may be made. Address E. H. R., Box No. 3,606 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and all intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 10:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufforns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandeigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scrantn; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, Flemington trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal. Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 6:8 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) B. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ELIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WATERBURY & MOUNT was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN P. MOUNT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS, No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

Are now selling Their entire Stock, consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN,
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

AN INVOICE OF
$20,000
WORTH OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
(Bought at recent sales)
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES. FOR CASH.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

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J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

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WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

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New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

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(Signed.) B. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

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ELIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Report of their Committee.

The following is an official report of the progress made yesterday by the Committee of the Unemployed, that is authorized to seek out the most destitute among the unemployed and report their names to the Mayor for immediate relief.

REPORT.

The Committee met at 9½ o'clock, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. BURKE, and from thence proceeded to the office of the Mayor. At 11 o'clock they were admitted, when they presented a list to him of seventeen destitute families, numbering sixty-three persons. The Mayor gave Mr. BURKE a letter to deliver to Mr. KALLOG, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, containing a request that the relief of the families named be attended to as soon as possible. He also requested the Committee to continue their labors, report the names of the destitute, and he would do all in his power to have their wants relieved without unnecessary delay. The Committee then retired from the office and proceeded to the Central Park to consult with the Chief Engineer in relation to the prospect of obtaining employment there; the number to be employed and the time when they would be ready to commence work. On arriving at the gate the Committee were informed by the officer that the Chief Engineer was not on the ground, and perhaps would not be until the following day. The Committee then came away and on their return discovered groups of men sitting upon the rocks that line the streets in that portion of the City, waiting for work, and appearing to be sadly in need of food. Many of them were questioned by the Committee. Some said they could do without assistance until Monday or Tuesday, while others expressed themselves in direst need of immediate relief. The names of the latter were taken down by the Committee, as authorized by the Mayor, to be reported for relief to-day. One of the Committee, while passing in Bayard-street, was accosted by a man who knew him, who begged him, in strongest terms, to put down his name for relief, as he and family, numbering five in all, had eaten nothing for four days. His name was taken down, and he was promised relief to-day.

The Committee will be in Tompkins-square on Monday morning for the purpose of reporting to the unemployed when and where they can obtain work. Meanwhile the Committee will continue daily the work of ascertaining and reporting the names of those in destitute circumstances. Signed

D. GURDON,	H. BUSGRE,
W. BURKE,	AUG. DESSON,
P. DONNELLY,	P. DUNN.

Committee authorized to seek out and report names of persons in destitute circumstances.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE YESTERDAY,

There were very few workingmen and a great many rowdies in Tompkins-square yesterday. In the morning PETER MORAHAN addressed them and read a letter from Madame RUSS, in which she promised substantial aid for the poor. At 2½ o'clock in the afternoon she was present and spoke to the crowd. When she attempted to leave the square she was surrounded by the rowdies, who would not let her pass, and jostled her pretty roughly, until Officers PURDY and PARLAMAN came to her assistance, and conveyed her in safety outside the limits of the square.

Letter from Ex-Senator Dix.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX was written for presentation before the meeting of the American Industrial Association, at Hope Chapel, on Tuesday evening, but failed to arrive in season:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 7th instant, inviting me to attend and address a public meeting about to be called, by arrangement of the American Industrial Association, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the suffering condition of the unemployed laboring poor, and to suggest the best practicable means of relief."

You do not name the day; but presuming it will be an early one, I am reluctantly compelled to decline, as I shall be out of town the greater part of next week.

Feeling deeply impressed with the importance of the object proposed by your association, I avail myself of the opportunity of making a few suggestions on the general subject.

Certainly, no man of ordinary sensibility can consider the destitute condition of the multitudes thrown out of employment in this City by the recent reaction in the over-stimulated enterprise of the country without the profoundest anxiety. Nor will he withhold any effort within the compass of his ability, or any contribution within his means, to alleviate their wants. It is not probable that the men of the present generation will witness the recurrence of so urgent a necessity for their interposition, or that their sympathies will ever again be so powerfully addressed. The revulsion which has led to this appeal is one of those extraordinary vicissitudes which occur only at distant intervals of time; and to regard the appeal with indifference, or refuse the measure of public or private assistance demanded by the general want, would be an unmanly dereliction of duty. The public has a right to look to the City government for all the cooperation and aid which it is in its power to lend to relieve the sufferings of those who are thus thrown out of employment. The only question is, in what mode its interposition may be justly invoked. No one will deny that it may be properly asked to continue public works which have been commenced or are in progress. There ought to be no doubt of the propriety of undertaking works which have been determined on and are to be executed within a reasonable time. These are legitimate objects for action; and in seasons of wide spread distress among the laboring classes, no municipal administration can decline to carry them out without forfeiting the public approbation and support. Through the ordinary channels of distributing relief to the necessitous the City authorities may also, by an enlarged provision of means, do much to diminish the aggregate suffering; and they cannot fail to meet these responsibilities promptly and generously, without doing violence to the public expectation and feeling.

Beyond this I do not see that a Government can act either to the advantage of the public or the classes in whose behalf its interposition is sought; and it is a matter of deep regret that expectations, which cannot in the nature of things be realized, should have been encouraged in any quarter. The theory that it is the duty of Governments to find employment for all who are in want of it, has never been entertained except by the merest visionaries; and all attempts to carry it out have resulted in consequences the most disastrous to those whose benefit it was specially intended to promote. At a time like this, it is all important to the public tranquillity that the boundaries within which the action of the municipal authorities may be properly solicited should be clearly marked out: it is of equal importance that the true pecuniary relation of the great mass of the community to the few, who possess an amount of wealth disproportioned to that of their fellows, should be distinctly understood. It is statistically untrue (though a different opinion is sometimes entertained) that the wealthy few possess the greater part of the aggregate property of the State. For every million which is found in large masses, there are tens of millions diffused in smaller portions among the great body of the people; and it cannot be reasonably doubted that by far the larger portion of the general wealth is in the hands of those who have earned it by their patient and laborious industry. The assumption that those who produce everything have nothing, while it is unfounded in fact, is calculated, by misleading the uninformed, to create miscnievous prejudices, and to disturb the very foundations of society. Our social system was organized by the wisest men of their age. It was founded upon the principle that the general welfare would be best promoted by leaving with the governed the largest liberty compatible with public safety; and it is this freedom from restrain in the application of individual effort that generates inequality in the condition of our citizens—an equality arising sometimes from diversity of intellectual and physical endowment, and sometimes from accident and good fortune. In carrying out the fundamental principle of the system, the doors of our commonwealth were thrown wide open to the people of other countries. All were virtually invited to come in and share with us the advantages of a government free from exclusive privileges. If there are any among us who, by doctrine or practice, would substitute for this great catholic principle of equality others more narrow, who would array the laborer against the capitalist, the rich against the poor, or the native against the citizen of foreign birth, they are no friends of the Republic, and should be held by all lovers of good order as fomenters of civil discord and disorganization.

It is gratifying to believe that the present derangement in business will speedily pass away. Those who are in debt must settle their balances. Those who have lived beyond their means must pay the penalty of their extravagance and folly. But, with the most abundant harvest the country has ever produced, and with perpetual streams of treasure pouring in from the gold fields of California, it is not credible that the industry of the community should be disturbed beyond a very brief period of time. During this period, no public or private effort should be spared to sustain those who are sufferers from the prevailing embarrassments, without having been in any degree instrumental in producing them; and I trust your proposed meeting will lead to some measures of relief. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

D. R. THOMASON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary American Industrial Association.

A Practical Proposition for the Employment of Labor.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, New-York, Nov. 13, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: At this time when so large a number of men are in want of work, we beg leave to call your attention to an excellent opportunity for employing about 200 men, for a month or six weeks.

It is now nearly two years since we paid into the City Treasury, say $4,600, and our neighbors on Franklin-square and elsewhere have paid large sums also, so that there must now be in the Comptroller's hands; something more than $150,000, which was designed to pay laborers for grading and paving the extension of the Bowery into Pearl street. The work is ready, the streets are opened, and have been so for nearly a year, and nothing probably exists to prevent the immediate employment of a large number of the starving unemployed, and their prompt payment, out of the moneys lying idle in the Treasury.

We are convinced that this excellent opportunity of affording the work so much needed has escaped the attention of the City authorities, and for this reason we take the liberty of reminding you of it, hoping that it will be instantly seized upon, for the good of the poor, as well as of tax-payers.

We have the honor to be, yours with respect,

(Signed.) HARPER & BROTHERS.

TWENTY-FIVE MORE DEATHS AT SEA.—The Hamburg bark *Elise Rubeck*, Capt. BOSEN, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, which port she left Oct. 5, consigned to F. KARCK. When she sailed there were 404 passengers on board, in ordinary health. Shortly after leaving port, however, a disease broke out among them which in its symptoms and fatality resembled cholera, and within 20 days 25 persons died. The latter part of the voyage, as usual, the disease pretty much disappeared.

PIER ON BOARD THE STEAMER NEW-WORLD.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamboat *New World*, of the Albany line, was abreast of Hudson, a fire was discovered. It broke out around the framework of her starboard boiler. Fortunately it was soon extinguished by the use of the steam-pump. Damage about $200.

(Advertisement.)

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Awarded by the American Institute at the last Fair, for Photographs, was to M. B. BRADY. The following evidences of this fact place in a somewhat fabulous light the misrepresentations of one of Mr. BRADY'S cotemporaries:

Extract of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Pastographs, &c.

The only gold medal awarded for plain and retouched Photographs was to M. B. BRADY.

Respectfully, JOHN A. BUNTING.

Extract from official report.

It is in this view that your Committee unanimously join in awarding to (Nos. 1,539 and 1,540) plain and retouched Photographs, by BRADY, the first premium.

Extract from awards.

M. B BRADY, best plain and retouched Photographs, gold medal.

(Advertisement.)

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, dislikes to call public attention to his improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, clean, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the Hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative anti-bilious, and restorative medicine. Sufferer from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa, and liver complaint, who have been undergoing treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The ointment is, also, a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

(Advertisement.)

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most powerful bill is presented to the patrons of this popular place of amusement for this evening, viz.: The great Irish drama of "O'Neal the Great," the magnificent pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the beautiful drama of the "Devil's Daughter, or The Parce Tempalious." In addition to the above we are to have the American Acrobats in one of their masterfeats, entitled, "Double Trapeze de la Perche."

(Advertisement.)

TRUE ECONOMY.—If you cannot afford to buy an entire new suit, go to KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his inimitably beautiful HATS. It will impart such a distinguished air, such freshness and grace to your appearance that you will look ten years younger, and seem costumed anew. This is the HAT for the times; nothing has been issued this season equal to it.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	200	Erie Railroad	15⅜
9,000	Virginia 6s	88	165	do	15¼
7,000	Missouri State 6s	74	100	do	b10 16
2,000	do	74⅜	800	do	16
2,000	Cal. State 5s, '75	63½	400	do	15⅝
2,000	Ohio 6s, 1856	97	100	do	s9 15¼
2,000	N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	50	do	b10 15
15,000	Erie R. 3d m. b.	83	50	do	b10 15⅞
9,000	Erie R. Con. 6s, '71	32	400	Harlem R. R.	b3 7
35,000	Il. R. RR. con. b.	45	750	Reading R. R.	33⅛
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st m.	61⅜	100	do	s30 33
5,000	do	61⅝	1895	do	39
2,000	do	alt 61¾	1300	do	b10 39⅛
2,000	N.Y. & N.H. b.	83	100	do	s30 38
1,000	Mich. So. S'g F'd b	83	100	Mich. C. R. R.	b10 59
8,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. b	83	370	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8½
19,500	do	84	155	do	9
10,000	do	84½	156	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19
10,000	do	85	150	do	18⅝
2,000	Ill. Free. Bds'g'p.	78	50	do	18⅜
5,000	Terre H. & Alton.	45	250	do	s30 19
15	Bank of New-York	90¾	250	do	s3 19⅛
5	do	90½	100	do	b4 18⅝
20	Bank of Commerce	92	350	do	b1 19
19	Metropolitan Bank	90	300	do	b60 19⅛
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	100	do	s3 19
91	do	100⅛	100	do	s10 19
200	Penn. Coal Co.	60	1307	Panama Railroad	85
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	83	92½	do	84½
150	do	83	92¾	do	84⅝
450	do		93	100 do	b10 84⅝
3	do		10	50 do	b30 85⅛
300	do		b30 10	675 Illinois Central RR.	94
100	do		b30 10⅛	100 do	95
100	do		s30 10¼	100 do	94
200	do		10⅜	100 do	94½
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.		168½	50 do	94¼
25	do		66	30 do	94⅛
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		71	251 Cler. & Pitts. R. R.	13½
50	do		s10 74½	150 do	13
270	do		74½	123 Gal. & Chic. R.	74
200	do		b60 75	250 do	73⅝
500	do		74	231 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34
825	do		74½	250 do	37
251	do		74⅝	60 do	b10 37⅛
200	do		74⅝	25 do	37
250	do		s3 74½	100 do	s10 37⅛
100	do		74⅝	25 do	38
500	do		s30 74¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	74
5	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		5	100 do	74⅜
252	do		5⅛	100 do	s10 75
40	do		5⅜	1.5 C. B. & Quincy R	99

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sales by S. DRAKE, Nov. 13:

20 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each	93½
10 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	93½
10 shares North Amer. Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	93½
$3,000 7 ₩ ct. 1st M Bs. N.Y.Alban.R.R.	72 Inad. 91¼
$3,000 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. C. S. P. Bs. Mil. & Hor. R. R.	33
$5,100 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. C. S. P. Bs. Mil. & Beloit R. R.	21
$4,600 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the State of Missouri	72⅝
$15,000 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis	60

Sales by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Nov. 13:

$2,000	Cin. City 6 ₩ cent. Bds., redeemable 1882 ..... $1050 each 76⅝ and int.
$1,000	Mil. City 7 ₩ c. Bds., due 1877 ..... 50 and int.
$1,000	Mil. City 7 ₩ c. Bds., due 1877 ..... 50½ and int.
$1,000	Mil. City 7 ₩ c. Bds., due 1877 ..... 50¾ and int.
$4,000	Brooklyn City 6 ₩ cent. Water Loan stock, due July 1. $1,000 each 82 and int.
$56,000	P. S. 5 ₩ c. Coupon Bonds, known as the Texan Indemnity Bonds, $1,000 each 101¾ and int.
50 shares Erie Railroad ..... $100 each 15⅛	
30 shares Fox and Wis. Improvement Co. ..... $100 each 26	
5 shares New-York Central R. R. ..... $100 each 73½	

By E. LUDLOW, Jr., & Co.:

$26,000	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-Lac 8 ₩ c. Land Grant B. (Nov. coupons attd) flat, hy'd 9
$2,000	City of Wheeling 6 ₩ c. Bds., due 1873 42
10	shares Park Bank ..... $100 each. Passed
25	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. $100 each. 75
20	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. ..... $50 each. 76

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri State 6s	74⅞	350	Har. R. R. Pref'd	20
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	85⅛	160	Mich. So. & N.I.R.R.	19½
15,000	Hud. Riv. R. C. B.	59	50	do	b15 20
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. Bds.	69	15	do	19¾
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	30	72	Mil. S. & N. I. pref. S.	33
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	101½	85	La C. & Mil. R. R.	8⅝
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	66⅝	100	do	8⅝
50	Penn. Coal Co	61	110	Panama Railroad	85½
100	Reading R. R.	s15 39	25	Mich. Central R. R.	59
100	do	s15 39¼	25	Ill. Central R. R.	93⅝
100	do	b10 40	30	do	94
500	do	b10 40	125	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
225	do	39¾	25	do	13⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75	200	do	13⅝
570	do	75½	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74
200	do	s30 74⅝	50	Cler. & Tol. R. R.	s10 34½
100	do	s60 74	200	do	38¼
50	Erie Railroad	16	200	do	b30 38
80	Harlem Railroad	7	300	do	39
200	do	7⅛	200	do	s7 39⅜
100	do	7⅜	190	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74⅜

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, P. M.

The English money news by the *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, October 31, was made public at an early hour this forenoon, and was favorably construed, as will be seen by the buoyant effect on our Stock Exchange. The *Arabia*, it will be borne in mind, left here on Wednesday, 11th October, the day after the suspension of the banks. The accounts she carried out embraced nearly the whole of the previous week, as no steamer sailed on Saturday, the 10th, the day of temporary disaster to the Illinois Central, New York and Erie, and Michigan Central roads. The advices therefore, were the worst of the panic for the railways; its climax for the banks, and its subsequent favorable turn for the money and stock markets. The steamer's mail reached London on Monday, Oct. 26, and she sailed on her return the following Saturday. The intermediate arrivals from this side were the *City of Washington*, one day later, and the *Fulton* three days later, that is from New-York to Saturday, Oct. 17. We have given up a large space in our news columns to the financial discussions which followed in England the result of these accounts. The conclusion at once arrived at on the announcement of the stoppage of the New-York banks, was the favorable and reasonable one, that we had seen the worst on this side, and that the effect would be one of relief to the bullion market on the other. The whole case appears to have been at once understood and appreciated, particularly by the money writer for the London *Times*, who intimates what was really felt, though not publicly expressed here, that the banks should either have changed their persistent and rapid course of curtailment on the merchants, or stopped payment themselves a fortnight sooner, and thus saved scores of firms, which need not then have failed. The railway suspensions were rightly regarded as the inevitable incident to the prostrate condition of all credit and of the exchanges which preceded the bank suspension, and the practical effect upon the London market for these securities was at no time greater than three or five ₩ cent., as compared with the previous ruling, and nearly the whole of this was recovered before the steamer sailed. The lowest for Illinois Central Shares was 89 ₩ cent., leaving off 92½ on Friday; for the Bonds 76 ₩ cent., recovering to 74 ₩ cent. The bids for New-York Central were at one time reduced to 60 ₩ cent. But the subsequent transactions were made at 61 @65 ₩ cent. The Shares of Erie and Michigan Southern were dealt in at even higher terms than before, and State Stocks were in demand and held for better rates. The Bonds of the New-York Central were in continued demand, the Sixes held for 78 ₩ cent., the Sevens for 88 ₩ cent. The Bonds of the Michigan Central were but little influenced by the reported protest of the payment of the Company on this side, while the Shares fell off to 45 bid, 55 asked. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that the reduced terms for our Stocks had brought in a number of small investors not before in the market. He quotes Illinois Centrals as leaving off firm at 9 discount. A subsequent dispatch to Liverpool, on Saturday, quotes a further improvement to 7½ discount, and the same dispatch quotes Consols at 90 ₩ cent., and the bullion in the French Bank more steady, although reduced, it was estimated, as low as £8,000,000.

The failures by this arrival are numerous, but not of startling interest to this side. The Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, having a large correspondence with a house in this City, was in trouble, but had received assistance. It was expected that the concern might have to go into liquidation. Its main troubles were of a local character, and not from New-York, although some suspended debt may have been created here. The Borough Bank of Liverpool had stopped payment, and assistance had not been fully arranged for its going on. The present trouble would not have taken place but for previous losses by Mr. OLIVER, the great ship-owner, and other parties a year or two ago. The house of W. & H. BRAND & Co., upon which Messrs. GARNER of this City made bills, had stopped payment, as it was anticipated here they would be compelled to do. The great Anglo-American houses, as far as known, were getting along well, and although the losses or debt in suspense on this side may be serious, no fear of serious trouble to their credits need be longer entertained. In the London discount market some disposition to caution was manifested in taking bills connected with the American trade, though this feeling would probably soon pass away.

On the general tone of the London Money and Liverpool and Manchester Produce markets, our correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write:

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

Money has been in active demand during the week at the full current rates for discount accommodation, but for short loan on approved securities the rates still continue moderate. Anticipations of the necessity for any further advance in the Bank of England rate have passed away since the receipt of the news per the *Arabia*, giving particulars of the suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks at New-York and Boston, the former action of the Bank of England having been rather directed to prevent the export of specie to the United States, in consequence of the state of the Exchanges between the two countries, than on account of the continued drain of silver to the East. During the early part of the week a rather gloomy feeling pervaded the mercantile community in consequence of the precarious position in which a large joint-stock bank at Liverpool and another at Glasgow are placed, and lest the complications in the United States should lead to serious disasters on this side. These gloomy forebodings have since somewhat subsided, the good news from India having also contributed to infuse about a more cheerful tone of feeling. In our last circular we quoted Consols at 88 @88¼ for Money, and 88¾ @89 for 29th inst. They have fluctuated little during the week, and we now quote them 88¾ @89 for Money, and 89 @89¼ for the Account. There has been a moderate demand for American Securities, although the transactions in Railroad Bonds and Shares have not been so extensive as during the preceding week. The Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 76, 75½, 75, 72 and 71, and the Shares at 7, 11, 10 and 9 discount. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds, 84; Erie Bonds of 1862, at 40, and the Shares at 17¾; New-York Central Shares at 65. Of State Securities, Ohio 6 per cent. Stock, of the last issue, has been dealt in at 93 @95; Pennsylvania Stock at 70 @72, and the Bonds at 75, and Virginia 6 per cents, and the 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds, at about 80. Business in Manchester has been remarkably dull, and "short time" in the working of the mills has been resorted to in many instances. Towards the close of the week things wore a more cheerful aspect, and a resumption of more active business is anticipated. The Cotton market in Liverpool has been greatly depressed in consequence of the stringency of Money, and the suspension of the Borough Bank. The sales for the week will amount to about 14,000 bales, at lower prices, the decline, in many instances, being equal to ¼d. @ ⅜d. per lb. We have again to report lower prices in our Corn markets, the value of Wheat having declined nearly 2s. ₩ qr. We quote the last American Wheat at 7s. 6d. best Red, 8s. @9s. ₩ qr. Flour—Fresh Canadian, 21s. @22s. ₩ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed, 26s.; Yellow, 27s. White, 29s. ₩ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes are steady, at £11 10s., in bbls., and £10 12s. 6d. in bags. In Clover Seed there is no change to report. In the absence of business, Rails are extremely flat, and prices are nominally lower. ROBT. BENSON & CO.

P. S.—Consols have advanced to 89¾ @89⅞ for Money, and 89¾ @89⅞ for the Account.

The fall in Cotton was not unexpected, and still lower terms are looked for by the subsequent packets. Orleans middlings had been selling for as many *pence* sterling, as at one time at New-Orleans they were selling for only the same number of *cents*—the difference being within a fraction of *one hundred per cent.!* Of course the Liverpool market soon sympathised with the enormous decline and difficulty of negotiating sales on this side. The present quotation is 3d. less than by the packet of the 24th October. The Manchester goods and yarns market was also depressed by our news, but was recovering again at the close of the week. The British export of Cotton goods in September was $17,380,000 in value, against $16,250,000 same month last year. The stock of American Cotton at Liverpool, Oct. 30, was down to 460,690 bales, against 339,920 same date last year; of all sorts, 314,170, against 449,630 same time last year. Flour and Wheat were lower, and Indian Corn in less demand. American Flour quoted 28s. @32s. White Wheat 7s. 6d. @8s. The India markets are reported improved for goods, but not so favorable for the exchanges.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£4,861,740	Increase £28,719
Other Deposits	11,363,966	Increase 131,134
Rest	3,239,499	Increase 16,682
Gov't Securities	10,254,541	Same as last week.
Other Securities	20,404,597	Decrease 134,968
Notes unemployed	3,485,840	Increase 268,555

The amount of notes in circulation is £29,766,265, being a decrease of £416,980, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,369,794, showing a decrease of £154,684, when compared with the preceding return. The Bank of France, at the same time, is reduced to $8,200,000.

The private letters do not vary in tone from the newspaper reports. The accounts in regard to the Money Market are rendered brighter than they would otherwise have been by the India news, which naturally assisted the recovery in the English Funds. The French Funds keep steady at about 67 ₩ cent. for the 3 ₩ cent *Rente*. At Hamburg, the failure of PIPER & WINTERHOFF, connected with a firm of the same parties in this City, was made public. The Manchester firm of THORNTON, HUGONIN, WARD & Co. in the American trade has failed for half a million sterling. In Paris, the American panic excited a good deal of remark, but we do not hear that the French commercial letters are particularly gloomy. The letters from Mr. BENSON, Mr. PEABODY and other English parties in interest in the Illinois Central Company are understood to be highly satisfactory. The *Arabia* brought $1,025,000 in Gold from England, and $130,000 from Havre, larger sums than were looked for by this opportunity.

Our own market for Stocks to-day ran quite wild on the news, the sales being large and well diatributed through the list, at an advance, in several instances, of 4@5 ₩ cent. on the bullish rntee of yesteday. The outside orders appeared to be large, in addition to the speculative movement among the members of the Exchange, and at the close in the afternoon the general market was firm. New-York Central, from 72½ yesterday afternoon went to 76½@¾; Panama, 78@86; Erie, 14¾@16¾; Michigan Southern, 17@20; Reading, 37½@40; Illinois Central, 89@94: the Bonds, 79@85¾; Toledo, 36@39; Missouris, 73@74¾, and the remainder of the list in like proportion. The purchaser of New-York Central by a short interest contributed somewhat to the rapid additional spring in prices. The rise in Panama was, probably, on information or order from England, where the Stock has a strong support. The Bonds of the New-York and Erie and New-York Central were all in good demand, while the sums offering on sale were moderate.

The Money Market shows very little variation to-day. The ease in supply is increased by the tenor of the English news and the remittances in Gold received by the *Arabia*. The return business for the *Arago's* mail to-morrow will be light, owing to the pre-occupation of the merchants with their letters received by the English steamer. Bills on London close 107@107¾ ₩ cent.; Paris, 5.35@5.25. We hear of no Specie engagements. The New-Orleans steamer yesterday carried out $350,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $81,208; paid out, $131,116; and held at the close, $5,213,238. The price of Gold continues at 100¾@100¾. Philadelphia Funds, 97@97½, and in demand; Baltimore, 96@96½.

We learn that the damages done by the late freshet on the Erie Railroad have been repaired, and that trains will hereafter run regularly between this City and Dunkirk, and Buffalo.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $614,604, against $889,633 the week ending Nov. 15, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	122	$31,466	423	$148,992	80	$26,823
Man. of Cotton.	63	12,225	715	124,734	63	11,915
Man. of Silk	49	17,263	127	127,432	63	32,342
Man. of Flax	183	14,534	1134	102,953	27	2,722
Miscellaneous	64	17,753	326	25,002	65	13,317
Total	481	$87,741	2615	$555,363	298	$93,169
		626,363				87,761
Total entered		$614,604	Total marketed			$179,930

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 13.

FLOUR steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for Common Extra State. WHEAT firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 87½c. for Chicago Spring. CORN firmer; sales 4,000 bushels, at 66c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—31,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, mostly in the forenoon. The *Arabia's* news was worse than expected, but factors refused to give way to any material extent. Sales of the week, 30,500 bales; receipts of the week, 39,500 bales; stock, 148,000 bales. The receipts up to the present time at this port, as compared with those of last year, fall short 153,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 286,000. SUGAR buoyant at 5½c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, 22c. PORK dull. LARD, in kegs, 13c.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Late in the day prices declined ½c., owing to the receipt of the *Arabia's* news.

We have not heard anything in regard to the Charleston, Savannah and Augusta markets since the *Arabia's* arrival.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT declined 2c. CORN firm. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—400 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 9,200 bushels Wheat; 16,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 13.

COTTON—Prices have declined ½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Third-street Road*—$1,000 City 6s, 93½; $1,000 City 6s, 93½; $1,000 Phila. & R. R. 6s, 86; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 75; 41 Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; 81 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 52 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 10 Union Canal Preferred, 5; 20 Morris Canal Preferred, 84¾; 5 do., 85; 14 Vicksburg R. R., 6¾; 52 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 103; 100 Reading Railroad, 39½; 325 do., 39¾; 167 do., 39; 21 Lehigh Scrip, 34½; 5 do., 35; 30 Morris Canal, 21; 50 Schuylkill Nav. Preferred, 15; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 7; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 50; 22 Bank of Pennsylvania, 124.

Closing Prices.—Philadelphia 6s, new, 94¾@95; Phila. R. R. 84@84¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94¾@95; Pennsylvania 6s, 81½@82; Reading Railroad, 39¾@39¾, Reading R. R. Bonds, 70 65; Reading R. R. Morts. 6s, '44, 91; Pennsylvania R. R., 33¾@36¾; Morris Canal Consolidated 39¾@42; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 86@88; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15@15¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtge., 69@69½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtge., 50@53; Long Island, 9¼@9¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7; Girard Bank, 9¾@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 2¾@3¾; New-Creek, ¾@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@7¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Arago	New-York	Havre	Nov. 14
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 25

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Hammonia	Hamburg	New-York	Nov. 1
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 4
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 11
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12
Empire City	New-York	Havana, &c	Nov. 17
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Mr Kingsford and lady, Mr. Steinkanber and lady, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Charlotte Clement, J. S. Brander and lady, Mrs. Henner, Miss E. Crowther, Dr. Dudley, lady and niece, Miss Collins, Miss Ackland, Miss Pettibone, Miss Taylor, P. C. J. Weston, lady and servant, Miss Clows, Lindley Haing, lady and son, Mr. Orgill and lady, Mr. Cammack and lady, Mr. Meschert, lady, infant and nurse, W. Shippen and lady, Mr. Hilton, J. Chadwick, R. Coolidge, D. S. Owens, J. McLean, F. P. Corbin, Mr. Trupeau, A. Vander Horst, Mr. Carver and lady, Rev. H. McLaughlan, J. V. Beam, Jr., and lady, Mr. Turner, Miss Cammick and

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1922 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MORMONS.

The Burning of the Government Trains—Brigham Young's Hostile Attitude—The Hand-Cart Mormon Immigration—Interesting Intelligence.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 11.

Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of Oct. 22. Lieut.-Col. COOKE's command of 2d Dragoons were four miles this side, and had encountered a snow-storm five days previously. Col. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the, alim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2d Dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green River, ninety miles *behind* Col. ALEXANDER's command, (10th Infantry,) which constituted the van-guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for Winter quarters. It is said that the Dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie—certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this Winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

There was probably never before, any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "Army for Utah." And it can be said, without disparagement to others, that [illegible] Major FITZJOHN PORTER at his elbow. The command, and emulating him in the patriotic warriors, are the respective commanders of th Infantry, Col. ALEXANDER, and the Fifth y, Lieut.-Col. WAITE, while the trying duty—most hopeless task of conducting the "rear (the six companies of Second Dragoons) a snowy path to its distant goal, rests with Col. COOKE. No one familiar with the opera- ear army for the last twenty years will fear y of these officers will prove recreant to the trust trusts confided to them. We may rest as- that, if upon Col. JOHNSTON's arrival on the of the Salt Lake Valley, circumstances urge propriety of immediate action, offensively to- the Mormons, *it will be done* with a bold and ve hand. Certainly no act is better calculated ve the inevitable doom of Mormonism, than, on their part, to destroy the army—[illegible] should shield them from the just [illegible] of an outraged Government.

We doubt if Col. JOHNSTON will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army so far from the base-line, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Western borders at this moment, calls loudly for an increase of the army. Our wise Secretary of War and the President, it is earnestly hoped, will urge Congress to raise new regiments early in the approaching session. The strength of our army is by no means commensurate with the extensive line of defense, particularly the Western portion. Should danger menace in Utah or Kansas—the troops in Florida, actively engaged in Indian warfare, must be transported rapidly to meet the new exigency, at an enormous expense, the change of climate and exposure operating disastrously to its efficiency: whereas, should our army be *adequately* increased, and the condition of our Western defences argues strongly for several additional *new raised* regiments) by Congress this winter in time for organization for the field in the spring, the annual, annually saved in the transportation of troops from point to point, which would then be unnecessary, would go far towards supporting the increase. But the great desideratum thereby gained, would be security to emigration and protection to the hardy frontier settlers. Our army, if *full*, would not exceed fifteen thousand. *Surely can't such a country as ours afford* 20,000?

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A friend has permitted us to publish the following extract from a private letter dated Fort Laramie, Oct. 22, 1857:

"An express from the army on Haws' fork reports that the Mormons have destroyed three Government trains (burnt them up). *Brigham Young informed Col. Alexander by express, that he must not advance further this winter.* Col. JOHNSON is collecting the trains at the South Pass, to escort them in. The 2d Dragoons will be here to-morrow."

PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

CAMP ON SWEET WATER, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Colonel SMITH, of the 10th Infantry, with a portion of his command, consisting of about sixty-five men, [illegible] and file, are encamped here for the night. Lieut. T. J. LEE, with fifty men, we are at Laramie to escort Governor CUMMING on, when he comes that far. Our camp is thirty-five miles east of Pacific Springs, which are the first that empty their waters on the west side of the South Pass. An express has just reached us from Green River, bringing news to us as unexpected as it is important; and I avail myself of a halt to give you a succinct statement for the public. The Mormon problem is solved. They have seized upon the very first opportunity afforded them of perpetrating an act of war. On the night of the 5th instant, about 12 o'clock, they seized and destroyed seventy-eight heavily-loaded wagons containing Government supplies for the army. The wagons and teams were the property of Messrs. RUSSELL & WADDLE, contractors. The trains were some forty miles distant from each other. This proves that there were more than one company of Mormons. My informant says that the notorious "Destroying Angel," BILL HICKMAN, commanded one, and —— LOCKSMITH the other party, of about 80 men each. One train of twenty-six wagons was destroyed 60 miles west of us and the other, of fifty-two wagons, was taken near Green River, thirty miles west of Colonel ALEXANDER's train. There were no soldiers with these trains, and the teamsters offered no resistance.

For their docility in this respect, the Mormons gave them one wagon and some provisions, with which to make their way back to the States, and burnt the residue. They profess to have between the Devil's Gate, on this river, and the Mormon Ford on Green Rive., seven hundred men under arms. On hearing of the loss of the trains, Colonel ALEXANDER, who was encamped on the Ham's Fork, sent Captain MARCY, with one hundred men, back to Green River, and enable the teamsters to collect their cattle and take them on to head-quarters. He also sent on a few men to us. On the next day they entered a Mr FICKLIN, of Captain MCGRAW's party prisoners. These were men sent by MCGRAW on to Salt Lake, to buy flour for his party.

Our express found in his moccasin an order from Capt. MARCY, which I have been permitted to read, ordering the trains to halt until Colonel SMITH came up. We have three or four trains of twenty-six wagons each up with Colonel ALEXANDER—one a few miles in advance of us, and two behind us, and the road is lined with merchants' and settlers' goods for one hundred miles in our rear.

Colonel ALEXANDER has broken up his camp on Ham's Fork, and changed his course of the Bear River Route, and we are expected to collect and guard these trains to his camp near Soda Springs. There is yet plenty of provisions for us until Spring, except forage. We have no corn, hay or oats for our animals, and must rely upon grass. This the *devil-sents* may burn, unless the snow prevents it, and then our mules can profit little by it. Our force, rank and file, is about sixty-five men; but I am informed that the teamsters will be armed to-morrow with rifles, and made to stand guard over their trains at night. Our expressman believes we shall have to fight for our trains in a day or two more, an I it may be so. If attacked, Col. SMITH will fight to the last. There will be no surrender. One feeling pervades officers and men. Col. CHAPMAN, an old veteran in war, Lieutenants ELWOON and KISSEL, and Judge ECKELS, Mr. BROWN and Mr. MCCOMICK, are with us, and will all use the rifle, if necessary. We shall do our duty. Will the people of the States do theirs? I believe they will send us men and supplies soon. California could give us soldiers even in Winter.

I think the Mormons will attempt to emigrate in the Spring to the Sandwich Islands or to Vancouver. Let a close lookout be kept for them.

This is no camp news. It is reliable, I believe. I regret I cannot write more particularly.

No civil appointee, except MOREL, Postmaster, and Judge ECKELS, of Indiana, have come on so far, as yet. When General HARNEY and Governor CUMMING will come, no one knows. We shall go on to-morrow, come what may; and with or without orders, if any party attacks Colonel SMITH, you will hear a good report of him and his gallant little band. *He will fight.* Your correspondent. KENTON.

IMMIGRATION ON THE PLAINS—THE MORMON HAND-CARTS.

From the Huron (Ohio) Reflector.

Mr. HENRY BUCHINGHAM, of Norwalk, Huron County, who went to Oregon seven years ago, has returned by the overland route, making the journey by way of California in a little over one hundred days.

Mr. B. gives the following memorandum of the number of emigrants, cattle, horses, sheep and wagons that had passed the Devil's Gate this season, as kept at the Mormon mail station:

Emigrants	12,500
Wagons	930
Cattle	67,000
Horses and Mules, (about)	2,500
Sheep	10,000

There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thing the emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the Plains, and for a good start when they got there. I noticed a few fine-blooded cattle.

About 50 wagons would have gone the Oregon route, but were stopped by the Indians. Nearly all the emigrants went by Soda Springs, to avoid Mormondom. There did not seem to be much love between the Mormons and Missourians.

The Mormon emigration is not included in the above list, which, Mr. B. thinks, did not exceed 1,000. He thus describes the new propelling power which "the Lord revealed unto the Latter-Day Saints by the Prophet BRIGHAM" last year, whereby a Saint can become a "perfect hoss" on the Plains—a hand-cart train!

It was certainly the most novel and interesting sight I have seen for many a day. We met two trains—one of 30 and the other of 50 carts—averaging about six to the cart. The carts were generally drawn by one man and three women each, though some carts were drawn by women alone. There were about three women to one man, and two-thirds of the women single! It was the most motley crew I ever beheld. Most of them were Danes, with a sprinkling of Welsh, Swedes and English, and were generally from the lower classes of their countries; scarcely one could speak English plain; most could not understand what we said to them.

The road was lined for a mile or two behind the trains, with the lame, halt, sick and needy. Many were quite aged and would be going slowly along supported by a son or daughter; some were on crutches; now and then a mother with a child in her arms and two or three hanging hold of her, with a forlorn appearance, would pass slowly along; others whose condition entitled them to a first-class seat in a carriage, were wending their way through the sand. A few seemed in good spirits journeying to the promised land; but the majority thought "Jordan a hard road to travel."

The advance party of Surveyors of the Pacific Wagon Road was met at the South Pass, Aug. 16. The main party were at Fort Laramie, Aug. 25, and it was expected they would winter at Fort Hall. The advance provision train of the Utah Expedition was met Aug. 26, at the Devil's Gate, and Mr. B. thinks it is the intention to winter on Green River, or at Fort Bridger. He found settlements 100 miles up the Platte River, and where seven years ago it was a wilderness, there are now, he says, fine houses and large fields of corn.

THE MORMON ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT TRAINS—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Dispatches corobative of Judge ECKELS were received this afternoon. They say the Mormons have opened the ball by burning three supply trains, two on Green River and one on the Big Sandy—the centre trains—consisting, in all, of 78 wagons. There was a council among the officers, and it was determined, after hearing the opinions of all the guides, in relation to the country, to go round by Soda Springs, where the road forks for Oregon and California, and enter the Salt Lake Valley through an extensive valley, where the snow will not be an impediment. This determination, the Expressman says, was approved of by Col. JOHNSTON, who told him to say to everybody that he intended to winter in the Valley, or not at all."

The Mormons are congregated in large numbers even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the troops into the valley any how. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. JOHNSON enters the valley he can act only on the defense with his handful of men.

The War Department is expecting dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON himself, sent through General SCOTT, at headquarters. Should these not arrive here to-morrow or by Monday morning the whole report will be discredited by the Department. Col. JOHNSTON certainly never permitted an express to come back without sending official dispatches by him.

FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Convention—The Question of Slavery.

From the Chicago Tribune, (Republican)

THE SWINDLING SCHEDULE.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The finishing stroke to this monstrous work of iniquity has at last been introduced in the shape of a schedule report. Black, infamous and cunning as have been the various frauds and treacheries perpetrated on the people, they no more come near equaling the scheme now proposed than the light of the noon-day does the full glare of the noonday's sun. Bitter and bloody as our past has been, the future will see a struggle more intense and desperate in preventing the final consummation of this hellish iniquity. I do not see any peaceful termination to this terrible drama and for one I cannot bid the strife one moment's delay if it must come ere our liberty is assured.

A MAJORITY REPORT.

The Schedule Committee, consisting of Colonel Jenkins, of Marshall County, Chairman; Henderson, of the Leavenworth *Journal*; Hamilton, of Fort Scott; Rolfe, of Lecompton; and Reid, of the Tecumseh *Note Book*, made reports. Henderson, Rolfe and Reid signed the majority report, while Jenkins and Hamilton brought in a minority report, apparently more ultra but not so dangerous in reality as the artful scheme now proposed.

This first report legalizes all the past acts of the Territorial Legislature and provides for the security of all vested rights and privileges granted by it. It declares that Legislature is to be dead. The Governor, Secretary and other Federal officers can remain unmolested by the action of this Convention. *It says the 21st day of December next for the submission of the slave clause alone to a vote of the people.* By is they mean if we go into the election to entrap us. To rightly understand the infernal lugeouity here displayed, it is necessary to make some explanations. The ballots will be printed "Constitution with the Slave Article." If we vote we are thus compelled to vote for the Constitution. Whether we do or do not the Constitution will be regarded as ratified and sent up to Congress to be received. It makes no difference as to the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, if the Slave Article is ratified or not. Slavery under the Dred Scott decision and Silliman letter is regarded as existing already in the Territory, and this Constitution being silent (should the Slave Article be stricken out) on the subject, will only give perfect license and free trade to the traffic in flesh and blood. It not being regulated by law it will only come under the general rights of property. This is the position assumed by CALHOUN and the leading men of the Convention. As the Executive has recognized this body as the legitimate framer of the Constitution and it is generally argued by the Democracy that the Convention alone has a right to decide how and in what manner it shall be submitted, there can be no doubt on our mind that it will be received.

The Slave Article is merely a regulation prohibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, requiring them to be treated with humanity, &c., and it being voted down will not effect in the least the question of Slavery in Kansas.

The report provides that there shall be no change in the Constitution for a long term of years, nor without a vote of two-thirds of all the legal voters. It provides a regency for temporary purposes and makes the President, JOHN C. CALHOUN, the regent of Kansas. He has the power to order an election for State officers, and Legislature, and by proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State. He appoints all Judges of Election in all elections till their regulation by the Legislature, receives all returns, counts the votes, decides who is elected and issues certificates.

WALKER, CALHOUN AND CATO.

By the adoption of this report Governor WALKER is completely defeated, and the power thrown into the still more unscrupulous hands of Calhoun. It remains to be seen whether the federal officials will allow themselves to be decapitated in this summary manner. I think that WALKER and STANTON both understood this game, and they will conveniently leave for Washington on business, at this juncture, and never return. It is well understood that WALKER starts for the Capitol as soon as the Convention adjourns. The ostensible reason is his desire to use his personal influence in the removal of Judge CATO, but it is really to carry out the plan which was already fixed upon when he came to Kansas. Like GRAHY, he will be a victim to the oligarchy, but unlike him, the President will probably give him an ambassadorship, or other fat office. Of one thing rest assured, WALKER will be no obstacle in the progress of this work. If he really is in earnest in seeking the removal of CATO, and in preventing the reception of the Constitution by Congress, as the Free State Hunkers claim he is, his appointment will never be confirmed by the Senate, and he will get a long furlough from public life.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

This document is signed by JENKINS and HAMILTON, and the feature in which it differs from the other is simply, that it provides in no manner or form for the submission of the constitution, or any part of it, to the people. In all other respects it is similar.

There was an animated debate upon its adoption, and an intense feeling of excitement prevailed. It is understood that Judge ELMORE is responsible for the concoction of the infamous plan now before the Convention. This man, with all his pretended conservatism, is the most dangerous member of the Convention. His talent and learning give him great power, and he has used it well for the advancement of party purposes.

THE CONVENTION LEGISLATING.

This morning an ordinance was submitted to the Convention, relative to the public lands, which is one of the most unwarrantable usurpations of the Legislative functions yet brought forward. It was a report embodying the main features of that portion of Governor WALKER's inaugural, relative to the public lands. It assumes that the State or Territory has a right to tax that part of the public domain that is occupied, and offers, in consideration of school, college, railroad grants, and other grants, to remit that privilege. It specifies in what manner those grants shall be disposed of should Congress agree to the proposal. The railroad feature is the most objectionable, as it is purposely designed to cut off the main free-State towns, and by the fixing of the line of travel, &c., by this Convention, throws the management of it in their own hands. It provides for two trunk roads, provided that Congress grants alternate sections for twelve miles on each side of the road. One road is intended to be part of the Texas, Kansas and Nebraska route from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Galveston Texas, proposed by Governor GRAHY last Winter. The Kansas branch is to commence, as stated by this report, at a point designated on the northern line to a point on the southern, passing through Lecompton and avoiding nearly all the Free-State settlements. The other is to have its eastern terminus on the Missouri boder, near Westport and Kansas City, (perhaps at the *city of Oxford!*) and avoiding Lawrence, run to Lecompton, and thence westward to Council Grove, an Indian trading post on the Kaw Reserve, where quite a Pro-Slavery settlement is already formed. This is the last settlement on the Santa Fé road, and will, for the present, be the western terminus. It is then intended to run it in such a manner as to form a junction with the southern route to the Pacific.

This is the plan proposed by these men, and if the Constitution is received these huge monopolies will be fastened on the people. By the routes thus laid out, all Southern Kansas will be cut off from the benefit of railroads. In the debate on the subject it was avowed that the object was to secure the control of the roads themselves, and thus prevent the Yankees having the management of any principal line. One speaker said it was necessary, as a Yankee company had already bought the Pacific Road to Jefferson City, and intended to continue it through Southern Missouri and Southern Kansas, alluding to the proposed route from Jefferson City to Bates, Butler County, Mo., thence through Moneka, Hyatt, Burlington, and the Neosho Valley to Emporia. Even were this body not objectionable on the score of a bastard paternity, such an interference with the functions of a Legislature would be a gross usurpation.

SENSIBLE SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS ABOUT KANSAS.

From the National Intelligencer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Munday, Nov. 2.

It does seem to me that the "Kansas knot" is by no means unravelled by the October election as conducted in the County of Johnson. Such a notorious and manifest fraud upon the elective franchise, such an outrageous perversion and mockery of even the forms of "popular sovereignty," is a disgrace to the age and to the country in which we profess to live. Such conduct, if persisted in or countenanced in the least, can only complicate ten-fold matters in that devoted region, and seriously endanger the peace of the country.

The stand of Governor WALKER and his Secretary, in their proclamation of the 19th ultimo, is much to their credit. If, in doing so, they "took the responsibility," and departed from "instructions," do they not deserve only the more to be upheld for denouncing and rejecting, forthwith and fearlessly, such a careened and wholesale imposition upon the popular will? They felt the necessity of prompt and decisive action, without regard to personal consequences. Let that be their sufficient plea, and let them be sustained.

By this move the Governor may draw around him the whole Anti-Slavery strength of the Territory; but, even with that, it seems doubtful whether he can long withstand the clamors of the Pro-Slavery Party in and outside of Kansas. If, at this juncture, he shall not be fully sustained by the Administration, he will, I apprehend, in less than two months, either be removed or forced to resign. Such a course, and (whatever other consequences may or may not follow,) his party of "National Democrats" is ruined for 1860. If, however, the President shall take a neutral, middle ground, and act with independence and moderation, he will add greatly to the strength of "the Democracy," and confirm the integrity of our Union.

There are men everywhere who have never hitherto supported any measures of the party in power who, now that the principle of the Nebraska bill is regarded a fixed fact, want to see it fairly and fully carried out in the case of every new State by the direct and unappealable expression of the popular will therein on the preparatory constitution; and every clause or appendage of it, as drafted by their delegates for their adoption or rejection; and who will so far stand by and with "the Democracy," should its controlling leaders take care that the manifest voice of the settlers of Kansas in their late election shall not be defeated by foul means; that their will on this question shall be further expressed by voting on the forthcoming production of "Constitutional Convention," and that, whatever it be, it shall on all hands be recognized and accepted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A provisional government with General CALHOUN as Governor was formed, to go into operation immediately.

The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning Slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the people. It is thought to be the design to get the constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature.

Gov. WALKER has been appealed to, to convene an extra session to meet this contingency. The apportionment of the State provides for 45 Representatives and 15 Senators.

Interesting from Tampico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Red Fox*, Captain COLE, we have advices from Tampico to the 30th ult., from the harbor to the 31st—very late.

The *Red Fox* brig $63,622 in specie.

Our files of Tamaulipas papers contain but little intelligence of general interest. The State Legislature was still in session, and during the absence of General GARZA at the capital, Senor D. JUAN FERNANDES FLORES was acting as Governor by authority of the same. The great Sierra road approached completion, noticing which the Tampico papers take occasion to congratulate themselves, not only on their more perfect communication with the interior, but as compared with other portions of the Republic, now infested by bandits, on the general security to business and travel throughout the State. Some few cases of social disorders had occurred in the mountain districts, but these were of an exceptional character.

The flattering reception of Governor GARZA at San Luis Potosi, and the brightening prospects of the great railroad enterprise designed to connect the seaport with the capital, and by a branch with Vera Cruz, had given the liveliest satisfaction throughout the State.

The old difference between the civil and ecclesiastical powers discovers no new phase of interest. The latter still refused, in any way, to recognize the authority of the former, or even, in some cases, to perform the usual religious offices for those who did, but no serious collision has occurred since our last.

Message of Gov. McRae, of Mississippi.

Gov MCRAE'S valedictory message to the Legislature of Mississippi is devoted wholly to State matters. Federal relations are not even alluded to. The leading point of the Message is its reference to Banks, institutions which the Governor looks upon with an evil eye. In regard to them he says:

"As remarkable as it may seem, with the past history of the banking system in Mississippi fresh in our memories, a sentiment has recently grown up in some parts of the State in favor of renewing it at your present session. I can only say, that I think the time unpropitious for its advocates to make the experiment. Believing that the Legislature will not even for a moment consider such a proposition, I will not waste your time by presenting my objections to it. They are patent upon the whole face of the country, in the ruin of the banking system before us, seen and felt by all. I prefer to recommend stringent legislation to restrain the small banks we yet have from over issues in future, and to compel them, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters, to redeem their notes at all times in gold or silver; also, to prevent further evils and losses to the people, from the circulation of foreign bank paper in our State."

Revolt at Sea.

The brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, arrived on Saturday from Grand Bossa, West Coast of Africa. She brought two of her crew, MANUEL MINES and ANTONIO JOSE, charged with making a revolt on board of said brig, in conjunction with two others named HENRY DANIELS and MICHAEL RUSSELL, who were left in Monrovia, in charge of the American Consul, to be sent home by the first American vessel. The Captain, who has been absent a year, alleges that the prisoners supposed, on shipping, they were going after negroes, and upon discovering their mistake revolted. He shipped another crew to bring the vessel home.

Officer O'KEEFE, in making the arrest, removed the irons from the limbs of the two Portuguese, which they had worn for fifty-seven days! The only relief to this terrible infliction, was that once a *fortnight* the irons were taken off for a few moments to allow the men to put on a clean shirt. They were lodged in Eldridge-street jail.

MRS. BOSTWICK.—This accomplished vocalist gives her farewell concert at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, this evening. She will soon take up her residence in Chicago. She has many friends, who will gladly embrace this opportunity of paying their respects to her.

THE MAYORALTY.

Immense Anti-Wood Meeting in Wall-street.

On Saturday, at 3½ o'clock, pursuant to an advertisement, an immense assemblage of citizens was convened in Wall-street, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of nominating a people's candidate for Mayor in opposition to FERNANDO WOOD.

The call and list of subscribers to it were submitted by Mr. CHARLES GOULD, who nominated Mr. HENRY NICOLL for Chairman.

Mr. NICOLL, being unanimously chosen, said:

I return you my thanks for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens. I will not detain you by any enlarged observations as to the purpose for which we have assembled. Permit me simply to say that there is a wide spread feeling through this community that our metropolis is the worst governed city in Christendom. [Cries of "That's so."] By every consideration, we owe it to ourselves to free New-York from this great reproach. The time has come for action. I trust that you sufficiently appreciate the fact that nothing can be effected except by a united and vigorous organization, concentrating and giving force to the opinions and wishes of our citizens in their individual capacity. If this can be done, but not otherwise, we may promise ourselves a sure and glorious victory. [Loud cheers.]

The subjoined list of secondary officers was adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Peter Cooper,	Alonzo R. Peck,
James S. Libby,	John C. Montgomery,
Wm. Lottimer,	Robt. H. McCurdy,
S. B. Chittenden,	Hickson W. Field.
Thos. C. Doremus,	Thomas Otis LeRoy,
Nahum Sullivan,	Chas. Althof,
Barnet L. Solomon,	Robert L. Taylor.

Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

SECRETARIES.

John B. Murray,	Edwin J. Brown.

Mr. J. H. GOURLAY presented the following

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is reproachfully but exultingly said by the partisan friends of FERNANDO WOOD that your interest in the municipal welfare of this City is one of words, and not of deeds; but if this was ever true, the alarming aspect of the times calls for a correction of your position. There is no borrower in the market more needy, and with fewer available assets, than the City of New-York. Yet the taxes are enormous, and, under the administration of Mr. Wood, have swelled by millions of dollars. The *Joseph Walker* job was but the germ of a hundred others sanctioned by the Mayor. Two more years of his rule will prove your ruin. Now that the purest and best of his own party are loudest in their dissatisfaction at his course, and unanimity of opposition to his administration pervades all political parties, the time has arrived for the most effective organization and combination for the purpose of electing a better Mayor. Therefore, as the sense of the citizens, merchants, and traders, in this mass meeting assembled,

Resolved, That our platform is "An honest man and an honest Administration" for the Mayoralty, irrespective of party position.

Resolved, That the Anti-Democratic sentiments and actions recently adopted by Mayor WOOD, and last night deservedly denounced at Tammany Hall, are demagogical in their inception and dangerous in their tendency.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York are dissatisfied with the political intrigues of Mr. Wood, that have dismembered his own party and endangered the City, and that respect to ourselves, and our regard for the municipal welfare, require the extermination of an ambitious administration, which has resulted in the promulgation of fanciful theories, without any practical good to the metropolis.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens, merchants and traders in this mass meeting assembled, are hereby tendered to the various political organizations, and to the several distinguished gentlemen who have been named as candidates, for the good temper which they have hitherto shown on the pending question which agitates every breast—"Must FERNANDO WOOD yet again be Mayor?"

The address and resolutions were adopted amid loud applause.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to open negotiations with the various political Committees of the City, in order to fix on a general candidate for Mayor. The following gentlemen were designated as members of that Committee by the Chair:

Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens' Bank, (Democrat,) Fifteenth Ward.
William H. Appleton, publisher, (Old Whig,) Fifteenth Ward.
Robert T. Hawa, retired merchant, (Republican,) Tenth Ward.
John M. Read, architectural iron works, (American,) Eighteenth Ward.
Abram S. Hewitt, iron merchant, (Reformer, Eighteenth Ward.
John Kerr, brewer, (Democrat,) Twenty-First Ward.
Gustavus A. Conover, builder, (Democrat,) Sixteenth Ward.
Stephen R. Kirby, physician, (American,) Fifteenth Ward.
Randolph A. Withass, importer, (Democrat,) Seventeenth Ward.
William H. Anthon, lawyer, (Republican,) Fifteenth Ward.

Amid some confusion, and frequent abortive calls for cheers for FERNANDO WOOD,

Captain CHAS. H. MARSHALL came forward, and nominated Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, as a man who had been fully tried, and was known to be honest. In reply to a question from a person in the crowd, Captain MARSHALL said he had reason to believe that Mr. HAVEMEYER would accept.

A VOICE—God grant it. [Laughter and cheers.]

The question on Mr. HAVEMEYER's nomination was put, and carried with vociferous cheers.

A person, who subsequently gave his name as HILLYER, endeavored to create a diversion in favor of Wood. He could not obtain a hearing, however. Persisting in his efforts, much confusion was created, and he was eventually removed by a policeman.

In the meantime, in accordance with a motion to that effect, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Marshall, Anson, Gould, Gourlay and McCurdy as a Committee to wait on Mr. HAVEMEYER, and inform him of his nomination.

They were relieved of the duty by the receipt of the annexed letter, which was read by the Chairman:

MR. HAVEMEYER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: My determination not to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of this City at the ensuing election, or to again assume the functions of that office, has been so distinctly announced that I cannot anticipate that my name will be presented for the consideration of the meeting of citizens to be held this afternoon. If, however, such an event should happen, you will do me a favor by stating that my resolution, which has been already avowed, and will be inflexibly adhered to, is wholly incompatible with any such use of my name by that meeting, or any other portion of my fellow-citizens.

Very respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

This communication elicited numerous expressions of regret from the crowd. The names of Mr. Surrogate BRADFORD and Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, Mr. COOLEY, Mayor WOOD, and others, were suggested by individuals as gentlemen most deserving of nomination, and most likely to secure an election.

The CHAIRMAN interrupted these manifestations by saying: I am instructed to state that the Committee of Conference, just appointed, will enter on their duties at once, and, as soon as practicable, they hope to be able, in unison with others of their fellow-citizens, to present the name of a person to the electors of the City, who shall command the votes of all the honest and intelligent citizens. [Cheers.] For that purpose, gentlemen, they will have the pleasure, on due notice, of convoking this mighty mass meeting of all the people to respond to what they deem to be for the best interests of the community. And I trust that when we meet again, and when the election comes, we will be prepared on both occasions to show that we will do all the polls what this meeting is so splendid an earnest of. It is now moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn. [Cries of "No, no," "Speech."] This meeting is adjourned.

Subsequently, inasmuch as the meeting seemed anxious to hear a speech or two, and exhibited no inclination to retire, the chairman introduced

Mr. RIKER, who said:

Fellow-citizens of New-York, [cries of "Shut up," "Go home," and other indications of disapprobation,] we have convened here to-day for the purpose of righting some of our municipal wrongs. We have assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall represent this great City in the coming contest, and who shall defeat that man who is at present at the head of our City affairs, and who is a disgrace to the American people. [Voices—"That's so," and a cry of "Three cheers for Mayor Woon."] Not content with taxing us to the extent of $8,000,000 a year, he points to your bank-vaults here, and to the Treasury of the United States, and would send armed bands here to take from our vaults the wealth deposited in them. He does so for political effect—for the purpose of having the good will of the masses, and of using them, as he has heretofore done, for his own aggrandizement. [Cries of "That is true."] Will you permit such a state of affairs to continue? [A general shout of "No."] Will you again elevate him to a position which he can use for your destruction and the destruction of your political repose? [Cries of "No, never!"] Then, gentlemen, having been called upon by my friends, I presume it is expected that I should say something in regard to a gentleman whose letter has been published this morning, and who refuses the nomination of any party clique, or anybody, except it be from the spontaneous movement of the people. Such a man as that we need. In JAMES E. COOLEY we have such a man. [Confusion.] If he is indorsed by you, JAMES E. COOLEY will receive a vote which will utterly defeat FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. RIKER expressed his opinion as to the advisability of taking the sense of the meeting on Mr. COOLEY's nomination, but there being a very marked indisposition on the part of the audience to entertain the matter at all, he refrained, and said he believed it would be better to await the action of the Committee. In the meantime, he continued, whoever be the nominee, I call upon you, as good citizens and lovers of law and order, to work for the purpose of defeating him who at the present moment is the greatest disgrace to any body of legislators that has ever encumbered our government—municipal or general. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. PARTON then addressed the assemblage. He did not appeal to them, he said, as a member of any party, but as a fellow-citizen of this great and powerful City, and he conjured them to organize themselves into a great Vigilance Committee to surround the polls on election day and achieve the triumphant success of the man whom their Conference Committee might nominate, and thereby secure the defeat of the infamous person proposed on the other side. He counseled prompt and energetic movement and predicted that with "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together," they would sink the infamous FERNANDO WOOD in a depth of defeat and corruption from which the trumpet of the angel Gabriel would never raise him. [Cheers.]

When Mr. PARTON had retired and no other speaker appeared, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL was called for, but the Chair in announced that that gentleman was not present.

The meeting very slowly and reluctantly dispersed.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.—There was a large force of policemen in attendance, including officers MCDONGAL, KING and ELDER, of the Detective Force, to preserve the wallets of the lookers-on from the grasp of the many "knucks" and "kids" who congregate at such gatherings. Five notorious members of "the profession" were ferreted out from among the crowd and taken to the First Precinct Station, that they might be preserved from temptation. They gave their names as CHARLEY HENDERSON, JESSE CLIFTON, CHARLES BARTON, JOHN SANDERS and JOHN ROBERTS. Many others of like ilk, but not so well known, received notice to quit suddenly, which they did. The five whose names are given were detained in the cells all night, and were, yesterday, taken to the Deputy's office, where they were "shown up," so that they might be again "spotted." They were then told to go, and they went in a great state of indignation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FOUR DAY'S LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

Political News Unimportant—Failure of the Launch of the Great Eastern—Improvement in Consols—Declining Tendency of Cotton and Corn.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, Capt. LUDLOW, from Bremen, *via* Southampton, was boarded off Cape Race last night by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

The *Ariel* left Southampton on the evening of the 4th instant, and brings London and Liverpool advices of that day—four days' later than those by the *Arabia*.

She has 184 passengers and over $400,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Boston 21st ultimo, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st instant.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York 24th ultimo, had not reached Southampton when the *Ariel* took her departure.

The *Ariel* is due at New-York on or about Tuesday morning.

The news by this arrival is not of an important description.

The Belgian Ministry had resigned.

King VICTOR EMANUEL of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian Mutiny Fund.

The telegraph between Boona and Cape Spartere' connecting Europe and Africa, had been completed.

The health of the King of Prussia continues to mend.

The attempt to launch the *Great Eastern* was made on the appointed day, but resulted in a failure and the second trial had been postpooed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously.

There is nothing new from India.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English money market was in a depressed state.

Consols, however, had improved; the quotations for money closed on the 3d inst. at 89½@89¾, and for the account of the 7th December 90⅛@90¼.

Bank stock was quoted at 209@211, and East India stock 210@212.

On the Paris Bourse the Three Per Cents closed at 66f. 90c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for the new account.

THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool Corren market opened more steady, but closed on the 3d inst. with a declining tendency. There was, however, no change in prices since the departure of the *Arabia*. The sales of the three days were 15,500, of which 2,000 were on speculation.

The goods market at Manchester was dull and gloomy; sales unimportant.

At Leeds there was little business doing.

The Huddersfield WOOLEN market was inactive.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull, with a declining tendency, except for Wheat. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, quote Flour dull but steady, at the rates advised per *Arabia*. When buoyant, with an advance of 2d. on fine qualities, while the inferior grades were almost unsalable: Red, 6s. 8d.@7s. 8d.; White, 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d. Corn dull and unchanged; White, 40s.@41s.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co. quote Flour dull, and 6d.@1s. lower, and Corn declined 6d.@1s.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Lard heavy at 68s. Tallow flat and nominal.

In the Produce market there was not much change. Resin had declined slightly, but closed firm at 4s. 3d. for common. Rice was firm.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 13—9 P. M.

The mails per steamship *Granada* have just arrived. She is still detained at Quarantine, having yellow fever on board.

The advices from California are generally unimportant.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging description.

The Vigilance Committee have revoked the penalties attached to

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Efforts to Suppress the Little Bourse—Commencement of the Fashionable Season—Nicholas Longworth and American Wine, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

We have an institution here called *La Petite Bourse*, a fungus on the body of the great Bourse. The police are trying to suppress this morbid excrescence of the monied corporation; and this fact leads me to speak of it. All your readers, perhaps, do not know what this institution is, much less why the authorities should seek to suppress it, and yet I believe we have its analogue at New-York. Here, as in all cities where there is an Exchange, certain hours are prescribed for stock operations; in Paris it is from one to three in the afternoon. At all other hours the Bourse is closed. This restriction to two hours forces the army—and in Paris it is a veritable army—of small speculators, to continue their labor in the science of "fall" and "rise" at hours not recognized by the law as the legal hours for such operations. But the Bourse is closed, where are they to meet? Years ago these gentlemen met at the Salle Paganini, in Chaussée d'Antin; but they were driven out of that, and for the last five years have met on the Boulevard des Italiens, on the north pavement before the two passages leading to the Grand Opera. As you see, these gentlemen select the fashionable centre for their operations. They meet at 11 o'clock in the morning at this place, and remain until 1 o'clock, when they all leave for the Exchange. Then they meet again in the evening from 8 till 10 o'clock. They number from two to three thousand. This is called the Little Bourse—a title not due to the number of persons which compose it, for in that case it would be entitled to the designation of Great Bourse, but in regard to the operations, which are smaller than those at the Great Bourse.

This great collection of men on one of the most fashionable promenades of the city is not only an illegal assemblage, but it has destroyed the business of the shop-keepers in that locality. They have petitioned again and again for an abatement of the nuisance, and the authorities have made several ineffectual attempts to suppress it. Notwithstanding that their quietness in that locality was known, that they were there in a dense mass that could only move in currents, and which compelled ordinary passers by to take the middle of the street, or the other pavement, they shielded themselves behind the technicality that they were promeneding there the same as other honorable citizens, and that the authorities had no right to deter them from walking on one of the public pavements. Twelve policemen, however, were always on duty to keep this mass in movement, and to watch that no notes were taken in note-books, or that no sales were made publicly. Thus constituted *la Petite bourse* was a curious study. It was there that all news of importance first found an echo and a channel of communication with the public. Every branch of commerce and of the public administration has a finger in this little Bourse, and an interest in maintaining it, and as the love of gain will open secrets that remain closed to all other influences, it is easy to see how the little Bourse becomes the channel for the escape of news to the public. All the newspapers of Paris, and the leading correspondents of foreign journals, must be known as operators on the little Bourse. A newspapor would endanger its standing not to be *en rapport* through one or more of its editorial corps with the little Bourse. But all the news that is spread at the little Bourse is not true, and it is curious to watch the eagerness with which the crowd seek the opinions of their leading men on questions of doubtful news; and not less curious the rises and falls that take place on events thoroughly absurd and devoid of all real influence on the public funds. But it is upon these lights and shadows, upon these fluctuations without basis, that the "*boursiers*," as they are called, realize their daily bread, and ruin those who confide their money to them. What, perhaps, will appear the most singular, this supplementary Bourse governs the rises and falls of the regular Bourse—not always—but to an extent that is extremely embarrassing to the latter.

The authorities had therefore various reasons for desiring to suppress *La Petite Bourse*. The principal one was the opportunities it offered and the desires it engendered to speculation and ruin among the poorer classes—for in Paris the fever of stock speculation has not stopped at the small merchants and the market women; it has invaded the kitchen and the ateliers, and even the ranks of the *chiffoniers*. In the next place the little Bourse was a great injury to the shop-keepers and others where it met, and offered a formidable obstruction to circulation on the Boulevard. In the last place—and perhaps this was to the Prefect of Police a powerful reason—the outside Bourse diminished materially the receipts for entry at the regular Bourse.

The labor of suppressing *La Petits Bourse* has been no insignificant one. The Prefect commenced by throwing a fence around the square in which the Bourse stands. This act excited the outcries of everybody, even of the Government journals, before they knew the object in view. The next step was to break up the assemblages on the Boulevard. This has been more difficult, and has employed a large police force for the last two weeks, and is not yet accomplished. The neighborhood abounds in *cafés*, and these *cafés* are now used as pieces of rendezvous. A good many arrests have been made of obstinate stock agents, the *café* proprietors have been threatened, but still the *boursiers* manage to meet and regulate their affairs under the nose of the police. Energetic measures on the part of the police are looked for to put a stop to this state of affairs. The Emperor sustains the Prefect, and is desirous that a check should be put upon the mania for stock speculation.

The season of court magnificences and court hospitality has commenced. The season commences with official hunts at a country palace, and ends with the grand balls at the Tuileries. Last year the country hospitality was offered at the Palace and in the Forest of Fontainbleau. This year it is at the Palace and Forest of Compiègne. Visitors are invited by batches or relays, each remaining a week. Favorites, such as Lord COWLEY, the Baron ROTHSCHILD, and the Countess CASTIGLIONE, are invited for the whole season. Official costume is required for all the great hunts, balls, and theatrical representations, and the ladies are not a little annoyed in getting from Paris the necessaries for their extraordinary toilets. But a "crinoline train" has been organized, and in these the integrity of the garments are preserved on the voyage. As politeness prevents the guests from being better hunters than the Emperor, it is quite probable that His Majesty's hospitality is a bore to a great many of those whom etiquette compels to accept it. But a monarch's invitation is equivalent to a command, and they feel obliged to accept. It must not be imagined, however, that such men as Lord COWLEY and Baron ROTHSCHILD spend at Compiègne all the time for which they are invited: they are in fact only hypothetically there, and remain most of the time in Paris, appearing at Compiègne only on grand occasions.

In the affair of the Count MIGNON, elected to the Corps Legislatif in opposition to the Government candidate, and pursued by the Government for fraudulent practices at the polls, and other grave offences, a new feature of an embarrassing character has arisen. The Tribunal of Colmar decided that it had no jurisdiction on the question of illegal practices with the constituency; it found that he was entitled to certain foreign orders which he wore, as well as to that of Count PALATINE, which he bought for nine hundred francs in Italy—(cheap, you will remark,)—and condemned him to one month's prison for illegally wearing the Legion of Honor. But the evidence offered by the Government attorney in the shape of abusive letters from the Prefect of Police, was not only illegal, but it has since been ascertained were letters written to be shown to the judges to influence them privately against the Count! This at once put the Government, so far as it is represented by the Prefect of Police of Paris, in so contemptible a position, that, notwithstanding the Count MIGNON came out of the trial much worse than he went in, the Government is still worse off than he. The Count, who is at Paris, waiting to see whether the Government will appeal, before appealing himself, intends to take his seat in the Chamber, from which without doubt he will be expelled by a vote of that body. Where two individuals or collective bodies have acted one about as *canaille* as the other, the victory generally remains with the stronger body; and so it will be in this case. When the day arrives for lifting the veil off the acts of the present Government, the world will stare with wonder.

A man in France lately lost his nose by a railroad collision. The nose that was destroyed was rare in its ugliness—an enormous red bottle-nose. A scientific surgeon, by a rhinoplastic operation, not only repaired the damage, but furnished him a better, or at least a handsomer nose than he had before. This is not the usual result of these rhinoplastic operations, which only furnish an indifferent substitute for the lost organ—a fact which will enable the reader to judge of the immense ugliness of the nose destroyed on the face of the man above referred to. Well, would you believe that any men could be so ungrateful? The rascal has sued the company for $2,000 damages! He will surely not get it.

Charivari has at last fallen upon NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati. The words "American Wine," which are beginning to appear upon the cards of the restaurants, followed by a figure which puts SURESNES and all the *petits bleues* to the blush, in point of cheapness, is regarded by *Charivari* as a dangerous innovation, and accordingly he showers down all sorts of anathemas upon the name of LONGWORTH. The presumption of Mr. LONGWORTH, in coming into the heart of a country that lives upon its wine, and underselling the cheapest (and nastiest!) of the home production, is designated by the *Charivari* as an attack upon the sovereign rights of this great country. M. TAXILLE DELORD, who is the author of this article—in the *Charivari*—beats the *reveille*, and calls his countrymen to arms against the invader! But I imagine this "American Wine" is about as authentic as that French idea which puts a nigger's head for a sign over all their "American Hotels."

But there is some excuse for this belief that Americans are, or ought be, black. A native-born citizen of the United States is generally—not always, I am sorry to say—too dignified, too much of a gentleman, to go crying through the streets, the restaurants, and the kitchens, that he is an American; while on the contrary, there is now in Paris a large number of American negroes, and a still larger number of very dark persons of a mixed Indian blood from the West Indies and South America, who proclaim everywhere that they are Americans, and thus overshadow and crowd out the small number of pale-skinned Yankees who attempt to pass themselves off as the Simon Pure. These South American Spaniards, who, so far as I know them, are very gentlemanly men, are generally very dark, and outnumber at this time the North Americans two to one. They all call themselves Americans, as they are, in fact, since they come from the American continent, and thus it is that those of us who have the misfortune to bear a Northern skin on our bodies, pass for English or German; *we are a false article!*

Pertinent Inquiries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is a Republic in reality a Utopia? If not *what* is the cause of the inefficiency and laxity of our Government? I understand that the problem to be solved in political science is—the greatest amount of freedom consistent with security and protection; but if that freedom is to be purchased at the expense of life and property, the price, in my humble estimation, is entirely too dear. I confess to being no proficient in political science. I am merely a student of physiology, but of what avail is it to study a man's physical constitution, when his political constitution is all out of sorts, and I meanwhile get knocked on the head *ab externa*. As a mortal, therefore, and as a member of this community, as an American born, and with that natural love of country which prevents emigration, I should like to know *where* the faults lies, and *why*, if it be not in our institutions themselves, it is not remedied? Why are we at the mercy of "short boys" and "deed rebbis?" If you say, because scoundrels and corrupt men are in office—then, how did they get there? To take the single case of Mayor WOOD, I am assured that on the eve of the election for Mayor in 1854, he gave utterance to the following worthy and dignified sentiment: "The people would elect me Mayor, *though I should commit a murder in my family between this and the election.*" He *was* elected, and has ever since held that position; and now, notwithstanding the wish of every order-loving citizen, he is confident of reelection. Now, why is this? If you answer, Because it is the will of the majority, then the majority are a set of scoundrels; and if so, the right of suffrage becomes anything but a glorious privilege. But if it be not the will of the majority, *why* is that will paralyzed? Surely if the fault do not lie in our institutions, it is high time it should be proved. CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

SUEZ AND PANAMA, AS VIEWED BY A GERMAN.—A new feature of the Suez Canal project has been developed by a critic in the *Zeit*, a Prussian journal. After enlarging upon the advantages England would derive from its completion, in maintaining her ascendancy in India, he passes to the cotton question—the nucleus, he says, of her material development, her national wealth, and her position among nations. Yet she is obliged to take the bulk of her supply from America, while the soil of India would produce enough for all her requirements. On the other hand, America is beginning to discover the advantage of manufacturing her own cotton goods, instead of sending the raw material to England, and receiving it back in a manufactured state. With this tendency on the part of America, what has been the policy of the two Governments? The British Government, says he, sets its face against the Suez Canal, supposing that commerce with the East continues always in the track discovered for it by GAMA; while the American projects a railway to the Pacific, and a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which will open a route to India, China, and Australia 40 per cent. nearer than that round the Cape. Hence he deduces the policy that England should give national countenance to the Suez route, as the only means of retaining her present commerce with Asia and Australia, even at the risk of giving a portion of the trade to the ports of the Mediterranean, such as Marseilles, Genoa, and Trieste. Otherwise, should the United States enter into competition with her as a manufacturing country, which she could at once do with great advantage were it not for the difference in the rate of wages in the two countries, the possession of the Panama route, and the extent to which the distance is thereby lessened, would give her the command of those great markets of Canton, Calcutta, and Bombay, which now receive their chief supplies from England.

Sir W. G. Ouseley, K. C. B., Special Minister to Central America.

From the Illustrated London News.

The Central American question has long been the opprobrium of modern diplomacy. While all parties desired its adjustment, alike in the interest of Central America itself, midway in the track of the most important commerce, and in the interests of the two great maritime nations—parent and progeny of the dominant progressive race of the earth—the object sought has hitherto been not only unattained, but has more than once led to the verge of that collision it was the special aim of the negotiators to provide against. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been the prolific source of dissensions undreamt of by its authors. After years of discussion, more or less acrimonious, between the cabinets of St. James' and Washington, it was thought a solution of the problem had been arrived at by the treaties negotiated this time twelvemonth, between Señor Don VICTOR HERRAN, the able Hondures plenipotentiery in London, and Lord CLARENDON, on the one hand, and Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS on the other, providing for the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, relinquishment of the British protectorate of Mosquito, &c. But, clogged with conditions objectionable to General Don SANTOS GUARDIOLA, President of Honduras, and also to the cabinet of Washington, these treaties were not ratified. It being, however, of the highest importance to arrive, without further delay, at a thorough understanding on the *vexata quæstio* of Central American entanglements, the most expedient course was deemed by England to accredit to Washington a special Minister of adequate professional *status*, qualified not only by his familiarity with Spanish American topics to appreciate the full bearings of this subject, but also likely, from personal and other attributes, to render the exposition of his instructions directly acceptable to the head of the United States Executive, and, afterwards, to present the results of such arrangements to the Central American Governments in the most best calculated to insure their coöperation. The difficulty was, to find a person combining these several requisites, and who should also, according to precedent in such matters, belong to the political party employing him. The latter was impracticable; and, accordingly, Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, much to their credit, mindful only of the public service, ignored the reminiscences of certain diplomatic disagreeables, and appointed a gentleman whom two other foreign Secretaries, of anti-Whig politics, had specially distinguished.

Sir W. GORE OUSELEY is sprung of a race that has given many eminent servants to the State, the best known of whom in recent times have been his uncle, the celebrated Persian Ambassador, and his father, the famous historian of that remarkable mission. One of his brothers, who has served long in India, is professor of Persian at Halleybury, and has recently acted as interpreter, on the part of the British Government, with FEROUK KHAN at Paris. Another brother, Col. RICHARD OUSELEY, has also served for many years in India, and with very high distinction. His nephew, Rev. Sir F. A. GORE OUSELEY, Baronet, is an M. A. and Musical Doctor of the University of Oxford, being a large pecuniary, as well as scientific and literary, contributor to the promotion of the art. The family is of great antiquity. A late devotee in geneological research traced its descent from the Merovingian, Carlovingian, and Capetian monarchs of France, the Saxon and Norman Kings of England, the ancient sovereigns of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and 19 of King JOHN'S 25 barons! The Irving family, into which the late Sir W. OUSELEY married, is allied to the Douglases, Rollos, and many other noble Scotch families. Their earliest seat was in Shropshire, but in 1571 it then head received from ELIZABETH, by whom he was made a judge, the estate of Courteen Hall, in Northamptonshire, with many of the principal families in which county the OUSELEYS were connected, as the Barons GIFFARD, of Brinefield, the Barons LESTRANGE, of Blackmere, and the ACTONS of Aldorham. NICHOLAS OUSELEY was envoy to Spain and Portugal, and some of his correspondence with Sir F. WALSINGHAM is among the Harleian MSS in the British Museum. JOHN, son of RICHARD OUSELEY, knighted by JAMES I., in 1603, for his gallantry in Ireland, was afterwards ambassador to the court of Morocco, and fell at Brede, 1624. Sir RICHARD, his son, was major in the royalist army during the civil war, and, in consequence of debts incurred in support of CHARLES, had to sell Courteen Hall in 1650. The family then settled in Ireland, where they held Ballinslee Castle, and afterward Dunmore Castle, Galway, which latter remained in the family until the death of Major RALPH, grandfather of Sir W. G. OUSELEY. The major's eldest son, Sir WILLIAM, served in the 8th Dragoons in Holland; but, after becoming major, abandoned war for literature, and was a member of several learned societies. His narrative of the mission of his brother, Sir F. A. G. OUSELEY, to Persia, in 1810, and his works on Eastern antiquities and literature, are a well-known mine of Oriental and classical learning. Sir F. A. G. OUSELEY was the first ambassador from the court of St. James' to Persia, (though Sir H. JONES, Sir J. MALCOLM, and others, had been sent by the India Company,) and was presented by the Shah with the Order of the Lion and Sun, and subsequently, as ambassador to Russia, received from the Czar the Grand Cross of St. Alexander Newski. He was Chairmen of the Oriental Translation Society, to whose papers, and those of the Asiatic Society, he was a voluminous contributor.

Sir WILLIAM, who married the daughter of the late Lieutenent-Colonel IRVING, (son of General Sir P. E. IRVING, Governor-General of Canada,) left a numerous family, the eldest of whom, Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, the subject of this notice, became, at a very early age, attached to the mission at Stockholm in 1817, and in 1825 at Washington. He there married, in 1829, the daughter of Mr. VAN NESS, formerly Governor of Vermont, and subsequently Envoy of the United States at Madrid. He was next Acting Secretary of Legation at Brussels, during Sir R. ADAIR'S Embassy, and subsequently at Rio Janeiro, at which Court he resided for several years as *Chargé d'Affaires*. In 1844 he was named Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, and in 1845 Special Minister to the States of La Plata. Lord ABERDEEN said, in his instructions, "To open up the great arteries of the South American Continent would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and, perhaps, the best, security for the preservation of peace in South America." By his endeavors to carry out this policy, and protecting British subjects, Sir W. G. OUSELEY provoked the tyrant ROSAS; but had his reward in the applause such conduct earned from all classes.

Addresses from the British and French residents at Montevideo were presented to him when recalled by Lord PALMERSTON; whilst not less than 800 native Montevideans, the *élite* of the community, tendered thanks for his efforts to preserve the national independence. His exertions to the promotion of commerce particularly deserve mention, now that what he recommended so strongly, as to opening the rivers, has been ratified in respect to Paraguay, he having, in 1846, sent the late Sir C. HOTHAM to Assumption to treat with President LOPEZ, and projected a commercial league between the States of Paraguay, Entre Rios and Uruguay. On the accession of the Derby administration, Lord MALMESBURY dispatched Sir C. HOTHAM to Assumption to complete the work in which he had previously been employed; and, feeling how much was due to the originator of the same design, obtained for Sir W. G. OUSELEY the Order of the Bath, in acknowledgment of services to commerce and humanity during his Platine mission. Sir WILLIAM is the author of *Remarks on the Slave Trade, South American Sketches*, and several pamphlets in connection with the social and political institutions of the United States, with whose present President, Mr. BUCHANAN, he has long been on most intimate terms, as well as with many of the diplomatic and other celebrities of the Union, where, there is every reason to suppose that he will lay the enduring basis of a joint policy that will forever remove the Central American question from the category of Anglo-Transatlantic disquisitudes.

Visit of the Hon. Charles Sumner to Leeds.

From the Leeds Mercury.

This distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, so well known for what he has done and suffered in the Anti-Slavery cause, passed through this town on the 30th, on his way to Castle Howard. It will be remembered that after the murderous attack made upon him in the Senate by Mr. BROOKS (since dead,) and which had well nigh proved fatal, he suffered most severely from the injury to the brain and spine, and he has in consequence been forbidden to engage in public labor from that time to the present. He has this year spent several months in Europe, and we are happy to say that his health is very greatly restored, though he still suffers from irritation of the spine. He intends to sail for the United States, on Saturday week, and to be in time for the opening of Congress at Washington, at the beginning of December. Mr. SUMNER is thoroughly acquainted with English politics, and is well known to many of our leading statesmen. He has been visiting the Earl of ABERDEEN at Haddo, the Duke of ARGYLL at Inveray Castle, and Lord BROUGHAM at Brougham Hall. He has also paid a visit to Miss MARTINEAU, who is seriously ill at Ambleside. On Tuesday he visited Mr. W. E. FORSTER, at Wharfeside, and yesterday he passed through Leeds on his way to Castle Howard, to visit his old friend the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. SUMNER saw our new Town Hall, and thought it one of the finest modern buildings in England. From the great powers of this distinguished men, devoted to one of the noblest objects which can engage the mind of a statesmen or a philanthropist, every friend of liberty will wish him full restoration to health and a long course of usefulness.

NICARAGUA.

Letter from Gen. Henningsen—Alleged Violations of the Convention of Rivas—Terms of Walker's Capitulation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR: On the 1st of May last, in Nicaragua, I was charged by President WALKER with negotiating, drafting and subsequently carrying into execution the convention of Rivas. That negotiation was entered into and the capitulation was made solely with the United States officer, Capt. DAVIS, of the U. S. ship-of-war *St. Mary's*, under the guarantee of the United States flag that certain terms would be observed by the besiegers.

One of the most important stipulations referred to the native Nicaraguans who had faithfully served with us and who were to be left in the country. All the terms of that capitulation have been in a greater or a lesser degree violated, but most flagrantly has the clause referring to these natives.

That agreement substantially provides that they shall be permitted to reside unmolested wherever they please in Nicaragua. I have since learned, at various times, with deep regret, that these men have been forced to carry arms, coerced to labor, and persecuted in various ways. I am now informed, on unquestionable authority, that one of them, Gen. PINEDA, is now working in chains on the Segovia road.

General PINEDA, the brother of a former President of Nicaragua, is a brave and chivalrous gentleman, whose long record of public service is without blemish, whose political and military consistency and fidelity made him a bright example to the Spanish race on this continent, and would render him an honor to any country.

General PINEDA regarded General WALKER as the legitimate President of Nicaragua. General WALKER, without any possibility of influencing the ballot, was elected by a larger majority than any President ever received before or probably will ever receive again in Nicaragua, because the only classes who labor or produce had witnessed under his auspices the abolition of forced military service, and saw in the election, for the first time in their generation, the prospect of not being coerced by ambitious factionists to fight through interminable revolutions for a cause in which they took no interest. When the pressure of internal treachery, foreign invasion and extraneous influences prevented him from protecting them from conscription, they came to regard this as an illusion, and resigned themselves, as they had done from time immemorial, to be dragged from their peaceful avocations and driven to slaughter by leaders whom it was never my fortune to see or hear of in the front of battle. It is difficult for any one acquainted with facts not to have regarded, with General PINEDA, or not to continue to regard, General WALKER as the legitimate President of Nicaragua, since no valid election can take place as long as the Costa Rican foreign force occupies any part of the territory of that Republic. It is worth observing that, besides being still *de jure* President, General WALKER was *de facto* President of Nicaragua for beyond the average term. In the fifteen changes of Government that have taken place in this respect within six years, there is only CHAMORRO, whose term of power exceeded by one month, and President PINEDA, by four months, General WALKER'S actual exercise of that office.

To that legitimate President's Government, whom President *de jure* and *de facto*, General PINEDA took oath. He adhered to it faithfully and valiantly in good and evil fortune, and this, sir, is the crime for which this man, whose word through a long career has been inviolate, is persecuted by native and foreign leaders, whose antecedents are one tissue of perjury and deceit.

I had urged him to accompany us to the United States, fearing, not a violation of the capitulation guaranteed by the United States flag, but possible assassination. Captain DAVIS, however, particularly undertook to provide for his safety, and that he should pass to his home without molestation; whereupon Gen. PINEDA expressed his determination to remain and evinced the same confidence in the protection of the flag of the American Union which he had always shown to the Americans who had identified themselves with the cause of his country.

Now, sir, so great was the solicitude of President WALKER with regard to our Nicaraguan fellow-soldiers in Rivas, and so strong was generally the feeling of their American companions in arms, that I am only expressing the common sentiment when I emphatically declare, that if ever circumstances could have driven us to capitulate with the Central American invaders or insurgents, I would have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have surrendered these good and true men on any guarantee less strong than the obligation of our opponents towards a powerful nation.

They naturally looked to the Americans in Rivas efficiently to guarantee their safety. President WALKER, who intrusted me with the details of that negotiation, and my companions in arms, who knew that I was therewith intrusted, look to me, and I, Sir, have the flag of the American Union to look to. My duty towards the sufferers, and my honor as a soldier, oblige me, therefore, respectfully to appeal for redress of this great wrong to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, whom I believe it is proper that I should address through you.

I feel compelled, in connection with this matter, to call your attention to certain facts relating to that capitulation of Rivas, which have been much misrepresented. If had been my intention some day to have set them in their true light, if no one else undertook to do so. But I had deferred the task till that auspicious settlement of the Nicaraguan question, when American institutions and civilization will predominate on the very spot which was the scene of unmerited American disaster—a result I look upon as eventually inevitable, and which your own recorded opinions assure me, General, that you sympathise with me in desiring. I am aware that, as you so eloquently state in your letter of the 21st May, 1856, you "are not to be deterred from the expression of these feelings by sneers, or reproaches, nor hard words."

It is, however, necessary that I should advert to those facts in this communication, because they tend to fix even more strongly the responsibility of redress on the Government of the United States than appears in the face of the capitulation.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that the Nicaraguan army at Rivas was in an utterly desperate position, from which it was relieved by the intervention of Captain DAVIS, whose interference is pretended to have been only officious, dictated solely by motives of humanity and undertaken on his own responsibility.

Now, Sir, though I do not wish to impugn the motives of Captain DAVIS, and though we have never done the Cabinet at Washington the injustice to believe that he acted either upon its instructions or in conformity with its intentions, I must remark, firstly, that Captain DAVIS, as commanding the only United States force there, represented for us the United States; secondly, that in as far as our position was desperate, it was rendered so by his own act; and, thirdly, that after the commission of that act our situation was not desperate enough for us to have trusted our wounded or our native companions in arms to the mercy of our opponents without a better guarantee than the word they had so often violated.

We could not have done so, remembering that in the Spring of 1856 President MORA had preached a crusade of which the avowed object was the extermination of all North Americans who took any part in the affairs of a (to him) foreign country; that in March of that year he shot all the stragglers and wounded who fell into his hands after the disaster of Santa ROSA; that in the following April he put to death peaceable American citizens in Virgin Bay; and that being attacked in Rivas, in Nicaragua, which he was invading, by President WALKER, he (President MORA) fled back to Costa Rica with his brother General MOSA, leaving General CANAS to bring back his shattered forces; that General CANAS was obliged to abandon his sick and wounded Costa Ricans to General WALKER'S mercy, who had them tended with the same care as his own. We could not have done so, remembering that after this, in the following October, peaceful citizens were massacred in Granada, amongst them a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. LAWLESS, a merchant long resident in the country, and the neutrality of both of whom was beyond cavil or dispute.

We could not have done so even if treating with the only invading or insurgent leaders, whose personal character entitled them to any confidence or respect—Generals CANAS and ZAVALA—because the one, General CANAS, was subordinate to the MORAS, his brothers-in-law, who, according to the common report of the country, jealous of his popularity at home, kept him abroad to bear the brunt of danger with the same intent as David when he sent Uriah forth to battle. Because the other, ZAVALA, a Guatemalian general, had evidently not influence to restrain his colleagues. At least, after a letter written by him in October, 1856, proposing to humanize the war, and requesting the liberation of a favorite bugler, (a request with which President WALKER immediately complied,) Col. LAINE, a Cuban in the Nicaraguan army, taken prisoner by ZAVALA'S forces, was shot by order of the allied and insurgent leaders—an act in which I am loth to believe that Gen. ZAVALA either participated or had the power of preventing.

As to the condition of the Nicaraguan army under President WALKER in Rivas, the attempt to besiege that city began on the 27th of January, 1857, he being at that time cut off from all communication with the Atlantic States by the unlawful seizure of the Transit steamers.

By repeated and vigorous attacks—once at Obraje, four times at San Jorge, on the 29th of January, 24 and 11th of February, and 20th of March, by surprising the Transit Route and by various skirmishes, the invaders and insurgents were for seven weeks prevented from [illegible] Rivas. For the remaining six weeks, up to the 1st of May, there was more or less close [illegible] of four [illegible] During the [illegible] from the [illegible] received only 135 men reinforcement. The besieged, who reached Obraje, according to their own report, with 2,160 men, had been during this time reinforced by 5,000 men, making the total force brought against us over 7,000. After the investment two attempts were made to carry the place by surprise and storm, viz.: on the 23d of March and 11th of April. On the 22d the besiegers took possession of all the houses outside of our works, but by 2 o'clock P. M. were driven out of them back to their lines with great loss, leaving in our hands one cannon and thirty prisoners, including a Colonel of artillery.

On the 11th of April, 1857, led in by a deserter, they succeeded in capturing one side of the lower plaza, and attempted to storm an other sides. In two hours they were again driven back with great slaughter, leaving in our hands nearly 100 prisoners, all those who got within our works being killed or compelled to surrender. Their loss on that occasion has been since ascertained to have exceeded 500.

[illegible] to the 1st of May they made the further attack and received no reinforcement of any consequence. They had none whatever to expect, except one corps of Salvadorians, whose advent and fidelity was doubtful and unimportant, and whose leader shortly after attempted a revolution. Up to the 11th of April the besiegers had been under the impression that they could capture Rivas if they could enter it. They were then eager to get in. The result of the 11th destroyed this illusion, and they were equally anxious to keep out.

On the morning of the 1st of May the position of the besieged and of the besiegers was as follows:

Of the 7,000 men brought by the allied foreign invaders and Insurgents against Rivas, (two-thirds of which force had consisted of foreign invaders,) there remained 600 allies and from 1,000 to 1,200 Nicaraguan insurgents. Their intrenched camps had been much strengthened, but they could no longer, with this reduced force, men effectively the connecting lines, which were over two miles in extent, and the besieged sent scouts and messengers through them who almost always returned in safety. The besiegers were besides short of powder, and threatened with cholera and the rainy season, both of which had set in a fortnight earlier the year preceding.

The besieged, on the other hand, were straitened for provisions and incumbered with wounded. For a month they had been living on horse and mule meat, sugar and chocolate. They had been much weakened by desertion, but desertion had nearly done its worst. Their force consisted of 250 Americans and 40 natives capable of bearing arms. They had still left on the 1st of May two or three days' provisions, viz.: two oxen, two mules, three horses, and 21,000 pounds of sugar. They were well supplied with ammunition, half their stores being in Rivas. In the harbor of San Juan del Sur they had the war schooner *Granada*, which contained the other half of their ammunition, besides several hundred stand of small arms.

President WALKER had remained thus long in Rivas, apprehending that Col. LOCKRIDGE might march round by Chontales, and because there was every reason to believe that, shortly after the action of the 11th of April, the enemy would be obliged to raise the siege. It was his intention, after ordering the schooner *Granada* to sail for Realejo, or some point northward, to evacuate Rivas when he came to his last day's provision. He had no doubt, by a night attack, of being able to force his way through their now weakened lines, no thought of the besiegers attempting to pursue him till after daybreak, nor fear of being easily able to rout their vanguard with his rear if they did. There was then nothing to impede his march to Realejo or other points where the schooner *Granada*, with the ammunition and spare arms, would have met him. In the adjoining districts, where, but for the necessity of protecting the Transit, he would long since have carried on the war, his native friends were anxiously awaiting either till the besiegers exhausted their strength on Rivas, or till we appeared among them. It is true that the besieged would have had to destroy the ammunition and heavier pieces in Rivas, and would have been compelled to leave their wounded behind them, but they would have carried with them the substantial guaranty of 100 prisoners as hostages.

If it be doubted whether the besieged were strong enough to break through the lines of the besiegers, I have only to refer to many examples in the war where, with a small force, greater obstacles were overcome; I will cite only three: On the 11th of November, 1856, with 265 man and one gun, President WALKER carried the intrenched camp and all the barricades on the transit route held by Gen. CANAS, with 600 Costa Ricans, and at least four times stronger than the lines of investment at Rivas. On the 17th of the same month, with 260 men and three guns, he forced his way into Massaya, defended by 2,000 men, entrenched half the city, held it for three days, and was hourly gaining ground, though ninety of his small force were killed and wounded. On the night of the 11th of November, 160 man, landed by him three miles from Granada, carried successively four lines of barricades, and reported to me at daybreak on the 12th at the Guadaloupe Church.

To the schooner *Granada*, in the harbor of San Juan, there was no difficulty in communicating orders of its imminence importance at this juncture to the besieged is apparent, both as a magazine and a means of conveying material of war, which they had no other means of transporting.

Now, Sir, just at this critical juncture, and before the question of capitulation had been discussed, Capt. DAVIS formally declared to me, on the night of the 24th of April, that he had embargoed this schooner by leaving orders with the United States force, which he commanded, to prevent her from leaving the harbor of San Juan, and he expressed his unalterable determination to take possession of her before he left the harbor. It was this act of intervention on the part of a United States officer which alone caused President WALKER to entertain the proposed terms of capitulation. For the act—that is to say the order to prevent the Nicaraguan schooner of war from leaving the harbor—had already been given before he declared his intention of seizing her.

The schooner *Granada* (whose commander, FAVSSOUX, had fought her through as gallant an action as any living officer in any navy in the world has fought) had been lying for many weeks next to the *St. Mary's*, their officers interchanging courtesies. There could be no reason or pretext for preventing her leaving the port or taking possession of her on the 1st of May, which had not existed for many weeks previously. There could be no motive for so doing, except that the besieged in Rivas had never before been reduced to depend on her possession—a motive so base that if Captain DAVIS endeavored thereby to justify the change in his conduct from professed friendship to active hostility, which I cannot believe, I am sure that neither the American people nor its Executive, would hold this a justification.

The only explanation of Captain DAVIS' conduct is in the supposition that he had already pledged himself to give up the *Granada* to the besiegers; and, in fact, we afterwards learned that when he first announced his action and future determination with regard to the schooner *Granada*, and proposed the outline of a capitulation to the besieged, he had for many days been negotiating it with the enemy—a fact of which the besieged were utterly ignorant, and which explained the unaccountable perseverance of the besiegers in continuing the siege, or their ability to keep their forces together through the end of April, they naturally concluding that these propositions were made with our knowledge and concurrence. By embargoing the *Granada*, he constrained President WALKER into the acceptance of terms which otherwise he would never have thought of. But even after Captain DAVIS had thereby rendered our position so precarious, President WALKER would sooner have run the last hazard of war than have trusted his wounded, or his native fellow-citizens, to the faith of the invading or insurgent leaders, without some such solid guarantee as either hostages or the flag of some powerful and civilized nation. Under circumstances more desperate than Captain DAVIS had rendered ours in Rivas, we persistently refused to do so. On the retreat from Granada there were in Granada, or between Granada and the lake, 419 souls. Of these 73 were wounded men, 70 women and children. Of the 276 men capable of bearing arms, 47 were cut off within ten minutes of the first attack. Of the remaining 229, 75 were subsequently killed or wounded, besides those who died of cholera and typhus (amounting to 120 of all sexes and ages). They were exposed without shelter, night and day, to rain and sunshine, for seventeen days, living on horse and mule meat, short of ammunition, incessantly fighting, and surrounded by a force larger than remained to beleaguer us in Rivas on the 1st of May, yet surrender or capitulation was never contemplated. At Rivas the responsibility of the United States flag was held to be sufficient security for the safety of those whom we were bound to protect at every sacrifice. Captain DAVIS put into execution his threat of seizing the schooner *Granada* after we had carried out, on our part, the terms of the capitulation, in which that vessel was not mentioned.

He caused her to be seized by his first lieutenant, who sprung upon her the broadside of the *St. Marys*, and started a hundred men in boats to board her. Captain FAVSSOUX with his crew (then of seventeen men) prepared for action, and only surrendered her on the written order of President WALKER, who ordered him to yield to this demonstration of over whelming force.

After taking possession of her, Captain DAVIS handed over this Nicaraguan schooner, not to the Nicaraguan insurgents, but to the Costa Ricans, who had no claim to her, and who could never have taken her, for the simple reason that they had already lost in the attempt their only man of war, the brig *Once de Abril*, which, of the burden of 225 tons, with four nine-pounders and a crew of 118 men, was destroyed after a desperate action by the little schooner *Granada*, of seventy-five tons, with two sixes and twenty-eight men crew. Her gallant captain had the mortification seeing her given up by Capt. DAVIS to a Costa Rican captain, a Jamaica negro, who had formerly been servant to an American officer. After this step the two vessels which constituted the Guatemala navy, and to which the *Granada* had vainly offered battle, put to sea, and thereby obtained the opportunity of recently murdering, for the sake of his cargo, CHRISTOPHER LILLY, an American neutral trading on the coast.

Since, therefore, General, the fact and manner of the interference of a United States officer probably alone prevented the raising of the siege of Rivas and reversed the issue of that campaign; since his unreversed the issue of that campaign; since his unreversed act at a critical moment, the embargoing of the schooner *Granada*, decisively altered our position;

[illegible] and since it was to the guarantee of a United States officer, in command of a United States force, that we intrusted the fate of our native-born fellow soldiers, I am sure that you will not fail to perceive how directly responsibility attaches in this matter to the Government of the United States; and I venture to express the confidant hope that I am making now an appeal for redress, through such means as [illegible] dom of the President and his Cabinet will [illegible] and not merely placing upon record a [illegible] I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

BRAHMA.—BY R. W. BURNSIDE.

If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near,
Shadow and sunlight are the same,
The vanished gods to me appear,
And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out;
When me they fly, I am the wings:
I am the doubter and the doubt,
And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain the sacred seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good!
Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

MUTTON.—BY THE *Providence Journal*.

If the fat butcher

The Fugitive Slave Law—Important Points—Decision of Judge Shaw.

The following is the decision of Chief Justice SHAW in full, in the Betty slave case, at Boston, last week. It settles some important points, as far, at least, as Massachusetts is concerned:

Before me, LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at Chambers in the Court-house at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Monday, the 9th day of November, Anno Domino, 1857, on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Police Court in Lawrence, in the County of Essex, on the 7th of November, inst., returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or one of the Justices thereof.

The precept of the said writ was to command the Sheriff, or either of his deputies, that the body of a colored woman, called BETTY, whose future name was alleged to be unknown, but whose person and residence were described, by one SULLIVAN SWEET the younger, but whose true name was agreed before me to be LEWIS SWEET, and his wife, whose true name was agreed before me to be LAURA N. SWEET, restrained of her liberty, as it was said, he, the officer, take and have before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, or one of the Justices thereof, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, immediately after the receipt of said writ, to do and receive what said Court or Justice shall order and consider concerning her in that behoof.

And he was also commanded to summon the said SWEET and his wife then and there to appear before said Court or Justice, to show the cause of the detaining of said BETTY. And the said writ was returned to BAILEY BARTLETT, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of said County of Essex, who thereupon certifies that he has taken the body of the said BETTY, and now has her before me, at the time and place above mentioned, and also that he had summoned the said SWEET, by giving him an attested copy of the said writ, on Saturday, the 7th inst., and his wife the same on the 9th inst.

And in pursuance of the said summons, the said SWEET, whose true name is admitted to be LEWIS SWEET, and his wife, whose name is admitted to be LAURA N. SWEET, also appear at the same time and place.

And the said LEWIS SWEET and LAURA N. SWEET, by BENJAMIN F. WATSON, Esq., their counsel and attorney, in their presence and in their behalf stated, that they came here from the State of Tennessee; that the said BETTY was a slave in their service; that they went with her into various States of the Union and into the Province of Canada, and then voluntarily brought her into the State of Massachusetts, and that she had resided with them in the city of Lawrence about six weeks last past; that if she elected to remain in Massachusetts and be at liberty, they were willing she should do so; and that they had no intention or desire to prevent it.

Whereupon, I proposed and had an examination of the said BETTY, apart from the said SWEET and wife and all other persons—upon which it appeared to me, that she is 25 years old, intelligent and capable of judging for herself; that she has a husband in Tennessee, and other relatives; that she is much attached to Mr. and Mrs. SWEET; is very well treated by them, and desires to remain and return with them, and this desire she expressed decisively and upon repeated inquiries. I explained to her her right to freedom and protection here, and that she could not lawfully be taken away against her will.

Whereupon, it was ordered and adjudged, that the said BETTY be at free liberty to remain with Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, or go elsewhere, at her free choice, and that all persons be interdicted and forbidden to interfere with her personal liberty in this respect.

And I direct this order to be annexed to said writ and return, and filed with the records of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, for the information and security of all persons concerned.

(Signed) LEMUEL SHAW,
Chief Justice S. J. C.

Fugitive Slave Cases in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The case of Mr. WATT, tried in the United States District Court, on Tuesday, on an Indictment for harboring the slave of Mr. MILLION, threatens to lead to much more litigation in the shape of criminal prosecutions. Two have already been commenced, with others in prospect.

Yesterday morning Squire B. MILLION made oath, before U. S. Commissioner GEORGE M. LEE, that JAS. PUNTNEY, a witness on the trial of WATT, "did, about the 20th of September, 1856, harbor and conceal eight fugitives from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, in whom they owed service. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal CHURCHILL, who took Mr. PUNTNEY into custody. Previous to this arrest, however, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, who was the principal witness for the defence, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against Squire B. MILLION for committing wilful perjury, in swearing positively to certain statements on the trial of WATT, especially in denying that he gave his slaves permission to come into Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant that Mr. MILLION admitted, while the Jury were out, that the negro LEWIS told him that he should leave Kentucky the night he did, and that there was an agreement that the negro should return, or the master should come after him, as soon as some pecuniary troubles were ended. This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. MILLION was arrested by Deputy Marshal CHURCHILL.

Both parties, with their counsel, Mr. JOLLIFFE for Mr. PUNTNEY, and Judge SPOONER for Mr. MILLION, appeared yesterday afternoon before Commissioner LEE, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. MILLION, which resulted in the discharge of the accused by the Commissioner. The case of Mr. PUNTNEY was postponed until the 18th inst., and the defendant required to give bail in $500. Bonds in the same amount were required of Mr. MILLION, as prosecuting witness.

The jury in the case of WATT, came into Court yesterday, and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. They therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was ordered by the Court.

Reported Massacre of Five Hundred Soldiers by the Indians—Ink-pa-du-tah, &c.

From the St. Paul Times, Nov. 6.

PAJUTAZEE, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

A report reached this neighborhood on day before yesterday, that five hundred American soldiers had been cut off by a large party of Teetonwan, near the Missouri River. The news was brought here by a man from near the upper end of Big Stone Lake, whose son-in-law (one of the upper Sissitonwan) had just returned from a camp of the Ihanktonwan, on the Missouri River, where he heard the news. He reports that whilst he was there a number of Teetonwan came to the Ihanktonwan to dance the scalp dance, and that he saw them mounted on the dragoon horses, with the holsters and pistols which they had taken. They said that the Long-Knives were going to war, and not very far from some Fort on the Missouri, and as they proceeded westward they camped near a large body of the Teetonwan, who, hearing their drums, in the night surrounded the camp, and while they were nearly all asleep rushed upon them and killed them, with their knives and war-clubs, before the Long-Knives could get their guns or horses, and not one escaped.

The young man who brought the news to Big Stone Lake, says that at a feast, to which he was called by the Ihanktonwan, he sat next to INK-PA-DU-TAH, who said to him—"Last Summer, you Sissitonwan tried to kill me for killing some Long-Knives. Now, far more Long-Knives have been killed, but I was not present. I have, however, found relatives among the Teetonwan who will receive me kindly." He confirms the report of the old man's (INK-PA-DU-TAH'S) entire blindness, and says that besides himself, two of his sons and a son-in-law are in that region.

I have confidence in my informant that he gave me the above news as he received it from the father-in-law of the man who brought it from the Missouri, and he believes it true; but as he is not acquainted on the Missouri River, I could not learn from him on what part of the river the Fort was situated from which the soldiers are going, but it was probably some detachment of the army marching to Utah. He says the place of the battle is only five or six days' travel (between two and three hundred miles) from Big Stone Lake. As the messenger came express to bring the news, it is probably not more than two or at least three weeks since the battle occurred.

They report farther that a party of the Ihanktonwan had recently returned from an unsuccessful expedition against the Good Yanktonnes or Ricearus, who reside on the Missouri above them. They hasten in this expedition lost five or six of their soldiers, they purpose coming next Spring or Summer to cry to the Sissitonwan, Warpetonwan, and Madewakantonwan for help to exterminate those of their enemies. The Sissitonwan are apprehensive they will come in large numbers, with a view of being present at the annuity payment, and give much trouble to the annuity Indians and whites who live among them, and have sent to advise the Warpetonwan urgently to request that the payment may be made early and be over before they come, and thus prevent them.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. WILLIAMSON is a Missionary of the American Board at Pajutazee. His statement as to the reports brought by the Indians is no doubt correct, and this intimate knowledge of the Indian character would prevent his being imposed on by a sheer fabrication. There has probably been a massacre; yet we hope not so extensive a one as has been reported.

The St. Paul *Advertiser* of the 7th discredits the whole of the above story. It says the recent experience of the St. Paul community in the value of Indian rumors fails to give the statement the weight it would have, were the information gathered from other than Indian sources. The *Advertiser* adds:

"Dr. W. of course could not know what degree of probability to attach to it—but as four week have elapsed since the reported event took place, and as the communication with the tribes on the Missouri River in the meanwhile has remained unimpaired, and, more especially, as no one can imagine what under Heaven a body of United States troops could have been doing in the supposed situation of these, or how they could have got there—it is not difficult to estimate the degree of credibility to attach to a story with no better foundation than the statement of an Indian sensation-monger in the third remove from its original."

A BLOODY AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—The upper end of the Millidam, beyond the Full Basin, was, on Thursday night last, the scene of a mysterious occurrence, which, up to this present time, has received no solution. The facts of the case, as far as ascertained, are as follows: On Friday morning, Mr. GIDEON WHITNEY, at the head of the Track Repairing Department of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, discovered, at the south side of the track, at the end of the Millidam, and near the switch-house of the Brookline branch road, a two-wheeled horse-cart. This cart was upon the side of the bank which runs down to the waters of the Full Basin where it had been dumped up. In the front of the cart was a strap, which in vehicles of this description runs across from the stakes at either side, for the driver to sit upon. One of these stakes had been taken out, and laid at the side of the cart. To the other stake the strap was still attached by a rope. The strap, rope, and the head of the stake, which was of oak with a knot in the top, were saturated with blood. There was also considerable blood spattered upon one side of the cart. At the lower end of the cart there was a large pool of blood, and also upon the sand, at the side of the cart. Upon examination of the tracks, it was found that the cart with a horse attached had come from the direction of Brookline upon the old road, had crossed the south track near the junction with the branch, turned down the north track, and proceeded upon this track for about fifteen rods, to a place where the water at the side of the track was quite deep. That the cart then turned upon the south track, and thence to the place where it was found. From appearances, the horse was then unhitched from the cart in such haste that a portion of the harness was left behind.—*Boston Traveller, Saturday.*

ARREST OF MAIL ROBBERS IN ILLINOIS.—Three men, named L. C. GRISWOLD, DAVID LOCKBAUM and SOLOMON LOCKBAUM were arrested on Thursday last, charged with rubbing the United States Mail. GRISWOLD was arrested at Galesburg, one of the LOCKBAUMS at Knoxville, and the other at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill. They were all stage drivers, carrying the United States Mail. Some Platte Valley (Nebraska) money, and about $200 in good money, was found secreted in the boot of one of the stages.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our New Post-Office.

The joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the subject of the erection of a new Post-Office, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday afternoon. Councilman THOS. JONES, Jr., in the Chair. Present—Aldermen WILSON, FULLERS, BANTA and HAGRIS; Councilmen WAGER, SMITH, OTTERSEN and JONES. Councilman BOOTH was not present, nor was Alderman COULTER.

A letter was received from the Postmaster-General; which, with the communication from the Chairman of this Committee, to which it forms the reply, we subjoin. It was read by Councilman OTTERSEN, who officiated as Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, Washington.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to address you, as Chairman of a Special Committee, appointed by the New-York City Board of Councilmen, to consider, prepare, and report such measures as will tend to the immediate construction of a Post-Office for this City, to give, with other public works, employment to the laboring classes.

I am aware of your having visited the City for the purpose of making an investigation as to a proper site for a Post-Office, but do not know what conclusion, if any, you came to. I learn through the Press, that the General Government has concluded not to pay over $250,000 for a site, and that it is understood by you that the New-York City Government are opposed, or have no right to deed or lease any portion of its public land for such a purpose.

I write now to inform you that the Committee of which I am Chairman was unanimously appointed by our City Council—first, to ascertain whether you had entered into any negotiation as to a site, and if not, whether you would favorably consider a proposition to lease or purchase a portion of the Park for a site for the Post-Office; and second, to inform you that the Common Council are fully authorized to negotiate with the General Government, by virtue of a law passed by our last Legislature, authorizing the City "to make conveyance by deed of grant or lease of any portion of the Park to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purpose of a Post-Office, or accommodations for the Courts of the United States held in said City, or the offices attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same." (Chapter 770, section 3, Laws of 1857.)

Will you please favor me with an early reply, as that our Committee may at once, if necessary, officially communicate with you on the subject.

I am yours, very respectfully,
THOS. JONES, JR., Chairman.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1857.

Thos. Jones, Jr., Esq., Chairman &c., &c.

SIR: I received yours on the 7th inst., and in reply, have the honor to state that my last visit to New-York was to make a reconnoissance of the City, and to determine in my own mind within what area I should be willing to locate the Post-Office, provided a satisfactory site could be purchased within the means put at my disposal by Congress. I had almost relinquished the hope of being able to procure a site in the Park. With all connected with my proposition on that subject, I suppose you to be informed, and think it was submitted by the Mayor to the Common Council. While in your City, I received memorandums, maps and informal proposals relating to private property, which they propose to sell to Government. I brought them home for examination and arrangement, and intended to refer them back to some trusty gentleman, or gentlemen of the highest standing, to make any negotiations within the area approved, which he or they thought advisable; subject, however, finally, either to my approval or rejection. On my return, however, on consultation with the President and members of the Cabinet I found the conclusion had been nearly arrived at that the New-York Post-Office, the site not having been purchased, and the building not commenced, came properly within the line of policy recently adopted with reference to the financial change of the times, and that the whole project should be abandoned for the present.

I suggested that, having submitted a proposition to the City authorities, the second one, that I would divide the appropriation made by Congress into two equal parts, giving one-half, being $250,000 for the purchase of a site, and giving the other to the erection of a Post-Office worthy of the great City of New-York and of the extensive postal arrangements of the United States necessarily carried on there. That if the City authorities should, within a reasonable time, accede to this proposition, I must beg of the General Government to allow the work to proceed forthwith. I had seen something of the destitute and suffering condition to which the mechanics and laborers of New-York would be exposed during the coming Winter, and wished that the Government should do all in its power to furnish employment, and thereby afford them the means of subsistence. I still believe I can obtain permission to prosecute this work and close a contract for the erection of a Post-Office, if satisfactory terms as to site and cost can be agreed upon. That the proposed Office may afford every accommodation and facility for the dispatch of the immediate business operations to be carried on within it, I must have as much as 250 feet front by 150 feet width on Chambers-street, between Broadway and the present Court-House.

In making this proposition for a site, I did not pretend to estimate its value, but having no more to give I could offer no more. My positive instructions, and my own determination, are to keep within the appropriation. If I had offered a larger sum than $250,000, it would only have been at the expense of the building, making that only so much less appropriate to the City, and the place where it was to be located. After all, both the site and the Post-Office are for the use of the people of New-York, and when half a million dollars shall have been expended by the Government the use of the property will not have been lost by them, but enhanced greatly by the transaction. But I do not propose to submit any argument in favor of the arrangement. I do not desire to be considered as importunate upon the subject, much less as wishing to drive a bargain for the Government. I am only anxious to fulfill a public duty devolved upon me in a manner acceptable to Congress, promotive of the comfort and convenience of the people of New-York, and advantageous with the postal service of the country.

I am, very respectably, your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN.

Upon the reading of this communication some conversation took place, but it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the *bottom of the Park* is in every respect an eligible situation for the new Post-Office.

Ultimately a Committee of five were appointed, namely, Aldermen FULLERS and BANTA, and Councilmen JONES, BOOLE and OTTERSON, whose duty it should be to endeavor to induce the Postmaster-General to adopt the site indicated by the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.—The first block of granite for the Worth Monument was on Wednesday taken from the vessel by BISSON'S floating derrick, at the Grand-street dock, and moved to Madison-square, without injury. It is the largest block of stone ever trucked through our streets, weighing some 30 tons. It was moved by W. R. SMITH, Esq., upon a truck constructed expressly for the purpose, and required the power of eighteen horses. Mr. J. G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn.—the artist and contractor—will proceed at once with the setting of the entire work. The monument is of Quincy granite, with panels and *alto reliefs* in bronze.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour on Friday morning, as a young man named William Yonng, residing at No. 216 West Twenty-fourth-street, was walking through Thirty-fifth-street, he was set upon by two young fellows and an attempt made to rob him. He shouted "Police," and Officer Stephens arrested one of the scamps, who gave his name as Matthew McManus. The prisoner was committed by Justice FLANDREAU to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE-STORE.—Patrick Kennedy was arrested on Friday morning on a charge of stealing a quantity of boots and shoes from the shoe-store No. 30 Oak-street. A portion of the stolen goods were found on the accused. He was committed for examination.

CORPORATION WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Work for Thousands of Mechanics and Laboring Men.

The Street Commissioner ready and willing upon the Mayor and Common Council to Act.

The following is the list prepared by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., as Street Commissioner, and sent to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, of contracts for Government Work, duly advertised, opened and awarded, and only waiting the action of the Common Council and Mayor to put them in immediate operation. It will be seen that, as Mr. CONOVER says, if the contracts were confirmed, there would be employment for many thousands of those mechanics and laboring men who are now entirely out of employment. The communication of Mr. CONOVER was published in the TIMES of yesterday, with a small portion of this list. Deeming a publication of the entire list important, as showing what work there is to be done in the City, we have prepared an official copy, which is as follows:

List of Contracts duly awarded and awaiting Confirmation by the Common Council.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street.

Ninth-avenue, grading between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Ninth avenue, grading, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Ninety-ninth and One hundred-and-eighth streets.

Tenth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-fifth and One-hundred-and-Twelfth streets.

Tenth-avenue grading, between One-hundred-and-Twelfth and One-hundred-and-Twenty-fifth streets.

Flagging Gansevoort-street, between Broadway and Hudson street.

Excavating slip, between Piers Nos. 51 and 53 North River.

Flagging One-hundred-and-Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Regulating One-hundred-and-Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Regulating Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry-Dock-street.

Flag, curb and gutter Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Regulating Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth-street.

Flagging Third-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street.

Flagging Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Flagging Eighteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Excavating slip foot of Clarkson-street.

Excavating slip foot of Chambers-street.

Excavating slip foot of Delaney-street.

Excavating slip between Piers Nos. 51 and 53 North River.

Broadway, paving, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Regulating Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter, &c., square foot of Jackson-street.

The table No. 2, referred to, contains a list of one hundred and ninety-nine different jobs of work required to be done, but awaiting action of the Common Council, viz.: Opening of streets, filling lots, grading streets and avenues, flagging, and curb and gutters, and repairs to public buildings.

There is also another list given of fifty-four bulkhead contracts, for regulating and grading, building piers, and laying out squares, which are only waiting for surveys to be completed.

The following is a list of contracts for work that has been for the most part confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, and now await only the action of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor.

WORK MOSTLY CONFIRMED.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, JUNE 15, 1857.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of repairing house of Hose Co. No. 48. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of building a new Station-house for the Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots between 60th and 61st sts., and Lexington-av. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots between 45th and 51st sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots north side of 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of filling lots north side 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of grading, &c., 4th-av., between 58th and 71st sts. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Adopted. Subsequently the bill was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Also in relation to the obstructions on the line of Broadway. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of Regulating 126th-st., from 3d to 4th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee in favor of Fencing Lots on North side of 44th-st. between 6th and 6th avs Adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of New Doors on Hooses of Engine Company No. 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas in favor of placing two Gas Lamps in front of Church of the Congregation Bethel. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 119th-st. from 3d-av. to East River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 114th-st. from 3d-av. to East River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 53d-st., between 6th and 7th nes. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to open 96th-st., from East to Hudson River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Regulate, &c., 56th-st, from Broadway to 9th-av. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Regulate 125th-st. from 3d-av. to Harlem River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to regulate 130th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Pell-st., from Bowery to Mott st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Greenwich-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Greenwich from 11th to 12th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 11th-st., between 6th and 7th nvs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 3 th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 1st-av., between 3d and 4th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag No. 183 Church-st., and No. 116 Franklin-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of Hudson-st., between Watt and Broome sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag north side of Hodsou-st., between Hammond and Bank sts., and Bank-st., between Hammond and Greenwich sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Hudson-st., between Barrow and Christopher sts. Adopted.

Also, to fence lot Southwest corner of Avenue A. and 13th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of 1st-av., between 28th and 32d sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag north side of Canal-st., between Centre and Baxter sts Adopted.

Also, to resign in Mott-st., in front of Transfiguration Church. Adopted.

Recommitted to Committee of the Whole.

COUNCILMEN, Aug. 6, 1857.

Report of Committee on Fire Department that Hose Co. No. 56 have a new carriage. Adopted.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Report of Committee on Wharves &c., that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the completion of the Battery Enlargement, so that the said Battery can be made useful for a public ground. Adopted.

Oct. 5, 1857.—Resolution that all incumbrances of Slip between Piers Nos 51 and 52 East River, formerly occupied by Gouverneur st. Ferry Company, be removed forthwith by Superintendent of Wharves, &c., under direction of Street Commissioner. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of giving Hose Co. No. 42 a new carriage. Adopted.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Report of Committee on Streets to widen Pearl-st., between Battery-place and Whitehall-st. Adopted.

Also, to cover a well in front of No. 365 4th-av. Adopted.

Oct. 22, 1857.—Report of Committee on Fire Department to repair house of Hose Co. No. 8. Adopted.

Also, to give Hose Co. No. 21 a new carriage. Adopted.

Oct. 26, 1857.—Also, to build a new house for Hose Co. No. 51. Adopted.

Report of Committee of the Whole to excavate Slip foot of Watt st. Adopted.

Also, for new running gear for Engine Co. No. 31. Adopted.

Nov. 5, 1857.—Also, to build an extension to house of Hose Co. No. 19. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag, curb, and gutter No. 21 Calvert-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag from Nos. 727 to 729 Washington-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag southeast corner of 3d-av. and 27th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Avenue B, between 10th and 14th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 13 and 17 Bayard-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Adopted.

Also, to fence lots in 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also, to fence lots north side 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Adopted

Also, to open 14th-st., between Dry Dock-st. and East River. Adopted.

Also, to flag Cliff-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 39 to 43 East 25th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 14, 18, 20, and 22 Hudson-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag No. 116 Bleecker st. Adopted.

Also, to flag 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Laid on the table.

Also, to flag east side of 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Frankfort-st., between Pearl and Cliff sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 3d-av. from 110th-st. to Harlem River. Adopted.

Also, to flag 9th-av. between 45th and 49th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 9th-av. between 50th and 54th sts. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to repair pump corner Houston and Broadway. Adopted.

COUNCILMEN, July 9, 1857.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag south side 46th-st. between 8th and 6th avs. Adopted

July 14, 1857—Report of Committee on Roads to curb and gutter 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Adopted.

Also, opening 54th, 55th and 56th sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 52d-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Adopted.

Also, to regulate 43d-st., between 3d-av. and East River. Recommitted.

Also, to flag 53d-st. between 3d and 4th avs. Adopted.

Also, graveling 120th-st., between 3d-av. and East River. Adopted.

Also, to regulate 71st-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Adopted.

July 15, 1857—Repair pump corner Bayard and Mott sts. Adopted.

Oct. 15, 1857—Committee on Fire Department—Engine Co. No. 42 to have house repaired and painted. Adopted.

Aug. 5, 1857—Also, that hose carriage No. 50 have new wheels. Adopted.

Nov. 5, 1857.—Report of Committee on Roads to permit James Lenox to regulate grade, set curb and gutter and flag in front of his property between 66th and 68th sts., 3rd and 4th and 5th avs., under direction of the Street Commissioner. Adopted.

June 25, 1857.—Report of the Committee on Roads. 96th-st., from Broadway to 8th-av., to set curb and gutter.

July 6, 1857.—Petition to have sheds removed from the bulkheads on the line of West-st. Referred to Committee on Wharves, &c.

Resolved, That vacant lot No. 207 East 29th-st. be fenced in. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the pump corner 16th-st. and 1st-av. be covered over under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolved, That Avenue A, between 114th and 129d sts., be flagged. Referred to Committee on Roads.

July 8, 1857.—Report of Committee on Wharves, &c., that the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for one hundred copies of said maps (bulkhead and pier line adopted by the Legislature) for the use of the members of the Common Council. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Also files of maps to be kept in the office—20 in number.

July 14, 1857.—Petition of Engine Co. No. 34 for a new house. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolved, That 12th-st., between 7th-av. and North River, be numbered. Laid over.

July 14, 1857.—In favor of lighting Bloomingdale Road with gas.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Also, for lighting 161st-st. from 8th-av. to Harlem River.—To same Committee.

Aug. 3, 1857.—That No. 857 Hudson-st. and south side of Hamersley-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., be flagged and curb and gutter set.—To Committee of the Whole.

Report of Committee on Streets—That Great Jones-st. be flagged, &c.—To Committee of the Whole.

Also, to fence lots Nos. 207 East 25th-st., West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., and in front of Nos. 144 and 146 6th avs.

Also, to flag lots on 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; and on Madison and 4th avs., be fenced.

Also, to flag Bleecker, between Perry and Bank, and south side of Hammond, between Bleecker and Hudson sts.

Also, to flag 8th-av., between 87th and 88th sts., and on 5th-st., between 9th-av. and 100 feet west thereof.

Also, to fence Lexington-av. and 4th-av. and 33d and 34th sts.

Also, to flag Greenwich-st., between Amos and Charles sts.

Also, to flag 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

Also, to flag, &c., west side of Greenwich-av., between Hammond and Perry sts.

Also, to flag Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Vandam-st.

Also, to flag No. 27 Charles-st.

Also, to flag Nos 13, 15, 17 and 19 Troy-st.

Also, to regulate and flag Milberry-st., south of Canal-st.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98 and 100 Vandam-st.

In favor of flagging 24th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, and west side Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

In favor of flagging west side Houston-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

In favor of fencing vacant lot between 1st and 2d avs. and 30 and 31st sts.

In favor of flagging 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

In favor of flagging west side Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Amos sts., and south side of Amos-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 11 feet wide.

In favor of flagging south side of Houston-st., from corner Wooster-st. to No. 678.

In favor of flagging Frankfort-st., between Cliff-st. and Bowery.

In favor of flagging around St. John's Park.

In favor of flagging corner Hammond and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging Waverley-place, between Amos and Christopher sts.

In favor of flagging No. 126 Variek-st., corner Spring.

In favor of flagging south side 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

In favor of flagging Nos. 8 and 10 Doudsick-st.

In favor of flagging No. 119 Mott st.

In favor of flagging south side Ridge-st., between Division and Grand sts.

In favor of flagging Barrow-st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Report of the Committee on Streets in favor of flagging 86th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

In favor of flagging Greenwich, between Hammersley and Clarkson sts.

In favor of flagging Bayard-st., Nos. 63, 65 and 67.

In favor of flagging Greenwich, between Leroy and Christopher sts., south side Christopher, between Greenwich and Washington sts., and on north side Leroy, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging south side of Amos-st., between 6th-av. and Patchin-place.

In favor of flagging 26-av., between 26th and 43d sts.

In favor of setting curb and gutter in 29th-st., between 11th-av and Hudson River.

Also, to flag Nos. 175, 177, 179 and 181 West 25th-st.

In favor of flagging Hammond-st., south side, between Washington and West sts., and Nos. 121, 123, 135, 137, 139 and 141 Hammond st., and on west side of Washington, between Hammond and Bank sts.

In favor of flagging 8th-av., Nos. 31 and 33.

In favor of repairing pump, corner Franklin and Church sts. All referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In favor of renumbering 13th st., between 7th-av. and Hudson River, adopted.

Aug. 5, 1857.—Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of a new engine for Company No. 61.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging 45th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. All referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Aug. 5, 1857.—Report of Committee on Roads in favor of filling lots between 112th and 114th sts and 3d-av.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Nos. 654 and 640 Houston-st. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to regulate and curb and gutter Broadway between 69th and 71st sts.

Also, to flag 121st-st., between 3d-av. and East River.

Also, to fence west side 2d av., between 58th and 59th sts., and north side 58th and south side 59th sts., 100 feet west of 2d-av.

Also, to flag Avenue A, between 114th and 123d sts.

Also, to regulate, curb and gutter and flag 41st-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, to fence lots on 45th, 46th and 47th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., and on west side of 7th-av., between 45th and 47th sts.

Also, in favor of new pump in 127th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

Also, to flag 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Also, to flag south side 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also to make the sidewalks on 4th-av., between 32d and 42d sts., 20 feet wide.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Resolution to flag northeast corner Varick and King sts.—Committee on Streets.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Resolution to flag Bleecker st., bet. No. 305 Grove-st., and Grove-st. to 4th-st., and 4th, west side, to Amos-st.—To Committee on Streets.

Report Committee on Roads to open 120th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.

Report to open 134th-st. from 11th-av. to old Church Road.

Report to open 10th-av. from 94th-st. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Report to open 126th-st. from Manhattan st. to Hudson River.

Report that Harlem Railroad be directed to build a protection wall 2 feet above the grade of 7th-av., between 78th and 92d sts., with arched bridges at each street, and iron railing be placed on said wall 2 feet high.

Report to open 69th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 4, 1857.—Petition to remove pump corner Morton and Bleecker sts.—To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Sept. 7, 1857.—Resolution to flag northeast corner 6th av. and 9th st.—To Committee on Streets.

Report Committee on Fire Department in favor of giving a new engine to Company No. 15.—To Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 9, 1857.—Petition of Engine Company No. 9 for new engine.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Petition for water closet for Engine Company No. 14.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Sept. 10, 1857.—Resolution to flag Nos. 145, 147 and 149 Mott-st.—To Committee on Streets.

Sept. 17, 1857.—Petition to fence lots on 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—To Committee on Roads.

Petition of Hose Company No. 40, to furnish bunk-room.—Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution to fence lots on 41st and 42d sts., 100 feet from 8th-av.—Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of a new carriage for Hose Company No. 32.—To Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 28, 1857.—Resolution to flag 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in front of unoccupied lots.—Committee on Streets.

Oct. 4, 1857.—Resolution that Clinton Market be extended from Spring to Hoboken, between Washington and West streets.—To Committee on Markets.

Resolution to fence lots on block between 35th and 36th streets, and 4th and Madison avs.—Committee on Streets.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Resolution to flag No. 81 Charlton-st.—Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., eight feet wide.—To Committee of the Whole.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging, &c., 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts., and between 26th and 30th sts.; Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., west side; Broadway, between 29th and 31st sts., east side; 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., east side; 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., west side; 27th-st., southwest corner of 3d-av., 178 feet; 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side; 3d-st., south side corner of Broadway; 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., west side.—To Committee of the Whole.

Oct. 26, 1857.—Resolution that Street Commissioners place six gas-lamps upon the gates and avenues of Bellevue Hospital.—Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report new run foot on house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and make alteration to house of No. 7 Engine.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Oct. 29, 1857.—Petition to have 125th-st. lighted with gas between 2d and 9th avs.; 83d-st., between 5th-av. and Avenue A; 90th, 91st and 93d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; and 86th-st., between 5th-av. and East River.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Oct. 29, 1857.—Petition of Hose Company No. 2 for a new carriage.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that

The New-York Times.

...W-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1857.

...NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive, by way of St. Johns, a brief summary of four days' later European intelligence. The *Ariel*, from Southampton on the 4th inst. for New-York, passed Cape Race on the night of the 13th, and was boarded by the yacht of the Associated Press. No political intelligence of interest is reported. The first attempt to launch the *Great Eastern* was a failure, and the event is postponed to the 2d of December, when the tide will again be favorable. The English money market was in a depressed state. Consols, however, had improved.

The *Granada* at New-Orleans, has brought advices from San Francisco to the 20th ult. There are favorable reports from the mines. An arrival from the plains had confirmed the account previously published of the massacre of one hundred emigrants by the Indians. An arrival from China, at San Francisco, had brought information of the expulsion of European residents at Ningpo, but our own advices from China, of one month's later date received by way of England, make no mention of such an event. The intelligence is therefore to be discredited.

General HENNINGSEN has addressed a letter to General CASS, setting forth certain alleged violations of the Convention at Rivas, concluded at the capitulation of WALKER. One of the stipulations of that Convention provided that native Nicaraguans who had sided with WALKER should be permitted to remain unmolested in the country. Gen. HENNINGSEN asserts that this agreement has been broken, that these men have been forced to carry arms and to labor, and have been persecuted in various ways. Among other instances of injustice, the case of General PINEDA is cited, that officer being now compelled to work in chains on the Segovia Road. General HENNINGSEN demands the intervention of our Government, inasmuch as the capitulation was made under the protection of the American flag.

We publish full details of the latest news from the Utah expedition. The accounts of the burning of three Government supply-trains by the Mormons are confirmed. The attitude of BRIGHAM'S followers is entirely pugnacious. They appear to have determined upon an organized resistance to the progress of the troops and will give a good deal of trouble. The reports from the expedition itself are not cheering. The weather was bad at last reports, and the troops were suffering under various hardships and inconveniences.

A very large and highly influential meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in Wall-street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of making arrangements for the nomination of an independent candidate for Mayor in opposition to FERNANDO WOOD. Mr. HENRY NICHOL, formerly a member of Congress from this State, was chosen Chairman. Capt CHAS. H. MARSHALL nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER, and the nomination was most enthusiastically approved, but a letter was received from that gentleman refusing most unequivocally to accept the proffered compliment. An effort was made to have Mr. COOLEY nominated, but without success. A Committee of Conference was appointed to consult with the various political committees opposed to Mr WOOD'S reelection, and to secure, if possible their united support in favor of an eligible candidate. After a few brief speeches the meeting was adjourned to meet again to hear and act on the report of the Committee.

Captain LIMEBURNER, of the clipper-ship *Great Republic*, has written the owners of that ship, Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, from the Falkland Islands, giving the particulars of the disaster which overtook him while doubling Cape Horn; the substance is given under our marine head. A lad on board the ship has furnished a graphic account of the tremendous gale through which she passed, in a letter to his parents living in this City.

The steamship *Adriatic* cruised outside of Sandy Hook during Friday, and came up to the Light-ship Saturday morning, to allow some of the company to return to the City. She then went to sea again to complete the experimental trip, and may be expected back to-day. The operations of her massive machinery were satisfactory, as far as they had been able to judge from the brief experiment made.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, exhibited but little animation. Flour declined 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl., and closed heavily. Wheat was quiet, and buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was scarce, and in fair demand at firmer rates. Provisions, Groceries, and Cotton were essentially unaltered. Freights continued heavy and languid, with 709 vessels of all classes in port.

We publish elsewhere the entire list of Corporation work, the contracts for which have been awarded, and that only await the action (in many cases) of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, as prepared by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., as Street Commissioner. At a time when it is believed near thirty thousand mechanics and laborers are out of employment, and many of them in destitute circumstances such a list assumes an importance that under other circumstances would not attend it. In it is shown an opportunity for the Mayor and Common Council to afford legitimate work to thousands during the Winter, and by so doing to render appropriations for charitable purposes of no more urgent moment than is usual at this season of the year.

Of the 362 deaths which occurred in this City last week—9 more than the week before—61 were occasioned by consumption, 28 by infantile marasmus, 22 by infantile convulsions, 19 by inflammation of the lungs, 15 by dropsy in the head, 13 by violence, and the rest by various causes. The number of deaths was less by 13 than during the corresponding week of the year preceding.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday, when Mr. PERIT took his seat in the Board. After the passage of some resolutions of no great importance, Mayor WOOD moved that the 450 vacancies in the Metropolitan Police Force should be filled from the ranks of the old Municipal force, whom he claimed had never been legally dismissed. After much debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The Police Captains returned yesterday morning at the Deputy Superintendent's office 179 as the total number of arrests in the City for the twenty-four hours previous. The nativities of the 179 are given as follows: Irish, 116; United States, 34; Germans, 14; English, 12; Swiss, 1; Scotch, 1, and French, 1. The number of lodgers in the Station-houses Saturday night were 364, of which 302 were males and 92 females.

The second trial of MICHAEL CANGEMI for the murder of Policeman EUGENE ANDERSON in July last, will commence this morning, in the Supreme Court Circuit. A panel of 1,000 Jurors has been ordered. He will be defended, as before, by Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN.

The National Protective Association of Practical Engineers, which has been for some time in session in this City, adjourned on Saturday, to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the second Wednesday in November.

Men were at work on Saturday laying Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with iron blocks—the same material and pattern that was several years ago laid down on Nassau-street opposite the Post-Office.

The shoalest spots upon George's shoal now have only 13 feet at mean low water, which is two feet less than the same place was 20 years ago.

The Administration and the Fillibusters.

We ought, as a people, to be exceedingly thankful that the actual Executive of the Union, although a civilian, has hitherto manifested as pacific a temper in the management of our foreign policy as any successful soldier could have shown. Mr. BUCHANAN seems to be really aspiring to a place in our Presidential history with General JACKSON and General TAYLOR, rather than to a niche by the side of Mr. POLK and Mr. PIERCE. In this laudable ambition of his, the country cannot but rejoice. Never was a nation less adequately prepared for a great national contest than the United States at this moment. Incalculably strong in all the elements of defence, we are lamentably weak in all the particulars of a martial organization—weak, absolutely, when we take into the account what the territories are over which our ægis extends; and still more weak, relatively, when we institute a comparison between ourselves and the great military powers of Christendom. Our army is but a nucleus, our navy hardly more than a tradition, and those financial resources of which we have been in the habit of boasting have proved unequal to a pressure infinitely less severe than the strain which would be put upon them by a conflict with any considerable enemy. Nor is it easy to see in what direction of our national interests we have anything to gain by a war, which would at all compensate us for the enormous losses and the bitter humiliations certain to overtake us in the inception of any extended hostilities. We are, indeed, most fortunate in the possession of a President whose inclinations and whose convictions lead him, as is now very generally believed to be the case, towards a very different career from that which was marked out for him before his election by his oyster-eating colleagues of the Ostend Conference.

If any doubt upon this subject existed in anybody's mind, it ought to be instantly dissipated by a moment's consideration of the circumstances which attended the recent departure of WILLIAM WALKER from New-Orleans on a second fillibustering expedition against the friendly State of Nicaragua. It appears that the plans of this person have been perfectly well known to the President and his advisers for some time past. They knew that he had succeeded in persuading a certain number of knaves and fools to engage with him in another attempt upon the lives and property of the inhabitants of Central America. They knew that he was collecting his men and their goods at some point not far distant from the American coast. They knew that he had chartered a steamer at New-Orleans for the purpose of conveying his band to their tropical Aceldama. They knew that he was discussing the feasibility of landing at one or another point of the territory of those nations, our allies, against which he was planning war and pillage. There were maps in the Department of State setting forth more or less accurately the points upon which a descent into Central America could be effected.

On the Gulf of Mexico there were certain war vessels of the American Government charged with the police of these waters and with the preservation of the national honor. The distance between New-Orleans and the Central American shores is not absolutely oceanic, and the weather in these latitudes during the present season is seldom too heavy to be faced even by an average Government steamer. There is a constant communication by telegraph between New-Orleans and Washington, and Government dispatches might be allowed a precedence on the lines over all private business in moments of emergency.

Nothing, too, could have been more impressive than the attitude of the President in the presence of the renewed designs of the indomitable fillibuster. He was determined that WALKER should be crushed. Doubtless he repented of the ill-timed interference of Captain DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, between the arch-pirate and the righteous indignation of his Costa Rican conquerors. At least, he put forth every effort in his power to arrest and disperse the projects of the man. And what was the result?

The President of the United States, with all the power of the Union at his disposal, and animated by every impulse which can excite a great and honorable mind to the performance of a great national duty, has been shamefully foiled by a needy and desperate adventurer! The police of the Government on land could not discover the *rendezvous* of WILLIAM WALKER. The police of the Government at sea could neither watch his point of departure nor divine his point of destination. Private citizens at Washington knew all about him. He has hardly sailed before they inform us just where he means to land and just what he expects to do. They tell us how he means to go up the river, push across to the Pacific, —and open the Transit to the "reinforcements from California," which he has "reason to expect," and with which, of course, the authorities along our western coast will be unable to interfere.

Should not all these things deepen our thankfulness that no collision with an equal, or even with a formidable foe, impends above our devoted nation? If our Government is so impotent in the grasp of a knot of audacious adventurers, what would become of it in a close contest with some mighty people, sweeping down upon our shores with an armada of steam and steel? If, with all the good will, and all the authority of the nation at his disposal, the President could not penetrate the mysteries of an expedition planned within our own borders, and dismissed from our own shores, what should we have to expect from armaments arranged in foreign lands, and dispatched from far-off harbors, to select at their leisure a fit and proper landing-place along that vast seaboard of which we thus are confessedly unable to protect and supervise a single paltry section?

We repeat it, that in the midst of our indignation and disgust at the successful escape from beneath the outraged flag of our country of a gang of disloyal marauders, we ought to reflect with renewed satisfaction upon the piety with which our President adores the Clusian Janus, and abjures delight in the "blood-red blossom of war." And remembering how dark a cloud the evil magic of Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS evoked from the question of Cuba, we cannot but take a serious pleasure in the publication of Mr. BUCHANAN'S determination to withdraw that question entirely from the domain of politics. He proposes, it is said, to commission Mr. BELMONT as Minister to Madrid, with instructions to pass three years at that capital in discussing financial fancies with the Cabinet of her Catholic Majesty. More innocent instructions no envoy will ever have received. The worst that can come of them will be that Mr. BELMONT and his "proposition for the purchase of Cuba" may eventually be regarded by his Spanish friends in the light of a bore. But this misfortune, being strictly personal to that distinguished gentleman, will doubtless be endured by him with patriotic resignation, while the rest of us at home will easily bear it as an alternative for the chances of a war waged under such auspices as those which the invader of Nicaragua has so contemptuously and so successfully defied.

The Mayoralty.

The meeting at the Exchange, on Saturday, was more important on account of its character than of its proceedings. It was large, respectable, and quite as enthusiastic as the occasion required. The Chairman, however, seemed to be the only person who understood its object, or who, at all events, was aware of the propriety of endeavoring to accomplish it. Captain MARSHALL appeared to consider it his duty, and that of the meeting, to nominate Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor,—a Mr. RIKER was equally convinced that the same office should be performed for Mr. COOLEY, and a variety of other persons, catching the contagion, proceeded to nominate Mayor Woon. The resolutions were flippant, and not at all calculated to give weight to the movement:—and the speeches were considerably worse than the resolutions.

In spite of all this, however, the meeting discharged the duty for which it was convened in a very satisfactory manner,—and the number and character of those in attendance upon it were sufficient to show that the movement is in the hands of men able and disposed to carry it to a successful issue. A Committee of ten very respectable and intelligent gentlemen was appointed to confer with Committees from other parties, and upon such conference to nominate a Mayor. And then all that remains is for the people to elect him.

It is of no use to disguise the fact that this process involves more difficulty than at first sight may be apparent. The Americans have created a difficulty at the outset, by nominating a candidate and virtually forcing him upon all the other parties under pain of losing their votes. That candidate has neither accepted nor declined, but has written a very good letter, the purport of which is, that he would think it a very fortunate circumstance for the City if all parties should unite in his support and elect him Mayor. We agree with him perfectly:—but whether they will or not, is quite another question.

There will now be a strong effort made, by various cliques, to convince these various Consulting Committees that the candidate which each may present is the only one that can be elected. We trust they will have the sagacity to discover how far these opinions have a basis of truth and common sense, and how much of them is due to personal interest. They will do well also to remember that, while it is important to select a man who can run well, it is equally important to find one capable of discharging the duties of the office, if he should happen to be elected.

From Kansas.

We have a variety of confused intelligence from Kansas concerning the political action of the Constitutional Convention. We copy from the correspondence of one of our Western exchanges a series of "shrieks" about certain impending perils, which are to plunge the Territory into sudden revolution, or prostrate its liberties under the feet of tyrants. The reports are altogether too violent to be reliable, or even intelligible:—but there is enough that is probable in them to render the aspect of affairs in the Territory highly important and interesting.

The Convention is reported to have adjourned. It decided to submit to the vote of the people whether they would have the Constitution *with* the Slavery clause, or *without* it,—thus compelling them, if they accept the issue, to adopt all the document except that clause. It has also availed itself of a provision in the Territorial law under which it was convened, declaring that they should have power to "frame a State Constitution, and *organize a State Government*," to legislate the existing Federal Officers out of office, and appoint a new set in their places! It terminates the existence of the recent Legislature, and appoints Gen. CALHOUN to be Provisional Governor of the Territory, giving him the power to order an election for the other State Officers, as well as for a new Legislature, and also to convene a meeting of the General Assembly.

This is substantially the action of the Convention, as well as we can sift it from the wild reports that have reached us by mail and telegraph from the West. If these reports are reliable, the Convention has simply committed suicide. The proceedings sound more like the delirious motions of madmen, than the deliberate conduct of rational conspirators. The Convention was merely the creature of Territorial law. It was called into existence by an act of the Legislature, which gave it all the powers it possessed. It has assumed the right of repudiating and abolishing the very authority from which it derives its existence, and not content with that, it has nullified the acts of the Federal Government, deposed the Territorial Governor appointed by the National Executive, and appointed another in his stead. It has, in short, abolished the entire Territorial Government,—erected a State Government in its place, and proceeded to the appointment of State officers, precisely as if Kansas were already a member of the Union. This is a close imitation of the Topeka movement. It is based upon precisely the same assumption,—is equally unauthorized by law, and will be still more emphatically and ignominiously repudiated and suppressed.

As a matter of course, neither Governor WALKER, nor the great body of the inhabitants of Kansas, will concede the validity of this action, or permit it to be carried into effect. And if such propositions come to Congress for their sanction, as come they must, they will be summarily rejected and repudiated in both houses, by a majority of two to one.

The submission of the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the popular vote, concedes the whole question of substance, so far as it is one of principle. It acknowledges the propriety and necessity of permitting the people to decide for themselves upon the character of their institutions in this particular. But certainly there are other topics of quite as much importance to the people of Kansas as this of Slavery. The questions of Education, the Judiciary, Amendments of the Constitution, limits of Executive power,—all these and many others are matters of quite as vital importance to the people as the subject of negroes: and if they should vote upon the latter, they should vote upon the former also.

We must repeat that we are somewhat incredulous as to the accuracy of the rumors which report this action. But if they are true, and the Convention has really taken the extraordinary steps imputed to it, the Pro-Slavery party has saved its enemies the trouble of putting it out of the way.

The City Post-Office.

We are likely to have at last a City Post-Office. This department of the General Government, of more universal importance than any other, in this largest City of the Continent, has hitherto been obliged to roost in old churches, or in other buildings equally unfit for the business to be done. The President has now offered $250,000 for a site in the Park and the Common Council have sent a Committee to Washington to negotiate the sale. The Postmaster-General very frankly says he does not make this offer as the most that the property would bring,—but it is all he has to give,—and it is, therefore, for the City to say whether it will have a fine Post-Office erected there at that price, *or not at all*. The Common Council, very wisely in our judgment, are in favor of the sale, and the immediate prosecution of the work.

The property, of course, is intrinsically worth a great deal more money. If put up at auction and sold for private business purposes, it would probably bring twice as much. But this a matter of no consequence. The Park never will, under any circumstances, be sold for business occupation, so that the price it would command for that object need not be brought into the question at all. The best possible use that can be made of the Park, and the use to which in time it will unquestionably be devoted—saving enough tor light, air, military parades and mass meetings, is *to fill it with public buildings*. It is by far the most convenient spot in the whole City for such purposes; it has long ceased to be of the slightest use as a promenade or pleasure ground:—the fountain has been practically given up: the grass is always trampled:—the trees wear a sickly look, and only serve to hide the buildings: and the whole has ceased to be of any service, either of ornament or utility, except for the objects already mentioned. But for these it is admirably adapted. It is central, dry, and at the very heart of the whole City. Surround it with public edifices,—concentrate upon it the public business of the City, —and it will be devoted to its most useful and legitimate purpose.

The Committee are decidedly in favor of the *lower angle* of the Park as the Post-Office site. In this opinion we fully concur. As our readers know, we have urged this precise spot for the last two years, as by far the best upon the whole island for that purpose.

The completion of this negotiation, and the commencement of the work, are matters of decided importance to the City. It will at once place $250.000 in the City Treasury, which can be paid out for necessary labor, and will disburse $250.000 more to laborers, mechanics and others for work to be done upon the building. The Postmaster-General states that the work will be commenced as soon as the purchase of the site is completed. We trust that Mayor WOOD will bring his accustomed energy to bear upon the immediate conclusion of a matter of so much importance to the working classes, as well as to the City at large.

What Might Be.

We should imagine that our cotemporaries in Baltimore would have their hands full in taking care of the mobs at their own doors, but the *American* of that riotous city finds space for a long leader on the "labor riots" of New-York, in which are perfectly set forth the shocking consequences which might be the result of such gatherings as have taken place in Tompkins-square. The *American* having wrought itself up into a frenzy, says:

"Thirty thousand men, led on by desperadoes, might under certain circumstances sack the Fifth-avenue, breaking the fine furnitura, drinking the costly wines, and purloining the silver plate of the wealthy residents of that superb quarter of the city, but where would this end?"

We hope our cotemporary has not been "kept awake o' nights" by contemplating the horrors of a sack of our Fifth-avenue, or of the shocking consequences to humanity of thirty thousand desperadoes drinking the costly wines of the wealthy residents of that superb quarter. We beg to assure him that Fifth-avenue is in no more danger of being sacked than Greenwood Cemetery, and as for thirty thousand men being led on by desperadoes, it would be difficult to find even a hundredth part of that number willing to be led by anybody, unless they were well paid for it. The demonstrations of the unemployed poor have gradually dwindled away to nothing; the meetings were composed of too small a number of men from the first to cause the slightest apprehension of violence, and the only outrages committed were the outrages of language. Our out-of-town friends allow themselves to get alarmed about the safety of our City on very small provocations. A great many fearful things might happen, as our Baltimore cotemporary suggests, if the natural sequences of events, and the aim of a well-organized police force, did not prevent them. The times are a little out of joint, it is very true; there are a good many laborers out of employment, and a good many poor people in need of assistance. But the evils have been partially guarded against, and a timely warning having been sounded, much suffering will be prevented. Work has already been found for a good many of those who were clamoring for it, and our public and private charities will be able to mitigate much of the distress which the hardness of the times might occasion if we were not a Christian and a benevolent people. There are thousands of men and women in the City, with nothing to do, who are not yet driven to the extremity of accepting labor that is distasteful to them, or of working for less wages than they have been accustomed to. The office of the Commissioners of Emigration, in Worth-street, is crowded with newly-arrived candidates for employment, who are still very fastidious in the selection of situations. There was an application last week for a woman to go into the country and live on a small farm, where she would be paid five dollars a month, and it was three days before any one could be found among all the multitudes of unemployed laborers who was willing to accept the offer. While such a state of things as this one instance indicates exists, we think there cannot be any great danger of a sack of the Fifth-avenue. There are very few men, even among the spouters of Tompkins-square, who will not entirely coincide in the opinion of our Baltimore cotemporary, that,

"Bad as things are, any man with half an eye must foresee that decapitating Mayor Woon, pillaging the splendid residences above Fourteenth-street, and robbing the stores down town, would make them infinitely worse."

The only decapitation that Mayor Woon stands in danger of is of a figurative and political character; and as for the "pillaging," we are not likely to witness such a thing except on the small scale on which ordinary burglaries are conducted in ordinary times.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.—Parties desirous of perfecting themselves in this elegant accomplishment, will do well to read the report of the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting on Saturday. The new Commissioner, Mr. PERIT, seemed exceedingly anxious to have something *done*:—and he was probably somewhat astonished at the close of the meeting *to* find how completely his designs had been circumvented.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES.—The notorious ROBERT LINN has been nominated by the Democrats for Police Justice in the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Street Commissioner CONOVER, Republican, has appointed THOMAS HYER and JAMES IRVING to responsible positions in his office.

THE ADRIATIC.—It is said that this steamer made a successful trial trip down the Bay on Saturday. As none but persons connected with her were permitted on board, however, we are without any confirmation of the rumor.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played, with LAGRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, and other prominent members of the company in the caste.

The afternoon performance on Saturday was a deserved success. The house was crowded, and at least fourteen hundred ladies were present. Owing to the indisposition of Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle. CAIROLI assumed her *rôle*, and acquitted herself with an ability which gives the brightest promise for her future career. The instrumentalists were loudly applauded, and merited their reception. Mr. ULLMAN is prolific in experiments, and in this instance has accomplished what all other managers have failed to do. He has made an afternoon vocal performance actually attractive, and if the next bill fails to draw, the ladies certainly will not.

ROSSINI'S opera of "L'Italiani in Algieri" is in rehearsal here, and will be speedily produced. It is one of the composer's best works, and it is really remarkable that it is so seldom heard. "Robert le Diable" is also in rehearsal for the *début* of Herr FORMES—the greatest basso of the age.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the best and most industrious dramatist of the age, receives, at the hands of Mr. STUART, a complimentary benefit. It is nothing but right, for his exertions at this house have restored its fortunes. The best company in the world is helpless without some one to develop its resources. The days when a star, or a number of stars, could draw crowded audiences are at an end. People are so accustomed to good acting that something more is needed. The dramatist becomes daily more and more valuable, and it is to him that the public looks, and will continue to look, for entertainment. Mr. STUART is keenly alive to this fact, and has produced a rapid succession of novelties, amongst others the most successful piece of the season the "Invisible Husband." This adaptation by Mr. BOUCICAULT has filled the house for more than three weeks, and, as we before observed, entirely restored its fortunes. It is very wisely continued on the bills for the present, preceded to-night by the comedy of "London Assurance," in which Mr. BOUCICAULT and all the members of Mr. STUART'S company will appear.

To-morrow a new comedy, by Messrs. GOODISON ("Dick Tinto") and WARREN will be played. It is called "Romance After Marriage, or the Maiden Wife."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, the most eminent light comedian of the age, commences a fresh engagement here to-night. He plays in two pieces, "Not a Bad Judge," and "The Practical Man." "A Conjugal Lesson" will also be imparted by Mr. DAVENPORT and Mrs. DAVENPORT.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The juvenile actress, Miss ANNA MARIA QUINN, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in "My Son Diaos," and "The Actress of all Work." Mr. BURTON also plays in the farce of "Forty Winks."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The past week has been a succession of gala nights at this house. The inimitable GABRIAL RAVEL has, if possible, gained in comicality and nervous activity, and is now a perfect feast of humor. Crowded houses have welcomed this favorite artist, and his popularity will, no doubt, continue to increase. The comic interlude of the "Four Lovers" will introduce all the brothers to-night. "Boreas" will also be played, and an entertainment on the *corde tendue* by Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFERTTA.

LAURA KEENE'S.—The truly excellent way in which the "Sea of Ice" has been revived at this house, fills the house every night. It will be played until further notice.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"The Road of Life" is announced for this evening, and two amusing pieces for the afternoon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. ENNY has a great bill to-night, "Tha Love Chase," "The Adopted Child," and tha "French Spy."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The popular Olympic extravaganza, "The Savage and the Maiden," will be given to-night; followed by "The Propheless." "The Mountain Sylph" and "Dutch Richard III."

Mr. Beecher on the Philharmonic Society and Old-Fashioned Preachers.

Mr. BEECHER prefaced his morning service yesterday by a discourse on Music. He read notices of two Concerts, to take place in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, and, viewing the hits of information the notices contained in the light of a text, delivered an excellent homily on the uses and beauties of cultivated music. He counseled his hearers that patronage of musical enterprises was a good way to civilize themselves. More than this, it was well known that he was an earnest advocate of congregational singing;—and nobody could sing well unless his ear was cultivated;—hence he delighted in manifestations of popular sympathy with music. He was especially glad to see indications that music was springing into fresh life in Brooklyn. He saw no good reason why Brooklynites shall go three miles up into New-York to get all their fine music. On the previous evening, the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn had given its first concert, and he begged to express the hope that that enterprise would meet with a large measure of favor. Being under the lead of an accomplished musician, it promised well, and ought to receive a liberal patronage. Mr. BEECHER added that he was a believer in the harmonies. He saw no more reason to decry the influences of musical culture upon man's moral nature, than, if he were flour, he would raise an outcry against the rising qualities of yeast. The audience—which numbered full three thousand persons—received the suggestion in a kindly way. Mr. BEECHER'S regular sermon was a comparison of morality and religion; and in the course thereof he took occasion to liken old-fashioned doctrinal preachers (with whom his sympathies were not) to forgers of plows, who hammered away upon an anvil till one particular plow was finished, then put it away on a shelf, and altogether forgot to run it under the soil, to root out the vermin and lay over clean furrows for the sowing of good grain. He did not believe in doctrines without works to show that the plow was of good stuff. The meeting service was edifying all around.

[illegible] of the Police Commissioners [illegible] Saturday at 2 P. M. A full Board was in attendance, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT taking his seat for the first time. Mr. PERIT'S letter, accepting the Commissionership, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. BOWEN stated that he had received from the Cashier of the Seamen's Savings Bank the sum of $100, as an acknowledgment of the services of the Police in the Bank Building, in keeping off the crowd and maintaining order, at the time immediately preceding the suspension of specie payment.—said sum to be added to the Police Fund. Mr. BOWEN offered a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Bank for this donation. Adopted.

Mayor WOOD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to afford additional protection to the passengers arriving at the several railroad depôts and steamboat-landings of this City, and to direct the arrest of all hackmen, baggage-agents, runners, and others, who illegally interfere with the free egress of persons arriving in New-York. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN offered three resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the minimum stature of previsions to be appointed shall be 5 feet, 7 inches, and their age not to exceed 40 years.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appointments be instructed to report to this Board, as soon as may be, the names of suitable persons to be appointed as patrolmen.

Resolved, That the names of persons reported by the Committee on Appointments shall be published in two or more newspapers for two days previous to their consideration by this Board.

Mayor WOOD stated that he had a resolution of a similar nature to offer, which he would propose as a substitute or amendment to Mr. BOWEN'S resolutions. It was to this effect:

Whereas, The present police force of this City is entirely inadequate to a proper protection of the public interests; and

Whereas, Under the laws, a large additional force can be appointed by this Board; and

Whereas, It is desirable, for obvious reasons, that the Department should have the advantage of the experience and efficiency of many of the old Municipal Police; therefore

Resolved, That a select Committee, consisting of the Mayor of New-York and Messrs. PERIT and BOWEN, be, and is hereby appointed, to examine, select, and report to the Board the names of a sufficient number of the officers and men of the late Municipal Police, as may be required to fill the existing vacancies in the Metropolitan Police of this City.

Mr. BOWEN said there was a standing Committee on Appointments, and he thought it better that they should have charge of the subject, as they hitherto had.

Mr. CHOLWELL requested the Mayor to let his resolution lay over till Monday.

Mayor WOOD objected to any delay. There never was a time when a large and efficient police force was more needed in this City than the present. Unless it was the urgent desire of the Board that the resolution should lay over till the next meeting, he must press its consideration at once.

General NYE said that the Committee on Appointments were ready to report a large number of names, to fill the vacancies in the police force.

Mayor WOOD replied, that when he first attended the meetings of the Board, the Committee had the names of 30 men whom they had reported, and whom they desired to be appointed. On reviewing that list, he found among them many exceptionable parties. He would not vote for the appointment of any man, unless he had previously examined into his qualifications. He thought a new Committee should be appointed.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved to adjourn.

Mr. PERIT opposed the motion for adjournment, inasmuch as so many important matters demanded the attention of the Board.

Mayor WOOD desired to know whether the men nominated by the Committee were not all new men, with no members of the old Municipal force among them.

General NYE replied that they were all new men, because the members of the late municipal force were not eligible.

Mayor WOOD said that the Metropolitan Police Law was not susceptible of such interpretation.

Mr. PERIT remarked that there was an intense anxiety in the public mind that the Board should at once proceed to nominate patrolmen. There should be no time lost. For his part, he was prepared to give up whatever time was required to the meetings of the Board. He thought the nominations, in view of the public exigency, should be made at once.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the list of names of persons nominated or appointed, should be published in the daily papers, so that their qualifications could be examined into before the next meeting.

Mayor WOOD objected to delay. Still he thought that while delay was bad, it was not half so bad as it would be to fill the vacancies in the Police with improper persons. He agreed that the names should be published, that the Board and the public might have an opportunity to learn the character of the men proposed for appointment. A large body of married men, in his opinion, should benefit by the experience of others who had been 14 or 15 years in the Police force, and therefore he was in favor of filling up the balance of the new force with men selected from the old force.

Mr. BOWEN observed that it was the concurreat testimony of everybody that crime had never been so promptly arrested as under the rule of the Metropolitan Police.

After some further discussion, in which nothing was reached, General NYE said that a complaint had been made against officer Gilfeather of the First Precinct, for allowing O'Connell, the fellow arrested for the late Greenwich-street tragedy, to escape, but inasmuch as Gilfeather had been so vigilant and successful in his re-arrest, he (NYE) thought that the complaint should be dismissed.

Mr. CHOLWELL thought that the Inspector should be punished for sending only one policeman with a murderer, to arrest two others.

Gen. NYE said that O'Connell was only 18 years of age, and the Inspector thought a single adult policeman was capable of keeping him in charge. The Inspector's fault was simply a matter of over confidence in a mere boy.

The complaint against officer Gilfeather was dismissed.

The attention of the Board was then recalled by Mr. PERIT, to the admissibility of the old police. Had that question ever been settled by the Board?

Gen. NYE said that it had been settled, and that it was, once for all, decided that they were forever ineligible. For his part, he was satisfied that the Board had no power to appoint any members of the old Police, inasmuch as the law said so, in so many words. The Mayor, it was true, differed with him, but nevertheless, he was prepared to show that he was right.

Another motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. PERIT was opposed to any postponement. If the Board could not elect any of the old Police force, let them appoint new men. But if the old Police force was eligible, then it would be better to make a selection.

Mayor WOOD said he would rather discuss the matter at once. Gen. NYE said he was ready. The General then read the sections of the law bearing on the subject, which he claimed precluded the appointment of any member of the old force. *Per contra*, Mayor WOOD read other sections, and gave an adverse meaning to those which General NYE had read. Finally, the question was laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. PERIT proposed that previous to the next meeting, legal advice should be taken on the correct interpretation of the sections in dispute.

Mayor WOOD agreed with Mr. PERIT'S proposal. After discussion as to the means of paying for such advice, Gen. NYE being indisposed to spend $1,000 therefor, the General named Messrs. EVARTS and Curtis NOYES, as the Counsel to be employed.

Mayor WOOD objected to those gentlemen, inasmuch as they had argued in favor of the Metropolitan Police Act before the Court of Appeals. He named Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Judge Edmunds.

General NYE said there was the same objection to them. They had opposed the Metropolitan Police Act in the same Court.

Mayor WOOD then proposed Messrs. O'CONOR, EDMONDS and NOYES.

General NYE wished to add Mr. EVARTS.

Mayor WOOD thought that three would be better than four. If there were four, they might be evenly balanced.

Mr. STRANAHAN thought the entire subject fitted for reflection, and moved that it lay over till the next meeting. Carried, Mayor WOOD alone voting in the negative.

Adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

The Slave-Trade—The Schooner Merchant Again.

The capture of the schooner *Merchant*, and her detention under a charge of being bound on a slave voyage, is still fresh in the memory of our readers. She was permitted to go to sea, after a long detention at the Navy-Yard, in charge of the United States Marshal, under bonds given by her owners. Capt. JACOB STRONG, now of the schooner *Angeline* of this port, (now ready for sea, and bound to Havana,) was on Friday arrested by Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE and committed to Jail, upon a charge of fitting out the above schooner *Merchant* for the slave-trade. This arrest has been made upon the strength of some new evidence in the hands of the United States District-Attorney, implicating the accused.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson* remains as yet in the same condition, with the exception that the ports on the larboard side have been stopped up, and six steam-pumps are now on board of her, all in readiness to free her from water as soon as the open ports under water can be stopped. There are forty men employed upon her, with submarine divers, and it is expected that they will commence pumping to-day. About 1,000 persons stand on the dock from morning to night, watching operations on this ship. The Police are on hand to keep the crowd from getting in the way of the workmen.

INHOSPITALITY AT SEA.—The brig *Black Hawk* SPARKS, from Guanica, P. R., Oct. 29, reports that on the 2d inst., when in lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 67° 10', he was boarded by a boat from H. B. M. gun-boat *Jasper*, from Portsmouth, Eng., for Jamaica. Captain SPARKS, having three of his crew sick at the time, requested the officer of the boat to render him some assistance. He replied that he would report the case to the commander of the gun-boat; but after gaining his own vessel, bore away and left him without ceremony. LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct, 30.

I regret to notice the beaching of the American ship *William Chase*, bound to Charleston, in Youghal harbor; lost anchor, spars, &c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Nebraska*, GASKILL, 259 tons register, from Philadelphia to Washington, with a cargo of coal, touched on Hogg Island, and a heavy sea running at the time and blowing hard, she struck twice very heavily, which caused her to spring a leak. They endeavored to get into Hampton Roads, but, notwithstanding every exertion was made, the water rapidly gained on them and the schooner finally sunk on the 11th instant when between Willoughby's Light and Old Point Comfort in three fathoms of water. The Captain and crew left in the boat and have arrived here. No insurance on the schooner.

A Boy's Account of the Disaster to the Great Republic.

An intelligent lad, a son of SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, who is on board the *Great Republic*, has written to his parents the following thrilling account of the disaster which overtook that ship in doubling Cape Horn. It has been furnished us for publication. For the official account from the Captain, see Ship News.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: It is with thankfulness to God that I am spared once more to pen you a few lines, after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the mighty ocean. Last month, (the 11th of August,) the ship *Great Republic* left the Chincha Islands for London. We made a very good run to Cape Horn, but when about three degrees north of the Cape, on the Pacific side, we experienced very heavy weather. On the afternoon before the accident I shall speak of, I was standing on the poop-deck, and the sea was running mountains high. We shipped a tremendous sea that washed everything from the deck, such as spars, casks, studding sails, booms, &c., and fairly drew the ringbolts out of the deck, to which the spars were lashed with the heaviest lashings. It filled the decks completely full to the top of the rail, and our lee rail was entirely under water. I could see some of the men swimming on deck to reach the rigging, to keep from being washed overboard. One man was washed overboard, clear away from the ship, and a heavy sea washed him up deck again. It stove in the door of the room in which I sleep, washing it through the room, out of the other door;—the water in my room was five feet deep, completely soaking everything. The Captain's wife and neice were very much scared. The sailors who have followed the sea for 15 and 20 years, say they never saw such seas before. When one sea would go down it looked like a great valley five thousand feet deep, then it would rise again like a great mountain the same height, looking as though it would swallow us. I never want to see the like again. We were at this time running 16 and 17 knots per hour, under topgallantsails, and royal-staysails, while some ships would be lying-to under close reefed topsails. At night the sea did not abate. I went and turned in and took a nap, when about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the second mate's watch on deck, I heard him crying aloud, "The decks are stove! we are going to the bottom!" I jumped up and went on deck, and saw our decks were stove in, and every sea we shipped was going right into the ship's between-decks, and would very soon sink us; the sea running all the time the same height it had the previous afternoon. To add to the difficulty of our situation our mainsail and foresail was blown to ribbons, flapping as loud as thunder. Our crotchet sail had blown to atoms the night before, and all our other sails, except the topsails, under which we were then running. The sea that stove in our decks broke four large beams, and the combings of the main hatch, by which we shipped about 500 tons of water, which went down, mixing with the guano, and making us very heavy. I could see we were sinking very low in the water, being very deep loaded in the first place, and drawing 25 feet water. I thought my time had come, and so we all thought. Indeed the captain's wife and children were all rigged up to take the jolly-boats, but the boats would not have lived one moment in such a sea; besides, we had but three oars to pull the four life-boats with, the others being buried up in the guano, and no man would trust his life between decks, there was so much water there. We took two large sails and nailed over the deck where it was stove, which kept out the water some. I was at the pumps all day and night, while others went between decks and bailed out the water, the sea running the same all the time. We were then about 250 miles from the nearest port, which was the Falkland Islands. We then headed the ship for them, which brought the wind fair for us. Towards night the sea went down a little and our hopes revived. All we were then afraid of was the ports giving way, because the water had mixed up with the guano, becoming very heavy, and when the ship rolled from one side to the other, the barrels, coals, logs of wood, &c., rolled with it, bang, bang, from one side to the other, and we feared it would chafe the port lashings and cause them to give way; if so, she would have filled and sunk in two minutes time; it would not have given us time to turn round—but, thank God, they did not. When mixed with water, guano is thick, like flour. All our provisions were destroyed. Not a barrel of beef, bread, or anything was saved; it was all stove to atoms, and mixed up with the guano. The third day after, land was discovered, and oh, what joy ran through the crew! The sea had entirely gone down, and we had a nice stiff breeze. We had no sails but topsails, therefore we made but little headway; all our other sets of sails were mixed up with the guano, amongst the coal, beef, barrels, &c. Towards afternoon we neared the Islands, but it being a head wind we could not get into the harbor. We could not tack because we had not sail enough to work the ship. We lay to that night, and when morning broke the land was out of sight; but about noon we made land again. While tacking ship she got stern way on, and the wheel snapped into atoms, nearly killing the helmsman. Relieving tackles were then put on the tiller, and we steered by them. We then hoisted the American Jack at the foremast head, (a signal for a pilot,) and then hoisted the ensign, union down (a signal of distress.) About 5 o'clock we saw a pilot-boat sailing from shore, and in one hour's time we had a pilot aboard. He got the ship up to the anchorage, where we dropped anchor and were safe. The next day a schooner brought 30 men to work the ship into port, as our crew were completely worn out, being five days and nights hard at work, without a particle of sleep, and but little to eat. We lay at anchor five days, and then had a fair wind to take us into harbor, which we reached Saturday night. It is an English port, with about 400 inhabitants, men, women, and children, and about 60 houses.

We will get patched up here, and then sail for London. You can see the Islands on the map, on the eastern coast of Patagonia.

Give my love to all. Your son,

S. FREEMAN, Jr.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN STEAM CORVETTE.—This morning, at 9½ o'clock, will be launched from the yard of W. H. Webb, foot of Sixth-street, East River, a steam vessel-of-war, (propeller,) of about 1,400 tons and 350 horse power. This vessel is pierced for 10 side guns, also bow and stern ports. When completed, will sail for Amoor River, Russian possession, Asia, under the command of Captain CROWN, I. R. Navy, who superintends her construction. Captain CROWN visited this country a few years since upon business for the Russian Government.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Nov. 13, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 7	156	90	246
Admitted to Nov. 13	20	16	36
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	11	50
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	125	94	229

Males, 202; females, 27. J. DANACH, Sup't.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAINS!!—RETAILING BELOW COST OF IMportation.

Brocatel for	$75,	worth $100
Brocatel for	85,	worth 110
Brocatel for	95,	worth 120
Satin De Laine for	25,	worth 40
Satin De Laine for	30,	worth 30
Lace Curtains	10,	worth 14
Lace Curtains	12,	worth 17
Lace Curtains	15,	worth 22
Worsted Damask	15,	worth 20
Worsted Damask	10,	worth 15

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

NOVEMBER.

Discolored, withered, dank and drooping,
The dahlia's gaudy crown is stooping.
The pinks their scents have lost;
And even the star-gemmed China-aster
Drops leaf and petal fast and faster,
As onward creeps the frost.

Ah, me! so soon the Summers fly.
So soon the blooms we treasured die,
So soon our hopes pass from us—
I know not if 'tis worth the pain
To wait and toil till Spring again
Displays her bow of promise.

But this I know—though earth lies bare,
And shiveling naked in the air,
Assumes the snow's virginity—
That men can nowhere else buy clothes,
For Winter-time, so cheap as those
At SMITH'S MARMOREAL TRINITY!

Attired in these, even Winter skies
Grow clement as a woman's eyes,
Bright, though with tear-drops clouded!
The SMITHS are our great lights of dress,
They give us more and CHARGE US LESS,
And in these times of wide distress
THEIR LIGHT SHOULD NOT BE SHADDAD!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

A. O. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

V. H. SNOW.

MARRIED.

CHRIST—DELMONICO.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of Mr. Lorenzo Delmonico, by Rev. Mr. Carivin, and afterwards at St. James Church, by Rev. Mr. Shock, Mr. THEODORE CHRIST to Miss GIOVANNINI, eldest daughter of the late Francois Delmonico.

DIED.

GAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, PHEBE, wife of George Gay.

The relatives and friends, with the members of Palestine Encampment, No. 6, and Eureka Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 West 19th st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Utica, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, WILLIAM M. TITUS, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 6th av., corner of 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 14, after a brief illness, ROBERT N. ALLEN, youngest son of George and Isabella Allen, aged 11 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 229 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., to-day, (Monday,) Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LUDLAM.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, on Friday morning, Nov 13, Mrs. ANNA MARIA LUDLAM, wife of George Ludlam, and mother of the late Mrs. Edwin B. Moore, formerly of England, aged 60 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday afternoon.

TAUSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, AMANDA P., wife of James L. Truslow, and daughter of the late John Buckmaster.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, near the Williamsburg ferries.

FINN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, after a severe illness, Mrs. AMELIA MARTIN FINN.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, James G., Stephen and Thomas G. Finn, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, FRANK, infant son of John H. H. and Mary Cushman.

WATERMAN.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, JOSHUA D. WATERMAN, Esq., in the 74th year of his age, formerly for many years a merchant of this City and New Orleans.

CARD.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE ANGEL AND THE FIEND.
The breaking down of the press disappointed many of the readers of this charming story (by NED BUNTLINE) from obtaining the continuation in yesterday's number of the NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The public are informed that they can obtain the MERCURY at all News Agencies TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
News Agents will be supplied with the extra edition early THIS (Monday) MORNING, at the office No. 23 Spruce-st.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Don't buy a gilt band
FRENCH CHINA TEA SET
until you have seen ours, for if you do you may (as others have done before you)
PAY $10 FOR WHAT WE SELL AT $6 50.
Look at the
DRY GOODS CORNER
Of this paper, and see our list of other things.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 431 and 433 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 527 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 233 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 233 Canal-st.

MUST, SHALL AND WILL
be sold, without regard to the sacrifice.
WE WANT MONEY,
and are determined to raise it by the sale of our goods
FOR CASH.
We have the largest stock of
CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER-PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
If you want to see how anxious we are to reduce it, just
LOOK AT SAMPLES OF THE GOODS
in our show-windows, that are marked in plain figures.
Read, also,
our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 431 and 433 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. The members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
Committee of Arrangements.

J. CLAWSON KELLY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th av., daily until the first of December, (free of charge,) noon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods. Wholesale and Retail at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TILSALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 42 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., 3 doors above Moore.
$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTICS
to be cleared out in a few days at a ruinous sacrifice, consisting of
Bales and cases Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
15 cases heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, 9 cents.
13 cases White Canton Flannel, extra heavy, 10 cents.
10 cases White Shirting Muslin, 4 cents
10 bales Plain Red Flannel, 2s., worth 3s., all wool.
5 bales White, all wool, 2s., cheap at 2s 6d.
9 bales Scarlet Twilled Flannel, 2s., a bargain.
50 pair heavy Mackinaw Blankets, 20s., worth $4.
30 pair real Whitney Blankets, $4, worth $6.
DRESS GOODS.
7,000 yards Satin Stripe Mohair, 12 cents, worth 25 cents.
100 pieces Dneal Plaids, 12 cents, worth 2s.
150 pieces widest Paramattas, 12 cents, worth 25 cents.
130 pieces Mohair De Bege, 6¼ cents.
100 pieces French Merinos, 56 cents, worth $1.
10 cases double-width Plaids, 18¾ cents worth 2s. 6d.
Ladies had better not lose the opportunity, as goods are not always offered at half their value.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.,
3 doors above Moore.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
BANKRUPT STOCK
Of
CHENILE SHAWLS,
At
ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT
CONTINUATION SALE.
1,100 Handsome Chenile Scarfs, 50c.
50 Elegant Chenile Shawls, $3 50 and $4.
150, the best in the market, and largest size, all Chintz Colors, $6, $6 50, and $7.
200 Long Broché Shawls, all Wool, $9 and $10.
135 Square Broché Shawls, all Wool, $3 50 and $4 50.
An endless variety of Long and Square Wool Shawls, at a Great Reduction.
Ladies, call early and see the Bargains.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 55 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETINGS, COST 23 CENTS,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 23 CENTS,
10 CENTS PER YARD
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
RICH LYONS VELVET, of all widths,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
FINE COTTON SHIRTING, COST 7 CENTS,
FOUR CENTS PER YARD,
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH OTTOMAN PLAIDS, COST 2[illegible] CENTS,
8 CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES, At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS, COST $1 50,
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
RICH PLAID STRIPE SILKS, COST $1 37,
75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,600 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 2s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 219 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Ragians, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
2 cases BLACK BARATHEA CLOTH, a very desirable article for WINTER WEAR.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $17
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $40 reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $50, reduced from $75
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DEBBS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool, 50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool, 75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE, 60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.

ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
LISBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT
FOR SENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars of Dry Goods,
For Absolute, Immediate and Unreserved Sale, at
COLUMBIAN HALL,
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY NOTICE,
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The subscribers respectfully announce that, having been appointed assignees for the immediate conversion into cash of the entire stock of Dry Goods lately contained in the stores No. 767 Broadway and No. 281 Grand-st.—the Broadway store being now amalgamated with that at Columbian Hall, and removed here for greater convenience of sale—they will proceed to offer it at retail in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers, commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 16.
The articles are all marked down to such incredibly low prices as must compel their rapid disposal; but, in accordance with instructions to assignees, none will be sold for less than 33⅓ cts. on the dollar.
The stock comprises an immense assortment of rich, elegant and fancy imported and domestic Dry Goods adapted to the wants of respectable family consumption, embracing, in part:
Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS,
French and English MERINOS,
COBURGS, ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
and DE LAINES.
Rich Lyons and German VELVETS.
Saxony ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, &c.
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the yard or piece.
French, English and American PRINTS.
Whitney and other BLANKETS.
Marseilles QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and TOILET SETS.
WINDOW DRAPERIES and MUSLINS.
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Real Welsh and other FLANNELS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
House and hotel-keepers will find it greatly to their interest to carefully inspect the immense assortment of Pure IRISH LINENS,
Barnsley and Scotch SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS
and TABLE CLOTHS,
DOILIES, TOWELINGS and PILLOW CASINGS,
The assignees confidently believe that the advantages to the public hereby offered will enable them, in accordance with the spirit of the assignment, to close out entire by this valuable collection of merchandise previous to the 1st of January.
Remnants can only be offered before 11 o'clock each day.
Wholesale dealers cannot be conveniently waited on after 12 o'clock each day.
No goods can possibly be sold except for strictly cash as per before delivery.
The store will be open at 9 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. precisely.
Parcels delivered at any part of the four cities free of charge.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, } Assignees.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usual sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $3.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 58. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
8 per 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
RICH BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.
Received per late arrivals, and
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Nov. 16,
a great variety of new Paris made black velvet cloaks, which, together with those of our own manufacture, will be offered at prices 40 per cent. below original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
NEW BEAVER CLOAKS.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Nov. 16,
an immense variety of entirely new styles of
RICH BEAVER CLOAKS,
and offered at prices much below their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.
Over 5,000 in Beaver and Velvet.
THE RICHEST GOODS AT HALF PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50,
800 rich plush borders at $5 50,
500 very rich plush borders at $6 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue their
GREAT SALE OF
CHEAP DRY GOODS
During the week, with large additions, bought at the recent
AUCTION SALES.
They will offer on Monday, Nov. 16,
500 MUSLIN DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE.
In cartons, at $5 each.
FRENCH MERINO ROBES.
With CHENILLE SIDE BANDS,
(A new article.)
At $8 each,
(Cost of importation, $14.)
A FINE LINE OF ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
BRIGHT COLORS,
AT 3s. PER YARD.
PARIS PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
(The latest Cashmere Styles,)
At 3s. per yard.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS. At $1 per yard.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE, At $13 each.
And a lot of FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(Full Lengths,)
AT $8 50 EACH.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including Broches, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillowcase Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS—Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
N

Business Matters.

A lively time was experienced at Lynn last week. A public meeting of citizens was held to devise means for relieving the pressure of the times. Resolutions, combining severe denunciations of the shoe manufacturers for sending shoe away to the country to be made up, brought out an acrimonious debate. After a bitter debate, the resolutions were rejected, as being calculated to do more harm than good, and on Tuesday evening, another set, of a more conciliatory nature, was presented and adopted. The demonstrations of the workmen against the manufacturers were of an extremely fierce sort. One young man recommended the stationing of a force at different points in the town, to seize all shoes intended for out-of-town workmen. Finally, the organization of a Journeyman's Secret Society was determined upon, in which all laborers in Lynn are to be invited to join, for the purpose of securing labor for themselves.

The citizens of Fall River have held a meeting for poor-relief. A Committee was appointed to devise suitable measures.

The *New-Bedford Standard* says:

"The results of the hard times are making themselves felt in this city to some extent, though not so much as in the manufacturing cities. The number of paupers in the Almshouse is increasing gradually. It now contains about sixty-five persons. Twenty-one were taken from this city during the last month to the State Almshouse at Bridgewater."

The Relief Committee appointed by citizens of Newark have selected a room in which to deposit all the flour and provisions which may be donated, and further arrangements of a decisive character will be made.

The great gathering of unemployed in Independence Square, Philadelphia, in Thursday, whose proceedings have been partially reported by telegraph, numbered 8,000 persons. The *North American* says there was "a sea of heads, extending far beyond the ear-shot of the most powerful speaker." The tone of the meeting was decidedly pugnacious. All about the grounds the following inflammatory handbill was posted:

"USURERS!—These vampires of society have been instrumental in bringing on these dreadful times. These shavers have shaved our employers until they have reluctantly been compelled to close their mills, factories, and workshops, and to dismiss us from our benches and looms. We know that our employers sympathize with us. We know that they suffer with us. Their capital is in their mills and tools, and now idle and unproductive. *Let those Usurers disgorge!* and set the wheels of home industry in motion by supplying our employers with the means of resuming work, at legal interest, and all will be well."

Nothing of consequence was done, except much talking. The *North American* adds:

"We fear the objects of the meeting were frustrated by the character of some of the speeches. A gentleman informed us that one of the officers was a noted policy vender, while another had been mixed up with lottery affairs nearly half his life. The gentleman we refer to said he had fifty dollars to distribute among the *needy*, but not among such as composed that meeting. Another person said, that to attend it, four of his men had thrown down their tools, leaving unfinished work, of which the completion was a matter anxiety to him and that for such dereliction he should discharge them to-day. Numbers of the 'unemployed' we noticed smoking cigars, wearing good apparel, and sporting no inconsiderable amount of jewelry upon their persons."

Several property owners in Harrisburg have voluntarily reduced their rents.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The Water Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to introduce the Passaic water into the city of Hoboken, some time since advertised for proposals for a loan of $60,000, to enable them to accomplish the object, but before the advertisements had been published the requisite length of time, an injunction was obtained against them, by which they were restrained from acting. That injunction having been argued before the Chancellor and dissolved, the Commissioners have again advertised for the loan, and we understand that assurances have been given that the money will be furnished without delay, and the work of laying the pipe commenced by the 1st of December. It is now thought that the water will be introduced to at least a portion of the city by the 1st of January.

LABORERS' STRIKE.—Some sixty men, employed upon the Cunard Dock at Jersey City, as coal-wheelers and freight-handlers, struck on Saturday for higher wages. The Company have been paying them $1 a day, and the demand is for an increase to $1 25 per day. The Steamship Company, before the dull times came on, paid the latter price, but they say that business, both in freight and passengers, has decreased to such an extent that they are forced to reduce the wages of their employes. The strikers, on Saturday, expressed a determination not to resume work, or allow others to work, until their terms were acceded to. There are, doubtless, hundreds of men unemployed who would be satisfied with a dollar a day, but they dare not go to work for the Company for fear of violence from the strikers.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—Since the conclusion of the Cuevas case, the Court has been engaged in the trial of smaller criminal causes.

A young man named MORRIS V. GILL, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was placed on trial on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted on Thursday in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was a Morris Canal boatman, and he passed the bad money in Jersey City.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JOHN H. MCCUTCHEON, indicted for highway robbery, were tried on Thursday afternoon and acquitted.

The trial of JOHN H. ACKERMAN, of Sea Cavens, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon one JACOB ANDERSON, was concluded yesterday, with a verdict of "Guilty of the assault and battery."

The case of ABEL AUGUSTUS STRAUSBURG, indicted for perjury, was taken up Friday afternoon. This is the last case that will be tried this term. The panel of jurors, except those engaged in this case, were on Friday discharged. The convicted prisoners will be brought up for sentence to-day, after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—The Superintendent of Schools in Jersey has made his report to the Board of Education for the month of October. The number of scholars registered at the two schools during the month was 1,887, out of which number there was an average attendance of 1,775, and of these 23 were colored.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at former rates. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 18¾@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull, and drooping. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 10¾c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues scarce, quiet and nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and buoyant at $3@$3 40 ₱ cwt. Other kinds are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 11,800 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 95
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 600 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour appears less active at old rates. The transactions include 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $4 10@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, and prices favor buyers. Sales 19,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 20; ordinary White Western at $1 20; fair Red (club) at $1 06; and good Red Southern at $1 24 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and more sought after at firmer rates. Sales 21,500 bushels at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western, afloat and delivered; and 69c.@70c. for damp yellow, new crop, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for Canada; 47½@48c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 50@50c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The Hudson River has risen 2 inches, down during the last 24 hours, 11,666 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 8,800 bushels Corn, 2,561 bushels Barley, and 1,500 bushels Oats. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuffs movements, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 9:

RECEIPTS.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	258,987	8,384,178	6,042,211	1,000,038

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	258,987	8,384,178	6,042,211	1,000,038

Richmond, Va., Breadstuff Receipts (by Canal and Railroad) from July 1 to Nov. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls.	56,242	20,923
Corn Meal, bbls.	6,515	5,005
Wheat, bushels	753,547	796,787
Corn, bushels	76,712	113,066
Oats, bushels	13,373	13,547
Rye, bushels	2,937	1,946

Oswego, N. Y., Breadstuff Receipts by Lake during October.

	1856.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	80,425	14,313	1,830
Wheat, bushels	1,842,116	2,616,697	772,940
Corn, bushels	268,518	651,252	275,370
Barley, bushels	90,739	43,592	48,409
Rye, bushels	144,362	37,908	13,900

Oswego Breadstuff Receipts from the opening of Lake Navigation to Nov. 1.

	1856.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	156,141	144,902	77,344
Wheat, bush	4,228,749	6,585,400	2,911,404
Corn, bush	2,797,370	3,423,788	1,982,812
Totals	150,671	8,127,565	6,831,288	358,694

MAY—Sales 1,300 bales North River at 50c.@65c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Prime bale Hay, $16@$19; and loose, $12@$14, ₱ ton. Straw, having been sparingly offered and pretty briskly inquired for, advanced, closing at $18 for Rye, $12 for Oat, and $10@$11 for Wheat, ₱ ton.

HEMP—During the week ending Nov. 11, 137 bales dew-rotted Hemp were sold in St. Louis at $75 @$85 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are rather more sought after, but at declining prices. Stock in first hands 349,439, against 15,453 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, at old rates; 5c.@6c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Inactive at former nominal quotations.

LEAD—Holders are still claiming higher rates, but purchasers are not moving. 700 pigs Galena changed hands in St. Louis during the week ending Nov. 11, at $5@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is brisker, but not dearer.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
	SOLE.	
Receipts during the week—sides	——	3,800
Sales	46,700	1,900
Stock at the close of the week—sides	425,100	42,200

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago receipts of Lumber, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 9, were 425,039,190 feet.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@35c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is generally tame; prices of the leading articles show no remarkable change.

OILS—Essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $19 60@$19 75 for Mess, and $16@$17 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10¾c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, and is advancing. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6½c.@8½c., for common to choice.

The Cincinnati Hog trade continued depressed during the week ending on the 11th inst. 5,000 head were slaughtered on Monday and Tuesday. The *Price Current* says: "About 1,500 head were bought Monday at $5 25 to fill contracts made in September at $6, but we cannot hear of any sales to packers. Some of them are willing to pay $5, though it is quite probable if owners showed a disposition to sell freely at this rate, buyers would be disposed to hold back. The whole number which has arrived during the week does not exceed 5,000 head. There is no demand for new or old Pork, and the products of the Hogs now being cut will be shipped East, probably to seek a market. Lard is dull and irregular. Butchers is offered at 7½c., without leading to much demand. Prime new made from corn-fatted Hogs is held at 9¼c.@10c., but there is very little demand for it. We heard of a small sale of Mess Pork at $14, but sales to any great extent could not be made at this rate." In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending the 10th inst., no important movements occurred in Hogs. The *Journal* states that "packers cannot get any accommodations at the banks, and are willing to buy only on time. The price offered is $5, net, and drovers are asking $5 50. It was reported yesterday, though we cannot vouch for its correctness, that contracts had been made in Bourbon county at $3 50, and in Anderson at $3, gross, both on time."

RICE—Appears in fair demand and is steady, at $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at steady rates. Sales 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c. @23¾c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅜d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Wanderer*, from Calcutta to New-York, assorted cargo, at 60 ₱ ton; ship *John R. Thayer*, for San Francisco, 2,000 tons Coal, $11; two ships, from Philadelphia to Hong Kong, Coal, $12 50 and $13; a bark, from Bangor to Demerara, Lumber out free, thence to London, Sugar, £3 12s. 6d.; one to Alicante, Flour, 90c.; one, 300 tons, to Cork and a Market, Molasses, 5c. ₱ gall.; a brig, 250 tons, to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 12c., cargo out free; a brig, from Jamaica to Bremen, and two from Nuevitas to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper at the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Morning Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (Now Court-House,) No. 32 Chamberst st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of $8,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash.

THOS. BEALS.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 23d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE STORE NO. 12 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. This establishment will be opened on the system of the English Chop-House, on Monday, Nov. 16. It has been newly fitted throughout, with a view to promote the comfort of visitors. A large stock of English and American ales will be on draught, and the wines and cigars will be of the finest quality. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 35 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 70 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; is able with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $8. Also, her cousin, as pig cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can take an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS—ONE who would be willing to devote a portion of her time to lonesome work, and have no objection to go a short distance from the City, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may find a good home for the Winter, by addressing a note to M. M. GRAY, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS had long experience in City and country, a situation as neat and pastry cook; would go as laundress, in which she excels, or has no objection to go as cook, washer and ironer; her wages formerly has been from $10 to $12 per month; will take now in a steady place $6 or $7. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by unexceptionable and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 36, of experience and respectability, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No. 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or take care of young children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A GREAT NUMBER OF GIRLS WANT situations for City and country, at low wages. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place. MRS. YORESTONE, Matron.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTian woman; one who is competent to take charge of a young infant. References required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,554, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No object to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 9½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

AN INVOICE OF
$20,000
WORTH OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
(Bought at recent sales)
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR
PRICES FOR CASH.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$36
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	16, usual price	23
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	38
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

JOHN K. CURTIS, WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, will sell all of his entire stock of watches, jewelry, and silver ware, at cost for cash. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway.

SILVER PITCHERS, CUPS, GOBLETS, Spoons and forks, napkin rings, &c., &c., at cost for cash, at JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway.

SOLID FINE GOLD PINS, EARRINGS, bracelets, vest and neck chains, lockets, scarf pins, studs, sleeve buttons, rings, &c., &c., &c., of the first quality, at cost for cash at JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAILWAY STOCKS WANTED.

The advertiser will exchange on fair terms for Railway Stocks or Bonds, the stock of a Coal Mining Company. Also City Bank stock for improved property in Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,437 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are now forming; ladies at 7, gentlemen at 8. At 9 o'clock P. M. the ladies and gentlemen will assemble together for the mutual improvement of both classes. Days of tuition, Mondays and Fridays at No. 527 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at No. 206 6th-av., near 21st-st. Also an afternoon class for ladies, misses and masters. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 182 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
MONDAY.
GENERAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the opera ticket-office of Hall & Son has been transferred to SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., at the *Evening Express* Buildings, corner Nassau-st.

MONDAY Nov. 16.

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

The great success of the ensemble of the Trovatore has induced the Directors to give

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with a similar star cast:

Mme. De La Grange, first time this season...as...Lucrezia
Mme. D'Angri, the first time in America.....as.....Orsini
Signor Bignardi, first time.....as.....Gennaro
Signor Gassier.....as.....The Duke Alphonso

THE SECOND PARTS

will be given by the other principal artists of the Academy, who have kindly consented to tender their valuable services towards insuring a performance complete in every particular.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at

SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breuning's and the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.

Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an

EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,

When will be given the star performance of

IL TROVATORE.

With the immense cast,

Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BRIGNARDI, ARNAVARI, GASSIER.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.

NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1857.
Another star added to the Constellation.
First appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
FIRST FEMALE DANCER OF HER SEX.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
In the comic pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA as the Gordo Tendue,
In male and female costume.
Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In consideration of the fact that for sixteen years "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Irish Heiress," and many other comedies written by Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,

have been played without returning any remuneration whatever to the author, whose new comedy, "The Invisible Husband," is now drawing crowded houses, in a moment of great depression elsewhere, the management beg to announce the performances on

MONDAY, Nov. 16, for
HIS BENEFIT,

when will be performed the first three acts of LONDON ASSURANCE,

with this celebrated cast:

Mr. Blake.....as.....Meddle
Mr. Lester.....as.....Charles
Mr. Wilcot.....as.....Sir Harcourt
Mr. Davenport.....as.....Spanker
Mr. Levere.....as.....Cool
Mrs. Hoey.....as.....Lady Gay
Miss M. Gannon.....as.....Grace
Mr. Bourcicault.....as.....Dazzle

To conclude with the ever-attractive new comedy, in three acts, of

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Mr Lester, Mr. Wilcot, Mr Holland, Mr. Davenport, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c.

TUESDAY—The new comedy, in three acts, which has been for some time in preparation, written by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden for this theatre, entitled ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE, OR THE MAIDEN WIFE, will be presented, with new scenery, and a cast embracing the names of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Wilcot, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Sara Stevens, (her first appearance this season.)

The INVISIBLE HUSBAND every evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

in five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1857,
(And every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Louise de Lascone, Ugarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, marquis del Monte, Barabas, a Sailor.....George Jordan
Raoul de Lascone.....J. Jefferson

During the second act of the above thrilling play the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Arctic Regions, is exhibited with a fidelity which has called forth the warmest encomiums and enthusiastic applause, and entitles it to the distinction of being one of the most singularly beautiful scenic efforts ever produced upon the stage. The breaking up of the field of ice may also be regarded as a triumph of mechanical skill.

NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured three days in advance, 50 cents each. Seats in Family Circle only 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

First appearance of the wonderful juvenile Actress,
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,

who will appear in seven characters, each essentially different.

MR. BURTON

will also appear in the farce,
MY SON DIANA.

Diana.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
Maria.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Bridget.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Florrish.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Goody Stubbins.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Lounge.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Mademoiselle Josephine.....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
FORTY WINKS.
Manns (a button maker).....Mr. Burton

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
First night of the fashionable comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be presented
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
Lavater (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
Pas seul by Miss Kate Pennoyer.
After which, PRACTICAL MAN.
To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
(Late Christy and Woods.)

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, Pronounced by the entire press and public of the South the most talented children of the age, appear for the first time in New-York, on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
In the Nautical Drama of
BEN BOLT,
Introducing 28 beautiful children.
SONGS AND DANCES,
And the Laughable Farce of
CHARCOAL SKETCHES.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

.....Mr. M. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents Pit.....12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
Knowles' Play of the
LOVE CHASE.
After which, the favorite Drama of
THE ADOPTED CHILD.
To conclude with the military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. R. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, will commence with
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
After which, the Drama of THE PROPHETESS.
To be followed by the MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Comic Tragedy of DUTCH RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by BLOOMERS IN LOVE. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CEN

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, as in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$500 Washington City and Mining Co.. 1st mortgage 10 ₱ cent. bonds
$3,000 Tennessee State 6 ₱ cent. bonds of 1892.
$15,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds.
$3,000 New-York State 6 ₱ cent. stock of 1873.
$18,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.
$14,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.
560 San Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853.
280 Commercial Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857.
280 New-York Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853.
50 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
40 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
20 shares Humbolt Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
20 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov. 19 Special sale TO-MORROW. Regular auction sale of Stock and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 16.

The following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 36.
Mills & Ray, due Oct. 23—$890 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$137 13.
Jas. de Gray, due Jan. 15, 1858—$310 65.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
290 shares Brunswick Stock.
10 shares Union Bank Stock $50 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. bonds Stock of Tennessee.
$15,000 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. (hypothecated.)
$51,000 7 per cent. East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co. bonds guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, due July 1, 1886, interest payable January and July 1, $1,000 each.
$1,860 6 per cent. bond of the City of Memphis, due 1855.
$5,000 6 per cent. bonds of the City of Memphis, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description; consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, wash stands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, ottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Rosa De Vrt, Vanderwelde, Demont, Bechbuysen, Breckelaer, Lechtenheid, Shalphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Helst, J. J. Spohier, Taeoate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Meiners, HRverdnrk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekook, Jan Steen, Tnburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guiseppi Mezzolino. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of alabaster bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb brouzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &a., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold by NIBLO'S
On Nov. 18, 17 and 18, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of. To be positively sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a largant fancy assortment from Europe, consisting of gents' purses, cheap goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, reticules and opal vases and card receivers mounted in bronze, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-cases, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fine Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HARTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English credits of which, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JAMES & WATKINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pearl-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, sofas, tête-a-têtes and arm chairs, book-cases, wardrobes, desks, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, washstands, bureaus, oak dining and hall chairs, hat racks, rosewood and mahogany parlor chairs ie plush and hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., special and unreserved sale of pianos, being their entire City stock, embracing carved rosewood, parlor, square, grand action and boudoir, plain, round, fancy and extra mouldings, sunk and veneered tables with and without the celebrated Æolian attachment; 7¼, 7 and 6¾ octaves. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY, NOV. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 36.
Mills & Ray, due Oct. 23—$890 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$137 13.
Jas. De Gray, due Jan. 15, 1858—$310 65.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 56 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW, Nov. 17, at 10¾ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds and bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 10 o'clock, No. 221 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale without reserve of all kinds best white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Brittania ware, toys, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive, rain or shine.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, $10,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. water loan bonds due 1877, sold flat; 5 shares Leather Bank, $100 each; 15 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fanteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, conches, hookcases and library secretary, rosewood plane, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt framed pier-glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at the residence No. 118 West 16th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, hnt little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description; consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, wash stands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, ottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGs & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 231) consisting in part of silks, shawls, de laines, Valenciennes, mercers, barages, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st. Sheriff's sale. Large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c., &c.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in the cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be asah as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment, of T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$93,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,019 96	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,939 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,425 23	$143,119 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$34,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter..... 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857..... 10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD EILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Secretory, ISAAC ASHATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and matnring paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, (New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $5,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount. No commission allowed. Apply to CHARLES F. SANFORD, No. 29 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornesville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Binghamton and Deposit with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6¼ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 5:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. , 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receivar.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and affects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXTRA CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood four round cornered piano-forte, stool, music books, &c., for sale at an unprecedented low cash price, made to order for the owner two months ago, who paid $600 for it; has magnificent carved legs, superb pearl keys, high, rich tone, and a perfect drawing-room piano-forte, the most celebrated city make, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and will be given to the makers if desired; price for the piano, stool and box for shipping purposes $300, a sacrifice, will be offered to an immediate cash customer. Can be seen at the owner's residance, No. 578 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 A. M.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $210.—Splendid rosewood 7-octave piano forte, round corners, carved case and legs, inlaid with pearl, cost $400; splendid tone, City maker, new short time ago. The piano-stool, together with $20 worth of music, given with it. Apply for three days, No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch-wrest-plank, which indubitably has most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, having been used a few months; cost $500. Will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 598 Broadway. H. WARREN.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 1 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVIS LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and this purpose being to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convanience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No baggage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday

NEW-YORK CITY

Political.

The Americans of the Eighth Ward have nominated Wm. Plaza, of the Thirteenth Ward, for their Alderman.

The Americans of the Fifth Senatorial District have nominated for Councilmen, GEORGE FISHER, of the Tenth Ward; G. H. RAYMOND, of the Eleventh; EPHRAIM REED, of the Thirteenth; EDWIN R. SPAGUE, of the Seventeenth; JOHN A. PLATT, of the Thirteenth, and WM. H. FALCONER, of the Seventeenth.

The Democrats of the Second Police Judicial District have renominated MATT. T. BRENNAN for Police Judge; of the Third District, ROBERT L. LYNN; of the Fifth, JAMES R. STEERS; the Seventh renominated MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

The Sixth District Judicial Convention (Republican) met Thursday evening last, and nominated RICHARD KELLY, Esq., for Police Justice, on the first ballot, only two votes opposing. The nomination was made unanimous.

Police Intelligence.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER—ANOTHER ARREST.—Martin Divine, who was in company with the O'Connell gang, that committed the murderous assault on Mrs. Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, on the night of the 6th inst., has been arrested and committed as a witness in the case. On Saturday, Divine was examined by Coroner CONRAD, and made the following statement: I live in Greenwich-street; I was on the sidewalk the night that "Sailor Dan," "Primrogue," Maurice Connell, James O'Toole and William Hagan went into the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street; they agreed to go down to get "lager-beer" and money for their coffee from the Dutchman named Peter; "Sailor Dan" went first and called for Peter, and told the others to go round to the back door, and that he would open it for them; he went in; they remained a considerable time below; they came to my door; they were all laughing, and "Sailor Dan" was sweating, and his red shirt was torn in the breast; Connell's white shirt was torn in the front, also the sleeve of his coat; Maurice Connell said there were three women beating him, until he hit one of them and ran out of the front door; "Sailor Dan" laughed and said, "You did not get as bad treatment as I did; they all went to the dance house opposite, and Billy Egan, Blackburn and I went away; we met James O'Toole and Maurice Connell at Morris-street, between Broadway and Greenwich-street; I went to a roost in the bakery, where I used to sleep, and "Sailor Dan" came after me and slept with me; "Dan" spoke to a policeman who came up to me, and I think the policeman desired him to clear out; "Dan" then went away; I heard he went to his cousin's, living at No. 8 Hague-street; I think he is in the Fourth Ward yet; the reason I think so is that "Dan" had made an agreement with two boys to go away on board a ship, but having heard that policemen were watching every ship, he concealed himself somewhere in the Fourth Ward; I heard from "Sailor Dan" that Maurice Connell was the last with deceased woman; I heard "Sailor Dan" was concealed between the floor in his cousin's house, when the policemen were searching for him; I do not know where "Sailor Dan" is at present, but I believe he is either with his coosin, in Hague-street, or over a shanty grocery store, at the corner of some street and Oliver-street; the policeman who spoke to "Sailor Dan" is a stout man, about five feet nine inches; he used to drive a dirt cart before he got appointed on the police.

THE SHORT BOYS AT WORK.—A little before 1 o'clock Saturday morning, a gang of "Short Boys" who infest the Ninth Ward made an onslaught on two Germans named Wm. Decker and Theodore Burgamin, as they were passing through Varick-street in the vicinity of Hammersley-street. About half a dozen were in the gang and they were not over two minutes in pistoning their victims to the pavement and possessing themselves of their money and the valuables they happened to have on their persons. Decker and Burgamin set up a cry of murder which had the effect to scatter the assailants and bring officers Ferdon and Clark to the spot. The officers succeeded only in arresting two, Barney Donahue and Morsey Kelly, both well known as desperate young rowdies. They were both identified and locked up for examination by Justice FLANDREAU.

WATER-STREET ROWDIES.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, a man named John Williams re[illegible] at No. 32 Water-street, while on his way home [illegible] suddenly seized by several Water-street rowdies [illegible] into the liquor store No. 392 of that street and [illegible] to treat them on peril of his life. Fortunately [illegible] succeeded in slipping his pocket-book containing $90 in his boot, without being seen, and said he had no money with which to treat them. They at once set to work rifling his pockets after which they commenced kicking and beating him. A policeman arriving in the nick of time, arrested two of the rowdies named Francis McCue and James Tristam. The others made a rush from the premises and escaped. The arrested parties were locked up in the Tombs for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

A GOOD JOB SPOILED.—Julia Johnson, a woman of the town, enticed a countryman Friday evening to accompany her to a disreputable house in Manhattan-place. Shortly after parting with his companion he discovered $20 of his money missing. He related his loss at the Twentieth Ward Station-house and the matron was commanded to fasten the feminine [illegible] an Eight-avenue stage making an extensive purchase of dry goods. He recovered the money and took the girl to the Station-house.

CORRECTION.—Patrick Williams of Oxford-street, bnilder, called to say that he did not lose any money at the dog fight on Wednesday night last, as stated in a report of Thursday. He says he does not visit such places. He continues to employ as many men as heretofore and pay them. The person who started the report he says probably did it for a hoax. Officer McDougal, one of the detectives, was our authority.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. CURTIS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest Saturday upon the body of Dr. Joseph T. Curtis, whose death by suicide was published in Saturday's TIMES. Only three witnesses were examined. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from "suicide by shooting himself while laboring under temporary mental deraogement."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner PEARY, at No. 329 Tenth-avenue, upon the body of a man named Theroo Rodioe, who was run over, on Friday evening, by a Hudson River Railroad car, in Teoth-aveoue, near Thirtieth-street. It was shuwn in the evidence that the deceased, in attempting to jump from the front platform, slipped and fell across the track. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 182 Elizabeth-street, on the body of an Irish laborer, named Patrick Hogan, who committed suicide by hanging himself in the basement. Deceased was an intemperate man, and had suffered several attacks of delirium tremens. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and three children.

DEATH IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—Horace Burch, a German wire dealer, died Saturday afternoon in the disreputable house No. 8 Varick-street, where he had gone to sell some wine by sample. An inquest held in the case yesterday, showed that death was caused by a fit of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was formerly a butcher at No. 6 Worth-street, but was recently burnt out.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest Saturday, at No. 39 Willett-street, on the body of Mrs. Anne Furdell, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed that the deceased had, owing to domestic difficulties, been separated some time from her husband, and was unhappy in consequence. She determined, accordingly, to end her troubles by swallowing a dose of laudanum. A verdict was rendered of "death by suicide." Deceased was about 50 years of age, and born in New-York.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the City Hospital on the body of Peter Doran, an Irishman, 37 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 25th of August last, by falling through the hatchway of the ship *Aquila* while assisting in loading the vessel. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at the public house No. 250 Greenwich-street, known as the "Ark," in the case of the sudden death of a boarder of the house, named John Millar. There was suspicion at first that he had been foully dealt with, but the evidence showed death to have been caused by disease of the kidneys and congestion of the stomach, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening a very brilliant performance is to be given at this popular and flourishing theatre. No less than four pieces are to be performed, viz: A new drama, entitled the "Prophetess," the extravaganza of the "Savage and Maideo," the fairy drama of the "Mountain Sylph," and the burlesque of "Dutch Richard III." To this will be added the chaste, graceful and artistic exercises of the American acrobats. A more pleasing, instructive and amusing entertainment than this could not be selected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pencils and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, WILMARTH & CLEGHORN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The nervous headaches, fainting fits, local pains, sudden chills, nausea, and despondency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject from peculiar causes, cease under the action of these pills upon the digestive organs.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—As an article for toilet use it is pure and refreshing, exhaling the most delightful perfume, and allaying all roughness and irritation of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent FOLK on Friday made his report to the Superintendent of Police, for the quarter ending the 1st inst.

From this document it appears that there were 2,805 arrests made, being about 800 more than during the previous quarter. These arrests were made in the several Precincts as follows:

First Precinct	396	Sixth Precinct	419
Second Precinct	334	Seventh Precinct	103
Third Precinct	658	Eighth Precinct	102
Fourth Precinct	382	Ninth Precinct	54
Fifth Precinct	367		
Total			2,805

Offences—Arson, 6; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 23; assault and battery, 310; assaulting policemen, 11; abandonment, 6; aiding prisoners to escape, 2; attempt at rape, 3; attempt to steal, 3; attempted burglary, 8; burglary, 11; bastardy, 3; constructive larceny, 5; disorderly conduct, 246; driving without license, 2; embezzlement, 1; escaped convicts, 4; felony, 4; fraud, 3; fighting in public streets, 78; grand larceny, 31; gambling, 1; insanity, 19; intoxication, 1,100; drunk and disorderly, 257; indecent exposure of person, 3; insulting females in the street, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; miscellaneous misdemeanors, 38; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; petit larceny, 216; pickpockets, 6; passing counterfeit money, 15; perjury, 1; rape, 2; robbery to the first degree, 4; receiving stolen goods, 4; selling liquor without license, 4; selling lottery-tickets, 2; threatening life, 7; violation of City ordinances, 70; vagrancy, 178; violation of Quarantine laws, 3; violation of Sunday laws, 80; violation of Election laws, 4; attempted highway robbery, 1; habitual drunkards, 9; suspicion of larceny, 10; suspicion of burglary, 4; suspicious persons, 5.

During the quarter the force lost 451 days' time—282 by permission, and the balance without.

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—During the past month 290 patients were treated in this institution—males, 125; females, 165.

Diseases—Injuries, 25; minor surgery, 37; nervous, 32; abdomen, 58; skin, 18; rheumatism, 7; eye and ear, 11; abscess, 6; heart, lungs and throat, 42; fevers, 33; vaccinated, 11.

Nativity—United States, 89; Ireland, 178; England, 8; Germany, 15.

Ages—Under 1 year, 13; between 1 and 5, 99; between 5 and 10, 19; between 10 and 30, 116; over 30, 103. 704 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Democratic members of the Brooklyn Common Council—probably in view of the fact that under the Metropolitan Police law they have no patronage to bestow upon their followers—have sent a communication to the Engineer of the Navy Yard, asking him to shore with them a portion of the patronage at his bestowal.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Friday night last found a horse and wagon astray in the Eastern District, and upon examining the wagon they found it contained the property stolen a few nights ago from the Dutch Reformed Church on Bushwick avenue. There is at the Station-House in this Precinct a variety of goods supposed to have been stolen.

A THIEF SECURED.—MRS. CARR, of No. 95 East Thirty-first-street, New-York, on Saturday, while walking in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a purse containing $20, by a colored man named JACOB THOMPSON, who snatched her porte-moonaie from her hand and ran. The lady gave the alarm, and THOMPSON was arrested by Sergeant PRESTON, of the Third Precinct, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, by Justice CORNELL.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO COMMIT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as a conductor of one of the Fulton-avenue cars, Brooklyn, was crossing from Bedford to his residence, near De Kalb-avenue, he was attacked by three men, who demanded his money. The conductor defended himself for some time, when the near approach of another person caused the villains to depart in haste.

ACCIDENT.—The third mate of the ship *Euterpe*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, accidentally shot himself in the right thigh, last Thursday night, inflicting a wound which it is considered endangers his life.

ACCIDENT.—MR JOHN MALADO, of No. 8 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, fell from a Greenwood car Thursday evening and had one of his arms badly crushed under the wheels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 14.

$6,000	N. Y. St. 6's, '61	99	235	Erie Railroad	17
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90	200	do	b30 17⅛
9,000	Ohio State 6s, '68,	96⅛	300	do	16⅞
9,000	do	96	650	do	b30 17
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	100	do	s30 16⅞
2,000	do	94⅛	140	Reading Railr'd	s3 41
500	Virginia 6s	90	600	do	b5 41
1,000	do	89	200	do	b30 41
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	87	500	do	b3 40¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	76	10	do	40⅞
5,000	do	76½	250	do	c 40¾
5,000	do	77	100	do	s5 40⅝
14,000	do	77⅛	100	do	snwk 40⅜
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	94	100	do	s3 40⅜
11,000	do	95	100	do	s3 40⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	100	do	s30 40
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, n.i.	90	15	Sixth-av. Railroad	87
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bds.	90	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
26,000	E. R. 3d m. B. '83,	63	70	do	b30 60
500	Erie R. Bds. '76..	43⅜	10	do	59⅛
2,000	do	44⅜	50	do	b3 59
1,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71	72	440	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 20
8,000	do	92½	10	do	21
1,000	Hod. Riv. R. 3d mt.	52	50	do	20¾
2,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	85	160	do	c 20¾
8,000	do	s30 84	120	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	s3 41⅛
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	32½	45	do	s3 41⅜
200	Union Bank	95	125	do	42
10	Am. Ex. Bank	90	100	do	b30 42⅛
26	Continental Bank	85	110	do	42¼
416	Commonwealth B'k	75	505	Panama R. R.	86
100	Canton Company	78	100	do	86⅛
75	Cl., Col. & C. R. R.	90	100	do	b60 87
25	do	88¾	100	do	b30 86¾
10	do	89	100	do	s3 86⅝
181	Del. & H. Canal Co.	102	100	do	b60 87½
20	do	101½	420	Ill. Cen. R. R.	95⅝
162	do	10..½	250	do	95¾
202	Penn. Coal Co	61	250	do	s10 94
100	Cum. Coal Co	10½	600	do	s3 95
150	do	b3 10¾	181	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
300	do	s3 10	85	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	75⅛
275	do	10¼	100	do	b60 77
100	do	s30 10	50	do	76
450	do	s3 10⅜	50	do	b60 76
50	do	s3 10⅜	50	do	b60 77½
346	P. M. Steamship Co.	67	50	do	76½
320	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 77	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b3 40
350	do	e 77⅛	300	do	39⅜
627	do	s1 77⅛	500	do	s10 39⅜
50	do	s3 77⅛	700	do	39⅝
250	do	77⅜	100	do	b7 39⅞
150	do	s10 77	100	do	39
125	do	s30 76	250	do	b60 40
450	do	s60 75⅞	393	Chic. & R. I. R.	75
100	do	s60 75¾	103	do	s15 75
250	do	s30 76¼	50	do	s60 74
25	do	s7 77	100	do	b60 76¼
60	do	s3 77⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	9¼
350	Hudson R. R. R	18	200	do	9¾
50	do	b60 18¾	32	La Crosse & Mill. R.	8
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	26	310	do	8½
100	Har. R. R. pfd	b30 21	20	do	9¼
20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	s3 110	365	do	11

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Wash. City & Min. Co.	1st m. 10c. Int. add. 3
$4,000 Milwaukie City 7s	Int. add. 52½@53
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 85⅛
$3,000 California State 7s	Int. add. 63
$2,000 Cin., Peru & Chicago R. R.	10c. Int. add. 31½
26 shares La Crosse & Milwaukie R. R	10⅜
40 shares Erie Railroad	16⅜
10 shares Park Bank	84⅛
10 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.	74
20 shares Phenix Insurance Co	106⅛
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	98
5 shares Nassau Bank	75

Also the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

50 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	70⅛
20 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	91
30 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co., $50 each	110
$15,000 by order of Charles Hudson, Receiver—	

All the right, title, and interest of Pascal B. Smith, of, in, and to a bond and mortgage of $15,000 and interest accrued thereon. (See legal notice in *Courier*) 650

The following sale of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning by S. DRAPER:

$5,000 6 ₱ ct. bonds of the City of Memphis	Int. al. 74⅛
$10,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R.R. 8s	Int. ad. 20
$10,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 52
30 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	99
15 shares Park Fire Insurance Co	95
15 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	95⅝
10 shares Bank of New-York	92½

MR. DRAPER, Messrs. E. Ludlow & Co., and Mr. NICOLAY will hold sales of Stocks this day, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale of Messrs. LUDLOW at noon. The others at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	88	50	Harlem Railroad	8¾
1,000	do	88⅛	100	Reading R. R.	s10 38
39,000	Missouri State 6s	77	200	do	s30 38⅛
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	66	100	Mich. Central R'd	68
3,000	do	66⅜	100	do	69
6,000	N. Car. State 6s,	87½	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71
9,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90	55	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	30⅛
7,000	N. Y. State 5s, '60	99⅜	100	do	s30 30
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	99	6	do	29
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '69	102	50	do	29⅛
4,000	Tenn. & Ala. 6s	90	12	Mil. S. & N. I. pref.	s3 42
1,000	Mic. Cen. 6s	80	100	Panama Railroad	86⅜
714	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	370	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	12⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co	61	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	39
100	do	s30 61	100	do	38⅛
100	do	10½	200	do	s10 38
200	do	10½	200	do	38
50	Com. Co	b60 18	50	Chic. & R. I. R'd	s3 75
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77	30	do	74⅜
50	do	s10 76½	60	do	74⅝
100	do	s30 76⅜	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	9⅜
100	Erie Railroad	16	15	do	10
100	Erie R'd	16	20	Ill. Central R. R.	95⅛
100	do	16⅛	17	do	96⅛
100	do	b30 16⅜			

MONDAY, NOV. 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,846,058, against $2,435,919 the week ending Nov. 15 last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous articles, (including Foreign re-exported,) amounted to $2,111,469, against $1,4 3,364 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, principally by the steamer *Persia*, for Liverpool, on Wednesday, in bars and English coin, amounted to $697,649, against $418,567 the same week in 1856. There was also shipped to New-Orleans and Mobile, through the week, $650,000 in American Gold. The income of Specie, to the Banks, through the week, was about as follows:

From Liverpool by the *Arabia*	$1,150,000
Out of Sub Treasury, net disbursements	243,000
From Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West, by express	500,000
Together	$1,943,000

The Bank reserve which stood $16,492,000 on the average of last Monday, the average then being a decidedly rising one, will probably show on their statement, to be made up this afternoon, about eighteen millions of dollars. Some of the Street estimates are even higher, and the probability is that before the close of the present week, with $400,000 to arrive by the *Ariel* from Havre, and $1,170,000 by the *St. Louis* from California, *the Banks will hold* TWENTY MILLIONS *in Specie*, and about eight millions in Country Notes Unemployed; equal to o total reserve of $28,000,000.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year 1857, which we published a few days ago, the total Import entries from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to $198,824,600
Add two weeks in November 5,158,893

Total to date	$203,982,688
Against same time in 1856	191,503,943
Increase to date	$12,478,940

The same tables make the Export clearances from this port from 1st January to the close of October $61,872,000
Add two weeks in November 3,538,374

Total to date	$65,410,374
Against same time in 1856	60,966,205
Decrease to date	$4,575,831

The same tables make the Export of Specie to the 1st November $33,785,000
Add two weeks in November 021,619

Total to date	$34,709,649
Against same time in 1856	33,604,634
Increase to dote	$1,105,015

The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury in this City on Saturday afternoon stood $5,164,883, against $5,407,585 at the close of the previous week.

The Money Market worked quite as satisfactorily through the past week, as the nature of the recent heavy embarrassments would permit. The Banks are discounting with a good degree of liberality, but are compelled to discriminate closely in the paper offered; the main difficulty being the absence of a sufficient infusion of prime short signatures wholly disconnected from the troubles in September and October. The consequence is that money is cheaper on call than on mercantile bills, and even in this way the employment is not equal to the supply. The Foreign Exchanges have ruled below the Specie standard, since Monday last, in consequence of which the shipment of Specie by the *Persia*, which was expected to equal to the amount recently brought in by the same steamer, was reduced to $605,000, and the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday took only $18,000 Exchange on London closed 107@107¼, sixty days. Paris, 5.35@5.25. On the other hand, the Domestic Exchanges have very much improved in favor of collections from the interior, and from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati the advices are that Gold is offering in greater abundance, necessarily reducing the Exchange on New-York. We quote Philadelphia 97½@97¾; Baltimore, 96@96¾; Ohio, 94@95; New-England, 99¼@99¾; New-Orleans, par@101; Gold, 100¾@100¾. Discounts at Bank 7 ₱ cent.; on the street, irregular, 9@18 ₱ cent.; very select paper scarce; Loans on demand, approved Stock collateral, 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Associated Banks of the City met on Saturday afternoon and promptly extended the notice of the change of arrangement with the Country Banks of New-York to Thursday, 19th inst. This was rendered proper and desirable, as well from the shortness of the previous notice for this day, as from the interruption to the mails to the Western and Northern sections of the State by the rain-storm of last week. As it is, nearly a third of the banks in the country have been heard from, with the most favorable responses to the new arrangement, a good many of them volunteering to retire part or the whole of their own accumulated notes, as soon as assorted at the Metropolitan Bank, without availing of the offer of time at six per cent. interest after 1st December. The Association are to have another meeting on Wednesday afternoon, to know the sum total of the Notes Unemployed, and to discuss the mode of using and distributing the Metropolitan Certificates, which will represent these Notes after 1st December. The public, from and after Thursday morning, will return to the old distinction between the Country circulation and City funds, of depositing one day in advance of their conversion at one-quarter of one per cent. discount as allowed by law, and we understand that the Metropolitan Bank at the meeting on Saturday intimated that it would be prepared by Thursday to convert on nearly the whole of this circulation, as received in the daily ordinary transactions at bank after that day. The final disposition of the certificate question will probably be made in accordance with the convenience of all the City Associates, and we have little doubt that the whole country arrangement will be made to contribute to an early, simultaneous and every way satisfactory return to specie payments in form, as indeed they already exist in effect—the difference in gold, when required in larger sums than are now paid out at the counter of most of the banks, being less than one ₱ cent. And it affords us satisfaction to add, after the disposition evinced to the contrary in one or two quarters last week, that at the meeting on Saturday, the purpose of united and cordial action on the subject was generally avowed. The President of the Bank of Commerce stated that in the resolution adopted by his board on Tuesday, the intention was not to separate from the other City banks. After the equitable and satisfactory arrangement of the reserve of country notes, as it will stand on the 1st December, the Association will be left free to determine the question of the *time* and manner of falling quietly into full specie payments, without disturbance to the money market and with reference to the consideration due to their own dealers and the general state of the exchanges, foreign and domestic. The public evince no other anxiety on the subject than for unanimity of action. The fact of suspension is scarcely noticed now, and the change to resumption, whenever made, ought not to be felt by the business community. And we cannot forbear to add that the whole question, as now presented in conjunction with the present and rapidly-increasing strength of the banks toward their bill-holders and depositors, is the best proof that the stoppage of payment ought not to have occurred and might have been averted, and that without breaking down so many of the merchants, had wiser counsels and bolder action been adopted after the first blow to confidence at the close of August. Even at a later date, when the remedy was most respectfully and urgently proposed, the recognition of the country circulation at par, as subsequently adopted, would have spared the last dishonor, though unquestionably a timely expansion to the merchants of eight or ten millions instead of a contraction of twenty-five, would have anticipated this remedy, besides saving to the City banks the largest portion of the mercantile debt now in suspense. The difficulty being one simply of confidence, and not of adverse exchange with Europe, (the first million or two curtailed on the discount column being all sufficient to set right the accidental demand for Gold made by England on account of her Indian troubles) no aggravation could have been greater, or less justifiable, than the cruel as well as unwise and inadequate policy of *destroying the merchants to save the banks!*

The Stock Exchange showed renewed strength through nearly the entire week, even before the receipt of the financial accounts from Europe by the steamer *Arabia*. After the arrival of that steamer on Friday morning, the market became quite buoyant and excited; prices advanced rapidly, and a very heavy business resulted on Saturday, as will be seen on reference to the foregoing list of sales. In the afternoon, the bids were less spirited at the opening of the Second Board, and prices yielded a fraction on some of the Railways. But after the printed list, the market turned upward again, and the last price for New-York Central, a sort of barometer of the market at present, was 77¼ ₱ cent. option of the seller to deliver in ten days. The following is the general

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
New-York Central	65¾@66	76 @76¾	77¼@77¼
Erie	13¾@13	14 @14¼	17 @16¾
Illinois Ceotral	81 @80½	86 @87	95¾@95¾
Ill. Ceot. Bonds	68½@68¾	77 @77½	85 @85¾
Reading	30½@30	35 @36	40¾@39¾
Toledo	27¾@27¾	33¼@33¾	40 @39
Galena	65 @64	69¼@69½	76¾@77
Rock Island	66 @65¾	71 @71¼	75 @74¾
Panama	72 @72¼	77 @77¾	86¼@85¾
Delaware	94½@94	98 @98¼	102 @102¾
Missouri Sixes	69 @68¾	72½@72½	77¼@77
Virginia Sixes	79 @78¾	84 @84¼	89 @88¾

There was also a large advance in Tennessee, California, and North Carolina State Stocks, and in the bonds of the New-York Central and Erie Roads. The sales were to a heavy amount in the six per cents of the Central, and in the third mortgage of the Erie Road, both at an advance of about 18@20 ₱ cent. on the lowest rates in October. The general market left off firm.

A plan is in circulation to disembarrass the finances of the Wabash Valley Road. The first and second mortgages are to be kept intact. The holders of the first are asked to fund Iwelve months interest—the Coupons of August, 1857, and February, 1858—and the holders of the second, eighteen months interest—May and August, 1857, and May, 1858—all the Coupons to be held in trust for the security of the new Scrip, three to seven years to run. Then the holders of the Real Estate Bonds are to surrender for 50 ₱ cent. in Consolidated Stock; the Income bondholders to surrender for 40 ₱ cent. in Sunk Stock; and the common stockholders to surrender for 25 ₱ cent. in Sunk Stock. The floating debt to be funded in a preferred 7 ₱ cent. Stock. Provision is made for foreclosure under the second mortgage, if general consent is not had to the proposition, the second mortgagees agreeing to constitute a consolidated property, subject, of course, to the original first lien, to be participated in by all who *do* agree to the foregoing proposition. Mr. BOODY, the President of the Road, and Mr. SAGE, of Troy, have the subscription in charge at present, after receiving the sanction of the Board of Directors at Toledo. Further information, and a copy of the programme, may be had at the office of the President, No. 54 William-street, near Pine.

The Associated Press were successful on Saturday evening in obtaining a telegraphic summary of the news by the *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton, to 4th October. The steamer was intercepted by our news schooner off St. Johns, Newfoundland. The accounts are four days later than by the *Arabia*. They advise a fraction off the price of the English Funds. Cotton about the same, and Wheat in improved request. The London money market continued stringent. Dates from this side to Wednesday, 21st of October, had been received out by the *Niagara* from Boston. The advices hence by that opportunity were that Stocks had lost part of the buoyancy of the previous week, and Exchange was 100@103 ₱ cent. This quotation no doubt induced the further shipment of Gold by the *Ariel*, and it is not improbable that other moderate parcels will follow, until the arrival out of the *Baltic* of the 31st of October.

We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE B. SATTERTHWAITE, Insurance Stock Broker, Pine and William streets, for the following report of actual sales of Fire Shares for the past fortnight. They are reliable:

Ætna Fire	92½	Howard	140
American	75	Jersey City	100
Astor	100	Knickerbocker	120
Beekman	100	Lamar	85
Bowery	140	Lenox	90
Brevoort	75	Lorillard	112½
Broadway	110	Manhattan	120
Brooklyn	118	Market	100
City	140	Mechs.' and Traders'	115
Clinton	98½	Mercantile	101
Columbia	82¾	Metropolitan	80
Commercial	90	N. Amsterdam	100½
Commonwealth	85	New World	80
Continental	100	N. Y. Equitable	125
Corn Exchange	107	N. Y. Fire & Marine	125
East River	75	Niagara	115½
Empire City	105	North American	100
Excelsior	100	Park	95
Exchange	82½	Phenix	107
Fulton	100	People's	80½
Greenwich	122	Relief	105
Grocers'	100	Republic	100
Hanover	90	St. Nicholas	55
Harmony	80	Stuyvesant	87
Home	115	Williamsburg City	100

The Philadelphia Money Market.

The most cheering feature of the news here is the arrival of one million one hundred thousand dollars in coin. At the best of this favorable foreign news, for to the stock operators will insist on calling it, we have information of the arrival of the *St. Louis* at Hanover on the 19th inst. for New-York, with gold on board from California, to the amount of $1,300,000, making an addition to our present stock of coin of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. The effect of this information on the stock market told more sensibly on prices than on the amount of business which was not increased.

Money is manifestly easier, though there is as yet little demand for it from the operations of legitimate business. Good paper can be placed at 1½@2 ₱ cent. a month, and much lower rates are predicted for next Spring—even below the legal rate of interest.

We understand there has been a meeting of the creditors of JOSEPH RIPKA, to whom a full statement of the liabilities and assets of the house was submitted. The creditors appointed a Committee from among their number, which, after examination, reported in favor of settlement at the rate of seventy-five cents in the dollar, payable annually, with interest, in six equal parts. Most of the creditors, we understand, are content with this arrangement. Should it be acceded to, Mr. R., who has long been considered among our most liberal and enterprising citizens, will soon put his mills and factories in operation, to the relief of several hundred work people, who are now in comparative idleness.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 31,468.18 tons; by canal, 35,681.00—for the week, 70,164.18 tons. Total by railroad, 1,592,811.01, against 1,954,235.13 tons; do. by canal, 1,088,849.14, against 1,004 920.07 tons to same period last year; showing a loss by railroad of 371,425 tons, and a gain of 83,930 tons by canal. The shipments this week exceed those of last week 10,160 tons, and the demand continues brisk for prepared coal, both white and red ash. Prices remain without change, but firm. The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—Railroad	40,994	31,468
Schuylkill—Canal	2,760	35,681
Lehigh—Railroad	6,216	8,176
Lehigh—Canal	3,076	22,845
Delaware and Hudson Canal	16,105	16,241
Pennsylvania Coal Co	21,803	11,041
Scranton, South	6,830	3,411
Total	155,103	131,871

The loss this week, compared with last year, is only 23,232 tons, from the above regions.

We append the aggregate loss and gain, from the different regions

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1923 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Details of News by the City of Washington.

Financial Affairs in England More Unfavorable.

THE FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE GREAT EASTERN.

Official History of the Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

The screw steamship *City of Washington* from Liverpool, at noon, on Wednesday, tha 4th of November, arrived nt this port yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the same day that the *Ariel* left Southampton.

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, the absorption of Consols by the public steadily continued, and the closing price for the day was 90¼. A very active demand for money was exhibited, and 6 per cent. was freely offered for loans on stocks without success. Gold was withdrawn from the Bank in considerable sums. The range of Consols during the month of October was as much as 4 per cant. Monday, being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, was kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange. Consols, however, were nominally quoted at 89¾@90, the heaviness being attributed to the unsatisfactory nature of tho news from America by the *Niagara*. In the discount market the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated st a fraction below the Bank minimum rate.

The following is the specie list of the *City of Washington*:

Boyer & Barclay.. ..	£200	Gordon, Talbot & Co..	£2,000
Roosen, Graves & Co...	2,000	J. M. Harper, of Phila.	300
J. F. Cunningham.....	300	G. Von Hoffman & Co.	2,000
J. G. Dale.....	2,000	G. Von Baur & Co....	1,000
H. W. Gais.....	1,600	Order	2,200

The shipment of specie (silver) to the East by the steamer of the 4th, was ascertained to be £956,846.

The failure of WINTERHOFF, PIPER & Co., of Hamburg, is announced, with liabilities estimated at 1,500,000 marks banco.

On Tuesday the 3d, the market for Consols was heavy, and the closing quotation was 89¾@89¾ for Money and account. The Discount Market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be obtained, on the Stock Exchange, although at the Bank there was no diminution in the pressure, Over £200,000 in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday, and an apprahension prevailed, that a further rise in the rate of discount to 9 ₰ cent. would be the consequence.

Mr. JAMES MORRISON, one of the wealthiest of the "merchent princes" of London, is dead. Tha value of his property is estimated at nearly four million pounds sterling, a considerable portion of which is invested in sound securities in the United States.

The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase in the employment of all kinds af vessels, except American, the business of the latter having been affected by the commencement of the panic.

The Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, in addressing a congregation at Kilkenny, is said to have "earnestly entreated the people, if they could by any possibility remain in Ireland, not to think of emigrating, as it was almost incredible the misery and wretchedness he conatantly witnessed among the unfortunate Irish emigrants."

A statement has gone forth that the screw steamship *Hydaspes* had been lost on the way to India with troops, but aa neither the Admiralty nor the owners of the vessel had received any such intelligence, it was believed to be without foundation.

The Liverpool *Albion* saye:

"The bombardment of Greytown is a subject painful to the reflection of all right-minded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, K. C. B., sailed for America in the *Arabia*. It is understood that he is intrusted with full powers to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also the other vexed questions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment, Lord PALMERSTON has selected a Minister not connected with his own political party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American citizen. Sir W. G. OUSELEY is a gentleman who has acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and pacificator, and as he is also a personal friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, our brethren in America cannot fail to see that Great Britain approaches a settlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most conciliatory agency."

It is stated that as the bark *John W. Brookman*, of and for New-York, was leaving Sunderland, a serious misunderstanding prevailed on board between the Captain and the crew, because the latter complained that the vessel waa not fully manned. One man had been felled with an axe, and the position of affairs was such that measures had been taken to intercept the vessel.

The death of General CAVAIGNAC was the most important topic in France. The event took place while he was out shooting, on the 28 ultimo, near Tours. The General was in the act of raising his gun to his shoulder, when he felt a weakness suddenly creep over him, and he had scarcely time to hand his gun to an attendant, who stood by, when he fell to the earth and expired. He had just completed his 55th year. His widow forthwith proceeded to Paris with tha remains.

The funeral obseqnies of the General took place on Saturday, the 31st, in the church of St. Louis d'Antin. All was conducted with order and regularity, although the streets through which the procession to the cemetery of Montmartre passed were crowded, and about 15,000 people followed the hearse to the gates of the cemetery. Quite a large body of troops took part in the proceedings, and many prominent Republicans, and literary and political celebrities were present. The procession contained far less of the Democratic element than was expected. An Imperial carriage was looked for in the train, but none were there. As the hearse passed along, every hat was raised, and the spectators often remained bareheaded nntil it was out of sight. No address was spoken over the tomh, but the soldiers paid the usual military honors.

The regret felt at the death of the General is described as deep and universal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* saye that friendly negotiations have taken place lately between certain great Continental powers, regarding the reduction of their respective armies. The Government of France will certainly economize in this important item of public expenditnre, and the Emperor of Austria, according to late dispatches from Vienna, has agreed to a reduction of his military expenditure.

In Paris, on the 3d, the Funds closed at 66.90 for money.

The Belgian Ministers tendered their resignations on the 31st nlt.; but until the meeting of the Chambers they would hold their offices *ad interim*. The Chambers open on the 10th inst.

The inundations in Piedmont were subsiding. The damage done was great, and the populace were suffering much from the visitation.

The Official *Gazette* of Vienna announces the imposition of a tax of one krentzer upon newspapers. The impost is to apply to foreign as well as local journals.

It is stated that the plan proposed by the Minister of Finance for ameliorating the financial situation of Austria, is either that a large reduction of the army shall be made, or that the direct taxes shall be considerably increased.

According to a Paris letter in the new Prussian *Gazette*, in June last, a convention was entered into between the Austrian and British Governments to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the friendly services of Great Britain. The authority for this is not very reliable.

The German intention of interfering in the Danish-Holstein affairs is said to have caused considerable sensation in Denmark and Sweden. The official organ of the Swedish Government taxes the Germans with a desire to possess themselvas of the Duchies, by means of unjust interference with Danish rights.

An energetic debate, on the subject of liberty of conscience, was being carried on in the Chambers of the Swedish Diet.

After seven days' debate, the Religious Liberty Bill was rejected.

Telegraphic communication by submarine cable, between Sardinia and Algeria, had been established. The contractors were about to lay the esbles between Cagliari and Malta, and between Malta and Corfu; and, with good weather, it was hoped the operations might be completed in a fortnight.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"By news from the Circassian Coast, we learn that a blockade is established thare by means of Russian vessels. A few days ago the fourth corvette from the Baltic passed through these straits on her way to the Euxine. Then again, in Nicolaieff, they are completing a ship pierced for 120 guns, and it is said that the keels of similar ships are on the stocks."

The Paris *Pays* says:

"We have private intelligence from Hong Kong to Sept. 8 The Viceroy YEH was expected at Canton about the 15th, on his return from Pekin. The Emperor had conferred upon him the title of Heu-tzy-pank, which means, Lieutenant of his person. Thia is a rank which is never given except to princes of the Imperial family when on a mission. It is said that YEH has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton, and is authorized, in default of compliance, to make an official declaration of war against England."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 3.

This being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed, and it was kept as a holyday at the Stock Exchange. There were consequently no regular transactions in the public funds, but on 'Change Consols, which left off on Saturday at 90¼, were nominally quoted 89¾@90, and there were buyers at 90 at the close. The heaviness was attributable to the news from America showing that the recovery described by the previous mail had been only partially maintained.

In the discount market to-day the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills ware negotiated at a fraction below the Bank *minimum*. The payments falling due on the 4th are not unusually large, and in London there is every appearance that they will be well met.

The corn market was quiet this morning at the rates of Monday last.

The final price of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. for money and the present account, showing a decline of an eighth. The approach of the settlement has caused a full demand for loans, and applications have been numerous at the Bank of France.

The drain of gold to the continent continues, and about £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon* on the 4th is £956,846. Of this sum £150 is for Alexandria, £500 for the Mauritius, £859,316 for India and Ceylon, and £96,880 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole of it is silver, the gold amounting to £12,152 only.

Some acceptances were returned this afternoon of Messrs. R. WILSON, HALLETT & Co., of Liverpool, the correspondents of Messrs. ROSS, HALLETT & Co., of New-York. The engagements of the firm are believed to be large, but it is hoped such difficulties as have arisen may be but temporary.

The private letters from New-York to-day do not describe any material variation, but they reach only to the 20th of October, while the accounts by telegraph and Halifax are to the 22d, and report a considerable decline in all sorts of securities. This adverse movement appears to have been caused by the arrival of the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 10th of October with the news of the first advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, which occurred on the 8th, and was from 5½@6 ₰ cent. The further advance to 7 ₰ cent. would be announced by the next packets—the *Baltic* and the *Persia*; but, as these took out £313,000 in gold, it will probably be found they have assisted to restore confidence. The disappointment with regard to the rapidity of the anticipated rebound seems to have arisen from the conduct of the banks, who, in resorting to suspension, have withheld one of the chief benefits looked for from it—namely, a partial restoration of the note circulation, which, in their efforts to save themselves, they had contracted to an amount far below the requirements of the country for its current trade. Hence the only advantage at present felt was from the arrangement entered into by all the banks throughout the State to receive each other's notes at par, subject to the regulations of the Clearing-House. This, however, was an immense gain, since it would enable produce to be sent and remittances to be made from point to point. The fear which has restrained the banks from granting increased accommodation seems to have been from the absence of any positive power on the part of the Governor or Legislature of the State to legalize their continued suspension. The people of New-York, when they agreed to the amended constitution of 1846, wanted confidence apparently in their own financial sobriety, and tied themselves down by a clause which now, at the time of emergency, deprives them of independent action. This clause was that the Legislature should not sanction, either directly or indirectly, under any circumstances, a suspension of specie payments. A more dangerous proviso could not have been framed. Any country that permits a paper currency to exist, and deprives itself of the power of making it a legal tender whenever extraordinary circumstances may seem to call for such a measure, must always be in a condition of peril. During the French revolution of 1848 it was the exercise of this power by the Government that averted a financial convulsion; and in cases of panic it must ever constitute the sole safeguard of the community. Unless banks are supposed to lock up all their customers' cash and never make the slightest use of it, they cannot be exempt from the consequences of a popular mania, and a bank that continues paying after it has become clear that an indiscriminate run is established actually gives a preference to the very persons whose insanity is creating the evil. If the State of New-York wishes to establish a sound paper circulation we may hope to see it adopt Sir ROWLAND PEEL'S Act as a model, reserving to itself, as has been the case in England, the right of a free community to deal, through its representatives, with any exigency that may afterwards happen.

At Hamburg the rate of discount remains at 8% ₰ cent. The cause of the recent advance was the purchase of £60,600 in silver on the London account.

From the London Post, (City Article,) Nov. 3.

The American intelligence brought by the *Niagara* has been less favorably construed than that previously received, and such business as has been transacted in the funds has been at lower prices than on Saturday, Consols having been dealt in at 89¾@89¾, showing a decline of fully ¼ ₰ cent. on the current price at the end of last week. Foreign stocks and railway shares have attracted but little notice, and no change in the quotations can be reported.

Money has been in active demand to-day, the preparations rendered necessary by the approach of the 4th of the month having increased the demand in all quarters. Some anxiety is felt with regard to the future policy of the Bank of England, as, notwithstanding the enormously high value of money, *scarcely any check has been given to the withdrawal of gold from the Bank, whether for export to the Continent or to the United States.* The rate of Exchange at New-York had become steadier, but it is still at a point which will attract specie shipments from this country, and probably to a greater extent than previously, when the rate offered a larger amount of profit, as it is felt that the security is now less open to objection than previously to the suspension of specie payments by the greater number of the Banks throughout the country. In this view the intelligence is unfavorable as regards the probable efflux of gold; but, upon the the whole, the advices from the United States must be looked upon as indicative of rapid improvement in the commercial and monetary world on that side of the Atlantic.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 4.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 7 ₰ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.25 ₰ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₰ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths ₰ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 ₰ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4¼ ₰ £1 sterling. Standard gold, at the English Mint price, is therefore about 1-10th ₰ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London, for bills at 60 days' sight, varies from par to about 105 ₰ cent., according to the class of the bills. These prices being below the Mint par between the two countries, there is at present an advantage in sending gold from here, as compared with drawing bills from America.

The recent rapid rise seems rather to have checked the investments of the public, and the funds have experienced a reaction of a half per cent. from the closing prices of Saturday. The first transactions in Consols for money this morning were at 89¾@90¾, and they gradually declined to 89¼@¾ for money, and 90¼@¾ for the 7th December. Notwithstanding the general heaviness loans on stock were more freely obtainable, the rate being at from 5@6 ₰ cent. At the Bank and in the discount-market there was a very full demand, but the payments falling due tomorrow, the 4th of the month, are expected to be well met. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; Reduced, 88¾@⅞; New Three ₰ Cents., 88⅞@89; Indian Stock, 210@212; India Bonds, 50s.@40s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 15s.@10s. discount.

Foreign Stocks have been actively dealt in, but greater depression exists. Turkish closed fully ⅜ ₰ cent. lower than on Saturday. Brazilian Five ₰ Cents., 1829 and 1839, were negotiated at 99⅜; Chilian Six ₰ Cents., 103 and 102; Grenada Deferred, 5¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ₰ Cents. for the account, 75⅜, 76¼, ⅜, 77 and 75½; Portuguese, 43½; Russian Five ₰ Cents., 106; Sardinian, 89¾, 90, and 89¼; Spanish, 40⅜; do., Certificates, 5¼; Turkish Six ₰ Cents. for the account, 88¾, ⅜, and ½; do., Four ₰ Cents. Guaranteed, 98¼; for the account, 98 and 97⅞; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half ₰ Cents., 64.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

The final quotations of the French Three ₰ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 90c. for money and 67f. 20c. for the new account at the end of the month, showing a decline of an eighth.

About £60,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from tha Bank to-day for exportation to the Continent. Sovereigns also are taken for America and elsewhere, and if the movement should continue, without some large arrivals from Australia, an advance of the Bank rate of discount to 9 ₰ cent. must be regarded as not altogether improbable.

The *Ariel*, from Southampton to-morrow, is expected to take out about £40,000 in gold from this country, in additiou to any amount she may have on French account. The *City of Glasgow*, from Liverpool, will also most likely have a small sum.

The *North British Daily Mail* states:

"We regret to announce that a rumor prevails that the old and respected firms of Messrs. ANDREW SZEWART & Co., of Greenock, have been obliged to suspend payment, in consequence of difficulties arising out of the commercial state of affairs on tha other side of the Atlantic. We have not heard the amount of liabilities, but hope a speedy arrangement may be yet effected."

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester and in the manufacturing districts generally is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise. Tha apprehension of further banking difficulties has greatly subsided, and the stoppage of the Borough Bank has been followed by much less excitement than might have been feared, looking at the large amount of its deposits and general liabilities. From the system of management which, it is alleged, will be developed whenever a full inquiry is made by the shareholders, it will probably be found that the fact of the extinction of this institution, if it had happened at a time free from a tendency to alarm, could not have been regarded as a public misfortune. The course of the Bank of England in connection with the attempt made to sustain it is admitted on all sides to have been perfectly clear and strictly in accordance with sound principle. The terms on which aid would be granted were distinctly stated, and were never varied; but it seems that the parties negotiating on behalf of the Borough Bank were too sanguine as to their ability to comply with them.

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.

From the Banner of Ulster, Nov. 1.

There has been no change in the ordinary aspect of this manufacture for the week. In the present state of affairs beyond the Atlantic, activity could not be expected, nor has the home-trade been marked by the usual stir of the Autumn season. Stocks accumulate largely in several of the more extensive houses. Sanguine merchants feel a hope that the panic is nearly over, and that the feverish condition of finance in the Northern States will speedily abate. In the meantime the usual activity prevails at our seats of finish, and the spread-grounds of bleachfields are very widely covered with goods in process of whitening. Brown markets were largely supplied with webs for the last ten days. Tullymena, the leading place of public sale, was dull on Saturday, and large quantities of goods were left over. Prices, however, did not recede. Armagh, on Tuesday, was quiet, and Lurgan, on Thursday, equally inactive. Power-loom goods begin to bulk largely. Yarns show no turn. Sales have been inactive, and for low wefts less money has been accepted. The general rule of the market, however, is firmness. Flax has been taken pretty freely, and, in the face of adverse reports about finished goods and dull transactions in yarns, the raw material holds a firm place as to prices.

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN REVULSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Observer.

It would, perhaps, be too much to say that the present financial crisis is equal to that of 1847, although, in a great measure, it resembles it. The real difference is, that whilst in 1847 our financial difficulties were produced by inordinate speculation at home and by overtrading abroad, in the present instance it is produced by the speculations of our continental and transatlantic brethren. In 1847 we saw firm after firm, which, previous to that period, were considered almost "as safe as the bank," tumbling to pieces, and the result was a general panic. But still, such was the general soundness of our commerce, that not a single Bank was obliged to stop payment, although there were several who were regarded as being in a very ticklish position. The panic of 1847 may, therefore, be favorably compared with the panic now in operation in America. In that country, with one or two exceptions, the whole of the Banks have stopped, or rather have refused to pay specie. This is, by the majority of persons, regarded as sound policy, and as the only means of preventing absolute ruin. But the consequence to this country cannot fail to be very disastrous. When the enormous amount of our commercial transactions with America, the almost fabulous amounts of our exports to that country, come to be considered, our manufacturers must be expected to suffer severely. The long list of failures that is brought by every mail is enough to frighten even the most prosperous firms, and, as a consequence, numerous failures may confidently be expected, so intimate are the connections between firms in Boston and New-York on the one hand, and Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast on the other.

Nor will the embarrassments be exclusively confined to the American trade. The present high rates of money must produce embarrassments among smaller houses in other departments, and the pressure is at this moment being most unmistakably felt in the textile manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Nottingham, and in the hardware districts of Birmingham and Sheffield. In fact, all branches of trade must be large sufferers, and, as a consequence, the working classes cannot but feel the effects of the general depression during the next few months. Such is now the distrust that naturally exists, that few of our manufacturers care to consign their goods to firms in America, who, for aught they know, may next day stop payment. To carry on the manufacture of goods for which there will really be no market for the next six months, would be suicidal folly; and yet for manufacturers to close their mills is almost equally disastrous, as they cannot afford to allow their capital to remain idle. Of the two evils, however, the latter is evidently the least. But, although the prospect for the next few months is gloomy enough, yet there are strong grounds of hope for the future, especially as regards this country. Had payments still continued to be made in specie, a very large amount of the precious metals would have been drained from England, attracted by their high prices. The present high rate of interest in this country, together with the non-specie payment in America, will, however, pretty nearly put a stop to this, because our capitalists will prefer taking 7 ₰ cent. for their money at call, than running the risk of sending it to America. But, although there will not be that drain that was anticipated some three weeks since, *yet we must be prepared to see a certain amount of English capital finding its way to America*, owing to the great depreciation of almost all the really good securities, some of them having fallen as much as 50 ₰ cent. These offer very alluring baits and cannot fail to attract many of those who have any spare capital. As yet it is satisfactory to find that so few houses in this country have succumbed, and that only one bank has up to this time, been compelled to stop payment, although a certain amount of uneasiness is felt with respect to one or two others. The present high rate of discount would, at first sight, lead many persons to believe that these were the most prosperous times for the banks; but they lose sight of the fact that in order to realize these large profits they are compelled to run great risks, inasmuch as the paper, which in prosperous times would be considered as safe as a bank-note, may now at any moment become almost valueless, and this not from any fault of our own merchants, but from the misfortunes of those on the other side of the water. The banks, therefore, are obliged to use every possible precaution; but even then they cannot hope to come off scatheless, because several of them are known to hold a considerable amount of American paper.

There is also this additional cause for fear for some of our banks, especially in the metropolis. During the last two or three years the competition amongst the banks has been very great. The high rate of dividend which many of the old banks paid called several new banks into existence, and, in order to keep up their business to their old standard, the old banks have been compelled to enlarge their sphere of operations, and to run greater risks. At the same time the commercial public may be pretty well satisfied that, supposing any great pressure was to fall upon one of the London banks, the others would do all in their power to assist it; because, if once a feeling of insecurity were to arise, it would be impossible to say where it would stop. In the midst of all this trouble and uncertainty, however, we have the inestimable blessing of food at a cheap price. Wheat is now lower than it has been for the last five years, and there is every probability of its being still lower. Meat is also falling, and these two circumstances will do much to alleviate the misery which the financial crisis would otherwise infallibly have produced.

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN REVULSION IN FRANCE.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The French houses in commercial relations with the United States watch with intense anxiety tha course of the financial crisis in that country. They are aware of the difficulties they will have to encounter; they dispatched goods for which they themselves have entered into engagements in the full confidence of returns which cannot be realised so long as the American banks do not resume their payments in cash. Yet, if we are to believe what we are told, the effect will not be so severely felt on French trade as is supposed. The majority of the houses that will lose by the American failures are wealthy, and in a position to meet the crisis. Some have already taken precautions against loss, and also to secure the payment of their advances. They have also sent orders to their agents in the United States to accept payment in paper, and to lay it out in the purchase of corn, cotton, and sugar, for which a ready demand will be found in the markets of Europe.

The retail trade of Paris has declined during the past week in most branches. The sale of goods has not yet become as active in the fancy shops as is usual at this season of the year, owing, most probably, to the mildness of the temperature, and the cold must first set in in earnest before Winter purchases are made. The activity observable in the magazines during the month of September and the early part of October has died away; the difficulty experienced in the negotiation of commercial paper has obliged the manufacturers to narrow their credit operations, and in several instances to refuse considerable orders for which payment was fixed at too long a date. The slight advance which has taken place for the last eight days in corn has been succeeded by a general decline. The offers are not solely the natural result of the abundance of the last harvest and the accumulation of stocks. Many holders of grain and flour have decided on disposing of their stocks for the simple reason that they are pressed for money.

ORIGIN OF THE MONETARY DISTURBANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Herald.

Our own belief is, that the American monetary crisis is the natural, the inevitable result, of causes that have been in operation for a considerable period—of causes very clearly recognized by observant and thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic. The financial difficulty with which America is now struggling has admittedly grown out of a spirit of overtrading and excessive expenditure in the construction of unproductive railways, accompanied by an inordinate amount of speculation in the latter class of securities—causes, in their turn, referable partly to the gold discoveries of California, but chiefly to the almost unlimited issue of paper money and bank credit. There are in America 24,000 miles of railway, or about three times the extent of railways open in these countries, of which 4,000 miles have been constructed within the last year or two. These lines—as, for example, the Burlington and Chicago—have been paying from 7 and 8, and even 20 per cent., and were held up in this country as proofs of the superior railway administration of our transatlantic friends. The total exports of the United States for 1856 amounted to £65,400,000, whereas the total exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, are valued at £90,740,286, showing an increase in a few months of more than £25,000,000. It is true the declared imports for the same period are set down at £90,222,535, showing a nominal trade balance in favor of the States. The trade with Canada alone has during the past three years, or since the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, been increasing at the rate of £2,000,000 a year; but this increase is trifling compared with the sudden expansion of the trade with Europe, and especially with France. We have said that the stimulus communicated by the gold discoveries in California gave birth to that reckless and prodigal spirit which has resulted at length in extensive financial embarrassment; but it is remarkable that for the past two years the exports of gold from the United States to Europe have considerably exceeded the arrivals from California.

In 1855 the shipments exceeded the receipts by £677,656, and in 1856 this adverse balance had increased to £1,890,000. With these facts and figures before us it is not difficult to see that the foreign trade of the United States has of late been of a spasmodic for endurance, and that their domestic enterprises were marked by the same characteristics. The banks held vast quantities of railway securities, and they had the power of issuing any amount of paper; it was therefore their interest to keep these schemes afloat, and as they had the means of effecting this at their disposal they continued to do so till the bubbles burst one after another. There was accommodation to be had for the asking, and the general wealth and prosperity appeared to the unreflecting crowd to be absolutely inexhaustible. The golden dream has been rudely dispelled. A few designing men took advantage of a particular season in the money market to run down the price of certain railway securities, which have since acquired some notoriety in connection with this crisis—the Michigan Southern, and the Ohio Life and Trust Stocks: they succeeded in depressing the securities in question, but they overreached themselves, and brought down the concerns bodily. The loss involved in these failures was some $2,000,000, but the system of commercial credit by which they and many kindred schemes were sustained being essentially unsound, a slight shock was sufficient to prostrate the entire edifice, which had been reared on a fictitious capital, and to bring about the panic which we witness across the Atlantic. It is a state of affairs by no means uncommon in commercial countries, and it cannot have taken by surprise those who have watched with ordinary attention the progress of events in America for the last few months. The extent of the mischief was hardly, however, anticipated by those best acquainted with American finances. When the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks had suspended, as a "measure of self-defence," the New-York Bankers met together, and declared that the Banking-houses in the latter city were perfectly secure, and even attempted to put such a pressure upon the re-establishments of Philadelphia and of Boston as would force them to resume or to continue cash payments; but the Banks of New-York have themselves, within the last fortnight, succumbed, and although they promise an early return to specie payments, it is safer to trust to the further development of the crisis than to any such assurances. The dimensions of the panic embrace now most of the great centres of commerce in the Union. Already well-known houses are going in all directions, and as many as 50,000 laborers and operatives are thrown out of employment in the City of New-York alone.

The Attempted Launch of the Great Eastern.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

Yesterday morning the first attempt was made to lower this colossal steamship at Millwall into the river. It was the first attempt, and only an attempt, for from one cause and another the effort to move her beyond a few feet totally failed, and the gigantic vessel, which ere this should have been a "monster of the deep," remains as firm, if not firmer than ever upon the river's bank.

For another month at least, if not for a longer period, the launch has been postponed, and the 21st December has been fixed as the earliest period on which the next effort can be made. Owing to the uncertainty which appeared to prevail even in the minds of those most intimately connected with the Company as to the day when the attempt to lower the ship was to be made, the public were most unsettled in their notions, and up to Monday it was generally believed that the launch was not to take place for some time.

THE SPECTATORS.

The attendance, therefore, of the usual sightseers, which one always meets at such exhibitions in the metropolis, was very limited, and with a few notable exceptions, the assembly to witness the procedings seemed chiefly belonging to the working classes. There was rather a strong muster of engineers and scientific gentlemen, not only from all parts of England, but even from France, Germany, America, and Russia, but of mere fashionable men, or members of the aristocracy, the number was extremely limited. The Count DE PARIS with the Duke D'AUMALE and several French gentlemen were early on the ground, and watched every movement in the day's proceedings with the deepest interest. The Siamese ambassadors, with a numerous retinue, were also present, and for a time drew off attention even from the mountainous vessel which seemed to shut in the whole yard. The principal personage among these rather remarkable foreigners was attired in a gorgeous robe of cloth of gold, but the dress of most of the *attachés* to the embassy was extremely simple, being for the most part composed of common printed cottons. All of them smoked and chattered incessantly, and appeared far from being indifferent to the observation they excited among the spectators. So gratified, indeed, did they seem by it that the attention which they paid to the proceedings of the day was quite subordinate to their efforts to display themselves to a British public with advantage and effect. Consequently their first appearance was attended with considerable *eclat* and success. All the houses in the neighborhood which commanded a good view into the yard were surmounted with a scaffolding for the accommodation of the throng of visitors who were expected on this occasion to overrun the Isle of Dogs, but who, nevertheless, it was evident, for the most part infinitely preferred staying away. At all events, the wide expense of planks and boards was almost wholly untenanted throughout the day, which certainly in many cases was a source of comfort to the lookers-on, for some of the seats were but ill calculated to support the weight of half the people they vaunted to accommodate. The influx of pedestrians who stood in all the streets around the yard with their eyes intently fixed upon the vessel was very great. So also steamboats and wherries, laden almost to the water's edge, covered the river, and all along the wharfs and works at Deptford the margin of the Thames was thronged with crowds, for the great vessel towered like a mountain of iron high over all around, and could be distinctly seen from both sides of the river.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAUNCH—MECHANICAL MEANS EMPLOYED.

During the whole of Monday night the workmen were retained in the yard removing the struts and shores which supported her on the side towards the river, and before dawn yesterday morning the last beam had been entirely taken away. Then, for the first time, the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, was visible without the slightest break. The graceful sweep of her lines, the clear sharp run of the bows and sweep of the stern could be appreciated at a glance. The last supports were not removed until every precaution had been taken to ascertain that she was securely stayed by her check tackle, and that there was no fear of her suddenly gliding down the "ways" and launching herself.

From the articles which have appeared in this journal our readers must be quite familiar with the peculiar construction of the launching ways, and also have derived a correct general idea of the nature of the tackle by which she was to be lowered into the water. It may, however, be as well to briefly mention again these mechanical appliances, and the manner in which each acted. First, then, on the river side four large lighters were moored in the tideway, and worked with crabs and sheaves upon the chains, which were fastened to the vessel amidships. Each of these four lighters was capable of applying a strain of 60 tons, all of which was to be used to draw the vessel down the launching ways in case of any *contretemps* which might prevent her running. Two lighters were also moored at the stem and two at the stern of the vessel. The chains passing from the ship to these latter were returned again on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Small stationary engines on land were used to haul in these, and made the whole force available to pull the vessel off the shore upwards of 600 tons.

These were the means taken to draw her down to the water, but the greatest efforts of Mr. BRUNEL were, of course, concentrated in the check tackle which was to pull her back and prevent her dashing into the river at the fearful momentum of 12,000 tons weight, sliding down an inclined plane of 1 in 12. For this purpose two most powerful drums had been constructed, to which the cradles were attached by enormous sheaves or pulleys of cast iron, expressly cast for this purpose, and weighing five tons each. One sheave was fastened to each cradle, and wrought iron chain cables of the largest size connected these with two other sheaves, each of which was secured to the drum, which paid out the chain, and, in fact, regulated the whole operation. These drums and this framework on which they rest having to bear the strain of the whole mass in motion, extraordinary precautions were taken to render them as massive as they could be made by any known combination of wood and iron. The shape was that of an ordinary reel, the axle of which was formed by beams of timber and strips of wrought iron bound together so as to form a drum about 20 feet long and nine feet in diameter. At each end of the cylinder are the wheels of the drum or discs, 16 feet in diameter, each of solid iron, and weighing upwards of 20 tons, so that the weight of each drum is more than 60 tons in all. The axle of the disc is set in a frame of iron, while around its upper edge passes a band of wrought iron to work in the manner of a friction clutch or break. This, with the aid of strong iron levers 20 feet long, brings such a pressure to bear upon the discs of the drum as to lower its rate of revolution, or entirely stop them in case of the chain being paid out too fast. These drums were set in a solid bed of wood formed by driving down masses of piles into the gravel, so as to form a mass of timber 20 feet square. This is bound together with iron, and strong shores pass from the cuoe of piles to the bed of jilca on which the launching-ways are built. So that in fact, no matter what the strain, it was impossible for the setting of the drums to give, unless the whole river's bank gave way with them. One of these drums is built opposite each cradle—the chains used between them and the cradles are the chain cables of the great ship itself, which are 2¾ inch in diameter, or about 60 pounds the link. Between each drum and the cradle on which the vessel rested a hydraulic ram was fixed to "start" her. That at the forward end gave a pressure of 600 tons, the one at the stern 1,000.

The launch was fixed to commence at 11 o'clock, but things were not arranged for the moving of the monster when that time came. Gangs of men were employed in hauling chains, in clearing away the slightest obstacle upon the ways, and giving the metals the final coating down of black lead and oil. Mr. BRUNEL'S position was high up in a little rostrum fixed on the inner side of the vessel. On this spot he was in a line with the conspicuous marks which had been erected on each side of the ship and facing him on Mr. PENN'S factory on the other side of the river. From this point he was to regulate the advance of stem and stern by signals, which were communicated to the gangs of workmen, both to pull her off and hold her back by means of flags—a white flag being the signal to haul together, and a red one to cease on all points.

THE ACCIDENT.

It was nearly 12¾, and the public was beginning to yawn and manifest impatience, when they were somewhat appeased by seeing the christening bottle of wine, gayly decorated with flowers, carried forward to the stem of the vessel. Here it was soon suspended, and Miss HOPE, the daughter of the Chairman of the Great Eastern Company, giving it a hearty swing, dashed the wine over the bows of the vessel, and bade "The Leviathan" God-speed, amid the cheers of thousands. In a few moments afterwards the word was passed to commence the launch. At the signals, the lighters slowly but steadily commenced to haul taut their tackle from the river, which, it was thought, would of itself be sufficient to bring the vessel gently down. It appeared, however, to have no effect beyond once or twice producing in the vessel itself a sullen, rumbling noise like distant thunder as the great strain told upon her hull. It remained thus for about ten minutes. Expectation was wound up to the highest pitch, when the peculiar hissing noise of the hydraulic rams at work to push her off was heard. We should have mentioned that each of the drums was constructed so as to be turned by ordinary windlasses, in order to wind up the slack chain between the drums and the cradles, otherwise if any slack was left when the hydraulic rams started the vessel it would run it rapidly out, and Heaven only knows the consequences that might ensue. When the "rams" began to work the order was distinctly given to "wind up"—meaning to coil in this slack between the drum and the cradle. This was accordingly done at the forward drum, but, unfortunately, at the stern of the vessel the men did precisely the reverse, and uncoiled more slack chain. Among the number of engineers who were looking on the danger of this was seen at a glance, but there was no official to check the men, who seemed ordinary "navvies." Suddenly, there was a cry of "She moves, she moves!" the fore part of the vessel slipped, and the stern rushed down rapidly. It seemed to slip some three or four feet in the space of a couple of seconds, in consequence of the slack chain from the after drum offering not the slightest check. In an instant the strain came upon the drum, which was dragged round, and of course, as that was connected with the winolass by multiplying wheels, the latter turned some 10 or 15 times for every foot the drum moved. The men at the windlass madly tried to hold it, but tha heavy iron handle flew round like lightning, striking them and hurling five or six high in the air as if they had been blown up by some powerful explosion. A panic seemed to spread as this shocking accident took place, and the men stationed at the tackle and fall of the level next the windlass rushed away. Fortunately, most fortunately, for the lives of hundreds of the spectators, the men at the lever at the other side of the drum stood firm, and hauling on their tackle drew their lever up and applied the break on the drum with such terrific force that the ship instantly stopped, though she seemed to quiver under the sudden check as if she had received a heavy blow, and the check tackle and massive pile of timber which restrained the drums strained audibly. The whole of this took place in the course of two or three seconds. The vessel drooped, the men were hurled from the windlass, and with a heavy rumbling noise, the tremendous structure was still on the "ways" again, almost before the spectator had time to imagine what had occurred. For a moment there was rather a panic, and a disposition to run from the spot, but it was only momentary. Four of the men who were injured were carried off to the Poplar Hospital at once, and a fifth, who seemed to have sustained some severe internal hurt, was afterwards obliged to be assisted from the yard.

This unlucky occurrence seemed to exercise a most depressing effect, especially upon the workmen, though the tremendous strain to which the drum was exposed, and which even with the friction of only one break proved sufficient to check the vessel with a great and unexpected momentum on her, showed that the check tackle was all that could be desired. An examination of the place where the accident occurred showed that the toothed wheels of the windlass (which seemed totally insufficient in multiplying power to enable the men to exercise any check upon the revolutions of the drum) were broken, and appeared so out of gear that they were almost useless. Beyond this damage, which was of not the least importance, the rest of the apparatus of the drum and framework was as firm as ever. The vessel it was found had slipped down the ways about three feet at the forward drum, and four feet three inches at the one fixed aft. The storm had progressed, of course, about six feet towards the river.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT—FAILURE—

deats by malefactors, who alleged that they belonged to the division of ALVAREZ, the Mexican General commanding in Cuernavace, and who pretended they acted by his orders.

With respect to the indemnification, it appears that the convention concluded between the Governments for its payment was suspended in consequence of the Mexican Government having discovered that claims which were completely unfounded had been introduced into the account of credits; and that dividends had been paid thereon to persons who had no right to them. In order to enforce the recovery to the Mexican Treasury of the sums thus wrongfully obtained, an embargo was laid on the property of the false creditors. When this was known in Madrid it excited universal clamor, and language so outrageous to Mexico was used in the Press and the Cortes as to render not only a rupture of diplomatic relations, but even war, extremely probable. A new Minister Plenipotentiary was sent out from Spain to Mexico, named ALVAREZ. He appeared in the waters of Vera Cruz with several Spanish ships-of-war, as if ready to back his demands by force. He notified in the usual form to the Mexican Government his arrival, but declined to deliver his credentials until the embargo which had been laid on the property of Spanish residents was removed. The embargo was, in fact, a temporary measure, and the Government made no objection to remove it; but as, in consequence of the display of force, the demand had the appearance of a threat, the President of the Republic required, as a preliminary step, the withdrawal of the ships of war. The Spanish Envoy accepted the condition; the vessels quitted the waters of Vera Cruz and returned to Havana; the embargo was removed; Her Catholic Majesty's Envoy was received officially, and soon after concluded with the Mexican Government the convention of the 12th of July, 1856. In that instrument it was stipulated that the reasons alleged by the Mexican Government for the revision of the credits which it regarded as unfounded and unjust should be carefully and frankly examined. They were examined, and the Spanish Envoy, convinced, no doubt, of the justness of these reasons, admitted the revision; while the Mexican Government, on the other hand, bound itself to execute faithfully the stipulations of the original treaty of 1853, for the payment of *bond fide* claims. The Spanish Government, however, did not approve the convention signed *ad referendum* by its Envoy; but the Mexican President did not revoke his order for the execution of the convention. The credits were not revised, though Mexico continued to execute the treaty. The Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* remained at his post, and the Mexican Government proposed to send its representative to the court of Madrid. The departure of the latter was, however, delayed by the troubles which broke out in some parts of the Republic, and the road to Vera Cruz was obstructed by the revolters; but the relations between the Governments continued on a friendly footing to the end of 1856, and might have remained so but for new and unexpected incidents. these were the acts of violence committed on Spanish residents in Cuernavaca alluded to above. Before receiving any communication from the Spanish Envoy the Mexican Government had issued orders for the immediate repression of those outrages, and for the apprehension and punishment of those concerned in them. A detachment of 500 men was sent to protect the lives and property of Spanish as well as Mexican residents, and for cooperation with the local authorities in their prosecution of the offenders. Though the imputation that the military, including some officers, took part in these acts was considered groundless, yet, with a view to guarantee more effectually the safety of the inhabitants, a new Governor, of much local influence and experience, was appointed to the command of the district; and General ALVAREZ was ordered to quit the place, and retire to the south. The order was at once obeyed. Proceedings were then commenced against the guilty parties in custody, and steps taken for the capture of the malefactors who had fled from justice. These measures were necessarily slow in a country like Mexico, where the want of roads, the vast distances between the towns, the wooded and forests, the mountains, and the very climate present great obstacles to the action of the authorities, and facilitate the concealment or flight of malefactors of every description. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, contrasting, I presume, the celerity with which justice is administered in his own country with the tardiness of Mexico, set no account on natural and social difficulties, and became impatient at the delay. Three weeks passed away, and the malefactors, some of whom had fled to the interior or to the mountains, were not all captured, judged and punished. M. SABLA (Chargé d'Affaires) addressed a note to the Mexican Government, setting forth that if in eight days from that date, which would complete a month from that of the perpetration of the crime, "no more exemplary and solemn punishment" was not inflicted on all who had committed it, and suitable indemnification accorded, he should declare that diplomatic relations were broken off between Spain and Mexico, demand his passports, and at once quit the territory of the Republic. The Mexican Government replied on the 16th. It specified the measures it had taken against the malefactors, nine of whom had been apprehended. It refuted the charges of the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires*, declared it would do all that was prescribed by the laws of nations, and protested against the accusation that a political conspiracy existed against Spanish residents. With reference to fixing a delay of eight days, it denied the right of the *Chargé d'Affaires* to take upon himself such authority, seeing that, by international law, and particularly by the treaty between Mexico and Spain, the citizens of every country were subject to the laws of the place in which they resided. The Government added, moreover, that several Spanish citizens had taken an active part in insurrections in Mexico. After some further correspondence, the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* intimated that relations were broken off; he demanded his passports, and quitted Mexico towards the end of January.

On the 1st of February following M. LAFRAGUA, who had been named Minister to Madrid previous to the last quarrel, set out from Mexico for his post. He had an interview with General COSCIA at the Havana on the 8th, when the General blamed the Chargé d'Affaires for the hasty manner in which he had acted. In the month of March he reached Paris, having previously communicated to Madrid, through the Mexican Secretary of Legation in Paris, his arrival, when M. PIDAL, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that, for the present, he could not be received in his official character. Of his conferences with General SERRANO, in Paris, at that period I gave you a full account at the time; and of his interviews with M. PIDAL in Madrid, and the useful cooperation of the English and French Ministers in that city towards the settlement of the question, you have been also informed. M. LAFRAGUA quitted Madrid without being received by the Queen, and returned to Paris, where he now is, as I have already observed, awaiting the answer of the Spanish Government on the question of mediation and his previous reception by Her Catholic Majesty. M. LAFRAGUA concludes his narrative by stating his belief that he has clearly shown that the Mexican Government had no participation in the crimes alluded to; that it could not prevent them; that it has not tolerated them; that it is resolved to punish the perpetrators of them with all the rigor of the laws; that the delay in the proceedings depends on the peculiar circumstances of each fact, of the agitation in the country, and of the peculiar condition of the towns in which they are conducted; that there is no plan formed against the Spanish residents, and that if any of the latter have been outraged by Mexicans, the Government of Mexico has not offended the Government of Spain, nor does the Mexican nation hate Spaniards; that these unpleasant incidents are, in great part, attributable to imprudent conduct on the part of a certain number of Spaniards, but for which Mexico does not hold the Spanish Government or the Spanish people responsible; that the Government of Mexico is ready to indemnify for injury, if, on examination of the facts, it be proved to be one of those cases in which, according to the law of nations, the superiors are responsible for the conduct of their subordinates; that the Mexican Government has not failed, nor does it mean to fail, in the obligations imposed by treaties; that it is ready to comply with the treaty of 1853, but that it appeals at the same time to the justice of Her Catholic Majesty for the revision of the credits fraudulently introduced into the Convention.

Such is the summary of the case. The answer of the Madrid Government has probably been delayed by the Ministerial changes; it is expected on the 8th or 10th of the present month. Should it be favorable, it will then be arranged whether the negotiations shall be conducted in Paris or London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market became more animated after the departure of the *Arabia*, and prices slightly advanced, but on Tuesday it again became very dull, the sales reaching only 2,500 bales, and the quotations were the same as on Friday last. The business of the three days amounted to 15,500 bales, of which speculators took about 2,000. The sales to exporters were very trifling.

At Manchester business was still on a most limited scale.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report flour dull at Friday's rates. Wheat 2d. higher for best description of Red, inferior almost unsalable. Red, 6s. 6d.@7s. 8d.; White, 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d. Indian Corn dull, and 6d. lower; Mixed and Yellow, 30s. 6d.@37s.; White, 40s.@41s. Messrs. BIGLAND, AMMEN & Co. call Flour 6d.@1s. lower.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull and nominal. Lard in very limited request—quoted nominally at 68s. Bacon in retail request at late rates. Tallow very flat and nominal.

ASHES—Ashes dull at 42s. for Pots, and 41s. for Pearls. Resin declined to 4s. 3d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine selling in retail at 37s. Sugar quiet. Nothing doing in Tea or Coffee.

London Produce Markets.

BREADSTUFFS firm at previous rates. SUGAR heavy and again rather lower. COFFEE buoyant at full prices. TEA firmer. TALLOW flat at 54s.@54s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 34s. 6d.@35s. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 56s. 6d.@56s. RICE dull.

Obituary.

Charles Zeuiner, a gentleman well known as a musician, an organist and a composer for that instrument, committed suicide a few days since, in Philadelphia, where he had resided for a number of years. The deceased lived in Boston many years.

Judge Ebenezer Walden died on Tuesday at his residence in Hamburg, N. Y. He was one of the largest property-holders in Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

$1,176,086 in Specie.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

Suspected Implication of Mormons.

Revocation of Expatriation Penalties by the Vigilance Committee.

Adoption of the New Constitution by the Oregon Convention.

OUR NEW-GRANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The U. S. M. steamship *St. Louis*, WM. H. HUDSON, Commander, from Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 9½ P. M., arrived at Havana at 9½ A. M., on the 9th. Left Havana at 9 A. M., on the 10th, and arrived at Quarantine at 7½ o'clock, A. M., on the 16th. The *St. Louis* experienced heavy weather on the passage from Havana to New-York.

The *St. Louis* brings the California mails of Oct. 20, $1,176,086 in treasure on freight, and 643 passengers.

The following is the list of specie:

Wells, Fargo & Co	$208,200	Lewis & Olmstead ..	$8,000
American Ex. Bank	136,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	3,000
Howland & Aspinwall	145,833	Treadwell & Co	3,000
Order.....	129,850	C. W. Crosby	7,500
James Patrick	90,000	J. Einstein & Bro.....	4,100
Duncan, Sherman & Co.,	88,014	E. J. Rosenfold.....	4,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	66,600	H. S. Hallett.....	2,467
Freeman & Co.....	33,900	H. E. Griffin.....	2,400
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	32,000	T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000
Ross Falconer & Co..	27,077	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Conroy & O'Conner ..	23,660	Everett & Brown.....	1,300
Clark & Wilbur.....	20,000	Order	1,133
Scholt & Bros	16,483	Adams Express Co....	650
P. Naylor	15,000	Wm. Rice	600
Wm. H. Dunbar.....	15,000	American Ex. Bank...	500
James Lee & Co.....	14,000	S. T. Baker.....	300
Renard & Co.....	12,400	E. Anthony.....	150
Newhouse, Spate & Co.	12,000	Total.....	$1,176,086

NOV. 14, at 12 M., off Hatteras, the *St. Louis* passed propellor *Westernport*, bound south.

NOV. 6, F. B. WALKER, aged 35, of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Ala., died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Sonora*, R. L. WHITING, Commander, left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 9½ A. M., and arrived at Panama Nov. 2, at 4 P. M. She brought 720 passengers, and $1,697,041 in treasure on freight.

October 23, A. P. STERLING, a steerage passenger for New-Orleans, sprang overboard and was drowned.

Among the passengers by the *St. Louis* are Commodore MERVINE, late of the U. S. frigate *Independence*, a portion of his officers, and 133 discharged seamen and marines.

Left at Aspinwell U. S. frigate *Wabash*, all well.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL for favors, and to the enterprising express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Advices from San Francisco are to the 20th ult. Since the last dates (Oct. 11) few events of importance have transpired in the Pacific State.

The weather throughout the State has been unusually hot. The rains that had occurred previously had done little damage to the mines.

Emigrants report further outrages by Indians on the plains.

Hon. P. H. BURNETT has been appointed as Supreme Court Justice *vice* MURRAY, deceased. STEPHEN J. FIELD, Justice elect, has been appointed in place of BURNETT, who was appointed *vice* HEYDENFELDT, resigned.

The Sacramento Valley Railway is to be extended to Yuba County.

The telegraph is to be extended northward from Marysville to Shasta, Weaverville, and Yreka.

F. V. MOORE, who was under sentence of death for the crime of murder, had committed suicide in the Nevada jail, by taking strychnine, on the night previous to the day on which he was to be executed. His wife, a few days afterward, took poison, and would have destroyed herself, had not prompt remedies been administered.

The Mormons have all left Carson Valley for Salt Lake.

Samuel B. Leaman, a native of Dayton, Ohio, aged 24 years, committed suicide on Sunday morning, Oct. 11, by jumping into the bay, from the foot of Stockton-street, San Francisco. Deceased went to California two years ago on the United States frigate *Independence*. He deserted and had pursued the calling of an actor. Latterly he had been of very intemperate habits, and his suicide is supposed to have been committed while laboring under *mania a potu*. He was buried by the Dramatic Corps of San Francisco.

The United States Grand Jury were impanneled and sworn in on the 12th ult. They have been engaged in examining witnesses in relation to the Mint affairs, but had found no indictments.

On Saturday, the 17th Oct., the Executive Committee issued an address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that a resolution had been adopted, removing all penalties attached to the sentences of banishment. The penalty, in case of return, was death. The principal reason given by the Committee for the adoption of this course, is that there is no longer any necessity for holding the penalty as a rod *in terrorem* over the expatriated men, as we now have a local government of the people—one which will punish criminals. The Committee do not wish, by any possibility, to be brought into conflict with this government, and they have therefore revoked the death penalty.

A grand fight occurred among the Chinese residents on Sacramento-street, San Francisco, on the 15th ult., between two rival companies—the See Yup and Yung Wo. About a hundred of them participated in the row. Knives, clubs and iron bars were freely used. Several arrests were made.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS, a native of New-York, aged 44, died in the Hospital on the 16th ult., from the effects of injuries received on the 30th of August last, by a blow on the head with a bludgeon.

A young man, named HENRY VIDETTO, aged 29 years, a native of Vermont, fell from a staging while at work upon the gasometer, on Market and Montgomery streets, on the 17th of October, and fractured his skull, from which he died in a few hours.

The claim of JAMES ENRIGHT to a tract of land 2,000 varas square, near the Mission of Santa Clara, was confirmed by the United States District Court on the 16th ult.

An arrival from Manila reports that all of the American and English residents of Ningpo were massacred. This report must be discredited, as our own advices from China, one month later, make no mention of such an event.

Horrible Massacre of Arkansas and Missouri Emigrants.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SLAUGHTERED BY INDIANS—MORMON INSTIGATION SUSPECTED.

From the Los Angeles Star Extra, Oct. 10.

A train of emigrants, from Missouri and Arkansas, for this State, were waylaid and cruelly butchered on the route, at a place called Santa Clara canon, near the rim of the Great Basin, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The scene of the massacre is differently designated, as the Santa Clara cañon, the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows; but all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, and about fifty miles from Cedar City, the most Southern of the Mormon settlements. Of a party of about 130 persons, only fifteen infant children were saved. The account was given by the Indians themselves to the Mormons at Cedar City, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city. Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction, we will leave the reader to form his own conclusion. We can scarcely believe that a party traveling along a highway would act in the manner described—that is, to poison the carcass of an ox, and also the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated, the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several of the tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above named place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the canon, and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, 15 in number, the eldest under five years of age. The report was brought to San Bernardino by Messrs. SIDNEY TANNER and W. MATHEWS.

The following letter from Mr. J. W. CHRISTIAN, of San Bernardino, to Mr. G. N. WHITMAN, of this city, has been kindly placed at our disposal, and we give it at length, as it is the fullest report of the massacre, and the cause which led to it, that has reached us. The writer seems to intimate that the Mormons will be held responsible for the murder, and in this respect he is fully borne out by present indications, for a general belief pervades the public mind here that the Indians were instigated to this crime by the "Destroying Angels" of the church, and that the blow fell on these emigrants from Arkansas, in retribution of the death of PARLEY PRATT, which took place in that State. The truth of tha matter will not be known until the Government make an investigation of the affair. This should be done, to place the blame in the right quarter, as well as to inflict chastisement on the immediate actors in the fearful tragedy, who are reported to be the Santa Clara tribe of Indians. The following is the letter:

SAN BERNARDINO, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, *via* Great Salt Lake City; which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is, primarily, through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ultimo. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women, and children, and including some 40 or 45 capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. The remaining forces formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangement for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

I presume it would be unnecessary, for all practical purposes, to relate the causes which gave rise to the above described catastrophe, from the simple fact that it will be attributed to the Mormon people, let the circumstances of the case be *what they may*. But it seems from a statement which I received from Elders WM. MATTHEWS and WM. HYDE, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there, recruiting their "fit out;" and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several days' journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountains, which are between Parewan and Fillmore Cities, that the ceuses were something like these: The train camped at Corn Creek, near Fillmore City, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which have raised a crop of wheat, and a few melons, etc. And in trading with the Indians they gave them cash for wheat, and they not knowing the value of coin were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them 50 cents, and told them that amount would buy a blanket. They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; and also put poison of some description in the water which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them, within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems the Indians gathered themselves together, and had, no doubt chosen the place of attack and arranged everything before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered.

It was ascertained by some of the interpreters from a few of the Indians who were left at Corn Creek, that most of the Indians in the country had left, but they could not learn for what purpose, and before any steps could be taken to ascertain what was the cause, the story was told they were all killed.

Yours truly, J. WARD CHRISTIAN.

Angeles (Oct. 14) Correspondence of the Alta.

This morning, while conversing with some immigrants, who have lately arrived *viâ* the Plains from Arkansas, and are living within a few miles of this place, I related to them the circumstances of the late massacre. They immediately informed me that they knew who the parties were. They stated that there were three, and perhaps four, companies from Arkansas, while the balance of the company was made up from Missourians, who fell in with them; and of these latter, they knew nothing, but the Arkansas companies consisted of Faziers, Camerons and the two Dunlaps, and perhaps Bekers. They were from the counties of Marion, Harrol and Johnson. They say when they saw them they were encamped six miles from Salt Lake City, that they had been there for some time, and that they intended to stay there until the weather got cool enough for them to come by the South Pass, expecting to make a stay of eight weeks altogether. BAKER had not arrived there when they left, but as they can learn nothing from him or his company, they concluded that he had fallen in and decided to come into California with these companies. The two DUNLAPS had each nine children, some of them well grown. If these are the persons who were slaughtered, who can be so blind as not to see that the hands of Mormona are stained with this blood. How could so large a company remain among them for the space of two months and they not learn one name? and why would the Indians kill every being, except those that were too young to communicate anything to their friends, or hardly tell a name, or tell who were the murderers of their parents, and brothers and sisters; or even discriminate between white men and Indians? Why all this concealment? and in the very face of it the Indians tell what they have done, and sell all their spoils to the whites. Ah! I fear the Indians could not be convicted in a court of justice for this act. It will do to lay this blood upon them, but I feel certain that investigation will throw it off.

Mormon and Indian Alliance.

From the Sacramento Age.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future design and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake with the secret design of reorganizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that, for every saint slain by the United States troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and, in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenged insults put upon his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousand of the finest horses, trained to camp-service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder-mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan: and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn, besige their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partly instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these, and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.

Revocation of Expatriation Penalties by the Vigilance Committee.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

GENTLEMEN: Your Executive Committee deem it proper officially to announce the passage of the following resolution, which has received the sanction of the Board of Delegates, and is now an act of the Committee of Vigilance:

Resolved, That by and with the concurrence of the Board of Delegates, all existing penalties attached to sentences of expatriation are hereby rescinded.

However much honest men and patriotic citizens may have differed as to the right and justice of the organization and acts of the Committee of Vigilance, no candid man can deny that a great reform in public morals and political estate has been achieved as a result. Our elections, on three occasions, have been peaceable and untainted by fraud; quiet and order reign in our streets; virtue is not openly outraged on the highways; deadly weapons are no longer publicly displayed and defiantly used; liberty of speech and of the press is no longer a misnomer, or the cause of bloodshed; public plunder is now neither practicable, or the object for which office is sought; a rigid scrutiny into public affairs has been inaugurated, and is consistently maintained by citizens without let or hindrance; the offices of the city and county have been filled by men of probity, who are the undoubted choice of the electoral majority; ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent election returns are at an end; the people now have confidence that political favoritism will not in future rescue the *convicted guilty* from the punishment decreed by law; the community enjoys a tranquil repose and hopeful prosperity. This state of affairs, contrasted with that which existed when your labors commenced, proclaims the magnitude of the triumphs that have been achieved. We believe that the people, happy and contented under the change, desire that every cause of future excitement end possible anarchy should be removed.

The highest duty and aim of the Committee of Vigilance is to establish the rights and promote the welfare and tranquility of the community which confided its interests to the charge of that body. To execute any one of the expatriated who might have the temerity to return, would, under the changes and existing state of affairs, interrupt the present peace and quiet of our city, without bringing adequate advantage. The necessity for such a *cause* of public excitement no longer exists. The return of no worthless individual, and the execution of the death penalty upon him, should weigh in the scale with the peace and happiness of our citizens. On the other hand, not to carry out the extreme penalty on a returned criminal, during its existence as a sentence, would stultify the Committee, and is a remedy at which the stern and resolute character of its members would revolt. Either contingency is too serious to hazard, on the chance of the non-return of one of the exiled.

Banished for the public good—their presence in times past having been the signal for disorder, or the cause of frauds upon the rights of the people—rendered powerless as they now are, we but reassert our strength and confidence in the support of public opinion, by the present act. Determined, as the people are, to protect their rights, no fear need be entertained that the former scenes of iniquity, violence and official corruption will ever be reënacted in San Francisco.

The resolution now adopted is not so much an act of clemency to the guilty as of regard to the interests of the public. Yet the annals of history furnish abundant precedent for the removal of the penalty of banishment upon turbulent and offensive characters where Governments have attained to a position of strength and repose which did not exist at the period of the expatriation. Why, then, should we, who do not claim the dignity or authority of a Government, be reluctant to follow the well-established precedent of stronger and more exalted powers, when the necessity for maintaining the penalty no longer exists?

It will be seen by the tenor of the resolution, that the sentence of banishment is not revoked: the Committee have no error to retract in their decrees of expatriation; they are simply relieved by their present act from the obligation to inflict the death penalty on returned exiles; the disgrace of banishment still remains upon them. If they return, it will be upon sufferance; they will be subject to the just opprobrium and watchful eye of the public, which will hold them to a strict accountability for their good behavior.

It is, however, quite unlikely that they will return; with the removal of the prohibition, the desire to be in our midst, particularly under humiliating circumstances, will be dissipated.

Other cogent reasons might be adduced for the step that has been taken. The Committee revere the Constitution and laws, and would not see them violated when a stern and absolute necessity, justifying an exception to a great principle, no longer exists. The present incumbents of office in the city and county have the confidence of the people, as they have had their votes, and it is right and proper that to them alone should be confided the present and future administration of justice. To execute the sentences of the Committee under circumstances so completely the reverse of those which existed at the time when they were imposed, would at once arraign that body against the very government which has its confidence and support, and which is the result of the reform movement. No parallel exists between the present condition of affairs and that which the Committee was organized to overthrow and reform. Then the Government, in some of its parts, was a usurpation. The people—the source of government and law—were conscious that their liberties had been outraged, and that officials who were not elected had been foisted into office by ballot-box stuffing and fraud; the evil was a great and growing one—*self-perpetuating*; it was unpunished by law, and sustained by *organized ruffianism*, and the emergency admitted of no relief short of a limited exercise of the *sacred right of revolution*.

The contrary of all this now exists. Acts which then were defensible and right, because the only remedy, would now be reprehensible in the eyes of all conscientious and reflecting men, and at variance with the principles of the Committee of Vigilance.

It is a subject for mutual congratulation that the reign of peace and justice has been thus early and firmly established, and that while your ranks are unbroken, and your power to enforce any decree undoubted, you can prove the sincerity of the love you have always professed for the principle and spirit of law, by retiring from apparent antagonism thereto on the first opportunity consistent with the general welfare and the preservation of the public peace.

The harmony and unity of the Committee is a sufficient guarantee that on any emergency, improbable as it is of occurrence, the members will rally for mutual support, and to protect the public welfare.

Malicious suits brought against members of your body for acts performed in the direct execution of its decrees, still remain before the courts and demand your attention. These and other matters of importance properly requiring your coöperation, will continue to receive the careful consideration of your Executive Committee, whose zeal for the protection of the property, reputation and persons of your members will remain undiminished.

On this occasion, the Executive Committee desire to renew to the members of the organization their assurances of gratitude for the faithful and disinterested devotion to the public weal manifested regardless of fatigue and peril. These feelings, we are confident, are shared by those good citizens who did not deem it necessary to become active members of the Committee of Vigilance.

Your reward will be found in the proud consciousness of *duty well performed*, and in the continued happiness, peace and prosperity of the community who intrusted their dearest interest to your charge.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16, 1857.
Published by order of the Executive Committee.
[SEAL.] 33 Secretary.

Exciting News from Carson Valley.

PLACERVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1857.

Crandall's stage arrived yesterday evening at 2½ o'clock, with a full complement of passengers, mail and express matter.

From W. W. SMITH, who came passenger, we learn that an express messenger, Wm. MOREHEAD, arrived at Genoa five minutes previous to the leaving of the stage, with news from Honey Lake Valley.

A large number of Pitt River Indians came into the Valley, joined with the Washoes, and commenced stealing stock, vegetables and other provisions. Their numbers are so great that the whites are destitute of the means of protection, and fear for their lives.

Mr. MORELAND asks aid from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California immediately, and warns parties intending to move into the Valley with families this Winter, not to risk their lives by so doing.

The delegation appointed from Honey Lake Valley to attend the meeting at Genoa, on Wednesday last, were prevented from coming by the Indian difficulties. Mr. MOREHEAD left at a late hour on Tuesday night, and rode through to Washoe Valley without halting.

Kirk's train arrived here this evening.

OREGON.

Adoption of the New Constitution by the Convention—Synopsis of its Main Points.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, are to the 15th of October. The Convention had closed its labors and the Constitution had been passed by a vote of ayes 35; nays 10; absent 15.

In consequence of its Pro-Slavery tendencies much opposition is manifested to the new Constitution, and the general opinion is that it will not be adopted by the people. We present below a synopsis of its most important points.

PREAMBLE—RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution.

Section 5 declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either house of the Legislative Assembly.

In Section 6, no person shall be questioned in a Court of Justice touching his religious belief.

SEC. 19. Imprisonment for debt only in case of fraud and absconding debtors.

SEC. 21. After forbidding the passage of *ex post facto* laws, prohibits the passage of any law, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this Constitution. *Provided*, that laws locating the Capitol of the State, locating county-seats and submitting town and corporate acts, and other local and special laws may take effect, or not, upon a vote of the electors interested.

SEC. 25. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 30. No law shall be passed prohibiting emigration from the State.

SEC. 31. White foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property as native-born citizens, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to the State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States. This section is to apply against Asiatic emigration.

SEC. 33. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. Declares the elective franchise forfeited by conviction of a penitentiary offence.

SEC. 6. No negro, Chinaman or muletto shall have the right to vote.

SEC. 7. Every person to be disqualified for office by threats, bribery or rewards to procure his election.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly to enact laws respecting right of suffrage and regulating elections.

SEC. 9. Anti-dueling clause.

SEC. 10. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted; *Provided*, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Postmaster where the compensation does not exceed $100 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 11. No defaulter may hold office.

SEC. 12. In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

SEC. 14. General elections biennial, on first Monday of June.

SEC. 15. Voting by the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, to be "*viva voce*, and not by ballot, forever," and all elections by the people *viva voce*, until the Assembly shall otherwise direct.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate departments—the Legislative, the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

LEGISLATION.

SEC. 1. Legislative Assembly to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate to consist of 16 and the House of 34 members, "which number shall not be increased until 1860," etc. Senate never to exceed 30 and the House 60 members.

SEC. 5. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the year 1865, and every 10 years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the State.

SEC. 6. Fixes the apportionment of the State. The counties to be apportioned according to the number of white inhabitants in each.

SEC. 8. Senators and representatives must be at least 21, and he resident of the county or district one year.

SEC. 10. Assembly to convene biennially, commencing in the second Monday of Sept., 1858, and on the same day every second year thereafter, unless a different day be appointed by law.

SEC. 11. Regulating election of officers, &c.; neither House shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place than where it is sitting.

SEC. 12. Concerning quorums; if no organization is effected within five days after meeting, members not to be allowed compensation until it shall have been.

SEC. 13. Vote of one-tenth of members present to order yeas and nays on motion of adjournment.

SEC. 15. Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 23. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass special or local laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables; for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice in courts of justice; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; for laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares; summoning and impanneling grand and petit jurors; for the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, township or road purposes; providing for supporting common schools and for the preservation of school funds; in relation to interest on money; providing for opening and conducting elections of State, County or township officers, and designating the places of voting; providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

SEC. 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of three dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officer of the Assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members.

SEC. 30. No Senator or Representative to hold any other office of which the gift may be in the Legislative Assembly; nor to be appointed to civil trust created, or of which emoluments are increased during the term for which he is a member; the latter provision not to apply to elections by the people.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 1. He is to hold office for four years "and no person shall be eligible to such office more than eight in any period of twelve years."

SEC. 11. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided three years in the State.

SEC. 8. In case of death, the duties of Executive to devolve on Secretary of State; and next on the President of the Senate.

ther, daughter of the late Louis Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At camp, on Little Shasta, Oct. 1, Albert Sackett to Miss Amelia Smith, both late of Missouri, and just arrived by way of the Plains.

DEATHS.

In Horsetown, Sept. 20, of typhoid fever, Gilbert, son of Mr. E. Toothaker; aged 23 years and 4 months, formerly of Maine.

In Eureka, Sept. 11, Carrie, youngest daughter of John M. Eddy, aged 16 years and 8 months.

In Bucksport, Sept. 16, J. R. Molony, aged about 41 years.

At Burzel's Flat, Humboldt County, Sept. 3, J. W. Thomas, aged about 50 years, formerly of Hazle Green, Wisconsin.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, the infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Madder, aged 9 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 6, John Mortimer, youngest son of Edward M. and Augusta A. Cottrell, aged 4 months and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, Mrs. H. W. Fairbanks, formerly of Maine, aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, Mr. L. Hahl, from Appenzell.

In Ladies' Valley, El Dorado County, Sept. 30, Mr. N. F. Plummer, aged about 45 years, formerly of Macon, Tenn.

In Stockton, Oct. 4, Mrs. Jette Mitchell, wife of H. Mitchell, a native of Terchmeshne, Province of Posen, Prussian Poland.

In Shasta, Sept. 20, of typhoid fever, Silas Purcell, of Ohio, aged about 24 years.

On Battle Creek, Shasta County, Sept. 27, Mrs. Margaret, wife of James Simpson, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday morning, Oct. 5, Nicholas Reynolds, son of Nicholas and Maria Reynolds, aged 11 months.

In Downieville, Sept. 21, of typhoid fever, Mr. G. Daly, a native of Ireland.

In San Francisco, Oct. 12, Henry, infant son of Henry D. and Eliza Ellerhorst, aged 14 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 10, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Dennis J. and Bridget M. E. Oliver, aged 8 months and 2 weeks.

In Placerville, Oct. 2, Bruce Herrick, formerly of Akron, Ohio, aged 27 years and 5 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 14, John S. Watson, aged 48 years, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, Mrs. Clara, wife of David Meyer, aged 28 years, formerly of Berlin, Prussia.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, Mr. Peter McKenney, aged 31 years, a native of County Down, Ireland.

In Strawberry Valley, Oct. 4, Mrs. Sarah, wife of L. F. Parlin, late of Maine, aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Clarance Linden, son of James N. and Frances R. Thain, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

In Columbia, Oct. 3, Dora, daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Leon, aged 10 months.

In Columbia, Oct. 5, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall, aged 11 months.

NEW-GRANADA.

Gen. Cass on the Right of Going Armed into a Foreign Country—Attempt to Murder the Spanish Editor of the "Star"—American Naval Force on the Pacific—News from Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857.

We have no mails either from Central or South America this fortnight, and our last Panama mail having gone forward to New-York a week later than usual, I am unable to send you anything by this steamer of especial interest.

Panama is particularly quiet about these days. The wet weather and consequent lack of business is bringing out the grasses finely from between the pavestones, and vagabond mules and asses wax fat on the herbage of the public Plaza. Business is always dull here at this season, when the rains are heaviest, than at any other, in consequence of the bad state of the roads and the liability of goods to damage in the open coast bongoes. Nevertheless, business is steadily increasing, and were there any confidence in the stability of the Government, and were it not that our stupid law-makers seem determined to break up all trade by excessive taxes on dealers, Panama would soon be a mart of very great importance. Were the stars and stripes waving over the cities of Panama and Colon, these two free ports would import vast stocks from Europe and the United States, and be store-houses for half the trade of South and Central America as well as the west coast of Mexico.

The opinion of Gen. CASS that "there is no law in the United States to prevent a citizen, in the exercise of the right of expatriation, from going, either armed or unarmed, to a foreign country," as reported in a TIMES telegram of Sept. 25, is causing a good deal of remark and ill-feeling here against the United States. And no wonder. For if one citizen can thus expatriate himself, a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand, can do the same thing. And if a man may take arms in his *hands*, there is no reason why he may not take a mountain howitzer on his shoulders. The enunciation of such a doctrine, *at this time*, is considered nothing less than a Proclamation of the United States Government that WALKER may make war on Central America whenever he shall see fit, or can get the means to do so, with perfect impunity. It is looked upon as an official reiteration of Gen. CASS' letter to the New-York meeting, while he was in the Senate, of sympathy in the cause of WALKER and fillibusterism. In view of this opinion, the "instructions to the several United States Marshals to prevent any infraction of the Neutrality Laws," as also the instructions to the commander of the *John Adams* in this Bay to do the same thing, are regarded as a gross hypocrisy on the part of the Cabinet at Washington. South and Central American rulers have, besides, not forgotten the response of Commodore DAVIS, of the *St. Marys*, to Gen. XATRUCH, of Honduras, when the latter besought him to prevent the landing of fillibusters from the steamship *Orizaba* from San Francisco, at San Juan del Sur, in March last. You will recollect that Commander DAVIS, in refusing to do so, took the ground that he had no right to interfere, in foreign waters, to prevent American citizens from making war on any country they pleased. Commander DAVIS' course having been sanctioned by his Government, "in what way," Central Americans ask, "is Capt. HOFF or Capt. THATCHER to put a stop to the landing of American fillibusters in Nicaragua or Costa Rica?" It is shrewdly suspected here that these instructions are only given for the purpose of making a clean record in the State and Naval Departments, to which to appeal when our Government shall be charged by foreign powers with aiding and abetting land piracy. If the Government is to adopt the opinion of Gen. CASS as the line of its policy in regard to Central and South America, Cuba and Mexico, it would be well for it to notify its citizens resident in these countries, of the fact, that they may close up their business and leave, or else give us such a fleet in all their ports as will render our residence a safe one among a justly-exasperated people.

About a week since Señor CARLOS JORGE MONSALVE, the Spanish editor of the Panama *Star*, while quietly walking the street late at night with three friends, was set upon and stabbed between the ribs, by a party of negroes. The man ECHEVARRIA, who used the dirk, was immediately seized by Mr. MONSALVE'S friends and taken to the Police station. The officer in charge placed the man in prison until the proper complaint could be made, but, to the surprise of every body, the would-be-assassin was placed at liberty by the Criminal Judge—a most notorious scoundrel by the way—at a very early hour in the morning. Mr. MONSALVE, who is a Peruvian, while he was in New-York in August last, signified his intention of becoming an American citizen, and has a certificate to that effect from the proper Court. He returned to Panama very soon after, but his stay was only to be temporary. The U. S. Consul, Mr. CORWINE, on learning these facts, immediately addressed Governor CALVO on the subject of the man's release, and the Governor, finding that considerable excitement existed among foreign residents on the subject, and *in view of the presence of a United States fleet in the Bay*, was constrained to order the rearrest of the assassin, and he now awaits his trial. Mr. MONSALVE'S wound is not dangerous, but he had a very narrow escape. As one of the editors of the *Star*, he is of course obnoxious to the party in power here, some of the officers of which have not hesitated to assassinate their political enemies under cover of the judicial ermine, and would not hesitate to stab them in the street could they do it with safety to themselves. Nevertheless, the attack on Mr. MONSALVE is not considered by many as having been planned or premeditated, but only as having been the result of a drunken spree on the part of the negroes. I recount these facts now principally to show the disposition of the authorities here in regard to foreigners, and to show how little safety there would be to Americans were the United States fleet withdrawn.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Captain HOFF, sails to-day for the United States *via* Valparaiso and St. Helena. Officers and crew all well. The *Decatur*, Commander THATCHER, will then be the only American ship in port. Now that the frigate *Independence* has gone out of service, we have on the whole Pacific Coast, including the Oceanic Islands, only the *St. Marys* and *Decatur*, with a total of 32 guns. With a thousand American ships on this ocean, whose trade is mostly with chronic revolutionary ports and countries, and in which Americans are held in no very high esteem, this would seem to be a very small complement. There is no British war-ship, for a wonder, in this port just now. At Aspinwall we have the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, and the British have the line-of-battle steamer *Brunswick*. The *Saratoga* is at San Juan del Norte.

Our next news from Central America will be by the railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, expected here on the 9th instant. It will probably be of great importance, as concerns the troubles between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Our dates from Bogota are to Oct. 10. Everything was quiet in the capital. The elections for officers in some two or three of the new Federal States had given rise to some disturbances, but there is no immediate prospect of a revolution against the actual Government. Señor TOMAS C. MOSQUERA, surnamed the "Egotist," late of New-York, acting on his principle that it is better to rule in hell than serve in heaven, has caused himself to be named Governor of the interior Indian State of Cauca. Mr. ROBERT A. JOY, agent of the River Magdalena Steamboat Company, has commenced to reopen the old canal between Carthagena and the Magdalena. The Attorney-General of New-Granada has decided the Panama Railroad question against the Company. By article second of the contract, it is stipulated that at the expiration of twenty years, counting from the day on which the railroad shall have been completed and opened to public use, the Government of New-Granada may take the road and all its appurtenances at $5,000,000; in ten years longer at four millions; in forty years from the date of its completion, at two millions; and at the end of the forty-nine years' grant, the Government of New-Granada shall enter into possession gratuitously. The road was opened into public use in March, 1855, and freight and passengers have been regularly transported over it ever since. The Governor of the State of Panama, in accordance with the power vested in him, decided that the privilege should, therefore, commence on the day of the regular opening. The company, on the other hand, contend that the road was not completed in March, 1855, and that it is not yet completed. It claims the whole time granted for the building of the road, namely, eight years and four months, dating from the 15th of April, 1850, before the grant shall commence to run out—a difference of three years and five months in favor of the company. It seems to be nothing more than fair that the company should have the whole time stipulated for the completion of the road, especially as, since 1855, when it was declared opened by the Government, it has been continually solidifying it, changing portions of the track, substituting expensive iron bridges for wooden ones, building depôts and freight-houses, etc.—all of which go greatly to enhance the value of the property to the State, when it shall come in possession of it. Indeed, the company claim that since March, 1855, it has expended $30,000 a league in bettering the road. Another consideration, also, ought to induce New-Granada to liberally construe the contract with the company, and that is, the road will, when fully completed, have cost eight millions of dollars, instead of five millions, which was the outside estimate. The first estimate was only three millions and a half.

But, after all, I suppose it will make but very little difference to the Company whether its first twenty years shall expire in 1875 or in 1878; for, before the first of these dates, the State of Panama will have cut loose from the Republic, seizing upon the material rights in the Railroad, which they will be glad to sell out to the Company at a low figure. Or, what will be still better, we may possibly get, within that time, an energetic administration in Washington, who will not let so good an opportunity slip to acquire the route as was given to General CASS by the 16th of April massacre, and which he has been humbugged out of through his own timidity, and the superior diplomacy of General HERRAN, the Minister of New-Granada.

F. W. R.

The Reported Massacre of English and Americans at Ningpo—How the Mistake Originated.

We find the following somewhat startling paragraph in our California exchanges, received by the *St. Louis*:

"The *Alexander* left Manilla on the 16th August, a few days prior to which date a brig had arrived, after a five days' passage, from Amoy. A private letter by her was received from Manilla, giving an account of the horrible massacre, by the Chinese, of all the American and English residents of Ningpo, one of the five open ports lying between Amoy and Shanghae. Our informant could furnish us with no further details, but assured us that the news is beyond all question reliable. The number of Americans and English at that port was estimated at forty, all of whom the Captain believes to have been murdered."

This is altogether incorrect and without foundation. The mistake probably arose from the fact that in the month of June last, a naval battle was fought off Ningpo between the Cantonese and Portuguese pirates, and that the latter were driven ashore and indiscriminately massacred. We have already published in this journal the particulars of that event, but the following account being more detailed and picturesque than any that has yet appeared, we give it insertion. It is from the special correspondent of the London *Times* whose letter is dated at Ningpo, Aug. 24—*some time after the massacre of Americans is reported to have taken place by our San Francisco cotemporaries*. We need scarcely say, then, that the rumor is entirely erroneous. The special correspondent of the *Times* writes:

Ningpo is still in the after-throb of great excitement. The European settlement is on the side of the river, opposite to the walled city. The hongs are not numerous nor very large, and they are mixed up with Chinese residences and large timber yards—timber is the staple of Ningpo.—and they form a rectangle, the area behind which is occupied by graves and paddy fields, but chiefly by graves. On the 26th of June a naval battle was fought in the river, and a massacre took place among the tombs. The story is somewhat out of date, but I must deal with it here, where alone I could do so upon a proper knowledge of the facts, because it is illustrative of the state of affairs we have to deal with in China. To understand this transaction we must recollect, what it is so difficult for people in England to believe, that the whole coast of China is so infested with pirates that even a fleet of fishing boats cannot venture out without armed vessels as a convoy.

The fishing boats which ply off the mouth of the river Yong pay convoy duties to the extent of $50,000 a year; and the wood junks that ply between Ningpo and Foochow and the other native craft raise the annual payment for protection to $200,000 (£70,000) annually. These figures are startling, but I have taken pains to ascertain their correctness. The vessels employed in this convoy service were Portuguese lorchas. These vessels were well armed and equipped. There were no Mandarin junks and no Portuguese ships-of-war to cope with them or control them, and they became masters of this part of the coast. It is in the nature of things that these privateers should abuse their power. They are accused of the most frightful atrocities. It is alleged that they made descents upon villages, carried off the women, murdered the men, and burnt the habitations. They became infinitely greater scourges than the pirates they were paid to repel. It is alleged, also, that complaints to the Portuguese Consul were vain, that Portuguese sailors taken red-handed and handed over to this consul were suffered to escape from the consular prison. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese thought that the Consul was in complicity with the ruffians who were acting both as convoy and as pirates. The convictions of the English and French residents at Ningpo do not differ from those of the Chinese; and although, having no means of guarding my inquiries with the securities of a judicial investigation, I am unwilling to make any strong assertion, I think I may reasonably say that the honor of the Government of Portugal is so compromised that European nations, for common character sake, should require it to institute a searching examination into the conduct of this official.

The leader of the pirate fleet was—I am going back now to a time three years ago—a Cantonese named A'PAK. The authorities at Ningpo, in their weakness, determined to make terms with him rather than submit to the tyranny of the Portuguese. A'PAK was made a Mandarin of the third class; and his fleet—not altogether taken into Government pay, for that the Chinese could not afford—was nominally made over to A'PAK's brother, a gentleman with a long name, which I cannot remember. This fleet, now turned nominally honest, began to compete with the Portuguese for the convoy business; and, their business being now tolerably respectable, they were joined by several English, American and French deserters from ships-of-war and merchant vessels. This has been the position of the two parties for the last three years.

The fishermen and carrying junks, glad to be rid of the Portuguese yoke, gradually transferred their custom to the Cantonese fleet, and the Portuguese, hungry and furious, became more active in their piracies, and attacked the Cantonese ships when they could get them at an advantage, and murdered their crews with circumstances of great atrocity. The Cantonese do not look upon the Portuguese as Europeans. They have not the same fear of them. They can fight them man to man. Macao would have been taken by the Chinese long since, had they not dreaded the interference of the other Western Powers. After a few of these very sanguinary provocations, A'PAK—not, it is believed, without the concurrence of the Toutai of Ningpo, determined to destroy this Portuguese convoy fleet.

For this purpose A'PAK's brother collected his snake boats and convoy junks from along the whole coast, and assembled about 20 of them, and perhaps 500 men. The Portuguese were not long hearing of these preparations, but they seem to have been struck with panic. Some of their vessels went south, some were taken at the mouth of the river. Seven lorchas took refuge up the river opposite the Portuguese Consulate. The sailors on board these lorchas landed some of their big guns, and put the Consulate in a state of defence, and perhaps hoped that the neighborhood of the European houses and the character of the Consulate would prevent an attack. Nine o'clock on the day I have above mentioned the Canton fleet came up the river. The Portuguese Consul immediately fled. The lorchas fired one broadside at them as they approached, and then deserted their vessels and made for the shore. About 200 Cantonese, accompanied by a few Europeans, followed these 140 Portuguese and Manilla men ashore. A fight took place in the streets. It was of very short duration, for the Portuguese behaved in the most dastardly manner. The Manila men showed some spirit, but the Portuguese could not even persuade themselves to fight for their lives behind the walls of their Consulate. The fortified house was taken and sacked by these Chinamen, the Portuguese were pursued among the tombs where they sought refuge, and 40 of them were shot down or hunted and butchered with spears.

The *Capricieuse*, French frigate, now came up the river, fired upon the Cantonese who were sacking the Consul's house, and put an end to the conflict. The French captain received on board the Portuguese Consul, and, I am told, with great cordiality, and also the fugitives who had escaped the massacre. The latter he conveyed as prisoners to Macao, to be tried as pirates.

Merciless as this massacre was, and little as is the choice between the two sets of combatants, it must be owned that the Cantonese acted with purpose and discipline. Three trading Portuguese lorchas which lay in the river with their flags flying were not molested; and no European, not a Portuguese, was even insulted by the infuriate butchers. The stories current of Sozzo and his Portuguese followers rivaled the worst of the tales of the buccaneers, and public opinion in Ningpo and the foreign settlement was strongly in favor of the Cantonese. The Chinamen lost only two Chinese. One vagabond Englishman fighting on their side was shot by a Manila man.

After the departure of the *Capricieuse* the Portuguese brig-of-war, the *Mondego*, came up the river, accompanied by about 12 Portuguese lorchas, and made formal demands of the Toutai that the captured lorchas should be restored and other restitution made. The Toutai replied that the two convoy fleets must settle their own quarrels, for he had nothing to do with them. The Portuguese and the Cantonese then made ready for a fight, and the general opinion was that Cantonese would have again been victorious. Meanwhile, however, Commodore DEW in the *Nimrod* had steamed up the river. He sent a message to the Portuguese Commander to say that his instructions were to remain entirely neutral, and if the brig was about to attack he would move his ship out of the line of fire, but that if the *Nimrod* or the houses of British residents on the river were struck by shot it would be his duty to interfere. The *Mondego* and her consort lorchas immediately departed for Shanghai. The Canton fleet is still either engaged in convoying or at anchor in the river; and, to the great comfort of the merchants and the missionaries, so also is the *Nimrod*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Nov. 17.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13, 31, 24, 25, 41, 46, 48, 19, 37, 8, 21, 90, 14, 27, 6, 28, 39.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 16.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANOEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Cangemi*.—This case was brought on for a second trial this morning. A panel of one thousand jurors were impanneled. The doors between the Circuit and Marine Court rooms were thrown open, and both rooms were thronged with the Jurors and spectators, though not much excitement was manifested. Cangemi was present, and did not seem to have suffered much from his confinement. A large number of jurors were called, but nearly all had formed some opinion in regard to the case. Andrew Kyle, No. 70 West Thirty-first-street, cigar dealer, and William Sampson, No. 416 Third-avenue, baker, were enrolled. Much discussion ensued on each juror, and triers finally were appointed consisting of the first two Jurors. Ignatz Stein, No. 89 Avenue D, Cyrus Schoonmaker, No. 70 Fourth-street, builder, Dennis Sadlier, publisher, Harlem; Abaer Tenure, No. 108 Second-avenue; Benjamin R. Spencer, No. 193 Bleecker-street; Elias Davison, No. 141 Twenty-fifth-street; Philip W. Randall, No. 516 Grand-street; C. V. B. Ostrander, No. 26 West Twenty-seventh-street; Benjamin W. Marriam, No. 290 Fifth-avenue; James P. Pond, No. 36 Clinton-place.

The impanneling of the Jury was completed at 3 o'clock precisely. Mr. Phillips, acting as the District-Attorney, then presented the case to the Jury, detailing the substance of the charge at some length.

The first witness called was *Daniel Underhill*, the patrolman, who first discovered Anderson after he was shot. His testimony was essentially the same as given on the previous trial.

The hearing was continued until quite late into the evening, but nothing new was elicited.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke, and Peabody.

YOE LOWBER CLAIM.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—This case was argued at the General Term, yesterday, on an appeal from Judge Roosevelt's decision at the Special Term, granting the motion to open the judgment against Lowber, and allow the defendants to put in a defence.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

AN ATTORNEY'S CONJUGAL TROUBLES—A RICH AFFIDAVIT.

Horatio Simms vs. *Marcus Monck*.—The plaintiff in this action, an attorney at law, seeks to recover $10,000 damages from the defendant, for alleged criminal connection with Simms' wife. On the 6th instant Mr Simms' appeared before Judge Clerke, and upon affidavits showing the circumstances of the case, the Judge granted an order of arrest against Monck, holding him to bail in the sum of $4,000. On Saturday Joseph Gutman, Jr., counsel for Monck, appeared before Judge ROOSEVELT, with the intention of getting his client's bail reduced, or the order of arrest vacated. Mr. Simms, who appeared in his own behalf, consented to reduce the bail to $2,000, and an order was entered accordingly.

The order of arrest granted by Judge Clerke was based upon several affidavits, among which was that of Mr. Simms himself. It was set forth that on the 1st of April, 1856, he was in the enjoyment of the comfort, consortship and society of Amy M. Simms, his wife; that the defendant came to his house, No. 133 Clinton-place, and called for her; that after a few moments conversation with her, he induced her to go out with him, and they were gone about an hour and a half. On returning, she was highly incensed with Simms, saying that Monck had promised to be her friend; advised her to leave him (Simms) and commence a suit against him, and get a separation, so that he could not follow her when she went out with Monck; that, on the 30th March, Simms was peacefully passing through Fulton-street, following his wife, and seeing Monck have hold of her, told him to let go of her, whereupon Monck threatened to knock his (Simms') brains out if he did not go away. Monck still retaining his hold upon the lady, Simms again told him to let go of her, whereupon Monck raised his cane and struck Simms two or three blows, inflicting a severe wound over his right eye, "which would have been much more injured had it not been for Simms' hat, which was thereby spoiled," also injuring his left hand, so that for several days he was denied the use of the same; that one Edward A. Looney, partner of Monck, was with the latter at the time of the assault, and was walking on the other side of Simms' wife; that since last March he has watched around Monck's place of business, and has seen Monck and his wife (whom Monck professed to employ in writing) come out of the building about dusk together; that at various times he watched around Monck's room door, when all had left the building, and on two or three occasions for several minutes heard noise and talking in the room; and that afterward, on each occasion, he saw his wife and Monck come out together, lock the door, and talk together and lean against one another in the manner known as "Polka" walk, or fashion; that on the 7th of July last, as he was walking through the Park, following his wife, going through a small gate, Monck, who was behind him, rushed through, at the same time pushing him, and striking him several blows with his cane, cutting through his hat and inflicting a slight cut on the top of his head; that Looney was several rods in advance, escorting Simms' wife, and he also threatened to "mash" Simms if he followed his wife any more; that in January Simms met defendant carrying Mrs. Simms in his arms across the street, under the pretence that the snow was deep, whereas there was a well beaten path, upon which Simms accosted him, saying that the woman he carried was his wife, to which the other replied that if she was he could see no harm in helping her across the street; that Monck made her many presents by which means he "enticed her to improprieties, step by step, to her present degraded condition"; that on the 15th of August he followed his wife and Monck to Harlem, to a hotel kept by William B. Little, where Monck procured a room for a "gentleman and his lady," stating that they had been traveling and wished to retire; that after they had gone to the room, Little was informed that the woman was Simms' wife, which annoyed him very much, and he set himself about looking into the matter; so going up to the door he listened and heard "the guilty individuals talking about 'Love in a Cottage,'" &c.; that it was not deemed expedient to disturb them then, for he wanted a witness to identify her; so starting to New-York, he procured a person who knew her, and returned to Harlem, arriving at eight o'clock A. M.; they stationed themselves so as to command a view of the stairs, and shortly afterwards "the aforesaid guilty individuals" came down gaily, side by side, into the back room, where she was fully identified by his witness; that he (Simms) has ever essayed to treat his wife with kindness and endeavored to win her to her duty, and would have succeeded, had it not been for the intermeddling of Monck, who seduced her from him; that shortly after the affair at Harlem Monck ceased to detain the woman at his office till late, but arranged it for her to go away early; that he now goes over to the house where she has been for many months past, staying with her mother in Fifth-street, Brooklyn, and passes for her husband, "all of which," Simms declares, "is the most barefaced, willful, unprincipled and persisted-in course of injury and violation of rights that he has known of, and that, too, aside from his personal feelings, as the wronged and injured party."

The affidavit of Lucy Ann Johnson sets forth that she knows Simms' wife by sight; that she observed much familiarity between her and Monck, and has several times heard the latter address her as "Amy, my dear," and "My dear Amy," that she heard them sing and laugh together, and heard a noise as of kissing while in the act of hugging;" saw him kiss her in his office.

The remainder of Lucy's affidavit and the affidavits of Mr. Little and Emeline Halght are corroborative of Mr. Simms' statement.

In re Jane Martine.—Case referred.

Edward Fox vs. *Wm. B. Laurence*.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

Before Judge Thompson.

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

Roswell Green vs. *John Henry Hobart Brown*.—This was a suit for slander brought by the plaintiff who is a warden and vestryman of the Episcopal Church in Brooklyn known as the "Free Church of the Good Angels," against Mr. Brown, who is rector of the same church. The charge was that, in June last the deponent stated to several officials and members of his Church, the following: "When Green left the City he went to Virginia as his brother's agent to purchase certain mining-lands, his brother furnishing the money for that purpose. Green purchased the lands in his own name, and was endeavoring to hold the same for his own benefit and defraud his brother out of it. Green's acts have been of such a character that the proceedings his brother has instituted against him, or was about to, would result in his being sent to State Prison in a very few days, and for all he could learn he richly deserved it." The plaintiff claimed that the position of the defendant gave great weight to his words, and that he had in consequence sustained damages to the amount of $500. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment for the plaintiff with permission to the defendant to answer on judgment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

Horace W. S. Cleveland vs. *Samuel N. Burrill*.—Judgment for plaintiff, directing a specific performance by defendant of his contract for the purchase of lands on terms stated in opinion.

A Court of Equity may compel a purchaser of lands specifically to perform his contract of purchase, although the lands are situated abroad, and the contract was made, and was to have been performed abroad, and the plaintiff, the vendor, is a non-resident, the defendant being duly served with process and subjection to jurisdiction.

Where a purchaser of lands has entered into possession, and received their rents and profits, in an action for specific performance, he will be required to pay interest on the purchase money, if the vendor is not in fault for the delay.

The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association vs. *Epenetus Webster and others*.—Judgment for plaintiffs for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises, on terms stated in opinion.

A bond and mortgage to a company organized under the "Act for the incorporation of building, mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, is not void for usury, by reason of a provision securing the payment of interest upon the premiums paid on the purchase or redemption of shares.

The provisions in the articles of Association of the plaintiffs respecting the fines for the non-payment of dues, are not so excessive or unreasonable as to warrant the Court in declaring a bond and mortgage given pursuant to those provisions void, either in whole or in part.

Loftis Wood vs. *The Poughkeepsie Mutual Fire Insurance Company*.—Certificate of facts found on trial, completed and signed.

THE CITY SEXTON OF CHICAGO ROBBING GRAVES.—Great excitement has been produced in Chicago by the detection of MARTIN QUINLAN, the city sexon—a Catholic Irish Democratic office-holder—in the act of rifling the graves of the dead, and shipping them off in wagons. ELI YORK, a medical student, who resides in Southern Illinois, was arrested at the same time, but Dr. BAINARD, the President of the Medical College, became bail for him. It is supposed that QUINLAN has been, for a long time, in the practice of robbing graves, and selling the bodies to the Medical College. As long as two years ago, a stranger having died in Chicago, with considerable money about him, persons afterwards came on to recognize him, but on opening his grave it was found empty. Supposing they had opened the wrong one, another was tried, and so on till nine were opened, and all found empty.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Inactive and languid. Pearls $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 12½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market continues very tame. With the West and South trade is almost suspended. There is a moderate New-England business doing, and the New-England trade is likely to be quite light for the present. For California there has been more inquiry than for some time past. The shipments to that market for some months have been comparatively light, and the last advices reported a better demand for goods, at improved prices, with a fair stock. Among the manufacturers there is scarcely anything doing, and the number of workmen out of employment is unusually large. In Lynn and some of the large towns there is already some excitement among the workmen, and meetings are held to devise measures to meet the hard Winter and hard times. The losses of the manufacturers have been very large for a year or two past, and many of them are so crippled in their resources that they have been compelled to stop; but those who have the means might, we think, with safety turn out a moderate amount of goods for Spring sales, especially as leather of all kinds has now reached a comparatively low point, and labor can evidently be obtained much cheaper than for some years past. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	1,517	2,884
Since Jan. 1	216,949	206,070
Total	218,466	208,954

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 10¾c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet, at irregular quotations.

COPPER—100,000 lbs. Pig were purchased in Boston, last week, at 24c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit, for export.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered and in pretty active request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 13,600 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is brisker and firmer. Sales 1,100 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 05@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is decidedly more active and is advancing. The transactions include 4,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 54,300 bushels, including prime White Western, at $1 50; ordinary to fair Red do., at 98c.@$1 12; ordinary to fair White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; and Red do. $1 28, ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and wanted at advancing prices. Sales 23,500 bushels at 80c.@81½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 42c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours 13,500 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels Oats.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 55c.@60c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Quiet at old figures; 5c.@8c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, at about previous rates. Small sales Spirits Turpentine, at 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is heavy and languid, at 56c.@58c., cash, for large and small lots, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at former rates; sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 75 for old Mess; $19 75@$20 for new do.; $18 25@$18 50 for thin Mess; and $17 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 9¾c. @10¼c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard appears unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 260 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c., ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 125 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 8c.@8c., for common to prime. ₱ lb.

RICE—Appears in slack demand at steady prices: $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—8,200 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week, including 2,200 at $1 25 each, and 6,000 at $1 35, 90 days with interest, ₱ bushel.

SPICES—2,000 mats Cassia changed hands in Boston last week on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are sustained. Sales 1,150 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico mainly at from 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime at 9¼c.@9½c., cash. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c. @23½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A little more activity was reported at our quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,178 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; home first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No 141 West 34th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Mad

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $5 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truthfulness of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for Europe.

The British mail steamer *Canada* leaves Boston to-morrow for Liverpool. The foreign mails in this City will close at the Post-Office at 12 o'clock M. for the Railroad train, and at 2½ P. M. for the steamboat. THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE will be ready for delivery this morning, in wrappers or otherwise.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst. arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the same day that the *Ariel* left Southampton. Financial affairs in England were not quite so favorable as at the departure of the *Arabia*. We again present, this morning, a variety of articles from foreign journals on the great monetary pressure, as the most interesting topic of the day. We also copy from the London *Times* a graphic account of the failure to launch the *Great Eastern*. The attempt will be renewed on the 2d of December next. The Mexican Envoy at Paris has prepared a detailed history of the quarrel between the Republic and Spain. We have given among our foreign news an abstract of this important document.

The steamship *St. Louis*, with the California mails of Oct. 20, and $1,176,086 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our California advices are ten days later. We publish, elsewhere, a thrilling account of the massacre of one hundred emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas, by a party of Indians, at a place called Santa Clara Cañon, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. It is supposed that the atrocious deed was done under Mormon instigation. In San Francisco, on the 17th ult., the Executive Committee issued an Address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that they had resolved to remove all penalties attached to the sentences of banishment. The reason given by the Committee for adopting this course is, that the local government is one which will punish all criminals, and they do not seek to interfere with its prerogative. From Oregon we learn that the Convention has adjourned, and has adopted the new constitution by a considerable majority. Its Pro-Slavery proclivities will, it is thought, insure its rejection by the people. There is nothing of importance from Nicaragua, and no later news to report either from Central or South America by this arrival.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that the Treaty with Nicaragua was probably signed yesterday at the State Department by General CASS and Señor YRISARRI. This statement, however, our own correspondent pronounces premature, though the arrangement unquestionably is on the eve of being consummated. The Transit Route, according to the provisions of the Treaty, is to be protected by United States troops, in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so, and a free port is guaranteed at each end of the line. No company is protected by name, but the Treaty provides for the protection of any company having a valid grant from Nicaragua.

The official returns of the New-York election are not all in. The vote of this City is not yet canvassed, the Supervisors' allotted ten days (for which they draw pay) not having expired. The official tables cannot, therefore, be published complete. The Legislature is at last decided. The Republicans elect 16 Senators and 61 Assemblymen. Two American Senators are chosen, and 14 Democratic. There are 59 Democratic Assemblymen and 8 Americans.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, there was a long debate on the majority and minority reports on the removal of the places for the landing of steamboats. The subject was finally postponed to Thursday next.

The joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to superintend the arrangements of the inauguration of the WORTH Monument and the transfer of the remains of the late Major General from Greenwood Cemetery on the 25th instant, have undertaken their task in a manner evincing the highest appreciation of the value of a solemnity so truly national. The 71st Regiment will be detailed. The President of the United States is invited, and very probably the day will be one of marked interest in our City annals.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, when Supervisor BLUNT presented two communications—one offering to furnish any number of glass ballot-boxes for 18 cents per pound, (15 pounds of glass in each box;) and another offering to furnish 4,000, or any other number, of iron ballot-boxes for $1 18 each. Meaning $2 70 for the glass, and $1 18 for the iron frame of each box. Or for ballot-boxes, the same as used at the last election, $3 88 each. The bill for those used at the late election charges at the rate of $15 each. A communication was received from the Board of Education, showing that their estimate for 1858 is $1,126 13, which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of County Canvassers were in session yesterday, their sixth day. The official return is complete, with the exception of the vote of one Ward. They will, probably, close their labors to-day. They are paid this year only for ten days' sessions; heretofore they have been paid for all the time they would sit, and have seldom got off under less than a month. By the way, the dinner bill last year was $860, which they never yet have paid for. This year they dine on the European plan, and foot their own bills.

The week opened, yesterday, with renewed vigor in the General Markets for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after—and factors had any existing advantage. Provisions and Groceries appeared essentially unaltered. Cotton was scarce, quiet and unsettled in price. Rather more animation was discernible in the freighting business.

The sale of bread by weight engaged the attention of the Board of Councilmen, last night, on the bringing up of the report of the Special Committee on that subject. Two or three members of the Board thought that the management of such new department ought not to be left with the City Inspector. A communication was received from DANIEL D. CONOVER in reply to an inquiry from the Board as to suspended contract work. That gentleman furnished such explanations as are in his power, stating that he cannot fully account for the suspensions of work at present. The rest of the proceedings of the Board were of a formal character.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge DAVIES granted an injunction against paying for the glass ballot boxes bought by the Police Commissioners of S. C. JOLLIE, and used at the last election. The application alleges that 4,000 of these boxes were bought, when only 1,740 were needed,—that fifteen dollars each were paid when they cost less than five,—that the pretext that they were patented was untrue, and that the real parties to the fraudulent transaction and the sharers of its profits were Mayor WOOD and his brother BENJAMIN. The bearing of the case will probably reveal some very curious facts connected with the City Government.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic* returned yesterday from an engineer's trial trip. She has been out three days, having left on Friday morning. Her behavior at sea is said to have been perfectly satisfactory. The highest speed attained was nearly eighteen knots an hour, against tide. The *Adriatic* will sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

Rev. THEODORE CUYLER delivered last night in Market-street Church a lecture on "London," which was listened to by a large and most attentive audience. He described the most prominent traits of European life, as observed in the metropolis of the Old World, and took advantage of the occasion to inculcate a high moral lesson as to the vanity of worldly aspirations.

The Cangenl case was brought on, yesterday, before Judge DAVIES. By 3 o'clock the necessary Jurors were obtained, and Mr. Phillips, acting as the District-Attorney, presented the casa to the Jury. The trial will be essentially the same as the previous one. The hearing will be continued day and evening until finished.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, a lawyer named FENNO, moved for the appointment of a special District-Attorney to try a charge of issuing fraudulent shares on the Pennsylvania Coal Company, made against EBASTUS B. ROBERTS and SHEPHERD T. LIPPINCOTT, on the ground that the District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, had neglected to bring forward the case for trial, and was unqualified to conduct the prosecution. Mr HALL explained the circumstances of the case to the Court, and the counsel for the defendants read several letters, written by Mr. FENNO, showing that he sought to settle the affair by inducing the defendants to pay $5,000 to have the prosecution withdrawn. Mr. HALL acceded to his proposal to have a special District-Attorney appointed, and named his successor in office, Mr. SWEENY. He also moved that, inasmuch as it was shown by Mr. FENNO's letters an attempt had been made by that gentleman to compound a felony, those letters should be sent by the Court before the present Grand Jury, for their action, and that Mr. FENNO should be at once held to bail. The Judge took the papers on both sides, and will give his opinion to-day. Several cases of burglary and larceny were afterwards tried. JAMES MCQUINNY, for a daring highway robbery, was sentenced to fourteen years and eight months in the State Prison. A prisoner, sentenced to four years and eight months in the State Prison, on being taken to the Tombs, effected his escape from the officers, and was only captured after a long chase. The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against CONNOR, and the other rowdies, who caused the death of the old Swiss woman in Greenwich-street.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention convened last evening to nominate Civil Justices. THOMAS STEWART, of the First Ward, was nominated for the First District, and WILLIAM DUSENBURY, of the Ninth Ward, for the Third. In the Second District the nomination was postponed.

The Republican City Convention met last evening, but adjourned without nominating either Mayor or Supervisors. They are awaiting the action of the People's movement for the defeat of Mayor WOOD.

The People's or Fusion Convention met last evening at No. 18 Fourth avenue, but adjourned to Wednesday next without taking action.

The New Police Law.

We trust the Legislature, at its coming session, will make some needed amendments in the Metropolitan Police Law of last Winter. To a certain extent that law was an experiment,—and while, in the main, it has worked well, experience shows that it can very easily be made to work better. Under the old system our Police Department had fallen into complete contempt. It had come to be nearly useless for the legitimate purposes of a Police, and was mainly used as a convenient and effective partisan weapon in the political contests of the day. This fatal defect was due to the vicious organization of the Commission which had it in charge. That Board consisted of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge,—each of them having quite enough to do in his own official sphere, and all of them being quite unable to devote to the Police Department a tithe of the time and care which its proper supervision required. The whole thing fell into the hands of the Mayor, and, as might be expected, was unscrupulously used by him for purposes of political and personal ambition.

This condition of things absolutely demanded a change, and the new law has worked a decided improvement in creating a Board of Commissioners who are debarred from active politics and are required to devote their whole time to this most important department of the City Government. The Board itself was not a good one. Too much attention in the selection of its members was paid to political, and too little to personal, qualifications. This fault ought to have been avoided, and probably would have been but for the party pressure to which the appointing power was subjected. But in spite of it the Board has given the City a better Police than the old one, and has satisfied the public of the necessity of having this department under the control of an independent Commission, which can devote its whole time to its supervision, instead of being, as it was before, left to the chance management of other City officials.

But the manner of *appointing* this Commission must be changed. It is neither right in itself nor in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution, that the Governor of the State should have control of the local police of this or any other city. The State has no such authority over its municipalities, nor are the relations of cities to the State such as to render the exercise of such a power legitimate or safe. And the public sentiment of this City is most distinctly and decidedly against it. The people feel universally and instinctively that it is a wrong,—an unjustifiable encroachment upon local rights, for the State thus to assume the appointment of officers whose functions and responsibilities are purely local. Technically the law is constitutional,—but it was made so only by the device of creating a new district which should embrace other counties as well as the one where the law was to take special effect. At the outset of the experiment, moreover, it may have been necessary and proper to place the appointing power in the hands of the Governor and Senate. But now that the law has been fairly carried into operation, the organization of the department under it completed, and the whole brought into good working order, a proper regard for the stability of the law, as well as for the rights of the City and the sentiment of the public, demands that this should be changed. The power of appointing this Board of Police Commissioners should be conferred upon the people of this City, or upon "some of the authorities thereof," instead of being left where it now rests, with the Executive of the State.

The fact that neither political party is likely to have a decided control in the Legislature will render easy the adoption of some useful and desirable amendments in this particular. It will be, of course, a matter of some difficulty to place the appointing power where it will be entirely free from the partisan influences which have hitherto so seriously interfered with the proper discipline, efficiency and independence of our Police force; but if a proper spirit prevails, the object can be accomplished; and if the new law can, in this respect, be reconciled to public sentiment, we are satisfied that it will render our Police Department all that the friends of good City government can desire.

ELIGIBILITY OF THE OLD POLICE TO REAPPOINTMENT.—Now that the Board of Police Commissioners is in working order again, so far as having its full complement of members can make it so, they are checked in their first attempt to proceed with their duties by the ambiguousness of that section of the act relating to the reappointment of policemen who have been once dismissed from the force. The act says:

"No member of the Police force, under penalty of forfeiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof in writing to the General Superintendent of Police, *and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause*, shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force."

This is sufficiently explicit. It is very clearly stated, that the persons who shall not be eligible to reappointment are those who have been dismissed for cause from the Police force created by this act. The provision can scarcely be held to apply to the members of the old Police force.

But it has been contended that the old force and the new force were made the same body by that provision of the act creating the Metropolitan Police, which says that, upon the organization of the new Board, "they may assume control of the Police force" of the District. But giving them power to accept the old policemen, and making the members of the old force also members of the new, whether they would or no, are two very different things. The majority of the members of the old force did not accept the transfer from the old force to the new, and refused, under the advice of the Mayor, to recognize the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners. They were, therefore, dismissed by the Board, and declared ineligible for reappointment. The question now to be determined is whether the old policemen were ever members of the new force. But the question is further complicated by the recusant policemen continuing to serve under the old organization at the command of the Mayor, and then receiving pay for their services from the new Board. A resolution to submit this knotty point to the decision of three lawyers was lost because each party insisted upon selecting men already committed to its peculiar views;—and so the Board adjourned until Thursday, when the subject will come up for discussion. But, after all, the question must be practically settled by the Board, who have the power to reject, or accept, any person who may be proposed for an appointment, whatever the opinion of the lawyers may be. The difficulty is a purely verbal one. The act evidently meant to exclude every man from a reappointment who should have been dismissed from the new force, because no man could be dismissed from it except for misconduct or inability, while under the old law men were continually dismissed for political reasons. It was for this that the distinction was made between the new and the old force. The men who were dismissed from the new force, because they had refused to be members of it, could not be said to have been dismissed "for cause." Such a quibble ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the reappointment of policemen who have proved themselves good officers, and whose services are therefore needed now in the new organization.

Insolence of Omnibus Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, as I was riding up town in omnibus No. 977 of the Broadway and Forty-second-street line, I witnessed an example of insolence in the driver which I think should be made public. A lady pulled the string at Seventh-street and the stage relaxed its speed, but did not stop. The lady, of course, sat still, as it is both dangerous and difficult to attempt getting out while the vehicle is in motion. The stage went on again rapidly, and the lady pulled a second time, without producing any cessation of speed. The third time a gentleman in the stage pulled with some vehemence, and the driver at length coming to a stop bawled through the window in an angry and insolent tone: "Come, get along out there *some* time to-night!" The lady left the stage, which started off before she had time to get off the steps, rendering it very dangerous for her. She made all possible haste, and the conduct of the driver was extremely reprehensible.

This is not a single instance of the insolence displayed by stage-drivers, especially to unprotected ladies. Should not the attention of the public be called to these things? It is far from agreeable to a lady to be thus exposed to insult. Car conductors are far ahead of these gentry in obliging politeness, and a stage driver who cannot treat his fare properly should be discharged at once.

A PASSENGER IN NO. 977.

The evil of which our correspondent complains is one which demands attention. It has very greatly increased since the omnibuses adopted the new regulation of requiring passengers to pay their fares upon entering. Previous to that time they were able to some extent to protect themselves against the insolence of drivers, the attempt to overcrowd the vehicles, and other annoyances,—because they could quit the stage when driven out of it by any of these things. Rather than lose his fare, the driver would consent to be civil.

At present, however, this restraint is gone. As soon as a passenger has paid his fare, the driver is anxious only to get rid of him in order to make room for another.

The new regulation is in every respect a nuisance. Passengers are incommoded by it,—being forced to make their way to the box while the stage is in motion, or else to solicit the services of some other person to pass the money for them. A constant thumping upon the roof, and the dunning of passengers for their fare, annoy every one,—and the neglect of some one person to comply with the regulation draws upon the whole company, through the box-hole, the emphatic and generally profane attentions of the indignant John. The whole thing sadly needs the attention of the authorities. It would probably be extra hazardous for the Common Council to offend these aristocratic members of the Governing Classes just now,—but after the Charter Election is over, they may find it necessary to compel every omnibus to carry a *cad*.—or collector of fares, as well as a driver. There is no other country in the world where the services of such a functionary are dispensed with.

A NOVELTY IN OUR NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.—The principle upon which our new towns and Territories are named has never been satisfactorily explained, nor do we know precisely who are responsible for the christening of the counties of our new States; but in giving names to our national vessels the case is very different. It was once left to the caprice of the builders or some officer in the Navy department, but for the past thirty years an admirable system of naval nomenclature has been adopted, which is greatly superior to the hap-hazard accidents which determine the names of national ships in England and France. The American system has all the advantages of scientific arrangement, and it is only necessary to know the name of one of our national ships to know to what class of men-of-war she belongs, and what her force is.

The old practice of ransacking ancient history and LEMPRIERE'S Dictionary, to find high-sounding names for our men-of-war, was found absurdly inconsistent, and a most happy plan was adopted, which has been adhered to until the present time. It was simply to give ships of the line the names of States—as the *Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina*, &c.; to frigates the names of Rivers—as the *Saranac, Merrimac, Potomac, Raritan*, &c.—sloops-of-war, or corvettes, the names of capitals of States—as the *Albany, Boston, Vincennes, St. Louis*, &c.; to brigs the names of naval heroes, as the *Somers, Bainbridge*, &c.; and to revenue cutters the names of the heads of the Treasury department. The great advantages of this system will be apparent to every one; the name of a ship will not only have a historical and a national significance, but it also indicates the class to which the ship belongs, and avoids a good deal of confusion. We regret, therefore, to learn that this excellent system of naval nomenclature is to be violated in the case of the steam revenue cutter which is now in process of construction at this port, which ought, according to usage, to be called the *Howell Cobb*, but which is to be named the *Harriet Lane*. Now, the first inquiry made by nine persons out of ten will be, "Who is HARRIET LANE?" The biographical dictionary and the annals of the country will be in vain consulted to find out who this lady is, who is to have an honor bestowed upon her which no American woman has ever before had accorded to her. Neither the mother or the wife of WASHINGTON has had this distinguished compliment bestowed upon her. Upon inquiry we learn that the lady whose name is to be so intimately connected with the revenue service is the neice of President BUCHANAN. A very pretty compliment to the President, we admit, and a very gallant one to the lady; but we fear it will be regarded hereafter as a safe precedent to follow, and the navy and revenue service will be filled with ships named after the female relations of our future presidents. The old fashion of Junos, Bellonas and Circes was bad enough, but it was much better to go to Mount Olympus than among the domestic relations of our Presidents for designations for our national vessels.

The Mayoralty.

We do not hear that any thing definite was accomplished by the various Committees of Conference appointed to nominate a candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor WOOD. Several names were presented to them, but no decision has been reached. The following are the gentlemen upon whom devolves the important duty of selecting a candidate:

Republicans.	*Americans.*
John A. Kennedy,	J. N. Reynolds,
J. Fitch,	J. W. Barker,
W. Smith,	George W. Warner,
D. D. T. Marshall,	L. A. Cohen,
E. D. Smith.	Alex. H. Hamblin.

Independent Committee.

Jay Jarvis	Democrat.
William H. Appleton	Democrat.
Robert T. Haws	Republican.
John M. Read	American.
Abram S. Hewett	Reformer.
John Kerr	Democrat.
Gustavus A. Conover	Democrat.
Stephen R. Kirby	American.
Randolph A. Withass	Democrat.
William H. Anthon	Republican.

These are all very respectable and very intelligent gentlemen, and ought to be able to agree upon a candidate. We shall probably know the result of their labors by to-morrow morning.

Death of a Great Millionaire.

The London *Times* of the 2d inst. contains a long biographical notice of one of the "merchant princes" of the great Metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with this country. Mr. JAMES MORRISON, the eminent millionaire in question, died at his seat, Basildon Park, on the 30th ult., aged 68, and worth $20,000,000, a considerable portion of which, it is stated by the *Times*, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers no diminution by the present commercial difficulties. We believe that it was Mr. MORRISON who had a suit with the Dry Dock Bank in this City some years since. He went to London a poor boy, and laid the foundation of his great future by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to introduce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties and also in Scotland. He was many years in Parliament and was always a liberal in politics; he was author of a work on the *Defects of English System of Railway Legislation*, and in 1848 a volume was published by LONGMAN containing a selection from his Parliamentary speeches. He was a self-educated man, but he possessed a refined taste in literature and art, and had collected a remarkably rich library and a noble gallery of paintings. He was one of the nobles of England who inherited neither a name nor a fortune, nor was indebted for any of his distinctions to the crown or the people.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS commenced a fresh engagement last evening. The weather was not favorable to a crowded house, but the promise of the entertainment attracted a larger audience than could be boasted at any other establishment in the City.

The comedy of "Not a Bad Judge" was the principal piece on the bill. It is a work familiar to our readers, having been played with much success at WALLACK'S theatre two or three seasons ago. In its present form it is much condensed, and under ordinary circumstances measurably improved. But the performance of last night was ludicrously heavy, arising not from the demerits of the play, but the incompleteness of the players. With the exception of Mr. DAVIDGE, who knew something of his part and gagged the rest, every one seemed to be oblivious of what he was expected to say or do. Under these circumstances we may well be excused for attempting anything like a criticism. We may remark, however, that the company appear to be sufficiently good for the support of Mr. MATHEWS, or at all events, much better than it was last season.

In New-York we have excellent eccentric comedians, and we would advise Mr. MATHEWS to bear this fact in mind. He has an extensive *repertoire* without repeating pieces already familiar here, and by confining himself to this he will avoid comparisons which may not always be to his advantage. In the character of *Lavater* he has certainly been far excelled by Mr. WALCOTT, and in one other character—that of *Sir Charles Coldstream*—by Mr. LESTER. The admiration Mr. MATHEWS has won in other pieces will we hope induce him to confine himself as much as possible to parts in which he has no equal and in which he has not to contend with local traditions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Last night the performance of "London Assurance" and the "Invisible Husband" drew out a good audience in the midst of the storm of rain which deluged the streets, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. BOURCICAULT, the author of both pieces. At the conclusion of the comedy, in reply to the demand for a speech, Mr. BOURCICAULT observed, in effect, that the American stage has heretofore been supplied from European sources. The English Theatres had been *creamed*, and its best works formed our stock drama. But, within the last four years the supply had ceased. The power of invention seemed to have become extinct both in London and Paris, and the only drama of real merit imported during that period had been "Still Waters Run Deep." This circumstance had aroused a dramatic spirit in the United States, and a number of authors had sprung up who had already exhibited considerable power. But, said Mr. BOURCICAULT, it was not only by these authors and by good actors that a National Drama could be supported. The public should do away with the prejudice it had in favor of works coming here with a great foreign reputation, and go to see the new drama, wherever announced, with a kindly faith in its vitality. Wallack's Theatre would be devoted almost exclusively to the production of works of American origin, and depicting American society and manners. Such, said he, are the objects of the present management. To-morrow night a new comedy, by Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN, would be produced; it possesses undeniable merit of the highest class; but how much, the audience alone would judge.

In the course of his speech, Mr. BOURCICAULT adverted to the fact that Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS had in his presence expressed himself in high terms of the theatres of New-York, placing them on a level with the best theatres of London; and this, said Mr. BOURCICAULT, is what I want you to believe.

After some graceful expressions of thanks, Mr. BOURCICAULT concluded amid loud applause.

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

Fraud and Deception in the Purchase of the Glass Ballot-Boxes—Mayor Wood Implicated.

Judge DAVIES yesterday granted an injunction against the Mayor and other officers of the City, restraining them from paying any money, under a contract made by the Board of Police Commissioners with S. C. JOLLIE, for the glass ballot-boxes that were used at the last election. The application was made by Judge WHITING, on behalf of JAMES HORNER, a citizen and tax-payer, who recites the full history of the action taken upon this subject by the Police Commissioners under the new law, which gives them authority to make such a purchase. The contract with Mr. JOLLIE was made on the 12th of August, by Messrs. WOOD, NYE and CALDWELL, acting as a Committee of the Board, for 4,000 boxes, at *fifteen dollars* each, making $60,000 in all, and was substantially confirmed by the Board on the 21st of September, upon motion of Mayor WOOD, he voting in the affirmative, together with Messrs. NYE, CALDWELL and POWELL. The Board of Supervisors voted to pay for the boxes and the Mayor approved the resolution, but the Comptroller refused to draw his warrant for the money, whereupon Mr. JOLLIE applied for a *mandamus* against the Police Commissioners, which was refused by the Supreme Court on the ground that the charge must be audited by the Supervisors as a County charge.

Mr. HORNER proceeds to state that there are only 174 Election districts in New-York, and that allowing ten ballot-boxes for each, only 1,740 would be required, which is less than half the number ordered. He states also that at the time the contract was made, it was alleged by JOLLIE, FERNANDO WOOD and BENJAMIN WOOD, or by one of them with the knowledge and approbation of the others, that JOLLIE had a *patent* for the boxes, so that no one else could make or supply them, which was entirely untrue,—his application for a patent having been denied. He also states that the said boxes, including locks, are not worth more than five dollars each, and can be made, or procured to be made, for about $4 50, including locks, and at this price afford a large profit, and that the sum of $15 a piece is more than three times the value thereof; that *the defendant Benjamin Wood, procured the said boxes to be made at a cost of less than $5 each, and that he, in point of fact, was the real party to the said contract*, and that the name of the said JOLLIE was only used as a cover therefor, and that *the said Fernando Wood was cognizant of the arrangement between the said Jollie and the said Benjamin Wood, and was in some way to share in the profits of the said contract*; that the said BENJAMIN WOOD procured at one place 1,076 of the glass globes to be manufactured, weighing 14,657 pounds, at eighteen cents per pound, making $2,674 26; that he caused the iron work connected with the said globes to be furnished, but at what price this plaintiff has as yet been unable to ascertain, but the same will not average more than 25 lbs. to each globe, which, at four cents per pound for the casting, would amount to one dollar and four cents. The locks there, for painting of the iron work, and putting together, and for felt used, and allowing two dollars and fifty cents for each glass globe, *would amount for each box to only four dollars and twenty-four cents.* And the plaintiff further shows and charges that by the language of the resolution offered in the Board of Supervisors on the 9th day of November, he has reason to, and does, believe that the *said Jollie has sold or transferred in some way, by assignment or otherwise, all his pretended interest under the said contract, either to the said Fernando Wood or Benjamin Wood, one or both of them, or to some other person for their benefit, or the benefit of one of them, and that the same has been so done with a view of covering up in some way the said fraudulent transaction.* The plaintiff further alleges that the said contract was a fraudulent one; that the *said Fernando Wood is, or was, in some way, either directly or indirectly, interested therein.* That he and the said BENJAMIN either knew, or had reason to know, and believe when the said contract was made that the said boxes, equal in every respect, could have been procured to be made for about one-third of the price named therefor—JOLLIE had no patent therefor, and was not entitled to any; and that the said invention was not patentable by the said JOLLIE; that the said FERNANDO WOOD knew that his brother was the real party to the said transaction, and that his name was purposely concealed to prevent a discovery of the said fraud. That allowing $5 a piece for said boxes, and that 4,000 were wanted, the amount would be but $20,000, whereas at $15 a piece the sum of $60,000 is to be taken out of the City Treasury in fraud thereof, and to the great injury of the plaintiff and all other tax payers of the said City. The plaintiff therefore prays that the said contract, for the frauds herein alleged, may be set aside and held for naught, and that the said FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD and SAMUEL C. JOLLIE may answer the premises and be restrained from prosecuting either the Board of Police Commissioners, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York or the Board of Supervisors thereof, for or on account of the said contract, or of any ballot boxes delivered thereunder, until the further order of this Court in the premises.

This is certainly a very curious and extraordinary statement, charging Mayor WOOD explicitly with sharing in the profits of this transaction, either directly or through his brother. Upon this hearing the facts of the case will probably be disclosed.

Trial-Trip of the Adriatic.

The *Adriatic* returned to port yesterday morning, from her trial-trip of three days at sea. The company on board consisted simply of the owners, a few Naval officers, and persons interested in the construction of the vessel. Among the number were Mr COLLINS, Mr. ALLEN, Chief Engineer MARTIN, U. S. N.; Lieutenants TAYLOR and TEMPLE, U. S. N.; Captain CAVENDY and Lieutenant BELAVENETZ, Russian Navy. The trip was made only for the purpose of testing the engines and the working of the ship. We have been favored by a gentleman on board, with some interesting particulars.

The ship left her dock at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, and ran out to sea under low steam; her engines working perfectly from the start. She ran outside Sandy Hook to a distance of fifty or sixty miles, and cruised about during Friday night. On Saturday morning she returned to the Hook to land some of her passengers, and stood out to sea again, running about one hundred miles. On Sunday she rounded Long Island, bore up around Block Island, and shaped her course towards home. At intervals during the outward trip, her speed was increased to twelve and fifteen knots an hour, but, this being simply an engineer's trial, it was considered inexpedient to do more than test the powers of the engines. On the way back, however, the speed of the ship was more thoroughly tested.

The behavior of the ship at sea is said to have been excellent, commanding the unqualified commendations of those on board. In the heaviest swells she cut water smoothly, causing little spray, and leaving no ripple. There was but little jar from the engines, and no unequal motion in the cylinders. It is presumed, from the result of this trip, that she will prove a worthy sea-boat. The appointments of the ship give satisfaction. The condensers work well, turning the waste steam into clear fresh water. Mr. GRANT'S Calcium Light answers its desired purpose, casting a light ahead to a distance of two or three miles; its location, however, is to be changed from the wheel-house to the foremast, beneath the cross-trees, a better place. Captain CAVENDY tested his method of making observations at sea, and was assisted by the Naval officers in the company, who made comparisons between the old system and that of his invention. The result of these experiments is said to have been highly flattering to Captain CAVENDY.

On the return, the speed of the *Adriatic* was tested, from a bearing taken off Sandy Hook to Fort Columbia, off Governor's Island. She ran eighteen nautical, or twenty-one statute miles, in *one hour and four minutes*, the tide setting against her from the start. She made this time with about half her provisions and all the coal for her first voyage on board. The time during the trip was as follows:

	h.m.
Block Island Light to Montauk Light	1:13
Passed Fire Island Light, Sunday P. M., at	10:45
Passed Lightship, Monday A. M., at	7:23
Passed Sandy Hook	7:59
Passed Fort Diamond	8:41
Passed Governor's Island	9:04

The highest rate of speed was between seventeen and eighteen knots an hour, against wind and tide, and with less than the full power of the engines. The performance of the ship appears to have been in the highest degree satisfactory to all concerned.

The *Adriatic* is announced to sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Unemployed.

The Committee of the Unemployed who are seeking out and examining cases of destitution, and reporting them to the Superintendent of the Poor, made the following report yesterday morning of their proceedings since Saturday:

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the Committee met at Union-square, when they divided—one half proceeding to the Central Park, to learn from the Chief Engineer what the prospects of immediate work were. The other half proceeded to the Mayor with the list of the former day's success in examining cases of destitution. Mr. GORDON informed the Mayor that a majority of the families whose names had previously been sent to the Superintendent of the Poor had not received any relief, and others had received only $1 for seven and eight in a family for two weeks. The Mayor said the Superintendent had informed him that they had been supplied. Mr. GORDON assured him such was not the case. The Mayor then desired him to inform Mr. KALLOCK of that fact. The Mayor then said he could do nothing more for the unemployed than he had already done. That portion of the Committee that went to Central Park saw Mr. JAMES HOGG, who informed them that he would set some two hundred of the most needy of the old hands at work on Monday (yesterday,) and from fifty to a hundred on each succeeding day until one thousand are employed—the most needy of those would, he said, be employed for two or three weeks, when they would be discharged and others in need employed for a similar length of time. That was the course he intended to pursue until the Spring, or until the number of unemployed should largely decrease. He showed the Committee over five thousand letters from the different Aldermen and Councilmen, recommending persons for employment in the Park. Mr. HOGG said some other way must be adopted, as it was impossible to set the men to work as fast as they were recommended. He recommended Ward Committees who should receive from the Committee of the Unemployed the names of the most destitute, who would be recommended first. On their return, and while there, the Committee met with nearly eight thousand persons waiting an opportunity to work, and very few of them with strong hopes of obtaining it. At the southern part of the Park, near the office, there was a group of men who were hungry and ill clad, who set on fire a portion of the wood in order to keep themselves warm while awaiting orders to go to work. All through the uncultivated portions of the Park there were groups of men discussing their prospects and wondering what could be done to keep cold and hunger from their homes during the Winter. The Committee talked with them and assured them that everything would be done that could be done to get them relief and employment. On their return home Mr. PURSE found eight families in a state of starvation. He took down their names and reported them to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of the Poor, who promised that they should be provided for immediately, and said that if those who had not received relief, whose names had been reported before, would be attended to without delay.

Signed, D. GORDON,
W. BURKE,
H. ROSCOE,
AUG. DESSOW,
W. FOSTER.

Committee authorized to seek and report names of persons in destitute circumstances.

News from Key West.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The United States steam-schooner *Phœnix* is a total loss. The brig *Miamus*, from Jamaica for New-York, arrived here the 8th inst., having sprung a leak. She has repaired, and sailed yesterday. The schooner *Lucy Wetham* has completed her repairs, and will sail in a few days for Pensacola.—[By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.]

LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE.—The steam corvette, of twelve guns, built for the Russian Government, by WM. H. WEBB, was successfully launched yesterday at 9½ o'clock A.M. There was a large concourse of people in the yard and upon the adjoining piers to witness the spectacle, and several hundred were also on board. She was launched without her spars, and was decorated simply with our American Jack forward and an ensign aft. They were also displayed upon the buildings and shipping near by, and at the Novelty Yard, where she was towed to receive her engines. Among the Russian officers present were Captain CROWN, who is to command the corvette, and the following gentlemen who are to officer the Russian frigate now on the stocks in the same yard, viz.: Captains SCHESTAKOFF, SCHWARTZ, IVESTCHENKO, and Lieutenants DELEVENETZ, MOJAISKY, SELENINOFF and KOLOBNIKO.

A fine collation was served at the yard, in which the officers and other gentlemen participated. At its close a bountiful repast was spread in the model loft, at which 200 workmen sat down. When full justice had been done to the feast, there were cheers given for the Emperor of all the Russias, for Mr. WEBB, Capt. CROWN, and "the Russians." Mr. WEBB stated, on behalf of Captain CROWN, that on Saturday night a sum of money would be distributed among all the men who had been engaged upon the corvette.

She had her propeller, with a portion of the main shaft, in its place. This heavy weight at the extreme end, it was feared, might spring her amidships, and a series of levels were placed fore and aft to determine how much, if any, she had been affected; but not the least variation in the shear was perceptible after launching. This circumstance was referred to as demonstrating the great strength of her construction.

The propeller is of gun metal, having three flanges. She has two oscillating engines, built at the Novelty Iron Works, of superior workmanship; the cylinders are 60 inches in diameter, with three-feet stroke of piston, her power being rated equal to 350 horse, English. The hull is double decked, fastened with copper bolts. Her extreme length is 214 feet, breath of beam 36 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. The vessel will be finished early the ensuing Spring, when she will leave direct for the Amoor River, with the expectation of arriving by the opening of navigation on that stream.

At the same yard preparations are making for the construction of the great Russian frigate recently contracted for. Workmen are laying the keel and dressing the timbers, some of which are, probably, larger than any heretofore employed in ship-building. The ship is designed to carry 70 guns.

THE STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

The Government steam revenue cutter, building by Mr. WEBB under an appropriation of $150,000 by the last Congress, has been named the *Harriet Lane*, in compliment to the President's niece. She will be launched in a few days. She was built more especially in view of the necessitious condition of many vessels trading with New-York during the Winter. She will have inclined engines, built at the Allaire Works with side wheels; cylinders 45 inches, stroke seven feet. Her size is 642 tons. She will be rigged as a brig, and carry ten guns.

FUNERAL OF DR. CURTIS.—The funeral of Dr JOSEPH T. CURTIS, who committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself through the heart, took place yesterday at 3 P. M., at his late residence No. 49 East Twentieth-street. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN conducted the funeral services, after which the body was interred in the Second-street Cemetery. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers:

Dr. A. D. Wilson, No. 17 West Eleventh-street; Dr. F. Wilsey, No. 588 Houston-street; Dr. Gray, No. 49 Lafayette-place; Dr. McVickar, No

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Provisions Concerning Slavery—Future Amendments—The Federal Government Nullified and its Officers superseded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1857.

Feeling the immense importance attached to the action of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Lecompton, I visited them yesterday to note their proceedings. Gen. CALHOUN had vacated the Chair and called Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon County, to preside. The Committee on Internal Improvements had just reported, and while the subject was under consideration upon the motion to strike out the clause "in the direction of Santa Fé" from the section providing for a Railroad to the Pacific, and for a grant of land for the same, Gen. CALHOUN arose to oppose the motion. He spoke with much energy and spirit upon the broad and general principles of internal improvements, showing that the whole measure would be defeated—the grant of land be lost, if any particular locality was favored, or town pointed out in Kansas. He sustained it only as a general measure; he would not say he was for Atchison against Doniphan, or Doniphan against Kickapoo, or Kickapoo against Delaware or any other town on the Missouri, but that the clause, as now reported, was not confining the road to the city of Santa Fé, but only in a westerly direction towards Santa Fé.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall County, was especially opposed to the remarks of the General, and thought the very words Santa Fé were intended to make it sectional. He was in favor of a route further north *via* Bridget's Pass, as an extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

Others favored BENTON's route from St. Louis; but all these views should be laid aside, and no particular place should be favored to give it direction in this report.

He said it was reported that the Boston Company who own the most of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road had made proposals to the Pacific Railroad to buy them out for the evident purpose of getting control of it that it might be extended up the Missouri and Kansas Rivers to Lawrence, and who wanted a Railroad but it to that town?

A motion to amend by substituting "The Western boundary of Kansas" for the words "Santa Fé," was lost. The motion to amend by striking out "Santa Fé" was carried.

A motion to amend the ordinance which provides to give alternate sections ten miles wide upon each side of the road to five miles wide, was carried.

Other amendments were proposed, and finally, after several reconsiderations, it was voted to appropriate twelve miles wide in alternate sections upon each side of the Road.

An amendment was proposed, asking a further grant of land from Congress of one half a section of the public domain to every head of a family who is a white citizen, and was in the Territory on the 1st of November, 1857. It was further moved to amend to include every young man who will marry within six months. After debate, all the amendments were laid on the table.

The first section relative to School sections was reconsidered, and so amended, as to appropriate sections eight, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty-six for school purposes in every township. The full report was then concurred in as a whole.

At the afternoon session it was moved that the vote on section 5 of the report of the Committee on Internal Improvements be reconsidered, for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Bourbon to amend. Lost.

The delegate from Doniphan then read a separate article of very peculiar and stringent characteristics. It provided that *the Constitution should not be amended for twenty years; and that any amendment proposed should require a two-third vote in both branches of the Legislature for three successive days.* If it was thus confirmed, the Secretary of State should provide for a popular vote upon the same, and *if two-thirds of the people or legal voters were in favor of the same, it should then become a part of the Constitution.* Action upon it was deferred, to await the report of the Committee on Schedule.

The eccentric JOAN RANDOLPH then moved to adjourn, as no Committees were ready to report.

The Chair replied that a Committee was now absent, that would be ready to report in a few minutes. Several gentlemen hoped the delegate from Atchison would withdraw the motion.

Mr. RANDOLPH finally withdrew, but gave notice that if the Committee were not present in fifteen minutes he would renew it. The fifteen minutes expired and he made several efforts to renew his motion, but he was beset by members to withhold.

HUGH M. MOORE, of Leavenworth, reported on Schedule. It provided that all laws now existing in the Territory of Kansas, not repugnant to this Constitution, should become the laws of the State of Kansas; all bonds, contracts, &c., should remain valid as they now existed; all officers, civil and military, now holding office, should continue *until superseded by authority of the State Government.*

The President of this Convention is authorized to declare that on the 21st day of December next, an election shall be held, at which three Judges appointed by him shall preside, and ballots shall be prepared in the following manner: "*Constitution with Slavery*"—"*Constitution without Slavery.*" The President of the Convention shall receive and examine the returns, and if it shall appear that a majority are in favor of a Constitution with Slavery, the Constitution as adopted shall be submitted to Congress; but if it appears that a majority are in favor of it *without* Slavery, then the article on Slavery shall be stricken out, and then submitted to Congress. There shall be an election of Governor and other State officers, and Representative in Congress, on the —— day of ——, and *until said election, the President of the Convention shall be the acting Governor for the State.*

This report at first glance may appear to submit the Constitution to an impartial vote, but nothing is submitted but the Slave cause, and with that clause stricken out, the Preamble and Bill of Rights are left with clauses strongly enough Pro-Slavery for all practical purposes, so that, in any event, a slave Constitution goes to Congress, and if the people attempt to join in the election, they necessarily vote for a slave Constitution.

A minority report was made by Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon County, who was understood to represent the ultra wing of the Convention. It was similar to the majority report in its provisions for the continuance of the present laws, officers, &c. It provided for the election of officers on the first Monday and day in June of January, 1858, and the *President of the Convention*—Gen. CALHOUN—or in case of his resignation or death, the Vice-President, or in case of his inability to officiate, a committee of three, appointed by that Convention, *should have the powers of Governor until admitted into the Union*, and thirty days after the news is officially received of our admission the President of the Convention shall convene the State Legislature, and from that time onward the State Government to be in full force. The Constitution might be amended by a majority of the voters of the State, but *never so amended as to affect the rights of property in Slaves.*

General CALHOUN arose, and said these reports embodied the whole question that had brought them together; both reports looked to the same objects. He said it was a matter of very grave importance whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people, and in what form. He was not prepared to say what course he would recommend. He therefore moved to lay them on the table, and be special order for to-morrow, at 9 o'clock. It was not the question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas, but of the success of one party or another. He saw in this crisis the most important of any question that will come before this Convention.

VANDERLIZE, of Doniphan, said the decision of this matter involved the peace and the prosperity of this Union. He wished both reports should be printed, and the subject deliberately considered.

To-day the reports are to come up for discussion.

RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 16.

Kansas advices state that the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention was by a vote of 28 in favor of it, to about a dozen against it. The whole number of delegates to the Convention was 60, consequently the Constitution was adopted by a Minority Convention. The majority and minority report of the Committee on a schedule was merged into one schedule.

It provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the Constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution without Slavery;" also for an election to be held on the first Monday in January next, for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence Correspondent of the *Democrat* asserts that Gov. WALKER brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. The correspondent also says that no Free-State man will vote on the 21st of December.

Messrs. BACON, COOKE & Co., of Lawrence, have suspended.

Disgraceful Scene in Court—Motion to appoint a Special District Attorney—A Lawyer Rebuked by the Judge—Motion for his Arrest—Escape of a Prisoner—Heavy Sentence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

In this Court yesterday, a scene took place which has not had its counterpart in the Court within our recollection. A Mr. Fenno, a lawyer, rose in an indignant manner, and claimed the attention of the Court, as he desired to make a motion.

Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, requested the Court to listen attentively to the motion which Mr. Fenno was about to make, as he (the District Attorney) had also some motions to make in the same case.

Mr. Fenno, evidently laboring under strong excitement, said that he moved for the appointment of a special District-Attorney, to try a case which the acting District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, was evidently unwilling to try. In September last, an Indictment was found by the Grand Jury against Erastus B. Roberts and Shepherd T. Lippincott, on the complaints of C. M. Rushmore, for the fraudulent issue of stock in the Pennsylvania Coal Company. From that time to this, no steps had been taken by the District-Attorney, to bring the case to trial. But without giving due notice, he had taken inadequate bail, $1,000 only, for each party, the surety, Robert J. Reed, being merely required to swear that he was worth $1,000. There having been proved such a lack of vigor on the part of the District-Attorney, he (the counsel) contended that he was unqualified for his post. The crime charged against Roberts and Lippincott was a heinous one. It was first crimes that had brought the country to the condition it was now in—under which we were all suffering, and the evidences of which was before the District-Attorney's eyes. Yet he allows these parties to go at large—one of them being in Pennsylvania—on a trumpery bail, for a crime the penalty of which is a fine of $3,000, or imprisonment for a period not less than three years, and not exceeding seven years, at the discretion of the Court—that same public prosecutor being alarmingly vigilant in matters of bail—refusing it altogether and working with all his might to get it refused in a celebrated baby case. He, (the Counsel,) therefore, moved that as Mr. Hall was unqualified and unwilling to try the case, a special District-Attorney should be appointed. He would name for that post Mr. Cutler Field, of Wall-street, a partner of Ex-Governor Clark.

The District-Attorney replied: He could not sufficiently thank the gentleman for bringing this subject before the notice of the Court. As the Court would presently see, the case would resolve itself into an attempt to extort money. He felt proud that he had often baffled such attempts before, and now, as he was retiring from office, he trusted to do so again. Some time in the month of August, he received a letter from a well-known and honored citizen, Mr. Schiefflin, introducing to him Mr. Rushmore, the complainant in this case, who brought to his notice the offence in question, which, under the act popularly called the Schuyler act of 1855, was certainly of a serious nature. He laid the papers before the Grand Jury, who did not consider them sufficient for an Indictment. He (the District-Attorney) told the Grand Inquest that they needed investigation, and ultimately an indictment was found. There was, as the Court well knew, a statute prohibiting the District-Attorney from disclosing the fact of the finding of an Indictment when the party was not under arrest. He had inquired concerning the defendants, Messrs. Roberts and Lippincott, and found they were persons of excellent moral character. Counsel for complainant called on him, and asked whether an indictment had been found. Upon his (Mr. Hall's) declining to state, the counsel said, that there need be no delicacy about the matter, as they (the counsel and complainant) knew that an Indictment had been found. Counsel further stated that a proposition had been made for the settlement of the case without bringing it to trial. The statute having been thus violated by the complainant, Mr. Hall at once consented to take bail for the defendant's appearance, and said bail was taken before the Recorder. He (the District-Attorney,) objected to the counsel (Mr. Fenno) trying to collect a debt through the agency of the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Henry A. Cram, Counsel for defendants, said he was not aware that any assault was to be made on the District-Attorney. He had come into Court, on the part of the defendants, to offer certain papers in the case, which he would proceed to read. On Oct. 22 Mr. Fenno called on him, stating that he had been referred to him by Mr. Roberts, in consequence of an Indictment having been found against him (Roberts) and Mr. Lippincott, for a fraudulent over-issue of shares in this Coal Company. He said that he had a requisition from the Governor of New-York, to bring Lippincott from Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he had a meeting with Fenno at the Girard House, at which Mr. Fowler was present. On Oct. 26 the counsel for defense called on the District Attorney, and announced that they were ready to give bail. The next day they put in bail. A day or two afterward Fenno wrote to him (Cram) a note, hinting at a settlement. In reply Mr. Fenno was told to furnish a proposition for such settlement in writing. He sent a letter marked "Confidential between counsel," but inasmuch as he (Mr Cram) could have no confidences of such a nature, he would not scruple to read that letter to the Court. The letter contained a proposition for settlement in the following terms: Roberts and Lippincott were to pay $5,000 to the complainant Rushmore to abandon the case, and give up all design of prosecution. A note, in reply, was sent to Fenno, for him to give his principal Rushmore, asking if he (Rushmore) sanctioned the proposition. Mr. Fenno shrewdly declined to deliver that note, but he called twice on the defendant's counsel, and wrote also a letter, desiring to know if a settlement would be made. The defendants declined to make any settlement. Fenno again wrote, stating that it would be much to the advantage of both parties to have a pecuniary settlement made. Defendants took no further notice of him, and all he (Mr. Cram) had now to say was, that they were ready for trial at the earliest opportunity.

The District-Attorney rose and said that he would accede to the motion that a special District-Attorney should be appointed to try this case. He would propose his successor in office, Mr. Sweeney. He had some motions, in connection with this case to make to the Court. One was, that, inasmuch as it had been shown by the letters just read by Mr. Crane, that an attempt had been made to compound felony, the Judge should send those letters and papers before the present Grand Jury for action, that an example might be set to show the public that an attempt to collect a private debt through the instrumentality of the Court of Sessions, must fail disgracefully. Your Honor, said Mr. Hall, will never allow your Court to be prostituted to such purpose. And, as the gentleman (Fenno) attaches such importance to bail, I would move that he be arrested, and that bail be taken for his appearance to answer.

Mr. Fenno said he would find bail. He called the District-Attorney and Messrs. Fowler and Cram "conspirators guilty of insidious slanders," and he charged that the District-Attorney was capable of taking money as a bribe not to prosecute the speech. The scene was a very painful one, indeed, and among the many members of the bar who were present there was but one feeling, very unfavorable to Mr. Fenno. Twice Judge RUSSELL indignantly ordered him to stop, saying that such personalities should not be allowed in his Court. Mr. Fenno actually shook his fist at Mr. Cram, and said that the lineaments of his face displayed his perfidy. The entire address was most disgraceful.

Judge RUSSELL said he would take the papers, and give his decision to-day.

Wm. Burke pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. He was sentenced to 4 years and 11 months in the State Prison.

Jesse Allen was convicted of stealing a watch and chain, worth $70, from Henry Stucke, a grocer, living at No. 223 Monroe-street. Stucke, on the 6th August, was with a party of excursionists, waiting for a boat, at a pier on the North River, when the robbery was committed. The prisoner was brought from the Penitentiary, where he was serving out a minor sentence, to be tried yesterday. Judge RUSSELL sentenced him, for the robbery, to four years and eight months in the State Prison, said Imprisonment to commence at the expiration of his term of incarceration in the Penitentiary. He was then removed from the Court, in custody of Mr. Walmsley, the Deputy Warden, and Mr. Connor, one of the deputy-keepers of the Penitentiary. These gentlemen were conducting him to the Tombs, preparatory to his being taken to the Island, when, suddenly, they were jostled and surrounded by a crowd of rowdies, and in the confusion that ensued Allen made his escape. He ran to Broadway and entered the building at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, formerly the St. Charles Hotel. Being unable to secrete himself there he pushed to the rear of the building and sought to get into the street again by the back stairs. The officers in pursuit, aware of the existence of these stairs, ran around into Leonard-street, and saw him emerging from the back entrance. One of the officers discharged his revolver at him for the purpose of intimidation, firing over his head. He ran with his utmost speed, but was captured before he reached Church-street.

John Kelley, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.

James McQuinny, a youth, was tried for highway robbery. On the night of Oct. 19, in company with a man named Brown, and another youth, he robbed a French sailor, named François, of a pocket-book containing $50 in gold. Brown, (who is arrested but was not yesterday placed on trial,) seized François by the throat, while the boys picked his pocket. The defence tried to set up an *alibi*, but the Jury at once convicted him, and the Judge sentenced him to the State Prison for *fourteen years and eight months.*

Patrick Doyle pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A true bill for the murder of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, was yesterday found by the Grand Jury, against O'Connor, Sailor Dan, Toole and Hagan. The trial of these ruffians will take place next term.

Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeater, aged 17 and 19, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit arson on the premises occupied by Mr. Cummings, corner of Tenth-street and Tenth-avenue. They were each sentenced to one year's Imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

EFFECTS OF VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—John Auferanger, a German, who keeps a grocery and a bar attached at No. 779 Greenwich-street, kept his place open on Sunday and dispensed liquids from the bar as grocery as on other days. Three young men named Wm. Lee, John Watkins and Wm. Beatty took some drinks in the evening at the bar and afterwards got to quarrelling. Mr. Auferanger undertook to eject the belligerents and in doing so was stabbed by Lee in the right arm and wrist. The three fellows were arrested. Lee was committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail and his confederates let off.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 455 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 281, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The second course will commence THIS EVENING at Trenor's Hall, No. 90 South 6th-st. Admission free.

Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—PEDEN.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, DAVID MORRISON, of New-York, to Miss MARGARET PEDEN, of the former place.

DIED.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, WILLIAM M. TITUS, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 6th av., corner of 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, OLIVE CURRIER, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 1st-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, of dropsy, FRANCES M., wife of John F. Cook, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the 5th Company National Guard, are requested to attend the funeral, from the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

PAOUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15 Mrs. ANN PAOUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proulfit, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

TAUSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, AMANDA P., wife of James L. Truslow, and daughter of the late John Buckmaster.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, near the Williamsburg ferries.

DONALDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 15, WM. S. DONALDSON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MALCOM.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., HANNAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of Albert C. and Ellen Malcom, aged 6 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 10th-st., near South 4th, Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LINEN GOODS AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
COMPRISING:
PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, in heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY SCOTCH AND IRISH SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW CASINGS.
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS.
DAMASK and DIAPERS, by the piece or yard. Also
75 dozen SOILED TABLE NAPKINS.
The above are warranted as represented, and comprise some of the best make of Goods ever imported, and will be sold without any regard to original cost, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRELS, LOCKSMITHS' and EMBLEMONERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BOARD GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

281 GRAND-STREET,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF
DRY GOODS for absolute, immediate and unreserved disposal at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
The sale is now on.
C. G. HOOK,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, } Assignees.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON the causes of consumption, symptoms of consumption, tubercles, what they are, the curability of, and the treatment of consumption.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: No. 1—Consumption (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, expectoration; some physicians enumerate several different kinds, this seems to me unnecessary for practical purposes.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.—Causes are generally hereditary, scrofula, large veins, weak voice, great sensibility, delicate complexion, certain diseases, such as venereal, scrofula, measles, small-pox, particular employments, unwholesome air, violent passions, affliction of the mind, grief, disappointment, confinement, want of proper exercise, drinking strong liquors, diarrhœa, diabetes, excessive venery, fluor albus, immoderate discharge of menstrual fluids, females nursing their babes when in a debilitated state, application of cold changes of apparel, wet clothes, lying in damp beds, exposure to cold suddenly when in a state of perspiration; more immediate causes: bleeding of the lungs, inflammation, asthma, tubercles—the last is by far the most common. Folly of dress causes this disease, tight lacing, one moment in a heated or crowded room, next in cold air, which produces a cough, and consumption is the result; confined and sedentary habits, the stomach, liver, lungs, &c., become disordered; another, the manner in which persons are treated by their physicians.

DR. L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand, near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

Symptoms of Consumption will be in to-morrow morning's paper.

FELON, WITH FINGER ABOUT TO BE AMPUTATED,
Cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve, Mary Bosthwick, No. 125 East 33d-st. Loss of Hearing cured, Maria Sherman, 4th-av., Harlem. For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE GREAT POPULARity of WILD'S ICELAND MOSS and FLAXSEED CANDY, for the cure of coughs and colds, has caused several unscrupulous persons to meanly attempt to pass off on the public a counterfeit of the great original. Ehrenfeld after the inventor's name will be stamped on each piece of candy, without which none is genuine.
H. N. WILD, No. 451 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. The members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
Committee of Arrangements.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY THE FOLLOWING
ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES.

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A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.
BY ALICE B. HAVEN. (Cousin Alice.)
One Vol. 16mo. With wood-cut illustrations and an Illuminated Frontispiece. Price 75 cents.
This is the Seventh Volume of the series of "Home Books" by Cousin Alice, that have attained such a wide popularity with the little folks of both sexes.
In this volume the authoress has endeavored to instil into the minds of children the importance of neatness and order.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
Out of Debt, Out of Danger. 1 vol. 16mo.....75 cents
Nothing Venture, Nothing Have. 1 vol. 16mo...63 cents
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Patient Waiting No Loss.....63 cents
Contentment Better Than Wealth.....63 cents
No Such Word As Fail.....63 cents

II.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS:
A STORY BOOK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.
Contents.
New-Year's Day. The Seaside.
Mrs. Brown's Children's Party. Mary Melleville's Birthday. Thanksgiving; or, Courte Maying at Springdale. Merry.
The Fourth of July. The Christmas Tree.
The Old Year.
One Volume. Square 16mo. With Illustrations. 50 cents.

III.
GEORGE READY; OR, HOW TO GIVE FOR OTHERS.
A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
BY ROBERT O'LINCOLN.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
This is one of those books that the parent can safely put into the hands of a child, knowing that the moral it conveys will make him wiser and better.

IV.
THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF RUSSIA.
BY SARAH H. BRADFORD.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
The author has endeavored to supply a want which has long been felt, that of pleasant biographies of prominent men in the world's history, written so as to come within the comprehension of youthful minds. Her Story of Columbus has met with a success which has encouraged her to put forth the Life of the Great Peter.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reflect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Once he act towards one party (to which he claims to be long) as a Democrat or an antocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, JR., Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
AT MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $19
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125.
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE ..at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS..60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.

ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
WINDOW DRAPERIES IN
LACE AND MUSLIN, by the yard.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN SETS,
TOILET QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS,
At a reduction of over fifty per cent. to close the business.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

DRESS GOODS AT AN
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,
at the
GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES,
comprising $50,000 worth of RICH SILKS, in Plain and Fancy Goods, in
ELEGANT COLORINGS AND DESIGNS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTED DELAINES,
PRINTED CALICOS,
MERINOS and THIBET CLOTHS,
WOOL and other PLAIDS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c.,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES..25 cts.		75
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES..26 cts.		$1 00
BLACK BAYADERE TIES.....40 cts.		$1 25
FANCY BAYADERE TIES.....50 cts.		$1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES.....65 cts.		$1 50
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 80 cents; usual price, $1 00 and.....		$1 75
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES.....30 cts.		75
FINE SATIN STOCKS.....50 cts.		$1 25
NAPOLEON TIES.....36 to 75 cts.		$1 25

SCARFS, 1¾ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

475 BROADWAY.
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A REDUCTION.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
300 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS, 3-4 wide,
Cheap at $3 per yard.
ROBES at $14; former price, $25.
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth 6s.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINA SILKS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 37½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usual sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS!
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $3.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $7.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $9 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 58. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

861 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fring

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIGOLETTO.
First appearance in America as Gilda, of
Mad. LA GRANGE.
Mad. D'ANGRI,
Has kindly consented to sing the *rôle* of Magdalena.
WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 18,
Second night of
RIGOLETTO.
Mad. LAGRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI, TAFFANELLI,
ROCCO, DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at
SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Brensing's and the Academy.
On Thursday—Opera Matinée, IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,
When will be given the great performance of
IL TROVATORE,
With its immense cast.
Madame LA GRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BIGNARDI, ARDAVENI, GASSIER.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1857.
Another Star added to the Constellation.
Second appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
in the comic pantomime of THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Corde Tendue,
Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second appearance of the wonderful Juvenile Actress,
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,
(12 years of age,)
who will appear in seven different characters.
MR. BURTON
will also appear in his great character of the Mummy.
Tuesday—THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Gertrude (the Little Treasure) ..... Anna Maria Quinn
After which
THE MUMMY.
Toby Tiump..... Mr. Burton
To conclude with
ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
Six characters, (with songs and dances,) Miss Anna Maria Quinn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 17, will be performed an entirely new and original comedy in three acts, written by Messrs. F. L. Godrich and F. L. Warden, entitled,
THE MAIDEN WIFE;
OR, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, original music and dance, and a cast embracing Messrs. Blake, Lester, Walcot, Davenport, Holland, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Stevens, and the entire strength of the company. The comedy will be followed by Mr. Boaricault's charming adaptation of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
the most successful piece produced for many years upon any stage.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 634 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
in five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Second night of the inimitable comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be presented
Planche's celebrated comedy in two acts, entitled
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
Lavater (his original character) ..... Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which,
PRACTICAL MAN.
To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents! Pit ..... 12½ cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
To commence with Knowles' Play of
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by
THE FRENCH SPY.
To conclude with the Drama, in three acts, entitled
JACK SHEPPARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ..... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 17, will commence with
THE PROPHETESS.
To be followed by MY DEARY.
THE STATUE LOVER.
DUTCH GHOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by BLOOMERS IN LOVE. In addition to the AQUARIA, to see the Happy Family, Living Sargent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. SREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. Tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No second seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1,
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL
which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES— No. 49 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON FOUNDRY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Premises consist of three full lots, foundry 40x50, three story brick building 25x50, stable for two horses, and boiler room separate from the other buildings. Also, 1 eight-horse engine and boiler, and 70 tons burned iron. For further particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 301 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,978 Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Roos, De Wit, Vanderveldt, Demenie, Beckhuysen, Brackalear, Leohtenheld, Sheiphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Heist, J. J. Spohler, Tencate, J. Bergmann, Van Hede, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Melaers, Hilverdurk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Kockook, Jas Sieen, Tuburg, Varbookhaven, Molenner after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzolne. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wonters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Also, a piano, seven-octave; gilt framed pier-glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware. THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, en suite, viz: Two settees heavily carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs. Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, &c., with all the bedroom furniture of twenty rooms.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious sales and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant Fancy Goods just imported from Paris—Superb vases, ebony goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, bohemian and opal vases and card receivers mounted in ormolu, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-cases, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fresh Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTZ & HOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second hand furniture, consisting of parlor suites covered in brocatel and plush; satin brocatel window-curtains, tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, rockers, carpets, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, by order of assignee, 24 baskets champagne, 30,000 opera cigars, a superior article.

IRVING & WATKINS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pearl-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-tête and arm chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, desks, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, curled hair pillasses, washstands, bureaus, oak dining and hall chairs, hat racks, rosewood and mahogany parlor chairs in plush and hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK at noon, at No. 160 Fulton, near Cranberry-st., Brooklyn—Stock and Fixtures of a Butcher's Shop, consisting of counter, blocks, meat racks, large ice chest, 5 cleavers, 3 saws, 4 knives, baskets, sausage-meat cutters and stuffers, a quantity of fresh and corned beef, pork, sausages, head-cheese, barrel of sausage, and head-cheese cases, &c. Also, horse, cart, and harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale without reserve of all kinds best white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Brittania ware, toys, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY) NOV. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.
The above sale is further postponed until WEDNESDAY Nov. 18, at the same time and place.

R. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURS-DAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment, of T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms easy.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF the entire magnificent Rosewood Furniture and elegant embellishments of a 6-story private residence, on account of whom it may concern.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, household furniture, &c., office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell peremptorily for cash TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant contents of the house, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner, and embraces a most elaborate and costly collection of everything adapted to a gorgeous and fashionable furnished residence. It is imperative that the goods should be removed immediately after the sale, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Parlor Furniture consists in part of double and single suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in medallion silk brocade, with slip covers, elaborate trimmings, grand piano-forte with unexpired warranty; statuary-top etageres, with mirror-fronts, French marble music cabinet, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, two elegant ormolu mounted mantel mirrors, three large pier mirrors to match, worth $200 each, rich embroidered curtains, statuary, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, corner etageres, with mirror backs, costly China and marble vases, statuary groups, parlor ornaments, collection of valuable paintings, French escritoire, Turkish lounges, ormolu clocks, elegant chandeliers, &c. Dining-room. Library and Chamber Furniture in rosewood, marble-top bureaus, mirror-door wardrobes, superb carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, full suite rosewood furniture, in crimson velvet, two superior rosewood secretary bookcases, fancy tables, Pastile French engravings, upholstered and French chairs, gold-bordered shades, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich silver ware, decorated China, cut-glass, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of parlor ornaments. Amber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, not mentioned. Sale positive, rain or shine, commencing at 10½ precisely.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—GREENOUGH & BURDETT will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 36 East River, from the *Jeremiah Thompson*, for account whom it may concern, 1,000 bushels damaged wheat, 50,000 bushels in bags and bulk, or what may be discharged in lighters up to the hour of sale. Terms at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 91 Second-place, Brooklyn. Mr. DON BERNARD, formerly French Professor of Union Faculty College, New-York; Madame DON BERNARD, late French teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, New-York. A large number of teachers in attendance. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Prof. DON BERNARD has opened at his residence a class of French literature for those who wish to perfect themselves in this important branch of education. Also, private classes for ladies.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 366 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 10. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. BOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for business. Students prepared at this institution readily obtain good situations, and they become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good bookkeepers. Three seats vacant.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 869 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

$2—FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH—Regular charge $10. New Writing Classes commence this day and evening. Ladies 12 and 7 o'clock. Gentlemen at 4, 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. Private instruction given. Book-keeping as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

A LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN IS desirous of instructing a few pupils on the plane, at their residences. Best of references given. Terms moderate. Address N. H., Box No. 1,130 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PU-pils in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., *Times* office.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher, Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

J. ALBINUS CONRY, ELOCUTION ACAD-emy, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Elocution taught in connection with a system of vocal gymnastics and general physical training for the cultivation and development of the voice.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mosdongal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 243 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 289 Broadway, by DEXTER & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every department of instruction, North, South, East and West. No charge to parties wishing to engage teachers. A French lady is wanted to teach vocal and instrumental music in a Seminary.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching the English branches, desires employment as visiting governess, or as assistant teacher in a school. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach music, English branches, and French, desires a situation as daily or resident teacher in a family; would take pupils in music at their own residences. Reference given. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. 327 4th-av., between 9½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.
With or without Iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A NEXTRA CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD four round cornered piano-forte, stool, music hooks, &c., for sale at an unprecedented low cash price, made to order for the owner two months ago, who paid $660 for it; has magnificent carved legs, superb pearl keys, high, rich tone, and a perfect drawing-room piano-forte, the most celebrated city make, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and will be given to the makers if desired; price for the piano, stool and box for shipping purposes $300, a sacrifice, will be offered to an immediate cash customer. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 A. M.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 806 Broadway. H. WARREN.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those soperb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at No. JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement, will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—THE NEW AND elegant, 18½ feet wide, four-story, English basement, brown stone front house, northeast corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., fronting on the avenue. Rent very moderate. Enquire of RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of n first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSES, WITH MODERN IMPROVE-ments, on 46th-st., near 7th-av.; one on 32d-st., near 3d-av.; a large house and 9 lots on 83d-st. and 4th-av.; two houses, with gas, Croton, &c., on 125th-st. Rents moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3-story; 12 rooms, with the improvements in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 23d sts., worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and in a good neighborhood, for which a part cash will be paid, and a fine country residence, at cash price, (clear of all incumbrance,) for the difference, situated within an hour from the City. For further particulars, apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 16, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, with good out-buildings, and from five to ten acres of land, situate on Long Island Sound, within two hours' drive of New-York. Address J. B., box No. 2,012 Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad depot and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 80 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, wild land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE-PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 29—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 253—Forsyth-st., No. 56—Fifth-st., No. 315—Grand-st., Nos. 29, 61, 63, 65, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Rock-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., No. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st.,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,098,420 07
Average amount of Specie	1,413,857 83
Average amount of Circulation	101,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,677,822 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$605,123 00
Average amount of Specie	70,330 00
Average amount of Circulation	43,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,010 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$491,784 00
Average amount of Specie	61,821 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	239,801 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,441,364 88
Average amount of Specie		1,495,283 98
Notes Late Bank of America	$28,906	
Average amount of Circulation	$24,694	53,600 00
Average amount of Deposits		4,647,531 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,452,720 91
Average amount of Specie	2,456,519 76
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,000,934 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,398 33
Average amount of Specie	175,717 98
Average amount of Circulation	37,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	796,184 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,238,503 57
Average amount of Specie	606,056 72
Average amount of Circulation	343,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,339,747 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

THOMAS SWEARE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,392,645 20
Average amount of Specie	235,555 45
Average amount of Circulation	33,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,197,917 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,308,165 12
Average amount of Specie	489,144 75
Average amount of Circulation	83,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,758,061 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSAMA H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,345,245 75
Average amount of Specie	644,373 14
Average amount of Circulation	427,528 90
Average amount of Deposits	2,736,736 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,731,435 28
Average amount of Specie	393,659 43
Average amount of Circulation	223,826 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,177,705 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$202,505 38
Average amount of Specie	31,439 29
Average amount of Circulation	126,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	135,722 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,065 91
Average amount of Specie	103,063 94
Average amount of Circulation	139,405 00
Average amount of Deposits	703,509 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$402,929 15
Average amount of Specie	49,287 31
Average amount of Circulation	75,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	164,346 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,292,434 00
Average amount of Specie	825,264 00
Average amount of Circulation	130,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,728,684 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G.G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.

Sworn before mo, this 16th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$613,742 40
Average amount of Specie	82,917 93
Average amount of Circulation	129,403 00
Average amount of Deposits	350,085 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,889,965 27
Average amount of Specie	643,906 66
Average amount of Circulation	17,103 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,958,068 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,415,986 09
Average amount of Specie	588,645 82
Average amount of Circulation	108,708 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,612,923 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,389,918 04
Average amount of Specie	190,567 13
Average amount of Circulation	94,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,239,625 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 16th day of November, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,	$1,401,212 66
Average amount of Specie,	291,886 90
Average amount of Circulation,	83,849 00
Average amount of Deposits,	1,429,140 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$528,939 30
Average amount of Specie	143,917 31
Average amount of Circulation	76,338 00
Average amount of Deposits	446,800 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,077,711 45
Average amount of Specie	102,221 15
Average amount of Circulation	48,004 00
Average amount of Deposits	610,681 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,741,099 53
Average amount of Specie	240,533 84
Average amount of Circulation	90,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	840,724 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURLL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BURLL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$816,965 06
Average amount of Specie	149,636 69
Average amount of Circulation	94,432 00
Average amount of Deposits	445,024 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JNO. HEISEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,744,737 27
Average amount of Specie	334,129 79
Average amount of Circulation	267,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,278,627 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,301,695 10
Average amount of Specie	752,412 97
Average amount of Circulation	243,334 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,761,799 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$760,083 36
Average amount of Specie	70,310 37
Average amount of Circulation	79,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	335,756 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,398,398 85
Average amount of Specie	133,504 94
Average amount of Circulation	170,283 00
Average amount of Deposits	848,831 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROAR. H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,600,483 31
Average amount of Specie	474,359 11
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	327,939 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,853,319 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$645,306 28
Average amount of Specie	89,980 30
Average amount of Circulation	112,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	361,763 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,547,653 05
Average amount of Specie	339,360 94
Average amount of Circulation	35,927 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,396,480 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,013,250 10
Average amount of Specie	1,238,043 62
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	257,919 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,912,923 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,675,872 99
Average amount of Specie	265,932 34
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	87,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,114,679 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN HEISEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,428,025 97
Average amount of Specie	720,681 78
Average amount of Circulation	239,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,552,349 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,083,396 00
Average amount of Specie	178,220 00
Average amount of Circulation	77,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	709,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,637,341 26
Average amount of Specie	559,610 62
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	103,120 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,219,096 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of this NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to this best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBB, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$276,320 88
Average amount of Specie	37,206 08
Average amount of Circulation	100,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,344 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$361,226 31
Average amount of Specie	55,117 87
Average amount of Circulation	41,143 08
Average amount of Deposits	125,932 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$226,854 21
Average amount of Specie	40,367 22
Average amount of Circulation	97,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	167,747 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,163,471 74
Average amount of Specie	194,217 56
Average amount of Circulation	63,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	728,224 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$420,931 90
Average amount of Specie	80,332 27
Average amount of Circulation	185,247 33
Average amount of Deposits	246,724 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$797,864 37
Average amount of Specie	141,656 80
Average amount of Circulation	122,614 00
Average amount of Deposits	533,996 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROOSEVELT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,704,692 47
Average amount of Specie	416,131 37
Average amount of Circulation	147,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,575,013 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$485,024 76
Average amount of Specie	66,463 49
Average amount of Circulation	93,083 00
Average amount of Deposits	246,352 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. ELAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. ELAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,750,162 97
Average amount of Specie	681,579 09
Average amount of Circulation	92,314 83
Average amount of Deposits	2,190,263 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$803,042 57
Average amount of Specie	67,353 08
Average amount of Circulation	89,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	377,841 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$870,860 56
Average amount of Specie	263,126 46
Average amount of Circulation	105,941 00
Average amount of Deposits	575,061 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,444,660 00
Average amount of Specie	456,723 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,257,650 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,126,769 80
Average amount of Specie	102,410 80
Average amount of Circulation	288,707 00
Average amount of Deposits	675,303 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,315,855 28
Average amount of Specie	479,453 12
Average amount of Circulation	84,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,094,117 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.

JABEZ BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account book-, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 1 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,396 66
For Interest	5,642 97—$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 41 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Government of Nicaragua to be Recognized.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

The Neutrality of the Transit Route to be Guaranteed.

POSITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Probable Movements of General Walker, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

You will have to-morrow morning the statement, by some of your cotemporaries, that the present Government of Nicaragua has been recognized, and that YRISARRI was received to-day as Minister, and the treaty signed. This is positively premature. It is entirely fabricated.

Unless dispatches by the *St. Louis*, expected in the morning, should render it inadvisable, which is not anticipated, YRISARRI will be received to-morrow, and a treaty will be made immediately, by which the United States agree to protect the Nicaragua Transit, to the extent of keeping it open, on the condition of its neutrality, and that we may transport troops across it to and from our Pacific possessions.

JOSEPH L. WHITE states that this Treaty in terms arrogates that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention provides that our troops shall occupy the Transit to protect it, and shall seize WALKER and his comrades wherever found, and drive them out of the country. This is absolutely erroneous. The treaty-making power of the United States will not agree to make war within a foreign jurisdiction on behalf of a foreign Government, when the American Executive has no power to make war there on our own account. Besides, England is not likely to consent to an armed occupation of Nicaragua.

The answer to this is, that in compensation for such occupation on our part, England is permitted to retain possession of the Bay Islands of Honduras without the objection of our Government. Such an arrangement is impossible, because it involves an absolute surrender on our part of the Monroe doctrine, which Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged to sustain.

WHITE has made an arrangement with YRISARRI for the transfer to him of the Transit route and its fixtures for twelve months.

The United States will take whatever measures may be necessary to keep the Transit open, but will leave to the Government of Nicaragua altogether to decide who shall enjoy its franchises.

It will thus be seen that there is no certainty of a permanence in WHITE's arrangements, even if perfected, for if Gen. WALKER or anybody else, supplants the present Government of Nicaragua, he may declare the grant forfeited for cause, and transfer it to other parties.

Lord NAPIER, on behalf of his Government, and Count SARTIGES, under special instructions from the Government of France, are prepared to enter into arrangements with YRISARRI for the guarantee of the neutrality of the Transit, similar to those entered into by the United States. They have already conferred with YRISARRI, and will immediately follow up the action of our Government as soon as consummated.

There are rumors that the United States Government, as a part of this general arrangement, commits itself to England's policy in other questions, especially with reference to its policy in China. All this is erroneous. The American Administration studiously avoids all entangling alliances with foreign Powers.

One of the more recent plans urged upon the attention of General WALKER was to cross to the Pacific with his men *via* the Tehuantepec route, and there meet his California reinforcements preparatory to a descent upon Costa Rica. The means of transportation at Tehuantepec are exceedingly limited at present, and it is not believed, therefore, that this route is selected. The Bicuficid's route commands the most confidence in the estimation of fillibusters here, although nobody has any definite information as to the plan of operations finally decided upon by WALKER.

The Court of Claims met again to-day, and rendered opinions in many cases—none of general interest.

In the Naval Courts, in the case of Capt. LEVY, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Esq., presented an able protest against an attempt to bring against his client the proceedings of former Courts Martial by which he had been tried, S.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

There is little if any doubt that the treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua was signed to-day at the State Department, by General CASS and Señor YRISARRI.

The transit route is to be protected by United States troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence of foreign invasion, civil insurrection, or other domestic causes; but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn.

It is further said that a free port is guaranteed at each end of the line. It protects no Company by name, but provides for the protection of any Company having an existing valid grant to be determined by Nicaragua which shall recognize the obligation of this treaty and the Government of Nicaragua has, through its Minister, signified to that of the United States, in writing, that the only Company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, created by Nicaragua Sept. 22, 1849, the charter of which was amended on the 19th of June last and approved by the Government of Nicaragua in July last.

YRISARRI will be formally presented to the President to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received dispatches from the acting Governor of New-Mexico, advising it of Col. BONNEVILLE's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country to chastise the Indians in that region. They have sued for peace, and expressed themselves anxious to live on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

Although the loss of the contractors' train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy one, it in no form prejudices the military expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

The sloop-of-war (practice ship) *Plymouth*, from England, is coming up the Potomac.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day.

From New-Mexico and the Plains.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAILS—REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT TRAINS CONFIRMED—MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD SURVEY, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Mondoy, Nov. 16.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 6th inst.

Business was dull at Santa Fé, and money scarce.

The party encountered a snow-storm this side of Fort Union.

Grass and water were abundant on the plains.

The Cheyenne Indians were around Booth and Allison's post, on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed, and anxious to make peace.

Intelligence from Fort Kearney confirms the reports of the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons.

Mr. LARPER, Chief Engineer of Magraw's Wagon-Road Survey, arrived here on Saturday, *en route* to Washington. The expedition has gone into Winter quarters at Wind River, near the South Pass. Mr. LARPER also corroborates the previous reports relative to the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons.

In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by LANDER's party, the military force had abandoned the old route, and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by the open plains of the Western Descent, and by the Bear and Malade Rivers. Governor CUMMING and Colonel COOKE had met, and were two days' march west of Fort [illegible].

BRIGHAM YOUNG disclaims all knowledge of or participation in the destruction of the supply trains.

Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 16.

A destructive fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, in DRAPER's mill, and before it could be subdued destroyed most of the buildings in the ravine at the foot of the locks, together with the celebrated Spalding mill, owned by N. H. WOLFE & Co., of New-York. At one time during the fire the buildings on Main-street were in imminent danger. Three persons named ENOCH OLIVER, WILLIAM STEVENSON and J. G. ATWOOD were severely injured by the breaking of a ladder on which they were engaged throwing water on the third story. The two former had each an arm broken, and OLIVER is still insensible and in a critical condition. The estimated loss is $100,000, distributed as follows: N. H. WOLFE & Co. $50,000 on Mill; insured for $25,000. HARMAN, COPE & Co., lessees of a mill, loss on grain and flour $15,000, insurance $8,000. JOHN DRAPER, grist mill, loss $6,000; insurance $4,000. J. D. SCHULLER, warehouse and dwelling-house attached, loss $6,000; insurance $3,000. L. A. SPALDING, plaster mill, loss $5,000; uninsured. Small building, owned by Mr. SLOAN, damaged $1,000, and insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A great number of persons are thrown out of employment.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER BALTIC, AND THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 16.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says the schooner *Baltic*, from St. Jago, Cuba, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of copper ore, is ashore in pieces at Currituck Beach. The Captain and all hands have been lost. A body (supposed to be Captain STEVENS') with the ship's papers on it, was washed ashore.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER "CITY OF SUPERIOR," WITH HER CARGO.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 16.

The steamer *Michigan* arrived here on Sunday from Lake Superior. She reports the propeller *City of Superior*, with a valuable cargo of provisions and mining supplies for all the ports on Lake Superior, went on the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor during a dense snow-storm last Tuesday morning and that she will prove a total loss. The propeller was new—valued at $50,000—insured for $32,000, and owned by HANNA, GARRETSON & Co., of Cleveland.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

HENRY FLETCHER, a respectable resident of Harford County, was murdered on Saturday by ANDREW THOMPSON. THOMPSON was beating his wife when FLETCHER interfered, and the former cleft his head with a corn cutter.

BENJAMIN DAVIS was stabbed and killed at Port Deposit on Sunday, by an insane man, named GILLESPIE. He also stabbed dangerously another named JAMES CUNNINGHAM. The murderer was arrested.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any particular importance.

The Charleston papers contain Key West dates to the 10th instant. A pilot-boat had passed the wreck of the supposed hull of the bark *George Thompson*. No new disasters had occurred.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Nov. 16.

The case of DONNELLY, in the Supreme Court, was concluded to-day. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON closed the argument on the part of the State, and Governor PENNINGTON on the part of DONNELLY. The Judges will take some time to deliberate before giving their opinion. Strong points were raised on both sides. DONNELLY's father was present during the argument. Great interest is felt in the decision in the case.

Execution of a Mortgage by the Reading Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

To-day the Reading Railroad Company executed mortgage for seven million dollars, to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 1850, for the purpose of paying those bonds and the floating debt of the Company. When the new bonds are issued, the debt of the Company will be less than eleven millions.

Escape of a Murderer.

SANDWICH, Ill., Monday, Nov. 16.

ALFRED YOUNG, a negro, who was convicted of the murder of his wife some time ago, escaped from the jail here last night, by digging under the wall. He left a note threatening the murder of the Sheriff and the witnesses against him, at some future time.

Reported Suspensions in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The suspension of two heavy firms in the East India trade are reported—that of Messrs. CROCKER & STURGIS, and Messrs. NATHANIEL and BENJAMIN GOODALL.

Death of Gilbert Cassard.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

GILBERT CASSARD, an extensive pork-packer of this city, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy, in his 75th year.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mooday, Nov. 16.

The Railroad bill, which has been before the Senate for several days, and the bill for the payment of the interest due on the State Bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

Recruits for Walker.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

General WALKER's emigrants sailed to-day for Graytown. The *Fashion* was heavily freighted, and obtained clearance as a Greytown packet.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while a young man named Henry Hamilton, residing at No. 136 West Twenty-fifth-street, was taking some oysters, in company with "his girl," in John Johnson's drinking saloon, No. 388 Canal-street, another young man, named John Maroney, came into the establishment, when a dispute arose between the two concerning the young lady. Maroney at length drew a revolver and fired at Hamilton, the ball hitting him in the eye, and passing out near the temple. After firing the pistol Maroney fled, but was captured by Sergeant Bennett, of the Ninth Ward, near the corner of Laurens-street, and taken to the Station-house and locked up. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. His recovery is pronounced exceedingly doubtful. He was employed as clerk in a broker's office in Wall-street. Justice OSBORN committed Maroney to the Tombs to await the result of Hamilton's injuries. George Higgins, residing at No. 3 Mulligan-place, and the girl, Louisa Ader, have been detained as witnesses. The Coroner will make an *ante-mortem* examination of Hamilton to-day.

ORGAN GRINDERS TURNING GARROTERS.—The fraternity of organ grinders are generally set down as an inoffensive set of men, and easily satisfied with a sixpence. There would appear to be exceptions to the rule. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock three organ grinders, giving their names as George L. Foplanno, Dominic Darinomut and George McIntyre, attacked an individual at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, knocked him down, choked him and then rifled his pockets of $6 50, when they fled. Timothy Hempson, the assailed party, as soon as he recovered from the effects of his harsh treatment, made the robbery known at the Sixth Ward Station-House. The accused were all arrested and identified. They were taken yesterday afternoon before Justice OSBORN, and held for examination in default of $2,000 bail each.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a capital entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre, consisting of four choice and lively pieces, viz.: "The Prophetess," "Medea," "Statue Lover" and "Dutch Ghost." To this will be added the wonderful and truly-astonishing performances of the American acrobats, whose feats have never been equaled by any other performers in the world.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pen and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, WILMARTH & CLUSEMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Matter—Statement of the Witnesses.

Having been informed that a suit has been instituted against Mr. DECHERT for a most atrocious slander, in charging a very respectable gentleman with an attempt to poison him while a guest in his house, nothing could induce the undersigned to take any notice whatever of his recent card published in the *Tribune*, but the necessity there appears to be that his gross misstatements of facts should be corrected, and that the public, unacquainted with Mr. DECHERT and his unfortunate *mania for suspicions*, should be informed of the facts that actually occurred, by those present upon the occasion to which his card alludes.

The undersigned being present in the room at the time of the alleged attack upon W. W. DODSHER, in the office of the joint companies in Princeton, deem it their duty to make the following statement of facts:

Mr. DECHERT, in his Card, says: "At this moment some one (I think RICHARD STOCKTON) seized a bundle of valuable papers from under my arm, which I insisted upon having before I would leave the room; which were then procured and returned to me by the Secretary, and at the same moment, JOHN P. STOCKTON seized me by the collar with both hands, and I was knocked down and severely beaten by the united efforts of the Commodore and his sons, and was only rescued from further injury by the interference of the President."

Mr. DECHERT's papers were on the table before him, where he had placed them, and were not touched until Mr. GREEN handed them to him.

Mr. DECHERT had been before the Board in the morning, when he was requested to state the grounds of his charges and suspicions. He unhesitatingly denied that he had made any charges, and stated that he had no fact upon which to ground his suspicions and the board having been informed by the gentlemen to whom he had first communicated his suspicions, that he had said *that he could get from the company from five, to ten, to one hundred thousand dollars hush money*, told him that he might retire. After which they passed a unanimous resolution approving the action of the Executive Committee in discharging DECHERT from his employment in the service of the Companies, stating that he had admitted that he had no fact upon which to found his suspicions.

The business for which the board had been convened, having been finished, the board *adjourned*.

While they were at dinner with some invited guests, among whom was Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, Mr. DECHERT sent two different applications to the President of the Railroad Company, to be permitted to come in. Permission being granted, he came in; when abandoning his charges and suspicions in relation to the Company's affairs, he stated that he had yet to learn that any one was above suspicion, that even Commodore STOCKTON was not above suspicion; that some one, at some time, had said in Washington that he had acted improperly in regard to the building of the United States steamer *Princeton*. Having been called to order in consequence of the entire irrelevance of this new attack, he denounced the whole board for conspiring and combining against him. Upon which he was ordered by the President of the Railroad Company to retire. Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON took him by the arm to lead him to the door, and while in the act of opening the door to permit him to pass out, DECHERT struck him a blow in the face, upon which Mr. STOCKTON knocked him down, and upon DECHERT crying out, "Mercy! mercy! Save me! for God's sake gentlemen, save me!" Mr. STOCKTON turned away of his own accord and left him.

During the whole of this time Commodore STOCKTON *was at the other end of a room about forty feet long.* ROBERT and RICHARD were at a considerable distance, several persons being between them and Mr. DECHERT. We saw no person strike Mr. DECHERT but Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Fourteen of the eighteen members of the Board were at the meeting. One of the absentees was represented by his son. The Secretary, himself, delivered the notices stating the objects of the special meeting at the offices of the New-York Directors.

JOHN W MICKLE, JAMES PARKER,
WM. COOK, JAMES NEILSON,
JOHN L. McKNIGHT, BENJ. FISH,
JAS. POTTER, JNO. R. THOMPSON,
E. A. STEVENS, JAS. S. GREEN,
JAS. T. BRADLEY.

I know the above statement to be correct until the Board adjourned, when I left town.

JOSEPH O. JOHNSON.

THE STRIKE AT CUNARD DOCK.—The Cunard Steamship Company had no difficulty yesterday morning in filling the place of the laborers who on Saturday struck for higher wages, and the work upon the dock was resumed without any serious inconvenience having resulted from the strike. The strikers assembled outside the gates, but were unable to gain admittance to interfere with those at work, and it was thought that many, if not a majority, of those who had thus been thrown out of employment regretted the step they had taken.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

$12,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '58	99½	18 Hudson River R...	18½
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90	120 do	19
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87	200 Harlem Railroad	9
2,000 do	87½	100 do.....b60	9¼
1,000 do	87½	20 do	10
2,000 Virginia 6s	88½	30 N. H. & H. R. R.	110
18,000 N. Car. State 6s..	87½	350 Reading Rail'd..	b3 40
1,000 Missouri State 6s.	75	100 do.....b10	40
1,000 do	74½	15 do.....c	40
10,000 do	72	20 do	41
1,000 Erie R.R. bs. '75.	45	145 Ga. & Chic. R. R...	79
4,000 Ill. Cent.R.R. bs.	85	50 do.....b30	78½
6,000 do	85¼	50 do	78½
1,000 do	86	40 Mich. Cen. R.R.....	89
6,000 T.H'te & Al. 2d m.	50	5 do	89¼
1,000 Chic.&R'k Is. bs.	91	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
1,000 Tol.&Del.R.R. bs.	82	103 do	21½
10 Merchants' Bank...	96	245 do	21½
15 Am. Ex. Bank.....	90	40 do	21¾
10 Hanover Bank.....	77	18 do	22
25 Bank of the Republic	85	50 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	44
50 Metropolitan Bank.	92	100 do	44½
25 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	85	100 do	44¾
100 Canton Company..	18½	47 do	43¾
200 do.....b60	19	300 Panama R. R.	88
300 do	18¾	75 do	87½
100 do	19	100 do.....b60	88½
250 Cumb. Coal Co.....	12½	25 do	87¾
50 do.....s15	12½	50 do.....b3	87¾
300 do	12¾	250 do.....b20	88
200 do	12¾	195 Illinois Central R.R.	96
250 do.....s30	13	100 do	97
200 do	13¾	20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	12½
150 do	13¾	300 do.....p & c	12
70 Pacific Mail S. Co..	87½	1562 Clev. & Toledo Rlt.	33
5 do	67¾	200 do	39½
100 Bruna. City L. Co..	2¾	480 do	39¾
6 N. Y. Central R. R	77	1200 do.....b30	40
64 do	76	275 Chic. & R. I. R.	76½
100 do.....b3	76½	250 do	76
100 do.....s10	76	5 do	76¾
200 do	76¾	50 do.....s10	76¾
100 do.....s30	77½	10 Mil. & Miss. R.	20½
100 do.....b t w	78½	150 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11
550 do	78½	20 do	11¾
100 do.....s30	77	75 do	11¾
150 Frts Railroad	17	102 do	12½
310 do	17½	100 do.....s30	12
100 do	17½	170 do	12¾
100 do	17¾	5 C. B. & Quincey R..	62½
27 do.....b3	17½	30 do	62
60 do.....s30	17½	70 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	101
258 do	17½	60 do.....s15	101
200 do.....s10	17	92 Penn. Coal Co.....	62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 City of Memphis 6s	Int. add. 60
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 83¾
$5,000 City of Memphis 6s. (guar.)	Int. add. 72
$18,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R.R. 7s.	Int. add. 51
$51,000 East Tenn. and Georgia R.R. 7s.	Int. add. 57
10 shares American Exchange Bank	89
10 shares Union Bank	95
200 shares Brunswick City Stock	2 45
40 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67

Also the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Wash. City & Min. Co. 1st m.	Int. add. 16
$3,000 Tenn. State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Int. add. 86
$6,000 Milw. and Sup. R. R. 2d m	Int. add. 29@30
$18,000 Cin., Wil. and Zanesville R. R. Flat.	18@18½
$2,000 La Crosse and Milw. R.R. 1st m.	Flat. 40
$500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	50
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	25
$500 New-York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	17¾
50 shares Park Bank	83
40 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	80
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	75
20 shares Humboldt Insurance Co	71¾
10 shares North Amer. Fire Ins. Co	101¼
20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	102

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	88¾	20 Hudson River R'd	19¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	73¾	200 do	20
3,000 do	73¾	40 Harlem Railroad	9¾
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	100 do	9¾
6,000 N. Car. State 6s.	85¾	200 do	9
3,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs	85¾	300 Ill. Central R. R.	97
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	102	60 Panama Railroad	89
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	34¾	200 Reading R. R.	44¼
4,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	40	300 do	44
10 Hanover Bank	77	29 Mich. Central R'd	89
60 Phenix Bank	92¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	43¾
50 Del. & Hnd. Can. Co.	101	250 do	43¾
40 Sixth-avenue R'd	88	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	33
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67¾	200 do	33½
5 do	68	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	40
100 Cumb. Coal Co..	b3 12	750 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	40
20 do	12¾	100 do	39¾
350 do	13	5 Chic. & R. I. R.	76
150 do	s3 12¾	50 do	76¼
240 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20
50 do	s60 78¾	5 do	20
50 Erie Railroad	17½	5 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11
110 do	17¾		

Monday, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, November 14, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Nov. 7:

Decrease in Loans	$626,994
Increase in Specie	2,959,814
Decrease in Circulation	175 650
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,160 082

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing House operations of the week, the following is a general comparison with the averages of the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 15, 1856.	Nov. 14, 1857.	Nov. 7, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	103,554,450	95,239,247	95,866,241
Specie	12,253,737	19,451,966	16,492,152
Circulation	8,857,977	6,258,652	6,434,312
Gross Deposits	87,320,891	72,592,645	68,884,773
Exchanged	28,576,850	12,005,645	12,459,966
Undrawn	58,942,041	60,584,880	56,424,807
In Sub-Treasury	12,155,278	5,164,883	5,407,585

The statement again shows a large increase in the net Deposit line, of which increase nearly *three million* dollars are in *Specie*, and the remainder in Country Notes unemployed. The reserve of Specie is now up to $19,451,966, and of Country Notes $7,500,000, together making about twenty-seven millions. The slight decline in the Loan column was scarcely looked for, and was certainly not foreshadowed by the general ease in the supply of Money through the week. The same ease is felt to-day, so far as the Street demand is concerned, and has influenced in some degree the bidding at the Stock Exchange for dividend-paying shares and bonds. The Foreign Exchanges have slightly improved for the Boston mail, and London, though irregular, is more firmly held, the whole range for first-class bills being 107¾@108¼ ₱ cent; Paris, 5.27½@5.17½. The Domestic Exchanges continue to gain strength, and Philadelphia is quoted to-day 97¼@98; Baltimore, 96¼@96½; Boston, 99¼@99¾. Gold is steady, at 100⅜@100¾ ₱ cent. The California remittance of 20th October, heretofore advised by telegraph from New-Orleans, was delivered this morning by the steamer *St. Louis*, $1,176,086, and the mail brings in addition about $250,000 on the Sub-Treasury. The payments by the office to-day are $416,902; receipts, $345,112; balance, $5,093,093. The payments include about one-half ($125,000,) the drafts advised from the Pacific side. The receipts include $100,000 for a transfer draft on New-Orleans.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, so decidedly marked on Friday and Saturday of last week, continued to-day, and prices gained strength up to the close, when New-York Central, which left off 77¾ ₱ cent. on Saturday, was done at 79¾ ₱ cent; Erie, 16¼@18; Reading, 39¼@43; Illinois Central, 95¼@97½; the Bonds about the same as Saturday, 85½@½; Toledo, 38@41; Galena, 77@80; Rock Island, 74½@77½; Panama, 86¼@89; Michigan Southern, 21¼@24, and Tennessee Sixes, 85½@88. The six per cents. of Missouri fell off to 72@72½ in the forenoon, on the telegraphic advice that the mill-tax bill before the Missouri Legislature had been temporarily negatived. In the afternoon sales were made at 73¾ ₱ cent. All the low priced Railway shares were in request at an improvement of 2@3 ₱ cent., and quite a speculation has been revived in Cumberland Coal shares, which sold up to 13 ₱ cent. The top rates for nearly everything were current in the Street, after the Brokers left the Board room, partly on the enhanced quotations for New-York Central, Illinois Central, &c., in the London market, reported by the steamer *City of Washington*, and partly on the Bank Statement, which is esteemed remarkably strong, and as settling any trouble or disagreement likely to grow out of the early and quiet return to Specie payments. With the present accumulation of money on deposit in bank, and the indisposition to create new paper of the right class, the probability is that the Certificates representing the Country Notes Unemployed, and which are to bear 6 ₱ cent. interest after the 1st December, will be preferred by many of the strong Banks to Specie itself. There is little doubt that their use through the Clearing-House, in settling balances, will be continued without difficulty, both before and after the sum total is adjusted and the 6 ₱ cent. interest takes effect.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, were, in October, 1857, $51,105.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of Oct. 1857, were $459,151 74; Earnings Oct. 1856, $547,650 56; Decrease, $88,498 62.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 10th inst. The same favorable features which we then noticed have continued to characterize the market in a still more decided manner. But several branches of trade, and the Dry Goods houses in particular, complain that the improvement is scarcely perceptible with them. Payments are not punctually met, and extensions have to be granted quite as much as during the month of October, the Banks being unwilling to discount anything but unexceptionable paper. These circumstances must lead to still further postponement in the liquidation of balances due to Europe, and tend to maintain, perhaps for several months, the exchanges in favor of the United States. The news per *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., announcing the taking of Delhi, and the satisfactory manner in which the suspension of our Banks had been received abroad, has imparted a fresh impulse to the Stock Market, manifesting itself in a rise of 1 to 15 ₱ cent. with the most active speculative movement known since the commencement of the crisis. The Banks have not yet come to a decision as to the resumption of specie payments—but as gold continues to flow to this point from all quarters, the resumption will probably take place within a short time without disturbance. Further important orders for Stocks continue to come from Europe, but they are for the most part limited below present quotations. The Michigan Central Railroad loan of $2,000,000, 8 ₱ cent., 1862, (1st mortgage,) has been taken at 70@85—bids were made for nearly double the amount asked for. The New-York State loan of $500,000, 6 ₱ cent., 1875, has been awarded at 105.40 to 106.12, or at an average of 106.21—the bids amounted to $1,914,000. The New-York and Erie Railroad loan progresses slowly. The subscriptions on account of the $6,000,000 wanted, amounting at present to about $1,250,000. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad loan is likewise making slow progress—the subscriptions amounting to about $200,000 on account of $2,000,000 wanted. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad proposes to pay its floating debt with an issue of $600,000 ten ₱ cent. five-years' 2d Mortgage Bonds, about $200,000 of which have been subscribed. State Stocks have steadily advanced throughout the week, with active purchases of Missouri and New-York State Stocks. Virginias have risen 2¾; Missouri, 1¾; Tennessee, 6; California, 1870, 5; California, 1875, 4½; Ohio, 1860, 3; Ohio, 1886, 3; New-York 6s and 5½s without change; New-York 6 ₱ cents., ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Sales of $24,500 Indiana 2½s at 50; North Carolina, 5¼ advance; and, at private sales, $56,000 United States 5 ₱ cent., Texas Indemnity, at 101¼ and accrued interest. City and County Bonds—The demand continues, but the sales are not so active as last week. We quote sales of Brooklyn 6s at an advance of 6 ₱ cent.; Milwaukee Municipal Loan at 10@15 ₱ cent. rise, and Railroad issues at 7 ₱ cent. advance. Chicago 6s remain at previous prices, and the 7s are held at par. Railroad Bonds have advanced, and are in better request, especially Erie, New-York Central and Illinois Central Bonds. The sales for the week add up about $400,000. Erie 1st Mortgage, sales at 100; Erie 3d Mortgage, 3½ ₱ cent. higher; Erie, 1871, 3; Erie, 1873, 5; New-York Central 6s, 3; New-York Central 7s, 10; New-York Central, 1876, 3; Illinois Central Construction, 7; Freeland Bonds, sales at 75@78; Michigan Central, new loan, at 80; and Chicago and Rock Island, 6 ₱ cent. higher. Railroad Shares—A general heavy advance, with large and well-distributed transactions, the greatest rise being on Panama, and Galena and Chicago. Erie has advanced 3¾ ₱ cent.; Reading, 6¾; New-York Central, 9¼; Panama, 11¾; Michigan Central, 8; Michigan Southern, 7¾; Michigan Southern Preferred, 11¾; Illinois Central, 9¾; Toledo, 7¾; Rock Island, 8¾; Galena and Chicago, 13½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 10¾; La Crosse, 6¾; Hudson River, 5; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 4 ₱ cent. A few shares of Wisconsin and Lake Shore have been sold at 30. Money is very abundant. Loans on call, 7@6, and in some instances even at 5 ₱ cent. First-class paper in demand at 10@18 ₱ cent.; second-class, few purchasers at 20@36 ₱ cent. American Gold, 100¼@101¼. Exchanges rather weaker, with a moderate business. London, 107@108; Paris, 5.30@5.25.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 10th inst., the upward movement at the Stock Exchange has continued without interruption. The disinclination manifested by capitalists, in the face of a rapid accumulation of capital, to discount business paper, except with the greatest circumspection, produces a singular contrast in our Money market. The rates of discount outside of bank are from 12@24 ₱ cent., while loans on call, with good securities, have been done as low as from 4@7 ₱ cent. This state of things has had the effect of causing, to a great extent, investments in Stocks, and we have to notice a week of great activity on the Stock Exchange, and a disposition to buy, such as we have not had for many months. This has been felt as well in investment securities as in the more or less speculative Railroad Stocks. The fear as to the news which the *Arabia* might bring from Liverpool, to the 31st of October, hardly moderated the demand for Stocks; and the favorable interpretation given to this news, when arrived on the 15th inst., caused a still greater activity and advance, to which the purchases of the *bears*, in order to deliver their contracts, have contributed. At the same time, commerce generally remains in a state of inaction, which contrasts singularly with the excitement on the Stock Exchange. DE COPPETT & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 14.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circulat'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$606,123	$10,330	$43,343	$196,010
Am. Exchange Bk	6,098,420	1,413,857	101,824	4,677,822
Atlantic Bank	491,784	61,821	98,340	248,831
Bk. of America	4,441,364	1,495,283	48,600	4,647,531
Bk. of Commerce	10,462,720	2,466,510	2,095	5,000,934
Bk. of Commw'th	852,393	175,717	37,271	738,184
Bk. of New-York	3,238,508	606,068	343,229	2,239,712
Bk. of N. America	1,392,645	225,550	33,779	1,197,949
Bk. of Republic	3,308,165	1,180,145	25,800	3,178,031
Bk. St. New-York	3,345,345	644,573	427,528	2,795,391
Broadway Bank	1,731,436	393,659	223,826	1,157,705
Bull's Head Bank	202,505	31,489	126,781	133,742
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,260,065	103,063	128,465	704,599
Chatham Bank	402

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1924 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Virtual Declaration of War by Brigham Young against the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS WARNED TO LEAVE UTAH.

Interesting Official Dispatches Received by the War Department.

Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister--- Movements of Walker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mormon affairs were again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The President will suggest to Congress extraordinary measures to suppress the Mormon rebellion.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now at San Juan, will be relieved soon by a steamer.

In the Naval Courts the cases of Midshipman WEST, Lieutenant LYNCH and Captain LEVY are pending.

An error occurred in my dispatch relative to General WALKER's expedition to Nicaragua, published on Saturday last, which I should not have deemed necessary to explain except that I find it confuses some readers who did not discover the existence of the blunder. By the transposition of a paragraph I am made to allude to WALKER's plan of going up and forcing the San Juan River, when referring to the facilities offered by a landing at Blewfields.

Of course your readers will understand that I have not pretended to designate the particular course which Gen. WALKER will pursue in returning to Central America. His most trusted friends here are uninformed as yet upon that point. I have given you, however, a statement of the several alternative plans which have been considered by him, his selection from which must necessarily be determined by the exigencies of the moment of his approach towards the field of his operations.

Two points of his policy may be relied upon—first that of a separate shipment of his arms and ammunition, and of his men—so that if the latter had been intercepted, the former would have been safe, and his resources thus preserved for another effort as soon as a more successful shipment of men could be effected. In the second place, reinforcements from California, to join the fortunes of the expedition from this side, are relied on.

Some of the friends of the expedition are speculating as to the result of an effort to capture the Walker party, if it should be made by the United States steamer *Fulton*. The filibusters probably are two to one of the entire force of Uncle Sam's vessel, and the attempt to hold them prisoners would certainly prove very inconvenient, not to say hazardous.

[FROM THE REPUBLIC FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The War Department to-day received some highly interesting official dispatches, including a proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG's, declaring martial law in Utah. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, not having been suspended from exercising his functions, and by virtue of his power under the Territorial Organic act.

He expressly forbids the United States troops entering the Territory without his authority for doing so, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, and that the Government of the United States has acted on misrepresentations, the object being to drive the Mormons from the Territory.

The language of the proclamation is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is regarded here as a declaration of war.

When Col. ALEXANDER was within 30 miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops he received a letter from BRIGHAM YOUNG, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion," warning the troops out of the Territory, but saying if they desired to remain till Spring they might do so, provided they give up their arms and amunition, but they must then leave; in the meantime he will see that they are furnished with provisions.

The letter was accompanied by two copies of the proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah. The commander tells Col. ALEXANDER that he is at the fort to carry out YOUNG's instructions, and expresses the hope that Colonel ALEXANDER's answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens.

Col. ALEXANDER in his reply, dated Oct. 2, says he has given YOUNG's communication his attentive consideration, and will submit the letter to the General commanding, as soon as he arrives here, (meaning camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork.) In the meantime he adds:

"I have to say that these troops are here by order of the President of the United States, and their further movements will depend entirely upon the orders issued by a competent authority."

Among the documents is a letter from Col. JOHNSTON, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant-General McDOWELL, New-York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractors' trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. ALEXANDER should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burnt the grass on the shorter route. He adds:

"If I could communicate with Colonel ALEXANDER, I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Colonel A."

It is supposed at the War Department that the troops are all in good condition, as nothing to the contrary is said in the dispatches.

The Indian Bureau has received advices stating that the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion has arisen in consequence of the contracts for supplies, owing principally to the credit system.

The War Debt amounts to about $5,000,000.

The Administration has received the schedule and outline of the Constitution of Kansas, and will sustain the action of the Convention with regard to the mode proposed for its adoption, conceiving that the people will thus have an opportunity of deciding the question in their own way.

YRISSARI was to-day introduced by General CASS to the President, who received from him his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua.

The Southern Mail.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—MARINE DISASTERS—ITEMS OF MEXICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

By the arrival of the mail we have Galveston dates to the 7th inst.

The ship *Nebraska* had bilged on the bar there, and the ship *Fannie* was also aground there and in a critical condition.

The receipts of cotton for the week ending the 7th inst. had been 3,400 bales, of which 2,800 were exported direct to Liverpool. The determination to ship direct to Europe was increasing, and several vessels were loading for Liverpool.

Sugar boiling in Texas had commenced in good earnest.

We have also Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst.

The bark *Florida* sailed from Vera Cruz for New-York on the 24th ult., with $3,000 in Silver coin. Large shipments of specie were also being made to Europe.

General CORTES was arrested at Vera Cruz on the arrival of the *Tennessee* there.

The Minister of Justice had issued a circular declaring all ecclesiastical decisions in civil and criminal cases void.

The rumor of a restoration of the export duty on tobacco was not generally credited.

The Loss of the Schooner Baltic.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

The schooner *Baltic*, Capt. STEPHENS, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of 132 tons of copper ore, has gone ashore on Currituck Beach, and will be a total loss. All hands have perished. The body of a man, with ship's papers lashed to him, has washed ashore; supposed to be that of the Captain. Some of the cargo may be saved. The vessel is insured in Philadelphia for $8,000.—[By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.]

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 17—10:30 P. M.

The night is cloudy, and there are no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, with three days later news. Rain has been falling in torrents during the evening, and it is quite thick outside. There is very little chance of the steamer arriving before morning.

The State Credit of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The bill restricting the issue of State bonds to two millions, and providing for the prompt payment of the interest of those already issued, passed the House this afternoon.

The same bill passed the Senate on Saturday last.

Navigation of Welland Canal Stopped.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The lock of the Welland Canal, at this place, was broken to-day by the propeller *Prairie State*, and, in consequence, the navigation of the Canal is entirely stopped.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* has dropped down in Hampton Roads. She sails for Hayti.

Death of Andrew White.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

ANDREW WHITE, Esq., Vice-President of the Commercial Bank, and one of the original proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, died here this morning.

Rumored Movements of General Walker.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

A private letter from a gentleman at the South, who is believed to be well posted in regard to General WALKER's intentions, intimates that in case he is headed off from landing in Nicaragua, he will next be heard of from Hayti. The information is not considered strictly reliable, but there may be some ground for the assertion.

Southern Steamers.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Resumption of Specie Payment in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

All our banks have resumed specie payment in full.

Arrival of the Glasgow and Hammonia.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from the Clyde on the 31st ult., and the Hamburg steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Their advices have been anticipated by other arrivals. The *Hammonia* brings £63,300 in specie on freight, distributed as follows:

A. Schumacher & Co.	$31,600	R. Sieg	$1,500
L. E. Amsinck	20,000	R. Froehlich	1,000
Von Seht, Schmilinsky & Co.	5,000	John Goldschmidt	1,000
Wolf & Glicken	3,000	Wm. Michaelles	300
Total			$63,300

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Bremen, Havre and Southampton, arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. Her news, the details of which were received by the *City of Washington*, was telegraphed from Cape Race.

THE TIDE TURNING.—It was to be expected that the stringency of the times could not last forever. It is not surprising to see that the factories in all parts of the country are resuming work. This news is now coming in daily, from various manufacturing districts, as the tidings of the stoppages did in the worst days of the panic.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday contains this graphic announcement:

"The cotton mills of JOSEPH RIPKA, Esq., at Manayunk, we understand, will again go into operation today. SPENCER's Mills, at Germantown, will also resume work in a few days. The extensive cotton mills, near Hestonville, which have recently changed proprietors, are now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be in full operation in a few days. These mills will give employment to a large number of hands, and save many deserving families from suffering during the Winter."

The following manufacturing establishments have also resumed operations:

Union Manufacturing Company, at Norwalk, Conn.
Chicopee Mills, Mass.
Rolling and Nail Mills at Fall River.
Massasoit Flour Mills at Fall River.
American Print Works at Fall River.
Eddy's Woolen Mills, Fall River.
The American Print Works, Fall River.
Lounsbury, Bissel & Co.'s Works, Fall River.
Albany Iron Works.
Rensselaer Iron Works.
Carolina Mills, Fall River.
Natick Mills.

Building operations are going forward actively in Springfield, Mass. Several new blocks of stores are in progress on Main-street. The United States Armory, in the same town, employs its full number of men, some four hundred.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that the number of persons out of employment in that city, who are willing to work, is not so great as many imagine, and that in no city in the Union is there less suffering than in Philadelphia, while in none are there more institutions established for the relief of the poor.

WORKING-GIRLS LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE WEST.—About forty of the unemployed working-girls of the City left for the West yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, who was also accompanied by a company of homeless boys, from the Central Office. Dressmakers, sewers of all work, tailoresses, factory-girls, pen-makers, and parasol-workers, composed the motley avocations of the industrious young women who thus availed themselves of the opportunity to better their condition in the land of the West. The young women were neat and modest of appearance, and looked perfectly happy at the fortunate epoch of their lives which had arrived at a time when they had suffered much from the want of employment during the late crisis. The girls had all known comparative comfort until then, and their respectability was sufficiently proved by the excellent references they had given in at the Branch Office.

Miss Louisa Pyne has had a return of her throat troubles. A sudden hoarseness had compelled a postponement of the performance of Balfe's new opera, the "Rose of Castille," in which she was to sing at the Lyceum Theatre, in London.

THE MAYORALTY.

Nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as the Independent Candidate.

The Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting of citizens held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th inst., to confer with other Committees representing various political organizations, and report the name of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty, have performed the duty assigned to them with careful deliberation and a profound sense of their responsibility to the community, and announce that they have accepted the issue which the citizens of New-York have been dared to meet between the continuance of the present corrupt Administration of the affairs of the City and a thorough reform of crying abuses, by presenting for the suffrages of their fellow citizens for Mayor,—the name of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,

whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness in our midst, is a guarantee that so far as an honest Executive officer can restore the prostrate character of this oppressed City to its former high reputation, his election as the People's Candidate will accomplish an object so dear to every inhabitant of this great Metropolis.

Signed, JAY JARVIS,
JOHN KERR,
G. A. CONOVER,
R. A. WITHAUS,
S. A. KIRBY,
WM. HENRY ANTHON,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
J. M. REID.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.

The Committee will announce in the afternoon papers the time and place of a Public Meeting.

Result of the Cambridgeshire Handicap—Talk About Races and Racing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am curious to learn how that portion of the American Press which so confidently anticipated that the Cambridgeshire Handicap would be carried off by one of Mr. TEN BROECK's horses will account for their signal defeat in that race. The *Dispatch* of the 15th remarks: "The success of *Prioress* was, with us—after her brilliant Cesarewitch exploit—a foregone conclusion, and we are still of the opinion that with regard to her Cambridgeshire defeat, *much remains unsung*." I confess I am at a loss to divine what is intended to be conveyed by the last three words of the above sentence. I hope, for the credit of that respectable journal, the writer does not indorse the insinuations put forth by a small portion of the American Press, that the parties having the control of the American stud could perpetrate so disgraceful a piece of chicanery as to run their horses to lose with the aim of getting them favorably handicapped, or to enhance the odds against them on future events. I believe the owner of *Prioress* to be a strictly honorable and straightforward sportsman, who would scorn to descend to trickery of any kind, and, while holding this opinion, shall in all time be happy to hear of his color being landed foremost at the winning chair.

The result of the Cambridgeshire Handicap must, I think, convince every unprejudiced mind that the view I took of the racing qualities of *Prioress*, namely, that she is only a very indifferent mare, and could have no chance with a good English horse, at fair racing weights, was the correct one. As will be seen on reference to my remarks, in your paper of the 6th inst., I never expected that she would run at all forward in that race. The great difference of position she held in the two races is easily accounted for. She is a why, long-legged animal, and the comparatively flat Cesarewitch course exactly suited her long stride, while that over which the Cambridgeshire Handicap is run is one of the severest courses at Newmarket, being almost a continuous rise, from beginning to end, and not at all suited to a *weedy* mare like *Prioress*. One of the principal reasons why so many are disappointed in the anticipated victory of their favorite horse is to be attributed to their want of discrimination as to the peculiar *forte* of the animal in question, difference of course, weight, &c., which will tell, more or less, on every horse.

An immense amount of time, trouble, and money has been expended in England, in bringing Racing to the high point of excellence it has attained; and I can really see no just reason why disappointment and vexation at the poor success of the American horses on the English turf should be exhibited, as it has been in some quarters; or why the winning of a race like the Cesarewitch, under the circumstances, should be magnified into a victory over all England. Mr. PARR, with his *Odd Trick*, achieved a similar feat under similar advantages, and I venture to say that neither the English racing men, nor Mr. PARR himself, for a moment imagines that in *Odd Trick* he possesses more than a very moderate horse. When America can produce a nag to beat the first-class English horses in a weight for age race, I for one (and I think I can answer for the English press and people too) shall hail their success with as great pleasure as would any native American. As the racing season in England is now pretty well closed, I shall bid you adieu till the commencement of the next campaign, when, with your permission, I shall occasionally trouble you with my thoughts on forthcoming events; and by that time I hope a fresh influx of American horses will be there to contend with English blood and bone. NEWMARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1857.

A Note from Madame Theresina Rank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In consequence of the unprovoked attacks of an unprincipled public journalist of this City on my character and good intentions, regarding the part I have taken to get up concerts in aid of the poor unemployed work-people of New-York, and no one in a similar position of power with him willing to take my part, I am constrained to call on you for fair play, if not protection. If I am selfish, as is insinuated, my candor ought to disarm censure. I have said repeatedly, and now again, that out of the proceeds of the concerts, which I proposed to get up, *I want nothing for myself*; but of the plan of making clothes for a foreign market I want the half of the proceeds *to pay my debts*, which I know you will admit is quite becoming an honorable mind. If I had money I would set about the good work myself, but not being blessed with that useful commodity *just now* is the greatest crime with the above journalist. If in the eyes of honest men I really were guilty of the greatest imposture I could not be more severely handled or more roughly dealt with. Your spirit of fair play I am sure will urge you to see at a glance the cruel grievance I labor under, and the bitter misery attendant on my position—a lone and unprotected woman—a stranger in foreign land to her, moved to commiserate the destitute condition of suffering humanity on the one side, and, on the other, a man surrounded with a host of aids and appliances at his command, and a powerful press obedient to his inhuman behest, spares me not, but lashes me without mercy by epithet and insinuation, by sneers and lying assertion, and then turning my best and most excusable motives to the worst of designs. But no honesty, however sterling, can harm a privileged miscreant. If you use argument, however logical, a horsewhip, however cutting, threats, however menacing, or abuse, however sarcastic, he is invulnerable. His crest should not be the thistle of his native soil, but the hedgehog, to assail which will be your own injury as effectually as if you wrote against a Grub-street scribbler, or cast mud at a London fishwoman. [The angry madame here becomes so exceedingly vehement and forcible in her vituperation that we omit a portion of her letter.] Oh, where is American gallantry for women when such a man can be supported, aye, enriched and encouraged—whose very supporters, not many years since, esteemed his paper a pestilence and its touch a moral death to their homesteads, yet whose counting-houses and business offices were dishonored by its presence? Is crime to ride rough shod over all in such hands, and no one to raise the pen in his condemnation? From what I have now stated on general terms, it is manifest, if taken in detail, and particulars fully examined, the true cause of all this man's fluctuations and vacillations on political grounds can be traced to one source—namely, blackmail!

Yours respectfully
MME. THERESINA G. RANK.

Sunday, Nov. 15, 1857.

Arrest of Sailor Dan.

DANIEL PEMBROKE *alias* "Sailor Dan," indicted in company with three others, whose names have been given, for the murder of SARAH SUTHERLIN, in Greenwich-street, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on board the ship *Emerald Isle*, lying off Bedloe Island, and just about sailing for Liverpool. Officers POOLE and VAN ARSDALE, of the Second Precinct, made the arrest. He was committed to the Tombs.

The Woodman and Furness Affair—Letter from Mr. Woodman.

From the New-Orleans Delta, 10th.

A CARD.—I have heretofore refrained from any notice of the numerous publications, false and libelous as some of them have been, respecting the unfortunate relation which has existed between Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN and Mr. GARDNER FURNESS, of New-York. I should continue silent on this subject were it not for the publication of the scandalous proceedings by writ of *habeas corpus* gotten up by this heartless villain, before a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York, under the pretence of rescuing Mrs. W. from confinement, but really with the view of again obtaining possession of her person.

I believe that the letters exhibited at the trial of this cause, and published in this evening's *Delta*, purporting to be letters from Mrs. W. to Mr. F., are forgeries. They are not characterized either by her habitual language or style of composition. If in her handwriting, they must have been prepared by Mr. F. or his attorneys, and copied by her at their instance. So far as they report remarks having been made by me to Mrs. W., they are false.

It is difficult for one placed as I have been to reconcile the exercise of a husband's legal authority with that degree of humanity due to a deceived and guilty wife. It was my misfortune that she should have erred, but it would have been my crime had I abandoned her to the fate which, without the exercise of my legal authority, must have befallen her. I therefore took such steps as would place her under the protection of her kindred so soon as mine should be withdrawn. That I adopted the only effectual course of effecting this end the following statement will show:

On the day after I had detected the guilty connection between Mr. F. and Mrs. W., at the New-York Hotel, a friend, whose family were absent from the city, kindly received Mrs. W. beneath his roof, where she enjoyed every comfort. Her brother returned New-York next day and had a long interview with her—her declaration to the contrary, in one of the published letters referred to, notwithstanding. She then disclosed the fact that Mr. FURNESS' presence at the New-York Hotel, and his having followed her up wherever she had gone, had in view the extortion of money from her. The affidavit made by her a few days afterward, and now published verbatim in the *Delta*, will disclose at once the villainy of Mr. F. and the sufferings of his unhappy victim.

At this time she did not appear to realize her position, and, although I urged her immediately to accompany her brother to Mississippi and remain with her parents, she refused to go. Her brother promised, however, to take ladies then under his charge to Virginia, and then return for his sister. Mrs. W. had been in the habit of taking opiates to excess, and having procured laudanum at this time, indulged in such free use of it as to be quite unmanageable, as well as incapable of realizing her condition. After consultation with her brother, I resolved, with his approval, and after having advised her parents of my design, to place her temporarily in a private asylum, where she would receive medical treatment suitable to her nervous derangement, and be protected from future contamination. What else could I have done? I could not abandon her. I had kept her four weeks at the house of my generous friend, greatly to his inconvenience, and could not any longer abuse this privilege. The result has justified my course. Deprived of opiates, and properly treated, she improved so much, that, upon consultation with her physician, I promised her that she should be sent to her parents in the month of November.

I saw her but once after she was placed at Sanford Hall, and then no allusion was made to the past; no word of reproach was made by me. She expressed herself satisfied to remain until I could send for her, according to my promise. All her letters were sent to her father, mother and brother, and I consulted them. I had not only their approval but their gratitude.

On my return from New-York, I visited her parents in Mississippi, and made arrangements with her brother to go to New-York and bring her to her parents. He accordingly left Mississippi on the 24th of last month, previous to the commencement of the proceedings in New-York, and without any knowledge of these having been any interference with his sister, and should have reached New-York by the 4th of November. I have to-day learned that she left New-York with him on the 5th of November.

While I remained in New-York, after placing her at Sanford Hall, her physician visited the City twice a week. I invariably called on him, and received from him a note from her, in which she as invariably acknowledged the kind treatment she was receiving. I specially instructed him to spare no expense in making her comfortable, and to permit her to ride out in a carriage when she was desirous of doing so, but always in company with an attendant. Having done this, I thought I had performed my whole duty.

After I had left New-York, her self-constituted protector, not satisfied with having destroyed her peace and reputation, having for several years kept her in a state of distraction, and extorted from her large sums of money by violence and threats of exposure in a series of letters now in my possession, endeavored to retrieve his character by affecting to be the champion of her whom he had so basely injured.

Had my aim been more successful at New-York, his death would have been a just retribution and a public blessing; but the greatest punishment to such a wretch is to have gained safety by flight, and to remain through life an object of contempt and aversion among all those who scorn depravity

O. O. WOODMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Evening, Nov. 9.

Senator Douglas on the Party Politics of the Country.

From the Chicago Times.

At a recent dedication of a new Democratic Hall in Chicago, Senator DOUGLAS, in answer to repeated calls, appeared upon the stand amid loud and prolonged cheers from the assembled multitude. He commenced by saying that he did not suppose when invited to be present and say a few words upon occasion of dedicating the new hall, that he would meet the large assemblage of Democrats there before him. He proceeded to allude to the occasion which had brought them together—to give expression to their feelings and sentiments in view of the triumphs of the Democracy in the late elections. Every Democrat in the Union felt an interest in those results. They showed the verdict of the people upon the manner in which a Democratic President had discharged the duties of his high office, and he felt gratified in knowing that his course had been such as to convince the Democracy of the country that they had a President true to the Constitution and to the party which had elected him.

He referred to the result in the different States. In every State where elections had been held, the result was a triumph for the Democracy, save only Maryland, which still stood upon the narrow and prohibitory platform of Know-Nothingism. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California were ranking themselves under the broad folds of the Democratic banner.

It had been his lot, since occupying a seat in Congress, to frame the bills under which Wisconsin and Texas and California had been admitted into the Union, and also that which provided the way for each of the seven Territories now existing to enter. [A voice: "Including the Nebraska bill."] Yes, I wrote the Nebraska bill, too. [Applause.] And he incorporated into it that great fundamental principle which declared the right of the people to establish their own Government and fashion their own institutions; and the people in the recent elections had passed upon that act. It was an indorsement of that principle and of the men who wrote and passed the bill, and he felt as proud of this indorsement now as he did in standing up for this bill four years ago amid the scoffs and jeers of an excited and misguided populace in this same city. He rejoiced to know that he had stood firm for the right, and that the people had at last read and examined, and pronounced their sober verdict upon the greatest of all principles upon which our Government rests—the right of the people to rule. New-York had ratified it; Connecticut had ratified it; Wisconsin had ratified it; Kansas has ratified it; and Illinois had never done otherwise. [Applause.]

He proceeded to pay a glowing tribute of praise to Minnesota—the land of the sky-tinted water—the first of the Territories for which he had had the honor of framing the law which was about to bring her into the Union. A glorious State she would be, and worthy of all praise.

In Kentucky, the land of CLAY and the home of the gallant BRECKINRIDGE, had thrown off the shackles that bound the consciences of her people. Her Old-Line Whigs, who would not be Know-Nothingized and Abolitionized, now rallied around the standard of Democracy, in pursuance of the advice of the illustrious CLAY, who said, "If the time ever comes, and I fear it may, when the Whig Party shall be divided to a mere Abolitionized faction, then I go with the Democratic Party."

In fact, with here and there an exception, the whole Union was in line with the banner of Democracy before them. Why should such not be the case? Four years of the past had been devoted to the negroes; it was now meet that some time should be devoted to the white men. Our people were getting tired of sectional difficulties, and desired to have no more of them. What benefit, he would ask, had the political warfare waged in their behalf conferred upon the negro race? What had this Republican Party done for them? What did they propose to do? When the Supreme Court gave its decision in the Dred Scott case, every Republican paper and orator raised a shout against it, and proclaimed that they were going to revolutionize the Supreme Court, because the decision was unjust and monstrous. What was there in that decision? Why, that under the Constitution a Negro is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States. Our opponents said it was unjust and monstrous to deprive Negroes of citizenship, and hence they were going to reverse the decision and decide that they are citizens. Were they honest in this? If they were, and Negroes were citizens, then it followed they were entitled to all the privileges which citizenship conferred upon white men. But, ask a Republican, will you give them the right to vote, to hold office, to serve upon juries, to unite with your daughters in marriage? "Oh, no," was his answer, "I am not for that!" Then what did he mean by denouncing Judge TANEY and the Supreme Court, for if Negroes were citizens they were entitled to all these rights? He did not blame the Republican Party for holding that Negroes were citizens and equals, but he did for abusing the Court for deciding that they were not so, when they themselves would not admit them to the rights which citizenship would secure.

Crimes and Casualties.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On the 5th inst., in New-Orleans, a young girl named MARY WEBER, who resides on Annunciation street, went down town yesterday to visit a female friend, the wife of a man (a native of the Celestial Empire) named JOACHIM THOMAS. MARY intended to return home last evening, but was prevailed on by Mrs. THOMAS to remain with her during the night, giving as a reason for wishing her to stay, that she (Mrs. T.) would escape a beating from her husband, who, it would seem, was in the habit of disciplining his wife in a rather violent manner. The girl consented to stay, and in due time both retired to rest. THOMAS went home shortly after, fixed up a cot bed for himself and went to sleep. Some time after midnight the girl found herself disturbed, and discovered that THOMAS was assaulting her, with evil purposes. She resisted him, and the struggle continued until THOMAS drew a dagger, locked and latched the door, and swore that if she did not consent to his wishes he would kill her, his wife, and himself. Matters were getting so desperate that but for the unusual presence of mind displayed by the girl, a horrible state of things would probably have ensued. Feigning to listen to his proposals, she declared she should get a drink of water, and went towards the pitcher, which was placed near the door. She got the water, and drank two glasses, for the purpose of gaining time and to think of how she should act. THOMAS' attention being distracted for a moment, she immediately took advantage of it, sprang toward the door, and succeeded in unlocking it and raising the latch at the same moment. THOMAS in an instant discovered her purpose, and darted toward her with the dagger. As he aimed the blow, the door was pulled open by his intended victim, but THOMAS partially effected his murderous design, for he inflicted a slight wound in her right side. It was not sufficient to stop her, for she got into the street, and raised the cry of "murder." Officer BOYLE, who was on the beat, rushed into THOMAS' house, but was met by the villain, who inflicted a severe wound in the policeman's abdomen. The stab incapacitated him from doing more than getting out of the house. As he was going out, Officer BASS had arrived, and was told by BOYLE how matters stood. BASS entered the room, and saw THOMAS lying on the bed, and was proceeding to seize him, when his wife said it was not necessary, as he (her husband) had "fixed" himself. On the officer getting him off the bed, it was found that he had stabbed himself twice in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

ATTEMPT TO SCUTTLE A VESSEL AND SWINDLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Detroit *Tribune* develops a plot to sacrifice property and life for the purpose of swindling Insurance Companies. The Canadian schooner *Tecumseh*, Captain HARKLAY, cleared from Owen Sound, C. W., for this port on the 20th ult., taking about a dozen passengers for Cape Crocker. Her cargo consisted of 250 bbls. fish, shipped by one HENRY A. LUCE, of Owen Sound, who came as supercargo. The first night out there was a heavy storm. About one o'clock, one of the crew having occasion to go into the hold with a light, discovered that LUCE was also up, but this first attracted no particular attention at the time. The next morning a new augur was found secreted under some of the bedding. As it did not belong to the vessel, inquiry was instituted by the captain as to the ownership, when he was informed by LUCE that it "belonged to the priest," referring to a priest or monk who was among the passengers. His monkship, however, disclaimed all knowledge of it. On Thursday morning, the 5th instant, the captain, on going forward, found the augur lying in the bow. It was also ascertained that the vessel was leaking a good deal more than usual, but no suspicions of anything wrong were excited, until a casual examination of an opening in the ceiling in the larboard bow revealed the startling fact that a hole had been bored through the bottom of the vessel. A plug was inserted so loosely as to be easily driven out by a moderately heavy sea. The hole was 1¾ inches in diameter, corresponding with the size of the augur. The circumstance "augured" no good, and, we need hardly add, a close watch was kept the rest of the voyage. The vessel arrived yesterday. Mr. BARBE, the agent of the Corn Exchange and Mercantile Mutual, who had insured the fish for *twenty-two hundred dollars*, stepped on board and requested of the captain the privilege of satisfying himself as to the unseaworthiness of his vessel, as he had insured himself some fish for Mr. LUCE, and quite likely would have application for further policies. Capt. HARKLAY seemed greatly surprised at this statement and informed Mr. BARBE that the fish were also insured for $1,200 at Owen Sound. The surprise was of course mutual, but was soon after greatly heightened by the reception of an order from a Cleveland party for the fish, when it was found they had also been insured in that city.

A FATAL DUEL NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Courier* of the 10th, says: A duel was fought on the Gentilly road, on Sunday morning, between Gen. CASIMIR LACOSTE and Mr. EDWARD GARCIA, a son of Mr. MANUEL GARCIA, which resulted in the serious if not fatal wounding of the former. The origin of the difficulty, as we have been before informed, is of no recent date. Gen. LACOSTE, as is known, has always held an influential political position. Latterly he had been opposed by an influential and widely-spread family among the constituency whose favor he enjoyed. Probably excited by this, he is alleged to have made some remarks about that family being a "crow family," which is equivalent in French allegory to saying that they feared cold steel and gunpowder. A connection and friend reported this to a senior member of the family. Gen. LACOSTE on being attacked about it in the presence of the reporter, whom, however, he did not know to be such, declared the report to be false. The reporter, Mr. GARCIA, retorted the imputation, and announced that it was he who had reported it. Here the matter for the time being rested. At the late election, excitement was at a high pitch, and some of the members of the family attacked Gen. LACOSTE again on the subject. Again Gen. LACOSTE denounced the report as false; and again this denunciation was reiterated on him by Mr. GARCIA, with the declaration that his age protected him from immediate resentment, and that he would have to meet a challenge. Gen. LACOSTE is said to have declined to meet Mr. GARCIA, as too young a man. This, reported to Mr. GARCIA, senior, is said to have excited him so that he declared Gen. LACOSTE would have to meet him if he did not meet his son. Ultimately, Gen. LACOSTE accepted Mr. GARCIA junior's challenge, and they met as stated. Their weapons were small swords, and Gen. LACOSTE received a thrust into the right side of the abdomen, probably six inches deep, and which is believed to have penetrated the liver. The wound proved fatal on the second day. Gen. L. was 63 years old."

ANOTHER MARRIED WOMAN AND A YOUNG MAN IN TROUBLE.

A man named ALEXANDER BELANGER, of St. Riche des Aulnets, near Quebec, died suddenly on the 3d July last, under extremely suspicious circumstances, but through the inefficiency of the magistrates of the district no inquiry was made into the matter until the 2d inst. The supposition is that BELANGER was poisoned by his wife, who is a young woman of about 21 years of age. She was intimate with a young man named CAROS, and, as it is surmised, wished to get her husband out of the way that she might marry him, which, in point of fact, she has already done. The particulars of the affair reached Quebec, and on the 2d inst. a Coroner of that city had the body exhumed, and an inquest held upon it. On a *post mortem* examination no trace of mineral poison could be discovered, and if other poison had been used, the time elapsed since death is sufficient to remove all traces of it. But still the evidence was strongly in favor of the supposition that deceased had been poisoned. It was proved that he complained that he always felt very ill after his wife had given him food. On the whole, however, the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to criminate any person, and the Jury returned an open verdict—"That the deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the Jury."

A WOMAN POISONING HER HUSBAND.

The Hartford *Press* gives an account of the death of PHELPS HOLCOMB, of Tariffville, Conn., from poison administered by his wife. The parties had been married some years, but lived unhappily. Mr. HOLCOMB had in his employ a young man named CHARLES ROBINSON, of whom he was manifestly jealous, and threatened to discharge him. Mrs. HOLCOMB said that if ROBINSON went away she should go too. Mr. ROBINSON remained in the family. Dr. SANFORD attended Mr. HOLCOMB, and called upon him a short time before he died. The patient was much worse than he had been before. "They've fixed me now, Doctor," said he; "they've said they would, and I guess they've done it." Dr. SANFORD asked him what had been given him, and HOLCOMB showed him a bottle from which he had been dosed. The Doctor started for the bottle, which contained a dark fluid, and Mrs. HOLCOMB said, "Some cherry wine." Mr. HOLCOMB said it was not; it burned his mouth and stomach, and would kill him. The Doctor tasted it and quickly ejected it from his mouth, saying there was no cherry wine about it. Mr. HOLCOMB died:—his body was afterwards exhumed; corrosive sublimate was found in the stomach; and Mrs. HOLCOMB and ROBINSON were arrested, and are now in jail.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY HER SON.

A correspondent of the Grand Rapids *Eagle* gives the particulars of a melancholy accident which occurred in the Big Bayou, about four miles above Mill Point, Ottawa county, last Saturday week. A young man named JAMES SAGE shot his mother under the following circumstances: "He had been cleaning and preparing for use a rifle pistol, after nearly completing his labors, he stepped out of the back door of the house, and, putting all things in readiness, loaded the pistol, and taking aim at a small knot in the side of the privy that stood near, he fired, and the ball took effect on the person of his mother, who had, while the son was thus preparing to shoot, left the house by the front door and entered the building, the son still supposing that she was in the house, as when he left. The ball entered her side and passed through the body, piercing the upper part of the heart and lodging in the skin at the opposite side. The unfortunate woman came to the door, cried out 'Oh, James,' sank to the ground and immediately expired."

QUEER PROCEEDINGS AT AMHERSTBURG, CANADA.—The Municipal authorities of Amherstburg (Canada,) have taken the very extraordinary course of pulling down the fences surrounding the Ordnance Reserve adjoining that town; and this notwithstanding the remonstrances and warnings of Major DENARSAN, the officer in command; and that the populace, at their instance, had destroyed and made bonfires of at least £500 worth of gates and fencing.

Horrible Murder in William-street—A Man Assassinated and Robbed—The Murderers Escape.

MR. FRANCIS VINCENT, the proprietor of an importing wine and liquor store at No. 15 William-street, was murdered, in his own store, a few minutes after ten o'clock last night. An old gentleman, named WILLIAM HILTON, who was present and witnessed the tragedy, states that the act was committed by four Spaniards or Italians, who had been spending some time in the place drinking in company with Mr. VINCENT. They were the same persons whom he had seen in the place last Sunday, and, of course, he will be able to recognize all of them. A young man, keeping a store on the opposite side of the street, saw the assassins run out of the door, and gave a description of their persons.

Mr. HILTON says he had been present from the time the four men came in, and there was no altercation or words between them. They were all sitting quietly round a small table, drinking, and eating from a box of sardines. He was about going out of the door, when the Spaniards called to him to come back. He returned, and, being urged to do so, took his seat again at the table, and drank once, but refused to drink again, telling them he was an old man, and his head would not bear much. Immedi

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

Through the intervention of a friend, one of those fortunate individuals who has only to sign his name to be heard in high places, I was included this year in the number of happy mortals who were invited to join the annual visit down among the immortals, or in other words down into the Catacombs; for it is a curious fact, that at Paris the immortals go down and not up. Nor is it less curious that the descent is made at the Barrière d'Enfer, (Barrier of Hell, one of the city gates, thus called,) at the end of two wide avenues, one the Rue d'Enfer and the other Boulevard d'Enfer. And as if these two avenues were not enough to accommodate the crowds that pass that way, the Government is opening a long and wide road through the centre of the city, five miles long, terminating at this barrier—which is always open, and guarded by Cerberuses in blue uniforms, with mythological hooks and prongs in their hands—for custom-house purposes. Is all this hazard, or is it French facetiousness? It is true that near-by is the Mount Parnassus and the Barrier of Mount Parnassus; but why this approximation of the Mount of Apollo and the Muses to the regions of Pluto and his grim host? (In parentheses; I hope the friend whose check was so readily answered at the Barrière d'Enfer will not take offence at the equivocal compliment.)

The descent into the Catacombs responds vividly to the title of the place from which it is made. One feels the necessity of touching elbowe with a crowd of *living* human beings. We were seventy in number, each carrying a lighted candle in the hand. The chief engineer of the Catacombs and one of his aids preceded the procession, and several guides were distributed through the ranks, to see that none went astray. We were counted as we entered, the number was scored on the wall, and the door locked. We were again counted as we went out, and, the two figures corresponding, the guides were thus assured that no one was missing. These precautions are necessary, since many persons have been lost; and it is precisely on this account that the permission to enter is so rarely granted.

The descent is made by ninety narrow stone steps winding areund a perpendicular stone shaft, the whole not wider than an ordinary well. Arrived at the bottom, a narrow vaulted gallery in solid stone, dignified with the title of *Galerie d'Orleans*, leads off from the stairway in a right line. Soon, however, it turns off at a right-angle, and then it is called *Boulevard St. Jacques*. It makes other turns and recelves other names more or less in relation to the streets or places that are supposed to correspond over head. After a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile through this narrow vaulted gallery, it began to widen out, the roof, which was vaulted, and obliged the tall ones among us to stoop, became flat and a little more elevated; pillars in hewn stone supported the roof at regular intervals, and other routes and open spaces led off into impenetrable darkness. In places the water dripped from the roof and formed pendant crystallizations. It was impossible to know exactly where we were in relation to the outer world, but we knew that far above our heads were large stone houses with deep cellars and firm foundations. It was a strange sight on arriving at a descent to look back on the long line of moving lights and the singularily illuminated vaults and shadowed pillars. It is easy to understand how, in the bewildering shadows cast by the flickering candles into the depths of this subterranean world, a little venturesome curiosity may lose the visitor. A black line is drawn along the roof of all the principal routes as far as they have been explored; but these lines are not barbed as they should be, and are only understood by the guides. A death in these intricate and never-ending vaults must be more terrible than that in the narrow confines of an ordinary vault, for vastness always adds terrors to such a position. In effect, those who have been lost here only for a few hours have shown such a physical decay when found as to frighten those who have looked upon them. Two years ago a Venezuelean was lost here, and as he had no special acquaintance in the company, his loss was not noticed until the guides counted the visitors at the entrance. After a two hours' search he was found in a most deplorable state; he was crouched down against a wall of human skulls; his candle had fallen to the ground and gone out; the cold sweat poured from his body in great drops, and he was already so weak as to be unable to rise to his feet unaided.

After a walk of more than half a mile through this labyrinth of darkness, we arrived at a nicely chiseled vestibule, bearing on its square pilasters lugubrious quotations from the Latin. At the extremity of this chamber, deep in the solid stone wall, there was a black door. This was the door of the Catacombs proper, through which we were to enter. But this door is kept locked, (why, one can hardly imagine,) and the bolt refused all the efforts of the engineer to turn on its hinges. The engineer forgetting at first, in a moment of passion, that his sepulchral subjects in the interior were not living, walking beings, rapped on the door with his knuckles; but it was a relief to the living on the outside that no help came from that direction. By a singular hazard, the servant girl of the Spanish Countess DE M., who was of the party in attendance on her mistress, found in her pocket a small screw driver. This was passed to the engineer, the lock was loosened, the door swung on its rusty hinges, and we defiled into the ghastly avenues of this vastest of modern charnel-houses.

The number of human skeletons deposited here amounts to the enormous figure of three millions two hundred thousand! If these were clothed in flesh and life, and arranged in single file like soldiers, allowing twenty inches to each individual, they would reach one thousand miles! Or, if in double file, as they are here, five hundred miles! But a system of architectural packing is adopted which crowds this mass of more than three million skeletons into two walls of less than five miles extent. Such a vast compression of extinct humanity is without a parallel. Even down here among the dead, the French love of system and of perfection in the decorative art receive their maximum of expression. The bones are arranged in two solid architectural walls, forming avenues varying in width from ten to thirty feet. These streets of the dead are tortuous; they twist and turn upon themselves and intersect like a plexus of nerves, and at each turning one is startled with some new caprice of mortuary architecture. Ordinarily the long bones of the body, the femurs, tibiae and humeruses, form a layer two feet high, endwise, like a pile of cord-wood; then comes a row of skulls, face foremost, then another layer of the long bones, then the skulls, then the long bones, and lastly, the skulls—three layers of each—perfectly adjusted in straight lines, in a smooth wall front, eight feet high.

The wall thus constructed is ghastly picturesque; but here and there the artist gives rein to his fantasy, and we meet a wall decorated with a line of the famous skull and cross-bones, or with curiously-arranged femurs and pelvic bones; and sometimes we meet a whole skeleton starting out of a hidden corner in the bony wall. Skulls that show ball holes and sabre cuts are honored with [illegible] and aureols of radiuses and ulnas.

At intervals occur square pillars of atonc to support the roof of the vault, and on these are entab[illegible] bearing verses which recall death and the [illegible] of life, with a vividness that appears [illegible] in such a proximity. But some [illegible] made for the national pride of [illegible] could not allow such an occa[illegible] displaying the mortuary lit[illegible] A happy association often emerged [illegible]

gives a wonderful intensity to ideas of the most diluted force.

The ascertained extent of the excavations under the City of Paris is about 200 acres, but the engineers are satisfied that they extend to at least one-sixth of the city. These were ancient quarries, which were long ago closed up at their entrances, built over and forgotten. It was not till 1784 that the Government, deciding upon the gradual suppresaion of intra-mural cemeteries and hurials, decreed that the subterranean quarries of the city should be devoted to the reception of the bones of the dead. The Cemetery of the Innocents, now the great Central Market, was the first cemetery evacuated into the Catacombs. The work of removal was always performed at night; the bones were brought in funeral-cars, covered with a pall, followed by priests, chanting the service of the dead, and when they reached the Catacombs, the bones were shot down a shaft. The bones of those killed in the various revolutions, from 1789 to 1830, are each arranged separately in chapels; one is called Tomb of the Revolution; another, Tomb of the Victims; another, the Dead of the Attack on the Tuileries; another, the Dead of the Bastille. Many people believe that the bones of LOUIS XVI. and MARIE ANTOINETTE are included in one of these masses, and that the bones of the *Chapelle Expiatoire* are those of Madame DUBARRY, or CHARLOTTE CORDAY and ROBESPIERRE. It is certain, at least, that the bones of the chapel in the Rue d'Anjou cannot be recognized as those of the guillotined King and Queen. The bones from the different cemeterles are also arranged in separate sections, and bear inscriptions.

All the animal matter contained in the bones of the Catacombs was lost by decay before transporting there, and the bones being thus reduced to a phosphate of lime, give out no smell. In fact one marches for an hour through these solid walls of human bones without once detecting a disagreeable odor.

In one of the avenues there is a spring of pure limpid water encased in a white hewn stone basin, which is used by the workmen. When first discovered, some gold fish were put into it, but they died. It was then called the Spring of Oblivion but now bears the name of the Fountain of the Samaritan, from an inscription on it giving the words of Christ to the Samaritan woman.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Expected Revolution in Spain—Its Probable Effect in Cuba—Another American Slaver Captured—The American Consulate at Havana—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The last news from Spain is considered as a sure indication of a speedy revolution, which cannot possibly be postponed more than two or three months. This will explain the aversion of the principal politicians of that country to assume the responsibility of forming a Cabinet. The Queen, seeing that none of the leading men would have anything to do with her Government, called on General ARMERO to form a Ministry. He has managed to get up a very weak one composed of outsiders, who will have to resign as soon as the Cortes meet. ARMERO was Admiral here during the Lopez invasion, and has never been noted for great talent, beyond that of commanding a ship. Don MANUEL DE LA CONCHA was asked to form a Ministry and put himself at the head of affairs. This he refused to do, as his policy has always been to favor the winning side. The signal for the general outbreak will be the return of CHRISTINA to Madrid, and if the people are successful again, it would not be surprising if they wreaked summary vengeance on her.

It is not known what effect this revolution will have in the government of this island, but it is only natural to suppose that it will be followed by a change in all the officers from the Captain-General down to the lowest "*Capitan de Partido.*" That General CONCHA expects this, is evident from his increased activity in hunting up the slavers that infest the coasts of Cuba. Last Saturday morning an American bark was towed into this port by the war steamer *Guadalquiver* with 497 slaves! She was captured about 12 miles to the east of Havana whilst attempting to land her cargo. The captain and crew are all Americans, and have been sent to jail to await their trial, if they do not manage to make their escape, as some of their more fortunate companions have done already. The other cargoes have been distributed among the planters, corporations and poor widows. They are in great demand, and particularly now when the grinding season is approaching fast. Those who are fortunate to get them, hire them out for $20, and as they only pay the Government $8 a piece, they make a handsome business out of it.

The Spanish Government have granted our Consul his *exequatur* at last. He has held the appointment about two years simply as Commercial Agent. The cause of the delay was that our Government has made the Consul at Havana Consul-General of the whole Island, and ordered all the subordinate Consulates to address him on all subjects to be treated of with the authorities. This new order will give the Havana Consulate an immense amount of extra work.

Captain PALMER, of the slaver *Paes*, is still in jail awaiting the end of his trial. His case has excited the sympathy of his countrymen, who, to a man, believe him innocent or all participation in the getting up of the expedition. To take him from the common prison-room and provide him with suitable accommodations a subscription has been set on foot by the American Consul, which has been cheerfully responded to by the Americans.

The excitement among the Habaneros about boxes for the opera increases daily. The Liceo stock company, to give all a chance, have determined to give every one a chance to hear the great RONCONI and his compeers by allowing no one to hold the same box for more than six consecutive nights. Every box has been taken up and MAX MARETZEK may be sure of a successful season.

The yellow fever still lingers among us, and is particularly fatal among the shipping, consequently it would be unwise for strangers to come here until after we have had a good norther.

The Mormon Hostilities.

A letter from Fort Leavenworth, in the Buffalo *Courier*, gives the substance of official dispatches received at that post from Colonel JOHNSTONE, commanding the Utah expedition. These dispatches contain fuller information of the attack of the Mormons upon the army trains. Seventy-five wagons were burnt, instead of seventy-three, containing not rations, but *tents and clothing*. The attack occurred near Green River. There was no military escort with the train, It was protected solely by hired men in the employ of the contractor for transportation, who is a civilian. The train was in the rear of the infantry and artillery, but some distance in front of the cavalry.

The writer says:

"The expedition marched from here (Fort Leavenworth) less than 1,500 strong, including the six companies 2d dragoons, (about 400 men,) who were detained here by Governor WALKER so long after the others had left, that it is very doubtful if they will be able to get through this season. Col. JOHNSTONE cannot, therefore, have had with him on his arrival in Utah more than 1,300 men, supposing the dragoons to have succeeded in getting through. If they did not, he will not have more than 900 men. This is a very small force for the work to be done.

Colonel JOHNSTONE, with 5th and 10th Regiments Infantry and the two batteries, was but a small distance from a Mormon village on Bear River, where he proposed to Winter—it being considered a more desirable place than Salt Lake City.

The dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel COOKE, had passed Fort Laramie, and were pushing on as rapidly as possible on half rations of forage. The snow had fallen in their front to the depth of seven inches. It was believed, however, by Lieut. Colonel COOKE, that he could get through, and effect a junction with Col. JOHNSTONE."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Advent of Winter—Betty's Case—Deeds of Violence—Rents Falling—Opinion About the Banks—Candidates in No. 7—Municipal Elections—Resignation of Judge Abbott—The Superior Court, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

We have had our first touch of Winter. Friday evening one could sit comfortably with as little fire as you'll find in a modern poem, and despised the luxury of blankets. Saturday morning, at sunrise, there were nice little specimens of ice to be seen, thin and dirty to be sure, but eloquently suggestive. Since then it has been clear and cold, and dealers in wood and coal, who, in view of the preceding warm and wet weather had begun to entertain serious doubts as to the existence of a superintending Providence, are now reconciled to the ways of heaven, for fuel must look up. It is the turn of their customers to indulge in a little impious reflection.

Some of our papers talk in a very silly way about Judge SHAW'S decision in the case of the slave BETTY, preaching as if it had been made in utter defiance of the Dred Scott decision, and were something new. Judge SHAW would have decided just the same if the Dred Scott business had never been heard of, and there is nothing new in his decision. Nothing can be more senseless than the vaporing into which some people fall whenever the subject of Slavery comes up. In some cases this proceeds from honest ignorance, but in others it is mere political claptrap. The effect is to give to the Pro-Slavery Party decided advantages in important matters of fact.

Acts of violence are becoming alarmingly common in the neighboring towns. In Chelsea, one house was broken into four times, though what peculiar attractions it had in the eyes of burglariously-disposed gentlemen, no one knows. Perhaps it was because no men were in the house that it was the object of so persevering attention; but even delicate attentions are sometimes disagreeable, and a Claude Duval who should call four times a week would be considered a bore by the most amiable of women. The fourth assault was made not an hour after sunset, and came near ending in the death of a servant girl. It was only a few days before this that a jeweler's shop in Chelsea, in the most public part of the town, was robbed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the clerk so beaten that his life was despaired of. In Dorchester, Brookline, Somerville, Cambridgeport, and other places near us, there is a lively business going on in the housebreaking and thieving lines. Some of the incidents show a very high degree of professional skill on the part of the artists, thus proving that it is not the "starving poor" who are doing the mischief, and whose truculent intentions have so alarmed some excellent people that they have been seriously tempted to blow their brains out in order to save their throats from being cut. As money is scarce, thieves are so kind as to content themselves with goods, and I have not yet heard of any murder having been committed by them in consequence of their industry not having been rewarded by a liberal supply of cash. The banks themselves could not behave better.

I heard an anecdote, the other day, which shows how the hard times have affected rents in Boston. A gentleman paid $1,500 per annum for a house which suited him, his lease expiring Jan. 1 next. In course of the Summer he went to see his landlord about renewing his lease, and was told that he must pay $2,000 a year. He offered $1,800, but the landlord was obdurate, and the tenant took time to think about it. While he was engaged in thinking, the god Pan came along, and got up the terror to which his name is given, and which caused the landlord himself to think to such purpose, that he went to his tenant and told him that "Seeing 't was him, and on the whole, he had concluded to accept his offer of $1,800, though it *was* rather low." "Ah!" said the tenant, "but I have concluded that I can't afford to pay $1,800 in times like these." "What! do you expect to have the house for the old rent, $1,500?" "I'll not give *that*," was the answer; "I must have it for $1,200, or you may take the keys on New-Year's Day." How they settled it I don't know, but the lesson is a good one. Rents must come down, and persons who have built of late years, when everything was so high, will have to content themselves with 3 or 4 per cent. on their capital. After all, this is even better than most holders of railway stocks are doing. Nothing pays, among permanent investments, but bank stocks, and I fancy that they have seen their best days. Now that men are beginning to recover from their terror, and to see that what happened was occasioned by the banks, if not caused by them, they feel indignation taking the place of alarm. It was bad enough that the banks could not help keep off the evil, but when it has been discovered that they had actually brought it on by their conduct, they may expect to be made to pay dearly for their privilege of furnishing a currency—a privilege, indeed, that will probably be taken from them altogether. The Legislature will meet in a fine frame of mind towards placing them in a position where they shall feel about as comfortable as a toad under a harrow. If public opinion be followed, 1858 will see the last of Massachusetts small bills, and with their disappearance will disappear no small portion of the profits that come from making a circulation of debts. Panurge boasted of having made something out of nothing, because he had created a large amount of debt; but the banks of these days, provided their conductors had ever heard of him, would consider him a dull fellow, who ought to have made an annual income out of that debt.

It is a pity that Mr. FROTHINGHAM was not chosen a member of the Legislature, as he stands at the head of the bank reformers, and the realization of his ideas seems to be near at band. The Democrats of Charlestown offered him a nomination, his acceptance of which would have been equivalent to an election, but he would not accept it because of the want of health in his associate in the editorial department of the *Post*, Colonel GREENE. The Colonel, though not confined to his house, is too weak to take charge of a daily journal in Winter, so that Mr. FROTHINGHAM had to forego the opportunity that offered to lead the way in the work of financial reform.

Some 40 persons—masons and laborers—were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard, on Saturday. The men in the ropewalk are employed only half the time. This is very foolish action on the part of Government, which has the means to employ men, and would find it profitable to do so.

NEAL DOW is to have a public reception at the Temple on the evening of the 19th. Senator WILSON will preside. I wonder if he recollects his prophesy in the Massachusetts Senate, not six years ago, that the adoption of Dow nostrum would almost entirely banish crime from our States? Well, we adopted it, and positively there are some criminals left in Massachusetts. There is liquor enough sold annually in Boston to float the *Great Eastern*, and to supply her good rations to boot. This state of things will continue long after the Senator and the Reformer shall have vanished like last year's cocktails.

The determination of the Worcester traders to take Rhode Island bank bills at *five* per cent. discount is rich. Rhode Island bills are better than those of Massachusetts, and there are hundreds of men here who would be glad to give 105 cents on a dollar for them if they could get certain debts paid in them.

Candidates for the coming vacancy in the Seventh Congreasional District are springing up with the luxuriance of weeds. The most prominent of those who have been named since my last are Professor STOWE, of Andover; Mr. ABBOTT, Attorney for the Essex District; Mr. SHEPARD, of Somerville; and Mr. GOUCH, a rising young lawyer and politician of Middlesex County, and the ablest man who has yet been named for the succession. There will be a dozen more, I suppose, before the month is out, the office mania being as productive here as it is in Spain. The Democrats are calling for a union of all parties who are opposed to the Republicans in the District, in order to prevent the election of any Banks man; but they may call until they are hoarse without effecting anything, as the Gardner men will have nothing to do with them. Dr. PHELPS, at the Waltham Festival, said that 25,000 of the Gardner voters would join the Republicans, and I believe that he was substantially right, only over-estimating the number by about one-fifth, perhaps less. One of the Democratic papers coolly and complacently points to the fact that the majority against Mr. BANKS is nearly 9,000, and suggests a union of the two minority parties for the purpose of defeating him in '58. Nothing better than this for Mr. BANKS could be proposed. I make the prophecy—and you may make a note of it—that if any such coalition should be effected, and there should be a square, stand-up fight between BANKS and BEACH, the former's present 25,000 plurality would be converted into 25,000 majority. The Democratic vote would be handsomely increased, for which there is more room than material, but it would become a majority on the first of the Greek Kalends that should chance to turn up. So will it be in the Seventh District, unless the sprouting of candidates there among the Republicans should create ill-feeling and dissension, and so enable a resolute minority to "go in and win," which wouldn't be anything new.

The municipal contest here is gaining in heat, though, as yet, we have no candidates up. The contention is for the nominations, and the Gardner and Banks men are apparently coming together, the first pale primrose of that political Spring which is to usher in a Summer that will produce mighty crops. The election will take place next month. Several other cities hold their elections at or about the same time, and the preparation din is positively quite animated.

Judge ABBOTT, of our Superior Court, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of January next, when the public will lose the services of the ablest man in all our Courts. I suppose Governor GARDNER will be entitled to fill the vacancy, as his term of service does not expire until the 6th of January, but the Council may refuse to act on the nomination. One of the Councillors has been seeking a Judgeship for some time, and has fair chances of getting this one, if the matter can lie over. Perhaps the next Legislature may abolish the Superior Court, in order to get rid of some of the men who compose it. The plan has been talked of, and would be not unfavorably received, particularly as it would place a number of good offices at the disposal of the new Government, as a new Court would have to be created.

Cochituate water is beginning to have an unpleasant taste, and it is suggested that it may be from the same cause that made the Philadelphia water become bad about twenty-two years ago, when the skeletons of nineteen babies were found in the reservoir. A pleasant subject for reflection when one is thirsty in Boston, and is principled against the use of brandy, or hasn't money enough to buy it.

FANNY KEMBLE is to read the "Merchant of Venice" on Thursday evening, for the benefit of one of our charitable institutions. The selection is capital, not only because she reads that play better than any other, but because there is a sort of hit conveyed by it at the money grubbers. Her *Shylock* was never outdone, even on Wall or State-street, compared with either of which spots the Rialto was green as a meadow.

The lecture season commences here in full blast this week, General CUSHING opening the Mercantile Library's course, and EDWARD G. PARKER that of the Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association.

There were 73 deaths here last weak—a small number for the population, but a large increase on the preceding week. Eighteen were from consumption, and seven from scarlatina, the white and red banners under which death wars in New-England.

THYME.

Mrs. Matilda Decker's Cruelty to Children—A Libel Suit Decided.

At an inquisition taken at Northfield, in Richmond County, S. I., Feb. 5, 1857, before Coroner AMOS PEARCE, upon the body of a child named ANNA HILTON, the Jury found "that she came to her death by being beaten in a brutal manner, and from exposure and want of proper food at the hands of Mrs. MATILDA DECKER." This verdict—with portions of the testimony upon which it was found, and a brief account of Mrs. DECKER and her cruelties to other children, who, like ANNA HILTON, had been apprenticed to her—was published some time in February in the Sunday *Dispatch*. Mrs. DECKER subsequently brought a libel suit against the *Dispatch*, claiming $10,000 damages. The Grand Jury of Richmond County indicted her for manslaughter, and her trial, which was set down for May last, but postponed till the November term, will take place this week.

The libel suit was tried last week, before Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, Richmond Circuit. The defendant justified, and in proving the truth of the statements alleged to be libelous, which he had published, made a revelation of cruelties and atrocities practiced by Mrs. DECKER, which evince, on her part, a singularly-depraved mind, and an extraordinary disregard for human suffering or life. ANNA HILTON, whose father was dead, and whose mother was a drunkard, was taken to the Five Points House of Industry by the latter, when eight or nine years of age. Mrs. DECKER made application to Mr. PEASE, the Superintendent, for a child, and on the 12th of June, 1856, took ANNA HILTON to her own house at Long Neck, Staten Island, with his consent. The child was then healthy, sprightly, intelligent, and of an amiable disposition. In February, 1857, the child died. Mr. PEASE arrived at Long Neck within three hours after its death, having gone there with the intention of taking it away. The child was laid out when he saw it. He says, in his testimony:

"The clothes she had on were principally those she had brought from the House of Industry; she was so wasted as to be scarcely recognizable; the Justice of the Peace caused the child's clothes to be taken off; we found her feet blistered and blackened, and Mr. Decker said they were made so by his wife's putting the child's feet in the oven, after she had been out of doors; we found the arms of the child all blackened, as though they had been severely beaten; not only the arms, but the back and the legs; she was marked all over; the lower part of the back the skin was off, likewise on both elbows, I believe, and one of the knees; the child was reduced to skin and bone; her appearance shocked me as I have never been shocked by any exhibition of a body, dead or alive; she had been dead three hours; died at eight o'clock, and I got there at eleven the same morning; the bruises were black, and in some the blood had apparently settled under them; as to the skin on the back of the child, a piece was off nearly as large as the palm of my hand, as if flayed off; it could not have been more than four days old; the wounds on the elbows were older; one of them had a scab; that on the back seemed as though it had been knocked off by a blow; I believed the wounds were inflicted recently, because a person in the plaintiff's house, in Mr. Decker's presence, said that they saw Mrs. Decker, when the little child was creeping on her hands and knees to the privy in the yard, come up and kick her over; I think Mr. Decker declared that he did not see the kick; there was also a bruise at the back of the neck, which a young lady in the house said was from a blow."

The neighbors testified to the cruel treatment of Mrs. DECKER to the child. She was always scolding and beating it. Miss MARGARET DECKER, a near neighbor, heard and witnessed various atrocities on the part of Mrs. DECKER. She says:

"On the night the child died, about sundown, I heard Mrs. Decker scolding the child very hard, as she formerly had done, and I heard a noise like a crushing and fall, and after that I heard the child make a low groaning noise; I was out of the house at the time, and this was the last I heard; the moan sounded to me as though the child was exhausted like, and I went away; it was a moan, like two kinds of cries; I can't say I heard any blows preceding this noise, but I heard Mrs. Decker's voice, as if 'You will have to pour water,' and then this noise."

Mrs. ELIZA SNEDIKER was present when the child died and saw the wounds upon its body spoken of by Mr. PEASE. She spent the previous day at Mrs. DECKER'S house.

"When I went in," says Mrs. Snediker, "I was surprised at the pale and thin appearance of the child, and saw that her feet were bandaged; I asked what was the matter, and Mrs. Decker said the child went out in the cold and then came in and put her feet in the oven and burned them; I can't remember all that occurred there; I heard Mrs. Decker speak angrily to the child because she groaned and hung her head, and told her not to make a noise and hold her head up; I asked the child if it had pain in its breast, and it put its hand up in reply; it moaned and groaned; sometimes it would hold its head down when it was moaning; I recollect Mrs. Decker called this child a liar and a thief several times; the child made answer that it did not lie nor steal; the moans seemed to be caused by the sufferings from the feet; I saw her feet after she was dead; it would rub its feet on the day I was there; Mrs. Decker told her not to rub the bandages off; she ordered it to go to bed at 11 o'clock in the day; the child coaxed to be allowed to sit up, as it hurt her to lie down; she said, 'No, go to bed;' the child offered to read for her if she would allow her to sit up; Mrs. Decker said she had no time to hear; she said she did not want to hear her moaning and groaning, and told her twice to go; I remember Mrs. Decker struck her with a broomstick; she told her to get up and the child did not move; so she struck her with a handle of a broom, cut off close to the broom; the child then got up and went out; I heard and saw the blow; Mrs. Decker went and picked the stick off the table; the child had no shoes nor stockings on—kind of walking on the side of its feet; the child went to bed; after it went to bed it moaned and groaned, and begged to get up; then she said she would read for her if she would let her get up; she did not allow her; this was before dinner; Mrs. Decker told me at dinner that the child was so nasty she did not let her come to the table; after dinner she called the child up and gave her some food in a pie-disb, which she ate, sitting on a bench across the room, with the dish in her lap; she told her to eat fast, or she would take the food from her; the child seemed to be pretty hungry; she gave her fried bacon, pork and biscuits; I don't know that any physician was called in during the child's sickness; she told the child, after dinner, to take the dishes into the entry and wash them; there was snow on the ground then; after carrying the dishes out she was sent into an outbuilding in the yard, without her shoes and stockings on; I don't remember how long she was out—not long—a few minutes; we were up stairs when the child was sent out; she told the child not to take hold of the bannisters going down stairs; she moved slow and with difficulty; I saw the child when she first got here; she was then healthy and moved brisk; Mrs. Decker, when the child rubbed her feet, told her that if she rubbed her bandages she would beat her; the child rubbed one loose, when she struck her across her sore hand with a small whisk; the child did not cry then at the blow, but kind of moaned; Mrs. Decker then bandaged the foot again, and the child complained of the way it was done; she moaned very often during the day; she asked Mrs. Decker if she might show me her feet; Mrs. Decker said, 'No, nobody wants to see your rotten sores.'

Mrs. DECKER, it was proved, had greatly abused SARAH LOUISA TOWNSEND, a little girl who had lived with her, striking her twice with a hatchet on the head, and cutting her head with a tin-dipper. RACHEL ANDERSON, another little girl, testified to her ill-usage while in the plaintiff's employment.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH MILLER spent several days at Mrs. DECKER'S house, and while there, witnessed the inhuman treatment which ANNA HILTON received. Mrs. DECKER whipped her with a stick severely; lifting her off the floor by the hair of the head, and threw her from one room into another; made her stand on her head and throw summersets in one corner; slapped her so hard as to leave the imprint of her fingers in her neck, and gave her only half a slice of bread and half an ear of corn for dinner. There was a great deal of similar testimony.

The case occupied the whole of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday morning the Jury, having been absent about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of *six cents* damages for the plaintiff. This carries with it *six cents* costs.

The case excited a great deal of interest on Staten Island. Mrs. DECKER was in Court throughout the trial, and exhibited a remarkable degree of stolidity.

Extraordinary Libel Trial in England—Speculations of Telegraph Operators.

A singular libel case, and one of more than local interest, is reported in the English papers brought by the last mail. At the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 27th ult. THOMAS DIAMPNN EVANS and HENRY THORNE surrendered to take their trial for misdemeanor, in having published a libel concerning Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, with intent to extort money. Eminent counsel were retained on both sides. The charge was that of unlawfully publishing and threatening to publish a libelous statement, reflecting on Hon. Mr. CADOGAN, deputy-chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company. EVANS had been from November, 1852, to July, 1854, in the employment of the company in a confidential capacity. Nothing was heard of him, after leaving the situation, till some months ago, when in the early part of August certain strictures had appeared in the London *Times* money article with reference to delays that had taken place in the transmission of messages by the Submarine Company. We take the following synopsis of this interesting case from the London *News*:

"On Monday, the 3d of August, our cotemporary published a letter in reply to these complaints, from Sir JAMES CARMICHAEL, the Chairman of the Company. On Tuesday, the 4th, the manager of the *Times* received a telegraphic communication from the defendant EVANS, then at Gravesend, stating that he was in a position to prove that the management of the Submarine Company was by no means so immaculate as the letter of Sir J. CARMICHAEL represented it to be. On the next day, the Wednesday, EVANS appeared in person at the city office of the *Times*, and there had an interview with the gentleman who so ably conducts the city news of our cotemporary. On this occasion EVANS stated, as the fact was, that for two years previous to 1854 he had been superintendent of the Submarine Company, that he had not been discharged from their service, and had received a testimonial on leaving. He proceeeded to state that he was in a position to controvert the statements contained in Sir J. CARMICHAEL'S letter, as to the mode in which the affairs of the Company were conducted. The city manages of the *Times* told EVANS that he could not then go into the matter, but that if the statements were put into writing they might be sent in. EVANS promised to return the same day with a letter embodying the charges he had to make. He did not, however, reappear until Saturday, Aug. 8. On that day, accompanied by Capt. THORNE, he again presented himself at the city office of the *Times*, and brought with him the letter which constituted the libel. The charges it made were of a very grave nature. It imputed to Mr. CADOGAN that he was in the habit of visiting the instrument-room, reading the dispatches, and then proceeding at once to his brokers with a view of employing the knowledge thus unfairly gained in operations on the Stock Exchange. It is also imputed to him that on various occasions he caused the contents to be forwarded to his private residence, and that, in one specific instance, he directed EVANS, contrary to the fixed rule of the office, to give precedence to a message of Baron ROTHSCHILD'S over several others which had arrived before it in order of time.

Such were, in substance, the charges contained in the letter. Considering the position of high trust and responsibility occupied by Mr. CADOGAN, it is impossible to conceive accusations of greater gravity. The city manager of the *Times* very properly declined to take upon himself the responsibility of giving the world-wide circulation of that journal to allegations so serious, and referred EVANS and his companion to the manager-in-chief of the paper. It was then about 3 o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. It was notified to EVANS that about 4 o'clock the manager-in-chief would probably leave Printing-house-square, and EVANS quitted the city office with the avowed intention of proceeding thither, after having first communicated at the West-end with a brother of his, formerly a clerk in the Submarine Company, with a view of verifying certain of the statements in the letter. EVANS reappeared no more that day, but at 7 o'clock on that same evening Captain THORNE called upon Mr. CADOGAN. It is not immaterial to remark that this call at 7 o'clock was in consequence of an appointment made between 2 and 3 the same afternoon. It is not necessary to dwell on what passed at that interview. It is abundantly evident that THORNE, at all events, wished to make money out of the apprehensions of the prosecutor. Whether EVANS was cognizant of his endeavoring to do so appears less clear. The Jury, by their verdict, have found that he did; and, on such a point as this, it would be idle to set any conclusions formed from a mere perusal of the evidence, against those arrived at, under a grave sense of responsibility, by men who have heard and watched the witnesses, and enjoyed every opportunity of having presented to them all possible views of the case.

Mr. CADOGAN, no doubt, took the boldest as well as the wisest course in immediately instituting proceedings against both EVANS and THORNE. The result of the trial shows that, in the judgment of the jury, the former defendant had made charges of the most serious nature, which he had no means of substantiating, and that both defendants had offered to withdraw, for base motives, accusations which had probably never been put forward from very elevated ones. To this extent Mr. CADOGAN may congratulate himself on the firmness and dexterity with which he has encountered this attack. To this extent, but no further. It is impossible not to feel that some of the admissions he was compelled to make in the witness' box were of a nature very much to impair that absolute confidence, that perfect freedom from all possible suspicion of underhand motives, which is one of the first requisites in the responsible manager of such a Company as this. We will go no further than the single fact that, according to his own admission, ever since 1848, the Deputy-Chairman of the Submarine Company has been, and still is, an habitual speculator on the Stock Exchange. This is quite enough. The Instrument-room of that company is the daily depository of secrets which are worth hundreds of thousands to men who operate largely on the money market. To that room the Deputy-Chairman of the Company had constant access. We feel satisfied that he made no improper use of this power; but as a rule of universal application, no director of that or any similar company ought, directly or indirectly, ever to have a dealing on the Stock Exchange. Until this rule is strictly enforced, it is impossible that suspicion should be avoided. In one way or other it is very certain that the most important secrets of the electric wire do from time to time reach the city long before they are known elsewhere. As our City Article informed our readers, and as most people at all connected with the money market are perfectly well aware, the news of the fall of Delhi was known on the Stock Exchange, and affected the Funds, some time before the close of operations, although the telegram did not reach Downing-street till 4½ o'clock. This is merely one instance out of several; the last, but by no means the least. Both defendants were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment each."

The Emersonian Mystery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I think I have succeeded in discovering the meaning that lies hid in that Sphynx-like poem in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Brahma." Under the name of the great Indian divinity, it is very plain, to me at least, that she poet meant a certain personage somewhat nearer home. The alteration of a very few words will explain the whole thing. With these few words I inclose the solution, which you are at liberty to publish in your *very widely circulated and very popular journal*. I inclose my name for your own satisfaction, but would prefer not to have it made public, unless at the solicitation of my fellow-citizens:

THE REAL BRAHMA—*Mayor Wood.*

If the tax-payer think he pays,
Or if JEM BOWEN think his slain,
They little knew the subtle ways
I keep, and plot, and plot again.

Far or forgot to me is NYE,
PERIT and DRAPER are the same:
The vanquished "stars" to me do cry,
And one to me are shame and fame.

COCHRANE and SCHELL would leave me out,
When me they fly—I am the wings;
Let OAKEY HALL and SICKLES spout,
I am the hymn the *Herald* sings.

Contractors throng to my abode,
And pines in vain old ARABIAN,*
You would decrease the City's load,
'Lect me, and make the taxes higher.

*A. C. F——o.

A Protest from a Well-known Lady in Madison-square.

DEAR TIMES: What shall I do? everybody is talking about me and quoting me as a personification of everything foolish and extravagant in a woman; and now that horrid *Westminster Review*, of whose opinion you seem to think so much, has taken up the same story, only he has not mentioned my name. But I am sure it is nothing else but all this talk about me that has set this crusty old bachelor, for I'm sure he's nothing else, up to writing that article. Oh dear! If I had known what an excitement it was going to make, I never would have told anybody about the dresses I bought in Paris. But now I've got them what am I to do? I must wear them if they are all flounced and made for large hoops. How should I know that everybody was going to fall, and that all the blame of the bank suspensions, &c., would be put on us women, and ma in particular, because we wore flounces and hoops and small bonnets. I am sure, it takes more velvet or silk to make one of those great coal scuttles that our grandmothers used to wear for bonnets forty or fifty years ago, than it does to make three of the present style, and if this old bachelor in the *Review* wants us to be so very economical, I should think he might be satisfied with what we wear now. I know what makes him so savage on the bonnets; somebody in some sweet little love of a bonnet has hit the tender spot in that petrification he calls his heart, and as he knows it's no use to say anything to the owner of the bonnet about it, or else has tried and found to his chagrin that such was the fact, he does the boldest thing he dares, under the circumstances, and that is to abuse the bonnets most roundly. Don't you think that's the fact?

And there's that letter from the daughter of a noble English lord in the *Post*, the other day, in which she says it is not genteel for ladies to dress much in England! I wonder how long that has been in the fashion; since we left, I suppose. I wish I had a list of her dresses, for I warrant they didn't cost a cent less than mine, if it is not genteel for noble ladies there to dress much. I think she made a mistake there, and meant to say dress well, for I might believe that, as it would account for the horrid taste in which English ladies generally dress, as well as gentlemen. I wish I had paid a little more attention to my compositions when I went to Madame Fussy's school, and then I might write a splendid article, demolishing that horrid bachelor; but I always did hate compositions, and so Madame used to excuse me from them, as the thought it was nonsense for young ladies to do what they didn't like at school. Won't you write such an article,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture on London by Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler.

A lecture on London by Rev. THOS. L. CUYLER was delivered Monday night in the Market-st. Church, for the benefit of the poor children of the school, which is held every Sunday in No. 68 East Broadway. The attendance was quite large. The Reverend gentleman commenced his address by observing that Brother Jonathan was famous for traveling in all parts, but as many of his friends had not been London, he would present a few photographic sketches for their benefit. In comparison with Paris, with its fineries and false show; with Manchester, which, in itself, is a bee-hive of commerce, and with other European cities, no city was so important as London. After describing the different streets of the world's metropolis and the varied emotions which they excite in the minds of the stranger, he referred to its principal public buildings and entered into a minute description of the new Houses of Parliament, the statues of PYE, MANSFIELD, CHATHAM, and other worthies by which they are adorned, and the mode of conducting business by the British Parliament, which, he thought, was not superior to that of the American Congress, if not actually inferior. He indulged in a personal description of the leading members of the English House of Commons, including PALMERSTON, DISRAELI, ROEBUCK, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and alluded, in terms of the warmest compliment to JOHN BRIGHT, who reminded him, he said, of DANIEL WEBSTER. From the House of Commons he diverted the attention of his hearers to the House of Lords, which he described at length. In speaking of the audience, he alluded to the ladies' gallery, which exhibited, he said, an amount of freshness and beauty far behind what his own land could furnish. He described Lord BROUGHAM as distinguishable, chiefly, by his proboscis, and eulogized him as the foremost Peer and legal authority of England. In speaking of the extent of London, he said that if the buildings were put in a row, they would extend from New York to Cincinnati, or from England to France. Thirteen million cubic feet of gas were burned there nightly. In fact, London was so large that it could boast of 10,000 needlewomen. But so far as these were concerned, they were poorly paid and badly provided for. After alluding at length to the objects of his lecture, to the benevolent exertions of Earl SHAFTESBURY, as the leading patron of the Ragged Schools of London, to the sensation produced by Mr. SPURGEON'a sermons, and to the enjoyments of such public promenades as Hyde Park, Rotten Row, &c., where the English ladies were wont to amuse themselves in the healthful exercise of riding on horseback, he expressed the wish that the horses would kick half the embroidery frames from the hands or the ladies of New-York, and enable them to indulge in that most agreeable pastime. He instituted a comparison between the cleanliness of the streets of London and those of New-York, and described the sanitary regulations of the former as much superior to those of the American capital. After depicting at length the extremes of high and low life as presented by the East and West Ends—the costermongers and the occupants of the palatial residences of the nobility, he concluded with a description of the ascent of the monument, and a dissertation on the crimes of great cities.

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, in announcing that Mr. CUYLER would repeat his lecture next week in another locality, directed attention to the sufferings of the poor children, whose parents, during the existing distresses, were unable to provide for them, and paid a tribute of warm applause to the benevolence and disinterestedness of the lecturer.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

A memorial was received from the officers of the American Industrial Association, on behalf of those who are unemployed in the City, and asking that such public works as can be proceeded with with advantage be proceeded with immediately.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the salaries of the Central Park clerks.

The majority and minority reports on changing the places of landing of steamboats were called up by Alderman STEERS, who moved the adoption of the majority report.

Alderman HEALY moved to lay the subject over, on the ground that the time for nominating Aldermen and Councilmen was at hand. His motion was lost.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of minority report, (against the removal.) He did so on the ground that the change proposed had not been petitioned for. He presumed the object of those who favored the change to locations up town was well known. They had a few vacant lots, which they thought might be occupied, and their value increased if they could succeed in breaking up the vast business in connection with the steamboats. One argument, or what had been called an argument, in favor of the change, was that there was great danger caused by the running of the large steamboats in the East River. He denied that any serious accident had occurred in the East River through the large steamers. It was also claimed that the City derived no benefit from the business of the steamers. That was ridiculous. There were thousands of cartmen who were employed continually carrying freight to and from the boats, and there were many engaged in the large storehouses, to say nothing of the immense increase of business the City derives from the steamboats. If the great steamboat lines were disturbed, there was danger that some other route for travel and produce would receive the attention of capitalists, and New-York lose all or a great portion of the profit derived from her central position in the carrying trade of the entire country and of foreign ports. Disturb these great companies and the result would be a feeling of insecurity which might finally benefit Jersey City, but could not other than injure New-York. It was easy to see why some gentlemen favored the change. There was an impression that it would give an impetus to business up town, and they wanted their property to receive the benefit of it. So it was with many of their constituents, and so they must favor the change of location. We were all selfish—the gentlemen up town were selfish; he was selfish, and if he had lots up town he might see the propriety of the change. But, as it was, he could see a good reason why an established business of great importance down town should be destroyed, simply because some gentlemen up town were inclined to speculate in water fronts and vacant lots. There was no end to the confusion that would result from the change, for all business in any way dependent upon the steamboat business had grown up around the landings. Remove one and all would be disconnected. In conclusion, he moved to postpone, but the President *pro tem* (Mr. ADAMS) would not entertain the motion, and stated that the question was on the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman STEERS denied that the large steamers could be more easily managed than the small ones, and claimed that it was but a short time since a large steamer ran into a ferry-boat and cut her to the kelson. Fortunately it occurred very early in the morning and there was no person injured.

Alderman BLUNT was surprised that Alderman STEERS should have brought in such a report. To pretend to prohibit the steamboats from landing at their piers was more than Congress could do. They had the right to land where they could find n place, and no one could prevent them; why even a dung-boat had that right. The water was a highway, and they could not drive the boats from it by ordinance. If Alderman STEERS wished to drive the steamboats from their present landings, he would tell him how it could be done. Let him get some small boats to haul up in their docks and fasten their lines to their piers when the slips are vacant. They could not be removed. All that could be done was to collect dock fees. It was a common error. No man had an exclusive right to *the use* of any pier. All the right he could purchase was to collect dock fees. They might as well talk of stopping carriages on Broadway or prevent his getting to the Fifteenth Ward up the east side of that thoroughfare. It was a highway, and *its use* could not be sold to any one; so it was with the slips, and their use could not be sold. He would favor the adoption of the minority report. In his opinion any person having business on any of the piers inclosed by gates could tear them down; and they could also pitch the buildings that have been erected on them off if they chose, without incurring responsibility to those who put them there.

Alderman BANTA favored the majority report.

Alderman HARRIS was on the Committee, and during the first two or three meetings he thought the matter was brought up for a "flyer," but afterwards he had become convinced that it was seriously entertained, and he had taken the advice of the Corporation Counsel in the matter, which was that they had no right to make such an ordinance.

Alderman TUCKER said that whether the removal was accomplished now or not, it would be ultimately, for the up-town feeling would become strong enough to force the change. Landing where they do at present causes uncomfortable crowding of the streets. He had discovered that years ago, and it was worse now. He was satisfied that the change proposed would afford all the relief required for Broadway. All the trouble was the cross-travel, and that was caused by the business from the boats. At present stages came from up-town to take passengers back with them, and a great deal of the freight brought by them was now carried first to some station down-town and next carted again up-town, where it was needed.

Alderman WILSON renewed his motion to postpone and make special order for the second meeting in December. It was lost.

Alderman CLANCY had supposed that the majority report would have satisfied the members of the Board. The whole subject had been thoroughly canvassed, and all that remained was, he thought, to ascertain what the powers of the Common Council were in the matter. Corporation powers in such cases had, he believed, been decided, except in the celebrated Wheeling Bridge case. This City was peculiar among the cities of the Union, inasmuch as it had a *Magna Charta* in the instrument known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter. The privileges therein granted [illegible] had never been infringed, and now, [illegible] were aware of the preservation of these privileges, must, he became the Board to act with extreme care. As to the right of the Common Council [illegible] that question. If [illegible] mon Council had the right to grant the exclusive use of the piers to certain parties, they had the right to repeal that grant. As to the injury that would accrue from the proposed change, experience showed that any change in the location of a business on which other interests hung, resulted in a like change of location in all attendant interests. It would be so in the case of the change proposed; and that being so, why should nearly all the water-front business of the City be confined to the "pent up Utica"—the narrow point on which the lower Wards stand. He believed the Common Council had the power to remove them. The lower part of the City was very much overcrowded, and being so, it became the duty of the Common Council to relieve that portion of the City from its now overcrowded condition, by extending the business from the steamers further up town.

Alderman BLUNT reiterated his belief that the Board had no right either to grant exclusive privilege of the use of piers, or to take it away from them.

Alderman WILSON moved that all the documents appertaining to the subject not heretofore published, be printed in document form.

Alderman TUCKER opposed printing anything more of the matter. He hoped the matter would be acted upon without further unnecessary delay.

Alderman FULMER offered a resolution asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but finally changed it to a reference of the majority report to the Corporation Counsel. That and the motion to print were lost.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved a postponement to Monday next, which was carried.

A communication was received from Charles Devlin, Esq., informing the Board that the communication sent in to the Board at its last meeting by D. D. Conover, Esq., was not from the Street Commissioner, as he holds that office, in accordance with the ordinances of the City.

In connection with that subject, Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution directing that Second-avenue from Fifty-third to Ninety-second-street, be macadamized under the supervision of Charles Devlin, and that he be authorized to employ a City Surveyor for that purpose, and that the Surveyor be empowered to employ as many men as necessary to do the work. The resolution was laid over.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A report on the subject of an assize of bread was made by the Special Committee appointed to consider that matter. The report embodies the opinion, that affixing the price to the weight was a power too doubtful to be granted. An ordinance was reported.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution, asking for a consideration of the subject of an assize of bread, having given public notice of the meeting for the consideration of the subject, and having received and considered the suggestions of persons calculated to afford them information upon it, they have arrived at the conclusions embraced in the following report:

The first point that presented itself for consideration was to determine how far it was within the legislative power of the Common Council to control the manufacture and sale of bread, and, upon investigation, it appeared that while the power of the Common Council over the price of bread, by an ordinance of assize regulating its price by the cost of the materials thereof, was of doubtful propriety, that its power to define the weight of loaves of bread and the marks thereon was as valid as that to enact existing ordinances regarding the sale of coal, flour, hay, &c., or of any ordinance having in view the protection of the public from imposition and false representations.

From the investigation of your Committee it appeared that the following are the essential elements affecting the manufacture and sale of bread, with which the community are connected:

First—That no ingredient other than a constituent of bread can be mixed with it, having the effect of lessening the cost of it to the manufacturer. The public estimate and consequent value of bread, however, may be increased by a resort to chemical and other agents, the admixture of which with the flour may affect its appearance and thereby enhance the estimate of its value.

Second—That the resort to chemical agents to produce that porous condition of the dough of bread required by health and taste, in an extreme degree, is readily recognized in such bread as presents the least weights for equal volume compared with others, the purpose of this resort being to produce false impressions, both as to the quality of the bread and its value in quantity.

Third—That in the absence of any ordinance or requirement of custom whereby a uniformity in the weight of bread in loaves is observed, there is no check upon the cupidity of one baker over another, other than the inconvenient and in most cases impracticable one, for the requirements of general practice of the consumer to weigh the loaves of the different bakers.

As an exponent of the practices of the bakers of this City, and of the reliance to be placed upon the attractive captions of "large bread," we submit the following record of several purchases of five cent loaves of bread, made for the purpose of comparison of weights:

Large bread weighed	1 pound	1⅞ ounce.
Large bread weighed	1 "	1½ "
Large bread weighed	1 "	2 "
Bread weighed	1 "	2⅜ "
Bread weighed	1 "	5 "
Bread weighed	1 "	3⅜ "
Bread weighed	1 "	4 "
Bread weighed	1 "	5⅜ "

—From which it appears that there is the wide difference of four ounces in seventeen and one-half in the weight of loaves of a like price, being a difference of no less than 22.85 per cent., the operation of which to the common consumer is, that in 81.4 loaves of bread from one baker, he would receive the same weight that he would in 100 from the other.

Reviewing, then, the elements presented, we submit the following ordinance for enactment, and solicit the attention and early action of the Board thereon:

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE WEIGHT AND SALE OF BREAD.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York, that from and after the 15th day of December next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, barter or dispose of any wheaten, rye or oaten bread, or of any cake, dough or other manufactured breadstuffs intended for human food, otherwise than by avoirdupois weight, or for prices or sums of money of the currency of the United States, or in loaves of the four several weights of not less than one-sixth of a pound, one, two and four pounds respectively, and each loaf of bread shall have legibly stamped or impressed thereon in letters of not less than 1½ inches in length, the initials of the manufacturer's name or firm, and the weight of the bread in figures 1, 2, or 4, according to the weight thereof, and all parcels of bread usually designated as rolls, being of the weight of one-sixth of a pound, shall have stamped or impressed thereon in letters not less than one inch in length, the initials of the manufacturer's name or firm.

SEC. 2. Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be the duty of every baker or dealer in any wheaten, rye or oaten bread to provide and keep in his bakery, store, shop, stand or vehicle for the sale or delivery of bread, proper and correct scales and weights or balances, and to weigh all bread or cake sold by him or her, in the presence of the purchaser, on delivery thereof, when required to do so by such purchaser or purchasers.

SEC. 3. Be it ordained, &c., That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every violation a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. Be it ordained, &c., That it shall be lawful for the City Inspector, or any duly authorized agent of his, to weigh any bread offered for sale, and if it shall not be in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the Common Council of the City of New-York; and it shall be his duty to seize upon the same and deliver it to the Commissioners of the Almshouse, to be by them appropriated for the use of their department.

SEC. 5. Be it ordained, &c., That all penalties for violation of this ordinance shall be sued for before a Special Sessions held by a Police Justice, and shall be recoverable upon three days' notice to the party charged with such violation of this ordinance, and that all penalties recovered shall be awarded, one-half to the informer of the violation, and one-half to the Commissioners of the Almshouse, for the public service.

Councilman MCCAHILL thought it was too much to delegate the inspection of bread to the City Inspector. The report was accepted and laid on the table.

A resolution was presented to divide the present Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in order to afford accommodation to the Board of Supervisors. Laid over.

A memorial was received, signed by several benevolent ladies, in behalf of the Women's Protection Society, praying for the establishment of a temporary home for extremely destitute women, appropriating $3,000 to aid their emigration westward. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole upon the regular Calendar.

A slight fracas occurred between Councilman CRANE, in the Chair, and Councilman BRADY. The latter, on making an objection, was peremptorily ordered to take his seat.

Councilman BRADY said he would do so, but that if he did not know more than the Chairman did of the duties of the Chair he would keep out of it.

A communication was received from DANIEL D. CONOVER in reply to a resolution of the Board inquiring, "If any work under contract authorized to be done had been suspended, and for what reason." He submitted two schedules, one of them setting forth the contracts and the name of the contractors who have suspended work, and the other, of work given out of the Street Department, the time of which has expired, the work being still in progress, though in most cases very slowly. He states that he cannot fully account for the suspension of the work at present, and that the surveyors and inspectors have been notified to report, and their communications he will forward to the Board.

The House then resumed, and after the transaction of other comparatively unimportant business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Committee on the "Worth" Monument.

The joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen on the "Worth Monument" met in the [illegible] Chairman [illegible], Alderman HARRIS in the Chair.

The proceedings of a previous meeting were recited from the minutes, substantially as follows: That the clerk of the Common Council be instructed to furnish the articles of mourning for the occasion. That Gen. SANDFORD be requested to invite the military of Hudson, Albany, Troy and other surrounding cities, also the officers of the army and navy, to be present. It was decided to invite the President of the United States; also, the Governors of the surrounding States, together with the Mayors of Brooklyn, Troy, Albany and Hudson. That Gen. SANDFORD be requested to detail the Seventy-first Regiment as the guard of honor for the occasion, and that the said Regiment proceed to Greenwood on the day in question for the body of Gen. WORTH, and bring the same to the City. On motion of Gen. SANDFORD, it was agreed that a troop of horse should proceed to Greenwood in company with the Committee, bring the body to South Ferry, there to be met by the Seventy-first Regiment, and so proceed to the City Hall.

Alderman WILSON moved the erection of a suitable temporary pedestal or platform, properly decorated and placed in front of the City Hall, for the reception of the coffin, so as to allow the citizens a fair view of the ceremonies before the line of march is formed.

General MATHER suggested the formation of a sub-Committee, to proceed to Greenwood a day or two previous to secure the placing of the remains in a new coffin.

Alderman WILSON suggested putting the Battery into proper order.

The Committee then adjourned.

Some time elapsed on Monday before the Committee organized. The first suggestion originated with Councilman WARNER, who thought some indication of the arrangements might be made as to the erection of a platform in the Park.

Alderman FULMER said it had been feared the Committee would be cramped for time on the day of the ceremony. It might or might not be proper to bring the body to the City the day previously. He thought the present arrangements for the removal of the body quite correct. Four hours would be sufficient. The 71st Regiment would proceed with the body to the City Hall. After the review before that building, the Committee would be ready to proceed. It would prevent the concentration of interest to extend the matter over more than one day. He would prefer an open hearse with a canopy over it. The same hearse might stand before the Hall instead of transferring it to another platform. The body is to a receiving vault.

Councilman WARNER thought it would be better to bring the body to the City the day previously and suffer it to lie in state in the Governor's room. That would not detract but only add to the general good feeling of the people. The next day, when the parade were ready to start, it could be carried out of the Hall without any inconvenience. There might be some delay in getting the body from the vault. As soon as the military had concluded their review at the Battery, they might march on and receive the body at a moment's notice. It would only require a suitable guard to remain with the body during the review. Many of the[illegible] might unexpectedly occur, and the interruption or delay of a single hour would be dangerous. All that would be obviated by spreading the business over more than a single day. He would not object to the consideration lying over, as several members of the Committee were absent.

Councilman HARRELL supported the views of Councilman WARNER.

Alderman HARRIS said the civic societies would be invited through the papers.

Councilman WARNER moved that such societies report themselves to the Chairman of the Committee on Sunday next. Carried. It was decided that the programme be advertised in the Sunday and Monday's papers.

Alderman WILSON moved that his Honor the Mayor, the Common Council, the heads of Departments and *attaches*, the Clerk of the Common Council, the Judges and *attachés* of their Courts, Police Commissioners, and Commissioners of Central Park, also the Federal and State Officers of the General Government, be specially invited to take part in the proceedings of the day.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved that a Committee of five be appointed for arrangements, viz.: Messrs. Crawford, Willcox, Fulmer, Coutter, and Warner.

On the entrance of General Sandford, Alderman WILSON moved the formation of a sub-Committee. Councilman WARNER thought that was a matter for the Committee of Arrangements.

After some discussion the previous arrangements were somewhat modified and it was finally agreed that none of the military should go to Greenwood, but that a Committee should privately bring away the remains on the 24th, and that they should be temporarily deposited in the Governor's Room during the night of the 24th under the charge of a guard of honor appointed by General Sandford.

Councilman WARNER urged the propriety of dispensing with the hearse and substituting a properly "decorated catafalque," which was not only more in accordance with military usages (as in the case of the public funerals of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington)—but it would have this advantage, that the public could see it better—and besides it would do away with the necessity of temporary platform in the Park. He wished it to be drawn by eight white horses.

Arrangements were then made for the construction of a copper box and the parchment transcription of papers to be deposited in the monument.

Alderman WILSON suggested the publication of the proceedings of the Committee as advertisements, so as to meet the opportunities of those who might wish to make deposits in that box.

A Committee of three was appointed to take charge of the construction of the *catafalque* or moving car, to procure designs for the same and submit such designs to this Committee. Also that they engage the requisite number of carriages. Messrs. WILSON, COLLIER, and HEMPHILL were named. It would be the duty of the Committee on Arrangements to see that all invited guests were properly provided with coaches. Badges would be necessary, also, for the Common Council.

On motion of Alderman WILSON it was determined to advertise the proceedings of the Committee in all the daily papers.

Councilman WARNER moved that all the Fire Companies of New-York, Brooklyn and other places (of course without their apparatus or machines) be invited.

It was moved that members of the Press and the Clergy of the different denominations be invited, and that the family of the deceased have the choice of the officiating clergyman.

It was understood that the Mayor would make an appropriate oration, a copy of which would be deposited in the copper box in the monument.

The Committee agreed to meet again on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

GOOD HAUL OF THIEVES.—Officers Wildey and Robb, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, on Monday morning receiving information that a number of noted thieves had their head-quarters at a house in Houston-street, near Ludlow-street, "piped" the place. They had been on the watch but a few minutes when they spotted James Donnelly and Daniel Thompson, two well-known thieves, in the act of leaving the premises. They arrested them forthwith, and having lodged them in the Station-house, returned to the premises and soon arrested two more members of the profession, named Alexander Johnson *alias* Smullon, and John Trainor. They were all taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office and searched. On Johnson was found four pieces of satin. Each piece was marked with a capital B, a double cross, and a cpital O with a dot in the centre. Johnson is the most noted character of the party. Some time ago he joined a spiritual circle and manœuvred to get all the jewelry and valuables in his possession, and then decamped. He also recently made a good "lift" of gold spectacles in William-street. Trainor and himself are supposed to be the parties who ingeniously stole a few weeks ago $1,500 worth of silks from a store in Juan-street.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON AN OBSCENE BOOK DEPOT.—On Monday afternoon, several officers of the Second Police District, made a descent on No. 177 Greenwich-street, and seized two boxes of obscene books and a quantity of obscene plates. A complaint was made against the place some two months ago, shortly after the memorable descent upon Akarman's establishment; but as Mr. Charles J. Walker, the alleged proprietor of the store, managed to keep himself hid from the Police, the descent was deferred. On Monday he was seen going into the place, and the descent was forthwith made. The books and plates referred to were taken possession of, and himself arrested before Justice DAVISON as a prisoner. The Justice committed the accused to answer. Mr. Wm. S. Stephens, of No. 183 West Nineteenth-street, who made the complaint in the case, alleges in his affidavit that Walker was in the habit of selling obscene books to boys who peddled them at hotels, steamboat landings, &c. The examination is set down for to-day.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—The store of Hiram Williamson, No. 173 West-street, was entered on Sunday night by burglars, and several thousand cigars and a quantity of clothing taken away. Yesterday Officer HOWLIN of the Third Precinct, succeeded in getting a clue to the stolen property and arrested a man, giving his name as Albert Gardner, on a charge of being one of the burglars. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and locked up to await examination.

THE RECENT SHOOTING AFFAIR IN CANAL-STREET.—Henry Hamilton, the young man who was shot on Sunday morning in the drinking saloon No. 368 Canal-street, is still alive, but his life is despaired of. Coroner CONNERY called yesterday at the City Hospital for the purpose of making an *ante-mortem* examination, but the wounded man was in such a state that it was impossible to proceed with the proposed examination. Maroney, who shot Hamilton, is kept in close confinement at the Tombs. He admits having shot Hamilton.

CHARGE OF DESTROYING IMPORTANT PAPERS.—Mr. N. Everett Smith was arrested, yesterday, on a charge, preferred by Mr. Girard Bancker, of having maliciously destroyed a lease of the store No. 29 Maiden-lane, and a paper of agreement touching the right of sale of a patent right for the State of Illinois, and three counties of this State. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, and locked up to answer the charge.

VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED THEMSELVES.—Thomas Mack and Dominick Funbergrust, charged with having assaulted Officer Copeland of the Seventh Precinct, on election day, yesterday surrendered themselves to the police. Justice BREMAN held them to bail to answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN—PLEADING—STATE LAW—REFERENCE.

William W Tupper et al. vs. *The Steamship St. Laurence.*—This case came up on exceptions to a commissioner's report. The order of reference was taken by consent of the parties, with the reservation that "any questions of law that may arise on said reference be reserved for the consideration of the Court." The exceptions amounted to an allegation that the libelant established no right of recovery, and that the report upon the whole case should have been for the claimants.

Held by the Court—That it becomes necessary to examine the pleadings to ascertain what was the subject matter of the reference, the Court not having acted judicially in the proceeding.

That the libel contains no allegation that the supplies, to recover the value of which the action is brought, were furnished on the credit of the ship, nor that there was any necessity at the time of procuring the supplies for a credit upon the vessel, nor whether she was a foreign or a domestic vessel.

That no cause of action is stated therefore which comes within the cognizance of the Court. (Pratt vs. Reed, 19 How. R., 361, 362.)

That no regard can be paid, therefore, to any proceedings between the parties subsequent to the issue made by the pleadings. The only step which could be legitimately taken was to obtain the judgment of the Court upon the point of jurisdiction, or to ask its aid to an amendment or reform of the pleadings.

All proceedings following the replication must be set aside with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Williams and Barnard. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—VESSEL FORFEITED—PETITION—SURPLUS AND REMNANTS.

Louis Ciacheri et al. vs. *The Bark St. Michael.*—This was a libel for seamen's wages claimed to have been earned on a voyage from Genoa to this port. The vessel on her arrival here was seized as forfeited under the revenue laws, condemned and sold. This claim was not brought before the Court at the time of the condemnation, but the libelants, using their libel by way of petition, seek to have their claim satisfied out of the proceeds by order of the Court through its discretionary power over remnants and surplus.

Held by the Court—That the application cannot prevail in this form. It must be assumed that the vessel has been rightfully condemned, and there is no proof or even allegation that the interests and rights of the crew were not involved in the forfeiture. There is nothing, therefore, to warrant the presumption that the petitioners, as part of the ship's company, were exempt from all guilty complicity in the offence.

Petition denied with leave to renew it.

For petitioners, Mr. Godfrey. For claimants, Mr. McKeon.

BOTTOMRY—FREIGHT—ROUND VOYAGE.

James D. Fish et al. vs. *The Bark George Thomas and her freight.*—This was a libel upon a bottomry bond. The vessel sailed from Boston, bound thence to Havana, there to discharge her outward cargo, and to go thence to Sagua la Grande for a cargo, and thence to a port in the United States. On her outward voyage she was dismasted and put into Key West for repairs, to cover which this bond was given by the master. The vessel on being sold did not bring enough to cover it, and the libelant claims to recover the balance out of the freight moneys received on the voyage round from Havana to the United States, while the claimant insisted that Havana was to be deemed the terminus of the voyage for which the master had power to bind the cargo and freight.

Held by the Court—That the voyage was a round one from Boston back to the United States, and the vessel was employed carrying freight the entire circuit, and this facility was one of the interests hypothecated by the terms of the bond. No cessation of liability occurred on the vessel's arrival at Havana.

That the libelants were entitled to a decree against the freight as well as the vessel.

For libelants, Messrs. Schell, Slosson and Hutchins. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

REVENUE LAW—PAYMENT OF DUTIES UNDER PROTEST—POSSESSION OF GOODS.

James Drake et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was a motion to set aside a non-suit. The action was brought to recover back extra duties paid to the defendant while Collector upon an importation of sugar. The goods were imported about the middle of September, and on the 26th of September the duties according to the invoice being paid without objection, a permit was given by the Collector and the goods were received by the plaintiffs—an appraisement of them was made by sample, which is claimed by the plaintiffs to be illegal, and which increased the value of the goods more than 10 per cent. over the invoice value. Upon this a penalty of extra duties was imposed by the Collector and paid under protest by the plaintiffs after they had received their goods.

Held by the Court—That to entitle a party to recover back money paid as duties to a Collector, he must establish three facts. 1. That the duties paid were not authorized by law. 2. That at or before the time of payment he made a protest, in writing, setting forth distinctly and especially the grounds of his objection to the payment; and 3. That the payment was made to enable him to get possession of the goods on which the duty was imposed. (See 10 Peters' R., 127; 5 Stats. at Large, 348; Cary vs. Curtis, 3 How. R., 236; 5 Stats. at Large, 727; Maxwell vs. Griswold, 10 How. R., 256.)

That the plaintiff failed to establish one of these facts, viz., that he paid these extra duties, which he seeks to recover, in order to get possession of his goods, as they were already in his possession.

That the motion therefore must be denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. McKeon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Nov. 17.

REVOLT ON SHIPBOARD.

The case of John Smith and Knox, charged with committing a mutiny and revolt on board the ship *Webster*, came up before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, but counsel for the sailors not appearing the case was adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANGEMI CASE—THE PROSECUTION RESTED.

The People vs. *Cangemi.*—This case was continued yesterday. The evidence continues to be substantially the same as that adduced on the former trial, though presented in a plainer and more compact form. Twenty witnesses were examined for the people, and the prosecution then rested.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Charles A. Rapallo vs. *The Mechanics' Banking Association.*—Order extending time to make appointment of the balance of the debt among the individual stockholders.

In re appointment of Trustee for the Estate of Mary Noe, deceased.—Order appointing A. B. Hasbrouck trustee in place of Abraham Dally, deceased.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

H. H. Johnson vs. *Simon Herman et al.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Adams Express Company vs. *Elizabeth Buttis.*—Judgment opened; defendant to answer within twenty days, and to pay $12 costs of this motion.

Ann Breder vs. *Bernard Breder.*—Alimony allowed of $3 per week, and counsel fee of $25.

John O. Woodruff vs. *The Commercial.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

Selah Squires vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Referred to Henry Hyde, Esq.

William Gibson vs. *James Nesbit.*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Motion to Appoint a Special District-Attorney in the Lippincott Case Denied—The Papers Against Fenno for Compounding a Felony Sent Before the Grand Jury—Trial of John B. Holmes for Forgery—Verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Judge RUSSELL delivered his decision on the application of Mr. Fenno, to appoint a Special District-Attorney to try the charge for an alleged fraudulent issue of shares in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, made against Messrs Roberts & Lippincott. The Judge also gave his decision relative to the motion of Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, to send the letters written by Mr. Fenno to the defendants, urging a settlement of the case by the payment of $5,000, before the Grand Jury. The Judicial decision was as follows:

The People vs. *Lippincott & Roberts.*—A motion was made before the Court on behalf of a private prosecution, to have an Attorney deputed to prosecute an indictment for issuing fraudulent coal stock, on an allegation that the District-Attorney showed himself indifferent to the case. The motion cannot be entertained in practice, even were the grounds of the motion founded in fact. The public prosecutor has a discretion to bring on for trial or not any indictment, subject only to the impeachment provided for by statute. In England, indictments are prosecuted by private complainants at their own expense and by private counsel. The practice has excited attention from its abuses, such as private compoundings of felonies, private settlement of crime and withdrawals of charges or witnesses, and the subject of our system of public attorneys has been up before the British Parliament. The Attorney-General, and District-Attorneys have very large discretion in prosecutions. They are supposed to know their own business best, and are at liberty to decide whether in dictments ought to be tried and the order in which they should be tried. There are often reasons, not advisable to let the public know, which control their course—the same as with judges—so that judges and prosecuting attorneys are often compelled to bear in silence ill-natured public criticism, which is not founded in fact. Although the District-Attorney expressed himself very willing to allow his assistant elect, Mr. Sweeny, to act as District-Attorney, I see no reason to take the indictment from his hands or from those of his associate, Mr. Sedgwick, both of whom I have the highest confidence in their integrity and ability to discharge their public duty. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the District-Attorney acted wisely in not trying the case while underhanded private litigation was going on. While at the bar I have had frequent occasion to resist prosecutions of a private nature often deceived by these specious prosecutions, but this is the first case that has come to my judicial notice, and I should do great injustice to the community if I did not act promptly in this matter. The complainant goes before the Grand Jury, without waiting for preliminary examination and arrest; an indictment follows; a requisition is asked of the District-Attorney, who refuses on the ground that the defendants are temporarily absent from the City, and their names in the yearly directory. Shortly afterwards, and before the arrest of the accused, the complainant and his counsel commence negotiations with the accused for a pecuniary settlement. The counsel for accused inform the District-Attorney that they are in the City and are ready to give bail, whereupon it is given before the Recorder. Negotiations for a private settlement are renewed from the complainant, and the counsel for the accused, highly eminent counsel, too—Messrs. Cram and Fowler—promptly inform the District-Attorney and demand a trial. The District-Attorney refuses to bring on the case because the calendar of the Court is crowded with more important felonies, such as murder, robbery, &c. The complainant commits himself in writing to some kind of an intimation that he has the witnesses for the people under his control, and offers settlement again. Without tendering any opinion as to whether the acts constitute an offence, I shall send the papers before the Grand Jury that they may there be examined. The conduct of Messrs. Cram and Fowler, in promptly informing the District-Attorney, and the course of the latter in refusing to lend his office to further private ends, deserve praise rather than censure. What that of the complainant deserves will be for the Grand Jury to say.

TRIAL OF JOHN B. HOLMES FOR FORGERY.

The trial of John B. Holmes for forging the name of his wife to a deed of conveyance of real estate took place yesterday. This John B. Holmes was tried about two years and nine months ago for killing Policeman Gourlay in the First Ward, he being at the time of the murder a candidate for Alderman of that Ward. The Jury disagreed. He was on that trial defended by Jonas B. Phillips, and he was defended by the same gentleman yesterday. By profession he is a surveyor. He has been in many difficulties.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant-District-Attorney, stated the case to the Jury. The charge against the prisoner was that of forging his wife's name to a deed for the conveyance of real estate. For the consideration of $1,600, on the 25th of July last, he fraudulently conveyed a lot of land, situated at the corner of Hamilton and Snipe streets, Albany, to James P. Nagle, having forged his wife's name to the said deed. Such was the allegation. It would be for the Jury to decide as to its truth.

The first witness called was *Benjamin L. Billings*, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 5 Tryon-row. He testified that a woman, then in Court, (whom he afterwards identified as Emma Duck,) came to his office, representing herself to be Holmes' wife; she said the signature to the deed was hers; Holmes retired, and she then told him that she executed the deed freely and voluntarily; had often before seen her in company with Holmes, and supposed she was his wife; the deed was acknowledged by Holmes July 21, when he made some excuse to witness for not having his wife with him; rather thought the name of Ada Holmes was then written to the deed.

Benjamin C. Lenridge, counselor-at-law, testified that Mr. Nagle brought the deed to his office, signed by John B. Holmes; had an impression that Ada Holmes' name was not then written: he declined to take it, because it was not acknowledged by Mrs. Holmes. Holmes was present, and seemed to be angry because he would not take it. Nagle returned the deed, properly acknowledged, some time in August, saw $252 paid by Nagle to Holmes, as part of the consideration.

James Kerr, dry goods clerk at a store in Canal-street, testified that Holmes married his sister Ada Jemima Holmes; know her handwriting perfectly well; the signature in the deed was not her handwriting; they had been married about eighteen months; she left for Europe on the 5th of August last; had not lived with Holmes up to that time; she had left him several times; the last time in the first part of last July; witness then lived in Pacific-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for defendant, proposed to show that the case had its origin in private malice, and was only an attempt to degrade his client before the community. He had been defrauded of his right to a preliminary examination.

The Court overruled the proposition. Examination continued.

Mr. Kerr identified an affidavit made by him on which the prosecution was based; his sister had resided in 38th or 39th-street, up to about July 31, with a Mrs. Brown; had seen him sign his name to a power of attorney to himself; that was on Aug. 5 last; Mr. Holmes had threatened his life, and they had had personal rencontres; Holmes assaulted him in his house in Brooklyn, about July 11; had him arrested; he made a counter-charge, upon which Mr. Justice Blakely discharged him; Holmes had commenced a civil suit against witness, un which he was held in $700, but the affidavit was not sworn to, and if it was it would be perjury; Holmes offered the officers $50 to lock him up; that was before this indictment

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool and due at Halifax. Nothing had been seen of her at a late hour last night.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has virtually declared war against the Government of the United States. The War Department yesterday received, among other important official dispatches from Utah, a proclamation from him, declaring martial law in the Territory. He claims the right so to act by virtue of his authority as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and under the Territorial organic law. In this proclamation the United States troops are forbid entering the Territory without his permission, and the whole tenor of the document is in decided hostility to the United States Government. The Cabinet yesterday had Mormon affairs under consideration, and it is understood that the President will suggest to Congress some extraordinary measures to set matters right in the Territory.

According to a private letter received in Baltimore from a gentleman in the South, should General WALKER be prevented from landing in Nicaragua, he will next be heard from at Hayti.

The Committees of Conference last night succeeded in nominating an Independent Candidate for Mayor. Ex-Alderman DANIEL F. TIEMAN of the Twelfth Ward, is the man. He is regarded as a very strong candidate, being an orthodox Tammany Democrat, and a great favorite with [illegible], an old gentleman, keeper of [illegible] at No. 16 William-street, was [illegible] last night at 10 o'clock by a party of [illegible] foreigners, who were supposed to have committed the murder with the purpose of robbing him of his money.

Mr. WOONMAN, the husband of the woman GARDNER FURNISS tried to get from the Asylum in Flushing, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has written a letter, which we publish elsewhere, in relation to the recent proceedings here and the facts in the case. The letter snatains the statements made in the affidavit, for the publication of which FURNISS has sued several papers for libel. It does not place FURNISS in a light more favorable to him than that he was previously viewed in; and, of course, not a shade more unfavorable—he would have failed had he attempted such a task. He says the steps taken by him in the matter were taken with the full knowledge and consent of her parents and brother; and also, that after she had been placed in the retreat she told him, and wrote to him, that she was kindly treated, and that she was satisfied to remain until arrangements could be completed for her return to her parents.

The Committee of the Unemployed continue to report such cases of destitution as they discover to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, for relief. They announce a public meeting at Tompkins-square on Thursday morning at 10, and at the City Hall at 11 o'clock, when it is their intention to report as to what they have done, and give such information as they have in relation to where work is to be had.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its fifty-third anniversary last night in its new structure, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. This was followed by the service proper, which consisted in a highly entertaining and elaborate address by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, one of the oldest members of the society, presenting his personal reminiscences of New-York for the last fifty years.

During the bearing in the case of the alleged slaver *Panchita*, on the 11th, a Capt. THOMAS, late of the brig *Onward*, was put forward as a witness for the owners, to prove that the bark was not engaged in the Slave-trade. While he was upon the stand, a boy who had been left upon the coast of Africa by this same Captain happened to enter the room, and identified him. Upon the strength of information obtained from the boy, and from the confessions of the Captain himself, the District-Attorney had THOMAS arrested and held to bail in $2,000 for having been engaged in the Slave-trade.

JOHN B. HOLMES was tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of forging the name of his wife, ADA HOLMES, to a deed of conveyance of real estate in Albany, in July last. The evidence was conclusive against him, and the Jury, in five minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY. The offence is of a very serious nature, and as Judge RUSSELL is severe on hardened criminals—and HOLMES has been tried for manslaughter in this Court—he will, doubtless, pronounce an adequate sentence.

The returns of the Police Captains made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent give 145 as the total number of arrests in the City for 24 hours previous. Of this number, 67 were born in Ireland; 25 in the United States; 19 in Germany; 7 in England; 2 in Scotland; 2 in France, and 1 in Switzerland. The number of lodgers in the different Station-houses Monday night were 323, of which 225 were males and 98 females.

The Governors of the Almshouse, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution requiring their Committee on Supplies and Finance to report without delay on the propriety of making application for $50,000 additional for the relief of the out-door poor.

Forty girls left the City yesterday for the West under care of C. C. TRACY, Esq., of the Children's Aid Society. They were all girls who had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent panic.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were heavy, and prices of the leading articles favored buyers, Flour, Wheat and Corn, having slightly decreased in value. The demand was fair, but was eagerly met by factors. Hence the renewed depression. Provisions appeared quite dull. Groceries were moderately dealt in at languid rates. Stock of Coffee, here, 121,486 packages, and in Baltimore, about 56,000 bags. Cotton continued quiet and unsettled. Nothing really new was discernible in Freights.

THE BULLS IN THE ASCENDENCY ONCE MORE.—The transactions at the Stock Board, yesterday, give evidence of an extraordinarily buoyant feeling in Wall-street. The sales of Stocks and Bonds are not large, but at prices greatly in advance of those ruling a week or ten days ago. A complete change appears to have come over the whole aspect of affairs in Wall-street. Speculation rages, and the dark forebodings and apprehensions of a month ago have entirely disappeared, and the most jubilant feelings have succeeded. The Bears are in the sulks, and the Bulls are rampant. But how long this state of affairs will he likely to continue we should not be willing to predict; probably for some weeks, however, for even the prices which Stocks are now selling at would have been regarded as immensely low six months since. The great accumulations of specie in the vaults of our Banks, the gold expected from California, and the grain and cotton to be shipped to Europe, will keep up the confident feeling which has so happily succeeded to the panic; but we must not look for that healthy and reliable state of affairs immediately, which is so necessary to the resumption of a sound and prosperous business. Failures are still taking place all around us, and the full extent of the disasters occasioned by the panic have yet to be realized. But, for the present, there is a very strong tendency to speculation in Wall-street, and many operators who were waiting for the lowest point of depression to be reached before they made their purchases are rushing in to buy before prices go up higher. They will begin to realize in a few days, and then there will be another decline; but from the present appearance of affairs there is not likely to be a great decline between now and the first of January. It would not be safe to make any calculations beyond that period. The most striking phenomenon in the anomalous state of the money market is the enormous increase of specie while the banks are in a state of specie suspension. We know of one of the smaller banks in the vicinity of the City which in ordinary times never thought it necessary to have on hand more than $15,000 in specie, which has continued to accumulate by regular depositors until it has on hand $140,000. Six months after the banks suspended in 1837 specie was at a premium of 10 per cent., while now, in six weeks after the present suspension, it is hardly commanding half of one per cent. Under these conditions it is not at all wonderful that the Bulls are full of life and energy, and the Bears shy and down-hearted.

Slavery as a Cure for Starvation.

There is evinced in the Southern papers just now a very general disposition to extract from the miseries of the present financial panic at the North, some grains of comfort for the supporters of the "peculiar institution." Our attention is called jeeringly to the thousands of starving laborers and artisans who crowd our cities, and we are asked with a sneer, if these are the legitimate fruits of free labor. By way of heightening our mortification also, we are asked to state whether or not the Southern slave will not in the matter of food and clothing be far better off this Winter than the white laborer at the North. Mrs. STOWE, as usual, comes in for her share of the fine irony which is being poured out on this great occasion, and she is requested in no very complimentary terms to illustrate the horrors of a commercial crisis in her own neighborhood by a new and thrilling work of fiction to be entitled "Life Amongst the Lowly on the Frosty Side of the Potomac." Leaving the lady to deal with this proposition as she may see fit, we shall address ourselves with perfect candor and in all sincerity to the task of showing that Slavery derives no support whatever, in any one of its aspects, from what is now occurring in the streets of New-York and elsewhere amongst the poor.

To the hoast that no slaves will he turned out this Winter in the South to starve in consequence of the financial panic, we might reply in perfect earnest, that at the North no horses or beasts of the plow will be allowed to perish, nor, in short, any other animal which has a marketable value. "Show us a single slave south of the Potomac," says the Mobile *Mercury*, "who has not as much to eat as usual." "Show us a single cart-horse north of the Potomac," we reply, "which the crisis has deprived of his fodder." With this we might fairly rest our case, because the economical cause which at the North saves beasts of burden from being turned adrift, is clearly the same as that which prevents negroes being driven out to starve at the South. Both bring a high price in money, and the Southern negroes bring proportionately a much higher one than Northern cattle. Humanity, in a calculation of this sort, is an unknown and inappreciable quantity. There is no means of estimating what influence it has in the commercial dealings of Southern men with regard to negroes, any more than in those of Northern men with regard to hulls; so we had better eliminate it from the discussion. We do know, however, perfectly well that negroes are not supported merely from pity.

Giving our neighbors all possible credit for kindly feeling, however, we feel quite satisfied that, having called attention to the fact that negroes are worth, on an average, $800 each, no tribunal in the world will condemn us for refusing to ascribe any extraordinary merit to a social system in which these valuable animals are not starved to death as soon as money grows scarce. But we will not ask to contest the question on equal ground. We are willing to give our opponents all possible odds—are willing to concede to Slavery all the advantages they claim for it—we are willing to put the money value of negroes out of sight—to acknowledge, for the sake of the argument merely, to having twenty thousand men and women starving in New-York at this moment, and yet maintain that our system is incomparably better than theirs. Granted that no man in the South ever suffers from want—and granted that in the North a great number do suffer from it every year, and once in twenty years during financial crises like the present in greater number still—we still assert that Slavery is a great curse and a great calamity, and free labor a great good.

We have always thought, and we think still, that liberty is in itself something worth any sacrifice which can be made for it to the extent of life itself. Our forefathers were clearly of that opinion when they determined to carry on war for seven years, cause many thousands of poor to be killed, many fields to be laid waste, and much want to be endured. Had they remained quiet subjects of King GEORGE, they would have enough to eat and drink all their lives, and their children after them, and no man would have been killed in battle. They thought, as men in the best sense of the word have thought in all countries and ages, as TELL thought, as HAMPDEN thought, that there are better things than food or drink, and they showed they believed it by dying for it. The South tells us that some thousands of us suffer want once in twenty years. We answer, we know it, and are sorry for it; but if Slavery is our only remedy, we welcome the calamity. If it were necessary to secure our liberty, thousands of us would not only starve, but hundreds of thousands would submit to be pounded with round shot and hacked with sabres. This is our creed; make the most of it.

If these arguments, based upon the contrast between the material condition of free and slave laborers, in crises like the present, are intended to prove anything, they prove that the only true remedy for the misery our workingmen are now suffering, is to convert them into slaves. Unless they mean this they are so much idle talk. We shall not stop to discuss the practicability of the scheme, as this is a word not known in the vocabulary of Southern politician. Nor shall we comment upon the singularity of a proposition of this sort emanating from slaveholders, in reference to some millions of their "brothers of the superior race." Put into logical shape, it amounts to a proposal, that each workingman should, in order to insure himself against being twice or three times in his life thrown out of employment, and placed on low diet, pay over all his earnings, over and above the sum necessary to provide him with pork, corn-bread, and one suit of clothes a year, for as long as he is able to work, to some one underwriter, and should at the same time agree to remain a laborer all his life, and lay down the power of selecting either his employer or the nature of his employment, and submit to corporeal punishment *ad lib.* Would not this be the most absurd commercial transaction that ever was heard of? Did anybody but a Southern actuary ever dream of such a premium on such a risk? There is not an Insurance office in New-York that would not guarantee any laborer in it against all commercial panics for a fiftieth part of the sum, without the corporeal punishment; and most of the decent artisans have been their own insurers, as is evinced by the enormous sum lodged in the Savings Banks. The Mobile *Mercury* may feel assured that as long as the simple expedient of putting one shilling a week in the Bowery Savings Bank remains open, the cases of people selling themselves into slavery in New-York in order to procure the means of living through the "crisis" will be exceedingly rare. As far as we have heard, none of the hunger "meetings" have as yet offered themselves for sale "down South," though they have talked a good deal of dying sword in hand.

We have hitherto been dealing with the supposition that the laboring men of to-day in the North will be the laborers of ten or twenty years hence, as is the case in the South. But our best answer to the homilies of our fire-eating friends is that the majority of those who suffer from a panic here once are by the time the next one comes round in a position not to fear it. The Northern artisans of 1837, as the Southern orators know to their cost, are the merchants, traders, farmers and statesmen of 1856 and 1857. The men who are to-day, by terrible visitation of Providence, struggling with the bitter pangs of want, will, ten years hence, thanks to the indomitable energy bred and fostered by our institutions, swarm in comfort on the prairies of the West, own stores, and factories, and steamships, go to Congress, be Speakers of the House, and foreign ambassadors. Our paupers of to-day, thanks to Free labor, are our yeomanry and merchants of to-morrow. This is our glory and our safeguard. We have thousands amongst us who now and then suffer, but we have no class doomed to perpetual labor. We shall not seek to expatiate upon the uses and glories of anxiety and effort, and conflict with people who see in food and clothing the highest of earthly blessings. The highest privilege of mankind is the privilege of having cares and doubts. To refuse this is to refuse the luxury and excitement of hope, and combat, and victory. That there is a great deal of unnecessary suffering amongst our poor we admit, because there is a great deal of ignorance and vice. It is against these we have to fight—and we do not despair in the long run of depriving them of a great deal of their power. If we said we should one day make everybody at the North temperate, industrious and honest, we should undertake more than even the South would ask of us; because, if we are not greatly mistaken, there are to be met with even on the sunny side of the Potomac, drunken, lazy blackguards, who, when the banks suspend payment, cannot even muster the price of "a drink." We propose to reduce the number of those amongst our laborers who take no precautions against "panics," by the influence of education and its concomitant virtues of frugality and forethought. We maintain, moreover, that we are succeeding, and that each succeeding panic, for panics are the epidemics of commerce, will find our workmen better prepared.

A NEW PHASE OF THE MORMON DIFFICULTY.—It will be seen by the highly important dispatches which have been received by the War Department at Washington, that BRIGHAM YOUNG has assumed the powers of an independent sovereign, and formally declared war against the United States. His reasons for this high-handed course, or rather the reasons assigned by the telegraphic reports, are rather contradictory, and will not be accepted by the Government as entirely satisfactory. He makes war on the United States by virtue of his powers as Governor of the Territory of Utah, and the Territorial organic act, and forbids the commander of the United States troops to enter his dominions unless they lay down their arms. On their doing this, he will permit them to remain until Spring, but notifies them that they must then retire. Col. ALEXANDER made a very proper reply to this insolent message of the Mormon Chief, and informed him that he should be governed only by the commands of the President of the United States. This outrageous conduct on the part of the Mormon leader puts him in the position of a rebel to the Government, and must bring his career to a speedy termination. Such infatuation might have been looked for among his ignorant and deluded followers, but it is inconceivable that one who so well knows the greatness of the power he defies should be guilty of such a piece of fanatical arroganee. By his opposition to the authority of the Government he has rendered that embarrassing question, "What shall be done with Utah?" of comparatively easy solution. While the Mormons abstained from any offensive acts against the authority of the United States they were secure in their Territory and likely to perpetuate their horrible delusions, and there appeared to be no way of arresting their growth, or preventing the establishment of an independent State in which polygamy was sanctioned by law, and Christianity was made a mockery. But this last act of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S has put him and his wretched followers in a position where there will be no difficulty in bringing them within the reach of a reformatory power.

Practical Charity.

A spectacle was exhibited yesterday morning at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, which all the philanthropists and economists of the community ought to have seen, and which we now take particular pleasure in bringing before the mind's eye of those who were denied the satisfaction of looking in person upon it.

At that place were assembled about fifty young, neat-looking, intelligent girls, most of them Americans by parentage and birth, all of them residents of New-York, who have heretofore maintained themselves in credit and character among us by their honest and skillful industry. They constituted the first company of emigrants dispatched to the West, under the operation of a plan which was suggested in the TIMES during the first days of the pressure, and which has been efficiently organized and carried out by the Society which we have named. Genuine "victims of the panic," these girls had known what so many of their more fortunate sisters only sympathetically shudder at, when they sigh over the pages of romance, or yield their spirits up in tears to the magic of the poet.

They had seen themselves gradually surrounded by those contracting walls of penury and privation, which, like the dungeon of POE'S famous and frightful story, close section by section upon the sufferer, till suffering and life cease together, stifled into an eternal silence. Some of them revealed in the pinched aspect of cheeks that should have blushed with youth and strength, and in the emaciation of hands that had never been weakly idle, the dreadful realities of want upon which none of them dilated in words. Others were turning with resolute courage from an enemy whose advances they did not fear, indeed, but whose assault they knew themselves unequal to resist; and were seeking betimes those opportunities of labor in the Far West, of which they saw no speedy hope of a return in the East. All of them were of a class whose claims upon the consideration and the assistance of their fellow-citizens are altogether honorable and urgent; self-helpful, virtuous, republican damsels, fitted for every station of republican life. Of course they do not quit us in the capacity of paupers. Many of them have saved enough from their past earnings to pay their way westward under the protection of the Society—while those of them who are obliged to ask immediate aid, have accepted that aid as a loan hypothecated upon the wages to be earned by them in their new homes.

Just these persons, and such as these, it is that we can most happily and prosperously aid—for they ask only to be helped to help themselves. And while it is but just that the West which needs their labor should contribute to secure it, and simply fair that the Western farmers to whose homes these industrious Eastern maidens are to lend a new grace, and a new comfort, should come forward more handsomely than they as yet have done to co-operate in the good work of transportation—it is right that those of our own people who wish to be really useful in these times of public distress should understand how excellent a field is here opened to their liberality, and how sure the return of good will be that may be expected from every dollar therein expended.

The labor of skillful mechanics will always sooner recover its position and reestablish its relations with the community than the industries to which the female poor are confined, and although the demands upon our resources of relief are very various and should none of them be disregarded, still this particular channel of charity should receive a particular attention.

It is one of the greatest calamities of a national disaster that the inexperienced charity of the land is suddenly called into activity. With an infinite disposition to be useful, those who have little considered the laws of our social life are exposed to do much mischief in doing a little good, and, therefore, it is that in this crisis we desire to concentrate public attention upon those practical arrangements which will aid the present without cumbering the future. We wish to mitigate poverty without educating pauperism, and there is no such wholesome mitigation of poverty as the multiplication of employments.

Some of our ladies, it is said, moved to their hearts by the prospects of the poor, have resolved to revive the almsgivings of mediæval Europe, and to feed the poor at their own gates. We hear of Mrs. So-and-so, who proposes to entertain forty-four persons twice a week in her hall—and of Mrs. So-and-so, who intends to distribute, on alternate days, clothing and food to such as may need. These purposes are honorable to those who have conceived them. But it may be doubted, we think, whether they will be equally beneficial, if carried out, to those to whom they will be dispensed. For the New-York of the Nineteenth Century is not a mediæval province—nor is the "palatial" Fifth-avenue really a "street of castles." The Puseyism of philanthropy is a danger to be guarded against; and the sight of a hundred homes founded in the far prairies of Iowa and Minnesota by the resolute economy and energy of independent men and women, assisted to make for themselves a new future, is more to be desired by the patriot and the Christian than the vision of a hundred Lady Bountifuls, surrounded by the faces of dependent and confiding families in New-York.

DOCTRINAL.—The Washington *Union* has preserved the most guarded silence concerning affairs in Kansas for the last fortnight. Its last number, however, has a very long article designed to show that "the emancipation of the slaves of the Northern States was a great outrage," perpetrated by the majority, in depriving the minority of their property without their consent. It utterly denies that "a majority, however great, has a right to deprive a minority, however small, of their property, either by open force or coercive legislation.'

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held, Monday, at No. 118 West Twenty-Seventh-street, on the body of Robert Nichol, a man aged 64, who died on Saturday from apoplexy, while on a visit at No. 151 West Twenty-sixth-street. A verdict was rendered of "death from apoplexy." The deceased was formerly a heavy boot and shoe dealer in Bleecker-street.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The accounts of the British Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase of both imports and exports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the rate of increase is lower than the latter showed in comparison with 1855, as then the increase was about a million on the month, and £15,000,000 on the nine months, and now it is about £800,000 on the month, and £11,000,000 on the nine months. The imports of Cotton still continue below the amounts of last year, being 43,718 cwts. against 553,050 cwts.; while the portion which was of United States growth was only 156,699 cwts., against 345,382 cwts. The supply from Egypt was less than half the imports of the same month of last year, and the quantities from Brazil, and all other cotton-growing countries, except India, showed a falling off. The supply of Indian cotton increased from 164,230 cwts. to 249,012 cwts. The imports of wheat exhibit a considerable decline, while every other grain shows a very large increase. The wheat from the United States was only 16,612 qrs. against 219,659 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year, and the flour only 11,882 cwts., against 333,096 cwts. Cotton and corn are the only commodities of which the accounts enable the produce of the United States to be discriminated from that of other countries; but ashes, rice, and tobacco, are among the articles which have increased, whilst salt pork, butter, and cheese have fallen off. The exports to the United States declined during the month very considerably, the declared value of the enumerated articles showing a difference of £141,398 in favor of this time last year. It will be seen from the following table that every article, except wrought Iron, steel, copper sheets, tin plates, stationery, and worsted stuffs, was exported in quantities far below the exportations on United States account in the same month of 1856.

	Sept., 1856.	Sept., 1857.
Beer and Ale	£14,311	£7,720
Coals and Culm	17,964	12,454
Cotton Goods	172,160	155,976
Earthenware and Porcelain	45,052	43,594
Haberdashery and Millinery	114,915	79,146
Hardware and Cutlery	110,906	89,866
Linen Goods	166,124	118,269
Metals—Pig Iron	24,218	8,007
Bar and Rod Iron	166,176	155,583
Cast Iron	1,916	1,414
Wrought Iron	39,880	46,707
Steel	38,880	42,879
Copper Sheets	5,880	5,288
Lead	2,570	2,[illegible]
Tin Plates	46,160	[illegible]
Oil, seed	14,044	[illegible]
Salt	16,000	[illegible]
Silk Goods	24,772	[illegible]
Stationery	5,008	[illegible]
Woollen Goods	148,665	[illegible]
Worsted Stuffs	39,697	[illegible]
Totals	£1,261,736	[illegible]

The shipping trade shows an increase of the aggregate entries and clearances, and decrease of those under the American flag, proportionate to the export trade. The entries under the stars and stripes were 123, against 138 last year, and the clearances 140, against 177. The arrivals from ports in the United States, under all flags, numbered only 59, against 121 in September, 1856; and the departures only 116, against 160. The Canadian import trade increased, the arrivals being 463, against 415, but the departures were only 60, against 71, though the whole number of clearances with cargoes was greater than the entries. The largest amounts of tonnage entered inwards were from Canada and Russia, and of that which cleared outwards to France and the United States. The predominant flag, however, next to the British, was the American.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new comedy in three acts, by Messrs. F. E. GOODRICH and F. L. WARDEN, called "Romance after Marriage, or the Maiden Wife," was produced here last night. The same authors will be favorably remembered for a more lengthy effort at Mr. BURTON'S theatre last season, and we are happy to state at the outset, that this new work justifies the favorable estimate we then formed of their capacity. There exists happily a demand, and even a necessity for a home-made drama. The recent importations from Europe have entailed heavy losses on various managements, and in a literary point of view have amounted to nothing at all. The supply obviously must come from some other source. Managers recognize this fact, and it is the critic's pleasant duty to give the word of welcome to every deserving producer who seems calculated to dissipate this dramatic vacuum. Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN bring vigorous, impulsive youth to the task, and appear to be gifted with an average amount of elasticity, and something more of what the ladies call "wickedness." They are free, however, from taint of slang—the epidemic of which so many budding dramatists perish, and can be high in spirits without being low in language. In two works of decided pretension, they have maintained these points; and saying so much we may trilely add that it is now the duty of the public to watch their productions with consideration, and bestow on them that amount of applause which may justify Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN in continuing a career of useful and entertaining literary handicraft.

With an amount of honesty which appeals at once to the head and the heart, Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN describe this little comedy as "a dramatic developement of a situation furnished by the epistolary romance of *La clef d'Or*." Concerning the source of modern employs it is well not to say too much and this is saying enough. It is legitimate to take any story and "develop" it. And whether the source is acknowledged or not, the public cares not one rush. In the present instance an idea has been happily seized and elaborated with a skill which entitles it to all the consideration of originality—if originality have any consideration, which is doubtful. And the idea is a pretty one; a young wife palpitating with happiness at her now consummated nuptials, overhears a private confession of her husband that he has married because it is respectable to marry; because certain estates adjoin, and because a man must settle down some time or other. Indignant at a sacrifice thus coldly flung on the altar, she makes this average husband a steward of her property, but not a partner of her affections. At first the blow does not trouble him, but as days and the necessities of the plot progress, he awakes to the romance of his situation, and finds in the end that he is ridiculously in love with his own wife. The *dénouément* is usual, but the way it is brought about is new to us. The hero writes letters to his brother from the day of his marriage, and these are returned to the wife. She is in this way exactly posted in the progress of her husband's reform, and at the right moment, (a moment of male jealousy, of course,) lays the letters at his feet, stitched into a respectable manuscript, and lettered "Romance after Marriage; or, the Maiden Wife."

In the underplot we have an eccentric courtship carried on by the sister of the heroine, who insists that marriage is a horrible invention, and a spruce cavalier who believes that every woman is a species of calamitous man-trap. A cousin, and therefore a disappointed lover, is also introduced; a stout gentleman, who places implicit confidence in the fascinating qualities of hair, and therefore changes the color of his wig at every interview with the adored deceiver.

Of sentiment, as such, there is but little in this play. From the opening scene there is necessarily an artificial restraint, and to the end it is preserved. Every one knows, however, that there is purpose and humanity in what takes place. The dialogue flows easily and is not muddied by futile efforts at witticism—which are always out of place in a truly acting play. It is at all times clear and elegant, evidencing skill and refinement. The situations are not strong, but as every one knows from the commencement what will be the ultimate issue, the opportunity for strength in this department is denied to the authors. In a piece of three acts there is not much space for characterization,—for the delineation of individualities. All that can be attempted is an effective contrast of players. This is done, briefly and well. The comedy, as a whole, is a clear, well-written, neatly put together work, and as such eminently deserves the success it obtained.

The cast last evening was strong even for this house, and had the additional recommendation of introducing a new actress to its patrons. If we are not mistaken, Miss SARAH STEVENS, the lady referred to, made her *début* in "Speculation" at Burton's Theatre, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity of commending much naturalness, which she then displayed. In the new character prepared for her in the present piece, she has a delightful little child-wife picture, not too powerfully colored, but strongly outlined. Personally, Miss STEVENS has every physical requisite and possesses undoubted mental capacity, but we fancied she mistook the purpose of the exhibition in the first and in the second acts. The stern heroism of Miss HERON are not the raptures of a young wife, but Miss STEVENS tended somewhat in this direction, rather than to that simplicity for which she was previously so interesting. In the second act, where there is a certain amount of sternness, Miss STEVENS gave us more than a usual allowance of coyety. These things might be reversed with advantage. In other respects Miss STEVENS was excellent, and will, we are sure, become a very valuable member of the company. Mrs. HOEY as *Griselda* was in every respect admirable, and to her vivacity the authors are indebted for much of their success. Miss GANNON as *Mariette* (a servant-maid) was piquant as usual. The male parts were sustained with equal ability, Mr. BLAKE in his wingy part being especially funny. Mr. LESTER was spotlighty, and Messrs. WALCOT and DAVENPORT good. Altogether indeed, the piece was excellently played and admirably put on the stage. At the fall of the curtain the comedy was announced for repetition by Mr. LESTER, and will doubtless enjoy a prosperous run. The authors did not make their appearance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletto" will be repeated to-night, with Mme. LA GRANGE as *Gilda*, and the best members of the Company in the other parts.

To-morrow there will be a second opera matinée of an attractive kind.

Sea and Ship News.

WESTERLY GALES.—Several vessels arrived, yesterday, from Europe, all of which report having experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Scotland, brought 117 passengers; the *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, 295; the *Ellen Austin*, from Liverpool, 566—she had four deaths; and the *Charles Cooper*, from Antwerp, 400. The *Ellen Austin* passed, on the 10th, part of the burnt spars and bales of cotton of the ship [illegible], already reported burned at sea on the 3d. The *Charles Cooper* passed the ship *Dreadnought*, homeward for Liverpool, on the 4th inst.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, being once more afloat, the five steam pumps were, yesterday, removed from on board, and some progress was made in discharging her cargo of cotton, flour and wheat. The whole will be sold for account of whom it may concern. The wheat will, probably, be converted into starch and lager bier.

KEY WEST.

Advices from Key West are to the 10th of November. The wrecking vessels have been doing a poor business of late, owing to the comparative scarcity of wrecks. Few have occurred since July. The brig *Berlin*, LERRITT, from Boston to Mobile, was taken [illegible] Dry Rocks on the 3d inst., after being ashore eight hours, and received trifling injury. The wreckers had $1,800 awarded them for salvage.

The coast survey schooner *Phœnix* from New-Orleans for Baltimore, was [illegible] ashore on the Vaccas Keys on the 4th, being in a leaky condition, and is a total loss. Materials saved.

The schooner *Carcadella*, from Attakapas for Plymouth, with oak timber, was ashore on Tortugas on the 30th ult., but got off without injury and proceeded.

The schooner *Francis Barritt*, HARDEY, from New-York for Attakapas, arrived on the 5th inst., with loss of foresail, &c. Repaired, and sailed on the 7th.

The brig *Mianus De Bow*, from Jamaica for New-York, put in on the 8th for provisions and water, and sailed 10th for New-York. All well.

The ship *Josiah L. Hale*, from Newburyport for New-Orleans, passed Gardner Key the 4th inst.

The bark *Angelina*, BREWER, from New-York for Mobile, passed the city on 31st ult.

The American ship *Forest State*, POLLEYEA, from Portland for Havana, totally lost on Moselle Shoal, Bahamas, Oct. 18.

The American ship *Ossipee*, from Portland, was ashore on the 25th October, on Princess Reef, Bahamas. Fate not ascertained.

Fourteen of the crew and passengers of the British ship *Kossuth*, lost Oct. 8, on Walker's Reef, Bahamas, arrived at this place 3d inst., and will leave for New-Orleans the 12th. The *K.* was from New-York for New-Orleans.

THE SEA VOYAGE IN A BOAT.—Capt. WEBB, the man who went to Liverpool last Summer in a yacht of twelve tons, has returned, leaving behind him the cockle shell in which he crossed the ocean. One man was lost overboard on the second day out, and the remainder of the passage was made with his only surviving companion, who acted as his mate, cook and crew. Captain WEBB, who hails from Stamford, Conn., proposes to tell the story of his singular voyage to such audiences as wish to hear him.

SUBMARINE RAILWAY EXPLORATION IN MAILLEFERT'S ÆROSTATIC TUBULAR DIVING-BELL.—The exploration of the two tracks of ways, of the Submarine Railroad, at Hunter's Point, was made on Monday, in MAILLEFERT'S new bell, with entire success. The object of the exploration was to ascertain whether the two large iron sheaves, placed upon the track two months ago, were in working order. To ascertain this, the Ærostatic Tubular Diving-Bell was floated over the sheaves, in eighteen feet water, and lowered by allowing the air to escape from the outer shell. The experiment was witnessed by a number of engineers and divers, with great interest. As soon as the bell had been lowered, the men entered it by the tube, the upper portion of which remained above the surface, and proceeded with their work. When they came up, they said the light admitted through the lube enabled them to see clearly what was below, and to do their work. What surprised those on shore most was their announcement of the fact that they heard what was said on shore, 150 feet distant. The divers remained below five hours, when they came out to dine, and then returned and remained five hours longer, cutting and boring timbers. Having finished their work, they came up again, and spoke in high terms of the success of the experiment. While in it, the operator has at all times an opening, through valved man-holes in the tube, to above the surface, to which he can get out without external assistance, or without requiring to move the bell. The area of the bell used is 33 feet at the bottom, which affords sufficient working space for four men at a time.

ARREST FOR BEING IMPLICATED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Pending the trial of the case of the bark *Panchita* on the 11th inst., charged with being engaged in the slave-trade, a witness was put upon the stand by the owners to prove that from the nature of the cargo found on board of her, and the place where she was seized by the British authorities, there was no occasion for suspecting her of being engaged in the slave-trade. The perfect knowledge which this person seemed to possess of the localities upon the coast of Africa, and the requirements for a slave voyage, led the District-Attorney to suspect that he knew more of the details of the above trade than he ought to, and accordingly questioned him pretty closely.

The witness gave his name as Captain THOMAS, and said that he sailed from New-York for the coast of Africa in the brig *Onward*, as sailing master, Nov. 23, 1856; that the vessel was owned by a certain J. M. LAFITTE, who went in the vessel as supercargo; that he, THOMAS, left the brig on the coast, another person taking charge; and that she did not return to New-York. While this Captain was being examined, a boy who had been left on the coast of Africa from on board this same brig, having found his way home, sought out the District-Attorney to ascertain if he could not obtain redress from the owners of the vessel for having been illegally left in a foreign port. Upon entering the room, he immediately exclaimed, pointing to Captain THOMAS—"There he is now." "There is who?" asked Mr. MCKEON, "That is the Captain who left me in Africa," said the boy. Further inquiry of the lad satisfied the District-Attorney that it was his duty to arrest THOMAS, and on Saturday a warrant was issued for that purpose; he was arrested, and required to find bail in $2,000 for his appearance for trial.

PHYSICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL.—A new Comet, a faint telescopic apparition, was discovered at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory on the evening of the 11th. Its place was near *Theta Draconis*. The discoverer was Mr. HORACE P. TUTTLE, Assistant at the Observatory. This is the sixth Comet found this year, and the thirteenth observed first at Cambridge. The good people of Marblehead, Mass., are puzzling themselves over a meteoric stone, weighing six or eight hundred pounds, which they have found lately on River-Head Beach. It is supposed to have fallen in May. It is a solid mass, ten feet in diameter, non-electric, but sulphureous. The under surface is porous.

New-York Historical Society.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BY DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

The fifty-third anniversary celebration of the New-York Historical Society occurred last night in the Society's new building, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. The lecture was delivered by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, who kept the audience enchained for an unparalleled period by his narrative of personal experiences of the men and the growth of New-York City. The assemblage was so large as to fill not only the seats, but to crowd the aisles and by-corners.

The business of the evening was announced by the President, Hon. LUTHER SRAUSH.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE offered prayer.

Dr. FRANCIS, the lecturer, began by contrasting the different circumstances under which the present and the first anniversaries of the society were celebrated. At the first the city contained but 50,000 inhabitants; now it numbered 750,000. At the first the city was limited to the locality below the New-York City Hospital, and the Mercantile Library, the Astor Library and the buildings in the new Central Park of the City were at that time occupied by Dutch farms, where were cultivated the sweet marjoram, the current, the thyme and the gooseberry. He detailed many interesting facts associated with the earlier history of the older residences of the City, and referred to the old Stuyvesant Pear Tree at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, as the oldest living thing in existence since the reign of the Dutch dynasty. In speaking of the early scientific tendencies of New-York, he stated the fact that St. John's Park contains a greater variety of trees than any other equal space on the habitable globe. After expressing his regret at his inability to allude to the history of the drama in New-York for one hundred years, and to that most enchanting and most entertaining of all subjects to him, the Italian opera, he diverged to his reminiscences of Columbia College, which formed one of the most interesting branches of his address.

In relating his memories of the clerical fraternity, he alluded to Dr. COULTER, to PILLMORE, sent out here by JOHN WESLEY, to Mr. ASBURY, and to THOS. COKE, the first Methodist Bishop of America, consecrated by WESLEY himself, in 1784. He devoted a considerable portion of his address to the moral and intellectual characteristics of JOHN M. MASON, who declared that to be poor in this world and to be damned in the next was to be miserable indeed. In medical biography the lecturer was, of course, exceedingly interesting. He alluded at much length to the labors of PINKARD, and gave many personal recollections of that quaintly mannered and most able man, MITCHELL. Of WILLIAMSON and ROBERTS he spoke at some length and with high [illegible]. Thence he proceeded to speak of the origin [illegible] growth of Democratic principles in New-York [illegible] the year 1789, when he first drew breath, until, [illegible] example of France, the people broke out into [illegible] rebellion against Great Britain. He gave some [illegible]tion to the early street-preachers, foremost [illegible] whom he ranked LORENZO DOW, whom he described as an edition of brown paper with battered [illegible] every occasion. Of him, he [illegible] that when once asked what was [illegible] a Methodist,) the answer was,

"You can and you can't,
You will and you won't
You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you don't."

[illegible] first appearance of WM. HUNTER [illegible] City, which stimulated the origin of [illegible] a subject too large for summary [illegible]. As to the literary progress of New-York, he [illegible] that we might look on with admiration at the [illegible]ement already wrought, rather than cherish [illegible]spondency for the future; and he was satisfied [illegible] our population had increased, so had books, [illegible]knowledge, and the great materials for the history of the mind. He concluded by asserting that all history was sacred, inasmuch as it exhibited the ways of Providence, and declared as the result of all his experience that the tree of knowledge is not the tree of life.

With personal compliments to the President and the other officers of the Society, he resumed his seat, amid warm and prolonged applause.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS moved the thanks of the Society to Dr. FRANCIS, whose sixty-eighth birthday, he said, occurred to-day, and who showed, however the snow of many Winters was apparent on his head, that the frost had not reached his intellect nor the ice touched his heart. [Applause.]

President KING, of Columbia College, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the Executive Committee on Nominations was presented by Mr. SOHELL, and, on motion, adopted, *nem. con.*

After the announcement by the President of the delivery of a series of lectures for the benefit of the contingent fund, Rev. Dr. DEWITT delivered the benediction, and the Society adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse, met at the Rotunda on Tuesday. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

Appropriations were made to enable the children of Randall's Island to enjoy themselves on Thanksgiving day.

The subject of building a separate female Penitentiary was referred.

THE STARVING POOR.

A resolution was brought in by the President for the Committee on Supplies and Finance to report without delay on the propriety of making application for an additional sum of $50,000, for the relief of out-door poor during the coming Winter, and that no part of it shall be drawn from the City Treasury unless specially required for this object.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to the Committee on Supplies to report.

That resolution is thus worded:

Whereas, In the estimate of appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1853, the amount required for donations of money to out-door poor is stated to be $30,500; and,

Whereas, The applications for temporary relief have already increased to an unprecedented extent, and which will further increase as the severe weather approaches and the inability of the working classes to obtain employment; and,

Whereas, By granting said temporary relief it will prevent many from seeking relief in our institutions, which, under present circumstances, will be full to their utmost capacity; therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Supplies and Finance, to report without delay, whether it would not be better to apply for an extra appropriation of $50,000, to be applied solely to the purposes of affording temporary relief to those who are in destitute circumstances and unable to obtain employment, or are otherwise incapable of gaining a livelihood during the coming Winter, and that no greater amount of said $50,000 be drawn from the City Treasury than will be sufficient to meet this specific object.

Governor SMITH thought this resolution looked a little like "buncombe," in view of the approaching election.

Governor OLIVER expressed himself favorable to the action of the President in this matter.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Nov. 14, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital	807
Lunatic Asylum	620
Almshouse	1,288
Penitentiary	657
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	376
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	41
Workhouse	990
Randall's Island	1,105
Randall's Island Hospital	268
City Prison	387
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	14
Colored Home	249
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	199
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	19
Total	7,312
Decrease	34
Number remaining Nov. 7	7,346
Admitted	1,619
Total	8,995
Died	27
Discharged	1,555
Sent to Penitentiary	98
Sent to State Prison	3—1,683
Total	7,312
Number remaining Nov. 15, 1850	5,921
Increase	1,391

The Republicans and Gov. Walker.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

When the question of WALKER'S confirmation as Governor of Kansas comes before the Senate, it is probable that the determination of the question may depend upon the Republican Senators. Already speculation is rife as to the course they are likely to pursue. It is conjectured, on the one hand, that they will leave the contending factions of the Democracy to fight out the quarrel among themselves; and on the other, that they will throw their votes against WALKER. The argument in favor of the latter course is, that it will embarrass the Administration and tend to widen the already serious breach in the "Democratic" ranks. That the rejection of Governor WALKER would have this effect is certain, but it is equally certain that it must be his rejection by "Democratic" and not by Republican votes. *The Republican Senators cannot oppose his confirmation without placing themselves in a factious attitude.* An opposition for reasonable cause would be justified by the country, but not an opposition which had no other motive than to harrass the Administration. If the ultra South faction carry out in Congress their present threats, they will give the Administration any desirable quantity of trouble. It is my impression, however, that they will back out, or at any rate when they come to show their hands find themselves too weak to secure WALKER'S rejection.

☞ We are indebted to ADAMS' Express for St. Louis papers, one day in advance of the mail.

Destructive Fire at Lockport—$150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Lockport Advertiser, Extra, Wednesday.

About 9 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded by the "lock tender," and in a short time the firemen were [illegible] upon a fire which was raging in Dunn's flouring mill in the ravine. The headway which the fire had attained upon the arrival of the firemen was greater than they could subdue, and it spread to the warehouse attached to SPAULDING'S mill, on the west, to PIERCE'S lime mill, on the south, and to SHULER'S warehouse, on the north. The fire was for a long time confined to DRAPER'S mill, but the wooden extension to SPAULDING'S mill, which was within a few feet of it, soon caught, and then the flames spread with great velocity all around.

The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the building since Saturday noon.

In the mill owned by BENJAMIN DRAPER, and occupied by JOHN DRAPER, the fire originated, and it was entirely consumed, together with about 3,000 bushels of wheat, which he had just got in. His loss is about $20,600; insured $5,000.

The next warehouse which caught was SPAULDING'S warehouse and mill, owned by WOLFE & Co., of New-York, and was entirely destroyed. The building was insured for $25,000, and there was an insurance of $20,000 on the contents. The furniture in the mill was owned by Mr. SPAULDING, and is a total loss, as but little was saved; loss about $65,000.

We learn that besides the flour in SPAULDING'S Mill there were 15,000 bushels of wheat.

The water Lime Mill was owned by L. A. SPAULDING, but was occupied by SETH PIERCE. It was filled with water lime. Loss and insurance not ascertained.

SHULER'S Warehouse was luckily entirely empty, the grain having been shipped from it a few days ago. It was owned by J. D. SHULER. Loss $5,000. Insurance $3,000.

A dwelling or two near to the warehouse at the foot of the locks, owned by JAS. SLOAN of Black Rock were also destroyed. They were of little value. Loss probably $800 or $1,000. A barn was also burnt belonging to J. D. SHULER, together with other small buildings of little value.

A large amount of flour and grain was destroyed, and after the removal of some of it out of the warehouses, it caught fire and was destroyed. A large quantity of flour was thrown into the canal and the barrels floated down the canal. The firemen were well supplied with water, but the situation of the ground is such that they could not work to advantage. They exerted themselves nobly and stuck to their labors for hours under the sweltering heat of a continuous blaze.

An accident occurred of a serious character to three men. A ladder had been placed against the wall of SPAULDING'S Mill and the hose had been run the length of it, but it was ordered down, and while BRUCE OTTER was above the third story of the mill on the ladder, WM. STEVENSON the next below him, the ladder broke and precipitated the occupants to the ground. OLIVER had his arm and nose broken, and received a severe cut on the face. WM. STEVENSON had an arm broken, and I. G. ATWOOD was injured in the back.

Besides the buildings here enumerated as burnt, others caught fire and were extinguished with difficulty. Among others was SPAULDING'S Gang Saw Mill, the insurance on which will cover the damage. The Bucket Boys we learn are entitled to the credit of this achievement.

The sparks from the burning buildings were carried east by the wind and several buildings were set fire, among which were Mr. GOODSOCK'S residence on Elm-street, Mr. WAKEMAN'S residence on Chestnut-street, and Mr. BAVERLY'S barn corner of Chestnut and Elm streets, but the fire was easily subdued.

The citizens generally labored faithfully to subdue the fire; and the firemen were uncommonly effective in keeping down the fire, and preventing its spreading on to Main-street, of which there were at one time great fears.

A large number of men have been thrown out of employment, some of which we make no doubt will find the want of their wages on Saturday next; but the great loss has fallen on the owners of the property and the village of Lockport.

Three years ago, on the 2d of November, the largest fire that ever visited Lockport broke out, and SANFORD'S Opera Troupe played the same evening in Ringueberg Hall. It is singular that on their first reappearance in this village, another and the only fire since of consequence should have occurred. They labored lustly last night, and knew their business too.

These are all the particulars we have been able to gather while the fire is raging.

The Georgia Democracy upon Kansas Affairs.

The following resolutions were adopted at a large Democratic meeting held at Milledgeville, Ga.:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of *actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Be it further Resolved, by this meeting, That the principles and sentiments embodied and set forth in President BUCHANAN'S Inaugural Address, being in conformity with the above and foregoing resolves, meet our cordial approval; and his general Administration thus far, meets our like approval.

Resolved, That the position of Governor WALKER, in his inaugural address, in throwing the weight of his official opinion, founded upon climate, &c., against the Southern side of the question in the Territory, in proclaiming that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted for ratification, as the only mode of adoption when the "legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the actual residents" of the Territory, *might* determine upon *another*, and in declaring the class of voters to whom *only* it should be submitted, when the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the people *might* determine *otherwise*, was in plain palpable, and dangerous violation of the principles of the Kansas act, as set forth and embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That in our judgment, from the lights before us, this conduct on the part of Governor WALKER, as well as his late illegal interference with the returns of election in Kansas, require his removal.

Resolved, That whenever a Territory applies for admission as a State into the Union, with a Constitution republican in form, and adopted in pursuance of the requirements of law, Congress has no power to inquire into the matter of such Constitution, nor into the manner of its adoption, farther than to see that it embodies the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the people, ascertained in such way as they may have legally determined for themselves, and we regard any interference by Congress, with either the *matter* or the *manner* as above stated, as equally unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights of the States.

Resolved, That we regard a strict and rigid adherance to these principles, without looking to the actual results of their practical operation, as essential to the peace and safety of the Union, as well as the rights of the South, and we look, not only to the Southern Democracy, but to the Northern Democracy, to see to it, that they are firmly maintained and carried out in good faith, in practice as well as theory.

Convention of the Discharged Railroad Runners at Indianapolis.

The Railroads having, in accordance with a resolution of the Cleveland Convention, discharged all runners, the discharged runners of all roads centering at Indianapolis held a Convention in that city on Tuesday week, and resolved on an attempt to break down the combination formed at Cleveland. For this purpose they determined to unite upon certain routes and solicit passengers and freight for them. They resolved to use their influence for the Bellefontaine and New-York Central route to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c.; for the Lawrenceburg route for Cincinnati, Lexington, Baltimore, Washington and all southeastern points; and for the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Roads for St. Louis, Alton and all points in Central and Southern Illinois, and all towns on the Mississippi, as far north as Galena.

All lines other than those for which they work are ignored by them, and while they are not required to tell all the truth about all roads to those seeking information of them, it is understood that they are not to state positive falsehoods in regard to rival routes. The want of all posters at depots, of hand bills, runners, agents, &c., they say is seriously felt by the traveling public, and as this new combination will have the field entirely to themselves, they are confident of being able to send the greater portion of the business over the routes they have selected.

KINGS COUNTY TRUANT'S HOME.—Rev. E. J. GERRY has been selected as Principal of this Institution, which will go into operation early in December.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. [illegible] removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor [illegible] Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic [illegible] riety of Ruptures to [illegible] forms for ladies, [illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room so Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crypher's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 133, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAWRENCE BOSWELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

V. G. SNOW.

MARRIED.

BITTENBENDER—MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, SAMUEL T. BITTENBENDER to Miss FRESSA A. MOON, all of Brooklyn.

BELL—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, by Rev. J. Kennedy, D. D., JOHN F. BELL to Miss ELIZABETH A. MATTHEWS, adopted daughter of Horace May, M. D.

BRIGGMAN—BENEDICT.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. Edwards, Rev. C. D. W. BRIGGMAN, A. M., of Morristown, N. J., to Miss LUCETTA J., daughter of O. M. Benedict, Esq., of that city.

MOODY—BRAINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Mr. J. WENTWORTH MOODY, of Yarmouth, N. S., to JANETTE, daughter of the late James H. Braine, Esq., of this City.

STOKES—MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Mr. Towell, S. B. MUNN STOKES to Miss FANNIE V., daughter of Geo. P. Miller, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on 3d day (Tuesday) morning, GIDEON BROWN, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., this (4th day) morning, at 10½ o'clock

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, of dropsy, FRANCES M., wife of John F. Cook, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the 5th Company National Guard, are requested to attend the funeral, from the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

GASCOIGNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, at the residence of his brother, Mr. CHARLES GASCOIGNE, of Mobile, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 63 Nassau at., Brooklyn, without further notice.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

RIKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecks, aged 1 year 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 327 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 7 o'clock A. M., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELLEN JANE, wife of Wm. Spencer, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Bridge st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA B., wife of Frederick C. Thompson, in the 79th year of her age.

One notice will be given of the funeral.

CARD.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the

GREAT REDUCTION

made in the price of their

FURNISHING GOODS,

would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of

FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES

than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the

NOVELTIES

as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for

WEDDING OUTFITS.

In their department as Tailors they have the

BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,

both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.

Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDERGARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.

Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

LINEN GOODS AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,

COMPRISING:

PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, in heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY SCOTCH AND IRISH SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW CASINGS.
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS.
DAMASK and DIAPERS, by the piece or yard. Also
75 dozen SOILED TABLE NAPKINS.

The above are warranted as represented, and comprise some of the best make of Goods ever imported, and will be sold without any regard to original cost, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM. J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.

Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the

Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.

The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."

The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.

The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.

Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDE-STRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
200
GOOD WARM OVERCOATS,
Worth $8;
Selling for $3,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3;
Selling for $1 50,
at EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75,
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

FATHERS! MOTHERS! SISTERS! BROTHERS!
PERUSE THE TALE
OF
ROSA LEE,
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,

One of the most natural, truthful tales ever laid before an appreciative

AMERICAN PUBLIC.

It commences THIS DAY! mark the fact!
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

Begin the reading of it at once so as to
LOSE NOT A SINGLE LINE.

Take our word for it you'll miss it sadly if you do not read it.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Get FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS MORNING, with a large and accurate engraving of the storming of Delhi.

WORTHY OF NOTE.
WE WILL OPEN ON TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19, INST.,
50 Fancy and Gilt French China dinner sets 500 Fancy and Gilt French China tea sets and 1,000 Fancy and Gilt breakfast cups. These goods will be displayed on the floor of our chandelier room, second story, and will be offered at one-half the usual prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

N. B.—Read our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at cost price, for cash only, viz.:
A MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.

It is not [illegible] in that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. [illegible] pose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however, ARE WORKING marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised AT ANYTHING.

Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Get FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS MORNING, with a large and accurate engraving of the storming of Delhi.

DR. BONE ON THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON THE SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 2.
SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

This disease may arise from inflammation in the membrane, or external part of the lungs, also from tubercles at the commencing. Symptoms vary with the cause of disease. If it arises from tubercles, it is marked by dry cough, from which nothing is spit up for some time but frothy mucus. With the least bodily motion, breathing becomes hurried, with an oppression of the chest. Patient gradually becomes lean; depression of spirits, loss of appetite. Cough becomes more troublesome, particularly night and morning; in some cases the patient spits quantities of frothy blood, or mucus streaked with blood. Breathing becomes more difficult, weakness increases; the patient begins to feel pain in the chest and in the side when coughing. Often the patient cannot lie easy on one or the other of his sides. Fever is of remittent kind, generally twice per day. Patient is very sensible to change of air; complains of being cold. Urine high-colored, bowels costive. In more advanced stages, diarrhœa often comes on, sweats break out, which induce great debility. In the last stage of the disease the patient has the appearance of a skeleton; eyes low and hollow, cheeks prominent, nails of livid color, feet affected with dropsical swellings, mind confident and full of hope. A few days before death, the extremities become cold. Throat generally sore, bowels loose. All the above symptoms from various morbid affections of the system.

DR. L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand, near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

Tubercles is to-morrow's edition.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an antocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TISBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK now SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

LADIES WHO CAN BE TEMPTED
By Fashionable Goods.
At prices under cost,
Will find both in every department, for the morning and evening promenade, and traveling toilet, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
HOSE and HALF-HOSE, GLOVES,
WOOLEN SACKS, HOODS, and every
Other article in the line at tempting bargains.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $33
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $40 reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES...at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns,
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool .50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.

ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

470 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED [illegible]ATINS at $1 50 per y'd,
Cheap [illegible] per yd.
ROBES at $14; former price, 2
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINE SILKS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $2.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usually sold at $2.
BEEK

From Sierra Leone.

SUICIDE—THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN THE SLAVE-TRADE—CAPTURE OF AMERICAN AND SPANISH SLAVERS.

The bark *Ida*, Capt. TUFTS, from Sierra Leone, Sept. 21, for Boston, put into Tarpaulin Cove on Saturday. The Salem *Register* gives the following summary of news by its arrival:

The Liberia *Herald* has been discontinued for want of sufficient support.

There has been a great deal of sickness at Accra, most of the residents having suffered. Mr. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, a well-known resident, died there on the 31st of August. The Commandant had also been very ill, but was recovering.

The Emperor of the French is accused of reviving the slave-trade, by contracting with the house of Regis at Marseilles, who have a factory at Whydah, and sending the *Stella* screw steamer to Whyday to purchase slaves, ship them on board and call them emigrants.

An American brigantine, the *Elizo Jane*, was brought into Sierra Leone the 19th, having been captured on the 24th of August by a boat of H. M. S. *Alecto*, off Manatee, carrying the usual equipments for the slave-trade and two slaves. Several other vessels are reported to have been captured and on their way to the Colony—among which were a Spanish bark, taken near Wydah on suspicion, and the brig *William Gibbs*, American, without colors or papers, with 'cargo or none to money'; a schooner taken in the Rhio Pongas with 196 slaves; and a brig taken off Cabenda, the captain and greater part of the crew having previously abandoned her, carrying with them a large amount of specie. A Spanish schooner and bark are also reported to have been captured off Benguela and taken into Loande. A canoe with upwards of forty slaves had also been taken after some resistance and brought into port.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Heavy and drooping. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at declining prices. Java, 10c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c. Sales of St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. and Laguayra at 11c.@12c. Sales by auction: 250 bags damaged Rio at 7¾c.@7½c., cash, ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, to-day, 121,486 pkgs., including 103,356 bags Rio, 8,243 Maracaibo, 3,335 pkgs. Java, 581 bags Ceylon, and 271 Laguayra. Stock in Baltimore, yesterday, about 80,000 bags of all kinds.

COTTON—Is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	239,353
Total	247,172
Exported to date	95,339
Stock on hand not cleared Nov. 10	151,833

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand, being procurable at $3 87½@$3 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in lively request, but at somewhat easier prices. Sales, 21,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State.....$4 80@$5 00
Extra State.....5 00@5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan.....4 80@4 95
Superfine Ohio.....4 95@5 10
Fancy Ohio.....5 20@5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 10@5 50
Extra Ohio.....5 50@6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 35@5 45
Extra Genesee.....6 00@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....5 75@8 00

Canadian is less active, and rather cheaper. Sales 900 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 20@6 65 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. The transactions include 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 90@4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 20 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 168 boxes Malaga Figs at 9c.@10c.; 250 boxes French Lemons at $2 30@$2 50, both cash; 590 cases and jars of Prunes at 14c.@18½c. ₱ lb.; 89 bbls. do. at 12c.@17c.; 120 bbls. Plums at 10c.@10½c., and 20 bbls. Almonds at 21½c. Terms, 4 months credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper. Sales 22,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Canadian at $1 22½@$1 30; poor to good Red Western at $1 10@$1 16, and good prime White Southern at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales 72,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 2,300 bushels Northern Rye at 75c.@76c., and 1,200 bushels State Barley at 87c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has arrived rather sparingly during the week. The demand, however, has been moderate, and prices have not varied much. We quote Bale at from 40c.@75c. for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@94c. ₱ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ₱ ton, and Salt Hay at from 30c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs. The supply of hay is now much reduced, and holders are not eager sellers. Straw is also scarce, and is in request at our quotations: 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs., and bundle at $2@$5 ₱ 100 sheaves. In Providence, it is, during the week ending Nov. 16, the Hay market was dull. Bale hay, $15@$20; Loose hay, $15@$18, and Straw, $9@$11 ₱ ton. In Baltimore, Md., on the 16th inst., a good demand prevailed for Bale hay, at $16@$18 ₱ ton; Loose hay was in fair demand at $12@$15; Straw continued in request at $17 ₱ ton for Rye, and $10@$12 for Wheat. In Richmond, Va., on the 14th inst., Hay was in moderate supply, and the sales were small at 95c.@$1 ₱ cwt., from wharf, and $1@$1 12 from store. In Petersburg, 13th, the market was extremely dull at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ cwt. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Nov. 13, Hay was very dull, and the sales were small, amounting to only about 200 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ₱ cwt., but any large parcels could not bring over the inside price. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 9, there were sales of 5,000 bales Western at $17@$20 ₱ ton, including 3,000 bales by auction, mostly at $17 50 ₱ ton; North River was quiet, but prices have undergone no change since last.

HOPS—Dull and heavy, at 5c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb.

HORNS—Sales by auction: 5,000 Texas, at 2c., cash, each.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $25@$29 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Sales, by auction: 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 18c.@23c., 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 21½c.@23½c.; 10 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup at 17c.; and 3 bbls. do. Molasses at 13c.@13½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is generally same; buyers have any existing advantage.

OILS—Are in slack request, and the tendency of prices is downward.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping; sales 400 bbls. at $19 50 for old Mess; $19 75 for new do.; $18 50 for thin Mess, and $16 75@$17 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c. @ 13c. ₱ lb. Lard appears unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@12½c., ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $16 50@$16 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tierce. Bacon Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6c.@8c., for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Appears in slack demand at steady prices: $3 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Nov. 12.—Rice has been rather neglected during the week, and the receipts, which comprise 1,533 tierces, and embracing chiefly the poorer qualities, have only in part been sold. The higher qualities are scarce, and are very much wanted for export. The transactions show a sluggish market. Ordinary to Fair, $2 75@$3; Good, $3 @$3 12½; and prime and choice are nominally valued at $3 75@$4 ₱ hundred. Rough Rice—The receipts for the current week are heavy, and reach 93,000 bushels, the whole of which has been sent to mill. There has been no demand for the article, and of course we have no transactions to report.

SEEDS—200 bushels good Timothy were sold in Baltimore, yesterday, at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at steady rates. Sales, 679 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, mainly at from 6c. to 8¼c., but including some lots in bond, at 4½c. @ 5¼c. cash ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and lower. Stuarts varieties have declined 1c. ₱ lb. They are now quoted at 11c. for loaf, 10¾c. for crushed, 10¾c. for circle A crushed, and 10c. for ground, ₱ lb. Messrs. POND & SAGE estimate the stock of Sugar here at 28,000 hhds Sugar, 9,400 hhds Melado, 17,000 boxes Sugar, and 17,000 bags; at the same time last year 18,000 hhds Sugar, 5,600 boxes and 2,700 bags. They also report "since the 2d inst., a continuation of the active demand then advised yet owing to the disposition of holders to sell (in view of the fatoness of the season) prices have declined fully one-half cent, making the rates, as now current, fully as low as they have been at any time during the past two years. The recent advices of a still further decline in Europe must, in all probability, check any further shipments abroad, therefore obliging us to look to home consumption for the disposal of our present stock, which can only be distributed throughout the interior by railroads, as most of our canal lines have stopped receiving freight."

TOBACCO—Sales by auction 176 bales, at 7c., cash, ₱ lb. We notice more inquiry, with sales, since Friday, of 114 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia, at 17c.@17½c.; 104 bbls. Havana, at 30c.@36c.; 40 bbls. Yara, on private terms; and 20 cases Seedleaf, at 25c., ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 10.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,801
Arrived since	971
Total	14,777
Exported to date	7,701
Stock on hand not cleared	7,076

WHISKY—Sales 450 hhls. Ohio and Prison, at 23½c.@24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new features. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s.@ 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 22s.@ 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dress-making, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of or few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUATION as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country, wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl; who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Onli at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS had long experience in City and country, a situation as meat and pastry cook; would go as laundress, in which she excels, or has no objection to go as cook, washer and ironer; her wages formerly has been from $10 to $12 per month; will take now in a steady place $8 or $7. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds, either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls, such as cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids and general housework ers. Nothing but well-recommended girls are sent out of this office. Apply at No. 2 Bible-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress; also, as a professed cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW woman, with no children, a situation, where she can make her home, as general seamstress; makes good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $8 a month. Good City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED,—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good sundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs. for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork, or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 49 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands doing up fine linens. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl: is a good plain cook and excellent baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The best City recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good washer and ironer. Can give good references. Call at No. 664 Greenwich-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, sewing and cooking. Can be seen at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIRNS, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required, or assist with children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,960 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; can take charge of horses, greenhouse, and is a good florist. Can give the best of City reference. Address, for this day, W. S., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as a good plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 36 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE City Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIous girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 271 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,367 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 5 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 43 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and privatte table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall; a large front room, well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two single men, to let with board in a private family. Address, with real name and place of business, J. S. OGILVIE, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 3d avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,673 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, can hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. May note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY AC quainted with the European banking business and exchanges; be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,654, Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PRINTING OFFICE, between 12 and 14 years of age. Apply at No. 8 Broad-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 3 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

FLAXSEED AND ICELAND MOSS CANDY.—A delicious confection, and one of the best remedies for the cure of Coughs and Colds, has been manufactured by the subscriber for the last twenty years, who still continues to offer it to the public, with all confidence, knowing it to be superior to any other. Sold wholesale and retail by the inventor and manufacturer, at his old stand, No. 113 Bowery. THOS. SPOTTEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIGOLETTO.
First appearance in America as Gilda, of
Mad. LA GRANGE.
Mad. D'ANGRI,
has kindly consented to sing the *rôle* of Magdalena.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18,
Second night of
RIGOLETTO.
Mad. LA GRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI, TAFFANELLI,
ROCCO, DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at
SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,
Morning Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.
On Thursday—Opera Matinée, IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,
When will be given the star performance of
IL TROVATORE,
With its immense cast.
Madame LAGRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BIGNARDI, ARAMAVANI, GASSIER.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857.
Brilliant success of
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
The three Brothers,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
In the comic piece JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in Male and Female Costume on the Corde Tendue.
Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
In five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857,
(And every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, } George Jordan
Marquis del Monte,
Barnbas, a Sailor, J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Ursula, Mr. C. Wheatleigh
During the second act of the above thrilling play the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Arctic Regions, is exhibited with a fidelity which has called forth the warmest encomiums and enthusiastic applause, and entitles it to the distinction of being one of the most singularly beautiful scenic efforts ever produced upon the stage. The breaking up of the field of ice may also be regarded as a triumph of mechanical skill.
NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured three days in advance, 50 cents each. Seats in Family Circle only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THREE COMIC PIECES.
MR. BURTON
in two of his peculiar characters,
PICCADILLY, and
PILLICODDY.
MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN
supplied with every demonstration of applause as
LITTLE PICKLE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18,
POOR PILLICODDY.
John Peter Pillicoddy.....Mr. Burton
THE SPOILT CHILD.
Little Pickle.....Miss A. M. Quinn
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Mr. Piccadilly.....Mr. Burton
THURSDAY—SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES, and MISS A. M. QUINN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshal
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Third night of the inimitable comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, will be presented Planche's celebrated comedy in two acts, entitled
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
Lawyer (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which, PRACTICAL MAN.
To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Second night of the new comedy, by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden. TO-NIGHT will be presented the new comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE; or, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE. Characters by Messrs. Blake, Lester, Walcot, A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss S. Stevens, &c., with Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, by Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Holland, Davenport, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Allen, &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 18, will commence with
REBELS AND TORIES.
DAMIO AND PYTHIO.
WALLACE
YANKEE HEIRESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents Pit.....12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
To commence with Knowles' Tragedy of
VIRGINIUS, OR THE ROMAN FATHER.
To be followed by
OLIVER TWIST.
To conclude with the first act of
THE SEA, OR THE OCEAN CHILD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S.—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 28 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GR

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF the entire magnificent Rosewood Furniture and elegant embellishments of a 5-story private residence, on account of whom it may concern.

WESCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, household furniture, &c., office No. 7 Beekman-st., and at Nassau Bank, will sell peremptorily for cash, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., the entire elegant contents of the house, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner, and embraces a most elaborate and costly collection of everything adapted to a gorgeous and fashionable furnished residence. It is imperative that the goods should be removed immediately after the sale, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Parlor Furniture consists in part of 2 double and single suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in medallion silk brocads, with slip covers, elaborate carved rosewood piano-forte, with unexpired warranty; statuary-top etaveres, with mirror-fronts, French marble music cabinet, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, two elegant ormolu mounted marble-top mirrors, three large pier mirrors to match, worth $200 each, rich embroidered curtains, statuary, marble-top, centre, pier and sofa tables, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, corner etageres, with mirror backs, costly China and marble vases, statuary groups, parlor ornaments, collection of valuable paintings, French escritoire, Turkish lounges, ormolu clocks, elegant chandeliers, &c. Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture in rosewood, marble-top bureaus, mirror-door wardrobes, imported carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture, in crimson velvet, two superior rosewood secretary bookcases, fancy tables, Pastile French sagravlags upholstered and French chairs, gold-bordered shades, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich silver ware, decorated China, cut-glass, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of parlor and chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, not mentioned. Sale positive, rain or shine, commencing at 10½ precisely.

HENRY B. HEERS, Auctioneer.

BY HEERS & MOSS.—AUCTION NOTICE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28, at the spacious premises No. 368 Broadway, directly opposite Thompson's saloon.

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE

of Mr. John N. Genin's entire stock of elegant made-up Furs, Robes, &c., &c.

VALUED AT OVER $150,000.

Messrs. HEERS & MOSS have received instructions to close out at auction, as above, the entire large and magnificent stock of made-up furs, which will be removed for convenience of sale from Genin's Bazaar, and, also, from his lower store. The sale will comprise his entire assortment, all made up expressly for first-class City trade, and under his own superintendence.

Among the assortment will be found some real sables of very great value. Also, mink sable, royal ermine, and every other grade of furs, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, muffers, &c., &c.

The entire stock will be arranged and the premises thrown open to the public for inspection on Monday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, when descriptive catalogues will, also, be ready. The sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock each day, and buyers are requested to be punctual, as the stock being so very large renders it necessary to commence early.

We guarantee that every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

HENRY H. LAMB & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 21 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goven, Roos, De Wrt, Vanderveldo, Dementc, Ostade, Huysen, Brackelear, Lechtenbeld, Sheipbout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Helst, J. J. Spobler, Teneate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Meiners, Ritverdurk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Moerr, Koekoek, Jan Steen, Teuburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenix, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzolino. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseidorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 18 Pine-st., by order of the assignee, a magnificent stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., among which is a magnificent diamond snite, cost $3,000 to manufacture; single stone pins, rings and ear-rings, cluster do., brooches and bracelets, &c.; splendid gold and silver hunting-case watches, by the most celebrated makers; a fine assortment of fine gold jewelry, consisting of ear-rings, breastpins, finger rings, studs, sleeve buttons, sultes in pearl, garnet, opal and other settings; lo-carat gold guard, vest and fob chains; gold pencil cases, pens, &c.; gold eye glasses, silver knives and forks, and a general assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents. Every article will be fully warranted.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.—IMPORTER'S SALE of superb Paris Fancy Goods, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glassware, in great variety; superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, to be sold at Nihlo's on Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK. The saloon will be thrown open for the exhibition of the goods on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, also, special sales at other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. The usual facilities of loans, and facilities those who desire to make bona fide sales. Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LAMB & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant Fancy Goods just imported from Paris—Superb vases, ebony goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, bohemian and opal vases and card receivers mounted in ormolu, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-case, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fresh Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTZ & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—THIS DAY, Nov. 18—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) consisting in part of silks, shawls, cloaks, de laines, Valencias, merinos, lureges, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first-class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

W. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 8 Pine-st.—Mortgage sale of magnificent carved and plain Italian Marble Mantles.—These mantles are all in good order, and must be sold without reserve. By order of C. H. TYLER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—MONDAY, NOV. 16, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st., Sheriff's sale large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c. The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at the same time and place.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Gregory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MUL[illegible] regular auction sale of [illegible] at 12½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Exchange, Mercantile [illegible] will be offered, together w[illegible] and a variety of Railroad [illegible] Stock.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENtire stock of Dry Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, Terms, cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197,366 66	
For Interest	5,648 97	$203,009 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$66,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,016 94	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	13,990 79	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,436 23	$143,112 00
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$34,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,161,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,328 05	
Amount due from Agents	12,520 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and no received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	324
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	13,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH.
MILLORD EILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER.
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL.
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART.
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS.
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON.
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE.
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN.
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON.
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG.
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER.
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM.
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON.
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN.
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS. *Medical Examiner*, MERTON FOOT, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIERNEY,

No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

VIA ISSUE SHORT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at 54 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. { No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where claimants against fire are requested to call and examine the character of their organization, which makes the insured participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell, Deming Deer, Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing, John Stewart, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Paing Hall
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsead, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, Josh J. Astor, Jr.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, (NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURrent bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sales on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 169 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MOSS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$22, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$28
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	14, usual price	22
Diamond Rings	22, usual price	36
Diamond Rings	30, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	14, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver table cutlery and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 208 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of [illegible] North River,
Pier foot of [illegible] East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Coal to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the [illegible] foot of Ninth-st., Williamsburg,
[illegible] st., Williamsburg;
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Horseheads with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M. and 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and this West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers can also take Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 23d-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 9:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office in No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York: and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.

H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Bond-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the counter in the banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Chatham and Eighth-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the same, and for such property, and such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing, circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes signed by J. FELT, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mb12,'56-law2yW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—23d-st., corner 7th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER EDDIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday,	June 20	Wednesday,	June 24....1857
Saturday,	July 4	Wednesday,	July 8....1857
Saturday,	July 18	Wednesday,	July 22....1857
Saturday,	Aug. 1	Wednesday,	Aug. 5....1857
Saturday,	Aug. 15	Wednesday,	Aug. 19....1857
Saturday,	Sept. 12	Wednesday,	Sept. 2....1857
Saturday,	Sept. 26	Wednesday,	Sept. 30....1857
Saturday,	Oct. 10	Wednesday,	Oct. 14....1857
Saturday,	Oct. 24	Wednesday,	Oct. 28....1857
Saturday,	Nov. 7	Wednesday,	Nov. 11....1857
Saturday,	Nov. 21	Wednesday,	Nov. 25....1857
Saturday,	Dec. 5	Wednesday,	Dec. 9....1857

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

The Farmers' Club resumed their fortnightly [illegible] at the American Institute on Tuesday. There was a very numerous attendance. On the table was a specimen of Japanese squash, grown by Mr. [illegible], and presented to Judge Meigs, from seed received from the Japan expedition. This specimen weighed thirty *nineteen* pounds. It is pear shaped, [illegible] green on the surface, and is very solid to the core. It is said to be an excellent substitute for the pumpkin, or egg plant, and it is believed that this variety will be a great acquisition to this country.

MONSTER VEGETABLES.

The Secretary reported that at the late Fair at San Francisco, cabbages were exhibited wetghing 72 pounds; four squashes on one vine weighed 600 pounds; a beet 25 pounds; an apple 15 inches round; [illegible] 120 inches round; also, splendid white [illegible] four 16 inches round, weighing 26 ounces; [illegible] of the Beehesse d'Angouleme variety [illegible] ounces.

VITALITY OF SEEDS AND INDIAN CORN.

Mr. [illegible] of Oxford, had read a report of the [illegible] on the Vitality of Seeds. He exhibited a [illegible] in the Botanic Garden, showing experiments in seeds. The shortest period of vitality was [illegible]; the longest, 48 years; grasses, 8 years; [illegible] leguminosæ, 10; lindens, 27; malvaceæ, 27; [illegible] 40; convolvuli, 14; umbelliferæ, 8, &c. [illegible] the Indian Corn, Mr. GEORGE EMERSON, of the [illegible] had stated his doubt of its being strictly [illegible] New World, from the fact of its [illegible] decoration among the sculptures in the time of RAFFAELLE.

AMERICAN WHALE IN AFRICA.

[illegible] of Algeria, states that the first Arte[illegible] company has recently been constructed in the Oasis of Oued Rir. It was [illegible] a detachment of the Foreign Legion. The [illegible] quarts per minute, or 660 hogsheads [illegible] temperature about 75° Fahrenheit. The [illegible] for of the Africans was unbounded. [illegible] it the "Well of Peace."

[illegible] a third well have been dug in the [illegible], water being available at a depth of 270 [illegible].

SPECIMENS OF GUANO.

[illegible] Hoek, Analytic Chemist, of this City, [illegible] specimens of bats' dung from the limestone [illegible], yielding a strong smell of ammonia [illegible] moistened with a solution of potash. In [illegible] it resembles peat, or by a person without [illegible] but accustomed to the use of them it [illegible] be mistaken by the eye if not to the [illegible] for Anderson's "solace" tobacco. This variety [illegible] in great quantities in Jamaica and is applicable to the growth of the sugar cane.

[illegible] of Rock Guano from the Island of Sombrero, the Caribbean Sea were shown. It had been [illegible] considered as only a coral reef, and [illegible] a safe berth had been given it by sailors. It [illegible] attractive except that a species of cactus will [illegible] on it. The reef or island rises to the height of [illegible] feet. The theory of the speaker was that [illegible] specimens he exhibited had been true guano [illegible] had been submerged, subjected to the [illegible] of volcanic heat and finally thrown up again. [illegible] above the water is a rock containing at [illegible] per cent of pure phosphate of lime.

[illegible] of Californian guano was next shown. [illegible] inferior to the Peruvian in the amount of its [illegible], but it contains a larger proportion of the [illegible]. It contains a few sea-weeds. Professor [illegible] remarked that if the specimen were absolutely [illegible] guano no vegetable would grow in it. The [illegible] proceeded to observe that a thousand tons of [illegible] on their way hither. Though it is found in a [illegible] latitude it contains 50 per cent. of soluble matter. The quantity is calculated at two millions of [illegible] which are constantly being disturbed on the [illegible] and it is believed to be exclusively the property of [illegible]. The island is situated in the Gulf of [illegible] California.

[illegible] Baker's Island in the Pacific Ocean, [illegible] California and the Sandwich Islands,) was [illegible] visited. It contains only 2 per cent. of moisture, [illegible] per cent. of carbonate of lime. Mixed [illegible] of lime and magnesia 84.25 per cent. [illegible] proportion of ammonia is 1.12—proportion soluble [illegible] water. 7.25 per cent., sp. grav. 2.50. Weight of [illegible] foot of it about 140 pounds.

The speaker then read a paper to demonstrate the [illegible] of the phosphate over the ammoniacal [illegible]. He thought phosphoric acid was a more important element in vegetable growth than ammonia. [illegible] California guano would, in his opinion, be found [illegible] more useful if mixed with the phosphatic guano [illegible] Sombrero, (not ten days' voyage,) than either [illegible] used separately.

Professor MAPES inquired and found that this is not [illegible] mixed with what had been imported into Boston as [illegible] guano. It was not hard to grind it.

[illegible] the subject of the day was taken up Professor MAPES was anxious to speak of phosphate of lime. He only repeated what he had so often reiterated as to the specific difference in the material, and the results of the native mineral and that which has passed through living organisms. The phosphate rock will not assimilate with plants, nor act as a pabulum. He did not believe that the dung of birds was the foundation of the guano so abundantly brought here. It was notorious that the mineral matter derivable from burnt haystack was far more valuable than the quantity of the same mineral matter taken from a rock. Analytically alike, the practical value [illegible] another thing. It was an important fact [illegible] not be too extensively known.

[illegible] said that these injurious results of the [illegible] are, perhaps, traceable in the apatite [illegible], and in other cases owing to the [illegible] of *calcium*, which is poisonous to [illegible].

Professor MAPES said that even at Dover, near Lake [illegible] where there is an entire absence of the [illegible] and the same results apply. [illegible] of these animals answer best.

[illegible] that the whole was [illegible]. Organic matters were [illegible] than mineral guano. Am[illegible]ore in the market than any other [illegible], and that being so, that guano [illegible] of the highest mercantile or marketable [illegible] mined most ammonia. Yet if the [illegible] laid on land that did not need it, it would [illegible] such material thrown away. A young [illegible] successfully for his first patient, a [illegible]. His next patient was a tailor. He tried [illegible], but the patient died, and the [illegible] entry in his notebook [illegible] will cure a shoemaker will kill a tailor."

Professor MAPES said it was right to determine the quality of soils before applying perhaps an excess of what they contained. But then, that excess might exist in a shape such as the plant could not take up. In that way it was that lime and soluble phosphates would be found useful on limestone and phosphatic soils.

The conversation then turned upon other topics, and before the close it was decided that the subject for the next meeting should be "the proper Winter [illegible] and treatment of milch-cows," and "the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure."

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in December.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned foot of Catharine-slip, East River. No marks of violence were discovered on the body. The deceased was about 26 years of age, and appeared to have been in the water three or four days.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frederick Farlena, who died from injuries received from an explosion in the percussion-cap manufactory in Eighty-fifth-street, as previously reported. The evidence showed the explosion to be the result of accident, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL FROM A MILK-WAGON.—Coroner [illegible] held an inquest, on Monday, on the body of [illegible] Wolfers, a boy eight years of age, who died from congestion of the brain, caused by falling from a milk-wagon on the 6th inst. The boy resided with his parents, at No. 359 West Ninety-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Under the head of "A Curious Proceeding," one of your reporters, yesterday, gave a condensed statement of an affidavit made before Judge [illegible] by a person named JAMES HORNER, and as this affidavit abounds in false statements and deliberate perversions of the truth, which were devised to injure me, I ask the privilege of a few lines to characterize it as it deserves.

I therefore say that, in all its main statements in relation to the glass ballot-boxes, the affidavit of Mr. JAMES HORNER is untrue, and that those portions which have a semblance of the truth are studiedly disingenuous and vicious. It is not true that Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD procured the said boxes to be made, as is sworn to by JAMES HORNER. It is not true that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was in any way cognizant of the interests of the contract. And it is not true that I ever sold my contract to any person whatever. It is true, however, that, some time after procuring my contract, being unable to furnish sufficient funds to complete it, I applied to Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD in order to obtain a loan of money to complete the manufacture within the stipulated time, and that the said Mr. B. WOOD refused to furnish it, and advised me to apply elsewhere. Some time after making this application, I persuaded Mr. WOOD to advance me several large [illegible], all of which were to be paid previous to the 27th of October last. This is the simple character of a transaction which has been artfully tortured by JAMES HORNER and his advisers into a conspiracy and fraud against the City.

It is not necessary, in view of the early investigation which will give the public the entire facts in the case, for me to add more at present than to conclude by saying, that had it not been for my indebtedness to Mr. B. WOOD, I would long ago have received my pay, and the public would have heard nothing of this "truly curious proceeding" and most curious affidavit, had it not been for the nearness of the approaching Charter election.

I will add, to show the true character of this transaction, that though I am a party to the suit, and the person principally interested, yet that no papers have been served on me, and that I only know what has been done through the columns of the public Press.

I, however, notify the plaintiff in said action, that whenever he serves me with any process in this case, I will prove the falsity of his charges, and satisfy the public as well as himself, that he has been used as a cat's-paw for the benefit of political monkeys.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.—To convince us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify our blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones if purgation with BRANDRETH'S Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of influenza, colds and coughs. Because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood which BRANDRETH'S Pills surely remove. Cancer, canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood, which would be entirely prevented if BRANDRETH'S Pills were used in full, purifying doses. When our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, bilious affections, dysentery, or other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds—even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body—are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed. BRANDRETH'S Pills promptly used—even in a single dose of three, four or five—often suffice to produce a permanent cure, and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of these pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these pills, which seem to aid the vital powers, and seems designed by nature as the natural medicine of man. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street; 25 cents a box, with full directions. Sold also at Nos. 296 Bowery, and 52 Division-street.

[Advertisement.]

A FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES.

The last quotation in prices of Dry Goods at Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co's., No. 361 Grand-st., caused an immense excitement among the shopping community, not only verifying our friend Clapp's assertion that we give "one dollar's worth of Dry Goods for fifty cents," but we are assured that 1,000 ladies were obliged to leave the store yesterday without being served, in consequence of the *great rush*. What may be the effect of the announcement of a still further reduction in rich Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Muslin DeLaines, Linens, Cottons, &c., that form this stock we leave to the imagination of our reader, simply suggesting that a visit to No. 361 Grand-st., is worthy the attention of all our lady friends.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCTION IN UNDERGARMENTS!!

REAL MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,

Warm, durable and at prices lower than ever.

These are genuine Merino Goods, not the cotton imitation now sold in many places for Merino.

$1 50 shirts and drawers we are selling for $1, and the $1 goods at 75 cents.

Call, Examine and Compare.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a monster entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre, to which we would call the particular attention of the reader, viz.: the national drama of "Rebels and Tories," the drama of "Wallace the Hero of Scotland;" the burlesque of "Damlo and Pythio," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress," with the "American Acrobats" in two scenes (after the first and second pieces) of their immense feats.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This excellent perfume, used as a toilet wash, gives clearness and purity to the complexion, allays all irritation of the skin and removes tan, freckles, blotches, &c., from the face. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Hats must be worn, and gentlemen of elegant taste deem it equally imperative upon them to purchase of KNOX. This accounts for the continued success of his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, while rivals in trade are suffering in consequence of the hard times. Shrewd people will take a hint from this, and, like him, adopt the plan of manufacturing a superior article and selling it cheaply. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and ague, and all intermittents yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers,
WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 301 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Monday evening, President PIERSON in the Chair.

Board of Education.—The Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences reported, and nominated as members of the Board of Education to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of EDWARD COPELAND and W. S. DILLINGHAM, the names of ROSWELL C. BRAINARD and EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

Alderman DELVECCHIO moved to amend by substituting the name of Henry McCLOSKY, editor of the *Eagle*, for that of EDWARD A. LAMBERT, which was lost by 13 ayes to 15 nays. He then moved to substitute the name of Mr. McCLOSKY for Mr. BAINBAND, which was lost by 20 nays to 8 ayes. The report of the Committee was then adopted.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of directing the Railroad Company to run their cars to the full extent of their routes regularly. Thus to remedy the delays now much complained of on the Myrtle-avenue and several other routes where passengers now have to change cars and meet with considerable delay. The report was adopted, and the Clerk directed to notify the Company that if the order is not complied with, legal proceedings will be commenced to compel them to do so.

The same Committee presented a report directing the Company forthwith to lay tracks on Flatbush-avenue, and put the line into operation in accordance with their contract with this city.

On motion of Alderman PIERSON this report was laid on the table, and ordered printed, together with the contract, charter, laws, &c., to give the members an opportunity to examine the same.

The same Committee also reported in favor of requesting the Company to run one car on each route as late as 1 o'clock A. M., which was adopted.

BREAD BY WEIGHT.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved a suspension of the rules to offer an ordinance directing all dealers in Bread to sell the same by weight. The motion was lost.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The following Commissioners of Deeds were appointed: JAMES P. CASEY, ISAAC C. LAMLEY, WM. W. RANDOLPH, JOSEPH J. MARAIN, CHARLES W. WARING, JOHN RICHARDSON.

A GANG OF ROWDIES ATTEMPT TO ROB A VESSEL.—We are informed by Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, that at 5 o'clock Monday evening last, a gang of rowdies, to the number of forty or more, made a descent upon the schooner *Vermilia*, Captain JOANAN ABRAMS, then lying at the foot of Pacific-street, and by violence drove away the Captain and crew, when they commenced to sack the vessel, carrying away wood and potatoes. The Captain failing in finding a Police force to assist him obtained a gun, and with this, backed by his crew, he returned to the vessel, and succeeded in frightening the villains away, until he had an opportunity to cast off his vessel, which he did, and dropped into the stream, where he was beyond the reach of the party. Yesterday morning one of the crew came ashore at the foot of Pacific-street, and upon being identified as belonging to the schooner, he was set upon by the same gang and severely beaten. This vessel is owned in New-York, and recently arrived from Virginia with a cargo of wood and potatoes. No arrests have been made.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday. The Clerk was directed to give public notice of the intention of the Board to apply to the next Legislature for the passage of a law to divide the county into four Coroner's Districts; also, five Districts for Superintendents of the Poor; also, for the recording of *lis pendens* at the expense of the parties, and the closing of Crown-street, near Rodgers, opposite the Penitentiary. Considerable routine business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned for three weeks.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. A. M. EASTMAN, of the firm of EASTMAN & ROBARTS, New-York, while passing through Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, to his residence, Saturday evening last, was attacked by a man who attempted to steal his watch. Mr. EASTMAN knocked his assailant down with a cane, and reached his house without further molestation.

FIRE.—An unoccupied house in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, valued at $500, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Brooklyn Police made 79 arrests, and during the same time 73 lodgers were accommodated at the different stations.

☞ The Police report six burglaries in Brooklyn during Saturday and Sunday night last.

☞ There were 77 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day. Nos. 4, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, coup. 111	100	Erie R.R. 19
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '68 89½	250	do 19¾
500	Ind. State 5's.. 81	550	do 19⅞
2,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90 . 88	200	do 19¾
9,000	Virginia 6s 89	200	do 19¾
7,000	do..... 89¼	400	do 20
500	do..... 91	50	do ..b60 21½
5,000	U. S. Treas. Note 6s . 87½	100	do 20¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s 75	100	Hudson River R. R. 23
2,000	do..... 75¾	10	do 22
7,000	do..... 76	25	do 22½
18,000	do..... 76¾	100	Harlem R. R. 10¾
22,000	do..... 77	100	do 10¾
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s. 80	540	do 10
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '75 ..68	200	do ..b30 10¾
1,000	do..... 68¾	100	Harlem R. R. pref . 22
2,000	Cal. St. 7s '75.... 69½	200	Reading Railroad.. 45
4,000	do..... 68⅞	150	do 46
9,000	Rockiyn City 6s. 93¾	400	do 47
1,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s. 90	4	do 46½
11,000	do..... 89	100	do 46⅝
3,000	do..... 88¾	200	do ..b30 46¾
2,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s. 102½	700	do ..b3 46¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m. 72	185	Mich. Cen. R.R..... 61
7,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. b. 88	31	do 60
3,000	do..... 87	50	do ..s60 59
6,000	Ten. R.R. A. 20M. 61	150	do 60¼
50	Phenix Bank..... 92½	500	M. S. & N. I. R. R.. 25
60	Bank of Commerce. 93½	100	do 26
67	Am. Exchange B'k. 90	1400	do 27
25	Bk of the Republic. 96½	250	do 26½
10	Hanover Bank..... 27	375	do 26⅝
25	Metropolitan Bank. 93	550	do 26¾
10	Park Bank 8½	100	do ..b30 27½
85	do..... 87	200	do ..b10 27
100	Clev., Col. & C. R. 30	50	do ..b30 27
150	Canton Company.. 35	28	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.. 46
100	do..... 35½	50	do 45⅝
250	do..... 36	135	do 45¾
8	Del. & H. Canal Co. 108	50	do ..s10 46¼
100	do..... s15 102	50	Panama Railroad.. 91
6	do..... 102½	960	do 91½
48	do..... 103	100	do ..s10 91⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co..... 64½	50	do ..s60 91⅝
370	do..... 65	5	Illinois Central RR. 98½
100	do..... 64¾	300	do 99½
975	Cumb. Coal Co..... 13½	200	do 99
100	do..... c 14	145	Clev. & Pitts. R. R 13
150	do..... 12¾	20	do 14
900	do..... s3 13⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R. 82
100	do..... b30 13⅝	65	do ..s3 82¾
200	do..... b10 13⅝	100	do ..b30 83
200	do..... s15 13¾	600	Clev. & Toledo R.R. 44
250	do..... b3 13⅞	1850	do 44¼
700	do..... b60 14	400	do ..c 44⅜
10	Pacific M. S. Co.... 48	100	do ..b10 44⅝
51	do..... 69	100	do ..b30 44⅝
7	N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 79¾	300	do 44⅝
100	do..... b3 80	500	do ..b30 44⅝
1621	do..... 80	215	Chic. & R. I. R..... 81
250	do..... s8 80	250	do 80⅝
300	do..... 80⅛	20	do 80¾
1145	La Crosse & M. R. 17	100	do 80¾
50	do..... s30 17	100	do ..s30 80
20	do..... 18	75	do ..s3 80
100	do..... s3 17½	140	Mill. & Miss. R..... 35
85	do..... 17¾	60	do 36

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DYATRA:

$1,000	California 7s.....	Int. ad. 64½
$10,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s...	Int. ad. 22¾
$1,000	City of Memphis 6s.....	Int. ad. 58¾
$3,000	Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bonds.....	Int. ad. 74½
50	shares Phenix Bank.....	93
10	shares Union Bank.....	91½
20	shares American Exchange Bank.....	88
20	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	68
20	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	67⅞
50	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....	75¾

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,150	Terre Haute and Alton 2d mort. tut. ad.	49¾
73	shares Mechanics' Bank.....	92½
15	shares Union Bank.....	93½
56	shares Trenton Iron Co.....	40

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	108	600 Harlem Railroad.. 10¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	150 Harlem RR. Pref... 24
500	Cal. State 7s, '70.	70	245 Reading R. R 45¾
2,000	do.....	69	100 do ..s30 46
2,000	City 6s, '69	88	100 do ..b10 46¾
1,000	Ellich So. & Fil Rs.	68	5 Mich. So. & N.I.R.R. 25
3,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs...	87	90 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 13⅝
90	Cumb. Coal Co.....	13½	100 do 13¾
25	do.....	13	250 do 14
200	do	s30 13	127 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 82½
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	102¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 44
10	do.....	103	75 do 44¾
112	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	270 do 44⅝
100	do.....	70½	100 do ..s60 43⅝
53	do.....	71	106 Chic. & R. I. R'd.... 80¾
20	Manhattan Gas Co.	120	50 do ..s60 80
90	Erie Railroad.....	20	50 do ..s30 80½
145	do.....	19¾	150 do 80¾
200	do.....	b3 19¾	35 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. 37¾
260	do.....	s30 19	350 La C. & Mil. R. R.. 17

TUESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The attention of the Street is almost wholly absorbed to-day by the active movement on the Stock Exchange. The continued and extraordinary rise, is not less remarkable than the very heavy amount of business transacted. Both are evidence of a violent though not altogether unreasonable rebound from the late panic depression in all values, good, bad and indifferent. All are now rapidly rising together, as all precipitately fell together. The distribution of sales was wider to-day than at any previous market, and what had almost been lost sight of as low-priced fancies, such as Cumberland Coal, La Crosse, Pittsburg and other stocks of like low range, are suddenly bought up at the rate of 2, 3 and even 5 ₱ cent. a day! The real strength evinced, however, in the reaction, is seen in the dividend-paying securities of the States, and of the New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island roads. The aggregate business to-day is equal to about 30,000 shares and $150,000 on the State and Railway bond list. The market was strong throughout, and although prices were a fraction off at the Second Board, the general closing at 4 o'clock was one of decided steadiness on most of the list. The temper of the market for a few days past, and the extent of the rise from the lowest depression in October, may be seen in the following brief table, which we have made to include also the rates current the fortnight before the panic set in, in August:

	Aug. 8.	Lowest in Oct.	Nov. 17.
New-York Central.....	83¼	49	81 @80¾
New-York & Erie.....	34¾	7	20½@19½
Reading.....	71½	20	47 @46¼
Michigan Southern....	50½	6	27 @28
Rhode Island.....	95	55	81 @80⅞
Galena.....	92¼	54	82¼@82
Toledo.....	57	21	44½@44¾
Illinois Central.....	119½	68	99½@99
Illinois Central Bonds..	99½	50	88 @87
Pittsburg.....	40	6	14 @14
Panama.....	97	60	91½@91
Milwaukee.....	53½	8	36 @37½
La Crosse.....	35½	3½	18 @17
Virginia 6s.....	91	65	89 @89¾
Missouri 6s.....	79¾	59	75 @77
Delaware & Hudson....	118	77½	102½@103
New-York Central 6s...	86¾	68	90 @88½

The Money Market to-day was quiet and generally easy. Gold has fallen to 100¼@100½ ₱ cent. The Domestic Exchanges not quite so favorable as yesterday on Philadelphia. We quote 97¼@97¾; Baltimore, 96@96¼; Boston, 99¼@99¾. The market for bills on London, for the Boston packet, left off 108@108¼ for select names, and 107½@108 for first-rate Southern drawer with New-York indorsement. The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, brought in $75,000 in Gold, and the *Harmonia*, from Hamburg, $63,000.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $109,988; payments, $116,340; balance, $5,-036,741.

The debt of the State of Illinois presents some striking features for the examination of capitalists who are scanning the Stock list for investment. The indebtedness of the State is $12,834, 144 95, as follows:

Internal improvem't debt	$3,517,953 43	
Arrears of int. and int. Bds.	3,807,350 31	$7,325,303 84
Registered Canal debt....	3,009,470 23	
Unregistered Canal debt..	1,491,505 61	
Arr'rs of int. on unreg. Bds.	1,016,865 27	5,508,841 11
Total debt on Jan. 1, 1857.....		$12,834,144 95

The interest on the registered debt is entirely paid up, and on the 1st of July last the Canal Trustees paid 10 ₱ cent. of the principal out of the proceeds of the Canal lands. There has been paid during the four years ending Jan. 1, 1857, over and above accruing interest, $4,564,840 40, and payment on account of principal must continue until the entire principal is paid, as the interest taxes levied to liquidate the debt realizes over $1,100,000 ₱ annum, as the above statement shows; therefore, with the reduction of the debt, and the consequent decrease in the payment of interest, added to the increased receipts from the tax, there is very strong probability that the State will be able to liquidate its entire indebtedness in ten years. The arrears of interest have been funded into six ₱ cent. Bonds, interest to commence in 1860. The State cannot create any new debt.

The value of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $2,121,551, against $1,947,595, the week ending Nov. 15, last year.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, until further notice, will redeem the notes of the following banks: Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, Trenton, N. J., fives and upwards; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Middletown Point, N. J., all denominations; Catskill Bank, Catskill, N. Y., all denominations; Merchants' Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., all denominations; New-York County Bank, New-York, all denominations; State Bank at New-Brunswick, N. J., all denominations; Hunterdon County Bank, Flemington, N. J., fives and upwards.

THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows:

Gold.....	Buy. ¼ ₱ c. p'm. Sell. ½
N. Y. State currency (until Tb'y).	par.
New-England currency.....	⅛ ₱ cent. dis.
New-Jersey currency.....	⅛@3 ₱ cent. dis.
Philadelphia currency.....	2⅜@2¾ ₱ cent. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania currency.	4¾@ ₱ cent. dis.
Baltimore currency.....	3¾@4 ₱ cent. dis.
Interior Maryland currency.....	4½@5 ₱ cent. dis.
Delaware currency.....	2⅜@2¾ ₱ cent. dis.
Rhode Island currency.....	5 @5⅛ ₱ cent. dis.
Ohio, Ind., Ky. and Mo. currency.	2⅜@3 ₱ cent. dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin currency.	5 @6 ₱ cent. dis.
Canada currency.....	1½@2 ₱ cent. dis.
Southern currency.....	5 @7 ₱ cent. dis.

Exchanges improving. Uncurrent money market active.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre.	80c.	$1 00
80 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre.	70c.	76
120 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre.	62c.	68
160 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre.	72c.	78

Market dull and fluctuating.

New-York Central Railroad Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meeting of the stockholders of this corporation has been called at the City Hall in Albany, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 A. M. The notices for this meeting have been published in several of the City and country journals.

This movement on the part of the stockholders is right, and augurs well for the future management of railroads. It shows a determination on the part of *some stockholders*, at least, to take such steps as are calculated to cause the managers of railroads to feel their direct responsibility to those whose interests they represent. Those managers are the chosen trustees, whose duty it is to care for and manage with entire fidelity the property intrusted to their care. They, like the trustees of an estate, are bound in all cases to abstain from trading or speculating in the trust fund.

They should not seek railroad positions for the purpose of promoting their own personal advantage. Any solicitation of proxies on their part, should therefore be regarded with suspicion. The custom of issuing an annual circular to every stockholder, requesting the return of a proxy to some prominent manager, is in very bad taste, to say the least of it.

The postage is paid on these communications from the fund belonging to the stockholders. This is but little better than the lavish expenditure which is so largely made in the shape of free passes. It is to be feared that both are done to promote personal views, inconsistent with the true interests of the corporation.

The greatly-depreciated value of stocks and other Railroad securities, which has for some time characterized the market of that species of property, has been mainly owing to the management of those concerns, under systems which are illy calculated to protect the property of the owners. In many instances Railroads have been marked by extensive frauds and speculations on the part of officers and agents; while in others the funds of the corporation have been deposited in banks in large amounts, with a view to accommodate Railroad managers with large loans.

On most roads there is an improper mingling by the managers, of its executive and financial business. The salutary rule adopted by all governments, that the same hand should not receive and disburse the public funds, is almost altogether disregarded by the managers of these corporations. The executive or contracting agent, either directly or through the instrumentality of a subordinate clerk dependent upon the contracting power, pays and discharges all the obligations of the company for labor, material, and other things purchased by it through him. This affords very great latitude for fraud and peculation.

The treasurer, who is the general financial officer of most companies, and is declared to be the keeper of the funds, can, upon his own draft, without the counter-signature of any other distinct and independent department, transfer these funds from one depository to another, or draw them in unlimited amounts. He is also the keeper of the general or home stock books, with unlimited power to issue stock scrip, without its being registered in another distinct and independent department. True it is that the home scrip is usually signed by the President of the Company. This, however, affords no protection against fraud, as blanks for scrip are usually left in large numbers with the Treasurer containing the signature of the President.

The New-York Central Railroad is not entirely exempt from the faults chargeable to other railroads. It is this idea which has so greatly depressed the value of the stock in the stock-market. Why should the stock of a corporation, upon which it has always declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, be sold in the market at a price varying from 5 to 25 per cent. less than is readily paid for the Bonds of the same Company, bearing an interest of only 6 per cent?

The impression very generally prevails, that these corporations are managed upon systems which open wide the door to fraud, and it is feared that as to many of them, much of the stockholders' property has escaped thereat. It is high time that these systems of management should be thoroughly inspected and their true features discerned. All railroads should be managed through separate departments, distinct and independent of each other, the heads of which should be eligible by the stockholders themselves voting personally upon the point. If a legislative remedy is required to accomplish this result, it should be applied without hesitation and without fear.

STOCKHOLDER.

The New-York Central Railway Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 13th instant, "an old Stockholder" suggests that the New-York stockholders appoint their own agent, to whom their proxies may be sent, in preference to sending them to any of the executive officers of the company. The suggestion is a good one. Let the movement be made, and the agent appointed, and we will forward our proxies to him.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 17.

There is a better feeling in the stock market generally, and almost all prices are advancing rapidly. The further news from Europe is esteemed more favorable. Business in both bonds and shares yesterday was quite large. Everybody seems to be operating as though the crisis was certainly passed, and that those who wish to invest can but lose by delay. Specie is pouring into the country at all points. The money market is easier, a natural consequence of the general belief that the crisis is over. There are few transactions on the street, but money can be had with satisfactory security at 1@1½ ₱ cent. a month, and readily at 2.

The steady improvement in Reading Railroad shares for the last three or four days may be accounted for in a knowledge of the fact that the Company have had under negotiation a very important financial arrangement, the consummation of which was announced yesterday. In the crisis that overtook every description of business a few weeks ago, the Reading Railroad Company, as well as almost all the other large railroad companies in the country, was caught with a heavy floating debt, which, in the peculiar condition of the money market, it was found quite inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry. This, with the unusual prostration of the coal trade, forced the Company to the unpleasant dilemma of permitting its paper to go to protest. Since which, it is understood, the offic

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Emperor Supports the Acts of Yeh.

Great Preparations of the Chinese for Resuming the War.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAE, China, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

Pekin *Gazettes* were received here a few days since, bringing us news from the capital up to July 29. We are apprised in the *Gazette* of the 26th of the important fact that His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has given his approval to all of YEH'S doings at Canton. A short *note* from YEH was published in the above, from the translation of which I take the following interesting extract:

"In continuation of previous reports, I would inform your Majesty that I have attended to the barbarian business, and have collected soldiers from all quarters, summoned the marines, put the fleet in order, and have got ready an immense amount of military material. I previously informed your Imperial Majesty that 360,000 taels ($417,000) had been sent in from the Canton Custom-house, and subsequently had given notice of the reception of 288,292 taels and 3 mace ($412,424 68) from the Cham Kian salt revenues for the same purpose, (for the war,) to all of which his Imperial reply has been received—'We agree to it.' As the barbarian matters are not yet settled the current expenses will still be very heavy. Should the present supplies be inadequate, it will be necessary, from the grave importance of the affair, to make all possible preparations. I have counselled with the different officers, who all acknowledge that they have largely shared in the Imperial favor, and that in these times of extreme difficulty they ought to exert their utmost strength in expression of their gratitude, without daring to look for return (of rewards or emoluments.) Accordingly, we have unitedly contributed 45,000 taels for the above purpose, which sum has been deposited in the general military office, that it may be on hand when required for the barbarian business. Of this matter it behooves me duly to inform you, and all the particulars of each subscription will be found in a separate note."

His Majesty, having examined the papers, replies, "It is on record."

This is the first intimation we have had of the opinions of the Court of Pekin on the war question. Since the commencement of the troubles at Canton, the *Gazettes*—the only source of information from the capital—have kept the most studied silence on all matters concerning those troubles, and, as a consequence, we have been left in the dark as to the disposition of the Court of China concerning the war. Rumor has, indeed, said this and that;—has said at one time that the Emperor was singing the song of peace; had poured out the vials of his wrath on the head of offending YEH. Again, that the cry was war to the knife, and death to the barbarians by faggot and flame; but, as no reliance can be placed on rumors emanating from the Chinese, we have heretofore been left to mere surmises. The Imperial reply, "We agree to it," and the knowledge that YEH'S doings have heretofore been approved at Pekin, will, no doubt, very materially alter the opinion as to YEH'S not having informed His Imperial Majesty of the existing state of affairs at Canton, and gives the lie to the reiterated opinions of the resident foreigners, and the press of this country, as to his duplicity and treachery in not correctly informing his Government of his affair with the English.

We also infer that there is no abatement in the war feeling on the part of the Chinese, from the fact that large contributions are being made to the State Treasury by the Pekin merchants, to aid—as is supposed—in carrying on the existing war with the English. Large contributions have also been exacted from the wealthy classes at this place, and at several of the wealthy commercial cities of the Empire. The removal of Governor CHAN, Toutae of Shanghae—a known friend of foreigners—who is to be superseded in his office on this day by a Mandarin named SEEKINGSTANG, is another evidence of the fact that there is an increasing unfriendly feeling toward foreigners.

By the arrival from Formosa of the Hamburg bark *Dido*, we learn of the total loss of the American ship *Channing*, when loaded and ready for sea, in Keelung harbor, in Formosa, on the 15th of August. The officers and crew were all saved. The cargo, consisting of sugar and rice, was totally lost.

I have also to record the total loss of the Dutch ship *Dorethea*, on the 16th of July, by striking a sunken rock not laid down on the charts, about 20 miles to the northward of the Prata Shoal. This rock is in 21° 05′ N. Long., 116° 40′ E. The Captain, his wife and child, with the crew, abandoned the vessel. Two days after leaving the vessel, they were overhauled by some pirates and robbed of everything they possessed, even of their clothes, provisions and water. They reached Swatow on the 24th, entirely nude and suffering horribly, and met there with the kind treatment their situation deserved. They reached this place on the 13th of August utterly destitute, but I am happy to say, to the honor of the residents of Shanghae, they have been the recipients of deserved sympathy and material aid. This is but another chapter in the history of those who go down to the seas in this part of the world.

The United States sloop of war *Portsmouth* left this place for Japan on the 22d of August. It is intended that she shall stop at Hakodadi and Simoda, at the first of which we have a Consular Agent, and at the last a Consul General. Her stay at each place will be short, as the two sloops of war on this station are detailed to do the cruising, and the only steamer of the squadron is *suffered* to lay inert in the harbors of Shanghae and Hongkong. The United States sloop *Levant* is at Hongkong.

Active operations between the Imperialists and rebels are principally confined to the cities of Nankin and the stronghold of Ching-keang. A current report reached this place a few days since of an attack on the latter place by the Imperialists, which resulted in their defeat and the loss of some 800 men from the explosion of mines laid by the rebels. Nenkin is yet in the hands of the rebels, who are said to be in want of provisions—in a starving condition. The energies of the Imperial army are directed mainly against Ching-keang, which if they succeed in capturing will be equivalent to the downfall of the rebel power in the Northern portion of the Empire.

Exchange on London Bank bills 6s. 7¾d., credits 6s. 8¼d. On Hongkong and Canton, 26@26½ per cent. discount. DANI.

SUSPICION DESTROYED.—In the papers of last week was the statement that an individual named DOLAN, residing at Bridgeport, had been placed under arrest for the supposed destruction of his wife by poison. The facts are, that DOLAN came to New-York by direction of a priest of the Roman communion, and selecting Dr. FINNELL, of this City, (whose experience in *post-mortem* investigations is well known,) an examination was made of the body. Dr. FINNELL has authorized us to state that the immediate cause of death was a tolerably large gall-stone found impacted in the gall duct, so as to prevent the egress of the biliary secretion. Its escape from the gall-bladder had evidently been only recent, and the symptoms preceding death were such as is not unusual in these cases. The gall-bladder contained nearly 300 of these concretions.

☞ It is reckoned that there is one liquor shop for every eighteen families in New-York City, and for some neighborhoods in the city, one grog shop for every ten families!

☞ According to the report of the Croton Aqueduct Department there are but 139 miles of sewers to nearly 500 miles of paved streets in this city!

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Arrival of Half a Million more Specie.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest to Nine per Cent.

Great Pressure in the London Money Market.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

Speech of Mr. Dallas on the Indian Mutinies.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 12½ o'clock this A. M.

She brings £32,000 in specie for Halifax, and $66,958 for Boston.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Oct. 24, arrived at Southampton at 9¼ o'clock A. M. of the 5th inst. She grounded off Cowes, owing to a thick fog, but got off without damage.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York 27th ult., had not arrived at Liverpool at 1½ o'clock P. M. of the 7th.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for home. The officers had a farewell banquet given them by the commander and officers of the British flag-ship on the station.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial affairs were still paramount in importance. On Wednesday, the 4th, Consols fell to 89. There was increased anxiety and pressure in the money market under the apprehension of a further rise in the Bank rate, but the heavy payments of the 4th were well met.

The suspension of POWLES, BARINGS & Co. was announced. Their acceptances amount to about £50,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was advanced to nine per cent.

On Thursday, the 5th, the Bank of England, as was apprehended, raised the rate of discount from eight to the unprecedented rate of nine per cent. This movement failed to abate the demand for money, which continued without diminution throughout Thursday.

The *Times* thinks the continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm, and the consequent desire of every person to be over supplied.

Suggestions were current that the Government should be called upon for palliatives, but the *Times* argues that there is no shadow of pretext for such a step. The *Times* says: "All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt. There can be no need, however, by formal proceedings, to proclaim the belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded as not only possible, but probable."

The Funds fluctuated about a half per cent. during the day, closing at 88⅛@88⅝.

From all places on the Continent various sums in specie were said to be in course of transmission to America.

The suspension of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., of Sheffield, and having a branch house in America, was announced. Their liabilities were estimated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000 and their assets were believed to be £200,000 in excess. Their difficulties were believed to be temporary, and were said to have been caused solely by the cessation of remittances from America. Messrs. W. OAK & Co., in the River Platte trade, have also suspended.

At a public meeting of merchants at Glasgow, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London to wait upon the Government and urge the necessity of immediate measures for commercial relief.

On Friday the applications at the Bank for money were numerous, but no new difficulties transpired. Consols advanced early in the day, but subsequently a reaction took place.

The *Times* urges a suspension of the export of Specie to India and thinks India rich enough to be left to her own resources.

The *Daily News* believed the Glasgow deputation arrived in London on Friday evening. They will, it is understood, urge upon the Government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, as was done in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

The freedom of the city of London and a splendid sword were formally presented to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE on the 4th. The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honor of the event, which was attended by several Cabinet Ministers and foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. DALLAS. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE in a speech said that he had a letter from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, emphatically denying that there was any difference between the Governor-General and him. The Duke extolled the conduct of the British army in India, and advocated its maintainance in an efficient state of warlike establishment.

Earl GRENVILLE defended Lord CANNING from the charges with which he had been assailed, but intimated that if they should prove true, he would sacrifice his personal feelings to a sense of public duty.

Mr. DALLAS, after making some remarks appropriate to the event of the day, spoke as follows in regard to the Indian mutiny:

"Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the state of affairs in India. I am not here to speak as to the extent my Government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. That is not the thought I wish to express. The thought which I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. A mutiny and murder are heavy crimes—they are dark and gloomy crimes; but they were committed in almost every country, and under almost every Government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur, according to law—that is to the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes at least of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race; not merely crimes committed with reference to the power of India; not merely crimes inimical to England; not merely crimes inimical to Europe and civilization, but crimes which constitute their perpetrators what pirates are, and what cannibals in the Fejee Islands are—enemies of the human race, and meriting, not from one nation, not from one people, but from the whole of the human race, summary and exemplary extirpation. "This, as it appears to me, is not the language of any particular individual of any particular country, but the language of human nature; and although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow-citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong, no words too impressive, no force too sudden, no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been perpetrated in India."

Lord BROUGHAM officiated at the inauguration of Queen's College, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks he strongly denounced the encouragement of African free emigration by France, stating that it was reviving the the Slave-Trade, and damaging the cause of civilization and commerce in Africa.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 17th December.

The Borough Bank was paying all depositors of sums under £200.

The prohibition upon the export of hides, &c., from the Baltic, had been removed.

The Kings of Sardinia and Greece have each subscribed 10,000 francs to the Indian Relief Fund.

The London *Times* has an article on Central American affairs, and hopes for an amicable adjustment of all pending questions from Sir W. GORE OUSELEY'S mission; also, an early realization of the projected canal across the Isthmus.

No further attempt has been made to launch the *Leviathan*. An examination showed that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly in her cradles as she did on the morning of the attempted launch. There is now no more liability to settle than there was before. The 2d December is the day fixed for the second attempt. The engineers are confident of a successful result.

A suit in the Admiralty Court by the owners of a cargo on board the American ship *Andrew Foster* against the owners of the American ship *Tuscarora*, for causing the loss of the former vessel by collision in the Irish Channel, has resulted in favor of the owners of the lost cargo.

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says: "It is pretty certain that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things have taken in the Principalities. Neither the Austrian nor the Turkish Ambassador has been invited to Compiègne.

Something serious must be going on at this moment in Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. THOUVENAL has suspended relations with Reschid Pacha, though not the Government. It is added that M. THOUVENAL has been left alone in the matter.

The Paris Bourse continued unsettled, but without any great fluctuations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills, and forty millions in French bills, on the United States, have been returned protested."

The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that recruiting for English service is going on secretly in France, and 100 francs is given to each recruit.

It was rumored in London on Friday that the Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount, but the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed that the Bank of France had not advanced the rate, hoping to find other means of self-protection.

There is some question as to the right of exporting gold.

On Friday the funds in Paris closed 66f. 70c. and 67f. The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have increased from 190,000,000 francs to 198,000,000 francs.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis continued. M. DE BROUCKERE had been called in by the King, but had not succeeded in forming a Ministry. A dissolution of the Chamber was considered probable.

AUSTRIA.

A reduction in the Austrian army is said to be positively decided upon. It will be the largest reduction since 1848. Thirty Generals are to be placed on the retired list. It is believed that fifty millions of florins will be saved yearly by the reduction.

A Vienna dispatch of Nov. 3 says that the Credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that most of the German States have notified the Prussian Government that they adhere to the measures projected by Prussia and Austria in the Holstein question.

It is reported that the British Government have written an official note to the Diet claiming justice for the Duchies.

A late dispatch says that England, France and Russia have offered their good offices in the Holstein question.

BERLIN, 5th.—The statement that a Convention would be held to consider the affairs of the Principalities and the Holstein question, is officially denied.

SPAIN.

Rumors of another Ministerial crisis had been current, but they proved to rest on a slender foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The latest dates from Lisbon report a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from the epidemic, and the inhabitants were returning.

ITALY.

Floods had done great damage in Lombardy.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—½ P. M.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, has just arrived.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The *Niagara* passed at 9 A. M. of the 8th, off Sables, R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool; 12th, latitude 50° 19′, longitude 34° 16′, ship *Centurion*, bound west; 13th, latitude 49° 14′, longitude 42°, passed a steamer steering east.

The *Niagara* sailed at 5:15 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday P. M. Weather clear, wind southwest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the sales of the week were 22,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation and 700 for export. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., but the *Vanderbilt's* advices, with the advance in the rate of discount, and the stringency in the money market caused a panic, and prices fell to a range about ½d.@¾d. below the rates of the 30th ult. The sales of Friday were 1,000 bales, the market closing very dull at the following quotations, which are nominal: Orleans Fair, 6⅞d.; Orleans Middling, 6d.; Mobiles Fair, 6⅛d.; Mobiles Middling, 7⅛d.; Uplands Fair, 6d; Uplands Middling, 7⅛d. The stock was 321,000 bales, of which 158,400 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market was generally quiet, with declining tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and in some cases declined 1s. WHEAT quiet and slightly declined since Tuesday. CORN very dull, and in some instances 1s. lower. Western Canal FLOUR 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d.@29s.; Ohio 30s. Red WHEAT 6s. 6d.@7s. 7d.; White 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d.; Mixed and Yellow CORN 36s. 6d.@37s.; White 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool PROVISION market was very dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, RICHARDSON BROTHERS, and others, quote BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD declined 1s.@2s., and variously quoted at 63s.@66s. TALLOW—Sales unimportant, and quotations nominal; North American, 53s. Fine CHEESE was firm at 54s.@58s.

Liverpool Produce Markets

The brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 41s.@42s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR heavy, and 2s. lower; Grocery sorts almost unsaleable. COFFEE quiet; sales unimportant. RICE heavy, and 1s. lower; Carolina, 24s. RESIN dull at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common, and 15s.@18s. 6d. for medium to fine. QUERCITRON BARK—Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. FISH OILS—Nothing doing. LINSEED OIL dull at 37s. 9d.@38s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 36s.

Liverpool Freights Market.

The Liverpool Freights Market was without change, with but a small business doing. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular says the stringency in the Money Market produced an almost total suspension of business in the colonial and foreign produce market. BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. FLOUR, 25s.@26s.; White WHEAT, 50s.@54s.; Red, 46s.@48s. Nothing doing in IRON and prices nominal. SCOAL declined 3s. and heavy. RICE heavy and slightly lower. LARD, dull and declined 2s., quoted at 70s. LINSEED CAKES in steady demand, at £11@£11 10s., for New-York bbls. SPERM OIL, 78s.; LINSEED OIL, 36s.@36s. 6d. RAPE and OLIVE OILS slightly lower. SALTPETRE declined to 52s. for delivery in all the year. TEA in but little demand and prices weak. common blacks were 1d.@2d. lower; common Congou quoted 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 39s. TIN declined 3s.

American Stocks.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote the business limited in American Securities, but State Stocks were more offered, especially Pennsylvania. They quote Pennsylvania 5s. certificates, 71@73; ditto ditto Bonds, 1877, 74@76.

Messrs. BELL & Co., report the sales unimportant, the only change to notice being in Illinois Central Shares, which had declined.

Slave of Trade at Manchester.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are unfavorable. There were no sales of importance.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England publishes two returns; that ending the 31st October shows a decrease in bullion of £628,000, and that ending Nov. 4, a decrease of £132,000.

CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 88⅛@88⅜ and for account at 88⅜@88⅝.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1¼d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4s. 9¾d.

The London papers of Friday report the following business on Thursday: Illinois Central shares, 10@12 discount; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 62¾.

Havre Market, for the week ending 4th inst.

The COTTON market opened buoyant, but closed with a declining tendency. Orleans très ordinaire, 120f.; sales 3,000 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet. WHEAT tending downward. ASHES quiet and nominal. COFFEE quiet, and slightly lower. OILS dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet, but steady. RICE dull. SUGAR heavy, and considerably lower. LARD firm. WHALEBONE nominal.

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that COTTON is very dull, and prices are nominal. Estimated sales to-day 1,600 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull but steady.

LARD dull and nominal.

LONDON, Saturday—12 M.

CONSOLS for money close at 88¾@88¾.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CENTRAL PARK.

More Incendiary Speeches and Great Excitement—Smith Advises a Descent Upon the Oyster Saloons—The Committee are Offered Work and Refuse it.

It was feared that there would be a serious demonstration in Central Park yesterday, in consequence of the unusual favor with which the parading unemployed received the incendiary speeches of the previous day, but there was no serious outbreak during the day. In order to be prepared for the worst, a strong force of the Central Park Police was mustered in and near the office of the Commissioners in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy ninth-street, besides a section of the Metropolitan Police, sent by the General Superintendent, at the request of the Park Commissioners. Besides these, there was a force stationed in the Arsenal, which was considered sufficient to hold it against the unemployed, should they attempt to enter and take arms and ammunition. At 8 o'clock the unemployed commenced gathering near the office. They arrived in sections from the various Wards, each under command of a leader. At 10 o'clock there were some 2,500 present. They formed a hollow square around the office, and for a short time remained in comparative good order. They appeared as if they did not know exactly what course would be best for them to pursue, and did nothing but talk the matter over among themselves. Some proposed that they should go and drive away the 200 who were at work in the Park and take their tools and commence work themselves. In doing so they claimed they would be acting properly, because everybody knew that they had forced the Mayor and Common Council to put through the $250,000 appropriation for the Park, by meeting, and petitioning and demanding, while the men who were now at work had done nothing at all. But others doubted the propriety of driving them away, fearing that the consequence might be an entire stoppage of the work for the Winter. It was finally agreed that the better course would be to await the arrival of their Committee and hear from them what the prospects were. The Committee could not be found. The men were grumbling very much at their non-appearance, and the opinion was gaining ground rapidly that they were humbugging them for their own purposes, when a portion of the Committee arrived. SMITH, NOLL and BILLER were recognized. They were jostled about considerably by the crowd, and many questions were put to them concerning "the prospects." As soon as he could gain a good standing place, he proceeded to address the meeting. He said the Committee were not then prepared to report. It was their intention to confer with the men who were in charge in the Park, and see whether work was to be had from them. If not, he thought that they had better take some steps towards obtaining work themselves. However, they would see those in charge first, and then they would be able to report. The Committee then proceeded in search of those in charge. They found Mr. VIELE, the Chief-Engineer, in the office. He asked them if they wanted work? They replied that they did, but could not obtain it.

"Then," said Mr. VIELE, "we will give you work at once. Come right along with me, (putting his hands upon their shoulders,) and I will put you in with a gang at once; and I guaranty that each of you shall have a dollar a day in cash."

"Oh, no!" answered the destitute committeemen; "we are the *representatives* of these men."

"The representatives of whom?" asked Mr. V.

"Of these destitute men who want work; and we want to see them set to work before we get it ourselves."

"Come along, come along!" said Mr. VIELE; "a man certainly owes a duty to his family before any one else. If you are in need of work, we will give it you; there will be three men relieved. Just as fast as we can, we will put others to work; and, as far as that is concerned, it will make no difference whether you are at work or making speeches, for the men will be put to work as fast in the one case as in the other."

"But we dare not do it," said the Committee. "We should be mobbed by these men, if we accept work while they are left without it."

"But they cannot blame a hungry man for going to work to get his bread when he has a chance," answered Mr. VIELE.

The Committee thought they would, and so refused to go to work.

While the conference was going on the excitement outside increased. There was a great deal of loud talking, and many threatened that if the bosses of the Park did not give them work immediately, they would go into the office, force the clerks to put their names on the work roll, take shovels, picks and axes, and go to work themselves. When such remarks were passing freely, and the gathering was very much excited, Justice CONNOLLY made his appearance, and, seeing they were very much excited, proceeded to address them. He hoped they would keep the peace and return to their homes. He had ascertained that there was no one now in the Park who had the power to employ them, or who could say of a surety what course would be pursued by the Commissioners. Whatever they decided upon, he could assure them that nothing but injury to themselves would result from even an attempt at violence. The best that could be done for them would doubtless be made known as soon as possible, and consequently, as nothing was to be gained by remaining there under strong excitement, he repeated his advice to them to return to their homes. He thought a better and more effective plan than meeting together in large numbers, would be to appoint a Committee of Conference, composed of delegates from the several Wards, to confer with each other, and with persons who had work to give, and see what would be the best course for them to pursue under existing circumstances. In conclusion, he promised to wait on the Commissioners, for the purpose of seeing what could be done for them, and said he would report on Saturday.

When Justice CONNOLLY commenced speaking the excitement died away, and there was every appearance that the effect would be salutary until he spoke of reporting on Saturday. Then they began to grumble, saying that was always the way—putting them off for two or three days, and then when that time had passed, putting them off again. Soon after Justice CONNOLLY retired they were as much excited as before. Threats were renewed and there was a prospect of violence. Several carts were stopped while on their way; and a milkman who passed with a milk waggon, came very near losing his load. But he got away and soon afterwards the Committee returned and SMITH, mounted upon a stone in front of the office, proceeded to harangue the crowd. He commenced with a statement of the great sacrifice he had made for them, by refusing to go to work. He would not except work, unless all could be employed. "Would you have me sell you?" said he; would you have us step in and take the places, and send you home starving to your families? (Cries of SMITH forever.) It is your interests I am looking for. (Voices—Give us a drink.) I will not sell you out. I have had offers of $2 a day by politicians, to go to work, and not agitate this subject; but I will not sell you for work or money. If they will set you to work I will go to work with you, but not otherwise. (Cries of "Good.") They want to get rid of us and of these meetings, but we have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner, and express our opinions; and as long as we do that, I defy the soldiers or their minions to lay their hands upon me. They are fortifying the arsenal; but we do not want the arsenal—we want work. Why do they not give it to us? Can anybody tell? They have got the money, why not set us to work with it? (Voices—They are keeping it for themselves, and cries of "That's so.") If they would pay it to us for labor none of it would get into a sinking fund, for we know that there are such things as sinking funds in these matters—and the money sinks so d—d deep that nobody can tell where it goes. (Applause.) If they can't give us all work, let them give some gangs work for three days, and then put on others. If some of you came here without your breakfast, as I have no doubt some of you did, and do not expect any dinner, I will tell you how to get it. There are plenty of places in the City where men go and order what they want. Now, you who have no means of getting a dinner, go into some of these places and order everything you want, and when you have eaten your fill, tell them you have no money, and let them put you out.

This speech was well received, particularly that portion in which he informed them how a dinner could be obtained.

Mr. NOLL was the next speaker. He, too, had made great sacrifices for them. He, too, had refused to go to work. He did so (kind soul) because he thought more of other poor men's families than he did of his own condition. A kindness of heart that caused several to request that he should invite the party to take a nip, just to warm their stomachs. He was followed by BILLER, who had also sacrificed. He, too, had refused to work, and he was willing to do anything for their good.

They received these assurances with varied feelings, and soon afterwards went off in procession, with the intention of proceeding to the City Hall, but that being a long way and a hard road to travel, they became tired and hungry, and then gave up the idea of a meeting at the City Hall, and separated to their several Wards.

At the headquarters, No. 293 Bowery, there was not much excitement. There were several hundred there in the morning, and again late in the afternoon. McGUIRE was present while the rest of the Committee was in Central Park, for the purpose of urging all who called to proceed to the Park without delay. At 4 o'clock, the Committee returned to the headquarters, and reported in substance, the results given above, and debated at some length what course they had better pursue. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity of forcing men to give them work, but all agreed upon the propriety of keeping up their mass meetings, and the excitement, until all should have obtained employment.

The prospect of obtaining work in the Park is not by any means equal to the expectations of the crowd who were there yesterday. Not more than one thousand will be employed. It is the intention of the Commissioners to give work to those who are most needy, as far as they can be ascertained. In order to do so, Mr. OLMSTED, the Superintendent, has requested several respectable gentlemen in each Ward to seek out and report to him the names of those who are suffering from want, and who are good workmen. He has already received lists from many Ward politicians of many thousand more names than he can employ, and he has resolved to try the plan stated, in the hope that the most needy, who are able and willing to work, may obtain employment.

The following is a translation of a memorial that appeared in the German papers yesterday morning:

Memorial of the Workingmen's Executive Committee to the Central Park Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: It is not necessary to comment repeatedly on the destructive consequences of the financial pressure; it suffices to say that no class of the population is more severely affected by it than the working-people, who are suddenly cut off from all means to support themselves and their families. Various demonstrations, such as processions, meetings, and debates in the open air, have resulted, and might have entailed very serious consequences, if the undersigned Executive Committee had not succeeded in organizing the movement, and in effecting the adoption, of the resolutions on the 10th inst., in which the laborers asked not for charity, but for *employment and for cash-paid wages* on the public works, and requested the Common Council to consider and comply with their demands.

The Common Council, setting aside other differences which had agitated that body for more than a year, immediately appropriated $250,000, which sum was placed at our disposition for the employment of the unoccupied laborers in the Central Park. Other appropriations will follow as soon as the Street Commissioner's and other differences have come to an issue. In the meantime, thousands of laborers will be left to starve.

The Executive Committee preserved public peace and order in this manner, viz.: They effected the organization of the Ward Committees to enroll the names of those unemployed laborers who wish to be employed at the Central Park. The lists were ordered to be sent to the Executive Committee, that they might furnish them to you. 1,195 workmen in all the Wards have been already enrolled; they are mostly men with families to support. The list probably will increase to 2,000 men. The enrollment is strictly scrutinized by the Committee, and all unworthy individuals are excluded.

These are the regular measures which have been taken heretofore by the Executive Committee, but it is our duty to inform you of measures which have been taken to frustrate the actions of the Committee by political and religious demagogues, and which might hurt the cause of the workmen. A number of individuals are now circulating among the working people, pretending that they will organize them into legitimate and substantial associations, to be called "Workingmen's Protective Society," and other "Independent" Woop associations. They misrepresent the members of the Executive Committee, and they pretend that the employment of workingmen is left to your discretion or party consideration.

We request you, gentlemen, to disregard these misrepresentations by setting to work the unemployed in accordance with our list, or without regard to party or other considerations.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857., Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

THE WORKINGMEN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES SMITH,	GEORGE NOLL,
FRANZ BILLER,	JAS. T. McGUIRE,
WM. BOWLES,	CARL A. HUEBNER.
FRED GELLMAN,	SEB. SEILER.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK NUISANCE.—In Brooklyn pupils in the public schools are required to pay for the text-books. This would be no hardship, if there were any reasonable limit to the number of text-books required. But, for some cause or other, a boy is put through more books in a year than there is any real necessity for in a whole college course. The child of twelve is happy if he can go home at night without taking an armful, and, as for finishing any one prescribed study with a single book, that is out of the question. This nuisance demands the immediate attention of the Board of Education. It has already made the private school cheaper than the public one, and is keeping hundreds of children at home whose parents cannot, in these hard times, afford to purchase a library of text books that are to be thrown aside before even they are dog-eared.

☞ The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports the number of families relieved from Nov. 1, 1856, to Oct. 1, 1857..... 8,154
Number of Persons..... 32,732
Number of visits..... 32,094

The foregoing figures show a *decrease of relief*, on those of the previous year, of about 25 per cent.

The following is a summary of the Society's receipts and expenditures:

Cash received during the year.....	$41,480 88
Now due the Treasurer.....	604 76
Total.....	$42,085 64
Disb'mts. and appropriations same period..	$42,085 64

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Messrs Lathrop, Ludington & Co., dry goods merchants, a Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, two or three days since discovered some of their goods in the auction rooms of Wm. Topping & Co., in Broadway, near Pine-street. On inquiry, they learned that Mr. Myer Stern, of No. 4 Alten-street, had left them there for sale. Officers King and McDougal, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Mr. Stern, at the store, while he was in the act of bringing more goods for sale. On searching his house, they found about $500 worth of silks, cloths, embroideries, cigars, &c., supposed to have been stolen, of which they took possession, and conveyed to the Deputy Superintendent's office for identification. Messrs. Lathrop & Ludington identified a portion of the goods as theirs. The accused says he bought the goods of a stranger. He was detained for examination.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Nature of the Powers Granted to President Comonfort.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

REVOLUTION AT CUERNAVACA.

Dreadful Excesses of the Belligerents in Yucatan.

REVOLTS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND RUMORS.

The Mexican mails reached this City yesterday morning. Our files of papers from the capital extend to the 5th inst. The news is the most important that has been received for a long time.

As already announced by telegraph, Congress has granted extraordinary powers to President COMONFORT, and thereby virtually absolved its inability to carry on the Government in the present crisis. The step was adopted in secret session, but some points of the discussion that took place appear in the journals. A motion was made to have the discussion public, but this was voted down.

The *Eco Nacional* gives the following *resume* of what passed on the 28th. It says:

"Yesterday the debate in secret session on that part of the report granting extraordinary powers was closed. The discussion was long and animated. It will be continued to-day on the entire report, several deputies being desirous of speaking against it. It appears that the opposition gains ground, and we wish, for the honor of Congress itself, that on this occasion it would give a proof of its independence."

The *Extraordinary* of the 29th says:

"The powers granted to the Executive and his Cabinet will be most complete. All the important guaranties of the Constitution characteristic of a free Government have been suspended. The press will again be subject to a check—a circumstance that we do not altogether regret, considering the unbridled license that has been used since full liberty has been granted to public writers. When the mission of the journalist is not fully understood, unbridled and unprincipled writings are impotent to do any service in argument or public instruction. The suspension of some of the guarantees are rather startling, and will indicate that preparations have been made by Congress for a vigorous prosecution of all persons who live by creating disorders in the land. The granting of powers to the President to banish, will likewise be very conducive to the best interests of the United States mail steamer from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans."

The *Siglo*, speaking of the secret session of the 29th, says:

"Yesterday the discussion commenced on the entire report of the united Commissions. It is currently reported that this report was attacked by Señores OLIVERA, JUAN JOSE BAZ, BARRA and MONTES; and that it was defended by Señores FUENTE, GUZMAN and SABINO FLORES. The debate will be continued to-day. The Ministry have not made their promised revelations."

The *Trait D'Union* of the 31st thus speaks of the session of the 30th:

"Yesterday there was no public session. In secret session, the debate was continued on the report in so far as it related to the suppression of guarantees. The discussion was very animated. Among the various speeches, some very long, that were made, we may mention those of Señores VINCENTE MIRANDA, MENCHACO, JUAN JOSE BAZ, and OLIVERA against, and those of MATA, VALENTE, BAZ SABINO FLORES, and FUENTE, in favor of the Report. It was put to the vote whether that portion of the Report relative to the suppression of guarantees had been sufficiently discussed, and Congress voted in the affirmative by a large majority. There only remained now a discussion by articles. We may observe that, even among the orators who spoke in favor of the concessions of the report, some formally disapproved of the mild policy pursued by Gen. COMONFORT. It seems that on this point, at least, all the world is agreed. The powers now offered to, and accepted by this executive, are absolutely the same as those exercised by Gen. COMONFORT since his elevation to the Presidency. He demands no others because he needs no others in order to follow the same system that he has heretofore pursued. It is astonishing that those who blame the system defend the means of applying it."

The *Trait D'Union* of Nov. 2 announces that the vote in favor of suspending the guarantees of the Constitution stood 76 against 31.

The *Siglo* of Oct. 31 says that Señor JUAN JOSE BAZ had declared, that he believed that an energetic and intelligent dictatorship was necessary to the country;—he considered it preferable to any constitution, and if, on the present occasion, he was opposed to granting extraordinary powers, it was because he believed the present Government too weak.

The new Secretary of the Interior, JUAREZ, and confessedly the most important man in the new Cabinet, whether we consider his office, his personal character or his influence, reached the capital the evening of the 31st. Multitudes of people went out of the city to meet him, and his entry into the same was almost a triumphal one. Señor JUAREZ who, we believe, is an Indian of pure blood, has always been an extreme radical in politics. He is undoubtedly a man of eminent talents and acquirements, as he is a statesman of large experience, having held many important offices. He is the author of the law "JUAREZ."

The other members of the new Cabinet have been well received. The installation was very timely, and, as expected, proved favorable in its influence upon the demand for extraordinary powers.

December, 1856, without disabling the Government from imposing fines on the amount of $1,000 or imprisonment for two months, upon authors or those in whatsoever manner responsible for publications affecting public order.

[The following are the guarantees suspended by this article: ART. 5. The expression of opinions shall not be the object of any inquisition, judicial or administrative, except when the same is an attack upon morals, assails the rights of third parties, incites to any crime or offence, or disturbs public order.

ART. 7. The liberty of writing and publishing works on whatsoever subjects is inviolable. No law nor authority shall establish previous cassorship, nor exact bonds from the authors or printers, nor limit the liberty of the press, which has no other limit than respect for private life, morals and the public peace. Offences of the press shall be judged by one jury that shall determine the fact, and by another that shall apply the law and fix the penalty.]

ART. 8. The guarantee contained in the first part of Article 9 is suspended for political offences.

[The guarantee here suspended is Art. 16: No one shall be molested in his person, family, domicil, papers or possession except by virtue of a written order from a competent authority based upon legal cause for the proceeding.]

ART. 4. For the same offences shall be suspended the first part of Article 19, but detention, which is referred to, shall not exceed one month.

[The guarantee suspended by this article is Art. 19: No detention shall exceed the term of three days, except upon proof of sufficient reason for imprisonment in conformity with the requisites required by law. The maltreatment of this time shall render responsible the authority that orders or consents to it, and the agents, officers, or jailors that execute it.]

ART. 6. The guarantee contained in Article 21 is also suspended. The Government is empowered to punish political offences by imprisonment or banishment. The punishments shall be imposed in a Council of the Ministers, and shall only last for the term of the suspension of the guarantees. The violation of these punishments may be prosecuted according to common law.

[The guarantee suspended by this article is: Art. 21: The application of punishment, properly such, belongs exclusively to the judicial authority. Political or administrative authorities can only impose as corrections, fines not exceeding $500, and confinement not exceeding one month, in cases and manner expressly determined by law.]

ART. 6. The first paragraph of the 27th Article is suspended, leaving to the charge of the Executive the judgment of the public utility and necessity and the terms of indemnification.

The following articles of the Constitution is here suspended: ART. 27. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except in cases of public utility and with previous indemnification.

ART. 7. The suspension referred to in the previous articles shall have effect from the day on which this agreement shall be published as a law to the 30th of April of the coming year, completing its caducity by the simple lapse of this term.

ART. 8. Said suspension shall only take place to render effective the authorities conceded to the Executive of the Union, for the preservation of public order and by express order of the same.

ART. 9. During the term of this suspension political offences shall be dispatched over whatsoever others of the common order.

ART. 10. It is understood by Article 2 that the provisions in the last part of Article 17 of the Constitution, with regard to costs, shall be unprejudiced. [The latter part of Article 17 of the Constitution provides that the tribunals shall be always open, and justice be meted out, and that judicial costs are abolished.]

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED.

ARTICLE I. The Government is authorized:

1. To acquire by extraordinary means, and with the least incumbrance, as much as the sum of $5,000,000, providing for its payment from the free part of the federal rents; to dictate the necessary measures for the negotiation of the receipt of said rents.

2. To regulate the floating debt proceeding from contracts without augmenting the amount of this debt by said arrangement.

3. To celebrate contracts, ceding the right of way by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the necessary condition that all questions that may arise for their fulfillment shall be resolved by private arbitration, or by the tribunals of the country, without in any case being able to sell or hypothecate in all or in part the national territory to any foreign Government.

If to carry out these contracts there should be any new treaty made, the same shall be submitted to the approbation of Congress.

4. To concede with the same restrictions the right of way by the railroad which is to be made between the port of Vera Cruz and any other on the Pacific Ocean.

5. To augment the forces of the nation to 15,000 men.

6. To dispose as many as 20,000 men for the national guard of the States and Federal District, observing to employ them in the least grave manner, according to exigencies of the public service, and fixing for each State the proper number.

7. To situate in the communities the forces that may be considered necessary to attend to the defence of the independence and the preservation of public peace.

8. The President shall be able when he may deem it necessary, to separate himself from the place of residence of the Supreme powers.

ART. 2. The neglect of quick and efficacious obedience on that part of whatsoever authorities to the orders that the Government may dictate within the time of the passage of these authorizations shall be grave cause of responsibility that shall be irremissibly exacted in preference to all.

ART. 3. Any orders of weight that should be issued by virtue of these authorizations shall be granted by the Council of Ministers.

ART. 4. From the day of the publication of this law, the Government shall open a new account in all the branches for the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the Federation. (Signed)

MATA, RUIZ, GUZMAN, FLORES, CENDEJAS.

HALL OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION, MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE REVOLT AT CUERNAVACA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Oct. 31.

A Mexican gentleman, of Cuernavaca, under date of the 26th inst., furnishes us with more lengthened details of the proceedings of the *pronunciamento* of that place. It appears that for several days previous to the 22d—the day on which the garrison pronounced—the troops had been, for some cause, without full rations, and were forced to gather their food from the products of nature. Leaving their barracks they sought fruits on the mountains. Whilst luxuriating upon the delicious *guayabas* they were tampted by the emissaries of disorder, who offered them money in hand and larger pay than they were receiving from the Government if they would pronounce. These temptations were listened to and money actually received. No relief coming to their wants from the Government the soldiers bent to the wishes of their seducers, and prononnced on the 22d.

Col. JOSE MARIA MORENO led the *pronunciamento* and the town was soon in the hands of the the revolutionists. COBOS, the omnipresent and daring hero of so many skirmishes of late, made his appearance in the town as the standard of revolt was firmly planted. The usual course of proceeding was adopted. A proclamation or plan was at once promulgated. Our correspondent has sent us this choice document, which we give below to gratify the curiosity of our readers.

Forced loans were at once made, and these to no small amount. When merchants had no money the *pronunciados* were accommodating enough to take goods, which they sold per force, to those having money. In cases of noncompliance with this system of monied and mercantile operations the parties disagreeing were sent to prison. Our correspondent believes that in another week ten dollars in money will not be in the hands of any single private citizen of Cuernavaca, so general were the levies upon all classes of persons supposed to be possessed of any means.

Colonel MORENO had issued the following proclamation:

Colonel José María Moreno, Chief of the Brigade of his name, to his Subordinates:

SOLDIERS: The situation of the country is melancholy in the extreme. An immoral and disorganized faction has taken possession of power since the plan of Ayutla became triumphant, which, covetous of riches and authority, whilst bereft of virtues and patriotism, to rule the destinies of this great nation, has not left one stone upon another of the social edifice; and abruptly attacking the most sacred institutions and destroying those most necessary to preserve independence and the glory of our country harmless, has left us but a parcel of ruins and rubbish instead of the magnificent future which was announced to us with so much pomp.

You have disowned to-day this faction which has wished to give itself the title of Government; you have placed yourselves under my orders and I am confident of triumph, because I have confidence in the good name of the nation and in the protection of Heaven whilst proclaiming the most just of causes which we defend in our plan: that of society, for we ask organization; that of the sovereignty of the people, for we appeal to it free and spontaneously; that of the army, because we will promote its reform and perfect organization; that of the clergy, which finds itself to-day outraged and reviled: finally, we will defend the church, whose estates, which are those of the poor, have been dilapidated by that horde which occupies as a conqueror and to our shame, the capital of the Republic. Our cause only threatens those assassins, those bandits, those usurpers of power, that disorganized faction which lying with the sacred name of Liberty, oppress the people and mocks its rights.

Have confidence in me, soldiers, and I protest to you that I only take up arms to-day without any other object than that of restoring the empire of order and of law.

Law, order, and guarantees; no excesses, no abuses of power, and firmness in sustaining the principles proclaimed, such is the programme which I swear before you and all my fellow-citizens to carry out, giving an account of my conduct to the nation at the end of my mission. JOSE M. MORENO.

CUERNAVACA, Oct. 22, 1857."

SURRENDER OF CUERNAVACA TO THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 26th the revolutionists were not expecting an asrly attack from the Governmsnt forces. They were looking for the arrival of recruits from the disaffected in other places, before their position would be endangered. The march of troops from different quartere upon them was then quite unexpected.

On the morning of the 27th Gen. PLUTARCHO GONZALES, having received prompt orders from the Government, marched with his brigade on and entered Cuernavaca without receiving the slightest opposition from the vaunting revolutionists. They fled in consternation in avary possible direction.

Col. BUENROSTRO, with his troope from this capital, arrived abont the same time with GONZALES.

The *pronunciados* numbered about 500 men, and with all the advantages of their strong position had not the pluck to hold out. This clearly shows that their object was simply plunder.

COBOS and MORENO are therefore again at large on the country—at least they were not captured at last reports.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN TURN COMPLETELY ROUTED.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Nov. 5.

The lateet express from the South brings the startling intelligence that the Government forces, which so recently entered Cuernaveca in triumph, have been completely routed near that place, and the revolutionists left in complete possession.

It appears that after taking Cuernavaca, the Government troops were induced to pursue the rebectionists towards the south. COBOS and MORENO kept up the show of a hurried flight until they arrived at the Pass, which is about two lasgues this side of Iguela. Here they were joined by VICARIO, and the whole united forces of the revolutionists were at once secreted so as to deceive their enemies. The Government troops got well into the Pass—which is represented to us as very difficult, and in every way disqualified for military movements—when the reactionists charged upon them with all their force from the more favorable localities around.

The scene that ensued must have been terrific. The troops of the Government were hemmed in, and no alternative was left them but to fly as best they could, under a shower of musket balls. Gen. GONZALES was the object of the revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon left dead by his flying troops.

Gen. JOSE MORENO was the leader of the revolt, but it will be seen he received efficient aid from the bandits and robbers. What will be the end of the matter no one can tell.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS SENDING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR VESSELS—DREADFUL EXCESSES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Laguna (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Mexican Extraordinary.

The steamer *Union*, which has resumed her trips from Havana through the ports in the Gulf to Vera Cruz, affords me the opportunity of communicating to you the most important events which are taking place in Yucatan.

The position of the State of Yucatan is the most violent. Campeachy pronounced and is holding out against the Constitutional Governor, D. PANTALEON BARRERA, who is signalizing his name, as he says, with great energy, the Indians, who are menacing the interior cities, and availing themselves of the confusion to surprise them and deliver all to fire and sword.

You will perceive the chaos we are in, and that it is very probable that the Indian empire in the country is not far off from producing the destruction of the white population. Notwithstanding this grave condition of things, neither party gives up to front the common enemy, but tears each other to pieces with equal fury, all participating in the horrors of civil war.

The troope of the Governor, D PANTALEON BARRERA, under the command of Cole. CEPEDA and BAGNEIRO, have attacked the suburbs of Campeachy, marking their way with bloody deeds. On the entrance of the troops to one of these suburbs, a murdering fire of artillery with grape shot swept the streets, penetrating the buildings, and killing innumerable innocent persons who were on the scene of action and unable to make a retreat into the city. Men, women and children, without regard to age or sex, were sacrificed, either from the cannon or the brutality of the soldiery, who, we are told, were allowed to perpetrate the most abominable deeds. This, indeed, has been a most disgracing affair, and one which well merits an exemplary punishment of the chief, who conducted the attack, for his want of humanity and public and military discipline. The city, however, holds firm, and the revolutionary chief, Lic. D. PABLO GARCIA, is determined, as he shows by his proclamations, to perish to a man, before relinquishing the pretensions to and giving up the city of Campeachy.

A most fatal policy, and which may bring serious consequence to the character of the revolution and the country, has been adopted by the *pronunciados*. They have liberated eighty or one hundred of the most hardened criminals confined in this place and destined to the draining of the swamps, and who have been sent to Campeachy, and there armed to defend the city, in common with its better inhabitants! Every one here is indignant at this step, and surely no one ever thought that such a resort should be taken hold of by men who profess to promulgate the principles of order and social rights. The effects of this foul measure has already begun to be felt at Campeachy, for the liberated robbers and assassins, not forgetful of their old tricks, during the night time, and eluding the vigilance of the officers, take it quite easy, and care for themselves by stealing, and sometimes, to accomplish more effectually their purpose, making use of the weapons placed in their hands. These criminals have been formed into a company, which is called, to crown effrontery, "the company of *desalmados*."

I know from a very good source that the Campeachenos have sent to a port in the United States money to purchase two or three vessels of war. This is going far, and is not certainly the prelude to a prompt pacification.

I had forgotten to tell you that the suburbs occupied by the troops of Governor BARRERA are those of St. Lucia and San Francisco.

Now to the most delicate point. What is Government doing? What does it think of the Yucatan affair? Is it going to be a mute spectator of the self-destruction of one of its members?

It is surely a pity to see this part of the country fast decaying. The General Government is not persuaded of the political importance of this Island. It does not know that by occupying this place with a sufficient force, say 200 men, or simply issuing a decree erecting it into a territory with its ancient limits and the department of Campoton, the revolution would be at one blow quelled without the expense of a single dollar or the loss of one men.

The position of Carmen is such that it naturally separates itself and does not permit under present circumstances any hostile proceedings from the State, and its resources emanating from the said position and its counting-house, which now is a great support of the revolution, if withdrawn from the rest of the State, would extinguish all hopes, not only of continning the present revolution, but of starting others in future.

OUTBREAKS, PRONUNCIAMENTOS AND ROBBERIES.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 5th inst., says:

"On the evening of the 3d inst., Col. S. W. INGE, Major J. CARRINGTON, EDWIN BELL and L. Q. WASHINGTON, of California, arrived in this city, *en route* for New-Orleans, *via* Manzanillo, whare they landed from the *Golden Age* on the 16th of October. Near Guadalajara they were attacked by robbers, two of whom they shot, causing the others to retire. They then proceeded without molestation until they reached Querstaro. On the morning of the 3d inst., as they were about to leave that city, a *Pronunciamento* broke out, headed by MEJIA, and a desperate fire continued for sieven hours. Finally the Government troops were overpowered, and the city taken by the revolutionists. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the party made their escape in the diligence, and arrived safely in this city. They will leave for New-Orleans in the steamar of the 21st."

A correspondent from Zacatecas writes under date of Oct. 11:

"Four days ago a train of wagons going to Durango was attacked at Matapulgas, a famous robbing place fifteen leagues from here, by a large band of robbers. This time, however, the rascals were balked of their game, instead of catching a prize they caught a 'tartar,' for after some five hours' fighting they had to decamp with the loss of three of their number killed.

The diligence *en route* for Aguascalientes was rifled the day before yesterday, a hundred yards on the other side of the Garita. In addition to the luggage which was totally carried off, the passengers lost some thousand dollars in money which they foolishly had with them."

A correspondent from Puebla writes under date of Oct 28:

"The city was put in great alarm this morning by rumors of the escort of the Conducta having pronounced. The garrison was called by bugle into quarters, and the streets became thronged with people; amongst the crowd were many priests, who appeared in great spirits, as if on the eve of a grand festivity.

The report currently believed to be the true one is, that General PORTILLA, at San Martin, observed some symptoms of disaffection amongst the infantry forming part of his escort, which made him telegraph to our State Governor, inviting him to take precautions lest his troops might pronounce on their arrival in the city. With this hint most active measures were taken to prevent any outbreak."

A correspondent from Pachuca writes under date of Oct. 21:

"The condition of the road from this place to Mexico is most unsafe to travelers at the present time. The diligence which left Mexico yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, was attacked and robbed by a band of seven or eight, not far from the Villa de Guadalupe.

On the robbers stopping the coach they ordered the lamps, which were burning, to be extinguished, and presented a cocked pistol at the window, obliging the passengers to alight and lie with their faces to the ground while they plundered the diligence, and then returned to the passengers to examine their pockets, taking all the cash they found.

A Frenchman who was among the passengers, on receiving the alarm hid his watch under the seat, but was surprised on returning at not finding it there.

The passengers were four gentlemen and five ladies.

In case the passengers were well armed and attempted resistance, and had wounded any of the robbers, it would, according to a decision lately made in a Court of this place, bring on them the force of the law for taking the law in their own hands.

The ravages of the Indians in all parts of the Republic are reported as greater than ever, and from a more thorough examination of our mail, we can see no improvement in the general social condition of the country. Depredations of bandits and robbers are reported on avary side.

Rumors of another Santa Ana expedition on the coast were again in circulation, but nothing seems to have been known. It was believed, also, by many that the old chieftain, who gives our neighbors much imaginary trouble at least, was at the bottom of the revolution in Yucatan."

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Important Letter from Governor Wise of Virginia.

Senator Hunter—The South and the Democracy.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: You have seen proper to interrogate me, through the *Enquirer*, as to the position I occupy touching the election of a Senator of the United States; and, believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriendly, I promptly reply to your questions as publicly as they are put.

For more than twelve months rumors have been circulated that it was my desire and design to oust Mr. HUNTER, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United States; and my name in that connection has been bandied about in conversation and by the press, with a license which assumed the air of authority. By whom, with what motive, to what end, these rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and prevent division in the Democratic Party of Virginia; and to that end I aver, that these rumors are unauthorized by anything said or done by me, that they are without foundation, and I defy the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or manifested the imputed *desire or design*.

After my arduous struggle in 1855 for the salvation of the Democratic Party, I fondly hoped to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the office I now fill. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short time only elapsed, after entering upon my duties, before a jealousy and a distrust were seen where I most expected confidence and friendly aid and counsel. I did my best, by turning away from this, to avert both its cause and its effect. But, inopportunely for harmony, the contest for the nomination for the Presidency came on early in 1856, and my preference for Mr BUCHANAN, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to his nomination, for reasons which now must be too obvious to every candid and conservative patriot and Democrat to need either argument or excuse. No other nominee of the party could, probably, have been elected. There was not one of his competitors for whom I would not cheerfully have voted. I had, in fact, aided, among other friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1852, in nominating Mr. PIERCE, and in 1855 had intimated my approval of other candidates. But having, for his eminent abilities and services, preferred Mr. BUCHANAN in 1844, 1848 and 1852, and deeming him the only available candidate in 1856, I cooperated zealously with his friends in securing for his nomination the vote of Virginia. But no effort was made, no resort had to any means, to secure this, which could justly be complained of by his rivals and their friends. He had, without effort, comparatively, two-thirds of the delegation of Virginia at Cincinnati, and that majority did not fully represent the constituencies which preferred him. And notwithstanding the attempts of those opposed to his nomination, to destroy the prestige of Virginia by attempting to split her delegation in the Convention, and, in fact, to nullify a majority by a minority, by dividing her districts as well as the State, and to count the Old Dominion nought in the nomination, her delegation stood firm as it had done at Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were cast for JAMES BUCHANAN, and the vote of Virginia decided the Convention in his favor. The election proved how preeminently popular he was in this "good old Commonwealth." Thirty thousand majority proclaimed him the choice of Virginia, by far more than two-thirds, if not four-fifths of the Democratic voters. A majority of the *politicians in place* preferred others, but the people preferred him by an overwhelming, almost unanimous voice.

The election was marked by extraordinary manifestations. The contest was: *Whether sectionalism, caused by the foreign influence of Old England and Canada, operating in the form of Black Republicanism upon New-York and the New-England States, and upon the lake borders of other States, should invade us further South; or our own nationalism of Democracy should drive it further North.*

Pennsylvania decided that issue; but for a time it was extremely doubtful; and, in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low muttering in the South *of a subdued, but sullen discontent among some few of those who voted even for Mr. Buchonan's election.* The feeling, *grumbled* rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the Black flag might be raised over us, to rouse the Southern people to a revolution which would throw off the bonds of the Union. It is well known and proudly admitted that, had that flag been hoisted over the Capitol of the United States, under the open proclamations of the election, I, for one, would have waited for no other "overt act" of aggression or oppression; but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a Democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separates me from the extremists South.

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the lengths I would have gone, had cause for revolution been given; but, whilst I was for warding off extreme issues by electing a conservative Democrat who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they, a small and very excinsive clique, were for driving us upon revolution—reluctantly supported the Democratic nominees, and at heart were disappointed at the Democratic triumph which saved us from all "last extremities." The horse and the rider of Black Republicanism were overthrown, but in the general rejoicing there was no shout from the hearts of the *Exclusive* Extremists. They, however honest, were sad, and their countenances were dark and dismal in the midst of general congratulations and smiles that the National Democracy had saved our country once more from extreme peril.

Soon after the election of President, and during all of last Winter and Spring, that which was at first a whisper became more and more audible, until it broke out into a loud and openly uttering voice.—"that there was a plot to supplant Mr. HUNTER in the Senate by Governor WISE and his friends." Knowing that there was no foundation for this in aught I had said or done, or authorized to be said or done, and the hypothesis presenting itself that there might be enemies of both Mr. HUNTER and myself who were trying to sow tares between us for their own selfish and sinister ends, I still averted my mind from other definite conclusions respecting the authors and the motives of those reports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. It was arranged by himself, to his own liking, on his own responsibility, to suit his own confidential relations in office, and was composed of a majority of Southern men, of all sections of Southern Democracy, preferring no clique, and of one acute designed to harmonize all elements in the party, North and South, East and West. It was organized on the National platform of the Cincinnati Convention. As the head and representative of the party, he generalized as well as he could the *personnel* and material of *the great Democracy of the United States.* This was what *a President of the United States* should have endeavored to do. It might not please all, individually or sectionally, but it was *for all*, and *not for a part.* And the great mass of the party was well content and generally acquiesced in the organization. But this President had hardly been inaugurated, had but just taken his seat, had said nothing and done nothing, besides his inaugural address and selection of his Cabinet, defining or indicating a policy—had not been in office sixty days—not thirty—when a *Porcupine Opposition* raised a quill at *every point of policy and at every man of personnel in the Administration, and the attempt was made to damn the whole Democratic Party of the North, and every Southern man who trusted them, with doubt or distrust or outspoken denunciation.* An affiliated press was found organized from Richmond to New-Orleans, which opened its batteries of sweeping, rancorous and vindictive opposition, denouncing certain members of the Cabinet, and especially certain Southern members, misgiving as to the foreign, and exciting suspicion as to the home policy—warning against imaginary evils—doubting the good faith of some friends—disparaging others—not sparing the President himself—and *especially denouncing a National Democracy.* And all this was begun and published too *before Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas. We were to be betrayed before we were betrayed! The Northern Democracy were not to be relied on! The President himself was of that Democracy!!*

Now, gentlemen, prior to the campaign of 1856, there were but two lines of sectional division in the United States—the Mason and Dixon, and the Missouri Compromise lines. They were geographical, partly in their character, and were well defined and understood. Many evils growing out of them had been in the past, and could be in the future, guarded against. But, in 1856, another and more ominous line was disclosed, obliterating all others. It was not defined upon the earth, but revealing itself by what sailors call a "Sun-Dog" in the East; it awed superstition like an angry comet portending evil, and shot a dull, black and white gloom looming through the mists of the Arctic iceberg—striking from over Old England, by the Newfoundland banks, cutting off all New-England and New-York, and passing midway through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and, indefinitely, westward. *All north* of that line was *Black Republican*, and all south of it was what was called Egypt.

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it was a sign in the very heavens of the wisdom of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—*to beware of Foreign Influence and Sectional Strife.* The constant commercial and social intercourse of New-England and New-York with Old England, and the immediate neighborhood of the Lake border with Canada, had let in the wolf of English feeling and prejudice and social habit and fanaticism and influence into our fold against the institutions of the whole United States, as established by our Constitutions of Government. It is the most insidious foe which has ever invaded our country. It is English influence, operating socially, undermining our institutions, and threatening our peace and safety, bound up in the cords of our National Union. In this sense it is *this* nation—this *whole* nation—*our* nation against its old enemy—English influence. And who met that influence and backed it from off our nation's soil, past the Mason and Dixon and past the Missouri line, as far North as the "Sun Dog" line, which divided *Black Republicana from Egypt?* It was Democracy—Northern Democracy—National Democracy! The same true sort of patriotic Americanism—of Brother Jonathanism—which fought at Erie and Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane, and drove John Bull back into Canada! That is the sort of Nationality I love and cherish, as I love and honor my country—my whole country. With true devotion, in the midst of non-slaveholding passions and prejudices—with no ties or associations of their own with Slavery, accept National—with Fanaticism thundering Church anathemas and excommunications over their heads—they, the Northern Democracy, whether in majorities or proscribed minorities, with strong nerves, with steady and unwavering faith, taxed themselves with heavy contributions, and raised the National Flag of protection over our Constitution of Government, over our property of every sort, over good faith among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular self-government, over the States separately and united, over the United States, and battled for us and for all, and drove back the insidious and foreign foe to the Sun Dog line, where it yet glooms in defeat. Nothing is so fatally sure to kindle the pale and sickly beam of that "blue-light" line of sectionalism into a lurid flame of fire, to devour our country, as for Southern Democracy to doubt, distrust, or denounce Northern Democracy, after such noble sacrifices as those they made in the campaign of 1856. The Southern Democracy never has done this, and never will, until *Nationality, in the sense of American patriotism and devotion to the Union of the American States*, ceases to burn in American bosoms everywhere North and South.

Nationality in opposition to Democracy or State rights, I oppose. I oppose all that sort of *Federal nationality* which would *consolidate us into one centralized despotism.* I loathe that sort of Nationality which proposes and adopts *Compromises* of any sort, *of the Constitution or for the Constitution.* But the *Nationality of Democracy*, which supports and defends the Constitution and its strict construction, which maintains State rights and State equality, and keeps the faith of compacts, which guards the Union and the country against foreign and domestic foes, I honor and cherish and glory in! And this is the National Democracy which this opposition, openly developed as early as April last in the South, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North? And, yet, it was to strike at this—it was to follow up, not to begin the blowe, that the moment a Governor was sent to Kansas and he moved in this office, *his speeches* were seized on as a pretext to assail the Northern Democracy and the Administration and its friends. Destroy confidence in these, and then the riot of ruin would begin. It was then that conservative Democrats began to ask: *Is this opposition or not—if this be what is called the backing of friends, what is the opposition of foes? Is this opposition dangerous or not? Whose is it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Whence does it come?—to what tend?* It was no time to stop and daily with the minor matter of Mr. WALKER'S stump speeches—delivered with what motive, to what end—*pro* or *con.* Slavery—with good or bad design—no one could fairly decide, without knowing all the surrounding circumstances and difficulties in which he was involved. He had been a Mississippi Senator. He had been honored and trusted by the South. He had done more for the annexation of Texas than any Southern Senator. He had been Secretary of the Treasury under a Southern President, and had done more for Free Trade than any other man before or since his time in the Cabinet. Surely, tho President could trust him not to betray the South which had thus honored and trusted him, and not to betray the North which had borne him. And in as able and sagacious man, too, whose talents might be trusted to form the best judgment on the spot as to the best and most politic movements. But whether he acted wisely or foolishly, sagaciously, or had blundered, or his intentions were good or bad, *his* acts and motives were nothing, *compared with the weightier matters of the country involved in this sudden and insidious opposition*, which gave no time for developments, or for dispassionate examination and proof, or even for just condemnation of him, if he had done wrong—but began a hot and heavy war upon him as a corrupt "*satrap*," a false traitor. This could not but reflect upon the Administration and the party which appointed and retained him in place. It was not ingenuous to pretend to discriminate between the "President and the Governor of the Territory." "Like man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. BUCHANAN was bound to know it, and if he knew it, he was no better but rather worse than Governor WALKER. This reasoning this opposition knew would seize on the public mind, and would, if uncontradicted, impair confidence in the Administration. It was making an adverse impression rapidly, when the *Enquirer* interposed with its trenchant pen, as of old, and arrested the rush of the charge on the National Democracy and its representative in power. It took up the inquiry: "Is not this rank hostility? Is not this a prepared and premeture opposition before the Administration has begun its course—before it has met its first Congress, or sent its first message? What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?" I think the *Enquirer* for that blow. The shade of the Old Napoleon of the Press smiled in his parental hovering over tha *Enquirer*, when that sturdy blow fell in its stroke for his darling Democracy. In my inmost heart I feel right well when that brave blow was struck. It was brave and bold to strike it, for the Public Printing, as well as the Senatorship, was at stake, it seems. The activity in the elections last Spring looked not only to the incumbency of Mr. HUNTER, but to the incumbency of the *Enquirer* too; and, doubtless, to all the great interests involved. The *Enquirer*, assuredly, has saved the Democracy of Virginia from being involved in this Porcupine opposition.

All this time, it was not known whether Mr. HUNTER took any part in this opposition, though many of his most active partizans did; and hence it was suspected that if he was not participant in it, he was to be the beneficiary of it, if it should succeed. Certain it is, that what was at first rumor and some surmise about my alleged design to contest with him his seat in the Senate, was turned at last into a taunt to me and my friends. "*Run, if you dare, you cannot beat Mr. Hunter.*" It was in vain to reply: "*I do not desire to beat him.*" This taunt came back: "*You do, or do not desire to beat him. If you do, we are taking the steps to defeat you; and if you don't, you will be defeated any how. In either event it will be seemingly manifest that he is stronger in Virginia than you are.*" It was useless to protest that there was no desire to impair his strength—an issue with him was seemingly *prepared to be forced* upon me, knowing that he was safe in incumbency, and that there could, perhaps, be no issue joined except a personal one. When, therefore, my friends demanded of me to meet the defiance, I positively declined to do so unless Mr. HUNTER should avow that he was of this opposition and backed it, took its responsibility and tendered its issues against the Administration and the National Democracy. *I had no issue with him*, unless he *had an issue with them. If he had I was ready to cross swords with him, not otherwise.* I was not willing to part from him and yield him up to the extremists, who were endeavoring to claim his authority, *and exclusively to appropriate his reelection to the Senate as a triumph to themselves.* He has come out and his letters are open to the fair interpretation of all. I think their meaning is: that he does *not express* any warm or strong *confidence* in this Administration; that he does not wish to be understood as being one of its *especial* friends or partizans; but that he *does disclaim the opposition to it*, by saying that he "*hopes and expects to be able to support the Administration in the main.*" Now "*hope*" is made up of *desire, offonce* and *expectation.* He desires, then, and doubly expects to be able to support the Administration in the main. And this being so, he cannot, of course, desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests at this time, which will bring him into collision with the Administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught he can see at present, both the intent or will and the spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, ignores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen so suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. *With this declaration of his, so understood, I have no issue with Mr. Hunter.*

It is true that he *seems* to be opposed to the submission of the Constitution of Kansas, by her Convention, to the *bona fide* inhabitants and legal voters of that Territory. He takes the ground, that if the people are silent about the power of the Convention in this respect, that if the Convention was not *expressly restrained* from proclaiming whatever form they adopt as the Constitution of the State, then they have the power so to proclaim it, and to send it to Congress, without submitting it to the people. I know that there are precedents for this exercise of power by Conventions, but the precedents are in their inception exceptionable cases, and the doctrine which upholds them is, in my humble opinion, anti-Democratic. The true doctrine is, *that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them. They may grant* such a power to the Convention, but if *not granted*, it is *reserved*, that a Constitution, formed and proposed by a Convention, which is not a representative body, shall be submitted to the people, who alone are sovereign. The Convention to form a Constitution is not sovereign or supreme. The act of *making a State* is the highest act of sovereign power, and is the act of humanity, next highest to that of Deity, in making a being of any sort. The *act is no less than to create a sovereignty itself.* As a Democratic Republican, then, I would never delegate conventional powers to any body of agents to create a State, without requiring them to submit the act to their principals, the people. In 1776, an unauthorized body of patriots assembled at Williamsburg, constituted themselves a Convention, and formed and proclaimed a Constitution for Virginia, without submitting it to the votes of the colonists. But *revolution* began in that way. There was no time and no opportunity to poll votes, in a moment of rebellion, under the domination of British arms.

The masses never did make a revolution, never can and never will. A devoted and self-sacrificing few must ever take the initiative and lead the first movements of resistance. It required a PATRICK HENRY to seize the power of the old megazine, and the Convention of 1776 *snatched liberty* for the people, rather than a *constitution from them.* In such times *inter arma silent leges.* The *salus populi* was then the plea and the justification. But what does the *salus populi* call for in piping times of peace, when there are none to make us afraid at the polls of a Republic? Why a very different rule and order of proceeding, when there is time and place and opportunity of consulting the sovereign people themselves, protected in their assemblies and votes. Accordingly, when Virginia formed a Constitution a second time, in 1829-'30, and a third time in 1850-'51, the *form* adopted by the Convention was in both instances submitted to the legal voters—aye, more, *to the new voters created by the new form before itself was adopted.* That the people shall of right judge for themselves at the polls, of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a Constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or of self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas. Yet, if upon precedent, tha Convention of Kansas, adopts a Republican form of State Government, and reports it to Congress, without submitting it to the people, I agree with Mr. HUNTER in accepting it and voting to receive Kansas as a State—slave or free—into the Union. And why? Because, first, of precedent, and secondly, whether it be accepted or rejected, it has to be submitted or is subject at last, in either event, to the popular will. If a majority do nor approve of the Constitution, they may organize another Convention immediately, adopt any republican form, after they are once a State, *without submitting it at all to Congress.* The question now is, then, not whether Congress should adopt or reject the Constitution of Kansas, submitted to the popular vote or not, but *whether it ought not to be submitted to the people before it is submitted to Congress?* Which is the better policy for the Pro-Slavery party to pursue? to submit the Constitution at once to the people and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the shriek for freedom a while longer! If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their voices ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought *not to be imposed* upon them, and *cannot* be but for a day, and their sovereign power ought not to be snatched away from them even for a moment. If Congress should *aid and abet a Convention in doing so, would not Congress be intervening against non-intervention?* And if a majority is in favor of the form proposed, they will prevail, and the controversy will end. If strict impartiality, justice and fairness are observed, the people will not be incensed; but if a minority shall abuse the advantitious advantage of an organized Convention to send *their* Constitution to Congress, without first submitting it to the *people*, they will be goaded by indignation to acts of violence, they will tear the Constitution into tatters and trampy it into the dust, and uphraid the Pro-Slavery party with a willingness and an attempt to rule *per fas aut nefas*, and they will organize more stringently' doubtless against Slavery, than they would ever have done at first. Again: if the Constitution be submitted to them first, it must be submitted to Congress afterwards, to see that its provisions are republican, and it must pass in review the Representatives in Congress as well as in the Territory. But, if not submitted to the people in the first instance, and Congress accepts it, and then the people of Kansas change and adopt another and, it may be, a worse Constitution, this letter will not have to be, and will not be submitted to Congress at all. Aiming, then, at the same end, to protect the equal rights of slaveholders, and to end the excitement and strife soonest and safest, which is the better policy, to appeal to the people at once, in a peaceful, fair and just mode, or to let things go at last to abide by their anger and resentment, after inquiring our own moral attitude before the country? Are we not in danger of having our attitude impaired by another question which has arisen since Mr. HUNTER'S letters were written! If Governor WALKER did not go behind the returns which he proclaims were "fraudulent and simulated" on their face—and whether they were so or not, we have, as yet, no means of determining—which were no returns—in a word, if this be true, he did right, of course, in disregarding and setting them aside. He usurped no authority, if his report be true, and but did his duty in repudiating FRAUD UPON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, and in spurning the insult which demanded that he should give it his official sanction and countenance. An Executive has no judicial or legislative power, and must not dare to usurp either; but it is something more than merely ministerial authority, and has the right of protecting itself from fraud and imposition. The ministerial officer even has that power. Forms were made to preserve the substance of justice and truth, not to aid fraud and imposture and falsehood and injustice. Slaveholders and the people of slaveholding States are too high in their moral tone to consent to owe the establishment of Slavery any where to means like these. And yet some of the sublime oppositionists who profess to despise treachery in Governor WALKER, in this age of lewdness and violence, do not hesitate to array expediency against justice, and to arraign a Governor of a Territory because he dared to refuse to be *particeps criminis* in what he knew to be a gross and patent fraud! Mr. HUNTER, I am sure, will not indorse or countenance such immorality as this. And a difference on the other points, where we do not agree, shall not divide me from him. He is eminently right is one particular: that Congress has no right to prescribe the elective franchise for the voters of Kansas on the adoption of their Constitution. The *bona fide

decide that question in their own way and time without my presuming to interfere.

Having so fully responded as my severe labors will allow just at this time, I hope to be allowed to work on, undisturbed in future by any controversy respecting a seat in the Senate of the United States involving the name of

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

The New-York Democracy upon the Admission of Kansas.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

When the facts are fully ascertained, we shall have no difficulty for ourselves, and we do not believe the public generally, either South or North, will have any difficulty in forming an opinion what ought to be the action of Congress in respect to the admission of KANSAS. We concede, to the utmost extent, the doctrine that a Territory applying for admission as a State, is not to be questioned as to the provisions of its Constitution, provided it complies with the demands of the Constitution of the United States and establishes a "Republican form of Government." It is no reason for rejecting an application because the Constitution of the new State prohibits or establishes Slavery. That is entirely a domestic matter, to be disposed of by the people of the State applying for admission.

The only question for Congress is, had the application for admission and the Constitution accompanying it, the approbation of the people of the Territory in whose name the application is made? On this point Congress should have affirmative evidence. *It should be satisfied that the people approve what is demanded in their name.* If not satisfied, it is the duty of Congress to send back the application to the people of the Territory for their approval or disapproval.

Applying these principles to Kansas, Congress should be satisfied that her people desire admission with the Constitution presented. If not satisfied on that point the matter should be sent back for further evidence from the people.

Should a Constitution be presented from Kansas ranctioning Slavery, without having been submitted to and approved by the people, we do not see how it will be possible for Congress to be satisfied that it represents the will of the people. All the external evidence will favor the conclusion that it does not. The recent election affords strong proof that the public sentiment of the Territory is against Slavery. We think, under such circumstances, if they arise, it will be the imperative duty of Congress—*not to reject the application because the Constitution favors Slavery*—but simply to *send it back to the people of Kansas to ascertain who, if any, in truth has their sanction.*

The issue in Congress should not be on *admission*, but on *submission*. Congress should not allow itself to be placed in this false position where its action can be misrepresented as a decision not to admit a State with a slave constitution. *It should decide the question on the preliminary point, that there is not satisfactory evidence that the proposed Constitution has the sanction of the people of the proposed State.*

Southern men cannot complain of such action. They will not complain of it. The South, on such an issue, will sustain the Administration and the action of Congress. They do sustain the principle now. The leading Democratic papers in Virginia are outspoken and emphatic in favor of submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people.

We concede the principle which the *South* demands—that a State is to enter the Union with or without Slavery, as its organic law may provide. We only ask to have it fairly administered. We wish no cheating. *We simply wish to know that the Constitution presented by the Territory applying, has the sanction of its people.* The South cannot—it will not—oppose so reasonable a demand. The President stands on this simple ground, and it is so obviously just, that he will be sustained by the people of the whole country, and by none more cordially than by those of the Slave States. The latter are a chivalrous, high minded, honorable people, and will scorn to secure the admission of Kansas, or any other State, with a Slavery Constitution, by fraud. We should be quite willing to submit this question to the verdict of the people of the Southern States, and should feel entire confidence that they would sustain President BUCHANAN'S Administration in the position which it occupies on this subject.

Sensible Views from the South Concerning Kansas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

There is great excitement in the Territory against Governor WALKER, and a large meeting was held at Lecompton on the 20th ult., to protest against his action in the Oxford case, to which excitement new fuel will be given by the rejection of the McGee returns, more especially that it takes away twelve hundred more of the Democratic or Pro-Slavery votes.

This controversy has thus narrowed itself to a question of the personal conduct of Governor WALKER. We do not decide and by any of these papers that it is attempted to be denied that gross frauds were perpetrated in these returns, only that they have not been rejected by the proper tribunal. We do not suppose that any class of men would stand up and defend such scandalous abuses of the elective franchise, or put themselves publicly in the attitude of grasping at a fleeting political advantage, acquired by such means. It is a question of law, upon a state of facts, with which we are not acquainted, whether Governor WALKER exceeded his powers, or not, in throwing out these returns. We have spoken too strongly of the palpable errors with which he commenced his administration, to be thought partizan, when we express the hope that he may be found not to have transcended his legitimate powers, and to be capable of showing that he has acted lawfully and impartially.

But there are inquiries which are in their results not only personal, affecting the conduct of high executive officers in Kansas and at Washington, and they will undoubtedly be used as the basis of political or rather party action in Congress. They do not touch the substance of the fact that affairs in Kansas have so developed themselves that the struggle to make it a Slave State is no longer any use. The best view that can be taken of all the recent elections is that *the Free-State Party are decidedly in the ascendency, and that Southern interests there and elsewhere cannot be advantageously continued to urge a lost cause against a party, justly, or even against the doubt of the will of these very citizens, soon and inevitably, into an absolute majority on the question.* A final trial may yet be attempted in the formation of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the submission of the same to the vote of the constituency. If this effort be made we hope the advocates of the Southern cause will not burden themselves and us with the odium of undertaking to defend or consenting to profit by any proved fraud, but will separate themselves from all complicity with the agencies by which they were effected. If Kansas be lost to the South, let us at least preserve dignity and honor to the end; and even when calling to account with what severity we may the men and the parties who have brought about this result, let our enemies be constrained to acknowledge that our hands are clean.

From Sierra Leone—The Reopening of the Slave-Trade.

From the Boston Traveller, 17th.

Captain TUPTS has furnished copies of the Sierra Leone *News Era* of Sept. 21, in which we find some interesting statements of the sad effects of the attempt of the French Emperor to export negroes from the Coast of Africa to his West India Colonies, under the name of free laborers, for the term of ten years.

The *New Era* says the great stimulus given to the Slava-Trade by this transaction is producing great evil in the Yoruba and other countries where its influence is felt, and is uprooting all the good done in three years of peace.

Already the Abbeokutas, who last year brought 1,500 tons of palm oil from Lagos to sell, have this year only brought 500 tons, and the unwilling people have been forced to follow their chiefs to war in order to feed the demand for slaves at Whydah.

The unwillingness of the bulk of the inhabitants of that interesting town to abandon their legitimate commerce and their cotton plantations, may be gathered from a proclamation of the war chiefs of the Alberkaton, in which they declare that in order to procure a large army for the Abbeokutas war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and that during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought. No canoes, except those of missionaries, who do not trade, will be allowed to appear upon the river. Death upon the spot is the penalty of disobedience. This, continues the *New Era*, is the result of a revival of the Slave Trade. The people of Ibaddan, a town of large population, are now preparing to attack the people of Jaboo, who furnished during the palm-oil season large quantities of oil.

The treaty with France for the suppression of the Slave Trade expired in 1855, and even if in force, would not cover this government speculation. As to the promise to bring back the negroes at the end of ten years, it has no force, for if landed at any other place than Lagos they would, most probably, be again plundered and enslaved, as in the instance of forty-six free emancipated negroes from Bahia, who were landed by a Portuguese captain, several years ago, at Whydah, where they were seized by the king, plundered, and the adults killed.

An unpopular law, placing a gag upon the Press, had lately passed the Legislature of Sierra Leone, but it would not probably have a lengthy existence.

NAVAL.—The following is the list of officers attached to the United States Ship *Vincennes*, destined for a cruise on the West Coast of Africa:

Benjamin J. Totten, Esq., Commander; Edward L. Winder, First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Wm. A. Nicholson, Second-Lieutenant; Wm. C. West, Third-Lieutenant; David L. Braine, Fourth-Lieutenant; Wm. C. Pittsbugh, Fifth-Lieutenant; J. Tormley, Surgeon; F. Van Bibber, Assistant-Surgeon; J. B. Danforth, Jr., Purser; T. O. Selfridge, Master; T. B. Turner, Second-Lieutenant Marines; Joseph Lewis, Boatswain; John A. Lovett, Gunner; E. M. Barnicott, Carpenter; J. King, Sail-maker; W. F. Hunter, Commander's Clerk; M. L. Tabb, Purser's Clerk; Wm. M. Wheeler, Master's Mate; David Marston, Master's Mate.

The *Vincennes* has a crew of 158 souls, and will probably be absent for two years.

The Providence *Transcript* states that Mr. Charles Atwood, of that city, reduced the rent of one of his tenants, a mechanic who was out of work, from $156 to $100, and when the tenant, finding that he could not meet even the reduced rate, proposed to move into a cheaper tenement, Mr. A. told him to remain where he was and pay what he could. He also visited his other tenants and reduced their rent.

THE MORMON WAR.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PROCLAMATION.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Utah—The Mormon Forces Called Out.

Col. ALEXANDER was within 30 miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from BRIGHAM YOUNG, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:

SIR: By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, &c.; &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with LEWIS ROBINSON, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the Spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. WELLS will forward this, and receive any communication you have to make.

Very respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

BRIGHAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

CITIZENS OF UTAH: We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors and presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the Government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating Committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy hire's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid,

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into, or through, or from this Territory, *without a permit from the proper officer.*

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

COL. ALEXANDER'S REPLY.

HEAD QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, CAMP WINFIELD, ON HAM'S FORK, Oct. 2, 1857.

Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sept. 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully, E. B. ALEXANDER.

Among the documents is a letter from Col. JOHNSTON, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant-General MCDOWELL, New-York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. ALEXANDER should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds: "If I could communicate with Col. ALEXANDER I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MARCY.

The Hartford *Times* of Tuesday, says: We learn that Captain MARCY'S wife, in this city, has received a letter from her husband which is marked by a less hopeful tone than any which she has ever received from him. The loss of cattle and horses, in consequence of the failure of the grass and water, had been very serious; and the prospect ahead was far from encouraging. The Mormons in Utah, like a big nest of hornets, are active and waiting for a chance to light on the army at the first opportunity. Whether they will be able to cut them off remains to be seen. Although the loss of the contractor's train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy loss, it is no form prejudices the military expedition, which the War Department considers safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

Interesting from the Plains.

THE EXPLORATION OF MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD PARTY—THE UTAH EXPEDITION, ETC.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 16.

Mr. LANDER, who is connected as Chief Engineer with MAGRAW'S Wagon-Road Survey, passed through this city on his way to Washington on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is a well-known civil engineer and explorer, distinguished himself by a very daring trip across the Continent during the summer of the Sioux war, with a party of four men, only one of whom arrived with him at the Missouri River. He is also mentioned as the author of several able reports to Congress on the subject of a Pacific Railroad.

This gentleman has performed, since the 15th day of June last, the unprecedented feet of riding 4,400 miles, much of the distance in unexplored mountain passes, and all in rough field service, without a tent, or ordinary baggage, in the short space of four and a half months, including eighteen camp days. He commenced with a party of thirteen men, four of whom returned with him to the starting point, at Independence, Mo. Many of the original party were disabled by illness, and some remain in the mountains, or are on their way to the settlements. WM. H. WAGNAS, JOHN S. ISBLE, CALVIN J. CROCKER and ALEXANDER MITCHELL are the names of those who arrived with Mr. LANDER.

This severe labor was performed for the purpose of selecting the shortest practicable route for the new wagon road, prior to the arrival of the working train in charge of Superintendent MAGRAW. From scarcity of grass and other obstacles not foreseen by inexperienced parties, the main working train only arrived at the South Pass in season to go into winter quarters, where it now is.

The Mormons having burned all the grass on the Southern wintering grounds, the Wagon Road expedition has selected a camp on Wind river. It is surrounded by herds of buffalo and elk, with which, in event of failure of other means of subsistence, the train may be supplied.

B. F. FOWLER, one of the assistant engineers of the advance party, who had distinguished himself in detached service, had been detailed by Mr. LANDER, at the request of Superintendent MAGRAW, to purchase flour and other provisions for the train. In performing this duty, he was surrounded, near Green River, by sixty well-armed mounted Mormons. He gave them evasive answers as to the nature of his business, and was at length allowed to depart. He rode at once to the command of Colonel ALEXANDER, many miles distant, and informed that gentleman of the advance of the mounted armed men, and of the rumors that five hundred had crossed Green River, going in the direction of unprotected Government trains, but, before any escort was sent, three trains, embracing seventy-six wagons, were reached, and completely destroyed by the party of sixty men first seen. From the destruction of these trains of provisions, the Eastern mountaineers were disposed to hold articles of provisions at a high price. Flour was $30 a hundred at Platte Bridge, one hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie, and rising; and a general belief prevailed in the country that hostilities were commenced. The military forces were in high spirits, and though travelling with every prospect of enduring great hardships, enthusiastic to a man, and prepared for the worst.

The explorations of the advance party of the Wagon Road Expedition had proved of great service to the command. The entire region between the Salt Lake and Snake River, the South Pass and Thousand Spring Valley, connecting the work of STANBURY and FREMONT, and hitherto unexplored, had been surveyed and mapped; sixteen mountain passes examined, all the tributaries of the upper Green River defined to their sources, the great Wahsatch chain found to consist of four distinct ranges. Numerous supplies of grass, wood and water had been discovered, and various wagon routes, two of which avoid the Grand Desert of the Sandy, and one seven days shorter travel in a distance of five hundred miles than any previously known. These may be mentioned as some of the results of the explorations. The military force had, therefore, abandoned the old line of approach, and were advancing upon the valley of the Lake by the open plains of the Western descent of the Bear and Malade Rivers.

Our informant, who was a former member of Mr. SANDARS' party, assures us that much important intelligence, to which he can have no access until it reaches the Interior Department, will shortly be laid before the country.

We forgot to state that Governor CUMMINGS and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were met about two days' march east of Fort Laramie with Colonel COOKE and the Utah mail train.

When Mr. L. informed Governor CUMMINGS of the commencement of Mormon disturbances by the destruction of Government trains, being the first to bring this intelligence, Governor C. quietly remarked: "Tell all my friends, Sir, that I started to obey instructions and to go into Salt Lake City, and *I am going.*"

BRIGHAM YOUNG had already disclaimed any participation or knowledge of the overt act of burning the supply trains, and the best judges of the Mormon character believe that the leaders of this singular society will continue to endeavor to blind the eyes of the General Government and put off the day of a stand-up fight to the last moment. On the other hand, old mountaineers are predicting the most disastrous consequences if the troops are not able to fight their way into the city. The grass burned, the forage well nigh eaten up. Winter setting in with several deep snows, much of the command far in the rear, and a great range of mountains shutting it out from the northern Winter-top grounds, all seem to give weight to the supposition that the expedition will not be a successful one. Cache Valley, which is an open, well-grassed plain, in which are several Mormon farms, and over which roam great herds of cattle and horses, the property of the Church, will soon, however, be within striking distance of the command.

News from New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Thursday, Oct 8, 1857.

On yesterday afternoon, Major W. W. DAVIS and Judge DAVENPORT, with their families, reached here from Santa Fé, twenty-two days out. This morning the mail arrived bringing us but little more intelligence. Business seems to be very dull, and the prospect for improvement not very flattering for some time to come. The crops are very good, and sales could be effected without difficulty, but money is scarce, and the disbursing agents of the Government have great difficulty of realizing anything from their drafts. For a few years past the merchants have been bringing their coin and bullion to the States, while the yield from the mines has not been sufficient to make up for the drain.

The Legislature will soon be convened, and a new newly-appointed Governor will be there by then in time to deliver to them his Message. He will have some difficulty to make up his Message to embrace all the points of interest to the Territory, as he will arrive there an entire stranger. He goes out, also, without a Secretary, Major DAVIS having left before he reached Santa Fé. Much depends on the Secretary, for the pay of the members of both Houses comes through him. Should no one arrive in time, the Halls of Legislation will be unfurnished, and the members will be without their pay, so that the assembly may be presented of the wheels of Government being compelled to stand still for want people can't work without money, and won't do it.

The party coming in encountered a snow storm this side of Fort Union, but not of a long duration. Grass and water on the plains abundant. The Cheyenne Indians are around BOOTH and ALLISON'S post, on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed about the intentions of the Government towards them, and are now very anxious to come to terms. This morning we received reliable intelligence, through Mr. DYER, at Fort Kearney, respecting the movements of the Mormons, which are rather startling and unexpected. Lest you should not have the intelligence previously, I send you a copy of Mr. DYER'S letter.

How Southern Politicians propose to regulate and control the Democratic Party.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Possibly we are extreme, because we have proposed and advocated a *Southern party organization within the Democratic party of the South*, for the protection of the interests and institutions of our endangered section. And what in this is extreme? It is a proposition to strengthen the Southern cause in the Democratic party, and *to make the Northern Democrats do their duty towards the South*—not by calling on Southern men to make concessions and compromise the peace and safety of the South for the sake of party success, but by claiming of their Northern constituencies the just rights of the South, under the peril of their destroying the Union by an unrighteous refusal. As now organized and existing, the Democratic party of the North, however well disposed, cannot be expected, under the pressure of public opinion, to take this ground; nor would they be believed if they did. *They must derive strength from the attitude of their Southern allies, and the South must give a Southern backbone to the party to protect herself.* That it is so, is proved by the repeal of the 21st Rule (which by the way, was adopted only because of 8 southern organization)—by the everlasting agitation in Congress of the California swindle—the late Presidential election—and last, not least, the late Kansas perfidy. In opposing such an organization, we propose it as a measure of defence—as auxiliary and strengthening, not hostile to or inconsistent with the Democratic party. We are confident it would be the most efficient and only instrument to enforce the principles of the Democratic Party, and sustain the party itself, and the rights of the South guarantied by those principles and that party. What has ever been the position of the South in the party? What is it now? Whilst the strength of the party is in the South, whenever the sectional interests of the South come up in the politics of the Union, the Democratic Party of the North, under home pressure, abandons the South—goes with the North, and we are sacrificed. This is done because the South has no Southern policy—no Southern organization to support a Southern policy in the Democratic Party, and make powerful and irresistible there, and formidable to our enemies in the North. Divided, distracted and feeble, with no organization, no Southern standard; unconcentrated, undirected, with Southern principles hanging loose about a great many, the Democrats of the South tempt their Northern associates by their everlasting surrenders to abandon them in order to propitiate Northern feelings or interests. In default of any Southern test of fealty, they tempt Southern aspirants to pander to Northern views, and secure personal success by unrebuked weakness or treachery. Now, if there was a Southern Democratic organization, identical in principle with the Democratic Party of the Free States, the South would be united and have the power to enforce the policy of the Democratic Party in practice, for their benefit and protection. Does any one believe that, if such an organization had existed, WALKER would ever have been sent to Kansas; or, if sent, have dared to pursue the course he has pursued? The Administration and the Democratic Party at Washington would have known that, by such a course, instead of securing, they would but destroy the Democratic Party. Instead of surrendering Southern safety and interests as a time-serving peace-offering—instead of making a hollow truce, they would stand before the people of the North on the justice of Southern rights in Kansas, holding out the dangers to the Union of their higher-law doctrines and uncontemplated State interventions in that Territory. As it is, *they do not doubt that to sacrifice the interests of the South in Kansas, and thus appease the North, is the best way to secure future success. The South will submit. The party at the North will preserve and regain its power, by proving to the people that they have been and are favorable to its sectional prejudices and interests.* To enforce the Constitution of the United States—to compel the Democratic Party to carry out its own principles for the protection of the rights of the South, and, if it be possible, to perpetuate the Union—at any rate, to save the South—we have supposed that a Southern Democratic Party organization might be a powerful and useful auxiliary. What we want in the South is *union* in some effective working form. In this way alone can we fight our battles to advantage in the Union, or secure ourselves beyond doubt. In our judgment, such a policy would be wise, temperate and conservative. It is in no sense extreme.

Obituary.

Mr. Andrew White, one of the early proprietors of the Albany *Evening Journal*, died in Albany on Tuesday. Mr. White was a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Albany while yet a boy, and at the establishment of the *Evening Journal*, in 1830, became one of its proprietors. An obituary notice in that paper says of him: "During the first twelve years that Mr. White took upon himself the entire financial labors and responsibilities of the office, three of his associate proprietors retired (at different periods) with an aggregate of over $100,000 in profits. After fourteen years' service Mr. White himself retired with an equal amount as his own well-merited dividend."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS AT ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
	From New-York & Eastern States.	From the Southern & Western States.				
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1726	1851	36	216	1720	3453
Browning's, Sixth-street	*	86	11	18	4640	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	161	50	120	4025	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	134	64	86	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1726	2381	160	441	10484	3453
Last week	2825	3978	171	473	11007	5540

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,840

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	182	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	813	.....	.....	.....	2790
Hudson River Boats	456	.....	.....	700	428
Harlem Railroad	421	86	216	1020	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	398	Horses	2
Sheep	1,412	Lambs	—
Hogs	1,139	Calves	111

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	166	Missouri	147
New-York	896	Pennsylvania	34
Illinois	532	Texas	—
Kentucky	85	Connecticut	14
Indiana	25	Michigan	55
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rate in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@11c.	9¾c.@10c.
First quality	9¾c.@10¼c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	5¾c.@ 6c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	7¾c.@ 7¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8¾c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A shorter supply of beeves was not wholly unlooked for when it was known that the heavy rains of the 9th and 10th inst. washed away bridges and embankments of many of the Western roads, entirely cutting off stock on the Erie road for a whole week and for several days on the New-York Central route. Both roads are in running order again, cattle trains came over the Central on Friday last and over the Erie on Monday of the present week.

The numbers at the Washington yards to day were but 1,725 fresh cattle, against 2,825 of last Wednesday. Those left over last week were all sold previous to the present market with the exception of about 80 head, which are thrown into the yards to-day. The footings of all the City markets for the week give a falling off of 1,597 head from last week, which accounts for the higher prices of to-day. We quote the advance at a little more than 1c. ₩ lb. We were repeatedly cautioned by anxious drovers, against reporting the markets too high, especially at a time like the present when it is quite likely that, as the routes are now open, there would be a sufficient supply with no advance in price, and were urged that should a high report go out an oversupply and a dull market would be the result. To such we reply that we report the market as it actually is, leaving others to draw their own conclusions. We cannot at the present time flatter the farmer or owner of cattle that a series of high markets has begun, for we do not believe it. Thanksgiving is near at hand, when poultry comes in competition with, and seriously affects the sales of beef, frequently for two or three weeks. The quality of the stock to-day was only medium. What good cattle were in the yards found early customers, while the market was quite brisk, but the poor ones dragged through the entire day, furnishing an oversupply for the dealers in sheep meat. The yards were not cleared at nightfall by some 200 head, although offered at low figures in the latter part of the day. Eastern buyers made sparing purchases at Albany, and very few droves were taken to Boston for sale; 150 head probably comprises the whole number. As will be seen by the table of States, New-York contributed more than one-half of the cattle at ALLERTON'S to-day, showing there are plenty of cattle in our own State to be brought in whenever a disarrangement of the roads or other causes promise an improved market. Many of the brokers have farms in the country upon which they keep from 25 to 100 cattle of their own, which they have ample opportunities for purchasing in the glutted markets which frequently occur. These cattle are brought in as occasion may seem to require, when the market is likely to be short.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State	Owner.	Salesman.
34	Penn.	Chas. A. Murphy	Eckstein & Lauterbeck
83	N. Y.	W. Hoag	Owner.
65	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner
85	O. & M.	Baker, Budlong, Ferguson	Budlong & Eastman.
87	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Budlong & Eastman.
75	Ill.	C. Bergaute	T. White & Son.
55	Ky.	H. H. Parker	Valentine & Martin.
147	Ill.	Jas. G. Longmire	Merritt & Bartram.
23	N. Y.	Allerton & Myers	Owners.
32	Ohio	Wm. Trimble	W. H. Harris.
44	N. Y.	— Green	C. W. Conger.
37	N. Y.	Woodford & Colegrave	Miller, Harding & Co.
20	Ind.	J. F. Petro	Miller, Harding & Co.
13	Ohio	D. Selsor	S. Terry.
62	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Shepherd & Vail.
50	Ind.	Jas. Lesseenger	Beach & Bray.
60	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	T. Wheeler.
26	N. Y.	Wilson & Ingleson	W. Sherman.
81	Ill.	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
61	Ill.	J. Nichols	D. Barns.
56	N. Y.	Van Houghton & Grove	Geo. Ayrault.
80	Ill.	Hays & Powell	Westheimer & Bro.
33	Ohio	A. Morris	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ill.	W. H. Morrison	Westheimer & Bro.
39	N. Y.	Willett	Geo. Sage.
38	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
30	N. Y.	W. Hull	Owner.
24	N. Y.	Geo. D. Downing	Owner.
90	Ill.	Powell & Harris	Owner.
28	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
31	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
26	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
19	N. Y.	G. I. Bshbitt	Owner.
43	Ill.	Stalle & Bullman	C. W. Conger.
30	N. Y.	J. R. Archer	Owner.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

C. A. MURPHY has 24 very fair Steers from Chester County, Pa., which were estimated 750 lbs. net. ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were getting 9c.@10c. for them.

W. W. HOAG was selling 33 of his own State Cattle at 8c.@10c. Some of them were nice Steers and others coarse, rough oxen.

J. C. HOAG was selling on his own account 65 pretty fair Dutchess County Steers, with the exception of a few heavy oxen, at 8c.@10c. One extra pair brought near 11c. Average net weight 700 lbs.

S. B. RICHARDSON contributed 140 Illinois cattle, weighing at home 1,303 lbs. gross. They ranked of fair to good quality, bringing 9c.@10c. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were working on 87 of them, and SHEPARD & VAIL had the balance.

M. H. PARKER forwarded 85 fairish Kentucky steers, rated 650 lbs. net. VALENTINE & MARTIN were getting 8c.@10c for them.

JAS. G. LONGMAN contributed 147 Illinois cattle, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net. They were fully of an average quality, bringing 9c.@10c. B. BARTRAM wholesaled 30 at 9c. J. A. MERRITT was disposing of the balance.

ALLERTON & MYERS had 23 of their own New-York Cattle, which they sold at 10c.@10¼c. They were heavy and fat, weighing by estimate 800 lbs. net.

WM. TRIMBLE had 32 very light Steers, from Fairfield County, Ohio, which would probably dress about 500 lbs. W. H. HARRIS was selling them at $30@$40 each. He was trying to make them average 8c.

C. W. CONGER was selling 43 common Illinois Cattle for D. D. STEALE, and 44 State Cattle for J. GREEN. He was getting 8c.@9c. for the former, rated at 650 lbs., and 9c.@5c. on the latter, which were a mixed lot, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. net.

D. SELSOR, of Madison Co., Ohio, had 73 fine steers, part of his own feeding. They weighed at home 1,630 lbs. gross, and ranked among the best lots of the day, for which S. ULERY was getting 9c.@11c.

E. W. GWYNNE had a choice lot of 60 cattle of his own feeding, from Madison Co., Ohio. They ranked as No. 1, weighing, upon estimate, 850 lbs. net. T. WHEELER was getting 9¼c.@11c. for them. W. BISON took three at $100 each, which he estimated fully 11c. Four others brought $395.

J. NICHOLS forwarded 162 Illinois steers, weighing 1,226 lbs. gross at home. GEO. AYRAULT was selling a part of them at 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is very little activity in these markets at present, as none but milkmen make purchases at this season of the year, and they are pretty well

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax yesterday of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, we receive three days' later news from Europe. Financially, the Intelligence is important. The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to nine per cent., but, notwithstanding this, the demand for money continued unabated. The pressure was very great, and had almost risen to the point of a panic. Numerous failures are reported and both Cotton and Consols had declined. There is not much news of a political nature by this arrival. At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, on the occasion of presenting the freedom of the city of London to the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. DALLAS had made one of his usual graceful speeches. It will be found elsewhere, reported at length.

Our correspondent on board the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, now at Shanghae, sends us important information. It has been officially announced that the Emperor of China indorses the acts of his High Commissioner, YEH, and has instructed him to declare war against England and banish her subjects from Canton. The feeling of the Chinese against foreigners was very bitter. Our correspondent sends us a variety of information, especially interesting to the American reader.

We have received full files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 5th instant. The intelligence, as already announced by telegraph, is important. Congress, after debating the subject for many days in secret session, finally granted extraordinary powers to the President, and suspended the guarantees of the constitution. A military revolt which broke out in Cuernavaca had been suppressed, but the Government troops, while pursuing the rebels, were surrounded and terribly cut up. From all parts of the republic we hear of nothing but *pronunciamentos* and robberies, and the Indians were taking advantage of the general confusion to commit the most frightful depredations. A dictator, with full powers, was urgently needed. The revolution has spread over the entire State of Yucatan, and, at latest advices, the rebel and Government troops were fighting desperately for the town of Campeachy. There was a report, not very reliable though, that the latter were victorious.

The Americans have not yet formally recalled their nomination of Mr. COOLEY for the Mayoralty, and united upon Mr. TIEMANN, who, it is understood, promised the People's Nominating Committee that he would not decline to run.

The Cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday, owing to the recent freshets on the railroads, which deranged the freight trains, and kept back many droves. The supply for the week, (2,381,) with those left over last market-day, was sufficient for the wants of the City. The prices went up a trifle from last week's unprecedented low rates, not enough, however, for butchers to found any material advance in meat upon. The prospect is for a full supply next week.

The General Produce Markets presented no really new feature yesterday. Flour and Wheat were less active, yet steady. Corn was scarce and quiet. Provisions attracted but little attention, and prices favored buyers. The public sales of Coffee and Teas, and a fair movement in sugars, formed the business in groceries. Cotton was dull and nominal. Freights appeared about the same as previously reported.

The second trial of the Italian, MICHELE CANGEMI, for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, was concluded at a late hour last night before Judge DAVIES, in the Supreme Court Circuit. The Jury, after being absent three hours and three quarters, found him Guilty. The Judge complimented the counsel for defence, Messrs. BLANKMAN and ASHMEAD, on the zeal and ability which, without any hope of fee or reward, they had manifested in the case. The prisoner will be sentenced on Friday.

The Coroner's investigation was commenced yesterday in the case of the Italian, FRANCIS VINCENT, who was murdered at a late hour Tuesday night at his liquor store, No. 15 North William-street. Three parties have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, two brothers named ANTOINE and JOSEPH WHITE, *alias* BIANCO, Italian barbers, and MIGUEL DE BEGOÑA, *alias* DE LORENZO. The evidence thus far produces nothing positive against either of the arrested parties. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

The Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, refused to concur in the increase of $500 a year in the salaries of the Principal, Vice-Principal and members of Faculty of the Free Academy, as proposed by the Committee; the report of that Committee, being thus amended, was adopted. After the transaction of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Board, at 8 o'clock, adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration have addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Quarantine, accepting the charge of the "accommodations" at Seguine's Point, under a proviso that they do not consider themselves imperatively compelled to do so, but under all the circumstances of the case they do not refuse, and expect to be repaid for the necessary outlay.

The unemployed gathered in Central Park yesterday, and were at times very much excited. They threatened to force the clerks to put their names on the work-roll, and to drive away those who were employed. Incendiary speeches were made by their leaders, who were offered work but refused it. N. SMITH advised a descent upon the restaurants and oyster-saloons, but at 1 o'clock they left without having done any serious injury to anybody.

Mr. ROBERT L. SMITH, at present a Councilman from the First Ward, was last night nominated as the Independent or Peoples' candidate for Alderman of the First District. Mr. SMITH, it is expected, will also be nominated by the Republicans and Americans.

The Anniversary Oration before the Academy of Medicine was delivered, on Wednesday evening, by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, in the new building of the Historical Society. His address (which, on motion of Dr. FRANCIS, will be printed) lasted an hour and a half, and, with the aid of numerous diagrams and drawings, the Doctor demonstrated very minutely the steps of the operation which is now identified with his name. Several ladies were present.

The steam revenue-cutter built for the purpose of rendering assistance to distressed vessels upon our coast, will be launched from the yard of WM. H. WEBB, at 11½ o'clock this forenoon.

Yesterday in the Court of Sessions, BAPTISTE BOULIER was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. PETER REINHARDT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. EDWARD PEYSER pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Board of County Canvassers are still in session. They have not yet completed their sums in addition, and until they do so the official returns cannot be announced.

The contractors for the Brooklyn Watar Works have applied to the city authorities to pay them in money instead of Bonds, until such time as the Bonds can be sold at a fair price. A special meeting of the Common Council will probably be called to consider the proposition. Unless relief is afforded in this way, the works cannot be pushed forward with the rapidity desired. The contractors have now 900 men at work, the conduit line of masonry is finished, and the eastern section of the Ridgewood Reservoir will be ready to receive water in December; twelve miles of pipe have been laid in the city, and the contractors desire to put 600 men on the canal beyond Baisley's Pond, which they will do if the city will advance the money instead of the Bonds at the present time.

The motion made by the counsel in the employ of the Kings County Liquor League, to dismiss the suit commenced by the District-Attorney against some 300 liquor dealers, for violating the law prohibiting the sale on Sunday, on the ground of irregularity, was yesterday denied by Judge BIRDSEYE.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have reduced the number of cars on each route, reduced the number of employes, and reduced the pay of those who remain.

The Mormon War.

The "Mormon question" can no longer be relegated to a secondary rank among the political difficulties of the day. The preposterous theology of the late JOSEPH SMITH, and the ungrammatical exercitations of the living BRIGHAM YOUNG, have taken a positive place in the domain of fact, and demand a hearing at the muzzle of the rifle and at the point of the bayonet.

On the 15th of September, BRIGHAM YOUNG, claiming to represent the sovereign authority of the Union, but acting in the spirit and assuming the tone of an independent monarch, addressed a letter to the commander of a body of American troops marching under orders from the President of the United States.

In that letter he forbids the further advance of these troops into the Territory of Utah, and presumes to prescribe the conditions under which alone he will permit them to occupy a particular post within the dominions of the United States, then held by them as a temporary encampment.

These conditions are such as might have been dictated to an invading army by the Executive of the Territory invaded, involving a surrender of American arms to an officer appointed by himself, and an explicit humiliation of the General Government before a power which neither the laws nor the customs of the United States can recognize.

It would be the height of fatuous absurdity for the people or the press of this country to overlook or to ignore the gravity of this proceeding. It amounts in substance, and indeed in form, to a proclamation of rebellion, and to a declaration of war against the constituted forces of the National authority.

The reply of the officer who received this extraordinary communication indicates his sense of its importance. It also implies a sense on his part of the inadequacy of his actual force to answer the defiance of the Mormon leader as it should be answered, and we are not surprised to learn that the receipt of this correspondence has provoked a great deal of anxiety at Washington, and has been followed by a Cabinet meeting summoned for consultation upon a case unprecedented indeed in our history, yet not unexpected by those who have watched attentively the growth, and have examined seriously the conditions, of the points at issue between the American nation on the one side and the Mohammed of Salt Lake on the other.

Mormonism in Utah is no longer a contemptible delusion. It has swelled from the proportions of a pitiful sect into those of an organized people, isolated from the rest of mankind by their institutions as well as by their pretensions, and formidable from their position as well as from their character. It becomes the Administration of this country to take serious thought for the future as well as for the present, of its relations with this people, and to prepare itself for something more than an eccentric assertion of its prerogatives, impugned in the most circumstantial manner by the Prophet, Priest and King of Deseret.

The phenomena of Mormonism in its earliest development were simple and intelligible enough. When JOSEPH SMITH made his most important demonstrations on the 1st of June, 1830, he appeared merely in the light of a self-seeking impostor, appealing to recognized elements in the vulgar constitution. He touched the same chords in the common heart upon which all the mystics of modern times have played. The Fifth-Monarchy men of the English Rebellion, the Anabaptists of Germany, the Methodists of Holland and Switzerland, the Irvingites of modern Britain, all sought their weapons where JOSEPH SMITH found his. The vague sublimities of the Apocalypse and the declarations of the Jewish prophets, the secular dread of a Millennial convulsion, the fierce aspirations of materialism, and the passionate theories of Socialism combined to furnish him as they have furnished so many others with arguments and, above all, with dithyrambic appeals calculated to interest, to excite and to attach the fancy and the feelings of the uneducated many. Had SMITH been a common man, or had he been succeeded in his primacy by a comman man, the fortunes of Mormonism might never have attracted the attention of any but the students of psychology, or the annalists of fanaticism. But SMITH was not a common man. His whole carcer from the time of his first audacious demands upon the credulity of his race, down to the day of his "martyrdom" at Nauvoo, proves that he was a much more far-sighted and enterprising leader than he has been usually supposed to be. It is impossible to read the narrative of the Mormon difficulties in the West, to trace the growth of the sect from the honr of its dispersion at Independence, in Missonri, during the Summer of 1832, to the hour of its exodus from Illinois, in the Autumn of 1846, without recognizing the presence of intelligence as well as the power of sectarian fanaticism in the progress of the "Church." Its believers grew, in these fourteen years, from hundreds to myriads, and this in the face of the hostility of both the authorities and the people of the Western States, and in spite of unremitting persecutions. Nor was SMITH exempt from the dangers of rivalry. RIGDON, MACLELLAN, BOOTH, in 1833, and others throughout his life, disputed with him his supremacy. His successor, raised to power in the midst of similar obstacles, has exhibited a similar capacity for swaying the rude thousands submitted to his voice.

With a history behind them—a history of nearly thirty years of trial and suffering, cemented together by Hegiras, and by *Autos da Fé*, recruited by the superstitious energies of Northern Europe—the Mormons of Salt Lake are now a *nation*, rather than a religion. It is probable that no one people predominates among them. It is certain that they recognize no ties of allegiance, or of race, that can for a moment resist the strain of their "predestined future" upon their fanatical sympathies, and that their leader has all the instincts, fortified by all the experience, of an autocrat. By the sufferings of their prophets, by the wrongs of New-Zion, and the miseries of Nauvoo—by all their perils in the desert, and all their pains in the Great Valley—by the voices of their dead—and by the hopes of their living converts in many a foreign land, the Prophet of Utah can arouse his people to battle against their invaders. And above all, can he control them by that subtle influence of a new national pride, which, from the beginning, has been bred among them. They are the Israel of the land, and all the world beyond is a world of Gentiles, odious in the sight of Heaven. Whatever the American Constitution affirms of human equality and of religious toleration, the creed of Mormonism denies, and now this "chosen people" stand buttressed by the mountains, and flanked by the desolation of the untilled central wastes, commanding the communications between California and the North, between Mexico and the Union, in a position which invites the ambition of a chief, as unscrupulous as bold.

BRIGHAM YOUNG knows, what all who have studied the story of Mormonism know, that he and his have absolutely no choice, but either to acquiesce in the movement of the Union, and so become an insignificant sect among sects, or to resist the Government of the Union, and aspire to the chance of a formidable independence. He has selected the lattor alternative.

What will the fruits of it to himself and his followers be?

At the first blush one would say, "Utter annihilation!" Nor do we doubt that such must be the final consummation of a positive Mormon war. But there are many things to be done and borne before this consummation can be reached. The Mormons are very strongly entrenched in their continental Palestine. Their riflemen won a reputation in the Mexican War which deserves consideration when we reflect upon their numbers. And when we consider in addition to these things the fact that from the beginning Mormonism has professed itself to *the Indian to be of Indian origin, and has glorified the aboriginal races of the Continent*, we may be sure that the letter of BRIGHAM YOUNG to Colonel ALEXANDER, is but the beginning of the end!

The Condition of Mexico.

The Mexican news, of which we this morning publish very full details, presents a deplorable picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. Indeed, it is hardly possible to believe that a country, with claims to civilization, could be so utterly devoid of law, order and good government. Every man's hand, in Mexico, is raised against his neighbor, and every town and hamlet appears to lie at the mercy of any freebooter who has sufficient influence to command a score of followers. Amid the general confusion of things political, ecclesiastical and social, President COMONFORT has received from Congress extraordinary powers, which virtually make him a Dictator. The step is not taken an hour too soon; it only remains to be seen whether it has not been taken too late. Without doubt it is the only means by which the Republic, in the present emergency, can be saved from a lapse into the gloomiest barbarism.

That we do not exaggerate the state to which Mexico is reduced, let its own journals, received by this very arrival, bear witness. On the 22d of October a military revolt broke out at Cuernavaca, which, for a time, was entirely successful. The usual scenes enacted on such occasions were repeated, and large contributions were forced from the unfortunate people. On the 27th the Government troops drove the rebels from the town and retook it, but, in the ardor of pursuit, they were surrounded and almost cut to pieces, and the victorious insurgents were once more at liberty to renew their outrages. On the 28th of October another military revolt broke ont at Puebla, but the latest accounts do not mention whether it was successful or otherwise. In the vicinity of Acapulco, General ALVAREZ has been fighting for weeks with organized hordes of banditti, who have assembled in sufficient force to offer combat to that brave old chief, and to interrupt all communication between the capital and the most important port on the southwestern coast. On Nov. 2 the inhabitants of Queretaro got up a *pronunciamento*, and, when the mail left, they were in a state of lively rebellion. The entire State of Yucatan is in complete revolt. At Campeachy, particularly, the fighting between the Revolutionists and Government troops has been very severe; both parties were guilty of the most frightful excesses, and neither age nor sex was respected. In the midst of all this confusion, the Indians have resumed hostilities, and we are assured that, in some districts of Yucatan, the white population have been nearly extinguished—in one or two instances they were massacred to a man. Nor is this all. Where the bald excuse of a political grievance cannot be raised, nor the sympathies of the people excited by a *pronunciamento*, desperadoes have thrown off disguise, and have openly handed together for the robbery of the mails and public conveyances. We hear of such scenes on the highways, and of desperate fights and assassinations therefrom, as at Guadalajara, Matapulgas, not far from Durango, Aguascalientes, Pachnca, and a dozen other places. Passengers by diligences dared not carry money sufficient for their necessary traveling expenses; and even in the capital itself, life and property have no security beyond the strong arm of their possessor.

This is the present condition of Mexico, as represented by her own journals. It is an ample justification for the step that Congress has been impelled to take. That body, of itself, was unable to legislate the country through its present troubles. The emergency required a power concentrated in one man, who could be prepared, at a moment's warning, to act with energy and decision. To grant that power to General COMONFORT, it became necessary to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. This was done in secret session of Congress by a vote of 72 to 31. We do not yet know what are the precise terms of the Dictatorship, or for how long it will be continued, but it is to be presumed that sufficient power will be granted to the President to conquer the immense difficulties with which he is surrounded. It may be said that the salvation of Mexico is now in General COMONFORT'a hands. It is to be hoped that he will promptly take a decided course. There is a very general opinion among those of his countrymen most favorable to a Dictatorship, that the President is too lenient, and too dependent upon the opinions of others for the position in which he is placed. He has, however, expressed his determination to take responsibility on himself for the future, and to carry on the Government with a single eye to the administration of justice, and the public welfare. He has promised to use all the power and means at his disposal to put down these *pronunciamentos* by which the life of an honest Mexican citizen has become a burden to him. Under these circumstances, it is but right to give President COMONFORT a fair trial, and, before we judge of his efficiency, to await the results of his Dictatorship.

Kansas Affairs—The State Constitution.

We publish, this morning, an authentic statement of the manner in which the new Constitution of Kansas is to be submitted to the Popular vote, and also an article from the Washington *Union* upon what it styles the "peaceful settlement" of this Territorial controversy.

A careful perusal of the schedule of submission, as adopted by the Convention, will show that the reports hitherto received of its action have not been entirely reliable. It was at first announced, and is still very generally repeated, that, even if the majority of the People should vote for the Constitution *without* the Slavery clause, the Constitution would then be simply silent on the subject, and Slavery would be recognized in the new State by virtue of the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and enforced by the National Administration. A perusal of this document will show that this impression is not well founded, and that the People of Kansas have it fully in their power to prohibit Slavery by this vote, if they see fit.

The eleventh section of the schedule provides that on the 21st day of December next the vote of the people shall be taken;—that the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution with no Slavery;"—that if a majority of the ballots are cast for the former, then the Constitution shall be immediately transmitted to Congress;—but if it shall appear that the majority is in favor of the "Constitution with *no* Slavery," then

"The article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and NO SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS *except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with."*

The effect of a vote, therefore, striking out the Slavery clause, will be to make Kansas a Free State. In spite of all that has been said upon the other side, the language of the schedule seems to leave no doubt whatever upon this point.

After the people shall have thus ratified the Constitution, and decided for themselves whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State, it is to be sent to Congress for its action. An election for Governor and State officers is fixed for the first Monday in January next—only seven weeks from the present time:—and all laws now in force, and all Territorial officers now in office, are to be continued until that date. After the year 1864 the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution shall require a vote of *two-thirds* the members of each house, and a majority of the people:—*until* that time the fair inference is that the majority may alter or amend it as they see fit. Whether this is, or is not, the intent of the provision, it is very clear that, after admission as a State, the majority of the people will do just as they may see fit. It is not in the power of this Convention, nor of Congress, to hind or restrain their action.

The incredulity which we expressed two or three days since, as to the reliability of the extravagant reports that reached us concerning the action of the Convention, is fully justified by the result. That action is far less exceptionable than the public was at first led to suppose. It remains to be seen how it will be received by the Free-State Party in the Territory.

GOVERNOR WISE UPON THE KANSAS QUESTION.—Governor WISE, of Virginia, has written a long and characteristic letter, which will be found in another column, upon the question of national politics, connected with the re-election of Senator HUNTER. The Governor is quite as spasmodic in style, and quite as extravagant and lordly in his egotistical assumptions, as usual. But there is, after all, a good deal of common sense in his political views, and we presume they will have, as they deserve, a good deal of weight with the Democratic party.

Governor WISE is thoroughly "national" in his political sentiments, and hates the Fire-Eaters intensely. He groups, with a good deal of skill, aundry facts and circumstances to sustain the charge, that they were at heart unfriendly to the nomination and election of Mr. BUCHANAN, as being too national for the accomplishment of their purposes, and that they are even now plotting a rebellion in the ranks of the Democratic party, which shall enable them to prosecute their designs with better prospects of success. Their violent denunciations of Governor WALKER, and of the course he has pursued in Kansas, is regarded as the entering wedge by which they hope to distract and weaken the Administration:—and although Governor WISE does not expressly charge Senator HUNTER with being a party to this plot, he leaves it to be very clearly inferred that he stands ready to wage a war of extermination against him, whenever his complicity in it shall become apparent.

Governor WISE speaks in a tone of manly rebuke of those who, for the sake of finding cause of complaint against Governor WALKER and the Administration, would place the Democratic party in the position of seeming to countenance the infamous frauds upon the elective franchise, which were defeated by the prompt and manly action of the Governor. His opinions upon this point, it is but just to say, are those of all the leading Democratic journals at the North, and of all but the most ultra and fanatical extremists in the Southern States.

Governor WISE states very distinctly and emphatically, that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, nor an opponent of Senator HUNTER'S reelection.

Renewal of the China War.

A letter from Shanghae, published on the first page of this morning's impression, will not fail to attract attention. Our correspondent, who has every facility for obtaining and transmitting reliable information, intimates that, for the first time, the Emperor has given formal expression of his opinions on the war, and has fully indorsed the acts of his High Commissioner YEH. This important intelligence is fully confirmed by the latest Pekin gazettes, from which it appears that the Viceroy of Canton has laid before his Celestial Majesty a complete history of the famous bombardment and of the hostilities that subsequently ensued. Some weeks ago we learned, from other sources, that YEH was making great preparations for the renewal of the war. It appears now, from his dispatches to the Emperor, that he is amply supplied with men money and ammunition, and that, in his own opinion at least, he is sufficiently strong to cope successfully with the Barbarian. To his Viceroy's representations the Emperor has returned the laconic but conclusive reply, "We are agreed."

Besides this significant approval of YEH'a belligerent disposition, we have a no less significant indication of the coming storm in the popular sentiment in the North. At first, people refused to sympathize with the Cantonese, but their feelings, in this respect, have undergone a change. A most bitter animosity prevails against all foreigners, and a strong desire is manifested to continue the war. For this purpose large contributions have been made to the State Treasury by the leading merchants of Pekin, Shanghae and other influential cities. The events of the past year have tended to develop rather than suppress the national exclusiveness of the Chinese, and they now expect to expel altogether the troublesome barbarians from their soil. Our correspondent's letter strongly confirms the private intelligence received from Hong Kong by a leading Paris journal, and printed in our issue of Tuesday last, from which it appeared that YEH, having visited Pekin, had received high honors, and had been instructed to declare war against England in case her subjects, being summoned thereto, refused to evacuate Canton.

The position assumed by YEH, and the support he receives from head-quarters, are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the Indian outbreak. The Chinese are quite intelligent enough to see that an alarming crisis in her Eastern Empire has demanded the whole available strength that Great Britain can put forth, and it is natural to suppose that they are eager to turn that crisis to their own advantage. Shut up in his Palace at Pekin, where he only hears what can administer to his pampered pride and conceit, the Celestial Sovereign cannot be expected to understand that England looks with comparative contempt upon her quarrel with him, and puts it aside for a more convenient season. On the contrary, he believes, and has grounds for believing, that, even before the Indian mutinies broke out, the British were worsted—that they were driven from the Canton River and only saved from entire destruction by the merciful forbearance of YEH'a invincible Braves. Under this apprehension, or rather misapprehension of the facts, it is not at all improbable that the Chinese will attempt to carry out their design of expelling the British from their dominions. Such a step will open the eyes of John Bull to the delusion under which he, too, has labored. He has fondly imagined that he will be able to negotiate peaceably a treaty with the Chinaman, but it is now sufficiently established that the demand for the opening of nine ports, if obtained at all, must be obtained at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth.

Under any circumstances, we may expect to hear of the resumption of hostilities; and as by the fall of Delhi the Indian rebellion has lost that vital importance it hitherto possessed, the British may possibly have both time and opportunity this Winter to take a look at affairs in China.

Specie Payments Near By!

The Country Banks of New-York begin today to redeem their circulation daily in this City through the Metropolitan Bank. This is done by prearrangement with the City Banks, which have recently taken at par and reserved for future presentation, unless immediately called for by the Country, seven and a half millions Country Bank Notes. These Notes are to be forthwith assorted, so that each bank in the interior may elect by the 1st December either to redeem the accumulation, or to place the amount on six per cent. interest with the Associated City Banks, with the understanding that one-fifth is to be paid off in January, and one-fifth thereafter monthly until the whole is redeemed. The prohability is that at least one or two millions of dollars will be voluntarily withdrawn before the 1st Decemher, and that the certificates representing the remainder, hearing 6 per cent. interest, will be readily distributed among the City Banks, to be held for the sake of the interest which they will carry, rather than employed as at present in the settlement of balances through the Clearing House. Either mode will render them equivalent to Specie, and the sum total being added to the twenty millions of Specie actually in reserve, will enable the City Banks, *at once*, and almost without the usual formalities, to return to the full payment in Specie of all demands. The premium on Gold yesterday was only one-quarter of one per cent., equivalent only to the abatement allowed hy law for the conversion of country money into City funds, and this premium has at no time since the second week of suspension ruled higher than one per cent.; showing the public confidence in the well-secured bank-note circulation of the State of New-York, and affording evidence of the strongest character that it was for no peculiar or morbid preference for the precious metal, or from any doubt of its sufficient abundance in the country, that the Banks were run upon in October. That run was made by depositors, *not* by the note-holders, and it stands justified, so far as they are concerned, because of the well-grounded apprehension that the arrogant and overbearing were about to crush out the really useful and liberal, and thus lock up, by premature receiverships, more than one-half the available bank deposits in the City.

HARD TIMES AT THE ACADEMY.—Italian opera is a tender infant, and will not bear the rude kicks of Wall-street. Mr. ULLMANN has propped it up as long as possible, but in spite of his efforts Italian opera is in a very shaky condition. To speak more plainly, there is danger of the present season at the Academy coming to an abrupt end. From the commencement Mr. ULLMANN has drawn on his reserved funds for a large share of the artists' salaries, and as things do not improve with the rapidity he anticipated, he is naturally tired of the system. Other places of amusement have succumbed to the pressure, and artists of all sorts and sizes have cheerfully accepted reduced salaries to enable their managements to go on. Mr. ULLMAN proposes—it is the best he can do—to reduce the salaries for two months—taking off a third from the principals and a fourth from the subordinates. Mme. LA GRANGE and Mme. D'ANGRI have at once cheerfully acceded to the reduction, but it is said some artists of less merit obstinately demur. Last evening a meeting was to be held, and the ultimatum proposed. If rejected, the season will be brought to an end; if accepted, Mr. ULLMANN will continue it with energy. A grain of sober common sense will teach the employes of the Academy that their all depends on lending a willing hand to their perplexed manager.

THE MAYORALTY.—Two candidates are already in the field against Mayor Wood. Both are good men,—able, intelligent, upright and patriotic. JAMES E. COOLEY, the nominee of the American Party, has not yet formally accepted their nomination, and has indeed indicated his unwillingness to be the candidate of any mere party. DANIEL F. TIEMANN is the nominee of the Independents: he has always been a Democrat of the strictest sect. He has intimated his intention to accept the nomination.

If there are any other candidates to be brought forward, the parties concerned will do well to make haste. The election takes place one week from next Tuesday: and very little time is left for making arrangements, either to scatter the opposition strength and elect Mayor WOOD, or to unite it and defeat him.

DISCORD.—There is very little harmony of sentiment or purpose in the ranks of the City Democracy just at the present moment. The organ of "regular nominations" is waging a very bitter war upon "JIM SMITH" and DANIEL F. TIEMANN,—as well as upon Hon. D. E. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED and other Democrats of the straitest sect. There seems to be a vivid apprehension on its part of a general *stampede* in the party. The General Committee has already denounced Mayor WOOD for the anti-Democratic course he has pursued since his nomination, and it seems not improbable that he will soon be called on to cease distracting the Democratic party and withdraw his name.

THE MAYORALTY—ACCEPTANCE OF MR. TIEMANN.—DANIEL F. TIEMANN has written a letter to the Committee appointed by the Wall-street meeting accepting the nomination for the Mayoralty. The very late hour at which it was received prevents its publication this morning. The Committee have issued a call for a public meeting on Friday evening next.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—What has become of the project for a new City Hall? The work has been resolved on, hut the Commissioners, so far as the public is informed, have done nothing towards its prosecution. Every public interest demands that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Rigoletto" was repeated last night to a very good house, and was given, on the whole, much better than last week when it was produced. Signora TAFFANELLI presents so many points of excellence as a vocalist, that we can afford to overlook little defects in acting. She is by far the best *Rigoletto* we have had. Madame LA GRANGE was the heroine, *vice* FERRIOLINI resigned, dismissed or sick. The substitution was acceptable, although in this *rôle* we can remember Mlle. FERRIOLINI with qualified pleasure. Signor BRIGNOLI improves steadily. The orchestra and chorus were alike good; the opera, indeed, was given in a very superior manner, and will add to the confidence already reposed in the present management of the Academy.

This afternoon (Thursday) at 1 o'clock there will be an operatic performance at the panic price of fifty cents. The entire opera of "Trovatore" will be given, cast with the full strength of the company, and therefore introducing all the principal artists now engaged at the Academy. There will not be another morning performance until next month.

THE "WORTH" CEREMONIAL.—The sub-Committee of the joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to the inauguration of the Worth Monument met yesterday in the library of the City Hall. Several designs were submitted by Mr. WILSON, to whom is confided the constructing of the catafalque for the transmission of the body. The Committee examined them and decided upon a modification of those presented.

The sub-Committee went to Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the remains, which are to be brought over to the City and interred at the base of the monument to be erected to his memory at the junction of Broadway and the Fifth-avenue. At the old receiving vault where the remains of Gen. WORTH have lain since Nov. 16, 1849, the pine box containing the body was opened for the Committee's inspection. The coffin was made of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet; there was a row of silver-plated screw-heads all around the edge, and shields, with wreaths of silver-plate on the sides, the shields inscribed "Monterey," "Chippewa," "Niagara," and "Florida;" also a number of stars. A silver bullion fringe hung below the screws. A coat of arms beneath a circle of 30 stars—the number of the States in 1849—ornamented the head, "U. S. A." the foot of the lid, all in silver-plate, and a solid silver name-plate occupied the centre. There were also a Freemason's apron and a few box sprigs lying on the coffin. The inscription on the plate read:

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. WORTH.
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7, 1849,
AGED 55 YEARS.

The Committee resolved that the coffin should remain unopened, and in every respect as it was, but that it should be placed within another coffin, a *fac-simile* of itself, with an additional star added for a new State, and encased in a strong pine box when put within the monument. The present coffin is six feet in length; the outside one will be about 7 feet by 21 inches. The box will be at the monument awaiting the funeral procession on the 25th. The coffin will be placed on the catafalque drawn by eight white horses, in such a manner that it can be seen from all points along the line of the procession. The body will be brought privately from Greenwood and remain over night in the Governor's Room under a guard of honor.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Interesting and Important Official Declaration.

The Constitution to be Submitted to the People of Kansas.

From the Washington Union (Official) of yesterday.

This vexed question is settled—the problem is solved—the dread point of danger is passed—all serious trouble about Kansas affairs is over and gone. Kansas comes into the Union on the principle of the great act which organized her and Nebraska as territorial governments. Another star is added to the Republican constellation, not shining en scenes of terror, conflagration and blood, but lending its light to the peaceful pursuits of a contented and prosperous people.

We lay before our readers this morning the schedule of the new Constitution prepared by the convention at Lecompton. The schedule is that part of the Constitution which provides for the transition from the system which now is to that which is to be, and prescribes in what manner it shall become binding as the fundamental law of the land. In the dispatches received a day or two since, this temporary machinery, with which all new Constitutions must be preceded, is called a *provisional Government*, and some nervous persons perhaps were alarmed at the revolutionary sound of the words. It is the mere scaffolding to be used by the people while they are putting up the permanent fabric of their rights, and then it will be used no more. In the mean time all the territorial laws remain in full force until the Constitution takes their place, except in so far as this schedule is used for carrying on the election.

This schedule *submits the Constitution to the white inhabitants of Kansas; acknowledges the people of the new State to be the only tribunal that can rightfully determine what its domestic institutions shall be; and gives full, practical and fair effect to the great principle of popular sovereignty.* On the 21st day of December next the electors may meet at their proper places of voting, and express their opinions by ballot *on the question of Slavery or no Slavery.* If a majority shall vote in favor of Slavery, then the provision which makes Kansas a Slave State will remain in the Constitution, and in that shape it will be laid before Congress. But if the greater number of ballots be cast the other way, that provision shall be stricken out, and *then every negro in the State, or hereafter to go there, shall be free, except the few who are now there in the legal condition of servitude.*

The special details of the provisions for taking the sense of the people, so far as we can judge of them at this distance, seem to us admirably contrived for the purpose. If it shall not result in a true expression of the popular wishes, it will be the fault of the people themselves. But we have no right to doubt that the election will be fairly conducted, or that the defeated party, whichever it may be, will cheerfully submit to the will of the majority.

It is barely possible that an ultra-Abolitionist here and there may take exception to the provision which protects the slave property now in the Territory. But the justice and propriety of this is as clear as noonday. Let it be remembered that Slavery was established in Kansas by the Constitution, and the question is on the abolition of it. Shall it be swept out of existence at a blow, without regard to the sacred rights of property, or shall it be gradually extinguished? *The Kansas Convention has decided in favor of the former course:* and has resolved to deal with it as all the other States in the Union dealt with it—that is, *abolish it prospectively.* What crime has been committed by the slaveholding emigrants in Kansas, who went there in good faith, with their families and servants, under the protection of the law and the Constitution, which gave them an undoubted right to do so? Why is it that they should now be driven out of the State, or permitted to stay only at the expense of having their property confiscated?

We heartily congratulate the Administration on this auspicious event. The President, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the Conetttution and the laws, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, kept directly onward in the path he had marked out for his footsteps. This dignified and conscientious policy—a policy which had no motive but the peace and prosperity of the country—will be rewarded with the triumphant success it deserves. He saw the end from the beginning. He never doubted that the truth would prevail. In the midst of all the bickering and contention North and South he hated no jot of heart or hope, but preserved his unruffled serenity and his cheerful faith in the right.

The members of the Convention are entitled to be held in everlasting remembrance for adhering to the great truths of the Democratic creed in the midst of temptations which the virtue of most men would have been too weak to resist. They were exposed to the attacks of ultras on both sides. The persuasions of one and the taunts of the other were alike calculated and alike intended to indispose them in favor of a wrong decision. It is not often that a representative body is found pursuing the right when its friends and enemies are both inviting it into the wrong. There are some names in that Convention which we shall delight to honor.

This news, so full of hope to every American patriot, will bring sorrow to only one class of our people. The Black-Republican politicians had all their capital staked on the chances of disorder and confusion in Kansas. The enterprise has failed, and they are ruined. The peace of the country, the prosperity of the people, and the safety of the Union, is destruction to their hopes. We rejoice over it none the less on that account. They had their day when their tools and hirelings in Kansas were filling the Territory with alarms, and agitating the whole country—when they employed the press, the pulpit, and the rostrum, to echo the shrieks with which they hoped to frighten the public mind from its propriety. Those were the days of "bleeding Kansas," and then abolitionism waxed mighty: peaceful and quiet Kansas coming into the Union on the broad platform of equal, Constitutional rights, will consign it again to its original nothingness.

We are glad to say, in addition, that nearly all the members of the Convention who were opposed to the submission have finally yielded to the justice and propriety of it.

SCHEDULE AS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, *shall continue as if no change had taken place,* and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. *All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas,* which are not repugnant to this Constitution, *shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.*

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of, the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and correspondings officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of a change from a territorial to State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and *as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same,* by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation *to convene the State Legislature* at the seat of Government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: *provided, however,* in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President *pro tempore* of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the President *pro tempore,* a Committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or any Judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. *After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four,* whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two-thirds* of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: *The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election* in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and ever the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed "*Constitution with Slavery,*" and "*Constitution with no Slavery.*" One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Coeetitution with Slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if, upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," *then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and no* SLAVERY SHALL EXIST IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, *except that the right of property in Slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with,* and shall have transmitted the Constiution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President *pro tem.*

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator, and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

The Arrest of General Walker at New-Orleans.

The announcement, by telegraph, that General WALKER was arrested on the night of the 10th inst., is confirmed by the New-Orleans papers of the 11th. He was arrested at his lodgings in Custom-house-street, by a Deputy Marshal, armed with a writ issued by Judge MCCALEB. The writ was issued on the affidavit of P. E. WALDEN, HENRY CRANE and O. H. POLK, of the New-Orleans Custom-House, who made oath that they had been informed and believed that WALKER had, within that Judicial District, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the United States against the territories and dominions of States and people with whom the United States are at peace—to wit: the States and people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica—contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same.

General WALKER was arrested at that time in consequence of the existence of a rumor to the effect that he was to depart on his "expedition" at 2 o'clock the next morning, on board of the steamer *Fashion.* Immediately upon his arrest WALKER sent for Mr. SOULE, who was soon in attendance, and they at once waited upon Judge MCCALEB, where, on motion of Mr. SOULE, and by agreement with Mr. CLACK, United States District-Attorney, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, the bond made returnable on the 17th instant. But this had scarcely been done when WALKER embarked upon his enterprise, with some three hundred followers. His place of abode at New-Orleans, and the lawless work in which he was engaged were, according to the *True Delta,* known to "all the world of New-Orleans," and "for some weeks past rumor has unceasingly suggested that General WALKER and his followers were every day on the point of embarking for a second descent upon the doomed realm of Nicaragua.

STILL MORE STABBING.—Shortly before 1 yesterday morning, two colored men, named EDWARD MATTHEWS and WM. MARSHALL, got into an altercation in West Broadway, near York-street, which ended in MATTHEWS stabbing MARSHALL three times in the breast, and inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. Officer COLEMAN, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MATTHEWS, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE took Marshall's *ante-mortem* examination yesterday. According to the statement made by Marshall, the difficulty originated on account of his non-pnyment of a bill for washing done by Matthew's wife. Marshall lived at No. 162 West Broadway. His recovery is very doubtful. Matthews has but recently come out of the Penitentiary, and has long been known to the police as a desperate character. Once he was arraigned for murder, but escaped conviction. He is kept in close confinement at the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Marshall.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—George E. Chofut, formerly employed as a clerk in the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, No. 19 Beekman-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having forged last January the names of his employers to a check for $200, on which he obtained the money from Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway. After obtaining the money, Chofut disappeared and was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was committed for examination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!
Royal English Velvet Carpetiog, 9s. and 10s.
English Brussels Carpetiog, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s. and 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Superfine Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin, pure Wool, heavy Cotton, &c. Also, Wioter Gloves and Mufflers at retail for cash. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

DINSMORE'S "DOWN EAST" SINGING SCHOOL commences this evening, at the lecture room of Dr. McLaoe'e Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Terms 50 cents for 12 lessons.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Bracee, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

E. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Mall's patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orygier's patent locker lock, without key.
E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 130 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAMBERT HOPPEL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that it was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.
T. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

PARKER—CONACHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, in the Baptist Church, West 26th-st., by Rev. A. Wright, ISAAC PARKER, Esq., and Miss EUPHEMIA M. CONACHER, both of this City.

VANDEVENTER—GARMAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. Stead, ADRIAN VANDEVENTER, of Flatbush, L. I., to LOUISA, daughter of William Garman, of Newtown.

LABARTE—GILBERT.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Mr. Howard, Mr. N. P. LABARTE, of New-York, to MARY F. GILBERT, of the former place.

DIED.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA B., wife of Frederick C. Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM C. LENT, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Samuel, Joseph, Charles and Abraham Lent, and of his brothers-in-law, G. C. Mulford and William Greenleaf, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 58 Tompkins-st., corner of Rivington-st., this day, (Thursday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. THOS. WARDLE, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George L., Thomas and Anson O. P. Wardle, and of his son-in-law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seaman's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Port Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 5 P. M., suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss MARIE LOUISE WHITNEY, aged 32 years.

Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, No. 222 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. George's Church, Flushing, where the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

RIECKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecks, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 327 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, I'ORCHLAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra charges;* fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES O. MOFFET,
Nos. 116 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

THE DAY
of all the days in this
"Strange, eventful"
year, Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, expose for sale,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
on the floor of their chandelier room, second story,
50 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
and
500 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
all of which are new and beautiful in design, and all of which we shall offer
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A display of such a quantity of magnificent goods has never been equaled in either
EUROPE OR AMERICA.
We expect to close our entire lot in less than
TEN DAYS.
Buyers are invited to enclose inspection of the goods and prices. Printed lists, enumerating the number and kind of pieces in each set, will be furnished gratis.
W. J. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HEADS OF FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE LAND
Should vie with each other
To spread broad-cast to
Grandly instructive a tale
as
ROSA LEE;
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Now being daily published
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
It will leave its good effects wherever it is read.
The SUN, one cent per copy, is admitted
to be
The Cheapest paper in the World.

NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.
It is not often that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. expose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however, ARE WORKING
marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised
AT ANYTHING.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS
CURED BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
D. YONG, No. 71½ Division-st. Dyspepsia cured of 14 years. Dr. JOHN BOWE, Dentist, No. 225 Grand-st. For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Broadway; Metropolitan Drug-store, corner 33d-st. and Broadway.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TUBERCLES.—WHAT THEY ARE.
LETTER NO. 3.
TUBERCLES—WHAT THEY ARE.
Tubercles are small tumors situated in different parts of the lung. In their incipient stage they are not larger than fine shot, but finally increase and become as large as a nut. They generally exist in clusters which, if numerous, run into each other, form yellow masses; from cold or other causes they inflame, open into the bronchial tubes and are discharged by expectoration, being in fact open ulcers from which great quantities of matter issue, often bloody. They depend on a scrofulous state of the system. Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 294 Grand-st., near Eldridge, New-York City.
Treatment of Consumption by Dr. BONE in to-morrow's edition.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

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The friends of the deceased, and of his brothers, Samuel, Joseph, Charles and Abraham Lent, and of his brothers-in-law, G. C. Mulford and William Greenleaf, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 58 Tompkins-st., corner of Rivington-st., this day, (Thursday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. THOS. WARDLE, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George L., Thomas and Anson O. P. Wardle, and of his son-in-law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) on Friday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seaman's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Port Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 5 P. M., suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss MARIE LOUISE WHITNEY, aged 32 years.

Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, No. 222 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. George's Church, Flushing, where the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

IRELAND.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, CHARLES F. A., infant son of John and Margaret A. Ireland, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 5 Hudson-place, Hoboken, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

RIECKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, MATHILDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of C. W. and Mathilde A. Riecks, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 327 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock A.M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 16, MARIA ROGERS, wife of Capt. James Rogers, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES O. MOFFET,
Nos. 116 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

THE DAY
of all the days in this
"Strange, eventful"
year, Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, expose for sale,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
on the floor of their chandelier room, second story,
50 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
and
500 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
all of which are new and beautiful in design, and all of which we shall offer
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A display of such a quantity of magnificent goods has never been equaled in either
EUROPE OR AMERICA.
We expect to close our entire lot in less than
TEN DAYS.
Buyers are invited to enclose inspection of the goods and prices. Printed lists, enumerating the number and kind of pieces in each set, will be furnished gratis.
W. J. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HEADS OF FAMILIES THROUGHOUT THE LAND
Should vie with each other
To spread broad-cast to
Grandly instructive a tale
as
ROSA LEE;
BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Now being daily published
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
It will leave its good effects wherever it is read.
The SUN, one cent per copy, is admitted
to be
The Cheapest paper in the World.

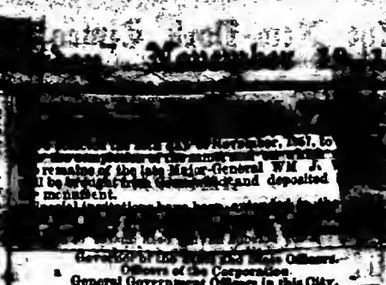
NOT TO BE SLIGHTED.
It is not often that an establishment like that of the well-known DAILEY & CO. expose the whole of their stock for sale regardless of cost. These strange times, however, ARE WORKING
marvellous changes in the commercial world, and therefore it is useless to be surprised
AT ANYTHING.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS
CURED BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
D. YONG, No. 71½ Division-st. Dyspepsia cured of 14 years. Dr. JOHN BOWE, Dentist, No. 225 Grand-st. For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Broadway; Metropolitan Drug-store, corner 33d-st. and Broadway.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TUBERCLES.—WHAT THEY ARE.
LETTER NO. 3.
TUBERCLES—WHAT THEY ARE.
Tubercles are small tumors situated in different parts of the lung. In their incipient stage they are not larger than fine shot, but finally increase and become as large as a nut. They generally exist in clusters which, if numerous, run into each other, form yellow masses; from cold or other causes they inflame, open into the bronchial tubes and are discharged by expectoration, being in fact open ulcers from which great quantities of matter issue, often bloody. They depend on a scrofulous state of the system. Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 294 Grand-st., near Eldridge, New-York City.
Treatment of Consumption by Dr. BONE in to-morrow's edition.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.



remains of the late Major-General WM. J. Will be brought from Gainesville and deposited monument.

Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY IN BROOKLYN, WHO HAS given up housekeeping, desires a situation for an elderly young woman, who has a thorough housekeeper. She is competent to take charge of children, and a kind and intelligent nurse as an object rather than extravagant wages. Any communications addressed to Mrs. ELLEN PRICE, General Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly answered by the Office. Satisfactory testimonials as to young woman in person. character will be cheerfully given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies &c.; is a first-class laundress, fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful; highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 208 7th-av., near 30th st., top floor. She has lived at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one is a plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; knows how to manage children; makes children's clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the neatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady (finger $5 each; excellent City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or assist to wash and iron; will do general up-stairs work; willing to be generally useful, and considers her time her employer's; satisfied to assist in anything through the house; neat, strong and willing to work for very moderate wages; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as up-stairs servant; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or housemaid; is a first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking, millinery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to work by the week; no objections to the country; good City reference can be given; can be seen and engaged at No. 163 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ONE MONTH commencing Dec. 1, in or near New-York City. The writer by work has had five years' experience in selling dry goods; but has no objection to engaging in any other honorable employment. Can present testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Address NEGOTIUM, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has no objections to assist in the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 333 1st-av., 2d floor, front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would wait on a lady; would work by the week. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 31st st., corner of 6th av., 2d floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Her last employer can be seen. Has good reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress also, as a pastry cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chamberwaiter, and to do general housework by very good girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW with no children, a situation, where she can make her home, as general housekeeper; is a first-good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. Good City reference. Call or address No. 716 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City references. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 34 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st. near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 6th-av., between 30th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork, or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 69 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslin. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl, is a good plain cook and excellent baker, and a first rate washer and ironer. The best City recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good washer and ironer. Can give good references. Call at No. 664 Greenwich-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, sewing and cooking. Can be seen at No. 228 Forsyth st., first floor, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIRNS, No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required, or assist with children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 97 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,980 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork of grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress, or would do the work in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 9 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Moderate wages for a permanent situation. Good recommendation from last place. Apply at No. 134 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a nice private family. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 147 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a first-rate cook, is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of washing or sewing, and taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last places Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do light chamberwork. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 54½ Barrow st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given. No. 329 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference. Call at No. 143 Henry-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 11 West 19th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIous girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 20 State-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 73 West 19th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 8th-av. between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 206 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country, wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

SOLICITED—PATRONAGE AND EMPLOYMENT for a few excellent domestics, with from one to five years' of City reference, for any capacity. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability call at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Applicants from customers must show suitable reference before being sent to any patron. Satisfaction guaranteed to all who will favor our system with a trial. All who have heretofore been disappointed in consequence of the scarcity of girls can now be supplied free of charge.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

TO RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Free of charge.—Two Scotch and three English cooks, washers and ironers; also, four American and two English nurses and seamstresses, and two American chambermaids and waiters; also, a large number of Protestants and others, wants situations at the select female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; eight years established. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 2 days, at No. 14 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, SHE MUST UNDERstand cutting and fitting children's clothes. None but a Protestant need apply at No. 20 Waverley-place. City references required.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—TWO BUSINESS MEN, WHO have lately the above sum, wish to connect with themselves, on the 1st of January next, an active or special partner, in the cash and short-time jobbing trade, who can command about the same amount. The business is well established; the capital has been made in it. The firm is in first-rate credit, and any party can be easily satisfied that the above would be a desirable and advantageous connection. No communications replied to without the name of the applicant, and all such strictly confidential. Address Box No. 1,947 Post-Office.

IRON FOUNDRY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Premises consist of three full lots, foundry 40x50, three story brick building 25x50, stable for two horses, and boiler room separate from the other buildings. Also, 1 eight-horse engine and boiler, and 70 tons buggel iron. For further particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 302 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG AND other Railroad Stocks in exchange for desirable Western lands. Address M. H., Astor House, New-York

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 437 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille. German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Bond-st., open every day and evening for classes and private lessons. Special classes for learning the famous quadrille "Les Lanciers," from 7 to 8 o'clock every evening. $1 for three lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st., has received for identification, satin vestings, undershirts, gents watch, gold chain, ear-drops and cross-pins, cameo breastpins and brooches, gold brooches, mourning pins, diamond ear-drops, sleeve-buttons, shirt-bosoms, ivory napkin rings, whistles and needle cases. A large quantity of hardware, files, large and small, planes, various kinds and size., screws, large and small, and screw drivers, drawing knives, shears, cards and packages of scissors, saws, tool boxes and contents, paint-brushes, stairway irons, shoe-sole cutters and 3 bore-shot guns, door-locks and cheap flutes. Also, boots and shoes, men's and boys' boots, shoes, gaiters and brogans, woman's and girls' shoes, gaiters and buskins.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.
Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.
They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil.
Business Address—No. 180 Front-st., New-York.
N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.
By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.
Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.
More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL DISCHARGING.—Landing a cargo, Egg and Stove sizes, of unsurpassed quality, shipped in dry order, and will be delivered direct from the boat at a reduced price; also, for sale, Lehigh, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals at lowest current rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.,
and corner of Jane and West sts.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, FINE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 8 ANN-ST., NEAR THE P. O.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an
EXTRA MATINEE THIS MORNING,
when will be given the star performance of the entire Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
With its immense cast,
Madame ALBONI, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BRIGNOLI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. May be had of the Ticket offices all the morning, and at the Door. Doors open at 12½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20,
LA SONNAMBULA
will be given for the only time on Friday, Nov. 20,
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office at
SISELL'S STATIONER'S STORE,
Evening Express Buildings, No. 207 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. BREUSING'S and the Academy.
On Sunday—Last Oratorio night of the Season.
Joint appearance of Madame DE LA GRANGE and Madame D'ANGRI in Rossini's Oratorio of the STABAT MATER, assisted by all the entire Opera Troupe. Classical selections by the Orchestra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857,
ALL THE TALENT THIS EVENING.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA, GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.
Grand ballet of LA SYLPHIDE.
Evolutions on the Corde Tendue.
Jerome's last novelty—ICOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Monte, } George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor, J. Jefferson
Captain de Lascours, Mr. O. Wheatleigh
The Aurora Borealis. Breaking up of the Field of Ice, and all the other beautiful scenic and mechanical effects, as nightly hailed with the most rapturous applause.
NOTICE.—Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, three days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE PIECES.
MR. BURTON as SLEEK and TOODLES.
A. M. QUINN as THE ACTRESS IN ALL WORK.
THURSDAY, Nov. 19,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Magnire, Mr. Fisher | Torrens, Mr. Moore
Aminidab Sleek, Mr. Burton
Lady Creamly, Mrs. Hughes | Mrs. Telmaine, Miss S. Denin
THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
Maria, Miss A. M. Quinn
TOODLES.
Toodles, Mr. Burton
FRIDAY—Miss QUINN'S Benefit.
SATURDAY—PARIS AND LONDON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. E. A. Marsh
Stage Manager, Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Fourth night of the great comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
THE GAME OF SPECULATION.
Affable Hawk, (his original character), Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which,
TRYING IT ON.
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Friday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor, Mr. S. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit, 12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
To commence with Eugene Sue's Romance of the MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
After which the Great Drama of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, OR THE POISONER.
To conclude with
OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING the highly successful new comedy, by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden, THE WAIDEN WIFE. Continued attraction of Mr. Bourcicault's admirable adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the most attractive piece ever produced in this theatre. All the great comedians in the bill.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BLOOMERS IN LOVE, and also THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 26 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in the Dodworth Building, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. S. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th st. and Irving place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs SCHAFFENBERG & No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 291 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

TO-NIGHT! CONCERT-LECTURE
On the Harp, by Mr. APTOMMAS, at the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 48 West 24th st. Tickets 50 cents; to be had only at the Conservatoire.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BRING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.
W. S. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Furies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1,
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NOW open in the large and elegant building No. 414 Broadway. This museum is now the largest in the world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES! At Wholesale and Retail to suit the times.
By A. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 51 and 53 John-st.
Publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—The ascertained calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens;
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 32, 34—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 293—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 328—Eleventh st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 258—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 58, 63, 67, 76, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 126, 128, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 136, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 254, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 52, 54, 56—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 380, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 64—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 482—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 416—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 25, 27, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 178—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner of West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Forty-first-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 432, 130—Ninth-av., 812½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A., No. 85—Avenue C., Nos. 135, 136—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interest so to do. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Building Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 16th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 3 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, until the 20th inst. for the purchase of $48,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company. Said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash.
THOS. BEALS.

THE STEAM REVENUE-CUTTER AND relief vessel named the *Harriet Lane* will be launched this morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the yard of W. H. WEBB, foot of 6th-st., East River.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MILITARY, THE MASONIC Brethren, the Press, the Clergy, the Order of Odd Fellows, and all other civic societies, together with the Fire Department, without their apparatus, of this and adjacent cities are hereby respectfully invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies to be observed in the inauguration of the WORTH MONUMENT, which will take place on the 20th inst., in this City. The Committee on the Common Council desire that such bodies as can make it convenient to be present, to report their intentions on or before the 21st inst., in order that proper places may be assigned them in the line of the procession.
The Military will report to Major General Sandford.
The Civic Societies will report to the Committee, at Room No. 6 City Hall.
The Committee of Arrangements will meet daily, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library, Room No 12 City Hall, to receive communications.
The Joint Committee will meet on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
M. WILSON,
PETER FULLMER,
WM. CHOLLER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER CRAWFORD,
ALEX. R. HEMPHILL,
GEO. W. WARNER,
CHAS. DOTY,
W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 9 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
WM. TUCKER,
} Special Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, 19th inst., in room No. 6, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the various Doctors' Bills. All parties are invited to attend
WM. WILSON,
PETER MONEGHAN,
HIRAM CORWIN,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election of Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MORNING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive for publication to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.

$12,000 New-York City 7 ₱ cent revenue bonds of 1875.

$25,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₱ cent sinking fund bonds.

$4,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad farm mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.

$3,000 Illinois and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₱ cent. construction bonds.

$12,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ₱ cent. bonds.

$4,000 Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 ₱ cent. bonds.

$20,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 4th mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds.

$970 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1849, '51 and '56.

$200 Commercial Mutual insurance scrip of 1854.

100 shares Harlem Railroad.....$100 each
300 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$10 each
200 shares Southern Pacific R. R. ($5 paid in).....$100 each
20 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
40 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each
1 share New-York and Virginia S. S. Co.....$10
20 shares Park Bank.....$1 00 each
2 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commonwealth.....$100 each
15 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
18 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
50 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
14 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
6 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
15 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each
44 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
2 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 23. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds and Business Paper every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sales on the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited in trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Ross, De Vrt, Vanderwelde, Demonte, Meckenzen, Brascalaer, Lechtenbeld, Shelphout, Wuerst after Van Dyke, De Voire, Heist, J. J. Spohler, Fenoate, J. Bergmaan, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Fennett, De Ouirer, Meiners, Hilverdnrk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekoek, Jan Steen, Tuhurg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guiseppi Manzolino. Also, an origin l picture, "The Butterfly," by Covenant Wagner, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Assignee's sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sables mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, ermine, fitch marten, and other descriptions, in mantles capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets; also, gentlemen's furs in caps, collars, gloves and gauntlets, in great variety. The above goods are all of the best quality, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and specially got up for City retail trade, and the finest lot of fancy furs ever seen at public auction. They must be sold at great sacrifices, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale, as such an opportunity may not be offered again. Every article is warranted as represented. A deposit will be required.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st. Third peremptory sale of elegant furs, by order of the assignee, without reserve, ladies' and gentlemen's furs, consisting of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, fitch, stone marten, French sable, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, monntain wolf, grey ganet, raccoon, Russian angola, western coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE stock of Tutty Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$197 396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	—$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 94	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,936 76	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	—$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,566 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,161,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	—$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter..... 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857..... 10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD EILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J STEADMAN,
W. E DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON PRESIDENT.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON;
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:

Five— per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.

ALSO,

Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.

The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the State debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.

On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—WANTED TO purchase on commission, small City Bonds and Mortgages. Parties having Mortgages of this description, wishing to realize, can send a memorandum of them by mail, with the amount they will allow off as discount. The only charge will be the usual commission of 1 per cent, to be paid by the seller if negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 188 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Nov 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. DeWITT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOYOR, Auctioneer, Office No. 74 Beekman.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, on FRIDAY, (To morrow,) Nov. 20, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers.

In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. Third peremptory sale of elegant furs, by order of the assignee, without reserve, ladies' and gentlemen's furs, consisting of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, fitch, stone marten, French sable, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, monntain wolf, grey ganet, raccoon, Russian angola, western coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE stock of Tutty Goods, lease and store fixtures, of the store No. 419 8th-av., in one lot, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN FERGUSON, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Milberton Train, stopping at all stations

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 8:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sniferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigna and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., on the same boats, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 26 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York, and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Lee,	B. F. Wyman,	Wm. H. Haviland,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
$6,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 66 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,425,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM B. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ARTHUR & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ARIADNE, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'sday, Dec 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMINS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MCKAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TUCKER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25. The favorite steamers EVERGLADE and CAROLINA make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARSHLEY, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States. No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Writes Pay, &c., procured.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIDESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND HAVRE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,600 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSIAH CORSTOCK.
The ADR

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 479 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Resignation of Secretary Stanton—The Kansas Constitutional Convention, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

It is decided to send no Minister to Nicaragua until after the meeting of Congress. The new Treaty will be sent out by YRISSARI on the steamer of the 26th.

The Treaty does not undertake to settle the boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as alleged, but contains a declaration that nothing in it shall be construed to prejudice the just claims of the former.

The State Department will probably send out by Friday's steamer the agent to fulfil CASEY JONES' neglected duty of keeping the Government advised of affairs in Central America.

Secretary SHERMAN, of Kansas, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the 31st of December, when, the President supposes, the State Government will be fairly in operation. Of course, no successor will be appointed. S.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

It is believed that Costa Rica will retire from the possession of the San Juan River, as soon as she may be informed of the negotiation of the recent treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

The action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention meets the approval of the President, as calculated to quiet existing troubles.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELY arrived here to-night.

Steamboat Collision—Twenty-five Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Texas steamship *Opelousas*, from Barwick Bay, bound for Galveston, with 56 passengers, came in collision with the steamer *Galveston*, of same line, at midnight on the 15th inst. The *Opelousas* sunk almost immediately, and from 20 to 25 lives were lost, among them Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina. All the officers and crew of the *Opelousas* were saved. The *Galveston* was but slightly injured.

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The following is the statement of the Providence Banks to Nov. 16:

Circulation	$1,848,418
Deposits	2,311,217
Loans	18,533,39[illegible]
Specie	351,371

Men Suffocated in the Gas Works at Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Two men employed in the Gas Works here died to-day, from suffocation, while cleaning the purifier. They were ordered to breathe fresh air every half hour—the neglect of which caused their death.

The Wisconsin Election.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Superior (Wis.) *Chronicle*, of the 10th inst., received here this evening, says that Douglas County gives CASEY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 117 majority, which, it is claimed, insures his election.

Secretary of the State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Rev. Mr. WATSON has been appointed Secretary of the State Temperance Society by the newly elected Executive Committee.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here to-day, at noon, with 38 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax, and $176,000 in specie.

The Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Atlanta* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock last evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MURDER IN WILLIAM-STREET.

Arrest of three Persons on Suspicion—Partial Identification of one of them—The Coroner's Inquest—Important Evidence.

There was great excitement all day yesterday in North William-street, in the vicinity of the wine and liquor store occupied by Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT the Italian, who was so brutally murdered in his own store at a late hour Tuesday night. From the moment the fact of the murder was brought to the knowledge of the Police, diligent and unremitting search was made to discover the murderers. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two brothers, ANTOINE and JOSEPH WHITE, *alias* BIANCO, Italian barbers, were arrested at No. 10 Vandewater-street, they having been seen to enter the place about an hour previous. Afterwards, a third party, MIGUEL DE BEGONA, *alias* DE LORENZO, also an Italian, was arrested at No. 5 Vandewater-street. The late hour at which these parties entered their premises, excited suspicion that they might possibly be implicated in the murder, and the Police accordingly arrested them. The fact that they had been suspected of an attempt to commit a similar murder, a week ago last Monday night, at No. 540 Pearl-street, strengthens the suspicion against them. The evidence thus far taken in the case, slightly indicates DE BEGONA, alias DE LORENZO, as being one of the murderers, but points nothing positive against the two brothers. The Police are still engaged in the search, and there is little likelihood of the guilty parties long remaining concealed. The fact of the murderers throwing away the gold watch and chain of Mr. VINCENT, after getting outside the store, diminishes slightly however the chances of finding them. It is a singular fact that $300 in bank bills which were in a roll in one of Mr. VINCENT'S vest pockets escaped the search of the murderers.

Several of the family and friends of the deceased called at the store yesterday to see the mutilated body. In the course of the forenoon a dog belonging to the deceased was discovered under the steps lead ing out the back way. There were two stabs in the dog's neck. It is believed that during the murderous assault on Mr. VINCENT, the dog came to his rescue, and was then stabbed, and so fell a victim to his fidelity to his master.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock Coroner CONNERY impannelled a Jury at the house where the murder was committed and proceeded to investigate the case, the following being the testimony taken:

MR. ROARR'S EVIDENCE.

Hugh P. Hoare, residing in Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, sworn, says: I did not know the deceased; I was passing through North William-street about a quarter before seven o'clock this morning, when I saw a dog lying in the cellar; I heard while in Chatham-street, about 11 o'clock last night, that Mr. Vincent had been murdered; I went to his place and saw him dead on the floor; several police officers were present, who said they did not know who committed the murder, but supposed two or three Spaniards or Italians did it; I remained in the place an hour or more; Mr. Hilton, who was there, said he supposed the murderers to be either Spaniards or Italians; one of them, he said, was a tall man; while we were there a man was brought in to be identified by Mr. Hilton; he looked closely at him, but said he would prefer not saying anything until he saw deceased's son; he told me how the matter occurred; he said that he was introduced to three or four persons in the store as a Revolutionary hero, immediately after which he was struck upon the head with a bottle and the deceased was stabbed; he said when he was struck, "For God's sake don't kill me;" the men then ran out and he followed them a short distance, and they then got out of his sight; the man who was brought in to be recognized, he said was like one of those who stabbed deceased; I left the store about two o'clock in the morning, and went to Mr. Gooderson's, No. 9 Chatham-street, and stopped there until seven o'clock; I then went to the scene of the murder; the store and basement doors were closed and a dog was lying against the basement door; a policeman opened the store door for me and I ascertained that the dog belonged to the deceased; the animal was wounded on both the right and left side of his body, and the door against which he was lying was besmeared with blood; a police officer told me that the watch and chain of the deceased had been found in the store in a watch case; I have not heard, either directly or indirectly, who committed the murder.

WILLIAM HILTON'S TESTIMONY.

William Hilton sworn, says: I reside at No. 4 North William-street; I knew the deceased; I entered [illegible] about half past nine o'clock last evening; there was a man and a woman there at the time I entered the store; they left some afterwards, and directly three men came in; one of them was rather tall and stout; he had a moustache; he was very dark complexioned and looked as if he had some negro blood in his veins; he had a very ordinary countenance; another of the three was a man about five feet six inches in height; he was dark complexioned and looked like a Spaniard; my impression is that he had white pants and moustache; the third man had dark clothes and was about five feet five inches in height, and was more stunted than the others; he had a full face and a pleasant countenance; his complexion was not as dark as the other two; there was a fourth man also, who came in afterwards, whom I should judge was about five feet four inches in height; I think that he had a light coat on; I cannot as easily recognize him as the other three; I had seen them a few nights previous; Mr. Vincent, on another occasion, told me that the three men were Spaniards, and in his conversation with them he spoke in Spanish; when the three men came in they called for two bottles of wine; it was given to them; this was previous to the fourth man coming in; they also asked Mr. Vincent for a lot of sardines; Mr. Vincent tried to open the box of sardines with a large knife, but could not, the point of the knife being too blunt; then he opened a little drawer at the end of the counter, and took out a large dirk knife with a spring; he said that he got that knife about seven years ago, when he was going to California; with this dirk-knife he opened the box of sardines and gave it to the men who were seated at the table; at this period the fourth man came in, and the three men eating the sardines recognized him; he took a seat with them at the table; he accepted the invitation and sat down with them at the round table; I then started to go home, and had got to the door, when one of the party called me back and asked me take to a drink with them; I objected at first, when Mr. Vincent beckoned to me and asked me to accede to their request, when I accepted: there was a decanter of gin and a decanter of brandy on the table, together with two bottles of wine; we all drank together then; I took one glass and they invited me to take another, but I did not; a conversation then followed in the Spanish language; they seemed to be very pleasant, as I could judge from the expression of their countenances; deceased and the others drank several glasses together; there were two of these Spaniards on his right side, and the other two on his left; while they were speaking very pleasantly together, in a moment one of the men struck the deceased: this was the tallest man; the blow took effect in the breast, and the deceased tumbled over; it was done so quick that I could not see whether the man had an instrument in his hand or not; in a moment they all sprang to their feet, as if it was premeditated, and the table fell over with its contents; I sprang to my feet, when the two first men spoken of rushed upon the deceased; the fourth man immediately attacked me, which prevented me from seeing what the other three had done; I defended myself as well as I could, and rushed for the door, but I could not find it open; I think that some one had hold of it from the outside, as I could not open it; the fourth man then followed and struck me over the head; he struck me with some instrument; it might have been a bottle or a decanter; at that instant the door opened and they rushed out; that I saw distinctly; the door was opened from the outside; I followed them out, and saw Mr. Cohen, a private watchman, a little below Frankfort-street, and told them that those men had knocked Mr. Vincent down; Mr. Cohen rapped with his club several times, and I went down to the corner of Frankfort and William streets to see if I could not get a policeman; I did not find any there; I went into an opposite grocery; the blood was flowing from my temple; I had the wound washed with brandy, and then bound it up with my handkerchief; about the same time Mr. Cohen came into the store and laid violent hands upon me to go with him; I declined doing so, saying to some persons in the store that I was not bound to go with him; then I went up stairs in my own room, to go to bed; Mr. Cohen came up stairs; I did not run away from Cohen; he wanted me to go with him over the way to Mr. Vincent's house, to see the officers; I told him that I would go with him if he would first let me go to my room; he gave me assurances that he would; I then went willingly with him to Mr. Vincent's; I then saw the deceased upon the floor; I believe he was then dead; I told one of the officers that the deceased was in the habit of having a great deal of money about his person, and rolled up in a piece of paper, and that it would be better to examine his pockets and see if he had been robbed; they did so; a roll of bills as thick as my wrist was found; a policeman then commenced counting it; I did not see any silver or gold; I then went to the Second Ward Station-house and made a short statement to the Captain there; I then went with some policemen to search some houses, and we searched several buildings—one, I believe, at No. 5 Vandewater-street; they took me into several other places; I think I should recognize the man who came into the store first, should I see him again.

Here the witness was requested to look at some men who had been arrested, and see if he could identify them.

The witness partially identified one of the men named Michael de Lorenzo as one of the men who entered the saloon first, previous to the murder.

The witness was again requested to carefully scrutinize the features of Lorenzo and see if he was one of the men in question when he stated that he was one of the men. He struck the witness forcibly when he first entered the room.

Anthony White and Joseph, his brother, two Italians, who were also arrested on suspicion, were shown the witness, when he declared that he was perfectly satisfied that they were not in the saloon on the night of the murder.

Examination continued—None of the four men spoke English; neither of the men who committed the murder were as tall as I am; I don't know which of them gave the first blow; the man who struck the first blow was at the right hand side of the deceased.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Doctors Finnell and *Ferguson* being duly sworn, deposed and said: On entering the premises of No. 15 North William-street we found the deceased lying on his back in front of the stove, his head resting against his right shoulder, and his arms folded across his body, which was covered with blood; on removing his clothing we discovered three wounds on the anterior portion of the chest, two of these on the left side and one on the right side—all of them about one inch in length; their direction was transverse to the middle line of the body; the wound on the right side passed through the eighth rib at its junction with the costal cartilage, wounding the lower portion of the lung and causing hemorrhage into the right pleural cavity; the upper wound, on the left side, passed between the third and fourth ribs, near the sternum, wounding the base of the heart and causing fatal hemorrhage into the pericardium; the lower wound, on the same side, passed between the seventh and eighth ribs, wounding the lung in the same manner as on the opposite side; all these wounds were of a fatal character; I also observed a small triangular wound on the right cheek, with bruises on the same side of the head.

Margaret L. Seiler, sworn: I reside at No. 549 Pearl-street; my husband was attacked last Monday night in his own house; he keeps a lager-bier and billiard saloon; at the time myself and husband were alone in the house; it was about twelve o'clock at night when four persons came into the saloon; two of them played a game of billiards, one of the others took a seat near the window, and the fourth one sat on the window-sill; when the two who were playing billiards had finished their game, one of them paid for it and called for four glasses of water, which my husband proceeded to pour out; immediately afterwards one of the men caught my husband by the throat and raising a stiletto over him said, "We want your money, watch, and all you have got, or we will take your life;" my husband being choked, could say nothing; the fellow with a stiletto stabbed him between the shoulders, and a second one took his watch; at the same time a third one raised a stiletto for me, upon which I ran into the street, and cried murder; when I returned the stiletto was still sticking in my husband's shoulder; I would know the man who stabbed my husband if I should see him; I do not think that either of the prisoners present is the man; my husband is now confined at his house from the effects of the stab, and is in a dangerous condition.

The further examination of witnesses will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1293, 214, 47, 1621, 215, 216, 316, 317, 318, 31, 1650, 234, 344, 339½.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, (BROOKLYN,) FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 18, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

The Cangemi Trial—Verdict of Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—NOV. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi*.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Hall summed up the evidence at some length, and Mr. Blankman replied, and was followed by Mr. Ashmead. Mr. Hall then replied to the defendant's appeal, and his Honor charged the Jury. The room was thoroughly filled, and as the trial approached its close more excitement was manifest. The prisoner seemed to have become accustomed to the scene, and to be perfectly at ease.

His Honor charged the Jury. He briefly referred to the nature of the case. It was a solemn thing to decide on the life of a fellow being, yet it was a duty which they could not shirk, and they must meet the responsibility. Laws which had been made for the protection of all, demanded that it should be visited upon all. That duty they had then to discharge towards the prisoner, and it was unnecessary for him to warn the Jory to throw out any extraneous matters of partiality for or against the prisoner. He referred to the necessity for the protection of the community by a police force, and such force should have the shield of public law and justice. He referred to the statutes in regard to the designation of murder and manslaughter, referring to the statute making the killing of a man by a person engaged in a felony, murder.

He then proceeded to classify and arrange the evidence presented. He gave a synopsis of the testimony as given to the order of observation. After tracing the progress of the person who fired the pistol until he got to the house in Worth-street, his Honor proceeded to review the evidence of the identification of the prisoner, and spoke of the good character which it was proved the prisoner had borne.

He concluded by commending the case to the consideration of the Jury, who then retired at ten minutes past [illegible]

[illegible]-seven minutes before ten, they returned, and requested the Judge to read from his notes the testimony of Matthias Lonth, the ragpicker. The Judge did so, and again they retired. At [illegible] minutes to eleven they returned finally to the Court, with a verdict of GUILTY. Mr. Cristadoro [illegible] Congress of the nature of the verdict. Cangemi [illegible]

His Honor returned the thanks of the court for the attention which they had paid to this important case. He highly eulogized the learned counsel for the defence, Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead, for the zeal and talent which they had shown, without hope of fee or reward, in the prisoner's behalf. The thanks, not alone of the Court, but of the whole community, were due to them. He (the Judge) had never in his judicial career, seen more skill and learning displayed.

Cangemi will be sentenced by his Honor, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sudden Illness of the Surrogate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

In re the Spanish Will.—This morning John W. Edwards, Esq., commenced his argument in opposition to the probate of the will of Mr. Parish, on behalf of his client Ex-Judge Sherman, who is a connection of the testator by marriage. Shortly after the counsel had commenced the Surrogate was taken very ill, and the further proceedings had to be suspended, and the Court adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING.—A man named Thos. Sherlock, at an early hour yesterday morning, entered the grocery store of Mr. John Fraser, No. 176 West Seventeenth-street, and commenced abusing Mr. Fraser. Mr. Fraser at length ordered Sherlock to leave the premises, when the latter rushed upon him with a drawn knife and stabbed him in the abdomen just above the navel, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, after which he fled. The wife of Mr. Fraser sent word of the affray immediately to the Sixteenth Ward Station-House, when Captain Hopkins dispatched some officers in pursuit of the fugitive. They found him in Tenth-avenue near Sixteenth-street. He was taken yesterday afternoon before Justice DAVISON, and locked up to await the result of Mr. Fraser's injuries.

ARREST OF ELECTION ROWDIES.—A gang of rowdies amused themselves, Tuesday evening, in trying to kick up a row at the primary election in the Twenty second Ward. Among the party was James O'Brien, Captain of the "Bull's Head Guard," and Patrick Honeyman, leader of the so-called "Honeyman gang." By the timely interference of the Police the party was prevented from seriously interfering with the election. After retreating from the polls they entertained themselves, however, by calling at the different stores and bar-rooms in the vicinity and ingging off what they could conveniently lay their hands on. The Police being notified of the proceedings, a platoon of men followed after them and arrested ten, including O'Brien and Honeyman, mentioned above. The other parties gave their names as James Donnovan, John Cummings, John McArdle, Patrick Donovan, Patrick Moneghan, Patrick Coleman, James Larper and Michael Connor. Honeyman, the leader of the "Honeyman Gang" is at the present time under ball for disorderly conduct on last election day. A portion of the Honeyman gang are suspected of being the individuals who, a few evenings since, attacked Mr. J. TAYLOR, a newspaper carrier, and robbed him of $5 in money and a silver watch worth $50. The arrested parties were taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON. O'Brien and Honeyman were held each in $1,000 bail to answer, and the others in $500 bail each.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The temple of mirth and instruction. The excellent and unusually attractive programme of entertainment now given at this favorite theatre has the desired effect of filling it to overflowing every night. This evening again no less than four highly attractive pelces are to be given, viz: "El Hyder," "Rebels and Tories," "Mountain Sylph," and "Persecuted Dutchman," besides the "American Aerobat" in two separate scenes of their wonderful feats.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is nothing like keeping up appearances these hard times, and there is nothing like one of KNOX'S hats to keep up appearances with. The Winter style is now ready, and is perfectly elegant—as, indeed, all KNOX'S hats are. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is always crowded.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pens and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, WILMARTH & CLOSSMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	615	Harlem R R	10¼
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	100	35	do	10⅜
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	102	50	do	b30 10⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87½	100	do	b30 10⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	89	50	do	10⅝
2,000	Missouri State 6s	78	45	Harlem R. R. pref.	24
17,000	do	78	10	do	23
11,000	do	79⅜	100	do	22
1,000	do	79⅝	60	Reading Railroad	46
29,000	do	80	100	do	b30 45¾
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	108	240	do	c 45
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	88¾	400	do	b30 46
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	86	100	do	c 44⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102	300	do	s15 44⅞
1,000	E. R. R. 1st m. b.	100	100	do	44⅞
5,000	E. R. R. con. h. '71	36	450	do	44⅞
3,000	H. R. R. R. 2d m.	80½	200	do	s5 44¾
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	55	200	La C. & M. R. R.	b3 15
3,000	Harl. R. R. 1st m.	72	100	do	15⅞
2,000	do	70¾	10	do	15¾
1,000	do	70¾	370	do	15
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m.	69	50	do	15⅛
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. b	86	90	do	13½
25,500	do	85½	95	Mic. S. & N. In. R.	22
5,000	do b 10	85¾	200	do	21
2,000	T. H'e & Al. 2d m.	51	250	do	2 3½
2,000	La C. & Mi. L'd G. b.	52	100	do	21⅞
2,000	Tol. & Del. R. R. b	52	100	do	b60 22
36	National Bank	96	900	do	21½
220	Bank of Commerce	95	25	do	21⅜
14	Metropolitan Bank	94½	50	do	b60 22¾
33	Continental Bank	85	50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. stk.	42
20	Market Bank	85	300	do	s60 40
25	Canton Company	21¾	220	do	41
100	do	s3 20	18	do	41¼
25	do	20¾	50	do	b30 42
50	Del & Hud Canal Co.	102	50	do	b30 41¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	65	225	Panama Railroad	81
111	do	64	50	do	b30 91½
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 12¾	50	do	s20 90
10	do	12½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 97
100	do	12¼	12	do	96
385	do	11	70	do	96½
100	do	b3 11½	6	do	95
50	do	s15 11	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
100	do	b30 12¾	250	do	13⅝
475	do	11¾	200	do	13¾
50	do	s15 11¾	100	do	13⅞
280	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	70	200	do	14
200	Bruns. City Land Co	3	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	81¼
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 80	23	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
348	do	s3 79¾	5	do	80¾
150	do	s60 78	50	do	s60 80
50	do	s20 78	50	do	s10 80
387	do	s3 79¾	50	do	80½
100	do	b3 79¾	75	do	81
500	do	b3 80	30	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	110
50	do	s60	10	Milwaukie & M. R.	33
150	Erie Railroad	c 18½	15	do	34
127	do	18	69	do	34½
200	do	s30 18	5	Chic. & R. I. R.	79
50	do	b30 18¼	315	do	s3 79⅝
400	do	s3 18⅜	10	do	78¾
50	do	b10 18½	280	do	b3 80
200	do	b30 18⅝	100	do	b60 81
100	do	18¾	170	Clev. & Tol. R.	42
200	do	b3 18⅞	100	do	42¼
190	do	18⅝	1000	do	42⅝
150	Hudson River R R	21	100	do	b30 43¾
50	do	s10 21	100	do	s30 42
100	do	21¾	50	do	b30 43
50	do	21⅜	300	do	42¾
300	do	22	325	do	43
50	New-Jersey R.	112	600	do	b30 43¾
50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	87	50	do	s30 42⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DEARE:

$3,000	City of Memphis 6s	int. ad. 72⅛
$8,000	Milwaukee and Detroit R. R. 8s	int. ad. 21
$1,000	Missouri 6s	int. ad. 76⅛
$3,000	Missouri 6s	int. ad. 76
$2,000	Louisiana 6s	int. ad. 78⅛
$2,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	int. ad. 14
10	shares American Exchange Bank	89
15	shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	86½
30	shares Phenix Bank	83¾
10	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	86¼
50	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100

Also, the following by ARDIAN H. MULLER:

$7,600	Mil. and Superior R. 8s	int. ad. 20@24½
$5,000	Illinois Central R. 6s	int. ad. 74½@75¾
35	shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co	113¾
100	shares Stonington R. R	48@48¼

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

72	shares Erie Railroad	17¾
13	shares Metropolitan Bank	91
24	shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	78¼

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri St. 6s	79	95	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	20
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	86	75	do	20⅜
30	Cumb. Coal Co.	10¾	70	do	21
200	do	10	45	Panama Railroad	90
200	do	10¼	50	do	b30 90
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78¾	100	do	b60 90
200	do	78¾	150	Ill. Central R. R.	96
200	do	78	150	do	95¾
100	Erie Railroad	18	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¾
200	do	17¾	500	do	41¾
200	do	17	200	do	b30 42
200	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	80	260	do	b30 41¾
500	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80	100	do	41¾
2000	Reading R. R.	45	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 80
30	do	43¾	10	do	80
26	do	43¾	26	do	79¾
100	do	43¾	50	do	b3 79¾
50	do	43¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s3 32¾
300	do	44	240	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10
50	Mich. Central R'd	57	200	do	10¾
300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The news by the steamer *Niagara*, at Halifax, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 7, advises another advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to *nine* ℔ cent. This figure is unprecedented in the history of the establishment, and denotes a heavy pressure for accommodation, as well as a diminished reserve of means in the Bank. The Funds stood the change better than the previous announcement of eight ℔ cent. some weeks ago. They declined to 88¼ ℔ cent. An important failure is announced from Sheffield, that of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., in the Steel and Iron trade. The firm have a branch office in this City. The English liabilities are stated as high as five millions of dollars, with assets equal to six millions. The liabilities here, other than to the Sheffield house, cannot be important. Messrs. NAYLOR have been identified with the Sheffield trade, as manufacturers of Steel, for a long number of years, and they have always had a large business with the United States. The other failures announced by this arrival are not important to this side. The commercial distress in and around Glasgow had induced a deputation to wait upon the Government in London for relief, which could only be granted by relaxing the provisions of the Bank act of 1844. This is opposed by the London *Times* as premature, and the country is besought not to yield to a panic excitement. The French funds hold steady, and the Bank of France is gaining Specie. The *Rente* is quoted 67 ℔ cent. The steamer brings $430,000 for Boston, and $150,000 for Halifax.

The market news by this steamer is that Cotton had declined ¼d. on our panic prices. Trade at Manchester dull. Colonial produce dull in London. Sugar 3s. down. Breadstuffs fairly supported at Liverpool. American Stocks without material alteration. The Bank of England los £638,000 in specie on the report of Oct. 31, and £133,000 on the report of Nov. 4.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues, and was to-day of a more varied character than yesterday. The extraordinary rise of Monday and Tuesday, amounting on the average of the whole list to 5@7 ℔ cent., and in some instances to 10 ℔ cent., very naturally created a pause this forenoon, and as some of the least favorable heads of the Foreign news by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, were communicated soon after the Board of Brokers met, the reaction was made quite decided on the non-dividend paying shares, and also affected to some extent the higher class of Stocks, except Missouri State sixes, which advanced to and sold at 80 ℔ cent. At the opening of the afternoon Board, still lower quotations were made on the printed sales, which close at 3 o'clock. But before the dispersion of the Brokers, the damand improved, and prices went up again 1@1½ ℔ cent., leaving off generally steady, and on New-York Central and Reading firm. The different phases of the market through the day are thus indicated, the inside figure representing the last bids of Tuesday, and the outside rate the latest sales to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

New-York Central	60½@60	@78¾@80	
Erie	19¾@18½@17¾@18¾		
Reading	46½@44¾@43	@44¾	
Galena	82¼@81	@80	@80¾
Rock Island	80¾@79	@80	@80
Southern Michigan	25 @22	@20	@21¾
Toledo	44⅛@42¼@41¼@42		
La Crosse	17 @13¼@10	@11	
Illinois Central	99½@95	@96	@96¾

The Associated Banks of this City met at the Clearing-House this afternoon, and after receiving the report from the Metropolitan Bank on the Country Currency, adjourned without further action. The report was to the effect that the Notes Unemployed and represented by certificates amount, at the close of the *par* arrangement this afternoon, to *seven and a half millions* dollars, and that on the return, to-morrow, to the old *quarter per cent.* redemption, the Metropolitan Bank will be prepared to take nearly the whole of the New-York Country Circulation, at this rate, as allowed by law, converting the same into bankable City funds, the day after their deposit. With this understanding, the same that prevailed for several years up to the general suspension of payments in Specie in October, most of the other City Banks will receive these notes, in moderate sums, in the course of ordinary business, from their regular dealers, and the change will consequently scarcely be felt by the community, so far as the Country Note Circulation is concerned.

At the same time, the new provision, as adopted on and after this date, *virtually restores Specie payments* at all the City Banks, as, in effect, it brings back the country to redemption in Specie, in the City, less the quarter ℔ cent. abated, under the redemption law. The Country Note Circulation, which for five weeks has been recognized as *Current Funds*, will no longer be received from or paid to the public as such. The $7,500,000 Certificates, representing the reserve of this circulation, have no currency except as between the Banks themselves in settling their daily balances at the Clearing House. On the City Note Circulation Specie has seldom been refused at the counter since the suspension. It is now in all respects equal to Gold. And the remaining slight distinction between Current Funds and Gold—and this must immediately pass away, as the Metropolitan Certificates begin, on the 1st December, to bear 6 ℔ cent. interest, and thus become, in the existing state and prospect of the money market and foreign exchanges, a more valuable reserve in Bank than Gold itself—is, that a dealer depositing the marked checks of his neighbor on another bank, will not be expected, as a matter of course, to demand Gold on his check as against such deposit. We doubt whether even this distinction, slight as it is, will be known after a few days. All concern about the use and final disposition among themselves, of the Certificates, would seem to have been dismissed by the Associated Banks. They adjourned this afternoon without a word on the subject. In fact, the Country Note arrangement has worked admirably throughout. It has proved itself the chief auxiliary to the early and almost imperceptible return to specie payments, besides holding the popular confidence so steady in the practical working of the New-York Bank Note System, as almost to destroy the difference for Gold, under suspension.

The Money Market is quiet and easy to-day. Demand loans are offered in some quarters under the legal rate, and although there is a slow return of demand for prime paper at the Discount Brokers, the selection of bills is circumscribed, and the attention of retired capitalists and private money lenders is being turned to the Stock list. As they look after State and other dividend-paying securities, and thus rapidly enhance their market value, the Street speculators seize hold of the lower-priced catalogue of suspended and non-dividend road shares. There is a good deal doing by private sale in City and County and in some of the Western railway bonds. The premium on Gold to-day is *one quarter of one per cent.* Exchange on Philadelphia 97¼@97¾ ℔ cent. Since the closing of the Boston mail and the announcement of the *Niagara* at Halifax, there is nothing reported in Foreign hills. The *Ariel* arrived this morning with $400,000 in Gold. The Cunarder from Boston took out $176,000 in Gold, of which $70,000 went from New-York by express. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $163,670, and paid out $257,817, of which $55,000 was on California account.

Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., No. 43 Wall-street, Janncey-court, has been elected Notary Public to the Bank of New-York.

The Coal Company named in the legal proceedings yesterday in the Court of Sessions is *not* the Pennsylvania Coal Company of this City, although bearing a similar title.

The January interest on the Virginia State Debt has already been provided for by the Board of Public Works, and the amount to be paid in London on the sterling issue of Bonds, and in New-York on the Coupon Dollar Bonds, will be paid over this day to the proper accounting officer. This gratifying fact we state on the authority of a private note from a member of the Board of Public Works to Messrs. PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., of Wall-street.

We understand the managers of the Michigan Central Road, at Boston, have accepted bills to the extent of about $2,650,000, first mortgage 8 ℔ cent. bonds, the exact average not yet known, but the proceeds are understood to be about $2,600,000 net, eash, making the average about 75 ℔ cent. The bonds have since been resold in considerable parcels at 80@82½ ℔ cent. The whole mortgage is for $8,000,000. The present issue leaves $5,350,000 to cover, at maturity or by previous voluntary conversion, the outstanding bonds of the Company, due after July, 1858. Part of the avails of the present negotiation is to pay $802,000 of the old bonds due in January and July, 1858.

The immediate condition of the Money Market, and the revolution on the Stock Exchange, evidently puzzle a large portion of the outside public. The somerset among the leading Stock Jobbers is complete. The *Bears* have nearly all turned *Bulls*, and, to all present appearances, find profit in the change of position. It were folly to question their consistency, or to rail at any seeming want of principle. We prefer to rejoice at the turn, not alone because it tends to strengthen the tendency, now seen and felt in various other quarters, to a better confidence in money values, but because it is fast working for good in the system of doing business at the Brokers' Board. Long time sales have gone almost entirely out of use, and even short options are becoming comparatively the exception instead, as heretofore the, rule of speculation, on the official record. The *Bulls* operate less for mere *corners* and tha *Bears* depend more on their ability to command the use of Stock on the Street, instead of fictit

The New-York Times.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

MATTERS AT CENTRAL PARK.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mass Meetings in Tompkins-square and the City Hall Park.

SPEECHES BY THEIR LEADERS.

No Votes to be Cast Until Work is Obtained.

In front of the building in which the General Superintendent has his office at the Central Park, a small portion of the unemployed congregated yesterday morning at an early hour. Probably not more than a hundred men were there at any one time during the morning. They came and went at intervals, and finally for the most part dispersed. On the fence outside of which the crowd stood, and on a large tree near by, were posted copies of the following:

NOTICE.—No more applications for labor will be received at this office at present. The laborers who have been engaged will be notified at their residences.

Most of those who read this notice still hung around for a while. Various remarks were made. Some said it was a humbug; laborers had been engaged since the notices were first posted. Others though there was no use in lingering longer and departed for their homes or the Park. Mr. HOGG, one of the Central Park Commissioners, was at the Superintendent' office for a short time, and when he prepared to depart the light wagon in which he had come was surrounded by the crowd, all pressing upon him their several necessities, and asking loudly for work. It was with considerable difficulty that he got rid of their importunities and drove off. Alderman MCSPEDON, of the Nineteenth Ward, also, who was about to drive away behind a pair of horses, was surrounded by the hungry people, who solicited his influence in their behalf. He told them that the Commissioners had promised to set fifteen men, whom he should name, at work to-morrow morning.

The Police arrangements within the limits of the Park are such as will insure a speedy defeat of any effort on the part of the crowd to enter the Park riotously.

Captain ROBERT MONTGOMERY is in command of the Central Park Police, numbering 32 men. Captain BRYANT commands the reserve of 24 men of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, whose head-quarters are at the Station-House in Fifty-ninth-street. Captain PORTER is in command at the Arsenal, on Fifth-avenue, some distance below the Superintendent's office, with a force of about 40 men, half of whom are members of the Twelfth Precinct Police, and the rest special policemen. Three loaded howitzers are held in readiness at the Arsenal to check any attempt by a mob to enter the building. About six thousand letters, supporting the claims of as many different applicants for work, have been received at the Central Park. About the same number of applications have been made in behalf of the unemployed by their Committees. Some of the letters of application presented the names of 50 or 60 persons to the Central Park Commissioners in behalf of each of whom work is demanded. Aldermen MCSPEDON and CLANCY have caused applications of this kind to be printed. The latter gentleman, our reporter was informed, has sent in about 600 of these in behalf of separate individuals.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

That portion of the unemployed who recognize the Committee of which GORDON is Chairman, met in Tompkins-square again yesterday morning for the purpose of hearing a report of the doings of the Committee during the past few days. There were about 200 present at 9 o'clock, when a banner was raised bearing the inscription:

FULL PARTICULARS
FOR
THE UNEMPLOYED.
D. GORDON,
Chairman.

All flocked around the banner, and Mr. GORDON proceeded to inform them of what the Committee had been doing. They had been hard at work every day, seeking out the most destitute and reporting them to the Mayor, as they had been desired by him to do. The lists thus obtained had been handed to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, with a request from the Mayor that they should be relieved without delay. But the relief thus extended to them had not been as liberal as the Committee desired, nor as the absolute necessities of the case required. Very many with families numbering five and seven had received but $1, and were told not to call again for two weeks. In regard to what work was to be obtained they already knew how matters stood. The $250,000 appropriation asked for by them had been passed, but yet there had been only 300 men employed on the Central Park and the Commissioners had said they could not employ more than one thousand at the most. But besides the Park there was a vast amount of corporation work to be done that would give employment to thousands, provided the Mayor and Common Council would allow the Street Commissioner to go on with what had already been laid out. But as a meeting had been called in front of the City Hall and many would doubtless be waiting there, Mr. GORDON recommended that they should form in procession and join their fellow-unemployed there, when all the information at command would be given and such course recommended as might be deemed best under the circumstances. The proposition was received with favor, and the meeting forming in line, with the banner ahead, proceeded to the City Hall.

THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE CITY HALL.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall the banner was raised upon the steps, and Mr. GORDON addressed them again. He informed them that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, was the one that was recognized by the Mayor, and that had been authorized by him to seek out the most destitute and report their names for relief. This the Committee had done daily, and the lists thus obtained had been handed to the Mayor, and by him they had been sent to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, but, as he had told them before, the relief given was not sufficient to keep them from starving. What family of six or eight persons could live two weeks upon one dollar? and yet that was all the relief that had been afforded to many. They had also waited upon those in charge in Central Park, for the purpose of learning what could be done by way of giving employment to the men who were out of work, and they had been told that not more than one thousand men could be employed. They had been told also that thousands of men had presented themselves with recommendations from Aldermen and Councilmen, and others, but that there was not work for anything like the number who had been recommended. There was not more than three hundred yet employed, although many days had elapsed since the $250,000 appropriation had passed. The prospect at present was that not more than one thousand would get employment there, and it would probably be some time before even that number would be at work. But Central Park was not the only place where work could be had, if the authorities were willing to give it to them. He had seen lists of Corporation work already laid out, and much of it contracted for and partially confirmed, that would give employment to thousands, if the Mayor and Aldermen would act, so that the Street Commissioner could go on with it. But they had not done so. They promised and promised, but they did not perform. They had now been many weeks out of employment, and during all that time, although they had done all in their power to obtain work, they had received nothing but promises. It had now come to that, that they must do something for themselves. The politicians were only promising for the purpose of getting their votes, and after the election they would say, "Let the poor men go; never mind them, they don't amount to anything." He would suggest *that every man should keep his vote—not give his vote to anybody until all had obtained work.* [Immense applause, and loud cries of "That's the plan."] He would advise them to begin to look out for themselves, and not depend upon politicians any more than they could help, for they would not do much for them unless their interests rendered it absolutely necessary.

An old man cried out in an excited tone, "We won't give our votes to any man at all until we get work." This was followed by many cries of "That will bring them to their senses."

The next speaker was Mr. ROSCOE. He was introduced by Mr. GORDON, and said he had very little to say. He thought the unemployed men should now look out for themselves. It was clear to him unless politicians were forced by a feeling of personal interest to give them work, but little would be had from them. They had asked them for work many times, and although there was a great deal of work to be done, they had received nothing but unfulfilled promises.

The next speaker was IRA B. DAVIS. He said the great difficulty with the unemployed men was that they could not remain united. They were always quarreling among themselves, and trying to crush those who labored honestly for their best interests. As soon as a man rose to defend them, they straight way commenced denouncing him. They would call him a rogue—charge him with making money out of them—with using them for political purposes and humbugging them. He had never known an instance in which a man had stood up for them who had not been crushed by the very men he desired to serve. He had heard the Mayor denounced on the ground that he had promised them work and had not given it to them. Now the fact was, Mayor WOOD had no power to give them work, and he had not promised to do so. All he could do was to recommend to the Common Council to do so, and that he had done. I was the Common Council that could give them work, and they should unite in making it appear necessary for them to do so. He had heard it said that Mr. CONOVER, claiming to be Street Commissioner, had a great deal of Corporation work laid out, if the Mayor would only act. Now it was well known that the office of the Street Commissioner was in dispute. There was a contest between the State authority and the City authority in regard to it. CONOVER, appointed by the Governor, said if the Mayor will back down, I can give out a great deal of work, and the Mayor said if CONOVER would back down, DEVLIN, who was appointed by him, would give out a great daal. The office was contested, and it was not in such places that they should look for employment. Let them look where there was no such trouble in the way. Let them look to the Central Park Commissioners for work. They had received an appropriation of $250,000, and could employ them if they chose to do so. Instead of employing 1,000 men, as they proposed, they should be made to employ all who wanted work, until the money was exhausted. He had rather see all who were in want of work employed on the Park one month, than see one thousand employed all the time, while many thousands were idle. [Cheers.] Then, again, there was the lower portion of the City Hall Park, that the General Government had offered to purchase as a site for a new post-office. They should pass resolutions and make the Common Council act, so that the new post-office could be proceeded with immediately, and afford employment for several hundred men. In conclusion he urged them to keep together in harmony, and direct their efforts towards getting employment towards those who had it in their power to give it to them. He was followed by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. WITTENBEAD, who took the ground taken by Mr. GORDON. He spoke again several times in enforcement of what he had before said, and at 12 o'clock they adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M., to-day, at the same place.

The following is a word of advice to the unemployed from the Gordon Committee, sighed by MR. GORDON as Chairman, and a substantiation of the statements made, signed by the entire Committee:

ADVICE FROM THE GORDON COMMITTEE TO THE UNEMPLOYED —NO FAITH IN MAYOR WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, on behalf of the unemployed in Tompkins-square, have been conferring with Mayor Woon, who has, I am sorry to say, been keeping us in deep distress with his fair promises of support to the workingmen, which he has no power to give. We feel greatly disappointed to think he led us astray. We, the Committee and workingmen, too, would be to work if he had told us he could not get us on the Central Park. Workingmen and citizens, we have tried how much his Honor the Mayor can do for the workingman, and how much he thinks about them we say nothing,—if he gets his turn out of them to elect him every term. Fellow-workmen, let us take a second sober thought, and see what is going to give us work this long Winter to support our families—this Winter, we say, fellow-sufferers. We wish you all to think twice before you speak once, as regards our future happiness. We, as a Committee, have worked hard for you, and if we said like his Honor has said, We can do no more for you. No, we will never say so. We have found out the right people to go to, in power, to employ men on the Central Park, and they are kind enough to recognize us the Workingmen's Committee and answer to our request. Men, we want to know those men in this power. One thing more, as regards work, his Honor has done very wrong in: it is that he does not recognize Mr. CONOVER as Commissioner. He says he could set 5,000 or 6,000 men to work right off.

DAVID GORDON, Chairman Committee.

THE ABOVE SUBSTANTIATED.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, do solemnly agree and can substantiate that every word we insert is true. We had an interview with the heads of all the Departments where work could be obtained, if the man who pretends to be the poor man's friend would only sanction and help the poor workingmen. We use Mr. CONOVER'S own words by saying he could set five or six thousand men to work if Mayor WOOD only would recognize him as Street Commissioner.

We see banners, many in number, floating across the streets, (which banners cost $60 each, at the lowest calculation,) with the insertion "Poor Man's Friend." We distressed workingmen can look at these things and starve, while our City Government can live in luxury.

We see so many ballot-boxes, which cost $60,000, which boxes at the most are not worth $20,000. We know the man that had the contract made $40,000, at the lowest calculation. We, the poor men, can starve, and see our City Government use money thus that ought to be put in use for public works. Fellow-sufferers—unemployed workingmen: We, the Committee, on your behalf, request you to look at these brief remarks and study them.

We, the Committee, have published our whole proceedings, from our first organization up to the present time—so that the people can see what we have been doing for them.

Names of the Committee,
DAVID GORDON, Chairman.
HENRY ROSCOE,
WILLIAM BURK,
AUGUSTUS DESSOW,
PETER DONELY,
WM. FOSTER.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first matter of interest that was read was the following, assigning a building for the use of the poor.

Resolved, That the premises known as Platt Hall, located in Broadway near Thirty-third-street, and now in the possession of the City, be temporarily assigned for the use and occupancy of the unemployed poor, the same to be under the control and supervision of Mrs. Dubois, until further order of the Common Council. The resolution was adopted.

A memorial was received from the unemployed, signed by the Steuben Hall Committee, as follows, it was referred.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park, disregarding the urgent representations of the General Committee, based upon the famine of the people, have postponed the employment of 1,000 or 2,000 hands for next week or so, in spite of an appropriation of $250,000, two weeks ago so speedily and unanimously voted by the Common Council, and partly put at their disposat in cash by the generous offer of Comptroller FLAGG.

Whereas, The agents of the Commisstoners have yesterday treated the numerous applicants for work, at their office doors, Sixty-ninth-street, in a Mackerelville Boys or Dead Rabbit manner, declaring to them they must wait till further decision of the Board, and that there are not more employed than 200 now;

Whereas, The people are getting tired of these postponings and deceptions, and are showing already symptoms of recommencing mass meetings and street processions, so hurtful to the revival of business and general confidence.

Whereas, The Street Department, from the public statements of its Commissioner, offers opportunity of easily employing several thousands of hands during the Winter, in grading, regulating, sewering streets, building piers, fencing parks, building engine houses, asylums, &c.

Whereas, In consequence of deplorable political party struggles, all these works had been delayed for months, and would still be suspended for weeks through the slow formalities of the law, as the proposals of contractors are to be tendered only on Nov. 28, which might compel the unemployed to starve at least one month longer.

Resolved, To ask the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to order the Street Department, City Inspectorate, &c., and other departments, *to begin with one important works at once, by taking upon themselves the responsibility for the abridgement of the required tedious legal formalities*, and thus strengthening the breathing of the people.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.
Head-Quarters, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery—Steuben House.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed,

JAMES T. MAGUIRE, FRANK BILLER,
CHARLES SMITH, CHAS. A. BUBNER,
FREDERIC GELLMAN, GEORGE NOLL,
WILLIAM BOWLES.

SEBASTIAN SEILER, Secretary.

The report from the Board of Councilmen, on the alleged irregularities in the Finance Department, was called up.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to lay it on the table and make it special order for Thursday next.

Aldermen STEERS and OWENS hoped it would be acted upon immediately, in ordar that the Committee might be enabled to proceed with the investigation.

Alderman WILSON moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved a reference to a Special Committee, to act with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen. Lost.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Board concur with the Councilmen, authorizing the Committee to employ clerical assistance in continuing the investigation, and appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of such aid.

Alderman WILSON opposed the motion, simply because he thought there should be a joint Committee.

Alderman TUCKER thought the members of the Board of Aldermen had as much Committee business as they could do, and more than would be done before the expiration of the term of the present Board.

Alderman JACKSON moved to refer it to a Committee consisting of the President, Alderman WILSON and Alderman TUCKER. He made the motion because there was not a sufficient number of members present to pass an appropriation.

Alderman WILSON requested that the name of Alderman MCSPEDON be inserted in place of his own.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay it over until the next meating, which was carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Mayoralty.

Since the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN, Esq., by the Peoples' meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, and his prompt acceptance, it has been a matter of considerable anxiety and inquiry what course the Americans and their nominee would pursue. What was understood to be a nomination of Mr. COOLEY, by the American Convention, those gentlemen explained to mean merely a pledge of their support of him in the event that he should be nominated by the Peoples' Convention, and Mr. COOLEY'S letter in answer to the gentlemen who waited on him, there fore, was made conditional upon upon his being selected by all other parties in opposition to Woon. Mr. COOLEY, therefore, finds no difficulty in his position, and it was yesterday announced by those well-informed on the subject that he would render a cordial support to the nomination of Mr. TIEMANN, and it would not be strange if he were called upon to preside at the Ratification meeting to be held at the Merchants Exchange to-day. The leading Americans everywhere express their satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. TIEMANN. To oppose him, or to run an independent candidate they say, under existing circumstances, would be sure to accomplish two events—to secure the triumph of Mayor WOOD, and to annihilate the American party in the City. In their ranks they have men professing the most intense devotion to Straight American principles, and there were some of this stamp in the Convention which made the nomination. The real object of these intense Americans, they say, is too apparent to deceive any one, and there is now to be a cordial and undivided support of Mr. TIEMANN by the American party.

The following is the leller of that gentleman accepting the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, announcing that the Committee appointed at a mass meeting of the people, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th inst., have decided to present my name to the citizens of New-York, for their suffrages at the ensuing Mayoralty election, and desiring my consent thereto.

In reply, I have the honor to accept the nomination, and will, if elected, endeavor to meet the just expectations of the public, that the Government of this great City shall be administered in no narrow partisan spirit, but honestly and economically, and that fitness and integrity shall be the sole qualifications for office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

To JAY JARVIS, Esq., Chsirman, WM. H. ANTHON Esq., Secretary.

CALL FOR A RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Citizens of New-York, who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs, and opposed to the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD, are hereby requested to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed on the 14th inst., and to respond to the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as the people's candidate for Mayor.

JAY JARVIS, Chairman.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

Political.

The American Convention to nominate six candidates for Supervisors, met on Wednesday evening, and nominated George Briggs, Horatio Reed, Lewis A. Cohen, Hiram Corwin, George Warner, and John L. Riker.

The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District have nominated the following for Councilmen: Charles N. Decker, Twelfth Ward; John Osborn, Nineteenth Ward; Edward D. James, Twentieth Ward; George H. White, Twenty-first Ward; Peter Suydam, Twenty-second Ward; Charles Gedney, Twenty-second Ward.

The Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated Richard Kelly for Police Justice, and of the Seventh, Cornelius W. Van Voorhies for Civil Justice.

Wm. H. Dusenbury, Esq., Clerk al Special Term of the Supreme Court, has been nominated for Civil Justice of the Third District, comprising the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Dusenbury is a lawyer of nearly twelve years standing.

At a meeting of the Republican Convention appointed to nominate an Alderman for the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 22 Ann-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Mr. Henry Smith, of the First Ward, was unanimously chosen, and Mr. G. L. Garlick and Mr. G. Black appointed a Committee to notify him of his nomination. Subsequently the Committee waited upon Mr. Smith, informed him of his nomination, and received his acceptance.

THE REPUBLICANS

Last night resolved not to nominate a candidate for the office of Mayor, but urged all Republicans to vote for Mr. TIEMANN—the Peoples' anti-Wood man. The following named gentlemen were nominated for Supervisors: Messrs. T. B. Stillman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Voorhis, John A. Kennedy, W. R. Stewart, and Augustus Wiseman.

Custom-House Appointments Yesterday.

DAY INSPECTORS.—Thomas Ackerson, Rockland; John Doherty, Brooklyn; W. H. Fredenburg, Kingston; John McCluskey, New-York; Samuel W. Morton, Rome; James McCluskey, Brooklyn; E. M. Morris, New-York; Peter Masterson, New-York; Theodore Perry, Sing Sing; Alexander Russell, Catskill; Robert Lee, New-York; Wm. C. Bach, New-York.

NIGHT INSPECTORS—Sam. Frost, Brooklyn; John Leawith, New-York; John J. Sherwood, New York. These have been nominated by the Collector and sent on to Washington.

Launch of the steam Revenue Cutter.

According to announcement, the Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, built for the U. S. Government, was successfully launched from the ship yard of WM. H. WEBB, at 11½ o'clock A. M. yesterday. She slid from the ways amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators, and when fairly afloat, drew forth expressions of admiration for her light and graceful proportions. She was towed to the dock near the Allaire Works, to receive her machinery. Collector SCHELL, and several Revenue Officers, were present.

Col. Sumner's Trial.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Col. SUMNER'S trial, before a Court Martial, is in progress. He objected to General HARNEY as a member of the Court, on the ground that he was strongly prejudiced against him. His objection was allowed, and the Court decided that Gen. H. could not sit as a member on the trial

BRUTALITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITY.

MURDER IN A FOURTH-WARD DANCE HOUSE.

Two Persons Instantly Killed—Three Men Dangerously Wounded—Escape of the Murderers—Coroner's Inquest.

Between 1 and 2 yesterday morning, another atrocious murder was committed in the Fourth Ward, at the dance-house No. 277½ Water-street, kept by ALEXANDER DRISCOLL. Two men, having the appearance of sailors, evidently Spaniards or Italians, entered the house, and without any provocation, commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on parties who were preseut. One of them drew a stiletto and first stabbed a man who was standing by the stove—the weapon penetrating his heart—killing him instantly. The same man then assaulted with the same weapon, a man named RICHARD BARRETT, stabbing him in the region of the heart, and inflicting a dangerous wound. The second man stabbed a young Scotch girl, named ELLEN DEMPSEY, in the abdomen, about two inches below the navel, making a deep and ghastly cnt. Immediately aftar this the two assassins made an attack on the landlord, but he escaped, though not without serious wounds. By this time an alarm was also raised, which caused the ruffians to make their escape from the premises. As they left, two sailors joined them outside, and they all ran off together.

The name of the murdered man is unknown. A memorandum book, found on his person, had the name ANDREW MCMANUS written on the back cover. Deceased has the appearance of an Irish laborer, is 5 feet 5 inches in haight and about 35 years of age; he was dressed in a drab coat, mixed cloth pants, spotted velvet vest, white muslin shirt, white woolen under-shirt, new, heavy boots, and Kossuth hat. His hair is light brown, and he wore a light goatee.

RICHARD BARRETT, the second man stabbed, lives in Paterson, N. J., and came to the City on Wednesday to buy flour. His wound is exceedingly dangerous. The stiletto entered his left side just below the heart. He was taken to tha City Hospital.

The girl, DEMPSEY, was removed to the Hospital.

A fellow known as "Sailor CHARLEY" was cut on his left side. He was taken to a drug-store, where his wound was dressed.

Mr. DRISCOLL, the landlord, says that the four assassins have frequently been to his place, and that he should be able to identify them. The two men who came inside did not appear to be intoxicated. It is said that one of the four was recently robbed by a girl belonging to the house with whom he remained over night. The Police of the Fourth Ward have been actively engaged since the murder in search of the assassins, but thus far have been unable to obtain any clue of their whereabouts.

Coroner CONNERY was notified, and held an inquest upon the murdered man, at 3½ P. M., at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The following Jury was impanneled:

George Smith, No. 192 Hester-street.
Stephen A. Spencer, No. 432 Pearl-street.
Mortimer A. Hyatt, No. 444 Pearl-street.
Isaac Willard, No. 440 Pearl-street.
John C. Ridder, No. 450 Pearl-street.
M. G. Minor, No. 462 Pearl-street.

Arnold James, being sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 76 Roosevelt-street; I am a sailor; my home is at Newport, R. I.; about half-past twelve o'clock this morning I went into a dance house in Water-street, and sat down; there was no dancing going on; there were two men belonging to the house in there; I don't know whose house it was; I suppose there were six women there; one girl asked me to treat, and I did so; two men came in while they were drinking; they looked like the men in the clothing stores in Chatham-street; one of them was dark-complexioned; I did not observe that he had whiskers; they talked together in a language which I could not understand; I sat close by the stove; they came up near the store; one man who was rather tall went up stairs with a woman; the other stood in the centre of the floor; this short man wanted to go up stairs; the proprietor would not let him, because he had not money enough to pay his way; they talked together; the language of the short man I could not understand; nothing like anger was in his face; he started apparently to go out by the door; I was standing up, and as he passed he struck me in the side; I thought it was with his hand; a girl pulled me away when I turned on him, and then I saw him lift his hand with a knife in it, and then I ran into the rear room, shut the door, and held it so that he could not come after me; I stayed there about five minules, and then went into the front room again, where there were two men lying on the floor; one was stabbed in three places; I asked the proprietor of the house if he could get a doctor; he was busy talking with other men, and did not say a word to me; there were men in the house and others coming in; I don't know how many; I then went home, knocked at the door, was admitted, and saw Mr. Bowman, the proprietor, who said I had better go for a Doctor; I went to a doctor's shop; I don't know where it was; I told the Doctor I was cut, and he let me in; he dressed the wound in my side, after that I went home and went to bed; I went to the dance-house to-day; I asked how many were killed, and was told one was killed, and two were gone to the Hospital; I asked the girls if they had caught the men who stabbed in the last night; they did not know; they did not mention to me the names of those parties; I think the proprietor was not stabbed; I think I could know one of the parties who stabbed if I saw him; I have not heard anything during the day further about this matter; as I was running out I saw the deceased stabbed, who was sitting by the stove; I first knew that I was injured when I was running out; I was stabbed in three places on the body; there is only one stab in my overcoal; I have been to the house frequenlly; the deceased entered after I did; I saw the features of the man who struck me; I should think he was about 23 years old; I saw the man who went up stairs come down again; this was before the stabbing; I saw knives in the hands of both these men; I never saw either of them after I came out of the back room; the man who went up stairs was about five feet eight inches in height; the other five feet four inches; the latter wore dark clothes and a cap; the proprietor told the short man to leave the house; the tall man was just on the last step coming down stairs when the short man stabbed me; I did not drink anything; did not see the men drink; it was about ten minutes from the time they first entered to the time when they left; I was talking with a girl when I was stabbed; she had no conversation with the man who stabbed me; when I was stabbed the tall man had hold of a girl; I had to pass him in running to the rear room; I saw a girl who was stabbed when I came out again; these men did not appear intoxicated; I was in that house a year ago; I arrived from the coast of Sumatra, East Indies, last Monday; I was second mate in the bark *Ceres*, of Salem, Mass.

Mark Driscoll sworn.—I live at No. 277½ Water-street, keep a boarding house and liquor store; at about 10 minutes past 1, A. M., this affray took place; I was behind the bar; these men came in, picked out one girl and the tall man went up stairs with her, and the other, a middle sized man, stood in the middle of the bar-room; he did nothing till the other came down; the girl came down stairs first and the tall man after her into the bar-room; he shoved her into a middle room off the bar-room; I went in to see what the matter was; he told me the girl had two *pasters* of his; I told him to come out where the light was; I came out and left them in there and the short once commenced talking in a foreign tongue; I told him I did not understand him; I went and stood with my back against the bar and in a minute I saw my brother-in-law and the tall man together in the entry, the tall man had a dirk knife in his hand; I think my brother-in-law hit him; I did not hear him talk; I heard some one cry out he was stabbed and at that moment the short man pulled out his knife and rushed at me; I seized a root beer bottle and raised it; he stopped and I stepped outside the front door; I think he stabbed deceased while I was outside; the tall man came out presently and I struck him with the bottle on the back of the neck; he ran away; I then closed the door, ran in next door and took a pitcher from the bar; I ran after the short man who was crossing the street with a dirk in his hand; hit him on the back of the neck with the pitcher and hollowed "Murder!" he ran away; I stood on the corner and talked to a private watchman; the watchman could have caught one of them; I told him so and he said he was excited and might have hit me instead of the Spaniard; my brother-in-law came out with a club in his hand, turned around and fell down, and said he was stabbed; I got a carriage and had my brother-in-law and the girl carried to the New-York Hospital; I have seen those men occasionally in my house before; they never had any quarrel there before; I know them both; I do not know where they are; I never heard where they lived, I have a wife and three children.

The following is the medical testimony:

Drs. Fennell, Ferguson and Garrish being duly sworn, depose and say—We have made a *post mortem* examination on the body of a man now lying dead at the Fourth Ward Precinct; we found one large wound on the right side of the chest, between tha third and fourth ribs, two inches to the right of the middle portion of the sternum, transverse in its direction, the sharp edge of the knife being turned towards the breast-bone; on raising the sternum, we traced the wound through the base of the right lung into a large branch of the pulmonary artery; the hemorrhage from this wound escaped into the pleural cavity, pressing the lung against the spinal column; we removed about one quart of coagulated blood, the same amount of fluid blood still remaining in the chest; the depth of tha wound, on measurnig, was about three inches.

J. FINNELL, M. D.
J. FERGUSON, M. D.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.

Taken before me, this 19th day of November, 1857,
EDWARD D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The Inquest was adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Infamous Outrage on a Girl.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, two girls, named ROSA MARTIN and ANNE HALPIN, were returning from a dance-house at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway. The girl ROSA MARTIN is seventeen years old; her companion is somewhat younger. They were joined near the dance-house by five young men, named JOHN GOODWIN, JOHN MCLEAR, HICK MCSORLEY, PAT NOLAN and PETE DEVLIN. GOODWIN was a professed lover of the girl ROSA MARTIN, but had attempted violence upon her some weeks ago, which she successfully resisted. DEVLIN was convicted, a short time since, in the Court of General Sessions, for burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison. He managed to break jail, and has not been heard of until the commission of this outrage. In Twenty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, DEVLIN and MCLEAR forced the girl HALPIN away from her friend, ROSA MARTIN, and beat her severely, on her resisting their violence. They then dragged ROSA to a lumber-yard between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Her consciousness forsook her at this time, and she has no recollection of what passed. A police officer of the Twentieth Ward, shortly before daylight, heard her moaning in the lumber-yard, and took her to the Twentieth Ward Police Station. She there recovered sufficiently to indicate the nature of the assault committed. She was examined by Dr. KIRKSTEN, who found that she had suffered a severe outrage. Her back, shoulders and breasts were also much bruised, and her dress was covered with mud. She was a virtuous girl, and, though out of employment at present, has been in respectable service. GOODWIN was arrested yesterday morning, and the police of the Ward think the other parties will be in close custody before many hours.

The William-Street Murder—Investigation by the Coroner Continued—A Private Watchman charged with letting one of the Murderers Escape—Further Identification of the arrested Parties—Important Testimony.

The excitement relative to the singular and atrocious murder of Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT in North William-street, on Tuesday night, continues unabated. The tragical affair is still involved in nearly as much mystery as immediately following the perpetration of the murder. Some facts, however, were elicited in the examination yesterday before the Coroner, tending to strengthen the suspicion against two of the parties under arrest, MIGUEL DE LORENZO and WILLIAM WHITE. A boy, fourleen years of age, testifies to having seen the two prisoners named in Mr. VINCENT'S place on the morning preceding the murder, and notice him count his money. The description given by another witness of the partias he saw in the store with Mr. VINCENT just before the murder, tallies very accurately with the appearance of the prisoners. One witness also testifies to spots of blood being found in the apartments occupied by the prisoners at No. 10 Vandewater-street. A strange affair connected with the matter is the allegation of two witnesses that a private watchman, named COHEN, had one of the murderers in his custody, after the murder, and then let him go away.

Several officers of the Fourth Precinct kept up an unremitting search all day yesterday and last evening for some new clue to the guilty parties, but no further arrests were made. The persons originally arrested, including FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., a son of the deceased, still remain in custody.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the inquest in the case was resumed before Coroner CONNERY. As on the previous day's examination, a large number of friends of the deceased and others were present. The following was the additional evidence taken:

Mark Cohen, sworn—I am a private watchman; about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening as I was coming from Frankfort-street into William-street I met a young man named John Kenny, who said he had been looking some time for a Policeman; he said that Mr. Vincent had been stabbed and asked me to go to his place, which I did; I found Mr. Hilton at the store, and immediately went out to give an alarm, which brought officer Salter to the place; Salter and myself undertook to raise the dead body of Mr. Vincent, but were unable to do it; Mr. Hilton went away, but I directly brought him back, when he was taken in charge by an officer to be detained as a witness; several officers of the Second and Fourth Wards and myself went at once in search of the murderers; we looked through Vandewater and other streets; when I first went to Mr. Vincent's place there was nobody there but Mr. Hilton; Mr. Hilton was cut on the head and bleeding; I don't know anything about the murder; I never heard any threats by anybody against Mr. Vincent; nobody passed me as I went up to the stora; I did not have hold of any one to arrest him or otherwise before going to the scene of the murder.

John Kenny, sworn—I reside at No. 9 Frankfort-street; about ten minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night I was waiting for a friend to come out of the lager-bier saloon at No. 12 or No. 14 North William-street, when my attention was called to the breaking of glass in the street near Frankfort-street; on looking down the street I saw three or four men come rushing out of Mr. Vincent's place; they ran up into Old William-street, and then disappeared; I went down near Mr. Vincent's place, and saw two men and two women standing on the opposite side of the street, looking towards the store; I asked what the matter was, and they said "there had been a muss over the way;" three of us went over to see what the difficulty was; we met Mr. Hilton coming out the door; he appeared in an exhausted condition; I asked what had takan place; he replied, "There has been a bad row here," and pointed to the dead body of Mr. Vincent lying on the floor; he said he did not know the men who killed Mr. Vincent, but he thought they were Spaniards, and that he had seen them there on the Sunday night previous; I told Mr. Hilton not to leave the premises, and immediately got on top of a barrel and shouted "Police" at the top of my voice; after calling several times, and no policeman coming, I went in the direction of Frankfort-street to look for an officer, when I met Mr. Cohen, a private watchman; Mr. Cohen rapped for the police, after which he and myself and several others went into Mr. Vincent's store; Mr. Vincent was lying on his face, on the floor, bleeding profusely; a table was turned partly on top of him; I could not identify either of the four men I saw running from Mr. Vincent's place; one of them was a tall thin man and wore a hat and dark clothes; I did not see his face; one of the men was of middilug height, and was dressed in dark clothes; the other two were smaller; I met Mr. Hilton in front of Mr. Vincent's store; he was shivering, and appeared to be very much frightened; I was never in Mr. Vincent's place before; I do not know whether Mr. Coban could have seen the men run away, as I do not know where he was; did not see him with any one standing on a corner; it was nearly ten minutes after I saw the men run that I saw Mr. Cohen.

George M. Jacobs, sworn—I am a jeweler at No. 100 Chatham-street; about two weeks ago I heard that Mr. Seiller was stabbed at his place in Pearl-street; I saw four men running up the street, and hearing Mr. Seiller cry "murder," I gave them a wide berth; I do not know who the men were, and cannot describe their dress or general appearance; I did not see the injured man; I related the fact to a private watchman.

Stephen D. O'Keefe, sworn—I am attached to the Second Precinct Police; I was taken by Mr. Renny to Mr. Vincent's store about twenty minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night; Thomas Starkey was with him; I took charge of the place and sent for a Sergeant and a posse of Police; the Sergeant took the money ($5 90) which was in the money-drawer and handed it to Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth Ward; I took Mr. Hilton in charge; we were ordered to look after the murderers; we went to No. 5 Vandewater-street first, and there arrested Miguel de Lorenzo; he came undressed to the door and opened it; he seemed to be surprised, but said that he had been in the house from nine o'clock the evening previous; the clothes he put on were lying on his bed; I observed no blood on them; I went with his wife across the street to get a man who could speak English; two young men told me that *Mr. Cohen had one of the murderers in his custody and let him go*; the young men who told me this are named Caroigioli, and live in old William-street, but at what number I do not know; the clothes the prisoner has on now are those he put on the night he was arrested.

Daniel D. Sutton, sworn—I am attached to the Sixth Ward police; I was the first officer at the scene of the murder; I was in Chatham-street when I was informed that there was a disturbance in North William-street; I went to Mr. Vincent's store and met Mr. Cohen at the door, who told me that a man inside had been murdered; I don't know the man who told me of the disturbance; I went into the store and found a man lying on his left side, and blood issuing from his chest; I raised him up; he did not seem to be dead but his head fell on his shoulder, and then I knew he was dead; I did not see Mr. Cohen have hold of any man on my way to the scene of the murder.

Joseph Caroigioli, sworn—I live at No. 215 William-street; I am a plasterer; about 10 o'clock Tuesday night I heard of the murder of Mr. Vincent; previous to hearing of the murder I passed by Mr. Vincent's place and looked in at the window and saw three men inside; I could recognize the men if I should see them again; I saw three men there on the Sunday night previous; I cannot identify either of the prisoners as the men I saw at Mr. Vincent's place; I was told by a young man that he pointed out two of the murderers to Cohen, and Cohen let them go.

By a Juror—Mr. Hilton was not in the store when I saw the three men there; I heard three or four men accuse Cohen of letting the men go; I accused him myself of letting the men go; Coheu said he caught no one.

Lewis Caroigioli, sworn—I am a brother of the previous witness; I heard some persons say that Mr. Cohen had a man in his custody and let him go.

Balthasar Bourceschletel, sworn—I live at No. 20 Rose-street; I left No. 27 Frankfort-street a little after ten o'clock on Tuesday night; I saw private watchman Cohen seize a man and tell him, "I arrest you." I cannot tell what passed between Cohen and the other man, but this I know, the man ran away from Cohen; Mr. Hilton was not the man.

Andrew Glass, sworn—I reside at No. 11 Frankfort-street; on the night of the murder I was walking from Frankfort-street to William-street when I heard an alarm rap; I met Cobeu and he told me a man had been murdered at Mr. Vincent's place

The Death and Burial of General Cavaignac.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

It was not a little singular that the news of the death of General CAVAIGNAC, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon last, was not known in Paris till Friday. Of all the journals only one, the *Siecle*, contained a notice of the death on Friday morning, and yet the dead body of the General arrived in Paris Wednesday night. It was thus that my letter of Thursday last contained no notice of the death, and that it was received by telegraph at Liverpool before the departure of the steamer.

Perhaps you do not, like certain London journals, keep stowed away in pigeon holes, the biography of distinguished men, ready for immediate use. In case of a sudden death; yet it is quite certain that before the arrival of this you will have published a biographical sketch of the illustrious deceased. I need only, therefore, to notice the events attending the funeral, and some other incidents that may not perhaps otherwise reach you.

The disease of the General was a hypertrophy of the heart, with, at the same time, an attenuation of the walls of the ventricles. In other words, the superficies of the organ was augmented, without a corresponding augmentation of its substance. The capacity of the cavities were increased, and the walls being thinned, were unable to throw out regularly the increased quantity of blood received. In this condition it is easy to understand that any sudden emotion might cause the hasty rush of more blood into the cavities of the heart than the thinned and weakened organ was able to throw out again, and a rupture and sudden death must be the consequence. This is exactly what occurred in the case of General CAVAIGNAC. He had just discharged his gun at a bird, and suddenly feeling indisposed, he handed the gun to a domestic, and staggering into the latter's arms, exclaimed, "I am dying," and expired almost instantly.

A letter of General CAVAIGNAC'S, written to a friend, M. SENARD, Senetor, in July last, proves that the deceased had anticipations of his melancholy end. He said, "I suppose you, my dear friend, are still sharing your time between the Palace and St. Cloud. For my own part, I am not steered at all. I am shriveling and doubling up here in one corner of La Sarthe, where I have arranged myself a shelter, trying to forget that I pass my life between smotherings and palpitations, and experiencing daily that there is nothing in the world less great than a great heart."

You know the history of General CAVAIGNAC'S marriage. A beautiful girl, the daughter of a rich banker of the name of ODIER, fell in love with the chivalric General after the events of 1848, without ever having been presented to him. Like the wife of LAMARTINE, she was inspired with love by his works, or rather by his deeds, and sought proper means to offer him her heart, her hand and her fortune. It was a happy union, and the distress of the widow can well be conceived at this sudden bereavement. The heroism she displayed, however, in this trying moment, shows that she is a woman of determined character. She caused her dead husband to be placed in a carriage, and, mounting in by his side, with a friend and her only child, a boy of four of age, who thought his father sleeping, she started to the railroad. Arrived at the railroad, (150 miles from Paris,) she demanded a special train to convey her to Paris with the corpse. Her request was at first refused. She said, with firmness, "Gentlemen, I am the widow of General CAVAIGNAC, who has just died, and it is his body I wish to convey to Paris. I *must* have what I ask. Will you telegreph to Perls for orders?" The telegraph was put in oparntion, and the request was granted. The carriage, with the dead body, was driven into an open car, and came to Paris express, and thus, without ever changing the body, was driven to the late residence of the illustrious deceased, No. 27 Rue de Londres.

The funeral took place on Saturday at noon, and drew together, perhaps, a hundred thousand people—about one-half as many as were at the funeral of BERANGER, or rather in the vicinity of the house on that day. But the *blouses* were few at CAVAIGNAC'S funeral. The deceased General was in fact more loved by the upper *bourgeoisie*, by the rich merchant class, than by the people. The events of June, 1848, in the streets of Paris, fixed and defined sympathies and aversions towards CAVAIGNAC. The Government did not send a carriage as they should have done, nor were they represented by a single official, outside of the personal friends of the deceased. The funeral programme was ordered in accordance to a law of the first Empire, which accords to Marshals a representation from each branch of the army, for a General of Division, a representetion from each arm of a division, a General of Brigade, from each arm of a Brigade, and so on. General CAVAIGNAC had the funeral of a General of Division. The Infantry of the Line formed the guard of the roadway along the entire to the cemetery of Montmartre. Messrs. GOUDCHOUX, BASTIDE, GUINARD and PAYARD, the latter a workman, to represent the people, held the cordons of the bier. The official mourners were Gen. CAVAIGNAC, uncle of the deceased, and Messrs. ODIER and son. After the bier followed several thousand men, with uncovered heads among whom could be seen all the notabilities of the Republican Party of Paris, former Ministers and Representatives of the people, literary men, artists and men of science. Among this immense number of remarkable heads none was so conspicuous, perhaps as that of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, with its towering mountain of curly almost gray hair. LAMARTINE is not announced as having been present; but I thought I saw him in a carriage with M. ODILLON BARROT.

As the corpse passed the gate of the cemetery and perhaps one hundred of the persons nearest the bier had passed in, the gate was suddenly closed in the face of the thousands who had followed on foot from the Church end with bare heads, to be present at the last scene in the history of this distinguished man. The Government was not afraid of a demonstration from these men, although that procession contained every dangerous enemy in the country; but the Government does not consider itself under any obligation to treat this part with politeness. At the funeral of BERANGER, the procession was marched purposely over a narrow bridge on the canal, end when the bier and the official people had passed the bridge, it was swung open, cutting off the rest. The closing of the Montmartre gate was a piece of the same kind of tactics.

This was the first time the whole Republican party, or rather the whole of the leaders or *bourgeoisie* of the Republican party had been brought together since the *coup d'état*. As a whole they struck me as an exceptional body of men. They looked like thinkers, a little dreamy, enthusiastic, like lovers of *isms*. Their heads were oddly shaped, and there were more blonde-haired men than are ordinarily seen in a large multitude in France. Their countenances were roughly stamped, and showed character in every line. But look at an imperial assemblage at the Tuileries or at any of the official occasions of the praseut day. You see a body of polite, smooth, fashionable-looking people, remarkable for nothing but their characterless prettiness. But they have the advantage over tha first in not being one-idea men, of having minds well balenced, if not brilliant, and of being capable of time-serving to secure position and a fortune.

I saw but one demonstretion of feeling at this funeral. A *bourgeois* was standing near some workmen in blouses and caps as the bier passed. In France it is a universal, and a very commendable custom, to take off the hat when one passes a funeral, no matter whether the coffin is in unpainted pine or in mahogany. The *bourgeois* in question would not take off his hat as the corpse of General CAVAIGNAC passed.

"Take off your hat!" said one of the *blouses*.

No reply from the *bourgeois*.

"Take off your hat!" shouted two or three *blouses* in chorus.

"That's my opinion," said the gentleman, with a look of defiance.

"Well, then, take that for your opinion!" and a heavy fist descended on the anti-Republican's new hat, smashing it into a caleche over his eyes and ears.

The death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC will leave a vacancy in the new legislature elected this year. It was not yet known whether the General intended to take the oath or not, but it was generally believed that he would not. This made the position embarrassing for at least two or three other colleagues of the Republican Party elected at the same time, who had not the same reasons for refusing the oath as he, and yet who felt partly bound to follow his example. All the Republican deputies will now undoubtedly take their seats, unless either M. GOUDCHOUX or M. CARNOT aspire to the position of leader left vacant by M. CAVAIGNAC. But this is hardly probable, so that this death removes a constraint from the Republican deputies and leaves them free in their action toward the Government. Whatever they may do they will be alone responsible for the act. Another Republican can hardly be elected in Gen. CAVAIGNAC'S place, although the effort will be made, and the contest may be close.

The Emperor also will feel a restraint removed by the death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC. He hated him—that is the word—and feared him as well. CAVAIGNAC repressed the red flag in June, as LAMARTINE had done in February—the one with fine words, the other with grape and canister. But CAVAIGNAC was none the less the head and the support of that great revolutionary party, of mixed elements no doubt, which was the living, menacing enemy of the Imperialists. So long as he lived, that party had a great military chief upon whom they could rely, and around whom they would have rallied with confidence. There is no other great military man to supply his place in a moment of sudden action, for LAMORICIERE and CHANGARNIER are in exile, and BOSQUET has gone over to the enemy. This death then plants another stone in the arch which sustains the present dynasty.

MR. SPENCER, the United States Consul at Paris, appointed to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Hon. DUNCAN MCRAE, some months ago, has arrived in Paris, and assumed the duties of his office. The officer who performed the duties during this *interregnum* of several months, was the former clerk of the office, Mr. HUTTON, an Englishman, and a most faithful, conscientious, and efficient man.

For the eid of those who may be interested, just now, in comparing the speed of American with European horses, I can state that the time made by *Monarque*, in one of his late races at Longchamps, against *Monarchist*, who pushed the former more than he is in the habit of being pushed, was 6,000 metres in 6:20. *Monarque* is the horse, it will be recollected, who gained the Goodwood Cup this year. He is now decidedly the fastest horse in France, and his speed may be fairly estimated by the above time. MALAKOFF.

Paris Fashions for November.

From La Follet.

The make of dresses is an important question at the present moment. If things take their natural course, basques seem destined to be quite laid aside; they are now scarcely ever allowed in full dress, but are sufficiently adopted in walking and home dress to insure their tolerance for one more season. This affords a good opportunity—for those ladies to whom they are unbecoming—to discontinue them.

In some of the rich silks and new materials now appearing, three trimmings are worn in; thus, on a ground of dark blue, green, or love color, are quilles of black velvet, which, when fringed at the bottom, suit well for a double skirt. On lighter and brighter colors, flounces of black lace are so well imitated that they almost require to be touched to be quite sure they are on the dress. On others the pattern is *en tablier*, with bows, etse, in the design. Others in shaded and black stripes, with lace arranged *en echelle* on the lower stripes.

Fancy reps, poplins and cotelines are also manufactured in the same manner, representing a half-breadth in stripes of various widths mixed, or in a mixture of colors suitable to the ground of the dress; sometimes only of two, the pattern being in the darker color. Light materials are quite abandoned for the present, and are very often replaced by poplins, which, whether plain or in plaid, always make a useful and cheerful-looking dress.

The basquine is very much in vogue. It is made longer than ever, and becomes almost an open dress. When it is in silk this is very well; but in cloth it should certainly be made shorter. Casaques are also made in black taffetas, lined and trimmed either with one wide plaiting, *à la vielle*, or with two rows narrower, placed apart sometimes with a headed frill nearly eight inches broad, or with two not headed, either pinked or scalioped. These are generally narrower than the others. When made of colored silk, and worn with dresses trimmed *en tablier*, they make a very pretty in-door dress.

With regard to mantles, the simple shawl-shape, either single or double, prevails up to the present.

At this season shawls are always worn. The Indian cashmere holds the first place; then follows the French. Shawls embroidered in colored silks with which gold is sometimes mixed, are very rich and pretty, but extremely expensive. Algerians and Junisicus shawls of bright colors are very fashionable.

We have lately seen a pretty dinner dress, which was of Irish poplin, light brown. The skirt was ornamented by six black satin bayaderes stripes, broachées in all colors. Plain high body, with bayadere stomecher; the revers, bretelles, and large open sleeves trimmed to match.

Another of gros grains, with two skirts; the lower one ornamented with two flounces, edged with taffetas of the same shade as the dress—the upper one, on the sides, with two lozenges formed of wide black velvet. A velvet of the same width was placed flat through the middle of the lozenges, with a long tassel at the end. The flat tight body trimmed to match the upper skirt as well as the Persanes sleeves.

Another, a dress of green Chinese satin, with flounces edged with a crossway plaid velvet, white, green and black, the two latter colors predominating. The deep basques trimmed to match, and on the front of the body had four rows of crossway plaid, with tassels at the extremities. The loose sleeves nearly covered with the above-mentioned velvet, and the under-sleeves trimmed to match.

The full dress, one of great elegance, was made of white gros de Tour, with double skirt. On each side of the upper skirt were quilles formed of bouillonnes of tulle, on which were gracefully rolled strings of rock coral. These quillas were carried fan shape on each side of the body, ending at the shoulders in several strings of coral, falling over the arms. At the bottom of the under row was a wide bouillone of tulle, spotted here and there with small pieces of coral. Coiffure: a wreath of coral, with small strings falling over the bendeau and neck.

The shape of bonnets has not yet been very much altered. Straw is rather less *recherché*, unless, indeed, it is outmoded (if we may be allowed to coin a word) by ends of black lace, or of ribbon velvet, accompanied by flowers of the season, such as astars, dahlias, chrysanthemums, &c.

Cerise, or rather ponceau velvet, is much used for trimming; the front edge and the curtain are bordered with it, either with or without black lace; whilst oak-leaves, willow, or ivy complete the graceful effect.

The most fashionable colors for bonnets are white, bleu de Chine, or maize; either in satin or velvet. The satins are trimmed with blonde and feathers, marabouts, or plumes de coq, according to the degree of elegance of the toilet. Velvet bonnets are also trimmed with feathers, especially birds of Paradise, or tassels formed of small feathers.

For the inside of bonnets a bandeau of flowers is much used; for this is sometimes substituted a bandeau of velvet, bright blue or ponceau, and edged with grelots of jets, which is very elegant. The bandeau is ended with a velvet bow, or a bouquet of flowers.

The strings are worn wide and long, of the same shade as the bonnet. If, however, feathers are in great favor for trimmings, flowers are scarcely less so; particularly for tulle or crape bonnets, or those made for concerts or the theatre.

As coiffures, wreaths of flowers are much worn, some of them, indeed, very full and large; many have smaller wreaths falling from them over the shoulders. They talk of mixing gold leaves with these wreaths, but at present it is only talk. The favorite flowers are pink cactus, Cape cicmatis, hops, and willow. The latter falls most gracefully over the shoulders.

A very custly pelerine, although simple in form, was made with insertions of Brussels lace and bouillonnes of tulle, edged with narrow black velvet. Round the pelerine was a wide Brussels lace. On the front were placed three boucles of black velvet, with a gold arrow in the centre. The collar was of velvet, with a Brussels lace to match.

Another pelerine was of white tulle, with a double row of tulle bouillonnes, edged with narrow black velvet. Round the pelerine was a wide Brussels lace, headed by a narrow black velvet

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration—They Will (Under Protest) Take the Seguine's Point Accommodations.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, at the office in Worth-street, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The following communication was ordered to be sent to the Commissioners for the provision of a temporary Quarantine accommodations at Seguine's Point:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1857.

Messrs. Hall, Bourne and Benson, Commissioners on the Removal of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 31st ult., in which you mention the transmission to the Commissioners of Emigration of the report of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, not disapproving of the preparations at Seguine's Point, and in which you state that you will keep a watchman there until the 6th inst., "when he must be discharged, as you have no funds to pay him, the appropriation being expended," has been received, and the whole subject of it has again been carefully examined and considered. The Commissioners of Emigration, nevertheless, have been unable to change their opinion, deliberately formed and expressed by them on the 13th of August last, to your Commission, in regard to absence of accommodation at Seguine's Point, and their consequent exemption from any duty to take charge of the insufficient shanties there.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, although authorized by the Quarantine removal act only to approve of the expenses, have qualifiedly approved of the buildings, and by implication recommended this Commission to assume the care of them. This being so, and your Commission being without funds any longer to guard them, the Commissioners of Emigration, as officers of the State to which the property belongs, and for the purpose, if practicable, of securing it from waste or destruction, cannot refuse, in the present emergency, to relieve your Commission from its embarrassment, and appoint a person to protect the buildings. They accede to your request, protesting against any obligation upon them to assume the trust, and in the expectation that the expenses thus incurred will ultimately be reimbursed from some other than the emigrant fund, all of which will be required during the approaching inclement season, aggravated as its severity will be by the general business prostration of the country, to support the emigrants, from whom it has been collected, and to whose use it has been sacredly pledged by the State.

GEO. CARRIGAN,
CYRUS CURTISS,
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

Beyond the reading of this document and its authorization, no other business was transacted, excepting some applications for temporary relief.

The annexed is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 11, '57.	166		650
Number Emigrants arrived since to Nov. 18.	2		421
Balance	169		571
To same date in 1856	129		977
	1857.	1856.	1855.
Nn. inmates in institution, W. I.	1,670	1,245	1,739
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	118	137	82
Totals	1,788	1,382	1,820
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857			$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 11.			$350,442 25
Aggregate receipts since to Nov. 16, for commutation of alien passengers	6,866 00		357,308 25
Balance			$348,105 50
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Nov. 11, 1857		$297,807 74	
Sundry expenses of Nov. 4 and 11	7,741 37		305,549 11
Balance of Commutation Fund			$42,556 39

The Board of Education.

The Board met Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, MR. ANDREW H. GREEN, the President, in the Chair. The proceedings were, in the main, of a routine character.

The Inspectors of the Eighteenth Ward presented a report as to the condition of the schools of their Ward, which they considered, on the whole, as highly satisfactory in every respect, with the exception of the Grammar School building No. 40, which they represented as unsafe and unfit for its present purposes.

A communication from the Board of School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward was received, asking for an appropriation to build a new school edifice for No. 40. Referred.

An application from the School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to rebuild the school-house of No. 10, was also referred.

The President announced that as there had been a difference of opinion in the Board as to the nature of the action taken on the report of the Committee of the Free Academy, he had refused to sign the pay-rolls.

Under a suspension of the rules, the subject was again opened for discussion.

Mr. BENEDICT renewed his motions to strike out those portions of the Committee's report which created boards of departments, &c. These motions were lost by very small majorities.

He succeeded, however, in having the salaries of the Principal and Vice-Principal put back from $3,500 and $3,000, to $3,000 and $2,500, respectively. It was then proposed to reduce the salaries of members of the faculty from $2,500—to which they were raised by the Committee—to $2,000, which is the sum appropriated annually to each of the Professors.

Dr. WILLIAMS and one or two others advocated the higher income for the members of the faculty.

Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. NEILSON took the lead in opposing the establishment of a difference between the salaries of the members of the faculty and of the Professors. Secondary to this debate a controversy sprung up between Mr. BENEDICT and Dr. WILLIAMS, as to the comparative rates of compensation enjoyed by literary men on one hand and men of the learned professions and political office-holders on the other. Mr. BENEDICT asserted that literary men were worse paid; Dr. WILLIAMS asserted the contrary, and indulged in a somewhat dubious Latin quotation. Speaking of the necessity for enlarging the salaries of these Professors, he alluded to their *res augustia domi*.

The President advocated the action of the Committee in proposing variations in the salaries, and said that if he chose to enter into details, he could state satisfactory reasons for the changes they recommended. He urged the Board to sustain and adopt the report of the Committee.

Mr. NEILSON moved to strike out all that portion of the report referring to salaries, for the purpose of enabling the Board to re-arrange the salaries on the basis of professional merit.

Mr. BOEHE contrasted the expense of living, and the rates of salary as regulated thereby, in the country and in the city, and expressed his belief that the recommendations of the Committee were eminently proper.

Under the operation of a call for the previous question, further discussion was terminated, and the proposed increase in the salaries of the members of the faculty—or heads of departments as they are called—was negatived by a majority of 14 to 12.

After a confused discussion on a point of order, a motion to make the salary of members of the faculty $2,250 was lost.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE, the report of the Committee on the Free Academy was then adopted as amended.

A number of reports were then presented and disposed of by reference or adoption. The following were adopted:

Report of Auditing Committee in favor of paying sundry bills for incidental expenses.

Report of same Committee in favor of paying bill of W. C. Bryant & Co., for printing, from Feb. 17 to Sept. 22; amounting $1,719 55.

Report of Committee on School Furniture, appropriating $2,502 to furnish new Primary School-house in Fourth-street, near Avenue C, Eleventh Ward.

Report of Committee on By-Laws, amending the By-Law in relation to payments by the Board of Education. Payments to be made on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Report of Finance Committee, dated Nov. 2, appropriating $50,000 for Teachers' salaries. Report of same Committee, dated Nov. 18, making a like appropriation.

Report of same Committee recommending requisition on the Comptroller for $100,000.

Report of Committee on Normal Schools with resolution authorizing the Committee to fill vacancies and to raise the salary of Miss Verrender.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

THE INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—No. 64 Bleecker-street, New-York—will hold its annual Fair in aid of the funds of the Institution, during the second week of December.

The Directors of this hospital invite the active coöperation of all the friends of Woman's medical education, in preparing and contributing articles for the Fair. They are profoundly convinced of the necessity of making hospital instruction the foundation of all attempts to educate women as physicians. They therefore labor with hope in the creation of this Institution, as being work in the right direction.

The infirmary was opened on the 12th May last, with the sum of $3,000 for the expenses of the year. It was resolved to limit its expenditure by this fund laying aside all contributions made during the year, for the expenses of the following year. During the five months that have elapsed, 600 patients have been treated at the Dispensary, medicines as well as advice being furnished to them gratis. The average attendance has largely increased during the last two months, as the Institution has become more widely known to the poor. Some 40 indoor patients have been received, the number being limited by the funds in the treasury. Each patient has remained three weeks in the house on an average. This number comprises 26 cases of general disease, 6 midwifery cases, and 3 surgical operations. The patients have all left entered, or greatly benefited. Several students have been in attendance on the practice of the house, most of whom are extremely desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with their profession, and if the organization of the Institution were sufficiently advanced to receive them into thorough training for three years, they might become very respectable practitioners of medicine. One capable woman has been trained as a nurse for general service.

It is believed that these facts will show the value of this young Institution, and encourage its friends to active efforts in its support. Its usefulness is greatly impeded at present by its limited means. A fund for its endowment has been commenced, the sum of $500 being invested for this purpose, to which fund all large donations will be added. It now solicits of its friends assistance at the Fair which will be held this Winter.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.—At the December Charter Election there are to be chosen, in each Ward, school officers as follows: One Commissioner, one Inspector and two Trustees, who hold office, the Commissioner and Inspector two years each, and the Trustees four years. Besides these, there are vacancies to be filled as follows:

First Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of Leopold Laurens, who failed to take the oath of office.

Fifth Ward—One Inspector to fill an unexpired term of one year, *vice* James T. Scofield, resigned.

Seventh Ward—One Trustee to fill an unexpired term of three years, *vice* Thomas Williams, Jr., resigned.

Thirteenth Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of two years, *vice* Jacob M. Vreeland, resigned.

Sixteenth Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of one year of J. E. Cary, resigned.

Twenty-first Ward—One Inspector in place of Dr. Griscom, who was appointed to fill a vacancy.

Twenty-second Ward—One Commissioner to fill a vacancy of one year, *vice* John Doherty, who was appointed to fill a vacancy.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—About noon, Wednesday Officer King, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, spotted, while going down Broadway, a noted burglar, named Johnny Miller, and a young man in his company. The two turned down Leonard-street, and, as the officer started in pursuit, Miller, seeing he was watched, darted down the street at great speed. The officer arrested his companion and took him to the Deputy's office, where he was searched, and gave his name as Thomas McCoy. A carpet bag in his possession contained a full set of burglar's instruments, including a jimmy, a dark lantern, matches, and all the requisites for a "crack." He will be "shown up" to-day, and, unless some specific charge is made against him, will be discharged. Miller is a notorious burglar, and has served two or three terms in the State Prison.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Caroline Conner, an Irish girl, was taken Wednesday into custody, charged with stealing $42 from a bureau of Mrs. Mary Pentany, of No. 42 Worth-street. Part of the money was recovered. The accused was locked up to answer the charge of grand larceny.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The inventors and the trustees of the American Institute have, after conference, determined that, for the first month, the rates for the exhibition of Machinery at the Palace shall be one dollar for ten feet square of room, and three dollars for each horse-power used—the engine to be run four hours daily. The trustees stated that if, at the end of the month, it should be found that lower rates would pay expenses, then the rate for power would be reduced.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Tuesday night, the store of YOUNG & TALLMADGE, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Commercial-street, was entered and robbed of a barrel of flour. House No. 100 Union street, was entered the same night, and a rifle, revolver, and a small sum of money carried away. A firkin of butter was stolen the same evening from the store at the corner of Court and Amity-streets, and another from store No. 265 Court-street. House No. 284 State-street was entered, but the burglars only found a little brandy, and after drinking that, they departed, locking the outside door and taking the key with them. They then paid a visit to the next house, No. 282, and stole silver-ware to the value of $15. Officer OSBORN, of the First Precinct, Tuesday night, arrested two men while engaged in the business of stealing door-mats. They were committed to answer.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, W. D.—The following are candidates for Assistant Engineers in the Fire Department, W. D., to be voted for at the ensuing election. The seven receiving the highest number of votes, will be declared elected: Wm. H. Barrett, Engine No. 9; Charles McColgan, Hose No. 7; Wm. H. Fury, Assistant Engineer; Thomas M. Garrett, do.; Wm. Vanderveer, do.; Geo. Staley, do.; Wm. T. Fitch, do.; Mathew Hall, do.; Richard Cole, do.; David C. Healy, Engine No. 22; Peter Fitzpatrick, Engine No. 5; Henry Dobson, Engine No. 10; Richard D. Coggins, Engine No. 12; George Williams, exempt; Evert B. Riell, Engine No. 17; G. W. A. Everett, Hook and Ladder No. 1; Ambrose Brown, Hook and Ladder No. 4; Wm. W. Short; John Garrett, Engine No. 13; Wm. H. Pegg, Engine No. 22.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. ISAAC MILLER, No. 43 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, on Tuesday night, and robbed of $150 worth of wearing apparel. No arrests have been made. This is the third time within two years that Mr. MILLER has suffered from the visitation of burglars, within which period his store in Montgomery-street was robbed of goods to the value of several thousand dollars.

A NEW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—An organization of citizens of Jersey City has recently been effected, under the name of the "St. Vincent de Paul Association," for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the suffering poor during the coming Winter. The city has been divided into districts, and Committees appointed to collect funds and seek out the needy. Mr. H. L. RICHARDS is President of the Association.

☞ The Eleventh Anniversary of the Essex County Bible Society was held in Newark on Tuesday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOKS and Rev. Dr. S. J. PRIME, of this City. The annual report was read by Rev. M. E. ELLISON, Secretary, and the financial statement by Rev. G. SARLTON, State Superintendent. Whole number of volumes distributed 1,575; aggregate receipts $3,848 90.

A SHOEMAKING DOCTOR.—PETER HAGER, a shoemaker and physician, residing in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was tried in the Court of Sessions Wednesday, upon an indictment for manslaughter and acquitted. It appears that a child died upon his hands, and the Coroners' Jury arrived at the conclusion that he must have killed it, but the Jury did not think so, and acquitted him.

BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—From the annual report of this institution just made, we learn that they have in charge about 75 children, all under eight years of age, whom they clothe, furnish with a dinner each day, learn them to sew, &c. The receipts during the last year amounted to $3,176 44, all of which has been expended but $194.

CHILD-MURDER.—The body of a newly-born child was found dead yesterday in an unoccupied house on Seventh-avenue, near Ninth-street, Brooklyn. From the appearance of things about the house it is evident that the child was born in the house and then strangled. There are also marks of violence upon the head and body. Who the parents are is not known. Coroner BENNETT took charge of the remains and is endeavoring, with the Eighth Precinct Police, to clear up this mystery.

PICKPOCKETS.—A lady, while walking Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, had $3 stolen from her pocket by a female pickpocket.

The same person made an attempt to rob another lady, but failed. The Police got upon her track, but she suddenly disappeared.

SUICIDE.—JOHN WITTY, a shoemaker, of intemperate habits, residing at No. 94 Jay-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Wednesday night by cutting his throat with a shoe knife. He leaves a family.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, in the case of HERBERT against MCCARTHY, for seduction, the Jury awarded $1,000 damages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JAMES MCGEE, residing at No. 14 Franklin-place, was killed yesterday by falling out of a wagon.

☞ A child, six years of age, daughter of HARRISON BROWN, residing at No. 567 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was so severely burned on Wednesday night, by its clothes taking fire, that her life is despaired of.

THE POOR.—At the meeting held in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, to devise some way to relieve the poor, about $2,000 was subscribed. Subscription papers were left at the ferries and banks to-day.

THE PATENT-SAFE GAME.—Two gentlemen from Canada West, on their way to California, were inveigled to Greenwood, yesterday, and lost $220 (all the money they had) on the patent-safe game.

THE NEW STATE ARSENAL.—The Commissioners appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of the new arsenals and armories in this State, are now negotiating for the purchase of ground in Brooklyn, on which to build an arsenal. The location most favorably regarded by the Commissioners consists of fourteen lots of the old cemetery grounds, on Portland-avenue, near the marine barracks, between the Washington and City Parks, and very near the geographical centre of the united cities. The price of the land is $12,000. This cemetery, comprising fifty lots, was originally granted by the city of Brooklyn to the free use of all denominations. Having now become crowded with interments, and being in the neighborhood of a rapidly increasing population, it has been thought desirable to remove the remains, and dispose of the grounds for the benefit of the city. The exhuming of the remains is now in progress. They are taken to the various cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. The entire amount appropriated for a location and building, are $10,000. After deducting the price of the land, the Commissioners expect to put up a very handsome structure with the remainder. It will be built of brick, covering about 200 feet by 60, and two stories high.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STREETS IN JERSEY CITY TO BE LIGHTED WITH GAS.—A contract for lighting the streets of Jersey City with gas has been for a long time pending between the Common Council and the Jersey City Gas Company, but on account of various disagreements as to terms it was not perfected until Tuesday evening, at which time the Common Council took the final step necessary to the attainment of the desirable object by adopting the minority report of the Gas Committee. By this contract the city is to pay $2 per 1,000 feet, and $3 per lamp for cleaning and lighting. Lamp-posts to the number of 172 have already been erected in the city, and this number will be increased as soon as the mains are laid in other streets. The Common Council have directed the removal of the old lamp-posts.

HUDSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifth Anniversary of the Hudson County Bible Society was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening in the First Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City. The business meeting was held in the afternoon, at which reports from the Treasurer and Board of Managers were read, indicating the prosperity and usefulness of the Society. In the evening addresses were delivered by Rev J. W. WILEY of Jersey City, Rev. Dr. R. R. REGERS of Boundbrook, and Rev. J. H. MCNEIL, of the American Bible Society.

TAXES IN JERSEY CITY.—The Assessors of Jersey City have completed their labors, and filed their books with the City Clerk. They have returned the real estate of the city at a valuation of $12,953,320, and the personal property at $1,486,750. The following is a table of taxes as assessed upon each Ward:

	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.
Poll Tax	$1,032 00	$780 50	$1,408 50	$1,118 50
Military Tax	320 00	244 00	434 50	378 50
Water Tax	422 13	527 11	1,156 97	2,357 29
City Tax	21,037 59	21,253 72	18,980 45	26,756 49
County Tax	2,241 71	2,268 82	2,028 25	2,851 27
Total	$24,124 93	$25,074 95	$24,008 67	$33,522 35
Total of the four Wards				$106,740 60

☞ The Jersey City Bible Society held their Anniversary this year with the Hudson County Society. After the Anniversary exercises, a business session was held, at which it was resolved to hereafter hold their annual meetings in March instead of November. The Treasurer's report, covering a period of two years, showed the collection and disbursement of $991 35. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. T. Rogers; Secretary, H. D. Holt; Treasurer, Joseph McCoy; Managers, H. A. Green, W. L. Lickinson, James Wilson, A. S. Jewell, H. E. Jusley, C. A. Harrington, S. Winter, S. Garretson, J. Young, John Wilson; and the pastors of the Evangelical churches in the city *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2313, 302, 1544½, 2091, 1293, 1416, 2389, 2473, 649, 1553, 1461, 1208, 2438, 1736, 2126, 1982, 1365, 1932, 2184, 2281, 2141, 666, 812, 2535, 2351.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 665, 569, 647, 680, 628, 650, 462, 698, 699, 702, 710, 714, 715, 178, 1807, 511, 304, 679, 700, 702, 718, 719, 720 to 723, 726, 727, 724, 305.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day—Nos. 16, 19, 20, 22, 27, 43, 64, 65, 66, 68, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAIL VESSEL.

Daniel Gildersleeve vs. *The Propeller Quinebaug.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Sailor's Delight*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the propeller, which occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 2, 1854, in the East River, three or four miles west of Sands' Point. The propeller was bound into the Sound and the schooner was bound to Brooklyn. The wind was about north and the tide ebb. The vessels came in plain view of each other near the Stepping Stones, and each claimed to have been running a course which would have been safe to both if the other had held her own, and each charging a deviation upon the other.

Held by the Court—That the fixed principle applicable to such collisions, that the steamboat when apprised of the position and course of the sail vessel, must take all due precautions to keep out of her way, determines the case, without requiring an analysis of the conflicting statements of the witnesses.

That the change of direction proved by the claimants to have been made by the schooner did not absolve the steamer from the obligation to keep out of her way, as the movement was plainly seen from the propeller, at a distance amply sufficient to have enabled her to run out of the schooner's way.

That as the propeller had full time, by starboarding her helm, to have secured a safe passage to both vessels, she was bound to have adopted that precaution, and cannot justify her holding to the line of movement she was on, because the schooner was encroaching upon it.

Decree for libelant, with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimants, Mr. Leveridge.

MASTER'S WAGES—NEGLIGENCE—SET-OFF.

Christian H. Shears vs. *Frederick S. Littlejohn.*—This was a libel to recover wages due to the libelant for services, as master of the barge *Vanderbilt*, from November, 1855, to December, 1856. The answer made issued as to the duration and rate of the contract of hiring, and alleged that defendant's interest in the barge was sold in May, 1856, to Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, in whose employ the libelant was thereafter, and sets up that while in their employ he was negligent and careless, and caused the loss of rigging, canvas, and other property belonging to the boat, the value of which should be deducted.

Held by the Court—That, on the evidence, the demand of the libelant for his services up to Dec. 21, 1855, has been paid.

That there is no evidence of a contract to pay the libelant any specific rate by the month after that time—and as the special hiring for the last few weeks of the season of 1855 was at a rate exceeding the ordinary wages paid by the season, the presumption should be that the engagement for the succeeding season was according to the current rate of wages. The respondent not having proved the alleged sale of his interest, must be held liable for the reasonable value of the libelant's services throughout that season.

That the respondent cannot properly set up, under his answer, the claim for property lost by the libelant's negligence, because he alleges that he parted with his interest in May, and it appears that the property was lost in October following, so that he is not prejudiced by the fact.

That this claim is not a matter which could be brought in and tried by way of set-off. If there be a subsisting liability of the libelant to the respondent for the value of property lost by his remissness, his remedy must be sought by a direct action.

Decree for libelant, with a reference.

For libelant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For respondent—Mr. Van Santvoord.

SUPPLIES—JOINT OWNERS—MORTGAGE OUT OF POSSESSION.

William M. Dodge et al. vs. *Arthur Leary et al.*—The libel in this case alleged that in November, 1854, the libelants and respondents were joint owners of the bark *Storm Bird*, that said vessel was fitting for seamen by the superintendence of Appleton Oaksmith and that the libelants furnished to the ship's husband supplies for the use and service of the vessel amounting to $251 44. The answer denied the joint ownership and alleged that the supplies were furnished on the credit of Oaksmith alone. Oaksmith testified on the hearing that the respondents only held a nominal title in the vessel, to secure a debt owing them by him.

Held by the Court—That the libellants have no right to prosecute their coowners in this form of proceeding for any supposed liability to them upon a mutual debt, without an averment in the pleadings sustained by proof that they had actually paid more than their legal share upon the common liability; nor could the action be maintained upon their right of coownership if brought against the vessel, as this Court does not possess the functions necessary to compel an adjustment of accounts between joint owners.

That it is fatal to the suit that the respondents were only mortgagees, and the possession not having been in them, nor the master appointed by them, they cannot be made liable for debts contracted on her account by the master or ship's husband.

Moreover it is at least equivocal on the proofs whether the libelants did not give credit to Oaksmith personally.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Wakeman, Latting and Phelps. For respondents—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPPLIES—PLEADING.

Joseph Bartrop vs. *The Bark Marina.*—This was a libel to recover $30 for supplies furnished to the bark. The claimant excepted to the libel for insufficiency.

Held by the Court—That the suit cannot be maintained against the bark as a domestic vessel under the State lien law, because the amount is under $50.

That a lien cannot be created against her as a foreign vessel without it is averred and proved that the supplies were necessary and that the owner had no credit at this port upon which they could be obtained, and that they were furnished on the credit of the vessel.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Messrs. Easton and Pert. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Smith vs. *Gurney and others.*—The defendants are partners. Plaintiff sues them as makers of a note for $1,250. They answer, that before this suit was commenced plaintiff "became possessed" of their goods of the value of $2,000, which he had used and appropriated," (not saying how,) and therefore became liable for said value, and they "waive any tort or claim for damages for the conversion of said goods," and insist he has made himself owner of, and indebted to them for the value thereof. They insist on this as a counter-claim, and offer to apply enough of it to pay the note, and to pay judgment for the balance. Plaintiff moves for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer, or, if that be denied, the answer may be made more definite and certain.

Held—That the answer be made more definite and certain, so as to show whether the counter-claim is founded on a tortious conversion of the goods in which case a demurrer would lie—or, on a claim to recover the proceeds or amount realized by plaintiff on an actual sale of the goods, in which case the defendants may treat the sale as valid and recover the price as so much money received by the plaintiff to the defendants' use.

F. H. Samuel vs. *M. L. Samuel and another.*—Defendants are partners, and plaintiff is the wife of M. L. Samuel. She sues on several notes made by the firm in her order, and which, she avers, were given for moneys lent by her to the firm, she having a separate estate. On a service of summons and complaint on M. L. Samuel only, a judgment has been perfected under section 136 of the Code, which Dunn, one of the defendants, now moves to set aside, and for liberty to defend the suit on the ground that plaintiff cannot sue a firm of which her husband is a member, and that the firm is not liable to her on the notes.

Held, that there are no such grounds to doubt the plaintiff's capacity to maintain such an action or the justice of her claim as to justify the vacating of the judgment, and thus deprive her of any lien or security which the judgment may furnish. If the defendant Dunn will submit to be served with a summons under section 375 of the Code, and stipulate that any issues of fact which may be tried by a referee to be appointed by the Court, the Sheriff may be restrained from paying to plaintiff the proceeds of any partnership property which he has sold or may sell on the execution, until plaintiff's rights are determined. She to be at leave, however, to prove, before the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to determine upon the claims of creditors of the firm and their priority, her own claim and its right to priority, as she might have done if this order had not been made.

Murdock vs. *White.*—Ordered that the defendant discover the books and papers as prayed for by the plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 19.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, and commenced trying the Calendar, which consisted of 17 ball cases, 34 prison cases, and 3 suspended cases. The following sentences were pronounced:

Jesse Hyland, stealing under-clothing, Penitentiary four months; Joseph Richards, stealing a canary bird; John Scudder and John Augustus, stealing an overcoat, six months each; William Darling, (colored,) stealing gold and silver coin, six months; Thomas Cummings, a boy, stealing one box of cigars, House of Refuge; Bridget Flaherty, stealing jewelry and money, six months; John T. Taylor, stealing two pair of pantaloons, six months; James Smith, stealing three shirts, four months; James Brady, stealing a piece of smoked beef, three months; Richard Eagan, an habitual wife-beater, six months; Thomas Patnn, stealing a cart, sentence on Saturday; Francis Kelly, three months; Laurence Ward, six months; Edward Macomber, fined $5, assaults and batteries.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Before Judge Birdseye and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

STEPHEN CAGWELL, foreman.

John Barter,	Robert Shotwell,	Wm. Pate,
Edward Mitchell,	Wm Marrin,	Henry Taney,
James Farley,	J. Fitzsimmons,	Wm. M. Thomas,
Chas. B. Latham,	Conrad C. Ellery,	Samuel Booth,
John J. Hicks,	Anthony Gettings,	Nehemiah Masen,
Charles Jenkins,	Patrick Duff,	

The Court, in charging the Jury, instructed them not to find any indictments under the 29th section of the Excise Law for selling liquor without license, as a test case was now under consideration in the Supreme Court. After the charge upon the usual topics, with a particular allusion to lotteries, the Jury retired to their labors, and the Circuit Court business was proceeded with.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

The General Produce Markets fluctuated but slightly during the past week. Flour and Wheat were freely offered and purchased at essentially unchanged quotations. A scarcity of Corn occasioned a diminished business therein, at, however, advanced prices. Rye, Barley and Oats were in moderate supply and demand at steady rates. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.
Superfine State Flour	$4 85 @ 5 00	$4 80 @ 5 00
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 30	5 00 @ 5 25
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 85 @ 5 00	4 80 @ 4 95
Super. Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10	4 95 @ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 10 @ 5 50	5 10 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 6 75	5 50 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30 @ 5 50	5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 75	6 00 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00	5 75 @ 8 00
Super. to extra Canada	5 15 @ 6 70	5 00 @ 6 60
Mixed to extra South'n	5 10 @ 7 00	5 15 @ 7 25
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 5 00	3 50 @ 4 75
Corn Meal	3 50 @ 3 75	3 50 @ 3 75
White Wheat ₱ bushel	1 18 @ 1 55	1 18 @ 1 58
Red Wheat ₱ bushel	95 @ 1 35	98 @ 1 35
Mixed Western Corn	75 @ 77½	80 @ 82
Rye	75 @ 76	75 @ 77
Barley	70 @ 88	75 @ 90
Western Oats	44 @ 46	45 @ 46
State Oats	43 @ 45	42 @ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	38 @ 42	38 @ 42
Southern Oats	36 @ 40	35 @ 39
White Beans, ₱ bush	1 60 @ 1 70	1 60 @ 1 70

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Wheat-flour, bbls	78,800	146,500	96,400
Wheat, bush	348,300	385,000	369,400
Corn, bush	55,550	125,750	92,205
Barley, bush	7,500		3,400
Oats, bush	34,200	21,500	23,150
Rye, bush	5,090	5,700	

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.
Wheat-flour, bbls	121,270	101,030	96,560
Wheat, bushels	443,000	398,000	239,800
Corn, bushels	130,000	146,000	105,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	10,100	5,400
Barley, bushels	26,000	11,900	15,600

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week in last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls	144,000	86,845	78,800	96,560
Wheat, bushels	621,000	602,000	348,300	239,800
Corn, bushels	210,000	270,000	55,550	105,000
Rye, bushels	500	12,500	5,000	5,400
Barley, bushels	500	19,000	7,500	15,600
Oats, bushels	12,000		34,200	

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff receipts, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 9:

	RECEIPTS. Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	258,867	8,294,178	6,042,211	1,000,036

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

Richmond, Va., Breadstuff Receipts (by Canal and Railroad) from July 1 to Nov. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	50,342	39,928
Corn Meal, bbls	6,515	5,605
Wheat, bushels	753,547	794,787
Corn, bushels	76,713	113,998
Oats, bushels	13,373	13,567
Rye, bushels	2,537	1,945

Oswego, N. Y., Breadstuff Receipts by Lake during October.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	50,425	14,215	1,838
Wheat, bushels	1,842,116	2,016,697	773,240
Corn, bushels	268,518	651,252	275,776
Barley, bushels	90,739	42,592	48,499
Rye, bushels	146,382	37,908	13,329

Oswego Breadstuff Receipts from the opening of Lake Navigation to Nov. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	196,141	144,902	77,344
Wheat, bush	4,228,749	6,585,400	3,111,404
Corn, bush	2,797,370	3,423,788	1,982,812

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week of November in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	68,848	601,452	256,022	101,865
1857	53,380	332,259	61,071	193,195
Dec.	15,468	Dec. 219,193	Dec. 194,951	Inc. 91,330

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1856 and 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	960,723	10,077,471	9,995,588	1,567,879
1857	710,974	4,381,391	5,446,311	1,229,545
Dec.	249,749	Dec. 5,696,080	Dec. 4,549,277	Dec. 338,334

By reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency is equal to 1,388,965 bbls. flour.

The Provision trade opened with considerable vigor, influenced by scanty supplies and a good inquiry. Towards the close holders were free sellers, and the demand was less animated. The tendency of prices was in favor of buyers.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,057,916	966,723	710,974
Wheat, bush	3,930,129	10,677,471	4,381,391
Corn, bush	9,307,301	9,995,588	5,446,311
Barley, bush	1,366,099	1,580,872	1,229,545
Oats, bush	3,639,111	4,634,337	2,674,209
Rye, bush		1,470,035	139,007
Pork, bbls	69

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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☞ JOHN F. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the inhabitants of that place with the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the mails were dispatched by the steamboat train by way of Stonington. Owing to the heavy gale which prevailed on the Sound, it is not probable that they will reach this City before 8 or 9 o'clock this morning.

Campeachy papers of the 27th ult. contain Yucatan news five days later than that received by way of Vera Cruz. Campeachy still held ont at last advices, but its ability to continne to do so was considered doubtful. The beseigers were committing brutal excesses in the suburbs, and the revolutionists were making reprisals in the Island of Carmen. Another conspiracy had been discovered at Merida, the capital, which comprised many of the best citizens. We also receive intelligence that bands of Indian robbers were committing the greatest excesses throughout the Republic.

Yesterday was a day memorable for its outrages and crime. Early in the morning, in one of those loathsome dance-houses, with which Water-street abounds, and whose toleration in the City is a disgrace to our municipal authorities, four persons were so seriously stabbed by visitors there that one man died instantly, and two men and one woman were seriously—two of them perhaps fatally—wounded. A nameless outrage was perpetrated upon two young girls, who were returning from a dance-house at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway, early yesterday morning.

A gang of Bowery boys, at a late hour Wednesday night, commenced smashing the furniture of the billiard saloon attached to the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, when the proprietor, Mr. BEHN, interfered, and was dangerously stabbed in the back.

HENRY F. HAMILTON, the young man who was shot on Sunday night in a drinking saloon in Canal-street, has died from the effects of his injuries, and the Coroner's inquest in the case is to be entered upon to-morrow.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of FRANCIS VINCENT, who was murdered Tuesday night in William-street. Further testimony was elicited tending to identify the prisoners under arrest as the guilty parties. One witness stated positively that COHEN, a private watchman, arrested one of the murderers and afterwards let him escape. The inquest will be continued to-day.

There were but few of the Unemployed in Central Park yesterday; they were mostly in attendance at Tompkins-square and in front of the City Hall, in answer to a call from the Gordon Committee. In both places there were large meetings, and speeches were made by their leaders, to the effect that they must look out for themselves, as the Mayor's promises were not to be relied upon; and not vote until they should have received employment.

Last night was one of the most Winter-like yet experienced; there was a strong breeze from the southeast, varying at last to the westward, accompanied with rain and snow flurries. There were more applications for lodgings at the various Station-houses than could be accommodated, many having to be turned away, notwithstanding the stormy night. *Unless public lodging-houses* are provided, the Police say there will be many perish from exposure when the severe weather sets in.

The Republican City Convention last night agreed to make no Mayoralty nomination, but recommended all Republicans to vote the People's ticket—DANIEL F. TIEMANN, for Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but did not transact any business of importance, except the setting apart of Platt Hall, in Broadway, for the use of the poor. A memorial was received from the Unemployed at Stenben Hall, asking that the Corporation work be proceeded with immediately.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in obtaining a quorum last evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, thirty policemen were sworn in for the Thirteenth Ward—Mayor WOOD being absent and Mayor POWELL opposing their appointment on the ground that the decision in the case of the claim now beforc the Courts, of the members of the old Board, who alleged that they had been improperly discharged, might declare them to be entitled to reinstatement as officers of the force. Ex-Judge BEEBE addressed the Board on the same subject, but failed to induce them to postpone. After the transaction of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided against granting a patent for the "improved policemen's club." He concedes the novelty of the invention, but declines to make the Government a party to the authorization of the manufacture of any such barbarous instrument. An abstract of the decision will be found nnder our telegraphic head.

The total receipts up to yesterday, at the Tax Receiver's office, for the present year, have been $3,013,727 65, against $4,190,966 98 for the corresponding number of days last year, which is a falling off from last year's payments of $1,185,139 33. For the remainder of the month the receipts will probably come in livelier than heretofore, since on the first of next month one per cent. will be added to unpaid bills.

The General Produce Markets yesterday manifested considerable activity, without any important fluctuations in prices for Flour, Wheat, Sugars and Molasses. Corn was scarce and quiet. Cotton attracted very little attention, though buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee, Teas and Rice were moderately dealt in, at former rates. Turpentine was a little brisker, but other kinds of Naval Stores were dull and heavy. Freights appeared depressed and rates favored shippers.

The Geographical Society held a meeting last night in the chapel of the University. The Recording Secretary, Rev. J. C. ADAMSON, delivered an address on "Earthquakes," after which Mr. DISTURNELL made some very interesting observations on the same subject. A Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

S. B. WILLMOTT'S saw establishment, No. 4 Library-street, was completely burned out last evening, together with the willow-ware store in the upper stories of the same building. The fire occurred about 9 P. M. The concern was fully covered by insurance.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Mayor WOOD'S organ has made a perfectly characteristic attack upon Mr. TIEMANN, the independent candidate for the Mayoralty. In order to place him in the strongest possible contrast to its own candidate, it says he is a "pious, respectable, and exceedingly worthy man." The Mayor's organ knows how to prejndice the snpporters of its own candidate against his independent rival.

Kansas Prospects—Position of the Free-State Party.

The affairs of Kansas are again approaching a crisis. A State Constitution has been framed, upon the leading feature of which—the Slavery clause—the people are to vote on the 21st of December: it is then to be transmitted to Congress for its action; if the State should be admitted into the Union, an election for State officers is to be held on the first Monday of January next,—and the affairs of Kansas are then to pass into the complete and exclusive control of its inhabitants. All candid persons will admit that this is a consummation greatly to be desired. Up to the present time the people of Kansas have been hampered, thwarted and overruled, in the regulation of their own affairs, by the action of the General Government. When Kansas shall be admitted as a State, there will no longer be any possibility of such interference. Her people will be as fully and completely sovereign over their own affairs, as are the people of New-York or Massachusetts. If they do not like their laws, they can amend them. If they do not like their rulers, they can supersede them. If they do not like their Constitution, they can call a Convention and make a new one. If they are invaded, they can repel the invaders. If they are cheated, they can punish the swindlers.

The Free-State Party, which is clearly and unmistakably in the majority, would naturally be eager, one would suppose, to bring matters to this condition; and would sacrifice much of feeling, and something possibly of their rights, for the sake of the vantage ground it would give them hereafter. At present, however, intelligence from the Territory indicates an intention on their part to pursue a different course. At the latest dates, their leaders were in conference at Lawrence, and it is intimated that they will probably refuse to vote at the December election, protest against the admission of the State, summon a meeting of the Topeka Legislature, and resist the organization of the new government by all the means in their power.

If they are to act upon *the past*, instead of *for the future*, this course is perfeotly natural and excusable. They have, beyond all question, been subjected to the grossest injustice, and have been deprived of their dearest rights. Slavery has been forced into the Territory against their will. The Convention which has framed this Constitution was elected without their votes, represents but a minority of the inhabitants, and derives all its authority from a Legislature which was fraudulently imposed upon the Territory, and which never possessed, the confidence of its people, or the right to make laws in their name, or for their control. All this is calculated to arouse the resentment of a proud and independent people,—and, if this were all that is involved in the case, they would be perfectly justified in resisting the usurpation to the last. But this is not the whole case, nor, indeed, the principal part of it. Slavery exists in the Territory, but it may be still excluded from *the State*. The Convention represents a minority, but that is mainly because the majority refused to vote. The Territorial Legislature was upon abstract principles illegitimate, but the recognition of the Federal Government gave its enactments validity, and it is not possible for the Free-State Party any longer to ignore it. Their duty is to provide for the future,—and if that can be done more effectually by acting through the machinery already provided than by resisting it, then it is clearly their duty to vote upon the Constitution, aid in securing the admission of the State, and then take possession of its government, as their preponderance entitles them to do.

There are objections to such a course, which are entitled to careful consideration.

1. It is urged that inasmuch as *the whole* Constitution is not submitted to the People,—as they *must* vote for all of it except the Slavery clause if they vote at all,—they ought to have nothing to do with it. It certainly is a wrong and an outrage that the whole Constitution is not submitted to the popular vote. By submitting part of it, the Convention recognized the principle that the people had a right to vote upon it,—and there is no good reason why they should refuse to give them the opportunity. It is undonbtedly true that if the entire instrument had been submitted to the people, it wonld have been rejected: the Legislatnre would have called a new Convention,—the whole controversy wonld have been reopened and the admission of the State made the subject of renewed contest and of prolonged douht. But this is a matter which the People had a right, and should have been allowed, to decide for themselves. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the main point of difference has been the question of Slavery, and that this is fully and fairly submitted to the popular vote. Upon all other features of a State Constitution there has been no vital disagreement among the inhabitants,—and we hear even now no serious complaints against them. The whole controversy has turned upon the question of Slavery:—and it is now distinctly and clearly provided that if the majority vote for the Constitution without Slavery, then "*Slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas.*" Such a vote prohibits at once and forever the existence of Slavery in the State, except so far as concerns the 100 or 150 slaves already in the Territory. The owners' right of property in these particular slaves is still preserved:—but like all other property *they may be taxed* by the State Legislature. Their number is so small, moreover, that the interest they create could exert no perceptible influence upon the social or political condition of the State.

2. It is urged that the whole machinery of the election is placed in the hands of General CALHOUN, and that the Free-State men, if they vote, would certainly be cheated in the result. This same objection was made to their voting in October, but the issue proved its futility. General CALHOUN, moreover, has simply the power to appoint three Commissioners in each County, who are to appoint the election judges, and to examine the poll-books that are to be returned to him. The return of the poll-books establishes an additional safeguard against fraud. General C. has hitherto sustained the character of a fair-minded and upright man, and we do not believe he will countenance any scheme of fraudulent voting. Besides, after the popular vote, the Constitution is to be snbmitted to Congress: and, if the Free-State men can establish fraud in the vote, it may be rejected by that body. With these various means of preventing or remedying fraud, the Free-State men can scarcely justify a refusal to vote by the apprehension that they may be cheated.

3. It is urged that in whatever form this Constitution may be adopted, it cannot be changed until after 1864. This objection we believe to be without foundation. The language of the Schedule upon this point is this:

SEC. 10. "*After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four*, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two-thirds* of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention."

This provision is expressly confined to amendments that may be desired *after* the year 1864. Previous to that time the Constitution, even by its own terms, will be entirely in the hands of the People. Indeed this must be so in any case. There is no power which can bind the People of a sovereign State not to change, alter or amend their Constitution whenever they see fit. This point has been tested over and over again,—by the State of New-York as well as other States. The old Constitution of this State prescribed a mode for its own amendment,—similar in form to this clause in the Constitution of Kansas. But the Legislature, disregarding utterly this provision, submitted to the popular vote in 1845 the question whether they would have a Convention to make a new Constitution,—and it was voted by a large majority. The Convention was called and the Constitution of 1846 was framed. Precisely the same course may be pursued in Kansas. The *very next week after admission* the Legislature may summon the people to declare whether they will have a new Constitutional Convention or not. The entire control over their domestic affairs then passes into their own hands. The Federal Government has no longer any pretext for interference,—and this of itself will be a very great gain for the actual majority of the people.

Under all these circumstances it seems to us greatly to be desired that the Free-State men should vote upon the Constitution, even as it is submitted. They can exclude Slavery, and they can secure control over their own affairs. What more,—or what indeed at all,—can they expect to accomplish by refnsing to vote? There will be an election, and the Pro-Slavery party will vote; if the Free-State men refuse, the Constitution *with* Slavery will be adopted, and the State will be admitted as a Slave State. This result they can prevent by voting, and in no other way. We trust, therefore, that they will upon reflection decide to do it.

Thugism Rampant.

Assassins are having their saturnalia. Every night now brings its murder, each more revolting and more daring than the other. Neither age nor sex nor position seems to afford any security, and no place is sacred. Old women in cellars, fast young men in supper rooms, tavern keepers behind their own counters, workingmen walking the street with their wives, all seem to fare alike at the hands of the Thugs by whom the City is being desolated. It is only the most extraordinary amount of nerve and self-confidence that any people ever possessed, that enables us to traverse the streets after nightfall or enter any place in company with persons who are not known to us.

It is the mode in which criminal justice is administered in our courts which is bringing down on us this awful torrent of crime. Nothing will make life and property secure in this City, any more than any other city in the world, but the certainty that the commission of offences will be followed by conviction, and conviction by punishment. JEREMY BENTHAM, who is commonly supposed to have been an authority in this, as well as most other branches of jurisprudence, as he devoted himself to its cultivation with a passionate ardor, such as few men have ever displayed, declared his belief that if a thief were only perfectly sure that theft would be, without any doubt, followed by even a week's imprisonment, he would refrain from thieving. It is the uncertainty of the issue, the fact that the criminal risks punishment only, and does not await it as inevitable doom, that lends crime any charm, or leads any sane man to commit it. This very simple rule affords a plain and safe basis for the administration of penal justice. We cannot secure absolute certainty in the matter, and guard against all possibility of error, but we can make a vastly closer approximation to both one and the other than we now do, and just in proportion to the closeness of that approximation will be the length of our criminal calendar.

We have already said on more than one occasion, that we have so framed the procedure of our Criminal Courts, as to afford to the more flagrant and notorious crimes all but absolute impunity. An outrageous murder, committed in public, in a crowded thoroughfare, or an open tavern, under circumstances of unusual atrocity, committed, in short, with such *éclat* and publicity that every intelligent man shall hear of it and read about it, and talk of it, and feel horrified at it, is just the sort of murder that our Courts, now-a-days, cannot reach. The rule which excludes from a Jury, on the demand of the prisoner, every one who has formed an opinion about his guilt, though his offence have been committed in broad day-light, and in the face of the world, would, we have no hesitation in saying, disgrace the code of any country in the world, and does in reality act as a premium on crime. Its natural result is that the juries impanneled to try the more heinous and notorious offences, such as that of "Sailor DAN" and company, or that of Mr. JOHN MAHONEY, are composed, if the culprit desire it—and, of course, he desires it, in a majority of cases—either of corrupt and dishonest men, or of stupid and ignorant men, for all others have read the papers, and have formed an opinion more or less positive that both Sailor DAN and JOHN MAHONEY richly deserve to be hanged. A conviction for murder, unless in the case of a wretched negro whom no one is interested in saving, is becoming all but impossible in this State. The District-Attorney and the police labor in vain, as long as criminals are armed with inexhaustible challenges, for challenges which rest on a man's having read the newspapers, are, in an intelligent community like this, to all intents and purposes inexhaustible. We all remember the case of POLLY BODINE, in which a very flagrant murder had to be carried for trial to Suffolk County, because in Suffolk County people don't read the papers, and are supposed to be unusually cross and thick-headed, and in which, after the affair was for two years and a half before the Courts, on mere quibbles of law, the prisoner escaped with a short term of imprisonment. In point of fact our code of criminal procedure seems expressly framed for the protection and promotion of crime. No honest man, with brains to be dashed out, or a purse to be robbed, can sit and witness the preliminary proceedings in the trial of any criminal, now-a-days, without shame and misgiving.

What with unlimited challenges, based upon an objection which is an insult to common sense—what with ample power of appeal, complete dependence of the real merits of the case upon the "exceptions" of Tombs' lawyers, delay and chicanery of all sorts, our criminal courts bid fair to become, before very long, not the terror of evil doers, but a cumbrous machine for the protection of knaves and assassins from the speedy and effectual justice of Judge Lynch. We warn our citizens that it is in vain that the Police be efficient, and Judges honest, if such reforms be not made as shall admit intelligent men to serve on Juries, and make the passage of the prisoner from the jail to the gallows as rapid as is consistent with his receiving a fair hearing, and fair play. Are we to have in the case of Mr. "Sailor DAN" a repetition of the absurd farce so often enacted in our Courts? Are we to have that bar to righteous retribution in the case of that promising youth, Mr. JAMES RODGERS, from gubernatorial clemency, which, by rare good luck, trial by Jury, in this instance, failed to afford?

The Police Bill.

The *Journal of Commerce*, noticing our comments on the Police Bill, speaks of the TIMES as "at one time an organ of Republicanism, and, *therefore, supposed* to approve of the proceedings of the Albany Regency and its late subservient Legislatnre." If the *Journal* had been in the least inclined to do us justice, it would not have been driven to the necessity of "supposing" our position and sentiments to be different from what they are. Our columns have not left the matter in any doubt. While the Police Bill was under discussion in the Legislature last Winter, we took occasion repeatedly to express our disapproval of that feature of it which conferred upon the Governer and Senate the appointment of Police Commissioners. As the bill was originally introduced, it related solely to this City, and we then denounced the clause in question as clearly a violation of the words of the Constitution. The bill was afterwards modified so as to avoid this objection, by the creation of a new District:—but we then, also, expressed our decided opinion that the mode of appointment proposed was merely an evasion of the Constitution, and a violation of its spirit. That opinion we have never changed.

Public opinion in this country is absolutely essential to the practical efficiency of any law. The statute-book may be,—as it is,—full of enactments and prohibitions of all sorts,—but if they are not fully supported by the sentiment of the community in which they are to take effect, they can have no practical validity whatever. Experience confirms common sense on this point. The Prohibitory Law, the Fugitive Slave Law, the law against profanity,—these and scores of similar enactments are dead letters, simply because they are not sustained and enforced by the public sentiment of the community which is to be affected by them.

Precisely the same thing is true of the new Police Law. The public sentiment of this City is against the appointment of Police Commissioners for our City by the authorities of the State: and so long as this mode of appointment is maintained, the law will be far less efficient than it ought to be. It encounters at every step the distrust and dislike of the community, whereas it needs its constant sympathy and active support. There is a general desire for the preservation of peace and order, and a general respect for established law, which will secure, to a certain extent, the enforcement of this enactment. But it needs more than this. It needs the hearty cooperation, and active, vigilant, and energetic support of the great mass of our people:—and that it will never have so long as the appointment of the Commissioners, who are to have supreme and entire control of our City Police, rests with the State Officers at Albany. That appointment must be vested *in the People of the City*, either by a direct election, or through the intermediate action of some of our local authorities. Until this is done, the law will always encounter the distrust of the community, and thus lack one most important and essential element of efficiency.

There are difficulties, undoubtedly, in the way of introducing such a change. There is danger, especially, of plunging the Department into the slough of political partisanship,—though this peril exists in full force under the law as it now stands,—as it is quite certain that any appointments that may be made by the Governor and the Senate will be partisan in their character. But this difficulty may easily be obviated if there is a disposition to do so. The Commissioners may be elected as the Board of Governors are, and thus an equilibrium of political parties be maintained, or they may be appointed by the Judges of the District, or by the Supervisors of the County, who are hereafter to be elected equally from each of the two strongest parties. But whatever plan may be adopted in regard to these details, it is quite clear that the law should be amended;—and it will be an easy matter so to change it as to render it far more acceptable to the public, and, therefore, far more efficient than it is at present.

NINE PER CENT.—It is surprising how easily the public mind becomes accustomed to the most startling phenomena. When the news came not many weeks since that the Bank of England had put up the rate of interest to 5½ per cent., all wall-street was terrified at the announcement. When the intelligence came of another half per cent. having been added, the effect was paralyzing; but the next announcement that the rate of interest had been raised to 7 per cent. was absolntely appalling. In a few days came the announcement that the extreme point of eight per cent. had been reached and the financial pulse beat more evenly, for it was then felt that the highest point had been attained; beside, the public were getting used to these rapid advances, so that when the *Niagara* brought news of the Bank having put up the rate of interest to nine per cent., which is one per cent. higher than was ever before known, it was heard with indifference, and the probability of even ten per cent. is discussed with perfect coolness.

OBSTACLES TO CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—There is always something in the way to prevent the consummation of any plan that may be proposed for the improvement of the City, or the benefit of the people. It is more than ten years since the proposition for a new City Hall was bronght before the public, and the importance of providing safe and convenient quarters for our public offices concurred in by all parties. Since the Common Council first advertised for plans for the much-needed new Hall, the increase of population has been greater than the entire number of inhabitants when the present City Hall was finished. When the Legislature passed a bill, last April, authorizing the Common Council to erect a new City Hall, to raise money to pay, and a Board of Commissioners was appointed to attend to the work, it was supposed that the improvement would be at once commenced. But seven months have elapsed, and the only thing that has been done by the Commissioners has been to have the ground in the rear of the old Hall surveyed. Here the new City Hall rests for the present, a civic castle in the air, which any one may embellish to suit his taste. We cannot expect anything more to be done for six months at least, and all hopes of giving employment to the poor this Winter from that quarter must be abandoned.

The dog in the manger who prevents anything being done in this case is the Mayor, who, in one of his messages, advised the Common Council not to recognize the Commissioners, and, accordingly, when they applied to the Councilmen for money to enable them to go on with their work, their petition was laid upon the table. Nothing, therefore, can be done with the present Common Council, and the City Hall must remain unbuilt until a new Corporation, or a new law at Albany, should enable the Commissioners to advertise for plans and make contracts for the commencement of the much-needed building.

We very much fear that there will be found some obstacle to the sale of the land for the site of the new Post-Office. The new City Charter requires that "all property sold under the authority of the Common Council *shall be sold at auction*, after previous public notice," although the act authorizing the construction of the City Hall empowers the Corporation to sell any part of the Park to the United States for a Post-Office site.

A Note from Rev. Dr. Cummings.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just returned from Enrope, I am told, to my great surprise, that several persons have been heard, during my absence, to attribnte to me the authorship of a certain letter in the DAILY TIMES against Archbishop HUGHES; subscribed "Æquitas," and sent to you with a false private signature. I take this early opportunity to state publicly that I did not write the letter in question; that I had no part in it, or knowledge of it whatever, before it appeared; and that I am at this moment entirely ignorant of the source from whence it came. Under ordinary circumstances, this public denial would be enough; but I cannot help adding that I feel indignant at the liberties taken with my good name. Whoever wrote the document in question is clearly a man old in bitterness of feeling, if not in length of years, and cherishes a virulence of hatred against the Archbishop, that those who are acquainted with me, know well I never can have felt towards any human being. Moreover, the name appended to the letter, according to your statement, by the traitor and sneak who wrote it, was the name of a saintly old priest who has been for many long years a particularly kind friend to me and mine. Let me add that I know of no calumny that would fit me worse, or rouse me more than the suspicion that I could be capable, under any circumstances, of dealing a blow in the dark, and running away from the consequences. Ever since I was a child at home, and a boy in school, I was taught to hate falsehood, and he ashamed of cowardice. Since then I have observed that, as in the case of this "Æquitas," meanness and deceitfulness go together, for I have rarely known a coward who was not also a liar, or a liar who was not at the same time a coward.

Another injurious rumor was started in an editorial of the TIMES, asserting that I was sent to Rome, or had gone there to procure a coadjutor for the Archbishop of New-York. No person was ever authorized, directly or indirectly, by me, to make any such statement; and I openly and publicly declare that I never had any such purpose in view, and that no word or act of mine, while in Rome, before or since, has warranted the contrary assertion. The author of the statement was guilty of falsehood, and must have meant to injure me, or known at least that his slanders were calculated to do me serious injury.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am not now three thousand miles away, but present, ready and willing, to face any one who shall dare to asperse my character, or attempt to sow discord between my venerable and illustrious Ecclesiastical superior and

Your obedient servant,

J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.

We give place to the above, though we are not aware that any such report as that to which the writer alludes, or indeed any mention whatever of his name in connection with this matter, has ever been made in the columns of the TIMES. Those who are at all acquainted with the character and position of Dr. CUMMINGS, will need, we presume, no additional assurance of the truth of his disclaimer.—[ED. TIMES.]

Edmund L. Hearne, Esq., and the Woodman Case.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

MY DEAR BRADY: On my return to the City, my attention has been called to an article in the TIMES of the 9th inst., impugning the propriety of the professional conduct of our friend HEARNE, in the Woodman case. Although you and I were on opposite sides in that controversy, I feel sure you concur with BUSTEED and myself in deeming the course of our associate, Mr. HEARNE, throughout the case entirely proper. That it was made the topic of such unjust comments in an influential and respectable journal can only be attributed to erroneous information communicated to the Editors, and I am confident they will be as ready to do him justice as his professional brothers will be glad to see it done.

Very sincerely yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

JAMES J. BRADY, Esq.

MR. BRADY'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

HON. D. E. SICKLES—*My Dear Sir*: You are entirely right in what you say about my views of Mr. HEARNE'S participation in the Woodman case. In every act performed by him throughout that affair, I considered that he was acting in a professional capacity, and in a manner subject to no censure. In reference to his receiving letters for Mr. FURNESS, he had no opportunity fully to explain—as he desired—how that occurred, and in his visits to Sandford Hall I am certain that he contemplated only making a respectful, but firm effort to communicate with Mrs. WOODMAN as he proposed, which he had a perfect right to do. Mr. HEARNE has not been long in our profession, and I regret that any unpleasant allusion to him has been publicly made in an instance which to far as I can judge, reflects upon him nobility in the nature of discredit.

Yours truly,

JAS. T. BRADY.

We publish the above correspondence, which speaks for itself, with great pleasure. Our comments upon Mr. HEARNE'S proceedings were based upon what were stated to us as the facts in the case. We are entirely willing, however, to consider Mr. BRADY'S opinion as conclusive of the entire propriety of Mr. HEARNE'S professional action in this case, and to present it in that light to the public.

American Physicians Complimented.

The Russian Government has acknowledged, in a very handsome manner, the value of the services rendered by the American corps of physicians in its army during the Sebastopol campaign. Dr. EDWARD B. TURNIPSEED of this City, who entered the Russian army with the rank of Surgeon-Major, in the Summer of 1854, and who served successively at Jassy, Bessarabia, Odessa and Sebastopol, has received the decoration of the Russian Order of St. Anne, of the third class, accompanied by two Sebastopol medals, attached to the ribbons of the Orders of St. George and St. Andrew, in acknowledgment of his services during the war. The presentation was made through Baron STOECKL, Russian Minister at Washington. An accompanying note from Mr. BODISCO, Secretary of Legation, mentions that the Emperor has also conferred the orders of St. George and St. Andrew upon Drs. HARRIS, HOLT, SMITH, ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON and MATHEWS—all American physicians, who were associated with Dr. TURNIPSEED. The addresses of Drs. ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON and MATHEWS, were not known at the Legation, and hence the presentation to them has not been made. These compliments are gratifying indications of the regard entertained by the Emperor for the medical knowledge and skill of the gentlemen in question. We have been permitted to examine the decorations. The cross of the Order of St. Anne, with which Dr. TURNIPSEED was decorated at Sebastopol, is a neat piece of workmanship, set in gold and enamel. The Sebastopol commemorative and campaign medals are attached respectively to the ribbons of the Orders of St. George and St. Andrew. The decoration of St. George is the highest military insignia in the Empire, permitted only to those whose lives have been risked in the service of the Emperor. The St. Andrew ribbon is the highest civil honor. Dr. TURNIPSEED, who is the favored recipient of these tokens of favor, is still a young man, but 28 years of age. He is a native of South Carolina, and was pursuing medical studies in Paris at the breaking out of the war.

California Ticket Swindling.

To-day the *Star of the West* leaves for Aspinwall, and there were yesterday a crowd seeking passage by her for California, some of whom were necessarily left behind on the 5th of the month on account of being too late to secure tickets. This coming to town upon the last day with the expectation of securing a passage by these steamers often proves an expensive arrangement. They find themselves so hurried for time they get confused and fall an easy prey to the bogus ticket-vendors, whose runners infest all the railroad and steamboat landings, and who are so practiced in the business they can pick out a Californian by instinct in a crowd of a thousand persons. If they listen for an instant to these vagabonds, or permit themselves to be directed to a hotel or a ticket-office, they are *doomed*. All strangers arriving in New-York and bound to California should understand there is but one office where tickets can be purchased, and that office is at *No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren-street, fronting the North River*. There are numerous bogus offices on the corners near this office, with the steamers' bills at their doors cautioning them against *imposition*, with signs and all the outward insignia of a legitimate and genuine business. There are also offices *on Warren-street*, but they are all *swindling shops* except the one office of Mr. J. H. RAYMOND at the place first above named. Several persons were inveigled into these concerns and made to pay extra prices for tickets yesterday and to-day. When they get sight of their hotel bills they will discover that they have fallen among thieves there also.

During the last three months Mr. Recorder SMITH has been run down with complaints against these ticket swindlers, and the officer connected with the Recorder's office, Mr. WM. A. LOWRY, has had his hands full in arresting them and compelling them to disgorge. *Several thousand dollars* have been by this officer restored to the rightful owners, who had been defrauded.

Mr. SMITH goes out of office on the first of January, and it is not yet known what course his successor will pursue towards this particular species of villainy, neither is it proper to speculate thereon. To protect the stranger, however, it is suggested as indispensable that a special police force should be detailed by the Superintendent to stand near the doors of each of these well-known establishments, and warn all strangers seen about entering them of their true character. An office should also be opened in a central place in the lower Wards, where these bogus offices most do congregate, where complaints could be received, and prompt steps taken to arrest the offenders. Then, with the aid of an upright, fearless magistrate, these scourges to the unwary traveler could be broken up in a short time.

Charitable Concert.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1857.

The Charitable Concert for the Woman's Hospital is deferred until Tuesday night, Nov. 24, at Mozart's Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-street, in consequence of there being two other musical entertainments on the 19th.

Ticket-holders are assured that they will lose nothing by the delay, as a far richer programme will be the result.

Will not the truly good of New-York patronize a charity next Tuesday night, 24th inst., which is to provide shelter and food, and nursing for worthy women, who have fallen into disease and penury, and who, without timely aid, must pass into a premature grave? CAROLINE RANDOLPH STONE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an enormous house here yesterday afternoon; a house much more crowded than on the previous matinée. The attendance was composed principally of ladies, and the gayety of the scene was certainly charming. VERDI'S opera of the "Trovatore" was given in excellent style, and elicited much applause.

This evening, BELLINI'S "Sonnambula" will be given with LA GRANGE, LABOCCITA and GASSIER in the principal parts.

It has been found impossible to reconcile the differences with regard to a temporary reduction of salaries at this establishment, and, therefore, Mr. ULLMANN has determined to close the season with this night's performance.

WAS HE A FELLOW OF THE ACADEMY?—A respectable lady called at the Inspector's Office yesterday, to obtain a permit to inter her child, who died on Wednesday, of small-pox. When asked for the doctor's certificate, she stated that the attending physician (Dr. WINCHELL, residing at No. 222 West Thirty-fifth-street) refused to grant a certificate unless she paid him first his demand of $8 for services rendered. The Health Warden went to the residence of the mother (Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, No. 279 West Thirty-sixth-street) and found the facts to be as she stated, her child still lying there a corpse. The child died some 36 hours before. She was finally compelled to call on the Coroner, who made examination and gave the lady a certificate.

CITY TAXES.—The payments at the Tax Receiver's Office begin to improve a little as the first of December approaches; after the close of the present month one per cent. is to be added to tax bills remaining unpaid. The receipts for the past ten days have been as follows:

Nov. 9	$21,305 06	Nov. 14	$27,181 08
Nov. 10	30,137 25	Nov. 16	58,095 64
Nov. 11	31,705 61	Nov. 17	81,289 91
Nov. 12	106,204 61	Nov. 18	96,344 60
Nov. 13	55,644 93	Nov. 19	104,686 88

The aggregate receipts, thus far, the present year have been $3,015,827 65, against $4,190,966 98 for the corresponding period last year, making a difference of $1,185,139 33.

YALE COLLEGE,—The annual catalogue of Yale for 1857-8 shows a list of 123 Freshmen, 117 Sophomores, 107 Juniors, and 100 Seniors—total 447 students. In the Theological department, there are 23; in the Law department, 31; Medical, 29; Arts, 36—total in the department schools, 118. Scientific instruction in vocal music is given twice a week, open to all the classes, the course extending through two years, and having special reference to sacred music. Profs. DANA and the younger SILLIMAN hold their old places in the Scientific School. The College Library now numbers 56,000 volumes. Each department has a separate library.

STATE GOVERNMENT---1858.

[Republicans in *Italics*; Democrats, Roman; Americans, SMALL CAPITALS.]

Governor.....*John A. King.*
Lieut.-Governor.....*Hon. R. Selden.*
Secretary of State.....Gilbert J. Tucker.
Comptroller.....Sanford E. Church.
Treasurer.....Isaac V. Vanderpool.
Attorney-General.....Lyman Tremain.
State Engineer.....Van Rensselaer Richmond.
Canal Commissioner.....John M. Jaycox.
Auditor.....N. S. Benton.
Sup't Public Instruction.....*H. B. Van Dyck.*
Sup't Banking Dep't.....*James M. Cook.*
State Prison Inspector.....Wm. C. Rhodes.
Judge Court Appeals.....Hiram Denio.

LEGISLATURE—OFFICIAL.

SENATE.

Districts.	
1.	Joshua B. Smith.
2.	Samuel Sloan.
3.	F. B. Spinola.
4.	John C. Mather.
5.	Smith Ely, Jr.
6.	Richard Schell.
7.	John Doherty.
8.	Benj. Brandreth.
9.	Orsan B. Wheeler.
10.	Geo. W. Pratt.
11.	W. G. Mengeville.
12.	Jno. D. Willard.
13.	Geo. Y. Johnson.
14.	E. J. Burhans.
15.	Geo. G. Scott.
16.	*R. A. Loveland.*
17.	*H. W. A. Wheeler.*
18.	*J. A. Willard.*
19.	*A. Hubbell.*
20.	*A. H. Laflin.*
21.	*Cheney Ames.*
22.	†*Jas. Noxon.*
23	*Jno. H. Foote.*
24.	*Lyman Truman.*
25.	*Alex. B. Williams.*
26.	*T. Boardman.*
27.	*Alex. S. Diven.*
28.	†*J. E. Patterson.*
29.	**Horatio J. Stowe.*
30.	†*J. B. Halsted.*
31.	†Jas. Wadsworth.
32.	†*Jno. P. Darling.*

Repub.—*in Italics*.....16 | Amer.—In SMALL CAPS... 2
Dem.—*in* Roman.....14 | —
Total.....32

* Independent Republican. † Reelected.

ASSEMBLY—OFFICIAL.

Albany	1. *D. Bachelder.*	New-York	11. N. A. Childs.
	2. *Geo. Wolford*		12. Wm. Gage.
	3. C. W. Armst'g		13. D. J. Chatfield.
	4. *C. H. Adams.*		14. D. J. Crane.
Allegany	1. *J. M. Hammond.*		15. E. A. Moore.
	2. *W. F. Jones.*		16. George Weir.
Broome	*John S Palmer.*		17. G. W. Dyck'n.
Cattaraug's	*H. Van Aernam.*	Niagara	1. *J. W. La Bar.*
	2. *W. Bigf'd'n, Jr.*		2. *B. Van Horn.*
Cayuga	1. *D. R. Baldwin*	Oneida	1. H'y R. Hart.
	2. *C. M. Abbott.*		2. *W. J. M'Koon.*
Chat'que	1. *Henry Bliss.*		3. *T. G. Halley.*
	2. *C. B. Green.*		4. *Reuben Knight.*
Chemung	J. Haggerty.	Onondaga	1. *Jas. Frazer.*
Chenango	1. *T. G. Lamb.*		2. T. G. Alvord.
	2. *Wm. Kales.*		3. *L. S. Holbrook.*
Clinton	*T. C. Platt.*		4. *L. Eldridge.*
Columbia	1. *D. Miller.*		5. *Ira R. Peck.*
	2. *L. D. Gile.*	Orange	1. *S. W. Fullerton.*
Cortlandt	A. *Bouton.*		2. C. J. Stev'son.
Delaware	1. *F. Palmer.*	Oswego	1. W. Baldwin.
	2. S. A. Law.		2. *J. J. Wolcott.*
Dutchess	1. A. S. Emans.		3. *C. S. Sage.*
	2. A. Wager.	Otsego	1. Isaac Swan.
Erie	1. A. B. Lanlng		2. *Dyd M. Hart.*
	2. A. J. McNett.	Orleans	*A. Hutchinson.*
	3. J.S. Wheelock	Putnam	*J. Garrison.*
	4. *Asher Avery.*	Queens	1. E. A. Lawr'ce.
Essex	*Monroe Hall.*		2. J. L. Hewlett.
Franklin	Chas. Russell.	Rensselaer	1. J. C. Osgood.
Ful. & Ham.	J. C. Holmes.		2. *Orwell Fish.*
Genesee	*F. D. Kinoman*		3. Martin Miller.
Greene	D. B. Armst'g.	Richmond	M. Hubbard.
Herkimer	1. *W. Coppernoll.*	Rockland	W. J. Wyant.
	2. *Harvis Lewis.*	St. Lawr'ce	1. *Hal'e Godard.*
Jefferson	1. *Geo. Babbitt.*		2. *Wm. Briggs.*
	2. *E. C. Church.*		3. *O F. Shepard.*
	3. *Robert Austin.*	Saratoga	1. C. Bourton.
Kings	1. J. J. Voorhees		2. T. B. Reynolds
	2. M. S. Beach.	Schenect'y	*A. Veeder.*
	3. *H. B. Duryea.*	Schoharie	J H Salisbury
	4. D. M. Chaun'y.	Schuyler	Henry Fish.
	5. J. A Dayton.	Seneca	A. Woodworth
	6. John Hanford.	Steuben	1. *R B. V. Fo'k's'y*
	7. G. W. Bleech'r.		2. *W. Barnes.*
Lewis	*Homer Collins.*		3. W. S. Hall.
Livingston	1. J. H. Jones, Jr.	Suffolk	1. Geo. Howell.
	2. *Alfred Bell.*		2. Geo. P. Mills.
Madison	1. *L. M. Case.*	Sullivan	J. G. Gardner.
	2. *R. Stewart.*	Tioga	*W. P. Raymond*
Monroe	1. J. Lord.	Tompkins	*E. S. Kiice.*
	2. T. Parsons.	Ulster	1. *F. L. Lafin.*
	3. *R. Staples.*		2. J. Bevier.
Montgom'y	*H. Vaner.*		3. N. W. Watson.
New-York	1. J. L. Smith.	Warren	*A. Robertson.*
	2. M. Fitzgerald.	Wash'gton	1. *T. Weber.*
	3. R. Wilme.		2. *R. Richards.*
	4. J. G. Seeley.	Wayne	1. *E. W. Santell.*
	5. A. J. Delaney		2. *Chas. Estes.*
	6. G. A. Jeremi'h.	Westch'ter	1. A. B. Tappan.
	7. P. W. Engs.		2. E. G Sutherl'd
	8. J. H. Lynch.		3. F. Horton.
	9. T. Jones, Jr.	Wyoming	*Cyril Kinsman.*
	10. J. W. Chanler.	Yates	*John Mather.*

Repub.—*in Italics*.....64 | Amer.—IN SMALL CAPS... 7
Dem.—In Roman.....57 | —
Total.....130

Kansas and her Constitution.

From the Washington Union.

We published on yesterday the result of the action of the Kansas Convention, and accompanied it with the expression of our gratification on this auspicious conclusion of an angry and threatening issue. In this feeling we are confident that we shall have the cordial sympathy of National Democrats and conservative men throughout the Union. We are gratified, because it will allay sectional strife and excitement, because we see in the action of the Convention the vindication of the great principle of the Kansas bill; *which submitted the question of slavery to the decision of a majority of the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory.* In submitting to the people the question whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State, the Convention has responded to the policy so urgently pressed by Gov. WALKER, and exhibits the gratifying fact that upon this great principle there is a cordial concurrence between him and the people of Kansas, as represented in that Convention. Again we tender to the Administration—to Governor WALKER—the people of Kansas and of the whole country—our heartfelt congratulations upon this signal triumph of principle over prejudice. We rejoice not because Kansas is to be a Slave or a Free State, but because the people of Kansas are to decide for themselves, through their own fairly-expressed will, what shall be the future character of their State. The destiny of Kansas is to be decided by the ballot-box, not the cartridge-box; by her own citizens, not by foreign influences; and when that decision shall be thus pronounced, it will command the cordial acquiescence and approval of good men everywhere, whether it be to make Kansas a Slave or a Free State.

The effort already being made to prejudice the public mind against the action of the Convention, by the fallacious charge that they had provided for a Provisional Government, and thus superseded the Territorial Government now in existence, will fail of its object. *No such attempt has been made.* The Convention provided that the election, on the adoption of the Convention, should be conducted by its own officers. The reason is a manifest one. The form in which their Constitution is to be presented to Congress depends upon the vote to be given by the people, and the duty is imposed upon their own chosen organ to see that it shall be done in conformity to their directions. This is not unusual; and, *as it does not in the slightest manner conflict with the operation of the territorial government*, cannot in any sense be regarded as superseding it. It is to be regretted that there should be any more factious opposition to the action of the Kansas convention. Instead of looking for new difficulties and troubles with which to inflame the public mind, we should all unite in mutual congratulations that an angry and alarming issue has found its solution in the vindication of a great principle. Those who would have forced upon the people of Kansas either a Slave or a Free State, against the will of her people, will be disappointed in the result; but all who are willing that Kansas should decide for herself the question of Slavery will commend and approve the action of her Convention.

News from Yucatan.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CAMPEACHY—NEW CONSPIRACY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the Mexican schooner *Arrogante*, direct from that port, we have Campeachy papers, full files, to the 27th ult., five days later than our previous intelligence from Laguna and Vera Cruz. The besieged town not only still continued to hold out, but judging from the *Esgarita Publico*, which, as the organ of the revolutionists, and of course directly under their influence at the present time, must, perhaps, like the Mexican papers, be taken with some grains of allowance, there was no prospect of its speedy capture. That paper laughs them to scorn:

"Our ferocious and barbarous enemy still hold what they call an 'advantageous' position in the suburb of San Francisco. They amuse themselves with depredations on the country round about, and inventing the means of attacking us. They evidently think that the assault of Campeachy, that other Sebastopol which, crowned with the glories of a hundred victories, defies them, is no more difficult thing than the surprise of our troops and the capture of San Francisco! * * * * Do not the Colonel (future General) CEPEDA and that famous Sultan BAQUEIRO know the history of this people? Have they not heard tell how in other days eleven thousand Mexicans more brave than they assaulted Campeachy and were not able to take it?"

There does not, however, appear to be entire unanimity of sentiment in the besieged town. The military commander had issued an order to all the citizens of the place to deliver up their arms, "under pain of being declared enemies to the cause;" and this, "not only that they may be used in defence of the city, but because of suspicions to which their concealment might give rise."

Nor is there more unanimity among the other or Government party of this distracted country. Another "conspiracy" had been discovered at Merida, by which a large number of the principal citizens was compromised. Among the arrests were the Cols. ZETINA and D. PABLO CASTELLANO, who were thrown into prison, where they are still detained; and D. MANUEL DONDE, JUAN JOSE HERRERA, MANUEL S. HERRERA, VENANCIO CANTO, JUAN J. HERNANDEZ, PEDRO CONTRERAS ELIZALDE and FRANCISCO REMIREZ, who, giving bonds in the sum of $1,000 each not to join the revolutionists at Campeachy or Carmen, were allowed to go free, on condition they would leave the country. They had taken the direction of Vera Cruz. Some twenty-five or thirty others, compromised in the same affair, in default of the required security, were to be shipped at Sisal for New-York.

In addition to this evidence of disaffection, it is also stated that the Col. SALAZOR, commanding the Government forces at Acanceh, in the vicinity of the capital, had "pronounced," and gone over with all his men to the enemy.

Besides, complaints were abroad that the Government were using the money raised by a forced loan for the Indian war, to prosecute that against the opposing political party. This had produced considerable disaffection among its best friends. Referring to the misappropriation, the *Eco del Pueblo*, of Carmen, says, playfully, and with some point, "the Governor evidently thinks us barbarians or revolted Indians." The same paper states that the Government is fitting out a vessel at Sisal for an expedition against the Island.

The Campeachy papers complain bitterly of the ravages of the besieging army in the neighborhood. The whole country, ranches and haciendas, was under forced contribution for their support, and the inhabitants had fled in every direction. No further depredations of the Indian population are reported.

ROBBING A LADY IN THE STREET.—A young man, giving his name as ROLLARD LATON, was arrested Wednesday evening, charged with snatching from the hand of Mrs. ELEANOR PAULDING, residing at No. 24 Charlton-street, a reticule, containing a check for $50 and other articles. Mrs. PAULDING was passing the corner of Christie and Grand streets, when the youngster made a successful grab at her reticule, and dashed off with it. She cried "Stop thief!" Officer HOLMES, of the Tenth Ward, soon arrested the promising youth, and had him locked up for trial. The fellow threw away the reticule in the flight, but it was found afterwards, and returned to its owner.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—The wholesale saw establishment of S. B. WILLMOTT, No. 4 Liberty-street, near Maiden-lane, was discovered by Officer KNIGHT, of the Second Ward, to be on fire, about 9½ o'clock last evening. An alarm was given, and the various fire companies were soon on the spot, but the flames had extended to the upper part of the building, which was occupied as a willow-ware store, which gave great activity to the fire. The whole interior of the store was burned out, but the fire was fortunately confined to the one building, and was extinguished by 10½ o'clock. Fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabinet store of Mr. J. COZATZ, in the rear of No. 15 Mulberry-street. The cabinet shop was entirely burned down, and a two-story frame house adjacent considerably damaged. The total loss was about $500, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A gang of "Dead Rabbits" attacked some of the members of Hose Company No. 6 after the fire, and several pistol shots were fired, but no one seriously injured. Captain CARPENTER, with a posse of policemen, was soon on the spot, and put a stop to the row.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 21.

I.—FLORENCE TO ROME—From our Correspondent "Dick Tinto."

II.—PARISIAN GOSSIP—From our Correspondent, "Malakoff."

III.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, Special Minister to Central America.

IV.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE—Full Extracts from our Foreign files.

V.—THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

VI.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—Particulars of the Fall of Delhi.

VII.—THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF AMERICANS AT NINGPO.

VIII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Massacre of Emigrants.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Fall of Delhi—The Mormon War—The Condition of Mexico—Kansas Affairs—China War—The Swanston Murder.

X.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

X —TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XV.—THE MORMONS—Brigham Young's Declaration of War.

XVI.—INTERESTING NEWS FROM KANSAS—Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

XVII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

XVIII.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

XIX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Markets for the week—Interesting News for Farmers.

XXIII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
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Twenty Copies, one year, for.....20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 135 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICES MARKED DOWN
TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal-sts.
ALFRED MUNROE, }
WM. D. ABBATT, }
M. G. BATHBUN. }

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH HANDSOME RAITER boots from 12s. to 20s., slippers, ties and buskins from 6s. to 10s., Misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes, India rubber boots and shoes of all the various styles, with gentlemen's beautiful embroidered toilet slippers for presents, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Royal Kneilah Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s. per yard.
English Brussels Carpeting, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BOSWELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. KNOW.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

MITCHILL—REED.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. M. Macaulay, CORNELIUS S. MITCHILL to HELEN E., daughter of Almet Reed, Esq., all of this City.

SPILLER—MALTBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Erastus Maltby, of Taunton, Mass., Mr. ROBERT M. SPILLER, of Baltimore, Md., to AUGUSTA, daughter of Elbridge Maltby, Esq., of this City.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

SMYTH—VELTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, by Rev. E. D. Rockwell EDWARD D. SMYTH to MARY DELANO, daughter of Col. Hiram Veltman, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

VAN CLIEF—VAN CLIEF.—At Port Richmond, on Sunday, Oct. 18, by Rev. James Brownlee, ELIAS BRASHER to MARGARETTA VAN CLIEF, both of Staten Island.

FAIRBANK—WHITE.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., Mr. J. R. FAIRBANK, of Elizabeth, N. J., and MARGARET JARVIS youngest daughter of the late Jonathan White, of the former place.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, HENRY F., youngest son of Alexander J. C. Hamilton, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 166 West 25th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, HEZEKIAH P. KENNEDY, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 62 Rivington-st., without further invitation; also, the members of the Light Guard Company are respectfully invited to attend, in citizens' dress.

☞ Pittsburg and Indianapolis papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Lieut. JOHN G. REYNOLDS, of the U. S. revenue service, and son of Major J. G. Reynolds, U. S. A., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Jas. C. Stoneall Esq., the members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Bridge-st., on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

KEOGH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, PATRICK M. KEOGH, of Rosecon, Kings Co., Ireland, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from No. 31 East Broadway.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

WARDLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. THOMAS WARDLE, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George S., Thomas and Anson G. P. Wardle, and of his son in law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seaman's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Port Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRIETTA E., wife of Frederick G. Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, after a painful illness, ABRAHAM TAYLOR, formerly of Manchester, Eng., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 47 De Kalb av., near Hudson-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RANNEY.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, of consumption, WILLIAM RANNEY, artist.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hoboken City.

☞ Connecticut and North Carolina papers please copy.

WHEELER.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, of consumption, IRA B. WHEELER, formerly of this City, aged 31 years.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOURS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, of the prevailing fever, Rev. WILLIAM W. BOURS, formerly of Geneva, N. Y.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., COMPANY 7, NATIONAL GUARD—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1857.—The members of this Company are hereby directed to assemble at the Armory, in uniform, with overcoat and the usual badge of mourning, this day, (Friday,) 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late fellow member, Mr. CURTIS JUDSON.
By order of J. MUNROE, Captain.
C. H. WINANS, Orderly.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
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A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDERGARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDE-STRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $4;
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $6 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75.
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

500 GOOD WARM OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Annual meeting of this Society for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. JAS. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California, per United States steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Will be ready at 11 o'clock:
COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.
CONTENTS.
A CHRISTMAS CAROL AND OF AMERICAN POEMS.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
MADRAS AS IT ARE.
Illustrated by Seventeen Engravings.
THE KING CONQUERED.
Illustrated by Five Engravings.
OUR CHRISTMAS AT THE PINES.
PROFESSOR HEINEBERG.
LOVE EXPERIENCES OF AN IMPRESSIBLE MAN.
OUR DOG TOOTLES.
HOW ONE WOMAN CAME TO MARRY.
ECONOMICAL BEAUTY.
WATER-CURE LIFE IN EUROPE.
THE PRODIGAL MAN.
A NIGHT WITH A MOSQUITO.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
Illustrations—A Welcome to Old England—The Family Pew—Four Head Pieces.
CHAPTER I. In which one of the Virginians visits Home.
CHAPTER II. In which Harry has to pay for his Supper.
CHAPTER III. The Esmonds in Virginia.
CHAPTER IV. In Which Harry finds a new Relative.
JACK OF ALL TRADES; A MATTER OF FACT ROMANCE. By CHARLES READE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
IMAGINATION AND REAL ITY.
With Sixteen Illustrations.
FASHION S FOR DECEMBER.
Illustrations—Ball Dress—Coiffures—Sleeve—Aiguillette Bustle.
MR. THACKERAY'S NEW STORY, "*THE VIRGINIANS*," with many humorous illustrations by the Author, is commenced in the present number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets, received from the Author in advance of publication in England—for which the Publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.
MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY, entitled "*JACK OF ALL TRADES*"—A MATTER OF FACT ROMANCE," written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, is also commenced in the present Number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is also the *cheapest* Periodical published. Each Number contains *from Sixteen to Forty-eight more pages*, printed in a better manner, and upon better paper, than any other American Monthly Magazine. Subscribers have also the assurance that it will be permanently and punctually issued, and that its general scope and character will remain unchanged.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Fifteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THE EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD.
If all the merchants in New-York were to adopt our plan, they would undoubtedly soon convert their goods into cash. Money would certainly be lost in the operation, but not so much as the
HOLDING ON
plan will entail. Since the adoption of the following list of prices, our sales have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Just read it over, and you will not be surprised that the sales are large even in these
PINCHING TIMES.

White China Dinner Sets, worth $45, for	$26 67
White China Tea Sets, worth $5, for	$3 00
White China Soup Tureens, worth $3 50, for	$2 25
White China high Fruit Baskets, worth $1, for	65c.
Gilt head French China Tea Sets, worth $10, for	$5 25
Gilt head French China Dinner Sets, worth $75, for	$42 00
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, worth $150, for	$75 00

Our entire stock of Gas Fixtures, Table, Glass and Silver-plated Ware is offered at the same low rates.
IN SHORT,
the whole stock
MUST AND SHALL
be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM. J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.
Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the
Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.
The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.
There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.
Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.
Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an aristocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 4.
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
Treatment is to support the strength, to equalize the circulation, heal the ulcers in the lungs—debility one great cause of this disease. The lungs being weak, they are unable to resist the morbid state of other organs. We must remove the tough mucus from the air cells, which will otherwise continue rotting which is caused by the morbid action of these organs. It is our duty to restore the tone, bring a healthy action of the system. I know physicians make great failures in curing this disease, and cry humbug to all that say consumption is curable. I can prove that it is curable; I can produce those that I have cured, who stand high in this City, not ashamed to say Dr. BONE, the Root Doctor, cured them, when they had no hope of being cured

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 29 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,110 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO both really desired board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving name, "Home," Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel house may be kept about, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing every requisite, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Astly-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would like to board together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 142-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,187 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A desirable location, near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—No. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen. Mod. wires. Apply at No. 4 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 207 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 6th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together. will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 260 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; hand some modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 220 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Hillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,561 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., Times office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post Office, till Nov. 25.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 3d avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., Times office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., Times Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office Daily Times.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 5th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 456 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies &c.; is a first-class laundress, fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful; highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages, and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 306 7th-av., near 30th-st., top floor. She has lived at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one can do cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; makes childrens' clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the neatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady; wages $6 each; excellent City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or assist to wash and iron; will do general up-stairs work; willing to be generally useful, and considers her time her employer's; satisfied to assist in anything through the house; neat, strong and willing to work for very moderate wages; can be seen at No. 263 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as up-stairs servant; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; is a first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to work by the week; no objection to the country; good City reference can be given; can be seen and engaged at No. 163 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 794 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country, wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ONE MONTH commencing Dec. 1, in or near New-York City. The waister for work has had five years' experience in selling dry goods, but has no objection to engaging in any other honorable employment. Can present testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Address NEGOTIUM, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has no objections to assist in the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 353 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would wait on a lady; would work by the week. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Her last employer can be seen. Has good reference. Call at No. 83 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress; also as a professed cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chamber maid and waiter, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW woman, with no children, a situation, where she can make herself handy, as general seamstress; makes good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. Good City refereece. Call or address No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds, either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 26 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of refereece, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant, a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork, or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 69 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslin. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl; is a good plain cook and excellent baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The best City recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good cook and ironer. Can give good references. Call at No. 664 Greenwich-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman as chambermaid; can do fine washing, sewing and cooking. Can be seen at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIRNS, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 37 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,960 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No. 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 313 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs. for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Moderate wages for a permanent situation. Good recommendation from last place. Apply at No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a nice private family. Can give the best of refereece. Call at No. 147 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a first-rate cook, is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of waiting or sewing, and taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do light chamberwork. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 64½ Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given. No. 135 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Good city reference. Call at No. 143 Henry-st. Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference Can be seen until engaged at No. 78 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook; makes good baked good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer, and not afraid to work for a large family in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; has best of City references. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIous girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, American, Scotch, German or English, with or without a wife and without small children, or the probability of an increasing family, to take charge of a kitchen garden and small farm a short distance in the country. He must be able to produce ample testimonials of good character for honesty, temperance and industry. None others need apply. A letter left at this office addressed to JOHN GASTON, New-York, stating the residence, place of nativity, age, references and precise situation as to family, of the writer will receive immediate attention.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call for 3 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This is an entirely new work, never before published in any form. It is the first extended religious work by this distinguished preacher, and one which, in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of its imagery, fully sustains his high reputation.

From the New-York Observer.

The famous young preacher tells us in the preface that writing is irksome to him—that he prefers to pour out his thoughts from his lips. But these pages glow with the same fervor of his extemporaneous discourses, while there is more logical and consecutive sentiment. His theme, *Christ is all*, he treats with fullness, earnestness scripturalness, and directness, making a book that is well fitted to guide serious inquiring minds, to exhibit the Savior in his matchless luxury to loving believers, and awaken hurning desires to see him in his glory. There is freshness and novelty as well as rich experience in these pages, and we are quite sure that this volume, more than anything else, will establish Spurgeon's reputation as a sincere Christian, as well as a remarkable preacher.

FAST-DAY SERVICES.
Held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Being the day appointed by proclamation for a solemn fast, humiliation and prayer before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our armies, for the restoration of tranquility in India. 44pp., muslin flexible. 25 cents.

There were present at the time over twenty-four thousand persons, being the largest number, probably, ever assembled at a time to hear any preacher of the Gospel, and $3,500 were collected for the relief fund.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

DIGEST.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Issued this day, will be found to be unusually interesting. The first page is embellished with a well-executed and life-like portrait of Morris O'Connell, the murderer of Teresa Spitzlein. It is from a sketch taken in the Tombs, and the artist has retained the expression of rowdy b'hoy in the portrait. Beside the portrait, the enterprising publishers have given the public an interior view of the house where the horrible murder was so brutally perpetrated. The present number contains the trial of
James Rodgers, the Murderer of Swanston.
Remarkable Adventures of Vidocq.
The Sanford Hall Case.
Crim. Con. Case of Simms, the Counselor.
Murderous Doings in New-Orleans.
Sports in Boston; Two Females in the Ring.
Grave Imputations on the Swell Mob.
Terrible Tragedy in New-Orleans.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
Sketch of the celebrated English Burglar, Teshkin.
Arrest of Moll Hodges
Hess Wheeler, the Ball Player.
The Price of Human Life in New-Jersey.
Murders in California
Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen.....$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen.....$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$28, usual price $42
WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—TWO BUSINESS MEN, WHO have jointly the above sum, wish to connect with themselves, on the 1st of January next, an active or special partner, in the cash and short-time jobbing trade, who can command about the same amount. The business is well established; the capital has been made in it. The firm is in first-rate credit, and any party can be easily satisfied that the above would be a desirable and advantageous connection. No communications replied to without the name of the applicant, and all such strictly confidential. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

WANTED—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG AND other Railroad Stocks in exchange for desirable Western lands. Address M. H., Astor House, New-York

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20,
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
LA SONNAMBULA
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor GASSIER.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE, *Evening Express* Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. BREUSING'S and the Academy, and at the door in the evening.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
Unequalled success of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GABRIEL ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
The Comic Pantomime, THE MILLINERS.
Exercises on the CORDE TENDUE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA IN MALE AND FEMALE COSTUME.
Jerome's last novelty, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE:
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Lonise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico. } Miss Laura Keene
Maria de Lascours.
Carlos, an Adventurer, } .....George Jordan
Marquis del Monte,
Barabas, a Sailor.....J. Jefferson
Captain de Lascours.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh

PERIOD OF THE DRAMA, 1705-'20—Fifteen years being presumed to elapse between the second and third acts.

ACT 1.—Deck of the Ship Uranis—The celebrated Whistling Song and Chorus, by Barabas and Sailors—The Mutiny and Struggle—Captain de Lascours, Wife and Child set Adrift in the open Boat.

ACT 2.—The Sea of Ice, Encompassed by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs. During this act is exhibited the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Polar Regions, so vividly described by the lamented Kane in the history of his Arctic Explorations.—Breaking up of the Field of Ice—The huge Icebergs disappear, and the scene is now occupied by the fierce and foaming waters; amid the roar of the Elements is heard the touching accents of a Mother's Prayer, to Him, who hast all in strength of a father and the tenderness of a mother save us from the abyss that threatens and the wicked who kill." Exciting tableau.

ACT 3.—The Gold Plains of El Dorado—Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, a Charmingly Bewitching Portraiture.

ACT 4.—The Hotel de Theringe at Paris—Ogarita, to avenge the fate of her Parents, forms the terrible resolve to Wed their Murderer.

ACT 5.—Palace of Del Monte—The Power of Woman's Will—Denunciation of the Murderer—Awful Retribution —Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

Nonce.—Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, three days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF MISS A. M. QUINN.
FOUR PIECES.
Mr. BURTON in a favorite character.
Friday—THE SPOILED CHILD.
Little Pickle.....Miss A. M. Quinn
PRISON SCENE FROM KING JOHN.
Prince Arthur.....Miss Emlen Hewson
Hubert.....Mr. Boniface
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Piccadilly.....Mr. Burton
To conclude with
THE IRISH BROOM MAKER.
To-morrow—the grand panoramic play of
PARIS AND LONDON.
in which Mr. Burton and the company will appear, aided by the renowned
SWISS BROTHERS,
who will give a display of their beautiful
ACROBATIC FEATS AND CLASSIC POSES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Fifth night of the great comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Harry Jasper, (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which,
TWINGUT ON,
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Saturday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Nov. 20,
will be presented the new and successful comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE, written by Messrs. Geodrich and Warden, with Mr. Bourcicault's charming adaptation. THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the most successful piece of the day. All the great comedians in the bill.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To be followed by the Drama, entitled
CAPTAIN KYD.
After which the Comedy of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of
DUTCH RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
To commence with the Play of
PIZARRO,
After which the Great Drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH,
To conclude with
THE FRENCH SPY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BLOOMERS IN LOVE, and also THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability, in addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

"HOME" AT NO. 435 PEARL-ST., NEAR CHATHAM.
Lovers of a jovial evening, tempered with
A GOOD GLASS AND A GOOD SONG
should go "Home" to-morrow evening and enjoy themselves. A free entertainment, with plenty to eat and drink, vocal and instrumental music and lots of fun. Look out for the variegated Lamp.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 28 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS.
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive an exhibition all useful products in the arts Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BRING IN possession of the CRYSTAL P

AUCTION SALES.

LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.
THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES
At Auction, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 678 Broadway, a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, GRAND ACTION ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LIBRARY, VALUABLE BOOKS, WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to the highest bidder, over $12,000 worth of magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art, embracing a unique and rich brocatelle suit, such as is seldom if ever obtained through this medium of sale. The contents of the house is first-class throughout, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine.
Furniture consists in part of superb carved rosewood piano-forte, marble mantle cabinet, 3 elegant full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in 3 colored brocade, with slip covers, made to order, 2 rosewood French etageres, with marble tops, 3 splendid mantel mirrors, with ormolu frames, 3 large French plate pier mirrors, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, brocade and rich lace curtains, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, pier and sofa tables, consoles in Buhl work, lady's French escritoire, meta-lion and royal velvet carpets, Dresden and Sevres china vases, Bronzes, candelabras, groups, and figures, among which are the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, &c., with a choice and valuable collection of paintings in canvas and glass, Turkish lounges in tapestry, splendid ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures.
Two superior rosewood bookcases, rosewood carved bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses, French armoires, marble washstands, commodes, full suits rosewood furniture in velvet, with elegant rosewood chamber and library furniture of every description, blankets, feather beds, French counterpanes, lace curtains, and shades to 30 windows, oak extension tables, oak marble-top bnffet, with a complete set of dining-room furniture, silver ware, cut glass, French China, pearl and ivory cutlery, with a large quantity of other furniture not mentioned. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

DANIEL S. HORGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, on FRIDAY, (This Day,) Nov. 20, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were inside for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers.
In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, marble, corner and etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c., &c., an infinite variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. Third peremptory sale of elegant furs, by order of the assignee, without reserve, ladies' and gentlemen's furs, consisting of Hudson Bay and Russian sable, fitch, stone marten, French sable, Siberian squirrel, &c. Capes, cuffs, muffs and victorines, a large assortment of children's furs; also, a magnificent lot of sleigh, carriage and lap robes, black bear, mountain cat, grey geese, raccoon, Russian angola, Hamster coon, &c., &c. These goods have been but recently manufactured, and purchasers can buy them with confidence. The goods will be ready for inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and all in want of first-class furs (the ladies particularly) are invited to call and examine the stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Assignee's sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sables, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, ermine, fitch marten, and other descriptions, in muffs, victorines, capes, cuffs and gauntlets; also, gentlemen's furs in caps, collars, gloves and gauntlets, in great variety. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and specially got up for City retail trade, and the finest lot of fancy furs ever seen at public auction. They must be sold at great sacrifices, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale, as such an opportunity may not be offered again. Every article is warranted as represented. A deposit will be required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL A special sale of stocks and bonds THIS DAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 23. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, also business paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust and dividends collected. A large variety of stocks and bonds constantly on hand at private sale,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
St. C: auctioneer and Bond and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 William-st., the lease and fixtures, including a large outside awning, of the Corn Exchange Restaurant No. 15 William-st., fitted up at a cost of $3,000, consisting of oil-cloth, gas fixtures, regulator clock, cooking ranges and full supply of utensils; bar and counters, glass and earthenware, oyster box, marble top tables, oak chairs; full supply of cutlery and silver block tin dishes and covers for hot meats; handsome segar case glass and mirror, stove, ice box, &c.; stock of wines, liquors, ales, &c., groceries, and all appliances for immediate occupation and business, offering an unusual inducement to any person desiring a good paying business.
Terms at sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FOURTH DAY'S SALE.—IMPORTER'S SALE of superb Paris Fancy Goods, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glassware, in great variety; superb papier mache desks, ladies', gents', and writing slips or urns, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, to be sold at Nihlo's on Nov. 18, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK. The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BROWN & ABBOTT.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the furniture warerooms No. 494 Broadway, absolute sale of over $6,000 worth of superior second-hand and new furniture, carpets, mirrors, fine oil-painting, &c. The attention of City and out-of-town buyers is invited to this sale, as the stock comprises a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, of the very best workmanship, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost.
Intending buyers would do well to attend this sale.
The stock to be sold is far superior to such as is usually offered at public auction.
N. B.—Packing for shipment done on the premises. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HEARTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—THIS DAY, Nov. 21—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 4-story, high stoop and sub-celler brick house, known as No. 53 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements. The house is 21 feet 4 inches by about 50 feet in depth, with an extension lot 100 feet deep. Part of the purchase money can remain on the property. For maps, &c., apply to J. W. FOSTER, Esq. Assignee, No. 58 Wall-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No., 72,) consisting in part of silks, shawls, cloaks, de laines, Valencias, merinoes, barèges, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first-class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION—OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 170 Chambers, engravings, paintings, &c., the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, of their own manufacture.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in bi-color brocatelle; mahogany suite covered in do.; mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; mahogany rockers covered in hair-cloth; rosewood easy chair covered in reps; mahogany French and scroll bedsteads; mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and washstands; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses; iron bedsteads; mahogany lounges and tête a-tetes; dining-tables, &c.; single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.
Also, a general assortment of crockery and glassware, with which the sale will commence.
Also, a show-case 10½ feet long, 3 feet wide, silver-mounted, with cross bars.
Also, 5 hampers and 8 cases of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other fine specimens.
At 12 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Wines and Liquors—The entire balance, being reserved from the stock sold Oct. 16, belonging to an importing house compelled to relinquish business. Every article fully guaranteed to correspond with description. Among the stock may be found a few dozens and gallons Old Optimus dark brandy; do. Marc Arnauld's do., very old and superior; a few dozens and demijohns of pale golden and brown sherries; high grades champagne, clarets, hocks, Sandeman Ports, &c.
Also, 74 barrels of fine old Bourbon whisky, and 9 demijohns old Otard brandy vintage of 1850, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.
Also 60,000 Havana Cigars, of favorite brands and best quality.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF PONIES, WAGON, HARNESS, &c.—SAM. OSGOOD & CO. will sell in front of their store, No. 51 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, 1 pair cream-colored ponies, 10 hands high, warranted sound, quiet in double and single harness; 1 pair sorrel ponies, 12 hands high; 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, both in good order; 2 sets double ponies' harness. The whole will be on view two hours before the sale. Sold by order of Daniel G. Burdett, mortgagee.

J. L. DOBBIN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10½ o'clock, southwest corner of 35th-av. and 37th-st., a choice collection of oil-paintings belonging to one of the first artists, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. On exhibition from 10 till 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums		$197,396 66
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$93,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 91	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 29	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and no received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD ELLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY.
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:
$22k—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.
ALSO,
Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.
The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not a limit of a decade, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the State debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.
On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY.	Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—WANTED TO purchase on commission, small City Bonds and Mortgages. Parties having Mortgages of this description, wishing to realize, can send a memorandum of them by mail, with the amount they will allow off as discount. The only charge will be the usual commission of 1 per cent., to be paid by the seller if negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by REIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 51 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TIVERTON BANK NOTES. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 8, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:25 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Melleriot Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Fordham Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 5 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every night.
The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, Nortz River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, by above trains and at 4 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN D. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leaves New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $2 12 M., $2 12, stopping at way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M., for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer LONG ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1:30, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the said Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish their claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the Amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 74 Av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, JAMES H. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM H. AMES, HENRY HOLTEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway,
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, jet, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Ensom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pencil and pencils, silver-pencil and pens, gents' heavy gold rings, in fine fancy rings, &c.
Having reduced our prices of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.
I. W. EVANS, 154 Pearl-st., Hartford.
J. E. EVANS,

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,700 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $139
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, $107.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 60.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. LESLIE, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK
The ARABIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, no pains has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state room, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Indian Massacres and the Mormons

The Utah Expedition—Fears for other Transportation Trains.

The Departure of General Walker for Nicaragua.

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Patents—Refusal to Grant a Patent for the New Policemen's Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

I learn from an intelligent gentleman, who has spent two of three years among the Salt Lake Mormons, a fact or two tending to confirm the suspicion that the recent horrible massacre of over 100 Californian emigrants, by the "Santa Clara" Indians, was perpetrated under the influence of the Mormon leaders.

It is evident that the savages who perpetrated this outrage are the same band who cut off Captain GUNNISON and his command—for they are the *only* band of Indians at Corn Creek who raise grain and have it to sell.

They are the same, also, who, a year or more ago, came very near massacring Dr. HURT, United States Indian Agent; Mr. BURR, United States Surveyor-General, and their party, at the suggestion of Mormon emissaries, who rode into the Indian village a few miles ahead of them, and announced that the Indian agent and his friends were coming to arrest and punish them for GUNNISON's murder. On that occasion, fortunately, they were accompanied by the War Chief of a neighboring friendly tribe, who succeeded, with difficulty, in satisfying the Indians that they were on a friendly visit.

KANOSH, the chief of these Indians, is a very intelligent man, who knows the value of United States coin, and the cost of blankets, &c., as well as any white man, so that the story of his having been cheated in trade by the emigrants, as related, is simply ridiculous. The story is evidently forged to give plausibility to the idea that the whites had provoked their fate.

KANOSH is known to be very much under the influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who has a young squaw in his family, with whom the chief is deeply in love. The dusky inamorata, however, refuses to go off to live with KANOSH; but the latter is encouraged by BRIGHAM to hope for success in due time, through his influence, and is in turn stimulated by the Mormon leader to become the instrument of his vengeance. There is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate emigrant company were massacred by Mormon direction, in revenge for the killing of Elder PARLEY PRATT.

I learn, also, that BILL HICKMAN and LOTT SMITH, (erroneously published Locksmith,) who headed the party which recently destroyed the train containing supplies for the troops on their way to Utah, are two of the most notorious leaders of the Mormon "Danite Band," or "Destroying Angels." In view of this fact, the man must be very weak who can be deceived by BRIGHAM YOUNG's declaration that he knew nothing in relation to, and was entirely innocent of, the outrage in which his followers thus participated.

There is reason to believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG has fully made up his mind that he must leave Utah next Spring, which will account for the suicidal policy he is now pursuing. It seems that part of the mission to England, of Elders ORSON PRATT and EZRA T. BENSON, (who are still abroad,) was to seek from the British Government permission to settle in the British possessions. The application was refused.

It has since been thrown out that the Mormons, upon abandoning Salt Lake, would go to the Russian possessions, where they would be very likely to starve to death. They have no idea, however, of doing anything of the sort. On the contrary, they intend to pass to the southward into the Mexican Province of Sonora. Here is a fillibustering expedition on a large scale. Once there, the Mexican Government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge them, and the end, in all probability, will be that Mexico will sell the country to the United States for a song in order to get rid of its new settlers.

Since receipt of the last dispatches from Colonel JOHNSTON, it is believed he will make no attempt to enter Salt Lake Valley this Winter. He will, probably take up his Winter quarters in the valley of Green River, where grass can be had for the cattle.

I perceive that fears are still entertained in some quarters that other transportation trains containing supplies for use of the Utah expedition, may have been cut off by the Mormons, and that there is danger, consequently, that the troops may be in danger of starvation. Upon this point I made careful inquiry at the War Department several days ago, which resulted in my dispatch announcing that the Government anticipated no such calamity. The contractor's train cut off by the Mormons, was not guarded by the troops at all. All the other trains *were* guarded, and Colonels JOHNSTON and ALEXANDER have taken great precautions to secure them from danger. It evidently is not the purpose of the Mormons to make open attack upon the United States troops, so long as they can hope to intimidate them by indirect annoyances. The fact that BRIGHAM YOUNG denies having known anything in relation to the destruction of the train already alluded to, and is desirous of evading responsibility for that outrage, evinces the caution with which he will venture upon open and definite hostilities.

Unless the rumors of "inferoal machines" in the hands of the Mormons are true, no apprehension is felt in army circles here relative to the troops—for they have an abundance of supplies, and can easily repulse any assaults made upon them while in Winter quarters. I regret to say, however, that there is some reason to fear the truth of the statement that the Mormons have control of the fearful engine of destruction known as "Greek fire," to which your coinmns recently made allusion. The authority upon which the story was originally published in the Washington *States* is very respectable; and its chief points are corroborated by a gentleman with whom I have conversed here, who can hardly be deceived. Every day's experience is indicating the accuracy of your suggestions of last Spring, relative to this Mormon movement—and showing that you were right in anticipating difficulty and danger from the unaccountable procrastination of the Administration in that connection. That vigorous measures to crush out the theocratic rebellion will be taken this Winter cannot be doubted. BRIGHAM YOUNG's Proclamation, advising Mormon resistance to the United States forces, and his demand that the latter should withdraw from the Territory, are so clearly treasonable, that Congress will not hesitate to place at the command of the Executive the extraordinary means which he will ask to enable him to maintain the Federal supremacy. Meantime, it is not now supposed that the troops will venture into Salt Lake Valley this Winter; and when Winter has once set in, the rigors of the season will afford them sure defence against attack outside.

Circumstances alter cases with Governments as well as individuals. The successful departure of General WALKER from New-Orleans, with his band of fillibusters, has secured the reception of Senor YRISARRI at last, without the additional information in relation to the existence of any *de facto* Government in Nicaragua, for which the President has been waiting several weeks. If it was right to receive YRISARRI yesterday, it was right to do so at least a month ago, for *his* relations to Nicaragua and the United States have not changed the shadow of a hair within that time.

The reason suggested for this sudden action of the Government is the fear that, if WALKER got into Nicaragua again and succeeded in upsetting its Government, we might not be able to make so good an arrangement as could be made with YRISARRI. This probably is the true solution of the matter. All the efforts of speculators to make it seem that the object was to open the Transit route in favor of a particular company should be treated with contempt, for they have no just basis. Nor was the movement made as against WALKER and his enterprise, as is attempted to be shown. It is his interest to have the Transit route kept open. During his former operations in Nicaragua much of his strength was exhausted in keeping it open and protecting it. Hereafter, if the new treaty is ratified, foreign powers will do that important work for him, and it will be impossible to deny him the use of the transit for the passage of "emigrants," for whom he is understood to have an abundance of arms safely stored within easy reach. As the United States, England and France will be pledged to the neutrality of the Transit route, if WALKER once gets foot-hold in the country again, it can no more be against him than for him.

I informed your readers some days ago that reinforcements for WALKER were supposed to be already on their way from California. For confirmation I refer to the announcement in the California news received by the *St. Louis*, that "a company of emigrants was organizing at San Francisco for Tehuantepec!" That innocent-looking sentence, which has scarcely attracted the slightest attention in the Atlantic States, covers an important chapter in the new history of WALKER's movements. The "emigrants" alluded to are Walker recruits, of which fact the federal authorities at San Francisco seem to have been utterly oblivious. They probably started on their emigration trip somewhere about the 1st inst., and on their arrival at Tehuantepec will discover, what all the world knows, that Tehuantepec offers no inducement for settlement at present; and they will then push on to Central America. Another company was organizing for "Sonora," at last accounts, having the same ultimate destination. If the anticipated arrangements are carried out, these California recruits will carry with them abundant means of transportation for the entire force.

The Court of Claims has before it now the celebrated Meade Claim; in which JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., of this City, has made a most able argument in behalf of the claimants. The Government Solicitor found it so full of new and strong points, that he asked and obtained an adjournment of the case until the 30th inst., to enable him to prepare his argument in reply.

Washington is polishing up very industriously now, in order to be ready for the influx of Members of Congress and others, on the 1st of December. The new lessees of the National Hotel are rapidly putting their house in order for the reception of guests. The building has been entirely overhauled, and thoroughly cleansed, the defects in sewerage perfectly remedied, and every possible arrangement effected which is calculated to secure a return of the former popularity of this establishment. The old furniture having been sold off, the house is refurnishing entirely with new, even to the smallest detail. Many of the old guests have engaged rooms there for the Winter, especially Senators and Representatives from New-England, where the new proprietors are well known as successful hotel-keepers. The house will reopen on or about the 25th inst. This additional hotel accommodation is sadly needed, for the other first-class houses are already quite too full for comfort.

The citizens of Washington will not soon forget the admirable musical treat afforded them last evening, under the auspices of M. STRAKOSCH, FREZZOLINI, PATTI, THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS—all on one evening, constituting a galaxy of musical stars such as we are not accustomed to witness in this provincial town. A crowded and fashionable audience rewarded the enterprise, and voted the entertainment the finest ever given in Washington. FREZZOLINI, sometimes thought deficient in power in your great Academy of Music, filled our Concert-hall with perfect ease, and so was enabled to devote her efforts entirely to the matter of execution. Speedily inspired by the burst of applause which rewarded her first effort, she sang with most charming abandon, pouring out her very soul in most impassioned strains. Madame STRAKOSCH, always a favorite here, maintained the laurels won on former occasions. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents has rejected the application of JOHN MCLARTY for letters patent for an improved "policeman's club." The model of the club is about 12 inches long, is round, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter. It has a smooth and polished surface, and resembles the baton generally borne by police and other officers. Its exterior gives no indication of its real character or capabilities. Its barrel is hollowed, and within it is an ingenious mechanism connected with four longitudinal "spurs or lancets," which lie concealed in the tube. On touching a spring, these lancets leap from their hiding-places, and through them, by a single wrench of the weapon, a most fearful mutilation is inflicted on the hand of any adversary who may have grasped it. In the technics of the street rencontres, it may then be clubbed, and its lancets made to bury themselves at will in the head and body of the victim.

The Commissioner says that justice to the inventor demands the admission that the mechanism of this "miniature infernal machine" displays sufficient novelty to support a patent. The law, however, in its wisdom, has declared that something beyond mere novelty must be established before a patent can issue. The invention must not only be new, but it must be important and useful.

Conceding the assumption that this club would be eminently useful to policemen, it is still obvious that this is too limited a measure of utility to satisfy the requirements of the law. An invention, to be patented, must not only be useful to the few, with a chance of being pernicious to the many, but it must clearly appear that in view of the interests of the whole community, the good resulting from it would decidedly preponderate over the evil.

If the officers of public justice, and those law-abiding citizens who love peace and pursue it, could be induced to defile themselves with this instrument, and could its use be restricted to such, it might be comparatively harmless, but when it passes from the workshop of the mechanic who has fashioned it, it is manifestly beyond the reach of the Government, and will find its way into the service of the brawling profligate, as certainly as the stiletto seeks the belt of the bravo.

Its manufacture and distribution through society, under the expectation that good would result therefrom, would be an act of folly equalled only by that of strewing our pathway with thorns, in the delusive trust that they would bud and blossom into flowers at our approach.

It is barbarous in its every characteristic, and is as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, and to the morality of that faith in whose shining footprints our legislation strives to follow, as is the scalping knife of the border savage.

After other arguments against granting a patent for this club, the Commissioner concludes by saying:

"Whether viewed as a weapon of offence or defence, it is adapted to the hand of the most dissolute and the most dastardly, and evidently belongs to the same class as the slung-shot of the burglar, and the brazen knuckle of the political ruffian. The national honor would be no more tarnished by granting a patent for the one than the other."

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The R. M. steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were dispatched by the steamboat train *via* Stonington, but owing to the heavy gale upon the Sound to-night, it is unlikely that they will reach the New-York Post-Office before 8 or 9 o'clock Friday morning.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The following are the prices of American Stocks as quoted by BELL & Co.:

United States 6s of 1867 and 1868	105
Alabama 5s	78
Maryland 5s	85@90
Massachusetts 5s	95@98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@73
Pennsylvania Bonds of 1877	74@76
Virginia 6s of 1886	76@80
Virginia 5s of 1888	80
Illinois Central 7s 1st mortgage of '75	73@75
Illinois 6s of '75	73@77
Illinois Freeland of '60	76@82
Michigan Central 8s of '60	76@78
New-York Central 6s of '83	76@78
New-York Central 7s of '64	87@89
Erie 7s 2d mortgage of '83	58@62
Erie Sinking Fund of '75	38@40
Pennsylvania Central 6s of '80	83@85

Arrival of Senator Sumner at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Senator SUMNER, on arriving here in the steamer *Niagara* this afternoyn, was received by Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. N. P. BANKS and Mr. PHELPS, and escorted to his residence, where a large crowd had assembled to greet him. After receiving congratulations from his many friends, Mr. SUMNER made a few remarks to the assemblage, and retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. Mr. SUMNER was followed by Hon. HENRY WILSON in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed.

Mr. SUMNER has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved that it is thought he will be able to resume his seat in Congress at its opening.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here during the day was very clear and mild. The atmosphere this evening is thickening, with indications of rain. Wind S. W.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here to-day has been cloudy, with heavy winds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

A rain-storm commenced here this afternoon, which was succeeded by a brisk fall of snow for half an hour. It is now cold and clearing off.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Severe gales from the southwest have been blowing here to-day, accompanied with flurries of snow.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

There was a very heavy snow-storm here last night, and several vessels are reported ashore.

Arrival out of the Atlantic and Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, which, it will be recollected, was detained at this port till Tuesday, 8 o'clock, A. M., Oct. 27, arrived at Liverpool at the moment the *Niagara* was leaving—about 1¼ P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 7, thus making the passage in about eleven days and five hours.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from this port, at noon, on the 28th of October, was passed by the *Niagara* at 9 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 8th inst., twenty hours' sail from Liverpool, and she would be due there at about 5 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 9th inst., thus making the passage about eleven days and seventeen hours.

Prize Fight in Canada.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

A prize fight between COBURN and GIBSON came off yesterday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty-one rounds in thirty minutes, when COBURN was declared winner of the stakes, amounting to $1,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Thirty New Policemen Appointed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at their office yesterday—the following Commissioners being present: Mr. BOWEN, Mr. CHOLWELL, Mr. STRANAHAN, Mayor POWELL, Mr. PERIT and General NYE.

In the absence of Mr. Embree, Mr. Hasbrook was requested to act as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

General NYE stated he had received a note from the Mayor, announcing his inability to attend the Board, and requesting that no action should be taken on the motion of which he had given notice.

Mayor POWELL—There are other matters of business we can transact without him.

General NYE considered there were, and that they should prepare for the coming election.

Mr. PERIT objected to the postponement of the motion, and thought they should proceed with it.

General NYE would take the decision of the Board upon the subject.

Mayor POWELL suggested they should postpone the motion.

The business then proceeded.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the General Superintendent be requested to submit the names of two officers to be detailed for duty at each election district, at the election to be held in this City on the 1st of December.

Gen. NYE—The law contemplates two or more policemen for each District—two at least.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STRANAHAN handed in a list of names for appointment in the Seventh Ward, and requested their adoption by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN—This is merely a report from the Committee, directing these names to be appointed, but not appointing them.

Mr. STRANAHAN observed that it was the usual course to act at the next meeting of the Board, after they had been published two days.

Mr. BOWEN moved that two patrolmen named Dennis and Clark, who were restored to duty from the old Police in October, but only entered on duty on the 25th, should receive their pay from the date of the appointment. The Treasurer did not feel justified in paying them without the action of the Board, but it was only a few days' difference.

The motion was agreed to.

Mayor POWELL presented the petitions for appointment as patrolmen, of Patrick Nunnery, J. Buyess and J. Johnston.

General NYE informed the Board that he had presented to him an application from the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department of New-York—requesting the appointment of a suitable person, thoroughly posted in the Fire Department and acquainted personally with the New-York firemen, as attendant at fires as member of the Police. They stated that there were many robberies occurring at fires and many persons were base enough to attribute the losses sustained to the firemen, who entirely repudiated such aspersions. The firemen usually wear a badge and it appeared that nearly one thousand of them had been lost and the Board of Engineers believed that many of these badges were retained by parties who were passed by the policemen in care of property at fires, with these badges. They suggested to the Board the name of John B. Levcredge as officer, who had been a fireman for four years and was well acquainted with all the firemen in the City. He (General NYE) thought the idea an excellent one.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the letter be referred to the Committee to report at the next meeting. Referred.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the applicants, of whom a list of names had been published, for the Thirteenth Ward, be sworn in as members of the force.

Mr. PERIT suggested they should be brought into the Board room, as the members of the Board would, no doubt, desire to see the men.

Mr. BEEBE suggested for the consideration of the Board, before they filled more appointments, the cases of some six hundred men for whom he had attended for six weeks back, and who claimed to be reinstated or put upon duty on the ground of improper discharge. They had already progressed before the Special Committee from the First to the Sixteenth Ward, and be submitted, if it should turn out upon investigation before the Committee; that they had been erroneously and illegally discharged, and were still members of the Department: it would cause to themselves serious embarrassment, and expense to the City to appoint or fill up these vacancies, which a little delay would prevent. He might as well state, but he did not wish to hold it out as a threat, that—

Gen. NYE—As to threats they don't much affect us.

Mr. BEEBE continued to observe that he knew there were some four or five hundred men who would make application to the Court to call on the Board to show cause why they should not be put upon duty. To expedite the settlement of that claim, he said they were perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Court in any single case that might be properly tried. He urged the Board to refrain from making any further appointments until the Committee to whom the investigation of the matter of these claims had reported, because if the Board acted prematurely they might act improperly, inasmuch as it might happen that many of those men who now set up the fact of their improper discharge would ultimately be decided to be entitled to reappointment.

Mr. GEO. BOYD made a remark from the corner in which he was standing, and which was understood to be disparaging to the new Police.

Gen. NYE said he had reflected for some time on the constant application made by Judge BEEBE on behalf of those members of the old force who had resigned or been discharged, and he could not avoid entertaining some distrust of their claim. In the position he had taken on the matter he barricaded himself behind a very powerful array of legal opinion, comprising the views of Messrs. W. Curtis Noyes, D. Dudley Field and Wm. M. Evarts. Having repudiated the authority of the Board, he did not see how those members of the old force could consider themselves justified in claiming appointments under it. It had been said that the Commissioners were trying to delay the termination of these suits; but such was not the fact. He read a letter from the counsel who conducted the litigation in behalf of the Board in the Supreme Court, expressive of their determination and declaratory of their efforts to hasten the decision.

Mr. BEEBE replied, casting the blame of the frequent posponement on Mr. Vanderpoel, the Commissioners' counsel. He asserted that his present appearance in the Board was prompted simply by the interest he felt in the subject of these appointments, as a citizen and tax-payer. He denied that the opinions given by the counsel to whom Gen. NYE referred at all met the merits of the case, and that the difficulty was whether proper steps had been taken by the Board for the purpose of effecting the removal of the claimants as members of the Department.

General NYE—That the Board have decided, and you will have to take your *mandamus*, no doubt. What you have said may be true, but you have given but one side of the picture. In some of the wards the legality of the service of notice has been denied, but I can prove that there was a personal service in every case.

Mr. STRANAHAN said he believed it was not the intention of the Board so to fill up the force as to prevent the appointment of old members.

Mr. BOWEN would not be unmindful of the cases to which Mr. Beebe had referred.

General NYE said he had received from the Commissary-General, J. H. Hobart Ward, a communication in reference to serious difficulties being apprehended at the Arsenal in consequence of threats, by persons claiming to represent the unemployed, to seize the arms, and asking the Board for an adequate force to protect the building from attack. He (General NYE) said he had replied, stating that the force was now so limited that it would be impossible for the duty suggested without leaving some of the localities of the City unprotected.

A large number of complaints against members of the force were reported on.

Nicholas Bogart and Thomas Dunn were dismissed for intoxication. Wm. G. Armstrong was complained of for not paying his rent.

Mr. BOWEN thought every policeman should be punished for failure to pay their debts, because they had abundant means to live comfortably without incurring heavy obligations.

The complaint against Armstrong was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN submitted the quarterly report of the General Superintendent, which was entered on file.

Mr. BOWEN offered a resolution that a communication be made to the Common Council, representing the crowded condition of the station houses at night, by reason of the great increase of late in destitute lodgers, and requesting that some provision be made to meet the emergency, either by enlarging the station-houses, or renting tenements in the neighborhood of each station-house to be placed during the ensuing Winter under the charge of the police authorities. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN, with respect to the reference in the report to the river and mounted police, said that the Commissioners were only waiting for the Supervisors to make the necessary appropriation, which, it was expected, would be done by the first of January, in order to organize that portion of the department.

A complaint was made against Thomas Müller for improper language in the Station-house.

Mr. BOWEN inquired if it was profane language.

The President said he was not exactly able to state, inasmuch as the party complained of was a Dutchman.

Mr. BOWEN declared that profanity of language was daily increasing among the police, and in order to stop it, he would insist on punishment being administered in every case where it was proven.

Müller was ordered to be reprimanded.

John Cannon and Van Varnock were dismissed for intoxication.

A gentlemen present asked Mr. STRANAHAN why the Committee had stricken out two of the names of the published list of candidates reported for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. STRANAHAN said they had been stricken out for reasons satisfactory to the Committee.

Mr. PERIT said he thought it was the imperative duty of the Board to proceed with the appointments to-day, as the public were extremely anxious for an adequate force to protect life and property.

Mayor POWELL thought that in view of the fact that there were men on the service whose right to act would be decided in a few days, the Board should for the present postpone making any appointments.

Mr. BOWEN—In the meantime the lives of our citizens are imperilled; why cannot we go on? We are delayed here for the last four months, not by our own action, nor by the wishes of a majority of the Board, from discharging our duty.

Mayor POWELL—But notwithstanding all that, we ought to consider whether, in justice to these other men, it would be right to make any appointments at present.

General NYE was opposed to postponement from day to day, and urged the Board to immediate action.

Mayor POWELL moved a postponement of the appointments, but be and Mr. CHOLWELL were the only members who voted for the motion.

The Board then proceeded to swear in the thirty new members of Police for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. PERIT said he hoped that another list of new members would be ready to be sworn in at the next meeting.

Mr. STRANAHAN said a list of Policemen for the Seventh Ward would be ready for confirmation at the next Board day.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, the Board adjourned till Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose hands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

"ST. MARY'S EVE."—Who could forget the beautiful Drama of this name as performed many years since by the accomplished Mlle. CALESTA, for whom this piece was written, and which created a great sensation both in this country and Europe? Manager PURDY has obtained a copy from his London agent, and to-night will present it to his audience. This will form a rare treat to the play-goers. The powerful drama of "Capt. Kyd," the comedy of the "Lottery Ticket," and a burlesque of "Dutch Richard III," with the performances of the "American Acrobats," make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?—There are some hats you recognize at once, and designate the manufacturer—such as KNOX's, for instance, which have peculiar characteristics of excellence, that enable you to single them out. The present Fall fashion introduced by him is elegant, tasteful and very becoming. Call at his store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and you will not fail to be impressed as well by the extent and variety of the stock as the striking beauty of the articles.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UNOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders and Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Nature and Art have combined to make this the most delightful Perfume, and pleasing Toilet Water in existence. Sole manufacturers, D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 99 Water-street, and sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per Bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches, Pens and pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers.

WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN,
No. 21 Malden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '60.	99	
1,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, 61.	99	
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '68..	99½	
2,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '62..	98½	
6,000	do	99	
1,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '74..	104	
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87	
1,000	Virginia 6s	90	
4,000	do	89	
4,000	N. Car. State 6s..	87¼	
18,000	Missouri State 6s	79	
10,000	do	s30	78½
10,000	do		78½
2,000	do	b 60	79½
4,000	Cal. St. 7s '75..	b30	59
2,000	do	b3	58
3,000	do		67½
1,000	do		67½
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60.		100
1,000	City 6s '88		95
9,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s		85
500	do		84¾
7,000	N.Y.C.RR.sub.b.		77
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.		101
8,000	E. R. R.C.B.1871		36
1,000	E. R. R.C.B.1862		37
5,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. 1883	s60	67
5,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.		80
7,000	H. R. R. R. C. B.		53
18,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds		85
6,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.		82
1,000	do		51½
2,000	do		51
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st M		103½
2,000	do		103½
4,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. B		35
29	Bank of Commerce		95
10	Am. Ex. Bank		90½
10	Metropolitan Bank		95
15	Market Bank	s5	89½
50	Canton Company		18¾
50	do	b60	20
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co		101½
15	do		102
5	do		101½
85	do	s new k.	101¾
10	Penn. Coal Co		83
525	Cum. Coal Co		12
200	do	b15	12½
310	do		12¾
30	Pacific Mail S. Co		69
253	La Crosse & Mill. R		13
150	do		12¾
300	do		12½
65	do		12¾
312	do		12
100	do	s30	12
765	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80
100	do	s10	79¾
100	do	b30	80
100	do	b60	80
150	do	s60	78½
100	do	s30	79
200	do	s30	79¼
230	do	s3	79½
150	do	s15	79½
100	do	s5	79¾
100	do	b7	80
600	do	s3	80
300	Erie Railroad		18
50	Hudson River RR.		22
50	do	b15	22¾
80	Harlem Railroad		9½
5	Third-av. R. R.		85
40	Sixth av. Railroad		80
5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		85
100	do		88
650	Reading Railroad		45½
900	do	b30	45½
100	do	c	45¼
200	do	s30	45
100	do	s10	45
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		22½
365	do		22
100	do		22¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. p.S.		43
161	do		43¼
115	Panama Railroad		90
290	Ill. Central Railroad		96
50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		14½
100	do		14¾
280	do		15
200	do	b10	15
20	Clev., Col. & C. R.		80½
60	do		80
68	Gal. & Chic. R. R		80½
50	do	s10	80½
50	do	b3	80¾
850	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		42½
100	do		42¾
200	do		42¾
300	do		43
250	do		42¾
100	do	b30	43¼
300	do	b30	43
60	Chic. & R. I. R.		80½
15	do		80¼
50	do		80¾
50	do	b10	81
65	do		81
65	Mill. & Miss. R.		33
100	do	s15	32
95	do	b3	33
109	do	s30	32½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	City of Memphis 6s	Int. ad. 73
$10,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 90
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 76½
$3,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. ad. 80¾
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 69¾
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 69¾
10	shares American Exchange Bank	90
10	shares Merchants' Bank	96¾
20	shares National Bank	94
15	shares Bank of Commerce	94¾
10	shares Continental Bank	86

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	89	
5,000	do		88½
4,000	Missouri St. 6s..		78½
5,000	N. Car. State 6s.	87	
8,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s..	85	
5,000	do	s10	85
1,700	City 6s. '59		89
2,000	City 5s, '70		93
3,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71		35
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt.		59
1,000	do		58
55	Market Bank		86
100	Pacific M. St. Co	b60	70
5	Del. & Hud. Can Co.		102
25	Bruns. City Ld. Co.		3¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	4d	79
100	do	s10	78½
50	do		79
64	Chic. & R. I. R.		81
50	do	s10	81¼
50	do	s10	81¼
280	Erie Railroad		17
100	Reading R. R.	b3	45
200	do	b30	45
300	do	s3	45
200	do	s10	45
10	Mich. Central R'd		88
50	Panama Railroad		89¼
100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b30	22
112	M. So. & N. Ia. pf. st.		42
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s30	96
75	do		96½
250	do	s10	96
25	do		96¼
200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		14¾
150	do		15
42	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		81
50	do	s10	80¾
600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b15	42½
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		32½
20	do		32
10	La C. & Mil. R. R.		12½

THURSDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one on the Stock Exchange, compared with the excitement of the early part of the week, but another large business was transacted, and generally at steady prices. The tone of the market was less firm than on Tuesday, which may be ascribed, in part, to the conflicting views of the Street as to the influence of the financial accounts from Europe. The speculators for the rise, however, being in point of numbers and strength largely in the ascendant, are enabled to hold prices within ¼@1 ℔ cent. of the top ruling of the week. New-York Central left off at 79 ℔ cent., Reading 45 ℔ cent., Illinois Central 95½, Rock Island 81½, Galena 81, and other road shares in about the same proportion, as compared with yesterday afternoon. There were large sales of Illinois Central Bonds at 85, the rate on Wednesday, and sales of other Railway and State Bonds were made to the extent of about $150,000. Missouris left off at 79, and Tennessees 87 ℔ cent., Panama shares 1 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, and the City Bank shares a little weaker.

The market for Money is without much interest. The Banks are taking most of the good short paper offered, and outside lenders are offering money at call quite freely at or below the bank rate. To-morrow is the packet day for the new steamer *Adriatic*, of the Collins line, sailing at noon on Saturday. Exchange dealers are holding off in the hope of having their letters by the *Niagara* in season to operate under the latest advices from the other side. London is 108@108½ ℔ cent.; Paris, 5.27½@5.17½, both at 60 days. Gold is 100¼@100⅜ ℔ cent.; Philadelphia funds further improved

The New-York Times.

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THE MAYORALTY.

MASS MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

Report of the People's Committee.

Daniel F. Tiemann Nominated for Mayor.

HE IS INDORSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Speeches by Messrs. James E. Cooley, W. H. Anthon, Joseph Hoxie, John C. Montgomery and Recorder Smith.

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The response to the call of the Committee appointed by the Exchange meeting, held on Saturday, last, to agree upon a candidate for the Mayoralty, to meet yesterday afternoon at the same place, was numerous, harmonious and enthusiastic. The time announced for hearing the report of the Committee was half-past 2. Fifteen minutes before that time there were not more than five hundred persons present, but when the hour had arrived the front of the Exchange building, of the buildings opposite, and Wall-street, from below Pearl to far above William-street were crowded with people. The omnibuses, carts and carriages were obliged to turn into other streets, and it was all but impossible for a pedestrian to force his way up or down through the dense mass. The passages leading to the main hall of the Exchange were crammed to such an extent as to render it a task of extreme difficulty for the Committee and the gentlemen who were to organize the meeting and address the people to gain the little table on the upper abutment, where the officers and orators were to stand. Nevertheless they reached it, and then

Mr. JARVIS came forward and said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Chairman of the Committee appointed at your meeting on the 14th inst., I now have the honor of calling this meeting to order, and nominate as your Chairman Mr. JAS. E. COOLEY.

Cries of "Three cheers for COOLEY," followed by vehement cheering.

The nomination was put to the meeting and confirmed amid loud applause.

Mr. COOLEY, on taking the chair, was greeted with repeated cheers.

Mr. COOLEY said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel deeply penetrated by these flattering manifestations of your kind regard. I am aware, however, that this applause flows from the noble sentiment which pervades this vast assemblage in favor of a united effort for City Reform, [cheers,] rather than for any string in the human bosom which my feeble abilities are capable of vibrating. I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on an occasion of so much public interest, fraught with the animating hope that the day of our deliverance from the odious thraldom imposed upon us by a corrupt and unprincipled executive public officer—[cheers]—and his detestable coadjutors—is drawing nigh. [Cheers and confusion, caused by the excitement of some obstreperous dissentient in the crowd.] We are assembled to consider, to some extent, the deplorable condition of our municipal affairs. If we draw within the compass of attentive scrutiny numerous official characters connected with the various departments of the City Government, what do we see? We behold a dangerous band of incompetent, irresponsible, unscrupulous, bad men, [cheers,] not seeking how they may best subserve the public interests by a faithful discharge of public duty, but incessantly scheming and plotting together daily how they may most effectually rob the people. These despicable creatures, with a vast multitude of thieves, burglars,—[laughter]—pickpockets and assassins are supposed to be led on and encouraged to perpetrate the most diabolical deeds by a treacherous, cowardly and most unmitigated demagogue—[cheers. A voice—"Give him another one!"]—himself occupying the highest civic seat, and capable of every conceivable enormity in the catalogue of crime. [Loud cheers. A voice—"That is so." Another—"Yes, tell the truth and shame the devil."] Such, fellow-citizens, being the conceded character of your rulers, the administrators of your government and laws, is it strange that your taxes annually increase to an extent which strikes every property-holder with astonishment and fills the whole community with alarm? Is it strange that your streets, encumbered with filth, are the incessant scenes of theft, pillage and assassination, and that life and liberty, even, are held in very light regard? Is it strange that your corporation credit daily declines, and that your noble City itself has become a byword and a reproach among civilized men? Fellow-citizens, we have reached a crisis in the local government of this City, which we must look sternly in the face and manfully meet, or we must fall ignominiously into a condition worse than human bondage, to rise no more. [Cheers.] The present incumbent of the Mayoralty claims to be the regular candidate of the Democratic Party for reëlection, but he has been openly repudiated recently, in a series of resolutions condemning *in toto* his Anti-Democratic doctrines, ["Bravo" and cheers,] which were passed almost by acclamation in the General Committee of his own party. ["Good" and cheers.] Therefore he cannot be sustained at the approaching election on party grounds. As a man he is utterly faithless and untrustworthy, and must inevitably fall by the dead weight of his own reprehensible conduct. [Laughter and applause.] The people have at last determined to take this matter into their own hands, and put into the field a candidate of their own choice. Such a one, worthy to fill the exalted station of Mayor of the City of New-York, and in whom all good men of all parties may confide the important trust, is about to be proposed to this meeting. Fellow-citizens, my humble name having appeared in connection with this subject, it has been suggested that a declination more in terms than was expressed in a statement recently published would be desirable, I now beg to declare that I am not in any sense a candidate for the Mayoralty, or any other office. [Enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for some moments: cries of "Good for COOLEY," &c.] At the same time I would, also, publicly express a renewal of my thanks to the large and highly respectable body of my fellow-citizens, who tendered me the nomination in a manner so highly honorable to themselves, and in terms so unexceptionable to me, that I shall never cease to hold it in high regard—satisfied, as I am, that the nomination was made, as set forth in the address of the American Convention which accompanied it, at a sacrifice, to some extent, of party principles, and with the patriotic view of effecting some reform in the municipal concerns of our City. [Cheers.] What influence my position here to-day may have with that section of our worthy fellow-citizens, it is quite impossible for me to say. I trust, however, that, forgetting all that is past, they may be found rallying to our support in the impending hour of need, and that the City government may thereby be effectually purged from the bestial corruption and uncleanness that now so conspicuously pollute and defile it.

The Chairman inquired the further pleasure of the meeting.

A VOICE—The nomination.

ANOTHER VOICE.—No, the report of the Committee.

Mr. WM. H. ANTHON read the annexed list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES E. COOLEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Dr. John C. Cheesman.
Isaac O. Barker,	Thomas Sturges,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Daniel Lord,
James R. Whiting,	James Lee,
James S. Libby,	Allan Hay,
Gen. John Lloyd,	Hawley D. Clapp,
Stephen Whitney,	James Kelly,
Hiram Corwin,	Charles H. Close,
Charles H. Marshall,	Benjamin F. Manierre,
Peter Mollier,	Edwin A. Oelrichs,
Robert B. Minturn,	Henry Snyder,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Jacob Aims,
George Law.	John Brodie,
Henry Nicoll,	Gustave Schwab,
George Briggs,	A. F. Ockerhausen,
Thomas Suffern,	George E. Sherwood,
H. W. T. Mali,	Charles H. Russell,
Richard Irwin,	Christopher Gwyer,
Albert Clark,	Henry Grinnel,
Henry Meyer,	R. de Trobriand,
A. C. Kingsland,	James Griffiths,
Samuel Bradhurst,	James Harper,
Amos R. Eno,	Augustus Weissman,
Seechi di Cicogali,	Jeremiah Welch,
Lebeus B. Ward,	W. E. Wilmerding,
George Wolfe,	Robert J. Dillon,
James Brodie,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
John Delamater,	Shepherd Knapp,
A. A. Degman,	Herman Rasler,
Frederick Rapp,	Andrew Carrigan,
Simeon Baldwin,	Peter Cooper,
John H. Briggs,	Dr. James R. Wood,
John Pettigrew,	Zophar Mills,
John H. Ranch,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Gustavus H. Witthaus,	Daniel S. Appleton,
A. M. C. Smith,	Thomas Tillotson,
Ferdinand Karck,	Thomas H. Byrd,
Louis Burger.	

SECRETARIES.

C. Godfrey Gunther,	Isaac H. Bailey,
William H. Draper,	John F. Kirby,
Joseph S. Southworth,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Jonathan Miller,	Royal E. Robbins,
John P. Dodge,	Stephen Hyatt.

These were adopted amid loud applause.

Mr. ANTHON then said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At an immense assemblage of the electors of the City of New-York, held at this place on the 14th day of November—an assemblage which convened together spontaneously, I may almost say, for the purpose of expressing their approval of measures calculated to reform the administration of our municipal affairs, and to hurl from power that corrupt and ambitious demagogue, FERNANDO WOOD—[loud cheers]—a Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place at some time to be fixed, the name of a suitable person to be voted for by the electors of the City of New-York, as the Mayor of this great Metropolis. That Committee have carefully performed the duties so highly responsible, and so highly honorable, confided to their charge, and the result of their deliberations I shall now give you, if such be your pleasure—[Cries of "Yes."]—in the report which I am about to read. I would, in the first place, however, remark that an extended address upon this great and overwhelmingly important subject has been prepared, which will not be read to you this afternoon, because there are several eminent speakers who are about to address you. That address will, however, be in due time printed, will be printed in the City papers, and will be generally and universally circulated throughout the length and breadth of this metropolis. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] The report of the Committee is as follows:

The Committee appointed at the mass meeting of citizens held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 14th inst., to confer with other Committees representing various political organizations, and report the name of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty, have performed the duty assigned to them with careful deliberation, and a profound sense of their responsibility to the community. They announce that they have accepted the issue which the citizens of New-York have been dared to meet, between the continuance of the present corrupt administration of the affairs of the City, and a thorough and radical reform of crying abuses, by presenting for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, for Mayor, the name of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, (vehement and prolonged cheering,) a man who has long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness in our midst, is a guaranty that, so far as an honest executive officer can restore the prostrate character of this oppressed City to its former high reputation, his election, as the people's candidate, will accomplish an object so dear to every inhabitant of this great metropolis.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.

Signed by J. JARVIS, and all the other members of the Committee.

A person in the crowd moved that the report be adopted by acclamation.

The Chairman said it was moved and seconded by the whole meeting [laughter] that the nomination be approved by acclamation.

The question was put and answered by a universal and prolonged "Aye," which was followed by cheers.

The Chairman then said he was sorry to say he was quite ill, and should be obliged to retire from the chair, but he should have the pleasure to be succeeded by a man that was honored by the whole City, the whole country—he had almost said the whole world—for his fame was world-wide. He meant PETER COOPER, [cheers,] who would come to time and the word.

Mr. COOPER came forward and was received with the warmest and most enthusiastic greetings. He removed his hat, but, in compliance with friendly wishes of the crowd, was induced to replace it.

A call for three cheers for "PETER COOPER," was earnestly responded to.

He announced that the resolutions would now be offered for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. ANTHON again approached and read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting here assembled, will make one more effort to put down fraud and corruption in the Municipal Government, and with this object in view hereby ratify and indorse the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as the People's Candidate for Mayor, and earnestly appeal to all men of all shades of feeling and avocations to throw aside the prejudices and trammels of party, and join in the struggle to elevate to this high position a man whose public as well as his private life is a sure guaranty that the executive duties of the office will be discharged with energy and with honesty, and without fear, favor, or fraud.

Resolved, That all classes in this City are suffering from the derangement of business; merchant, mechanic and laborer alike; and that no substantial relief can be afforded until confidence is restored in the honesty of those who expend the public revenue. Then private capitalists will be ready to invest their surplus means in new enterprises; the wheels of human industry will once more be set in motion, and the laboring classes, re-asserting their position as self-supporting men, will reject with indignation all largesses of food purchased with the public funds, as equally demoralizing to them and injurious to that respectable and useful class of tradesmen who now supply them with the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That any citizen who, in this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the People's Candidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself, his fellow-citizens, and of those who are to succeed us in the marts of commerce and industry; and that the plain duty of every good citizen is to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of a man who has reduced this great City to a sad spectacle of inefficiency, riot and extravagance, and impending bankruptcy.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the people in the coming contest, an Executive Committee be constituted of the following citizens:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James E. Cooley,	Benj. H. Field,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Thos. McNight,	R. H. McCurdy,	Robert Beatty,
W. F. Havemeyer,	C. C. North,	C. G. Gunther,
R. J. Dillon,	L. Delmonico,	Otis D. Swan,
Zophar Mills,	D. D. Lord,	Orison Blunt,
Lewis A. Cohen,	George Briggs,	A. M. C. Smith,
Jos. S. Southworth,	Shepherd Knapp,	John H. Briggs,
C. Shwarzwaelder,	Chester Driggs,	E. J. Brown,
Chris. Gwyer,	Oliver S. Holden,	A. F. Ockerbausen,
Richard Warren,	Wm. H. Hoople,	A. Hoguet,
Kenny Day,	Dr. C. Ramsey,	Daniel Bixby,
Wm. A. Appleton,	John H. Reed,	Stephen R. Kirby,
R. A. Witthaus,	Abm. S. Hewitt,	Horatio Allen,
Louis Burger,	A. A. Denman,	Gen. John Lloyd,
S. P. Dinsmore,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,	Cortlandt Palmer,
J. Aug. Hamilton,	Saml. Delamater,	Simeon Baldwin,
Fred. E. Mather,	Geo. E. Butter,	Jacob L. Dodge,
Thos. Suffern,	Wm. K. Strong,	Charles Oakley,
John A. Kennedy,	D. D. T. Marshall,	David Wagstaff,
Wm. Allen,	John McKisson,	Andrew Warner,
John L. Riker,	Wilson G. Hunt,	Jas. R. Whiting,
Ludwig Semler,	R. A. Reading,	John E. Devlin,
J. Stephenson,	Thos. C. Smith,	Daniel Bowley,
Geo. T. Strong,	Jay Jarvis,	Robert T. Haws,
John A. Kerr,	Gus. A. Conover,	Wm. H. Anthon,
Robt. M. Stratton,	Abm. M. Cozzens,	E. D. Morgan,
James W. Barker,	Gerard Stuyvesant.	

—and that this Committee be requested to use all honorable efforts to rescue the control of the City Government from the hands of those who have proved themselves entirely unworthy of the public confidence.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the Academy of Music on next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The Chairman called for the ayes on the resolutions, and they were carried unanimously.

Mr. JAS. M. SMITH, the Recorder, who occupied a prominent position near the Chairman, was loudly called for.

After taking off his hat, putting it on again at the request of the crowd, and mounting the table amid cheers, he said:

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens—I have not come here to-day for the purpose of fully discussing the merits of the question which has drawn together this extraordinary assembly which I now see before me. It is one of those occasions which, for the credit of the form of government under which we live, and for the credit of the people of this great city, has never, on any other occasion, presented itself. It is the first time that we have ever been compelled, owing to the gross corruption of the chief magistrate, whom, by our own voices and votes, we have placed in that responsible position, to assemble together for the purpose of denouncing him as an ingrate, as a traitor, and as a robber. [Cheers.] The time has gone by when we should mince these matters of fact thus presented to us in bold relief. It has been heralded through the public press that the Chief Magistrate whom we have has been charged as a robber, as a forger, as a thief, and as a swindler—[loud cheers]—disgraceful to us as citizens. And the only reason why it has happened is because we could not believe, when these charges were first made, that a man whose character was thus stamped dare look at his fellow-citizens that he should be elevated to a place of public responsibility and trust. We have stayed at home for the reason that we have been met at the polls with ruffians, who have not permitted us to exercise the right of citizens. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."]

A VOICE—They will not do it any more.

Mr. SMITH—No, they will not do it any more, thank God we have a law and a police now that are not under the control of FERNANDO WOOD, and citizens at the election can walk to the polls without having their heads broken and being knocked down and trampled upon by hired ruffians and bullies, who are under the pay and form the guard of FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] I state that, fellow-citizens, that you may not be deterred by any misunderstanding from coming forward now to the rescue of this City from the grasp of this man and his minions. It is but a short time ago that through the streets of our City and into the office which I have the honor to occupy, when I had issued process against this bold, bad man, to bring him up to answer for the crime which he had committed, that he was surrounded by his own Police force, to whom he gave directions not to permit him to be taken from what be termed his citadel. And those who had been detailed from the Court to carry out its process and secure respect to its authority, came through the streets, staggering, bleeding, many of them in a condition utterly helpless, and this done through his directions by the men whom he had around him especially for that purpose. Is there another city in this Union, or upon the face of the civilized globe, that would have permitted such a man as that to have remained for one moment in the office which he disgraced? [Cries of "No."] I have been ashamed for the credit—I say for the credit—of the people of this City, that they did not rise *en masse* for the purpose of putting down a man who has so trampled on the people's rights. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] These things, fellow-citizens, are matters which are not merely the work of politicians. It is the first time that I have ever appeared to address an assemblage on a political question that was not a purely Democratic assemblage. I am a Democrat. That is the party to which I belong. [A VOICE—"Good boy!"] But I am not sufficiently a Democrat to forget the duties which I owe to the people by sustaining a man that I know to be so thoroughly corrupt as FERNANDO WOOD. [Lond cheers.] FERNANDO WOOD is not the nominee of the Democracy of the City of New-York. [Cries of "No, never."] FERNANDO WOOD, I say to the credit of the party to which I belong, is not the nominee of the respectable portion of the Democratic Party, and I am sure that if the question was put to them this day he would not receive one vote out of ten for this high office which he holds. [Shouts of "Never."] He is the nominee of a Committee that had been packed; he is the nominee of men who were placed in the position of nominating him by the gangs who guarded the entrance to the polls to prevent any one not in his favor from depositing his vote. That is the way he got it, and when they libel the Democratic Party by telling us that FERNANDO WOOD is the choice of that party, we hurl it back upon him and say that he is only the choice of the set of thieves and ruffians who degrade that party. [Exclamations of "That's it," and cheers.] Do not be discouraged because the Democratic Party have triumphed by some 16,000 majority in this City. Don't say that this man has such a grasp and hold upon the people of this City, and that he has such bad, bold men, to back him, that there is no use in us, as citizens, coming forward. That is not the way to win. Say to yourselves that you have now the chance to vote, as you will have, and remember that the ballots shall be properly counted also. He shall not cheat again for the purpose of succeeding. If it be necessary, the power exists, and should be invoked, that these ballots shall be counted with a revolver at the head of every canvasser. The people are awake in relation to this matter. The Democracy are with the citizens in relation to this matter. I say to you, fellow-citizens, they denounce this man and disown him. It is only that clique which surrounds him, and which is tied to him by his promises to place them in office and power who sustain him; and even these, when they found that he had not the power to do so, even these, the material of his own corrupt ranks, are now shaking him off, and, when it comes to the test, he will not be able to muster a corporal's guard compared with what he had had. [Loud cheers.] I will not detain you fellow-citizens. I say the Democratic Party are with you to cheer you on in your efforts, and I am very glad that for one we have a standard bearer who is a Democrat. Because otherwise it would go very much against us. I propose three cheers for our candidate and his success.

[Loud and continued cheering]

Amid cries for HOXIE, and still louder calls for WHITING, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE ascended to the chair amid much applause.

Some confusion occurred at this precise moment which rendered Mr. HOXIE's opening remarks somewhat inaudible.

He said: The work goes bravely on. At this late hour of the evening and on this inclement day, I naturally hesitate to detain this mighty assemblage of Freemen that I see before me. I do not know whether you expect me to address that part of them down at Pearl-street or those up at Nassau. I have not quite voice enough to reach from one extremity to the other. I wish I had, and that I could speak loud enough to be heard by every freeman of the City of New-York, and to exhort him, as he esteems the character of his City and the reputation of her inhabitants, her peace, her safety, her prosperity, to unite with us and make one noble effort worthy of our great City, to redeem her from an administration which I will not attempt to characterize. I do not mean to say anything about the present incumbent of the Mayoralty. I mean to leave him to the worst company there is upon the face of the earth—[laughter]—I mean to leave him with himself—[renewed laughter]—and if his past reputation, his mercantile transactions—[laughter]—his whole public life will commend him to your approbation, I desire you to go and vote for him. [Great Laughter.] I shan't. I don't love him. I am limited here, my fellow citizens, and I am glad of it, for my voice will soon be gone. We are now under the five minutes' rule. This City is not to be redeemed from the degradation into which it has fallen, by long speeches. Something else has got to be done. It ain't talking. It is working. You must go to work if you want to save the City. I want to say a word or two about the man who has been selected as our standard-bearer. This is a great occasion. I should not have been here to talk to you if the choice had fallen upon a man belonging to that political party to which I have always belonged, but I rejoice to come here and give in my adhesion, my voice, my vote, my heart,—all that I have, in favor of a man who has always been a constant, a determined, and an honest Democrat. [Cheers.] I have known DANIEL F. TIEMANN some 25 years, and I am astonished to find that there is any man in the City of New-York, who loves her, and loves her honor and her glory, who does not know him. But I have been asked to-day two or three times, who is DANIEL F. TIEMANN? Well, I can answer that question in two ways, and I can bring it home to your understanding better, perhaps, in this way, than in any other. I tell you, my friends and fellow-citizens, he is a sort of a Peter Cooper man, [cheers,] and that is the reason I confide in him and love him. That is the reason I want him for Mayor of this great City, and I intend he shall be too, if anything I can do will effect it. There is another test, and if anything can give you more fully and emphatically my opinion of him, it is this: DANIEL F. TIEMANN is a man that I would be glad to have for the executor of my estate, if I had one, [laughter,] and the guardian of my children. I should be happy, even in dying, if I knew that a man of his integrity, of his unimpeached and unimpeachable character, would have the charge of those dear to me in life, when I have been called away. [Cheers and cries of "Good for old HOXIE."] Such a man is DANIEL F. TIEMANN. The other man you probably know something about. [Laughter.] It ain't my province to enlighten you. [A VOICE—"No, we know enough already."] Gentlemen, if there was ever a time when every man in the City of New-York, that regards her reputation, was called upon to exert that power that he possesses to redeem her from the disgrace into which she has fallen, that time has now arrived, and this audience before me satisfies me that they believe, as I do, that the time has arrived for united, for determined action. Sir, I thank the Committe to whom was intrusted this important duty for presenting a man upon whom all the honesty and intelligence of the City can unite. I thank the gentleman who occupied the chair that you now do, before you took possession of it,—I thank him for the noble and disinterested conduct which he has displayed on this occasion. I am not disappointed that he did it. I know the man, and I would have gone into this contest as heartily and as joyfully for JAMES E. COOLEY as for DANIEL F. TIEMANN, both of them eminently worthy of any place to which your suffrages could exalt them. Honest, patriotic, disinterested, glorious fellows—a credit to the City which claims them as her citizens. And, gentlemen, I appeal to you—I submit it to you—whether his (Mr. COOLEY'S) conduct on this occasion has not shown him to be equal to your high expectations? [Cries of "Yes."] It is no small honor for a man to be nominated as the candidate for Mayor of the great commercial City of the Western World, which is ours; and it requires a little self-denial, and a great deal of public spirit and patriotism, to decline these honors when they are offered to us. Mr. COOLEY has shown on this occasion, by his disinterested conduct that there are things of far more consequence to him than any personal aggrandizement. While the Mayoralty of the City would, no doubt, be acceptable to him or to any other of the citizens of the land, for it is a high office, he was more anxious to redeem the City, to save the sinking reputation of the City which claims him for a citizen than to gratify any personal ambition of his own. He has endeared himself more to me than before. I honored and loved him before; I honor and love him now better than before, for his manly conduct. [Cheers.] I happened, on this occasion, to have no candidate, but others people had. And now let every man imitate the example set by Mr. Cooley to-day. You have an honest man, a competent man, a man who has been faithful in every trust where you have placed him, and a man who will be faithful in every position in which you shall place him.

Whether we elect a Mayor, there are other things dear friends, to which I would like to ask your attention, as I may not have another opportunity. It is as important for you to select honest men for Aldermen of the city as for the highest municipal office in your gift. Now, I ask you to do the same thing with regard to Aldermen that you have done with regard to the mayoralty. Sacrifice any little feeling that you may have of private friendship to the public good. This is not a time to stand upon small matters. It is not a time to insist upon the nomination of this man or that. Is he honest? Is he faithful? Will he properly discharge the duties of his office? That is all I want to know. I am going to vote for a man for mayor that I have voted against all the days of my life. I thank God that I have been spared to do that, for I never asked for a more honest or worthy man than DANL. F. TIEMANN. There is another matter which we are very apt to lose sight of, because it is less connected with politics. But to a man who has lived in this City as long as I have, and who believes and knows that there is no safety for the institutions of the country, but in the education of the people, and of all the people of the country, our public schools will be very dear to him. It is very important that you select proper men for your school officers. The present Board modestly asks you this year, when we are ground down almost to the earth, and some of us into the earth, with the oppressive taxes laid upon us, for $1,250,000 to support the public schools of this City. Gentlemen, if this is allowed to go on, the whole system will be destroyed, for I tell you the tax-payers of this City, burdened as they are, groaning under the weight of this tax will free themselves from it, and the glorious institutions of our public schools will be destroyed. We must insist on more economy. We do not require to educate these children for other employments in the world. We do not require an expenditure of $9,000 a year, which is one of the items in this estimate of $1,250,000, for piano-fortes. Why, you, gentlemen, who have got to put your hands in your pockets and pay this money, not one in every ten of you has the luxury of a piano-forte at home for your own children. You are not commanded to love your neighbors any better than yourself. If you love them as well as yourself that is all that is asked of you. Mr. HOXIE dwelt on the necessity of electing honest and economical school officers, urged the need of general and untiring action, called on the merchants to use their influence with their book-keepers, their clerks, their porters, their carmen, on the working-people to use their influence with their fellow-workmen, on each of them to use his influence with his neighbor, to save the City from the disgrace of having such a Mayor as FERNANDO WOOD; and he was satisfied that if they only made an effort worthy of themselves, this glorious old City would be redeemed from the degradation it had suffered at the hands of that wretch. [Loud applause.]

Amid renewed cries for WHITING, an old gentleman mounted the table, and was proceeding to address the assemblage, when some one asked his name. He said his name was JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, and he was not ashamed of it. He was then desired to put on his hat, but he expressed his preference not to put it on, though it had already almost been knocked into a cocked hat. He proceeded to state that he had been called General MONTGOMERY; that, when in Pennsylvania, it was quite usual for his Irish fellow-citizens to regard him as a son of the gallant RICHARD MONTGOMERY, who fell in the service of his adopted country, before the heights of Abraham; that he had been made on the subject; that committees had been appointed to wait on him to learn the fact whether he was or was not the son of that MONTGOMERY, and that it always happened that the persons betting that he was not were the winners. He had seven reasons to prove he was not; the first of which was, that General MONTGOMERY never had a child, male or female. [Laughter.] The speaker said he would not further detain the meeting, but expressed his intention of being at the meeting in the Academy of Music, and he would probably up them a stave there. He had not found any man of any party who would do such violence to his conscience as to assert that FERNANDO WOOD was an honest man, and when he had the pleasure of meeting them again he would give them chapter and verse for it.

Mr. ANTHON then read the following letter, which was warmly applauded:

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, taking great interest, as citizens, in the wise and honest administration of municipal affairs, in the enforcement of a good police, and in the preservation of the peace and order of the City, hail with gratification the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for the Mayoralty. Many of us have long known him, and have been familiarly acquainted with his capacities, character and habits in his business relations, and we believe him peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of that office in the present public emergency. We know, above all, that he has that highest competency for this great public trust, in this—he is AN HONEST MAN of unspotted personal character, a man whose word is the bond of truth, a citizen who has filled many public trusts with a fidelity never questioned. He will bring to the Chief Magistracy of the City universal confidence in his integrity and certain assurance that this great office will be lifted above the jobbing and corruption which too often infect the City Government, and will be administered honestly and well.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, PELATIAH PERIT,
and others.

Amid calls for WHITING, an adjournment to the Academy of Music on Tuesday next was proposed and carried unanimously, and at twenty minutes to 5 the vast assemblage dispersed.

Nomination [of] Members of the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as candidate for the office of Mayor of our City, should call forth the unanimous approbation and grateful thanks of all honest and upright citizens; should insure the hearty coöperation and united efforts of all who wish to see our City delivered from the thraldom and evil influences to which she has been subjected; to consummate that nomination by their votes, and triumphantly to induct him into office. If there be only unanimity of action among the honest, the intelligent, the well-disposed of our citizens, the result cannot be doubtful. But in electing Mr. TIEMANN to the office of Mayor the work of our citizens will be accomplished but in part. It would be unjust to Mr. TIEMANN, and our efforts at reform would fail of success if, as Mayor, he should be left to contend single-handed with, and to have his decisions overruled by a Wood majority in the Common Council. This must not be. We must nominate and elect Aldermen and Councilmen who will sustain our Chief Magistrate and prevent his measures from being thwarted.

Allow me to suggest, through your paper, to the Nominating Committee who have so nobly performed their duty in presenting the name of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as their nominee for Mayor, to continue the good work, and to make it their business to see that in every Aldermanic and Senatorial District Committees be appointed for the nomination of such candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen respectively as will unite with Mr. TIEMANN in stemming the torrent of corruption which is sweeping over our City, and in restoring our City Government to its pristine vigor and integrity, independent of the trammels of party influence.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Symptom and Signal of Distress.

From the Daily News (Mayor Wood's organ) of yesterday.

Certain officials of the General Government, we learn, are busy in their efforts to disturb the harmony of the Democracy, and *defeat, if possible, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Mayor.* A sense of honor, if nothing more, should induce these gentlemen to act with and not against the party, to support the united action of the regularly constituted authorities of the party, and do all things towards strengthening and securing for it unity of purpose and success, and in the false and disorganizing acts of the gentlemen referred to, *we desire to know if it meets with the approbation or concurrence of the Government officers at Washington.* It is well to know on what ground we all stand.

Political.

The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated ROB. MCINTIRE for Police Justice. Of the Sixth, they have nominated DANIEL CLARKE.

The "Democratic Americans" of the Sixteenth Ward, assembled last evening at Schaefer's Hotel, in the Seventh-avenue, and nominated Alderman PETER FULLMER, as the regular candidate for Alderman, and EDWIN SMITH for School Commissioner. A. G. H. DUGANNE and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. A Committee was appointed to obtain contributions for the poor of the Sixteenth Ward. JACOB L. MOORE, Esq., was President of the meeting, which adjourned to Friday next, when other Ward nominations will be made.

☞ As our advertising columns have shown from day to day, the list of candidates—except School officers—for the December election, which occurs a week from next Tuesday, is nearly completed. The list includes as good men and as great rascals as the City can produce.

THE LATE MURDERS.

A Cargo of Spanish Convicts Loose in the Metropolis.

The Same Persons Suspected of Guilt in Both the Murders.

MORE VIOLENCE.

THE WATER-STREET MURDER.

Death of Another Victim—Several Suspected Parties Arrested—The Murderers Supposed to be Spanish Convicts—Coroner's Inquest Continued.

SUSAN DEMPSEY, the Scotch girl, one of the parties stabbed in the Water-street dance-house, on Thursday morning, has since died at the New-York Hospital, from internal hemorrhage. This makes the second death in connection with this horrid tragedy. The unknown man who was killed outright has not been identified yet, and the body is still kept at the Fourth Ward Station-house for identification. The name "Andrew McManus," found written on the back of his memorandum book, it is presumed, will yet lead to his recognition. One person who saw the body yesterday, says that he thinks the deceased belonged in Rochester, N. Y., and worked on board a canal-boat. The injured parties now remaining at the Hospital are still considered in a critical condition. During Thursday night and yesterday the Police of the Fourth Ward continued their search for the murderers. Nine persons altogether have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. Thus far nothing has been elicited positively identifying more than one of the parties arrested, and only three have been detained on suspicion. Two of those detained refuse to give their names. The other one gives his name as MIGUEL AGUILARA. One of the girls belonging to the dance-house identified this individual as a frequent visitor at the house, in company with the men who committed the murder. On the persons of those arrested were found daggers, the blades of some of which were nine inches in length, and other murderous instruments. The Police think they have learned sufficient to leave no doubt but that the murderers belonged to the gang of Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers who reached this port about a month ago, on board the Spanish brig *Emile*, bound to Spain, but which put into this port in distress. The discharged convicts were those who had been sent to Cuba for political offences, and the soldiers were a part of those who rendered themselves obnoxious in the insurrection at Saragossa, and were sent for punishment to Cuba. They have been kept at the expense of the Spanish Government, and are under the charge of the Spanish Consul. Most of them are quartered in Brooklyn. The Coroner has addressed a note to the Spanish Consul for the names and whereabouts of these parties, and intends to have them singly confronted with the witnesses for identification.

Mark Driscoll, the proprietor of the dance-house, was recalled and testified as follows: There were only two Italians in the house, they have been in the habit of coming to my place for six weeks; at times they were dressed like midshipmen with blue coats; the man who stabbed the girl had no quarrel with her; it was the tall man who stabbed my brother-in-law; I saw him stab him; the man whom the small Italian stabbed had no quarrel with any one; the little Italian who [illegible] when I went outside must have stabbed the deceased; and the man from Rhode Island, one directly after the other; I have had some conversation with my brother-in-law in the Hospital since the murder was committed; he says he could recognize the Italians or foreigners who stabbed him.

The three Spanish prisoners who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder were each shown to the witness, but he was unable to identify either of them.

Isabella Anderson, sworn—I live in the house of Mr. Driscoll, No. 277½ Water-street; I have lived there the past two years; I saw the two Spaniards come into the house on the night of the murder; I have seen them there frequently before; about half-past twelve o'clock Wednesday night the two Spaniards came to the house; they both stood opposite the fire when they came in; I was then sitting beside the landlady on a bench when the stoutest of the Spaniards pointed to me; the tallest Spaniard then called me up stairs; when I went up he gave me a quarter of a dollar; I turned down stairs immediately, when he followed after me; I had no criminal connection with the man, because he did not give me money enough; when we came down he caught hold of me in the hall-way; I got away from him and ran into the sitting-room; I fastened the door and he could not come in; on entering the bar-room the landlord asked me what was the matter; the Spaniard said something but I could not understand what he said; I saw nothing of the murder as I remained in the sitting-room till it was all over; I did not see the landlord's brother-in-law at all; I should know the two Italians if I should see them again; the Spaniard only caught hold of my dress in the hall, when I pulled away and ran into the sitting-room; he did not draw any knife on me; I kept the two shillings which the man gave me; I do not know the names of the two men; about two weeks before the murder the men passed our house in company with several other men; they looked in the house, but did not come in; I cannot identify either of the prisoners as parties whom I have ever seen at Mr. Driscoll's.

Catherine Wiley, sworn—I reside with Mr. Driscoll in Water-street; I have lived there five years; I have seen the Italians who were at the house on the night of the murder, there frequently before; I came into the bar-room at the time of the row; Mr. Driscoll and a Spaniard were quarreling about a quarter of a dollar; I heard Isabella Anderson call for help; the bar-tender, Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law, ran up to her; the small Spaniard attempted to run up to the other Spaniard, but Mr. Driscoll took hold of him to prevent him; the Spaniard then drew a knife on Mr. Driscoll; Mr. Driscoll ran back towards the street door, and seized a beer bottle and struck the Spaniard across the neck; the Spaniard immediately turned around and stabbed the man who was standing next to me; the name of the man he stabbed was Arnold James; Mr. James and another girl and myself ran into another room and locked the door against the Spaniard; I saw the tall Spaniard endeavoring to stab Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law with a dagger; as soon as I saw the knife I ran out of the house; after the murder was committed and the murderers had fled, I heard Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law cry "Murder," and saw him fall on the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets; I do not know the names of the two Spaniards.

To a Juror—Mr. Driscoll struck the Spaniards when they went out of the door; the Spaniards did not come back again; I was not tipsy on that night.

The witness was unable to identify either of the prisoners as persons who had ever been to Mr. Driscoll's place. One of them looked like one of the murderers, but had not as full a face and brilliant eye.

Isabello Anderson recalled—I recognize Miguel Agelaer, the Spaniard present, as one of the party who was in the habit of coming to Mr. Driscoll's place with the parties who committed the murder; to the best of my belief he was not in the house on the night of the murder.

The Coroner, through an interpreter, told the prisoner Miguel Agelaer, that

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE IN EUROPE.

The late Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Central American Affairs from an English Point of View.

Banquet to the Officers of the U. S. Frigate Niagara.

Causes of the Failnre to Launch the Leviathan.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon. Her mails were dispatched in the steamboat train, *vid* Stonington, and reached this City yesterday morning. The Financial news, as already announced by telegraph, is of importance. Full details will be found below.

Tha United States frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Hunson, left Plymouth on Thursday morning, Nov. 5, for the United States. Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable* dressed yards, and the hearty cheers of the men were returned by tha Americans.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held in London on the 4th inst., it was reported that there was not the least twist or deflection in the *Leviathan*, and that she slts as fairly on har cradles as she did on the morning of the day of the attempted launch. Although her position is a faw feet nearer the river, yet she lies on her old ground, and is no more liable to settle down than she has been for the last twelve months. The whole work remains firni and solid. Some alterations, however, are to be made in the chains on the river, when her launch is again attempted. The change in the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch.

A latter from Capt. McClintock, commander of Lady Franklin's expedition, has been received. It is dated on board the yacht *Fox*, lat. 71°, off Cape Cranstown, close at Uppernavik, Aug. 6. The gallant commander writes in high spirits—his ship is good, his provisions are good, and his men are all that conld be desired One of the seamen, who appeared consnmptive, was sent home.

A good deal of excitement was caused in Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th inst., particularly amongst seafaring people, by the report that on the voyage to Liverpool, the captain and officers of the American ship *Isaac Webb* had behaved with great cruelty to some of the crew, and that one man (Williams) had died in consequence. Five of the seamen were taken by some of the detective police to the office of the American Consul, who commenced an investigation into the affair, but found that the statements of the men were so vague and confused that ha could do nothing with them. The captain and officers denied that they nsed unnecessary severity, and state that the man Williams, who was nnable to perform seaman'a duty, died a natural death, and was buried at sea.

We read in the London *Post:*

"Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey having resigned this office, the duties of which are now discharged by Mr. Wm. Thompson, the merchants and tradesmen of the town are about to present Mr. Croskey with a testimonial in appreciation of the services he has rendered to the shipping interests of the port from time to time, during the number of years he has acted as Consul. An influential committee has been formed, with the Mayor of the borough as chairman, the Town-Clerk as treasurer, and one of the borough Justices as secretary. Apart from the personal compliment intended, this presentation possesses an interest, as forming another of the numerous manifestations of international friendship and good will existing on the part of this country and the United States."

According to a Belfast journal, a celebrated swindler, known as John James Moore, has escaped to the United States, and is probably now in New-York. Among the passengers by the *Asia* was a "Mr. Moore," and the Belfast paper says:

"There can be no doubt that this is the celebrated John James, and that he did not enter his Christian names on the steamer's books is only in keeping with his already well-earned character for deep cunning. So far as the authorities are concerned, this announcement can remove all doubts as to Moore's whereabouts; and it is to be regretted that the bungling of the Cork detective officers permitted the escape of the offender."

We find the following paragraph in the Paris *Pays:*

"An American Company has been formed for the purpose of snbatituting a canal across the Isthmus for the railway, which is admitted to be insufficient for the commercial wants of the world. The scheme is believed to be favorably regarded by the maritime powers of Europe. A demand for the concession of the canal has been made at Bogota, and it is this concession which the Government of New-Granada has been authorized to make. We may add that according to the original idea of the project, the canal was to be a neutral property placed under the protection of the powers interested in its formation."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE ADVANCE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT AND ITS EFFECT.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 5.

There has been more general heaviness in the city to-day than at any period during the present pressure, and the funds have experienced a further reaction of three-quarters per cent. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 89⅜ to ½, were first quoted at 89⅛ to ¼. Some renewal of the demand for stock on the part of the public then caused an advance to 89½, but they soon returned to 89¼, and a rather heavy sale finally caused a fall to 89.

The increased feeling of anxiety observable in the city to-day was owing to a general anticipation that an advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 9 per cent will immediately take place, and the applications were on a scale of sufficient magnitude to warrant the anticipation. There is no doubt, however, that they were considerably increased, not only from the extra requirements consequent upon its being the 4th of the month, but also from the mere belief that a rise is imminent. Should the step be adopted it will afford no reason for a diminution of confidence. On the contrary, it will show that the Bank are determined steadily to maintain a policy which will enable them to continue discounting freely every sound bill that may be presented. As the rate advances the amount of paper in the market is gradually reduced in proportion to the contraction of business, and the supply and demand are thus kept in a state of equilibrium. There is, therefore, not the slightest reason to fear that any establishment possessed of legitimate assets will be exposed to difficulties originating in the condition of the money market. All paper accommodation will be obtainable upon paying the true price for it, and it has already been remarked that, although the difference between the ratea of 5 and 9 per cent. per annum—which amounts on three months' bills to 1 per cent.—may be a serious drawback from all mercantile profits, it can never affect the solidity of any house not otherwise imperiled. Up to the present moment the Bank have not made any alteration in their mode of business, either with regard to the length or amount of bills, their terms of advances to the discount houses, or any other point, and there is no ground to suppose that they will do so. An advance in the rate, with a distinction possibly in the charge for those having more than 60 days to run, is all that is likely to be witnessed, and this is calculated to effect every object. The shipments of specie, both to America and India, are even at present far from exhibiting a certainty of profit, and at all events, there must be a limit, and that not a distant one, to the conditions on which they can be continued. Hence it may be supposed that a turn must soon be witnessed, and that the next week or two will be the heaviest time of trial. For houses compromised by the American disasters, as well as those now suffering from the fall in the produce-markets, there can, of course, be no escape from terrible losses; but these are apart from any question regarding the general charge for discount. They must be borne, whether the rate of discount is 3 or 9 per cant., and thus far they have been borne so admirably as to entitle all the parties engaged to the utmost confidence and assistance that can legitimately be afforded them. The only way in which the unavoidable mischief we are called to sustain can be extended or rendered dangerous would be by the occurrence of panic, but it is to be hoped we may be spared the humiliation even of contemplating the possibility of such an event.

From the drain of specie and the pressure for discount which has prevailed during the past 10 days it is to be presumed that the bank accounts which will be made up to-night, and published on Friday evening, will exhibit most unfavorable totals. According to the last return, however, there was still a margin for a reduction of more than a million in the bullion and nearly two millions in the reserve of notes before we should reach the lowest point obtained in 1847, at which period the rate of discount was not carried beyond 8 ₱ cent.

The payments falling due to-day (the 4th of the month) were not unusually heavy. They are understood to have been extremely well met in all quarters.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 6.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their charge for discount from 8 per cent., which was adopted on the 19th ult., to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent.

The public were fully prepared for the measure, and in some quarters it had been anticipated even that the movement would have been to 9 per cent. for bills not having more than 60 days to run, and 10 per cent. for longer descriptions. That the latter restriction would not have proved too strong seems already to have been indicated by the fact that the demand has shown little, if any, diminution. As the public have now an amount of notes in their hands equal to any recent average, and business has been for some time undergoing rapid contraction, this continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm and the consequent desire of every person to be oversupplied. The question whether any further rise will be necessary will therefore greatly depend upon the extent to which this action is carried. If the mercantile community, instead of recognizing from what they have already witnessed of the course of the Bank that they are in no danger of being suddenly shut out from accommodation, will pertinaciously rush to obtain a double share, any inconvenience they may sustain will be of their own creating. The Bank can undertake to provide for wants, but not for fears. There is not the slightest provocative to panic, and whether such a humiliating exhibition of national ignorance and folly can now take place is a question rational people would hardly have entertained a few weeks back. The old opponents of the Bank Charter Act, however, are beginning to bustle in the storm, and it is impossible to feel certain on any point. One of their great modes of creating fright is by pointing to the low state of the reserve of unemployed notes, as if when that is exhausted the Bank would be obliged to cease discounting altogether. But the fact is that the Bank could, under such circumstances, still continne their discounts on as great a scale as ever, since their bills receivable each day of course on the average bring in as large a total as they are ordinarily asked to let out. They could not increase the scale, but no one will suppose that with a contraction of business in all quarters any increase can be required. There is consequently not the shadow of a pretext for any cry for Government pallistives. Some persons who have shown every disposition to assist in allaying idle apprehensions have nevertheless suggested that Government should intimate their readiness to grant a conditional power of relaxation in the same manner as in 1847,—that is, by a notification that upon payment of a certain rate sufficiently high to prevent needless applications the public should be allowed to have any extent of discount they might require, without regard to the increase or decreasc of the stock of bullion. But the public have never in the present crisis been without an assurance equally strong. It is admitted that it does not matter how high the rate may be, so long as the certainty is given that money can be had at some rate. When has this certainty been called in question? The very object of the Bank, in each successive advance, is to maintain a position to enable them to comply with every legitimate application, and there can be no doubt of this being effected, unless an insane demand upon them should prevent it. It may, however, be asked, "Why not avert the chance of such folly, by a Government notice that would calm everybody? Grant that in principle it would be humiliating and ridiculous, still it could do no harm, and might prevent much mischief." This announcement can scarcely be requisite. All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt it. There can be no need, however, by a formal proceeding, to proclaim a belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded not only as possible but probable.

The funds to-day have exhibited fully as much steadiness as could have been anticipated. Under the certainty that a further movement would take place at the Bank they opened at a decline of a quarter per cent., and subsequently experienced another slight fall, but the market was without agitation. Consols for money were first quoted 88⅝ to ¾, from which they advanced to 89. They then remained at 88⅞ to 89 till the breaking up of the Bank Court, when several sales of stock, some of which were alleged to be on account of the Bank, caused a reaction to 88½ to ⅝, which was the final quotation.

In connection with the Bank announcement to-day no one can fail to see cause of congratulation at the fact of a heavy loan to India having thus far been avoided. Even the assistance already afforded to that country—amounting to three or four millions sterling, since the cessation of the payments ordinarily due from it, must equally, with the specie in course of dispatch, be regarded as a contribution on our part—has seriously aggravated the difficulties of the crisis: and if a loan of five or ten millions in addition had been contracted, we should undoubtedly, for the sake of making everything smooth to the Indian people, and the routine financiers at Calcutta have plunged the entire trade of the empire into confusion. Happily, too, as regards the future, it may be hoped that the advance to 9 per cent. will have the good effect of causing the Home Government to insist that these financiers, before availing themselves of the easy method of drawing upon what they fancy to be the exhaustless resources of England, shall be compelled to attempt the discovery whether a country which, for a long time, has been absorbing silver from us at the rate of six millions per annum, cannot be made to provide in some degree for the cost of its own disturbances. Periods of insurrection are precisely those in which a suspension of specie payments is not only legitimate, but in most cases, as a matter of justice, indispensable; and even if it were an unmixed evil, instead of a salutary precaution, it would be better that the natives of India should be subjected to the slight inconvenience of receiving their dividends and other claims in interest-bearing but temporarily incontrovertible paper, than that the commerce of Europe and America should be convulsed and thousands of families be thrown out of employment, in order that there should be no discomfort on that side, and no interruption to the facilities of hoarding. It is the business of the Indian Government to consider what they would do if they had not the English exchequer to fall upon. Would they abandon the country, or would the wholesome stimulus of necessity yield its usual results? We have supplied men and munitions, and India is rich enough to find money. There is no reason to assume that the issue of a note circulation, even on a large scale—supposing it requisite as a last resource, a circumstance far from certain—would be attended with difficulty. The natives would be found sufficiently keen to estimate the value of a Government note, carrying 6 or 7 per cent. interest, and receivable at par in the course of six or twelve months for revenue dues, and at the same time we should have the satisfaction of knowing that every one with paper of this description in his pocket would feel an access of loyalty and a proportionate desire for the maintenance of order.

An average business has been transacted in the foreign stocks generally, at the depressed prices of yesterday

The final prices of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 80c. for money, and 67f. for the end of the month, showing a decline of only an eighth. The alteration in the Bank of England rate of discount was probably not generally known before the close of business. The private letters state that the bullion in the Bank of France has not experienced during the past week any important alteration. From all places in the continent various sums in specie seem to be in course of transmission to America.

There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day, some which were intended having been checked by the alteration in the rate of discount.

The discount houses have increased their rate of allowance to 8 per cent, for money at call, and 8½ for deposits with short notice, being an advance of 1 per cent. The National Discount Company have notified that their terms are, respectively, 8½ and 8¾ per cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 8 per cent. It was not expected that so large an increase would have been adopted, and in several quarters there was a strong indisposition to accede to it.

From the London Times (City article) Nov. 7.

The funds have been fairly maintained to-day. They opened with a very unsettled appearance at a decline of ⅛ per cent., but there was ultimately a recovery; and, although after regular hours a reaction from the highest price again took place, the market presented no appearance of general weakness. The first quotation of Consols for money was 87⅞ to 88, the two days' later news from New-York by the *Vanderbilt* having created a feeling of discouragement, but the public made investments, and a rally soon occurred to 88⅜. They then went to 88, from which they once more recovered to 88⅜ to ½, remaining at that point up to the official close. Subsequently it became known that the Bank returns would exhibit a reduction of £1,330,525 in the notes unemployed, and of £872,014 in the bullion, and a tendency to heaviness was again manifested, some transactions being effected at 88⅛ to ¼ for money, and 88⅜ to ½, for the 7th of December. The recent sales of stock by the Bank have nearly equalized the rates in the Stock-Exchange and discount market, and 8½ per cent. was offered to-day for advances on Consols from account to account. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; Reduced, 87½ to ¾; New Three per Cents, 8½ to ⅝; and India Stock, 210@213. The increased value of money has considerably affected the market for the unfunded securities, and India Bonds were quoted 50s.@40s. discount; while Exchequer-bills declined on sales to 25s.@15s. discount.

The applications for discount at the Bank of England, to-day, were numerous, but no difficulties transpired in London.

In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, there was a general advance, the principal rise being in the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg.

The corn market was steady, this morning, at the rates of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a limited and difficult business, at a further fall of ⅛d. per lb.

About £14,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day. 35,000 sovereigns were, also, taken for exportation to Lisbon, where the exchanges have been unfavorably affected by the interruption to business caused by the recent fever.

It is stated that a deputation of Glasgow merchants and mill-owners is about to proceed to London, to ask the Government for measures of financial relief. If they are able to define what they wish to be adopted, and it should appear consistent with any principles of public honesty, there can be no doubt that it will receive full attention. The difficulty is to conjecture the probable nature of the demand. *It cannot be for a reduction in the rate of discount, since, while the rate is 9 or 9½ per cent. in Homburg, 12 per cent. in Vienna, and 36 per cent. in New-York, no one would suggest that the Bank of England should lend at a lower rate than 9, unless they wished to see every ounce of gold drained from the country, and a national bankruptcy as the consequence.* Neither can they contemplate requesting that the Bank should discount more liberally. Not a single sound bill has yet been rejected by the Bank, nor is there any probability that such will be the case. Such an application would therefore simply be a request in another form that they should be compelled to discount unsound bills. Neither can it be for any enlargement of the circulation by means of an issue of one-pound notes, or any similar device, on the plea that the existng amount is not sufficient for the commercial wants of the country. Trade has undergone contraction in all directions, and there has been an enormous fall in prices, yet the aggregate of notes shown by the *Gazette* return of this evening to be in the hands of the public *is nearly a million in excess of the total in use in June*, 1856, *when the rate of discount was only 4½, and the increasing magnitude of our transactions was a daily subject of surprise.* None of these grounds being available, it is to be presumed the deputation will simply solicit the Government to promise that the Bank shall not be allowed on any sudden occasion to destroy the commercial community by refusing accommodation at any price. If this should be the case, as there is not and never has been the remotest danger of such an event, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can have no difficulty in giving the required assurance. Whatever may be the views of the deputation, it is above all things essential they should be prepared to state them specifically. This is a duty they owe to their fellow-traders. The present is not a time for any body of men inconsiderately to create alarm by a vague clamor for impossible aid, and thus, by complicating the existing distress, to paralyze those who can be saved only by the exercise of mutual confidence and self-possession. *We have been exposed to difficulties more sudden and extensive than any nation was ever before called to sustain, and the way in which they have been met must be a marvel to the whole world. There must have been a cause for this result, and it will be found in our currency system. It therefore behoves all to beware how, by endeavoring to weaken the public faith in the working of that system, they may change our calm and dignified course into one of imbecile confusion.*

The market for silver is flat, and it seems that the disposition to send gold for purchases on the continent has greatly subsided.

London (Nov. 6) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The advance in the Bank rate of discount yesterday, necessarily claimed some attention in mercantile circles to-day; but its interest is secondary to the American advices, which are in the present instance more unfavorable than before, and tend to diminish the hope of matters righting themselves so speedily as was expected. The state of the produce markets is, at the same time, very unsatisfactory, yesterday's fall in prices being from 10 to 15 per cent. in several articles, making the total decline within the last two months considerable. Notwithstanding all these considerations, and the probability of the Bank returns proving unfavorable, there is no want of confidence in the general soundness and stability of trade; and thus, notwithstanding our difficulties, it is considered that, with proper prudence and forbearance, they will finally be overcome. As the advance in the Bank rate is to stop the drain upon this country for gold, and it suffices to effect that object, it is manifest that it is made not with any view of arresting unsound trade, but for a temporary purpose and its duration cannot be long maintained. Money is extraordinarily abundant, and therefore, while accommodation is afforded to the extent required, the real fact is clearly arrived at, that the whole question now agitating the public mind, is only a matter of two or three per cent. for a brief period. As regards the houses connected with the American trade, they, it is true, have to contend with the suspension of remittances, an interruption to their business which necessarily places impediments in their way, but are not generally insurmountable. The supply of capital now in the market is unusually large, and, as business is contracted, must soon bear a still greater disproportion, as compared with the demand. It denotes the real soundness of trade, and the stability of credit, that so few commercial failures have taken place; nor must it be forgotten that the current change for discount is not a rise from 2 to 9, but from, say 6 to 9 per cent.; its value for some few years past having been greater than in former periods, and its character thereby altered to a more permanently higher charge than in former years.

Much of the present demand for money, it must further be observed, is not on account of actual wants, but arises from the simple desire to obtain it on easier terms than when it may be wanted; a course of proceeding which necessarily tends to raise the rate against themselves, and thus produce the effect which they apprehend.

One very important fact, which ought not to be overlooked at the present moment, is that there is no competition between merchants and speculators for a supply of money, the quantity now on the Stock Exchange being exceedingly heavy, which is freely lent at 3 to 4 per cent. on stock. There is, then, no clashing of interests, and any one in want of money, possessing security in the shape of consols, or any of the other English stocks, funded or unfunded, can obtain it on terms less than one half that charged in the discount market. We know of one mercantile house which possessing half a million of Consols, has pledged the whole in the Stock Exchange, at from 5 down to 4 per cent. They are there placed independent of the charge of 9 per cent. in the commercial market. The loan is renewed from account to account. The jobbers have been only too happy to recover this supply of stock.

From the London News.

The question now arises, will 9 per cent. stop the drain upon the Bank? Under the circumstances, we do not believe that the new restriction will do more than check it. Until the exchange between England and America experiences an important advance, gold will inevitably flow thither. At the same time we are under the necessity of remitting to the Continent considerable quantities of gold in payment for silver drawn thence for shipment to the East, the drain being at present aggravated by the remittances of silver for account of the East India Company. Many persons will be disposed to hope that a fresh rise in the rate of discount will check the foreign drain upon the Bank, and give a fresh favorable impulse to the foreign exchanges, and that supplies of gold from Australia will arrive in time to mitigate the existing serious pressure. We have a misgiving that in some respects these views are over sanguine, and we cannot contemplate without great pain the severe distress which a prolongation of the crisis will occasion in all circles, even amongst houses of acknowledged solidity and caution. To our apprehension the position of the Bank of England is approximating closely to that witnessed in the Autumn of 1847. The institution retains its grasp upon a large store of gold, but the reserve of notes must be rapidly diminishing under the extreme pressure. Now, we admit that there is a considerable discrepancy between the features of the two periods; external influences, conducing to an external drain, are now a prominent cause of embarrassment. But in one important point the symptoms of the two epochs correspond closely; we notice a growing disposition on the part of the public to hasten to secure money, lest the procuring of it should hereafter be attended with increased difficulty. With every wish to deal cautiously with this very delicate branch of our subject, we cannot refrain from declaring our conviction that a continuance of this pressure will demand the intervention of Government. The Bank Act is again upon its trial, and its justification may upon this occasion, as in 1847, require all the eloquence of its advocates. Should that Act be now found to stand in the way, and stop the flow of the life-blood of commerce, its provisions must be suspended, as they were ten years ago. The commercial community will cheerfully pay eight, nine, or ten per cent. for money until the pressure subsides, let them but be assured that the needful supply will be forthcoming at even those high rates upon good securities. We commend this matter to the earnest consideration of Government. It is their duty to watch the progress of affairs most closely, and if they postpone action until the cry of distress becomes as intense as in 1847, they will be called to a strict account. We are no alarmists—we have confidence in the caution and energy of our countrymen, and in the general soundness of our commercial position, but the pressure may become too severe to accord with the maintenance of the Bank Charter Act in its integrity. It will be said, perhaps, that the relaxation of the act would accelerate the efflux of bullion. We do not believe that the result would be so; but if nine and ten per cent. rates of discount prove insufficient to keep the bullion here, we would say, let it go. And we firmly believe that an immediate intimation from Government to the effect that, should necessity arise, they will be prepared to authorize the Bank to extend its issues, if even in contravention of the law, would go far towards reassuring the public mind, and preventing an extension of the area of embarrassment.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 31st October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,160,918 Increase	£299,178
Other Deposits	11,489,979 Increase	225,993
Rest	3,270,241 Increase	30,742

On the other side of the account:

Gov't Securities	£10,254,541 the same as before.	
Other Securities	22,197,320 Increase	£1,792,723
Notes unemployed	2,258,275 Decrease	1,227,555

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,371,970, being an increase of £605,705; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £8,731,553, showing a decrease of £638,241 when compared with the previous return.

In addition to the above the *Gazette* also contains a Bank return to the 4th of November, being the first published under the new plan for giving the Bank returns to the Wednesday instead of to the previous Saturday. The comparison of the two statements gives the following results:

Public Deposits	£4,871,944 Decrease	£288,974
Other Deposits	11,910,670 Increase	340,691
Rest	3,305,579 Increase	35,338

On the other side of the account:

Gov't Securities	£10,120,104 Decrease	£134,437
Other Securities	22,628,251 Increase	430,931
Notes unemployed	2,155,315 Decrease	102,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,266,745, being a decrease of £105,255; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £8,497,780, showing a decrease of £233,773 when compared with the preceding return of the 31st of October. The total decrease in the bullion since the return of the 24th October when compared with the return of the 4th of November is therefore £872,014.

On comparing this last return with the lowest period in the year 1847 it appears that the present reserve of notes is £978,575; and the present stock of bullion is £185,089 greater than their respective amounts at that time.

BUSINESS IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 7.

Another failure is reported—that of a large shipping house, chiefly concerned in the timber trade. There was a very limited demand for Cotton yesterday, with an irregular and depressed market, the sales being under 1,000 bales. The Borough Bank was visited by large numbers of depositors, and, with a view to prevent any fraudulent claims, detective officers were in attendance. Business generally on 'Change was yesterday very dull. It is stated that the dock trustees have raised a large sum (£50,000) upon dock bonds, at five per cent. The creditors of Messrs. Clayton & M'Kerrigan held a meeting on Thursday, at which a statement of assets and liabilities was submitted. It appears that, while the former do not much exceed £5,000, the latter amount to £21,000. This statement, however, does not include the premises at Birkenhead, used by Messrs. Clayton for their extensive operations in connection with the building and repairing of shipping. We understand there are some difficulties with respect to the adjustment of the lease of these premises. The creditors are to meet again on the 16th, by which time it is hoped that the firm, with the assistance of friends, will be able to make some arrangement with those to whom they are indebted.

SUSPENSION OF MORE HOUSES IN THE AMERICAN TRADE.

From the Sheffield Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The intelligence of the suspension of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. came like a thunderclap on the town. Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. have long been known as one of the wealthiest and most successful firms in Sheffield. To their old trade of steel converters, file manufacturers, rollers of steel, &c., they have recently added the dealing in British iron, and the importation of foreign iron on a large scale. The great extent of their business in this country, and especially in America, has enabled them to secure the contracts with the Swedish iron producers for the best marks, and they have carried on a profitable trade.

The united liabilities of the firm at all their places of business in Sheffield, Liverpool, New-York, Boston and Stockholm are under £450,000, and its assets are returned at £690,000, showing a surplus of £240,000, besides the private property of the partners. These assets consist chiefly of iron, of the best marks, of steel and other metals, of first-class bills, and of real property. There are in bills £400,000; in metals, nearly £200,000; the premises and plant of the firm in Sheffield have been valued in their stock-taking at £35,000, though they are really worth from £20,000 to £25,000 more. In this estimate the iron has been valued at ten per cent. below its cost price. The cause of suspension is, as stated in the circular, the entire derangement of mercantile affairs in America. The house has large assets there, both in commercial bills and in stock, but the state of affairs are such that the bills are not paid, the first houses in New-York and Boston requiring a renewal of their paper. Since the crisis began, Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. have sold in America only for cash; but the result has been greatly to contract their transactions. Instead of receiving £50,000 or £60,000 monthly from America, they have been under the necessity of sending funds out to their houses there to sustain solvent customers. What Naylor, Vickers & Co. have suffered from has been an entire stoppage of their ordinary returns beyond the Atlantic. Their bad debts are of small amount, not exceeding, so far as known by the last mail, £3,000; and it is confidently stated that even if all their American debts should prove bad, the resources of the house are still sufficient to pay every person what they owe. If there had been a reasonable prospect that the American crisis would pass over in a month or two, no doubt Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. would have found means to continue their payments.

From the London Times.

It transpired late this afternoon that the acceptances of the firm of Powles, Brothers & Co. to foreign draughts had been dishonored. The cause of the embarrassment is stated to be disappointment in the receipt of remittances from South America. The acceptances of the house are about £50,000. The firm of Powles, Price & Co., in which Mr. Powles is also a partner, and which is engaged exclusively in the insurance business, is not affected by this event.

Liverpool letters state the suspension of Messrs. W. Orr & Co., in the River Plate trade. The liabilities are not supposed to be very heavy.

GREAT PRESSURE ON THE IRISH BANKS.

Dublin (Nov. 5) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The intelligence of the advance of discount by the Bank of England, from eight to nine per cent., created extraordinary sensation here, and considerable surprise and disappointment among many of the commercial class. The news did not reach the Bank of Ireland until after the meeting of the Directors had terminated, and, in consequence, no step will be taken until to-morrow, when the rate for British and Irish bills will be advanced to nine per cent. The other Dublin banks await the action of the Bank of Ireland. I have often recently mentioned that trade was remarkably sound, and credit exceedingly well maintained in this city; but it is now impossible to say how far the enhanced rates for money may press down even solvent traders. The banks here have acted, up to this time, with great liberality and prudence; but circumstances will force them to be very circumspect in their transactions.

From the Belfast Mercury.

As far as Belfast is concerned our merchants and manufacturers appear up to the present to have been only slightly involved in the effect of the crisis, which is producing such wide-spread dismay in other localities. Yesterday was settling-day, and we have full assurance for the statement that for the past six months there has not been a "4th" which passed off more satisfactorily. The "run" on the banks has ceased in Belfast, and confidence appears to have been completely restored, even among the farming classes, who were the principal parties to entertain apprehension. We regret to say, however, that a County Down firm connected with our staple trade is announced to have suspended payment. The liabilities are to the amount of £22,000 and the assets are said to be likely to turn out amply sufficient, if they could be obtained, for their realization. A small house in Belfast is also reported as having succumbed to the pressure, but it is so trifling, only to the amount of £1,300, that it has received very little attention.

THE PARIS BOURSE AND THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Paris (Nov. 6) Correspondence of the London News.

The news brought by telegraph, that the Bank of England has raised its discount to 9 ₱ cent., being quite expected, did not produce any great effect on the Bourse. It is taken for granted that the Bank of France, pursuing the system it has adopted, of keeping its discount within ½ ₱ cent. of the London rate, will at once augment its charge to 8½ ₱ cent. Up to a late hour this evening the Directors had not met, but there can be little doubt that they will make the change tomorrow. The state of the Bank has slightly improved. It is understood that the bullion, which had fallen to 190,000,000 three days ago, has now increased to 198,000,000.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The French houses in commercial relations with the United States watch with intense anxiety the course of the financial crisis in that country. They are aware of the difficulties they will have to encounter; they dispatched goods for which they themselves have entered into engagements in the full confidence of returns which cannot be realised so long as the American banks do not resume their payments in cash. Yet, if we are to believe what we are told, the effect will not be so severe on the French trade as is supposed. The majority of the houses that will lose by the American failures are wealthy, and in a position to meet the crisis. Some have already taken precautions against loss, and also to secure the payment of their advances. They have sent orders to their agents in the United States to accept payment in paper, and to lay it out in the purchase of corn, cotton, and sugar, for which a ready demand will be found in the markets of Europe.

A DARK VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

From the Liverpool Post.

A well-informed correspondent writes to us as follows: "The pressure is now being transferred from the manufacturers to the laboring population, and unless measures of relief are applied, thousands of artisans in Scotland will be thrown destitute on the country. The Bank of England Directors can only comply with the provisions of their Charter, with money at 9 and 10 per cent. Cotton, that was at 9½d., must come down to 5½d., and at this price manufacturers would be enabled to go on with safety. As for the United States, four-fifths of the Banks and merchants are insolvent; and value of the cotton crop will, therefore, be reduced as assets one-half. Wheat and flour have already come down 50 per cent. in the Western States, and these prices must be expected to govern future maximum operations. The struggle, in the meantime, is between money and produce, the importer and manufacturer, the exporter and the foreign consumer; for one thing is clear—this country cannot continue to pay for India and China produce in specie, as hitherto; nor can America expect any longer to tamper with the markets of all the world with her spurious credits. In Canada the Banks are confident of maintaining specie payments, unless some unexpected complication should supervene, which was not anticipated. Should this attitude be upheld, the produce of the West would be moved to the seaboard during the Winter, by railway to Portland, through Canadian agency and monetary facilities."

WHERE IS THE MONEY GONE TO?

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

The commercial panic across the Atlantic is beginning to lead to a very rigid economic inquiry. The money is gone, and who has spent it all? That is the question. We need not add that the question is asked with considerable irritation and sharpness of tone, sufficient to account for any amount of reluctance in the culprit to come forward and confess. Who has spent all the money? The *Hue and Cry* of New-York offers an almost unlimited reward for his or her apprehension. Whoever discovers the criminal will receive not only a pension of several thousand dollars for life, but also a civic crown; he will be clothed in splendid apparel, and led on horseback through the streets of the City. All New-York is at present busy in searching for the gigantic spendthrift. Where has he gone? What has become of him? Who saw him last? What train did he leave by? Has he fled to the Dismal Swamp, or to California, or to Nicaragua? Is he still in the City, evading pursuit? Everybody is looking into cupboards, behind doors, under beds, and in all holes and corners of upper and lower stories, to see if he is there.

When a man becomes a bankrupt, and cannot find out who is to blame for it; when he has decided that, of course, he himself has had nothing to do with it; that none of his clerks are in fault, or the Post-Office, or the Government, or the Custom-House,—in lack of every other cause of the smash, he turns round upon his wife: "Yes; now, I have got it. I always thought it would come to this. Now I see the consequence of marrying an expensive woman." This our cotemporary, the New-York Times, tells us, is now the general explanation given at New-York of the recent convulsion of the money-market. Women are the burden of conversation, and the whole community is agreed that it has married a most expensive wife. All New-York merchants are turning round fiercely upon their domestic partners; the extravagant wives have done it all—it is the French silks, the crinoline and molre, the gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, that have ruined them; these have taken the money out of the country. The whole City, says our cotemporary, if full of "misogynist declamation." "From the extreme of obsequious gallantry we are passed to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his fetish. In the times of our prosperity we could not sufficiently adulate those lovely omnipotent beings. But the pretty creatures of yesterday are the extravagant sirens of to-day." Severe sumptuary laws are almost meditated—enactments against dress, ornament, lace, jewelry, &c. The American merchant's wife must return to rigid Republican simplicity. One would imagine there was a Jonah preaching repentance, and that the great American Tyre was going literally to clothe herself with sackcloth. There will be allowed Quaker bonnets alone gowns of the plainest drab stuff, shawls of the same: those wives of the most opulent citizens who are permitted to use silk, will have it measured out to them by the Mayor and Corporation. The Legislative Assembly of the State will debate in the next session upon the subject of female dress, and, as soon as a committee has sat, examined witnesses, and made a report on the annual quantity of clothing and ornament which the commercial welfare of the community can spare the ladies, will proceed to lay down permanent restrictions, which will be a model of sumptuary wisdom, and supply an example for the legislation of other countries that may find themselves falling nto mercantile confusion.

Such is the repentance, not of Nineveh, but of New-York, and certainly it is an instance of the same sword that wounded healing. Money is the corrupter, and bankruptcy is the converter. New-York now finds that it has gone astray—that it has departed from the original simplicity of the Puritan founders, and it is anxious to return to drab again, in order that it may get rich again. This motive to national penitence would not, indeed, have satisfied the Prophets, and the penance itself appears rather too vicarious a one. The American tradesman repents by deputy in the person of his wife, who, to atone for the luxury and extravagance of the community, is to wear drab. This is rather too much after the model of that mediæval fasting which the landlord performed by the instrumentality of his serfs, and by the Royal rule of chastisement which bound Buchanan, the preceptor of the youthful James I., whenever the young Prince did anything wrong, to flog his companion for it. American gallantry will, doubtless, assert that the gentlemen, after all, will be most severely punished by this severity to the ladies, and they will feel the reduction of female costume most acutely. But if the gentleman retains all his peculiar luxuries, and only economizes in the dress of his wife and daughters, we shall think that he has a power of consoling himself for the loss of gay colors. But, though the repentance of New-York is not a very afflictive one, and though its motive will not bear accurate examination, the very pause to reflect and examine is something. Things are come to a standstill, and there is a general idea that "we have been going too far," and that "we must retrench." The pause is only a short interval in the rush of commerce and adventure, but it is still for the time a sort of repentance—a commercial communing with itself—though the fit of penitence will pass off, the rush commence again, and America go on getting, spending and pausing, and then getting again, to the end of the chapter.

Our New-York cotemporary, however, takes up this question in a gallant rather than a commercial spirit. He does not see why the ladies alone should be blamed for the failure of the New-York Banks, and why they should be the only victims of retrenchment. He enters into a very accurate calculation on the subject of silks, furs, and foreign articles of wear, and shows that the ladies have not been at all extravagant:

"Let us see how the matter stands. For the year 1855-56 the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to $25,000,651—truly a 'parlous' sum, and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a lecture on the ladies."

But he is not overwhelmed by this figure, but proceeds to examine it. He discovers:

"That out of these millions of dollars' worth of silk, there are certain 'masculinities' to be deducted—viz.; the sleeve and skirt linings of some 4,000,000 of male coats, and the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, besides mystical ribbons and aprons belonging to orders and lodges, silken cushions, curtains, &c."

The deductions leave in his estimate only $23,000,000 to be charged to the ladies. Is this sum, then, an extravagant one? He decides not. At an average of $2 per yard, this sum would represent 11,500,000 yards of silk, which, "as a reasonable young lady assures him," would only supply 1,000,000 silk dresses. Now, then, having got the annual number of dresses, we come to the number of the wearers. The United States contain nearly 3,500,000 bonses, 1,500,000 of which he considers to represent each an average income of $1,000 a year—i. e. an income which justifies silk. So these 1,500,000 families only wear 1,000,000 silk dresses, which is only one silk dress per annum for the whole family, and only that for two-thirds of them.

Our cotemporary is equally accurate and equally triumphant in his calculation about fur, thread, lace, gloves, embroideries, &c. He pleads for a single million of dollars "as a small sum to spend on the defence and ornament of the 8,000,000 of white

the belt of northern Free States. European emigrants flock as naturally towards Illinois and Iowa as the native-born lad from New-England. To check or control this movement merely by the promptings of political ambition is impossible, and the world may rejoice that it is so. We, in England, with a long experience of tropical possessions, have felt from the first that the scheme for converting into American States the neck of land which joins the two Continents could have no root in any real national instinct.

While, however, by the nature of things Central America must be left in the hands of its present possessers, yet England and the United States must always have the deepest interest in the tranquility of the country. That Honduras, or Nicaragua, or Costa Rica can ever occupy a high position in the world as States no one can believe. But they may yet be peaceable, prosperous, and respected. The Spaniards have adapted themselves to the country better than we ever should be likely to do, and they have not that antipathy to amalgamation with the Indian and African races which marks the Anglo-Saxon. They are certainly the fittest people to inhabit the country; at any rate, they are there, and we must make nae of them. So to settle the Central American question must be our first object. The long disputes between the Union and this country are, perhaps, better understood by diplomatists than by the public. In America they have, no donht, been followed with interest by the readers of newspapers, but we Englishmen, amid the multiplicity of our relations and the never-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but little attention to a region which we generally associate only with mahogany, rattlesnakes, and yellow fever However, the question is really important, simply because it has been made so by politicians. The aggressive designs of this "grasping monarchy" on Central America were, we will venture to say, the topic of some fifty thousand orations last 4th of July. We cannot but rejoice, then, that our Government has determined to settle the matter, so far as lies in its power. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been dispatched to the United States, and will, it is said, he met in an amicable spirit by the American Cabinet. The chief object of discussion will, of course, be the construction to be placed on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It is well known that a party in the United States has seen with anger the Government at Washington bind itself never to occupy the Central American territory. Happily it is, we believe, only a party, and the great body of the public will be contented with a treaty establishing the neutrality of regions which as a possession can be useful to no one, but a free passage through which is necessary for the security of the world's commerce. The complaint that England still retains some rights on this coast is evidently frivolous. England has nothing but the little settlements which date back so many years, and which she has bound herself not to extend. The question has, no doubt, been complicated by the filibustering expeditions, which have excited the American mind, and made it unwilling to consent to anything which seemed likely to check the occupation and conquest of the country. However, as the excitement has now pretty well passed away, the sensible and equitable stipulations of the treaty are likely to be better appreciated. We sincerely trust that the two Governments will settle this matter speedily and permanently. The quarrels between these little Spanish States, their petty wars, their social disorganization, and now General WALKER'S buccaneering, have delayed for years the great work which alone can give a value to this part of the world. A canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is every day becoming more and more a necessity. The Americans can hardly reconcile themselves to the notion that the route from New-York to San Francisco is always to be round Cape Horn; nor can we help seeing that the nearest way to our Australian Colonies is across the Gulf of Mexico. It seems now high time to think about this great work, which we believe was once proposed by the United States Government and cordially approved by our own. But, whether the canal is to be in Nicaregua or at Panama, it is necessary that the whole region should be tranquillized, which can never be done as long as the bickerings between America and England allow sanguinary factions to be continually "pronouncing" in each unfortunate Republic.

Banquet on Board the British Flag-Ship Impregnable to the American Officers.

From the Plymouth Mail, Nov. 5.

On Saturday last a farewell banquet was given to Captain HUDSON and the officers of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, by Captain HOUSTON STEWART, C. B., and the officers of the flag-ship *Impregnable*. as a token of respect for the courtesy and gentlemanly bearing which has been exhibited by the former during their stay in this port, and as an interchange of good fellowship between the gallant representatives of the naval service of the two nations. In order to show due honor to the guests, and to give more than an ordinary interest to the occasion, the fine old ship was gaily decorated. The starboard accommodation-ladder was covered with flags, and the rail with laurels, while over the entrance port a device was erected of the British Crown, underneath which was the word "Welcome," both being lighted up with variegated lamps. Among the visitors from the *Niagara* were Captain HUDSON, Commander PENNOCK, Lieutenants GUEST, WHITE, MACAULY, BOYD, (Marines,) Drs. LYNCH and WASHINGTON, and Purser ELDRIDGE; from the *Agamemnon* were Master-Commander NODNALL, Mr. HILLIARD, Lieutenant GRAHAM, R. M., Dr. KERR, and Mr. ROLSTONE. The whole party accompanied Captain STEWART from the quarter-deck to the elegantly furnished chief cabin, the tasteful arrangements of which gave the most unmistakable evidence of the handiwork of the fairer sex. Very shortly afterwards the band played "The Roast Beef of Old England," which called the officers into the fore cabin, in which the dinner was served. The table was laid out with admirable taste. Captain STEWART took his seat in the centre on one side, having Captain HUDSON on his right and Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS on his left, while Commander PALMER faced him, with the Commander of the *Niagara* on his right, and the second lieutenant of the *Niagara* on his left. Among the decorations of the cabin was a fine plate of her Majesty hanging in front of the centre of the royal standard of England, and on the opposite bulkhead was a plate of General WASHINGTON suspended against the American flag.

After the removal of the cloth,

Captain STEWART, in rising to propose the health of Her Majesty, said it was quite as much a matter of attachment and good feeling as custom with the English people to drink to their Queen, so great was the loyalty awakened by the many virtues which adorned her character.

The toast was drank upstanding and with cheers.

Captain STEWART again arose, and said he could have wished the proposal of "The Health of the President of the United States" had fallen into abler hands than his, though it afforded him much pleasure to introduce the toast. The President of the United States held a high position among the potentates of the world. Called on to preside over the destinies of a mighty nation, he was freely elected by the people, and when placed at the head of the nation he stepped from the ranks of the people. [Cheers.] The warmest interest in the prosperity of America was, and must ever be, felt by the people of England, and though divided by the great Atlantic Ocean, and distant 3,000 miles, it was determined that space should be bridged over; and in the attempt to carry out that line of closer connection both nations had cordially joined their efforts. The great aim and object of both countries were in many respects the same—each striving for the promotion of the interests of peace, of commerce and of science—of civilization and the extension of the Christian religion. [Hear, hear and cheers.] The English people could not fail to remember that the Americans were the direct descendants of England, and that they were, therefore, really brethren. There was something beautifully touching to the feelings of the English people when they considered that the youngest children in America were first taught to speak in the same language as their own. As brethren they must be for ever, and the union between England and America, in peaceful relation to each other, it was most devoutly to be hoped would never be broken by any circumstances which the progress of Time's iron hand might bring about.

Drunk with loud cheers. Band—"Hail Columbia."

Captain STEWART said the toast he should next propose was one which no party would neglect to drink, and which would always be secure of a most cordial reception. In proposing the toast of the army and navy of the United States he was certain it would be received by his brother officers in the English service with pleasure and characteristic warmth. It had been his fortune to serve with both the American forces, and he had great pleasure in being able to speak of their professional excellence, a knowledge which also made him the more anxious that the English nation should respect the forces of the Great Republic. [Cheers and laughter.] He had great pleasure in seeing an American ship-of-war here, on such a friendly mission as that which had brought them, and he would be very happy to speak to them by the electric telegraph, but he hoped they would never speak to each other with cannon balls. [Cheers and laughter.] He hoped and believed, however, that the two nations knew and understood that their separate and combined interests lay in their union being drawn closer together than ever it had yet been. "The Army and Navy of the United States."

Band—"A Life on the Ocean Wave" and the "While Cockade."

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Capt. HUDSON, in acknowledging, on behalf of the American navy, the compliment which had just been paid to that service, said he had not the eloquence of Capt. STEWART, but he thanked them very heartily for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed and received. He quite agreed with what the gallant captain had said respecting America and England, and he hoped that peace and unity would always continue between them, for he fully believed that war would prove a sad misfortune to both. They were the only two nations in existence which were perfectly independent of each other, and yet owed a common origin. It was true the Old Country sometimes did not approve of the steps of the New, and remonstrated warmly, and if America went fillibustering England would speak up very sharply. [Cheers and laughter.] Looking, however, to the unity of interests of the two countries, he hoped the time would come when they would go forth together shoulder to shoulder. He liked Mr. BUCHANAN, the President, and as for the Queen of England, he had never heard a word said of her but what was in her praise. She was, as Capt. STEWART had said, a good mother, and in every respect a noble example to the women of England and of every other country. He held her to be the best and dearest Sovereign in the world, and if she could be persuaded to go over and visit the United States, he believed they would pay more attention to her, show more respect, and more real attachment to her person, than any nation in the world—almost more than the English people themselves. [Cheers and laughter.] Capt. HUDSON then observed in a jocular style that America intended to do away with all diplomacy and carry out her policy with other nations in a more straightforward manner. He believed Mr. BUCHANAN would make a very excellent President of the Republic, and he was satisfied he had a very favorable feeling towards this country. [Cheers.]

Lieutenant BOYD, of the United States Marines, acknowledged the toast on the part of the American army. Although he said he did not directly belong to that branch of the service, it was the second time he had been in England that he had been called upon to respond to that toast. It might be presumption in him to do so, but he could say that the American army had always done its duty in whatever way it had been required by its country, and had fought its battles victoriously. If it was asked from whence they received their first knowledge of the science of war it was from the English soldier. They had been placed in circumstances very similar. The American army in Mexico had not only contended against greatly superior numbers, but, like the English army in the East, had to endure a pestilential climate and privations that tested the moral as well as the physical courage of the soldier; and meeting the enemy in his stronghold—the very capital of his empire—they fled before the American steel, thus proving the indomitable courage and perseverance which his countrymen imbibed from their noble ancestors. After expatiating at some length upon the deeds performed by the respective armies of England and America, he said he would conclude by offering the following sentiment: "May the God of battles, the protector of women and the helpless child, so direct the gallant band who are now serving their Queen and country so nobly in the East, and enable them to inflict the just vengeance upon the barbarians which they so richly deserve, that they may hereafter never attempt to war against the Christian, or massacre helpless women and children." Lieutenant BOYD took his seat amidst tremendous cheering.

Various other toasts were given, after which the gallant party adjourned to the wardroom for the enjoyment of the Virginian weed, and Lieutenant GUEST, of the *Niagara*, made a most able and brilliant speech in acknowledgment of the courteous and friendly attention which the American officers had received from their professional brethren in the English service.

Vice-Admiral Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS left the ship at 10½ o'clock, and as he went over the side was saluted by the discharge of a volley of rockets. Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* remained on board in the enjoyment of the hospitality of the officers of the *Impregnable* until the "small hours" closely approached, and on leaving they gave three cheers, which were as heartily returned from the deck of the flag ship.

The Leviathan Steamship.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT FAILURE TO LAUNCH HER—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EVENT IN DECEMBER.

From the London Times.

After it was determined to cease all further efforts to effect the launch on Tuesday, the workmen were employed throughout the night in taking proper precautions to secure the vessel in the position in which she at present rests. For this purpose powerful timber shores were fixed under her stern and stern beyond where the cradles support her, and the massive check-tackle which secures her on the side towards the land has also been hauled tant, so that, as far as human ingenuity can forsee, there is no mechanical possibility of her now slipping and launching herself without notice.

As might have been anticipated, the most vague and contradictory rumors are afloat as to the cause which led to Tuesday's failure. Only two of these are sufficiently probable to demand notice. The first states that in consequence of the immense pressure and friction the iron transverse bars which cross the bottom of the cradles have cut into the railway metals, and so fixed the whole that it would be immovable unless the entire vessel can be raised up from the launching ways and started afresh. For this report we are glad to say the result of a close inspection of the bars leaves no foundation. In fact, the friction, considering the amount of pressure on the cradles and bars, seems to have been marvelously slight. The second report avers most positively that the launching ways themselves have settled down under the weight of the ship's stern and fixed it as it were in a hole. This also is incorrect, for the ways remain as firm and rigid as on the first day of their construction, and up to the present they have received no cause to be otherwise, since the vessel is still in its original foundations. But the ways have been so constructed as to allow for a sinking.

Each "way" of 120 feet wide is formed by three spans of 40 feet each—the spans resting each upon rows of piles, and rising in the centre 1½ inches, so that a considerable depression is provided against. The real cause of the failure on Tuesday was the accident which took place at the windlass, and which made the whole mass of workmen so timid and suspicious that it was actually unsafe to intrust them with the execution of details which preeminently demanded coolness and judgment. From the same timidity, also, and from prudential motives, it was considered better after the accident to remove the men from the barges which were moored in the river, and worked the hauling tackle upon the midships of the vessel. These four barges were capable of applying a downward strain on the *Leviathan* of 250 tons, which strain was chiefly depended upon to move her in the case of the hitch which did take place. When the second attempt was made without the aid of these barges an undue strain came upon the chains which, fastened at the bow and stern, pulled towards the river, and at last the former broke. This, coupled with the accident to the pin of the hydraulic press, stopped the launch. The *Leviathan* at present rests exactly six inches lower than formerly, and, taking the mean of her progress fore and aft, about four feet down the launching ways. According to the incline of these ways, the actual lowering of the vessel since she moved is only four inches, but when the cradles were fixed under her and the last supports removed, she settled down two inches in the cradles themselves. From the levels taken it appears that the deflection in the whole length of the ship since she was left to support herself in the two cradles, is so slight as to be almost imperceptible. From the forward cradle to the bows the deflection is some fractional part of an inch; between the two cradles amidships none whatever is perceptible; and from the aftermost cradle to the sternpost, where more than 200 feet of the heaviest parts of the vessel hang entirely without support from the ground, the deflection is only half an inch. From the deck the entire deflection from stem to stern, nearly 700 feet, is only one inch. We believe that the arrangements for finally launching the colossal structure on the 2d December will not differ in any essential particular from the method pursued on Tuesday last, but we can speak more positively as to this in the course of another day. During yesterday Mr. BRUNEL, and the great ship's great Captain, the most indefatigable and zealous of all commanders, (Captain HARRISON,) were down at Millwall, inspecting the ship, and ascertained that she was neither strained nor twisted, even to the extent of the most fractional portion of an inch. The men injured by the accident at the windlass are all progressing slowly, though still no hope exists of the recovery of DONOVAN, and STACEY remains in a precarious state. Some idea of the frightful violence with which these poor men were struck may be formed from the fact that one of the massive handles of the windlass, of solid iron, 1½ inches in diameter, which struck the men, is bent and twisted as if it was formed of lead.

The American Steamer Vanderbilt Aground.

From the London News, Nov. 6.

The huge steamer *Vanderbilt*, from the United States, was telegraphed yesterday as having passed Hurst Castle, at 9 A. M Captain HIGGINS, her commander, was in bed, dangerously ill, and an East-end pilot was on board in command of the ship. A dense fog was on the Solent The *Vanderbilt*, on passing Hurst, was on her way to Cowes Road, where she was to put out her English mails in a small tug steamer from Southampton, and then proceed to Havre. Between Cowes and Calshot Castle there is a sand-bank called the Brambles, where now and then a small craft has been lost. On the Brambles the *Vanderbilt* grounded. Most fortunately she was at the time going at only one-third of her speed, the tide was also flowing, and a powerful tug steamer, with steam up, happened to be close by to assist her off again. As soon as the *Vanderbilt* grounded, Mr. BILLINGSLEY, a gentleman from the firm of Messrs DUNLAP & SCHOALES, the Southampton agent of the Vanderbilt line, happened to be on board the Southampton tug, which was waiting at Cowes for the English passengers of the *Vanderbilt*, and he immediately gave orders to go along side the large steamer, and made preparations for assisting her off. The tide had to rise six or seven feet on the Brambles, and about two hours after the steamer grounded she was afloat again, but not before she had lost an anchor and broken a chain. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by the tug, the grounded steamer would not have floated before the next tide. At 1 P. M., yesterday, the *Vanderbilt* left Cowes for Havre, without having received any damage beyond that just mentioned. She left New-York on the night of the 24th ult. She ought to have started in the middle of the day, but was detained on account of an accident happening to the mail steamer *Atlantic*, which was to leave also on the 24th ult. It was expected that the *Vanderbilt* would have taken the *Atlantic's* mails on board but late on the day of sailing she was ordered to proceed to sea without them. It was believed that the *Atlantic* would be ready to leave New-York for Liverpool on the 26th ult. The *Vanderbilt* has experienced nothing but continuous storms and heavy gales across the Atlantic.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

The increased stringency in the MONEY market has produced almost a total suspension of business in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets. The Bank of England yesterday advanced their minimum rate of discount to 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Cassals leave off 88¾@88⅝ for money, and 88¾@88¾ for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d.; Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.; South American, 73s. 6d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal.

COCOA—Dull; 70 bags Trinidad were chiefly taken in; fine red, $1@$1 05; mid. to good red sold at 68s. 6d.@ 71s. 6d.

COTTON—Sales for the week 1,600 bales; prices are irregular. At Liverpool the sales for the week are only 21,000 bales, prices nearly nominal.

In SPICES nothing worthy of note.

COFFEE—The sales of the week have comprised 228 casks, 53 bbls and 143 bags Plantation Ceylon, at 55s. @56s. for mixed and good ordinary grayish; 59s. 6d. @62s. 6d. for fine brownish to fine fine ordinary; 62s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for low middling to good middling; 67s. 6d. for middling colory, and 68s.@69s. for good middling bold; pea berry at 70s.@74s. Of Native Ceylon about 70 bags damaged have realized 56s. 6d.@57s., and a small parcel of really good ordinary (sound) has been sold at 59s. 126 bags pale Malabar sold at 57s. 6d.; 71 cases Wynard Plantation, 65s.; and 67 cases brought full prices, fine fine ordinary at 70s.@ 72s. 6d., and bold colory grayish, 78s.@80s. 453 bags good first Rio were bought in at 46s. 6d.@47s., the highest bid being 41s. Privately, 490 bags Costa Rica sold at 62s.@62s. 6d. Early in the week a floating cargo of 2,400 bags Rio sold at 42s. 6d. for the Baltic, i. f. p. a.

CORN—The market is quiet, and prices without material change. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 43s. 11d. on 102,059 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 50s.@54s., and Red 46s.@48s ₱ qr. American FLOUR 25s.@28s. ₱ barrel.

COPPER—Little demand, and prices of manufactured unchanged.

HEMP is again lower—66 tons Russian at auction partly sold; St. Petersburg Clean £30@£31, slightly dressed £29@£29 15s.; 500 bales Manila at auction were taken in at £31 10s. for fair roping quality, and a portion sold since at £30. JUTE—Of 2,200 bales offered about 600 sold at £2@£3 decline; good common to fair £15@£18 10s., with good and fine from £21@£21.

IN COCHINEAL we have nothing to report.

IRON—In Welsh nothing doing, and quotations nominal. Scotch Pig dull at 57s. 6d.@58s. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

In INDIGO nothing doing. Stock, on 1st inst., 18,948 chests against 21,963 chests in 1856.

LINSEED—Little doing at 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. decline. A cargo from Alexandria on the coast sold at 55s., c. f. & i., for the United Kingdom.

In LEAD nothing doing. Common Pig, £23 10s.; Spanish, £23.

LINSEED CAKES in steady demand. New-York, in barrels, £11@£11 5s.; Boston, in bags, £10 7s. 6d.@ £10 10s.

LARD—Is 2s. lower, and in little demand. Western, in barrels and tierces, 70s.

OILS—Fish: 25 tons Sperm sold to-day at £78. Olive flat, and offering at lower prices. Rape lower, 41s. having been accepted for Brown, and 45s. 6d.@45s. for Refined. Linseed declined to 33s., but has since recovered to 36s.@36s. 6d. 76 tons Cocoa Nut were forced off to-day at 33s.@35s., and some Palm at 40s. for fine Lagos.

RICE—Is extremely flat, and even at a further concession it is difficult to sell. 900 bags Bengal are reported, middling white at 11s., and good mid. at 10s. 6d., and 300 bags Moonghy at 9s. In public sale 570 bags damaged Arracan were disposed of at 5s.@7s. 6d.; 7,511 bags Coringa offered in sale were all withdrawn.

SALTPETRE—Lower. The following are the sales reported, principally for cash: 1,100 bags Bengal, refr. 3½ to 4¼, 52s., 7 to 9 at 45s., 12½ at 43, and 20 bags offered in sale, refr. 4 ₱ cent., at 48s. 6d. The stock in this port is 6,693 tons, against 3 633 last year, and 4,571 in 1855; deliveries 10,258 tons, against 14,274 last year, and 13,224 in 1855.

SUGAR—The continued pressure in the Money market has further seriously affected the value of this article, and even at a decline of 3s. since last week sales can now scarcely be forced. Only 480 hhds. West India have been sold during the week. 222 hhds. Barbadoes were all withdrawn, scarcely any others being made. Of 7,418 bags Mauritius offered, only a few lots crystallized sold at 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for fine (16s. duty.) Of 2,165 bags Bengal about one-fourth was realized: good mid. white Benares at 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty.) and Gurpattah Date at 35s. 6d.@ 36s. 6d. for low to fine yellow, the latter being fully 3s. lower. 8,564 bags grainy Madras were bought in, but 960 bags grocery sold at 2s.@3s. decline, fine grainy white 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d., (16s. duty.) good and fine yellow 48s. 6d.@50s. 6d. (13s. 10d. duty.) low yellow 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d., mid. white Benarcas kind 46s.@47s. 6d., (duty 13s. 10d.,) and low yellow syrups 34s.@ 35s. 6d. Foreign: 275 bhls. Cuba Muscovado, 450 boxes clayed do., (of indirect import,) and 2,325 tons yellow Havana were withdrawn, and of 212 hhds. Porto Rico, and 548 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, only a few lots found buyers, at a decline of fully 3s. since last week; middling to superior yellow Porto Rico at 39s. 6d.@45s., and superior bright yellow Cuba Muscovado, at 44s.; 150 boxes bright yellow grocery clayed Cuba sold at a similar reduction, 42s. 6d.@ 43s. 6d. (13s. 10d. duty.) Privately about 2,000 boxes Havana sold at 37s.@ 41s. (12s. 6d.@13s. 10d. duty); 300@400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 38s.@31s. 6d., and a cargo of 3,400 bags good brown Pernams, l. f. p. a., at 24s. for Trieste.

TALLOW is lower. We quote St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. for all the year, and 53s. for the Spring.

TEA—The market is very dull, and some blacklish leaf Congous have been sold by private contract at 1d.@1¾d. ₱ ₱., decline; we quote common Congou 1s. 1d. ₱ ₱. At auction yesterday 17,438 pkgs. were offered, of which about 1,500 sold without reserve, excepting 250 pkgs. scented orange Pekoe. SPELTER £28 10s., nominal. Stock 1st inst., 2,435 tons.

TURPENTINE—We have no sales of Rough to report. Spirits sell 38s. 6d. for American in casks.

TIN—Prices of English were further reduced 3s. ₱ cwt. on the 31st ult.; Blocks 126s., Bars 127s., Refined 129s., Banca nominally 127s., Straits 124s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The business done has been limited, but State Stocks are more offered for sale, especially Pennsylvania, which are quoted. Certificates 71@73, Bonds 74@76. Illinois Central Railroad Shares have dropped to 12 discount. Canada 6s 109.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

COTTON—Immediately following the sailing of the *Arabia*, there was an improved demand for Cotton, which resulted in a partial recovery of the decline noted in the earlier part of the week, but on Monday the market became depressed, under adverse accounts to hand from America, and subsequently there has been great anxiety to sell, irrespective of demand, which has been accelerated by the increasing stringency of the money market, and the advanced rate of interest from 8 to 9 ₱ cent. The consequence is that prices are not only depressed, but so irregular, conforming to the necessities of sellers, as to render it difficult to assess any fair quotations. The small business of the past day or two seems to have been done on the basis of a decline of ⅛@⅛d. In Manchester trade has become equally dull, and prices are in the main nominal. We quote nominally: Middling Orleans, 8d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Howards, 7¾d. Present estimated stock, 360,000 bales, including 159,656 American—against 425,480, including 320,256 American, for corresponding week of last year. The sales for the week are 21,830 bales, and those for to-day are estimated at less than 1,000, the market being almost nominal.

TOBACCO—The stock in warehouse, on 31st October, was 16,657 hhds., comprising 1,743 Virginia Leaf, 1,634 Virginia Stemmed, 1,582 Kentucky Leaf, 4,014 Kentucky Stemmed and 1,684 Maryland,) against 9,353 hhds. for corresponding date of last year. The sales during October were some 1,400 hhds., including 400 to the trade, 400 for Ireland, 100 for Scotland and 60 for export. The market has been quiet but steady, within the following quotations: Virginia Leaf, 7½d@11d.; Virginia Stemmed, 11½d@ 14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 6d.@9½d.@12l; Kentucky Stemmed, 10½d.@11½d.@13d.; Maryland, 6½d.@ 9½d.

SUGAR continues dull, the market being depressed, and prices declined fully 2s. ₱ cwt. Cuba is worth to-day 37s. 6d., duty paid; whilst Brazils have been freely offered at 22s.@23s. in Bond. In London the market is possibly worse than here, it being difficult to effect sales even at reduced quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—This week opened with large arrivals, including free receipts of Wheat and Flour from America; and on Monday there was an improved inquiry for fine qualities of Wheat and choice samples of Flour, which was continued up to Tuesday's market, when there was a good business done, at the full prices of Friday, in all useful descriptions; but low grades of Wheat were 1d.@2d. cheaper, and common Flour was difficult to place. On Wednesday there was more doing in fine Wheats, at an advance of 1d. ₱ 70 lbs. on Tuesday's prices, and the trade in Flour was steady; but on Thursday the advance in the Bank rate of interest completely checked business, which has subsequently been of the most limited character. Indian Corn has been in fair inquiry for feeding purposes, although prices were only feebly supported in the early part of the week, and have subsequently receded 6d@1s. ₱ quarter on mixed and white. The farmers' deliveries for week ending Oct. 31 were 102,559 quarters, at 53s. 11d., against 104,494 quarters, at 60s., for corresponding week of last year. The imports for past week were 32,000 quarters Wheat, including 25,198 from United States; Flour, 15,927 bbls., including 14,966 from United States; and of Indian Corn, 27,745 quarters, including 7,060 from United States.

At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and the improvement of Tuesday was almost lost. Owing to the limited supply of fine Wheat holders were firm, but secondary qualities were difficult to sell, though they might have been bought 1d. to 2d. under Tuesday. Prime White Wheat sold at 8s. 4d., fair to fine Red 7s. 7½d.@7s. 8d.; Chicago offered at 7s., but not taken. Flour was 6d. to 1s. lower: choice S. F. Ohio sold at 29s.; choice W. Canal offered at 28s., with no buyers over 27s.; Baltimore, 28s. @28s. 6d. Indian Corn sold in a small way at 36s. 6d. for Mixed.

BACON—The free slaughterings in the country, with the use of substitutes, have diminished the consumption of Bacon, nevertheless there has been a fair retail trade at prices slightly favoring the buyer, although not quotably lower. We continue to quote: Short Rib, 49s.@51s.; Long Rib, 49s.@50s.; Cumberland, 45s.@48s.

BEEF AND PORK—Ordinary descriptions are unsalable, whilst fine parcels are only occasionally taken, at irregular prices, for retail purposes—the market is altogether nominal.

LARD is nominal, there being nothing doing. The stock is some 1,200 tons.

TALLOW—In the absence of demand, prices have receded full 3s. ₱ cwt., without leading to business. The nominal quotations are 54s. for St. Petersburg, and 53s. for Butchers' Association.

In London the market has been equally depressed—the closing quotations being 53s. 6d. on the spot, and 52s. 9d. all the year. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

American Railways in London.

Railways.	Closing prices, Tuesday.	Business done.
Ill. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	70—74	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	70—74	73
Illin. Free Land, 1860	70—80	
Do $100 sh. 40 paid	14—10 dis,	12@13½ dis.
Mic. C. & W. con. 1860	75—80	
Do. do., 1869.	75—80	
Do. do., 1869 (stg.)	90—100	
Do. $100 shares.	45—55	
Mich. S. & N. I. (Sink F.) 7 ₱ c. '85	60—64	
Do. $100 shares.	15—25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., (Sink F.) 1883	76—80	
Do. 7 ₱ c. conv. 1864	86—90	
Do., $100 shares.	70—74	
N. Y. & Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ ct. 1883	60—65	70@1
Do. do. Sink F. 1875	45—55	
Do., $100 shares.	15—20	
Penn. Cn. Bonds, 1st Mt con. 6 ₱ ct.	83—85	
Do. 2d Mt. 6 ₱ c. Sig.	85—87	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, Nov. 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 16, 20, 2091, 1410, 1621, 1981, 649, 666, 2351, 2319, 1701, 324, 1608, 1624, 346, 347, 350, 351, 354, 356.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANGEMI CASE—SENTENCE POSTPONED.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Yesterday was announced as the day when sentence would be pronounced upon Michael Cangemi, convicted of the murder of policeman Anderson. Crowds of the unemployed thronged the stairways and passages of the City Hall, long before the opening of the doors. When the doors were opened, the rush and crush to obtain sitting or even standing room was so great as nearly to tear away the doors and everything which opposed it. On the opening of the Court, a very uninteresting promissory note case was taken up, which did not at all satisfy the excited appetite of the eager spectators. About 11½ o'clock, the District-Attorney arrived, and had a private consultation with the Judge, whereupon it was announced that the sentence of Cangemi would be postponed until a week from next Monday, at 11 o'clock. The sentence then, probably, will be pronounced at the General Term, the sentence of the Court being necessary. Judge DAVIES will not be at the GENERAL Term until week after next, which probably is the reason for the long postponement.

Neither the prisoner or his counsel were present in Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

THE BOWERY BANK INSOLVENCY TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

In re Bowery Bank.—It will be remembered that some days since Albert H. Nicolay made an application to have the matter of the alleged insolvency of the Bowery Bank referred to some person to examine into the necessity and the *bona fide* nature of the assignment. Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT granted an order referring the matter to Charles Stewart to ascertain all the facts.

John W. Groston vs. *Wm. B. Morgan et al.*—The affidavits are contradictory, but the weight of the evidence is in favor of the position that the defendants are non-residents, and that there was no fraud in the use of the process. The motion to discharge the attachment must therefore be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Southworth et al. vs. *Culver et al.*—Case settled.

Shaw vs. *Buckhout.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied without costs.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the application of John Cockburn for the recovery of Jane Cockburn.—In this case the child Jane is in the possession of his grandfather, Andrew McNaught. His father desires to obtain possession of it, but the grandfather refuses to give it up, alleging that it was bound to him by the overseers of the poor.

The moving party denied that it was to the power of the overseers of the almshouse to bind out a minor unless with the consent of the parents, if they are alive and here. In this case the parents are living in this City, and were so at the time of the indenture. The child, however, had remained with the grandfather for some time. The father has married a second wife, and now desires the child.

The judge took the papers, and will render his decision on Saturday the 28th inst.

The Glass Ballot-Boxes—Fernando Wood's Answer.

James Horner, a citizen, &c., vs. *Fernando Wood, impleaded with Samuel C. Jollie and others.*—The several answer of Fernando Wood, one of the defendants in the plaintiff's complaint therein shows:

First—He admits that at the time of the passage of the act known as the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and for a long time thereafter, he did pronounce the said act unconstitutional. He further admits, that while he believed it so, and until it had been pronounced valid by the Court of Appeals, that he refused to act as a Commissioner under it; he also admits that on or about the 22d day of July he took his seat as a Commissioner under such law.

Second—He denies the allegations in the complaint, that by said act it was made the duty of said Board of Police to provide ballot boxes for said Metropolitan Police District, but avers that it was made the duty of said Board to provide said boxes for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for use at general, special and charter elections, and to keep custody thereof, except during the taking, receiving and counting of the votes.

Third. He admits the introduction by Simeon Draper of the resolution set out in the complaint, but denies the allegation that the said Board of Police did not advertise as provided in said resolution; and on the contrary he says that said Board of Police, in pursuance of law, did advertise for proposals in three public daily newspapers of the City of New-York, viz.: The New-York *Daily Tribune*; the New-York Times, and The New-York *Daily Express*, each day, for the period of two weeks, as deponent is informed, commencing about the 20th of July and ending about the 1st August, and that the following is said advertisement cut from the files of said *Daily Tribune*:

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes, until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

Fourth—Defendant admits that a contract was made by said Board with Samuel C. Jollie for the manufacture and delivery by said Jollie to and for said Board, to be used under the provisions of said Metropolitan Police bill, glass ballot-boxes.

Fifth—Defendant admits that on the 14th September last, James W. Nye, who is one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of New-York, reported to said Board that said contract had been made with said Jollie, stating the price, and other particulars, and that said report was accepted. He also admits that on the 21st September, this deponent offered, in said Board, the resolution mentioned in the complaint, but avers that said resolution had no reference whatever to ballot-boxes or said contract with Jollie, but referred solely to rent, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and light, which, by said Police Act, said Board had authority to provide, as Police expenses without application to any person, Board, or officer, other than said Police Board.

Sixth—Defendant admits that Alderman Steers, at the time named in the complaint, offered the resolution set out in the complaint, and that when said resolution was presented to the defendant, as Mayor of the City of New-York, that he approved of the same.

Seventh—Defendant, on information and belief, admits the allegations in said complaint contained in reference to the resolution offered by Alderman McSpedon on the 9th of November, instant, and the reference thereof.

Eighth—Defendant is ignorant whether 1,740 of said boxes would be sufficient for one election in said City but alleges that, in consequence of the fragile nature of the material, it was deemed necessary to have a greater number manufactured than were required for actual use, so that, in case of accident, or breaking from any other cause, they might immediately be supplied.

Ninth—Defendant denies that it was given out, as pretended, by defendant Jollie Benjamin Wood or this defendant, or by either of them, to the knowledge of this defendant, to the other members of said Committee, that said Jollie was the patentee of said boxes, or anything else as stated in said complaint, but avers the truth to be that at the time said contract was made, or shortly prior thereto, while said Committee had the subject under consideration, that a specimen of the said ballot box of said Jollie and of several other ballot-boxes, manufactured by other parties, was exhibited to said Committee and to said Board of Police, and that stamped on the iron frame of said box, so exhibited by said Jollie, were the words "Patent applied for;" and this defendant at the time believed that said Jollie was the inventor of said glass ballot-box, and believed that he had applied for a patent therefor, and did not know and had never heard that his said application had been rejected for any cause, but defendant denies that the fact that the said Jollie had applied for a patent for said invention or discovery in any way influenced said Committee or said Board of Police in the selection of the ballot-box of said Jollie, but, on the contrary, he says that said ballot-box of said Jollie was selected by said Committee and by said Board of Police because of its superiority over all others that were presented to said Board.

Tenth—Defendant says that it is wholly and utterly false that this defendant was cognizant of the arrangement between the said Jollie and Benjamin Wood, or that this defendant was in any way, either directly or indirectly, to share in any profit of said contract; and this defendant charges as his belief, that said James Horner, the plaintiff in this action, when he made the said allegation that this defendant was to share in the profits of said contract, knew such charge to be false, and made it wilfully and maliciously from personal and political purposes only.

Eleventh—This defendant denies, of his own knowledge, that he is or ever was in any way interested in the said contract, or in any assignment thereof; but, on the contrary thereof, he alleges that he is not now, never was, and never will be interested in said contract in any way, directly or indirectly, or in any share or portion of the profits or proceeds thereof, and that he will neither gain nor lose by the payment of the money for said boxes, or by the withholding thereof.

Twelfth—Defendant denies that said contract was a fraudulent one, and, on the contrary, he charges that said contract was made fairly, and, after an opportunity had been afforded for competition, that it was made with Samuel C. Jollie, whom defendant at that time believed to be the real party to interest in said contract, and the sole and *bona fide* contractor.

Thirteenth—Defendant denies that he knew at the time of the making of said contract, or at any time before or after,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for Europe.

The American Mail steamer *Adriatic* leaves this port for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 o'clock. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, especially adapted for European circulation, will be ready for delivery at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning. We continue to publish copious extracts from foreign journals on the great financial pressure, now more severely felt in Europe than at any time since its commencement. The articles from the London *Times* on the advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 9 per cent. will be read with interest. There was almost a panic in the London money market, and the suspension of numerous houses in the American trade is reported. The political news by this arrival has been fully anticipated by the telegram from Halifax published in our editions of Thursday. It has been ascertained that the *Leviathan* steamship has not been strained, or in any manner injured by the attempted launch on the 3d inst. The event is fixed now for the 2d of December. A grand entertainment was given on board the British flag-ship *Impregnable*, to the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, previous to her departure for this country. A report of the speechee delivered on the occasion will be found elsewhere.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Black Warrior* we receive advices from the Havana to the 16th inst. The news is not important. No more landings of slaves are reported—the reason being that, since the recent seizures, the dealers have grown more cautious.

There was a very large, highly respectable and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting in front of the Exchange, in Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, in response to a call from the Committee appointed by the mealing, held at the same place on Saturday, to nominate an independent candidate for the Mayoralty. As was made known several days ago, the Committee had united upon DANIEL F. TIEMANN, and when the name was announced, the nomination was ratified unanimously. Resolutions were passed, and an Executive Committee appointed. Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY presided, and speeches were made by the President, Messrs. ANTHON, JOSEPH HOXIE, J. C. MONTGOMERY and Recorder SMITH. At the close of the proceedings the meeting adjourned to assemble again at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next.

The William-street murder case drags slowly at the Coroner's inquest. The parties under arrest have not been identified, except the Italian, recognized by Mr. HILTON. One witness, CAROIGIOLI, who professed since hie first examinetion to heve seen the whole affair through the shutters or door of Mr. VINCENT'S etore, was recalled, and, in consequence of his prevarication, was committed by the Coroner in default of $3,000 for his future appearance. FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., the son of the murdered man, who has been put under arrest, has virtually proved an *alibi*. His brother-in-law, Mr. WALTER, who lives in Bushwick, states that he (FRANCIS) was at his house in Bushwick on the night of the murder, and that he called him from bed when the messenger arrived with the news of his father's death. Suspicion here, as in the Water-street case, is strongly directed to the Spanish convicts and soldiers who arrived at this port from Cuba, on board the bark *Emile*, which put in here in distress on her way to Spain.

Coroner CONNERY, in addressing his jury of inquest yesterdey, in the case of the William-stree murder, dwelt with much emphasis upon the necessity of having a stronger police force in the Fourth Ward to protect the lives of the citizens from the assassinations so frequently occurring there; the Jury will unite in a request to the Police Commissioners upon this important subject.

The Scotch girl, SUSAN DEMPSEY, one of the persons stabbed Thursday morning in the Water street dance-house, has since died at the City Hospital. The other injured parties who were removed to the Hospital were alive at a late hour last night, but there is no hope of their recovery. The unknown man who was killed outright has not been identified yet. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the murder, but only three are retained in custody. One of the three, a Spaniard, who gives his name as MIGUEL AGUILARA, has been identified by one of the girls of the dance-house as a frequent visitor at the house with the two men who committed the murder. It is believed thet the murderers belonged to the gang of Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers who arrived here about a month ago, on board the Spanish brig *Emile*, bound for Spain, which put into this port in distress. The Coroner's investigation was continued yesterday, and will be resumed again this afternoon.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT was assaulted by two ruffians at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventh-street. Pistol shots were exchanged, and one of the assaulting party was wounded. Dr. MOTT escaped uninjured. No arrests have yet been made, but the assassin has been traced a great way by the marks of blood.

Yesterday was the last day of Jury trials in the Court of General Sessions for the November term. JAMES BIGLAN, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison. JOHN CARROLL, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to fourteen years and five months, and his confederate, JAMES BROWN, who pleaded guilty, was also sentenced to fourteen years and five months in the same institution. OWEN KIERNAN, convicted of the manslaughter of JAMES MCDERMOTT, will be sentenced to-day. Sentences will also be passed this morning on JAMES RODGERS for the murder of SWANSTON, and on JOHN B. HOLMES for forging his wife's name to a mortgage deed. The Grand Jury, it is expected, will make an important presentment.

Yesterday morning's returns of the Police Captains give 128 as the number of arrests in the City the night previous. The nativities of the arrested parties are given as follows: Ireland, 85; United States, 22; Germany, 10; England, 8; Scotland, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 1. The number of lodgers in the different Ward Station-houses Thursday night, are given as 577, of which 434 were males, and 143 females. The number of applications for lodgings tha same night were nearly 1,500. As it was, lodgings were furnished to nearly 200 more than there were proper accommodations for.

There was another large gathering of the unemployed in front of the City Hall yesterday forenoon. Several speeches were made, complaining of the delays of politicians who had promised work to them, and advising the poor to look out for themselves instead of depending upon others. Mr. SMITH, who spoke last, proposed a coat of tar and feathers for the Central Park Commissioners. A gentleman, named MARTEL, proposed, as a means of relief, that that the City, State, and General Government unite in the erection of an immense building, one side of which should be used as a workshop, and the other as a residence for the poor and unemployed. The people separated with the understanding that they should meet in Tompkins-square, on Tuesday next, and proceed to the Central Park for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether or not they were to be employed there.

In the case of JAS. HORNER *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD *et al.*, which is in regard to the glass ballot-box frauds, Mr. WOOD yesterday put in his answer, which is, in substance, a general denial. An order to show cause why the injunction against the defendants should not be dismissed was granted by Judge DAVIES, made returnable on the 28th inst. The sentence of CANGEMI was postponed until Monday, the 30th inst.

The steamer *Star of the West* left for Aspinwall yesterday with about 500 passengers for California and elsewhere on the Isthmus and South America. Among them was Senor LAGAYO, bearer of dispatches from YRISSARI, the Nicaraguan Minister to his Government. Dr. MORITZ WAGNER, the diatinguished Bavarian naturalist, who goee to South America on a scientific tour; Mr. HAGAN and Baroness HORMAYER; Lieutenant MCPHERSON, U. S. A., and Messrs. M. L. KENYON, J. BUTTERFIELD, F. DE RUYTER, and S. K. NELLIS, who go out to open up the Pacific Mail Route across the plains, and arrange the western terminus of said route. There were not so many cases of ticket-swindling as usual, but two or three persons were robbed of large sums by the confidence game.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, which left this port on the 24th of last April, to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable, arrived, yesterday morning, in fourteen days and four hours from Plymouth, England, having sailed thence on the 5th inst. She encountered heavy westerly gales throughout most of the passage, during which she performed admirably. The officers and crew arrived in good health.

The light receipts of Breadstuffs, the cold weather, and the anticipation of an early suspension of the land navigation, gave sellers the advantage, yestarday. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with a good inquiry for home use and for shipment. Wheat and Corn were sparingly offered, and the transactions therein were not large. Prices were well sustained. The movements in Provisions and Groceries were generally less extensiva, and the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. Cotton was dull and heavy, though not plenty. A little more animation was reported in freights, without any remarkable change in rates.

DANIEL LYNCH, a laboring man, who took passage Thursday night at Rondout on the steamer *North America*, which plies between that place and this City, met with a terrible accident. Having drank freely, he wandered unconsciously into the engine-room, where he was caught in the machinery and his head cut clear from his body. The body was untouched, but the head was horribly mashed. A bottle of brendy was found in one of his pockets.

The ladies of the Industrial School held a meeting at the Chapel of the New-York University, yesterday, at 11 A. M. Mr. C. L. BRACE delivered an interesting address, and the reports of the different Industrial Schools were read, showing that their general condition is good.

Yesterday, with military honors by the 7th Company National Guards, the late Mr. CURTIS JUDSON was buried. Mr. JUDSON was widely known as a first-class hotel keeper.

The Mayoralty.

The public sentiment concerning the Mayoralty election is rapidly taking a form which promises a sharp, well-defined and decisive contest. Partly in consequence of the judicious change made by the new law in the time for holding it, and partly in consequence of the official career and character of Mayor WOOD, political partisanship is utterly discarded in this canvass. There has been no election in this City for ten years, less under the control of party politics than this will be. No party desires to run a party candidate. The Democrats do not support Mayor Wood as a party man. The obligations of party discipline do not reach this contest. He has been made, it is true, the party nominee, but it was done by his own intrigues and not by the voluntary action of the great body of the party itself. It was done, moreover, before the State election, and as part of the general political programme; and now that the State election is over, and has resulted in a Democratic victory, the Democrats of the City see no necessity for making a new party fight, which promises less satisfactory party results. If they should reelect Mayor WOOD, it would be by a diminished majority, and would be quoted as conclusive evidence of a falling off in the Democratic strength. As a body, therefore, and even acting from motives of party policy, they prefer to decline a party contest which cannot possibly improve, and may very materially weaken, their party position. They are content to let well enough alone. As a party, therefore, they will rest upon the laurels of November, and leave the December battle to be fought upon the more legitimate and less perilous field of City interests. A very large number of the most active and influential leaders of the Democratic Party are, therefore, acting with entire disregard of party discipline, and are supporting, with energy and determination, the real Democratic candidate, Mr. TIEMANN. They allege that he has always been a Democrat, that he was nominated by a Committee of which a majority were Democrats, and that his election is required by the best interests of the Democratic Party, as well as of the City at large.

The other political parties present no party candidates, and unite in support of Mr. TIEMANN. The American nominee, Mr. COOLEY, not only withdrawe, but enters with great energy and effect upon the canvass against Mayor WOOD. The Republicans have formally resolved to present no candidate, but to support Mr. TIEMANN, upon grounds of the public welfare.

We shall thus have a square, stand-up contest between WOOD and TIEMANN,—both Democrats, both men of energy, and neither likely to lose the battle for lack of effort. It is a contest of *men* and not of *parties*. The people of the City have to decide which of the two they prefer for Mayor?—which can be trusted best with the care of the City:—which has the most integrity, the most regard for the public good, the least selfish and unprincipled ambition, and the greatest ability and disposition to raise our municipal government out of the degradation and contempt into which it has fallen. They have had experience of both, and are perfectly able to form a safe and reliable judgment. Alderman TIEMANN has been in the Common Council for several years. He was always attentive, intelligent, vigilant and of unsuspected and even unslandered integrity. Not a man connected with the Government was ever more resolute in resisting fraud, extravagance or misconduct of any kind, than he. The *Herald* has denounced him as being "respectable," and therefore "imbecile." The charge is true, but the inference false—as often happens to the *Herald's* logic. He is eminently a man of energetic and vigorous character, and any body who counts upon his "respectability," as affording impunity or indifference for rascality of any sort, reckons without his host. Mr. TIEMANN is not inferior to either Mr. COOLEY or Mr. HAVEMEYER in the very qualities which have commended them both so strongly to public favor.

As to Mayor WOOD, the people of this City we believe, very generally concur with the opinion which we have frequently expressed, that he so uses and perverts abilities which might make him the *best*—as actually to make him the *worst*—Mayor this City has ever had. His executive talent is very marked: he understands the business and the needs of the City: he is personally resolute and even reckless in his courage: but instead of devoting these rare qualities to the promotion of the public good, he uses them solely and exclusively for the advancement of his personal and political fortunes. He prostitutes, deliberately and systematically, every power of his office to his own advancement. No man in office has ever made so many good promises, or broken them so often. He came into power with the most extravagant declaratione of his intention to reform abuses, correct errors, supply defects, prevent frauds, diminish taxation, and in every possible way amend the government of which he had been made the head. The people of the City gave him the fullest and most unreserved confidence. They believed in him, trusted him, praised him, and refused to believe anything to his discredit. Even the most suspicious of them insisted, and very properly, that he should have a fair trial. And having had it, we believe there is no longer any difference of opinion upon his official conduct. He has in turn flattered and betrayed every class and every interest. He has courted alternately the highest and the lowest,—the best and the worst portions of the community. He has resisted the laws, and brought the City to the very verge of civil commotion. He seduced the old Police, for his own ends, into a position of hostility to the law, and, as a reward for their devotion, kept them out of the new organization which had been framed expressly to keep them in. He has excited discontent, disaffection, and the most absurd expectations among those whom the financial troubles have deprived of employment, and has menaced the peace, order, and security of the public, in the desperate attempt to retrieve his waning political fortunes. Under his administration taxation has increased, and crime has more than kept pace with it. His influence has placed the worst men of the whole community in high judicial office, has given impunity to violence and disorder, and has made the government of this City a scandal and a reproach throughout the world.

A very large and influential portion of the people feel that, for their own credit as well as security, it is quite time the official career of such a man was closed. Whether this is the opinion of the majority, we shall soon have an opportunity of knowing. But *the People* themselves are quite as much upon trial, in this matter, as either of the candidates.

The Central Park.

"Mayor WOOD'S men" have done more mischief than they will ever be able to undo. Taking their cue from their irresponsible and reckless leader, they have busily endeavored to disseminate the impracticable doctrines and the delusive hopes of a fantastic Socialism among the excited and suffering multitudes of the "Unemployed." The nonsensical project of the "50,000 barrels of flour" has been represented to these unhappy people as the noble device of an intelligent charity, and as hungry men can hardly be expected to be critical, the explosive assertions of the "poets and bill-posters" have been greedily accepted by the audiences of Tompkins-square and the Park. It is not surprising, therefore, that a dangerous misconception should now be extensively prevalent among the poor, with regard to the objects of the appropriation recently made by the Common Council for the work upon the Central Park. It seems to be vaguely believed that the $250,000 of this appropriation are simply a gigantic contribution to the public charities, and that the Park has been constituted a sort of "national workshop," on the principle of those vast manufactories of idleness and disorder which were established in France under the Provisional Government of 1848—that every laboring man in the City who can find no employment elsewhere, is to go or to be sent to the office of the Superintendent of the Park, there to be enrolled on the lists of that office, and from that moment to find himself in the regular receipt of daily wages, whether there be or be not any daily work for him to do.

Now this is a frightful folly, if it be not something worse. The Central Park is a public enterprise, not a public charity. The Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Central Park are not the almoners of a Communistic Government, but the responsible agents of the tax-payers of this City, charged to see that no waste is made of the public property confided to their care. It is physically impossible that all the men who want work in this City, or any very considerable body of them, should be employed upon the Central Park at this season of the year, and while we have no reason to believe that the officers in charge of that property will be backward in using the means at their disposal for the relief of the actual distress of the laboring class so far as they have any right to do so, public opinion will not support them in any submission to the unreasonable demands of senseless or designing demagogues. The people must be made to understand that their worst friends are those uproarious talkers who keep luring them on into one folly of expectation after another, and that their best hope of steady employment and of ameliorated circumstance during the Winter lies in the prospect of putting at the head of affaire in this City a practical and respectable man, who will hasten the restoration of public prosperity by assisting the return of public confidence.

THE KANSAS FREE-STATE PARTY.—The *National Era*, which is decidedly the ablest, because the most rational and least passionate, anti-Slavery journal in the United States, thus speaks of the duty of the Free-State men in Kansas, in regard to the popular vote upon the State Constitution:

"If the Constitution on the whole is a good one, and by their vote they can make it a free one, and so organize Kansas as a Free State, *that vote ought not to be withheld*, merely because the Convention was illegitimate, or the offspring of a minority vote; or because the Free-State Party had already agreed upon a Constitution; or because it was resolved to stamp with perpetual reprobation the party which had achieved ascendency by fraud, and continued it by oppression. A vote making the Constitution free, and organizing Kansas as a *Free* State under it, would prove the subversion of that party—something better and more important than simple reprobation. No such motives as these, we say, should *control* the Free-State man, *independently of other considerations*."

It seems to be generally conceded that, in the main, and with the exception of the Slavery clause, the new Constitution of Kansas is not obnoxious to any very serious objection. Its provisions are substantially such as are embodied in all the more recent Constitutions of the other States. At all events, whatever defects it may contain, can be so readily remedied by the action of the People, after they once obtain the sovereignty over their own affairs which the admission of the State would give them, that it seems unwise to throw away the opportunity of voting.

OUR POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Police Commissioners are fairly at work. The new member, Mr. PERIT, devotes himself to the business of the Board with a vigilance and industry which indicate very clearly the public motives which led him to accept the post. He resists all attempts to postpone or delay the business of the Board, upon whatever pretext they may be made. He opposed an adjournment last week when it was asked by Republican members, because they were not ready to act upon the new appointments. He opposed it day before yesterday, when Mayor WOOD desired it, because he did not find it convenient to attend.

The result was that some *thirty* new members were added to the Police Force, and steps were taken for the immediate appointment of as many more. This is action in the right direction. The dreadful prevalence and rapid increase of the most terrible crimes demends the speedy increase of our Police Force. Every one knows that 800 men cannot by any possibility discharge the duties which are required of the Police. The only way in which this Department can be effective is by having in it men enough to patrol the whole City,—to be present constantly at every point. This is physically impossible with the present force. The old Police contained 1,600 men, and yet Mayor WOOD was constantly, and with perfect justice, complaining that it was entirely inadequate to the duties required at its hands. The present force is only half that number, and although it is composed of better material, and is under better supervision than any other Police we have ever had, it is far inferior in point of numbers to the requirements of the City.

We trust the Commissioners will proceed with all convenient dispatch to fill up the force. We hope, moreover, that they will find that the police law offers no insurmountable obstacle to their availing themselves of the services of some of the members of the old Police. There are among them men of experience, character and decided ability in this department,—and it seems to us highly important their services should be secured. We do not refer to the noisy, active politicians among them to whom Mayor WOOD'S unavailing sympathies seem to have been confined,—but to the much larger class of men who have been distinguished for the attention and efficiency with which they have performed the duties of their office. Justice to the City, as well as to them, requires that their services should be retained.

THE PANIC AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The panic which overtook us last month in our headlong career of prosperity, has spread across the Atlantic, and, from the accounts which have reached us by the *Niagara*, appears to be operating there precisely as it did here. Its course and effects have been as mysterious and unavoidable as the first visit of the cholera. While we were suffering from it our English cotemporaries were enjoying comparatively a quiet and easy time, and indulging in very natural speculations on the wholly unnecessary terror which had taken possession of our commercial public; they could see no adequate cause for such a state of affairs as existed among us; but suddenly they discovered that the panic was at their own door, and that it was as causeless and destructive there as it had been here. Now the reflection naturally arises that these panics might have been greatly mitigated in their disastrous influences, if not altogether prevented, if the Atlantic telegraph had been in operation, by which we could have known simultaneously the true condition of our affairs on each side of the ocean. The Bank of England would not have resorted to such extreme measures, which have been so injurious to British merchants, to restrain the export of specie to this country, if it had been known that we stood in no need of it, and that it would be immediately sent back again. It is certainly greatly within the bounds of probability to state that if the telegraph had been successfully laid it would have more than paid for its entire cost during the last month by the enormous losses which it might have prevented. That fatal snap of the telegraphic cable on the 10th of August, which caused a thrill throughout the whole civilized world, was fraught with greater consequences than were ever anticipated. The thought of what the telegraph might have accomplished for the commercial world, should be a new motive for attempting the completion of the great work next year.

MAYOR WOOD'S MATERIAL.—The *Irish American* closes an article upon the Mayoralty election thus:

"There is not now a reasonable doubt that Mayor WOOD'S majority will be the largest ever polled for the same office. In addition to the large number of adopted citizens who, *almost without exception*, voted for him last year, *over 2,000 have been naturalized since the present canvass commenced*, and of these it is not too much to say he will receive the support of *ninety-nine out of every hundred*."

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The U. S. M. steamship *Black Warrior*, R. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th, Havana 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Business in Havana is very dull. Sugars are declining, and we note but few transactions. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 170,000 boxes. Freights for Europe falling off. Exchange on London 10½ to 11 ₱ cent. premium; on New York, 2½ to 3 ₱ cent. premium; United States gold coin, 3 ₱ cent. premium.

Mrs. Cunningham's Trial.

The Goshen *Democrat* states that at the opening of the November term of the Supreme Court, at Newburg, Judge STRONG presiding, the District-Attorney of Oranga Court, produced a letter from District-Attorney HALL, of New-York, desiring an adjournment of the Court until December, for the purpose of trying Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S case at that time. The Court, however, was not willing to make such an order upon a mere written request from Mr. HALL. Hence the case, if tried in Orange County, must go over to next Circuit, which will be held at Newburg.

WISCONSIN.—It is yet uncertain whether CROSS or RANDALL is Governor of Wisconsin. The Democrats have for two weeks claimed the election of CROSS, but the returns indicate that the choice lies within a hundred votes either way. The Madison *Argus*, of the 15th, says: "The result is narrowing down to as close a thing as has ever been witnessed in this country." Its returns elect RANDALL (Republican) by *thirty-eight* votes, as follows: Majorities for RANDALL, 9,209; for CROSS, 9,169. Three counties remain to be heard from.

Departure of the Adriatic.

The departure of the steamship *Adriatic* on her first voyage across the Atlantic is an event in our current history entitled to a special notice. It does not, indeed, mark the commencement of a new era in navigation, as the first trip of the *Clermont* up the Hudson, or the first passage of the *Great Britain* across the Atlantic did, but it marks an epoch in the history of steam navigation. The *Adriatic* is not only the largest steamship afloat, but the largest vessel of any kind that has been launched, as she is believed to be the best, in all respects. She is, therefore, at the present time, the champion of the seas, and is likely to continue so until the *Leviathan* shall be launched and afloat. Then we shall, of course, resign the ocean belt to Great Britain, but, until then, we may be allowed to claim the distinction of having sent to sea the largest and finest vessel that ever clove the waves of the boisterous Atlantic.

The *Adriatic* has been at once a source of pride and mortification to our people. When we chronicled the event of her splendid launch on the 7th of April, 1856, we stated that it was calculated that she would be ready for sea in the following month of September. That was then the expectation of her builder and proprietors; but, from the magnitude of the undertaking, the machinery was not completed until four months after the time atipulated for by the builders of the engines. This delay caused various unfavorable, but wholly unfounded reports, respecting the noble ship to be circulated, and great disappointment was felt by those who had boasted of the performances of the ship when she should have an opportunity of testing her qualities at sea. The cause of the delay in the completion of the engines lay, undoubtedly, with the head of the Novalty Works, who had introduced a new cone valve in the place of the old-fashioned poppet. What may have been the defects or the merits of this invention, we cannot pretend to decide at this time, but the proprietors of the ship, having become dissatisfied with the working of the engines after steam had been put upon them, determined to remove the new valves and substitute the old-fashioned poppet; before the work had been completed, however, they determined to adopt the Sickles cut-off, and accordingly placed the ship in the hands of Messrs. SICKLES & DICKERSON to complete the engines. But, when their work was completed it was found not to be satisfactory, and tha ship was once more recommitted to the care of the original builders of her engines, who have put into her the machinery which was found to act so well on her trial-trip, and with which she will go to sea.

The machinery of the *Adriatic* consists of two of the largest oscillating engines that have ever been constructed; they are of the technical horse-power of 1,500, but in reality they are equel to 2,800 or 3,000. There are eight principal boilers, each with furnaces ranged side by side, so that the whole number of furnaces is forty-eight. Besides these there are two extra boilers to be used when desired. The vessel will carry, for the supply of her boilers during a single passage across the Atlantic, from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal. She is supplied with patent condensers, the cold water running through 12,000 circulating copper pipes, condensing the steam in its course, saving, as it is said, nearly $75,000 per annum in fuel and wear and tear when the ship is running. The piston rods are fifteen inches in diameter, and tha shaft twenty inches in diameter, of solid wrought iron. The furnaces require from fifty to sixty firemen and coal-passers, and no less than six engineers will be required to attend the engines. The wheels are each forty feet in diameter and twelve feet face, and have a dip of from eight to nine feet.

What the *Adriatic* may accomplish remains to be proved, and as we shall so soon know the result of her first voyage, it will be idle to boast of her speed and safety now; but we know her beauty of model, the unequaled elegance of her interior arrangements for passengere, the superiority of her dimensions over any other vessel afloat, and the grace and lovelinesa of her lines as she sits upon the water; we know, too, what her performences were on her triel trip, and we may confidently anticipate, setting aside the accidents which all ships must encounter, that she will fully justify all thet her admirers have predicted of her.

In bulk the *Adriatic* is 354 feet in length, or nine feet longer than tha United States frigate *Niagara*; fifty feel broad, and thirty-three feet two inches in depth. She measures 5,900 tons, or 700 tons more than the *Niagara*, 800 more than the *Vanderbilt*, and 2,900 more than the *Atlantic!* Yet such is the exquisite harmony of her proportions and the gracefulness of her lines, that seen at a short distance, without any object by which her size may be compared, she appears hardly larger than an ordinary yacht.

We have before given a full description of tha passenger accommodations of this magnificent vessel, and it will, therefore, be useless to repeat them now. In all her interior arrangements she is greatly superior to any other vessel that has been in our harbor, and not only has every thing been done to add to the comfort, and even luxurious enjoyment of the passengers at sea, bnt everything thet will tend to secure their safety and prevent the occasion of accidents. She is abundantly provided with life-boats, and among other new arrangements the calcium light which she carries at her fore-topmast head will not only be a security against a collision with another vessel but, by enabling the look-out to discover objects at a distance of three or four miles in the dark, will greatly lessen the chances of accidents at night. She has accommodations for about four hundred passengers, three hundred of them being first-class.

Her working force, numbering one hundred and eighty-eight men, is distributed as follows: 1 commander, 4 mates, 1 surgeon, 1 purser, 4 quartermasters, 2 carpenters, 1 boatswain, 36 seamen, 1 engineer, 3 assistants, 6 superintendents of fires and boilers, 4 oilers, 2 engineers' store-keepers, 24 firemen, 36 coal-passers, 1 steward, 3 assistants, 36 waiters, 3 stewardesses, 2 store-keepers, 1 bar-keeper, 1 barber, 1 chief-cook, 1 assistant-cook, 1 baker, 2 pastry-cooks, 2 engineers' messmen, 2 keepers of lamps and oil, 1 hose-keeper.

Tha cost of this superb ship, it is said, has been nearly a million of dollars, and, on every occasion in which the manager of the Collins line has made allusion to the *Adriatic* in public, he has accorded to Mr. JAMES BROWN, of the firm of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., the credit of having sustained the enterprise by his munificent liberality. The *Adriatic* goes out on her first voyage under tha charge of Captain WEST, formerly of the *Atlantic*, one of the most careful and best experienced Captains of our mercantile marine. It is a saddening thought that the young mechanic whose genius modeled this superb ship, and who superintended her construction, is not alive to witness her first triumphs.

The *Adriatic* leaves her dock to-day at 12 o'clock. In the quaint words of the old bills of lading we sincerely say, "and so God give the good ship a safe and speedy voyage."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last night of the present season, (how often we have to write tho same words,) gave us the "Sonnambula," thus terminating a brief and disastrous campaign with the opera that inaugurated it. The cast, with the exception of the *Amina*, was the same; the heroine in this instance, however, was Madame LA GRANGE, a change which was by no means to be regretted. It is one of this excellent lady's best parts.

We are happy to say that the difficulties with regard to tha orchestra and chorus are at an end, and that the season, although stopped for the moment, will recommence some time next week. With reduced expenses, and a new attraction in the person of Herr FORMES, it is to be hoped that the next season will be longer and more prosperous than the last. There will, of course, be no performance on Sunday.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Charitable Concert, for the relief of the poor in the northwestern section of the City, will be given on Tuesday evening next, under the direction of a committee of ladies, at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. A varied programme is offered, and the object of the Concert should commend it to the favorable regard of the benevolent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Post-Office—Interview of the Councilmen Committee with the Postmaster-General.

The Speakership—The Naval Courts—Nicaraguan Affairs—Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Committee of the New-York Councilmen, appointed to negotiate the sale of a site to the Government for the Post-Office, arrived here last night. They had an interview with Postmaster-General BROWN to-day, and presented the subject, with maps, explanations, &c. Mr. BROWN appointed another interview for to-morrow.

There is little doubt that he will meet their views, and accept the lower angle of the Park for the site, as an examination shows that there is ample room, and that it is the only point at which the omnibuses from every part of the City concentrate—thus affording extraordinary public convenience.

I understand that the New-York Democratic Congressional Delegation, at their meeting at Delmonico's the other night, agreed on ORR for Speaker. The majority were also for ALLEN, of Illinois, for Clerk. In relation to a candidate for Doorkeeper, they were hopelessly divided.

In the Naval Courts, the case of Lieut. NOLAND has been resumed, and the cases of Lieut. BROWNELL and Commander GERNEY have been commenced.

There is a rumor afloat that an arrangement exists between the friends of Gen. WALKER and the JOSEPH L. WHITE Nicaragua Transit party, by which they are to row in the same boat. This would not be surprising, for each is necessary to the other. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

According to the present intention, Ex-President LAMAR, of Texas, will be appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

The affairs of Utah occupy the attention of the Administration, but no definite action has yet been taken in view of the late advices from that Territory.

Sir WM. OUSELY will, by appointment, have a formal interview with the President to-morrow.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The bark *Antelope*, from Rio Janeiro on the 17th October, arrived here last evening. She left the *Grey Eagle*, for Philadelphia, and the *Juniper*, for New-York, loading at Rio. The bark *Margaret Ridley* sailed on the 13th Oct. from Rio for New-York.

Coffee was scarce, and the receipts light and mostly old and of inferior quality. Holders were firm, making moderate sales at 5½280 to 5½250 for inferior, and 5½350 to 5½450 for better lots. Higher prices were anticipated. Richmond Flour, 22½500 to 23½500. The stock of Sugar was 500 cases of white, selling at 4½800 to 5½, and 200 cases of brown at 4½400 to 4½800.

From Boston.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF NEAL DOW—RAILROAD TRAIN OFF THE TRACK, &C.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The public reception of NEAL DOW last evening, filled Tremont Temple, and hundreds were unable to get in. The audience was mainly composed of ladies and Sons of Temperance in regalia. The addresses were made by Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. Mr. MCCURDY, NEAL DOW, and others.

The railroad train for New-York *via* Fall River, got off the track at Bridgewater last night, causing a detention of five hours. The train was not much damaged.

The Stonington and Norwich trains reached Boston this morning about 5 o'clock. The Fall River train arrived here at 7.

Steamboat Disasters.

THE CATARACT BLOWN UP—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN SCALDED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamboat *Cataract* burst her boiler at Lisbon, on the Missouri River, on the 17th, killing five persons and scalding fifteen others. Among the killed is WILLIAM BAUCA of Hartford.

THE HENRY B. BEACH ON FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Henry B. Beach*, of Cromwell's line, caught fire in tha fire-room last night, and narrowly escaped destruction. The firemen extinguished the fire. The steamer was damaged to the extent of $10,000 or $15,000, and her machinery considerably injured.

The Collision between the Steamers Galveston and Opelousas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 20.

There was a meeting here last night of the passengers of the steamers *Galveston* and *Opelousas*. Resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the lack of discipline on both boats, which, it was asserted, was the cause of the unpardonable accident.

Damage to Ship John Howell.

NORFOLK, Friday, Nov. 20.

Arrived here to-day ship *John Howell*, APPLEBY, from Bristol, England, with a cargo of railway iron. She has lost her topmast, spars, &c.

Steam Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Eight Injured.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 20.

A steam boiler in PAIGE'S foundry at Griffentown exploded this afternoon, killing one man and severely injuring eight others. The building was blown into ruins.

Sentence of a Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Nov. 20.

SLAVIN, Jr., implicated in the murder of the MCKENZIA family, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 4th of March next, but the sentence will probably be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. She sailed for Liverpool at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, having occupied about 10 hours longer than usual in steaming down from Boston.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 20.

There is 15 feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling.

Weather to-day has been cloudy, and we have had a light snow-storm. The mercury this evening is standing at 17° above zero.

Frost at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 20.

We have been visited with a killing frost here, and it is believed to have generally extended to other parts of the State. Ice has formed here from half an inch to an inch in thickness.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 20.

Since yesterday afternoon the weather here and off Cape Race has been quite mild and calm, but foggy along the coast.

Closing Navigation on the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Mississippi River is full of ice, and navigation north of Dubuque is now closed for the season.

☞ Twenty tons of poultry came to town last week from Camden, New-Jersey.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mass Meeting at the City Hall—Politicians Denounced—Smith proposes Tar and Feathers—Preparations to Flog the Employed.

In accordance with the adjournment on Thursday, some two thousand of the unemployed yesterday gathered in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of further considering what plan of action would best tend to afford them employment. It was expected that Mr. GORDON, Chairman of the Committee that reported and advised at the meeting on Thursday, would announce the organization, but before that could be done, Mr. MAETZEL mounted the steps and commenced a speech. After the usual statements of the promises and delays of politicians, he gave it as his opinion that the City, State, and General Governments should unite in the erection of an immense structure for the accommodation of workingmen. The plan or specifications he was not then prepared to give, further than that it should be so constructed that one side should be used to work in, and the other fitted up for residences. Mr. MAETZEL's remarks put the audience in the best of humor. He was followed by Mr. GORDON, who repeated, in some measure, the advice given by him on Thursday. From the opportunity he had had for observing those in power who had promised to give them work, he had been enabled to form a pretty decided opinion as to what was to be expected from them; and that was just nothing at all. It was their policy to keep them along with promises so that they might receive their votes at the coming election. It had come to be said now, "If you vote for me, I will give you work, but you must vote for me first." Some men might be inclined to place some confidence in even such a promise, but if they did, they would find themselves mistaken. The men who had promised to give them work were too selfish to do anything for them unless it would certainly redound to their own advantage. They knew that there were thousands of families suffering now, while they had it in their power to set them to work—there was Corporation work enough ready now to give employment to thousands, that a vote of the Common Council, and the signature of the Mayor, could set in motion. The Street Commissioner was ready to go on with it as soon as they would let him. But although they knew the unemployed were suffering, they would not do it. They would keep them suffering in the hope of forcing them to vote for them. But was it likely that men holding places of trust from the people, who would force suffering upon them, instead of doing all they could for their benefit, would faithfully fulfill any promise after they had secured all their share of the advantage? [Cries of "No, No—they are humbugs and cheats."] Mr. GORDON had to report to them also that after the meeting on Thursday the Committee, with the exception of Mr. DONNELLY, who was sick, waited upon the authorities at Central Park, and were assured by them that they had a recommended list of one thousand who were in need, and who were able and willing to work, and that they would be employed on the Park between then and Monday next—by Monday one thousand should be employed. [Cheers, and cries of "That's good."]

Mr. GORDON was followed by Mr. RICHARD MOORE. He did not see that sufficient progress had been made in obtaining work. Instead of one thousand, six or eight thousand might have been employed, had the authorities exerted themselves in their behalf as they should have done. Instead of giving them work, they were trying to keep them off and on, with fair promises until they could secure their votes at the election. He advised the men to look at the subject, and then judge for themselves whether they had not better begin to look out for their own interests, instead of depending entirely upon the caprice of others. He thought they should request the Commissioners of the Central Park to employ only those who really needed employment; and instead of keeping any single thousand at work all the time, to divide the needy into lists of thousands and give them work for three days each, in rotation. That plan would afford relief to a much larger number, and he believed it could be done with very little trouble if the Commissioners were disposed to adopt it. He would also have those who were very much in need of work watch whether any were employed who, under the circumstances, had no good right to be. If there were, they should be told to give way to those more in need of employment, and if that would not do, there were needy men enough to flog them off. [Applause.] He would recommend that the plan he had proposed for employing the men should be laid before the Commissioners, and for that purpose he moved that the meeting adjourn to meet again in Tompkins-square at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, and from there march to Central Park, and there learn definitely from the Commissioners whether they were to be employed or not. [Great applause.] In order to show how many were in need of employment, he desired that every man should bring out every unemployed neighbor he knew. [Applause.]

When Mr. MOORE had retired it was thought the meeting had adjourned. But Mr. MAETZEL appeared again, and waiving his hat, raised his voice. In favor of his plan for an immense building in which the poor could eat, sleep and work. Before he had time to develop his plan, there was a powerful moving about of the crowd on the steps, by which Mr. MAETZEL was carried to the bottom in some disorder. As soon as the fun was over Mr. SMITH, of the Steuben Hall Committee, appeared, and was invited by many to "go in" and "give it mouth." Mr. SMITH regretted that there was a disposition among the unemployed towards disunion. The gentlemen composing the other Committee (Mr. GORDON's) had split off, and now the old Committee, of which he was a member, were denounced as a lot of politicians and rumsellers. [Laughter.] Now, if any of the Committee were in the rum business he did not know it. [Cries of "McGUIRE, McGUIRE."] No, said Mr. SMITH, McGUIRE is not. He is no relation to the McGuires in Second-avenue. He told me he was in the old iron business, when there was anything to do in that way. [Great laughter.] It had been charged that the old Committee had been sold—that they had received money for what they did. That was not true. He had been offered a dollar a day to break stones, just to keep him quiet, not that they had any love for him, and he had refused to take it. He was working for the interest of the unemployed, and would not sell himself to any man. But he could not see how they were to be benefited by meeting together. They had already been to Central Park, and what was the result? Why, that they came away the same as they went. He thought the Commissioners were to blame, and believed a good coat of tar and feathers would be good for them. [Applause.] He concluded by proposing three groans for the Central Park Commissioners. [Three groans were given.]

Mr. MOORE then came forward, and moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

RUM'S DOINGS.

Horrible Accident on a Steamboat—A Passenger's Head Cut Off by the Engine.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on board the steamboat *North America*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, on the body of a man who met with a sudden and terrible death on board the boat, during its passage Thursday night from Rondout to this City. According to the testimony of the Clerk of the boat, the deceased came on board the steamer at Rondout on Thursday afternoon and paid his passage to this City, he being somewhat intoxicated at the time. About half an hour after the boat left the Rondout dock the body of the deceased was discovered in the crank-room, and the head completely severed from the body, lying near it, but horribly crushed and mutilated. It was impossible to state the precise manner in which the unfortunate man lost his life, but the appearance and position of the body left no doubt that he entered the engine-room, and from being unable, through the liquor he had drank, to keep his balance properly, he came in contact with the machinery. A verdict was rendered by the Jury in accordance with the facts stated.

The name of the deceased is supposed to be DANIEL LYNCH, but nothing was ascertained respecting his residence or relations. His dress and general appearance indicated that he was a laboring man. In one of his pockets was found a bottle of brandy.

MORE OF RUM'S DOINGS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday on the body of CATH. WILSON, an intemperate woman, who resided at No. 7 Desbrosses-street. The evidence showed that deceased came home intoxicated, and in endeavoring to go up stairs, fell and was so injured that she died. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was a German woman, 45 years of age.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Niagara.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, which sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 5th inst., arrived this morning, all well, making the passage in a little over fourteen days. The *Niagara* has encountered continuous westerly gales nearly the whole passage, but the performance of the noble ship is spoken of with admiration by the officers. The engines performed with the utmost regularity, and the trip, considering the heavy head-sea and gales encountered, is regarded as a great success.

LIST OF OFFICERS PER U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA.

Captain—WM. L. HUDSON.
Commander—Alex M. Pennoch.
Lieutenants—James H. North; Joshua D. Todd; John Guest; Wm. D. Whiting; Edward T. McCreuley; Beverly Kennon.
Surgeon—James C. Palmer.
Purser—James C. Eldridge.
Captain of Marines—Jabez C. Rich.
Lieutenant of Marines—Wm. S. Boyd.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Arthur Lynch.
Assistant Surgeon—H. W. H. Washington.
Chief Engineer—Wm. E. Everitt.
First Engineers—John Faron; Thomas A. Shoch.
Second Engineers—Mortimer Kellogg; John W. Moore.
Third Engineers—Alex. Green; ackson McElwell; George F. Kntz; Theo. R. Ely.
Captain's Clerk—John W. Hudson.
Purser's Clerk—Edward Willard.

The bark *Scie*, from Mauritius, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates to Sept. 3. She brings a large cargo of linseed and coffee, to MADDEN & Co.

She was from Bombay, and put into Mauritius, July 15; after discharging cargo and repairing damages received, sailed again Sept. 3. Captain LAWRENCE C. MURRAY, late of the whale-ship *James Edwards*, is a passenger. Capt. E. states his voyage was broken up and abandoned by the unprecedented and notorious proceedings of the American Consul at Port Louis.

FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last evening, Officer MICHAEL of the Second Precinct Police, perceived a volume of smoke and flame bursting from the second story window of the building No. 88 William-street, near Maiden-lane. The alarm was sounded immediately and the firemen were soon on the ground. They did not succeed in subduing the flames until the interior of the building was entirely consumed. J. DERVISINES & Co., Importers of French and English Fancy Goods, occupied the upper part of the building and on the first story was the paper ware-room of Messrs. MALLORY & BUTLER. Fulton and the adjacent streets were filled with a dense smoke soon after the fire broke out. None of the adjacent buildings were injured.

Police Intelligence.

SEIZURE OF STOLEN GOODS.—A few nights since the shoe store corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, was broken into by burglars, and about $500 worth of boots and shoes stolen. Mrs. Curry, the owner of the store, gave information of the robbery to the Police of the Twenty-second Ward, and Officers Harrold and Hyatt were given the case in charge. They ascertained that a man had offered some of the stolen boots and shoes at a shoe store in the Bowery, near Prince-street. They succeeded in getting on the track of the man, and traced him to No. 32 Elizabeth-street, when they arrested him. He gave his name as Anthony Nolan, and said that two women who were in the house were his sisters. The officers searched the house, and found a chest of hardware, nearly three hundred pounds of horse-shoe nails, a quantity of planes, and three boxes of boots and shoes. The goods were taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office for identification, and the accused detained for examination.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A young man, giving his name as John McCan, yesterday afternoon unlocked, with a false key, a sample case of gold pencils and pens belonging to Mr. Stephen M. Griswold, No. 177 Broadway, and deliberately walked off with the contents of the case. A gentleman who witnessed the cool performance followed the rascal until a policeman hove in sight, when he had him arrested. The property was restored to its owner, and the accused locked up in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

The bakers of Philadelphia have formed themselves into a Protective Association.

[Advertisement.]
LESSEN YOUR EXPENSES
by clothing your sons
at the cheapest warehouse
in New-York
Bear in mind that ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, are selling Boys' Winter Clothing at the price of the cloth, the cost of manufacture being thrown in.
$100,000 WORTH OF BOYS' CLOTHING
for sale on the above terms for cash.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

[Advertisement.]
REDUCTION IN UNDERGARMENTS!!
REAL MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
Warm, durable and at prices lower than ever.
These are genuine Merino Goods, not the cotton imitation now sold in many places for Merino.
$1 50 shirts and drawers we are selling for $1, and the $1 goods at 75 cents.
Call, Examine and Compare.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
WOLFE'S Schledam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Are at once relieved and soon cured by inhaling the odor of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Testimonials from THURLOW WEED, Esq., ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., GEORGE LAW, Esq., and many other prominent persons, may be seen at No. 16 State-street. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
THE KNOX-MADE HATS.—KNOX, the celebrated manufacturer of hats, has a most fertile imagination, and a creative power perfectly surprising, so far as the form of a hat is concerned. Who has not seen and admired his Fall style, now so generally worn? Who has not visited his store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and been lost in wonder at the varied and beautiful assortment of hats, caps, &c.? If any have not done so, let them not fail to do it.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The mere announcement of to-night's programme is sufficient to fill this favorite Theatre to overflowing, viz.: "St. Mary's Eve," "The Prophetess," "Lottery Ticket," "Perseouted Dutchman," and the performances of the American Acrobats. Go early.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Gold Watches, Pens and pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers.
WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
AT FRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer, so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of
ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.
Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS.
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING,
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BONNELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. G. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28.
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

WINTER GLOVES AT RETAIL FOR CASH, HEAVY silk, cal skin, buckskin, cloth, fur wool, &c. Also, buck mittens, buck gauntlets, and gloves lined with lambs.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED.

MULLANY—BURNHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of F. L. Talcott, by Rev. George McLoskey, and afterwards at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, ANDREW J. MULLANY, of Mobile, to CORDELIA M. BURNHAM, of this City.
☞ Mobile papers please copy.

HUNT—VALENTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. J. G. Osborne, LOTAN K. HUNT to Miss IRENE R. VALENTINE, all of this City.
☞ Long Island papers please copy.

REED—POWELL.—At Bethpage, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Friends' Ceremony, JAMES H. REED, Jr., of New-York, to CASSIE POWELL, daughter of Richard S. Powell, of the former place.
☞ Putnam County and Long Island papers please copy.

VAN BRUNT—NORTON.—At Selden, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Drake, Capt. FRANK N. VAN BRUNT to Miss EMILY A. NORTON, of Selden.

GARNER—TAYLOR.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. C. N. Chandler, WARREN B. GARNER, of Brooklyn, to HELEN L. TAYLOR, of the former place.

WALSH—WALSH.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. George B. Walsh, AUGUSTUS H. WALSH, of this City, to Miss LAURA S. WALSH, of the former place.

LOW—PECK.—At New Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, WILLIAM WHITTEMORE LOW, United States Navy, to EVELINA, daughter of Capt. Elisha Peck, U. S. Navy.

DAVIS—KING.—At Highwood, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, of New-York, to FREDERICA GOAD, daughter of the late James G. King.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, HEZEKIAH P. KENNEDY, in the 50th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 Rivington st., without further invitation; also, the members of the Light Guard Company are respectfully invited to attend, in citizens' dress.
☞ Pittsburg and Indianapolis papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, ANNA M. SMITH, wife of Gilead H. Smith, aged 39 years.

BLOWERS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, fell asleep in Jesus, in full hope of a glorious resurrection, HAARIET C., the beloved wife of Albert L. Blowers, aged 29 years.
The friends, relatives and members of Norfolk-st. M. E. Church are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 Attorney st.

SCHOONMAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, SUSIE M., youngest daughter of Samuel and Susan M. Schoonmaker, aged 21 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 103 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, of consumption, DOMINICK P. KELLEY, in the 31st year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, John, William and James, also of his brother-in-law, J. W. Dempsey, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 383 Bowery, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARVEY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, of heart disease, JANE AUGUSTA, wife of John Hewlett, aged 28 years, 7 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Jasper Chapter, No. 35, O. U. A., and the members of the 71st Regiment, Company B, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 92 Grove-st., without further notice.
☞ Minnesota and Hannibal papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, MARIE LOUISE WHITNEY.
There were but few, if any, who did not highly esteem this lovely flower of human kind. Her high tone of feeling, together with a keen perception of justice, honor and purity, commanded great respect from a large circle of friends. Her noble heart was over ready to sympathize with another's woes, and that interested sense was manifested to a fault in her charitable deeds to the needy. Having an intellect of no ordinary cast, her powers of discrimination was keen—leaning on a base sure and steadfast—that of her Redeemer. And as all other choice flowers, her career was destined to be of short duration, for she was delicate, and susceptible to every atmospherical change; and when the last unrelenting and unmerciful destroyer fell on her, baffling all human skill to give relief, she, with sufferings of short duration, and, as it were, some chilling blast on a precious rose, drooped her head and died without a struggle.

FROM ONE WHO HIGHLY ESTEEMED HER WORTH.

REYNOLDS—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Lieut. JOHN G. REYNOLDS of the U. S. revenue service, and son of Major J. G. Reynolds, U. S. M., aged 29 years.
The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Jas. C. Stoneall Esq., the members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 123, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Bridge-st., on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RANNEY.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, of consumption, WILLIAM RANNEY, artist.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hoboken City.
☞ Connecticut and North Carolina papers please copy.

DUNCOMB.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, ELIZABETH, only child of A. H. and Mary Duncomb, aged 2 years and 20 days.
Her remains were taken to Connecticut on Wednesday for interment.
☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

WHEELER.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, of consumption, IRA B. WHEELER, formerly of this City, aged 31 years.
His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
It is quite proper in the English language to speak of marcel and use that sells readily as goods that "sell well." The same idea, if expressed in French, would be that the goods "sold themselves" well. That is precisely the case with DAILEY'S stock. Their dinner and tea sets, as well as gas fixtures, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., positively
"SELL THEMSELVES,"
tho prices are so low. Any one can see that by looking at their prices in the show-windows of their stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED—By Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve. Jennette L. Douglass, Principal of the Young Ladies' Classical Institute, No. 192 East Broadway. Solomon Jenner, A. M., Proprietor. For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.; by HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM.—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle, six for $4.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per U. S. steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, at 12 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
$150,000 worth of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, BRONZES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, &c., comprising an unequaled assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
is now selling
AT AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Sinks' and Shefield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrils, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, fine Cabinet and Padlocks, Night Latches, Safe Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY THE FOLLOWING
ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES.
I.
A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.
BY ALICE B. HAVEN. (Cousin Alice.)
One Vol. 16mo. With wood-cut Illustrations and an Illuminated Frontispiece. Price 75 cents.
This is the Seventh Volume of the series of "Home Books" by Cousin Alice, that have attained such a wide popularity with the little folks of both sexes.
In this volume the authoress has endeavored to instil into the minds of children the importance of neatness and order.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
Out of Debt, Out of Danger. 1 vol. 16mo.....75 cents
Nothing Venture, Nothing Have. 1 vol. 16mo..63 cents
All's not Gold that Glitters.....75 cents
Patient Waiting No Loss.....63 cents
Contentment Better Than Wealth.....63 cents
No Such Word As Fail.....63 cents

II.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS:
A STORY BOOK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.
Contents.
New-Year's Day. The Seaside.
Mrs. Brown's Children's May Melville's Birthday.
Party. Thanksgiving; or, Cousin
Meying at Springdale. Mary.
The Fourth of July. The Christmas Tree.
The Old Year.
One Volume. Square 16mo. With Illustrations. 50 cents.

III.
GEORGE READY; OR, HOW TO LIVE FOR OTHERS.
A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
BY ROBERT O'LINCOLN.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
This is one of those books that the parent can safely put into the hands of a child, knowing that the moral it conveys will make him wiser and better.

IV.
THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF RUSSIA.
BY SARAH H. BRADFORD.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
The author has endeavored to supply a want, which has long been felt, that of pleasant biographies of prominent men in the world's history, written so as to come within the comprehension of youthful minds. Her Story of Columbus has met with a success which has encouraged her to put forth the Life of the Great Peter.

BY ACTUAL COUNT,
40 Gilt-Band French China Dinner Sets at.....$42
20 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$45
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$55
15 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$75
6 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$80
5 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$90
3 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$140
7 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at.....$175
96 Sets in all, about Eight Thousand Dollars,
HARD CASH,
are locked up in these goods. At the prices quoted above they will yield us a trifle over
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.
No matter; even that is better than to keep them. If you would know how really cheap these sets are, just look at some of the samples in our front show-windows.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM. J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.
Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the
Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Saadford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.
The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.
There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.
One notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.
Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.—From Rev. L. Doolittle, a well-known clergyman.
PARIS, Nov. 1, 1852.—DEAR SIR: About two years since I made use of a few bottles of your OXYGENATED BITTERS, for a stomach complaint, which was at that time relieved. Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your OXYGENATED BITTERS, but could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre, half a dozen bottles. An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson, of the British Army, I found on my arrival, suffering from the asthma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half dozen bottles; I should like to have the Captain try the medicine. I am not aware that my name is known to you. I have been the resident clergyman for some 21 years, in Sherbrook, Canada, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the Spring.
I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant.
L. DOOLITTLE.
Sold by Agents everywhere.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 5.
CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.
It is supposed by most persons that Consumption is not curable. When a friend is attacked, they generally give up all hopes of recovery. We are too hasty. Indeed, it is beyond dispute that the lungs recover from this disease the same as other organs do from other diseases, though less frequently. I believe every case can be cured, if the powers of nature are sufficient, with proper treatment to bring it to action. Besides, it is our duty to help, when we cannot cure, which always can be done, even in the last stages. The fact that scars are often discovered in the lungs of persons, on post mortem examinations, who have been cured of consumption and have died from other diseases, prove beyond doubt that Consumption is curable.
Dr. L. H. BONE, the Root Doctor, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bono, office No. 284 Grand-st., near Eldridge, New-York City.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

COAL AT $5—DISCHARGING RED ASH, EGG and Stove Coal. TRUSLOW BROTHERS.
Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 E. 14th-st., New-York, and foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
AT NO. 380 BOWERY.
SALE OF THE
RUFUS SANGER STOCK
WILL BE CONTINUED
AT RETAIL, FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.
SILKS, SHAWLS,
MERINOS, WOOL PLAIDS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
EMBROIDERIES.
This is the only wholesale stock of DRY GOODS in the upper part of the City. The reduction is real, and the Stock will be closed out in Thirty Days.
NO. 380 BOWERY, opposite 5th-st.

PANIC PRICES, PANIC PRICES,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,
To effect our purpose of disposing of the
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
UNDER OUR CONTROL,
WE WILL OFFER
DURING THIS AND THE COMING WEEK,
1,000 RICH SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
at $7 50, cost $12.
5,000 yards RICH BAYADERE SILKS,
at 75 cents per yard, cost $1 15,
100 pieces RICH LYONS VELVET,
50 per cent. below the cost of importation.
WE WILL OFFER
TO HOUSEKEEPERS,
10 cases ALLENDALE SHEETING, 2¼ yards wide, at 18 cents per yard, cost 31 cents.
1,000 pairs WHITNEY BLANKETS,
at $3 50, cost $5.
20 cases 6-4 SHEETING,

Personal.

A woman with a romantic history attached to her life, made an unsuccessful attempt to drown herself in Cincinnati last week. She is a native of New-York, and at 17 married an old bachelor, who died in a year, and left her $10,000. The money was in the hands of his brother, who cheated her out of it. Two years after, she married a widower, at whose death she came into possession of $30,000. This money she entrusted to others, and again lost the whole. She then sought relatives at the West, and finally married again in Cincinnati. The third husband proved to be a drunken brute, and she, disheartened by calamities, attempted to take her own life. She was discovered in time to prevent a fatal result, and is now in Cincinnati.

The citizens of Hartford on Wednesday evening gave a complimentary dinner to the sculptor, Bartholomew, and Church, the artist. Mr. Church was not able to be present, but Mr. Bartholomew responded to a complimentary toast. Mayor Deming presided, and an original humorous poem, prepared for the occasion, was recited by Mr. George H. Clarke. The affair was very pleasant. The Hartford *Times* states that Colonel Colt has ordered marble busts of himself, wife and child, from Mr. Bartholomew.

One Clara Vincent, the niece of a boarding-house keeper in Cincinnati, was the cause of great distress to a fast young man who applied for rooms. He liked the place and tried to kiss the young lady, whereupon she scratched his face, pulled out his hair and damaged him generally. He brought an action for assault and battery, but afterwards withdrew the complaint.

Dr. Moritz Wagner, the German naturalist, is in this City, having arrived by the *Ariel*, on his way to a scientific exploration of South America. He is accompanied by the Baroness Havmayer, a celebrated lady traveler, and by Mr. Hagen, a German painter of some note.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, who formerly conducted the Pittsburg *Visiter*, with spirit, has assumed the editorship of the St. Cloud *Advertiser*, in Minnesota.

An Albany man advertises for his runaway wife—who "is but fifteen years of age, and of a loving disposition, and had on three rattan hoops."

An English millionaire was in Cincinnati a few days ago, seeking opportunities to invest half a million of dollars in property there.

A testimonial from English actors to Dr. Bellows is suggested by Mr. Sidney, a comedian, in a letter to the London *Era*.

The citizens of Albion, N. Y., without distinction of party, have tendered a complimentary dinner to Hon. Sandford E. Church, State Comptroller elect.

Four ex-members of the Episcopal Church have been appointed to a Catholic mission in the city of Utica.

The health of Rev. Dr. Haight, of Trinity, is improving.

Charles Mackay's lectures are attracting large and fashionable audiences in Boston.

Matilda Heron and Sothern are playing in Cincinnati.

Francois Ravel has returned to Europe.

Obituary.

Late New-Orleans papers announce the decease of DENNIS PRIEUR, who fought under General JACKSON, was for some time a prisoner in the hands of the British, and in subsequent years Mayor and Collector of the City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Ladies' Union Aid Society,** for the benefit of aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, will hold its seventh anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK.

This Society, having completed its new building, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, are now considerably in debt, and greatly need aid. They have at present a family of forty under their care. Donations in cash, goods, or provisions, will be gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the Institution, on 42d-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. The house will be open for visiters on Thanksgiving Day.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—The Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S), 6th-av., corner 19th-st. The annual report will be presented and addresses may be expected from Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., of New-York. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

J. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec. HENRY IDE, President.

☞ **John-street First Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Preaching NEXT SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning Sermon to young men. Subject: *Moral Heroism in the Defence of Truth.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free. Rev. C. E. HARRIS will preach an THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M.

☞ **A Lecture** by Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, will be delivered in St. James Church, James-st., for the benefit of St. James Free School Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. To commence at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Education of the Catholic Youth.* Tickets 50 cents. Can be had from the Sextons of the different Catholic Churches; also, at the Catholic book stores, and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. R. M. HATFIELD at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. N. B.—The church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will preach three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Subject for the morning: *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* In the afternoon, a funeral discourse on the death of Col. WM. STEELE. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton.

☞ **Apostolic Method of Dealing with Error.**—Rev P. MACMENAMY, D.D., and Missionary friends continue to expose the unscriptural character of Romanism and answer the objections of Romanists in Spring-st. Hall, No. 125 Spring-st., every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Harlem M. E. Church.**—SABBATH, 22d of November, public services will be held at 10½ A. M. A discourse to the Sabbath School, by Rev. J. C. WASHBURN, Pastor; and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. A. M. GIBSON, on behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Church.

☞ **St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes** and their families, and others willing to promote their welfare Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 P. M., in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Rev. Dr. PAICE, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

☞ **United Protestant Church,** No. 695 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace. Rev. Dr. ADDILL, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a series of lectures on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, *On the necessity of a thorough Reform of Practical Christianity in the Church.* The attention of the churches is particularly requested.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW (THANKSGIVING, Nov. 22, D. V.), the Pastor, Rev PETER STRYCKER, will deliver the third of his course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The call and the Commission.* Strangers invited.

☞ **American Baptist Mariners' Society** will hold its first Annual Meeting on MONDAY EVENING 23d inst., at the Mariners' Chapel, No. 231 Cherry-st. Business meeting of the Society at 7 o'clock. Public services at 7½ o'clock. Several interesting addresses will be made, with other services.

☞ **Light-street Baptist Church,** corner Varick. Rev. W. T. FALL, Pastor will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. The old and young, rich and poor, good and bad, employed and unemployed, are respectfully invited to come and hear the news.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.**—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom &c.*, lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted, in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country, Rev. JOHN SAVIDGE, Pastor. Services at 10½ and 3 o'clock each SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hohnrt, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church,** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Charles J. Jones** will repeat (by request) his sermon on *Jonah*, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 7½ P. M. Seamen and the public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Dr. SHADRACH, of Philadelphia, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Church of the Covenanters,** corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES M. DICKSON, lately ordained pastor, will preach therein, TO-MORROW, throughout the day. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, the second of the series for discourses, entitled "Evenings with Christ." Seats for strangers. Subject of discourse: *Jesus at the Wedding.*

☞ **Christ is Coming!**—And his Precursor will preach the Word of the Kingdom TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love the glorious appearing of the Saviour are invited.

☞ **Rev. C. W. Denison** will preach in the Canon-st. Church three times TO-MORROW. Subject in the morning—*Times Past and Present.* Afternoon—*The Left-Hand Path.* Evening—*To Young Men.* Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **To-Morrow, Sabbath Evening,** in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., Rev. Mr. PRESTLEY will continue his discourse of last Sabbath Evening, namely, *Resurrection of the Dead.* Exercise commences at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Elder John Bray,** from Cumberland, State of Maryland, has accepted the call of the Bethel a Baptist Church, and will enter upon the duties as Pastor TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in the Lecture room, on second floor, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. James L. Shuck will deliver his** concluding discourse on the *Mystery of the Incarnation*, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Lutheran Church, 16th-st., near 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Spiritual Meetings in Williamsburg.**—WM. FISHBOURN will lecture in the Hall of Rank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach in the small Chapel of the New-York University, opposite Washington square, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **First Free-Will Baptist Church,** worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Lecture at 7 o'clock, evening. Seats free.

☞ **Duane-street M. E. Church,** between Greenwich and Hudson. Rev. B. M. ADAMS, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Morning discourse on *Christ Exalted.* Seats free.

☞ **Seventh-street M. E. Church.**—Sunday, Nov. 22. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. FLETCHER.

☞ **Charles-st. Third Associate Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. A. W. MCCLELAND, (blind preacher,) will preach at 3 o'clock afternoon. No service in the morning.

☞ **The Bible Class** under the leadership of Prof. CROSBY, will meet TO-MORROW at 4 P. M., in the small chapel of New-York University. Subject—*21st Chapter of Numbers.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORY. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, a sermon on *The Tongue as set on Fire of Hell*, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Geo. S. Hare,** of Poughkeepsie, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 37th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 63 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL village residence, in perfect order, with fruit, &c., and a few acres of good land. Will be sold low, on very easy terms, or exchanged for property in the City. C. H OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY, a cinity of Fulton-av. preferred, a beautiful cottage, and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York, choice fruits, pure water, and fine scenery. Also, other farms and country seats. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUTHouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. It has restaurant, billiard and reading-rooms, with all the modern improvements; will lodge one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington-market.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 28 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM, from ten to thirty acres, pleasant location, with comfortable house, barn, &c., good water, fruit trees, near a Railroad, and not more than one hour from the City. Ore in New-Jersey would have the preference. Address T. C. HOUGHTON, 646 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, one gold hunting case English patent lever WATCH, No. 6,111, Beesley, maker. Also, 25,149; also one gold hunting case detached lever, No. 26,922; also one silver English patent lever, Beesley, maker, No. 6,962; also two gold vest CHAINS. Said articles were taken by a small boy named William Anderson, 16 years of age, who is supposed to have gone West in company with a boy named Buckley Hunter, having been seen together on Tuesday last. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and $25 for the arrest and return of the thief. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A REceipt, issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,105, dated Nov. 11, 1857, for 1,200 10-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to Jennings, Adams & Co., or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 19TH INST., a ROLL OF MONEY of about $850 in New-York State money, in Maiden-lane or in a Broadway stage, to state more or less. Maiden-lane up to 14th-st., then through 14th-st. to 5th-av., up 5th-av. to 21st-st., then down 21st-st. to No. 166 West 21st-st. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at No. 166 West 21st-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH INST., A DIAmond SHIRT STUD. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 7 West-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"THE CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE OF HARRIET OLNEY."

Price, 38 cents.

For sale at the following Bookstores:

GOODENOUGH'S Methodist Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st.; SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.; RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; SKELLY, No. 281 Greenwich-st.; CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; VAN BUREN, No. 223 Bleecker-st.; BURNTON, No. 296 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Pond-st., open every day and evening for classes and private lessons. Special classes for learning the famous quadrille "Les Lanciers," from 7 to 8 o'clock every evening. $1 for three lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 197 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call special attention to the quality and extra size of our manufactures. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

NATHAN & BROTHERS, No. 82 Reade-st.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a depot at No. 263 CANAL-ST.,

for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BEANS,

TEAS,

RICE,

PEARL BARLEY,

TEA,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

POTATOES.

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

A. M. COFFIN, No. 263 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA, GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.

Exercises on the CORDE TENDUE.

THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

New Grand Divertissement,

Jerome's last novelty, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857,

THE SEA OF ICE:

OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours } Miss Laura Keene

Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Monte, } George Jordan

Barabas, a Sailor, J. Jefferson

Captain de Lascours, Mr. C. Wheatleigh

PERIOD OF THE DRAMA, 1705-'20—Fifteen years being presumed to elapse between the second and third acts.

ACT 1.—Deck of the Ship Urania—The celebrated Whaling Song and Chorus, by Barabas and Sailors—The Mutiny and Struggle—Captain de Lascours, Wife and Child set Adrift in the open Boat.

ACT 2.—The Sea of Ice. Encompassed by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs. During this act is exhibited the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Polar Regions, so vividly described by the suffering Kane in the history of his Arctic Explorations.—Breaking up of the Field of Ice—The huge Icebergs disappear, and the scene is now occupied by the fierce and foaming waters; amid the roar of the Elements is heard the touching accents of a Mother's Prayer, "Oh, thou who hast all the strength of a father and the tenderness of a mother save us from the abyss that threatens and the wicked who kill." Exciting tableau.

ACT 3.—The Gold Plains of El Dorado—Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, a Charmingly Bewitching Portraiture.

ACT 4.—The Hotel de Theringe of Paris—Ogarita, to avenge the fate of her Parents, forms the terrible resolve to Wed their Murderer.

ACT 5.—Palace of Del Monte—The Power of Woman's Will—Denunciation of the Murderer—Awful Retribution—Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

Notice.—Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, three days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—First night here of the comic pictorial drama, in three acts, called

PARIS AND LONDON,

Mr. BURTON as Thomas Trot, as originally played by him.

All the company in the piece.

The Grand and Beautifully-Painted PANORAMA of the voyage from Boulogne to London, exhibiting a Storm at Sea, a Ship on Fire, a Wreck and Raft, and Moonlight View, several new and brilliant scenes at Paris and London.

THE AMERICAN ACROBATS.

A group of elegant athletes, will go through a series of wonder-exciting exercises in the Grand Masquerade Scene, which is variety of dances and mirthful performances will take place.

To conclude with the farce of LADIES, BEWARE.

A TRIP FROM PARIS TO LONDON FOR 50 CENTS—AT BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee..... Mr. E. A. Marshall

Stage Manager..... Mr. F. S. Conway

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1857,

A BACHELOR OF ARTS,

After which, COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

CONJUGAL LESSON.

MONDAY, Nov. 23—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will commence the second week of his engagement, when he will appear in two of his most celebrated and popular impersonations.

WALLACK'S THEATRE

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the new and successful comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE, written by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden, with Mr. Bourcicault's charming adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the most successful piece of the day. All the great comedians in the bill.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham street, near Roosevelt.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

ST. MARY'S EVE.

To be followed by the Drama, entitled

PROPRIETESS.

After which the Comedy of

THE LOVELY TICKET.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..25 cents Pit..... 12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

To commence with Douglass Jerrold's domestic drama of

THE RENT DAY.

After which the Comedy of

HIS LAST LEGS.

THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH,

TOM AND JERRY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Skeleton, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.

Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

DR. KANE'S

ARCTIC VOYAGES,

with a description by

CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,

the popular Author and Dramatist,

illustrated by a

GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,

portraying the

BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,

Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.

"THE HORSE FAIR."

ROSA BONHEUR'S

Great picture of the

HORSE FAIR

Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI, by MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS, Is now on view at the exhibition of BRITISH ART, In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

"HOME" AT NO. 435 PEARL-ST., NEAR CHATHAM.

Lovers of a jovial evening, tempered with A GOOD GLASS AND A GOOD SONG should go "Home" this evening and enjoy themselves. A free entertainment, with plenty to eat and drink, vocal and instrumental music and lots of fun. Look out for the variegated Lamp.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr THEO. ESSERIG. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive for exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

"OWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition. W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1. THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, NO. 28 CORTLANDT STREET.

BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.

J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have kindness of their own and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO wish really genteel board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished bed parlor with 1st room adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving name, "Home," Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st., first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 36 EAST THIRTYFIFTH-STREET.—Rooms to let, suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 36 EAST THIRTYFIFTH ST.—Rooms to let, with or without board, and private table, in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Reference exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two gentlemen wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements and accessible to the cars and ferries, by applying at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 70 Shade-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and rooms at parents with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife wish full board in a respectable private family having no other boarders; or would like a suite of well-furnished rooms, with private table, or use of kitchen. Address stating terms and full particulars, MAXWELL, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman. In a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; reference unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location above 8th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av. (Boarding-house people need not answer.) Address Box No. 4,646 Post-Office. Answer for three days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—B

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker No. 4 Broad st.

R. B. RAVEN, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 83 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, tables, &c. &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, &c. &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, &c. &c. Also, cutlery, crockery

THE LATE MURDERS.

{Continued from First Page.}

told a rambling story about being sick, taking medicine, having weak eyes and not being able to discern with one eye when the other was closed; his effort evidently being to exculpate himself. The Coroner took the candle and made a close examination of the young man's eyes, and declared he could see nothing the matter with them. The Coroner questioned him sharply as to what he saw on the night of the murder, and as to his statement in the lager-bier shop in William-street. Cerragoll said he was in William-street, and was standing on the opposite side of the street from Vincent's store, eating some crullers; the doors of Mr. Vincent's store were closed, but he saw through the glass some persons sitting down at a table with Mr. Vincent drinking. One of the men he recognized as a person he had seen in there the Sunday night previous; the others were sitting so he could not see their faces, but (falling back on his weak eyes again) he could not positively identify him; he could see distinctly enough across the street and through the glass doors to identify a person. The prisoners were here brought in, and he was requested to look and see if he recognized among them the person he saw in the store, but he could not recognize any one. He was then questioned as to what he told in the lager-bier saloon; he denied saying that he saw the whole affair, or that he would know them a hundred years.

The Coroner and Jury were so dissatisfied with this witness that they thought he ought to be detained, and an order was given for his commitment. The Coroner afterwards so modified the order that he might go at liberty upon procuring $1,000 bail, which he afterwards increased to $3,000. He directed the officer to produce the witness at nine o'clock this morning.

☞Towards the close of the proceedings the coroner took umbrage at some remark of a *Herald* reporter, and sharply reprimanded him, taking occasion to berate the press of this city for not seconding his strenuous efforts for the detection of crime. He declared his intention of keeping the reporters out of his courts, and gave an order not to admit them without an order from him. The reporter, however, gave him to understand that he should come there and take his seat notwithstanding the nkase. Then, said his honor, I shall take the liberty to put you out. Nothing serious, however, is expected to rise from this little blow-up.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. JOSEPH WALTER, brewer, of Bushwick, brother-in-law of FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., came in and stated that said FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., was at his house in Bushwick at 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the murder; he also took supper and spent the evening at his house, and that they retired to bed about 10 o'clock. The house is about three miles from the ferry, being at the cross roads. That at a little after 2 o'clock in the morning three persons came to his house from the City, and brought the news of the murder of Mr. VINCENT. Mr. WALTER, on hearing the persons outside, waked young Mr. VINCENT, and he was near him at the time he opened the door. The first question the persons asked was if FRANCIS was there, and he answered that he was. He then was told of the murder, and afterwards communicated it to FRANCIS. The object of this statement was to remove the unjust imputations cast upon young Mr. VINCENT in connection with his father's murder.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott Assaulted with Clubs and Pistols—He Shoots one of his Assailants.

Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT was assaulted at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventh-street, yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, by two ruffians, one of whom attacked him at first with an iron bar. The Doctor drew a revolver and shot one of them. At the same moment a pistol ball passed through the Doctor's hat, fired by one of his assailants. They succeeded in making their escape. The following is

CAPTAIN HART'S RETURN.

As Dr. A. B. MOTT was returning home from a professional call, between the hours of 12 and 1 A. M., he was assailed by two young men, at the corner of Seventh-street and Second-avenue. Annexed is an account written by himself, to which we will add that strong hopes are entertained of bringing the whole matter to light, as the desperado has already been traced a long way by his blood. In this case we may say that, in our opinion, this deadly assault may very likely have come from the confederates of a desperate burglar in this Ward, who is now in prison, whose arrest Dr. MOTT contributed to bring about, and this may be in revenge for the same. This we throw out merely as an opinion. The gallant doctor gave them a warm reception.

DR. MOTT'S ACCOUNT.

Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, residing at No. 209 Tenth-street, in the Seventeenth Ward, while returning from a sick call between 12 and 1 o'clock, and passing up the Second-avenue, was assaulted by two men on the corner of Seventh-street. He was struck on the back of the head with a small iron bar, at the same time was seized by the collar of his cloak, which became loosened by the button giving way. The Doctor learned immediately upon the robbers and drew a revolver, which he fired at the same time that one of the assailants fired at him. The ball from the man's pistol went through the Doctor's hat just clearing his head. The Doctor supposes that he shot one of the men either in the right arm or side, as he seized him with the other hand, which was covered with blood when he came to the Station-house. He held on to the man until he received a blow in the neck with a piece of iron, which threw him off his balance, when the tallest of the two men dragged the other away. An alarm was given, which the Police officer on the beat responded to immediately, but the men had made their escape through the Second-avenue by the time the officer got up to the Doctor. They both gave chase down to Fifth-street, and then went to the Station, from where the officers immediately went in search. No clue to the perpetrators as yet, but one of them will be easily recognized, as he has a wound on the right side, and it is to be hoped that any person called to attend such a wound, will report it immediately. Dr. MOTT is a witness in the case of JAMES BIGLAN, whose trial for burglary was to have taken place yesterday morning. It is supposed that the friends of BIGLAN were connected with the attack upon the Doctor. The Police have traced the assassin by his blood a long distance—how far, and in what direction, we refrain from stating, at the request of Capt. HART, lest the ends of justice should be defeated by our doing so.

The Woodman Case.

A CARD FROM GARDNER FURNESS.

The publication of Mr. WOODMAN'S card has presented an appropriate occasion for a statement to the public on my part which I have long desired to make, in order that I might refute the innumerable calumnies that have been promulgated in reference to the so-called "New-York Hotel Scandal." My acquaintance with Mrs. WOODMAN began in Canada, in October, 1854. My constant visits and attentions to her prior to the 15th of August last had always been not alone countenanced by, but seemingly agreeable to Mr. W. After an absence of about a year, Mr. W. returned to Paris on the 23d of July, 1855, and during his stay I was always a welcome guest at his apartments, and was constantly invited by him to join his family in the visits, excursions and amusements which make up the ordinary life of strangers in that gay capital. They left Paris for the United States on the 28th of August. I sailed from Southampton on my return to America on the 12th of the following month, consequently could not possibly have managed, as stated in the *Tribune*, October 7, "to entrap Mrs. W. into a correspondence which put into my hands a series of letters compromising her." On my return to New-York, in October, 1855, the relations between Mr. and Mrs. W. and myself continued; there was no secrecy about them, for none was required. In November, 1855, the WOODMANS left New-York for the South. In January, 1856, I went to New-Orleans, and remained until May; while there I lodged in the same hotel, sat next them at table, was a constant visiter in their apartments, with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. W., and so far from ever having the slightest cause to imagine my relations to his family objectionable to him, I had every reason to suppose quite the contrary. In August, Mr. and Mrs. W. came North—I visited them, as before, and accompanied them by invitation to Newport—that year Mr. and Mrs. WOODMAN went South, in October. I joined them in New-Orleans, in February, 1857, and remained until April, as usual, at the same hotel. On the 31st of May last, having occasion to visit Washington, on my way there, I stopped in Philadelphia, at the Girard House, where Mr. and Mrs. Woodman had been staying. I called upon Mrs. W. then, as well as upon my way back from Washington to New-York. On 15th August last I visited Mrs. W. at the New-York Hotel, and was received most kindly. There were two other persons in Mrs. W's. rooms at the time, Mr. W's. nephew and another, both of whom soon left. In about an hour and a half after their departure some one knocked at Mrs. W's. parlor door, and upon it being opened Mr. W. rushed in, handled Mrs. WOODMAN very roughly, so much so that she screamed, and with Bowie knife and revolver in hand, swore that he would kill either Mrs. W. or myself. Anxious to avoid a scene and the talk which might ensue if Mrs. W's. outcries continued, I shoved Mr. W. aside, as he says, and left without being shot or even shot at. As soon as practicable Mr. W. followed me, but as there were as yet no spectators, he has only to blame himself and his foolish publications for the scandal which ensued. Leaving the hotel I returned to my home, from which, by the by, (notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary,) I have not been absent an entire day since. I expected, of course, to hear from Mr. W., but was disappointed.

On the 19th of August, Mr. WOODMAN, accompanied by Mr. C. L. THOMAS, (Mrs. W.'s brother,) left town for Philadelphia, the former to ransack Mrs. W.'s trunks and appropriate their contents, even to her clothing, which had been left in Philadelphia—the latter gentleman to escort some ladies on to Virginia. Upon Mr. W.'s return to this City, he requested a gentleman in whom he thought proper to confide, without having had any previous acquaintance with him, to call on me and endeavor to persuade me to give up Mrs. W.'s letters. Mr. WOODMAN stated to this gentleman that Mr. C. L. THOMAS suspected something was wrong before going away, but that he (Mr. W.) had allowed Mr. THOMAS to leave town without informing him of what had occurred. In the course of the day, the gentleman with whom Mr. W. had conferred, called upon me, conveyed Mr. W.'s wishes, and was authorized by me to state that no letters from Mrs. W. to me were in existence. My reason for saying so was, that Mr. W., as I was informed from the same source, wished the letters to aid him in obtaining a divorce. On the 21st and 22d of August I received two notes from Mrs. WOODMAN, stating that she was closely confined, and that it would be impossible to describe Mr. W.'s unkindness and cruelty to her, and informing me that Mr. W. was willing to unite with her in proceedings for a divorce if I would marry her. I answered both these notes immediately, offering to do everything asked. Soon after this I was told, by the gentleman already alluded to, that Mr. W. knew of these two last notes being written to me by Mrs. W., and thus perceiving the object he had in view in favoring the plan suggested in them, I readily understood why my answers never reached Mrs. W.'s hands. The affidavit attributed to Mrs. WOODMAN, recently published, was gotten up on the 1st September, while Mr. WOODMAN was constantly with Mrs. W., at No. 150 East Eighteenth-street, driving out with her, and so forth. On the 4th of September Mr. WOODMAN called on a near relative of mine, gave him a full history of the New-York Hotel affair, and left the famous affidavit with him to read. Mr. WOODMAN called again on the 7th to procure it, and after a long conversation, in which the whole subject was talked over, left, expressing himself very much gratified with the interview. He offered to destroy the "affidavit" if Mrs. W.'s letters were given up to him, and was again given to understand that the letters were no longer in existence. Agreeably with his request he was then tendered by my relative an interview with me, which Mr. W. declined, unless it could take place in the presence of a third party, apprehending, as he said, a difficulty. I may as well state here that Mr. WOODMAN and myself met frequently in the City subsequent to the *rencontre* at the New-York Hotel, and that he has occasion to remember what passed at our last meeting, which took place at the entrance of the St. Nicholas Hotel on the 6th of October, the day he finally left for the South. The following day, the 7th, a false and scandalous article, emanating from WOODMAN, furnished from the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, appeared in the *Tribune*, from which the following is an extract: "No one will be astonished to learn that she who has been the victim should be to-day in a house where health and affliction reason are cared for together." On the 23d of October I received Mrs. WOODMAN'S first letter from the Flushing mad-house, imploring me to rescue her from the tender mercies of Sanford Hall. My answer appeared in the *Herald* of the 26th:

"MADELINE: I did answer your two letters. I will be in the main street, in a carriage, on Monday, 26th, and Tuesday, 27th, from 12 until 2 o'clock. Meet me prepared."

—As requested by Mrs. W., in the "Personal" advertising column. On the 27th, I communicated with Mrs. W. again through the *Herald*:

"MADELINE: I was prevented from keeping my appointment yesterday by the weather. Meet me to-day, or the first fair day, between the hours of 11 and 2. Cheer up."

—And at her request went to Flushing; but she was unable to get out, owing, I presume, to the well-paid vigilance of the keepers. The third advertisement appeared in the *Herald* of the 28th:

"MADELINE: I was over yesterday, and will be on the Avenue again to-day, (28th,) rain or shine, from 11 o'clock until 3, after which, if unsuccessful, rely implicitly on me, and I will take the only means left to carry out your wish."

And after waiting for Mrs. W. from the time appointed until 3 o'clock—no other means being left, I requested Mr. EDMUND HEARNE to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* on her behalf. Before going to Flushing, such arrangements were made by me as would have enabled Mrs. WOODMAN to proceed on her way home to her parents on that very day, with a female attendant, and under circumstances precluding the possibility of my being alone with her for an instant.

I have here given as briefly as possible a truthful narrative of the origin, progress and termination of my intercourse with the WOODMANS. That it was characterized by much that was imprudent is only to confess what is obvious to every one; but it must be equally apparent that I was allowed by Mr. W. to believe that my attitude was not misunderstood by him. He was a man of business—thought of nothing else—cared for nothing else. His wife was gay, young, and fond of society. All day and half the night he spent in his store; without children, she was lonesome in her drawing-room, and he encouraged me to suppose, as I always believed, that it was entirely agreeable to him that I should pass a great deal of my time in the society of his wife—thus enabling him to devote himself entirely to his affairs, and yet spare his wife the *ennui* of a cheerless home. This is, no doubt, all very wrong, and so far as it is so, I am willing to bear without a murmur the censure of the world. And this is the extent of my offence, down to the *dénouement* at the New-York Hotel. But Mr. WOODMAN'S lawyer and friends have since endeavored to prejudice me in the estimation of society, by a series of false accusations as destitute of truth as they are offensive. If Mr. WOODMAN had taken my life on the eventful day in August, everybody would have said it was justly forfeited to him; but he has chosen rather to act the part of a poltroon, aiming epithets at me instead of bullets, disgracing himself as well as his wife, and wounding the feelings of her kindred as well as my own, by the shameless invention of a fabricated "affidavit." This so-called "affidavit," as was proved in Court, was never read to Mrs. WOODMAN; it appeared by the testimony, that she did not know its infamous contents, and that not a word of it was ever written or dictated by her. The garbled passages passed off as extracts from my letters to her are substantially forgeries, because they consist of detached lines and phrases, so distorted as to have an apparent signification wholly different from the real meaning, as would have been palpable to every one if the whole context had been given. WOODMAN confesses in his "card" that at the very time Mrs. WOODMAN'S signature was obtained to the affidavit, "she indulged in such free use of laudanum as to be quite incapable of realizing her condition." This I cannot doubt, as he ought to be familiar with the use of drugs, and considering the end he had in view, he surely did not allow her then to suffer from the want of them.

His statement in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, predicated upon this same affidavit, declares she was then bereft of her own reason; her letters written at the same time, and now in my possession, implore me to seek for her some honorable protection from cruelties which she endures, but shrinks from the effort to describe. Plied by promises of pardon, which were afterwards broken—terrified by threats of vengeance, which were more than fulfilled—dogged night and day by an attorney whom a fee converted into an accomplice, (see PITCHARD'S testimony)—a signature to this paper was at length extracted from a sobbing, heart-broken woman, and then she was abandoned by her Inquisitors and sent to a madhouse. And yet Mr. WOODMAN, in his tenderness, plaintively asks—"What else could I have done?" This paper, thus obtained, even Judge ROOSEVELT would not receive in evidence, although he did not hesitate to pursue a line of judicial conduct with regard to a writ of *habeas corpus*, which only the pen of a Junius can characterize, and for which no example can be found except in the derelictions imputed by Junius to MANSFIELD. Yet upon such testimony, pronounced worthless by a hostile court, I am arraigned by the press and, without a hearing, pronounced guilty of conduct only to be looked for among the basest and meanest of mankind.

Next I am blamed for my well-meant efforts to effect the release of Mrs. WOODMAN from her imprisonment at Sanford-Hall. She appealed to me to rescue her from a loathsome custody. She described her wretchedness in language to which no one could remain insensible. She implored me to aid her to return to her parents. I did so. I took no steps in the matter except in compliance with her request. The application to the court for her release was not made until persuasion and stratagem had proved equally unavailing to restore her to liberty. Once more to use the language of Mr. WOODMAN in his card, "what else could I have done?"

It has been said by many that the writ of *habeas corpus* should have been applied for in the name of some other person. I would have preferred it myself, but how could it have been shown that the proceeding was undertaken at Mrs. WOODMAN'S request? This object was strenuously urged, and had to be met by proof; and yet all communication with Mrs. W. was impossible, except through the advertising columns of the *Herald*.

Again, I am blamed for allowing the letters to be read which Mrs. W. addressed to me from Sanford Hall, in regard to her captivity there. I confess that it was with the deepest reluctance I did so; but the necessity was forced upon me by Mr. W.'s lawyer, who demanded proof that the proceedings for her release were undertaken at her request, and in this they were upheld by the Court. I was then forced to choose between abandoning the lady to her fate or resorting to her letters for such evidence—nowhere else to be had—as would secure her a hearing from a most reluctant Court. I authorized extracts from them to be used for this purpose and no other. But the lawyers of Mr. W. denied that the letters came from Mrs. WOODMAN, and demanded that they should be read in full, every word. To this, also, I was forced by the Court to yield, and so the letters were made public. And if any more proof were wanting of the absurd inventions of the oft-mentioned affidavit, it is to be found in these letters, written subsequently by Mrs. WOODMAN. Is it possible—can it be conceived—that any woman, even a Borgia, could, with a knowledge of its infamous accusations, sign the affidavit of Sept. 1, and in the very next month address the same person in terms of confidence, esteem and supplication? The supposition is, indeed, monstrous, when it is remembered that the affidavit was preceded by similar letters on the 21st and 22d of August.

If the space accorded to me would permit I could multiply reasons and accumulate facts almost without number, to show the injustice which has been done me by recent publications in regard to this unfortunate affair, whilst complete silence has been imposed upon me until the appearance of Mr. WOODMAN'S card, for reasons which all will appreciate. It will not be long, however, before the whole truth will be given to the public, under the sanction of a judicial investigation. For the complete vindication of Mrs. WOODMAN and for my own exoneration, I am content to wait until then. For the present it will suffice for me to show, as I have shown,

First—That Mr. W. knew all about my relations with his family during the three years they continued, and never saw fit to object to them until it suited him to precipitate a scene at the hotel, in order to get rid of a wife whom he had long taken pains to alienate.

Second—That my efforts to obtain her release from Sanford Hall, where she had sent her "for revenge," as he declared, were made at her urgent and repeated requests, and that her sole wish and fixed purpose was to go to her father's house. (Mr. WOODMAN would make people believe that his wife "refused," in the early part of September, to go home with her brother, and yet that she freely consented to be immured in a private madhouse, two thousand miles away from her kindred.)

Third—That the use of her letters was forced upon me for her own sake, and was unavoidable.

Fourth—That the statements put forth by Mr. WOODMAN as emanating from his wife, under the solemn form of an affidavit, is a base fraud upon the public, a calumny upon me, degrading only those—the malignant client and the convenient attorney—who procured it to be published.

Mr. WOODMAN'S "Card" terminates like a piece of fireworks—in a sentence full of gunpowder. He intimates that if his "aim had been more successful in New-York," something dreadful might have happened. If, as I suppose, this Bob Acres intended to make the good people of New-Orleans believe that he fired a pistol at me, I can only assure my friends there that it must have been an air-gun, for nobody heard the report here; and it will provoke a smile in New-York, where it is well known Mr. WOODMAN had so many opportunities to do something desperate, to read his belligerent bulletin, written in the safe obscurity of a shop at the other end of the continent.

GARDNER FURNISS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1857.

THE PETITION OF OLIVER O. WOODMAN FOR A DIVORCE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 13.

OLIVER O. WOODMAN *vs.* CAROLINE THOMAS.—*Second District Court, Judge P. H. Morgan.*—Petition. To the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New-Orleans, La.:

The petition of OLIVER O. WOODMAN, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, who has resided, since the year 1852, and who continues to reside now, for six or eight months of each year, in the city of New-Orleans, Louisiana, conducting the business of a wholesale druggist in said city and elsewhere, respectfully represents to your Honor: That on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1847, he was lawfully married, in the County of Hinds, State of Mississippi, to CAROLINE THOMAS, his present wife, and defendant to this suit. That, after their said marriage, your petitioner and his said wife resided at Vicksburg, Mississippi, permanently, until the year 1852, when your petitioner brought his said wife with him to New-Orleans, where she lived with him, except when absent, as hereinafter particularly stated. In July, 1854, your petitioner, having been persuaded by his wife that she had been suffering for several years with a complication of diseases peculiar to females, took her to Paris, France; and in November of that year, being compelled by the demands of business to return to America, he left his said wife in Paris in charge of a respectable family well known to your petitioner, and of the most skillful physicians in said city, and provided with ample means of procuring every luxury and comfort necessary to an invalid, and suitable to her rank and condition. After petitioner left Paris, his said wife became acquainted with one GARDNER FURNESS, of New-York, with whose mother and sister your petitioner and his wife had been acquainted in America. During the stay of his said wife in Paris, (as petitioner has recently ascertained,) said FURNESS succeeded, by a train of vile artifices, in winning the confidence and affections of his said wife, and secretly drawing her into such intimacies as placed her forever afterwards in his power. In September, 1855, your petitioner (having returned to Paris, and being unsuspicious of what had occurred, as above related,) brought back his said wife to America, and soon afterward said FURNESS returned to New-York, where your petitioner's wife then was, and in January, 1856, he followed her to New-Orleans, to which city she had a short time previously returned, and remained in the said city until the following May. That during the Winter of 1856-7 said FURNESS again came to New-Orleans, and remained at the St. Charles Hotel, in said city, for several months, your petitioner and his said wife being then at the same hotel. That in the Summer of 1857, your petitioner took his said wife to Philadelphia, where she remained from the last of May, at the house of a relative, part of the time, and at the hotel the remaining part, under the charge and medical treatment of a physician. That in July she went to Boston, where, and in the neighborhood of which, she remained alternately a hotels and with relatives, until the middle of August, when she went to New-York, and put up at the New-York Hotel, kept by Mr. CRANSTON, expecting, as she alleged, to meet your petitioner there. In the mean time your petitioner had, just before his departure from New-Orleans, discovered, for the first time, strong evidence of his wife's criminal intercourse with said FURNESS, and hurrying on to New-York, reached that city about the same time his said wife did, and so secretly as to detect the said CAROLINE and said FURNESS in a condition which admitted no doubt whatever of her guilt; and this discovery was followed up by disclosures which proved incontestibly that their criminal intercourse had lasted several years. Your petitioner therefore avers and charges, that at the various times and places above set forth, and especially at Paris, New-York, Boston and New-Orleans, his said wife CAROLINE carried on habitual criminal intercourse with and committed adultery with the said FURNESS. Your petitioner further avers, that ever since his intermarriage with the said CAROLINE he has loved, cherished and protected her, and supplied all her demands lavishly; although her love of fashion, dress and display was inordinate, and occasioned your petitioner great inconvenience and unhappiness, and rendered her wholly unfit for domestic life; but that her ill-health, real or supposed, not only prevented any restraint upon her inclination, but forbade all suspicion of her want of fidelity to him or of adultery with another. That upon the discovery of her guilt, your petitioner took charge of her, and has placed her at his own expense among friends who will provide for her wants and prevent any future intercourse, (so long as she continues to be the wife of your petitioner,) with said FURNESS. But your petitioner states that, except for the aforesaid purpose, and the further purpose of investigating the history of her disgrace, he has had no intercourse with her since the discovery aforesaid. Your petitioner further states, that he can no longer submit to married relation between him and his said wife, and is desirous of obtaining, as soon as the law will allow, a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the said CAROLINE. Your petitioner further states that his property was acquired chiefly before his marriage with said CAROLINE, or before the Summer of 1852, and while your petitioner lived permanently in Mississippi, where by law there is no community of property between man and wife. That since the summer of 1852 the extravagance of his said wife on her own account and that of said FURNESS has so nearly absorbed the net profits of his business, as well as the revenue of his estate, as to have prevented any accumulations of acquests and gains; but that, nevertheless, he considers it to be his duty, there being no issue of their said marriage, to make such provision for her future maintenance, voluntarily, and of his own free, untrammeled will, as will support her comfortably, to be continued so long as this petitioner shall deem it necessary, and no longer, it being his sincere desire to save her alike from the temptations of poverty and to keep her out of that circle of fashion and pleasure by which she has been already corrupted.

In view of the premises your petitioner prays your Honor to order a citation to issue, commanding the said CAROLINE THOMAS, wife of O. O. WOODMAN, to appear within the legal delay and answer this petition; and that, after due proceedings had, your Honor will adjudge and decree that your petitioner and the said CAROLINE be and remain perpetually divorced *a vinculo matrimonii*, and placed in the same condition, as respects each other, as if their said marriage never had happened; and for general relief in the premises.

JNO. M. CHILTON,
of Counsel for Petitioner.

This case has not yet been set for trial, the defendant being absent and not represented, it would seem, by an attorney, up to the time when the reporter visited the Court yesterday.

Votes for City Officers at the November Election.—OFFICIAL.

FOR REGISTRAR.		FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.	
Wm. Miner, (Dem)	36,813	P. B. Sweeny, (Dem)	37,259
J. H. Welsh, (Fusion)	21,566	D. Ullman, (Fusion)	20,851
Scattering	254	Scattering	234
Total	58,633	Total	58,344
FOR SURROGATE.		FOR RECORDER.	
E. C. West, (Dem)	35,784	G. B. Barnard, (Dem)	37,305
A. W. Bradford, (F'n)	23,579	A. Spaulding, (Fus'n)	21,888
Scattering	62	Scattering	74
Total	59,365	Total	59,267
FOR JUSTICE MARINE COURT.			
F. McCarthy, (Dem)			37,499
W. H. Browne, (Fusion)			21,659
Scattering			118
Total			59,276

LONG ISLAND.

A NEW DODGE.—A new dodge for robbing houses has been practiced quite extensively in Brooklyn lately. A female thief goes to a house agent and takes the keys of an unoccupied house, under the pretence of wishing to examine the premises with a view to hiring, but in reality to rob the house. Several houses have been stripped of the door knobs, bells, locks and gas fixtures recently, in this manner.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 72 Warren-street was entered Thursday night, and robbed of a quantity of clothing. House No. 100 Union-street, unoccupied, was robbed of gas-fixtures valued at $100. A horse and wagon was stolen from in front of a store on Columbia-street, Thursday night. The house of Mr. ALFRED COCK, on South Ninth-street, was entered, and several articles of clothing stolen and a small amount of money. The house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, on the same street, was robbed the same night of an overcoat, &c.

☞ Ex-Alderman LINSKEY, of Brooklyn, has been selected as a Deputy in the office of Secretary of State elect.

☞ The drilling of the Brooklyn Police was commenced, yesterday, by the Sergeants of Police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$1,000 N.Y. State 6s, '58	99½	400 Reading R. R.	.17
3,333 N.Y. State 6s, '60	98½	1060 do	47½
11,000 N.Y. State 6s, '62	99	100 do	s10 47
2,000 Missouri State 6s	78½	200 do	s7 47½
6,000 do	78	115 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21½
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '86,102		10 do	21
12,000 Ohio State 6s, '60,100		72 M. S. & N. Ia. p. stock	40
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	86	50 do	39
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	125 do	37
3,000 Virginia 6s	93¼	26 Ill. Central R.	95½
1,000 Califor. St., '75	88	150 do	95½
6,000 do	87½	100 do	s15 95
1,000 City 6s, '86	92	100 do	s10 95
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	85	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	106	100 do	15
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86	16 do	15
5,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	51½	85 Gal. & Chic. R.	89½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	90	250 do	b30 81
10 Bank of New-York	95	200 do	s5 80
45 Am. Exchange Bk.	90	100 do	s10 80
15 Metropolitan Bank	95	50 do	s50 80
185 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	11	100 do	81
142 do	11¾	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
10 Commonwealth Bk.	80	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 42
7 Imp & Traders' Bk.	90	150 do	41
10 Park Bank	83	100 do	41¾
82 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co	101¾	100 do	40¾
12 Penn. Coal Co.	62	200 do	40
20 Pac. Mail S. Co	68	100 do	b10 40
210 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	200 do	39⅞
250 do	78¼	350 do	39¾
100 do	78⅛	100 do	b3 40⅛
200 do	s10 77¾	100 do	b30 40¾
400 do	s10 78	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s60 81
100 do	s3w 78	195 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31
250 Erie Railroad	17	20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	13
100 do	18⅞	35 do	12⅛
250 do	16⅝	100 do	b10 12⅛
20 Hud. River R. R.	21⅝	320 do	12
300 Harlem Railroad	9¾	220 do	12⅛
100 do	9	100 do	12⅛
150 do	8¾	12 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	62
15 Sixth-av. R. R.	90		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 City of Memphis 6s	Int. add. 72
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 75¼
$6,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 83⅝
30 shares American Exchange Bank	89⅜
10 shares Bank of Commerce	95
10 shares Continental Bank	81
15 shares National Bank	95½
15 shares Hanover Bank	76½
20 shares Sluyvesant Fire Ins. Co	95
100 shares Harlem Railroad	9
100 shares Harlem Railroad	8⅜
3 shares Corn Exchange Bank	60

The following business Notes of Hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 98	15
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 98	15
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 98	15
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Sept. 18, $133	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Nov. 29, $119 09	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Dec. 29, $129 19	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Jan. 9, '58, $120	49
Jas. De Gray & Co., due March 11, '58, $136 25	49
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $2,400	45
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $2,400	46
S. & T. Lawrence, due December, $200	48
Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due April, $500	42½
James De Gray & Co., due April, $750	40
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due August, $120	17
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due April 30, '58, $3,920 26	27⅜

Also the following by ALNEAT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Virginia 6's	Flat. 87
$1,000 Missouri 6's	Flat. 78½
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R.	14⅛
100 shares Harlem R. R.	9
17 shares Bank State of New-York	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	200 Reading R. R.	s10 48
2,650 N. Y. St. 6s, '68	98½	100 do	47⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	77½	615 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	21¾
5,000 do	78	500 do	b30 21½
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	86½	100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	s15 95
1,000 Mich. C. & P. C. Bs.	92	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17
1,000 Ill. R. R. R. 1st M.	99	40 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82
2,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	51½	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 42
4,000 Mich. So. & N. I. Bds.	60	100 do	s10 41
162 National Bank	95	400 do	s3 41⅜
27 Continental Bank	81½	50 do	s5 41⅝
100 Canton Company	19¾	100 do	41¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.	62½	16 Chic. & R. I. R.	82
10 do	62¼	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	s20 12
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	110 do	12½
21 Erie Railroad	17	50 do	s10 12⅝
100 Harlem Railroad	9	50 do	12⅝
50 do	b10 9		

FRIDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The European mails by the *Niagara* at Boston from Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 7, were delivered at our Post-Office early this forenoon. In another part of this paper we have made copious extracts from the London papers on the change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. The nature of the latest money and cotton advices from *this* side, to which the present mail is responsive, will account in a considerable measure not only for the increased concern manifested in the London discount market, but for the somewhat lower figures reported for American Stocks. This news went out on Saturday, Oct. 24, by the steamship *Vanderbilt*. Our Stock Market had reacted from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. Our report of that day stated the whole decline in New-York Central equal to 11½ ₱ cent., or from 69½@70 down to 58@58½ on the closing of Friday, Oct. 23. Reading shares left off at 24 ₱ cent., Erie at 9, Illinois Central at 76½, the Bonds at 63, and other Railways in proportion. The Sterling Exchange market was low and unsettled. Sales of Canada bills at 103½ ₱ cent., a rate which would materially increase the apprehension of further remittances *from* England in gold. In New-Orleans the rate was 90@95 ₱ cent., and middling Cottons down to 10c. These accounts were the worst from this side after the suspension of the Banks, and were doubtless the more discouraging because seemingly inconsistent with the stoppage of specie payments. The succeeding mail by the *Asia*, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, was more cheerful. That steamer would reach Liverpool the second day after the sailing of the *Niagara*. The Stock market had recovered 7@9 ₱ cent. on the decline of the previous week; New-York Central quoted 65½, Illinois Central 85 ₱ cent., and others in proportion. The *Asia* carried back $100,000 in Gold, and her mail replied to that by the *Persia* from the other side. London bills were up to 106@107 ₱ cent. The Cotton market without much alteration, owing to the Exchange trouble at New-Orleans.

The English Bank returns by this mail are to Wednesday, Nov. 4, pursuant to a change of day recently adopted in making up the weekly account. The Bullion reserve is down to £8,497,780, and the reserve of Notes Unemployed down to £2,155,215; the lowest point for both items known since the pressure of 1847. The active circulation of the Bank, however, is equal to *one hundred millions of dollars*, or £20,266,745, being a million sterling more than in June, 1856, when the rate of interest was 4½ ₱ cent., or just one-half the present rate. The private discounts of the Bank are up to £22,628,251. In regard to American Securities, and the general look of the English markets, our London correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., write as follows:

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

We had to notice in our last Circular an improved tone of feeling toward the close of that week. This was not, however, of long continuance. Disappointment has been felt that the export of Specie to the United States has continued on a scale not anticipated upon the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks of New-York and Boston, and further upon this proceeding not having, according to the recent advices, given instant relief to the mercantile community in consequence of the continued restrictive policy pursued by these Banking Institutions. The demand for Money and for discount accommodation has been excessive. Yesterday the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to 9 ₱ cent. A gloomy feeling prevails, and fears are entertained that the high rate of interest, and the course of events in the United States, may jeopardize certain classes of the mercantile community at home.

In our last circular we quoted Consols at 89⅜@⅝ for money and 89⅝@¾ for the 10th instant. The quotations to-day are 88⅝@¾ for money, and 89@⅜ for 7th December. The market for American Securities is less buoyant, and since the receipt of less favorable accounts from the United States, prices generally have receded. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds at 76, 75, 75⅝,

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FALL OF DELHI CONFIRMED.

Relief of Lucknow by General Havelock!

Lord Palmerston on the Mutinies.

VERY IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount to Ten Per Cent.

General Discount Advances Throughout Europe.

SERIOUS FAILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Suspension of Dennistoun & Co., the Western Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank.

BUOYANCY IN THE ENGLISH FUNDS.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1928 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Captain Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th of November, arrived at this port last evening. The news is four days later.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 on the morning of the 9th inst.

The screw steamer *Antelope* was appointed to leave Liverpool for Portland direct on Thursday the 12th.

The steamer *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

The advices from India and from Europe are important.

The British Government had received telegraphic advices a fortnight later from India.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans Sept. 21.

The old King of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot.

General Nicholson had died of his wounds.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved and a large part of the city taken.

General Nian was killed.

On Saturday, the 7th, shortly after the departure of the *Niagara*, the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain, was announced. Their liabilities are estimated at something like two millions sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, and Melbourne, Australia, but the Melbourne firm is not compromised. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of great magnitude, and it is presumed the embarrassment will be but temporary.

The funds were buoyant throughout the day, and an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols took place.

The applications for discount at the Bank continued extremely heavy.

At Hamburg the rate of discount advanced to 9½ ₱ cent.

It transpired that the liabilities of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., instead of amounting to a million sterling, did not exceed half that sum; that the stock of iron held by the firm in England and America is worth £270,000, and that every debt owing to them in America is of a character on which any sound and prudent house might have implicitly relied.

On Monday, the 9th, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 9 to 10 ₱ cent.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid-up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 sterling, closed its doors on the 9th.

The City Bank of Glasgow had also suspended.

Numerous other failures of mercantile houses in England, connected with the American trade, will be found reported below.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the funds were quite buoyant, and closed at a considerable advance. The official closing quotation was 88⅛@88⅞, but afterwards sales were made at 88⅞@89 for money, and 89⅛@89¾ for account.

Sovereigns to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 were taken from the Bank for Scotland, the fall of the Western Bank having caused a run on some of the principal banks at Glasgow and elsewhere, including even the Savings Banks.

In mercantile quarters there was rather less uneasiness, but the applications for discount were still very pressing.

The work of taking the Atlantic cable out of the *Agamemnon*, as well as the *Niagara*, had been completed. The cable is coiled in water tight apartments, so as to admit of its being submitted to a variety of tests under water. During the whole of the Winter, Mr. Whitehouse, the chief electrician of the Company, is to be engaged in experiments of a most interesting nature upon the cable, so as to ascertain not only its electric capabilities, but tha rate at which each signal can be transmitted, and the effect which the different periods of the day, the temperature and state of the atmosphere have upon its conductability. The attempt to lay the cable next year is to be made at the end of June or beginning of July, and it has been determined to resort to the plan originally contemplated, namely, to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two vessels engaged sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland. Three thousand miles of cable are to be coiled on the vessels instead of 2,000 as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Messrs. Glass & Elliot. The construction of the new paying-out machines has been intrusted to Messrs. Easton & Amos.

The *Patrie* says that the French Government have under their consideration the modification of the law of interest of 1807.

The Bank of France, as will be seen from the statement published below, has further advanced its rate of discount.

The French Government is understood to have approved of the conduct of its Minister at Constantinople, in refusing to hold any intercourse with Redschid Pasha.

The Court festivities were continued at Compeigne and a good deal of murmuring was heard in Paris that such should be the case during the severe commercial crisis.

In Belgium a new liberal Ministry had been formed, in which M. Rogier is Minister of the Interior; M. Frere Orban, Minister of Finance; General Berten, Minister of War, and M. Devriere, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King had consented to dissolve the Chambers.

The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

It is stated that the police of the free city of Frankfort having interdicted the residence there of an old political refugee of the name of Froebel, who has since become an American citizen, Mr. Reicker, the American Consul, has threatened to break off his relations with the Senate of Frankfort, if it persists in maintaining the order of expulsion against a citizen of the United States.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7¾ per cent.

A Russian war steamer has been lost in the Caspian Sea. The Captain, three Lieutenants and 18 men were drowned.

At Vienna there was continued depression in the money market, and the premium on gold was increasing.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the Turkish Government have decided upon constructing a line of telegraph to Bussorah, on the Persian Gulf.

It was reported that some of the foreign representatives had offered their services to Redschid Pasha to put an end to the misunderstanding between him and the French Ambassador, and that Redschid had accepted them.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Complete Occupation of Delhi by the British —Capture of the King—Execution of his Two Sons—Severe Loss of the British in the Attack—Relief of Lucknow—Death of Generals Nicholson and Neill, &c.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office on the day the *Atlantic* sailed:

"The *Hindostan* arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 5th instant, with Calcutta dates of Oct. 9, Madras 14, Galle 18.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers, and 1,178 men—being one-third of the storming force—killed and wounded. General Nicholson had died of his wounds ou the 21st.

The old King, said to be seventy years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodgson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons, and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodgson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office. Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23d in pursuit of the enemy.

By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Altyghur, and the other that of Mutira on the 28th September.

Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore Sept. 19, *and relieved Lucknow Residency* on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

Gen. Neill was killed.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nassack in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieutenant Henay of the Police was killed.

Madras troops defeated the Mutineers of the 52d near Kemplee, and killed 150.

A native of Ricer and a Sepoy having been convicted of treason, were blown away from the guns at Bombay on the 15th October.

Predatory tribes in the Punjab between Moultan and Lahore have given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed."

The following dispatch was received at the India House:

Alexandria, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Delhi was entirely in our possession Sept. 20th. The King and Queen were captured on the 21st by Lieutenant Hodgson.

Two of the King's sons were killed.

The mutineers have gone towards Rohicund and Muttra, and some to Oude, being followed by our troops.

Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Delhi, died Sept. 19 of cholera, and General Nicholson on the 23d of wounds received in the assault.

Lucknow was relieved Sept. 25. Our loss was severe—about 500 killed and wounded. General Neill among the killed. The relief just in time, the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their mercy. The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawur has been burnt. Forces are moving towards Mhow. All is quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory."

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Lord Palmerston had delivered a speech on the Indian mutinies. The noble Lord, who on rising, was received with loud cheers, said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I beg leave, in my own name, on behalf of my colleagues, and in the name of my better half, (a laugh,) to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in proposing and drinking our healths. Your Lordship has alluded to the circumstance that you and I have looked at each other often from opposite sides of the table of the House of Commons. I can assure your Lordship—and I am sure you will believe me when I say so—that it affords me infinitely more satisfaction to be sitting on the same side of your hospitable table than to find ourselves seated on opposite sides of that unfruitful table in another place. [Cheers, and a laugh.] My Lord,—I was in hopes that at our meeting to-day we might have had to announce the arrival of further intelligence from that quarter of the globe on which all eyes are fixed and to which the hearts of all mankind are directed. I was in hopes that we might have had—not a confirmation—but ample details of that splendid exploit in arms by which the capital of Delhi has been conquered, and I trust that before many hours are over we shall receive intelligence which will cheer the hearts of every Englishman, and will prove that the capture of that stronghold of the soutlneer rebels has decided the fate of the contest, and that what remains to be achieved is merely a sequel to that which has already been accomplished. [Cheers.] It is impossible for any Englishman to allude to that which has been achieved in India—not by soldiers only, but by civilians, by individuals, and by knots of men scattered over the whole surface of a great empire—without feeling prouder than ever of the nation to which we have the happiness to belong. (Cheers.) There never was an instance in the history of the world of such splendid examples of bravery, of intrepidity, of resource, and self-reliance accomplishing such results as those which we have lately witnessed. The Government at home, on the other hand, may justly pride themselves on not having been unequal to the magnitude of the occasion. We took the earliest opportunity of dispatching to India a great army—an army which had not yet arrived when those great victories were accomplished, but which, when it shall arrive, will render that which remains to be done comparatively easy of accomplishment, and will, I cannot entertain the slightest doubt, reëstablish the power and authority of England upon an unshakeable basis throughout the whole of our Indian Empire. [Loud cheers.] My noble friend Lord Panmure has alluded to the spirit which has been displayed in this country, and I am proud to say, that, although we have dispatched from these shores the largest army that I believe ever at one time left them, we have now under arms in the United Kingdom as many fighting men as we had before the news of the mutiny reached us; and, therefore, if any foreign nation ever dreamed in its visions that the exertions which we had been compelled to make in India had lessened our strength at home, and that the time had arrived when a different hearing might be exhibited towards us from that which was safe in the moiocnt of our strength, the manner in which the spirit of the country has burst forth, the manner in which our ranks have been filled, the manner in which our whole force has been replenished, will teach the world that it would not be a safe game to play to attempt to take advantage of that which was erroneously imagined to be a moment of our weakness. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] It has been the fashion among the people of the continent to say that the English nation is not a military nation. In one sense, indeed—in their sense—that asserlion may be said to be true. An Englishman is not so fond as the people of some other countries are of uniforms, of steel scabbards and of iron heels, [a laugh,] but no nation can excel the Englisr, either as officers or soldiers, in a knowledge of the duties of the military profession, and in the zeal and ability with which these duties are performed; and wherever desperate deeds are to be accomplished—wherever superior numbers are to be boldly encountered and triumphantly overcome—wherever that which soldier has to confront is individually or collectively to be faced, there, I will venture to say, there is no nation on the face of the globe which can surpass—I might without very much national vanity say, I believe, there is no nation which an equal—the people of the British islands. (Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, while we all admire the bravery, the constancy and the intrepidity of our countrymen in India, we must not forget to do justice also to our countrywomen. [Loud cheers.] In the ordinary course of life the functions of woman are to cheer our days of adversity, to soothe the hours of suffering and to give additional brilliancy to the sunshine of prosperity; but our countrywomen in India have had occasion to show qualities of a higher and nobler kind, and when they have had either to sustain the perils of the siege, to endure the privations of a difficult escape, to forget their own sufferings in endeavoring to minister to the wants of others, the women of the united kingdoms have, wherever they have been found in India, displayed qualities of the noblest kind, such as never have been surpassed in the history of the world. [Hear, hear.] Henceforth the bravest soldier may think it no disparagement to be told that his courage and his power of endurance are equal to those of an Englishwoman. (Renewed cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, while we do justice to the great heroism of our countrymen in India, we must not forget that person, who, by his exalted position, stands at the head of our countrymen there. I mean the Governor-General. Lord Canning has shown throughout the greatest courage, the greatest ability, and the greatest resources; and, from the cordiality which exists between him as head of the civil service and Sir Colin Campbell as head of the military service, we may be sure that everything which the combined experience of both can accomplish will be effected for the advantage of the country. The task of Lord Canning will be indeed a difficult one. He will have to punish the guilty, he will have to spare the innocent, and he will have to reward the deserving. To punish the guilty adequately exceeds the power of any civilized man; for the atrocities which have been committed are such as to be imagined and perpetrated only by demons sallying forth from the lowest depths of hell. But punishment must be inflicted [cheers,] not only in a spirit of vengeance, but in a spirit of security, in order that the example of punished crime may deter from a repetition of the offence. And in order to insure the safety of our countrymen and countrywomen in India for the future. [Cheers.] He will have to spare the innocent, and it is most gratifying to know that while the guilty may be counted by thousands the innocent must be reckoned by millions. It is most gratifying to us and honorable to the people that the great bulk of the population have had no share in the enormities and crimes which have been committed. They have experienced the blessings of British rule, and they have been enabled to compare it with the tyranny exercised over them by their native chiefs. They have had, therefore, no participation in the attempts which have been made to overthrow our dominion. Most remarkable it is that the inhabitants of that part of our empire which has been most recently acquired, (I mean the Punjab,) who have the most recent experience of the tyranny of their native rulers, have been most loyal on the present occasion and most attached to their new and benevolent masters. [Cheers.] Lord Canning will have also to reward the deserving; for many are they, both high and low, who have not only abstained from taking part in this mutiny, but who have most kindly and generously sheltered fugitives, rescued others from the assaults of the mutineers, and have merited a recompense at the hands of the British Government. I am convinced that if Lord Canning receives—as I am sure he will—that confidence on the part of Her Majesty's Government and of the people of this country, without which it is impossible for a man in his high position to discharge the duties which have devolved upon him, it will be found, when this dreadful tragedy is over, that he has properly discharged his duty, and that his conduct has not only been governed by a sense of stern and unflinching justice, but also by that discriminating generosity which is the peculiar characteristic of the British people. [Cheers.] I beg leave again to return you our best thanks for the honor you have done us in drinking our healths. [The noble lord resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.]

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ADVANCE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT TO TEN PER CENT.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 10.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their charge for discount from 9 per cent., which was adopted on the 4th inst., to 10 per cent.

This movement was considered certain, and regret may be felt that the last change was limited to a lower point. Whether it will prove sufficient to check the determination of each discounter to provide himself with two or three times as much as he wants is doubtful. While a cry is attempted to be raised that the rate now raised is such as to create intolerable inconvenience, the demand at the Bank shows each day that so far from creating inconvenience to the trader in providing for his ordinary requirements, it does not even produce sufficient effect to prevent him grasping at an unnecessary amount. The fact is, no one with sufficient credit to obtain discount at all cares in the least about an additional 5 per cent. for a month or two. For a single month the difference is 8s. 4d., and every one feels that before the lapse of that time the worst of the trial will be over. In rigid justice, so long as any number of the mercantile body are found to play into the hands of the piano-makers it would be satisfactory to see the rate carried to 20 or 25 per cent., or any point that would at last be regarded as an outlay not sofely to be incurred in unreasoning selfishness. Thus far let it be recorded that the working of our currency system has been perfect, and has upheld us in a position to command the admiration of the world. Under no circumstances could any currency system be open to any other than two objections—first, that it has led to a rate of interest which no ordinary merchant could even temporarily bear; and, secondly, that it not only has led to a crushing rate of interest, but that it has caused the necessary accommodation to be refused even at that rate. Will any one venture to say that 10 per cent. is a ruinous rate? In common times in the United States this is about the average charge, and it now ranges there between 24 and 60 per cent. Our own idea of a full rate is 5 per cent.; but surely the lowest profits of our business must be 5 per cent., and hence a temporary sacrifice of profits must be the worst that can occur from the payment of 10 per cent. The efforts, therefore, to create fright by pointing to this charge would be ridiculous if they were not dangerous; but a single lunatic in a crowd of 10,000 sane people may throw everything into confusion. With regard to the second point,—the refusal of accommodation at any terms,—is any one prepared with this complaint? So far from accommodation having been refused, it has been extended. The discounts of the Bank during the past three weeks have been far beyond their usual limits, and the notes in the hands of the public consequently exceed by a million or two the total in use a year back, when prices of produce were about 30 per cent. higher and our transactions were being enlarged in all directions. The only two charges, therefore, that could ever be available against any possible currency system are not to be heard, and the whole that the clamorers against the Bank Charter act can allege is, that at a time when all the civilized nations of the earth are frantically struggling for bullion it has enabled the British public, instead of suffering from a contraction to enjoy the use of more than a million in excess of the highest amount they ever really want, even when trade, instead of undergoing, as at this moment, a rapid contraction, is steadily expanding. If the Bank Charter Act—which every man with a sense of national pride should strenuously uphold—is to be threatened, let it be clearly explained in what point it has failed. That it may fail to keep off panic when in the midst of a storm there is a determination on the part of a multitude of theorists disappointed by the recent exposure in Parliament of their silly crudities to produce it, every one knows; and a time might come when, as a fitting infliction for their dupes, it would be gratifying, except for the public disgrace of such an event, to see their wishes granted. If in the midst of a rush for extra and unneeded accommodation at the rate of 12 or 15 ₱ cent., a Government letter could have the effect of stopping the mania and sending the rate back to 7, the lesson would, perhaps, operate on those who had overprovided themselves at the enhancing price with more force than any argument.

The funds to-day have again shown a degree of steadiness that indicates in a remarkable manner not only the general feeling of confidence which, notwithstanding the severity of the crisis, still prevails throughout the country, but also the abundance of capital available for all sound investments. The intimation of the failure of Messrs. Dennistoun exercised no other effect than that of causing Consols to open at a decline of an eighth, and the movement of the Bank to 10 ₱ cent. produced only a further fall of a quarter, from which there was ultimately a reaction. The first transactions in Consols for money were of 88⅛@⅞. They then remained for some time at 88⅛@¾, whence on the breaking up of the Bank Court there was a decline to 88½, stock being offered at that price. A partial recovery soon occurred, and the last operations were at 88⅝ for money, and 89@⅛ for the 7th of December. After regular hours there was a further improvement of more than ⅛, although the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland then transpired. Bank Stock closed at 209@211; Reduced, 87⅞@⅞; New Three ₱ Cents., 87⅛@⅞; India Stock, 210@213; India Bonds, 50s.@40s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 23s.@17s. discount. The further telegraphic advices from America, received in the city this afternoon, produced a good effect.

The discount houses have not yet resolved upon any further advance in their rate of allowance for money at call. The London and Westminster and other Joint-Stock Banks, with the exception of the Union, have also for the momaut abstained from making any change. Tha Union always increases or diminishes its rate of allowance so as to keep it 1 per cent. below the Bank rate of discount.

There was again an absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day.

The exportation of silver to the East seems to have received a complete check. At present scarcely anything is engaged to go by the next steamer, except the £250,000 on account of the East India Company.

From the London Post, (Leading Article), Nov. 11.

Where is the triumph? We were told in the city article of a cotemporary, yesterday, that the present state of things is the triumph of the currency system established by the Bank Act of 1844. In what result of the recent measures are we to look for this triumph? The Bank has completely succeeded in alarming the credit and checking the industry of the country, and has utterly failed in giving an inward direction to the gold current. We anticipated both these results. We repeat, the present crisis has no similarity of character with that of 1847, and only one phanomenon in common with it, namely, the drain of gold. But the drain now proceeds, not from any imprudence or misfortune here; we have not entered into wild speculation or over-traded, not manufactured at hap-hazard, because credit was abundant, and sent goods out helter-skelter to kick about upon foreign quays till they could be absorbed at a loss; neither have we been visited by bad harvests, and compelled, as a consequence to go with money in our hand to buy corn of our neighbors. No such circumstances as these are present now, and the difficulty of which we are the witnesses, and the industries of the kingdom the victims, is the consequence, solely and absolutely, of a struggle between the Bank of England and the banks of other countries for the possession of gold. Is it either politic or just that the struggle should be conducted exclusively at the expense of the commercial and operative classes, and that the Bank, claiming the character and possessing the privileges of a national institution, should make a profit out of it in its other character of a private trading corporation?

The Bank has alarmed credit and paralyzed movement. Not only do people withdraw from active employment what they have, but, dreading what may be found in the gloomy-looking future, they become borrowers and large applicants for discounts, in order that they may hoard the proceeds. There is no want of assets, no want of money, no want of gold in the kingdom; but the measures of the Bank, by the influence they have exercised on people's minds, have made those assets barely negotiable, and the money almost as if it were not. Talk of the perfection of our currency system! Why, if we had no system but that barren creation so much vaunted by a particular clique, where would we be now? If it were not for the aid given by the numerous devices to which the mercantile community have been driven, in order to relieve themselves from the pressure of the Act of 1844, and supplement its shortcomings, the transactions of the country would probably, even now, have come to as complete a dead lock as in the most disastrous of our gone-by panics. To the ingenuity with which the circulation has been economized, and, still more, to that deposit system which our joint-stock banks have established upon such a gigantic scale, we consider that we owe our comparative immunity from disaster such as distinguished the miserable year of 1847. That system, by the high rate of interest offered to floating capital, and the confidence which it has inspired, attracts to the joint-stock banks a large amount of capital which would otherwise, in all probability, have been invested or hoarded, has rendered it active, and has enabled these banks to neutralize, in a proportionate degree, the effects of the operation of the Bank Act, and to give an aid to the commercial world which was not within reach in the year 1847. It is, then, not by favor of, but in spite of, that Act, and however staggered, the mercantile community manage to keep their legs against the blow dealt them by our monetary machinery. Credit and thanks are due, not to the regulations of the Banks of England, but to the institutions which have resulted from the attempts to neutralize or modify their influence.

From the London Post, (City Article,) Nov. 11.

The advance of the rate of discount to 10 per cent. by the Bank of England yesterday has not been attended by the slightest diminution of the pressure on the establishment.

The discount houses and the joint-stock banks appear to be quite at a loss what to do with respect to the allowance to be made on money placed with them for employment. The chief of the joint-stock banks (with the exception of the Union Bank of London) have decided that on money placed with them previously to yesterday they will allow 9 per cent., but on all amounts subsequently received, the rate of interest shall be 2 per cent. under the minimum rate of the Bank of England. The London Discount Company gives 9½ per cent. for money at call, and 9½ with 7 days' notice, whilst the National Discount Company decline to take money at call unless at lower terms, and allow 9 per cent. for sums at short notice. The older discount establishments, it is understood, have made no alteration in their rates, and are well supplied with money.

From the London Times' City Article, Nov. 11.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 7 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25. 32½ ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore nearly 1-10th ₱ cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 106 per cent. for first-class paper, but prices much below that are named for other descriptions. The rise in the rate of discount here to 10 per cent. will, however, prevent any profit on the transmission of gold from this country if a comparison is made with the above price of 106 per cent.

The funds have shown absolute buoyancy to-day, and have closed at a further considerable advance. In mercantile quarters, also, there has perhaps been rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger but for a manifestation of banking distrust at Glasgow in consequence of the closing yesterday of the Western Bank of Scotland. The attempts to create alarm at the high rate of discount in order to obtain an unlimited issue of notes seem to have been diminished, respectable traders being unwilling to avow either that they are so destitute of capital as to be seriously imperiled by the existing charges, or that their object is to induce the Government to create an artificial rebound in the prices of produce at the cost of the consumer. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 88⅜, were first quoted 88⅛ @⅜. Most of the brokers being buyers of stock on behalf of the public a further advance then took place to 89¼. This was followed by a reaction to 88⅝@⅞, at which they remained to the official close, but almost immediately afterwards transactions occurred at 88⅞@89 for money and 89 @⅛ for the 7th of December. At a late hour there was another sudden advance, and bargains were effected for the account at 89⅜. The final price, however, was 89⅛@⅜. The temporary relapse from the first rise in the morning was consequent upon a demand for gold for transmission to banks at Glasgow while to explain the ultimate animation a variety of rumors were circulated, among which was one that a decree had been issued in Paris for an immediate increase of the circulation by means of small notes, and another that the expected Indian dispatches had arrived, and were of a very favorable character. One solution consisted in the statement that some amounts of stocks will have to be bought back for a speculator who has been selling heavily, and who will be unable to-morrow to meet his difference. It was settling-day, and in the Stock Exchange during the arrangement of the account the rate for loans on Government securities was about 9 ₱ cent., but at a later hour the demond increased. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; reduced, 87⅞@88⅛; new three per cents., 88⅝; India stock, 210@213; India bonds, 50s.@40s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 24s.@17s. discount.

There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day for exportation, but sovereigns to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 were taken for transmission to Scotland, the fall of the Western Bank having caused a run upon some of the other principal banks at Glasgow and elsewhere, including even the Savings Banks. It is reported that among the leading merchants in the north the announcement of the event yesterday created neither surprise nor agitation. The temporary inconvenience among depositors and noteholders must, however, be extensive and severe, while the shareholders, about 1,300 in number, many of whom are women and persons of small income, out of trade, will, it may be feared, in several cases, suffer almost complete ruin. The fixed issue allowed to the Bank under the act of 1841 was £337,938, and the extinction of this, estimating a reserve of one-third in gold to have been kept against it, will be equivalent to a contraction of £225,292 in the circulation of the country—an event as undesirable at the moment as the loss of so much bullion.

HEAVY SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SUSPENSION OF MESSRS. DENNISTOUN & CO.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 9.

Late this afternoon a suspension was announced which will occasion deep regret. The firm is that of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., one of the largest connected with the American trade in Great Britain, Their liabilities, it is feared, cannot be much short of £2,000,000. These are spread, however, very extensively, and it may therefore be hoped will not fall on any particular district with such force as to cause further heavy disasters. Messrs. Dennistoun have houses in New-York and New-Orleans, and the almost total cessation of remittances from those points has rendered their stoppage unavoidable. The head establishment is in Glasgow, where it has existed upwards of 70 years, and there are branches in Liverpool and London. At Melbourne, in Australia, they have as correspondents Messrs. Dennistoun Brothers & Co., but happily that firm will not be compromised. The private property of the partners in real estate and other possessions is known to be of great magnitude, and it seems scarcely possible that even under the worst circumstances their embarrassment can be more than temporary. Although anxiety has been felt with regard to them for several weeks past, their honorable standing has never for a moment been called in question, and there will be on all sides a disposition to promote every arrangement that may be caculated to hasten the possibility of a complete resumption. Subjoined is the circular issued:

Saturday, Nov. 7.

We have the painful duty of informing you that our establishments in this country are obliged, by the almost entire suspension of the usual remittances from the United States, to ask you and their other creditors to allow them time for the payment of their debts. This necessity has arisen so recently out of the monetary crisis in America that it is not in our power to say immediately what indulgence we may require, but while awaiting further advices from abroad, we will place our books in the hands of well-known accountants in London and Glasgow, with a view to prepare full statements of our affairs, and we propose calling a meeting of our creditors in London on the earliest possible day, when we hope to lay before you such a proposal as will meet with your approbation.

Our houses of Dennistoun, Wood & Co., of New-York, and A. & J. Dennistoun & Co., of New-Orleans are identical with the houses in Great Britain, but the house of Dennistoun Brothers & Co., of Melbourne, is a distinct establishment.

We are, &c.,

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, of Glasgow,
ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., of Liverpool,
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO., of London.

SUSPENSION OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND

From The London Times, Nov. 10.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid-up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000, has to-day closed its doors. About a fortnight back the event was considered imminent, but an announcement was subsequently made on authority, to the effect that the necessary assistance would be afforded by the other Scotch banks to carry it through all its difficulties. Within the last few days the report has been that the winding up of the concern was insisted upon as a condition of this aid, that the Western Bank resisted, and that its safety was accordingly again uncertain. During the past few hours all doubt upon the matter has been removed, and the stoppage is now final. The Bank has about 100 branches, and has been established 25 years. Its leading shareholders are extremely wealthy, a recent estimate of their aggregate property placing the total at five or six millions, and the ultimate payment of all liabilities is therefore beyond question. Whether any portion of the paid-up capital of £1,500,000 will be saved cannot be conjectured. Judging from former experience in such cases, the shareholders will have cause to congratulate themselves if they escape without being called upon for additional sums. The bank had an active connection with America and with American houses in Glasgow and elsewhere, and the first announcement of its being in peril was consequent upon the failure of a knot of speculative firms in Glasgow about the middle of last month, which was said to have inflicted upon it a loss of £500,000. Since then its position has been aggravated by other disasters, and the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun on Saturday has probably operated as the final blow.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

A circular was addressed yesterday by the manager of the Western Bank of Scotland to the various agents of the establishment, notifying its stoppage and explaining the circumstances which had led to the disaster. It is admitted that for some years past, under the late manager, a system of overtrading has been carried on through the facilities afforded by the system of rediscounting. Reckless credits were given to customers in Glasgow, and a correspondent in New-York was allowed to make advances on securities and to draw bills on the bank. Lately, on an investigation being instituted into some of the largest advance accounts, it was found that the houses to which they had been made were utterly insolvent, and that a large loss to the bank was inevitable. The debtors went into bankruptcy, the American panic came on at the same time, deposits began to be withdrawn, and, finally, when the hour of pressure arrived the result was witnessed, and the firms in London who had hitherto promoted the financial system of the concern suddenly found it expedient to discontinue the rediscounts on which it had relied. Application for assistance was then made to the Bank of Scotland. The Bank of Scotland consulted the other Edinburg Banks and the Union Bank of Scotland, who declined granting any aid until an appeal had been made to the Bank of England. The Bank of England, of course, refused to interfere. The Scotch Banks then offered £500,000, but on condition that a winding up should take place. This was peremptorily resisted, and the £500,000 was ultimately granted without condition. During the delay, however, many of the customers of the bank had begun to withdraw their deposits, and an application for further assistance was soon found necessary. This met with a decided negative, and the stoppage accordingly took place. The directors do not give up all hope of the possibility of a resumption, and a general meeting is to be held in Glasgow at an early day. Meanwhile arrangements are to be attempted for the retirement of the note circulation, and if possible of small deposits.

MISCELLANEOUS SUSPENSIONS.

On Monday, Nov. 9, the suspension was announced of Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman & Rice, of London and Manchester, a respectable house largely engaged in the silk trade as agents. Their liabilities range from £200,000 to £300,000, and their fall, it is said, will probably involve that of four or five firms with whom they are connected in the manufacturing districts. Their difficulties are attributed to the heavy advances they have made upon goods specially prepared for the American and other markets for which there is no present demand, of losses sustained by recent failures in the manufacturing districts, and of the sudden depreciation in the value of silk, of which Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman & Rice are large holders.

Another house to be added to the list is that of Messrs. Broadway & Barclay, East India and general merchants. The liabilities in this case are supposed to reach £180,000 or £200,000. The causes of the stoppage are not stated, but it may be supposed to be connected with the decline in all articles of produce.

The only important failure announced on Nov. 10 was at Liverpool, the firm being that of Messrs. B. L. Babcock & Co., with houses also at Glasgow and New-York. They have been brought down by the absence of remittances, and their liabilities are estimated at about £300,000. At the last balance of their books in May they had a surplus of £150,000, and, although their property has since suffered depreciation, they feel confident not only of being able to pay in full, but that a considerable sum will remain to them.

The failure of Messrs. Henry Dutier & Co., also in the American trade at Liverpool, took place on the 10th.

In London the stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Joseph Foor & Sons, silk manufacturers, but the liabilities are not supposed to exceed £40,000, and little doubt seems to be entertained that the assets are ample to pay 20s. in the pound.

In Liverpool two more failures were announced, the firms being those of Messrs. Dorolas & Westcott, merchants and ship-brokers; and Mr. A. E. Byrne, who is engaged in the Canadian wood and shipping trade. Both houses were respectable.

The acceptances were returned of Messrs. Hodge & Williamson, of Liverpool, correspondents of Wm. Hodge & Co., of New-York. The senior partner was considered to have large property in America.

The letters from Manchester state that the firm of Messrs. Godfrey, Pattison & Co., calico printers and merchants, of Manchester and Glasgow, has failed, with considerable liabilities.

Messrs. Ogle & Co., of Preston, who have been extensively engaged as engineers and iron-ship builders, have suspended payment and closed their works.

A meeting had been held of the shareholders of the Borough Bank of Liverpool. The steps taken since the suspension of the bank were detailed by the chairman and approved by the shareholders. It being stated that depositors to the extent of one million had agreed to the terms proposed. It was resolved unanimously, "That the banking company called the Liverpool Borough Bank be forthwith registered as a company under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act of 1857."

The London *Times* says: "The satisfactory intelligence has been received from Sheffield that the liabilities of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., instead of amounting to £1,000,000, as reported in some quarters, do not exceed £450,000 or £500,000, and that no other firm in the district is likely to be brought down by their suspension. Some of the principal creditors are in Sweden, and the only reason for delaying till the 25th inst. the meeting at which a precise statement will be presented is in order that a representative of those parties may be present. It is understood that the stock of iron held by the firm in America and England is worth £270,000, and that every debt owing to them in America is of a character on which any sound and prudent house might have implicitly relied. The blow, therefore, has been one of the most sudden that has ever fallen on any mercantile establishment, and it is believed that the entire proceedings connected with it, instead of damaging the future reputation of the partners, will add to the confidence hitherto placed in them."

It is asserted that the hill holders under the estate of Messrs. Thornton, Huggins, Wand & Co., have agreed to accept the terms proposed at the previous meeting, and that the powers of the inspectors have been more completely defined.

At Paris, according to the letters received on Monday, the large American house of John Munlo & Co. has stopped payment.

At Amsterdam the failure has taken place of the mercantile house of Gallekamp Brothers. The amount is not ascertained.

PANIC AT GLASGOW.

From the North British Daily Mail.

The panic caused by the suspension of the Western Bank still continues and a run has been going on during this forenoon on several of the banks of the city. The panic seems to have taken special hold of small depositors and depositors in Savings Banks. The principal crush was at the doors of the Union Bank, City Bank, and the National Security Savings Bank. A foolish rumor got aboard that the Union Bank had stopped, occasioned, we believe, solely from the fact that the Police were under the necessity of shutting the doors, in order to prevent confusion. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, early in the afternoon, published a proclamation, which was extensively circulated through the city. It states that no doubts need be entertained as to the solvency of the Savings Bank, and warns the public against the effects of a sudden run, like that at present, on the banks. In the suburbs, we understand that the run on the branch establishments was tremendous.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 11.

At a meeting held yesterday morning, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce wisely countermanded their application to the Government for a relaxation of the law in regard to the issue of notes by the Bank of England; being convinced, from the views held in Manchester and London, and by the English press, that nothing but a decided refusal awaited them. We can assure the bankers and merchants of Glasgow that the increased monetary pressure and the further disasters of the present week, from which Manchester must suffer its full share of consequences, have not effected the slightest change of opinion among us on that subject. Nor have we any need to fear the infection of the Scottish heresy, even if matters become worse in this district. There exists no disposition to kick against the high rate of interest, extraordinary as it is. We know what we should think and say of our customers, if they were first to double their ordinary demand for twist, and then to invoke Jupiter against the proportionate addition we should certainly make to its price. Capital in the loan market is just as completely under the law of supply and demand as any commodity in the sale market. We have got so far, at Manchester,

APPALLING INCREASE OF CRIME.

Double Murder and Suicide at Port Jefferson, L. I.

TWO POLICEME EARLY KILLED.

James Rodgers and James P. Donnelly to be Hanged.

Engineer Holmes to be Imprisoned 15 1-2 Years.

Coroners' Inquests in the Water-street, William-street and Canal-street Murders.

More Stabbing, Shooting and Beating to Death.

INTERVIEWS WITH CONVICTS AT THE TOMBS.

The Grand Jury on Carrying Concealed Weapons.

A Spanish Marine Involved in the Water-street Murder.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND.

A Husband Kills his Wife and Step-Son-in-Law and Hangs Himself.

A frightful tragedy occurred at Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island, on Saturday morning, by which three persons lost their lives and a fourth was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. At half-past seven o'clock in the morning Mrs. WATERS, Mrs. STUDEVANT her daughter, and her son-in-law Mr. STUDEVANT, were at breakfast in the house occupied by Mrs. WATERS and her husband, when the latter suddenly rushed into the dining room and commenced a deadly assault upon the parties assembled there. With an iron bar he successively attacked each of them, killing Mr. STUDEVANT and Mrs. WATERS almost instantly and leaving Mrs. STUDEVANT insensible and bleeding upon the floor. A little boy, ten years old, a child of Mrs. WATERS by a former husband, was in a room up-stairs when he heard the noise of the affray in the breakfast room. First the shrieks of the victims of the murderer reached him, then the sound of blows struck in quick succession, then a single voice crying "Murder! murder!" a few more blows and after that all was still.

Presently he heard a footstep on the stairs. He concealed himself under the bed and heard Mr. WATERS pass by and enter another room. Then he crept from his hiding-place, ran out of the room and rushed down stairs headlong. The murderer pursued him with the bloody instrument which he had used in his hand, but the boy succeeded in escaping him. Mr. WATERS then went to his own barn and hanged himself from a joist. The boy aroused the neighbors, who hurried to the scene of the tragedy, where a shocking spectacle presented itself. Mrs. STUDEVANT was found lying in a state of insensibility just outside the door. She was covered with blood, which flowed from several wounds in her head and other parts of her body. Inside of the house, Mrs. WATERS and Mr. STUDEVANT were found upon the floor lying in pools of blood, their heads battered to pieces, their skulls broken, the walls and furniture spattered with their brains and blood, and the breakfast things scattered and broken.

Mr. WATERS was found stripped of his coat and vest suspended from a beam in the barn. Life was entirely extinct when the body was discovered.

Mrs. WATERS was formerly the wife of Mr. DARLING, of the shipbuilding firm SMITH, DARLING & Co. On the death of Mr. DARLING she became possessed in her own right of a property of some $30,000. She had lived with WATERS but a short time before it was evident to her family that her second was not a happy marriage. The world had discovered nothing of the sort, however. It is presumed the cause of his fiendish conduct on the day of his own death was an avaricious fear that his wife would settle the whole of the property, in case of her death, upon the children by the first marriage. This one fear became at last a passion haunting him. In every token of her affection toward them he discovered another evidence that he was not the prime object of her affections.

Mrs. STUDEVANT, daughter of Mrs. WATERS by her first husband, was a woman of some 32 years. Her husband, some 10 years her senior, had been engaged as clerk in Mr. RICE'S store for three or four years past, until lately. He was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance.

Coroner RICE, of Patchogue, commenced holding an inquest upon the three dead bodies as soon as he was able to reach the spot. The result of his investigation has not yet been reported to us, as no cars pass over the Long Island Road on Sunday. It was hoped that Mrs. STUDEVANT would be able to recover sufficiently to furnish her testimony as to the true history of this shocking affair.

We are indebted for the particulars published above to Mr. AMBROSE T. KING, of Port Jefferson, and to Messrs. CORWIN & GRIFFIN, of the Long Island Express Company.

PERILS OF POLICEMEN.

A Ninth Ward Policeman Almost Killed—Escape of the Principal Assailant.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of some half-a-dozen Irish laborers entered the oyster saloon at No. 220 Bleecker-street, kept by a man named JANEWAY. They called for refreshments and drinks, and after partaking of them proceeded to march off without paying. The Barkeeper, BILL DONALDSON, of negro minstrel notoriety, and a huge, athelic fellow, not approving of this mode of settlement, dashed among the party, and told them to square up, or he would level some of them. They continued toward the door, when he knocked down three or four. Two or three waiters by this joined in, and the opposing parties had an animated set-to, which continued for several minutes. Officers HORATIO SANDAS and WOLFE, of the Ninth Precinct, hearing of the row proceeded to the place. As they were about to enter the premises, MICHAEL ROONAS, one of the Irish gang came rushing out of the premises, when officer SANDAS attempted to arrest him; officer WOLFE went into the saloon to quell the disturbance. As the latter officer came out, having PETER RAGAN, another of the offenders in custody. he noticed that SANDAS was missing, and supposed he had gone to the Station-house with his prisoner. Hearing a groan as of some person in distress, he passed across the street and found officer SANDAS lying across the curb-stone bleeding profusely from the head, and his club lying a few feet from him. He rapped for assistance, and had the wounded man conveyed to the Station-house. The wound was found to be of a very serious character, and it is very doubtful whether he survives his injury.

While officer WOLFE was conveying his prisoner to the Station-house, JOEL KEENAN, of the same party of rowdies, endeavored to rescue the prisoner; instead of doing that, however, he was himself captured and taken to the Station-house. The Police have been unable to find ROONAS, but as he is well known it is not probable he will long elude their vigilance.

During yesterday, MARK CONWAY and PATRICK TONER, of the same crowd, were arrested All the arrested parties were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at Jefferson Market, and committed for examination.

SANDAS, the injured policeman, has been on the Police eight years, is 50 years of age, and has been distinguished for his boldness and efficiency.

Presentment of the Grand Jury on the Alarming Increase of Crime—Rodgers Sentenced to be Hung—Holmes Sentenced to Fifteen Years and Six Months Imprisonment—The Greenwich-street Murderers Arraigned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

On Saturday, the last day of the November term, very important business was transacted in this Court. Long before the opening of the doors a vast crowd of persons had collected, who, on being admitted shortly before the arrival of the Judge, filled the large Court-room to its utmost capacity, and still overflowed, down the stairs, into the Park. The causes of this excitement were the anticipated sentences on Rodgers and Holmes. Besides Judge Russell, the Recorder elect, Mr. Barnard, occupied a seat on the Beach.

Previous to the passing of the expected sentences, the Grand Jury came into Court, and through their foreman, Clarkson Crolius, Esq., made the following presentment, which was read by Mr. Vanderveort, the Clerk of the Court:

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, having finished the business submitted to their charge, would respectfully report to the Court:

That there is in this City at the present time an alarming increase of crime, and demands at the hands of those in authority a most prompt and decisive action.

The unusual number of causes on the calendar presented to us, show that a large majority of them are committed by the youth of our City, from 15 to 20 years of age—some of which are the most aggravating. In conversation with some of them, they show a perfect indifference to their fate, having been schooled in, and graduated from, houses that are a *disgrace* to our City—some of which we have presented to the Court.

We are also pleased to witness that the ends of justice have been furthered by the *prompt* action of the Court and Petit Jury in all and every case presented by us.

In reading our daily papers, of the midnight and daily assassinations, murders, highway robberies, burglaries, &c., it behooves this Grand Jury and others to call upon our City authorities and Police Commissioners to increase their force *immediately*, with good and true men, for the protection of the lives and homes of our citizens.

The habit of carrying concealed weapons about the person, such as *pistols*, slung-shots, dirks, &c., is a crying evil in our community, to which special attention is called. Of a large number of cases before us, we have seen the youth and aged crippled and maimed for life by this *unlawful* and unwarrantable practice, which calls for our *severest condemnation*.

Having a large number of prison witnesses before us, the Grand Jury thought proper to visit and inspect our City Prison, and here most cheerfully award to the matron (Miss FOSTER) the credit of providing clean and comfortable apartments for them, and attending to their wants in a most satisfactory manner.

The prison, under charge of Mr. GRAY, the Keeper, is in a healthy and proper condition—the prisoners appear to have all necessary attention—and merits our entire approbation.

We would also state, that the Police Commissioners are attending to the complaint of a former Grand Jury in regard to prison witnesses, by having the building formerly occupied by them in White and Franklin streets fitted up for their especial comfort and protection, thereby removing the stigma of "*prison* witnesses."

In visiting the Institutions on the different Islands, we find every department under the charge of the Board of Ten Governors in a healthy and flourishing condition, and merits at our hands this passing notice.

The institution known as the House of Refuge, under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. KETCHUM, is in all respects a model institution, viz.: "the reformation of juvenile delinquents." There are at present some 600, males and females, most of whom are working at trades: some four to five hours of the day is devoted to the teaching of them, under proper and efficient teachers.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum, situated at One hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, in our City, and similar institutions, are deserving of notice. They are institutions for the prevention of crime, by taking the youth in their infancy and teaching them the path of duty, and giving them trades and occupations they otherwise would fail to receive. Within the past week over 100 have been sent West, under the guidance of a proper overseer, to useful and proper employment, and we would call upon our Police Justices to consider the homeless and friendless children and those accused of small and petty crimes, to remember these institutions, and the public generally to interest themselves and visit them.

The Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island at the present time is crowded with inmates, a part of the female department being allotted to the males, and unless a stop is put to crime in our City, the prison must be enlarged in order to provide for their necessities.

The work-house on the Island established in 1848, is worthy of mention. Here all the articles of wearing apparel are made for the convicts on the Island. The rooms are spacious and comfortable, and all those sent to the Alms-House are provided with some trade that is useful to them and a profit to the City, and fully realizes the expectations of its originators.

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Foreman.

GEORGE F. PETERSON, Secretary.

The Grand Jury retired, after receiving the thanks of the Court for the efficient discharge of their duties.

RODGERS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, then moved for the judgment of the Court on a verdict of guilty pronounced against James Rodgers for the murder of John Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue. Rodgers was brought to the bar amid intense excitement on the part of the spectators. Ladies even standing on chairs to get a better view of him. He did not exhibit any great emotion, but seemed almost as if paralyzed or stupified. The Clerk of the Court addressed him in the formula usual to such occasions:

"James Rodgers, you may remember that you have heretofore been indicted for a certain murder and felony by you done and committed. Upon that indictment you are arraigned; upon your arraignment, you pleaded not guilty, and put yourself upon the country for trial, which country has found you guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you according to law."

Rodgers raised his head, which had been drooping on his breast, and in a low voice replied: "I have nothing to say more than I don't think I done it; I don't know whether I did it or not; I was drunk."

Judge RUSSELL, addressing the prisoner, said: "James Rodgers, you were indicted for the murder of John Swanston, to which, on your arraignment, you pleaded 'Not guilty.' You were defended by eminent and able counsel, who did everything for you that they possibly could; but the evidence was so positive and clear as not to admit of a doubt of your guilt, and the Jury, therefore, very properly convicted you. You have forfeited your life to the violated laws of the country, and the most painful part of my duty is to pronounce that sentence which the law has ordained for a crime of this magnitude. The sentence of the Court is that you be taken to the place from whence you came and there incarcerated, and on Friday, the 15th of January, you be hanged by the neck till you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul."

The warrant of execution was then read by the Clerk, and Rodgers was delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, Mr. Willett. He preserved the same passive, stupified demeanor on being led out of Court. His mother and sisters were not present,—his mother having been taken sick, in consequence of the fatal verdict, and the sisters having been persuaded to remain at home instead of being spectators of so awful a scene.

SENTENCE OF HOLMES FOR FORGERY.

Maurice O'Connell, James Toole, William Hagan and Daniel Pembroke, *alias* "Sailor Dan," were arraigned for the inhuman murder of Teresa Spitzlein, the old Swiss woman, in Greenwich-street, on Nov. 5. They severally pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set down for the first Tuesday in the December term.

An application was made by the counsel of James McAlpine, *alias* Lieutenant-Colonel Marmaduke Groves, that he should be discharged from prison, on the ground that he had been confined in the Tombs nearly six months, having been acquitted on one indictment, and on the other not having been brought to trial. The Assistant District Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court refused to entertain it. McAlpine will be tried next term.

The boys Cunningham and McGibney, the companions of Rodgers on the night of Swanston's murder, were discharged, with a severe warning from the Judge.

In the cases of Hans Marten and Bernard McGahey, severally indicted for larceny, judgment was suspended, and the Court adjourned for the term.

Donnelly must be Hanged.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 23.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court this afternoon, in the case of DONNELLY, who murdered the barkeeper of the Seaview House, at the Highlands, some time ago. None of the exceptions taken below were allowed, and consequently the motion to reverse judgment and have a new trial was refused. DONNELLY will be executed on the 6th of January next.

THE WATER-STREET MURDER.

One of the Murderers Arrested and Identified—His Examination Before the Coroner—Important Evidence.

The Police of the Fourth Ward continue unremitting in their efforts for the discovery of the parties concerned in the horrid butchery in the Water-street dance-house last Thursday morning. At an early hour Saturday morning three more arrests were made of the parties who were quartered among the Spanish soldiers in Brooklyn, on suspicion of being parties to the murder. One of those, who gives his name as FRANCIS VARDEL, was recognized by the sailor ARNOLD JAMES as the man who stabbed him, and the deceased, ANDREW MCMANUS. VARDAL was first seen by Mr. DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the dance-house, on Friday evening, near Peck-slip, when he at once recognised him as one of the Spaniards who were in the habit of frequenting his house. He followed him through several streets and at length, in Roosevelt-street, met two officers, to whom he gave him in charge. At the Station-house he admitted having been in Water-street on the night of the murder, and promised the officers if they would let him go to Brooklyn he would point out the murderers. The proposition was acceded to. He pointed out two men in Brooklyn as the guilty parties, but when they were brought to the Station-house they denied having been in New-York on the night of the murder, and VARDEL confessed he had merely fooled the officers. He made one or two efforts to get away from the officers, and it was apparent his object was to effect his escape by this ruse. Yesterday several of the girls belonging to DRISCOLL'S dance house were confronted with VARDEL at the Tombs, to see if they could identify him. The moment the prisoner was brought before them one of the girls said—"That's one of the men; I should know him among a thousand!" The wife of DRISCOLL checked her quickly with "hush, hush, what are you saying?" The girl immediately moderated her tone and said, "well, I declare, I'm mistaken, but he looks like him," and all the girls declared he was not one of the murderers, but that he was one of the Spaniards who were in the habit of coming to the house. The above occurrence was noticed by ex-Senator CLARKSON CROLIUS, foreman of the last Grand Jury Dr. COVIL, Physician of the Toombs, and our reporter. The prisoner is below medium height, sallow, without whiskers and moustache, and of a hard expression, and a wild, unsteady and treacherous look in the eye. He was a marine in the Spanish service, and came here in the bark *Emile*. His examination before the Coroner formed the principal feature on Saturday. It will be seen he gives a contradictory and confused account of himself. The following comprises his statement, and the additional evidence.

Francis Vardel, the newly-arrested prisonor, was first sworn and examined through an interpreter as follows: I live in Brooklyn, don't know in what street; I am a marine in the Spanish service, and was on board a war steamer called *San Jisavelle*; I came from Havana to New-York in the bark *Emilia*; I did not hear of the murder in Water-street; I was in company with some men on that night, named Gonzales, Gaicio and another whose name I do not know; I was not in the house No. 377 Water-street either on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. (The landlady of the house No. 377 Water-street was produced and witness said he did not know her, as his sight was bad.)

Q.—Did you offer to buy this ring—pointing to a ring on the woman's finger—for $20, or say "Me no pay $20?" A.—No; I never saw her in my life.

Q.—Did you hear eny conversation about this murder, or do you know anybody that knows anything about it? A.—Never before I came here last night; I don't know a man named Joseph White nor one of the name of Ceragiolo; I was not in Water-street on the night of the murder except about half-past seven or eight o'clock, when I passed through it; I was not in any house there that night; I was not in this woman's (Mrs. White's) house, No. 377, with a man with a cast in one eye; after leaving Water-street I turned in with a girl about half-past eleven o'clock, in a street in that neighborhood, and slept with her all night; I am three years from Spain, and am now in the Consul's hands; I know the man who is blind of the eye; his name, I think, is Francis Vestro; he lives in the same house with me in Brooklyn; he never came over to New-York with me; I know a small man with black eyes, and moustache and imperial; I believe he is now in prison; one of the men in Brooklyn told me so this morning; his name is Caleva.

Bridget White, sworn and examined—I live at No. 337 Water-street, and keep a dance-house; I heard of the murder about half-past one the night it occurred; I heard first that a man named Dempsey was killed; I heard then that a girl was cut too; two of the girls went to the Station-house in the morning, and they said that the dead man looked like the one that was dancing at our house the night before he was killed and the night he was killed; they said he was killed by Portuguese, but mentioned no names; I asked if they knew the fellows that killed him, and they said not; I saw the dead man at the Station-house, and recognized him at once; he had a difficulty in my house the night of the murder with some Portuguese; it was between seven and eight o'clock; three of them and last witness came in just as the dance was beginning; I asked last witness if they were going to have a dance, and he said, "Me no dance;" they only came as far as the screen at the door; I asked him if he had any money; he said, "Me no money;" he said, "How much you want for that ring?" I said, "Twenty dollars; he said, "Me no twenty dollars; I told him to curse in or go out; Vardel said, "Me no go in;" he then shoved him and told him to go out; he said, "You no good;" the four then left, and in about an hour three came back, but Vardel was not one of them; they came in and sat down for fifteen minutes; the made paper segars and came over to the bar to light them and took some drink; deceased was then standing at my door talking to a tall man who looked like a canal man; one of the Portuguese snapped a handkerchief out of one of the girl's hands and ran out the door; in passing he struck against the foot of deceased, who said, "D—n your heart, can't you go quiet; the Portuguese replied, "D—n your heart;" he then returned and said to his companions, "Vamose!" the whole three then left the place and stood outside the door; deceased had gone before them, but he returned about half past eleven quite drunk; I asked him to stay that night, but he said he had no money; I told him he might steep on the sofa with the bar-tender, but he refused; he left at a quarter to twelve, but again returned, and then the girls coaxed him to stay; but he said he must go to the fandango to meet his brother-in-law; he only staid the last time till half past twelve; none of the parties returned after that; I recollect distinctly that Francis Vardel, the last witness, was at my house with three other men on Wednesday night.

To a Juror—I saw these men often before within a month; they are little fellows; I never saw Vardel before that; there is a small fellow with a little moustache and goatee goes with him; he dresses different ways at different times; Vardel did not go in the same direction as the other three; after I pushed them out, they crossed over, but Vardel went down in the direction of Driscoll's.

Francis Vardel recalled by a Juror—Did you not say in the Station-house this morning that you could point out two men who were with you on Wednesday night? A.—I did not; it was on Thursday night; one of them was the man now in prison, and the other was the blind man.

Witness was here sent in charge of an officer to the house where he passed Wednesday night, to bring up the girl with whom he slept.

Arnold James recalled, and stated that there were only two Spaniards at Driscoll's house during the stabbing; I saw none standing outside the door.

Vardel here returned with the girl, and the Coroner asked Mr. James to look at him, and say if he was one of the two men engaged in the stabbing. Mr. James, after a minute scrutiny of the man, said "It looks very much like him; I would say that he is one of them; that is the small one.

Coroner—You recognize this man as the one who did not go up stairs? A.—I do, Sir.

Coroner—Do you recognize him as the man who followed you with a knife and stabbed you? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Don't you think this is the man who gave the wound to the deceased? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the man who rushed at the landlord, Driscoll, with the knife as he (D.) took up the bottle? A.—That is the man.

The prisoner Vardel was here asked what time did he leave the girl in the morning, and he answered, "At nine o'clock."

Barbara Whitmore sworn and examined—I live at 82 Oliver-street; I go to the dance-house as a business, at Myers' in James-street; I know Vardel—(points him out in the crowd:) he slept with me on Monday night last, at my house; I saw him again on Wednesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock in Myers' dance-house; there were more men with him; two or three of them were tall men; Vardel left the house in a quarter of an hour; I did not go with him; he did not sleep with me that night, nor come into my house at all again during the night; on Monday night he went home with me about 12 o'clock and left about half-past eight in the morning; I am positive that was on Monday and not on Wednesday night; I was at the dance on Wednesday night; Vardel was not there that night, but there were a good many other Spaniards there.

Mark Driscoll was then recalled, and asked to look round the room, and see if he could recognize any one as the man who attempted to stab him, and stabbed Mr. James on the night of the murder. He did so, and pointed out the prisoner Vardel as one of the men who had been often in company with the assassins, but he was not one of them.

To the Coroner—He looks a little like the tall man in the face, but he is not him; one of them was dressed similar to the prisoner.

Isabella Anderson, recalled—I can recognize the two men who were in our dance-house on the night of the murder; the prisoner is one of their companions, but he is not the man who did the stabbing; I did not see him for two weeks before the murder.

Catharine Wiley was recalled, and answered precisely as the former witness, but admitted that she had seen the prisoner twice since his arrest.

The Jury intimating that they wanted no more of that kind of testimony, as it was evident enough that this story had been arranged between the witnesses, the other girls were not recalled.

During the progress of the inquest, Mr. McManus, brother of the deceased, came to claim the body, which was delivered to him by the Coroner. The inquest then adjourned to 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation Continued—Private Watchman Cohen Makes an Explanation—The Statements of the Boy CeraglolI Canvassed.

The Jury impanneled to make an investigation into the cause of the murder of FRANCIS VINCENT, at No. 15 North William-street, on Tuesday night last, held a fourth session on Saturday morning. Mr. COHEN, the private watchman, who has been charged by some of the previous witnesses with having arrested one of the murderers and then let him go again, attempted an explanation of his conduct on the night of the murder. The jury deemed his statement of such a character that they considered it advisable to have him put under bail, and the Coroner ordered him to find bail in $1,000 for his appearance when called for.

The majority of the evidence had reference to the allegation of the boy JOSEPH CERAGIOLI that he could recognize the parties who were with Mr. VINCENT just previous to the murder. A strong effort was made by the counsel for the prisoners to obtain their discharge on bail, but the jury insisted that they should remain in custody as heretofore. Meantime the police of the Fourth Ward are still keeping up an active search for the guilty parties. Following is the further evidence in the case:

Private watchman Coben, while the Jury was waiting for the Coroner, appeared before them and asked to make an explanation. The Jury objected until the Coroner came. Coroner Connery soon arrived, and swore the witness on the Old Testament, his hat remaining on, as he said he was an Israelite.

Mr. Cohen then proceeded with his explanation as follows: Gentlemen, I have been a private watchman for six or seven years in the vicinity of Chatham and Frankfort streets, and have been fourteen years in this country; I was going from French's Hotel towards William-street on my beat; I think it was in the neighborhood of ten o'clock; just as I turned the corner of Bogert's store, which I have the watching of, Mr. John Kenney came walking pretty fast; he had halloed "Police" before he came down to me; he said: "Mr. Vincent is stabbed—come up as quick as you can;" I will show you my club, which I split in rapping for the Police; I went up with him and saw Mr. Vincent lying on the floor, a round table lying upside down, and the appearance of there having been a general fight; I then went out and rapped a considerable time—nine or ten minutes; Mr. Sutton, of the Sixth Ward Police, came up; I heard a rap on the corner of North William and Chatham streets.

Mr. Sutton—That was my rap as I was coming.

Witness—This gentleman came to my relief after I had repped a considerable time; I told him there was a man stabbed inside, and we went in and tried to raise the body; some said, "Raise him on a chair;" we tried to raise him, but it was no use: his head went right down on the floor, this way (illustrating); as Mr. Hilton was coming out of the place some of those outside said, "What did you let him go for?" I then went out and arrestad him by the oyster stand; he went up through the store, and I followed him, and took hold of his coat, and told him that he had got to come with me; when I got him down to the store, there were some of the folks who said, "Don't you go;" I would like to catch those folks too; I said, "Well, he's got to go;" I then went out and rapped again for assistance; my etub was not split at that time; I gave the alarm at the grocery store, and afterwards took Mr. Hilton off; some time after I went in search of the murderers, through Franklin and Rose streets; I can't say what happened after; I was with the police looking after the murderers.

A Juror—Where were you rapping when you split the club? A.—I did not say I split my club.

Several Jurors said that the witness had swore that he split his club.

The club was here produced by Mr. Cohen, and was slightly cracked at the end.

Q.—Were you on the side of the Globe Hotel when Mr Kenney met you, or did you come from that direction? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you have hold of a man that evening by the Globe Hotel? A.—No, Sir, I had hold of no man but Mr. Hilton, and he was not by the Globe Hotel; I walked first to Mr. Vincent's; I did not rap before I got in the house; I have not read the testimony in the papers it don't bother me at all.

Mr. Hilton wanted to ask the witness about his arrest, but the jury objected.

By the Coroner—Who were the persons who cried out "Why did you let him go?" A.—Mr. Kinney and several others, and I said I would go after him.

Several of the jurors here called the witness to account for contradictory statements about the club being split.

By a Juror—Are you acquainted with the prisoners? A.—I have seen them.

Juror—I insist upon an answer—are you acquainted with the prisoners? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with the prisoners after the arrest? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

The Coroner—What about the deposition of Mr. Cohen?

A Juror—We are satisfied that he arrested a man and let him go.

The Coroner said he did not recognize the man as an officer. It remained for the Jury to say what was to be done.

Mr. Cohen said he had authority from the Sheriff to arrest; he was a special deputy; he would go and get his shield, which he carried around his diggings to protect him; he expected to be killed some dark night—he had made up his mind to that.

The Juror said that the Jury still believed that, though an officer, the watchman had let the prisoner escape, and the Coroner must take his own course.

The Coroner—The Jury say, Mr. Cohen, you must give bail. You can speak to them, if you choose. You will have to give bail.

Mr. Cohen—Yes, Sir, I can do that. How much is the bail, Mr. Coroner?

Coroner Connery—One thousand dollars, Sir.

Mr. Cohen said, "Very well, Sir," and left with the officer to procure bail.

Isaac T. Read, of Lovejoy's Hotel, sworn—Q.—Have you any knowledge of the parties concerned in the late murder in William-street? A.—None whatever, to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you had any conversation or did you hear anything said by others regarding the murder? A.—Last Thursday, between the hours of five and six, I was present in a lager-bier saloon in William-street; I don't know the number; Mr. Montag, who was a witness yesterday, was in conversation with a young man under arrest, (Joseph Ceregioli;) as near as I can recollect he stated that he knew he could identify the party or parties in the cellar, at the time they were there in Mr. Vincent's cellar, if he should see them a hundred years hence, which was an indication that he was very positive; would be afraid to identify the man or men; he stated that he said he was not afraid of any G—d d—n men living, but he did not wish his evidence or his identification of a party to be the means of hanging a man; he appeared to be perfectly sober; I thought the young man was either a great fool or a great knave to talk the way he did; we thought it strange that he did not want to come up and identify the parties.

By a Juror—I did not hear him say that he looked through the shutters; I am positive that this conversation took place on Thursday evening.

Wm. Kost, sworn—I live at No. 64 Washington-street, Hoboken; I was in the lager-bier saloon and heard the conversation alluded to by Mr. Read and Mr. Montag; I have heard Mr. Read's testimony and entirely corroborate his statement; I did not understand the boy to say he saw the whole affair; I thought he said that he was opposite, or alongside the store somewhere.

Mr. Hilton, being accorded the privilege of making an explanation, said: In reference to my being arrested I would say that I left the premises after the persons who committed the murder ran away from Mr. Vincent's store, which might have been several minutes after he was murdered, as I was stunned by the blow which was given me on the head; whether I fell to the floor or not I am not conscious; when I was resuscitated I left the store for the first time: they rushed out and left the door open; after I got on the stoop I saw no person near Mr. Vincent's house except Mr. Cohen; he was standing a little below the door, towards Frankfort-street; I told him that the persons who had gone out had knocked Mr. Vincent down; he commenced rapping with his club, and I went in to the opposite grocery, to my residence, in the upper part; the blood was streaming on my clothes from the wound in my head, and I went there for the purpose of washing; when I got through Cohen came in and grasped me by the arms, and said, "Old man, you must go with me;" several persons told me not to go with him, as he had no authority to arrest me; the landlord said I could be found there at my residence at any time; he laid violent hands on me, and tried to force me out; I extricated myself from him, and went up stairs; he followed me, and there told me the officers at Mr. Vincent's store wished to see me, and I went over; they wished me to give a brief statement of the facts, which I did; they asked me to go to the Second Ward Station-house; I think Mr. Cohen did not go with me to the Second Ward Station-house; he did not have his hand on me at any time in the street, nor any other officer; after visiting several houses, looking for the murderers, we went to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and the Captain sent me home under the protection of a policeman saying that I was not under arrest.

A Juror—Were the window and door shutters of Mr. Vincent's place up on thet evening? A.—The shutters on that evening were up on the windows and door, but the door was partly open; that is the way he usuelly fixed them; no one could see into the shop unless the door was half open; when the parties who committed the murder entered the store, they left the door open; the door is a double one; it was open about eight inches, the door moving toward the counter; when I first attempted to go out I might not have left the door open, because I did not take hold of it; the door was open when the last person came in; I think it impossible for a person to see the persons sitting at the table from the opposite side of the way; a person should be very near the door to see the parties in the cellar.

By a Juror—Which of the men struck Mr. Vincent? A.—In a moment one or more thrust either with the fist or a dagger; one of tho two on the right hand side first struck him.

The Coroner—It appears that you sat at the table, and it is curious that you can't tell which of the three first struck Mr. Vincent.

Witness—It was done so suddenly that I could not tell; I was off from the table after I drank; the two persons at Mr. Vincent's right side were opposite to me; I can't be positive who gave the first blow; this prisoner sat at the right of Mr. Vincent, and next to him, [pointing to De Lorenzo.]

The prisoner (De Lorenzo) here manifested great emotion, wringing and wringing his hands, and exclaiming in broken English that this man would say something for him, (pointing to Mr. ——.) The Coroner said he would not suffer this intimidation of the witness. The other prisoner told Lorenzo not to say anything.

Witness continued—The man with the negro blood sat next to De Lorenzo; the man on the left of Mr. Vincent also attacked him; they were conversing up to the very moment, and Mr. Vincent was sitting at the time; I sat about a yard from the table, and two yards from where Mr. Vincent was sitting at the time.

Mr. Finelli, an interpreter, here, by permission of the Coroner, explained to the prisoner Lorenzo that he was not now under trial, and that when the trial took place he would have an opportunity to be represented.

Herman Gardner, sworn—I am a shoemaker, at No. 19 North William-street; I have never been in Mr. Vincent's store; I heard of the murder about a quarter to ten o'clock on the same night it was committed; I was in my house at work; I heard the rap of the private watchman; I then went out to the place of the deceased and found the private watchmen there, and the deceased lying in a pool of blood; there were two other persons in the room; about ten minutes before the murder occurred I ceased working, and went along William-street, and saw two persons standing before the brewery of Messrs. Louis & Willhelm; I then went back to my house, having been absent about two or three minutes; I saw no one near the door of Mr. Vincent's store, and as far as I remember no one on the opposite side of the street; I might have heard in my house any row in Mr. Vincent's store; I did not hear any noise; I believe I would know the two men if I saw them again; I had never seen them before; I do not recognize any one in the room as either of the men; one of the men had a little moustache, and of small stature, dressed in a dark coat I think—I am not positive; the men were bald headed; one had no whiskers but an imperial; the other was very decently dressed, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, dressed in black coat and pants, and no whiskers at all; generally the store was open until nine o'clock, and after that the shutters were up; when I passed down, about quarter to ten, the shutters were up and the door was closed, and I saw no one in the street except these two men; everything appeared dark; I have not heard any names of the probable murderers mentioned; the men stood two or three yards from the house of Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Isaac Ramus was brought in by young Conery, but said he knew nothing about the murder. Coroner Connery, however, swore and examined him.

He said he knew nothing about the murder in North William-street, but was very anxious that the man who shot a man in Canal-street should be caught and hung, and he would like to be one of a committee to hang him. He thought all persons who carried arms to shoot people down ought to be hung. The Coroner was very particular in taking his testimony, and after causing him to sign the deposition, allowed him to depart.

John Isy was brought in by an officer, suspected of being one of the parties engaged in the murder. Mr. Hilton said, after a close inspection, that the prisoner was not one of the men, as also did CeraglolI, the boy, who said he knew him stightly.

Catharine Keenan was sworn, and testified that she knew nothing of the murder except what she heard afterwards. She supposed she was called to show that she was in company with Mr. Vincent at noon on the day of the murder, from eleven to half-past one; knew him for eighteen months, and never knew him to speak against his father.

Policeman Lindsay testified to arresting the prisoner, Michael de Lorenzo, in Vandewater-street, No. 5; he was in bed and woke up out of a sound sleep; Mr. Hilton was with me, and asked him if he had not taken a drink with him in Mr. Vincent's; he did not appear to understand English; I asked Mr. Hilton if he was the man; he looked at him some time, and at last said he thought he was, but was not sure; he would like to see Mr. Vincent's son and have him see this man before he was let go; the prisoner appeared perfectly willing to go with me; he understood me, and immediately commenced dressing.

Joseph Martinelli gave the following evidence, through Francis Metternich, interpreter—I live at No. 32 Vandewater-street; on last Monday, from 5 o'clock A. M. until 3½ P. M., I was in West Hoboken; I went out hunting robins; I started in company with two Italians; one was named Pasquale Papa; I do not know the name of the other—his first name was Louis Genve; one wore a white hat, blue overcoat and black pants; he had a little whiskers; the other man was about five feet seven inches tall; he had a light overcoat, dark vest and black pants; when we returned from the city they separated from me in Barclay-street, and I did not see them that evening afterwards; I saw one of them yesterday morning; it was Louis Genve; he lives in the same house with me; he went away yesterday; I don't know where; he has no family; the furniture of the room belongs to me; he went to take a position as a harber; don't know where; we never talked about the murder; I heard about the murder from Geroll Dè Angelo; I was told of the murder on the morning after, about 7 o'clock; I did not hear any one suspected of the murder; I have no suspicion whatever who committed the murder; I never was in Mr. Vincent's cellar. Witness here identified the two prisoners, and their wives, who were in the room, as having been over in Hoboken with him in the morning.

The ball of young Ceragioli was here sworn, as to his property being greater than $3,000, the amount of ball required.

It being settled that if the last prisoner was not identified the former should be liberated, the case was adjourned to Munday.

There was some discussion as to the propriety of keeping the younger prisoner, White. Mr. Spencer, his counsel, stated that as soon as the prisoners had an opportunity they would show conclusively where they were at the time of the murder. The Jury favored the release of White, but Officer Seaman said that several friends of the prisoner had left the City. Mr. Spencer objected to the statement, and remarked that that had been already proved. It was decided that the prisoners White and Lorenzo should be kept in prison until Monday, to which time the inquest was adjourned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday you stated that I was an Italian; that I had no legitimate business, and that I was a fast young man. Allow me to state, through the columns of your widely-circulated paper, that I am not an Italian, but was born upon American soil, and for many years have earned my living by honest industry, working for my father and other persons. As to my being a "fast young man," your reporter is entirely at fault.

JOSEPH CERAGIOLI.

THE MURDER OF HENRY F. HAMILTON

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict—Moroney Committed for Trial.

HENRY F. HAMILTON while quarreling with one JOHN MORONEY in an oyster cellar No. 388 Canal-street, early on the morning of the 16th inst., received a pistol shot, of the effects of which he died two days after in the New-York Hospital. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body last Saturday at the Fifth Ward Station-house. The following is the testimony; after it had been finished, a verdict was rendered, and the prisoner, JOHN MORONEY, was committed to the Tombs to await his trial:

TESTIMONY.

John Johnson, residing at No. 388 Canal-street, being duly sworn, says—I keep a dining saloon at the above place; I have known deceased for about six months; he was in the habit of visiting my saloon very often, almost every night; one evening last week, I cannot say the day, about eight o'clock, deceased came into my saloon alone; he left alone in about half an hour afterwards, and did not come back again to my knowledge; I went to bed that evening about twelve o'clock; the next time I saw deceased was at the Fifth Ward Station-house, lying on the floor, suffering from a pistol shot wound; deceased knew me; he did not tell me how he was injured; I do not know how deceased was injured; on Monday morning, about half-past six o'clock, I was told that Harry Hamilton, the deceased, had been shot; I arose immediately and came down stairs, but deceased had been removed to the Fifth Ward Station-house; I know nothing of the woman except what has been told me; I was told that deceased was shot between two and three o'clock; the deceased was quiet and peaceable when in my saloon; I never knew him to be in any difficulty.

George Higgs, residing at No. 3 Milligan-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am barkeeper for John Johnson, at No. 388 Canal-street; we keep open usually all night; I have known deceased for the last three months; de

phere, very near the surface; at this latter point was a small clot of blood, and along the whole course of the ball were evidences of recent inflammation; in my opinion the above-named injuries were the cause of death.

The case was then given to the Jury, who after due deliberation rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound received on the morning of the 16th November, 1857, at No. 388 Canal-street, at the hands of John Moroney."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict Coroner HILLS proceeded to take the examination of the prisoner, as follows:

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

John Moroney, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz:

Question—What is your name? Answer—John Moroney.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-two years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Oswego.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Corner of West and Duane streets.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Boatman.

Q.—Have you anything to say—and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I am not guilty; whatever I have done has been in self-defence. JOHN MORONEY.

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Stabbing in a Sailors' Boarding-House.

On Saturday afternoon an affray occurred at the sailors' boarding-house of FRANK GLOVER, No. 60 Cherry-street, in which a man named JOHN DAVIS, of No. 8 Hamilton-street, received several severe stabs in the face and a bad gash under the chin. JAMES FISHER, who is employed in the house, was arrested, charged with the assault and stabbing, and gave bonds to appear for examination. GLOVER, the proprietor of the house, made a complaint against DAVIS, charging him with coming into the house with a drawn knife, and commencing an indiscriminate assault on the inmates.

Almost Kicked to Death.

A man named DAVID SWEENY, on Friday night, got into an altercation with JOHN HALPIN in the Cherry-street drinking saloon, kept by CHARLES KAMALAY. SWEENY beat and kicked HALPIN with such violence that it is thought his injuries will prove fatal. The injured man was sent to the Hospital, and the accused committed for examination.

Stabbing and Shooting in Brooklyn.

ARTHUR T. MONAGHAN, keeper of a porter-house on Pearl, near Water-street, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice CORNWELL, and made complaint against MICHAEL O'BRIEN, for an assault with intent to kill. He stated that on Friday night defendant came into his place much excited, and demanded the whereabout of a child. Mr. M. told him that he knew nothing about it, when defendant attempted to stab him with a knife, and in warding off the blow his hand was severely cut. A second attempt was made to use the knife, when MONAGHAN discharged a pistol at his assailant, the ball passing through his hat, just grazing the hair. O'BRIEN was arrested by Officer FORSTNER, of the Second Precinct, and will be examined this morning.

Dr. A. B. Mott's Assailants.

Two men, TIMOTHY MADDEN and PATRICK GALLAGHER, were arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being the parties who attempted to assassinate Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, in Second-avenue, on Friday morning last. Their arrest was effected at the instance of District-Attorney HALL. MADDEN lives in the Eleventh Ward, and GALLAGHER in the Seventeenth Ward. They were both taken before Justice WOOD, and their examination set down for to-day.

At the Hospital.

Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, who was attacked by garroters in Maiden-lane, badly beaten, and robbed of his gold watch, breast-pin and pocket-book, has left the City Hospital, and now lies at his own residence in Brooklyn. He received some seven, but not serious, wounds on the head, from which he will recover in a few days.

BARRETT, one of the victims of the Water-street assassins, still remains at the Hospital. He was a little better last night, but is not out of danger.

The remains of SUSAN DAMPSEY, another victim of the Water-street gang, have been removed from the Hospital by her friends, for interment.

The Convicts and Prisoners in the Tombs—Interview with Rodgers, Cangemi, Holmes, Connell, Hagan, Toole, "Sailor Dan," Parmelee, &c.

One of our reporters had an interview yesterday with several of the prisoners in the Tombs,—among others with the boy RODGERS, convicted for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January,—with CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, but not yet sentenced,—with CONNELL, HAGAN, TOOLE and "Sailor DAN," indicted for the murder of the old woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street,—with HOLMES, the engineer, convicted of forgery in the first degree, and sentenced to fifteen years and six months' imprisonment, and with PARMELEE, the merchant of Warren-street, who robbed the firm of DIELBEN & Co., of some thousands of dollars worth of silks and dry goops.

The boy RODGERS, since his sentence on Saturday, has been in a pitiable condition. He refuses his meals, and presents all the aspects of intensified distress. It is a question, however, whether he realizes the full horror of his situation. He seems stunned—stupefied. In reply to questions put to him, he protests that he has no knowledge whatever of the events of that night, for him, and for his poor victim SWANSTON, so fatal in the calendar. He professes not to recollect anything of his threatening the life of the boy at the grocery store for not giving him an apple. Says that he does not remember meeting Mr. and Mrs. SWANSTON, of jostling against her, and quarreling with her unfortunate husband. Of his whereabouts that night, of his companions, of the way he got to bed, except that his mother and sisters undressed him, he persists that he is absolutely ignorant. When asked how much liquor he had drank during the evening, he replied that he must have had several glasses,—perhaps eight or ten, besides some beer. He declares that he has no knowledge whatever of the crime for which he is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and does not think that he was the murderer of SWANSTON.

Since the rendition of the verdict his mother has been enabled to see him. After the terrible scene in Court, of which we gave a report, the old woman went home, and was so prostrated with grief that she has been unable to leave her bed. The boy's sisters have visited him many times. Their anguish is terrible to witness. They cannot, will not believe that he must die,—he is so young, they cry, so young. But there can be no hope for the exercise of Executive clemency in his behalf, at such a time as this,—when every day the records of fresh murders, one crowding on the heels of another, successively appal our citizens.

CANGEMI, also since his conviction, is very much changed. During his long imprisonment he has maintained a solidity and indifference to the position in which he was placed that seemed to argue a thorough confidence of his acquittal. Now he wears the aspect of a man from whom all hope is gone. His appearance yesterday was desponding in the extreme, and haggared as if with many nights of sleeplessness. He eats but little, and complains of chills running down bones. He paces his cell continually, and is unable to remain quiet for more than a few minutes at a time. The officers of the Prison give him a good character for amiability of disposition, and indeed, he smiles faintly and seems thankful when any one stops at his cell-door to exchange a few words with him.

With HOLMES our reporter did not speak. He is very morose, and paces his cell in an indignant, defiant manner. As the reporter stood at his cell door he turned away as if incensed at the intrusion of a visitor, and his demeanor not inviting a conference, he was not solicited to a conversation.

The four young men charged with the murder of TERESA SPITZLEIN in Greenwich-street, are in separate cells on the first corridor. O'CONNELL, who is only 17 years old, and who, though not defiant or hardened in his demeanor, has a wicked, rowdy, Dead Rabbit expression of countenance, maintains his innocence of the crime in which he is implicited. HAGAN is sullen, and refuses to say anything. He has a repulsive appearance, and seems equal to the commission of almost any enormity. His age, apparently, is about 18. PEMBROKE, *alias* "Sailor Dan," a mere boy, is talkative and boastful. He has plenty of friends, he says, and can get out of the scrape. Toola is not the only one of the four yet who has employed counsel. He does not seem to fear the result of his trial. Judging from physiognomy, behavior, and general appearance, it would be hard to find four worse fellows among all the Dead Rabbits or Mackerelville boys.

PARMELEE, the merchant, is confined in the first corridor. He feels the effect of confinement very much, and is quite unwell. He is well cared for by Dr. COVIL, the principal Physician of the City Prison, whose kindness to all the prisoners is uniform and admirable. Since his imprisonment, the conduct of PARMELEE has been such as to engage for him the sympathy and interest of all the officers of the establishment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, Nov. 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 16, 20, 2001, 1410, 1621, 1961, 649, 696, 2351, 2319, 1761, 324, 1606, 1624, 346, 347, 350, 351, 354, 356.

SUPREME COURT.

Assignment of Courts and Judges in the City of New-York, for the years 1858 and 1859.

GENERAL TERMS.

1858.

1st Monday of February—Judges Davies, Clerke, Sutherland.

1st Monday of May—Judges Davies, Sutherland, Ingraham.

3d Monday of September—Judges Davies, Clerke, Sutherland.

1st Monday of November—Judges Davies, Clerke, Ingraham.

During the General Terms of 1858, the Judges sitting in General Term will also sit in Chambers, from 9½ A. M. till 11.

1859.

1st Monday of February—Judges Roosevelt, Davies, Clerke.

1st Monday of May—Judges Roosevelt, Davies, Ingraham.

3d Monday of September—Judges Roosevelt, Clerke, Sutherland.

1st Monday of November—Judges Roosevelt, Sutherland, Ingraham.

CIRCUITS.

1858.

1st Monday of January	by Judge Clerke.
1st Monday of February	by Judge Ingraham.
1st Monday of March	by Judge Davies.
1st Monday of April	by Judge Sutherland.
1st Monday of May	by Judge Clerke.
1st Monday of June	by Judge Davies.
3d Monday of September	by Judge Ingraham.
1st Monday of October	by Judge Clerke.
1st Monday of November	by Judge Sutherland
1st Monday of December	by Judge Ingraham.

1859.

1st Monday of January	by Davies and Clerke.
1st Monday of February	by Sutherland.
1st Monday of March	by Roosevelt & Ingraham.
1st Monday of April	by Davies and Ingraham.
1st Monday of May	by Clerke.
1st Monday of June	by Sutherland & Ingraham.
3d Monday of September	by Davies.
1st Monday of October	by Roosevelt & Sutherland.
1st Monday of November	by Clerke.
1st Monday of December	by Sutherland.

Where two Judges are to hold the Circuit at the same time, the one last named will take up the even numbers on the Calendar, and the other the odd numbers. In such cases, a panel of jurors will be summoned for each part, unless the business of the Oyer and Terminer shall prevent the attendance of more than one Judge at the Circuit.

OYER AND TERMINER.

(To be held at the same time with the Circuits, in the months of January, April, October and December.)

SPECIAL TERMS FOR ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

1858.

1st Monday of January	by Judge Davies.
1st Monday of March	by Judge Sutherland.
1st Monday of April	by Judge Clerke.
1st Monday of June	by Judge Ingraham.
1st Monday of October	by Judge Sutherland.
1st Monday of December	by Judge Davies.

1859.

1st Monday of January	by Judge Roosevelt.
1st Monday of March	by Judge Davies.
1st Monday of April	by Judge Sutherland.
1st Monday of June	by Judge Clerke.
1st Monday of October	by Judge Davies.
1st Monday of December	by Judge Ingraham.

The Judge sitting in Chambers will at the same time hold Special Term for any *ex parte* business, and for such litigated business as he shall expressly permit.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS AND CHAMBER BUSINESS.

1858.

Jan. by Judge Ingraham.	July by Judge Ingraham.
Feb. by All the Judges.	Aug. by Judge Clerke.
March by Judge Clerke.	Sept. by Judge Davies, for two weeks. —All the Judges.
April by Judge Davies.	Oct. by Judge Ingraham.
May by All the Judges.	Nov. by All the Judges.
June by Judge Sutherland.	Dec. by Judge Sutherland.

1859.

Jan. by Judge Sutherland.	July by Judge Clerks,
Feb. by Judge Ingraham.	Aug. by Judge Ingraham.
March by Judge Clerke.	Sept. by Judge Davies, two weeks, residue Judge Ingraham.
April by Judge Roosevelt.	Oct. by Judge Ingraham.
May by Judge Sutherland.	Nov. by Judge Davies.
June by Judge Roosevelt.	Dec. by Judge Clerke.

The Judge at Chambers will begin on the first Monday of the month to which he is assigned, and continue to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

REGULATIONS.

All issues of fact already joined and triable in the City of New-York, will be noticed to the Clerk, and be put on the calendar for the ensuing January circuit.

During the first week of that circuit, motions to correct the calendar may be made.

After that week the calendar will remain unchanged, and continue the calendar for every successive circuit, until all the causes on it shall be tried; each circuit beginning on the calendar, where the immediately preceding circuit left off.

Twenty causes a day, and no more, will be called at the General and Special Terms, and before each judge at circuit, *unless otherwise specially ordered.*

No cause will be set down for a particular day at a circuit, unless sworn off when called, on account of the absence of a witness, and on payment of costs.

If the trial of a cause shall not be moved by either party, when called in its order on the circuit calendar, it will go to the foot of the calendar, and not to be called again until it shall be reached in that place.

All new issues will be noticed for the first day of the next circuit, after the same shall be joined, and be put in their order at the foot of the permanent calendar.

After the first week of each circuit, (during which motions to correct the calendar may be made,) the calendar of the causes which may have gone down at the previous circuit, and the new issues will be entered as part and in continuation of the permanent calendar; and so on, from court to court, until the end of the year.

These regulations do not affect the question of noticing the causes for trial to the opposite party, from court to court, as the statute may require.

All applications must be made to the Judge assigned for that particular business, excepting matters entirely *ex parte*.

SPECIAL CIRCUIT CALENDAR.

(At any Circuit, until further orders, any causes belonging to either of the two following classes, may be placed on a Special Circuit Calendar, unless the trial is likely to occupy more than one hour.)

1. Where the action is on contract, and the answer merely denies the allegations in the complaint, without setting up any new matter.

2. Where the action is on contract, and new matter is set up in the answer, and there shall be reason to believe that the defence is made only for the purpose of delay.

To entitle the cause to be placed on such Calendar, the plaintiff's attorney must give a notice of four days to be heard before a Judge at Chambers, that he will move to have the cause placed on such Calendar; and if the motion be granted, the cause may be heard on any subsequent Friday.

If the motion be founded on the belief that the defence is for delay, affidavits must be served at the time of notice.

The plaintiff's attorney must deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit a like notice one day before such Friday, containing, also, the number of the cause on the General Circuit Calendar.

If the cause shall actually occupy more than one hour on the trial, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause be put down at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 21.

Before a Full Bench.

Rhodes Cole vs. *Joseph Blunt.*—Judgment for defendant, dismissing the complaint, with costs.

Frederick R. Lee vs. *The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 21.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

There were 26 prison cases, 9 suspended cases, and 12 bail cases on the calendar, and a great many people in the Court-room.

JOHN BROWN, the ubiquitous, committed a violent assault and battery Nov. 18, upon Hermann Meinholtz, hitting him in the eye with a seven-pound weight. *Judge Osborn*—You might kill a man with such an instrument as that. We find you guilty and sentence you to the penitentiary for 4 months.

Dennis McDervitt was charged with stealing a gold watch from Dennis Sullivan, Nov. 20. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he hasn't got a very bad look. It's a doubtful case anyhow. *Judge Wood*—Ever been up here before? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Counsel*—What for? *Prisoner*—For getting high, Sir. *Counsel*—Oh, for getting high.—(To the Court.)—That's nothing against him. The prisoner was discharged.

Thomas McCabe passing Christopher J. Clark's store, No. 227 Eighth-avenue, Nov. 19, saw two pair of gloves (value 16 cents) hanging outside, seized them and ran off with them. He was pursued, arrested, arraigned, and "What have you got to say?" said Judge OSBORN. The prisoner replied, "All I got to say is, I went down town in a stage and bought the gloves of a man that stood in Wall-street." "What do you do for a living?" asked Judge WOOD. "I drive a stage," answered the prisoner. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for 4 months.

"We'll scatter these thieves, some of them, by-and-by," said Judge OSBORN.

Bridget Hurley was complained of by her stepson, John Hurley, as a perpetual drunkard. *Judge Wood*—How many children have you got? *Prisoner*—I've got four, sir, but they're all dead. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months, but Judge OSBORN soon after said to the Clerk, "Make that two months instead of four, Mr. Johnson. Her husband thinks that's time enough to get the rum out of her."

Michael Kelly, charged with an assault and battery upon his wife Bridget, Nov. 19, was next brought to the Bar. "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk. "I'm guilty, Sir," said Michael, wiping his eyes, "but I'm very sorry, Sir, I'll never do it again." *Judge Osborn*—(To the witness)—Did he support you? *Witness*—He did not, Sir. *Prisoner*—I did, Sir, except for the last few weeks that I've been out of employment and couldn't get nothing to do. *Judge Osborn*—Your wife says you came home cross and abused her. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ann McCann went into Benjamin Demarest's grocery store, Nov. 17, and representing that she came from Mrs. Kipp, in whose employment she formerly was, but whom she had left two weeks previously, obtained some hams, sugars, soap and other necessaries, and left the store. Mr. Demarest suspected that there was something wrong, saw Mrs. Kipp, who confirmed his suspicions, and had the girl arrested. She had been to five different places in this way. Mr. Beale, agent S. P. D. Society, said he would procure a situation for her. *Judge Osborn*—We'll fix her $25. She can stay in prison until it's paid. If you find her a good place out of the City, all right. Poor girl! she may be saved yet. Stealing provisions in that way is different from going to a dry goods store to get finery.

Ann Golden and Hannah Bardet were old offenders. They had stolen one dollar's worth of tin kettle, the property of Nathaniel S. Rose, Nov. 19. The prisoners commenced to tell their story. *Judge Osborn*—You've been here so often we've no confidence in any statement you may make. *Judge Wood*—You've been here four times apiece before. They were found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Sickles and James Williams were old dock thieves. They were tried on a charge of stealing some copper, but the evidence did not clearly fasten the crime upon them, and they were discharged. Another complaint was immediately entered against them by Barnabas Mannau, who said they stole 10 cts.' worth of potatoes from him Nov. 20. Officer John Hamblin caught them in the act. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this charge and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months. We let you off on the copper. The prisoners went into the prison smiling. "They 're tickled to death to get back," said Judge Osborn.

William Davis, charged by Mary Russell with throwing stones at a shed at No. 199 Avenue C, and tearing it down, Nov. 18, was acquitted.

John Kerrigan committed an assault and battery upon Sarah Solomon, Nov. 18. *Judge Osborn*—He's one of the Dead Rabbits. *Judge Wood*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eighteen, going on nineteen. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Morgan Rhodes was fined $10 for throwing a pitcher at Joseph Juliano, Nov. 18.

David Tucker was sent to the City Prison for ten days for beating and biting James Connor.

Rose Cassidy stole five de laine dresses, Nov. 17, from Daniel R. Fogerty. She was an old offender. *Judge Wood*—Rose, you ought to have been sent down for the second offence. You've been tried here time and again. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I'll do better if you'll let me off. *Judge Wood*—We'll do all we can for you Rose; Penitentiary for 6 months.

Thomas Paton bought a horse and stole a wagon and harness from John Casey, Nov. 12. He was sent to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Peter Hardman was charged with an assault and battery on John Seehler, Nov. 14. He was acquitted.

Barney McMaunoran had a difficulty with a man in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Nov. 6. The man knocked his hat off. Officer Henry Schanck of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, was passing at the time, and McMaunoran ran to him and asked him to arrest the man. The officer wouldn't do it and pushed him away. McMaunoran then struck the officer, who thereupon arrested him. The prisoner was fined $25.

Theodore Udell was charged in two complaints with assault and battery, first upon Clarence Gilchrist, and second upon Sarah E. Tibiey, both alleged to have been committed Nov. 1, at the prisoner's house, No. 119 Mott-street. He pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the second. The two complainants said they were spending the evening at the defendant's house, and the latter assaulted them without provocation. The defendant said he had forbidden Gilchrist to come to his house, and that coming home that night he found him and the lady there. He assaulted Gilchrist, and thought he could show the Court that he was not very much to blame in doing so, but he did not intentionally strike the lady. Both cases were adjourned to Tuesday.

Daniel McEvahey, it was alleged, had stolen some lumber from the lumber-yard of John W. Stevens, Nov. 17. The lumber was found in the possession of the prisoner, but no one was produced who saw him take it. *Judge Osborn*—Merely being found in possession of property alleged to have been stolen is not always conclusive evidence of guilt. Witnesses were called to prove the good character of the prisoner. *Counsel*—Did you ever hear anything against him other than his being an honest and industrious man? *Witness*—Never, Sir. Never in me life. [Laughter.] The prisoner was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

The case of Peter Allen, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Waterbury, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, was adjourned to Tuesday.

Elias Levi interfered with Officer Bigley, of the Fifth Precinct Police, and pushed him back while he was trying to separate some persons who were fighting (Nov. 19). He was found guilty, and sentence suspended at the request of the complainant.

Lewis Fischer, colored, committed a violent assault and battery upon his wife Ann, Nov. 10. *Judge Osborn*—Judge, they say this fellow is a very bad man, and the officers had to go armed to arrest him. She did not want to prosecute him. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes, he's a bad man. Come up here and tell us what he did to you. She pleaded for his release. *Judge Wood* (to the prisoner)—Well, we find you guilty of this offence, and suspend sentence this time on account of your wife. *Witness* (lingering)—Yes, Judge, and the next time he come— *Judge Osborn*—Go on, go on.

George Jacobs was tried and acquitted on a charge of assault and battery, Nov. 17, preferred against him by George Mendes.

Jacob Smith (colored) was found concealed in the loft of Edward Friedman's tobacco store, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, Nov. 20. A complaint was entered against him, charging him with an attempt to steal $10 worth of tobacco. *Judge Wood*—Where do you live, Jacob? *Prisoner*—In Stanton-street. *Judge Wood*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—I work in Fulton Market. *Judge Osborn*—(to the witness.)—Was he drunk? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner.)—What were you doing up in this loft? *Prisoner*—I was intoxicated, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this man says you wasn't. We find you guilty, and send you to the Penitentiary for three months for the attempt.

Thomas Flannigan, it was proved, hit Patrick Sullivan in the eye with a stone, Nov. 6. They had some words together, and the complainant struck the prisoner with a whip. He (Sullivan) then went into his own shanty, took off his coat and was standing in the middle of the floor when the prisoner threw a stone in at the window which hit him in the eye, badly injuring him. *Counsel*—How many times did you strike the prisoner at the bar before he struck you? *Witness*—(mystifiedly,) at the bar? I didn't see him at the bar at all that day. (Laughter.) *Judge Osborn*—Did you strike that man before he struck you? *Witness*—I struck him with a little whip and after I went into the house—about ten minutes after—he struck me with the stone. *Judge Wood*—(to the prisoner,) What's your business? *Prisoner*—(clearing his throat,) Well, Sir, last week he came around —, *Judge Wood*—What's your business, what's your business? *Prisoner*—Sir? oh, Sir, I am a laborer, Sir. *Judge Wood*—We find you guilty and fine you $5. We let you off light on account of your being irritated. But you had no right to throw the stone; it is dangerous throwing stones. The prisoner was committed.

Meeting of the Ladies of the Industrial Schools.

The Union meeting of the Ladies of the Industrial Schools, held at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the University Chapel, was largely attended, the principal portion of the audience being ladies.

Mr. C. L. BRACE delivered an address on "The Progress and Effects of the Industrial School Movement," a portion of which was as follows:

We will take first the records in the different prisons of what may be called the peculiar offences of children.

In 1855, we find 385 commitments in the Jefferson Market Court for petit larceny; in 1856, with probably an addition of twenty thousand to our population, we find only 172. In the same Court, in 1855, 1,405 cases of vagrancy; in 1856, only 800.

In the Essex Market Court, (Third District,) 441 cases of vagrancy in 1855, against 349 in 1856.

In the City Prison, (the Tombs,) we discover, in 1851, 2,462 cases of petit larceny; in 1855, 3,229; and in 1856, when the effects of these various operations would fairly show themselves, 2,706—or a diminution of 591 in a single year, and a reduction of average of one petty thief to every 218⅛ of the population in 1851, to one in about 240 in 1856, despite the poor foreign immigration in that period.

In cases of vagrancy in the same prison, we have results not quite so encouraging. In 1851, these numbered 3,116; in 1,855, 3,374; and in 1,856, 3,403, showing an increase of 27 in one year, against an increase of population of some 20,000.

Turning now exclusively to children and minors, we discover that there were in the City Prison, of children

	Under 10.	From 10 to 20.	Total.
1851	175	4,015	4,190
1855	277	4,392	4,669
1856	314	3,905	4,219

Showing an increase of 30 of very young children in 1856, compared with 1855, against an increase of at least 20,000 in population, and absolutely a decrease of prisoners between ten and twenty years during the last five years of 110, and a decrease of average from 1 in 434 to 1 in 140 of the whole population.

Besides, *what is most encouraging*, a decrease, last year absolutely of 450 children and minors in our great City Prison!

Of *pickpockets*, we discover 17 last year against 40 in 1855.

In cases of *petit larceny*, the roll stands thus:

	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.
1851	17	1,144
1855	36	1,299
1856	None.	1,026

or an absolute ceasing of cases of thieving among small children, and a decrease during five years of cases between 10 and 20 of 116, against an increase of population of about 112,000, and a decrease in one year of 241 against an increase of population of some 20,000.

In commitments for vagrancy are:

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 20.
In 1851	152	762
In 1855	155	647
In 1856	284	749

It will be observed that the commitments of very young children, for vagrancy, have greatly increased, while for those between 10 and 20 years during the last five years the increase has been only 13, or a decrease of average of from 1 in 703 to 1 in 867 of the whole City.

These results as compared with those in petit larceny, are owing partly to the increased strictness of the laws in regard to vagrant children, and partly to the fact that our Reformatory agencies have not provided many refuges for homeless children, while they have especially labored for a moral renovation of these little ones.

When we regard the yet more general statistics pertaining to whole *number* of prisoners in our prisons, we discover more encouraging results.

We have on the register of the City Prison in

1851	16,520
1855	26,955
1856	21,668

In all the prisons:

1851	21,792
1855	35,264
1856	27,881

or a decrease in one year of 8,383 prisoners, and an increase in five years of only 608.9 against an increase of population of about 112,000, and a decrease of average from one prisoner in every 24.9 of our whole population in 1851, to about one in 23.3 in 1856.

It may be interesting to note that the average in London is 1 to 25, and in Paris 1 to 100. It is not claimed, of course, that all these wonderfully encouraging results are due to the Industrial Schools and the Children's Aid Society.

Many causes are at work, but among the most efficient, I make no doubt are this whole class of operations for the young, for their education, their elevation, and permanent improvement. Among these 6,000 criminals saved to the City in one year, and these 450 little thieves and vagabonds who were kept out this year from the prison cells, which they have occupied before, how large a share should all these associations claim who have labored to provide new homes for the street-rovers, and who give daily education and training to the little ones.

After the address was concluded, Miss GERTRUDE LIVINGSTON, Secretary of the Fourth Ward School, read the reports of the different Industrial Schools. Mrs. WILSON, founder of the first Industrial School in the City, presided over the meeting.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 14th day of November to the 21st day of November, 1857: Men, 73; Women, 56; Boys, 104; Girls, 87; Total, 320.* Adults, 129; Children, 191; Males, 177; Females, 143; Colored Persons, 2.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Diarrhœa	10
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	4	Dropsy	4
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy in Chest	1
Apoplexy, Nero's	1	Dropsy in Head	15
Bleeding, from Bowels	1	Drowned	2
Bronchitis	1	Dysentery	7
Burned or scald	1	Erysipelas	1
Cancers	1	Fever, Bilious	1
Casualties	1	Fever, Congt'ive	1
Cholera Infant	2	Fever, Puerperal	2
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Remit	1
Conc. of Brain	1	Fever, Scarlet	10
Cong. of Brain	9	Fever, Typhoid	1
Cong. of Lungs	3	Fever, Typhus	3
Consumption	55	Heart, Dis. of	2
Convulsions	4	Heart, Dis. of Aneurism	1
Convulsions, Infantile	29	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, Intantile	10	Inflammation	2
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. Bowels	7
Debility, Infant	10	Inflam. of Brain	8
Delirium Trem	1	Inflam. of Lungs	16
		Inflam. of Stomach	1
		Insanity, Puerp.	1
		Kidneys, Dis. of	1
		Killed or Murdered	2
		Marasmus, Adult	2
		Marasmus, Infantile	15
		Measles	4
		Neuralgia of the Heart	1
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	4
		Parturition, Diff.	1
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	3
		Softening of the Stomach	1
		Spinal Disease, (Pott's)	1
		Stillborn	26
		Suicide	3
		Teething	2
		Unknown to the Jury	1
Total			320

* Decrease this week—62.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..., *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand at our quotations. Pearls, $6,50; Pots, $7 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,131 bbls.—including 773 bbls. Pearls, and 358 bbls. Pots.

BARK—100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia during the week, at $30 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is generally limited, and small sales only have been reported to the trade at our quotations: Java, 15½c.@16¾c., Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11c.@12c. A cargo of Ria, comprising 2,750 bags, was purchased, on speculation, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Continues depressed and unsettled, with, however, a very small stock on the market, especially of the low grades. The nominal quotations are 12¼c.@12¼c. for Middling Upland; 12¾c.@12¾c. for Middling Gulf; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₩ lb. The principal holders ask rather higher prices, but it is somewhat difficult to sell at even the above figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour, and as holders evince less eagerness to sell, they are getting a shade higher prices to-day. The cold weather favors them decidedly, by lessening the chances of protracted inland navigation. The sales include 17,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 95@$5 05
Extra State	5 20@ 5 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 5 05
Superfine Ohio	5 10@ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20@ 6 65
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 00

Canadian is in rather better request at firmer rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 20@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is pretty active and buoyant, with less offering. Sales 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 75 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet. There is not much of it on the market. Prices are sustained. Sales 21,000 bushels—including fair White Canadian at $1 25; Western Red, club, at $1 08; do. do. Spring at $1; amber-colored Southern, to arrive, at $1 32½; and ordinary to prime Red do., at $1 16@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged. The supply is limited, especially of prime. Some new crop Southern was offered, to-day, at 75c. ₩ bushel—the highest bid for it was 70c. ₩ bushel. Sales were reported of 10,000 bushels, chiefly at 60c. for mixed Western, in store; and 65c.@70c. for new crop Yellow Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet but is firmly held at 76c.@77c., ₩ bushel, with a light supply available. Barley is in moderate demand, at about previous figures. Sales, 3,700 bushels State, at 70c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Oats are less abundant, and are in demand, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 40c.@43c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@41c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 900 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is very dull and quotations are entirely nominal. The last sale effected was of a small lot of Manila, in bond, at a fraction less than 6c. cash, ₩ lb., for export to Cadiz.

HIDES—The demand has been somewhat active this week, as the close of the navigation draws near, though prices are as yet entirely nominal. The sales include 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., to arrive, on private terms; 5,000 Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 15c., 6 months. Stock in first hands, 381,016, against 10,500 same time last year.

IRON—Within the week sales have transpired of nearly 5,000 tons No. 1 American Pig, part in Jersey City, but mainly in Philadelphia, at from $19@$21, cash, ₩ ton. No important movements in foreign.

LEATHER—There has been some demand this week, without any reaction in prices.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	40,000	8,300
Sides	58,800	2,000
Stock at the close of the week—sides	406,500	46,500

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is less active to-day; prices are unchanged. We have heard of sales of only 60 hhds. Cuba Muscorado, mainly at from 26c.@29c., with some inferior, at a lower rather than our inside quotations, and 40 bbls. Sugar House Syrup, at 24½c.@25c., cash, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull and heavy for Resin, Pitch, and Tar. In the absence of any important movements we omit quotations. Crude Turpentine ranges from $3 37½@$3 50 ₩ 280 lbs., with a moderate inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is less freely offered, and is generally quoted up to 45c., cash, ₩ gallon. Sales limited.

OILS—American Linseed is in good request, being procurable at from 54c.@56c., cash, ₩ gallon. Whale, Sperm, and Olive, are dull, and somewhat nominal. Within a few days sales have transpired of 1,250,000 lbs. Palm Oil, part from vessel, at 9¾c. ₩ lb., with a liberal discount for cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and down to $19 25@$19 40 for Mess; and $17 for Prime, ₩ bbl., with daily small sales reported. Cut Meats are in very light supply and demand, at (nominally) 10c.@10¾c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@12c. for new, and 12c.@13c. for old, ₩ lb. Beef is in slack demand, and prices favor buyers. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. mail steamship *Atlantic* arrived at this port last evening, bringing intelligence four days later from Europe, and two weeks later from India. We learn from a telegram, received in London on the day of the *Atlantic's* departure, that at the capture of Delhi, which is fully confirmed, the British lost, in killed and wounded, half their attacking force. The old King of Delhi had been spared, but his two sons were shot. Lucknow was relieved by General HAVELOCK on the 25th of September, just in time to save it from being blown up by the mutineers. The entrenchments of the latter were carried in the most gallant style by HAVELOCK'S troops. General NEILL had been killed, and General NICHOLSON, at Delhi, had died from his wounds.

The financial news from Europe, by this arrival, is most important On the 10th inst. the Bank of England had further advanced its rate of discount to 10 per cent. On the 11th the Bank of France advanced its rate, and nearly all the Banks in the principal commercial cities of Europe adopted a similar policy. Many serious failures had occurred in Great Britain; among others, those of DENNISTOUN & Co., the Western Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank are mentioned. There was quite a panic at Glasgow, and a general run on all its Banks. Even the unprecedented figure to which the Bank of England had advanced its discount had not yet arrested the immense demand for gold. We publish this morning a number of articles from foreign journals on the great financial pressure which is now the all-absorbing topic of interest to the whole civilized world.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Port Jefferson, L. I., at 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. HENRY WATERS, a farmer, and formerly a carpenter, residing at that place, suddenly rushed into the room in which his wife, her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. STURDEVANT, were at breakfast and commenced a deadly assault upon them with a square iron bar, without any apparent provocation except a jealousy of the manifestations of regard which Mrs. WATERS gave her step-children. He beat out the brains of Mrs. WATERS and Mr. STURDEVANT, left Mrs. STURDEVANT bleeding and senseless in the street, whither, through three doors and the gate, she had fled, attempted to kill his step-son—a lad ten years old, who was up stairs, but who succeeded in making his escape—and then hung himself in his own barn. Mrs. WATERS was a widow of Mr. DARLING, of the firm of SMITH, DARLING & Co., shipbuilders, and was the owner of property in the village to the value of some $25,000. WILLIAM WASHINGTON STURDEVANT, her son-in-law, was a boss shipcarpenter of much professional reputation. Mrs. STURDEVANT, his wife, was in a delicate situation, but unless the excitement of this affair proves fatal, she will probably recover, though when found in the street by her uncle, she was supposed to be dead. Coroner CHAPEL, of Patchogue, commenced an inquest on Saturday.

A Ninth Ward Policeman—HORATIO SANGER—having attempted to arrest two rowdies on Sunday morning, in a drinking saloon, was so seriously beaten by one of them, who probably had snatched his club away, that his life is in danger. Another policeman—CHARLES HOMAN, of the Fourth Ward,—while trying to arrest some thieves in Dover-street, on Saturday night, was set upon by all four of them and left lying insensible on the side-walk. Our columns contain the records of several ther assaults with daggers and pistols, upon Inffensive parties in the City.

The inquest into the Water-street murder continues. A Spanish marine, one of the bark *Emile's* cargo of convicts and political offenders, has been arrested and identified as the murderer of MCMANUS. The brother of MCMANUS has been in the City, and fully identified the body of the deceased stranger. On the fourth day's (Saturday's) investigation into the murder of VINCENT in William-street, COHEN, the private watchman attempted, but not very successfully, to exculpate himself. No important facts were elicited from witnesses, but it grows plainer daily that the same parties who murdered VINCENT were the assassins of the people in the Water-street dance-house. The Canal-street quarrel, which resulted in the death of HENRY F. HAMILTON last Thursday was investigated before Coroner HILLS on Saturday. The Jury found JOHN MARONEY guilty of the manslaughter, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the Grand Jury's action.

Two persons have been arrested on the suspicion of being the parties who attempted to garrote Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT on Friday last.

DONNELLY, who murdered MOSES at the Sea View House last Summer, must be hung on the 8th of January next. A new trial has been refused.

A convict committed suicide yesterday at the State Prison at Sing Sing. His name was RAGAN. He was sentenced in the October term for the manslaughter of his partner in their shoe store under the Howard Hotel, Broadway. For some violation of the prison rule, he was placed on Saturday in a dark cell, and during the night hung himself by his cravat to one of the iron bars.

A difficulty occurred yesterday morning at Hudson City, between three or four of the City Watchmen and a party of Irishmen, recently employed upon the Bergen Tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in which two of the former were considerably injured by firearms in the hands of the Irishmen.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which was announced to sail on Saturday at noon, was detained in consequence of an accident to her machinery. The connection of the exhaust valve in one of the cylinders was broken in attempting to start the engine about 11 o'clock. The matter was soon remedied, and she promises to sail to-day at noon.

A fire occurred in Rochester, on Saturday morning, which consumed the Eagle Bank Block and the Commercial Bank Block. Two firemen were killed by falling walls, and several others were seriously wounded. The loss is estimated at about $150,000. A fire occurred on Friday night in Mobile, which destroyed property on Commerce and Canal streets to the amount of $150,000.

Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER will preside at the People's Mayoralty Mass Meeting for the ratification of the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and Hon. JOHN MCKEON will make the opening speech.

The storm on Friday night and Saturday was very severe in Western New-York and on the Lakes. The amount of snow which fell was not very large, but it drifted badly on some of the railroads, and obstructed travel considerably. The schooner *Flying Cloud* went ashore in Lake Michigan on Miller's Point, thirty miles below Chicago, and seven of her crew were lost. Near Goderich, C. W., on Lake Huron, also, several vessels are reported ashore. The telegraph reports the weather as very cold.

There were 320 deaths in this City last week—a decrease of 62 from the previous week. Consumption carried off 55; inflammation of the lungs, 16; small-pox, 3; still-born, 26; and from violent causes, 10. Of these, 73 were men, 56 women, 104 boys, and 87 girls.

A lecture on "Catholic Education" was delivered by Archbishop HUGHES last night before a very numerous congregation in the Roman Catholic Church in James-street. The lecturer took strong ground against the Common School System, as ignoring religion and the morality which flows from religion, and exhorted his hearers to have nothing to do with them, beyond paying the taxes for their support. He attributed the prevalent immoralities to the Godless character of these schools, and urged on the Catholics the propriety of patronizing only such educational institutions as those conducted by the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy, under the immediate supervision of the Catholic Church.

On Saturday, the last day of the November term, important business was transacted in the Court of Sessions. The Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the startling increase of the most heinous crimes, and the dangerous practice of carrying concealed weapons. JAMES ROGERS, the boy-murderer, was sentenced to be hung on the 15th January. JOHN B. HOLMES, of police-killing, First Ward notoriety, was sentenced to 15 years and 6 months' incarceration in the State Prison. OWEN KIERNAN, for the manslaughter of MCDERMOTT, received a mild sentence—one year only in the Penitentiary. Testimonials of good character were presented in his favor to the Court. The four young rowdies who so brutally murdered the old Swiss woman in Greenwich-street, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The Calendar for the December term promises to be a very heavy one.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, were brisker and firmer, for Flour. Wheat and Corn were scarce and steady, with a moderate inquiry. Oats advanced about 2c. ₱ bushel, and closed buoyantly. Provisions were less active, at slightly reduced rates for the leading kinds. There was not much animation in groceries. A cargo of Rio Coffee was purchased, on speculation, at private bargain. Cotton exhibited no change of importance. The freight business was rather tame, yet shipowners were asking full rates, with 668 vessels of all classes in port.

On Saturday an assignment was made of the Courts and Judges in the Supreme Court, for the years 1858 and 1859:

Among a number of thieves who were arrested at the fire at No. 50 Worth-street, on Saturday night, were five Italians who have been identified with the meetings of the unemployed at Tompkins-square and in the Park. On their persons were found documents which prove beyond a peradventure that they are a set of roving impostors.

The Pressure in England.

The *Atlantic*, which arrived last evening, with dates from London down to the 11th inst., brings us financial intelligence which, although measurably exciting, is neither unexpected nor inexplicable, and should not seriously affect the favorable reaction now going on in our own affairs.

The failure of the Western Bank of Glasgow, which was the result of causes, anterior to, and independent of, the American embarrassments, will take nobody by surprise on this side of the water, while its evil effects in Great Britain will be mainly limited to the disturbing influence it may have on the minds of the less-informed among the mercantile community, and to the inconvenience which may result from the withdrawal of about a million of dollars from the circulation in Scotland. The banking system of Scotland is based upon principles so sound and fortified by guarantees so absolute that no extensive and permanent mischief will follow to the commercial capital of the kingdom from this suspension. The consequences of the failure of the house of DENNISTOUN & Co., which the London *Times* justly characterizes as "gigantic," will be much more widely felt, and particularly in this country must be both substantial and serious. But the perturbations developed from such a catastrophe, are essentially commercial rather than financial, and will not necessarily affect the recovery of the relations of exchange between England and America in any positively appreciable degree. Nor is there anything in the most conspicuous feature of the financial news by the *Atlantic* to justify the excitement which it will doubtless generate in our mercurial community still agitated by the thrills of the recent panic.

On the 10th inst., the government of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 10 per cent. This is the highest rate ever imposed by the Bank, and in this single aspect of the case the measure would seem to indicate an actual pressure of great severity, and to prognosticate further and more serious difficulties. We do not believe that either of these inferences will be vindicated by the progress of events. It should be understood by our own merchants, as it has just begun to be understood by the merchants of Great Britain, that in the regulation of the rate of discounts by the Bank of England the Bank fulfills a function of Government. By the Bank Charter act of 1844 the Bank was intended to be established as a sort of political supervisor of the commercial world, and in the discharge of its functions the Bank now indicates, not the actual pressure upon its resources for accommodations which it is unable to afford, but the sense of those in authority that the relations of the foreign commerce of Great Britain are in such a state as to necessitate the exertion by the British financiers of all their power to arrest the outward drain of specie. It may very possibly be the case that the measures which the Bank has taken have tended to breed a certain confusion and something approaching to a panic in circles where the operation of the Bank Charter Act is but imperfectly understood. But any mischief which may have been done of this kind must have been restricted in its scope, as is clearly shown by the fact, that *consols advanced* under the application of the additional one per cent. The general bases of trade that is remaining firm—the commercial community as a body—were refusing to be thrown off their balance by a phenomonon of which they comprehended the cause, and of which the influence in contracting operations must necessarily be both brief and slight. It has been calculated that business can be done at a profit in England when the rate of discount is carried up to 7 per cent., the habitual rate being 5—while in this country the rates of discount oscillate, as we well know, between the extremes of 10 and of 30 per cent. in ordinary times. To expect, therefore, anything like a wide-spread crash of industry, and enterprise in England from a temporary advance of 3 per cent. above the highest rate usually considered compatible with continuous profit, is simply absurd. The financial relations of London with the Continent of Europe prefigure no drain in that direction at present. The export of specie to the East had virtually ceased by the 10th, while the normal relations of British trade with this country were resumed on the 11th, when the *Persia* left this port, carrying with her £100,000 in gold.

We do not, then, anticipate any protracted financial trouble in England as a result of the state of things reported by this arrival. On the contrary, we think the action of the Bank likely to counteract the disturbing effects of the failures announced, and by throwing out discounters for hoarding, to set more free the channels of actual legitimate financial activity.

One point alone of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which has always seemed to us of questionable soundness, has, we think, been proved defective in this instance. The Issue Department of the Bank, which is separated from the Banking Department by the new system, is strengthened by Government securities instead of specie, to the extent of £14,000,000, the debt due by the Government to the Bank. Were these securities acquitted by the Government, and the reserve of the Issue Department reinforced to that extent by specie, there would never, probably, arise any such urgent occasion for protecting the issue of the Bank by a sudden advance of the discounting rate as has just been acknowledged, and the Bank would be enabled to do its duty as a regulator with a less spasmodic, and consequently with a less alarming energy.

Victory in India.

The news, welcome to the civilized world, of the fall of Delhi comes to us now, not only confirmed in all the fullness of particulars, but reinforced by the not less welcome intelligence of the relief of Lucknow. The heroism of General HAVELOCK has been crowned with the reward dearest to a hero's heart—the consciousness that the gallantry which has made himself illustrious has also achieved a great and permanent good for his country.

After his tenth victory on the Ganges, the English commander pushed on his troops with a spirit worthy of the victor of Plassy, and reaching Lucknow on the 25th of September, found the indomitable garrison of that place in the very article of destruction. The enemy were advancing their mines, and were preparing a final assault, which must have proved successful, when the avenging army of HAVELOCK came upon them. Details of the action which ensued are still to be received, but the result is before us in the rout and flight of NENA SAHIB'S forces. Of that villain himself we have no tidings, but if he fell into the hands of HAVELOCK, the Briton, we can easily predict for him some such fate as that old hero of romance, "HAVELOCK, the Dane," would have meted out to his mediæval prototypes. It would be a fearful abuse of clemency to extend to this wretch, who disgraces the honorable memory of the Mahratta sovereigns whom he falsely claims to represent, the mercy which has been shown by General WILSON at Delhi, to the captive "Great Mogul." That unhappy old puppet, it seems, with his queen, has been permitted to live, though two of the princes, his sons, were slain in the storming of the city.

The dispersion of the mutineers, partly through Oude, partly through the Rohilcund and partly into Scinde—the suppression of some sporadic outbreaks in Bombay, and the advancing restoration of order throughout the Northwest Presidency—complete the favorable picture of the English position in India which this arrival affords us. Serious losses of life at Delhi and Lucknow, and the death of the gallant NEILL in the hour of victory, sadden the triumph of the British, but will enhance the gravity of its effect upon the national mind; and Englishmen may lawfully challenge the admiration of mankind for these magnificent qualities of their race, by which in so brief a space of time the scattered handfuls of their countrymen in India have been enabled to overthrow a formidable conspiracy extending over immense provinces thousands of miles away from the metropolis, and by their own unaided vigor to recover an empire from the grasp of a rebellious army.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.—The *Tribune* does not agree with us in the position that, after the admission of Kansas as a State, the People will have a perfect right to call a Convention and amend or alter the Constitution whenever they please. It holds, on the contrary, that they will have no right to change it in any particular before the year 1864, because the proposed Constitution prescribes a mode in which it may be done *after* that time. What practical advantage the Free-State men of the Territory are to derive from this forced and anti-republican interpretation, we do not perceive. Even if this view is ultimately to prevail, we think we should permit it to be suggested by the Pro-Slavery propaganda in whose interest it will be urged.

But, to show that our view of the matter is shared by leading organs of the Northern Democracy, we quote the following from the Albany *Atlas & Argus*:

"The Constitution provides that, 'after the year 1864,' the Legislature may, by a two-third vote, submit to the people the question of calling a Convention to revise, amend or change the Constitution. In other words, the Constitution contains a provision for its own amendment after 1864. But, independently of any such provision, does not the *Tribune* know that the Legislature may *at any time*—even within six months after the State is admitted,—*pass a bill for a Convention*, and, if approved by the people, the Convention will meet and amend the Constitution, or make an entirely new one, and their work will become the fundamental law as soon as adopted by a popular vote? Does the *Tribune* deny this doctrine? Did not this State act on it in 1845, in passing a Convention bill, notwithstanding our Constitution contained a provision for its own amendment? *We say that the whole subject will be within the control of the people of Kansas, the moment she is admitted as a State. They can make an entirely new Constitution at pleasure.* Any other doctrine is entirely at war with popular rights, as understood at this day."

We think that upon reflection the *Tribune* must concede this point, inasmuch as it was one of the most earnest advocates of the Constitutional Convention of 1845, which was held in utter disregard of a provision in our State Constitution precisely analogous to that in the Kansas schedule.

But besides these general arguments in favor of the position that the People possess this power, the Kansas Constitution itself expressly and in terms concedes it. The following paragraph from the Declaration of Rights embodied in this instrument is very explicit:

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have AT ALL TIMES AN INALIENABLE AND INDEFEASIBLE *right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.*"

When the People of Kansas, after its admission as a State, enter upon the exercise of this "inalienable and indefeasible right," we hazard little in predicting that the *Tribune* will not denounce them for the attempt.

CONVINCED AT LAST.—Our provincial contemporaries in Boston and Philadelphia concede to New-York at last the title of "Metropolis." The daily record of our murders, burglaries, and crimes of every sort, has conquered their reluctance to award us our just deserts. If a city which can boast of two or three murders a day, with rapes, robberies and other small villanies to match, is not entitled to be called metropolitan, we should like to know what would constitute a valid claim.

The Parish Will Case.

The notorious Parish Will Case, which has been so long before the Surrogate, and the particulars of which have been so often reported, will be brought to a close to-day. Mr. CUTTING will conclude the final argument for the executor which he commenced on Friday and continued through Saturday, in a four hours' speech this morning. The Surrogate will give his decision before his term of office expires, and then the case will, of course, be taken to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals, so that it is not likely to be lost sight of by lawyers; but the interest of the public will doubtless cease with the Surrogate's decision, for there will be nothing more to learn of a nature to interest those not directly concerned in the final disposition of the affair. The great length of time which the case has been before the public, the amount of property involved, and the legal ability employed in the conduct of the case, invest it with an uncommon degree of interest. Taken altogether, it is, perhaps, the most remarkable case that has ever been before the Surrogate of this County. In all its proportions it has been of corresponding vastness, and the fees and emoluments of the lawyers are of course as colossal as the case itself. The annual income of the estate is about $150,000, and all the expenses of the suit on both sides have to be paid out of it, so that no considerations of expense will prevent the prosecution of the case to the last Court of resort.

Since the petition was filed in the Surrogate's Court, on the 17th of April, 1856, there have been one hundred and eleven sittings at which testimony was taken, the witnesses were examined with great minuteness and every question and answer was written down in full by the Surrogate. The amount of patient drudgery performed by this indefatigable officer may be inferred from the fact that the testimony forms a mass of 11,000 folios, and fills three printed octavo volumes of 2,400 pages. In some instances the testimony of a single witness occupies 150 pages. The arguments of the counsel employed have been on an equally large and extended scale. The arguments commenced on the 10th of the present month by Mr. EVARTS, on the part of the Executor, who spoke through three entire days. Mr. EVARTS was followed by Mr. O'CONOR, on the part of DANIEL PARISH, one of the contestants, who spoke through four days, the sittings being prolonged late into the night. Mr. BRADY and Judge EDMONDS, on the same side, occupied two days, and Mr. CUTTING, on the part of the Executor, has already occupied two days, and will close his argument to-day, as we have already stated. The arguments of these eminent advocates are said to be among the most powerful and eloquent forensic efforts that have ever been heard at the Bar of this City. The progress of the case before the Surrogate has been full of interest, not only for the members of the legal profession, but for the public generally. At every point some subtle question of law had to be determined, and the great variety and diverse character of the witnesses examined, imparted a peculiar interest to the case which gave it the character of a domestic romance. The witnesses were of every degree of social standing and intelligence; there were physicians, lawyers, doctors of divinity, nurses, waiters, merchants, coachmen, tailors, shoemakers, clerks, and masters of ceremonies.

Mr. HENRY PARISH, the testator whose will is the subject of this famous cause, was a wealthy merchant of this City, who was seized on the 19th of July, 1849, with apoplexy, which terminated in paralysis, known to the Faculty as *hemiplegia*, which deprived him of the power of using his right arm and leg, affecting the entire right side, and rendering him nearly speechless. At times he could articulate yes and no, and utter one or two more words. His hearing was not affected and his appetite remained good, and with the aid of a crutch and a servant he could walk. In this condition he remained until March 2, 1856, when he died. Four testamentary papers purporting to have been executed by him were presented to the Surrogate,—a will dated Sept. 20, 1842, and three codicils dated respectively August 29, 1849, Sept. 15, 1853, and June 15, 1854. By the will one-half of the estate, estimated at about $700,000, was given to his widow, $20,000 each to his two sisters, Mrs. SHERMAN and ANN PARISH, and twenty-one legacies to as many relatives of himself and wife, and to some of his personal friends. The remainder of his estate was given to his brothers JAMES and DANIEL PARISH. The executors were his brother DANIEL, Mr. JOSEPH KERNOCHAN, his former partner in business, and the three brothers of his wife. The effect of the codicils, taken together, may be stated generally to transfer the remainder of his property from his brother to his widow; they also give her large specific bequests and the mansion on Union-square in place of the house in Barclay-street which was bequeathed to her in the will, but subsequently sold before his death. The will and codicils are contested by his sisters, and the codicil alone by his brother DANIEL, while the widow seeks to establish both will and codicils. The contest is substantially as to the *residuum*, as the lawyers call it, whether it shall go to the brothers under the will, or to the widow under the codicils. The pecuniary interest to the contestants grows out of the fact that the portions of the estate have entirely changed in value, since the will was made, the value of the property having more than doubled since that time by the great rise in the value of real estate. The greater part of the estate, which, in 1842, would pass under the specific bequests, in 1856 would pass to the residuary legatees if the codicils were not allowed to stand. The will was executed when the testator was of undoubted testamentary capacity; but the codicils were all executed after his paralytic attack, and are contested on the ground that this capacity had been destroyed.

The questions for the Surrogate to decide are substantially these: Did the paralytic testator possess even that low degree of intelligence requisite for the execution of a will, and, if he possessed the intelligence did he possess the requisite physical powers for its manifestation; and was there opportunity for the exercise of improper influence upon him by others? We cannot, of course, pretend to give anything like a *résumé* of the testimony which has been offered in this case, or even to indicate the drift of the tremendously long arguments which have been made by the distinguished counsel engaged in it. The opinion of the Surrogate will soon be given, and with it will terminate the nine years' honorable service of the able judge who has gained a higher distinction by his decisions than any of the incumbents of the post which he will vacate. The three terms which Mr. BRADFORD has served in the Surrogate's Office have been distinguished by some of the most remarkable cases that have ever been presented to that court, and the promptness and energy displayed by him in the dispatch of business have not been less creditable to him than the character of his decisions. The Surrogate's Office is the only department of the City Government which has not been a tax upon the people. Since Mr. BRADFORD'S election, it has not only defrayed its own expenses, but paid into the Treasury annually some three thousand dollars.

ALARMING.—The *Daily News* on Friday complained very bitterly that several of the prominent office-holders under the General Government were exceedingly indifferent, if not actually hostile, to the reelection of Mayor WOOD. The *Sunday Atlas* echoes the complaint and adds, that "the example of the high officials allnded to *seems to be contagious among subordinates.*" This is startling, certainly. It would be a little singular if it should prove after all that the Administration at Washington has come to the conclusion that the welfare of the Democratic Party does not absolutely require the reelection of Mayor WOOD.

THE NEW BALLOT-BOXES.—Mayor WOOD in his affidavit says that there could have been no swindling in these glass ballot-boxes, because the right of supplying them was thrown open to public competition, but that no one else bid. This was owing to the fact that Mr. JOLLIE and "Brother BEN," claimed that the boxes were *patented*, and of course nobody else *could* compete. The fact that the pretext turned out to be false, only aggravates the case.

PERSONAL.—We understand that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, the newly-appointed British Minister, expects to spend most of the coming Winter at Washington, and will not proceed to Central America until toward Spring.

FROM KANSAS.

Popular Views of the Convention—Gov. Walker's Sentiments.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

There is a general feeling of disgust and contempt on the part of the people, as far as I have heard an expression of opinion, at the juggling manner in which the Constitution is attempted to be passed without a fair expression of the will of the people. Governor WALKER is at present in the city, and quite unwell. Though confined to the house, he receives visitors and talks very freely on the matters pertaining to the elections and the Constitution. He denounces in round terms the rascality of the Convention just adjourned, and says that the trick shall not be taken by those minority men who composed that Convention, and unless the Constitution is fairly submitted to the people of the Territory, whether "for" or "against" the Constitution, he will oppose it both in his private and official character.

He acknowledges that he did not understand the true nature of the political aspect of the parties on his arrival, but that he now sees wherein the people have suffered, how they have suffered, and from what causes. He frankly admits, with a generosity that with some may appear humiliating, that his party have much to answer for in keeping up the troubles that have so long agitated this most beautiful spot of earth, and though Senator DOUGLAS may be working with his tools and minions to defeat the people in their desire to organize according to the true Democratic principles of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and the other great lights of the party, irrespective of the "peculiar institution," the Governor will act in such a manner as that the whole people may see that he is seeking their best interest and future greatness. In giving out his views upon what the Governor has seen, and Kansas and his future course, he is really eloquent, as he touches upon the sufferings, trials and condition of things of the past year or two.

There have been several meetings held here and in other parts of the Territory, to sustain the Governor in respect to the Johnson and McGee County returns, and he feels very much pleased at the flattering compliments which are paid him in those respects.

Yours, A.

The Revival of Business.

The Workingmen's Committee in Trenton report, as the result of their inquiries, that the large manufacturing establishments of that City are again at work, with few exceptions, and are employing the usual number of operatives. The concerns which employ females are not included in this statement. Some hundreds of girls are still destitute of employment in Trenton. But few of the mechanics, however, are now idle; for those who have nothing to do, provision is to be made by their fellows.

At Haverhill, a new hat factory has gone into operation, which employs 500 persons.

The Great Falls mills have resumed. The print works in the same town are preparing to resume.

The 32 factories in North Lee and South Lee, Mass., are all in working condition.

☞ The 60th Aniversary of the Society for the relief of widows with small children, was celebrated at Rev. Dr. POTTS' church, Thursday noon. The annual report was read by Miss GARNAGE. The last year cases of extreme suffering have been far less than they have often been heretofore during the year. The subscriptions during the past year were, as usual, insufficient to supply the need of the applicants; the deficiencies having been made up from the investments of the Association. Legacies of $500 have been received from the estate of the late JAMES MCBRIDE and Mrs. BANYER, which the managers express their thanks for. The American Widow Association now stands alone for the relief of widows with young children. During the past year it has relieved 494 women, with 1,246 children. The receipts were about $3,500; expenses, $5,061 47.

Mr. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE presented the Board of Managers with the annual report of the Association, printed in book form, for the year 1799, which he had found in a second-hand book store and purchased.

A CHANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Russ pavement on Broadway, near Thirteenth-street, has been upside down for many weeks, at a great expense of horse flesh, omnibus wheels, and patience both of drivers and passengers. This morning there was one laboring man seen standing near the ruins, who looked as if he might make a "demonstration" on the granite blocks lying at his feet during the day. That he was lonesome there is no doubt. If the one having charge of the "job" will secure a nomination at some of the primary meetings now in full blast, and then put on a strong force of "voters," he will secure an easy election and clear away a nuisance. DEVIATOR.

Health of Florida.

MAGNOLIA, Fla., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in your issue of 6th inst it is stated that the epidemic which has been prevailing in Jacksonville has broken out in other parts of Florida. This is an error, and it should, I think, be publicly stated that the epidemic is confined to Jacksonville, and that other portions of the State are remarkably healthy, and that travelers wishing to visit this country may do so with the utmost safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. D. BENEDICT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker on his Way to Washington—The New-York Post-Office Site.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Governor WALKER'S family have received dispatches announcing that he is in Missouri, on his way hither.

The Postmaster-General has not yet closed an arrangement with the Councilmen Committee relative to the New-York Post-Office site. He will do so to-morrow. S.

The Weather.

GREAT STORM AT THE WEST—ADVENT OF COLD WEATHER.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The storm yesterday and last night was very severe. The amount of snow which fell was not large, but it drifted badly. The track of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, between Buffalo and Black Rock, was so washed by the waves of the lake that trains cannot pass. Seven wires of the Morse and Montreal telegraph lines on the above road have been completely swept away. The tracks of the New-York Central and Lake Shore Railroads are not obstructed by snow and the trains are running regularly.

ST. CATHARINES, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of 18 inches. The passenger trains of the Great Western Railway got through, but only at a very late hour. The freight trains stuck in the drifts.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The weather here is clear and cold, but considerable snow has fallen at Niagara Falls and Buffalo There is no obstruction yet to navigation on the canal or travel on the railroads. The canal is likely to be open for three or four weeks longer.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—There has been great change in the weather here in the last twelve hours. It is now very cold and stormy.

At the Canal Department it is thought that the canal will close in about two weeks.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The weather here is very cold to-night, and the gale is howling again.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The weather here last night and to-day was clear and cold, but navigation is not yet obstructed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 21.

A strong southwest wind is blowing here. The mercury marks 25 degrees above zero. Navigation is unobstructed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

All last night the weather here was intensely cold, and ice of the thickness of an inch and a-half was formed.

Disasters.

THE SCHOONER FLYING CLOUD ASHORE—SEVEN OF HER CREW LOST.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The schooner *Flying Cloud*, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, went ashore on Miller's Point, thirty miles below this city, to-day. Seven of her crew are lost.

VESSELS ASHORE AT GODERICH, C. W.

GODERICH, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The gale has continued with unabated violence during the day.

A large vessel, supposed to be the *Gamecock*, of Buffalo, is ashore six miles south of this place. The crew were in the rigging all of yesterday, but were subsequently rescued. The gale was very severe.

The schooner *Lieutenant Barney*, bound up with a cargo of iron, is ashore sixteen miles south of this place. The crew were saved.

The steam-tug *Uncle Ben*, from Detroit, is ashore at Kettle Point, and will become a total wreck.

The schooner *Joseph Wilson*, of Goderich, is ashore at Stony Island. Her crew were saved.

THE BRIG MONTICELLO ASHORE.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The brig *Monticello*, from St. Domingo, of and for Boston, went ashore on Block Island, at 5 o'clock this morning. Her cargo consists of coffee and logwood.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROCHESTER—FIREMEN KILLED, ETC.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 21.

At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Eagle Bank block. The block was owned by JAMES CHAPPELL, and occupied by the printing establishment of the *Democrat*, the Eagle Bank, O. A. HYDE & Co., PALMER & Co., jeweters; J. DISBROW, tobacconist, United States Express Office, a barber-shop, and numerous law and other offices.

The entire block was burnt to the ground with all its contents, and the fire communicating to the Commercial Bank block adjoining, that was also destroyed. The latter block was occupied by the Commercial Bank, the banking office of HUBBARD & SHUMSTIFF, besides numerous other offices.

Annexed is a list of the losses: J. CHAPPELL, owner Eagle Block, $30,000—insured $22,500; Eagle Bank, $2,000—no insurance; A. STRONG & Co., *Democrat* establishment, $20,000—insured $5,000; Commercial Bank, $4,000—no insurance; O. A. HYDE & Co., $18,000—insured $5,000; J. DISBROW, $25,000—insured $4,500.

A small building owned by THOMAS H. ROCHESTER was smashed by a falling wall. Loss $1,000—insured $500.

Two firemen were killed by the falling of the walls, and several were seriously wounded. The fire was first discovered in the Eagle Bank.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE—LOSS $80,000.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 22.

A destructive fire occurred here, on Baltimore-street, near Howard, last evening. The splendid warehouse occupied by FISHER, BOYD & BROS., dry goods dealers, and others, was totally destroyed. The adjoining store was much damaged, and several tenants suffered losses. The total loss is about $80,000, and is divided as follows: Fisher, Boyd & Bros., $40,000; F. S. Bents & Co., shoe and hat dealers, $12,000; Horner & Brother, fancy goods, $10,000; L. D. P. Newman, shoe house, $15,000; and Stiner & Brother, clothiers, $6,000 by water. All parties are fully insured, and of the insurance $6,000 is in Philadelphia and about $10,000 in New-York offices.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

We learn from Mobile that a fire there, on Friday night, destroyed the stores of L. MERCHANT & Co., CHARLES BREWER, and SAVAGE & Co., on Commerce-street, and that three dwellings on Canal-street were also simultaneously burned. Loss $150,000.

FIRE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 21.

A fire broke out here, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the upper story of Deshler's Block, occupied as follows: Franklin Branch Bank, S. BUCK, jeweler; Mr. DEVOE, dry goods; Mr. STANLEY, hatter, and the Columbus Athenæum. The contents of the building were saved, but the building itself was destroyed. Partially insured.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The stores of G. H. CUTLER, liquor-dealer, and E. BUCKNER, feed-merchant, together with two or three other small stores on Second-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The amount of the loss is $30,000.

LARGE FIRE AT OLEAN, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 22.

A terrible conflagration occurred here last night, which destroyed eight stores and one dwelling house. The loss is estimated at about $70,000.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due has been received.

The message of the Governor of Texas shows that the amount in the State Treasury subject to draft is $760,000; and that the School Fund amounts to $2,200,000. He recommends a State University. The entire State tax amounts to $57,327, being an increase of eleven per cent. over last year's.

WALKER'S rendezvous at Powder Horn has been broken up, and his recruits disbanded.

The Mobile and Nicaragua Steamship Company,

JULIUS HAHN & Co., Agents, advertise in the Mobile papers that they will shortly add another steamer to the line.

The schooner *Leonora*, from Santee, passed a hull, supposed to be square-rigged, near St. Helen's Bar. It is supposed there has been a wreck in that neighborhood.

The Great Southern Mail will be changed to the Potomac River route in a few days.

Arrest of the Officers of the Steamships Galveston and Opelousas, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The officers of the steamships *Galveston* and *Opelousas* were arrested to-day, it being held that it was the neglect of their duties and want of proper management that caused the late sad disaster.

The ship *Enoch Train*, for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, is aground.

The levee was revisited with a white frost this morning.

There are 16 feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *vid* Havana, has just arrived up.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The following is a statement of the value of the Foreign Goods imported into this port for the week ending the 20th inst.:

Dry Goods	$47,823	Saltpetre	$47,678
Wool	41,117	Hemp and Jute	121,480
Hides	127,781	Specie	152,318
Sugar	44,823	Iron and Steel	45,343
Carrants	2,478	Earthenware	24,42
Linseed	160,630	Other Articles	194,856
Gunnies	50,391		
Total			$1,323,631
Corresponding week in 1856			817,184
Increase in 1857			$406,365

Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The sloop *Mechanic*, now lying above Market-street, bound for Odessa, Delaware, was entered last night, the man in charge beaten till insensible, and the vessel carried over Cooper's Creek, and robbed of groceries and freight to the value of $200 or $300.

Wheat for Oswego.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Times* this afternoon publishes a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the upper Lakes for this port, with 700,000 bushels of wheat, principally from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million bushels will be here on the close of the Canal. All the mills are in operation.

Arrangements for Paying Interest on State Debt.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Comptroller BURROUGHS and the Auditor have concluded arrangements by which the interest on the State debt, due in January next, will be paid at the Manhattan Bank, in coin.

Death of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Vermont.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 21.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, LL. D., died here to-day. He was one of our most prominent and respected citizens, and for some twelve years was United States Senator from Vermont.

U. S. Steamer Saranac Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Nov. 22.

The U. S. steamer *Saranac*, which started for the Pacific, is aground below this place, and will probably not get off for some days.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 700 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT steady and in good demand. Sales 40,000 bushels at 78c. for Chicago Spring, and 95c. for mixed Ohio. There is no CORN of consequence here; it is worth a little over 56c. OATS steady at about 33c. WHISKY firm at 20c. FREIGHTS—Several boats of Wheat to New-York were taken at 19c.@20c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending this noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—25,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency. CORN inactive. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 34,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 49,000 bush. Wheat; 3,400 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

WHEAT dull—sales 4,000 bushels, at 85c. for Milwaukee Club, and 87½c. for choice Kenosha do. There have been no arrivals from the Welland Canal since the break was repaired. Shipments by canal to New-York are about closing. *Canal Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON is unchanged in price. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, the market closing firm. *Receipts to-day*—4,600 bales. SUGAR quiet, at 5¼c. MESS PORK, $16 50. Other articles unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 20.

COTTON—Sales of the week 9,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 14,000 bales. Stock 41,000. Sales to-day 6,000. The market is buoyant and prices have advanced ¼c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

COTTON—Since the receipt of the *Niagara's* news Cotton has declined ½c.

In the Savannah and Augusta Cotton Markets there was nothing doing yesterday.

The Metropolitan Police Subscription for the Poor of the Seventeenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1857.

At a meeting held at the Seventeenth Police Precinct Station-house, the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, We, the undersigned, members of the Metropolitan Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, deeply sympathizing with that class of our fellow-citizens who are placed in such straightened circumstances of extreme want, and being anxious, so far as in our power lies, to aid and assist in raising up the cast-down and worthy poor of our City, and restoring gladness to the hearts of the sorrowful and desponding, remembering the words of Him who said, "I was hungry and you gave me meat; thirsty and you gave me drink; naked and you clothed me," &c.

After a few pertinent remarks by Captain HART explanatory of the circumstances of the suffering and privations of the poor in the Ward and the City in general, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we make a donation of fifty dollars to relieve the immediate wants.

The money thus donated was put into the hands of the Committee of the unemployed for distribution. They make the following statement in relation to it

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.

The undersigned, Committee of the unemployed, take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of fifty dollars from Capt. HART, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, contributed by his men; and promise that it shall be distributed with care and dispatch among the most destitute poor of the Seventeenth Ward. (Signed,) DAVID GORDON, Chairman.
HENRY ROSCOE, Secretary.
WALTER BURKE,
AUGUSTUS DESSOW,
PETER DONNELLY,
WM. FOSTER.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 20.—The steamship *H. B. Beach*, which arrived here yesterday from New-York was partially burned last night at her wharf. The vessel is damaged about $1,000. Three feet of water in her hold. Her cargo is not likely much damaged.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 20.—A terrible snow-storm along the whole chain of lakes yesterday and to-day. The propeller *Jersey City*, bound down, with a cargo of flour, struck going into Dunkirk. She got off safely, with four feet of water in her hold. [By telegraph to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq.]

☞ Mr. WM. HALL, at Black Rock, Conn., launched on Tuesday a fine brig, of about 260 tons, called the *Costa Rica*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, and intended for their line to Aspinwall.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXTORTIONATE HOTEL-KEEPER BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—John G. Enright, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, No. 121 Cedar-street, was arrested Saturday afternoon, charged with assaulting officers and threatening to shoot them with a revolver. Adam Pahrt deposed that he stopped at the Farmers' Hotel on Tuesday last, when it was agreed with the proprietor that if he remained one day he should pay $1 50, but if for a longer period $1 a day. On Wednesday noon he offered a $20 bill in payment, which Enright received and then left the room. The clerk shortly came in and handed deponent $12, and refused to give any more. Pahrt informed Officer Ostrander of the situation of his money, when the officer went with him to the hotel and demanded the money. Enright drew a pistol and ordered them both out of the house. The accused was taken into custody, and despite his pistol and threats marched off to the Tombs. He gave bail to appear for examination to-day.

BOLD AND INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—A bold and novel robbery was committed about 8 o'clock Friday evening, at the jewelry store of Horace Sill, No. 473 Canal-street. The thieves had two pieces of wood, in which portions had been cut from the centre of each, and fastened at each end with a cord. They placed the sticks on the knob, and turned them across the door, thus fastening the door, and preventing egress from the store. Having fastened the door as described, which was but the work of a moment, the rascals broke out a pane of glass from the store window, and stealing about $50 worth of jewelry from the window, decamped and ran out of sight before Mr. Sill could get released to give an alarm.

A YOUTHFUL SHOPLIFTER.—A boy, 13 years of age, giving his name as Wm. Tracy, was arrested Friday afternoon by officer Hays of the Second Ward, charged with stealing a case of trimmings worth $65, from the store of P. C. & D. Foote, Importers, No. 201 Broadway. The accused entered the store under pretext of delivering a letter. He is supposed to belong to a gang of youthful thieves, and is detained for the purpose of arresting others and discovering the parties to whom he and his confederates have been in the habit of selling their plunder.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A fellow named Edward Quinn *alias* Thomnson, was arrested on Saturday, on charge of breaking into the house of Amos Biggs, No. 11 Canal-street, and stealing clothing, jewelry, &c., valued at $70. In the possession of accused was found an old English farthing which Mr. Biggs identifies as among the articles taken from his house. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for trial.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The stable of Abraham R. Demarest, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was broken open a few nights since and $125 worth of dressed ratan stolen. A man giving his name as William Ferguson was arrested yesterday on charge of committing the burglary. The accused had sold some of the ratan to Garritt Dilion, No. 105 West Nineteenth-street, which led to his arrest. Justice WOOD, at Essex Market, locked him up for examination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

ADDRESS TO THE TOOTH-ACHE.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

My curse upon the venomed stang,
That shoots my tortured gums along;
And through my lugs gies mony a twang
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang
Like racking engines!

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbors' sympathy may ease us
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell of all diseases,
Aye mocks our groan!

An' weel I know it was my faut,
For gorman thinly clad I cought
This ache that has my suffering wrought
Above all others;
It ne'er had ta'en me if I bought
My claething from SMITH BROTHERS.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Dryger's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

MR. LANDON BOSWELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28,
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED.

COZZENS—HENDRIX.—In Rochester, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Benjamin Watson, SYLVANUS T. COZZENS to SUSAN A. HENDRIX, all of that city.

DIED.

BURTIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, WILLIAM A. BURTIS, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from No. 218 West 14th-st.

RAYNOLDS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, after a long and severe illness, JOHN M. RAYNOLDS, late merchant, aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintance, and the members of the Light Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother in-law, Mrs. Goodridge, No. 46 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MCCABE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 22, after a few days' illness, OWEN MCCABE, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 91 Monroe-st., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where high mass will be celebrated. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 21, Capt. JOHN COLLINS, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CURRIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 21, Mrs. LOUISA C., wife of J. J. Currie, and daughter of the late Geo. G. Scofield, of Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., aged 32 years.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at the residence of his parents, No. 221 West 30th-st., WILLIS HOWES, only child of Archibald H. and Martha H. Campbell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, Mrs. ANNA M., wife of Gilead H. Smith, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place at 10½ o'clock this (Monday) morning, from No. 109 East 33d-st.

ROWAN.—At New-Haven, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, JOHN ROWAN, aged 78 years.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.—THE CITIZENS of New-York in favor of an honest and economical administration of our Municipal Government, and in favor of elevating DANIEL F. TIEMANN to the Mayoralty, will assemble at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 7½ P. M. A number of eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

By order of the People's Executive Committee.

JAMES E. COOLEY, Chairman.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
DANIEL BOWLEY,
DAVID WAGSTAFF, } Secretaries.

IS HE A BEAR OR BULL?
NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:
YOUNG AMERICA IN WALL-STREET.
BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
Author of "Young America Abroad,"
and late Merchant and Banker, Melbourne, Australia.
"MONDAY I started my land operations;
TUESDAY Owed millions by all calculations;
WEDNESDAY My brown-stone palace began;
THURSDAY I drove out a spanking new span;
FRIDAY, I gave a magnificent ball;
SATURDAY smashed—with just nothing at all."
Latter-day Millionaire—(see page 209.)
One neat 12mo., price $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 109 Nassau-st.
Agents wanted to sell this book.

BY ACTUAL COUNT,

40 Gilt-Band French China Dinner Sets at	$41
20 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$45
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$55
8 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$75
6 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$85
5 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$95
3 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$145
7 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$175

96 Sets in all, about Eight Thousand Dollars,
HARD CASH,
are locked up in these goods. At the prices quoted above they will yield us a trifle over
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.
No matter; even that is better than to keep them. If you would know how really cheap these sets are, just look at some of the samples in our front show-windows.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.

They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.

Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.

BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.

Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coming' regular make up, for $1 50.

Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes. EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
$150,000 worth of CHINA, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, &c., comprising an unequaled assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
is now selling
AT AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act toward our party (to which he claims to be long) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

COAL OILS.—G. W. GESSNER, PRACTICAL ENGINEER and chemist, offers his services to capitalists and owners of coal lands. Has erected and managed several works for the manufacture of coal oils in different parts of the Union. Plans and estimates prepared. Coal lands surveyed and coals analyzed. Best references given. Address Box No. 7 Post Office, Williamsburg, L. I.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM.—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle, six for $4.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

PANIC PRICES, PANIC PRICES,
OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,
To effect our purpose of disposing of the
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
UNDER OUR CONTROL,
WE WILL OFFER
DURING THIS AND THE COMING WEEK,
1,000 RICH SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
at $7 50, cost $12.
5,000 yards RICH BAYADERE SILKS,
at 75 cents per yard, cost $1 15,
100 pieces RICH LYONS VELVET,
50 per cent. below the cost of importation.
WE WILL OFFER
TO HOUSEKEEPERS,
10 cases ALLENDALE SHEETING, 2¾ yards wide,
at 18 cents per yard,
cost 31 cents.
1,000 pairs WHITNEY BLANKETS,
at $3 00, cost $5.
20 cases 6-4 SHEETINGS, (bleached,)
at 1s. per yard, cost 20 cents.
And at such prices we will close out
THE ENTIRE STOCK.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
By order of the Administrator,
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the ladies and gentlemen
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Capes.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Muffs.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cuffs.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cardinals.
Rich Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Gloves.
Sleigh Robes, Cuffs and Collars.
Lap Robes, Bear Skins and Wolf Skins.
At all prices,
40 per cent.
Below manufacturers' cost prices.

NO. 303 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!!
CLOAKS!!!
An immense stock of
EMBROIDERED, TRIMMED AND PLAIN,
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Selling below cost!!!
No. 303 Canal-st.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
VELVET FLOUNCED and ROBES A QUILLE.
The largest and best assortment to be found in the city.
At $30, $40 and $50,

600 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES,
AT $12, $16 and $20.
These goods are at about half their real value.

150 pcs. PLAID and CROSS-OVER SILKS,
At 65 cents.

SILK VELVETS.
All Widths and Qualities,
Forty per cent. under regular prices.
POPLINS ROBES A QUILLE,
300 at $8, reduced from $12.

SHAWLS.
Broché Square and Long Shawls, much under price.

BAY STATE WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $6.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS AND SETS,
From Auction—Remarkably Cheap.

REAL LACES,
Consisting of Point, Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets, at greatly reduced prices.

Lace Curtains from Auction; Ribbons reduced; French Chints Calico, 25c.; M. De laine, 12½c.; English Merino, 20c.; Hosiery, Linen Sheetings, Toweling, Blankets, Counterpanes, and every description of Housekeeping Goods, proportionably low.

N. B.—Mourning Goods of every description always on hand. Canal, corner of Mercer.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
At
ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., three doors above Monroe.

Only thirty days longer to buy Fashionable Dry Goods at Fifty Cents on the Dollar

700 pieces handsome De Laines 12½ cents, cheap at 2s.
1,300 pieces New Prints 4½c., fast colors.
75 pieces French Merinos 4s. 6d., worth 8s.
7 Cases Double-width Plaids 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
30 Pieces Brown and Black Mohair 6¼ cents.
128 Pieces Black Alpacas 12½ cents, cheap.
75 Pieces Ducal Plaids 12½ cents, worth 2s.
$10,000 worth of Domestics at prices truly astonishing.
150 Cases and Bales White and Unbleached Muslin, 50 cents on the dollar from manufacturer's price.
Cases Shepherd's best Canton Flannel 9 cents.
Cases Bleached Muslin 4 cents.
78 Pieces 10-4 Sheeting 18½c., worth 2s. 6d., very cheap.
360 Pieces White, Scarlet, Yellow and Blue all-Wool Flannels, 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
300 Pairs of best Blankets, 20s. to $4.
Ladies that study their own interest will be early visitors at ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
One price only.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks, and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including Broches, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Canal-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS'—LINEN DAMASKS, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillow-case Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 ann 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 8 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PLAIDS DRESS SILKS—
Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—VALENCIAS, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, De Belges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—
Entirely new patterns, from auction,
YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS—
Just received from auction,
WILL BE SOLD
AT $2—COST $3 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS!
All Choice Styles,
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
AT A SACRIFICE.
1,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,800 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS
Below auction prices.
Point d'Alençon, Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton and Maltese Sets and Collars.
Will be sold at 40 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d.
Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this day, another bale
Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 5s. per yard,
Worth $1.
Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 473 Broadway.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Per steamer *Niagara*,
Bought cheap in Lyons under the
PANIC,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 23.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 6,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS
REAL WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED
OSTRICH TIPS
are offered at prices to suit the times, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 378 Broadway,
Cor. Pearl-st.

429 BROADWAY, CORNER HOWARD-ST., PETER ROBERTS.—Infants' robes, caps and waists, flouncings, bands, edgings and insertions, will be offered on Monday, at 40 per cent below cost, having bought from a very large importing house at 60 per cent. below cost.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND DELAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.

C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

LINEN GOODS,
AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEE,
For the benefit of creditors,
comprising
PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
In heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY, SCOTCH, and IRISH SHEETING,
and
PILLOW-CASINGS,
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS,
DAMASK and DIAPERS,
by the piece or yard. Also, 25 dozen soiled
TABLE NAPKINS.

The above are warranted as represented, and comprises some of the best make of goods ever imported, and to be sold without any regard to original cost, at Colonnade Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
FROM THE COST OF IMPORTATION!
at the great sale by assignees, for the
BENEFIT OF CREDITORS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Conspicuous in the stock for quality and style, is $50,000 worth of
RICH, FANCY, AND PLAIN SILKS,
worthy the immediate attention of purchasers.

C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink capes at	$40
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

TO ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have purchased from the recent
AUCTION SALES
And other sources
1,000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS
At less than the cost of material.
60 cases of yard-wide
SHAKER FLANNELS,
2,000 pieces Heavy Pure LINEN,
BIRDS' EYE DIAPER,
and
5,000 pieces of 4-4 Bleached
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
All of which they are selling at prices much below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have purchased through their Manchester House at an immense reduction
2,000 PIECES OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
And

MASONIC.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.—THE MEMBERS OF MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 276, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to take part in the ceremonies duly, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Monument erected to the memory of our late brother, Major General Worth. By resolution of the M. W. Grand Master.
WILLIAM T. WORTH, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY LODGE of F. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a meeting at their Lodge rooms, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, to take action on communication from the D. G. M. By order of WM. HARIGAN, W. M.
WM. JONES, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF CYRUS LODGE No. 208, F. and A. M., are requested to be present at their regular meeting MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1857, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration. By order of GEORGE CLANCY, W. M.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Sec'y.

F. & A. M.—THE BRETHREN OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 418 are hereby notified to be present at their room, No. 130 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23d, their regular communication, as business of importance will be brought forward for their consideration. By order of JOSEPH HODGMAN, W. M.
PETER F. VANDERHOOF, Jr., Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, Having purchased in Europe An immense stock of SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, AND BOOKS SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES, Designed Expressly for their wholesale Trade, and not Wishing to hold them until the next year, Have concluded to offer this Splendid Stock at RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Never in the whole course of their business has so fine a stock been so spared. Affording TO PURCHASERS A grand opportunity TO PROCURE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OR TO PURCHASE LIBRARY BOOKS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE subscriber, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, one gold hunting case English patent lever WATCH, R. & G. Beesley makers, No. 26,249; also one gold hunting case demi-patent lever, No. 26,231; also one silver English patent lever Beesley, maker, No. 6,852; also two gold vest CHAINS and articles were taken by a small boy named William Anderson, 16 years of age, who is supposed to have gone West in company with a boy named Buckley Burnett, having been seen together on Tuesday last. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and $25 for the arrest and return of the thief.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st.

STOLEN.—A NOTE FOR $800, DRAWN BY M. S. Leggett, dated January, 1856, and payable on demand to Mrs. Huldah Patterson, and between $30 and $40 in gold and silver, were stolen from No. 95 18th-st. All persons are forbid receiving or negotiating the note. A suitable reward will be paid for informat on leading to the recovery of said note, or any part of the money, by applying to JAMES S. PATTERSON, No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 14, New-York.

$1 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, 19TH inst., a Bunch of KEYS. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at No. 183 William-st., or No. 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

SAVED FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Shortly after the loss of the *Central America* a person representing himself to be of the number saved, and instrumental in saving a lad, whom he delivered to his father in New-York City, and from whom he received a sum of money, called at the Morris Buildings in Newark, N. J., inquiring for the subscriber. An interview is requested with the "father" or "lad," as such may tend to relieve the apprehensions of the friends of the person supposed to have so called. Address S. S. MORRIS, Newark, New-Jersey.

COAL.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 388 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Preston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from Pier foot of 22d-st., North River, Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River, at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North Eighth-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Twenty-fifth-st., Williamsburg, and Pier foot of Bethune-st., Brooklyn.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

COAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING A fine pure Red Ash of prime quality, which he will furnish at the lowest market price from the boats, or prescreened from yard; also, Lehigh from the mines, which were first warned unobstructed with stone coals, together with Cannel, and Liverpool Gas Coal.
JOSEY & CO., Corner Canal and Centre and corner Canal and West-sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

C. J. WARREN, PROPERTY CLERK, HAS this day, Nov. 21, received for identification, a trunk of silent leather shoes, a lot of silk handkerchiefs, valuable black lace, lace edgings, piece of white satin, remnants Bla. Broadcloths, staff mixed cloths, remnants black and de laines, good cotton, velvet trimmings, brushes combs, hooks and eyes, ribbons, tapes, &c., &c. Also one hand, watches and jewelry, satin vestings, stair oil-cloth and a lot of hardware, cutlery, &c., &c.

HENRY SPEAR, SOLE SUCCESSOR TO MANN & SPEAR, STATIONER, CATALOGUE AND JOB PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, Nos. 86 Beaver and 121 Pearl-sts. All orders promptly filled at reasonable rates. No connection with any other house in this City.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO. ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD, Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL. Purchasers of their brand may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil. Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York. N. B. Purchasers should beware of the many counterfeit brands which fill the market.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia. By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Enterprise by Railroad. Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care. More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CAIROLI, THALBERG, and VIEUXTEMPS, MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING, and other distinguished Artistes.
The second act of IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.
GRAND CONCERT BY THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS, BY MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.
The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. CAIROLI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
The last act of SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier.....$1.
Family Circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st. WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC during the day and evening.
Proscenium Boxes seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st., A. J. DELATOUR, No. 23½ Wall st., JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st., Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPERA MATINEE.
The Directors announce that, in order to accommodate those ladies who could not get any seats at the last Opera Matinee,
A GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
to commence at 2 o'clock, precisely,
will positively be the only and last Matinee of this season, the difficulty of the music of "Robert le Diable" not permitting any extra exertions by the artists.
The Opera Matinee will consist of the whole of Bellini's Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
By Mme. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER,
A GRAND SCENA,
By Mme. D'ANGRI,
A GRAND CONCERT,
By HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts—to be had at the Academy and the Ticket offices. No reserve seats. Amphitheatre and har-rooms closed. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Grand Benefit to the Fire Department—Grand Opera and Concert.
On MONDAY, Nov. 30, ROBERT LE DIABLE—CARL FORMES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
LAST WEEK OF BOREAS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, on the Tight Rope.
The celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL, as GODENSKI
ANTOINE and JEROME in GODENSKI and BOREAS.
GODENSKI TIGHT ROPE.
Jerome's last novelty, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
Saturday next Afternoon performance of BOREAS.

MOZART CONCERT HALL.
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st.
TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1857.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
In compliment to Mrs. RANDOLPH STONE,
For the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The following distinguished artistes have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Sig. CLEMENTI,
Sig. MORINI,
Miss MARIETTA HADLEY, Sig. DONNIZETTI.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Messrs. A. and C. SEDGWICK, W. A. REIFF, Jr. E. W. BEAMES.
Tickets One Dollar each, to be procured at the principal music and book stores, and at the Hall. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascoon, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascoun, } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Stoute, Bamboo, a Sailor, } George Jordan
Captain de Lascoun, Mr. C. Wheatleigh
(From the *Daily Times* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Nov. 21 which contains a beautiful engraving of Miss Keene as Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.)
Few dramas I ove had a more checkered career than THE SEA OF ICE. It has been lavishly produced in all the principal cities of America and England, to say nothing of France where the original is obtained. In some places it has been received with enthusiasm: in others it was a dead failure. Laura Keene brought it out for the third time, but the first that it has achieved success. The secret of the matter is that, although a spectacular drama in the largest sense of the word, it is in something more than scenery to make it succeed. The plot of the piece required to be unfolded with care and skill. There are several important parts that ought not to be intrusted to feeble hands. It was only in those places where a good stock company was at hand that "the Sea of Ice" became thrilling in close connection with its spectacular drama in the largest sense of the word. It is in something more than scenery to make it succeed. The plot of the piece required to be unfolded with care and skill. There are several important parts that ought not to be intrusted to feeble hands. It was only in those places where a good stock company was at hand that "the Sea of Ice" became thrilling in close connection with its spectacular drama in the largest sense of the word. It is

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway,
Will sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock,
A large and desirable stock of ready-made clothing.
Piece goods,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.,
Including garments of every description,
And in every style
All new and seasonable goods,
And
All to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of assignees.
Catalogues (in due course) early on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has modified, as the alteration of many of his numerous patrons will readily certify, (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to reserve, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants Exchange:

$5,000 Iowa County 7 ₰ cent. Bonds (coupon), $1,030 each.
$5,000 Illinois Central Improvement of 1st, Stock or 1857.
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$5,400 Breckenridge Coal Co., 7 ₰ cent, Bonds, $500 each.
$10,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st mortgage 7 ₰ cent. bonds.
$40,000 Michigan Southern Railroad sinking fund bonds.
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st ₰ cent sinking fund bonds.
$5,000 Sacramento City 6 ₰ cent. bonds of 1863.
$4,000 Virginia State 6 ₰ cent. bonds of 1886.
$2,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent bonds of 1892.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 ₰ cent. bonds of 1837.
$7,000 New-York and New Haven Railroad 7 ₰ cent. bonds of 1866.
$1,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d mortgage bond.
$8,000 New-York City 7 ₰ cent assessment bonds of 1852.
$18,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ₰ cent. bonds.
$2,210 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853, '54 and '56.
$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853.
$500 Commercial Mutual insurance scrip of 1853.
100 shares New York and Harlem Railroad.....$50 each
1 share New York and Virginia S. S. Co.....$10
25 shares Stonington Railroad Co.....$.0 each
500 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$10 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
16 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins Co.....$25 each
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$10 each
20 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
15 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....$10 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds also Business Paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Office at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, extensive sale of superior custom-made furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, contained in warerooms No. 544 and 546 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all of which will be peremptorily sold in consequence of a change in business. Catalogues will be ready, and the articles can be examined, on the day before the sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping. The stock consists in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in a variety of rich and fashionable coverings, do do in muslin, rich y carved etageres, armoires, secretaries, music cabinets, escritoires, centre-pier and other tables with marble tops; splendid brocatel, satin damask and satin; Voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, lounges, superior enameled cottage sets, beautifully carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany sofas, tete-a-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, dining-room furniture, sideboards, extension tables, chairs and lounges, curled hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The attention of our friends and the public is solicited to this sale. The stock is one of the largest in the City, and every article can be relied on as being of the very best quality.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., the warerooms of N. B. P. CURTISS, Esq., and under his direction as Agent: 100 richly carved rosewood pianoforte grand, semi grand and square, with and without the celebrated Dulce Campana Attachment, being the entire City stock of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., 6¾, 6¾, and 7 octaves. All of these instruments embrace the late and celebrated Corrugated Sounding-Board Improvement, and the Suspended Plate, and stand unrivalled in point of musical quality, style, and tone. Every instrument, having been made expressly for private sales, is fully warranted and guaranteed. At the same time will be offered, a few pianos of celebrated Boston, Baltimore, and New-York manufacturers—the whole forming a rich and desirable assortment of pianos that can be depended upon in every particular.
Seems, double bass and others. Also, a line of rich oil-paintings, in gilt frames, all of which were selected with great care, embracing landscapes, interiors, marine views, &c., by Grattan, Hardwick, Bos, and others. Every lot will be positively sold. Pianos now on exhibition. This sale is made to reduce stock, and on account of the stringency in the money market. Terms cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as may there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the gallery, over the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private library of about 2 0 volumes of standard works on literature, medicine, history, poetry and the drama.
At 12 o'clock,
Stuffed birds, embracing a beautiful collection from all parts of the world, arranged in groups, singly and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., 75 casks of fine old Bourbon whisky, sold on account of whom it may concern.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION—OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Chambers-st. their entire stock of pier, mantel and oval mirrors, engravings, paintings &c., the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, of their own manufacture.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sangoy vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense which is said to aid greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an splendid assortment of goods the recent importation of signor G. B. Pandolfini, who has just returned to Europe, where he selected expressly for this market this desirable lot of goods, consisting of 30 pieces of statuary marble, representing various subjects, classic, &c. Also, a complete and elegant assortment of vases of various styles for parlors and circles. Inlaid Florentine tables, in new and tasteful and invoices of chiffonnieres, in gilt frames, all of which were selected with great care, embracing landscapes, interiors, marine views, &c., by Grattan, Hardwick, Bos, and others. Every lot will be positively sold. Pianos now on exhibition. This sale is made to reduce stock, and on account of the stringency in the money market. Terms cash.

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JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture rosewood piano forte 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most unsurpassed instruments ever made, chamber oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of parlor and costly chamber and hall mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, mar'e tops, with mirror backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and window shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, ornamental vases, and three-ply and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil paintings.
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band Austrian china tea and coffee sets, elegant cut y and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, curled hair, bedding, &c., mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, oak, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Long Island Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in good order. In the basement are a full course of dining-room furniture, as cushion tables, hair-cloth and chairs to match, besides a great variety of 4 tables, utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver wares, castors, glasses, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall stagers, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, pouches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, seven-octave, fine engravings, in the chambers are, superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogan bedsteads, &c., 18 pairs curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD A special sale THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of $5,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. 50 year Sterling bonds of 1875, by order of John W. Dodd, Esq., Auditor of the State of Louisiana.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:
1,228—6 per cent Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 5 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,060 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.
Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after it falls due.
The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the state debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 13 years.
On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, in preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the stockholders of creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.—No. 37 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 20, 1857.—The Interest Coupons due 1st inst. on City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, by sight drafts on Milwaukee, payable with current rate of exchange.
JOHN J. HILL, Register.

$40,000—WANTED—LOANS ON NEW brown-stone houses west of 5th av., 40 to 50 per cent. on the value, at 7 per cent., 5 years, in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. Also, $4,000 on property in 11th-st., 7th and 6th avs., rented for $900. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, to ALVAH BESBE & CO.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$4,000 OR $4,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 7 Dey-st.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TIVERTON BANK NOTES. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until Dec. 1. By order,
ELIJ. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov 3, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WIL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, JAMES H. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM H. AMES. HENRY MOLTEN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES; trot to three minutes together and perfectly sound; also, buggy, harness and robes. Inquire of P. CLARK, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR VERY STYLISH COACH horses, safe for want of use. Also, harness and buggy robe. Inquire Metropolitan Stables, for three days, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 1, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge
6:40 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 9:30 A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST and JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer INLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, STEESON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 20th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
BURRILL DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the rights of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 16, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Secty. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN.—THE bills of this Bank are redeemed at the Banking Office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 229 Broadway, at one per cent. discount.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

THE BILLS OF THE PATIQUIQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, at cost for cash, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J & C. FISCHER'S, No. 328 Broadway.

A FAMILY HAVING MET WITH LOSSES in consequence of the late financial revulsion, would sell a magnificent 7¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished with back and front alike, with scalloped four round corners, artistic carved legs, rich and superbly finished in every respect; in power and tone equal to a grand; maker of the highest celebrity of this City. Made to order expressly and sent on trial; will warrant it for $300 with maker's warranty for two years from two months ago. Can be seen at southeast corner of 4th av. and 32d-st., cottage house, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., till Thursday. N. B.—Will be boxed if necessary, and it will be made an object to an immediate cash purchaser.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, full 7-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand dual bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price $275. The piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys, and finished all round. N. B.—To cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered at this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7 octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $265.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven, piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-forte constructed with the patent wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 652 Broadway. H. WARREN.

GREATEST CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT 7-grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500; will be sold for $220; can be seen at No. 141 8th-st.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 566 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY—1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,000 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WETMORE, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the years 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers are built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

The passengers go direct to London. These steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Curtis Ellridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $76. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 3d and 2d cabin. An experienced surgeon attached

THE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the Bank will raise its discount to 8½; but it is already felt that this measure is insufficient to arrest the export of gold to America. Other and more energetic remedies must consequently be sought for. In our opinion, four are possible: 1. The progressive elevation of the rate of discount, which we have characterized as insufficient. 2. The limitation of the times for bills to run, a means formerly adopted, and which caused great perturbation to commerce. 3. The forced currency of bank notes which France cannot adopt unless England shall have done so. 4. An export duty on precious metals. The last measure will perhaps be adopted by Government. But whatever its decision may be, it is essential to act with promptitude; for in the present state of American commerce, forced as it is to make immense sacrifices to obtain gold, neither the united efforts of the two Banks of England and France, nor the patriotism of the two governments, nor the power of their credit could stay the irresistable current which would speedily exhaust the specie supplies of the two countries.

From the Paris Siècle.

The establishment of a duty on exports of specie is not, in our idea, the only necessary measure. We persist in demanding a special measure of a character to stay speculation; we insist on the necessity of having bank notes for small sums, and of even decreeing the forced circulation of notes. The crisis demands vigorous action. The path hitherto followed by the Bank of France has not been wise, since it has led to no improvement in the situation. Another policy must be chosen without further loss of time. A great number of manufacturers have, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining funds ceased to purchase raw material, or have diminished their production. Many bankers have decided on allowing the storm to pass by, and on rejecting all commercial bills offered them. This state of matters must not be allowed to grow worse. The speculators in specie, warned of the duty which may be imposed on their exports, will not fail to engage in the most extensive operations before the issue of the decree which commerce now awaits. Time ought not to be given them to exhaust the reserves of bullion.

PANIC AT HAMBURG.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 7th inst., in the *Independance Belge*, states that, on that and the preceding day, there was a regular panic on the Stock Exchange. There was a fall in every description of Stock, and also on all Bills of Exchange. Bills on France, Belgium, and on the commercial marts of Germany and England were unsaleable at the usual three months' date. There is a great want of specie. The financial crisis was also beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

The amount of German bills drawn for merchandise of every description, and protested, amounted on the first October to nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Since then the *Vanderbilt* has brought protested bills, between the 21st and 24th October, to the amount of £300,000 or £240,000 more.

THE AMERICAN PANIC.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

Our Transatlantic neighbors take the convulsion of their money market with their accustomed coolness. Their trade is for the time; indeed, almost dead. Could people, upon the failure of a circulating medium, fall back immediately upon the original principle of commerce—exchange in kind—this need not be the result; for why should not a snuff-box procure a pair of boots, a pound of coffee a beefsteak? Why should not cutlery and carpeting, dossery and cattle, grain and broadcloth, timber and glass and earthenware, come to an understanding with each other? Why should not the different professions and trades accommodate each other upon the basis of some honest natural bargain without the aid of artifice, and painting and architecture, arithmetic and dancing, law and medicine, foreign languages and jewelry, millinery and the accomplishments, the classics and old iron become a mutual arrangement? But, as people cannot fall back at once from an artificial medium upon a natural one, the failure of the former is the cessation of exchange; it is tantamount to a tremendous chasm over which nothing can leap, so that every article and material is obliged to stay on its own side of the bank. "The grain still stays in the West;" "there are no freights to be carried on any terms, and the boats are lying, more than a mile of smokeless funnels, idle at the quays of St. Louis." But in the midst of this awful standstill the American mind continues cool, and nothing disturbs its self-possession. The whole affair is taken as an inconvenience—a very great inconvenience, like the loss of your carpet-bag, but not as ruin, and hardly as adversity. The bank "cashes under protest;" the railway "concludes to pass its dividends"—*i. e.*, not to pay the shareholders a farthing. The "policy of suspension" is "declared" throughout the Union.

This coolness is, when we examine it, the result of a constant atmosphere of risk, in which the American tradesman, even in quiet times, lives. His ordinary system is pitched to a higher point in the scale of risk than that of the European is. This is one of the remarkable disclosures in which the present panic has resulted; it has brought this fact—familiar enough to the world of trade and the well-informed world—prominently forward, and put it before the eye of the whole public; so that perhaps this commercial crisis, heavy as it is, is not so important to the spectator on its own account as on account of the ordinary state of things which it has brought to light. The uncontrolled issue of local paper money in the United States has given to the whole medium of exchange the same uncertainty which corrupt coinage gave to the European medium in the middle ages. A man who sells an article in a shop literally does not know what the thing called money which he receives in exchange for it is worth. A bit of paper is handed

The uncontrolled issue of local paper money is the cause of this. The Federal Government, while it reserves to itself the privilege of coining, practically leaves every State of the Union to a paper coinage of its own, the consequence of which liberty is the greatest difference of value between the notes of different States. And when there is difference of value there is also—what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to *what* that difference is; so that, in fact, nobody in America exactly knows, when he is paid for anything, what and how much is paid him. A five-pound note is a five-pound note in this country everybody knows what it is, but a five-pound note in America is *not* a five-to him, he looks at it, it is a note issued by the "incorporated Butchers" or "Bootmakers," he turns it over, holds it to the light, and, with the insignificant question, "You have nothing else?" goes to his "*Detector*"—a book which, as our correspondent says, "is itself a comment on the whole system,"—to see if he can find anything about his new paper acquaintance there. If that *index expurgatorius*, that black list of broken banks, suspensions and known counterfeits, does not include the offered note, he accepts it, but still reluctantly and suspiciously. Every shopkeeper in the Union is thoroughly familiar with this process; he repeats it many times every day.

pound note—*i. e.*, not absolutely one, but with a qualification—it is a "Louisiana," or a "South Carolina," or an "Ohio," or a "Missouri," or a "Maine," or an "Alabama" five-pound note. The paper coin of the different "Sovereignties" has all its different value and its varying value. And, as if for the express purpose of increasing the uncertainty in the value of notes, the rivalry of the different States comes in to make a factitious and arbitrary difference, even when there is none on really commercial grounds. The shops and hotels of St. Louis rejected the notes of Illinois, even cabdrivers and omnibus men would not touch them at the late State cattle fair—why? The notes were based on the same stock, funds, and debt of their respective States, and the Missouri Stock was every bit as Illinois Stock. The reason was simple State rivalry. There was bad feeling between the two States. The consequence was that nobody in Illinois would pay the compliment to Missouri which is implied in that trust in Missourian Stock, which trust in Missourian Stock is implied in taking Missourian notes. Or, what is the same thing, everybody in Illinois thought that everybody *else* would look at Missourian notes in this light, and therefore nobody would incommode himself by taking what he thought his neighbors would not acknowledge. A general idea is the same as a reality in such a case.

Now, in this state of things, of course, the monopolist companies take the law into their own hand, and reject everything but bullion. They do this because they *can* do it—because they can compel a public, unable to do without them, to submit to their own terms; though this is sometimes tried without success, and the Mississippi Steam Company, after its announcement that it would only "take currency," obtained no cargoes. But the claim is successful in some cases. First of all, the Federal Government insists upon specie, and will not touch a single note of any bank in the United States. This excites the wrath of the high-souled American financier, who looks upon this Government rule as an unfair, mean policy—the view that a schoolboy would take of an extreme and ungenerous pressure of the rules of the game. This Government claim, which simply amounts to a claim for the exact sum and no more or less than what is owing to it, is stigmatized as "the excess of cynicism." The popular feeling in America goes with the paper circulation, and jealously watches all attempts to bring it into difficulties or to charge it with its extreme responsibilities. It has bred a set of conventional rules, a sort of code of honor, in connection with the paper system. If these rules of the game are violated, the sneak and dastard who wants to have money for his notes is rightly "served out." The "assorter," which is the name of a person who collects in one State the notes of another State, and sends back these travelers that have wandered to a fortunate distance from their responsible source home again,—the "assorter" is regarded in America rather as a goldsweater would be here. He is looked upon as playing unfair tricks with the circulating medium. An agent with a carpet-bag full of these exiles found on his arrival an indignant crowd, summoned by a hostile telegraph, awaiting him, and very wisely returned with his carpet-bag unopened, and his own person not tarred and feathered, as it would certainly have been had he attempted a visit on the Bank. When once a note has gone abroad it is considered an exile for life—not an unhappy, but a blissful emigrant into a region of perpetual freedom and joy—the true negative paradise of the bank note, a state of transcendant annihilation,—total discontinuance with payment. The American Bank, on dismissing its £10 note, sends it away with the paternal blessing of the Welsh father: "My lad, never let me see your face again," but does not accompany its blessing with the traditional half-crown which is popularly appended to the Welsh one.

It is easy to see how such a circulating medium must affect trade. Government and the great monopolists can insure specie, but the ordinary tradesman depends on a fluctuating, slippery medium, of which he never can know the exact value, even when substantially safe, and which he is never sure is safe. How is a tradesman to regulate his profits under such circumstances? The whole is a risk from beginning to end. And this atmosphere of risk is the regular atmosphere of the American tradesman. No wonder that with such an education he takes the convulsions of his money-market coolly.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

COTTON—The market is almost in a state of stagnation—sales of the 3 days only 4,500 bales—all to the trade. The quotations are fully ½d. below those of Friday last, but are almost nominal.

At Manchester business is entirely at a stand still.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour offered at a reduction of 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl., and difficult to sell. Wheat, 2d.@3d. lower, except for best Reds, which from scarcity, maintained their previous value. Indian Corn dull and 6d. cheaper. Red Wheat, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d.; White 7s. 3d.@8c. Western Canal Flour, 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Ohio, 29s. Mixed and Yellow Corn, 36s.@36s. 6d.; White, 40s.@41s.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing in Beef, Pork or Bacon, and quotations nominally unchanged. Lard offered at a heavy reduction, but without sales. Tallow nominally 5s. for butchers'.

PRODUCE—No sales of the least importance in any article are reported. Common Resin flat at 4s. 3d.

London Produce Markets.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and without change. SPEARS dull and prices difficult to quote. COFFEE dull, and 1s.@2s. cheaper for Ceylon. TEA dull, and lower. Common Congou 1s. TALLOW selling at 50s. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL 35s. Scotch Pig IRON 52s.

At Glasgow the IRON market was much depressed. Sellers at 51s.@50s.

American Securities.

In American securities business was limited, and the tendency downward. The following business was transacted on the 10th:

Illinois Central Bonds of '75.....79
Illinois Central shares.....14@15 dis.
New-York Central Shares.....70

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON PRICES.—NOON—Nov. 11.—CONSOLS MONEY, 89⅜, ⅝, ½; do Account, 89⅞, ¾, 90, 89⅜; Three and a Quarter per Cent., 88¾, ½, ⅝, ½. RAILWAY SHARES—Caledonian. 69¾, 70; Great Northern A, 62; Great Western, 47½, 6½; London and Northwestern, 93⅛, 2½; London and Southwestern, 83; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 35½, ¾, ¼; Midland Stock, 80, 79¾; North British, 46¼; South Eastern and Dover, 61; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 90, 89½; York and North Midland, 76.

"LONDON CORN.—Our market is dull at Monday's prices for Wheat and Barley. Oats rather lower again. Flour slow at Monday's prices.

The *Moniteur* publishes a notification from the Emperor, founded upon a report from the Minister of Finance, in which he says that he sees with pain chimerical fears propagated and delusive remedies proposed for an imaginary evil. The law permitting the Bank to raise discount must suffice to keep bullion in better condition than last year. His Majesty requests the Minister, formally, to contradict the rumors ascribed to Government. The Bank has raised the rate of discount to 8 ₱ cent. for bills under 30 days, 9 ₱ cent. under 60 days, and to 10 ₱ cent. under 90 days.

The accounts from Paris, received this morning, state that there was great firmness on the Bourse yesterday in consequence of a rumor that a measure is about to be taken which will permit the rate of discount to remain as at present, 7½ ₱ cent.

There is to be a mail to and from India four times a month.

Letters from St. Petersburg state the price of provisions has become so exceedingly high in that city that the Government has thought it advisable to open the State Granaries, and to sell the wheat held there in reserve.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

LESSEN YOUR EXPENSES
by clothing your sons
at the cheapest warehouse
in New-York

Bear in mind that ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, are selling Boys' Winter Clothing at the price of the cloth, the cost of manufacture being thrown in.

$100,000 WORTH OF BOYS' CLOTHING
for sale on the above terms for cash.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Like the dark-eyed daughters of Spanish America, the ladies of the United States give the preference to MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water as a perfume, and for beautifying the complexion. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 99 Water-street, and by all Druggists at 50 cents per Bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement is now the only one for dramatic performances on the east side of the City, and of course will be well packed to-night, when a fine entertainment will be given, viz: "The Gunsmoker of Moscow," "St. Mary's Eve," the burlesque of "Pizzarrobus," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress." Who could wish for a more pleasing programme?

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches, Pens and Pencils retailing below cost by the importers and manufacturers.
DAVID H. CLUSSMANN & CLUSSMANN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

ECONOMICAL LADIES
And all good judges
Continue to purchase bargains in
FAMILY HOSIERY
And UNDERGARMENTS
At RANKIN'S,
No. 95 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—GUARD AGAINST IMPOSTURE.—To do this, look well for the water-mark, "*Holloway, New-York and London*," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

Are at once relieved and soon cured by inhaling the odor of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Testimonials from THURLOW WEED, Esq., ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., GEORGE LAW, Esq., and many other prominent persons, may be seen at No. 16 State-street. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 2, 6, 13, 20, 22, 36, 41, 51, 54, 56, 57, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58. Equity causes take precedence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

2,000	N.Y.State 6s,'58.	99	
1,500	N.Y.State 6s,'60.	99⅜	
3,000	N.Y.St.5½s,'60..	99	
6,000	Ohio state 6s,'60..01		
6,000	Mich. State 6s...	80	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	83	
1,000	Virginia 6s.....	88	
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	78	
8,000	do.....	78¾	
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	87	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	85½	
1,000	L. R. 3d m. Bs.'83	70	
1,000	do.....	69¾	
5,000	do.....	69	
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	87	
1,000	do.....	87¼	
8,000	do.....	88	
1,000	N.Y.&N.H.bs.'60	85	
4,000	La.C.&Mil.L.G.bs	30	
5,000	Mich.C.R.p.c.n.l.	64	
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	91⅜	
10	Bank State of N. Y.	85	
60	Broadway Bank ..	104	
40	do.....	105	
50	Ocean Bank.....	70	
5	Park Bank.....	83	
6	U. S. Trust Co.....	103	
10	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	83¼	
100	no.....	83⅜	
100	Del.&Hud. Can.s20.	101⅜	
100	do.....	b30. 102	
50	do.....	102	
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	62⅜	
50	do.....	62¼	
100	do.....	62⅝	
600	Cumb. Coal Co.....	12	
8	do.....	11⅜	
50	do.....	11⅞	
100	P. M. S. S. Co.....	70	
50	Bruns. City L. Co..	3⅜	
50	N. Y. C. RR.....	c 80⅜	
263	do.....	80⅝	
839	do.....	c 81	
20	do.....	80⅜	
200	do.....	b3 81	
50	do.....	s3 80⅜	
50	do.....	s30 79	
100	do.....	s30 78⅞	
60	do.....	b3 80⅜	
158	do.....	c 80⅜	
100	do.....	b60 80⅜	
100	Erie Railroad...	b30 17⅞	
535	do.....	17⅝	
114	do.....	17⅜	
100	Harlem Railroad...	9	
200	do.....	9¼	
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	21	
100	do.....	b30 21½	
30	Reading Railroad...	50	
200	do.....	s3 50½	
930	do.....	s3 51	
200	do.....	s10 51	
300	do.....	s10 51½	
150	do.....	b3 52	
350	do.....	51¾	
375	do.....	51¼	
200	do.....	s30 51	
200	do.....	b30 51¾	
400	do.....	b30 52	
200	do.....	s10 51½	
100	Hud. Riv. R. R	b30 22	
200	do.....	b60 22	
35	do.....	22	
150	do.....	21½	
134	Illinois Cen. R..	s10 95	
150	do.....	95½	
14	do.....	s3 95	
100	do.....	s10 95¼	
200	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R..	17	
100	do.....	b4 16½	
85	do.....	16	
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93	
425	Clev & Toledo R...	43	
50	do.....	s10 43	
500	do.....	s3 43⅛	
400	do.....	b30 43⅜	
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	34	
	do.....	37½	
95	do.....	33	
385	La C. & Mil. R. R..	13	
100	do.....	b10 13¼	
100	do.....	b30 13	
400	do.....	12¾	
200	do.....	b60 13	
10	do.....	12¾	
100	do.....	b30 12¾	
10	New-Jersey R. R..	114	
65	C. B. & Q. R. R....	62	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s. Int. ad. 4½@12
13	shares Ocean Bank..... 71
41	shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co..... 59¾
40	shares La Crosse and Mil. R. R..... 12¾
20	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co..... 95¼

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$8,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1859. Flat. 60
$5,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1859. Flat. 60½
$6,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1869. Flat. 60
$3,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1869. Flat. 60¾
$1,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1869. Flat. 60½
$2,000	La. 6 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds of 1869. Flat. 61

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

66	shares National Bank Stock..... 96
15	shares American Exchange Bank Stock..... 99½
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. Stock..... 81
20	shares Bank of the State of New-York..... 86
10	shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co..... 80
100	shares Nicaragua Transit Co..... 82½
$2,000	Memphis City 6s..... 71½
$3,000	State of Missouri 6s..... 75¼
$2,000	State of Tennessee 6s..... 81½

The following business Notes of Hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Fenton, Lee & Co., due December, $2,000.....	31⅜
Mills & Ray, due January, $750.....	50
Carhart, Bacon, Clark & Co., due March, $1,100	51
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due February, $500.....	32
Holmes & Co., due May, $650.....	33½
Barnes, Lyman & Co., due May, $950.....	31
S. & T. Lawrence, due December, $1,050.....	47
Carhart, Bacon, Clark & Co., due Oct. 24, $1,000	50
S. & T. Lawrence & Co., due Nov. 18, $1,660 45	43
Gage, Duler & Sloan, due Nov. 23, $3,232 86.....	28
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Nov. 22, $244 96.....	44½
Fenton, Lee & Co., due May 3, 1858, $277 70.....	43
Coffin & Haydock, due Oct. 12, $1,000	19
Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 18, $1,151 51	48
M. H. Lichtenstein, due Dec. 8, $1,221 25.....	23
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov 8, $2,247 07.....	46
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Oct. 29, $2,450 09.....	36
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Dec. 27, $2,450 09.....	36
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due Dec. 18, $1,072.....	30½
L. H. Moore & Co., due Dec. 21, $312 01.....	50
S. & T. Lawrence & Co., due Dec. 7, $774 69..	56½
S. & T. Lawrence & Co., due Dec. 1, $1,012 31..	53
Barnes, Lyman & Co., due Nov. 18, $2,147 49 ..	42
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due Nov. 5 $250.....	31
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due March 7, $949 39.....	31
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $2,120	43
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due June, $1,770	43

Mr. MULLER, Mr. DRAPER, Messrs. E. LUNLOW, Jr., & Co., and Mr. NICOLAY will hold Auction Sales of Stocks to-day, at 12 and 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	78	
20,000	co.....	s20 78½	
5,000	do.....	s3 78⅜	
5,500	Virginia 6s.....	88	
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	85	
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs...	88⅝	
5,000	do.....	s20 88	
5,000	Mic.C.R.₱c.n.l.	65	
9,000	do.....	64⅜	
10,000	La.C.&Mi.L'd'6.b.	30	
51	Mercantile Bank...	100	
150	Cumb. Coal Co.....	11⅞	
530	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	s3 80	
50	do.....	s15 79	
50	Erie Railroad.....	17⅛	
50	Harlem R. R.....	9	
94	Mich. Cen. R. R..	58⅛	
200	Reading R. R...	b30 52	
700	do.....	b3 52	
30	Clev. & Tol. R....	42⅞	
224	do.....	43	
600	do.....	b30 43⅜	
300	do.....	43¾	
75	Mic. S. & N. In. R..	22¾	
50	do.....	22⅝	
50	do.....	s30 22	
10	Mi. S. & N. Ia. p. stk.	41½	
112	Pinnsma Railroad..	90	
175	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	16	
90	Chic. & t. I. R....	84	
	New-Jersey R. R..	115	
130	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12¾	
	do.....	12⅝	
100	do.....	13	

MONDAY, Nov. 23—A. M.

The Foreign trade at this port for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted in the Import entries to $2,333,655, against $2,644,640 the week ending Nov. 22, last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous articles, including Foreign re-exported, amounted to $2,121,551, against $1,274,595 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $381,000 by the *Adriatic* on Saturday, amounted to $515,933, against $950,750 the same week last year. There was also shipped from Boston, partly on New-York account, by the Cunarder on Wednesday last, $176,000, against $311,000 in same way the corresponding week last year. The income of Gold into Bank during the week, as nearly as can be ascertained, was:

From Europe direct at this port.....	$538,000
From Europe *via* Boston.....	433,000
From California.....	1,176,000
From the interior by Express.....	500,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury, net.....	287,000
Together.....	$2,931,000

The Bank reserve, to be averaged this afternoon, and which stood $19,471,966 last Monday, will probably show a further increase to nearly TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS dollars, in addition to which the Banks hold a reserve of Country Notes of $7,500,000. The Country Banks are now redeeming in the City at the quarter ₱ cent. abatement allowed by law, and the City Banks are paying Specie on their own circulation, and also to depositors when wanted for the Custom-House or other ordinary business purposes The moderate export demand runs principally on English coin, Spanish doubloons, and assayed gold bars. The American gold coin wanted for shipment to the Southern Banks is supplied by the brokers at 100½@100¾ ₱ cent. English Sovereigns are in request, at $4 84 buyers, $4 85@$4 86 sellers. London bills 60 days, 108@108¼; short sight, 110@110¼ ₱ cent. Francs, 5.30@5.20. The Domestic Exchanges nearly all improved through the week, and the turn is bringing forward a considerable amount of Gold from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, &c. The Discount market outside of bank is poorly supplied with strictly first-class paper, most of the short bills of undoubted credit being taken from regular dealers at Bank. Money, at call, is lent at 6@7 ₱ cent., and the demand only partial from some few of the leading Stock-jobbers. The practice of lending on demand on the pledge of bills receivable is scarcely known since the recent troubles. The market is generally easy to parties in no way compromised by the failures and extensions among the merchants in September and October. The balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $4,877,660, against $5,164,883 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year 1857, which we published a few days ago, the total Import entries from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to $198,824,000
Add three weeks in November..... 8,092,338

Total to date.....	$206,916,338
Against same time in 1856.....	194,148,583
Increase to date.....	$12,767,755

The same tables make the Export clearances from this port from 1st January to the close of October..... $61,872,000
Add three weeks in November..... 5,659,925

Total to date.....	$67,531,925
Against same time in 1856.....	71,960,800
Decrease to date.....	$4,428,875

The same tables make the Export of Specie to the 1st November..... $33,785,000
Add three weeks in November..... 1,470,582

Total to date.....	$35,255,582
Against same time in 1856.....	34,555,384
Increase to date.....	$700,198

The course of the Stock market through the past week was almost uniformly upward, and prices strengthened to the close on Saturday afternoon. The business, in the aggregate, was the largest which has been transacted since August, and the average advance from the lowest depression on the eve of the general bank suspension is even more remarkable than the rapid depression which succeeded the inauguration of the panic. The rise during the week is thus noted on some of the leading Shares and Bonds:

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
New-York Central	70 @69¾	77⅜@77½	80 @ 80½
Erie	14 @14⅛	17 @16⅛	17⅛@ 17⅜
Illinois Central	86 @87	95⅜@95⅛	95¼@ 95⅜
Ill. Cent. Bonds	77 @77⅛	85 @85¼	89 @ 89¼
Reading	35 @36	40½@39¾	54 @ 54⅛
Toledo	33¾@33½	40 @38	43¼@ 43⅜
Galena	69¾@69½	76⅜@77	82 @ 82½
Rock Island	71 @71½	75 @74½	84 @ 84¼
Panama	77 @77⅜	86¼@86¾	90 @ 90¼
Delaware	98 @98¼	102 @102¾	102 @102¼
Missouri Sixes	72¾@72¾	77¾@77	78½@ 78¾
Virginia Sixes	84 @84½	89 @88¾	88 @ 88¼
Mich. Southern	15½@16	20 @20¼	22½@ 22¾
Mich. Central	52 @53	58 @59	58¾@ 58¾
Mich. C. 8 ₱ cts	78 @80	80 @80¼	84 @ 84¾
La Crosse	6¾@ 7	9¾@10	13 @ 13¼
Milwaukee	19½@20	26 @26½	33 @ 34

The general market, at 4 o'clock on Saturday, after the printed sales, left off firm. The bid for Reading was 54 ₱ cent., a rise of 14¼ ₱ cent. from the close of the previous week. The bid for New-York Central 80 ₱ cent.; for Erie 17¼, and Michigan Southern 22½ ₱ cent. State Stocks firm, and a large demand shown for Illinois Central and Michigan Central Bonds.

We understand that the account of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans, in this City, formerly with Messrs. CORNING & Co., has been transferred to the Chemical Bank, and that Messrs. CAMMANN & Co have been appointed the agents of the Bank for the the negotiation of its sterling bills on the London Joint Stock Bank. An old mercantile correspondent, thoroughly acquainted with the course of the Cotton exchanges of the South, furnishes the following memoranda in regard to the New-Orleans Banks:

The banks at New-Orleans that successfully maintained specie payments are the Bank of Louisiana, the State Bank of Louisiana, the Canal Bank and the Southern Bank, the latter the only one of the free Banks which stood the storm, except the private bank of JAMES ROBB. Of the suspended banks the Citizens Bank, (chartered,) aided by the chartered banks, was first enabled to resume, and the other banks have quite recently followed in the resumption of specie payments. As confidence has thus been restored and the supplies of gold are constantly arriving at that port, there can be no doubt now that New-Orleans will continue to keep a gold currency. The New-York public is more immediately concerned in the New-Orleans banks, that deal in foreign exchange; these are, the Southern Bank, the Bank of Louisiana and the Canal Bank, and their bills form a portion of the supply offered to remitters at the North. As stated, these three banks maintained specie payments, though advised from the North and urged at home to join in the general suspension, and the Southern Bank especially presented at that time an impregnable attitude, notwithstanding the almost coincident suspension of its New-York agents, Messrs. CORNING & Co. This Bank, whose principal business consists in buying bills secured by bills of lading, and in other exchange dealings, drawn on the London Joint Stock Bank, formed by a proprietary of great wealth and influence. The bills formerly sold by Messrs. CORNING & Co. are now sent for sale to Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. The Canal Bank, whose bills are sold by Messrs. MATTHEW MORGAN & SONS, has also an account with the London Joint Stock Bank. The Bank of Louisiana—New-York account with the Merchants' Bank—draws on Messrs. OVERAND, GURNEY & Co., the great London discount-house. All these bills, having for their basis cotton at moderate prices shipped to England, offer to buyers of exchange a plain, intelligible security.

The bills of the Marine Bank of Buffalo will be redeemed at the Bank of North America, Wall-street, at ½ of 1 ₱ cent. discount. Also, at the same rate, at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. We are authorized to say this Bank will collect for the New-York City Banks, and remit daily at usual rates.

About thirty of the country Banks of this State have already notified the Metropolitan Bank that they will be ready to redeem the late accumulation of their notes in the City, as soon as assorted, without availing of the offer of the associated Banks of the City to carry them at 6 ₱ cent. interest after the 1st December. The only additional Bank discredited since the daily redemption began on Thursday last, is the Pratt Bank, of Buffalo. Including this, the following are now refused, most of the number having been in liquidation for several months:

Agricultural B'k, Herkimer.	Yates Co. Bank, Pen Yan.
Lemung County Bank.	Huguenot Bank, New Paltz.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.	Medina Bank, Medina.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.	Central New-York of Utica.
Ontario Bank, Utica.	Hamilton Exchange Bank.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.	Ontario County Bank.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.	Pratt, Buffalo.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.	Western Bank, Lockport.
Sackett's Harbor B'k, Buffalo.	

We make the following Bank note quotations as current with LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, remarking that rates are growing more regular and reliable:

New-York State currency.....	⅛@— ₱ cent. dis.
N. England (except R. I.) currency	⅜@— ₱ cent. dis.
Rhode Island currency.....	4½@— ₱ cent. dis.
West Jersey currency.....	3 @— ₱ cent. dis.
East Jersey.....	3 @— ₱ cent. dis.
Pennsylvania currency.....	3 @— ₱ cent. dis.
Maryland currency.....	3½@5 ₱ cent. dis.
Virginia currency.....	5½@6 ₱ cent. dis.
North Carolina currency

The New-York Times.

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THE MAYORALTY.

WOOD DEMONSTRATION IN TAMMANY.

Speeches of Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Mr. Banks, of Virginia, &c., &c., &c.

A County ratification meeting of the Democracy was held last evening in Tammany Hall, the purpose being the indorsement of FERNANDO WOOD as the candidate for Mayor, and of the other candidates on the Democratic Charter ticket for Governor of the Almshouse and Supervisors. The building was packed to an extent that was really painful. Passage out or in the Hall was impossible. In addition to the discomfort of such a crowd there was the music of a band, the firing of Capt. RYNDERS' cannon, the cheering of the masses outside and in, the noise of the meetings in the Park, the discharge of sky-rockets, and the volumes of smoke of "villainous saltpetre," which rolled in through the open windows, obscured the vision and well nigh choked the sweating, sweltering throng.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. BAILEY, but the confusion was so great that his remarks were almost inaudible. He alluded, however in terms of high compliment to Mr. WOOD, in terms of disparagement proportionately profound, to his opponents, and concluded by introducing as the Chairman of the meeting, Hon. JOHN KELLY, who was received with vociferous cheers, again and again renewed.

Mr. KELLY thanked his fellow Democrats for this demonstration of their respect. They had assembled here, he said, to ratify the nominations of the Mayoralty and Supervisors Convention that had met in this Hall about 3 days ago, and which had nominated a ticket for the support of the Democracy at this present Municipal election under circumstances of the most trying character, for the man who had been nominated for Mayor for their suffrages was now assailed by the Black Republican press of this City, and (he was sorry to say so) by some of the people who said that they were members of the Democratic Party. [A VOICE—"Groans for them." Groans. ANOTHER VOICE—"They cannot be sustained." Applause.] But FERNANDO WOOD had been tried by the public. All those accusations that were now being made both by the press and by individuals, would amount to nothing, and he defied them now to place their fingers upon a single crime that Mayor WOOD had committed, either morally or politically, since FERNANDO WOOD had been elected Mayor. [Cheers.] It was true that during the early period of his first term, a charge had been made against Mayor WOOD that he was connected with what was then called the *Joseph Walker* affair; but they must recollect that that charge was investigated by a Committee of the Common Council, and they entirely exculpated him from the charges that were made against him. [Three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD.] It had been said also, that he was connected with another affair that no doubt they were all well acquainted with. [A voice—"The JOHN MCKYON affair."] He meant the glass ballot-box affair. It appeared to him (the Speaker) that when the opposition resorted to such mean and contemptible tricks as trumping up charges like that to carry out the crusade against the Democratic candidate, they made but little account of the man in whose way he stands. [Here the "Regulars," with a gorgeous banner, entered the hall, crushed through the living mass, and made their way to the platform amid vehement cheering.] FERNANDO WOOD, the speaker continued, has been charged with being an ambitious man; but that was no very serious imputation, because there was hardly a man in this country of whom the same might not be said. All men were ambitious. All men were desirous of preferment and political station, if they could achieve them. Mayor WOOD was like everybody else in that respect, but they could not deny that he had made an excellent Mayor; that he had intellect; that he had ability. And might they not say that many of the gentlemen who had preceded him (Mayor WOOD) in that chair had been much more deficient in all these requirements. [Applause.] Mr. KELLY alluded to Mayor WOOD's efforts to vindicate the rights of this City against the usurpations of the Black Republican Legislature—[Cheers]—commented unfavorably on the quasi-Democratic opponents of Mayor WOOD—[Groans for "Recorder SMITH"]—upheld Mayor WOOD as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, and recommended him as having displayed more administrative ability than any other incumbent of the office since the days of DANIEL B. TOMPKINS. [Cheers.] Mr. KELLY then referred casually to the own revolters to Democratic principles, to the patriotic principles associated with the history of Tammany Hall, to the ungrateful desertion of the party and its nominees by men who would be glad again to obtain recognition within the Democratic ranks, to the high personal qualifications and political antecedents of the nominees on the charter ticket, to the inconsistency of the Black Republican Legislature in depriving the Mayor of Buffalo of all civic power one year and reinstating him the next, after the failure of their wretched experiment of municipal disfranchisement had become apparent; to the general disregard of all principles of decency and consistency exhibited by that party; and, after declaring that it was dead and gone, and beyond all hope of resuscitation, as being an organization opposed to the genius of our institutions, he pronounced the same fate for the Know-Nothings, and concluded amid much applause.

Subsequently he begged the attention of the assemblage for a few moments, and desired them to be as quiet as possible and listen to what the various speakers would have to say. Afterwards they would adjourn, and, if it were consonant to their feelings, they would proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel and call upon this individual who had been charged with the blackest of crimes, and hear what he had to say in defence of himself. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The annexed list of Vice-Presidents was then proposed and adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wards.		
1.	Michael Murray,	Wm. Wilson.
2.	James Leonard,	Thos. Moloney.
3.	Morgan L. Harris,	D. McNulty.
4.	James Riley,	Patrick Crowe.
5.	Henry Hoffman,	Richard Winne.
6.	John Clancy,	Henry Hughes.
7.	Isaiah Rynders,	Wilson Small.
8.	Robert W. S. Bousall,	Wm. D. Winmater.
9.	Alexander L. Shaw,	James M. Lawson.
10.	Elijah F. Purdy,	Joseph M. Marsh.
11.	James R. Steers,	F. J. A. Boole.
12.	Bartlett Smith,	Thomas B. Tupper.
13.	Edward C. McConnell,	Peter Mitchell.
14.	Hon. A. H. Mickle,	Andrew L. Byrnes.
15.	Hon. John Wheeler,	Abm. T. Hillyer.
16.	Michael Halpin,	John Gregory.
17.	Michael Mulligan,	Anthony Eickoff.
18.	John J. Bradley,	John R. Briggs.
19.	Thomas McSpedon,	George Wise.
20.	Dennis Ryer,	James Moore.
21.	Thomas McCoy,	R. B. Connelly.
22.	John M. Helek,	Henry L. Ryer.

Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE read the subjoined address, which was repeatedly cheered:

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: But a few weeks have elapsed since sectionalism and intolerance were covered with shame and defeat. But a few weeks have passed away since the Democracy of New-York achieved one of the most glorious of victories in redeeming the Empire State from the clutches of treason, of undisguised fraud, and of patent corruption. The enemy which was then put down—which was covered with confusion, shame and degradation, emboldened by its too notorious infamy, has the recklessness to once more solicit your confidence and suffrages. Having learned some wisdom from experience—finding that you have no confidence in Black "Republicanism," and that you are opposed to all kinds of political turpitude, but more especially to those who are not bound by their official oaths, who have studiously and designedly violated the letter and spirit of the Constitution, who have pledged themselves to negro suffrage and to fraternity and equality with the negro race, who have lied, and borne false testimony relative to Kansas affairs, who have insulted and contemned the dignity of labor, who have trampled upon the sacredness of municipal independence, and whose vampires feed by means of corrupt legislation upon our City Treasury—finding, we repeat, that such glaring crimes, and such broken faith, are distasteful to your honest Democratic hearts, they resort to the vilest trickery, duplicity and customary fraud, in the hope of seducing you from your usual straightforward line of political duty and political allegiance. Conscious and satisfied that no person who had been notorious as a leader in their condemned and discomfited ranks, could hope hereafter to obtain your indorsement and support, they have donned the garb and staff of a pilgrim, and while covered with the evidences of their crimes—of their broken pledges—of their glaring frauds and unparalleled corruption—they tell you that they are the most immaculate of sinners, nay, but the very best of Democrats, since they have selected and set their very hearts and souls upon one DANIEL F. TIEMANN as their candidate for Mayor. They tell you that he is a Democrat—that he is "the people's candidate"—that he is supported by Democrats—and that he is the choice of the Democracy.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: These are monstrous and perverse falsehoods—such satanic untruths as the disciples of HORACE GREELEY and the coadjutors of A. OAKEY HALL alone could utter or invent. The only Democratic candidate—the only "people's candidate"—the only representative of the citizens of New-York, is our heroic and intrepid Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD. In a full Democratic Convention of this City and County, consisting of one hundred and eight delegates, and by which all our other county officers were nominated, he was also nominated in October last, unanimously and by acclaim. He had been elected by the voice of his fellow citizens in 1856 to serve as Mayor for the two ensuing years; and consequently the present election is but the result of the vile action of a swindling Legislature and corrupt State Executive. He has been faithful to our interests; true to the instincts of our historical and time-honored organization; and loyal in his fidelity to the great principle of municipal independence. When the liberties of our City were stricken down, he contended step by step, and inch by inch, with the enemies of our inherent rights. When the Albany centralizing tyranny sought to bring our political *prestige* down to the gutter, there to be trampled upon by the basest of nigger-worshippers—who but Mayor WOOD was foremost in repelling the insulting and degrading invasion? When old renegades and recusants from our party, like JAMES W. NYE and others of that stripe, were placed, like hungry leeches, to draw sustenance from our honest earnings, did not Mayor WOOD do battle, carelessly and boldly, for the right? And, since his induction into office in 1854, does not his official career present a line of unsullied purity and freedom from official dereliction? Nay, but he has in that time initiated more important reform—won a larger share of the confidence and esteem of his fellow men—and in spite of every opposition which the malice and ingenuity of a rancorous and malignant enemy could devise, he has performed more solid labor, and rendered to the public more lasting services than any other Mayor who has held the reins of our City government during this century.

How preposterously absurd it is, then, to assert that the hearts of the Democratic Party are not with him! How supremely ridiculous it sounds when we hear it said that some individual, heretofore known as a Democrat, may vote against such a man! There is no Democrat in New-York of political position and ambition who would thus consent to dig his own grave by opposing the reelection of a Mayor who rallies around him the united enthusiasm of the Democracy from Montauk Point to Sandy Hook—from the Western Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean! As for those political windfalls—JAMES M. SMITH, R. J. DILLON, C. G. GUNTHER, W. F. HAVEMEYER and their satellites—they were never gifted with Democratic instincts; they never received our firm confidence and reliance; the former of them, who had the assurance to present his name to a Democratic Convention, we recently cast out of our midst; and now, we set the mark of Cain upon them all, so that they and their few renegade associates in political treason shall be "fugitives and vagabonds" in political circles forever hereafter!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democratic Party has never deceived you—never sought your suffrages upon the presentation of false issues—has always acted openly, fairly, and squarely with the people at large, and never pandered to the base passions of midnight associations, or to the rampant fanaticism of any sect or clique. What it has always been, it is now. The issue which it presents to you is simple, clear, fair, and straightforward, viz.: "Shall you indorse the action of Gov. KING and his Legislature, in depriving us of our independent rights, and outraging our sense of justice and equity, by the election of the candidate of the Black "Republicans," DANIEL F. TIEMANN? or, will you decide in favor of the observation of constitutional guarantees, in favor of local self-government, and in favor of the sacred independence of municipalities from meddlesome legislative usurpations by reelecting Mayor WOOD?"

Be not deceived by the lies of the *Tribune* and TIMES, or the *Express*, or the *Courier and Enquirer*, by the wide-mouthed abuse, heaped upon your present Chief Magistrate, by graceless, Godless, characterless and disappointed demagogues; or by the cajolery of those knaves who fatten on the spoils of our Metropolis. If you elect TIEMANN, you virtually indorse and justify the fraudulent and corrupt laws of the Black Republicans. By your action on the 1st of December next, you will declare to the world, whether you are willing to have your laws made at Albany—your Street Commissioners and Judges appointed there—and your Mayor selected from among the pliant tools of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, THURLOW WEED and HORACE GREELEY. Fellow-Citizens: We have no fear for the result. Proverbially loyal to the Constitution, true to the Democratic usages, and to the great interests of all classes of men, your united power will be certain to uphold and maintain the right, and to utterly rout the heterogeneous conglomeration of Abolitionists, Fourierites, Kansas shriekers, Communists, Know-Nothings, Shoulder-hitters, Women's Rights advocates, Infidels and Atheists who oppose the man of the people, FERNANDO WOOD.

Col. MCCUNN submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, here assembled, do cordially, unanimously and by acclaim, accept and ratify the nomination of his Honor FERNANDO WOOD, for Mayor; and by every just and legal means within our power, and in the potent exercise of our free and independent franchise, we shall heartily, resolutely and strenuously labor to secure his reelection, his unprincipled and ANOMALOUS foes, who, as enemies to equal rights and municipal independence, rally to the support of the unknown, untried and incompetent DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Resolved, That with equal unanimity and cordiality, and in a spirit of similar and kindred sympathy, we do accept, approve of, and hereby ratify, the other nominees upon the Democratic County ticket, viz: ANTHONY DUDRO for Governor of the Almshouse; and WILLIAM M. TWEED, ISAAC BELL, JR., ELIJAH F. PERDY, WALTER ROCHE, WILLIAM C. CONNER and JOHN R. BRIGGS, for Supervisors; and that, with all the characteristic and unflinching zeal of the New-York National Democracy, we shall unceasingly work on the 1st of December next, from the rising to the setting of the sun, to secure a glorious and final victory, in this fair and prosperous metropolis, over the faithless, corrupt and selfish allies—scullions and slaves—of the treacherous Albany Abolition *régime*.

Resolved, That the distribution of political power, and the equalization of civil rights, by means of municipal independence, is the first vital and all-permeating principle of our Republican institutions; that in the simplicity and universality of its justice, it secures to every citizen in the State an inalienable right to local and independent self-government, as well as a common partnership and participation (upon the broad platform of incontestable equality) in the affairs of the commonwealth; that from the enjoyment of these benign privileges, we have been partially deprived by that designing, corrupt, and covetous political hybrid; against the fraudulent and tyrannical actions of which we do most earnestly, solemnly, and resolutely protest; and that, in opposing by every fair, legitimate, and available means within his reach—and in a manner strenuous and determined as he did—the special and oppressive enactment of that Anti-Republican Executive and Legislature which stripped us of our political rights—which spat upon the Constitution, and which perverted taxation and the administration of municipal affairs into a legalized system of plunder and robbery—our present vigilant and patriotic Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, acted in strict harmony with the spirit of Democracy, in a way completely satisfactory to us, and with a consistency, fearlessness, and boldness, which should endear him to every magnanimous and unprejudiced son of New-York.

Resolved, That the issue to be decided in the coming Charter Election is simply whether we are capable of independent local self-government, with a Mayor of our own choice and selection to preside over our municipal affairs, or whether our laws and local wants shall be made or provided for us at Albany, and our Justices, Street Commissioners and Mayor appointed or selected by his meddlesome regal impudence, JOHN A. KING—that the Opposition (nominating and sustaining DANIEL F. TIEMANN, and composed of a conglomeration of Abolitionism, Free-Loveism, Fourierism, Greeleyism, Know-Nothingism, Woman's Rightism, and all the other odds and ends of special or general fanaticism) are pledged to the assertion and maintenance of this diabolical usurpation; that, on the contrary, the Democratic Party of the City and County of New-York—regarding with wholesome aversion the pragmatism of our corrupt opponents—do proclaim and will maintain, that the citizens of this great, free, prosperous and civilized emporium, should be the only judges of their own requirements, have the strength and capacity to govern themselves—and the equitable and constitutional right, of choosing their own Chief-Magistrate.

Resolved, That the fearful and alarming increase of crime in this metropolis having since the 1st of June last multiplied nearly one hundred per cent, and which is now making such rapid and dreadful strides as to carry a sense of insecurity and consternation into homes of peace and industry, may, as an infallibly natural result, be traced to the base and partisan action of the Black "Republican" Legislature, in divesting Mayor WOOD of his rightful control over the police force; and that not until that control is placed again in his hands can we hope for relief from ruffianism and vagabondism, or security to life, property and female virtue.

Resolved, That the vital element in our political antagonists is pure and unadulterated Black "Republicanism," and that it is base and cowardly in it to deny this; that denominating Mayor WOOD's opponent—as the result will show—"the people's candidate" is a vile fraud, kindred to a Kansas lie; that the story circulated by the sectional press of a division in the Democracy of this City and County is an absolute falsehood; that it is equally slanderous and untrue to assert that any Democrat of respectability, influence or position is opposed to the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD, or has embraced the heartless phantom of Anti-Republicanism; that man like poor Recorder SMITH (said to have formerly belonged to our party) never had the instincts of Democrats at heart, but always belonged to the school of JAMES W. NYE, PRESSON KING and ABIJAH MANN; and that while we always considered them distasteful, disgraceful and injurious to us, we hereby certify to their entire want of political honesty or principle, and therefore complete fitness for the party to which they now happily belong.

Resolved, That the contumelious and vituperative attacks made upon FERNANDO WOOD by ill-bred and vulgar writers and public speakers, have served but to exalt and endear him to us, knowing and believing that the allegations of his enemies are malignant and groundless inventions, and remembering that THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON and DANIEL WEBSTER were pursued to their respective graves by harpies of a similar character.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, having in November, 1856, elected His Honor, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of this City, his term of office should not of right expire until 1858; that, however, for the purpose of precipitating him from his official chair—to contravene the declared will of the people—to studiously insult and wrong the Democratic Party—and to "Republicanize" this metropolis, a special law was passed by the Albany Anti-Republican Legislature: and that, as a natural consequence, we are in duty, patriotism, and by virtue of every manly instinct, bound to unite in solid, resolute and unbroken phalanx, bound to achieve a victory in favor of our Chief Magistrate at the next Charter election, which, for all coming time, shall be a terror to the enemies of municipal liberty.

Letters were received by the Committee from the following-named gentlemen:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.
Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.
Hon. James K. Paulding.
Hon. Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey.
Hon. John Robbins, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. P. W. Gardiner, of Rhode Island.
Gen. James M. Pratt, of Connecticut.
Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut.
Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany.
Hon. Horace F. Clark, M. C.
Hon. Elijah Ward, M. C.
Levi D. Slamm, Esq., of the United States Navy.
Hon. David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer.
Gen. Samuel G. Hathaway, of Cortland.
Hon. Ellis B. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.
Hon. John C. Wright, of Schenectady.
Hon. Joshua B. Smith, of Suffolk.
Hon. John C. Mather, of New-York.
Hon. Frederick Follett, of Genesee.
Hon. John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
Gen. D. B. McNeil, of Clinton.
Gen. Zadock T. Beatley, of Madison.
Hon. Robert Parker, of Delaware.
James G. Dickie, Esq., of Buffalo.
William Smith Ingham, Esq., of Cayuga.
Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., of New-York.
Wm. W. Wright, Esq., of Senaca.
Harvey Hubbard, Esq., of Chenango.
Wm. Van Camp, Esq., of Wayne.
Hon. Conrad Swackhamer, of New-York.
Gen. Francis L. Hagadorn, of Onondagn.
Col. Thomas G. Young, of Saratoga.
Dudley Farling, Esq., of Oswego.
Hon. Nathan T. Rosseter, of Schobaire.
Wm. Hagadorn, Jr., Esq., of Richmond.
Gilbert J. Beebe, Esq., of Orange.
Hon. Edwin Dodge, of St. Lawrence.
Chas. A. May, Esq., of New-York.
Stephen P. Russel, Esq., of New-York.
Hon. Wm. A. Young, of Albany.
Hon. Wm. S. Hubbell, of Steuben.
Hon. Winslow C. Watson, of Essex.
John J. Van Allen, Esq., of Schuyler.
Joseph M. Lyon, Esq., of Oneida.
Hon. Clark Burnham, of Chenango.
Wm. G. Bryan, Esq., of Genesee.
Hon. Robert H. Ludlow, of Westchester.
Hon. George Bartlett, of Broome.
Hon. Ulysses D. French, of New-York.
Harmon S. Cutting, Esq., of Erie.
Hon. Elisha B. Smith, of Chenango.
Hubbard S. Allis, Esq., of Monroe.
Wm. H. Cuyler, Esq., of Wayne.
Thos. M. Howell, Esq., of Ontario.
Hon. Lysander H. Brown, of Jefferson.
Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck, of New-York.
Wm. Lewis, Esq., of Oswego.
Hon. Ambrose Wager, of Dutchess.
Orrin W. Smith, Esq., of Delaware.
Dr. Wm. G. Sands, of Chenango.
J. A. Godfries, Esq., of New-York.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

It is impossible, fellow-citizens, to look upon this audience without feeling inspired with some portion of its enthusiasm. It is impossible to look upon my fellow-citizens here, without recurring with joy to the proceedings of the last few weeks, and feeling that, notwithstanding our banners are waving in the breeze—notwithstanding the shouts of our victory are yet reechoing in the land—we are still in the midst of the campaign—still there is another breach to be attempted—still there is another blow to be struck! [Cheers.] Fellow Democrats, you have not yet achieved your labor! It is true that you have rolled back the tide of Black Republicanism; it is true that you have covered with disgrace and defeat the followers of the standard of Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism combined; it is true that even now, your thundering majority of something like eighteen thousand in this State, (where almost a majority of eighty thousand was against you,) is heard everywhere in this broad land. Yet notwithstanding all this, the battle is yet to be fought, and I may add the battle is yet to be won. [Cheers.] It was here in this old cradle of Tammany Hall, that the issue was made, it was here that when those adverse laws up yonder, over in yonder Capital, were enacted, that the issue was accepted by the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, and upon the great principle of the sacred right of local self government, the tones of Tammany were heard echoing throughout the State, calling upon our fellow-citizens everywhere to come up to the support of Tammany Hall and its principles. [Hear hear and "We will."] We met them on the 3d of November, and they were ours. The revolution began. Our Saratoga was fought on the 3d of November, and on the 1st of December comes off the Yorktown of our liberties! [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, well was it that our brother Democrats of the country came up to the task. What was it that was attempted to be imposed upon their liberties? The right of local self-government of every citizen in the State, from the country to the town,—from the City to the Ward and the Precinct, was attacked and prostrated. A man who but the day before could have cast his vote for the candidate of his selection, was on that dread day stripped of his rights, and stood before us in the eye of the nation a blackened monument of the desolating vengeance of Black Republicanism! Not a constable, from that moment, could be elected by a Democrat,—not a Supervisor,—not a Member of Assembly, according to the principle enacted and embraced in that law, could be sustained by the ballot of Democrats or the voice of Independent citizens. The rights of localities were prostrated and trampled upon. The County of Westchester was merged in this metropolis. Richmond was incorporated, and the County of Kings swallowed up by the black serpent. But the State has been gloriously redeemed. The rights of the citizen have been sustained. It is for you—whose privileges were struck down—for you, citizens of New-York, members of the strongest and greatest corporate City in the world, to say to-night whether that gross and alarming attempt shall be successful with you. [Cries of "No! No!"] How stands it with you then? You had elected a Mayor, you had elected him for a term of two years. [Cries of "And we'll elect him again."] By the enactment of a Republican Legislature, elected by no vote of yours, he was legislated out of office. You were told that you might cast your votes in thousands, and still unless you enjoyed the privileges of Republicanism, unless you enjoyed the complacency of your opponents, your ballots should be nothing,—they should be legislated into nothing by the vote of a Black Republican Legislature; and forthwith the Mayor of your choice was hurled from his chair—forthwith the man who had received your ballots and were your selection were trampled under a legislative act; forthwith your right to the ballot-box was torn from you,—and you were cast adrift as useless material on the waste of the political waters. Then came the Police Commission—a Police Commission, forsooth! emanating from the creative brain of Black Republicans, seated at Albany—at the head of tidewater; a commission established by the Legislature,—indorsed by the Legislature of JOHN A. KING, (groans,) and one dark, murky Spring-like morning, sent down here to such gentlemen as General NYE (groans)—an honest and respectable man enough, but hardly yet acquainted with the ways, lanes and alleys of New-York (laughter)—who could not for his sound bound and defined one of your Wards, and who, probably, if awakened suddenly in the night by an alarm could not answer to what Ward he lived. SIMEON DRAPER—our good and respectable DRAPER, (laughter)—was included in the commission. He has repented, though somewhat late. He has retired from the feast which occurred daily at 3 o'clock, and finding time for his dinner, takes lunch now with honest men. (Laughter.) BOWEN was another; STRANAHAN another; CHATFIELD another; black spirits and white,—blue spirits and gray! Black Republicans and white Know-Nothings, and here and there, in order to leaven the whole, a Democratic Mayor or two thrown in. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, this huge body, with seven legs, and body spotted, spider-like, below, took its position in a place hardly known at that time to the political world. I have known of a great many anomalous definitions in my day; for instance, the most arrant coward I ever knew rejoiced in the name of LION; the bluest man I ever knew was named GREENE; and the blackest place I ever knew is White-street! (Cheers and laughter.) There, fellow-citizens, assembled in that "black lane," as it has been called, but if I may give an appropriate name to this location of my colored friends, I would call it "Shinbone-alley" (laughter.) there, then, in "Shinbone-alley," sat this spotted spider-like animal, spreading its seven legs abroad over this City, feeling after its prey, that it might catch some innocent and unwary Democrat in its toils. The first act was to cast out the Democratic Police. The consequences of that act are known to you all—riots in your midst, without the power to quench them, even if there were the will; loss of confidence by the people in their rulers; dissatisfaction by the tax-paying citizens; sentry guards placed at your doors and parading the streets, who themselves required a Police to look after them. (Laughter.) So much for these consequences. Then again a body of men trained perfectly, who had been put in office by your ballots, secure in your confidence. Democrats who understood all the criminal tortuosities of the City of New-York, cast out of office, unprovided for, bid to take care of themselves, without food, without the means of support and without justice—without justice or equity in the act. (Cheers.) And then, again, fellow-citizens, this body of Police Commissioners, acting at a time in the morning when it suited their business, and retiring when their appetites required—thus fixing upon us, fellow-Democrats, an additional number of officers, not required by your wants, not expected in your minds, and useless and superfluous to the community. Now, I may run a parallel between these days, in one particular, and those which have preceded us, and from which we date our liberties. I refer to those days that "tried men's souls," when there COLONIES, then but a few millions of people, held up the standard of revolt, and made rebellion patriotism. It was mentioned among the causes for dissolving the Colonies from their allegiance to the King, that "he has erected a multitude of new offices"—so have the black Republican Legislature—"and sent thither swarms of officers to harass our people." Here are swarms of officers, in the shape of Police Commissioners and policemen, not required by us, but sent here to harass our people and invade our rights—The declaration continues, "to eat out our substance." And I ask you if these gentlemen, who declare that they cannot sit longer than 3 o'clock, when their dinners are ready, were not sent here to "eat out our substance?" (Cheers and Laughter.) Well, now, fellow-citizens, among other things which were done by these Black Republicans, was the one which in fact we are here to-night to take the preliminary measures to redress. I have before remarked to you that you elected FERNANDO WOOD. I have remarked to you, also, that FERNANDO WOOD was legislated out of office. Your liberties, I have explained to you, have been oppressed; your rights have been overturned, and the man whom you elected to fill the office of Mayor for two years, has been legislated out of office ere one of these years has expired. Now, then, if you would redress the wrong—if you would resist the oppression, you must reelect that which has been displaced. [Cries of: "We mean to do it."] You must, wherever the suffrages of independent voters have been interfered with, teach those who have done it that they cannot so act with impunity. They must be taught, that if the people have willed it, their will cannot be interfered with; unless, indeed, you are prepared for despotism. [Cries of: "No, we're not!"] Not one of you here, to-night, when you are called upon to resist the oppression of your rights, but is, also, called upon to reinstate in office the man who by that act was also legislated out. [A VOICE—"We want a substantial Democrat."] My friend, you shall have a substantial Democrat, and when a substantial Democrat is had, then the limit has been reached where the rights of the people are proclaimed and enforced by themselves—are enforced and vindicated. [Cheers.] I have but a few moments left to me on the second branch of remark, and I trust that you will bear with me patiently. It has been stated here this evening that the opposition arrayed against us is composed of all parties, however much they may differ in principle, and it has also been alleged that the Republicans and Know-Nothings can no more meet and mingle than water and oil. Here, then, are men of all parties and all principles, cooperating for what purpose? For the simple and avowed purpose of defeating a Democrat whom you have twice elected. You have heard what has been declared in reference to the *personnel* of the candidate of your choice, and these things have been affirmed by you. But there is another duty. FERNANDO WOOD is the regular nominee of Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is the head-quarters of Democracy—not of the Democrats of the City and County of New-York alone, but she is the protecting Pharos of Democracy and Union. [Cheers.] It is the vestal flame, to whose undimmed light the nation looks. It is to this sacred place where pilgrims come to partake of its inspiration, and to participate in its triumphs; and Tammany Hall having once emitted and announced her nominations, it is not for irregularity or disorder to derange them. These nominations have been concentred on the names of certain gentlemen. Among those names is the name of FERNANDO WOOD; and were he proclaimed a devil incarnate, so long as in the judgment of upright and intelligent Democrats, with opportunity and qualified to judge of him, he has been pronounced to be a worthy standard-bearer of our principles, he is to be supported. [Cheers, and cries of "That's it."] Now, fellow citizens, one word or two in respect to the rights of party. I take it that those who are here to-night are Democrats, I take it that those assembled here to affirm these nominations are Democrats whose head-quarters are at Tammany Hall. [Cries of "Yes."] Those who are Democrats follow the lead of the party, and for the reason that the party is always right; not that the party may not err on occasions, but that on second trial it comes always right. The principles of the party are right, and Tammany Hall is always the representative of the principles of the party. From those dark days when in the lifetime of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the war was waged against the strong Federal power of Government, down to the time of ANDREW JACKSON, Tammany Hall has led the van in the Democrat war, and her children, who are guided by her light, always stand by her nobly, until pronounced to be unsound or contrary to Democratic principles. There is a true and honest fealty owed to party, without which the whole country and its Institutions must fall into anarchy; for you well know that without the instrumentality of party there is no means of opposition—there can be no command of uniform effort. Unless you to-night were standing an organized party, your adversaries would be successful against you; and it is because they have no party organization—because they have no party principles—that you, with a party organization and party principles, will overwhelm them with defeat on the coming first day of December. [Cheers.] Now, fellow Democrats, I have explained to you the reason of your position—the strength of the ground which you occupy to-night. In the next place, I have explained to you that no Democrat can consistently oppose the ticket nominated in Tammany Hall. I have shown why it is that you should feel confident in your position; why it is that in feeling that confidence, you will be able to elect your ticket. Therefore, with such a ticket, there is no reasonable question that, in the coming struggle you will prevail, as in the antecedent ones. You carried your last contest, the State ticket, by a majority of 16,000, and your local ticket by a majority of at least 12,000, and this over a combination. Since then there have been two thousand adopted citizens who have been received by naturalization. These men are added to your numbers, so that on any calculation you may be confident of success.

Let me congratulate you, then, on the anticipation of your victory—that your banner is unfurled and that you are on your march to conquest. [Cheers.]

When Mr. COCHRANE had concluded Mr. A. D. BANKS, of the *South-Side Democrat*, Virginia, was introduced. He said that although he had often desired, he had never before had an opportunity of addressing the Democracy of Tammany Hall. He was delighted to meet them, [cheers,] and although it was not to be expected that he was in a position (being a comparative stranger in the City) to speak effectively in relation to matters of merely local interest, still it afforded him pleasure to appear before those who, he knew, had upheld the principles of Democracy, and carried the candidates of the Democratic Party to success through the ranks of ismatic opposition, however formidable it presented itself. In their struggle now he had no doubt they were animated by the same love for the Democratic Party, for the Constitution and the Union, that had heretofore characterized the Democracy of Tammany Hall, and on that ground he, with his whole heart, wished them an unequivocal victory over the opponents of Democracy. [Cheers, and cries of "Good for old Virginia."]

Mr. BANKS was followed by MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq., who, before commencing his speech, said he believed he could not do better than to show them a cane that was presented to PRESTON S. BROOKS, by the people of South Carolina, soon after the conflict in the Senate between him and the libeler of the South—a cane which was now owned by the gentleman (Mr. BANKS) who had just preceded him. He then proceeded to speak at length upon the nomination of Mayor WOOD for reelection to the office he had held for three years, and the charges that were brought against him. In doing so he referred to the passage of the various bills effecting the City by the last Legislature, denouncing them as infringements upon the chartered rights and privileges of citizens of New-York. That he believed to be the sentiment of the people of New-York, and that being the case, it was their duty to sustain the man who had been foremost in his efforts to resist the Black Republican effort to wrest them away. [Cheers.] It was because Mayor WOOD occupied that position that there was at this time a desperate effort made by the Republicans and Know-Nothings to defeat him. In arranging their plans, having no hope of succeeding under the banner of their own parties, they had, after great difficulty, found one who had been a Democrat to carry the standard of opposition to Mayor WOOD. He had not one word to say against the man who had been deluded into such a position. It was enough to know that he had suffered himself to be placed where he now stood. And now having found their man, what were the complaints and charges made against Mayor WOOD? Why, nothing but the stale old Marvine affair and some others not one of which would stand the test of a fair, unprejudiced investigation. [Cheers.] Besides there he and his supporters were charged, at the recent Merchants and Bill-brokers' meeting at the Exchange, by Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., with being murderers, robbers, pickpockets and villains, and as guilty of all the other crimes common in the calendar of the Recorder. Well, whether or not that was true, it was a fact that that very same Recorder had sought promotion at the hands of those very same robbers, thieves, pickpockets and villains, at the very same Convention that renominated FERNANDO WOOD, and that he there and then received one vote out of more than one hundred. [Cheers.] Again, robberies, assaults and murders were so common recently, that the peaceful citizen was not safe while walking the streets of the City; and Mayor WOOD was held responsible for that, while it was clear to every reasoning man that the cause of the recent lawlessness and violence was to be found in the destruction of the old Police force by the late Black Republican Legislature. [Immense cheering.] In conclusion, he reviewed the position of the opponents of Mayor WOOD, and called upon all true Democrats to support him in the coming election. [Cries of "We will, we will."] When he had concluded Mr. KELLY arose, and said that as they were to meet Mayor WOOD at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and as it was growing late, they had better adjourn, form in procession and march up to the St. Nicholas.

The proposition was received with unanimous favor, and with three cheers the people proceeded outside.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The meeting boiled over at an early hour. Two stands had been erected—one abreast the pile of bricks that garnishes the north end of the new TIMES' Building, the other in the Park—in the full blaze of the calcium light. The drizzly rain and the mud did not prevent a tolerably large assemblage before each of these, so soon as the flambeaux boys and the bands of music had been so stationed as to make them conspicuous. In the Park, EUGENE J. SULLIVAN, Esq., acted as Chairman, and speeches were made, argumentative and hortatory by Col. MING, impassioned and sprightly by Dr. CHADNEY, vigorous and earnest by T. W. MCMAHON, JOHN J. MOFFATT and GEO. W. LLOYD, and to the working people by IRA B. DAVIS and JOHN HENESSY. At the other stand Col. MCCUNN presided; Col. MING, Dr. CHADNEY, ANDREW JACKSON PLUM, Capt. DIVINE and CHARLES SMITH, the "Unemployed" poet, who concluded his free and easy and really very fair speech by an original and characteristic poem.

THE PROCESSION AND MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

A large procession, accompanied by banners, lanterns and transparencies, organized upon the adjournment of the meeting, and, preceded by a band marched across the Park, up Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where, as had been previously announced, Mayor WOOD was to address them. When the Committee had waited on the Mayor and informed him of the arrival of the deputation below, he advanced to the balcony, with many of his friends, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this complimentary visit, and regret that the night and the occasion is not such as to enable me to express at length my feelings and opinions upon the public questions before us. Though it may not be in keeping with the office I hold to make appeals for popular support, I am confident that you would deem it proper for me to discuss at greater length than could be done now, the many important municipal questions connected with the pending charter election.

Suffice it to say, fellow-citizens, that my administration of the office of Mayor for three years is before the public of New-York, who are now called to pass upon it. There it is, indelibly recorded in the history of the past. Through the various changes of laws—through the full exercise of legal power, and through the exercise of doubtful power—through the trials, tribulations, oppositions and misrepresentations, it stands out in bold relief for your inspection, examination, and verdict. I ask for it fair play. I ask for it an impartial examination, and a just decision. Carry to its investigation judgment without prejudice, reason without basis, and determination made up from reflection and justice. Do not let my fellow-citizens form their opinions upon the statements of a partisan and a pensioned press; nor upon the inflammatory harangues of discarded politicians, who, feeling their own political or social degradation, would reduce all above them to a level with themselves. Seek not knowledge or truth from such sources. They make the issue a personal one, and I accept it as such. [Loud cheers.]

Suggestions in Regard to Our City Pavements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We see that the Street Commissioner proposes to employ a number of laborers in repairing our City pavements; but before this is done would it not be well to endeavor to devise some mode of reconstructing them which shall give us a pavement that will not be continually needing repairs. A street pavement should be durable, not liable to become uneven by use, easy to clean, and should afford a firm footing to horses, at the same time its first cost should, if possible, be moderate. Let us see if any of our City pavements unite these requisites; and first in order we have the cobble-stone pavement with which the greater part of our streets are paved. Pavement of this description is undoubtedly sufficiently moderate in its first cost, while it affords an excellent footing to animals, but portions of it are continually giving way, thus forming hollows, which not only prevent clean sweeping, but render it excessively uncomfortable to ride ovar; moreover when subjected to even a moderate amount of travel, it conatantly requires repairs. These defects will be apparent to any one who exsmines Twelfth-street, between Broadway and University-place, where the omnibuses have lately been forced to run by the temporary obstruction of Broadway above that street. The Belgian pavement, which is now being laid in many of our streets, is objectionable for tha same reason, although in a much less degree; in fact on exsmining those streets in which pavement of this kind has been longest in use we find it sinking into hollows, like those in the cobbla-stona pavement. It is, however, much more pleasant to ride upon than the latter, while it affords a sufficiently good footing for horses, and is easy to sweep clean. Lastly we have the Russ pavement in Broadway, which certainly is easy to sweep and pleasant to ride over, while its durability exceeds that of tha preceding pavements; it is also not liable to sink into hollows in so great a degree as those pavements, although we have noticed lately that a gang of men have been employed in Broadway in re-laying sunken portions thereof. Thia pavement has, however, a radical defect, namely, the insecure footing it affords to horses, while its first cost, even if it were not objectionable in other respects, is such as to rendar it wholly inadmissable for the pavement of our side streets; moreover, our side streets are already paved, and tha object in making repairs should be to devise some means of reconstructing this pavamant, which will make use of the old materials and at the same time give us a pavement suited to the necessitiea of a great city.

It must be clear to any one who has examined a cobble-stone or a Belgium pavement that has just been laid, that either of these kinds of pavement would be excellent if they would only retain thair form; for even a cobble-stona pavement, when smooth and even, is easy to ride upon and can be easily swept; if, then, some mode of construction be adopted which will preserve this even surface under wear, we have all that can be desired for our side streets, while an application of the same mode of construction to the Belgian pavement would render it suitable for the great thoroughfares. In order to seek a remedy it is always advisable to find out the cause of the disease, and the causes of the diseases of pavements are plain enough to those who will take the trouble to observe them. In the first place, the system upon which the cobble-stone and Belgian pavementa are laid down is utterly wrong; thus, when an old pavement is taken up the ground beneath, if dry, is found extremely compact and hard, and admirably fitted to suatain the new pavement; but, instead of leaving it in this state, or of removing only enough by paring to permit the new pavement to be put down, the first operation is to pick it up to a depth of about six inches, so that it may be as loose as possible when the new pavement is completed, and, consequently, as unfitted as it can be to suatain it; what wonder is it, then, that the new pavement, which is laid in sand spread upon this loose dirt, immediately begins to sink, and sinks unequally as the ground beneath has been more or less disturbed? Again, it has long been observed that hollows in pavements laid in sand are caused, not by the wearing away of the stone by the travel upon it, but by the escape of the dirt beneath upwards between the stones. Of course, the looser the dirt the more readily will it work upwards, the more quickly will hollowa be formed, and the sooner will the pavement require repairs. The present system of laying our street pavements is then admirably adapted to impose the greatest possible cost of repair upon tax-payers, and in this respect there is little doubt that our City pavements are all that can be desired. In a cobble-stone pavement, the stones being rounded, are supported only at a few points where they come in contact with the adjacent stones, and even at these points there is generally some sand when the pavement is laid, ao that the support afforded by the adjacent stones is very unstable. If such a pavement be observed when an omnibus is passing over it, it will be seen that each atona struck by the wheels moves to a greater or less extent in its bed; the lower end of the stone is thus moved in the dirt beneath, which, if wet by rain, is speedily converted into mud, which works up between the stonca and permits them to sink below their proper level. The sinking of a few stones even a little below the general surface forms a hollow, in which water is caught and supplied between the stones to the dirt beneath, so that the sinking goes on faster and faster, until the deep hollows are formed which are found in all our cobble-stone pavements, and which finally render the relaying of the pavement indispensable. The Belgian pavement is subject to tha same defect, and the hollows in it are due to the same cause; but as the stones, from their square form, afford each other a more perfect support, and as the spaces between them are thin, the hollows are longer in forming.

As it appears that the escape of the dirt upwards between the stones is the main cause of the failure of our pavements, it would seem that if this were obviated our pavements would have an opportunity to wear out by fair use, and it is certainly worth while to try some cheap means of curing this difficulty. The most obvious means is the relaying of the pavement upon a thin layer of concrete (composed of gravel or broken stone, sand, and cement) in a mortar of sand and cement, instead of laying the stones in sand alone directly upon the dirt. An impervious layer would thus be formed which would not only prevent the dirt beneath from escaping, but, by filling the interstices between the stones, would support them firmly and also form itself a pavement exceedingly easy to sweep. In this case the dirt after the removal of the old pavement should be as little disturbed as possible, those places where it is too high being pared off with hoes, and the hollows being filled up and well rammed before the concrete is applied; several days should also be allowed for the setting of the cement before travel over the pavement is permitted. An equally good plan would be to adopt a syatem of pavement which we have heard has been employed with the greatest success in a thoroughfare at one of the Railroad stations in London. In this case the ground was first paved with cobble-stonea in the usual manner, but with their small ends upwards; this pavement was thoroughly rammed and no sand was thrown ovar it, a second tier of cobble-stoges with their small ends down was then laid in cement mortar upon the first tier; and we have been informed that this pavement has retained its even surface and is affected only by the ordinary wear of the stones. A Belgian pavement might be laid in the same manner in cement mortar upon a thin layer of concrete, or upon a lower tier of cobble-stones; and if either of these plans were adopted in laying our pavements, there is little doubt that the result would be successful. At any rate, it is worth the trial, as a pavement of cobble-stones can be laid in this manner at a comparatively small expense, and would certainly, in our side streets require but little, if auy, repairs for a number of years.

At several places in Southern New-Jersey an enormous amount of white cedar timber is found buried below the marshy ground, in the salt water, sound and fit for use, and a considerable business is carried on in mining this timber and splitting it into rails for market.

Crime in New-York—Rustic Views of City Life.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell a poor fellow, living in the country, why life is held at so cheap a rate in New-York? Now, where I live, we think a good deal of human life, and are much shocked at the frequency with which it is recklassly taken away. But, of course, we are ignorant, and do not know what is good for us, though we, somehow, have an instinctive prejudice in favor of order, safety, and good fellowship. Had we known as much as you do, and been thoroughly initiated into all the mysteries of a refined city life, as you are, we might, perhaps, have thought differently. It is but the other day that one of our farmers went to your City, and, when he returned home on a visit, you have no idea how refined he had become. Why, he did not bring back half the man he took away. Between ourselves, he was so refined that there was scarce enough left to identify him. Bless you, when I took his hand, the old grip that he used to return so heartily nearly killed him.

Now, in my rustic way of thinking, you know, it struck me, that if your City refines the mind at the rate it does the body, that some of you, that have been there for some years, must by this time possess souls of uncommonly small pith. It is in this odd way that I try to account to myself for some of your absurd doings. When, however, it comes to crimes, I must confess that I cannot understand your City characters at all. To kill each other; why, in the name of common sense, a commission of lunacy ought to be issued against the whole population.

I have a large circle of friends for whom I am in the habit of reading the news of the day from your daily paper. But, of late, it appears to me as if tha City news had been conceived by fraud, brought forth by anguish, and written in blood by the hand of violence. Living on the spot, you do not, probably, feel as we do who live at a diatance. After all, *crime* is the strangest thing that I know. The nearer one comes to it, the less he knows of it. Looking at it blinds the analytic faculty, so that, the longer it is lived with and loved, the lass definite our ideas with regard to its nature. To look at it from a proper distance is tha only chance to find it out. You, being in the thickest of the conflict, see not the havoc made; and even when stabbed, it is in hot blood, so that you scarce feel the wound.

We, who live amid the sublime scenaries and stainless silence of the country which God has made, view with considerable trepidation the noisy city which man has reared as the aboda of guilt and infamy, and our unsophisticated hearts often quiver with dread lest, in her rapid growth, she should throw her unhallowed skirts over our abodes of innocence and peace.

I remember the time when I used to view New-York with enthusiasm akin to that with which the swarthy Hebrew loved to regard Jerusalem. Compared with other and older cities, she seemed, in her integrity, straight and beautiful as a young pine compared with gnarled and blasted oaks. Alas! how changed her aspect! Young, but with the dew of her youth exhaled by fierce and scorching passion—fraught with life, but her feet swift to shed blood—attired in gorgeous robes, attractive to the eye, but destitute of inward grace—repulsive to the heart. And is this the City whose sons are princes in the commercial world, and whose envied daughters excel in sense and beauty? From such sources the rampant evil of the present day could not have sprung. No, Mr. TIMES, the deep fraud, the heartless villainy, the deadly hate, and, above all, the assassin's knife, are the vigorous productions of riper communities, the serpent found in the corruption of past ages, thrown on our virgin soil to stain it with its repulsive trail. The PILGRIMS and the HUGUENOTS had, doubtless, their faults, but Assassination was, until of late years, a timid outcast that seldom dared show his face; but now he seems a naturalized citizen that takes pride in making himself conspicuous among us.

Where are the City fathers that remember the time when men could repose under their own vine and figtree, none daring to make them afraid—when a man could say without hesitancy, "This is my wife and these are my sons and daughters"—when the *rule* was for every man to speak the truth with his neighbor—the *exception* to deal falsely with one another! Why not, even now, resort to a better rule? Are we ashamed to retrieve our ruined characters, to make a strenuous effort to regain our former state of health, to renew our secure, glad and vigorous youth! Why not, in tha name of virtue, the security of human life, the commercial and moral prosperity of the State, shake off the poisonous leeches that drain its vitality under the pretence of benefiting the public!

In the country, I can assure you, we feel oppressed with shame and grief when we think of the heinous crimes perpetrated nightly; aye, in the very eye of day and that apparently in cold blood. How weak has the shield of Freedom become when it cannot protect her own children! But no wonder when made of mere WOOD. What a disgrace to the eagle that the owl and the bat should revel in his dominion!

Should you, Mr. TIMES, be inclined to print this, you may hear again from RUSTIC.

The Utah Expedition.

Correspondence of the Richmond, Va., South.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

I have the means of knowing that the Secretary of War is in a state of great uneasiness as to the issue of the Utah expedition, especially since the late intelligence of the capture of the wagon trains by the Mormons. The fact is becoming apparent to the country that this expedition has been directed by inexperienced minds, and that it is likely to result in disaster, immense suffering to the troops, and in the vain sacrifice of human life. The expedition was, in fact, a bungle. In its undertaking there was too much yielding to the popular clamor for an immediate hostile movement upon the Mormons, and the expedition was prepared and set on foot with undue haste, when reflection or a knowledge of the country through which it was to move, might have shown the dangers, uncertainties, sufferings and uselessness of a Winter campaign, with the probability that the troops could not make their Winter quarters at Salt Lake City, and with the certainty that all active operations would have to be delayed, anyhow until the Spring. The exigencies of the army are now very alarming, hemmed in as they are by the terrible snows of this country, with their wagon trains destroyed by the Mormons, and with the necessity staring them in the face of finding Winter quarters at some place this side of Salt Lake City, where they will be beset, harrassed and killed in scores by the Mormon fiends, who may easily manage, too, by communication with their spies in the Eastern States, to cut off all supplies from there. A fearful mistake has been committed.

The impatience which the whole country feels for the chastisement of the Mormons, and to which the Government unfortunately gave way in not delaying the expedition until Spring, is not likely soon to be gratified. It is hard, however, to check this impatience. The public heart pants for vengeance upon the wretches; and the sublime effrontery and profound hypocrisy of that audacious villain, BRIGHAM YOUNG, who on the one hand incites the Indians to murder emigrant trains of our citizens, and on the other complains that the Government has not paid him a salary for this service, (!) inflame the country with hatred, and the thirst of revenge. But the day of a fearful reckoning must come at last for him.

A CANADIAN VERDICT—SPECIAL PROVISION FOR A FAMILY.—We find in the Toronto *Globe* some interesting details of another action against the Great Western Railroad Company, to recover damages for the death of Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT, caused by the terrible accident of the Desjardius Bridge. The action was brought by MRS. ELIZABETH GRANT, the widow of the deceased. It appeared in evidence that MR. GRANT was a man of great industry, ability and foresight. He had commenced business as a gardener, penniless, 17 years ago, but he realized sufficient to commence a curiosity store on Goat Island, at the Niagara Falls. In it he acquired a considerable amount of property, and at the time of his death was making $3,000 or $4,000 per annum, in the regular course of his business. He left behind property to the amount of $33,000, and debts to the amount of $13,000. But he was not alive to pay the latter, and certain mortgages being due, his property had to be sold, leaving his wife and children—of whom four were girls, under 16 years of age—almost destitute. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages as follows: For the widow, $6,000; for the first child, $100; for the second child, $600; for the third child, $1,000; for the fourth child, $1,200; for the fifth child, $2,000. Total, $11,200.

Scientific and Medical Items.

The Virginia *Medical Journal* has a leadar upon the union of the two medical schools in that State. One of these is situated at Richmond and the other at Charlottsville, being, in fact, a department of the State University. The arguments upon which the fusion is urged are mainly those which appeal to State pride and to the minds of those "who honestly desire to see Virginian youth trained up and prepared for the duties of the physician within our own boundaries."

It is maintained that Richmond is the only place where clinical advantages can be enjoyed within the State, and that the concentration of State patronage on one institution would give greater success than the present division. It seems to be the Richmond people who are especially anxious for the union, and confess that for want of it their own school languishes. The University students, it is stated with perfect accuracy, pass by Richmond, as a practical school, and go to Philadalphia and New-York. All the theoretical parts of medical practice are taught at the University at Charlottsville in a very superior manner, and the students that go through that course carefully are admirably fitted to enter upon the practical details of their professional study. It is no wonder, then, that they seek for such instruction when it may be found in the greatest abundance and variety. Excellent as are the Richmond teachers, and astimable as they are as men, that city does not present more than very limited opportunities for clinical study, and they must be content to see their pupils, who are eager for knowledge, "wandering off to foreign schools" more and more, and especially to this City, so unequalled in this country for the facilities which it offers.

At the last meeting of the British Scientific Association, Professor GEORGE WILSON gave a curious history of the employment of the electrical eel for medical purposes. He showed that the living animal was the first electrical machine ever used. The Greek and Roman physicians were in the habit of using the torpedo for the relief of paralytic and neuralgic patients, and even the Abyssinians resorted to it. Other electric fish have been used by various savage nations to invigorate muscular energy. For instance, the South American indians have employed the *gymnotus*, and the Calabar people the *malapterurus beninensis*, recently discovered.

The Virginia *Medical Journal* says that "the European Statistics of Suicide," recently published in France by M. LISLE, show that England is no longer at the head of the dreary poll. The French author proves that France is highest in the scala and Russia lowest. In London we have one suicide in 8,250 people. Paris gives one in 2,221. For the whole English population the suicides reckon one in 15,900; France one in 12,489. The north of France is most prolific in murders and suicides, that district yielding nearly half of the whole number in the entire empire.

A writer in the Nashville, Tenn., *Medical Journal* is down on Dr. JARVIS, of Massachusetts, for the arrangement of diseases under different heads in the mortality statistics of the United States Census. Tha complaint is that he has put congestion fevars of the West under the head of typhus, which they are not at all, while inflammatory fevers go under tha same head with as little reason. Winter fever. Dr. JARVIS says, "may mean bilious, or typhus or synachus." The writer (Dr. READ) says it always does mean, when it is used, pneumonia and nothing else. Of course such mistakes give very erroneous results from the statistics, and perhaps justifies the writer in saying that he hopes "the next mortality nomenclator of Government may be selected out of New-England, and from some spot where they at least know the names of diseases."

Galignani must have the credit of this story. Seventeen years ago a French officer, Commandau UHRICH, at the battle of Col. de la Monzaia, in Algeria, was struck in the eye by a ball which penetrated the head and remained there, notwithstanding the efforts made to extract it. This officer has since risen to the rank of Colonel, suffering occasionally great inconvenience from tha ball, especially when riding on horseback. Latterly, feeling ill, he went to the watering-place of Allevard, where he waa seized with a slight attack of apoplexy. Awaking from his sleep with a sense of suffocation, he felt the ball dropping from the upper part of his mouth to tha throat. He seized it and obtained a deliverance from his old anemy. Though corroded, the ball weighs about four-fifths of an ounce.

The Egyptian locust—*gryllus migratorius*—has visited England the last Summer. Several specimens were caught, and one captured in the gardens of Lincoln Inn Fields was placed in the Hunterian Museum.

Dr. READ, of Terre Haute, Indiana, says that this season has been the most healthy one known in that city and vicinity for fourteen years. In a population of 10,000 there were only five interments in the month of July. Fevers have not made their usual appearance this Fall, and the physicians are enjoying their "*otium cum dignitate*."

Several deaths have lately occurred in London from the exhalations from sewers, and the Board of Works are urged to attend to the ventilation of underground channels.

Mr. JABEZ HOGG published a little time since a book on the use of the microscope, which was sharply reviewed in the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, the author being accused of plagiarism from a book upon the same subject published in this country by Dr. WITHES. Mr. HOGG replies by stating that Dr. W. borrowed from QUEKETT'S large book on the same subject without the permission of the author, while he himself borrowed from it but with full permission.

Expedition up the Niger.

From the New-York Evangelist.

We learn from Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, the excellent missionary from the Gaboon River, on the Western coast of Africa, that letters have been lately received in this City from Rev. Mr. MACKEY, one of the missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, giving information of the progress of the present English expedition to the Niger. Mr. MACKEY was at Fernando Po, when the expedition arrived at that island, and became acquainted with the officers, and with the general plan and object of the expedition, and he has great confidence in its success, and in the important results which it will secure to science and to missions. The exploration of this ancient river has long been a favorite object of geographical discovery. Its source has been enveloped in mystery. Travelers have ascended it for hundreds of miles, and still left it wandering far away into the heart of the African continent, to be lost in tha sands of the desert. Repeated attempts have been made to explore it by intrepid adventurers. MUNGO PARK succeeded in reaching it, and was in the act of descending the river, when he lost his life at the hands of the natives. Other explorers have not been more successful.

But the chief obstacle hitherto to the advance of Europeans into the interior of Africa, has been the terrible climate—which has been far more dreaded than the savage foe. This has proved most deadly to the white race, and has been the great barrier to travelers and to missionaries.

But experience is teaching Europeans how to guard against its fatal effects. The secret of combating it successfully has at last been discovered, though the knowledge has been obtained at a fearful cost. When the first English expedition ascended the Niger, about 1842, so great was the mortality that on its return it was said there were hardly enough left alive to throw the dead overboard. But this terrible experience did not prevent a renewal of the attempt. A dozen years later, in 1855, a second expedition sailed up the river. This time it carried a physician who thought he had learned how to fight the African fever. Before the steamer crossed the bar at the river's mouth, he commenced *giving quinine to every man on board, in doses of about six grains.* These were given every day, and this was continued for sixteen weeks, or all the time that the expedition was in the river, and was even kept up for a fortnight after it had crossed the bar again, and was out in the open sea. The result was that it did not lose a man! The scourge of Africa was completely disarmed. Thus fortified against the climate, the present expedition will probably be able to prosecute its voyage in safety, and we may reasonably anticipate great results from its prolonged and careful explorations. The last expedition accomplished more than had been done before. It penetrated three hundred miles farther into the interior, and discovered beyond the coast region, beyond the mountain and the forest, a vast prairie country, hardly broken by trees, over which any expedition which had once passed the chain of mountains along the coasts and the dense forests that overhang the river, might roam almost without limit. The present expedition is designed, not only to sail up the Southern branch—the Chadda—but to explore thoroughly both arms of this mighty river. Though the source of the Niger be not yet exactly determined, it is supposed to rise in Senegambia, in the rear of the chain of mountains behind Sierra Leone. There it is probable that Europeans, in the course of the present year, will discover the secret which has so long baffled their search. This expedition, in connection with the grand discoveries of BARTH and LIVINGSTON in North, Central and Southern Africa, will do much to dispel the mystery which hangs over this continent, and to open its rivers, its forests and its deserts to the entrance of civilization and Christianity.

Progress of the Free-Soil Sentiment at the South.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It is common enough to hear of tha Pro-Slavery men of the North. They are easily counted, we opine. Not one in a thousand of the National Democrats of that region approve of Slavery, either in the abstract or the concrete. But the doughfaces are hireling politicians, who think with the North, but act with the South, are powerful enough to mislead the people and win elections, and numerous enough to keep each other in countenance, and make the individual pressure of their common infamy less intolerable. A Northern man with Southern principles is almost an impossibility, but Northern men who speak and vote for the South, are plentiful enough. They are, however, but mere stipendiaries—Sepoys, who will rise in mutiny, not when the fat is forced on them, but when it is kept from them. They will turn their arms on their employers unless their palms, as well as their cartridges, are well greased.

The Free-Soil element in the South, unlike the Pro-Slavery element in the North, is mostly quiet and silent. It is a latent heat pervading tha frontier States and the commercial cities, and awaiting but the favorable moment to break forth in light and glory. In St. Louis alone, is the doctrine openly avowed and acted upon, but many signs presage, that *the other great cities will soon follow our lead.* Why are all those cities in opposition to the Pro-Slavery Democracy? Simply because they are savored with the salt of freedom. Their opposition may assume the organism of the American Party, *but its vitality is derived from Free-Soil ideas*, which are too timid to embody themselves in an organization exclusively their own. As yet, the Free-Soil sentiment expresses itself anonymously in New-Orleans, Louisville, Baltimore, Richmond and other southern cities which are governed by commerce, but the day is near when it will come forward in its own name and assume the responsibility as well as the honors of its position and conduct. The decaying trunk of Know-Nothingism, which bore no wholesoma fruit at any time, will yet nourish the Free-Soil plant engrafted upon it, and so pay back what it borrowed. In the commercial centres of the South, among the artists, merchants, mechanics and artisans, this revolution, or rather natural development, will be soon seen unless the sequence of cause and effect is abolished.

We do not intend to write an eulogy upon cities, but we cannot be contradicted when we say that the struggle between Freedom and Slavery in Europe was a struggle between the cities and the landed proprietory. Every city was a place of refuge for the fugitive serf. Their population was chiefly drawn from this source. Emancipated labor worked in their forges and at their looms, built and manned their ships, and built and manned their walls and towers. The steel-clad baron, and the merchant and mechanic were natural enemies, but though the first owned the land and all appertaining to it, he had to succumb at last to the others, who gathered gold from the wavas of the sea and the bowels of the earth. The cities became independent republics as in Italy, or self-governed municipalities as in Spain and England, with ancient and irrevocable charters granting the widest franchises. The struggle was not a temporary one. Tha revolution which hurled the headless trunk of a STUART from the throne of England was the victory of the town over the country, the victory of commerce and democracy over the territorial aristocracy. The French revolution was in all respects similar. It was a triumph of the cities, and the landless peasants. Later still the predominance of the cities has been seen in England, but in a milder, if not in a more beneficent guise. The reform bill by which the aristocracy were shorn of much of their parliamentary power, and the repeal of the corn laws by which they were shorn of much of their revenues, were the victories of cities. It is not too much to affirm that the spirit of commerce is hostile to aristocracy. It is but repeating a truism which every ancient and modern historian elaborates. An aristocracy like ours which has no parallel in the enlightened section of the earth, because it owns both land and labor, whereas other aristocracies own but the land only, must necessarily be obnoxious to Democratic ideas, and hence our commercial cities of the South are all opposed to the National Democratic Party. With the growth of the cities this sentiment must grow, this antagonism deepen, and in proportion to the progress of a country is the predominance of the cities.

But the Free-Soil element derives strength from other and diverse causes. Not a Southerner travels in Europe whose faith in the divinity of Slavery is not shaken; not an immigrant who crosses Mason and Dixon's line from the North, or who touches the banks of the Mississippi from the sea, but carries with him sentiments hostile to Slavery. Every boat that goes down the river bears other freight than that registered on her books. Opinion is steadily progressing, for discussion is becoming more general. What will the winds of Heaven carry the seeds of the lofty palm hundreds of miles across the tropical seas to the desert coral island, and refuse to burden themselves with the imponderous germs of freedom? No, they lurk in the telegraphic dispatch, they nestle in the newspaper, they are imparted, wittingly or unwittingly, by every traveler. A New-England farm, or a New-York harbor, will almost make the planter a convert on first sight to the cause of free labor; and the dweller on the border, who sees every year the superior crops which are drawn across the river, is an emancipationist at heart. Every lesson taught by nature and by art is hostile to Slavery. Barefaced power is the only grant which can extend it, and this opens a new question.

The Pro-Slavery deluge which threatened to overflow all the Territories, *has retired never to return.* It has ebbed so far that Virginia herself, the mother of States and statesmen, of office-holders, office-hunters and niggers, has been left high and dry. She has been abandoned by the hard-pressed Pro-Slavery men of the cotton States, as Britain was abandoned by the Romans. At least such is the plain declaration of the ultra-Southern Press, who place her with Missouri and Kentucky. Again, there is every season to think that the National Democratic Party will divide upon the Kansas question. This will be the greatest victory which the free labor cause will have achieved—the conquest and capture of a large portion of its avowed enemies. Virginia and the National Democratic Party unreliable, and Kansas lost to Slavery, the area of free soil must widen rapidly, and the moral force of Free-Soil principles increase.

The Pro-Slavery cause is, therefore, declining in spite of the political victories of the party which sustains it. The South, too, is isolated. Even Russia, which she has so extravagantly admired hitherto, is about to abolish serfdom by imperial ukase, and the serf is going to be, not only a free man but a freebooter. Holland has preceded Russia and decreed the gradual emancipation of all the slaves in her West India colonies. Except from the kingdom of Brazil and the Island of Cuba, the South can receive no sympathy or succor in her stubborn battle for the perpetuation of her beloved institution. At home and abroad she finds allies and auxiliaries abandoning her. She finds nature herself arrayed against her, and the mute earth protesting that this magnificent continent, with its grand rivers and fertile plains, and its mountains embowoled with the useful and precious metals, was not destined for the occupancy of slaves and slaveowners. Yet the position of the South excites admiration. She reminds one of the ancient tragedy, struggling vainly but bravely with destiny. But we look for no catastrophe, for *she will see the propriety of acquiescing in what is inevitable.*

A Dispassionate Anti-Slavery View of Governor Walker's Conduct in Kansas.

From the Washington National Era.

This conduct of the Governor, [in rejecting the Oxford and McGee returns,] considering his antecedents and political relations, is rather remarkable. He must have foreseen the consequences. The rejection of these returns would transfer the legislative power of the Territory to the Free-State Party, and strengthen its organization. It would demonstrate the Pro-Slavery Party to be in a minority, and impair the authority of its creature, the Constitutional Convention, then sitting. It would corroborate the previous charges of flagrant fraud brought against that party, and throw discredit upon the cause of Slavery. It would give countenance to all that the Republicans had alleged concerning the wrongs of Kansas. It would infuriate the Southern ultraists, provoke their bitter animosity, both against himself and the Secretary; and it might either endanger their standing with the Administration, or work the defeat of their nominations in the Senate of the United States, in which the Southern ultras, if aided by the Republicans, would have power to crush them.

On the other hand, the acceptance of returns so notoriously and infamously fraudulent would embarrass the Administration at the North, put new and powerful weapons into the hands of the Republicans, and lead to the prostration of the Democratic Party in the Free States, so as to insure the election of a Republican President in 1860—an event fatal to the Slave Power, and to the political prospects of all those who seek preferment by alliance with it, and conclusive against all future schemes of Slavery-extension. Besides, it might provoke a more immediate danger—a civil war in the Territory, involving consequences more fearful and destructive than any damage to mere party interests.

An ordinary partisan, acting from a view rather to immediate than ulterior results, would probably have accepted the returns, on the technical plea that it was not his duty to judge of their legality. The provision, both of the Organic act and of the Territorial act, is, that *they* shall be declared elected, and receive certificates, who have the "greatest" or "highest" number of votes—not *legal* votes. There is no such word in the provision, either in the Organic act or Territorial law. The votes are simply to be counted, and the person or persons having the highest number must receive the certificates. Whether the votes be legal or illegal, is for the Legislature itself to decide, not the Governor or Secretary. Such, we say would possibly have been the ground taken by an ordinary partisan. The fact that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON would not avail themselves of this technical plea, but, construing the law under which they acted so as to do justice, and give legitimate effect to the will of an ascertained majority of the People, rejected returns, illegal and fraudulent on their face, *shows that they have larger and more elevated views than belong to the mere partisan*, and that, if they were not actuated solely by a sense of justice and fair dealing, they were controlled by far-reaching considerations which vitally affect the stability of the Slave Power, and the ascendency of the Democratic Party, as its main support.

But, these considerations have no weight with the Southern Ultras. They denounce WALKER and STANTON as traitors to the South, and seem ready to charge the Administration with complicity with them unless they be removed. This is the demand, urged with fierce and more vehement voice, and it may yet find compliance. Mr. WALKER is now on his way to Washington, *in feeble health.* Perhaps his health may grow more feeble, while the Southern clamor against him shall increase to such an extent as to threaten dangerous opposition in the South to the Administration. Mr. BUCHANAN will not remove him—but Gov. WALKER'S *failing health may constrain him to resign*, and, so relive the President, for a time at least, from the pressure of a faction, whose maxim is, rule or ruin. But, if the Governor be a man of nerve—such a man as Rodin, who could cauterize his body, but would not yield to disease—*he will preserve his health and his station*, and let tha President take the responsibility of his nomination before the Senate. It will doubtless be furiously assailed by the extreme men of the South, but *they may not be able to enlist the co-operation of Republican Senators.* These are under no obligations to Mr. WALKER, but they will hardly raise any factious opposition to his nomination, on the simple ground that he is a friend of the Administration and a supporter of its general policy in regard to Kansas. They cannot expect any Administration to select appointments from the ranks of its opponents. The country would never sustain a Pro-Slavery Senate in a systematic attempt to compel a Republican President to appoint Democratic officials. *Governor Walker, on the whole, has acted as fairly and reasonably as any man whom the Administration could have selected from its party.* If voted against by the Republican Senators, it must be on grounds which would constrain them to vote against every appointment made by the Administration. And should they, acting with the extreme Southern man, be strong enough to defeat the ratification of his nomination, *we cannot see what Kansas, or the country, or the Republican Party would gain by it.* The trouble in Kansas might be aggravated, but it would be difficult to persuade the people that the Administration was responsible for it; while the Democrats at the North would charge home upon the Republicans the discredit of defeating a man, who had done justice to the people of Kansas, and exposed and put down a gross fraud, although his action gave that Territory to the Free-State Party, and subjected him to the proscription of the Slavery Propagandists.

A Southern Democratic View of the Kansas Question.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The latest intelligence from the "seat of war," reveals a "rainbow of promise" in the stormy sky. The styptic applied to the wounds of "bleeding Kansas," it appears, will answer well; and it is to be hoped, even suppuration will soon cease. The telegraph informs us, on what we presume to be reliable authority, that the Convention, for the formation of the Constitution, adjourned on the 7th inst., and that it passed a separate clause sanctioning Slavery, which alone will be submitted to the people. While we think *the entire organic law of the new State*, or rather that which is designed for such, *should be referred for popular approval*, we cannot but express our gratification at the determination of the Convention; *since the submission of the provision with reference to the institution of Slavery is all that is needed to give a quietus to the excited and distracted controversy, which has, of late, so seriously agitated the country.* Unless the information upon which we base these reflections proves to be erroneous, we think the appointed hour is at hand, when the American people may congratulate themselves, that truth has triumphed over treason; that the Constitution and the Union are still secure; that the North and the South have both faithfully carried out their mutual pledge in the Nebraska Kansas bill, to adhere to the principle of popular sovereignty, and honestly abide the issue, and that the Democratic Party still administers our government.

In the various aspects and forms which, from time to time it has assumed, this Kansas question has occupied public attention, more or less, for several years, and occasionally given rise to anxious apprehensions and warm discussion. Not simply because the introduction of a new Slave State or another Free State depended upon the result; but from the fact, that it involved an immediate and practical application of the principle and the pledge upon which it had been agreed by both sections to determine the extension or circumscription of Slavery, and consequently the peace of the country, the maintenance of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. The rights of the South had been encroached upon, and her institutions not only menaced, but directly attacked by the Federal Government, in the establishment of a boundary line, beyond which it was decreed that negro slavery should not go. This outrage upon the equality of the States, and the Compact of confederacy had been endured for years; and when at last the law intended to perpetuate it is annulled, and there is an explicit understanding between the slave holding and non-slaveholding States, that for all future time the people of all the territories should be left free to decide for themselves upon their own institution, when they were prepared to apply for admission into the Union as sovereign States, it is not unnatural that all, who have at heart the welfare of the country, should watch with anxiety to see if, in the first instance that is offered, the principle of popular sovereignty la fairly, and fully, and fearlessly enforced; for upon that the fate of the republic hangs.

It is true the Southern people would gladly see Slavery recognized by the people of Kansas. *But Southern Senators long ago expressed the opinion that it would not be so*, even while they contended for the principle that the *bona fide* inhabitants should be allowed to accept or reject it as they might choose.

The idea that the South can be secured in her rights, and the Union perpetuated, only by an increase of the Slave States, *pari passu*, with the Free States, hints at, if, indeed, if it does not admit the dangerous doctrine, that even this enlightened country cannot exist as a confederate Republic independently of the maxim that "might makes right," and solely relying upon its peculiar system of government to maintain that equilibrium which is inseparable from State equality. It intimates, we say, if it does not assert, either that self-government itself is impracticable, or that the system which we have adopted in the United States is unsuited to it; either that physical strength in numbers at least, if not in bone and sinew, must and will ever predominate over all moral force, or that there is something radically wrong in the adaptation of our form of Government to the spirit of liberty, which animates our people. The Constitution protects and promotes alike the interests of each and all the States. And as long as it is observed, there is no danger of one section being encroached upon by the other. The sovereignty of every State is beyond the reach of the Federal Government so long as it is confined to its Constitutional sphere. Slavery would be safe if it existed in only one State, and that the smallest in the Union, so long as the principles of our Government are not perverted. We would not push this theory so far as to contend that there is no need of exertion on the part of the Southern people—that we will not be strengthened by every additional Slave State that is added to the Union. On the contrary, we are in favor of leaving no honorable and Constitutional means untried to extend our institutions not only into the Territories belonging to the United States, but also into other countries, to which they may be adapted. But we maintain, that for the safety of the South and the preservation of the Union, we must look chiefly, not to that game of chance, adding a Slave State for every Free State that is admitted into the Union, *but to the preservation of the principles of the government.* And hence the importance of popular sovereignty in the Kansas question. That *principle* is worth more to the South than a dozen new Slave States added to the confederacy, by any violation of it.

We are truly gratified to learn that the Pro-Slavery clause of the Constitution is to be submitted to the people. It will be a triumph of conservatism over ultraism and fanaticism, and will give a guarantee of good faith to and from both the North and the South, for the execution of the principles of the Nebraska bill. We are also gratified that the drama is drawing to a close, and that the excitement incident to the Kansas question will soon be over. Our readers, we are sure, will heartily concur with us.

Northern Democrats and Kansas Affairs.

From the Detroit Free Press, (organ of Gen. Cass.)
Nov. 18.

We echo the declaration of our Philadelphia cotemporary, contained in another column, that the northern man in Congress or in other position who shall lend his aid to any attempt or plot to *defeat the will of the majority of the people of Kansas as to their Constitution, will be punished with political annihilation.*

And we have to warn southern extremists, in and out of Congress, not to delude themselves with the impression that they will have the support of the Democratic Party of the North in any juggle to fetch Kansas into the Union as a Slave-State against the wishes of its actual inhabitants. *On this question the northern Democratic Party will be actuated by one impulse.* It will not recede one inch from the preservation of the integrity of the grand principle of the Kansas organic act.

We have not, at this writing, reliable intelligence from Kansas touching the final action of the Constitutional Convention. We suspect, however, that it has not made a full and fair submission of its work to the people. If it has not, then Congress must reject the application for admission, and pass an act under which *the people* of Kansas can exercise their guaranteed right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Miscellaneous Items.

A very singular thing is being brought to light at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with copper and silicate, were picked up at one point in considerable quantities, and it was thought best to pull away the adjacent rubbish and examine for the out crop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground, and soon found the conglomerate with a channel or trench passing through it some five or six feet in width. This was filled with soft rubbish, containing charcoal and other traces of the works of the ancient miners. Its depth has not yet been ascertained.

The first tube on the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, on the Montreal side of the river has been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place. The calculation was made, however, for four inches, so that the work has succeeded better than was anticipated. During the Winter another tube will be laid on the Longueuil side.

They have a "Flour League" at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and last week lust it sent an order to Pittsburg for 24 barrels Extra Family, which is to cost $5 64 delivered to the subscribers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Archbishop Hughes on the Education of Catholic Youth.

On Sunday night a lecture on the "Education of Catholic Youth," was delivered in the Roman Catholic Church in James-street by Archbishop HUGHES. The building was crowded, in

consideration of a Judge to whom the law has intrusted the exercise of a sound discretion? I think not; and must, therefore, deny the application, and leave the sentence to take its course.

THE MANDAMUS IN THE OLD POLICE CASES DENIED.

ROOSEVELT J.—*In the matter of James Sheridan, an ex-Policeman.*—A motion is made in this and fifteen other cases for a writ of mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to restore the relators to their former positions, as members of the Police Department.

The questions overruled are substantially the same as those already pending before the General Term, and which, it is understood, will soon be decided. It would, therefore, for the present, be an obviously injudicious exercise of the discretion reposed in me by law to put the County to the further expense of issuing sixteen additional writs, and the ulterior proceedings consequent thereon.

Amos U. Watson, Executor, &c., vs. James Campbell et al.—Order to show cause discharged and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs of motion. The motion to dismiss the appeal should be made at the General Term.

Thurston vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Petition granted to remove the cause from the State Court to that of the United States.

Julia Fowle vs. Wm. B. Stewart.—Place of trial changed to Putnam, unless plaintiff consents that defendant's witnesses may be examined before a Commissioner.

Albert Plimpton et al. vs. The Bank of Michigan.—On a judgment plaintiff is entitled to a per centage on a tender; therefore the Court may refuse a discontinuance except upon condition of paying the per centage, or such portion of it as may seem just. In this case one-half would seem to be a fair allowance. Ordered accordingly.

In the matter of the United States Trust Company of New-York.—Order to authorize the receivers to compromise the demand mentioned in the petition.

Benjamin Van Raden vs. Erhard Richter et al.—Motion for attachment to dissolve injunction denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday—37,771 bbls. Flour, 29,553 bushels of Wheat, 5,550 bushels of Oats, 3,730 bushels of Barley, 859 packages of Provisions, 200 bbls. Whisky, 53 bbls. of Ashes, and 930 do. Oil Cake.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet quoted steady. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market has not improved during the week. The demand for Californie is good, and we notice more disposition to snip to thet market then for some time past, but the New-England trade is very dull, and the orders for goods from the South and West have been quite limited. In the manufacturing disiricts there is also very little improvement. Some few manufacturers, who have the means, are taking advantage of the low price at which labor can now be obtained, say from 50@100 ₱ cent. less than the prices paid for a year or two past, and are preparing themselves for a Spring business. The decline in leather and labor has been such that it looks certainly like a safe operation to manufacture a fair amount of goods, especially as there are many indications of a moderate revival of trade. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	1,615	3,506
Since Jan. 1	218,466	208,954
Total	220,081	212,460

COFFEE—The market is dull, and prices favor buyers: Java, 15½c.@16¼c.; Maracaibo, 10½c. @12c.; Rio, 9¼c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9½c; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11c.@12c.

COTTON—The *Atlantic's* news has occasioned a pause in operations. The light stock here is held at prices above the views of purchasers. Quotations are quite nominal.

FISH—The demand is limited, and prices are feebly sustained, for all descriptions. The sales reported since Saturday have been unimportant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened very heavily, under the influence of the *Atlantic's* news. The demand is limited, and is mainly for lots immediately required by the home trade. Prices are quoted down generally 10@15c. ₱ bbl., with hardly enough selling in a wholesale way to enable us to give a reliable quotation for any kind. Sales reported since our last, 5,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 95
Extra State	5 05@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 00

Canadian is quiet and cheaper. Sales 700 bbls. common to choice extra at $5 15@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is dull and lower. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at our prices, $3 50@$4 60 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet yet steady, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. The supply is moderate, and holders are asking prices decidedly against the views of buyers. Hence the limited movements. We have heard of sales of only 8,500 bushels, in lots, including choice White Western at $1 50; prime Red do. at $1 48, and poor to prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and almost nominal. No mixed was offered to-day. Some 7,500 bushels Southern Yellow were held at 86c.@87½c. ₱ bushel. Towards the close buyers were reluctant to pay over 86c. ₱ bushel. Rye has advanced to 79c ₱ bushel, delivered, for prime Northern, the sales of which amount to 4,250 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand, at about previous figures, 70c.@86c ₱ bushel. Oats are less sought after, and are heavy at 40c@41c. for Western, 44c.@47c. for State; 39c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 750 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov 14, there were sales reported of a few hundred bales Northern, from the vessel, at 2 17; 2,000 old Western, by auction, at $1 80, and 100 Western, on the Levee, at $1 80; 89 at $1 9, and 100 Eastern, from store, at $20 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are quiet, with sales reported of only 261 San Juan, averaging 19 lbs. each, at 18c., and 270 Texas, 25 lbs., at 15c. ₱ lb., with 6 months' credit.

HOPS—A limited business was transacted to-day in this year's crop at 5c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig are in demand at $25@$25 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is in moderate request; most holders look for higher prices. The supply is accumulating.

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, but steady, most holders asking $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine shows less animation. Some 230 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, part at 44c., cash, ₱ gallon, though more money was generally claimed. Tar, Resin and Pitch remain as last noticed.

OILS—Saturday's prices for the leading kinds are still adhered to by factors, but the prevalent inquiry is very slack.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with only a retail business reported at $19 25@$19 50 for Mess; and $16 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in very light supply and demand, at (nominally) 10c.@10½c for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 170 bbls tallow, to choice, at 11c.@12c. for prime, and 12c.@13c. for old, ₱ lb. Beef is in slack demand, and prices favor buyers. The transactions since our last consist of 135 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 to $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do., $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess and $6@$7 for do. prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $11 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and heavy at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c. @21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 8½c.@9½c., for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales only were reported to-day, at from $2 75@$3 50 for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has increased; holders having made some slight concessions to buyers. Sales 1,400 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, (chiefly the former,) at from 5c.@7½c.; with 6,700 bags Siam on terms not disclosed. Refiners were the principal purchasers.

TALLOW—Sales 900 lbs. prime, mostly at 10c. ₱ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—250 bales Terra Japonica were reported sold at 4c. ₱ lb., afloat.

WHISKY—There were only 160 bbls. sold at 23½c. @24c cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool: Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d @2s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½c.@8½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 20s @25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, prices remain quotations.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHER'S INSTITUTE—Teachers wishing engagements and schools or families needing competent Teachers can be suited. Two French Ladies are wanted to teach piano and singing. A gentleman for book keeping and English branches. Teachers disengaged please call or address at once RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with engagements. WANTED—A gentleman to teach Military Tactics. A lady to teach Music (Vocal and Instrumental) and English, to go South. Teachers for other branches constantly wanted. SMITH & BOYD.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a school where she could receive instruction in the higher branches, or as nursery governess; she would be found able to instruct beginners in music; willing to make herself useful, and entirely reliable in whatever she might undertake. Salary no object. Address Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO TO THE WEST; one that is capable of teaching a thorough system of English education. Also, vocal music and the piano. Family no drawback, and references required. Application to be made at No. 26 East 23d-st.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

MASONIC.

MASONIC.—GENERAL ORDER.—THE VARIOUS Lodges intending to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument to Major-General William J. Worth, will assemble in Grand-st., between Centre-st. and the Bowery, at 11½ o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst., and will report to the Grand Marshal immediately on their arrival.

The line will form in Grand-st., right resting on Centre-st.

W. Bros. Chas. F. Newton and W. Bro. William Gurney are appointed Special Aids for the day.

W. Bros. Geo. W. Ray, A. P. Moriarty, Arthur Boyce, John D. Green and Theo. Pratt are appointed General Aids.

Aids will report themselves to the Grand Marshal, at the Grand Secretary's office, at 11 o'clock.

Lodges will dress the "Lights" in crape.

Members of Lodges will appear in dark clothing and white gloves. HENRY W. TURNER, Grand Marshal.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 273, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of our late distinguished brother, Major General William J. Worth. By resolution of the M. W. Grand Lodge the brethren are requested to appear, as far as practicable, in black clothes and hat, and proper Masonic clothing. By order S. F. MINARD, M.

JOHN SHENVILLE, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MANHATTAN Lodge No. 82, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge, corner of Broadway and Crosby-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., to participate in the Dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present. By order. GEORGE DEBENHAM, W. M.

G. S. BERR, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NAVAL LODGE No. 69 F. and A. M. are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. precisely. Brethren of such lodges who do not parade are respectfully invited to join with us in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to the memory of Major-General Worth. By order.

J. T. COUENHOVEN, W. M.

J. O. WITTEMORE, Secretary.

MASONIC.—CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 249, F. & A. M.—The members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 are requested to meet at their rooms, O. F. Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, M., to participate in the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present at the above hour. By order of GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.

GEO. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF JOPPA Lodge, No. 201, F. A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge room in Brooklyn on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. They will then proceed to New-York, to participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Monument to General Worth. Members are requested to come dressed in black clothes and hats. By resolution of Grand Lodge. C. A. MARVIN, W. M.

MASONIC.—POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 215, F. A. M.—The officers and members are requested to attend a special meeting at their lodge-room, No. 118 Avenue D, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of joining in the obsequies of Major-General Worth. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. JOSEPH W. LITTLE, W. M.

WILLIAM PENNEY, Sec.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF PLATT Lodge, No. 194, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, H. A. PINCKNEY, W. M.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are notified to assemble at their room (Masonic Temple, corner Broome and Crosby sts.) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11½ o'clock, to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the monument to Major-General W. J. WORTH. By order.

WM. DELACY Sec JOHN V. HENRY, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MORIAH Commanding No. 4 K. T., are requested to meet at their room corner of Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to participate in the dedication of the monument to the memory of the late General WILLIAM J. WORTH. By order of the E. C. J. SHIVE, Recorder.

MASONIC.—GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED Masons. Obsequies of Major-General William J. Worth, Nov. 25. W. Henry W. Turner is appointed Grand Marshal for the day. ROBT. MACOY, Deputy Grand Master.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CYRUS Lodge No. 208 of F. & A. M., are requested to attend at their Lodge-rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely. By order. GEORGE CLANEY, W. M.

ROBT. A. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

AMITY LODGE NO. 323, F. A. M.—THE members of Amity Lodge are requested to assemble in the Lodge Room corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock precisely for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Major-General William J. Worth.

HENRY W. TURNER, W. M.

JOHN J. TINDALL, Secretary.

NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 317, F. A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room No. 68 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11½ A. M., in full regalia, with aprons on the left arm for the purpose of participating in the Dedication Ceremonies of the Worth Monument. By order. G. W. THURBER, W. M.

C. L. MCLEAN, Secretary.

PUTNAM LODGE NO. 338, F. A. M., WILL meet at Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance R. H. WELCH, W. M.

F. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF AMERICAN CHAPTER, No. 6, O. U. A., are requested to assemble at the Chapter Room, in full regalia, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, FRANCIS HEWITT. By order. JOHN HEWITT, Jr., Sachem.

HENRY LUDLAM, Jr., C. of the C.

THE BROTHERS OF MUNN LODGE, NO. 190, are hereby notified that an extra communication of their Lodge will be held at their Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Per order.

C. H. VALLIER, Sec. WM. BENSON, Master.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is in feeble health and family small. A competent person who will make herself useful will find a comfortable home. Address stating terms, with references, HOME, at this office of this paper.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL, 12 OR 13 years of age, to travel as a companion with a lady, who has no children; should both parties on trial be satisfied, a good home, with education, and treatment as one of the family, will be given until of age; an orphan preferred. Address FULTON, through the Broadway Post-office, giving residence.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 2 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT 7-octave piano fortes ever offered, for sale at the greatest bargain; superb rosewood case, doubly carved, both top and bottom; elegant carved legs, massive open carvings of pears, plums and fruit on top corners; richly carved pedals; dolphins on back and front, finished alike all around; beautiful pearl keys richly set, powerful rich tone; can be fully tested by any master of music; made by a premium City maker for $800, with full guarantee for two years; price $360; one of the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—A packing case for shipping.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, full 7-octave richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-trace, full and brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price $275. The piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys, and tinted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for three days.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano, for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $226.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Pethis & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven, piano-forte manufacturers, ware room No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTS, NEWTON AND READ-BURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO wish really genteel board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving name, "Home," Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 26TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, wishing to reduce expenses, would furnish a gentleman and his wife with pleasant rooms and board and use of piano for the Winter or longer if desired. The best of references required. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN obtain well-furnished rooms and first-rate board at a moderate price in the desirably located house No. 17 9th-st.

BOARDING—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, A room suitable for two, for $3 each; house first-class. Apply at No. 250 West 20th-st.; convenient to the 14th-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—No. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board, and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—Rooms to let, with or without board, and private table, in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 45 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor, a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS offered in a small family living in genteel style in a modern built house, pleasantly situated between and near the Montague and South Ferries. Two gentlemen only will be taken, and, if disposed, come as pleasant members of a home circle. Address H. W. B. Box No. 2,415, Post-Office, or apply at No. 36, State-st., near Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements and recently built for two families, by applying at Carrol-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built houses, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address BOARDING-HOUSE, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L, Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife wish full board in a respectable private family having no other boarders; or would like a suite of well-furnished rooms, with private table, or use of kitchen. Address stating terms and full particulars, MAXWELL, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location above 8th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av. (Boarding-house people need not answer.) Address Box No. 4,648 Post-Office. Answer for three days.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address E. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENTlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO. 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition to a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,318 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, west side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentlemen and his wife, may find a large pleasant room, and partial board, in a small private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 West 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and well furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons. House pleasantly located, between Union-square and Gramercy Park. Apply at Room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

A FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons; a private table if desired; house pleasantly located between Union-square and Gramercy-park. Apply at room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 69 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. They will require 6 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $175 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,879 Post-Office. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 456 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements, five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

BOARDERS AND THOSE WISHING SAME can be mutually accommodated by applying at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. Board-seekers directed with full particulars, gratuitously. SMITH & BOYD. Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW MOST excellent and trustworthy servants in any capacity for City or country; Protestants and Catholics of all nations, with from one to five years of reliable reference. Ladies in want of domestics of undoubted ability, at wages to suit the times can be suited from the number now waiting at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. This agency is conducted by an American, who will guarantee satisfaction to all patrons, as we register the name of no girl unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. Those in want of good girls can be supplied free of charge. J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE WILling girls to do general housework. Can cook well, make bread, pies and cakes, and wash and iron. Can milk and make butter, are able to do their work, and will be found careful, willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Have the best of reference, and will take moderate wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily or respectable boarding-house by an experienced man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference from the most respectable families in the City; is accustomed to driving, if required; has no objections to go in the country; can be seen at No. 851 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A GREAT NUMber of Protestant and Catholic girls, such as cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, and general housekeepers. Nothing but well-recommended girls are sent out of the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies, &c.; is a first-class laundress; fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful, highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 30th-st., top floor. She is trained at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one can do cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle, can do children's clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the greatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady; wages $6 each; excellent City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT AND respectable young woman as chambermaid; understands doing up muslins particularly; would assist in the charge of young ladies or would take a situation as housekeeper; is capable to take the entire charge. As to character and capability, the most satisfactory City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 57 Bleecker-st. from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, GENTEEL girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one does chamberwork and family sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; takes the entire charge of waiting; the other as general servant; makes excellent bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has lived in respectable families in both capacities; particularly neat and respectful, and willing to please; strong and anxious to make herself useful; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 771 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $4 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications proffering to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Exclusive correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a large meeting in Tammany Hall last evening, called to ratify the Tammany Hall Democratic City and County nominations. The meeting was presided over by Hon. JOHN KELLY, and speeches were made by Mr. KELLY, JOHN COCHRANE, A. D. BANES, of Virginia, and MICHAEL ODENEY. Mr. COCHRANE urged, and his sentiment was loudly applauded,—that Mayor WOOD being the regular nominee of the party, he must be supported. The proceedings were entirely harmonious. None of the long list of letters received were read; we are able to present but one of them—that of DANIEL E. SICKLES—which gives two reasons why WOOD should not be ratified as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. There were two stands outside the Hall, at which sundry speeches were made. Music, cannon and rockets made the occasion obvious to all down-town people. On adjourning, a procession was formed which marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mayor WOOD being called out, delivered a brief but elaborate address.

The steamship *Adriatic* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, at noon, from her dock, foot of Canal-street. Thousands were present to see her start. There was some difficulty in getting her clear of the dock, owing to a strong flood tide, combined with a heavy south wind, which pressed her against the pier. One of her life-boats was crushed, and some of the slats of her wheel-house were broken, but no other damage was done. She was accompanied down the Bay by the steamer *W. H. Webb*, which took her pilot off at 3 o'clock, when crossing the bar. All the steamers in the harbor, except the *Ariel*, saluted her as she passed.

On Wednesday last a most terrific gale prevailed upon the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, by which sixteen coal-boats, containing about 300,000 bushels, valued at $60,000, were totally lost, in the vicinity of Cairo together with one hundred persons who were on board them. A number of other boats are also reported lost. The storm was so severe that all the steamers on the Lower Ohio were compelled to tie up for safety.

On Saturday morning last the steamer *Rainbow* was burned on the Mississippi River, ten miles above Napoleon, Ark., and from fifty to seventy lives are reported lost, including all the officers.

Governor WALKER was at St. Louis on Saturday, on his way to Washington. There was nothing new in Kansas affairs.

The English failures in the American trade, reported by the steamer *Atlantic*, caused a good deal of conversation, but no excitement in Wall-street, yesterday. With the exception of the trouble in the City Bank of Glasgow, none of the important suspensions of payment reported were wholly unexpected. The effect on the Stock Exchange was scarcely felt adversely; prices closing in the afternoon nearly as high as on the buoyant market of Saturday.

The General Produce Markets opened, yesterday, very heavily for Breadstuffs, under the influence of the *Atlantic's* news. Buyers purchased only what they immediately needed, anticipating a reduction in prices. Flour declined 5c@15c. ₱ bbl., and closed tamely. The movements in Wheat were checked by the firmness of sellers. A scarcity of Corn prevented any important transactions therein; prices tended downwards. The amount of Breadstuffs stored in Chicago has been estimated at 3,500 bbls. Flour, and 178,624 bushels Wheat. There was increased activity in Sugars, however, easier rates. In other branches of business the movements were unimportant.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, but did no very special business. A petition was presented by Alderman BLUNT from sundry residents of the City, praying that an ordinance might be passed with all dispatch that farmers from the country with their wagons be permitted to expose their produce in Tompkins-square, under fit regulations, so that the extortions of the class known as middlemen would be no longer possible, and purchasers would be enabled to save at least twenty-five cents in every dollar. This petition was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution, requesting the Counsel for the Corporation to report to the Board his opinion in relation to the power of the Common Council and City Inspector to make contracts for street-cleaning. Other business of little importance was done, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Councilmen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum. Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the next meeting will take place on Monday next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business beyond ordering a bill from Dr. COVIL, physician of the City Prison, to the amount of $50, for special medical services, to be referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. A resolution, that the assessed valuation of the personal property of the Mechanics' Bank for 1857 be reduced from $1,761,942 to $1,661,942, the said Bank having made an error of $100,000 excess, in the footing of their annual return to the TAX-Commissioners for 1857, was referred to the Committee on Assessments. The Board adjourned to Friday.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, made several appointments and agreed to publish a list of 124 names of patrolmen. An injunction which had been granted by Judge DAVIES on the application of one PETER MCDERMOTT was served on them restraining them from appointing any members on the force before the 29th inst., save members of the old Police. The Board then resolved itself into a secret session for the purpose of considering the subject.

The will of EDWARD W. HULL, purser, who was lost in the *Central America*, was proven before SURROGATE B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of King's County, on Saturday last. JAMES M. FRAZER, second officer of the *Central America* and JOHN TICE, second engineer of the *Central America*, were examined in this case.

The flags of the shipping in the harbor were yesterday displayed at half-mast on account of the death of Capt. JOHN B. COLLINS, one of the oldest shipmasters out of this port, and long captain of the ship *Rescius*. The deceased was a brother of E. K. COLLINS, Esq., and was of the firm of COLLINS & COUILLARD, Grocers, No. 107 South-street.

There is a dreadful falling off in our City murders. We have no new one in the City to record to-day, and have not over half a-dozen even of attempts at assassination to note this morning. The Coroner's Inquest in the shocking affair at Port Jefferson, L. I., will be found interesting, however, to those who *must* have a chapter of the sort to secure easy digestion of their breakfasts.

In consequence of the decrease of work the New-York Railroad Company have determined to reduce the hours of labor in their shops at Jersey City to three-fourths the usual time after the first of December. The Company employ a large number of men in the machine and repair shops, and this course has been adopted instead of discharging a portion of them.

Judge ROOSEVELT yesterday denied the application for a writ of error in the case of JOHN B. HOLMES, convicted of forgery.

MURDEROUS POLICEMEN.—Several policemen have been savagely assaulted while in discharge of their duty, one of them murdered and others so seriously injured that they probably will not recover. These attacks upon policemen are somewhat novel developments of city scoundrelism. The first was made on the steps of the City Hall in July last, and since that time they have been growing more and more frequent.

The Wood Meeting.

The meeting at Tammany Hall last night to ratify the nomination of Mayor WOOD, was very large and decidedly enthusiastic. It indicated an earnest and determined purpose, on the part of those who took part in it, to secure, if possible, his reelection. We present in another part of this morning's TIMES a full, fair and accurate report of its proceedings, including the address and resolutions that were adopted and the speeches that were made. A perusal of these documents will show the spirit that prevailed and the motives and purposes which prompt this movement for the reelection of Mayor WOOD.

It will not escape notice at the ontset that although this was advertised as a Democratic meeting,—although the utmost pains have been taken to create the impression that the interests of the Democratic Party demand the success of their movement,—with the exception of Messrs. COCHRANE and KELLY, none of the recognized and influential leaders of the Democratic Party in the City were present or took any part in the proceedings. Neither JOHN VAN BUREN, JAMES T. BRADY, D. E. SICKLES, RICHARD BUSTEED, Captain RYNDERS, or any of those who are always on hand when the welfare of the Democratic Party is at stake, were present, or indicated any interest in the result of the contest. Great pains had been taken to obtain letters of adhesion to the cause from distinguished Democrats: and from the list of those who sent replies, it will be seen how very small a portion are citizens of New-York, or have any but the merest party concern in the management of its affairs. One of the reasons most loudly urged for the reelection of Mr. WOOD, is the necessity of thus rebuking interference from the rural districts in the government of the City. The best answer to the complaint is found in the practical comment thus furnished by the Democrats themselves.

We trust no one who feels any interest in the coming election will fail to read carefully the Address and Resolutions which were adopted. We would not complain of the bombast and bad grammar by which they are distinguished, if we could detect under them any clear declaration of the benefits which the election of WOOD is expected to confer upon the City. There is a great deal of very loud but very feeble abuse of Mr. TIEMANN,—whom these very Democrats have elected to office over and over again,—and still more vituperation of the "graceless, godless, charanteriess and disappointed demagogues" who advocate his election; but there is no hint at any reason why the present Mayor should be again placed in power, except what may be inferred from the hostility expressed toward the action of the State Legislature last Winter. Upon this point, however, the supporters of Mayor WOOD are equally at fault: Mr. TIEMANN, as a Democrat, is quite as decided in his dislike of that legislation as Mr. WOOD can be, and although his conservative character and respect for law forbid the fear that he will plunge the City into bloodshed and anarchy, for the purpose of signalizing his hostility, we have no doubt he will do far more than Mayor WOOD could ever accomplish towards securing such amendments of existing laws as the rights and welfare of the City may require.

The increase of crime in the Metropolis is vaguely ascribed to the law which deprived Mayor WOOD of his "rightful control" over the Police force. This, too, is a very great mistake. Mayor WOOD never had any legal control over the Police. Under the old law he was simply *one* in a Board of Police Commissioners; and he is that now. If he had attended to his duties as a member of that Board,—if he had not factiously and in utter disregard of the public peace, marshaled the old Police in arms against the law,—then *disbanded them in order to prevent their appointment upon the new Police*, and afterwards absented himself from the Board, until he could take his seat and by making a tie block its action,—if he had shown a disposition to act for the public good, instead of feeding his own resentments, revenging his own griefs, and sacrificing everybody and everything to his own ambition,—the new Police would long ere this have been infinitely the best this City has ever seen. The "Democrats" who managed the meeting last night will not find it easy, by such absurd exaggerations and misstatements as those of their resolutions, to blind the public judgment to the real cause of the alarming increase of crime and violence in the City.

The meeting last night was entirely lacking in moral weight. There were neither influential names nor substantial arguments to enforce the object for which it was called. It will have no effect whatever in commending Mr. WOOD to the support of the intelligent portion of our community.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Archbishop HUGHES took occasion on Sunday night, in delivering a lecture in aid of a public charity, to denounce the system of Public Education adopted by this State, and to urge the Catholic parents who heard him not to send their children to them. The ground of this controversy has been so often gone over, that the Archbishop, with all his ability, found very little to say upon the subject that has not been often said and answered already. He urged that moral and religious teaching is even more necessary than mere intellectual training,—in which we presume all will concur. But the inference which he drew, that religious instruction should therefore be given in public schools, will scarcely be conceded. The Church and the Family, out of which he said the school should grow, are the appropriate agencies for religious training. The Archbishop insisted that our schools ought to be under the control of the Church. Of course he must have meant that each sect of Christians should have its own schools, in which its own children should be exclusively taught. Our own opinion is, that such teaching would be, in all respects, injurious, and that such a system would be, as far as public interests are concerned, mischievous. Fortunately, as the Archbishop himself must see, in this country it is impossible.

The Archbishop charged,—not in terms, perhaps, but by clear and necessary implication—the horrible and atrocious crimes which just now blacken and brand our society, upon the Public School system of the City. Nothing can be more sophistical and unjust than this. The rowdies, the robbers, the burglars, assassins and murderers who perpetrate these outrages, are not the inmates of our public schools, nor have they ever been brought within the reach of their instruction. It is true, as the Archbishop says, that the Public Schools *exist*, and yet these crimes are not prevented. So does the Catholic Church exist, and yet these crimes occur. So far as any argument is to be derived from the fact of their existing together, the blame might just as well be charged upon the one as the other.

There can be no doubt that our Public-School system is rendered much less effective in the education and elevation of the youth of the community than it should be, by the steady, determined and influential hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy. So far as they can possibly do so, they prevent the attendance of the children of the foreign population, upon their instructions. But it certainly is not fair to charge upon the schools evils that are produced by these very efforts to weaken and destroy their influence.

The Approaching City Election—Who is on Trial?

The citizens of New-York must not permit themselves to imagine that the Municipal election of next week is simply an election and nothing more. True, if it were but that, still, of itself, it should be important in their eyes. For however we may have accustomed ourselves to regard our political rights as luxuries of which a man may lawfully forbear to avail himself, and however we may recoil in disgust from the repulsive details of partisan strife, the great fact remains, that no man fulfills his duty to his country who trifles with the obligations of citizenship. But in ordinary elections there is rarely so much at stake, of the public credit and the public peace, as to make indifference absolutely criminal, and abstinence from the polls a positive disgrace. Between the average candidates of average party organizations there is rarely such a difference of integral value as to make the choice between them vital to the State and to the self-respect of every individual voter. And a man may therefore be allowed to stand neutral in a decision which rather involves the expectations and hopes than the merits and character of the rival candidates, and of those by whom they are supported.

Very different, however, are the issues wrapt up in the contest which is to be decided by the votes of the people of New-York on Tuesday, the 1st of December.

The great central question to which the citizens of this City are then to give a definite answer is simply this; Are the acts of the demagogue, and the devices of the partisan, the guarantees of unfailing success among a Republican people? Are our judgments to be blinded, and our regard for the public welfare to be overcome, by the tricks and chicanery of unprincipled ambition?

We are to elect a Mayor of New-York;—and under the new Charter this Chief Magistrate is to have far greater powers over the government of the City than ever before. He is not only to be what he has been hitherto, the administrator of the laws within his own department, but he appoints the head of nearly every other department in the City Government. His powers are greatly enlarged by the legislation of last Winter. He is a member of the Police Commission, as he was before, and has the same control which the old law gave him over that Department. He has still enormous patronage at his command; he sanctions and executes contracts to the amount of millions of dollars:—he is the executive head of the City Government, responsible for the character, the peace, the good order, and the security of this great metropolis. Every man who makes this City his home and the field of his industry, has a direct personal interest in the election of a man of character, of integrity, of single-eyed, unselfish devotion to the public good,—a man who does not make his own interest, personal, pecuniary, or political, the paramount consideration in every official act.

For three years the City has had experience of the municipal rule of FERNANDO WOOD: and during all that time he has treated the rights, the interests and the welfare of the half-million of our people as mere make-weights in the scale of his personal and political fortunes. When his party has been subservient to him, he has made the City subservient to his party. When his party refused to be thus sacrificed at his behest, he has used the same powers to make war upon it. He has left no opportunity unimproved for making partisan or personal capital out of his office. He has been conspicuous in all sorts of caucuses and conventions. Log-rolling, pipe-laying, manœuvring—in all of these elegant occupations he has busied himself assiduously during the three years of his Mayoralty. And it is upon his success in these employments,—not at all upon his claims as a municipal officer,—that he and his friends now rely in their appeals to the public support. They do not placard him as an honest man, as a faithful citizen, as a capable Mayor. They "herald" him everywhere only as the regular nominee of his party, and as a demagogue who calls himself the "Workingman's Friend."

And it is by such miserable clad-trap as this—by such clumsy allusions to issues which are absolutely foreign to the question at stake, and by such stupid street-cries as these, that the citizens of an American city are expected to be fooled out of their eyes and ears, and made to stultify themselves and to disgrace their city by electing a man proved incompetent and unworthy to the control of their public affairs. The enemies of democracy can desire nothing better than the success of these indecent expectations. We have made ourselves conspicuous throughout the world by our complaints and our troubles. The condition of New-York is a by-word in Europe as well as in America. Nobody who despises or dislikes us believes us capable of putting matters to rights. We are everywhere taunted with the perpetual success of a man who does not even take the poor pains to pretend to deserve well of us. Everywhere it is said that so long as a man can control a knot of bullies, and keep well with a particular clique of wire-pulling politicians, he may be sure of the ballots of a "free and intelligent community." Mayor WOOD himself believes this, and avows it. To use his own reported language, he is convinced that "if he should commit murder in his own house before the election, he would still be elected." Is he right in this conviction? Is he wrong? If he is right, what man among us dare hold up his head in a company of decent people and proclaim himself a New-Yorker? If he is wrong, what worse thing can any man do just now than to neglect the duty of reading all demagogues in general, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in particular, such a lesson as they shall long remember, and so much as may be, profit by? The pretensions of any man to an ignominious mastery over the affairs of this City are a personal insult to every decent citizen in the community; and it is the spirit, the common sense of the republican capacity of the men of New-York, therefore, which are really on trial in this pending election.

The Mayoralty.

There is to be a public meeting this evening at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMAN for Mayor, in opposition to FERNANDO WOOD. That this meeting and the movement with which it is connected is not of a partisan character, is sufficiently shown by the fact, that Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER is expected to preside, and that several distinguished Democrats, as well as others, will take part in the proceedings.

TEN PER CENT.—It is as impossible to guard against the effects of a panic in the public mind as it is to foresee the freaks of a lunatic; and of all panics, a commercial panic is the most difficult to manage or resist. It must have its way, even though that way be utter ruin and universal disaster. The Bank of England attempted to bring the British public to reason by putting up the rate of interest to nine per cent., and not finding the remedy to work well raised the rate one per cent. higher, the effect of which was to increase the financial madness. According to the London *Times* the only effects of raising the rate of interest to ten per cent. were to make the British merchant demand double the amount of money which he would have been content with had the rate not been raised.

Our cotemporary, across the water, thinks this conduct on the part of the mercantile community perfectly ridiculous, as it no doubt is; but then it is perfectly consistent with the phenomena of a panic. Our cotemporary, also, compliments us Yankees on our coolness in a time of panic, but the compliment is hardly deserved. We had our time of excitement before theirs commenced across the Atlantic, and if is not altogether surprising that our coolness, after the panic had subsided, should seem so admirable. But the old adage, After a storm comes a calm, applies with peculiar force to financial panics. We have had our storm, and now we receive the news of "ten per cent." with the calmness of a Summer's morning. By reference to the report of the Stock sales in Wall-street yesterday, it will be seen that the last news from Europe has had no effect whatever on the temper of our money dealers, except to "stiffen the market" slightly. The announcement of eleven per cent. would, probably, cause a great inflation of prices; but we shall have no such intelligence. The panic had already begun to subside in England, and, by the next arrival, we may have news of a reduction of interest to nine per cent., with symptoms of returning coolness.

CANDID AND TRUE.—The *Herald*, in searching for the causes of the extraordinary increase of crime in this City within the past few months, mentions one that is undoubtedly true. It says that our criminals say to themselves: "Look at the newspapers, and you will see that *the Mayor* and all these fellows who want office, *are no better than ourselves*. We are all birds of a feather, and all being rogues and rascals alike, *who is there to punish us?*" There is a great deal of justice in this view of the case. It is impossible for the chief executive officer of the City to set the example of resistance to the law, without encouraging a spirit of lawlessness in the community. And when Mayor WOOD marshaled the old Police, backed by his body-guard of political rowdies, upon the steps of the City Hall, *to resist by violence* the execution of a legal process,—and when he afterwards issued an official proclamation justifying and excusing *in advance* the plunder of the shops and houses of those whom he branded as "getting everything and producing nothing," he set an example certain to be followed by the scoundrels, whose only restraint from the commission of crime is *fear* of those who are charged with the execution of the law.

A Card.

The Association for Improving the condition of the Poor, deeply sympathizing in the general distress, has endeavored to prepare itself for every reasonable demand that may be made upon it.

The organization, with its three hundred and sixty-nine visitors, by a minute sectional division of labor, covers the entire City and Island. Where the pressure is likely to be the greatest the visitorial force is strongest. The usual visitors, by a special provision, will be assisted by having others associated with them, in sufficient numbers to insure thorough examination and prompt relief.

In addition to the foregoing arrangement, in order to make the benefits of the association more readily available, sixteen Stations have been established in different parts of the City, to which the needy, by the use of a new form of ticket, may be directly sent.

By this provision two objects, it is hoped, will be gained: first, increased facilities of access to the Association by the poor; and second, greater ease of reference by business men, for whom the new form of ticket is specially designed. By order of the Board,

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—Mr. GEORGE GILTON and wife, who live at No. 130 Varick-street, when coming down Broadway, on Tuesday evening, just below the Brandreth House, they observed two fellows just ahead of them, past whom they could not easily get. While attempting it she felt the hand of a fellow behind her in her pocket, and mentioned the fact to her husband. Mr. G. drew off, and giving the chap a back-handed blow, knocked him flat on the sidewalk. The next instant he was hit from behind by a confederate, getting a bad cye. He gave the alarm, however, and when at the corner of Walker-street officer COWLES arrested one of the four villains and took him to the Fifth Ward Station-house. In Leonard-street an attempt was made to rescue him. A series of sharp whistles brought a party of garroters to the spot, who followed the officer, but being repulsed they retreated. The arrested fellow gave his name as JOHN THOMAS. He was committed, by Judge OSBORN, for trial.

CONCERT.—The second Concert for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, takes place to-night, at the Mozart Hall. The entertainments provided for the occasion are of the most attractive kind, and the charitable object of the Concert will, we trust, serve as an additional incentive.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We are requested to say that the meeting advertised to take place next Wednesday evening at this institution is postponed on account of sickness until further notice

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 821 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lower Angle of the Park for the New-York Post-Office—Central American Affairs—Troops for Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

Postmaster-General BROWN to-day agreed to take the lower angle of the Park for the site for your Post-Office, and close the contract immediately, if the City will wait for the purchase-money until after Congress meets.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY had another interview with the President to-day. He is instructed to consult with Lord NAPIER, and endeavor to agree upon a fair understanding of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with the United States, before proceeding to Central America. This long conflict now bids fair to be honorably and satisfactorily arranged, according to the terms always claimed by our Government.

In the Naval Courts, Commander GEDNEY'S and Captain LAVY'S cases are pending, Lieut. DOYLE'S is expected to commence to-morrow. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

The visit of Sir WILLIAM OUSELY to the President on Saturday was of courtesy merely. He has not yet officially informed him of the precise character of his mission.

The War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side—one from Oregon and the other from California.

While the President was receiving company to-day not a little excitement was occasioned by the loud and offensive language of an Attorney for Claims to the President, who quietly withdrew to a private office which adjoins the audience room, and remained there until the cause of it reluctantly retired.

Terrific Gale on the Ohio and Mississippi

SINKING OF SIXTEEN COAL BOATS, AND LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED LIVES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Republic*, arrived from Louisville on Saturday night, reports that during the storm of Wednesday sixteen Coal boats sunk in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers near Cairo. One hundred men were lost in them. The loss of coal is about 300,000 bushels, valued at $36,000. The crews were principally from Louisville and Pittsburg. The steamer *Gladiator* reports that other boats, as far down the river as New-Madrid, have been swamped and sunk. Passengers from Evansville state that the storm was terrific upon the Lower Ohio, and that all boats had to tie up, not one being able to run. The steamer *Baltimore* arrived from Marietta last evening, and reports encountering a heavy gale at Parkersburg on Saturday.

A heavy wind prevails here this morning, accompanied by rain, snow and hail.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The steamer *Newcomb*, which passed Cairo twelve hours after the *Republic*, does not confirm the report of the loss of the canal boats.

Burning of a Steamer—Seventy Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Rainbow* was burned on the morning of the 21st inst., when ten miles above Napoleon, Arkansas. Some fifty to seventy lives were lost, including all the officers. The boat, cargo, books and papers are a total loss.

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23.

Before the Board of Trade, this evening, a proposition was discussed commending to the consideration of the Legislature the project of a single department of issue, to which shall belong exclusively the privilege of issuing notes for the entire State, upon the deposit of pledged securities and specie in proportions—the department to be prohibited from issuing notes under 20, stockholders to incur unlimited liability, and statements of the transactions and condition of the department to be published. An opinion was favored to call a Congress of business men to have said project adopted in every State.

Fires.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE AT OLEAN.

OLEAN, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who are sufferers by the terrible conflagration which occurred here on Saturday night: H. S. MORRIS, M. A. BLAKESLEE, BARZE & ROBINSON, H. STRINGHAM, DAVID KEON, G. COOPER, H. W. RUGG, JOHN FORBES, N. S. BUTLER & Co., AMOS BRONSON, R. & E. S. MARTIN, Post-Office; R. TALLER, Masonic Lodge; L. WHITNEY, W. B. BARRY, and C. MURRAY.

Almost the whole town is destroyed. A strong wind and a snow-storm prevailing at the time, rendered it almost impossible to check the fire.

FIRE AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23.

A fire broke out here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon in WM. TAYLOR'S planing-mill, on the pier below Adam-street, from whence it spread to the lumber-yard adjoining, where it was arrested. Loss on the building about $5,000, which is insured as follows: Northwestern Company, of this city, $1,000; Harmeay Company, of New-York, $500, and Commercial Company, of New-York, $500. Loss on lumber, $2,500; no insurance.

From Pittsburg.

RAILROAD COLLISION—THE CASE OF THE M'KEES-PORT MURDERERS.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Nov. 23.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, two passenger cars on the Connellsville Railroad came in collision about a mile from McKeesport. A passenger by the name of SCOTT was seriously, if not fatally injured. Several others were also hurt. The cars were literally smashed to pieces.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Criminal Court in the case of CHARLOTTE JONES, HENRY FIFE and MONROE STEWART, the McKeesport murderers, who have been sentenced to be hung.

The Weather.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The weather here is mild. The wind for the past thirty-six hours has blown from the South. There are some rumors of ice in the Canal at the West, but there is no known obstruction to navigation as yet.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 23.

The weather here is mild with a drizzling rain. Navigation is unobstructed.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 23—10 P. M.

There has been a little thunder and lightning here this evening. It is now raining hard.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 23.

The thermometer here this morning stood at two degrees below zero.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The weather here is clear, with a light west wind. The thermometer stands at 36 degrees above zero.

A break in the Canal at Black Rock will probably suspend Canal navigation for the season.

Lake arrivals and departures are very few.

There is no ice in our harbor yet.

Navigation Closed in the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Monday, Nov. 23.

The Welland Canal is full of ice, and navigation is closed.

Hartford Town Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 23.

Our annual Town election came off to-day. The Union Party elects four Selectmen to the Democrats' one; the balance of the ticket is equally divided. A ticket nominated by the National Americans, containing the names of each of the other tickets, controlled the election. None were elected except those on the American ticket. The election was warmly contested. The whole vote was about 3,300.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT was nominated for Mayor of this city to-night by the Citizens' Convention. He was formerly Mayor from 1837 to 1840.

Death of L. B. Allen.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Nov. 23.

L. B. ALLEN, a stranger from Western New-York, died suddenly here on Saturday, of consumption. He came to obtain medical treatment. He was in the bar-room of the hotel when he died, and appeared to be quite cheerful. Valuables were found upon him after death. His friends are unknown here.

Gov. Walker on his way to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 23.

Gov. WALKER arrived here on Saturday evening, *en route* to Washington. Nothing new relative to Kansas affairs transpired.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived in Hampton Roads from Aspinwall to-day.

The *Powhatan* went into commission to-day.

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 23.

The United States frigate *Sarasac*, with the assistance of two steamers, was got off yesterday and sailed for the Pacific.

The steamer *Virginia*, from New York, bound to New-Orleans, has put in here to repair her machinery.

Sloop Capsized and Two Lives Lost.

PRESPORT, L. I., Monday, Nov. 23.

The sloop *Modesty* capsized in New-Inlet, near Hempstead Beach, yesterday. Capt. CANADY and a boy, whose name is unknown, were drowned. Capt. C. lived at Patchogue, L. I., where he leaves a family in poor circumstances. The sloop was engaged in the oyster trade.

Sailing of the Adriatic.

The announcement that the *Adriatic* was positively to sail at noon, yesterday, drew thousands to the dock at the foot of Canal-street, and out upon all the pier-heads along the North River to witness her departure. An hour before the time of departure arrived the sheds upon the dock, and all the available standing-room which would afford a view, were occupied by dense masses of people, who waited with great interest to see her off.

There being a strong flood tide still running, and a gale blowing from the southward, three small tugs were sent for to assist in canting her bow off shore, so that she could go out without striking the stern of the steamer *Atlantic*, which lay at the head of the pier. When these tugs were engaged it was not known that the *Webb* would return from below in time to render the required assistance; she, however, did arrive by half-past 11 o'clock, but the small boats were permitted to take the hawser. At precisely 12 o'clock the fasts were cast off, and the tugs attempted to swing her head clear of the dock. The tide and wind were so strong, however, they made but little impression, and it was evident they would have to call in the assistance of the *Webb*, which was lying at the pier above. Captain HAZARD was then hailed and requested to take the hawser. The next instant the *Webb* was in motion, and had passed half her length ahead of the steamer, when the order was suddenly countermanded, and the *Adriatic* started out of the dock; before the *Webb* could reverse her motion the *Adriatic's* stern struck the *Webb* upon the port bow, making a slight indentation, also chipping a small piece out of the *Adriatic's* stem. In swinging clear the *Webb's* flag-staff caught the end of the *Adriatic's* outrigger, and broke it off. The mischief attempting to clear the dock with so little space was instantly apparent. As the tide took her down, the tugs were utterly powerless, and she was moving heavily against the end of the pier, carrying away some of the piles, and crashing in the side of one of her Francis' Life boats against the projecting stern of the *Atlantic*. Three or four slats of the wheel-house were also broken in, and the corners of several floats of her wheels were broken off. This was the principal damage done. With some slight scratching of her paint, she floated clear of the dock, and in ten or fifteen minutes more she was headed for the Narrows. Cheer on cheer arose from the multitudes, as the steerage of the *Adriatic* announced her fairly under way upon the her first voyage across the Atlantic. As she passed down she was saluted by several guns from each of the following steamers: *Atlantic*, English steamer *City of Glasgow*, *Hermann*, *Ericsson*, *City of Washington*, (Br.,) *Quaker City*, *Black Warrior*, *Philadelphia* and *Roanoke*. The Cunard steamer *Arabia* had all her flags flying, and when the *Adriatic* passed her dock she fired a salute of nine guns, the *Adriatic* gracefully dipped her ensign, and replied to each salute with her own guns. In the midst of this general demonstration of good will from all the steamers in the harbor, the omission of a salute from the *Ariel*, VANDERBILT'S steamer, was remarked.

She passed the flag-staff of the Battery at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes, and was just 40 minutes in going to Fort Hamilton, 9 miles, her engine making but eleven turns per minute. The ensign upon Fort Hamilton was dipped as she passed, and the civility was acknowledged on board the *Adriatic*, by a similar movement of signals.

After passing below the Narrows, the *Webb* ran ahead about two miles, when the *Adriatic* was observed to slow her engines, and blow off steam, whereupon the *Webb* returned a short distance to inquire the cause. On nearing the steamer, Captain WEST informed the tug that the packing boxes around the pistons had become heated, and the engine was slowed to allow them to cool. This caused about half an hour's detention, the steamer all the time going at a moderate rate.

Before she reached the Southwest Spit, however, a full head of steam was put on, and the *Webb* found it as much as she could do to keep in company with her. In passing Sandy Hook, she attained a speed of about 14 miles an hour. The strong southerly gale against the ebb tide caused a heavy swell on the bar, but while every vessel in sight was plunging heavily, and the sea was washing across their decks, the *Adriatic* seemed not to be in the slightest degree effected by it. At 3 o'clock she stopped her wheels off the bar, and the yawl of the pilot-boat *Edward Walter* ran alongside, and took off Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, her pilot, who came on board the *Webb*. The Company assembled forward and gave three hearty cheers, when at 3½ o'clock the *Adriatic* started upon her first Atlantic voyage. Her first night at sea will be a dark and stormy one, affording a good opportunity to test the advantages of the Calcium light. Mr. WEBB, the Secretary of the Company, Mr. COLLINS' son, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LIVINGSTON, JOHN DUNHAM, Esq., and several other gentlemen, were on board the *Webb*. The *Adriatic* is advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 9th of December, and is expected back here on the 16th.

Obituary.

WILLIAM RANNEY, the celebrated artist, whose works will be remembered as prominent features at the annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, died last week at his residence in West Hoboken, New Jersey. The incidents of his life, though simple and characterised by no marked vicissitudes, imply a resolute determination in the pursuit of his art, rarely met. His early associations were ill calculated to nurture or develop his artistic tastes, and they seem to have sprung from an innate and irrepressible impulse. Without school or teacher he began, while working at the forge in a small village of North Carolina, to occupy his leisure in sketching the picturesque scenery of the locality. After accumulating a small amount of money, the result of his industry and frugality, he made his way to New-York, with the design of pursuing his artistic studies. But little success attended his early efforts. His meagre savings were soon exhausted and he became for a time an assistant in the office of an architect. This pursuit was not calculated to gratify the imaginative and aspiring student, and was soon abandoned. Disheartened by repeated disappointments, he made his way to Texas, and entered the service of the Republic as a volunteer under Gen. HOUSTON. This was during the war with Mexico, and his experiences during the campaign supplied him with the material which his subsequent works embodied. As illustrations of the picturesque nomadic life of the frontiersman, these works are unique and unrivaled. They represent vividly the wild romance of the prairies, exchanging barbarism of hunter and trapper life, and the glowing scenery with which the West abounds. The freshness and vigor of these subjects lent a immediate interest to his works, several of which were engraved, and their popularity in Europe was scarcely second to that they enjoyed among his own countrymen.

For several years previous to his death he had been gradually succumbing to an incurable malady—consumption. In his death American art has experienced a severe loss, as his specialties were those in which he had no competitor, and can have no immediate successor. It is perhaps due to Mr. RANNEY'S comparative isolation for many years, and not to the studious neglect of his cotemporaries, that but one fellow-artist, Mr. CHAS. ELLIOTT, was present at his funeral. He was in his forty-fifth year, and leaves a wife and family, we regret to learn, with but slender means of support.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation Continued—Conflicting Evidence—Positive Statement that Private Watchman Cohen Arrested One of the Murderers, and then Let Him Go.

The Coroner's investigation, in the case of the murder of FRANCIS VINCENT, at No. 15 North William-street, was resumed yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coroner's office. The following is the further evidence taken:

Charles Eisman, recalled—Testified that the prisoners, Miguel de Lorenzo, and Joseph Waite, were the only two persons in Mr. Vincent's place on the morning preceding the murder, at the time he was there; he remained in the store about fifteen minutes; the prisoners drank punch together, and noticed the deceased counting his money.

Alfred Berney, Sergeant of the Second Ward Police, being sworn, testified that he went to Mr. Vincent's store about twenty minutes past ten o'clock on the night of the murder; several officers of the Second Ward were there as he entered the place; he inquired the name of the murdered man and the facts of the murder; he was told that three or four Spaniards had been there drinking, and that they committed the murder; he immediately went to the Station-house and reported the facts and then returned; after returning he cleared the room of spectators and had Mr. Hilton taken to the Station-house; Mr. Hilton was very much excited; he thought he would have him taken to the Station-house as he might soon get cool and the be able to give a clear statement of the facts connected with the murder and a description of the murderers; subsequent to clearing the room of the spectators he was told that there was a person outside who could give a description of the murderers; he opened the door and asked if any one was present who could describe the murderers; a young man stepped up and said "I can tell you all about them;" this young man said that he looked in the door window a few minutes before the murder was committed, and saw three Spaniards or Italians sitting at a table and Mr. Vincent and Mr. Hilton with them; he gave such a minute description of the three men that he deemed it necessary to have him taken to the Station-House to aid the officers in their search for the murderers. He accordingly gave him in charge of Officer Lockwood to be taken to the Station-House. He handed the money found in Mr. Vincent's money-drawer to Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth Ward, and then with some officers proceeded to search for the murderers. They searched Nos. 3, 5 and 10 Vandewater-street, and arrested the prisoners Miguel de Lorenzo and the two brothers Joseph and Antoine White. He confronted Mr. Hilton with Lorenzo and Mr. Hilton declared that Lorenzo was one of the party in the room when Mr. Vincent was murdered.

Officer Lockwood was next sworn and stated that he had no recollection of having received into his keeping any man from Sergeant Berney as an important witness. His recollection was good. In the fore part of the evening he drank a glass of brandy and water.

Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth Ward, declared that he did not see Sergeant Berney give an important witness in charge of Officer Lockwood. He was present when Officer Lockwood left Mr. Vincent's place for the Second Ward Station, and he had no person in his charge.

Wm. Kollank, next sworn, testified that on the night Mr. Vincent was murdered he was in a lager-bier saloon opposite; after the murder a young man came rushing into the saloon, who said that he could recollect the features of the men who were in Mr. Vincent's place at the time of the murder if he should see him a hundred years from now. Witness recognized Joseph Ceragioli as the young man who made the declaration.

Pasqual Peppo, an Italian, stated that on the day of the murder the prisoner Miguel de Lorenzo, his wife, and Joseph White, went with himself and others on a shooting excursion in Hoboken; they returned to the City about five o'clock in the afternoon.

George Klipsstein testified that he was with others on the night of the murder, in the lager-bier saloon adjoining Mr. Vincent's place. Shortly after ten o'clock he heard the rap of a policeman's club, when they all ran out; he saw Mr. Vincent lying dead on the floor; he did not look into his place during the evening, and noticed no one going in or coming out.

Officer Linton, of the United States Army, stated that he did not see Angelo Ferrara in Mr. Vincent's place on the night of the murder.

Sergeant Seaman recalled—Said that when he first asked Mr. Hilton if he identified the prisoner Lorenzo he said "No." He then had the prisoner put on his hat, which was found, and he still said he did not recognize him.

Elizabeth Smith, of No. 178 Madison-street, swore that private watchman Cohen told her he had held of one of the prisoners who murdered Mr. Vincent, and then let him go; Cohen was intoxicated; he did not describe the prisoner to her; the conversation with Cohen was at the lager-bier saloon opposite Mr. Vincent's, and was on the night after the murder; Cohen asked her to treat him, saying "he was busted."

Officers Kelly and *O'Keefe*, of the Second Ward, stated that Officer Lockwood left no witness at the Second Ward Station-house on the night of the murder.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the Jury reassembled. No witnesses were present and no further evidence taken. A discussion arose among the Jurors as to the propriety of placing Mr. Hilton under bonds for his future appearance. One of the Jurors, who had known Mr. Hilton nearly 40 years, thought that there was danger of his being waylaid, and that he ought to be placed in care of a competent officer who would protect him against assault. Another Juror thought that there was danger of parties tampering with him. It was finally decided to place him in care of Officer Quick, and he was delivered over to the officer's charge.

Some remarks were made concerning private watchman Cohen. In view of the positive evidence that he had let one of the murderers go after arresting him, it was thought by the majority of the Jurors that he ought to be rearrested and his bail increased. But no action was taken in the matter, as the Coroner deemed it best first to consult with the Sheriff. The investigation was adjourned till 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Meanwhile the prisoner Joseph White will be retained in custody but permitted to take his meals at home. If he should be known to converse with any one concerning the murder, this privilege, the Coroner informed him, would be taken from him. It was decided to send the prisoner Miguel de Lorenzo to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

The Port Jefferson Tragedy.

The Coroner's inquest showed that the facts were substantially as we stated them yesterday morning, concerning the horrible murder of Mrs. WALTERS and Mr. STURDEVANT, at Port Jefferson by the husband of the lady and the suicide of the murderer. The cause of the trouble, however, was not avarice. It was originally a grievance between the husband and wife of a family sort, and of nearly two years standing. WALTERS, who was some 60 years old, was everywhere known as an inoffensive, temperate, "clever" man, much disposed to tell his neighbors of his most secret troubles. His grief unnerved him, and at last made him desperate. Something like a year ago he ordered home a shroud—evidently hoping to frighten his wife into a change of treatment of him. She was fond of her children, and no less of her son-in-law, who took up the quarrel against him, and had just arranged with a lawyer for a written settlement of their affairs. WALTERS is said to have possessed a good deal of property about Greenpoint.

Coroner RICH of Patchogue, arrived on Saturday at the scene of the tragedy, and at once impanneled the following Jurors:

H. H. SKINNER, Foreman.

Joseph Brewster,	Hiram L. Moyer,	Corn. F. Ketcham,
Nixon Emmons,	Decatur Oakes,	Wm. J. Tillotson,
R. H. Wilson,	Lewis Trapp.	

The testimony as furnished by our correspondent G. W. THEALER, Esq., was as follows:

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER.

John E. Darling, sworn—I awoke between daylight and sunrise this morning; got up, and while putting on my pants heard a terrible screaming; went to the window and looked out; told my wife I believed they are murdering each other at the other house; as I looked out of the window, I saw the front kitchen door burst open, and three persons come out, two women and a man; the women appeared to be holding fast to each other and backing down the hill, as if they were endenvoring to get away from the man; next I heard several heavy blows before I could get out of the house; as soon as I got out of the doors I hallooed, and just at that time saw Mrs. Walters fall backwards to the ground; he then raised his hand twice to strike Martha J. Sturdevant; think he hit her somewhere about the arm; I then started up the hill towards them, and Martha J. came down the hill and met me; she said Mr. Walters has killed all of us; I then took her by the arm, she being all covered with blood, and helped her to where her mother was lying on the ground senseless; Martha J. said she wished I would go in the house, for she expected he had killed her brother William, a small boy; I told her I dare not, but would alarm the neighborhood; Mrs. Walters died in about an hour and a half after I saw her fall on the ground; after I screamed at him two or three times he dropped his arm which he had raised to strike Martha J. and ran for the house—think he had his coat on at the time; after he got back in the house I heard several heavy blows, and immediately after all was still in the house; was not near enough to tell for certain what it was he struck with, but from the manner in which he struck, thought he had a club of some description; do not think I ever heard him say he would injure either of the deceased; have heard Mrs. Walters say she was afraid to stay with him, as "he had singular kind of spells,"—being cross and ugly at times; on one occasion about six months ago she came down to my house and wanted my wife to go home and stay with her, as she was afraid to stay with him alone; I have seen the bar of iron shown on this inquest, and think it to be the instrument he inflicted the blows with when I saw him striking Mrs. Walters and Martha J. Sturdevant; when we took Mrs. Walters in the house she was covered with blood; we found Wm. W. Sturdevant lying on the floor with his face towards the door leading to the middle room; at that time he was breathing; there was a large puddle of blood by the side of his face; I saw several drops of blood on the knives and forks on the table that stood in the room where he was lying; afterwards took Mrs. Martha J. Sturdevant to my house, and while washing the blood off, she told me that, last December, she told her mother she was afraid Mr. Walters would kill them; she said, "I think not, for he is too fearful of dying himself;" Mrs. Sturdevant further said that, "in the morning, while at breakfast, Mr. Walters came in much as usual, and as he got by or near the table, he struck my husband, William W. Sturdevant, on the head, and knocked him on the floor senseless; next, he struck my mother, Mrs. Walters, but did not knock her down, and then he struck me; mother and I then rushed for the door, and he after us;" she did not say what he struck with; she did not say he ever made any threats; it was not light enough to see his face, but she could see his form and motions plainly; witness had been acquainted with Walters about four years; think he was about 60; had heard him say it would not be strange if he should put himself out of the way, or something of that sort; last evening, in Mr. Davis' store, he had a letter read from Thomas S. Strong, Esq., in reference to a complaint made against him for slander: I told him I thought it would not amount to much; he said it would all be settled before Saturday at the appointed time, or something of that amount.

Dr. Henry S. Dering, affirmed—I am a practicing physician; when I first saw the persons they were both insensible, but alive; on examination I found the skull of both fractured, one upon the right, the other upon the left temporal bone; they lived about half an hour after I saw them, there being only a few minutes' difference in the time of their deaths; from the character of the wounds, I should say they were produced by a heavy, but not a sharp weapon; could readily distinguish the number of blows given on account of the large depressions; the wounds found on the temporal bones were amply sufficient to produce death; I examined the wounds before and after death; I have Martha J. Sturdevant under treatment for the wounds she received, and do not deem it prudent she should be examined in reference to the death of her husband and mother; have known Mrs. Walters for a long time, and should think her about forty years of age.

Allen Bunce, sworn—Went to the barn to look for Henry Walters, and saw him hanging by the neck, as he was when found by the Coroner; it was a little before sunrise; did not go in the barn, but opened the door and saw him hanging by the neck; first told John Darley and brother what I saw in the barn; the back door of the barn was open; saw nothing else unusual about the barn; do not know when I last saw him before.

The above is all the testimony taken on the inquest that is of any importance. The boy William Darling, not being thought to understand the nature of an oath, made the following statement to the Jury:

On Friday night Mr. Walters came home about 9 o'clock, and sat down with the family; I saw nothing unusual about him; I soon went up stairs to bed; next morning was waked by a terrible noise down stairs; got up and put on my pantaloons, and while dressing heard Mr. Walters coming up stairs, muttering to himself, but could not understand him; he appeared to have something with him that knocked against the stairs.

I was afraid, and crawled under the bed; he came in the room, pulled the clothes off the bed, walked about, and then went down; after he got down stairs, he struck several very heavy blows upon something or somebody; it was dark in my room; have known Mr. Walters and my mother to have some difficulty; my mother refused to sleep with him.

The Jury rendered a

VERDICT,

"That Mrs. ELIZABETH WALTERS and WM. W. STURDEVANT came to their death by blows inflicted by some instrument in the hands of and used by HENRY WALTERS, and that HENRY WALTERS came to his death by hanging by the neck, the said act being committed by himself."

Police Intelligence.

THE RECENT MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON OFFICER SANGER —ARREST OF THE ASSAILANT.

Michael Rogers, who was supposed to have committed the murderous assault on Officer Sanger, of the Ninth Ward, at the disturbance Sunday morning at the oyster saloon No. 220 Bleecker-street, turns out not to be the guilty party. The description given of the assailant by Officer Wolf corresponded very nearly with the appearance of Rogers. After the arrest of Rogers Officer Wolf failed to recognize him, and the prisoner not only denied being the assailant, but gave information which led to the arrest of the real culprit, who proves to be Martin Kearney, a baker, employed at Treadwell's bakery, No. 28 Hamersley street. Officer Wolf proceeded yesterday morning to the bakery to arrest Kearney, and found him in the basement at work; with some fifty other journeyman bakers. Kearney made no resistance to the officer, but his fellow workmen showed a strong determination to prevent his being taken in custody. They insisted that the officer had no business there, and one who evidently was the most influential man of the party, declared that the officer had no right to take a prisoner until he produced a warrant of arrest. The whole batch of bakers immediately crowded around the officer, and told him to "show his warrant, or go away and mind his business." The officer pulled out his revolver and coolly informed them that that was his warrant, and that they had better mind their dough, or he would make *dough* of some of them. The bakers resumed their dough, as advised, and the officer marched off with his prisoner without further molestation. He was taken before Justice FLANDREAU and committed for examination. The prisoner admits striking Officer Sanger with his fist, but denies hitting him with a club.

Officer Sanger still remains insensible and his physician says he cannot possibly recover. The physician moreover says that the wounds on the injured man's head were produced by blows from a club.

CORRECTION.—ELIAS LEVI interfered with Officer BIGLEY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, and pushed him back while he was trying to separate some persons who were fighting (Nov. 19). He was found guilty, and sentence suspended at the request of the complainant.—*Times*, 21.

Officer BIGLEY received no subpœna until 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and prisoner's sentence was *not* suspended at his request. On Friday he saw the District-Attorney to get the case before Grand Jury, but failed in that, because the prisoner had given bail at Special Sessions.

GARROTING IN SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—At a late hour Sunday night, as Michael Main was passing through Seventeenth-street, near Avenue C, he was set upon by two men, choked, beaten, and then dragged into a groggery, where he was robbed of $15. After the robbery the villains pitched him into the street, and there let him lie. A humane gentleman who came across him, took him to his house. He was not able till yesterday to make a complaint in the case. The attack, he says, was made so suddenly and unexpectedly upon him, that he did not notice his assailants sufficiently to be able to identify them. He remembers being taken into a groggery, but the moment he was taken inside he was choked and rendered insensible.

DEAD RABBITS ARRESTED.—Three boys, aged about 17, were found yesterday morning following a procession up Broadway, and trying their hands at pocket-picking. Officer ALLEN, of the Detective Police, spotted them and took them in custody. Being taken to the Deputy-Superintendent's office and searched, on one of them was found a daguerreotype, which had probably been stolen. The boys give their names as JAMES PARKER, JAMES CUSHAN and ADAM J. SCOTT, and confess that they are members of the "Dead Rabbit" fraternity.

STABBING.—At a late hour on Saturday night a gang of up-town rowdies went into the oyster saloon No. 240 Tenth-avenue, kept by S. J. EMMONS. They commenced breaking decanters and smashing things generally—in the midst of operations shutting off the gas. During the fracas JOHN DOWNING, the barkeeper, was stabbed, by EDWARD CARROLL, but not seriously injured. CARROLL, JOSEPH GARDNER, PETER FAY and TIMOTHY GILLSPIE were arrested. Justice FLANDREAU admitted them to bail for examination.

The office of Dr. Alley, No. 278 Fourth-avenue, was entered on Monday morning by a robber, who succeeded in stealing a valuable watch, two suits of clothes, books and other articles, such as were most convenient. The Doctor was called out to a patient about 4 o'clock in the morning, and left his watch at home for fear of being robbed, and on returning about daylight the things were missing. The thief is supposed to have watched the messenger, and when they left made his entrance with a false key.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY TAKING SULPHURIC ACID.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 52 Elm-street, on the body of a French woman named JOSEPHINE SOMERS, who committed suicide by taking sulphuric acid. The deceased was of intemperate habits and had often threatened her life. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

FALL INTO A CELLAR.—THOMAS MARTIN, an Irish laborer, residing in Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, on Sunday evening fell into the cellar of the new building corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets. He was severely injured internally.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' TIES, SUSPENDERS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
NEW PARIS STYLE SCARFS.
Importer's and Manufacturer's Stock of the above goods at retail, 30 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUM.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28.
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 46 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 158 Fulton-st.

E. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warerooms room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Gryzler's patent letter lock, without key.
E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 156, 157 and 159 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BOSTWICK, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
T. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED

SMITH—CARGILL.—At Jackson, Susquehanna Co., Penn., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. H. Blakeslee, A. P. SMITH, of Indianapolis, Ind., to MISS PERSIS, youngest daughter of J. Cargill, Esq., of the former place.

BONNELL—APPLEGATE.—In Zanesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Thomas G. Addison, LEWIS BONNELL, of New-York City, to MARY JANE, daughter of Daniel Applegate, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HEWITT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 82 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. His relatives, friends and members of the American Chapter, No. 3, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, JOSEPHINE D., infant daughter of J. Willis and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The remains were interred in the marble Cemetery in 2d av.

BURRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, WILLIAM A. BURRIS, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from No. 218 West 14th-st.

RAYNOLDS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, after a long and severe illness, JOHN M. RAYNOLDS, late merchant, aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Light Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Goodridge, No. 45 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 21, Capt. JOHN COLLINS, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 23, CHARLIE SCHUYLER, son of John and Janet White, aged 3 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, No. 121 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 22, J. T. JONES, aged 47 years.

He has been in the employ of Messrs. Isham & Rushmore, New-York Hope Mills, 19 years; we have behaved in the most liberal manner. He will be buried from his son's residence, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 9 5th-st.

HOWE.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 22, IRENE LITTELL, infant daughter of A. G. and ANN E. Howe, aged 1 year and 4 months.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.—THE CITIZENS of New-York in favor of an honest and economical administration of our Municipal Government, and in favor of elevating DANIEL F. TIEMANN to the Mayoralty, will assemble at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 7½ P. M. A number of eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.
By order of the People's Executive Committee.
JAMES E. COOLEY, Chairman.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, DANIEL BOWLEY, DAVID WAGSTAFF, } Secretaries.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
$150,000 worth of CHINA, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, &c., comprising an unequaled assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
is now selling
AT AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES.
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE GREAT RUSH
For bargains at DAILEY'S, the celebrated China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Silver-Plated Ware dealers, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, continues. Why shouldn't it? They offer the most unheard-of inducements, as may be seen by looking at the goods in their show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES,
and by reading the following list of prices:

White China Soup Tureens, each	$2 25
White China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each	75
White China High Fruit Baskets, each	65
White China Tea-Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
Gilt Band China Tea-Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Colored and Gilt French China Tea-Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
White China Dinner-Sets, 148 pieces	28 00
Gilt Band China Dinner-Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Colored and Gilt China Dinner-Sets, 154 pieces	45 00
Colored and Gilt China Dinner-Sets, 154 pieces, with elegant painted flowers on each piece	75 00
Silver-Plated Tablespoons the dozen	3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	3 75
Silver-Plated Teaspoons the dozen	1 25
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns, each	10 00
Silver-Plated Tea-Kettles, each	10 00
Silver-Plated Tea-Sets, 6 pieces	19 50

Carry all means and make your selections of them, for you can save almost
FIFTY PER CENT.

ULCER IN CHEEK WITH 150 PIECES BONE.
Cured by DR. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve: Mrs. E. J. Phillips, No. 116 Erie-st., Jersey City. Cured also of a severe sprain in the ankle. Says she would not be without the Magnetic Salve for one thousand dollars. For sale by DR. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

THANKSGIVING NOTICE!
In consequence of Thanksgiving coming on Thursday, the publication day of the
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
will be on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, for the present week only. Hereafter the LEDGER will be issued on its regular day—Thursday of each week.
READ THE LEDGER AND BE THANKFUL.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or as a rascal?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 194 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

COAL OILS.—C. W. GESNER, PRACTICAL Engineer and chemist, offers his services to capitalists and owners of coal lands. Has erected and managed several works for the manufacture of coal oils in different parts of the Union. Plans and estimates prepared. Coal lands surveyed and coals analyzed. Address Box No. 7 Post-Office, Williamsburg, L. I.

DRY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOISERY, &c., &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

LINEN GOODS,
AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES,
For the benefit of creditors,
comprising
PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
In heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY, SCOTCH, and IRISH SHEETING,
and
PILLOW-CASINGS,
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES and TOWELS,
DAMASK and DIAPERS,
by the piece or yard. Also, 25 dozen soiled
TABLE NAPKINS.
The above are warranted as represented, and comprises some of the best makes of goods ever imported, and will be sold without any regard to original cost, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
FROM THE COST OF IMPORTATION!
at the great sale by assignees, for the
BENEFIT OF CREDITORS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
Conspicuous in the stock for quality and style, is $50,000 worth of
RICH, FANCY, AND PLAIN SILKS,
worthy the immediate attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s, 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS
Below auction prices.
Point d'Alencon, Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars.
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d.
Rich and Beautiful Goods, 4-4 wide.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, Super English Poplins, 50c. per yard.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4c. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this day, another bale
Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 8s. per yard, worth $1.
Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS AT ALARMING SACRIFICES.
TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
of New-York
And
The United States.
Every article must be disposed of
Regardless of price.
A fashionable set of furs only six dollars.
Such as we have

Mink victorines, only	$14	sold for	$20
Mink ½ capes, only	25	"	35
Mink cuffs, only	4 and $5	"	$6
Mink muffs, only	9 and 10	"	13 and 20
French mink ½ capes	9 and 10	"	16 and 18
French mink cuffs	4	"	8

Besides stone marten, H. B. sable, &c., &c., at the same proportion.
ONLY THINK, ROYAL ERMINE ½ CAPES
At $10, such as sold for $25.
Call and examine at
WHITE & BIRD'S, No. 28 Maiden-lane,
Corner of Nassau-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink capes at	$40
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS,
AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS
Will be ready for sale this week,
At half the usual prices,
as follows:

250 beautiful black beaver circulars at	$12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at	14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at	16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at	18

The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season
TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS
Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash
AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.
Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
At seven and a half dollars;
One thousand do., of thick gray beaver,
At nine dollars.
One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars,
will be added to
BULPIN'S great sale,
during the present week,
At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars.
5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars,
800 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars,
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
REAL WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED
OSTRICH TIPS
are offered at prices to suit the times, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Cor. Pearl-st.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 6,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 60 and 62 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
VELVET FLOUNCED and ROBES A QUILLE.
The largest and best assortment to be found in the city, at $30, $40 and $50.
600 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES,
At $12, $18 and $30.
These goods are at about half their real value.
1,150 pcs. PLAID and CROSS-OVER SILKS,
At 65 cents.
SILK VELVETS,
All Widths and Qualities,
Forty per cent. under regular prices.
POPLINS DE OBES A QUILLE,
200 at $8, reduced from $12.
SHAWLS.
Broché Square and Long Shawls, much under price.
BAY STATE WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $6, worth $8.
EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS AND SETS,
From Auction—Remarkably Cheap.
REAL LACES,
Consisting of Point, Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets, at greatly reduced prices.
Lace Curtains from Auction; Ribbons reduced; French Chints Calico, 20c.; M. De laine, 12½c.; English Merino, 20c.; Hosiery, Linen Sheetings, Toweling, Blankets, Counterpanes, and every description of Housekeeping Goods, proportionably low.
N. B.—Mourning Goods of every description always on hand. Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks, and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including Broches, Jushes, Cheville, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 256, 257, 259 and 261 Canal-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMASK, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillow-case Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE.
D'ANGRI,
CAIROLI,
THALBERG,
and VIEUXTEMPS.
MISS. MILNER,
MR. PERRING,
and other distinguished Artistes.
The second act of
IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI,
ARDAVANI.
GRAND CONCERT
BY
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.
The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MISS CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA.
GASSIER.
The last act of
SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA,
GASSIER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier.....$1.
Family Circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Proscenium Boxes, seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WEAVER, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPERA MATINEE.
The Directors announce that, in order to accommodate those ladies who could not get any seats at the last Opera Matinee,
A GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY (THANKSGIVING DAY.)
To commence at 2 o'clock, precisely.
This will positively be the only and last Matinee this season, the difficulty of the music of "Robert le Diable" not permitting any extra exertions by the artists.
The Opera Matinee will consist of the whole of Bellini's Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
By Mme. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
A GRAND SCENA,
By Mme. D'ANGRI.
A GRAND CONCERT,
By HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts—to be had at the Academy and the Ticket offices. No reserved seats. Amphitheatre and par-rooms closed. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Grand Benefit to the Fire Department—Grand Opera and Concert.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, ROBERT LE DIABLE—CARL FORMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CARL FORMES.
Thirtieth Night of the Italian Opera.
First Appearance in America of
CARL FORMES,
First night of Meyerbeer's great masterwork of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
The Director respectfully informs the public that a temporary arrangement has been made which enables him to give the Opera a further trial of two weeks longer, and he announces for
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
the début in America of
CARL FORMES,
in Meyerbeer's great Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is so celebrated.
The cast will be the strongest ever offered, including
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Mlle. CAIROLI,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable.)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut,
and CARL FORMES,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danceuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
The sale of seats will commence on Friday, at the Academy, & BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store, No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.
On THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, Nov. 24.
LAST WEEK OF ROKEAS.
Last performances of ANTOINE and JEROME in
ROKEAS.
The celebrated GABRIEL is the new character of PICOLO in the CONTRABANDIST.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Tight Rope.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performances THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 26 and 28, at 2 o'clock.

MOZART CONCERT HALL.
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1857.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
In compliment to Mrs. RANDOLPH STONE,
For the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The following distinguished artistes have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Sig. CLEMENTI.
Sig MORINO,
Miss MARIETTA HADLEY, Sig. DONNIZETTI
Messrs. A. and C. SEDGWICK.
W. A. REIFF, Jr.
E. W. BEAMES.
Tickets One Dollar each, to be procured at the principal music and book stores, and at the Hall. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—Great success of the comic pictorial drama, in three acts, called
PARIS AND LONDON,
Mr. BURTON as Thomas Trot, as originally played by him.
All the company in the piece.
The Grand and Beautifully-Painted PANORAMA of the voyage from Boulogne to London, exhibiting a Storm at Sea, a Ship on Fire, a Wreck and Raft, and Moonlight View, several new and brilliant scenes at Paris and London.
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS,
A group of elegant athletes, will go through a series of wonder moving exercises in the Grand Masqueraded Scene, when a variety of dances and mirthful performances will take place.
To conclude with the farce of
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Thomas Augustus Plocadilly.....Mr. Burton
WEDNESDAY—THE TOODLES will be repeated by desire.
A new piece in rehearsal for Thanksgiving.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
Fourth week of the Grand Spectacular Drama.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1857,
AND GEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Mr. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....J. Jefferson
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov 26, a performance of the SEA OF ICE, at 2½ P. M.; doors open at 1½.
Balcony Chairs can be secured during the day—50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1857.
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Harry Jasper, his original character.....Mr. C. Mathews
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
Capt. Patter, with songs, his original character.....Mr. C. Mathews
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs.....Mr. W. Davidge

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, second night this season of the charming comedy, A BACHELOR OF ARTS. Twenty-third night of Mr. Boucicault's brilliant adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. All the favorite comedians in the bill. Mr. Lester's celebrated comedy of TWO TO ONE, or THE KING'S VISIT, is in course of revival.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 24,
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To be followed by the Irish Historical Drama of the
SIEGE OF WEXFORD.
After which the farce entitled
FIZARIBUS, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLABUS.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
These and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will retain their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
Two exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the wonders of the POLAR REGIONS. WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 in the evening. THUR-DAY, Thanksgiving Day, 3 Exhibitions, commencing at 1, 3 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents: season tickets, 50 cents.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE,
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

TO-NIGHT! CONCERT-LECTURE ON THE HARP,
BY MR. APTOMMAS,
At the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 48 West 24th-st.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had only at the Conservatoire.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A powerfully effective, local and interesting American Drama THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, entitled OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS; OR, THE MECHANIC AND THE VOLUNTEER, written by Mr. H. Watkins, and respectfully dedicated to the HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR. Hermae Gray, the mechanic and volunteer, Mr. H. Watkins; Julia Hartley, the marriage victim, Mrs. Chas. Howard. AFTERNOONS, at 3, the musical comedietta entitled LUCKS IN A NAME, and the laughable piece of FAMILY JARS. On A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP, The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,
No. 659 Broadway, New-York. This wonderful collection has a character above all others in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

1,000 NEW PUPILS, OLD AND YOUNG, will be registered this day and to-morrow, at 51 for ten writing lessons of one hour each. Former charge $10. The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the up-town residents of New-York that he has leased the new and elegant free-stony building No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. This spacious building contains four finely finished halls, 100 feet in length, which will be opened the first week in December, for instruction in penmanship. The books will be opened this day and to-morrow, for names of pupils, at $1 each, at the Academy, No. 800 Broadway. OLIVER R. GOLDSMITH.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, BEING well established in a select school, pleasantly located in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., purposes to take two or four American, Spanish or French young gentlemen of good reputation, under his own personal care and control, by day and night, and to prepare them for admittance into any of our Colleges, or to qualify them for any of the common vocations of life in a reasonable course of time. All requisite information will be visited by calling upon or addressing Dr JOHN ALLEN, No. 82 Nassau-st., or WILCOX & SON, U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, or inquire for TEACHER, No. 24 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INSTITUTE, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for securing a thorough education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. M. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 383 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

PROF. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 24-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 682 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 923 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and O. S. FRANCIS.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—MR. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, who has taught in this City, with eminent success for the past 12 years, receives students for thorough, practical instruction, upon lower terms than any other teacher. Each pupil is taught separately, and entire satisfaction is guaranteed. Open day and evening.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. Wiley, No 9 18th-st. Prof. Crosby, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 52 Chittenden-st.; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

TO SCHOOLS AND ACADEMICS.—A Teacher, desirous of a literary home for the Winter, would instruct gratuitously in elocution give lessons on the organ and piano, or take charge of the Primary Department of a school for his board only. Address EDWARDS, *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 598 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUPILS in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., *Times* office.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Modern Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 7. ED. W. CLARKE, JAMES LANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & CARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No 22 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 5 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
This is an entirely new work, never before published in any form. It is the first exceeded religious work by this distinguished preacher, and one which, in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of its imagery, fully sustains his high reputation.
From the New-York Observer.
The famous young preacher tells us in the preface that writing is like me to him—that he prefers to pour out his thoughts from his lips. But these pages glow with the same fervor of his extemporaneous discourses, while there is more logical and consecutive sentiment. His theme, Christ *in* All, he treats with fullness, earnestness, scripturalness, and directness, making a book that is well fitted to guide serious inquiring minds, to exhibit the Saviour in his matchless beauty to loving believers, and awaken burning desires to see him in his glory. There is freshness and novelty as well as rich experience in these pages, and we are quite sure that this volume, more than anything else, will establish Spurgeon's reputation as a sincere Christian, as well as a remarkable preacher.

FAST DAY SERVICES.
Held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, on Wednesday, Oct 7, 1857.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
Being the day appointed by proclamation for a solemn fast, humiliation and prayer before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our armies, for the restoration of tranquility in India. 44pp., muslin flexible 25 cents.
There were present at the time over twenty four thousand persons, being the largest number, probably, ever assembled at a time to hear any preacher of the Gospel, and $3,600 were collected for the relief fund.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, secured by patent-right, in successful operation, for sale, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 72 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. JAMES YOUNG.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY—NO. 423½ Broadway and No. 7 Chatham-square—Parcels not exceeding in weight five pounds each forwarded to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and delivered free of any extra charge, except import duty, for the uniform prepaid sum of $1 50. EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.
The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway,
Will sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock,
A large and desirable stock of ready-made clothing.
Piece goods,
Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.,
Including garments of every description.
New and in every style.
All new and seasonable goods,
And
All to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of assignees.
Catalogues of goods ready early on morning of sale.

HOLIDAY AUCTION SALES OF FURS.
By order of the assignees on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock,
At the sales-room No. 8 Pine-st.,
BY IRVING & WATKINS,
Comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs.
Also, a splendid assortment of
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.
Ladies, please call and examine.
Opened for inspection THIS DAY.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
BANGS & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 56 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, part of which has been removed for convenience of sale: consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c.
Also, crockery, cutlery, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—AUCTION CARD.—To parties in want of first-class rosewood furniture, &c. Elegant new furnishing articles. The undersigned will offer for unreserved sale, on TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the choicest and most valuable collection of superb carved rosewood furniture of every description, and magnificent parlor decorations that has been offered at auction in this City during the past year. Comprising the entire contents of the elegant furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.; the sale of which will be for cash, and every article in the house will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the worth of elegance of the furniture to parties who intend visiting this sale, as personal examination will be the only satisfactory proof of its intrinsic worth and real elegance. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the door on the morning of sale.
Parlors furnished throughout in solid rosewood.—Superb carved rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with landscapes of real pearl; satin stool and cover; parlor furniture en suite, double and single, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slippers, comprising four full suites; rosewood Elizabethan etageres, with marble tops; French divans, covered in medallion tapestry; recumbent chairs to match; six elegant mantel and pier mirrors, mounted in ormolu; French brocade drapery and lace curtains, marble music escritoire, rosewood what-nots, with plate backs; centre, pier and sofa tables, with Egyptian and statuary tops; sixteen rooms and parlors richly carpeted; magnificent Bohemian and Chinese vases and statuettes, and bronze groups and figures, paintings elegantly mounted, embracing foreign and home scenery, on pastille and canvas, with a variety of other splendid parlor furniture not mentioned.
Also, splendid rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, French mattresses, marble-top bureaus, commodes, washstands, bed-side glasses, library and secretary bookcases, with every description of chamber furniture. Dining-room furnished throughout with oak and rich cut-glass, solid silver, &c. Also, elegant chandeliers, heaters, ranges, &c. To commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st, near 6th-av. H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, with mirror backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and window shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil paintings.
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band dinner, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands all-cloths, stair-carpets, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., the warerooms of N. B. P. CURTISS, Esq., and under his direction as Agent: 100 richly-carved rosewood pianofortes grand, semi grand and square, with and without the celebrated Dolce Campana Attachment, the splendid entire City stock of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., 6¾, 6¾, and 7 octaves. All of these instruments embrace the late and celebrated Corrugated Sounding-Board Improvement, and the Suspended Plate, and stand unrivaled in point of manufacture, style, and tone. Every instrument having been made expressly for private sales, is fully warranted and guaranteed. At the same time will be offered a few pianos of celebrated Boston, Baltimore, and New-York manufacture—the whole forming a rich and desirable assortment of pianos that can be depended upon in every particular. Also, an assortment of melodeons, double-bank and others. Also, a few of rich oil-paintings, in gilt frames, all of which will be selected with great care embracing landscapes, interiors, fruit pieces, &c., by the best masters, and to close consignments. Every piece will be positively sold. Pianos now on exhibition. This sale is made to reduce stock, and on account of the stringency in the money market. Terms cash.

T. C. HUMPHREYS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 24 AT 10½ O'CLOCK, extensive sale of superior custom-made furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture contained in warerooms No. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all of which will be peremptorily sold in consequence of a change in business. Catalogues will be ready, and the articles can be examined, on the day before the sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for long and shipping. The stock consists in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in a variety of rich and fashionable coverings, do do. in reading, richly carved etageres, armoires secretaries, music cabinets, escritoires, centre, pier and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops; splendid bandoir, set in crimson satin; Voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, lounges, superior enameled cottage sets, beautifully carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, dining-room furniture, extension tables, sideboards, hall and lounger, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The attention of our friends and the public is solicited to this sale. The stock is one of the largest in the City, and every article can be relied on as being of the very best quality.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board, in order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales. Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEROS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, FANCY GOODS, &C., WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEROS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid assortment of goods the recent importation of Signor G. B. Fantidici, who has just returned from Europe, where he selected expressly for this market. Also, a desirable lot of goods, consisting of 20 pieces of statuary marble, representing various subjects, busts, &c. Also, a complete and elegant assortment of vases of various styles for parlors and niches, inlaid Florentine do., a new article, and an invoice of rich Paris fancy goods, plated ware, &c., &c. The above are all new goods and can be examined one day before the sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st. corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No 143 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. C. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackermore.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 4-story high stoop and sub-cellar brick house, known as No. 83 2d av., containing all the modern improvements. The house is 24 feet 4 inches by about 50 feet in depth, with an extension lot 100 feet deep. Part of the purchase money can remain on the property. For maps, &c., apply to J. W. FEETER, Esq., Assignee, No. 58 Wall-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOGAN, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, seven-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 10 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION—OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 156 Chambers-st. their entire stock of pier, mantel and oval mirrors, engravings, paintings, &c., the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, of their own manufacture.

HENRY B. HEARS, JR., Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—THE MAMMOTH sale of OENIN'S world-renowned furs will commence at precisely 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, with lot A., a complete prize lot of sables, valued at $500. Come early and remember the number, 358 Broadway.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Pegory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Shakesperian Elocutionoist, will have the honor to deliver his new and original Satire, in verse, written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DOINGS OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodsworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant.
☞ To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents; at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the New-York Hotel and Everett House.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY, FOR the benefit of aged and infirm members of the Church, will hold its seventh annual levee on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. DAYFIELD and Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK.
This Society, having completed its new building, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, are now considerably in debt, and greatly need aid. They have at present a family of forty under their care. Donations of cash, goods, or provisions, will be gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the Institution, on 42d-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. The house will be open for visitors on Thanksgiving Day.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., will lecture at the Library, 44-av., corner of 11th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the contingent fund of the Society. Subject—*The Church, the Drama and the Opera in New-York.* Tickets *Fifty Cents.* To be had at the Astor House; WILEY & HALSTED'S, No 351 Broadway; Savings Bank, No. 516, Broadway; FRANCIS & CO'S, No. 554 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 31 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The polls will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Corps will assemble at Head-Quarters, No. 62 Lispenard st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., to celebrate the day. The Brooklyn Veterans, under the command of Col. HARDENBROOK, are respectfully invited to join

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,169,001 43
Average amount of Specie	1,702,984 94
Average amount of Circulation	99,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,391,433 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,296 00
Average amount of Specie	75,792 00
Average amount of Circulation	52,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	232,779 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$480,768 00
Average amount of Specie	78,958 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,203 00
Average amount of Deposits	254,538 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,451,946 19
Average amount of Specie	1,849,191 27
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,869
Average amount of Circulation	47,885 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,393,759 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$19,823,359 36
Average amount of Specie	2,947,557 69
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,535,387 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d dny of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$851,504 76
Average amount of Specie	203,555 41
Average amount of Circulation	23,298 16
Average amount of Deposits	948,330 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,207,337 34
Average amount of Specie	905,107 73
Average amount of Circulation	233,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,532,118 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

THOMAS SEWARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,401,888 37
Average amount of Specie	296,556 53
Average amount of Circulation	37,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,442,514 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,268,210 01
Average amount of Specie	617,214 07
Average amount of Circulation	75,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,098,688 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,405,799 95
Average amount of Specie	791,070 81
Average amount of Circulation	330,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,075,619 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,749,621 62
Average amount of Specie	355,126 99
Average amount of Circulation	236,683 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,227,206 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, deposed and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$198,955 75
Average amount of Specie	37,589 34
Average amount of Circulation	130,068 00
Average amount of Deposits	126,110 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,282,117 66
Average amount of Specie	124,272 24
Average amount of Circulation	132,596 00
Average amount of Deposits	704,162 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

G. O. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$399,506 29
Average amount of Specie	62,513 49
Average amount of Circulation	17,024 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,511 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,405,117 00
Average amount of Specie	664,309 00
Average amount of Circulation	185,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,789,817 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$505,371 99
Average amount of Specie	95,123 43
Average amount of Circulation	144,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,457 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,115 56
Average amount of Specie	715,699 17
Average amount of Circulation	17,045 58
Average amount of Deposits	2,207,807 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,314,343 17
Average amount of Specie	724,840 33
Average amount of Circulation	104,055 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,857,839 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,413,792 83
Average amount of Specie	290,191 14
Average amount of Circulation	92,612 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,252,858 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 23d day of November, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,371,655 01
Average amount of Specie	243,348 87
Average amount of Circulation	81,266 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,099 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$513,514 44
Average amount of Specie	167,857 05
Average amount of Circulation	90,914 00
Average amount of Deposits	423,436 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,095,665 71
Average amount of Specie	129,513 45
Average amount of Circulation	62,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,946 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,802,498 50
Average amount of Specie	274,869 65
Average amount of Circulation	98,923 00
Average amount of Deposits	951,618 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$840,890 33
Average amount of Specie	153,473 71
Average amount of Circulation	95,997 00
Average amount of Deposits	491,627 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,753,460 92
Average amount of Specie	339,350 00
Average amount of Circulation	270,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,559,333 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,180,214 44
Average amount of Specie	1,013,679 34
Average amount of Circulation	260,156 68
Average amount of Deposits	4,211,640 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$740,943 92
Average amount of Specie	82,096 12
Average amount of Circulation	34,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	581,618 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,890 04
Average amount of Specie	159,265 09
Average amount of Circulation	171,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	841,627 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,564,402 67
Average amount of Specie	569,633 50
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	339,946 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,996,416 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$495,429 27
Average amount of Specie	90,507 78
Average amount of Circulation	120,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	347,001 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,559,843 79
Average amount of Specie	417 153 74
Average amount of Circulation	33,758 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,520,680 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,820,106 69
Average amount of Specie	1,439,712 13
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	258,563 10
Average amount of Deposits	4,355,330 81

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,537,678 51
Average amount of Specie	301,780 93
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	93,664 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,100,502 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,418,398 41
Average amount of Specie	1,041,246 09
Average amount of Circulation	238,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,116,001 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,109,624 00
Average amount of Specie	202,916 00
Average amount of Circulation	77,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	757,563 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,644,213 83
Average amount of Specie	577,137 86
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	92,987 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,229,739 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$287,744 40
Average amount of Specie	45,046 60
Average amount of Circulation	99,366 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,740 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$354,918 34
Average amount of Specie	57,591 87
Average amount of Circulation	45,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,189 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,708,050 77		
Average amount of Specie	461,780 72		
Average amount of Circulation	182,077 01		
Average amount of Deposits	1,589,980 49		
Loans and Discounts	$2,708,050 77	$2,708,050 77	$2,708,050 77
Specie	461,780 72	461,780 72	461,780 72
Circulation	182,077 01	182,077 01	182,077 01
Deposits	1,589,980 49	1,589,980 49	1,589,980 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$193,490 95
Average amount of Specie	66,742 44
Average amount of Circulation	102,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	256,573 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEARE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEARE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

EDWARD F. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,767,875 13
Average amount of Specie	705,701 80
Average amount of Circulation	94,714 50
Average amount of Deposits	2,434,730 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$807,707 10
Average amount of Specie	83,385 34
Average amount of Circulation	92,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	382,220 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHY PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$825,154 55
Average amount of Specie	287,961 44
Average amount of Circulation	99,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	636,875 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,448,000 00
Average amount of Specie	483,749 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,415 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,556,366 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,120,157 11
Average amount of Specie	183,734 45
Average amount of Circulation	284,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	591,506 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 21, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,396,561 62
Average amount of Specie	511,074 03
Average amount of Circulation	80,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,242,836 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1857.

JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inknands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

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FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the nine current Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1853. Sept. 30.	1854. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,241,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	——	——	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$780,768	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,656	602,541	535,000
Fuel	497,116	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	——	——	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	——	——	430,521
Bonds of 1876 in Sinking Fund	322

THE MAYORALTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

producing classes. High taxes diminish the size of the poor man's loaf of bread; they drive his family into cheerless and unhealthy tenements; th y consume the revenues of the rich, whence they furnish employment to the artizan.

They say he cannot be beaten! Let the Democratic Party answer. By the unscrupulous use of partisan machinery, he has forced a nomination from a Convention to which the sentiments of its constituency found no expression. The Democratic Party of the City, witness ing the nomination of a pure and honored member of their own organization to the office of Mayor, accepts the surrender o political ascendancy which a magnanimous opposition conceded. The Democrats of New-York feel no solicitude for the election of Fernando Wood. Among his associates every man must be either his slave or his enemy. He has confederates, he has creatures—but friends? If he has them, let them declare themselves over their own signatures, as the respectable supporters of Daniel F. Tiemann have done by thousands.

Citizens of New-York! the issue is now with you. Those who desire a good City government will support Daniel F. Tiemann. Those who are willing to surrender our whole metropolis to official profligacy, will vote for Fernando Wood.

Citizens, do your duty and all will be well. At this election the peace will be preserved at the polls, so that you can vote unmolested; and the ballot-boxes and the canvass will be watched, so that every vote will tell.

All honor to the Roman virtue of James E. Cooley, who, by a generous sacrifice of honorable aspirations, has united the masses of New-York upon Daniel F. Tiemann. No party issue is involved in the contest. Electing only a good government, New-York must and shall be redeemed from the anarchy which threatens the safety and welfare of our citizens.

And finally, fellow-citizens, we appeal to you to make this victory sure, by going to the polls before you go to your business, and not leaving before you have deposited your vote, no matter how long the delay. Surely one day in a year is not too much for a good citizen to give for the redemption of our beloved City from corruption and misrule.

Resolved, therefore, to vote, and to vote early.

Jay Jarvis,	Wm. H. Anthon,
James Kent,	Abm. S. Hewitt,
Gouverneur A. Conover,	S. R. Kirby,
Wm. H. Appleton,	R. A. Witthaus,
Robert T. Haws.	J. M. Reid.

Board of Police Commissioners.

MOTION OF AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THEM FROM APPOINTING ANY SAVE MEMBERS OF THE OLD FORCE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday at 2 P. M. in the office, corner of Broome and Elm streets. All the members of the Board were present,—General Nye in the Chair. The entrance to the Commissioners' Room was beset by a large and compact crowd, which, on the outside, was kept in humor by a somewhat incoherent address on general topics from one of the candidates for appointment. Within, the crowd was so solid that ingress or egress was an undertaking of the most serious character.

At twominutes past 2 o'clock the Commissioners took their seats. Immediately the assemblage without made a rush at the door, and almost instantaneously the room was crammed to its utmost capacity. Occasionally the proceedings of the Board were interrupted by raps on the door from applicants clamorous for admission.

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mayor Woon said he should like to have the minutes corrected by the insertion of a note that he had addressed to the Board at the last meeting, stating that special business had detained him from attending, and expressing the desire that the proposed appointments of new members should be left over for twenty-four hours. He was anxious that the records should show that he was not in any way responsible for those proceedings, inasmuch as special business had prevented his attendance.

On motion of Mr. Perit, the minutes were altered accordingly.

Mayor Powell presented a communication from S. Reynolds, asking the Board to reconsider the matter of his dismissal, and that he should be heard.

On motion of Mr. Stranahan, who represented to the Board that Reynolds had already been heard through counsel, the application for a new trial was laid upon the table.

Mr. Bowen then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, it is the practice of many of the magistrates and Aldermen of the City of New-York to discharge rowdies and disorderly persons immediately upon their being arrested and taken to the Stationhouses, and

Whereas, Encouragement is thereby given to such persons to commit outrages upon the public peace, as well as to discourage the members of the Police in the discharge of their duty; therefore

Resolved, That the Magistrates and Aldermen of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn be respectfully and earnestly requested to desist from the practice referred to, and not to interfere with the executien of the law for the preservation of the public peace, or discharge persons until they shall have been examined the day following their arrest.

Mayor Powell asked if that applied to the whole District.

Mr. Bowen said no complaints had been heard from his (Powell's) side of the water.

Mayor Powell said there were many.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

General Nye again brought to the notice of the Board the application of the Fire Department for the appointmenl of a person named Leverich, who is personally acquainted with nearly all the members of the Fire Department, to act as special policemen at all fires, to prevenl persons wearing stolen badges from having access to the property endangered.

Mr. Bowen thought the matter had been referred to the Committee on Appointments.

Gen. Nye said that was the case.

Mr. Cholwell asked who was to pay this Mr Leverich.

Gen. Nye—We are.

Mr. Bowen asked whether it was proposed that he should do general duty as well as at fires.

Gen. Nye presumed not, as if he attended all the fires he would do as much duty as any men in the force.

Mayor Woon said the custom had always been to take a reserved officer and detail him for the purpose. No man had ever been specifically appointed for that duty. It was the duty of the Board to take care lest they placed a man beyond their own jurisdiction; and it was certainly setting a bad precedent to appoint a person, a policeman, for a particular duty on the representation of a particular class, and he thought it would be well to inquire whether there was not a competent person already in the Department.

Mr. Perit inquired whether the Committee had received this person's recommendations and were satisfied as to his qualifications?

General Nye—Yes.

Mr. Bowen brought before the Board the case of John B. Knapp, charged with absenting himself from duty since the 21st of July, and moved his dismissal from that day without trial, on the ground that the Clerk had been unable to find him so as to serve the proper notice.

He was dismissed.

Mr. Bowen moved that the case of one of the Policemen of the Eleventh Ward, whose name had been through inadvertence twice entered on the pay-roll and his salary having been twice paid, though he denied having received payment more than once, be referred to the Finance Committee. So referred.

Mr. Bowen moved that Mr. Perit be placed upon all the Committees of which Mr. Draper had been a member. Carried.

Mr. Stranahan brought to the attention of the Board the testimony in the case of Michael McIntyre, of Second Precinct, of Brooklyn, charged with intoxication, and moved his dismissal.

Mayor Powell objected, on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence, two officers swearing to the fact of the intoxication, and two bar-keepers to the contrary. He moved, as an amendment, that McIntyre be suspended from pay and duty for thirty days.

Mayor Woon further moved to amend by taking the sense of the meeting on the sufficiency of the evidence.

The Board decided the evidence sufficient, refused to adopt Mayor Powell's amendment, and dismissed McIntyre by a vote of 6 to 1.

Mr. Stranahan submitted a list of names of doorkeepers for Brooklyn, which was seconded by Mayor Powell. The list was adopted. Mr. Stranahan also presented a list of patrolmen for Brooklyn—nine in number.

Mayor Woon expressed a desire to have the business closed as soon as possible.

Mr. Perit seconded the adoption of Mr. Stranahan's report.

Mayor Powell said he was partly in favor and partly against it.

Mayor Woon suggested that action on the list should be postponed, in order that the Mayor of Brooklyn should have an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. Stranahan said it had been made up with a great deal of care, and favored immediate action.

Mr. Perit suggested that the Board postpone action only on the names objected to by Mayor Powell.

Mr. Stranahan moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Powell said he should report against it.

Mr. Stranahan—So would the Mayor of New-York, if he had three months to consider. Nevertheless, he withdrew his motion, and the matter was postponed.

Mr. Stranahan reported the names of Edward R. Crosker and James Morrell for Sergeants in Brooklyn. Adopted

Mr. Perit presented a number of applications.

Mayor Woon offered a resolution, providing that the General Superintendent be required to make the necessary police arrangements for the funeral procession and ceremonies to be given under the direction of the Common Council in honor of the late Major-General Worth, on the 25th inst Carried.

Mr. Stranahan, from the Committee on Appointments, presented a list of 124 proposed appointments, and recommended their publication under the rule. Carried.

Gen. Nye announced the reception of an injunction granted by Judge Davies, on application of Peter McDermott, restraining the Board from swearing in any person as a member of the force, before the 28th inst., who had not been a member of the Municipal Police on the 15th April last.

Mr. Bowen supposed that that was a perpetual injunction restraining the Board from performance of the duties which were by law imposed upon them, and moved that the Board go into secret session in order to make arrangements for the preservation of the public peace.

Mayor Woon presented a communication from John C. Devereux, inclosing a note from the General Superintendent of Police, stating that the Police Commissioners had declined to instruct him to enforce the ordinance against the use of steam in Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street.

Mr. Devereux's note assumed that the Superintendent might have been acting under a misapprehension, and requested that the subject be again brought before the Board.

Mr. Bowen said that if the General Superintendent had failed to carry into effect the resolution passed by the Board providing for the carrying out of the City ordinances, he should be called upon to report to the Board the cause. A motion to that effect was adopted.

Mr. Perit wished to state before the Board went into private session that the injunction which had just been served upon them, placed the City in a very exposed and unsafe situation, and he thought it would be very well that it should be known to the public that the Board so regard it. There never had been a time when there was a greater tendency to riot; never a time when there was more property exposed than at the present, and he confessed that he felt this proceeding to be a very severe measure against the public interest, for it tied their hands so as to prevent them from providing an adequate force for the preservation of the peace of the City. There were certainly intrinsic difficulties growing out of the records as to the position of the old force before the Board. He was entirely in favor of the appointment of a certain number of the old force, and inasmuch as the suit would be determined which would make it much clearer to the Board how they should act in the matter, there seemed to be no mode of increasing the force except by appointing new men. His own view on entering the Board was rapidly to fill up the force to the number of 1,000, which would leave a sufficient number of vacancies to be filled by members of the old force. He repeated his belief that this injunction had inflicted a very serious injury on the City by tying up the hands of the Board at the moment when all their care and fidelity was needed for the preservation of life and property.

Gen. Nye—Probably the injunction would not have been granted had that state of things not existed.

Mayor Woon presented several applications and charges.

Mr. Bowen's motion for secret session was then carried, and the Commissioners retired accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

ECONOMICAL LADIES

And all good judges
Continue to purchase bargains in
Family Hosiery
And Undergarments
At Rankin's,
No. 95 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Usolfng Wolfe,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre—This being the only Theatre for dramatic representation on the East side of the City, of course it will be doubly crowded, more especially as the programmes announced are more powerful than ever. To-night, the new version of the "Gun-Maker of Moscow;" to be followed by the Irish Historical Drama of the "Seige of Wexford," the famous burlesque of "Pizarrobus," and the farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The great juggler, Mr. Otter Chas. Shay, appears between the first and second pieces.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

Are at once relieved and soon cured by inhaling the odor of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Testimonials from Thurlow Weed, Esq., Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., George Law, Esq., and many other prominent persons, may be seen at No. 16 State-street. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Water Works, &c.

Mayor Powell last evening sent in the following communication to the Common Council:

The Contractors for constructing the works for supplying the City with water, have now in their employ about 800 men, who are diligently engaged in the prosecution of the work; it is important in every point of view, both for the welfare of the workmen and their families and the interests of the City, that there should be no cessation of labor thereon during the Winter. In order to accomplish this object, the chief Comrsctors are compelled to ask an indulgence from your honorable body. You are aware that according to the terms of the contract between the City (or the Nassau Water Company) and the Contractors they are bound to receive in payment for their work the bonds of the City at par to the extent of $1,300,000, and also that 20 per cent of all monies due them are held as security or reserve, for the faithful performance of the contract. Up to this time it is believed that the Contractors have faithfully performed their duty; but by reason of the late financial panic and the reruision in the monetary affairs of the country they have been compelled to submit to large pecuniary sacrifice in the sale of their bonds, and they now find themselves cramped for the necessary means to continue the work and the aid of your honorable body is invoked to relieve them from the dilemma. The reserve fund of 20 per cent. now amounts to about $280,000, and it is the opinion of the Water Commissioners that it will be safe to advance $100,000 out of this fund temporarily which will enable the contractors to prosecute the work through the winter without discharging any of the men. It is believed that the Messrs. Wallis have furnished materials and labor fully sufficient to cover the amount of bonds received by them as well as the reserve of 20 per cent. held against them by the Commissioners. And furthermore, the advance, if made to them, will undoubtedly be applied to the continuance of the work, and the employment of labor, and so far as I can judge, the interests of the city are not likely to suffer in the transaction. I think I have examined the subject carefully in all its bearings, and after mature deliberation would respectfully beg leave to recommend the passage of a resolution authorizing the advance of $100,000 to Messrs. Wallis & Co. on account of their contract for supplying the City of Brooklyn with water, with such records and checks as are necessary to fully protect the city from the danger of ultimate loss.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL C. POWELL, Mayor.

After considerable discussion the communication was referred to the Water Committee.

The Worth obsequies.

A communication inviting the Brooklyn Common Council to take part in the Worth obsequies in New-York on the 25th instant, was received and accepted, and a Committee of five appointed to carry the same into effect. A resolution was also adopted directing the public offices to be closed at 12 o'clock on that day.

A Public Market.—A petition signed by 2,000 citizens was presented, asking to have a public market established between the South and Hamilton Ferries. Referred to the Market Committee for report.

Appointments by the Sheriff Elect.—We understand that Mr. Rensen, Sheriff elect of Kings County, has selected the following persons to fill the offices attached to their names respectively:

Keepers—James McQueen, John Van Voorhies.
Under-Sheriff—Caspian A. Sparks.
Counsellor—Henry A. Moore.
Auctioneer—James Cole.
Deputy—Hugh McLaughlin.

☞ The Circuit Court of Brooklyn has been adjourned till Dec. 7.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

$2,500	N.Y.State 6s, '52	98	100	Reading R. R.	b30 51¾
2,500	N.Y.State 6s, '62	98	575	do	51
12,000	Virginia 6s	88	300	do	stw 50¾
5,000	N.C. State 6s	86½	550	do	b3 50¾
20,000	Mo. State 6s	78½	200	do	50¾
5,000	do	s30 78	100	do	s30 50
5,000	do	b60 79	100	do	s10 51¾
5,000	N.Y.State 6s, '72	110	200	do	s60 51¾
6,000	Cal. State 7s '75	67⅞	100	do	b30 52½
3,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	95	200	do	51¾
3,000	E.R.R. 3d M.B.	89	250	do	52
5,000	Harlem R. R. 1st M	75	340	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	86	100	do	12¾
500	do	87½	160	do	12¾
15,000	do	88	100	do	b30 12¾
3,000	La C. & M. L. C. B.	30	50	Mich. S. & N. In. RR.	21¾
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, new	90	170	do	21
48	Metropolitan Bank	95	100	do	b60. 21¾
5	Market Bank	88	110	do	b60. 21¾
10	Im. & Traders' Bank	92	100	do	20¾
8	Broadway Bank	105	490	M. S. & N. In. pf. Stk.	39
80	Mech. Bank.	93½	115	do	40
100	Penn. Coal Co.	61⅞	178	Panama Railroad	89
100	Brunswick City La'd Co.	3⅞	18	do	89¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	11	455	Ill. Central RR.	95
89	do	11¾	50	do	s5. 96¾
900	do	11½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	83
736	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76¾	50	do	83¼
50	do	b2 89	50	do	b3 83¾
200	do	s30 78¾	50	do	b30 84
250	do	c 79	50	do	s3 84
150	do	b t w 79	390	Clev. & Tol. R.	42¾
50	do	s10 78½	700	do	42¾
300	Erie Railroad	s30 16	400	do	s3 42½
16	do	16	1200	do	b60 43
100	do	16¼	400	do	b60 43
100	do	s10 16¼	6	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	83
100	do	16¾	15	do	83½
400	do	16¾	100	do	84
100	do	s15 16¾	50	do	83¾
50	do	16¾	50	do	s60 83
50	do	s30 16¾	50	do	b30 84½
5	Hud. River R. R.	21¾	20	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	62
50	do	22	15	do	63¼
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20¾	10	do	63
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	15			

Steward Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$1,000	California 7s, Int. added 97
$2,500	Missouri 6s, Int. added 76¾
$3,000	Tennessee 6s, Int. added 80
$2,000	Tennessee 6s, Int. added 83
20	shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. 88
5	shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 141¼
10	shares Bank of Commerce 96
25	shares Bank of the State of New-York 85½
10	shares Union Bank 97

Also, the following business notes:

Eby, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 20,	$358 67.. 47
Daniel J. & George L. Levy,	$230 30
Fenton, Lee & Co.,	$571 75 41
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due April,	$2,400 41
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May,	$1,700 41
Carhart, Bacon, Clark & Co., due May,	$2,800.. 50

Also, the following by Abram H Mullin:

$3,000	Louisiana 6s, 1893 Flat 81
$5,000	Louisiana 6s Flat 82½
$6,000	Missouri 6s, 1873 Flat 78@78¾

And by E. Ludlow, Jr., & Co.:

$1,000	Pottsdam and Watertown R.R. 7 ₩ c. Bs. 83¾
$5,000	Wheeling City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds 62
200	shares Stonington R. R. Co., (hypothecated). 48

Second Board.

$15,000	Missouri St. 6s.	79	300	Reading R. R.	52
5,000	co.	s15 78½	10	Mic. S. & N. In. R.	21
5,000	do	s15 78¾	320	do	21¼
6,000	N. C. State 6s	87	30	Mi. S. & N. In. p. stk.	41
4,000	Mich. State 6s	91	70	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84⅛
4,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	67½	370	Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '60	98¾	200	do	43¾
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 95
2,000	do	89	6	Chic. & R. I. R	84¼
4,000	Mic. C. 8 ₩ c. n. l.	85	93	do	85
2,000	N.Y.C.R.R. Real Estate 6s	75	50	do	b30 85
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	11¼	100	do	s3 84½
60	Penn. Coal Co.	62	50	La C. & Mil.R.R.	12½
5	Pac. Mail St Co.	69¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 80	10	C.B & Quincey R.R.	65
			45	Erie Railroad	17

Monday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 21, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Nov. 14:

Increase in Loans	$136,185
Increase in Specie	3,716,014
Increase in Circulation	24,765
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,353,017

Including the Clearing-House quotations of the week, which are on the increase, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous statement, and also with the showing of the Banks and Sub-Treasury one year ago:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 21, 1856.	Nov. 21, 1857.	Nov. 14, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$62,519,000	$62,519,000
Loans	104,504,919	95,375,432	95,239,427
Specie	12,971,665	23,167,960	19,451,966
Circulation	6,818,323	6,283,417	6,258,652
Gross Deposits	91,464,610	79,313,291	72,592,645
Exchanged	31,250,289	14,393,385	12,005,645
Undrawn	60,154,239	64,917,906	60,584,889
In Sub-Treasury	12,113,798	4,877,660	5,164,863

The large Specie figure will attract attention. The sum total is $23,167,980, by far the heaviest amount known to the history of the New-York Banks. Nearly the whole of the heavy increase of the week in the Deposit column appears to have been gained in actual Coin. The want of activity in the employment of Money rather than the disposition to lend is seen in the movement of the Loan column, which, for three weeks, has stood at nearly the same figure, while the actual Deposits in Bank have gone up from $56,424,807 to $64,917,906. The total amount of Specie now in the City, compares with this time last year as follows:

	Nov. 22, 1856.	Nov. 21, 1857.
In Bank	$12,971,868	$23,167,980
In Sub-Treasury	12,113,798	4,877,660
Total	$25,085,666	$28,045,640

The probability is the Banks hold, to-day, nearly or quite twenty-four millions,—the average being a rising one. The *Atlantic* delivered, to-day, $115,000 from England. The *Arabia*, sailing on Wednesday, will, probably, carry back about a million of dollars, if remitters are able to command the money. On the other hand the California packet of the 5th November, will be due on Friday or Saturday next.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $125,706; Payments, $185,775; balance, $4,817,591.

The English mail by the *Atlantic*, to Nov. 11, is one of the gloomiest for money affairs on that side yet received. But the effect is not particularly startling here. The news sounds so like the reverberation of our own thunder that the failures announced in the American trade in England and Scotland are received as a matter not unlooked for. These events, though painfully interesting to the parties immediately concerned, are not likely to complicate the liquidation of Foreign mercantile indebtedness on this side, nor will they, after the first shock to credit, materially disturb the exchanges. For a few packets ahead, until all the bad news is known, and the turn fairly made on the other side, remitters will move with caution, and probably in the absence of a fair selection of unquestioned and unquestionable bills will employ some gold which could never be easier spared than at present. Of the failures by this arrival only two were wholly unexpected in the Street. The failure of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, reported several packets since, and the intimate relations of Messrs. Dennistoun with that establishment, at once created anxiety for the credit of the house. The actual occurrence of their failure, therefore,—though received with the deepest regret by the whole mercantile and financial public of New-York, where the local partners enjoy the highest personal esteem, and the house itself has long been a favorite name among the English bill drawers—has not taken us by surprise. The amount of bills drawn from New-York, since the breaking out of the panic in New-York, by Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co., and which had not run out at the time of the London and Liverpool suspension, cannot be very large, compared with the sums usually running to maturity. For a month or six weeks past they have done little or nothing, except in the way of settling credits on their own house, as parties here were prepared to pay in money on account. The New-York house, to-day, made a general assignment for the equitable benefit of all creditors, to Mr. John Hone. There is not much doubt, we understand, that twenty shillings in the pound will ultimately be paid on all bills. The failure of Mr. Wm. Hoge's Liverpool house was also anticipated. The firm here has drawn but moderately since August last, and the amount of bills to return cannot be heavy. The bills running on the Western Bank of Scotland, at the time of its stoppage, drawn by the New-York agent, also amount to a comparatively moderate total. The suspended debt due the concern from this side will, doubtless, be large, but the credits advanced had nearly all been paid in Glasgow before the suspension of the Bank. Only £16,000 in bills drawn from New-York are known to be out. The stoppage of the Bank creates no astonishment here after the advices by the previous packets. The failure of John Munro & Co., American bankers in Paris, was also intimated as probable by the packet before this. That of Messrs. Babcock Brothers, at Liverpool and Glasgow was scarcely looked for, while the suspension of Messrs. Dutilh & Co., at Liverpool, is quite unexpected. The obligations of either house here are not heavy. The stoppage of the City Bank of Glasgow, telegraphed to Liverpool just before the steamer sailed, is, in some respects the most serious news received. The Bank has an agency in this City, through Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., one of our oldest and most esteemed Scotch firms. They have been drawing bills for account of the Bank, with their own indorsement, up to the latest packet before the receipt of the reported stoppage. It is not yet known whether the bank will prove a failure or not. The stoppage of payment was not on its accommodations, but from a run made on its savings' fund department by the small local depositors. The house here are without advices on the subject, and are not prepared to believe that their bills will come back.

The news to-day chiefly unsettles the Foreign Exchange market. Bills on England and the Continent are held for higher rates, in anticipation of the demand for the *Arabia*, sailing hence on Wednesday. The actual transactions to-day are not important. There is more looking about than buying. We quote London, extremes, 108@109¾, at 60 days; 110@110½ short sight. Paris 5.27½@5.20, at 60 days; 5.15@5.10 short sight. The Money Market is without alteration. Demand loans quite easy, at 6 @7 ₩ cent. per annum; Discounts are dull, for want of both paper of the right class and of confidence among lenders. This state of feeling directs attention to the Stock Exchange list, which, though slightly staggered in tone early in the day by the Foreign news, continues to show great firmness on the actual dealings, and left off this afternoon nearly as on Saturday. The numerical strength and weight of opinion of the Broker's Board are on the *Bull* side, and the resisting force from the opposite interest, even with the aid of the long catalogue of failures from England, and the general tone of the financial letters from London, which is one of serious apprehension, appears to be inadequate to arrest the advance. The following are some of the changes since Saturday:

	Nov. 21 Closing	Lowest To day.	Nov. 23. Closing
New-York Central	80	78½	74¾
New-York and Erie	17¼	16	17
Rock Island	84	83½	85
Reading (54)	54	50½	53¾
Galena	89¾	89	89¾
Illinois Central	95¼	95	95¾
Illinois Central Bonds	86	86	88
Missouri Sixes	78½	78½	79
Cleveland and Toledo	43½	42¼	43¼
La Crosse	13	12¾	13
Michigan Southern	22½	20½	21½

The market for State Stocks was particularly firm. The long six ₩ cents of New-York brought 110 ₩ cent. City Bank Stocks were steady. The general market left off firm.

We do not hear that any of the New-York firms connected with the English failures, actually went to protest to-day. Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co. will liquidate under assignment. Messrs. W. Hoge & Co. and Babcock Brothers will probably wind up their business, under charge of the resident partners. Messrs. Dutihl & Co. have not stopped payment on their New York engagements. Messrs. James Lee & Co. are not compromised by the Western Bank of Scotland, for which they acted as drawing agents. The remnant of bills which may return to New-York, with their indorsement is understood to be provided for by recent collections for the bank, not yet sent forward. Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., as stated before, have no official advice of the trouble at Glasgow, and none of their bills had been noted when the steamer sailed.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 21.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$626,298	$75,792	$52,431	$237,779
Am. Exchange Bk	6,169,001	1,702,984	90,946	5,391,433
Atlantic Bank	480,768	78,858	94,203	254,538
Bk. of America	4,451,946	1,849,184	47,885	5,393,758
Bk. of Commerce	10,828,259	2,947,557	2,096	6,535,387
Bk. of Commw'th	851,504	203,556	33,296	846,330
Bk. of New-York	3,207,337	905,187	369,227	2,632,116
Bk. of N. America	1,404,388	296,556	37,974	1,442,514
Bk. of Republic	3,268,210	617,214	78,688	2,906,688
Bk. St. New-York	3,405,799	791,670	390,636	3,078,819
Broadway Bank	1,749,621	355,186	236,883	1,227,206
Bull's Head Bank	196,955	37,589	130,050	126,138
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,282,117	124,372	133,696	764,142
Chatham Bank	390,109	62,543	70,124	174,511
Chemical Bank	1,105,117	603,799	185,003	1,789,817
Citizens' Bank	605,371	95,123	141,145	313,457
City Bank	1,891,118	775,679	17,945	2,927,807
Continental Bank	2,314,383	724,420	104,056	1,857,839
Corn Exch. Bank	1,413,792	260,191	92,612	1,252,858
Fulton Bank	1,371,655	283,308	81,266	1,307,090
Greenwich Bank	513 514	157,857	90,814	423 436
Hanover Bank	1,095,665	129,513	52,060	620,946
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,802,498	274,869	98,923	961,818
Irving Bank	640,690	153,473	86,997	491,627
Leather Man. Bk	1,343,600	381,260	270,072	1,558,335
Manhattan Co.	4,180,214	1,413,679	250,156	4,211,686
Marine Bank	740,943	82,096	84,113	404,050
Market Bank	1,366,880	158,285	171,788	861,809
Mechanics' Bank	3 564,402	668,633	330,946	2,996,416
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	645,429	90,507	120,040	347,001
Mercantile Bank	1,659,843	417,153	33,725	1,620,090
Merchants' Bank	3,820,106	1,429,712	258,563	4,356,330
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,537,878	304,780	85,984	1,100,602
Metropolitan Bk	5,419,398	1,041,246	238,945	5,116,001
Nassau Bank	1,109,624	202,816	77,736	767,583
National Bank	1,541,213	577,137	92,987	1,229,799
N. Y. County Bk	267,744	45,046	99,256	142,740
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	345,948	57,591	45,613	132,189
N. Y. Exch. Bank	213,960	45,601	110,577	171,026
Ocean Bank	1,175,970	231,781	61,356	788,950
Oriental Bank	415,896	70,624	22,880	220,250
Pacific Bank	776,434	155,869	100,028	587,877
Park Bank	2,708,050	461,760	182,077	1,589,980
People's Bank	483,490	66,782	102,586	256,573
Phenix Bank	2,787,878	706,701	94,714	2,434,730
St. Nicholas Bank	807,707	83,385	92,668	382,220
Seventh Ward Bk.	825,154	297,961	99,953	626,875
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,449,000	483,749	94,416	2,656,366
Tradesmen's Bank	1,120,157	133,734	284,372	591,506
Union Bank	2,399,551	511,974	80,576	2,242,836

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$95,375,432	Circulation	$6,283,417
Specie	23,167,980	Deposits	79,313,291

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Nov. 14.		Nov. 14.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,088,420	Manhattan Co.	$4,304,603
Artisans' Bank	626,298	Marine Bank	760,058
Atlantic Bank	491,784	Market Bank	1,398,398
Bk. of America	4,441,864	Mechanics' Bank	3,600,483
Bk. of Commerce	10,452,720	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	645,300
Bk. of Commw'th	852,393	Mercantile Bank	1,557,653
Bk. of New-York	3,238,508	Merchants' Bank	4,013,360
Bk. of N. America	1,392,648	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,578,872
Bk. of Republic	3,306,165	Metropolitan Bank	5,429,025
Bk. St. New-York	3,345,245	Nassau Bank	1,085,398
Broadway Bank	1,731 425	National Bank	1,687,341
Bull's Head Bank	202,505	N. Y. County Bk.	276,320
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,290,055	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	361,220
Chatham Bank	402,823	N. Y. Exch Bank	228,558
Chemical Bank	1,824,434	Ocean Bank	1,163,474
Citizens' Bank	613,242	Oriental Bank	420,931
City Bank	1,888,965	Pacific Bank	787,864
Continental Bank	2,415,900	Park Bank	2,704,682
Corn Exch. Bank	1,388,810	People's Bank	485,024
Fulton Bank	1,407,212	Phenix Bank	2,750,162
Greenwich Bank	528,939	St. Nicholas Bank	803,043
Hanover Bank	1,077,731	Seventh Ward Bk.	870,900
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,741,691	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,444,660
Irving Bank	618,265	Tradesmen's Bank	1,126,768
Leather Man. Bk.	1,744,737	Union Bank	2,315,800
Total			$95,239,247

WEEKLY STATEM

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Vanderbilt off Cape Race.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Charter of the Bank of England Suspended.

Unlimited Issue of Bills Authorized.

EXTENSIVE FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

Immense Decline in Cotton.

STEADINESS IN CONSOLS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* touched at Southampton on Saturday, tha 14th instant, and arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, where she was boarded by the News Yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and her news was delivered to the Agent here on Monday morning; but unfortunately the recent heavy storm in Cape Breton, N. S., had broken down the wires at several points between Cape Hood and Pictou, (a distance of some 200 miles, through a portion of the country sparsely inhabited,) and it was found impossible to repair the line until this afternoon.

On reaching the St. John, N. B., Office, it was found that the line between that place and Portland, Me., was also broken, and we finally succeeded in reaching New-York *vid* St. John and Fredericktcn, N. B., and Quebec and Montreal, Canada, and thence *vid* Portland and Boston over the lines of the American Telegraph Company.

The following is the summary of news prepared at Liverpool and Southampton, by the correspondents of the Associated Press,—the Liverpool advices coming down to Friday, 13th instant, and from London to Saturday morning, 14th instant.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the steamship *Atlantic*, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., resulted on the following day in a fearful panic throughout the whole country. All the Banks utterly refused to discount to their patrons, which naturally added to the wild excitement, until the afternoon of Thursday, when a Treasury letter appeared in London, and was instantly transmitted by telegraph to all the chief cities and towns, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and authorizing the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. The effect at every point was instantaneous, and the panic ceased as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received with the most extravagant acclamations of joy.

The suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow, on Wednesday, the day the *Atlantic* sailed, is confirmed.

We select the following list of suspensions, from a large number reported in the English newspapers:

SANDEMAN, SANDEMAN & Co., London.

WILSON, MORGAN & Co., stationers, London.

PIXIE & SERRY, London.

CORNISTON & Co., iron merchants, Liverpool.

MACKENZIE, RAMSAY & Co., Dundee.

DRAPER, PICTON & Co., London.

PALMAN, GRENEL & Co., Liverpool.

BAN, BRODICK & Co., London.

MURROR, GRANT & Co., Swansea.

STERGMAN & Co., Nottingham.

The London Money Market was steadier on Friday the 13th inst., and Bank Stock sold at 209½ to 212. Exchequer Bills were firm and the feeling in business circles in all the principal cities and manufacturing towns became decidedly more cheerful as soon as it became known that Government had authorized the Bank to extend its issues without incurring the penalty of the Bank Charter Act.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount on 90 days bills to 10 per cent.

Consols had fluctuated considerably, but closed with increased steadiness on Friday at 89¾@89¾ for money.

The details of the news from India by the last mail add few facts of special importance. The latest report from Delhi states that the loss of the British at that place in killed and wounded was inside of twelve hundred, including 64 officers.

SCINDE had brought the mutineers of the Gwallor Contingent under his control, by arranging against them his own troops and ten thousand Thakoors, and by cutting off their supplies.

It was reported that Lucknow, which was relieved on the 25th of September, was again besieged by NENA SAHIB, with 50,000 rebels. All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted by the British troops. Many Europeans were found in the city, fighting in the ranks of the rebels.

The English ship *Danbar*, bound to Australia, had been wrecked off Sydney, and one hundred and forty passengers and all the crew lost.

Parliament was to assemble immediately.

The greatest anxiety was felt in England to have the news by the *Vanderbilt* reach New-York in advance of the publicity of tha advices by the *Atlantic*.

The steamer *North Star*, from New-York, arrived out on the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales of COTTON for the week amounted to 1t,000 bales, of which t,600 were takan on speculation, and 300 for export. There was a general panic in the market, and prices declined 1d.@t½d., holders pressing sales. On Friday, however, a racovery of ½d. took plaee, the market closing with an advancing tendency, and the sales adding up 6,000 bales. Quotations are nominal and irregular.

Fair Orleans	7¾	Middling Uplands	7 1-t6
Middling Orleans	7½	Middling Mobilas	7½
Fair Uplands	7⅝		

The stock was 325,000 bales, of which t62,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable and the sales unimportant.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS had slightly declined. FLOUR closed dull at a decline of 6d.@ts. since Tuesday. WHEAT closed dull with a decline in the middling and lower grades of 1¾d.@3d. CORN was quiet and all qualities had slightly declined. Western Canal FLOUR, 26s.@27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s.@29s.; Ohio, 28s.; Red WHEAT, 6s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; White CORN, 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

PORK dull, and slightly declined. BACON quiet, and prices weak. LARD heavy, and somewhat lower. TALLOW—A slight decline in prices.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Pot and Pearl ASHES dull. SUGAR, no sales of consequence, but prices steady. COFFEE—Sales unimportant. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35s.@35s. 6d.

London Markets.

SUGAR—The market is firmer, and holders demand an advance of ts.@1s. 6d. over the rates current on the 6th.

COFFEE is also in better demand, and prices are rather higher.

RICE is dull, and prices nearly nominal.

TALLOW is steady, at previous rates.

IRON—The market is dull, at a decline of 2s.@3s. on Rails and Bars.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 980 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MAYORALTY.

Immense Demonstration of the People.

NO DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN INDORSED.

Why Wood Should Not be Elected.

Speeches of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Ex-Senator Brooks, Wm. H. Fry, Ex-Judge Whiting, and Others.

LETTERS FROM JOHN VAN BUREN AND OTHERS.

Resolutions, &c.

The Academy of Music was crowded last night, in obedience to the following call:

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.—The citizens of New-York in favor of an honest and economical administration of our Municipal Government, and in favor of elevating DANIEL F. TIEMANN to the Mayoralty, will assemble at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 7½ P. M. A number of eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

By order of the People's Executive Committee,
JAMES E. COOLEY, Chairman.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
DANIEL BOWLEY,
DAVID WAGSTAFF, } Secretaries.

Long before the hour appointed for the organization of the meeting, the building was filled in every part. It was not filled merely, it was crammed and jammed to its utmost extent. The corridors, though commanding no view of the interior, were thronged with persons who had some distant hope of squeezing in before the meating anded. The tobbies were filled, and in the street, at the principal entrance, at the stage door, and about the stoops of adjacent houses in Irving-place, listening to speeches from outside orators, were probably some four thousand persons, who could not enter the building. Within the building there were at the least calculation, from seven to eight thousand persons. Every inch of apace was literally occupied. Never, since the Academy has been erected—not during the warmest era of the Fremont campaign, was it so thronged and overthronged with an audience as it was last night.

Over the front of the stage a large banner was displayed, with this inscription:

"The People's Candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, the Champion of City Rights and the Working Man's Friend."

After Dodworth's Band had kept the immense audience in good humor for nearly half an hour, JAMES E. COOLEY, Esq., accompanied by PETER COOPER, Esq., PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., and the rest of the Committee, took their seats amidst overwhelming applause.

MR. COOLEY, in a few words, addressed the assemblage:

Fellow-citizens, he said, the hour having arrived for which this meeting was called, I have the honor to nominate as its presiding officer, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud and continued cheers.]

MR. HAVEMEYER then advanced to the front of the stage and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in inviting me to preside over your deliberations on this interesting and important occasion. I say important occasion, for t see around me men of all parties and all classes, who could not be invited upon a common platform, except in a great crisis of our affairs, and for the public good. [Cheers.] Whatever right I may feel to decline the distinctions of public office, I feel no right to decline the duties of a good citizen. [Loud cheers.] First among these duties is that of rescuing the City Government from untrustworthy hands. [Cheers.] In the absorbing activity of private business our citizens have for a long time left the management of municipal affairs too much to interested persons, to those who fatten upon the public expenditure. [Cries of "That's so."] Improvidence, prodigality and jobbing have become the order of the day, and are enhancing the burdens of debt and taxation, until they threaten the confiscation of all property and the confiscation of all the fruits of labor. [Cheers.] This fatal blight is beginning to fall on all classes of our citizens. It strikes not merely the capitalist, the merchant, the master mechanic, who have accumulated some property, but it invades the little hoard of every working man and woman laid by in a savings institution. It consumes the daily earnings of the industrious poor. [Cheers.] The City taxes are, in name, laid mainly on real estate, but, in fact, they fall not, according to the popular fallacy, upon those who carry the taxes to the Collector's office, but upon those who use the thing taxed. [Cries of "That's so."] The mechanic, the laborer, pays taxes in the rent of the building which shelters him; he pays taxes in the price of every garment that clothes his family; he pays taxes in the price of every mouthful of food they eat. Every laboring man pays, in these indirect forms, for taxation, at least one day's work out of every twelve—perhaps one out of every six. With this conviction I denounce, as all classes of our citizens should denounce, every act of prodigality or jobbing by the City Government as a robbery of labor. [Cheers.] It lessans the means of subsistence of every laboring man in the community, and tends to deteriorate the shelter, the clothing and food which he can furnish for his family. [Cheers.] At the present time, when the pressure of taxation is more heevily felt, and when every proper means should be employed to alleviate the general distress, shall we omit to reform the abuses of the City Government which are leading to such alarming results? [Cries of "No."] Let us than begin at the baad. Let us place in the Mayoralty a citizen above reproach and above suspicion. [Three cheers for TIEMANN.] Let us choose as our representative a man whom we know will be on the side of the people, and against all who seek to plunder them, a man who will not betray any interests and his own duty to fatten friends and relatives. [Loud cheers.] Such a man is DANIEL F. TIEMANN. You have the power to elect him. Will you do it? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and cheers for TIEMANN.] Let us go forward and do our duty, and the City will be redeemed.

MR. WM. H. ANTHON then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Jacob A. Westervelt,	Jonathan Sturges,
Ch'n Schwartzwalder,	Wm. R. Dodge,
John J. Phalps,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
Lemuel Smith,	E. Delafield Smith.
Rollin Sandford,	Geo. W. Berrian,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	John Woodward,
Abraham Bininger,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
S. B. Althause,	John Hart,
John C. Brandt,	Wm. Gale,
Bryan Lawrence,	James Witherspoon,
Wm. Brandon,	Talma Hill,
John Macy,	Daniel O. Archer,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. D. Murphy,
Philip Mentz,	Geo. Evarson,
John A. Stevens, Jr.,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Wm. J. Syms,	W. C. Worthen,
Robert M. Field,	Thos. C. Smith,
Wyllis Blackstone,	John Durion,
John Karr,	Peter J. Bogart,
Joseph Tucker,	Jerem'h J. Dickinson,
D. L. Ross,	Nathan C. Ely,
John Phillips,	Cyrus Ramsay,
Thomas Way,	Augustus F. Dorr,
George J. Christie,	George Starr,
Severn D. Moulton,	S. B. Dutchar,
Daniel Boulton,	Wm. A. Darling,
A. W. Morgan,	Edward Dayton,
W. W. Abbotson,	Vinlus L. Cornall,
Henry Lees,	Daniel C. Weaks,
Wm. A. Walker,	And. tt. Brinkerhoff,
Burlin Hutchins,	Thomas Beanett,
Wm. L. Millar,	Henry H. Hewlett,
John Foster,	Wm. Creighton,
Tavol Lichtenstein,	Isaac J. Smith,
Julius A. Candee,	Oliver H. Lee,
Henry Lenden,	Thompson Price,
Richard J. Compton,	Jonas N. Phillips,
Chas. Brunninghauser,	Jeremiah Dickerson,
Vincent S. Welgand.	John Lloyd,
Jas. G. Moffat,	H. D. Oldrich,
E. D. Price,	John P. Cumming
Daniel Willis,	J. F. Secor,
Charles Berley,	Jacob Lowell,
John N. Genin,	J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Sylvanus Gedney,	Curtis C. Bear.

SECRETARIES.

Richard A. McCurdy,	J. Lewis Hutchings,
Wm. C. Frost,	Wm. Kallock,
Joseph C. Pinckney,	Robert C. Gwyer.
Cornelius H. Whittaker.	

MR. DILLON then read to the meeting the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, FERNANDO WOOD in his speech last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel generously relieved the citizens of New-York from all party obligations to rally to his support, by declaring emphatically that he regarded the present contest "As a personal one, and accepted it as such;" therefore,

Resolved, That as this is the only act of his public career for which we can be thankful, we hereby tender to him our grateful acknowledgements for reducing the issue to a personal contest between himself and the people, and in behalf of the latter, we hereby declare the reasons why we are opposed to his continuance in office, and assure him that these reasons are purely personal, and will not apply to any other candidate whom the Democracy of New-York may hereafter see fit to nominate.

We are opposed to FERNANDO WOOD

Because, prior to his elevation to the Mayoralty, the transactions of his private business were matters of judicial record, and were not such as to inspire confidence in the faithful execution of the high and responsible trusts confided to the chief magistrate of this City.

Because, in the discharge of his duties, he has not been guided by any fixed principles, but by appealing alternately to the prejudices of the rich and the poor, has sought to array against each other classes whose welfare is indissolubly united by the fundamental laws of social existence.

Because he has undertaken to usurp the province of the Judiciary, and to construe the laws for himself, rendering a well-disposed and law-abiding community to the dangers of impending anarchy and bloodshed, in order to gratify his own lust for power.

Because he has repeatedly declared that where the law stands in his way, or no legal provision exists suited to his views, he was willing to assume doubtful powers; thus usurping the Legislative functions, and destroying that respect for the laws which is essential to the safety and prosperity of a peaceful community.

Because, when the Legislative and Judicial functions are thus superadded to Executive power, the servant and officer of the people becomes virtually their master and a despot, for which there is no remedy but the spontaneous uprising of the people, and the destruction of all party machinery, as no longer subserving the ends for which it is designed.

Because he has permitted or connived at jobs and the extravagant expenditure of the public money, thus bringing our Republican Government into contempt, and increasing the burdens of taxation upon all classes, and especially the poor, who feel the injury in the higher rents and prices for the necessaries of life.

Because in a time of universal distress, affecting all classes alike, instead of meeting the difficulty in accordance with well-settled principles, established by the experience of ages, he proposed to the Common Council a policy he knew at the time was impracticable, and which would, if carried out, destroy the value of property, and unsettle the foundations of society—substituting the creed of the highwayman and the code of the savage, for that law of love which has never yet failed to work out a cure for public evils, by affording employment to those who are unwilling to become paupers, when they can get work.

Because under his administration, it is notorious that the tone of public morals has degenerated; that the virtue of economy in the public expenditures has ceased to exist; that life is no longer safe in our midst, and that the great ends for which society and government are instituted are no longer secured. Therefore,

Resolved, That as his administration has not only been a total failure, but a disgrace to this City, and our free institutions, we protest in the face of the whole civilized world, that FERNANDO WOOD does not represent the honesty, the intelligence, the property, or the industrial interests of this great Metropolis, and that for the fair fame of our beloved City we will make a determined and united effort, without regard to party trammels, to hurl from power a man who has so recklessly and disastrously abused the great trusts confided to his keeping.

Resolved, That the struggle in which we are now engaged concerns the dearest interests of humanity, and that we appeal to every votar by all he holds sacred, to aid us in now achieving the deliverance for which we have waited so long and in vain.

Resolved, That in the People's candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, we behold the opposite of FERNANDO WOOD both in public and private character, and that this simple statement is the highest eulogium we can pass upon his fitness for office, and the integrity of his character; that the remarkable concentration of all parties upon him as the man who can redeem this City from disgrace is conclusive evidance not only of the imminent peril in which it is placed, but also of the entire confidence of the public in our candidate.

Resolved, That we will all vote for him *early in the day*, and by personal attention at the polls on the day of election, make sure that the character of the City is redeemed, our property rescued from virtual confiscation; and our industrial classes no longer robbed of their hard earnings.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN M'KEON.

MR. MCKEON advanced amid tremendous cheers. When silence had been restored, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: After this magnificent spectacle to-night, who can doubt the success of the cause in which we are all engaged? [Cheers and cries of "No one."] I come to commune with you, my fellow citizens, upon the present position of public affairs in the City of New-York. Remember the words I use: "The position of public affairs in the City of New-York." Whatever difference we may have had of political sentiment in relation to the General and State Government, we are here united for a revolution in political affairs as they stand at present in the City of New-York. [Cheers, cries of "Good," and an exclamation of "That sounds like Democracy." Some confusion ensued which was eventually repressed by cries of "Order, order," and "all right."] For the first time in the history of the City of New-York, we have a charter which is intended to separate all other interests from this of the City of New-York, and it is intended that at the December election an issue shall be made between good government and bad government. I am aware that the persons with whom we are at variance in relation to the position of affairs in this City assume that the struggle is one for municipal rights. I deny that issue. [Cries of "Good; that's right."] It is an issue for the preservation of the personal rights—for the protection of the property of every man in this City. [Loud cheers.] The question of Municipal rights was settled, so far as New-York City was concerned, by the election which has just passed. The Legislature at Albany can alone correct whatever wrongs have been committed upon the City of New-York, and we are now to determine whether we can properly weigh and judge of our own advantages at the present time, so that we may find out whether it is possible or not to redeem this City from the political thraldom in which it is bound. [Applause.] Let me ask you what is our situation? [A VOICE—We have a parcel of thieves over us.] [Laughter.] On one side I have it said to me that we have a set of thieves to contend with. Let me assure you that I shall deal in no aplthets to-night. I shall deal with facts, and leave you to find the epithets by which they should be characterized. [Cheers.] In the first place, what is the position of the City as regards debt? You have at the present time a permanant debt of $10,500,000. You have in addition to that the taxes of the City increased to upwards of $8,000,000, which must be paid by the hard-working men in this community. [Cheers, and cries of "That is good."] It is not to be said that the rich pay the taxes. Every tax comes out of labor. ["Hear, Hear," and cheers.] There is no concealing the fact that from the tax which is imposed by a tariff down to the tax which is imposed by the City of New-York, everything comes out of the hard labor of the man who tolls from morning till night. [Loud cheers.] I wish my fellow citizens would look at this, for there is no escaping it, that labor must pay this $8,000,000 a year, and that $10,000,000 of permanent debt. But you will say to me that we can remedy it. How? You cannot remedy it, except by the change of your rulers. You will say, in addition to that, honest men of this community, that you have been but half told the story, when you have been told how much we are in debt. What did you get for it? I will tell you what you got. Nothing but dishonor, and, to sum it up in one word, life and property are seriously at risk during every hour of the day. [Cheers.] Your situation is one of dirty streets, with every Department of the Government mismanaged, and it is time, if you seek for any redress, that you should put your own shoulders to the wheel. It is in vain to call upon Hercules. Every man here has the powar, and if he will only exert it, our redamption is at hand. [Loud cheers.] But, say the friends of the present Administration, the Chief Magistrate of this City is not responsible for it. [A voice—"That is not so."] I hold him responsible for the greater part of this wrong. [Several voices—"So do I." Cries of "Good."] And, as Mr. KELLY last night dared us to the issue, I will present him with the facts. [Loud cheers.] I am glad that I am speaking here in presence of one who has done himself and the City of New-York honor in the chief magistracy of this City. [Cheers.] He knows whether a man in that magistracy can stay the torrent of corruption—he can tell whether he can throw himself in the breach or not. He knows very well, as most af you do, that with a firm and honest man at the head of the Government, much of this corruption would not exist. [Cheers.] I understand that his Honor, the Mayor, will address some assembly, as I understand from his speech published to-day, some short time hence, and I would ask him to explain certain matters so that he may have a fair trial. [Cries of "Good."] I ask him to answer me one question, as to one single fact—Are the taxes of the present day greater under your Administration than they were the year before you went in? That is a simple question. I will state a fact, and ask him to contradict it, that in 1853, the taxes were over $3,000,000, and that the taxes for 1857 are now over $8,000,000. That is one fact which I ask him to explain. "Oh! but," says he, "I did not pass them. I had not the power to prevent the passage of those matters." How does it happen then that with all your political power and patronage you cannot control the action of the Common Council? They were in consonance with you in political sentiment during the greater part of the time; and your influence then was not worth a straw; for with all the power you had, with all the patronage you had in your hands, you could not control them to act honestly in the matter. But I ask you one question more. How does it happen that in the mere matter of salaries the increase has been from $212,000 to something like $450,000? Show me a single veto that you have made in relation to salaries except your own. I know what you will say, "I have given evidence of my disinterestedness in the matter, by not taking an increase of salary to myself." Why, gentlemen, what would be two or three thousand dollars to a Mayor who understands financiering so well? [Loud applause.] Show me a single place where in any instance you attempted to stop the additional number of *employes* for the Common Council. "Did I not send a preparatory veto," you will say, "when I said that I should not increase the number of clerks in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation. Ah! but, Mr. Mayor, why was that preparatory veto sent in? It was because the late lamented LORENZO B. SHEPPARD had struck a blow at corruption, and you intended that he should not have the requisite force to carry on the business of the Counsel to the Corporation. [Cheers.] But I have had nothing to do, he may say, with the Corporation. Then answer me in regard to the *Joseph Walker* affair. [Cheers.] [A voice—"And the glass ballot-boxes."] There is $13,000 to be paid for the raising of that vessel. I was informed to-day by a good Democratic friend of mine who was counsel in the case, that he had information and knowledge that a man by the name of CONDON, a poor trishman, was willing to take it up for $5,000, and Woon would not let him take it up, because he wanted that WALTER R. JONES should be paid $13,000. [A VOICE—That was a swindle.] You account it a swindle, i don't call it anything. [A VOICE—It's robbery.] I ask him what has become of the balance of the $13,000? I believe that $7,000 or $8,000 have been taken out, but FLAGG has put a veto on the payment of the vendue, and the money is there, safe and sound. [Cheers.] But, why did he go to the expense? Oh! because a petition was presented. A petition by whom? The people in the neighborhood of the sunken vessel. A quantity of timber, some 10 or 15 feet below the surface of the water was endangering the public health, and it required a large expenditure of the public money to raise it. [Laughter.] But where is the petition. Unfortunately it cannot be found. [Laughter.] A more unfortunate man, with regard to documents, never existed than Mayor Woon. [Laughter.] Now, I ask him to explain that. Give me some reason why the petition cannot be found, and give us some of the names that were on it; but I don't put on it the name of VAN O'LINDA, who, I am informed, was on it; but, as I am also informed, was also in the same office with WALTER R. JONES. Now, that was the *Joseph Walker* affair. The next thing I want him to explain here is about the Lowber affair. That was to take from $190,000 to $200,000, interest included, from the treasury of the City of New-York. When it came before the Common Council there was a great deal of trouble in getting it through, and when it passed into the Mayor's hands what did he do? He neither vetoed it nor signed it. [Cheers.] It was the feeling of the man, that he knew that there was something wrong, and he did not exactly wish to take the responsibility of being identified with the measure. The papers which I have in my hand—for I speak by the documents—[cries of "Good"]—are the papers which were used before the Court in the Lowber case, and the investigation of these papers shows me that the Mayor neither signed nor vetoed the act of the Common Council in relation to the purchase of the Lowber property. It was known or suspected by him that something was wrong. Now, what was wrong? We are indebted to Judge WHITING for having made the discovery—that about two-thirds of that property had na title whatevar, so far as Mr. LOWBER was concerned. [Calls for three cheers for WHITING.] The property was at best in dispute; and I would like to know how many men here would put $200,000 or even $100 in a piece of property the title to which was disputed. Not a man. But I don't intend to let the Mayor out. When Mr. WHITING had discovered this, and the information was laid before the Common Council, that body passed a set of resolutions in which they directed the Counsel to the Corporation to make errangements for fraeing the personal property of the City, and to take the management out of the real estate of the City. It also further provided that the Counsel to the Corporation should make no resistance to this matter of the Lowber claim. Within a very short time after the passage of that resolution it was approved by the Mayor, and now he becomes an indorser of the whole transaction. [Chears.] I ask him to explain. I ask his friends to require of him when he addresses the assembly which is to meet here, why did he not veto or sign the Lowber claim; and if he gives a satisfactory answer to that, to demand of him why, when he knew that Judge WHITING had discovered a flaw in the case, did he force it through, after the Common Council had dropped it, and why did he sign a set of resolutions calling on the Corporation Counsel not to resist this fraud upon the public treasury. [Cheers.] But the most transparent piece of all his honesty is the glass ballot-boxes. [Laughter. A voice: "Tell us all about that."] I have not time to go through the whole of it, but I state the fact upon the papers which have been presented to the Court thet a tax-payer of the city of New-York has arraigned in the Courts of public justice in this city Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his brother, BENJAMIN WOOD, for having been connected with the purchase of these boxes, and the object of the charges is to show that they hope to make the nice little sum of $30,000 out of the operation. Now, they will say that this is not right. I only read the papers. I speak upon the papers as they appear in the Courts. I speak of the facts as they are known to most of you who take the trouble to read. And are we to say there is nothing in these charges? Are they all false? Why, of all the persecuted men that ever lived, t believe FERNANDO WOOD to be the worst persecuted man. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, there are reasons why this man should not take any measures to resist this torrent of corruption. He is like Uriah Heep—faithful to first principles. [Laughter.] His antecedents are of such a character that any man would be unwilling to confide to him the trust of an executor of his estate. I ask any man in this community, with a knowledge of the charges that have been made against him, how does it happen that Mr. WOOD should be trusted by you as a public man, when you would not trust him in a private capacity? I put that to the vote of every man here on next Tuesday. And before he deposits his ballot, he should ask himself conscientiously, Could I trust him as an honest man? The answer to it would be that he could not. Why, you are told that we misrepresent him. I should be the last man in the world to misrepresent anybody. You have sean the charge that he was indicted for a felony. I was associate counsel on that matter and I speak it upon my responsibility, and I hold in my hand at the present time that very indictment, which any one can see on the Court of Sessions file. [Cheers.] Hare, then, is the indictment. The people will say, What was the charge. The charge was obtaining money by false pretences, which under our law is a felony. [Chears.] It seems incredible that a man with such a charge fixed upon him could offer himself for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, though it is still more incredible that such a man could be elected. But he naver was elacted by a majority vote of the citizens of New-York, while Mr. BUCHANAN got 23,000 he ran down to 8,000. He professes to be the friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, and I say here upon my responsibility that the man in the Democratic Party who has abused Mr. BUCHANAN most since the 4th of March last has been FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] Now you will ask me what does this indictment charge as false pratences? It charges him with having obtained money from Mr. MARVINE by falsely pretending that certain bills which were made out against the firm in which MARVINE and WOOD were associated together in a speculation, were of a certain amount, when they were of a totally different amount. How did he get clear of that indictment? A poor man has to be tried. I have often said, as District-Attorney, that I have had no trouble with the poor, but tha rich man's money always interfered with justice. [Cheers.] The distinction between the rich and the poor which he has attempted to draw he has experienced. And if you ask me how he got clear of it, I refer to the indorsement and find that it was filed on the 7th November, 1851, and there is no plea to the indictment. Why did he not plead not guilty? Because that would have sent him to a jury to try if that plea of not guilty was true or not. But did he meet the issue? No. If you will refer to the files of the Court you will find that the indictment was quashed on the 20th December, 1851, on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations. That is, in fact, admitting that all you see upon that record is true, but that you are one day too late. You should have opened prison doors 24 hours sooner. [Cheers.] Is it not hard to make these charges against any man? But it is a truth. The truth which cannot be removed from the records. And if gentlemen deny I allow me to refer them to the 10th volume of the *Law Reporter*, published in this City, in which the grounds of this decision are given. If he had stood that indictment by way of trial, what would have been the result? The documents which are here, contain a report of the case of MARVINE against Woon, before the Court, and the testimony in that case would have conclusively convicted him under the indictment if he had gone to trial. I am shocked to see Mr. COCHRANE, whose name is affixed to this record on the report of the referees, standing up in Tammany Hall and advocating his election. Mr. COCHRANE calls upon me to go for regular nominations, and has the hardihood to say that if he was an incarnate devil, I was bound to support him. [Cheers.] Let me tell Mr. COCHRANE, that when I was battling in the Democratic ranks in 1848, for LEWIS CASS, Mr. COCHRANE ought to have staid then in the ranks, and stood by the regular nominations. [Cheers.] I tell you, gentlemen, that if Mr. COCHRANE will stand by his own word and his own writing, that is all I shall ask him. And I charge that certain things in that report which go to show that Mr. MARVINE's complaint was entirely well founded, and that that complaint is a representation, to use its own language of fraud. What does Mr. MARVINE charge in one place? That Mr. Woon exhibited to him a letter from THOS. O. LARKIN, of California, in which he stated that he advised Mr. WOOD to go into the operation of exporting goods to that country. It was proved before the referees, by Mr. LARKIN himself, that *he never wrote that letter*, that he did not *know* Mr. Woon at that time; and it was proved by three witnesses at least that they saw that letter which Mr. WOOD had exhibited as Mr. LARKIN's. What do you call that? [A VOICE—Forgery.] I don't call it anything. [Cheers.] He showed to Mr. MARVINE a bill of sale in which he stated that the bark *J. W. Cater* had been purchased by him for $12,000. It was proved upon the reference that it only cost $4,000. What do you call that? [A Voice—"Forgery." Another Voice—"Swindling." A third Voice—"Financiering." Laughter.] I will not go through all the details here, but I will give you one other fact. One of the bills presented by Mr. WOOD to Mr. MARVINE for the expenditures of the vessel, or cargo; WAS one of Signor POTARCH, of this City, and the bill, as delivered to Mr. MARVINE was $100 75. It was proved before the referees that the whole amount was for three cartages—75 cents. [Laughter.] Now, what do you call that? [A Voice—"Highway robbery." Laughter.] I will not go over the Marvine affair. I will take an illustration. I have spent all my life in New-York, and I know something about it. On the east side of the Bowery a set of Jolly companions were watching for a chance to get into a barber's shop, and each of them wanted to get the first chance. They were on the opposite side of the street from where the shop was, and one of them snatching up his coat rushed out to get into the shop. As he crossed the street he lost his pocket-book out of his side pocket. A man who kept some kind of a stand picked it up. A gentleman, seeing this, said: "That belongs to the man who has just gone round the corner there." But my friend was not so honest, and walked off with the pocket-book. After a little while a hunt was made for the man who ran away with the money, and they found him. He was tried in the Court of sessions: these facts were proved, and the question was submitted to the jury whether he had taken the property of another feloniously? The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to the State Prison. I don't mention that man's name, because he has satisfied for his guilt to the law. Another case. A man kept an account with a bank. He had over $400 in it. The initial of his name was "W." a gentleman by the name of YATES. I being in the neighborhood of W., had a check for $1,750 upon an Albany Bank; it was deposited by Mr. YATES, and by some accident of this Mr. YATES, the money was transferred to Mr. W.'s account. In course of time all the money under the head of W. was drawn out, including, of course, the $1,750, and when the Bank discovered it, he was called upon, and when asked to explain it, he admitted that he had no such check. They asked him for his bank-book, but it was like the petition—it could not be found. [Laughter.] It was burnt up in a fire in Washington-street. But he would not pay, unil a suit was brought; and the three referees before whom it was investigated, Messrs. FREEMAN, GILBERT and MCNAMEE, reported that Mr. W. owad the Bank more than $2,000, being the $1,750 with interest, and they made him disgorge thet full amount. [Cries of "Good."] As they say in the book of fables: Moral: What is the difference between him and the man who took np the pocket-book and appropriated the money which did not belong to him? [A voice, "None at all."] I don't call any names, but I will name now—I will name the man that kept the bank account—he is FERNANDO Woon, the Mayor of the City of New-York. [Groans and hisses.] I know what people will say: that this is hard talking. No, it is not. These are hard facts—[A voice, "Stubborn facts"]—stubborn facts—you cannot get them off. There is no use of saying they are in the newspapers, while they are on file. They form the permanent records of the Courts. I do not track him as we usually do a criminal through the newspapers. I track him through the civil and criminal courts. [Laughter.] Do you think I would stand up here and dare to talk in this way without undeniable facts to support me? [A Voice—No.] I know I shall be charged with all sorts of Billingsgate. But I appeal to you if I have used one hard word. [A Voice—Not half hard enough.] I refer to these facts, gentlemen, for one simple reason. I am not a believer in the administration of public affairs by men wanting in character. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I believe that this government is a magnificent experiment. t believe that upon the intelligence and the virtue of the people the foundations of this government can alone rest. I am unwilling to have men in the executive chair who are not such men as a man could point to with pride and associate with in private life. [Cries of "Good."] It is to the honor of the country that men who have held the highest offices in the Government of the union of the State and of the City up to the present time have been without stain, and for the first time—and t blush that he was elected by the Democracy—we have a man who is covered over with indictments and charges. [Applase.] You ask me are you willing that a change should take place in the City Government whereby all the present arrangements of your party shall be upset? There is no party in the Democratic Party but the Fernando Wood Party, if he is at the head of it. It is a quastion with the public men who are leading in political affairs, whether they will have their party prostrated for the advancement of one man's interest, or whether it shall be the great means of ameliorating the condition of the people. I ask any Democrat who intends to vote for Mayor WOOD, to reconcile such vote with his message here within the last few weeks. Tha resolutions at Tammany Hall the other night denouncing the massage of Mayor WOOD are my guide. By these resolutions I stand. I endorse thetr sentiment and repudiate the man. [Cheers.] Mr. MCKEON alluded at laugth to the Mayor's message, which he characterized as worthy of the first French revolution, and described the people as being fully alive to the character of his motives. In connection with this Mr. MCKEON denied that he was at all concerned in the ordering of the United States troops to protect the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, and declared his belief that there was force enough in public sentiment to frown down any attempt at disorder. He charged Mayor WOOD with cowardice, accused him of throwing factious obstacles in the way of the transaction of public business, as exhibited in his refusal at first to cooperate with the Police Commissioners or promote the improvement in tha Central Park under the new Board, though he subsequently surrendered in both having taken his seat in the Board of Police Commissioners which he denounced as unconstitutional, and having requested tha Common Council to pass appropriations for the Central Park. Why then, if he had yielded in these two cases, should he not also yield in the matter of the new City Hall? and thus most effectually aid the unemployed poor whom he professed so much affection? Mr. MCKEON alluded to the fact that the Mayor had sanctioned an ordinance of the Common Council which increased the expendituras for *employés* in the Street Department $23,900, over the expenditures of last year. In conclusion he passed a glowing eulogium on Mr. TIEMANN, the People's Candidate, and exhorted them to the utmost energy, and most untiring effort in order to secure Woon's defeat. He resumed his seat amid torrific cheers.

SPEECH OF DANIEL E. SICKLES, ESQ.

MR. DANIEL E. SICKLES, on coming forward, was received with three hearty cheers. He said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens—New-York has sent forth a vast assemblage to-night. From etage to dome her thousands appear here to make one effort, at least, for the honor of our noble metropolis,—and tens of thousands are assembled at the portals of this hall, unable, but anxious to join in your damonstration. You have met at least to affirm one of the doctrines laid down by Mr. WOOD. In the first message which he sent to the Common Council of New-York, upon his election to the office of Mayor, he proclaimed to the people that party politics had nothing to do with municipal affairs; and as the period approaches when his administration is to terminate, New-York is here to-night to express its concurrence with him in that sentimant. [Loud cheers, and a voice, "He'll find it, to his cost."] And, fellow-citizens, it is time; for although, as my friend MCKEON, who preceded me, has said, our Republic may in some respects be yet regarded as an experiment, it is, nevertheless, an ascertained fact that in the government of the nation and in tha government of States, our system has been a triumphant and magnificent success. But in municipal government, if we are to take the administration of FERNANDO WOOD as an example, it has been a disgrace that it will take time—years of time to eradicate. [Cheers.] It is necessary, then, that all true Democrats—that all true Americans—that all men who have a prida and patriotism in the success of our system of Democratic Government should rally—should unite—as Americans, as Repnblicans—as citizens—as Democrats, to rescue our City from a domination

The French Exhibition.

The question "what constitutes a school of art" is perhaps more easily asked than answered; but as we distinctly object to using phrases without a reasonable hope, at least, of being understood, we must attempt a definition. For we have already committed ourselves to the opinion that the French "school" of painters is decidedly the leading school in cotemporary art as well as to the belief that the exhibition which now adorns the walls of the old "Art Union" in Broadway very respectably represents the said preëminent "school."

And although people in general do not care one sixpence whether there be or be not such a thing as a school of art upon the face of the earth, in or out of France, but are perfectly well content with a show of good pictures, come they from whatever quarter, and with whatever pretensions, still, as there is a school of art in France, we must beg permission to say a word on that subject before we pass on to speak of the merits and attractions of the gallary in Broadway. A school in art, then, is as nearly as possible analogous with a school in literature. The objects of the author and the artist are, in this respect, identical, that each of them having certain conceptions of truth, a certain perception of beauty to communicate, each also desires so to convey these possessions of his to the public mind as to secure for them a willing reception and a natural influence. Each of them (deserving the name, that is, of author or of artist) keeps this aim steadily before him in his work.

Wherever a number of men, animated by this aim, have been for some time pursuing the profession of literature or of painting, there a school of art or of letters tends to arise. Each individual artist (to confine ourselves, for brevity's sake, to painting alone) who succeeds in making his meaning clear and welcome to his public contributes in his success certain valuable suggestions for the assistance of others, his fellow laborers. These suggestions are adopted; the methods of one man being proved efficient to the production of particular results are pursued by others who esteem these results worth achieving, and gradually a body of artistic truth is formed which takes its place in the history of Art, to be like all other truth a help forever to the wise, and a hindrance only to the weak. To say, then, that a nation possesses a School of Art, is to say that in that nation Art has been sedulously and successfully prosecuted by a number of serious devotees, and that the artistic works of that nation, however varied they may be in character by the varying personal qualities of the individual artists, their producers, do yet partake of a common spirit, and bear the traces of a ripened national genius. And any exhibition will *properly* represent a national school which gives a just notion of the leading methods of painting pursued in it, and a fair representation of the leading tendencies of the national thought. Thus, the Roman school might be profitably etudied in the Gallery of the Museo Borbonico, at Naples, which yet does not boast a single first-class work of that school; and the marvellous harmonies of the school of LEONARDO might be apprehended by an amateur whose experience had been confined to the Brera Gallery at Milan, which yet possesses no *chef d'œuvre* of the consummate Florentine.

Thus, too, it is that to speak of the "English School," is almost an impropriety, since art in England has heretofore been prosecuted in a desultory manner with little dignity and persistency of aim, and consequently with so few original and characteristic results, that the London *Times*, in speaking of the Exhibition which has just closed at Manchester, dwells with particular satisfaction on the hope that this Exhibition may have done something towards enebling England "to produce at some future day a school of art which shall be truly national and express English feeling in forms inspired by true genius."

Very different has been the history of art in France. The great age of the Renaissance in Italy was rapidly followed by an age of artistic development in France, and since the Italian genius subsided from its primacy in the world of beauty, no school of art has maintained on the whole so high a level through an extended period of time as the French, while at the present hour the artists of that country stand confessedly at the head of their profession throughout the world in consistent skill, in productive power, and in the elevation of their artistic aims.

In the grandest departments of pictorial art, indeed, the leading Frenchmen of the present day are not only unrivaled, but almost unapproached. The names of KAULBACH and CORNELIUS, in Germany, cannot, indeed, be uttered without respect, but INGRES stands alone among his cotemporaries as a successful representative of thet devotion to the ideal in Form which burned in the heart of RAPHAEL and has made the name of the painter of Urbino an enduring synonym for the harmony of grace with power. Realism in art, useful up to the point at which it corrects the extravagancee of fancy and chastises the self-confidence of executive skill, when raised to the rank of an artistic religion, tends to put man below nature, and to subordinate feeling to fact, just as materialism in philosophy results in the elevation of comfort over duty. It elevates, that is, the "Fornarina" of the Florentine Tribune above the "Madonna" of the Dresden Gallery. Against this tendency, which has manifested itself in the art just as ite correlatives have in the literature and the life of the present age, the imaginative genius and the scholastic idealism of INGRES most splendidly protest. His Venus is the Venus Anadyomene, with never a taint on her beauty of those instincts which belong to her Pandemic sister. The influence of this great painter is to be traced through the recent annals of art in France in a hundred creations, which adorn the halls and churches of Paris, the saloons of the great and the galleries of the nation.

Two artists, however, divide with INGRES the leadership of modern art in France—DELACROIX and DECAMPS.

DELACROIX glories in light as INGRES in form, and bears the same relation to the schools of Flanders and Venice that INGRES sustains to the schools of Rome. His Protean pencil reproduces with equal power now the splendors of PAUL VERONESE and now the carnations and the exuberant warmth of RUBENS. His "Salon de la Paix" in the Hotel de Ville at Paris, is a wonder of sunshine and health, fresh, radiant and vigorous as the day. More intense and imaginative than DELACROIX, DECAMPS is a master of modeling and of relief. His affinities in the past are with CORREGGIO and with REMBRANDT. He uses light as the great Fleming used shadow, with a sort of passionate extravagance, and among modern artists no one approaches him in the power of representing the effects of sunlight. The South American landscapes of our own artist, CHURCH, convey a better notion than anything which has been seen on this side the Atlantic of the peculiar vividness and glow of light as treated by DECAMPS.

Around these men are grouped a series of artists of the highest rank, representing worthily every division of the painter's art. The genius of PAUL DELAROCHE easily achieves, in historical art, all that poor HAYDON strained after without reaching it, through all his passionate, unhappy life, and invests mortals of the ordinary measurement with a dignity which the untrained Englishman failed to confer upon his heroes by multiplying the cubits of their stature. ARY SCHEFFER, imitating now the early art of Germany, and now the living masters of his own country, has nevertheless succeeded in interesting the cultivated public of many countries. The battle-pieces of VERNET are hardly less famous than the scenes which they commemorate. The landscapes of ROUSSEAU, HUET, FRANCAIS and TROYON, the sea painting of GUDIN, the interiors of MILLET and MEISSONIER, the fancies of HAMON, the poems of FRERE, bear a magnificent testimony at once to the fertility of the French genius, and to the beneficent influences of the thorough cultivation of art in France. Of many of these men we have the actual works before us in the collection now exhibiting in Broadway, while not one of the great tendencies of French art is there utterly unrepresented.

The first thing which strikes the spectator on entering the gallery is an indescribable harmony of excellence. The few positively bad pictures which deform the walls are quite sunk out of sight in the general elevation of the works. This trait of the gallery is at once indicative of the rank of French art, and extremely conducive to the enjoyment of the individual pictures which one after another address themselves to the eye and arrest the mind.

Of these individual pictures the first upon which the observer will naturally fix his attention is a work of ROSA BONHEUR, catalogued as the "Denizens of the Highlands," (No. 16.) The said denizens are three small cattle, or "stots," "breasting the wind upon a breezy hill." This picture is positively exhilarating. The beasts are alive with health and strength; there is life in their full, clear eyes—life in the sparkling of the hair upon their shaggy sides—life in the luminous transparency of their vigorous horns. Without a particle of affectation, ROSA BONHEUR has preached in this canvas a "sermon of herds and hills." When the sun vouchsafes to visit the gallery, and lights up the rolling clouds of the distance, and quickens the tones of the foreground in the picture, it is impossible to look upon it without a freshening of the brain, and a kindling of the fancy.

Just as a piece of skillful painting, too, the "Denizens of the Highlands" demends careful study. There is a truth of detail in the treatment combined with a breadth of effect which show that the sincere worship of Neture is by no means confined to the pretentious few who make broad their phylacteries in that kind. Near the "Denizens of the Highlands" hangs an amazing little *chef d'œuvre*, by MOISSONIER—the "Chess-Players"—which might have been painted by a fairy pencil. It is literally "amezing." The power with which the effect of the greatest breadth of hendling is reached by the minutest strokes, end the boldest modeling accomplished by processee which would seem to require the microscopic patience of a monkish illuminator, is something magical. But having said this, there is little more to be said. The merit of the picture, as a composition, is not remarkable. It is a not very striking subject treeted in e not very striking way, and its claims to the high rank eccorded to it are of just such a neture that they would be enhanced in an inverse ratio with the contraction of the dimensions of the picture. If MOISSONIER had succeeded in peinting his "Chess-Players" on the back of a watch, that is, his picture would be fifty times more astonishing than it now is, while if he had treated it in a space of six feet by five it would rank simply with half-a-dozen capital Copleye which we can now call to mind. Very different are the intrinsic excellences of the pictures of EDOUARD FRERE, of which one of the best, the "Laundress," (No. 76,) hangs near by the "Chess-Players."

FRERE is a poet in feeling and in fidelity. There is no object essential to his theme which is too trivial in his eyes to be treated with patient truth, while his great skill in hendling never betrays him into mistaking the order of interest in his compositions. The thought from which the picture grew is the picture's first appeal to the spectator. The affections of childhood, its whims, its vagaries, its pretty, preposterous dreams—the paine and pleasures of youth—some innocent drama or simple incident of domestic life: these are the topics in which FRERE delights, and these he treats with a sympathetic earnestness, equally free from the extremes of *niaiserie* and of cant. This interest in home and in childhood, by the way, is characteristic of a very large class of French artists, as it is a trait of the national character which those will most warmly acknowledge who most thoroughly know the people of France. It is abundantly illustrated in the Broadway Exhibition.

Look, for inetance, at the children of LANFANT DE METZ, a pupil of ARY SCHEFFER, who does his master more credit than his master's own work, (No. 180,) the "Christ Crowned with Thorns." There is some fine drawing in this picture, and a *souvenir* of DELACROIX in the carnations, but the sentiment is feeble, and the disposition common-place. A far more touching work is the "Church Porch," of LANFANT, (No. 122,) which is just a picture of a little child, pausing at the *binitier* of her village church. There is not a strong tint in this charming little work, and yet so skilfully are the tones graduated and combined that there is nothing cold or hard in the painting, while the simple thought and true feeling of the composition gains upon one with every instant that is given to it. Near the "Church Porch" is a sea-view by GUDIN, (No. 95,) which barely misses being a great picture. It lacks character as a composition, but in power and breadth of handling it is quite exceptional. There is a lustrous life in the watory circles that break around the brown rock in the foreground, and a shimmer in the mists of the middle distance unequaled in any marine picture ever before exhibited in this City. The "Old St. Valères," (No. 105,) and the "Stiff Breeze" (No. 106,) of EUGENE ISABEY, although much more common-place, both in composition and in color, have great technical merit. The drawing of the No. 105 is particularly good.

The names of COUTURE and VERNET naturally arrest attention in the catalogue. It is best that the attention being arrested should acquiesce, and not adventure in search of either the "Combat" (No. 210) or the "Minstrel" (No. 36.) The first of these is an absurd trifle, doubtless thrown off by HORACE VERNET years ago, and only worth possessing on the principle which moves people to acquire the autograph of a poet or a statesman, though it be affixed to nothing loftier than an I. O. U. or an invitation to dinner. The "Minstrel" is a work of greeter pretension, but not more satisfactory. COUTURE is a painter who stands, both in point of skill and in point of imagination, very much where the French artists of the Regency stood, and this picture might just as well have been painted in 1740 as in 1856, and might better never have been painted at all. It is coarse in sentiment, and hard in execution. There is power, nevertheless, in the figure of the child, who stands with her back to the rest of mankind on the right of the picture, and gazes intently up into the minstrel's face. Near the "Minstrel" of COUTURE are two works by BEAULIEU, a pupil of DELACROIX, which afford an admirable idea of the style of that master.

As original conceptions these pictures (Nos. 3 and 4) are simply absurd, the No. 4, in particular, ludicrously so. It represents a young lady in a very unelaborate costume, listening to the amorous ditties of a young gentleman in a mas-masquerading dress. It is impossible to imagine in what sort of a building the lady is housed, or what time of day the lover has chosen for his melodious addresses. The inconsistency between the lights of the foreground and of the distance recalls the fantastic world of the Arabian nights.

But the force and reality with which the substances of the picture are handled, the splendor and warmth of the coloring—the vigor of the modelling—carry one back to the best periods of the Venetian school.

Of THEODORE ROUSSEAU, in many respects the first of living landscepists, there is no specimen in the gallery, but the study of nature in France is amply illustrated by a series of pictures from the easels of TROYON and LAMBINET. The "Watering-Pool" of TROYON (No. 203) is an especially charming landscape, the lights well distributed, and the whole atmosphere seductive. LAMBINET has trested a number of English scenes with much feeling and force. These pictures, we understand, were painted in England during the past Summer expressly for this exhibition, and for sale in America. This, which was the original design of the exhibition, has been held in view throughout its history. On their way from France, the pictures were delayed at Manchester for a short time, at the request of the French artists, who wished their school to be more justly represented than it was in the Trafford-square Exhibition; but all the pictures there displayed were brought away to New-York, with the exception of two, which were disposed of to an American gentleman, Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, who also possesses ROSA BONHEUR'S noble picture of the "Horse Fair."

Many other contributions have since been received from France, and many artists who appeared at Manchester with only one or two slight works, have come to us with their best. Such is the case, for instance, with CUNTUHER, to whose pretty little picture of "Fowls" (No. 37) several others have been added, and among them, one, the "Poultry Yard," (No. 38,) which is a marvel of detail. Those who remember a small picture by this artist which was exhibited at the Exhibition of our own Academy, last Spring, will need only the mention of his name to assure them of the pleasure which is in store for them, if they have not yet delighted their eyes with these new products of his masterly hand. CUNTURIER'S treatment of plumage is all that TAIT'S promises to be, end in saying this we pay a compliment to both artists, which neither of them should disdain. There is nothing of a similer kind in the English Exhibition to compere with it, excepting LANCE'S exquisite water-colors, in which truth of substance has been carried as far as realism can be carried, or ought to be.

Everybody who knows anything of French art will be glad to recognize the spirit of GUERIN in the pencil of one of his best pupils, BRION. This artist sends five pictures of marked but unequal merit. The finest in point of sentiment and expression, (No. 24,) a 'Burial in the Vosges," almost atones for certain defects of hendling by its strength and simplicity of composition. A train of mourners, the humblest of the peasantry, are drawing over the snow the corpse of one of their number. Through the dim and frosty air you discern, bowed down with age and grief, the mother, who has followed them to the gate of their desolated home, and who leans upon the fence, her face buried in her hands, the silent image of a woe too deep for words.

There is a *veracity* of feeling in this picture which we preise very highly when we rank it in this respect with Mr. PENLEY'S "Convict Returned," (No. 140,) of the English gallery, which is altogether the most poetic and powerful of the "imaginative" pictures of that gallery.

Without entering into more extensive details of criticism upon this edmirable collection of French works, we must urge upon our artists as well as upon our amateurs, the importance of a careful study of this collection during the short remaining time of its presence among us. For we hope to see positive fruits of the good seed here to be gathered when next the National Academy shall open its doors to the espirations and the achievements of our native art.

FROM BOSTON.

The Rumored Defalcation—Mr. Sumner's Return—Theatres, Lectures, etc.—The Mayoralty Question—The Atlantic Monthly for December—The City Library—A Gloomy Thanksgiving Week, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The declining interest in the panic was partially renewed at the close of last week by reports affecting the character and conduct of the senior partner in one of our principal mercantile houses which suspended payment in October. So far as appears, though the gentleman alluded to may have been imprudent, there is no reason for charging him, as some do, with dishonesty; and even imprudent would not be the just word to apply to his conduct had it not been for the occurrence of the crisis, which interfered with his far-reaching plans, and brought attention to business details that otherwise would not have been so much as thought of. The house referred to has not made illegal use of a single dollar of the money of others. They are guilty only as most other business men are guilty, that is, they undertook to do too much, and, a storm coming on, they could not weather it. They are simply unfortunate, but in some cases there can be no greater crime than misfortune; and, just now, everybody is looking out for a scapegoat on which he can have the privilege of packing his own sins, so that an imprudent or an unfortunate man can look for no quarter. Then those who suppose they have lost money through his action are not only naturally indignant, but look upon one who has destroyed or periled their property as a sinner of the worst dye; and their sharp cries, like the voices of women in a tempest, are heard above the din and roar of the elements. There's nothing like the loss or endangering of money to make men shrewish.

Mr. KUHN, who succeeds Mr. LAWRENCE as Treasurer of the Bay State Company, is one of the most upright of men, and thoroughly familiar with business. He is also a man of great amiability of temper, which I take to be as much a recommendation in a man of business as anything that can be named, after honesty and capacity; and without it even honesty and capacity cannot be rated at their full value.

Two or three additional candidates have sprung up in the Seventh Congressional District, but tho only one of them worthy of special mention is Mr. S. E. SEWELL, who is a good man, a good lawyer, and a good scholar. He was in the State Senate in 1852, as a Free-Soiler, and drew up the first "Personal Liberty Bill" that ever was heerd of here, and which, after passing the Senate through a combination of Free-Soilers and Democrats, was killed in the House through a combination of Democrats and Whigs. I doubt if Mr. SEWELL has any Congressional ambition, as he is not the kind of man to like Washington life.

Mr. SUMNER got home on Thursday evening, the 19th; and when the *Niagara* reached the wherf, I suspect that he was full of regret that he had not taken passage in some vessel bound to New-York. He is one of the most modest of men, and dislikes all "noise and confusion." Without going so far as the Frenchman, who said that those who visited him did him an honor, and those who stayed away did him a favor, he prefers that his company should be selected by himself, and that it should be quiet, orderly and not over-numerous. A story is told of him to the effect that when he was chosen Senator in 1851, he left town as soon as he heard of the fact, in order to avoid the boisterous congratulations of the crowd, which would very naturally have been tendered him at the close of a three months' controversy of the bitterest character. Such a man was not likely to be pleased at the reception which was got up for him on Thursday, and which failed in the only point success in which can make such things respectable: the crowd not being large enough to make its action dignified. There is something so impressive about large bodies of men that it requires a great deal of folly in their conduct to destroy their dignity. Mr. SUMNER said as little as he well could, and would have preferred to say nothing. The next evening, his too kind friends bawled for him at the lecture given by Mr. BANKS before the Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association; and he came forward and spoke briefly. These intrusions on public men are in vile taste, and reconcile those of us who are ostracized to private life to our lot. "The rabble's curse" which Mecbeth so much disliked, and which must have aggravated the sufferings of ruthless Rome's victims, can hardly be considered as grating more harshly on delicate ears, than the friendly, but ill-timed shouts of men whom it would be unjust to call rabble, but who certainly do not act like gentlemen.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe have been very successful at the Boston Theatre, and have been engaged for the Thanksgiving week, when many visit theatres who do so at no other time. The other theatres are doing as well as could be expected. Mrs. BARROW'S Readings are popular. The givers of lectures have large audiences, but I suspect they assemble to see the lions rather than to hear them roar. Mr. BANKS took Mr. PARKER'S place, on Friday evening, and had a great house; and General CUSHING had a fine one on Tuesday evening. HENRY GILES will lecture on the Brontë Family to-morrow evening, before the mercantile; and Signor FONTANA is to give his views on King Bomba, before the same institution, on the evening of the 25th. There's certainly a chance for a choice in men and subjects.

The attempt, under the name of a citizens' movement, to combine all parties in support of the same candidates for municipal officers, has, thus far, proved a total failure, as if it were a bank. The Convention of seventy-two (72) has had three long sessions, the last extending over to past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and was very disorderly and undignified in its conduct, much more so, indeed, than mass conventions generally are. There have been about a score of ballotings for a candidate for Mayor, but without result. The last balloting came within one of ending in the nomination of Mr. PRESTON, who received 36 votes, 37 being the requisite number. It was then moved that the Convention dissolve, but though the spectators applauded the motion, the delegetes declined to entertain it, and the Convention seperated to meet this (Monday) evening, when they will make another attempt to milk he-goats into sieves.

Mr. PRESTON, who came so near getting the nomination, is a master-builder, a man of wealth, and in politics so little of a radical that he supported Mr. FILLMORE at the last Presidential election. I think, however, that the Democrats ought to have the nomination, and so think many others who would as soon think of enlisting under the banner of BRIGHAM YOUNG as under that of President BUCHANAN. They have never had a Mayor of Boston, and their turn would seem to have come. Then they put forward good men. The best man voted for in the Convention is Colonel HEARD, who has never been anything but a Democrat, and who is a liberal Hunker—able, manly, of high character, and of most commanding presence. Indeed, if appearance could command station, he might aspire to the Presidency with confidence. The Democrats should have adhered to him in the Convention, and in so doing they would have done the public a service, for I believe such adherence would have ended in his nomination.

The impression is that the movement cannot succeed, and there will be several candidates placed before the people; but the meeting of this evening may possibly turn out better work than we have seen the other meetings accomplish, though it requires considerable of the sanguine element in a man's temperament to make him so believe. The Democrats must have American or Republican support to elect their man, even should they get the nomination for him; and how could they justify a "coalition," to their friends abroad, with men who condemn all that has been done concerning Slavery by the National Government during the last four years? Would not that Cleopatra's pearl, the Union, be dissolved in the sourness caused by the formation of such an alliance?

JOHN P. HEALEY, a stiff Old Hunker Whig, has been named as a Union candidate for the Mayor; but though he is in many respects an excellent man, I do not think he would satisfy public expectations. He used to be Mr. WEBSTER'S partner and may be regarded as the representative of the relics of the Webster party.

The December number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will be issued on Wednesday, the 25th, in season for Thanksgiving. It has eighteen articles, which afford room for variety. The opening one is the conclusion of MOTLEY'S "Florentine Mosiacs," and is good as the first part. The writer is almost as severe on the Medici as in his History he is on the Austro-Burgundian chiefs of the Spanish Empire. What he says about the sculptures at the tombs of Rome of some of that race's members ought to be read in connection with what is said in the last *Edinburgh* on the same subject. The account of "The Battle of Lepanto" is probably from PRESCOTT'S third volume of "Philip the Second," which, at least, will account for the abruptness of its commencement, and for allusions to preceding passages not given in the article. As we are to wait some months, perhaps a year, for that volume, and the fourth, readers ought to be thankful for this installment of a good thing. It contains no allusion to the remarkable fact—remarkable, I mean, if true,—that what is known in naval warfare as "breaking the line" (and about which there has been as much inkshed as by which there has been bloodshed) was first done at Lepanto, and by the Turks, who were the lovers of the modern Actium. There is a sound paper on CARLYLE, and a remarkably trenchant one on the subject of the political power of the Slaveholders. The stories are good, and the book notices are scholarly productions. "Our Birds, and Their Ways," is, perhaps, by HENRY THOREAU. The second part of of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" is amazingly clever, and capable of making a man laugh who has failed yesterday, or—a much more difficult thing—who expects to fail to-morrow.

The annual report of the Trustees of the City Library shows that 6,816 volumes were last year added to that institution, and 3,667 pamphlets. There are about 35,000 volumes in the library and 16,000 pamphlets, besides newspapers, charts, and engravings. These are exclusive of Mr. BATES' donations of books, which amount to more than 21,000 volumes.

Captain W. W. PIERCE has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Charlestown, *vice* HENRY WILDE, resigned. Mr. WILDE is a brother-in-law of Gen. CUSHING, and he took the office on the death of Mr. JAMESON, who was a brother-in-law of Gen. PIERCE. The new storekeeper has for years been the chief clerk in the office, and is an out-and-out and an in-and-in hunker.

Men feel gloomy, the European news, so different from the first response to the panic intelligence sent from here, having depressed them terribly. Thanksgiving week, instead of being that joyous time it ordinarily is, is black as Lent. Far from being grateful, too many of us are indulging that "sad and sour dissent" from commonly-received opinions that is the child of adverse fortune. Spite of what the preachers and the poets say, adversity never yet made any human being good.

THYME.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Somewhere on the line of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, between Wilmington and Perryville, the 11 o'clock P. M. train of Tuesday night ran over and killed a man, but at what particular point has not yet been ascertained. The accident occurred without the knowledge of the engineer or conductor, nor was it known until the train reached Perryvills. As the persons employed for that purpose were placing the cars of the train on the boat, they discovered something like flesh on one of the trucks. A closer examination proved it to be portions of the trunk, one arm and the leg of a man, but all so much mutilated as to be hardly recognizable. The head, one leg and one arm were missed, and up to yesterday afternoon had not been found, though a strict search had been made along the line of the road between the points mentioned. It is supposed that the person killed attempted to jump on the train at one of the water stations, and slipping, fell under the train. There were some shreds of clothing about the axle of the truck, but nothing could be found to give any definite idea of the dress of the man.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probability of the Mormons Occupying Sonora—California as the Base of Military Operations—The New Expedition to Nicaragua—Kansas Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

I find that the probability of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S leading his followers from Salt Lake to the Mexican Province of Sonora, has attracted the attention of our Government, and become a point of serious consideration in the discussion of the policy to be pursued towards the Mormon rebels. Mr. BUCHANAN is anxious to acquire the Province of Sonora from Mexico; but if the Mormons were once to get settled there, it would put an end to all hope of success,—for public sentiment in the United States would never consent to the acquisition of any foreign territory however valuable, on which the Mormons had taken up their quarters. Once out of the United States, the country would no more buy them back into our jurisdiction than it would purchase Delhi in the hands of the Sepoys. It becomes important, accordingly, to prevent a Mormon hegira to Sonora, if possible.

But, on the other hand, it is feared that the Mexican Government would entertain with favor a proposition from BRIGHAM YOUNG to settle the Province, and protect that border from the Indian tribes who now devastate it, encroaching every year further and further upon the domain of civilization, and driving its inhabitants towards the interior. Besides, the Mormons would defend the country from any filibuster approach in that direction, and pay a large annual tribute to the Government of Mexico, while they enriched themselves by working the valuable mines of the country. True, Mexico would find in the end that she had been nursing a viper most dangerous to her own peace; Mexican statesmen are not accustomed to look far into the futura, and shape a present policy with reference to what is to come.

The policy of making California the base of operations against the Mormons has been urged upon the Executive. Among the arguments in its favor is the fact that the Valley of Salt Lake can be approached at all seasons from the Pacific, through the lower vallies and passes. Nor can the entrance to the Mormon country from that direction be successfully defended against Gentile troops. An army of twenty thousand men could enter Salt Lake Valley in mid Winter by the way of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, except for the fact that there is a single stretch of country in which, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, there is no water except a bitter spring. This difficulty it is thought may be overcome by establishing the dépôt for the army at the foot of the great cañon of the Colorado, which is east of the desert referred to. This dépôt it is proposed to reach by the Gulf of California and the Colorado River, which is supposed to be navigable in the vicinity of the dépôt suggested. It will be remembered that Lieutenant J. C. IVES is now engaged in an exploration of the Colorado. It is anticipated that early intelligence will be received from him on the general subject of the navigability of that stream.

From the fact that the Salt Lake country is so open to attack from the Pacific side, it is urged that, if operations against the Mormons are conducted thence, their object may be attained with less bloodshed than if the contest is waged in the narrow passes and cañons, where the Mormons, from their superior position, can hope to force the assailants to retire, and can be certain of making serious havoc among the troops, whatever the ultimate result. The alternative of meeting a large and well-disciplined army in open field would be likely to induce the Mormons to yield far more readily. But, in addition to these advantages of operating from California, the presence of so large a force in that country would overawe and terrify the numerous hostile Indian tribes there, who are becoming exceedingly troublesome; while it would effectually cut off the Mormon retreat towards Sonora—an object really of great importance, independent of considerations connected with any purpose of acquiring that Province,—for it is eminently essential to the welfare not only of the United States, but of the civilized world, that Mormon abominations should be effectually checked, by the arrest and punishment (instead of flight) of the leaders of the rebellion.

Since the arrival of the last California mail, the opinion has gained strength here that Gen. WALKER has selected the Tehuantepec route for his new movement towards Central America. If this be true, the steamer *Fashion* can run up the Coatzacoalcos River to a point thirty miles above the town of Minatitlan, and thence proceed by canoes, of which there is an abundance, to El Suchil, whence there is a good road across to Ventosa on the Pacific. The rainy season is now over, and as the water-courses are nearly all mountain streams, they become fordable within a few hours after the rains cease. There are two narrow rivers, perhaps one hundred feet wide, which are not yet low enough to be forded safely. These can be readily crossed by rafts, for the construction of which the materials are abundant.

If WALKER took that route, he probably arrived at the Coatzacoalcos in three days from Mobile, occupied three days in ascending the river, and not exceeding five or six days in marching across to the Pacific. Two gentlemen now in this City, who are thoroughly acquainted with the route, say that the march can be made in that time during the present season, without difficulty.

At Ventosa WALKER is expected to be met by his San Francisco recruits, with means of transportation; but it is quite uncertain whether he will carry out his plan of proceeding at once to the capital of Costa Rica, or will determine to return immediately to Leon, drive out the Martinez Government, and again assume the position which he claims as the rightful President of the Republic, who has been driven out by the interference of a foreign State.

His course on these points will be governed very much by the degree of success which attends the efforts made to concentrate his expected forces immediately on arrival on the Pacific. If he finds himself well prepared for vigorous assault, he will probably not lose an hour in his effort to cripple Costa Rica; but if his reinforcements are behind time, it will be more prudent for him to take his stand within the limits of Nicaragua, until his recruits join him.

Captain FAVSSOUX is still understood to be in the United States, although his departure was announced. He did not return with General WALKER, because there is yet no field for the exercise of his professional skill. But if WALKER gets a footing again, and sets up a Government, the Government of the United States will recognize it at once. This done, the *Fashion*, or any other vessel belonging to WALKER, may enter Nicaraguan ports, there raise the flag of the Republic, and thence proceed in "armed expeditions," against whatsoever power they choose,—for they will have become technically legal cruisers, pursuing the legitimate instructions of a legitimate Government. Captain FAYSSOUX is waiting for this opportunity to distinguish himself again.

It is a great mistake to suppose that England will make any effectual objections to WALKER'S movements. Her Government has become satisfied that they can never get control in Central America without a successful war with the United States—a price far too great to pay for an object of no practical value to her even if it were attained. She finds that we are ready to meet her in guaranteeing the neutrality of all inter-oceanic communications; and then her only remaining interest there is a pure matter of trade and commerce.

In this respect it is England's undoubted interest to have General WALKER succeed, because the infusion of North American energy with that country to develop its resources and increase its population, cannot fail to make better customers for all manufacturing and commercial nations. This view of the subject, there is good reason to believe, has commended itself very forcibly to British statesmen of late,—and you may rely upon it, that if WALKER succeeds in the outset of his present enterprise, his Government, when again set up, will be speedily recognized by that of England. The policy of Great Britain in regard to Central America has entirely changed, and its course with reference to WALKER will probably be one of the earliest and most decided evidances of the fact.

If WALKER proceeded by the Tehuantepec route, he is to-day nearing the Pacific coast, and will be able to make his mark before the new treaty, which started yesterday, can reach Nicaragua. It is not at all improbable that, if he deems it advisable, he will place it out of the power of the Martinez Government to ratify the Convention. The result, however, will prove that the treaty is really in WALKER'S interest. It is clearly so, if he succeeds in getting control of the Government again, for it binds the United States to keep open, if necessary, the most convenient route by which reinforcements can reach him.

As the President of the Republic, he will have a perfect right to import all the arms, munitions and "immigrants subject to militia duty" he may desire, and the United States will be bound by treaty to fight his battles if any foreign power attempts to blockade his ports to prevent such supplies reaching him. Am I not right, then, in considering the treaty one in the direct interest of the filibusters, provided they once got a fair foothold again? On the other hand, as WALKER can on no account desire the transit closed, and as the treaty can by no possibility affect him in any other way, to the detriment of his efforts to establish himself in Nicaragua, it is of no consequence to him at all, *unless* he succeeds. Besides, if you will turn back a few months, you will find the terms of this treaty are precisely those which WALKER himself proposed to the United States through PADRE VIJIL and Don FERMIN FERNANDEZ.

But the treaty does not go into effect for some time yet. It has gone to Nicaragua for ratification by the Government. It cannot be sent to the United States Senate for ratification until it returns hither, and will at best, will not be earlier than the 1st of January next. It is not acceptable to WALKER, his friends in the State will take good care that there is no final action upon it until next Spring, and long before that time he will have control of the Government of Nicaragua, if he is to succeed at all. In that event the fate of the treaty is in WALKER'S hands, for unless he authorizes an exchange of ratifications, it falls to the ground, even though both Governments shall have agreed to accept it.

And now a word in regard to the Nicaragua transit route. I am pretty well satisfied that the antagonism between WALKER and the party certified by Señor IARZARI to be the rightful holders of the transit franchises, has been allayed, and that hereafter they will be found cooperating, if the General has got his footing in the country. The latter has been satisfied that his quarrel with the Accessory Transit Company was a capital error on his part; and the Transit party, whose object is to make money, see that they can only hope to do so under the protection of a stable Government. These considerations, I think, you will find have induced an agreement of "the lamb and the lion shall lie down together," WHITE being the lamb. Do not lose sight of this, however, that the treaty is not yet *un fait accompli*.

I have thus given what I believe will prove to be an interesting chapter to numerous readers—predictions and suggestions all based upon the agency of WALKER'S successful reëntrance into Central America. Upon this latter point I have no doubt, after studying the subject with some care in all its geographical and strategic features, and having diligent inquiry relative to the arrangements which have been provided to meet a great variety of contingencies. With the *morale* of this whole affair you will bear me witness that I have had nothing to do. It is my business to present the facts, including plausible opinions derived from well-informed sources, and such deductions as seem to be fairly drawn therefrom. The result of my investigations is a firm conviction that unless shipwreck or some other similar and not-to-be-anticipated disaster overtakes General WALKER and his friends, a fortnight more will find them the virtual masters of Central America.

It is thought now that Secretary STANTON has determined to remain in Kansas until the 31st of December, that Governor will return home soon. He hardly have expected him for some time past, and a gentleman now in the city, who was associated with Governor in Kansas, is waiting for him by appointment. No one, however, seems to have any definite information as to the causes of his detention.

The recently-published statement that General WALKER was engaged in large speculations in Territory with GEORGE SANDERS and others is without foundation. He determined on first at his post to keep entirely clear of speculations of all kinds, and has studiously avoided it.

There is much speculation here as to the Governor WALKER will pursue with reference to the new turn of affairs in Kansas. The question is mooted whether he will not consider himself pledged by his Topeka speech to array himself with the Free-State men, and against the movement to enforce only a single clause of the new Constitution, to the people.

Many Northern Democrats here, even who were earnest supporters of the Nebraska bill, are very severe in their denunciations of the ingenious device by which the Kansas Convention has sought to defeat the people of Kansas out of an opportunity to vote directly upon the organic law of the new State. The proceeding is characterized as the most flagrant outrage: and conservative Southern men deplore the evils likely to flow from it, in reopening and embittering the contest.

There is, apparently, to be a storm in Congress over this entire question, next Winter, equal to that with which the Nebraska-bill excitement was met—a gentle breeze. If the Administration acquiesces in it and lends its moral support to the final proceedings of the Kansas Convention, wise, experienced and prudent men predict an irresistible reorganization of parties forthwith, on a distinctly-drawn sectional line. The ball opens in a fortnight, when we shall soon be able to judge of the dance.

THE VINTAGE IN THE WEST.—The vintage for the West this year has been remarkably successful. At the German colony in Missouri, where the grape is largely cultivated, the yield is unprecedented, being one hundred thousand barrels having been gathered during the season. The Germans in Western Texas are about to undertake the culture of the grape on an extensive scale. In California, the red and white wines produced by the German Vineyard Society of Los Angeles are justifying anticipations. The Germans in that region have purchased a tract of land, all of which is planted with vines, yielding good crops. It is found that the best wine only, made from the Spanish grape, bears transportation to the East, the red spoiling during transit. Its quality is pleasant, with a fruity flavor. The wine-trade is becoming an important branch of business. It has grown up with remarkable rapidity since Mr. LONGWORTH made his first effort to introduce pure native wines.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered in Paris from Oct. 29 to Nov. 5:

New-York: F. Reutar, E. V. Nostrand, C. [illegible] field, B. Fitch, A. B. Fitch and lady, F. W. [illegible] F. W. Angel, Rev. A. Verren, S. Hall [illegible] Stewart, N. D., A. S. Scribner and family, [illegible] Cooper, M. D., P. Stewart, M. D., C. W. [illegible] L. H. Leclerc, W. H. Heydecker, C. W. [illegible] Teats, M. D. *Kentucky:* Geo. Scarborough. *Connecticut:* Dr. J. Walls and family, C. H. [illegible] W. H. White, A. Gait. *New-Jersey:* F. [illegible] *Ohio:* A. W. Wheling, M. D. *Massachusetts* [illegible] Lyman, Rallius Torrey, G. W. Blagden. *Michigan:* Miss E. C. Craw. *Michigan:* F. J. E. Crane.

Ansel Bowen, a young man residing in Westerly, R. I., was the subject of a curious phenomenon, a short time since. On the 20th ult., having some business to transact in another town a short distance from Westerly, he was proceeding to transact it, and before he entered the village, walking along by the road-side, he suddenly, though a dark cloud was passing athwart the sun, and the next moment he was stricken blind. In a moment more he lost the use of his limbs, that by all his endeavors he was absolutely unable to utter a single sound. To crown all, his pains were increased by the loss of his sense of hearing, which instantly left him. He remained in this state for seventeen days, when his senses returned, and he is now well.

The Boston *Courier* announces that the King of Sardinia has recently conferred upon Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston, the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, in recognition of the eminent services which he has rendered to humanity, and has received the patent and decoration of the order. The decoration consists of a cross of gold, enameled white, and having four wings of emerald green enamel between the arms of the cross. The whole is surmounted by a gold ring, to a ribbon of a dark green color. The extremities of the arms of the cross are ornamented

NEW-YORK—Official.

	SEC'Y OF STATE—1857.			PRESIDENT—1856.		
	Rep. Clapp.	Dem. Tucker.	Am. Putnam.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buch.	Am Fill
Cayuga	4443	2154	1066	7035	1847	2017
Chautauq'a	4197	1737	1225	2694	1789	796
Chemung	1901	2122	295	2694	2406	1070
Chenango	3796	2349	806	5453	2406	1070
Columbia	2804	2881	1218	3819	3020	1961
Cortland	2182	1220	290	3696	1181	673
Clinton	1549	2012	606	2659	2134	2011
Delaware	2843	2295	1051	4967	2107	2009
Dutchess	3860	4180	779	5512	4089	2013
Erie	3878	8909	3054	6901	7686	8620
Essex	1858	1268	714	2804	1178	956
Franklin	899	1674	798	1469	1600	1145
Ful. & Ham.	1675	1703	828	1818	1850	1272
Genesee	2286	1135	858	3820	1434	1100
Greene	1297	2402	827	2164	2548	1525
Herkimer	3171	1871	854	5078	1460	1280
Jefferson	5702	4472	371	8249	3494	1658
Kings	6625	12451	4615	7846	14178	8547
Lewis	1838	1466	91	3124	1114	819
Livingston	2341	2649	1200	3597	1648	1979
Monigom'y	2223	1672	1188	3076	1485	1713
Madison	3068	2922	487	4312	3061	885
Monroe	4698	4518	1531	7564	4698	2070
New-York	18415	37016	3440	17771	41913	19622
Niagara	2540	1682	1896	3906	1864	1935
Onondaga	6366	5203	788	10071	4227	1724
Ontario	2871	1672	1277	4581	1643	2189
Orange	2997	3653	1025	6274	3946	2173
Oneida	7572	6586	463	11172	6396	1601
Orange	5265	4019	603	8346	3663	1178
Orleans	2309	1684	1040	3088	1052	1819
Oswego	4923	3535	214	6873	3595	1387
Putnam	856	1069	129	963	1066	479
Queens	926	2700	1249	1866	2894	2231
Rensselaer	3016	4772	2368	5189	4415	4349
Richmond	462	1285	533	736	1500	946
Rockland	334	1140	264	669	1826	937
St. Law'ce	4707	2303	117	5489	1950	1588
Saratoga	3064	2787	1090	4954	2446	2591
Schenect'y	1311	968	159	1716	767	1218
Schoharie	1926	1197	360	2542	961	1380
Schuyl.	1161	1005	455	2005	2045	1380
Seneca	1369	1480	949	2163	1626	1286
Steuben	1670	2871	740	2376	2637	1690
Sullivan	728	1434	1611	1690	1063	2187
Tioga	1916	2187	1068	2270	2217	2084
Tompkins	2330	2012	128	3081	2164	455
Ulster	3805	1670	857	4618	1450	1470
Warren	1644	1122	2734	2828	1620	1726
Washing'n	3463	1725	1106	5178	1922	1848
Wayne	1328	1119	648	2208	1005	725
Westch'r	3718	3230	1048	5770	1990	1448
Wyoming	1428	1364	371	4060	1411	871
Yates	1272	1436	1718	1436	1600	2041
Unc.	1795	992	188	2804	915	351
Totals	177,949	195,581	66,864	276,007	195,578	124,654

Tucker (Dem.) over Clapp 18,332
Fremont over Buchanan 80,429
Whole number of votes in 1856 596,429
Whole number of votes in 1857 430,794
Decrease of vote in 1857 156,695

The aggregate vote for the remainder of the State Ticket is as follows:

Comptroller	Denniston, Rep	177,860
	Church, Dem	108,159
	Benton, Am	67,141
Church's plurality, 17,490.		
Canal Commissioner	Thurston, Rep	177,648
	Jayeox, Dem	108,225
	Dennieton, Am	66,101
Jaycox's plurality, 17,577.		
State Engineer	Geddes, Rep	178,038
	Richmond, Dem	108,567
	Graves, Am	66,672
Richmond's plurality, 17,519.		
Treasurer	Hogeboom, Rep	178,871
	Vanderpoel, Dem	108,284
	Odell, Am	66,790
Vanderpoel's plurality, 17,183.		
Attorney-General	Noyes Rep	178,086
	Tremain, Dem	108,214
	Rose, Am	66,966
Tremain's plurality, 17,206.		
Inspector of State Prisons	Kirkpatrick, Rep	177,730
	Rhodes, Dem	108,161
	Stevens, Am	66,804
Rhodes' plurality, 17,578.		
Judge of Court of Appeals	Jenkins, Rep	177,866
	Denio, Dem	108,166
	Ketchum, Am	64,108
Denio's plurality, 18,063.		

STATE JUDICIARY.

(Republicans, Italics—Democrats, Roman.)

Dist.	
1. D. P. Ingraham.	5. *Platt Potter.*
*Josiah Sutherland.	6. *Joseph Mullin.*
2. John W. Brown.	7. *Wm. Wm. Campbell.*
* Jos. A. Lott.	8. *Thos. A. Johnson.*
3. *Henry Hogeboom.*	*Noah Davis, Jr.*
*Wm. B. Wright.	*Martin Grover.*

*Short term. † Fusion—Republican and American.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE NEXT YEAR.—Many precautions and improvements suggested by the first unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable will be introduced into the plan of operations for next year. In the first place, it will be attempted earlier,—most likely at the end of June or beginning of July, so that in case of any hitch occurring there may be ample time to repair it, and still leave August open for another effort. Of course the same description of cable will be used, for of its kind it would be difficult, if not quite impossible, to devise a better. For a wire-covered rope it possesses in a most astonishing degree the important qualities of lightness, strength, and perfect flexibility. The expedition started with about 2,600 miles of this cable last Summer, of which about 400 have been lost. Last week the strand and closing machines of GLASS & ELLIOTT were again set to work to make up this deficiency of 400 miles, but in all it will be necessary to spin 600, as it has been determined not to start again with less than 3,000 miles clear. This extra amount, however, is only to meet any unusual emergencies that may arise, and not to allow for slack, as the smaller the quantity of slack payed out the safer will be the process of submerging, and the greater will be the ease with which the telegraph can afterwards be worked. But it is principally to the improvement of the paying out machines that the efforts of the company have been directed. Last year these machines, aided by considerable obstinacy and rashness, ruined the whole plan, and, the steed being thus effectually stolen for the present, the most tremendous precautions are now being taken to bolt the stable door. The machines are being made under the special advice and directions of Mr. PENN, Mr. FIELD, Mr. LLOYD, and Mr. EVERETT, the chief engineer of the *Niagara*. Messrs. EASTON and AMOS have been intrusted with their manufacture, which insures all that skill and experience can effect in their solid construction. With the details of the plan upon which they are to be made we are not yet acquainted further than that they are especially contrived to guard against the strain on the cable caused by the sudden pitch of the vessel, and also that the break in the wheels will be perfectly self-acting, and so made that it will be impossible to place upon it more than about one-third of the strain which the cable can safely be relied upon to bear. Instead of submerging the cable from this side of the Atlantic, it has been decided to commence operations by uniting the ends of the two halves on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* in the centre of the ocean, and each vessel then making the best of its way to land. The former ship will steer to these shores, and the latter to Newfoundland. By this plan the operation of laying the coil will be got over in exactly one-half the time which it must otherwise occupy, and we need scarcely say that anything which diminishes the time lessens the risk from bad weather in exact proportion. The opponents of this plan are to be found among the deep-sea fishermen, who generally prefer the plan of laying down the cable from the New-World to the Old, and who advance, among other reasons, the fact that the set of the Gulf stream is in this direction, and that it would be better for the expedition to have the current in its favor than against it. But, as we believe the influence of the Gulf stream does not extend below 70 fathoms depth, one is at a loss to perceive how it can affect an undertaking to submerge a cable to the depth of more than 2,000 fathoms. A more reasonable objection lies in the fact that in the centre the cable must be joined, and that it has been determined not to join with a five-mile centre of steel wire, which would give it tenfold strength at this point. When to this deficiency we add the fact that the lay of each piece of cable is made in a different direction, and that one portion forms a right and the other a left-hand screw, each of which helps the other to untwist, we cannot, however reluctantly, help seeing that this joining in the centre is a blot in the whole scheme. Of course, a plan (according to which a heavy square weight is to be attached to the joining) has been devised to prevent the wires untwisting if possible. But a weight at this junction is a most serious danger, though we are told that the whole mistake offers so many and such important "advantages" that it reminds us forcibly of the plan which an inhabitant of Laputa had projected, and by which he cut cabbages better, quicker and cheaper than by any other method, except the ordinary one of cutting them with a knife, &c. also, our admiration is solicited for this blunder, as turning out, after all, better and safer than any other method in which it could be done, except that of doing it properly.—*London Times.*

THE INDIANS OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., Special Agent of the Treasury Department, dated San Francisco, Oct. 19, in which that gentleman states that he had returned from Oregon and Washington Territories. Mr. BROWNE visited the Indian reservations east of the Cascade Mountains, from Southern Oregon to Bellingham's Bay, and the Dalles west of the Cascades. He reports that the Indians are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion had arisen out of the contracts made for the supplies, owing principally to the credit system. In reference to the war debt of these Territories, (amounting to about $5,000,000 in the aggregate,) he was satisfied, after thorough inquiry into the causes and history of the war, that it must be paid. The notes of his investigation are very voluminous.

It is proposed to hold one hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions in the towns and villages of Wisconsin this Winter.

The total of Walker's new fillibustering force is stated at 700 or 800, all of whom have joined him.

The *Weekly Times* is a neat Democratic paper started at Middletown Point, N. J.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met Monday night, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from the Unemployed Workingmen of the Thirteenth Ward, asking that they be provided with immediate work, for the relief of their destitution, signed by over 100 persons, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Alderman BLUNT offered the following petition to the Board:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, residents of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that this City has for a series of years been oppressed by a class of men known as Middlemen, or speculators in the productions of the country brought to this City, whereby the consumer is made to pay a large per centage for all the food he consumes beyond what he would pay, had he the privilege of purchasing directly from the producer. These facts are so well known that argument is superfluous.

Your petitioners have heretofore seen the futility of remedying these evils, as the class of speculators referred to above, have acted in concert, and have always succeeded in breaking up all organization for the relief of the citizens in this respect heretofore made.

But it is now hoped when poverty is staring a large portion of our population in the face, at the commencement of Winter, and at a time when numerous of our benevolent citizens who have heretofore contributed to the relief of the poor, have themselves become impoverished, that your honorable body will afford all the relief legitimately in your hands.

And your petitioners further represent that they know of no one act they could do that would afford more instant relief than to remedy the evils referred to.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that an ordinance may be passed, with all dispatch, that farmers from the country, with their wagons and other vehicles, be permitted to expose the produce of the country in Tompkins-square, free from expense, under such regulations as your body may deem expedient to make, by the granting of which your petitioners believe that the poor, as well as others, in that region, will be enabled to save at least a quarter in every dollar thus expended for the necessaries of life.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JNO. M. BIXBY,
HIRAM CRANSTON, SHEPHERD KNAPP,
W. H. APPLETON, and many others.

After reading of the above, Alderman BLUNT proceeded to eulogise the plan of relief which it set forth. The petition, on vote, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

CONTRACT FOR STREET CLEANING.

Alderman TUCKER offered the following preambles and resolution:

Whereas, Section 38 of the Charter of 1857 is in substance as follows, viz: When any work is necessary to be done, or supplies to be furnished to the Corporation, which shall together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract, unless by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise; and

Whereas, The Common Council has by a three-fourth vote instructed the City Inspector to make a contract with certain parties to clean the streets, &c., for the term of five years, at the sum of $345,000 per annum; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the power of the Common Council and City Inspector to make such contract, except by first advertising for proposals, &c., as required by the Charter and ordinances relating to the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby, requested to report to this Board at its next meeting, his opinion in relation to the subject.

After slight debate this petition was laid over.

THE STREET WORK.

Alderman MCSPEDON's resolution in favor of grading and macadamising Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Ninety-second-street, under the supervision of Charles Devlin, came up under the rule, and gave rise to much debate. Alderman THOMAS denounced it as a subject for buncombe. Alderman MCSPEDON indignantly repudiated the assertion that he had offered the resolution for buncombe. He had offered it in order that hundreds of the unemployed may find work and relief. Alderman BLUNT opposed the motion. If it were passed and the men were employed, where was the money to come from to pay them with? Alderman CLANCY said that there would be no difficulty in providing sufficient funds for their payment. Alderman MCSPEDON proposed an amendment to his own motion, to the effect that the Second-avenue should be macadamized on either side of the railroad track. Alderman STERRS spoke in opposition. The motion was finally adopted.

REMOVAL BY STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

Alderman WILSON offered the following:

Whereas, There is a great diversity of opinion as to the powers and authority of the Common Council in the matter of removing the landing-places of certain steamboats, and as the same is very important, it is our duty that the question should be well understood previous to any action of this Board. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform the Board what is the law and what are the powers and authority vested in the Common Council in the matter of the report of the Special Committee in reference to an ordinance causing the removal of the landing of the Sound and North River steamboats.

Alderman STERRS moved that the resolution lie upon the table. Carried.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to take from the table the report of the Finance Committee for the reorganization of the Finance Department. The motion being carried, the Clerk proceeded to read the report, when Alderman MCSPEDON asked that the reading should be suspended, as there were only twelve members present.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the report be again laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the report should be made the subject of a special order at the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman TUCKER moved that all resolutions relating to the grading and regulating of Ninth-avenue be taken up and acted upon. If the Board were sincere in their desire to relieve the poor people out of employment, they would at once proceed in the matter by acting on such resolutions. The grading of the Ninth-avenue, blasting rocks, &c., could as well be done in Winter as Summer, and would be the means of relieving a large number of families now in distress.

Alderman OWENS hoped the resolution would be adopted, as it would give the Board the power to employ from 3,000 to 5,000 men, instead of only 1,000 men, whom they now employed in the Central Park.

The Chairman said he found that the original papers were not in the possession of the Board, and therefore the resolution could not be acted upon.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

MARRIED AT THE CITY HALL.—PATRICK MCGEOGAN and MARY DEVLE presented themselves to Alderman BANTA on Monday, at the City Hall, and requested to be joined in holy matrimony. The Alderman executed the job, and the Clerk made out a certificate which PAT took with a bow and was about making off, when he was politely informed that he must pay 50 cents for the writing. "Och, but aint I married?" inquired PAT. Certainly, said the Clerk. "Well, by the hole o' my coat, then, that's all I want," said PAT; and he walked off with his MARY, fully satisfied,—but the clerk wasn't.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday afternoon a boy, five years of age, was run over by an omnibus in the Bowery, near Houston-street, and instantly killed. Officer BROWN, of the Tenth Ward, arrested the driver GEORGE S. BENJAMIN, who was committed to await the investigation by the Coroner. The name of the boy is unknown. The body was taken to No. 61 Chrystie-street, where an inquest would be held.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—DANIEL M QUEEN, residing at No. 99 Chatham-street, was induced Saturday night by CATHARINE WILLIAMS, a characterless girl, to accompany her to her lodgings, No. 15 City Hall-place, and remain over night. On waking up yesterday morning, his companion was missing, and his wallet containing $30. The girl was subsequently arrested and committed by Justice OSBORN for examination. None of the missing money recovered.

POLITICAL.—The tax-payers of the Sixteenth Ward have nominated Dr. JAMES W. RANNEY for Alderman. The Republicans and Americans have adopted the same candidate. The following have been nominated for School officers in the Ward by the United Americans and Republicans: ISAAC WM. SMITH, Commissioner; JOHN DELAMATER, GEORGE W. BROWN, Mr. REES and E. H. CONKLIN for Trustees, and JOAB W. HOGANKAMP for Inspector. For Police Justice, JOAB QUACKENBUSH has been nominated. The above constitute the Tammany ticket in the Sixteenth Ward.

SWINDLER.—Officer WM. B. LOWERY, of the Recorder's Office, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. D. TIFFANY, of Bond's village, Mass., calling attention to the lottery swindles in New-York, and offering to produce testimony against certain dealers. Mr. TIFFANY complimants the officer for his efficient aid in recovering money from California ticket swindlers, and makes allusion to the last case of this kind published in the TIMES. The letter has been laid before the General Superintendent of Police.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 7 yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling house No. 712 Broadway, occupied by WM. SCARR. A careless servant-girl was opening the parlor shutters with a lighted candle in her hand, when the curtains took fire, causing a damage to the carpet and furniture of about $100. Insured in the Astor Insurance Company.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—CATHARINE DEMPSEY, who was taken on Monday evening to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house for being found drunk, attempted in the night to commit suicide by hanging herself with her apron to one of the bars of her cell door. Officer WARREN fortunately discovered her and cut her down in time to save her life.

LONG ISLAND.

DARING ROBBERY.—A man entered the jewelry store of CHARLES HENIGS, corner of Hicks and Middagh streets, Brooklyn, Monday evening, and asked to see some gold rings. The clerk produced a box, when he asked to see some more. While the clerk was after another lot, the customer seized those which had been laid out (valued at $250) and made off. The clerk started in pursuit, and succeeded in seizing hold of the thief, who turned upon his pursuer and fired two pistol shots at him, neither of which, however, took effect, and then made his escape.

SUICIDE.—CHRISTIAN HANZELLER, a German connected with the Long Island *Volksblatt*, committed suicide yesterday morning in a cell in the 81xth Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, by hanging himself with a handkerchief, one end of which he attached to a bar of iron crossing the cell window. He was committed the night before on complaint of his wife for intoxication and ill-treatment. Deceased was 60 years of age.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL.—There are 38 prisoners in this jail for the following offences:

Murder, 3; burglary, 18; receiving stolen goods, 1; grand larceny, 5; petit larceny, 4; rioting, 2; assault with intent to kill, 3; assault and battery, 2; assault with intent to ravish, 1; false pretences, 1; and three confined as witnesses.

☞ Eighty-four arrests were made by the Brooklyn Police during the 48 hours ending Monday morning. During the same time 43 lodgers were accommodated in the different Stations. Of the arrests made 25 were Americans and the balance Irishmen and Dutchmen.

DOORMEN.—The following persons have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the office of Doormen at the different Station-houses in Brooklyn:

Second Precinct—Patrick Burns and George Parkes.
Third Precinct—Michael Crowell and Isaac Simonson.
Fourth Precinct—Chas. D. Butler and Robert Blanke.
Eighth Precinct—Harman Stetford.
Ninth Precinct—John Hooper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little child of JAMES WHITLOCK, residing at No. 77 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn, was run over by a car on the Greenpoint route, and so severely injured that it died yesterday. One wheel of the car took the flesh from the knee to the hip of one leg.

FIRST-STREET, BROOKLYN.—An application will be made to the next Legislature to extend First-street, Brooklyn, through Greenwood Cemetery, to the City line.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling in Pacific street, near Washington-avenue, damaging the premises to the extent of $300.

THE POOR.—Five hundred dollars was contributed by the congregation worshiping in the Second-street Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, for the relief of the poor connected with the Church.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

FALSE INVOICES.

Victor Fleury was put on trial this morning, charged with attempting to pass false invoices through the Custom-House. The original invoice was not produced, and the Government failed to supply secondary evidence of it, so that under the direction of the Court the Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty without leaving their seats.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 23.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Peabody.

THE WILL OF JEANNE DU LUX.

Benoit J. Cavjolle, appellant, vs. John P. Ferrie, respondent.—This long-contested and interesting case came up on an appeal from the Surrogate's decision, that letters of administration should issue to John P. Ferrie, as next of kin to the deceased, thus recognizing his (Ferrie's) legitimacy.

A brief review of the facts may be interesting. In November, 1854, Jeanne Du Lux, a widow, and resident of this City, died, intestate, leaving John P. Ferrie, her cousin and sole heir-at-law, at that time a resident of Cincinnati. The personal estate of the decedent, amassed by her while trading in this City, as a *femme sole*, amounted to $72,000, and as none of her kin resided in New-York, the Surrogate granted letters of collection on her estate to Peter B. Sweeney, the Public Administrator. On the 15th of December, 1854, Ferrie filed his petition with the Surrogate of this County, demanding letters of administration on the estate of his mother, as her next of kin and sole heir, and the Public Administrator filed an answer whereby he put that question at issue.

On the 15th of December, 1854, the Public Administrator filed his petition in the Surrogate's Court, asking for full letters of administration, and the cause was heard before the Surrogate shortly afterwards on the petition of Ferrie and the answer of the Public Administrator, Mr. Sweeney appearing in person, and Messrs. Jay and Whitehead appearing for the French Consul, as the representative of such parties in the French Empire as might be interested in the estate. The proof shows that Ferrie is the son of deceased, but it was and will be claimed that he was not the legitimate son, and therefore under the laws of this State, in force at the death of the intestate, was not next of kin in law, and could not inherit the estate, but that the personal property passed to distant collateral relations in the fifth degree to his mother, of whom the appellant is one, and the representative of all. Much testimony was introduced before the Surrogate on the first hearing, but to remove all doubts as to the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Ferrie, the Surrogate issued a commission for the purpose of instituting further inquiries in the French Empire, and postponed his decision till after the report of that Commission, which consisted of Geo. C. Cram and Charles E. Whitehead. This Commission returned and reported considerable testimony. The Surrogate shortly afterwards rendered his decision in favor of Ferrie.

The cause was argued on final hearing in January, 1856.

The case now is to be argued by Messrs. Whitehead and Jay for the appellant, and Mr. Ball for the respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

INJUNCTIONS.

George W. Morent vs. Thomas Norton.—The plaintiff should cause additional bail to be given on the appeal and to justify on notice; also security to be given for the costs in all the suits in the Supreme Court, and should pay ten dollars, the costs of this action, as condition on which the amendments should be made.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Philip McDermott, on behalf of himself and others, vs. The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.—It was reported in yesterday's TIMES that an injunction was served on the board restraining them from appointing more patrolmen. The plaintiff claims that he is owner of real estate, and is taxed for the maintenance of the City government; that he is a member of the old Police, and has never been dismissed on any written charge, and is entitled to his pay as such; that the Board of Police have no authority to appoint for the City more patrolmen than is provided by the act of the Legislature, including those who were members of the Police on the 13th of April, 1857, and who have not since that time been legally removed, and he prays that the defendants be restrained from appointing or recognizing any member of the Police other than those who were members of that force on the 13th day of April last.

Judge Davies granted the following injunction, a copy of which was served on the Police Commissioners while the Board was in session in the afternoon.

It appearing satisfactory to me by the affidavit of Phillip McDermott the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants show cause before me at the Chambers of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1857, at 11 A. M., why a perpetual injunction should not be granted restraining the said defendants from appointing or recognizing any members of the Police of the City of New-York other than those who were members of the Police of said City on the 15th day of April, 1857; and in the meantime, I do hereby order that the defendants absolutely refrain from appointing any new members of the Police of the City of New-York, other than those who were members of the Police of said City on the 15th day of April, 1857 until the hearing on this order to show cause, and until the further order of this Court; and, in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable therefor to the punishment prescribed by law.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Samuel R Jacob vs. Abraham Marshall et al's.—The order will be that the answer will be deemed the answer in the cause upon the defendant's attorney giving a written stipulation within two days to strike out the defence of usury. Otherwise an order to be entered denying the motion. Seven dollars costs allowed of opposing this motion in any event.

The Act Relative to Civil Justices and their Clerks alleged to be Unconstitutional.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Green vs The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Plaintiff is the Justice of the First District Court, in this City, and sues to recover $213 26, alleged to be due to him for salary, as such Justice, for the month of April, 1857. It seems that up to the 13th of April, 1857, the salary of each Justice of the District Court was $2,000 per annum; that on that day the Legislature passed the District Court Act which provides that the Justices of the District Courts shall receive the same compensation as the Justices of the Marine Court, and that the latter receive $3,000 per annum. The above amount is partially made up at the rate of $2,000 per annum, and partlelly at the rate of $3,000 per annum. The defendants aver in their answer that they are prohibited by their Charter from borrowing any money, except in anticipation of their annual revenue, unless authorised by a special act of the Legislature; that prior to the passage of the act increasing the salaries of the Justices of the District Court, the Comptroller of the defendants, as required by law submitted a detailed estimate of the probable amount of tax which would be required for the year 1857, to the Common Council. That in that estimate the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts were estimated at $2,000 per annum. That the aggregate of all the salaries payable out of the City Treasury as then existing, was $412,500; that the Common Council passed an ordinance appropriating that amount for salaries, and then the annual tax bill, passed March 1, 1857, only authorized the Supervisors to receive $412,500 for salaries of officers in the City and County, and prohibited the defendants from appropriating any of the amounts by such bill, authorized to be raised, to any other object than in such bill authorized and appropriated. That the act of April 13, 1857, increasing the salaries of the Justices aforesaid, gave to the departments no power to borrow an amount sufficient to defray the increase. That in consequence of these facts the defendants have no money to pay the plaintiff the increase in his salary. The defendants offered to allow the plaintiff to take judgment for $166 67, being one month's salary, at the rate of $2,000 per annum. To this answer the plaintiff demurs. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the defendants were bound to provide means to defray the increase in the salaries.

For the defendants it was urged that their charter prohibited them from borrowing any money to meet his increased expense, that the last bill only gave the supervisors power to raise by law $412,500 for salaries, that that amount had been appropriated before the plaintiff's salary was increased to pay the salaries of other officers and of the Justices of these Courts at the rates then allowed them by law, and that the defendants being the mere creatures of their charter, had no power at present to pay the plaintiff; that there was no way in which they could raise the money required. It was also contended that the act of April 13, 1857, was unconstitutional and void, because it continues in office the Clerks of the District Courts for six years longer; that the Constitution makes it imperatively the duty of the Legislature to give the appointment of these clerks to the City or county authorities, and that it is a mere invasion of the Constitution on the part of the Legislature after the clerks of their Courts had been appointed by such authorities to continue them in office for a longer term than that for which they were originally appointed; that upon the same principle officers once appointed might be continued in office for life and the power of appointment virtually transferred to the Legislature. Decision reserved.

Therrit S. Smith for plaintiff. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., assistant corporation counsel for defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday, 14,771 bbls. Flour, 67,820 bush. and 150 bags Wheat, 4,090 bush. Oats, 2,863 bush. Corn, 795 bush. Barley, 251 bags Malt, 668 packages Provisions, 762 bbls. Whisky, and 33 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are in demand, at steady rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard of sales of 1,900 lbs. American Yellow at 27½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COAL—The demand is fair, and prices are quoted unchanged, for both foreign and domestic.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale, announced for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Rio is neglected. St. Domingo is in better request, with sales reported of 2,500 bags, including 800 for export at 8¼c., cash, and 2,000 to the trade at 9c., cash, ₱ lb. These sales—leaving very little in first hands—show a decline in prices. We quote, Java, 15¼c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, this morning, 119,819 pkgs., including 99,908 bags Rio, 8,125 Maracaibo, 7,935 pkgs, Java, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 500 Ceylon, and 271 Laguayra.

COPPER—The demand is limited, but prices show no important change. New Sheathing, 20c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 17½c.@18c.; Chili Pig, 23½c.@24c.; American Ingot, 21c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; and Braziers, 33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quite dull, and quoted (irregularly) down to 11c.@11¾c., for Middling Uplands; 11¾c. for do. Orleans, and proportionally rates for other grades ₱ lb. The stock here is very light, but factors are not disposed to reserve it. The demand is extremely slack.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 40c.@44c. cash, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is quiet, and prices favor buyers, who manifest very little disposition to purchase any more than what they immediately require.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have no very important change to notice in the market for State and Western Flour. The demand is rather more active, and several holders ask somewhat higher prices. Buyers, however, find no difficulty in getting all that they need at yesterday's reduced currency, and in some instances sales have been effected at even lower rates. The limited receipts help to strengthen the confidence of factors, as sales 7,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales 690 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 10@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at our prices, $3 50@$4 60 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 19 cases Leghorn Citron at 16¾c.@17¾c.; 250 eighth bbls. French Prunes at 10c.@10¾c.; 110 cases old Figs at 4c.@5¾c.; all 4 months; and 500 bags old Walnuts at 2¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HOPS—We have no important sales to report. A small business has been transacted in new, at 5c.@6c.; and old at 1¾c.@3c., cash, for poor to choice, crops of 1855 and 1856, ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and buyers have any existing advantage. The supply is moderate. Sales 40,000 bushels, including fair to prime white Canadian at $1 27½@$1 36; poor or binary to fair white Western at $1 15@$1 28; red Western Club at $1 06; fair to prime white Southern at $1 40@$1 50; good red do. at $1 22, and damaged Southern at 86c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales were reported of about 15,000 bushels at 86c. for yellow Southern, delivered, and 90c. for choice White Southern, to arrive, ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply, and is in request at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at about previous figures, 70c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are worth 47c.@48c. for Western, 45c.@47c. for State; 39c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the following statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since September 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date. 1857.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
New-York	Nov. 19	201,556	1,786,479	380,604
New-Orleans	Nov. 1	22,883	22,830	3,366
Philadelphia	Nov. 12	10,020	54,529	20,265
Baltimore	Nov. 12	22,220	54,661	7,900
Boston	Nov. 14	131	——	8,920
Other Ports	Nov. 6	3,343	101,457	——
Total from Sept. 1		260,173	2,020,596	440,275
To about same period, '56		272,049	4,252,635	1,758,508
To about same period, '55		258,664	1,754,335	610,883
To about same period, '54		10,222	30,581	1,450,351

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.
From New-York to Nov. 10, 1857	20,528	51,669
From other Ports to latest dates	49,496	92,760

HAY—The movements in Hay have been quite vigorous during the past week. The receipts and sales have been on an extensive scale, and prices have exhibited more firmness and buoyancy. Inland navigation must be suspended shortly, and the farmers of the interior will not be able to send their hay to market as freely as they can at the present time. This prospect favors the interests of sellers, who are now eager in endeavoring to secure customers at prevailing rates, as they anticipate an improvement in prices when the receipts shall have been diminished by the usual Winter impediments. We quote Salt Hay at from 40c.@60c. for inferior to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs. Loose at from 60c.@94c ₱ 100 lbs., and Salt Hay at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for Europe.

The British Mail steamer *Arabia* leaves this port to-day at noon for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 10½ o'clock. The NEW-YORK TIMES, for European readers, will be ready for delivery at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received, and publish in another part of this morning's impression, a brief telegraphic summary of four days later news from Europe. The *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. She brings financial intelligence of great importance. The severe monetary pressure in Great Britain had ended in a panic. On the 12th inst., the Government suspended the Charter Act of the Bank of England, and authorized the issue of notes of any amount on approved securities. This immediately restored confidence. A large number of additional failures is reported. Consols had fluctuated considerably, but closed on the 13th with increased steadiness. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount on 90 days bills to 10 per cent. Cotton has largely declined.

There was never before such a crowd of people in and around the Academy of Music as gathered last night to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as the Anti-Wood candidate for the Mayoralty of this city. Thousands went away unable to get within the outer doors. Still, enough remained to fill the space between Union Square and Third avenue, and the outside meetings that were organized were immense jams of themselves. Mr. HAVEMEYER presided inside of the Academy. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Ex-Senator ERASTUS BROOKS, Ex-Judge WHITING, WM. H. FAY and others. The enthusiasm was immense. An adjournment did not take place till a very late hour.

Further particulars of the burning of the *Rainbow*, on the Mississippi, have reached us. She had 347 passengers on board, including a large number on deck, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary among the latter. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, when she was run ashore, where she burned to the water's edge. The loss of life is estimated at 75 persons, of whom probably the greater portion were drowned, though the manner of their death is not stated. A partial list of those known to have been lost is given under our telegraphic head.

The burial of Mrs. ELIZABETH WALTERS and Mr. WM. WASHINGTON STUYVANT, who were beaten to death with an iron bolt by HENRY WALTERS, at Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, L. I., took place on Monday at 1 P. M. The body of Mr. WALTERS was removed from the township for interment. Many singular stories are afloat in the village in connection with the murder. The details of the murder evince in Mr. WALTERS a disposition of fiendish cruelty. It appears, however, that there was a great deal to provoke him. He did not live happily with his wife and family.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the Water-street dance-house murders, which was to have been resumed yesterday morning, was postponed to Friday so that additional witnesses may be obtained. Captain WALLING, of the Fourth Ward, stated that he had been to Brooklyn among the Spanish convicts and marines, temporarily residing there, and obtained information which led him to believe that three men, in the habit of visiting the dance-house where the murder was committed were secreted in the house of the Spanish Consul in this City. The Coroner directed the Captain to search, to-day, the house of the Spanish Consul. A letter has been written, by the Coroner, to the Mayor, asking him to offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers. A sailor named JOHN BAROUSE was arrested, late last night, on suspicion of being one of the parties who could identify the murderers of Mr. VINCENT at No. 15 North William-street. Several witnesses testify to his saying that he was in Mr. VINCENT'S saloon a few minutes previous to the murder. The prisoner was locked up in the Tombs.

The remains of General WORTH were brought under escort from Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, and deposited in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. A large crowd assembled in the Park to see the coffin removed from the hearse.

The Board of Governors assembled on Tuesday. A communication from the Common Council was received and read respecting the condition of the out-door poor, and suggesting that the Governors appoint visitors to investigate their condition. Governor DUDLO moved its reference to the Committee on Out-Door Poor. Governor TOWNSEND moved that it be placed on file, commenting very strongly on the action of the Common Council. Governor PINCKNEY defended that body, contending that the communication was respectful and entitled to consideration. It was not "buncombe," as had been asserted by Governor MALONEY, and had no relation to the forthcoming election. Referred to Committee on Out-Door Poor. A letter from S. H. BRANCH was received complaining of the alleged cruelty and injustice of the Common Council, and asking for admission to the Almshouse. Governor MALONEY attempted a witty comment, but was instantly checked by Governor SMITH. The communication had been forwarded in good faith. The President observed that the petitioner had some weak points, but he had received, in all conscience, kicks and cuffs enough. Ultimately the matter was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, the President assuring Governor MALONEY that he had no doubt there was an entire absence of all attempt at fun on the part of Mr. BRANCH. Much miscellaneous business was transacted. The question of a Female Penitentiary was agitated on motion of the President.

At the meeting of the Board of Central Park Commissioners held at 1 o'clock yesterday, a communication was read from the Superintendent of the Park, in which he gives an account of the demonstrations of those who have demanded labor at the Park during the past week, and expresses a determination to employ only industrious men, and eradicate from their minds at least the idea that the Park was a charitable institution. The hours for labor on the Park will be hereafter from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., with half an hour for dinner in the middle of the day.

The unemployed met at Tompkins-square to the number of three or four hundred, yesterday morning, and appointed a Committee of two to call once more—final and last call—upon the Commissioners of the Central Park. They then adjourned to the City Hall. The Committee had an interview with the Commissioners in the afternoon, who promised to receive a written statement of their requests to-day and to reply to the same. Seven ten policemen were stationed about the Commissioner's Office, to prevent accidents.

VICTOR FLEURY was tried yesterday in the United States District Court, on a charge of attempting to pass through the Custom-House some false invoices of leather. The Government failed to make out a case against him and he was acquitted by direction of the Court.

Mr. APTOMAS' Concert Lecture on the Harp, at the Conservatoire de la Harpe, No. 48 West Twenty-fourth-street, last evening, was attended by a select audience, who manifested much interest and pleasure in the instructions and examples which he gave them.

The lecture-room of the Historical Society was crowded last night, on occasion of the delivery of a very interesting discourse, by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, for the benefit of the contingent fund of the Society, on "The Church, the Drama, and the Opera in New-York." A life-long intercourse with the celebrities of the last half century, especially with those of European reputation who have visited this country, enabled the Doctor to give some highly interesting sketches and personal reminiscences, which were received with very great attention and evident pleasure.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered an address, last night, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, on "Christianity, with reference to Labor and the Poor." It was well received, and replete with obvious and judicious suggestions at this juncture.

Out of 215 passengers in the bark *Surva* from Hamburg, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, 41 died on the passage. The sick were landed at Quarantine. Eight passengers on board the *Trusko*, from Bremen, arrived at this port last week, died of cholera on the voyage, and several were taken to the hospital when she reached port.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited increased depression in prices of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, though a somewhat livelier demand prevailed, chiefly for the home trade. Provisions were heavy and declining. Cotton was quoted down to 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., for Middlings, with few buyers, despite the scarcity of supplies. Coffee was generally quiet, with 119,819 pkgs. remaining in first hands. Nearly all the St. Domingo available was purchased at 8¼c.@9c. cash, ℔ lb. Sugars were pretty active, at the previously reduced quotations. Freights were dull, and rates were falling.

Important Foreign News—Suspension of the Bank of England.

The yacht of the Associated Press of this City has again done this community the good service of anticipating the arrival of very important commercial news by a steamer from Europe. The *Vanderbilt*, due at this port in all the course of the next forty-eight hours, sends us the intelligence of the suspension of the Charter of the Bank of England by the Government so far as to meet the pressing demands of the commerce of the country by an unlimited issue of notes. This measure, which had been urged upon the Government before the sailing of the *Atlantic*, seems to have been immediately brought about by a wide-spread commercial panic overrunning the Kingdom so rapidly, and overthrowing so thoroughly the self-command of the British public, as to stultify in no inconsiderable degree the complacent comments which our transatlantic cousins allowed themselves to make upon the cause of our own financial difficulties. The discounting-houses throughout the country took alarm rather than assurance from the action of the Bank, and absolutely refused to extend any accommodation to their customers. Trade, of course, threatened to stagnate, and failures multiplied with every hour. The pressure from France must also have been very severe, it having been loudly proclaimed in Paris on the 10th instant that nothing could relieve the obstruction of commerce throughout the Empire, and arrest the anticipated "drain of gold" to America, but the giving of a forced currency to the notes of the Bank of France, which step must first be taken by the Bank of England before it could become practicable and safe on the other side of the Channel. Under these combined influences the English Government gave way, and on the morning of the 12th a Treasury letter was issued to meet the contingency hinted at by the London *Times* on the 10th, and to inflict a lesson on those who had "fed the panic by providing themselves with superfluous specie at the enhanced rate" which the Bank had applied in the financial interest of the whole nation. The effect of this measure was instantaneous. "Extravagant joy," we are told, was manifested all over the Kingdom, and the "panic" was begining to subside, just as the similar panic of September subsided in Wall-street on the suspension of our own Banks. Great hopes were felt, we are also informed, that the news of this important turn in affairs might precede the receipt on this side of the Intelligence brought by the *Atlantic*. It was expected, of course, that the tidings of the unprecedented advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England would produce in America effects analogous to those which followed it in England, and give rise to a renewal of the American embarrassments, only to be pacified by the assurance of the measures of relief subsequently taken. These expectations have been happily falsified by the history of the last twenty-four hours, and the influence of the suspension in England upon our own markets will respond, we are convinced, to its results at home in demonstrating the essentially causeless and mercurial character of the difficulties out of which the provocation of the measure arose.

Once more we are driven to observe upon the gravity of the interests compromised by the failure of the Telegraphic Expedition of August last. Had the Government of the Bank of England been put into immediate communication with the American department of that world of commerce for which, in the last resort, it acts, the steps which led to the excitements of the first week of November would never have been taken. The recent history of financial affairs has, indeed, proved that the Atlantic Telegraph has become rather a necessity than a convenience of the times. It has proved, too, that no community escapes the contagion of the modern atmosphere, and that the most accurately-adjusted machinery that can be devised for the conduct of the business of the world is not safe from the derangements of sudden passion, and the perturbations of unreasoning alarm. The enforced action of the English Treasury will doubtless be followed by a crusade upon the Bank Charter. Parliament was to meet at once, and indications were given some time since of an intended onslaught upon that organic act. For the interest of the financial world, it is to be hoped that these attacks may result in nothing more important than the modification of a system which has been abundantly tried and up to this time has not been found wanting. We ou this side do not desire the example of an impetuous interference by a National Legislature to correct in the forms of law an evil which originated pretty clearly in causes outside of these forms, and independent of any coercive or ancillatory power which resides or can be lodged in statutes and enactments, in Bank Governors, or Lords of the Treasury.

THE WOOD MEETING.—We have already noticed the curious fact that the self-styled "Democratic" advocates of Mayor WOOD'S reelection were forced to go *out of the City* in order to find Democrats of any character or influence to favor their movement. A perusal of the letters received from these gentlemen reveals another very curious fact, namely, that their cooperation had to be sought under false pretences. Gov. WISE, for example, acknowledges the receipt of the invitation to join in their "rejoicings over the recent Democratic victory." C. J. INGERSOLL of Penn., decline to take any part in the local politics of the City, but so far as national politics are concerned, expresses his sympathy. Hon. J. C. WRIGHT thinks the Democrats have a right to be jubilant "over the *late* election." And when they did succeed in getting a reply from a *City* Democrat, as in the case of Mr. SICKLES, they were told in very distinct and unmistakable terms, that so far from considering Mr. WOOD'S success essential to the Democratic cause, he had proved himself the most bitter *enemy* of the Democratic party.

The Pacification of India.

Not the reconquest, but the pacification of India, is the serious task now imposed upon England by the handful of heroic Englishmen who, in the space of a little more than four months, have succeeded in overthrowing the formidable array of a revolted army, and in crushing the combinations of a fanatical conspiracy.

Foreign nations, which have looked with anxious sympathy upon the progress of the fearful contest which has been so rapidly and so gloriously concluded, will henceforth watch with equal attention and with equal interest the course to be pursued by the victorious British in restoring the stable foundations of public order in India; and it is to be earnestly hoped that the voice of the civilized world, which has been raised with such remarkable unanimity, from Russia to America, in denunciation of those disloyalties to human nature by which the mutineers of Bengal sullied their outbreak from the English authority, and in admiration of the invincible endurance, and the irresistible gallantry of the Anglo-Indian battalions, may find no reason for applauding, with a less harmonious energy, the efforts of England to quiet disturbance, and to reëstablish industry throughout her Eastern dominions.

With the fall of Delhi,—the relief of Lucknow and Agra,—the dispersion of the revolting Sepoys from every point at which they have clustered for war, and the infliction of signal punishment upon the villains most conspicuous in the perpetration of those atrocities at which the blood, not of England alone, but of Europe and America, still curdles with horror and burns with indignation—the era of statesmanship in India should return, and arms give place to law again. From the beginning it has been clearest to those who best knew the facts of the case, that these Indian mutinies meant mutiny and not revolution, that they implicated a military organization created by England herself, and not the mighty masses of the Hindoo population. And already our English mails begin to give us glimpses of noble and generous deeds done by natives of every rank, which at once confirm the conviction that India has not, as India, risen against her foreign rulers, and vindicate the Hindoo race from the infamy invited by the acts of the Mussulman leaders of the revolt, and of the rabble unloosed by their hands. How from the beginning, the princely SCINDIA has faced the insurrection within his own dominions, boldly checking with hasty and undisciplined levies the threatening advance of the Gwalior Contingent—how the royal HOLKAR silenced the cries for blood of his mutinous troops by declaring that "the murder of women and children made no part of any religion"—how all the native chiefs and rulers of the States on the hither side of the Sutlej held open the roads from the Punjab upon Delhi to the English forces and their allies, and sent their own bayonets to the relief of the army besieging the revolted capital—all these things we have heard familiarly in the public records of the Indian conflict. But the facts which are reaching us now have a deeper and wider significance. Now it is the story of a Hindoo Rajah rescuing the lives of a few English fugitives at an obscure village, in open contempt of threats against his life, and with the certainty that nothing but the success of his generous interposition could ever make known the existence of such an opportunity. Now it is a native gentleman of Oude who remembers that in days long past the life of his father had been protected by a European soldier, and acquits the debt by opening the gates of his little domestic fortress to all the English in his vicinity; and now a Mussulman trooper who rides away from his regiment to protect two helpless English ladies, and carrying his own life in his hand, escorts them for two days and nights to a place of safety, refusing all offers of recompense, and asking only that his "name might be good among their people." There are stories of Brahmins sheltering officers and soldiers in their flight—of simple villagers growing wise and valiant to succor, conceal and defend trembling women and children for weeks at a time—of native servants becoming soldiers in the hour of their masters' sorest need.

There is a vast and precious significance in all these incidents which must not be overlooked, and which we believe will not be overlooked, by England in the work of pacification now before her. The valor by which India was won has rescued India. But something more than valor will be needed either to keep India at all, or to make India worth the keeping. And this more important and efficacious something must be sought for quite outside of those Parliamentary Reforms in the system of Government which the English Press is even now beginning to discuss. No possible exposure of defects in the Company's policy, no possible excoriation of incompetent Crown Officials can turn the edge of that cosmopolitan criticism which is provoked by the failure of England after a century of dominion so to amalgamate her interests with those of her subsidized subjects as to make the revolt of a whole army simply impossible. As we have said from the beginning, so now we repeat, that the radical relations of the English race with the races of Hindostan are at fault in this matter, and that a mightier agency than the magic of Blue Books and Acts of Parliament must be employed to assure the Future, and atone for the Past.

The occupation of India by the English, as a historical fact, is to be paralleled only in the annals of antiquity by the conquests of Rome, and in modern times by the colonization of Spain in the New World, and of Mantchouria in Asia. But it is in the grandeur of the scale upon which these events are cast, alone, that their resemblance to each other must be sought.

Rome established herself in the empires which she overran by the power of an armed civilization. Gaul, Britain, Asia Minor, Egypt, Spain, became Roman; the laws, the manners, the tastes of Rome, overcast the whole temper of those provincial nationalities. Spain subdued Mexico and Peru by an armed conversion. The subjects of the Aztec Emperors and of the Incas passed under the yoke of the Papacy before they reached that condition of abject acquiescence from which it would seem that nothing but an intestine quarrel among their superiors could ever awaken them. The Tartar conquerors of China fastened themselves upon their colossal prize by a still different process. They became themselves Chinese as the Normans became Englishmen and Russians, Sicilians and Frenchmen.

None of these combinations or changes have taken place in India. A century has not sufficed to create an Anglo-Indian population, to Anglicize the Hindoos, or to Brahmanize the Englishmen. England still stands upon rather than within her Indian dominion; and it is as true at this day as it was in the time of the apostolic Bishop HEBER, that the influence of the English resident upon the Hindoo population still awakens more of repugnance and resistance than of attraction and assimilation. The good prelate divided the native population into three ranks, on the basis of their moral excellence, giving the first place to those who had never come into contact with the English, the second to those who simply met the English in the common intercourse of life, and the third to those who were engaged in the service, and dependent on the authority of the English. We fear that the episcopal summary holds as good now as when it was first made. Neither by conversion nor colonization has the English genius been able to impress itself upon the land. In the work of conversion India offers difficulties which Christianity has nowhere else encountered. For a pantheistic people absorbs all creeds and digests all differences of dogma with a frightful facility. The miracles of the Apostolic age and the asceticism of missionary life make but a slight impression on people familiar with the transmogrifications of Brahma and accustomed to the self-inflicted tortures of hundreds of devotees. The only point at which the Hindoo becomes intolerant and offers a resistance available for argument, is just the point at which argument is least efficacious. His religion permeates his life, and he is a bigot only in his breeding. The European shocks his taste, his instincts, his decency at every turn. An English ball enlivened by the presence of unveiled ladies, an English dinner fortified by the flesh of sacred beeves, horrify him as much as a drunken orgie in Trinity Church, or a hanquet of cannibals at the City Hall would disgust the citizens of New-York. It is not, therefore, surprising that neither the Catholic nor the Protestant should have much disturbed the patient supremacy in India of the Brahminical faith. Gorgeous Goa, and austere Tranquebar have alike disseminated their diverse lights in vain.

Colonization, that other great chemical force, has never been fairly tried. The "Company" for years succeeded in making it impossible; they still succeed in making it undesirable. While the Government insists upon a tax of 45 per cent. upon the land revenue, it is clear that little inducement can be held out in India to the English emigrant and settler.

The task then of pacification and occupation still waits to be done by England in India. A great, a difficult, a questionable task it is, and the interests of mankind demand that it shall not be lightly undertaken nor thoughtlessly prosecuted.

The Anti-Wood Meeting.

The meeting held at, and around, the Academy of Music last evening, of those opposed to the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD, was one of the largest popular gatherings this City has ever witnessed. We are not in the habit of dealing in terms of extravagance and exaggeration, when speaking of public convocations of this sort, and have always endeavored neither to underrate the gatherings of opponents, nor to overrate those of persons with whose views or purposes we might happen to agree. Yet we feel that we risk nothing in saying that *two* buildings as large as the Academy would not have held the multitude who assembled last night to protest against the election of Mayor WOOD.

The proceedings explained a phenomenon which we noticed yesterday—namely, the absence from the Wood meeting, held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, of all the leading and influential Democrats of the City. It appeared last night that they are, almost without exception, earnest and resolute opponents of Mr. WOOD'S election, and equally resolute in their support of his Democratic competitor, Mr. TIEMANN. The principal speech of the evening was made by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, who is District-Attorney under President BUCHANAN for this District; and he was followed by Hon. D. E. SICKLES—one of the ablest members of the Democratic Congressional Delegation, and the confidential friend of the Democratic President. JOHN VAN BUREN sent a letter expressing his thorough sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and the presiding officer was Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, who was elected Mayor of the City by Democratic votes, and has from that day to this enjoyed the fullest confidence of the entire Democratic Party. In the face of such indications as these, it is the height of absurdity to pretend that Mr. WOOD is regarded by the Democrats of this City as their candidate and representative, or that they consider his success essential to the reputation or future prosperity of the Democratic Party.

We asked yesterday special consideration for the resolutions and address of the Wood meeting. We do the same now for the Anti-Wood gathering, which will be found in another column. They are the exact opposite of the others. They state clearly, strongly and in unmistakable terms the many and weighty reasons why FERNANDO WOOD should not continue longer to be the Chief Executive of a City which he has done so much to injure and degrade. They discard and ignore all party considerations and accept the issue which Mr. WOOD himself has tendered,—that of his personal fitness for the office he has filled for the past three years.

This meeting, with its proceedings, was a strong and effective demonstration of the deep interest which the contest has aroused, and of the fixed determination of the most intelligent and influential portion of our citizens to relieve themselves from the baneful rule from which the character and interests of this great City have suffered so much already.

The City Election—Local Interests and Party Politics.

Mayor WOOD'S supporters do not shew as much courage as he does. With characteristic self-confidence the Mayor himself declares his desire to make the contest purely *personal* in its character. He proclaims his readiness to meet all his accusers face to face; promises at some future day to convince the public of the purity, the unselfishness, the vigorous integrity, the public spirit and the preëminent success and brilliancy of his Administration; and with a degree of assurance that approaches the sublime, declares that he can triumph over all the influences that can be brought to bear against him, by the force of personal character alone. His followers have less faith in his personal virtues. With more prudence, they rather shirk the issue as thus presented,—and endeavor to place the contest upon *party* grounds. They insist with emphasis and fervor, that Mayor WOOD, as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, must receive the support of every member of that party,—that its honor and welfare are involved in his success, and that his defeat would be a serious blow to its supremacy. It is upon this that they rely;—and the whole burden of their speeches, addresses, resolutions and other proceedings is to urge his reëlection upon party grounds.

This is adroit, and, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary. Unless Mr. WOOD can thus secure the cordial and hearty support of the entire Democratic Party, he has not the ghost of a chance of success. Shining as may be his personal virtues, in his own opinion, they have not so far dazzled the public eye as to secure for him the votes of anybody outside the limits of his political faction. Neither Americans nor Republicans,—nor any of that large portion of our people who seldom vote at all, will vote for Mr. WOOD in the coming contest. There will be a more perfect union of all other parties against him than has ever before been seen in any City election. It is fairly open to doubt whether this combined vote is not fully equal to the full strength of the Democratic Party;—but if that party breaks,—if any considerable number of its members refuse to vote for Mayor WOOD, his defeat is reasonably certain. And it is a conviction of this fact that leads his supporters to bend all their efforts to the single point of showing that this is a strictly *party* contest, and that it must be waged on *party* grounds.

With that portion of the Democratic Party which blindly follows, wherever it is led, this effort may succeed; but every intelligent, reflecting Democrat knows that it is ridiculous and absurd. The political election of the season has just been held. Every party issue was then fully and fairly tried, and the Democrats of this City achieved a tremendous victory. Is it necessary to fight this battle over again within a month, in order to keep up the *prestige* of Democratic strength? Must the Democrats show a majority of 20,000 every thirty days, under peril of being considered the minority? Nothing can be more absurd. They have established their party supremacy in this City, firmly and undeniably; and there is no reason why they may not now give some little attention to their own affairs. The coming election has nothing whatever to do with political parties. There is not a single party question involved in it, or that can be affected by its result. The Slavery question has nothing to do with it: the management of State affairs has no connection with it: nor can the issue of it in the slightest degree affect the laws of last Winter concerning City affairs, except, indeed, that the reelection of Mayor WOOD will do more than anything else to prevent any alteration or amendment of those obnoxious laws. The election is purely a City affair. It concerns exclusively City interests. It relates wholly to the administration of City laws—the protection of life and property in the City—the preservation of the City health—the diminution of City expenses—the reduction of City taxation, and the redemption of the City character. These are the things that deserve attention; and no man who prizes the reputation of the City, or desires it to be well governed, will permit himself to be amused or deceived by these shifts and devices of partisanship.

But besides all this, Mayor WOOD is not the candidate of the Democratic Party of this City. He has secured, it is true, the nomination of a Party Convention;—but the ablest and most influential leaders of the party hold themselves aloof, even if they do not openly oppose his election. They know that there is no man in this State, or in the country, who has inflicted greater injury upon that party, by his attempts to make its welfare subservient to his own personal aggrandizement, than he. They know that his only object in seeking a reelection now is to establish his own personal domination over it, and secure the opportunity of making it still more completely the slave and the minister of his personal views. They know that nothing but his selfishness kept the members of the Old Police from being appointed on the New;—that in resisting by force the enforcement of the law, he placed himself and, so far as it sustains him in so doing, the Democratic Party, upon the very extreme of the "higher law" platform, for which the Abolitionists are so vehemently denounced; and that in his recent attempt to justify indiscriminate plunder and robbery, he has endeavored to throw upon the Democratic Party the brand of being the enemy of property, and the sworn foe of every man who is laboring to accumulate anything for himself or his children. No party can stand the odium of such doctrines and such practices as he has advanced; and no party that prizes its character and prospects, will permit itself thus to be saddled with the responsibility of them, merely for the sake of ministering to the vanity, and aiding the unprincipled ambition of any individual.

INDORSEMENTS.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is a little more than a year since a number of our most eminent citizens (including some of the same who now certify to Mr. TIEMANN'S honesty,' presented Mr. WOOD with their assurance of the 'appreciation and gratitude which a generous and intelligent community always cherish for a faithful public officer.'"

Perhaps the *Journal* will be good enough to state the additional fact that quite recently Mayor WOOD has endeavored to secure fresh "assurances" of the same sort from the same persons—and that he found it quite impossible to do so. They were unwilling to indorse a second time. The experience and observation of a year has not been without its effect upon their minds.

Mayor Wood's Popularity.

There is a vague notion afloat in the public mind that FERNANDO WOOD is invincible. His supporters talk in mysterious tones about his prodigious strength and the certainty of his carrying everything before him, in spite of all opposition. Persons who have been imposed upon by this sort of talk will do well to look back to the record of votes cast when he has been a candidate hitherto. In 1854 the following was the vote for Mayor in this City:

HARRIS (Whig)	4,785
BARKER (American)	15,913
HUNT (Reformer)	12,900
Total Opposition vote	33,598
FERNANDO WOOD	16,176
Majority *against* WOOD	17,336
HORATIO SEYMOUR (for Governor)	26,709
WOOD *behind the regular Democratic ticket*	10,494

This certainly does not indicate any overwhelming personal or party strength on the part of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. In 1856 he ran again, with the following result:

BARKER, (American)	25,271
BLEECKER, (Republican)	9,975
LIBBY, (Democrat)	4,649
WHITING, (Independent)	2,700
Total opposition vote	42,595
FERNANDO WOOD	34,562
Majority *against* WOOD	8,033
JAMES BUCHANAN for President	41,414
WOOD, *behind the regular Democratic ticket*	7,851

The case in 1855 was very little stronger in his favor than in 1854. In both instances *he ran from eight to ten thousand behind the Democratic ticket, and was elected solely and exclusively by the division in the ranks of his opponents.*

These facts may be useful to those who would form an opinion as to the probable result of the pending contest.

Things Reported.

THE MAYORALTY.—It is reported that the "Straight-Out Americans," opposed to WOOD and Fusion, intend making a nomination, on Wednesday evening, for the Mayoralty.—*Journal of Commerce.*

While the *Journal* is about it, suppose it notices sundry other "rumors" that are afloat in the community. It is reported, for example, that Mayor WOOD made repeated attempts to have an interview with Mr. COOLEY, in order to persuade him not to withdraw his name. It is reported that he was entirely unsuccessful. It is reported that he authorized a distinguished politician to make sundry *offers* to Mr. COOLEY on the same subject, which offers were contemptuously rejected. It is reported that, since Mr. COOLEY'S withdrawal, Mayor WOOD has been very actively engaged in the attempt to persuade certain *disinterested* leaders of the American party to nominate another candidate; and now the *Journal* "reports" that he has succeeded in the endeavor. We hope he has:—for he will thus divert to this third candidate votes which otherwise would be cast for him, and will spend money upon *that*, which otherwise might be expended with more effect elsewhere.

It is also reported that Mayor WOOD has been very busy of late in procuring the release from Blackwell's Island of sundry persons who have considerable political influence, which they are now exerting in his behalf. Perhaps, being posted upon the "reports" of the day, the *Journal* can tell us how much truth there is in this.

Obsequies of General Worth.

The 14th Regiment of National Guards of Brooklyn, about 150 in number, Captain STRAHAN, proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday forenoon, and received in charge the remains of General WORTH, which they conveyed to this City. At the foot of Whitehall-street they were met by Company F of the 71st Regiment, Captain TOMPKINS, consisting of 50 men, as an escort. The drum corps of the 71st Regiment, 16 in number, had the post of honor in the escort.

The *cortège* then proceeded up Broadway, the two bands performing the death march. They arrived at the City Hall shortly before 3 o'clock; the coffin was taken from the hearse, and borne upon the shoulders of six men to the Governor's Room. The coffin had a profusion of silver mountings, and was draped in black with silver borders.

A massive and elegantly-engraved plate bore the inscription:

GEN. WM. J. WORTH.
Died
At San Antonio, Texas,
7th of May, 1849,
Aged 55,
U. S. A.

The coat of arms of the United States, in silver, was upon the lid, and below the inscription appeared the Masonic Insignia, of which Order he was a member. Four shields upon opposite sides of the coffin bore the words, respectively, of Florida, Niagara, Chippewa and Monterey.

When the remains had been laid in state, and a sentry set, the doors were opened and the citizens admitted to take a view of the coffin.

In compliance with an invitation from General SANFORD, of New-York, Major-General E. B. V. WRIGHT has issued an order directing the field, line and staff officers of the Second Division of New-Jersey Militia to assemble at Jersey City at 8 o'clock this morning, to participate in the ceremonies.

The occasion will doubtless be a memorable one—at least large preparations have been made to make it so. Gov. KING and his staff arrived at the Everett House last night, where Gen. SCAUGHAN, of the 7th Brigade and his staff are also quartered—the guests of Gov. KING.

MRS. GEN. WORTH.—Mrs. WORTH, the widow of the distinguished Gen. WORTH, promises to be in New-York on the 25th, to participate in the honors to her husband. The following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HARRIS:

SIR: Providence permitting, I will, with my family, be in New-York on the 25th day of November, the day appointed for paying the last honors to the memory to my husband. I have no suggestions to make in regard to the arrangements, fully believing that all my wishes will be anticipated by the friends who have thus far taken so deep an interest in the completion of the monument. I should desire to have Bishop POTTER invited as officiating clergyman, and Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, and Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., as friends of the family; the officers and professors of the Military Academy, West Point, and at Governor's Island. Of any officers who may be in New-York, who are friends of the family, you will be able to learn through Col. MYERS, at the Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State-street, New-York. I shall be at the St. Nicholas on Monday evening. Should you desire to commit me in reference to any arrangements, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Truly, your friend,
ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857. MRS. WORTH.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We regret to learn that Mr. JAMES BARROW, Jr., (son of Mr. JAMES BARROW, long a vestryman of Trinity Church,) has disappeared in a manner calculated to excite the liveliest fears of his family and friends. He was last seen on Saturday evening, 21st inst., near the corner of Broadway and Thames-street, on his way to the 6 o'clock Staten Island boat, since when he has not been heard of. He was of retiring habits and peaceful disposition, and was not known to have any enemies. In person he was rather tall, fair complexion, with full brown beard and bald forehead. He was about 43 or 44 years of age. Any person who may have met him since the time above mentioned will confer a great favor by sending information of it to the Superintendent of Police, or to the *Courier and Enquirer* office, No. 162 Pearl-street.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley.

The United States Naval Forces and General Walker—The Blythe Island Property, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Hon. Mr. LAMAR, of Texas, some time since appointed Minister to Buenos Ayres, has concluded to accept the mission to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He will not go, probably, before Spring. The power and scope of this mission will be similar to that of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, the purpose being to secure a thorough and effectual settlement of all the Central American questions.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has taken a house here, and will remain during the Winter advising with Lord NAPIER relative to these subjects, and on our general relations with England.

The President expresses much annoyance at the announcement of the arrival of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which was supposed to be guarding the San Juan River against the filibusters. If it proves that she has returned by order of Commodore PAULDING, commanding the Home Squadron, the Commodore will be called upon for an explanation. There is now no United States vessel at San Juan, and if WALKER's expedition lands there, the public will naturally believe that the *Saratoga* was withdrawn by prearrangement.

The steamer *Susquehanna*, from the Mediterranean squadron, is expected daily at Key West, where orders will meet her to proceed immediately to San Juan.

It is said that the District-Attorney of New-Orleans agreed to WALKER's release here on a light bail, by an arrangement with SOULE, without consultation with the Judge. If the record shows this to be true, the President declares that he will remove the District-Attorney immediately.

Attorney-General BLACK has examined the title of the Blythe Island property proposed to be purchased by the Government for a Navy Yard, and also the transfer of the jurisdiction over it to the United States. Finding them perfectly satisfactory, there is no further obstacle to the purchase.

The gentleman who yesterday had an altercation with the President relative to the delayed decision of a claim, of which he is Attorney, to-day addressed to him a written apology, presenting excessive zeal in behalf of his client as an excuse. He is also understood to have formally demanded an apology or explanation from the Attorney-General for his conduct when he interfered between him and the President.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Señor Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE and Señor Don LUIS MOLINO were to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered their credentials as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Government of the United States.

The state of the Governmental finances presents the only difficulty to the consummation of the New-York City Post-Office proposition. This, however, may probably soon be removed.

The Burning of the Steamboat Rainbow.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS LOST—A PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Private dispatches, published this morning in the *Commercial*, give some particulars of the burning of the steamboat *Rainbow*, when near Napoleon, Arkansas. At the time there were 347 passengers on board, including a large number of coal boatmen on the deck. The wind was blowing a stiff gale when the fire was discovered, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. The boat was run ashore as soon as possible, and she there burned to the water's edge. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary among the deck passengers. The total loss of life is estimated at seventy-five persons. All the officers were saved. The steamer *Miamichake*, from New-Orleans, brought those who were saved to Memphis. Among them are THOMAS MADDOCK, J. M. CARSON and JOHN MAYBERRY and wife, of Philadelphia. The boat's books having been destroyed, no list of the lost can be furnished.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24—2 P. M.

The following-named persons are known to have been lost on the steamboat *Rainbow*, burned on the 21st instant:

JAMES LAUGHLIN and HIRAM CHARLESTON, Alliance, Ohio.

WM. CURRIZER, Cincinnati.

JOHN GALLAHER, Salineville, Ohio.

JAMES BRAHAM, Alleghany City.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Pittsburg.

GEORGE CRAIG, Birmingham, Pa.

JAMES MERRITT, McKeesport, Pa.

THOS. NEWLOVE and GEORGE NEWMAN, Carrollton, Kentucky.

A blind man named JOHNSON, and his wife and two daughters, Paducah, Ky.

MRS. BOND, Memphis.

An Irish girl belonging to Carrollton, Indiana.

The Opelousas Collision—Lost and Saved.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, has been received.

Among those saved from the wreck of the *Opelousas*, are G. W. BOWERS, of New-York, and Captain HILL, of the Army. Fifty-four others were saved, together with the officers and crew of the boat. Among fifteen known to be lost, are Gen. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, and A. J. VOORHIES, of New Jersey.

Effects of the Severe Weather.

NAVIGATION OF THE ERIE CANAL CLOSED.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24—4 P. M.

The thermometer at noon to-day marked 22° above zero. Snow commenced falling steadily after ten o'clock last night, and has continued, without cessation, ever since. A heavy wind is blowing from the west.

The canal is frozen over tight, and navigation on this end of it is suspended.

Our harbor is still open, but it is full of broken ice.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 24—2 P. M.

The weather here is moderate. Ice and snow, slightly obstruct the Canal to the west of Rochester, but navigation is uninterrupted to that point. There is a probability that boats will get through to Buffalo for a week or ten days to come.

VESSELS DETAINED IN THE WELLAND CANAL.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A large fleet of vessels, bound to this port, with cargoes of wheat, are detained by ice in the Welland Canal. Navigation of the eastward part of the Canal is uninterrupted.

The weather here is cold, and snow to the depth of two inches fell last night.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The following are the names of a few of the vessels frozen up in the Welland Canal: Schooners—Lively, Oneida Chief, L. J. Latham, Queen City, Henry Haze, Lucy Blossom, George Douseman, Star of Hope, Titian, Cayuga, Carlton, Baerd, Jenny Lind, New York, Wellington, Harvest, St. Paul, Ocean Wave, Tartar, Lewis Wells, Charles Griswold and Cuba. Propellers—Jefferson, Bay State, Lady of the Lake and Colonist. Many others are frozen in, whose names have not yet been received here.

The weather has set in very cold, and there is now no prospect of a resumption of navigation in the Canal this season.

NAVIGATION AT THE WEST—MARINE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The propeller *Ogdensburg*, arrived here from Chicago this afternoon, reports that there is much ice in the Straits of Mackinac, and that she experienced great difficulty in forcing through it.

The schooner *John Martin*, of Cleveland, is ashore near Presque Isle, and will be a total loss. Her crew were saved.

There is another schooner ashore near the same place, name unknown. She will probably be a total loss.

There are as yet no tidings of the schooner *Seamon*, which, it is believed, has been lost on Lake Superior, with all on board.

The river boats run with difficulty, on account of the ice, and navigation is considered about closed.

WEATHER AT BUFFALO AND CANAL NAVIGATION

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with a very severe Southwest gale, commenced here this morning and continued through the day.

The canal is not yet closed, but unless the weather moderates there will be no further movement of boats from here for the East.

SCHOONERS ASHORE.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The schooners *Col. Glover*, *Belle City* and *Hirondella* are ashore near St. Josephs.

Collision of Steamer New-York and Schooner R. L. Fay.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamer *New-York*, from Boston, has arrived here and reports a collision in Vineyard Sound, on Sunday, between the steamer and the schooner *R. L. Fay*, hence for Boston. Both vessels were damaged. The schooner was towed into Holmes' Hole for repairs.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination Declined.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Hon. SAMUEL A. ELLIOTT declines the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Citizens' Convention.

CHARLES B. HALL, Esq., Cashier of the National Bank, was this evening nominated by the Citizens' Convention for Mayor.

Election in Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

At our Municipal election today the Republicans carried every Ward, and elected their candidate for Mayor by 150 majority.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The Case of Donnelly, the Murderer.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Application has been made to the Chancellor for a writ of error, to carry the murderer DONNELLY's case before the Court of Errors and Appeals. The application was granted and a decision will be rendered in a few days.

The William-street Murder.

IMPORTANT WITNESS ARRESTED—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Information was received by the Coroner on Monday afternoon that a sailor, who boarded at a sailors' boarding-house, in Cherry-street, had stated that he was in Mr. VINCENT's place ten minutes before he was murdered, and could identify the murderers. Several officers of the Fourth Ward, accompanied by Officer SHANGLE, of the Coroner's office, started Monday night, in search of the sailor, and at a late hour the same night succeeded in finding him on board the Spanish bark *Trieste*, which was lying in the stream off the Battery, nearly ready for sea. They took him before Coroner CONNERY, at his residence, where he gave his name as JOHN BAROUSE. He denied having any knowledge of the murder or the murderers. He stated that he had never been into DRISCOLL's dance-house in his life that he was aware of. He once went into a dance-house in Jamestreet, and that was the only dance-house he ever visited.

Yesterday morning CHARLES BARNES and JOHN EDWARDS appeared before the Coroner and were examined touching the statement that had been made by the prisoner to them concerning his knowledge of the murder of Mr. VINCENT.

CHARLES BARNES, who was first sworn, stated that he was a clerk in the sailors' boarding house No. 29½ Cherry-street, where BAROUSE recently boarded. After the murder of Mr. VINCENT, BAROUSE told him that he was in Mr. VINCENT's place ten minutes before the murder was committed, and could tell the murderers if he should see them. BAROUSE was slightly intoxicated at the time he made the statement. He made his present affidavit not from any vindictiveness against BAROUSE.

Mr. EDWARDS, proprietor of No. 29½ Cherry-street, declared that he did not hear BAROUSE make the statement imputed to him, but others had told him that they had heard him utter such a remark.

The boy, JOSEPH CERAGIOLI, was sent for, but could not identify the prisoner. He, however, stated that he was about the size of one of the men whom he saw in Mr. VINCENT's store on the night of the murder.

Mr. HILTON was also sent for, but he was unable to identify him.

The Coroner, in view of these statements, deemed it proper to commit BAROUSE to await the result of the inquest. He was accordingly sent to the Tombs and locked up.

The Water-street Murder.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF PARTIES IN THE SPANISH CONSUL'S HOUSE—A SEIZURE—MORE ARRESTS.

The inquest in the case of the murders in the Water-street dance-house, on Thursday morning last, was to have been resumed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The Coroner and Jury were promptly in attendance, together with quite a concourse of spectators. Coroner CONNERY asked Capt. WALLING if he had any witnesses to be examined, and stated that he had been told that one of his men was on the track of an important witness.

Captain WALLING—If one of my men had such information he would very likely go on and get the man.

Coroner CONNERY—Very well; you refuse to do it?

Captain WALLING—No, Sir, I did not refuse anything. I sent my man about the matter as soon as he learn of it, before I received your note. He went over to Brooklyn about it and did not get back until half-past eleven, and it amounted to nothing.

Coroner CONNERY—Very well, Captain, we must work together, you know. I have sent a note to the Mayor, asking him to offer a reward in these cases. If the jury think proper to continue the inquisition, I have no objection, but when the reward is offered we might get more facts.

Captain WALLING—There are two men, as I have been informed, in the Spanish Consul's house that we have never seen. I went to the District-Attorney last night to get his advice about it, and could not find him.

Coroner CONNERY—You can see the men. I will give you an order to the Consul that those men must be seen. Tell him your business.

Capt. WALLING—I will see them, if I have to break the door down; I should make a request to go in, any way.

Coroner CONNERY—I heard that you had arrested two men and had them here.

Capt. WALLING—That was in the William-street affair, but we were deceived.

A Juror—I suggest that inasmuch as there is a possibility of there being parties at the Spanish Consul's house, we adjourn until Friday; we cannot delay in anything definite as the case stands now.

Coroner CONNERY—Oh, yes Sir, you can. My manuscript has gone into the District Attorney's office but it is not positively there is a man who struck the deceased. It is sworn there, you know. I questioned him, you know, and he swore to it. We must go according to what we have written. The truth is, gentlemen, after this passes out of your hands there will be no exertion about it. Perhaps after the reward is offered we may have an opportunity to at least go to work and conclude the one case on Friday and the other on Saturday morning. Mr. SPENCER, the counsel for the prisoners in the William-street case, says that the prisoners have been too long confined and he will take out a *habeas corpus*. I can't help it though; we have done all we can for the calls of justice.

A Juror—I have heard that it was published in the Times that the landlady had an interview with one of the prisoners at the Tombs.

Captain WALLING—The statement is correct. One of the girls said that one of the men was one of those in the house at the time of the murder, and the landlady shocked her. The girl then said that the man looked like him. The first recognition was from the corridor.

It was finally decided to adjourn the inquest until 3 o'clock P. M., Friday. Meantime, the police of the Fourth Ward are instructed to keep up an active search for the murderers. Yesterday afternoon two more of the gang of Spanish soldiers were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. They were confronted with Mr. DRISCOLL and the girls of the dance-house, but neither being identified, they were discharged.

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.—An impression has gone abroad that the exercises in our public schools would be suspended for the balance of the week, after to-day. An unsuccessful motion to that effect was made at the last meeting of the Board of Education. But the day and evening schools will be open on Friday, as usual. In Brooklyn it is otherwise, the respite extends to next Monday morning.

Governors of the Almshouse.

At the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, little business was done. The following petition from STEPHEN H. BRANCH was received, read and referred:

To the Honorable the Board of Ten Governors:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that he is reduced to beggary by the Corporation of New-York, who used his intellectual energies nearly two years, and borrowed $2,000 from him, and have refused to pay him since 1856, although he offered them $2,500 of his claim if they would cancel the residue without further procrastination; that one of his creditors is the widow of George Steers, the renowned architect of ocean habitations, from whom he borrowed a portion of the $2,000 he loaned the Corporation; that Mrs. Steers is near the close of her mortal career, which sorely grieves his heart, as he desired to restore her money before she died, and thus redeem his sacred pledge to her noble husband, and enable her to bequeath it to her three little children prior to her reunion with George in Heaven; that the Aldermen passed his claim by 11 to 3, which the Councilmen defeated by 27 to 7—31 votes being required to pass it; that he is poor, sick and friendless, and literally worn out, and implores admission to the Almshouse, where he will work as much as his health will permit, and will also give you the few dollars he gets per annum from some property his father left him in the form of a life estate; that on his knees and in copious tears he craves an immediate abode in the Poorhouse, where he will not long be expensive as a public pauper, as his feeble pulse hourly warns him to prepare for a mournful journey to Potter's Field. Very sincerely,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The Bonded Warehouses Broken into Again—One of the Burglars Shot.

The Bonded Warehouses were broken into again last evening at about 11 o'clock. The police discovered that the front grating had been pried open; close watch was kept, and an additional force sent for immediately. When that arrived the police entered the premises, and after considerable search, discovered that the sky-light had been broken open. Believing that the burglars had escaped into the adjoining houses from the roof the search was continued, and on one of them a desperate-looking man, hailing from Boston, was discovered, and when the police attempted to arrest him he tried to escape. He was fired at, wounded severely in the jaw, and finally locked up for the night. On examination of the premises, upwards of 150 gold watches were found in a bag, ready for being carried away. From appearances the police judged that other thieves were secreted in the building, and at a late hour the search was still proceeding.

A Card.

The Five Points' House of Industry will hold as in former years, its annual Thanksgiving festival. A plain, substantial dinner will be provided for the inmates of the Institution, and the children connected with its Day School. The throng of thieving vagabond girls and boys, who have sometimes, by their importunities, obtained admission on these occasions, will be positively excluded, the officers of the Institution having become fully satisfied of the uselessness, to say the least, of feeding a class of children who come but once in the year, and then only for their meal, while their means are so inadequate to provide for those who might be permanently benefited.

In applying to our friends for assistance, we ask them to send us such things as can be made really useful. We want food of the plainest and most wholesome kind, shoes and stockings to protect the feet of our children, and clothing or material for clothing to keep them warm. We want money to carry forward this work the coming Winter. Let the friends of the poor send or bring us their Thanksgiving offerings.

L. M. PEASE.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.—The Canadian Premier, Col. TACHE, has retired from office, rendering necessary a dissolution and reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Governor-General has commissioned Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD to form a new Government. Col. TACHE's term of public service dates back to the last war. It is understood that failing health compels his retirement to private life. Simultaneously with the announcement of Colonel TACHE's retirement comes that of the resignation of Mr. LEMIEUX, in the department of Public Work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 153 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' TIES, SUSPENDERS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
NEW PARIS STYLE SCARFS.
Importer's and Manufacturer's Stock of the above goods at retail, 30 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUM.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28.
At No. 368 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crycler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WARREN, Wis., Aug. 31, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie:

Agent for Herring & Co's Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my entire satisfaction.

Y. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

LINUS YALE & HOBBS' BURGLAR PROOF night latches. For sale at
No. 151 Fulton-st.,
One door East of Broadway.

MARRIED.

HULBERT—SHAYS.—In New-Hartford, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. Allen Fiske, of Lyons, CHARLES F. HULBERT, of Washington City, to EMILIE P., only daughter of the late Hiram Shays, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

NEILLY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA NEILLY, in the 45th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Andrew Neilly, No. 259 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 23, MARY, youngest child of Frank and Elizabeth Rockwell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 4th-st.

BARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, CLARENCE J., son of Smith and Kate Barker, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral services at No. 10 Washington-place, on Thursday morning, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HAWKHURST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, MARY F. HAWKHURST, aged 69 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Orchard-st., on Friday, (Thursday,) 26th inst.

HEWITT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 92 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. His relatives, friends, and members of the American Chapter, No. 6, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ALLSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, ANNA ROSNAS, daughter of John E. and Jane R. Allston, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 39 Oxford-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) 25th inst.

HAVEMEYER.—At Newburg, on Monday, Nov. 23, EMMA, infant daughter of George L. and Eliza J. Havemeyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock at No. 186 West 14th-st.

BOWMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, Lieut. EDWARD BOWMAN, U. S. Navy, aged 33 years.

His friends, and those of his brother in-law, Rev. P. S. Chauncey, and officers of the Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS
Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRELS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, Extra SAFE NIGHT LATCHES and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no *extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 822 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVING PURCHASED IN EUROPE
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
AND BOOKS SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES.
Designed expressly for the Wholesale Trade, and not wishing to hold them until the next year,
Have concluded to offer this splendid Stock
AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Never in the whole course of their business has so fine a Stock been prepared,
AFFORDING TO PURCHASERS
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
TO PURCHASE LIBRARY BOOKS.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards one party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Millinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.
GREAT CALAMITY IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.
Pure linen goods of the most substantial and approved fabrics, in
DRESS GOODS,
TABLE CLOTHS, MERINOS,
NAPKINS, PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS, DE LAINES,
SHEETINGS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
TOWELINGS, &c., &c. CALICOS, &c., &c.
The nature of the assignment made to CHAS G. HOOK, and WELLINGTON CLAPP, of the merchandise now at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., compels them to make unparalleled sacrifices in the price of goods to press the whole to a prompt clearance.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,500 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 3d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS
Below auction prices.
Point d'Alencon, Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton and Melrose Sets and Collars.
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 3s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 3s. 6d.
Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

1-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Will open, this day, another bale
Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 5s. per yard,
Worth $1.
Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Per steamer *Nemrod*,
Bought cheap in Lyons under the
PANIC,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 23,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for cash by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
VELVET FLOUNCED and ROBES A QUILLE.
The largest and best assortment to be found in the city.
At $30, $40 and $50.

600 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES,
AT $12, $16 and $20.
These goods are at about half their real value.

500 pcs. PLAID and CROSS-OVER SILKS,
At 65 cents.

SILK VELVETS,
All Widths and Qualities,
Forty per cent. under regular prices.
POPLINS ROBES A QUILLE,
300 at $8, reduced from $12.

SHAWLS.
Broche Square and Long Shawls, much under price.

BAY STATE WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $8.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS AND SETS,
From Auction—Remarkably Cheap.

REAL LACES,
Consisting of Point, Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets, at greatly reduced prices.

Lace Curtains from Auction; Ribbons reduced; French Chintz Calico, 20c.; M. De laine, 1 yd., 20c.; English Merino, 20c.; Hosiery, Linen Sheetings, Toweling, Blankets, Counterpanes, and every description of Housekeeping Goods, proportionably low.
N. B.—Mourning Goods of every description always on hand. Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—An immense variety of now styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks, and Circulars.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including Broches, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Canal-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS.—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillow-case Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 6 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS
Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—Velenoias, Poplins, Cashmeres, Da Laines, Alpacas, Beiges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—Entirely new patterns, from auction,
YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS.—Just received from auction,
WILL BE SOLD
AT $2—COST $3 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS!
All Choice Styles,
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink capes at	$60
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS,
AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS
Will be ready for sale this week,
At half the usual prices,
as follows:

250 beautiful black beaver circulars at	$12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at	14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at	16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at	18

The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season
TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS
Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash
AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.
Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
At seven and a half dollars:
One thousand do., of thick gray beaver,
At nine dollars.
One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars,
will be added to
BULPIN'S great sale,
during the present week,
At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 6½ dollars.
5,000 rich chenille do., at 5 dollars.
500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars,
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

175 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST OPERA MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M.
GRAND OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Miss MILNER, GASSIER,
LABOCETTA, PERRING, VIEUXTEMPS.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

The Directors announce that, in order to accommodate those ladies who could not get any seats at the last Opera Matinée,

A GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
To commence at 3 o'clock, precisely.

Opera, Matinée will consist of the whole of Bellini's Opera, in three acts, of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina.....Mme. De La Grange.
Elvino.....Sig. Labocetta.
Rodolpho.....Sig. Gassier.
Alessio, Drinking Song from Bellini's Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Orsini.....Mme. D'Angri.

GRAND CONCERT.
MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
who will play Paganini's celebrated
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts—to be had at the Academy and the Ticket offices. No reserved seats. Amphitheatre and bar-rooms closed. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Grand Benefit to the FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 8, first appearance in America of CARL FORMES, in Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The Director respectfully informs the public that a temporary arrangement has been made which enables him to give the Opera a further trial of two weeks longer, and he announces for

MONDAY, Nov. 30,
the début in America of
CARL FORMES,
in Meyerbeer's great Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is so celebrated.

The cast will be the strongest ever offered, including
Madame ANNA De LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Mlle. CAIROLI,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable,)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut, and
CARL FORMES,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.

In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store No. 20 Wall-st. *Evening Express* Building.

On THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M., GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
CAIROLI,
THALBERG,
and VIEUXTEMPS,
MISS. MILNER, MR. PERRING,
and other distinguished Artistes.

The second act of
IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, PIGNARDI, ARDAVANI

GRAND CONCERT
BY
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.

The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. CAIROLI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.

The last act of
SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier.....$1.
Family Circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY R. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Proscenium Boxes, seats for ten persons, $60 each, to be had of the Committee:
ZOPHAR BILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25,
The celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL as BERTRAND.
The great ANTOINE as ROBERT.
JEROME RAVEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime,
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Exercises on the Tight Rope.
Jerome's last Novelty,
BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½.
Tickets 75 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
THANKSGIVING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performances.

FIRST CONCERT OF MME. GRAEVE-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Increasing success of the thrilling Spectacular Drama,
Fourth week of unprecedented run.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE;
Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Queen of the Floral Mart, Miss Laura Keene.
Marie de Lascours, Miss Wheatley.
Carlos an adventurer, Geo. Jordan.
Marquis del Monte, J. Gilbert.
Faraboa, a Sailor, Raoul de Lascours, Capt. of the Pearl, Mr. Wheatley.
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26, there will be an extra representation of THE SEA OF ICE, for the accommodation of families and schools, at 2½ P. M.; doors open at 1½.
Balcony Chairs, secured during the day, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING—The great drama of PAST AND PRESENT, with Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation of THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, being its twenty-first representation—Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Wallack, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mr. Norton, Mr. H. Holland, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Vernon, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Sothern
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1857,
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Charles Rocket, his original character.....Mr. C. Mathews.
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
Capt. Patter, with songs, his original character.....Mr. C. Mathews
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Christopher Strap.....Mr. W. Davidge

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE COMEDY BILL.
Last night for some time of the two popular pieces, owing to the production of various novelties now in preparation.
WEDNESDAY— SERIOUS FAMILY.
Amiascub Sleek.....Mr. Burton
Mrs. Delmaine.....Miss Denin
Capt. Maguire.....Mr. Fisher
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. Burton
TO MORROW—Thanksgiving Day and Night—A Grand performances. See other advertisement.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents.
Wednesday, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Nov. 25,
To commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
great triple troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled the
MONKEY OF MADRID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
LOTTERY TICKET.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE IRISH BOY.
After which the Fairy Ballet of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
DUTCH GIRLS.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design, Cosby's Gas Building, Fourth-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

[illegible] OF PAINTINGS BY [illegible] PUBLIC SCHOOL, [illegible] Broadway, will [illegible] notice from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets will [illegible] Exhibition. Catalogues will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
E. FROBISHER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY!
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, will be presented a CHOICE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS, adapted to delight all ages, gratify all tastes and benefit all hearts. A rare combination of
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
nearly, during the day and evening; thus furnishing an amount of CHASTE AND INTELLECTUAL ENJOYMENT for the fastidious, as well as UPROARIOUS MIRTH for the less sensitive, never before presented to the history of HOLIDAY GRATIFICATIONS.

The following will be the routine of entertainments for THANKSGIVING DAY in the Lecture Room:

MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the mirth-provoking comedietta of THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by the langhable farce called BLOOMERS IN LOVE.

AFTERNOON, at 2, and also at 4 o'clock the sterling and intense drama, entitled THE QUEEN'S PAGE; or, Crime and its Retribution.

EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the deeply interesting American drama, written by Mr. H. Watkins, OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS; or, The Mechanic and the Volunteer. Berwen Gray, the mechanic and volunteer, Mr. H. Watkins; Julia Harrley the marriage victim.....Mrs. H. Ryner.

The remainder of the cast by the rest of the talented company.

In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, may be seen the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, the Panopticon Studio, &c., all without extra charge to visitors.

Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EVACUATION DAY. The WORTH SOLEMNITIES. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, in the AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS; OR THE MECHANIC AND THE VOLUNTEER, written by Mr. H. Watkins, and respectfully dedicated to the HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR. Hermao Gray, the mechanic and volunteer, Mr. H. Watkins; Julia Hartley, the marriage victim, Mrs. H. Ryner. THE IRON BALCONIES and windows of the Museum will be thrown open (without charge to visitors,) for the use of those who desire a perfect view of the procession and other ceremonies attendant upon the Worth Obsequies. The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
Two exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the wonders of the POLAR REGIONS. WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 in the evening. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 3 Exhibitions, commencing at 1, 3 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION STILL open and machinery in operation daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. The trial of Steam Engines for the large Gold Medal is deferred to the 15th of December next. For privilege of entering new inventions and works of art, address
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway, New-York. This wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Shakesperino Elocutionist, will have the honor to deliver his new and original Satire, in verse, written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DOINGS OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents; at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 695 Broadway, and at the New-York Hotel and Everett House.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of a site for a new Court-house recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 6 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election of Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A meeting of Stockholders, in New-York, will be held at 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., to confer on the subject of the next annual election of Directors, and agree upon a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The Corps will assemble at Tivoli Gardens, No. 62 Chapel-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., to celebrate the day. The Brooklyn Veterans, under the command of Col HARDENBROOK, are respectfully invited to join with us on the occasion. By order. A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. CORBEZE, Adjutant.

SIX LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE FREE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG REV. ALCAIN GUION RECTOR, ON THURSDAY EVENINGS.—The first lecture, *The Law of Periodic Rest*, will be delivered by Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Congregational Church, South 9th-st. near 4th-st., Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. The other five Lectures will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th st. and 4th-st., many three squares from the Same, as follows: Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Rev. Mr. Haven, Right Rev. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New-York, Rev. D. A. Tyng of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. A. Washburn of Hartford. Tickets, full course, $1. Single Lectures 25 cents at the door.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL—AT THE FIVE POINTS Mission School of the Old Brewery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

Interesting exercises in the Chapel, by the children, commencing at 2 P. M.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., Rev. I. B. HAGANY, Rev. J. A. ROCHE and others. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Articles of food will be for the occasion thankfully received. N. MEAD, No. 61 Parkst.

THE ANNIVERSARY OBSEQUIES OF Rev. MICHAEL CURRAN, late Pastor of Astoria, L. I., will be celebrated at St James Cathedral, Brooklyn, TO MORROW, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. Rev. Dr. McCAFFERY, President of St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, will preach the panegyric.

THANKSGIVING.—THERE WILL BE PUBLIC service in the New-England Church, South 9th-st. Brooklyn, E. D., TO MORROW, commencing at 11 A. M. A sermon appropriate to the times will be preached by the pastor.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL REPEAT by general request his Lecture on *Love*, in the Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, 25th inst. Tickets sold at the first lecture will answer also for the second delivery.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—Rev. H. CROWELL will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse TO MORROW, at the usual hour, at the Church No. 610 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' Club, meets on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 instead of the 24th, by mistake.
H. MIGGS, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION OR TRAVEL.—AN ENGLISH Lady, desirous of engagement where the opportunities of education, united with home, will be the most advantageous of Europe. She can offer the highest recommendations, and a Diploma accredited by the first University. She is conversant with most of the European languages having studied each in its respective capital. No objection to go to California or South. Address V. D., care of E. ROTTON, No. 297 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY capable of teaching English, French and music, as she has taught before, wants to go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—S. SHIELD, Merchant Tailor, being established for a few months at 7 Spruce-st., near Broadway, in the most fashionable business locality, now selling his stock of elegant made garments, from 15 to 20 per cent less than his former prices. N. B.—A new style of overcoat will be offered this week.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR S. B. SIGEMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NAMES WERE REported upon favorably by the Committee on Applications and Removals, and ordered to be published forty days.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

John W. Rode,	Wm. Hoy,
Geo. Black,	E. C. Gray,
Samuel McCracken,	B. F. Chase,
E. D. Corwin,	Wm. Blair,
Andrew Lewis,	Wm. Creighton,
A. W. Belden,	James Young,
John M. Carry,	Chas. F. Williams,
Prescott Tracy,	Wm. Lucas,
James Smiley,	Thomas Hearty,
C. N. Brackett,	Ira Fowler,
Henry E. Price,	Joseph Wood,
Wm. Herring,	Wm. Magee,
N. B. Sanford,	Wm. H. Shaw,
Wm. McDermott,	Edward Mershow,
L. Brown,	James Brill,
Wm. Rich,	John A. Nott,
H. B. Clendenin,	R. W. Gray,
C. H. Scott,	J. C. Jepson,
John Harris,	Jansen Gafney,
W. Spark,	W. W. Wills,
Robert Myers,	Andrew McVail,
Geo. Joslyn,	Alonzo Brown,
John Stewart,	Michael Conlin,
Wm. Northage,	D. Sullivan,
F. A. Potter,	Geo. N. Tuthill,
W. H. Spaulding,	Edward Knight,
B. B. Whitcomb,	Daniel Murphy,
Solomon Ferry,	L. B. Moorehouse,
J. C. Westerfield,	Geo. Washburne,
John Craig,	Wm. B. Bennett,
Wm. Michaels,	P. H. Cohen,
M. Jackson,	Michael Hosey,
Dennis McDermott,	Henry Moran,
Samuel Rust,	Wm. Porcher,
John H. Studley,	Theodore Young,
Wm. Hagget,	Jacob E. Brown,
Philip Lowenthal,	D. Van Buskirk,
Wm. B. Rahineau,	John P. Hutchinson,
Thomas Cholwell,	Alex. Pierce,
Dennis Brennan,	Wm. Hogencamp,
Timothy Golden,	Arg. Fate,
Chas. Radway,	Henry Bulteel,
Henry Lyon,	Jacob L. Bennett,
Samuel Mahon,	Wm. Simmons,
Geo. A. Flandreau,	J. M. Jenkins,
Edward Barbelette,	Wm. H. Miller,
Archibald Lucas,	James Vredenberg,
Chas. W. Caffrey,	Wm. McTaggert,
Wm. March,	B. S. Lord,
Geo. Shelley,	W. Smith,
H. W. Heuley,	S. A. Cody,
David Wimeer,	John Ferguson,
Abram Straw,	P. Boyt,
John Green,	Wallace Van Wort,
Jonas A. Houghton,	John G. Endler,
Moses Jackson,	James Crosby,
John Gifford,	Henry Ward.
W. H. Overton,	

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—Division Orders—New-York, Nov. 17, 1857.—Since the issuing of the Division Orders of the 10th November, the Common Council of the City has made arrangements to remove the remains of Major-General WORTH, on that day, from Greenwood Cemetery to the Monument to be erected to his memory at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-av.

The Parade and Review in commemoration of the day will take place at 11 o'clock, upon the Battery, as directed in Division Orders of the 10th inst.

All Military Corps from other cities or villages desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the day, will report to the Division Inspector upon the Battery, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

After passing the City Hall, the Division will form line in Broadway with the right on Murray-st., and will wheel into column with the left in front, as soon as the funeral procession is formed.

The line of march will be up Broadway to the Monument, upon reaching which the Division will form line on the west side of Broadway, until the Body with the civic procession has passed.

The 71st Regiment is detailed as a Guard of Honor for the occasion. Col. VOSBURG will detail a detachment to receive the Body at the City Hall, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., and to remain on duty until the procession is formed.

Col. VOSBURG will make his requisition upon the Commissary General for three rounds of blank ammunition for his regiment.

The Major-General, by request of the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, respectfully invites all Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States residing or participating in the ceremonies proposed by the Committee upon the removal of the remains to the Monument, to assemble on the 25th of November inst., at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Major-General also invites the several Corps of Uniformed Militia Troops within convenient distance of the City, desirous of participating in the funeral honors to be rendered on the occasion, to report themselves to the Division Inspector of the First Division upon the Battery, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely.

The Military Corps of Albany, Troy and Hudson, the former residences and birthplace of the lamented Worth, are especially invited to attend.

All Officers of the Militia, not on duty, are invited to attend in full uniform, and so assemble in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD,
R. C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

AMERICAN GUARD.—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.—HEAD-QUARTERS, New-York, Oct. 18, 1857.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 13.

In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, the officers and members of this Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory in full uniform, for parade, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The line will be formed in Broome-st., right on Broadway, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The band and Field music will report to the Adjutant, at the Armory, at 8½ o'clock.

The Music Committee are directed to have the drums covered with black crape, or thin black serge, by the 24th inst.

Quarter-Master Buckingham is directed to make requisition upon the Commissary General for 1,200 rounds blank cartridge.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel at the Armory, at 8¾ o'clock.

I pass this occasion, by Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, for the funeral obsequies of the late lamented and gallant Major General Worth, whose remains are to be taken from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in their last resting place, beneath the monument erected by the Common Council of this City, have, by a unanimous request, decreed Major-General Sandford to detail the 71st as a Guard of Honor, which has been accorded to, the Regiment, upon this occasion, will have the high and distinguished honor of guarding the last mortal remains of the hero to the tomb, where he will receive surrounded by his fellow countrymen, by whom he was loved so well.

By order of
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH.
A. G. DEPAREST, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the Public that on the 26th instant, or such other day as General Worth's remains will be first rendered—the procession will move from the Park at 12 M., and will proceed up Broadway to 14th st., to 6th av., up 5th-av. to 25th st., the site for the erection of the Monument, in the following order, viz.:

1. The military of this and other cities under the command of Major General Sanford.
2. The officiating clergymen.
3. The pall bearers and funeral car drawn by sixteen white horses and the 71st regiment, Colonel Vosburgh, as guard of honor.
4. Horse of Gen. Worth, caparisoned and led.
5. The relatives and friends of the deceased.
6. The Mayor, Common Council and Corporation Officers.
7. The officers of the late War with Mexico, mounted, and First Regiment New-York Volunteers.
9. Soldiers of 1812.
10. The United States Officers, both military and civil.
11. The Society of Free and Accepted Masons.
12. The Cincinnati Society.
13. The Tammany Society.
14. The firemen.
15. The civic Societies and Citizens.

The solemnities to be observed at the monument will be as follows:

1. The receiving and depositing of relics in the box which is to be placed in the corner stone.
2. The oration to be delivered by his Honor the Mayor.
3. The religious ceremonies and benediction by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who will be assisted with Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, N. J., and Rev. Dr. STRONG, of Philadelphia.
4. The dedicatory ceremony by the Masonic Fraternity.

The ceremonies will then conclude by the firing of three rounds by the 71st Regiment, Col. Vosburgh, "the Guard of Honor for the day."

The arrangements of the day will be under the command and direction of the Committee.

The Committee also respectfully make the following requests, viz.:

That the several persons having charge of the Church and fire alarm bells in the City will cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 12 M. until the close of the ceremonies.

That the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the City will display half-masts at half-mast from 12 o'clock M. until the close of the ceremonies.

That our fellow citizens will close their several places of business during the day.

That the owners and proprietors of public and private conveyances will cause their vehicles to be kept out of the following named streets, which the various organizations will form in, viz.: Whitehall-st., Broadway and Park-row.

The clergy and pall-bearers are requested to meet in the Council Chamber, at 11 A. M., on the day in question.

The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the Governor's Room, at 11 A. M.

The civic societies, firemen, &c., &c., are requested to form in Centre-st., the right resting on Chambers-st.

The citizens generally can have a fair opportunity of viewing the catafalque and coffin in front of the Hall, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., as the Committee have made suitable arrangements with the police to admit every person to pass around the car, and behold the same.

All persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 6 City Hall.

MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WM. WILSON,
PETER F. ELMER,
WM. CUTTER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER CRAWFORD,
ALEX. R. HEMPHILL,
GEO. W. WARNER,
CHAS. ROTY
W. W. JUDSON,
} Committee.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or assistance are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chamberst., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—BROTHERS: The Hon. the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council having extended to this Society an invitation to join in the funeral ceremonies attending the depositing of the remains of our late brother, Major-General WORTH, and given them a position in the line, the members are requested to assemble in the Great Wigwam, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 (this day), at 10 o'clock A. M.

Carriages will be in attendance for the convenience of the members. By order,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem.
CASPER C. CHILDS, Secretary *pro tem.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1857.—In testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Associate, Major-General WORTH, an honorary member of this Society, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished public services, the Cincinnati will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Worth Monument, under an invitation from the Honorable Common Council. Members will assemble at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M., with their insignia in mourning, and take the place which will be assigned to them in the ceremonies of the occasion. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interest so to do. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Building Committee.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,466 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

MASONIC.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 273, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of our late distinguished brother, Major General William J. Worth. By resolution of the M. W. Grand Lodge the brethren are requested to appear, as far as practicable, in black clothes and hat, and proper Masonic clothing. By order
S. F. MINARD, M.
JOHN SHENILLE, Secretary.

MOSAIC.—THE BRETHREN OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 416, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 132 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to participate in the funeral ceremonies in honor of Major-General Worth. Such lodges as do not intend uniting in the order of the day are cordially invited to unite with us on the above occasion. By order.
J. HODGMAN, W. M.
P. P. VANDERHOFF, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LA FAYETTE Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, (Gothic Room,) Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the late Major General WM. J. WORTH.
JOHN REED, W. M.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MANHATTAN Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge, corner of Broadway and Crosby sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., to participate in the Dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present. By order,
GEORGE DEBENHAM, W. M.
G. S. DERA, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NAVAL LODGE No. 69 F. and A. M. are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. precisely. Brethren of such lodges who do not parade are respectfully invited to join with us in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to the memory of Major-General Worth. By order.
T. COVENHOVEN, W. M.
J. O. WITTEMORE, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 204, F. & A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are notified to meet at the room No. 207 Bowery, to form in procession, to attend the Worth Monument Celebration, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., Nov. 25.

Members of other Lodges respectfully invited to join with us. By order.
HENRY R. JACKSON, W. M.
CHAS. W. OTTEWELL, Secretary.

MASONIC.—CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 249, F. & A. M.—The members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 are requested to meet at their rooms, O. F. Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, M., to participate in the dedication of the Worth Monument. The members are earnestly requested to be present at the above hour. By order of
GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.
GEO. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MASONIC.—POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 245, F. & A. M.—The officers and members are requested to attend a special meeting at their lodge-room, No. 118 Avenue D, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of joining in the obsequies of Major-General Worth. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
JOSEPH W. LITTLE, W. M.
WILLIAM PENNEY, Sec.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are notified to assemble at their room, Masonic Temple, corner Broome and Crosby sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11½ o'clock, to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the monument to Major General W. J. WORTH. By order.
WM. PAULDING, JOHN V. HENRY, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF EASTern Star Lodge, No. 227, are hereby summoned to assemble at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to participate in the ceremonies in honor of Gen. Worth. By order.
JOHN MITCHELL, Sec. J. F. WELLS, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CYRUS Lodge No. 208 of F. & A. M. are requested to attend at their Lodge-rooms corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely. By order.
GEORGE CLANEY, W. M.
ROBT. A. WAKEFIEL

AUCTION SALES.

HOLIDAY AUCTION SALES OF FURS,

By order of the assignees on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock,
At the sales-room No. 8 Pine-st.,
BY IRVING & WATKINS
Comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs.
Also, a splendid assortment of
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.
Ladies, please call and examine
Opened for inspection THIS DAY.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, part of which has been removed for convenience of sale; consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c.

Also, crockery, cutlery, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—AUCTION CARD.—To parties in want of first-class rosewood Furniture, &c. Elegant house furnishing articles. The undersigned will offer for unreserved sale, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the choicest and most valuable collection of superb carved rosewood furniture of every description, and magnificent parlor decorations that has been offered at auction in this City during the past year. Comprising the entire contents of the elegant furnished residence No. 752 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.; the sale of which will be for cash, and every article in the house will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the worth or elegance of the furniture to parties who intend visiting this sale, as personal examination will be the only satisfactory proof of its intrinsic worth and real elegance. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the door on the morning of sale.

Parlors, furnished throughout in solid rosewood.—Superb carved rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with landscapes of rose pearl, satin stool and cover; parlor furniture en suite, double and single, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, comprising four full suites; rosewood Elizabethan etageres, with marble tops; French divans, covered in medallion tapestry; recumbent chairs to match; six elegant mantel and pier mirrors, mounted in ormolu; French brocade drapery and lace curtains, marble music escritoire, rosewood what-nots, with plate backs, centre, pier and sofa tables, with Egyptian and statuary tops; sixteen rooms and parlors richly carpeted; magnificent Bohemian and Chinese vases and ornaments, marble groups and figures, paintings elegantly mounted, some being foreign and home scenery, with pastille and canvas, with a variety of other splendid parlor furniture not mentioned.

Also, splendid rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, French mattresses, marble-top bureaus, commodes, washstands, Cheval glasses, library and secretary bookcases, with every description of chamber furniture. Dining-room furnished throughout with oak; rich cut-glass, solid silver, &c. Also, elegant chandeliers, heaters, ranges, &c. To commence at 10 o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and FRIDAY, also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-St., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall then be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE. Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 58th-av. and 7th-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M. by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December next, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale.
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 80 Commonwealth Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $8,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $1,500 Hypothecated 5 per cent. bonds of the Northern Central Railway Company, States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, due 1885; 150 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank; also, 12 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Co. stock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION.—OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Chamber-st., their entire stock of pier, mantel and oval mirrors, engravings, paintings, &c., the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, of their own manufacture.

C. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 36 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, including Republic, Grocers', Firemens', and Other desirable Insurance Stocks; also, Rome and Watertown, and other Railroad Stocks.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 360 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIFTH-AV., A first-class brown-stone house, 27x65 feet, with full lot, free of all incumbrance, finished in the best manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Good first bonds and mortgages will be taken in payment, if desired. Apply to F. STUYVESANT, No. 14 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick, high basement, house and lot No. 46 East 28th-st., built by day's work; has gas and Croton, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A part can remain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. It has restaurant, billiard and reading-rooms, with all the modern improvements; will lodge one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, at all No. 14 Washington-market.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT. THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Kingsloquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 37 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 7. By order,
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FARM WANTED IN IOWA OR WISCONSIN.—A Farm in either of these States may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, giving full particulars of the character of the land, its location, improvements and are upon it, and terms of sale. JOHN W. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £7 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIbers offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:

$225—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.

ALSO,

Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become the principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.

The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the state debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.

On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Ceater,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.

Joseph Howland,
Saml. D. Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hull,
Robert S. Hone,
Sam. V. Hoffman,
Jacob Anthony, Jr.
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, (NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

A. T. CARRYL,
EDW. LEARNED,
T. M. NIVEN,
JNO. C. MALLORY,
WM. POLLOCK,
JAMES M. MOTLEY,
DANIEL R. JONES,
Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantages to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$4,500 $10,000 IN the village of Yonkers; buildings new; first mortgage; a liberal bonus will be given. Address J. Y., Yonkers Post-Office.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 76th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required to within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same, in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.
H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. TRELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 7th, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $7 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN.—THE bills of this Bank are redeemed at the Banking Office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 220 Broadway, at one per cent. discount.

GRAPES.—UNDERHILL'S ISABEL AND CATAWBA Grapes, for families, in boxes of 15 to 45 pounds, [illegible] No. 96 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delewere, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 7 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. H. SMITH, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $126 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Mission Office. Rev. F. S. Wiley, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. Crosby, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 158 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

1,000 WRITING less ons of one hour each. Names must be entered and the dollar paid this week, at the Academy, No. 362 Broadway, or at the new hall No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLD-SMITH.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term, $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 287 8th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "It is public pictures, after 25 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 216 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE. No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 326 Broadway.

MUSICAL HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $325; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. Lind & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap.
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with this patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREATEST CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octava rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order; been used a few months; cost $500; will be sold for $200; can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, hut little used, Pethia & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANO WANTED—NUNNS & CLARK'S MANUfacture, 7-octave. Cash payment. Address J. G., office of this paper.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 Will am-st.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 60 BEAVER-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 7.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $376. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec.

THE MAYORALTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

ty and right to govern itself. [Cheers, hisses and ries of "Order."] I state this simply to illustrate e idea that there should be no intervention from y quarter in the efforts of New-York to obtain a ee government in the coming contest. Fellow-tizens! fellow-Democrats! look at the long line of tortious men who have filled the office of ayor of New-York—the LIVINGSTON'S, the LEWIS, the HAVEMEYERS—(cheers)—those under whose idance our City has advanced from an obscure vil-ge, I might say, to the foremost metropolis on e, I might say, to the foremost metropolis on is hemisphere. Under such administrations e have advanced in power, in opulence, e population. Is it not time that we had ne more such? We will obtain at least a re-spite from misrule, and have an episode of good gov-rnment, by electing DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. lecting him we secure for our chief magistrate a an of intelligence, a man of integrity, and we re-move one who has made everything disgraceful in private and degrading in public life synonymous with the name of WOOD! [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. ARASTUS BROOKS.

As soon as Mr. STOKLES had taken his seat there were loud cries for Mr. BROOKS. Coming forward, he said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—Those of us who have found time to read the journals of the day, have discovered from the proceedings of the meeting held in the lower part of the City last night, that party passions, preju-dices and precedents are the only arguments which have been used, or which can be used, to sustain one of the candidates to be supported next week for the office of Mayor. It is the People of all parties upon the one side, and the un-wholesome candidate, not of a whole party, but of a faction controlling the party machinery, but not the numerical force of a party, on the other. It is a Democratic nomination, but one which your pres-ence here to-night, Mr. President, and the address which has just been made from a distinguished Democratic officer of the United States Government tells us is a nomination not fit to be made. It is a nomination revolting not only to the gentlemanly in-stincts of the entire Opposition, but to ten thousand Democrats of the Metropolis, some of whom have spoken by word of mouth, some of whom have been heard through the Press, and many of whom are manifesting their opposition upon every convenient occasion, and in the most public manner.

Sir, I too am a party man, with strong party feel-ings, sympathies, likes and dislikes, ready upon all occasions to defend my party principles, and in a becoming manner to oppose those who resist them. But I am not so much of a partisan as to "give up to party what was meant for mankind," nor so much of a partisen es not to be ready end willing to unite with my fellow-citizens of all parties to save the commonwealth and City from the monstrous disgrace and outrage which now rest upon it. There are occasions when it is both patriotic and proper to sheathe the sword of partisan warfare and to join in the ranks of those who think more of the common danger and the common good than of party success. And this is one of those occasions. When bad men combine, good men should unite. We have just emerged from one strife involving local and State issues of a party character, and each of us then fol-lowed our distinct party banner, as we shall again when National and State issues are involved. A year since, in a much more earnest and fiercer strife, we engaged in a contest to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, but as in business and trade, in the church and in social life, we now meet as friends and neighbors, not knowing and not caring of each others political views. So, as friends and neighbors, men of labor and men of property, men of the workshops and men of the pro-fessions, we meet to-night to defend our homes, our business, and, if we can do so, to restore the sullied name of our long-dishonored City. It was said of old Rome, as it might often be said of us, that CÆSAR had his party, and OCTAVIUS his party, but that the Re-public had none. We inaugurate to-night a new order of things, and in our example show that a great Republic can have a party as well as a bold, bad man. Some of us as minority men sur-render for a season all mere party preferences and instincts to rid ourselves and the city, where our homes are, of the frightful misrule which endangers life and property in our midst. We yield all personal aspirations, all honorable ambi-tion, all mere party issues to the public good, and seek to inaugurate the reign of honesty and of honest men. I will not discuss the character of the men in nomination for public office further than to remark that in the People's Candidate, Mr. TIEMANN, all ad-mit that we have an honest, pure, experienced, tried man,—one against whom nothing has been or can be justly said. Nor will I say more of the private char-acter of his opponent than to remark that no pure man,—no man not indifferent to his own good name,—would consent to remain silent under the weight of direct, specified, personal accusations resting upon him, without some effort to lift the enormous load from his back. Private character, if worth anything, is of too much value to be thus assailed without some effort to vindicate one's good name by all the moral and legal means in this land, al-ways ready to vindicate and save the injured man. I choose rather to speak of the evils in our midst, not that I would not hide them if I could, for they bring shame and mortification to our City all over the land, and all over the world. We see them in the murders which have become of almost daily record; in the assassinations which are as common as the night; in burglaries and robberies, in arsons and quarrels, in general lawless-ness, and in the endless variety of those

"Treubious storms which toss the private state,
And render life unsweet."

The spectacles of the past month have been as dan-gerous in the character of those composing the actors as in the sentiments which have been inaugurated. They have been revolutionary in purpose, agrarian in language, and intended to overawe the peaceable populace. They have done that in America, which in one revolution in France destroyed law, property and life, and which buried a King beneath its ruins, and which in a more recent one gave ut-terance to the sentiment "that Property was robbery." How little indeed at variance is that sentiment, atrocious as it is, compared with the one promulgated by Mayor Woon, in his message to the Common Coun-cil of this City: "*Those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything.*" This "Defender of Municipal Rights," as he is pla-carded over our streets, calls upon the Municipal Gov-ernment to purchase fifty thousand barrels of flour, and, at the Government expense, feed the poor! As if it was the business of the Government, the creature of the people, and the province of a Mayor of the City—and who should be the father of the peo-ple—to hold out inducements, founded in the spirit of a demagogue, for the poor to call upon the Government to support them. It was the honest wish of Henry the Fourth of France that he might see a fowl in the pot of every peasant of his realm. It was the equally noble wish of a British sovereign that every subject of his kingdom might be educated to read his Bible; but what a contrast is the preach-ing and teaching of Mayor Woon, in his wicked en-deavors to excite the poor against the rich, while him-self one of the wealthiest men of the City, and of class against class. How atrocious, too, the senti-ment heard at Tammany Hall last night, and from Mayor Woon's own lips, in the year 1854, as vouched for, and horitatively, by one of the leading editors of the City (the editor of the *Courier*) "*I know my party well. Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family to-night, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New-York next Tuesday by five thousand majority.*" Sir, in this free, intelligent government has it come to this? Let the gentlemen of the Mayor's own party answer this atrocious libel upon their character. And let me add, Mr. President, that for much of what this City has suffered in the Albany Legislation, and in the assumption of what are called municipal rights, blame may be directly traced to the Mayor. Three years ago an attempt was made to take power from Mayor Woon, and five thousand citizens enrolled themselves against the effort in a memorial to the Legislature, and it fell a nullity. Had Mayor Woon administered the government as he then promised—as a statesman, as a patriot, as a citizen, as a man—5,000 citizens in April last would have besieged the two houses of the Legislature, and successfully petitioned, remonstrated and pro-tested against any invasion of your rights. Mayor Woon is responsible for that Act. I charge it upon him here, as I charged it upon him in my place in the Senate Chamber at Albany. The passage of the Police Law was caused by his mis-government of the Police in this City, by disregard of law, by his cruel proscription of men, by his rank injustice to all not of his own political household and faith. Like the Emperor DOMITIAN, he came into power promising liberty and tranquillity to the State. He opened his Complaint Books to conceal his own bad acts. He wrote letters for the confiding to admire and applaud. He instituted public ordinances which won the approval of those who knew not that they were but "words of promise, made to the ear and to be broken to the hope," and so on, time and again, he deceived the people. And such is the man whom his friends dare us to oppose, and the man whom we are defied to resist. Sir, in this land, what-ever there may be in the Old World, there is no divine right to rule. Mayor Woon is not invincible. The present incumbent of the Mayor's office, though, as he boastfully says, three times a candidate, *never received a majority of the votes cast in this City for the office of Mayor, and in all human probability never will.* In 1850 he was a candidate against Mr. KINGSLAND, and was defeated by a majority for the successful candidate of 1,427 votes. In 1854 he was a candi-date, and successful only through a divided opposi-tion. In 1856 a divided opposition again gave him the plurality. Where Mr. BUCHANAN received 41,913 Democratic votes, Mayor Wood received but 34,566 votes, or seven thousand three hundred and forty-seven less. Here are his votes and the opposition to him during the three times he has been a candidate:

	For Wood.	Against Wood.	Total.
1850	18,052	22,803	40,855
1854	20,993	39,859	59,862
1856	34,566	43,249	77,815

What, then, is our duty now, and what the remedies for the past? It is to vote, and see that our neigh-bors vote. The act which was inaugurated ten days since in Wall-street, confirmed there last Saturday, ratified here to-night, God willing, we will consum-mate next Tuesday at the polls. Do this, and Peace shall once more come within our borders, and pros-perity within our palaces. If we would make this City what it was when the LIVINGSTONS, and the CLIN-TONS, and the noble men who succeeded them, were Mayors of our New-York, our remedy is the ballot-box, and our place at the polls.

After a further urgent appeal to the citizens of New-York to redeem the City and restore it to the good name which it had under the ancient Mayors, Mr. BROOKS resumed his seat.

The remarks of Mr. BROOKS were interrupted con-tinually by rounds of applause and other demonstra-tions of entire agreement with him in the sentiments uttered.

When he had retired, Mr. WM. H. FAY arose in ac-cordance with the arrangements for the purpose of addressing the meeting. As was the case with the other speakers, he was not introduced formally to the audience, and some of those present who did not know who he was insisted upon his name being given. Mr. FAY said it made no matter who he was. It was what he had to say that should be of interest to them. He was then about to proceed when the interruptions were renewed and loud calls of "Who are you?" were continued for some time. Mr. FAY said that in a meeting so large as the one he was about to address any amount of interruption was excusable. Its size indicated that ordinary rules that govern even large assemblies could not be expected in this. But the au-dience were not satisfied, and cried out again, "Who are you?" In reply, Mr. FAY said, "I was invited to address this meeting and I mean to do it." With this the meeting was satisfied, and after applause he pro-ceeded to say, that the speakers who had preceded him had placed him in the position of the man who complained that these d—d ancients had stolen all our best ideas. But there they were, a conglomera-tion of all parties, met for the common good in op-position to a man who was uncommonly bad; and as they were thus met, representing all political parties, it was well that they should meet as they had done in the ball of harmony. He believed, at least he trusted, the result would be the redemption of man in the City, that it would prove to the glory of God. But to the purpose: they had been in the habit for a long time of spending ten hours a day in money-getting, and now and until after sundown of Tuesday next, they should spend all possible time in money-keeping, or to see to it that the money they had earned and other property they had acquired by their industry should be protected by the Government they should elect. Let them look but a moment at the history of New-York, and the necessity of so doing would immediately and distinctly appear. Her history showed that a few years ago she was the second, and that now she was the first City of the Union; a few years more and she would be the first City of the world, that is, in case she enjoys a good government. Her commerce now in a single day was more than that of Venice in a whole year, where Venice was the incarnation of commercial prosperity. That commerce must increase, because the spirit of the people that brought it to its present condition would not permit it to decay through the voluntary continuation of a bad government. It was to make what had become a very necessary change in that respect that they had met; and be would ask them whether it were well for the people of New-York to go among criminals to get a man to punish criminals? Who was this man they had met to oppose? Was he a New-Yorker? No. He was born in a very ancient and respectable City, and he was no credit to it. [Applause.] He was born in Philadelphia,—[laughter.]—in the year 1812, and he would ask of this man who had said, those who do nothing get all, and those who get nothing do all, in what particular branch of mechanics or other in-dustrial pursuit he had earned what he enjoyed? [Applause.] As near as he could ascertain, after meandering about, FERNANDO turned up as an attend-ent in a tobacco manufactory in Virginia. The next was known of him he became an actor, and went upon the stage. After remaining there about a year, and not meeting with success, he came to New-York and sold cigars. [Laughter.] From that he succeeded to keeping of a grog-shop in the Fourth Ward. [Great applause.] As they had been told the Democracy were educated in the grog-shops, he presumed FERNANDO graduated in his own establishment in the Ward named. The next that was known of him he went to Congress. Mr. FAY had searched the records to find if he had distinguished himself there—found that he had not. After serving in Congress he came back to New-York and became a shipping merchant, and soon after *that* accident occurred. [Great applause.] A shipping merchant must ship somewhere, and the consequence was the T. O. Larkin affair. [Applause.] After that, and he begged pardon of his friend BROOKS for alluding to it, he turned up a Know-Nothing, and ran so high in the Dark Lantern party that he was a candidate for the Mayoralty in the Lodges, but was beaten by Mr. BARKER. Since that time his course was tolerably well-known, and therefore he need not dwell upon it at greater length. Leaving Mayor Woon, he proposed to speak for a moment of the Police bill, of which so much had been said. He believed it to be a good bill for the City of New-York. Its inhabitants were not homo-geneous. They were not brought up together from childhood and did not know each other well. In a majority of cases they did not even know their next-door neighbors, whether they were clergymen in high standing or criminals from Philadelphia. There-fore, he believed it to be a good law for the City of New-York, and he believed it had worked well. The police appointed had labored hard for the preserva-tion of the public peace and the protection of life and property under an accumulation of adverse cir-cumstances, that had never before occurred in New-York. He had endeavored to make up comparative lists of crime in the City of New-York. [As he made the remark he drew from his pocket a sheet of foolscap, when one of the audi-ence cried out, "For God's sake don't read it." No, said Mr. FAY, I shall not read it. I have seen enough of public audiences to know that the Gospel would not be listened to, if read in the form of a document. [Applause.] He would state but a portion of what he had collected. They could judge of Hercules by his foot, and of a house by two bricks. Mr. FAY read some statistics of City crime, and claimed that they showed that the new police had been more efficient than the old. All parties had met here to-night, he said—extremes had met, as the devil said when he picked his teeth with his tail. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] FERNANDO'S mother—he spoke respectfully—was a lover of Spanish—she had read the *Three Spaniards*, and in admiration of the novel's hero had named her son FERNANDO. Let us follow up what she began and teach her erring son to walk Spanish. [Applause.] Degenerated Romans! see how disgraced they were, when CALIGULA led his horse into the City Hall with human honors. He hoped New-Yorkers were not so fallen. Philosophers had disputed whether animals would have eyes if born where there was no light, until the fact was discovered that in the Mammoth Cave, where no light enters, the waters contained eyeless fishes. So when the sun of liberty went down the people had no moral eyes. But he hoped to-night some one had spat upon the floor and the plaster thus made had been put upon the eyes of the Democracy, and that it would enable them to see that the election of DANIEL F. TIEMANN was neces-sary to the continuation of their liberties as citizens and to the protection of their lives and property. [Vociferous cheering.]

Mr. ANTHON followed with a short speech. He glanced at the public career of Mayor Woon, declin-ing, as he said, to arraign his private character. He had kept not one of his many promises. His only claim was the bare assumption that his nomination was regular. He confidently predicted the election of Mr. TIEMANN. There were loud cries for several speakers, the most persistent being for WHITING. Mr. WHITING came forward and was received with loud applause. He claimed to belong to all parties. He wished to see a good old-fashioned Knickerhocker elected to fill the office of Mayor, who knew just enough to administer the laws. He considered the election of Mr. TIEMANN as certain, and if they wished a reason for his thinking so he would give them one: That gentleman had the honor of once running on the same ticket with himself. [Laughter.] When he saw his name there he expected to see him rise to high distinction. It had come to be a maxim that a politician could not be an honest man. An acquaintance with many of our public men seemed to confirm that notion, but his father taught him that it was best to be honest and pay his tailor's bill. He would not say anything against the Mayor, for we were commanded not to speak evil of dignitaries, but he would say in conclusion, if we could not elect a good, old-fashioned Knickerbocker for Mayor of this City, we had better emigrate, and he would announce that he had several fine lots for sale in Brooklyn. [Laughter and applause.]

The meeting voted not to adjourn, but the Band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience retired.

An immense concourse filled the street from near Broadway to Third-avenue, which was addressed by ALFRED WOODS, Esq., and Commissioner HOLMES, who held the audience for over an hour, notwithstanding the cold wind and flying dust upon the avenue.

LETTER TO HON. JOHN VAN BUREN AND HIS REPLY.

The subjoined letter was addressed by the Com-mittee of Arrangements to Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, and elicited the response which follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned have been constituted a Committee to arrange for the mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of confirming the nom-ination of D. F. TIEMANN, the People's candidate for Mayor. The Committee will be very much gratified if you will address the audience on that occasion in furtherance of its objects. If anything should occur preventing your attendance, the Committee will be obliged if you will write them your opinion of their candidate. With sentiments of respect, we are, your obedient servants,

W. H. APPLETON, Chairman,
G. A. CONOVER,
ROBERT T. HAWES,
JOHN A. KENNEDY.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to ad-dress the mass meeting to be held on Tuesday even-ing, at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of con-firming the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN, the Peo-ple's candidate for Mayor, and beg to return you my sincere thanks.

The just and salutary motives which have origin-ated and controlled the action that produced this nomination, command my respect. By the selection of a Democrat as your candidate, you have withdrawn the contest for the Mayoralty from the field of poli-tics, and thus accomplished an object strongly urged upon the Common Council in an Executive Message by Mayor WOOD, and deemed highly desirable by many wise and good men.

If I consulted simply my own feelings, I should not hesitate to unite with you; but valued personal and political friends with whom I have been closely iden-tified, suppose that such action on my part might, in its consequences, reach beyond the present canvass outside the City limits, and affect my friends rather than myself.

I must, therefore, decline your invitation. But you ask, in case I cannot attend, that I write you my opinion of your candidate. This I have no right to refuse. To give when asked would be a simple act of justice even to a political opponent, and certainly your candidate never occupied that relation to me. I have known DANIEL F. TIEMANN long and well; he is a signally honest man, modest but firm, a sincere and thorough Democrat, and well qualified to discharge the various and responsible duties of the office for which he has been nominated. If he should be elected, (which seems not unlikely,) our great, enterprising and magnificent City, in which every American feels an honest pride, will have an excellent Chief Magis-trate.

Respectfully yours,
J. VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.
To Messrs. Appleton, Conover, Hawes and Kennedy, Committee.

The Turf For 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 24; match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	0	2	1	1
D. PIFFER, b. g. *Brown Dick*	0	1	2	2

Time—2:33½—2:33—2:37½—2:40—2:29.

This was a well-contested trot throughout. *Brown Dick* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $50. The knowing ones were heavy losers.

RED HOUSE COURSE, HARLEM, N. Y.—Trotting, Monday, Nov. 23, match $1,000, mile heats best 3 in 5, to 250-pound wagons.

T. MCKEANEN, b. m. *Salina*	0	1	1	1
P. CONWAY, b. m. *Martha*	0	2	2	2

Time—2:28—3:02—3:04—3:07.

RED HOUSE, HARLEM.—Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 19, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

C. BACONS, g. g. *Lemerick*	1	2	1	1
P. HELMES, b. m. *Lady Ketchey*	2	1	2	2

Time—3:25—3:03—3:04—3:02.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Nov. 16, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. WOONRUFF, s. g. *Dan Webster*	1	1	1
W. WHELAN, b. m. *Lady Cudney*	2	2	2

Time—2:43—2:42¾—2:41.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, Nov. 13; match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	1	1	1
D. PIFFER, r. g. *Taconey*	2	2	2

Time—2:32¾—2:32½—2:36½.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPS CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUA SILK VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose hands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General De-bility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since ad-ministered the wonderful remedy to thousands of suf-ferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each ap-plicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remain-der to be applied to the payment of this advertise-ment. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, address to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satis-faction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descrip-tive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The most beautiful lady in New-York has declared in favor of KNOX'S hats, as the handsomest and most elegant of all. All gentlemen who wish to please the fair ones will now patronise the great establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Nothing can surpass KNOX'S winter style for 1857.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No theatre in this City gives as good (either in quantity or quality) entertainments as does this favorite house. Go when you will, you are sure to get your money's worth. To-night, no less than four pieces are to be performed, viz.: "Rob Roy," "Lottery Ticket," "Mountain Sylph," and "Dutch Ghost," with MR. OTTES SEAT in an amusing scene of juggling, &c., &c. All the fa-vorites of the company appear.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCER, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Scarlet Fever, Small Pox and all other In-fectious diseases cannot be communicated if a saucer containing a tablespoonful of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is placed in a sick room or lower hall over heat-ed water or a register and renewed every 12 hours. The odor emitted is a blended aroma of the Olive and Pine, and is the most perfect disinfectant known. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEU-MATISM.
WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recom-mended by the medical faculty for the above com-plaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—When sprinkled in the sick chamber breathes throughout the room an atmosphere of flowers, dispels languor, and revives the sinking senses of the patient. Sole proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and sold by all druggists through-out the Union at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peace-fully annexed all nations, tribes, communities and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	110¾	25 Erie Railroad	18⅜
1,900 Ind. State 2½s	50	500 do	s3 16¼
1,000 do	51	100 do	b3 16¼
8,000 Mich. State 6s	90	100 do	b10 16¼
17,000 N. Car. State 6s	86½	300 do	s3 16¼
13,000 Missouri State 6s	79	350 Harlem R. R	6¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s '75	67¼	50 Harlem R. R. pref	20¾
2,000 do	68	35 Sixth-av. R. R	81¼
13,000 Ohio State 6s '60	99	10 N. H. & Hart. R. R	115
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	86	70 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	20
6,000 Erie R. Cnv. Bs, '71	93	50 do	20¼
7,000 Harlem R. 1st m	70	120 do	20¾
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	86¾	300 Reading Railroad	s3 52½
7,500 do	87	100 do	c 52⅝
500 do	87⅛	350 do	s3 53
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2dm. b	81	200 do	s3 52¾
3,000 M. C. R. R. 1st		100 Gal. & Chic. R	b30 84
M. 8'ks F. cv't bs	84	119 do	84
1,000 do	83⅜	100 Panama R	s3 89
4,000 do	83¾	878 Ill. Central R	s3 95
1,000 do	83	200 do	95¼
100 Manhattan Bank	11e	100 do	s10 96
10 National Bank	96	50 do	s7 96
10 Artisans' Bank	40	100 do	s30 94
10 City Bank	105	50 Mich. Central R	c 56
200 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	103¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	s3 15⅜
28 do	103¾	100 do	s3 15⅜
65 do	104	200 do	s3 15⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	b60 63½	100 do	18
100 do	b30 62	1750 Clev. & Tol. R	43
10 do	81¾	55 do	43¼
130 Cumb. Coal Co	11¾	400 do	b30 43⅜
100 do	s30 11¾	200 do	b60 43⅜
300 do	s10 43	150 do	s10 43
20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	69	50 do	s10 42½
20 do	69¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R	83
10 do	69¾	100 do	s10 81¾
150 N. Y. Central RR. c	79¾	200 do	s10 81½
100 do	c 79⅜	50 do	c 81¾
50 do	c 79¾	50 do	s10 81¾
300 do	s3 79	5 do	82
126 do	78¾	20 La C. & Mil. R. R	12½
450 do	78¾	540 do	12¾
50 do	s10 78¾	25 do	12⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DEAPAS:

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 76¼
$3,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added 82¼
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added 80¾
$2,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. added 80¾
40 shares Firemen's Ins. Co	122½
2 shares Equitable Ins. Co	140½
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	95
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	92½
10 shares Hanover Bank	77½
10 shares Bank of Commerce	95½
22 shares Del. and Lackawanna and Wes. R. R	15
25 shares Cumberland Coal Co	5½
Also, the following by ALBERT H NICOLAY:	
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s, In. ad.	9
$6,000 New-York and Har. R. R. 7s	Int. added 56¼
$1,534 8,100 Illinois Int. Imp. 6s	Flat 83¾
20 shares Artisans' Bank	55¾@57
10 shares People's Insurance Co	90½
46 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri St. 6s	79	200 N. Y. Cen. R. R	78¾
12,000 do	78¾	100 do	78¾
5,000 do	s15 78¾	225 do	78
800 City 5s, '98	88	200 do	s30 76
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	84¾	100 do	s30 76½
2,800 do	86	150 do	s3 77¾
5,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs. '71	92¾	400 Erie Railroad	18
100 Am. Ex. Bank	88	100 do	b30 16¼
14 B'k of State of N. Y.	85	300 do	15¾
138 Del. & H. Can. Co	104	100 do	16⅝
50 Cumb. Coal Co	11	25 Reading R. R	51¾
15 P. Mail Steamsp. Co.	69	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R	s3 84¾
12 Penn. Coal Co	62	150 Clev. & Tol. R	s3 42
145 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12	6 Chic. & R. I. R	82
20 C. R. & Quin. R. R	66	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R	22

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24—P. M.

The telegraph furnishes us with a brief summary of four days' later news from Europe, received by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon. The news is almost exclusively commercial, and is un-usually important. It is given in full in another part of this paper. The late hour at which it has come to hand precludes any lengthened reference to it in this column. From the tenor of the *Atlantic's* accounts, which we pub-lished on Monday morning, we anticipated exciting news by the next arrival;—and the re-ports of an alarming panic throughout Great Britain, with several mercantile failures,—which form the main features of the intelligence by the *Vanderbilt*, do not reach us unexpectedly. The day after the *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool, the most intense excitement prevailed all over the country, which brought affairs very rapidly to a crisis. The Government came promptly to the relief of the commercial classes, and published the treasury circular, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and permitting the issue of notes to any amount on approved securities. This measure had a magical effect, in allaying the excitement and restoring confidence. The Bank of England had not made any further change in its rate of interest, but the Bank of France had advanced its rate, on 90 days' paper, to 10 ℔ cent. Consols had fluctuated considerably, clos-ing, however, with revived steadiness, at 89¼@89½. The general market news by the *Vanderbilt* reports a very dull trade in Cotton, with a decline in price, for the week, of 1d.@1¼d. ℔ lb. On the 13th inst., however, a recovery of ¼d. ℔ lb. took place, the market closing with an advancing ten-dency. The sales in Liverpool was 325,000 bales, including 162,000 bales American. Breadstuffs had slightly declined, with a slack demand, and the Provision trade also exhibited increased heavi-ness, prices steadily favoring buyers.

The export demand for Gold, to-day, to go by the steamship *Arabia*, sailing for Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, was heavier than the inquiry for 60 day bills on London and Paris, and the present remittance will be chiefly in Gold; short-sight bills being held at or above Specie point. The supply of English Coin is pretty much ex-hausted, at $4 86½@$4 88 for Sovereigns, but there is no lack of American Coin at 100¼@100½ ℔ cent. The total shipment will reach $1,600,-000; a large addition having been made this after-noon for account of the London creditors of the old North American Trust and Banking Company. We quote Exchange on London, 60 days, 108¼@109; short sight, 110¼@111 ℔ cent.; Paris, 60 days, 5.27½@5.22½; short sight, 5.15@5.12½. Phila-delphia funds are steady, at 97¼@98 ℔ cent.; Baltimore, 96¼@97; Boston, 99¼@99¾.

The Money market is quiet and easy, both at Bank and on the street. Since the last English news there is less disposition to move for a gen-eral full resumption of specie payments at Bank, until after the money troubles abroad shall have seen the worst. Practically, the public are served quite as well with gold, as though all distinction had been done away again. The only premium paid is for large sums for export, and this demand has thus far been mainly supplied from the recent receipts from Europe.

The New-York Life and Trust Company to-day paid over, for distribution among the creditors of the old North American Trust and Banking Company, the fund so long held in abeyance by litigation and recently awarded to the English and other creditors on final decree of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The amount was drawn out of the Bank of America upon a single check for over *thirteen hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, say $1,320,485. The check was to the order of Mr. JOHN I. PALMER, of the Mer-chants' Bank, the Special Receiver for the final dis-tribution of the fund, the original principal of which had been in dispute nearly or quite fifteen years. Most of the money goes to England; part by the *Arabia* to-morrow in Gold.

The Stock Market was less bullish at the close of dealings this afternoon; a number of the Brokers coming in as sellers, partly to realize, and partly by way of speculation on the resumption of the Gold export and the anticipated news due to-morrow or next day from England. The sales altogether were not very heavy, and the decline was chiefly marked on the Share list, the State Stocks continuing in steady request at yesterday's rates. New-York Central shares closed at 4 o'clock 77¼@77½, against 79½ at the close yester-day; Erie 16; Reading 50; Rock Island 82; Tol-edo 40½; Illinois Central 95½, the Bonds of the same Company, 86 ℔ cent.; Missouri Sixes 78½ ℔ cent. The general market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $73,128; paid out $74,550; and held this afternoon a bal-ance of $4,816,169.

The circulating notes of the Elmira and Ad-dison Banks of this State are not convertible at the Metropoliten Bank to-day. Messrs. THOMP-SON, MORSE & Co., No. 2

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1931 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL WORTH.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

DEDICATION OF THE WORTH MONUMENT.

Address of Mayor Wood.

[illegible] of the gallant and lamented Gen. [illegible] were yesterday deposited under the ground [illegible] on which the Monument to his memory is to be [illegible]ected, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. [illegible]ey lay in state, in the Governor's room at the City [illegible]ll, during the preceding night, guarded by twenty-[illegible]ht men—four from each company—of the 71st [illegible]giment. The night was divided into seven [illegible]tches, upon each of which four men were appointed [illegible] to stand guard. The sentries were relieved every [illegible]o hours in the beginning of the night, and after-[illegible]rds at the end of every hour. Lieut. BUNCH, Company F., had charge of these arrangements, and Lieut. [illegible]rman, Company E., was assistant officer of the [illegible]ard.

The coffin was placed upon a platform near the [illegible]ce opposite the door of the central apartment. [illegible]rgest many people visited the coffin during the [illegible]y, but at midnight the doors were closed. The [illegible]es of the guard of honor yesterday were ardu-[illegible]s, and they deserve great credit for the manner in [illegible]ch they performed them. A large crowd assem-[illegible]d in front of the doors of the Governor's room [illegible]y yesterday morning and clamored for admis-[illegible]ce. At 6 o'clock the doors were thrown open and [illegible] room was soon filled with people. A great many [illegible]s visited the coffin during the morning. Visitors [illegible]entering the room were told to pass between the [illegible]n and the windows, from left to right, and pass [illegible] through the west room. All who neglected this [illegible] [illegible] were reminded of their blunder-[illegible]s.

The coffin was of solid St. Domingo mahogany, and was covered with black silk velvet, heavily [illegible]mented with silver bullion. The handles were of chased silver. There were four silver shields, two on each side of the coffin, inscribed respectively, "Niagara," "Chippewa," "Florida," and "Monterey." There was silver bullion fringe around the top and silver lace around the borders. At the head of the coffin was a circle of thirty-one silver stars, and the letters "U. S. A." were written on the other end. In the centre was a silver plate of solid silver, inscribed

GEN. WM. J. WORTH,
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7th, 1849.
AGED 55 YEARS.

Just below the plate was a masonic emblem also in silver. The raised platform upon which the coffin rested was of black silk velvet, covered with bands of silver lace, diagonally crossed with silver stars in the centre of each square. The effect was very fine. The dimensions of the outside coffin are 7 feet by 21 inches. At 10¾ o'clock the doors were closed for a short time, while a daguerreotype of the coffin was taken as it stood, with the military coat, chapeau and the sword which Gen. WORTH used in the Mexican war, placed upon it. When the doors were again opened, the crowd outside had largely increased. Capt. HICKS, with two platoons of 20 men each, from the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards, was on duty in and about the room, and found great difficulty in keeping the crowd back. Many thousand persons had inspected the remains, when at 11½ o'clock the catafalque arrived, and the coffin was borne down stairs and placed upon it. The catafalque was prepared by Mr. HENRY WILSON, by order of the Committee of the Common Council, who had the funeral arrangements in charge. It consisted of a square platform, from which sprung a canopy elevated about twelve feet from the ground, beneath which, upon a bier placed upon the platform, the coffin rested. The entire structure was covered with black cloth ornamented with silver stars and lace. On each side of the bier the silver lace was arranged so as to form a shield with a black ground in the centre, upon which was placed the single letter "W" in silver. Black ostrich plumes waved at the top of the canopy and at each corner of the platform. On each side of the latter a number of warlike emblems were arranged. There were drums and muskets, brass twelve-pound howitzers, all centering about a heap of cannon balls, and all covered with crape. There were American flags projecting obliquely at each corner of the catafalque, draped in black. The vehicle was drawn by sixteen gray horses, each covered with a heavy black housing and with black plumes fastened above their heads. Behind the catafalque the horse which Gen. WORTH rode in the Mexican campaign was led by a colored man. The animal, which is over twelve years old, and a dark bay, is rather below the medium, size. The horse was caparisoned in the same trappings which he wore on the field of battle. In the Governor's room the distinguished guests invited to be present were assembled. The relatives of the deceased also met there. Among them were the widow of Gen. WORTH, Mr. WM. J. WORTH, his son, Mrs. SPRAGUE and 3 children, Miss MARGARET WORTH, Miss JOSEPHINE WORTH, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES KIRD, Cadet HENRY WORTH, the Messrs. MCKEON, Mr. and Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. BACON, Mrs. EMMA BRIGHT and 2 sons, eight members of G. A. WORTH's family and twenty members of Mr. EDWARD's family. The crowd in the Governor's room after the coffin was taken down and placed in the catafalque was very large. The four swords presented severally by the President of the United States, the Governors of New-York and Louisiana, and the citizens of Columbia County, N. Y., to Gen. WORTH, were exhibited and elicited a great deal of admiration.

The following articles were put in a copper box at the City Hall, to be placed with the remains beneath the monument:

Transactions of the Grand Lodge of New-York for 1857.

Transactions of the Grand Lodge emergent meeting, Nov. 20, 1857.

Washington; an exemplification of the principles of Freemasonry; an oration delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, Nov. 4, 1852, by STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

Constitutions and general regulations of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York. Adopted 1854.

The Masonic Manual, containing the Rituals of Freemasonry, by ROBERT MACOY.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity in relation to the ceremonies of dedicating the monument.

List of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New-York.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, by the M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Grand Master, 1857.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity by R. W. ROBT. MACOY, D. G. M.

American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry and its Kindred sciences. Nos. 1 and 2.

Several copies of the By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges.

Proceedings of the Grand Commandery for 1857.

Constitution of Grand Commandery adopted 1857.

Master Mason's certificate.

Valentine's History of New-York.

Norton's Literary Letters, comprising American papers of interest.

Comptroller Flagg's Report for 1854 and '56.

Biography of the Sketch of Capt. John F. Cairns, by WALLACE.

Cohen Roll, of the Wells' Light Guard.

A piece of the iron chain that crossed the river at West Point.

A piece of old Fort Putnam.

10th Note of South Carolina, 1776, by HENRY JOHNSON.

Catalogue of the New-York Free Academy, together with the annual medal.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Metropolitan Social Club.

By-Laws and History of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association.

Copy of joint proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council for 1856, with the entire account of the monument.

American Coin, ORISON BLUNT.

Newspapers of the day: TIMES, *Express, Tribune, Sun, Herald, News, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce.*

A Bible of the New-York Bible Society.

Report of the Jackson Gold Box Committee.

Copy of invitations of the Committee on the Worth Ceremonies, by JOHN CREIGHTON.

Confederate Q. of B. C. B. S. A. J. T., 1,001. B. O of the V. G. M. C. of Sons of S. and the F. U. B.

Valentine's Manual.

Manual of the State of New-York.

One of Colt's Revolving Pistols, by P. MOORE & SON.

State Manual, by ORISON BLUNT.

Sprig of Orange Myrtle and Fir Evergreen, by JAMES F. HALL.

New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the year 1856.

Newspaper articles of the Funeral Procession of Gen. WASHINGTON, on the 14th December, 1799.

Roll of the Fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Light Artillery, Co. F., Capt. JAS. MCMAHON.

Medal of the Union of the Erie Canal and Atlantic Ocean—by VINCENT L. DILL.

Pennies, coinage of 1812 and 1857.

Commissioned General WORTH, on parchment.

Masonic Emblems, manufactured from the Charter Oak, and a History of its Fall, presented by W. S. FERRELL.

History of New-York, in pamphlet form, 170 years ago, by J. T. VALENTINE.

Address of ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., with the Fourth Report of the Surgeons of the Surgical Department of the University of New-York.

The balcony in front of the Governor's room was crowded, a large portion of those upon it being ladies. The crowd in front of the City Hall was very large, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping those who composed it in their places. People would press forward into the open space which the Police had cleared, and the latter would force them back again. The catafalque, around which Company F, 71st Regiment, kept guard, was the centre of attraction, and engaged universal admiration.

Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., the various regiments and companies composing the First Divison of the New-York State Militia began to assemble on the Battery. The day was intensely cold,—by far the coldest of the season,—and so piercing in its frigidity that overcoats and thick gloves and boots were but small protection against its rigors. The various regiments formed into line, and stood almost motionless for a while, and then each man clapped his hands and stamped his feet to restore the almost suspended circulation,—then they went right-about face and marched two abreast; then they formed again into line, then they stamped their feet again, and those who were able, half a regiment at a time, disappeared from the Battery and found the selves washing down sandwiches at the Washington. But, one by one, regiment after regiment, and company after company, kept pouring into the Battery, till the ground was filled.

The first division, under Major-General SANDFORD's command, numbered about 6,500 men in line. The formation was made up of the brigades of General HALL, General SPICER, General EWING, and General YATES. These were arranged in brigade line, running the entire length of both the new and the Old Battleries. At 11 o'clock General SANDFORD appeared upon the ground and received Governor KING, who was accompanied by the officers of his staff, including Generals BRUCE, WARD, and SEWARD. The line of review was taken up and each of the four brigades was reviewed separately. The lines were then thrown into column, and took up the course of march through Broadway into Chatham-street, and thence into the Park, passing the City Hall, on the right of which Governor KING received a marching salute from the entire division. In passing out of the West gate Col. WETMORE threw the columns into line, the right resting on Murray-street, and, as the columns advanced, the lines were in continuous formation until the entire left was reached. The left then being in front, which is the order on funeral occasions, the division broke into column and passed up Broadway, through Fourteenth-street, thence through Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, where the columns were again deployed into line and halted, whilst the funeral procession approached and passed on to Madison-square where the grand ceremony occurred. Here the military were dismissed, except the 71st Regiment, the admirable arrangement of General WETMORE, Inspector of Division, commanded general commendation.

The following was the order of procession, on the arrival of the military at the Park:

His Excellency JOHN A. KING,
Governor of New-York,
With full mounted Staff.
Major-General Wright, of New-Jersey.
Brigadier General Hatfield, of New-Jersey.
First Division N. Y. S. Militia,
in reverse order.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Manahan's Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Ryan.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Cocks.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Van Buren.
Band.
Tenth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Halsey.
Band.
Troop of Cavalry.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General John Ewen.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Lafayette Guard Band.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. LeGal.
Shelton's Band.
Ninth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Pilkin.
Washington Brass Band.
Eighth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Lyons.
National Guard Band.
Seventh Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Duryee.
Major Carter and officers of the Staff of the City Battalion of Newark, N. J.
Troop of Washington Grays as Brigade Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General Duryea and Staff, of Brooklyn.
Major-General Hall.

SECOND BRIGADE.

New-York Brass Band.
Sixth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Pinckney.
Band.
Fifth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Schwartzwalder.
Band.
Fourth Regiment, (Light Artillery,) Col. Hinekon.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General Charles Yates.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Band.
Veteran Corps, (Artillery,) Capt. Rayner.
Mouoted Band.
Third Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Postley.
Robertson's Band.
Second Regiment, (Infantry and Rifles,) Col. Robinson.
Heller's Mounted Band.
First Regiment, (Artillery and Cavalry,) Col. Ryer.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General C. W. Spicer.

Division Staff of the First Division.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Major-General Charles W. Sandford, Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
The Officiating Clergymen in Carriages.
The Pall-bearers in Four Carriages.
Dodworth's Band.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburgh,
as a Guard of Honor, marching in reversed order, with arms reversed.

CATAFALQUE

In a hollow square formed by detachments from the Seventy-first Regiment.
Horse of Gen. Worth,
Caparisoned and led.
Twenty Carriages containing the
Mourners,
Friends, Relatives and Connections
of the deceased General.
Eight Carriages,
Containing the Members of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.
His Honor Mayor Wood,
and the Common Council and Corporation Officers of the City of New-York, with their Staves and Badges of office, in carriages.
His Honor Mayor Powell,
And the Common Council and Corporation Officers of the City of Brooklyn, with their Staves and Badges of office, in carriages.
Band.
Officers of the late War in Mexico, Mounted.
Remnant of the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Field Music.
Veteran Soldiers of 1812.
Officers of the U. S. A. in carriages.
Officers of the U. S. N., in carriages.
U. S. Civil officers in carriages.
Judges and Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts in carriages.
The Grand Lodge State of New-York, A. & H. P. of F. & A. M.
The Banner of the Grand Lodge.
BAND.
Grand Marshal—Wor. H. W. Turner.
Special Aids—R. W. C. F. Nuston and Wor. William Gurney.
Benevolent Lodge, No. 28.
Banner.
W. M., S. S. Davenport.
Manhattan Lodge, No. 62—W. M., G. Debenham.
Lafayette Lodge, No. 61—W. M., John Reed.
L'Union Française, No. 57—W. M., A. Massalo.
Naval Lodge, No. 69—W. M., Jos. T. Covenhoven.
Ocean Lodge, No. 156—W. M., Sam'l T. Scarlett.
Independent Lodge, No. 185—W. M., J. W. Rush.
Darcy Lodge, No. 187.
Banner.
W. M., Thomas H. Keesing.
Union Lodge, No. 190.
Banner.
(Organized July 16, 1847.)
W. M., Wm. Berlson.
Excelsior, No. 17.
Banner.
W. M., Wm. Geo. Reery.
Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403—W. M., Jno. Schroder.
Joppa Lodge, No. 202—W. M., Helvidge.
Templar's Lodge, No. 203—W. M., H. G. Crozier.
Friendship Lodge, No. 204.
Banner.
W. M., Henry R. Jackson.
Cyrus Lodge, No. 208.
Banner.
W. M., George Clancy.
Polar Star, No. 248—W. M., J. W. Little.
Abrams, No. 20—W. M., Julius Allen.
Eastern Star, No. 207—W. M., —— Wells.
Platt Lodge, No. 194—W. M., H. A. Pinckney.
The Society of the Cincinnati.
The Tammany Society,
In carriages.
Citizens in carriages.
Police.

Along the line of march, large crowds of persons were collected, and at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, where the monument is to be erected, a numerous, but not very large assemblage, awaited the arrival of the procession and commencement of the ceremonies. It was expected that these would begin about 3 o'clock, but it was not till 4¼ o'clock that the head of the procession reached the spot. While waiting for its arrival, the spectators entertained themselves with an inspection of the monument in its present condition.

It is now only five or six feet above the ground, having a foundation of twelve feet. The granite of which it is being built was quarried at Quincy, Mass. When completed, it will be fifty-one feet high, with a base of fifteen feet square. On the front panel of the die will be an equestrian portrait of General WORTH, in bronze. On the shaft will be a trophy of arms, composed of the implements of war captured at the prominent encounters in which he was engaged. There will be four bands on the shaft, inscribed with the names of the battles in which he distinguished himself, viz.: Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, West Point, Perote, Florida, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Cerro-Gordo, Buena Vista, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Ray, Chepultepec, City of Mexico. The artist of the monument is Mr. JAMES G. BATTERSON.

The ceremonies at the monument were somewhat hurried in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The box of relics was first placed under the corner-stone of the monument. The coffin was then removed from the catafalque, and placed at the entrance of the cell, which was constructed in the foundation, at a depth of five feet below the surface of the ground. Here Dr. VINTON read a portion of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. The Reverend Doctor was a cadet at West Point, under the command of General WORTH, and officiated at the first funeral of the deceased in this City, and at Greenwood Cemetery, in 1849.

The Masonic Ceremonies were next in order. The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., formed in the following order:

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.
Tyler of oldest Lodge with drawn Sword.
Two Stewards of the oldest Lodge.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Junior Deacons.
Senior Deacons.
Secretaries.
Treasurers.
Past Wardens.
Junior Wardens.
Senior Wardens.
Past Masters.
Mark Masters.
Royal Arch-Masons.
Knight Templars.
Masters of Lodges.
Music.
Grand Tyler with drawn Sword.
Grand Stewards with White Rods.
A Brother with a Golden Vessel containing Corn.
Two Brethren carrying Silver Vessels, one with Wine and the other with Oil
Principal Architect, with Square, Level and Plumb.
Grand Secretary.
Grand Treasurer.
Bible, Square and Compass, carried by a Mason of a Lodge, supported by two Stewards.
Grand Chaplain.
The Five Orders.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past-Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Chief Magistrate of the Place.
Two large Lights borne by two Masters of Lodges.
Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Master.
The Master of the oldest Lodge with the Book of Constitutions.
Grand Deacon with the Black Rods, seven feet apart.
The M. W. G. D. Master.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Sword Bearer with Drawn Sword.
Two Stewards with White Rods.

The Masonic address was delivered by Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Marshal ROBERT MACOY to the following effect:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: We have come together this day to discharge a melancholy yet imperative duty. We have come to pay a debt of justice, and to render appropriate honors to the memory of a man who devoted his life to the advancement of his country's glory.

We appear in the distinctive character of Freemasons to assist in the ceremonies appropriate to this occasion, of placing within the dark and silent tomb the cold remains of a hero, a patriot and a man, and of taking a last farewell of them; in life he was one who was as much distinguished for his virtues as a Christian, and his noble department as a gentleman, as he was for his gallant and glorious achievements as a soldier; it therefore behooves us as an ancient, honorable, free and enlightened confraternity to bring our pure offerings to grace his memory, and to bedeck his tomb with a garland of gratitude.

At the time he was smitten by the angel of death, a great and mighty nation was clad in the habiliments of mourning, and his loss was deeply felt,—all feeling that a great man had fallen in Israel. And thus it should be; for when a truly great man passes from earthly scenes, his loss should be mourned, his memory honored, and his virtue emulated. His merits, then, most fittingly adorn the pages of history: the deeds of the great and good of every nation constitute the richest moral legacy that can be transmitted to posterity. It is, indeed, a Divine element in our nature which prompts us to do homage to the great and the virtuous.

The Masonic fraternity has always been among the first to render honor to the memory of the brave and self-sacrificing men who have devoted their lives to the cause of American freedom; therefore the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York most cordially accepted the invitation extended to them by the Common Council of this City to assist in the ceremonies attending the obsequies of our late brother this day, and dedicate this monument to his memory. We, therefore, with pride and pleasure, unite with our fellow-citizens in paying the last and highest tribute of respect

"To the memory of departed WORTH!"

Notwithstanding his many eminent and meritorious qualifications, there are none which so fully impress us with sentiments of gratitude, on this occasion, as the fact that WILLIAM J. WORTH was an honored member of our Ancient and Honorable Order; therefore, in compliance with a long-established custom among our confraternity, we shall now proceed to dedicate this enduring testimonial with Masonic ceremonies. Let order and silence prevail.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, acting as Grand Master, then commenced the Dedication as follows:

G. M.—(To the Deputy G. M.)—Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

D. G. M.—The square.

G. M.—Have you applied the square to those parts of the foundation stone which should be squared?

D. G. M.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M.—(To the S. G. W.)—R. W. Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

S. G. W.—The level.

G. M.—Have you applied the level to the foundation stone?

S. G. W.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M. (to J. G. W.)—Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

J. G. W.—The plumb.

G. M.—Have you applied the plumb to the several edges of the foundation stone?

J. G. W.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—The craftsmen having skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, I declare the foundation stone of this monument "well formed, true and trusty."

The Right Worshipful the Grand Chaplain then offered up a most impressive prayer, to which all the brethren, as if with one voice, gave the masonic response, "So mote it be."

The Actiog Grand Master now took the vessel which contained the corn, from the hands of the brother to whom it was intrusted, and delivered it to the Grand Marshal, who, in turn, presented it to the M. W. (actiog) Deputy Grand Master; the last-named officer pouring the corn on the ground, said;

"May the Giver of All Things bestow his blessing upon all patriotic and benevolent undertakings; and plenteously confer upon this people that virtue and wisdom which shall enable them to preserve and transmit to succeeding generations the privileges they enjoy."

The cup which enntained the wine was in like manner delivered to the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, who pouring the wine on the ground, said:

"May the Grand Ruler of the Universe grant long life and continued health to the officers of our National, State and Municipal Governments; preserve the Union of the United States, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time."

The cup containing the oil was next delivered to the R. W., the Junior Grand Warden, who, pouring the oil on the ground, said:

"May the Grand Master of the Universe shelter and protect the widow and the orphan; shield them from the trials and vicissitudes of this world, and so bestow His mercy among the bereaved that they may know sorrow no more."

The Grand Master then said:

"The corn is used as the emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered down upon us, and may our hearts be filled with gratitude. The wine is used as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of Divine truth, and may virtue flourish as the vine. The oil is used as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good will and brotherly love, abound among men throughout the world; and may this monument long continue as a memorial of affectionate gratitude to one who devoted his life to the best interests of his country."

The Right Worshipful, the Grand Chaplain, then pronounced the benediction.

After the termination of the masonic ceremonies flambeaux were procured, by the light of which Mayor WOOD read to the assembled crowd, the following address:

"We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him."

We come in the name of the people of New-York, representing its corporate interests, to perform a mournful duty—the last sad ceremonies of depositing beneath this stone all that is left of the mortal remains of one of the noblest and most cherished sons of the Commonwealth.

It is, indeed, a mournful occasion—not only in the performance of these rites, and the personal remembrances it recalls—but in the contemplations and reflections it involuntarily forces upon the mind.

It has been said that the *disappointments* in life are great, and the *successes* tragically few. Whilst this may apply to men in the aggregate, history and observation teaches that the SPECIAL MAN may make conquests from time—surmount difficulties—and attain the goal of his ambition. The sorrows, the trials and tribulations of the GENERAL MAN result from the confidence reposed in, and the deferred hopes of, the KINGDOM TO-MORROW; while the triumphs of the SPECIAL MAN may infallibly be traced to his earnest action in the ever-living present—to the realities of the TO-DAY.

Time is always capricious and often deceitful. To the youthful it is full of hope and golden promises. In the aged it fosters those fond anticipations, but prolongs their realization; and, while human expectation is most sanguine, it coquets with our hopes, and, it may be, flits from our grasp.

The force and reason of these remarks are happily illustrated by the life and example of that exalted citizen whose memory we now celebrate; to whose public virtues and public services we pay homage, gratitude and honor. With him there was no to-morrow in life. He was truthful to his instincts; to his nature, and his public career displayed the unceasing activity of an ever-present to-day.

A brief recital, however imperfect, of the leading incidents in his eventful, useful, and well-spent public life, cannot fail of being interesting to a portion of my auditory from old associations—must give satisfaction and gratification to the patriotism of us all—and should excite the ardor of the youthful to the noblest ambition, by emulating the example of a man whose career was so singularly marked with unsullied glory and unspotted personal respect.

WILLIAM JENKINS WORTH was born March 1, 1794, in Hudson, Columbia county, in this State. His childhood was passed upon the banks of our loveliest river, fittingly characterized as the American Rhine;

Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awfut yet not austere,

might well ennobie the aspirations of a youth whose bosom was fired with genius and patriotism. While yet in his eighteenth year, and when the peace of Europe and America was perturbed, he entered, in 1812, the military family of MORGAN LEWIS, as private Secretary to that estimable General. His life was not destined to be long spent in idle inactivity. He was already thirsty for fame—already longing to be engaged in the service of his country; and the realization of his aspirations were not long deferred.

We were then upon the eve of a national disruption with England. The war of 1812 commenced—that war by the proclamation of which, the United States assumed a bold, defiant, and independent attitude among the nations; and which resulted in a practical assurance to the world, that wherever our flag floated, there the American citizen (no matter where he might have beheld the sunlight) should be protected, free from insult or molestation, in his independence! It was in maintaining the national assertion of those principles that young WORTH first fleshed his sword. He accompanied Gen. LEWIS, in the Spring of 1813, and, about one year after he had entered his service, to the frontiers of Canada, having received the commission of Lieutenant in the United States Army; he was present and took part in the attack upon Fort Georgo, on which occasion he distinguished himself with such intrepidity and gallantry, that he was appointed aid-de-camp to his friend and patron. The battle of Chrystler's Field, on the St. Lawrence, soon followed. General LEWIS was sick and confined to his vessel when the day of action arrived. But our youthful soldier was resolved upon not being an idle spectator. He solicited, and received, permission to join the field-army then commanded by General BOYD, whom he served as volunteer aid-de-camp. In this engagement he won fresh honors. His bravery and courage were warmly and favorably spoken of in the official report. He was already an established favorite—one that excited hopes of future promise and future glory.

When General LEWIS recovered from his illness, and soon after the battle of Chrystler's Field, he was assigned to command in the City of New-York. WORTH's amiable disposition, the genial qualities of his heart, and his fine military arder, won for him a place not only in the esteem, but in the affections of General LEWIS, who was, indeed, requested by the latter to be one of his aids-de-camp. And, accordingly, we find him writing from this City, June 15, 1814, to Lieut. WORTH, requesting the latter to come and "fill up the vacancy" occasioned by his absence. "If laurels"—he adds, doubtless, with a proud knowledge of the martial flame which burned in the young man's bosom, and cognizant of the choice he would make—"if laurels are your object, you have a better chance of being gratified where you are than here,"—and of course he remained.

The resolution to remain where glory could be achieved was readily formed—without difficulty. In station or equivocation. The lioness springs not more eagerly to the protection of her young, than the patriotic and martial heart to the defence of his country's liberties and independence! "Having"—he writes, in declining the kind and generous invitation of General LEWIS—"*having participated in three months' fatigues of the camp of instruction; THE ENEMY BEING WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE, separated only by the Niagara, which we cross on the morrow, AND THE BATTLE FIELD IN VIEW, well, I trust, excuse my absence. The campaign promises to be a stirring one, and now, I am sure, would not pardon my leaving.*" There is in this letter the ring of the true metal. Gleams of its author's future distinguished and honorable military distinction is seen in it; and it may be readily conceived that it brought gladness to a full heart and dazzling eye—to the brave old soldier for whom it was designed.

There is an eminent man residing in New-York to-day, upon whose cheek long may the rose of health continue to bloom, at the very mention of whose name the American heart beats quick with pride, and who must be always ranked among the first military heroes of this or the past generation, who, more than once, bore testimony to the bravery, rhivalry and doring of General WORTH. Yes, associated in our country's history with the memory and services upon the field of Generals WASHINGTON and JACKSON, must be that of WINFIELD SCOTT, one of whose aids in 1814, and then in his twentieth year, was WILLIAM JENKINS WORTH. To have merited and won the approval and encomiums of that veteran commander, is not among the least honorable distinctions of the marked life of the latter. He bore an active and distinguished part in the battle of Chippewa, relative to which General SCOTT wrote in his official report: "I cannot close this account of meritorious conduct without mentioning the great services rendered me by those two gallant young soldiers, Lieutenants WORTH and WATTS, my aids. There was no danger they did not cheerfully encounter in communicating my orders, and their zeal and intrepidity won the admiration as they had before the esteem, of the whole brigade." Such high and encomiastic commendation was not without its merited effect. Lieutenant WORTH was brevetted a captain for his gallant conduct in this affair.

On the 25th day of July, 1814, was fought the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. There the chevalrous WORTH was present; and *there*, as upon former perilous occasions, he signally distinguished himself. The engagement was fierce and bloody; but he shrank not from that post of duty which was assigned him, in the hour of his country's peril. "The conduct of Captain WORTH, my aid-de-camp," officially writes General SCOTT to the War Department, was marked with his usual skill and gallantry. I had already derived much benafit from his services, when he received a wound, at the moment believed to be mortal. IN THE ACT OF PASSING THROUGH A BLAZE OF FIRE TO COMMUNICATE AN ORDER. His conduct in this second affair will not only bear a comparison with his own services in the first, BUT WITH THE SERVICES OF ANY OTHER OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN EITHER ACTION."

From the effects of his wound Captain WORTH did not soon recover. It lamed him for life, and confined him to his bed and room twelve months. When he was able to walk beneath the sunlight again, peace was restored, and security dwelt within our borders. But our War Department, actiog in the spirit of a free and liberal government, was not namindful of the valued services of its servant. Captain WORTH had no high-sounding pedigree—no hereditary or noble lineage to commend him for promotion to his superior officers—but he had talents, bravery, and signal military ardor, which, he well knew, under the republican institutions, in defence of which he shed his blood, were the only true and safe passports to fame. In consideration of his services and distinguished conduct in the battle of Lundy's Lane, he was made a Brevet Major.

The brilliancy and effectiveness of WORTH's genius were not confined to the battle field. He was a man, by the very constitution of his nature and character, calculated to be of public usefulness to whatever sphere of life his attention might have been directed. He loved activity, and despised sloth. He placed no confidence in that which was vague or indefinite; idle he would not consent to be; and he never left it until "to-morrow" undone that which could be accomplished "to-day." He was always preparing for possible or contingent emergencies, not because he necessarily anticipated danger, but in order to insure public safety and security.

What I have here remarked is borne out by the fact that from 1815 he passed through various military grades—first as major commanding the corps of cadets; then as instructor of tactics, in which capacity he served ten years; and next as lieutenant-colonel of ordnance. In 1838, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the eighth infantry, in command of which he was successfully engaged upon the Niagara frontier, in quelling the patriot war, instigated by the somewhat notorious insurgent, BILL JOHNSON. Here he carried out with remarkable firmness and popular satisfaction, the instructions of Government—his demeanor, affability, and personal dignity, imparting confidence to the early settlers upon the frontier of our State; while the public services which he had rendered, and the professional activity which he displayed, inspired them with respect for his patriotism and capacity.

In 1840, he accompanied his regiment to Florida, *there* to encounter the fierce hostility of the native tribes. His well-known energy and skill commended him to the favorable notice of the War Department, and consequently, soon after his arrival, he was placed in command of the army operating in Florida. By consummate tact and the celerity of his movements, he succeeded in bringing the hostile chiefs, WILD CAT and HALLECK TARTUSSIGE, to battle on the 19th of April, 1842, in the Pilicklickiha Hammock. It was a battle waged with a savage foe and fought with savage ferocity. The conflict was bloody and protracted, commencing with the rising sun, and ceasing not until sundown. But the hostile bands were defeated; the Pilicklickiha Hammock was to them more than another Waterloo; their fierce and barbarous spirit was there effectually quelled. It was their last struggle; and from that day forward the peaceful settlers of Florida—their wives and daughters, their old women and old men—were free from insult and violence; were enabled to pursue their agricultural or commercial vocations, in comparative safety and security.

The war, after seven years' duration, was thus brought to a close by the skill and gallantry of Col. WORTH; and, as an evidence of our Government's appreciation of his services, in this campaign, he was promoted to a Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army. His commission was placed in his hands by President POLK, who improved the occasion by thanking him in flattering and happy terms, for his great exertions—unwavering fidelity—and unswerving determination, to advance the glory and prosperity of our country.

Four years of profound peace ensued, which, with his wonted and characteristic caution and prudence, General WORTH devoted to the training and fitting of his regiment for these fields of glory in which our arms were soon to be victorious. The wisdom of this line of conduct was soon made evident. The year 1846 found us engaged in the Mexican War. General WORTH, in command of his regiment, was ordered to Mexico, and here he soon won fresh laurels and inscribed his name in immortal history. For three days he encountered, in command of his own regiment, and first division, the enemy before Monterey; and on the third day he had the satisfaction of triumphantly marching, at the head of his forces, into the city. This battle was but the prelude to the unbroken chain of our victories in Mexico, and in consequence of the perseverance which he displayed therein, WORTH was brevetted Major General.

The glorious achievements of our army in Mexico now followed in rapid succession, the story of which is so recent and familiar to all, that to enter, at this time, into a detailed account of the martial events which then transpired, would be but repeating what you have heard more than a thousand times, in centennial addresses and political orations. Nevertheless, it would not, perhaps, be amiss to observe, that wherever danger was to be encountered—a foe to be conquered or honor gained—there General WORTH might be found participating in the fray. At the head of his division he was distinguished in the siege of Vera Cruz. In the great battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Roy and Chepultepec, he added fresh laurels to his garland. And as he was first to receive the surrender of Monterey, so it seemed reserved for him to receive also the surrender of the City of Mexico, when that capital was subdued.

At the conclusion of the Mexican war, Gen. WORTH was ordered to the department of Texas, and there, on the 7th day of May, 1849, he expired. He died esteemed and regretted by all who knew him; admired and venerated by his countrymen, and leaving behind him the record of a career so brilliant that I doubt whether the life of any other officer in our army, at the present time, or in the past, presents a more extensive list of battles to which he had participated, and which belong to the history and fame of our nation.

The immortality of a soldier's name, whose public life is as marked and distinguished as that of General WORTH, and who has rendered so many services to his country and his race—does not necessarily depend upon the homage his successors may pay, nor upon the monuments which they raise, to honor his memory. The fidelity of his unswerving patriotism—the unsullied integrity of his personal character and the unquestioned force of his military genius have inscribed his name indelibly upon the page of our country's history. Yet the desire to thus commemorate the good deeds of the dead, who have been distinguished in life, is one of the noblest and most exalted passions of our species. But in death and in life alike, it was the fortunate lot of General WORTH to have been made the favored recipient of public honors.

Thus, among other tokens of the nation's gratitude, the State of New-York presented him with a sword in 1838, to testify its appreciation of his distinguished services in the War of 1812. The Legislature of Florida voted him unanimous thanks for having closed the Indian war there in 1842. The citizens of Hudson and Columbia County, presented him with a complimentary sword in honor of his distinguished gallantry at Monterey; and the State of Louisiana did the same for his brave conduct throughout the Mexican War. In 1848, the National Congress ordered a sword for him, upon which was engraved an appreciative notice of his public services. It was now the palpable duty of the Emporium of the Empire State—the Queen City of America—to testify, in a substantial form, her regard for one who devoted thirty-six years of active public life to the advancement of his country's glory, and who was one of the most eminent and brave of the sons of New-York.

When it was ascertained that Major-General WORTH was dead, a Committee from the Corporation of the City of New-York was commissioned to visit the widow of the deceased, and charged to assure her, that in case she would surrender to us his remains, a monument, not unworthy of his fame, would be here erected, to, in some degree, perpetuate his name.

In a spirit of characteristic good sense and conjugal devotion, the request was complied with; the remains of the illustrious departed were conveyed to this City, and deposited in the receiving vault, at Greenwood Cemetery, in a manner creditable to a Metropolis and a State whose greatness and prosperity claimed, in his affections, the highest place. But, up to the present moment, the remains of Major-General WORTH have been unburied. There was no spot, honorable to the wealth and magnificence of this emporium, or worthy of the public services which he had rendered, to which his widow and children might repair, to pay the last homage of love to the fidelity of the husband or the virtues of the parent. But, from this day forward, the pilgrim of his genius and patriotism may here kneel in thankfulness, reverence and admiration, at his shrine. The youth of our country, passing and repassing this monument, will hereafter pause to peruse the record engraved thereon, of the virtues, services and fame, of a man whose life presents a beautiful illustration of the institutions of our country, having raised himself from civil life to the highest rank known in the army; and every gradation in the chain of his elevation having been due to the fidelity of his adherence to professional duty. The life of General WORTH is, indeed, an exemplar which young men might well emulate, for its strict truthfulness of duty

THE WIND AND STREAM.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

A brook came stealing from the ground;
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam
Among the herbs that hung around
The borders of that winding stream,—
A pretty stream, a placid stream,
A softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,
Light as the whispers of a dream;
He put the o'erhanging grasses by,
And gayly stooped to kiss the stream,—
The pretty stream, the flattered stream,
The shy, yet unreluctant stream.

The water, as the wind passed o'er,
Shot upward many a dancing beam,
Dimpled and quivered more and more,
And tripped along a livelier stream,—
The flattered stream, the simpering stream,
The fond, delighted, silly stream.

Away the airy wanderer flew
To where the fields with blossoms teem,
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,
And left alone that little stream,—
The flattered stream, the cheated stream,
The sad, forsaken, lonely stream.

That careless wind no more came back;
He wanders yet the fields, I deem;
But on its melancholy track
Complaining went that little stream,—
The cheated stream, the hopeless stream,
The ever murmuring, moaning stream.

NILE NOTES.

WONDERS OF ANCIENT ART.

EGYPT, February.

We left Dakkeh at midnight, or a little after, of the 30th day of January.

Were I writing descriptions of all that I have seen in Egypt, I would linger a long time in sketching this temple of Dakkeh, which is in excellent preservation, and is one of the finest specimens of the later temples of Egypt which now remain.

Possibly there may be some readers of this letter who will be sufficiently interested in the subject to authorize me for once in describing one of these wonders of ancient art. I will take the risk of doing so

Approaching the temple in front, the traveler sees rising before him two lofty towers, built of hewn stone, without windows, rising to a height of sixty or eighty feet. At their bases they may be each about eighty feet broad, and the walls recede as they rise, so that the summits are much smaller than the bases. The two are connected by the gateway of the temple, which is between them, and the outside of all is covered with sculpture in relief, of gods and kings innumerable. Each of these towers contained within it four chambers, one above the other, and the stones are smooth, and polished as they were two thousand years ago. Passing through the gateway the visitor finds himself in the court of the temple, once surrounded with lofty walls, perhaps with rows of columns, all now fallen. Crossing the court he enters the temple itself. In most of the large temples of Egypt this portion is reached through a portico on which all the treasures of ancient art were lavished. Gorgeous columns supporting elegant capitals, which in turn supported architraves that were carved in every form of hieroglyphic lore, stood in rows often four deep, and behind them a lofty doorway opened into the holy of holies.

Not so the temple at Dakkeh, which is but small. The entrance from the court is into the first of a succession of chambers, on all which art has expended itself. Every inch of the walls is covered with sculpture, beautifully executed, and standing as fresh and sharp as on the day it was finished. The first room opens into a sort of corridor, which opens into the ancient adytum, or holy of holies. But a later monarch has erected an addition to the temple, in the rear, and cut a doorway to it, so that this is the rear chamber, and is perhaps the most perfectly preserved of any room in Egypt. I might except a small sepulchral room, which opens on the eastern side of the old adytum. It was once a grave, doubtless, of some priest or prince, long since rifled of the treasure of dust it was holding for the resurrection. But the robbers left the walls of stone, and the lion sits calmly over the empty sarcophagus, and the gods stand where they stood a thousand years ago. Every part of this chamber is exquisitely sculptured, and the sculpture remains astonishingly perfect. I took impressions of many of them on paper, and the face of one of the heads of Isis was well worth preserving. It was another strange scene, that in this little room at midnight. MOHAMMED, one of the sailors, my constant attendant, held the candles. Another reached up the paper to the walls, stretching his arms to the utmost, while I applied the water and the brush, and when it came off our three heads were bent down together over the loose stone that lay in the bottom of the tomb, while we examined the work.

The next morning we reached Gerf Hossayn, one of the most interesting points on the upper part of the river.

As we came up to the shore our boat was surrounded by a hundred Nubians, as wild-looking rascals as our eyes had seen in Egypt. Their reputation was particularly bad, and we had been warned to be careful of them. We were met with a demand for payment for the privilege of landing. A swarthy fellow, six feet high, and naked at that, demanded it, literally at the point of the spear, but got a tremendous thrashing on the spot, and retired somewhat the worse for his valor. The exhibition of pistols and guns which we carried on shore had manifestly a very salutary effect, for the people retired before our procession, though they closed in behind us and followed us up the hill to the doorway of the temple. Here our thrashed friend renewed his insolence, and we could scarcely avoid a row on the spot. But placing two of our own men with guns at the entrance of the temple, we informed the black crowd of beggars that they had orders to shoot the first person, large or small, who attempted to enter, and thereupon we passed an hour very quietly in examining the sadly ruinous remains. It was somewhat like *Abou Simbel*, being cut out of the solid rock. In the large hall which is entered from the front, are six colossal statues, each of which is elegantly painted, and the colors remain fresh and brilliant. Behind each open space between the statues is a niche in which three figures are seated. Passing through this elegant hall, once magnificently beautiful, you enter the second room, of which the ceiling is supported by four square columns, and beyond this is the adytum, with altar and four seated statues behind it, waiting vainly, as they have waited so many centuries, for worshipers.

After satisfying our curiosity here and taking more sketches, we came to the door where the scene had by this time become somewhat exciting. MOHAMMED had grown over valiant, and I was just in time to see him clinch a Nubian and throw him into a heap of stone, the debris of ancient columns that stood in front of the temple. Then ensued a scene! The crowd surrounded the unlucky sailor, and would have made mincemeat of him if voices would have done it. All shouted at once, and all shouted defiance, but our appearance at the door had a most startling effect and decidedly calming, especially as it was aided by the presentation of sundry revolvers. Weapons are of great value, in fact an absolute necessity to travelers in the East, not for use, but for show. They are terrible arguments to Arabs. Obviously they had a charming effect on the inhabitants of Gerf Hossayn. But there was one individual not to be quieted by argument. He was the same who had received his dues in the morning, and who was exceedingly busy in growling and inciting the people to make an attack on us. At length his insults became intolerable, and I determined to settle him finally. A firman from the Viceroy did not authorize me to be a governor or administrator of justice, but it was sufficient protection for my purposes, and self-defence fully authorized all that I proposed to do. Two of the sailors caught him in a twinkling on a word from me, and before he could catch his breath he lay at full length on his face in the court of the temple, his astonished compatriots gazing in wonder and terror from the outside, while one man sat on his neck and another on his legs, and a third administered such a beating as will last him for a year to reflect on. Did he howl? Of course he did. When did Arab or Nubian fail to howl if you beat him! He made the air ring with his voice, and it was just that that had a salutary effect on the crowd outside. They heard and trembled when I told him that it was but a prelude to what ABDUL RAHMAN would give him and his fellow-villagers when he should hear from me. The terror of the Government was before their memories. It was within the time of some very young persons among them that the predecessor of ABDUL RAHMAN had burned their village, carried away their children and slain their men without mercy, and for a trifle too. Their reputation was bad. They began to beg for mercy, and the scoundrel on the ground begged loudest of all. I let him up at length, and he sneaked away in the crowd, and I saw nothing more of him. We walked down to the boat, the whole village following us, and on the bank we were surrounded by hundreds of men, women and children who watched our departure with shouts of defiance or of fun, we could not tell and did not care which.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

COMMERCE WITH AFRICA.—Memorials from the Leeds and Bradford Chambers of Commerce on the commercial resources of Africa were presented on the 5th inst. by Lord GODERICH to the Earl of CLARENDON. Lord GODERICH, in reply to his constituents, says that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave very satisfactory assurances as to the intentions of the Government. "Dr. LIVINGSTONE," he said, "would proceed to Lisbon with the strongest recommendations both to the King and Government of Portugal, and he assured me that he would receive the hearty support of our Minister at that Court in his efforts to secure the freedom of the navigation of the Zambesi, and the utmost facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa." The Earl of CLARENDON, Lord GODERICH says, was impressed with the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in Africa; he further remarked in regard to the renewal of the slave trade on the West Coast, that the British Government was in communication with the Government of the French Emperor on that subject.

The *Court Journal* says: Although it is yet too early to discuss the ceremonials to be observed at the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, yet our readers may be assured the ceremony will take place at the Chapel Royal, and that the arrangements adhered to at the nuptials of her Majesty and the Prince Consort will be the model for the proceedings at the wedding of the Princess Royal. The court will leave Windsor early in January, and will take up its abode at Buckingham Palace. After the marriage, the royal pair will retire to Windsor Castle, and, remaining there a week, will return to town to receive the public congratulations of the court on their union. This is at present the arrangement, but it may be greatly modified, or even altered, should there be any serious change in the health of the King of Prussia. In the case of a fatal result, everything would depend on the time when it took place; but should matters progress as at present, our readers may depend that the course we have indicated will be the one followed.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER AUNT.—A correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder* gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of Rev. Dr. RAFFLES: "After tea he took us into his study, and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of CALVIN, MARY Queen of Scots, of CROMWELL, letters of every sovereign of Europe from HENRY VII. to VICTORIA, a sweet little note, dated 'Windsor Castle, 1839,' addressed 'to my dear aunt on her birthday,' wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and 'begging to lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself,' concluding with a petition for the richest blessings, and 'so prays your affectionate niece, VICTORIA R.'"

APPALLING DISASTER.—Advices from Paris, under date of Nov. 2, state that the Department of Marine had just received intelligence of a serious disaster. A vessel belonging to the Imperial Marine, which had been fitted out for a scientific expedition, charged with the duty of rectifying existing inaccuracies, and correcting the surveys of the coasts of the Caspian Sea, was lost on the very eve of returning home, after having devoted one year to the most careful and exact scientific explorations. Every soul on board except one went down with the wreck. The loss, deplorable as it is in other respects, will be principally felt in a scientific point of view.

AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Star* says: "If the Paris correspondent of the *New Prussian Gazette* speak the truth, we have to make a very startling announcement to our readers, namely, that in the month of June this year a convention was entered into between the Austrian Government and that of Queen of Great Britain, to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the friendly services of Great Britain! Of course we shall refuse to give credence to a piece of news of this kind until it comes to us in an official shape."

THE LATE DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS.—English papers report the death of the Duchesse DE NEMOURS, at Claremont on the 28th ult. She was a daughter of the Duke FERDINAND of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was consequently cousin of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke DE NEMOURS, by whom she has had four children—the Count D'EU, the Duc D'ALENCON, the Princess MARGUERITE, and, after an interval of eleven years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its illustrious mother.

THE LEVIATHAN'S ANCHORS.—The experiments in order to test the anchors selected by Mr. BRUNEL for the *Leviathan*, steamship, were carried on for several days, at the hydraulic proof-house, Woolwich Dockyard. The result has proved that the anchors selected were capable of sustaining a strain much above the ordinary proof. The first anchor broke at a strain of 94 tons, in consequence of defective workmanship; but the second anchor, weighing four tons, sustained a strain of 101 tons, when it broke, from the power of the pressure, which was 90 per cent. over proof.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—At Moscow, lately, great curiosity was excited by an experiment being made with a new description of locomotive, running along the street, and so constructed as to cause the wheels to lay down a sort of wooden rails as they advanced. The locomotive dragged after it a number of carts, heavily laden. The experiment, though the first made, has perfectly succeeded. The author of the invention is a trader of Moscow, named PROKHOROFF.

Count ORLOFF, son of the well-known Russian diplomatist, who took part in the conference of Paris, and who is now in France, is about to marry Madlle. KATINKA DE TROUBETZKOI, youngest daughter of the Prince of that name, now residing near Fontainebleau. Count ORLOFF is a captain in the Russian army, and was seriously wounded during the campaign in the Crimea.

The *Agamemnon* commenced discharging her portion of the Atlantic Electric Telegraph cable, at Devonport, on the 3d inst. She had 1,250 miles of the cable, of which she can discharge about 35 miles in every 24 hours, it will therefore take six weeks, working night and day, to land her portion of the cable.

A rumor has been floating about the neighborhood of Printing-house-square to the effect that Mr. RUSSELL, the historian of the Crimean war, is about to start at once for India, acting as representative of the *Times* with the army, and transmitting letters to that journal by every mail.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains a notice from the Board of Trade that no foreigner will be permitted to enter Spain unless provided with a passport, duly signed by the Spanish consul or consular-agent in the country from which such foreigner may come.

The magnificent piece of ordnance sent as a present by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont for the fortifications of Alessandria was placed on the Piazza Reale of that town on the 28th ult.

CALAMITIES.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Opelousas in the Gulf—Seventeen Lives Lost.

The New-Orleans papers give particulars of the loss of the *Opelousas*. The *Crescent* says:

At a late hour last night we learned that a collision had occurred between the steamship *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, in the Gulf about midway between Berwick's Bay and Galveston, by which the *Opelousas* was sunk in about fifteen minutes after the accident. The collision took place shortly after midnight of the 15th, and when most of the passengers were in their berths.

Some 53 are known to have been saved, most of whom reached the city last night by an express train of the Opelousas Railroad. Many of those saved are much injured.

The *Galveston* now lies in Atchafalaya bayou with four feet water in her hold, she having been obliged by the collision.

The *Picayune* gives full lists of lost and saved:

LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO BE LOST.

Gen. J. Hamilton, South Carolina.
Judge Jno. C. Cleland, New-Orleans.
Mr. Smith, mother and young lady, St. Louis.
Miss Lucy Williams, Lavaca.
C. W. Wilmot, Hardin County, Ky., body saved.
One child of C. W. Wilmot, Kentucky.
Miss Mary Pettway, Nashville, Tenn.
McFarlane, late mate steamship *Jasper*.
Two children of Geo. Williams, Columbia, Texas.
One child of Mrs. Fontes, Buchanan County, Mo.
August Mendell, Dewitt County, Texas.
Dunn, Navarro, Texas.
One negro girl belonging to Mr. Hushberg.
One negro boy, third cook on *Opelousas*.—17.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

J. N. Ccell, Brazoria County, Texas.
Mrs. Wilmot, Hardin County, Ky.,
Miss Fanny Aitchison, Johnson County, Mo.
Mrs. E. C. La Grass and child, Richmond, Texas.
George Williams and lady, Columbia, Texas.
W. H. Meriwether and lady, Comal County, Texas.
J. B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.
R. W. Dunn, Lavaca, Texas.
H. W. Priestburg, New-Orleans.
Francis P. Wood, Prince Edward County, Va.
R. T. Murphy, Twiggs County, Ga.
Green Wamack, Grimes County, Texas.
Edward Wise, New-Orleans.
J. L. B. Air, Jackson, Mich.
E. W. Finch, Buchanan County, Mo.
J. W. Hitchings, lady and servant, Nashville, Tenn.
J. D. Parish, Austin, Texas.
J. J. Ramsay, Gonzales, Texas.
G. W. Bowers, New-York.
R. T. Lewis, Jackson, Mich.
Capt. B. H. Hill, U. S. A.
A. J. Voorhies, Princeton, N. J.
H. Trotter, Milam, Texas.
H. Hobart and two servants, Jones' Prairie.
Wm. M. C. Connell and two Mexicans, DeWitt County, Texas.
George Parmlee.
H. B. Tuttle, New-Orleans.
J. M. Ceaser, Louisiana.
T. Pargeau, Lavaca, Texas.
Mrs. Hushberger, child and two servants, Galveston.
Mr. Fonts and servant, Buchanan County, Mo.
R. D. Allen, mother, brother and two servants, Bastrop, Texas.
Samuel S. Berry, wife and child, Alabama.
J. N. Thompson, Toby's Express.
John York, New-Orleans.
Hugh Tate, New-Orleans.
Timothy La Rush, Houston.
W. J. Boyle, Johnson County, Mo.
(56 passengers.)
Officers and crew (27) all saved.

We find, on the passenger list of the *Oupelousas*, the following names not included in the published lists of the saved and lost. We fear that they must be included among the latter:

Messrs. H. Trainer, G. Hardney, E. Hill, A. J. Hollis, and Mr. Wyeth and lady.

Captain WASHACAS, of the *Galveston*, being sick at Galveston, was not on board his steamer at the time of the disaster. The officer in command of the *Galveston*, at the time, was Captain JESS. SMITH.

All of those who were rescued from the sinking steamer of course saved nothing from the fatal wreck, and were brought to the city without money, clothing or anything else. Several of them are at the City and Arcade Hotels, where they are receiving the greatest kindness.

SINKING OF A FLEET OF COAL BOATS—100 LIVES LOST.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 23d says:

"Our special correspondent telegraphs us from Louisville on Saturday night that the steamer *Republic*, Captain STEWART, had arrived from St. Lewis. She reports that sixteen coal boats (the same that descended the Falls last week for the Memphis and New-Orleans markets) were sunk during the storm early on Wednesday morning, in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in sight of Cairo. The weather being exceedingly cold, night dark, and the river unusually rough, only twenty of the men were saved. It is supposed that at least *one hundred men were drowned!* The steamer *Highflyer*, Captain T. T. WAIGHT, reports encountering the storm in the Mississippi River, between Hickman and New-Madrid. She passed three other sunken coal boats near Hickman. The steamer *H. D. Newcomb* reports six boats as the number lost at that point. She passed up after the *Highflyer*.

This fleet of boats are owned by the Messrs. WATSONS, MORRISON & MCCLUSKY, FAUCETT, MILLER, O'DONNELL and others, of Pittsburg, who have no insurance. They were all large, extra-rigged boats, and carried a crew of two pilots and twenty men to each pair—each boat averaging 16,000 bushels of coal. As near as we can learn, twenty boats were lost, containing *three hundred thousand* bushels of coal, worth, at least, $56,000. The loss of life is deplorable, and will bring sorrow and distress to numerous families. The crews were principally from Pittsburg and Louisville, and the vicinity of the Falls.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER CATARACT—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN INJURED.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have to record a distressing accident to the Lightning Line packet *Cataract*, Capt. O'NEIL, which resulted in the loss of five lives, and the scalding of 15 more persons. The disaster occurred on the 17th instant at Lisbon, a small place below Glasgow, on the Missouri river. The only information we have in relation to it is contained in the following telegraphic dispatches, received in this city last evening

The following persons were scalded:

Wm. Brace, Hartford, Conn., dead; —— Blackburn, Cass County, Mo., dead; Barney Kelley, barkeeper, dead; McDonald, Express messenger, dead; Thomas Hutchings, first clerk, slightly scalded—not in danger; Mr. Sargee, second clerk, do.; Thomas Hogan, St. Louis, scalded; the boat's porter and barber, scalded; Lee Jones, second engineer, lost; five deck hands and firemen—names not known—scalded; Kelso, Woodbridge, Loring, and Moseer, slightly scalded.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Friday, Nov. 20.—The steamer *Oglesby* passed here at five o'clock this evening, with the wounded passengers of the *Cataract* on board, bound to St. Louis. Her officers report that twelve of the persons scalded by the explosion are dead.

Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, and Col. CROSMAN are on the *Oglesby*.

It is reported that STARK MAUZEY, member of the Legislature from Brunswick, was scalded to death on the *Cataract*.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MONONGAHELA BELLE

From the Louisville Courier.

The *Monongahela Belle*, a small steamboat, running between Columbus and the Coal Mines, was blown up on Saturday, as she was ascending the river. Her starboard boiler exploded, blowing JOHN NELSON from the hurricane-deck down to the fore part of the lower deck, badly bruising and scalding him. He was struck just above the eye, by a piece of iron kettle, from the cook-room, leaving an indelible impression. The cook was blown through the cook-room into the river, and was rescued from a watery grave by the life-boat.

Two of the firemen (white men) were so dreadfully scalded and blackened that it was difficult for some time to determine whether they were white or black. W. NELSON, who was at the wheel, escaped unhurt.

The *B. Belle*, which was near, promptly went to her aid, the officers rendering every assistance in their power to render their condition comfortable.

The cook and firemen were taken on board of the *E. H. Fairchild*, lying at Columbus, and carried on to the hospital at Paducah.

Mr. NELSON returned to Hickman.

The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the water in the boilers getting too low.

Destructive Fire at Rochester—Loss over $100,000—Two Firemen Killed.

From the Rochester American, 21st.

The following are the losses by the fire of last evening:

Eagle Bank block, owned by Mr. JAMES CHAPPELL, valued at $100,000. Insured $22,500. The lot is worth $40,000, and Mr. C.'s loss is probably over $25,000. The building was erected in 1855 and opened in 1856. It was every way an elegant structure, and an ornament to the city.

The Eagle Bank lost its furniture, counters, &c., say to the amount of $2,000. No insurance. The papers and money were in the vault, which stood above the stairway entrance, and was supported on iron pillars, from the basement. The vault has stood the fire, and also the brunt of the falling walls. It is probably safe.

F. WARNER, lager-bier saloon in basement. Loss probably $400.

O. A. HYDE & Co., gentlemen's furnishing store. Much of the property was removed. Loss considerable, probably twice as much as the insurance, which is $4,000.

Mr. PALMER, jewelry store; a few clocks were in this store, and the property was mostly removed. Some of the jewelry was in the safe and was owned by Mr. PROCTOR.

JOHN DISBROW, tobacconist. Loss $2,500; fully insured. The goods were principally removed from the store; those in the third story were destroyed. Mr. DISBROW had $1,500 in money in his safe, which he removed.

Genesee Valley, New-York and Erie Railroad Express Office. Goods and papers all saved. Some $3,000 or $4,000 in money and jewelry are in the safe.

HENRY H. MANSFIELD. Barber-shop—saved all his goods—lost only the wall papering and gas fixtures. Loss $100; no insurance.

A. STRONG & Co. *Daily Democrat* office. Insurance $5,000; loss probably $20,000. The *Democrat* has been completely burned out; has lost every press, type and fixture in their establishment.

DARFORTH & TEARE, law office, lost their furniture. Valuable papers were in a safe, which is somewhere among the ruins.

J. B. BENNETT, law office, lost everything; no insurance; deeds, mortgages, notes and accounts, and papers all burned up. Mr. BENNETT's loss is very heavy, and will prove of a most embarrassing nature, as the papers of an extensive law and collecting business are destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, and it may show itself through a term of years. There was no safe in his office.

JOHN H. DEY, late publisher of the Genesee *Evangelist*, lost his office. The type, cases, &c., were owned by Mr. F. STARR. Loss about $500. No insurance.

THOMAS H. ROCHESTER lost the small brick building next south of the Eagle Bank block. Insured $1,000. Loss mostly covered.

Commercial Bank Block lost furniture, counters, &c. The loss on building is about $5,000.

C. UPTON, Notary, lost clothes and furniture—$250.

A. H. MCVEAN, his room-mate, loss $200.

HUSBAND & SNUTLEFF, banking office; lost furniture, &c.; papers and funds all safe in the vault. Loss $600.

S. B. RAYMOND, insurance agent, lost papers, policies, and $60 or $70 in money.

Fire Engine No. 2 was stationed in rear of the buildings, and took suction from the canal. Here the terrible tragedy was enacted, which destroyed two lives.

A ladder was raised to the roof of the old stone warehouse, on which several firemen were stationed. Suddenly the east wall of CHAPPELL'S block fell, and a portion of it came crashing down upon the warehouse burying in the ruins PATRICK HAVEY and WM. CLAYTON, members of No. 2. HAVEY was a married man, and a moulder by occupation. CLAYTON was a youth of 19, and had no family. The bodies were taken to the City Hall, where the inquest was held. The Court-House bell, after the death of the firemen, was tolled for nearly three hours.

Miscellaneous Items.

As nearly as can be ascertained the number of persons out of employment in the city of Trenton is 360, and there are dependent upon these about 1,000 persons. Of these about one third are now in need of assistance, and of the remainder, many will shortly require help if they do not now receive employment. The large manufactories are all in operation, and employing their usual complement of hands, but it is believed that a number will be discharged about the 1st January. The manufactories of knit goods are about to be closed, which will throw about 600 persons, mostly females, out of employment.

All the work on hand at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard is being rapidly completed, and unless the drawings for the sloop are received during the present week, there will be more discharges on Saturday. Orders have been received for the immediate fitting out of the *Jamestown*, and there is a good deal of activity on board. The riggers and joiners are in full force, and it is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in two weeks. She is to be commanded by Captain KENNEY, of Virginia.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received dispatches dated Fort Buchanan, Sept. 22, from JOHN WALKER, Indian agent, in which he states that on his way from Fort Craig to Fort Buchanan with an escort of three soldiers, he was attacked by a party of 40 or 50 Indians, but reached Fort Thorn without any one being hurt. He here learned that a short time before a detachment of troops had had an engagement with the Kyoteros, and had taken about 40 women and children prisoners.

The Galveston *News* says of direct trade with Europe: "There are several vessels now in port which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated. The new ship, the *National Guard*, will be here next month, for the purpose of taking a cargo of cotton to Liverpool."

The Sumter (Ala.) *Democrat*, says: "The annual tide of emigration to the West has fairly set in. Hardly a day passes that we do not see perfect caravans of wagons, men, women and children, and frequently considerable numbers of negroes, going through our streets on their way to seek new homes. Some go to Texas, others to Louisiana, and others still to Arkansas, while some of them stop in our neighboring State, Mississippi.

The Alleghany murderers in Pennsylvania,—Fife, Stewart, and Charlotte Jones,—will be hung unless the Executive interferes; the Court of last resort having affirmed the sentence of the Court below. The victims of this murder were Henry Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, residents of McKeesport, Penn.

The Second Universalist Church, in Philadelphia, propose to observe Thanksgiving Day by distributing tickets for one thousand loaves of bread, among those who apply at the church. The Good Samaritan Section, Cadets of Temperance, distribute in the same way 400 loaves of bread to the poor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

The frost at the South has entirely checked any further growth of Cotton, but was by no means injurious to the ripened bolls. The frost, in checking the further growth of the plant, has also put a final stop to the progress of the rot, which was beginning to become prevalent.

The lager business is an important item in Houston, Texas. It is said that there are only two places in Texas where good lager has been made. Of these, one is in one of the German towns in the west, and the other in Houston. The malt is procured from New-York.

The shoe business has started up a little at Hingham and Weymouth, Mass., but very low wages rule. Two shoe manufactories at South Deerfield, N. H., which had been suspended for several weeks, have gone into operation again, and employ 300 operatives.

The unemployed in Quebec have held an immense meeting and petitioned the City Council for work. The Councils heard the petition, and it is proposed to furnish work by continuing the water-works of the city and the Cul-de-sac public quay.

Preparations are being made by the people in the wheat-growing region of Texas to sow an immense quantity the coming season. From the best information, at least one-third more wheat will be sown this year than the last.

Three different parties of counterfeiters have been arrested in Cincinnati. One man had counterfeit three cent. pieces concealed in his tobacco. The counterfeits were all base coin. Some respectable men are implicated.

Hon. Esbon Blackmar, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, drowned himself, at his residence in Newark, Wayne County, last week. Cause—financial embarrassments. He had recently failed for $150,000.

A fierce Church quarrel is in progress in the parish of Varennes, near Montreal. A priest has obtained possession of a farm near the Parish Church, and still occupies it, notwithstanding the outcry of the parishioners.

Pisciculture has been successfully introduced at Saistonstall Lake, in Connecticut. Five millions of eggs of the Lake trout have been deposited in the Lake, and great fishing is expected when the young ones grow.

The Boston *Traveller* reports a breach of trust on the part of the principal members of a large commission house in the city, whose defalcations are variously rated from $300,000 to $600,000.

The first regular meeting of the Historical Society, organized last Summer by the Pioneer Settlers of Huron and Erie counties, was held at Norwalk, O., on the 12th inst.

One of Mrs. Cunningham's old servants, Mary Mulligan, has recovered $400 from Mrs. H. B. Ruggles, in Cincinnati, her last employer, for slanderous words touching her character.

Ex-President Pierce and wife are in Philadelphia, on their way to Norfolk, to embark for Madeira. The Ex-President is well; his wife is in feeble health.

The steam cotton-mill in Providence has stopped, throwing out of employment about 300 persons. The mill has been running for 30 years.

Mrs. Phelps Holcomb and the young man Robinson are under examination in Tarriffville, Conn., for poisoning the woman's husband.

The recent rise in the Ohio River has taken away some two thousand men, hitherto unemployed in Pittsburg, to work the coal-boats.

Mrs. Polly Freisch is under arrest in Batavia, N. Y., on a charge of poisoning her daughter Frances, a child of five years.

Female burglars are at work in Chelsea, Mass. A party of them were caught one night last week. They were all Irish.

The colored citizens of Chicago have held a meeting at which Senator Douglas was denounced in unmeasured terms.

Austrian engineers are using gun-cotton for blasting purposes with great success. The saving is two-thirds over powder.

The health of Jacksonville, Fla., has not improved. There is an average of 20 cases of yellow fever a day.

Young Lesch, accused of the murder of Mr. Beardsley in New-Fairfield, Conn., has been acquitted.

Suicides.

EDWARD M. AUSTIN, in the employ of SANFORD & Co., at East Cambridge, Mass., shot himself on Monday. Cause, grief occasioned by the death of his wife and child.

N. NOBLE, a cigar peddler, hung himself at Tarriffville, Conn., on Sunday. No cause known. He belonged in Southwick, Mass.

NAVAL.—It is stated that orders have been received at the Navy-yard here to get ready for sea with all possible dispatch the sloop-of-war *Marion* and the brig *Perry*. Their destination is said to be Nicaragua, in order to inforce, if necessary, our treaty with that Government, as well as to compel the fulfilment of their obligations to the United States.

The steamer *Louisiana* brought down 98 seamen, yesterday, for the United States steamer *Powhatan*, now getting ready to join the East India squadron.

Norfolk Herald, Saturday.

The Port Jefferson Tragedy.

In the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest in the Port Jefferson tragedy, which we laid before our readers yesterday, the main facts of this terrible affair were succinctly stated. We dispatched a special reporter on Monday to the scene of the occurrence to collect additional particulars. The distance from this City to Port Jefferson, by railroad and stage-coach, is 64 miles. It takes one or two days to go thither and return, so that the details of the affair, collected by our reporter, have but just reached us.

JOHN H. DEY, late publisher of the Genesee *Evangelist*, lost his office. The type, cases, &c., were owned by Mr. F. STARR. Loss about $500. No insurance.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

HENRY WALTERS, the murderer and suicide, was born and brought up at Jericho, L. I. He was a housebuilder by trade. When a young man, a charge of seduction was brought against him by a young girl living in his native village. He strenuously denied her accusation, but ultimately married her, though he never lived with her. Her child, a daughter, it is said, is still living. The mother died many years since. WALTERS afterwards went to New-Orleans, where he amassed considerable property: he returned to Long Island and built himself a splendid mansion at Huntingdon, intending to settle there. But shortly after the building was completed it was destroyed by fire. WALTERS felt the loss severely. He returned to New-Orleans, was again successful, and soon after returned to the North and married the lady whom, on Saturday, he so cruelly murdered. He was 57 years old at the time of his death.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WALTERS was a daughter of DANIEL SMITH, an old resident of Port Jefferson, who served in the Revolutionary war. She was married in early life to MATTHEW DARLING, a well-to-do ship-builder at Port Jefferson, with whom she lived happily. She lived to be 45 years old. Mrs. MARTHA JANE STURTIVANT—for so the name is spelled—her daughter, had been married only a year. She is about 21 years old. Her husband, WILLIAM WASHINGTON STURTIVANT, was a ship-carpenter. He was in comfortable circumstances, and, by representation, an industrious young man.

THE CAUSES OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. WALTERS married Mrs. DARLING in January, 1854. The lady was reputed to be worth about $25,000; she owned two farms in the township of Brookhaven, in which the village of Port Jefferson is situated. One of these, after her marriage with Mr. WALTERS, was worked "on shares;" the other, upon which the family resided, and where the murders were committed, Mr. WALTERS personally superintended. Mr. WALTERS was also in comfortable circumstances. Soon after the marriage an estrangement, from some unexplained cause, arose between Mr. and Mrs. WALTERS. Whether the marriage was one of policy and not of affection, as many of the neighbors say it was, and whether dissatisfaction arose on the part of each on finding that the other had fewer worldly possessions than was supposed, does not certainly appear. A new set of harness belonging to Mr. WALTERS was found cut to pieces by some malicious person, and out of this subject some of the first quarrels arose. Then the daughter of Mrs. WALTERS became Mrs. STURTIVANT, and with her husband resided in her mother's house. Mr. WALTERS had serious disagreements with both of them. He was not on good terms with AMASA STURTIVANT, the father of the young man, who resides near the residence of Mrs. WALTERS. Mr. STURTIVANT, (Senior,) one day last Summer, entered the barn where Mr. WALTERS was feeding the pigs. A difficulty had then for a long time existed between them. "Those are fine pigs of yours," remarked Mr. STURTIVANT. "Mr. STURTIVANT," said WALTERS, "I wish you would go away from me. I don't want to have anything to do with you." Words ensued and presently STURTIVANT,—so WALTERS told the story,—suddenly caught hold of the latter and threw him down. A tussle ensued in which neither were much injured, but WALTERS claimed the victory. Since that time the enmity between them has been greater than ever, and young STURTIVANT and his wife, the mother of the latter, were frequently scarcely on speaking terms with Mr. WALTERS.

On the Saturday preceding the day of the murders, WALTERS having killed some hogs had his hands, which were sore, in the blood washing them.—It is said to be good for sore hands,—when JOAN E. DARLING, the brother of Mrs. WALTERS' former husband, observed to him "I should'nt much like to eat that after your having your hands in it." "If it was old STURTIVANT'S blood," said WALTERS, "I would dip my arms into it up to the elbows."

The story about the shrond and coffin we mentioned yesterday. WALTERS purchased these about a year ago from Mr. KING, the sexton at Port Jefferson, for the purpose, it was thought, of frightening the members of his family with the idea that he was about to commit suicide. They only laughed at him, however. He frequently said he would kill himself, and they came to disregard his threats on this subject entirely. The shroud, a white neck-cloth and white stockings which he bought at this time, were found carefully packed away among his effects after his death. Such an estrangement existed at times between Mr. WALTERS and his wife, that she refused to occupy the same apartment with him. He complained frequently to the neighbors of his treatment by the members of the family. His reputation was that of an industrious man. He did personally much of the labor of the farm, and kept everything in good order about it.

We now come to the day preceding the fatal occurrence. Young STURTIVANT was engaged for some time last Spring in the ship-building business at Cold Spring, N. Y. WALTERS made some remarks openly at different times, reflecting upon his conduct while so engaged. He said also, that while STURTIVANT and his wife were away, he (WALTERS) lived pleasantly at home with his wife, and she gave him no cause for complaint. Last Friday, THOMAS T. STRONG, Esq., son of Judge STRONG, and Mr. STURTIVANT'S lawyer, sent a letter to WALTERS informing him that STURTIVANT had directed him to commence a suit for slander against him unless he made certain retractions by Saturday night. WALTERS received this letter at 4 P. M., and immediately went to Mr. GEO. DAVIS, who keeps a store in the place, and asked him to read it for him; Mr. WALTERS either could not read, as some of his neighbors declare, or, accordlog to others, his sight was defective and he had not spectacles. Mr. DAVIS read it to him. The closing sentence of the letter warned WALTERS that "unless it was settled by Saturday night" a slander suit would be commenced. WALTERS, on hearing this said, "It will be settled by to-morrow night." The significance of those words was not understood until the day after. It would appear that before the receipt of this letter he had not contemplated the bloody deed. The same morning he saw Mr. DAVIS' son at the mill at Stony Brook, and talked with him of his property in a tone which indicated that he expected to live for some time yet. He said that he had got his corn in and his hogs slaughtered, and his wood cut, and he would live comfortably for the rest of the Winter. The same evening WALTERS at home was sharpening his razor, and finally started to go up stairs with it. "You don't intend to kill us all, do you?" said Mrs. WALTERS in a jocose tone. "No, why should I want to kill you?" was all he said, and then he left the room.

We have already related the principal facts connected with the murder itself, and the suicide afterwards of the murderer. In order to understand correctly the position of the parties,—the advantages of the assailant, and the defenceless situation of his victims,—when the fatal blows were given, the method in which Mrs. WALTERS' little son, who was in his bed-room up stairs while the bloody tragedy was enacting below, effected his escape, it is necessary to be made acquainted with the appearance and internal construction of

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. WALTERS.

The mansion in which the unhappy family resided is a comfortable one-story and attic frame building, painted white, 45x26 feet in dimensions. It is situated on the west side of the inlet upon which Port Jefferson is built. It faces towards the east. The room in which the family breakfasted is adjoining the kitchen, at the north end of the house. There are two modes of entrance into the house, one by the kitchen door, and one by the front door in the centre of the building. A grassy knoll extends in front of the house, upon which Mrs. WALTERS received her death-blow.

THE

esponse, the Committee returned to the City Hall and reported progress—that is, no progress at all. There were slight marks of disapprobation. CHARLES SMITH, the poet and hill-poster, was the principal speaker. There was little new in what he said, except that he had been informed, on good authority, that many poor men had paid from $1 to $2 each to the managers among the workmen at the Central Park for chances to work, but had been deceived, and lost their money. He did not know their names, but one of them lived in the Eighth-avenue, and another in Hudson-street. Any person who would extort a dollar from a poor man, at such a time as this, should be turned out of his place. [Cries of "That's so."] The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Council had done all they could, and the fault all belonged to the Commissioners of the Central Park. [Cries of "That's so."] They should employ one thousand one day, and then discharge them and hire another thousand another day, and so on. This didn't go down. He went on.—"If you don't get work this week, perhaps you will early next week, and if not then—why then the week after." [Shouts of derisive laughter.] "But do not be led away by misguided men to do anything rash; they should keep peaceful, and show that they know how to respect the laws and the Constitution of the United States. The foreign-born citizens should go to the ballot-box a week from next Tuesday and vote"—[a voice "Sag Tiemann."]—"I don't advise you how to vote, or give you any name." [Cries of "Put him out."] SMITH proceeded—"A large Hall would be secured next week, where they could assemble and discuss their grievances without being exposed to the cold." [A voice—"Who'll pay for it?" Another voice—"Mayor Wood; you'd better spend your Hall money for the poor men among you."]

Mr. DAVIS now took the stand, and was proceeding to exhort them to union, and to inquire who were their real friends and to search for the political cause of their troubles, when he was interrupted by the arrival of the military escort, with the remains of General WORTH, and the steps of the City Hall were cleared by the police, to allow the coffin to be borne to the Governor's Room.

Afterwards the Committee returned to the office of the Commissioners, and had an interview with them. It was agreed that they should state in writing, to-day, what they (the unemployed) required, and the Commissioners will respond at once. There were now eight hundred persons at work, and about one thousand upon their list. The Commissioners stated that they had requested the Chief Engineer to chalk out more work, if possible, at once. They are doing, they say, all they possibly can do to furnish employment for the really needy. They require proof, however, in the shape of recommendations from known persons, that the applicants are worthy and industrious persons, and those having families depending on them are first considered. While they pursue this course, with a wish to do justly by all, they will not be moved in the least from their line of policy by threats and intimidations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

CASE OF THE BRIG ELLEN.

On the seizure of the brig *Ellen*, on a charge of being connected with the Slave-trade, in May last, the sum of $1,260 in gold was found in a trunk on board belonging to Mr. Aruja, and was taken possession of by the United States officers as evidence. The cause now being in the Circuit Court on appeal, an order was entered this morning, by consent of the District-Attorney, for the repayment of the amount to Mr. Aruja, there being no reason for its longer detention.

COPYRIGHT.

William Heine vs. *William H. Appleton et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff was connected with the Japan Expedition, and made a great many sketches as an artist. He claims copyright in them, or a part of them, and asks for an injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing it.

The motion was adjourned, on account of the absence of Commodore Perry, till next week.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Bradford.

Jane Westerlo vs. *Edgard De Witt, sole Executor of the last Will of Catharine J. Clinton, deceased.*—This matter was brought to a final hearing Nov. 24, before Mr. BRADFORD as Surrogate. The proceedings have been pending since March, 1856, and were commenced a short time after the death of Mrs. Governor Clinton. The plaintiff, as the assignee of her daughter, Miss Cornelia Westerlo, claims to recover the amount of a certificate of deposit of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which she claims that Mrs. Clinton, a short time before her death, gave to Miss Cornelia L. Westerlo for her own property. She also claims to recover other moneys disbursed by her assignor in payment of debts due by Mrs. Clinton; and also the amount of a legacy given to her assignor by Mrs. Clinton's will. The main question is as to whether the certificate of deposit can be the subject matter of that kind of disposition which in law is called *donatio causa mortis*. Decision reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reported for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1743	2073	.....	120	1700	1982
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	140	15	9	5109	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	317	72	115	5753	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	64	34	34	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1743	2890	121	278	12362	1982
Last week	1725	2381	180	401	10481	3151

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,518

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	293	.....	.....	.....	1069
Hudson River Railroad	630	.....	.....	230	913
Hudson River Boats	860	.....	120	1402	.....
New-Haven Railroad	630	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	—	Horses	—
Sheep	—	Lambs	—
Hogs	—	Calves	—

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	250	Missouri	—
New-York	1274	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	34	Texas	—
Kentucky	367	Connecticut	26
Indiana	99	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	23
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
First quality	9¾c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¾c.	8¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c, O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8¼c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A cold, raw and uncomfortable day made a seat by the stove much more agreeable than exposed to the bleak winds as they whistled through the cattle yards fresh from the snow on the hills at the North and West, and the comparatively few purchasers of beef for Thanksgiving week appeared quite as much interested in the discussions of the City affairs and speculations as to who was to be our next mayor as in examining the cattle-yards for their weekly supplies. The offerings differed very little in quality and numbers from last week, being 1,743 for to-day and 2,073 for the week at ALLERTON'S. After the limited supply and advance of last Wednesday cattle began to come in, and free sales were made both at Forty-fourth-street and the down-town markets during the week, so that the entire footings give 2,890 for the week's sales. This number was enough for a poultry week like the present, and it was very difficult to clear the yards to-day of the poorer classes of cattle. Those of good qualities found ready sales at advanced prices—or, at least, more beeves brought 10¾c.@11c. to-day than last Wednesday. Common stock brought but little more than last week. The average sales were about ½c. higher than at that time. The greater part of the cattle (1,274) on sale to-day were from this State. We hope the supply will hold out, so that whenever, from accidental or other causes, the West fails to furnish the usual quota, our own State may be able to supply the deficiency. Few cattle left Albany for the East. We could not learn that there were over 200 head went to Brighton.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
92	Mo	Foster & Duncan	Allerton & Myers.
60	Ky	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
59	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
120	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
24	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
49	N. Y.	Westhaimer & Bro	Owner.
51	Ohio	L. R. Crockett	J. Budlong.
17	N. Y.	A. G. Pierce	J. Hoxie.
15	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
60	Ohio	S. Sidner	Owner.
34	Ill	C. Edmonds	W. H. Harris.
34	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
40	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
35	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	Wm. H. Gurney.
39	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
22	N. Y.	A. Simmons	Owner.
23	N. Y.	J. J. Shawles	Owner.
50	Ohio	George A. Toffey	Owner.
46	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
90	Ky	R. J. White	J. A. Merritt.
82	Ky	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
27	N. Y.	R. Murray	Owner.
92	N. Y.	Beach & Bray	Owner.
33	Ohio	George Sage	Owner.
38	Ohio	A. H. Heath	Owner.
89	N. Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
31	Ky	Bingham & Dean	D. Barnes.
48	Ky	Wm. Garner	R. Bartram.
26	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
34	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
60	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.
42	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
32	Ohio	J. B. Hall	Westhaimer & Bro.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

One of the finest lots of cattle in market to-day was M. H. PARKER'S, 92 Kentucky Durham grades, weighing at home near 1,700 lbs. gross. They were from the farm of Maj. SHELBY, from whom we expect only the best-fed cattle. The yard was early visited by purchasers of good stock, and THOS. WHEELER found little trouble in getting 11c. for the tailings were bringing about 10c. W. BROOS took four of the best at $112 each, or fully 11c.

ALLERTON & MYERS were selling on their own account 92 medium cattle, purchased of FOSTER & DUNCAN, and hailing from Missouri. They were not the native Spanish, or Indian breeds frequently brought from that State, but medium grades of common stock. They rated 700 lbs. net. Fifteen head were sold for $71 each, or a little less than 10c. The lot would range from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

W. H. BELDEN had 20 of his own Dutchess County cattle, for which he was getting about 10c. They were of fair quality.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 59 Dutchess County cattle of their own for 8c.@10c. A few brought 10¾c. They were a mixture of light steers to heavy oxen, weighing 1,600 to 1,160 lbs. net.

W. W. HOAG was getting 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. for 24 of his own Dutchess County stock, rated 750 lbs., and of good quality.

WESTHAIMER & BROTHER sold, on their own account, 40 State cattle, estimated 650 lbs. net, at about 9½c. Quality fair.

L. R. CROCKETT brought in 51 light Ohio steers and heifers, the home weight of which he called 1,250 lbs. gross. We should put them below 600 lbs. net here. J. BUDLONG was getting 8c.@9c. for them. They were a common lot.

A. G. PIERCE offered, through J. HOXIE, 17 Wayne County, N. Y., steers, of medium quality, which brought 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Rated 650 lbs. net.

S. SIDNER sold 60 of his own Madison County, Ohio, Cattle, common, but in fair flesh, at an average of $45 each. They were light, rating at 550 lbs. net. A portion of them were wholesaled to SHEPPERD & VAIL who retailed them at about 9c.

ALLERTON & CONERS sold on their own account 60 very fine Dutchess County Cattle of large size, estimated at 950 lbs. net. They classed as No. 1 to-day, and brought 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.; buyers say more.

C. EDMONDS contributed 34 common light Illinois steers, estimated 550 lbs. net. W. H. HARRIS got about 8c. for them.

J. C. HOAG had 40 of his own Dutchess County cattle, of various weights and different degrees of goodness. They brought from $50@$112 each, or 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

GEO. SAGE sold here and at Bergen for different parties 102 Ohio and New-York cattle of divers qualities at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

W. SHERMAN was selling 24 of his own Dutchess County cattle at 9c.@10c. They ranged from medium to good quality.

T. G. TEED had a small lot of 15 good Westchester County cattle, for which he got 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The supply of cows has been short for the past week, and good ones have advanced in price. There is a more active demand, although large numbers are not required at this season, when only milkmen are purchasers.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no fresh cows during the week. There is an increasing demand for them, and good ones will find a ready market at fair prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The supply has been short, with a fair demand for good Cows at advanced prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $21@$25 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 36 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. The supply is short, with a more active demand. A slight advance has taken place in price.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts have fallen off very much during the past week, but as Pork is supplying the place of Veal in the wants of the community, prices have not advanced.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 120 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The supply is quite sufficient, although receipts have been lighter than usual. "Bobs" are plenty at $1@$1 50@$1 75 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 0 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. The receipts have been almost nothing, with a demand not supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 34 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

The market is not well supplied, all the stock offered having been sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts of live Sheep for the past week show a gain of 2,000 over the previous week. Large numbers are also coming down the river in addressed state and taken directly to the markets. Of the live stock a large portion are of common, light quality, and sell dull at a decline of 25c.@50c. ₱ head since last Wednesday. Pelts have improved a little. They now bring 44c.@46c. each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,700 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. The markets are fully supplied, and sales very dull with a decline to-day of fully 25c. ₱ head for lambs and 50c. for common sheep. Many of the lambs are quite thin and bring $1 75 to $2 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,109 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@10c. The supply is large, especially for lambs, many of which are light and thin. Prices to-day are scarcely as good as last week, ranging from $1 25@$8 ₱ head. Very few bring the latter price.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,783 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ₱ head.

Report of Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S, for the week ending Nov. 24,

JAMES MCCABEY reports sales of			
109 Sheep at	$367 88	3 Sheep at	$18 00
15 Sheep	51 57	107 Sheep	367 88
64 Sheep	224 00	65 Sheep	217 66
40 Sheep	115 00	140 Sheep	363 37
71 Sheep	292 66	66 Sheep	221 00
44 Sheep	170 00	50 Sheep	162 50
265 Sheep	901 25	76 Sheep	253 50
140 Sheep	565 00	100 Sheep	350 00
THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of			
44 Sheep at	$158 50	129 Sheep at	$343 68
71 Sheep	268 50	51 Sheep	177 85
28 Sheep	108 50	78 Sheep	277 62
59 Sheep	213 87	67 Sheep	199 00
69 Sheep	264 50	63 Sheep	221 00
45 Sheep	183 50		

R. H. HUME reports sales nl 1,367 Sheep a ll Lambs for $4,532 56.

MCGRAW & REED report sales of

110 Sheep at	$239 50	117 Lambs at	$355 38
81 Sheep	288 50	26 Lambs	113 88
15 Sheep	50 62	20 Lambs	80 00
282 Sheep	885 66	29 Lambs	100 75
158 Sheep	411 80	53 Lambs	110 25
165 Sheep	725 60	24 Lambs	59 00
64 Lambs	201 25		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals continue free with only a moderate demand. Prices are scarcely as firm as one week ago.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,982 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6 1-16c. for prime corn-fed. Market firm and all have been sold.

EVAN BRINT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

	CORN-FED.		
Live	5¾@6	Dressed	7¼@7½
	DISTILLERY.		
Live	5@5¾	Dressed	6½@6¾

Arrivals are free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	6	7⅜@7⅛
Light	5¾@5¾	7¼@7⅛
Distillery	5¼	6⅜@6¾

Stock Hogs, nn sale.

Arrivals heavy and demand light.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Vegetables, more especially Potatoes, are advancing as the close of navigation on the Canals draws near. There are two cargoes of Nova Scotia's now in which prices have advanced to 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Large quantities are on their way from the interior of the State.

Apples are in medium supply. Those now arriving from the West are in good condition. They are worth about $3 ₱ bbl. in lots of different kinds.

Turnips are plenty and cheap. They sell in baskets reported to hold a bushel each, at 25c.@2 1c., and form a partial substitute for the much dearer Potato.

Cabbages are not as abundant as they have been during the few past weeks. Farmers are now placing them in Winter quarters to be taken out as the stale of the market warrants.

Butter is unchanged, but there is a more active trade, as the weather grows cooler.

Eggs are plenty just now, while the Winter supply is mainly coming in. Prices are firm at an advance since our former quotations. By far the greater portion of those now arriving are in lime.

The Poultry trade, in view of the Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow, is quite brisk. Poultry stands are just now the chief places of attraction, and hundreds of well-filled baskets are finding their way to all parts of the City and neighboring country, notwithstanding the hard times. The market is well supplied, and prices are moderate. Wild Fowl, Rabbits, Hares, Squirrels and Partridges are plenty. Venison is coming in more freely, and is worth about 12c. ₱ lb. by the carcass.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 37
Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl		@	1 50
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	85	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Beets—₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	7 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	1 50	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	1 12
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Quinces—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	75	@	—
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	62	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	6 00	@	10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	62	@	87
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Sea Kale—₱ doz	31	@	38
Fetticus and Sorrel—₱ basket		@	44
Leeks—₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Celery—₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	10	@	11
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12
Cheese—₱ lb	8	@	8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	19	@	19½
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	16	@	16½
Fowls—₱ pair	75	@	88
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens—₱ lb	10	@	12
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks—₱ lb	12	@	14
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	3 00	@	3 50
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 35
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Dippers, ₱ pair	25	@	31
Turkeys—₱ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys—Each	88	@	1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	56	@	62
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	75	@	88
Woodcocks—₱ doz	2 00	@	3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	63	@	75
Grouse—₱ pair	—	@	1 50
Quails—each	12	@	15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	15
Hares—Each	10	@	15
Squirrels—Each	3	@	4
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	—	@	12

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday, 26,600 bbls. Flour, 97,310 bush. and 914 sacks Wheat, 3,857 bush. Corn, 3,168 bush. Barley, 454 sacks Oats, 77 bbls. and 62 sacks Beans, 1,595 packages Provisions, 313 bbls. Whiskey, 81 bales Cotton, 12 hhds. and 145 packages Tobacco.

ASHES—Quiet at old prices. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ₱ bbl. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,213 bbls., including 833 bbls. Pearls and 380 bbls. Pots.

CANDLES—The demand is limited; prices are unchanged.

COFFEE—The market exhibits more animation, with sales reported, privately, of 900 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,100 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; 30 Laguayra at 11¾c., and 220 St. Domingo, for export, at 8¾c., cash, ₱ lb. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¼c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c. Sales were also made by auction of 917 bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c.; 450 Santos at 10c.@12¼c., and 250 packets Singapore at 9½c.@10c., ₱ lb. These sales were spiritless, and the bulk of what had been offered was withdrawn. The stock of Coffee in Baltimore, yesterday, was 71,000 bags.

COTTON—Continues quite dull, with very trifling sales reported at about 11c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c. for do. New-Orleans; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb. The stock, here, is estimated at 5,800 bales, against 56,400 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, issued this morning, reports the market for foreign goods unchanged. The collections on the whole are improving, and there is a limited inquiry for goods, both from first and second hands. Prices have assumed a degree of steadiness at the great reduction. The auction sales are much diminished. Goods left on hand are still large. From Lyons we learn that the large manufacturers have been obliged to sell their stock of silk goods at very low prices, under a severe pressure, arising from the absence of remittances from this country, yet it is stated that much of the goods so bought are destined for this country. In the staple manufactured products of this country there is a much firmer tone. The near-by trade is doing better as regards purchases.

FISH—The demand is tame, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Dry Cod, $3@$3 40, ₱ cwt.; Mess Mackerel, at $9 50@$10 for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 for small and medium No. 2; and $8 for large No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $29@$32 ₱ tc., and $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 37½@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c., for scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer. The cold weather and the closing of the Canals serve to strengthen the market. Sales—11,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 90	@	$5 00
Extra State	5 10	@	5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00	@	5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@	5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	6 60
Extra Ohio	5 50	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 90
Extra Genesee	6 25	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	8 00

Canadian is rather more active at rising prices. Sales 825 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 950 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 60 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Within a few days about 60,000 pkgs. Raisins have been disposed of at $2 20@$2 30 for Layer; $2@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; $1 50 for Layer, ₱ half box; and 50c.@57c. for Bunch, ₱ quarter box. The market is now less burdened with stock, and it closes buoyantly with no sellers under our highest figures for each description. In other kinds of fruit no important private movements have occurred. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: Raisins—81 boxes layers, $1 87½; 30 half do. do., 85c.; 64 quart. do. do., 52c.; 83 boxes Bunch, $1 30; 32 half do. do., 75c.; 151 quart. do. do., 45c., cash, damaged; 800 boxes Malaga, at $1 30, cash. Castana Nuts—50 bags, 5½c. ₱ lb., cash. Peanuts—35 bags Wilmington, $1 20 ₱ bushel, cash. Sales by auction in Baltimore, on Monday, 1,025 whole boxes M. R. Bunch Raisins at $2 15; 700 half boxes do. at $1 15@$1 16; 2,500 quarter boxes do. at 60c., 61c.@62c.; 600 whole boxes layers at $2 40; 300 half boxes do. at $1 35½@$1 36, 400 quarter boxes do. at 80c.@81c.; 100 mats seedless Raisins at $4 70@$4 75 each; 125 casks Prunes at 10c.; 37 boxes do. at 10½c.@10¾c.; 225 boxes Figs at 5¼c. ₱ lb., and 120 do. Lemons at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ box. Sales by auction in Charleston, Nov. 19, 1,000 boxes M. R. Raisins, $2 30@$2 25 ₱ box; 1,200 half boxes M. R. Raisins, $1 20@$1 25; 2,400 quarter boxes M. R. Raisins, 65c.@70c.; 200 boxes layer Raisins, $2 50@$2 94; 14 boxes (12 cases each) selected Layer Raisins, 85c. ₱ case; 200 boxes Figs, $1 50@$1 56 ₱ box; 150 boxes Prunes, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; 100 half boxes Lemons, $1 50 ₱ box; 200 jars Olives, 50c.@62c. ₱ jar; 10 sacks Soft Shell Almonds, 23½c. ₱ lb.; 30 cerooms Hard Shell Almonds, 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; 30 sacks Shelled Almonds, 27c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales 41,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 30; fair to good ordinary White Western, at $1 20@$1 25; prime Red Western at $1 20; Red Western Club at $1 09; do. do., Spring, at $1c@$1 01; ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 40@$1 50; good to prime red do., at $1 30@$1 34; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 20, ₱ bushel. Corn continues quite scarce, and in demand at higher rates. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 81c.@85c. for mixed Western, delivered, ₱ bushel. Prime Northern Rye is quoted at 80c.; and State Barley at 75c.@90c., ₱ bushel, with light supplies and sales. Barley Malt, 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are worth 49c.@50c. for Western; 47c.@49c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@41

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Notice.

To-day being observed, by direction of the State authorities, as a holiday, no paper will be issued from this office this evening. The TIMES will appear to-morrow morning, as usual.

Thanksgiving Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

An humble sense of our dependence on Almighty God for all the benefits and blessings we enjoy, renders it especially proper at this time to return our thanks to the great Giver of all good for another year of plenteous harvests and general health. The promise that seed-time and harvests shall never fail has been most signally manifested during the past season, while health and contentment have dwelt within our borders. For these gracious manifestations of the power and goodness of God, I recommend the people of the State to assemble together and to raise their united praise and thanks to Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death, that they have been permitted to witness and enjoy during another year the noble works of His hands—the fostering care of his goodness and mercy. To that end, and in accordance with the established usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father; and invite all to unite in so meet and right an acknowledgment of His power and goodness, and of our own helplessness.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the (L. S.) city of Albany, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SHAMAN, Private Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Vanderbilt*, whose important commercial advices we published yesterday morning as received by telegraph from Cape Race, is now fully due at this port, and may be expected at any moment. The Sandy Hook line was not in working order last night.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive a telegraphic summary of two weeks later news from Mexico. The country still continued in a most distracted condition. SANTA ANA is again in the field intriguing with the opponents of COMONFORT for a restoration to power. From present appearances it would seem that the President is by no means certain of his position for twenty-four hours together, and under such circumstances it is impossible to foresee the result. A number of political exiles had arrived in New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*.

The United States Treasury estimates for the next fiscal year have been completed, and notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce them, the aggregate will reach about seventy millions. The War Department estimates are increased by the anticipated Mormon war, and those for the Navy by the construction of the new steam sloops of war. Secretary COBB does not apprehend the necessity of resorting to loans on Treasury notes.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, arrived in Washington yesterday.

Navigation is now entirely closed on the Canals. The sudden change in the weather to almost extreme cold within the last forty-eight hours has had the effect to freeze over nearly the whole extent between Albany and Buffalo, and unless the weather should greatly moderate, the hopes entertained of being able to forward produce between Rochester and Albany for two weeks longer will be defeated. A large number of boats are detained in Cayuga Marsh and elsewhere between Lyons and Buffalo. The only two years on record in which navigation closed as early as the 25th of November was 1838 and 1845. In 1827 it closed on the 27th of November, but afterwards reopened, and remained open until the 28th of December. It is to be hoped that such will be the case now.

The cold weather and the reported closing of the Erie Canal occasioned a better inquiry for Breadstuffs, yesterday. Flour advanced about 10 cents per barrel. Wheat and Corn were also dearer. The Provision trade continued much depressed, with limited sales at drooping prices. Coffee was rather more active in private. The auction sale, however, was quite spiritless, and the bulk of what had been offered was withdrawn. Sugars were in fair demand, without any remarkable change in value. Cotton was dull and irregular. Freights continued very heavy, and rates feebly sustained.

Additional disasters on the great lakes are reported. The schooner *Antelope*, from Chicago, for Oswego, with a cargo of wheat, was blown ashore, during the late gale, at the north of the St. Joseph River, Lake Michigan, and totally lost, with the Captain and four of the seamen, who were frozen to death. Five schooners and one bark are, also, reported ashore in Lake Erie. The aggregate losses by these disasters will be very great.

The Cattle Markets have been but moderately supplied during the week and good beeves sold at about ½c. advance at the Forty-Fourth-street Market yesterday. The better feeling regarding money matters tends to increase the demand for meat, which had run quite low during the past four weeks. Western supplies have been materially checked by the low prices prevailing on the last two or three market days and the advance in freight. Fully one-half the receipts the past week were from this State.

The ceremonies attendant upon the removal of the remains of General WORTH to the tomb prepared for them, under the monument in course of erection to his memory, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, Madison-square, took place yesterday. The military, masonic, and civic display was most imposing, and was witnessed by thousands of persons, who congregated along the line of the procession, notwithstanding the severity of the cold. The funeral services at the monument were performed by Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church; an interesting masonic ceremony followed, and Mayor WOOD delivered an address. It was some time after dark before the ceremonies were concluded.

At the close of the military ceremonies yesterday evening an entertainment was given by Major-General SANDFORD, at his residence, in Twenty-Second-street, to Governor KING, the officers of his staff, the staff officers of the first division and several of the staff officers of Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey. A number of speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, which passed of with much *eclat*.

The straight Americans met at Mozart Hall last evening, and, contrary to the intention of the callers of the meeting, passed resolutions fully indorsing the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. They denounced the getters up of the meeting as hirelings of Mayor WOOD; sung a song, and then adjourned with three cheers for the Independent candidate.

The American General Committee of this City met last evening, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions indorsing the union of all parties in favor of Mr. TIEMANN for Mayor, denouncing the pretended American meeting at Mozart Hall, and expressing a determination to work faithfully for a reform in our City Government. The resolutions are to be moved before every council in the City.

Hon. JAMES G. BIRNEY died yesterday morning at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., of paralysis, aggravated by heart disease. His age was 64. Mr. BIRNEY was the Liberty Party candidate for the Presidency in 1844, in opposition to Mr. CLAY. He was an active laborer for many years in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery Party.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward had a meeting last night at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue. The party nominations for Alderman and the rest of the Ward and District nominations were indorsed.

The Managers of the Hudson River Industrial School, No. 254 West Twenty-eighth street, are obliged to turn poor girls from their doors every day, because they have no means wherewith to procure food or fuel.

The Quarantine Commissioners have sent a communication to the Commissioners of Emigration, in which they express pleasure in learning that at length wiser counsels have prevailed in the latter Board. Accompanying the communication were the keys of the temporary establishment at Seguine's Point.

There were no demonstrations yesterday on the part of the unemployed, either at the Central Park, in Tompkins-square, nor in front of the City Hall.

The Commissioners of Emigration were to have met yesterday, but at the hour appointed for meeting there was not a quorum present, and they adjourned without transacting any business.

The Actual Position of the Bank of England.

The disciples of TOOKE and NEWMARCH are doubtless at this moment jubilating over the attitude of the Bank of England. For they are doubtless believing and claiming that the pressure of the present crisis has vindicated all their predictions, and proved the inadequacy of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bank system to the functions it was expected to perform. And we shall unquestionably hear that the session of Parliament has been opened with a concentrated and vigorous attack upon the principles of the act of 1844. We do not believe that any such attack will be successful, for the simple reason that we do not think the step to which the English Government has been forced by the bankers and the mercantile community radically subversive, either of the national credit or of the organization intended to be given to the Bank by the act in question. As this is a matter which not remotely interests our own financial world, it is important that the actual position of the Bank of England in its relations to the mercantile community should be fairly apprehended.

Down to 1844 the Bank of England was a homogeneous institution, differing from other banks in England chiefly by its financial connection with the Government, and by the enormous proportions which its capital had attained in the course of a century and a half of existence and activity. Circumstances had given it an anomalous position and a power of unquestionable utility as the unwatched watchman, the unregulated regulator of the price of money and of the national currency. In that year Sir ROBERT PEEL, assisted by the advice and information of Mr. JONES LOYD, since Lord OVERSTONE, and of other eminent bankers and financiers, cast the Bank in a new mould, with the double object of assuring stability to the currency and of controlling the financial movement of the kingdom.

The essential feature of the new Bank Charter was the separation which it established between the Issue and the Banking Departments of the Bank. In all practical aspects the Banking Department of the Bank of England is now an independent Bank, doing business on the same principles with the other Banks of London, but hampered by its connection with the Issue Bank of the Government in the following way: Under the old system no bullion was set apart exclusively to meet the circulation of the Bank. Every sovereign in the vaults of the Bank was at the disposal of the Bank Government when called for, either by general depositors or by borrowers on security. Under the new system only so much specie remains at any time in the Banking Department, as is not needed in the Issue Department to balance the excess of the Bank circulation over the amount of the Government Debt to the Bank. In 1844 this Debt amounted to £14,000,000, certified by the securities of the Government, and against this sum bank-notes might be issued. In 1856 an order in Council authorized the further emission of notes against securities to the amount of £475,000. For every pound issued by the Bank, in the form of notes, above this sum of £14,475,000, the Issue Department must hold a pound in specie. This arrangement it is which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to the enemies of the Bank Charter Act. For it will be seen at once that the practical operation of this restriction must greatly impede the development of the Banking Department, and interfere with its natural movement, particularly in times which threaten a public panic.

The Banking Department can only show specie, of course, to the amount of the notes which it actually holds, and as the notes in the Banking Department begin to diminish, the Directors must naturally enough begin to feel concern for the Issue Department. Just here it is that the Government intervenes as in the present instance. The elevation of the rate of discount proving impotent to arrest the drain upon the Banking Department, the Treasury suspends, *not the obligation of the Bank to pay specie*, but that clause of the Charter which limits the increase of issues by the increase of specie. This is so clearly a measure of accommodation and relief, of which the consequences are to be determined by the temper of the public feeling and by the buoyancy of the trade of the empire, that it may seem hardly worth while to insist upon the fact. But there can be no doubt that it will be made the basis of a general criticism upon the new bank system itself, even though the actual soundness of the commercial world of Britain, of which we entertain no manner of doubt, should so affect the situation as to restore the normal action of the finances before the session is at all advanced. That criticism we believe, however, very unlikely to result in the adoption of any revolutionary reactionary measures. If a modification of the Bank Charter act is to be sought in any direction, it seems to us quite clear that it should be sought in an expansion of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S fundamental principle, so far at least as to substitute a specie basis for a considerable portion of the Government securities now lodged in the Issue Department. The complete application of that principle which would be achieved by locking up £14,000,000 of bullion additional in the vaults of the Bank is, perhaps, as undesirable as it is certainly impossible. But a part of the Government debt to the Bank might be acquitted in specie, with immense advantage to the operations of the Banking Department, and consequently with singular benefit to the whole commercial world. Neither this step nor any other practicable step would probably guarantee us absolutely against disorders which are inherent in the very constitution of credit, but it might do much to modify those disorders when they occur and to diminish the frequency of their recurrence.

The Tribute to General Worth.

On his return to England, after his Summer visit to this country, the late Earl of ELLESMERE said in the House of Lords, that if he were asked to name the most military nation in the world, he should say the United States. He based his convictions partly on his observation during his brief sojourn in this country, and partly on the spirit manifested by our people during the Mexican war. He instanced the response which was made by the different States to the proclamation of President POLK calling for volunteers for service in Mexico, and though he greatly underrated the actual facts of the case, yet his statement created surprise among his noble hearers.

The same conviction must be wrought in the mind of every intelligent and candid European who visits this country and sees the zeal and enthusiasm which are displayed by our volunteer soldiery in their holiday parades. These so-called holiday parades are, in fact, hard military service; they demand the very qualities which are essential to make good soldiers in time of actual warfare. The perfect discipline, the attendance at drills, the exposure to wet, cold and heat, and the sacrifice of personal comfort, are required to a degree almost as great as in the case of actual service. The only difference is that in one case all the services are voluntarily rendered without pay, or the hope of reward, and in the other they are forced, and to a degree mercenary.

The turn-out of military companies yesterday, to form a funeral escort to the reinterment of the remains of the gallant WORTH, was a most striking and impressive spectacle, and it could not fail to convince a stranger that there must be a powerful tendency to military life in a people who could, on such an occasion, make such an imposing display. The day was cold and gusty, clouds of blinding dust flew through the streets, and even walking out in the raw chilly air was exceedingly uncomfortable. But these volunteer soldiers came out in their brilliant uniforms, horse, foot and dragoons, artillery and infantry, sappers and miners, with all the pomp, pride and circumstance of real war and marched many miles, halting and countermarching, and going through their evolutions like hardy veterans, and all for the mere love of military parade. It was to do honor to a gallant soldier, it is true, that they were ordered out; but it would have made no difference what the occasion was, nor what the weather; they would have obeyed the call just the same, whether it was to put down one of Mayor WOOD'S riots or to suppress a mob in Astor-place. Gentlemen who "live at home in ease" may think lightly of the services of our holiday soldiers, but whoever saw them, yesterday, covered with dust and looking as blue and chilled as though they had just come from the Winter trenches before Sebastopol, would hardly regard their services as light or agreeable. Yet such services they are called upon to perform many times during the year, and the brilliant military pageants of our streets are only produced by constant drillings, by perfect subordination to authority, by great sacrifices of private affairs, by study, great expense for equipments and, more than all, the irrepressible instincts of a manly nature, and the ardent love of a military life.

These citizen soldiers are composed of just that class of persons who, in London, have been so unmercifully ridiculed by the *Times* and *Punch* for ignobly devoting themselves to the enervating pursuits of trade while their country needed their services as soldiers in India. We do not say that the Cockney clerk would not make as good a volunteer soldier as his Yankee brother, but he is not allowed an opportunity of displaying his taste for military exercises if he should have "immortal yearnings" that way. He must either stick to his counter, or take the Queen's shilling and be a soldier and nothing else. Here, happily, we manage things differently, and the magnificent display made by our volunteer companies yesterday, shows that our citizens may be good shop-keepers, and good mechanics, and good soldiers too. Not the least gratifying part of such displays as that of yesterday, is the perfectly harmonious manner in which all the different nationalities of which our population is composed unite in a general military organization, preserving their distinct characteristics, and yet acting together in perfect accord under one commander.

INCREASE OF MENDICANTS.—During the past fortnight there has been a very perceptible and painful increase in the number of our street mendicants. There are at all times too many of these unfortunate solicitors of charity, but they have now become most alarmingly numerous, and the incessant appeals made by these people for assistance have the effect of rendering the public indifferent and callous to their plaintive cries. They give us no rest; they intrude themselves into our places of business at all hours of the day; they waylay us at the corners of the streets, at the ferry landings, at the doors of all places of amusement; they attack us as we go in and out of our houses, like Bishop BRUNO'S rats, and disturb us at our meals, by ringing at our basement entries. Feeble girls stretch out their hands, and ask for bread in the streets; little barefooted children, with their pale faces, look up from the crowded sidewalks, and in their piping voices ask for money to buy food for their sick mothers; cripples of all kinds assail the man of business in his way down town, and the gay promenaders who come out to enjoy the pleasure of shopping in Broadway are annoyed at every step by pertinacious little creatures who follow them with outstretched hands beseeching for two cents towards buying a loaf of bread,—for our street mendicants are seldom so humble as to ask for one cent. It is easy enough to deal with the robust laborer who marches through the streets with banners and music, smoking cigars and demanding bread or work; but these "feeble folk" cannot be so readily avoided. Their appeals, whether silent or spoken, are of a kind that cannot be disregarded. Yet to relieve them all is impossible; it would require the purse of a Fortunatus to satisfy a tithe of their importunate demands. They leave a most painful impression on the mind, and are among the greatest annoyances to which our citizens are subject. There are among them many worthless creatures, no doubt, who would sooner beg than work, but the greater part of them are evidently legitimate objects of charity, and their necessities should be attended to. The Police should have strict orders given them to arrest and send to the station-houses, every person, man, woman or child who may be found begging in the streets. If this were done, the really needy might be properly provided for by the public authorities, while the professional vagrants would be properly disposed of. Every citizen has to contribute too largely to the support of the poor, both by public and private taxes, to be subjected to the incessant annoyances of these mendicants who swarm in all our streets, and haunt our dwelling-houses and places of business. It would be as great a mercy to these poor wretches to provide for their wants in some of our public institutions, as it would be a boon to the public to be rid of them.

Fatal Explosion.

Mayor WOOD has more petards on hand than he can manage. One of them exploded last night, and gave him a hoist from which it will take him some time to recover.

He has been busy for several days in endeavoring to secure the nomination for an *American* candidate, in hope to divide the strength of his opponents. This is the only way in which he has ever achieved an election hitherto, and he was, and is, perfectly sensible that without it he has no chance of succeeding now. He began by trying to persuade Mr. COOLEY to run; but he was not successful in even obtaining a personal interview with that gentleman. Falling in this, he attempted to negotiate with him through an Ambassador, and authorized a distinguished ex-member of Congress to make him sundry very tempting propositions on the subject. The attempt, however, was a perfect failure.

Finding it impossible thus to secure the co-operation of the regular American organization, he set himself to work to form a new one. A meeting of several of his special friends among the old policemen, whom he has succeeded thus far in keeping out of the new force, was held on Tuesday night, and the result was the issue of a placard, posted throughout the City yesterday, calling a convention of *Straight Americans* to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The whole thing was carefully concocted in Mayor WOOD'S interest, and the effect which it was expected to produce was clearly foreshadowed in the following paragraph, from the Mayor's respectable organ, the *Journal of Commerce*:

"THE MAYORALTY.—It is reported that the 'Straight-Out Americans,' opposed to WOOD and Fusion, intend making a nomination, on Wednesday evening, for the Mayoralty."

Wednesday evening came:—the Convention was held:—but the gun exploded at the breech! TIEMANN was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and with the utmost enthusiasm. We await with some curiosity the Mayor's next move.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.—Though Mr. COCHRANE expressed a willingness to vote for WOOD if he were the "devil incarnate," so long as he was the regularly-nominated candidate of his party, yet the Mayor's own desire to make his election a personal matter will absolve not only Mr. COCHRANE, but a good many other staunch Democrats, from the stern necessity of voting for the incarnation of everything they abhor. As party men, bound by party usages, some few of the better part of the Tammany organization might have felt themselves under the necessity of supporting a candidate, whose nomination they tried to defeat. But there can be no such difficulty in the way now, since Mr. WOOD himself leaves them at liberty to vote for the person they may prefer, instead of the nominee of the party to which they belong. A large number of the Cochrane school of politicians, whose aversion to devils incarnate is not so strong as their sense of party obligations, will be most happy of an excuse for voting on their own hook for once at least. They can afford now to indulge in that luxury; if they do not, they cannot escape hereafter from being classed among the personal, and not the mere party supporters of FERNANDO WOOD. He has not left them the choice of making a distinction between voting for the nominee of the party and the man whom they personally prefer for Mayor. Having publicly expressed a desire that his election should be regarded as personal and not political, he will be sure to claim all the votes cast for him as so many tokens of personal respect.

THE POLICE FORCE.—A good deal of anxiety has been created by the injunction issued by Judge DAVIES against the Board of Police Commissioners, forbidding them to appoint any additional members of the Police Department except members of the old force. The object of the order, or of the application for it, is clearly to *force* the special friends of Mayor WOOD into the Department:—and as the hearing of the case is postponed until the very eve of the election, it is generally believed that the whole proceeding had some connection with that event.

The Commissioners, however, have taken efficient measures to provide for any contingency that may occur. They have appointed *one thousand* policemen for special service on that day, and we have reason to believe that they have also issued such orders to the military force of the City, as will secure the prompt and thorough repression of any disorders that may occur.

There is little doubt that the election of Tuesday next will be one of the most exciting which this City has ever witnessed. We have full confidence, however, in the ability and determination of the authorities to preserve the peace.

THE TIEMANN ORGANIZATION.—We are glad to learn that the friends of Mr. TIEMANN are working together in the most harmonious manner, and that the anti-Wood organizations are under the control of the right sort of men in all parts of the City. It was to be expected that the sudden coming together of so many discordant parties would at first lead to confusion, but there being one common object in view all minor considerations have been happily forgotten, and the whole anti-Wood force is working together with a degree of unanimity which will be overwhelming if it is persevered in. The Mayor's forces are perfectly organized and drilled, and they are not to be easily beaten; but, disciplined and determined as they may be, they are in so great a minority that they cannot overmatch the friends of the independent candidate. There has never before been a party so suddenly and so admirably organized as the anti-Wood party, and nothing but the sheerest carelessness can prevent its success.

RIDING THE PUBLIC.—The City has been sued for Mayor WOOD'S carriage hire! It seems that he ordered from one person carriages during the last eleven months, to the amount of $1,161, and directed it to be charged to the City account. There is no law or ordinance authorizing the payment of such bills, and the City has accordingly been sued. The Mayor's salary, during the last year, has been raised to $5,000, and one would suppose this sum sufficient to enable him to pay his own carriage rides. Mayor WOOD'S economy in City expenditures seems to be altogether a matter of theory.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—The Anti-Wood organization is compact, harmonious, energetic and efficient. Measures have been taken to secure the attendance of active and resolute challengers at every poll to prevent the influx of illegal voters, which is expected from Brooklyn. Funds have been provided to meet the necessary expenses of printing, public meetings, &c., and the fact that WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER is the Treasurer of the Organization is a sufficient guarantee that no improper use will be made of money which friends of the cause may intrust to his care.

RATHER HARD.—"It is reported," as the *Journal of Commerce* says, that Mayor WOOD paid the expense of the hall in which the meeting of Straight Americans was held last night. As they nominated Mr. TIEMANN, this seems rather an unreasonable draft upon His Honor's purse.

CENTRAL PARK.—In spite of the cold weather over 800 persons were at work upon the Central Park yesterday. The Italians, of whom a goodly number are employed, were the first to succumb to the cold;—they are good laborers, but not used to such a climate as that of yesterday. Men are employed now mainly in breaking stone to be used in macadamizing. The ground has also been prepared for a nursery near Seventy-first-street.

APPRECIATIVE.—The Transatlantic Telegraph Company have placed the entire supervision of the enterprise in the hands of CYRUS W. FIELD, and have appointed as its engineer the engineer of the *Niagara*. John Bull seems to be of the opinion that American enterprise and ingenuity are of some value in such undertakings.

PERSONAL.—Gen. HENNINGSEN is at present in this City. If WALKER succeeds in obtaining a new foothold in Nicaragua, the General will be very likely to join him.

Death of James G. Birney.

Hon. JAMES G. BIRNEY, long an able leader in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery Party, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J. His age was 64.

Mr. BIRNEY was a native of Kentucky. His father was an Irishman, who had acquired considerable wealth, and occupied a high social position. Mr. BIRNEY received his education at Nassau Hall in New-Jersey, and at the age of 19 began the study of the law in the office of Mr. DALLAS, at Philadelphia. Returning to Kentucky in the year 1814, he commenced the practice of his profession, and at the age of 22 was elected to the Legislature of the State. About this time, also, he married, and soon afterwards purchased an estate in Alabama, where he became the owner of some thirty or forty slaves. He subsequently took up his residence in Huntsville, Ala., where he practised law with remarkable success, and gained a prominent position in political circles, which insured his election to the Legislature of Alabama. While still a resident of the South, Mr. BIRNEY'S mind was awakened to the injuries inflicted upon the servile population by the system of Slavery, and his impressions received additional strength from the contemplation of the wrongs inflicted by the whites upon the Indians. His sympathies became greatly excited, and he deemed it his duty to labor for the melioration of the condition of the classes which suffered from oppression. With this purpose in view, he abandoned his profession to espouse the cause of Colonization, a system which at that time appeared to him to offer the most feasible means of remedying the evils of Slavery. To this enterprise he brought all the resources of a vigorous intellect, and did good service for the cause. Afterwards, however, his views expanded still further, and he became an ardent disciple of the Anti-Slavery doctrines. His first step towards an earnest exposition of his sentiments was the emancipation, in 1834, of all the slaves he carried with him from Kentucky to Alabama. He then announced his intention of establishing a paper, for the enunciation of his doctrines, in Kentucky; but met with an opposition so strenuous that he was compelled to resort to publication in Ohio; in which State—now the headquarters of the Free-Soil sentiment—he was received with some degree of coldness. Before the death of his father, Mr. BIRNEY caused such a disposition of the paternal estate as to secure to him all the slaves, twenty-one in number. On coming into possession, he set the negroes free, and made suitable provision for them. Mr. BIRNEY'S wife died in Ohio, and in the year 1840 he visited England, and took a prominent part in the Anti-Slavery agitations then prevailing in that country. In 1841, Mr. BIRNEY returned, and soon after married the sister-in-law of GERRIT SMITH, a lady named FITZHUGH, who survives him.

Mr. BIRNEY'S first prominent connection with national politics was in the year 1844, when he became the candidate of the Liberty Party for the Presidency. He ran in opposition to Mr. CLAY, and received an aggregate of 58,592 votes. Mr. BIRNEY was vainly exhorted to withdraw from the canvass, but persisted in standing, although his chances were manifestly the extreme of meagreness. He resisted the overtures made to him on the ground that, in his judgment, the country would gain nothing by the election of Mr. CLAY over Mr. POLK. Since 1844, Mr. BIRNEY'S name has been rarely before the public. For some ten or twelve years he has suffered under attacks of paralysis, which enfeebled his body and incapacitated him for active labors, although his intellect remained comparatively unimpaired. Recently his symptoms have been aggravated by heart disease. His residence for several years past has been in Michigan, where he was possessed of considerable landed property. About two years since he removed to New-Jersey, under the advice of his physicians, to seek relief in change of air, and to superintend the education of his youngest son at Eagleswood.

Mr. BIRNEY formerly held relations with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was for a time connected with LEWIS TAPPAN in the conduct of the affairs of that organization in this City; but some difficulties occurred, and his connection ceased. He had been of late years an attentive observer of public affairs, and during the last Presidential contest was a warm supporter of the Republican nominee. A number of weighty political disquisitions were produced by him, and his convictions of the necessity of a system of checks upon the progress of Slavery remained unshaken to the close of his life. Mr. BIRNEY was a man of great ability and of indefatigable energy. He has filled an important place among the men of the time, and will not be forgotten by those with whose interests his later life was identified.

Thanksgiving To-day in Nineteen States.

Nineteen States unite this day in the observance of Thanksgiving. They are:

New-York,	Rhode Island,	Iowa,
New-Jersey,	Ohio,	Delaware,
Pennsylvania,	Illinois,	Maryland,
Massachusetts,	Wisconsin,	North Carolina,
Connecticut,	Indiana,	Tennessee,
New-Hampshire,	Michigan,	Kentucky,
	Texas—19.	

THE WEATHER.—Snow lies two feet deep at Niagara Falls, and there is more or less of it through Western New-York as far east as Rochester. From that point to New-York but little has fallen. The Winter has set in at the West in earnest. Navigation on the Upper Mississippi is suspended for the season. The Welland Canal is full of ice, and the Canals in this State are closed west of Rochester.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Statement Relative to a Special Minister from France—Change of British Policy towards the United States—The Salt Lake Rebellion—The Treasury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

The statement that a Special Minister has been appointed by France to unite with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and the American Minister to Central America in the settlement of the open questions with the States comprising the latter, is discredited here—at least in the shape in which it is presented. Certainly the Government of France is well aware that the United States will make no entangling alliances with foreign powers; and, as France is in no way mixed up with our Government and that of Great Britain in the pending issues in connection with Central America, it is difficult to see what a French Minister, appointed as stated, will have to do. It is not improbable that France, on her own behalf, proposes to make a treaty with Nicaragua, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Transit route. That course our Government suggested to the Government of France some time since, while the President declined entering into any joint arrangement for precisely the same purpose.

The indications crowd thick and fast upon us that England has changed her entire policy towards the United States, and is anxious to make such concessions to our views with respect to the American Continent as will bring about the best possible understanding, and secure to her at least our moral support in her movements in the East. The appointment of Lord NAPIER, and his marked efforts, both in official and private life, to improve the good relations between the two Governments and their subjects or citizens, have afforded unmistakable evidence that the policy of antagonism which so long ruled the "mother country" in its intercourse with us, has given place to a more just and generous one.

The selection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY—personally so friendly to Mr. BUCHANAN, and known to be so well disposed towards the United States—has not a little significance in the same direction, especially when it is remembered that he is not a member of the party in power in Great Britain, and that he has been more than once recalled by Lord PALMERSTON from diplomatic posts.

But closely following Mr. OUSELEY to the United States came some very significant editorial articles in the leading London papers commenting upon the object of his mission, and virtually conceding to this country every point in the long pending Central American controversy. This is the present aspect even of the acknowledged organ of PALMERSTON, who for a long series of years has persistently fanned the flame of discord rising from the Central American question.

Those who have thoughtfully observed the course of these events will not start at the suggestion that the two British Ministers now here appear to be earnestly engaged in an honest effort to have every cloud cleared away from the political skies of Central America, at whatever cost. The Bay Islands question is one between England and Honduras, which our Government will leave them to settle on terms consistent with their own honor, not interfering at all so long as England manifests a disposition to abandon her colonization there in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Mosquito Protectorate is virtually abandoned already; and now a Minister has been appointed by our Government to cooperate with Mr. OUSELEY in Nicaragua and Costa Rica in securing a settlement of the boundary dispute, and all other questions out of which irritation can possibly arise. In all this the policy of Great Britain is to be to leave to the United States the controlling influence on this Continent, securing only to herself equal transit privileges.

It is said that in connection with this subject, the United States will probably informally agree to pursue a line of policy with reference to China that shall favor the policy of England to the extent of forcing the blockade of Chinese ports, and opening them to the commerce of the two countries; also that while England, soon as she has finished her Indis struggle, and transfers her forces now there to China, proceeds to acquire Territory in the Celestial Empire, the United States will be left to help herself to the naval depôts and cosling stations which we have so long desired in Eastern waters. This is a large programme, but there is good reason to believe that it is all under consideration at the present time.

The Administration have not yet decided upon any additional measure to be taken against the Salt Lake rebels. The announcement that troops are to be ordered to Salt Lake from the Pacific is premature, although the subject is under consideration as I have heretofore stated.

The War Department has been engaged for some time past in sending out recruits to the Pacific, to fill up the companies stationed there. We have a force on the Pacific Coast now of something over three full regiments, from which two regiments could be spared for operations against the Mormons.

Now, however, that the Mormons have shown their hands, and committed themselves to the policy of open resistance to the Federal Government, it is deemed doubly important that no move should be made until an overwhelming force is ready to be brought against them. This was the policy pursued by General WASHINGTON in the earlier cases of insurrection against the Government, and always resulted in quelling the disturbances without bloodshed.

It is not probable that any demonstration will be made against the Mormons from the Pacific side until the season will admit of coöperation by the force from this side under command of Colonels JOHNSTON and ALEXANDER; and even then the force will doubtless be increased to at least 6,000 men.

The Administration seem to be getting alarmed again about the depletion of the Treasury. Ten days or a fortnight ago they would not have hesitated a minute to take a Post-Office site in the Park, and commence the expenditure of the half million appropriated therefor, and for the erection of a building forthwith. But the money prospect begins to look so dismal again now that the Executive is not quite ready to close the contract, unless arrangements can be made to throw the expenditure of the money over into the next fiscal year. Your Councilmen Committee are willing to wait for the purchase money for the site, provided the expenditure for the building itself is commenced; but it seems that there is some hesitation on the part of the Executive to promise even this. Thus the delay occasioned by Mayor WOOD'S resistance to the selection of a site in the Park endangers the consummation so much to be desired, even at the eleventh hour.

The rumor that Hon. J. GLANCY JONES of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed Mr. DALLAS' successor in the London mission, is revived in diplomatic circles. As Mr. BUCHANAN recommended Mr. JONES to the late President as his own successor, the rumor is not an improbable one.

If Mr. FORSYTH could be induced to quit the mission at Mexico, the appointment would probably be conferred upon ex-Governor RODMAN M. PRICE of New-Jersey,—but the prospect of a consummation so devoutly prayed for by the President, as is the resignation of the present incumbent, is very distant.

S.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat*, whose establishment was utterly destroyed by fire last week, reappears, on a half-sheet, but with undiminished spirit,—a commendable specimen of pluck and enterprise.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Arrival of Governor Walker—The Mission of Sir William Gore Ouseley—Lieut. Maury's Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Governor WALKER arrived here to-night.

The Treasury estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been made up, and despite every effort to reduce them, the total amount astimated is about *seventy millions*.

The estimate for the War Department alone is *twenty and a quarter millions*—being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon War.

The total Naval estimates, including the special service and the construction of the new steam sloops of-war, amounts to *fourteen millions*.

Secretary COBB still thinks that the Treasury will not be compelled to resort to loans or Treasury notes.

Is it true or not that the sloop-of-war *Saratega* has arrived in New-York? The Department has received no advices to that effect.

Lieut. MAURY's case has been commenced in the Naval Courts. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The statement in the London *Post* to the effect that Sir WM. OUSELEY has a mission to the Government of the United States, is altogather incorrect. He is simply accredited to the Government of Central America, and has come to Washington to consult with Lord NAPIER and General CASS. The interviews between the President and Secretary of State and Sir WM. OUSELEY have hitherto been merely of a ceremonious and friendly character. The object of his mission will shortly be communicated to the Department of State by Lord NAPIER.

Governor WALKER, from Kansas, arrived in Washington to-night.

To-morrow being set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, all the Departments will be closed, and no public business transacted.

Much solicitude is felt regarding General WALKER's fillibustering movements. The Government as yet has received no advices on the subject.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Revolutions and Disturbances—Intrigues of Santa Ana—Political Exiles—Expected Fall of Comonfort.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 19th.

The country was in a most distracted condition, and another general revolution was impending.

Communications were passing between the Revolutionists and General SANTA ANA, whom, undoubtedly, they intended for President.

Of the passengers by the *Tennessee*, there are twenty-three political exiles, and among these are Ex-President SILAS JESS WASHINGTON, Colonel ROMERO, and WILLIAM MORAN, editor of the *Extraordinaire*, who was imprisoned for publications against the Governor of Zacatecas.

COMONFORT's fall was considered certain, and it was thought doubtful whether his life would be spared if he remained in the country.

More Names of the Lost in the Steamboat Rainbow.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following are the names of more of the lost passengers of the steamboat *Rainbow*:

Mr. McGAFFIN, of Kentucky.

Three children of Mrs. WHITTAKER, of Vicksburg.

Mrs. WHEATLEY and child, of California.

One lady cabin passenger, and three lady deck passengers, names unknown.

The third and fourth cooks.

WILLIAM ROCHESTER and E. PROTHER, stewards.

Three deck hands and three colored boys, names unknown.

Mr. LEARE, of Arkansas.

Mr. INGRAHAM, of New-Orleans.

Miss FARRICK and Mr. BRASHEARS, of West Point.

Effects of the Severe Cold Weather.

CANAL NAVIGATION ALMOST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED —GREAT NUMBER OF BOATS FROZEN IN, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

About midnight a very severe and sudden change took place in the weather here, the wind changed to the northwest and blew a perfect gale for the balance of the night, the thermometer falling rapidly. This morning the mercury marked 11° above zero. The change appears likely to defeat the hopes entertained of keeping the Canal open two weeks longer between here and Rochester, and of the resumption of navigation to Buffalo. Unless the weather changes or moderates, canal navigation may be considered virtually suspended, although some portions of the Canal are still free from ice. Only twice before, in the years 1839 and 1845, has navigation closed as early as the 25th day of November. In those years it closed on that day. In 1827 the Canal closed on November 27, but reopened and remained navigable till December 28. A very large amount of produce is now on its way.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25—P. M.

Advices have been received from Syracuse, Fort Plain, Utica and Lyons, stating that the Canal was frozen tight at those points. Ice-breakers are busily engaged in attempting to break a passage through, but the weather continues too cold to allow a hope of success.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

The weather is growing colder, and there is quite a severe frost.

LYONS, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Navigation is entirely suspended here, and this morning the boys are skating on the ice. The weather is very cold, and gives little prospect of further navigation this season. A large number of boats are detained on the Cayuga Marsh, and along the canal between here and Suffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here is clear and cold. The Canal is so frozen over that boats cannot move. In the harbor there is considerable ice, and vessels experience a great deal of difficulty in moving about.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Weather calm and clear and cold. The harbor is still partially open but the canal is closed.

CLOSING OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

MONTREAL, Can., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here is very cold, the thermometer this morning marking 4° abova zero.

The Beauharnois Canal has been frozen over, and its navigation so stopped for the season.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The ice in this harbor is two inches thick.

The steamer *Canadian* makes her last trip up Owen Sound on Saturday, the 28th inst.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here to-day has been very cold. There have been no arrivals or clearances by Lake.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 25—P. M

The weather here is clear this evening, and the thermometer stands at 21° abova zero.

There is nine feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and the water is falling.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here to-day has been cold and blustering. The thermometer this evening is down to 20°.

Disasters on the Lakes.

FIVE SCHOONERS AND A BARK ASHORE IN LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The schooner *Waurican*, of Buffalo, with a load of wheat, is ashore at Port Burwall.

The schooner *Mazeppa* went on the breakwater here during the gale last evening, but received very little damage.

The schooner *Europa* is ashore a few miles up the bay with her bottom out.

The schooner *Sanderson* lies on the beach, fifteen miles up the south shore, but is not much damaged.

The bark *David Morris* is ashore above Point Albino, and full of water.

All the foregoing vessels were bound to this port.

The schooner *Shickluna*, bound to the Welland Canal, is ashore six miles above Port Colherne, with six feet of water in her hold.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ANTELOPE—THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR SEAMEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The schooner *Antelope*, which left here last week with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, was blown asbore, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, on the night of the late severe gale, and, with her cargo, was totally lost. Captain BUND and four of the seamen were frozen to death.

Suspension of Trull & Brothers, of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The *Transcript* announces the suspension of Messrs. TRULL & BROTHERS, liquor dealers, and also largely engaged in the Mediterranean and Smyrna trade. It is thought their suspension will be but temporary, the firm having ample, but not immediately available means.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston and the South Carolina Banks.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have prepared a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the passage of an act to prevent our banks from using the circulation of any banks within the State, beyond the limits of the State, for discount purposes; and also to prevent the recovery in our State Courts o any notes, exchange, etc., which may have been made payable in other States, for the purpose of avoiding our laws and exacting illegal discount rates.

Fires.

FIRE AT REISTERTOWN, NEAR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Hannah Moore Female Academy and the Episcopal Church in Reisterstown, 15 miles distant from this City, were destroyed by fire last night. All the inmates escaped unharmed.

BURNING OF A PHILADELPHIA FERRYBOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The ferry steamer *Oscar A. Thompson* is now burning at her pier at Gloucester Point.

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following is the statement of the Banks of this city to the 23d instant:

Circulation.....	$1,611 695	Loans..... $18,383,141
Deposits.....	2,213,649	Specie..... 383,397

Death of Joseph Woodman.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

An old gentleman named JOSEPH WOODMAN, from Boston, stopping at the City Hotel got up after retiring to bed last night and in the dark fell down stairs and broke his neck. He died almost instantly.

Southern Steamers.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning. She experienced heavy weather on the passage.

The *Alabama* towed the bark *Pacific* to the Charleston Bar.

THE MEMPHIS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Memphis*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a very attractive morning performance at this house to-day, and those of our country cousins who have never heard an opera well given may avail themselves of the opportunity with decided profit. The entertainment begins with the entire opera of "La Sonnambula," in which Mme. LA GRANGE, Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor GASSIER appear. After this, Mme. D'ANGRI, the famous contralto, will sing the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia," and after this there will be a grand concert, in which Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRINO, and M. VIENTEMPS (the great violinist) take part. Altogether, it is a prodigal entertainment. Begins at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening the romantic drama called "Past and Present," and the comic piece, "The Invisible Husband." In these plays the strongest and best dramatic company in New-York is seen to greatest advantage. Begins at seven precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The highly successful revival, "The Sea of Ice," is the great attraction here. There will be two performances to-day: one at 2 o'clock, the other at 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravel Family, Mlle. ZANFRETTI, the wonderful tight-rope dancuse, Mlle. ROLLA and the ballet troupe, appear here to-day in two entertainments—the first commencing at 2 o'clock, the second at 7½. A comic pantomime, a ballet, and a spectacle piece, intermixed with tight-rope and other exercises, are the usual attractions at this admirably-conducted establishment.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The comic drama of "Paris and London" will be played here this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, (with Mr. BURTON in the principal part,) and again in the evening, and will be followed in the latter instance by a new local piece called "A Day in New-York."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The eminent English comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, is the attraction at this house. His reputation is world-wide, and what is better, thoroughly deserved. He appears in three pieces to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances here to-day: one at 2 o'clock, consisting of "Jonathan Bradford," "The Spitfire," and "The Devil's Daughter;" the other at 7 o'clock, consisting of "The Gunmaker of Moscow," "The Phantom of the Wreck," and "The French Spy."

HOWERY THEATRE.—The equestrian troupe of SANDS, NATHANS & CO., give two admirable performances to-day. Their entertainments are conducted with great care and splendor, and horsemanship in its most acceptable form can be enjoyed here.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The attractions here are of a multitudinous character, dramatic and otherwise. There will be a performance every hour. The visitor cannot be wrong at any time.

LOUNGING PLACES.—The Exhibition of Paintings by French Artists, at No. 497 Broadway; the Exhibition of Paintings by English Artists at the Academy of Design, Eleventh-street; the Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 512 Broadway; the Crystal Palace, (machinery, statuary, &c.,) and the Panorama of Dr. KANE's Arctic Expedition, at Empire Hall.

Letter from an Officer of the Utah Expedition.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a letter from an officer of the Utah expedition, dated at the camp on the Sweetwater, in October, in which he says:

"It is truly unfortunate that the movement of the mounted troops intended for the Utah expedition has been delayed until so late in the season, as the grass on that part of the route between here and Laramie is already failing rapidly, and the animals will feel the want of it sorely. It is already so late in the season that the day before yesterday we had rain, hail and snow in the Sweetwater Valley, and the Wind River and Sweetwater ranges of mountains already glisten from peak to base like burnished silver in the sun. Though very beautiful to see, they are by no means the delectable mountains of our pilgrimage; for the snow, the beautiful, feathery snow, with its noiseless fall, is to us an enemy more dire and more to be dreaded than the hosts of the destroying angels, with BILL HICKMAN at their head. It was the snow which foiled and defeated on the plains of Russia the greatest military genius of any age, and it is, therefore an enemy not unworthy to be met and vanquished by the army of Utah on the mountain top, and in the rocky gorge and defile.

"As before stated, I have no misgiving as to the ability of the troops already in Utah, or its immediate vicinity, to force their way the present season into the valley of the Salt Lake, and to strike a mortal blow at the very heart of the Mormon abomination by the capture and destruction, if necessary, of Salt Lake City. BRIGHAM YOUNG declined to Captain VAN VLIET that the Mormons, if unable successfully to defend their city, would commit it to the flames, and retreat fighting into the mountains. Recent events have satisfied me that it is highly probable that the Mormons contemplate an exodus *en masse* at some time, perhaps to Vancouver's or to the Sandwich Islands. If the attack on the city were delayed until Spring, the threat above referred to might be carried into execution; but if the dire alternative is presented to them in the depth of Winter, possibly the saintly and prophetic BRIGHAM might be favored with a special revelation on the subject which might induce him to change his programme."

CORRECTION.—The price of Consols by the *Vanderbilt* was incorrectly printed in the morning papers The price at London on the 13th inst. was 89¾@ 89¾, and not, as printed, 89½@90¼.

The Quarantine Station and the Commissioners of Emigration.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of a copy of a note, purporting to come from Messrs. CARSTAIN, CURTIS and GARRISON, (they forming a Committee of your Board in whom was referred a former Communication from us,) and which is certified by your Secretary as having been unanimously concurred in by your Board.

In reply, we herewith send you the key of the Temporary Quarantine inclosure, with our congratulations that wise counsel has prevailed in your Board, and that you have at last determined to comply with that law of the State which makes it your imperative duty to take charge of the Quarantine property, provided by us.

It is proper, moreover, for us at this time, to correct one or two misapprehensions, under which you seem to labor.

In the first place, a reference to the communication from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, (a copy of which we sent you,) will show that those officers, in place of "not disapproving," *fully approve* our action in preparing a "Temporary Quarantine;" whatever estimate you may put upon their indorsement, (which, from your flippant criticism of their acts, would seem to be a light one,) we confess to a sense of gratification, thereat, as well from their high social standing as men of intelligence and character, as from the official seal of their approbation. We must be pardoned for excepting to the taste which could dictate the following sentence in your note:

"The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, although authorized by the Quarantine Act *only to approve of the expenses*, have qualifiedly approved of the buildings, and by implication recommended this commission to assume the care of them."

This distinctly charges the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, with exceeding their powers; against such an attack, the history of those gentlemen affords ample defance, and displays as well their ability to hold their subordinates to a strict discharge of their duties, a fact, of which your letter exhibits a salutary appreciation on your part.

You speak of acceding to our request that you will assume the charge of the temporary Quarantine, in the tone of one conferring a favor. We are unfortunate in thus having an act of generosity in us construed into its opposite. We have made no request of you, but endeavored to make the intimation that we should be compelled to enforce a compliance with your duties (unless willingly rendered) as palatable as the circumstances would admit; the "request" alluded to was a notification that we should no longer continue to do your duty.

The helpful spirit in which you look forward to a reimbursement of the outlay for the protection of the temporary quarantine buildings is certainly worthy of commendation, but we fear will scarcely find color of warrant in law; indeed, we perceive by your own admission that you have no authority whatever to take charge of the premises in question, except for the legitimate purposes of your commission, which precludes all hope of payment from any other than your lawful fund, as well as detracts somewhat from the extreme generosity of your offer, to assist the State of New-York in this emergency. The following are your words:

"All of which will be required during the approaching inclement season, aggravated as its severity will be by the general business prostration of the country, to support the emigrants from whom it has been collected, *and to whose use it has been sacredly pledged by the State.*"

In conclusion, it is alike gratifying to us, as we presume it must be to you, to find your Board and the Health Officer, (between whom intimate business relations necessarily exist,) acting in concert, he having long since acquiesced in our course, to the extent of his power, by adopting the anchorage designed by us, and lying adjacent to the Temporary Quarantine.

Signed: GEORGE HALL, EGBERT BENSON, O. BOWNE, } Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

The Water-street Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your impression of Monday in the report of "the Water-street murder" you lead the public to believe that Mrs. DRISCOLL was at the Tombs. This is an error. She was not at the Tombs on the occasion referred to, nor was she brought up to identify anybody.

MARK DRISCOLL.

Obituary.

From the N. O. Crescent of Oct. 26, 1857.

When an old and valued member of society is removed from among us, it is natural to pass a tribute of respect to his memory. We have had to record the decease of many old and respectable citizens within the past two or three years. We have now to chronicle the demise of RICHARD RELF, late cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens. He departed this life, in the Parish of East Feliciana, on Thursday, the 22d inst., aged 82 years. Mr. RELF is a native of Philadelphia, and came to this city at the age of sixteen years, where he has resided uninterruptedly for sixty-six years. No particular disease attended his last days, only a gradual decay, as it were, of nature. Mr. RELF was from somewhere about the year 1807 to 1817 largely engaged in commercial pursuits in this city, in connection with the late BEVERLY CHEW, under the firm of CHEW & RELF. They occupied the very highest commercial and social position, subsequent to the eventful warfare in which our country was engaged from 1812 to 1815. Many reverses and general revulsion followed, in which our late respected citizen bore his share, and had to fall.

In the year 1816, the Louisiana State Bank was chartered, and Mr. RELF was elected cashier, which office he held until his death, a period of 39 years. During this long space of time, throughout the numerous changes in the direction of the bank, through all its multifarious vicissitudes, Mr. RELF held and maintained the confidence and faith of every direotor, and the respect of every stockholder. It is seldom in this sublunary sphere, that it falls to the lot of the historian to record so true and faithful a performance of duties. We believe that Mr. RELF was absent from the State only once in the long period of 39 years. His untiring zeal, his devotion, the faithfulness, integrity and honesty with which he fulfilled the duties of his responsible office, is an example to the rising generation, and will be long remembered. Mr. RELF was twice married and leaves numerous descendants, among whom are several occupying the highest social and commercial positions in our midst, and while we sympathize with them, we can add, that their relative descends to the tomb, full of years and full of honors.

Late from Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brigs *T. M. Mayhew* and *Lady Chapman*, from Bermuda, we have papers from that place to the 11th inst.

The *Gazette* of the 11th has the following paragraph:

"We understand that Mr. ARNOLD, of the United States Army, who came passenger in the *Mayhew* from New-York, has been sent here by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, to study the Natural History of Bermuda. We hope Mr. ARNOLD will receive, from those in whose power it is, every facility in prosecuting his researches."

Jamaica papers to the 26th of October had been received at Bermuda. Rains visited all parts of the Island in unusual abundance. On the night of the 11th a terrific rain and thunder-storm passed over Kingston.

Intermitting fever and yellow fever were prevailing at Jamaica.

In Demerara sugar-making was going on with great rapidity, but trade generally was dull; freights low—only £2 10s. per ton offered for a voyage to Europe.

By this arrival we have news from the City of St. Domingo to the 4th of October, which is not late, and from Santiago to the 10th. The partisans of Baez were still in possession of Samana, and according to private letter were well supplied with provisions, and prepared for a siege of any length. An additional force was about to be dispatched against them. A dispatch from the Head-quarters of SANTA ANA (Los Cayanitas) claims that he is only restrained from annihilating his opponents by considerations of clemency.

Personal.

A curious will case is pending in Dallas County, Ala. Ephraim Pool, last Summer, died after a short illness, but procured the services of a friend to draw his will. By that instrument he bequeathed a fortune of $60,000 to two mulatto women and their children, his own offspring, and gave the drawer of the will a negro for his trouble, besides making him sole trustee, with direction to send these slaves to a free State. The heirs of Pool contest the will on the ground that he was of unsound mind. No decision yet.

The pulpit of the South Church in Salem, Mass., was occupied last Sunday by two brothers, Revs. Reuben and Brown Everson, one of whom is 87 years old, and the other 80. The brothers have been settled within nine miles of each other for fifty-three years.

The reasons assigned by Hon. S. A. Eliot for his declination of the nomination for the Mayoralty of Boston, are of a purely personal character—so personal that he declines mentioning them, but adds that his resolution is irrevocable.

The will of Dr. Collins, of Williamsburg, Mass., leaves $7,000 to the American Colonization Society, and $15,000 to establish a School Fund in Williamsburg.

Hon. William P. Miles, of Charleston, has received from admirers of his administration of the Mayoralty a testimonial of a silver service.

Lady Byron has sent over a contribution of $25 to the Children's Aid Society of the City, to be used for the benefit of poor children.

The provision brokers of Baltimore have organized an Exchange for their own especial benefit. Mr. J. C. Adams is President.

The accused Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, Mr. Bachman, has been acquitted of the charges of fraud brought against him.

Sir Charles Fox, the distinguished English engineer, is the guest of Hon. C. W. Upham, at Salem, Mass.

Marine Disasters.

By letter to Elwood Walters, Esq., for Board of Underwriters.

GALVESTON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The ship *J. W. Fannin*, (previously reported,) was got afloat last night, at 6 o'clock. She is now at her wharf, leaking badly; her cargo is very badly damaged. The ship *Nebraska* is just visible above water. We have had very bad weather for the past week.

KEY WEST, Friday, Nov. 13.

The brig *Bennington*, from St. Mark's for New-York, came into this port last evening in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on one of the Tortugas Islands. It has been blowing a gale for the last two days.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A telegraphic dispatch, received to-day from Philadelphia, advises the total loss at sea of the brig *Ownee*, of Baltimore. She was bound from Mobile to St. Jago de Cuba. No further particulars. The *O.* was an A 1 brig, built here in May, 1857,—286 tons—valued at and insured at Philadelphia for $12,000.

CONDITION OF OFFICER SANGER.—It was reported yesterday to the Deputy Superintendant that officer Sanger, of the Ninth Ward, who was so severely injured on Sunday night during a row at an oyster saloon in Bleecker-street, had rallied from his state of insensibility, and that there was a favorable prospect of his recovery.

THE CANALS—BOATMEN SUFFERING.—The Lyons *Republican* says, the canal at Montezuma is in a sad plight, and there is but little prospect that navigation will be entirely resumed this season. The water is several feet over the towing path for about six miles through the Montezuma marsh, and several steam-tugs are towing the boats across the marsh. At one point the current is quite strong, and the tugs have all they are able to do to tow the boats across the current. Numbers of boats are floating wild upon the surface of the marsh, and snubbing to the trees or anything else that is stationery and firm enough to hold them. Canal-drivers are obliged to lead their horses round a distance of 25 miles to meet their boats at a distance of six miles from where they started. Many of the boatmen are said to be actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES, $50,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT RETAIL, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. E. A. BROOKS' No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28. At No. 358 Broadway. See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that no discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that mere warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH white satin and linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers for balls and parties, beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen; boys, misses and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

LINUS YALE & HOBBS' BURGLAR PROOF night latches. For sale at No. 157 Fulton-st., One door east of Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BEATTY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John Miley, BENJAMIN ADAMS to Miss JULIA S., daughter of Cornelius Beatty, Esq., of this City.

MAURICE—HASSARD.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, in the Grove Church, by Rev. Wm. V. V. Mahon, Mr. A. MAURICE to Miss ANNIA B. HASSARD, both of New-Jersey.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, LEONORA BROWER, daughter of William and Agnes Clawson, aged 4 years and 21 days.

HOOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, ELIZABETH HOOPER.

The relatives and friends of her husband, Wm. W. Hooper, and of her father, Rev. Dr. Berrian, are invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Chapel, this day, (Thursday,) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, Mrs. MARIA POND, wife of C. Z. Pond.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Atlantic Hotel.

RITTER.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, ELEANOR RITTER, widow of the late Christian Ritter, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John C., Joseph, Thomas and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 227 Chrystie-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, MARY FRANK, wife of A. B. Durand, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, JEANNETTE S., daughter of William and Elizabeth W. Hunt, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

IRVINE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, at the residence of her mother, Henry st., ANNE IRVINE, widow of the late Henry Irvine.

HAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Washington H. Havens, deceased, and Julia E. Havens.

HAMILTON.—At Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, Dr. ERASTUS HAMILTON, in the 65th year of his age.

O'BRIEN.—Departed this life, on Friday, Nov. 20, of consumption, Mrs. M. A. O'BRIEN, daughter of the late Mrs. C. W. Baseley, of Schenectady.

During the short period of her existence her life has been one record of goodness and piety, the brightness of a character reflecting nothing on its pure surface save that which all must reverence and admire. Affection bending o'er her lowly grave mourns the loss of a devoted mother, a gentle and untiring friend, one who lived and died in the Christian's hope of a glorious immortality. We feel that we have lost a loved one from among us, but Heaven, we trust, has gained one inmate more. E. B.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GAS FIXTURES, CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

DEMOCRATS! Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act for the good of the party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat? IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices. They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures. Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors south Bleecker-st. LEWIS F. TYLER & CO.

A MEXICAN DOLLAR FOR 75 CENTS, Or what is quite equal to it, viz.:

A gilt-edged French China Dinner Set, worth $70, for $42.
A gilt and colored French China Dinner Set, worth $75, for $45.
A White French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $6, for $3.
A gilt-edged French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $12, for $6 40.
A White China Soup Tureen, worth $3, for $2 25.
A White China covered Vegetable Dish, worth $1 25, for 75c.

For further information, please consult our show-windows, where samples of many other goods may be seen marked in plain figures.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer. BY HERTS & MOSS. Continuation of the mammoth sale of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28, Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

The Catalogue is so arranged, that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real Russia sable sets, and from 1 to 4 P. M., a general assortment. As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.

NOTICE.—The salesroom is comfortably heated.

OPENED TO-DAY. 300 French China Bisque Figures and Groups. The Government have (wisely, as we think,) taken the duty off this class of goods. We are now enabled to offer them at a very great reduction in price. Also, 200 pair French China Mantel Vases, new and beautiful designs, will be offered during the remainder of this week at 50 Cents on the Dollar. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at.....$75
Extra sets of Mink at.....$30
Extra large Mink capes at.....$60
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at.....$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.

Also, Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c. OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS, AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand meth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing. No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS, AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE. ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS Will be ready for sale this week, At half the usual prices, as follows:

250 beautiful black beaver circulars at.....$12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at..... 14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at..... 16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at..... 18

The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR. Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS, At seven and a half dollars; One thousand do., of thick gray beaver, At nine dollars. One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars, will be added to BULPIN'S great sale, during the present week, At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. BULPIN'S GREAT SALE. 1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars. 5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars, 500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars, Will be added to the sale of this week. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY. SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST. Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price. Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, Here varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. AT A SACRIFICE. 2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each. 1,500 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each. 300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $2 25 per dozen. Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS Below auction prices. Point d'Alençon, Point Applique, Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton and Maltese Sets and Collars, Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open, this day, another bale Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! Beautiful Bayadere SILKS, only 5s. per yard, Worth $1. Also, SILK ROBES at $14, worth $25. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGA

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST OPERA MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M.
GRAND OPERA AND CONCERT,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss MILNER,
SIG. BIGNARDI,
LABOCETTA, PERRINO, GASSIER,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

The Directors announce that, in order to accommodate those ladies who could not get any seats at the last Opera Matinée,

A GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
To commence at 2 o'clock, precisely.

This will positively be the only and last Matinee this season.

The Opera Matinée will consist of the whole of Bellini's Opera, in three acts, of

LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina.....Mme. De La Grange.
Elvino.....Sig. Labocetta.
Rodolpho.....Sig. Gassier.
The Drinking Song from Bellini's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Matteo Orsini.....Mme. D'Angri.

GRAND CONCERT,
MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
who will play Paganini's celebrated
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts—to be had at the Academy and the Ticket offices. No reserved seats. Amphitheatre and bar-rooms closed. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Grand Benefit to the FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1st 8, first appearance in America of CARL FORMES,
First night of Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The Director respectfully informs the public that a temporary arrangement has been made which enables him to give the Opera a further trial of two weeks longer, and he announces for

MONDAY, Nov. 30,
the début in America of
CARL FORMES,
in Meyerbeer's great Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

With numerous new dresses, machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is to be celebrated.

The cast will be the strongest ever offered, including

[illegible] DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Miss CARROLL,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable.)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut.
Mlle. COLSON,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.

In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a

GRAND BALLET
Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. BRUSINGS, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.

On THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
CAIROLI,
THALBERG,
and VIEUXTEMPS,
MISS. MILNER, MR. PERRING,
and other distinguished Artistes.

The second act of
IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
BY
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.

The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. CAIROLI. LABOCETTA. GASSIER.

The last act of
SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Parquette and First Tier.....$1.
Family Circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.

Proscenium Boxes, seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1857,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND JUVENILE HOLIDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME RAVEL and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime,
FOUR LOVERS.
Exercises on the Tight Rope.
Grand spectacle pantomime,
BOREAS.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.
THANKSGIVING EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
In a Grand Holiday Bill.
Exercises on the Tight Rope.
Grand Ballet,
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Last performance but two of BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Last Juvenile Afternoon Performances.
SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of LINA WINDEL.

FIRST CONCERT OF MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

GET YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE.
THANKSGIVING DAY AND NIGHT.
An unequaled performance each time.
GRAND GALA AT BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
The Great Pictorial Comic Drama of
PARIS AND LONDON,
in which
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original character of Thomas Trot.

The whole of the large and talented company will appear in the piece.

The exquisite and beautifully painted
PANORAMA,
representing a
SEA VOYAGE FROM BOULOGNE TO LONDON,
illustrating the terrible effect of
AN OCEAN STORM, A SHIP ON FIRE.
In the course of a
GRAND MASKED FESTIVAL AND COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS
will appear in their
WONDER EXCITING EXPLOITS.

The afternoon performance will commence at 2 o'clock, and terminate at 5 P. M.
THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock,
will be presented
PARIS AND LONDON,
with all its
NOVEL EFFECTS,
PANORAMIC VIEWS,
GRACEFUL MOVEMENTS,
AND STARTLING TABLEAUX.
And for the first time a new local piece called,
A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
Morning on the Battery,
Noon in Broadway,
Night in the Bowery,
with new scenery, representing the Battery, Burton's Theatre, Taylor's Saloon and the Bowery.

Mr. BURTON sustaining two comic characters, a Wharf Rat and an Apple Woman.

Box sheet now open.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY!
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, will be presented a
CHOICE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS, adapted to delight all ages, gratify all tastes and benefit all hearts.
A rare combination of
TERRIFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
nearly, during the day and evening; thus furnishing an amount of CHASTE AND INTELLECTUAL ENJOYMENT for the tasteful, as well as UPROARIOUS MIRTH for the less sensitive, never before presented to the history of HOLIDAY GRATIFICATIONS.

The following will be the routine of entertainments for THANKSGIVING DAY in the Lecture Room:

MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the mirth-provoking comedietta of THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN; followed by the laughable farce called BLOOMERS IN LOVE.

AFTERNOON, at 2, and also at 4 o'clock the sterling and intense drama, entitled THE QUEEN'S PAGE; or, Crime and its Retribution.

EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the deeply interesting American drama, written by Mr. H. Watkins, OUR CONTRY'S SINEWS; or, The Mechanic and the Volunteer. Herman Gray, the mechanic and volunteer Mr. H. Watkins. Julia Hartley the marriage victim..... Mrs. H. Ryner

The remainder of the cast by the rest of the talented company.

In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, may be seen the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, the Panopticon Studio, &c. all without extra charge to visitors.

Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will retain their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. D. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26,
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
SPITFIRE.
DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
PHANTOM OF THE WRECK.
FRENCH SPY.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE,
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 359 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
Two exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the wonders of the POLAR REGIONS. WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 in the evening. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 3 Exhibitions, commencing at 11, 3 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in Leonard-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents, season tickets, 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
[illegible]
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Martyrdom, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S—Grand Soirée Dansante TO-NIGHT, Nov. 26, at Mme. Sauvageau's dancing academy, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall buildings, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents. Open every other evening also.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR CHARCAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received daily. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY EDITION OF BRYANT.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Publish on Saturday,
POEMS
by
William Cullen Bryant,
collected and arranged by the author. Illustrated with 71 designs, engraved in the highest style of art, from designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, William Harvey, J. Tenniel, F. R. Pickersgill, and other eminent artists, and a Portrait of the Author, from a drawing by Lawrence. 1 volume, 8vo. Cloth antique, gilt edges, $6; or tree calf extra, $8; or Dilo, antique morocco, $9.

From the Boston Transcript.

Of the classic reputation of this poet, every year more and more convinces us. Notwithstanding the dissections of schools and opinions in poetry, the elements of Bryant's muse survives and grows in estimation, from their eternal claim to love and honor. He is essentially an American poet; his subject is nature; his art pure, chaste and elevated.

To every thoughtful heart and reverent eye, "Thanatopsis," the "Waterfall," the "Hymn to Death," the "Past," "The Prairies," the "Future Life," the "Conqueror's Grave" and so many other memorable pieces inspired by meditation and the study of nature, are full of memorable significance, and are a "joy forever." We rejoice to meet them once more printed on the neutral tinted and ample page of this exquisite quarto, and interspersed with such graceful illustrations by the first artists of the day. We hazard nothing in predicting that this national souvenir will take its place among the literary and artistic treasures of every American who knows how to unite the highest pleasures of taste with the noblest intellectual recreation and patriotic sympathy.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
DECEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
FLORENTINE MOSAICS.
THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.
THE WIND AND STREAM.
TURKEY TRACKS.
ROBIN HOOD.
THE GHOST REDIVIVUS.
THE GOLDEN MILE-STONE.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THOMAS CARLYLE.
THE BUTTON-ROSE.
OUR BIRDS, AND THEIR WAYS.
THE INDIAN REVOLT.
SKRIPER IRESON'S RIDE.
SOLITUDE AND SOCIETY.
ARIN BY MARRIAGE.
WHERE WILL IT END.
MY PORTRAIT GALLERY.
LITERARY NOTICES.

The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the kind reception, everywhere accorded to their periodical by the people, and, generally, by the press. The first number was, from the nature of the case, hardly a fair index of the character and resources of the Magazine. The present number exhibits a greater variety of matter, and is in every way more vigorous, as well as more attractive. The future will exhibit still further improvements. To combine the greatest amount of healthful entertainment with solid information, and the most able discussion of topics of living interest, will be the constant aim of the conductors of the *Atlantic*.

The publishers do not agree with the common estimate of the public taste—that it is necessary, as this day, to write *down* to the people;—but they believe, on the other hand, that there are enough readers in this country to appreciate and pay for the best thoughts of the best writers of the times. Therefore, the *Atlantic*, though high in its aims, and though taking a position which cannot be shared by any existing Magazine, is offered for sale at a popular price, and appeals to the good sense and good taste of the great mass of the reading public.

For sale by all booksellers and newsmen. Price 25 cents a number, or $3 a year.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best and superior to any offered in this market.

TAYLOR & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 25 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES LEAR.—When came to this country last from Gibraltar, five years since. He was a native of Alvarstoke, Hampshire, England. Last places of residence, Patterson, Passaic County, and Avondale, Chester County, Penn. Age 29; by trade a tailor. Last heard from May 6, 1853. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents. Address Box No. 293 Post-Office, Cambridge port, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations, in the City or country preferred; one does the baking or general housework of a plain family; makes bread; washes and irons well, does up lines in style; makes butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; the Hudson River part of the country preferred; wages $8; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as general servant; also, by a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of high respectability, competent and trusty for any capacity, in gentlemen's families; they know how to appreciate a good place, will accept of moderate wages for the Winter, and he willing to do all they can to please their employer. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. If both are employed in the same family will go at moderate wages. The best of City references can be produced. Call at No. 24 3d-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Can give the best of City reference. No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take care of an infant, and would be willing to go South; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have got the best of City reference. Call at their present residence, No. 294 West 26th st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COLORED girls, of 19 and 15 years of age; they have been carefully brought up, are good seamstresses, gentle and good tempered capable of doing the light work of a family, or tending in a nursery; wages not so much an object as a secure home for the Winter. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, as short distance to the country; her last employer can be [illegible] rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience in young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give six years' City references from her employer; can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business, as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. R. ADAMS, Aaron Swarts' Post-Office, Chatham-square.

WANTED—A HOME,—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure, would like to enter some family, either to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity; she asks no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework, in City or country; are good plain cooks; make good bread, cakes and pies, and excellent laundresses; are able and willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FARMERS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, porters, coachmen, carpenters, clerks, &c.; German, English, Irish, French, Scotch and other help, with good references, are waiting for situations for low wages, at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of waiting or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 18 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Apply at No. 247 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist or do washing and ironing; is a good baker and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. 508 Broadway, in the store of Mr. WINDFIELD.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, competent to do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c., wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Has good accommodations, and can be highly recommended. May be seen at No. 146 3d-av. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands it; would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 200 Bridge st., Brooklyn. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation to do the housework of a small private family; good references can be given. Apply at No. 107 Degraw-st., (old number 87,) South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. A good home being the principal object; moderate wages will be accepted. Inquire at 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Good City references given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., near 16th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a young man who understands his business; is a Protestant and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Has the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 2 Union-Court, University-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; or nurse; good City reference given; No. 148 16th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can be seen for one week, at No. 231 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; or seamstress. Apply at her last place, 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can get the best of City references. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 21 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 33d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITnation as seamstress or nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR REST OF SERvants.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—A FULL ASsortment of servants are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., free to employers. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARRICCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES; trot in three minutes together, and perfectly sound; also, buggy, harness and robes. Inquire of P. CLARK, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR VERY STYLISH COACH Horses, sold for want of use. Also, harness and barouche. Inquire Metropolitan Stables, for three days, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

RECIPE BY WHICH $2 PER DAY MAY be made. Address (15 cents [postage]) JAMES LEE, New-Haven, Conn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
Shakesperian Elocutionist, will have the honor to deliver his new and original Satire, in verse, written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DINGS OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant.

☞ To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents; at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 639 Broadway, and at the New-York Hotel and Kossuth House.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINted by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS MOSFEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of, the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The polls will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A meeting of Stockholders, in New-York, will be held at 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., to consider the subject of the next annual election of Directors, and agree upon a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL—AT THE FIVE Points Mission Site of the Old Brewery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
Interesting exercises in the Chapel, by the children, commencing at 2 P. M.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., Rev. J. B. HAGANY, Rev. J. A. ROCHE and others. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Articles of clothing for the destitute gratefully received. S. MEAD, No. 61 Park-st.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LAdies of the Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan, [illegible] corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., will hold a Fair and Festival on TUESDAY EVENING, the 1st December, in the lecture-room of the Church, entrance on Avenue B. Tickets can be had at the door. Admission 50 cents.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES will hold their forty-fourth anniversary on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at the Asylum, No. 265 East 20th-st., when the annual report will be read and an address delivered. All friendly to this institution are respectfully invited to attend. J. N. A., Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR
AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!—ALL GOOD citizens, without distinction of party, who are in favor of an honest administration of public affairs are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the long room over Union Market, corner of Avenue D and 2d-st., to ratify the nomination of the People's candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Hon. Charles H. Marshall and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. John B Ryerson, Fred. A. Gaetas, Dr. Cheshrough, Hilbert Hatfield, Andrew Storms, Wm. Gray, John D. Conklin, James Duncan.

SECOND WARD.—A MEETING OF THE DANIEL F. TIEMANN Association will be held at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7 o'clock P. M. All favorable to Municipal Reform, and opposed to the present reckless policy of our City Government, without regard to party, are invited to be present.
W. WALLACE O'NEIL, President.
JOSEPH R. REID, Secretary.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards' Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER. At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERvisors: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM CORWIN, GEO. W. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER, HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT 12TH, 19th and 22d Wards Regular Republican and American nomination.
For Civil Justice, CORNELIUS W. VAN VOORHIS

AMERICAN AND REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.—XIIth Aldermanic District, part of XVth and XVIIth Wards. For Alderman,
JOHN LYNES.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's candidate for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

MUSICAL HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. Lane & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO WANTED—NUNNS & CLARK'S MANUfacture, 7-octave. Cash payment. Address J. G., office of this paper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $63
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF WINTER DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on
FRIDAY, Nov. 27,
The most desirable sale offered by them this season, consisting in part of
500 dozen Men's Woolen Shirts and Drawers.
400 dozen Men's and Women's Woolen Hose.
300 pieces Dark Prints.
250 pairs 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Family Blankets.
500 Cher Ille and Broche Shawls and Scarfs.
300 Cloth Cloaks and Muntillas.
400 pieces Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings and Satinets.
50 pieces Black and Fancy Silks.
Also,
126 cartons all-silk black velvet Ribbons, from narrow to the broadest width.
Also,
An entire stock of ready-made Clothing, including only goods made up for this Fall's trade
Together with a large assortment of other goods that are wanted to fill up stocks for immediate sales, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited.
N. B.—The velvet Ribbons will be sold at 11 o'clock.

DANIEL S. HOGG, Auctioneer.
OFFICE NO. 28 BEEKMAN-ST., CALLS particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow) Nov. 27th, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st. near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little use, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Descants required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture, complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery pier glasses, china vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7 octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus stands, conches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEDES & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suits, covered in green plush, rosewood easy chairs covered in reps, with iron frame, carved rosewood centre table, rosewood suites covered in maroquette, rosewood divans in do., mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in do., mahogany side and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, with marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, iron bedsteads, mahogany lounges and tete a-tetes, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.
Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.
Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, sold to close invoice.

HENRY H. LEDES & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable Furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, ermine, fitch marten and other descriptions, in mantels, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs in caps, collars, cuffs, gloves, gauntlets, in great variety.
We also call the attention of our customers to a magnificent Hudson Bay sable garniture, valued at $100. Also, some extraordinarily dark mink of the most beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane fur er, and especially got up for City retail trade, and the finest lot of fancy furs ever seen at public auction. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale as such an opportunity may never again occur.
ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 7 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days, Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. Under Government fiction regulations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as there may be desirous TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 263 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, bolting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 27th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale.
JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) to pay advances, 30 casks wrought nails, 1 case round C. steel, 160 dozen "Hargreaves & Hobson's" files and rasps, 4 inches to 14, 100 bundles of iron, annealed and horn wire, 750 pounds Dutch cast steel, 750 pounds razors, &c. Also, an invoice of screws, sausage-cutters, gate hinges, faucets, &c.; also, 75 straps superior sleigh-bells, saws, cutlery; also, 15 cases assorted toys, and part of a stock.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Portland sts., Brooklyn.
MISCELLANEOUS SALE.—A small quantity of furniture, heater, stoves, &c., &c., bedding, jewelry, pictures, 2 violins, fish stand, &c.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in certain cases of Charles Yancey, &c., Wiseman and others, and Wiseman and others, The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 330 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in the gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY RESIdence, within thirty minutes' ride of the City of New-York, suitable for summer and winter occupancy. It has many of the modern conveniences attached, with from one-half to three acres of land. For particulars, apply to LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 63 West 13th-st., before 9 o'clock in the morning, or at No. 25 Merchants' Exchange from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE.—HOUSES AND OUTHouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. It has restaurant, billiard and reading-rooms, with all the modern improvements; will lodge one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington-market.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of CHENEY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

FARM WANTED IN IOWA OR WISCONSIN, of about 100 acres with house. Any person having a Farm in either of these States may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, giving full particulars of the character of the land, its location, improvements that are upon it, and terms of sale. G. M., *Times* office.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 51 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$4.000 OR $1,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 2 Dey-st.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

$30.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. Ethan E. Davies one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the hill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
W. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—2d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 19, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $130 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 88 miles from New-York, 65 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female. Board $32, and common English $5 per Term, of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 309 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term, $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE. No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 263 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 28 William-st.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.—*STATEMENT OF THE County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court and State Senators for the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIth Senatorial Districts:*

The Board of County Canvassers, having met at the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given to the several election districts of said County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:
That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was fifty-nine thousand and nine.
Of which Gideon J. Tucker received thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen;
Of which Ahmon M. Clapp received thirteen thousand four hundred and fifteen;
Of which James O. Putnam received eight thousand four hundred and forty;
And that there were thirty-nine scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was sixty thousand and nineteen.
Of which Sandford E. Church received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven;
Of which Robert Denniston received thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five;
Of which Nathaniel S. Benton received eight thousand four hundred and thirty-three.
And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Lyman Tremain received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-six;
Of which William Curtis Noyes received thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two;
Of which Henry H. Ross received eight thousand three hundred and four;
And that there were fifty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was fifty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two;
Of which George Geddes received thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine;
Of which Roswell Graves received eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five;
And that there were fifty-seven scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which John M. Jaycox received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-five;
Of which Ariel S. Thurston received thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-nine;
Of which Goldsmith Denniston received eight thousand four hundred and one;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Thomas McKnight received six hundred and ninety-six;
Of which Tobias Christopher O'Connor received four hundred and eighty-six; and that there were eighty-six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and seventeen;
Of which William Cook received nine hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Michael Fitzgerald received twelve hundred and seventy-six;
Of which Lewis Horps received one hundred and eighty-five;
Of which James Hays received nine hundred and nineteen;
And that there were eighty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Richard Winnie received two thousand and ninety;
Of which J. S. Scofield received thirteen hundred and eighty-three;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and sixty-six;
Of which John G. Seeley received eighteen hundred and eighty-seven;
Of which James G. Dolan received fourteen hundred and three;
Of which Martin McDonald received ten hundred and fifty-six;
And that there were one hundred and twenty scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District was forty-one hundred and seven;
Of which A. J. Delaney received nineteen hundred and three;
Of which J. B. Stevens received ten hundred and eighty-two;
Of which J. G. Armour received one thousand;
And that there were one hundred and twenty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and seventy-six;
Of which George A. Jeremiah received twenty-seven hundred and eighty-three;
Of which E. A. Wade received thirteen hundred and twelve;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District was forty-one hundred and eighty-one;
Of which Philip W. Engs received nineteen hundred and seventeen;
Of which F. A. Conklin received fifteen hundred and two;
Of which Daniel Bowley received seven hundred and twenty-five;
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District was forty-five hundred and fifty-eight;
Of which James H. Lynch received thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which William H. Anderson received eight hundred and thirty-nine;
Of which Benjamin B. Baptist received five hundred and twenty;
And that there were nine-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand and twenty-six;
Of which Thomas Jones, Jr., received twenty-one hundred and thirty-two;
Of which Alexander McLeod received eighteen hundred and seventy-one;
And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District was thirty-four hundred and sixteen.
Of which J. W. Chanler received twenty-one hundred and twenty;
Of which James Peckham received twelve hundred and fourteen;
And that there were eighty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight;
Of which Noah D. Childs received twenty-four hundred and seventeen;
Of which I. B. Pollock received eighteen hundred and twenty-three;
And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District was three thousand two hundred and eighty-five;
Of which William O'Gorman received two thousand and sixty-two;
Of which J. B. Ryerson received six hundred and eighty seven;
And that there were one hundred and nineteen scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen;
Of which David I. Chatfield received sixteen hundred and forty-seven;
Of which John Ives received eight hundred and forty-nine;
Of which F. W. Clark received two hundred and nine;
And that there were nine scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
Of which Hudnam J. Crain received twenty-two hundred and ninety-three;
Of which Charles McNeil received fourteen hundred and seventy three;
Of which James McLaughlin received fifty-eight;
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District was thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which Edward A. Moore received seventeen hundred and fifty;
Of which S. S. Childs received thirteen hundred and twenty-eight;
And that there were twenty-nine scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the sixteenth Assembly District was nineteen hundred and fifty-two;
Of which George Weir received eight hundred and sixty-seven;
Of which Edward Dayton received six hundred and fifty-one;
Of which Neil Morrison received four hundred and twenty-eight;
And that there were six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District was fifteen hundred and sixty-four;
Of which Garret Dyckman received ten hundred and twenty-six;
Of which C. A. Whitehead received three hundred and sixty-three;
And that there were one hundred and seventy-five scattering votes.
We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to the attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1857. THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D., 1857, do hereby certify, determine and declare—
That Joseph S. Bosworth and Edwards Pierrpont were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.
That Henry Hilton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.
That Florence McCarthy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, A. D., 1857.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D., 1857, do hereby certify, determine and declare—
That George G. Barnard, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Recorder of the City and County of New-York.
That Edward C. West, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.
That William Miner, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Register of the City and County of New-York.
That Peter B. Sweeny, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to Recorder, Surrogate, District-Attorney and Register:
The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, A. D. 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit: That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Surrogate was fifty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-five:
Of which Edward C. West received thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four;
Of which Alexander W. Bradford received twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Recorder was fifty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which George G. Barnard received thirty-seven thousand three hundred and five;
Of which Alexander Spaulding received twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight;
And that there were seventy-four scattering votes.
The whole number of votes given for the office of Register was fifty-nine thousand and thirty-three;
Of which William Miner received thirty-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen.
Of which James H. Welsh received twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-six;
And that there were two hundred and fifty-four scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for the office of District-Attorney was fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-four;
Of which Peter B. Sweeny received thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine;
Of which Daniel Ullman received twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty one;
And that there were two hundred and thirty-four scattering votes.
We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1857. THOS. W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to Members of Assembly:
The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th days of November, 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit: That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and forty eight;
Of which Jacob L. Smith received sixteen hundred and fifty-seven;
Of which Thomas McKnight received six hundred and ninety-one;
Of which Tobias Christopher O'Connor received four hundred and eighty-six; and that there were eighty-six scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and seventeen;
Of which William Cook received nine hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Michael Fitzgerald received twelve hundred and seventy-six;
Of which Lewis Horps received one hundred and eighty-five;
Of which James Hays received nine hundred and nineteen;
And that there were eighty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Richard Winnie received two thousand and ninety;
Of which J. S. Scofield received thirteen hundred and eighty three;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and sixty-six;
Of which John G. Seeley received eighteen hundred and eighty seven;
Of which James G. Dolan received fourteen hundred and three;
Of which Martin McDonald received ten hundred and fifty-six;
And that there were one hundred and twenty scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District was forty-one hundred and seven;
Of which A. J. Delaney received nineteen hundred and three;
Of which J. B. Stevens received ten hundred and eighty-two;
Of which J. G. Armour received one thousand;
And that there were one hundred and twenty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and seventy-six;
Of which George A. Jeremiah received twenty-seven hundred and eighty-three;
Of which E. A. Wade received thirteen hundred and twelve;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District was forty-one hundred and eighty-one;
Of which Philip W. Engs received nineteen hundred and seventeen;
Of which F. A. Conklin received fifteen hundred and two;
Of which Daniel Bowley received seven hundred and twenty-five;
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District was forty five hundred and fifty-eight;
Of which James H. Lynch received thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which William H. Anderson received eight hundred and thirty nine;
Of which Benjamin B. Baptist received five hundred and twenty;
And that there were nine-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand and twenty-six;
Of which Thomas Jones, Jr., received twenty-one hundred and thirty-two;
Of which Alexander McLeod received eighteen hundred and seventy-one;
And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District was thirty-four hundred and sixteen.
Of which J. W. Chanler received twenty-one hundred and twenty;
Of which James Peckham received twelve hundred and fourteen;
And that there were eighty-two scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight;
Of which Noah D. Childs received twenty-four hundred and seventeen;
Of which I. B. Pollock received eighteen hundred and twenty-three;
And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District was three thousand two hundred and eighty-five;
Of which William O'Gorman received two thousand and sixty-two;
Of which J. B. Ryerson received six hundred and eighty seven;
And that there were one hundred and nineteen scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen;
Of which David I. Chatfield received sixteen hundred and forty-seven;
Of which John Ives received eight hundred and forty-nine;
Of which F. W. Clark received two hundred and nine;
And that there were nine scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
Of which Hudnam J. Crain received twenty-two hundred and ninety-three;
Of which Charles McNeil received fourteen hundred and seventy three;
Of which James McLaughlin received fifty-eight;
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.
That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District was thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which Edward A. Moore received seventeen hundred and fifty;
Of which S. S. Childs received thirteen hundred and twenty-eight;
And that there were twenty-

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Straight-American Convention at Mozart Hall—Daniel F. Tiemann Indorsed for Mayor of New-York.

The call for the "Straight Americans" to meet at Mozart Hall last evening was promptly responded to, and at precisely 7½ o'clock there were some three hundred persons present. The meeting was a spirited one, and very brief in duration, occupying about fifteen minutes. Animated discussions were carried on around the stoves while the people were assembling, in which it was openly stated that Mayor Wood paid for the Hall; that he had offered $500 to the candidate who would run on a Straight-American ticket, and also would spend $10,000 for his election expenses. Affidavits, it was said, would be published in proof of these statements.

Mr. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK and STEPHEN D. MUNN took their places on the platform. Mr. HITCHCOCK announced that the hour had arrived for which the meeting was called, and proceeded to state that the meeting were already aware of the steps which had been taken upon the Mayoralty of the nomination by the Americans of Mr. COOLEY, and of the subsequent nomination by another Convention of Mr. TIEMANN. Three cheers followed the mention of Mr. TIEMANN'S name, which left no one in doubt of the temper of the meeting. Mr. HITCHCOCK endeavored to go on, but his voice could only be heard occasionally in broken sentences, such as "can't be sold"—"original principles of the American Party"—"base venality and corruption"—"Straight Americans, stand to your colors," &c. He was twitted with being a relative of FERNANDO WOOD, and playing into his hands. One man stepped upon the platform and charged him with being "a d—d hireling," and of betraying the American cause as Judas betrayed his master for money. "Three cheers for DANIEL F. TIEMANN" were again given.

Mr. PRICE, of the Ninth Ward, was then nominated for Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. TAYLOR as Secretary.

Mr. HITCHCOCK then rose and made a speech for "A Straight American" nomination, and was heard without interruption.

Ex-Judge DEAN followed, denouncing in the strongest terms the originators of the meeting, and charging that all concerned in it were traitors to the American cause or they would stand by the party in support of Mr. TIEMANN, according to its declared purpose.

Gen. W. JONES made a straight-out speech.

ISAAC J. OLIVER fully indorsed the action of the American Party in the course it had pursued. He gave an account of his acquaintance with Mr. TIEMANN in his official character in the Board of Ten Governors, and eulogized him as an honest, capable, and most suitable man to be the Mayor of this City, and hoped he would be elected.

Mr. A. J. BROWN offered the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the Straight-Out Americans, assembled in mass meeting in Mozart Hall, New-York City, do hereby, in opposition to the American traitor and demagogue, FERNANDO WOOD—indorse for the Mayoralty a man of honesty and integrity; and further

Resolved, That we recognize such a gentleman in the person of the people's candidate, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, whom we hereby indorse.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation.

A gentleman then came forward and sung a song to the tune of the "Red, White and Blue," the audience joining in the refrain with great enthusiasm. At the close three cheers were given for DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mr. MUNN gave out that the Straight Americans would meet at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. The motion to adjourn was made and carried, and three more cheers were given for DANIEL F. TIEMANN, when the crowd separated. The reporters went to the place designated by Mr. MUNN, but after waiting half an hour, and seeing but two other persons, they retired.

Meeting of the American General Committee.

The American General Committee of the City of New-York met on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the American Mayoralty Nominating Convention, in taking such action as paved the way and led to the union of honest men of all parties in favor of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as an independent, reform and citizens' candidate for Mayor, is fully sustained by the moral sense of the community at large, and is, therefore, under all the circumstances, cordially approved by this Committee, and is further recommended to the earnest support of the American party throughout the City.

Resolved, That while we have great respect for the honesty of those members of our party who hesitated long before they could yield their approval of the lead taken by the majority of their brethren, in favor of a City union of all parties in an election purely municipal, we know how to discriminate between such and the hired tools of FERNANDO WOOD, who dare to use and try to dishonor the American name by holding pretended American meetings, with the hope to benefit a renegade from our own ranks, among whose first official acts were the dismissal of nearly 500 policemen, for no other offence than that of having been born on American soil! And we therefore, in the name of the American party, denounce as corrupt and spurious the pretended American meeting called for this evening at Mozart Hall.

Resolved, That, while we maintain respectfully but firmly in the face of the world the great distinctive national and conservative union doctrines of our party, so essential, as we believe, to the purity and permanence of our Institutions, we recognize also, as good citizens, the necessity of reform, by the elevation of honest and capable men to office; nor will we cease our efforts in the movement now so happily inaugurated, until every record of merely partisan and corrupt legislation at Albany for State or City is expunged from the statute book.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published and read before every Council in the City.

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.

F. C. WAGNER, THOS. MCKNIGHT, } Vice-Presidents.
CORNELIUS WHITAKER, J. L. NOYES, } Secretaries.

The First Judicial District Republican Convention met in the Fifth Ward Hotel, on Monday evening last, and nominated JEREMIAH LATHROP candidate for Civil Justice. The First District comprises the First, Third and Fifth Wards.

The German Democratic electors of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting, at No. 328 First-avenue, on Tuesday evening, and passed a preamble and resolutions repudiating Mayor WOOD and indorsing the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Dr. Osgood on Labor and the Poor.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD read the essay before the Young Men's Christian Union, Tuesday evening, upon the pertinant subject, "Christianity with reference to Labor and the Poor." The essayist urged the impolicy of breaking the springs of enterprise by making war upon property. It was equally wrong, by indiscriminate alms-giving, to foster the habit of improvidence. It would be well to improve the friendly relations which naturally exist between labor and capital. The motives to exertion ought to be quickened by education, moral, intellectual and practical, and, as part of this process, by the suppression of all wasteful vices. The Doctor thought it advisable to try to check all rash, speculative and excessive credits, such as necessarily bring on panics, so ruinous to labor as this through which we are passing. Excessive taxation, especially in large cities, ought to be avoided, inasmuch as ultimately it presses upon the poor in the shape of house-rent. The laborer ought to feel that he and his children share in the blessings of civilization, and may share more freely by judicious coöperation. In this relation illustrations are derivable from Mutual Insurance Societies and Savings Banks.

Another advantageous effort might be made in diffusing among the people more cheerful views of political economy, like those of our countryman, H. C. CAREY, and thus practically refute the fearful forebodings of men attached to the views of the school of MALTHUS.

As to present remedial measures, the Rev. Doctor suggested that the people should employ all the labor that conveniently they could, and make such reasonable purchases as they could from those with whom they had been accustomed to deal. It would be well to assist all charitable associations, more especially such as are intended directly to improve the condition of the poor, such as the Children's Aid Society, and the societies for employing poor women. If was the duty of the public personally to visit so many of the actually destitute as was possible, paying great attention to more unobtrusive cases which were very numerous and whose claims were entitled to the first attention. The reverend gentleman urged it as a necessity, that Christian Churches of every sect should cultivate a more earnest spirit of active benevolence through the whole community, inculcating the sentiment that whatever is sacrificed for the amelioration of human suffering, if such sacrifice be made from a proper motive, will not ultimately fail of its reward.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices, Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING AMUSEMENTS.—PURDY'S National Theatre takes the lead of all others in the entertainments for the Thanksgiving festivities. In the afternoon there will be three first-class pieces performed, viz: "Jonathan Bradford," "The Spitfire," and "The Devil's Daughter," with the astonishing juggling and balancing feats of Mr. CHARLES SHAY, dancing by Miss PRICE, and singing by Miss DALY and others. In the evening, the successful new version of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," a new drama (first time) called "The Phantom of the Wreck," and the French military drama of the "French Spy," with the performances of Mr. SHAY between the pieces. On Monday next is to be produced the great battle drama entitled "The Revolt in India; or, the Fall of Delhi."

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE

When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied. Circulars containing testimonials from GEORGE LAW, ROBERT B COLEMAN, SIMEON DRAPER, Esqs., and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The ladies, who are the best judges of gentlemen's Hats as well as of their own, have decided that KNOX'S Hats, sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton, are the most neatly finished, elegant and becoming and gentlemanly of all. It is not possible to surpass his Fall and Winter styles, and the fair sex have serious thoughts of adopting them instead of the "floating nothings" they now wear on the back of their heads.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, will be open for the reception of visitors to-day, Thanksgiving, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. An imperial Photograph of Gen. WORTH on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX—or any other infectious disease, cannot be communicated if a saucer containing a tablespoonful of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is placed in a sick room or lower hall over heated water or a register and renewed every 12 hours. The odor emitted is a blended aroma of the Olive and Pine, and is the most perfect disinfectant known. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IODINE AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MURDER OF SAMUEL CARMAN.—We learn that a letter has been received in Queens County, from Illinois, stating that a Dutchman in that State, under arrest for theft, has confessed to the commission of a murder in Queens County, L. I., about the time of the murdar of the lamented SAMUEL CARMAN. He states that he perpetrated the murder with an axe with which he fractured the back of his head. From the fact that a Dutchman had been employed by Mr. CARMAN, who in a dispute about a trifle of money had made threats against him a short time previous to his death, and who had suddenly disappeared, it is thought that this letter may furnish a clue to his murderer. We hope the matter will be thoroughly followed up. The county of Queens has offered $500 for the discovery of the murderer.—*Brooklyn Star.*

AN OFFICER GARROTED.—On Tuesday night last Deputy Sheriff JOHN EBERLEE, of Justice VOORHIES' Court, Brooklyn, while passing through Badford-avenue was attacked by two men from behind, who attempted to rob him. They gave him several severe blows about the head, but he made so determined a resistance that he finally got away from his assailants.

COMMITTED.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN, who, it is charged, attempted to kill ARTHUR T. MONAGHAN, at his store on Pearl-street, Brooklyn, last Friday night, was fully committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The unoccupied frame building on Seventh-avenue, near Ninth-street, Brooklyn, in which a child was murdered a few days ago, was set on fire, early yesterday morning, and destroyed.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—Nos. 50, 63, 64, 65, 58, 69, 71, 72.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Marine ... Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

$9,500	U. S. 6's, 1868	112	15	Erie Railroad	16¼
3,000	Obio St. 6's, '70	100	550	do	b10 16⅛
4,000	Ind. State 2½	51	150	do	s10 16⅛
2,000	Mich. State 6's	91	550	do	s10 16⅛
2,000	do	90¾	850	do	s3 15⅛
2,000	Tenn St. 6's, '90	86	50	Hudson River R.	e 22½
5,000	Virginia 6's	90	50	do	s10 22½
4,000	N. C State 6's	87	50	do	s30 22¾
27,000	Missouri State 6s	80	220	do	c 22
10,000	do	b30 80¾	390	La Crosse & Mil. R.	12
2,000	Cal. State 7s '75	68	100	do	s15 12
2,000	Louisiana St 6s	84	800	Reading Railroad	s3 52½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	85	1650	do	s3 53
2,000	Hud. R. R 2d mtg	80	100	do	s60 52
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d mtg	55	700	do	s10 53
1,000	N. Ia. 1st. mtg.	70	50	do	s10 53
500	Ill. Cent. R. R. bds.	86	100	do	s30 53
6,000	do	86½	450	do	53¼
4,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 M. bds	83½	1000	do	b30 53¼
5,000	do	83	200	do	b30 53½
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bds.	94½	200	do	s10 53¼
250	Canton Company	19½	90	Mich. So. & N. I. R	20
200	do	b60 19⅝	25	Mich. So. N. I pf. S	38
10	Union Bank	100	120	Panama Railroad	89
90	Bk. of Republic	100	100	do	89½
10	Park Bank	84	175	Ill. Central R	96
238	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	104	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3 15
30	Penn. Coal Co	62	15	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95
100	do	b60 63¼	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	83
15	Cumb. Coal Co	11¾	1400	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 42
480	do	11¾	600	do	s10 42
150	do	11¾	550	do	s3 42¾
15	Pacific Mail S. Co.	69	30	do	42¾
350	N. Y. Central R.R.	79	400	do	s10 42¾
335	do	s3 78½	100	do	c 42⅞
100	do	s10 78	100	do	b30 42¾
150	do	s10 78¾	100	do	b30 42¾
50	do	s5 78¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	83
150	do	s6 78⅝	150	do	91¾
50	do	s6 78⅝	200	do	82¼
375	do	78⅝	475	do	82
100	do	b30 79	20	C. B. & Qoir. R. R.	65
100	do	c 79⅛			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$1,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. added 69¾
$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. added 83
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. added 77⅞
$1,000	California 7s	Int. added 85
$7,000	Watertown City 8s	Int. added 50
$5,000	Madison City 7s	Int. added 50½
$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added 48½
$4,000	Waterloo Township 8s	Int. added 49
$12,000	Watertown and Madison 8s	Int. added 51
$2,200	Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added 31
$50	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of 1856	78½
$160	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of 1857	67
20	shares Phenix Bank	95¾
30	shares Phenix Bank	95¾
50	shares Phenix Bank	95
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	95½
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	81
5	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	85
10	shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	99½
10	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	80
50	shares Nicaragua Transit Co	3¾

Also, the following business notes of hand:

Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due April,	$2,400	41
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May,	$1,700	41
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due January,	1863	25
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 6,	$351 25	19
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Jan. 1, 1858	$491 40	19
N. La. 1st. mtg.		53
Burnes, Lyman & Co., due Nov. 20,	$721 58	40

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Galena and Chicago R. 7s, Int. added	90⅞
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee 7s. Int. added	7⅛
$1,100	Louisiana 6s	Flat 83½
$20,000	Erie City, Pa. Bank notes	25c.
$15,000	Fox & Wisconsin Imp. stock	40
$5,000	Fox & Wisconsin	45
50	shares La Crosse and Mil. R.R.	11⅞
15	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	85

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

40	shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	102⅝
30	shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	101¾
5	shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	50
15	shares Rome and Watertown R.R. Co.	49

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, P. M.

The English news per steamer *Vanderbilt*, as telegraphed from Cape Race to the morning papers was, of course, the principal excitement on the Street to-day. The effect is favorable to the export movement of produce, and the free negotiation of exchange based thereon, both of which were threatened by the previous alarming accounts per steamer *Atlantic*. The news also strengthens the Stock Exchange, coming just in time to check and reverse the downward tendency in prices as manifested on Tuesday. The Share list leaves off to-day, with one or two exceptions, much the same as on Monday afternoon. The speculative sellers against New-York Central had rather the advantage at the close. The stock closed on Monday at 79½; yesterday at 77½, and after selling at 79½@79@78⅜ early to-day, left off at 2 o'clock at 78 ℔ cent.; Reading 53 against 50 yesterday afternoon; Erie rose from 16 to 16¾, closing 16⅝; Illinois Central 96; Toledo 42½ ℔ cent. State Stocks were firmer, Missouris 80, Virginias 90 ℔ cent. The January interest on the Virginia debt has been provided for—the Bank of the Republic has already received and remitted to London on the Sterling bonds, and will pay on the 1st January on the Dollar bonds. Some small parcels of Illinois State stock, of the Sterling issue, 6 ℔ cents, are offering in the market, in bonds of £225 ℔ $1,000, and the stipulation for 8 ℔ cent. exchange in New-York in lieu of the sterling coupon in London, if preferred by the American holder. This arrangement is equal to nearly 6¼ ℔ cent. interest, each half yearly coupon being equivalent to $32.40 on the $1,000, instead of $30 as on the ordinary Dollar bond. In the same way, when the principal falls due, the holder receives $1080 for each $1,000. The bonds now offered are of the original issue, and to close the estate of Messrs. H. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co. Tennessee six ℔ cents. brought 85 ℔ cent., and Michigans 90 ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Bonds sold at 86¾ ℔ cent.; New-York Central six ℔ cents. 85 ℔ cent., and Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. fell off to 83 ℔ cent. The general market left off steady. There was no Second Board, in consequence of the eve of Thanksgiving Day.

The revised charter of the Bank of England separates the departments of Issue and of General Banking. The former is permitted to employ £14,175,000 Government Stocks as a basis of circulation, together with nearly the entire stock of Bullion belonging to the establishment. As the Bullion rises or falls, so rise and fall the authorized issue of notes. The notes are made the legal tender in the Banking department, which usually holds only a few hundred thousand pounds in coin for the convenience of change in daily transactions. Its reserve of notes is its main dependence in granting new accommodations and in paying the checks of its depositers. These notes being nearly exhausted on the 19th November, a general suspensions of payments in the legal tender or a complete arrest of all new business by this department of the Bank, must have ensued in a day or two but for the act of grace by the Government. A summary order in Council therefore suspended the penalties of the charter *to avert suspension by the Bank itself*. The establishment had exhausted its power of issue *and circulation*. Its Bullion was locked up in the Issue Department and the public had about 95 ℔ cent. of its Notes, besides being clamorous for further accommodation at 10 ℔ cent. Interest. The Banking Department was responsible for £11,000,000 private deposits, besides the public deposits of the Government, *and had neither Gold nor Notes to pay with*, when the Government steps in and authorizes a forced issue of Notes, not secured, as directed by charter, to meet the emergency True, the operation is in no sense a suspension of specie payments upon the legal issues of the Bank. These payments continue, as usual, while the stock of Bullion locked up in the Issue Department, remains good. But like the New-York Banks, on the 13th of October, the great English establishment had not the ability to pay its deposits, in any *legal* tender, on the 12th November, the day succeeding the panic and day of the order in Council. Its condition one week before, Nov. 4, stood:

Notes issued	£22,422,060	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	7,947,060
Total	£22,422,060	Total	£22,422,060

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Cap'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,120,104
Rest	3,305,579	Other Securities (Loans.)	22,628,251
Public Deposits	4,871,944	Notes unemployed	2,156,315
Other Deposits	11,910,870	Gold and Silver Coin	550,720
Seven Day and other Bills	813,197		
Total	£35,454,590	Total	£35,454,590

On the 9th and 10th there were large withdrawals of Gold, (involving, of course, the cancelation of a corresponding sum of Notes,) to aid the Banks in Scotland, and large applications for accommodation in London, which cannot have further lessened the reserve of Notes; and the weekly report of the 11th November, when received here, will probably show that the Bank was quite as nearly run down on the evening of that day as the New-York banks were on comparing specie on the evening of the 13th October. The difference of remedy is that the latter took the law into their own hands, and the ormer had the law suspended for its credit and convenience by the Queen in Council. The relief in the one case was seconded both by the public and the judiciary; in the other it was first sanctioned by the Crown, and then worked instantaneous good to the embarrassed trade and commerce of the Kingdom.

We have not the slightest purpose in these explanations to exaggerate the straits to which the English Bank was driven by the English panic, or to palliate by any unfair parallel the circumstances attending the New-York crisis But a mara difference in the terms applicable to the two cases, cannot destroy their very close resemblance, in substance. The entire absence of distrust in the secured bank-note circulation of the country, was felt in both instances. The panic in both was among the dealers at bank. The remedy in London was to save the Bank by an *expansion* of the currency. A similar remedy was proposed here, with the difference in its favor that the authorized issue of the Bank Department of New-York had *not* been exhausted, and it was unwisely declined by the City Banks until too late to save their honor.

The extent to which the Bank of England, for the sake of its dealers and the public may avail of this privilege of expansion, is a question to be determined by subsequent arrivals. An emergency somewhat similar occurred in 1847. A like order in Council was then granted, but the mere proclamation of relief saved the Bank from an infringement of the Peel Act of 1844. Money instantaneously poured into its coffers from every quarter, and the Note Circulation was enlarged legitimately. During the late war with Russia, a similar difficulty was also threatened, but never occurred; the only provision made by the Government being the addition of £475,000 to the Public Stock security of the Issue Department. This small sum was added because the Provincial Bank circulation, authorized by the Peel Act, as high as eight millions Sterling over and above the Bullion on hand, had only averaged £7,525,000. Of the relief to the trading and banking classes of the Kingdom, there would seem to be no question, and the influence of the restoration of confidence will do a world of good on this side the *Atlantic* by restoring our export movement to something like consistency.

Our Money Market to-day is without alteration from the quiet and ease heretofore reported. The exact shipment of Gold by the *Arabia* amounted to $1,536,246. A good part of the English Coin bought up for this opportunity was not counted in the Bank average of last week, and we doubt whether the next statement, even in the absence of the California shipment of Nov. 5, now about due, will show much, if any, decline on the last figure. American Gold is worth to-day 100¼ @100½ ℔ cent. Philadelphia and Baltimore funds slightly improved.

We are enabled to state that Messrs W. HOGE & Co., and Messrs. DUTIHL & Co., continue to meet their New-York engagements, notwithstanding the untoward difficulties which suddenly overtook their Liverpool connexions. Both concerns had also fully covered their engagements abroad, but a portion of their remittances were upon one of the large Anglo-American houses recently suspended.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $85,334; paid out $131,056; balance $4,770,447.

Reform in the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Boston correspondent, "A Subscriber," who thinks that Mr. REYNOLDS' plan for an improved State Currency will meet my views, is correct in his conjecture so far as it relates to a single State Department of Issue, but no further.

As I understand Mr. R.'s propositions, undoubted securities to the full amount of the currency must be deposited with the Department of Issue as banking capital, one-third of which must be bullion. He supposes that $20,000,000 of paper money would be the minimum amount in circulation in Massachusetts, even during a currency panic; and, consequently, this amount might be issued on other than specie security. If, during a severe panic, the people of Massachusetts held $20,000,000 of the promises of 173 Banks, how much more would they have held, without demanding specie, if they had had the promises of the State in their pockets instead? With a State Issue, probably specie would be demanded very seldom except for legitimate purposes, and for these the supply would be abundant if not hoarded up as a basis. Mr. R. supposes that $10,000,000 of bullion, added to $20,000,000 of other securities, would be sufficient for the banking capital of Massachusetts. At 6 ℔ cent. this would realize $1,800,000 ℔ annum, from which the bankers would receive no return except $30,000,000 of currency, whose cost of preparation Mr. R. estimates at $100,000, showing the cost to the bankers to be $1,700,000 over and above what it might be. Above capital, at 1 ℔ cent. tax, would be only $300,000. But if undoubted securities would command a premium when wanted for a basis, the cost would be proportionally greater, and besides, the Department might be necessitated to provide specie to meet a run at a considerable sacrifice, and this sacrifice would be a measure of the baseless issue, and for this the State would be responsible. Though a State Issue would inspire confidence, yet political mischiefmakers might take advantage of a system which would invite their attentions. While $30,000,000 of a circulating medium would cost the bankers $1,800,000 ℔ annum, the Department could only collect $1,200,000, being interest on two-thirds, the other one-third being worse than dead capital, because it would involve an expense of transmission to the place of deposit, and require expensive accommodation when there; otherwise it might be removed and a mob "take the responsibility." Specie payment on demand has proved "a mockery, a delusion and a snare;" though it has always succeeded except when tested. If $20,000,000 of paper money would be absorbed, why not allow the bankers to circulate $10,000,000 of specie, and thereby save the cost of preparing that amount of paper, but also save the people from demanding that amount for notes? More than that, it would satiate them, unless the visit of a future currency-comet would be more disastrous than that of the one whose tail yet whisks us. The plan in question has this objectionable specie element, as well as the provision adopted by the National Banks on the other side of the Atlantic, for producing a contraction just at the time that an expansion is needed, which reminds one of the means to which the old philosopher resorted, who, in order to divert his attention from a very painful wound, inflicted a more severe one in close proximity. I cannot see the justice of placing such a ruinous burden on the banking capital for the purpose of lightening other people's taxes, nor can I see how the bankers would be compensated for this great loss, by a repeal of the usury laws, enabling them to earn 7 instead of 6 ℔ cent., because the difference would be only $300,000; but under the same rule the funds invested would be worth 7 ℔ cent., especially when the current rate of interest would average 8 or 9 ℔ cent. Then the cost of $30,000,000 of currency would be $2,100,000, and the gross earnings of the same capital, constantly employed, would be $2,100,000, thus leaving the deposits to earn all dividends and expense of management. I admit, however, that if the principle be just and the calculation correct, *my not seeing* will not alter either. To make the currency a legal tendar in the hands of everybody, except in those of the Issue Department, would obligate it to receive interest on the pledged securities in that which it could not offer, legally, in the discharge of its own obligations, yet it could not touch the gold pledged as security, even to pay the surplus into the State Treasury. Mr. R. complains of the evils resulting from hoarding specie in State or National Treasuries, yet I fear this system would not tend to lessen the cause of complaint. What is wanted is a cheap, reliable, uniform currency, and plenty of it—all of which can be furnished by a single Department of Issue authorized to pledge the faith of the State, so far as properly secured; and that, too, without a dollar of specie to provoke a run. Look at the amount that would be saved in engraving, assorting and exchanging, in storing millions of idle—worse than idle—specie capital kept for paying on demand, *except when demanded*. Under such a currency as that indicated in my former communication, State stocks and public securities generally would pass into the hands of citizens instead of seeking a market in Europe; and the net gain would be the difference between the interest and the bare expenses of the Issue Department; and domestic manufacturers would be better able to compete with foreign. What is the use of 20 or 30 ℔ cent. of protective duty if the manufacturer has to pay from 1 to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ month for his capital? This system, I think, would leave the Usury laws high and dry, and run the Protective Tariff ashore. R. H.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

Since my circular of 17th inst., we have received the accounts per *Niagara* and *Atlantic*, the latter with dates to 11th November. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount to 9, and afterwards to 10 ℔ cent. Some important failures among merchants in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, including two Scotch banks, were made known to us. Two weeks' later news from India had been received giving confirmation to the idea previously entertained, that the mutiny was virtually suppressed. Consols were higher, closing at 89@89¼; money matters worse.

Cotton at Liverpool had declined over one penny sterling ℔ lb.; some sales were made on the 11th November of Middling Orleans at 6¾d., and Middling Fair Mobile at 7d. ℔ lb.; prices were entirely nominal and sales almost suspended. Short time in the Cotton manufacturing districts was general, owing to the utter prostration of business. Breadstuffs and all kinds of produce were lower. In fact, these steamers give us more disastrous news than any arrival since 1847.

My last circular quoted our Cotton market as once more brought to a complete stand by the unfavorable tenor of the advices per *Niagara*. The transactions have since been on the smallest possible scale, and at irregular prices. Since the arrival of the *Atlantic* nothing has been done to test the market, and quotations for the time are out of the question.

The sales since 16th inst. to last evening, are estimated at 1,500 bales, and the clearances during same time have been 837 bales, all for Liverpool.

COTTON IN TRANSITO.—There has been an increase in the supply of samples of floating Cotton, but only one sale of Middling Orleans at 12c., with freight at ¾d. ℔ lb., has come to my knowledge. Very little is offered, and the greater part of the purchases so far made this season, will probably go forward on owners' account.

Southern Markets have all been active during the week under review, at full and advancing prices. The buying has been chiefly on English account, with some limited quantity for France and the Continent. The unfavorable news per *Niagara* did not produce the slightest effect in New-Orleans, but on the contrary the market gradually hardened, until 12c. was again reached for Middling. Upon receipt of the news per *Atlantic*, however, a decided effect was produced; the decline on Monday in New-Orleans was ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., with sales of only 1,200 bales. At Charleston, Savannah, and all the interior markets of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, a panic is described as prevailing: prices at once gave way ½c. @¾c. ℔ lb., without leading to much business.

CROP.—A killing frost is reported throughout South Carolina, Georgia, some portions of Alabama and Florida, as well as in Tennessee, and probably in upper Mississippi, though of the latter we have as yet no definite information. So far as heard from, very little importance is attached to the frosts in the localities where it was experienced, coming as it does at so advanced a period of the season; and the estimate of the crop by most parties, residents in the Atlantic cities, has been raised to 3,250,000 bales. From New-Orleans we learn that in the country tributary to that city, the crops have done well, and a large increase over last year is confidently expected. We have no information, so far, of the occurrence of frost in the Southwestern portion of the great cotton district.

Receipts during the week are slightly increased, but still below the comparison with former years. Next week we shall show larger receipts, as we know by telegraph that at Mobile and New-Orleans an increase during the week ending last Friday had taken place.

Exports continue on a fair scale considering the obstacles. To Great Britain the excess over last year is 39,000 bales. To France there is already a large falling off, and to other foreign ports a slight one.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts..	411,000	733,000	724,000	454,000	422,000
Ex. to G. B..	161,000	122,000	265,000	137,000	112,000
Ex. to France.	30,000	64,000	79,000	58,000	17,000
Ex. other F. P.	28,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1932. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

How it was Observed---Sermons, Charities, &c.

Yesterday was cold end clear and sunshiny—just the day for Thanksgiving. The air was sufficiently invigorating to make one alive to all that was to be enjoyed; just cold enough to put one's church-going inclinations mildly to the test, and to give a relish to the turkey, which is never realized to the full, except on a clear, cold day. So was it just cold enough to jog the memory in relation to the necessities of others, and the glowing fire in the parlor served to warm the blood and make the hand move in consonance with the promptings of a kind and liberal heart. The result was a large and beneficial attendance upon the various charitable institutions in the City. The House of Industry and the Ladies' Home Mission, on the Five Points, were well attended, and the inmates received substantial comforts in return for the pleasure given by their usual interesting exercises. The appearance of the "Home for the Friendless" showed that there was nothing in a name, for the friendless in that Institution had as many friends as they could accommodate. The other charitable institutions were equally well remembered. In fact, not one of them, so far as our reporters could observe, had any occasion to remember that we have recently had our sails blown away and our spars snapped by a panic. Business was almost entirely suspended, and in nearly all the churches there were religious services, and in some of them there were sermons delivered which deserved much larger audiences than heard them, though the churches were generally well filled. We publish sketches of a few of the discourses delivered.

MR. BEECHER ON ORISES.

Mr. BEECHER made a strong discourse yesterday on Commercial Crises and their Uses. He found his text in three verses of the fifth chapter of Romans, beginning: "We glory in tribulation, knowing that tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." He argued that this declaration was inestimably valuable, because it exhibited the result of the dealings of Providence with men. He was bold to assert that the art of being happy is less understood in this country than in any other: we make immense preparations to be happy, but spend all the time in getting together the material. Few know how to reconcile contentment with aspiration or with enterprise. Men, in respect to joy, are in a condition similar to that of the sailor at sea. They steer by a star, but never touch it or come apparently nearer it. Joy is always in the bud. It is to blossom to-morrow—men forgeting that they never live in to-morrow, but in to-day. What we call enjoyments are in reality but paroxysms. And in adversity, we bemoan ourselves when only the top leaves of our banian tree are withered, refusing to shelter ourselves under the trunks and branches that remain. In the midst of this adversity comes this strange-faced Thanksgiving. There are doubtless many hearts that have anything in them but thanksgiving; yet never heiheless God has sent in the revolving year this sunny anniversary. Not long ago it was noon all the day round. Now, it is midnight for the whole 24 hours. Then, it was too bright;—now, it is too dark. It becomes us to frame our judgment of both sides with care. For even if we regard ourselves in the light of beasts, simply, we have in the main enough to wear and to eat, and stalls wherein to chew our cud and get up and lie down at our ease. But if we are to *be*, not to *feel*, something, we shall find that stalwart qualities have been wrought in us by this adversity—and that is reason for thanksgiving. "We glory in tribulation." The blacksmith who blows his fire upon the iron, does not do it for the sake of heating it, nor does he pound iron upon the anvil for the sake of pounding it, but that each process may serve to shape it to a useful purpose. So our triboulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope—and that hope is a large, symmetrical, regulated condition.—By a series of apt illustrations, Mr. BEECHER then proceeded to demonstrate the power of Commerce in effecting the civilization of the world. Since the French Emperor planted his bloody foot upon the throne, events had occurred which, one or two hundred years ago, would have drawn all the world with them: Western Europe had risen up, and Russia had come to meet her; navies, compared with which the historic Armada was but a fleet of yachts, had sailed into distant waters; yet these events, at which once the world would have trembled all over, were looked upon by our people simply as matters of news, and served to sell the daily papers well. Then came the Chinese trouble and the terrific Indian mutiny—sudden, murderous, awful. These were passing away, when there came upon this Western shore the collapse of those who had laid their plans too large. A bank explodes in Ohio—and it is heard further than the cannon of Sebastopol. The Banks of Pennsylvania suspend—the commercial world begins to rock. The Banks of New-York are stopped—the world quivers. Commerce, by a look, has cast upon the ground, headlong, the people of that Island whose top is narrow, but whose base is broad; and Commerce supplants War in human history, and is the master. The marshal's baton and the king's sceptre are no longer the world's rulers. The power of the world is now with the people of the world. The king's hand is less powerful than the banker's. Not that Commerce has these powers without drawback. Every event grows in a husk, which first protects and then encumbers it. The conditions of growth of our age and nation are unlike those of past times. The centuries waited for the old nations. Germany, Great Britain and France came up by fifties and hundreds of years. But ours had an interior infancy; only a historic one. We began with all the wants which, abroad, came gradually through the centuries. Our society came matured. All tastes, necessities, appetites, were developed. Nothing was wanting but the means to supply them. The result was, *first*, an extraordinary impulse to production; *second*, extraordinary means to supply it. It has been said that our people are more avaricious than others—that they stick more at the value of pence and pounds; yet, without this faculty, New-England would never have been what it is, and our prairies would still be wild lands. We had no accumulated capital to work upon. We had no past to build our Cathedrals and Churches; to make our roads, or span our streams with bridges; to launch our ships; to cut canals, or cleanse the land from obstructing forests. Yet we had the same tastes, the same intelligence, the same social wants as the older nations. We were compelled to meet all this varied civilization within, by a creative epoch without. And as money was the tool, no doubt we have made good use of the tool-chest; and there may be scars and cuts upon our hands. We are, nevertheless, to look at these things in a large and philosophical way, to see that the leading element which influences the American mind is hope; not, indeed, that hope of which the Apostle speaks, "which maketh not ashamed,"—for ours makes us ashamed every ten years. Hope works out all grand enterprises, but is subject to various diseases. Gambling, we call a vice, but it is only the lowest manifestation of the faculty of hope. The element of speculation, or as it is sometimes called, "operating," is derived from the same feeling. Though other affections come into play, this is the steam that developes and drives all our machinery. This race-element gives us not venturesomeness only, but audacity also. We needed men who would walk on nothing; and we had them. We needed men who would go further than they could see, and see further than they could go; and we had them. To build all the factories in New-England required something more than is needed to work them now. It was our scheming, hopeful, enterprising, venturesome men who laid the foundations for the safety of our cautious conservatives. Nor are these two classes any more enemies than the light and heavy dragoons of an army. Both are useful, and they are friends, if they only knew it. There are hopeful men—schemers. If you please—whom nothing can discourage. Some men are like oaks.—are uprooted, they lie prone, and are good only for timber and wood. Others are like ten-pins, which are set up only that they may be knocked down again. People say of a man, "He ventures too much." But he is the conservative man's pilot. The rock is struck upon, you will avoid. It does not follow that the rail are that man. Some men are like a cocoa-nut. It has been cut into pieces; each fragment gets a new head and puts out a new tail, and wriggles away again as lively as ever. When the community is moving under such a pressure, there is no regulated power to prevent gradual tendencies towards excess. Yet there ought to be a large and charitable way of looking at those belonging to society. We must learn that it is impossible, in a community which is carrying out such immense plans, that any power on earth should mark out its path or so regulate it but that it will have to go through mutations of contraction and expansion. Some apples in a barrel will rot; all will be tainted that lie side by side with them.

Mr. BEECHER claimed that the American nation has not lost a hair's weight by all this ir ebb. Even that which falls upon individuals is but temporary and is compensated by collateral benefits. He discovered many causes for thankfulness. The great, underlying national mercy of health was never so eminent. Men had been able to bear up under the small that had overtaken them because their health, bodily and mental, had made them strong to bear. This was cause to be thankful. The abundance which prevails throughout the land was never greater. The average virtue, intelligence and progress manifested in the land is not touched materially by the things that have fallen upon us. No retrogression has taken place. No prostration of the public conscience has occurred. During the last ten years we have, on the whole, been gaining. Our great national struggles are pointing unequivocally toward the victory of Free Labor. Free labor was never so strong as it is to-day, and the theory of Free Labor was never so willing and permitted. Churches which refused discussion have begun to discuss. Seets are falling to pieces. Slavery is under discussion everywhere. The price of slaves is falling. Western States growing up with ready markets, have converted many a New-York merchant to a belief in free labor, which has more wants, and asks shorter credits, and is better pay than slave. A special victory has been vouchsafed us in Kansas. The crop is above the ground, and no treading or mowing can send it back. Credit grows in the country as parsley in a garden; it can't help growing. You cannot destroy credit when conscience builds fair at the bottom. The late collapse was but the shutting up of one blade to open another. No ship rots at our wharves. No store fails. No wheel rusts because it rests. The railroads which have made us so much trouble will not perish; they exist. We shall lose no art. Science will draw back no single discovery. Nothing but a little temporary comfort is lost. Hope is the same. Heaven is the same. Our boundless opportunities are the same. It is not the head that has suffered. It is a little less in the pocket; that is all. For five or ten years to come we will probably be prudent. Some will be prudent for two years—they would die if they continued longer. When we fall again, as we probably shall, in ten, fifteen or twenty years, it will not be in the same way. We shall not break out again in the same spot. The question now is, how many have learned humility? How many have provided themselves with a tower of strength by profiting by the sharp lessons they have received? How many have learned to think less of their business and more of the future?

REV. DR. CHAPIN ON OUR CAUSES FOR THANKSGIVING.

The Fourth Universalist Church, on Broadway, was well filled yesterday morning. The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by the minister, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. His text was Matthew vi, verse 11: "Give us this day our daily bread." The Lord's Prayer, said the Reverend gentleman, links in one chain the experience of man's entire life. It suits youth as well as age. Like the mysterious tent in the fable, an infant might carry it in his hand, and yet it might be spread to cover legions. It is true, we are not limited to its formula, in our prayers, but it breathes the spirit of all prayer.

The clause of the prayer chosen for the text was most appropriate. They had met, not, the preacher trusted, in mere obedience to a formal proclamation, but in the gratitude of their hearts to thank God for the blessings of another year. Though man had been baffled, Nature had done her duty. The early and the latter rain had descended, the hills were clothed with verdure, and the valleys were filled with grain. Nature had performed her great material sacraments of birth and baptism, of growth and fruition, and now she was preparing to lie down in a calm repose.

It was true that there was gloom around us. But though the City was sad, the country was richer. In the great essentials of wealth, the country was never more abundant. There was peace in our borders, and we were free from war, pestilence and famine. For these blessings, who would not express his gratitude, not as a mere formal ceremony, but with the vital thankfulness of the heart? And in the expression of that gratitude,—in the prayer that accompanied its expression, no prayer could be so appropriate as "Give us this day our daily bread." It was a sentiment for all possible occasions,—for hard times and for good times.

In the first place, the substance of the prayer, offered itself for consideration. It was a prayer for daily bread. But was material bread or spiritual nourishment intended? There was usually in Christ's teaching a blending of the spiritual with the material. This prayer for daily bread, was a prayer for all which helped us to live, blending the great ends of life, meaning the literal bread for the body, and the spiritual food for the soul. Let not that clause in the Lord's prayer be altogether spiritualized away. It was necessary to have food for the body, before we could have food for the soul. Christianity honors our two-fold nature, provides both for our temporal and spiritual being. It is a religion that cries out for the highest spiritual wealth, and does not neglect our bodily wants. It makes life in all its relations one integral life, teaching us that work for the right end must accompany prayer for that end, and that God works through natural laws. We recognize God in Nature when we utter the petition for daily bread. Christianity thus recognizes the useful, whatever antagonism there may be in some minds on that subject. There were many people who thought this world of so little consequence, that we should have as little to do with it as possible. From ancient times this duality existed. PLATO contended for the first fair and the first good. BACON represented the class that contended for the useful, the printing press and the mariner's compass. In our own day RUSKIN was on the Platonic side, while MACAULAY was on the Baconian, and preferred a shoemaker to Seneca. They were both right, and both wrong. Taken together they were the hemispheres of the complete truth. Christ was the sum of each—the total sphere. He did not enslave man to utilities, but while he elevated him to stand, as it were, face to face with God, he went down and touched the needy want of the hour.

The prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," had reference only to honest, temperate labor. By all intemperance, over-toil, haste to get rich, over-anxious seeking, we balk that prayer. We must take care that the body which *is* to be sustained by "daily bread" is not abused, but consecrated. Sometimes we sneer at the asceticism of the early Church, when its disciples deprived themselves, for devotion's sake, of fitting nourishment; but that was noble compared with the asceticism of wealth, which deprived the soul of culture. We had been too much devoted to that asceticism. One of the causes for thanksgiving on this occasion was the fact that God had rebuked our wealth-seeking, that he had tumbled our houses of cards about our heads. We ought to thank God for the financial lesson of this year. We had been living like splendid animals, having small regard for the high and holy. We had prayed for our daily bread, as politicians, men of pleasure, men of the world, money-seekers and changers, not considering that the prayer, as Christ taught it, was for all good of life, bodily and spiritual.

In what way, in the second place, was that prayer answered? All prayer must be accompanied by an earnestness on our part to receive the answer. We cannot have harvests without planting, nor food, by praying for it, without labor. It is true, there are mysterious agencies at work, the rain, the sun, the soil—agencies which bring God on earth among us now, as he was in the burning bush—agencies of which philosophy can give no account; but we must work for the harvest of our bodies and the harvest of our souls. There was one thing especially to be noticed about the prayer; it was "Give us, *day by day*, our daily bread,"—not in a large grasp at once, but day by day. Our trust in God was to be constant. There was here no petition for rapid or sudden wealth, but a patient and continual dependence on Him—a daily prayer, and a daily answer to that prayer. Then we pray for bread; we must expect the bread for which we work. The farmer who sows rye does not expect to get corn. What we work for we shall get. It is true that God works in the affairs of this world, but it is by the same law that corn comes from corn, and wheat from wheat.

Is not that law the cause of our present financial catastrophe? We have only got what we have planted. We sowed rye and expected corn. We merited the disappointment. Instead of blessings, we have "the bread of wickedness and the wine of violence" in our midst. Let us contemplate the civilization we boast of, not as that of Christianity, or the Nineteenth Century, but of the City of New-York. We have arts and sciences, institutions of learning, of charity, churches, and the nonsense of fashion, steel and whalebone, electricity, schools, rum shops, pretending to be closed, with one eye shut, and the other peeping round the corner, wide open—we have everything that characterizes the civilization of the age, but what else do we find? Civilization is not a matter for the surface only, but is an artesian well, going down into the heart of society, working from the centre to the circumference, as all great things do; and yet was it not a fact that it was not safe to go through the streets after dark, any more than to walk in the wilds of Timbuctoo, unless we are armed like a fifty-bladed penknife? Our ballot-boxes are set as if in the midst of an Indian warfare, reeking with rum, and guarded by dirk and revolver. Do we call this civilization? Almost every night the shrieks of a violated life are heard in our streets, and God sees murder among us, as He might see it in the wastes of Africa or among the Apennines. We have much to be thankful for, it is true, but how much more should we have to be thankful for, if *we* had done our duty?

The spirit of the prayer "Give us this day our daily bread" was dependence on the Great Father, and the lesson taught us in the trials of the present year, was also the same dependence.

REV. DR. BETHUNE'S DISCOURSE.

After an earnest prayer for the mercy of God upon the poor at this inclement season and during the prevalence of the present dearth of employment, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE preached an eloquent and impressive discourse to a crowded congregation from the 15th and 16th verses of the last chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews—"*By Him, therefore, let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to his name. But, to do good and to communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.*"

The Reverend Doctor commenced by observing that the ceremonies of "harvest home" came down from the Scandinavian worship. He regretted that the custom was disregarded by the descendants of those who were accustomed to so expressive an acknowledgment. The identity of "thank offerings" was traceable from the very gates of Eden, through all the forms of Pagan and Jewish and even of aboriginal American worship. The Jews had a junction and confluence of motives to gratitude not unlike our own. They celebrated their deliverance from Egypt. We remember our civil emancipation and the peculiarities of our spiritual freedom, remind us strongly of those of the ancient Israel of God.

This was a day of thanksgiving, and no other topic was permissible. The contemplation of the Divine love was a means even for repentance. Our thanks are not to be presented as ignorant or as skeptical, but in the spirit of Christians who in approaching God seek access to Him through the Mediator. Out of Christ, our worship, our thanks are impiety. Our first thanks are due to the Father for his merciful revelation of the Gospel in and through Christ, and especially for his distinguishing love, as he has given us a personal practical interest in his promises. Here, for the first time in the history of nations, has religion been left free from all trammels of political government, a relation whose fevor is more hurtful than its very enmity. Never, then, let us prove our ingratitude by denying freedom of conscience to all. Our religion, regarded as the kingdom of Him whose religion is in the heart, relies for success only in the Holy Ghost sent through the truth into the hearts of men. Our only strength is in His blessing, and that blessing is only with us so long as the weapons of our warfare are "not carnal." Our only aggression must be the gentlest mercy: our only reward to share in the joy of Him who is the Saviour of sinners. Woe, woe to this land when in the brutal hurly-burly of popular strife the ark of the Lord is brought out among the contentions of the people.

Eternity would be too short to recount the mercies of God. Let us think this day upon the inestimable privilege of living under a constitutional Government which God (notwithstanding our great unfaithfulness) happily preserves to us. Before we dishonor the wise choice and patriotism of our forefathers, let us consider under what other economy we should be safer or with a less adoitxture of evil. Our laws, by their checks and balances, put the happiness of the people into the hands of the people themselves, so that if they are not safe, it is their own crime. We cannot expect privileges without performing duties. If intelligent and otherwise conscientious men are too nice to mingle in the service of the people, and so the reins of Government get into the hands of bullies and demagogues and traitorous candidates for office, the consequences lie at the door of those who are the first to complain of them. The Hollanders, now sunk into a monarchy, once left others to do what they should have done themselves. Disgusted with the duty of mingling with the masses, first they sank into leaving authority in the hands of delegated aristocracy, and now as a people are powerless. True, there are many evils in our public affairs, yet are they all within the reach of a faithful public spirit. The faults of individuals do not affect the principles of government, which, if it alter or retrograde, it must be an inevitable approach to despotism. The buoyancy and balance of the vessel of State will always enable her to right herself, however from sudden commotion she may roll, first on one side, and next from some opposite popular tumult on the other. But she will not go down; she will not founder; for, thank God, there are yet those amongst us who fear Him.

As a people, by loving the intoxication of every excitement, we have brought our present difficulty upon our own heads. Progress! progress! progress! has been the cry to drown the warnings of experience; and green philosophers, ignorant of any action but go-ahead, have blown up the bladder on which they hoped to swim upon the popular tide. We cannot be surprised that the people lost their heads when credit ran away from her mistress. We profess to build our circulation on a solid basis, and then very sagaciously quarry our foundation to send it abroad. It may be said that we theorists are no judges; perhaps so; but your *practical* men have got a country overflowing with the means of life into a most painful predicament. [Sensation.] God has given us a most plentiful harvest. Add to the abundance of breadstuffs, our fuel, our metals, our various products, sufficient for independent national existence, was it not, comparing our condition, (with that of Ireland for instance,) was it not preposterous *profanity* to call our present condition a judgment?

From war how mercifully have we been exempted. Should civil war be permitted, who shall say where it would end? If it be said, do we deserve it? it may be answered that, upon the ground of desserts, there is not one among us who does not *deserve* the damnation of hell, and therefore let us mingle with our hallelujahs the confession of ill-desert.

What shall we render, what are the "thank-offerings" with which we shall come before God this day? Our temple service demands no bloody sacrifice. Let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually. We come not to buy costly pardon, but to praise him for the gift of his only begotten Son, for that sacrifice "once offered for all." We praise him for His Spirit, for His Word, for His Church, for his Providence. "He hath not dealt so with any nation, and as for his statutes they have not known them." And yet, let us not forget another form of thanksgiving without which our devotions are but those of the hypocrite. Let us *imitate* His loving kindness and loving mercy. "To do good and to communicate forget not." He calls us to the high privilege and glory of "doing good," the blessedness of "communicating." Can we as Christians forget the cry of the poor; of those who yesterday knew not a want the cry of the strong man, of the famishing child, of the young girl, tempted by hunger to shame, the cry of woman when her honr is come with no comfort or cordial near her miserable bed? Oh, to "do good" forget not, for with such sacrifices is the Father well pleased. Glorified Son of God!—Thou art sick no more, a stranger, a prisoner no more, sitting not now in weariness on the brink of the well and longing for its waters. Our "goodness extendeth now" not personally, to "Thee," But Thou hast said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones, ye have done it unto me."

You who have stood firm in the surrounding downfalls, thank God for it, and let your acknowledgment be *very practical*. Otherwise, if you forget God this day, he may forget you.

The sermon being ended, a collection was made and placed in the hands of the deacons for general distribution. The service appeared to arrest very close attention; the musical selections for the occasion were of a high order and admirably executed by the choir.

DR. OSGOOD ON THE DAY.

There being no services in Dr. BELLOWS' Church the attendance at Dr. OSGOOD'S was very considerable. Dr. OSGOOD himself conducted the ceremonies, and delivered a sermon from the 30th chapter of St. Matthew and 30th verse, "Let both grow until the harvest, and in the time of the harvest I will say to the reapers, 'Gather ye together first the tares and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn.'" The course of nature, he said, moved in returning periods, and whether in the cot or the palace; whether in the lives of individuals or of nations, a certain law of periodicity appeered. The seasons of the year were the most obvious exhibitions of this law,—every Spring time being a type of all beginnings, and every harvest being a type of all achievements and endings. The harvest which now, blessed be Heaven, was pouring in upon us its more than golden tide, was but a part of that continual income of consequences which, whether ebbing or flowing, always moved in a certain order. And this harvest itself, if carefully examined, would be found to bear within its productions the fruits of all that had been done by mankind from the beginning. In each grain of wheat and implement of reaping we saw the collective care of the whole human race in bringing them to their present perfection. But time became vain unless divided into limited periods, and he purposed, to day, to consider the current year's returns. In connection with the marked social period which this year summed up. His subject, accordingly, would be the lessons of the last twenty years,—and of the wheat and the tares of the harvest that was now stored up for our instruction. The interval between 1837 and 1857, which was so marked financially, was also strongly marked in the history of the nation. The accession of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency was considered as a sanctioning by the people of the general policy of the previous administration of JACKSON, and as fixing upon the country the system of Free-Trade, State Independence and Territorial Annexation: which, with occasional interruptions, had been the popular theory, and was the general theory still. The result of this Democratic policy had been to throw the business of the country upon its own resources—to turn the current of power from a Federal to a commercial centralization, and removed the metropolis of influence from Washington and Philadelphia to New-York. Accordingly, during the history of the last twenty years, the centre of life had been in business more than in the Government of the nation; and the "let-alone policy," with all its perils, as well as all its privileges, had given business a preponderancy of daring and achievement perhaps never before seen in the annals of a nation. Business had also armed itself with the new and mighty powers furnished by science and art; and the steam locomotive, and telegraph, by both land and sea, had startled the world by their marvelous achievements, as the messengers, carriers, and attendants of the mighty empire of trade. Without their help the enterprise of the last 20 years would have been only the wildest dream, and the new dominions which it had opened to us would have been of little more use than so much space mapped out upon the clouds. The new territory acquired by the United States during the last 20 years amounted to 1,300,000 square miles, which was larger than the dominion of the whole Union at the close of the War of Independence. Not with a sullen complaining, therefore, but with a Christian's cheerful faith and solemn thankfulness should we study this lesson to-day. What the soil of our country had produced in 20 years defied the powers of arithmetic to represent, and any attempt to state its harvests dizzied the brain with its immensity. The yield of the land in 1855, according to the Patent Office report, was $1,300,000,000, or about two and a half times the value of all the coinage of the nation from the beginning until the end of 1856. The Indian corn crop alone was worth more than all the gold that ever came from California. The 165,000,000 of bushels of 1855 was likely to be more than distanced in the present year, for it was probable that the United States would make up the deficiency of the crop in Canada. The cotton crop had risen from one million four hundred thousand in 1836-7 to nearly three millions in 1856-7. In the manufacture of Iron America had now reached the point where Great Britain stood twenty years ago, and had increased our production to one million of tons, with a prospect of boundless increase, when our coal fields, which are three times as large as those of all the other countries combined, shall, by a better industrial policy, and by availing ourselves of the valuable invention of 1837, which applied anthracite to the manufacture of iron, be more effectively wrought. The last official accounts fix the manufacturing capital of 1850 at over five hundred millions of dollars, and the annual production of manufactures, including materials, at over one thousand millions. Our commerce exhibited the same ratio of increase with the other branches of industry, and of our 25,000 miles of Railroad, all but 1,400 had been the work of the last twenty years. This commercial emporium was a standing proof of the wealth of the country, for the whole nation contributed to its wealth. The valuation of property, real and personal, in it has risen to more than five hundred millions of dollars, and the returns of the Savings Banks, which some might regard as the lowest element of our wealth, though it esteemed it the most significant, showed that the whole amount received at the Savings Banks was more than one hundred and nineteen millions of dollars; that the whole amount paid was more than one hundred and two millions of dollars; and that the amount of interest paid on the whole was more than eleven millions of dollars; and that in our sixteen Savings Banks on the 1st of January, 1857, the whole amount on deposit was $32,000,000, payable to the working classes. We might well ask ourselves whether, in the face of such facts, we ought to yield to the despondency of doubtful times, and in the chagrin of recent losses forget the abundance of our blessings. The mere fact that more than one million of houses, or perhaps two millions, have been built in our domain in twenty years, spoke of a greater than even material wealth, and the new million of housekeepers since 1837 had done much to help on the work of the schoolmaster and preacher, and enlarge the true worth of the harvest. We would have a striking idea of the increase if we allowed eight persons to a house, and imagined 12,000,000 of people since 1835 sitting down to-day to a Thanksgiving dinner, in 1,500,000 houses, whether the last new palace erected in Fifth-avenue or the last log cabin built in the forests of Kansas. The dining-room sufficient to accommodate them all, supposing seats to be placed on both sides of the table would be about 2,300 miles long, and would reach nearly from New-York to San Francisco, or more than five times the length of Great Britain. If we allowed twenty-five feet to each house, the whole would form an unbroken avenue extending from New-York to the Pacific shore, and would leave a large surplus of houses. And if we wished to judge of the progress of the useful and beautiful arts, be sure to estimate it by the progress of the art that builds the houses for the families; for these demanded the employment of all the arts, both useful and ornamental. In the increase of schools, of colleges, of newspapers, of libraries, and of all the other ideas of intellectual and educational progress, the results were proportionally great. And in the matter of letters—written letters—which did so much to educate both the mind and heart—whilst the number that passed through the Post-Office in 1837 was but thirty-seven millions, in 1856 it was one hundred and thirty-one millions. The circulation of books—and of the best books—had wonderfully increased. The 1,500 public and school libraries, reported in our last census, must have increased to nearly 20,000 within the present year, the works most in demand being biographies and histories, which were the best antidote to the baser publications that were so much fostered by bad people. A respectable gentleman of this City had recently indulged in some animadversions against the public schools, alleging that from their want of moral and religious education they might be looked upon as fostering crime. Before anything was said of the defects of our public schools—(and he admitted that they had some defects)—from that quarter, we might, perhaps, ask his Grace, the Archbishop, what proportion of those who have shown themselves in the Police reports of this City as practically schooled in crime, had been educated under the auspices of that Pontiff who holds his seat at Rome in the affections of his people by favor of French bayonets? The whole number of Bibles issued within the last twenty years from the Bible House, was 3,291,697, and the number of Testaments 6,450,594, being a total of 10,009,800. In religion a corresponding advancement was obvious. We could easily see that the religious preachers most conspicuous in America, within the last twenty years, had not urged their authority in threats of priestly excommunication, or of predestinarian fire and brimstone, but upon the love of God and the moral and spiritual worth of man. Whence, then, the reverend gentleman asked, the contest between all the plenty of the last twenty years and our present limitation. It was because the tares had been allowed to grow up with the wheat—tares, too, which, like those of Judea, looked very much like wheat, until about the harvest time, when they were found to yield no grain. The tares, which grew up with all this wealth and worth of wheat, were Haste and Waste—haste to make money, and waste in spending it. The reverend gentleman dwelt on these topics at some length. He alluded passingly to two of the causes which were generally assigned as accounting for the prevailing panic—female extravagance and the banks. The one he attributed to the error of a man's balancing the debts he owes against the debts due him, and thus fostering a thoughtless expenditure and a flashy folly on the part of his family. Of the other, while admitting the excellence of the system, he said it would doubtless be sound that a Board of Bank Directors generally exhibited less of brains than their vaults did of bullion. He advocated the necessity for the maintenance of a balance not only in the monetary and commercial, but also in the intellectual and moral spheres. He referred to the fact that precisely 20 years ago, that is, on the 26th November, 1837, the church edifice that the present congregation had erected, on the corner of Spring and Mercer-streets, was destroyed by fire, and, in conclusion, contrasted the changes produced in that congregation in the years that had passed since then.

The benediction and the singing of an anthem appropriate to the day, closed the services.

SERMON OF REV. DR. PARKER.

Dr. JOEL PARKER, of the Fourth-avenue (Presbyterian) Church, preached from the text found at II Corinthians ix. 15—"*Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.*"

Thanksgiving and praise, he said, constitute a large share of the duties we owe to God. The Psalms of David, the inspired liturgy of the ancient Church, consisted largely of thanksgiving and praise. Not less but more joyful is our Christian worship. Afflictions are occasional, scattered here and there to checker this earthly scene, while blessings are a continuous stream. There is scarcely any condition in which there are not many things to solicit our thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Hence the chief magistrate of our State appoints a day of public thanksgiving in this time of financial distress with the same general propriety as in seasons of more uniform prosperity.

In presenting the inducements to Thanksgiving, the pastor may limit himself to a survey of some special gifts or may exhibit a more general view of the divine mercy. I prefer for this occasion the more discursive and general view. Our text speaks of the greatest and most comprehensive of all the mercies of God. Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift. I need not say to you that the gift here referred to is Christ.

Its qualities are ineffable, whether we consider its magnitude and glory or its adaptedness to our necessities. As a pledge of the divine bounty it is large enough to assure us that no other needful good will be withheld. If God withheld not his well-beloved Son, but freely gave him for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?

But I choose to consider the gift of Christ as the procurer or cause of all other Divine bestowments. I propose to exhibit these blessings chronologically, as far as the historical view of the subject is concerned; for it is on the stream of history that most of our blessings are borne to us:

1. The first influence of God's unspeakable gift is the reprieve and continuance of our ruined race. The language of law, "In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die," was turned in a promise of Christ's Intervention, else the first pair had been struck dead in the Garden. But a scheme of mercy protracted their earthly existence, and in successive generations brought us to the condition which the race occupies to-day, with a thousand millions of population upon the globe.

2. The next great gift, through Christ, was language. Language is a divine gift—miraculously bestowed upon our first parents, as it was afterward conferred in the gift of tongues to the Apostles.

3. The conservation and use of language is not less remarkable.

The confusion of tongues was a punishment for abuse of the gift, and yet used to create various nationalities and various culture.

These languages became two great families—the Oriental and the Western. God chose the Hebrew, a tongue of small vocabulary and simple structure, to be the vehicle of another great gift—revelation. This language, tinctured by the learning of the great lawgiver, Moses, skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, enriched by the nomadic life, and further by the songs of the Warrior Psalmist and his accomplished son, Solomon—this language labored for a thousand years to imbibe an exact theology; to generate ideas of holiness, and to clothe in the imagery of a beautiful and picturesque country, and agricultural and shepherd life, the ideas of the old prophets.

When these ideas had been imbedded as in a thick stratum of the growing language, God fossilized it, that it might be unchangeable.

The same hand that struck with death the moral influence of the Jewish stock paralyzed its tongue. As a martyr's corpse defies the power of his persecutors, so this dead language forever after defied the power of the Rabbis to pervert the ideas thus locked up in the casements of a dead language.

After this period, God had prepared another tongue—the Greek—the language of exact philosophical analysis and speculation—of scientific history and dramatic and epic poetry—to be the vehicle of the more perfectly developed theology of the Christian Revelation.

Thence the kingdom of God passed in the on-going of its church life into the Latin tongue—the language of conquest and of legislation. Here the conquering Church entrenched itself; but after the fall of the Western empire, and especially under the influence of CHARLEMAGNE, the power of Christianity—not the ecclesiasticism or the liturgy, but the spiritual power of Christianity—passed into nations under the sway of the languages of modern Europe. Thence in the reformation this influence began to concentrate itself in the English tongue. Our language has thus become an important vehicle for Christianity, and we are blessed with having it for our vernacular.

Through this comes all our Christian institutions and their blessings.

We must now dwell largely on the connection of all this with our national advantages. Then we consider the blessings of the year in our Commonwealth, our City, our congregation, our respective families, and especially in the bearing of all these blessings on us individually, as indicating our obligations to join with the Apostles in saying, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

SERMON OF REV. DR. SPRING.

At Dr. POTTS' (Presbyterian) Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING delivered the sermon yesterday morning, taking his text from Job, chap. 35, v. 10: "*Where is God, my maker, who giveth songs in the night?*" It was a sweet thought, he said, that in the midst of the darkness, the sorrows and afflictions of this world, God giveth songs in distress—the power to bear up under suffering and trial, an alleviation of our burdens when they seem too heavy. Dr. SPRING divided his discourse into six parts.

I. There was a night in the world of nature which is vocal with song. All nature rejoiced in the light of day. To men, to the beasts of the field, to the insect and to the opening flowers, the sunlight was equally grateful. We all loved the light, yet we could not but admire God's wisdom in sometimes shutting out the glare of day. Night was the period of quiet; when the shades of evening fell, and darkness came upon the world we rested from light. Yet there were songs and brightness in night which rivaled that of day. A devout mind could not observe the firmament studded with stars, or behold the moon leading a silver trail through the Heavens, without holy thoughts and emotions of reverence for the Being who created all. Night was the time for serious reflections, the hour of prayer and praise.

II. There was a night vocal with song in the moral world. God, in the beginning, created man in His own image, and he came into the world a being free from sin. The morning stars sung together, and a blessed light shone through Paradise. But the first temptation was yielded to, the forbidden fruit was tasted, and the night that followed cast the world into a deep gloom.

> "Earth felt the wound, and Nature,
> Sighing from her seat, gave sounds
> Of woe that all was lost."

Superstition, Heathen tradition and idolatry prevailed throughout the world. Yet were there "songs in the night" in that dark age of the world. It was decreed that woman should bruise the head of the serpent; the barps of the prophets sounded forth predictions of the coming of the Saviour. At length, after 4,000 years of gloom, their prophecies were verified, and then the glorious declarations of His coming were made, and the world rejoiced. His doctrines spread, Christianity gained ground, anthems of praise arose, and in these days "songs in the night" were still heard. The Reformation, the good work of missions to the lands of benighted heathen, were steps in advance towards that future for the consummation of the Christian's hopes when glad tidings of the second coming shall be reechoed through the world, and glory and praise be awarded to Him who from his high and holy place should proclaim everlasting peace.

III. The night of spiritual declension was not without its songs in the night. When the sinner was sinking backwards into immorality, becoming the slave of appetite and sense, and forgetting the high purposes for which he was created—when around his soul gathered the shades of a dark night which, like that of the Polar regions, lingered long amid snow and ice, where all was barren and unproductive, where no seeds of good fruit were planted, and no buds were bursting forth, still there was the consoling thought that the darkest period was that just before day-break, and that out of error truth often sprung.

IV. There were songs in the night of personal spiritual despondency. Many perplexities of spirit were to be borne in this world; desponding thoughts often came, trials and adversity were our lot here, but still in the midst of all the true Christian was happy.

V. "Gracious God giveth songs in the night of affliction." When our earthly hopes were disappointed and our ambitions frustrated, Religion gave us the power of endurance and taught us even then to sing hymns of praise to the Almighty who chastens us for our own good. Xenocrates had related of Plato that a bird flew into his bosom and he fostered and protected it. So if we would fly to God and repose our griefs in His bosom in the hour of tribulation, He would care for and protect us.

VI. There were songs in the dark night of the grave. Mortality was the lot of man. The stem withered, the bud was blighted, the leaves scattered and dry. "Man giveth up the ghost and where is he?" Generations and empires lived and passed away and were forgotten. Where was God in this dismal night of the grave? Life was an inexplicable mystery if man's career must end in the clod. It was the law of Nature that night should be succeeded by day. God promised to overcome death, and beyond the grave man would live immortal, and sing anthems of praise to his Maker. This was a sombre subject for a Thanksgiving sermon, continued the minister, but was it not appropriate to this season of distress and gloom? Yet there was everything to be thankful for. With a few days of turbulence we had had years of peace, with a brief period of scarcity we had had years of plenty to the poor, and pampered luxury for the rich.

REV. DR. STORRS—CLIMATOLOGY.

Rev. Dr. STORRS preached a sermon in which he showed the effects of climate upon man, physically and intellectually. He took for a text the 16th and 17th verses of the 74th Psalm—"*The day is thine, the night also is thine: Thou hast prepared the light and the sun. Thou hast set all the borders of the earth: Thou hast made Summer and Winter.*"

He said it was possible that if we looked back for three or four months we might not discover much for which to be thankful. Within that time the accumulations of years had disappeared; enterprise had received a blow from which it had not yet recovered; business had been prostrated, and the country had suffered severely. And yet it was remarkable that amid the general crash, the general business ruin, the people retained their natural buoyancy—were never more cheerful than now. It was of the cause of their buoyancy—of their vivacity, that he intended to speak. He believed it to be mainly if not altogether owing to the peculiar character of the climate in which we lived. That might be considered by some an insufficient cause to assign for it, but in proof of its power, he instanced the peculiarities of the human race in the hot, in the cold and

most part *at call* with the discount houses, or at notice ranging perhaps to a month with the joint-stock banks. Here, then, is a deliberate breach of every recognized banking principle, and it is one that on each occasion of trouble has led to the same results. The London money-dealers cannot have been insensible to the peril; but their practice is to carry on the system until its inevitable consequences develop themselves, and then to seek safety by cutting off "facilities" and throwing the applicants upon the Bank of England. Then we have deputations to the Governors, threats that if something is not done the whole trade of the country will be brought to a stand, and an outcry, of course successful after the requisite amount of alarm has been created, for the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. If, however, the example of 1847 had never been set, and these persons had been taught to feel that, happen what might, the laws of the country—in the full knowledge of which they had undertaken all their operations—would be rigidly kept inviolate, not only would the public never have been disturbed by predictions of coming ruin, but every safeguard that ingenuity could devise would have been secretly prepared to provide for any casualty. If the discount-houses and any of the joint-stock banks apprehended a withdrawal of their deposits to an extent to cause public inconvenience, it was their business to make common cause to guarantee each other's safety, and, if any nominal or contingent suspension were necessary, to bear the discredit of it themselves, and not to inflict it on the Bank of England and the country. They could have announced to the public that a run being threatened they had combined to mitigate its consequences; that, not being able to foresee its possible extent, they had agreed to suspend for the moment any return of deposits, and that to meet the difficulty they would issue their promissory notes at three months bearing nine per cent. interest, and secured by their common liability. A meeting of all the principal bankers and merchants, including the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, might have expressed approval of the wisdom of their course, and before a few weeks had passed these notes would have been at a premium. But, unquestionably, the character of the issuers would have been damaged, since the fact of their having been obliged to resort to such a method would have fixed them in their right position in relation to the causes that had led to it. If any character was to be damaged, it was much more pleasant that it should be that of the Bank of England, the country, and the Government, and, thanks to the complaisance of the latter, they have succeeded in placing it on that footing. To be sure they took care that matters should go to a point at which the Cabinet would have little choice. There was, however, an alternative which, although equally unjust, in being an act of Government relief for which there was no true claim, would still have prevented a sacrifice of principle. An issue of one-pound notes could have been adopted without any infringement of the doctrines on which the Bank Charter Act is grounded. The fact that the permission for the circulation of such notes terminated in 1829 is not material, as the law could have been set aside on one point as easily as on another. This plan, however, seems not even to have been considered. After ten years' experience, therefore, and all the enlightenment that was thought to have been attained, we have been thrown back at once to the discreditable position we occupied in the last crisis, and all the admirable conduct of the Bank of England and of the respectable mercantile public has been rewarded by a proclamation to every speculator or reckless money-lender who may choose to disregard the plainest principles of monetary science, that he will always find his safety in the very panic which his own misconduct has promoted, and that the only persons who will be brought to disappointment or confusion will be those who have prudently guided themselves by the law, and have relied throughout upon its inviolability.

Annexed is the circular issued by Messrs. SANDERSON, SANDEMAN & Co., announcing the necessity for their suspension. The liabilities of the house to depositors, by whom bills are held as security, are stated to be between three millions and three millions and a half, while those to other parties may be about £200,000. The great majority of the bills held being perfectly good, and such as would be discounted by the Bank of England, the depositors will not, in these cases, suffer any inconvenience, and the effects of the stoppage will, therefore, be very limited when compared with the magnitude of its appearance. Ten years ago the house suspended during the crisis which then raged, and in less than five months it resumed business, Mr. SANDEMAN being admitted as a partner. An equally favorable result is confidently hoped for on the present occasion. The principal difficulties of the firm have arisen from the failure of the Liverpool Borough Bank and DENNISTOUN & Co., but from neither of these sources can any ultimate deficiency be much apprehended:

KING WILLIAM-STREET, Nov. 11.

It is with extreme pain we have to announce to you that our house is under the necessity of suspending business—an event which was wholly unforeseen and unexpected by us.

The pressure of the times and the recent lamented death of our senior partner, Mr. SANDERSON, have left us no alternative but to take this step, which we trust will be but temporary. The accounts are being made up with all dispatch, and in a few days they will be in a state to be submitted to those interested.

We are, &c.,
SANDERSON, SANDEMAN & CO.

Many merchants, in order to gratify an ignorant impulse of caution, have now at their bankers' two or three times the amount they ordinarily keep. The reason they give is they "do not know what may happen." They might know, if they would take the trouble to reason, that the foreign drain having been almost wholly checked, there can be no increased demand for money, except such as may be occasioned by their own fears and by any temporary contingency like the Scotch panic; that under such circumstances, whatever is taken from the Bank must always within a few days return to it; and that under any circumstances the Bank will continue to afford at the fair market price every accommodation it would ever have granted even in the calmest times.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 13.

The Bank Charter Act is abrogated. Its fate at the second time of trial has been the same as at the first. The English Government have resorted to the notification that the Bank are authorized to extend their issues on approved securities, without regard to the amount of bullion in their vaults, at a rate of not less than 10 per cent.

Although the announcement will give immense relief from fears which were rapidly spreading, there can scarcely be an Englishman who will not receive it with deep regret from the humiliation it involves. It must have resulted from one of two causes—either blind fright or an inherently unhealthy condition of business, which prevented our merchants from sustaining themselves against a rate of discount such as is borne at Paris, Hamburg, and a number of other centres of commerce.

In either case the conclusion is equally lowering to our fame as a mercantile nation. It is satisfactory to believe that the measure was neither asked for nor recommended by the Directors of the Bank of England, or any delegated representatives of the leading mercantile or banking firms. At the same time, in justice to the Government it must be admitted that the period had obviously arrived when protective steps of some kind had become absolutely necessary.

The position of the Bank of England and the private banks was never one of higher confidence, but the apprehension was evident on all sides that a withdrawal of deposits from the discount houses and joint stock banks might commence at any instant and totally cripple their power to continue further accommodation; that the Bank of England, from the point to which their reserve has been brought by the sweeping away of nearly two millions of gold for Ireland and Scotland, could in such case afford no adequate help and consequently that if a resistless panic was not to be considered as having actually commenced, we were in a position in which no one could calculate on its being kept off even for a single hour.

But there were remedies available other than that of breaking and destroying the law—for a law which has been contemned on each occasion of trial must be looked upon as destroyed. The state to which we had come had not been brought about by any fault of the Government or of the community at large, and it was for those who had occasioned it to find their own means of extrication. They did not look about for those means, because they knew they could obtain relief elsewhere. If it is conviction had not animated them they would long before the present week have concerted measures of defence.

The English funds opened this morning with an unsteady appearance, although the announcement of £260,000 of Austrian gold by the *Avon*, in addition to the £525,000 expected by the *Australasian*, produced a favorable effect. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 88¼@⅜, were first quoted nominal, 88⅛@89, but the brokers who act for the principal banks were large sellers of [illegible] to buy

letter relaxing the operation of the Bank Charter Act would soon appear, and a number of heavy speculative purchases having been made, a rally ensued to 89. Sales, however, were renewed, and it is estimated that the whole amount of stock thrown upon the market during the day was at least £600,000 or £700,000.

Under these influences the price again receded to 88⅛@⅜, but at 3½ the Bank broker announced the letter from the Treasury, and there was an immediate advance to 88⅞@89⅛. The current difference between the price of Consols for money and account was 1 ℔ cent., and some of the principal dealers gave at the rate of 15 ℔ cent. for loans till December.

After regular hours there was a further improvement, and bargains were effected at 89⅛ for money and 90⅛ for the account. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; Reduced, 87½@⅞; New Three per Cents, 87⅞@88; India Stock, 210@213; and India Bonds, 50s.@40s. discount. Exchequer bills experienced a great fall, and left off at 40s.@25s. discount.

At the Bank the applications for discount were enormous. In fact, to-day and yesterday the pressure was heavier than at any time in 1847. To add to it, the country banks were drawing notes largely as a measure of precaution.

The Government letter to the Bank does not specify what is included under the head of approved securities besides commercial bills. It is thought that Exchequer bills will be received but not stock, as for the latter there is always a ready market to any amount.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 55c. for money, and 66f. 60c. for the end of the month, showing a decline of an eighth.

The following letter was addressed yesterday afternoon to the Governors of the Bank of England:

DOWNING-STREET, Thursday, Nov. 12.

GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade.

The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and a withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appear to Her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament upon its meeting a Bill of Indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's Government reserve for future consideration the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount.

Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the Directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case. We have, &c., PALMERSTON,
G. C. LEWIS.

To the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England."

From the London Times, (Leading Article,) Nov. 13.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the commercial public received the news that the Bank Charter Act had been suspended. The Bank is thus allowed by Government to issue an excess of notes not defined in value, and a promise is given that a Bill of Indemnity will be introduced in the next session of Parliament to free the Bank from the consequences of its conduct, should it be necessary to take advantage of the permission of Government. On the merits of this step we will say but little. It may be consistent with the maxims of political economy to regulate the issue of notes during ordinary times, and thus to check rash speculation and the embarkation in business of men destitute of capital, while when an actual dearth of money prevails the chief banking institution of the country may be allowed to extend its issue of notes under a public guarantee. But if such is to be the principle of our monetary system, the sooner it is embodied into a law the better. If the Bank is to exceed its legal issue of notes as often as the rate of discount is necessarily raised above a certain point, then an act of Parliament should establish the practice on sound and intelligible principles. The commercial interests of the country should not be subjected to a system by which a law is obeyed as long as obedience is easy, and temporarily swept away as often as pressure or panic supervenes. The houses which, in 1847 and in 1857, have stopped payment before the relaxation of the law may well complain that, while they have been crushed by the operation of the Bank Charter Act, others not more solvent or of higher standing than themselves have been saved by the suspension of it. Whether the Bank avails itself of the privilege accorded to it or not, the invasion of the law is the same, and those who, trusting to its inviolability, prudently suspended their payments, now find themselves placed at a disadvantage in respect to those whom boldness or good fortune encouraged to hold on a day or two longer.

We can well imagine that only the representation that great commercial calamities were about to take place has determined the Government to act so bold a part. How much they feel the importance of the step is proved by what we have now to announce—that it has been resolved to call Parliament together at once, in order to settle the questions raised by the present crisis, and to register for Ministers and the Bank Directors that indemnity for which they are obliged to appeal. A Council will, we understand, be held next Monday, at which, probably, Parliament will be summoned to meet at the end of 14 days.

We may certainly prepare ourselves for a violent attack on the English monetary system as established by the Bank Act of 1844. All the theorists of all the schools of currency will be ready to pounce on what seems the carcass of a dead law. And, indeed, they will have much that is plausible, and not a little that is true on their side. The law is a fair weather law, a law for times of steady trading and easy credit: its provisions are like the pasteboard defences of the Chinese—strong to look at, painted with heavy masses of stone and guns of enormous power, but in reality a weakness and a sham. Such will be the reasoning of the partisans of inconvertible paper or uncontrolled banks. The defender of the existing system will, on the other hand, have to face the fact that the Act has been twice suspended in two successive panics. What better proof, it would seem, that the law does not provide for that very condition of things in expectation of which it was framed? At this moment, when the pressure seems about to cease, when the Indian mutiny is broken and the American disasters drawing to a close, we have the Act which has been so often debated, so skilfully defended, so unhesitatingly supported by commercial men of all parties, which committees have declared perfect and the House of Commons sanctioned again and again, now for the second time set aside by the Government at the earnest supplication of the business community. Yet as to the retention of the present law we have not the slightest doubt. Its thorough support says that is perfect for all time and all circumstances, and that its present suspension is a weakness on the part of Government, generated by an insane panic on the part of the people. But even those who admit that a time may come when the Bank should be allowed to extend its issue may still uphold the Bank Charter Act as the general law of the land. They may fairly argue that the suspension allowed by the Government yesterday was to save the country from returning to a state of barter. Gold is the measure of values, and, as long as it bears a sufficient relation to the transactions of the country, men may be required to make their payments in it or in notes immediately convertible. But if from any sudden convulsion the metal falls short, is drawn away, and exhausted at any spot, it cannot be expected that all the business at that spot is at once to cease. There remains money's worth—land and houses, cotton and sugar, wines and tobacco. All that is wanted is to be able to express these in the currency which is the general standard of value. Gold has vanished, but the country has the material wealth which will bring it back again. All is a question of a few months, perhaps of a few weeks. It may in such a case be allowed to the Government to come to the rescue of the nation, by allowing a corporation which has a *quasi* national character, and is ruled by nationally-imposed laws, to create fictitious standards of value, in the shape of bank-notes which have no metallic representatives. Such a proceeding, however, must be understood to be an extraordinary proceeding, in which the community for its own good allows a certain establishment to exceed the limits of safe and legitimate dealing. In [illegible] security must be considered as proceeding

security for the redemption of the extended issue, or, in other words, as itself issuing a quantity of paper money by its agent, the Bank, in conducted during the temporary abstraction of the usual currency.

It is, therefore, no proof of the failure of the Bank Act that at certain times its restrictions should be suspended. In fact, this extension of issue should be considered as something superadded to the ordinary conditions of the Bank's existence. The act of 1844 was passed to control the Bank, not to control the nation. Parliament decided, and we think wisely, that it would not, in ordinary times, trust one great corporation with the power of issuing an unlimited number of notes. This proceeding is strictly in accordance with the regulations which control the issue of country banks, and which restrain London banks from having any issue at all. Whether the amount of surplus allowed to the Bank be sufficient for the ordinary purposes of commerce is, of course, a question for discussion, but the principle which establishes a restriction of some kind has been accepted by the nation in its general course of legislation. It still, however, may be competent to the country to remedy any abnormal deficiency of the currency by an extraordinary issue, which the Bank may be empowered to make, not, as it were, on its own account, but on account of the nation, which may regulate the amount issued and dispose of whatever profits may accrue by the transaction. This seems to us to be the defence for such an interference of the Government as has just taken place. The suspension of the Bank Act has nothing akin to the system which allows American establishments to flood the country with paper representing only a small percentage of capital, or perhaps no capital at all. It is the extraordinary device rendered necessary by an extraordinary conjuncture, and when the necessity ceases the relaxation may cease too. Still the suspension of a positive law is a grave matter, and may well necessitate a speedy appeal to Parliament.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 14.

The condition of the various markets to-day has shown a considerable resumption of steadiness, although there has been no tendency to great confidence or rapid revival. With the return of gold from Scotland, which may speedily be expected to commence, and the delivery of the large amounts announced from Australia, there can scarcely fail, however, to be a decided improvement, and an impression is entertained that the Bank Charter Act, which had not been practically overstepped up to last evening, may still, as in 1847, be kept free from actual infringement. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 89⅛, were first quoted 89⅛@⅜.

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount, although far beyond the average amount even of the busiest times, were altogether moderate as compared with those of the two preceding days. In the open market the best bills were negotiable at 10½ per cent. in the morning, and at a late hour transactions might possibly have been effected at the Bank minimum.

It was announced on Wednesday morning that the Bank of France have adopted new rates of discount in place of the 7½ ℔ cent fixed on the 20th of October. Henceforth the charges are to be 8 ℔ cent. for bills not having more than 30 days to run, 9 ℔ cent, for those under 60 days, and 10 ℔ cent. for those between 60 and 90 days. A decree is shortly expected to modify the law of 1807, which prevents bankers and traders generally from charging more than 6 ℔ cent.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co., of Liverpool, engaged in the New-York trade. It is stated that it will be only temporary, and that it has arisen from a sudden lock-up of a considerable sum in the Borough Bank, where they had kept their account, the impossibility of selling any description of produce, and disappointment in money remittances from the United States. The liabilities are not large, and are understood to be wholly upon bills of exchange drawn in New-York. Mr. GRINNELL, one of the partners, lately sailed for that city to hasten home funds, and an assurance is expressed that when the acceptances are returned there with the protest they will be promptly provided for.

Messrs. R. BAINBRIDGE & Co., in the American trade, have also stopped, but their liabilities on this side are thought not to exceed £30,000 or £40,000. Subjoined is their circular:

No. 14 SIZE-LANE, Nov. 12.

SIR: It is our painful duty to inform you that, in consequence of the suspension of Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., whose bills we have taken to a large amount, and of the inability of our house in New-York to make remittances at the present time, we are under the necessity of suspending business.

We beg further to inform you that our books have been placed in the hands of Mr. JAY, the accountant, who will immediately commence his investigation. He will be prepared with the result on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when the opinion of a meeting of the creditors will be taken upon the best course to be adopted for the realization of our assets in the United States and the payment of our engagements.

We are, &c.,
R. BAINBRIDGE & CO.

The suspension of MUNRO, GRANT & Co., timber merchants, at Swansea, and of STEEGMAN & Co., manufacturers, at Nottingham, is mentioned in letters from those places.

A rumor was strongly circulated to-day from Glasgow, that an attempt is in progress to resuscitate the Western Bank of Scotland, that a million has been subscribed for the purpose, and that it will probably reopen on Monday. Many persons doubt the statement, from the fact that a million seems an inadequate sum for the demands that would have to be encountered. A similar arrangement is also alleged to be contemplated with regard to the City of Glasgow Bank.

The following, from Messrs. FITCH & SKEET, whose stoppage was mentioned yesterday, explains an ambiguity in the wording of their circular:

No. 23 Rood-lane, Nov. 13.

SIR: In reference to our circular, issued yesterday, we beg to say Messrs. SANDERSON, SANDEMAN & Co. discounted our bills and placed the proceeds to our credit, of which in a few days after, we took a small moiety, and did not make further application until the day of their suspension.

Our surplus, as shown at the meeting of creditors, was £17,000 over and above all liabilities.

Yours obediently,
FITCH & SKEET.

The quotations of American Railway shares are as follows:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ c., 1875	70@ 72	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	70@ 72	71½, 1
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	70@ 75	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	14@ 12 dis.	13½ 12 13 dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. con., '60.	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ℔ ct., 1885	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	15@ 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	78½ ⅛
Do., 7 ℔ cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	70@ 74	71 2
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	60@ 62	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 15	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds. 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ ct	80@ 85	
Do., 6d mort. 6 ℔ cent. stg.,	53@ 85	

In the produce markets during the week business has been almost suspended, and prices are again generally lower. The raising of the Bank rate of interest to 10 per cent. on Monday, together with the numerous announcements of failures, tended to increase the feeling of uneasiness noticed in the last weekly report, but to-day there appeared to be less disposition to force sales. The business in sugar has been upon a very limited scale, at 1s.@2s. decline. Consumers are now quite bare of stock, and this morning there were symptoms of a revival in the demand. Further supplies have arrived from the United States. In coffee, colory plantation Ceylon has receded 2s.@3s., but the market now presents a firmer appearance. Native is almost neglected. Scarcely any business has taken place in tea. A public sale of about 700 packages, "without reserve," attracted some attention, and the trade purchased at fair prices. Ultimately there was a rather better feeling in the market, and several parcels that were offering have been withdrawn. Common congou is more inquired after. Cocoa has experienced a decline of about 2s.@3s. A Government contract for 100 tons is declared for the 17th inst. In rice the few transactions reported have been at slightly lower prices, and the market, although 3s. 6d. per cwt. below the late highest point, is still inactive. Saltpetre has been purchased only to a very moderate extent, at about 2s.@3s. under previous quotations.

From the London News, (City Article,) Nov. 14.

The Government Letter, authorizing a suspension of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, has led to a decidedly improved tone in every department of business. The community have been startled at finding how narrowly they have escaped a gigantic panic, and it may be some days yet before affairs will subside into a really settled state. Thus far, however, the effect has been most satisfactory; indeed, considering the alarm and gloom which prevailed everywhere yesterday, an almost magical change may be said to have taken place. Of course, no one expects that the facilities just accorded by Government will either precipitate a decline in the value of money, or prevent the fall of embarrassed houses: but every one is perfectly satisfied at finding that the incipient panic has been stayed. The letters received to-day from the country indicate an extent of monetary disturbance and commercial excitement almost, if not altogether unparalleled, and it is fearful to contemplate the ruin which would have resulted from the postponement of the expected relief for even one or two days. To-day, money circulated much more freely in the discount market, and, in consequence, there was witnessed the expected and satisfactory circumstance of a decided diminution in the demand at the Bank of England. The applications at that establishment to-day were still very heavy, it is true; but, from all that we can gather, we believe they were not by any means equal to half of those witnessed yesterday, when, as before stated, the demand was perfectly unprecedented. Considering the prospect of a gradual subsidence of the demand, which will be promoted by the increased disposition to lend observable in the open market, a strong impression prevails in quarters usually well informed, that the Bank Charter Act will not be actually infringed. In this case, of course, Ministers will have no occasion to present a bill of indemnity to Parliament. As it is positively alleged, however, that Parliament is to be speedily convened, the suspicion is expressed in many quarters that other financial considerations may have something to do with the step.

The funds opened this morning with great buoyancy, at a fresh rise of ¼ per cent, and from the eagerness to purchase which was at first evinced, a further advance seemed probable. A decided alteration, however, was occasioned by the appearance of sellers of stock to a very large amount for immediate delivery. These sales were attributed to a joint-stock bank. It is computed that, altogether, stock to the amount of from £600,000 to £800,000 was to-day passed upon the market. The result was a fall of ¼ per cent. from the first prices of the morning, and the funds finally closed ⅛ to ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. The increased strength of the market, however, is proved by the fact that so large an amount of stock was so readily absorbed; yesterday no progress could be made with sales of stock for cash. The statement that Parliament is to be called together on financial grounds tended to discourage buyers, and the anticipation of an extraordinarily unfavorable Bank return operated in the same direction.

Nearly every other department of the Stock Exchange wore a decidedly improved appearance. In English railway shares the rise this morning was even feverish, and, therefore, met with a rather decided check later in the day.

Exchequer Bills, which yesterday fell to 40s. discount, were sold this morning as low as 30s. discount, but had recovered at the close to 23s. to 18s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange to-day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the recent sales of stock, money was decidedly easier than yesterday.

At Paris to-day, the Three per Cent. Rentes declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent., closing at 66.35 for money, and 66.50 for the end of November.

In every other continental stock market yesterday, a considerable fall took place in the prices of securities, owing to the gloomy advices transmitted from London.

Consols, which were quoted at 4 o'clock yesterday 90@⅛ for the 7th of December, opened this morning at 90⅛@⅜, and thence gradually receded, closing at 89⅞, or 89 11-16@13-16. For money the last price was 89⅛. After 4 o'clock stock was offered at 89⅜ for the account. The official business report is as follows: Three ℔ Cent. Consols, for money, 89⅛, ⅛, ⅜, ⅛, ⅛, ⅜, 89, 89⅛, 89⅜: ditto, for account, (Dec. 7,) 90⅜, 89⅜; Three ℔ Cents. Reduced, 88⅜, ⅛, ⅜; New Three ℔ Cents., 88⅛, ⅜, ⅛, ⅛; Thirty Years' Annuities, expiring in April, 1855, 17⅛; Bank Stock, 209½; Three-and-a-Half ℔ Cent. Exchequer Bonds, falling payable in 1858, 98⅞, 97⅜; ditto, 1859, 97⅛, 97, 97⅜, 97⅛.

Great regret was expressed to-day at the announcement of the stoppage of the well known and respected firm of Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., of this city, largely engaged in the Italian and Mediterranean trade. The liabilities of the house are estimated at about £350,000; but, as a considerable amount of their acceptances against credits will be withdrawn, the ultimate engagements will be much reduced. Great sympathy is, on all sides, expressed for the partners. Subjoined is a copy of the circular issued:

81 LONDON-WALL, E. C., LONDON, Nov. 13, 1857.

Our connection with the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company of Genoa having very much embarrassed the financial position of our general business, and that Company seeking at this time to press us to an unfair settlement, the effect of which might prove injurious to our creditors generally, we have (however painful at this moment) determined on suspending our payments, feeling assured that by this step and the forbearance of those parties who may be interested in the realisation of our assets, we shall (although we may cause temporary inconvenience to our correspondents) be enabled to discharge all our obligations. We have availed ourselves of the assistance of Messrs. J. E. COLEMAN & Co., and have requested them to place the statement of our affairs before you with as little delay as possible. We are, yours faithfully, DRAPER, PIETRONI & CO.

The Bombay letters are expected to be delivered in London to-morrow, and the Calcutta and Chinese mails on Monday.

The steamer *North Star* has just arrived from New-York. According to a telegram received in London this afternoon, the money market continues to exhibit a gradual recovery, and a better feeling prevailed. It is mentioned that Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. have resumed payment.

The foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm at the recent important advance, with the single exception of Hamburg. The rates for paper on Antwerp, and for long bills on Paris, were quoted higher. The Austrian exchanges have again risen, owing to the distrust which prevails in Vienna. The current quotations are shown below, viz:

Amsterdam, three months, 12.1½ to 2; do., short, 11.17 to 18; Rotterdam, three months, 12.1½ to 2½; Antwerp, three months, 25.90 to 5; Hamburg Mks Banco, three months, 13.12 to 13; Paris, three days' sight, 25.30 to 45; do., three months, 26.5 to 26.15; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, three months, 121 to 122; Petersburg, per rouble, three months, 33½ to 34; Vienna, effective, three months, 10.55 to 11.5; Trieste, do., three months, 10.55 to 11.5; Madrid, three months, 47¾ to 48; Cadiz, three months, 48½ to ⅝; Leghorn, three months 30.60 to 5; Genoa, three months, 26.5 to 26.10; Naples, three months, 41⅜ to 42; Palermo, three months, 125 to 126; Messina, three months, 125 to 126; Lisbon, 90 days, 51¼ to 52; Oporto, 90 days, 52⅛ to ½.

FAILURES OF BRAND & CO. AND GARNER.

From the London Times, Nov. 12.

A meeting was held, to-day, of creditors of Messrs. W. & H. BRAND & Co., merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 26th ult., when the following statement of affairs was submitted by Mr. JAY, the accountant:

WILLIAM BRAND and ROBERT THOMPSON BRAND, trading under the firm of WILLIAM & HENRY BRAND & Co., No. 109 Feuchurch-street.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OCT. 26, 1857.

Dr.			£ s. d.
To sundry creditors			53,001 17 3
To creditors on bills payable	£164,669	9 2	
Less amount expected to be retired by the drawers	88,487	10 7—	76,181 16 8
To creditors fully secured	11,960	17 7	
Amount of securities held	20,788	15 9	
Balance—surplus carried to contra	£8,827	18 2	
To liabilities on bills receivable	310,169	19 2	
Amount expected to be brought against this estate, inclusive of Dennistoun & Co.'s acceptances, amounting to	59,577	2 9	
Western Bank of Scotland	60,000	0 0	
City of Glasgow Bank	20,000	0 0—	£153,577 2 9
To liability to Rake, Kimber & Co., Middlesbrough-on-Tees, on a contract for building an iron paddle steamer, on account of G. P. Watson, of Demerara:			
Amount of contract	8,750	0 0	
Less first instalment paid on account	2,150	0 0	
(Considered good)	£6,600	0 0	£235,750 18 8
Deduct—Creditors under £20 each			226 6 6
Total			£235,524 12 2

Cr.			£ s. d.
By cash in hand			60 12 5
By bills receivable in hand	£15,328	2 9	
Estimated to be of the value of			14,043 12 2
By sundry debtors per list:			
Considered good			12,093 15 8
Considered bad	£3,920	10 3	
Less amount security held by			
Creditors	£8,827	18 2	
Assets [illegible]			[illegible]

By sundry property			£ s. d. 95 19 7
By surplus of private estates of the partners			1,268 0 0
Total			£30,563 19 10
Deduct creditors under £20 each			226 6 6
Total			£30,337 13 4
Deficiency			£205,186 18 10

By the above account the liabilities, excluding creditors under £20, appear to be £235,524, of which £139,577 is on account of acceptance of Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., the Western Bank of Scotland, and the Glasgow City Bank. Should these claims come against the estate the dividend will be about 2s. 6d. in the pound, but it is hoped they will be met by the several establishments, in which case it will be about 6s. 8d. The immediate cause of the failure has been the suspension of Mr. GARNER, the American correspondent of the firm, for whom Messrs. BRAND have accepted to the amount of nearly £56,000. The cash in hand set down at £60 only, but, in addition to this, there is a balance of £3,800 attached by the bankers. In answer to a question, Mr. JAY stated that the transactions with Mr. GARNER could not be considered in the light of negotiating accommodation-bills, but were simply in the regular course of business, and partook more of the nature of an open credit. After a short discussion it was resolved to wind up the estate under a deed of supervision, and a Committee of three creditors was appointed for that purpose.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

From the London News, Nov. 14.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 11, compared with the previous weekly return, shows the following results:

Circulation issue	£21,141,065	D'e	£1,280,995
Circulation active	20,183,355	D'e	83,300
Public deposits	5,314,650	Inc	442,715
Other deposits	12,935,344	Inc	1,024,674
Government securities in banking department	9,444,828	D'e	675,276
Other securities in banking department	26,113,453	Inc	3,485,202
Coin and bullion in both departments	7,170,508	D'e	1,327,272
Seven day and other bills	853,075	Inc	39,878
The rest	3,364,356	Inc	58,777
Notes in reserve	957,710	D'e	1,197,605

Scarcely at any former period has the Bank return presented such extraordinary changes. The increase in the "other securities" is nearly three millions and a half, yet, as the new deposits amounted to nearly a million and a half, and as the Bank sold stock or other securities to the amount of £675,276, the decrease in the reserve of notes does not exceed £1,197,605. The total amount of notes held, however, was thus reduced to the petty sum of £957,710. The addition to the other deposits shows how largely the borrowers of money at the Bank were influenced by mere alarm. The £1,327,272 of coin withdrawn was almost entirely dispatched to Scotland, and will, of course, ere long, return. The total metallic stock is now reduced to little more than seven millions sterling.

From the London Times, Nov. 14.

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,183,355, being a decrease of £83,390; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £7,170,508, showing a decrease of £1,327,272 when compared with the preceding return.

The extreme pressure which has prevailed in the money-market is indicated by the unprecedented increase of £3,485,202 in the private securities, while the extent to which the amounts thus drawn out have found their way back to the Bank is shown by the increase of £442,715 and £1,024,674 in the public and private deposits respectively. Sales of stock appear to have been made to the extent of £675,276, and the reserve of notes has been reduced by £1,197,605. The present reserve is £219,030 less than the lowest point to which it fell in the panic of 1847, and the stock of bullion is now £1,142,183 less than at that period.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vic., ch. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£21,141,065	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,458,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	6,666,065
		Silver Bullion	
Total	£21,141,065	Total	£21,141,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,444,828
Rest	3,361,356	Other securities	26,113,453
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Div. Accounts	5,314,650	Notes	957,710
		Gold and Silver Coin	504,443
Other deposits	12,935,344		
Seven-day and other Bills	853 075		
Total	£37,030,434	Total	£37,030,434

Nov. 12, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS AND THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

From the London Times, Nov. 12.

According to the trade advices from Manchester the invitation addressed to that city to *join in the Glasgow demonstration against the Bank Charter Act has been* DECLINED. At the same time the Leeds *Mercury* intimates that the Liverpool financiers have either drawn back or for the sake of expediency been excluded, and the entire movement may therefore be considered a failure. The Glasgow deputation was to consist of persons chiefly known from connexion with the Western Bank of Scotland, and the published list contained the name of a partner in one of the firms to whom the reckless advances are alleged to have been made which precipitated the ruin of that establishment. An attack upon our currency system, from the representatives of a concern which, with eight millions of British capital intrusted to its care, has brought itself to bankruptcy by fostering a set of fraudulent traders to the damage of all legitimate merchants, is scarcely an event to injure that system in the eyes of the public. It is from sources such as these that the organized attempts to disturb the healthful working of the Act have always proceeded, and in proportion as their pestilent influence is cleared away, the country will find that the existing law renders the pursuits of commerce safe to all who will seek to understand and watch its operations. The animosity with which it is denounced by that class who fatten on such institutions as the Liverpool Borough Bank and the Western of Scotland is an indication of its value. The conflict is one of life or death. The speculator in produce, without capital or talent, assuming to be a millionaire, certain of a large fortune if the market advances, and trusting to the fears of his banking accomplices to uphold him if his game goes wrong—this bank, with its "wealthy proprietary," (irrespective of a score or two of widows and orphans,) gambling by means of re-discounts to ten times the extent of its available resources, so as to make large dividends and surplus profits, to cover the most disgraceful losses—the popular manager, to whom everything is intrusted, usually an upstart, proud of his power to crush the business of any respectable house by backing up with unlimited loans a set of pennyless *protégés* to counteract its operation—and the money firms who assist the process only so long as it is thoroughly safe,—all alike are conscious that between them and the Bank Charter Act there can be no quarter. If, when gold is wanted to pay our foreign creditors or to meet a sudden emergency, like the Indian mutiny or the American crisis, the great shipper of goods and producer who a year previously was, perhaps, junior clerk in a third-rate counting-house is to be driven to sell at any price because he has not a farthing of independent capital to enable him to hold on; if the local joint-stock bank, instead of screening his insolvency, is to be compelled from a suspension of its London facilities to let him go; and if the whole set are ultimately obliged to break up unhelped by their former supporters, solely from the Bank of England not being allowed to issue any quantity of notes that might be necessary to postpone such a consummation, it is easy to conceive there can be no limit to the bitterness of the denunciations against the principle which leads to this inexorable conclusion. If the people at large were to allow themselves to be duped into the combination, the spectacle would indeed be deplorable. They are urged to join in a cry which would enable those who by over speculation have driven up the prices of all kinds of commodities to force the consumers still to pay high rates, and compel the prudent capitalist, who now finds his money worth 10 ℔ cent. to prop up the delusion by lending it at 5. They are also asked to lower the standing of the nation in the eyes of the whole world by announcing the inability of its merchants at large to maintain their ground unless protected by an arbitrary, and, as the French Emperor terms it, "empirical" Government measure to prevent

panic affecting more or less all of them, and has given no inconsiderable blow to the confidence of the community of Scotland generally in its banking system. A run has been made, more or less strenuous, on almost every bank of this city, and on some the pressure has been tremendous. The panic has unfortunately coincided with the term of Martinmas, which took place to-day, and which is one of the two half-yearly periods of payment throughout Scotland. Large sums of money are usually paid away by the banks at this term, a reflux immediately following; but, on this occasion, not only had the banks the usual payments to meet, but hundreds of depositors, in no need of the cash, and acting under the impulse of panic, ran to the bank to demand all their money instantly, and in gold, while the usual replacements were made in very stinted measure. Even the notes of the old chartered banks, and of the Bank of England itself, were refused in many cases, the clamor being everywhere for gold. The Union Bank sustained to-day a very severe pressure, but, having fortified itself by a large supply of specie from London, it was able to meet all demands with alacrity, though in many cases being called on to tender the sovereigns by hundreds. The Edinburg branch of the City of Glasgow and its Savings Bank sub-office, however, had to succumb about 12 o'clock, and close their doors, to which the following notice was affixed:

"In consequence of the excessive demand for gold at the head office and branches, the Directors have deemed it prudent to suspend payment for the present, with the view of resuming shortly."

This Bank had certainly been one of the severest sufferers from the panic, a run having been made upon it, both here and in Glasgow, all yesterday—not a few Glasgow depositors who had been unable to obtain access to the office there yesterday having come to Edinburg this morning to seek their money here. At the sub-office, all the morning, there was a great crowd of the smaller depositors, and a severe crushing and squeezing took place about the doors. One unusual drawback to those doing business to-day was the almost invariable refusal of the Banks to cash any but their own notes, and the inconvenience was further heightened by the refusal of many individuals to accept the notes of any of the Banks having connections in Glasgow. On the other hand, however, several shops had placards in their windows, offering full value to purchasers for Western or any other notes.

In connection with the panic may be mentioned the departure from Edinburg Castle, yesterday evening, of seven officers and 230 men of the Rifle Brigade to strengthen the present very weak garrison in Glasgow. To-day a detachment of Lancers left Peirshill Barracks here for Hamilton, to reinforce the troop lying there, and to be within hail of Glasgow, if required.

Edinburg (Nov. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

This morning the Banks were again visited with heavy demands for gold, but the panic had already shown symptoms of considerable abatament when in the afternoon an announcement was issued by the Lord Provost to the effect that, at an interview between his lordship and the managers and directors of the various banks, that they had agreed to accept the notes of both the Western and City of Glasgow Banks whenever offered in the ordinary course of business. This gratifying and reassuring intimation had of course the effect of restoring full value to the notes in circulation, and as arrangements are said to be in progress to retire the notes of the Western Bank, and to resume payment by the City of Glasgow, there seems every reason for hoping that the crisis, so far as regards the currency of bank notes, is at an end.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

From the London Times.

It has been resolved to call Parliament together at once, in order to settle the questions raised by the present crisis, and to register for Ministers and the Bank Directors that indemnity for which they are obliged to appeal. A council will, we understand, be held next Monday, at which, probably, Parliament will be summoned to meet at the end of fourteen days.

From the London Post.

As her Majesty's Government must, of course, call Parliament together to lay the matter (Lord PALMERSTON'S communication to the Governor of the Bank) before them, we naturally assume that the precedent of 1847 will be carried out, and that the two houses will be summoned for some early day. The letter of 1847, signed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir CHARLES WOOD, bears the date of the 25th of October. Parliament met on the 23d of the ensuing month. The later period of the season, and the rapid approach of the Christmas holidays, will doubtless render it necessary that Parliament should on this occasion be convoked at a shorter notice. Nothing can, however, be definitely settled till the Government have been enabled to learn Her Majesty's pleasure.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Finance:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I see with pain that, without an apparent or real cause, public credit is assailed by chimerical fears and by the propagation of *violent* remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be owned, there were some grounds for apprehension. A succession of bad harvests compelled us to export annually many hundreds of millions in specie to pay for a quantity of corn of which we stood in need, and yet we were able to meet the crisis and to defy the sad predictions of alarmists by a few simple measures of prudence taken momentarily by the Bank of France. How is it, then, that at the present moment it is not understood that a similar measure, rendered still more easy by the law which allows an increase of the rate of discount, must suffice *à fortiori* to preserve to the Bank the specie which it wants, as we are in a much better condition than we were in last year, having had an abundant harvest and a most considerable metallic reserve in the Bank?

I therefore beg of you publicly to deny all the absurd projects attributed to the Government, the propagation of which so easily causes alarm. It is not without some pride that we may state that France is the country in Europe where public credit rests on the broadest and on the most solid basis. The remarkable report you addressed to me thereon is the proof thereof. Give heart to those who are vainly alarmed, and assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which have only been had recourse to in circumstances, happily so rare, when catastrophes beyond human foresight have be allen the country.

May the Almighty have you in his good keeping.

NAPOLEON.

PALACE OF COMPIEGNE, Nov. 10.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decrees:

The decree of the 22d September, 1857, is revoked (*rapporté*) as regards the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and vegetables, (*légumes secs*), chestnuts, and the flour of the same.

The decree of the 26th of October, 1854, which prohibits distillation from corn and from any other farinaceous substance used as food is revoked (*rapporté.*)

The distillation from corn or from any other farinaceous substance used as food must be so managed that the residue thereof may be used as food for cattle.

Any disregard of the above regulations may lead to a prohibition to distil from farinaceous substances.

The decree of the 11th of February and the 30th of July, 1857, are also revoked (*rapportés*) as regards the distillation from rice and foreign grain.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

M. ADRIEN FELINE has published an article in the *Moniteur Industriel* on the monetary crisis, which he regards as transitory, such as occurs every five or six years, and which becomes more severe in proportion to the amount of business transacted. The present difficulty, M. FELINE observes, has, as on former occasions, given rise to various demands for relief on the Government. The most remarkable are petitions from a number of merchants at Havre and the Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The former demands that banknotes shall be declared a legal tender, by which means the Bank of France will be enablad to redoce its rate of interest. The petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris demands that the law of the year 1807, which limits the rate of interest to 6 per cent., shall be repealed, and that private bankers thus enjoy the exclusive privilege granted to the National Bank. M. FELINE considera tha petition from the merchants of Havre as equivalent to demanding that the Bank of France shall be permitted to commit an act of bankruptcy, and, still worse, an act of fraudulent bankruptcy, inasmuch as it has at present in its cellars more than 200,000,000f. in gold and available securities. The exampla of 1848 is adduced, but tha petitioners forget that circumstances are not similar. In 1848 the Government was disorganized, universal mistrust prevailed, and it was impossible for either the Government or private individuals to meet their engagements. The difference, as M. FELINE says, is immense. The revolution of 1848 was a national calamity, but a stoppage at the Bank of France at the present moment would be an act of dishonesty which would prevent French merchants who have bills to pay in foralgn countries from taking them up. Franch paper money would not be received in those countries, and the French debtor must inevitably be ruined and dishonored. M. FELINE adds, that the Havre petitioners would be the first to suffer from the very remedy they recommend. He regards the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris as just and reasonable. He remarks that, at a moment like the present, many wealthy capitalists would be happy to utilize the large sums nemployed in consequence of the law of 1807, which limits the rate of interest, and prevents them from making the most of their capital. The repeal of the law of 1807 would be a satisfaction to the public, who cannot comprehend why that which is good and laudable on the part of the Bank of France is otherwise on the part of a private individual. M. FELINE concludes by recommending that tha law which prevents the Bank of France from lending money, except on a deposit of Government securities and railway shares, shall be repealed, and that that establishment shall in future be enabled to afford accommodation on all deposits which offer real security.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to yesterday (Thursday.) The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Nov. Francs.	Oct. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Ditto, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,960,750
Ditto, New	2,125,000	2,125,000
Ditto, in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Profits to capital, (article 8 of law of June 9, 1857.)		567,211
Bank notes in circulation	531,678,000	554,959,000
Ditto of the branch banks	49,581,800	50,391,300
Bank notes to order	6,911,147	6,822,230
Receipts payable at sight	3,247,286	4,453,686
Treas. acc't current credlior	72,376,955	87,444,110
Sundry accounts current	119,108,322	137,818,690
Ditto with the branch banks	25,445,346	24,321,877
Dividends payable	421,987	527,022
Disc'ts and sundry inlarests	2,804,725	1,456,391
Commission on deposits	15,905,862	12,041,551
Re-disc. the last six months	2,268,387	2,268,387
Protested bills	6,945	4,300
Sundries	2,908,146	3,012,911
Total Francs	1,041,887,915	1,094,126,238

CREDITOR.

Cash in hand	73,935,864	107,029,078
Cash in the branch bank	115,609,023	116,536,074
Commercial bills overdue	769,655	790,900
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	307,435,839	316,471,622
Ditto in the branch banks	281,106,516	292,240,194
Advanced on dep.nf bullion.	2,908,400	2,112,400
Ditto by the branch banks	2,030,500	1,536,600
Advanced on French public securities	23,079,036	23,395,836
Ditto by the branch banks	6,682,350	6,420,550
Advanced on R.R. securities	21,255,200	19,130,800
Ditto by the branch banks	11,275,700	9,230,350
Advanced on Credit Foncier Scrip	160,800	132,300
Ditto on branch bank Scrip	45,200	46,600
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	50,000,000	50,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,960,750
Ditto disposable	52,189,360	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	67,148,400	70,293,300
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of branch banks	5,364,609	5,128,211
Expenses of management of the Bank	1,607,190	1,141,510
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,227,443	949,656
Sundries	1,025,635	451,124
Total Francs	1,041,887,915	1,094,126,238

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France,

DE GERMINY.

The figures presented in the monthly return of the Bank of France to-day seem to have created heaviness on the Bourse, but are not very much worse than had been anticipated. The bullion, which in the previous account showed a decrease of £896,000, has experienced a further reduction of £1,440,000, and the sum now held is £7,580,000. This, however, is £310,000 in excess of the total at the Bank of England according to the return published this evening. At the same time there has been a decrease of £986,000 in the note liabilities. The discounts present a decline of £807,000., but in the deposits there is apparently an increase of nearly £2,500,000. The Government balance has fallen off £602,000. In the advances on Rentes there has been no alteration, but those on railway shares have been augmented £167,000. The premiums paid for purchases on gold, which last month amounted to £10,120, have been on this occasion £15,000.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI AND THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

From the London Times, Nov. 14.

The capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow are exploits which challenge our national pride as well as our national thanksgiving. In the heartfelt gratification experienced at the rescue of our countrymen the valour and conduct of our Generals and soldiers should not be forgotten. So protracted has been our suspense, and so inexpressible is the satisfaction now afforded, that we may be apt to overlook in such a beneficial result the military triumphs by which it was achieved. Such a course, however, would be eminently unjust to commanders who have displayed the noblest qualities of soldiership and to troops who have fought and conquered in the face of obstacles without example.

Every fresh incident related of the siege of Delhi tends to establish more conspicuously than before the arduous character of the operations undertaken, and of the difficulties presented to the besiegers. The entire British force before the city, even after the arrival of succors from every available quarter, did not amount to 5,000 men, and of these many had been exposed for the three months previous to all the fatigues of unremitting warfare. The preparations ordinarily considered desirable between a besieged and a besieging army were on this occasion inverted; for, instead of the latter being three times as large as the former, it was here the garrison which outnumbered its assailants, in the ratio of at least 4 to 1. Add to this that it represented the very pith and strength of the mutiny, and was sustained by the inexhaustible resources of a fortified arsenal and the defences of a populous city. The 15,000 or 20,000 troops within tha walls of Delhi were not composed of stragglers from loose bands of insurgents, or of rebels without organization or cohesion. They were the most desperate and the most disciplined of the mutineers—men who had marched off by battalions to the head-quarters of the revolt, and who were ready to fight to the death with tha guilt of murder on their heads. Among them were thousands of trained artillerymen, and in the stores of the arsenal were guns and munitions in abundance. The assault itself showed the formidable nature of the opposition prepared. The heavy cannon of our siege train could silence the 24-poundera on the ramparts, but it could do little to assist the troops in penetrating the place. The real resistance was exactly of that kind which has always proved most severe and most sanguinary, and, instead of being offered in the breach, was reserved for the narrow streets and strong edifices of the city. How stubbornly the fighting was maintained may be gathered from the simple facts that to win the whole place, street by street, cost us no less than a week from the first day of assault, and that on this day alone 1,239 officers and men, out of an attacking force of 3,500, were either killed or wounded. Such results establish beyond dispute both the wisdom of those tactics by which the assault was delayed, and the undaunted heroism with which it was executed at the earliest moment presenting a probability of success.

The invincible fortitude of the garrison of Lucknow, and the intrepid resolution by which its relief was at last accomplished, will bear a comparison with the most famous examples of history. Seldom, indeed, if ever, has a siege been sustained on such terrible terms. The little band of Britons within the weak defences of the Residency were not holding out for a point of honor or a maxim of military punctilio. Theirs were no civilized or chivalrous enemies content to gain possession of the place, and ready to accord generous treatment after a brief discussion of conditions. What they fought for was not the right of marching out with colors flying, or retaining their side arms, or preserving their baggage. They knew—knew from evidence before their eyes—that in the surging swarms of rebels around them every man was thirsting for their blood, and that the moment of their expiring strength, when at length it might come, would deliver them, their wives, and their children into the gripe of miscreants whose least atrocity would be murder. With this dreadful prospect incessantly before them, they endured to the very end, though how human minds or mortal bodies could support such a strain appears impossible to conceive. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the long-looked-for relief was delayed, prevented, intercepted, or driven back; and in its stead there arrived only the ghastly news of massacres and butcheries foreshadowing their own. When at last the Cawnpore column actually advanced to the rescue the work proved beyond its strength, and no wonder, for the road before it was nothing less than one continuous field of battle fifty miles long. Still the heroic garrison held out, availing itself of every chance and resource which events permitted, and fortifying itself on its little raft of safety, although the friendly sail had appeared in sight only to disappear again. At length the fatal moment was approaching, for the rebels had succeeded in undermining the weak defences of the place, and a few hours more would have blown into the air the slender cover of the garrison, and left our countrymen and countrywomen exposed to the diabolical barbarities of the fiends around them. Providentially, at this supreme moment the relief was approaching too. Undismayed by the aspect of a kingdom in arms against them, General HAVELOCK, and his comrades once more crossed the river to fight their way to Lucknow, and this time victoriously. They carried every hostile position by storm, hewed their passage through the rebel masses up to the very walls of the Residency, and snatched their countrymen from the indescribable horrors of their impending fate. For the whole work they had but 2,500 men, and of these one-fifth were struck down in battle.

In every shape, therefore, which war could take has the ascendancy of the British race been established. We have succeeded in capturing a strong position, and we have succeeded in defending a weak one. As besiegers at Delhi, as besieged at Lucknow, we have been equally triumphant, while the advance of our column to tha capital of insurgent Oude presents little less than a miracle of determination and courage. Be it remembered by all that these exploits have been achieved before the arrival of any reinforcements from England, and with those resources only which could be extemporized on the spot. We yesterday gave a recapitulation of the Queen's forces in Bengal, and the total showed only a strength of 24,860 men of all arms—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers—up to the last days of October. But even this gives no adequate representation of the actual facts. In the computation are included three regiments—the 23d, the 82d and the 93d—belonging to the Chinese expedition, which are known, indeed, to have arrived at Calcutta before the end of last month, but which had not been dispatched to the Upper Provinces when these successes were gained. No troops, in fact, had reached India from England, except those diverted from China, and of these only a single battalion—the 90th—had been in time to take part in the operations proceeding. The capture of Delhi was accomplished without the least assistance from any quarter, except the Punjab. The relief of Lucknow was achieved without any aid, except from the colonies and this opportune arrival of the 90th. Of the broad stream of reinforcements dispatched in haste from this country not a single soldier had yet appeared.

The remaining work will soon be done in India, but there is something for us to do at home. If ever there were successes of British troops in which Britons could sympathize, heart and soul, they are to be found in the victories now reported. Such triumphs are eminently those of the British, for they are due to the essential power of the British character. They have been won against enormous odds, by that union of endurance, intrepidity and determination which our countrymen know so well how to maintain. No one can think that enough has yet been done in recompense of such deeds. A Red Riband has been sent to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, and a small pension to General HAVELOCK, but tha country will not be satisfied with such acknowledgments as these. We have to reward, not only the defenders of our Indian empire and the deliverers of our countrymen, but the vindicators of our military renown. The events of the last six months have shown that the resources and aptitudes of British soldiers, properly handled, are second to none. The task of satisfaction will be easy with Generals WILSON, HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and with their subordinates, who, like Major VINCENT EYRE, so ably seconded the operations of their superiors; but it would be matter of deep regret if the deaths of Generals NICHOLSON and NEILL, in the very moment of victory, should interfere with the gratitude of the nation for their extraordinary services. To General NICHOLSON is due not only much of the pacification of the Punjab, not only the safe conduct of decisive reinforcements to the camp before Delhi, but the brilliant victory of Nujuffghur, which was the first step to the capture of the city. To General NEILL we are indebted for tha first successful advance from the Lower Provinces to the Northwest, and for the most resolute cooperation in all proceedings attending the relief of Lucknow; nor is it likely to be forgotten with what uncompromising vigor he expressed the sentiments of the country in his short command at Cawnpore. Our little armies in the East have done their duty with admirable fortitude, with unexampled success, but at heavy cost, and it now devolves upon us to acknowledge by fitting and generous recompense the national honor as well as the national advantages we have derived.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

The following telegram was received at the East India House:

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 8.

General OUTRAM telegraphs, on the 2d instant that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded women and children number more than 1,000.

After making disposition for safety of garrison, General OUTRAM proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds that two additional brigades with powerful field artillery will be required to withdraw with the garrison or reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow still interrupted.

Latest news from Gwalior to 26th of September.

SCINDIA had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control, by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors, cutting off their supplies, &c.

Division and dissension among the mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahzadah from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from the Nena on the other.

The mutineers of the Ramgurh battalion were defeated at a place called Chuttrah, on the 2d inst., by a detachment of the 53d Queen's, under Major ENGLISH, with loss of guns, forty-five carts of ammunition, &c.; some forty-five of our men killed and wounded.

(Signed) H. JOHNSON.

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1857.

Trieste, Nov. 13—8:10 A. M.

RAVEN.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The following telegram has been received at the East India House:

DELHI.—The intelligence of the occupation of the whole City of Delhi, on the 20th of September, has been confirmed.

The King and the Begum ware captured on the 21st by Lieutenant HODSON. Two of the King's sons were killed.

No dispatches have yet been published, so that the exact amount of the British loss is not known, but there is no doubt that it is much larger than was at first supposed.

It is believed to have amounted to 1.150 killed and wounded, including 64 officers.

The mutineers have fled, some to Rohilcund, some to Muttra, and some, it is believed, towards Oude. Pursuing columns have been organized, and one, under the command of Colonel GREATHED, of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, fell in with the Jhansi mutineers at Boolundshuhur, on the 29th September, and defeated them with a loss of 400 men. Mr. GREATHED, the Commissioner of Delhi, died on the 19th September, of cholera. Brigadier-General NICHOLSON died on the 23d September, of the wounds received in the assault.

Lucknow was relieved on the 25th September by General HAVELOCK'S force; particulars are not yet known, but the British loss was severe, amounting to at least 450.

The gallant General NEILL was among the killed; also the following officers: Major COOPER, Artillery; Lieutenant WEBSTER, 78th; Lieutenant PAKENHAM, 84th; Lieutenant BATEMAN, 64th; Lieutenant WARREN, 12th Irregular Cavalry.

The relief was just in time, as the enemy had advanced some mines under the British position, which would have placed the brave garrison at their mercy.

BENGAL.—There is no news of any importance from the Bengal Provinces. Order appears to be restored.

PUNJAUB.—The predatory tribes on tha Gogaira have plundered the police post on the Lahore and Mooltan Road, and caused a temporary interruption of postal communication. Detachments of horse and foot police attacked tha plunderers, and killed a great number, including their chief.

The communication is now restored, and tha Punjaub has, with this exception, remained quiet.

AZIMGURH.—A body of Goorkhas, 1,400 strong, under the command of Captain BIDDEN, attacked the insurgents at Mundree in the vicinity of Azimgurh, on the 19th September.

The enemy were defeated, driven out of Mundrea with a loss of 200.

JUBBULPORE.—The advanced guard of the Madras column engaged tha mutineers of the 52d Bengal Native Infantry, near Jubbulpore, on the 25th of September, and killed 150 of them. After their defeat, the mutineers barbarously murdered Lieutenant M'GREGOR, who was a prisoner in their hands.

RAJPOOTANA.—Nothing new has occurred in Rajpootana.

The Jodhpore mutineers are still in force at Ajah (? Awah.) It is stated that they have extracted a large sum from the town of Palee as a ransom.

A reinforcement is proceeding to join General LAWRENCE.

MHOW AND INDORE.—The Malwa country is in a very disturbed state.

The cantonment of Shopahwur (? Bhopawur) has been burnt. Dhar, Amjeera, and Mundlaisar are disaffected.

The Mhow field-force is moving in the direction of Sangor, and orders are immediately to be issued to the column at Anrungabad to proceed to Mhow for the purpose of protecting the Bombay frontier, which otherwise would be open to attack from the Gwalior rebels.

SCINDE.—All has remained quiet in Scinde since the dispatch of the last mail. The state of the frontier is not satisfactory, although perhaps less gloomy than it was a short time ago. General JACOB, who has just returned from Bushire, proceeds immediately to Scinde and the frontier.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—There has been an outbreak of the Bheels in Khandeish, and also in Nasick, but stringent measures are in progress for the suppression of such movements. On the 4th October, Lieutenant HENRY, the Superintendent of Police, attacked the Nasick Bheels at Sonwnr, and drove them from their position, but he was himself killed in leading his men to the assault.

In Guzerat Chundup, a village in the Mahee Kannta has been stockaded, and the authorities defied, but the disaffection has not spread to other villages, and a detachment advancing to reduce the villages. With this slight exception all Guzerat has remained perfectly quiet.

The Deccan and Southern Mahratta country are quite quiet.

In Bombay itself a few Sepoys of the 10th Regiment and Marine Battalion have been detected in plotting against the Government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three more are in custody and under trial.

NIZAM'S COUNTRY.—All is quiet in the Nizam's country.

MADRAS.—All is quiet in the Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17, 1857.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

TRIESTE, Nov. 13, 1857, 8½ A. M.

RAVEN.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

From the London Times.

The supreme command of all the forces, whether of the Line, or of the Company's Army, or of native troops, is, of course, in the hands of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, G. C. B., who, as our readers are aware, left England in July last, at some twenty-four hours' notice, in order to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty in India as Commander-in-Chief. That well-known General, who is a scion of one of the many branches of the Scottish clan of Campbell, was born near Glasgow, we believe, in 1792, and entered the army in 1808 as ensign in a foot regiment. He took part in the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren; and, while serving in the 9th Foot, he had seen some hard fighting at Vimiera. He also took part in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir JOHN MOORE, and in the battle of Corunna, and was also engaged in the battle of Barossa and in the defence of Tarifa. In the latter part of the year 1812 he was attached to the army of Ballasteros, and was present at several affairs of importance. Among others, he took part in the expedition for relieving Tarragona, and was present at Oama and Vittoria, and at the siege of San Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds, and at the passage of the Bidassoa, where he was again severely wounded. In 1814–15, he saw some active service in America while holding a commission in the 60th Rifles, and in 1823 we find him acting as Brigade Major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection at Demerara. In the expedition to Chinn in 1842 Sir COLIN CAMPBELL commanded the 98th Regiment, and took an active part in the capture of Chinkiang-foo, and the subsequent operations in the neighborhood of Nankin. Nor is he without Indian experience. Throughout the Punjab campaigns of 1848–9 he commanded the third division of the army under Lord GOUGH, and distinguished himself more particularly in the affair at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the affair at Sadoolspore, at the battles of Chillianwallah, where he was wounded, and at Goojerat. In 1851 and the following year, while Brigadier-General in command of the Peshawur districts, he was constantly engaged in most difficult operations against the hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the fording of the Kohat Pass, under the late General Sir CHAS. J. NAPIER, and the repeated affairs against the Momunds, who were glad to come to terms after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S immediate command, the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8,000 men. In 1849 he was created a K. C. B., and received the thanks of both Parliament and the East India Company for his conduct at Goojerat. Returning to England in the early part of 1853, he was appointed, on the breaking out of war with Russia in the following year, to the command of the Highland Brigade, which, together with the brigade of the Guards, composed the division of the Duke of Cambridge. His gallantry at the battle of the Alma, at the head of his beloved Highlanders, and his zeal, intrepidity and ability throughout the rest of the trying perils of the Crimean campaign, in which he was content to serve under men as much his inferiors as they were his juniors, were faithfully recorded in these columns at the time, and therefore do not need to be repeated here. Lord GOUGH, in his dispatches written from the field of Chillianwallah, speaks of, if we remember aright, in the very highest terms of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S "steady coolness and military precision" as "carrying everything before it;" and these qualities, added to a constant care for the comfort and lives of the troops under his command, have gained for him in the very highest degree the confidence, admiration and affection of the many corps with which he has served in three of the four quarters of the globe, with but little intermission, during the past fifty years. Not being fortunate enough to possess the additional advantage of high influence at the Horse Guards, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL found himself merely a Colonel at the outbreak of the Russian war, and it was not until the month of June, 1854, that he was gazetted a Major-General in the army. In tha following October he was appointed to tha Colonelcy of the 67th Foot, and in 1855 promoted to the honor of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1856 he attained tha rank of Lieutenant-General, and on his return to England was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and created an honorary D. C. L., of Oxford, in recognition of his Crimean services. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL is also one of the Aides-de-Camp to her majesty.

SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

BRAZIL.

EXPECTED WAR WITH PARAGUAY—FEARS OF A REVOLUTION—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

By way of England we have received advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th of October.

Brazil is generally healthy, but there is still yellow fever among the shipping at Rio, and on the Pernambuco Railway, which will probably not be finished according to expectation.

A correspondent writing from Rio on the 14th of October, says: "Active preparations continue to be made by the Brazilian Government for the expected war with Paraguay, and almost all the available troops have been dispatched with large supplies of ammunition and stores by the overland route to Matto Grosso. Here, in Rio, a considerable ferment has been caused by the Government authorizing the enlistment of soldiers from the ranks of the national guard; it is certainly an unconstitutional measure, excessively unpopular, and, if persevered in, may lead to the very worst of consequences. Should the Government drive the people to rebellion it will be a thing much to be regretted, for Brazil was never more prosperous or in a state of more rapid progression than now. It is a pity that the Emperor does not take a more active part in the administration of Government affairs: he is a wise and a good man, but he is wanting in the energy which distinguished his father. Charitable and kind in the highest degree in private, yet he is passive or powerless when his subjects (as in a case like the present) are oppressed.

In commercial affairs, this month, so far, has been a remarkably dull one in every respect. In coffee we have only one sale of importance to report: 7,000 bags for America, at 5,400; the total transactions scarcely reaching 20,000 bags. From packet to packet we estimate the business done at 175,000 bags, of which for States 97,000, and the remainder, excepting 4,000 bags for the Cape, were for Europe.

BUENOS AYRES.

INVASIONS BY INDIANS—THE ODNOXIOUS CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM—GLOOMY MARKET REPORTS.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 24th of October.

The political aspect of affairs is gloomy; the Indians have seized a large part of the territory.

Two passengers by the *Teviot*, arrived in England, were young gentlemen who have left Buenos Ayres in consequence of tha conscription there. The sons of the richest and most respectable European residents in Buenos Ayres, if born in that country, are now liable to be drawn as soldiers, not only for the militia, but also for the line. This has caused the utmost disgust among Europeans, and the British authorities have been appealed to. The English Government has never acknowledged the present Government of Buenos Ayres, and according to the laws of the former Government of that country, and the last recognized by England, tha conscription, as far as the English residents and their children are concerned, is unconstitutional. The two passengers above mentioned, having paid a heavy price for substitutes, left the country.

General URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Confederation, has addressed a communication, little short of a summons, to the authorities at Buenos Ayres, calling on them to take the sense of the population respecting the obstacles to the union of that province with tha Confederation. He particularly puts forward the aggressive attitude and movements of the Indians as a reason for union, and as a fact which might, under certain circumstances, call for the intervention of the power he represents, should union be delayed. The government of Buenos Ayres has replied by friendly expressions, which, however, convey a dilatory intention.

The *British Packet* reports gloomily of the local markets, as being in a state of comparative stagnation, but reports an active movement towards the Rosario. With Paraguay hardly anything was doing. The value of gold was decreasing. No failures of any consequence were reported. Arrivals had been moderate.

AUSTRALIA.

LOSS OF THE CLIPPER SHIP DUNBAR, AND ONLY ONE LIFE SAVED.

From the Australian and New-Zealand Gazette.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the total loss of tha magnificent clipper ship *Dunbar*, Captain JAMES GREEN, which left Gravesend on the 24th of May, and Plymouth on the 30th of that month for Sydney. Only one seaman, out of a total of 140 persons on board, is reported as having escaped. The *Dunbar* was one of the fine fleet of Mr. DUNCAN DUNBAR, of Limehouse, engaged in the Australian trade, carrying first-class cabin passengers and a very limited number of second class.

The following is a list of the passengers, among whom were many old colonists returning home:

Chief Cabin.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer and six children, Miss J. Waks, Mr. and Mrs. K. Waller and six children, Miss S. Fothergill, Miss E. King, Mr. C. Troughton, Mr. and Mrs. Mylne, Misses A. and E. Mylne, Mr. A. D. James, Mr. F. Tindal, Mr. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Cuhnac, Mrs. Egan, son, and daughter, Mr. Simmons, Mr. M'Quoid, Mr. and Mrs. Peek, Mr. Downey, Misses Hunt (2), Mr. Leveln, Miss Logan and two Masters Logan, and Mr. Cuthbert.

Intermediate.—Mrs. Debell, Mrs. J. Berry, Miss Graham, Messrs. W. Byron, J. Holl, Wiesmer, E. Hill, W. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Saint, Mrs. Brown and child, Mrs. Annan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Healing and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Strange.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 13.

SALES.—This week, 10,930; total this year, 2,392,610; same period in 1856, 2,650,650 bales.

IMPORTED.—This week, 14,902; total this year, 2,009,601; same period in 1856, 2,108,353; total imports in 1856, 2,309,651 bales.

EXPORTED.—This year, 235,903; same period in 1856, 240,046 bales.

COMPUTED STOCKS.—This day, 331,670; same period in 1856, 403,840 bales.

TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION.—This year, 1,723,500; same period in 1856, 1,894,900 bales.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	341,732
Same in 1856	532,582
Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1856	281,430
Same in 1855	428,810
Decrease of import this year, compared with the same date last year	93,752
Decrease of export	4,113
Decrease of stock	72,170
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	171,400

The transactions in cotton this week have been on an exceedingly limited scale, and prices have declined under the great daily pressure to sell from ¼d. to 1d. ₱ lb. generally. The accounts received by steamer on Monday as to favorable weather for the growing crop, the difficulty of holding during the present monetary panic, and the procedure to short time on the part of spinners and manufacturers, have all contributed to this result. During one or two days this week, so great has been the depression that there may be said to have been no market for cotton. The news of the suspension of the Bank Act yesterday, although too late to affect business, gave greater confidence, and some sales were made after the close of the market at ¼d. to ⅜d. advance on the lowest prices of the morning.

In Sea Islands a limited business has been done, and prices are ¾d @1d. lower.

Egyptians have been much neglected, and partake of the prevailing depression, prices being 1d. lower.

Brazils have been very lightly held, and, while prices generally show ¾d. decline, some forced sales have been effected at a still greater reduction.

Surats continue in only moderate demand, and are fully ¾d. lower.

560 American and 1,020 Surat are reported on speculation, and 110 American and 200 Surat for export.

To-day we have a more general demand, and little more is shown to effect sales; the prices obtained are very irregular, and in some cases 1d. above the extreme low rates of yesterday; the business amounts to 6,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export.

The Grain Trade,

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Friday, Nov. 13.—The supply of English Corn, Grain and Flour is better than in tha early part of the week; Scotch and Irish Oats scanty; foreign Wheat and Oats very heavy again; and Barley liberal, with a little Flour. The Wheat trade to-day must be quoted at about last Monday's prices, with some degree of firmness, and very little doing. Barley is unaltered. Of Oats the very large arrival depresses this article, but the value is not much under the prices obtained this week. Flour is dull, but no cheaper. Beans and Peas about the same as on Monday.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 13.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since Tuesday have been large of Oatmeal, but otherwise moderate. From foreign ports we have received 13,590 quarters of Wheat, 8,643 quarters of Indian Corn, and 23,139 barrels of Flour; besides 1,522 quarters of Wheat, and 1,500 barrels of Flour from Canada. The exports in the same time comprise 2,684 quarters of wheat, 527 quarters of Indian Corn, 577 sacks and 492 barrels of Flour. The decree just issued of the French Government rescinding tha previous one which extended the prohibition to export or distil grain or Flour till September, 1858, has caused a complete stagnation of business in our trade, and prices of all articles have become quite nominal. The improved aspect of the money-market since the suspension of the Bank Act yesterday may, however, tend to impart more tone and prevent any panic. The weather has been cold and inclined to frost.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and rather a better feeling prevailed among holders, as the effect of the free export from France appears to have been somewhat overrated, and the pressure for money has, in a great measure, subsided. Wheat met a fair consumptive demand, and some parcels changed hands on speculation at about the late rates for fine white and red, and 2d. ₱ 70 lbs decline on common and inferior. Fine Flour salable at 1s. ₱ bbl. and sack reduction, but inferior was quite neglected. Oats and Oatmeal were scarcely inquired for, and may each be quoted decidedly easier. The same remark applies to Barley, Beans and Peas. Indian Corn being in better supply, and the demand limited, a decline of 1s. ₱ quarter was established. Prime yellow and mixed American brought 35s. 6d

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. We publish elsewhere the important financial news of which we were previously advised by telegraph. The articles from London journals on the panic, and the effect of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, will be read with interest. We give full particulars of the extensive failures that have taken place throughout Great Britain since last advices. The Indian mail had not arrived in London, but detailed telegrams had been received from Trieste of the important intelligence from the East.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, arrived last evening. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Vanderbilt*, the latter having left Southampton at midnight of the 14th.

Our special dispatch from Washington this morning will be found highly interesting. The President and Governor WALKER yesterday had a long and friendly interview relative to Kansas affairs, in which the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention was fully discussed. It is understood that the difference of opinion between them is so radical that open hostility is considered inevitable, involving a split of the National Democracy—Governor WALKER heading the conservatives and President BUCHANAN the radicals. The President holds that as the Convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, while the Governor contends that this amounts to an assertion of the right of Congress to force any constitution on the Territory, instead of leaving it to the people. It is believed that in any event Governor WALKER will not resign, and if the President should remove him, a direct issue on this ground will be made, which will divide the Democracy in the next Congress—in which event the President will be in the minority.

The gathering of diplomats in the China Seas will now soon take place, it having been deferred by the Indian mutiny and other causes. Our Minister, Mr. REED, will have arrived at Hong Kong about the same time with the Envoys from the European Powers. What impression they will make upon the policy of the Celestial Empire, by diplomacy or by force, remains to be seen, but, according to the latest information, the Emperor, though surrounded and pressed by internal commotion, was determined to resist the demands both of England and Russia. Affairs in China will soon, therefore, again engage general attention. It is reported that a special messenger is to be sent out immediately to our Minister with important dispatches, which will indicate the interest which our Government will take in the matter, though we have in view only a limited extension of our commercial privileges in that quarter, and the safety of our citizens and their property.

Advices from the Rio Grande to the 7th inst comprise two weeks' later news from the Northern States of Mexico. A rumor very generally prevailed that the Federal Government had ordered a body of troops under command of Gen. MORENO, to the border moved thereto by the unsettled political and social state of the country, especially the continued difficulties between the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The subscription to the Rio Grande and Monterey Railroad amounted to upward of a million of dollars.

Yesterday was very generally observed as a day of thanksgiving. The place of business were for the most part closed, and discourses were delivered in nearly all the churches. The various charitable institutions were crowded with visitors who contributed liberally towards the comfort and happiness of their inmates. The weather was fine, and the day and the good things that came with it were enjoyable and enjoyed.

Party Obligations.

We have been so long accustomed in this land of liberty to denounce the slavish obedience of Jesuits, and to laugh at the Divine right of kings, that the doctrines recently promulgated in Tammany Hall upon the subject of party allegiance, seem to have struck the majority of us dumb. This sudden assault upon everything we deemed most sacred and most impregnable has, apparently, found the mass of us unarmed and unprepared. People don't generally keep on hand a store of arguments for the defence of first principles, and are, consequently, not prepared with demonstrations, when all the axioms are suddenly denied.

We are, therefore, hardly surprised that so many honest and well-meaning men should, in the first paralysis of surprise, bow in submission to Mr. COCHRANE'S monstrous deliverance upon the subject of "party nominations." To assert that every one who calls himself a Democrat is obliged, upon pain of being stigmatized as an apostate to his creed, to support the man whom the caucus designates for office, though he be perfectly persuaded that the nominee is an unprincipled knave—a public robber—is to adopt the very worst features of the social systems of priestcraft and kingcraft, by which the Old World has so long been desolated. Entire, implicit, unreasoning obedience to the behests of the King or the General of the Order, as the first and most sacred of duties, is one of those "doctrines of devils" from which the human race has already suffered so long, and from which our forefathers came here to be delivered.

The right of private judgment is not simply an article in the creed of Protestants; it is one of the first-fruits of the fire of political liberty. Party organizations, which have been carried to such perfection here, were instituted for the purpose of enabling men, whose ways of thinking on public questions were similar, to act in concert. To secure this concert, identity of opinions upon public questions is necessary; but it is by no means necessary that all the members should hold the same opinions regarding men. It is quite possible to subscribe to every article of a creed and yet be firmly persuaded that John Jones is a rascal. To believe that the Bible is the supreme rule of faith and conduct by no means entails the necessity of accepting LUTHER as a Saint or LOYOLA as an Apostle. The nomination of a party caucus is a recommendation; the attempt to make it an imperative and binding dictation is an impudent attempt to introduce into the United States the sham elections, sham suffrage, sham freedom of choice, and sham constitutionalism of despotic France. The Democratic Party is a means to an end. Its founders so intended it to be. It was established for the promotion of the largest liberty and the broadest equality, for the annihilation of cliques and corporations, and privileges, and the association of individual rights,—and individual freedom of action as the only true basis of government. With these ends in view it has labored for fifty years with unshaken constancy, and a host of the greatest names in our history have served in its ranks. The unscrupulous horde who have now got at the head of its affairs in Tammany Hall have deliberately set about elevating the Association into a position of superiority to the ends for which it was established. One of those ends was the selection of honest and high-principled public servants. But COCHRANE says: "Not so. The organization is something better than honesty. If we propose a devil incarnate you are bound to support him. If we turn round here on this platform, and either in folly or knavery choose a convict from Sing Sing to govern this City, you, the Democracy, are bound to confirm our choice."

We doubt whether LOUIS NAPOLEON, or even ALEXANDER of Russia, ever put forward anything more calculated to startle Republican ears than this. If we are not greatly mistaken, however, there are no business men in this City who possess even a glimmering of information with regard to the principle which underlies the basis of Republicanism, or who have had the smallest amount of training in self-government, who will be gulled by a doctrine so monstrous. Every citizen of the United States, who is worthy of the name, owes his first and undivided allegiance to the country at large, and a *portion* to the town he lives in. He can best testify this allegiance by devotion to truth and justice and honesty. If he joins a party in good faith, he joins it for the promotion of sound principles, and for the maintenance of good government. If for the sake of dispatch and of union he delegates to any man, or body of men, the right of selecting the persons best fitted for the performance of public duties, he does not thereby lay down his judgment and his individuality in base self-abnegation at their feet. He reserves to himself, undoubtedly, the right of confirming this action or not as he sees fit. If, through mistake or willful misconduct, he finds they have designated a candidate for office whose election will, in his opinion, inflict injury on the country at large, there is no room for hesitation. The country should be his first care. Parties rise and fall; they are born in an hour, and perish in a day; but the State is something better, greater, more valuable than any party which ever existed. We owe to it not to let ourselves be beguiled by Messrs. COCHRANE and DOHENY into blind support of corruption and intrigue. The political cries of these gentlemen would sound simple and indisputable in the latitude of Rome or St. Petersburg, but here in New-York it is the plainest blasphemy against liberty, and in the flattest contradiction to the spirit of our institutions. Nothing is so well established as the responsibility of our legislators to their constituents. No one has ever yet claimed from the latter a blank indorsement of all the acts of their representatives. What gives a caucus powers which no Senator or Assemblyman has ever dared to claim?

The Suspension of the Bank of England Charter.

We have elsewhere extracted the comments made by the London *Times* upon the action of the English Government in relaxing the restrictions put by the Act of 1844 upon the Issue Department of the Bank of England. It will be seen that the views of our cotemporary coincide in all material points with those which we expressed on the first receipt of the telegraphic intelligence of the measure, and that the Treasury letter of the 12th inst. is not regarded in London as the death-warrant either of the Bank of England or of British commerce.

The ultimate significance of the step can hardly be matter of doubt. Its immediate effect upon the trade of the United Kingdom will be extensively beneficial, and with the passing of the tempest of panic will pass away all possibility of material damage to result from it to the credit of the great financial regulator. The force of the blow will be felt by the Bank in Parliament, and we can only reiterate the hope that no rash and convulsionary changes will be made in the frame work of an Institution which has certainly been, on the whole, more steadily useful and more tranquilly influential in its relations with the commerce of the world since its reconstitution in 1844 than it was before. We have tried in New-York the experiment of permitting our Banks to do for themselves what the English Government reserves to itself the right of doing for the Bank of England, and whatever may be the improvements and modifications of which the Bank Charter Act of 1844 is legitimately susceptible, it is not in the financial history of this country, or of England, that arguments can be found to support a reaction from the principles of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S legislation. The friends of the Charter may safely appeal to the New-York of 1857 and to the London of 1839 in defence of their system, at least from an uncompromising and general assault. The discussion which will certainly be had in Parliament of fundamental principles of banking and currency, will go on contemporaneously with debates in our own Congress, to be provoked by the position of our own affairs, and by propositions which it is generally understood that the President means to submit upon these important subjects. And it is reasonable, therefore, to extract from the disorders and confusion of the hour, such consolation as may be found, in the hope that something may be done both in England and at home to establish the financial relations of the commercial world upon a safer, because a more philosophic and comprehensive basis, than heretofore.

It will become the intelligent supporters of the Bank Charter Act in Great Britain to take into account the fact that when that instrument was framed, neither California nor Australia had been introduced into the system of commerce; while it must not be lost sight of at Washington, that the exchanges of this country necessitate an authentic representation of values, quite as urgently as they call for an adequate and assured supply of values mediatorial.

The State of the Indian Mutiny.

The fuller details of the latest news from India brought by the *Vanderbilt*, confirm the substantial value of the successes won by the British before Delhi and Lucknow, and reinforce the conviction we have already expressed, that the menacing importance of the Sepoy revolt has been thoroughly dissipated. The mutineers, under the inspiration of their Mohammedan leaders, made this outbreak from the first a contest of race with race. They challenged the superiority of the rulers to whom, for a century, they and their fathers had submitted. Doubtless many recollections of the Affghan disasters, and many vague impressions of the checks inflicted upon the ever-victorious English in that great Russian war, of which vague histories were transmitted to Bengal along the mysterious channels which penetrate and permeate the societies of Asia, mingled in the minds of the soldiery of India with the instigations of the Oudian aristocracy, upon whom events are more and more distinctly fastening the chief responsibility of the rebellion. But, by whatever motives excited, and animated with whatever hopes, it is certain that the mutineers of Meerut, the defenders of Delhi, the assassins of Futteyghur and Cawnpore fully counted upon bumillating the "narrow-souled, yellow-faced infidels," upon routing them in the field, upon disgracing them in defeat.

These expectations have been signally disappointed, and in this disappointment England has made herself mistress of the position. This cardinal point has been won, too, more rapidly and with a less exhausting display of power than was anticipated, even by the most sanguine of English statesmen. That the English armies in India, however small their numbers, would be able to hold their own until the arrival of reinforcements from home, was conceded from the first by all who possessed any proper intelligence of the relative values of the opposing parties, and any authentic information of the general attitude of the country. But the English armies in India were not content with holding their own. They assaulted the mutiny in its centre at Delhi, besieging a garrison of quadruple their own strength, and finally taking the city by storm after a sanguinary contest of nearly a week, with a greatly superior force, in the streets and squares of a hostile capital and under a September sun.

They repaired the errors of incompetent commanders along a line of nearly nine hundred miles, and succeeded in so balancing the scale of chances in their favor, at an early stage of the disturbances, as to commend the adhesion of all the native princes most important to their cause.

And finally, at the expiration of a little more than four months from the beginning of the troubles, they had virtually restored the threatened supremacy of their race throughout the Peninsula, and were only awaiting the arrival of the great armament dispatched to their assistance to complete the great work so nobly begun.

The last telegram received at the India House from Bombay, and published in London on the 13th inst., affords us the materials for estimating the position of affairs at the end of the second week in October.

The mutineers were in full retreat from Delhi, passing mostly, as we had expected, to the south and southeast, and in the direction of Rajpootara. This region, intervening between the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, would naturally be the resort of the rebels after they had abandoned the hope of success in the northwest. Many of the dependent and independent States which it contains have from the first been disaffected, and its physical characteristics are favorable to a continued disturbance of a guerrilla cast. Malura, Indore, Gwalior, are still reported to be in a state of confusion, and the mutineers of Sandpore are still embodied and in arms. From the frontiers of this territory to the west the Bombay Presidency may be menaced, and we are told of attempted risings at Khandeish and Nassick, in that particular quarter of the Bombay dominions immediately adjacent thereto. These risings were, however, unimportant, and, in the presence of the fidelity of the Bombay forces, insignificant. A column had also been thrown forward from Aurungabad, in the Bombay Presidency, to protect the district. Moreover, the gallant and faithful SCINDE had completely overawed the Gwalior mutineers on the 26th of September, four days after the fall of Delhi and one day after the relief of Lucknow, and of course before the favorable influence of either of these events could have been brought to bear, either upon his own loyalty, or upon the fears of his revolted subjects. This news is the more important that it comes to us coupled with an intimation that NENA SAHIB was himself at Gwalior seeking support there for his operations in Oude. If this be so, it proves the little confidence of the besiegers of Lucknow in their own capacity to maintain their position, and makes still more certain the final deliverance of the English garrison at that place from their long and unparalleled endurance. Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, after destroying the approaches of the Sepoy army, and strengthening the hands of the garrison, had found it impossible to withdraw the besieged without a stronger force, and had consequently fallen back upon Cawnpore, where they were daily expecting troops from Calcutta. The communications along the Ganges had been pretty thoroughly cleared—the heavy batteries and blue-jackets of Capt. PEEL having reached Meizapore, 44 miles below Allahabad, and consequently about 160 miles distant from Cawnpore, by the 26th of September.

Quiet was restored throughout the greater part of Bengal, and disorder was dying away everywhere excepting in the kingdom of Oude, in Rajpootare, and along the far Western frontiers of Scinde. The loyalty of the Ghoorkas had been illustrated by a victory over the Sepoys at Mundree on the 19th September, while the Madras Native troops on the 25th engaged and defeated a body of Bengalese and Oudian revolters at Jubbulpore.

In a word, the work of the British was rapidly defining itself within limits comparatively narrow, and the tide of danger was ebbing as rapidly as it rose. When it is considered that the news of the British successes had yet to be diffused throughout the Peninsula, and that only one battalion of the 90th infantry had yet been landed and brought into action at the date of this our latest intelligence, it will very clearly appear, that neither the political nor the financial position of Great Britain is likely to be unfavorably affected by the further movement of affairs in India.

Bankrupt Laws—The English and American.

The principle has been pretty generally adopted in England, in legislating on bankruptcy, that the great, and in fact the only object to be kept in view, was the surrender of all the debtor's assets, and their fair division amongst the creditors. In the earlier bankrupt acts the idea evidently still prevailed that the debtor, above all, in cases where he had been guilty of misconduct, even before bankruptcy, deserved to be punished. In all the laws on the subject previous to 1849, the power of granting or refusing the certificate was still left in the hands of a majority in number and value of the creditors. If the bankrupt's behavior had not been thoroughly satisfactory to them, they could prevent his ever recommencing business. The commissioner could not take notice of any of his acts prior to the act of bankruptcy, but the creditors could, and where they happened to prove "vindictive," the power lodged in their hands might have been used with terrible effect. The courts decided more than once that if the bankrupt complied with all the requirements of the law as regarded the surrender of his property, and the disclosure of his liabilities, they were under a "moral obligation" to sign his certificate, but as moral obligations were not capable of legal enforcement, this ruling did not do much for the debtor.

Neither in our bankrupt law of 1800, nor in that of 1841, was any such deference paid to the creditors' feelings or opinions. The framers of these acts copied English legislation pretty closely in all particulars but this, but it was evidently their opinion that a creditor was possessed of no rights which a Bankrupt Court was called upon to recognize. His part in bankruptcy proceedings was confined to proving his debt, and coming to the assignee in due time to receive his dividend of one or two cents in the dollar, as the case might be. The law of 1841 provided that the certificate discharging the debtor from his liabilities was to be signed by a majority in number and value of the creditors. If they refused to sign it, however, the bankrupt might either demand a trial of the case by a jury in the District Court, or might appeal to the Circuit Court, and the Judge of the Circuit Court might try it either summarily or by a jury, *at the option of the bankrupt*. Of course he was wise enough to call upon the Court to try it summarily, seeing that the very next clause of the act provides that when it shall appear to the Court, upon this final hearing, that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of his estate, as required by the act, "and has in all things conformed to its directions, the Court shall make a discharge and grant a certificate," whether the creditors are satisfied or not. It would be difficult to imagine a more ingenious contrivance for enabling rogues to whitewash themselves under form of law.

The feeling of sympathy with the "unfortunate debtor," which led to our legislation of 1841, was steadily at work in England, but owing to the slow progress of change in that country, did not produce its natural results till 1849. In that year an act consolidating the bankrupt law was passed, which threw the creditors overboard, just as we had done, and compelled the Commissioner to grant a certificate if the debtor had gone through the Court in due form, no matter what the causes were which had led to his insolvency. As a sort of mild substitute, however, for the veto of which the creditors had been deprived, the certificates were to be divided into three classes, and the Commissioner was to avail himself of this classification to express his opinion of the nature of the causes which had led to the bankruptcy. Unavoidable misfortune could thus receive its due meed of commendation from the Court, and fraud, or overtrading, or extravagance, its due stigma. This has turned out in practice to be a complete and somewhat mischievous farce. The Commissioners in the various Courts in London, and the Provinces, have, of course, no fixed rule by which to estimate the bankrupt's probity or dishonesty, and their opinions of the thousand and one transactions of commercial life are as varied as their temperaments and experience. The principle which they lay down in the classification of bankrupts, too, is totally different in different districts. Some grant a first-class certificate as the rule, and the second or third as the exception—that is to say, only in cases of the grossest fraud. Others again generally grant nothing but the third class, and reserve the first for the rare cases of extraordinary virtue, overwhelmed by the most extraordinary misfortune. This confusion, of course, involves great injustice. It places on some men a stigma which they do not merit, and which it was not intended they should bear. It attributes to others, in the eyes of the world, an amount of probity for which the Commissioner never intended to give them credit.

The Birmingham bankrupt, who comes out of the ordeal with a third-class certificate, is in reality, perhaps, in a moral point of view, on exactly the same footing with the Londoner, who is placed in the first rank; but the public naturally suppose that the difference is a real one, and estimate him accordingly. Besides, there are on general principles very grave objections to placing in the hands of a single Judge the power of arbitrarily affixing a blot upon a man's character, at the very moment when his character is his sole property and sole dependence.

The great objection, in short, to the English bankrupt law, as it exists at present, and to our own as it did exist in 1841, is that neither is in reality anything but a device for relieving debtors of their liabilities—and neither makes the slightest attempt to do that which should be the great object of all bankruptcy legislation, the repression of the extravagance, fraud, overtrading and recklessness which lead to insolvency. It should be a penal measure, as well as a measure of relief, as we propose showing on an early occasion. It should hang *in terrorem* over the heads of those who feel disposed to operate largely in other men's funds, so that every trader should ask himself, when undertaking anything of peculiarly doubtful appearance, "How would it look on my examination?"

YESTERDAY.—As all our provincial cotemporaries have been greatly exercised by the few sporadic cases of murder and violence which have recently taken place here, we hope they will not fail to notice, and be comforted by the fact, that yesterday, the festival of Thanksgiving was kept up here with as much rational and quiet enjoyment as in any village in New-England. There were no mobs, no murders, no fires even, nor any unusual burglaries or street rows of any kind. The churches of every denomination were filled with pious worshipers, except the Catholics, who do not acknowledge the right of the Governor to interfere in religious affairs. Great multitudes of the younger part of our population went out into the country to play at cricket, base ball, and for target exercise, and, notwithstanding the hard times, there were the usual number of family dinners, and the poor were not forgotten. In the evening the various places of public amusement were well filled, and, though the weather was cold, the air was clear and the sky bright, and the hilarity and enjoyment fitting the day were universally diffused. Altogether it was a day to be thankful for, as well as to give thanks in.

The English Generals in India.

The victorious HAVELOCK has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and invested with the order of the Bath as a Knight Commander. These honors are doubtless but the first blossoms of the harvest of distinction which awaits him, if he should be so fortunate as to escape the fatality which up to this time has relentlessly pursued the English leaders in India.

Of Sir COLIN CAMPELL, who is or ought to be actively engaged in the duties of the chief command, and whose reported differences with Lord CANNING have been formally contradicted under his own hand, we publish elsewhere a brief and interesting biographical sketch from the columns of the London *Times*. Our English cotemporary justly speaks of the gallant Highlander as an "able plebeian," but either from accident or design neglects to say how truly "plebeian" his origin is. Sir COLIN is not entitled to the name of CAMPBELL by direct descent. His paternal name is MCLIVERTY, and his father was in early youth a shepherd on the estates of the Duke of ATHOL. His mother was a Miss CAMPBELL, a "Scotch cousin" of the house of ARGYLE, who lived in the family of ATHOL as a governess, and falling in with the handsome young shepherd conceived an attachment for him which resulted in marriage. She insisted on giving to her son COLIN her own more conspicuous name rather than the humble patronymic of his sire, and by such influence as she was able through her noble relatives to exert secured for him the commission which admitted him to service in the royal army, and opened to him that pathway of honor which he so resolutely and so successfully pursued. His father, we believe, still lives in the Highlands, a hale old man, supported in a condition of ease by his celebrated son, and destined, we hope, to rejoice in many new distinctions won by his blood if not attributed to his name.

The London journals, divided on all other points, and ready to wage an internecine war over the past and future of Indian policy, unite in paying tributes of well won honors to the memory of Generals NICHOLSON and NEILL, fallen in the service of their country, and in the flush of triumph. The first of these officers was an Irishman, in whom the fiery gallantry native to his people had been disciplined by long experience of service in the field and in the cabinets of India. He had borne the brunt of disaster with MACNAGHTEN in the Affghan war, and had shared the glories of conquest with EDWARDES in the Punjab. He was on civil service in this territory when the revolt broke out, and to the energy and skill with which he secured the transit of the seige train to Delhi, the early fall of the Mogul Capital must chiefly be attributed. He was wounded in the storming of the city, and died of his wounds a few days after. General NICHOLSON was one of the few young generals of England, having been born in 1822.

General NEILL was also in the vigor of life, not having completed his 47th year, when he was killed in the capture of the Nena's intrenchments at Lucknow. NEILL was a Scotchman, and his name adds a new lustre to the annals of the native country of BURNS. He had achieved distinction during the two Burmese expeditions, and subsequently as commander of the Turkish Contingent in the great war with Russia—while his recent services in the relief of Benares, and the forced march on Cawnpore, had given him a great and promising position among the commanders on whom England could rely in India.

THE FOREIGN PRESS IN NEW-YORK.—A gentleman, who represents in this City one of the most respectable journals of France, complains to us of the "incivility" which excludes himself from the leading places of amusement in New-York, while the correspondents of the American Press are politely welcomed with the "freedom of the theatres" in Paris. We, of course, have nothing to do with the business arrangements of our "managers," but we are very sure that whatever these arrangements may be, none of those gentlemen can have been deliberately guilty of rudeness or injustice in such circumstances, and that if our correspondent had suffered any real wrong at their hands, the simple statement of the facts will secure him the proper redress.

Defects of Our Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If men were angels, the use or necessity of laws might be made matter for doubt, but as men happen to be only men, the efficiency of laws ought certainly not to be disregarded.

It is an established fact, that the wealth and welfare of a community depend on good and just laws, efficiently administered, and this is easily illustrated. The property gained by honest industry should be protected; for who will labor while conscious that all his labor goes for nought, and that its fruits may be snatched from him with impunity by vagabonds too lazy to work.

Our present position is, to be sure, an unpleasant one. Misfortune has undoubtedly overtaken us. But there are two ways of meeting misfortune; one is, to lie supinely on our backs and endure it with the abject submission of cravens; the other, to rise manfully and meet it with the courage and energy of true men. But the true cause of what we are at present suffering, politically, may be traced to our very apathy itself. Our very suffering is caused by our craven submission. If we would only bestir ourselves, investigate keenly, and act promptly and vigorously, we might soon put a stop to all this rowdyism and crime. What our Government wants is sound, vigorous treatment, and lo! our Government would rise from the dead.

What, for instance, is wanting in one very important department—that, namely, of Police? We want numbers, perhaps, but yet not numbers so much as discipline? Now, what is to prevent our having such discipline? Nothing under the sun but the craven submission of the rulers to the ruled. What is to prevent the Police Commissioners from ordering that policemen *shall not cease moving on their "beat" so long as they are on duty*, and not only to order it, but to *enforce* it. This is no time for mawkish squeamishness. The policeman knows the conditions of his service, and if he violate them he ought to be punished as well as any other violator of the law. The policeman's physical inability to perform the conditions is no excuse whatever. He ought not to have undertaken them, or if he have done so already he ought to give notice and send in his resignation. If it be in reality true that there are so many able-bodied men out of employment the ranks can easily be reinforced, and it would be a great wonder if, out of so many of them, enough could not be found capable of enduring what *Englishmen can*. It, however, that be the case, let us import Englishmen, and as the Pope in Rome has a Swiss body guard, so let us have an English Police. Better be protected by an English Police than be the victims of American rowdyism.

There is no reason why we should not have an efficient Police, and if we do not, *the fault lies with the citizens themselves*.

CITIZEN.

Long Island Gossip.

A fever of very interesting characteristics is prevailing throughout the middle of Long Island, and especially on the Northern coast, which has already plucked several blooming daughters from their bereaved parents, and consigned as many stalwart youths to other spheres of labor and enjoyment. When first taken the patient exhibits a palpitation of the heart, flushed face, stammering of speech and a tenderness over the region of the heart. As the case progresses, there is a shyness of demeanor, a tendency to seclusion, a dread of early hours, a disposition to sit late at night before hickory fires with candles only dimly burning. Soon after there is shown a desperate contempt of Hard Times and a disposition to "confound the expense." There is a high appreciation of sentimental poetry, and if the patient is of a religious turn, Solomon's song becomes a marvelously well-read book. She rambles, incoherently talking to herself, singing snatches of songs that suddenly stop when one approaches. The lips are apt to be chapped; the appetite fails, and instead of the usual table beverages, nothing but infusion of sweet William or St. George's root, or some such herb is tolerated.

It is curious that, though the disease breaks out in very divers places, and without reference to climatology, it is not known ever to affect one but that another suffers, as if magnatically, with her, and the twain pine or revive as if they were one flesh. When the crisis does come—and it is seldom reached under several months—nothing else is talked of in the village till it is over. Old folks, as they meet, detail again their own sufferings when in their youth they passed through the same perils. The young shiver at the thought that their turn must soon come, too—nay, that it may immediately impend, for, on a critical day, the whole neighborhood breathes an infected air. As its evening draws on, the victims, in twos, are dressed for the occasion—the one in pure white, and decked with orange blossoms and a myrtle wreath, the other in vestments of solemn black, and led, while the church-bell rings, to the altar. The old, however garrulous, and the young, however giddy, preserve breathless silence, while the clergyman stands before the affianced pair and blesses them. From that hour the fever turns. The Company march up in double file to congratulate them, saluting them with kisses, and uttering sententious hopes in their behalf; then all sit solemnly in their seats for a season, saying nothing; then the fiddler rosins his bow and creaks his elbow at ever-varying angles; mute couples march up and down the hall and chase the bigger and the small-sized hours with glowing feet; others sit fixed with their white-gloved hands crossed, inwardly praying, or wondering what Susan's silk cost; others turn Formality out of doors, and grow gay with the Graces. Meanwhile, the night waning, all in turn are seated at tables that are loaded with cold roast meats and pastry, and garnished with flowers and confectionery. They eat heartily of the substantials, and nibble daintily at curious concretions of sweet dried fruits, cunningly concealed under emblematic sugar, and called "Bride's Cake," and all at last go home for fear the day should break under the burden of festivities. The patient needs about a month for complete recovery. During convalescence the pain at the heart dies out, but there is still left a peculiarity of vision and of hearing; everything looks rose-colored, and the most common-place sounds are musical. Dreary landscapes are clothed with a marvelous beauty; every inconvenient, leaky little house seems a cottage, and the gray hearth-stone is a precious stone. Gradually all is well again, and the bereaved parents are resigned.

The critical day is not governed, like HIPPOCRATES' crises, nor, like commercial crises, by panics; but any set day like Christmas, New-Year's, or especially Thanksgiving, hurries up the issue and the cure. We dispatched a trusty man lately to observe the critical progress in some cases reported as raging in a healthy spot, just abaft Herod's Point on the Long Island shore, and found the facts as we have stated. But it showed how deep-seated was the affection of the succinct little neighborhood—when a physician, skilled in diagnosis, pointed out to him, within the sound of the violin, in one hall, no less than eight couples of promising young men and pretty girls all so badly smitten that the crisis is supposed to be dire somewhere about the holidays!

CAPSIZED.—The schooner *L. S. Levering*, COBSON, from Boston for Philadelphia 24th inst., off Eaton's Neck, L. I., saw schooner *John Bowman*, of Philadelphia, capsize in a sudden flaw of wind. The crew, four in number, succeeded in getting into their boat, and were soon picked up by the *L. S. L.* and carried into Huntington Harbor, where the captain and mate were landed; the other two men were brought to this port. The names of the crew were: Captain ALBERT M. TAYLOR, JOHN HALSY, THOMAS STURGIS and PETER MCGOWEN. The *J. B.* was from Rhode Island, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of onions.

JAMES BARROW, JR., about whose absence notice appeared in Wednesday's paper, returned last night. He was obliged to leave town on business, and sent a letter to inform his wife of the fact, but it was never delivered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—CATHARINE KEEP, a woman of very intemperate habits, who was temporarily committed at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, attempted Wednesday night to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. FINNELL being called saved the woman's life.

Texas Items.

We have advices from Galveston to the 14th inst. In reference to the Cotton crop the *Newsays*: "The norther which came down upon us on Saturday last, and continued until Monday, brought with it a frosty element which settled the prospects of the cotton crop in all the coast counties, so far as we have heard from. In Harris, Fort Bend and Brazoria counties the plant was completely killed, and we presume that the higher we go into the State the more severe was the frost. The bolls will now open and picking go forward with greater dispatch. Had the cold weather held off a week or two longer the crop would have been much larger, as the Spring commenced a month later, and the growing season is that much shorter than usual."

The same paper notices large shipments of Cotton direct from the port of Galveston to Liverpool: 1,830 bales Thursday, per ship *Houston*; 1,330 Friday, per ship *Austin*; the brig *South* and bark *Robert Mills* are also loading with the same destination. The *News* adds:

There are several other vessels now in port which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated. The new ship, the *National Guard*, will be here next month, for the purpose of taking a cargo of cotton to Liverpool, and she is said to be capable of carrying 3,000 bales. The cotton taken by the vessels we have named will amount to some 11,000 or 12,000 bales.

The *Civilian* says of the ship *Fannin*, which is still aground: The water has been pumped out of the well to within a foot of the bottom, and the cargo is coming in rapidly—though saturated with sea water. The loss is estimated at from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on the original value of the entire cargo, which is probably worth $50,000. Only some $4,000 is insured in the Galveston office, but most of the goods are supposed to be covered by policies from offices in New-York. The vessel will probably be got off and repaired.

The week's receipts of cotton at Galveston were 3,149 bales; Houston, 2,788.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—A terrible calamity occurred at Bureau Junction, near Peoria, Ill., on Friday last. An employe of the Rock Island Railroad, named MCLAUGHLIN, had received, the day before, some $36, the accumulation of his wages. On Friday, he was absent from home, and his wife having occasion to go to a neighbor's, at a short distance, locked the house up, and left in it their three children, one an infant, the others about four and six years old. In her absence the house took fire, and was burned to the ground with all its contents, and saddest of all, the three little children perished miserably in the flames. The house being in a lonely spot their shrieks were unheard, and their charred and half-consumed remains were the only evidences of their awful fate.

THANKSGIVING.
1857.

If the thanks-giver think he thanks,
And if the diner think he dines,
They little know that broken banks
Have cut me short of meats and wines.

Mutton and beef are neither near,
Poultry and pork are both the same,
Venison and veal are both too dear,
And one to me are fish and game.

The dinner-giver leaves me out,
Credit and cash have taken wings,
They know my watch is up the spout,
And railroad stock no income brings.

The duns all know my brown-stone front,
The landlord calls in vain for rent,
Shall I give up? No, that I wont,
While money's worth but ten per cent.

LITERARY.

There has been "a syncope and awful pause" in the publishing business, and an unexampled dearth of new books; but, as the holiday season approaches, we may anticipate the appearance of some of the illustrated works which were prepared for the present year before the monetary revulsion commenced. An *avant courrier* of the holidays has reached us from APPLETON & Co. who have sent us a bundle of small books for small people, of a very superior character. They are entitled *George Ready, or How to Live for Others*,—By ROBERT O'LINCOLN; *A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place*.—By ALICE B. HOVEN; and *Children's Holidays, a Story-Book for the Whole Year*. The noticeable characteristics of these juvenile books is their purity of tone, and the elegant style in which they are "got up," the elegance not being of that gaudy and meretricious kind peculiar to similar works, but consisting of the neatness and beauty of the type, binding, paper and wood-cuts.

Another pretty little child's book, from A. D. F. RANDOLPH, is entitled, *Paper-Doll's Furniture; How to Make It*. By C. B. ALLAIR. It is not a book to read, but a new volume of that charming little series for little folks, called the *Paper-Doll Family*.

All our lady authors seem to be ambitious of doing something useful as well as ornamental. We recently noticed Mrs. ELLET'S Encyclopædia of housekeeping knowledge, and we have now a similar work from Mrs. HALE, published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, entitled, *Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million*. The volume contains the enormous number of 4,545 Receipts for doing almost everything. The range of Mrs. HALE'S useful knowledge is rather alarming for a housekeeper to contemplate; it runs the whole circle of household science, from puddings and pot-pies to "Phrenology" and "pomatums." Recipe No. 836 has the fearful heading, "Prudence and Piety." In brief, Mrs. HALE, we would modestly intimate, attempts to teach too much in her "Receipts." A little learning in such cases as a family receipt-book is not half so dangerous as a good deal. One does not expect to be instructed in the art of making apple-fritters and the science of astronomy in the same volume. If ladies who are desirous of doing good to mankind by publishing family recipes would confine themselves strictly to culinary matters, they would be of much greater service than by attempting to teach morals as well as pie-making in the same volume.

Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co. have published the *National Fourth Reader*, containing a course of instruction in elocution. By RICHARD G. PARKER and J. MADISON WATSON.

MAGAZINES.

It is one of the advantages of Magazines that they must be published regularly on the first of the month, let the times be as hard as they may; and the reading public are sure of their fresh monthly budget of good literature in *Harper*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Atlantic*, and the other monthlies, let what will happen. A magazine is only a monthly volume, containing the very best literature of the time. Here is *Harper's* for December, for example, with its pictures, and poems, and essays, and stories, and criticisms, and *Easy Chair*, giving us, in addition, the first part of THACKERAY'S new novel of *The Virginians*, illustrated by the author, and the first part of a new story written expressly for the *Magazine*, by CHARLES READE. READE'S story is entitled *Jack-of-all Trades; A Matter-of-Fact Romance*." The hero of it is a cockney Bohemian, or a Bohemian cockney. It opens in the crisp, dramatic style of the author, but there is too little of it given to enable us to become deeply interested in the story.

The *Virginians* is a sequel to *Esmond*, and it reads like the continuation of that quiet fiction, without the affected quaintness of language which was deemed necessary by the author to impart an air of *vraisemblance* to his narrative. The first chapter of the *Virginians* commences very appropriately and pleasantly with an allusion to the History of PRESCOTT, the historian:

"On the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America there hang two crossed swords, which his relatives were in the great War of Independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the King, the other was the weapon of a brave and honored republican soldier. The possessor of the harmless trophy has earned for himself a name alike honored in his ancestor's country and his own, where genius such as his is always a peaceful welcome.

The ensuing history reminds me of yonder swords in the historian's study at Boston."

The case might have been stated much more simply than Mr. THACKERAY has put it. Those two crossed swords were both worn at the battle of Bunker Hill, and both by the ancestors of the historian—one the gallant Col. PARSCOTT, and the other the maternal ancestor of the historian, who was an officer of the King's navy.

These crossed swords, as the author hints, are emblematic of the fortunes of the two heroes of the romance; the Virginians are the two brothers who espouse opposite sides in our war of independence, but they are only presented to us in the first part of the story, in their childhood, while "Mr. Washington" was a "young neighbor," living at Mount Vernon. We have the WASHINGTONS, the ESMONDS, and the CASTLEWOODS presented to us, again, with glimpses of home-life in England, and plantation-life in Virginia, and a great deal of family history, which is rather tedious to read in the beginning, but very necessary to a perfect comprehension of the incidents to come. THACKERAY may always be implicitly relied upon to reward the closest attention of his reader; he has no unmeaning sentences in his narratives; it will not do to skip anything, because it will be found necessary by and by, to full comprehension of something else. There are no incidents without their antecedents, nor any characters which stand by themselves and might be omitted as well as not, as in the novels of DICKENS. After the first explanatory chapters of his novels have been mastered, then the interest commences, the plot thickens, the thread of the story winds itself around your heart, and you cannot let it go until you follow it to its end. Yet all of his novels are rather dry, technical, and a trifle tedious in the beginning. The promise of what the *Virginians* is to be, is given at the commencement of the first chapter. We will let the author tell what he intends to do in his own words:

"In the Revolutionary war the subjects of this story—natives of America, and children of the Old Dominion—found themselves engaged on different sides in the quarrel, coming together peaceably at its conclusion, as brethren should, their love never having materially diminished, however angrily the contest divided them. The Colonel in scarlet, and the general in blue and buff, hang side by side in the wainscoted parlor of the Warrington, in England, where a descendant of one of the brothers has shown their portraits to me, with many of the letters which they wrote, and the books and papers which belonged to them. In the Warrington family, and to distinguish them from other personages of that respectable race, these effigies have always gone by the name of "The Virginians," by which name their memoirs are christened.

They both of them passed much time in Europe. They lived just on the verge of that Old World from which we are drifting away so swiftly. They were familiar with many varieties of men and fortune. Their lot brought them in contact with personages of whom we read only in books, who seem alive as I read in the Virginians' letters regarding them—whose voices I almost fancy I hear, as I read the yellow pages, written scores of years since, blotted with the boyish tears of disappointed passion, dutifully dispatched after famous balls and ceremonies of the grand Old World, scribbled by camp-fires, or out of prison: nay, there is one that has a bullet through it, and of which a greater portion of the text is blotted out with the blood of the bearer.

These letters had, probably, never been preserved but for the affectionate thrift of one person, to whom they never failed in their dutiful correspondence. Their mother kept all her sons' letters from the very first—in which Henry, the younger of the twins, sends his love to his brother, then ill of a sprain, at his grandfather's house of Castlewood, in Virginia, and thanks his grandpapa for a horse which he rides with his tutor—down to the last, "from my beloved son," which reached her but a few hours before her death. The venerable lady never visited Europe, save once with her parents in the reign of George the Second; took refuge in Richmond when the house of Castlewood was burned down during the war; and was called Madam ESMOND ever after that event; never caring much for the name or family of Warrington, which she held in very slight estimation as compared to her own.

The letters of the Virginians, as the reader will presently see, from specimens to be shown to him, are by no means full. They are hints rather than descriptions—indications and outlines chiefly. It may be that the present writer has mistaken the forms, and filled in the color wrongly; but, poring over the documents, I have tried to imagine the situation of the writer—where he was, and by what persons surrounded. I have drawn the figures as I fancied they were; set down conversations as I think I might have heard them; and so, to the best of my ability, endeavored to revivify the by-gone times and people. With what success the task has been accomplished—with what profit or amusement to himself—the kind reader will please to determine."

We do not doubt his success in writing an entertaining story, but we have our apprehensions of his handling the American side of his narrative in a manner which will be satisfactory to his American readers. It is true that his subject is as much history to us as it is to him, but then to us it is a tradition while to him it is a study. We have inherited our knowledge of the times of which he writes, while he has gained his information out of books. He will not make such pictures of our Revolution as COOPER has given in his *Spy*.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER.—The second number of the new magazine is in all respects fully up to the standard of the first. The most noticeable and enjoyable article is the continuation, end, we regret to learn, the conclusion of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, or Every Man his own Boswell." It overflows with pungent humor, and sparkling wit, and is in all respects in the genuine magazine vein. LONGFELLOW and WHITTIER contribute poems, and PRESCOTT and EMERSON prose articles; the historian gives a chapter, probably, from an unpublished volume of his History of PHILIP II., on the Battle of Lepanto, and the philosopher's contribution is an Essay on Solitude, full of seeming paradoxes and sagacious observations. There were no political opinions in the first number indicating the tone which it would take; but there is an article in the present one which is sufficiently clear and positive in that regard. It is entitled "Where will it all end?" and is an open, fair-and-square, well-written and perfectly unambiguous declaration of sentiments on the subject of Slavery, placing the magazine among the decided and staunch opponents of Slavery-extension. Every one understood that this was to be the political character of the *Atlantic*, and the appearance of the article will create no commotion, nor effect its interests in any degree. The general literary excellence of the magazine is a point that will be conceded by all classes; but its popularity must depend upon the variety and freshness of its contents rather than their style or polish. It must speak for itself hereafter.

EDWARDS ON BILLS AND PROMISSORY NOTES. BANKS, GOULD & Co.: New-York.

This treatise is not a commentary on other books upon the same subject, but a new work on the subject, prepared for the American Bar, and giving the proper prominence to American law on the subject. It is very full and copious, and the list of authorities extensive. A lawyer of our acquaintance says that on two or three points he has found light in this book which he had been unable to find elsewhere, after somewhat extended search.

The Probability of a Decline in Gold.

Under this title the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has published three interesting articles by M. MICHEL CHEVALIER. Starting from the admitted fact that the manner in which a decline in the value of the precious metals is rendered perceptible to the public consists in an increase in the price of provisions and merchandize, he opines that we are about to witness a rise in the value of every necessary and luxury of life, similar to that which occurred at the time of the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. That such a rise has already commenced he thinks cannot be denied, though he admits that other causes—such as war, and an increase of consumption—have contributed to produce it. He then proceeds to compare the quantity of gold produced at the beginning of the present century (about 24,000 kilogrammes per annum) with the present amount obtained from California, Australia, and Siberia (300,000 kilogrammes per annum,) being in a single year about the tenth part of all the gold furnished by America during the last three centuries. Here he introduces a new view of the subject. While the gold-seeker of the Rhine (for there are still some, and whose joint efforts do not produce more than 15 kilogrammes of gold per annum) is content with about two francs a day as the reward for his labor, the Californian and Australian diggers consider 19 francs the minimum remuneration they may expect. Now, supposing the yield of the gold-fields to remain unvaried, the value of gold may decline until 19 francs become the ordinary salary not only of a digger, but of any laborer whatever in California and Australia, the cost of provisions and the rate of remuneration being supposed to have then attained that natural level which is still wanting in those countries. But this level once attained, it may be reasonably presumed that the market-price of labor in the auriferous countries must have arrived at about the same standard as in the most civilised countries of the Old World, viz.: five francs a day. Therefore, in the above hypothesis, the value of gold may fall until the price of 5½ grammes, which is now 19 francs, comes to be only five francs.

M. M. CHEVALIER shows that France is the country where the largest quantity of gold has been coined during the last seven years; seeing that although England has, within that period, reached the enormous sum of £45,749,868 (1,153,000,000 francs,) still France is ahead of her by 1,024,000,000 francs. On the other hand, the coinage of silver has diminished, and silver coin itself has almost disappeared from circulation. The author now examines the question as to whether the present annual yield of gold is likely to be permanent; and he comes to the conclusion that it is very probable it will last long enough to occasion a fall in the value of the metal.

But it has been argued that the surplus of gold now thrown into circulation will be absorbed: 1, by those countries (such as Turkey, the United States and Austria) where every kind of metallic currency is extremely scarce; 2, by the increasing habits of luxury which distinguish our period; 3, by the increase of population, and consequent increase of business in Europe.

As regards the first, M. CHEVALIER remarks that although the United States have decided upon coining a large quantity of gold pieces, the country possesses such a vast circulation of paper currency, comprising notes of as low a value as $5, and even $1, and the habit of keeping a running account with banks is so general, that a coinage of 500,000,000 of francs' worth of gold is likely to meet every emergency. Austria may perhaps absorb a similar amount, but not more, since she also possesses a large paper currency, and, moreover, owing to the new federal monetary system to which she has subscribed, rather inclined to increase her silver than her gold currency. The wants of Turkey cannot be estimated; it is a country without either commerce or credit, and may be left out of the account. Moreover, if the countries best disposed to absorb gold are to be taken into account, why not, M. CHEVALIER asks, also mention those, such as Holland and Belgium, for example, that are inclined to repudiate gold altogether as a circulating medium? Again, in Asia and Africa the currency preferred is silver. Hence M. CHEVALIER thinks that in the course of the next ten years 300,000 lbs. of gold is the utmost that can be coined by the countries above mentioned.

As for the quantity of gold likely to be absorbed in the manufacture of articles of luxury, M. CHEVALIER is not inclined to attribute much importance to it. In the first place, he observes that, in our days, luxury does not consist so much in a great display of gold as in the use of rich silks, the purchase of works of art, and such like. Some gold is used in gilding apartments and furniture, but gold trinkets are made very light, and the quantity of metal used for watch-cases and rings is extremely limited. It would be but natural to suppose that, owing to the immense commercial prosperity of England, the manufacture of gold articles must have experienced a large increase; and yet, from the official returns of the assay-offices, it appears that the manufacture in question has by no means kept pace with the increase of population, for the present amount of the former is only 50 per cent. more than what it was at the commencement of the century, while the population has exactly doubled within the same period. Moreover, the annual quantity of gold the trade consumes is but an atom compared with the quantity extracted, being, on an average, not more than 7,636 ounces, articles for exportation included. The author arrives at similar results as regards France, and at length, reminding his readers that in 1827 M. DE HUMBOLDT fixed the quantity of gold annually manufac ured in Europe (old metal included) at 9,200 kilogrammes, he consents to double that sum and to make no allowance for old metal, so as to admit that 18,400 kilogrammes of new metal are annually thrown into the jewelry trade in Europe, or perhaps 25,000 kilogrammes if America be taken into account. Continuing his calculations, he allows about 10,000 kilogrammes per annum for gilding and gold lace.

Lastly, as regards the immense development of trade, which is believed to require a considerable increase of metallic currency, M. CHEVALIER is of opinion that no allowance ought to be made for this item, seeing that most commercial affairs are settled by a circulation of paper, and that payments in specie only occur for small balances. An increase of population does indeed call for an increase in the metallic currency, but by no means in the proportion of the actual production of gold. One of the natural effects of circulation is a loss in the quantity of metal by friction or *wear*; this M. CHEVALIER lays down at ten millions of francs per annum; and he allows an additional fifty millions of francs for casualties and shipwrecks. From all these calculations, and making the largest allowances, it appears that in the course of the next ten years a total of about 1,050,000 kilogrammes of gold may be thrown into the market without overstocking it. But during the same period, and at the present yield, 2,500,000 kilogrammes will have been produced; there consequently remain 1,450,000 kilogrammes of gold to be disposed of. These will assuredly be absorbed, because the current of circulation is insatiable; but on one condition only, *that of a proportionate fall in the value of the precious metal.*

Having arrived at this conclusion, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER lays it down as a well-known axiom, that in all those countries where gold is a legal tender, a decline in its value is necessarily followed by a general rise in prices, and he then proceeds to examine which of the two precious metals is a legal tender in France. After an elaborate sketch of the history of the French currency from the remotest times, he arrives at the final conclusion that the real standard of value in France is the silver franc, and that gold, although at present thrown into the circulation to an immense amount, has never been recognized as a legal tender.

The author of the article now arrives at the most important point of the question: What will be the effect of a fall in the value of gold, and how can the dangers resulting from it be avoided in France? Here he traces an animated picture of the consequences which would attend a diminution in the price of gold in those countries where it is a standard value; how the creditor will lose and the debtor be a gainer; how the working classes will have to struggle with unforseen difficulties, because employers will resist a demand for increase of salary until the last moment, and how governments will be obliged to run the risk of insurrections by increasing the national charges. But will governments in such a case be either legally or morally bound to afford compensation to the public? M. CHEVALIER thinks that England will not, because her standard of value is gold; she has engaged to pay the public creditor in so much gold; she has fulfilled that engagement at a time when gold was scarce, and she, therefore, has a right to do the same when it is over-abundant. But France, whose legal standard is silver, is clearly bound in conscience to make good the loss the holder of gold will incur, in consequence of the immense quantity of that metal put into circulation together with silver. We omit some other collateral questions here touched upon by the author, to come at once to the remedies or precautions to be taken against the impending fall. First, the government might have recourse to repeated recoinage of gold pieces, each time increasing the quantity of metal, a plan which would only breed confusion. Next, it might recoin its gold, once for all, in pieces on which the weight, instead of the number of francs, might be marked. Under this system, the most rational one, according to the author, a gold piece of 5 grammes, for example, would have a variable value, determined by periodical tariffs published by Government, according to the price of the metal in the chief markets of Europe. A third mode would consist in at once decreeing that the gold pieces now in circulation shall have a variable value, according to the state of the market; so that a 20 franc piece may, for example, only cost 19fr. 50c., &c. Here M. CHEVALIER enters at large into the questions the latter measure would involve, and quotes the precedents of Russia, Holland and Belgium, in support of several of his views; and concludes with examining the opinion of other writers on this question of the day, who propose to make gold the legal standard, instead of silver. Should that opinion prevail, M. CHEVALIER gives it as his conviction that, in a few years, France would lose all her silver, to the last five-franc piece.

The Statue of Washington Safely Landed at Richmond.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 25th.

About 1 P. M. yesterday we were astonished to see the monster box, containing the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, moving briskly up the heavy grade of Ninth-street, on Mr. J. R. ANDERSON'S solid broad-iron-wheel wagon, drawn by the hands and hearts of more than a thousand of our citizens, including all ages. The box, weighing 19 tons, was conveyed from the head of the dock along Seventeenth-street to Main—and there, the horses showing a want of power, *the people* took bodily possession of the immense case, and, amidst joyous shoutings, carried it up Main to Ninth, along Ninth to Broad, along Broad to Tenth, and thence through an opening in the iron railing into its proper place in front of the Monument. It was a grand and delightful spectacle, as the mountain box, drawn by hundreds of the citizens, with agent MCCLOY, and Capt. SAM. FARRIAN and Corporal KEISCHMAN, of the Blues, with their flag, on the wagon in front, overcame all obstacles, and was safely landed, amidst enthusiastic cheerings. Only a few moments sufficed for the crowd to tear up the iron-railing and curb-stones and contiguous trees, to make a passage into the square. The Mayor of the city was raised to the top of the box, and, after a neat speech, urged the people to call the Governor out. Gov. WISE could not resist the hearty entreaties of the besieging crowd, (who guarded all the exits of the Capitol,) and, escorted by the Mayor, was welcomed by the crowd, who, by the aid of a rope and their own shoulders, elevated him on the box. Just then salutes were fired by detachments of the Blues and Young Guard, and patriotic airs performed by the Armory Band. The Governor stood beneath the "stars and stripes," held up by a number of citizens, and addressed the immense audience with eloquence and powerful effect. After a few pertinent remarks from Capt. DIMMOCK, Captain of the Public Guard, and Mr. MAYO, the crowd dispersed, leaving the box safely in its place. We have never seen a more picturesque and animating spectacle—the more so, as it was entirely unexpected by everybody.

Burning of the Mississippi Steamer Rainbow.
SEVENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.

Our special dispatches announce the destruction by fire of the Louisville and New-Orleans packet *Rainbow*, near Napoleon, Arkansas. The loss of life is variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five. The *Rainbow* was built at Louisville, three years since, for the Louisville and Henderson packet trade, but entered the Southern trade last season. She was owned by her commander, Capt. W. R. HOLLOROFT, of Leavenworth, Ind., the clerks, Messrs. WM. and M. HOVEROS, and MARSHALL HALBERT, of Louisville. She was worth about $25,000, and, we understand, was insured in Louisville.

The *Rainbow* was burned on Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, ten miles above Napoleon, at the head of Island Seventy-four. There were *three hundred and forty-seven* passengers on board—a large number of these on deck being coal boatmen, returning home. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiary deck passengers. The loss of life is estimated at from fifty to seventy-five. As soon as the fire was discovered, the boat was run ashore under a full head of steam, where she burned to the water's edge.

NAMES OF PERSONS SAVED.

G. C. Castleman, Louisville.
— Downroy, B. E. Williams, Lexington.
C. A. Tarbell, Robert Rawley, S. H. Rosser, Jacob McGarrock, Kentucky.
Henry Collins, Cincinnati.
W. Smith, Pittsburg.
Thomas Maddock, J. M. Carson, John Mayberry and wife, Philadelphia.
C. W. Dashiell, C. J. Redman, C. Holmes, Miss J. Harris, Illinois.
D. M. Smill, R. J. Cole, Jas. Love, Indiana.
J. M. Flemming, Missouri, and others from Southern States.
Irwin Sotten, Benj. Haanat, Julius Elder, George Burch, Victor Feking, Perry Samuels, David Kreider, Indiana.
Jno. Kelly, Ardell Hamden, Cincinnati.
B. R. Todd, Kentucky.
Patrick Donohne, Hugh Keggan, Patrick Coleman, Patrick Royne, Louisville.
H. B. McCurn, Wm. Alderson, Geo. Dungan, Wilson White, H. B. Dalton, —— McWilliams, Isaac Williame, Pittsburg.
L. D. Crotchett, H. T. Rowland, Illinois.
The books being all destroyed, no list of the lost can be furnished. All of the officers were saved.

The Wreck of the Flying Cloud on Lake Michigan.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have received the following additional particulars in relation to the heart-rending disaster which happened to the schooner *Flying Cloud* and her crew. She was wrecked about two miles below the mouth of the Calumet, (of Indiana,) and thirty-three miles above this city, on Thursday forenoon. The Captain and six of the crew were *frozen to death!* Only one sailor, FRANCIS FOX, and a boy named HENRY COLEMAN, were saved, and these were badly frozen. The *Flying Cloud* cleared at this port on Wednesday last with 10,000 bushels of wheat. When about fifty miles down the lake, the gale struck her, riddling her sails and rendering her unmanageable. Her boat was soon afterward carried away by the violence of the sea. About 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the vessel went ashore at the place mentioned above.

The Captain and crew immediately took to the rigging, where they remained all day, and spent the night on the quarter deck, lashed to the spars. In the morning, two of their number were found dead, and the Captain scarcely able to articulate. About 9 A. M., the mate, GEORGE GARDNER, jumped overboard, and perceiving two men dragging a boat down to the beach, was directed by them to their shanty at the mouth of the river. He was subsequently found within twenty rods of the shanty frozen and lifeless.

A sailor by the name of BATES followed the mate overboard, but fell within six rods of the vessel, where his body was afterwards found.

FOX was the next man to jump overboard, and he succeeded in reaching the shanty, which was occupied by shingle-makers. One of them furnished him with clothes and assisted him to Miller's station on the Southern road, a mile or two distant, from whence he came to this city. The boy COLEMAN managed to get ashore alive with the assistance of the men on shore, and remained at the shanty badly frozen.

Personal.

The Mayor and citizens of Buffalo have tendered a complimentary benefit to the young tragedian Booth, which he has accepted, and it will take place this evening.

P. T. Barnum on Wednesday gained a suit in the Circuit Court of Washington, in which the verdict was for $1,916 15, and interest.

General Haskill, of Tennessee, having recovered from his insanity, is on a lecturing tour.

QUARREL AND MURDER.—The daughters of VAN R. TAYLOR and JAMES FITCH, in West Lafayette, Coshocton County, Ohio, got into a quarrel at the door-way of FITCH. Mr. F., who was chopping wood, ran to seperate them with his axe in his hand. Mr. TAYLOR hearing the disturbance also ran up and in a quarrel which followed between the men, caught the axe from FITCH and killed him with a blow on the head. TAYLOR was arrested and committed to answer a charge of murder in the second degree.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 28.

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III.—BADEN BADEN—Prevailing Fashions.
IV.—THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.
V.—THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF CAVAIGNAC.
VI.—EDITORIALS—Suspension of the Bank of England—The Pacification of India—Slavery—Archbishop Hughes—The Panic.
VII.—DEPARTURE OF THE ADRIATIC.
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XIII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of Markets, &c.

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One Copy, one year, for..... $2
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Felton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28,
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' peculiar permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAMBERT BOSWELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.
F. C. BROW.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen the machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH white satin and linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers for balls and parties, beautiful embroidered toilet articles, presents for gentlemen; boy's, misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED

DOUGHERTY—CROSDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the James-st. Church, by Rev. Father McKenna, Mr. PATRICK DOUGHERTY to Miss ANN JANE MCCROSDEN, all of this City.

VAN TASSEL—FOWLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of J. D. Westlake, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, GEORGE VAN TASSEL to Miss ANN M. FOWLER.

HUDSON—MILLER.—At Wading River, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Francis, GEORGE HUDSON, only son of Franklin Hudson, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, eldest daughter of Sylvester Miller, Esq., all of Wading River.

SKIDMORE—HUDSON.—At Wading River, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Mr. Francis, WILLIAM SKIDMORE, of Franklinville, L. I., eldest son of Walter Skidmore, Esq., to Miss ANNA HUDSON, second daughter of Franklin Hudson, Esq., of Wading River.

DIED.

FARQUHAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 5 P. M., at his residence, No. 84 Frankfort-st., after a long and tedious illness, Mr. JAMES FARQUHAR, in the 47th year of his age.

The members of the Thistle Association, the Highland Guards, Prof. Robertson, and the men composing his Band, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the above number. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BAUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, after a brief illness, of acute hydrocephalus, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, son of Jonathan E. and Cornelia Brush, aged 2½ years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 Avenue B.

RITTER.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, ELEANOR RITTER, widow of the late Christian Ritter, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John C., Joseph, Thomas and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 227 Chrystie-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, LSCHOLA BROWER, daughter of William and Agnes Clawson, aged 4 years and 21 days.

HAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Washington H. Havens, deceased, and Julia E. Havens.

[illegible]—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, JAMES HENRY, late of Mobile, Ala., formerly of Scotland.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, JEANNETTE S., daughter of William and Elizabeth W. Hunt, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 266 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

LEGGET.—In Brooklyn, 5th day, 11th month, (Thursday, Nov. 26,) suddenly, ANNA, youngest daughter of Abram and Phebe Legget, aged 8 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on 6th day, (to-day) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Clinton and Union sts., South Brooklyn.

BOUTSCORE.—In Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, of typhus fever, DANIEL BOUTSCORE, Esq., aged 79 years.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrills, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's Cabinet Locks, Safe Padlocks of all sizes, Extra Safe Night Latches and Safe Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.
JAMES O. MOFFET,
Nos. 149 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

A MEXICAN DOLLAR
FOR 75 CENTS,
Or what is quite equal to it, viz.:
A gilt-edged French China Dinner Set, worth $70, for $42.
A gilt and colored French China Dinner Set, worth $75, for $45.
A White French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $5, for $3.
A gilt-edged French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $12, for $6 40.
A White China Soup Tureen, worth $3, for $2 25.
A White China covered Vegetable Dish, worth $1 25, for 75c.
For further information, please consult our show-windows, where samples of many other goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

OPENED TO-DAY.
300 French China Bisque Figures and Groups. The Government have (wisely, as we think,) taken the duty off this class of goods. We are now enabled to offer them at a very great reduction in price. Also, 200 pair French China Mantel Vases, new and beautiful designs, will be offered during the remainder of this week at
50 Cents on the Dollar.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

DRY GOODS.
361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars.
5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars,
500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars,
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!
$5,000 worth of rich SILKS,
in plain and every variety of fancy styles,
and Flounced ROBES, &c., &c.,
Selling utterly regardless of cost, the Assignees feeling anxious to close the concern.
COLUMBI

AGRICULTURAL.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce. Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

New-York Times Office, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

The General Produce Markets have fluctuated slightly during the week. Breadstuffs were freely offered and purchased up to Saturday evening, without any remarkable change in prices. On Monday and Tuesday the demand was very tame, and though the receipts were moderate, the tendency of the market was downwards. The cold weather towards the close of the week and the reported suspension of Canal navigation, occasioned a livelier inquiry, especially from the dealers, and enabled factors to sell at improved ruling prices. Our available supplies of Breadstuffs are unusually moderate for the season, and the holders or owners are disposed to reserve them, in the hope of a still better demand, which will have a considerable effect upon prices. The following will show the difference between the corresponding week of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 26.		Nov. 19.	
Superfine State Flour	$ 4 90	@ $ 5 00	$ 4 80	@ $ 5 00
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 25	5 10	@ 5 20
Superfine Ind. and Mich.	4 80	@ 4 95	4 90	@ 5 00
Super. Ohio	4 95	@ 5 10	5 00	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 10	@ 5 50	5 10	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 6 75	5 50	@ 6 75
Family Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75	6 25	@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 00	5 75	@ 8 00
Superfine extra Canada	5 00	@ 6 60	5 15	@ 6 30
Mixed to extra South'n.	5 10	@ 7 25	5 25	@ 7 25
Rye Flour	3 50	@ 4 75	3 50	@ 4 60
Corn Meal	3 50	@ 3 75	3 40	@ 3 65
White Wheat ⅌ bushel	1 18	@ 1 58	1 18	@ 1 55
Red Wheat ⅌ bushel	96	@ 1 35	98	@ 1 34
Mixed Western Corn	80	@ 82	84	@ 85
Rye	75	@ 77	78	@ 80
Barley	75	@ 90	75	@ 90
Western Oats	45	@ 46	49	@ 50
State Oats	42	@ 45	47	@ 49
Jersey and Penn. Oats	38	@ 42	41	@ 44
Southern Oats	35	@ 39	37	@ 41
White Beans, ⅌ bush	1 60	@ 1 70	1 60	@ 1 70

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during each of the last three weeks, compare thus;

Week ending:	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	146,500	78,600	121,300
Wheat, bush.	363,600	348,300	217,100
Corn, bush	123,750	55,550	12,650
Barley, bush	———	7,500	34,000
Oats, bush	21,500	34,200	54,500
Rye, bush	5,700	5,000	2,800

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	101,030	96,560	66,405
Wheat, bushels	396,000	239,800	191,500
Corn, bushels	146,000	105,000	70,000
Rye, bushels	10,100	5,400	2,150
Barley, bushels	11,900	15,400	21,600

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	Sales.	1857. Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls	130,600	60,900	121,300	66,405
Wheat, bushels	567,000	513,400	217,700	191,500
Corn, bushels	35,000	168,000	12,650	70,000
Rye, bushels	2,900	34,100	2,800	9,150
Barley, bushels	27,000	14,500	34,000	21,600
Oats, bushels	17,000	———	54,500	———

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Bill, broker, for the following statement of the exports of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date, 1857.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York	Nov. 19	201,556	1,766,919	389,604
New-Orleans	Nov. 1	22,893	22,830	3,346
Philadelphia	Nov. 12	10,020	54,529	30,265
Baltimore	Nov. 12	21,220	54,661	7,900
Boston	Nov. 14	131	———	8,926
Other Ports	Nov. 6	3,343	101,457	———
Total from Sept. 1		260,173	2,020,596	440,275
To about same period, '56		272,049	4,252,635	1,736,503
To about same period, '55		258,654	1,754,335	610,883
To about same period, '54		10,222	30,581	1,450,351

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
From New-York to Nov. 10, 1857	20,528	51 699
From other Ports to latest dates	49,486	52,760

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 16:

	RECEIPTS. Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	270,985	8,516,710	6,076,917	1,044,549

	SHIPMENTS BY LAKE. Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	154,611	8,698,900	6,855,288	977,770

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the third week of November in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	66,752	943,306	99,786	264,895
1857	38,914	318,863	48,025	204,572
Dec.	47,838	Dec. 586,443	Dec. 51,161	Dec. 60,323

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1856 and 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	1,047,473	10,961,777	10,095,374	1,852,787
1857	749,868	4,760,254	5,494,986	1,434,055
Dec. in 1857	297,587	6,281,523	4,600,438	418,712

The movements in Provisions have been quite restricted, and prices of the leading kinds have steadily favored purchasers. In Chicago, during the week ending the 18th inst., there was a little more activity in the Pork market, and live Hogs were in rather better demand; $4 ⅌ 100 lbs. gross weight was the ruling rate. The best Mess Pork was selling at $15 60 @ $16 ⅌ bbl. But few Beef Cattle were arriving, yet the best could be readily bought at $2 75@$3 ⅌ 100 lbs., live weight. In Cincinnati, during the week ending on the 18th inst., the market for Hogs displayed rather more vigor. The *Price Current* says: "Hogs may be considered as having opened at $5 50 @ $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. nel, and at present these figures are firmly sustained, with more faint indications of a lower currency than were observable a week ago. Most of the Hogs that have arrived so far, or will come forward up to Dec. 1, will be required to fill contracts. The market for products opens more favorably than was anticipated, and the probability is the most of the first 75 or 100 thousand head out, will be taken out of the market about as fast as it can be made ready for shipment. Slaughterers are paying 25c. ⅌ head premium for Hogs. A moderate demand exists in the regular way for Mess Pork and Lard to fill orders, but the sales are all making in small parcels. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 600 bbls. during the week, at $14 50@$14 75, closing at the inside rates. Lard has been bought to the extent of 700 bbls., at 10¾c.@10¾c., and 1,500 kegs at 11c., closing at 10¾c. and 11c. for bbl. and keg. A small lot bulk Shoulders sold yesterday at 6c., packed. They had been in salt two days. In green meats there has been a fair business done, at 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, and 7c.@7¼c. for Hams, closing at the outside prices."

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 21st inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6
Flour, bbls	1,149,902	1,047,475	749,868
Wheat, bush	4,339,114	10,961,777	4,760,254
Corn, bush	9,353,536	10,095,374	5,490,986
Barley, bush	1,546,811	1,852,787	1,434,055
Oats, bush	3,834,456	5,111,194	2,491,355
Rye, bush	———	1,487,757	174,392
Pork, bbls	69,456	69,870	11,130
Beef, bbls	26,788	41,355	10,725
Cheese, lbs	7,713,900	5,223,609	2,231,100
Butter, lbs	2,515,700	2,785,600	1,091,300
Lard lbs	9,291,400	7,050,600	524,300
Bacon lbs	8,232,900	7,759,700	1,965,700

Groceries have been in pretty good demand, but prices of the leading articles have receded. The supplies are ample, and holders are generally desirous to realize. Sugars and Coffee were most in request. A moderate business was reported in Molasses and Teas. Rice was dull and heavy. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 40 casks of clean, and 45,282 bushels of rough; sales, 700 casks clean at 3c.@3¼c. ⅌ lb.; exports, 1,345 casks, including 560 to New-York, being the heaviest week's exports this season.

Cotton has been very dull throughout the week. It is now quoted (irregularly) down to 11c.@11¼c. for Middling Uplands · 11¾c.@11¾c. for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other grades ⅌ lb. The stock here is quite light, but factors are not disposed to reserve it. The demand is extremely slack. Our available stock is now but 5,818 bales, against 86,406 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season have been 415,423 bales, against 722,898 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 217,076 bales, against 230,000 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 236,496 bales, against 426,372 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 37,536 bales, against 93,152 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

The following table exhibits the date of the opening and closing of navigation on the Erie Canal, annually, for a period of 34 years:

ERIE CANAL.

	Opened.	Closed.	Opened.	Closed.
1824	April 30	Dec. 4	1841 April 24	Nov. 30
1825	April 12	Dec. 8	1842 April 29	Nov. 28
1826	April 20	Dec. 18	1843 May 1	Nov. 30
1827	April 28	Dec. 18	1844 April 16	Nov. 26
1828	March 27	Dec. 20	1845 April 15	Nov. 29
1829	May 2	Dec. 17	1846 April 16	Nov. 25
1830	April 20	Dec. 17	1847 May 1	Nov. 30
1831	April 16	Dec. 1	1848 May 1	Dec. 9
1832	April 25	Dec. 21	1849 May 1	Dec. 5
1833	April 19	Dec. 12	1850 April 22	Dec. 11
1834	April 17	Dec. 12	1851 April 15	Dec. 5
1835	April 16	Nov. 30	1852 April 20	Dec. 16
1836	April 25	Nov. 26	1853 April 20	Dec. 20
1837	April 20	Dec. 9	1854 May 1	Dec. 3
1838	April 12	Nov. 25	1855* May 1	Nov. 22
1839	April 20	Dec. 16	1856 May 1	Dec. 4
1840	April 20	Dec. 3	1857† May 7	Nov. 24

* Boats arrived here until Dec. 17; forwarders working them through the ice 24 days in getting them to tidewater.

† Reported.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROGRAMME.

COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

LA GRANGE.
D'ANGRI,
CAIROLI,
THALBERG,
and VIEUXTEMPS.
MISS. MILNER,
MR. PERRING,

and other distinguished Artistes.

The second act of

IL TROVATORE.

LA GRANGE,
D'ANGRI,
BIGNARDI,
ARDAVANI.

GRAND CONCERT

BY

THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.

ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,

BY

MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.

The third act of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

MLLE. CAIROLI,
LABOCETTA,
GASSNER.

The last act of

SOMNAMBULA.

LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA,
GASSNER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.

Doors open at ½; Performance at 7½ o'clock.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Parquette and First Tier ..... $1.
Family Circle ..... 50 cents.
Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents.

Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of

JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,

and at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

during the day and evening.

Proscenium Boxes, seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.

ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARL FORMES.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½,

First appearance in America of

CARL FORMES,

First night of Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is so celebrated.

The cast will be the strongest ever presented, including

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,

(Her first appearance as Alice,)

Mlle. CAIROLI,

(Her first appearance in opera,)

The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,

(For the first time as Robert le Diable,)

Sig. LABOCETTA,

Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut, and CARL FORMES,

His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.

In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a

GRAND BALLET

Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,

MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,

Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of

PAUL BRILLANT.

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free List entirely suspended.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Balcony and First Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents, extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $6 to $20.

CARL FORMES IN ROBERT LE DIABLE, MONDAY, Nov. 30. The sale of seats commences this morning.

MAD. DE LA GRANGE FOR THE FIRST time as Alice in Robert le Diab'e. The sale of seats commences this morning.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.—SIGNOR BIGNARDI first time as Robert. The sale of seats commences this morning.

SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.—BALLET and Opera, MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the Academy. The sale of seats commences this morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1857.

Last performance but one of

BOREAS.

THE GREAT GABRIEL AS SAWNEY BOX.
ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
Comic Pantomime,
THE COOPERS,
EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance.

SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½—Benefit of Mlle. LINA WINDEL.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

A great bill to-night.

PICTORIAL DRAMA AND NEW LOCAL PLAY.

FRIDAY—Second night of a new local piece, called

A DAY IN NEW-YORK.

Morning on the Battery,
Noon in Broadway,
Night in the Bowery,

with new scenery, representing the Battery, Burton's Theatre, Taylor's Saloon and the Bowery.

Mr. BURTON sustaining two comic characters, a Wharf Rat and an Apple Woman.

And the great Comic Drama of

PARIS AND LONDON,

in which

MR. BURTON

will sustain his original character of Thomas Trot.

The whole of the large and talented company will appear in the piece.

The beautiful and exquisitely painted

PANORAMA,

representing a

SEA VOYAGE FROM BOULOGNE TO LONDON,

illustrating the terrible effect of

AN OCEAN STORM,

A SHIP ON FIRE.

In the course of a

GRAND MASKED FESTIVAL AND COMIC PANTOMIME,

THE AMERICAN ACROBATS

will appear in their

WONDER-EXCITING EXPLOITS.

SATURDAY—Positively last night of "Paris and London."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is engaged and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

Undiminished attraction of the thrilling spectacular drama. Fourth week of representation.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857,

Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Marie de Lascours, Carlos, an adventurer, } Geo. Jordan
Marquis del Monte, Barabea, a Sailor, J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Capt. of the Urania, Mr. Wheatleigh

THE SEA OF ICE;

OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Balcony chairs secured during the day, 50 cents each. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

First night in two years of Mr. Lester's celebrated comic drama,

TWO TO ONE;

OR,

THE KING'S VISIT.

Mr. O. T. Leland's successful new comedy,

CAPRICE; Or, LOVER AND HUSBAND will also be given.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mr. Norton, Mr. Davenport, in original characters; Mrs. Allen, Mr. Lewers, Mr. Grosvenor, &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. B. Conway

BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1857, will be performed Sheridan's famous comedy of

THE CRITIC.

Sir Fretful Plagiary, } Mr. Charles Mathews.
Puff, }

TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

Charles Rocket, his original character ..... Mr. C. Mathews

To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

After which the new Drama of the

PHANTOM OF THE WRECK.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama of the

FRENCH SPY.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AND HER TRIUMPH—BRILLIANT SUCCESS—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GOOD COUNTRY'S SINEWS; Or, The Mechanic and The Volunteers, written by Mr. E. Wareing and respectfully dedicated to the HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Drama of LUCK IN A MILLION, and the farce of FAMILY JARS. The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 15.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Two exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the scenes of the POLAR REGIONS, WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 in the evening. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, a Exhibitions, commencing at 3, 8 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 656 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will retain their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION STILL open and machinery in operation daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. The trial of Steam Engines for the large Gold Medal is deferred to the 16th of December next. For privilege of entering new Inventions and works of art, address

W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY EDITION OF BRYANT.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

Publish on Saturday,

POEMS

by

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,

collected and arranged by the author. Illustrated with 71 designs, engraved in the highest style of art, from designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, William Harvey, J. Tenniel, F. R. Pickersgill, and other eminent artists, and a Portrait of the Author, from a drawing by Lawrence. 1 volume, 8vo. Cloth antique, gilt edges, $6; or tree calf extra, $8; or ditto, antique morocco, $9.

From the Boston Transcript.

Of the classic reputation of this poet, every year more and more convinces us. Notwithstanding the fluctuations of schools and opinions in poetry, the elements of Bryant's muse are here and now in estimation, from their eternal claim to love and honor. He is essentially an American poet; his subject is nature; his art pure, chaste and elevated.

To every thoughtful heart and reverent eye, "Thanatopsis," the "Waterfall," the "Hymn to Death," the "Past," "The Prairies," the "Future Life," the "Conqueror's Grave" and so many other memorable pieces inspired by meditation and the study of nature are full of memorable significance, and are a "joy forever." We rejoice to meet them once more printed on the neutral tinted and ample page of this exquisite quarto, and interspersed with such graceful illustrations by the first artists of the day. We hazard nothing in predicting that this national songvair will take its place among the literary and artistic treasures of every American who knows how to unite the highest pleasures of taste with the noblest intellectual recreation and patriotic sympathy.

D. APPLETON & CO.
Have Reduced the Price
of
Their Immense Stock
of
Standard and Miscellaneous Works,
in
Fine Bindings.

The public
Are invited to inspect
this
Superb Collection of Books.

A complete Catalogue of Fine Books, intended especially for Christmas and New-Year's Presents, to be had on application.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,

FOR DECEMBER,

is now ready, and for sale

EVERYWHERE.

This number has been delayed in order to announce a brilliant prospectus for

1858,

which will render it the most desirable and attractive

MAGAZINE OF THE AGE.

Buy the December number, not only for its valuable contents, but to learn the splendid inducements which it offers to readers and subscribers. No. 371 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,

Shakesperian Elocutionist, will have the honor to deliver his new and original Satire, in verse, written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DOINGS OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant.

☞ To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, 50 cents; at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 599 Broadway and at the New-York Hotel and Everett House.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend. WM. WILSON,
THOMAS MoSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER

RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of Stockholders, in New-York, will be held at 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., to consider on the subject of the next annual election of Directors, and agree upon a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES will hold their forty-fourth anniversary on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Asylum, No. 13th East 20th-st., when the annual report will be read and an address delivered. All friendly to this institution are respectfully invited to attend. J. N. A., Secretary.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY.—JOHN THOMAS, M.D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $80
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$30, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a Central Park bond for $2,700, lost, mislaid or stolen at the recent fire at No. 68 William-st., in this City. JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 97 William-st.

HENRY SPEAR,

SOLE SUCCESSOR TO MANN & SPEAR,

STATIONER,

CATALOGUE AND JOB PRINTER,

LITHOGRAPHER

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 68 Beaver and 133 Pearl-sts.

All orders promptly filled at reasonable rates.

No connection with any other house in this City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO FIDY GIRLS, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations, in the City or country preferred; one does the baking of general housework of a plain family; makes bread and rolls, and the second will dress up linen in style; makes pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; the Hudson River part of the country preferred; wages $4; call at No. 238 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT STOCK KEEPING by a Protestant woman as general cook and laundress; is of a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of high respectability, competent and trusty, for any capacity, in gentleman's families; they knowing how to appreciate a good place, will accept at moderate wages for the Winter, and be willing to do all they can to please their employer. Apply to J. S. MORRAU, No. 4 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress and fresher. If both are engaged in the same family, will take somewhat less wages. The best of City references can be produced. Call at No. 24 3d-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, in nurse; can give the best of references as to her character and capability in the care of a baby from its birth; or would take the care of grown children; understands dressing and cutting children's clothes. Can give the best of City references. No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take care of an infant, and would be willing to go South; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have got the best of City references. Call at their present residence. No. 294 West 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COLORED girls, of 19 and 15 years of age; they have been carefully brought up, are good seamstresses, gentle and good tempered capable of doing the light work of a family, or tending in a nursery; wages not so much an object as a secure home for the Winter. Apply at No. 16 Washington-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl—understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Also, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very industrious girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to take care of a baby. Is quick at the needle, willing and competent. Wages $4 to $7. Best City reference. Also a laundress who does it strongly; understands her business; does up gentlemen's shirts in fashionable style, or as cook and laundress. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for one week.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; her last employer can be seen; has good reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience in young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give six years' City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. E. ADAMS, Aaron Swarts' Post-Office, Chatham-square.

WANTED—A HOME.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure, would like to enter some family, either to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity; she asks no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework, in City or country; are good plain cooks; make good bread, cakes and pies, and excellent launderesses; are able and willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—FARMERS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, porters, coachmen, carpenters, clerks, &c.; German, English, Irish, French, Scotch and others, with good references, are waiting for situations for low wages, at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can make up underclothes in the neatest manner. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can get the best of City references. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City references. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House.

W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 23d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as seamstress or nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of washing or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Apply at No. 247 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist or do washing and ironing. Is a good baker and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. 509 Broadway, in the store of Mr. WINDFIELD.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, competent to do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c., wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Has good accommodations, and can be highly recommended. May be seen at No. 146 3d-av. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 200 Bridge-st

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF WINTER DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on
FRIDAY, Nov. 27,
the most desirable sale offered by them this season, consisting in part of
800 dozen Men's Woolen Shirts and Drawers.
400 dozen Men's and Women's Woolen Hose.
300 pieces Dark Prints.
250 pairs 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Family Blankets.
500 Chenille and Broche Shawls and Scarfs.
300 Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas.
400 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Satinets.
80 pieces Black and Fancy Silks.
Also,
126 cartons all-silk black velvet Ribbons, from narrow to the broadest width.
Also,
An entire stock of ready made Clothing, including only goods made up for this Fall's trade.
Together with a large assortment of other goods that are wanted to fill up stocks for immediate sales, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited.
N. B.—The velvet Ribbons will be sold at 11 o'clock.

HENRY R. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HEERS & MOSS.
Continuation of the mammoth sale of
JOHN N. GEMINI'S FURS,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28,
Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.
The Catalogue is so arranged, that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real Russia sable sets, and from 1 to 4 P. M., a general assortment. As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.
NOTICE.—The salesroom is comfortably heated.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND COSTLY HOUSE FURNISHING articles, magnificent rosewood piano-fortes, rich vases, with the entire splendid furniture of a private residence.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers for the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell without any reserve, TO-MORROW, (Saturday) Nov. 28th, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., in the first class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This house has been recently furnished, and is first-class throughout, a rare opportunity for purchasers who desire rich and costly furniture. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.
Contents of the house consist in part of double and single suits rosewood parlor furniture, carvet and satin brocade, silk velvet, comprising four full suits all made to order three months ago; two rich carved rosewood piano-fortes, with all the modern improvements, Egyptian ottoman, music cabinet, Turkish chairs and lounges to match in tapestry, reception chairs in moquet, rosewood etageres with plate doors, corner etageres, mirror backs, rich carved center, sofa and pier tables; two elegant mantel mirrors with ormolu frames, three large splendid pier mirrors, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rich embroidered curtains, lady's French secretary marble top escritoire, consoles in Buhl work, lovely Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisquet figures, groups, statuary, bronzes &c.; also valuable collection of beautiful paintings in rich carved frames; two superb rosewood secretary book cases, rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, wardrobes, marble washstands, couches, rockers, arm-chairs, rosewood settees, French cottage chairs, clocks, wax fruit with shades, oak extension dining tables, marble top sideboard, oak chairs, silver ware suivers, urns, castors, dining and tea service, spoons, forks, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and amber cut-glass, rich China; two superb sofa bedsteads with large quantity, not mentioned, of parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock without regard to weather.

DANIEL S. HOTCH, Auctioneer.
OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST., CALLS particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow) Nov. 27th, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 24½ West 23d-st., near 7th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little use, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets; fruit cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery pier glasses, china vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcase, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7 octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hurseins, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 16 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEDGE & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable Furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, ermine, fitch martens, and other descriptions, in mantels, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs in caps, collars, cuffs, gloves, gauntlets, in great variety.
We also call the attention of our customers to a magnificent Hudson Bay sable cloak, valued at $1,000. Also, some extraordinary dark mink of the most beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade, and the finest lot of fancy furs ever seen at public auction. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale as such an opportunity may never again occur.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., No. 24 Park-row.
The subscriber will offer on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of TOYS, FANCY GOODS &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday Stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the Trade is requested.
EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & Co.,
WM. M. TIERS & Co.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 161 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARL, } JACOB SCHRING, P. W. PENNINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale.
JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock at No. 218 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) to pay advances, 30 casks wrought nails, 1 case round C. steel, 160 dozen "Hargreaves & Hobson's" files and rasps, 4 inches to 14, 100 bundles of iron, annealed and brown wire, 750 pounds flat iron, Colt's revolvers, razors, &c. Also, an invoice of screws, sausage-cutters, gate hinges, faucets, &c.; also, 75 stropes superior sleighbells, saws, cutlery; also, 16 cases assorted toys, and part of a stock.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE BILLS OF THE PANQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$4,000 OR $1,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 7 Dey-st.
S. E. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned as said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCRELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. Charles P. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 30th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred a recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
W. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOV. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 365 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains.
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent sub wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Pethia & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassements, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANO WANTED—NUNNS & CLARK'S MANUfacture, 7-octave. Cash payment. Address J. G., office of this paper.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at No. 223 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 223 Canal-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, for every fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 28 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:35 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 7 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $2 25, stopping at all the stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M., for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 5:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:26 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Pitt sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests so to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Building Committee.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.—In testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Associate, Major-General Worth, an honorary member of this Society, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished public services, the Cincinnati will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Worth Monument, under an invitation from the Honorable Common Council. Members will assemble at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M., with their insignia in mourning, and take the place which will be assigned to them in the ceremonies of the occasion.
By order of
RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons of others interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856 for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 16th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO PLACE, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 20th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, No. 9 Bond-st., or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 363 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 16th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, (Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 18.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term, $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 291 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUPILS in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., *Times* office.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 161 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 3,000 tons, DAVID LIVER, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under one deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or strandlog, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin..$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin.. 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin..$90
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin.. 40
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISKLIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK,
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Whetman,
ASIA, Capt. K. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Whetman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Dec. 19.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 128 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion of Kansas Affairs by the President and Governor Walker.

Total Disagreement Relative to the Kansas Constitution.

PROBABLE DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Administration and Central American Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Governor WALKER had a long and very friendly interview with the President to-day. They discussed Kansas affairs at length, especially relative to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. The distinguished gentlemen, though differing radically, parted friends, appointing another interview for the discussion of the same subject.

Some of their mutual friends hope for the ultimate reconciliation of their views, but the hope is fallacious. Their differences are too radical for compromise. Open hostility is inevitable, involving a split of the National Democracy—WALKER heading the Conservatives, and BUCHANAN the Fire-Eaters.

The Governor's opinion of the Constitution is not founded on the Slavery clause, which is alone partially submitted, but on the refusal of the Convention to permit the people to vote against as well as for the Constitution. He regards this as a violation of the Federal Constitution, of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, of popular sovereignty, and of the right of self-government.

The President insists that, as the Constitutional Convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be, while WALKER holds that the application of his doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire Constitution to the popular vote, amounts to a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any Constitution on the Territory, instead of leaving the people to decide for themselves; for it is notorious that the people of Kansas would reject this instrument if they had the opportunity. He states that the Constitution was signed by only forty-three out of sixty members of the Convention—those refusing being Conservatives. The great majority even of the Pro-Slavery men denounced the action of the Convention as an outrageous and unendurable usurpation. Those in the Territory who support the Convention are believed to comprise a ridiculously small number, and vast numbers who never acted with the Free-State men will refuse to participate in the December election.

Governor WALKER has never yet seen the Constitution, and nobody outside knows what it is. All efforts of the Governor to obtain a copy failed. The Committee having it in charge may make it whatever they choose, without any popular check. There is reason to fear that its signers will be driven out of the Territory, that it will be considered spurious, and that the State Government never can be set in operation under it unless by the Federal arms.

Governor WALKER declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the Convention without violating every pledge he ever gave, and sacrificing his honest convictions to make himself infamous.

If resistance is made to the establishment of the State Government, the President will necessarily call upon the Governor of the Territory to exercise force to put it down. This, with his sentiments, WALKER cannot do, and will not—nor will he resign.

If the President considers it his duty to force the Constitution, directly contrary to the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, in support of which WALKER risked his political future at the solicitation of the Executive, depend upon it the President will be compelled to assume the responsibility of removing the Governor.

The effect of all this, if the President persists, will be that the Executive will find himself in a minority in both houses of Congress, for WALKER will be sustained by a decided majority in each. He cannot be thrown ont of the Democratic Party, as were REEDER and SHANNON.

It has been suggested of late that the Administration will insist upon an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, instead of agreeing to a satisfactory interpretation of the instrument. This is a mistake.

Mr. BUCHANAN, when Minister at London, only eighteen months ago, repeatedly insisted that the Convention should be observed according to its simple American interpretation, which he held to be that neither Great Britain nor the United States should hold any territorial possessions there, or occupy, colonize, fortify or exercise dominion over any part of the five States comprising political "Central America."

If the recent significant articles of the London *Times* and *Post* foreshadow the present policy of the Government of England, and are to be understood as indicating its readiness to accept this interpretation and act upon it in good faith, the President will close the negotiation upon those terms without an hour's delay. This I am enabled to state upon high authority. Anything short of this cannot be accepted by the American Government, and will not be under any circumstances.

Señor ESCALANTE'S mission to the United States is not deemed of any practical importance, the treaty with YRISSARI having ignored Costa Rica's right to a controlling voice in the matter of the Nicaragua Transit route, and bound the United States to resist any attempt on her part to exert such presumed right.

Senator GWIN, early in the session of Congress, will introduce a bill to create the Territorial Government of Arizona, but probably under the name of "Colorado." He will not make a similar move with reference to the creation of the Territorial Government of Sierra, for the reason that a part of the country proposed to be incorporated in the new Territory now belongs to the State of California, which has given no official indication of her will, upon which her Senator can propose to cede away her jurisdiction. If the Legislature of California shall indicate an approval of such an arrangement as is anticipated, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing it.

Advices from Louisiana indicate that Senator BENJAMIN'S chances of reëlection are diminishing, for the reason that the Democrats of the western part of the State insist upon having a Senator from among their own number. This seems but fair, as the Eastern part of Louisiana is in the hands of the Americans, and the Democratic character of the State is due entirely to the West. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Gov. WALKER had a conference to-day with the President, during three hours, relative to Kansas affairs.

The day has been generally observed as a holiday, and unusual quiet and good order have prevailed.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

This morning the extensive lithographic establishment of Messrs. WAGNER & MACGUIGAN, situated in Franklin-place, near Chesnnt-street, was destroyed by fire.

The Franklin House and other neighboring properties were slightly damaged. The loss is $40,000, &c.; there is a partial insurance.

Thanksgiving in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving was observed here to-day in the manner and spirit which has always marked it as a special religious and festive occasion.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Nearly all the stores and other places of business have been closed to-day. The weather has been clear and cold, and the streets and places of amusement are thronged.

Thanksgiving in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The day has been very generally observed here and throughout the State as a holiday.

Presidency of South Carolina College.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The Trustees of South Carolina College have elected A. B. LONGSTREET President of the institution.

Letter from Colonel Benton.

From the Lexington Observer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1857.

To George Robertson, Esq., Ex-Chief Justice, &c., Lexington, Ky.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read with infinite gratification your publication in the *National Intelligencer* on the decision of the Supreme Court on the Missouri Compromise act, and concur with you most heartily, as you will soon see in the sixth volume of the *Abridgment of the Debates of Congress*, now in the press, (the Messrs. APPLETON, of New-York:) and also in an "Examination" which I have made of the same branch of the decision in a thin octavo of 200 pages, likewise now in the same press, and quickly to appear. This decision—that part of it which relates to the nullity of the Compromise act, and to the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories—is the heaviest political blow that ever fell upon my heart, and left me in a state of total impossibility of remaining silent under it. I view it as you do—as dreadfully wrong in itself, and entirely extrajudicial, and of no more weight than the opinion of any half-dozen equally-respectable citizens coming to the same conclusion, (in much part,) upon inconsistent, incompatible, and contradictory reasons. That compromise act was a political enactment, made by the political power, for political reasons, and these reasons among the largest that ever influenced human legislation—no less than to reconcile a divided and distracted country, and to prevent our sacred Union from splitting asunder. As such political enactment the Court had no right to judge it; even if the question had come fairly before it—which it did not; for the Judiciary cannot judge political questions, neither of right nor in fact; for these questions depend upon considerations of policy which the judiciary cannot touch, and not upon the interpretation of phrases, to which the Court is confined. The same of the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories: it was a political question as to what that Constitution should extend; and it was limited by its own words to States; and has been so acted upon by every Congress, and by all authorities, (State and Federal, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial,) from the commencement of the Federal Government to the present day. And I venture the assertion that there has not been one single member of Congress, in the seventy years in which Congresses have been held, who has not voted for objects in the Territories (local internal improvements, for example) which they would not vote for in a State; and upon the express ground that the Constitution did not extend to Territories. The ordinance of 1787 was the Territorial Constitution, given to Territories as a sovereign gives a charter to his subjects; and as such was made in concert with the Constitution, as you well say, and indispensable to the formation of the Constitution; and as such was provided for—doubly provided for—in the new Government; first, by the clause in the Constitution which devolves all the "engagements" of the Congress of the Confederation upon the new Federal Congress; and, secondly, by the act of the new Congress of Aug. 7, 1789—the eighth act passed by the first Congress under WASHINGTON—adapting that ordinance to the new Constitution, and adopting it in every word which it contained as a law of the new Government.

You will see in the Abridged Debates (the notes as well as the text) that full justice is done to yourself, and to all the patriotic men who acted with you in that great measure of reconciliation and pacification; and also in my "Examination" of the Court's opinion—that part of it which I deem political and extra-judicial, and *obiter dicta*. As for what concerned the individuals before the Court as parties in the record, I have nothing to say. That part was judicial; and, whether rightfully or wrongfully gotten hold of and decided, I let it alone, for it was the decision of the tribunal of highest resort; and the peace and good order of society require all questions of personal rights to be settled and done with. But in this political decision, in which the Supreme Court acted upon a question beyond its jurisdiction, and lugged it in as a tail to a question of negro freedom, and in which it decided upon a view of the Constitution which had no more to do with it than the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, and then reversed the action of the Government for seventy years, and made a new constitution in all that relates to Territorial legislation: in such case I have felt it to be my duty, as one of the few survivors of the old school, to raise my voice against it, and to appeal to the candid intelligence of my fellow-citizens to come to the defence of our Constitution, such as our fathers made it, and as it was administered for two generations.

I mean what I say, when I say the Supreme Court had as well been looking into *Robinson Crusoe* as looking into the Constitution of the United States to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories; for it is not there, but in the ordinance of '87, adopted by the Constitution and by the first Congress under Washington, and in their right as sovereign proprietors, having the right to acquire, and become their duty under the State cession acts and under the treaties of cession. The "needful rules and regulation-clause," as the Court said, gave no power to govern the Territories; it only applied to property, and that the property of the United States—its territory, *id est*, land, and in other property, *id est*, personal estate. It conferred no powers of Government, and that for the reason known to everybody at the time, and to nobody (hardly) now, *videlicet*: because the Government of the Territories was provided for in another place—namely, in the ordinance of 1787, and protected by a clause in the Constitution, and adopted by Congress Aug. 7, 1789, and in the right of sovereign proprietors. The Court looked in the wrong place to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories.

I was breaking down under the appalling attack which fell upon me when I was writing the "Examination," and had to leave some heads unfinished, and also to add some part after I had given up this world. My physician, Dr. MAY, saw with astonishment that I rose from what he knew I considered the bed of death, (and which he feared to be so,) and went to my table and wrote. I was adding something to the "Examination," and could hardly refrain from a postscript: "This is my political testament, written with a dying hand." Well! I did not die, but I have to; and will die upon the truth and justice of what I wrote.

Among the heads sketched, but not filled up, ere the Florida Territorial transactions of 1821, in which Gov. JACKSON, commissioned with the power of a Captain General and Intendant of Cuba, under an act of Congress continuing temporarily the Spanish system of Government in that Territory, and in which he found occasion to act up to the letter of that law and commission, uniting in himself the supreme, civil, military, executive and judicial functions, using the military for his arm, and his own *fiat* for authority, sending Gov. CALLAVA to the calaboose, and having Judge FROMENTIN brought before him at the point of the bayonet, for issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the imprisoned Governor; and levying divers others by the heels for complicity in CALLAVA'S fault, to wit, refusing to deliver up, and intending to carry off judicial records, on which depended redress to orphan children, who had been despoiled of their father's property for fifteen years, and all which actings and doings of Gov. JACKSON, exercising over Florida the powers of a Captain-General and Intendant of Cuba, were approved expressly by the Monroe Administration, (and you know who composed that Administration,) and impliedly sanctioned by each House of Congress in their refusal to act upon the complaints of the incarcerated officers, and all upon the ground that the Constitution of the United States did not extend to a Territory, and that no act of Congress had carried into Florida any of its provisions, any *habeas corpus* act, any jury trial, or any warrant, general or special, or any security against seizure of persons, search of houses, or capture of papers and effects. This head, growing out of the transactions in Florida, so recent in date, and so up to the exigency of our argument, was merely named and sketched in the "Examination," but afterwards well developed in the forthcoming sixth volume of the Abridgment.

In the same "Examination" will be seen the manner in which the act abrogating the Missouri Compromise was passed, and the objects for which it was passed, and of which it was only the first step and the entering wedge; whereof the good people of the United States are at present profoundly ignorant; telegraph reporting has about killed all popular knowledge of Congress proceedings, confining their report to *results*, too brief and meagre to show how Congress acts; and yet this is almost the only report of Congress doings which the people will read in this go-a-head age of steam and electricity.

It is a long time since we saw each other; and what is called politics have sadly run down since that time, and especially in the last Presidential term, presenting but little for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is a question of a new kind, national and elevated, on which all who are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as they administered it in their day and generation, and as the next generation administered it, (and that without distinction of party or default of a man,) may come together and stand. For one, I can give no political aid or comfort to any man or party, in any future election, who shall uphold the opinion of the Supreme Court in declaring the nullity of the Missouri Compromise; and in decreeing the self-extension of the Constitution of Territories, carrying Slavery with it, and preventing Congress and the people of the Territory from saying yea or nay to its introduction or repulsion.

I am now well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the Abridgment next Summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the *Thirty Years' View*, bringing it down to 1850, if I live that long; at all events to the time of the Pierce Administration, if we must call by his name an Administration in which he was inoperative, and in which nullifiers, disunionists and renegades used his name and his power for their own audacious and criminal purposes. Respectfully, THOS. H. BENTON.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERIOUS BURNING.—Mrs. WEBBER and two children, residing in Fifty-second-street near Eighth-avenue, were seriously burned on Wednesday evening, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid, which took place while Mrs WEBBER was filling a lighted lamp. Two officers of the Twenty-second Ward heard the screams of the sufferers and saved their lives by tearing their clothing from them. One of the children is not expected, however, to live.

JULIA BRINKERHOFF, a colored woman, residing at No. 230 East Tenth-street, was severely burned on Wednesday night, by her clothes catching fire from the stove. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, but refused admittance on account of her color. She was then taken to the City Hospital and admitted.

FATAL OMNIBUS CASUALTY.—STEPHEN RILEY, a boy residing with his parents at No. 70 Third-avenue, was run over yesterday in the Bowery, near Tenth-street, by one of the Bull Head line omnibuses and so severely injured that he died a few minutes afterwards. He was trying to avoid being run over by a drove of cattle when he stumbled under the feet of the horses attached to the omnibus. The driver immediately reported the accident at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house and was detained to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest, which will be held to-day.

Police Intelligence.

A DARING THEFT.—A young Irishman, giving his name as John Dunn, in company with two young scapegraces, went, on Wednesday afternoon, into a clothing store in Eighth-avenue and pretended that he wanted to purchase a coat. He got on a coat, at length, that suited him, and made a rush from the store. Officer Murphy, of the Twenty-second Ward, overhauled him and recovered the coat. Yesterday Justice FLANDREAU committed the daring scamp to answer.

SNATCHING A CLOAK.—As Mr. Elias Combs was passing up Seventh-avenue, at a late hour Wednesday night, an Irish shoemaker named Barney Carr snatched his cloak from his shoulders and ran off with it. Mr. Combs started after the thief, but he dodged into a rear house in Forty-second-street, where he was afterwards found by a policeman, and the cloak recovered. CARR was committed to answer.

Fires.

IN CLIFF-STREET.—At a few minutes before 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the brush and bellows factory of DANIEL BARBIER, Jr., No. 94 Cliff-street. The whole of the interior of the building and stock was burned. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but owing to the slate peak upon the roof they were unable to bring the water to bear upon the fire, until the cross beams were burnt in two. Mr. BERRIEN states his loss as about $4,500, which is covered by insurance in the United States Insurance Company. The building was owned by the Orphan Asylum, and is damaged about $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN LAURENS-STREET.—About 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, a fire caught in the bakery of Mr. BOURDON, No. 18 Laurens-street, by the flue being out of order. The loss on the building was about $100, and on stock $50. Fully insured in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

IN CANAL-STREET.—A few minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the millinery store of Mrs. GAY, No. 373 Canal-street. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

Coroner's Inquest.

RUN OVER BY A BAKER'S CART.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Tenth Ward Station, on the body of Mrs. ELEANOR RITTER, who died from the effects of being run over by a baker's cart on Tuesday, as reported in Wednesday's TIMES. The evidence showed that FRANCIS RILEY, the driver of the cart, was to blame, and Justice WOOD held him in $1,000 bail to answer. Deceased was 68 years of age, and the widow of the late CHRISTIAN RITTER.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UNDERTOW WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 21 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Rivals with success the most exquisite of the French extracts in durability, floral excellence and revivifying properties. As a cosmetic it may be used with a certainty of removing all irritations of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BROOKLYN—ACCIDENTS.—This day was generally observed in Brooklyn, in obedience to the request of the Executive. Most of the places of business were closed, and many of the churches were open. There was nothing occurred in the streets to relieve the monotony of the day.

A man while playing ball in Washington Park had his kneepan broken by the ball coming against it with great violence. He was taken in charge by the Fourth Precinct Police and conducted home.

Mr. DANIEL TREADWELL of the County Clerk's Office, while skating on Nolan's Pond, Ninth Ward, fell and fractured one of his arms.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.—Mrs. POND, a lady about 35 years of age, wife of CHARLES Z. POND, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic Hotel, et Hoboken, committed suicide on Tuesday night, by taking arsenic. When it became known to the members of the family that she had taken poison, medical aid was immediately summoned, but it was found too late to save her life. The Rev. ANTOINE CUVAN was then sent for and administered the rites of the church previous to her decease. She seemed desirous of leaving the world, and parted with her husband and friends with calmness and composure. Justice WHITLEY on Wednesday summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body. It appeared in the evidence that deceased had been subject to fits of melancholy which had been recently aggravated by physical disorganization, and had in consequence become tired of life. The verdict of the jury was that she had voluntarily taken arsenic to terminate her existence. Her remains were yesterday taken to Vermont, to be deposited in the family vault.

DISMISSAL OF HOBOKEN WATER COMMISSIONERS.—The trial of Messrs. CHARLES, CLINTON and IRELAND, members of the Hoboken Board of Water Commissioners, for alleged mal-administration in office, which has been for some time in progress before the Hoboken Council, was concluded on Wednesday evening, and resulted in a dismissal of the Commissioners by that body. The charges brought against the Commissioners were nine in number, prominent among which were: the making of an injudicious contract with Jersey City; non-compliance with the law in advertising for proposals for laying pipe and introducing the water; and refusing to allow one of the Commissioners, who had been elected by the Council to fill a vacancy, to participate in their proceedings. The vote upon which they were dismissed was:

AYES—Councilmen Wilson, White, Chamberlain and Allison.

NAYS—Councilmen Van Mater and Bampton.

After the rendition of judgment, PHILIP MULFORD, Esq., Counsel for the Commissioners, appeared before the Council, and gave notice that he should make immediate application to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the case before that bench, and he yesterday went to Trenton for that purpose.

THANKSGIVING IN JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN. There was an almost entire suspension of business in these places yesterday, and services were held in most of the churches in the morning. A large number of target companies from New-York visited Hoboken, and martial music was almost incessant from morning till night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The day was kept as a close holiday on the Merchants', Corn and Stock Exchanges. The steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton Saturday, Nov. 14, arrived at an early hour this morning, with the full details of and newspaper comments on the Money panic in England and Scotland, which resulted in the suspension of the penalties of the Bank Charter, and the subsequent effect on the markets. We have devoted a considerable space to these accounts on another page of this paper. It will be noticed that the views of the leading London journal, both before and after the crisis, were strongly against the policy of interfering with the Bank Charter, except as a last necessity, and such necessity the financial writer insists ought not to have been brought upon the only banking establishment in the Kingdom whose conduct had been consistent and conservative, as well as liberal, throughout the trouble, and whose management is in no wise responsible for the over-trading and over-banking which brought about the humiliating alternative of Government interference with the Charter. It is pretty plainly intimated that the Joint-Stock Banks and Discount Companies ought to have met the difficulty, as they had mainly lent the enormous facilities which brought it about, *by their own suspension of payments*, (upon the deficits and accounts current in their charge,) for 90 days, issuing in the meantime, their obligations at 9 ₰ cent. per annum to such dealers as desired to use their money in this way.

But wherever the responsibility ought in fairness properly to have rested, it is quite certain that the remedy devolved at last upon the Bank of England and the Government. That great establishment, in one sense, paid the penalty of its own liberality or high sense of public duty by so nearly exhausting the resources of its banking department as to render the intervention of the Government a last necessity. We intimated yesterday that the Bank return of the 11th November, the day of the panic, would probably, when received here, show the establishment as nearly run down as the New-York banks were on the 13th October. That return is now in hand. It appears that instead of half a million, as estimated, more than *a million sterling in Gold was sent to the aid of the Scotch and Irish banks*, between the 4th and 11th November, principally on the 9th and 10th. The Bank, nevertheless, during the week, left no means unemployed to relieve the pressure for discount accommodation. The mercantile line was expanded £3,485,202, or about seventeen millions dollars; further sales of Government stock were made to the extent of £675,276; the whole increase of the public and private deposits was at once employed in discounting for the relief of pressing applicants at the bank, and the Bank Note reserve was run down to the unprecedentedly small remainder of £957,710, or less then five millions dollars! Liberality could go no further, and without waiting any communication from the Bank on the subject, the Government suspended the restriction on the Bank Note issue. This act, however, does not render any part of the issue, old or new, irredeemable, so long as the Bullion in the issue department, amounting on the return of Nov. 11 to £6,666,065 sterling, holds out. Should the expansion of the currency, now authorized, have the effect to exhaust this Bullion reserve, hereafter a second order in Council, or an act of Parliament, would be rendered necessary to authorize the non-payment of Specie altogether. No such result, however, is anticipated. About £780,000 sterling in Gold was reported near at hand from Australia, and as the export demand had ceased, and the run upon the Scotch and Irish banks had been arrested, this large sum, with others returned from the country, would probably soon go into the Bank. It is not yet certain, indeed, that the Bank will be compelled to avail of the authority granted by the Treasury Letter of Lord PALMERSTON and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may be that the simple publication of such authority will so far strengthen the Bullion in the Issue Department as to supply the Banking Bureau with an adequate supply of Notes within the charter.

It is announced that the City of Glasgow Bank is ready to resume business, on the reasonable forbearance of the depositors; the condition of the concern being one of undoubted solvency.

The latest quotations of American Railway Stocks in London show a final improvement on the advices by the *Atlantic*. The *Daily News* of Saturday says that Illinois Central shares were in demand and firmer. The sales of New-York Central are also 1@1½ ₰ cent. higher.

The Bank of France lost over seven millions of dollars in Gold from the October to the November monthly report, the reserve being down to something near the same figure as the Bank of England. The discount rate is raised to 10 ₰ cent., but the French Funds keep steady, nevertheless.

The Cotton market at Liverpool, on Friday, 13th, recovered nearly a penny on the extreme decline of the early part of the week, and left off firm. Breadstuffs steady.

The fresh failures announced by the *Vanderbilt*, though mostly attributed to the American panic, are not of general importance to this side. The firm of CODDINGTON & Co., in the Iron trade, has a New-York connection of the same name. A statement of the affairs of BRAND & Co., the London correspondents of Messrs. GARNER, of this City, will be found among our foreign extracts.

An Appeal to Railroad Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judging from the many communications which have appeared in the columns of this and other papers in all parts of the country during the last few months, as well as from the public discussions and individual opinions everywhere freely expressed, an almost universal and deep-seated sentiment now prevails in favor of an essential reformation in the management of our railroad (and some other) corporations.

Many very sensible ideas have been advanced, both in regard to the existing evils and their appropriate remedies. In addition to the causes of complaint, heretofore named, and generally conceded, are the furnishing materials and supplies by members of the Board, transporting freight et reduced rates, and speculating in the securities of the Company by its officers and managers and their friends, and in various other ways using their positions as means to promote their private interests at the expense of the stockholders.

This list of existing evils might be extended to an almost indefinite length—but the great difficulty is not so much in exposing the existing evils, or in suggesting on efficient remedy for them, as in applying the cure when discovered.

As in regard to many other maladies, "prevention is better than cure."

In reference to both these points, (viz., the evils and their remedy,) the first and greatest obstacles to be encountered are the indifference and timidity of stockholders themselves. There appears to be a general impression on the part of many, that their associates are more interested than *they*, and that the *other* stockholders will, of course, take care of their property; while others are restrained from taking any part in the annual elections, and from making any investigations into the affairs of the Company, from the fear of giving offence to their friends in the Board of Managers.

So long as such sentiments so generally prevail, it is both foolish and vain to expect any favorable change, and unjust to make any further complaints.

Too much reliance has also hitherto been placed upon future investigations. The same obstacles which have heretofore prevented stockholders exercising a proper scrutiny and supervision of their managers, exists in a tenfold degree to defeat a rigid examination, and an honest and faithful report on the part of an "Investigating Committee."

The effectual and conscientious discharge of such duties requires more time than competent men are willing to bestow upon the subject, and more moral courage than but few are found to possess. The past history of such investigations affords no ground of hope for any favorable results from such means.

In considering this subject, it should be constantly kept in mind, that railroad managers, like all other men, are fallible, and liable to be overcome by temptations—and the more subject to this latter infirmity, by reason of the many strong inducements with which they are surrounded, and which are peculiar to that particular business.

This danger is much enhanced by the usage (now regarded almost an established law) of considering themselves as a self-constituted and self-perpetuated body, not accountable to the stockholders, or amenable to any higher or other authority.

To interfere in an election is regarded as open hostility, to propose any reformation or investigation is stigmatized as a personal insult.

These things ought not so to be, nor is there any good reason for any such inferences.

The old adage that "An honest man will not object to be watched, and a rogue has no right to make such objection," has in it more good sense than poetry.

Here should be the starting point in the proposed reformation.

It is not necessary to assume that any officer, in any Company, has been dishonest—or even that he has been inefficient or careless.

Every stockholder should strenuously exercise his inherent right to choose for himself who shall act as trustee for the safe-keeping and good management of his property, and every other gentleman should cheerfully concede to him that privilege. The same duty and privilege should exist in regard to any inquiries or examinations he may desire to make. This common-sense proposition, which is acknowledged and practised in all ordinary departments of business, being granted, the reformation is half completed.

A few suggestions, in detail, for accomplishing some of the objects so fervently and generally desired, will now be submitted.

Preliminary to the adoption of any general system, let an informal meeting of stockholders of such companies as are about to hold their annual meetings be called for general consultation; the selection and nomination of suitable persons to fill the various offices, and the adoption of a general plan of operations at the ensuing meeting. Let each stockholder attend in person or by special proxy; at which meeting let the stockholders adopt a suitable code of by-laws for their own government and the general government of the Board and the principal officers, especially indicating their powers and privileges, and fixing the salaries of all the principal officers, who, as well as the managers, shall in all cases be elected by the stockholders.

Such powers are expressly given in many of the charters granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and some other States; and if such authority is not sufficiently implied in all cases, no time should be lost in obtaining the necessary enactments.

The "principal officers" above-named, should include a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Auditor; the last by no means the least important as an independent officer of the Company.

These By-laws should also provide for the appointment of at least two Standing Committees, viz.: An Executive and Finance Committee, to consist of at least three members each—the former to advise with and assist the President, and in the intervals of the meetings of the Board, to "authorize" and "approve" his acts; and the latter to exercise the same functions in regard to the Treasurer, and to "approve" all bills before being paid, the same having first been audited and "certified" by the auditor. If necessary to secure the faithful services of these Committees, provide for the payment to them of a suitable salary; it will prove an economical expenditure.

Provide in your By-laws that no certificates, bonds, or other securities, nor any checks, notes, acceptances or other evidences of indebtedness shall ever be signed in blank, and let the former always be countersigned by your Auditor in addition to the signatures of your two principal officers. Let all checks for an amount of more than one hundred dollars be countersigned by your President or one of the Finance Committee, and be drawn to the order of the party to whom the payment is due. It is true, these measures will be attended with some inconvenience, but security and profit to the stockholders are the principal objects aimed at in this proposition. The ease and comfort of the officers, and the convenience of the stock-jobbers and the "grateful public," have been sufficiently cared for in times past.

Let your by-laws limit your floating debt; interdict all dinners and excursions at the Company's expense; prohibit the issue of all free passes, as well as the more important evil of purchasing materials and supplies of any officer of the Company or their relatives, either directly or indirectly.

Provide, also, that no branch or connecting road shall be constructed or leased, no subscription to the new stock or bonds of any other Company be made, and no construction account be opened without the approval of the stockholders at some general meeting to be regularly called, and let it be especially made the duty of the Secretary to call a meeting of the stockholders at any time, on the written request of any ten stockholders holding or representing stock amounting in the aggregate to one-tenth or one-eighth the whole amount of the capital of the Company.

Let the stockholders retain in their own hands their very appropriate right to decide upon the payment of all dividends; and to this end let your By-laws provide for quarterly or at least semi-annual meetings of the stockholders, at each of which meetings the Board shall present a full and particular statement of the affairs of the Company, "vouched" by the auditor, or an examining committee from among the stockholders, appointed at a previous meeting.

The advantages of these frequent meetings and free discussions of the affairs of the Company will be many and great, (and quite manifest, also, upon a little reflection,) not the least of which will be the development of much otherwise undiscovered talent, which may be made available in the future management of the affairs of the Company.

Many other important suggestions might be added, but enough have already been presented to show the necessity of some prompt action, and to test the question whether stockholders will come forward to the rescue of their property, and to the restoration of the character and credit of the vast railroad system of the United States—an interest which now amounts to nearly or quite a thousand millions of dollars, in comparison with which interest every other species of enterprise may well be denominated small.

Let this question be maturely considered and thoroughly discussed; the object is eminently worthy if all the attention that can be bestowed upon it, and the results will prove an ample compensation for all the time and efforts so expended; but let not stockholders any longer stand aloof and denounce "dishonest managers," and complain at the loss or depreciation of their property while they will not raise a finger or contribute a cent towards the application of so simple and effectual a remedy.

It is generally conceded, that with honest and efficient management, railroad investments, as a class, would prove as safe and remunerative as any other in our country. Shall they yield their legitimate returns? Stockholders! you must decide this question.

ONE OF THEM.

The State Debt of Missouri.

From the Missouri Republican.

The House of Representatives completed the good work which it commenced the day previous by taking up and passing the Railroad bill, as amended in the Senate. That amendment, it will be recollected, provided for a mill tax, and the issue of Revenue Bonds to meet interest that may accrue in January and July next, and some other amendments of a salutary character. Various amendments were proposed, but the only one of any importance that found favor with the House was one postponing the levying of the mill tax until January, 1859. As we have said, the bill makes ample provision for saving the credit of the State in any emergency, and this a great point has been gained. It gives to the world assurance that no failure will take place in the payment of our interest, and must have the effect of appreciating our Bonds in the market.

With this termination of legislation on the subject at this session, we are well satisfied, and we are just as well satisfied that the people of the State of Missouri will, with still greater unanimity, approve and indorse the proposed mill tax. Outside of the Capitol we have never heard any opposition whatever to the levying of this tax. This subject has been discussed in the newspapers of the State and everywhere else; and, instead of the proposition being unpopular with the masses, the politicians may rest assured that it will be sustained by them. The county of St. Louis, paying a tax of seventy-five millions of dollars, will find no party in it willing to state its success on this issue. Nor will any such issue be made, except in counties paying little or no revenue into the Treasury, and we advise the politicians not to deceive themselves on this question. They will be beaten whenever it is made. The people have less fear of taxation for such a purpose than their representatives seem to have, and they will show it on the first opportunity.

The London Markets.

Per Africa. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857—5 P. M.

Owing to the financial crisis, the cessation of business in almost all articles of our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets has continued. On Monday the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount to 10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum; but the applications increased to such an extent that yesterday the Government sanctioned an unlimited issue of notes by that institution at a rate of interest not below 10 ₰ cent. for the excess, beyond the amount authorized by the Charter. This has given more ease and confidence, but there is still a demand at 10 ₰ cent. Consols leave off 89¾@89¾ for money, and 89¾@89¾ account. Specie quotations are nominal. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. ¾d. DOUBLOONS, Spanish, 77s.; South American, 75s.

COCOA—Is 2s.@5s. lower. 168 bags Trinidad were mostly sold from 80s. for grey to 95s. for fine fine bright red; 97 bags Granada went from 80s. 6d.@81s. 6d. for fair red. 50 bags Bahia realized 60s.

COFFEE—Has receded in value. Of 564 casks, 607 bags Plantation Ceylon publicly offered, only a small portion was placed at 57s. 6d.@60s. for low middling to middling, 54s.@56s. for fine to fine fine ordinary.

CORN—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and the greater part was disposed of at the prices of that day week. For Foreign there was little inquiry; to-day there was hardly anything doing. The average quotation for English Wheat for the week ending 7th instant was 52s. 6d. on 91,319 qrs. returned.

COTTON—200 bales Surat changed hands at lower prices; ord. to mid., 4d.@4¼d.; good to fine, 5½d.@5¾d.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean nominally £30.

IRON, OILS, TURPENTINE, LINSEED, and LINSEED CAKE, nothing doing.

MOLASSES—40 puncheons Grenada have brought 15s.

RICE—The only transaction to report is a cargo of 6,800 bags Moulmein, on the spot, at 9s.

SALTPETRE—Neglected; 250 bags Bengal, 12¾-₰ cent. refraction, have brought 40s.

SPICES—530 bags black Pepper were realized from 4¼d.@4¾d. for fair Singapore; good bright Penang, 4¾d.@4¾d.; 158 bags Singapore white taken at 7¾d.@8d. for ord. to fair. Ginger—200 bags rough Bengal fetched 10s.@10s. 6d. Pimento—120 bags fair quality were taken in at 3¾d

SUGAR—The transactions have been extremely limited, and at a decline of about 2s. Of West India only 250 hhds. have been sold. 4,400 bags brown Mauritius were forced at 28s.@29s. 6d. for low to middling moist brown, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 34s. for low yellow, (12s. 8d. duty.) Privately, 2,200 bags low brown Mauritius sold at 28s.@29s.; 300 bags good bright yellow Gurpattah Date Bengal at 30s. 3d., and 600 to 800 bags Native Madras at 28s.@30s.; also, 600 boxes No. 11 Havana at 37s. 6d., and 350 boxes No. 11 Havana, to arrive from the United States, are reported at 36s., landed, duty paid. To-day the market shows a better feeling, with buyers at 2s advance, and no sellers.

TEA—There was a rather better feeling in the market to-day. Common Congou 1s. ₰ lb., buyers. The finer kinds of Congou have declined about 1d. ₰ lb. from the highest point.

TIN—The price of English has been reduced 6s. ₰ cwt. Blocks 120s., Bars 121s.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 50s., nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Very little doing; few sellers or buyers. State Stocks are not offered for sale, and quotations nominal. Massachusetts 5s, 93¾@93¾;

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1933 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Immense Demonstration for Wood at the Academy of Music.

Mayor Wood's Address, and Speeches of Attorney-General Cushing, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochrane and others.

German Demonstration for Tiemann.

Hon. Daniel Sickles' Speech at Volk's Garten.

The WOOD meeting at the Academy of Music, last night, was immensely large and very enthusiastic. Long before the time appointed for its commencement, every foot of space in the house was occupied, and several thousand persons, unable to obtain admission, gathered in companies around various speakers, who from balconies of houses, in Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, undertook to address them. Within and without the building there were not less than twelve thousand persons. Ingress was impossible after seven o'clock—half an hour before the proceedings commenced. Many of the prominent members of the Committee were excluded. The Mayor himself had to be lifted in over the shoulders of the crowd.

Hon. JOHN WHEELER, coming forward, said:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: At the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, it becomes my pleasing duty to state briefly the object for which we have met here to-night. It is to meet the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty face to face, and to hear him personally in reply to the unmanly attacks and indecent abuse which has been heaped upon him. That FERNANDO WOOD is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic Party is undeniable—it is for you, fellow Democrats, to see that he is not defeated by the combined opposition to the Democratic Party, aided by his personal opponents in our own ranks. I will now introduce to you as Chairman of this meeting, that well-known citizen and sound Democrat, RICHARD F. CARMAN.

Mr. J. CARMAN briefly addressed the audience. Colonel MCCUNN then read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

LIST OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft,	H. C. Banks,
Hon. M. Fitzgerald,	Elijah Fisher,
Hon. August. Schell,	Nelson Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	John Hart,
John H. Brower,	Thomas Stearns,
Wm. Wilson,	John Lynch,
Elijah Brown,	Henry Inslin,
Col. P. M. Wetmore,	Daniel W. Norris,
Hon. G. W. Dyeaman,	W. C. H. Waddell,
Aaron H. Bean,	Hon. Geo. C. Barnard,
John Robbins,	Dr. Charles Nantz,
P. A. Hargous,	J. R. Broadhead,
Hon. Gid. J. Tucker,	Elias Hatfield,
Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Hon. Ed. C. West,
Wm. E. Wilmerding,	John Lander,
Edwin Croswell,	Charles Francis,
Hon. Richard Schell,	Valentine Lutz,
Hon. John C. Mather,	Jacob Schomberger,
Hon. Smith Ely, Jr.,	John Bauleh,
Hon. John Doherty,	E. J. Kelly,
Hon. J. W. Chanler,	Jacob F. Oakley,
Daniel Witter,	Wm. Mathews,
Col. W. B. Burnett,	Caspar C. Childs,
George Dessoye,	Chas. A. Secor,
Col. D. E. Delavan,	Joseph Rose,
Wilson Small,	Bartlett Smith,
S. D. Dillaye,	Morgan L. Harris,
Anson Herrick,	Richd. B. Connolly,
Col. Chas. D. Mead,	John Clancey,
Hon. Geo. Wier,	Michael Tuomey,
Hon. Chas. A. May,	Sath C. Douglass,
Andrew Mills,	Eccles Gillender,
Walter R. Jones,	Benj. H. Willis,
Francis B. Cutting,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Josiah Macy,	Garret H. Stryker, Sr.,
Wm. R. Wetmore,	William Coulter,
C. W. Lawrence,	O. McLeod Murphy,
John Steward Jr.,	Hon. E. A. Moore,
George Law,	Daniel Gillespie,
Theodore Sedgwick,	Dr. J. McGowan,
Moses Taylor,	Ira A. Libby,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Stephen H. Feeks,
Anson G. Phelps,	Hon. Nathl. Roe,
Wm. Aymar,	John B. Ryer,
Thos. Owen,	Henry Stallander,
David Banks,	Rob't. D. Livingston,
Henry W. Hicks,	Henry Nieman,
Thos. Butler King,	W. H. Underhill,
John J. Betts,	John O. Donnell,
Henry Cogill,	Charlee Koster,
James T. Brady,	James R. Steers,
Edward Pierpont,	James Murphy,
Richard Robbins,	Chas. Devlin,
W. A. Mead,	Henry R. Hoffmire,
A. Martine,	Dr. A. V. Williams,
Col. John H. McCunn,	Samuel Osgood,
Hon. A. D. Russell,	Thomas McSpedon,
M. T. Brennan,	Hon. P. B. Sweeney,
W. N. McIntyre,	Chas. H. Haswell,
Michael Hoffman,	Robt. W. S. Bonsall,
John McGowan,	John Wesley Hunt,
Dr. W. Rockwell,	James Carponter,
Norman McLeod,	C. Ward Smith,
Hon. Alex. Stewart.	James Riley,
Charlee Doty,	Henry Marshal
James Quarry,	Michael Burk,
Richard W. Bleecker,	Francis C. Clark.
Gustavus Baumgartel,	George H. Purser,
Col. James B. Murray,	James Lynch,
Col. Wildes P. Walker,	James Ryan,
Dr. Wm. Schirmer,	Hugh Kelly,
Capt. Edward Vincent,	W. P. Kuntzler,
John L. Moore,	T. H. Ferris,
Dr. Philip Merkle,	Thomas Dunlap,
Geo. W. Dean,	Wm. Dunham,
Hon. J. L. Smith,	W. E. Lawrence.
Hon. John G. Seeley,	Wm. D. Kenncdy,
Hon. Richard Winne,	Solomon Townsend,
Hon. G. A. Jeremiah,	John Dunham,
Hon. Philip W. Engs,	James C. Willet.
Hon. James H. Lynch,	John J. Bradley,
Hon. Noah D. Childs,	John Scott,
Hon. Wm. Gage.	Charles Brown,
Hon. D. J. Chatfield,	Augustus Purdy,

SECRETARIES.

R. B. Bradford,	S. D. Vanderheyden,
Stephen P. Russell,	Henry Hayes,
Douglas Taylor,	Alex. Ward,
Saml. T. Webster,	Joseph C. Rose,
Lewis Schlomp,	Oliver O'Donnell,
G. W. Ray,	A. S. Sullivan,
P. G. Maloney,	Eugene A. Hozlay,
Moses D. Gale,	John H. Chambers,
John A. McLaughlin,	Henry P. West,
Erastus W. Glover.	Thomas Stephens,
John A. Godfrey,	James Moorhead,
Alfred Chancellor,	Andrew L. Byrne,
Nicholas Siegrist,	Henry H. Morange,
Asahel Reed,	Wm. H. King,
Emanuel M. Faye,	Leonard Van Kleek.

The subjoined resolutions were then read by Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brethren, the triumphant Democracy of the State, upon the glorious and unparalleled victory which has restored New-York into the hands of the Democracy, signally indorsed the foreign and domestic policy of the Federal Administration, and given evidence of what our united party can accomplish in spite of the spoils-seeking fusions and coalitions of our common enemies; that the election of the Democratic State ticket headed by our fellow-citizen, GIDEON J. TUCKER, by a plurality of nearly 19,000, in a State which gave JOHN C. FREMONT, one short year since, a plurality of over 80,000, may fairly be claimed as one of the most signal victories on record, and an evidence that the sober second thought of the people is always just, honorable and right.

Resolved, That the existing Charter of the City, adopted by the last Legislature, was cunningly framed to divest the present Mayor of any control over the conduct of the various Municipal departments, and the attempt, on the part of an unscrupulous Know-Nothing and Republican Press, to hold him responsible for the increased burden of taxation, is equally dishonest and unjust, and a transparent and weak invention of the enemy.

Resolved, That the Legislature of 1857, which despoiled the Empire City of its ancient franchises and the right of self-government, at the same time passed laws requiring the erection of a new City Hall and other works involving a debt of over $5,000,000, and by special legislation increased the item of salaries to be annually paid to Municipal officials nearly $200,000.

Resolved, That if our candidate is to be held responsible for the expenditures thus authorized by legislative enactments, the rule is still more applicable to his opponent, the expenses of the Almshouse Department having actually increased 119 per cent. since 1853, leaping from $368,000 to $956,000 in the first year that he was elected to the Board of Ten Governors, though possessed indisputably of entire control over its management and expenditures.

Resolved, That the wasteful and corrupt policy of the Republican Party, resulting in State bankruptcy, has been recently condemned by the enlightened people of this State, and to inaugurate the Seward-Weed policy in the municipal government of this City could not fail to result in similar extravagance and corruption.

Resolved, That the object of our partisan enemies in procuring as their candidate for Mayor a bogus Democrat, long doubtful, and now at last openly a renegade and an apostate, has been to trumpet forth his vote as evidence that a proportion of the people of New-York are satisfied with their deprivation of municipal franchises, are satisfied with the Metropolitan Police, are satisfied with our dozen executive "commissions," divested of responsibility to our voters and tax-payers, are satisfied under the long list of Black Republican outrages and innovations upon our rights of local self-government, are satisfied with the heavy drafts made upon our City Treasury by a swarm of new officials sent hither to eat out our substance, and that the success of the anti-Democratic coalition would leave our City in the hands of these "commissions," made up as they are of men either openly our opponents, or, still worse, nominal Democrats pensioned by the opposition.

Resolved, That the Democracy owe to themselves to elect FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, because it is upon him, chief of all, that the enmity of the Black Republican partisans has been wreaked; because he, more than any other one man, has been the mark against whom the shafts of calumny, malediction and reproach have been leveled; because he has been assailed as the representative man of our civic interests, no less than of our partisan principles; because the Legislature has sought to deprive him, at the dictation of WEED and SEWARD, of one-half the term of office conferred on him by the people of this City one year ago; because we know him to be prompt, able, efficient and capable in the execution of his high duties; because he has ever been the friend of the poor and the lowly, and the advocate of their just and lawful rights; because he has been the friend of the adopted citizen against the oppressions of the fanatic and the bigot; and, finally, because he is the unquestionable regular nominee of the Democratic Republican Party, and as such entitled to our unswerving and hearty support, and a triumphant reelection.

Resolved, That since the Black Republicans and their allies have undertaken to vent their anathemas in unseemly and theatrical threats, we in our turn do declare that any Democrat who, at this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself and his fellow-citizens, now and hereafter; and that it is the plain duty of every good citizen to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of the Black Republicans in our City affairs, as well as in those of our State, who have reduced this great City to a sad spectacle of inefficient government, riot, extravagant taxation and impending bankruptcy.

Resolved, That we are prepared for the contest, and that we anticipate a most signal and unsurpassed victory; that we thank our opponents for concentrating (as they did on the 3d of November) all their nominations and all their support upon a single city and county ticket, that we may measure our strength together more fairly, and achieve our victory more decidedly; that the Democratic Party will not only rout this incongruous and spoils-seeking coalition from the field, but will utterly annihilate it and disperse it; and that the "double victory which must crown the present struggle" will be the more glorious because it will be achieved in spite of traitors within our ranks, and in defiance of enemies without.

The resolutions were adopted amidst immense cheering. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, was the first speaker. When he had concluded, loud calls were raised for FERNANDO WOOD, whose appearance was hailed by overwhelming cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this reception, and confess the embarrassment of my position. It is most embarrassing to appear as a speaker upon an occasion the proceedings of which I am necessarily so much identified with. And believe me when I assure you that if there were no other considerations than those immediately appertaining to myself, I should not undertake it. If myself alone as an individual was the only party to this contest it would not become me to be present in the attitude of defender of my official acts. But there are others whose interests are paramount to my own. There is a great principle involved in the present contest—there are many thousand citizens of this metropolis who consider me as representing them and their rights, and who ask that I shall stand forth in the advocacy of the great doctrine of self-government, and in defence of the good name of the City which is tarnished by the misrepresentations and calumnies of reckless aspirants for power and place. It has been alleged that it is necessary to elect a new Mayor by which to reduce the taxes, and give the people security of life and property. It is stated that the taxes have risen to an enormous sum, and that Mayor WOOD is responsible for it—that murder, assassinations, burglaries and robberies are of daily and almost hourly occurrence, and that they can be traced to my door—in short, that I would be held responsible for every evil that afflicts this great metropolis, whether of a social, political or financial character. Figures are produced to show the great increase of the taxes since I have held office, but all reference to the details and the causes, and the various disbursements which go to make up the grand total, are carefully omitted. It is statements of facts which are not facts, and bold allegations without proofs, and denunciations without reasons or measure, by which your opponents are attempting to smuggle my opponent into office.

MCKEON'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A certain government official, who never appears upon the stage of politics (though always in office) except when the Democratic Party places him in nomination, has recently distinguished himself by a speech in this house, in which he propounds to me certain grave questions. He asks me to explain why the taxes have increased under my administration, and desires me to answer him how it was that in 1853 the taxes were only three millions, but that in 1857 they were over eight millions. If he had examined facts, and consulted numerical figures instead of rhetorical ones, he would not have falsely represented the taxes of 1853 to have been only $3,000,000. If he had consulted chapters 599 and 222 of the Laws of 1853 he would have avoided the imputations of ignorance or malice, and found the tax levy was over $5,000,000. This assertion is to be taken at a discount of 66 ⅔ cent.—a margin which experience proves must be always allowed to his legal as well as municipal opinions.

In the report of Comptroller FLAGG for 1853, page 26, he states the tax levy for 1853 to be $5,067,275, and even my more rabid enemies will not dispute his testimony. But for the purpose of exonerating myself from this accusation I shall again invoke the testimony of A. C. FLAGG in his semi-annual report made in September last to the Board of Councilmen. On page 11 of that document he states the increase of 1857 over 1853 to be $2,996,916 47, but accompanies the statement with this candid acknowledgment: "A considerable portion of this increase is made up from assessments over which the Common Council and the Finance Department have no control, but which are made by special act of the Legislature, as follows:

Almshouse increase	$458,800 00
Common Schools (State) increase	100,000 00
Common Schools (City) increase	496,210 81
Commissioners of Record increase	350,000 00
State-mill tax increase	408,332 27
Proportion of interest on revenue bond	140,000 00
Total	$1,953,343 08

Deducting this sum of $1,952,343, and the Central Park interest, which could not have been controlled by the Common Council, and the balance is $787,813 39, the expenditure of which can be principally traced to the Legislature at Albany in 1856 and 1857. For the $2,000,000 increase between 1853 and 1857, I therefore deny that I am responsible; but presuming the McKeon theory to be correct, $600,000 only could be charged to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Now, let us apply the same scales to Mr. TIEMANN, the nominee of this logician, and determine his comparative short-comings.

In 1853 the expenses of the Almshouse was $385,000 and in 1856 the expenses reached $925,000, or 140 per cent. in two years. My alleged liability was only 20 per cent., showing that by this test Mr. TIEMANN is a worse public officer by 120 per cent.

But argument is wasted in such a position. The expenses of every city, county and State in the Union, and the United States Government itself, have steadily increased; but must it, therefore, be inferred that each successive President, Governor, Mayor and Common Council are more infamous than their predecessors? I having thus proved the gross misrepresentation made by the United States District-Attorney, and proved the false basis upon which he argued, will an enlightened public press that published his statements present my answer?

In relation to salaries, Mr. McKeon is equally unfortunate. He insists that in 1853 the item of salaries was only $212,000, when it appears from the document last mentioned (page 23) that it was $435,000 in 1853, and only $412,000 in 1857—which, considering his general statement, must be viewed as extraordinarily accurate—though he understated and overstated, to suit his occasion, to the extent of $60,500.

MAYOR'S POWER OVER EXPENDITURES.

But is it right to make the Mayor responsible for the taxes, or of the amount of the expenditure of the City Government, however great they may be? Do you know the Constitution of the Government of this City? It is distributed into departments, each department governed by an independent head, either elected by the people or created by the Legislature, or appointed by the Governor, or if named by the Mayor, as in the solitary instance of the Croton Board, is placed directly independent of the Mayor, whatever offences they may commit. The Mayor has no check, or influence or control over the management of these different Boards. The charters of 1849, '53 and '57, are all alike in this respect; whilst they distribute the government in this wise, they all limit the duties of the Mayor, by designating. Instead of that unity and consolidation of executive authority, so necessary not only for a proper enforcement of the laws and the security of economy in expenditures, these charters disseminate power among the several executive departments, the tendency and effect of which is not only to deteriorate the efficiency of the government, but to take away the necessary and salutary accountability. The Finance Department has entire control over the collection and disbursements of the public money—keeping of all public accounts, and the general monetary affairs of the Corporation. The Mayor has no veto or direction over it. Its head is elected by the people, to whom alone he acknowledges an allegiance. The same independence exists in the Law Department, in the City Inspector's Department, the Street Department, the Croton Department, and, in short, throughout the whole organization of the City Government. The Mayor is, therefore, not responsible for expenditures or extravagance of the Common Council. I repeat that, under the provisions of the Charters of 1849, 1853 and 1857, no adequate power is conferred upon the Mayor to regulate or even ascertain the expenditures. The departments are close boroughs—petty principalities, or sealed books—each distinct from the other, and no check can be imposed upon them. The Legislature that passes, and the Governor that signs the annual tax bill for the expenses of the City Government, are equally responsible, and, perhaps, more so, from the fact that they have withheld from the Mayor the authority by which such evils could have been examined, corrected or exposed. It is not alleged that the great bulk of the work undertaken is unnecessary, but that its cost is extravagant, or not properly and faithfully performed. Until the passage of the Charter of 1849 the heads of Departments were in some degree under the control of the Common Council; but, since that time, has any Mayor of the City of New-York, Republican or Democrat, been able to regulate the monstrous and irresponsible Municipal Government, created and conducted by a Republican or Whig Legislature? What did Mayors WOODHULL, KINGSLAND or WESTERVELT accomplish towards that object? In 1854-'5 and '56, the Whig or Republican Party controlled both the Legislature and the Common Council, and, as I shall presently prove, the expenses of the City Government still steadily increased. In those years alone the Almshouse Department, the Common Schools, State and City, Police, State Mill Tax, and expenses of the Commissioners of Record, increased $1,982,961, to which, being added $140,575 salaries and expenses imposed by special acts of the Legislature, affords a grand total of $2,123,536. In each of those years the Common Council exceeded the appropriations in the aggregate to $1,335,302, which was subsequently legalized by the Legislature.

That portion of the press and the public which insists on making me responsible for the expenditures of the City Government, at the same time urges the election of one of the Governors of the Almshouse, who, with nine associates, indisputably possess full and complete authority over the management and outlays of the Almshouse Department.

Let us see how far the rule unjustly applied to me will fairly apply to him. In 1853, some four years since, the appropriation for the Almshouse was $385,000, and in 1857 it appears by the Comptroller's report to be $843,800, an increase of 119 per cent.; and in the intervening years the average increase was about 30 per cent. But the remarkable fact is apparent, from their estimates for 1853, that one-fifth, at least, of the whole amount proposed to be collected for the infirm and suffering poor of 1858, is appropriated to salaries; in other words, one dollar out of every five is expended on officials.

To these expenses should be added the debt incurred in the erection of the workhouse, which has miserably failed as a source of revenue or a means of correction.

But let us see who is really responsible for the onerous taxation, and which are the departments, and who are the men under whose direction the money is expended.

The tax levy of the present year may be taken as a fair illustration of preceding years:

Whole amount of the tax levy for 1857	$7,066,546

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ITEMS.

Almshouse	$843,800
Public education	1,100,410
Common School (State)	383,805
State mill-tax	383,805
Interest on City debt	625,760
Police Salaries	410,000
Salaries	1,500,000
Streets, Lamps, Gas, &c.	6,073,080

—balance expended by the several departments over which the Mayor has not the least control.

It is here seen that out of an expenditure of over seven millions, more than six millions is made up of items with which neither the Mayor nor the Common Council have the least control.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

Who is responsible for the gradual and continual increase of taxation in New-York? The following tables, carefully collected from the Comptroller's reports, show that this increase is principally in the Almshouse, public education, Commissioners of Record, and our contribution to the support of the State government:

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the previous yr.
For the year 1853	$385,000 00	—
For the year 1854	427,000 00	$42,000 00
For the year 1855	613,450 00	186,450 00
For the year 1856	925,000 00	311,550 00
For the year 1857	843,800 00	—
Total increase		$540,000 00
Decrease in 1857		81,200 00
Net increase		$458,800 00

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

For the year 1855	$50,000 00	—
For the year 1856	150,000 00	$100,000 00
For the year 1857	350,000 00	250,000 00
Total increase		$350,000 00
Whole amount thus far appropriated for that purpose		$550,000 00

POLICE.

For the year 1853	$615,000 00	—
For the year 1854	872,715 00	$257,715 00
For the year 1855	819,400 00	—
For the year 1856	826,500 00	9,100 00
For the year 1857	825,500 00	—
Total Increase		1,266,815 00
Decrease in 1855 and 1857		56,315 00
Net increase		$218,210 00

STATE MILL TAX.

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the prev. year.
For the year 1853	$103,408 23	—
For the year 1854	310,224 69	$206,816 46
For the year 1855	346,714 34	36,489 65
For the year 1856	608,826 03	262,111 69
For the year 1857	511,740 50	—
Total increase		$505,417 80
Decrease in 1857		97,085 53
Net Increase		$408,332 27

COMMON SCHOOLS (CITY.)

	Amount raised by tax.	Increase over the previous yr.
For the year 1853	$604,000 00	—
For the year 1854	668,813 50	64,813 50
For the year 1855	956,000 00	287,186 50
For the year 1856	1,023,354 36	67,354 36
For the year 1857	1,100,210 81	76,654 45

COMMON SCHOOLS (STATE.)

For the year 1853	$129,871 91	—
For the year 1854	74,742 55	—
For the year 1855	124,904 43	50,161 88
For the year 1856	126,116 99	1,212 56
For the year 1857	383,805 37	137,688 38
Total increase		$705,071 63
Decrease		55,229 36
Net increase		$649,842 27

I have thus shown the inaccuracy of McKEON'S statement—the want of power in the Mayor to control or influence the City expenses, and pointed to the several departments to which the increased taxation is justly chargeable; and now at once present some additional facts. I charge that the Legislature—which for several years has been in possession of an adverse political party to which we belong—is not only responsible for much of this increase, but that the last Legislature, in addition to the wrongs, injuries and usurpations it perpetrated upon us, has saddled upon us an additional indebtedness of nearly six millions of dollars.

WHAT BLACK REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION COST THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

I present a carefully collated statement of the debts and expenses created by legislation at Albany, from and including 1853 to 1857. I desire the tax-payers who look to me to correct the alleged abuses in the City Government to carefully scan this statement:

LAWS OF 1857.

Chapter 344—To reduce acts relative to District Courts. Sec. 65 allows the unlimited appointment of attendants. In seven District Courts three attendants appointed in each, at $800	$16,800
Sec. 68 increases clerks' and justices' salaries—justices $7,000, clerks $5,250	12,250
Chapter 37—In relation to the salaries of Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000
Chapter 677—Amending assessment law—expenses, new system, $47,500, old system $32,500—increase $15,000	15,000
Chapter 24—To authorize building new reservoir	1,908,000
Chapter 294—To provide for canvassers' annual expenses	6,000
Chapter 295—In relation to Marine Court annual costs	3,300
Chapter 771—Regulating Central Park—annual expenditures $100,000, and power to create a debt of $1,666,666	1,666,666
Chapter 670—To erect a new City Hall	2,000,000

SPECIAL ACTS TO LEGALIZE CLAIMS AGAINST THE CORPORATION NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Chapter 347—To legalize acts of Supervisors. Annual salary of Clerk of Deputy Receiver of Taxes	$1,200
Chapter 397—To provide payment for certain articles furnished by MESSRS. SPEDON & BAKER, "notwithstanding said articles were not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City"	7,036
Chapter 92—To legalize the payment of one-sixth additional salary to the clerks of Police Courts, to take effect from JAN. 1, 1852, Claim created and paid	10,000
Chapter 781—To legalize payment for painting and graining Superior Court room, "notwithstanding said painting and graining was not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City"	300
Chapter 462—An act to legalize payment of certain mapping and surveying	2,500
Increase police expenses under new law	128,400
Election expenses for December	30,000
Total	$5,812,454

1856.

Authorizing the rebuilding of Tompkins' Market and creating of stock, interest redeemable in 1860	$70,000

LAWS OF 1855.

Chapter 129.—Legalizing payment to Police Justices for extra services at the rate of one-sixth of the present compensation, from 8th May, 1852	$7,000
Chapter 126.—Legalizing increase of salary of Receiver and Deputy Receiver of Taxes, four clerks and messenger. Actual claim created	5,375
Chapter 575.—To increase the salary of the Justice of the Superior Court and Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and Justices of the Supreme Court. Comptroller's estimate, 1856—doc. 69 } Comptroller's estimate, 1857—doc. 57 }	28,500
Chapter 407.—Organizing Commissioners of Record for year	50,000
Total	$90,875

LAWS OF 1854.

Chapter 198.—Authorizing Court of Common Pleas to appoint clerk and one or more deputies. Annual cost of Comptroller's estimate, 1857, document 37	$9,700
Chapter 313.—To complete south wing of workhouse	40,000
Chapter 342.—Authorizing loan of $500,000 to build new reservoir	500,000
Total	$549,700

LAWS OF 1853.

Chapter 529—Relative to Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court, conferring power to appoint attendants, without limits, cost—see Comptroller's estimates for 1857, document 37	$27,400
Chapter 542—Fire Warden's estimates	10,000
Chapter 191—For erecting south wing of workhouse	75,000
Chapter 616—Central Park—Cost and expenses $5,169,000	
Assessments 1,600,000	—$3,569,000
Total	$3,681,400

TOTAL FOR FIVE YEARS.

1853	$3,681,400
1854	549,700
1855	90,875
1856	70,000
1857	5,812,000
Total	$10,503,975

PROSPECTS FOR 1858.

Mill-tax for 1858, being three mills, on the present basis of valuation, will be	$1,563,525 75

Now why is the Republican Legislature allowed to escape condemnation and censure whilst its supporters and advocates are permitted to hurl their anathemas upon my devoted head? Is it an effort to mislead the public as to the perfidy of the acts for which their own party is alone responsible? Can the authors of this mode of warfare imagine that the people of New-York had so soon forgotten not only the profligacy and corruption of the party who are really responsible for this grievous burthen but the dire wrongs and outrages which were inflicted upon them by the Legislature, under the dictum of party drill? Has the smoke which now pervades the political atmosphere, and is blinding the judgments of many honest men, become so dense from this cause that it is impossible to see through it? Fellow citizens, these attacks upon me have this design; it is to mislead the public mind, and to subdue the joint indignation of an insulted community. It is to direct attention from the usurpations which this same party, though then acting under another name, but still acting, as now, in communion with ostensible Democrats, have perpetrated upon the municipal rights of New-York. What are these usurpations? The people and Corporation of this City asked for a new Charter, which would consolidate the government, concentrate power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, and abolish the hydra-headed system which has led to most of our financial evils. What did it give us in return? More decentralization, instead of concentration, and laws which rendered my office yet weaker. Instead of clothing the Mayor with sufficient authority to execute the laws and abolish the ten thousand evils pervading the community, they have left it the mere figurehead upon the ship of state, without any influence in determining its course or direction. The people and Corporation asked that the police should be placed under the exclusive direction of the Mayor, but instead it deprived him of all power over it, placing it under the direction of a partisan Board appointed by the Governor. The people and Corporation asked for privilege to build a City Hall, but this was denied, and that right usurped also, by the appointment of its own tools and interests, with the privilege of expending two millions of the people's money. Even the authority to improve our own parks was denied us, by the passage of a bill which not only named the Commissioners, but empowered them to expend money *ad infinitum*, without hindrance and without check by the Corporation of the City. Thus was created several independent Boards by which this City is to be governed, each board deriving its authority from the central power at Albany, to whose politieal fortunes they always cater. This principle of governing by boards is peculiarly Black Republican. Some years ago it was the Board of Emigrant Commissioners, the Board of Almshouse Governors and the Board of Education, which together spend one-half of the whole sum required for the absolute support of the City government. Under the Constitution of 1621 the central power at Albany controlled the State through the patronage centered there in the Governor and Legislature. The people became jealous of this shying, and called a new Convention to revise the Constitution, which amended by decentralizing power, and giving all appointments to the people of the said counties, towns, cities and villages. But Mr. WEED had discovered a way to avoid this feature of the Constitution. It is to create boards to act instead, and if any difficulty is seen in that instrument, it is got over by connecting one county with another, and thus creating a political division of the State within county, town, city or village; and the Court of Appeals has sanctioned this subterfuge as not repugnant to the letter of the Constitution. It was my good fortune to be the man to strike the first blow in resistance to this encroachment of the spirit of the Constitution. I hazarded alit in my efforts to stand up against it in my opposition to the Metropolitan Police bill. Believing, as I believe still, that that act was a violation of the corporate franchises of this City and of the inherent rights of the people represented by me, I strove, by every means at my command, to repel and ignore it. "This is my offending and no more." Had I yielded and submitted, instead of the curses I should have had the support of the men who now pursue me. He then went into an investigation as to the political aspect of the contest, showing that the same combination which influenced and directed the passage of the iniquitous measures at Albany last Winter exists here now to crush out the Democracy, and himself particularly. He said that by a singular coincidence the ostensible Democrats who had occupied appointments in the several Boards or Commissions created by the Republican Legislature are now acting heartily with THURLOW WEED in this crusade against the party here. There appeared to be a fatality attending the political and personal integrity of every man who came within the vortex of Black Republican patronage—none could withstand it. Observation satisfied him that the moment either an American politician or a Democratic politician listened to the siren's voice of Woedism or Sewardism he was forever lost to the Democratic Party, and either came out its open foe or remained with it ostensibly only the better to betray and destroy it. In conclusion, Mayor WOOD said: I have spoken upon the subject of taxation, and I have attempted to show the causes of the large taxation of the City of New-York, and have attempted to reply to the false charge against the Mayor of the City, that he is in any degree responsible for this taxation, whatever it may be, but mark me, fellow-citizens, when I say to you that all this effort to mislead the public of New-York with reference to taxation, and all this denunciation of myself, this calumny and malignant vituperation against my official and my personal character, is a vain subterfuge to direct the attention of the honest workers of New-York from the true issue to be determined in this canvass. Screening the profligacy of their own party and the wrongs which they have perpetrated on the people of this City, and feeling deeply the bitter injuries which not only pecuniarily but politically they have attempted to perpetrate, and fearing the just condemnation and indignant denunciation of the people in return, they raise this cry by which they hope to escape observation and condemnation. They dare not to come before the indignant masses of New-York under their own legitimate title, as the Black Republican Party, and fearing to appear as Republicans or Americans, they skulk from their name while they hug closer to their bosoms their corrupt practices and principles. (Applause.) We are told that it is a people's party—that they have nominated a Democrat—("No," "no," —and that this contest is between Democrats. They call their combination made up of Black Republicans, Know Nothings and Benedict Arnolds (applause) the People's Party. But this is not a new combination. This present Association, riding under a false flag, existed in the Legislature last Winter, when by the votes of Republicans, Americans, and traitorous Democrats these laws were fastened upon us. (Groans for the Legislature.) Let me direct your attention to the men who appear as the chief performers upon the occasion of this canvass. Let me revive your recollection with reference to the public acts of these very men, within six months, and you will see that the combination to-day is made up of the same men, is the same in its character and principles, objects and determinations, as it was last Winter, and as it has since been in New-York. This campaign was opened upon the other side by a proclamation issued by a mysticel body called the Anti-Wood league. The father of the Anti-Wood league, the gentleman now holding the position of District-Attorney of this County, who opened the canvas in opposition to the Democracy in the City of New-York, was also the father of the Metropolitan Police law. He was the daily attendant at the Albany Legislature last Winter, and used his official position to pass the iniquitous measures which I hope next Tuesday you will condemn in a voice not to be misunderstood. (Applause.) He was the Black Republican representative. Next, we find that the chief actor at the Wall-street meeting was JAMES M. SMITH. (Groans.) If your memories can go back you will find that it was this same gentleman who stood ready to sign warrants which were designed to drag your Mayor a felon through the streets of your City. (We will not let 'em.) The gentleman who presided upon that occasion, and who distinguished himself by a chaste and elegant speech, in which your Mayor received some compliments—you find is the appointee of the Black Republican Legislature as one of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, he being the President of that Board. I refer to Mr. COOLEY. Coming down to the recent meeting held in this place, we find an Ex-Senator of the State Legislature was the most prominent performer upon that occasion—the man who, to preserve his seat in the Senate, sold his party for a mess of pottage—who gave his casting vote in the Senate, by which the whole patronage of the Canals was thrown into the hands of the Black Republican dynasty, and who, it is well known, holds sympathy with our political enemies, and not with the party which has raised him to position, and another gentleman figured also upon that occasion to whom I have already referred—the United States District-Attorney. This gentleman declared at the Astor House last Fall, when I was a candidate before the people, that he was ready to shake hands with the Republicans, Know-Nothings, or any party, to defeat the candidate of Tammany Hall for the office of Mayor. (Groans.) And there, gentlemen, are the principal actors upon this occasion. It will thus be seen that this cabal is no new combination; that these persons who have acted with the Democratic Party, who belong to the organization to which we belong, have, in following the dictates of their mercenary spirits, not in one instance, but in many instances, proved treacherous, and have from time to time joined with the Black Republicans, until they now have consented to be their agents, tools and instruments, in perpetrating this great wrong against the organization to which they belong. (Three groans for JOHN MCKEON.)

Fellow citizens, do not think that this remark is the result of the slightest doubt. My abiding confidence is stronger to-night than ever that I have not called upon the honest masses of New-York in vain. (Loud cheers.) Now the day is nigh when by your suffrages I shall receive such a verdict that no man, be he ten thousand times greater than the humble individual before you may not be proud to remember and tell his children. (Protracted cheers.)

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN KELLY.

Mr. KELLY was introduced amid vociferous cheers. After returning his acknowledgments he proceeded to speak of the issues involved in the present contest, and commented severely on the incursions of the last State Legislature on the municipal rights of this City. On the very day that these laws were first put in force it was thought, he said, that our streets would be deluged in blood. But did the people interfere? No, they would not interfere until Mr. Recorder SMITH attempted to drag the first executive officer of the City from the City Hall, and then the people stood up in their majesty to assert their rights. (Loud cheers.) But these gentlemen who now opposed the Democracy were going to cover up a multitude of sins in what was called the people's party. Ah, what a nice stratagem this was to get round the iniquity they had perpetrated upon the people. But the people saw through it so plainly that they could not be gulled, though he was sorry to say that intelligent men of fine education and cultivated minds had been led into the scine, though he was sure they would be glad to be out of it before all was over. (Cheers.) The instincts of the people were always right, and when men attempted to rule them they would find that they could not do it unless the principles they advocated were in accordance with the Republican spirit of our institutions. They (the meeling) had no feeling in common with this People's party, and that party had no feeling in common with them, for he had often heard them say that they believed in Democratic Governments, but did not believe in Democratic associations. Now, that was a nice distinction to make. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, said the speaker, go on as you have commenced. You

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Suspension of the Bank of England Charter—Commercial News—The Intelligence from India.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 13, 1857.

Almas, Inkermans, Balaklavas, Sebastopols, Delhis, Lucknows and the Lord knows what, found London in a tranquil, composed and philosophical state of mind, compared with the perturbation in which this mad leaves our Babylon, or Babeldom, as it might more properly be called, considering the confusion of tongues that reigns among the oracles. The smashes of Scotch banks, the crashes of English firms, beginning with DENNISTOUN, this night week, and ending with a whole herd of nobodys yesterday morning. The Irish thirst of the O'CONNELL shibboleth, "run for gold," and the consciousness that there was no gold to sustain the run, all conspired to beget the conviction that "something was coming." What that something was nobody knew, though everybody now of course sets up *ex post facto* claims to prescience. Some thought it was another turn or two of the Bank screw, running up the rate from 10 to 11 or 12 per cent. Others thought it was a nailing down of the rate to the 10, on the principle of the New-Orleans gentleman who confined the quicksilver to a particular degree in the thermometer, by way of restraining an inconvenient increase in the external caloric. Some thought one thing, some another.

But the truth is, nobody knew what to think, for everybody's knowledge was *nil*. How can it be otherwise when the great source of all city knowledge avowed itself to be profoundly in the dark, and congratulated, as it did even yesterday, those merchants who scraped all the cash they could together, and placed it in their private banks, for no other reason than that "they didn't know what might happen." And a very good reason too. How were they to know? The *Times* is the organ of at least a section of the Cabinet, and is believed to represent the whole. Ministers belong to its staff; functionaries of all departments are among its contributors, amateur or professional. The whole arcana of office, circumlocutionary and direct, are open to its feelers; and its feelers are felt, seen and understood to be the most promptly perceptive things of the kind in natural or unnatural history. Well, the *Times* has been pooh-poohing and ridiculing, scouting, denouncing and anathematizing the very idea of the slightest deviation from the strictest letter of the law as laid down in the Bank Charter Act; saying it would be immoral, illegal, ignoble, fraudulent, and all but absolutely felonious and high treasonable. Yet, lo, last night, out comes a letter from the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving leave and license to the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street to spin bank notes to her heart's content, or the content of the hearts of her customers, provided the latter offer undoubted security, and the former does not charge less than ten per cent. for the accommodation. Heaven and earth, what joy! One would think that a new California and a new Australia had been discovered under our noses—that the Isle of Wight and the Orkneys had been turned into solid, unadulterated nuggets of 18 carats at the least. Such a jubilation was never equaled, not merely in London, but in the Provinces; for, thanks to the telegraph, news may now be said to be ubiquitous, and everything to be known simultaneously everywhere amongst us. Certain unfortunate Glasgow currency-mongers, who were ridiculed, snubbed and derided in every possible way but a few days back for proposing to come up to town to urge on Government the necessity of doing what has just been done, and who, if they had succeeded, would have prevented the stoppage of two Scotch Banks, with a couple of hundred branches, must have looned upon their townsmen as absolute Solomons, especially as the said townsmen, and the men of other Caledonian communities also, were in terror of the consequences of a menaced Communistic assault on all Scotch banks, in anticipation of which too probable contingency troops have been moving to and fro, ready to suppress the outbreak, if there should be one at any particular point, and so prevent the conflagration spreading.

There has been no time to tell the effect of this relaxation, just yet, at all events. By some it is supposed it will be so great that the Bank will not have to avail of its newly-conceded privilege at all; that the knowledge of its power to do so will alone suffice to meet the requirements of the crisis, in which case there will be no necessity to call Parliament together to obtain an act of indemnity; and that therefore things will go on precisely as if nothing happened, always allowing, of course, for the exceptional state of affairs implied by the continuance of the 10 per cent. This view, however, is rather too halcyon to be sustained by probability, though there is no doubt it is the one of all others that would be most agreeable to the Premier, for with all his wonderful vitality and supernatural buoyancy, he must, at his patriarchal time of life, shudder at the idea of a session of currency-jobbers. There is literally no one but himself to bear up against the torrents of talk that would pour out, in one "weak, washy everlasting flood" from the opposition fountains, GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, PAKINGTON, MALINS, SMOOKER, BULWER, &c., baron, squire, knight of shire, and borough-doctor, lawyer, soldier, sailor, novelist, poet, everybody; for banking and all pertaining thereto constitute a theme like religion, on which each man deems himself quite as well entitled to speak, and to be listened to likewise, as his neighbor. It may be that PALMERSTON, who has figured in so many *rôles*, who, as has been said of his old friend SHERIDAN, "ran through each mode of the lyre and was master of all," would like to exhibit his proficiency in finance—a topic he has never taken up as yet, at least within living memory. It has lately come to light, that is to say within the last three years, by the publication of Colonel PHIPPS' *Memoirs of the late Plumer Ward*, author of *Tremain*, and father of the present Governor of Ceylon, that PALMERSTON believed his own *spécialité* to be arithmetic, and that the particular office his young ambition aimed at half a century ago was the exchequer of His Majesty GEORGE III. The reason of this predilection it is difficult to surmise; but perhaps it was because his then competitor for the representation of Cambridge University, Lord HENRY PETTY, now Marquis of Landsdowne, was FOX's financier, at the age of 23, and lives in ludicrous immortality in GILLARY's caricatures as the collector of the subsequently-whig-denounced Income tax. Be that as it may, unless the noble Viscount is animated by some such aspiration as that which inspired his calculating-boy juvenility, to shine in ciphering, he must regard as one Christmas session as something awful, fearfully as he will assuredly not be backed up in Almack's by the great ayllogist of Printing-House-Square, faithful at least to the Pcelite tradition of military policy, however gyratory on all other matters. There is not a man in the miniatry whose opinions on banking are valued by the public at three straws. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir GORNWALL LEWIS, looks like a sphynx at all times, and talks hieroglyphics on all things. What would he not do on that most bewildering of all possible subjects, the currency, which the most crystalline rhetoric can't preserve from impenetrable opaqueness? WOOD, now of the Admiralty, and once of the Exchequer himself, can talk and talk well, on pounds, shillings and pence; but then the memory of his infelicitous budgets invests all he might, could, would or should say, with an air of bizarre solemnity destructive of all deliberate gravity. No one else in the lower house, that is in the Ministry, has the least weight on such a matter, and none in the upper house except LANSDOWNE, whose principal qualification for the business appears to be that he calls gold *gould*, which mystifies his hearers, and causes them to regard him as particularly profound.

Another reason why the Premier would naturally wish to avoid the necessity for talk on his own part and for silence on the part of his colleagues, (whose garrulity is so much more objectionable than their taciturnity,) is the very obvious one of India. It is clear that the less said upon that head the better in the way of circumstantiality at all events. Hallooing before one is out of the wood is a proverbial peril of indulgence, and the present is an illustration in point. Only yesterday all was exultation about the relief of Lucknow, and the old cuckoo note was raised once more as to there being an end of the rebellion, and all troubles about to subside rapidly, and a paradisical state of things to supervene "from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya," as the gentlemen of the press fond of ventilating their newly-acquired geographical erudition, are now in the habit of saying on all occasions. But, behold, to-day comes there a corrective in the shape of the relievers needing relief; of the besiegers being once more the besieged; of the terrible NENA SAHIB being still a Bengal tiger roaming at large and seeking whom he may devour, with fifty thousand jackalls in his sanguinary train; of HAVELOCK being hemmed in and hemmed round, and not only unable to hold Lucknow, but to leave it, without reinforcements, and not knowing when or where they were to come from in due time, all the road between Lucknow and Cawnpore being in the hands, not of an isolated, but a universal enemy; for, as far as regards Oude at least, the silliness of endeavoring to represent the mutiny as the reverse of a national revolt, is abandoned; the spade is called a spade; and it is admitted that the population of the whole of that Kingdom is, to a man, and to a woman and a child also, dead against us, and what is very much worse, alive, desperate, vivacious, against us. Furthermore, it appears that in our destruction of all the civilians in Delhi—for that we did destroy them, is avowed—we found out the all-pregnant and portentous fact that there *were* Europeans conducting the defence! *Who* they were, is not said, but it is a "singular circumstance," to say the least of it, that to-day's mail brings us news, at this particular time, that the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Persia should urge the Shah to ask for armed intervention in his quarrels, should proffer such intervention, and that the Shah should send a Minister to Tiflis, with instructions to proceed thence to St. Petersburg, we all know to what end, or at least to what beginning. Put that and that together, and the inference is not very difficult to be drawn. Then, again, it seems that the "most profound sensation" has been created in Bombay by the discovery of a most formidable mutinous conspiracy, indicating, beyond all doubt, that the spirit of disaffection is wide-spread and deep-rooted in that Presidency; and the mail abounds in proof of such also being the case in various other far apart places throughout British India, while the mortality in our men, and more especially in officers, who have so heroically and judiciously led them hither, give rise to reflections terrible to think of, exclusive altogether of the monetary considerations connected therewith. Now Parliamentary criticism, carpings, bickerings, and so forth, at such a moment as this while there is at least doubt attached to the full resumption of our sway in the East, would be irritating enough to any Minister, but must be intolerable to Lord PALMERSTON; and if his ingenuity can devise, or his audacity carry through, any pretext for eschewing the nuisance, we may be quite sure he will do it. He may put off the session, suppose he bring it on, for three weeks yet. Then a week for the special business of the Bank would bring us to the threshold of the holidays; and after that, what? Why, perhaps the deluge, and perhaps, also, exhilarating sunshine. One consolation in all our foreshadowed complications is, that the cordiality between LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Lordship appears to grow stronger and stronger; and the belief is that the monetary manifesto of the Emperor and the Bank-relaxing epistle of the Viscount was a well-arranged joint-stock political operation from which each partner expects to derive equal profit; and hitherto at least there has been no loss.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

WORKS OF STRADELLA DISCOVERED.—An important musical discovery, says the Paris *Pays*, has just been made at Venice, in the library of St. Mark. It was generally believed, up to the present time, that there remained nothing of STRADELLA's compositions but the famous hymn which he was singing in the Sixtine Chapel at the moment when the three assassins dispatched against him by the patricians of Venice were about to murder him. Last Summer, however, two French gentlemen in examining unclassed manuscripts in the library came on a collection of nineteen songs in STRADELLA's own handwriting. They are love songs which the celebrated musician composed in the palace of Contarini, when he was enamored of the daughter of that patrician, who instigated the other nobles against him. The nineteen pieces are said to be remarkable for their melody and elegance. M. HALEVY, the composer of the Juive, has consented to write for them a piano-forte accompaniment, in order to render them accessible not only to musicians, but to simple amateurs.

THE RUMORED TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.—We mentioned in a late issue that England was reported to have entered into a treaty with Austria, promising her assistance in case of an outbreak in Italy. This rumor has been emphatically contradicted by Lord CLARENDON. It seems that the Piedmontese Government, deeply moved by so strange a report, applied to the Foreign Secretary on the subject, and received the most satisfactory reply. The noble Lord is said to have added that he did not wish to exculpate himself from such a charge through his Legations, because that would be as though an honest and honorable person should defend himself from the accusation of theft.

THE HARVEST IN EGYPT.—The waters of the Nile, says a letter from Cairo in the *Annales du Commerce Exterieur*, this year attained, for a fortnight only, the height necessary for the inundation of the land, and the consequence is that large portions were not watered. On the other hand, the accounts which have been received from Upper and Lower Egypt on the state of the inundations are satisfactory. In Central Egypt and particularly in the district of Cairo, fears are entertained for the crops; but many of the farmers hope that as the river is very uncertain in its movements, it may rise still more. The crop of maize is secure from all danger.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.—A sad accident is related in the Madrid papers. The notable inhabitants of Olaveaga assembled in the evening of the 1st inst., according to their custom, in a sort of club-house, to play at billiards and read the newspapers. All at once a frightful explosion took place, and the whole house and all the people in it were blown up! Twelve persons were injured or burned more or less severely, and four were killed. It turned out that a quantity of gunpowder had been left in a room, and that one of the visitors had thrown on it the remains of a lighted cigar.

MISERIES OF A MILLIONAIRE.—There is a curious story about the late Mr. MORRISON, who has recently died worth four millions of money. It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of a singular mental hallucination, imagining that he was in the utmost poverty, and that but by daily labor could he get daily bread. His friends accordingly used to place a spade in his hands, and sent him to work for a short time in the garden, paying him weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way alone would he be quieted.

The Paris *Pays* reproduces, on the authority of information from London, a statement which has already been made here, but which still awaits confirmation—namely, that the Chinese Government officially declared war against England on the 12th of September.

Fashionable Movements and Personalities of Washington Life.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"When the wild-geese southward fly," the residents at this skeleton metropolis begin to "make ready" for the Congressional army, with its hordes of camp-followers. The hotels are covered with dirt-concealing coats of wall-paper and white paint; families migrate into garrats and basements, that they may have "eligible apartments to be let;" French hair-dressers and Hibernian waiters congregate from the Springs and beaches where they have "passed the Summer," and even that "noble army of martyrs," the artists, begin to prepare canvas channels in the hope of diverting into their *ateliers* some rills from the streams of gold which are soon to flow from the coffers of the Sergeant-at-arms.

Pennsylvania-avenue is the thermometer which shows the quantity of visitors, and the mercurial throng has steadily gone up in numbers during the past week. Strange to say, those Congressmen who live at the greatest distance are the first to arrive. The wiry, martial-looking STEVENS has "come in" from Washington Territory; General LANE is here from Oregon, expecting a speedy transition from the House to the Senate; the entire California delegation is ready for service, and Dr. BERNHISEL is not far off, although he has kept very quiet since his constituents have declared war against "the Gentilea," knowing, perhaps, that General CASS recommends locking him up as a "hoatage."

Never have the metropolitan dry goods stores laid in such stocks of finery—never have there been so many invoices of *bijouterie* and *articles de luxe* brought hare for sale. Ambitious new stores, with plate glass fronts, are seen all along Pennsylvania-avenue, and between them are tribes of the children of Israel, standing like wild beasts in ambush behind draperies of ready-made clothing, ready to spring upon any seedy-looking passer-by who may have money to invest in habiliments. Even the "sportsmen" are prepared for action, standing before their well-known dens, like so many spiders waiting for flies—*greenhands*—to "come into their parlors," over the doors of which might be inscribed DANTE'S motto: "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi clientrate.*"

The fashionable festivities of the season have been inaugurated by the *début* of pretty JULIANA MAY, a neice of the universally-respected Mr. GALES, of the *Intelligencer*, by the marriage of MALCOM SEATON, Esq., a son of Mr. SEATON, of the same excellent journal; by the concerts of the FREZZOLINI and the STRAKOSCH, with the THALBERG accompaniment; by a delightful party given by the lady of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, of the Department of the Interior, to introduce a young and fair Mississippi belle into metropolitan society—and, crowning all, like the conclusion of a *feu d'artifice*, by a grand musical entertainment, given by Lord and Lady NAPIER, in honor of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, who will remain here some time, *en route* for Central America.

This *Soirée Musicale* is the first of a series of entertainments to be given this Winter at the British Legation, which is the mansion on H-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, well known to New-Yorkers as the residance of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, when he was Senator. It has, however, been greatly enlarged and improved during the past Summer, and on Friday evening guests were ushered into a spacious new ball-room, elegantly furnished, and blazing with lights. Chairs were arranged facing a grand piano at one end of the room, which THALBERG fingered with masterly skill, while the FREZZOLINI, covered with jewels sang her choicest *morceaux*. PATTI STRAKOSCH also contributed to the musical pleasures of the evening, for which the artists were so liberally paid that they should not avail themselves of it as a basis for puffs.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was, of course, the lion of the evening, and good-looking representative of the British Lion he was, wearing the brilliant star of Civil Knight Commander of the Bath. A few of the guests were his acquaintances when he was here nearly thirty years ago, and won the affections of the present Lady OUSELEY—then Miss VAN NESS, who was residing with her uncle at the Van Ness Mansion, that delightful *rus in urbe*. The young diplomatist, on his return to Great Britain in 1830, gave evidence of his appreciation of our country and its people, by publishing a work refuting the absurd slanders of Captain BASIL HALL and other prejudiced tourists, entitled *Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States*. With such antecedents, and his long experience in South American diplomacy, joined to great suavity of manner, Sir WILLIAM is the very man to settle the Central American imbroglio. He is now at Willard's, but intends taking private quarters, when he will return to your city for lady and Miss OUSELEY.

The Count DE SARTIGES and M. DE STOECKEL, who have also wedded American ladies, were among the diplomatic *corps* present. I also noticed M. HULSEMANN, (immortalized by Mr. WEBSTER,) and the new Secretary of the Russian Legation, WALDEMAR DE BODISCO, a nephew of the regretted old Baron. The Cabinet was represented by Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON, with Assistant-Secretaries APPLETON and CLAYTON. Conspicuous among the naval men was Lieut. "Harry Gringo" WISE, and his lady, *née* EVERETT. Mayor MAGRUDER and his lady, W. W. CORCORAN and his accomplished daughter, J. G. Census KENNEDY, and other Washingtonians, were among the guests, while from distant Georgetown came the artist-author LANMAN, with Judge DUNLOP and his lovely daughter. Every one appeared to enjoy the music, and all were delighted with their accomplished hostess, who with rare art grouped congenial persons, chatting with her guests in turn with bewitching versatility.

Ices and refreshments were handed around during the evening, and the concert was followed by a sumptuous supper, which was the more enjoyed as the rabble of under-clerks, lobby-members and press-Hessians had not succeeded in intruding, to make their usual ferocious onslaught on the tables. It was the most *recherché* entertainment, in every sense, which has been given in Washington for years. ENOCH EASEL.

P. S.—Here, where my fair readers will look first, let me say that cards are out for a wedding reception on Wednesday, at the house of Mr. HODGE, who was in the Treasury Department under the last Whig Administration. The bridegroom will be Commander ROGERS, U. S. N.

THE LAST OF THE BOSWELLS.—The last male descendant of BOSWELL, the friend and biographer of JOHNSON, has just departed this life, and the name and title of BOSWELL has become extinct through the death of Sir JAMES BOSWELL, of Auchinlech-house, county of Argyll, which happened on the 4th instant, in his 51st year. The famous BOSWELL left, by his wife, the daughter of his uncle, Mr. A. MONTGOMERIE, of Lanishaw, North Britain, besides two daughters, an only son, ALEXANDER, who was created a baronet in 1821, at the coronation of King GEORGE IV., but lost his life in a duel in the following year. His only son was the baronet so recently deceased; two daughters, we believe, survive to lament their parent's loss, and to carry the name of BOSWELL into other families.

LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—During one of the discussions in the Swedish Diet on the royal propositions relative to religious liberty, M. DE KOCK, the Chancellor of Justice, said that, if the proposition were not voted, the tribunal would be compelled to pass sentence on seven Swedish women, accused of the crime of having, three years ago, quitted the Evangelical Church and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. They would, added the Minister, be necessarily condemned to exile. This argument, however, as is proved by the result, had no influence on the decision of the State.

The Lecompton "Convention"—Shall it be Submitted?—"Popular Sovereignty"—Shall it be Carried Out?

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The unique aspect of affairs in Kansas, as presented by the singular action of the Lecompton "Convention," is certainly calculated to draw public attention again to that quarter, and to cause a lively and protracted discussion in Congress. Various questions that will come up concerning that action and its consequences, must suggest themselves to every mind, and some of them are already foreshadowed and discussed by the Press. However much we may regret the continuance of debate on "the vexed question" in its divers aspects and bearings, yet I apprehend it will continue until Kansas matters shall be adjusted on a permanent basis applicable to all like cases.

Referring to the late frauds and to the strange attempt of a meagre minority, by means of an irregular and unauthorized "Constitutional Convention," to foist and palm a so-called Constitution and State Government upon the people of Kansas as the exponent of their will, to be immediately accepted as such by Congress,—the Louisville *Democrat* of the 20th and 21st inst., (the reputed organ of the Kentucky Democracy,) says:

*"It is the duty of the Democratic Party to settle the affairs of Kansas by the straightforward policy they have laid down and pledged themselves to. The people of Kansas are to fix their own institutions; and are to have a fair opportunity to do it. * * It is unbecoming a great party to swerve from principle from favor or resentment toward any party. It were infinitely better for the South to lose a dozen such States as Kansas than to allow even a suspicion that she had countenanced any fraud or juggling for her benefit. * * We are of opinion that the refusal to submit the Constitution entire to the popular vote will be fatal to its acceptance by Congress. * ** Kansas is not a State yet, and there is no sovereignty about the Convention. But if there was, *the people are to settle the institutions of Kansas; not the people by a fiction of law, but the real people. * * The Constitution is not submitted to the people, and no reason can be given for the omission except the apprehension that it might be voted down. Will the other States run the risk of dragging a State into the Union that does not wish to come in on the conditions proposed? They cannot do it: and we may safely predict they will not do it."*

Well, I trust the editor's prediction will be verified—but we may look for quite a contest before his sensible Democratic views will be adopted. Let us glance at some of the questions likely to be mooted.

The points of dispute between Northern Democrats, moderate Southern Democrats and Republicans on the one side, and the ultra Southern Democrats and their coadjutors on the other, will, I conceive, in effect be these: Which principle shall prevail in the organization and admission of new States—the generally accepted popular-sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill? or the Slavery-protecting and Slavery-extending principle of the "Dred Scott Decision," as that "decision" is seemingly understood by Southern extremists and their Lecompton confederates? Shall the will of the Slave interest, in or outside of a Territory, adopt measures for the establishment or security of slave labor there, without regard to the known wishes of a majority of its citizens? Is Slavery to be extended indefinitely or in any degree in the public domain, and the States carved thereout, without respect to the will of the people of the United States, or to the interests and wishes of the people of the Territories? Are the "Democratic" principles of "Popular Sovereignty," "State Sovereignty" and "State Rights," as they have been generally understood and accepted, to be overriddan and crushed down, in order to quiet the fears of a handful of slaveholders in and on the border of Kansas, lest their hitharto peculiar property should not hereafter be treated in accordance with Judge DANIEL'S dictum as "property in the strictest sense of the term?" Is the will of one slaveholder to be law over and above the will of a thousand non-slaveholders? Is compliance with the "Dred Scott Decision" of extreme Southrons to be the condition of admission of every new State? Is the protection and perpetuation of slave-labor there, to any extent it may please the slave interest, to be made the *sine qua non* of its reception? Is such an understanding of "the true interest and meaning" of the Nebraska Bill to supplant the more general understanding of that measure? Will the people of the North submit to so monstrous a perversion of that so-called finality of finalities, which they assented to '56? Are "the provisions of the Constitution," as applied to the Territories of the United States, nothing more than guarantees of the universal spread and security of the institution of African Slavery? Was this Confederacy of ours formed for the extension of slave representation in every or any new State, in spite of the will of the people thereof? Certainly not. And neither North nor South, Northerners nor conservative Southerners can consent to the attempt to engraft a new principle upon the Constitution in conflict with all the rest. The "Dred Scott Decision," Gov. WALKER has repeatedly proclaimed, recognizes the sovereignty in this matter of the people of every incipient State in their preparatory steps for admission.

The opponents of this broad, national ground insist that they are not sovereign in this regard; that property in African flesh is specifically recognized and specially guarded by the Constitution, and so decided to be by the Supreme Court: that, in the words of Judge DANIEL, it is a "direct obligation both on the States and the Federal Government to protect and enforce the property of the master in his slave;" and that therefore Congress is bound to see to it that the people of every new State provide in their fundamental law for the perfect security of slave property there, to any amount and extent and for any indefinite period it may please the master to prescribe; or else to keep them in a Territorial condition, in order to "enforce" that protection by the direct application of the Federal arm.

But the truth is, I think, whatever to the contrary ingenuity or desperate partisanship may try to deduce from garbled extracts of Judge DANIEL'S or any other's opinion or *obiter dictum*,—that the concurrent judgment of the Court in the Dred Scott case (if they concurred on any point) was that Congress has nothing to do with the Slavery question in the organization and admission of new States; that the disposal of that matter belongs then solely to the people there; that the people of every new State have a right to come in, as Judge CATRON says, "with or without Slavery," as they see fit to prescribe in the constitution of their adoption; that any restriction by Congress of their discretion herein would be incompatible with their entrance into the Union as a sovereign and equal State under the Constitution of the United States; that the successful maintenance of the claim to restrict the operation of the popular will for or against the admission or protection of Slavery to any extent in the future State, would, to use the words of Judge CAMPBELL, "alter the basis of the Constitution" and introduce "new States" as "members of a Union defined in part by the Constitution and in part by Congress," instead of "this Union," "the Union of States," as Judge TANEY describes them, "sovereign and independent within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns."

This equality of sovereign power, according to Chief Justice TANEY, is the principle upon which all the States rest, "and upon which alone they continue to exist." Now shall the "Dred Scott decision," in its application to incipient States, be so construed as to strike out that principle, the very foundation of our State Governments and our Federal Union? Shall this great confederate system of Governments totter to its fall, all and singular, in order to serve the interests, real or imaginary, of any class or section? Shall we no longer continue a Nation, the *E Pluribus Unum* of our fathers, because forsooth a few desperate politicians, in order to construe and use the Constitution to suit themselves, would, in effect, charge the members of the Supreme Court with stultifying themselves and giving the lie to their cardinal point of concurrence, "the equality of the Sovereign States?" Nn, no, it cannot, shall not be. The Slavary question, in every case, must be settled (if settled at all under the present Administration) by the paramount doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and the identical principle of the adjustment measures of 1850 and 1854.

But we shall hear this question of the extent of popular sovereignty in the incipient State argued still further, and perhaps in this wise: Shall an individual's right of "property" be set up above the right of the people in their corporate capacity to define and fix what shall be property? Has not a State, in the exercise of its "great and comprehensive police power," for the public welfare, the right to regulate or prohibit the sale and use of divers kinds of property, and to declare what shall and what shall not be property in the eye of the law? Has it not been so decided repeatedly by the Supreme Court? Is the "right of property in slaves" under such peculiar sanctions—does it stand on such high ground that it is above the reach of State enactments and "before and higher than any Constitutional sanction?" Is it a law unto itself, even "higher" than the Constitution of the United States? If it is, what is there to prevent its indefinite expansion and increase at the will of those interested? If it is not, why may not the people of an incipient State, in their discretion, refuse to recognize at all property in slaves in the Constitution of their adoption, and provide therein for their speedy removal on the penalty of immediate forfeiture and emancipation? Is not such property held in a Territory with the understanding that its tenure will be subject to the will of the people, as prescribed in their Constitution? Is it not violation of good faith or equity, or previous contract between the citizen and his government, for the people in their organic instrument to abolish prospectively or immediately the existence of slave property there, where it had been carried and held only on the implied agreement of its complete subjection to the final operation of the popular will?

Though it be politic and expedient to allow no interference with "the right of property in slaves *now* in Kansas," can or ought it to be demanded as a matter of right, without the express and direct consent of its citizens? Is their will not be consulted at all on this or any other points save one—the further increase of the importation? Will Jacksonian Democrats allow a "handful of voters," (as the Chicago *Times* calls them,) through a "handful of men" dubbed in "Convention" thus to distrust and set aside the will of the majority? Will they allow the "Constitution" of such a "handful," in a measure sanctioning Slavery and containing various other features obnoxious to the popular will—will they allow such an instrument of fundamental law to be forced upon an insulted and indignant people? Is this the latest, most approved, and the stereotyped edition of "popular sovereignty?" Can the Washington *Union* really believe "The question settled and the problem solved" by such a dodge and cheat and contemptuous disregard of the popular will? Is it not in this respect far worse than the "Topeka swindle?" Can it be that it is *already* "*settled*," (to use the apt statement of the Louisville *Democrat*,) *that "a Constitution shall be received by Congress that has not been submitted to the people who are to live under it, for fear they should reject it?"* That a State shall be *"dragged into the Union, which does not wish to come in on the terms proposed?"* If no more straightforward course than this can be devised by the national organ of the Democratic Party for the settlement of "the vexed question"—if this is carrying out their pledge to let the people of Kansas "fix their own institutions"—if the Administration can vouchsafe no more "dignified and conscientious policy" than this, in illustration of the efficacy of "the principle of the great act" of 1854, the sooner that act is repealed or new hands are placed in power, the better, in my opinion, for the welfare and peace of the country.

The fact is, the faction who got up this "Constitution" dare not submit it entire to the popular vote; and they have done all they could to fasten Slavery as an institution upon the soil of Kansas, by a contrivance which will be sure to keep away from the polls on the 21st of December those generally who have any self-respect. Of course most of those who will demean themselves then to vote, will go further and swallow the whole instrument Slavery-extension clause and all, just as it came from the cunning hands of its illustrious framers. It cannot be the Democracy at Washington will countenance such proceedings. It cannot be they will suffer their reiterated pledges to settlers of Kansas to be thus spit upon and discarded by a reckless minority.

Let this scheme to thwart and defraud the popular will be cut short—let this bantling of our unauthorized "Convention" be cast out—let the issue in Congress now be, as the Albany *Argus* suggests, "Not on *admission*, but on *submission*,"—let a regular Convention be authorized—let the new Legislature of Kansas provide for the early election and meeting of that Convention,—and let its production *in toto* be submitted to "the real people," and if adopted by them, be accepted forthwith by Congress.

At all events, the Democracy's pledges to let "the people of Kansas have a Constitution to suit themselves" must be carried out in some other way than that prescribed by the Lecompton "Convention," or else we may well fear that the Washington *Union* is grossly blind, or grossly attempting to blind others, whom it asserts, as it does on the 18th, that "the dread point of danger is passed, and all serious trouble about Kansas over and gone."

With great regard, yours truly,

A KENTUCKY SUBSCRIBER.

A "Free-Love" Development.

The efforts of the "passional attraction" sophistry are remarkably exhibited in the case of Mrs. LEWIS, one of the Free-Lovers whose colony at Berlin, near Sandusky, Ohio, was broken up a fortnight since by the Police. Dr. HARLOW LEWIS, the husband of the woman, has sued for a divorce, on a charge of adultery with one TYLER. The history of the case is given by the Sandusky *Register*:

"Dr. HARLOW LEWIS, the husband of Mrs. LEWIS, was put upon the stand, and testified to the intimacy between his wife and TYLER. He stated that TYLER had made his (LEWIS') house his home since last Spring; that he had been sick there, and had received from Mrs. LEWIS attentions that no woman could, with propriety, render to any man but her husband; that TYLER had gradually gained more and more ascendancy over her; that they (TYLER and Mrs. LEWIS) had traveled abroad together; came together to Berlin to attend the 'Free Lover's Convention,' in September last; returned home to Skaneateles together, informed him (LEWIS) that they had purchased the 'Davis House' at Berlin, for the purpose of converting it into a water-cure, and asked him to raise a portion of the means to pay for it; told him it would be a very profitable business, and the best investment that he could make; that he yielded to their importunities, and furnished three hundred dollars; that with this money his wife and TYLER came to Berlin, he promising to dispose of his remaining property, and follow them with more means for investment; that he did come to Berlin in a few weeks afterwards, and found the property he had hoped to purchase a 'Free Love Hotel,' instead of a water-cure, and also saw things which induced him to suspect his wife to be living in an adulterous manner with TYLER; that he wished her to return and live with him, which she refused to do, etc., etc. LEWIS was closely cross-examined by counsel, and much confused, so that he made contradictory statements on minor points, the main thread of his narrative, however, remaining unbroken by contradiction. He looks, acts and talks like a man upon whom a heavy burden has fallen; is absent-minded, forgetting things around him, hesitating before replying to questions, giving the same answer to different questions, etc."

COLONEL BENTON ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, C-street, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: Many papers desirous of the establishment of a National Bank, are quoting what General JACKSON said in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his Presidency. I have to remind all such papers that what was so said was said before General JACKSON saw a prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution, and that after he saw a prospect, he said nothing more in favor of banks, National or State, but the contrary, and labored during the remainder of his public life to restore and preserve the hard money currency, which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preservation consisted of five parts, namely: 1. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury. 3. To make sure of this hard money by keeping it in its own treasures. 4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty. 5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bankrupt law against delinquents.

The first three of these five parts were accomplished, and to these we are indebted for twenty years exemption—from 1837 to 1857—from Bank suspensions and depreciated currency; also for carrying the country through a foreign war—the Mexican—without paper money, and with the public securities above par; also, for having in the country at this time full fifteen times as much hard money as we had in the time of the late Bank of the United States; and we are indebted to the wants of the two latter parts of the plan for what we now see: nearly two thousand banks in the country, a great part of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and prosperity; people forced to use depreciated paper when there is more hard money in the country than its business could employ; men and women begging for work and unable to obtain it, when the country needs all the work they can do, and has the means to pay for it; familiea crying for bread when a bountiful Providence has given the most exuberant crops that ever were seen; the business of twenty-five millions of people deranged, disordered and thrown out of joint; and all this the work of the base part of the banks, falling down of themselves for want of foundations, and dragging the solid ones after them. For it is in this case of bank suspensions as it is with a ship sinking at sea, where those who cannot swim drag down those who can. A stamp duty on their notes, and a bankrupt process against themselves, would have saved the country from the calamities it now endures; for many of the base order of banks would have been unable to "make currency" for want of money to pay for stamps on their notes, and others would have been proper subjects for the bankrupt process in the first few days of their existence.

The restoration of the gold currency was effected under General JACKSON'S Administration; the establishment of the hard money currency of the Federal Government, and the keeping of its own money in its own treasuries was accomplished under Mr. VAN BUREN, both of which Presidents took the full responsibility of recommending these three measures, and also the two others, the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under $20, and for a bankrupt act against defaulting banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into Congress for both purposes, but were always defeated by the defection of the paper-money wing of the Democratic Party.

The most plausible of the open objections made against the stamp duty was in the expense, and the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a cheap and simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business, and the clerks of the Federal Courts to deliver out the stamps which they received from the Treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes or only to those intended to be suppressed, were questions on which there was room for some diversity of opinion. The predominant opinion was that there should be duty upon all notes issued as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed than the moneyed power?) the duty being the same on all notes, and such as the large ones could easily carry and the small ones not. The amount of the duty was held necessary, to be large—far greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is reissued; no one goes out of the bank a second time, so that the duty in England is paid every time the bank puts out a note. Not so in the United States. Here a note is reissued until it is worn out; until it has become too ragged to hold together, or too filthy to be handled, or too defaced to be deciphered. A small duty is, therefore, sufficient in Great Britain: it would require a very heavy one to be its equivalent in the United States. Among the penalties for violating the act either by issuing, receiving or passing the unstamped paper should be a disqualification to retain or receive a federal appointment; for the pursuit of office is so general at this time in our country, and so ardent, that, in arraying a class so large, so influential and active against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually checkmated.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankrupt act, against bankrupt banks than against the stamp-tax on notes; and, acting with the habitual opponents of the party to which they professed to belong, easily defeated all the bills. The open objection came from the lawyers, with their professional ideas, drawn chiefly from British statutes, that merchants and traders were the proper subjects of the bankrupt law, although every late British statute on the subject includes banks, (the Bank of England excepted;) and in a single season of suspension (that of 1813–14–15) ninety-two of these banks had been subjected to commissions of bankruptcy. But this remedy was not of English, but of Roman origin, as its name would show, ("*bancus*" and "*ruptus*:") and bankers were the original objects of the law, as the same name also shows. "Broken Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and was so called because the bankers (money-changers at that time, as now in the East) had their benches in public places, on which they sat and did business; and, when any one became delinquent or criminal, he was driven away, and his bench was broken. And thus, in its origin, bankruptcy was a process against banks and bankers, and still is in Great Britain, and hence retains its original name of Broken Bench—the bench so broken being the sign and warning to the public that the banker himself was insolvent, and deprived of his place of doing business.

Banking in the United States is the most unrestrained and unsafe that there is in the world; and unsafe even for solid and well-conducted banks, there being enough of the unsolid and badly conducted to fall down of themselves every few years, and to drag down the rest with them. The laws put few restraints or penalties upon them; and these restraints and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the community needs the benefit of them. It is by name in some places, and by fact in others, a system of "free banking," which the hard-money Democracy was accustomed to call "free swindling." Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and issues small notes and sends them off to a distance, to be circulated, and lost, and to sink upon the hands of the laboring people.* A favorite plan is to issue notes at one place, payable at another far off, out of the way, and difficult to be got at, so as to compel the holder to submit to a

and fundamental condition of the Bank of England; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposits is the rate enforced; and below that proportion the Bank of England does not deem itself safe. Thus swore Mr. HORSLEY PALMER, Governor of the Bank of England, before Lord ATTHORPE'S Committee, in 1832: "The average proportion, as already observed, of coin and bullion which the Bank deems it prudent to keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of the total amount of all her liabilities, including deposits as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. GEORGE WARD NORMAN, a director of the Bank: "For a full state of the circulation and deposits, say 21,000,000 of notes and 6,000,000 of deposits, making, in the whole, 27,000,000 of liabilities, the proper sum in coin and bullion for the Bank to retain is 9,000,000." And to the same effect swore other directors. But in Great Britain it is not sufficient that this proportion of one-third is required to be on hand, but it must be shown, and that continually, that it is there.† This is accomplished by the publication of the quarterly weekly average of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, from which the public can always see when the Bank has crossed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, where no proportionable rate of specie to the liabilities is even prescribed; and where five, ten, fifty, a hundred paper dollars for one hard one in the vault is frequently issued.

But one thing was wanting to complete the titles of our banking system to utter unworthiness, and that one thing has been discovered—it is dispensation of the specie basis! Throughout the world, so far as paper money is known, a specie basis is deemed necessary to an institution which issues promises to pay specie. Not so in the United States. Paper upon paper has become the vogue with us. Stocks, and the notes of other banks, are the "*sandy*" foundation upon which a large proportion of our banks are built.

I do not expatiate upon the evils of small paper money; they are palpable to every observer, and only require enumeration: 1. It drives away all hard money of equal denominations; for, in a competition between two currencies, the meanest is always the conqueror, and chases the other out of the field. 2. It is the great source of the crime of counterfeiting; for the mass of counterfeits consist of small notes. 3. It demoralizes the community, for people, not being willing to lose a note for which they have given value, instead of burning it when rejected by a knowing one as counterfeit, put it back to the pocket, and offer it again to an ignorant person, who receives it, and goes through the same process when rejected in his hands. 4. Small notes make the panics and bring on the runs which break down good banks; for these small notes, being in the hands of the masses, when they get alarmed they assemble by thousands at the doors of the institution which issued the notes, demand the money, break the banks, and propagate the alarm which themselves feel until it becomes general; for nothing is more contagious than a moneyed panic, nor anything more unmanageable. 5. It pillages the poor and the ignorant; for every bank note, every one that is counterfeit, or on a broken bank, or on a bank that never existed, although it will run for awhile, must stop somewhere; and when it does, is sure to stop in the hands of the poor and uninformed, upon that class least able to bear the loss, who have no advantage from banks while in operation, and who bear the loss when stopped. 6. It excites to swindling; for knaves, with nothing but brass for their capital, and that in their faces instead of their coffers, are induced to set up manufactories of small paper, to be sent abroad and sunk upon thousands of those among whom it is scattered; all that is an sunk being cheap gains to the manufacturer. 7. It induces and even compels people to be wasteful of their money; for such is the natural, honest, and just contempt and distrust of small notes that he or she that receives one hurries off to lay it out for something not needed; while a piece of gold of the same amount would be valued and cherished, and laid by and kept and added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needed and useful. 8. It subjects the payer to be cheated or worsted in change; for, giving paper in payment, he must receive the change in other paper; and for that purpose the meanest, most ragged, dirty and worthless will always be picked out and shoved upon him. In short, such are the evils, the crimes, the demoralization and cheating of small paper money, that all nations, except the United States, place it in the category of a criminal agent, and suppress it accordingly.

Twenty odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the Government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was precisely enough, and that exactly enough would come to the United States if we would only create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it the Government currency, and suppressing small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or have been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, or some less, according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money incessantly to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair of buildings and machinery, and where the operatives themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money required is far greater than in an agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And, therefore, England, the foremost manufacturing country, requires the greatest amount of money; and has it, *to wit*, about eleven dollars a head; and Russia so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand; always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business op-

† A specimen of modern banking in the United States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions, duly chartered to issue "currency"—the "Granite Bank of Voluntown," Connecticut; whereof the Hartford (Connecticut) *Times* gives this brief, and no doubt veracious, account:

The charter was passed, and for four or five months it was out heard of again. But suddenly, on or about the first of November instant, the bills of the Granite Bank of Voluntown appeared in the market. The Bank Commissioners were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of business in various parts of the State they repaired at once to Voluntown. There a very rich scene was opened to them. They found, we understand, the following state of affairs:

"The managers of the Bank, on or about the last inst., procured bills, borrowed for the occasion) a package of bills or a package of something which they called $30,000. This was the paid in capital of the Bank and upon this they commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New-York, as they claim, to procure especie or it.

They had issued $17,000 in bills, and had circulated them in various parts of the country.

Five thousand dollars in bills were taken by a man who was to circulate them in Ohio. This man left a receipt for them, and verbally promised to send on a note when he arrived in Ohio.

The assets were between three and four hundred dollars in coin, one dollar bill on the Windham County bank, and a second-hand iron safe not yet paid for. Also, the receipt of the Ohio man for $5,000 in the Granite bills."

This is a sample of a recent chartered bank in one of the oldest States. Here is another recent sample from one of the youngest Territories;

"The Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, at its last Winter session (1856-57) chartered a number of banks to issue currency, one of which, at Leocompton, was required to have $50,000 in specie, to be counted and certified by the Governor before it could begin work. In the Convension, while providing for a new bank of three millions, the fact came out in debate that the Leocompton bank, without a dollar in hard money, obtained its certificate from the Governor thus. Summer past in this wise. It borrowed $2,000, and putting $1 000 into two bags, and while the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought back again; and this was done until $50,000 were counted, and the certificate obtained."

Every three months you may see in the leading London newspapers a notice in about these words:

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 12th day of December, 1847 to the 6th of March, 1848, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3d of WILLIAM IV., cap. 98:

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation	18,808,000	Securities	23,723,000
Deposits	11,895,900	Bullion and coin	10,983,800
	£30,135,800		£34,707,800

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Betts.

FALSE INVOICES.

Frederick Strauss was put on trial this morning, charged with having passed a false invoice through the Custom-House, with intent to defraud the revenue. The Government, however, made out no case which put the accused upon his defence, and the Jury, by direction of the Judge, rendered a verdict of not guilty. For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For defendant, Messrs. McCulloh & Ridgway.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—CRIMINAL TERM.

Before Judge Culver and Supervisors Stedwell and Delancy.

This Court was opened yesterday morning for the transaction of criminal business. Thirty-two persons were arraigned—seventeen under indictments on complaint of the police, for selling liquor on Sunday, and fifteen complained of by the District-Attorney, for selling without license—all of whom pleaded not guilty.

The counsel for prisoners (Judge Moore) gave notice of his intention to demur against both clauses of indictment, and the trials were postponed until December, or until after the expected decision of the Supreme Court in the case before it.

The parties arraigned were discharged, upon giving recognizances in the sum of $250 each.

Twenty-five Indictments, mostly assaults and batteries, were then sent to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Court then proceeded with the civil business before it.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, Clerke and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

John Ruck and C. Ruck, appellants, vs *Major, respondent.*—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Willetts, President American Exchange Bank, vs. *Morrison R. Weit, &c.*—The part of the judgment appealed from by the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent, vs. *John S. Lounsbury, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Frederick W. Deitering vs. *Frederick Grote, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff to be modified, so that the plaintiff shall not bear the costs of the first reference. As to these costs, each party to pay his own. Plaintiff to have costs in appeal.

James Hay vs. *James Cumberland and William Love.*—Judgment for plaintiff reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Treadwell vs. *Lawler.*—Order appealed from. Affirmed with costs.

McBriae vs. *Formers' Bank of Salem.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.—The order of special term affirmed with costs, on the appeal of the Company and of the other applicants.

Elizabeth Hull vs. *Mary Hull.*—Motion by appellant to open default denied, with costs.

Central Bank vs. *Empire Stone Dressing Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Giles vs. *A. C. Flagg.*—The order making an extra allowance to the defendant reversed, without costs.

Smith, &c. vs. *Wilcox, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Jas. C. Wicker vs. *Horace H. Dresser.*—Four orders settled, affirming orders below—two with $10 costs each, and two without.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

PRACTICE—AN ATTORNEY'S LIEN UPON THE PAPERS OF A SUIT.

Thomas Cunningham vs. *George P. Widney.*—The affidavits are entitled as above, (merely Supreme Court, not designating what State or county,) and they also show that the place of trial of the action is Herkimer county. If the present motion were necessarily a motion in this action and between the parties to it, the motion should be made in that county; but no objection was made to its being heard here, and it is not between the above parties, but by the above plaintiff against his attorney who resides here, and might, therefore, be entitled in the matter of the attorney.

The affidavits show that the plaintiff has paid his attorney all his expenses and taxable costs, but has not paid all the demands for counsel fees, and that a reference is now pending on the question whether any counsel fees are due, and if so, how much. Before the reference, the plaintiff's attorney had written to his client, declaring that he would abandon the action unless he was paid the demand, and within a limited time. After that he gave notice that he would not proceed with the action, and notified the opposing attorney to the same effect, and to serve papers on the plaintiff himself.

There may have been language in some of these communications showing an intent to retain a lien on the papers, but if this is to be deemed so, he could not retain his lien after he abandoned the action, unless the fault was clearly on the part of his client. This does not appear. The controversy as to the amount due, and as to the time when it should be payable, is one in which it is doubtful who is in the right.

The plaintiff offers to give security to pay what should be found due. Let him do so; and let the attorney deliver over to the plaintiff or his present counsel all the papers in the cause.

Samuel L. Hopping et al, vs. *Wm. P. Scott et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs.

Wm. P. Sweet, &c. vs. *Phebe Arcularius.*—Costs to be taxed without regard to the estate.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Eli J. Blake vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Ordered that the three suits be consolidated, on condition that defendants stipulate to take short notice of trial, and to waive all objections which may arise in respect to the attachments.

David Banks vs. *Peter Van Antwerp et al.*—Motion for judgment denied.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Schultz for sale of real estate.—Order appointing referee to inquire into the facts of the case and the law of Bavaria touching real estate belonging to non-resident minors.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES—THE MAYOR TO BE EXAMINED.

James Horner vs. *Fernando Wood, et al.*—Yesterday Ex-Judge Whiting made a motion to have this case referred, to take proof on motion, and examine the Mayor. The order to show cause was made returnable this day, (Saturday.)

Ex-Judge Dean opposed the motion. The complaint was on "information and belief," and an injunction was granted on it. The answer was drawn immediately on service of the complaint, and an order to show cause granted. The answer, however, has not been served, and the issue has not been joined; the motion, therefore, was premature. On the hearing of the motion, to-day, Judge Dean objected to the affidavits on the ground that they were not made by the parties themselves, but by their counsel, and that they were not positive, but only stated that they believed the facts to be true. The Judge overruled the objection, and read the affidavits. They stated that the glass ballot-boxes were not made according to the specifications of the contract, and that the Mayor had refused to examine them. Judge Dean then read the affidavit of Mr. Wood, stating that the boxes were made according to the specifications, and that the Mayor had examined them.

Judge Whiting said that questions of fact would arise—among other things the amount of influence Mr. Wood had in introducing into the Metropolitan Police bill the clause authorizing the purchasing of the ballot-boxes. Mr. Whiting said that since the commencement of this suit he had seen a ballot-box far superior to the one adopted, which was offered for $8, while those which were adopted are dropping to pieces, and yet cost $15.

It was decided to leave the papers with his Honor, who will decide the motion in the morning, prior to the hearing of the motion to show cause. His Honor thought that he had the power to grant an order for the examination of the Mayor on the motion to dissolve the injunction in regard to the merits of the case, but doubted the legality of an order to examine him on extraneous matters.

The following answer of Mr. Jollie was yesterday served:

ANSWER.

The defendant, Samuel C. Jollie, for answer to the plaintiff's complaint, says:

First—This defendant admits that the act known as the Metropolitan Police act charged upon said Board of Police the duty of providing ballot-boxes for all general and special and charter elections in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Second—This defendant admits that Simeon Draper, the former President of said Board, and one of said Commissioners, offered the resolution in said complaint set out, for providing the ballot-boxes required by said law; but he denies that no advertisement was ever published under said resolution; on the contrary, he avers, on his own knowledge, that an advertisement was published under said resolution, in three public daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, viz., the New-York *Daily Tribune*, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and the New-York *Daily Express*—a copy whereof is as follows:

The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day August next.

By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

And defendant says, that in consequence of said advertisement, several persons offered to supply ballot-boxes under said law, and that this defendant, among others, made a proposition to supply ballot-boxes; that several others furnished the Committee of said Board with specimens of the ballot-boxes they proposed to manufacture and furnish for said purposes, and this defendant, also, furnished a specimen of his ballot-box.

Third.—This defendant admits the contract as stated and set out in the plaintiff's complaint, and admits that James W. Nye, one of said Commissioners, reported in favor of making a contract with this defendant for the supply by this defendant to said Board of ballot-boxes of the pattern exhibited by said defendant; and he avers, on information and belief, that said report of said Nye and said Committee was adopted by said Board.

Fourth—Defendant says that he has in all things complied with his said contract, and has manufactured and delivered under the same the whole of the said ballot-boxes; but whether they need or require the whole of the same at any one election this defendant is ignorant, and he is advised that the same is wholly immaterial to him.

Fifth—This defendant denies that he ever represented to said Committee, or to said Board, that he ever had a patent for said glass ballot-boxes, but on the contrary he says that he had applied for a patent therefor, and had the same stamped upon the frame of said ballot-box; but he avers that the said contract was not made with him on account of the application for a patent, but on the ground of the superiority of said ballot box over all others presented to said Committee or to said Board. And he denies that said Nye and Cholwell consented to said contract on the ground, or for the reason, that they believed that this defendant had a patent for said ballot-box.

Sixth—This defendant, on his own knowledge, denies that said ballot-boxes can be furnished or manufactured, or procured to be made for four dollars and a half each, and that price afford a large, or any, profit; and he denies that they are worth not more than five dollars a piece; but, on the contrary, he avers that the actual cost of the manufacture of said ballot-boxes is as more than five dollars a piece, but he is advised that it is immaterial to this action what it cost to make or furnish said boxes.

Seventh—Defendant denies, on his own knowledge, that Benjamin Wood procured the said boxes to be made at a cost of less than five dollars each, or that he was the real party to the said contract; or that the name of this defendant was only used as a cover therefor; or that the said defendant, Fernando Wood, was cognizant of the arrangement, or any arrangement between the said Jollie, this defendant, and said Benjamin, or was in any way interested in said contract. But, on the contrary, this defendant says, that he was the real and only party interested in said contract, and that his name was used therein, because he was the real inventor of said ballot-box; and that so far from Fernando Wood having any interest in said contract, this defendant says that he never saw said Fernando Wood until the 12th day of August, the time the contract for said ballot-boxes was made, and then only in the presence of the Committee; and that said Benjamin Wood, at the time, had no interest whatever in said contract, nor was there any arrangement between this defendant and said Benjamin Wood in reference to said contract.

Eighth—Defendant denies, that on the 9th of November, instant, he had assigned his said contract, or his interest therein, to Benjamin Wood, or Fernando Wood, or to any person for their benefit or the benefit of either of them; or that the same was done for the purpose, or with a view of covering up, in any way, the said fraudulent transactions, or for the purpose of covering up or concealing any transaction in reference to said contract.

Ninth—This defendant denies that said contract was a fraudulent one; or that Fernando Wood is, or was, in any way, either directly or indirectly, interested in the said contract; hint, on the contrary, he avers on his own knowledge that said Fernando Wood has not now, and never had, any interest, either directly or indirectly, in said contract, or in any profit to be derived therefrom.

Tenth—This defendant says that the iron castings attached to each box, if they weigh but twenty-six pounds, at four cents per pound would amount to but one dollar and four cents, but he avers on his own knowledge that said castings cost more than four cents per pound. He also admits from an arithmetical calculation that 4,000 of said ballot-boxes at $5 each would amount to but $20,000, while 4,000 at $15 each would amount to $60,000; but he is advised and believes that said statement in the complaint is wholly and totally irrelevant and immaterial.

Eleventh—And this defendant in further answer to the said complaint says the same is without any equity; that he, this defendant, for the purpose of preventing frauds at election, spent much time and made great efforts to discover and invent the form and construction of a glass box—at which it was transparent should have sufficient strength for the purpose of a ballot box—and sent them for use in 1856 to San Francisco, where they were used and proved satisfactory; and says that he made the contract with the said Board of Police Commissioners, not only in his own name, but that he was the only person interested therein, and that the price to be paid him therefor was but a fair remuneration for the expense of manufacture, including cost of material, labor, rent, cartage, breakage of glass, and time and trouble in experimenting and in perfecting the said invention.

And as to all other matters in said complaint contained not hereinbefore, specifically admitted or denied, he says he has no sufficient information to relation thereto to form a belief.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for defendant, Jollie.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Samuel C. Jollie, the defendant above named, being sworn, says that he has heard read the above answer, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

SAMUEL C. JOLLIE.

Sworn before me, this 21st of November, 1857,
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Alexander Hitchcock vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—This well-known case, for the recovery of insurance for some muskets on board the *Victory*, was brought up a day or two since. Yesterday, as the case was about proceeding, it was ascertained that one of the jurors was a German, and could not understand a word of English. This of course put a stop to the case, and the juror was excused for the remainder of the Term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

No Court having been held on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, there was an extra session yesterday at which the forty-two prison cases, three suspended cases, and eight bail cases, which had been placed on the calendar since Tuesday, were disposed of. The Court met at the usual hour, 9 A. M., and adjourned two hours and a half afterwards.

The first case occupied a great while. It was that of Matthew J. Clough, who committed an assault and battery upon Charles S. Spencer, residing at No. 65 West Twenty-third-street, Nov. 17. Mr. Spencer charged the defendant with perjury in making a statement in Judge Willis' Court which conflicted with what he had previously sworn to; the defendant in return called the complainant a liar, and while the latter was leaving the Court-room struck him a violent blow in the face. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, and Clough was finally fined $50 and sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days.

Patrick Ryan was found guilty of stealing a load of manure, valued at 50 cents, from the stable of Reuben Masterton, No. 197 Chrystie-street, Nov. 26. *Counsel*—Where is your stable? *Witness*—At No. 197 Chrystie-street. *Counsel*—You have manure taken from there sometimes don't you? *Witness*—No. *Counsel*—There are stables near yours? *Witness*—No. *Judge Osborn*—I guess you'd better let him alone. (To witness) Do you know this man? *Witness*—Yes, I caught him at the same thing some time ago. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—It may be a mistake, but I guess he took it and he ought to be fined. *Judge Osborn*—I shan't consent to fine him for a larceny. If he's innocent he ought to be acquitted; if he's guilty he ought to be sent to prison. *Judge Brennan*—Well, five days in the City Prison. He only took a little manure, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's no punishment at all, but rather than let him go scot free, as he would if we disagreed, we'll send him to the City Prison for 5 days.

Josephine Jackson, on Tuesday, was released from Blackwell's Island, whither she was sent six months ago as a common prostitute. On Wednesday she stole a shawl from Mary Hodge. *Judge Osborn*—She's just come off the Island. We'd better send her back again—six months in the Penitentiary.

John Keich committed an assault and battery on Martin Strauhner, Nov. 3, for which Officer Steele arrested him. He had been previously fined $20 for an assault and battery at the polls on the same day. *Judge Osborn*—There is no reason why we should discriminate. We fine him $20 also in this case.

Caroline Fisher and George McGill, it was alleged, committed a violent assault and battery upon Helen Dacy, in a ounce-house, Nov. 11. Helen said they locked the door of the room in which she and they were, and then threw her over a hot stove, burning her arm, beat her and tore her clothes. A witness for the defence said Helen was as much to blame as the prisoners. They were fighting together. *Judge Osborn*—It was a fair fight, eh? Well, that ends it. Discharge them.

Ann Diven and Sarah Clark were arraigned on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing bank-bills and silver coins, and some jewelry, all worth $25, from Honora Lynch. Honora took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—[To the witness]—Go on. *Counsel*—She don't speak English. *Judge Osborn*—What does she speak—German? *Counsel*—No, Irish. *Judge Osborn*—We must have an interpreter then. Is Judge Connolly in Court? Judge Connolly was not in Court. An interpreter was procured, and through him the witness told her story. *Judge Brennan*—This Ann Diven has been here some eight or nine times. *Judge Osborn*—I know she has. We find them both guilty and sentence them to the Penitentiary for four months each. This Diven has been here often enough.

William O'Brien stole a vest, worth $2, hanging outside of Samuel E. Hull's clothing store, No. 217 Greenwich-street, Nov. 27. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

John McGowan was found guilty of petit larceny, with which Galvin Gerhanger charged him. *Judge Osborn*—That boy looks as if he wanted taking care of. Take him to the House of Refuge.

Charles Hildebrand, charged with an assault and battery on his wife Mary, was discharged because the witness failed to appear. So were a great many others.

Jeremiah Harris, colored, pleaded guilty to stealing a shawl, Nov 25, from Charles A. Marcroft. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Charles Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by Peter Mullin. Judge Osborn inquired whether there were any extenuating circumstances? There were none. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Daniel Kalen was charged with stealing some wearing apparel from Michael Carey, Nov. 25. He was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

John McManus appeared at the bar with a black eye, charged with an assault and battery on Officer Joseph Knight, of the Sixth Precinct Police, Nov. 25. The officer did not want to press his charge, but the prisoner had also committed an assault on Officer McKay. The latter said McManus was fighting with a man who ran to him (the officer) for protection. The prisoner followed him, was disorderly, and the officer arrested him. He resisted and struck the officer, who used his club upon him. *Judge Osborn*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner* (sobbing)—I serves rags. An old woman stood beside the prisoner weeping, and apparently very much distressed. *Judge Brennan*—His old mother there is dependent upon him for support. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—Give him 10 days in the City Prison; consider his poor old mother, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—That isn't half enough; still, rather than the Court should disagree, and the prisoner get off without any punishment, send him to the City Prison for 10 days. McManus was taken into the prison. The old woman still stood wringing her hands and weeping. "Tell that woman to go home," said Judge OSBORN. "Why, she's a prisoner," said the Clerk. *Judge Osborn*—Isn't she the mother of the last prisoner? *Clerk*—No. *Judge Brennan*—That's a sell. *Judge Osborn*—Why didn't you tell us that before? He ought to be brought back now and sent up for two months.

Robert Davis and Catharine Davis were charged with committing an assault and battery on Officer Stevenson, of the Seventh District Police, Nov. 23. Robert was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. Catharine was acquitted.

The case of John Kcefe, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh District, Nov. 23, was adjourned to Dec. 5.

Frederick Coleman was employed by Root, Welsh, he said, to carry a barrel of lager bier from one place to another, and refused to pay him as much for the job as he had agreed; a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner assaulted him. The cause was adjourned to Thursday, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Nov. 27.

Before Judge Moore and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Wm. Preston, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Thomas Brown, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was permitted to depart upon his own recognizance.

Wm. Egan, indicted for larceny, was found guilty.

James Blaney was found guilty upon an indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill an officer of the Second Precinct Police, the Jury recommending him to the mercy of the Court. When the Jury returned, they stood 11 for conviction; the Juror who stood out was in favor of rendering a verdict of simple assault and battery. Rather than stay out all night, the matter was compromised, and a recommendation to mercy was accordingly made.

Wm. Smith was convicted of grand larceny, for stealing $35. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOLD FEVER IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—Considerable excitement was lately caused at Ontonagon by the arrival of a party of Indians from the Lead waters of the Menominee, bringing with them some remarkably fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They represented that the country was rich with the same species of mineral. Some of the leading mining men of Ontonagon, after examining the specimens, formed an agreement with the Indians to guide them to the place from which they procured the specimens, and also to keep the matter a secret for the present.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Wednesday: 32,543 bbls. Flour; 134,165 bushels Wheat; 8,885 bushels Corn; 11,940 bushels Oats, 500 pkgs. Provisions; 26 hhds. Whisky and 16 hhls. Ashes.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is still selling in Philadelphia at $30 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 830 bags, at from 9c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Other kinds are in lack request, and are heavy. We repeat our quotations: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¼c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½@12c.

COPPER—The demand is limited, but prices are sustained.

COTTON—Is scarce and quiet. Parties disagree about prices. We have heard of sales of some small lots at 11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c.@11¾c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb. Most owners, however, claim an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. on these quotations.

FISH—Dry Cod are less sought after and are heavy. Mackerel are depressed and declining. Herring are in limited demand at about previous rates. We quote: Dry Cod, $2 90@$3 3½ ₱ cwt. Massachusetts Mackerel, at $8 62½@9 for small No. 1; $7 62½@$8 50 for small and medium No. 2; and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $19@$22 ₱ tc., and $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 37½@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 32c.@35c., for scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened quite actively at prices 10c. ₱ bbl. higher than yesterday's latest currency, but closed barely, buyers being reluctant to continue to purchase freely at the improved quotations. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$5 00@	$5 10
Extra State	5 20@	5 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 60@	5 10
Superfine Ohio	5 10@	5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 3 @	5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20@	6 65
Extra Ohio	5 50@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55@	5 65
Extra Genesee	6 25@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@	8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales: 850 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is brisker and firmer. Sales 2,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rather scarce and wanted at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active at advancing prices. Sales 56,500 bushels, including ordinary to good White Canadian at $1 25@$1 35; good White Western at $1 43; Red do., at $1 10@$1 18; Red do., Club, at $1 08@$1 09; red do., Spring, at $1; poor to good ordinary White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; amber-color do. at $1 24; and ordinary to good red do. at $1 15@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn is more sought after at decidedly better prices. Sales 21,000 bushels, at 67c.@68c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 69c. for yellow Southern; and 70c.@75c. for yellow Jersey, new crops, ₱ bushel. The stock of Corn in store is quite moderate, and the current receipts are very light. Rye is scarce and quiet at 80c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Small lots of Barley have been sold, including common State at 73c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in better request at advancing rates: 52c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 23:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
RECEIPTS.				
Totals	281,484	9,178,728	6,090,656	1,063,378
SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.				
Totals	187,856	5,385,735	6,677,433	389,10[illegible]

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 85c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, at our quotations. Crops of 1857, 5 [illegible]: 1855, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c. cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited and we have to report sales of only 200 hhds. and 33 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at prices within our range. Porto Rico, 27c.@28c. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 23, this season, reached 434 [illegible],661.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady at from $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in short request, and we have to report sales of only about 100 bbls., at 43c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is less sought after, and is heavy, including common at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—American Linseed is in moderate demand, and is heavy at 53c.@55c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 230 bbls. in lots, $15 75@$19 25 for Mess; $18 for thin Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats dull and heavy at 10c.@10¾c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 9c. (city) ₱ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. "ut to choice" at 11c.@12c. for new and old, ₱ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $15 for extra do.; $8 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ₱ barrel. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 5c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8½c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

In Chicago, during the week ending Nov 24, hogs were attracting more attention. The Chicago *Times* says: "The weather is quite cold, and we learn that a large number of hogs on the way here in the cars, were frozen to death before their arrival. The hogs that have arrived here lately, both live and dressed, are mostly of excellent quality and good size, and prices have become a shade better; $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs. live weight is now sometimes paid for the best lots, but still $4 is the most usual rate." In Cincinnati, during the week ending Nov. 25, a fair business was transacted in hogs. The *Price Current* states that "Packers are operating cautiously and with reference to the demand for the product: and there is on their part no undue excitement. The proprietors of the slaughtering establishments went into the market Monday and yesterday, and purchased quite extensively in Covington at $4 75@$4 80 ₱ cwt., gross, which is a shade above the market, but they look to the offal for profit; the improvement is, however, the consequence of competition among themselves, $5 50@$5 60 for ordinary sized hogs, and $5 75 for extra large may be considered the market rates. The receipts are increasing rapidly, and with very favorable weather we may look for an active market the coming week. The hogs coming in are fully fat, and are generally large. The total receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 24, 1857, were 39,900. Same time in 1856, 76,750; in 1855, 63,446; in 1854, 76,714; in 1853, 99,419; in 1852, 118,854. The packing season commenced each year as follows: 1857, November 11; 1856, Nov. 1; 1855, Nov. 17; 1854, Nov. 4; 1853, Nov. 5. Our advices from the West report generally a backward season, and farmers anxious to feed their hogs as long as possible. In Illinois, and at all points west of that State, money matters are interfering very materially with packing operations, it being found impossible to negotiate drafts made against shipments. Hogs are generally reported abundant and fat, and the indications are strong in favor of a long and late season. Prices at most of the leading points were, last week, nominal."

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since Tuesday, but prices are stiffening. Sales—12 hhds. Kentuck at 13c.@15c., 63 hhls Havana at 30c.@45c., 27 cases Seedleaf at 18c., and 3 cases Florida on private terms.

RICE—We have heard of sales of only about 75 tcs., fair to prime, at from $3¾@$3 50, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have transpired of about 700 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 5¼c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington, we learn that the Cabinet unanimously unite with the President against the position of Governor WALKER, and in favor of sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. This, it is considered, effectually closes the door to a reconciliation with WALKER'S position. Contrary to the expectation of the President, it has transpired that Senator DOUGLAS will take bold ground in support of WALKER. He holds that the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people, entire, when they desire it, is the clearest repudiation of the principle of popular sovereignty, and, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he cannot countenance any such action.

The Academy of Music was crowded to the utmost limit of its capacity last night, by the friends of Mayor WOOD, and thousands were unable to obtain admission to that vast building. Five different meetings were organized in Irving-place and Fourteenth street, which were severally addressed by enthusiastic speakers. A calcium light was on hand, and a cannon was fired several times in Irving-place. It was a most enthusiastic gathering of the supporters of the regular nominations of the Democratic Party. The principal speakers within the Academy were Hon. GEORGE B. CUSHING, FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon JOHN COCHRANE, and HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr. The extemporized meetings on the outside were addressed by various volunteers. Altogether it was one of the greatest political mass meetings ever known in the City.

Volk's Garten was crowded last evening by German citizens, assembled there to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F TIEMANN for Mayor. Speeches were made in German and English, by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Dr. FORSCH, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Last night the friends of Mr. TIEMANN, in the Fourth Aldermanic District, very warmly indorsed his superior fitness for the Mayoralty. A very enthusiastic and crowded meeting was held at No. 68 East Broadway, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. HOXIE, Mr. MORTON, City Inspector, and other gentlemen taking part.

The Captain of the steamer *Opelousas*, lately lost in a collision with the *Galveston*, in the Gulf of Mexico, has been tried on a charge of manslaughter, and acquitted.

The General Produce Markets opened yesterday with much vigor, but closed rather tamely for breadstuffs. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. per barrel, and Corn (which was very scarce) 3 cents per bushel. Wheat was also a shade dearer. It was believed that the heavy receipts by canal and river were at an end for the season; and to the influence of this circumstance the rise in prices was mainly attributed. Provisions were very dull, and prices tended downwards, especially for hog products, the supplies of which were increasing. Groceries were in rather slack request at about previous rates. Cotton was scarce and quiet. Prices continued irregular. No important change transpired in the freighting business.

In the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, being the report of the Commissioners. The Board then agreed that when they should adjourn it should be to the first Monday in December. Papers from the Board of Councilmen were received, being petitions for the withdrawal of former applications for a sewer in Broadway. The report of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct, upon an examination of the books and vouchers of that department, was adopted. A motion for the appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of broken stone was laid over. Certain parties were appointed as inspectors of election districts, and after the transaction of other formal business the Board adjourned.

Neither the Board of Councilmen nor the Board of Supervisors succeeded in forming a quorum on Friday evening.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday. A resolution, offered by Mr. PERRY, directing that Special Policemen, to a number not to exceed two thousand, be sworn in for duty on election day, was passed unanimously.

Another trial for passing false invoices through the Custom-House come off in the United States District Court yesterday with a similar result to that tried a day or two since. The Government made out no case, and Judge BETTS directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, Mr. FREDERICK STRAUSS.

The Coroner's investigation touching the recent murders in the Water-street dance-house, was brought to a close yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring FRANCIS VARDEL, who was arrested on suspicion, a principal in the murders. The other guilty parties were declared to be unknown. After the rendition of the verdict, VARDEL was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The rumor that CANGEMI was married in the Tombs yesterday was incorrect. He intends in the course of a week or two to be legally married to the woman with whom he had long lived. HOLMES has gone up from the Tombs to Sing Sing. ROGERS is in better spirits than he was a short time since.

The inquest in the William-street murder case will be resumed this morning. No new arrests have been made, and the investigation will doubtless be terminated to-day.

Mark HODGES, MAGGIE HOLDEN and JOHN STRONG, three joint noted proprietors and operators at a "Panel Crib" in Hudson-street, were arrested yesterday, charged with victimizing a citizen out of $270 by the panel art. The trio have been furnished with temporary lodgings in the Tombs, where they will remain till brought to trial.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a fire occurred in Doyer-street, by which eight poor families were turned out of their homes. The stairway was first burned, and the only way of escape for the inmates was by means of ladders and ropes, and through the roof. Several narrowly escaped with their lives, and one poor old woman was believed for some time to be dead. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The matter will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

The Administration and Fernando Wood.

The friends of the Mayor, who exhausted so large a quantity of bitterness, the other day, upon "certain Government officials" opposed to his reelection, have now discovered that "the President and every member of his Cabinet are indignant at the course of certain Democrats in New-York, some of whom hold high positions under the Administration, in opposing" Mr. WOOD; and, "unless" these ingenious *quidnuncs* "are greatly mistaken, some removals will be made in New-York before another moon wanes." Now this balderdash is, evidently, only intended to deceive the masses of Democratic voters, for it can frighten neither Mr. MCKEON, nor Surveyor HART, nor Postmaster FOWLER, nor Marshal RYNDERS, who all know that, except[illegible] Mr. HERRICK, not a single present federal office-holder in this City voted for Mr. WOOD last year. Collector SCHELL was notoriously a prominent leader of the Libby movement. So was Mr. HART. Messrs. MCKEON, RYNDERS, FOWLER, and others, have been his accusers and opponents, at Tammany Hall and elsewhere, for over two years. They were intrusted by Mr. BUCHANAN with the positions they hold, in full view of this fact, and in spite of the unmistakable conviction he must have entertained that they could not, as honest men, draw back from the hostile attitude which the political tergiversations and official faithlessness of Mr. WOOD had compelled them to assume.

We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN has interfered, directly or indirectly, with our Mayoralty election, and the fiction of "removals" ought to be too transparent to mislead any one from the performance of his duty on Tuesday next. It would be very strange indeed if the President of the United States were to take any part in a purely local election,—which is entirely separated from political considerations, and affects solely and exclusively the government and interests of this City, and in which, moreover, both the candidates are warm supporters of his Administration, and adherents of the same political party. Mr. TIEMANN has always acted with the Democratic Party, voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, is opposed to the State legislation of last Winter concerning the City, and is in all respects as thorough-going a Democrat as Mr. WOOD. His election certainly cannot be regarded as a Democratic defeat, and we have no idea that Mr. BUCHANAN is either so short-sighted or so unwise as to regard it in that light.

We understand, moreover, from what we believe to be good authority, that the sentiments of Mayor WOOD'S agrarian proclamation were strongly and openly condemned, not only by the President, but by members of the Cabinet: and we are quite confident that no member, or friend of the Administration, can desire to see those sentiments fastened upon the Democratic Party or incorporated into the Democratic creed. Mr. WOOD himself seems to have a very thorough conviction that he has nothing to hope from the *party* which he has hitherto succeeded in using for his own advantage. He accordingly declared on Monday night his desire that the contest should be decided upon purely *personal* grounds. At the meeting last night, it is true, he made an attempt to change his ground and to make his support a matter of party expediency and obligation. This step, at this late day, indicates alarm at his personal prospects, rather than confidence in party support.

The Wood Meeting.

The meeting of Mayor WOOD'S supporters at the Academy of Music last night was a large and imposing demonstration. It differed from the Opposition meeting of Tuesday night less in numbers than in the character of those composing it and in the spirit which animated their proceedings. That was preëminently a meeting of *citizens*, without distinction of party, and without party motives or purposes of any sort:—this was conspicuously and even ostentatiously a meeting of *partisans*, aiming mainly at political objects, and apparently willing to make the honor, the welfare and the interests of this great City completely subservient to the plans and projects of political partisanship. Special pains were taken, in the call under which the meeting was held, to say that it was a meeting of the "Democracy who were in favor of *regular nominations* and the time-honored usages *of the party*." One of the distinguished gentlemen from whom letters were received, said in express terms that the contest was not between *good* men and *bad* men for City offices, but between certain principles and certain parties. The resolutions and speeches made at the meeting breathe the same spirit and convey the same idea.

The speech of Mayor WOOD, which was the principal feature of the meeting, was pitched upon the same key, and indicated a marked change of sentiment since the delivery of his speech at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday night. Then he boldly and defiantly declared his wish, that this should be made a purely *personal* contest. He discarded all notions of party obligation, and proclaimed his wish to be judged by his character and his acts, and to receive the votes of those only who approve and indorse them. Last night he changed his tone essentially. He complained, with a good deal of bitterness, that he should be held responsible for the increase of taxes, the increase of crime and the miscellaneous misconduct of the City Government. He presented a formidable array of figures to show that the principal increase of taxation in the City had taken place in consequence of State legislation and in Departments, such as the Almshouse, Education, &c., over which he had no control. There is a good deal of truth in this view of the case, and so far as it goes it is calculated to relieve the Mayor from some of the censure that may have been cast upon him. But he went on to make the whole thing, as well as himself, ridiculous, by charging upon his competitor, Mr. TIEMANN, the responsibility for this increase, because a small part of it has occurred in the Almshouse Department, and Mr. TIEMANN is *one of ten* persons who have the supervision of the Almshouse expenditures! This is too absurd for serious refutation. We might, with a good deal more propriety, hold Mayor WOOD responsible for the acts of the new Police Board, because he is *one of the seven* Commissioners who compose it.

Mayor WOOD proceeded from this topic to a violent assault upon the State Legislature and its acts of last Winter. He denounced the several Boards which were authorized by those acts,—held up to censure the authority given by the State to expend two millions of dollars upon a new City Hall, and a million and a half upon the Central Park, and called for the emphatic rebuke of the party which had been guilty of these enormities. Conceding the truth of everything said by the Mayor upon this subject, the vital question still remains, *how is it to be affected by this election?* All these acts complained of are acts of the *State* Legislature, and can only be repealed or corrected by State authority. These questions entered into the contest of November. The Democracy of this City at that election achieved a victory upon them. Men were elected from this City to both Senate and Assembly, who will do all that can be done to secure their repeal. Next Tuesday's election cannot affect them in the least degree. It has nothing whatever to do with them. It relates solely and exclusively *to the affairs and interests of this City.* It has no concern with National politics, or State politics, and should be kept as completely and as perfectly aloof from both as possible. Upon this point no man in the City has heretofore spoken more justly or more forcibly than Mayor WOOD himself. In a letter written to a member of the Assembly from this City in 1855, while the new City Charter was under discussion, Mayor WOOD urged the absolute necessity of *discarding entirely* all political considerations in our City contests. "None other than *local issues*," said he, "should be permitted to enter the canvass." And as if to provide expressly for such a case as has now arisen—and to release every Democrat from all obligation to vote for the party ticket—whenever the interest of the City required a different course, Mayor WOOD proceeds to say:

"No; let there be a separation, irrevocable and entire; let there be but one issue, when local officers are to be chosen, and that referring to the welfare and prosperity of New-York. *If, differing upon national or State questions, we can unite without embarrassment or obstruction upon men fitted for charter offices, without reference to their party affinities or associations, the considerations will not be whether they are in favor or against any outside issues involving matters of national import, but whether in favor of an economical government for this City, and opposed to vices, immoralities, corruptions and bad government.*"

This is excellent advice, and we present it, as well as the letter containing it, which will be found at length in another column of the TIMES, as a conclusive answer to nine-tenths of what was said last night at the Academy meeting.

In point of numbers, as we have already said, the meeting was one of the most imposing ever held in this City. The list of Vice-Presidents, as it has been made up, comprises the names of many men of position and influence in the Democratic Party. As some of them, however, were a week ago very active in organizing the Anti-Wood movement, and even *solicitous for the nomination themselves*, we presume it is fair to infer that *their* names, at least, were used without authority.

Why Should Fernando Wood be Re-elected Mayor?

The short and easy method adopted by Mr. COCHRANE, of reconciling his conscience to the support of an obnoxious candidate, may be sufficient for a small class of thick-and-thin politicians; but the majority, even of Tammany graduates, we believe, are hardly such unscrupulous partisans as to avow their willingness to vote for a "devil incarnate," if, by any accident or mismanagement, a fiend in human form happens to get a regular nomination—especially in a canvass which has no sort of legitimate connection with party politics. Some better reason than this ought to be given for supporting a candidate for so important an office as that of Mayor of the City. When Sir ROBERT CARDEN was elected Mayor of London, a few weeks ago, he went before the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the City Recorder, the Chamberlain, the City Remembrancer, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other high civic dignitaries, to ask for her Majesty's approval of his election. The Recorder acted as spokesman, and told the Lord Chancellor who and what the Mayor elect was, what duties he had performed for the City, what his way of life had been, how he had served as Alderman of Dowgate, been forty years a stock-broker, and had always conducted his own affairs with sagacity and prudence, and had maintained the character of an upright citizen, and so on; all of which being entirely satisfactory to the keeper of the Queen's conscience, he replied that it was his duty to signify Her Majesty's entire approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London. Sir ROBERT having gained the confidence of the business men for whom he had been employed in commercial pursuits, it was the fittest earnest of his ability to discharge the high duties of the office to which he had been elected, &c., &c.

Now, fortunately for us, the free citizens of this commercial metropolis are not under the necessity of going before any Lord Chancellor to beseech the approbation of any majesty whatever for their choice; but what a sorry figure would be made if the chief municipal officers of this City were to go before the People's majesty to state the grounds of their choice of Mayor WOOD. Our Recorder did, in fact, come before the people but a few days since to state in a sufficiently plain and distinct manner reasons why Mr. WOOD should not be Mayor; and the only excuse that has yet been given by any of his professed supporters for voting for him, is that shocking one offered by Mr. COCHRANE, who, not having any better reason to give, avowed that since Mr. WOOD was the nominee of his party he would vote for him if he were the "devil incarnate." It was a touching and heroic devotion to party, but not particularly complimentary to the Mayor, nor calculated to win public confidence for him.

If Mayor WOOD were a new man, if he had never had an opportunity of showing what his abilities were, if he were to be taken upon trust by the people at large, his supporters might enlarge upon his superior capacity, his virtues, and talents for executive rule. But he has been three years in office; he has had abundant opportunities afforded him to display his fitness for the high position which he fills: he has had no impediments thrown in his way since he has been in power; he has had a willing and subservient Common Council to further all his views, and his means of doing good and gaining the confidence and affection of the citizens of New-York have been large, and the opportunities for exercising them have been abundant. There have been abuses to be reformed, corruptions to be cleansed, a thousand evils to be reformed, and a people who were ready to approve and applaud even an appearance of good intention on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the City, though his performances might fall a long way short of his promises. New-York was perfectly sick of misgovernment, and desired nothing but an honest and efficient Mayor, and no question would have been asked as to what party he belonged to. He might have been reëlected to his place as long as he chose to occupy it. But Mayor WOOD has not gained the confidence of the people during his term of office; and his party, on renominating him for election, have failed to point out a solitary good deed he has done as a claim to the consideration of the people. In every essential particular, the City is in a worse condition than it was when he came into power. The taxes are higher, and the government is worse. The people may well demand some reasons, beside that offered by Mr. COCHRANE, why they should be expected to reëlect Mayor WOOD, and, as they have not been able to furnish any, they cannot expect the citizens of this misgoverned City will vote for him. As he has requested that his friends should vote for him on personal grounds, he, or some of his advocates, ought to state what the personal grounds are on which he claims their support—whether his private virtues, or his public services. His private virtues, whatever they may be, have never yet been proclaimed; but his public services are certainly not of a character to entitle him to reward or consideration.

A Strategical Retrospect.

In the month of July last, nearly all our City cotemporaries gave over the English supremacy in India, as something irretrievably lost. The *Herald*, as its manner is, poured forth a torrent of slang declamation, showing the Sepoys to be the chosen ministers of an avenging Providence. The *Tribune*, who never allows himself to forget in treating military matters that he is a master in the art of war, refused to look at the crisis with any other eyes than those of a consummate tactician, and accordingly predicted the destruction of the English rather as a consequence of blunders in strategy, than of their wickedness as rulers. The reign of the Feringhees, the people of "yellow faces and narrow hearts," was to come to an end, not because they were spoilers and tyrants, but because Generals WILSON and NICHOLSON were not such adepts in the art of war as our cotemporary's military editor.

It is a somewhat melancholy task to take up our neighbor's articles at this distance of time, and read them by the light thrown out by the events which have taken place within the last three months. We have rarely seen the wisdom of the wise more completely and hopelessly at fault. When the mutiny at Meerut first broke out it was prophesied that it would spread, and so it did. If our great augur had stopped here, his reputation would have shone with new lustre; but the theme was too tempting. Such a field for military criticism as was afforded by the imposing spectacle of 100,000 Hindoo soldiers in the field, with arms and baggage, against 10,000 Heaven-forsaken Free-traders, is not readily met with. He went at his work with gusto, and disposed of the whole matter in seven or eight leading articles of a column each, showing that the English were sure to be exterminated, and the Sepoys sure to be victorious, and that we should learn what would occur afterwards, as soon as the intelligence arrived.

We were informed, first, that the attempt to besiege Delhi was a military blunder of the gravest kind, because the besiegers were not in sufficient force to capture the place; because as soon as the rainy season set in they would all die of cholera; and lastly, because the delay would destroy the English prestige, and raise the hopes of the rebels throughout the whole empire. Well, the rainy season came, and the besiegers, so far from all dying of cholera, repulsed twenty-three determined attacks made by assailants ten times their number, have been actually reinforced, without any aid from England, by troops marching in thi very rainy season, and have, in the height of the tropical Summer, assaulted and carried this impregnable Sebastopol. We pointed out in August last that, though the *Tribune's* rule as to the disastrous effect of long sieges might be true when predicated of European armies, regularly organized and well supported, it was worse than absurd to apply it to a horde of Oriental mutineers in the field without their officers, without a cause, or a leader, or commissariat, or military chest.

Time is the most terrible enemy of an army of this sort. The fever of fanaticism soon dies out; reverses soon dishearten; the bonds of discipline are relaxed; dissensions arise; old traditions reassume the mastery, and the whole host fades like a mist. Nothing but a great leader can supply to an armed multitude the want of a great cause, and the Sepoys had neither one nor the other. The result has proved how much nearer the truth our predictions were than those of our warlike neighbor. The *Tribune's* own article upon the fall of Delhi is one of the highest compliments that could be paid us on such a subject. He there acknowledges—and acknowledges, it must be remarked, with an evident anxiety to deprive the British of as much of the glory of their exploit as possible—that divisions and defeats had actually caused the once formidable garrison of Delhi to dwindle down to about one-fourth of their former number, so as to place the belligerents on an equality in point of numbers the moment of the assault. The fact is, therefore, that, no matter what NAPOLEON the Great said about sieges, and no matter what amount of confirmation the hero of Austerlitz may have derived from our neighbor's *critiques*, the policy which led the British to draw as many rebels as possible to Delhi, and fight them there day by day till the panic was over, and they had gathered their forces for a final and avenging blow, was the very wisest thing that could have been followed. It saved the open country from being utterly overrun by large bands, against whom the British were too weak to make any head, and it finally led the malcontents everywhere to stake their whole cause upon the fate of the capital. Its fall has unquestionably broken the neck of the mutiny. The last act in the tragedy, which has for three dreary months been dragging its slow length along before the walls of the beleaguered shrine, has been as appropriate as the Furies themselves could have wished. The body of the last heir of the Great Mogul shot to death five miles from his own capital, by a small band of infidel cavalry, and exposed in ignominy within sight of the palace of the Khans, is a *dénouement* SOPHOCLES himself might envy.

There is one thing which military critics rarely take into account, but which nevertheless has played the grandest and noblest part in military history. In their calculations men's hearts go for nothing. The thirst for vengeance, the unconquerable hate, the indomitable ardor which lie sleeping there and which great crises rouse into life, are forces of which JOMINI or NAPOLEON reck little, but they are the forces which, after all, in the long run, decide the fate of empires. It was set down in the books that Europeans could not march and fight under an Indian sun, in the height of the rainy season. The rule was there, and it needed no genius to apply it. But for the honor of human nature, pity, sympathy, indignation and patriotism are passions which sometimes prove stronger than the sun, and deeper than rice swamps. It was against all rule that in 1793 a horde of French peasants should have driven three of the finest armies in Europe from their soil; and it was doubly irregular that two thousand men under HAVELOCK should have marched in unbroken triumph, this Summer, from Allahabad to Lucknow, driving before them masses of the enemy ten times their number. But it would have run counter to all our experience of human nature, if vengeance less striking and less brilliant had followed upon atrocities so horrible. Whenever the day comes which shall see Englishmen,—or their descendants,—listen without emotion to the cries of English wives and mothers, hacked to pieces after the last extremity of insult and ignominy by a foreign rabble in the streets of a foreign capital, we may safely cite the maxims of tacticians to show what British regiments can or cannot do, in a war like that which now rages in India,—but not till then.

EFFECTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE ON POLITICS.—The wonderful equanimity with which the people of this City bear up under the most expensive and inefficient municipal government by which any community was ever afflicted, is the constant subject of marvel of strangers, and particularly of Englishmen who visit us. The ease with which we bear our burden of heavy taxation, and the positive cheerfulness and good nature with which we suffer the peculations of our public officials, and uncomplainingly endure the abominations of misgovernment are, indeed, a subject of wonder to ourselves. Every one feels that such things ought not to be, that if we pay enormously for the machinery of our municipal government it ought to insure us a well regulated city, and that we ought not to be quiet and contented if it does not.

The cause of our comparative indifference was partially explained by Rev. Dr. STORRS in his Thanksgiving Sermon in the Pilgrim Church, on Thursday. Dr. STORRS remarked that notwithstanding the great commercial disasters which had overtaken the community during the past two months, it was remarkable that amid the general ruin, and loss of fortune, the people retained their natural buoyancy and were never more cheerful than now. He attributed the cause of this cheerfulness and buoyancy to the influence of our climate, which is so exhilarating that it is impossible to feel gloomy under its influence. This is a novel view of the matter, but we are not prepared to question its correctness. It furnishes us with the only satisfactory reason that has ever been given for the light-hearted cheerfulness with which the people of this City bear up under the grievous impositions heaped upon them by their corporation servants. The streets may be kept in wretched order, the dust may fly in blinding clouds, burglars may break into our stores and dwelling-houses, there may be peculations in every department of the City Government, the Mayor himself may rebel against the civil authorities, murders may be nightly committed in the streets, all manner of corruptions may abound, and the taxes may increase to an extent that would drive any other people to rebellion; and yet we endure all these grievances without effective complaint. So little do we regard our misfortunes that we are happy in spite of them. If we endure Mayor WOOD'S maladministration of affairs, it is all owing to the atmosphere; it is impossible to feel the full force of our afflictions while the sun is so golden, the sky so blue, and the air so invigorating.

But there is a point of endurance beyond which the atmosphere ceases to have any influence, and that point we have arrived at now. The weather is extremely fine and the air as exhilarating as possible, yet the people have become so impressed with the enormities of the impositions that have been put upon them by the Mayor, that they are determined to effect a change. They are fully bent upon taking one step at the least towards a reform of these abuses, by electing an honest and capable man to the office of Mayor; yet they are going about the work in so cheerful and good-natured a spirit, occasioned, of course, by the rarified atmosphere, that no one who was not in the secret of their movement, would suspect how earnest and serious they are in their intentions. If they should by any possibility fail of electing Mr. TIEMANN on Tuesday next, it may all be attributed to the fine weather of the past few days, which may have rendered them indifferent to their grievances.

PERSONAL.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Commissary Judge in the Island of Cuba, Mr. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, sailed from this port yesterday in the steamer *Black Warrior* for Havana. Mr. CRAWFORD, in company with his wife and daughter, returns to his post after an absence in Europe, and a brief tour in this country, which has enabled some of our fellow-citizens to testify their grateful sense of the cordial hospitality which for so many years Mr. CRAWFORD and his family have shown to numbers of the Americans who annually visit the Havana in search of business, of pleasure and of health.

PERSONAL COMPLIMENT.—A large number of the friends of Hon. S. E. CHUACH, personal as well as political, have tendered him the compliment of a public dinner. He has accepted it, and the 8th of December is fixed upon as the day when it is to take place. The fact that during the recent canvass his election was opposed mainly on personal grounds is probably the occasion of this deserved compliment.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that in attempting to raise the submerged portion of the Telegraphic cable, the shore end has been broken. This will very seriously embarass the enterprise of securing it. It was carried on under the supervision of Mr. BRIGHT, the late Engineer of the Company.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The concert for the benefit of the New-York Fire Department Fund takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CAISOLI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRINI, and other distinguished artists, it is announced in the programme, will give their valuable services on this occasion. The annual expenditure from the Fire Department Fund for charitable purposes—the aid of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen—is about $25,000. It is a charity that deserves to be supported.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Benefit in aid of the New-York Fire Department Fund takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The programme is one of the most remarkable ever offered, and on its own merits should insure a crowded attendance. We need not add that there is a duty to be performed in attending this benefit, as well as a pleasure to be reaped. The claims of the Fire Department on every citizen are manifold and acknowledged. The following is the programme: the second act of the "Trovatore," with LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, and ARDAVANI; a grand concert with THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRINO; the third act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. CAISOLI, Signor LABOCETTA and Signor GASSIER; and the last act of "Somnambula," with LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The severest satire on actors and acting ever written, the "Critic," by SHERIDAN, was produced here last night, and played with much spirit, to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience. The character of *Puff* is as much Mr. MATHEWS' creation as Mr. SHERIDAN'S, and even the dialogue, to some extent, has to be shared between the two gentlemen, for Mr. MATHEWS has made his little additions to the original stock. The *Puff* of Mr. MATHEWS is perfect, in every particular; it is real to the writhing point; we even sympathize with the author of the "Spanish Armada." So unconventional and thoroughly natural was Mr. MATHEWS, that when the piece terminated and he made his apology, "not quite perfect, so, ladies and gentlemen, we'll rehearse it again to-morrow night," the audience believed that something was wrong, and withheld their applause. It was a minute before the "sell" was discovered. The "business" which Mr. MATHEWS puts into the part, and crowds into the parts of others, gives the piece new interest. It was heartily enjoyed. Mrs. L. W. DAVENPORT was excellent as *Tilburina*, and contributed in a very large measure to the enjoyment of the evening. This talented lady knows (what many others of the company do not) that burlesque acting does *not* consist of sheer, stolid stupidity.

Sea and Ship News.

The *Northern Light*, with the California mail of the 5th instant, is now about due at this port. She touches at Havana, which will cause a day's delay.

The frigate *Niagara*, now lying at anchor off the Navy-Yard, will be hauled to the dock in a few days, when visitors will be allowed to inspect her. Capt. HUDSON, her commander, with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, now the sole manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, have gone to Washington, to arrange, if possible, to have the *Niagara* continued in commission with her present officers, so that she will be in readiness to undertake the laying of the Cable.

LAUNCHED.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JONES & Co. launched from their yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a fine clipper bark called the *Benefactor*. She is built of the best materials. The following are her dimensions: 143 feet keel, 150 feet on deck, 33 feet beam, 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and registers about 725 tons. She is owned by Messrs. A. A. LOW & BRO., of this City, and intended for the China trade, and will be commanded by Capt. R. S. COMING, late of the ship *Messenger*.

SEVEN DEATHS AT SEA.—The Hamburg bark *Johann*, BACHR, 36 days from Hamburg, with 302 passengers, consigned to F. KARCK, arrived at this port yesterday, having had seven deaths on the passage. The person who should discover the cause of this frightful mortality on board these Hamburg vessels and provide a remedy would immortalize his name.

The Central Park.

Nine hundred men are now at work on the Central Park, and 200 more will be set to work on Monday. The whole force will then be 1,120 men. This force will soon eat up the $30,000 advanced by the Comptroller, and as the Commissioners will not employ any men without the money in hand to pay them, it becomes a serious question with those employed there where the next job will come from. *There has not been a solitary bid for the loan* authorized by the City Government in favor of the Central Park, on account of the unsettled condition of our City affairs, and, as is alleged, for the want of confidence in the men who now rule its destinies. The $30,000 first provided the Commissioners was loaned by a personal friend of one of them.

ICE IN THE HARBOR.—The sudden return of frosty weather has suggested the necessity of taking some steps to provide against the delays, losses and other inconveniences suffered last Winter by the accumulation of ice in this harbor. Several vessels, too, were cut through last Winter, and sunk by the drifting ice, while lying at anchor in the stream; two vessels were sunk with valuable cargoes, in the tower and upper Bays; others were carried ashore upon the flats by masses of drifting ice, and badly damaged. For several weeks it was unsafe, if not impossible, to move ships out of this port during the months of January and February. The ferries were much obstructed in their trips, many of the boats being seriously crippled, and compelled to suspend for repairs. To prevent a repetition of these troubles, Capt. ALEX. H. SHULTZ has submitted a plan to the merchants and underwriters for keeping open the harbor during the present Winter, so as to allow of the free egress and ingress of shipping, and the unobstructed passage of ferry boats and small craft about the harbor. He will employ three or four boats suitably provided, and manned with double crews, so as to keep them in motion night and day, during the cold season, say from the middle of December to the middle of March. By the use of these steamers he proposes to break the ice as it forms into small particles, so as to render it easy for vessels to pass through it without damage; and to secure an open passage-way on both the East and North Rivers, from the Battery to the Light-house at the Narrows. Vessels passing to and fro, in the Sound, will also be greatly benefited by the arrangement until the close of navigation, (should that occur,) by the freezing over of the Sound at Throg's Neck.

The success of the undertaking will depend upon the liberality exhibited toward it by the various interests to be benefited. The Insurance Companies promise to pay their share of the expense, and the merchants have contributed liberally. If the Ferry Companies do as well, we shall not hear of the disasters and delays from the ice, and Brooklyn will remain within a reasonable distance of New-York, instead of being, as it often was last Winter, a two hour's journey off, over Arctic islands and drifts.

OUR JURORS.—Yesterday the Appleton Oakesmith case in reference to the insurance for some muskets lost in the *Victory*, on their way to Nicaragua, came on to trial in the Superior Court. A Jury were impanneled and the case commenced, when it was found that one of the jurymen could not understand any English. It appears that he was also a juror in the Burton note case. The Judge on learning this asked how he understood the evidence in that case. The worthy German replied that he did not understand, but a friend on the Jury had told him what to say. This is almost equal to a similar case in the Common Pleas a few years since, where the juror was asked how he got along—the German replied, "I see dat man speak (pointing to the plaintiff's counsel) and I did understand. That man (pointing to defendant's counsel) speak and I no understand. Your Honor talk, and I do not know vat you mean, vat de whole thing be for."

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.—The Fire Telegraph, having its central location at the City Hall, was put in operation on Thursday for the first time. MORSE'S system is to be used, instead of the slow and cumbrous system formerly in use, and which still is in vogue in the telegraph under the management of the Police Department. Two operators are to be in attendance at the City Hall, day and night, and all fires which occur will be instantly telegraphed to the office. The firemen and fire reporters will be greatly benefited by the new arrangement. Messrs. FRANCIS OWENS and JOHN R. FLANDERS, who have charge of the office, have arranged to give full particulars of all fires, at the earliest moment, for the use of the Press.

☞ Eight large firms, importers and dealers interested in the sale of drugs, dye stuffs, spices, oils, paints, &c., have called a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of altering the present rate of credit. The meeting will take place at the salesrooms of Messrs. GRIGGS & BATES, on Thursday, the 3d day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY has accepted the invitation of the St. Andrew's Society, to be present at their Anniversay Dinner, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday next. Lord NAPIER has also been invited, and, it is hoped, will be present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Unites with the President Against Governor Walker.

Walker Sustained by Senator Douglas—A Rupture Inevitable.

Central American Affairs—The New Nicaraguan Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the President stated Governor WALKER'S position on Kansas affairs. The Cabinet unanimously united with the President in favor of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention, in respect to the reference of the Constitution to the people, and so condemn WALKER. The Administration consider the ingenious plan by which the Convention seeks to render the rejection of the Constitution impossible, profoundly sagacious and praiseworthy.

The door to a reconciliation with Governor WALKER'S position is now closed, and a bitter contest between the two wings of the Democracy is unavoidable.

Senator DOUGLAS has been heard from. As the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he will take bold ground in support of WALKER. This the President has not hitherto believed. DOUGLAS holds that the refusal to submit the whole Constitution to the people, when they desire it, is the clearest repudiation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Senator GWIN, though a decided Pro-Slavery man, is understood to be determined to sustain WALKER to the bitter end. This is the universal sentiment from the Free-State Democracy, as received here.

Neither Count SARTIGES nor Lord NAPIER has received any information of the appointment of M. BELLY as French Minister to Central America. Another rumor assigns BELLY to a special mission to Japan.

Lord NAPIER and Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, in consequence of the unexpected Yrissari Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, await further instructions before proceeding with their negotiation.

Though Gen. LAMAR consents to take the Central American mission, it is not improbable that Mr. HARRIS, the Editor of the *Union*, will yet be appointed in his place, as a change in the editorship is considered desirable.

Private advices from New-Orleans express the greatest confidence on the part of General WALKER'S friends in the success of his present enterprise in Nicaragua. All avoid, however, stating the precise point of his contemplated debarcation. WALKER left, still claiming his rights as President of Nicaragua, and determined, if any naval force attempted to interrupt him, to resist to the death,—forcing upon any power assuming thus police duty on the high seas the responsibility of sinking his vessel and crew.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

As far as can be ascertained, the Cabinet are united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Whatever preference there may have been for submitting the entire Constitution to the people, it is understood that all are agreed that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of Slavery, as one of their domestic institutions for themselves, is in accordance both with the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Governor WALKER has had another long interview with the President on the subject of Kansas affairs, and these also to-day occupied a large share of Cabinet deliberation.

No arrangements have yet been made in regard to the transmission of the President's Message in advance of its delivery. It is probable, however, that the newspaper press will be supplied with copies by the means heretofore adopted.

All the reports of the heads of Departments are in a sufficient stage of forwardness for copying.

The following officers have been ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which will join the Home Squadron: Commander, KENNEY; Lieutenants Balch, Edwards, Benuett, Luce, and May; Acting Master, Barnes; Surgeon, Duval; Assistant Surgeon, Challon, and Purser Cullen.

From New-Orleans.

ACQUITTAL OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER OPELOUSAS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27.

Capt. ELLIS, of the steamer *Opelousas*, indicted for manslaughter in consequence of the late collision, has been acquitted

Letters from the interior predict a short crop of sugar, on account of the shortness of the season, and say it will become immature by an early frost.

The cotton fields of Red River, Texas, were greatly damaged by the late storm. Much cotton was blown out of the bolls, and not two-thirds of the average crop will be gathered this season. The yield of sugar, in the same section, is a fair average.

From Boston.

NOVEL MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL—CHURCH BURNT.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

In the Municipal Court, to-day, the Captain and owners of the steamer *Menemon Sanford* were put on trial on a charge of manslaughter, by reason of negligence in not endeavoring to save the life of Mr. ALLEN FRASER, of Orland, Me., who fell overboard from their steamer on the night of the 19th of September, 1856, and was drowned. The trial will probably occupy several days.

The Methodist Church on Howard-street, Cambridge, Rev. Mr. SMITH, Pastor, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000.

Milder Weather.

EFFORTS TO FORWARD PRODUCE OVER THE CANALS ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here for the past 24 hours has been very moderate. Advices from points West, between here and Rochester, state that every effort is being made to break the ice and move the boats East. If the present weather continues most of the produce between here and Rochester will be got through.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

We have had very mild and pleasant weather here to-day.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27.

The weather here is clear and warm to-day. Several vessels arrived here yesterday and this morning by Lake.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here was pleasant to-day. This evening it is clear and calm.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here is considerably milder than for some days past. The mercury marks 40°.

The water in the channel of the river is falling slowly.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The weather here this morning is mild and clear.

South Carolina United States Senatorship.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Friday, Nov 27.

On the first ballot to-day for United States Senator in the State Legislature, JOHN S. PRESTON received 18 votes; JAMES S. CLEMENTS, 23; Mr. PICKENS, 39; and Mr. HAMMOND, 61. An adjournment took place without an election being made.

New Canadian Administration.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, Nov. 27.

A new Administration was formed and sworn in to-day. It is composed of Messrs. JOHN A. MCDONALD, Premier, and Attorney-General, Upper Canada; WILLIAM CAYLEY, Inspector-General; ROBERT SPENCE, Postmaster-General; G. E. CARTIER, Attorney-General, Lower Canada; J. C. MORRISON, Receiver-General; P. M. VANKOUGHNET, President Executive Council; T. J. J. LORANGER, Provincial Secretary; N. F. BELLEAU, President Legislative Council; CHARLES ALLEYN, Commissioner Public Works; L. V. SICOTTE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Murder at Port Colborne, Canada.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 26.

This morning GEORGE BURR stabbed ALEXANDER GIBBS, when on board the steamer *Eagle Wing*, lying at this port, killing him instantly. BURR has been arrested.

A Writ of Error in the Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 27.

The Chancellor has granted a writ of error in DONNELLY'S case, returnable to the Court of Errors next Tuesday.

Thanksgiving Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed here yesterday. Business was generally suspended, order and quietness prevailed, and the churches were well attended.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with an upward tendency. Sales 1,400 barrels, at $4 62@$4 87 for good to choice superior Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; and $5@$5 25 for extra ditto, including 300 barrels inferior Wisconsin at $3@$3 50. WHEAT steady, with a good demand. Sales 40,000 bushels at 78c. Chicago Spring; 80c. for common Milwaukee Club; $1 06½@$1 10 for White Canada and Michigan. CORN scarce and nominal at 75c. OATS nominally 37c. WHISKY firm. Sales 250 barrels, at 20c.@20½c. ₱ gallon. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day:* 6,000 barrels Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Barley. Weather clear and calm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27.

COTTON slow of sale, and prices without noticeable alteration—but if any change in favor of the buyer. Sales to-day 4,500 bales. Sales of the week 43,000 bales. Receipts of the week 64,000 bales. Receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year falls short 157,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 327,500. SUGAR, firm at 5c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, dull at 23¾c. FLOUR, steady at $5 10@$5 20 ₱ bbl. New White CORN 50c. and Yellow 65c. PORK, firm at $17 50. LARD, in barrels, 12¼c. Rio COFFEE, 9@10c. Sales of the week 11,500 bags: Stock 95,500. STERLING EXCHANGE, 103⅛@104⅛. Exchange on New-York, 97¾@98.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady—Sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT scarce and quiet. Sales at $1 02 for small parcels Red Indiana. *Lake Imports to-day*—300 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 8,600 bushels Rye; 6,000 bushels Beans. Weather pleasant to-day.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 1c. CORN closed with an advancing tendency. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bush. Wheat; 1,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

HOGS dull and 50c. lower. Sales at $5@$5 25. *Receipts for the last 48 hours*—20,000. PROVISIONS dull. Green Meats ½c. lower. FLOUR active and 25c. ₱ bbl. higher.

THE WATER-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—One of the Arrested Parties Charged with being the Principal in the Murder.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the murders committed on the morning of the 19th inst. at the dance-house of MARK DRISCOLL, No. 277½ Water-street, met at 3 P. M. yesterday at the Coroner's Office.

Coroner CONNERY announced to the Jurors that he had had several officers constantly engaged since their last session in looking up new witnesses, but they had not been successful in finding any. As the case stood he saw no necessity of protracting the investigation, and advised that they close it at once. The proposition being seconded by the Jury, the Coroner proceeded to read over the entire evidence. This occupied about two hours; after which the Coroner briefly charged the Jury. He called on them to do their duty to themselves, their country and their God. The safety of their wives and children, he urged, depended upon the verdict they rendered. In conclusion he commented upon the insufficiency of the Municipal laws, in not causing to be broken up all the dance-houses and pest-holes of the City, where such murders were constantly being committed.

The Jury, after a deliberation of a quarter of an hour, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, believe that ANDREW MCMANUS came to his death by a stab, inflicted at the hands of FRANCIS VAENDEL, in the house of MARK DRISCOLL, No. 277½ Water-street, on the morning of the 19th of November, 1857. We also believe that SUSAN DEMPSEY came to her death by stabs inflicted by a person in company with FRANCIS VAENZEL, known as the "tall man," name to the Jury unknown.

The prisoner VAENZEL was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Coroner expressed the hope that the Fourth Ward Police would continue unremitting in their efforts to discover the other guilty parties. BARRETT, the brother-in-law of DRISCOLL, who was stabbed on the night of the murder, still remains at the City Hospital, but is pronounced out of danger.

Secret Session of the Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday.

Mr. STRANAHAN submitted a list of poll clerks.

Mayor WOOD also submitted a list of poll clerks.

Mayor WOOD said the Republicans and Americans were fairly represented among the Canvassers and Inspectors of Election, and asked to have one-third of the poll clerks.

Gen. NYE replied, denying that they were so represented; he thought they ought to have all the poll clerks.

A motion, by Mr. PERIT, that they be allotted according to circumstances was carried with reference to the Committee in charge.

The trial of J. L. Knapp was submitted by Mr. BOWEN, and he was dismissed.

Gen. NYE said a letter was received from the former Clerk of the Chief of Police, Mr. MACKELLAR, in which he gave an excuse for his not being present before the Committee on General Discipline as Counsel for TITUS *et al. vs.* The Deputy Superintendent. He asked to be tried before a full board, and the trial was set down for Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

Mayor WOOD moved, and it was carried, that the order prohibiting the police from interfering at elections be advertised in the papers to-day.

A list of ten patrolmen, submitted by Mr. STRANAHAN, was passed.

Mr. PERIT presented a resolution directing that special policemen, not more than 2,000, be sworn in to serve at the election. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BOWEN submitted a resolution containing the form of oath to be administered to these policemen.

Mr. PERIT then moved that advertisements be inserted in the papers, asking volunteers for special service to present themselves, with references as to their entire fitness for the position, at the office of the Chief Clerk and to the Captains of the different Station-houses.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the lists of Specials submitted by the members of the Board and the Captains of the force be adopted. Carried. On these lists were three or four hundred men.

Andrew White was dismissed.

The Sub-Station of the Twelfth Ward at Carmansville was removed to Manhattanville, and the house recommended by Captain Porter was recommendad to the Common Council.

The Board adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

A GARROTER FLATTENED.—About 10 o'clock last night, as Mr. ALPHA CHILD was passing through Second-street, near Second-avenue, he was seized by a stout, well-dressed ruffian, who placed one hand over his mouth and the other around his neck, nearly choking him, and demanded his money, telling him if he spoke aloud he would kill him. Mr. CHILD handed him all he had, about seven dollars, but the ruffian insisted on having more, threatening him with violence, till Mr. C. convinced him that he had no more. The fellow then snatched his shawl, and told him if he would walk home quietly he would not harm him, but if he made a noise he would surely catch him and silence him with a heavy cane which he showed and then put under his arm. The man then began to put on his gloves, when Mr. C. stepped behind, and drawing out the cane from under the fellow's arm, dealt him two violent blows over the head which laid him flat on the sidewalk. The man gave a low call as he fell, and Mr. C. struck him one or two hard blows as he lay; then hearing footsteps of one or two men running around in Second-avenue, and supposing they were coming to the assistance of the robber, he caught up his shawl, and ran to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, from which men were immediately sent out in search of the villains, but had not found them at eleven o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN DOYERS-STREET—NARROW ESCAPES—EIGHT POOR FAMILIES BURNED OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME.—At a few minutes after 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in No. 10 Doyers-street, occupied on the first floor as a grocery store and the upper stories as a tenant-house. The fire originated in the second-floor and the whole of the upper part of the building was consumed. The fire also spread to No. 8 adjoining, and damaged and burned the upper part of it. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were speedily on the ground, but the buildings being both of wood, the fire was under good headway before the engines got to work.

There was considerable consternation among the inmates of No. 10 as soon as the fact of the fire became known. As the fire originated in the stairway, all egress by means of the stairs was cut off. The only mode of escape was by ladders, ropes, and through the roof. Five families occupied the upper part of building No. 10, two families the second floor, and three families the attic—in all nineteen persons. They fortunately all succeeded in getting out of the building, but some had very narrow escapes. Mrs. ELLEN MUNSON, an elderly lady, was found in her room nearly dead from suffocation by the smoke. She was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and it was some time before she was restored to consciousness. Mrs. PATRONET, while lowering herself and child with a rope from the second story, lost her hold and fell to the ground, injuring herself and her child, but not seriously. JOHN KEESE threw his four children from the second story, and they were safely caught by persons below, after which he jumped down himself, spraining one of his ankles. JOHN COLEMAN succeeded in lowering to safety his children and wife by a rope, but in coming down himself by the same rope, it broke, causing severe injuries to his head and breast. Several of those who escaped had their hair and clothing considerably scorched. A majority got out through the roof.

WILLIAM BARTALS, who occupied the first floor of No. 10 as a grocery store, sustained a damage of about $50 by water. He had an insurance of $800 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, but it expired the day previous to the fire. Mr. G. C. KOEHLER owned the building, and sustained a loss of $300, which is covered by insurance. The five families who occupied the upper part of the house lost their entire furniture and household effects, on none of which was there any insurance. The building No. 8 Doyers-street belongs to the Mildeburgher estate. The loss on this building was about $200, and insured. The three families occupying the upper part of this house lost most of their furniture, and were uninsured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal has been notified to make an examination.

FIRE IN SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the barn of General JONES, in Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The barn and its contents were entirely consumed, and were a total loss. The barn was undoubtedly set on fire.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered in Paris from Nov. 5 to Nov 12:

New-York—C. J. Starr, H. W. Spencer, United States Consul to Paris; J. S. Kendall, Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Geo. Opdyke, D. P. Halton and family, H. S. Brown and lady, H. Ball, Geo. Suckley, M. D., E. N. Tailer, Jr. and wife; P. L. Mills, Jr., W. F. Doubnick and family, R. Halsey and family, W. E Shenck and lady, S. Whitney, T. B. Downing, F. W. Angel Maryland—M. G. Gill. Illinois—T. D. Gilbert, M Ryerson, J. G. Elwood. Kentucky—A. Rawson. Massachusetts—T. B. Winchester and lady, W. T. Andrews and family. Pennsylvania—C. H. Pancoast and lady, John W. Grigg, G. T. Simpson. California—Dr. L. A. Birdsall. Dr. W. H. Bruner, S. W. Ralston.

The Spanish Minister, Melchor Gaston, with his suite, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 21 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

WOOD AND TIEMANN.—The contest between the adherents of these candidates for the Mayoralty promises to be a severe one, yet on one subject they are united, and that is in the opinion entertained of the KNOX hat. Is this a matter of surprise? No; for all who have ever seen his splendid fabrics pronounce them faultless in style and economical in price; and, in spite of hard times, the demand for them is very great. KNOX'S store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night's performances to be given at this house will be an excellent one, the simple announcement of which must secure a full house. The new version of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," and C. W. TAYLOR'S grand drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," together with the comic drama of "Robert Macaire," and juggling and balancing by Mr. OTTEE C. SHAY, comprises the programme. On Monday, the great, the grand, the terrific drama of the "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi," is to be produced in great splendor.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R STAFFORD'S OLIVA TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from TOWNSEND WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,

Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 159 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28,
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 214 Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

WINTER GLOVES, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Mufflers, Shawls, Cravats, and superior Shirts that are warranted to fit, all at retail, for cash.
ISAAC PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and horse-keepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH white satin and linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers for balls and parties, beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen; boy's, misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MACY—FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening Nov. 26, by Rev. Geo. Bush, Dr. B. C. MACY to Miss PRISCILLA FISHER, all of Brooklyn.

TAYLOE—BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Holm, Capt. E. C. TAYLOR of the Havre ship *Caroline Magnes*, to Mrs. MARY MATILDA BURR of that city.

Oh, Taylor, may the prosperous gales
E'er speed thy bark and fill thy sails,
While all the squalls that thee o'ertake
Be only those young Taylors make.

FINT—KINGSLAND.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. G. Talmadge, FRANCIS D. FINT, of Newtown, L. I., to ANNA E., daughter of the late David A. Kingsland, of Greenpoint.

GREEN—WAGNER.—At Fishkill Landing, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, in St. Anne's Church, by Rev. Henry E Duncan, HANAY A. GREEN, of Boston, to EMILY, daughter of the late Dr. Wagner, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

PELOUZE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, suddenly, HARRIET MARIA PELOUZE, aged 55 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her friend, Mrs. Wright, No. 209 Varick st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her two sons, William and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MARSH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, of consumption, PETER MARSH, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 East Broadway.

RIKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, JANE RIKER, only daughter of the late Dr. John Berrian and Susan Riker, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 15th-st. and Avenue B, East River, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Union square and 14th-st.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at his residence No. 94 Cannon st., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM COLEMAN.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, between 1 and 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

FISHER.—On Thursday Nov. 26, Miss AASIA E. FISHER, aged 29 years, formerly of Orwell, Vt.

LAWRENCE.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Nov. 26, of consumption, SOPHIA D., wife of Cornelius B. Lawrence, and eldest daughter of Lyman and Emiline Beely, aged 25 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Yonkers, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—At Woodbury, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, suddenly, JULIA, eldest daughter of the late Col. Robt. L. Armstrong.

SPECIAL INVITATION.
We shall exhibit in our store, for a few days only,
Commencing MONDAY, 30th Nov.,
A MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF GLASS,
Numbering 2,000 pieces, made to order for
GENERAL COTOUER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF
PORTO RICO,
And every piece engraved with the Royal Arms of Spain.
Also,
THE UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF FINE CUTLERY,
To which was unanimously awarded
THE ONLY LARGE GOLD MEDAL,
Being
THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
This year.
THE PATRONS OF AMERICAN ART AND MANUFACTURES
Are specially invited to examine the above, every article of which was manufactured on our premises. We shall also display
THE FIFTEEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c.,
Awarded to us at the leading Exhibitions throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, POCKLAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES O. MOFFET,
Nos. 149 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

$100,000—MY IMMENSE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOTHING
Selling off
At a Great Sacrifice,
FOR CASH,
At DEGROOT'S
Celebrated Granite Hall,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Ragians, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an aristocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM pour in from all parts of the country.
OXFORD, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.
DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the WILD CHERRY, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also
Yours,
HENRY DUNHAM.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

MESSRS. THORN & OWEN, NO. 414 Broadway, have just received on consignment a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIEBALL.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, at 12½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. J. RICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!
ON MONDAY,
$220,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the store No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.,
will be offered on Monday next, Nov. 30, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment, by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOES
AND DELAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at.....$25
Extra sets of Mink at.....$30
Extra large Mink capes at.....$60
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at.....$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS,
AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS
Will be ready for sale this week,
At half the usual prices,
as follows:
250 beautiful black beaver circulars at.....$12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at.....14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at.....16
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at.....18
The subscriber having a large quantity of unmanufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season
TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS
Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash
AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.
Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
At seven and a half dollars;
One thousand do., of thick gray beaver,
At nine dollars.
One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars,
will be added to
BULPIN'S great sale,
during the present week,
At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars,
5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars,
500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars,
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 dor. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Combination of Opera and Concert for the
BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857.
The performance will commence with the Second Act of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Mme. De La Grange
Azucena, the Gipsey.....Mme. D'Angri
Count de Luna.....Sig. Ardavani
Ines.....Signora Morra
Manrico, the Troubadour.....Sig. Bignardi
Ferrando.....Sig. Gassier
To be followed by a
GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
1. Ballad, "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
Mr. PERRING.
2. Solo, Violin.....Vieuxtemps
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
3. "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark".....Bishop
Miss ANNIE MILNER.
4. Grand Variations, "Elisir d'Amore".....Thalberg
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
After which the third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
CHARACTERS:
Lucia.....Mlle. Cairoli
Edgardo.....Sig. Labocetta
Arthur.....Sig. Gassier
Raimondo.....Sig. Fortini
To conclude with the last Act of
LA SONNAMBULA.
CHARACTERS:
Amina.....Mme. La Grange
Elvino.....Signor La vocetta
Rodolfo.....Signor Gassier
Lisa.....Signora Morra
Teresa.....Mlle. Daire
Alessio.....Signor Ximenes
Doors open at 6½. Performance at 7½ o'clock. No Reserved Seats.
Parquette and First Tier.....One Dollar
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five Cents
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY R. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Private Box Seats for ten persons, $20 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.;
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CARL FORMES.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½,
First appearance in America of
CARL FORMES,
First night of Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is so celebrated.
The cast will be the strongest ever presented, including
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Mlle. CAIROLI,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable.)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut, and
CARL FORMES,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Nibio's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
Will be combined with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy, C. BRUSIN'S, and SIBELL'S Stationery Store No. 30 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free List entirely suspended.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, Balcony and First Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents, extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $6 to $20.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The Comic Pantomime of
JOCKO.
Marsetti.....as.....The Ape
Gabriel Ravel.....as.....Pepo
EXERCISES ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The dashing Marietta Zanfretta in a Grand Pas.
Positively last appearance of
BOREAS.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
Upper Boxes entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
LINA WINDEUS BENEFIT.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE JEROME and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
In a New Ballet for the occasion.
THE TWO RIVALS.
Elvino.....first time.....MR. Lina Windeus
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Pantomime
M. DECHALUMEAU.
Roquinet.....Gabriel
M. Dechalumeau.....Jerome
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A great bill to-night.
PICTORIAL DRAMA AND NEW LOCAL PLAY.
SATURDAY—Third time of a new local piece, called
A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
Morning on the Battery.
Noon in Broadway,
Night in the Bowery
with new scenery, representing the Battery, Burton's Theatre, Taylor's Saloon and the Bowery.
Mr. BURTON sustaining two comic characters, a Wharf Rat and an Apple Woman.
And the great Comic Drama of
PARIS AND LONDON,
in which
MR BURTON
will sustain his original character of Thomas Trot.
The beautiful and large and talented company will appear in the piece.
The beautiful and exquisitely painted
PANORAMA,
representing a
SEA VOYAGE FROM BOULOGNE TO LONDON,
illustrating the terrible effect of
AN OCEAN STORM,
A SHIP ON FIRE.
In the course of a
GRAND MASKED FESTIVAL AND COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS
will appear in their
WONDER-EXCITING EXPLOITS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is engaged and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Undiminished attraction of the grand spectacular drama,
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lasceurs. } Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, }
Marie de Lascours, }
Carlos, an adventurer, } ..... Geo. Jordan
Marquis del Monte, }
Barabas, a Sailor ..... J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Capt. of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, secured without extra charge, 50 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. B. Conway
SECOND WEEK OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of
THE CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary, } ..... Mr. Charles Mathews.
Puff, }
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Chifkin Rocket, his original character.....Mr. C. Mathews
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock
Second night of Mr. Lester's comic drama, TWO TO ONE; or, THE KING'S VISIT. Mr. Leland's Comedy of CAPRICE; or, THE LOVER AND HUSBAND, will also be given Mr Blake and Mr Lester in original characters.
All the comedians in the hill MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. G. Holland, a programme including the entire strength of the company.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit.....12 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
THE MONKEY OF MADRID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov 28,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
After which the grand Irish historical Drama of the
INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!—BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!—TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 28 In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, OUR COLOSSAL SINEWS OF THE SEMINOLE and THE VOLUNTEER, written by Mr H. Wallace, and respectfully dedicated to the HEROES OF THE MEXICAN WAR. The AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.
MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. Chas. A. Minton,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. A. B Mott.
Mrs. August Belmont,	Mrs D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,	Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. S. S. Sands.
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Mrs. John Sherwood.
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. R. H Sherwood,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,	Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Joseph Hudson,	Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Chas E. Kuhn,	Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. Viele.
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. E. L. Livingston,	Mrs. W. W Webb,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.
Mrs G. N. Miller,	

E. E Anderson,	Daniel Elliott,	Captain Nevers.
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Dr. G. T. Elliott,	J. De P. Ogden,
Hon. A. Belmont,	Thos. A. Emmet,	Alfred W. Pell,
Robt. Benson, Jr.,	Henry S. Fearing,	Walden Pell,
Captain Bensel,	Dudley Field,	Wm. C. Pell,
Jas. Bleecker,	Chas. Hoffman,	Captain Price,
Alex. Bliss,	Wm. T. Hop, In.	Ed. S. Renwick,
I. Busse,	Meredith Howland,	Captain Riblet,
Chas F. Briggs,	J. B. Ireland,	John Soberton.
Jos. Bridgham,	Robert James.	Jas. F. Ruggles,
Hon Jas. Brooks,	Peyton Jandon,	Leopold Schmidt,
J. E. Brugiere,	Wm. H. Jones,	Captain Shaler,
Henry Chadwick,	Hon. C P. Kirkland,	Captain Shumway,
Chas. A. Clinton.	Louis Lang,	Judge Sloeson,
C. E. Collins,	Captain Launitz,	Edward Silgsos.
Wm S. Constant,	Arthur Leary,	E. D. Smith,
Hon. J. E. Cooley,	Lt. Col. Lefferts.	Captain Speaight,
Edward Cooper,	Maj. Macomb, U.S.A.	Alex. Taylor.
Major Crawford,	Albyn Marie,	Eugene Thorn,
Judge Daly,	Peter Marie.	Hon. J Van Buren,
Chas. A. Dana,	R. H. Messinger.	Egbert L. Viele,
Thos. E. Davis,	Gen. G. P. Morris,	J. H. Wainwright,
Henry Delafield,	Captain Monroe,	J. C. Walsh,
Ed Delafield, Jr.,	Dr. A. B. Mott.	C. F. Winthrop,
R. De Trobriand,	Col. J. B. Murray,	Wm. Young,
Cornelius Du Bois,	Ed. M. Newbould,	J. C. Zimmerman.
Colonel Duryee.		

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR,"
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART.
10th st. and Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FIRST CONCERT.—MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

A CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR in the northwestern section of the City will be given, under the direction of a Committee of ladies, in the Church in 6th-av., corner of 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Annie J. Warren, Miss Hattie Andem, Dr. Guilmette, Mr George Simpson, Messrs. Burke, Hoffman, Timm, Eisfeld, Aptommas, Sedgwick, and Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette Party. Messrs. Eisfeld, Noll, Reyer and Bergner. Tickets 50 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will retain their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well heated and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY—Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Bond-st., open every night from 7 to 9 o'clock. This unique establishment combines splendid rooms, newly waxed floor, good music, accomplished danseuses, perfect order "Les Lanciers" tanght without extra charge. Admission 50 cents.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is in feeble health and family small. A competent person who will make herself useful will find a comfortable home. Address, stating terms, with references HOME, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, to go a short distance in the country. She must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Address SETH RILEY, *Times* Office, when an interview can be had.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can aid any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 8 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk Call, for 2 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO SEW. TAKE care of a small family. Apply at No. 127 Charlton-st., immediately.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 381 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 363 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations, in the City or country preferred; one does the baking or general housework of a plain family; makes bread; washes an I irons well; does up lineu in style; makes butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; the Indian Rubber saver of the country preferred; wages $6; call at No. 210 East 31st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as general servant, also, by a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of high respectability, competent and trusty for any casualty, in gentlemen's families; they knowing how to appreciate a good place, will accept of moderate wages for the Winter, and be willing to do all they can to please their employer. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. If both are employed in the same family will go at moderate wages. The best of City references can be produced. Call at No. 24 3d av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; one who understan is the care of a baby from its birth; or would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Can give the best of City reference. No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl for housework chamberwork, or any situation where she can have a home; is smart, neat, willing to work, and anxious to please her employers; is intelligent, and competent to assist in any domestic duties. Wages, $3 per month; highly recommended; could be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, in country; to take care of an infant, and would like to go South; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have got the best of City reference. Call at their present residence, No. 294 West 29th st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COLORED Girls, of 19 and 15 years of age; they have been carefully brought up, are good seamstresses, gentle and I good tempered capable of doing the light work of a family, or tending in a nursery; wages not so much an object as a secure home for the Winter. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl—an Irelandsmeats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Also, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, and in no general housework, in the City or country, by very industrious girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to take care of a baby. Is quick at the needle, a tidy and competent at Wages $7 to $7. Best City reference. Also a laundress who thoroughly understands her business, does up gentlemen's shirts in fashionable style, or as cook and laundress. Call at No. 2 8 East 23d st. for one week.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer an I ironer, understands pastry and baking; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; her last employer can be seen; has good reference. Call at No. 83 King st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience in young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge o a nursery; can give six years' City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 70 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business, as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address A. B. ADAMS, Aaron Swarts' Post-Office, Chatham-square.

WANTED—A HOME.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure would like to enter some family, either to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity; she asks no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework, in City or country; are good plain cooks; make good bread, cakes and pies, and excellent laundresses; are able and willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can make up underclothes in the neatest manner. Can be seen at No. 285 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can get the best of City references. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Washington-st, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 21 3d av., Bible House
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress or nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of washing or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 26 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given Apply at No. 247 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist or do washing and ironing. Is a good baker and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. 508 Broadway, in the store of Mr. WINDFIELD.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, competent to do all kinds of fine washing, ironing, &c., wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Has good accommodations, and can be highly recommended. May be seen at No. 146 3d-av. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands the business; would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 240 Bridge st., Brooklyn. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation to do the housework of a small private family; good references can be given. Apply at No. 167 Degraw-st., (old number 97,) South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress. A good home being the principal object; moderate wages will be accepted. Inquire at 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands all kinds of farm work, a situation as armer or coachman. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,940 New-York Post-Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing. Good City references given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., near 15th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a young man who understands his business; is a Protestant and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Has the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 2 Union-Court, University-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; or nurse; good City reference given; No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can be seen for one week, at No. 231 East 19th-st, fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; or seamstress. Apply at her last place, 62 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter. Address F. W. B., Mr. Morris' Livery Stable, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, woman, fully competent to take charge of a family with or without children, or as nurse in a respectable family, or to attend a first class bakery or confectionery. Can give the most satisfactory reference in either capacity, in the City or Brooklyn. Call or address SARAH MONSON, No. 331 Broadway, in the watchmaker's store, any time this week or next.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE YOUNG woman, who understands some department of family cooking, a situation to do general housework, which would afford her an opportunity of increasing her knowledge as cook She may be seen till the 2d of December, at the house of her present employer, No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—A FULL AS sortment of servants are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th st., free to employers. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS PRACTICED Allopathically and Homeopathically, desires to make a sea voyage, and solicits employment as a medical attendant to an individual or a party. Satisfactory references given. Address H., M. D., *Times* office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR
AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—Third Aldermanic District,
JEREMIAH BESSON.
For Alderman—Fifth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
For Chief Justice—Third Judicial District,
WM. E. SMITH, JR.
For Police Justice,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
School Commissioner.....WM. SLOOMFIELD.
School inspector.....DAVID COLEMAN.
School Trustees..... { MATTHIAS CLARK. WM. FORBES.
(To fill vacancy.) { ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Constables..... { ABRAHAM MOSES. WM. R. JONES.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Regular Republican Nominations.—For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELY. Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward! We present to you the name of MATTHIAS BRAKELY, as a candidate for your suffrages in the next election. He is a man of high character, of undoubted integrity, and in every respect worthy of your support. As a merchant, he has established for himself a noble reputation in the mercantile community. We ask a sure Republican in him that, if elected, he will second the efforts of Mr. Tiemann, and devote himself zealously to the purification of our municipal affairs. Friends of Reform, of order and good government, to the polls! Let him not be defeated.
ROMER FRANKLIN,
President Eighteenth Ward Republican Association.
JULIUS M ACKLEY, } Secretaries.
JOHN A. FOSTER, }

THE CANDIDATES FOR POLICE JUSTICE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.—The candidates for this office are two: DANIEL W. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee, and RICHARD KELLY, the Republican candidate. Mr. CLARKE is already well known to the public, as having filled the office at a former period with advantage to the public and credit to himself. By profession he is a lawyer of some standing, and his integrity and ability are beyond doubt. Mr KELLY, the Republican nominee, is a highly respectable man, keeps a feed store, is connected with the Bull's Head Bank, and is reported to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Whether these qualifications fit him for the position of Police Justice, is a question for the electors to decide. A highly respectable feed dealer, and who fattens horses admirably may make a very incompetent Justice. The right man for the right place evidently appears to be Mr CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee. He will, no doubt, be elected.
AN ELECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—GRAND RALLY.—The citizens of the above Wards favorable to the election of
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
The People's Candidate for Mayor, will meet at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the above, and also the Ward nominations. Hon. J. R. WHITING, Hon ERASTUS BROOKS, A. F. ANDREWS, Esq. LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., and others will address the meeting By order of the Committee.

Sixteenth Ward.	*Twentieth Ward.*
SAML BOPPER,	D. D. CONOVER.
G. MERRITT,	JAS. POLLOCK,
JNO. LINDSAY,	N. NESBITT.
G. G. BUTLER,	J. CROWTHER,
F. OAKLEY,	J. H. ANDERSON.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—REPUBLICAN CHARTER TICKET.—The following ticket was unanimously nominated at the Republican Charter Convention of the XVIIIth Ward, on the 21st inst.: *Commissioner*—GEORGE W. PEARCY.
School Trustees—CORNELIUS V. DE FOREST, DEWITT CLINTON WEEKS.
Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
Constables—HENRY HISHOP, JAMES W. BRETT, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Chairman.
ROBERT COLBY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS' TICKET.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the XVth Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward, held at the Metropolitan Garden 2d-av., on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated: For Aldermen, GEORGE W. VARIAN; for School Commissioner, ELIJAH MILLS; for School Inspectors, LEWIS S. THOMAS and B. B. CHAPPELL; for Trustees, JOSEPH N. BARNES and ARNEST F. DE K; for Constables, FRANKLIN LAUGHLIN and ABRAHAM CONNER. RUFUS D. CASE, Chairman.
JOHN C. STANDLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying a money for the benefit of the Republican Association to any persons except to Messrs. WM. H. ALBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN, GEO. S. LEVINGS, WM. BLOOMFIELD and WILLIAM PALMER, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Governor of Almshouse—WASHINGTON SMITH.
For Supervisors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY. ORISON BLUNT.
WILLIAM R. STEWART. PETER P. VOORHIS.
AUGUSTUS WEISSMANN. THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman City Convention.
J. C. PINCKNEY, J. E. SNODGRASS, Secretaries.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE TIEMANN EXECutive Committee offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the organized companies of men who have it in contemplation to frequently vote for Fernando Wood in various districts. The District-Attorney will treat with parties in relation to this reward and its objects JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION—FOR COUNCILmen of the IVth Senatorial District, comprising the 1st, 2d, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards: JOSEPH D. MARTIN, RICHARD BARNABY, JOHN EDWARDS, WM. PARKER GEORGE HAGGERTY and CHARLES F. SAKMEISTER.
JOHN FORSHAY, Chairman.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards! Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER. At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERvisors: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM CORWIN, GEO W. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's candidate for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination.

PEOP

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer
BY HERTS & MOSS.
Continuation of the mammoth sale of
JOHN N. HENN'S FURS,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28,
Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

The Catalogue is so arranged that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real Russia sable sets, and from 1 to 4 P. M., a general assortment. As this rule will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.

NOTICE.—The salesroom is comfortably heated.

THE SALE OF FURS.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.
Which was to have taken place on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
was postponed on account of Evacuation Day, until SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
THIS DAY,
When they will positively be sold.

The Goods consist of every variety and description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

The sale commences at precisely 11 o'clock. Ladies please call and examine this superb collection of elegant furs.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Salesroom No. 453 Chambers-st.,
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

R. K. & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock at their Salesroom as the shipments of their entire stock of his ornamental paper, mantel, sidewall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture, also 500 choice engravings paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City as it includes every variety and the best of goods. The above can be viewed and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

WESTCOTT & LINNSLEY, Auctioneers
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND COSTLY HOUSE FURNISHING articles, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, rich vases, with the entire splendid furniture of a private residence.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers for the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Nov. 28th, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, &c., in the first class residence No. 152 West 26st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This house has been recently furnished, and is first-class throughout, a rare opportunity for purchasers who desire rich and costly furniture. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.

Contents of the house consist in part of double and single suits rosewood parlor furniture, carved and satin brocade, silk velvet, comprising four full suits all made to order three months ago; two rich carved rosewood pianofortes with all the modern improvements Egyptian top music cabinet, Turkish chairs and lounges to match in tapestry, reception chairs in moquet, rosewood etageres with plate doors, corner etageres, mirror backs, rich carved center, card and pier tables, elegant marble top mirrors with ormolu frames, three large solid plate pier mirrors, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rich embroidered curtains, lady's French secretary marble top escritoire, consoles in Buhl work, costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisquet figures, groups, statuary, bronzes, &c.; also valuable collection of beautiful paintings in rich carved frames; two superb rosewood secretary book cases, rosewood bedsteads, large mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, wardrobes, marble washstands, couches, rockers, arm-chairs, rosewood sofas, French cottage chairs, clocks, wax fruit with shades, oak extension dining tables, marble top sideboard, oak chairs, silver ware servers, urns, casters, dining and tea service, spoons, forks, pearl and ivory cutlery, china and glassware, rich China, two mahogany sofa bedsteads with a large quantity, not mentioned, of parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded at the solicitation of many of his customers, to sell securities by auction in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suits, covered in green plush, rosewood easy chairs covered in reps, with iron frame, carved rosewood centre table, rosewood suites covered in marquette, rosewood divans in do., mahogany chairs covered in do., mahogany sofas covered in do., mahogany side and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, iron bedsteads, mahogany lounges and tete-a-tetes, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.

Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, sold to close invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of a large lot of English and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches and English Jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18-carat gold English lever hunting watches, full-jeweled coin and expansion balance heavy 18-carat Swiss detached levers, full jeweled engine-turned and engraved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers; silver English hunting cases, plain and full jeweled movements, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size and weight; hunting and open-face cylinders, gilt and algeine watches. Also, a fine selection of new styles English jewelry, of recent importation, gold seals and keys, ear-drops, pencils and set work mounted with fine gold, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 161 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Ahm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

N. B.—The above sale is adjourned for a few days. Due notice will be given when it is to be sold.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 75th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

F. COTON, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—20 FRENCH-plate mirrors, 200 rocking-chairs, trimming-laths, 3 iron safes, parlor suites, brandies, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday) Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 86 Reade-st.—on the second floor. It will comprise about 200 rocking-chairs, 20 or 40 French plate and oval mirrors, several suites of parlor furniture, sofas, couches, bureaus, extension-tables, marble-top centre, card and pier do, 100 cottage bedsteads, three iron safes, trimming-laths, tools, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of brandies in casks and bottles.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY SIXTH-STREET.—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st. (Murray Hill), commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES POSTPONED.—The sales of diamonds, diamond jewelry, watches, watch movements, silk velvets, &c., now advertised is postponed until the 16th day of December, in consequence of the numerous applications made to us to examine the goods.

N. B.—Due notice will be given on what days the goods will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the port.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
No 34 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction: also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, EDW. LEARNED, T. M. NIVEN, JNO. C. MALLORY, WM. POLLOCK, JAMES M. MOTLEY, DANIEL R. JONES, Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 8th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$100 BONUS WILL BE PAID FOR A loan of $1,400; security given on City property worth four times the amount. Address BONUS, *Times* office.

$4,000 OR $4,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 2 Dey-st.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property worth four times the amount. Address C. B. D., at this office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit especially in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Putnam, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Secty. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY RESIdence, within thirty minutes' ride of the City of New-York, suitable for summer and winter occupancy. It has many of the modern conveniences attached, with from one-half to three acres of land. For particulars, apply to LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 62 West 13th-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, or at No. 25 Merchants' Exchange from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY, vicinity of Fulton-av. preferred, a beautiful cottage, and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York—choice fruits, pure water, and fine scenery. Also, other farms and country seats.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG BEGINners who live in Brooklyn.—A gentleman about moving wishes to sell his furniture and rent his house for one year from next May. The furniture is as good as new, having only been in use since last April. The price of furniture not to exceed $800. The house is supplied with gas, and convenient to the ferries, rent $350. The house can be vacated by the 1st March. Address F. F. S., at Dickerson's drug store, corner Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUThouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J. The place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—HOUSE, barn, wagon-house and about ten acres of good land, for a market gardener. For sale cheap, two story and basement house with nine lots, or about one acre of good land, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place, or No. 360 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—NO. 537 SIXTH-AV., AT BROADWAY intersection; contains front and back basements, two parlors and sitting room, three rooms on second floor, four on the third, fourth and finished; numerous closets, all in good order; gas and Croton: immediate possession. Rent, $50 per month.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT THE second floor and front basement of house No. 49 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 51 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, in a respectable location. Rent not over $600 per annum. Address G., Box No. 3,393 Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE Lecture of a Central Park bond for $2,709, lost, mislaid or stolen at the recent fire at No. 88 William-st. in this City. JOHN T. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., for Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Elmira, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.
JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8½; 12 A., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5.5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—11 rough in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 240—Bowery, No. 118—Beekman-st., No. 22—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 371, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-st., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138—Lewis-st., No. 22—Mahogany-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 62—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4—Twelfth-st., Nos. 454, 458—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 10, 12—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 226, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 209 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Building Committee.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.—In testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Associate, Major-General WORTH, an honorary member of this Society, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished public services, the Cincinnati will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Worth Monument, under an invitation from the Honorable Common Council, to assemble with the Citizens of New-York, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M., with their insignia in mourning, and take the place which will be assigned to them in the ceremonies of the occasion. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.
AUGUSTUS PUDY, Clerk of Arrears,
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P., and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 16th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSDEALERS.—RARE CHANCE.—$500 cash will purchase the good-will, stock and fixtures of an old-established News Agency, one of the best stands and trades down town. Address J. B., Box No. 1,500 Post-Office.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON IN 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6
Arago, Saturday,	May 1	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK,
The ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednes

THE MAYORALTY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

speakers and by the Press, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall he had presented a weapon in the shape of a cane that had been presented to Pasrox S. Brooks by the people of South Carolina after his conflict with the libeller of the South in the Senate of the United States. He regretted that he had done so, because Mr. Brooks was dead, and the dead should be permitted to rest. And if he was to be found fault with at all it should be remembered that the man who receives an insult is likely to go further in doing so than the other engiving it. But he had still another difficulty to lay before them. In that same speech he had occasion to speak of the *Express*, and that portion of his remarks has been misstated by the reporter of the *Herald*. He had not seen the misrepresentation; when he saw in the *Express* a violent attack upon himself made by Mr. Brooks in his speech at the Academy of Music. He had asked a friend whether or no he should demand satisfaction of Mr. Brooks. He did so, because he was not conscious of having given Mr. Brooks any cause for such an attack. He was reported as having called him "booby Brooks." He had not done so. But if he had, he would not have complained, for he believed no gentleman would use such language to another on a public platform. Well, his friend waited upon Mr. Brooks, and he was pleased to say was received by him in a very courteous, gentlemanly manner. It was enough to say that when such a disposition was shown all quarrels were easily adjusted. He had promised Mr. Brooks that he would deny having used the phrase, and he had done so now publicly. But he must come to speak of the approaching election. He had told them that their opponents had money for votes and that the money would be used freely. In such case it would not do for them to be idle. Their rights as citizens had been invaded and they had a dearer interest in the result than any others could have. It was their duty to see to it that Black Republicanism at the next election received a telling rebuke. Here the speaker seemed about to retire, when there were cries for Meagher, but resuming he told them that while so supple an opposition was at work, they should keep an eye upon what was going on in their neighborhood, and if they saw any strange characters walking about, they should inform them that they were noticed and that they had no legitimate business there. It was well that they should do so, when men were going about coining new phrases in affidavits and indictments. There were none of the charges made against Mayor Woon that would stand the test of fair investigation except one, and that he believed he was guilty of: it was that the poorest and humblest individual in the City could find and gain admittance to his Honor in his office in the City Hall as readily as the United States District-Attorney, John McKeon. And if he had gone there like Coroner Perry, accompanied by some 40 old women, and the sign-manual of James M. Smith, Jr., he would probably have found his reception the same. [Cheers.] In conclusion he had to address them, not as fellow-Democrats, but as brother-robbers, and to congratulate them upon the large increase of their members since he met them last. [Great applause.] He had been asked to announce that the workingmen would meet on the following night at Tammany Hall, and that their German fellow citizens would meet at Vauxhall Gardens, in the Bowery. After telling them that he expected to meet them again at the same place some day next week, when they would hear the sweetest eloquence that ever fell upon any ear in the announcement of the triumph of Mayor Wood by twenty thousand majority, the speaker retired amid loud cheering.

Dr. Philip Merkle now came forward and stated that when the meeting had adjourned they would form a procession outside and proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they would meet his Honor the Mayor. [Cheers, and cries of "Meagher," "Meagher."] The Doctor was about to proceed with some remarks, but the cries for Meagher continued, until Mr. Doherty came forward and stated that Mr. Meagher was not present. He read a brief letter from him, to the effect that he had not received his invitation until a late hour that morning, and in consequence of a prior engagement, would be unable to attend. After more applause, the Doctor called upon them all, and particularly his German and Irish born fellow-citizens, not to be deceived by the Opposition, for their leaders were their enemies, and urged them all to work and vote for Mayor Wood.

When he had concluded, Mr. Hiram Ketchum, Jr., came forward. He commenced in a low tone, amid cries of "Louder, louder," and when he had said that he appeared before them without having had the practice of the other speakers, and that he found himself—[cries of "Take your hands out of your breeches and speak up like a man"]—he had felt it to be his duty to separate himself from his associates, and he was there to warn all old Whigs and Americans not to be deceived by the arch-mover of what was known as the Tiemann or People's Party. When he had concluded, Mr. Kerrigan came forward, sang a song, and the meeting adjourned.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The crowds that were unable to gain admission to the building, organized a number of meetings outside, some of which were addressed from lamp-posts and some from the stoops of buildings in the neighborhood. As many as five of these were in full blast at once. In addition to these attractions, there was a brilliant calcium light so placed as to throw light upon the front of the Academy, in Fourteenth-street; a cannon, which was frequently discharged in Irving-place; a series of vocal entertainments by that well-known Democratic songster, Mr. Kerrigan, and a number of processions, the most respectable of which was one got up to do especial honor to Alderman McSpedon, of the Nineteenth Ward,

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS TO MAYOR WOOD.

Hon. D. E. Sickles intended to have read the subjoined letter to the Academy meeting, but it was mislaid. He considers the italicized portions a complete absolution from Mayor Wood for every Democrat, in a Charter election, to resist even regular nominations. The letter appeared, just as now printed, in the Daily Times of February, 1855:

The Proposed City Charter.

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

Hon. R. M. Blatchford, Albany—*Dear Sir:* In relation to the proposed City Charter, I can express a favorable opinion of its leading features. With the exception of the continuance of the great error, of leaving our local issues to be decided at the general election, I find much to approve. Its leading features correspond with my ideas of a good form of Government, as exoressed in my inauguration address to the Common Connell. In the main, it is very like that adopted by the framers of the Federal Government in the present Constitution. With slight modifications it will be a most excellent substitute for that now in force. It is an error, however, to suppose that good government depends upon the organic law. It does not; because without honest, fearless, and capable executive officers, the most perfect form of government ever devised by human intellect will prove entirely inadequate to the wants of the people. Therefore, we require not only a good charter, but also good functionaries, to execute the laws under it. These must be chosen with exclusive reference to their fitness and capacity for the places to be filled by them.

To secure officers of this kind, none other than local issues should be permitted to enter the canvass, which can only be accomplished by an entire separation of the elections for national and State officers from those for municipal officers; and this is the objection to the charter now proposed. It leaves us as we are, with our own local interests entirely at the mercy of the exciting, and at times overpowering issues of national and State politics. As favorable as I think of this new charter, it will in my opinion entirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we suffer, if it does not also provide for the election of charter officers at some other time than that at which we choose State and national officers.

In the Message sent by me to the Common Council, Jan. 11, 1855, I refer to this subject in the following language: "I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State and National officers. As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or national issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so are the apparently smaller affairs of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them. No other considerations than those connected directly with local questions, should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared with the danger of the selection of improper men. In the struggle for a Governor or a President, persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a place of local trust and power. The election law, which places the candidates for County offices on the same ballot with candidates for State offices, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot. In the haste and excitement of election day, it was very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names of those for whom he desires to vote, when found upon the same ticket, but when the duty is imposed upon the illiterate, or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution."

Though in office but one month since the above was written, yet the experience of that month has confirmed these views. The connexion between local politics and that of the State and nation is detrimental to the interests of the City. New-York has a government and a municipality of its own of too great a magnitude to be jeopardized by being made secondary to the overshadowing influences centred at the capital. The power derived from the patronage of the General Government in this City overwhelms all other political considerations, and it is almost invariably the fact, when the central power at Washington has a direct interest in the results of an election here, that our local interests are submerged entirely. When a President is to be chosen or a Congressional majority to be secured, or any measure to be sustained or opposed, this power is irresistibly exercised, and carries in all the candidates, as well for municipal offices as for those directly required. The General Government has never been beaten in this City, when we had a direct stake in the result. At every Presidential election for 20 years the then existing National Administrations have been sustained in this City, and the candidates of the party with which it was all the candidates of the party with which it was identified have been successful. There is no arguing against these facts. The conclusion is inevitable, that other interests than our own influence if not control the selection of our own rulers when elected at the general election. If, under these circumstances, honest and capable men happen to be designated for the welfare and prosperity of New-York. *If, differing upon national or State questions, we can unite without embarrassment or obstruction upon men fitted for charter offices, without reference to their party affinities or associations, the considerations will be not whether they are in favor or against any outside issues involving matters of notional import, but whether in favor of an economical government for this City, and opposed to vices, immoralities, corruptions and bad government.* I have not time to present several other points equally worthy of attention. If this change be made in the charter now proposed, I could give it my support, though not approving all its details. I look upon *Spring Charter Elections* as essential to the well being of this City. It is, in my opinion, paramount to all other questions appertaining to the City Government. With this alteration, the paper now submitted by the Board of Aldermen will be applicable to our wants, and will give us the best Government we have had in 30 years. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

In this connection we publish also the following conclusion of a long and able address, from the Daily Times and other journals, of Sept. 27, 1856, signed by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., the District-Attorney elect:

"The question for the Democratic Party to decide is: Whether it will permit Mr. Woon, at the head of a force of Custom-House officers, policemen and dependants, to seize upon the government of the Democratic Party, and maintain through all time, by force and fraud, its arbitrary and despotic control. For the power which this man and his followers are attempting to usurp, if recognized and permitted, will be perpetuated hereafter by the same means resorted to for his nomination, and there will be no end to the nomination of Fernando Woon. *This is the time to strike the blow.* If we shall succeed in the contest—If the Democratic Party shall cast aside the presumptuous man who is seeking to degrade and prostitute it to his purposes—if it shall repudiate the infamous results of the frauds and villainies of the late disgraceful primary elections, and that great party shall be relieved from its danger, and restored to its true position of integrity and power, every man who contributes to produce the result will ever through life possess the consciousness of having performed a high and patriotic duty. (Signed) PETER B. SWEENY,

Sept. 27, 1856. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr.

DEMONSTRATION FOR TIEMANN.

Grand German Ratification Meeting at Volk's Garten.

Our German citizens held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Volk's Garten last olght, to ratify the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann. The meetlog, which filled the hall to overflowing, was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:

President—Louis Beroea.

Vice-Presidents—C. Gottfried Gunther, Rodolph A. Witthaus, Christian Schwarzwaelder, Heinrich Lander, Francis Messmer, George T. Brandt, Wm. H. Gunther, T. W. Wiegand, P. Puels, Philip Scheu, August Weissmann, Andreas Wornern, Charles Wetzell, A. B. Palem, George Diefenbach, John Duckelmann, John Wetzell, Philip Schmidt, J. Ellers, Henry Silberhorn, Gottfried Weigle, John Wagoer, N. Gaulrap, E. Petzhold, Valentine Pfafmann, C. Lambrecht, John Wachter, J. Rogelmann, J. Keckelsen, Christian Dwingle, Anthony Lamprecht, Louis Kamerer, John Sopreiber, John Kornahrens, Peter Messmer, Christian Ziegler, Peter Lamprecht, Charles Pfirmann, A. E. Eckel, Christian Volguard, John Schenermaon, Sabastian Riede, Simcon Steinfelder, S. Stanbinger, Georgc Hartmann, George H. Byer.

Secretaries—Paul Dick, E. T. Lang, Christian Eberspacher, Peter Seherer, Chr. Fromm, Peter Weihrich, Dr. Henry Landen, Get. Franzberdren, W. Radde.

Peter Messmer, Esq., was then introduced and addressed the meeting in the German language. He said he presented Daniel F. Tiemann as candidate for Mayor,—not as the caodidate of the Democratic Party, not as the candidate of the Republican Party, but as the People's candidate. Mayor Woon presented himself as the candidate of the Democratic Party. He was doing all he could to create discord and confusion in the City; he had attempted to incite the poor to war against the rich. He had been repudiated by the first men of the Democratic Party. He was not the choice of the best men in that party. The taxes had increased since Fernando Wooo came into office; all the expenses of the City Government had increased. The speaker read a statistical statement in support of his assertions on this point. Fernando Wood was a rohber and a forger.

Dr. Auguste Fosaca was the next speaker. Tiemann, he said, came of good old German stock, and was not connected with the Irish Democracy, who rule the City.

Mr. Zschiener was next introduced. He said Fernando Wood was another Louis Napoleon, who was desirous of getting power into his own hands for his own selfish purposes. The burdens which citizen were compelled to bear under Wood's administration were greater than they were before he came into office. Tiemann was never a Know-Nothing, and was not the candidate of the aristocracy; he was the man of the people.

Mr. Charles Spencer spoke to the people next in English, expressing his regret that he could not address them in their own tongue. He spoke to them in behalf of Daniel F. Tiemann's election to the office of Mayor. The City was in the possession of assassins, shoulder-hitters, robbers [A Voice—"Thieves"] and thieves. [Applause.] They hung around the City Hall so that honest men could scarcely go there. Murder stalked abroad in the City. Who was Fernando Wood? [A Voice—"A thief!"] Mr. Spencer recited the charges which had been brought against Mayor Wood. Those charges, it was well known, were every one of them true. What had Mayor Wood ever done? [A Voice—"Nothing!"] He once refused to permit a ship-load of Germans, just emigrated, to land in the City. He (the speaker) hoped Tiemann would receive the whole German vote on Tuesday.

Three cheers for Tiemann were then given, and then Chauncey Schafler came forward and made a characteristic speech. Fernando Wood had fallen so low that he could not fall any lower. He had committed political suicide. He wanted to be considered the friend of the adopted citizens. Dr. Rockwell, who drew up a bill by which emigrants were to be prevented from landing here until they had been in Quarantine for half a lifetime, was continued in office by Wood through his whole administration. Tiemann was a good old Knickerbocker Dutchman. He knew just enough to be honest. Wood knew more than that, and whoever knew more than that was a rascal.

Mr. Rosters next addressed the meeting in the German tongue. At the conclusion of his speech, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was introduced, and was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said there had never been, in the history of this great City, a time when the people of all parties were so thoroughly united, and so deeply interested in an election, as they were in the one which we were approaching. He knew he was addressing a people of a foreign tongue, but the adopted citizens before him were as true in their devotion to the interests and welfare of the City as any other portion of the people. He addressed them, as he had always been accustomed to, as Democrats. [Cheers.] It had been said that our municipal rights had been invaded by Albany legislation. It was true, but it was also true, and he called them to witness the truth of what he uttered, that our City rights had been scandalously invaded from the the City Hall. [Cries of "That's true."] It was right to withstand this dictation from Albany, but it was equally their duty to resist the aggressions of a contemptible autocrat who sits in the City Hall. We claimed to be the commercial metropolis of the Western World, and the eyes of all Europe were directed toward this City as the greatest, noblest and freest on the Continent, and yet we had for a Chief Magistrate of this great commercial emporium a man who could not, upon 'Change, or among business men, obtain credit to the amount of $25. [Laughter and applause.] It was their duty to wipe out this foul disgrace upon the City's escutcheon, and place in the chair of Chief Magistrate of the City a man distinguished for capacity, probity and honor, Daniel F. Tiemann. [Prolonged cheers.] From a boy he had known him. He was an exile from his fatherland, had cast his lot with us, and had won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and continued to enjoy it to this day. He had known him as a mechanic, a laborer, an employer of large numbers of men in his our extensive manufactories; he had also been familiar with his history in the most responsible positions, and he had always been distinguished for his patriotic principles and his fidelity to duty. In every position he had filled. He had been assailed, belied and abused, but what man who accepted a nomination had not been? He had been charged, and the charge had been circulated among the Germans, with being in favor of a prohibitive liquor law. To satisfy themselves on this point a Committee waited upon him. They knocked at his door and informed Mr. Tiemann of the nature of their business. He received the Committee with the greatest cordiality, and invited them into his parlor, and expressed great pleasure at being called upon, and was most happy to answer their questions. "Mr. Tiemann," said the Committee, "they say you are in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law, and intend to take away our lager bier; how is it?" His response to this question was an invitation to the party to step into his dining-room, where he showed them a keg of good lager and treated the whole company. Of course they came away fully satisfied on that head. [Cheers.] Mr. Tiemann showed his sympathy for the laboring man during the late unprecedented hard times, by keeping eighty mechanics at work in his factory when similar establishments everywhere stopped and discharged their hands. Mayor Wood had had his salary increased from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. The first time the vote passed the Common Council, Woon vetoed it, but when it was passed the second time, and all the advantage of his disinterested conduct had been realized—he went over to Hoboken. He received more money than any one of the honest and really excellent men who had preceded him in office. The salary which was sufficient for Mickle, Woodhull, Havemeyer and Westervelt, was not enough for him. During his administration, all the expenses of the City had been enormously increased, and the taxes raised from $3 000,000 to $8,000,000; but when has he ever been known to sacrifice a cent himself? Mr. Tiemann had spent the best years of his life in the service of the City, protecting its interests in every form, and conferring honor upon every post he had filled, but had never received one cent for his services. He had kept his 80 men at work, when it was a sacrifice to do so, because he would not see the mechanics who had shared his good fortunes suffer in the day of adversity. Here was the diference between a patriot and a demagogue. Mr. Tiemann was charged with being a Know-Nothing, and opposed to the cause of the foreign-born citizen. In answer to this lying allegation, it was sufficient to state that he had for years been one of the Governors of the Alms-House, and in that capacity had employed hundreds of foreigners in the prisons, hospitals and alms-houses, and not one instance could be cited when he had proscribed the claim of foreign birth, or had cast a single vote against the adopted citizen. If he were a member of a K. N. lodge, Fernando Woon would be the best witness of the fact on the face of the earth. He (Sickles) at the Syracuse Democratic Convention charged Fernando Wood to his face, and in the face of the world, of being a member of a Know-Nothing Lodge, and he did not dare to deny it. No man had done more to advocate the doctrines of this party than Fernando Wood. With respect to Mr. Tiemann, the record of a long life of probity and honor was his best eulogy. He had grown up in our midst, and needed now no certificate of character to commend him to the confidence of the citizens of New-York. This was no issue between parties. The City of New-York is a Democratic City, a large majority of its electors were confessedly in favor of Democratic principles. No man but conceded that fact. But the best men in *all* parties now ask that the control of its affairs shall be given to the purer, better and nobler element, instead of to the baser, meaner and most corrupt among us; the mass of the people of all parties sustained Mr. Tiemann, because they trusted him as an incorruptible, capable and honest man, and it was for these that he (S.) also advocated his election. It had been thrown out in the organs of Mayor Wood that he was supported by the friends of James Buchanan. He knew what he said, and he proclaimed it to the world, and to the Press, which he wished to have publish it, that the statement was without proof. The evidence—and there was abundance of it, proved the contrary most conclusively. When in October last the election was to be decided, and the fate of James Buchanan hung upon the State of Pennsylvania, the opposition parties poured out thousands of dollars to be expended in that State to control the election there. This was all right. The Democratic Party also needed money to use in Pennsylvania, and where did they raise it? In the City of New-York; three or four hundred men who had large interests at stake in the issue of the contest met at the New-York Hotel and raised the required funds. This secured the state of Pennsylvania and elected James Buchanan. Where are these men now? Every one of them is actively and energetically in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor of New-York. The papers in the interest of Fernando Wood had stated that the Administration was in favor of Woon's election. He denied it, and pronounced it wholly without proof; he asked the press to publish his denial to the world; and he would give his reasons. Whom did Buchanan appoint in New-York? It was Schell, Rynders, Hart, and their intimate associates; not one of them voted for Fernando Wood in 1856. Again Mr. McKeon, who, at the Academy of Music a few nights since, exposed in so masterly a manner the character of Fernando Wood, denounced him also in '56, in the strongest terms, but Mr. McKeon has been continued in office from November '56, to November, '57. Would Mr. Buchanan have continued in office the man who opposed Wood then, and remove him now when three-fourths of the Democratic Party concur with Mr. McKeon in denouncing Fernando Wood as unfit for the office of Mayor? It was the duty of every German to sustain the men of all parties to inaugurate an era of good government for this most shockingly misgoverned City. "Look," said he, "to the condition of the streets, or ride out on the avenues. Mayor Woon lived at Seventieth-street. It is remarkable that directly opposite his house, and on each side, there is a good road, but for miles beyond it is wholly out of repair; and as to the lights, it is as dark as a dark lantern. [Laughter.] Murder, robbery and ranine stalk abroad in our streets, and it was unsafe to walk out of nights, and no citizco was safe in his house. He had attempted in his messag- to array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich, by putting forth some of the most odious doctrines of agrarianism. Such a man now comes before you to ask your votes to reelect him to the office which he has disgraced. He asks you to vote for him because his nomination is regular. Such an appeal has no force upon the intelligent mind. He comes before you upon his own merits. In 1854 he was elected because there were three or four other candidates in the field; he came fresh from a Know-Nothing lodge, which he now has the effrontery to deny. In '56 he was elected, because he rode upon the shoulders of James Buchanan, but there was 6,000 majority against him. The issue is not now a party one—between Republican and Democratic—it is an issue between a patriotic and honest man, and one who is a disgrace to his country; it is between good and bad government—between Fernando Wood and the City which he has compromised and disgraced. A crisis had arrived in the affairs of this City; the people would indure to see riot, fraud and the squandering of the City funds, but there was a point beyond which they would not go, and that point had been reached, believe me. We must have Mr. Tiemann for Mayor of New-York or a Vigilance Committee. Mr. Sickles alluded at length to the fact that the expenses of this City under Wood's administration, had increased to more than four times the expenses of the Government of the State, when he concluded. Mr. Sickles was vociferously cheered. He was followed by George Copway, the native orator, and the meeting near midnight adjourned.

Tiemann in the Fourth District.

The friends of Mr. Tiemann in the Fourth Aldermanic District, held a most enthusiastic meeting last evening at the large Hall 68 East Broadway. The call was signed by the respective Secretaries of the People's, the Republican, and the American Committee. Mr. Joseph B. Close occupied the Chair, the speakers being Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Joseph Hoxie, Mr. Morton, City Inspector, and others. About five hundred persons were present, and great crowds were unable to gain admittance. Many references were made to the sanguine prospects of the Aldermanic candidate, Mr. Lindsay; in fact it would be difficult to say whether his name or that of Mr. Tiemann was received with more unanimous demonstrations of approbation.

In concluding a very effective address, Mr. Hoxie asked whether every arrangement had been made to get out the voters to the polls. On Tuesday, they would have to meet a desperate band of men, armed from head to foot with the polished steel the City had paid for. Organization must be met by organization. Five or ten men must stand by and watch each ballot-box—or, said he, you will be counted out even if you are voted in. Are you ready—if you are not, do get ready. Give one hour early in the day, or the whole day if you can, to redeem the City, and to preserve untarnished the liberties for which your forefathers and mine bled and struggled through seven eventful years.

This address was followed by loud cheers for Tiemann, and for Lindsay. After Mr. Inspector Morton had addressed the assembly, about 300 persons left and waited upon Mr. Lindsay, and with loud cheers invited him to address them. He did so, briefly, and they withdrew.

Obituary.

Dr. Samuel Weed, of Portland, Me., a distinguished physician, died in that city on the 24th inst. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the same class with Washington Allston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s '61	102	
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s '58	98	
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	89½	
3,000	Ky. State 6s	99	
2,000	do	99⅛	
1,000	Mich. State 6s	90½	
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	84⅜	
1,500	Virginia 6s	89⅝	
3,000	do	89⅝	
24,000	Missouri St. 6s	80	
8,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	83	
1,000	do	83	83½
500	do	70	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	102	
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	84	
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	81½	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	100	
2,000	Hud. R.R.R. 2d M.	80	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	87	
1,000	Mich C.R.R. 8c. 1st M.		
	S'g F.Con. Bds.	83	
5,000	do	83½	
5,000	Tol. & D.R.R. Bds.	52	
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m bds	81	
1,000	do	81¼	
84	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	104½	
100	do	830	104⅝
50	do	83	105
100	Cum. Coal Co	11	
100	do	10¾	
200	do	10	
200	do	10¾	
185	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77	
150	do	860	75
50	do	c	76⅜
100	do	c	76¾
100	do	83	78
50	do	83	78⅜
100	do	83	78⅜
342	do	75	
200	do	74	
50	do	836	72⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83	73⅛
100	do	83	73⅝
200	do		74
50	do	b30	75⅛
400	do		75⅛
150	do		75⅝
80	Harlem R. R. pref.		20
100	Reading R. R.	c	87
200	do		81¼
100	do	bis	81¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.R.		54
25	C. B. & Quincey R.R.		65
20	Mich. S. & N. In.R.		79
25	do		18½
50	do		18
100	do		17⅜
108	do		17⅝
100	M.S. & N. In.p.sk	b30	35
100	do	s3	35
50	do	b60	35½
50	Panama R. R.	b30	87
10	do		87
140	do		86
200	Illinois Cen. R.	b30	96
50	do	b3	95
80	Gal. & Chicago R.		80
13	do		79½
22	do		79
650	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3	40
1800	do	s3	41
200	do	h60	41½
50	do	b30	41¾
50	Chi. & Isl. R.R.	b3	79½
50	do		79¼
50	do		79
75	do		78⅝
100	do	s10	78½
60	do	s30	78⅝
245	do	s3	79
70	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		32½
260	La Crose. & Mil. R.	s3	11
125	do	s2	11½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	N. Y. S. 6s '61	99⅜	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	79½	
3,000	North Car. St. 6s	87	
1,000	Ill. Cen R.R. b.	b30	87
5,000	do	b3	87
1,000	do	s20	86½
5	Del. & H. Can Co.	105	
10	do	b60	105
25	do		104½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co		60
100	Com. Coal Co		10
100	Erie Railroad	s3	15
100	do	b3	15
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		74
100	do	s15	73
135	do		73¾
100	do		74
50	do	s15	73½
200	Hud. River R. R.		21
50	Harlem Railroad		8¾
100	Reading Railroad		80⅜
100	do		80⅜
200	do		81⅛
100	do		81⅛
200	Clev & Pitt. R. R.		14⅛
5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		79
10	do		79⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30	40
20	do		40⅜
100	do	b30	40⅜
50	do		40¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		79
30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		32½
100	LaCrosse & Mi. RR.		10½
45	do		10¾
10	Clev Col. & Cin. RR.		95
10	New-Jersey R. R.		116
10	C. B. & Quin. R. R.		65
100	Mich. So. & N. In. p.s.		34

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sales by S. Draper, Nov. 27:

10	shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co. stock	85
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	84
80	shares Phenix Bank stock	95½
100	shares Nicaragua Transit Co	82
10	shares New-York Central R. Co.	73
$3,000	6 ₱ cent. bonds State of Tenn., due 1892	82¾
$4,000	6 ₱ ct. bds. city Memphis, gtd., due 1885	71¾

Also, the following business notes of hand:

David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 6,	$351 25	17
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Jan. 2, 1858,	$401 49	17
S. & T. Lawrence & Co., due Nov.,	$2,200	45¼
McMurray & Tait,	$205 31	65
McMurray & Tait,	$127 36	65
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 4,	$2,000	15
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Mar. 17, 1858,	$2,117 80	15
36 shares Bank of Commerce		95¼

Sales by Albert H Nicolay, Nov. 27:

$2,000	La. 8s ₱ ct. Bs., due '95, in N.Y. $1,090 ea. 81 & 1ot.
$1,000	Gal. & C. U. R. R. 1st m. 7 ₱ ct. B., due '63, 91¼ & int.
$1,000	La C. & Mil. R. R. 7 ₱ ct. Con. B, of 1867, 75¼
$2,000	M. & H. R. R. 1st m. 8 ₱ c. C. S. F. B., due '62, 34 & int.
10	shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each 32½
100	shares Harlem Railroad, $50 each 8¾
10	shares People's Fire Ins. Co, $50 each 88½
20	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co, $50 each 88
20	shares Humboldt Ins. Co, $100 each 71@72¼

Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

Since our notice of yesterday of the Foreign news by the *Vanderbilt* to Saturday, Nov. 14, the regular mail to the same date by the *Africa* at this port has been received and distributed. Most of the English letters regard the money crisis as having been its worst. The extension of the issue privilege of the Bank Charter will afford relief at a price, and although the rate is dear at Bank, the mere feeling of assurance that money can be had at 10 ₱ cent. will tend to restore confidence and induce active competition among money-lenders. The panic, however, is represented to have been fearful while it lasted. Wednesday, the 11th, and part of Thursday, 12th November, were days of gloom in London. The great discount houses in Lombard-street, and nearly all the Joint-Stock Banks were brought to a complete stand. They could do little more than pay on the deposits which had been notified for. Their accounts generally stipulate for seven to thirty days' notice from dealers, according to the terms agreed upon at the time of opening the account. The failure, on the 11th, of Sanderson & Co., who hold fifteen millions dollars, or £3,000,000 Sterling, for their dealers, was a terrible blow to business, and when to this was added £1,000,000 Sterling in Gold sent from the Bank of England to the support of the country banks, the alarm became general. The excitement at the Clubs on the night of the 11th is represented to have been intense, and a similar feeling in the City was not allayed until the Treasury letter was known to be in possession of the Bank. Some of the banking letters received today, while reporting this relief, are not quite confident as to the turn in the complication growing out of the failures in the American trade. *But no concern is expressed for further startling failures in this trade.* At Liverpool the leading markets were sensibly restored on Friday. Cotton manifested more buoyancy than any other of the American staples. The decree of the French Government authorizing the export and distillation of Grain (heretofore prohibited) operated against Wheat and Flour in Liverpool, though the decree will help prices in France; while the partial failure of the Irish Potato and English Oat crops was in favor of Indian Corn. In reference to American Stocks and the general look of the London Money Market on Friday, we have the following from our regular correspondents:

London, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The week which has intervened since the date of our last circular has been one of extreme anxiety in this country respecting the position of monetary affairs. The pressure for money continued so great that the Bank of England on Monday farther raised their minimum rate of discount to 10 ₱ cent. On the same day the suspensions of an extensive and old-established house in the American trade, and of the Western Bank of Scotland, were announced. These disasters were followed by a "run" upon several of the Scotch Banks, under the pressure of which the City of Glasgow Bank was forced to close its doors; and by numerous additional failures here, including among others a large discount house. These circumstances, with the almost total cessation of business by the discount houses, and coupled with the fact of very large amounts in gold being withdrawn daily from the Bank of England for transmission to country bankers, produced a most uneasy feeling of anxiety, which reached its climax yesterday morning, but was in great measure allayed in the afternoon, by the issue of a letter from the Government, to the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, authorizing them to exceed their fixed issue of notes, in order to enable them to grant, if necessary, further advances on approved securities. As this measure has tended to diminish fear, it is to be hoped that our commercial and monetary transactions, although yet somewhat crippled by the recent crisis, will ere long resume their usual course. This expectation is still further strengthened, and a more confident tone of feeling engendered by the more cheering news received from the United States, and of the brilliant success of our arms in India, by the complete capture of Delhi and the relief of the British in Lucknow. Our English Funds have remained very steady during the week, and close at a considerable advance in our last quotations. Notwithstanding the very large sales of Coosols made by Bankers, the price has been maintained by the public purchasing. Our quotations last week were 88¾@⅞, for money, and 89@⅛ for 7th of December. To-day they are 89⅛@⅜ for money, and 89⅜@⅝ for the account. The transactions in American Railroad Securities have been chiefly in those of the Illinois Central Company, which have changed hands in considerable amounts at lower prices, having in several cases been bought in New-York at the recent low quotations there. The 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds have been dealt in at 72½, 73, 75, 73, 72½, 71½ and 71. Freelands 77 and the Shares at 12, 13, 14, 15 and 14 discount, with an upward tendency to-day. Michigan Central shares at 47. New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Bonds at 77, and Shares at 70; and New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage at 60. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

In our own Market, to-day, Stocks had quite a tumble on the Share list, not on the news from abroad, but in consequence, it is said on the Street, of the realizations on New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and one or two other Railroads, by a prominent party who had been bulling the market. The sales of New-York Central were quite precipitate from 77 down to 73½ ₱ cent., the bear operators helping the decline by offering Stock beyond the closing of transfers to-morrow for the annual election. This movement affords ten or twelve days' grace for the delivery of cash certificates, for some time past quite scarce on the Street. Rock Island Shares fell to 78@77 ₱ cent.; Southern Michigan, to 17¼, and several others in like proportion. State Stocks continued firm, and Illinois Central Shares and Bonds were also steadily supported. In the afternoon, at the close, there was a recovery in the prices which gave way so sensitively in the early part of the day New-York Central left off 74½@¾; Erie, 15¾; Rock Island, 79; Reading, 51⅝, the general market tending to firmness again.

The market for Money keeps generally quiet and easy. There is not much doing in discounts outside of bank, and the offerings at several of the large banks this morning were quite moderate. There is some improvement in trade, particularly in Groceries and Leather, by jobbing lots, and in Dry Goods among the City retailers, but the bulk of business in this way is for cash, and there is not much new paper making at short dates by first-rate parties. At call, money is offered at 7 ₱ cent. freely, and in some instances at 6 ₱ cent, without full employment, and the involuntary tendency of the Bank movement is rather to contraction than expansion. The steamer to-morrow is the *Ariel*, for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will not be a large one. Short sight exchange is firm on London and Paris at about specie point, while 60-day bills are irregular and dull; on London, 108@109; Paris, 5.27½@5.22½. The *Vanderbilt* and *Africa* delivered about $300,000 in Gold from Europe, which is more than, from present appearances, will be wanted for the packet to-morrow. American Gold is worth

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Fulton off Cape Race.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

More Extensive Failures in Great Britain.

HEAVY DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28.

The New-York and Havre line steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, passed Cape Race last evening at five o'clock. She left Havre on the 17th inst., and Southampton at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. She has 71 passengers and $220,000 in specie, and a very large and valuable cargo of French merchandise.

The *Fulton's* dates are four days later than those brought by the *Vanderbilt*, already telegraphed from this point.

The Cunard steamer *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax Nov. 4, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The financial advices brought by the *Fulton*, although not so exciting as those of the *Vanderbilt*, are nevertheless of absorbing interest.

The good effects of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act were still showing themselves everywhere throughout Great Britain.

The Money Market was firmer than at last advices, and the demand for discounts at the Bank of England less pressing.

Consols had also advanced, the closing quotations on the evening of the 17th November being 89⅜@89⅝ for money, and 90 for the account of the 17th of December.

The Bank of France, as was anticipated at last advices, had announced its determination to immediately extend its issues.

The rate of interest at Hamburg had receded, the last quotations being 9½.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the English money market, there had been several heavy failures in various branches of business in Great Britain. The more prominent of those are the following:

MESSRS. JELLICOE & WIX, merchants in the Turkey trade.

JOSE P. R. SA & Co., in the Brazilian trade.

BARDGETT & PICKARD, liabilities £120,000.

HOARD, BOXON & Co., in the Swedish trade, and

EDWARDS & METTEIE, East India and Colonial Brokers of London.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had stopped payment. Great excitement existed at Wolverhampton in consequence. The liabilities of the Bank are estimated at nearly a half million pounds sterling.

Several iron manufacturing firms had called their creditors together for the purpose of trying to make some amicable arrangements, in order to avoid, if possible, a full suspension.

The failures of most note, in Paris, are those of BORDEN, DUBUIT & Co., and HENSORE, PHILIPPE & VIBER.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17.

Consols closed firm to-day at an advance of ¼@⅜ over Friday's prices. The closing quotations are 89⅝@89⅝ for money, and 90 for the account of the 17th of December.

Other descriptions of funds have also advanced decidedly.

Bank Stock is quoted at 211@214; Reduced, 88⅞@89⅛; New Three per Cents, 88⅛@88⅝.

The sales in foreign stocks have been quite limited, and there has been no material change in prices.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

There was a heavy decline in Grain in Mark-lane yesterday, causing a panic in the trade. WHEAT is 2s. @3s. cheaper on the better qualities. Inferior is totally unsalable.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

There has been quite an improvement in the Sugar market, the advance reaching to fully 4s. ₱ 100 lbs.

In Rice and Coffee there is but little doing.

The Tallow market is flat.

Linseed Oil is quoted at 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, November 17.

Wheat and Flour meet with slow retail sales, at a decline on the week of 4d.@6d. on Wheat, and 1s. 6d. @2s. on Flour.

In Indian Corn there is but little inquiry, and quotations are nominal.

MANCHESTER AND OTHER MARKETS.

At Manchester goods were generally unaltered in price.

A slight improvement had taken place in the Woolen trade at Leeds.

In Huddersfield a good business was doing.

LATEST.—There is no later news from India, and no general news of importance from any part of the world.

COTTON.—The news summary prepared by the agent of the Associated Press at Southampton, and received here from Capt. WOTTON, of the *Fulton*, contains no reference whatever to the Liverpool Cotton Market, and the few miscellaneous papers received are nearly barren of commercial as well as general news.

We find a Liverpool dispatch of Tuesday, the 17th, professing to report the Liverpool Cotton Market, but there is no reference whatever to American descriptions. The quotations for Pernam, Maranham, Egyptian, Surat, etc., are about one farthing above the rates current at the sailing of the *Africa* on the 14th inst. The Market is said to have closed very flat, with sales of only 1,500 to 2,000 bales. Quotations were nearly nominal, whilst operators were awaiting further financial development.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA—DEARTH OF NEWS—TRADE AND EXCHANGE.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Captain GRIFFIN, which left Havana on the afternoon of the 23d inst., has arrived at this port.

The *Granada* left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 23d inst. at sunrise.

When off Charleston she experienced a heavy blow from the northward, lasting twenty-four hours, with which exception the weather from New-Orleans has been unusually fair for the season.

There was nothing new at Havana.

The "ever faithful" had just recovered from the excitement attendant upon the Inauguration of the Queen ISABELLA'S statue.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, was at anchor in the harbor, to leave next morning on return trip.

The prices of staple products tend lower, and business is dull.

Exchange on New-York, short sight, 6½ to 7 per cent. discount; 30 days, 2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—The London *Athenæum* of Nov. 7 says:

"Dr. R. LUTHER, of the Observatory of Bilk, has discovered another new planet, the 50th (51st.) belonging to the system of Asteroids between Mars and Jupiter. The correctness of Dr. LUTHER'S discovery has already been confirmed by the Royal Observatory at Bonn."

The planet thus announced is the 51st of the system between Mars and Jupiter, the 50th having been discovered by Mr. FERGUSON, at Washington, early in October.

We learn that the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge succeeded, in the night of the 22d, in obtaining an observation and in recognizing Leucothea, one of the smallest of these Asteroids, so small, it could be seen only with great difficulty, even through the large Equatorial. The observed place of the planet differed very much from the Ephemeris. Indeed, its elements are so imperfectly known, that at the apparition preceding the present, the planet was not found, and was, therefore, supposed to be lost, until discovered anew.—*Boston Traveller.*

The main building of the State Lunatic Asylum, and the barn and carriage-house, destroyed by fire last Summer, are externally nearly complete. The walls are up, the roof of the main building finished, and the cornices and other outside work well forwarded.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1934 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$1,750,000 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Complicity of the Mormons in the Late Emigrant Massacre.

Further Outrages by the Mormons and their Indian Allies.

Immense Mass Meeting in San Francisco on the Loss of the Central America.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the War Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Two Weeks Later from the South Pacific.

RECEPTION OF THE U. S. MINISTER TO CHILI.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, C. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 21st Nov., with 603 passengers, the usual Pacific and California mails, and $2,118,652 78 in treasure, as follows: For New York, $1,744,672 78; for New Orleans, $366,350, and for Havana, $7,650.

The following is the *Northern Light's* list of specie:

Wells, Fargo & Co	$274,000	B. Newton	$11,272
American Ex. Bank	66,500	J. Patrick	127,000
A. Belmont	126,000	Preston & Merrill	1,550
Baker & Morrill	6,000	E. & J. Rosenfeldt	5,850
Burh & Wildes	8,000	D. P. Rhodes	2,345
I. H. Browning	9,000	Renard & Co	17,000
H. R. Cumings & Co.	17,471	Ross, Falconer & Co.	10,518
Childs & Dougherty	2,187	W. Seligman & Co	54,000
J. H. Coghill	5,000	J. D. Steele	3,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	16,000	Turner Bros	3,167
Conroy & O'Connor	10,160	Treadwell & Co	16,612
Duncan, Sherman & Co	125,006	J. B. Weir	26,000
Durand & Co	9,582	H. Whitwell	20,000
De Rham & Co	10,500	J. P. Winchester	12,200
G. Daniels	9,000	W. H. Wilkinson	3,250
W. H. & J. T. Daley	4,375	T. Yason & Sons	500
Ernstein & Bro	7,350	W. L. Youtz	10,000
Freeman & Co	33,000	Order	207,064
Goldstone, Friedlander & Co	20,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. E. Griffin	2,400	Victor Friboudzin	3,000
Howland & Aspinwl	119,545	Durand & Co	1,600
W. Hoge & Co	44,448	George & Bro	500
H. Harris & Co	4,000	J. de Avezzana	440
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	2,500	G. Dixey	40
W. Heller & Co	15,844	Adams' Express Co	350
Janson, Bond & Co.	11,200	S. F. Baker	275
Jewell Harrison	9,000	H. Solomon & Co	1,500
E. C. Knight & Co	3,170	Everett & Brown	1,314
E. Kelly & Co	50,500	J. M. Ceballas	5,000
A. A. Low & Bro	10,143	S. Lansbergh & Bro.	4,513
Morgan, Hathaway & Co	17,200	Patrullo & Echeverria	1,200
Mayhew, Talbot & Co	8,000	E. Zechrinson & Co.	264
Meader & Adams	11,537	Ramon Vallarino	200
J. McCahill	11,000	F. Thierot	2,000
Peter Naylor	30,000	FROM HAVANA;	
		G. H. Carbutt	100,000
		T. Owen & Sons	785
Total			$1,745,458

The *Northern Light* experienced very heavy head winds and head sea after leaving Havana until she reached Cape Hatteras, but has, nevertheless, made the voyage from Aspinwall *via* Havana in 7 days 18 hours running time.

The mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans Nov. 5, left Panama on the afternoon of the 16th for San Francisco. All well. The steamship *Quaker City* was in Havana when the *Northern Light* sailed.

On Nov. 26, at 4 A. M., off Cape Florida, passed United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, bound south.

On Nov. 28, 25 miles south of Cape Hatteras, signalized a bark showing red signal with white square in the centre.

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. BULLAY, Purser of the *Northern Light*, for special favors, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & CO. and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The most important news from California by this arrival is the display before the public of a large amount of evidence, going to show that the party of 118 immigrants, massacred in the southern part of Utah while on their way to California—news of which occurrence was received by the last mail—were murdered by Mormons. We publish full particulars on the second page of this morning's issue.

An immense mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held at the Musical Hall, on the 1st inst., to take measures for a proper expression of public feeling in regard to the loss of life on the *Central America*. A series of resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted by the meeting. They will be found in another column.

The United States Grand Jury had found a true bill of indictment against AUGUSTIN HARASZTHY, late melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, for embezzlement of $151,000 from the Mint.

Another grove of mammoth trees has been discovered in Mariposa County. The ordinary size of these trees is 300 feet in height, and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter.

The arrival of the *J. L. Stephens* at San Francisco on the 2d inst., with the news that the drafts forwarded by the house of SATHER & CHURCH had been protested, caused considerable excitement in the city. Many of their depositors took out attachments, and the officers proceeded to serve them. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the doors of the banking-house were thrown open, and those having claims against the house were invited to present them and receive payment. A considerable amount of money was paid out, and at 9½ A. M. the bank closed. There was also a steady run on the house of TALLANT & WILDE and several other bankers, but they had all paid, and it was thought the panic was over.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Rising of the Indians in Guatemala—Survey of the Honduras Railway—The War Between Costa-Rica and Nicaragua—Important Official Documents, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 8th, from Central American ports. She left La Union on the 1st, Realejo on the 2d, San Juan del Sur on the 3d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 5th November. My files of papers from the five Central American States are not so late by several days as any of the dates mentioned, which is a matter of no great consequence, as you could not sift two lines of news out of the whole of them. Papers in Central America are only used to disseminate dry State and municipal decrees, only interesting to those immediately concerned.

From a gentleman who has just returned from a town in Central America, who speaks Spanish, and who understands the politics of the countries he has visited, I gather most of the facts here presented.

GUATEMALA.

The President of this Republic, CARRERA, was raised to his position by the Indians, who constitute much the greatest part of the population. The whites and foreigners of the country, perceiving in him a disposition to deal justly with all, knowing him to possess an enlightened judgment—and, above all, being convinced that he had the influence necessary to restrain the unruly Indian population, who had so long kept the country in turmoil, rallied around his standard and supported him to the extent of their ability. Lately, the Indians in the most mountainous parts of the country, have taken a great dislike to him, on account partly of his sternness in the execution of the laws against them, and partly from having been incited against him by designing men. Great numbers of the Indians died from cholera, and they were easily led to believe that the Government Agents had poisoned the waters. In some districts they consequently rose against the government of CARRERA, but there being no organization among them, they were easily put down. But now, leagues are forming against their former idol, and as the Indians are thoroughly aroused, it is not at all improbable that anarchy and bloodshed will soon succeed the short term of internal peace Guatemala has enjoyed under her present ruler.

The cholera in Guatemala among the lower classes has much abated. But it is now attacking many of the whites, and its attacks are quite fatal. From July 8 to Oct. 21, in this year, the number of cases in the capital is officially announced at 2,942; the number of deaths, 1,233. It has been more fatal than in 1837. During the past month the deaths in the whole Republic are estimated at 1,600.

The Government announces that it has paid $24,379 to the widows and orphans of the Nicaragua war.

The excess of exports for the year over the imports is put down at $358,843. The product of the wool crop has doubled since 1855. This year it is $60,000.

A London Company are contracting to build an iron wharf in the port of San Jose de Guatemala. Goods have now to be landed in lighters at great expense and trouble.

SALVADOR.

The newspapers from Salvador are only up to Oct. 24, and contain nothing at all. Salvador has offered her mediation in the difficulties that have arisen between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which have been accepted by the former. The Government candidate for the Presidency, Señor SANVIN DEL CASTILLO, is probably elected. The cholera has disappeared from Salvador.

HONDURAS.

My informant traveled a good deal in Honduras, and came in contact with the Railroad surveying parties of Col. TRAUTWINE. There are three parties on the Survey. One party was on the summit surveying the passage. Another is working down from the Pass Chiquito, the highest of the passes. The grade to this pass, it is said, will be 64 feet to the mile, for seven miles on the Atlantic side. But the Pass Yuojoca is estimated to be 100 feet lower than the Pass Chiquito, and can be passed in 90 feet grade to the mile for the same distance. The extent of thirty miles wide, along and ascending to the summit, by this latter Pass, is the finest grazing ground, covered with pitch-pine trees. It is thought the road over this Pass would be much cheaper than by the other. The maximum grade from the Atlantic to the summit is estimated at 30 feet.

Another party under Col. TRAUTWINE is exploring the river Humuya and valley, 70 miles from the Atlantic. The party on the summit was to commence surveying the slope to the Pacific about the middle of November. The whole survey is expected to be completed in January. The summit is 2,600 feet high.

The surveying party now consists of 35 men. Col. STANTON, of the British Royal Engineers, will be in Panama with his party of eight persons, to go up on the steamship *Columbus*, on this month's trip, and to verify the survey on the part of the British government. The party enjoy good health. Labor is paid for by the surveying party at the rate of 25 cents per day, or $6 per month, and board. Fat cattle are worth from eight to ten dollars a head.

The ravages of the cholera have been frightful in Honduras. In the Capital a singular affair took place in connection with the scourge. A law had been passed diminishing the church tithes, which gave great offence to the priests. The Bishop thereupon published a terrible philippic against the lawmakers, which was replied to through the public Press by Senator MEDINA. In allusion to the Bishop's tirade, the Senator headed his article "*Explosion de la Cotera*," (Explosion of Anger,) but the printer, by mistake, made it read "*Explosion del Colera*," (Explosion of Cholera.) The very morning the paper appeared, the Bishop, a priest, and a woman of his household all died from cholera, being the first victims. This incident caused a great commotion, nearly resulting in revolution, as it was said the deaths were caused by the smoke of a poisoned cigar, thrown into the windows of the Bishop's palace by officers of the Government.

The Government of Honduras was on its guard against WALKER. Three hundred men had gone to Omoa, on the Atlantic, and my informant met trains of muskets under charge of officers going to Tegucigalpa, to arm recruits for Omoa. Gen. ALVARADO was to take the command.

NICARAGUA.

The newspaper dates are from Granada to Oct. 31, and from Managua, seat of government, to the 24th. From these and from printed circulars issued from public offices, I translate for you all the important documents relating to the war with Costa Rica. Neither at Realejo or at San Juan del Sur did the people know nor care about the war. At the latter place is living Mr. PARKER, U. S. Consul, Dr. FLINT, Mr. GREEN, the tavern-keeper, and two or three other Americans, and a half-dozen Dutchmen or other whites, besides a few miserable half-Indian men and women. They had been living principally on fish, but having broken all their hooks, a deputation visited the *Columbus* to beg a new supply. The wooden shantics of the Transit Company times were all tumbling down, and in the harbor were only the old coal hulk and the remains of WALKER'S schooner *Granado*, that smashed on the rocks. The Transit macadamized road is much injured from the war. The bridges are out of repair, and heaps of dirt, wood and stones thrown up in various places for barricades. The rolling stock of the Company, comprising their fine passenger and baggage-wagons, harnesses, &c., is nearly all lost or much injured. The large boats on the Lake, one of which, the *San Carlos*, cost $60,000, are all much injured, and several of the river boats have been stove up.

WM. CAREY JONES was down from Managua to San Juan del Sur on the 3d inst. He was believed to have incited the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as he is the bitter enemy of the latter country on account of late private events there in which he had part. He loudly asserted that his instructions were from Washington that Costa Rica was not to be considered as having any ownership in the transit way, and that the United States would take the part of Nicaragua in the quarrel. Mr. JONES was very urgent to obtain an United States flag from the *Columbus*, but did not succeed. He then offered "almost anything" for the Consul's flag, but with no better success. He avowed his intention to go down to San Juan del Norte, to obtain the interference of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* against the Costa Rican blockade, and professed that he wanted the flag to wrap himself up in, as KIRBY did, in passing the Costa Rican battery at San Carlos or Castillo.

The steamer *San Carlos* is anchored off Fort San Carlos, blockading from above that position.

At San Juan del Sur my informant met a gentleman just from Tehuantepec, Mexico. He said the new Tehuantepec Company were preparing to make a splurge as soon as the dry season set in, in December, by running a passenger wagon over the "road." He says it is possible to do it in the dry season, but not in the wet.

I see it stated by most of the correspondents for the Atlantic press that the election for President came off on Sept. 26, and that MARTINEZ was elected by a triumphant vote. This is not so. As I wrote you two mails since, the electors for President were voted for in the first part of October. The electors, who, it was supposed, were generally in favor of MARTINEZ, would meet the 1st day of November to name a President. By this mail it is rumored that MARTINEZ was elected. General JUAREZ was acting as President at last dates.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

COMANDANCIA OF THE RIVER NICARAGUA,
ON BOARD THE STEAMER "OGDEN," Oct. 12, 1857.

Señor Collector of the Customs, Don Jose Alvarado:

MY DEAR SIR: As regards your expressed determination to enter upon the duties of the office to which you have been appointed in a district occupied by the forces of the Government of Costa Rica, I can only say that I shall regard such an attempt as a belligerent invasion, and shall use every effort to prevent any body from committing acts which only my Government can legalize, and shall prohibit you from passing to Castillo Viejo.

Personally I repeat the sentiment expressed in my former communication, and hold myself always your attentive servant, GEORGE J. CAUTY.

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua will accept the war which the Government of Costa Rica has made against her, and will vindicate her outraged rights, perfidiously violated by the conduct of that Government.

ART. 2. The Government of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of the transit from San Juan del Norte, by the river and lake, to San Juan del Sur; as also those which it holds in the District of Guanacaste, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed to take the necessary force to carry into effect the directions of the present decree.

ART. 4. Communicate the foregoing to the proper officers. Dated in Managua, Oct. 19, 1857.

TOMAS MARTINEZ,
MAXIMO JEREZ.

[We have received copies of several addresses from the Government to the people of Nicaragua, for which we cannot make room this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

To Col. Don Segundo Cuaresmo, Commander of the Fort of San Carlos:

MY DEAR SIR: By order of the Comandancia-General of Costa Rica, I am required to demand from you the immediate surrender of the Fort of San Carlos into the custody of the Costa Rican force under my command; and in case of your not complying with this demand, to blockade it vigorously until you are compelled to submit, from hunger.

As my instructions from my Government are "to shun in every mode possible the effusion of Central American blood, and to treat with every consideration the garrison and neighboring people, I invite you to a consultation with me, under guarantee of my honor and safe conduct, to avoid the inconveniences and sufferings of a blockade, which I am prepared to fully sustain to the end.

It is necessary to observe that the intentions of my Government in this respect are, "the better custody of this position against the dangers of filibusterism, and the regulation of some political affairs upon which depend the commercial interests of the whole of Central America, which the Government of Nicaragua cannot sufficiently guarantee." I offer to you, in case of your surrender, all the honors of war, and besides the necessary time for you to arrange in your own justification and honor, with passports to whatever place you may desire to march with your garrison.

With the greatest respect and consideration, I subscribe myself your attentive servant,

GEORGE F. CAUTY.

COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rica papers, which are only up to the latter part of October, do not say a word on the war with Nicaragua. The *Cronica* of Oct. 1 says that the Costa Rican colony on the San Juan river, about Castillo, is prospering, and that new clearings are constantly making, so that in a few years the whole banks of the river will be lined with plantations and covered with fat cattle. It says that the *San Carlos* steamer is lying off Fort San Carlos, with plenty of men on board for the purposes of blockade.

By private letters from San Jose of Nov. 3d, and from Punta Arenas of the 5th, I learn that Costa Rica is strengthening her forces on the San Juan river, men being daily enrolled for that purpose. President MORA has had the title of Captain-General conferred upon him, with a remuneration from Congress of $25,000, for the sacrifices he made in the late fillibuster war. His brother, Gen. MORA, who was the late Commander-in-Chief in Nicaragua, is made Lieutenant-General, with an allowance of $20,000; and General CANAS is Secretary of War and of the Treasury, as well as General of Division, with a gift of $15,000. President MORA refused the sum voted him, although he was fully entitled to it, he having mortgaged much of his personal property to raise means with which to carry on the war, and some of it has actually passed out of his hands in liquidation of the liabilities. Some complaint is made against him, that he overrides the laws in expelling turbulent and seditious persons from the Republic, and it is also charged against him that he refuses all passports to wealthy individuals to quit the country, until they have contributed $500 for purposes of protection against anticipated fillibusterism. It seems but fair that those who have cash should contribute a little of it for their own and the general protection; and if President MORA has levied such contributions, he has done no more than all South and Central American rulers are often forced to do.

The present difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, no doubt, to a considerable degree, are the result of a disagreement on the transit question, but also spring from the difficulties environing the question of WALKER'S return. Nicaragua, in the documents I forward you, states *her* side of the question, and apparently makes out a pretty good case. But Costa Rica remains to be heard from. The offer of Nicaragua to unite the two countries in a single Republic, in my view, would be rather a hard trade for Costa Rica. Nicaragua contains a population of say 350,000, while Costa Rica has only 150,000. Now if the Leon and Granada factions of Nicaragua cannot live together a year in pence, it would be folly to suppose that either section would fraternize cordially with Costa Rica. Thus, Nicaragua having more than double the population, would be able always to outvote Costa Rica, and for the industrious, enterprising, peaceable people of the latter country to be subjected to the rule of the idle, turbulent people of Nicaragua would be the height of unreasonableness. The original proposition, giving Leon and the western section of Nicaragua to Salvador (or Honduras) and the Granada, or lake and river section to Costa Rica, was much the best project.

While Nicaragua was willing to admit the ancient claim of Costa Rica to the right bank of the river, up as high as Castillo Viejo, she was not willing that this ownership should invest her with any right in the Transit. Costa Rica not only claimed an interest in the Transit from her ownership of a portion of the river, but also as securily for the services she rendered Nicaragua in the war. Besides, President MORA knew full well that so soon as the election for President should be decided to Nicaragua, the war between the Granada and Leon factions would be renewed, withdrawing attention from the river, and consequently that WALKER would easily slip in while the two parties were engaged in pummeling each other. The River San Juan being the key to Costa Rica, either by way of Serapiqui, by the new road from San Carlos, or across Lake Nicaragua, it was necessary Costa Rica should take charge of it, at least for the present, for her own security.

Costa Rica found that Nicaragua, notwithstanding the agreement she had with President RIVAS that she should have a share in the benefit of the transit, had, under the new *régime* of MARTINEZ and JEREZ, through ISSARI, lately sent Minister to Washington, been offering the Isthmus to JOSEPH L. WHITE, without consultation with her, thus proving faithless to all her engagements while she was in the grasp of WALKER, and from whom she could only be released by Costa Rica: and from these and other considerations named above, I believe she was forced into demanding possession of Fort San Carlos.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Negotiations About the Nicaragua Transit—Curious Disclosures—The "Fulton" on the Look-out for Walker—General Mosquera on the Difficulties with the United States—The Convention Between the United States and New-Granada—Miscellaneous News.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

I mentioned in my last that two or three emissaries of the New-York steamship Commodores had arrived here *en route* for Central America, to negotiate in regard to the Nicaragua transit. By the *Northern Light*, arrived four days since, we have another importation on the same line. This time it is the original "Jacob Townsend" in the person of the celebrated W. R. C. WEBSTER, accompanied by Mr. ALLEN, Commodore VANDERBILT'S son-in-law. Mr. ALLEN does not bear any part in the propositions to be made, but accompanies Mr. WEBSTER as a sort of voucher for the genuineness of his papers, and with authority from the Commodore to indorse such promises as Mr. W. may make, if they shall not exceed the instructions in WEBSTER'S portfolio. Messrs. VANDERBILT and Hon. HORACE F. CLARK agree to give WEBSTER a certain sum for the transit privilege, for either fifty or seventy years, or in perpetuity, just as he may be able to negotiate, on condition that the privilege shall be signed jointly by the Presidents and Cabinets of both Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He also bears letters from personal and political friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, pledging themselves that the United States Government will guarantee the Transit from fillibusterism, on condition of the signing of the agreement, the grant being null in default of such guarantee. The amount to be paid to the two Governments for this privilege, I do not, of course, know, as Mr. WEBSTER expects to "dicker" in such a way with them as to make it quite light but, of course, Mr. ALLEN has the maximum figures in *his* pocket.

Mr. WEBSTER also bears letters from Mr. J. D. W. to President MORA, stating that he, Mr. W., having been in the interest of Mr. WEBSTER'S enemies a short time since, he readily believed and circulated stories against Mr. W., which he is now satisfied were slanders, and he therefore fully indorses him as an honorable, reliable, and injured individual. He also bears a letter from Mr. KIRKPATRICK, backing down from his charges against him, Mr. W., through Mr. YORNO ANDERSON. Mr. President MORA is also informed that Mr. WEBSTER must, necessarily, be an honorable man, because Mr. VANDERBILT, who once abused, now indorses him, etc., etc., &c. So you see WEBSTER, this time, makes his third appearance on the stage at San José, after his two unsuccessful appearances, much in the same way that MACREADY did for a complimentary benefit, got up a long list of "eminent first-class citizens," after having previously been once or twice driven from the boards.

It would be a vastly amusing comedy that should embody the whole and true history of this interminable steamship intrigue. It would be fruitful in big and little conspiracies, juggling tricks of all sorts, the most gorgeous lying, "Now you see 'em and now you don't," in which great Commodores and Commodores' sons-in-law play the walking gentlemen, with red-headed CAUTY to do the diplomacy and bragging, and WEBSTERS and ANDERSONS and WHITES to do the thimble-rigging. Suppers at GARRISON'S parlor in the Metropolitan, and bad-liquor bouts at CAUTY'S boarding-house in Broadway, should be introduced, while the scenes might represent WEBSTER'S prison cells, views of the Palace at San José, Lake Nicaragua, the *San Carlos* lying in the shadow of Ometepe, ready to be delivered over to MORGAN, and a panorama of the transit road, with broken baggage and passenger-wagons piled up to make barricades for Generals CANAS and MORA, might be added, to please returned Californians who have passed over the route, and who would doubtless be happy to revive in this way the recollection of these gently-rolling, elder-cushioned vehicles.

The first time WEBSTER returned from Costa Rica, bearing his grant by which he was to plank down a million of dollars, 25 per cent. off for cash, Commodore VANDERBILT would not bite at so large a bait, and so repudiated his semi-agent WEBSTER and undertook to treat with ANDERSON. Upon this, WEBSTER went over to the enemy, MORGAN and GARRISON, who sent him out with HARRIS, son-in-law of the former, to endeavor to get an abatement of a portion of the million. WEBSTER returned with another contract, by which GARRISON was to pay down a quarter million by the 15th September, and the balance at some future time. In the meantime, Nicaragua had sent YRISSARI as Minister to the United States, expecting him to get an immediate recognition from the Cabinet at Washington. YRISSARI could not forego to make a plum out of the transit, and so he proposes, in the name of Nicaragua, to sell it out to JOE WHITE, the only apparent consideration to Nicaragua to be $60,000 worth of arms—probably old Law muskets to enable her to hold herself good against Costa Rica. Of course I don't know how much YRISSARI was to get. But WHITE, for a small advance, was to turn the transit over to GARRISON and MORGAN. So this firm, instead of carrying out their contract with President MORA, began to treat with WHITE, which coming to the ear of President MORA, and the $250,000 bonus not being forthcoming at the proper time, he indignantly rescinded the contract. WHITE went to Washington, sure that he could procure the recognition of YRISSARI, and protection to the contract he had made with him. At first, Mr. BUCHANAN thought it was "all right" that Costa Rica had no hold on the route, either by occupation or otherwise, and being completely deceived by WHITE, agreed to receive YRISSARI. VANDERBILT, however, opened the President's eyes in season, and YRISSARI and JOE WHITE fell together.

A little episode in this game is worth relating. GARRISON, after he should get the privilege through WHITE, would of course need the steamers, then and now in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The old man CAUTY was in New-York, pretending to be the authorized agent of Costa Rica on the transit and other questions, and no doubt *had* President MORA'S confidence. His son has charge of all the river and lake boats. CAUTY was living at a very genteel boarding-house in Broadway, "putting on airs;" in fact, playing the Great Mogul with such success as not only to astonish the landlady with his great wealth, but actually making all the inexperienced boarders believe he was either President MORA himself, or else that the President was only *his* Secretary. CAUTY agreed with GARRISON to *lease* him the lake and river boats on behalf of Costa Rica, the company allowing her $1 50 for every passenger they might transport, for the use of them. How much Capt. GARRISON was eventually to pay Cnpt. CAUTY, and what share Col. CAUTY, who has possession of the boats, was to have for his treachery to President MORA, is not known. But it *is* known that a black boy followed Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN up to the very genteel boarding-house, with a bag of gold on his shoulder, and after a drink of champagne all round, in which one of the landlady's daughters was invited to join, Capt. GARRISON counted down to Capt. CAUTY one hundred and twenty double eagles, with the head of "Libert," on t'other side. It is also said that CAUTY went next morning and invested $500 of the money in silver-plate as a present to a distinguished friend in Costa Rica, hoping in this way to throw dust in his eyes in regard to his motives in the *lease* transaction—but another *friend*, to whom CAUTY was slightly indebted, getting his eye on the consignment, seized upon it, and sold it at a Sheriff's sale.

Another distinguished personage was also to get rich on this Morgan contract. PARKER H. FRENCH, ex-fillibuster and ex-Walker Minister to Washington, had obtained the contract to supply the steamers with wood, and was giving champagne suppers on the strength of his expectations, when the Yrissari recognition "busted up." I do not hear whether WALKER had secured the position of Lake pilot, or where HENNINGSEN was to be stationed, but presume that everything was fixed right.

Nobody can say this scheme was not pretty well laid. With the $60,000 worth of arms to be shipped probably in one of MORGAN'S vessels—GARRISON in possession of the River and Lake steamers—PARKER FRENCH and other distinguished diplomats and leaders quietly introduced into the country—the *Tennessee* sent down to run a trip or two to Vera Cruz, in order to be handy at New-Orleans and Galveston—and YRISSARI and CAUTY bought over, the latter gone up the river to make the arrangements—"WALKER'S sword sent for by telegraph," etc.

Well, I hope, as I said before, that if anybody gets the transit grant, it will be Commodore GARRISON, for he was the most liberal Pacific Steamship man the opposition route ever had, and that's all passengers care about.

The United States war steamer *Fulton* arrived at Boca del Toro on the 12th instant, ostensibly to prevent the landing of WALKER at that point. Of course, this must be all humbug, for the Government at Washington can scarcely entertain the idea that WALKER intends to debark at such an out-of-the-way place to get into Costa Rica or Nicaragua. From Boca del Toro to David the time made by travelers is five days. It would take troops ten days to make the same distance. Even mules cannot travel over a portion of the road to David, men being obliged to carry the mails on their backs; and from David to San Jose, cannon and munitions cannot be carried at all. It takes the mail fourteen days to go from David to San Jose, and of course troops carrying only their small arms would be over a month in making the distance. Besides, a large portion of the country is completely bare of provisions, and the men would starve to death in the mountain coast ranges. If WALKER *should* succeed in getting off with his expedition, he would probably land at Salinas, an inlet not far from Greytown, and coming out on the river at some distance above that town, to avoid the British fleet, endeavor to get into Costa Rica by the Serapiqui River. Even to do that he must seize upon or buy over some of the steamers as they come down the river. But I do not believe much in WALKER'S return. With no party in Nicaragua, he has got to set out with everything necessary to the invasion of a hostile country, including at least two thousand men. His friends pretend that he has at least this number already enrolled, and perhaps he has. They also say that they have already raised $200,000. But his men are scattered all along the coast, from Charleston to Galveston, and it would take that much money to concentrate them at a given point, clothe and maintain them until they were ready to set sail. He would then need cannon and all munitions of war, as well as a large amount of stores, which must be set down at $150,000 more; and then, to freight these and his men, another $150,000 would be needed. So he must have half a million of dollars to enable him to set his foot in Central America, besides a further credit for supplies to leave behind him. Now, I presume that the $200,000 "raised" is all in promises, and it is not at all probable that the South and Southwest are prepared to discount their own notes for a fillibuster operation, even at 75 per cent. discount. I look upon the thing as having "gone in," at least, for the present, especially as the nice little Yrissari-Cauty plot has "gone in."

The convention between New-Granada and the United States on the 15th of April massacre, does not give any better satisfaction to the native people here than it does in the United States. The lower and middle classes are against all indemnity for, or even an acknowledgment of, the wrong done, while many of the better class were in hopes the affair would lead to the absorption of the transit route and the termini, Colon and Panama, thus giving us a stable and responsible Government, and making the Isthmus at this point what it would be under an enlightened rule—the great depôt for Southern, Central American and Mexican trade.

The United States sloop-of-war, *Decatur*, and the British steam-frigate, *Magicienne*, are in port. The latter ship returned two weeks since from Gallapagos Islands, and reports the discovery of a dangerous rock.

The United States steam war-ship *Wabash* and the British line-of-battle steam-propeller *Brunswick* are at Aspinwall. The United States steamer *Fulton* is at Boca del Toro, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown.

Colonel KINNEY, of the Mosquito Grant, is at Aspinwall, bound to Europe. The story of the *Times's* Greytown correspondent, about his clandestinely leaving San Juan without paying his washerwoman, etc., is a slander against Colonel K.

Judge J. M. CARRE is a passenger on the *Northern Light*. He goes to ask of Congress the establishment of a Territory out of the Great Basin of the Continent lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. The Judge has lately been exploring those regions, and speaks most enthusiastically of their resources.

GEORGE R. GLIDDEN, the distinguished Egyptian traveler and writer, died suddenly at his hotel in Panama on the 16th inst. He was on his return to New-York, as one of the agents of the Honduras Railroad Company. His remains were taken charge of by his traveling companion, H. SHELTON SANFORD, Esq. Mr. GLIDDEN was for several years

tempting to land it through the surf, through the mismanagement of the persons who had charge of the *botes*, or raft, the whole concern slipped into the sea! On the 21st Castilla getting impatient, made an attack upon the city, in which he lost 10 persons killed and 16 wounded, and had his horse killed under him. (The South American revolutions are always rather hard on horses. I recollect that when Castilla was working his way towards Lima to oust President Echenique, one of his Generals, Torrico, killed 1,500 horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of his rival.) It is reported that General San Roman, first in command under Castilla, was wounded on the 21st. A private letter says that the revolution will be ended in a week at latest, by the surrender of Vivanco. *Quien sabe?*

On the 16th, five small vessels, loaded with sugar, flour, liquors, and rice, one 12-lb. and one 18-lb. gun, in attempting to disembark their cargoes for Castilla were taken by the *Arauco* steamer, belonging to Vivanco. This steamer also captured the Peruvian bark *Michela*, with 300 tons of guano on board. It was offered at public auction in the port of Islay, occupied by Vivanco, but finding no buyers, was ordered to Valparaiso. When the British Mail steamer *Bolivia*, from Valparaiso reached Islay, by order of the British Consul there, she was forbidden to land any provisions, although the people were suffering greatly from scarcity. Although provisions were very high in the city of Arequipa, there was no lack felt as yet. Rice was selling there at 38 cents ₱ lb.

The Lima papers say nothing about the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Sullivan, the British Chargé, although it is known, as I wrote you a month ago, that one of them had been arrested, and the police were on the track of the other. Indeed, you might as well look for news in a last year's Almanac as to find it in a Lima paper. Lima was quiet, but many apprehended that Don Domingo Elias would soon get up a revolution there against Castilla, and drive both him and Vivanco out of the country. My information, however, leads me to a different conclusion. Don Domingo is now suffering from an affection of the brain, the result of severe sickness, and is far from being in condition to head a revolution.

The Government of Peru having advertised for an agent to sell guano in the United States, in place of Barreda Brother, the house of Rothschild, through their agent, offered for it; also a company headed by Messrs. Terry and Morales of Lima, Señor Zaraconsequi for his house and the house of Ofague & Brother, and lastly, the house of Alsop & Co. The selection would be made in a few days.

José Manuel Pasquel, Archbishop of Lima, died on the 17th.

MODIFICATION OF A TREATY WITH PERU.

Doubts having arisen as to the proper interpretation of the 12th article of the Treaty of the 26th July, 1851, between the United States and Peru, relative to the free admission of United States whalers and a portion of their goods, oil, &c., into Tumbes and other ports in Peru, it was deemed best to more clearly define its meaning by a new treaty. The 12th article provided that our whaling vessels that should visit Peruvian ports to repair, refit and provision, could sell their provisions and merchandise, including oil, in the quantity of $200 *ad valorem* for each vessel, without being obliged to pay tonnage and port dues, or any other charge or impost, for the articles changed or sold in this manner. They were also permitted, with the same exemption from tonnage and port dues, to sell or barter their merchandise, provisions and oil, to the additional sum of $1,000 *ad valorem* for each vessel, paying for the additional part of these articles the same duties which are paid by the vessels of the most favored nations for like provisions, merchandise or oils. This article is now replaced by the following:

Art. 1. The permission conceded to whaling vessels of the United States to barter or sell their provisions and merchandise, to the amount of $200, *ad valorem*, without being obliged to pay tonnage or port dues, or any other impost, shall not be understood to apply without limitation to all classes of merchandize, but only to those which it is the custom to provide whalers with for long voyages.

Art. 2. In this extension of rights is comprehended, besides the products of the fisheries, the following articles, white cottons, white unbleached cottons, imperials, blue drills, twilled cottons, sunstapes, tickings, Indianas, or calico, clothing of mariners of all classes, soap, fat, boots, shoes and brogans, hatchets, bread, flour, lard, butter, rum salt meat, hams, stearine and sperm candles, canvas, cordage and tobacco.

Art. 3. Whalers are also permitted to disembark without any duties whatever, the provisions and merchandise specified in the anterior article, to the quantity of $200 *ad valorem*, in conformity with the anterior article, 61 of the General Regulation of Commerce; but for an additional amount from $500 up to $1,000 *ad valorem*, the exemption shall be limited to port and tonnage dues.

This Convention was approved by the National Convention on the 3d day of October ultimo, and waits the approval of the United States Senate.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN LIMA.

By a private letter dated at Callao on the 27th, just as the British steamer was leaving, I learn the following important facts: It is reported in Lima that Vivanco, willing to make use of any means to defeat Castilla at Ateguipa, resorted to trickery with that view. He offered to surrender into President Castilla's hands one of the fortresses of Ateguipa for a certain sum of money. Castilla sent the sum agreed upon, but when the troops of the latter advanced to take possession, they were received by heavy discharges of artillery. This is supposed to be the "attack" spoken of as having taken place on the 21st October. In consequence of this mismanagement, it is said the Convention at Lima, which has now been in session nearly three years, were formally discussing the project of depriving Castilla of the command of the army—or in other words of overthrowing him—when the Council of Ministers, whom he had named to act in his stead during his absence, ordered all the troops in Lima to hold themselves in readiness at their quarters, to drive out the Convention in case they should persevere in their intention.

If the Convention, which is not friendly to Castilla, can count upon a sufficient force of the people to sustain them, or can draw over the few soldiers in Lima, no doubt Castilla will find the gates of Lima closed against him on his return.

BOLIVIA.

From La Paz the dates are to Oct. 13. The revolution of Dr. Linares against President Cordova seems to have been crowned with almost complete success. Sucre, the capital, pronounced for the revolution on the 28th September. On Sunday, the 27th, after three or four days' skirmishing in the suburbs of Cochabamba, whither Cordova had retired, a "great fight" took place in the streets of the city, which lasted till Oct. 1. Linares drove out his enemy, who left 700 dead and wounded. Out of 1,700 troops and a numerous body of Indian militia, Cordova only entered the city of Oruro on the 8th October with 800 men. Linares followed him up with 2,000 men, and another force of 1,200 men would join Linares from La Paz. Of course Cordova must foot it out of the country.

The United States Minister Resident, Mr. Dana, had complained to Linares of the violation of the Legation by the entrance of his officers to seize the Government refugees, but as yet had got no satisfaction.

Robberies and assassinations, the destruction of edifices, the sacking of private houses, even of his own friends, are freely charged against Cordova since the outbreak. It is quite probable that both sides, in this respect, are equally culpable.

CHILI.

The political troubles of this country are completely ended. Since President Montt was compelled to accept a liberal Cabinet, his policy has been completely changed. From a strong Conservative he has been forced by public opinion to become a strong Liberal. He has completely abandoned his idea of punishing former seditionists, and has even conferred benefits upon his greatest political enemies. An extraordinary session of Congress was installed Oct. 5 which voted the estimates refused to the old Cabinet. The new Chambers has also voted to negotiate a loan of $7,000,000 in Europe, to complete the Valparaiso and the Santiago and the Santiago and Tacna Railroads, which is thought it will also pass the Senate.

El Mercurio states that the ecoumical situation of the country has not improved, but that the happy settlement of political differences has induced confidence in the stability of the Government and institutions, and imparted fresh vigor to capitalists. The articles of first necessity are exhorbitantly high—so high, indeed, that in the South, the centre of agricultural industry, the people are suffering for food, and a Benevolent Committee have sent breadstuffs to the Province of Maule, to be sold at low prices. Fortunately, the prospects of the coming crop are excellent.

The Southern Railroad, twelve miles of which are opened, and which cost $915,044, produced from the 16th to the 27th September, $11,705; equivalent to $976 45 per day; but I suspect this large receipt is due to the fact that the anniversary of Chilian Independence intervenes.

An exclusive privilege has been granted to Don Juan Rippel to navigate the river Valdivia by steam for four years.

Hon. John Bigler, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chili, presented his credentials to that Government, accompanied by an autograph letter from President Buchanan to President Montt. I translate them:

ADDRESS OF MR. BIGLER.

I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of your Excellency.

In this letter your Excellency will be assured of the continuation of the friendship which the Government of the United States has always manifested towards the Government of Chili.

As her representative, I have but little to add to the assurances already given, further than to express to your Excellency how happy I shall be, in all my intercourse with the Government of your Excellency, to cultivate the closest friendship, and to strengthen, as far as I am able, the ties that at present unite, and should always unite, our two Republics in a sincere and cordial friendship.

As the most zealous defenders of liberal Republican institutions, the people of the United States sympathized cordially with Chili in her struggle for independence, and since its happy and glorious termination, have observed with pleasure and with pride her progressive march towards the elevated position she now occupies among the civilized nations of the world.

The people of the United States recognise in Chili a sister Republic in the enjoyment of equal liberties with themselves, and ardently entertain the hope that her destinies will always be directed by a liberal and just government, which shall possess the means and the desire to dispense the benefits of a wise constitution, purchased at a price too dear to be easily forgotten.

Truly desirous as I am of continuing the friendly relations that at present happily exist between the two Governments, and highly important as I judge these cordial relations, I can do no less than congratulate myself that the Executive power is in the hands of a person so distinguished as your Excellency for his elevated ideas and liberality of character, when I shall have to treat upon subjects tending to augment the honor, happiness and prosperity of the United States and Chili.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MONTT.

The people of Chili have always sympathized with the United States, and sought constantly to augment the good understanding that binds them together; and my Government, as the interpreter of such sentiments, has directed its efforts to the same end, observing with pleasure that these relations, founded on a basis of friendship and mutual convenience, are being extended and consolidated.

The sentiments expressed in the letter of the President of the United States, and those which his Minister has advanced on his own part, are new guarantees that these ties will every day grow stronger.

I feel gratified that a gentleman so honorable as yourself should have been charged with this important mission, and it will be gratifying to me in the course of it to give new proofs of the benevolent desires with which my administration is animated in respect to the people and government of the United States, and towards the person of their Minister.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile:

Great and Good Friend: I have appointed John Bigler, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near the Government of the Republic of Chili, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is strongly impressed with the friendship which we hold towards your Government, and with our desire to cultivate the harmony and good understanding that so happily exists between us. Knowing his probity, intelligence and good conduct, I have full confidence that he will be acceptable to your Excellency, and that he will strive to effect our desire to preserve and advance, on all occasions, the interests and the felicity of the two Republics. I pray your Excellency to give full credit to all he may say on the part of the United States, and more particularly to his assurances to your Excellency of the friendship which he professes towards your Republic, and of her desire to see it prosper. May God grant your Excellency heal h and happiness.

Dated at Washington, the 9th day of April, in the yeer of our Lord 1857. By the President.

Your good friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

Money is very scarce in Chili, and food high, while labor does not meet with a corresponding recompense. Holders of Flour are selling at $6 50 ₱ quintal, but some demand $7 50. The present abundant supplies of North America and California, it is expected, will permit supplies so as to materially reduce this high price. In Carolina Rice, 1,000 quintals sold at $6 25. Contractors for Barley are willing to pay $1 62 ½ ₱ quintal for the new crop. Copper, in bars, is worth $12 25, cash; holders ask $22. Lumber is dull. Nitrate is worth $2 75, cash. Exported from Iquique in September, 125,734 quintals, of which 12,600 quintals went to Boston. Saltpetre is worth 22 rails. Freights from Iquique to Liverpool, £3 10s. American ship *Lea Ranger* takes Nitiate to Baltimore and Philadelphia for $18; *Red Rover* to Falmouth £3 10s.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Immigrant Massacre—Mormon Complicity.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

By the steamer *Senator*, which arrived on the 27th, from ports on the Southern Coast, we have files of Los Angeles papers to the 24th October, and from San Diego to 17th of October. The only information of importance is in relation to the Indian troubles on the Plains. The news, published on the arrival of the last steamer, of the massacre of over one hundred immigrants, is fully confirmed. The evidence establishing the complicity of the Mormons in this outrage, is now sufficient to banish all doubt on that subject. We refer our readers to the statements published below.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LOS ANGELES.

We learn from the Los Angeles *Star* that a mass meeting of citizens was held in that city on the 12th October to investigate the facts in the recent massacre, on the Salt Lake road, of more than one hundred Americans. The meeting was organized by the election of George N. Whitman, Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Peterson, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Charles Chapman.

Mr. W. A. Wallace then read the following statement of Mr. George Powers, of Little Rock, Ark., who had just arrived across the Plains. Mr. Powers says, on his arrival, last August, at Salt Lake:

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE POWERS AS TO THE MASSACRE AND MORMON COMPLICITY.

We found the Mormons making very determined preparations to fight the United States troops, whenever they may arrive. On our way in, we met three companies of one hundred men each, armed, and on the road towards the pass above Fort Bridger. I was told at Fort Bridger, that at Fort Supply, twelve miles this side of Fort Bridger, there were four hundred armed Indians awaiting orders; they also said that there were 50,000 pounds of flour stored at Fort Bridger for the use of their army. We found companies drilling every evening in the City. The Mormons declared to us that no United States troops should ever cross the mountains; and they talked and acted as if they were willing to take a brush with Uncle Sam.

We remained in Salt Lake five days, and then pushed on, hoping we might overtake a larger train, which had started ten days ahead of us, and which proved to be the train that was massacred. We came on to Buttermilk Fort, near the lone cedar, 175 miles, and found the inhabitants greatly enraged at the train which had just passed, declaring that they had abused the Mormon women, calling them w——s, &c., and letting on about the men. The people had refused to sell that train any provisions, and told us they were sorry they had not killed them there, but they knew it would be done before they got in. They stated further, that they were holding the Indians in check until the arrival of their chief, when he would follow the train and cut it in pieces.

At Corn Creek we found plenty of Indians, who were all peaceable and friendly. We learned nothing of the train, except that it had passed that place several days before, and we were glad to find we had gained so much on them. The next place we heard of the train was on our arrival at Beaver, 230 miles from Salt Lake. Here we learned that when the train ahead were camped at Corn Creek, which was 35 miles back, and at which place we found the Indians so friendly, an ox died, and the Indians asked for it. Before it was given to them a Mormon reported that he saw an emigrant go to the carcass and cut it with his knife, and as he did so would pour some liquid from a phial. The meat was eaten by the Indians and three of them died, and several more were sick and would die. The people at Beaver seemed also to be incensed against the train for the same reason as before reported. I asked an Indian, at Beaver, if there was any truth in the poisoned meat story; he replied in English that he did not know, that several of the Indians had died and several were sick. He said their water-melons made them all sick, and he believed that the Mormons had poisoned them.

While waiting here, the train of Wm. Mathews and Sidney Tanner, of San Bernardino, came up, and I made arrangements to come on with them. We came on to Parowan, and here we learned that the train ahead had been attacked by the Indians, at the Mountain Meadows, 50 miles from Parowan, and had returned upon their road five miles to a spring, and fortified themselves. We then drove out of Parowan five or six miles, and camped at what is called the Summit.

Next morning an express arrived from Mr. Dame, President of Parowan, requesting us not to proceed any further that day, if we pleased; also, that Mathews and Tanner should return to Parowan, and bring me along with them. We returned, and a council was held, at which it was advised by Mr. Dame, that I should go back to my own train, as they did not wish to have strangers in their train. He also stated, that at 2 o'clock that morning, he had received an express from the train ahead, stating they were surrounded by Indians, who had killed two or three of their number, and asking for assistance. While we were talking, an express came in from Beaver, stating that the Indians had attacked my train in the streets of that place, and were fighting when he left. One reason given was, that ten miles the other side of Beaver, an emigrant train had shot an Indian, which greatly enraged them; that the people of Beaver went out in the night and brought the emigrant in, and were followed by the Indians, who made the attack after their arrival.

From this statement to Mr. Powers, it appears that the attack was commenced on the 14th of September. Mr. Dame, a Mormon, told him he could raise a company and rescue the train from the Indians, but he "*dared not disobey the Council.*" Continues Mr. Powers:

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, we left Cedar City. About the middle of the afternoon we met the four men who were sent out the night previous, returning in a wagon. Mathews and Tanner held a council with them apart, and when they left, Mathews told me the entire train had been cut off; and, as it was still dangerous to travel the road, they concluded it was better for us to pass the spot in the night. We continued on, without much conversation, and about midnight met Mr. Dame, (I did not know that he had left Cedar City,) and three other white men coming from the scene of slaughter, in company with a band of some twenty Indian warriors. One of the men in company with Mr. Dame, was Mr. Haight, President of Cedar City. Mr. Dame said they had been out to see to the burying of the dead; but the dead were not buried. From what I heard, I believe the bodies were left lying naked upon the ground, having been stripped of their clothing by the Indians. These Indians had a two-horse wagon, filled with something I could not see, as blankets were carefully spread over the top. The wagon was driven by a white man, and beside him, there were two or three Indians in it. Many of them had shawls, and bundles of women's clothes were tied to their saddles. They were also supplied with guns or pistols, besides bows and arrows. The bindmost Indians were driving several head of the emigrants' cattle, Mr. Dame and Mr. Haight, and their men, seemed to be on the best of terms with the Indians, and they were all in high spirits, as if they were mutually pleased with the accomplishment of some desired object. They thronged around us, and greeted us with noisy cordiality. We did not learn much from them. They passed on, and we drove all night in silence, and at daylight camped, and were told we were three miles beyond the scene of slaughter.

Mr. Powers continues to give the particulars of his journey through the Indian country. His train secured the services of a Mormon, named Hatch, an Indian missionary, who, for compensation, agreed to come through with the train, and protect them from the Indians, calling himself an "interpreter." One day Mr. Hatch started ahead of the train to go to the Muddy. He continues:

When the train had nearly reached the Muddy River, they met Hatch returning, in company with two young men, brothers Young, horse thieves, who were escaping from justice in San Bernardino, having been assisted in getting away by those who had them in custody. Mr. Hatch stated that when he reached the Muddy, he found the young boys in company with an emigrant, who had escaped the massacre. That on his arrival, there was not an Indian in sight, and that he had to give the whoop to call them from concealment. He said, in continuation, without appearing to notice the discrepancy, that on his arrival he found the Indians hotly pursuing the three men; and that they jumped upon the emigrant, and killed him before his eyes, before he could intertere to prevent it. He said that he threw himself between the boys and Indians, and had great difficulty in saving them. The Indians were in a great excitement, as he said, but that as Mathews and Tanner were Mormons, they could pass without any danger.

When they arrived at the Muddy, they found 30 or 40 Indians, and the mail-riders from Los Angeles, who had come in that morning. The Indians were very friendly, and shook hands with everybody. No expression of hostility to Americans was heard, but this was accounted for on the ground that this was a Mormon train.

Mr. Powers and his train arrived at San Bernardino, and he was advised by Mr. Mathews, who, he learned, was a President or Elder in that place, not to associate with the damned apostates; that they were cut-throats of the worst character. If he wished, they would give him constant work at their mill in the mountains, and he must be careful not to talk too much of what he had seen. While in San Bernardino, he heard many persons express gratification at the massacre. At the church services on Sunday, Capt. Hunt occupied the pulpit, and, among other things, he said that the hand of the Lord was in it; whether it was done by white or red skins, it was right! The prophesies concerning Missouri were being fulfilled, and they would all be accomplished. Mr. Mathews said the work had just begun, and it should be carried on until Uncle Sam and all his boys that were left should come to Zion and beg for bread.

After hearing the reading of this and other corroboratory statements, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Andrews, Messrs. Sparks, Margradge, Chapman and others. A Committee of four, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Sparks, W. A. Wallace, Dr. Andrews and W. W. Twich, were appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned until the next day.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETING.

On the 13th October the meeting convened again, when the Convention reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, After a careful examination into all the circumstances connected with the late horrible massacre in Utah Territory, we firmly believe the atrocious act was perpetrated by the Mormons, and their allies, the Indians; and

Whereas, We perceive the rapidly gathering clouds of trouble, caused by a long, undisturbed, systematized course of thefts, robberies and murders, promoted and sanctioned by their leader and head prophet, Brigham Young, together with the Elders and followers of the Mormon Church, upon American citizens, whom necessity has compelled to pass through their Territory; aware of their bitter hostility to our Republican Government, and all its institutions; their injection, insult, oppression, and in some cases murder, of the Federal officers, sent by the President to enforce the laws of the United States; believing that the late massacre in cold blood of one hundred and eighteen persons, included in which number were sixty women and children, is but a commencement of a series of such fiendish atrocities, that the many emigrant trains, now on their way from the Western States to California, are liable to meet the same fate; that unless speedy measures are taken by the Government of the United States, the tide of emigration by this route will be entirely stopped:

Therefore, be it resolved, That we respectfully petition the President of the United States to exert the authority vested in him by the Constitution, that prompt measures may be taken for the punishment of the authors of the recent appalling and wholesale butchery of innocent women and children.

Resolved, That as there are at the present time a large community of Mormons residing in the adjoining county of San Bernardino, many of whom are living in open violation of one of the most important and sacred laws of our State,

Be it resolved, That we hereby respectfully request the Chief Executive of this State to enforce its laws upon this people.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves ready, at all times, to respond to the call of the proper authorities to assist, if necessary, in enforcing obedience to the laws.

Another Train Attacked—Mormon Rebellion.

S. B. Honea, of Franklin County, Arkansas, recently arrived at Los Angeles. He left home on the 9th of May last for California. He saw nothing of armed bands till they reached Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory. Here they saw a large quantity of provisions stored, a considerable number of Indians encamped all around the fort, and heard the people generally speaking of making preparations to go out and meet General Harney. At Fort Bridger, he was told by a merchant that at Fort Supply, over 400 Indians were encamped, awaiting orders to attack the United States troops. About thirty miles from Fort Bridger he met three companies of men, generally mounted, and all well armed, having abundance of baggage, their wagons being numbered in messes. Mr. Honea says he also here had a conversation with one of the Mormon soldiers, an Englishman, who, camping with the company, grew very communicative over the camp-fires. The substance of this conversation, Mr. Honea reports as follows:

He referred in bitter terms to the treatment the Mormons had received in Illinois and Missouri, reflected on the unjustness and tyranny of the people of the United States, and said that the time was come to get even. He said they were on their way to meet General Harney, to see what he was coming for; "if he was coming peaceably, we will let him come, but if not, we will drive him back," were the words used. Another Mormon, named Killion, an old man, who lives about seven miles from Salt Lake City, spoke bitterly against the United States, denounced Judge Drummond, and all the Federal officers, and rejoiced that the time had come when the Saints would be avenged on their enemies—that men were found who could face the enemy, and that Harney, with his 2,500 men, never would enter Salt Lake City. He also stated that Governor Brigham Young had ordered the people to prepare for war; that they should not sell emigrants anything; that they must lay up provisions; that the men and women must not dress up in store clothes any more, but that all must be saved to forward the cause of the Church against the common enemy—that the men must be content with buckskin instead of broadcloth, and have plenty of guns and ammunition.

On the 17th August, Mr. Honea passed through the City of Salt Lake. Remained only three or four hours. Had a conversation with a merchant, a Gentile, who stated that on the previous Sunday Brigham Young had declared, in the Temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form or laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church. Was told that the house of Gilbert & Garrison had orders from Brigham to pack up and leave before the 1st of November.

During all the residue of this journey the train of Mr. Honea was harassed by the Indians. They hired repeatedly Mormon guides, or "interpreters," as protection against the savages, and for this purpose expended $1,815; but found that the wretches were acting the traitors' part, and seemed inclined rather to setting the Indians on to attack, than to protecting them. Two men in a train that joined them, Captain Turner and Mr. Collins, were shot and seriously wounded while in the Mormon train of Beaver, by the Indians. While near the Muddy, the Indians made another attack upon Mr. Honea's train, and run off 375 head of cattle.

Effect of the Financial Crisis in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We are not of those who anticipate that much disaster to California will accrue from the unloward events in the Atlantic States. That there will necessarily be a few failures and some pecuniary distress is to be expected. But, on the whole, our people have been expecting and preparing for such a state of things as at present. Our people have in the last few years passed through a commercial revolution. Things in this State had already reached the lowest bottom, and were gradually gaining a more sound basis. The great trouble with California has been the extravagant and luxurious mode of living by all classes of her citizens occasioned by the great influx of gold. Thousands and thousands of dollars were sent East for the purchase of luxuries which could well have been dispensed with. Hereafter our people will be more economical. The unparalleled resources of this highly-favored State are such, that she, with a very little trouble, can supply all her own demands. Capital, hereafter, instead of being forwarded by the million to fill the coffers and save from bankruptcy the heartless speculators of the East, will be used in developing our resources and improving our land. California, to-day, is ahead of any State in the Union, and her prospects brighter. The crisis on the other side will ultimately be to her advantage. Thousands of persons now out of employment in the Atlantic States will find their way to our shores with the intention of making this their permanent home, and fully impressed with the idea that labor will meet with its due reward.

It is with great sorrow that we are compelled to announce the suspension of the banking firm of Sather & Church, of this city. The sympathies of their friends are with these gentlemen, but that will not afford the material aid so much needed in this crisis. We are assured that they are doing everything in their power to make a speedy liquidation of their affairs. A great many of their creditors who were not fortunate enough to secure early attachments have been prevented from receiving their deposits, by the action of some attachers including in their establishments the amount of their drafts in transit to New-York. Such attachments, we understand, will not hold, and the sums will ultimately be transferred to the general fund. For the time being, however, these amounts are tied up in the hands of the Sheriff. For a statement of their affairs we refer our readers to another column.

The readers will see, from statements given elsewhere, that three more of the unfortunate sufferers by the wreck of the *Central America* have been rescued. This gives hope, even slight though it be, that more may be ultimately rescued from a watery grave.

From the San Francisco Alta.

It is a matter of congratulation to all Californians that, with trifling exceptions, we are as yet free from this blight which has fallen upon the nation. Most sincerely do we pray that we may escape this financial crash; and, indeed, from all we can learn, we feel that in this convulsion California, generally speaking, will not be affected. We have but just recovered from the great convulsions of 1855, and the financial condition of the people at large is considered better than at any previous time in the history of the State. Let us all practice habits of economy, self-denial and industry, and we shall weather the storm with certainty.

Run upon Sather & Church—Suspension of Payment.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Upon the arrival of the steamer *John L. Stephens*, last evening, and the news of the protest in New-York, on drafts drawn by Sather & Church, bankers of this city, on the American Exchange Bank, at New-York, a large number of attachments were sued out and levied upon the firm here. As is generally known, Sather & Church occupy the luckless banking premises of the late Page, Bacon & Co. Shortly after midnight a great number of persons collected about the Bank, and great excitement prevailed. Both Mr. Sather and Mr. Church were present, and notified the crowd that the banking-house would soon be opened. Meanwhile the crowd continued to increase. A large deputation of the Police were present, and took their posts about the doors to keep the press of creditors peaceful and orderly, while on the inside of the house some $30,000 or $40,000 of attachments were being levied.

At about half-past 2 o'clock, this morning, Mr. Sather opened one of the doors of the house and invited all who had claims against the house to enter and be paid off; and, at the same time, requested all such as had no demands to leave the premises. A stream of persons crowded in and were paid at the counter. At about 4 o'clock, when nobody was present asking payment, and after all demands had been satisfied, the house closed again.

The news of the run spread through the city and the excitement this morning was intense. At 9 o'clock this morning a crowd had collected again in front of the bank, and when it opened, shortly afterwards, a great press took place against the doors. Many women were among the crowd, and anxiety and excitement were to be seen on every side. The Sheriff's officers continued pressing in with attachments, which were issued in showers from the Courts. As the crowd increased the excitement increased, and the packed masses swayed backward and forward in front of an opening about two feet wide, through which now and then one battered creditor could squeeze into the building. This continued till about half-past 9 o'clock, when the doors were closed and the crowd shut out.

STATEMENT FROM SATHER & CHURCH.

The following "Statement" has been furnished by Messrs. Sather & Church, bankers here, for publication:

ASSETS.

Bills receivable in the hands of J. B. Roberts, Samuel Merritt and T. H. Selby	$342,000 00
Checks on other Banks, in the hands of Roberts, Merritt and Selby	22,000 00
Due for advances to Gold Dust Correspondents	50,000 00
Real Estate in San Francisco	50,000 00
Total	$464,000 00

DEBTS.

Due Depositors on Book Account	$133,000 00
Due on Certificates of Deposit	100,000 00
Assets over amount due the Depositors and the Certificates of Deposit	222,000 00
Total	$464,000 00

All Special Deposits are in the vault, and will be delivered as soon as possible. Mint Certificates for collection, and notes left for collection, are not included in the above statement.

The protested drafts of Sather & Church were being paid in New-York when the steamer left.

The shipments made by each steamer will be applied in payment of the drafts drawn at the date of the shipments.

Of the bills receivable, the bulk of them will be due in 30 days. They are good, and mostly secured by collaterals. Sather & Church.

Mass Meeting in San Francisco on the Loss of the Central America.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of citizens met at Musical Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to public feeling in regard to the loss of the steamship *Central America*. The Hall was crowded. At 7½ o'clock, F. P. Tracy called the meeting to order, and, on motion, Lafayette Maynard was appointed President. Vice-Presidents were appointed, and speeches were made, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The loss of the United States Mail Steamship *Central America*, in which so many of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed, has diffused gloom and sadness, horror and indignation through the community; and, whereas, we the citizens of San Francisco, deem it our duty to express our sentiments in relation to this terrible calamity—to pay our tribute to the gallant dead, whose resignation and composure in meeting death in order that the helpless might be saved, has but few parallels in the annals of ocean disaster—to console with and extend our sympathy and assistance to the survivors left destitute, the parents left childless, the wives made widows, and the children made orphans—to render honor and praise to the noble men who perilled their lives and vessels in the rescue of the survivors; and,

Whereas, Whilst discharging these duties, we also deem it a most fitting occasion to review the course hitherto pursued by the Steamship Companies now controlling, or formerly engaged in the ocean communication between California and Oregon and the Atlantic States, "nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice," but, where that course has been, and still is, obviously subversive of the best interests of our State, endangering human life, deterring immigration, and rendering the horrors between this and our sister States but little inferior in degree to those of "the middle passage"—not merely to record our censure, but by all means in our power to change and reform it; and

Whereas, The remonstrances and protests which have been made from time to time by sufferers from the heartless cupidity of the Steamship Companies have been totally disregarded, and without effect, until the abuses which have more than once been fatal to so many, have now resulted in the wholesale destruction of human life. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, are bowed down with grief by the awful calamity which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens, and that we deplore the lost, sympathize with the survivors, and console with the bereft.

Resolved, That this meeting recognize with pride and heartfelt emotion the noble heroism with which four hundred Californians, in the strength of their manhood, preferred death to dishonor, and bowed their heads to the fatal stroke without murmur or complaint. In the hope (so happily realized) of warding it off from the helpless and the weak—the woman and the child.

Resolved, That this meeting extend to the master of the Norwegian brig *Eden*, master of the *Saxony*, and master of the American brig *Marine*, and to the respective officers and crews of those vessels, its meed of gratitude and admiration for the gallantry displayed by them in the rescue, and for the Christian kindness exhibited in their subsequent treatment of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot find words to express its abhorrence of the callous and inhuman conduct of Captain Green, of the steamer *City of Norfolk* (so in contrast with that of the noble men above-named) in refusing to tow the disabled brig *Marine* with the survivors on board, into port, without pay in advance, and that his name should henceforth be consigned to infamy, and be a byword and reproach among men, if such report prove true.

Resolved, That this meeting attributes the loss of the *Central America* to the negligence and indifference of the United States Mail Steamship Company to the safety of those whose money it had received, under the highest obligation on its part, to convey them to their port of destination at least as safely as the acts of God and the perils of the sea would permit; and that we view such negligence and indifference as falling little short of crime.

Resolved, That whilst we admit that the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are generally safe, well manned, quick, comfortable and generously provisioned, we hold the said company responsible for the misconduct and shortcomings of the Mail Company on the Atlantic Ocean, and particularly as most of the large stockholders are the same in both Companies.

Resolved, That the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in its recent employment of the old steamships *California* and *Panama*, exhibited a recklessness and an indifference to the health and comfort of passengers, and to the convenience of the public, as criminal as that of the United States Mail Steamship Company, in continuing to run the *Central America* with defective appliances for safety, and is amenable to like censure.

Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself, by all lawful means, to prevent the dispatch from this port with passengers, of any vessel of whose seaworthiness there is any reasonable doubt, and that a committee be forthwith appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect; and in connection herewith, this meeting deprecates in the severest terms the illegal but too prevalent custom of changing the names of worn-out vessels, in order to mislead the traveling public.

Resolved, That in view of the abuses to which ocean communication is liable, it behooves the people of this State to demand of Congress an immediate settlement of the Pacific Railroad question, and that this great national work be prosecuted without delay.

Resolved, That in the meantime an immediate practical remedy to these abuses should be had, and that in the opinion of this meeting a steamship company, whose stock shall be held and controlled in this State, and which would thus be directly responsible to the people, is absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That under any circumstances, it is necessary for this meeting to adopt, and faithfully carry out, some practical plan to insure a greater degree of safety, comfort and speed in all sea-going steamships navigating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

After the reading of the preamble and resolutions, Messrs. C. J. Hughes, F. P. Tracy and J. B. Crockett made addresses.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

J. B. Swasey offered the following additional resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That Congress be most urgently requested to open and complete at least one Wagon-Road to California, and protect the same by sufficient military force, and that the same be completed in one year.

On motion, the Committee of Arrangements was appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress. The Committee consists of F. P. Tracy, D. O. Shattuck, F. Billings, R. J. Vandewater, C. J. Hughes, H. S. Brown, and F. W. Macondray.

The meeting was then addressed by Capt. Frederick Hennell, after which, on motion of Mr. Tracy, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This meeting is informed that it is the purpose of our Chairman to be at Washington during the coming winter; therefore,

Resolved, That Lafayette Maynard, Esq., be appointed to take charge of any petitions upon the subject of a reform of our Steam Navigation Laws, and in favor of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; and that he be requested to see the same properly presented, and to represent us in urging upon the members of the National Legislature the imperative necessity of prompt and efficient action upon these matters.

On motion of Dr. Trask, the President was authorized to fill any vacancy in the Committee from the Board of Vice-Presidents, and the meeting adjourned.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In Stockton, Oct. 10, Charles Baxter to Miss Hannah Griffin.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. B. Brierly, S. J. Loop to Miss H. N. Redman, both of San Francisco.

In Calvary Church, in San Francisco, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Robert D. Morris to Miss Clara Anna Shearer, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 24, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Chas. A. Hutchinson, of the *San Joaquin Republican*, Stockton, to Miss Elmira F., eldest daughter of Mr. Calvin T. Baldwin, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Capt. Wm. Benedict to Mrs. Margaret Hind.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Edward T. Anthony, of San Francisco, to Miss Carrie Augusta Hanford, of Williamsburg, L. I.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Johann Conrad Meyer to Miss Catharine Blum, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Frederick Katz to Miss Louisa Brekle, both of San Francisco.

In Oakland, Oct. 27, by Rev. Thomas Cain, Mr. John W. Morris to Miss Catharine Landrigan, both of Oakland.

In San Francisco, Oct. 24, Edward B. Yeaton, of Napa, to Mary T. Curtis.

In Windsor, Sonoma county, Oct. 18, John W. Cock to Jane Cunningham.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Capt. Wm. H. Boyd, of the brig *Merchantman*, to Lovina L. Hudson, both of San Francisco.

In San Jose, Oct. 27, at the residence of M. Hardy, Esq., by Rev. B. Brierly, A. J. Hinckley, of San Francisco, to Miss [illegible]

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. Ryan to Mrs. Margaret Crofts Daly.

In San Francisco, Oct. 28, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, M

[illegible] of the month preceding, the account stands thus:

[illegible] in Custom-House $790,998
[illegible]rried in September, 1857 168,574

Difference in favor of October $622,424

For the ten months from Jan 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, the comparison stands thus:

[illegible] $3,334,916
[illegible] 2,877,061

Difference in favor of 1856 ..... $456,855

The operations of the Custom-House for the month of October are as follows:

VALUE OF

[illegible]handise entered for duty $294,012
[illegible] entered for warehousing 287,400
[illegible] withdrawn for consumption 128,144
[illegible] withdrawn for export 33,704
Cash received for duties 97,136

Farming Prospects.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

The intelligence which was received here on the 23d ult., by the mail steamer *Panama*, that the President of the United States had authorized the sale of two and a half millions of acres of the public lands of California, the sale to take place in May next, was a source of deep gratification to all persons interested in our progress as a State. The realization of this measure will meliorate the difficulty which has heretofore beset immigrants who came hither with a view to till the soil; for the uncertainty of land titles, derived from Mexican grantors, has long been a sad barrier to improvement. There is an abundance of the agricultural land throughout the State that is not subject to Mexican claims, but the uncertainty as to its situation and boundaries has heretofore greatly interfered with its location. This action of the Government, if preceded by the necessary surveys, will give homes to thousands who are now afraid to improve the lands they occupy, lest in the end they may be wrested from them.

As a source of future revenue to the State, it may not be inappropriate, in this connection, to state that the wine interests are receiving a new impetus. A company has been formed, the sphere of whose operations is in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and preparations are in progress for cultivating the grape on a scale unequaled in any of the most favorite wine-growing countries. The directors of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society held a meeting in this city a few evenings since, and had occasion to sell four shares of their stock. These shares, which are worth $750 at par, were sold at $795. The stock is not in the market for sale on speculation; and the shares are held mostly by persons who intend to make their homesteads on the land already purchased by the Society on the Santa Anna River, in Los Angeles County, as soon as the vines shall begin to bear.

Tobacco is also a product which must hereafter receive much attention. Experiments have fully proven the adaptiveness of the soil of many portions of the State. The soil and climate of the Sacramento Valley, as well as that of the southern counties, is admirably adapted to its growth. The same may be said of Cotton, which eventually must become one of our leading staples. A company has also been formed for the prosecution of the Rice culture, and a large tract of land is now in process of preparation in San Joaquin County with this view. Daily the people of California are developing new resources which tend to lessen the exports of the precious metals.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of War-ships and other Vessels—Consular Rates—A Present from Washington—Loss of a New-London Whaler and part of the Crew.

Advices from Honolulu are to Oct. 17. The *Polyxenian*, of the 17th, says: H. I. M. frigate *Pereverante*, 60 guns, Admiral LUGEOL, anchored off the harbor on Wednesday last, 23 days from Tahiti viz Hilo. We are sorry to say her stay will be a short one, as she sails to-morrow for San Francisco. She saluted the Hawaiian flag, which compliment was returned by the guns from the battery on Punch Bowl hill.

H. B. M. surveying steamship *Plumper*, Captain GEORGE H RICHARDS, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th. 38 days from Valparaiso.

The American clipper ship *John Gilpin*, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th, in 117 days from Boston. She would load with oil and bone for the United States She brought a large cargo, composed principally of provisions and mechanical and agricultural tools.

The following are the established rates at which the crews are paid off at the American Consulate, Honolulu: Whale oil, 40 cents per gallon; whalebone, 45 cents per pound; sperm oil, 90 cents per gallon.

The entire wheat of the Hawaiian Islands, this year, is about 16 000 bushels.

The bark *Yankee*, at her last trip, says the *Polynesian*, brought here for his Majesty, from the State Department in Washington, ten volumes, elegantly bound in morocco, containing minute descriptions, in letter press, accompanied by colored plates, of the *Birds and Quadrupeds of North America*. The work is, in every respect, a beautiful one, and worthy of dissemination from such a source. The plates are all copies of drawings taken from nature by the celebrated naturalist AUDUBON. We understand that presentation copies have been dispatched to all the heads of Governments enjoying friendly relations with the Great Republic.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"We regret to announce the loss of the ship *Indian Chief*, Capt. HUNTLEY, of New-London She was lost by contact with the ice in the Arctic Ocean, during the latter part of August, having on board about 800 barrels of oil. One boat's crew reported lost. Capt. HUNTLEY is on board the b'g *Ocklu*, and is hourly expected. We have not as yet, received the particulars of the loss, other than those given above. Besides the above, the bark *Newton*, reported lost in a former issue, is the only vessel as yet heard from as lost.

Prices are coming in more favorably than those received earlier in the season, and the prospect is that the general average will be larger than that of 1856."

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

Gov. ALLSTON'S Message to the Legislature of South Carolina was delivered on the 24th inst. It opens with a eulogy on PRESTON S. BROOKS, and a notice of the death of Senator BUTLER. Then follows a labored obituary of the late LANGDON CHEVES The distinguished dead having had full justice done to their memories, the Message proceeds to discuss affairs of State. The condition of the educational and charitable institutions is reported. The Governor says "the free schools are doing more good than they have been allowed credit for," and adds that he finds himself unable to desire a better basis for a practical system of public education than that which already exists. The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and the De La Home School at Lethe are in a flourishing condition. The financial condition of the State is not so promising. The debt is $3 058 681. Within ten years the number of Banks has increased to twenty, with a capital of $14,837,000, and a specie basis of $999,399, and a line of domestic exchange amounting to $10,265,000. The State is suffering from an abstraction of coin and depreciation of credit in the sale of bonds, both for building the new Capitol and for aiding the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The Governor censures the issue of paper money to so large an amount as to produce inflated credits and over-speculation. In regard to Federal relations, the Governor takes comparatively moderate ground—moderate, that is, for South Carolina. He declares that there is, in fact, no disposition on the part of South Carolina to either fanaticism or isolation. He adds:

"The Federal aspect of South Carolina, so far as it is influenced by her State policy is ominous to many politicians in America; and some of our own good men seem to believe, with them, that it is chiefly aristocratic pride which keeps her in position; that the men of South Carolina arrogate to themselves superior wisdom and patriotism, and to their women superior virtue. Whereas, without arrogating to themselves any superiority, the truth is, that whatever of wisdom or of patriotism or virtue may characterize her people, are among the happy consequences resulting from her institutions, political, social and domestic. Long may we cherish them.

Of the Kansas struggle, he says:

"Our friends in Kansas, who have struggled manfully to sustain an unequal contest, are entitled to our sympathy—'tis all we have a right to offer.

The remainder of the Message has nothing material.

THE MCKEESPORT MURDER—ONE OF THE CONVICTED PARTICIPATED INNOCENT.—A day or two since, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, after a careful review of the case, decided adversely to HENRY FIRA. MONROE STEWART and CHARLOTTE JONES, the convicted murderers of GEORGE WILSON and his sister ELIZABETH, at McKeesport, and affirmed the judgment of the Court below—or, in other words, declared that there was no legal reason why the sentence of death, passed on the parties by Judge MCCLURE, should not be carried into execution. STEWART has all along protested his innocence, and we see, by a Pittsburg paper that FITE and CHARLOTTE JONES confess it was planned and executed by them without STEWART'S knowledge. If the confession of the parties be believed, measures will be taken to release STEWART.

COTTON FOR EUROPE.—A large amount of cotton is now being shipped direct from this port to Europe, than ever has been before. The ship *Austin* was towed out yesterday with 1,360 bales on board, for Liverpool. The ship *Wharton* is loading for the same destination, and will carry about 2,000 bales. There are several other vessels now in port which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated.—*Galveston News*, 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE BATTLE FOR THE WORLD'S DOMINION.—A German archæologist, Dr. ERLINGER, has, after two years' labor, succeeded in ascertaining the precise position of the camps of ANTONY and OCTAVIUS, just before the Battle of Actium, which place, now called Azio, is on the Gulf of Arta, in Epirus. The camp of the latter is surrounded by a ceinture of redoubts about 5½ miles in extent, which were constructed in stone, faced with earth, and protected by a ditch. At a distance of about 1,000 yards, the remains of square towers, surmounted by a platform and protected by a rampart have been found, as also bells or masses of metal, of different forms which served as projectiles, together with various arms and accoutrements. In the centre of the camp, on an eminence, were the head-quarters of AUGUSTUS; they occupied a superficies of about one thousand yards, and were not unlike what are termed in modern times. In advance of the camps were external works, constructed on small eminences, consisting of several small forts, which served apparently more for observation than defence; they were occupied by detachments forming the advanced guard One of them, higher and stronger than the others, served as a telegraph for communicating with the fleet. In the ruins of one of these forts was discovered a tablet in steel, on which are traced signals, which have some affinity to those of the aerial telegraphs. The camp of ANTONY had not yet been so closely examined as the other, but it is not doubted that the remains of it will be equally interesting The town of Actium contains ruins of temples of Neptune and Mars, and of other remarkable edifices.

AMERICANS AND SPANIARDS.—The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th, publishes a copy of a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Washington to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, expressing the thanks of the United States Government for assistance rendered on the 23d August last by two Spanish war steamers to two United States steamers, the *Illinois* and the *Empire City*, which were in danger of being wrecked near Havana. The dispatch says: "Such acts of international courtesy are very agreeable, and *tend to efface all souvenirs of differences which may have existed between the United States and Spain*," (these words were in italics in the *Gazette*,) "nations which, if their future or their past be considered, have reason to draw closer the ties of friendship. It is incontestable that the line of a noble generosity and the chivalrous humanity so characteristic of their ancestors, still burn in the hearts of the Spaniards of these days. No other conduct than that observed on the occasion referred to, could have been expected from the officers of her Catholic Majesty. Such is the character of the Spaniards."

PROSPECT OF A SPANISH DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.—The readers of the TIMES will remember a description of a scandalous scene that took place last year at Madrid, in the presence of ladies, between General NARVAEZ, then Spanish Premier, and Don GUELY RENTE, when the former struck the latter across the face. The insult it seems has not been forgotten A letter from Madrid says: A duel was expected to ensue, but it was prevented by NARVAEZ having become, a day or two after, Prime Minister, when his adversary was obliged to quit Spain. GUELY RENTE is married to the Infanta JOSEPHA, and is consequently brother-in-law to the King Consort. He resided in Paris for some time, but he has just returned to Madrid; and as NARVAEZ is now merely a private individual, GUELY RENTE charged his friend, General PRIM, with a hostile message to NARVAEZ. The duel that he proposes is one that must be mortal to one or other of the combatants. We do not yet know whether NARVAEZ will accept the challenge.

FEROCK KHAN.—The Persian Ambassador Extraordinary is still residing in Paris; failing to excite a sensation in the capital he now and then condescends to astonish the provincials. A few days ago he visited Rheims, where he met with great success. He was invited to a grand concert, was introduced to the Cardinal Archbishop, and was cheered by the mob. A laughable scene occurred at the railway station, where carriages had been sent to meet the noble Persian and his suite. These carriages had however been constructed in an anti Persian sense; that is, no room had been left for the high-peaked head-dresses of these interesting foreigners. The consequence was, that on meeting the vehicles the face of the Ambassador and the faces of his suite disappeared under these gigantic hats, to the intense amusement of the spectators. The coachmen were at once stopped, the heads of the carriages drawn up, and the dignified appearance of the visitors then restored.

ABROGATION OF A VENERATED LEGAL PRINCIPLE.—That old principle of English law which says that "no man shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offence"—a principle that dates beyond the days of ALFRED—has been abandoned. The *Law Times*, a periodical published in London, in noticing the verdict of a recent criminal trial says: "The courts have gradually restricted the meaning of this once cherished maxim, until, in the case now under consideration, it has been reduced to a nullity. We are not prepared to say whether such a result is desirable, or if is not for the public advantage that persons accused of crime should be subjected to continual trials until a conviction is obtained. Our present purpose is merely to record the fact of the annihilation of another of the famous old maxims of our jurisprudence, in the hope that the spirit and letter of the law may be brought into agreement, and that one more artful rule may be applied to all offenders."

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN COCHIN CHINA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains a statement of the persecution which is now carried on against Christians at Tonquin, formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Cochin China. According to accounts recently received, churches have been razed to the ground, missionaries arrested or driven away, and the Christian schools all closed. A Spanish bishop, Mgr. DIAZ, vicar apostolic of Central Tonquin, has been arrested and imprisoned with a chain round his neck at Nam-Ting, a town situated near the coast. This unfortunate prelate, who had been condemned to death, was still alive on the 15th of July last, in the prison into which he had been thrown in the midst of all the malefactors of the country.

A CASE FOR LEGISLATORS.—If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells things by false weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer is fined a few shillings and escapes. I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer, it may be, is guilty of a thousand, for he robs every person to whom he sells goods with false false weights. Now, can you tell us by what strange anomaly of the law the greater thief is allowed to get off so much more cheaply than the lesser? Why shouldn't there be the same law for both?—*Punch.*

DRESS AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The progress of extravagance in dress has provoked a slight counter demonstration on the part of the French Court. Last year it was understood that no lady invited to Compiègne could appear twice in the same dress. This season it has been intimated that the reappearance of a dress once in the course of a week will be not only tolerated but approved. The consequence is that ladies invited to pass a week at Compiègne pack up only eight dresses instead of sixteen.

MR. COBDEN.—There is no probability of Mr. COBDEN'S return to Parliament at present. He peremptorily refuses to be put in nomination. A party of gentlemen, who were anxious to start him as a candidate for Reading, have been informed, says the London *Star*, that circumstances of a family nature precluded him from seeking a seat in the Commons, and would prevent his acceptance of a seat, even if elected without the necessity of a contest.

ABOLITION OF RUSSIAN SERFDOM.—It is now known that the Emperor is firmly resolved on the abolition of serfdom, and it is thought that the 19th December, the *fete* day of the Emperor NICHOLAS, has been fixed on for the publication of the ukase, because his late Majesty, when on his death bed, recommended it to his son.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER.—Advices have been received from St. Petersburg of the loss of the Russian steamer *Kouba*, of 100-horse power, in the Caspian. The steamer was driven on a reef in a violent storm, and, out of a crew of 75, the commander, two lieutenants, a sub-lieutenant and 18 men perished.

His Excellency, Mr. DALLAS, American Minister to the Court of St James, was prevented from attending the late banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, on account of slight indisposition.

A letter from Mlle. SARAH FELIX has reached Paris, giving more satisfactory intelligence of the health of Mlle. RACHEL. Her medical attendant, it states, considers her out of danger.

Lord HERVEY, according to the London *News*, is making a tour through the United States in company with Viscount ALTHORP.

News of the *accouchement* of the Queen of Spain was hourly expected in Madrid, at the date of the last advices.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the murder of Francis Vincent, at No. 15 North William street, on the night of the 17th instant, met on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, at the Coroner's office.

Coroner CONNERY informed the Jurors that no further witnesses had been obtained, and suggested that nothing remained but for the Jury to agree at once upon their verdict upon the evidence that had been adduced. He made a brief charge to the Jury, reviewing the principal points of the evidence, and urging on them, in view of the alarming increase of crime in the City, to give the matter a full and careful consideration, and render a verdict, regardless of consequences. The Jury retired for deliberation, and after an absence of an hour-and-a-half, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury duly sworn and charged to inquire on behalf of the State of New-York, how and in what manner Francis Vincent came to his death, do, upon their oaths and affirmations, say that the said Francis Vincent came to his death by stabs inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Michael de Lorenzo and other parties, to the Jury unknown, on the 17th day of November, 1857, in the store No. 15 North-William-street, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M.

After a most scrutinizing view of the evidence, we find that Joseph White had no participation in the murder of Francis Vincent; he is therefore entirely exonerated. And we also hold Mark Cohen as accessory after the fact. And the Jury are of opinion that the Coroner should hold William Hilton as principal witness in the case. And we cannot let this opportunity pass without congratulating the citizens of New-York in having in our Coroner, F. DI CONNERY, Esq., a persevering, faithful and gentlemanly officer; having used the most unremitting efforts to ferret out all individuals who were at the scene of the murder and must have participated therein.

After the rendition of the verdict, Michael de Lorenzo was briefly examined by the Coroner. In reply to the questions put to him, he stated that he was thirty-three years of age, was born at Palermo, Sicily, and was a barber by profession. As to the charge preferred against him, he declared he was not guilty. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Cohen, the private watchman, was also ordered to be locked up in the Tombs. Joseph White, and Antoine White his brother, who were detained under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, were released from custody.

Quite a scene ensued among the friends of the accused parties on the verdict being made known.

Injunction against Street Commissioner Conover and Comptroller Flagg.

On Saturday morning the following injunction was issued by Judge INGRAHAM, and served upon Street Commissioner CONOVER and Comptroller FLAGG. The Comptroller had agreed to recognize Mr. CONOVER in advertising a sufficient quantity of work to have given employment to some seven thousand men during the Winter. The bids were to have been opened on Saturday. They are to show cause, &c., one week from to-day,

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—*Patrick Tracy* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Upon the complaint in this action, and the affidavits thereunto annexed, let the defendants show cause before me, the Judge of this Court, at a special term there of, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., why an injunction should not be granted, pursuant to the prayer of the said complaint; and it appearing satisfactorily to me, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds therefor exist, I do hereby order that in the meantime, and until a decision is had upon said motion, the defendants, and each and every of the officers and agents thereof, and each and every person claiming to be such officer, or to act as such, do absolutely desist and refrain from opening any bids or proposals, made or offered, in pursuance of a public notice purporting to have been signed by Daniel D. Conover, as Street Commissioner of said City, to do any work in the following advertisement referred to, (the reference is to the list of work, published in the TIMES some two weeks ago,) or from opening any bids or proposals for any part of such work, or from attending upon the opening thereof, or from awarding, or executing, or confirming, any contracts for doing any of the work referred to in the said advertisement bids or proposals, to any person, under or in pursuance of any bids or proposals made or offered pursuant to any notice issued, or purporting to have been issued, by the said Daniel D. Conover, as such Street Commissioner. D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge, &c.

Nov. 26, 1857.

PEOPLE'S MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of the Twentieth Ward was held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening last, to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. There were met together in council, Democrats, Know-Nothings, Republicans and Whigs. Mr. THOMAS M. PARTRIDGE officiated in the Chair. Speeches were delivered to the course of the evening by Hon. C. C. LEIGH, JAMES W. NYE, C. C. NORTH and E. B. DUTCHER. Previous to adjourning, the meeting organized itself into a Twentieth Ward Tiemann Association, and appointed a Ward Tiemann Executive Committee, with power to add to their number.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION AND INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on Friday by Coroner GAMBLE, at a miserable basement in the rear of No. 19 Mulberry-street, on the body of MARIA REDMOND, a Scotch woman 54 years of age, who died from the effects of destitution and intemperance. Some thirty years ago the deceased was a governess in the Livingston family, and while filling this capacity fell in love with a mulatto coachman, and ran away with him. With her misdirected love her misfortunes commenced, and since then she has lived a depraved and evil life, and finally died a loathsome and degraded outcast.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Friday morning two horses attached to one of the Harlem Railroad cars took fright and ran away. In their flight down Fourth-avenue they ran over Miss ANNA CREIGHTON, residing at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, and ANN WALSH, a domestic in the employ of Dr. SIMS, Madison-avenue. Miss CREIGHTON was severely injured and had to be carried home. ANN WALSH got off with a few slight bruises. The horses, fortunately, were stopped before doing further damage.

A runaway horse, attached to a single buggy, while running on Friday through Twenty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, ran against two Irish girls named CATHARINE COLLINS and ELLEN COLGAN injuring both severely. The girls were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 1¾ on Saturday morning was caused by a fire in one of the attic rooms of the dwelling-house No. 79 Greenwich-street. A family occupied the attic and had the pipe of the stove run through a pane of one of the windows. The pipe set fire to the woodwork and communicated to the furniture. The fire was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage.

DEATH FROM DEBILITY AND DISEASE.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Friday at No. 183 Varick-street, upon the body of MARY PELONE who was found dead in her bed. The testimony showed that death resulted from debility and disease. Deceased was 56 years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

Police Intelligence.

A PANEL GAME VICTIM.—Lawrence Riley, who is said to keep a gambling house at No. 205 Broadway, preferred on Friday before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, a complaint of grand larceny against Moll Hodges, Maggie Holden and John Spence He charges the accused with having "done him" out of $270 by the panel game, and that their place, No. 17 Hudson-street, is a "panel crib," where strangers are daily and nightly victimized out of their money. According to his own story he had $750 with him when he visited the house, but the bulk of it being in an inside vest pocket fortunately escaped discovery. The parties accused of the theft have been arrested, and are lodged in the Tombs to await an examination. Moll Hodges, one of the accused, has been frequently arrested before on a similar charge, and enjoying a reputation in connection with the panel game nearly as eminent as that of the renowned Mellodia Hoag.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, as Peter Lybrandt, residing at No. 65 Oliver-street, came out of a liquor store in Water-street, three men followed him. After he had gone a block or two, the three men sprung upon him, knocked him senseless to the sidewalk, robbed him of a silver watch and all the money he had about him, when they took to their heels. One of the assailants, an English sailor, giving his name as Thomas Hart, was arrested. He was taken on Friday before Justice WELSH, and, in default of $1,500 bail, locked up in the Tombs to answer a charge of highway robbery. Mrs. Sophia Mullikan, of No. 110 Sullivan-street, declares, in an affidavit, that she witnessed the robbery, and that one of the men who escaped is called "Fisherman Tom." The Police are on his track.

STEALING A SHIP'S CHRONOMETER.—A sailor, named John Albertson, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing a chronometer, valued at $200, belonging to the schooner *Mary Alice*, lying at Pier No. 40, East River. A policeman of the Fourth Ward found Albertson at Simpson's pawn store, in Chetham-street, in the act of offering the chronometer for pledge. He arrested him, and had him taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for trial.

SUPPOSED THEFT OF SILVER WARE.—Andrew Bear, a German, was arrested on Friday by Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, having two silver candlesticks and a silver-cake basket in his possession which he is supposed to have stolen. The accused was locked up in the Tombs, and the property sent to the Property Clerk for safe keeping and identification.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE OLD POLICEMEN.

Philip McDermott vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This case is upon an order to show cause why the temporary injunction restraining the Commissioners from appointing as patrolmen other than members of the old Police force should not be dissolved.

Mr. Clinton, for the plaintiff, read the complaint which we have before published.

Mr. Field, for the Commissioners, read the affidavit of Mr. Vanderpoel, setting forth that on the 27th of November, instant, James M. Smith, Recorder, stated to him that he had not been present at any meeting of the Commissioners of Police subsequent to the 1st of January last, and had not acted since then in making any appointments to the force.

Mr. Vanderpoel read the affidavits of Jacob Cholwell and James W. Nye, setting forth that McDermott and others had been guilty of insubordination; that McDermott had not been legally appointed in the first place; that he, with others, refused to obey the Police Commissioners; that previous to the 31st of July last all these men were ordered to be discharged from the force; that the Police force immediately needed to be filled up to the full standard in order to preserve the peace of the City.

Also read the affidavit of Daniel Carpenter, Deputy Superintendent, setting forth that the whole force, including officers and doormen, at present is but 971 men, 634 being patrolmen; that there are only 8 captains and 21 sergeants commissioned, whereas there should be 22 captains and 68 sergeants; that he only recognized as *bona fide* members of the ex-municipal Police those 350 men who obeyed the summons of the Metropolitan Commissioners; that he never recognized McDermott as a member of the Police force and that there was an immediate necessity for the force to be filled up.

He next read the affidavit of Austin Easterbrook, who says that he was a member of the Municipal force, that he acknowledged the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners and became a member of the new force; that he knew McDermott, and had personally served a copy of the charges upon him.

Some informal conversation ensued as to the production of specifications of the charges against the plaintiff. Mr. Field thought that this injunction was calculated to leave the City unprotected on the next election day. His Honor remarked that special men could be appointed, and thus the evil avoided.

Mr. Clinton commenced his argument for the plaintiff, claiming that there was no evidence of his having been discharged for any lawful reason, and that the injunction should be continued.

Mr. Field replied for the Police Commissioners at some length.

Judge DAVIES, when the argument had concluded, decided to *dissolve* the injunction restraining the Commissioners from appointing additional patrolmen. The Judge expressed the opinion that the rights of the old force depended upon the notice for trial which each had received, and said that all who had not been personally notified were still members.

Mr. Vanderpool observed to our reporter, that this question of notice was being litigated in the other proceedings, which were postponed, and that the Commissioners contended for the validity of their entire action in the premises upon other grounds.

MORE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S AFFAIR.

The People, &c., ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—The Attorney-General has brought an action against Conover, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for trying his title to the office of Street Commissioner. We give the

COMPLAINT.

The People of the State of New-York, Plaintiffs.—Stephen B Cushing, the Attorney General of said people, complain of Daniel D. Conover, defendant in this action, and show to us, on the 12th day of June, 1857, in the Municipal Corporation, entitled the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, there was, and still is, an Executive Department created and existing under the laws of the said State of New-York, denominated the Street Department the chief officer of which department is called in law the Street Commissioner, which office of Street Commissioner then was, and ever since hath been, and still is, a public civil office in said City, and the said plaintiffs further say that, after that time, on the 13th day of June, 1857, at the City and County of New York, the said Daniel D. Conover, without any legal warrant, right or grant whatsoever, intruded into and usurped the said office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York, and then, and from thenceforth hitherto, hath unlawfully held and exercised the said office of Street Commissioner aforesaid, and all the power and authority thereof, in contempt of the people of the State of New-York and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and to the prejudice of the said people.

And the said plaintiffs further show that the action is prosecuted by their Attorney-General in the information of Charles Devlin, of the City of New-York, who is an inhabitant of said City, and a freeman and corporator of said City, residing within the same City and who claims to be Street Commissioner of the City, aforesaid, under an appointment made on the said 13th day of June aforesaid, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City.

And the plaintiffs allege that said Devlin is such Street Commissioner, and lawfully entitled to hold and exercise said office.

Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray that the said Daniel D. Conover may answer and shew by what warrant he claims to hold, use, or enjoy, the aforesaid office of Street Commissioner, and the power and authority aforesaid, and the said plaintiffs demand judgment against the said Daniel D. Conover, that he be ousted from the said office, and from the power and authority aforesaid, and every part thereof, and that said Devlin be adjudged entitled to said office, and that the said defendant pay the costs of this action, and that the said plaintiffs may have such other or further relief in the premises, or both, as may be just.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Mr. Conover puts in a demurrer to the complaint, as follows:

Daniel D. Conover, defendant, demurs to the complaint—specifying the following grounds of objection thereto:

First—That there is a defect of parties, plaintiff, Charles Devlin, appearing upon the face of the complaint, to be a necessary party, plaintiff together with the people, not having been such plaintiff.

Second—That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant.

Third—That the complaint does not show any right or title in the said Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

FIELD & SLUYCK, Def't's Attorneys.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOX CASE.

This case was put over until Monday, on account of ex-Judge DEAN being engaged in the Police case for the appointment of the Police Colonel.

SUPERIOR COURT.

On Saturday, Robert Finn, Esq., Judge elect of the Superior Court, was sworn in by Recorder SMITH, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge OAKLEY. His time runs until Jan. 1, 1858.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The President and Secretary of this Association furnish the following cases of destitution and suffering which they have recently relieved.

An American woman, whose husband has been sick for one year, with two children, has been struggling along under the greatest difficulties, utterly unable to pay her rent, which was two months in arrears. The general agent of the Association paid her rent for one month, ($5 50,) which satisfies her landlord for the present.

An American lady came to Brooklyn in September last with her husband, who shipped on board a vessel for Savannah, leaving her with one child. Soon after another was born, and when this was three weeks old the family with whom she was staying (very poor themselves) were unable to keep her any longer. The way weeks had passed away without any tidings or money from her absent husband, and her mental suffering had been extreme. She applied to the General Agent, and, after ascertaining the truth of her statements, he hired a room for her and the children at $3 50 per month, and sent her coal and provisions, with a stove furnished by a kind person to whom he stated the case. Her furniture lay in the Central Railroad and People's Line depot, with $19 due for freight; but on representing the circumstances to the officers of the line they released it without payment. All honor to them. Who shall say at any longer that Corporations have no souls?

Two American widows, neat, well-appearing women, each with one child, the other with two, living in one family; their poverty had brought them together. They made pantaloons and fur garments, but have had only two days' work in six weeks, and now they are completely destitute of provisions, with a month's rent unpaid, and *scarcely any bedclothes*. The agent gave them provisions, a bed-comforter, and paid their month's rent.

A young American widow, only 21 years old, with *three* children, lost her husband last June. All her means were absorbed by her husband's sickness, and she was obliged to sell the furniture, piece after piece, to pay her rent. She had always lived comfortably, and, therefore, had never learned any trade; so she could get nothing to do, except the coarsest kind of shoe-binding; and being small and feeble, with a nursing child, (besides the two others,) she could earn only *twenty cents a week, with which she managed to buy provisions!* To complete the sum of her troubles, she was about to be ejected from her lodgings, for the want of $2 to pay rent; and, the furniture being nearly all gone, she was destitute indeed. The agent paid her rent, furnished her with provisions, and, the funds of the Association being low, he stated the circumstances to a few gentlemen, who made up a purse for her, so that she is now tolerably comfortable.

These are specimens of those occurring every week. They are not isolated cases, although remarkable chiefly because the persons are Americans, who doubtless have never needed relief before. The proportion of American families in destitution this Fall is unparalleled. Out of fourteen recent cases which have been relieved, nine are American, two English and three Irish The Association's expenses are from $100 to $150 per week, and soon will be much larger. Its treasury is empty. LUTHER CAMES is the General Agent, and JOSEPH WOODHOUSE Secretary of the Association.

PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—MARY STANLEY, one of a gang who have for several months past flooded Brooklyn and New-York with counterfeit money, was secured in the former city, on Friday, and committed for trial

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The members of the King's County Board of Excise Commissioners have been indicted in the Brooklyn City Court for misdemeanor. Their names are JOHN A. WYCKOFF, WILLETS JARVIS and THOMAS MURPHY.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, was found on Friday by two colored men, on Marpeth Flats. Coroner SNELL was notified.

The Indian Massacre on Platte River—Full Particulars of General Harney's Attack.

The American Indian Aid Society has received a statement, under oath, of the massacre of Sioux Indians at Platte River, by order of General HARNEY an affair of which only very incomplete accounts have been published. The facts are set forth as follows:

"In July of 1853 the Sioux Indians were accused of theft by a party of emigrants. The commander at Fort Laramie immediately dispatched a company of 99 men, under command of a lieutenant. They marched about 25 miles east of the fort, and came in contact with a large party of Sioux warriors. The alleged thieves being demanded by the lieutenant, and both surrender being refused by the Indians, on the ground that they had taken nothing belonging to the emigrants but an abandoned cow, the commander Lieutenant ordered his soldiers to fire upon the Sioux.

The unjustifiable order was, of course, followed by a general charge by the Indians, and only one soldier escaped to tell the result. Beside some other trifling depredations committed during the year, they were also charged with robbing the mail train and killing two men. The following year then, HARNEY was sent out in command of 600 troops, but with what orders I am unable to say. After scouring the country in different directions he learned that the Chief of the Sioux, with over 500 of the tribe, composed of men, women and children, were encamped in a place called Ash Hollow. Gen HARNEY presented himself with but a portion of his troops—having ordered the remainder to move in such a manner as to surround the Indians. A conference was then held with the Chief—the General demanding of him the alleged robbers of the mails.

The Chief replied that the men charged with the crime were the most useful of his tribe, and he could not consent to surrender them without some evidence of their guilt. Gen. HARNEY then says, "Will you fight?" The Chief's answer was, "We do not wish to fight the white men, but prefer to settle our differences and have no more fighting." The troops in the meantime having surrounded the Indian camp, HARNEY now ordered the Chief and his attendants to retire fifty paces, when the force under his command commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children orders having been given to take no prisoners. And over one hundred and fifty persisted, besides an indefinite number that were driven into the Platte River."

The Indian Aid Society, considering this a needless butchery, has denounced the proceeding as an "atrocious crime," and has resolved to petition the Government to hold the guilty parties to account.

Narrow Escape of a Lake Steamer.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following narrative of the dangerous storm which overtook the steamer *Cleveland* on Lake Michigan:

"The steamer left Green Bay on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., with 15 passengers and a full freight. On her way down she took on board at different points, and took out in all about 60 passengers. Everything went on smoothly until about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, when the blow struck her. She was at that time about a short distance above Milwaukee. The wind and snow raged with fearful violence, and every wave, as it washed into the noble craft, seemed bent on destroying her. Her fires were put out, and it then seemed that destruction was inevitable. Captain FLOOD, undaunted, however, set about to bail her out, and the passengers and crew, with one dastard exception, took hold, and worked for four hours and a half. At the expiration of this time the fires were rekindled, and steam once more got up, but they were soon put out again. The passengers again went to work with a will and bailed until nine o'clock A. M., when steam was once more got up. They headed for shore and kept on hailing in the midst of this terrible storm. About 3 P. M., they espied, much to their gratification and delight, a channel, which proved to be in Chicago. At 6½ o'clock, the steamer reached her docks. Once or twice during the gale all hopes of ever reaching shore were given up, and a list of the passengers on board was prepared by the captain to throw overboard. Happily so terrible a calamity was averted. In the midst of the unflinching courage displayed on every hand, shines still brighter the courage of a woman who was one of the passengers, the brighter, as it stands in contrast with the sneer cowardice of a gaven-souled man who was aboard. That man was a Frenchman and not an Englishman, as we stated yesterday. He absolutely refused to work, when a woman, which should have brought a burning blush of shame upon his cheeks if he was possessed of manhood, stepped forward and volunteered to take his place. That woman's name was Miss E. WISNARD, of Milwaukee. The passengers, however, would not allow her to work. Her noble behavior upon this occasion won for her the unlimited admiration of every one on board, while the conduct of the Frenchman provoked just the opposite and we should not have blamed the crew had they looked upon him as a second Jonah aboard their noble craft."

A Lively Time Among the Catholics of Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from three hundred Roioon Catholic communicants of the Parish of St. Ann, Ill., addressed to two priests in Kankakee County, denouncing them for accepting bribes from Canadian Bishops to prosecute suits against the pastor and the people of St. Ann's The document is remarkably plain-spoken, and the laity are not chary of epithets towards Rev. Messrs. MAILOUX and LAPOINTE, the parties addressed. The conclusion is sufficiently sharp:

"All will be glad to see in your stead, priests who will preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, instead of sowing scandals, hatred, and contempt of their brethren

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK ... DAY, NOV. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications to state facts must be accompanied by the name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us.

Readers correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States mail steamship *Fulton* passed Cape Race last Friday evening, *en route* for New-York, with four days' later news from Europe, and ... in specie. In consequence of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, the London money market was firmer, and the demand for discount at ... less pressing. Financial affairs were generally in an improved condition, and Consols had advanced. Further failures in Great Britain are reported; among others that of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank. There had been a great panic at the former place.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, with the California mail of November 5th, and nearly $1,750,000 in treasure on freight, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news from California is interesting. It is now ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Indians were implicated in the massacre of Arkansas and Missouri emigrants, of which partial details have been already published in this journal. Further outrages by the Mormons, in connection with their Indian allies, are also reported. A mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held on the 1st inst., to give expression to the sense of the public on the loss of the *Central America*. The resolutions adopted on the occasion will be found at length in another part of this morning's paper. The California papers do not seem to think that the financial crisis had reach their State. Nevertheless, the suspension of SATTERLEE and CHURCH had caused considerable excitement.

Our correspondence from Central America contains much matter of interest. The war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has fairly commenced, and the latter is in full possession of the San Juan River. We give elsewhere some important official documents, and Presidential manifestos on the subject. Our Panama Correspondent makes some curious disclosures relative to the schemes of rival capitalists to obtain possession of the transit, all of which, we doubt not, will be read with interest at the present time. It seems that the United States steamer *Fulton* is on the lookout for WALKER at Boca del Toro, and hopes to intercept him ere he can make his descent upon Central American soil. From Chili, we receive particulars of the reception of Gov. BIGLER, United States Minister to that Republic. His speech, the reply of the President, and the letter of our President to Señor MONTT, will be found in our correspondence. The revolution in Bolivia, under MELGAREJO, has been successful. Peru is still in the throes of civil discord, without either party having gained any decided advantage. It is reported that the Convention at Lima has turned against President CASTILLA. The treaty between the United States and Peru, relative to the free admission of American whalers to Peruvian ports, has been somewhat modified, as will be seen on reference to the page upon which the news is published.

The United States Mail Steamship *Granada*, from New-Orleans and Havana, with advices from the latter place to the 23d, has arrived. There is a general dearth of news. Prices of staple products tend to a decline, with considerable dullness in business.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, appeared heavy and languid for most of the leading articles. The mild weather injuriously affected Flour and Wheat, each of which decreased a shade in value; yet they were less sought after. Corn was very sparingly offered and purchased, including mixed Western at 90c., delivered, ₱ bushel. The depression in the Provision trade was unabated. Prices were easier and drooping; 1,250 boxes clear short Middles Bacon, deliverable in January, February, March and April, were reported sold on terms not disclosed. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Cotton was somewhat brisker and firmer. Freights were dull and heavy, with 649 vessels of all classes in port.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the murder of FRANCIS VINCENT, at No. 15 North William-street, was concluded on Saturday. A verdict was rendered declaring MICHAEL DE LORENZO, one of the arrested parties, the principal in the murder, and MARK COHEN, the private watchman, an accessory after the fact. JOSEPH and ANTOINE WHITE, brothers—who have been detained on suspicion—were exonerated from any participation in the murder. Following the rendition of the verdict, the brothers WHITE were released from custody, and DE LORENZO and COHEN committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A posse of the Deputy-Superintendent's Aids made a descent Friday night on the house No. 147 Grand-street, occupied by a woman styling herself Madame LAMBERT. They took away about $15,000 worth of costly jewelry, rich silks, satins, laces, India shawls, gorgeous dresses, &c., claiming that they are the products of the shop-lifting carried on by "lady boarders" of her establishment. Madame L. alleges that she came honestly by the goods. She has been admitted to bail. The examination is set down for Thursday.

On Saturday, the argument in the case of MCDERMOTT *vs.* the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to the appointment of the old patrolmen, was commenced. The glass ballot-box case was postponed until to day to allow the counsel to proceed in this case. Mr. DEVLIN has commenced a *quo warranto* to compel Mr. CONOVER to prove his title to the office of Street Commissioner.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Judge DAVIES dissolved the temporary injunction which he had previously granted forbidding the Board of Police Commissioners from appointing any new members. He stated that unless the members of the old Police received personal notice of charges preferred against them, they were still members of the Department, and as this point was to be decided by proceedings already pending in another place, it was not necessary for him to take any further steps in regard to it.

A workingmen's meeting in favor of FERNANDO WOOD was held on Saturday evening in Tammany Hall. An appropriate address and resolutions were presented and adopted, and speeches were made by Mr. CHAS. SMITH, the Chairman; Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, Mr. THOS. W. MACMAHON, Mr. CHADSEY, Mr. DUFFY and Mr. HENNESSEY. The attendance was rather limited.

A large meeting of Germans, favorable to the reelection of Mayor WOOD, was held at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, on Saturday night. The Mayor himself was the principal speaker. He said he would make no promises for the future, but referred his audience to his *ever-living past*. There were more Irish than Germans in the meeting, and ... them both, the large building was crowded.

There was a large meeting of the Democracy of the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 52 Sandwich-street, on Saturday night, at which the nomination of Ald. WILSON for reelection was ratified with considerable enthusiasm.

The first of the Graham Course of Lectures on "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in His Works," was delivered, last evening, by Prof. HUNTINGTON, of Cambridge, Mass., in the Brooklyn Institute. The subject was the "Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society."

GARDNER FURNESS has discontinued his libel suit against the TIMES. The order of discontinuance was entered on Saturday.

Captain MCBEAN of the bark *Pentwekett*, lying in the East River, left, on Friday night, his vessel and two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, in charge of his first mate and the steward. On his return to the vessel he found the custodians and the money gone. He offers $2,000 for the recovery of the money.

The deaths in the City last week were 404—84 more than the week preceding.

For reports of numerous whalers at the Sandwich Islands see Ship-news column.

The Point at Issue To-morrow.

The time for talking and writing about the Municipal election has nearly gone by. In the course of the next twenty-four hours our citizens will be called upon to *prove* their regard for the good name of their City, and for their own most vital interests, by deciding what manner of man shall represent them in their corporate capacity and manage their common interests for the next two years. This is the simple question upon which the voters of New-York are to pass to-morrow.

It is not an issue of politics, State or National, that is opened to us. It is not a theory of Municipal administration that is to be rejected or confirmed at the ballot-box. It is flatly and fairly a demonstration in favor of order, of decency, of the supremacy of the laws and of the public welfare over private ambition and partizan ambitions, that the people of this City are summoned to make if they would escape the else certain catastrophes of a thoroughly demoralized Government and general saturnalia of irresponsible self-will at the City Hall and in the streets of the metropolis.

Everybody concedes what everybody has been obliged to feel, that during the past three years New-York has been sinking in the scale of public respectability. Everybody admits that it is not possible much longer to endure a state of things which is compelling our citizens to resort to the expedients of border life, and to assume the habits of a semi-barbarous society, for the preservation of their property and the safety of their persons. When ladies are stopped upon the highway and robbed in the broad light of day—when murderous affrays take place with practical impunity to the perpetraters within reach of the public offices and under the very eye of the Chief Magistrate of the City—when decent people go about their daily business armed as if an enemy lurked in every lane and gateway of the streets—it is clearly time that something should be done to arrest the downward progress of events before they bring us to the humiliating resort of a Vigilance Committee, and thus to the deliberate avowal of our incapacity to enforce in a legitimate way the obligations and to protect the interests of citizenship.

Without stopping to investigate side issues, or to discuss the relative responsibility of this or that public officer for so shameful and alarming a condition of the municipal administration, it is plain to the meanest capacity that the head and front of all this offending must be looked for in the head and front of all civic authority. The actual Mayor of this city has publicly proclaimed himself the ally and friend of a set of men who declare that he "*shall* govern us were he the devil incarnate." Is not this enough? Is not this recklessness of temper, this license of partizan and headlong assurance, a perpetual and open invitation to all kinds of ruffianism, to all kinds of lawlessness, violence, fraud and indecency?

What controversy of Democrat with Republican—of foreign born with native citizen, is involved in the repudiation of a candidate so shamelessly supported? The one plain, positive, practical matter which every voter of New-York is bound to settle with himself before he goes to the polls to-morrow, is this: "Are the interests of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his clique, or the interests of myself, my family, and the community in which I live, paramount in my eyes?"

Is it possible to doubt the final decision of such a matter as this by the freemen of an American capital?

Frauds at the Election.

One of the most startling indications concerning the election of to-morrow, is found in the extraordinary efforts made by the partisans of Mayor WOOD to break down the precautions provided by law against illegal voting. Under the old law certain officers called *poll clerks* were created and authorized to take part in counting the votes at every poll. They were intended to be checks upon the inspectors, and to give the public some assurance that the votes were fairly and truly counted. Yet, either by a most remarkable oversight, or by an adroit evasion on the part of the author of the law, these poll clerks were to be appointed by the inspectors themselves. What was designed to be a legal projection against fraud was thus cunningly converted into an additional means of perpetrating fraud with impunity; for the inspectors had only to make poll clerks of their confederates, to secure the success of their schemes and the public assurance of their honesty.

This oversight was corrected by the law of last Winter, which continued the office and assigned to it precisely the same duties as before,—but gave the appointment of persons to fill it to an independent body—the Police Commissioners. The object and effect of this change was to make the poll-clerks what they were originally designed to be, an actual check upon the inspectors, and a guarantee to the public that the votes cast should be honestly and fairly counted.

The Police Commissioners have accordingly appointed *two* poll-clerks for each Election District; yet the County Clerk refuses to swear them into office, and the Mayor's organ proclaims that *they will not be recognized by the Inspectors*. The only thing which they can possibly do, in their official capacity, is to prevent fraud. Why, then, are the friends of Mayor WOOD so determined that they shall not act?

Fortunately the County Clerk has nothing to do with swearing them into office, and it was through somebody's blunder that he should ever have been applied to for that purpose. The law, upon this point, remains unchanged and devolves upon the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors the duty of swearing the poll-clerks into office. Whether he chooses to perform this duty, or not, the clerks are none the less *clerks*, and are directed by law to perform the duties attached to their office. If the Police Commissioners have appointed men of the right stamp to fill this office, they will probably discharge the important and responsible functions devolved upon them, fearlessly and with fidelity.

The action of the Mayor's supporters in this matter warrants the utmost vigilance to prevent frauds for which they are so anxious to secure impunity.

Monster Ships.

For nearly half a century the United States has been gradually working its way up to a position, as a maritime power, by the side of Great Britain. For a long time we have been ahead of every other nation, and have but just now made ourselves the equal, in our mercantile marine at least, of the power that has boasted of ruling the waves, and, if we have not equaled her in the number of our ships of war, we have not been behind her in the efficiency and size of those we have built. In the carrying trade our ships have long been prominent for their good qualities; and England has never been able to compete with us in the packet business. The enormous traffic carried on between this port and the ports of Great Britain, has for forty years been monopolized by American vessels.

It was not until the introduction of iron screw steamers that we began to lose the vantage ground we had so long occupied, and unless we begin at once to look about us, and take steps to compete with this new rival for commercial supremacy, we shall soon be compelled to acknowledge our marked inferiority. Iron and screws are fast driving us from the ocean. We may for a brief while boast of owning the largest ship afloat of any kind, but in a short time the *Leviathan* will be in her destined element and our supremacy in that respect will be at an end. A new era in navigation will be inaugurated, and we shall have to change radically our maritime system. The new monster ships are not only going to destroy our system of lines of packets, which we were the first to establish, but there is great danger of the prosperity of this port being seriously damaged as well. If these monsters are constructed so that they cannot enter our harbor we shall cease to be the great commercial entrépôt of the New World, and some other City, built where there is deeper water, will deprive us of our boasted supremacy. This is not, by any means, an idle speculation. The *Leviathan* is to be sent to Portland, for the avowed reason that there is not a sufficient depth of water on our bar to float her; and though she might be brought to the City through Long Island Sound with entire safety, there will always be an objection to that intricate navigation, while there are other harbors near with sufficient water more easy of entrance. The *Leviathan*, too, is only a beginning in the construction of monster ships. Her success will cause bigger ones to be built, and it is impossible to foresee the size at which the "thus far and no further," will be proclaimed.

Already a bigger ship than the *Leviathan* has been projected in England,—a ship to which the monster will, herself, appear as a minnow. And this new monster is of special importance to the citizens of New-York, for, although it is proposed to make her 8,000 tons larger than the *Leviathan*, she is to sail faster and *draw less water*. An engineer of Liverpool, named CLARE, has come forward with propositions for building an iron screw and paddle steamship, by way of testing a principle, greatly the superior of the *Leviathan*. His experiment is to be tried on a scale of startling magnitude, and he has already exhibited his models, which are attracting the attention of scientific men in England. He proposes to build a ship 1,000 feet in length, 70 feet beam, and only 30 feet from deck to keel, making her perfectly flat-bottomed, and her sides nearly square. In size she would be 30,000 tons, and yet so light would be her draught of water that she could easily enter our harbor by way of Sandy Hook.

It is stated that Mr. CLARE's proposals have received encouraging consideration from the English Government, and, if the first voyage of the *Leviathan* should prove successful, there will, doubtless, be an attempt made at once to build another monster ship according to his plans. Our wooden ships will, of course, for many years, be used for the conveyance of common freight; and it is by no means universally conceded that the experiment of large ships will be found successful. Many of the best judges, in both countries, maintain that the small ships will always have a marked advantage,—that the large vessels hitherto employed in competition with them have failed, and that there is no reason to fear the revolution in commerce which has been predicted. At all events, the experiment is likely now to receive a thorough and decisive trial.

The Unsheltered Poor.

There is a fearful number of houseless poor who contrive by some means or other to pick up a precarious subsistence during the day, but who are left at night without shelter, or a place to lay their heads. It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Police which is published in another part of the TIMES this morning that the applications at the different Station-houses for lodgings by these poor homeless wretches averages about 1,200 a night, while there are not accommodations for more than a third of the number. The Commissioners very justly observe that the others being driven into the streets are often led to commit crimes which they might have been saved from if they had been provided with lodgings. The Police Commissioners have sent a communication to the Common Council urging the necessity of providing lodging-houses for the destitute poor, and we can hardly conceive of a case which demands more prompt attention than this. If it should not be attended to, however by the public authorities, it should not be neglected by our humane and benevolent citizens. There is no way in which charity could be bestowed with better results, for the outlay required, than in providing lodging-houses for the poor at this inclement season of the year. Hundreds of young boys are nightly cast into the street without the means to provide themselves a shelter, and they are thus exposed to all manner of temptations, and are compelled to become thieves and burglars to keep themselves from perishing. As a mere consideration of prudence, and to prevent the increase of crime, it will be worth the while of the community to provide lodging-houses for the poor this Winter; there are plenty of houses to be had, which can be cheaply rented for the next three months, and the cost of furnishing them and keeping them in order would not be great. A great deal of the crime with which we are afflicted has its origin in the cheap lodging-houses which abound in the vice-tainted districts of the City, where the innocent poor are forced to consort indiscriminately with the vilest portion of our population, and become hopelessly diseased in mind and body by the contamination. There are at all times poor wretches enough in our streets at night who have not the means to provide themselves with a shelter, to render it imperative on the part of the public authorities to make some provision for their necessities; but the number of the houseless poor is much greater now than it ever was before, and the urgency of the demand for immediate measures of relief was never before so great.

BOGUS VICE-PRESIDENTS.—It ought to be made an indictable offence to use a man's name as an officer of a public meeting of any kind without his consent; and we are not sure that an action for slander would not lie against any one taking such an inexcusable liberty with another's name. The offence is a very common one, we must admit, and, in most cases, a perfectly harmless one; but there are cases in which the most serious injury might be inflicted, and a man's reputation be badly damaged by such a use of his name. At the best it is a silly practice to publish a long list of names of men as the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of a meeting which they never attended, and might never hear of; but it is not often the case that a prominent citizen is made to perform a duty of this kind without, at least, his consent being obtained. The custom at public meetings of a political character is to propose a long list of names as Vice-Presidents, those only being selected who are known to be friendly to the cause, whatever it may be, which the meeting is called to sustain. As very few of the persons proposed are ever on the ground, of course they can make no opposition to the use of their names, and the next morning they are all published in the papers as having been present. To those who are accustomed to the machinery of popular meetings, these lists of vice-presidents and secretaries are of no significance whatever; but with the public at large the case is very different. When it sees that a certain influential person attended a political meeting and officiated on the occasion as a vice-president, it is naturally supposed that he approved of the objects of the meeting, and sanctioned the proceedings which were had at it.

At the Wood meeting in the Academy of Music on Friday, the most unwarrantable liberty was taken with the names of some of our prominent citizens, in this manner, who were not only not present at the meeting, but who are among the active opponents of the re-election of Mayor WOOD. Several of the gentlemen whose names were published as Vice-Presidents of the meeting have made a public denial of having given any authority for such a scandalous misuse of their names; but there are others who are prevented by their absence, and others who are prevented by peculiar circumstances, from repudiating the fraud. So many of the respectable gentlemen whose names were used as Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting having indignantly denounced the fraudulent attempt to mislead the public, it will create a suspicion that all of the respectable names used on the occasion were bogus, so that the Mayor will not gain much by the operation. Some of the gentlemen who were published as the Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting have contributed very liberally towards the Tiemann fund, and if they have become supporters of WOOD, their conversion must have been effected at a very late hour on Friday evening.

It is not altogether discreditable to the Mayor that, while he is notoriously unscrupulous as to the character or the position in society of the men on whom he chiefly relies for support, he loves to appear in good company when he comes before the public, and if the gentlemen he would gladly have for supporters are backward in coming up to his assistance, he has the discrimination and good judgment to help himself freely to "a commodity of good names."

PERFECTLY DIABOLICAL.—The Academy of Music in Irving-place is in danger of getting a fearfully bad name; not to put too fine a point upon it, a perfectly diabolical reputation. On Friday night was performed there, probably for the last time, JOHN COCHRANE'S "Devil Incarnate," and to-night is to be given, for the first time, MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable." Mr. COCHRANE'S "devil" undoubtedly draws the best houses of the two. We are inclined to think, however, that his apparent popularity is only temporary, and that to-morrow will witness his last appearance on any stage. It is known beyond all doubt that on Friday night the house was *packed*.

Personal.

The Spanish Minister, Señor TASSARA, who has been passing a few days in this City, returns to his post at Washington to-morrow. Though one of the youngest of the diplomatic chiefs residing in this country, being now but thirty-three, Señor TASSARA is a gentleman of high ability and accomplishment. He earned his distinction by marked service in the profession of journalism, belonging to the progressive, liberal school of politics. Our Government has found in him a Minister ready and anxious to meet fairly and candidly any proposition for an amicable adjustment of all questions pending between the two Governments.

Senator DOUGLAS is in the City, with his family, on his way to Washington.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY has returned to this City from Boston, and will give the first of his series of lectures upon Ballad Poetry on Thursday evening next.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, is expected in town to-day.

E. GOULD BUFFUM, Esq., for several years connected with the California Press, and for two years past the principal editor of the *Alta*, was a passenger by the *Northern Light*.

☞ The Cleveland papers complain of the management of the mails on the Erie Railroad. The *Herald* says the mails from New-York have not been on time for two weeks past; there is sometimes a flood of New-York papers, and then a famine. Merchants at the West also fail to receive their communications from the East promptly.

Eight hundred ships are annually loaded in Quebec with lumber. The average value of each cargo is £800, making a total of £640,000. The half of this immense sum is paid out in cash—to the farmer for his produce, and for the use of his teams during the Winter; to the mechanic, for his work; and to the 2,500 laborers who are engaged in the trade.

Mayor Wood's Vice Presidents—Complimentary Circle.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state that my name was used as Vice-President of the Wood meeting last night, without my knowledge or consent.

I am in favor of the election of Mr. TIEMANN.

Respectfully yours,

ANSON G. PHELPS.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor by stating that the use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting held last evening, at the Academy of Music, by the friends of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, was without my knowledge and without the slightest authority.

F. B. CUTTING.

CARD FROM MR. WESTERVELT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name having been published as one of the officers of the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening last, I deem it proper to state, it was done without my knowledge or approbation. I shall support DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor of this City.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1857.

FROM MR. BLEECKER.

NEW-YORK, No. 6 Wall-street, Saturday, Nov. 28.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name appears in your paper of to-day as one of the Vice-Presidents at the meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening. Will you be kind enough to state that it was used *entirely without authority*, and oblige,

Yours truly,

RICHARD W. BLEECKER.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The names of the undersigned were used as Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting last evening, without their knowledge or consent. We are in favor of the election of Mr. TIEMANN as Mayor of this City.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
WM. E. LAWRENCE,
F. B. CUTTING.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The name of the undersigned was used as Vice-President of the Wood meeting last evening, without his knowledge or consent.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL.

In addition to the above we have abundant assurances that the names of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, JAMES T. BRADY, and several others, who do not deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant a publicat on upon the subject, were used without permission or the least authority.

Notes have been widely distributed through the City, inclosing tickets for Mayor WOOD and appealing urgently to citizens to vote them. They are signed by R. F. CARMAN, WM. F. WETMORE and CHAS. A. SECOR. There is no such name as WM. F. WETMORE to be found in the Directory:—WM. S. WETMORE and WM. C. WETMORE are both well-known citizens, and are both earnest and effective opponents of Mayor WOOD. And the name of CHARLES A. SECOR is appended to the appeal without the slightest authority.

In regard to Mr. CARMAN, we have received the following note,—accompanied by assurances of the writer's entire reliability:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the papers that Mr. RICHARD F. CARMAN is announced as having been the Chairman of the meeting which was held in favor of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening last. How, I would ask Mr. CARMAN, is the change to be accounted for which took place in his sentiments between Friday morning and the same evening? On Friday morning, at FINK's, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty ninth-street, he said to myself, in the presence of Alderman VARIAN, ERNEST FIKE, and others, that Mayor WOOD was "the greatest vagabond that he had ever known, and that he would vote for him *under no consideration*." I challenge Mr. CARMAN to reply to this fact, and call upon him to explain the causes of this singular change in his sentiments within twelve hours.

STEPHEN KELLY.

Mr. McKeon in Reply to Mayor Wood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

HON. H. NICOLL—*Dear Sir:* As you presided at the first meeting held this Fall in this City opposed to the present maladministration of the public affairs of this metropolis, I address you for the purpose of correcting certain statements, made by Mr. WOOD at the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening last. Mr. WOOD parades a long list of figures, which are well calculated to mislead. I have not the time to examine them minutely, but I will call your attention to a few items, for the purpose of showing how little reliance can be placed on the statements of such a man.

I made the declaration that the public permanent debt of this City was OVER TEN MILLIONS.

The exact amount per Comptroller's Report is $10,543,909 33.

I stated the annual tax for the year 1857 was over eight millions.

The exact amount per Comptroller's Report is $8,066,566 52.

Mr. WOOD would have the electors believe that of these eight millions a large amount has been imposed upon them by the laws of the last session of the Legislature. I do not defend the acts of the Legislature in relation to this City, but I wish to show that some of the acts referred to by Mr. WOOD do not in any way make part of the eight millions of taxes for the year 1857.

From the items presented by him as the acts of the Legislature for 1857 I select the following:

To authorize building a new Reservoir	$1,906,000
Regulating Central Park	1,666,000
To erect a City Hall	2,000,000
Total	$5,564,000

He would have the public believe that these five millions formed part of the eight millions of annual taxes which I charge are now oppressing the people of this City. *Not one cent of the items above* form any part of the eight millions. The money for the several items above referred to is yet to be raised by the State. Mr. WOOD cannot escape the distinct charge that during his administration the taxes have STEADILY AND ENORMOUSLY INCREASED. This heavy burden must be borne, as I have already stated, by the poor man who rents his room in a tenement-house, equally with the man who lives in a splendid mansion.

From the Comptroller's (FLAGG'S) semi-annual report to the Common Council, made on the 28th September, 1857, the following statement is made up showing the increase in taxation in this City:

1854	$4,341,225 54	1856	$7,075,425 72
1855	5,843,852 89	1857	8,066,566 52

Mr. WOOD would have the electors also understand that he is nowise responsible for the increase. He knows that NOT ONE CENT of the public MONEY can be drawn from the public treasury except on a warrant *signed by him, as Mayor*. This is the power which he holds, and for which he is responsible. In the hands of a bad man such a power might be very lucrative.

Mr. WOOD states that my statement as to salaries was not accurate. The authority for my statement is the Comptroller's report, which shows that in 1853 salaries were $235,000
In 1857 412,500

But the Mayor does not answer my charge that he signed the ordinance increasing the number of employees in the Street Department, and increasing also the expense to $23,000. He does not answer the charges made of his complicity with the *Joseph Walker* affair of $13,000; the Lowber claim of $196,000; the glass ballot-box affair of $60,000. On these points he is silent.

When I addressed the meeting at the Academy of Music, I spoke without notes. I held nothing in my hand but an abstract of the indictment against WOOD for felony, and I did not wish to make any mistakes as to the amounts and dates in that important document. I gave the audience, I believe, the exact date of the order of the Court quashing the indictment, on the ground of the statute of limitation interposed by Mr. WOOD. I was compelled to state figures ranging from 8,000,000 down to 75 cents, (for a bill for cartage,) which had been altered from that small sum to $100 75, and formed part of the charge against him of obtaining money by false pretences. Should Mr. WOOD differ with me as to the figures in the public finances, it must be gratifying to learn that I did not make any mistake as to his bank account, in which he took $1,750 which did not belong to him, or as to the facts of the Marvine fraud. On these charges Mr. WOOD pleads guilty by his silence. It probably was "inconvenient" for him to reply in full on all topics.

I do not believe that all respect for private character has been yet entirely extinguished, or that Mr. WOOD can succeed in obtaining a majority of the votes of the electors of this great City.

Yours respectfully, JOHN MCKEON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Antagonism between the Administration and Governor Walker—Effect in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The interview between the President and Gov. WALKER yesterday, resulted in no change in their positions on the Kansas question. WALKER is immovable in his bold stand for the rights of self-government.

The President is seriously concerned because of its thickening difficulties, but indicates no disposition to yield to WALKER's views.

The near approach of the meeting of Congress complicates affairs. ORR is the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House. If the President continues firm in the support of the Kansas Convention, the effect it is calculated will be damaging to ORR among the Northern men, and if the Executive flinches in the least, the Southern distrust of ORR as a candidate will be greatly enhanced; for, as a matter of course, the Administration Speaker is bound by engagement to support its policy. ORR is now here, electioneering industriously. S.

Opinions of the President and his Cabinet in Relation to the Mayoralty Election—Wood not Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

Intense astonishment is excited here by the transparently bogus correspondence from this city, in relation to the Mayoralty election, which has appeared in some of the New-York papers, during the last few days. I have just risen from conversation with a well-informed gentleman, high in office here, who is intimately acquainted with the antecedents both of Mr. TIEMANN and of Mr. WOOD, and I can give you some facts with regard to their previous political history, of which it were well that your Democratic readers were reminded.

1. Mr. TIEMANN was in London in 1854, and, then, for the first time, was introduced to Mr. BUCHANAN. On that occasion, he told Mr. BUCHANAN that he should support him, and him alone, for the Presidency as successor to General PIERCE. The sequel has shown that he faithfully fulfilled that promise.

2. Mr. TIEMANN told the writer, not long ago, that since the time of the first election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency, he had never, in any single instance, failed to vote the Democratic ticket.

3. Mr. TIEMANN went last year to the Cincinnati Convention as a Buchanan delegate. He used all his influence to secure Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, and received the warm personal thanks, not only of the President, but of many of his friends, for his efficient and disinterested labors.

4. The Presidential election, in November last, was virtually decided by the success of the Democratic Party of the Pennsylvania State election, which took place in October. This latter was mainly influenced by the efforts of the New-York State Finance Committee, which raised the greater part of the funds for that occasion. Mr. TIEMANN was one of the most prominent members and subscribers of that Committee. It consisted of about three hundred gentlemen, not more than ten of whom are, at present, in favor of the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor.

So much for TIEMANN. He possesses the hearty esteem—both personal and political—of the President, and of nearly every member of his Cabinet. Should he be elected as Mayor of your City, it would be a matter of hearty rejoicing to every right-thinking Democrat at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN prides himself upon listening patiently to all whom he calls "representative men." Thus, if the President of a Society of Gamblers, or *policy dealers*, were to send in his card at the White House, he would doubtless be received with due courtesy, and what he might have to say would be listened to, as forming a part of the mass of opinion contained in the country. So Mr. WOOD, as Mayor, *de facto*, of New-York, has been able, by word and letter, to secure, at times, Mr. BUCHANAN's attention. He has developed boasts—out of this, to an inordinate extent, and has impressed upon his followers the belief that he is "*all hunk*" at head quarters. Such gammon could delude no one who had had the run of Democratic administrative society in Washington for a single week. WOOD's character is thoroughly understood here, and he is set down as more faithless and dangerous as a friend and ally than he could even be as an enemy.

1. Our old-line Democrats will never pardon his affiliation to the Know-Nothing party, *at the very time when he pretended opposition to its principles at Tammany Hall*. This was a too manifest perfidy. It cannot be doubted, for, as CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER said in a speech the other night—"I was there, and saw him and heard him." Neither has this ever been denied.

2. Mr. WOOD has not the sympathies of Mr. BUCHANAN, because the President was informed, months ago, that the Mayor had secretly opposed him at Cincinnati, and worked for—whom do you think?—HINDMAN for Vice-President, and, therefore, for a Southern man for President!

3. To prove to you how wide as under our Washington potentates are from the little CATILINES of your White House, I will tell you, with names and dates, an incident which occurred here last March. The Federal appointments, for New-York, had just been made; *every single appointee* had opposed WOOD for the Mayoralty, the year previous. These were SCHELL, HART, FOWLER, RYNDERS, SANDERS, CISCO, BUTTERWORTH—not one of whom was his friend, and all of whom had labored for the overthrow of his tyranny at Tammany Hall: And these appointments were made, too, during the very week that the Mayor is said to have boasted of being "a favorite at the White House," and of having been "consulted on matters of national policy by members of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet." Cause enough for rage, and an explosion of rage there was. Mr. SAMUEL BRADHURST, son of Mr. JOHN N. BRADHURST, one of your most respectable citizens, relates that the Mayor exclaimed to him, with a profanity needless to repeat, "Mr. BUCHANAN is a heartless old scoundrel. I wouldn't speak to him if I were to meet him in the street, nor would I walk on the same side of the street with him." He also wrote a letter to the President himself, boiling over with venom and insult, and sufficient, had there been no other reason, to account for the contempt and aversion in which he has since been held by the Administration.

4. Mr. BUCHANAN and the members of his Cabinet have been earnestly desirous of bringing about a hearty and sincere settlement of the difficulties among New-York State Democrats. He feels that the prime mover of all of the dissensions of the past two years, has been Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and he believes that the party would be greatly benefited if Mr. WOOD were laid, forever, on the shelf.

5. The resolutions which were passed subsequently to Mr. WOOD's nomination, at Tammany Hall, condemning his agrarian message, are regarded by our most experienced Democrats as a complete acquittal from all obligations incurred by those who had previously nominated him at the same place. Principles more abominable never were enunciated. I have been shown a letter from one of your Democratic members of Congress to a member of the Cabinet, in which it is said that Mr. WOOD exerted "*all* of his influence to have the resolutions condemning him rescinded; but he could not procure the consent of his best friends to its being done."

Finis coronat opus, we wait for Wednesday's news, but if TIEMANN is elected, the result will be hailed with enthusiasm at Washington. If not, so much the worse for you. The conflict is not between WOOD and TIEMANN, but BETWEEN TIEMANN AND A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. P. R.

The Weather.

CONDITION OF THE ERIE CANAL, &C.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day is quite mild. It is now confidently calculated that all boats in the Canal

this side of Montezuma, at least, will get to tide water, and the best judges predict a reopening to Rochester.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is warm and pleasant. The ice in the Canal is thawing, and vessels are moving freely.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Boats are now passing down the canal with the aid of ice-breakers. As the weather is mild, there is a fair prospect of their getting through to tide-water.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is clear and the thermometer marks 54 degrees. It is too warm for packing hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day has been mild, clear and pleasant.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is mild, and it is thawing fast. The ice at the mouth of the river is reported as giving way. The indications this evening are that the large fleet of vessels detained in the river will be able to get into Lake Erie to-morrow or Monday. Seven propellers arrived here from Chicago to-day, and report that many vessels are ashore on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is extremely mild and pleasant.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRITISH STEAMER CREOLE ASHORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 28.

On Monday last the British steamer *Creole* went ashore at Granville, Nova Scotia, during a gale, and received such damage as required her to be surveyed, and then condemned. She is insured in New-York.

THE BRIG REMINGTON ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

By mail we have Key West dates to the 14th inst. The brig *Remington*, from St. Mark's for New-York, with a cargo of cotton, had been ashore on North Key shoal, but was got off and taken to Key West by the wreckers, considerably damaged.

THE SHIP BALTIC ASHORE.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The ship *Baltic*, from New-York for Charleston, is ashore on the South Bar, near Charleston, with nine feet of water in her hold. The prospect is that she will be a total loss. She is insured in New-York and Boston.

DAMAGE TO MACHINERY OF STEAMER VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Virginia*, Captain JEWETT, from New-York for New-Orleans, put into this port to-day to repair her machinery.

The Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from Havana on the 25th inst., arrived at this port to-day. She brings half a million in specie.

Academy of Music.

The third season under Mr. ULLMANN's management commences to-night, and with far more than ordinary promise. The Company is now strong, and possesses at least one name of world-wide renown. We refer, of course, to Herr FORMES, the *basso*, who makes his *début* in "Robert la Diabla." The opera, in other respects, seems to be strongly cast and includes the services of Mme. LA GRANGE, Mlle. CATALANI, Signor BIGNARDI, Signor LABOCHWA, and in the ballet department, of that excellent *danseuse*, Mlle. ROLLA. The orchestra and chorus have been increased, and upwards of thirty rehearsals, we are informed, have been given to this master-piece of MEYERBEER. In placing the work upon the stage, Mr. ULLMAN has prepared new scenery, costumes, &c., at a great expense, and it is evident that on its success Mr. ULLMAN places his hopes for the future of the season. When a manager tries to deserve public support he generally obtains it, although in hard times there are many unhappy exceptions to this rule. Let us hope for the best.

Herr FORMES is certainly a great attraction, and occupies so large a space in the musical biography of the day, that some few facts concerning his history may not be out of place here. He is now in the prime of life, having just touched his thirty-ninth year, and in the full glow of a merited reputation. He was born in a little town on the banks of the Rhina, but his ancestors were of Spanish origin, and mostly soldiers of repute. Early in life CARL FORMES gave indications of strong musical predilections, and having a fine voice, was celebrated in the neighborhood. His father, however, like all fathers, objected to a musical education, and put him to an agricultural employment. It takes more than a yoke of oxen to check the ambition of a young man, and young CARL "bolted." Driven to extremities by this step, he was compelled, as a last resource, to enlist in the Austrian army as a common soldier. At Vienna, (to which city he was marched) his musical talents and gifts were first recognized. A renowned professor sought and obtained his release from the army, and directed his studies in the divine art. His progress was rapid and more than justified the expectations of his master. In January, 1832, he made his *début* at Cologne as *Sarastro* in MOZART's opera of the "Zauberflöte." His success was immense, and he received engagements from various Court theatres. In 1844 he became the principal bass singer at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, and was honored with the largest salary ever given to a German artist, and which, we are informed, is to be paid to him during his life time. This position was held by Herr FORMES until the Revolution broke out in 1848, when, siding with the people, he lost all Court favor, and had to fly for his life. Thoroughly filled with hopes of freedom he made his way to Holstein, but the popular cause failing there as elsewhere, he resumed once more the pursuit of Art. At Hamburg he made a fresh success, but the hostility of the authorities pursued him, and he was compelled to fly to London. In the great metropolis he was received with enthusiasm, and has ever since been esteamed the best basso of the age. The secret of his universal success is to be found in the fact that he is gifted with a voice the extraordinary grandeur of which has seldom been equalled. He is an intellectual artist, too, forever extending the field of his operations. He can sing in English, German, Italian and French, and in opera, oratorio, or concert room. Like all truly great artists he has no small vanities. He willingly does all that he can, and does it conscientiously. For these reasons he will, we are sure, have a brilliant career in the United States, and it is the duty of every cultivated person to contribute to it as much as possible.

The Mystery of the Craddock Murder, in Kentucky, Solved.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

It will be remembered that on the 26th day of August, 1856, that PASCHAL D. CRADDOCK, who resided six miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown Road, was found dead a short distance from his residence. The body had three shots in the thigh, one of the balls passing through. None of these wounds could have caused death. The neck was broken, and the face and head mutilated by hogs, the ears having been eaten off. CRADDOCK was on horseback when he was shot, and it was supposed that after he was shot he fell off his horse and broke his neck. The horse was found standing by the body. Two pieces of rope, having blood on them, were found near by. The verdict of the jury was, "That CRADDOCK came to his death by violence." There had been three indictments pending against CRADDOCK on charges of felony, but he had succeeded in continuing the trials on these different terms of Court. He was much feared in the neighborhood, as it was alleged that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves. He had been a wealthy man. A short time previous a meeting was held in Jefferson County, which was attended by the most respectable citizens, at which resolutions were passed, demanding that CRADDOCK and two others leave Kentucky within six months. The time had just expired when he was killed. A negro was arrested on the charge of killing him. An opinion was prevalent that some of CRADDOCK's gang (those who had been associated with him) had slain him, fearing that when his trials took place they might become involved. Others were under the impression that the friends of those who had acted with CRADDOCK, and were convicted to the Penitentiary mainly on CRADDOCK's evidence, had committed the deed.

The mystery is solved as follows: JOHN MILLER, of Bullitt County, whose character is reported disreputable in Louisville, yesterday gave himself up to the authorities, confessing that certain parties offered three thousand dollars to any one who would "put CRADDOCK through;" that he and eight others accepted the bribe, when the plot was made to take CRADDOCK's life. Five of the party lay in ambush—a cough being the signal to fire at CRADDOCK as he passed by. MILLER says he fired in the air. Warrants were issued for all parties, several of whom were arrested, including Col. ALLEN and brother, AUSTIN HOWARD and Jos WRIGHT, of Bullitt County; STEPHEN BAIRD, of Shelby County, and FRED. KIRBY, of Jefferson County. Others are also implicated. MILLER's story is not fully credited.

The parties implicated are wealthy, and heretofore were highly respected. JACK ALLEN had been home only two weeks, and was an invalid at the time of the murder.

Charles Mackay's Views of the Commercial Panic in America.

From the London Illustrated News.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1857.

For the last three weeks the United States of America have suffered the anxieties and terrors of the greatest monetary convulsion which has ever occurred in their history. Like all similar panics, it was long foreseen and earnestly predicted by the few wise man who could see three inchas before them. The many disregarded the warning, as was but natural; for it is just about as easy when an express train is rushing and tearing along the rails at the rate of sixty miles an hour to stop it by the simple croaking of a conclave of sagacious rooks on the top of an adjacent elm-trea as to control the operations of a "go-ahead" people in the full tide of speculative prosperity by the reiteration of sound advice and the teachings of experience. Those who raised the alarm, and called upon the financial engine-drivers to modsrate their speed, were denounced as panic-mongers or jobbers for a fall. At last the crisis came. One card in the pack gava way, and down came the whole edifice of speculation with a crash as loud as if it had been built of solid atona and not of paper. The agony of the catastrophe still continues; and it is to be feared that it will be long before it passes away. The commercial affairs of the whole world are so linked and interwoven that New-York cannot suffer such a calamity as this without affecting London, Manchester, Glasgow, Hamburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Like a tempest in an orchard, it will inevitably bring down all the rotten fruit and with it much that is not rotten. More evan than that may happen. The trees themselves may be uprooted, and political convulsions be the result, on tha continent of Europe, of the financial storm which has swept, or is sweeping, over America.

The causes of the existing catastrophe in America are to be sought not only in tha character of tha people, which is more impulsive than that of their cousins or brothers on the British side of the Atlantic, but in the entire freedom of their syatem, which permits and encourages tha expansion of credit into dimensions which it cannot attain elsewhere. In the City of New-York alone there are—or were before the panic—55 banks, independent the one of the other, each issuing its notas of $1 and upwards, with no other control than the judgmant of its managers and the faith of the public. In Boston there are 36 banks, conducted and issuing paper money upon the same prineiple. In Philadelphia, Baltimora, Washington, New-Orleans, Charleston, Chicago, and in tha countless other flourishing cities, there are banks without numbar, each the despotic issuer of paper upon the security of its own credit, the deposit of State stocks and of a percentage of gold and silver. Whether that percentage of hard coin be 10, 20 or 30, depends upon the law or ordonnance. It is a matter entirely between the banks and the public.

Twenty years ago, during the panic of 1837—a panic only less serious than the present, because it affected a trade much less extensive—thera were in the United States 634 banks, with 154 branches. In 1856 there were 1,255 banks, with 143 branches. There is no institution in America having either the position, the influence, or the authority of the Bank of England or the Bank of France. There is no one to put on the screw, or to let off the steam. In the great financial ship of the United States there is no supreme captain, as there are no stokers or sailors. All are captains. One man is as good and as powerful as another, and looks to himself alone. In fair weather the system works well enough. The bankers grow rich; speculators of all kinds obtain credit; railways rivaling each other are constructed in every part of the country, and in some cases four lines are made where one is more than sufficient for the traffic; trade and business receive an impetus; the golden age of commerce seems to have arrived, and all is bright sunshine and delicious weather. One result of the system is that poor men often get rich *per saltum*. The old mode of patient and careful industry falls into disfavor. Who at the age of twenty-five would make up his mind to labor hard and be economical for thirty years, that he might retire with a modest competency at sixty, when by a fortunate speculation he might become wealthy to-morrow, and live in a marble palace in the famous Fifth-avenue of New-York—one of the magnates of a land where there are no Princes, but where many contrive to live in a style that is more than princely? But the fabric is a delicate one: "A breath unmakes it as a breath has made;" for a bank, unless it have tangible and readily-available security, is in the position of Cæsar's wife. To be suspected, even wrongfully, is to incur the risk, if not the certainty, of insolvency.

The people of New-York, and further south—no doubt in consequence, to a large degree, of the impressibility and vivacity of character which they have derived from their bright atmosphare, as sunny and clear as that of Spain and Italy, and not ladan as ours is by heavy foga and mists—are quicker, more impulsive, more restless, and, to use ona of their own newly-coined words, more "go-a-headative" than Englishmen. The Americans are a people with an immense continent to occupy and replenish, and with a national future before them more brilliant than that of any nation under the sun. They are a people of ideas as large as their political liberty, and as expansive as their Union. In addition to this they are a community of traders, rather than of workers. They know the mysteries of buying and selling, upon the large scale as well as upon the small, better than any other people, and far better than they know the mysteries of manufacture or of handicraft. If the Englishman work for the world, the American trades for the world. Labor may be called the characteristic of the one, and speculative enterprise of the other. The increasing communication between the two, and the facilities for travel and intercourse afforded to all civilized nations by steam and the electric wire, are gradually rubbing off the corners and the angles of character that have hitherto distinguished one people from another, and there are thousands of Englishmen quite as speculative as Americans, and of Americans as sober and as plodding as the English; but, broadly stated, there is still this essential difference between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. The Englishman works best; the American trades best. Of late years the unparalleled growth of the City of New-York—a city far richer than Paris, and second only to London in the extent of its commercial operations—has encouraged the idea that it was impossible to set limits to its enterprise and prosperity. The large influx of California gold has added strength to the conviction. New-York has rapidly become a city of palaces—palaces of white marble, to which no city in the European and Asiatic hemisphere can offer a parallel. Marble hotels accommodating a thousand guests; marble and granite warehouses, shops, and stores; marble dwelling-houses, which Kings in the Old World might envy, have arisen on every side; and Broadway has become, beyond comparison, the richest, gayest, and most splendid street in the world—dwarfing the Regent-street of London, and eclipsing even the glories of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris. Needless, as well as needful, railways have been constructed in every State of the Union; and English capital, greedy, credulous, as is its wont—capital that is thirsting and hungering for five, six, and seven per cent.—has invested itself in American securities, until by degrees it has risen to the amount of $450,000,000, or about £90,000,000 sterling. In New-York more especially, the centre of fashion as well as of commerce, almost everything within the last two or three years has been bought upon credit and at credit prices. To be obliged to pay ready money is the most wholesome drag upon the imagination of the purchaser; but no such drag has of late been employed in New-York. Even the ladies have bought their silken robes and crinolines (which, by the way, are at least double the circumference of the crinolines of London and Paris,) at credit prices, averaging from 100 to 200 per cent. beyond what they would have paid in cash. And everything else has swollen in proportion. House rent, the cost of living, and of clothing, all have experienced a rise; and New-York has become the most expensive city in the world, both for the passing traveler and for its habitual residents.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, an institution very similar in its principles, though not in its magnitude, to the Crédit Mobilier in France, gave the first great shock to credit. It had advanced large sums of money upon railroad and other incontrovertible securities, and at the very first moment of alarm found itself unable to meet its liabilities. The distrust occasioned by its failure spread rapidly through the whole country. Some of the greatest commercial houses in the Union toppled and fell. The paper millionaire of tha Monday discovered himself to be insolvent on the Tuesday, and declared himself a bankrupt on the Wednesday. Firms that for a quarter of a century had deserved the name were found to be infirm. Every failure increased the alarm; and alarm grew into panic, as it has done elsewhere, and as it will continue to do at regular intervals as long as commercial men and the public generally allow their cupidity or their imagination to run away with their judgment, or while the prudence of a rapid success by a timely check, and more attraction than the certainty of the steady, cautious profits of continued and patient industry.

The present and probable results of the panic have not yet sufficiently developed themselves to form the topic of comment in this article. What ever has to be said upon this subject is therefore reserved for a future occasion. C. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down and continue
To sell from their splendid
Stock of Men's and Boys'
Clothing, at a reduction of
10 to 25 per cent., for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, at this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

THE FLAT WITH A FLAT.
SUNG IN "G. FLAT," BY JULIA CARY RHEINHARDT.

Behold this flat! beneath this hat,
My own Letitia moved,
A girl admired wherever seen,
By all who knew her, loved!

"How can I win thee, best of girls?"
Unto her once I cried;
She then tossed back her golden curls,
And laughingly replied:

"Go get some sense, and save your pence,"
My own Letitia saith;
"You'll save a pile and dress in style,
If you deal with the BROTHERS SMITH."

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 515 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom an Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER & WELLS ANNOUNCE a course of four lectures, at Botanic Hall, No. 88 East Broadway, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING. First two lectures free. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HIDDEN—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, EDWARD S. HIDDEN to SARA A. EDWARDS, daughter of Capt. Edwards, all of this City.

WALSH—ALLIS.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Mr. M. MCN. WALSH, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss SOPHONIA L. ALLIS, of the former place.

STETSON—INGALLS.—In Lynn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. C. Shackford, ALEX. M. C. STETSON, of this City, to ANNIE M., eldest daughter of the late Sidney Ingalls, of the former place.

DIED.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, of congestion of the lungs, MARGARET ANN, wife of J. Agnew Walsh, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Blues, 12th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDERMOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, of consumption, ADONAS, wife of William McDermott, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SHAW.—At Westchester, on Sunday morning, of croup, ELIZA, daughter of Horace A. and Ann Eliza Shaw, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Conner.

ELKINS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 28, JANE ELKINS, wife of Joseph Elkins, aged 35 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 Erie-st., Jersey City.

VALENTINE.—At Fordham, on Saturday morning, Nov. 28, PETER F. VALENTINE, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Jacob, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Marion-av., Fordham. Cars leave 28th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

AUSTIN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 27, after a short and severe illness, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Benjamin and Lydia Austin, in the 18th year of his age.

HINSDALE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 27, WM. P. HINSDALE, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his uncle, Wm. Phillips, No. 13 Columbia-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at Grace Church.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION.

On the floor of our chandelier room, second story, we shall offer on to-morrow,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
and every day during the week until all are sold:

20 Gilt Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.....$70, at $43 00
20 Gilt Colored French China Dinner sets, worth..... 75, at 45 00
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth..... 125, at 75 00
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth..... 200, at 110 00
5 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth..... 275, at 165 00
200 Gilt-edged French China Tea sets, worth 11, at 6 45
100 Gilt and Colored French China Tea sets, worth..... 18, at 10 25

THE ATTRACTIONS
Of our stock will be enhanced this week by the addition of 100 CRATES
and hogsheads of
ENGLISH IRON-STONE WARE,
at the following inviting prices:
White Iron-Stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes,....50c.
White Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen....85c.
White Iron-Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen.....95c.
These are of the best double thick ware.

A FEW ARE LEFT
of the
Silver-plated Table Spoons, at the dozen.....$8 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, at the dozen..... 3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, at the dozen..... 1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles..... 4 50
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
One Vol. 12mo, 288 pages.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
Containing
ONE LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP.
SEVENTY SEPARATE MAPS.
AN INDEX OF TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.
THE LATEST TIME TABLES.
THROUGH ROUTES FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST,
WITH MAPS.
INTERESTING READING MATTER.
☞ No Traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take. The volume will also be found to be an excellent means of whiling away time on a journey; besides being an excellent way of making himself familiar with the Geography of the country through which he passes.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an anticrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1853, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TIVE, this Office.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

We shall exhibit in our store, for a few days only, Commencing MONDAY, 30th Nov.,
A MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF GLASS,
Numbering 2,000 pieces, made to order for
GENERAL COTONER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
And every piece engraved with the Royal Arms of Spain.
Also,
AN UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF FINE CUTLERY,
To which was unanimously awarded
THE ONLY LARGE GOLD MEDAL,
Being
THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
This year.
THE PATRONS OF AMERICAN ART AND MANUFACTURES
Are specially invited to examine the above, every article of which was manufactured on our premises. We shall also display
THE FIFTEEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c.,
Awarded to us at the leading Exhibitions throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and Tools, STEEL WIRE and MANDRELS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, Extra SAFE NIGHT LATCHES, CHAIN BOLTS, and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

BOOKS REDUCED IN PRICE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Now offer
Their immense stock of
ILLUSTRATED
STANDARD and
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Together with
A large collection of
BIBLES,
PRAYER-BOOKS and
TESTAMENTS,
In velvet, pearl, ivory, hard rubber and morocco bindings.
Ranging in price from 13 cents to $50.
At no time has so fine a collection of books been prepared for our Fall sales. Purchasers should call early, as in many cases of scarce books only single copies are on hand.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost af manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

ULCER ON HEAD PENETRATING THE SKULL.
Cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. The son of Catharine T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester-st.; witness of cure, E. Day, carriage manufacturer, No. 442 Broadway. For sale by DR. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Broadway, and by various druggists in the City.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS F. TIBBALS.

THE GREAT FUR SALE OF JOHN N. GENIN will continue, (as extended,) at No. 358 Broadway. Auction prices are expected, and nothing more. (See advertisement in this paper.)

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF DOMESTICS
ON SALE THIS WEEK AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
7 cases heavy Canton flannels, 9c., worth 1s.
10 cases white muslin, 4c., very cheap.
150 bales unbleached muslin, a bargain.
68 boxes white muslins, 6¼c., 8c., 9c. and 10c.
8 cases white sheeting, 2¾ yards wide, 1s. 6d.
3 bales 11-4 unbleached muslin, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS.
4 cases brown and black de beige, 6¼c.
8 cases satin-striped de laines, 12½c.
3 cases French cashmeres, all colors, 10c.
8 bales white, all-wool flannels, 25c.
100 pieces double-width paramattas, 12c.
8 cases plaid calicoes, 4c.
4 cases English prints, 6¼c.
7 cases Merrimac and calicoes, 8c.
3 bales Saxony flannel, 12½c.
13 bales plaid and twilled red flannels, 25c.
150 pairs Whitney blankets, large size, 99s.
100 pieces 4-4 printed lawns, 4c., the last lot.
Ladies are politely invited to inspect the goods.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Black Silk, 33 inches wide, reduced from 9s. to 6s. 6d.
Other qualities equally low.
Plaid and Striped Silk, reduced from 75c. to 50c.; superior quality reduced from $1 13 to 75c.; $1 silks 69c.
Long Broché Shawls reduced from $18 to $11, warranted all wool.
Square Broché Shawls, every color, selling off at $6, reduced from $8.
Long Wool Shawls, drabs and bright colored plaids, $3 50 and $4, reduced $2 each.
Black Cloth Cloaks, full sizes, trimmed with velvet or moire antique, $6 50 and $5, great reductions.
10-4 White Sheeting, extra heavy, 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 3d.
12-4 White and Brown do., fine quality, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
6-4 White do., very heavy, 1s., reduced from 1s. 6d.
Dark de Beiges, double width, reduced to 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Merrimac calicoes 8c.; yard-wide English calicoes 8c.
Good De Laines 10c.; Paramattas 18c.; very fine Paramattas 1s. 6d.,
Every article not mentioned reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HIGH-COLORED SAXONY PLAIDS.
At 2s. per yard,
(New Goods,)
Less than the cost of importation,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 30,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have made large additions to their stock of
CHEAP EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
at 30 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemstitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, at $2 per dozen.
Our entire stock of Laces and Embroideries have been marked down greatly below cost price.
No. 729 Broadway, near Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 30, some
GREAT BARGAINS
In Paris Embroideries.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—Reduced to half price. Also, 1,400 Collars, at 45c., worth $1; at 50c., worth $1 50; and the higher prices proportionably cheap. Sleeves at 50c., worth $1; at $1, worth $2. Embroidered Handkerchiefs 10s., worth $2 50; $1 50, worth $3.
PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

300 POINT D'ALENCON LACE COLLARS—from $5 and upwards. Also, sets to match, from $15 and upwards. Just opened. Entirely new and beautiful styles Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Sets and Collars. All of the above will be offered at less than European prices, as their conversion into cash must be immediate. PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

DRY GOODS WANTED FOR CASH.—PARTIES having a good stock of dry goods worth from $500 to $20,000, will find a cash purchaser by addressing J. H. A., CHICAGO, at the office of the *New-York Times*. Dress goods preferable. All communications may be relied on as strictly confidential.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
The whole of the immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off, as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises an immense assortment of PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOES,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALB-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.
The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-work accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
By order of the Administrator.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 393 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the ladies and gentlemen
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Capes,
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Muffs,
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cuffs,
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cardinals,
Rich Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Gloves,
Cuffs and Collars,
Sleigh Robes, Bear Skins
Lap Robes, and
Wolf Skins.
At all prices.
40 per cent.
Below manufacturers' cost prices.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
India Camel's-Hair Shawls,
Genuine Chantilly Lace Flounces.
The balance of our stock of
INDIA SHAWLS
Are this day reduced
From.....$650 to.....$500
From..... 400 to..... 250
Plain centres in all colors; with rich borders from $100 to $70.
GENUINE CHANTILLY LACES,
All new patterns, and the finest goods ever imported, reduced
From.....$55 to.....$38 per yard.
From..... 30 to..... 20 per yard.
From..... 22 to..... 15 per yard.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, No. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 34,636 bbls. Flour; 120 bbls., 2,238 sacks and 1,000 bushels Wheat; 113 sacks and 7,900 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Rye; 1,342 sacks Oats; 8,142 pkgs. Provisions; and 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack demand at former rates: Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,208 bbls., including 803 bbls. Pearls, and 405 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAY—Quiet, yet steady, at 28c.@28¾c., cash, ₱ lb., for American yellow.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at about previous rates. Sales have been reported of 70 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 30 Laguayra at 11¾c.; and 500 Rio at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11⅜@12c.

COTTON—Is in rather better request at somewhat firmer rates, including middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and with more eagerness to sell, prices close a shade lower. Sales 8,300 bbls.

Common to good Superane State	$4 90@$5 00
Extra State	5 15@ 5 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 6 65
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is heavy and drooping. Sales 510 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 25@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is depressed and languid. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in good request at uniform prices: $2 20@$2 30 for layer, $2@$2 10 for bunch, ₱ whole box; and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted firm. Sales by auction: 94 boxes Malaga Lemons at $3 25@$3 45; and 14 bags shelled Almonds at 17½c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after at rather lower prices. Sales 39,000 bushels, including good White Canadian, at $1 38; good to choice white Western, at $1 43@$1 50; red Western at $1 14; do. do., Club, $1 08; and do. do., Spring at $1 01@$1 ₱ bushel. Corn is very sparingly offered and is much needed at advance rates. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 89c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 70c.@72c. for new crop Yellow Jersey. ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are essentially unchanged. Oats are in limited demand and are depressed, at 52c.@54c. for Western, 49c.@52c. for State, 42c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAIR—1,600 lbs. Rio Grande were sold at 5c., cash, ₱ lb.

HAY—1,200 bales North River brought 55c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Some 3,000 bales Manila have been sold within a few days at 7¼c. ₱ lb., with 8 months' credit.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at former quotations. Stock in first hands, to-day, 366,796, against 9,828 same date in 1856, and 26,928 same date in 1855.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady. Crop of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 05@$1 10, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but the demand is tame.

LEATHER—Sole is now in pretty good request at uniform prices.

SOLE.	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides...	45,100	3,100
Sales	45,800	3,800
Stock on hand at the close	405,600	47,800
Stock same time last year	43,200	8,800
Stock same time in 1855	63,000	9,324

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. Porto Rico, 22c.@23c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in stock demand, and is heavy at 42½c.@43c., cash, and short time with interest added, ₱ gallon. Resin is in moderate request, including common at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ 310 lbs., from yard and delivered.

OILS—The market is generally quiet,—and prices of the leading kinds show no remarkable change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$18 75 for Mess, and $16 00@$16 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9c.@10¾c. for new packed Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 8c. (city) ₱ lb. 1,250 boxes clear short Middles, deliverable in January, February, March and April, were reported sold at private bargains. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard appears heavy and cheaper. The transactions since our last embrace 175 pkls. fair to choice, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 200 pcls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, $14 50@$15, for extra do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $11@$14 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@9½c., for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last of 350 tcs., ordinary to choice, at $3@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—800 Curacoa goat have been sold at 55c. @ 57c., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty brisk; prices appear about the same. Sales 1,151 hhds., including Cuba at from 5¼c.@6¼c.; and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¼c.; also, by auction, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c., cash, ₱ lb. Stock of Sugar in Boston, Nov. 25, 4,202 hhds., 25,701 bags, and 7,050 boxes of all kinds.

TALLOW—Sales 7,000 lbs. prime at 10c. cash, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—In Richmond, Va., during the week ending Nov. 27, old arrived sparingly and but little was offered. Old Lugs, inferior to good, at $1@$7 25; Leaf, $7 50@$11; fine shipping Leaf, $14@$16 50. The receipts of new loose Tobacco increase very much, with more demand at irregular prices. Lugs, $3 75@$4 50@$5; good Leaf, $5 50@$7 50@$9 50; Shipping, $10 25@$12 87½. In Baltimore Md., during the week ending Nov. 27, the receipts of Maryland Tobacco were light and the sales of crop small, shippers turning their attention mostly to Ground Leaf. We quote prices unchanged. The inspections of the week are 367 hhds. Maryland.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and shippers have any existing advantage. For Liverpool: Cotton ⅛d.@5 32d. ₱ lb., Flour, 1s. 9d.@5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bush., Resin 2s. 6d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., Beef, 5s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, quotations are nominal. The late charters have been: ship *Leonard*, to San Francisco and a brig from Norfolk to a Windward Island, on terms we did not learn; a Bremen bark to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $14; a bark 529 tons, from Boston to Cuba with wrecked cargo of ship *Lorena*, to Boston, $5,500; a brig from Machias to Guayama, P. R., $8; a bark, 370 tons, to Havana, $1,600; two brigs to Aspinwall, coal, $4 50; a schooner to Barbadoes, $7; a bark, 345 tons, to Albara and back, $500 out, and $9 ₱ ton for mahogany and cedar, home; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses on deck, 2 50.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Pupils in the last day to enter DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, at only $15 for a full Commercial course, and be prepared for business in Jan 1. Students will learn more of business writing, arithmetic and practical book-keeping in this course than in a year at ordinary school. Regular terms, $25.

A BOYS' SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—An experienced and successful New-England teacher of a new boys under his personal care, board and tuition in the English and classical studies. Apply to P. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, c. 23 Broadway.

1,000 NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR for ten writing lessons of one hour each. Nos. Mall, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Names may be entered on Saturday, 28th, Monday 30th, at the room, No. 362 Broadway. OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING from NATURE—In the most desirable system known to taught at No. 291 4th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.—R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mulberry-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 26 Broadway. Messrs LYON & KARSE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$180 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 322 Fourth-st., up stairs.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR
AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—Third Aldermanic District,
JEREMIAH BESSON.
For Alderman—Fifth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
For Chief Justice—Third Judicial District,
WM. E. SMITH, Jr.
For Police Justice,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.

School Commissioner.....WM. BLOOMFIELD.
School Inspector.....DAVID COLEMAN.
School Trustees..... { MATTHIAS CLARK, WM. FORBES.
(To fill vacancy.) { ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Constables..... { ABRAHAM MOSES, WM. R. JONES.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. FAULDING, }

REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Governor of Almshouse—WASHINGTON SMITH.
For Supervisors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, PETER P. VOORHIS.
AUGUSTUS WEISSMANN, THOMAS S. STILLMAN,
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman City Convention.
J. C. PINCKNEY, J. E. SNODGRASS, Secretaries.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Regular democratic Nominations—For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELY. Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward: We present to you the name of MATTHIAS BRAKELY, as a candidate for your suffrages in the next election. He is a man of high character, of undoubted integrity, and in every respect worthy of your support. As a merchant, he has established for himself a noble reputation in the mercantile community. We have a sure guarantee in him that, if elected, he will second the efforts of Mr. Tiemann and devote himself zealously to the purification of our municipal affairs. Friends of Reform, of order and good government, to the polls! Let him not be defeated.
HOMER FRANKLIN,
President Eighteenth Ward Republican Associa ion.
JULIUS M. ACKLEY, } Secretaries.
JOHN A. FOSTER. }

THE CANDIDATES FOR POLICE JUSTICE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.—The candidates for this office are two: DANIEL W. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee, and RICHARD KELLY, he Republican candidate. Mr. CLARKE is already well known to the public, as having filled the office at a former period with advantage to the public and credit to himself by profession he is a lawyer of some standing, and his integrity and ability are beyond doubt. Mr. KELLY the Republican nominee, is a highly respectable man, keeping a first-class hotel with the Bull's Head Sign, and is reported to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Whether these qualifications fit him for the position of Police Justice, is a question for the electors to decide. A highly respectable feed dealer, and who fattens horses similarly may make a very incompetent Justice. The light man for the right place evidently appears to be Mr. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee. He will, no doubt, be elected.
AN ELECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS' TICKET.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the 21st Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward, held at the Metropolitan Garden 2d-av., on Wednesday evening, the following ticket was unanimously nominated: For Alderman, GEORGE W. VARIAN; for School Commissioner, ELIJAH MILLS; for School Inspector, LEWIS F. THOMAS and B. B. CHAPPELL; for Trustees, JOSEPH N. BARNES and ARNEST FINK; for Constables, FRANKLIN LAUGHLIN and GRAHAM CONNER. RUFUS D. CASE, Chairman.
JOHN C. STANBERY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republican Association to any person except to Messrs. WM. H. ALBERTSON, PENRYN MORGAN, GEO. S. LEVINGS, WM. BLOOMFIELD and WILLIAM PALMER, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. FAULDING, }

PEOPLE'S AND WHIG NOMINATIONS—*For Mayor*—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Councilmen.
Sixth Senatorial District.
IXth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIIth Wards.
S. L. HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM O. FROST.
DAVID P. LEVY, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JOHN P. DODGE, WILLIAM H. DRAPER.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE TIEMANN EXECUTIVE Committee offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the organized companies of men who have it in contemplation to frequently vote for Fernando Wood in various districts. The District Attorney will treat with parties in relation to this reward and its objects.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—American and Reform Nominations:
For Alderman—JAMES OWENS
For Police Justice—RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.
For School Commissioner—LA FAYETTE RANNEY.
For School Trustees—JOHN STEVENSON, JAMES DUNCAN.
For School Inspectors—LEWIS S. THOMAS, B. B. CHAPPALL.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION—FOR COUNCILmen of the IVth Senatorial District, comprising the 1st, 11d, IIIth, IVth, VIth, VIIth, IXth and XVth Wards: JOSEPH D. MARTIN, RICHARD BARNABY, JOHN EDWARDS, WM. PARKER GEORGE HAGGERTY and CHARLES F. SAKMEISTER.
JOHN FORSHAY, Chairman.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner, RICHARD WARREN; for Inspector, JOHN B. HAVENS; for Trustees, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK and EDWARD L. BEADLE.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards, Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Civil Justice of the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the VIIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst Wards—JOHN KELLY.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERvisors: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM GORWIN, GEO. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER, HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's nomination for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTIETH WARD.
People's Candidates for Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman.
E. HARRISON REED.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR THE FOURTH Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the VIth, IXth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards. For Alderman, WILLIAM F. LINDSAY.

AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.—For Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District, composed of the IXth and XVth Wards, A. M. SMITH.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—1st, IId, IIId AND Vth WARDS.—For Civil Justice: JAMES KEEN.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, XVIIth and XIth Wards. For Police Justice—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

FOR MAYOR—DANIEL F. TIEMANN. REGULAR Republican nomination. For Alderman, JACOB H. VALENTINE, of XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.—XVIIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst Wards.
Fifth District—*For Civil Justice*—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—REGULAR Democratic Nomination for Alderman. Hon. NICHOLAS SEACRIST, the Workingman's Candidate, and who was only beaten by one vote two years ago.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—Regular Democratic, American and Union candidate, EDWIN SMITH.

REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATION—XVIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst Wards.—For Civil Justice, Sixth District—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Regular Democratic American candidate, PETER FULLMER.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—PEOPLE'S Ticket: *For Mayor*—DANIEL F. TIEMANN; *For Alderman*—HENRY SMITH.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28 1857.—The Board of Police Commissioners deem it their duty to say to the public that they have taken most effectual precautions to insure entire safety to all voters who desire to vote at their usual election, and that measures to preserve the public peace and detect illegal voting are thorough and effectual.
J. W. NYE, President Board of Police.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the Metropolitan Police District, No. 413 Broome-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.—Persons who have not yet received their appointment as Poll Clerks for the ensuing election, will call promptly at this office, on THIS (Monday) MORNING, or their places will be filled. By order of the Board, GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—WHEREAS, SEVERAL persons have falsely claimed to be the American nominees for Alderman and other officers for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward, the American Council hereby gives notice that the following are the only persons recognized by them, and are the only legitimate American nominations:
For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
JACOB H. VALENTINE.
For Civil Justice,
LINSON D. FREDRICKS.
For Police Justice,
RICHARD KELLY.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District.
JAMES WEBB,
GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES B. DEMAREST,
JOHN H. BRADY,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES M. CROSS.
For School Commissioner,
GEORGE W. PEARCEY.
For School Inspector.
JAMES W. GERARD.
For School Trustees,
CORNELIUS V. DEFOREST,
DEWITT C. WEEKS.
For Constables,
JAMES BRITT.
HENRY BISHOP.
G. H. ADAMS, President.
CORNELIUS H. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD—The People in Council.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELEY.
(The People's Candidate, Indorsed by Americans, Republicans and Democrats.)

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the people, irrespective of party, assembled on Saturday evening, in the XVIIth Ward, to nominate a candidate for Alderman.

Mr. T. G. CHURCHILL was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present disordered and corrupt condition of our municipal affairs, and the lamentable misrule under which our City is at present suffering call upon all good citizens to disregard the ties of party, and unite in the support of good and true men to administer our City government; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the XVIIth Ward, irrespective of past or politics, DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, and MATTHIAS BRAKELEY for Alderman, as men very way worthy of their support.

During the evening many enthusiastic speeches were made, in which JACOB H. VALENTINE was denounced for attempting to divide the Republican Party by accepting an irregular and bogus nomination, and thus justifying the suspicion among his old friends that he was in the interests of FERNANDO WOOD, a suspicion strengthened by the fact that Mr. VALENTINE, as Alderman, do ged a vote upon the "Lower Claims," and thus made himself responsible for saddling this swindle upon the City. The tax payers, irrespective of party, were called upon to rally to the support of Mr. BRAKELEY, the regular nominee in opposition to WOOD, VALENTINE, bribery and corruption.

Many prominent Democrats, Republicans, and Americans were present all zealous in carrying out the objects of the meeting.

YOUNG MEN FOR ACTION.—GRAND RALLY of the Young Men of New-York, irrespective of party, opposed to the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor or of People's Candidate, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, will be held at Stuyvesant Institute, (No. 659 Broadway,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. A. J. Dugaane, Hon. J. Oliver, Esq., Zophar Mills, Esq., Hon. John Anthon, C. C. McCormick, E. S. Holsted, Esq., Hon. J. M. Keon, C. G. Gunther, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Hon. E. Brooks, Hon. D. E. Sickles, G. P. Edgar, Esq., Hon. F. B. Cutting, Wm. H. Fry, Esq., Jas. Fairman, Esq., S. Warren, Esq., S. S. Woodford, A. G. Phelps, Esq., H. Franklin, Esq., Wm. C. Russell, C. C. Nott, Esq., S. B. Dutcher, Esq., Lieut. W. H. Brower, Wesley Lyon, Esq., Dr. Westerbury, L. Sherwood, Esq., C. L. Pinckney, E. F. Minierre, C. Shaffer, Esq., Hon. J. Van Buren, Hon. I. V. Fowler, Geo. Starr, Esq., Wm. Tucker, Esq., Hon. H. J. Ingling, B. B. Beach, Esq., Hon. J. S. Varnum, A. O. Hall, Esq., E. C. Benedict, Prof. H. Crosby, T. C. Acton, Esq.

ERASMUS STERLING, D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, CHARLES A. OLIVER, DAVID R. JAQUES, } Committee of Arrangements.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—VIIth, IXth, Xth, XIth, XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst, XXIId, XXIIId WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Seventh Senatorial District, held at the A'Lagrange, No. 213 Bleecker-st., on motion Mr. ANDREW COZZENS was called to the Chair, and Capt. WM. BLOOMER was appointed Secretary. On motion of Hon. John Mundy, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., was unanimously indorsed as our candidate for Mayor. On motion of A. J. Requier, Esq., Mr. CASPER H. DELAFIELD was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the above District. On motion of Captain J. Greer, it was resolved the above be published in all the daily papers. On motion of John Fredlinhuisen the Convention adjourned to meet at the polls at sunrise on Tuesday, the 1st of December, the day of election. Carried unanimously.
ANDREW COZZENS, Chairman.
Capt. WM. BLOOMER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—Regular Republican nominations:
Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Alderman—CHARLES WILLMOT.
Councilmen—CHARLES SYDNEY, GEO. H. WHITE, CHAS. N. DECKER, JOHN P. SNYDER, JOHN OSBORN, ED. D. JAMES.
Constables—MICAJAH M. STANIELS, MARTIN GILRICH.
Commissioners of Schools—WM. T. GRAFF, JAMES MARRINER.
Inspector—JOSEPH POTTER.
Trustees—A. UNDERHILL, JAMES SPARKS, JONATHAN WILSON.
RICHARD SCOTT, President Republican Ass'n.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, JAMES D. WARNER, WM. T. GRAFF, WM. O. BRYON, } Vice-Presidents. Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—AT A MEETING held on Friday evening, the 27th inst., of citizens of the XXIId Ward, dissatisfied with the present nominations for Aldermen of the Ward, and determined to the spontaneous movement of the people of New York, which has resulted in the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, should be initiated in the various political subdivisions of the City by the nomination of citizens of well known character and undoubted integrity for Aldermen. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN was unanimously nominated as People's candidate for Alderman of the XIIIth Aldermanic District.
A. S. CHURCH, Chairman.
W. H. MCNEIL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Electors of the VIIth Ward are notified of an error having been made in the printing of the name of Mr. MAHLON T. HEWIT on their ballot-tickets—by substituting the letter D in place of T. Correct tickets will be published in time for election. ARCHIBALD T. HALL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—FOURTEENTH Aldermanic District Republican nominations:
For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELEY.
For Police Justice—RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice—JOHN WHITE.
For School Commissioner—GEORGE W. PEARCEY.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION gives notice to voters that on the day of election ballots may be procured as follows: at No. 130 Elm-st., Head-quarters; No. 91½ Elm-st.; No. 171 Chatham, corner Mosher; No. 125 Leonard-st., and at the store on the corner of Duane, Broadway and Centre-sts.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, President.
MOSLEY LYON, Secretary.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards
People's Candidate
For Civil Justice—EDWARD S. MCPHERSON.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—American nominations:
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILLMOT.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—People's Candidates For Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN. For Alderman, CHAS. WILLMOT.

NOMINATION FOR RE-ELECTION—FOR Police Justice for IId, IIId and VIth Wards.
JAMES H. WELSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & REIHDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, full 7 octave, rich, carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal overstrung bass, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and nearly new and cost $450; price $275. The piano is in room and is magnificently finished with pearl, ebony and ivory keys and finest action round. N. B.—For a few days longer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 76 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT 7-octave piano fortes ever offered for sale at the greatest bargain; superb rosewood case, double carved, both top and bottom, elegant carved legs, massive open carvings of pears, plums and fruit on four corners; rich carved medals; dolphins on back and front, finished all around; beautiful pearl keys richly set; powerful rich tone; can be fully tested by any master of music; made by a premium City maker for $600, with full guarantee of two years; price $350; one of the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., near 10th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—A packing case for shipping.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WAREROOMS, No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225, one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the ostentatious wrest plank, which undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

HAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING,
First night of Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in five acts,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Début and first appearance in America of
MLLE. CARL FORMES.
First appearance in a new role of
MME. DE LA GRANGE.
The youthful debutante,
MLLE. CLAUDINE CAIROLI,
Who, encouraged by the flattering reception she has met with at Mr Thalberg's concerts, will in future devote herself to the stage, and will make this evening her first appearance in Grand Opera.
The new and successful tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
will appear for the first time as Robert le Diable.
SIG LABOCETTA,
desirous of aiding the director in presenting this masterpiece of the modern and romantic school, has consented to appear as Raimbaud.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear as
HELENA,
in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BHILLANT.
Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties, have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted for "Robert le Diable."
SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW SCENERY.
IN THE SECOND ACT.
A Mountain Pass—The Wayfarer's Cross—Entrance to the Cavern.
IN THE THIRD ACT.
Splendid Ruins of the Abbey of St. Rosalie—Graves of the Nuns—The Tomb of the Abbess Helena—Ballet, "Pas de la Tentation," by Mlle. Rolla and Corps de Ballet.
IN THE FIFTH ACT.
Vestibule of the Church—Interior of the Cathedral—The High Altar surrounded by the Cardinals and Bishops—Marriage of Robert and Isabella.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 precisely, at the Academy C Breusing's, and Sibelli's Stationery store No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free list entirely suspended.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Balcony and First Circle, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents, extra; Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $6 to $20.
NOTICE—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free list entirely suspended.
Tickets and reserved seats to be had at the doors.
On Wednesday, second night of ROBERT LE DIABLE, MARTHA AND LA TRAVIATA will succeed "Robert le Diable."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
A GREAT COMIC BILL.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, and JEROME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in Male and Female Costumes.
Comic Pantomime
THE MILLINERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Pantomime
THE CONSCRIPT.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
ADMIRATION! DELIGHT!! WONDER!!!
The management respectfully announces the representation, for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER, of this grand spectacular drama, which, despite the monetary pressure, continues to attract numerous and delighted audiences.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov 30, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE, OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Comte de Lascours, } Mr. Wheatleigh
Agarita, the Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Marie de Lascours,
Carlos, an adventurer, } .....Geo. Jordan
Vasquez del Monte,
Barabas, a Sailor.....J.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BROKERS.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has resolved to add a department of many of his numerous patrons to sell securities (that of) dition to his regular sales on Mondays and Thursdays) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to this regularly advertised list, such Bonds, Stocks and other securities as may there be presented to be sold at public auction. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their own convenience, without regard to his regular days of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 ₱ cent Bonds of 1892.
$2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Lexington City 6 ₱ cent. Bond.
$2,000 Iowa County 8 ₱ cent. Jones.
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$13,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$13,000 Ohio State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1886.
$8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 ₱ cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$30,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$300 New-York City 6 ₱ cent Assessment Bond of 1858.
$120 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
280 shares Brunswick City Land Company.....$100 each
75 shares North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$25 each
15 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each
60 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
200 shares Southern Pacific R. R. (Scrip Stock).....$100 each
40 shares Pioneer Insurance Company.....$17 each
30 shares People's Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
10 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
10 shares Phenix Bank.....$40 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Dec. 3. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds also Business Paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. Always a variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H NICOLAY.
Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

DANIEL S. HODGE, Auctioneer—Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HODGE will sell, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the 5-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor cases, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. The parlors are supplied with every requisite of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, sofas and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fautenils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mattresses, and feather beds, and a quantity of hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.,
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

R. K. & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock at their Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st., their entire stock, richly ornamented pier, mantel, sidewall and oval mirrors; also, a large assortment of 600 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of a large lot of English and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches and English Jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18-carat gold English lever hunting watches, full-jeweled, gold and expansion balance heavy 18-carat Swiss detached levers, full jeweled engine-turned and engraved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers; silver English hunting levers, plain and full jeweled movements, assorted makers: silver Swiss hunting detached levers extra size and weight; hunting and open face patent levers, gilt and algeine watches. Also, a fine selection of new styles English jewelry, of recent importation, gold seals and keys, ear-drops, pencils and set work mounted with fine gold, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Mechanics' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate sales, those desiring to make sales on the Bank, MR. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Ahm. L Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.
N. B.—The above sale is adjourned for a few days. Due notice will be given when it is to be sold.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 16 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1851. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 21 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness or under the saddle, very stylish and a free driver. Dark brown horse, 17 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and in all harness or under the saddle; is suitable for a heavy carriage, or family horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

FURS—An invoice of fine furs to close an assignment, of sable mantillas, capes and cuffs, 24 Buffalo robes, wolverine do., wolf do., gents' collars Fitch capes, mink do., children's capes, collars, cuffs, &c. The above will be sold without reserve, to close a concern.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich fancy goods contained in the store No. 547 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE.—M. B. BUTLER will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 329 Greenwich-st., all the furniture, consisting of parlor furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, pier glasses, marble-top tables, crockery and kitchen utensils.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture in residence No. 115 West 16th-st., consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture; also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, the whole comprising an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Chas. Sharp vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land lately said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to its value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. EASKINS, Commissioner.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles to any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 62 Peckman-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
ARE ISSUED SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND
in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY
No. 18 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MITLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

DUTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 6 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST DECEMBER, 1857, on the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the Union Bank. Also, the Coupons due on the Farm Mortgage Bonds issued by the above Company, will be paid at the same time at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
M. R. MEDBERY, Treasurer
Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Plance. Those superb instruments of A. W. Lann & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Plance for sale very cheap, at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property worth four times the amount. Address C. B. D., at this office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the Banking-building on the corner of Prospect-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—23d-av. corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BERRIAN, Secty W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffrens and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Fordham Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 5½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6¾ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15½ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

PARISCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 419 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,950 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan 12
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin..$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin..75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin..800 f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin..400 f.
No passenger going to London. These steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
FOSTER, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander, NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec 2
Edinburg, Wed'sy, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAE BURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$55
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LYNDON, Commander, and NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, E. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton and New-York.	Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed'sday, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to DORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY—NO. 422½ Broadway and No. 7 Chatham-square.—Parcels not exceeding in weight five pounds each forwarded to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and delivered free of any extra charge, except import duty, for the uniform prepaid sum of $1 50 EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 12. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every WEDNESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, from pier No 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. A. SCAENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

CORNS! BUNIONS! !—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN, ss.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL E. HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS BARSLEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, SIDS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 29, 1857.
B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway New-York.
The said complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.
n9-law6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary Rodman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York,

THE MAYORALTY.

WOOD WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting of the working people in favor of FERNANDO Wood's reelection was held on Saturday night, at Tammany Hall. At first the attendance was exceedingly meagre, but gradually it increased, until the Hall was about two-thirds full.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, well-known as a speaker at the meetings of the "Unemployed," occupied the Chair.

Mr. Isa B. DAVIS read a long address, the gist of which was a vindication of Mayor Wood as the poor man's friend, and a general onslaught on his opponents as rogues and hypocrites, who cloaked their rascalities in Wall-street under the convenient garb of "respectability." In looking, it said, upon the character and occupation of those who were the speakers and officers of the meeting recently held in Wall-street, with the additional consideration of the history of the daily transactions which are consummated within the precincts wherein Mayor Wood has so wisely abused, we have the key of what we speak. Workingmen we are not to be invidious, or to indulge in arraying class against class. There are periods, however, when it becomes necessary, in vindication of ourselves, that we should reveal our thoughts in this particular. Unlike the calumniators of Mr. Wood, we have no need of [illegible] accusations or epithets against the [illegible] of the professions in which his [illegible] structure found. The organs of the [illegible] every day reminding their readers of [illegible] of those of whom the Wall-[illegible] was composed. They tell us that it was [illegible] of merchants, bankers, brokers and [illegible]. If we wish to measure the depth of [illegible] titudes the proper elements of a true re-[illegible] we may perhaps differ as to our agree-[illegible] with confusion. Men upon this—like all [illegible] entertain different views. With re-[illegible] to the bankers, brokers and money-changers, [illegible] told, from sacred authority, that the re-[illegible]pectable and ancient prototypes of these improved [illegible] vocations were whipped from the tem-[illegible] polluted with their presence. With this [illegible] the claims of such men to respectability, we [illegible] suggest, in the language of Him who exer-[illegible]cised charity to all, and say to these personators of [illegible]rity, honesty, and respectability, "Let him who [illegible] from sin throw the first stone." From the [illegible] per cent. occupations which these men follow, [illegible] the practices they pursue to obtain wealth, we [illegible] see that is not their objection to the personal [illegible] character of the Mayor which has invited this opposition. From whence, then, comes the concentrated [illegible]ituperation with which he is so venomously [illegible]ed? Does it spring, think you, from the se[illegible]rene and pure stream that gurgles along the rivers of [illegible] Wall, or is it summoned forth from the black [illegible] wherein is engendered the spawn of that false-[illegible] which disgusts us with the abomination of its [illegible]? What, we again ask, has provoked the [illegible]manifestation of this embittered hostility? Why, [illegible]ssrs. as it may appear, the Mayor has to withstand the pelting of this pitiless storm for the mere [illegible]announcement of a truth, or an admitted axiom in [illegible] political economy, namely: "That those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything." What e crime is [illegible] the enunciation of truth to those who have fattened [illegible] and thriven from the proceeds of the earnings of the [illegible] supposed ignorant producers, who contribuie with-[illegible]out murmuring to increase the wealth they are not [illegible] permitted to enjoy! And what a perception of the [illegible] intelligence of the masses do these men betray in he-[illegible]lieving that we do not know from what source [illegible] springs the aggregate riches which surround us! [illegible] With such evidence of the lamentable ignorance of [illegible] these respectable occupations, can it be wondered at [illegible] that our enlightened and practical Mayor has been so [illegible] successful in allaying and soothing the excited feel-[illegible]ings of the multitudes of men who are almost driven [illegible] frantic by the sad knowledge of the misery and des-[illegible]titution with which those they love are being visited. [illegible] Foreseeing the dreadful effects that must follow a [illegible] great portion of those of whom the Wall-[illegible]street rabble was composed. They tell us that it [illegible] was [illegible] of merchants, bankers, brokers and [illegible]. If we wish to measure the depth of [illegible] titudes the proper elements of a true re-[illegible] we may perhaps differ as to our agree-[illegible] with confusion. Men upon this—like all [illegible] entertain different views. With re-[illegible] to the bankers, brokers and money-changers, [illegible] told, from sacred authority, that the re-[illegible]sp

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1935 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Administration and Governor Walker.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1857.

The public announcement of the serious antagonism between the Administration end Governor WALKER, relative to Kansas affairs, has attracted the gravest attention. No one questions the facts as preaented. By general consent the condition of antagonism is accepted on all hands. The President is thought to have committed himself so decidedly to the policy of suateining the action of the Constitutional Convention, that he cannot recede; and those who know the earnest convictione of duty and sound policy upon which Governor WALKER basee his opposition to the course of that body, ere well assured that he will stand firm as a rock, make the distinct issue before the people, and let the country decide between the President and himself.

Further conference between the President and the Governor has only increased the improbability of their coming together upon a common platform. Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, after reviewing the whole subject again on Friday, stand a unit against WALKER and in favor of sustaining the Convention. Not only do they accept that course as an inevitable duty: they go further, and commend as highly judicious the ingenious device by which the Convention seeks to cheat the people of Kansas out of an opportunity to vote upon the entire Constitution. They justify it upon the presumption that the people of Kansas would reject the entire project if presented to them; and thus they concede their determination to exert the Federal power to force upon the people an organic law to which they are clearly opposed.

Governor WALKER ignores, altogether, the Slavery question, and takes his stand against the action of the Constitutional Convention upon the ground that it strikes at the root of self-government. It is, in his view, no longer an issue between Slavery and Pro-Slavery, but between Republicanism and Despotism—between the rule of the majority, and the absolutism of the few.

You will remember that before he went to Kansas, in an argument which he made in a celebrated case in the Supreme Court, he took the ground that there was a wide distinction between the power to make laws and the power to make Governments. The former is a delegated power, and the latter the power of sovereignty which cannot be delegated. This doctrine Governor WALKER reasserted in his Kansas Inaugural, and subsequently in his Topeka speech, which averted a revolution, and probably a bloody civil war.

Applying it to the affairs of Kansas, the doctrine asserts that the power to fasten a Constitution upon the people of the Territory could not be delegated to a Convention, or any other body. All a Convention could do was, as a Committee of the people, to frame a Constitution for their subsequent consideration and decision. The attempt of such a Convention to make e Constitution, and set it in operation without a fair reference to the people, is en attempt to exercise sovereign power, and so strikes at the very root of self-government, and violates the Federal Constitution.

But, independent of this vital issue of principle, the Constitution which the Kansas Convention have framed is obnoxious to a large majority of the people, on various points of detail. For instance, it provides for a State Bank, with "*not less* than two branches." It *may* have an hundred branches if it chooses, and so flood the country with its paper issues. Yet the people are forced to vote unanimously in favor of this provision, if they vote at all in the December election.

Another special reason why the Constitution should be submitted to the people, is the fact that full half the people of the Territory were disfranchised at the election of the delegates to the Convention, in consequence of the failure to carry out the provisions of the election law in regard to a census and registration of voters. The people were in no wey at fault in this matter, and they only acquiesced in the meeting of the Convention at all, in the confident supposition that the difficulty would be corrected by their being allowed opportunity to vote upon the Constitution after it should be framed. The result of the Convention's action is to force on the Territory a Constitution from voting upon which a larger number of citizens have been excluded than the entire number of those who elected the 43 delegates who signed that instrument.

Again: the Constitution creates an absolute despot, in the shape of General CALHOUN, who, from the time of its adoption until the State Government goes into operation, is to preside over the destinies of the State, be sole judge of election returns, &c., &c. What a mockery is it to pretend that the people even thought of delegating to the Convention the right to set this prince over them, clothed for ever so brief a space with regal powers! It is notorious that, if a candidate for constable, the people would repudiate him. They generally believe him to be the author of the Oxford frauds, for which, and other good reasons, he is to the last degree obnoxious. Is it not the most shameful mockery of the right of self-Government to compel twenty thousand voters to accept him as their ruler, when searce a twentieth of the number would accord him their suffrages?

Attempt is made to sustain the arbitrary action of the Convention upon the argument, so often urged, as to the rights of minorities, and the necessity of protecting them! But this argument can have no application here. Majorities under a Republican form of Government make Constitutions to restrain themselves and protect minorities. It is a voluntary act on their part, in the exercise of the will of the majority. In the case of the Kansas Convention, *the minority*—and a very small minority at that—seeks to dictate to and force upon the majority, as fundamental organic law, just what the minority chooses to demand, and the majority refuses to yield! And as the minority confesses that it cannot maintain its monstrous imposition without external assistance, the national Administration proposes to exert the federal arms, if needs be, to force the yoke upon the necks of the to-be enslaved majority! Was there ever another such instance in the history of republican government?

Governor WALKER is satisfied that no inducement can lead the mass of the people of Kansas to vote at the December election. They feel that their last hope of peacefully securing their rights is by giving one more proof that it is a ridiculously small minority which seeks to enslave them. They will organize Committees of Vigilance to protect the polls, and see that no votes are cast except by legal voters. As very few votes will be cast except by those who favor the Pro-Slavery clause in the Constitution, it will be carried. In this shape it will come to Congress, with perhaps three thousand votes out of the twenty thousand which the Territory should cast. It will thus be evident that only a small part of the people accept the Constitution as the organic law of the new State, and the question will then be presented directly to Congress whether or no it will admit Kansas into the Union with a Constitution against which the vast majority of her voters protest, and upon which it is notorious that they were refused opportunity to pass their verdict of condemnation at the ballot-box. The question will be whether Congress, at the bidding of a minority, is ready to *force* an obnoxious Constitution upon the majority.

This is the issue—and upon it the battle will be fought. It remains to be seen whether the President can sustain his position before Congress. He relies, of course, upon the united South; and it is possible that a judicious dispensation of the Federal patronage—carefully hoarded for this purpose—may enable him to secure votes enough among Northern members to give him a majority. I do not believe it: for however ready a man may be to run the risk of damage, for sake of compensation, where there is a reasonable chance of escaping annihilation, few can be found in political life to rush directly into the jaws of inevitable destruction, at any price.

I do not think that the President is quite so resolute in his determination to sustain the Convention as he was at first. There are indications that he begins to have some doubts of the policy,—although he has committed himself so deeply that it is difficult to see how he is to change front now. Southern men, who have opposed WALKER all along, express no gratitude for the President's present attitude. They suggest that the issue between him and the Governor of Kansas only relates to a matter of opinion, and not to any act of the Governor's; and they ask more earnestly then ever why Mr. BUCHANAN did not rebuke and remove him long ago, because of the speeche in which he led the people to take, with him, the very attitude which constitutes the basis of the present difference of opinion between him and the Executive. S.

Views and Opinions of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

Senator DOUGLAS has left home for Washington. He has talked with the utmost freedom upon politicol topics, and especially upon the Kansas question, with the many politicians who have sought his counsel. He says openly and uniformly that he intends to stand by the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to insist on the right of the people to choose their own form of government, not only in the matter of Slavery—for he says we have had four years of negroes, and we want some legislation for the interests of white men—there are other questions in that Coostitution besides the issue of Slavery, and they must be settled by the people of Kansas themselves. If the Constitution made at Lecompton is not the will of the people of the Territory, then he declares himself in favor of throwing that overboard, as the Topeka Constitution was upset, and referring back the whole subject of Constitution-making to the people of the Territory. He maintains that in this matter we have nothing to do with South or North, but must stand by the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The President was elected by the people, on the pledge that the actual settlers shall be protected in their right to form their own Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS has also expressed the opinion, from the statements in the public prints, that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas have attempted a fraud upon the people. He has also repudiated with special emphasis, the doctrine recently set forth by the Washington *Union*, that the several States have no right to abolish Slavery within their own limits. If the ultraists of the South believe they can face the North upon any such platform as this, he declares his belief they will find themselves mistaken. He speaks in the highest terms of the course of Governor WALKER, of the sacrifices of comfort and interest he made in accepting that post, and of the absolute necessity of sustaining him.

Judge DOUGLAS thinks that if the Administration wish to have WALKER sustained *they con* effect it, but if they send in his name ostensibly to be approved, but really to be rejected, the Southern Senators will vote against him. He is more afraid of SLIDELL in this matter than of HUNTER. He thinks WISE has crushed out HUNTER in his letter. Mr. BUCHANAN, he is afraid, will indorse the bogus Constitution. He is tired of Kansas, and he will accept any mode of settlement that seems the speediest.

The Movements of the Democracy.

From the Philadelphia Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

Opposition to the recent action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention is a growing feeling amoog the conservative National Democracy of the country.

The fair men and strict interpreters of the platform of the Cincinnati Presidential Convention and the Inaugural Address of Mr. BUCHANAN—those men, who stood steadily by Governor WALKER from the outset—are not in temper now to abandon the principle for which he and they have contended.

As the news arrives from the Northwest, the East, and from the great middle States, it is learned with certainty that the Democratic representatives in Congress will, as they have done during the existence of these Kansas troubles, yield obedience only to the will of the majority of the people of that Territory, as fairly expressed.

California and Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the North, the East and the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest, those who sustained the fight in the last Presidential contest will, if report be true, stand firmly together upon the ground taken in the present phase of the Kansas question by the *Press*, the Chicago *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the other principal Democratic presses of the country. Of course, the New-Orleans *Delta*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and the *South* will continue in the course which they have heretofore pursued.

Shortly after the assembling of Congress and the organization of the House of Representatives, there will be, I learn, a resolution introduced—and if introduced, it will certainly be passed—calling on the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information which he may possess of the affairs of Kansas, as communicated to him during the recess between the sessions.

When the response to this resolution is published; and it appears that the provisions of the Constitution in question are *not made public, not known even to the Administration*, the unfairness of the Convention will become so apparent as to draw down upon it the indignation and contempt of all honest men of whatever party.

Mr. BUCHANAN sees and converses with gentlemen of prominence in the party as they arrive, and these generally oppose the schedule of the Convention. Mr. WALKER, too, informs the Administration on many points of Kansas affairs, of which before they had imperfect and unreliable knowledge.

Kentucky Sentiment.

From the Louisville Democrat.

It is the duty of the Democratic Party to settle the affairs of Kansas by the straightforward policy they have laid down and pledged themselves to. The people of Kansas are to fix their own institutions, and are to have a fair opportunity to do it. * * *

It is unbecoming a great party to swerve from principle, from favor or resentment toward any party. It were infinitely better for the South to lose a dozen such States as Kansas than to allow even a suspicion that she had counteoanced any fraud or juggling for her benefit. * * We are of opinion that the refusal to submit the Constitution entire to the popular vote will be fatal to its acceptance by Congress. * * * Kansas is not a State yet, and there is no sovereignty about the Convention. But if there was, the people are to settle the institutions of Kansas: not the people by a fiction of law, but the real people. * * * The Constitution is not submitted to the people, and no reason can be given for the omission, except the apprehension that it might be voted down. Will the other States run the risk of dragging a State into the Union that does not wish to come in on the conditions proposed? They cannot do it; and we may safely predict they will not do it.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—DECLINE IN SUGAR—FREIGHTS DULL.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Mobile on the night of the 22d, and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 25th, arrived here last evening. She experienced very heavy weather nearly the whole passage. There is nothing new from Havana. The health of the City is perfect.

The stock of Sugars on hand is reported at 142,000 boxes. Prices have declined, but without any regularity in figures.

Exchange on New-York, short sight, 6 per cent. premium, 60 days at 2½ to 3 per cent. premium. London, 10¾ to 11 per cent. premium.

In Freights there is no demand for large vessels. Those carrying from 600 to 2,000 boxes for Europe, have been taken up at from £2 5s. to £2 15s.

The *Quaker City* has only $13,000 in specie on freight from Havana.

FIRE AT SING SING.—The residence of Mr. WILLIAM SING at Sing Sing, was entirely consumed by fire at 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning. The furniture was all destroyed. Mr. Sing had a narrow escape. He is an English pensioner over 95 years of age, and had resided in the same house for sixty years.

THE MAYORALTY.

YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-WOOD MEETING.

Great Demonstration at the Stuyvesant Institute.

Last evening, pursuant to call, a large assemblage of the young men of New-York opposed to FERNANDO WOOD and in favor of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, convened at the Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture room was crowded to overflowing. A large number of those unable to gain access to it organizad meetings in front of the building and in the large appartment on the seeond floor.

The meeting proper was organized by Mr. D. W. GILDERSLEVE, who submitted the annexed list of officers, which was unanimously adopted:

PRESIDENT—JOHN E. PARSONS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

D. N. Hankins,	John F. Cook,	L. L. S. Clearman,
Geo. H. Hopkins,	Wm. H. Mooney,	Geo. W. Clarke,
Wm. B. Parsons,	Wm. M. Franklin,	James Ingram,
P. C. Van Wyck,	John J. Ennis,	Henry B. Hyde,
T. B. Van Buren,	Floyd Clarkson,	Charles L. Barnes,
John Bowne,	Jobb L. Riker, Jr.,	John R. White,
Wm. H. Taylor,	Lemuel Bangs,	David E Baldwin,
Cephas Brainerd,	Charles Curtis,	Wm. Price.

FOR SECRETARIES.

E. Robinson, Jr.,	Charles A. Moore,	Samuel Leeds,
Wm. F. Hyatt,	Mitchell Tyng,	Wm. H. Miller,
Harvey H. Wood,	Chas. T. Rodgers,	P. J. A. Harper,
Wm. H. Seymour,	James M. Parker.	

The first speaker introduced was Mr. W. H. FAY, who was received with great applause. He alluded at some length to the importance of the issues to-day to be decided on, and proceeded to speak of FERNANDO WOOD's opposition to the recent Albany Legislation as the extreme of inconsistency. In one of his messages he recommended the adoption of regulations for the police force almost substantially similar to those enforced under the present Commission, and now he opposed the system simply because it was not under his exclusive control. No man of particular politics could bear upon the appointment of policemen now. But put the force into the hands of FERNANDO WOOD, and it would become a "Dead Rabbit" concern from turret to foundation [Cheers.] Now, there was another point about this very election to which he wished to allude. WOOD had himself recommended that the elections be changed, in Document No. 5, page 24. The only thing really different between the new charter and that which FERNANDO WOOD recommended was that the supreme power of the Police had been taken away from him, and that was where the shoe pinched. [Cheers.] It had been argued by a gentleman at Tammany Hall the other night that some of the Republican papers which had praised FERNANDO WOOD when he came into office were now his particular opponents. Why did they praise him then? Because they did not know that he had been in the California trade, and because he had made fair promises for the preservation of the peace and order of the City, which he had failed to perform. [Cheers.] And it was the duty of every citizen, when any man of good character came into office, no matter how much opposed to him in politics, to endeavor to do all that he could to assist him to promote order and good government. [Cheers.] Mr. WOOD, the other day, had read a homily on General WORTH, and talked a good deal about the special man and the eternal to-morrow. He (the speaker) would say that they were going to assign that special man to the eternal to-morrow. [Cheers.] To-morrow would certainly be the first time in this country when a man against whom charges of forgery and perjury had been brought, which had never been denied by either himself or his friends, should come forward to seek reelection to a high and most responsible office. Now, if, of the 80,000 voters in this City a majority could be found to elect FERNANDO WOOD, he would not say what he thought of those 40,000 and odd voters. He would simply say as Mr. BUTTERWORTH of the Assay Office had said this afternoon, that he would not discharge any man for voting for FERNANDO WOOD, who was guilty of forgery, &c., but he would not trust him with the Bullion of the Assay Office. [Cheers.] It was a saying as old as the Latins, that "Birds of a feather flock together," and everybody who chose had now light to find out the darkness of FERNANDO WOOD. They could drag that rat out of the hole, very easily, if they but chose, and if they sinned with their eyes open then the inference was that there was a majority in this City so degraded that they preferred a dishonest to an honest man in office. WOOD had only 35,000 votes when last elected, and if the people opposed to him, now united, they could beat him at that figure by 10,000 of a majority. [Cheers.] He thought there was a God in Israel yet. The property in this City was of great amount. This island was one of the richest spots in the world, and let the people now protect their jewels from the Barbarians. And the poor people were even more in need of good government than the rich, for they were less able to meet the expenses and risks of bad government. New-York had not only a local influence, but she was the very fountain of political power. In this country the great things were not begun or designated originally at Washington, but at New-York. When BROOKS of South Carolina wanted to work a revolution, he said the first thing the South should do, would be to seize the federal treasury. At that time there was not $20,000 in the treasury at Washington, whilst there were $20,000,000 in New York. We had the sinews of war, and therefore we had the elemental forces of the diffusive energies of civilization. Let us, therefore, do our duty. Let us remember that every spot of our old island here is classic, that her early public men were men without shame and without reproach, whose intellect was equal to their patriotism, and who had given us a legacy of independence, of worth, and of sublimity, which we would be worse than parricidal if we allowed to slip ignominiously from our hands. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. R. C. MCCORMACK, Jr., submitted the annexed resolutions:

Whereas, It is preeminently the duty of young men to use every honorable exertion to prevent a continuation of the corrupt and extravagant Government now disgracing this, the chief City of the Republic. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cheerfully ignore all party ties, and support the people's candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, a citizen of honor, experience and acknowledged ability, in whose hands we may safely confide the most important municipal interests.

Resolved. That we will make practical our earnest support of Mr. TIEMANN, by urging our friends and neighbors to vote for him, and by attending at the polls, to insure, so far as in our power, a fair and honest balloting, which must inevitably result in his triumphant election.

PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY was presented by the Chairman amid loud cheers. The speaker who had preceded him, he said, had referred to a remarkable production of our worthy Mayor last Wednesday, in the neighborhood of Miss FLORA MCFLIMSEY in Madison Square. He took for his motto the words, "I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him," and the same distinguished gentleman would forgive him (the professor) if he took his motto to-night, and said, "We have come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." [Cheers.] To-morrow would be our Ides of March, and to-morrow our Cæsar would find a Brutus in every decent Democrat. [Cheers.] The Mayor's friends said he was a poor Job. They said he had endured the trials of his office and the persecutions of his enemies in such a remarkable manner, that he was a second Job. Well, they came together to-night as Job's comforters, [Laughter,] and he (the mayor) would tell them, doubtless, to-morrow night, "Miserable comforters are ye all." [Cheers.] FERNANDO WOOD had been elected to office in order to give him a chance of reforming himself as well as the city, and he had disappointed the hopes of his best friends. The people had now a serious work before them. Then on the morrow let them do their duty. Let them be faithful to the pledges which they had so promptly given; let the city's pride stimulate them to work, and let the city's prosperity be their reward. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was received with applause The time for argument, he said, had passed, and the time for action had arrived. He hoped that the gentlemen in control of this meeting would send the assemblage decently and early home, in order that each man might be at his post at sunrise to-morrow. He reviewed FERNANDO WOOD's opposition to the recent legislation for the City, and declared that the present Charter agreed substantially with that recommended by the Mayor himself. And as to the Police Bill, against which he (Mr. BROOKS) had reluctantly voted, it would never have been passed if FERNANDO WOOD, acting at the head of the old Police force, had been an honest, upright, faithful public officer. He had removed from that force American citizens, born in the City of New-York, and, not simply content with putting other men in their place, he put the very worst men of his own party in their places. Among his (Mr. B's) constituents he was compelled to witness a scene of disgrace like this: Four American-born sergeants of police had the honorable badges of sergeants of police torn from their breasts, and those marks of honor placed upon the breasts of four poor Irishmen distinguished only as the supporters of FERNANDO WOOD. And he (Mr. B.) had said then and said now of FERNANDO WOOD, that whenever and wherever he placed himself as a candidate for public position, he would be there to oppose him. [Loud cheers.] Mr. BROOKS expressed his readiness, though a devoted American, to forget for the moment all political distinctions, and, taking a Republican by his right hand and a Democrat by his left, to go forward and sweep FERNANDO WOOD out of the position which he disgraced. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER was the next speaker. He was received with warm applause. During the last week, he said he had talked so much about FERNANDO WOOD that he was afraid of corrupting his own morals by saying anything more about him. [Cheers and Laughter.] And, moreover, he felt, as did the gentleman who had last addressed them, that the time for talking was about past, and the time for action had arrived. Was there a man so deaf that he was not able to hear thunder? [Laughter.] Was there a man so blind that he could not see lightning, especially when it struck him on the snout? [Laughter.] Was there a man so completely betrayed that he would acknowledge FERNANDO WOOD to be a fit and proper person to be Mayor of the City of New-York? If there was, he would not defend that man on a charge of petty larceny for all the money that he and WOOD could steal for six months. [Great laughter.] Mr. SCHAFFER entered at length into the charges of forgery and perjury against FERNANDO WOOD in conjunction with MARVINE and other affairs, and reasserted with much emphasis, his relations with WOOD when the latter, as a Know-Nothing, was endeavoring to obtain the nomination of that party for Mayor. Mr. SCHAFFER was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

When Mr. SCHAFFER had retired there were loud cries for Mr. CUTTING, but he was not there, and Mr. PETER Y. CUTLER was announced in his stead. He said he arose without the slightest preparation. But he felt it necessary that some one belonging to the same party as the gentleman who had been called for, should appear on such an occasion. He was there as a Democrat. He intended to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow, and in doing so he should vote for DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor of the City of New-York. He was a Democrat, and did not believe FERNANDO WOOD could receive a nomination from the Democratic *Party*. He might receive a nomination from those who would vote for the "devil incarnate," as one of Mayor WOOD's friends had said the Democratic Party should do. [Laughter.] But he did not belong to that portion of the party, and would not, if he knew it, vote for his Satanic Majesty for Mayor of New-York. [Applause.] He had voted for FERNANDO WOOD. There was a time when he thought he would make a very good Mayor. But that time had passed. He had been mistaken; but that was because he did not know the man. He had supposed that he had been regularly nominated by a Committee of respectable gentlemen, and on that recommendation he had supported him as a Democrat—but, as he had said, he had been mistaken. Mayor WOOD had proved to be a very different man from what he had once supposed him to be. Instead of acting for the good of the people, he had so managed that scarcely a contract could be confirmed unless the party seeking the contract were willing to pay for it. But there was not time to review his official conduct then. As had been said, the time for talking had passed, it was now the time for work, and they must work earnestly. They must vote themselves and they must induce others to vote.

When he had retired Mr. WOODWORTH was announced. He hardly knew that he was called upon to say anything. The case reminded him of the story of the Irishman and the Jew, who went out together in a boat to fish. By some accident the Jew tumbled overboard and went down. When he came up the Irishman caught him by the collar and cried out "Do you belave in Jasus?" The saturated Jew said "No!" "Then down ye'll go again," said PAT; and down he thrust him again. After he had held him down a long time he pulled him up, and again asked him, "Do you belave in Jasus?" The Jew again said, "No." PAT thrust him down again, and kept him there until he was almost dead, then brought him up and repeated the question. The Jew then answered, "Yes, he did believe." Then said PAT, "Down you go to glory, while you're in the faith," and down he thrust the Jew. That was what he believed would be the result of to-morrow night. Mayor WOOD taking the place of the Jew, and the people that of the Irishman. He continued at some length, urging them to vote for Mr. TIEMANN, and to use all their influence with their friends to make them vote for him, and then gave way to

Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, who appeared, he said, as one of the workingmen, and as such he intended to meet FERNANDO WOOD on the morrow, believing him to be the greatest enemy of the workingman. In proof of that he spoke of his messages, tending to excite the laboring classes against the rich, and as in all his acts attempting to degrade them by the uses he tried to make of them.

While he was speaking, Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES entered the room, and was loudly cheered, and when Mr. FAIRMAN had concluded, the calls for SICKLES were loud and long.

Mr. SICKLES responded to the call. He said he was glad to have an opportunity of meeting with the young men of New-York. It was true he had appeared late, but that was not because he did not desire to be with them. It was because he had been busy elsewhere, working for their interest—where the services of a soldier in the cause were more needed than in Stuyvesant Institute. [Applause.] They were he said, on the eve of the battle—the battle that was to release them from the robberies and corruptions of the last three years. He had had some experience in political matters, and on the responsibility of that he would assure them that victory would as certainly perch upon their banners to-morrow as that the sun would go down. He knew that when they went out from the Hall they would hear of the vaunts of the friends of Mayor WOOD. That was one of his tricks, and his bravos had learned it well. But he could tell them that the City was going to vote by ballot to-morrow, and no man without a heart could judge of what the feelings of the people were on this occasion. Therefore, FERNANDO WOOD, having no heart, could not judge correctly of what the people were about to do. [Applause.] The last manœuvre of WOOD was the richest one of all. It was to cause it to be stated publicly that the Administration at Washington desired the success of Mayor WOOD, in order to save the Union—[laughter and great applause.]—and that those of the Democratic Party who opposed him should have their heads cut off. That was the last card of a political gamester, and if he understood the hearts of the people, they would hurl it back upon him with indignation and contempt. [Great applause.] Much had been said about the invasion of the City's rights by the last Legislature at Albany. He believed they had been invaded, but nevertheless, he had rather have an invasion from Albany than from Washington. [Cheers.] But it was useless to waste time and invective upon such an invasion. There was no such interference intended. It was a slander on the character of JAMES BUCHANAN, to say that he would interfere with the election of these Aldermen and Supervisors. But, in proof of that assertion, an article from the Washington *Union* had been extensively quoted in the City during the day. Now he would assume, then, that the Washington *Union* never was, is not, and never would be, the organ of JAMES BUCHANAN. To attempt to impose upon a portion of our fellow-citizens such a statement, only deserves to be characterized as an outrage upon the people of New-York. He had only to say that the entire statement was false, and that it would have no effect upon those for whom it was intended.

Mr. SICKLES retired amid great applause, and the meeting adjourned.

The Election To-Day.

The first election under the amended Charter of the City of New-York takes places to-day. By section 51 of that instrument the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December, this year, and (§ 53) hereafter the annual election for Charter officers, School officers and Governors of the Almshouse will be held on the first Tuesday in December.

The principal interest centres to-day in the selection of a Chief Magistrate for the City, who (§ 19) is to be elected for the term of two years. The successful candidate for this office, in common with the other Charter officers, will enter upon his duties on the first January next, (§ 53.)

The members of the Board of Alderman (§ 3) are classified as follows: "The Aldermen from districts having an odd numerical designation, shall hold such office for the term of one year, and those from districts having an even numerical designation, shall hold such office for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections for Aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of two years." The City (§ 50) is divided into seventeen Aldermanic Districts. Hitherto we have elected twenty-two Aldermen at each election. The President of the Board of Aldermen (§ 17) is acting Mayor during the absence or disability from any cause of the Chief Magistrate.

Twenty-four Councilmen, six from each Senatorial District of the City (§ 4), are to be elected to-day. They are chosen for one year.

The other City officers to be elected are Police Justices and Civil Justices for each of the (8) Judicial Districts. The new charter does not alter the law under which they are chosen.

A Governor of the Almshouse is to be elected to-day, and the new Board of Supervisors, consisting of twelve members. By the new law only six of these are to be voted for on one ticket. The six candidates who shall receive the highest vote will be declared elected, and the next six highest are to be appointed as the Ten Governors are. The result of this rule in the present instance will probably be to constitute a Board, one portion of whose members will be of a different stripe of politics from their colleagues.

The Provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act concerning elections should be borne in mind to-day. It is the duty of the Board of Police (§ 21) to detail at least two patrolmen to each election poll. It is to be hoped that a much larger force will be on duty at each poll. Any person who "publicly keeps or dispenses of" any intoxicating liquors upon election day, is liable to a fine of $50. By the same section it is made unlawful to erect any booth or box for the distribution of tickets within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place. Any person (§ 22) who uses personal violence, without just cause, upon any elector, or upon any policeman in the discharge of his duty, or fraudulently represents himself to be a policeman, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and is punishable with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one or more than two years, or by a fine of not less than $250. Any Policeman who neglects to make an arrest for an offence against the law, committed in his presence, is liable to the same penalties.

Mayor Wood and President Buchanan—Note from Mr. Bradhurst.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning I perceive that I am quoted by your Washington correspondent as having heard from Mr. FERNANDO WOOD the words, "Mr. BUCHANAN is a heartless old scoundrel, &c." I would beg to say that these were not precisely Mr. WOOD's words. Let me relate to you the real circumstances: Mr. BUCHANAN, towards the latter part of last March, just after the Federal appointments for New-York had been made, was passing, on foot, by Willard's Hotel. Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, at present County Clerk, and myself, were sauntering near the ladies' door of the Hotel, on the side street. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD came out from the hotel at the ladies' door, and joined us. "How is your Honor?" said Mr. CONNOLLY. Before any reply was made I said, "A gentleman just passed down the street, perhaps in search of yourself, Mr. WOOD."

WOOD replied, "Who was that?"

I answered, "No less a person than JAMES BUCHANAN."

Mr. WOOD—"*He be d——d; I would not be seen walking on the same side of the street with him; he is a d——d scoundrel.*"

This was Mr. WOOD's answer to me. The profanity your readers must be kind enough to excuse, for it is after the most daguerreotype fashion, Mr. WOOD's own property and language, and not mine. Had not your Washington correspondent referred to the matter I should have remained silent; but, particularly on the eve of an election like that which will take place to-morrow, it is best that the precise truth should be known. That Mr. WOOD was notoriously inimical to Mr. BUCHANAN was well known in Washington, is not forgotten now, and never will pass away from the memory of the President himself.

SAMUEL BRADHURST.

A Card from the City Inspector.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rumors having reached me of reports being circulated that my influence (whatever little I may possess) is being exerted in a "passive" way for FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor in the election of to-morrow, I deem it but justice to myself to say that all such rumors are totally unfounded. All the influence and ability that I may have, *has been and will be* exerted to elect DANIEL F. TIEMANN, the People's Candidate, as Mayor of this City, believing him from his past private as well as official life, most eminently calculated to adorn the position of Chief Magistrate of this City. Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE W. MORTON.

The Superintendent of the United States Assay Office and Mayor Wood.

The *Herald* of Sunday contains an affidavit of PATRICK BOYLE, one of the workmen of the Assay Office. The allegation in that affidavit—that the foreman "stated to the men that all who voted for FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, on Tuesday next, might consider themselves discharged,"—is, I learn, untrue. The foreman had no authority to dismiss any of the men, and could not have made the threat attributed to him.

It is true that, in giving directions to the foreman for the disposition of the men on the day of election, I said that this office would not be closed, but that the men must report themselves early; and I added that I had just read my friend COCHRANE's report of WOOD's dealings with MARVINE, and that, in my judgment, any one who approved of WOOD's mode of doing business, as developed in that report, *was not a safe man to handle bullion*. So I still think. The men of this office are most of them intelligent mechanics, and cannot be influenced by a *per diem* consideration to vote against their inclinations. Certainly no attempt will be made by any one connected with this Office to coerce them.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, Supt.
U. S. ASSAY-OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1857.

Letter from Mr. H. F. Carman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of this day, purporting to be made by STEPHEN KELLY, to the effect that I had declared, on Friday morning, "that Mayor WOOD was a scoundrel, &c., and that I would not vote for him under any circumstances," is entirely without foundation. I do not know this Mr. KELLY, nor have I ever entertained any but feelings of respect for Mr WOOD, and have intended from the first to give him my support. His statement is false in all respects.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD F. CARMAN.

It is due to ourselves to say, that we did not publish Mr. KELLY's letter until we had received the written assurance of a prominent and reliable gentleman of this City, that he "knew Mr. KELLY to be a truthful and most respectable man." Having published his statement, we of course give place, also, to Mr. CARMAN's denial.

Thomas Butler King's Name.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice the name of Hon. T. BUTLER KING was used as a Vice-President at the Wood Meeting held in the Academy of Music. I beg to say it was done without his consent. Mr. KING left the New-York Hotel on the 5th of November, for New-Orleans, and reached there in due time. is there now, and will be till Dec. 6, at the St. Charles Hotel. As I am in correspondence with him, I state these facts. I would further state it is my intention to vote for Mr. TIEMANN. I have always turned a deaf ear to the charges against Mayor WOOD, but I cannot close my eyes to this last act of deception.

I am dear, Sir, your obd't serv't,
JOHN FREDERICKS.

HOUSTON-STREET, Nov. 30, 1857.

Vehement Appeal on Behalf of Mayor Wood.

The following circular exhortation, which sounds amazingly like satire, has been widely scattered throughout the City:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We call upon you to sustain the right! As an independent and honest man, we ask your support for another independent and honest man.

Mayor WOOD has discharged his public duties with fidelity and ability. He has labored to the Office of Mayor dignity of character, integrity of purpose, and a clear perception of the interests of the people!

With rare courage and sagacity he successfully resisted the efforts to degrade his office and usurp the municipal authority of New-York. In this resistance he hazarded fortune, liberty, and life itself! Shall he be sustained? Although elected last year for two years, the same Legislature, which so much distinguished itself by open corruption and illegal encroachments upon your corporate privileges, has sought to remove him in one year, by making his term expire in January next. Do not permit it! Rebuke this unwarrantable and unjust curtailment of his term.

Vote the inclosed ticket, and call upon your friends and neighbors to vote likewise. Do not omit voting because you deem his election sure. Give him such a majority, as will not only do him justice, but for ever silence his calumniators and slanderers. In sustaining him you sustain New-York.

Very respectfully, yours.
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CHARLES A. SECOR,
WILLIAM F. WETMORE.

Mr. SECOR's name, as we have already stated, was signed to this without his authority, and there is no such name as "WILLIAM F. WETMORE" in the Directory.

Medical Bearings of the Election.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An anonymous communication arranged so as falsely to *appear* as if signed by a Committee of Bellevue Hospital, is being circulated by the friends of FERNANDO WOOD amongst regular physicians the evening before election to induce them to vote against Mr. TIEMANN, on the ground that as Governor of the Almshouse he has favored Homœopathy Though sincerely opposed to that system professionally, knowing Mr. TIEMANN personally as an excellent, honest citizen, we have patriotism enough in this alarming crisis to vote for him for a non-medical office, if he were HAHNEMANN himself. If our friends of the regular profession really notice this contemptible trick and believe the story true, the very best way to get rid of Mr. T. as Governor of the Hospital is to elect him *Mayor*.

A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

An Affecting Appeal on Behalf of Mayor Wood.

TO REGULAR PHYSICIANS.—Mr. DANIEL F. TIEMANN is a warm advocate for the introduction of Homœopathic physicians into Bellevue Hospital in place of the regular physicians now in attendance at that institution. He was one of the first movers in this matter, and is still one of the most bitter and prejudiced members of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse in this Homœopathic question. For the truth of the above fact, you are respectfully referred to Professors SMITH, METCALF, BARKER, CLARK, PARKER, Drs. J. W. FRANCIS, JAMES R. WOOD, SMITH, THOMAS F. COCK, &c., the Board of Ten Governors, and particularly to WASHINGTON SMITH,
P. G. MOLONEY,
ANTHONY DUGRO,
Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

What Mr. Butterworth Did Say.

The *Herald* of yesterday contains an affidavit of PATRICK BOYLE, one of the workmen of the Assay Office. The allegation in that affidavit that the foreman "stated to the men that all who voted for FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, on Tuesday next, might consider themselves discharged," is, I learn, untrue. The foreman had no authority to dismiss any of the men, and could not have made the threat attributed to him.

It is true that in giving directions to the foreman for the disposition of the men on the day of the election, I said that this Office would not be closed, but that the men must report themselves early: and I added that I had just read my friend COCHRANE'S report of WOOD'S dealings with MARVINE, and that, in my judgment, any one who approved of WOOD'S mode of doing business, as developed in that report, was not a safe man to handle bullion. So I still think. The men of this Office are most of them Intelligent mechanics, and cannot be influenced by a *per diem* consideration to vote against their inclinations. Certainly no attempt will be made by any one connected with this Office to coerce them.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.

THE CURRENCY AND THE CRISIS.

A Plan of Radical Reform—A Paper Currency Based upon Federal Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: The similitude between valetudinarian nations and sick men, was somewhat worn before tha late Czar NICHOLAS gave it nnaw sort of imperial sanction. Quite as full is the parallel, when a diseased public credit is concerned. The financial system of this country, the currency, and local and individual credits, ara in that extreme condition of disorder, which invites instant remedies, and threatens in their absence to sink in hopeless embarrassment, or, if temporarily relieved, to suffer occasional relapses more disastrous than tha steady progress of disease itself. Everybody at such moments comes forward with his panacea. Not a man one meets hut bores you with an infallible specific. All men turn empirics, and the financial columns of such journals as yours, to whose counsels the public is used to appeal as of the last resort, bristle with suggestions, propositions, hints, amendments, and novel systems, *toutes entières*, from every letter of the alphabet, and the whole dictionary of pseudonyms. I too, you may remember, am a monetary reformer, and boast my nostrum. Two years ago wa discussed the matter together, and agreed that a period of cloudless prosperity, such as then gladdened every hearth-stone, and seemed to laugh the prophecy of revulsion to scorn, was inappropriate to the exhibition of remedies, the efficacy of which can only be appreciated when the stroke of illness lies heavy upon pecuniary interests. The opportunity for experiment arises with novel symptoms. The right time for advice is that when calamity needs and clamorously calls for it. When disastar and panic indicate too plainly to he mistakan the want of better ideas, then let them be uttered, and in God's name, if they be wise and salutary, let them be adopted. So we talked. And now the occasion is upon us in all its direst energy; and now, if ever, we shall pronably once more agree, is the moment for laying the foundation of a soundest currency; and therefore I again seek access to the public through your columns. Thronging as they are with important and interesting matters, I can only hope that the restricted space to which my *exposé* must be confined, will not render it unintelligible, nor perplex without satisfying the reader.

THE ACTUAL DISEASE

Is a want nf public confidence in a large majority of the circulating medium; a desire to exchange, without sacrifice, the greater fraction of it for the smaller and scarcer; a sudden and general and violent preference for specie, or currency stamped upon precious metals, for bank notes and private scrip, or money stamped or written upon paper. The first and instantaneous movement of panic uniformly takes this direction. Unprepared for the phenomenon, the issuers of auch proscribed currency, when required agreeably to the engagement of the note to pay five dollars in gold or silver for the five dollar pledge upon demand, repudiate the engagement, and the paper representative of cash lies in the holder's hands a post note, payable at an indefinite fntnre epoch optional with the banker. The private trader, whose creditors are less indulgent than those of a bank, and for whose protection against the effects of a panic and the fulfillment of promises to pay, no bench of impartial justices hastens to volunteer *prejudicial* (*prejudicat*, a judgment in advance of facts, knowledge and occasion) and preposterous, though possibly well-meant *dicta*, goes into insolvency and backwater, the wave of ruin, upon a host of others reacting mediately or immediately upon his credit. This constitutes a commercial or monetary panic. It is a disease springing in all but rare exceptional instances from one cause, and that cause simple and of easy remedy.

THE ACTUAL CAUSE

Is the employment of the precious metals as the basis of currency. In the presence of recent experience it will, I think, be conceded without argument that that is the most perfect foundation of a currency which is least aubject to fluctnations of value, which, to the great staples of commerce and other capital objects to which money is applied, maintains the steadiest and least imperturbable relation. To underlia and suatain a *perfect* currency it must, in fact, be a *perfect* standard; that is an object of comparison fixed, constant and below the reach of commercial storms and freshets; and, therefore, something totally different in kind from the two metals, which custom, derived from ages untaught in the modern and enlightened doctrines of political and commercial economy, has transmitted to us as the monetary standard. Daily usage proves that gold and silver, whether bullion or coin, vary in value as widely as any commodity of commerce. Considered in relation with any article of traffic, their worth varies inversely with the scarcity or abundance of that article. If the cotton crop is short, the commercial value of gold and silver, in relation to cotton, falls. If wheat is over-abundant, tha commercial value of gold and silver, in relation to wheat, rises. The reason is palpabla; they are themselves articles of commerce, on the same footing as any other, subject to the same rigid laws of supply and demand, and equally liable to speculative engrossment, exportation and other commercial treatment with corn, cotton, rice, tobacco or coffee. The unfitness of these latter as a currency basis is self-evident. So far, indeed, from being a standard, the metals are fluctuating as a buoy beside the Eddystone Light. They lack all the atability, equality, and invariability indispensable to a perfect standard. A bad season for cotton or grain, a luckless turn for the gold-finder, may alter their value fifty *per centum*. They are subject to sudden destruction, as in the case of the *Central America*. They are subject to loss, theft, and other ever-recurring accidents, without the means of recognition and recovery. They are subject to wear and tear: the constant loss by attrition in the instance of gold coin, equaling, it has been estimated, a European rate of interest upon the total amount of gold in circulation. And to obtain these metalic symbols, worthless as they are as a standard, inconvenient as they are to handle, costly aa they are to transport, wasteful as they are in loss, and wear, and tear, we pay millions yearly from the national resources, maintaining great establishments to divide, multiply, and ornament them fantastically for popular use, and "lay out" of some hundred milliona of capital in the form of inert matal, which if actively employed in trade might afford revenue aufficlent in a few years to liquidate the collective debt of the several States. It is obvious that a so-called standard, at times so valuable commercially as to be engrossed by exporters and speculators, the very scarcity and supposed intrinsic worth of which ensures at periods of its seclusion and hoarding of so large a [illegible] to embarrass all the transactions of [illegible] is a source of endless inconvenience. Further reflection will also show that the intrinsic worth referred to, which begets the preference for it, or which hoarding on the one hand, and panic eagerness for it on the other, are the popular [illegible], is purely imaginary and conventional. If the leading governments of the world have but to abandon the use of gold and silver in coinage, and the diminished demand would so diminish their praciousness that the rest of the world would be driven to the same policy; and left to merely mechanical applications, gold would doubtless exceed but slightly the market price o copper, and silver cost less than tin. In those days jewelry will become too common and base for any but the ignoble *vulgus*.

The fluctuations of value in real estate, and the [illegible] for error and fraud that experience has shown it to present, as a guaranty of currency, render its use as objectionable as that of the metals. Personal property is evidently still less acceptable. The stocks and securities of individual States, or of counties, or of municipal or business corporations and associations, are of too uncertain value, dependent as they are upon sources of information to which the bulk of mankind have no satisfactory access, to meet with universal acceptance and credit. Their validity is necessarily local; their market value too variable to afford a monetary standard. Need I say that a National Bank, into the institution of which the specie element, and the various securities which [illegible] little steadiness to our present currency, would enter, and which would inevitably become the shuttle-cock of party, and be driven [illegible] under the pressure of a hostile [illegible] mind the most faulty project of all? [illegible] ty, I believe there is but one course left us, and that is, returning to the starting point, to rest our currency upon

THE TRUE BASIS

—*the faith of the National Government*. I propose, my dear Sir, a radical reform. The creation of a currency I hold to be—and until the present vicious system of banking was contrived, was universally held to be—one of the loftiest functions of the legislative office. It should be an inseparable prerogative of the supreme power in the State, delegated as occasiun may require, but under such stringent limitatiuna as to secure that largest measure of public safety and advantage which it is the mission of government to confer, and the neglect of which is such an abdication of functiona as authorizes revolution. An omission to assure such safaty is indeed a wrong far more deserving of vituperative denunciation than Wadd's farthinga, which awoke the wrath of the Drapier: a gigantic outrage, greater by tha ratio of guineas to halfpence. Yet legislative neglect subjects this entire people to insecurity, in regard to the circulating medium. Partial security is certainly attempted by the inconsistent and ill-considered legislation of a few States. In a few, as in New-York, the system faintly suggests the correct theory of Government faith; in others, the security is illusory, and therefore a positive injury to those it assumes to protect; elsewhere the bill-holder is wholly at the mercy of an irresponsible stockholder. Everywhere, however, the specie basis lies at the foundation; and even in your State, where the evil presents itself in its least exceptionable shape, we find the Banking Department powerless where the recusant issuers of promises to pay strengthen each other by collusions in their repudiation. It deals vigorously with single spies; but it is impotent in the face of batallions. Not more vexatious, though far less injurious, was the German Customs system, before the Zöllverein swept away the web of petty toll-gates, at which each principeling gathered his peculium of revenue, than the confused legislation of the separate States of our union upon banking and currency. What we want is a monetary system as broad, comprehensive, safe, and liberal as our governmental scheme itself, and with faith and validity consubstantial with our institutions. We want every pretended representative of money to be aa universally respected and accepted as a Government bond, or Treasury note, and to cost as little, that we may no longer imprison millions in ponderous metallic bars, in order to possess a mere convenience of exchange, which is clumsy, inconvenient, and mischievous after all. At first sight the easiest way of approaching thesa desirable results would seem to he the creation of a national fiscal agent, with the power of issuing circulation under the federal guaranty, such paper to he substituted for gold and silver as a legal tender. This measure, with the discontinuance of the metallic coinage, would point in the right direction. Such fiscal agent, however, would be open to the same class of objections as a National Bank, though in a minor degree, as being merely a medium of circulation, not of deposit and discount. It would be subject to contradictory political control; it would become the instrument of party; and before a partisan onslaught might at any moment be prostrated, and public confidence with it. It certainly would not put an end to the promiscuous and insecure banking systems of the several States. And, what at present is a fatal objection, the party now ruling in national politics, is prescriptively pledged against any institution of the sort. Again, the plan of government directly stamping its guaranty upo n paper, as it now stamps it upon metals, and issuing paper instead of metallic coinage, is apparently practicable. It is needless to say that a Government like ours, capable of issuing $68,000,000 of stocks and bunds, and finding a world market for them far above par, has credit sufficient to issue the same order of securities in the fractional form of dollars, their multiples and divisions. The ability to owe indefinitely and without demand, so long as interest is duly paid, is peculiar to States of first-rate magnitude. Bullion is worth no more than the scrip by which the British Government admits its indebtedness to the bearer in the sum of £5, and yet the British Government owes £800,000,000, the prompt payment of which is a financial impossibility. The credit of the American Government is far less questionabla, as it possesses a landed domain exceeding in value the wildest expansion of the circulating medium. On the score of reliability, therefore, the paper acknowledgment of indebtedness might pass as readily as the precious metals, to which common consent, and not intrinsic worth, as I have observed, gives currency; but, nevertheless, the direct issue of such scrip by Government, in sums small enough to meet all the exigencies of traffic, would be surrounded by a host of objections, many of which cannot lail to impress the reader. I must limit myself to the general one, that the imminsity of the patronage thus added tu the Federal Government, and the room thus unquestionably opened for jobbing and official profligacy, would render such accession of power most mischievous.

HOW TO INAUGURATE A BETTER SYSTEM.

A literal construction of the Constitution would seem to assign Congress all the authority requisite to control the national currency. It is empowered "to regulate the commerce among the several States," "to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin;" and by the prohibition (Sec. X., Art. 1) to the several States of the rights to "coin money, emit bills of credit, and make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," there is implied power in Congress to do any and all of these things. But in the usage of the individual States in regard to paper currency, it is obvious that the institution of banks of issue is practically held to be a reserved right of the separate sovereignties, the relinquishment of which is only to be effected by further constitutional provision. It may be readily introduced. The fourth article of the eighth section contains the clause:

"Congress shall have power * * to establish * * uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

A power so mischievously construed and exercised within our recollection as to render its erasure from the organic law a duty of the highest importance. I may be over sanguine in supposing that tha adoption of my currency scheme will effectually prevent a recurrence of the abnormal condition of affairs which was supposed tu sanction the extraordinary act of 1842. At all events, let the word "banking" replace in the paragraph cited, the word "bankruptcies," and we at once find Congress invested with undoubted authority to accomplish all we ask. The mode of exercising that authority is the momentous question, the solution of which, I conceive, lies in the passage of two simultaneous acts, viz:

1. An Act authorizing the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific ocean, granting for that object the credit of government to any competent corporation that shall offer the most advantageous terms for the loan. If the estimated cost of construction reach, as is anticipated, $200,000,000 to three-fourths of that sum, or $150,000,000, let Federal bonds be issued, a far more judicious and economical mode of affording aid than by a monstrous land grant, under which all the speculative appreciation of lands along the route inures to the advantage of private capitalists. The Company will, of course, be bound, by a proper lien upon the road and its furniture, to pay such rate of interest as the bonds indicate upon their face; a payment to be made in part by the transportation of mails, military stores and troops. The arrangements, details, and securities of such a bill will suggest themselves to the ommittea intrusted with its preparation.

2. An act abolishing the existing banking system, as authorized by State laws, and erecting a federal system in its stead, with these leading characteristics.

A CIRCULATION SECURED CENT FOR CENT BY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A superintendency of Banking in the Treasury Department, with subordinate offices, for the sake of convenience, at the several Sub-Treasury offices in the country.

The issue of such circulation to any Banks incorporated by State laws, who shall deposit an equivalent with the Superintendent in Federal bonds.

The issue of such circulation in sums answering to the various denominations now expressed by bank bills, and gold and silver coinage

The substitution of such money as a legal tender for gold and silver.

The adaptation of the Sub-Treasury act to tha new currency.

The discontinuance of the several mints and assay offices.

Provisions accommodating the machinery of Government in all its details to the new order of things.

That such provisions would have to be extended from time to time by further legislation before all the requirements of the new system would be completely met is more than probable. Considering the active demand for Federal stock as an object of investment in trust estates and otherwise, it is quite sure that $150,000,000 of bonds would be insufficient to sustain the necessary paper amissions. Authorities differ so widely as to limita of expansion reached by the circulating medium at periods of great commercial activity, that it is difficult to select a fair average estimate. It certainly lies somewhere in the neighborhood of $250,000,000; and should the stock issue of $150,000,000 prove inadequate upon trial, it will be easy to find grand national enterprises to which the aid of the Government credit may be wisely extended. So long as there is an Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at Panama, at Darien, unsevered by a ship canal; while there is but one line of railroad to the Pacific Ocean instead of a Northern, Middle and Southern, as is contemplated; so long as we are unpossessed, as a maritime power, of naval depots and ports of shelter and rendezvous in those quarters of the world most frequented by our commerce; while Cuba is unpurchased, and Mexico but partially dismembered, we cannot lack objects for the judicious application of the Federal credit.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BETTER SYSTEM.

By these successive steps, then—namely, an amendment of the Constitution where amendment is most needed, and two or three simple and feasible acts of Congress—we attain certain all-important results:

A secure and immovable foundation for the currency.

We no longer stamp the expression of Government faith upon precious metals costing annually millions of capital, that detained at home and legitimately employed would duplicate themselves in a twelvemonth.

We stamp it upon paper, or, if invention can apply it, some less expensive material, and so liberate those hundred millions of dead and perishing capital now locked up in gold and silvar.

A bank note will be of equal value everywhare; the shaving thereof, and all ruinous differences in exchange, all the cost of transporting and insuring bullion and specie, all the risk of losing great sums of money without clue to retrace and recover them, cease to exist.

We gain tha completion of several stupendous public improvements, the direct profit and indirect benefit of which will enrich the nation far beyond any imaginary sacrifice in procuring them.

Commerce will be the gainer in the possession of a portable money, the worth and safety of which will render it current in foreign as well as domestic transactions, and which will be far less subject to relative fluctnations than specie, and therefore more nearly a standard of comparison in the appraisement of its commodities.

The Government bonds will supply a most desirable object of safe and unquestionable investment, now wholly wanting to the American public, but which the most timid and ignorant Englishman possesses.

Mankind will be the gainer in the example thus set, and the first step thus taken in the banishment of a barbarous and unwieldy material of money.

And in the possession of a large national debt, so divided in the form of a dependent currency as to render every man in the country pecuniarily interested in the conservation of the Government, we have, perhaps, the highest advantage of all: an assurance, beyond fear, of the integrity and perpetuation of this happy union of States. You will perceive at a glance how widely I differ from those officers of the Treasury who present themselves periodically in the stock-market, and buy up the Federal loans at a ruinous premium. I have no horror of a national debt. If the interest can be provided for without addition to public burdens, I regard it as the source of unspeakable benefit. With the example of the British debt, and its conservative influence upon the English Constitution before my eyes, I cannot close them to the conviction that nothing can furnish the wanting element of cohesion to our Confederacy but the power of money, that pecuniary hold upon the allegiance of subjects, compared with which patriotism, loyalty, and partisan conservatism are ropes of sand. I would bind over every man and woman in the country by the amount of cash in their several pockets, or anticipate from earnings or other revenue, to the support of the Government and the Union. The agitator, dissolutionist, and extremist, southern or northern, should be peremptorily debarred from the hope and countenance of abetting factions by this impenetrable barrier of self-intereat. And that tha adoption of my plan involvas all of these fortunate results, without adding to the popular burdens, a due consideration of the details must evince, and hence tha confidence I justly feel in its security.

For tha present, however, I have trespassed abundantly upon your faith and patience, and must postpone more minute developments until occasion or controversy calls for them. I am conscious that without the array of figures, facts, statistics and arguments, with which some considerable inveatigation has strengthened my positions, and which the exigencies of newspaper space forbid me to introduce at present, my views may in soma points lack that circumstantial demonstration which they really admit of. Have the goodness to believe so, and also that I shall be gratified with any opportunity of meeting a fair controversialist, and making good my casa against all oppngners. With sincere respect, my daar Sir, yours, CALHOUN.

GREENBRIAR, VA., Nov. 15, 1857.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We gave yesterday, in our Central American correspondence, particulars of the outbreak that has recently occurred between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Among the official documents sent us by our correspondent were letters from Col. CAUTY, commander of the River San Juan, demanding, on the part of Costa Rica, the surrender of that river and its forts from the Nicaraguan authorities. The following additional documents will throw some further light on the subject, and will be read with interest. We subjoin, in the first place, the Nicaraguan acceptance of the Costa Rican declaration of war:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.
MANAGUA, Oct. 19, 1857.

To the Prefect of the Department of ——:

The Supreme Executive has directed me to announce through this office the following decree:

Considering that the concessions of the Government of this Republic have not been sufficient to satisfy the expectations of that of Costa Rica, and to prevent hostile operations which have for their end the expropriation of the River San Juan, the Lake, and the Isthmus between San Juan del Sur and La Virjen, and which have been put in execution so that the whole line of the Transit may fall into its power.

In view of the dispatch dated Aog. 5, directed to the Minister of Relations of that Republic, conceding to his Government the District of Guanacaste, and of the right bank of the River San Juan, from two miles below Castillo to Point Castilla (Greytown.)

And the Captain of the steamer *San Carlos*, Mr. G. CAUTY, having threatened the blockade of the Fort of San Carlos, and demanded the surrender of the public force which has the custody of it, by order of the Comandante-General of the Republic of Costa Rica, as appears from the official note of said Captain, directed to the commander of that fort, a copy of which accompanies this; it is therefore decreed:

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua will accept the war which the Government of Costa Rica has made against her, and will vindicate her outraged rights, perfidiously violated by the conduct of that Government.

ART 2. The Government of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of the transit from San Juan del Norte, by the river and lake, to San Juan del Sur; as also those which it holds in the District of Guanacaste, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed to raise the necessary force to carry into effect the directions of the present decree.

ART. 4. Communicate the foregoing to the proper officers. Dated in Managua, Oct. 18, 1857.

TOMAS MARTINEZ,
MAXIMO JEREZ.

The following are the proclamations of General MARTINEZ upon the Costa Rican declaration of war:

TOMAS MARTINEZ, General of Division, and in Chief of the Army of the Republic.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: Inasmuch as the views of the Government of Costa Rica cover designs easily penetrated, the Government of this Republic had abstained from offering explanations that might offend the delicate susceptibility of its friend and ally. But the press has exposed these views, the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the United States of North America, have revealed these designs, and the acts of the actual Costa Rican Government have placed them beyond doubt.

The Government of Costa Rica, with the ostensible view of assisting Nicaragua in the defence of the independence of the country, possessed itself of Castillo Viejo; it dismissed from that point the fiscal employe of the Nicaraguan Government; it assumed the sovereignty of the waters of the river and the lake, under the trust of the Republic, for the purpose of blockading the Fort of San Carlos; and lastly, it captured the Nicaraguan passenger boats to San Juan del Norte. It placed forces in Tortuga, and it threatens to occupy the neighboring towns to consummate the complete usurpation of the Transit line, and hand it over to WEBSTER, HARRIS and MORGAN, the filibusters, fast friends of WALKER.

The Governments of the other States, becoming aware of these circumstances, that of Salvador has offered its mediation, which Nicaragua accepts, with the hope of arriving at a pacific termination of the present question; and the Commissioner is momentarily expected. He, doubtless, to a certain extent, will be listened to by the Government of Costa Rica, as all the States have an equal interest in preventing all disturbances that might afford filibusterism the desired opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the independence of Central America.

But if Costa Rica does not restrain herself at the imperious voice of reason and national polity, it is necessary that the Nicaraguans repress her audaciousness and arrogance, and defend the integrity of the Republic.

The fratricide which the Government of that Republic seeks to commit will cover it with approbrium; the defence which you ought to make of your rights will cover you with glory—but if you falter, theirs will be the glory, yours the shame.

For my own part, placed at the head of the army of the Republic, by a decree of the 20th inst., I march to Granada to engage seriously in the operations of the war, which, notwithstanding our sentiments of fraternity, we have accepted as the only means of salvation which remain to us after the late events. Union will make us strong, and justice will give us the victory over the unjust aggressor. Such is the conviction of your countryman and friend,

TOMAS MARTINEZ.

MANAGUA, Oct. 22, 1857.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

COUNTRYMEN: Recent unfortunate events, which have covered Central America in mourning, had destroyed the prosperity of our unfortunate country; and when saved from the momentary danger, we undertook to repair as much as possible the immense evils under which we had suffered—when a united people sought with patriotic endeavor to reconstruct our social and political edifice, and to unite ourselves more strongly with the other States of Central America, to assure our independence and sovereignty—an act highly offensive to the dignity of the Republic and which sought to diminish our territorial integrity, diverted our attention from these important and interesting subjects.

The Government of Costa Rica, regarding but little its own honor and dignity, and the incontestible rights of Nicaragua, and forgetful of the common danger which from abroad threatened both it and us, pretends to appropriate the dominion of the line of the transit, established by way of the river San Juan and Lake of Nicaragua, and to that end has ordered a blockade of the fort of San Carlos, and a demand to the officer in charge of it to surrender or perish from hunger. An act so oppressive and unjust towards us, consequent upon the disorder and calamities in which our people have been involved, can only elicit a sentiment of indignation in the heart of every good Nicaraguan: and the Government, profoundly offended, has not hesitated to accept the war she has so inexcusably provoked, well assured of the ardent enthusiasm which animates you for the honor and interest of our common country.

I have taken the command of the army in order to vindicate with arms our rights, attacked by a Government whose unhallowed ambition is not arrested by the principles of justice, by the sanctity of truth, by the titles of fraternity and common interest, by the idea in fine, the supreme idea of the misfortunes which overwhelm us, and towards which is pointed, as towards us, the terrible threat of filibusterism, and whose consummation is made easier by its misguided proceedings.

The Government of Costa Rica can scarcely harbor the idea that our people have become so debilitated by a war so prolonged and devastating, as to have sunk to that depth of degradation which will tolerate outrage upon our most sacred rights.

Nicaragua will prove to the world that the detraction from her wealth, that the revolutions from which she has suffered, that the disorder in which she has lived, that the many and great misfortunes of which she has been the victim, have not extinguished the sentiment of national honor, of independence and liberty; and that she will a thousand times rather disappear from the catalogue of nations, than to humiliate herself by receiving the law from—by admitting the tutelage of—any one who presumes upon her impotence to force her to surrender the most valuable portions of her territory.

We have ample means for war and for peace. Our Government does not deny and is not ungrateful for the important services of the people of Costa Rica in the struggle that has just ended. It does not deny the imperious necessity that calls upon the two countries to unite and identify their interests to preserve their political existence; it does not deny, in fine, that the people of Costa Rica may be forced by their unjust Government into a fratricidal war, without adopting the sentiments which condune to this unpardonable wrong; and with this conviction I have been invested with full faculties, so that, in case it be possible to come to an understanding, I can bring about a union on a basis most advantageous to both countries; but this union must spring from the deference of Nicaragua, and from her benevolent sentiments towards Costa Rica. It can never be the result of the aggressions of the actual Government, which infringes upon the most sacred rights of nations, inflicting upon our country the great humiliation of seeing the most valuable portion of her territory usurped, and which takes so much pains to dishonor and vilify us in the ears of the world, to justify its pretensions, that now give rise to our just indignation.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The moment has arrived to prove that we yet have life and being; and that we cannot be villified and insulted with impunity; that we cannot with impunity be robbed, and subjected to the shameful condition of the abject and imbecile. Our cause is holy. Central America and the whole world will justify us; and even the people whom it is proposed to use against us will acknowledge our rights and perceive in the attempt of their Government against us another motive to subtract from its fatal power, and to fraternize with us, in order to secure their future safety.

The war, then, is against the Government of Costa Rica, and not against the people who groan beneath its tyrannies. Let us counsel them to accept our desire for union, as also the deference with which we desire to recompense them for their sacrifices in our behalf, and to prevent the shedding of blood and the ravages of war.

NICARAGUANS! The campaign is opened. Gather about the Government which counts upon your cooperation, your patriotism, your strength and your resources.

CHIEFS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Fly to defend with your blood the national honor and the most sacred rights of your country. She expects from us her salvation. I shall accompany you everywhere, and guarantee in your name, constancy, subordination and valor. TOMAS MARTINEZ.

GRANADA, Oct. 26, 1857.

THE SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

To the Inhabitants of the Department of Leon:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The Republic is perfidiously invaded. The Government of Costa Rica has resolved to take possession of the Transit line from sea to sea, to place it at the disposition of the Morgan Company; and with incredible perfidy has directed its operations against our military posts. Neither our *differencias*, nor the cordial sentiment which obtains of uniting our two countries in a single Republic, have sufficed to prevent the Government of Costa Rica from harboring the idea of usurpation, interpreting, no doubt, our generosity as imbecility and impotence.

The Government of Nicaragua does not seek war. It detests it, but it does not fear it. It accepts it because the war is provoked. It accepts it, because it is her duty to preserve intact the territory of the Republic, and not to see snatched from her with impunity, and with unheard-of abuse of confidence, rights that have never been disputed.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Only an imperious necessity induces us to appeal to arms. The country exacts new sacrifices from us. You are the witnesses of the steps that have been taken to establish union and *peace*. MORA alone is the author of the war. Costa Ricans have no part in his perfidy and ambition. They are only the victims.

CHIEFS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE WEST: Gen. MARTINEZ, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and your comrades of the other departments, expect us with anxiety on the field of honor. They have confidence in your valor and patriotism, to hasten to the defence and vindication of the rights of the nation. MAXIMO JEREZ.

LEON, Oct. 25, 1857.

The Treaty Between the United States and New-Granada.

We find in the Lima *Comercio* an extract from the Convention signed at Washington on the 10th September by the Secretary of State and the Plenipotentiary of New-Granada." It was probably furnished the *Comercio* by the Peruvian Minister at Washington. As the reports of this treaty heretofore published were not very full, we translate the document from the *Comercio*:

ARTICLE 1. New-Granada acknowledges her responsibility for the damages caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April, 1856, a responsibility as well out of an obligation as from an attribute of her sovereignty; and all the reclamations originating in this riot, as well as others which are pending between her and citizens of the United States, shall be submitted to a commission, which shall assemble in Washington, composed of two persons, one to be named by New-Granada and the other by the United States, settling all the cases of disaccord by an arbitration, named by themselves, before commencing their labors, or by the Minister of Prussia in the United States, if the Commissioners cannot agree in the selection.

ART. 2. The Commission shall examine and decide upon the claims that shall be presented by the Government of the United States, fix the sums which shall be paid, in cases which they shall consider it just to indemnify the claimants; issue to each one the respective certificate, and the total shall be paid to the Government of the United States at Washington, in equal quantities semi-annually. Each sum shall gain an interest of six per centum (payable also half-yearly) from the day when the respective claims shall be admitted.

ART. 3. To meet these payments, New-Granada shall especially designate one-half of the whole sum which she shall receive from her per centage of the Panama Railroad, and if this shall not suffice, she shall pay the balance from other resources.

ART. 4. The decisions of the Commission shall be definitive in respect to all the claims that shall be presented, and its decisions shall be a complete discharge for New-Granada from all the claims of citizens of the United States against her, that have their origin previous to the signing of the Convention.

ART. 5. Each Government shall pay the cost of its commission, and the arbiter and the incidental cbarges shall be divided between the two nations.

ART. 6. The exchange of ratifications shall be within nine months from the signing of the Convention, or before if possible. The commission shall assemble within ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, its labors lasting nine months; six months after the day of their cessation shall be the date of the first payment, and the total shall be completed in eight years from the same date.

ART. 7. As the United States may desire to purchase or rent a portion of the land of one of the Islands in the Bay of Panama, for the purpose of establishing a depôt there, for coal, the Government of New-Granada being solicitous to favor in this desire a friendly nation, concedes to the United States the privilege of purchasing or renting said portion of land, which shall not exceed one hundred English acres in extent, in which the United States may construct wharves, quays, and whatever constructions may be necessary for the enjoyment of this privilege with the above-mentioned object; and whilst the United States shall occupy this land, no contributions of whatever nature shall be exacted from her, nor upon the wharves, quays, or other constructions erected by her, nor upon the property of the United States which shall be employed or deposited there. But it is understood and expressly stipulated that the anterior concession shall not impair or affect in any manner the territorial sovereignty of tha Republic of New Granada upon the portion of land taken, which it is stipulated to sell or rent to the United States.

Panama Items.

Our Panama correspondent in a letter dated the 19th of November, sends the following:

Col. G. M. TOTTEN, the builder of the Panama Railroad, goes to New-York on this steamer. His unflagging attention to his onerous duties for seven years, on this Isthmus, has somewhat injured his general health, and he is now suffering much from a dimness of sight, occasioned, I believe, by a nervous attack some weeks since. But a few months of the fresh air of the North will restore his accustomed elasticity, when he will return to his post.

The Aspinwall *Courier* died last week from lack of cash. This paper had been established for about four years, and was of great benefit to such of the New-York and New-Orleans press as could not afford to maintain a correspondent on the Isthmus.

I passed over the Railroad with the United States troops and a portion of the New-York passengers on Sunday, the 15th. Notwithstanding that we are in the height of the rainy season, the running time, 49 miles, occupied only two hours. Most of the magnificent iron bridges are now up, and the road the whole length has been so solidified the past year, as to make it equal to many of the best roads in the Atlantic States. The Company have kept about 800 men constantly employed on the road since it was opened in 1855, the expense of which has served to keep down the dividends to 12 per cent. a year. But now that the bridges are up, a fine stone depôt built at Aspinwall, and convenient depôts all along the route, the stockholders will no doubt commence to receive greater profit from the enterprise.

Considerable feeling exists here among a certain class of speculators in money, on account of a notice from the Chief Engineer of the Railroad, that the Company would no longer receive English, French, Central and South American gold at four or five per cent. above its real value. They thought a notice of three or six months should have been given, in order that they might get rid of the amount already on hand, and addressed Colonel TOTTEN remonstrating against his decision. But tha Colonel remains firm. As of course, if the time asked had been given, the big capitalist would have palmed all the depreciated gold off on to the railroad and tha little capitalists, Colonel TOTTEN is to be applauded for his decision. Those who complain most at now losing a few hundred dollars by this decision, have made many hundreds by the coin shave.

Affairs in Chili.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE—THE NEW CABINET—PROJECTS FOR REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF GOV. BIGLER—THE "SPORTSMAN" CASE—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Nov. 16, 1857.

The last fortnight has been eminently barren of such news as can interest your general readers. There are many Chilians, however, who are constant readers of the TIMES, who will find in the letter I am about writing you much that will please them. Among you are many of Chili's best citizens in the enjoyment of an honorable exile, and in their letters home your columns often give them eloquent subjects of interest for their readers here.

Chili has redeemed herself, and I recall all the predictions I have made to you in my former letter. When I last wrote you everything looked gloomy, and specks on the horizon were fast becoming clouds. The President was unable to find four men who would take Cabinet office under him but a change has come over the spirit of the political dream of this little star of the South. The Cabinet is formed, and is composed of the bone and sinew and intellect of the Republic. URMENETA takes the Portfolio of Foraign Affairs; SOLAS of Hacienda; SAN FRIENTES of Public Instruction, and GARCIA of War and Marine. Thair very names are household words among the several conflicting parties, and all dissensions have been healed with the announcement of their acceptance of office.

It will be something of assurance of how liberal will be the conduct of the new Administration when I tell you that the Premier was educated during long years in the United States. Among the first acts of the new Administration have been the convening an extra session of Congress and the submitting to them the following questions. Tha budget of supplies which had been refused a passage by the late Congress, and which has been voted *nem. con.* by this. A project for an entire reform of the manner of conducting elections, substituting instead of the old customs, of making candidates of those only whom the Government designated, the choice of the people, constituting a Congress which will give every opportunity to Chili of showing to the world how ably she can administer her Constitution when untrammeled and unbiased by fear or political favor. A project for the establishment of a broader system of public instruction, which has become a pet idea among the better classes of Santisgo and Valparaiso. A loan of seven millions of dollars to aid the Government to carry on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and to perfect certain internal improvements already projected or under way. In short, a number of great strides forward have been taken by Chili in the last fortnight.

The opposition journals are hushed, and rather lend their voices to congratulate the country that the political *El Dorado* has been reached, and that he Hydra-headed monster of revolution, which threatened to devastate their country, has been crushed.

In the interim all who have until now been exiled from their families and homes have been recalled, and the year 1857 will be long remembered at many a fireside in Chili.

Among the events of the last two weeks has been the presentation of Gov. BIGLER, late of California, as Miniater Plenipotentiary near this Government. I send you a copy of his speech as translated from the papers of this city, as well as the reply of the President. [These were published in the TIMES of yesterday in the letter of another correspondent.—ED.]

The Governor has only entered upon his official duties. He will have abundance of work to employ him for months to come, and among other interesting items he will find the *sportsman* case, in which many of our citizens and one of the first houses in the City are interested. What has been done in the matter has not transpired yet, hnt that the prosecution of a claim against the Government, in consequence of it, is actively going on, I have no doubt.

We have had thrnughout the country most copious rains, and will have probably the most abundant wheat crop known for years.

Among the American vessels now in port we have the *Red Rover*, *Reliance*, *Peru*, *Mariana* and *Emelina*.

Trade is particularly dull and exchange very high. The loan, however, about being made, will lower tha rate of the latter.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Partial Report of the Committee of Inquiry.

From the testimony, oral and written, voluntarily communicated to the Committee by several of the surviving officers and passengers of the late United States mail steamship *Central America*, belonging to a Company having a contract from Government at an annual pay of $290,000, it would appear that that vessel had not, at the time of her departure from Havana for New-York, about 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 8th day of September last, any material defect, either in hull or machinery; but it is generally questionable whether the pumps and other appliances of the donkey-engine were in good working order, and it is quite certain that the ordioary deck pumps were not so. That about 50 hours after leaving Havana she encountered a severe adverse gale, which increased in violence, producing a heavy head sea; that so long as there was a sufficient quantity of steam to keep the vessel under steady headway, she maintained her course and weathered the storm; that on the morning of the 11th, at about 7½, the ship labored heavily—in fact, to such an extent as to alarm the passengers and arouse the captain and chief engineer, who were at that time in their berths or state-rooms; that about noon, the gale still increasing, she fell off from the wind, and it then appeared that the fires in the engine-room had, by some unexplained carelessness, been allowed to go down, and had become so low that the engines had gradually slowed, and finally stopped working; and the headway of the ship being consequently checked, she fell off into what is termed the "trough of the sea," and partly on her side. An attempt was then made, and the object partially effected, again to get steam in her boilers, but not more than half a dozen revolutions were accomplished by the engine before they stopped entirely and forever. It may be inferred from these statements that the original fault, and that which led to the catastrophe, was in the neglect, above stated, to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam, and, when it was found to have fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand. Up to the stopping of the engines, we do not find that any water of consequence had reached the engine room, nor was there any reason to apprehend such a result so long as the fires were properly kept up and the duties of the officers and men in the engineer's department faithfully performed. It does not appear, from the testimony, that there was any serious leak in the bottom of the vessel, or fracture or break of any part of the machinery; but that the engines, as already remarked, were prevented from working, only by want of steam, and that the water insidiously and slowly entered the vessel (as she was lying upon her side or very much keeled) by some of the air-ports which were either inadvertently left open or imperfectly closed, as also by the opening at the paddlewheel shaft, and through the probable open seams about the gu

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of November to the 28th day of Novemher, 1857: Men, 104; Women, 69; Boys, 130; Girls, 101: Total, 404.* Adults, 173; Children, 231; Males, 234; Females, 170; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Diabetes, Mellit's	1
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	2	Diarrhœa	6
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	6
Apoplexy, Nery.	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Arteries, Ossification of	2	Dropsy in Head	6
Asthma	6	Dropsy in Heart	1
Bleeding, from Lungs	2	Drowned	2
Bowels Dis. of	1	Dysentery	5
Bronchitis	5	Enlargement of the Heart	6
Burned or scald	2	Erysipelas	2
Cancers	2	Fever, Nervous	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, Panama	1
Casualties	3	Fever, Scarlet	8
Cholera Infant	4	Fever, Typhoid	19
Cholera Morbus	2	Fever, Typhus	4
Com. of Brain	1	Fistula in Ano	3
Cong. of Brain	1	Fracture of the Skull	1
Cong. of Lungs	7	Heart, Dis. of	1
Consumption	69	Heart, Dis. of Valvular	4
Convulsions	4	Hip, Dis of	3
Convulsions, Infantile	28	Hooping Cough	1
Convulsions Puerperal	2	Infam. Bladder	5
Croup	1	Infam. Bowels	1
Debility	5	Infam. of Brain	6
Debility, Adult	4	Infam. of Liver	1
Debility, Infant	5	Infam. of Lungs	1
Delirium Trem	2	Infam. of stom.	2
		Infam. of the Tonsils	1
		Intemperance	6
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, Dis. of	2
		Killed or Murdered by Stab.	2
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of Anus	1
		Marasmus, Adult	3
		Marasmus, Inf	22
		Measles	12
		Palsy	2
		Parturition, Diff.	1
		Premature Birth	9
		Rheumatism	2
		Rupture of Blood Vessel	1
		Rupture of the Bowels	1
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	10
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Sore Throat, Malignant	1
		Spine, Dis. of	1
		Suppression of Urine	1
		Suicide	1
		Teething	5
Total			404

* Increase this week—81.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The Weekly Report to Nov. 27, 1857, shows:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 20	142	95	237
Admitted to Nov. 27	31	20	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	22	21	43
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	150	93	243

Males, 221; females 22.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.—A large meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward met at Botanic Hall, composed of men of all parties, and representing the various business interests of the Ward, as well as the laboring men, with a view to effect a change in the mode of appointing School Officers of the Ward. The following was nominated as a non-party ticket:

For Commissioner of Common Schools—DANIEL COGER, Ship joiner, No. 229 Madison-street.

For Inspector of Schools—Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, No. 179 East Broadway.

For Trustees—Dr. JOHN WITZELL, No. 66 Monroe-street; RICHARD POILLON, Shipwright, No. 55 Henry-street; MARLON T. HEWITT, Merchant, No. 142 Madison street.

☞ MARK COHEN.—It was a mistake saying that MARK COHEN, the private watchman whom the Coroner's Jury in the William-street murder investigation "found accessory after the fact," was ordered to be locked up in the Tombs. Instead, Mr. COHEN, almost instantly after the rendition of the verdict, gave bail in $5,000, Mr. JACOBS, of Chatham-street, being his bondsman. COHEN says that the only man he ever arrested in the matter was HILTON.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—Over one thousand men are now at work here. The Executive Committee had a meeting yesterday forenoon, to arranga for additional work, which will require five hundred men more. The Board, however, must first pass upon it, before the work can proceed. It relates to the laying of a retaining wall along the Fifth-avenue side of the Park. The $30,000 advanced by Mr. Comptroller FLAGG, is being fast expended, and there has been no bid whatever for the $250,000 loan voted by the City Government. As the Commissioners are determined not to incur a dollar's expense without the means to pay, the chances are that in less than ten days the whole present force will be discharged.

WORKING-GIRLS GOING WEST.—A large party of the working-girls who have been thrown out of employment during the late financial crisis, and who were in much poverty and suffering in consequence, left the City yesterday in the *Knickerbocker*, Merchants' line, very comfortably accommodated, and at reduced fares. The girls numbered about forty. They left the Branch office of the Children's Aid Society, under the guardianship of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. The small subscription of $500 has been found inefficient, so many girls have sought to avail themselves of an opportunity of bettering themselves in the West. A party of boys from the Central office also accompanied Mr. FRIEDGEN.

☞ Property in the vicinity of that portion of Rea-street which is to be widened,—the northerly side between Washington and Centre streets,—has been assessed to the amount of about $500,000 by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Supreme Court, Messrs. E. B. HART, J. W. BOUDE and T. B. BLEECKER. The width of the street is to be increased by twenty-two feet. The action of the Commissioners is yet to be confirmed. The property-holders who have been most largely assessed will, it is said, oppose the confirmation.

DROWNED.—Captain JAMES BELBRUCK, of the barge *F. R. Cornelius*, of Albany, accidentally fell overboard on Saturday evening from the steamboat *Niagara*, when about one mile this side of Piermont. The *Niagara* had a number of barges in tow, and Capt. B. having occasion to go on board the *Niagara* was about returning when he slipped on some ice which had formed near the guards, and was precipitated in the river. His body was not recovered.

☞ A sad accident occurred on Thanksgiving day on Staten Island, near the residence of Hon. T. CHILDS, Jr., from carelessness in firing at a target with only a board fence to arrest the balls. A son of Mrs. CALLOCH, playing in an adjoining field, was shot in the neck. The ball entered between the wind-pipe and the carotid artery, sinking deep among the blood-vessels. It was taken out by Dr. EARLE, of Port Richmond. The boy was living when we last heard.

ARRIVAL OF PROVINCIAL PRODUCE.—The British brig *Rover's Bride*, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived yesterday morning, has on board on freight 14,834 bushels and 481 barrels potatoes, 481 bushels turnips, 1,026 bushels barley, 2,557 bushels oats, 43 bags oatmeal and 2 barrels carrots.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL.—Miss MARIA C. WHEELER, who was boarding temporarily at No. 489 Greenwich-street with Mr. WILLIAM D. BENSON, was found on Saturday by Mr. BENSON, on his return home, lying dead at the bottom of the stairs. It is supposed that she must have slipped in going down stairs. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—GEORGE LOOKWELL was run over on Sunday, by one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars, near Seventeenth-street. His right thigh was fractured and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—On Saturday afternoon WILLIAM RONRICK fell from the roof of DARVIS' machine shop, foot of Fifty-second street, North River, and died fifteen minutes afterwards. The Coroner has been notified.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Garroting in Broad Daylight.

Michael O'Brien, residing at No. 6 City Hall-place, yesterday went into an intelligence office in the Bowery, near Delancy-street, to engage a girl for "help." He had hardly got inside when two men seized him by the throat, robbed him of his money and fled. The rascals were so bold and quick in their movements that they finished their job and were off in less than half a minute. Quite a number of persons were present in the room, but the unprecedented daring of the proceeding so utterly astonished them, that before one of them thought of an arrast, the scamps had got out of the room. O'Brien recovered himself, however, in a moment, and dartad after the fellows, crying "Stop thief" at the top of his voice. Officer Williams, of Tenth Ward, immediately joined him in pursuit of the fugitives, and arrested one of them, the other escaping. The arrested party gave his name as Edward Phyfe. Being taken before Justice BENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, he said he had worked at stone-cutting, but had been out of employment for several weeks and had got tired of waiting to get work. The Justice ordered him to be locked up in default of $1,000 bail; and intimated that he had taken a course that was quite sure to furnish him with a good stone-cutting job up the river, in the vicinity of Sing Sing.

THE BOGUS TICKET-SWINDLE.—Two bogus ticket-sellers were complained of yesterday at the Police head-quarters: Wm. Ward, who keeps an office at No. 109 West-street, and Henry Forbes, proprietor of the ticket-office corner of Chambers and West streets. Patrick Tondley, the complainant against Ward, alleges that he arrived in the City yesterday morning, from New-Jersey, with his family, intending to go West. He purchased six tickets of Ward, which he supposed entitled him to passage in first-class cars to his destination, but on inquiry, he discovered that he had imposed upon him emigrant tickets. He called on Ward to have the matter put straight, but the latter not only refused to give him any satisfaction, but even threatened to pitch into him if he did not leave the office forthwith. The complainant in the second case was Mr. Wm. Taylor, from Upper Canada. Mr. Taylor says he applied at the ticket-office corner of Chambers and West streets, for a first-class cabin ticket to Liverpool, in a packet ship. He was sold a steerage ticket by Forbes, for $70, which was an excess of $10 over the right charge. He failed likewise to get back his money, or any satisfaction beyond a threat of being pummeled if he dared to make any fuss in the matter. Officers King and Macdougal, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, were dispatched to arrest the accused parties.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS SEIZED FROM A WOMAN.—Madame Lambert, whose name has several times appeared in the records of the Police Courts, is again in difficulty. Some two weeks ago information was imparted to the Superintendent of Police that she had an ill-tamed establishment in Spring-street, and that her boarders had it imposed upon them as a specialty to "shop" daily at the leading dry goods and fancy stores in the City, and "lift" anything of value they could prudently lay hands on. On Thursday last Madame L. moved to No. 147 Grand-street, taking her troupe with her. The police "piped" the place and found that a two-fold business was carried on there. On Friday night a descent was made on the place. As the officers began to subject Madame L. to an examination, she broke away from them and thrust a handful of paper into the fire. An officer quickly snatched the bundle from the flames and discovered that it consisted of three $10 counterfeit bills and a letter from J. Silverstone, her "man." On making an examination of the house, a large amount of valuable property was found, including pearl and diamond necklaces, bracelets, ear rings, finger rings, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pieces of silk and satin, costly India shawls, linens, laces, silk dresses, &c. The property was removed to the Police Head-quarters and placed in care of the Property Clerk. There was such a variety of goods that it took several officers nearly all day Saturday to make an inventory of them. The value of the property is estimated at $15,000. Madame L. declares that she brought the goods with her from Paris. Justice OSBORN, before whom she was taken, committed her to bail.

A VESSEL ROBBED OF $10,000 IN GOLD.—On Saturday night two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, were stolen from the bark *Pentucket*, lying foot of Pier No. 13, East River. The money was in the cabin, and Capt. McBean, who had occasion in the early part of the evening to leave the vessel, left the vessel and money in charge of Joshua Renwick, the first mate, and William Ragan, the steward. On his return to the bark he found the two men named missing, and the money with them. He at once notified the Police of his loss and a thorough search was instituted for the missing men, but thus far without any success. The two men were seen to row away from the vessel, and as a small boat belonging to the bark was found also to be missing, there is no doubt they took this method of getting off. Capt. McBean has offered a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the money. Renwick is a large, brawny fellow, with broad shoulders, high cheek bones, light complexion, and standing six feet in his stockings. Ragan is a small mulatto, with freckled face and short reddish curly hair.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—John Wild, hardware merchant at No. 66 Cedar-street, has for some time past missed packages of knives from his store. On taking an inventory of stock it was ascertained that 126 packages of knives were missing, altogether valued at $613 47. A day or two since suspicion fell on Charles L. Tucker, who had an office in the store. Officer Webb followed Mr. Tucker to his boarding place, Crook's Hotel, No. 195 Washington-street, and searched his room, where were found 120 packages of the missing knives. The accused was taken on Saturday before Justice OSBORN at the Tombs, and admitted to $500 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

COOL BURGLARS.—Some bold burglars on Sunday night entered the dwelling house of Matthew Ahearne, No. 262 West Forty fourth-street, and carried off jewelry and clothing worth nearly $200. As the occupants room up stairs the burglars had a frea and jolly time in the rooms below. After collecting together all the valuables they desired to take with them, they knocked off the top of a bottle of champagne and helped themselves to the contents. A reward is offered for the recovery of the articles.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—Early yesterday morning Ernels Miller, *alias* Dougiass, a waiter, was overhauled in Mercer-street, having about $35 worth of clothing in his possession. As he gave an unsatisfactory account of his right of possession, he was taken into custody, when it was afterwards ascertained that the clothing had been stolen from the clothing store of Mr. Samuel Livingston, No. 60½ Prince-street, which was broken into a few nights since. The accused was committed by Justice DAVISON.

CRAWLED IN TO SNOOZE.—Dennis Fitzgerald, a boatmen, was found on Sunday night concealed on board the sloop *Robert Freeman*. As he was believed to be on the "lay for a lift," he was handed over to a policeman, and yesterday taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for trial. Dennis entered a plea of having drank too much brandy, and while obstructions from its effects, "crawled in" where he was found for a comfortable snooze.

STABBING AN OFFICER.—Officer Robb of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrestad on Saturday Patrick Egan on a charge of having, a few days since, stabbed Constable Smith of Hoboken while the latter was attempting to take him in custody at the latter place. The accused was committed to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two women giving their names as Bridget Callihan and Eliza Green were arrested on Saturday, chargad with stealing a piece of Saxony cloth worth $10, from A. T. Stewart's store. Officer Utt of the Third Ward observed the movements of the women in the store and waited till they lifted something, when he nabbed them. Justice WELSH committed the women for trial.

ATTACK BY DEAD RABBITS.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, as Michael Gilmartin, residing at No. 63 Baxter-street, was going through Mulberry-street, on his way home, he was suddenly attacked by three "Dead Rabite," and savagely beaten. One of the assailants nearly bit off his right ear. The ruffians are known to the Police, who are on their track.

DISHONEST FEMALE USHER.—Melinda Jones, a "lady boarder" at No. 44 Greene-street, missed her stock of jewelry, estimated at $185. A portion of the missing articles was found in one of the shoes of the female "usher" of the establishment, a colored woman, named Susan Elizabeth Hall. The accused was arrested and taken before Justice WOOD, and locked up for trial.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.—John Fagan was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the dwelling-house No 207 Stanton-street, on Sunday night, and stealing $25 worth of clothing and other articles. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. He was committed for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, the Health Officer, Dr. CLEVELAND, reports 95 deaths: Males, 51; Females, 44; Men, 21; Boys, 30; Women, 19; Girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 14; stillborn, 9; disease of the brain, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 6; convulsions and scarlat fever, 5 each; premature birth, inflammation of bowels, 4 each; congestion of lungs, chronic diarrhœa, marasmus, small pox, trismus, old age, apoplexy, typhoid fever, sprue, 2 each; bronchitis, typhus fever, bilious remittent fever, childbirth, debility, measles, croup, drowned, paralysis, catarrh, delirium tremens, gravel, cancer of uterus, congestion of kidneys, ulceration of bowels, disease of the heart, neuralgia, casualty, dropsy, 1 each.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 21; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years 11; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 10 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 12; from 40 to 50 years, 7; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 60; Ireland, 23; England, 6; Germany, 5; Scotland, 1.

FIRE AND ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night there was an alarm for fire, which caused the whole department to turn out, but no fire could be found. While the engines were out JOHN CAFFERY, of Engine No. 6, and ROARAR FEAR, of Engine Company No. 7, were run over and severely but not dangerously injured.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a stable in Seventh, corner of Fifth-avenue, owned by JOSEPH LEE, which was entirely consumed together with three horses, harness, wagons, &c. Loss, $500. No insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JAMES MURRAY, 5 years of age, son of CHRISTOPHER MURRAY, residing on Myrtle-avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn, while precaading on Saturday morning to a cow shed, fell into a vat of hot swill, and was so badly burnt that he died during the day. Coroner REDDING held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN FARRELL, a rigger, while at work at the Atlantic Basin, Saturday last, was almost instantly killed by a heavy iron bolt falling upon his head. He leaves a family. Coroner RENNING held an inquest.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 107 Clinton-street was entered Saturday night and robbed of a large quantity of silver ware. On the same night, house No. 264 Union-street, was robbed of property valued at $70.

THE POOR.—The organizations for the temporary relief of the poor, in Brooklyn, have been perfected, and now all that is wanted is money.

☞ Mr. G. W. GRIFFITHS has been elected President of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn, vice S. W. Lowmans, resigned.

Adeline Peck, adopted daughter of Colonel Roswell Caulkins, committed suicide by drowning herself in Black Hall Pond, Old Lyme, Conn., on Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, but as Judge NELSON was occupied with the argument of a patant case, they were discharged until Tuesday next, without being organized.

Will Cangemi be Sentenced?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

The Court was crowded yesterday by parties anxious to hear sentence of death pronounced on the Italian, Michell Cangemi, convicted of the murder of Policeman Eugene Andarson, in July last. He was indicted, and the indictment was filed in the Court of General Sessions, Aug. 5. Upon his being arraigned, he pleaded Not Guilty. His trial was moved, on *certiorari*, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where he was tried in October. The jury disagreed, and he was remanded to prison. His second trial was appointed to take place in the Supreme Court Circuit, when he was tried last month before Judge DAVIES. As he could only be sentenced in the General Term, by a full bench, he was brought up to receive sentence, it being the last day of term.

At the opening of Court Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney on the part of the people, moved that judgment should be pronounced upon him. Whereupon Mr. Blankman, one of the counsel assigned by the Court of Sessions to defend him, moved for an arrest of judgment, in a speech of over two hours duration. The counsel based his argument on the following points, which he submitted to the consideration of the Court.

MR. BLANKMAN'S POINTS.

First—That the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the above case, and that all the proceedings which took place at the Circuit Court, before his Honor Justice Davies, were *coram non judice*.

Second—That the verdict of the jury as entered on the record does not find the defendant guilty of the offence, in manner and form, as he stood indicted.

Third—That the *certiorari* directed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of New-York, to send up the indictment pending therein in the case of the People against Michael Cancemi, has not been properly returned; that the indictment sent up and tried comes from the Oyer and Terminer for the City of New-York, there being no such court known to the laws and Constitution of this State.

Fourth—If the Court had jurisdiction to try the indictment removed from Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, the order directing in what circuit it should be tried should have been made at a Special and not at the General Term of the Supreme Court—the powers of the General Term of the Supreme Court being simply of an appellate character.

Fifth—That the indictment in this cause was found and filed in the Court of General Sessions of the peace for the City and County of New-York, in pursuance of the act of 1855, and never was an indictment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York.

Sixth—That by an order of the Supreme Court, made the 11th day of August, 1857, the said indictment was ordered to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York, which order never has been reversed or vacated by the Court, and that the said order so directing the trial of said indictment to be had in said Court of Oyer and Terminer, was in full force and effect at the time when said trial was had in the Circuit Court before Hon. Justice Davies.

Seventh—That, prior to the act of 1855, the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in capital cases, and therefore the act of 1847 being passed prior to the act of 1845, never could be construed to give the Circuit Court jurisdiction in a cause pending or originating in the Court of General Sessions; otherwise the section of the act of 1855, which gives the party defendant a stay of judgment as a matter of right, would have mentioned the Circuit Court as well as Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

The statute of jeofails, or amendments, do not extend to criminal proceedings, and, therefore, essential defects are not, as in civil cases, aided by verdict. (1 Chit. Cr. L. 661. Barb. Cr. Law, 372.)

Nor is the ground of arresting the judgment confined to the indictment alone. It may be found in any part of the record. (1 Chit. Cr. L., 661. Barb Cr. p. 372.)

Where a criminal cause is tried at the Circuit, judgment is rendered by the Supreme Court, and if there be a conviction, it seems that the circumstances in evidence must be laid before them by a case, or in some other way, to enable them to estimate the proper measure of punishment. (7 Cowen, 108-133, 143. Barb. 366.)

Where an indictment has been found at the General Sessions for an offence triable in that Court, and the cause is subsequently removed into the Oyer and Terminer by a Judge's order, the Oyer and Terminer has power to direct the indictment to be sent back to the Sessions for trial, &c., &c. (Barb. C. L 237.)

The power of the Supreme Court to send the cause out of the county for trial. (Laws 1847, p. 333, s 49. Barb. C. L., p. 298.)

The statute provides for the removal of the indictment from the General Sessions. No record is to be transmitted.

If, then, the prisoner was not arraigned at the Circuit, there is no evidence that he has ever been arraigned.

Again—the order requires the trial to be had at the Circuit; and the plea is a necessary part of the trial of an indictment.

Mr. Emmet, the Counsel associated with Mr. Blankman for the defence, followed in the same strain, arguing that a capital criminal case could not be tried in the Supreme Court Circuit—and that the recent trial, in which Cangemi was convicted, was illegal, and therefore that the verdict of the jury was of no effect.

Judge MITCHELL, for the Court, responded that the points offered by Counsel, in arrest of judgment, demanded the attention of the Court, which would take time to consider them. He ordered Cangemi to be remanded to prison, and brought again before the Court on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES.

Yesterday, on the opening of the Court, Judge ROOSEVELT remarked that in reference to the order for the examination of Mayor Wood, in the Glass Ballot-Box matter, the case was before Judge Davies, and he must pass upon the motion. By consent of counsel, the whole affair was adjourned until Dec. 10.

Isaac M. Bull vs. *Gideon Nye, Jr., et al.*—Motion to set aside proceedings, granted in part.

In re John B. Holmes, a debtor confined for crime.—Reference ordered, and appointment of trustees reserved until the coming in of the report. This was an application to have a trustee appointed to take charge of the estate of Holmes the forger to pay his debts and provide for his family.

Warriner vs. *Richardson.*—Judgment charging the defendant on the separate estate of the wife, &c.

Eli Fay vs. *L. Clarkson Dye.*—Motion to open judgment denied.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. *H. H. Goodman et al.*—Motion to dissolve the injunction denied.

John A. Davis vs. *D. C. Newell.*—The attachment in the three suits should be discharged, unless the plaintiff is willing to take an order of reference, which, in that case, will be entered at his expense, to investigate the disputed questions of fact, and especially the alleged intent of the defendant as against the plaintiff and others of his creditors in the disposition or contemplated disposition of his property.

The President, Directors, &c., of the Connecticut Bank vs. *The North American Gutta Percha Company.*—The note was signed by Peck individually and in terms by him as President of the Company. This shows that the addition was not mere description of the person, but description of the different character in which the indorsement was made. It shows conclusively that both Peck as an individual and the Company, and through him, as its representative, were intended to be bound. Nor is there any pretence that the Company did not receive the avails. Under such circumstances there would be no equity in setting aside a judgment confessedly regular and which the evidence shows to be substantially right.

The libel suit of John Farrel against the TIMES was yesterday discontinued on motion of the defendants, with $10 costs against the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

MORE BILLS AGAINST THE CITY.

H. W. Phair et al. vs. *The Mayor &c. of New-York.*—The plaintiffs' bring an action for $2. 19 for public printing, done between the 1st of September, 1856, and the 1st of May, 1857. This printing was done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and consisted of the notices for the opening of new streets, &c., &c.

The defense made is that the City is not liable, as the Street Commissioner had no authority to order the work done. The ordinance of 1853 required that all work to be done, and of supplies to be furnished by the Corporation involving an expenditure of more than $250 should be by contract founded on sealed bids, after proper advertisements, &c. In this case it is alleged that no advertisement was made. Decision reserved.

D. B. Taylor for plaintiffs. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Attorney, counsel for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

EXAMINATION OF A PARTY, DE BENE ESSE.

Mr. W. Ernest Zachrisson vs. *Theodore W. Kiley.*—This was an application for an order to examine the plaintiff as a witness in his own behalf, *de bene esse*, upon two days' notice, on the ground that he was about to leave the State. The cause is at issue, and was noticed for trial at the November term of the County, and ten days' previous notice was served that the plaintiff would be examined in his own behalf as a witness. The cause was called for twice, and the plaintiff was examined on such trial under said notice. The Court denied this present application, on the ground that the Code, as amended, requires ten days' notice of the time and place of examination, specifying the *points* upon which it is to be had to be served; and that the Court had no power to abridge this time; and that the notice previously served of the examination of the party at the *trial* was not sufficient to authorize his examination *de bene esse* at any other time and place.

Jas. B. Secord, Assistant Postmaster at Newburg, Canada, found guilty of stealing $20 from a registered letter, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The proprietors of the Newburyport *Herald* intend celebrating the 75th anniversary of their weekly paper, and the 25th of their daily, on the 17th of January, and purpose calling together every printer who served an apprenticeship in their office, and every editor or prominent contributor.

Resolutions severely denunciatory of Governor Walker's course in Kansas have been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame, and prices are without improvement. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues in request at uniform rates, including middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations, ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Nov. 22.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	322,3 1
Total	330,132
Exported to date	165,5
Stock on hand not cleared, Nov. 27	164,666

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales 7,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 60
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian is depressed and lower. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 85@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 650 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye flour is in fair den and at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and less valuable. Sales 13,500 bushels,—including Red Western at $1 12½@$1 15; fair White Southern at $1 35; and good red do at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and needed. Sales 16,000 bushels at 90c. for mixed Western; 90c.@94c. for White Southern; and 75c.@78c. for new crop Jersey White and Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats were also made of 3,000 bushels prime Northern Rye at 80c., delivered,—and small lots of Barley at 72c.@75c ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited demand and are depressed, at 50c.@52c. for Western: 48c.@50c. for State: 46c.@48c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 35c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours: 26,700 bbls. Flour and 21,900 bushels Wheat.

HAY—Sales, 850 bales North River at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dull and heavy, as previously reported.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., ash. ℔ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 05@$1 10, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Holders continue to ask full prices, but the demand is spiritless.

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears quite limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. Porto Rico, 22c.@25c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine found buyers to the extent of 470 bbls. at 43c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 50 for Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Our lowest quotations were paid for Albany inspected pork. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9½c.@10¾c. for new pickled Hams and 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c. ℔ lb. Lard appears heavy and cheaper. The transactions since our last embrace 260 obls. fair to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 280 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western. Mess, $14 25@$14 75, for extra do.; $9@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8¾c. for common to prime. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last of 450 tcs., fair to prime, at $3 @$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Holders evince more firmness, but the demand is not brisk. Sales 280 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 23c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING report that, "during the month of November, we had but a slight demand for most descriptions of domestic fleece and pulled Wool. The low prices, even at which wool had been selling, both for cash and on time, have not attracted much attention from the manufacturers, nor been of any account by way of speculation. The prices are not yet firmly established; our quotations for domestic are, however, nearer to the point than those of the foreign Wool; this is owing to the fact that so little has been done in foreign Wool, chiefly because of the great difference existing between the opinions of the sellers and buyers about the present value. Our markets for low Wools will be, in future, regulated by European, and, principally, the English, the ruling prices of which are expected to range in general below ours."

FREIGHTS—Continue depressed, and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅝ d.@⅝d. ℔ lb.; flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl., Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports prices are quiet.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 6 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend. WM. WILSON,
THOMAS S. MOSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library 2d av., corner of 11th-st. on TUESDAY EVENING Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. ALFRED B. STREET Esq., of Albany, will read a paper on *The Letter of Sarsfield*.

ANDREW HORNER, Recording Secretary

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter, by order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at noon. Subjects—*Winter Treatment of Farmers' Manure, and The Proper Treatment and Feed of Milch Cows.* Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with advices from Havana to the 25th November, arrived last evening. She reports a decline in Sugar, but without any regularity in figures. Short-sight exchenge on New-York was at 6 ₱ cent. premium. Freights were dull—there being no demand for large vessels. The *Quaker City* brought only $13,000 from Havana.

Strong hopes are now entertained that the whole amount of produce caught by the ice in the canals during the late cold snap will be got through to tidewater, and that navigation may be entirely resumed. The ice, though in some places six inches thick, is breaking up, and the snow is melting rapidly. A fleet of twenty boats, having on board 75,000 buehels of corn and wheat, reached Waterford yeeterday, and immediately entered the river on their way to this City.

W. S. TUCKERMAN, formerly the treasurer of the Eastern Railroad at Boston, has been arrested at New-Haven for robbing the mails. It is understood that he confesses his guilt. Several mails have been missed on the New-Haven lend route recently, all about the same time, and there is little doubt that TUCKERMAN is the robber.

Ex-Governor HAMMOND was yesterday elected U. S. Senator for South Carolina, by the Legislature of that State.

There was a great rush yesterday of tex-paying citizens at the Tax Receiver's office, anxious to save the one per cent. which will be added to all tax bills remaining unpaid after the close of the month. A double string of tex-payers extended inside all day through the office, and besides this the vestibule, the areas of the building, and the streets outside, were filled with parties waiting to settle. After the 15th of the month two per cent. will be added to unpaid bills.

A large meeting was held in the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening, and the initiatory steps taken to establish the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

All the spare Police force in Brooklyn, about 150 in number, are ordered for duty in New-York to-day.

A meeting of the Polish residents of the City was held last evening at No. 55 Forsyth-street, to commemorate the expulsion of the Russian troops from Warsaw on Nov. 29, 1830. The meeting was not large, but it was very enthusiestic. The principal speakers were Messrs. SZPAIMIK, ALLEN, KOCKANOWSKI, RASTEWSKI, WILIAMOCZKI and Dr. RYTTLER. The Polish flag, with its motto "Bog-i-lud"—"God and the People"—was displayed.

The sentence of CANGEMI, the murderer of Policeman ANDERSON, was appointed to take place yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and Judges DAVIES, CLERKE and MITCHELL occupied the Bench for that purpose. Counsel for the prisoner, however, argued for some hours that the trial and conviction of CANGEMI were illegal, inasmuch as the Supreme Court Circuit, in which he was tried, is a Court for civil and not for criminal cases. The Judges will give their decision next Monday, to which day CANGEMI was remanded.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed on Monday evening in obtaining a quorum. Only six members were present. Adjourned to the first Monday in December. On the call of the President, a *special* meeting of the Board of Councilmen is ordered for Thursday afternoon to "attend to the business of the City."

The Executive Committee of the Central Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and arranged for the building of a retaining wall along that side of the Park fronting upon Fifth-avenue, which work would require 500 more men. This work, however, will not be undertaken unless the money is provided to pay for the labor. Indeed, as the $50,000 advanced by the Comptroller is nearly used up, all the force now at work are liable to be dismissed in 10 days or less.

The Police Commissioners were engaged yesterday in making arrangements for preserving order at the polls to-day. Nearly the entire number of special policemen (2,000,) which the Board resolved to appoint, have been sworn in, and will be on duty to-day. They will be designated by a brass shield and policeman's club. There are altogether about 2,800 policemen on duty in the Metropolis to-day.

The proprietors of the two bogus ticket offices, one at No. 109 West-street and the other at the corner of Chambers and West streets, were complained of yesterday to the Superintendent of Police. A gentleman bought at one of the offices railroad tickets for himself, wife and four children for Wisconsin, supposing them to be first-class tickets, when they were emigrant tickets. He had been cheated into paying one-third more than was asked for first-class tickets at the proper offices. The other complainant alleged that he had a steerage ticket in a Liverpool packet imposed on him for a first-class cabin ticket and that he was cheated. Two of the Superintendent's officers were sent to arrest the accused.

A gentleman stepped yesterday into an intelligence office in the Bowery, near Delancy-street, to employ a domestic, when two men, who were waiting for employment, suddenly seized him, and while one of them held him by the throat, the other rifled his pockets. The assailants quickly ran from the office, but Officer WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Ward, fortunately succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as EDWARD PRYZ. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for trial.

FRANCIS VARDEL, who stands charged with being the principal in the recent murders in the dance-house No. 277½ Water-street, was examined yesterday by the Coroner. He says he is a soldier, and denies the truth of the charge preferred against him.

The total number of arrests in the City last month, as returned by the Police Captains to the Deputy Superintendent, were 4,029. Of this number 2,410 were natives of Ireland, while the balance comprised all other foreigners and those born in the United States.

In the Supreme Court, Judge ROOSEVELT, yesterday, declined to entertain the motion for an examination of the Mayor in the Glass Ballot-box case, as the matter had been brought before Judge [illegible].

The officers of the Custom-House usually receive their pay on the last day of every month. Yesterday their salaries were not paid them. The reason has not yet transpired.

The total number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during the month of November was 13,809.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened very heavily for nearly all the leading articles, especially Flour and Wheat, as well as for hog products, all of which decreased in value, without more extensive purchasers. Cotton and Sugars were rather quiet, though quoted firm. Provisions were dull and drooping.

One hundred and seventy men were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, there being no work at which to employ them. Among the number were some seventy stone masons. The contemplated work upon the *Brandywine* is not yet begun.

The libel suit against the TIMES, instituted by JOHN FAGNIS, during the bogus bsby excitement, was yesterday discontinued on motion of the defendants. The motion was granted by Judge MITCHELL, on payment of $10 costs.

The steamship *Thomas Swan*, which arrived last evening from Savannah, reports having fallen in with the bark *Mary C. Porter*, off Frying-Pan Shoals, abandoned and water-logged.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the young men opposed to FERNANDO WOOD'S re-election to the position of Mayor, was held last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute Speeches were made by WM. H. FRY, Esq., Prof. CROSBY, Hon. E. BROOKS, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq., Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Mr. WOODWORTH, JAMES FAIRMAN, HOD. AUGUSTINE A. DUGANNE and others.

The Election To-day.

The opposition to Mayor WOOD rests mainly upon a profound conviction in the public mind that he is not a man of integrity. Public rumor, public speech, the public prints and the records of our Courts of Justice teem with declarations, sustained by evidence, of his lack of that high-toned honesty which we trust our citizens will always consider indispensable in the Chief Magistrate of this great City.

To these damaging accusations the Mayor and his friends reply,—not by contradicting or refuting the evidence, nor by explaining the circumstances which are arrayed against him, but by challenging *specific proof* of *specific acts* of corruption and dishonesty since he has been in office. They complain, with the air of injured innocents, that the public scrutiny assumes to go behind the date of his accession, and beyond the limits of his office, to obtain material for a judgment of his character. This complaint is virtually a confession of the offences charged, and will be so regarded by the public at large. But, as our readers know, we have never thought it necessary to go beyond Mayor WOOD'S official action for evidence of his utter unfitness for the high and responsible post which he has filled for the last three years. From first to last that action has been vascillating, unprincipled, utterly reckless of the public interest and guided exclusively by personal and political ambition. Mayor WOOD has alternately flattered and deceived every class and every portion of our people. He began by paying homage to wealth and respectability, — by lauding commerce, by soliciting the applause of men in high position, and by parading the certificates of bankers, merchants and other men of wealth to his personal and official merits. He has ended by denouncing this same class as men who "*produce nothing, but get everything*,"—and by exposing them to the plunder of the lowest dregs of the community, upon whom he now finds himself compelled to rely for support. He began by urging the necessity of a strong Police,—by demanding an amendment of the law which should separate the Police Board from the Judiciary, and by insisting upon a large increase of its force. Within the last year he has been found at the head of a mob, resisting the Police,—and he is now exerting all his powers, personally at the Board, and through the intervention of the Courts of law, to hamper and weaken the Department to the utmost of his ability. His course has been one of duplicity throughout. He issued double Instructions to the Police concerning the License Law,—one set designed for the public and the other for the parties interested. He made a great parade, for the public, of suppressing gambling-houses, but left them all untouched. He has run through the whole gamut of demagoguism and political chicanery; and is now fairly reduced to the last shifts of a desperate political gambler, who stakes everything upon a final throw, and leaves no trick untried to secure success. He is now notoriously and ostentatiously relying for reelection upon the worst classes of our population. In personal appeals, in street harangues, in official coercion, in the use of money, in resort to every device of deception and fraud, upon the public and at the polls, he is active, untiring and determined.

It is this which characterizes his Administration and makes it conspicuously the basest and the most disgraceful this City has ever known. We need not look into his antecedent commercial transactions for evidences of his character. *The whole tone and tenor of his official career has been demoralizing and degrading.* He has squandered the money and the reputation of the City until it is well nigh bankrupt in both. Everybody who reads the current history of our City Government knows that it is so:—and it is preposterous and absurd, in the face of so profound and so universal a conviction, to demand proof of *specific acts* of dishonesty and dishonor. Such proof from the very nature of the case cannot be had, and is not needed. The only witnesses are accomplices. There is not a prostitute in the City who could not, with equal safety and upon the same grounds, demand specific proofs of specific acts, in reply to damaging accusations.

Now, the People of this City are to decide to-day, after full and fair trial, whether such a man is the proper person to fill the chief municipal office in the second commercial City in the world. We, here in New-York, live by credit, by the faith reposed by mankind in our honor and integrity. It is this confidence which has lined our streets with marble palaces, and brought the commerce of the world to our wharves. It is this confidence which has covered the Island of Manhattan with the industrious and thriving multitude whose extraordinary prosperity enables them to support with impunity the robberies and corruption of the Muncipal Government. If the commercial men of all lands did not implicitly believe that honesty was still prized amongst us, promises kept, and knavery punished, and rogues excluded not only from decent society, but from all share in the management of the financial affairs of all public bodies, they would have no dealings with us, and great and wealthy as we are, we should speedily be reduced to the condition of Venice or Mexico. Respect for fair dealing and integrity is therefore not simply a moral duty, but one of the conditions on which our prosperity is based. During the last three years, since Mayor WOOD has been in office, our reputation in all these respects has rapidly and steadily declined. Our Common Council has become a synonym for ignorance, vulgarity, corruption and ribaldry. Our streets are infested by brigands and cut-throats, who find impunity and glory in being the political friends and supporters of our chief magistrate. Our criminal judges bow down before the idol we have set up. We suppose for the first time in the history of municipalities, the judicial bench is found in collusion with criminals. Men of high standing in the political world, finding that the merchants, bankers and artisans rate honesty and personal character at so low a figure in public life, get up and inflict on us the horrible humiliation of declaring in the face of the world, that there exists in the City a party, who, if their leaders proposed the "devil incarnate" for the highest office in the gift of the people, would adopt him with acclamation, and that in a Democratic State this party calls itself, *par excellence*, the Democracy. And we are told, moreover, that this intense and relentless tyranny of party extends not merely into party contests, but into local elections,—into every struggle connected with government of any sort, no matter how remote it may be in character and objects from every legitimate political issue.

We do not believe the day has yet come in which the inhabitants of a city like this will sit down quietly under an imputation so atrocious—or obey a dictation so absolute and so irrational. We have to-day not simply to clear our Council Chamber of knaves and convicts, but to vindicate our own good name. We have to show that Democracy is not simply strong and irresistible, but decent and orderly; that if despotism surpass it in the regularity of its procedure, it does not surpass it in hostility to crime and corruption; and that although corrupt and selfish men may obtain power without merit, they cannot abuse and misuse it without swift and certain punishment.

The Kansas Question.

We learn from sources that admit of no doubt, that a very serious difference of opinion exists between Governor WALKER and the Administration, in regard to the action of the Lecompton Convention. The President desires that Governor WALKER should return to Kansas and urge the people to vote upon the question of Slavery, which is to be submitted to them on the 21st instant,—in order that Kansas may be admitted into the Union with the Constitution which the Lecompton Convention has framed. Governor WALKER is unwilling to do so,—partly because he considers the action of that Convention an outrage upon the principle of popular sovereignty, and partly because he does not believe that the people of Kansas can be induced by any consideration to give it their apparent sanction, or even to acquiesce in it.

So far as the question of principle is concerned, Governor WALKER is unquestionably right. The action of the Convention in refusing to permit the people of Kansas to vote upon the Constitution, was in direct hostility, not only to the principle of popular sovereignty, but to every principle of Republican Democracy. The sophistry with which the Washington *Union* attempts to evade this fact, surpasses the most ingenious hair-splitting of the South Carolina school in audacity, if not in ingenuity. It urges that the Slavery question was the only important topic of agitation, and that it was only upon this single point that the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati committed the party to the principle of popular sovereignty! Upon every other subject, the *Union* leaves it to be inferred, the people have no right to the control and regulation of their domestic affairs. Upon every other subject it is perfectly right, and proper, and Democratic, that a minority, or a Convention, or a Dictator should impose upon the inhabitants whatever laws may suit their purposes. LOUIS NAPOLEON did not go so far as this in imposing an imperial Constitution upon the people of France:—he went through the *form*, at all events, of submitting the whole of it to the popular vote. The *Union* has hitherto charged it as an offence upon the people of Kansas, that they made the *negro* question paramount to all others. Now, however, it openly and boldly avows that this is truly the only subject of consequence enough to call for submission to the popular vote.

So far as the principle in question is concerned, Gov. WALKER is, therefore, clearly in the right, and we have very little doubt that if the President is unwise enough to allow the issue to be made upon it, Gov. WALKER will be sustained in his position by the great mass of the People of the Northern States without distinction of party. There are unquestionably some practical advantages in the course advised by Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems to us clearly the interest and the necessity of the majority of the People of Kansas to secure their Independence of the Federal Government. Hitherto and now it is the power and the fear of the national authority which prevents them from taking the management of their own affairs into their own hands. Their first necessity is to get rid of this control; and this would be completely and effectually accomplished by their admission as a State into the Union. They would then have precisely the same control over their own affairs as the people of Massachusetts or of Virginia have. They could summon a Convention, frame a Constitution, submit it to the popular vote and carry it into effect within a month from the date of their admission, if they should see fit. This might be a revolution,—but it would be a domestic, a peaceful and a successful revolution. They would fight it out among themselves. The federal government could not interfere. So far as practical results go, the people of Kansas might obtain the sovereignty which has thus far been denied them, in this way more speedily and effectually than in any other. They could protest against the Constitution,—proclaim their purpose to subvert and supersede it at the earliest moment possible,—vote for the exclusion of Slavery,—accede to the plan of admission and then take the reins into their own hands, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.

Judging from present appearances, however, they will not do anything of the kind. The Free-State men, constituting as is universally conceded *two-thirds* of the population, will probably not vote at all. The Constitution will be adopted *with* Slavery by a minority vote and sent to Congress;—the majority of the people will protest against it,—and the contest will again be transferred from Kansas to Congress and the nation. We do not believe that the Administration will venture to commit the Democratic Party to the unqualified support of the Lecompton programme,—for nothing can be more certain than the fact that it would be divided and defeated in such an attempt. The great mass of the Northern Democrats will adhere to the principle of Popular Sovereignty and insist upon its being fully and thoroughly recognized in spirit as well as in letter, in the adjustment of the Kansas difficulty.

We think it not at all unlikely that Senator DOUGLAS, or some other prominent member of the Democratic Party, will immediately upon the meeting of Congress, submit an enabling act,—authorizing the Territorial Legislature to summon a Constitutional Convention and provide for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State. This would evade the whole difficulty, satisfy the rational and moderate portion of the whole country and bring this long and vexatious contest to a satisfactory conclusion. Unless some such course is taken we see no way of avoiding the renewal of the disturbances and collisions which have already done so much mischief, not only in Kansas, but in the country at large.

Mr. Fernando Wood and the Germans.

The speech delivered by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD to a meeting of German citizens, held on Saturday night at the Volk's Garten in the Bowery, ought of itself to secure his defeat to-day at the polls of this City. On Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, the actual incumbent of the Mayoralty felt himself to be on his good behavior. He was speaking to an audidience clamorous for facts and scornful of fancies. He was addressing an audience by which he was quite sure that the language which he used, however obscure in idiom it might be, would at least, in the main, be understood, and he knew that his words would be speedily subjected to the ordeal of the Press. He, therefore, eluded the critical questions of his own capacity and character—with the not less critical question of his relations with those honest men of all parties by whom he had once been provisionally supported, but by whom he is now most solemnly disowned. He expatiated at length, with some reticence of phrase, and some decency of reflection, upon the wonderful increase in the taxation of the City, and lent his testimony in superfluous, but not unwelcome support, of the very general conviction that for three years past this City has been the most expensively and egregiously misgoverned city of the world.

He left to others less well-informed, and more reckless (if that be possible) than himself, the hopeless task of insisting upon the importance to the "Democratic Party" throughout the nation, of the reelection in New-York, of a man who has been repudiated by almost all the respectability, and by all the authority of that party.

But when he was talking transcendental English to the Germans of the Volk's Garten, Mr. WOOD gave a looser rein to his voluble tongue. He indulged himself in a perfect orgie of misstatements, of agrarian appeals to the presumed passions of the people, of fantastic travesties of the issues laid before us in the election of to-day.

He attacked the landlords of the City for raising their rents, and reiterated the wicked fallacies of his too celebrated "Message," in inflammatory words intended to excite the poor who suffer against the rich who are paralyzed. Imagining, doubtless, that in every German before him he saw a frantic Red Republican, ready to march at a moment's warning from the Arcadian retreats of the Bowery upon the "profligate palaces of the Fifth-avenue," Mr. FERNANDO WOOD denounced the whole generation of capitalists as a set of brawling tyrants, covenanted together to enjoy the fruits of the taxation which the poor, and "only the poor," are condemned to water with their painful sweat. So far as the Germans are concerned, Mr. WOOD of course made a ridiculous mistake. The Germans of New-York are not a rabble, as Mayor WOOD and his supporters take them to be, but a *city*. In point of numbers—of social organization, of credit and character—of general industry and of general prosperity, our German fellow-citizens may be fairly held to constitute a community. They enjoy the rights, they fulfill the duties, and they comprehend the obligations of a community; and the example of one Tiemann, born of their blood and reared in the honest traditions of German honor, good faith and decency, will more avail with them as a lesson of the true principles of political economy and of the true laws which should govern an intelligent Democracy in the discharge of their public duties, than the flagrant and communistic vehemence of a dozen Woods, or a hundred Mac Mahons.

The Germans will answer the incendiary nonsense of Mayor WOOD at the polls. But the rest of our citizens are called upon to answer it also; for, though it was not addressed directly to them, its issues are of a kind which must affect them nearly. And, if there be a single conservative citizen in New-York, who has hitherto been blinded to the character and the creed of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, we call upon him to-day to open his eyes and see what manner of man this is who claims to rule New-York by a similar "diabolic" tenure to that which gives BRIGHAM YOUNG his hold upon the besotted Mormons. Here, on the eve of a municipal election, Mr. FERNANNO WOOD flits for a moment, as he fancies, out of sight of the lynxes of the Press, and cleverly niching himself, to use his own words, as a "conditioned being in Time," among the Teutons of the Bowery, there revives all the worst doctrines of his socialistic message, though in a form more bald and bad. He does this because he supposes himself to be talking to just that class among us whose previous political experience, under the despotisms of Germany, would dispose them to accept agrarianism as a philosophy, and to put its faith into works on the first convenient opportunity. That he here made a blunder—that the citizens whom he addressed happen to resent the insult conveyed in his appeals, does not affect the matter at all so far as he, the Mayor, is concerned. It is none the less certain that he talked plunder, pillage, the array of class against class, and all the commonplaces of agrarian declamation on Saturday night, because he thought that by such talking he should secure a certain number of votes. And it is none the less certain that every decent citizen, of whatever party, who votes this day for FERNANNO WOOD, votes for a man whose own words uttered on Saturday night last prove him to be the disorganizing socialistic and unprincipled demagogue which he has been pronounced to be, not only by the sober voice of the thousands who have lived under his rule, but by all the leaders of that great political party to which he professes to belong, and by Democratic officials of every rank, from the President at Washington to the Marshal at New-York, and from the District Attorney, whose function it is to punish crime, to the Assayer of the Mint whose duties make him as susceptible to the niceties of personal honesty as his own scales are to the bullion gravity of silver and of gold.

The Party or the City.

The election, to-day, will show very conclusively whether the people of this City can, and will, take care of their own interests, or not. They have to choose between two candidates for Mayor,—one of whom is a man of integrity and character, and nominated by men of all parties, solely upon grounds of the public welfare, while the other stands exclusively as the representative of a political party. It remains to be seen whether our citizens have independence enough to discard the obligations and the dictates of party, in an election with which party has nothing whatever to do, and to provide for their own good government and the security of their lives and property. The issue has never been so fairly presented before, and we can scarcely imagine any case in which it can be so directly met hereafter.

The partisans of Mayor WOOD demand that every Democrat shall vote for him, because he is the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. If this were a political election,—if it were a contest of political principles, or even calculated to show the relative strength of political parties, there would be, at least, some show of reason in the requisition. But it is not, in any sense or to any extent, a political contest. On the contrary, the election has been expressly separated by law from the political contests of the day, and has been fixed a month after the State election for the express purpose of excluding all State and National issues from the canvass. It is solely and exclusively a *City election*. It relates wholly to City interests:—and a man might just as well be required to consult party interests in the arrangement of his own domestic affairs, as in an election so purely local as this.

Those Democratic papers at a distance, which are representing this as a trial of party strength, will see reason to regret their mistake: for whether Mayor WOOD be reëlected or not, his vote will be far behind that cast for the Democratic ticket a month ago. If this is to be regarded, therefore, as a political contest, the inevitable inference will be that the Democratic Party has lost ground very much since that time; and if, as seems probable, he should be beaten, these same papers will be quoted to show that the Democratic Party has been defeated.

The people of the City know perfectly well how utterly unfounded are these representations. The election is not a party contest, and will not be so regarded—in spite of the efforts of Mayor WOOD and his backers to have it so considered. It is a struggle between the respectable and the orderly men of all parties on the one hand, against men who are using all the arts of partisanship to perpetuate the anarchy, misrule and corruption which have, for the last two years, brought upon this City the contempt and disgust of the whole country.

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.—Among the passengers by the *Northern Light*, yesterday, was JAMES M. CRANE, Esq., of California, who is on his way to Washington as the representative of the people of the Great Basin, or Carson Valley, who are desirous of having the portion of Utah lying near the boundary of California, erected into a new Territory, separate from the Mormon dominion. The proposed Territory embraces all the region lying between the Sierra Nevada on the west, the Goose Creek range of Mountains on the east, Oregon and Utah on the north, and the Colorado on the south. The white inhabitants of this immense and fertile tract number about eight thousand, while the Indians of the various tribes which inhabit it exceed a hundred thousand. The Indians are represented as not unfriendly to the whites, or "Americans" as they are absurdly called, nor unfavorable to a new Territory. The Great Basin possesses immense mineral resources, abounding in gold, silver, and copper, while the valleys are extremely fertile. The people there are living in a perfectly unorganized state, without any form of government whatever, and subject to no constituted authority. The Mormons cannot exercise any control over them, for they will not pay tithes to the Saints; California cannot give them any aid, as they do not come within the jurisdiction of that State, and they are too far removed from both Oregon and New-Mexico to have any connection with the Governments of those Territories. As Mr. CRANE goes to Washington to present the claims of the Great Basin to the protection of the Government, we presume there will be no obstacles in the way to prevent the District from being erected into a separate Territory at the same time with the new Territory of Arizona. One of the serious difficulties which the people of the proposed new Territory labor under, is that they have not yet been able to invent a name for themselves. The only, or principal, town in the country is called Genoa, and they have proposed calling the Territory Columbus, in compliment to the discoverer of the New World; but they will do better to find a name of local significance.

BROAD HINTS TO WORKING-MEN.—Mayor WOOD'S organ has a very peculiar way of doing its patrons a service by informing the working-men of this City that they cannot obtain employment if they are even suspected of being "Wood men." On Saturday the Mayor's organ published the affidavit of an unfortunate laborer to the effect that he was denied work on the Central Park by one of the Commissioners, upon the express ground that no man who was known to be a friend to Mayor WOOD should be employed; and yesterday the Wood organ informed its readers that the Superintendent of the Assay-Office had given orders that all the men in that Department who voted for Mayor WOOD on Tuesday might consider themselves discharged. As this is doubtless a pretty correct indication of the feeling which animates the Superintendents of all the public offices in the City, as well as the proprietors of private establishments, the poor laborers may judge accordingly on which side of the Mayoralty question their bread is likely to be buttered. If the Mayor's organ is to be credited, and it ought to be in this case, if in no other, the election of to-day is simply a question to the laboring men of New-York of work or no work,—of honest labor with TIEMANN, or idleness and poverty with WOOD.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, in his published card has put the matter in a very clear and intelligible shape, and given the best possible reasons for not wishing to have any man about him who votes for WOOD. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has been looking into the public and private history of our Mayor, and plainly says, without any circumlocution, that any man who will support WOOD cannot be a "suitable man to *handle bullion*." This is a terrible thing to be said of a candidate for such an office as that of Mayor of New-York. But it is according to the old adage, that a man is known by the company he keeps. In this case it is the more terrible because there is no partisan feeling mingled with it. Mr. BUTTERWORTH belongs to the same political party which has been made to nominate WOOD, and it must be a powerful conviction of his unfitness which could induce him to take so strong and decided a stand against his election. But Mr. BUTTERWORTH is responsible for the gold which passes through the Assay Office, and therefore he deems it necessary to have unsuspected men about him. He cannot allow any person to remain in his department who is a supporter of Mayor WOOD. Now, if the Superintendent of a public office feels himself impelled to this course in respect to his laborers, how much more will every private citizen feel himself bound to act in a similar manner, as a measure of prudence.

Medicine for the Mayor.

The friends of Mayor WOOD, driven to desperation by the dangerous condition of their patient's health, are putting up their prayers to ESCULAPIUS. "Minions of the moon," as they are, and votaries of Mercury, they have discovered or fancy that they have discovered a notable wen on the character of Mr. TIEMANN, by virtue of which they expect to recombine the dissolute energies of their fainting FERNANDO. Three gentlemen, conspicuous among whom is Mr. MOLONEY, solemnly aver that Mr. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, did most obnoxiously endeavor to introduce certain "Homœopathic physicians" into the Bellevue Hospital.

What Mr. TIEMANE'S object in this nefarious attempt may have been, the three witnesses aforesaid do not set forth. Perhaps he had a "contract for globules;" perhaps he was interested in a new machine for "trituration;" perhaps he desired to bring the Homœopathic adventurers to public shame and confusion by confronting them with the "regular physicians," and demonstrating their impotence in the presence of the lancet and the gallipot. Or perhaps the Homœopathic physicians were most unhappy invalids, brought near to death's door by their own devices, and devoid alike of practice and of pence, whom therefore Mr. TIEMANN charitably proposed to subject to the healing offices of allopathy, and so restore to the world and possibly to a more regular *materia medica* and a more estimable way of life.

On all these points Mr. MOLONEY and his friends are yet to be heard from.

Meanwhile it is pretty clear that by the statement in question Mr. MOLONEY and his friends hope to do Mr. TIEMANN a mischief. They wish to scare the honest good people of New-York into a notion that if Mr. TIEMANN is elected no man will ever hereafter be safe from HAHNEMANN and his pilules. "Do you love the emetics of your childhood?" they cry; "then vote for WOOD!" "Do you value the blue-pills of your father?" "Then vote for WOOD!" "Do you respect the black drop of your mother?" "Then vote for WOOD!"

Now we beg leave to say that we know several thousand citizens who propose to vote for TIEMANN to-morrow, but who will never consent to abandon calomel, or to spurn the sanctities of jalap. For ourselves, we abhor the thought of treason to the faculty, and we hold the pilules of Mr. MOLONEY in as great horror as the mouldy flour of Mayor WOOD. And if we believed that Mr. TIEMANN was capable of raising the infinitessimal banner of potencies and dilutions upon the flagstaff of the City Hall, we should be the first in the fray with the conservative pestle and the syringe of respectability. But we must be excused for a little skepticism in regard to an assertion so entirely unexpected and so ludicrously foreign to all the questions at issue in the election of to-day, that we can only respect it as proving one thing, namely: That the friends of Mr. WOOD expect to see Mr. TIEMANN Mayor of this City to-morrow morning. We devoutly trust that in this expectation they may not be disappointed. If we entertained much doubt on the subject we might be at the pains of proving that Mr. WOOD, after at one time succumbing to the syren of Thompsonianism, did subsequently relapse into the grave heresy of Electro-Magnetism,—and at divers times secretly attempted the extirpation of certain unseemly warts by subtle processes of unlawful magic performed with a knotted cord and a piece of raw beef.

Anniversary Meeting of the Poles.

The twenty-ninth of November, 1830, is a day of commemoration among Polish exiles all over the world. On that day a mere handful of Poles—young men, all of them—one hundred and twenty in number, made a descent on the garrison at Warsaw, put 1,800 of the Russian cavalry to flight, fought successful battles with other Russian troops, and having driven them from the city, kept the mastery of that city against the Russian forces for eleven months.

The anniversary day falling this year upon Sunday, the event was celebrated yesterday, at the large rooms, No. 55 Forsyth-street. Dr. L. SZPAIRIK occupied the chair. JULIAN ALLEN was appointed Vice-President, and W. KOCHANOWSKI Secretary.

The Vice-President, Mr. ALLEN, read to the audience, in the English language, the address of the day, written in Polish by Mr. RASTEWSKI. It commemorated the great deeds of November 29, "the twin-sister of July 4," recapitulated the world-known wrongs which Poland has endured, and dwelt with just pride and emphasis on the heroism of CASIMIR, SOBIESKI, PULAWSKI and PONIATOWSKI. The name of KOSCIUSKO was the watchword of patriotism. The address terminated with the hope that the time was not far distant when Poles would meet to celebrate the freedom of their beloved country.

The author of this address, Mr. RASTEWSKI, next read it to the audience in the Polish language. It was enthusiastically received. The Chairman afterwards read it in German.

A speech in the Polish language was then made by Mr. KOCHANOWSKI, after which Dr. RYTTLER spoke briefly in German. He said he was a Swiss, and his own country was known as the foster-father of the exiles of all countries. No nation felt more for the Poles than the Swiss did. Let them not despair, Poland would yet be free.

Mr. WILIAMOWSKI read a letter, in Polish, written by K. WISACKI, one of the patriots of 1830, in which he offered all his money and estates for the cause of the revolution.

The meeting then adjourned. We noticed among the decorations of the room a Polish flag, a spread eagle in white, upon a red ground; a band around the eagle's neck, with the inscription, "Bog-i-lud," meaning "God and the people." In this City there are more than one hundred Poles. Over the United States there are not probably more than six hundred. The meeting last night was not large, but it was justly and bravely enthusiastic.

☞ The members of various fire companies of this city have presented Henry H. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with an elegant horse and wagon worth $600.

Academy of Music.

...evening Mr. CARL FORMES made his *début* ...n American audience, and was received with ... of applause by an exceedingly overcrowded ... A few such gatherings will bring happiness ...eart of MR. ULLMAN—which of late has been ...h troublee, cares and perplexities. The per... was in every respect an admirable one. ... impersonation of *Bertram*, by Mr. FORMES, a ...le effort of true greatness in lyric art. ...r's "Robert le Diable" is an opera which, all ...ing equal, will bear resuscitation at long ... It is a splendid place for the eye, contains ... for the ear, and some other things for ...le limbs of the principal *donseuse*. With a ...ied company, splendid scenery, gorgeous ... and a neat ballet it can be made to go, in ... Northern heaviness, and a plot, which, for ... beats everything on the Italian stage. On ...ent occasion Mr. FORMES was supported by ...l the best members of Mr. ULLMAN'S company, and ... made his *début* under circumstances grati... himself as well as to the audience. Below ... the cast now and in 1851 when the same ... was played at the Astor-place Opera House ... MARETZEK.

	Dec. 1857.	Dec. 1851.
Alice	Mad. DE LA GRANGE.	Signora STEFFENONE.
Isabella	Mlle. CAISOLI.	Signora BOSIO.
Raimbaud	Signor BIGNARDI.	Signor BETTINI.
Bertram	Signor LABOCETTA.	Signor VIETTI.
Robert	Herr FORMES.	Signor MARINI.
Fenella	Signorina ROLLA.	Mad. CELESTE.

...sts are worth putting on record, for there ... cities in the world where they can be ... Our *Bertrams* have been the profoundest ... of the age, and the greatest artists also. In... may justly be said that after Signor MARINI ... but one man who could remove the im... his magnificent organ created — and ... Herr FORMES, is our present in... To him, therefore, we give the place of ... Unfortunately, Herr FORMES was laboring ... very severe attack of indisposition; but with ...ness which was admirable, he declined to ... the fact made known, and in spite of Dr. MOTT, ...ined to fill his *rôle*. The fact deserves to be ..., for those who were delighted last night, ... more delighted in the next performance. The ... greatness of the bass voice was never more ... exemplified than in Mr. FORMES' case.

On the present occasion we shall deal only in ..., the lateness of the hour preventing our ... on that specific criticism which the occasion ... Herr FORMES displayed not only the merits ... great vocalist but the power of a great actor. ... much dramatic intercst has never been thrown ... the charecter of *Bertram*. Executive ability ... in a preëminent degree, and in spite of last ...evening's drawbacks it is evident that he sings much ... than he did on the occasion of his *début* in ... He was called out after every act. Mme. ... as *Alice* was truly admirable, and Mlle. ... as the *Princess* more than justified the high ... of her concert performances. The other ... we shall refer to in another notice, contenting ... with some facts which deserve to be known ...

Mr. ULLMAN has proved in this opera that he is a ... and liberal manager of the opera. He has ... MEYERBEER'S work on the stage in a way ... never been equaled in this country. The ... are not only magnificent, but varied and ..., the scenery and mechanical effects thor... good, and the general *mise-en-scene* careful ... In all respects the opera is artistically ... rendered. There are no weak points; ... smoothly and completely from beginning to ... Even the oallet, which is usually neglected, is ... conscientiously, and Signorina ROLLA, (we ... add,) is one of the most fascinating *Prioresses* we ... seen.

The extremely crowded state of the house (there ... four thousand dollers represented in it—the ... amount, we believe, ever taken et a single ... performance here or elsewhere) interfered ... with the quiet enjoyment of the opera, and ... remarkable that with such a surging mass of hu... so much wes heard and appreciated.

On Wednesday the second performance of "Rob... Diable" will be given.

Ship and Sea News.

ARRIVALS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

1.	Australia, Liverpool	493
2.	Rhine, London	153
3.	Neptuoe, Liverpool	734
4.	Doretta, Bremen	262
5.	Cedar, Bremen	239
6.	Wursetta, Bremen	265
7.	Armede Snow, Havre	162
8.	President Filhnore, London	93
9.	...er Ericsson, Bremen	209
10.	... City of Baltimore, Liverpool	397
11.	...ay, Bristol	131
12.	...ltic, Liverpool	28
13.	...mason, London	212
14.	...mpire, Liverpool	431
15.	Alfred Storer, Liverpool	40
16.	...Germania, Havre	290
17.	American Congress, London	175
18.	...nsbury, Rotterdam	61
19.	Benjamin A. Adams, Liverpool	546
20.	New-World, Liverpool	509
21.	Pomona, Liverpool	328
22.	Guttenberg, Hamburg	275
23.	Lutzerland, Liverpool	477
24.	Eliza Rubcke, Hamburg	365
25.	Antarctic, Liverpool	30
26.	Plutarch, Liverpool	312
27.	Princeton, Havre	420
28.	Zunich	127
29.	Schooner City of Washington, Liverpool	193
30.	Schooner Glasgow, Glasgow	365
31.	Chas. Cooper, Antwerp	279
32.	Ellen Austin, Liverpool	560
33.	David Hoadley, Antwerp	248
34.	Julia G. Tyler, Leghorn	19
35.	Tuisco, Bremen	360
36.	Jas. Foster, Jr., Liverpool	429
37.	Oregon, Havre	258
38.	Louis Napoleon, Hemburg	327
39.	...n Bright, Liverpool	456
40.	Suwa, Hamburg	207
41.	Olympia, Bremen	280
42.	Johannes, Hamburg	298
43.	Schlosser, Bremen	278
44.	Joseph Gilchrist, Liverpool	196
45.	...be, Hamburg	196
46.	...ockaway, Havre	89
47.	...outhampton, London	164
48.	...eckland, Havre	302
49.	...ert Gallatin, Liverpool	360
50.	...orktown, London	195
51.	...ranant, Bremen, landed at dock	6
		13,809

... upon lauding at Castle Garden, have to ... the personal inspection of the Doctor as... with the Commissioners of Emigration, ... makes a record of all persons who, from their ... or infirmities, or being women with young chil... and without husbands, are liable to become ... These names are entered against the ... on which they arrive, and the owners are re... to give bonds for their support, if they become ... Among those arrived yesterday by one ... was an old man with four daughters, one en... and without a husband, who admitted their pas... were paid by the authorities of Darmstadt.

NAVY YARD—MEN DISCHARGED.—Yesterday, ... was pay-day at the Navy Yard, about one ... and seventy men were discharged, there ... work for them. Some seventy stone... were among the number.

The *Brandywine* is not yet hauled into dock for the ... alteration; when this is done, a large ... force will be required.

The frigate *Niagara* has been hauled alongside the ... dock, and is visited by large numbers ... anxious to inspect the vessel that has occu... much of the public attention for the year past.

THE BRITISH BARK ARABIAN.—The ... Revenue cutter *Dobbin* arrived off Tibee ... Thursday morning last, 19th inst., from a ... the coast as far south as St. John's, East ... The officers report having taken on board ... HANNAFORD, and eleven of the crew of the ... *Arabian*, which was lost on Hilton Head ... the night of the 16th inst. The *Arabian* ... from St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, ... Savannah, and was entirely broken up in a short ... after striking the Bar. The Captain and crew ... in their boats, but lost everything.

The steamship *Ariel*, which sailed for South... and Bremen on Saturday, took out 150 pas... and $36,925 50 in specie. The steamer *Glas...* had 6 cabin, 83 steerage passengers, and a full ... of wheat and flour.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* is the next ... steamer from this port, to sail on Saturday. De... The Cunard steamship *Niagora* leaves Boston on ... Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Adriatic.

The ship *Southampton*, PRATT, from London ... here yesterday, reports Tuesday, the 24th No... at 2 P. M., in lat. 40° 55', lon. 68° 25', saw ... *Adriatic*, WEST, hence for Liverpool. Ac... to this report the *Adriatic* must have traveled ... average rate of fourteen miles per hour—a very ..., if kept up, and will insure her making one of the fastest trips on record. The *Adriatic* had made 396 miles westing.

Shameful Case of Kidnapping.

On Friday afternoon a woman, named Mrs. WAL... TERS, called at the Second Precinct Police Station, and made complaint to Capt. WEBB that her brother, ALEX... ANDER CHALMERS, a sailor, had been forcibly taken to and detained on board the packet *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was then lying in the stream, and about to sail for Liverpool. She stated that her brother had taken lodgings at the boarding-house of HANAH BOORMAN, No. 76 Roosevelt-street, a few days previously, and that while there he was knocked down and cruelly beaten, and robbed of all the money in his possession, amounting to $14. He was then confined in a room for many hours, and was, during the night, conveyed stealthily on board a vessel lying in the stream. The captain of the vessel examined the man, and finding that he had been so badly beaten as to unfit him for duty, refused to receive him. He was then reconveyed to his prison, where he was again cuffed and beaten most brutally. Soon afterwards an arrangement was made between BOORMAN and the mate of the *Westervelt*, and poor CHALMERS was conveyed on board that vessel and secreted in the forecastle.

The woman was referred to Recorder SMITH, who issued a writ of *habeas corpus* which was placed in the hands of Officers HAYS, DAVANPORT and PHILIPS of the Second Precinct Police. They visited the vessel designated on Saturday, and searched it, but were unable to find the person alleged to be detained. Not yet satisfied, they returned to the vessel yesterday afternoon, and renewed their search, though the officers of the ship denied all knowledge of CHALMERS. The forecastle and almost every nook and corner of the vessel was examined, but without finding the object of their search. At length Officer HAYS bethought him to visit the foretop, and there, covered up with canvess, poor CHALMERS meimed and bruised was found secreted. Standing near by was the boatswain of the ship holding a rope, with which he threatened to beat the prisoner should he attempt any outcry.

CHALMERS was taken to the Tombs where he made his complaint, and was detained as a witness. Another unfortunate was found in BOORMAN'S house, and he too was taken away by the officers.

BOORMAN was soon afterwards arrested, and held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

It is said that BOORMAN has been carrying on this kidnapping business for a long time, and in a manner so flagrant as, in the opinion of Recorder SMITH, to secure his incarceration at Sing Sing.

Fires.

IN COMMERCE-STREET.—On Saturday, at 3½ P.M., a fire broke out in the two-story wooden dwelling-house No. 29 Commerce-street, occupied by THOMAS RILEY. The fire originated from a defective stove-pipe passing through the roof. The entire upper part of the building was burned. Mr. RILEY lost about $100. Mrs. MARY ZIMMERMAN, who occupied a portion of the attic, sustained a loss of $200. Neither were insured. FRANCIS TILLOU owned the building—loss $700—insured. The building adjoining was damaged considerably by water.

IN WEST-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock, on Saturday, a fire broke out in the lumber yard of BUNKER, BOULER & WELLS, in West-street, near King. The loss was covered by insurance. The fire communicated to the cooper-shop of W. BENSELL, adjoining, which was entirely consumed. Insured. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The clerks in the County Clerk's office were very busy, all day yesterday, sweeping in Inspectors and Canvassers. The entire number—1,050—was very nearly filled up. Those who have not already taken the oath at the County Clerk's office will be qualified this morning, each by the Alderman and Councilman of his Ward and District, or by the other Inspectors, already duly appointed and qualified.

Personal.

A young woman in Milford, Conn., recently answered a matrimonial advertisement in a New-York paper, in sport, but a reply came speedily, and as she took it from the Post-Office she made the acquaintance of the advertiser, one Victor Bard, who went up to Milford with his letter. Bard cultivated the acqueintance, got himself puffed in the local paper as a literary man, lecturer, &c., and the day was fixed for his marriage with the girl, when news came on the eve of the wedding, that Bard was arrested as a swindler and bigamist. The young lady is disconsolate.

Two Methodist ministers in North Carolina, Messrs. Edwards and Rosser, have been "disciplined" for indulgence in the game of ten-pins at the Virginia Springs last Summer. They pleaded guilty, expressed regret for the act, stated that they were not conscious of intention to do wrong, and promised not to do so any more. The Conference which tried them, in session at Elizabeth City, accepted the acknowledgment, and permitted them to continue their functions.

Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., in appending his name to the address of American Clergy to the Berlin Alliance, wrote: "We cannot be with you, my dear Sir Culling Eardley, but can subscribe this address, with the prayer that Christ may be with you and guide and bless in all things! Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y., 40 miles from that great wonder of God—the Cataract of Niagara! *Solutem precamer omnes.*"

A petition is being circulated in Washington and Georgetown addressed to the Governor of New-Jersey, to have the death sentence recently passed on James P. Donnelly commuted to imprisonment for life.

Leading citizens of Albany have tendered a complimentary testimonial to Dr. C. H. F. Peters, the astronomer, on the occasion of the dissolution of his connection with the Dudley Observatory.

The Commissioners of the Washington Monument at Richmond, Va., have paid a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the sculptor Crawford.

Obituary.

Mr. George R. Gliddon, formerly U. S. Consul in Egypt, died at Panama on the 16th inst., aged 50. He was an Englishman, but passed a large part of his life in Egypt, where he became an enthusiastic explorer of the archæological remains of the country, and made valuable contributions to craniology. Mr. Gliddon was the author of an essay on the production of cotton in the Valley of the Nile, and of an appeal to Europe against the destruction of Egyptian monuments by Mehemet Ali. His last literary effort was the production of the "Types of Menkind," in conjunction with Dr. Nott, of Mobile. At the time of his death he occupied the post of Deputy-Agent of the Hondurns Inter-Oceanic Railroad Company, and he was on leave of absence from the works of that Company, when he was attacked at Panama by fetal illness.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John H. Gronewall, who served in the Mexican War, died on Friday last in Baltimore, aged 33 years. He was buried with military honors on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Dickson W. Lewis, a preacher well known in Washington, died in the Choctaw Nation on the 12th October.

Miscellaneous Items.

The names of the lost by the *Rainbow* disaster on the Mississippi, so far as can yet be ascertained, are as follows: James Laughlin, Alliance, Ohio; Hiram Charleston, Alliance, Oldo; James Branan, Alleghany City, Pa.; James McLaughlin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Hern, Pittsburg, Pa.; Geo. Craig, Birmingham, Pa.; James Mchaffy, McKeesport, Pa.; James Galigher, ——, Ohio; Irish girl, on the way to Cannelton, Ind., to her mother; Thomas Newhouse, Carrollton, Ky.; Geo. Newman, Carrollton, Ky.; Blind man, named Johnson, two daughters and wife, going to Paducah, had one son saved; Wm. Chembers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Wheatly and child, California; Mrs. Larrack; —— Brocheay, of West Point; unknown lady; Geo. A. Ingraham, New-Orleans; three children and servant of Jas. E. Whittaker, of Vicksburg; Mrs. Bond, Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. Leake, Washitaw County, Ark.; an aged Irishwoman from Baton Rouge to Memphis; a German brass foundryman—family in New-Albany, Ind.; Saml. Phillips, Derby, Ind.; —— Wheatly, Derby, Ind.; Coffman and partner, flatboatmen, from Rumsey, Ky.

The United States officers have been resisted, and there has been a great row at Hamilton, Ohio. A merchant of that town, named N. P. Curtis, being in failing circumstances, undertook to dispose of his goods in a manner unsatisfactory to eastern creditors. The latter employed attorneys of Cincinnati. On Wednesday evening writs of attachment were placed in the hands of United States Deputy Marshall Elliot, who proceeded to serve them. In attempting to take possession of the property Elliot was resisted, on the ground that the goods had been privately purchased by Mr. Beatty. Marshal Elliot drew a revolver, and succeeded in getting possession. The contesting parties, however, were not satisfied or content to permit the Marshal to retain possession; and during the temporary absence of Elliot they ejected his deputy and took possession of the house, guarding it with revolvers.

The Ironton Bank of Ohio, which lately repulsed General E. B. Tyler, of Ravenna, who presented its notes for peyment, has been punished. General Tyler was not a broker, but an agent of the American Fur Company, annually disbursing large sums of money in the purchase of furs in Ohio and Western Virginia. He again presented himself at the counter last Friday with about $10,000 in notes. He was accompanied by a half dozen friends. A faint attempt was made to get up the mob, the bells rung and several hundred men gathered around the General, but the Bank officers caved in, and counted out the $10,000 in gold.

The entire military force now in Florida has been ordered to take the field against the Indians. The State Volunteers number 2,000 men.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 28. Match $500. Mile heats. Best 3 in 5.

W. WHELAN b. g. *Jake Oakley*, (to carry 325 pounds)	1	2	0	1	1
D. WALTON h. g. *Bob Walton* (to harness)	2	1	0	2	2

Time—2:37¾—2:36¼—2: 46¼—2:43¼—2:45.

Jake Oakley was the favorite, $100 to $70, previous to starting. The race was well contested, and b. g. *Bob Walton* lost this trot by DAN WALTON not driving the race out. HIRAM WOODRUFF drove the two last heats.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 28, a double-team match. $1,000. Mile heats.

D. PIPER b. m. *Lady Woodruff* and b. g. *Brown Dick*. Received forfeit.

S. HOAGLAND b.m. *Flatbush* and a pacer or trotter. Paid forfeit.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L.I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Nov. 26. Purse and stake $300. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds.

C. CAAL, ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*	2	1	1	1	
S. HOAGLAND b. m. *Flatbush*	1	2	2	2	

Time—2:45—2:44—2:44—2:41¼.

A mule race came off the same day for a purse of $50; mile heats, best 3 in 5, carrying catch weights, and no distance, for which there were twelve entries. *Katydid* won. There was great merriment over this novel species of sport.

THE WRONG PERSON ARRESTED.—A man named DYORT was arrested Saturday night, by the Third Precinct Police, Brooklyn, for attempting to stab another man in the street. It appears that the accused, upon coming out of a saloon at the corner of Atlantic and Court streets, was followed by several of the rowdies who are to be seen every night hanging about these corners. Their intention was to rob him as they had served many persons before, but Mr. D. was on his guard, and when they approached too near he drew a knife. The villains seeing a policeman near at hand raised an alerm, and caused Mr. D. to be arrested for threatening to use the knife. The case was explained on Sundey and he was discharged.

☞ THE PORT JEFFERSON MURDER.—We are happy to be able to state that Mrs. MARTHA J. STUYVESANT (the wife and daughter of the murdered persons at Port Jefferson, L. I.) is recovering. Her physicians Dr. BARTLES, of Miller's Place, L. I., and Dr. DORING, of Setauket, think her now out of danger. Mrs. STUYVESANT received a number of severe wounds upon the head, and it was much feared at first they would prove fatal.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held, last evening, and a large amount of routine business was transacted.

At the suggestion of the Comptroller, the Mayor and Comptroller were authorized to borrow money to pay the Police.

The Water Committee reported in favor of advancing $100,000 out of the reserved fund to enable the contractors to continue the water works. After considerable discussion, there being a doubt whether the Board could legally make the advance, the whole matter was referred to the Law Committee for report next Monday evening.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 84 arrests during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning. During the same time 52 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses.

NEW-JERSEY.

MILITARY.—A meeting of the officers of the Hudson Brigade was held at Odd-Fellows' Hall on Friday evening—Brigadier Gen. HATFIELD presiding—at which a Committee of two from each Company was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of adopting a brigade uniform. If the Committee decides that it is expedient, they will report a bill of dress to the Brigade Board.

A new Military Company is being organized in Jersey City, to be called the Jersey City National Guard. One hundred names have been enrolled as members.

The military tax collected in Hudson County last year, amounting to $706, was last week apportioned to the different Companies.

The Jersey City Continentals have passed a resolution adopting full regulation uniforms, and a Committee has been appointed to procure them.

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS' CASE.—In the matter of the Hoboken Water Commissioners who were recently dismissed by the Council for alleged mal-administration in office, PHILIP MELFORD, Esq., counsel for the Commissioners, made application on Friday to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of *certiorari* to bring the case before that tribunal. The application was granted, and Under-Sheriff FRANCIS on Saturday served the writ upon the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. The matter will be argued before the Supreme Bench at Trenton, to-day.

POCKET PICKED.—A man, name unknown, who was on his way to Chicago, had his pocket picked at the New-York and Erie Railroad depôt, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, of a wallet containing $250. It was all the money he had, and the unexpected loss compelled him to defer his trip. The light-fingered fraternity are in constant attendance at the Railroad depôts in Jersey City, and travelers would do well to be on their guard when in that locality.

FIRE.—The Cement manufactory of P. D. VAN SICKLE, in Greene-street, Jersey City, took fire on Friday night, but was discovered and extinguished before it had made much progress. The damage done is estimated at $100.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. WM. DINGLER of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, has been appointed by Collector SCHELL a night inspector in the Custom-hous

☞ A new time-table has been issued for the New-Jersey Railroad, in which a number of changes are announced in the running of trains. It goes into effect to-day.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THUALOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This house was crowded last evening to witness C. W. TAYLOR'S new Drama of the "Revolt in India," or the "Fall of Delhi." It is to be repeated this evening, together with the celebrated drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," and the beautiful farce of "Yankee Courtiog." Box Book open three days in advance. Secure your places early.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WAGNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.
Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., upstairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$60,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
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PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down and continue
To sell from their splendid
Stock of Men's and Boys'
Clothing, at a reduction of
10 to 25 per cent., for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1851.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

HART—PECK.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Guion, JOSEPH HART to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late Curtis Peck, Esq., all of the above city.

ROUX—RAMIE.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. JACOB ROUX to Miss JOSEPHINE F. RAMIE daughter of Mr. Maturin R. Ramie.

CROOKE—MERRITT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday morning, Nov. 30, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, HENRY S. CROOKE to CASSIE E. MERRITT, adopted daughter of the late Joseph T. Adriance, all of that city.

DIED.

HOOPER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, of croup, WILLIE, only son of Nicholes B. and Rachel Ann Hooper, aged 2 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family and those of his grandfather, Matthew H., and of his uncles, George H. and Wm. H. Chase, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, George H. Chase, at No. 232 West 27th st., without further invitation.

KENNEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, MARGARET ELLEN, only child of Wm. and Isabella Kennedy, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 88 Degraw-place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, of congestion of the lungs, MARGARET ANN, wife of J. Agnew Walsh, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Blues, 12th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34½ Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANGSTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Nov. 30, after a short illness, of inflammation of the brain, MARGARET NAPIER SANGSTER, eldest daughter of George and the late Isabella J. Smith Sangster, aged 6 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Munson, in Bedford-av., near Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

NOYES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 28, GRACE, infant daughter of Moses G. and Mary S. Noyes.

BURCHAN.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, of malignant croup, FRANCES TERESA, aged 4 years and 9 months; and on Sunday, Nov. 29, MARY AGNES, aged 2 years, 7 months and 9 days, children of P. S. and H. M. Burchan.

Their remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

MCAULEY.—At Newburg, Orange Co., on Monday, Nov. 30, CHARLES MCAULEY, late of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, from his late residence, Smith-st., near Academy Hill, Newburg.

DANIEL.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 29, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, wife of the late James S. B. Daniel, of this City, in the 53d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, John F. and A. Wingrove, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

ELY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, JONATHAN NEFF ELY, eldest son of the late Rev. D. DeF. Ely, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of J. D. Vermilye, Newark, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OVERTON.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. EMILY, wife of Wm. P. Overton, M. D., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 109 George-st., New Brunswick. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, from Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., when carriages will be in waiting.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

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The Sun Mammoth Illuminated Bulletin!
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With the City Election Returns,
TO-NIGHT,
At the New-York Sun Office.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE MAYOR ELECT.
A Capital Portrait of
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MAYOR ELECT OF NEW-YORK,
will appear
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
To-morrow (Wednesday) morning.
One Cent per Copy.

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Ranging in price from 13 cents to $50.
At no time has so fine a collection of books been prepared for our Fall sales. Purchasers should call early, as in many cases of scarce books only single copies are on hand.

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The Sun Mammoth Illuminated Bulletin
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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
Containing
ONE LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP.
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THE MAYOR ELECT.
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To-morrow (Wednesday) morning.
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DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
The whole of the immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off, as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises a large assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.
The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-worn accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials; imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

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India Cam

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, &c., BY IRVING & WATKINS, ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1857, At their salesroom, No. 8 Pine st., at 10½ o'clock. The goods are of the finest description and BEST QUALITY.

The Watches are of the very best imported. Open for inspection on Tuesday. Call and examine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer. BY RICHARDS-KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st., EXTENSIVE SALE of LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

R. K. & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 158 Chambers st., their entire stock of richly ornamented pier, mantel, sidewall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture; also 200 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastille, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK.—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The undersigned, General Auctioneers for the sale of household furniture, real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., office No. 7 Beekman st., Nassau Bank Building. The entire elegant rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the first-class private residence No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock. This sale presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire contents of the house are of the most superb and costly description, and embrace the most rare and valuable collection, such as is seldom if ever offered at auction. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the whole should be sold to the highest bidder, for cash. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the house on morning of sale.

Contents of house consist in part of parlor furnitnre, all rosewood; elegant carved parlor suite, covered in blue and gold brocade, with slip covers; one full suite covered in crimson and maroon, elegantly carved; one suite covered in silk velvet; all these suites were made to order, and first-class; two splendid rosewood etagers, with mirror fronts and back; two corner etageres to match; three magnificent mantel mirrors, mounted in ormolu, cost $200 each; two large French pier mirrors, made to order for $225 each; superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; French secretaire, marble top and cabinet, velvet and medallion carpets, Turkish lounges, costly mantel vases, marble figures, groups, embroidered curtains and shades; elegant paintings, embracing foreign and home scenery, by Huntington, Eglio and others, with pastille and embossed engravings.

CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood carved bedsteads, thirty elegant hair mattresses, beds, blankets, French counterpanes, marble bureaus, wash stands, commodes, secretary-bookcase, clocks, wardrobes, rockers, Voltaire and cottage chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with other dining furniture, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, oil cloths, coal, portable heater, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—All made by G. Platt, in the best manner, and is in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av., northeast corner of 18th-st.:

DRAWING-ROOM.—Elegant furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood, yellow embroidered covers, heavy yellow satin brocatel curtains, carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirrors in carved satinwood frames; superb Louis XIV. clock and candelabras in gold and bronze; beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubusson carpets; gilt chandeliers, with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegant carved sideboard, dining-table, carved pedestal, sideboard, chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid mirrors, in richly carved frames; all black walnut; bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets; green brocatel curtains, antique clock, velvet tapestry carpets.

PARLOR.—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubusson carpet, green and silver white curtains, bronze and gold chandeliers; elegant mantel mirror with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY.—Carved rosewood library table and other furniture; pedestal writing table, with drawer for Audubon's Birds; carved library arm-chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, hine silk curtains, elegant bronze clock, the Tournament, figures to match; elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books, Persian velvet carpet, &c., &c.

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table, prints in carved frames, carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c., &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture en suite. Psyche glass, brocatel curtains, marble-top centre and side tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, mirrors in rosewood and gilt frames, gilt clocks, rosewood toilet tables with marble tops, table de pink, &c., &c.

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture in rose-colored brocatel, rose-colored curtains, mirrors in carved rosewood frames, Aubusson carpets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satinwood chamber furniture in blue, en suite; do. do. black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood table, sofas, &c.; brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c., &c.

SPARE ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre table, chairs, Psyche glass, sofas, &c; velvet tapestry carpeting, mirrors, &c., &c.

Catalogues can be had on Friday, and the furniture, &c., seen by permit on the Saturday previous to the sale after 9 o'clock A. M. To be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the 5-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is superbly furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, sofa and chairs to match; bedsteads of various variety; kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, bronze chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, conches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings. The chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, conches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—REGULAR Daily auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, also Business Paper at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to prevent fictitious quotations and to assist those who are desirous of making *bona fide* sales, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to hold regular daily auction sales of securities at the Merchants' Exchange, 12½ o'clock, and to receive in addition to his regularly advertised list such Bonds, Stocks and other securities as may there be presented to be sold at public auction. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their own convenience, without regard to any particular day of sale. Regular sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 21 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 21 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness or under the saddle, very stylish and a free driver. Dark brown horse, 17 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness or under the saddle; is suitable for a heavy carriage, or family horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

FURS—An invoice of fine furs to close an assignment, of sable mantillas, capes and cuffs, 24 Buffalo robes, wolverine do., wolf do., gents' collars Fitch capes, mink do., children's capes, collars, cuffs, &c. The above will be sold without reserve, to close a concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a small collection of Italian paintings; among them are pictures of great merit of the Dutch, Flemish, French and English schools; also, several paintings by celebrated American artists. To be sold without reserve, and are now on exhibition.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., the largest and best assortment of the above goods ever offered in this market. Sale positive, without reserve, to close consignments. City and country dealers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases of Boots and Shoes and rubbers. Included in this sale is a large lot of [illegible] of which will be sold without reserve, for account of the consignee.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. [illegible] and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Gold Mining Co. and others, I will offer for sale at public auction, in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing [illegible] acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a valuable mine which has been worked on a large scale for [illegible] upon of the best in this gold section. It is about [illegible] from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to be already to the value. The terms of sale will be [illegible] so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-STREET, calls particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book-cases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 10½ A. M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House, five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,

Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day of sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork, waitresses or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required. Boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young women, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITnation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show the best City references. Call, for two days, or address E. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands all kinds of farm work, a situation as farmer or coachman. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,940 New-York Post-Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing: has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl. Call at No 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, at Mr. WALKE'S, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD. faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—ONE WHO IS COMpetent to teach a child nine years old in the English branches and music. Address, stating terms, references, and where an interview can be had. N. P., office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; a German preferred. Must bring good City reference. None others need apply at No. 58 West 33d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED IN THE City, and who can influence trade, will be furnished with a horse and wagon to sell porter, ale, cider and soda water. London porter and Scotch ales, either on commission or a salary. To a competent person this is a good chance. No others need apply but those that can come well recommended and give security to the amount they require to be credited. Address IMPORTER OF ALES, Broadway Post-Office, with real name, and the amount of business you are likely to do, with reference, &c., &c.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, NO. 26 CORTLANDT-STREET. BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY. J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 145 4th-st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Variok-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av,

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st., first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

BOARDING BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 818 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY consisting of three, would list two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also, single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. They will require 6 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,678 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good sized brick house, in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 8th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with or without partial board, a large front room on 2d floor. Apply at No. 38 West 11th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 456 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS WHO LIVE IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman about moving wishes to sell his furniture and rent his house for one year from next May. The furniture is as good as new, having only been in use since last April. The price of furniture not to exceed $800. The house is supplied with gas, and convenient to the ferries, rent $350. The house can be vacated by the 1st March. Address E. F. S., at Dickerson's drug store, corner Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the depôt in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Mamaroneck, ½ mile from depôt. Inquire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

TO LEASE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 ACRES, in the town of Flushing, 9 miles from Williamsburg Ferries. For particulars address E. GORHAM, Flushing, L. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, WHO would be permanent and desirable tenants, want a second or third floor, of at least four rooms, at a monthly rent of $10, in advance. Address S., No. 546 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANTHONY DELEVER AND MARGARET SMITH, or MARGARETTA SMIDT, were married by some clergyman or magistrate of the City of New-York or its vicinity, in the month of March, April or May of this year, viz., 1857. If the person who married them will inform N. J. WYETH, Attorney-at-law, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, he will prevent an act of the greatest injustice, and will be liberally rewarded.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Committee.
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—Third Aldermanic District,
JEREMIAH BESSON.
For Alderman—Fifth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
For Chief Justice—Third Judicial District,
WM. E. SMITH, Jr.
For Police Justice,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.

School Commissioner.....WM. BLOOMFIELD.
School Inspector.....DAVID COLEMAN.
School Trustees.....{MATTHIAS CLARK. WM. FORBES.
(To fill vacancy,) ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Constables.....{ABRAHAM MOSES. WM. B. JONES.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Governor of Almshouse—WASHINGTON SMITH.
For Supervisors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY. ORISON BLUNT.
WILLIAM R. STEWART. PETER F. VOORHIS.
AUGUSTUS WEISSMANN, THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman City Convention.
J. C. PINCKNEY, J. E. SNODGRASS, Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH WARD Republican Association, held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby indorse the nomination of HENRY J. IRVING for Civil Justice of the Third District, VIIIth and IXth Wards, and recommend him to the voters of this District.

J. W. SIMONTON, President.
W. C. MONAHANNY, W. HENRY BURR, } Secretaries.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.

DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Regular Republican Nominations—For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELY. Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward:—We present to you the name of MATTHIAS BRAKELY, as a candidate for your suffrages in the next election. He is a man of high character, of undoubted integrity, and in every respect worthy of your support. As a merchant, he has established for himself a noble reputation in the mercantile community. We have a sure guarantee in him that, if elected, he will second the efforts of Mr. Tiemann, and direct to himself the purification of our municipal affairs. Friends of Reform, of order and good government, to the polls! Let him not be defeated.

HOMER FRANKLIN,
President Eighteenth Ward Republican Association.
JULIUS M. ACKLEY, JOHN A. FOSTER, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—XIIth, XIIIth, XXth, XXIst, XXIId WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Seventh Senatorial District, held at the A'Lagrappe, No. 243 35th-st.: On motion, Mr. ANDREW COE was called to the Chair, and Capt. WM. BLOOMER was appointed Secretary. On motion of Hon. John Mundy, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., was unanimously indorsed as our candidate for Mayor. On motion of J. R. Brown, Esq., Mr. CANTWELL B. LEETE was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the above District. On motion of Captain J. Greer, it was resolved the above be published in all the daily papers. On motion of John Fredinburgh the Convention adjourned to meet at the polls at sunrise on Tuesday, the 1st of December, the day of election. Carried unanimously.

ANDREW COE, Chairman.
Capt. WM. BLOOMER, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republican Association or any persons except to Messrs. WM. H. ALBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN, GEO. S. LEVINGS, WM. BLOOMFIELD and WILLIAM PALMER, they being the only persons authorised to collect the same. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President,

JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S AND WHIG NOMINATIONS—*For Mayor*—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Councilmen.
81st Senatorial District.
IXth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIIth Wards.
S. L. HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM C. FROST.
DAVID P. LEVY, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JOHN P. DODGE, WILLIAM H. DRAPER.

$1,000 REWARD—THE TIEMANN EXECutive Committee offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the organised companies of men who have it in contemplation to frequently vote for Fernando Wood in various districts. The District-Attorney will treat with parties in relation to this reward and its objects. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—American and Reform Nominations:
For Alderman—JAMES OWENS.
For Police Justice—RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.
For School Commissioner—LA FAYETTE RANNEY.
For School Trustees—JOHN STEVENSON, JAMES DENNIS.
For School Inspectors—LEWIS S. THOMAS, B. B. CHAPPALL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.—My name having been presented as a candidate for Alderman of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District, this is to inform all my friends that I do not wish to be considered a candidate for said office.

CHARLES SMITHSON.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION—FOR COUNCILmen of the IVth Senatorial District, comprising the 1st, IId, IIIt, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards: JOSEPH D. MARTIN, RICHARD BARNABY, JOHN EDWARDS

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

...the New-York Times by Order of the State ...Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts . $6,241,768 09
Average amount of Specie..... 1,819,587 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,511 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,744,335 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $617,614 00
Average amount of Specie 82,854 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 54,915 00
Average amount of Deposits 226,622 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $187,519 00
Average amount of Specie 70,605 00
Average amount of Circulation 93,723 00
Average amount of Deposits 257,642 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. ..., Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,292,676 41
Average amount of Specie 2,011,689 39
Average amount in Bank of America.....$28,915 } 51,722 00
Average amount of Circulation.....$27,907 }
Average amount of Deposits 5,585,942 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 2., 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $10,672,251 73
Average amount of Specie 3,059,321 42
Average amount of Circulation 2,995 00
Average amount of Deposits 6,323,125 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY E. DAVIES, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. E. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $330,758 86
Average amount of Specie 222,127 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 34,872 00
Average amount of Deposits 520,502 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JESSE BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,228,746 89
Average amount of Specie 881,879 85
Average amount of Circulation 210,759 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,547,744 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,405,979 56
Average amount of Specie 338,149 59
Average amount of Circulation 81,258 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,404,783 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,250,839 79
Average amount of Specie 618,725 69
Average amount of Circulation 110,936 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,078,644 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,376,399 15
Average amount of Specie 939,443 70
Average amount of Circulation 443,839 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,554,028 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,761,202 03
Average amount of Specie 328,433 51
Average amount of Circulation 174,759 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,201,247 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts. $191,077 74
Average amount of Specie 33,938 00
Average amount of Circulation 121,384 00
Average amount of Deposits 127,594 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,281,731 51
Average amount of Specie 159,277 06
Average amount of Circulation 142,755 00
Average amount of Deposits 776,929 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$389,339 43
Average amount of Specie 84,415 69
Average amount of Circulation 77,561 00
Average amount of Deposits 153,422 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,151,576 00
Average amount of Specie 706,067 00
Average amount of Circulation 197,228 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,749,963 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK, ... required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $504,... 81
Average amount of Specie ..... 98,... 00
Average amount of Circulation ..... 150,... 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 319,... 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,895,881 58
Average amount of Specie 761,960 19
Average amount of Circulation. 17,022 91
Average amount of Deposits 2,046,451 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,442,348 87
Average amount of Specie 719,744 36
Average amount of Circulation 105,152 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,930,609 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts. ...$1,403,858 26
Average amount of Specie 217,447 22
Average amount of Circulation. 92,567 00
Average amount of Deposits. 1,195,094 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 30th day of November, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts, ...$1,341,972 14
Average amount of Specie 274,571 32
Average amount of Circulation, ... 91,723 00
Average amount of Deposits,. 1,188,559 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $515,163 41
Average amount of Specie 175,417 02
Average amount of Circulation. 93,492 00
Average amount of Deposits 422,858 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JAS. HASBROUK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,116,935 33
Average amount of Specie 140,319 73
Average amount of Circulation 45,586 00
Average amount of Deposits 643,499 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,829,675 53
Average amount of Specie 245,059 92
Average amount of Circulation 121,711 00
Average amount of Deposits 967,921 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts $644,254 40
Average amount of Specie 139,134 00
Average amount of Circulation 95,414 00
Average amount of Deposits 488,929 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,715,115 21
Average amount of Specie 417,033 45
Average amount of Circulation 292,396 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,316,657 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,175,249 20
Average amount of Specie 1,002,729 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 210,886 00
Average amount of Deposits. 3,828,204 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $716,620 51
Average amount of Specie 127,619 33
Average amount of Circulation 95,199 00
Average amount of Deposits 488,311 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,358,732 31
Average amount of Specie 178,113 43
Average amount of Circulation 159,321 00
Average amount of Deposits 870,382 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYNECK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,579,924 64
Average amount of Specie 595,515 87
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank 336,979 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,826,315 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$647,644 82
Average amount of Specie 94,587 26
Average amount of Circulation 116,977 00
Average amount of Deposits. 357,617 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,571,769 09
Average amount of Specie 452,657 12
Average amount of Circulation 29,873 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,070,697 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
C. H. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$3,701,736 04
Average amount of Specie 1,361,016 53
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank 267,422 00
Average amount of Deposits* 4,377,233 13
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts . $1,497,116 34
Average amount of Specie 403,458 04
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank 116,675 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,107,991 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,536,323 28
Average amount of Specie 1,281,703 97
Average amount of Circulation 233,038 00
Average amount of Deposits. 4,943,092 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,115,291 48
Average amount of Specie 194,084 51
Average amount of Circulation 83,506 00
Average amount of Deposits 742,106 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,590,434 41
Average amount of Specie 584,963 30
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank 79,931 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,242,979 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $252,636 40
Average amount of Specie 50,933 42
Average amount of Circulation. 100,654 00
Average amount of Deposits 135,039 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $352,021 97
Average amount of Specie. 51,010 69
Average amount of Circulation. 47,119
Average amount of Deposits 125,254
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $219,042 52
Average amount of Specie 52,911 58
Average amount of Circulation 137,956 00
Average amount of Deposits 205,394 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,184,184 82
Average amount of Specie 266,553 16
Average amount of Circulation 83,197 00
Average amount of Deposits 784,107 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
OSCAR W. STEARNS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $413,253 58
Average amount of Specie 72,961 66
Average amount of Circulation 94,440 49
Average amount of Deposits 225,422 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $762,614 15
Average amount of Specie 169,395 49
Average amount of Circulation 120,888 00
Average amount of Deposits 551,519 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,703,251 38
Average amount of Specie 507,859 13
Average amount of Circulation. 181,642 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,543,151 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,735,947 62
Average amount of Specie 92,455 85
Average amount of Circulation 112,427 00
Average amount of Deposits 926,226 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,195,818 02
Average amount of Specie, ... 182,030 10
Average amount of Circulation 94,875 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,291,727 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $301,110 29
Average amount of Specie 89,353 71
Average amount of Circulation 96,155 00
Average amount of Deposits 377,190 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'N PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,131,831 86
Average amount of Specie 214,934 15
Average amount of Circulation. 133,698 00
Average amount of Deposits 883,664 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$2,127,838 00
Average amount of Specie 524,572 00
Average amount of Circulation 83,013 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,390,587 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...$1,097,183 33
Average amount of Specie 155,040 51
Average amount of Circulation 97,053 00
Average amount of Deposits 604,804 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BRAAT, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts .. $2,478,753 16
Average amount of Specie 528,715 78
Average amount of Circulation 114,868 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,084,220 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 577 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 577 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1876.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock.....	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt.....	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt.....	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it..			132,285
Total indebtedness....	$36,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items..	$180,756	$300,856	$127,077
Materials.....	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel.....	497,116	728,463	639,000
Steamers and propellers on

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Federal Officers and Mayor Wood—Ministers to Spain, France and Central America—Administration Candidate for Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

I am enabled to deny, on the best authority, the statement that the President has had the least idea of discountenancing the movements of the Federal officers against Mayor WOOD. Considering them best qualified to determine what sort of character is desirable in a Mayor, he is quite content to leave them to follow their own inclinations.

Notwithstanding the very positive denials of my statement that AUGUST BELMONT is designed by the President for the mission at Madrid, I repeat the assertion, leaving to time to vindicate its accuracy. I am well aware that the Executive has not announced the fact; nevertheless, he is engaged in efforts to clear the way for Mr. BELMONT'S nomination. "In order to accomplish great measures I must have the appropriate instruments," said Mr. BUCHANAN some time since, referring to BELMONT in connection with the desired acquisition of Cuba.

I have always conceded the unwillingness of Mr. SLIDELL to accept the French Mission, but he cannot well refuse the earnest solicitations of the President; and I reiterate the declaration that he will go to Paris next Spring, if it shall seem clear that his place in the Senate can be filled by as warm a supporter of the Administration, who is in all other respects agreeable to the present Senator.

The rumor that Colonel HARRIS, Editor of the *Union*, is talked of as Minister to Central America, excites a good deal of surprise. Certain it is, that the Administration is desirous of finding him some other place than the editorial chair. His constant association with JOSEPH L. WHITE, when he was here engineering for the reception of IRISARRI, has probably attracted the attention of the President, and indicated that he takes interest enough in Central American affairs to be willing to accept the place. If he should be appointed, the Transit speculators will doubtless indorse the selection as an eminently advantageous one. If the Colonel had had a little more extended experience in organship, he would be abundantly qualified for diplomacy—at least in its chief duty of non-committalism. The columns of the *Union*, during the last six months, present abundant evidence of his aptness in that direction.

Those who doubt the fitness of Gen. LAMAR for this mission greatly underrate the man. With the ripe experience of a long and active life, he combines physical vigor equal to any vicissitudes of climate or any demands upon his powers of endurance. Those who know him best say that, simple and unpretending though he seems, ordinarily, when called upon to fulfill an important duty, he is full of resources, and proves himself possessed of sleepless vigilance. He is, besides, familiar with the character of the shrewd and wily people of Spanish America. Col. HUGHES, who has been mentioned in connection with this post, is unquestionably the best fitted for the peculiar service required, of any man named; but he will not be appointed until superior fitness comes to be the *chief* consideration in the selection of diplomatic agents.

France seems likely to become a sharer in the *entente cordiale* already arranging between the United States and Great Britain to which I recently referred, the grand object of which is to leave the new world, *including Cuba*, to our tender mercies,—and the old world to the embraces of France and England, with the exception of such incidental acquisitions as the United States require in the East for the development of American Commerce. It is upon the effect of this *entente cordiale* that Mr. BUCHANAN stakes, in great measure, his hopes of succeeding in his Cuban enterprise.

The fact that Colonel ORR, of South Carolina, is the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, is very evident to experienced observers here. Secretary COBB is understood to be his special advocate in the Cabinet. Private combinations by the Executive branch of the Government in behalf of some particular candidate for the presiding officer of the House, have become the rule of late years. The object, of course, is to secure to the Administration the aid of the Speaker in the support of any policy it may adopt—which becomes highly important at a time like the present, when a split of the dominant party, upon a vital issue, seems inevitable, involving the alienation of one wing or the other from the Executive. True, such combinations are un-Democratic, constituting, as they do, Executive plans for evading the spirit of the Administration Constitution, which seeks, in every possible way, to decentralize the Government, and distribute its power so that each branch shall be a check upon every other; but principle, now-a-days, in political life, is too seldom allowed its just triumph over temporary expediency, and until a House of Representatives shall be found independent enough to rebuke the dictation of the Executive branch of the Government, the Administration, supported by a dominant party in that body, will always place its creature in the Chair.

Members and strangers are beginning to flock in, and the party cauldrons are boiling. ROBINSON, for Clerk of the House, seems achieving much success in canvassing. His chances to-night are deemed better than ALLAN'S. MICHAEL CLEEKEY will be elected Postmaster.

In the Naval Courts, the case of Passed-Midshipman PEARCE was commenced to-day. S.

[FROM THE SEPOZEIA FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Government employes were, on Saturday and to-day, paid nearly altogether in silver, which is a depreciation compared with gold.

BELA H. COLGROVE, of New-York, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, Agent for the Indians in that State.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day, and an adverse decision was delivered in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Arrest of Tuckerman, Ex-Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, for Mail Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

W. S. TUCKERMAN, formerly Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, Boston, was arrested last night at New-Haven, for mail robbery. He is now in jail and confesses his guilt.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The arrest of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, it is thought, will explain the robbery of the Havana mail for the State of Maine, missing about the 21st of November; also, the mail from Portland for New-York and the mail from Boston for New-York—all missing on the New-Haven land route about the same time. The missing Havana mail contained about 500 letters, 100 of which were for merchants of Portland and doubtless contained many remittances.

The evidence against TUCKERMAN is deemed conclusive, and it is understood he confesses his guilt. His operations were mainly on Sunday night trains. He would take passage at New-York with a large trunk, in which was a carpet bag, containing clock-weights to make it heavy, and during the temporary absence of the baggage master he would steal a mail bag and deposit it in his trunk. He acknowledges having $800 worth of stolen postage-stamps. Five hundred dollars in bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts were found upon him.

The Philadelphia mail for Boston with others being missed, the several railroad superintendents on the New-York and Boston route, the Postmasters and special agent HOLBROOK, have been for several weeks on the alert, and have now probably captured the robber. The amount of the robberies is supposed to be large. TUCKERMAN will be examined at New-Haven to-morrow.

Departure of Ex-President Pierce and Lady for Madeira.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 30.

Ex-President PIERCE and lady left here this afternoon in the Norfolk boat, to embark for Madeira. The Ex-President was escorted to the boat by the City Guards.

Gen. PIERCE received great attention from the Baltimoreans. He rode in an open carriage, accompanied by Mayor SWANN. The throng at the Norfolk boat cheered him warmly.

Gov. PRATT has issued commissions to all the recently elected officers of the State.

The Mild Weather.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION ON THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 30.

The weather continues to be very mild, and the favorable accounts received from the West inspire us with a hope that all the produce now afloat upon the Canal will get through to tide-water, and that navigation may be entirely resumed. A dispatch to the Auditor, received from Newark, this morning, says that the weather is mild and the ice broken, and boats moving. A boat loaded with flour reached Albany to-day from Port Jefferson on Friday—this is quick time. A fleet of twenty boats reached Waterford yesterday—were immediately locked into the River, and are now on their way to New-York with 75,000 bushels Corn and Wheat.

The Hudson is all clear yet.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 30.

It has thawed here for the last two days, and rained heavily all this morning. The snow is melting quickly, and the ice in the Canal, though six inches thick, is breaking up. Superintendent FOSTER came from Medina last evening, with an ice-breaker drawn by fourteen horses, and proceeded to Sulphur Springs, where he expects to meet the steam-tug from Buffalo, with forty to fifty boats following her. Appearances now indicate that navigation of the Canal will resume this evening.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Canada, Monday, Nov. 30.

The ice in the Welland Canal is breaking up, and there is a prospect of the vessels in it getting through to the Lakes.

WEATHER AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 30.

The weather here this morning is very heavy and thick, and a storm is prevailing at Cape Race.

WEATHER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

An easterly wind prevails here this evening, accompanied with rain.

WEATHER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is very wet and warm.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SYBIL, OF BATH, IN DISTRESS, ETC.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The ship *Sybil*, of Bath, from Mobile for Havana, was towed into this port on the 15th inst., by the United States schooner *Pharos*, totally dismasted and without anchors or chains. The ship encountered a severe hurricane on the 12th inst., near to Dog Rock, and to prevent her from going ashore, she was run inside and anchored. Finding she would not bring up, the three masts were cut away. On the 13th inst., the wind rounded to the east. Finding the anchor did not hold, a jury mast was rigged and the chain slipped and the ship steered for the coast. She was seen by the United States schooner *Pharos*, who went to her assistance and succeeded in getting inside the reef. News has just reached here that a ship, with provisions for Fort Jefferson, got ashore on entering the harbor, and has been assisted by the United States schooner *Tortugas*.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 30.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party of Kansas has been called to meet at Lawrence on the 2d of December to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory, as well as the course to be pursued by that party in relation to the new Constitution about to be submitted for approval.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any importance.

An arrival from the Bahamas, at Charleston, reports several wrecks there; also that two large vessels, names unknown, were at Nassau, dismasted.

Captain GREER, of the ship *Ossippee*, had arrived at Charleston.

The United States Steamship Fulton and Gen. Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The United States steamship *Fulton*, we learn, is in the Boca del Torres, which flows into the Caribbean Sea, watching for Gen. WALKER and the filibusters.

Election of United States Senator from South Carolina.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Monday, Nov. 30.

The Legislature to-day elected Ex-Governor HAMMOND United States Senator from South Carolina.

Capt. GEDDES, of the Navy, died to-night at Charleston.

Burning of the Steamer New Lucy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *New Lucy* was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, while ice-bound at Detroit, on the Mississippi River. No lives were lost. The loss on the vessel amounts to $18,000, and the insurance to $12,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '78	.110	
10,000	N. Y. St. 5½s '69	.99	
10,000	N. Y. St. 5s '74	.93	
3,000	Ohio St. 6s '86	.102	
6,000	Mich. St. 6s	.90	
5,000	Ind. St. 6s	.93	
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	.87	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	.85	
1,000	Erie R. 3dm. bs. '83	87½	
11,000	Illinois Cen. R. Bs.	87	
1,000	Ill. Fd Bs. wt. p.	85	
25	Park Bank	.94	
10	Bank of New-York	.94½	
50	Manhattan Gas Co	.123	
5	Del. & H. Canal Co	.104½	
100	do	.s10 .104	
50	Cumb. Coal Co	.10½	
280	do	.10	
20	Pac. M. S. Comp'y	.68½	
50	Canton Co	.b60	19½
100	do	.s10	19¾
10	N. Y. Cent. R. R	.75	
90	do	.s10	74
20	do	.74½	
200	do	.opg	74
100	do	.b30	74½
102	Erie Railroad	.15⅝	
500	do	.15⅞	
250	do	.s10	15½
100	do	.s3	15½
50	do	.s60	15
200	Harlem R. R.	.b60	9
200	do	.8⅝	
225	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. S.	31½	
50	do	.b30	32
90	do	.31	
100	Reading R. R	.b10	33
100	do	.c	52⅛
200	do	.s3	52½
600	do	.s10	52
100	do	.s30	52
100	do	.c	52½
100	do	.52½	
200	do	.s10	52¼
50	Panama R. R.	.87	
100	do	.b60	88
410	Ill. Cen. R. R.	.94	
15	do	.94¾	
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b10	17⅛
321	do	.17	
50	do	.s3	16¾
50	do	.b3	16⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	14⅝	
25	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	.41	
700	do	.41¼	
750	do	.41⅛	
200	do	.s60	41¼
100	do	.s60	41⅜
100	do	.b20	41⅜
100	do	.b20	41⅝
200	do	.b30	41⅝
150	do	.b30	78¾
30	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	11¾	
100	do	.b30	11⅞
100	do	.11¾	
50	do	.11⅝	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R	b30	79⅜
15	do	.79	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$500	Penn. Coal and Iron Co.	Int. added 10
$4,000	Missouri 6s.	Int. added 77½
$2,000	Detroit and Milwaukie R. 7s.	Int. added 50½
$5,000	City of Hookink 8s.	Int. added 50⅜
10	shares Relief Fire Ins. Co	97½
67	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	95½
75	shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	122
50	shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	107½
5	shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co	84
7	shares Phenix Bank	94½
20	shares Phenix Bank	94
20	shares Bank of Commerce	93½
10	shares Merchants' Bank	98¾
20	shares Metropolitan Bank	92½
50	shares American Exchange Bank	88
2	shares New York Academy of Music	p. s. 260

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	Min. Point R. R. 2d mort. 8s.	Int. added 39
$1,000	Lex. City 6 per cent. Bonds.	Int. added 50¾
$5,000	Det. and Mil. R. R. 1st mort.	Int. added 48¼
$2,000	Iowa Co. 8 per cent. Bonds.	Int. added 33½
$200	New York City 6s. 1858.	Int. added 93½
$1,000	Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.	Flat 83½
$13,000	Cin. Wilm. and Zanesville R. R.	Flat 16½
¢120	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	77½
10	shares Phenix Bank	94¾
10	shares Bank State of New York	88¾
40	shares Firemen's Ins. Co	141¾
60	shares Rutger's Fire Ins. Co	102½
40	shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co	57⅜
20	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	86
10	shares People's Fire Ins. Co	90½
250	shares Brunswick City Land Co	$4¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s.	79½	
5,000	do	79½	
5,000	Louisiana 6s.	84	
3,000	Virginia 6s	88½	
2,000	North Car. 6s.	86½	
2,000	do	86½	
2,000	do	86½	
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	102	
21	Ill. Cen. Jy. Rts.	1⅝	
21	Ill. Cen. Feb. Rts.	1⅝	
75	Cumb. Coal Co	10	
8	Del. & H. Can. Co.	104	
60	Erie Railroad	15⅝	
150	do	15⅞	
50	do	s10	15⅝
300	Reading R. R.	53⅛	
200	do	53⅜	
600	do	53⅝	
500	do	s3	53¾
250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42	
100	do	stw	41¾
500	do	s60	41
200	do	b3	41⅝
100	do	b20	41⅝
200	do	b30	41⅝
100	do		41⅞
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R		77⅜
68	do		77¾
30	do		78
150	do	b30	78¾
30	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.		11¾
100	do	b30	11⅞
125	Chic. & R. I. R.		79
100	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.		11¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s15	74
110	do	opg	74½
100	do	opg	44¾

MONDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

We again avail of the official figures of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1857, which our Special Washington Correspondent has placed us in possession of, in advance of the Secretary's Report to Congress, to compile the following table of Exchanges with Foreign States. We have carefully separated the Specie items, and also the items of the indirect Import trade, (as with Switzerland and the German Zollverein,) so as to present as nearly as may be, first, the Exchanges of the Products, other than the precious metals, of and between the United States and the Foreign States and their dependencies with which we trade; and secondly, the points to which our Exchanges in Specie are directed, to adjust the general balance. Both tables present several prominent points for remark, one of which is the large preponderance over all other countries presented by Great Britain in the trade with the United States, the balance in the exchange of the ordinary products of the two nations being this year $12,723,882 *in favor of the United States*. The second point is, that notwithstanding this balance in the direct trade with Great Britain, we settle $47,143,214 in Specie with other countries *through London*. Another feature of the present return is, the enormous increase in our import trade with Spain and her Islands; Cuba and Porto Rico alone having added $18,284,085 in Sugars, since the previous return of 1856, and Cuba about $3,348,566 in Molasses. The present value to Spain of the trade of the United States with her West India and Phillipine (Manils, &c.) dependencies, is $56,846,803; placing her second to Great Britain only in the magnitude of her sales to this country.

THE FOREIGN STATES WE TRADE WITH—1857.

	Goods bought from.	Produce sold to.
Britain and her Colonies	$151,692,667	$164,416,549
France and her Colonies	45,737,804	31,820,819
Spain and her Colonies	56,816,803	21,213,846
Zollverein and Free Cities	21,568,530	13,593,860
Switzerland	6,822,034	Indirect.
Holland and her Colonies	4,409,777	4,819,234
Belgium	3,711,972	3,691,628
Sweden and Norway	756,894	1,449,711
Denmark and her Islands	285,368	1,164,347
Russia	1,519,429	4,474,842
Austria	796,505	2,173,065
Sardinia	217,287	3,057,901
Tuscany	1,755,002	337,400
Two Sicilies	1,575,933	1,093,951
Turkey	731,850	527,481
Portugal and her Islands	533,714	1,797,341
Africa	1,321,665	2,308,165
Hayti	2,290,242	2,216,147
Brazil	21,460,733	5,259,166
Uruguay	368,207	976,370
New-Granada	2,315,104	1,292,674
Venezuela	3,860,518	1,024,048
Peru	208,746	449,743
Buenos Ayres	2,784,473	1,202,376
Chili	3,742,439	2,473,228
Mexico	1,049,267	3,017,640
China	8,356,932	1,723,987
Sandwich Islands	204,416	803,064
Other States and Islands	1,307,777	523,736
Total Imported	$348,428,342	$278,906,713
Foreign goods re-exported		14,905,509
Total Exported		$293,812,222

THE SPECIE EXCHANGES OF THE YEAR 1857.

	Received from.	Remitted to.
London	$1,060,054	$51,212,268
Paris	1,987 813	6,655,018
North of Europe	132 624	764,133
West Indies	635 517	6,564,260
Mexico	4,958,984	
South America	406,882	857,640
China		2,383,699
Miscellaneous	270 585	702,904
Total	$12,461,739	$69,136,922

THE FOREIGN TRADE RECAPITULATED—1857.

	Inward.	Outward.
Exchange of Products	$348,428,342	$293,812,222
Exchange in Specie	12,461,739	69,136,922
Grand total	$360,890,141	$362,949,144
Last year	314,639,942	326,964,918

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 28, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank, separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$412,302
Increase in Specie	1,135,165
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	619,525
Increase in Circulation	237,366

Including the operations of the Clearing-House, which average $15,201,844 per day, for the five business days of the week, (Thanksgiving day intervening,) and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 28, 1856.	Nov. 28, 1857.	Nov. 21, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	105,536,476	94,963,130	95,375,432
Specie	12,110,834	24,303,145	23,167,980
Circulation	8,010,256	6,620,783	6,383,417
Gross Deposits	88,524,264	79,509,225	79,312,291
Exchanged	26,909,915	15,201,844	14,395,385
Undrawn	61,614,349	64,307,381	64,917,906
In Sub-Treasury	12,268,997	4,395,219	4,877,660

The Specie line, it will be seen, is steadily up, notwithstanding the considerable export demand of last week. The average has attained the high figure of **$24,303,145**, and this without including any part of the large California receipts of this morning. The export demand this week will probably embrace about $700,000 for the steamer to sail from Boston on Wednesday. There is also a steamer direct to sail on Saturday, the *Atlantic*, of the Collins line. The drawers of Exchange are demanding full Specie rates on London to-day, both for 60 days and short sight, say 108¾ @109¼ at 60 days, and 110@110¼ at short sight. The business for the mail to-morrow is thus far moderate. The Bullion Brokers, in view of the demand, are paying $4 88 for English Sovereigns, and 100¾@100¾ for California bars, while the quotation for American Coin is unaltered, 100¼ buyers, 100¾@100¾ sellers. Philadelphia funds have improved to 97¾@98¼; Baltimore not so good as on Saturday, 96@96¼ ₱ cent. The Money market generally easy.

The Stock Exchange was dull at the early session in the forenoon, and the sales in Shares were lighter than usual of late. Toward the close a speculative demand was shown for Reading, Toledo and Erie, each improving 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the morning price. Reading left off 53⅜; Erie, 16@16½; Toledo, 42 ₱ cent. New-York Central and the Western list were quiet. State Stocks and a few of the best loans of the Railways keep pretty firm. Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents, 87; the Shares, 94¾@95, and the Privilege Scrip 104 for February, and 105 for July. The general market left off steady.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON, attorneys, in regard to certain mortgage bonds in Wisconsin.

We are requested to say that the December Coupons on the Bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Road, New-York, will be paid only at the office of the Company in Watertown, on or before the close of December.

The circulating notes of the Pahquioque Bank, of Connecticut, are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-street, at one ₱ cent. discount.

On and after Dec. 2, trains of the Hudson River Railroad for Albany and Troy, will leave Chambers-street at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The following is the monthly report of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1, 1857, by balance		$1,347,800 80
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,206,893 01	
On account of Patent Fees	3,027 00	
On account of Post-Office Department	845,257 20	
On account of Tranfers	1,000,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	154,019 44	2,709,196 65
		$4,056,997 45
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,625,977 07	
Post-Office Drafts	267,960 06	3,093,937 13
Balance		$963,060 32

Nov. 30, 1857:		
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,147,301 18	
By receipts during the Month	1,214,630 82	3,361,932 00
To payments		1,550,186 53
Bala		$1,811,745 47
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$32,474 40
To payments		23,205 00
Balance		$9,269 40
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1857		$1,206,893 01
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1856		2,852,207 87
Decrease in November, 1857		$1,645,314 86
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$239,158 01
By Coin received during the Month	$2,155,835 72	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,156,029 14	3,311,864 66
		$3,551,022 87
To Payments in Coin	$2 265,743 68	
To Payments in Fine Bars	551,721 61	3,117,465 29
Balance		$433,557 58
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,804,073 19	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	77,732 22	2,881,805 42
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	355,825,35	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	342,877 51	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	674,631 31	1,373,334 17
Total		$4,255,139 59

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1857:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$350,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	230,000 00	
United States Bullion	2,580,000 00	$3,150,000 00
Deposits and purchases of Silver:		
Foreign Coins	141,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	40,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	17,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	8,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	1,200 00	207,200 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	2,000,000 00	
Total deposits: payable in Coins	1,357,200 00	$3,357,200 00
Gold Bars Stamped		2,406,537 75
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		1,510,675 79

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Niagara] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1857,

Our last advices were dated the 24th inst. The following day news was received per telegraph advice from St. Johns, N. F., that there had been so intense a panic throughout Great Britain, that Government had found it necessary on the 13th to authorize the Bank of England to issue notes without regard to the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1844, and that in consequence of this step, tranquility had immediately been restored, and business was resuming its regular course. These advices, although of a nature calculated rather to increase confidence, have caused an almost complete suspension of speculative movements, and a decline on the generality of railroad stocks. This decline has been further promoted by the heavy falling off in the October and November traffic on most of the lines. State Stocks and other securities more particularly wanted as investments, are, on the other hand, less under the influence of foreign advices than of the abundance of idle capital in the market, and show generally an advance on previous quotations. The money market has shown no change, and money continues difficult to employ with safety at a profit. To-day we have, *viâ* telegraph from St. Johns, the news by the *Fulton* from Southampton under date of the 18th announcing the continued favorable effects of the suspension of the Bank Act, but our stock market continues still inactive and heavy. State Stocks are higher and have been active, being in demand for investment. Virginias have advanced ½ ₱ cent.; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1868, ¾; Louisiana, 4; Tennessee, Ohio, 1886, and New-York State Stocks, steady at previous quotations; Kentucky, sales at 99@99½; United States 6s, 1867, at 112; North Carolina 1 ₱ cent. lower. City and County Bonds—No sales worthy of notice. Milwaukee Municipal 7s have advanced 1 ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds—Dull, with the exception of Illinois Construction Bonds, Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1st mortgages, the former at 1 ₱ cent. advance, the latter at ½ ₱ cent.; Erie 3d mortgages, 1½ ₱ cent. lower; New-York Central 6s, ½; 7s, and the 7s, 1876, without change; Freeland Bonds at 85; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds at 94½. Railroad shares.—Some declined, with a few exceptions, the chief depression being in Michigan Southern. Preferred sales have not been active, except in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Toledo. Erie, no variation; New-York Central has declined 3¼; Panama, 2; Michigan Central, 2; Michigan Southern, 3¾; do. Preferred, 10; Illinois Central, ½; Toledo, ½; Rock Island, 4; Galena and Chicago, 4¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ¾; Hudson River, 1; Reading has advanced 2¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 2; Chicago and Burlington and Quincy, ¾. Money very abundant; loans on call, 7@5 ₱ cent.; first-class paper, 9@12; second-class, 15@24; American Gold, 100¼@100¾. Exchanges firm, with an extremely limited business; London, 108@109; chief sales, 108½@108¾; Paris, 5.25@5.18¾. MARIE & KANZ.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 24th inst. Those of to-day embrace only four business days, a holiday having intervened. There is no striking change in the general condition of affairs. The news of the Liverpool steamer of 14th inst. (telegraphed from Newfoundland the 25th inst.) has lessened the uncasiness which the previous mail had left us. The suspension of the Act of the Charter of the Bank of England, which removes the prohibition from issuing bank-notes beyond a certain limit, and the immediate relief it produced in turning aside an impending panic, have been received with great satisfaction in this City, nevertheless the next advices are awaited with impatience. In the beginning of the week there was a recovery at the Stock Exchange, from the downward current at the close of our last advices, favored by the announcement of large specie shipments, but this upward movement was not sustained, and for the last two days the market has been weak, particularly in speculative securities; investment securities continue steady. State stocks have been rather active. The principal transactions were in Missouri 6s, at a rise of 1; in North Carolina 6s, New-York 6s and 5s, Ohio 6s, and in California 7s, without marked fluctuations. Virginia 6s have risen ½, and Michigan 6s have been done at 90. City Bonds—Brooklyn 6s are the only ones that have been done in important amounts; they have sold at from 89 to 90, interest included. A few Chicago 8s have also been done at a slight advance. Railroad Bonds—Moderate transactions in Illinois Central Constructions, at a decline of ¾. Erie 7s, 1871 and 1883, have fallen, the latter 1½. There has been a pretty good demand for Michigan Central 8s, 1st mort., at about 82@83. At private sale, a rather large sale of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds took place, without change in price. Railroad shares.—The transactions are moderate, and on the whole the fluctuations result in a decline on the prices of last week. The chief business is in Reading at 3½ advance; in New-York Central at a decline of 3¼, and in Erie of ¾; in Cleveland and Toledo of 1 advance; in Illinois Central of 1 decline; in Chicago and Rock Island of 3¼, and in Michigan Southern of 2¾ decline. Money without change, easy for loans on call. Discounts out of Bank remain very limited; confidence in business paper recovering but slowly. The rates are for current paper from 12@24 ₱ cent., according to class and length. Exchanges on Europe were dull for the steamer. First-class bills on London, 109@109½; very good ones 108 @108¾; Paris, 5 20@5 23. DE COPPET & CO.

Reform in the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "R. H.," under the above caption, presents his views with some force of figures and argument, but fails to point to the *root* of the evil or to supply a substitute for the evils complained of.

Rather than patch up the present *unsteady, unsafe* and *unconstitutional* Banking system, wisdom points to the relinquishment of the past and present tried machinery—for it does *not* suit us—and to the adoption of an entirely new system which will carry us safely along through good and bad times.

The present period of commercial distress is perhaps a most auspicious season for calling attention to and for the adoption of sound practical financial principles, necessary to insure the general welfare and happiness of the whole people, and of a character, if practicable, to prevent the recurrence of those monetary revulsions which prove so disastrous, alike to the rich as well as to the poor.

I beg leave to suggest that attention be called *first* to section 10, article 1, of the American Constitution, in which it will be plainly seen in language unmistakable that NO STATE shall be authorized to emit BILLS OF CREDIT.

The great importance of *steady* movements in commercial affairs is apparent to all, and a safe circulating medium at par at all points within the United States is quite as apparent, and demands at our hands any necessary labor or trouble to bring about the desired objects; and if others see, as *I think I do*, that we cannot *right ourselves* under the old system, let us go to work in good earnest—let us retrospectively look to the point of beginning—ah! even look to the language embodied in the tenth section of the Constitution, above recited, and let us frankly confess *our error*, from the very moment the first issue of *bills of credit* was ever authorized by any *State* Government, and so long tolerated by the General Government.

If we cannot constitutionally correct the evils of the past *unsafe* and *unsteady* system without calling a Convention of the States for the purpose of amending the Constitution, let that be the order of the day, and that, too, without delay; and when such Convention shall have convened, let other subjects also receive due consideration—not omitting to attach proper importance to the great "credit system," which is so directly interwoven in all the ramifications of the past rotten and exploded system of banking. Any effective measures which will hold in wholesome check the very great desire to obtain princely fortunes as if by magic, would bestow blessings upon the American people; and while other correctives are being discussed, let the abolishment of all laws for the collection of debts by *distraint* receive that attention which its importance does so richly merit.

It should be borne in mind that the permission to buy and sell on credit remains undisturbed, but the parties to engagements on time would necessarily become cautious, so that neither vender nor buyer will venture so far as under the past and present system, thus dismissing a host of unproductive and useless agents engaged in the *collection* of debts, to the very great loss and inconvenience of both debtor and creditor, thereby turning the attention of all such agents into channels of *productive* usefulness, and leaving the creditor and the debtor to themselves as of right they should be. The honest and capable man would receive due encouragement, while the incompetent and the dishonest would sink into obscurity.

If the views which are herein presented be deemed worthy of a place in your valuable paper, which comes before me daily, you are at liberty to give them a place, but allow me first to assure you that the writer humbly hopes he may have submitted some hints which may serve suggestively in correcting the great evils under which the people groan, while the writer for himself claims no right of office or of wealth to thus obtrude himself upon the notice of your readers, for he well remembers the day when he was only

"THE MILL-BOY."

The Pennsylvania Bank.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says: "The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine the Bank of Pennsylvania, we understand, have made a partial report, which has been sealed and sent to the Governor. Private as it is supposed to be, it has leaked out, with what truth we know not, that "the liabilities are about $2,000,000, and the assets something rising $2,700,000. Of the liabilities, about $1,080,000 are due the banks in the interior of Pennsylvania; nearly $520,000 due on circulation, and about $300,000 on deposit, checks marked 'good,' &c. The assets consist of bills

THE CITY ELECTION.

Daniel F. Tiemann Elected Mayor by Over 3,000 Majority.

83,000 VOTES CAST.

The Police Easily Preserve the Peace.

Democratic Majorities in Both Boards of the Common Council.

REJOICINGS OVER WOOD'S DEFEAT.

THE ELECTED.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

HOW TAMMANY TOOK IT.

The New Mayor's Speech, &c., &c.

The Elected.

The returns are sufficient to justify us in constructing a table of the probably elected. The greatest room for question as to the correctness of the table is concerning the Councilmen, where the tickets—especially in the Sixth and Seventh Districts—were so badly split as to render it almost impossible even to estimate, satisfactorily, the results.

Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Governors of the Almshouse—ANTHONY DUOKO, WASHINGTON SMITH.

Supervisors—Wm. M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, Jr., Elijah F. Purdy, Walter Roche, John R. Briggs, Wm. C. Connor—Democrats. John A. Kennedy, William B. Stewart, Ang. Weissman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Vorhis, Thomas B. Stillman.—Republican.

POLICE JUSTICES.

1st District—James Leonard, D.
2d District—Mat. T. Brennan, (reëlected,) D.
3d District—J. Sherman Brownell, (reëlected,) D.
4th District—Barn. W. Osborn, (reëlected,) Peo.
5th District—James R. Steers. D.
6th District—Richard Kelly, Peo.
7th District—Michael Connolly, (reëlected,) D.
8th District—John Quackenbush, Peo.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

1st District—Thomas Stewart, D.
2d District—Bartholomew O'Conner, (reëlected,) D.
3d District—Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Peo.
4th District—Wm. H. Van Cott, (reëlected,) Peo.
5th District—J. B. Stevens, Peo.
6th District—John Waite, Peo.
7th District—Thos. Pearson, D.

ALDERMEN.

First District—Michael Murray, Democrat.
Second District—John Clancy, reëlected, Dem.
Third District—H. Hoffmire, Dem.. by 11 votes.
Fourth District—Thos. Stevens, Democrat.
Fifth District—Wm. Tucker, reëlected, Peo.
Sixth District—Michael Tuomey, Democrat.
Seventh District—George Starr, Peo.
Eighth District—Edward C. McConnell, Democrat.
Ninth District—Dr. Jas. W. Ranney, Peo.
Tenth District—John Lynes, Peo.
Eleventh District—Dennia Ryer, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Francis J. A. Boole, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—Nicholas Seagrist, Democrat.
Fourteenth District—Jacob H. Valentine, reëlected, American.
Fifteenth District—James Owen, reëlected, Peo.
Sixteenth District—Thos. McSpedon, Democrat.
Seventeenth District—James M. Davis, Peo.

People's	7
Democratic	10

COUNCILMEN.

Andrew McCarthy, Dem.	James Webb, Peo.
Geo. P. Bickford, Dem.	James M. Cross, Peo.
Martin Gilmartin, Dem.	John H. Brady, Peo.
W. W. Judson, Dem.	Jas. Horner, Peo.
P. Crawford, Dem.	Jas. B. Demarest, Peo.
A. McGarren, Dem.	Seymour A. Bunce, Peo.
Geo. G. Cornell, Dem.	Chas. W. Decker, Peo.
A. Mulligan, Dem.	H. W. Genet, Dem.
B. T. Rhodes, Dem.	S. W. Galpin, Dem.
Ed. Costello, Dem.	Wm. Norcross, Dem.
J. C. Frazier, Dem.	T. A. Dunn, Dem.
John Van Tine, Dem.	H. Arcularius, Dem.
People's	7
Democratic	17

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

FIRST WARD.

District.	Wood.	Tiemann.	District.	Wood.	Tiemann.
1	281	184	4	59	50
2	312	126	5	197	98
3	324	89			
Totals				1273	547
Wood's majority					726

SECOND WARD.

1	95	218	2	136	220
Totals				231	438
Tiemann's majority					207

THIRD WARD.

1	152	122	3	115	158
2	77	140	4	61	44
Totals				405	464
Tiemann's majority					59

FOURTH WARD.

1	306	215	4	583	63
2	436	113	5	447	81
3	340	63			
Totals				2112	525
Wood's majority					1158

FIFTH WARD.

1	275	150	4	277	392
2	172	284	5	147	355
3	263	283	6	213	248
Totals				1347	1,002
Tiemann's majority					355

SIXTH WARD.

1	27	20	6	357	62
2	392	115	7	195	224
3	270	56	8	413	62
4	453	28			
5	296	28	Totals.	2403	595
Wood's majority. 1808.					

SEVENTH WARD.

1	76	162	6	168	476
2	146	135	7	381	362
3	368	214	8	237	135
4	141	267	9	550	283
5	249	212			
Totals				2316	2246
Wood's majority, 70.					

EIGHTH WARD.

1	131	217	7	229	271
2	292	232	8	130	370
3	135	224	9	360	358
4	66	215	10	112	159
5	130	139	11	162	106
6	121	239			
Totals				1868	2530
Tiemann's majority					662

NINTH WARD.

1	254	358	7	128	375
2	131	476	8	215	279
3	189	741	9	82	307
4	130	347	10	104	317
5	118	431	11	215	405
6	104	312	12	128	307
Totals				1788	4655
Tiemann's majority					2867

TENTH WARD.

1	305	282	4	253	295
2	191	319	5	307	306
3	271	303	6	298	264
Totals				1625	1769
Tiemann's majority					144

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	242	96	7	280	203
2	379	86	8	350	66
3	205	189	9	213	280
4	250	235	10	238	420
5	428	157	11	90	121
6	429	212	12	163	177
Totals				3367	2242
Wood's majority					1125

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	236	250	5	354	400
2	262	276	6	141	197
3	402	213	7	107	123
4	307	214			
Totals				1809	1675
Wood's majority					134

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	290	254	5	422	51
2	264	150	6	347	102
3	293	177	7	388	131
4	353	58			
Totals				2357	923
Wood's majority					1434

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1936. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	109	325	6	41	290
2	130	384	7	24	239
3	119	239	8	164	343
4	84	451	9	61	271
5	50	183	10	97	185
Totals				878	2940
Tiemann's majority					2062

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	203	311	6	198	329
2	307	381	7	283	283
3	276	450	8	41	25
4	261	401	9	117	462
5	289	354	10	165	208
Totals				2120	3405
Tiemann's majority					1285

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	167	230	8	393	219
2	251	302	9	584	96
3	216	295	10	211	139
4	163	339	11	182	185
5	209	349	12	425	126
6	126	301	13	267	106
7	162	475	14	409	33
Totals				3765	3195
Wood's majority					570

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	80	398	6	31	288
2	89	418	7	105	412
3	217	443	8	500	511
4	514	75	9	369	27
5	93	422	10	458	62
Totals				2456	3300
Tiemann's majority					844

NINETEENTH WARD—(FIRST DISTRICT WANTING.)

1	—	—	4	155	238
2	352	244	5	105	136
3	332	351			
Total				944	969

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	248	98	7	291	242
2	146	96	8	290	306
3	189	304	9	268	202
4	131	374	10	325	215
5	217	411	11	299	320
6	243	399	12	180	412
Totals				2827	3379
Tiemann's majority					552

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	109	400	5	93	399
2	293	528	6	418	284
3	101	346	7	393	317
4	259	357			
Totals				1766	2631
Tiemann's majority					865

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	382	501	5	267	201
2	306	330	6	182	112
2	320	264	7	124	52
4	311	180	8	137	101
Totals				2029	1741
Wood's majority					288

Comparative Vote.

The following table shows the complete vote for WOOD and TIEMANN by Wards, showing a majority of **3,331** for TIEMANN. We compare with WOOD's vote in 1856, adding together all the votes cast in opposition to him in that year for BARKER, BLEECKER, LIBBY and WHITING; and also comparing by Wards, with the Buchanan and Fremont vote last year. The total number of votes cast yesterday, was **83,233**, a large increase over the aggregate of last year.

Wds.	1857 Dem. Wood.	1857 Opp. Tiemann.	1856 Dem. Wood.	1856 All opp. (Combined.)	1856 Dem. Buchanan.	1856 Rep. Frem't.
1	1273	547	1155	562	1463	116
2	231	438	279	503	377	202
3	405	464	420	864	583	374
4	2112	525	1900	721	2188	286
5	1347	1702	1108	2054	1586	762
6	2403	595	2106	724	2357	294
7	2316	2246	2029	2345	2454	871
8	1868	2630	1471	2867	1914	929
9	1788	4655	1180	4440	2065	1512
10	1625	1769	1512	1968	1652	871
11	2367	2242	3158	2311	3434	903
12	887	1179	790	924	944	431
13	1809	1875	1718	1820	1918	891
14	2367	928	2104	1078	2291	454
15	878	2940	717	2983	1228	1364
16	2120	3405	1693	3428	2165	1489
17	3765	3195	3237	3119	3539	1462
18	2456	3300	2003	3105	2503	1414
19	1322	1201	1014	1139	1268	474
20	2827	3379	2139	3290	2760	1462
21	1706	2831	1144	2095	1504	804
22	2029	1741	1698	1342	1743	706
Ttl.	39,951	43,282	34,563	43,495	41,913	17,771

Majority for TIEMANN. **3,331.**

THE RESULT LAST YEAR.

Whiting's vote	3,700
Libby's vote	4,649
Barker's vote	25,271
Bleecker's vote	9,875
Total vote against Wood in 1856	43 49
Wood's vote in 1856	31,56
Majority against Wood	8,932

WOOD elected in 1856 by 9,292 plurality over BARKER, Know-Nothing.

Incidents of the Day.

The Election yesterday passed off full as quietly as it was expected that it would. The police arrangements for the day were such as to give universal satisfaction. There were a great many more respectable people at the polls yesterday than there were at the last election, owing, probably, to the assurances of protection given by the Police Commissioners. Including the regular force, the Special Policemen, and the quota from Brooklyn, there were about 3,000 Policemen on duty in the City yesterday. The weather, after the rain in the morning, which did not last long, was warm and propitious. There was considerable fighting, during the day, in some of the Wards, generally those in which pugilistic encounters usually occur on Election Day. In the Third Ward, at the Fifth District Polls, about 9 o'clock in the morning, two drunken men had a fight, in the course of which one of them, JAMES KELLY, had his right ear bitten by his antagonist. The injured man was taken to the drug-store of CARL MILLER, in West Broadway, by Officer FOLWELL, where his wounds were dressed. His opponent was not arrested.

Everything was quiet in the Fourth Ward until 11½ o'clock, when a party of about fifty men, said to be members of the Dead Rabbit Club, and in favor of Alderman CLANCY's reëlection in the Second District, entered the Ward and posted themselves about the Third District Poll, obstructing the voters and anxious to get into a row with the adherents of PETER CROWE, another candidate for Alderman. Capt. WALLING, as soon as their presence was known, attacked them at the head of a posse of Policemen and drove them away. Five of them were arrested and locked up. They were afterwards liberated upon bail. The contest between CLANCY and CROWE was very zealously fought.

In the "bloody Sixth" there was the usual number of scrimmages. Take a file of the TIMES and consult the account of election in any one of several years past, and an accurate history of yesterday at the polls of the Sixth Ward will be obtained. "Always the same" is the motto of the Sixth Ward in this respect. Several of the candidates for Charter offices exhibited their pugilistic abilities during the day. One of them named HAGGERTY, a candidate for the office of Councilman, was said to have been badly injured. At about 10 o'clock, a band of rowdies marched through a portion of the Wards, upsetting a great many of the ticket boxes of the Republican and American Parties. In the Seventh District of the XIth Ward, early in the morning, three men were found to have taken their positions as Inspectors, who were not elected as such. Several citizens protested against the action, and the so-called "Inspectors" were asked to show their authority. They stated that they had been appointed and sworn in by ex-Councilman HART—the elected Inspectors being absent. A protest was again made and the *soi-disant* Inspectors were stopped. Alderman STEERS soon made his appearance, and swore in three Inspectors from the citizens at large. There had been seventeen votes taken by the first Inspectors, and Inspectors No. 2 caused them to be thrown out. The names of the bogus Inspectors were THOMAS BRADY, of No. 180 Avenue C; DANIEL DONOVAN, of No. 181 Avenue C; JAS. HOW, of No. 321 Twelfth-street.

In the Sixteenth Ward there was an occasional row, but nothing of a serious nature occurred there. An Irishman attempted to make a stump speech in the morning, in the vicinity of one of the polling-places, but was taken from the rostrum to the Station-house.

The principal disturbance, yesterday, occurred in the Seventeenth Ward. A fight occurred there at about 1½ o'clock, between two parties of rowdies known severally as the "Forty Thieves" and the "Atlantic Blues." One party consisted of Mackerelville rowdies, and the other of Dry Dock loafers. The scene of this row was in Twelfth-street, between Avenues B and C. Stones were thrown very freely, and some of the combatants were slightly injured. While officer WAGON was trying to quell the disturbance, some person in a house at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue B fired a shot from a musket at the officer. A boy picked up the bullet at the officer's feet. Word was sent to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, at the corner of Fifth-street and First-Avenue, and Sergeant MCELVIE with a platoon of twenty-five men marched to the scene of the disturbance where they dispersed the mob without much difficulty. There was a good deal of rowdyism around the Tenth District poll in this Ward, but no disturbances of a serious nature occurred there. In the Twentieth Ward there were some private scores settled up by a bout at fisticuffs, but no grand row occurred. A laboring man and a rowdy had a fight in the morning in the upper part of Seventh-avenue, each claiming to be the champion of his favorite candidate for Mayor. Both were badly bruised. In the Twenty-second Ward, at about 2 o'clock, a gang of loafers paraded the streets, and amused themselves by upsetting the ticket-boxes of the Republicans and Americans. The police force in the Ward not being large enough to keep them in check, a reinforcement of twenty-five men was procured from the Twentieth Precinct. After their arrival, there were no more demonstrations from the "Honeyman Gang," as the rowdies termed themselves.

The rule with regard to closing the liquor shops was enforced pretty strictly in some of the Wards, but in others the grog shops were kept open in spite of the prohibition. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, a great deal of liquor was sold, frequently in the immediate vicinity of the polling places.

All sorts of rumors prevailed during the day. At one time it was said that the Seventh Regiment had been ordered out, a serious riot having occurred. There was no foundation for the rumor. There was a rumor also that Alderman BLUNT and Mr. A. OAKEY HALL had been shot. The report arose from the fact that these two gentleman passed, arm-in-arm, one of the polling places in an up-town Ward, at which a fight did occur, in which no firearms were used, and with which neither Alderman BLUNT nor Mr. HALL had anything to do. It is needless to say that both are uninjured.

The most disorderly portions of the Seventeenth Ward on public occasions like Election-day, are First-Avenue and Avenue A., between Tenth and Thirteenth-streets. Yesterday the inhabitants of Mackerelville turned out in full force at the polls. The polling-places for First-avenue were surrounded by idlers all day long, with their hands in their pockets, and segars—or the Irish portion of them, pipes—in their mouths, soliciting every passer-by to vote for "FERNANDO WOOD." No demonstrations of a violent character were made by them however. The Police were posted around the polling-places in large force; it was generally supposed that they were furnished with fire-arms, and the rowdies were a great deal more respectful than they usually are. Spite of the directions of the Metropolitan Police law, many of the liquor shops in this vicinity were kept open. In the early part of the day they were to all appearance closed, but as the day wore on the shutters were removed, the doors were opened wider and wider, and streams of imbibers poured in and out, and so did various beverages whose nomenclature we will not undertake to give. This rising tide of alcohol and malt of course occasionally washed away some of the modern structures that decorated the vicinity of the polls. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning one ticket box in Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue, was overthrown by the crowd. They were not fighting, but merely shoving each other around in the dearth of other amusement. Time hung heavily on the hands of the shoulder-hitters. Those fellows' occupations were generally gone. They seemed to believe that their candidates or their own interests would be best subserved by somewhat restraining their pugilistic propensities. There was occasionally a brief set-to, but as a general thing peace prevailed.

Captain HART's police arrangements were made with a view to quelling any disturbance that might occur within the Seventeenth Precinct. There were about 100 men on duty in the Ward. A large part of them were special policemen, and there were a number of the Brooklyn force among them. Most of them were posted about the different polling places, but a large reserve was held in readiness at the Station-house, to march at a moment's warning to any point within the Precinct at which their presence might be needed. This force, at stated periods, patrolled portions of the Ward, so that all who were riotously disposed might be made aware of their presence there.

A little before 12 o'clock, General NYE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, having made the round of the lower Wards, visited the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Captain HART received him, and presented him to the reserve force, which was drawn up in line, about to march through the Ward. "This," said Captain HART, presenting Gen. NYE, "is the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, General NYE." The men saluted him. "Well, boys," said General NYE, "keep the peace to-day—I only feel anxious about to-day. If you keep the peace to-day, the character of the Metropolitan Police is established." "I'll answer for the rest," said Capt. HART, "that we'll try."

Tompkins-square, yesterday, where Mackerelville rowdies "most do congregate," on ordinary days, was almost deserted. The rowdies were all at the polls. The appearance of this unfenced common was very desolate. In Avenue B, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the Eleventh Ward, two crowds of Mackerellville boys amused themselves with throwing stones at each other, very much to their own apparent edification, and the serious hazard of all passers-by. They were engaged in this miniature riot all the morning. We saw no policeman interfere with them. One Irishman, with a clay pipe in his mouth, shouted to an urchin who was in the act of firing a small paving-stone: "Put down that stone there! What do ye's be breaking the pace for?" His answer was a blow from a stone thrown by one of the adverse party, which broke his pipe into twenty pieces, and brought forth: "Be jabers" from that portion of his face from which its stem protruded.

There were about ninety men on duty in the Eleventh Ward. The arrangements for preserving the peace were similar to those in the other Wards, a large corps being kept in reserve at the Station-house, and the rest of the force on duty at the polls.

During the evening pick-pockets done quite a thriving business inside and around Tammany Hall. Several persons reported themselves as having been relieved of their money, but as far as learned none were successful in recovering their money. The Police of the Second Ward arrested two fellows who were caught with their hands in dangerous proximity to the pockets of those around them. The arrested parties gave their names as JAMES WILSON and MATTHEW WATSON, and were locked up in the Second Ward Station-house.

Senators DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN, in company with Superintendent TALLMADGE, made the tour of the more notable polling places yesterday, and seemed to relish alike the prospective results and the evident marks of preparation that the Police Commissioners had made to prevent an outbreak. Mr. STEANARAN and Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, took the tour of the "Dead Rabbit" and "Mackerelville" regions, and came back expressing high gratification with the working of the Police system.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

In the Sixth Ward, two men, giving their names as WM. ROBINSON and MAURICE COHEN, were arrested for attempting to vote illegally at the Third Poll District. PATRICK LALLY, residing at No. 100 Worth-street, was arrested for attempting to vote in the same District, he having previously voted in the Second District, where he resides. JAMES MURRAY, of Rondout, and JAMES BROWN, of somewhere on Long Island, attempted to vote in the Fifth District of the Sixth Ward, but were arrested.

BENJAMIN C. TAUMAN, a compositor on the TIMES, boarding at No. 30 Centre-street, went to the proper polling-place—District No. 2, of the Sixth Ward—to vote. He had been but thirteen days a resident of that Election District, but, from the published directions, concluded that, for Mayor, he could properly vote in that District. Presenting himself before the Inspectors he announced that he wished to vote for Mayor only, showing his folded Tiemann ticket. The Inspectors told him that he could not do it. He then went with a couple of friends to the Mayor's office, but did not succeed in finding His Honor. A clerk, however, told him that he was right, and could vote where he had attempted to. He then returned, stated his authority, and claimed his privilege. He was challenged, took the oath, and voted. Instantly he was arrested on the charge of voting illegally, taken to the Station-house, and locked up. The charge entered against him was "tampering with the ballot-boxes."

All the shove parties were detained for examination.

In the Seventh Ward, JAMES HUTCHINSON was arrested, charged with voting illegally. He said he belonged to a schonner which has been anchored for two months at a Seventh Ward pier, in the District in which he voted. He refused to give the name of the schooner, and his explanation being deemed unsatisfactory, he was arrested. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and detained for examination. Two Germans, who gave their names as PETER RIPER and JACOB RUTLORS, were arrested for attempting to vote illegally in the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward. These men were taken before Justice BRENNAN, and detained for examination.

How the Result was Received.

Mayor WOOD's friends must have been surprised by the quietude which prevailed in the streets last night. It was noised abroad that if he was defeated Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward would be ready to avenge him. Still, no stranger in the City would have dreamed that an election had taken place, unless he were in the vicinity of the newspaper offices. People promenaded Broadway and the principal streets at their leisure, entirely unmolested.

The Mayor remained at his office in the City Hall until a few minutes after 9 P. M. Messengers were busily engaged bringing him the footing up of the majority votes in the different Wards. The sum total being announced to him, he proceeded quietly to his carriage and was driven away. About a dozen persons were in attendance upon him at the City Hall, of whom one-half were clerks in his office.

Mr. TIEMANN was in town, and appeared early in the evening at the People's Committee's Head-Quarters, but his friends who were in search for him after he had left could not discover his whereabouts.

THE AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS,

at No. 663 Broadway, in the large room under Mozart Hall, were by no means thronged last night. People went in and people went out, but altogether there were not more than fifty persons there at a time during the whole evening. About 8 o'clock, ROBERT BEATTY was called to the chair, and BENJAMIN HANCOCK was appointed Secretary of the meeting. No speeches were made. The Chairman read off the returns from the different Wards, as they came in, and they were received, with a great deal of enthusiasm. Those present alked over the victory, when the returns, as fast as received, seemed to indicate that TIEMANN was elected. Each voter present related his experience at the polls during the day, and "fought his battles o'er again." Each youth not yet arrived at the voting time of life, usually termed his majority, listened with gaping mouth to the words of the eager portion of the assemblage, treasuring the words of wisdom that fell from their lips. One gentleman of the Seventeenth Ward told how, that morning, he drove up with a friend in a light wagon to a ticket box near one of the polls, and was getting his ticket, when he was surrounded by a crowd of ferocious-looking shoulder-hitters, with hull-dog heads, set upon ox-like shoulders, hungry creatures of the short-horned breed, who assured him that they were also short as to their pockets, and, ascertaining that he and his friend were procuring Tiemann tickets, lossted upon offering them personal violence unless they shelled out. "I wasn't to be imposed upon," said the narrator, a little man, drawing himself up to his full height. "I never permit myself to be imposed upon, *never*, but I offered them a quarter if they would let us go. 'Make him give five dollars!' sung out a stout fellow to the man who was taking the quarter from me, then the whole crowd took up the cry. I wasn't going to give any five dollars," continued the little man; "I wasn't to be imposed upon. I never permit myself to be imposed upon. No *Sir*. So I offered them a dollar and they said that wasn't enough, and then I just struck the mare on the hip-bone; she's pretty high-strung, and we started off, the whole crowd following us." "Wasn't you afraid they'd hit you with stones?" asked a bystander. "Oh, yes," said the little man, "they threw stones at me; I didn't turn my head, for fear I should get hit in the face, and I told my friend not to turn his head; but there was a tremendous crowd following us. About fifty of them were behind us, running as hard as they could. One big fellow—a perfect monster he was—kept in advance of the rest, and I thought at first he'd overtake us. I didn't turn around once, but looked straight ahead, I tell you. I saw this big fellow—no, I didn't see him—but he threw a big stone that shot right past my head, and if it had struck me——"

We left before the story was finished, and for aught we know to the contrary, it has not been concluded yet.

AT THE TIEMANN HEADQUARTERS.

As early as 5 o'clock, the premises No. 505 Broadway, where the Tiemann Committee had located themselves during their short campaign, was beseiged by a crowd of Mayor Wood's opponents, anxious, very naturally, to obtain the first informations of the result. As soon as the doors were opened the room was filled, the stairs were occupied and there was an overflow into the street of several hundreds. The front windows of the building were illuminated, a sperm candle being placed before each pane. At about 7 o'clock, returns began to arrive from the different wards, and as each result favorable to the election of TIEMANN was announced the applause of the multitude was in accordance with the popular enthusiasm. For two hours the returns were continually announced, sometimes indicating a probability of WOOD's reëlection, when groans would be given for FERNANDO WOOD. But as the night rolled on, and the returns increased in frequency, a certainty of TIEMANN's election, though by a comparatively small majority, was made apparent, the excitement of the assemblage knowing no bounds. At about 10 o'clock, when the returns were completed, the people dispersed with three times three cheers for the Mayor elect, DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

AT THE REPUBLICAN QUARTERS.

The large theatre of Stuyvesant Building was completely "crammed and jammed" last evening, with a most enthusiastic crowd, eager to learn the result of the day's contest. Was Mayor WOOD beaten or was he not? That was the only question. W. R. C. MCCORMICK was elected Chairman, his duties being limited to the announciation of the reports of the election as they returned from the different Wards. For two hours the enthusiasm of the audience rose and sank like the mercury of the barometer in a changeable atmosphere. Finally the large meeting dispersed, with cheers for the new Mayor.

A HUNT FOR THE MAYOR ELECT.

At 9½ P. M., Mr. MCCORMICK, who acted as spokesman at the Stuyvesant Institute, announced the majority for TIEMANN at 1,800. Three times three cheers were given for the Mayor elect, and a vote taken to wait upon him to inform him of his election. Mr MCCORMICK stated that Mr. TIEMANN was staying at his brother-in-law's, Mr. C. C. LEIGH'S, No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-street, and after conferring with the meeting assembled at the American Head-quarters, a large delegation took up the line of march for the place designated. It was a long tramp, and the delegation did not reach the house (Lamartine-place) until 10¼ o'clock. Mr. TIEMANN, however, was not at Mr. LEIGH'S, and that gentleman volunteered to escort the delegation to No. 9 Lexington-avenue where he was supposed to be stopping temporarily with Mr. COOPER. This was also a long journey, but inspired by the good news they expected to deliver, together with the beautiful night, they made a rapid march. At No. 4 Twenty-third-street they made a temporary call at the little ancient cottage which nestles almost unseen among the tall brown-stone fronts that tower above and around it, to pay their respects to the father and mother of Mr. TIEMANN—now far advanced in years. They received the news of the election of their son with evident signs of pleasure.

On reaching Mr. COOPER'S, at No. 9 Lexington-avenue, the delegation were again disappointed in finding the object of their search; they were here told that he could probably be found at Mr. THAAR'S, the "Head-quarters," corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. Another fifteen minutes brought the party to this place, where the immense crowd surrounding the house, and the loud cheering which was heard afar off, satisfied the now tired delegation that they had cornered him at last.

Mr. TIEMANN, on coming forward, was received with long and vociferous cheers. He thanked the assembly for the cordial greeting they had extended to him; they had triumphed over a powerful combination, and it was a success of which he hoped the City would have occasion heresfter to be as proud of as they all were to-night. The *Herald* had given him credit for being a good paint maker, and he was greatly indebted to that paper for its advertisement of his business; he intended, when matters were somewhat settled to ask his brother to step up and pay them for the good service it had rendered their joint concern. He had been engaged for many years in the manufacture of paint in this City; if he succeeded in the business of the Mayoralty as well as he had in making paint he should be satisfied, and presumed the people who had elected him would have no cause to regret their choice. He had been elected as a candidate of the people, and it would be his purpose to be the People's Mayor. Throughout his speech Mr. TIEMANN was loudly cheered.

Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SICKLES, JAS. W. BAKER, ISAAC J. ORIVERA and others made speeches, which kept the multitude in the best of humor until after 11 o'clock meantime the friends of Mr. TIEMANN, who filled the rooms below and above stairs, kept up the jubilation with song, cheers and something to eat till long after midnight. Mr. TIEMANN retired to his home shortly after 11 o'clock.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

THE SPEECHES AND RETURNS—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—CAPT. SYNDERS BOARED DOWN.

A large assemblage of people congregated at an early hour in Tammany Hall, according to custom, to learn the returns, and congratulate or condole each other, as the case might be, on the result.

The Chair was taken by Mr. GENET, of the Twelfth Ward, who made a brief address. Gen. FOLLETT, late a Canal Commissioner, was introduced amid cheers. He expressed his hope that FERNANDO WOOD was reëlected, and characterized his Democratic opponents as Benedict Arnolds—men not to be recognized by the Democratic hosts in future. Let them do penance hereafter. Let them do long penance, too—more than was required in the Methodist Church. [Laughter.] He confessed that if the returns came in a little more rapidly, a man might speak with much more spirit than now. There was no use in talking about the matter now. They had simply met for congratulation, and that the result might be to their wish, was his earnest hope and desire. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for——

ANOTHER VOICE—For DAN SICKLES. [Laughter.]

FIRST VOICE—Three cheers, boys, I say, for the Chairman. [Cheers.]

SECOND VOICE—Three groans for DAN SICKLES. [Tremendous groaning.]

THE CHAIRMAN—I have to announce 518 votes for FERNANDO WOOD in the Fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward, and 75 for TIEMANN. [Vociferous cheering.]

The next Speaker was Coroner CONNESY, who appeared amid vehement cheers. Fellow-Democrats, he said,

A VOICE—Good again; go it, Coroner. [Cheers.]

CORONER—Fellow-Democrats, I have been considerably engaged in murder cases for the last fortnight or three weeks. I have held a good many inquests. They were rather of a painful character and description, but I have come here to-night, gentlemen, with the full assurance, after passing through many of your Wards, that I am required to hold here a final inquest upon the Know-Nothing candidate. [Terrific cheering.] Why, it is certain. I have been considerably abused for the last twelve months or so. [Cries of "That's so." A VOICE—"Never mind, Coroner, you have a good many friends!"] I happened decidedly to be what is called a foreigner. [Cheers, and shouts of "That is no disgrace."] A foreigner, but in possession of as pure and sincere a Democratic heart as in any man throughout this vast continent. [Cries of "That is so," and "Bravo!"] I have watched the actions of those parties for some time back, and I trust that ever, through the columns of my paper and through the avenue of my tongue, whenever I could raise it within the precincts of the City and County of New-York, have, as one Democrat, contributed to slay forever that cowardly party called Know-Nothings. [Cheers.]

CHAIRMAN—I have to announce that from the Third District in the Fourteenth Ward there is 537 majority for FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.]

CORONER CONNERY—Gentlemen, previous to my coming in here—[confusion and cries of "Order"]—I had just left one section of the old Sixth Ward, and after the count had taken place I found the numbers as I will now relate to you: 389 for FERNANDO WOOD and 123 for TIEMANN. [Tremendous cheering.]

Here Alderman CLANCY crushed his way through the crowd to the platform amid confusion and cries of "Order," and handed a paper, from which

The CHAIRMAN read that the Eleventh Ward had given a majority for FERNANDO WOOD of 1,063. [Renewed and tumultuous cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for CLANCY. [Cheers.]

Coroner CONNERY—And the grand majority in the Sixth Ward is 1,901. [Great cheering and confusion.]

The Chairman repeated the Coroner's statement amid continued cheers and calls for CLANCY.

Coro

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Interesting Details of News.

Full Account of the Capture of Delhi.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS.

The United States mail Steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port last evening, from Havre and Southampton, originating London dates to Nov. 18. The leading features of the news she brings were given on Monday, in our telegraphic dispatches from St. Johns—the steamer having been intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *Fulton* brings $210,000 in specie, consigned as follows:

Aufmordt, Hessenberg & Co.	$10,000	Louis Lourut	$ 7,600
John A. McGaw	1,000	Order, (A. & F. No. 9).	14,285
R. Willing, (Phila).	24,480	Jules Grunal	311
Heyle Brothers	1,000	E. C. Estes	2 450
Henry M. Weed	800	Howland & Aspinwall	15,000
Peck & Church	6,000	Halway, Casado & Teller	27,500
E. Bangs & Son, (Boston)	12,000	S. G. Mason, (Providence)	1.925
M. Courbant	600		
De Rham & Co.	8,000		
Total			$219,240

The *Europa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The *Fulton* brings full particulars of the capture of Delhi.

M. ABBATUCCI, late Minister of Justice in France, was buried at Paris with great ceremony, at the public expense. He is succeeded by M. DE ROYER.

Eight of the Belgrade conspirators had been sentenced to death, and two to imprisonment for life.

The Divan, at Yassy, had voted that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law; also, the abolition of all classes and privileges, and the liberty of public worship.

The King of Belgium had dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on Dec. 10; the Senate and Chamber of Representatives are convoked for the 15th of December

OMAR PACHA had left Constantinople for Bagdad with a small body of troops, to pursue a route along the Euphrates which has been abandoned for a century owing to Arab depradations.

Accounts from Wallachia represent the Democratic party to be pursuing a course likely to throw serious impediments in the way of the union of the Principalities. They aim at having the choice of a Sovereign referred to the national vote, and talk of sending a deputation to the Conference of Paris

A discovery was said to have been made of a conspiracy among the Absolutist party in Catalonia.

A dispatch from Turin, dated the 11th, says:

"The elections known as definitive at noon, today, are 53 in number, of whom 38 are moderate, 14 belong to the opposition of the extreme right, and one to the left. At Turin, the Government has obtained an immense majority."

The *Staffeta*, of Turin, states, from Naples, that upwards of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy had been arrested there in a single night.

The *Esnana*, of Madrid, says that Mr. DODGE, the United States Minister at the Spanish Court, had sent in his resignation, but that he has done so entirely from the state of health of his family, and other private considerations.

Baron DE BRUNNOW had been compelled, by the state of his health, to retire into private life.

The King of the Belgians had ordered court mourning for a month for the Duchess DE NEMOURS.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had stopped payment, and created great consternation. Several additional commercial failures were announced.

Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, M. P., died suddenly at Dublin on the 16th.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Failure of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company—Heavy Mercantile Failures—The Bank of England's Suspension.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company closed its doors on the 17th. It was a bank of issue, with an authorized circulation of £34,578, and its general liabilities are supposed to reach between £400,000 and £500,000. It had a nominal capital of £500,000, of which £100,000 is paid up, and, according to its last return, £7,800 had been appropriated to a reserve fund. The number of shareholders is about 200, and the principal losses will fall, it is presumed, on persons connected with the iron trade.

On the same day, the suspension of RILEY & SON, in the Iron trade at Birmingham, was announced. This firm attribute their failure to want of "the usual accommodation" and the suspension of several firms indebted to them. Their liabilities are estimated at £400 000 or £500,000. This is strictly corroborative of the fact we stated last Monday. Four months' bills are becoming due and cannot be met

The *Times* says: The proprietary of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company is the wealthiest company in the neighborhood. The misfortune of the district is that the circumstances of the present crisis have induced suspicions against many other houses which are not at present justified.

The City article of the *Times*, Tuesday evening, says:

The English funds opened this morning at the lower prices of last evening, but the market was subsequently firm, and after regular hours a decided improvement took place on a report that the Bank of France are about to extend their circulation, either by an immediate issue of the contemplated 50f. (£2) notes, or in some other manner. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 89 to ½, and the last official price was 89½ to ⅝. Ultimately bargains were effected also at 89⅝ to ⅝ for money, and 90 for the 7th of December. The rate for loans on Government securities throughout the day ranged between 8 and 10 per cent Bank Stock left off at 211 to 214; Reduced, 88⅜ to ⅝; New Three per Cents., 88⅜ to ⅝; India Stock, 211 to 214; India Bonds, 50s. to 40s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 18s. to 13s. discount

The demand for discount at the Bank continues on an extraordinary scale, and the infringement of the act of 1844 is believed to have been already carried to a rather wide extent.

The quotation of the Exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108 per cent. for first-class paper, and 103 to 104 for other descriptions. The present rate of discount here will therefore prevent any profit on the transmission of gold from this country.

The final quotation of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 66f. 65c; both for money and account, showing an improvement of more than an eighth.

About 120,000 sovereigns were returned to day from Scotland, but a total of 220,000 was sent to Ireland and elsewhere.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 9 ‰ millis premium, and the short exchange on London is 25 35 ‰ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d ‰ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths ‰ cent. dearer in Paris than on London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is [illegible] mark, and the short exchange on London is 13 54 ‰ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore nearly 5-10ths ‰ cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 17.

The intended summoning of Parliament is the most satisfactory announcement that could have accompanied the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. While the causes of that event are fresh, they must be thoroughly sifted and exposed

In England every contract is made in gold. Any man who comes under an engagement to pay a certain sum on a certain day pledges himself to deliver so many sovereigns. He cannot be released from this except by the consent of the other party, and consequently nothing can be a legal tender in discharge of debts but gold Gold, therefore, is the true currency, and every attempt to substitute anything else is simply an attempt to break a contract. Government may legalize such a process, just as it may compel a man who is entitled to 20s. to take 15s., or instead of a horse that has been sold to him to receive a cow; but it can do this only at the expense of every principle of public morality.

When the Bank Charter Act was established, it placed England upon the footing of having an entirely metallic currency. The total circulation was about £36,000,000, and thenceforward no addition to or subtraction from that amount could take place except precisely in accordance with the natural flow or efflux of the chosen metal Here was something apparently inviolable. It made no difference that the £36,000,000 comprised certain existing notes, namely, £14 000 000 of those of the Bank of England, and £8,000,000 of those of country bankers, and that these, instead of being actually representatives of gold in hand, merely represented credit. It was enough that an assumption was given that this element of credit would remain at the point fixed, and would never be thereforth be allowed to fluctuate. The movements of gold for the future would exclusively regulate every transaction.

Hence this act placed us virtually in the happy position of a nation with a pure currency subject to no disturbance from the caprices, injustice, or exigencies of governments, and varying only in accordance with its natural supply. Unless any one can be found to contend that a person who has contracted to deliver one thing may be allowed to substitute another, all mankind will admit we had thus attained a perfect system.

* * * If the Government choose to interpose the credit of the nation to help the imprudent against the prudent—for amid all the verbiage about giving "relief to trade," the "springs of industry," the pressure of "the screw," and so forth, it must be remembered that the result of an internal crisis is simply to force one portion of the community, who allow themselves to be drawn into a panic, to part with their property at a sacrifice to another and more clear-headed portion who find themselves in a condition to buy it,—this credit can at all events be given in its true form, and need not be intused to adulterate the whole mass of our currency. Treasury notes, bearing interest if necessary, would prove the true medium. What would be done by the people of Hamburg, where the currency is purely metallic, supposing they found it impossible to carry on trade with discount at 10 ‰ cent., which happily they do not, although comparatively their American losses have been heavier than our own? Would they issue false coins to mix with the existing circulation? Obviously their only resource would be to put out notes, honestly carrying their character upon their face, and avowedly representing credit, and nothing else.

The grand and final question, however, is, are we really so ignorant and immoral in the management of our trading affairs as to need any paternal State contrivances to keep us from going wrong or to extricate us when our folly would otherwise bring its natural warning! A greater libel on the nation could not be proclaimed, and before Parliament sanctions it by placing us under the discretion of a Minister armed with a "relaxing power," let them thoroughly investigate the secret history of our present position. They can call witnesses, who are prepared to unfold the whole, and they will find that the reputation of the country has been sacrificed in order that the consequences of the most unscrupulous conduct might be thrown anywhere rather than upon those who deserved them, and that a system of fraudulent credit, which would render fair trade impossible anywhere, instead of being broken up for ever, might be again resumed, to the immense profit of its principal supporters, and so as to lead in another ten years to the same disgraceful result. * * *

Let these things, therefore, be examined at once, and let the persons themselves be summoned to give their own explanations and attempt their own justification. The Legislature can then decide whether the laws of the country shall be modified to enable such practices to be perpetrated, or whether it shall be announced that those who for their sordid purposes supply capital to adventurers of all descriptions, trusting to escape from loss by the final responsibility that can be inforced against the aged men, widows, and orphans, as well as the more "wealthy" sections of the proprietaries of the broken banks they have encouraged, must henceforth protect themselves, and that, if any of the trading community choose to be entrapped into a common convulsion, the only "relief" they are to expect must be such as they can derive from recognizing the wholesome lesson which, under the natural relation of cause and effect, has at length been rigidly conveyed to them.

PRICES OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES IN LONDON—NOV. 17.

Railways.	Closing prices	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ‰ c., 1875.	72@ 74	
Do., 7 ‰ cent., 1875	72@ 74	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	73@ 76	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@ 11 dis.	12¾ dis.
Mich. Cen. 7 ‰ ct. con., '60	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	75@ 80	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do. $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ‰ ct., 1885.	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	15@ 25	
New-York Central 6 ‰ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	
Do., 7 ‰ cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	70@ 74	
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ‰ cent., 1883	60@ 64	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 15	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ‰ ct.	80@ 84	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ‰ cent. stg.	83@ 85	84½

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

(Paris Correspondence Times—Nov. 17.)

The increase in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has been productive of considerable inconvenience among commercial people, and several commission houses have ceased to transact business under the pressure of the crisis. This again has caused a good deal of embarrassment in the manufacturing districts, but I do not find that failures to much extent are at present apprehended. Much caution has been observed sinch the commencement of the crisis, otherwise many of them must have given way. These facts probably account for the great diminution in the amount of the commercial bills held by the Bank of France which appears in the monthly account, as published in the *Moniteur* of Friday. A most inconvenient result of the high rate of discount at the Bank is, that purchasers who have hitherto paid cash to the manufacturers on a reduction of 3 ‰ cent. discount now refuse to accept less than 10 ‰ cent., which naturally has a corresponding effect on the profits of the sellers. When forced to submit to these hard conditions in order to meet their engagements, they declare they are selling at a loss. The retail dealers also complain that their receipts were never so low at this season of the year. Many of their best customers find their incomes so much reduced by the fall in the value of produce and securities of almost every description, that they limit their expenditure to what is strictly necessary. In the regular progress of reaction the pressure has extended to the laboring classes, at least it we may judge by the crowds that visit the establishments every day. The accounts from the commercial towns in the provinces are not more favorable.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

Graphic Account of the Assault—Forces Engaged in the Attack—The Plan of Attack—Gallant Conduct of the British Troops—Obstinate Defence of the Mutineers—The Capture—British Loss.

We take the following account of the last day of the siege of Delhi and the assault on the place, written by an eye-witness, from the Bombay *Gazette* of the 17th of October:

Your readers will have understood, from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picket at Metcalfe's-house, close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi as far as the Subzee Mundee suburb on our right, where the ridge terminates, the distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north side being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjab, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a *coup de main*, as was contemplated first in June and afterwards in July, it is needless now to inquire; but, judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much underrated; but every city even without fortifications, as from its very nature it must be, if held, (unless it can be effectually surrounded or bombarded,) and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of 200 guns and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few will doubt, then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops, unaided by siege guns, to attack such a place, knowing, as he did, what disastrous results must follow a failure.

By the beginning of this month, however, we received the siege train from Ferozepore and further reinforcements of European and native troops from the Punjab, and, it being known that there was no hope of any aid from down country for a considerable time, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced and prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Our available force amounted, in round numbers, to 6,500 Infantry, 1,000 Cavalry, and 600 Artillery, Europeans and natives; the regiments in camp being Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Guide Cavalry, Hodgson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2d, and 5th Punjab Cavalry:

Her Majesty's 8th Foot (part of) 52d Foot, 60th Rifles (part of), 61st Foot, 75th Foot, 1st and 2d Bengal Fusileers, Sirmoor and Kumaon Battalions, (Ghoorkas) 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, and 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments Punjab Infantry:

Four troops of Horse Artillery (TOMBS', TURNER'S, REMINGTON'S, and RENNIE'S,) two light field batteries (SCOTT'S and BOURCHIER'S,) and some companies of Foot Artillery attached to the siege guns, which numbered about 40 heavy guns and howitzers, and 10 heavy and 12 light mortars.

The means of the Engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular Sappers. Some companies of Muzbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained, and a body of Coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well. The Park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10.000 fascines, 10.000 gallons, and 100,000 sandbags were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling-ladders and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieutenant BROWNLOW, of the Engineers in charge of the Park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of our operations.

The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third, as after the assault the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open ground.

The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere and Water Bastions, with the curtain wall connecting them. These bastions have been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which, however, eight feet was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm, and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the bottom, scarp and counterscarp steep, and the latter unrivetted, and the former rivetted with stone and eight feet in height. A good sloping glacis covered the lower ten feet of wall from all attempts at distant batteries.

On the evening of the 7th of September No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree Bastion; the right portion, for five 18-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer, was to silence the Moree and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion, for four 24-pounders, was intended to hold the Cashmere Bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and, except three well-aimed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no further annoyance. By the morning, the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until nearly sunrise; a trench was also made, connecting the two portions and extending a little to the right and left, so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very nearly up to our left attack, formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the doolies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as our guns in the new battery got gradually into play the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as BRIND'S, being worked by that officer with great effect till the end of the siege.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th No. 2 Battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position, at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be made on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koodsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the left attack. During the 9th a sharp fire of musketry, shot and shell was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and the Selimghur, but no great damage was done.

During the nights of the 9th and 10th, No. 2 Battery was completed and partially armed, but not yet unmasked. It was in two portions—one immediately in front of Ludlow Castle, for nine 24 pounders, to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and Water Bastions immediately to the left of the former, and to knock off the parapet to the right and left for some distance, so as to give no cover to musketry; the other portion some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven 8-inch howitzers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end. No. 3 Battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 4 Battery, for heavy mortars, completed in the Koodsee Bagh, but not yet unmasked. Major TOMBS was in charge of this battery; the light mortars, under Capt. BLUNT, were afterwards worked from the rear of the Custom-House.

During the nights of the 10th and 11th, No. 2 Battery was strengthened, armed, and unmasked, and No. 3 Battery completed. This last was made in the boldest manner within 180 yards of the Water Bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Custom-house compound, and under such a fire of musketry as few batteries have ever been opposed to, it was for six 18-pounders, which were to open a second breach in the Water Bastion, and was worked by Major SCOTT. The enemy also went to work to night and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 250 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained throughout the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open space on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine 24-pounders opening the ball, and showing, by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments, what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced, and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors CAMPBELL and KAYE, Captains JOHNSON and GRAY, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, did not commence fire till the following day, when the full power of our artillery was shown, and a continuous roar of 50 guns and mortars pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city, warned the enemy that his end our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this overwhelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets from one of their martello towers, and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls.

On the night of the 13th the Engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and, both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

The arrangements for the storming were as follows:

First column, Brigadier-General NICHOLSON—Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 1st Bengal Fusileers, and 2d Punjab Infantry—To storm the breach near the Cashmere Bastion, and escalade the face of the Bastions Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants MEDLEY, LANG and HINGHAM.

Second column, Brigadier JONES, C. B.—Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, and 4th Sikh Infantry—To storm the breach in the Water Bastion. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants GREATHED, HOVENDEN and PEMBERTON.

Third column, Colonel CAMPBELL. Her Majesty's 52d Regiment, 2d Fusileers and 1st Punjab Infantry—To assault by the Cashmere gate after it should be blown open. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants HOME, SALKELD and TANDY.

4th Column, Major REID—Detachment of European Regiments, Sirmoor Battalion, Guide Infantry, and Detachment of Punjabis—To attack the suburb Kissengunge, and enter the Lahore gate. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants MAUNSELL and TINNANT.

5th Column, Brigadier LONGFIELD.—Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Kumaon Battalion, and 4th Punjab Infantry; the reserve. Engineer Officers attached, Lieutenants WARE and THACKERAY.

At 4 A M the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front, to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, General NICHOLSON, whose excellent arrangements elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing in the low jungle, which at this point extends to within 50 yards of the ditch. At the same moment the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Koodsee Bagh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For 10 minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and PANDY declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes (for they were no less) had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted; but Lieutenant SALKELD was by this time *hors de combat*, with two bullets in him. Sergeant CARMICHAEL then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead Sergeant BURGESS then tried, and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant SMITH, thinking that BURGESS too had failed, ran forward, but, seeing the train alight, had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General WILSON has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants HOME and SALKELD, on Sergeant SMITH, and on a brave man of Her Majesty's 52d, who stood by Lieutenant SALKELD to the last, and bound up his wounds.

General Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Morse Bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, toward the Lahore gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death a death which it is not too much to say has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and most gallant soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her ranks.

The 4th column, I regret to say, failed, but as it was too far for me to know anything of its real progress, I prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this column succeeded, its possession of the Lahore gate would have saved us much subsequent trouble.

I regret that my account must stop here, as, being wounded myself at this stage of the proceedings, I was unable to witness the subsequent capture of the magazine, the Burree Bastion, the Palace, and finally of the whole city. Some one else will, doubtless, conclude my story in a more worthy manner than I have told it.

On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusileers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments. I believe, in proportion. The Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieutenants MEDLEY, GREATHED and MAUNSELL) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day, 10 were put *hors du combat*. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 man must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded, who were carried away.

For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the siege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Colonel BAIRN SMITH, the Chief Engineer, and to Captain A. TAYLOR, the director of the attack On this latter officer, in fact (in consequence of the Chief Engineer being wounded), devolved the entire superintendence of the siege work; and his energy and activity will doubtless meet with their due reward. Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent, and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skillful; the nature of the enemy we were contending with was exactly appreciated, and our plans shaped accordingly. PANDY can fight well behind cover, but here he was out-manœuvred, his attention being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover, which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us, was seized at the right moment without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen the siege works might have been more speedily constructed, but with the wretched means at our disposal the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

"If the siege of Delhi was not a regular siege in the same sense with that of Bhurtpore or Seringapatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a greater than either, that of Sebastopol. In both the strength of the fortifications was as nothing; it was the proportion of besieged to besiegers, the magnitude of the arsenal inside, and the impossibility of a thorough investment, that constituted the real strength of the place; in fact, neither were properly speaking sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly intrenched position."

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING OF DELHI—DEATH OF HIS SONS.

Bombay (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

He who has borne the titles of Great Mogul and King of Delhi lives still, it is true, but his sovereignty, long virtually, is now actually at an end. His Palace is in the hands of conquerors. His most inner and sacred apartments are the headquarters of the English army. In his white marble pavilion—the "Dewaui Khas" or private Council-Chamber—where among a crowd of other inscriptions is inlaid the Persian couplet, translated and adopted by MOORE:

"And, oh, if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!"

—was heard on the evening of the 21st a sound such as had never broken the stillness of its former august splendor or of the squalid solitude of its later days. It was the cheering with which the Head-quarter Staff received from the General the name of the Queen of England. Never, surely, was there a more fitting place in which to give the health of that royal lady than in the heart of the palace of the enemy who had defiled her power; never a time more fitting than when the majesty of the empire had been so signally vindicated, and the massacre of so many of those who were her sisters as well as her subjects had been in part at least avenged. No wonder that the cheers rang out through the marble arches into the courts and gardens of the palace; no wonder that the escort of Ghoorkas, loyal as gallant, caught and returned them. Was the shade of the 'magnificent son of Akbar' hovering near to listen to the sound that was the funeral knell of his dynasty? But the last holder of the title of Great Mogul, as I have said, still lives. On abandoning the city he took his route to Krotuh Minar. In that direction, some six miles from Delhi, he had a palace. But whether he betook himself thither, or whether he took shelter at the stately tomb of his ancestor Humayoon, accounts seem to differ. However, on the 21st he was brought in from his biding place a prisoner by Lieutenant HODSON, of the 1st Fusileers, with his Irregular Sikh Cavalry. The King was accompanied by his Begum, ZEENUT MAHAL. He is said to have declined to surrender till assured that his life would be spared, and that such assurance was given him. This may be so, but, when he could have no option but to surrender the propriety of acceding to his demand for terms seems doubtful. However, he is a very old man, and may be allowed the remainder of his days in peaceful captivity. But not so the younger Princes of his family. Of these, three were taken by HODSON at HOOMAYOON'S tomb on the 22d, and his mode of dealing with them will, I doubt not, meet with the same approval in England as it has met with here. Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion, they craved for mercy, but stern justice only was dealt to them. and *they were shot to death upon the spot*. Their names were MIRZA MOGHUL and KHISR SULTAN, sons of the King, and ABU BEKR, his grandson *Their bodies were taken into the city and exposed for two days* at the Kotwallee or principal police-station, in the Chandnee Chouk

The same correspondent writes:

If the slaughter that has attended the righteous vengeance of the British General has been less extensive and promiscuous than that which followed up on the sanguinary caprice of the Persian tyrant, yet the ruin of the Imperial city is more certain and complete now in 1857 than it was then in 1739. The excesses of Nadir were to the Mogul Sovereignty as a violent but passing attack of illness to an individual, which permanently weakens his constitution, indeed, but from which, though shaken, he yet recovers. The triumph of the English strikes the debilitated patient dead.

PURSUIT OF THE ESCAPED INSURGENTS.

Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.

But you will desire to know what direction or directions have been taken by the insurgents who escaped from Delhi, and how their further and final punishment is being provided for. Here our accounts are at present somewhat scanty and contradictory. It appears, indeed, clear that the vast majority of the mutineers who did not meet death in the city marched down the Jumna on the Muttra road, keeping at first on the right or Delhi bank; but that at some point of the road, or points, perhaps, large bodies of them crossed the river into the Doab. We still hear of the Bareilly Brigade, the Neemuch Brigade, and so on. The former of these bodies, together with or preceded by the Nusseerabad rebels, are said thus to have crossed the stream. The Neemuch people, according to reports at Agra, were bent on joining their comrades from Indore, who were still at Dholpore, on the Chumbul. But, in truth, the movements of the mutineers are at present obscure. Nor are those of the British much less so. We are told at one time that two pursuing columns left Delhi—one on either side of the river; that the one on the right was commanded by Colonel GREATHED, of the 8th, and had presumably reached or passed Muttra, in which direction heavy firing was heard from Agra on the 27th; and that the one on the left, under Brigadier SHOWERS, arrived at Somna, 16 miles from Allyghur, on the 28th. On the other hand, it is undoubted that if Colonel GREATHED started, as I believe he did, on the right bank, he crossed to the left shortly afterwards; for on the 27th he attacked and defeated the Jhansi mutineers posted in a strong position at Bolundshushur, capturing two guns and killing and wounding a considerable number, with a loss to himself of about 60 killed and wounded. No officers are returned as killed, but four as severely wounded. The effect of this skirmish was the evacuation by the rebels of the strong fort of Malaghur in the neighborhood, which was thereupon occupied by a party of cavalry. On the whole I cannot help thinking that there is but one column out after the fugitives, and that its movements have been construed into those of two.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Attempt to Recover the Submerged Portion—Rupture—Landing Cable from the Agamemnon.

From the London Times.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The North of Europe Steam Company's packet *Leipsic*, Captain RIVENS, which has been employed in recovering the submerged cable, arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Keyham yard. The operation was commenced by Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, on the 22d ult. The heavy in-shore cable was under-run from the station at Valencia on a catamaran, formed of a timber framing bearing a saddle fixed between two long iron buoys; this was towed by the steamer. At a distance of five miles, which was attained on the 31st of October, the gales having interfered with the work, the bearings were taken, and the wire was attached to three chain-cables, fitted with a buoy, at a short distance apart, for connection with the ocean line to be laid next Spring, when operations will recommence. On Thursday, the 5th inst., after the wind had abated, the steamer went ten miles out, grappled the light cable, and commenced hauling in, with the aid of a small engine on deck, which was calculated, with the machinery attached, to draw about two miles per hour in fine weather, and a mile and a quarter when there was much sea on. About 53 miles of the ocean wire—and the remainder of the inshore cable, about five miles—were thus recovered. At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Friday, the 6th inst., when a heavy swell and sea prevailed, the wire parted. The bottom there was rocky, and it is not improbable that the wire, which is capable of bearing a strain of four tons, was broken by the uneven character of the ground; the drift of the steamer making very little way with the wind on her quarter would tend to bring a heavy strain upon the cable if it lay in a cleft. The weather was very rough and unsuitable for the work—the Atlantic swell being always heavy at this season; and the recovery of the remainder must be postponed until next Spring, when a small steamer will be sent to meet the *Agamemnon*, and to assist in making the splice with the shore end.

It is very satisfactory to know that the submerged wire bears no appearance of injury, and the whole of the recovered cable can be used again. There is, of course, a little rust on the 12 wires which protect the inshore cable, but on rubbing with the finger they become bright again; none of the gutta percha coatings are disturbed, and the tarring of the wire seems to have stood exceedingly well. In manufacturing the inshore cable an outer wire would occasionally break, when the part was lashed round with smaller wire; these lashings are also undisturbed.

The telegraphic cable in the *Agamemnon* is passing at the rate of about a mile per hour from her hold to the tanks. It goes through a composition of tar, pitch, linseed oil, and beeswax, and is coiled in circles so compact as to prevent the admission of air. About 250 miles are landed, and there are a thousand yet on board, In order to facilitate the departure of the *Niagara* for New-York her wire was discharged with greater rapidity, and a portion of it is now passing a second time, but more slowly, through the composition, to make its application more complete. An asphalted roof covers the tanks, which are securely caulked to insure the entire saturation of the cable with the solution, which will effectually prevent any oxidation from setting in. The old powder magazine on the north side of the Keyham Docks is filled with the machinery, hawsers, buoys, lamps, and other stores appertaining to the enterprise.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Another Disappointment—Condition of the Vessel.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

Since the first failure vague rumors have always been flying about that this maritime township was to be launched in a private and off-hand manner. Within the last few days these reports have assumed such a circumstantial consistency, and named not only the day but even the hour at which the operation was to be commenced, that the suspicions of the most incredulous were gradually overcome. Yesterday was the day thus arbitrarily fixed, and yesterday, accordingly, witnessed the disappointment of many hundreds and even thousands of the would-be sight-seers. From a very early hour in the morning (many hours earlier, indeed, than it was possible to have launched any vessel at all) the visitors began to arrive at the yard from all quarters. The horrid ditchy tracks round Poplar and Limehouse seemed animated, and even the Isle of Dogs wore a cheerful aspect under the unusual influx of vehicles and pedestrians. The lively and intelligent natives of the districts we have mentioned, however, seemed by no means to have fallen victims to the general hoax, and were, as a matter of course, in a proper frame of mind to enjoy the disappointment of those who had. Each fresh omnibus and cab load of eager spectators, therefore, was hailed with derisive cheers and cries of "The Levé Athon ain't a going," which, though rather obscurely expressed, none were at a loss to understand, meant that there was to be no launch that day; and such they found was literally the fact. The doors of the yard were kept rigidly closed, and as admittance was refused to all and the men had most positive orders not to take in cards, the great rush of visitors was effectually excluded. These, after vain efforts to oppose the Cerberus at the gate, betook themselves to neighboring points of elevation which commanded a view of the yard, and there remained with a patience worthy of a better cause. The river steamboats, of course, were laden to the water's edge with reckless cockneys, and was said with the knowledge that she was intended for the slave-trade. One had 400 Africans on board, and another 11.

yesterday,) and all along the Deptford shore was crowded with a concourse of fog and mud-enduring spectators.

Now, it is not in our power to inform our readers when the launch, or the next attempt at it, will really take place, but we can at least tell what perhaps may save the public such a fruitless journey to Millwall as that of yesterday. Our readers, then, may implicitly depend upon it that the time fixed for the launch will be kept a strict and most profound secret—that no persons, no matter what their influence or even connection with the Company may be, will be admitted to the yard on that occasion, and that the first which the general public is likely to hear of it at all is that the vessel is at last afloat or that another attempt has been made to move her without success. It is no exaggeration to say that every possible precaution is being taken to keep the time which will be appointed for this next attempt a real secret, and even the workmen employed in the yard will not know when it is to take place till they actually begin to push the gigantic vessel down the "ways."

Any of our readers who were present at the first attempt on the 2d of this month will see the imperative necessity for this secrecy being observed. On that occasion the yard was thronged with visitors, who were constantly getting into danger and always getting into the way. It was then ascertained, when too late, that beyond a doubt a great

FLORENCE TO ROME.

Rome, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1857.

There are several well-known annoyances to which all travelers are subjected: beggars, porters, hackmen, damp sheets, fleas and overcharges; but all these are nothing to the sorrow of saying good bye, after a halt of three months in one place. Our adieux spoken at Paris were but temporary, and were hardly accompanied with regrets; but those pronounced, shaken, looked and whispered at Florence, being in all probability eternal farewells, were quite solemn and affecting memories. To make acquaintances merely to break them, to form attachments in the certainty of soon sundering them, is the severest penalty the cosmopolite has to pay for the variety which attends his existence. To have friends, and to keep them, is one of the compensations reserved for those who seek their fortunes at home. I remember hearing a lady at Washington most feelingly lament her situation as a resident in the republican capital. Agreeable and friendly families—sensible and sociable families—would come to spend the season, and, with the adjournment of Congress, would disappear to return no more. She had just time to open her heart, to lay the foundations of a pleasant intimacy, and to get positively to feel the need of its continuance, when the great staircase clock would strike the Fourth of March. Paris is in some degree a city of birds of passage; but there are permanent residents enough to render it quite unnecessary to seek the acquaintance of the transient company. Durability is as great a quality in acquaintanceship as it is in granite or bronze. I regretted leaving Florence, and do not mean to expose myself in the same way again. Here at Rome I shall only seek the society of the disagreeable people. In this way it will be rather a pleasure than otherwise to say good bye.

There are three routes from Florence to Rome—the distance being in a straight line about 175 miles. The cheapest and the most frequented is the steamboat line, from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia; Leghorn communicating with Florence by railroad, and Civita with Rome by diligence. We could not have taken this course even had we desired it, for the excessive rains had caused the Arno to overflow the rails in two places near Pisa. Two routes were left—the vettura route and the mail route. These modes of travel being essentially different, it may not be out of place to say a few words on the two types of human transport in Italy.

There is no regular conveyance over the first mentioned and most northerly route; both the diligences and the malleporte pursuing the southern and shorter road. Those who wish, therefore, to go that way, must engage a carriage called a *vettura*, making a bargain with its driver, called a *vetturino*. The grand characteristic of this mode of traveling is, that the horses never being changed the speed attained is never over 35 miles a day. The vetturino contracts to deliver you at Rome in a given time, and to allow you ten hours for rest every night, at good hotels. If you like you may arrange with him to board you on the route; but persons experienced in this matter, advise travelers to cater for themselves. The advantages offered by this style of locomotion are the opportunities it affords for stopping at way-stations of interest, and the leisure given for observation and study along the route. As the time required at this season is six days, and the roads were unusually bad, we could not think for a moment of a mode of procedure which, at another season, might have been highly attractive.

Upon the mail route, which commences with 40 miles of railroad, as far as Siena, run diligences and vetturas, as well as the daily malleporte, with seats for two persons. This latter would not do for us, unless we went in several separate installments. So we decided upon a plan which reconciled all difficulties, and united space with a rational economy. The details, I think, will not be uninteresting, and may even be useful to all who intend visiting this county—as who does not?

Our plan was, then, to post it in a diligence of our own. The vehicle was one containing two compartments, a coupé with two seats, and an interior with four, besides one seat upon the top for a servant, by the side of the conductor. It came to our very door at Florence, and the baggage was packed upon its top, and thickly tarpaulined over. In the midst of a pouring rain. We might have remained in it to the station, and remained in it during the railroad portion of the route; but this would have required us to spend an hour in the various processes of being suspended in mid-air and hoisted on to the track, and then strapped securely on—so we stayed and followed it at our leisure. The conveyance of the vehicle over the railroad, which costs nine dollars to the Diligence Company, is included in the price agreed upon—110 Tuscan or 120 American dollars, for the 175 miles. This pays everything but the gratuities to the postillions, which, by the way, are obligatory—20 cents a post of eight miles, or 90 cents, if you are satisfied with their speed. You may be as long as you please on the route, dining, breakfasting, sleeping where you like. Those, however, who are willing to pay the price I have mentioned, usually do it in consideration of the speed afforded, and travel all night in consequence. From Siena to Rome, a distance of 135 miles, the time taken by the mail is 27 hours. We were two hours longer, for the reason that while the mail always finds horses and men ready at each relay, our vehicle, being unannounced, was obliged to wait somewhat during the night, while the conductor aroused both beasts and postillions.

Siena being a walled town, and levying an entrance duty on eatables, it was evident we could not take our baggage in unless it underwent an examination. As it was stowed away for the whole journey, this seemed a very unnecessary annoyance; so, upon the advice of our conductor, we left the diligence over night at the station, outside the walls; everybody accustomed to European travel being aware that he must be prepared to do without his trunks. The next morning a custom-house officer would accompany the vehicle—for a small fee—in its passage through the city, ostensibly assuring himself that no produce of a nature to support life was thus surreptitiously introduced into the town.

Siena, now a decayed city of 20,000 inhabitants, was once a rival of Florence in commerce, population and the arts. It had thirty-seven gates, of which only eight remain, and grass now grows in its streets. It has sunk in general esteem to such a point that the guide-books recommend it "to nervous and relaxed people as a Summer retreat." Painters talk a good deal about the Sienese school, and I believe I saw this institution at a quarter to nine the next morning. It consisted of a procession of little girls, ranged according to height, and under the direction of a lady of monastic appearance and ascetic exterior. This was a school of Siena I know, but I cannot assert that it was the particular school upon which the guide-books are so eloquent.

I will not detain you with any details upon the Cathedral, though this edifice, the finest in Tuscany, is only surpassed in all Italy by St. Peter's. There is nothing in France, at all comparable to it.

At nine, the diligence was at the door of the hotel. It had but four horses, as the first stage of the route is level. A postillion, rather jauntily dressed, mounted each off animal; the conductor, habited like an Austrian hussar, seated upon the top, managed the break,—a grip seizing the wheels and controlling its motion. The custom-house officer clung on to the steps, keeping the baggage full in his eye; he only left us, as we issued from the Roman gate. This luxury cost us twenty-five [illegible] of course to have dispensed the trouble [illegible] have replaced [illegible] which vastly more expensive [illegible] European travel, it is well to avoid all such examinations as may be avoided, upon the payment of money, whether at the frontier of a country or at the walls of a city.

Postillions are expert horsemen, but from time to time, they execute the most uncalled-for calitrations. Thus two miles from Siena, we dashed into an ox-team, and splintered our pole. Of course it was nobody's fault and no blame could reasonably be attached to any of the drivers. It was astonishing to see with what skill a stout cord was bound around the wound, and how a diagonal series of knots compressed the diverging shivers back into a smaller compass than before. I believe the pole had never been as strong as new, and I felt greater confidence in it than ever. [illegible] determined to practice economy upon the coming postillions, and to give the smallest known *paul* here.

Our route lay through a tract of country which I should have pronounced desolate and barren, upon my own responsibility, had I not remembered that I was in Italy, a region where it is imprudent to form and entertain opinions previous to a consultation of Murray. I was gratified to find, on referring to the great traveler's authority, that the district in which we were was the most barren in Italy, and "dreary beyond description." I have had more respect for my own judgment since this flattering coincidence of observations. Generally, I know of nothing so hazardous as to admire or condemn, except upon the advice of your handbook.

It was useless to attempt, at the first relay, to inflict a pecuniary retribution upon the postillions. They expressed so much sorrow for the disaster, and were so profuse in their wishes that nothing further of the same sort might befall us, and moreover hinted that the slight sum I had retained would have enabled them to recuperate their system by coffee for two at the hostelry, that all my decision left me, and the *mezzo paolo* was added to the *paolo e mezzo*. Five fresh horses replaced our jaded four at this station, and the pole was pronounced capable of supporting another stage—not another diligence, mind. The postillions were given to understand here, that though the vehicle was a diligence, post-carriage gratuities would be given for post-carriage speed. The result was that the rest of the way was done in the time allowed to the Pontifical Mail, the U. S. M. of the locality. It is a singular thing that postillions should be allowed, for the pittance of ten cents, to run horses which do not belong to him, at the fearful rates that ten cents obtain.

At the second post-house, the pole was changed and six horses were harnessed into it, for we were approaching one of the spurs of the Apennines. A dangerous vicinity it appeared to have been in former days, for we were continually passing Holy Crosses, erected on spots where murder had been committed. One of these crosses has a notice upon it, to the effect that he who kisses it, will obtain 200 days' indulgence. As our object was to get to Rome, and as we felt just then no particular desire to facilitate our getting anywhere else, we did not profit by the seductive invitation.

At the third relay, the post-master gave us seven horses, from which we argued that we were coming to the mountains at last. There were but two buildings at this place—the post-stable and the inn. As we changed horses, the wife and children of the post-master, and the wife and children of the inn keeper gathered around us and begged. One of the girls, twelve years old perhaps, was the most lovely child I have ever seen. I regretted I was not Monte Cristo: who would not certainly have bought her of her mother, have washed, dressed and educated her, and made her into a Haidee, like his own, for one of his friends. If any one would like to adopt an Italienne, one who promises to be the greatest beauty of the age, let him apply at the post-house of Ricorsi, between Rome and Siena. We were all in ecstacies over her, and at parting, gave her postillion's fare, for she was a beggar, like the rest.

Two miles further on we stopped at the base of a precipitous ascent. A stable was located here, half way between two posts. A man brought out two more horses, making nine in all, and a woman hitched on a yoke of oxen in front of the nine. Thus equipped, we commenced toiling up "the wild and dreary road which winds around the barren volcanic mountain of Radicofani," to quote the inevitable hand-book. The postillions got down and walked, the conductor got down and walked, but was soon obliged to clamber hastily up again and put down the grip, for the diligence threatened to roll backwards down hill, and drag the team of eleven after it. This arduous ascent lasted an hour and a half, the oxen allowing themselves once to be goaded into a trot. The road lay through a frightful scene of desolation, the entire country being covered with enormous erupted masses of volcanic matter, lying in pointed basaltic columns. Vegetation has entirely ceased, and for miles and miles the view is one of an upturned and accursed graveyard of giants. The sun had set, and the moon, in her first quarter, yet too feeble to illuminate, shed a sort of pale and flickering ghastliness over the most shockingly wasted track of country I ever remember to have witnessed. Still, on the summit of the hill, there is a village, and the inn was once a hunting palace of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

It was six o'clock, and so at Radicofani we dined. While engaged in this duty—for at a wayside inn it cannot be called a pleasure—a man bearing a tray of what appeared to be pats of butter, or cakes of soap, intruded on what ought to have been the privacy of the meal, and offered his wares for sale. The pats turned out to be casts made from the deposit of the calcareous waters of a neighboring spring. He had the Pope, Peace, Charity, Fidelity and numerous other portraitures and idealisms. As all travelers are taken to be English, he of course included us in the category of milords, but hearing the word "America" in our conversation, he unpacked another layer in the tray, and produced the heads of DANIEL WEBSTER and ANDREW JACKSON. We should have purchased the Expoundar, but his nose being broken off, the delineation was thought incomplete. After some higgling, we obtained the President for the sum of four pauls, or fifty cents about.

We now began to travel by night. A strong bull's eye, located in front of the diligence, illuminated the horses and postillions with a rich yellow glow. One of the post-boys, habited in a costume which assisted the illusion, bore a striking resemblance to ABD-EL-KADER riding to the attack. MORRAY says of the neighborhood where we now were, that it was formerly the retreat of bandits. I had been very brave during the day, and had rather hoped for a skirmish with brigands, in which we should come off successful, but this valiant desire disappeared at nightfall. At 8 o'clock we were at the Papal frontier and found the Custom-House opposite the post-relay. Our conductor was already instructed to go to the amount of $3 in purchasing exemption for our baggage. We remained unmolested during the change of horses, so the Pontifical Gendarmery had evidently been tampered with. A dollar and a half was probably their share of the spoils, the conductor retaining the rest for himself.

At Bolsena, the Etruscan Volsinii, is one of the most beautiful Italian lakes. Its waters, however, conceal malaria in its worst forms; no sail ever floats upon its bosom, no laborer ever sleeps by night near its shores, and no habitation graces its borders. In the Papal States, there are very numerous tracts thus desolated by the invisible calamity, but none where the visitation appears to have wrought a more disastrous effect. The sides of the road seemed, as far as we could discover, to be hung with a damp, green substance, like frog-spittle, and we hastily drew up the glass windows and kept the infection out. The postillion whipped up smartly, and ANDREA KAREN jogged up and down with more vivacity than ever.

Time passed rapidly, and some of it, as for instance from eleven to one, went instantaneously. We got out and took a walk at two, as the moon was setting, and again at five as the sun was rising, or preparing to rise. At six we breakfasted at Viterbo, and the conductor greased the wheels. If the grease was no better than the chicory, the diligence must have regretted having stopped.

At ten we passed through the crater of an extinct volcano, three miles in diameter. Malaria reigns here with undivided sway, the only house being the post-station. The soil is formed of ashes and pumice, and in the middle is an unwholesome sulphureous lake. As you cross the edge of the crater, St. Peter's is hazily visible, nearly twenty miles off. These twenty miles do not pass through the ordinary scenes which mark the approach to a great capital. There are neither villages nor villas, nor any of the usual outskirting suburbanism. The malaria has desolated the whole tract known as the Campagna of Rome. From time to time we see a middle-age ruin, a solitary farm house, or the dilapidated relics of a sepulchre. All the objects of interest, without the walls, lie on the Naples side; there is nothing whatever on the road from Florence.

And so to the gate of Rome—*la Porta del Popolo*, the modern *Porta Flaminia*. I will confess—though I lose caste in doing so—that my emotions on entering the Eternal City were just the same as those I always feel on entering a European capital. I was absorbed in the accomplishment of the usual formalities, and in the avoidance of the inevitable vexations. There were the passports to be countersigned, and there was the baggage to exempt, if possible, from the examination for eatables. One dollar purchased this immunity. As we started off again, four porters ran along by our side, looking wistfully at the travelers, and making signs to the postillions not to go so fast. I chronicle the fact with gratitude, that the postillions replied by goading their animals into a gallop, and that we rattled along the Corso in a style which caused me to fear that we might be taken for the Pope. These were my feelings, and the whole of them. People generally compose poetry on such an occasion, and burst into fine apostrophes to the "Niobe of Nations!" Or, at least, they pretend to, like improvisers who spend a night over an impromptu, and then produce it as an inspiration. Would the Bostonians expect a Briton to be very deeply moved at the sight of Faneuil Hall while getting his baggage through the customs, settling his wine bill, and fending off the hackmen?

DICK TINTO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Clemency of the Season—Nomination of Mr. Hall for Mayor—Our Congressional Delegation—Mr. Sumner's Health—Opinion on Kansas—Light on the "Dark Rumor"—Revival of the Shoe Business—The Bay State Company—Partial Resumption—Decrease of Democratic Papers, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Our Thanksgiving holidays made a desperate attempt to commence the Winter, and as they were bitterly cold, they would have succeeded had the following days only done their duty. As it is, there is an appearance of things to warrant the belief that the season of iron will not begin until the solstice, and so correspond with the astronomical season. This last day of November, though by no means what you would look for, either in the Garden of Eden or the Gardens of Gul, is not by any means so bad as it should be according to the commonly prevailing idea as to what November weather is. It is not balmy, I admit; but neither is it sloppy or cold, or snotting. However, as large numbers of wild geese have been seen going South, it is inferred that there is soon to be a change. What they can mean by flying South is inexplicable, that country being crowded with members of their family already.

A new packet ship sailed hence for Liverpool on Friday, and took out 183 steerage passengers. The tide of emigration is running to the East, to the great comfort of people who care precious little for Know-Nothingism.

The meeting of the delegates of the "Citizens," on the evening of the 23d, led to the nomination of S. A. ELIOT for Mayor, who filled the office twenty years ago, and who distinguished himself by the energy with which he put down the rowdy Fire Department of those times. Immediately after the occurrence of the Broad-street riot. He is lamentably known as having voted for the Fugitive Slave law, when he became Mr. WINTHROP'S successor as the representative of the Boston district; and this would probably have lost him some votes though Republicans voted for him in Convention; but he resolutely refused to accept the nomination. He is one of the victims of the hard times, and is about to make a fortune to replace that which he has lost. The nomination was then conferred on CHARLES B. HALL, a Republican. Mr. HALL was formerly of Haverhill, which town he represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. In coalition times he was State Treasurer, 1851 and 1852. He is cashier of the National Bank of this city, and has a high reputation for integrity and financial ability. He is quite young, being in his 43d year, and has resided in Boston but a few years, so that some people complain that he ought not to be Mayor on that account. He took some days to consider tha offer, and on Friday he signified his acceptance of it. The Democrats seem determined to oppose him, and the *Post* of this morning is very bitter at his expense, calling him a trading politician of the coalition school, that paper having been the first in the State to recommend that the coalition should be formed, and its working editor having been chosen to office by a union of Democrats and Free Sollers. Honorable, certainly, particularly after the Democrats went into the Citizen's Convention, and agreed to abide by its decision.

Our members of Congress will all be off this week, to attend to their arduous duties which some of their number are hardly capable of discharging. It is one of the oddest things of our time, that when Massachusetts has been placed in a position of antagonism to the Palmetto State, the Slavery question dividing them, her Congressional delegation should be the weakest she has ever had. This is unfitting the buck to the burden, with a witness. The withdrawal of Mr. BANKS from the delegation will have the effect of lessening its strength terribly, he being the only really superior man in it. Two or three others are respectable in point of talent, and the rest are nowhere—a proper place for nobodies. This renders it all the more necessary that Mr. BANKS' successor should be selected with care, so that his place may be filled as well as occupied. Besides those whom I have already mentioned as named for the succession, General H. K. OLIVER has been proposed. He is popular, and though not equal in talent to some others who have been brought forward, is in that respect above the average of our delegation. He was a Whig in former times, and for several years held the office of Adjutant-General of our militia, and had the reputation of being a good officer.

We are much better off for Senators, but it is doubtful whether Mr. SUMNER, though he is expected to be present at the opening of Congress will be able to attend the sittings regularly. When in Europe, he had the highest medical advice to the effect that it would peril his life to take part in public action, and the opinion of his Boston physician, fortified by that of others here, is to pretty much the same effect. As to Gen. WILSON, he is always in his place.

The affairs of Kansas are beginning to be as interesting to us as they were two years ago. Both honest men and the political capitalists believe that we are to have a far more exciting contest on the subject of Slavery than that of 1854-6; and some think that the wave which receded after Col. FREMONT'S defeat will rush back with greater force and roar than ever, and sweep the Democrats out of power in 1860. Perhaps they're right, and it must be confessed that the Levanter which has just sprung up is eminently calculated to encourage the political sea. If the Republicans are on the road to national victory, they owe it to the Southern altras, who are doing their worst to prevent the Administration from effecting the settlement of Kansas. Had Mr. BUCHANAN the nerve of one of JACKSON'S true disciples, he would let Mr. JEFF. DAVIS and his associates go to the place whence they came, and have this most vexatious of vexed questions settled forever. The "one honr of Dundee" that the old Highlander asked for at Sheriffmuir might be paralleled by every sensible Democrat in the land, when he observes his party drifting to destruction because its chosen chief cannot see what ought not to escape even the attention of the blind.

Some of our Republicans think that Governor WALKER and Mr. DOUGLAS, and those Democrats who profess to agree with them, are only shamming, in the hope of reconciling men outside of the Democratic party to the admission of Kansas; but this looks altogether too much like refining to be seriously entertained. The matter does not admit of such childish treatment as that, men in both "sections" having too deep an interest in it to be gulled after so commonplace a fashion.

The *Courier* of this morning speaks of "dark rumors which have been prevalent in this community, for a week past, so deeply affecting personal and official integrity," and intimates that they ought, if they can be, to be denied. The allusion is to a rumor that among the papers of the most eminent of our business men who have fallen before the panic, and the chief of the greatest of our ruined firms, has been found a note for $10,000 signed by an eminent and rising Massachusetts statesman. Some accounts say that it is a receipt for that sum. From all that I have been able to ascertain, it should seem that there is not one word of truth in the story. There may have been some small money transactions between the gentlemen referred to, amounting at the most to only a few hundred dollars, but nothing has passed between them that can leave any stain on the reputation of either. Scandal will have to forego her expected opportunity to batten on the remains of character, and political fanatics will not be able to shout over either the rising or the fallen man.

The shoe business is looking up, which is very proper in what is emphatically a down-trodden thing at all times. At Lynn, where they would gladly contract at a moment's notice to shoe all the armies of the earth in sixty days, but where the sound of the lap-stone has been of late as uncommon as that of the mill-stone in Babylon after the great city was cursed, they are resuming work, though on a limited scale; and it is expected that there will be employment for all who are now idle by the opening of the New-Year. This is another proof that there's nothing like leather. The stock on hand in Lynn is small, and many manufacturers are completely cleaned out, after the only fashion that man like to be cleaned out. When we consider how extensively this branch of business is pursued in Massachusetts, this revival is a most agreeable thing to contemplate, as it can be taken for the morning star that precedes the sun that we hope is soon to shine on our industrial world. In 1855 there were about 78,000 persons employed in the boot and shoe manufacture,—45,001 men and 32,826 women,—or nearly a fifteenth part of the population. Essex County, in which Lynn is, produces nearly one-half the boots and shoes made in the State, furnishing employment in that way to about 35,000 persons.

Bay State Mills stock has been selling at $40@$35. A lot that cost $16,000 was disposed of for $600, on Friday. The par value is $1,000. A friend of mine paid $900 per share for some of it in other days, and thought he had a good bargain, as indeed he had as things than were. He bears his loss like the philosopher he is. The fate of this great company is a lively illustration of the disposition which riches have to fly away. It seems to justify the hostility which the late Mr. THAYER expressed to manufacturing stocks in his last will and testament. Yet railroad stocks, to which he was partial, have been as apt to vanish into thin air as those stocks which are so connected with Lowell and Lawrence. It is quite uncertain whether the stockholders of the Bay State Mills will ever see a penny of their investments, which are locked up where thieves do not break through and steal, though in a somewhat different sense from what that expression means in Scripture. The chief evil that comes from this particular failure, and one the extent of which it is impossible to measure, is the destruction of confidence which it has caused; and confidence is what is wanted to bring about a restoration of active times. Money was never more plentiful than it has been throughout all the panic, but there has been little to pledge as collateral, and that little is daily becoming less. As the alchymist said, it was easy enough to make gold, the only difficulty being to get powder of projection, so is it no difficult matter to get money in Boston. The only difficulty consists in getting money's worth, or what the lenders consider to be such.

There has been some squabbling about a sort of half-way resumption by our Banks of specie payments among the managers. The object is to favor great traders, and no regard is paid to the general community. These gentlemen are losing up wrath against the day of wrath.

The Democrats of Western Massachusetts have afforded an evidence of weakness that I was not prepared for, as I had seen many evidences of destination on their part under adverse circumstances. They had a paper at Springfield, called the *Argus*, which was well conducted, I believe by a gentleman from your State. That paper they have allowed to fall with the leaf, only, unlike the leaves, whose return has been hymned by a thousand bards since HOMER set the example of singing a sweet dirge over them, it will not come back with the violets. Now, the death of a party paper, by murder or starvation, is no such uncommon thing that it need be even so much as alluded to on its own account; but there are some things connected with the death of the *Argus* which take it out of the common rule. It was published in one of the most prosperous cities of New-England, where Democrats and Hunkers abound, and where many of them are very rich, and all more in very comfortable circumstances. In that city resides the gentleman who, for three years, has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and who has, on each occasion, received a handsome vote. Hampden County, of which Springfield is the chief place, has almost always been more Democratic than any other part of the State. The western counties contain many Democrats. Finally, there is the Boston Custom-House, that house of refuge for distressed Democratic editors, and on which so many of them have been quartered on condition that they should labor on Democratic papers for nothing. Yet the paper has been allowed to die, under circumstances so favorable to its continuance,—a plain confession that the party does not mean to make much further fight in Massachusetts,—only just enough to keep up a party that shall be a nucleus for the office-holders. I suppose there is a million of dollars paid annually here in the shape of national spoil, and yet there are not any profits derived therefrom to the party.

The Boston Theatre Directors make out a very favorable report, which is not much like their previous ones. Taking everything into consideration, they make out a surplus, which, should they attempt to "realize" it, would have to be looked far in "Limbo." I hope the event will prove I am wrong, but I have no faith in Boston theatrical business. I trust that Mr. BARRY has looked out well for himself, and that he will never again find himself in the position which he held in 1839, when he was stripped of everything by men whose interests he had labored hard to advance, and who, in spite of the decision of Portia (C. J.,) in the case of Shylock *vs.* Antonio, would have taken his skin and flesh also, if they could.

The Ballet Troupe has been reëngaged at the Boston, commencing to draw immense houses. "The Female Forty Thieves" is to be revived at the National this evening. It had a great run here nine years ago, and may succeed as well now, though Mrs. MESTAYER is not here to lead in it. A new spectacle, based on "The Naiad Queen," is up at the Museum. Mr. BARROW will take the Howard in March. Mrs. BARROW'S "Sacred Readings," are successful, the second being largely attended last evening.

HERMAN MELVILLE is to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on Wednesday evening, on "The Statuary of Rome." If he will condescend to talk intelligibly, and abandon the gibberish in which his later works have been written, his audience will be delighted, for there are few abler men than he. THYME.

Charles Dickens on Schools.

The fourth anniversary dinner of the warehousemen and clerks' schools, at the London Tavern, was attended by about 250 persons. The Chair was taken by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual toasts given:

Mr. DICKENS said—Ladies and gentlemen, I must now solicit your attention for a few minutes to the cause of your assembling together—the main and real object of this evening's gathering; for I suppose we are all agreed that the motto of these feasts is not, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die," but "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we live." [Cheers.] It is because a great and good work is to live to-morrow, and to-morrow and to live a greater and a better life with every succeeding to-morrow, that we eat and drink here at all. [Continued cheering.] Conspicuous on the card of admission to this dinner is the word "Schools." This set me thinking this morning what are the sorts of schools that I don't like. I found them, on consideration, to be rather numerous. I don't like—to begin with, and to begin, like charity, at home—I don't like the sort of school to which I once went myself—[laughter]—the private, retired proprietor of which was by far the most ignorant man I ever had the pleasure to know—[laughter]—one of the worst-tempered men perhaps that ever lived, whose business it was to make as much out of us, and put as little into us, as possible—[great laughter]—and who set us in a figure which I remember we used to delight to estimate as amounting to exactly £2 4s. 6d. per head. [Laughter.] I don't like that sort of school, because I don't see what business the master had to be at the top of it instead of the bottom, and because I never could understand the wholesomeness of the moral preached on the abject appearance and degraded condition of his teachers, who plainly said to us by their looks every day of their lives, "Boys, never be learned; whatever you are, above all things be warned from that in time by our sunken cheeks, by our pimply noses—[laughter]—by our meagre diet, by our sickly beer, and by our extraordinary suits of clothes—[roars of laughter]—of which no human being can say whether they are snuff-colored turned black or black turned snuff-colored—[fresh laughter]—a point upon which we ourselves are perfectly unable to offer any ray of enlightenment, it is so very long since they were undarned and new." [Continued laughter.] I do not like that sort of school, because I never yet lost my ancient suspicion touching that curious coincidence that the boy with four brothers to nurse always got the prizes. [Great laughter.] In fact, and in short, I do not like that sort of school which is a pernicious and abominable humbug altogether. [Hear, hear.] Again, ladies and gentlemen, I don't like that sort of school—a ladies' school—with which tha other schools used to dance on Wednesdays, where the young ladies, as I look back upon them now, seem to me to have always been in new stays and disgrace—the latter concerning a place of which I know nothing at this day, that bounds Timbuctoo on the northeast—[laughter]—and where memory always depicts the youthful enthraller of my first affection as forever standing against a wall, in a curious machine of wood, which confined her innocent feet in the first dancing position, while those arms which should have encircled my jacket—[great laughter]—those precious arms, I say, were pinioned behind her by an instrument of torture called a backboard, fixed in her bosom or a double direction pole. [Hear, hear.] Again, I don't like that sort of school of which we have a notable example in Kent, which was established ages ago by worthy scholars, and good men long deceased, whose munificent endowments have been monstrously perverted from their original purpose, and which, in their distorted condition, are struggling for and fought over with a most indecent pertinacity. Again, I don't like that sort of school—and I have seen a great many such in these latter times—where the bright childish imagination is utterly discouraged, and where those bright childish faces which is so very good for the wisest among us to remember in after life—[hear, hear]—and when the world is too much with us, early and late—now gloomily and grimly scared out of countenance; while I have never seen among the pupils, whether boys or girls, anything but little prigs and small calculating machines. [Cheers.] Again, I don't by any means like schools in leather breeches and with mortified baskets for bonnets, which go along the streets in melancholy rows under the escort of that surprising British monster, a beadle—[great laughter]—whose system of instruction, I am afraid, too often presents that happy union of sound with sense, of which a very remarkable instance is given in a grave report of a truly worthy school inspector, to the effect that a boy, highest repute at a school for his learning, slated on his slate, as one of the ten commandments, the perplexing prohibition, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." [Laughter.] Ladies and gentlemen, I confess also that I don't like those schools, even though the instruction given in them be gratuitous, where those sweet little voices, which ought to be heard warbling in very different accents, anathematise by rote any human being who does not hold what is taught there. Lastly, I do not like, and I did not like some years ago, cheap distant schools, where neglected children pine from year to year under an amount of neglect, want and cruelty of which no words can be found adequate to express the misery, far too sad even to be glanced at in this cheerful assembly. [Hear, hear.] And now ladies and gentlemen, perhaps you will permit me to sketch in a few words the sort of school that I do like. [Hear, hear.] It is a school established by the members of an industrious and useful order, which supplies the comforts and graces of life at every familiar turning in the road of our social service; it is a school established by them for the orphan and necessitous children of their own brethren and sisterhood: it is a place giving an education worthy of them—an education by them invented, by them conducted, by them watched over; it is a place of education where, while the beautiful history of the Christian religion is daily taught, and while the life of that Divine Teacher who himself took little children on his knees is daily studied, no sectarian ill-will or narrow human dogma is permitted to darken the face of the clear heaven which they disclose. It is a children's school which is at the same time no less a children's home—a home not to be confided to the care of cold or ignorant strangers, nor, by the nature of its foundation, in the course of ages to pass into the hands that have as much natural right to deal with it as those the peaks of the highest mountains or with the depths of the sea but to be from generation to generation, administered by men living in precisely such homes as those poor children have lost—[cheers]—by men always bent upon making that replacement such a home as their own dear children might find a happy refuge in if they themselves were taken early away. And I fearlessly ask you, is this a design which has any claim to your sympathy? Is this a sort of school which is deserving of your support? This is the design, this is the school, whose strong and simple claims I have to lay before you to-night.

Several subscription lists were read during the evening, and the total amount announced as having been subscribed, including £1,200 collected by a deputation to Glasgow, was upwards of £2,400.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Kidnapping Case on Board Ship J. A. Westervelt.

Captain THOMAS AUSTIN, master of ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, denies that the sailor CHALMERS was subjected to cruel treatment on board his vessel. His statement of the facts of the case is as follows: CHALMERS came on board on Friday at noon, with other sailors. He was stupid from intoxication, and Capt. AUSTIN ordered the mate to send him to his berth till he became sober. On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Police officers came on board to demand CHALMERS, accompanied by a sailor to point him out. Captain AUSTIN told the officers that if they could find their man on board, and had authority to take him, they were welcome to him. The officers made pretence to search the ship, during which time CHALMERS lay in his berth in the forecastle. The officers then came aft, and the Captain asked them if they had found the man they want. One of them replied "No," but added that they would be aft again and find him, for they knew he must be on board. Captain A. then asked them what authority they had. One of the officers, name unknown to the Captain, replied that that was none of his business, but that if they could find the man they would take him, whether the Captain liked it or not. Captain A. then ordered them into their boat, saying that if they did not go he would put them over the side. They left and came ashore. On Sunday morning CHALMERS went to work on the ship, washing the decks, in company with the rest of the crew. As he came upon the quarter-deck, the Captain asked him what was the matter with his face, which appeared scratched and bruised; CHALMERS replied that he had been on a drunken spree on shore. The Captain told him he must recollect that he had not been ill-used on board this ship, and asked him if he was willing to go the voyage? CHALMERS answered that he was. On Monday, while Captain AUSTIN was on shore, the officers returned with an authority from the Court to demand their man, and took him without [illegible] the mate delivering him up. On the same day, Capt. AUSTIN put another man in his place, and the ship sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool. The Captain pronounces the story of the discovery of CHALMERS in the forecastle, with the boatswain standing over him with a rope's end, as a pure fabrication. We give this statement as his version of the [illegible]

The Late Mr. Grosvenor's Bequests.

The last will and testament of SETH GROSVENOR, deceased, was proven Monday at the Surrogate's office, by the bequest of the sum of $10,000 each to the following institutions:

The Lying-In Asylum	[illegible]
Asylum for Old Ladies	[illegible]
American Bible Society	[illegible]
American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews	[illegible]
American Home Missionary Society	[illegible]
American Sunday School Union	[illegible]
Colonization Society	[illegible]
American Tract Society	[illegible]
Presbyterian Board of Education	[illegible]
Mercantile Library Association	[illegible]
New-York Horticultural Society	[illegible]
Institution for the Blind	[illegible]
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	[illegible]
New-York Hospital	[illegible]

It also donates to the Board of Education of this City the sum of $30,000, payable in two years after the date of decease, to be invested forever, and the income expended in books to form a library for the Free Academy. The Board of Education are allowed, however, should they think it more beneficial to give some portion of the income, not exceeding $600 a year, for the purchase of books for any of the Ward schools.

Should the Free Academy and the Board of Education then even cease to exist, the bequest is then to pass into the possession of the Corporation, who are desired to carry out the views and wishes of the testator, as expressed in his donations to the Board of Education.

All the gifts to public institutions located in this City amount to $170,000.

Mr. GROSVENOR has also bequeathed to the Corporation of the city of Buffalo the sum of $40,000, payable two years after his decease, $16,000 of which is to be expended in a lot and building thereon, unless the city shall give a lot for the purpose, in which case the $10,000 shall be expended on the building, which is intended for a pubic library, and the remainder invested forever and its income used in the purchase of books. The testator directs that the building shall be always kept open for the use of the public, and that the book shall be read on the premises.

☞ The Old and Young Men's Democratic General and Ward Committees for the year 1858 are to be elected on Wednesday evening, if everything goes to the wire-pullers desire. The majority of the Democrats know nothing of the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening for this purpose, the notice calling it having been published only in an obscure part of an advertisement in a Democratic newspaper of small circulation some weeks since, and, with a few exceptions, only the friends of the Mayor have read it. Of course, the old Commitee men were to be reëlected according to this programme.

A PARTISAN THIEF.—A young rowdy-looking loafer, answering to the name of FRANCIS RUBY, was caught stealing door-mats in the Fifth Ward yesterday forenoon, and on being brought to the Station-House and asked what his business was, answered, "FERNANDO WOOD'S my business to-day." The [illegible] pertinence of the answer caused a hearty laugh among the bystanders. "You can laugh," said the thief, as he was being dragged to the cell, "but I'll be d——d Black Republicans, but FERNANDO WOOD'S a man, and you'll see."

RESCUED.—During the heavy blow last week, the light-house-keeper on Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound, Mr. JOSEPH BRUNDAGE, observed a boat with one man in it drifting out the Sound before the wind. With the assistance of Capt. JOHN MASON, one of the Hurl Gate pilots, a boat was manned, and the person and boat towed into the light-house. He was very much exhausted, and was with difficulty brought to himself. He was an old man, recently married and much intoxicated.

☞ Parties are moving for a grant from the next Legislature of permission to extend Greene and Church streets to the Battery, and to widen Greenwich, State and Whitehall streets. Some think they see a Broadway Railroad in the fog.

☞ On and after Dec. 1, the Hudson River Railroad trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers-street at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

A CASE OF SCANDAL—A DERELICT CLERGYMAN.—A short time since a man by the name of WEAVER went to Nashville, Tenn., to reside. He said to have passed himself off for a genuine preacher, but while in want of a congregation he engaged himself as proof-reader in the office of one of the Nashville papers. He soon made love to a lady by the name of STEWART, and engaged to marry her on Tuesday, 14th inst. One love affair was not enough, however, for a man of his capacity, and he made love also to Mrs. ANNIE BROADBRIDGE, wife of WILLIAM BROADBRIDGE, of that place, who was absent upon business in another State. He induced Mrs. BROADBRIDGE to leave home for the purpose of marrying him, which she did Sunday evening, 12th inst., under the name of Mrs. BROWN. He joined her the following Tuesday, under the name of Mr. BROWN. The sending of a dispatch to her by this name led to the detection of the plot.

The day that WENTWORTH left to join Mrs. BROADBRIDGE, he was to marry Mrs. STEWART. Mrs. STEWART was the owner of a negro woman, and WENTWORTH her agent to sell the negro, which he did, and pocketed the money. The proceeds of the sale served him to carry off Mrs. BROADBRIDGE instead of Mrs. STEWART, the sale of whose negro furnished the means of his villainy.

Mrs. BROADBRIDGE is the mother of eight children, one of which, an interesting little girl of five years, is all that remains.

A NEW FEATURE IN WARFARE.—The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Peninsular* gives information of the arrival of blood-hounds to be used against the Florida Indians. The *Peninsular* says:

"We are pleased to learn that General GARNER has brought with him from Tallahassee some dogs well practiced in trailing negroes, and for service against the Seminoles. This may put a new face on the war, and lead to a speedy conclusion. Captain H.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication

Valuable correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The election passed off yesterday, considering the deep interest which was taken in the contest by all parties, much more peaceably than was to be expected. There was some fighting in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventeenth Wards, but nothing very alarming occurred. The Police arrangements were such that any disturbance of a serious nature would have been readily quelled. Rumors prevailed during the day of collisions, but nobody seemed to believe them, and the night showed that they were false. By 7 o'clock it was generally believed that Mr. TIEMANN had been elected Mayor. There were gatherings of the people at the headquarters of the People's Committee, the Young Men's Republican Club, and the Amsrican's, where the returns were read, and such speeches as the victory suggested were received with enthusiasm. There was a great gathering at Tammany, too, the speakers taking their defeat as philosophically as could be expected.

In the Aldermanic Board, the Democrats have a majority of three. In the Board of Councilmen the Democratic majority is ten. Of the Aldermen, four are reelected. Alderman WILSON of the 1st, it will be seen, is defeated by his old Democratic enemy, MICHAEL MURRAY. Ald. TUCKER handsomely distanced his adversary Dr. RANNEY, late Councilman of the 9th, leaves PETER FULLMER and JOHN GREGORY both well behind. In the 2d District. JOHN CLANCY had some six of his own party to contend with, but no opposition on the part of the people—his district embracing the famous 6th and the 4th Wards

Of the Police Justices elected yesterday, four are the present incumbents, and all but one of them (Judge OSBORN) are Democrats. Of the Civil Justices, three are reelected—four of them were the People's candidates. In each of the Boards of Common Council there is a Democratic majority.

The Police Commissioners, Mayors WOOD and POWELL excepted, were in attendance all day yesterday at the Police Headquarters, ready for joint consultation and prompt action in case of any serious row occurring in any part of the City. In the morning they swore in some fifty special policemen, in addition to those previously sworn, to assist in preserving quiet at the various election polls. This official act comprised the total of business transacted. The clerks and other officials connected with the headquarters were at their posts as usual. After the hour of closing the polls a large crowd thronged the telegraph office, anxious to gather the returns of the various Wards, as fast as they were footed up.

The steamship *Fulton* from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing London dates to Nov. 18 The chief features of the *Fulton's* news were published three days ago, the steamer having been intercepted off Cape Race by the News Yacht of the Associated Press. Our foreign extracts, however, will be found very interesting. The first complete account of the assault and capture of Delhi is received by this arrival; we publish a graphic narrative of the event. The aspect of commercial affairs in England had brightened since the suspension of the Bank Charter, and an improved feeling was manifest. The reports from India indicate the presence of severe money troubles at Calcutta. We give elsewhere some interesting particulars of the progress of the work on the *Great Eastern* and the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The steamship *Kangoroo*, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., reached this port at a late hour last evening; her news is no later than the *Fulton's*. The *Kangaroo* was detained in the Mersey to await answers to letters received in Liverpool by the steamer *Baltic*, which vessel arrived on the day of the *Kangaroo's* sailing.

Details of Mexican news, which we publish this morning, show a most wretchedly distracted state of affairs in that unhappy country, and fully confirm the reports received by telegraph from New-Orleans. The promulgation of the extraordinary powers granted to COMONFORT had apparently been followed by no important results. On the night preceding the promulgation, it seems, another revolution in favor of SANTA ANA was actually contemplated in the capital, and next day a whole battalion of the National Guard had to be disbanded, while a number of persons were arrested and imprisoned as participants in the rebellion. There had been risings of SANTA ANA'S *pronunciados* in various quarters, but their efforts were all detached, and consequently ineffectual. The fall of COMONFORT eventually, however, is considered certain.

It is now understood that not only the President's Message, but the reports of the heads of Departments, will be supplied to the Press of the principal Atlantic cities and elsewh re when the reading of the Message shall have been commenced in Congress. It is expected that the Message will be quite long, owing to the important subjects to be discussed—Kansas, Utah, Central America, the Currency, etc.

A party of "Dead Rabbits," last night at 11 o'clock, visited the Fourth Ward and amused themselves for a time burling brickbats and paving stones at a crowd of Fourth Ward citizens, winding up the sport by firing pistols. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, and only one shot, and he not dangerously. Captain WALLING, expected a rough time in getting rid of the visitants, and had a posse of Second Ward policemen come to his aid.

The Police of the City receive their last month's pay to-day. The present number of men in the department, including officers and clerks, is 921, and the aggregate pay roll is a trifle over $65,000.

The Superintendent of the Central Park reports to the Commissioners that no more men can profitably be employed upon the Park works at present; and that alternating gangs could not be employed with economy.

The Historical Society organized in the evening. ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany, delivered a graphic sketch of the battle of Saratoga, and the Secretary produced the originals of the Burgoyne and Gates capitulation correspondence which is now preserved in the archives of that body.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday, and were engaged in an interesting discussion on the best mode of the management of cattle in Winter, and on the formation of compost.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were freely supplied with flour and wheat, each of which decreased in value, and, in consequence, attracted more attention from buyers. Corn was scarce and quiet. A limited business was reported in Provisions, generally at lower rates; and in Cotton and Groceries at about previous figures. Freights were dull and heavy, with a downward tendency.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION.—It has been considered in this section of the country the height of madness in Gen. WALKER to start upon a new invasion of Nicaragua with only 500 men and the limited supply of ammunition and provisions which he took with him. An article from the New Orleans *Crescent*, which we copy in another column, and which [illegible] of knowledge of his plans, [illegible] upon the aid and support [illegible] and conceded it, without good grounds for believing that would receive it, he would have been rash to the verge of insanity in venturing upon such a renewal of his attempt.

The news received here, but which had not reached New Orleans at the date of this article, tends to confirm the expectations of WALKER. Instead of uniting against him, as it was confidently asserted they would do, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have declared war against each other, and created precisely the state of things most propitious to WALKER'S designs. It is not at all improbable that the declaration of war against Costa Rica was brought about by secret partisans of WALKER in the government of Nicaragua.

It is nearly time to hear of his arrival and landing,—and the report of the reception he meets with in the country will indicate pretty clearly the true state of the case and the probabilities of his success.

The Loss of the Central America.

Suppose the not impossible case of a respectable citizen who drives out with his family upon the Bloomingdale-road. Suppose this citizen's horses to trip in a hole left open in the middle of the highway—the horses to come to the ground, the vehicle to follow them, and the necks of all the family riding therein to be incontinently broken.

An inquest is called of reasonable and intelligent men. They visit the scene of the disaster. They investigate the condition of the road. They ascertain that the persons officially charged with the supervision and repair of that road, and paid for the doing of such duty, have never so much as taken the pains to find out whether a single rod of it was properly laid at first, or having been properly laid, had been fitly watched over and kept in order. They therefore pronounced their solemn opinion that the death of the estimable persons then and there stretched lifeless before them, was absolutely attributable to serious defects in the highway of the county, for which defects certain particular persons were clearly responsible. But to this eminently just and sensible verdict they append a sentimental and philosophical reflection upon the brevity of human life and upon the uncertainty of all sublunary things, coupled with an appropriate quotation from the works of a celebrated American poet who adjures his readers to "Let the dead past hury its dead." And they conclude their report with the promise of much scientific information to be afterwards lavished upon the public ear in regard to the proper theory of road-building, with critical observations upon the systems of RUSS and MACADAM.

What should we say, or if we deferentially forbore to say it, what should we think of the said reasonable and intelligent inquirers, and of their documentary address to a community anxious for the safety of its lives and limbs? Whatever in such a hypothetic case it would befit us to say or think, it befits us now to think and say in relation to the practical reality of the "Partial Report" of the "Committee of Inquiry" into the causes and circumstances of the loss of the steamship *Central America*.

This Committee, composed of gentlemen whose competence to their task nobody has questioned, and whose personal respectability deserves the confidence which it commands, has now been engaged for about two months in the work of examining witnesses and sifting statements. Of this work the result was yesterday made known to the community in the columns of the TIMES.

The Committee has found that the organization of the ship's company of the *Central America* was radically defective, and their number inadequate; that the deck pumps and other appliances for clearing the ship of water in case of leakage were out of order and unserviceable; that there were no carpenter's tools on board, and no carpenter on board to use them if there had been. Such a state of things would certainly seem to be objectionable as the normal condition of a great passenger steamer sailing under the flag of the Republic, carrying the national mails, and commanded by an officer of the national marine.

But this is not all. The Committee further find that there was in truth no such a thing as a captain on board of the ship; that by the system which the owners had adopted, the authority of the nominal chief officer was so curtailed and complicated with authoritiea subordinate to and yet independent of his own, as to be practically nullified for many of the great purposes of its constitution. They find, too, that "the original fault which led to the catastrophe," was the "neglect to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam, and when it was found to bave fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand;" and they find that "on the morning of the 11th, at about 7½, the ship labored heavily—*in fact, to such an extent os to alarm the passengers and arouse the Captain and Chief Engineer, who were at that time in their berths or staterooms*," the gale having then been blowing and the ship having been in danger for a number of hours. That is—to speak in the plalnest, which is also the mildest English—the Committee find that the steamship *Central America*, with her treasure of gold and of human life, went down in the Atlantic because her enginea were not attended to—and that her engines were not attended to because the commander of the ship had no fit control of the officer who should have attended to them, and who was not at his post when his attention was most essential to the safety of the vessel. Just such a finding as this, made in the instance of a collision at sea in the Irish Channel about a year ago, resulted in the *trial and transportation for life* of the defaulting parties. In what has it resulted under the philanthropic observation of the gentlemen charged to set the affair of the *Central America* clearly before the public eye? In the following sentence, which for amiability and placable tenderness of pensive retrospection, we venture to say, cannot be paralleled even in the literature of committees of inquests:

"But the Committee have no desire to dwell upon the melancholy incidents of the past, and in turning from the foregoing recital of facts, as explained to them, they enter with greater freedom upon the discussion of a more congenial branch of their investigation, the necessity and means of improvement in the construction, equipment and internal organisation of ocean steamers, the consideration of which will form the subject of another report."

We shall be delighted, of course, to receive the promised "other report," with all the valuable information which it will doubtless convey upon the important subjects so "congenial" to the minds of the Committee. Nor have we any desire to pin the attention of these gentlemen upon the "melancholy incidents of the past." But are the public at large disposed to acquiesce with a like complacency of resignation in the escape from all judicial retribution of the responsible agents of so much misery, and the supporters of a "system" of which every man, woman and child who adventures on board of an American ocean steamer is exposed to taste further fruits as bitter as those of the "melancholy past?" We have all been busy in honoring the brave and loyal who did their duty on this devoted ship. Have *we* no duty, not of vengeance but of justice, to perform upon the authors of the disaster, now that their work is thus clearly brought home to them by Inquirers who have shown themselves to be quite the reverse of severe?

Within the last week *two more seagoing steamers have been lost in American waters*. In both cases the surviving officers have been cleared by a "five minutes' examination." Is this sort of thing to go on forever, and are we so irrepressibly sensitive to all gloomy recollections that like the Athenians we shrink from the use of the words "death" and "murder" with a shiver which makes us incapable of dealing out chastisement where chastisement has been earned, and of inflicting retribution where retribution may insure amendment?

The Election Yesterday.

Yesterday's election resulted in the defeat of Mayor WOOD and in the choice of DANIEL F. TIEMANN to be his successor. The majority against WOOD is small—probably not much over 3,000;—but like Mercutio's wound, though "not so wide as a church door, nor so deep as a well, *it will do*." It puts a bad man out, and a better man in, just as effectually as if it were 20,000. Mayor WOOD made a better run than was generally anticipated. Having everything at stake, he undoubtedly did his utmost to secure success. He had a very formidable combination against him—Americans, Republicans, Reformers and Whigs—men who never agreed upon anything before, united thoroughly and heartily in resisting his election; and they were aided by a very active and influential section of the Democrats themselves. Under such circumstances it is less surprising that he should have been defeated, than that he should have had courage and material for the desperate struggle which he has made.

Mayor WOOD owes his defeat to the general conviction that he is a dishonest man. It is universally conceded that he has ability, that he has evinced more energy and executive vigor than have ever been seen in that office before, and that nothing but *integrity* was lacking to make him the best Mayor New-York ever had. But the settled conviction of the public judgment is that he lacks this: that in his private business dealings, and in his administration of public affairs, he has been alike selfish, unscrupulous, unprincipled and corrupt. It was this conviction which destroyed him. Something of the hostility he has encountered was doubtless due to personal enmities,—something to party motives and personal aims;—but all these would have been powerless, if he had enjoyed the public confidence as a man of honor and of principle.

The result shows that the People of New-York *can* and *will* unite, in spite of party politics, in great emergencies, to take care of their own affairs. It vindicates the wisdom of the law which changed the time of our municipal election from November to December. It proves the ability of the inhabitants even of great cities to govern themselves and to relieve themselves from the ascendency of bad rulers, and it will be regarded as a warning by public men hereafter against trespassing too far upon the public credulity and toleration in the pursuit of objects of personal ambition.

The result is not, in any sense, or to any extent, a party triumph. Mayor WOOD'S defeat has been mainly and primarily the work of men high in position and influence in his own party. And the City owes them a debt of gratitude for the rare courage with which they have scorned the restraints of party discipline, and the attempted coercion of party power, and acted upon their own convictions of what public justice and the public good required at their hands.

CRACK OF THE PARTY WHIP.—It would be very amusing, if it were not very melancholy, to see with how much confidence and insolence of assumption the rigora of party discipline are brought to bear upon public men who attempt to act upon their own convictions of principle in regard to public affairs. A very grave difference of opinion has arisen among Democrats as to the propriety of forcing a Constitution upon the people of Kansas without their consent. Some of them venture to think this proceeding a flat contradiction of the principle of popular sovereignty recently introduced into the Democratic creed and accepted by the country at large.

The Washington *Union* has been endeavoring to prove that this doctrine only applies to the question of *Slavery*—that upon every other subject the will of the people is not a matter of the slightest consequence. Failing to enforce its views upon all its Democratic cotemporaries, and to coerce all members of the Democratic Party into tho adoption of its logic, it thus resorts to the *ultima ratio* of partisan tyranny:

"An honest difference of opinion as to whether the Kansas Convention should have submitted to popular ratification the whole or the great essential part of the Constitution framed by them *may be tolerated*; but the entire Democratic press will hold no Democrat guiltless who seeks to promote his peculiar views by *associations with Black Republicanism in any form* To sanction even for a moment the sectional objects, or to adopt even for a temporary purpose the wretched sophistries and fanatical appeals of the enemy, may be safely regarded as the preliminary steps of a formal desertion."

This is a formal notice to every Democrat that if he is ever found to agree in sentiment with a "Black Republican" upon any subject, he is to be considered a deserter, and treated accordingly.

It is pretty well understood that the *Union* is so busy in seeking to make favor with those who have potential votes to give in regard to the *public printing*, that it makes the welfare of its own party and the reputation of the Administration matters of entirely secondary consequence. If this were not so, it would inflict more serious injury upon its own friends than all the "Black Republican" newspapers in the country could accomplish in months.

Libel Suits.

We perceive by our legal record that there is quite a general movement towards discontinuing the libel suits which have been, from time to time, commenced against the TIMES. Mr. FARRELL, the witness who sat upon the steps of BURDELL'S house, in Bond-street, when the murderer happened to look out, it seems, paid ten dollars, on Monday, for the privilege of proceeding no further with the inquiry into the justice of certain comments which we felt it our duty to make upon his testimony at the time it was given. Mr. GARDNER FURNISS, on Saturday, also concluded not to pursue the prosecution he had commenced against us for the publication of Mrs. WOODMAN'S affidavit concerning the relations which had existed between them. We think the parties in both these cases have pursued a judicious and prudent course. It was not at all likely that either of them would ever recover any considerable portion of the very large sums which they claimed for damages to their characters, while it was quite certain that a public trial would only perpetuate the recollection of facts and incidents which might for them just as well be forgotten.

Like most other newspapers, the TIMES has been frequently sued for libels, although in only a single instance have any of these suits been carried to trial. The first prosecution against us was commenced by LOLA MONTEZ, who, with some degree of justice, considered herself aggrieved by our comparing her character with that of certain members of the Common Council during the memorable reign of the "forty thieves." A little reflection, however, led her to the conviction that, if her reputation could not refute so gross an aspersion, a trial would not be likely to improve it, and so the suit was discontinued. General MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD next sued us for having charged him with cruel treatment of convicts in the State Prison; but his counsel proposed to drop the case upon our paying his costs to the amount of $37 50, which we did. The General next prosecuted us for having published certain testimony taken before a Committee of the Legislature, charging him with having used the stone and labor of the State for his own purposes. After long delays and repeated postponements, this suit was tried before a Westchester County Jury, which awarded the General the sum of *six cents* as damages.

This is the only verdict that has ever been recovered against us. Somebody in the northern part of this State, whose name we forget, sued us next; but the complaint was dismissed upon legal defects, and was never renewed. We have two suits still pending—one commenced by General CHAMBERS, former Secretary of Governor CLARK, and the other by Dr. BLAISDELL, who was persuaded by a sagacious legal friend that we had accused him of having murdered Dr. BURDELL. These suits have been dragging on for a long time: why they are not brought to trial we do not understand. We are quite ready to proceed with the inquiry, and to pay whatever damages the private characters of these gentlemen may have sustained at our hands.

The law of libel is undoubtedly essential to the protection of personal character from the abuse of that freedom of the Press which exists in this country. We have never complained of its stringency, nor are we in favor of so changing it as to give impunity to reckless and unprincipled journalism. The power of the Press is so great that it can very well afford to be held, as it should be, to a strict account for the manner in which it is exercised It may seem a very simple matter to those who know nothing of the watchfulness required in the management of a daily newspaper, to avoid every publication reflecting unfairly or unjustly upon private character;—but those who consider from what diverse quarters, through what manifold channels and by what a variety of hands the contents of a daily journal are collected, will have very little trouble in perceiving how very difficult it is for the Editor so to scan and scrutinize the whole of it as always to avoid such possible injustice. Any fair-minded editor, however, will always be quite as anxious to redress any injury thus inflicted as the suffering party can be to have it done;—and it is upon this readiness to correct what is wrong, and to remedy what is injurious, that persons who feel themselves aggrieved by newspaper publications can rely with far more confidence than upon libel suits, to have their wrongs redressed.

A REMARKABLE THIEF.—There is nothing remarkable in theft, unhappily, nor is it very remarkable that a thief in one case will be a thief in all; but there is a general belief that a stupendous thief, who betrays the trusts reposed in him, who swindles chartered companies of magnificent sums, and swindles the public on a large scale, cannot, or will not, be guilty of low, vulgar robbery, or petty larceny. But we question whether it would be safe even to trust the respectable hand of a Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, or even of a REDPATH in one's pocket of a dark night. It has rarely been the case, however, that a railroad swindler, or a defaulting bank president has been guilty of committing a theft after the manner of a common robber.

We may, therefore, with entire propriety, designate Mr. WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, a remarkable thief. This person, it will be remembered, stole, or more properly perhaps, embezzled, nearly $250,000 of the funds of his employers; he occupied a rather exalted position in society, belonged to a highly respectable family, and lived in a style of great elegance and luxury. He confessed to having robbed the Eastern Railroad Company of $217,000, but, for some cause or other, either consideration for his family connections or out of respect for the magnitude of his robberies, he was not prosecuted for his crimes. About a twelvemonth ago, however, he was tried in Boston on an indictment for larceny for having robbed the Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company of $7,000. He was convicted but not sentenced. Exceptions having been taken to the rulings of the Court, the case was transferred to a higher tribunal, and pending the decision the culprit has been at large.

Being a thief by nature, as his first dishonest acts had proved, he could not resist the inclination to continue his trade, and took to robbing the mail. His depredations have been very extensive, the mischief he has done has been very great, and the manner of his arrest we have already published an account of. But why should this confessed thief have been permitted to go at large? Why should it have been taken for granted that a man who robbed his employer of 200,000 would not commit other robberies on a smaller scale if he were set at liberty?

It is not long since we read an account of the arrest and conviction for mail robbery of the defaulting cashier of a Massachusetts Bank, and it may be safely assumed in every case, that a dishonest bank or railroad officer who embezzles the money which he was appointed to be the guardian of, will rob in other ways, like any vulgar burglar or pickpocket. The safer way will always be to punish the first offence, and by that means prevent a second one.

The Defence of Lucknow.

The world, after all, is governed very much more by sentiment than by sense. Alternations of buoyancy and despair in the hearts of a handful of financiers sufficе to convulse the commercial exchanges of the greatest nations. A popular cry may elect a President in America—a popular song may dethrone a sovereign in Europe. Credulous thousands vote a FERNANDO WOOD into power on the faith of his appeals to their passions. An overwrought community of honest men votes the same man out under the pressure of a righteous indignation against reckless audacity and a high-spirited jealousy of the public honor. As in peace so in war. Great events are great in virtue of their origin in a strong national sentiment, and influential in virtue of their power over the emotions and the hearts of men. Such an event, for instance, of which the consequences will be traced by the future philosopher through many a year to come of Indian and of English history, is the defense of Lucknow by that small band of heroes of whose relief and reinforcement by General HAVELOCK the *Fulton* brings us ampler details than we had yet received.

The Residency at Lucknow was not a fortress in any sense of the word. It was simply a house, a *quasi* palace, with outlying buildings and grounds, defensible only as ancient Sparta was defended by walls of living valour. Within the narrow space of its hastily constructed entrenchments, 500 Englishmen made themselves a garrison to resist the assault of an army thirty thousand strong, masters of the city and of the whole adjoining country in the heart of a great kingdom but recently subjected to the British sway. The kingdom of Oude swarms with small military chieftans, the flower of the semi-feudal Mahommedan aristocracy of India. The army of the dethroned King, sixty thousand in number, was disbanded by Lord DALHOUSIE less than three years ago; and nowhere in India, save in certain parts of Rajpootane and of SCINDIA'S dominions, is the popular feeling so hostile to the English as in Oude.

The one leader of the revolt, MENA SAHIB, commanded in person the besiegers of the Residency, and pushed his attack with all the vigor of a desperate gambler for success or death. Yet for long weeks the five hundred kept their post, literally living upon the supplies which they snatched in constant sorties from the "gates of hell" before them.

In the noon of this fearful trial, they were cheered by the hope of succor. HAVELOCK and his Highlanders were coming victorious from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and resolute to penetrate the bristling barriers of Oude, but almost as soon as this hope rose it died away again. Almost within their sight and reach the expected success gave way, and the lines of their enemy encompassed them afresh Still they never flinched; and holding out through evil as through good report, they awaited death, if death must come, sword in hand. They were relieved at last, and strengthened now with five times their own number of fresh and fiery comrades, with heavy artillery and with abundant provisions, they keep Lucknow till the coming of that greater armament which was following fast in the footsteps of HAVELOCK and of OUTRAM.

Nothing in military history more stirs the blood than the simple narrative of this great feat of arms—which is less a feat of arms than an assertion of the supremacy of a race and a vindication of the heroism which lives forever in the human soul, to meet and master the sternest emergencies. Its value to the English people, and its effect upon the Hindoo mind, cannot be measured by any political considerations, nor impaired by any series of subsequent events. It outweighs the conquest of a province, and outranks the victories of a great army in the field.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The screw steamship *Kangoroo*, Captain JEFFERY, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock, last evening, from Liverpool Nov. 18. Her dates are the same as those of the *Fulton*. The *Kangaroo* brings 253 passengers. She reports the arrival out of the *Baltic* on the 18th. Same day, passed ship *Alliance* in the Mersey, outward bound.

Academy of Music.

To-night the great Basso, Herr FORMES, makes his second appearance in "Robert le Diable." The first performance of a work of this kind is little more than a full rehearsal. It will be given much better to-night than on Monday, and there will, we are informed, be an almost equal demand for seats. This is as it should be. The performance is one of great excellence.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, the highly esteemed and excellent author-actor, commenced an engagement at this house on Monday evening, on which occasion his version of THACKERAY'S "Vanity Fair" was produced. Mr. BROUGHAM was warmly welcomed by a good audience, and made, as usual, an excellent speech, in which he touched pleasantly on an unpleasant topic—the fever and ague. We can forgive the disease, for it was the means of bringing Mr. BROUGHAM back to his proper home.

Personal.

Among the passengers from Southampton, at this port, by the *Fulton*, yesterday, were Señor BARROS, Brazilian Secretary of State, and Mr. HENRY MASON, bearer of dispatches from the United States Legation at London.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The Canadian press is merry over the Constitution of the new Cabinet, which, it seems, is composed almost wholly of lawyers. Of the twelve members, eleven are lawyers and one is an auctioneer. According to a theory of the Toronto *Globe*, the function of the solitary auctionear is "to knock down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they cannot be disposed of at private sale." The apportionment of offices gives great dissatisfaction.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker—The United States Naval Forces and the Filibusters—The President's Message, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Governor WALKER left for New-York this morning. He is firm as ever on the Kansas question.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived on the coast of Costa Rica on the 10th of November—so she could not have been watching General WALKER at New-Orleans on the 11th.

The *Saratoga* was still at San Juan at last accounts. Her Commander's dispatches to the Navy Department, mention the rumor that Captain CAUTY, who had been in a critical position on Lake Nicaragua, had captured the town of Tortuga—thus obtaining all needed supplies.

The opinion prevailed in the squadron at Aspinwall, that WALKER would attempt to land at the mouth of the Moir, or Salt Creek, sixty miles from San José.

A report received from Capt. DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, transmits complete surveys of Baker's and Jarves' Islands, of which he has taken possession in the name of the United States. Capt. DAVIS effected a landing without difficulty, but says there is no anchorage. There is a large quantity of substance on the islands capable of being carried off, but he does not consider it to be guano.

Secretary STANTON has indicated no intention to resign.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Not only the President's Message, but the reports of the heads of departments will be supplied to the Press in the principal Atlantic cities, and to newspapers elsewhere, when the reading of the message shall have been commenced in Congress. The same will be previously sent to Postmasters, who will be telegraphed at the proper time with that view. The propriety of such an arrangement is apparent, from the fact that it will avoid telegraphic blunders, and secure correct publication in newspapers distant from the capital at the earliest practicable time. Although the utmost care has been taken to prevent redundant language, the message is unavoidably long, owing to the prominent subjects of Kansas, Utah, Central America, and the currency.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

The Fourth Volume of the Report from the State Department on Foreign Commercial Relations, has appeared. Like the preceding volumes, it is a splendid quarto of some 700 pages, handsomely printed and substantially bound. Indeed, in arrangement and typography, it has never been surpassed in the country, if equaled. An examination of its contents, with a view to criticism, would demand more leisure than I have at command; but the work seems worthy the high encomiums passed on it, not only by the Press and leading statisticians of this, but of other countries, including among the latter, ROCHER, Minister of Commerce in France; while the immense, the appalling labor of the task is evident at a glance. What a contrast do these four vast quartos present to the eight or ten octavo pages of Mr. JEFFERSON on the same subject in 1793; or the 70 pages of Mr. FOSTER in 1839, or even the 500 pages of Mr. WEBSTER in 1842! What a type of the growth of the country and its commerce!

The only volume of this great work now to come is that in which the Tariffs of all nations are compared with that of the United States. It is now in press, and would have been out at the opening of Congress but for the unusual pressure of work on the public printer. The printing of this Tariff volume, the second of the series, was wisely pretermitted until the changes contemplated in our own and other tariffs had been made; so that we shall now have the rates of 1846 and 1857 in adjacent columns, as well as the very latest tariff changes of Brazil, Russia and all other countries, thus affording us the tariff policy and duties of each commercial nation in the world for several years, instead of for one only, as would have been inevitable had the second volume on "Tariffs" followed the first one on "Digests" last Spring. The value of the volume is, of course, vastly enhanced. The third and fourth volumes are devoted to "Consular Returns" in relation to commercial statistics.

No work has probably ever been issued by the Government more valuable to merchants or to the country generally than this. Congress ordered the printing of some fifteen or twenty thousand copies, giving each Senator from 70 to 80 copies, and to each Representative from 30 to 40. The preparation of the work, as is known, was committed by the late Secretary MARCY to Mr. EDMUND FLAGG, a clerk in the State Department, who entered it with himself, and was detailed to the performance of that duty. The old statesman evinced his usual acumen in the selection. His knowledge of character was intuitive. He might err sometimes in measures, but is said never to have erred in men. Mr. FLAGG was known as the author of a couple of volumes on Venice, and of other works, but had not the least name or experience as a statistician four years ago.

S.

Discharge of the Officers of the Steamships Galveston and Opelousas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Captain, pilot and others of the steamship *Galveston*, and also in the case of the first mate, pilot and others of the steamship *Opelousas*. Several persons are yet to be tried.

It is feared that Mr. SANDIDGE, Member of Congress from Fourth District, has been lost on the steamboat *Rainbow*.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The case of DONNELLY was taken up in the Court of Appeals to-day. It will occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days. A decision will be given this term.

Rumors about the Murdered Man, Craddock.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Rumors are current here that Craddock, for whose murder, eighteen months ago, several persons are now under arrest, has been seen in Texas within the last two months.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BOLINA—OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The British schooner *A. Canale*, arrived from Nassau, reports that the ship *Bolina*, from Thomaston for New-Orleans, was lost off Bekry Island on the 12th of November. All her officers and crew were saved.

THE BARK ONTARIO BURNT—CREW SAVED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bark *Ontario* from New-York for Newfoundland, took fire from matches contained in the cargo, on the afternoon of the 26th ult. She was run ashore at White Head about dark. The Captain and crew were saved, but the vessel and her cargo are a total loss.

THE STEAMER ALLEGHANY SUNK—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The famous steamer *Alleghany*, for New-Orleans, struck yesterday afternoon a snag near Quarteans, struck yesterday afternoon a snag near Quarantine Island, and immediately sank in seventeen feet of water. One man and one child were drowned. The boat was valued at $25,000—insured at Pittsburg for $15,000.

The Weather and Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

We had a warm, heavy rain here last night. The weather continues quite favorable to the entire resumption of canal navigation.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

CLARKE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The mild weather is opening the Welland Canal, and the vessels are getting through. Two of them arrived here this morning, and more are expected to-

day. Forty-five vessels, with over 80,000 bushels of wheat, are yet due. No doubt all of them will get through, should the weather continue favorable.

St. Catharines, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Welland Canal is clear of ice from Merrittsville. The down vessels this morning will get out.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Weather mild and cloudy. It has been thawing all day. The canal is open to Tonawanda. Lake navigation is uninterrupted. The heavy rains of the past few days have caused a heavy freshet in the river, resulting in great damage to the shipping.

Schenectady, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The weather here is mild and Spring-like. The Canal is all clear and the boats are numerous and move freely both East and West.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mr. George Williston, of this city, was instantly killed by the New-York Express train this evening.

The Bank of Hamburg, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The bills of the Bank of Hamburg have been refused by the Banks of this city. The cause of this is a disagreement upon the terms of their weekly settlements.

Death of Mrs. Jame- M. French.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mrs. James M. French, daughter of the late Judge Vandaboul, and sister-in-law of Hon. John Van Buren, died here to-day.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Central Bank, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Central Bank, in this city, suspended specie payments this morning.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived here this morning, and are the guests of T. L. Savage till the sailing of the *Powhatan*, which will take place in abont a week.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 1—10 o'clock P. M.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 21, is now fully due here, but has not yet been signaled. The weather to-night is exceedingly wet, and so dark as to deter any steamer from approaching the harbor.

The Southern Steamers.

THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The United States steamship *Augusta*, fifty-eight hours from New-York, arrived here this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Distracted Condition of the Republic—A Revolution in Favor of Santa Ana—Probable Downfall of Comonfort.

It was mentioned a few days ago, by Telegraph, that the steamship *Tennessee* had arrived at New-Orleans with twenty-three political exiles from Mexico, and that the country was on the eve of a violent revolution. It appears that the extraordinary powers heretofore published had been granted to the President. They do not differ essentially from those already before our readers. They give him the right to negotiate a loan of $6,000,000, to dispose of the national militia to the number of 20,000 men, and to exercise such other dictatorial powers as the peace of the country may require. The dictatorship is to continue from the 2d inst., date of the extraordinary powers, to the 30th of April next.

These measures, however, seem to have had little effect, and a serious revolution was impending. A correspondent of the *Picayune* writes from Vera Cruz, under date of Nov. 25, as follows:

The pronunciados were every where hovering about the City of Mexico, and my informant had obtained their plan of operations, which had not yet on the 19th, been made public. The new plan of the revolutionists provides for the calling of a Congress or Council of the principal men of the different States, who shall name a Provisional President. The person named may or may not be in the country at the time of the sitting of the Congress. This provision, it is said, is proof positive that Santa Ana is the person designed to succeed Comonfort in case the revolution should be successful.

When in the city of Mexico I was satisfied that the revolutionists could concentrate their strength upon no one but Santa Ana, and since coming aboard this steamer I have learned, through a source worthy of the highest consideration, that Santa Ana is the man. Negotiations have been pending between him and the revolutionists for some time past, and his arrival on the coast of Mexico at any moment would not be a matter of surprise. His coming will be the signal for the downfall of Comonfort, who is said for a month past to have had his trunk ready for leaving the country.

On the 6th, Mejia, who had taken Queretaro by assault, was compelled to retire by the advance of a detachment of national troops from Guanajuato, after levying a contribution of about $13,000 upon the wealthy citizens, and the city is now in the hands of the government.

On the 8th General Portilla, on his return from Vera Cruz, whither he had gone with the specie train, was attacked by a pronunciados, under Trujeque. He concealed his battery till a favorable moment, when he opened upon the enemy and completely routed them, killing and wounding quite a number. This event was followed in Puebla by an attempted rising on the 11th, which was timely discovered by the Governor. The emissaries of the revolutionists were permitted to enter the quarters of the soldiers whom they were to corrupt, when they were seized and five of them shot on the spot.

This occurrence excited a good deal of talk in Mexico while we were there, but as we passed through Puebla, all was quiet. This city is more hostile to Comonfort than any in the Republic, although it is his place of abode. On the 6th, the town of Cuontla was abandoned by the policemen and soldiers, and disorder reigned supreme in consequence of fears of the approach of Vicario. Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, has been in a state of siege for a week or two. It is held by General Lamberg, who was reinforced from Mexico a few days since, and has been in hourly expectation of attack. On the 7th, the town of Chietla, 21 leagues south of Puebla, was sacked by a band of 200 partisans. The most active operations were, however, in the south near Cuernavaca. Another engagement had taken place, which resulted this time in the defeat of the pronunciados. Cobos and Moreno were attacked by Echagaray and Negrete, and were driven first from the hacienda of San José, and afterwards from San Gabriel, with considerable loss. At last accounts, these revolutionary leaders, it was thought, were preparing to march against Toluca.

In the *Mexican Extraordinary* of the 19th, also received by the extraordinary express, I find that the pronunciados attempted to enter the city of Matamoras by assault on the 14th, but were repulsed by the small garrison there before reinforcements, which had been sent from Puebla, had arrived, with a loss of 40 killed, 15 wounded and 9 taken prisoners. The government lost one private killed and one officer, and eight privates wounded. In the same paper I find that on the 13th the town of Acatlan, near Puebla, was also attacked by 100 pronunciados, who succeeded in reaching the Plaza, but were eventually repulsed, leaving some of their arms and a few wounded men behind. During the fight a poor woman was killed, which was the only fatal casualty.

On the night of the 5th a revolution was actually contemplated in the capital itself, and the next morning a whole battalion of the National Guard had to be disbanded, while a number of persons were imprisoned, as participants in the rebellion. The negotiation for a loan of five millions, which was going on during the two weeks we were in the capital, had not been concluded, although the most exorbitant interest was offered. The Government is, therefore, without money; and, strange as it may seem, retains power by reason of its own weakness, coupled, it is true, with the want of a leader upon whom the elements of opposition can concentrate. The revolutionists feel convinced that when they are ready for their decisive blow, Comonfort must inevitably fall, and hence they remain content for the present. His political friends, it is said, will not permit him to leave the country; and although he has pursued a policy dictated by almost culpable clemency, it is very doubtful if his life will be spared should he fall.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Moran, editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, was incarcerated in the Cuartel de la Ambulancia, for the publication some weeks before of a communication reflecting seriously upon the character and doings of Governor Zamora, of Zacatecas.

Among the exiles brought by the *Tennessee* is General Salas, President of Mexico during the American War, a veteran of 75, who has some 20 wounds on his person. He is one of Santa Ana's most devoted friends. Another exile is Colonel Don Jose Washington, who has taken a conspicuous part in the wars and revolutions of the Republic, and but a short time since protected Colina from pillage by the revolutionists. He came to Mexico at the request of Comonfort, and was instantly thrown into prison, and is now banished without permission to bid adieu to his family. Governor Pacheco, of Guanajuato, is another of the exiles. He has been for two years a prisoner. Antonio Fernandez de Jauregui, ex-Counselor of State, Agustin Aguilar and Colonel Romano, who are among the exiles, are also men well known in Mexico.

The following is a full list of the exiles brought by the *Tennessee*:

Ex-President Gen. Mariana Salas, Gen. Pacheco, Gen. Agustin Zires, Gen. Gregorio del Callejo, Gen. Francisco Guitian, Col. José Washington, Col. José Zamonino, Capt. Zamonino, D. Agustin Aguilar, Manuel Fernandez de Jauregui, Pedro Taxdon Fcheshs, Francisco Castilin, Juan Calderon, Ignacio Jursdo, Francisco Rosales, Isidro Lavin, Manuel Garcia, Pedro Peña, Lorenzo Bochs, Santiago Aroe, Dloaisio Eguia, Diego Madrazo, Francisco Ibarrola.

Dr. Mackay.

At the annual dinner of the St. Andrew Society, on Monday evening, Dr. Mackay, the ballad writer, responded to a complimentary toast in a brief speech, which he flanked with the following song:

THE MEN OF THE NORTH.

Fierce as its sunlight, the East may be proud
Of its gay gandy hnes, and its skies without cload;
Mild as its breezes, the beautiful West
May smile like the valleys that dimple its breast;
The South may rejotce in the Vine and the Palm,
In its groves where the midnight is sleepy with balm.
Fair though they be,
There's an isle in the sea.

The bome of the brave and the boast of the free!
Hear it! ys lands! let our about echo forth!
The lords of ths world are the men of the North.

Cold though our season, and dull though our skies,
There's a might in our arms and a fire in sar syes;
Dsunticss aad patieat—to dare and to do—
Our watchword is "Dnty," our maxim is "Through."
Winter and storm only nerve us the more,
And chill not ths heart if they creep through the door:
Strong shall we be,
In our isle of the sea.

The home of the brave and the boast of the free—
Firm as the rock when ths storm flashes forth.
We stand In our courage, the men of the North.

Sunbeams that ripen the olive and vine,
In the face of the slave and the coward may shine;
Roses may blossom where Freedom decays,
And wine be a growth of the sun's brightest rays.
Scant though ths harvest we reap from the soil,
Yet Virtue and Health are the children of Toil.
Proad let us be
Of our isle of the sea,

The home of the brave and the boast of the free.
Men with true hearts let our fame echo forth:
Oh, these are the fruits that we grow in the North.

Historical Society.—The Historical Society held one of its usual meetings on Tuesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, in the Chair.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted. It was unanimously resolved that a course of lectures should be delivered before the Society during the present Winter.

The paper of the evening was read by Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, the subject being "The Battle of Saratoga."

The speaker designated this action as the turning point of the Revolution. He glanced briefly over the grave events that preceded the battle. These circumstances and the history of the details of the conflict are found in all systematic historians. There appeared to be no new view of these transactions which the speaker might be anxious to present and enforce; his language was graphic and occasionally florid. The loss of the British was given as 700 and the loss of the Americans at only 150. Burgoyne's subsequent movements were very distinctly delineated. The number of prisoners surrendered at the capitulation was stated as over seven thousand—among which were several Generals and members of Parliament. Burgoyne returned to England, detended in the Commons the resistance of the colonists and was instrumental in the subsequent approaches to a pacificatory acknowledgment of our national independence. To the success of this battle our Republican nationality might fairly be said to be owing. It destroyed the military prestige of the English.

The speaker concluded thus:

"The stars of the new flag represented the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hands of Orpheus signified harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edges of the covenanter's banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The 13 stripes showed with the stars the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz.: the red flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denotes daring, and the white, purity.

What eloquence do the stars breathe when their full significance is known. A new constellation! Union! Perpetuity! A covenant against oppression! Justice, equality, subordination, courage and purity.

And where now is not that banner known? Trophied with victories in war and doubly trophied with the victories of peace. It is respected throughout the earth as the flag of the Free.

Then success to the flag of our nation,
May its folds all around us be spread,
It is blazoned with deeds of the valiant,
And sacred with names of the dead.

The stars are the symbol of union,—
May they ever in unity wave,
The white is the emblem of honor,
And the red is the blood of the brave.

Then success to the flag of the nation,
May it sweep o'er the land and the sea,
Oh! wherever its splendor is darting,
That it darted to nought but the free.

Let us keep its bright glories unsullied,
Sustain it on ocean and shore,
Rear it high, a broad beacon of freedom
To the world, until time is no more."

(Loud cheers.)

Rev. Dr. Osgood moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Street. The Secretary produced the originals of the Gates and Burgoyne capitulation correspondence, which was curiously scanned by several members. The vote of thanks being carried, the Society adourned.

Ship News.

By letter to Elwood Walter.

Key West, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

The brigs *E. Remington* and *Iris* sailed this morning. The *E. B.* has made no repairs except a new rudder; the salvage and expenses amount to $7,918. The schooner *Louisa Newcomb* came into this port on the 22d, totally dismasted. The bark *Truman*, bound to Gibraltar, came in to clean bottom. The brig *Iris* came in collision with the bark *Truman*, on the 23d, which broke the brig's foreyard, and bark's foretopsail and mast.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The ship *Janet Henderson*, arrived to-day from Liverpool, reports having had very bad weather on the English Coast, sprung a leak and had to throw overboard part of her cargo. The amount thrown over is not over 400 sacks of salt.

Coroner's Inquests.

Suicide in a Lager-bier Saloon.—A young man named Kern, who for two months past has been a partner with Adam Bub, in the restaurant corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, committed suicide Monday night by inhaling the fumes of charcoal. After all the persons had left for the night, Kern closed the place at the usual hour and went deliberately to work to put an end to his existence. He was accustomed to sleep in the basement, in a little room in the rear of the bar, but instead of retiring to bed, in his usual place, he appears to have removed the quilt and pillow from his cot and placed them upon a box in the back part of the large brick safe. Having taken off his coat, and tied a while handkerchief around his head, he placed a furnace of burning charcoal inside, at the right-hand corner, and closed the outside iron and inside wooden door. Reclining upon the rude cot he had prepared, he must soon have expired without pain. Miss Vochtman, the sister of Mrs. Bub, on coming to the place yesterday morning found it closed, and after various ineffectual efforts to get in, called to her assistance Policemen Robinson and Andrew Watt, who finally succeeded in entering the place. As they went in their attention was immediately attracted by the following words chalked upon the outside of the iron door:

"*You may find me in here.*"

Upon opening the doors of the safe Kern was found lying upon the box as described, and dead. Miss Vochtman says he has frequently threatened of late to put an end to his existence on account of business being so poor. He was not an intemperate man, though he did indulge occasionally in a glass of brandy. He was from the neighborhood of Frankfort. Coroner Perry was notified and held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body when a verdict was given in accordance with the facts stated above. The deceased was 24 years of age, and unmarried. His relatives took charge of the remains for interment.

Suicide of a Vagrant.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at Blackwell's Island, on the body of a vagrant named Wm. Murphy, who committed suicide on Monday night by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. The deceased was found dead in the morning in his cell. A verdict was rendered of "Suicide." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

Fatal Fall from a Carriage.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 12 Amity-place, on the body of Bernard Cunningham, a coachman, who died from concussion of the brain, caused by falling from his carriage. The evidence showed that the deceased was driving, on the 14th ult., through Third-avenue, when his horses took fright and ran away, smashing the carriage against a lamp-post and throwing him head-foremost to the pavement. A verdict was given accordingly.

The Arrest of Tuckerman for Robbing the Mails.

From the Bolton Traveller, Tuesday.

The announcement by telegraph from Springfield, yesterday afternoon, that Wm. S. Tuckerman, who, as treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, defrauded that Corporation out of about a quarter of a million of dollars, was in jail in New-Haven for mail robbery, took the community somewhat by surprise. It was but a few days ago that the exceptions to his conviction in the Municipal Court on the charge of embezzlement, were argued, Hon. Rufus Choate appearing in his behalf. It was anticipated that the Supreme Court would in a few weeks give a decision in the case, which would either throw out the testimony of his confessions, thus giving him the chance of a new trial, or confirm the ruling of the Court below, which would render him liable to a sentence of confinement in the State Prison.

For a number of months back, the Post-Office Department has been cognizant of a systematic robbery of the mails. They were generally distant mails, such as New-Orleans, Galveston, Chicago, &c., which rendered the task of detection extremely difficult. About the 14th of November a Philadelphia mail was robbed of a large amount of notes and drafts, and probably money also. Within a day or two, it has been announced that the mail from Cuba for the State of Maine, by the steamer of the 12th instant, containing about 500 letters, and which had been duly forwarded from New-York, was not to be found, it having been abstracted on the route between New-York and Boston. It is also stated that the mail which left Boston on Sunday, the 22d of November, by the New-Haven mail route, containing a large amount of drafts and letters from Maine and this City, was also obstructed, together with, it is supposed, a considerable amount of money, how large is not known.

For some time the well-known special mail agent, Mr. Holbrook, has been upon the track of the robber, gradually narrowing the field of his operations, until at last, according to a telegraphic dispatch received from him, he has pounced upon the culprit, against whom he says the proof is positive, added to which, according to the account from Springfield, is his own confession.

It appears that the suspicions of the post-office officials have been turned to Mr. Tuckerman for several weeks or more, and that, in consequence, he has been closely watched. It was found that he was in the habit of going to and from New-York on the New-Haven mail trains, especially on Sunday night, when no mail agent accompanied the bags. He has—if the accusations against him are correct—committed his depredations once too often, and was caught in the toils. Mr. Tuckerman will be examined at New Haven to-day, when a full development of all the facts in the case will probably be made. If the statements in regard to the extent of the robberies are correct, and can be brought home to Mr. Tuckerman, he will be liable to a life sentence of imprisonment.

In addition we learn that Mr. Tuckerman took passage on board the night train from New-York on Sunday evening. Mr. Holbrook was also a passenger, with a police officer. Mr. Tuckerman was seen to go into the baggage-car, take a bag from the heap, place it in his trunk and lock it up. For some reason however, probably from a suspicion that he had been watched, he unlocked the trunk again, took out the bag and threw it back. Immediately afterwards he was in the custody of Mr. Holbrook.

Sudden Death of an Editor.

From the Day Book, Dec. 1.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Nathaniel R. Stimson, the proprietor of this paper. Mr. Stimson had been in failing health for a year or more past, suffering with disease of the heart. At times he has been completely unfit for business, and upon several occasions entirely prostrated by sudden attacks of faintness and exhaustion. His friends had long feared he would not survive some of these severe assaults. Yesterday he left the office for his home, at Cypress Hill, Long Island, at 3½ P. M., in about his usual state of health. He had scarcely got on the cars of the Long Island Railroad, at Brooklyn, when he was taken with one of his usual attacks of faintness and suffocation, and although every effort was made to restore him to consciousness all attempts were unavailing, and he breathed his last within 20 minutes from the time he was first attacked.

Mr. Stimson was forty-two years old. He was born in Greene County, in this State, and came, like hundreds of others, to this City in early life to work his way to fame and fortune. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but opportunity offering, he went into the newspaper business, taking charge of the *Day Book* at the time Dr. Bacon left it. Since that time it has had his undivided energies and constant attention. No man ever worked harder in the newspaper line. No discouragement baffled, no bad luck dismayed him. His energies were almost superhuman, and when there seemed no way of escape when everything combined against him, he rose superior to all his difficulties, and worked his way out of the labyrinth of perplexities which surrounded him.

As an editor he was plain, direct and positive. He never equivocated or hesitated. He was cordial in his friendships and severe in his antipathies. His opponents always knew where to find him. No man was more devoted to his family, and surely none was more honored or respected in private life. The home circle is the spot where this calamity falls with its most crushing weight. There he was the centre—the all. A wife and four children are left to mourn his untimely death. Struck down in the very noontide of life, this dispensation of Providence is really a calamity of no ordinary occurrence. Many will feel his loss, but most of all those who were in the habit of watching his footsteps with the affection of a husband and a father.

City Taxes.

Amount received by Wilson Small, Receiver of Taxes, on

Nov. 23.....	$160,004 55	Nov. 27.....	$322,446 44
Nov. 24.....	271,221 77	Nov. 28.....	697,119 16
Nov. 25.....	232,212 00	Nov. 30.....	725,187 6.
			$2,408,182 5

Fire in Fifty-fourth-street.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in the three-story frame building in Fifty-fourth-street near Seventh-Avenue, consuming the building entirely. Mr. Sullivan owned the building, and his loss is about $300, which is covered by insurance. Wm. White occupied the house and sustained a total loss of his furniture, on which there was no insurance. Some difficulty is reported to have existed between the owner and occupant of the building, and it is alleged that owing to the bad feeling the place was set on fire.

As Engine Company No. 15 was going to the fire, Henry Agnea, a lad 17 years of age, was accidentally run over and his left arm and left leg both broken. The injured lad was taken to the City Hospital.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Company has been formed in Philadelphia, called the American Emigration Land Company, for the purpose of inducing emigration to Virginia, for agricultural purposes. The land owned by the Company is situated in Bath County, Va., and during the present season a large number of families have left this city for the settlement, the last party on Wednesday last, *via* the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. The object of the Company is to purchase large tracts of land in any of the States, presenting facilities for settlement by sea, river or railroad, and selling farms for cash or long credits.

Several persons have recently died at Norwich, Conn., it was feared from lead poison, taken into the system with the water supplied from "Kenney's Acqueduct." The Norwich *Courier* says the worst fears are confirmed. A quantity of this water was lately sent to Dr. James R. Chilton, chemist, New-York, for analysis. He states that it contains lead in solution, in the proportion, as near as he can estimate, of four grains of lead to one gallon of water. The water thus tested was drawn from the supply-pipe which has supplied for years the family of Dea. Charles Lee.

The San Francisco *Herald* urges strongly the immediate erection of Arizona into a Territory, with the appointment of Lieut. Mowry as Governor. Lieut. Mowry has resided for some time in Arizona, is fully acquainted with its great resources, and has done all in his power to further their development. Should the Federal Government determine to create a new Territory out of that valuable mineral region known as Arizona, we are satisfied that the claims of Lieut. Mowry will not be overlooked.

The officers of the steamers *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, between which vessels the recent fatal collision occurred, have been indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court sitting at New-Orleans. Their names are: Jeremiah Smith, J. Tucker and Burgess, of the *Galveston*; and A. Van Horne Ellis, Thos. Bencker, J. W. Jewell, John R. Young and J. W. Brown, of the *Opelousas*.

Henry E. Chamberlin, who fled from Stafford Conn., in August last, with suspicions resting upon him of having murdered his first-born infant child, returned to that place on Thursday, and was arrested on the warrant issued at the time of his flight. He is held for examination. It is understood that he professes to be able to produce the child alive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 678 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves! Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it misted off the brass plates and knobs on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Mayer—Allen.—At Gowanus, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Garrett Mayer to Beatrice, eldest daughter of Francis P. Allen, all of Gowanus.

DIED.

Vowell.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 28, Margareta Vowell, wife of Dr. J. D. Vowell, of Washington, Penn., and daughter of the late Stewart Brown, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

Donaldson.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, James Donaldson, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 Monroe st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

Thurber.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, of convulsions Wesley Hussell, infant son of G. W. and Mary A. Thurber, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 155 Rivington-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ernst.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mary E., wife of Louis Ernst.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Jollie.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Edward Everett, only son of Edward and Frances A. Jollie, aged 1 year and 10 days.

His remains were taken to Taunton, Mass., for interment.

Scofield.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of his son, Wm. H. Scofield, Jesse Scofield, of Waldea, Orsoge Co., and formerly of this City, in the 87th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Orange County for interment, and the funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, at Walden, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. Matilda Wilmor will be attended on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother in-law, H. Keyser, No. 160 West 22d st. Relatives and friends are desired to attend without further notice.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50
PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrills, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, of every description; Chubbs', Barton's and Brahma's Cabinet Locks, Safe Padlocks of all sizes, Extra Safe Night Latches, Chain Bolts, and Safe Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 822 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
"LUCY TEMPLE, CHARLOTTE'S DAUGHTER."
The highly gratifying success which attended the publication of "CHARLOTTE TEMPLE" in THE NEW-YORKER, has induced the proprietor to follow it in this week's issue with "LUCY TEMPLE, CHARLOTTE'S DAUGHTER," by Mrs. ROWSON, author of "Charlotte Temple." Beautifully illustrated. NOW READY. To be had of all news dealers. Four cents a copy.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.

Charles Mackay, Esq.
Dear Sir: It would be a matter of much gratification to many of our citizens to be allowed the privilege of hearing the course of lectures on the "National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland," recently delivered with so much acceptance in Boston, and if your engagements will allow, to request that you will assign a period for their delivery.
Your obedient servants,

JOHN W. FRANCIS,	FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN BIGELOW,	B. J. LOSSING,
WM. YOUNG,	SAM'L B. RUGGLES,
ISAAC FERRIS,	ERASTUS BROOKS.
ADAM NORRIE,	CH'S. EDWARDS,
W. C. PICKERSGILL,	RICHARD IRVIN,
EDWARD BALDWIN,	M. H. GRINNELL,
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CHAS. P. DALY,	E. M. ARCHIBALD.
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In compliance with the above flattering invitation Mr. Mackay has the pleasure to announce that by arrangement with the Mercnants and Clerks Librar Association, he will deliver the lectures referred to both in New-York and Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
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England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st,)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10.
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course.....$1 00
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For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.
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PROFITABLE READING.
Macaulay's History of England, Irving's Life of Washington and DAILEY'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. During this pinching times we advise our housekeeping readers to study the latter.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to be long) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

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LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,
And don't buy a dollar's worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-plated Ware until you have seen DAILEY'S prices. Cast your eye over some articles in their show-windows, and be sure to read their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Firemens', Grocers', Arctic, Republic, Metropolitan and other desirable Insurance Stocks; also, Chatham, Tradesmens' and Leather Manufacturers Bank Stock. American and Foreign Iron Pavement Company, New-York and Virginia Steamship Company and other Securities. Regular sales WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Business Paper sold at auction.

LOST CHECK ON THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—A check for eight hundred and fifty dollars, ($850,) drawn by Israel Sheldon, dated Dec. 1, 1857, indorsed "credit account Geo. B. Satterlee," and certified having been lost, the payment of same has been stopped, and all parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the said check to GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 48 Pine-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1856, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
The whole of the Immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises a large assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.
The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-worn accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bleached and unbleached muslins, cotton flannels, drillings, bed ticking, cotton duck, domestic ginghams, jeans prints, &c., &c., &c.
Also, SUPERIOR SHAKER FLANNELS,
10 c

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Sentiments of the Southern Press—Position of the Administration.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

I am able to give you the information that Secretary STANTON has *recalled his resignation*. He alleges that in consequence of the pressure of the newspaper attacks upon himself as well as WALKER he is determined to abide the action of the Administration, hoping against hope for a vindication in that quarter.

I also have the authority, in the statement of a gentleman immediately connected with Gov. WALKER, to charge that, notwithstanding the impression he had created with Southern men that he would sustain the Convention, he was at particular pains, on the eve of his leaving the Territory, to advise the Free-Soilers not to vote upon the issue submitted to them. I repeat, that I have the most direct and positive authority for charging upon Gov. WALKER this inflammatory counsel and this audacious interference with the free agency and free decision of the people.

The Kansas question has assumed a phase of the last importance. Those unfortunate politicians in the South, who have committed themselves to the support of Governor WALKER, and to sustaining his proposition that the Constitution should be submitted to the people, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament, *now that it is determined that the Constitution shall not be submitted, and the Administration has resolved to sustain the action of the Convention in this respect.* Their ingenuity will be sorely taxed to clear themselves of the dilemma in which they are placed, wherein they must choose either to abandon WALKER and stultify themselves, or must try the vexatious alternative of maintaining an opposition not only to Democratic doctrine and precedent, but to the clearly defined position which the Administration has now taken with regard to the Convention and its acts. The Southern sympathisers with Governor WALKER must either wholly abandon their position, or, if resolved upon consistency, they must adhere to him in opposition to the action of the Convention, and risk a rupture with the Administration and the Constitutional party of the South. It is a trying predicament surely; but it might have been foreseen. When such over-anxious politicians as Gov. WISE and the Editor of the *Enquirer* committed themselves to sustaining Gov. WALKER in his absurd propositions of a Kansas policy, they might have foreseen the probability of such a combination carrying them by easy stages over to the enemy, or, at least, to a decided position of hostility towards the Administration and the constitutional Democracy of the South. They assumed a risk which has resulted unfavorably, and placed them in a dilemma from which it is hoped that they may recover themselves with honor, although they can without not, disaster, in publicly abandoning their unworthy favorite.

Gen. LANE, and other leading politicans from the Pacific side, express the opinion that the Slavery provision in the Oregon Constitution will be voted down by a small majority. It is not improbable, however, that the Legislature may act with reference to a future introduction of Slavery into the State. By the way, Gen. LANE has expressed himself as a zealous advocate of the propriety and constitutionality of the action of the Kansas Convention, and condemns the policy and acts of Gov. WALKER in very decided terms.

GOVERNOR WALKER DENOUNCED AS AN ABOLITIONIST.

From the Mobile Mercury.

We believe we may announce to-day, without fear of being contradicted to-morrow, that Gov. WALKER has triumphed, at last, in his Free-Soil scheme in Kansas—that the Slavery clause in the Constitution will be, after all, submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and to the *whole* people, too, without regard to place of nativity or time of residence!

Now, as it is conceded by all, we believe, that such a vote must result in favor of the abolitionists, the country is at length placed in a position to do full justice to the services which JAMES BUCHANAN and ROBERT J. WALKER, with the aid of the *National* Democratic Party machinery, have been rendering to the *South*! Now Southern Democrats may open their eyes and see for themselves the beautiful work that has been accomplished for them by that great patriot and wonderful friend of Southern rights—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Walker's Reliance for Success in his New Invasion of Nicaragua.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

We are assured that in returning to Nicaragua with the view of regaining his ascendency, General WALKER did not rely so much upon the strength and efficiency of the force which accompanied him, as *upon the support of a powerful party in that country.* A portion of the Nicaraguan population preferred all along the administration of the Government to the anarchy and misrule which had prevailed for thirty years previous, and to the chances of falling a prey to the ambition of their neighbors; and since the exodus of the North Americans, events have occurred which have greatly increased the numbers of that party and its strength of purpose. From the day of the evacuation of Rivas the condition of Nicaragua has rapidly and steadily grown worse, the statements of the Costa Rican press to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are satisfied that it is so, from even's which have occurred there within the last three months. If private letters, written with no view to political effect, may be relied upon, the people of Nicaragua, under their present rulers, are suffering a more intolerable tyranny and a greater insecurity of life and property than at any former period of their history. The natives who favored, or were suspected of having favored the Walker Government, have been persecuted with the most rancorous severity, and punished, in some cases, with imprisonment or labor in chain-gangs, and in others with death. Soldiers are quartered all over the country, to be supported by forced contributions upon the inhabitants, over whom a strict surveillance is maintained; the slightest offence, in speech or action, against the ruling powers being visited with immediate and severe punishment.

Under this State of things, there can be but little doubt that *Walker's return will be hailed with joy by a large party of the native Nicaraguans, and that his calculations upon their active assistance and cooperation will be realized.* If he had not been pretty well assured that this would be the case, it would certainly have been *the veriest madness to cast himself again among his enemies with only a few hundred men.* The statement made recently in Washington, that a union of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua would probably soon be accomplished, has nothing in reason or common sense to support it. The ill-feeling and rivalry which have always existed between them has been greatly increased since WALKER's with drawal by the arrogant pretensions and forcible usurpations of the former, and any union between them, except one effected by violence, is impossible, for other reasons.

It is doubtful indeed whether any considerable party in Nicaragua would advocate an alliance of the kind, and certainly the masses would never consent to a measure which would place them entirely under the political control of their more powerful neighbor. For this reason alone a *fusion* of the two States is out of the question, and since the seizure of the San Juan River by Costa Rica, and the movement against Fort San Carlos, an open war between them has seemed far more probable than an anti-filibuster alliance.

It is unquestionable, we think, that Walker's chances of success depend greatly, if not altogether, upon the disposition of the people of Nicaragua towards him. Were he called, he is well enough acquainted with the condition of things there and the obstacles before him, not to indulge the preposterous idea of entering the country with less than five hundred men, and making a conquest of it against the will of its inhabitants and the combined forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala and perhaps San Salvador and Honduras. With active support of the people of Nicaragua, however, he can defy them all. Apart from other considerations, that support will relieve him from the odium of filibusterism and justify his course in the eyes of the world. His success would be rendered certain by his forces not being interfered with, and it is quite probable that his government would be established without any strenuous opposition.

Whether he will receive that support, and how the people of that unfortunate country are disposed towards him, remain to be seen. One of the letters to which we alluded above, states that thousands are hourly desirous of his return, and the restoration of his government, as the surest guarantee of security to property and to personal rights; that this feeling was shared by many of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Granada and Leon, and expressed the conviction that the cause of Nicaraguan regeneration had never so many friends at any former period. We shall see.

Minnesota.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Colonel GEORGE BARSTOW has arrived in this City from the Northern part of Minnesota, and reports that the grasshoppers, or locusts, which made such ravages in the wheat fields the past season, departed in August without depositing their eggs, and no apprehension is felt about their return; that the Indians, now mostly removed to the outskirts of the Territory, are peaceable; and that the farmers, hopeful and joyful, are preparing to sow large quantities of wheat the ensuing Spring. This report from Colonel BARSTOW will tend to quiet the alarm that has been felt among the people of the Eastern States who have friends settled in Minnesota. P. P.

GOV. MCWILLIE'S ADVICE.—Gov. MCWILLIE has been inaugurated Governor of Mississippi, and favors the public with a violent inaugural message. He believes there is a set purpose in the North among the chiefs and leaders of Abolitionism, to overthrow the social organization of the South by means of their power in the Federal Government; and he urges the South to be prepared to resist it at all costs and in every contingency. He holds that our institutions have sufficient paper guarantees in the constitution of the United States and the decisions of the courts, and takes the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as a final and satisfactory exposition of the law, by which all parties must abide. But constitutions do not bind fanatics, usurpers or tyrants, and to be secure in their rights the South ought to be prepared to rely upon their own physical forces, in order to oppose an effectual resistance.

MARKET REPORTS

Markets....*Carefully compiled for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday—9,620 bbls. Flour, 21,271 bush. and 190 bags Wheat, 500 bags Oats, 1,636 pkgs. Provisions, and 228 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Inactive and languid. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c. Stock in first hands to-day,—117,068 pkgs., including 104,98 bag. Rio, 7,120 pkgs. Java; 4,975 bags Maracaibo; 880 Ceylon and 371 Laguayra. Stock of all kinds in first hands Dec. 1, 1856: 82,409 pkgs. Stock of Coffee in Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 42,305 bags in 1857, against 17,4 bags in 1856. The movements in Coffee at Philadelphia during November, were: To all ports, 12,521 bags. Total sales of Rio, 14,867 bags, chiefly by auction, at prices ranging from 9¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Coffee in Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1857, about 69,000 bags.

COTTON—Continues in request at uniform rates, including middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues quiet and depressed, for all descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sale and Western Flour is more freely offered and purchase, at, however, easier prices. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 10@5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@5 50
Extra Ohio	5 35@7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25@5 40
Extra Genesee	5 75@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@7 75

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 80@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour in plenty and heavy. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker, but is decidedly cheaper. Sales 56,000 bushels, including red Western, club, at $1@$1 03; do. Spring at 93c.@$1; fair to prime white Southern at $1 04@$1 50, and prime red Southern at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce, quiet and nominal at 90c. for mixed Western; 92c. for yellow do.; 90c.@92c. for yellow Southern and 91c. @93c. for white Southern ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt are essentially unaltered. Oats continue in limited demand and depressed, at 48c.@50c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 35c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—During the week ending to-day Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of Loose and Salt Hay have been light. The demand has been pretty brisk, and prices have favored sellers. We quote Bale Hay at 80c@75c. for common to choice; Loose Hay at 65@75c. for inferior to prime, and Salt Hay at 30c.@40c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been sparingly offered, and purchased at rather firmer rates. Including Bale at 50c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs. and Bundle at $2@$4 ₱ 100 sheaves. In Boston, during the week ending with Nov. 30, Hay was dull, and but moderate sales were made at $18@$13 cash, ₱ ton. In Baltimore, Nov. 30, Hay was scarce and in good demand, selling really at $14@$18 ₱ ton for Bale, and $14@$16 for Loose. Straw was in lew request, and selling pretty freely at $17 ₱ ton for Rye, and $9@$12 for Wheat and Oat. In Richmond, Nov. 28, Hay was inactive, including Northern Bale at 87½c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston during the week ending Nov. 28, there was no North River Hay received, but 700 bales Eastern arrived. The only sale reported was one of 250 bales Eastern on arrive, at 95c. ₱ cwt. The last sale of North River was at 85c. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, Hay was plenty, but the demand very slow, and the sales were light at $1 for Northern, and $1 25@$1 37½ for Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs. from store. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 24, Hay was inactive, with sales of only 300 bales Eastern at $17 50, and 150 bales Western at $19 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Are quiet at old prices. Crops of 1857, we hear of: 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears quite limited and prices decline downwards. Porto Rico 22c.@23c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in N. w-York Dec. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba Muscovado	1,301	—	4 252	5,131
Cuba, Clayed	333	—	1,795	—
New-Orleans	—	60	—	50
Porto Rico	582	—	2,323	—
Total	2,516	60	8,370	5 681

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are quiet, yet quoted steady.

OILS—Unchanged in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $18 for Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 4,339 bbls. Dec. 1, 1857; 10,109 bbls. Nov. 1, 1857, and 6 390 bbls. Dec. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9½c.@10½c. for new smoked hams, and 7½c @8c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c. ₱ lb. Lard appears heavy and declining. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. for prime, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $14 25@$14 75, for extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime. $ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$21 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards—27,095 tcs. and bbls Dec 1, 1857; 9,085 tcs. and bbls. Nov 1, 1857, and 19,228 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1856. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15½@18c. for do. and in to very good State, and 21½@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 8½@9½c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1857:

| | QUALITIES | | |

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, &c.
BY IRVING & WATKINS,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec 2, 1857,
At their salesroom, No. 8 Pine st., at 10½ o'clock.
The goods are of the finest description and
BEST QUALITY.
The Watches are of the very best imported. Open for inspection on Tuesday.
Call and examine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 58 Chambers-st.,
EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

R. K & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 58 Chambers st., their entire stock of richly ornamented mantel, dining-hall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture. Also 500 choice engravings, colored as in oil and plain. In addition to many handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

WESCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers
SPLENDID FURNITURE.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK,—
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The undersigned, General Auctioneers for the sale of household furniture, real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., office No. 7 Beekman st., Nassau Bank Building. The entire elegant rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the first-class private residence No. 21 East 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock. This sale presents extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire contents of the house are of the most superb and costly description and embrace the most rare and valuable collection, such as is seldom if ever offered at auction. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the whole should be sold to the highest bidder, for cash. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers at the house on morning of sale.

Contents of house consist in part of parlor furniture, all rosewood; elegant carved parlor suite, covered in plush and gold brocade, with slip covers; one full suite covered in crimson and maroon, elegantly carved; one suite covered in silk velvet; all these suites were made under order, and first class; two splendid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and back; two corner etageres to match; three magnificent mantel mirrors, mounted in ormolu, cost $200 each; two large French pier mirrors, made to order for $225 each; superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; French escritoire, marble-top music cabinet, velvet and Wilton carpets, Turkish lounges, costly mantel vases, marble figures, groups, enbroidered curtains and shades; elegant paintings, embracing foreign and home scenery, by Huntington, Eglio and others, with pastille and embossed engravings.

CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood carved bedsteads, thirty elegant hair mattresses, bedblankets, French counterpanes, marble bureaus, washstands, commodes, secretary-bookcase, clocks, wardrobes, rockers, Voltaire and cottage chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with other dining furniture, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, oil cloths, coal, portable heater, &c.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Made by Pease, Roux & Morgan, short time in use. F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the large four-story dwelling, No. 5 West 6th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—yards of rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensive carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables lodies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 6-octave rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and gilt pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, with fully gothic-carved cover and stool, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens winter scenes, seaviews, moonlight sea-views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated china vases Parian and Chinese figures, twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantle ornaments; mahogany, French walnut rosewood upholstered chairs covered in hair cloth and muslin; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich china tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as quart revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, stops, fonts of the baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing cottage and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently carved chiffonier sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oilcloths, hall stands, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—REGULAR Daily Unreserved sales of Stocks and Bonds, also Business paper at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to prevent fictitious quotations and to a sist those who are desirous of making *bona fide* sales, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to hold regular daily auction sales of securities at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and to receive in addition to his regularly advertised list such Bonds, Stocks and other securities as may there be presented to be sold at public auction. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit their own convenience, without regard to any particular day of sale. Regular sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, sofas, &c., &c., &c.

Also crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil cloth, silver plated ware, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Waggstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Waggstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for the purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY B. HEFFS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HEFFS & MOSES, ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer—consisting of massive diamond breastpins, earrings, bracelets, rings studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; gold jewelry in great variety, silver-ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. NOTICE.—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. (In addition to the usual assortment of hardware.) by order of assignees, 36 cases American goods, consisting of firmers, chisels, brass and iron hooks and eyes, black rivets, mannre forks, meat mauls, iron picks, curry combs, copper rivets and burrs, meat trimmers, family scales, one case spring cutlery, plated spoons, meat cutters, screws, brushes, &c. Also, two cases double guns, 100 pair pistols, 20 casks wrought nails, English sale cards, knives and forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 22 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice collection of 150 oil-paintings; among them are pictures of great merit of the Dutch, Flemish, French and English schools; also, several paintings by celebrated American artists. To be sold without reserve, and are now on exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 61 Cortland-st. about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers. Included in this sale is a jobber's stock, all of which will be sold without reserve, for account of the assignee.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.—WATSON'S Sewing-machine needles. Singer's sewing machine needles. Sewing-machine needles of every kind and to order by American Needle Company.
BARTLETT & CO., proprietors.
Office No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
Orders solicited.

SUPERIOR LARD & TALLOW OILS, every [illegible] Barrels 33 gallons.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC
Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855 have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of the organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Haff,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. E. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CHERY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
F. M. NEVI,	DANIEL B. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City on Buffalo city six percent. bonds, Rochester and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. bonds, and also the interest due on bonds current on said county seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Milwaukie and Mississippi, and Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HIRAM E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCRELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'58-1aw2yW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the hill holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 19, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 9 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—LOW FOR CASH.—THE VALuable property No. 109 Gold-st.
A very neat Italian cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island; 11 well-finished rooms, good coach house, and about 20 lots of land.
A 3 story brick dwelling, in Sullivan-st.
A large house and lot in City Hall-place. Apply to CALEB BARTLETT & CO., No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Eight to twelve three-story high basement houses, (brick preferred,) having modern improvements and well located. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A CELLAR FOR STORage, in the vicinity of Barclay, Murray or Chambers sts., and near Washington and Greenwich sts. Address STORAGE, at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the depot in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Hempstead, ½ mile from depot, the claire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra rifling of our manufactnre. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 350 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash at so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. BASKINS, Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Rail Road for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MINTURN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations south of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
3½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.—for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 4:30, 12 M., $5. 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
JOHN TOWNSEND, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 9 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 3½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6 A. M. and 12:45 and 6½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

MUSICAL HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, KEETON & BRAILEYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent grand wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

HAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 136 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO PLACE, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Armenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 83 miles from New-York, 65 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female Board $32, and common English $5 per Term of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

$5—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Gentlemen who attend DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 499 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Private lessons, $25. Two $5 seats in the book-keeping class for "hard times" vacant. N. B.—Boys prepared for business practically.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY Inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15½ and 15 hands high; can trot very fast all warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French cob, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts; but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

BARRICINI FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SIX LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF St. Grace Free Church, Williamsburg, Rev. ALVAN GRIDLEY, Rector. Able, highly instructive and largely attended. The second in the course.—The Public Opinion.—will be delivered by that interesting and popular lecturer, Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-Haven, in Washington Hall, corner of South 5th and 4th sts., (only three blocks from Sand-st. cars and Peck-slip Ferry,) on THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. The four lecturers to follow are Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. VINCENT, of New-York; Rev. D. A. TENG, of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford. Tickets, full course, $1. Single tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINted by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All persons interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book-stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and painted chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York Havre and Southampton for the years 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE.	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan 12
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 5.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9
Arago Saturday,	M'h. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h 9
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free in work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, $90
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400.

To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent No. 7 Broadway; WM. IRELIN, Agent, Havre CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
THE ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
THE BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ARABIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov 7.	1857	Wednesday, Nov 11	1857
Saturday, Nov 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 21	1857

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EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
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THE CITY ELECTIONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

conversation grew animated and the tumult heightened apace. The Captain assumed a belligerent attitude. He gesticulated. Dr. CHADSEY ditto. The confusion was appalling. There was a general rush for the platform, and the tables were at once covered with a swaying and excited crowd of onlookers. CHADSEY was thrust off the platform and cries of "Kick him out; he's a Know-Nothing." RYNDERS implored the people not to touch the man, but let him depart in peace. The Captain was obeyed, and CHADSEY was soon lost in the throng. RYNDERS declared that he only wanted to explain the lie that that man had uttered in Tammany Hall. He did not explain, however, but a young man who mounted the stand and proclaimed at the very top of his voice that order reigned in Warsaw. This was received with cheers, and by degrees the tumult subsided.

The Speaker explained that CHADSEY had charged Capt. RYNDERS with having worked for TIEMANN instead of FERNANDO WOOD, when the fact was that the Captain had worked cheerfully and manfully for FERNANDO WOOD to-day in his district. [Cheers.] They did not come here to-night, however, to discuss personal difficulties, but to speak of the glorious victory of FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] So far FERNANDO WOOD stood 574 ahead of TIEMANN. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—The Twenty-second Ward gives 300 for WOOD. [Renewed cheers.]

THE CHAIRMAN—The Thirteenth Ward gives 213 majority for WOOD. [Cheers.]

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE now appeared, and was quickly called to the stand. He said:

Fellow-Democrats—and I presume that you are entitled to that epithet still—will you give me your attention for a few moments? [Cries of "We will."] I have not much with which to greet you to-night, but I have that to say which each Democrat repeats to himself when the battle is finished and the reports are coming in. It is not of so much moment that we, the Democratic Party, should have elected our candidate, as it is that we should have supported our candidate. [Great applause.] There is a victory attended by disgrace, and there is a defeat which is covered with glory. [Cheers.] And if we, the Democracy, should be defeated—and God forbid—even then would we, the representatives of Democratic principles in the City, stand a proudcr mark before the Union than we ever yet have stood. But there is no such thing as defeat inscribed on our banners. As the reports come in we find that the Democratic majorities swell—and, as you listen to that which is acclaimed to night both here and in the streets, not only your enthusiasm but your judgment must be satisfied that on this day, the 1st of December, 1857, has the Democratic Party encountered, not the Know-Nothing Party, not the Black Republican Party, but it has encountered and defeated the disrupted elements of all parties of the opposition. [Cheers.] With their ancient vigor and determination, the Democracy have accomplished to-day what they have always accomplished—victory and triumph. [Cheers.] Now, fellow Democrats, it is not for me to rehearse here the principles of the party. They are inscribed on the hearts of all of you. Not a man before me but is the walking element of the principle of the party of which he is a member. The walking element of the principle which he has received, and which has inspired him within these hallowed and sacred walls, is the walking element of the principle which underlies all the institutions of our country. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, as much as you may be attached to your candidate, FERNANDO WOOD, [cheers,] triumph as you may and will in his election, still there is a graver principle than even that over which you are to triumph, when its accomplishment has been achieved. It is this that in the dark days, when we had opposition without and treachery within, there were found a body of men in this City, who, having always stood faithful to their banners, then, in that trying hour, advanced manfully and boldly to the battle, and arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder waged valorous and manful war against their adversaries, and smote them and overcame them. [Applause.] I may here say to you in a few words what has been the principle on which the contest has been waged. It is the principle of adhesion to party; to that party which represents the Democratic principles of this country; that party which, representing the National principles of your institutions, has invited the poor and oppressed of other countries to this asylum. It is the principle which has been fostered with this cradle of liberty; the principle of faithful adherence to the nominations of the party. Party is principle, and principle is party. It is a glorious example to adhere to; it is the only means of accomplishing the destinies of the country, and of carrying forward the Democratic principles in which you were nurtured. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, you have been maligned in this campaign. Your position and views have been calumniated, because you professed attachment to party. It has been declared that Democrats will support a party nominee no matter from what quarter he may proceed, without reference to his position, without reference to his capacity, his integrity or his honor. But, fellow citizens, when have you known a party of the position and dignity of the great Democratic Party of this land; that raised JAMES BUCHANAN on its shoulders—[cheers]—descend so low, with worthy and honorable men in its ranks, as to place before the country for its suffrages, a corrupt, dishonest or base man? [Cries of "Never."] Tammany Hall in her palmiest days always selected the best, the purest, the most patriotic of her men; and these are as pamphlet days for Tammany Hall as she has ever witnessed. And now, with reference to the party traditions, to the ancient time-honored usages of those who have preceded you in this Hall; now, in reference to all those antecedents, when your banners are more proudly than ever floating in victory; now, I say to you, it would be most strange and wonderful if Tammany should descend from her high estate and nominate for your support those who are unworthy of your suffrages. Where a Convention has been formed, composed of your respectable fellow-citizens, of your neighbors whom each and all of you know, where that Convention has nominated its candidate with a knowledge of his claims, with an intimacy with his merits, and with a perfect persuasion of his patriotism and Democracy, it is for you, as men of sense, it is for the whole world to say that when the Convention having opinion and judgment, has pronounced a man to be worthy of the suffrages of the party, these suffrages should be given to that nominee. [Cheers.] That is the doctrine of Tammany Hall. Look yonder at the disordered, deranged ranks of your opponents. The New-York *Herald* has properly pronounced them a combination of odds and ends of all parties. They are no party. They are but an association, set in hostility to party, so that while you occupy the position of being a party having principle, you force your adversaries into that position where they cannot claim and do not even profess to be a party, much less to be actuated by the principles of a party. One month since there were three parties engaged in the contest. There was the Native American Party, and there, at another corner of the triangle, the Black Republican Party, both opposed to the Democracy. Now you see both these parties forsaking their own secular principles, and coming together in one common agglomerated mass. Why, you know that the Black Republicans were as much opposed to the Know Nothings as they were to the Democracy, and the Know-Nothings were as much opposed to them as they were to either; but on this occasion they have forsaken their own principles, and are united in one mass against us. The Democratic principle, therefore, has been encountered, not by a party in opposition, but by an associated body of men actuated (in the language of JOHN C. CALHOUN) by the cohesive power of the public plunder. But fellow citizens, if there be anything in the reports received, FERNANDO WOOD is the triumphantly elected Mayor of the City or New-York, [cheers,] by virtue of the votes of the Democratic Party; elected over DANIEL F. TIEMANN, who was the representative, not of a party, but of a combination of men bent on the destruction of the Democratic Party and its nominee. (Some returns were here announced, after which Mr COCHRANE continued.) Fellow citizens, it has been announced from the stand this evening that the Twenty-second Ward gave FERNANDO WOOD a majority of 300. [Cheers.] The news though good, is not sufficiently good for the truth. The mistake is now corrected. I am informed that that Ward has given him a majority of 600. [Cheers.] For one moment allow me to detain you on a subject of some interest and instruction. Let me speak to you in an adversary tone. This is not the last battle that we, as Democrats, shall have to fight. We are but girding up our loins for other contests. Let us, therefore, rename the ground on which we stand. It may be possible that we have not surrendered; but if not, that is no reason for your hanging down your heads and disconsolately taking your way home. The principles that actuated you are as strong as ever. If you have been defeated, it has been not by the combination of your enemies open and above board, but by the work of those in our own ranks who have no voted for the Democratic ticket. Now, then fellow-Democrats, even in the face of defeat you have every motive to perseverance. You are a portion of the glorious party which placed JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair. You are a portion of that great party which, when there was danger that this Union should be dissolved, advanced manfully to the rescue and saved the Confederacy by its vote. You are a portion of that party which has ever from the days of JEFFERSON, MONROE and JACKSON, and POLK and down through PIERCE to BUCHANAN, sustained its candidates. Let me say to you to-night, that reflecting on your past achievements and your present posture, you should take pride on yourselves and with the announcement in your ears, and on your lips, that you have probably achieved a success to-day, leave this hall with an upright position, and open and fearless countenance of Democrats and men.

Mr. COCHRANE retired amid great applause, and after hearing a few more returns read, the meeting separated.

Dead Rabbits in the Fourth Ward—One Man Shot.

A little before 11 o'clock, last evening, a party of about fifty "Dead Rabbits" marched over into the Fourth Ward, making a halt in the new Bowcry, near Rosevelt-street. The gang at once set up deafening yells and terrific shouts, which speedily had the effect to draw to the vicinity a large assemblage. No gathering a large crowd than they commenced throwing in their midst brickbats, paving stones, and whatever they could lay their hand on. To wind up, several pistol shots were fired. Intimation of what was going on was sent to the Fourth Ward Police Station, Captain WALLING at once telegraphed to the second Ward to send over a posse of men to aid in dispersing the vagabonds. Captain WALLING, with a platoon of men, and Sergeant BENNET, of the Second Ward, with a platoon, were quickly on the ground, but before they reached the place the crowd had dispersed. Several persons were slightly injured by the missiles thrown at them, and a man named BUTLER was shot behind the left ear. Fortunately the ball grazed his head and inflicted only a slight wound.

The Dead Rabbits had been roughly handled in their visit to the 4th Ward election polls in the morning, and five of them were arrested and locked up in the Station House—hence the demonstration.

Police Intelligence.

MORE GARROTERS IN THE FIELD.—As Mr. Armstrong A. Oliver, a Special Policeman, was standing, on Monday night, corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, three men came up to him and demanded money. He refused to comply with their request, when they made a grab for his gold watch and chain. He broke from them, rushed into a butcher's shop adjoining, and seized a big butcher knife to defend himself. The robbers, not in the least daunted, told him he must hand over his watch and money. The proprietor of the shop came to Mr. Oliver's assistance and ordered the rascals from the place, at the same time raising a butcher knife, and threatening to split their heads open if they did not instantly decamp. The assailants turned to leave as, fortunately, three Policemen, passing by, arrested them. They were taken yesterday before Justice DAYTON, at Jefferson Market, and gave their names as Barney McCaffney, Nicholas Brown and Barnaby Conklin. The Justice locked them up for examination.

THE LATE $10,000 ROBBERY.—An Irishman, giving his name as Patrick Kelly, was arrested yesterday, supposed to be implicated in the recent robbery of doubloons to the value of $10,000 taken from the bark *Pentuckett*. He had a quantity of doubloons in his possession and was making so extensive a display of them that the officers took him in custody on suspicion. The accused gives a contradictory and confused statement as to how he came in possession of the money.

THE BOGUS TICKET OPERATORS.—The proprietors of the bogus ticket offices No. 109 West-street, and corner of Chambers and West streets, who were mentioned in Monday's TIMES as having had complaints of swindling preferred against them, concluded, on the appearance of the arresting officers, to restore to the complainants their money. This was all that the complainants demanded. The Deputy-Superintendent intimated to the accused parties, in explicit language, that if other complaints of a similar character were preferred against them, they would not be let off so easily.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, at 3 o'clock. Present—Commissioners DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, GREEN, STRONG and HOGG.

A petition from E. Snowden was denied.

The Building Committee were authorized to extend the time of removal of Mr. Menck from the grounds now occupied by him on the Park, no beyond the 1st of March, 1858.

A communication from Charles Raivelle was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following communication was received from the Superintendent:

To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park,

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiry addressed to me at your last meeting, I beg to report that, having regard only to the most economical method of carrying on the required work upon the Park, *no more* laborers are needed than I am at present authorized to employ.

Considering the question whether double the number of laborers might not be employed by working them in sets—one alternately with the other, strictly in the same manner—I must reply that such an arrangement would be attended by obvious economical disadvantages.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK, New-York, Dec. 1, 1857.

On mution, it was

Resolved, That the Superintendent having reported that a larger force cannot economically be employed with advantage on the Park, said Report is adopted.

It was ordered that a sum not exceeding $650 be appropriated for fitting up the business offices at the Wagstaff House.

It was

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in connection with the Executive Committee, be authorized to take the necessary steps to procure from the Common Council the surplus earth on Hamilton-square, for the purpose of being used on the Central Park—the earth to be removed by and under the direction of this Board.

A report of the Executive Committee, denying the petitions of Edward Fitzgerald and J. T. King, and recommending that William G. Wilson be allowed to remove his building from the Park, was adopted.

A report from the same Committee, recommending that the stonebreakers on the Park be paid at the rate of nine cents per foot, was adopted.

Sundry communications and petitions were appropriately referred, and the Board adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.—KNOX does certainly turn out a beautiful Hat, of fine quality and tasteful shape, and the Fall fashion this year introduced is inimitable. At his store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the visitor will be bewildered by the immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., exhibited there. The quality, description, style of trimming, &c., will each impress the beholder and satisfy the most skeptical as to the taste and ability of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Potographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once at his magnificent temple of art, No. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The fragrance of the rarest flowers is exhaled from this famous perfume. When used as a toilet wash it renders the skin soft and smooth, and gives clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IODINE and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing Railroad—Good for City Landlords.

Some of the up-town people are making strenuous efforts to stop *locomotive* trains on the railroads from coming within four or five miles of the business places of men living in the country. The more tedious the morning and evening rides can be made, of course, the greater will be the hindrance to persons desiring to live out of the City. In this case, however, the railroads take the part of their customers, and they exert themselves to the utmost, not only to keep on steam to the lowest possible point, but they also run a larger number of early and late trains, whether directly paying or not. When retrenchment is needed, the midday trains are suspended, but those designed to accommodate business men are kept on, it being wisely considered that the pleasure travel of the midday can accommodate itself to the necessities of the business community.

But the managers of the Flushing Railroad and of the steamer *Island City*, running in connection therewith, would appear to have a common interest with City landlords, since they have discontinued their early trip on the plea that it does not pay—thus compelling all laboring and business men, who must be in the City before 9 o'clock, to give up their country residences and take dwellings in the City. We have not heard of any premium offered by the City landlords for the adoption of this course, nor are we aware that the managers are interested in City "houses to let;" but it must certainly have a bad effect upon property in Flushing, Newtown, &c., to shut out all that pleasant section of country from access to the City before 9 or 9¼ o'clock in the forenoon. The evil result will, no doubt, be seen in the long run.

A WARNING TO PATENT SAFE SWINDLERS.—One week ago last Wednesday, a man named WM. LEE induced a gentleman from Canada West to visit Greenwood Cemetery, and while there, he, with an associate, rubbed him of $220, by means of the patent safe game. A few days subsequent to this LEE was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct, and he was taken before Justice BLANCHARD for examination. Before this had been concluded, the witnesses were hurried before the Grand Jury and an indictment found. This was deemed necessary, as the accused, who has been arrested many times for the same offence, has a happy faculty of getting discharged when brought before a Magistrate. Yesterday he was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge MOORE and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 4 years, 11 months, and 29 days' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

LEE is a resident of Brooklyn, and has probably robbed more countrymen by means of the patent safe game than any other man. He has been in this business nearly six years, and is well known to the police, and has frequently been arrested for this same offence, but heretofore he has managed to escape punishment by being discharged by the Magistrate before whom he was arraigned.

A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS SENTENCED.—JOAN MINCH, a noted receiver of stolen goods, keeping a shop for that purpose in South Brooklyn, was tried and convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and strange to say was only sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50. He has done much towards encouraging the commission of burglaries and larcenies in Brooklyn, and has frequently been arrested, but heretofore has generally escaped punishment. When arraigned he pleaded guilty, but his counsel entering just then put in a plea of not guilty, and the jury confirmed the opinion expressed by the accused, that he was guilty.

THE KING'S COUNTY VAGRANT SCHOOL.—This school went into operation yesterday, in the old Hospital building at Flatbush. The institution will be formally opened on Saturday, with suitable exercises. The establishing of this institution is now looked upon with favor by most respectable persons, and the failure have thus far received nothing but words of encouragement. It has a good effect in another direction. It is rapidly filling the public schools. The number of scholars has rapidly increased in the public schools since the visitors commenced their work. The increase is mostly from that class who before could not be induced to attend school at all. The visitor during November obtained a list of 156 truant children. Yesterday all but six were regularly attending the public schools. The six who refuse will be sent to the institution this week.

VESSEL ROBBED.—The schooner *Ontario*, lying at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of rope and four bales of hay. Capt. Cass, of the Third Precinct, subsequently found the stolen property in an unoccupied cellar in Kelsey's-alley.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—GENERAL TERM. NO. 2.—Nos. 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 3.

CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 7.—Nos. 2, 27, 43, 48, 50, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 16, 19, 31, 35, 55.

☞ Up to and including the 30th of November, the Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn received $608,851 20 on the taxes of this year.

RESIGNED.—Mr. CHARLES C. FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation as an Alderman.

☞ An unknown man committed suicide, Sunday night, by leaping into the East River, from one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—There were 97 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during the month of November, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	73	Fighting	2
Assault	6	Suspicion of Theft	4
Disorderly	2	Bastardy	1
Stealing	6	Vagrancy	2
Violating City Ordinance	1		
Total			97

The nativity of the prisoners was: Ireland, 75; England, 10; United States, 4; Germany, 7; Scotland, 1.

CAUGHT.—The young man named MULLINS, who, some time since, escaped from the Hudson County Jail, in company with QUINCY ADAMS, was, yesterday, arrested by Officer CLARK, of Jersey City, and sent back to jail.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A little girl named COURTNEY, living at No. 56 York-street, Jersey City, was severely burned, on Monday evening, by the explosion of a spirit lamp, while in the act of lighting it. Her mother was also considerably burned in an attempt to extinguish the child's burning clothes. The child's injuries are thought not to be fatal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 4½s '59	95	45 Harlem R. R.	8½
7,000 Ohio 6s, '60	99¾	250 do	s10 8⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	86¾	100 do	8⅝
1,000 do	86¾	300 do	8
5,000 Missouri State 6s	79¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 18
2,000 Virginia 6s	88¾	50 do	18⅝
2,000 Calif. State 7s, '75	68½	75 do	18⅝
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	87	200 do	19
13,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90	175 do	19
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	98	400 do	b30 19⅛
2,000 Erie R. Cv. Bs. '71	31¾	100 do	b30 19⅛
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1stm.	95	20 Hudson Riv. R. R.	21
15,000 H. R. R. Cvt. B.	50	150 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf.	sk 33
1,000 Il. Cen. R. R. B.	87¼	100 Panama R. R.	s30 87½
1,000 do	87½	10 do	88
5,000 do	88	100 Reading R. R.	b3 54
1,000 do	s3 87¾	200 do	54
5,000 do	s30 87	50 do	b5 54
1,000 M. C. R. R 8 Pc. 1st M. S'k'g. F. Cvt. Bonds	83	100 do	b30 54
6,000 do	82¾	200 do	s10 53½
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	55¾	200 do	s15 53⅝
1,000 G. & C. 2d m. b.	81	11 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	79
3,000 do	80¾	27 do	78¾
40 Amer. Ex. Bank	89	250 Cl. & Pitt. R. R.	42
11 Park Bank	84	500 do	s3 42
40 Broadway Bank	106	200 do	c 42
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	104	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12
173 do	103	200 do	s5 12
10 do	103¾	50 do	s10 12
100 Bruns'k City L. C.	b30 4¼	100 do	s10 12⅛
25 Pacific M. S. Co	68	290 do	12⅛
16 Erie Railroad	16⅜	100 do	12⅝
150 do	s3 15⅞	140 do	13
175 do	16	100 do	s10 13
50 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	s60 78	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	opg 74⅛
		10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DRAKER:

$3,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. added	70⅛
$3,000	Keokuk City 7s	Int. added	49⅛
$3,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s.	Int. added	25
$1,000	Racine and Mississippi 7s	Int. added	40
5 shares	Michigan Southern R. R.		19
10 shares	Bank of New York		94
20 shares	American Exchange Bank		88½
20 shares	Bank of Commerce		92¼
10 shares	Relief Fire Ins. Co		103
250 shares	Brunswick City Stock		$4

Also, the following by ALONZO H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. added	7½
$3,000	Terre Haute & Al. R. R. 10s	Int. added	27½
$4,000	Great Western R. R. 7s	Int. added	39
$1,000	Terre Haute & Alton 7s	Flat	59¾@60¾
44½ shares	Second-avenue R. R.		45

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	68½	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R	78
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	79¾	100 do	78¾
3,000	Mic. Cen. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cn. b.	82¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	b30 103	50 do	42
100	do	103	100 do	b3 43¾
50	do	s30 102	200 do	s20 43
10	Pac. Mail St. Co	68	100 do	s30 43
20	Cumb. Coal Co	10¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	41
100	Erie Railroad	16⅛	100 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	14
50	do	s10 16⅜	100 do	13½
100	do	b3 16⅝	60 do	s7 13⅞
100	Reading R. R.	54	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	34¼
50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	20	120 do	36
70	do	21	10 do	36⅛
25	do	21⅛	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 73⅛
100	do	21¾	10 do	opg 74⅛
100	do	s60 21	75 do	opR 74⅜
50	Hud. River R. R.	20⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 78⅞
			100 Harlem Railroad	38⅝

TUESDAY, Dec. 1—P.M.

From official data, with which we have been favored in advance of the American Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, we compile the following interesting tables relating to the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Treasury Year 1857—additional to our general summary of yesterday:

OUR CHIEF EXPORTING CITIES—1857.

	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Re-export.	Specie.
New-York	$74,538,238	$6,302,989	$43,488,240
New-Orleans	91,533,306	319,298	140,503
Boston	12,181,581	3,060,018	13,085,318
Philadelphia	6,838,198	152,860	144,098
Baltimore	13,405,393	292,942	6,000
Richmond	5,745,002	12,996	—
Charleston	15,993,506	12,969	—
Savannah	10,670,273	—	—
Mobile	20,575,967	242	—
Oswego	3,059,527	476,531	—
San Francisco	1,973,100	621,296	11,641,505
Other Ports	22,392,602	3,593,368	429,258
Totals	$278,906,713	$14,905,509	$69,136,922
Grand total of all Exports			$362,949,144
Last year			326,964,908

OUR CHIEF IMPORTING CITIES, 1857.

New-York	$223,350,307	Buffalo	$1,601,419
Boston	44,640,063	Salem	1,929,417
New-Orleans	24,591,365	Portland	2,067,356
Philadelphia	17,850,630	Charleston	2,016,734
Baltimore	10,381,208	New-Haven	1,052,569
San Francisco	9,130,698	Other Districts	16,508,027
Oswego	3,762,969		
Grand Total all Imports			$360,990,141
Last year			314,639,942

OUR CUSTOMERS FOR COTTON—1857.

	Bales.	Value.
To Great Britain	1,474,199	$83,101,316
To France	379,057	22,263,170
To Bremen	71,165	4,356,418
To Hamburg	22,720	1,311,935
To Holland	21,862	1,283,328
To Belgium	24,218	1,420,035
To Spain	104,058	6,165,961
To Mexico	20,269	992,747
To Sweden	21,393	1,249, 42
To Denmark	2,423	154,635
To Russia	69,832	4,267,231
To Austria	16,137	952,924
To Sardinia	36,794	1,967,522
To Naples	1,275	71,806
To Portugal	136	7,712
To Prussia	50	3,574
Totals	2,265,588	$131,575,859
Last year	2,991,175	128,382,351

CONSUMERS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO—1857.

	Hhds.	Value.
Bremen	46,045	$4,916,396
Havana	27,758	1,969,008
Great Britain	33,472	5,476,142
France	12,894	1,421,580
Spain	7,722	1,255,069
Austria	6,562	1,186,988
Belgium	6,316	904,257
Sardinia	5,149	982,124
Tuscany	2,033	337,409
Naples	4,144	875,209
Africa	1,729	402,069
Hamburg	633	131,720
Portugal	980	148,120
Miscellaneous	1,581	154,691
Totals	156,948	$20,261,772
Last year	116,962	12,221,843

OUR CHIEF CUSTOMERS FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR—1857.

	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	I. Corn, Bushels.
England	1,027,066	8,560,064	4,184,279
Scotland	121,150	1,019,529	214,704
Ireland	22,272	138,863	426,223
Canadas	555,088	1,798,209	1,201,706
British Indies	478,140	84,824	219,544
Total British	2,203,716	11,601,509	6,296,456
France	224,897	1,527,128	226,810
Brazil	507,134	—	61,331
Spain	227,854	767,261	324,350
All others	548,452	674,433	596,371
Totals	3,712,053	14,570,331	7,505,318
Last year	3,510,626	8,154,877	10,292,280

COMPARATIVE VALUES—1857 vs. 1856.

Flour	$25,862 315 av.	$6 97½	$29,275,148 av.	$8 34
Wheat	22,210,557 av.	1 83	15,115,681 av.	1 85¾
Corn	5,184,666 av.	69¢	7,622,568 av.	74¾
Totals	$53,307,439		$62,013,374	
Rice	2,290,400		2,390,233	
Rye, Oats, &c	650,148		2,718,620	
Indian Meal	957,191		1,176,888	
Rye Meal	115,829		214,563	
Shp brd. Potat's	981,210		878,428	
Total Bread	$58,333,176		$59,390,906	
Provisions	16,736,458		17,655,922	
Totals	$75,069,634		$77,046,828	

AMERICAN TONNAGE—1857.

	Tons Built.		Tons Built.
Maine	110,933	Georgia	197
New-Hampshire	8,718	Florida	1,333
Vermont	65	Alabama	221
Massachusetts	55,411	Mississippi	136
Rhode Island	3,583	Louisiana	920
Connecticut	5,040	Tennessee	1,427
New-York	87,826	Kentucky	8,462
New-Jersey	8,642	Missouri	2,400
Pennsylvania	34,258	Illinois	2,805
Delaware	4,843	Wisconsin	2,403
Maryland	20,826	Ohio	22,665
Dist. of Columbia	1,483	Michigan	7,441
Virginia	3,932	California	950
North Carolina	1,373	Oregon	235
South Carolina	266		
Total Tonnage built in 1857			378,804
Previously registered and enrolled			4,871,652
Total			5,250,456
Out of service, lost, &c			309,613
Now registered and enrolled, tons			4,940,843
Of which employed			
In Coasting Trade			2,300,399
Steam Navigation			705,784
Whale Fishery			195,841
Cod and Mackerel Fisheries			132,899
In General Commerce			1,605,920
Total number of Tons			4,940,843

The strong Bank Statement of this morning contributes to the general sense of ease in the Money Market. To-day the Country Currency certificates held by the Associated City Banks begin to bear interest. The amount total has been voluntarily reduced $1,250,000 by some of the country bankers who want their currency at home. The probability is that before the end of the week, the amount will not exceed $6,000,000, of which a single bank in the City finds it convenient to hold nearly one third, for the sake of the interest the Certificates now bear. The Certificates will continue to be used in the settlement of balances between the Banks. The Interest account is to be kept at the Clearing-House, and adjusted with the Country Banks by the Metropolitan. The arrangement has worked admirably throughout, and no party in bank, and much less the public, have cause to complain of the recognition of this circulation at par, after the suspension in October. The regret is that it was not adopted two or three weeks sooner.

The European mail for the Boston steamer will be a moderate one. Some further remittances go forward for account of the London creditors of the old North American Trust. The rates closed on London 108¾@109¼, at 60 days; 111@111⅛ at short sight. Francs were dull, 5.27½@5.22½, at 60 days; 5.15@5.12½ short sight. The amount of Gold by the steamer, as stated yesterday, will be increased by one or two parties at Boston, making the whole shipment probably $800,000. No change in the rates for Gold to-day. American Coin 100¼@100½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $265,087; disbursed $270,871: balance at the close, $4,219,355.

We repeat, by request, that the bills of the Marine Bank of Buffalo will be redeemed at the Bank of North America, Wall-street, at ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. discount. Also, at the same rate, at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. We are authorized to say this Bank will collect for the New-York City Banks, and remit daily at usual rates.

The interest due to-day on the Buffalo city 6 ℔ cent. bonds, on the Belvidere, Delaware, Railroad Company's sixes, and on the San Francisco City School 7 ℔ cent. bonds, will be paid at the banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this City.

The Stock movement, which had been rather sluggish for a day or two, became somewhat animated this afternoon, particularly on the low-priced Road shares, which advanced on Erie 1 ℔ cent., on Southern Michigan 3@3¼ ℔ cent., on La Crosse 2@2½ ℔ cent., and on Toledo 1½ ℔ cent., on the sales of Monday afternoon. Reading closed firm at 54, New-York Central 74¼, and Panama 91 ℔ cent. State Stocks about the same as on Monday, except Tennessees, which rose to 86¾ ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson is 1 ℔ cent. lower. The general market left off firm. We understand the Illinois Central management, at the suggestion of some of their largest English shareholders, have modified their new $3,200,000 loan, based on the outstanding optional privileges to subscribe to the stock, (80,000 shares,) by separating the privileged scrip from the new bond, to enable holders to sell separately. In case of the conversion

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

FURTHER SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Probability of Another Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

SECOND FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE LEVIATHAN

Consols Steady—Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool [illegible] on the morning of the 21st ult., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

[illegible] sailings about £35,000 in specie.

[illegible] steamer *Baltic* arrived out at 10½ [illegible] the morning of the 18th.

[illegible] steamship *Jason*, from New-York, bound to [illegible], put into Queenstown on the 19th, short [illegible].

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS ABROAD.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, the applications [illegible] the Bank of England for discount rather increased than diminished.

The list of failures was seriously extended.

NEW SUSPENSIONS.

E. SUVERING & SON, in the Swedish trade—liabilities £508,000 sterling; ALLEN, SMITH & Co., in the Denmark trade—liabilities £100,000; GORRISSEN, HUFFEL & Co., general merchants—in consequence of American difficulties—liabilities £600,000 sterling; SVENDSEN & JOHNSON, merchants—liabilities £40,000; and BROCKLEBEY & WESSELS, corn importers—liabilities £40,000.

The probability of a further advance in the bank rate was discussed, but the large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary.

The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the *Times* says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters. Not a single failure was reported, and some special causes of anxiety were removed. The same paper remarks that it is understood that the application which has been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from the private resources of the firm, has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted. According to rumor, the requirements of the firm in question, (one of the most eminent in the American trade,) were nearly a million sterling, and according to the *Daily News*, the assistance received from the Bank, after a long deliberation of the Directors, will, it is expected, enable the firm promptly to comply with the conditions upon which the advances were made.

[illegible] have received the following dispatch, addressed to an intimate friend here of Messrs. PEABODY & Co., of London:]

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 2—9½ P. M.

We cannot gather more information than that contained in the dispatch already transmitted, which embraces everything contained in the London *Times*. The name of PEABODY is not mentioned in the newspapers, but the eminent American firm referred to is that of GEO. PEABODY & Co. It is understood that the Bank of England has promptly responded to their call, and afforded them assistance to the extent of one million sterling.

The London *Globe* on Friday says:

"There is now a much quieter feeling in city circles, and the absence of further commercial failures seems to have created increased confidence. Most persons are inclined to believe that the worst is over, and that although an occasional disaster may occur, those mercantile firms who found themselves embarrassed will be enabled through the assistance of friends to extricate themselves. The fact that a large establishment connected with the United States has been assisted by the Bank, which has prevented a serious failure, appears to have produced much satisfaction."

The pressure for money at the Banks was undiminished. Indeed, some authorities say it was more intense than ever, but the meeting of the Bank Directors broke up without making any advance on the rates of discount.

Loans on Government securities were in demand at 10 per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had receded to 8¾.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. The American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the condition of the Bank of France was improving.

At other Continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to the revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held in Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to accept the notes of the suspended Banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 20th is only £318,600.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday says: "The discount is in some measure become more settled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the distress which would otherwise have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower. From 10 to 12 ₱ cent. continues to be demanded. There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills cease to be neglected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be reëstablished."

Messrs. SCOTT & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended, and their liabilities are estimated at from £100,000 to £200,000 sterling.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Times* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. We have to confirm the statement made yesterday, that the advance required upon ample securities by an important American house would be fully granted. There have been no further serious failures during the day, the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt. A further improvement in foreign exchanges, and the prospect of about half a million in Australian gold being forthwith taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the *Persia* from New-York, are assisting to impart firmness to foreign exchanges. This afternoon the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher, but Paris was about the same as at last post. About £35,000 of gold and coin was sold in the Bank to-day. The suspension was announced on Friday of J. R. THOMSON & Co—a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade, especially with the Cape of Good Hope. Their liabilities are supposed to amount to about £200,000 to £300,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was again advanced from 8½ to 9½ per cent. This has partly been occasioned by the apprehension of a large failure, which it is believed will be found to have been averted.

The *Times* City article gives the following account of the state of the Produce markets during the week: "The Produce markets which at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, have since relapsed in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of the American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week further increased the general feeling of distrust, but the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday had some effect in restoring confidence."

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and the premium on gold declined nearly one per cent. There was an official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

At Hamburg, Messrs. ULRING & CRAMER, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London.

In the *Daily News* City article it is said that the negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

The *Daily News* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The funds after obtaining a rise of ⅜ per cent. higher, closed ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassments of the firm in question were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful."

LAST NIGHT'S BANK RETURNS.

The *Times* City article, referring to these acts, points out that while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which these promises were based has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if those limits were reached, national suspension would be the result, happily ye checked by the partial tendency to the revival of confidence.

The *Daily News* City article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The Banks have infringed the act to the extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real. Of the two millions of new notes created against Government securities deposited in the issue department, £1,148,185 in notes, and £404,501 in coin, making a total reserve of £1,552,686 remaining in the Bank still; consequently, the extent to which the public have actually trenched upon the new fund of two millions, so far as placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The $666,412 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday—P. M.

The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and magistrates had succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market-place the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A second attempt has been made to launch the leviathan steamer *Great Eastern*, on the 19th instant, but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, when failing to start her, all hands were set to work on the capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains, on one of the chains gave way, which put an end to the operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down. Another attempt will be made in a few days with a further improvement in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements of those having the superintendence of launching her.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by Queen VICTORIA, at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some of the provision-shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted, and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

There was a meeting of the bondholders of the Erie Railroad on the 18th inst.

A resolution was adopted, expressing confidence in the intrinsic value of the line, and for the appointment of a Committee to raise subscriptions of further capital, to prevent the foreclosure of the property.

A submarine telegraph cable had been laid between Gagliari and Malta, a distance of about 300 miles, with perfect success. This line will accelerate the receipt of the Indian news by a day or two.

FRANCE.

A prosecution, commenced against certain money changers, had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France.

A dispatch from Marseilles says: "Since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of grain, the improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained. There has been a rise of three francs for the best qualities. Other goods are beginning to rally."

The *Pays* explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghae between the Consuls of France and the United States, and that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the two Consuls.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The funds are rather lower. The Three Per Cents. closed at 66f. 95c.

SPAIN.

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory.

The price of Wheat continued to give way.

The Madrid journals give some details of a new Carlo-Republican conspiracy, discovered at Barcelona. They say that the members of the former party residing in France were concerned in it; and add that a notorious Carlist, NAKO MONTEZERAAT, who was at the head of affairs, had been arrested and condemned to death; but the execution was postponed in consequence of his having offered to make disclosures.

ITALY.

Dispatches from Turin announce that of sixty-five definitive election returns in Piedmont, forty-two are in favor of the Ministry, three doubtful, and twenty Clerical.

The following is the latest dispatch received:

PIEDMONT, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Elections were known to the number of 154, of which 48 belong to the Clerical Party and extreme right, and the remainder to the different shades of the Liberal Party.

GERMANY.

The Powder Mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, had exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly 500 wounded. The damage is estimated at £83,000.

The advice from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange was in favor of gold against Bank notes, although secured by the State, at the rate of 11 to 12 per cent., and in favor of silver at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says the financial accounts from the manufacturing districts were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures was enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

RUSSIA.

A great fire happened at St. Petersburg on the 5th ult. Many lives were lost. No particulars are given.

The French journal, *Moniteur of the Fleet*, says the Russian Plenipotentiary announced, at Shanghae, that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin.

PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 18th ult., says: "It is asserted that Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries.

TURKEY.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian Governments interposed and suggested that a solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

The difference between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and REDSCHID PACHA it was understood had been reconciled.

It was rumored that the prospect of an understanding on the question of the Principalities was all but certain, and that REDSCHID PACHA would offer no opposition to the plan of an Administration union. In the meantime the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated, and ultra radicals talked of establishing a Provisional Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 20,000 bales, including 3,500 on speculation, and 500 for export. The advancing tendency of the early part of the week was lost on Thursday, and subsequently the market became inactive and heavy, closing very dull on Friday with a declining tendency at rates irregular and nominally ⅛d.@⅜d. lower than those of the previous week. The sales of Friday were 20,00 bales, including 600 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¼d.	Mid. Mobiles, 6¾d.
Middling do., 6⅝d.	Fair Uplands, 6¾d.@7d.
Fair Mobiles, 6⅞d.@7⅛d.	Mid. do... 6⅝d.

The stock in port was estimated at 326,000 bales, of which 158,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS were all slightly lower. Messrs. RICARDSOT, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull and declined 1s. since Tuesday. WHEAT dull and declined 2d.@3d., and in some cases 4d.@6d. CORN very dull and declined 1s. Western Canal FLOUR 24s.@24s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 27s @ 28s.; Red WHEAT, 6s.@6s. 9d.; White, 6s. 5d.@7s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow CORN, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White, 40s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, report BEEF heavy and slightly lower. PORK dull; no sales. BACON dull and rather easier. LARD heavy and nominal. TALLOW—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

ASHES dull; Pots, 35s. 6d.@38s.; Pearls, 37s.@38s. SUGAR opened at a slight advance, but closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA opened buoyant, but closed with little inquiry and prices weak. RESIN dull; Common, 4s.@4s. 2d.; Baltimore Bark, 6s. 9d. @7s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d. FISH OILS dull; Sperm freely offered at £75@£77; Linseed Oil dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@38s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS were very dull, but rates unchanged. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market sympathized with Liverpool, and the sales of goods were unimportant. There was nothing doing in the manufacturing districts generally.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Money unchanged in rate and still active. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. DOLLARS, 4s. 11¾d. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £687,000. CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 89¾@90, and for the account 90⅜.

London Markets.

[*Barings' Circular.*]

BREADSTUFFS very dull. WHEAT inactive; English was 3s.@4s. lower on the week. CORN was not quoted. Nothing doing in SUGAR at the close; the market opened at an advance of 1s.@2s., but it was all lost, and the market closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. Fresh OILS nominal; Sperm, £70; Linseed Oil slightly lower—sales at 30s. SALTPETRE slightly declined. TEA opened buoyant, but closed at a decline of ¼d. TALLOW quiet; Petersburg, 47s. @47s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 31s.@31s. 6d. The London WOOL sales were rather less animated, but the previous reported advance was supported.

Havre Markets.

[*Week ending 16th ult.*]

COTTON quiet. Sales 3,500 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 108f. BREADSTUFFS buoyant and all qualities considerably advanced throughout France. ASHES quiet. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS tend downward. SUGAR heavy; yellow advanced considerably, but closed with quotations barely maintained. WHALEBONE nominal. OILS—Sales unimportant.

American Stocks.

BARINGS report the sales unimportant. BELL & Co. report the market quiet, and all kinds slightly advanced.

United States 6s of 1867-68	105 @—
United States Bonds of 1868	105 @—
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88 @90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96 @98
Pennsylvania State 5s	71⅝@72
Pennsylvania State 5s, Bonds, 1877	74 @76
Virginia 6s, 1886	75 @80
Virginia 5s, 1888	79 @81
Illinois Central Shares	13@11 dis.
Illinois Central 7s of 1860 (Freeland)	73 @76
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	76 @80
Illinois Central Bonds, 1875	73 @—
Michigan Central Shares	45 @50
New-York Central Shares	72 @74
New-York Central 7s	88 @90
New-York Central 6s	76 @80
Erie Stock	10 @15
Erie 7s, Convertibles	35 @40
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	60 @65
Erie Sinking Fund	38 @40
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	80 @84

The London papers, of Friday, report the only business done on the day previous as in Illinois Central Shares at 12 ₱ cent. discount.

Arrival Out of the Steamship Persia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2—9 P. M.

We learn upon making special inquiry at the office of the R. M. Steamship Company, in this city, that the *America* in coming out of Liverpool passed the *Persia* (from New-York on the 11th ult.,) going in—an important fact which the purser of the *America* carefully withheld from the agent of the Associated Press this morning.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon with forty passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax, and $711,500 in specie.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *America* sailed for Boston at 9½ A. M. Weather cloudy and calm.

Fires.

GAS EXPLOSION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday, the people in the vicinity of Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, were startled by a terrific explosion. An alarm of fire was instantly given, and a number of Engine Companies and a large throng of citizens,—women and children, were speedily at the spot. It was at first reported that some powder had been stored underneath the building, and that it had exploded and two or three persons had been killed and several seriously injured. For a time intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. After a short time it was ascertained that there had been a gas explosion in the restaurant under the Hall, kept by PERRY MAPES, and no one injured. It appears that Mr. MAPES, perceiving the escape of gas in the saloon, took a lighted candle to find the place of leakage in the pipe. On opening a door leading to the area, which was covered and close, the gas ignited and exploded. The force of the explosion was such that the doors and windows of the place were shattered to atoms, and the greater part of the plastering torn from the ceiling. The windows in the tailor's store of Mr. GRANT, above the saloon, were also destroyed, and most of his fixtures thrown out of their places. Several heavy stone steps in front of the building were displaced. Considering the force of the explosion and the amount of damage done, the escape of Mr. MAPES from instant death is wonderful. As it was he escaped with only burnt hands. The extent of the damage is estimated at $200, which is covered by insurance in the People's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the grocery store of PATRICK OWENS, No. 370 Seventh-avenue. The fire originated among some empty boxes. Mr. OWEN'S loss amounts to about $300, which is covered by an insurance of $1,400, in the Ocean Insurance Co. The damage to the building was $30, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

U. S. SHIP SUPPLY.—List of officers of the U. S. ship *Supply*, sailed on the 29th and bound for Porto Braya and Rio de Janeiro:

Lieutenant Commanding—A. F. V. GRAY.

Lieutenants—J. K. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—P. J. Howitz. *Captain's Clerk*—W. J. Bennett. *Purser's Clerk*—Thomas M. Brower.

☞ The American Institute intends holding an exhibition of fat cattle and poultry, Dec. 15, 16 and 17, at the Crystal Palace.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question---Governor Walker Sustained by Senator Douglas.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress—Candidates for the Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived to-night. He talks freely with reference to the Kansas question, sustaining Gov. WALKER boldly. Indeed, your Chicago letter, published on Tuesday, could not more exactly express his sentiments if written by himself. The impression gains ground that the President will avoid taking a position in the Message either for or against the action of the Convention.

My dispatch last night should have read, "Secretary STANTON has indicated no intention to withdraw his resignation."

I understand there is considerable influence being exerted to induce the President to remove MCKEON and BUTTERWORTH for their opposition to Mayor WOOD. The opinion is decidedly expressed that it is determined to confer upon the former the profitable honors of martyrdom. This is doubtful. Certainly so good a tactician as Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be anxious to follow the precedent set by GUTHRIE and PIERCE in their crusade against Collector BRONSON,—at any rate, not in the case of BUTTERWORTH, who was recommended by seven New-York Members of Congress for Collector—especially when the opinion of the latter, that WOOD is not fit to be trusted to handle bullion, has been indorsed by the people. The long conflict resulting from the attempt to crush out BRONSON and his friends, is not apt to encourage Mr. BUCHANAN to follow PIERCE'S example—especially since he has already indorsed their rebellion against the "regular nominations" by appointing SPARLL and others of its leaders to the best offices in the State.

Governor WALKER, since he left the city for New-York, has been followed by a variety of rumors, and supplicative semi-official suggestions that he is likely to abandon his attitude of opposition to the action of the Kansas Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the People of the Territory. Be assured that these intimations simply constitute the "whistling for courage," in which those who deny the right of self-government to the people of Kansas are indulging. As I have heretofore stated to you, the Governor is earnest, decided and firm in the stand he has taken, and will not be driven or coaxed to abandon it. If there is ever any harmony of views between him and the President, it must be brought about by Mr. BUCHANAN'S yielding the position to which he already committed himself so deeply.

The *Union* and kindred journals are endeavoring to make it appear that there are no objections to the Kansas Constitution—no disputed issues involved in the question of its adoption, save that in relation to Slavery. Nothing could be more dishonest. The Constitutional project contains many provisions upon which there always have been and always will be serious divisions of opinion among political economists. Some of these I referred to in my last. Another objection is one which to every Democratic partisan should be fatal. The instrument in dispute provides that no man shall be eligible to election as Governor until he has been twenty years a citizen of the United States. This section, however acceptable to our "Know-Nothing" friends, could hardly be expected to find sympathy among Democrats.

The grand sum of objection to the act of the Convention is its attempt to take from the people the right of self-government. While conceding the propriety of submitting to the people the question whether they shall hereafter import any more slaves into Kansas, the Convention absolutely deny them the right to decide any and every other question relative to their domestic institutions. Gov. WALKER says it is idle to tell them that, if they submit now, they may hereafter change and amend the Constitution. They know they have the right to say *now* what sort of a Constitution they will have, and to refuse to have any, if they think best. It is the right of the people, even at this stage, to decline forming a State Government at all; to decide, if they choose, to remain in a Territorial condition; and the Governor considers that any effort to induce them to waive the right again—to accept the grievous wrong now, because they have the power to correct it by and by—would be as futile as whistling at the wind.

Another pretence of those who sustain the Convention is, that in providing a temporary Provisional Government in the person of General CALHOUN, that body only followed accepted precedents. This is not true. No applicable precedent can be shown. In those cited the Conventions conferred upon sheriffs and other officers *already elected by the people*, the power to pass upon election returns, &c., &c., while in the present case, General CALHOUN, who could scarcely be elected a constable in any precinct, is clothed with those important powers and duties. In the so-called precedents the *people* elected the officers,—but in the present case the Convention create the office, and fill it both, excluding the people from any participation in the affair, while their dearest and most important rights are placed entirely within his keeping.

Among the arrivals to-night are Hon. Messrs. CORNING and RUSSELL, of New-York, and General CUSHING.

The various candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c., of the House of Representatives, are on the ground, busy as bees; and the army of lobby agents, like the camp followers of an army, are also on hand watching their opportunities for turning some pennies in the progress of the scramble.

ORR'S chances for the Speakership do not improve. I hear that he will meet very decided opposition from the South, where his transparent schemings for place and power have disgusted many a more frank aspirant, who has preference for merit and its appreciation, rather than the small trickery of the political juggler. The committal of the New-York delegation to his interest has given him a considerable lift,—but may not prove sufficient to win.

Not a little surprise is expressed here that the New-Yorkers should have rushed so precipitately into the arms of South Carolina. Various reasons are assigned for the act,—the most probable of which is that the delegation unwittingly fell into the hands of the Philistines,—one or two individuals having woven a cunning web of influence about them, with a view of securing a handsome trade for themselves in the division of honors after the organization which shall have been effected. The details of the scheme will probably be apparent by the time the Committees are announced, if Mr. ORR is elected.

DARLING, present doorkeeper, is really making fight for reëlection, hoping to win by the united Republican and Know-Nothing vote. He will certainly fail. His course for two years past has made him a host of well-deserved enemies in the House to begin with. Few of his own party have any confidence in him; and even if it were possible that political expediency could bring about his renomination with any hope of his election, he would be defeated, simply because there are some thirty Republicans from the northwest, who have no inclination to ruin themselves at home, by voting for so well known a member of the Know-Nothing Order.

New-York will get the Doorkeeper if her delegation unite on any one acceptable candidate, otherwise she is certain to lose it.

The combinations for Printer are numerous and varied. My own impression is that WENDELL'S chances in the House are the best at present. In the Senate, the *Union* Editor will be the leading candidate, and if elected, WENDELL will be printer in fact to both Houses.

MCGUIRE, who has grown very rich off from Government contracts, hopes to secure the book-binding of both Houses, either in his own name, or by his "next friends." The combinations against him are formidable—and ought to win—for it is in the highest degree repugnant to Democracy, that a single man, rolling in wealth, should, for a long succession of years, absorb the profitable business which so many poorer men are equally capable of doing.

LATER.—Indications are that there is likely to be some hard fighting in the Democratic caucus Saturday night.

The opposition to OAKS will be formidable.

ROBINSON, for Clerk, has a decided advantage over ALLEN at present.

New-York is likely to lose the Doorkeeper for want of union. This office controls the largest amount of patronage, and if your delegation would unanimously support a competent man, he would be elected. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

There is no doubt that the Administration will adopt measures with a view of securing the Inhabitants of Kansas a fair opportunity of expressing their opinions at the ensuing election on the subject of Slavery, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. Acting Governor STANTON is intrusted with the duty of carrying out the instructions.

The executive documents will contain full particulars of the proceedings of the Mormons, and show conclusively the falsity of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S charge that our Government has acted in the absence of official information concerning them.

Hon. Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, says that the report of the loss of Mr. SANDIGE, M. C., of Louisiana, in the *Opelousas*, is untrue, as he had gone to north Alabama.

News from Kansas.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN AT LAWRENCE—ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held at LAWRENCE on the 19th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton Constitution a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; a fraud begotten of fraud; solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December, and suggesting that if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, that Governor ROBINSON call a special session of the State Legislature, at the earliest moment.

A resolution recommending the appointment of a local Vigilance Committee and to sustain the action of that Committee, was also adopted.

G. B. WHITMAN presided, and speeches were made by General LANE, Governor ROBINSON and others.

Several Pro-Slavery papers in the Territory have taken strong grounds against the Constitution.

From St. Louis.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION—NEW-MEXICO—STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *Democrat* publishes the Kansas Constitution, but it contains nothing on the subject of Slavery not heretofore published.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived here. The news by it is unimportant. Lieut. WRIGHT, of New-York, died suddenly at Albuquerque on the 26th October.

On the morning of the 20th ult., the steam boiler in the saw-mill of EASAMUS PERRY, at Weston, Mo., exploded, killing Mr. PERRY, two negroes, and fatally scalding three others.

Important from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Mexican schooner *Edsuardo*, arrived at this port, spoke on the 25th ultimo the Campeachy armed schooner *Corinna*, thus obtaining three weeks' later news from Yucatan.

Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists.

Campeachy still held out, but was hotly besieged by the Government troops under CEPEDA. A heavy cannonading was heard from the town and besiegers the whole day of the 18th and until midnight.

Ex-President Pierce at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Ex-President PIERCE visited the Navy Yard and ships of war to-day. He was entertained by the officers on board the *Pennsylvania*, and received a national salute. A grand serenade was given him last night. On Friday he has a public reception at the City Hall. Mrs. PIERCE is improving in health. The weather is charming.

Trial of the Owners of a Steamer for Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The case of the owners of the steamer *Menemon Sandford*, on trial for manslaughter for the death of ALLEN FRASER, for neglecting to stop the boat when he fell overboard, was given to the Jury this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered to-morrow morning.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *True Delta* has reliable information that the damage to the Sugar Cane in the State is much greater than was anticipated. Some plantations will not yield one third of an average crop.

Nomination of D'Arcy McGee for the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

At a great Irish meeting held in this city last night Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE was unanimously chosen as their candidate for a seat in Parliament at the coming election.

Mayor Wood's Defeat at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The friends of Mr. TIEMANN fired a salute here this evening of 100 guns in honor of his election. The city was also illuminated in different sections by bonfires and the burning of tar barrels.

The Weather and Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Eight propellers and several sail vessels arrived here this evening. The Erie Canal is open here. Wind south.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A number of vessels arrived here to-day from the Welland Canal. Weather mild.

Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas.

Col. FORNEY'S *Press* of yesterday has the following:

"The Governor of Kansas reached Philadelphia yesterday noon, and is the guest of his relative, Mr. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL. Governor WALKER leaves for New-York this morning, and will be with us again in a few days. He is in great health and spirits, and fully and entirely committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to the principle that the will of the majority shall prevail. While entirely devoted to the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, to whose nomination and election Gov. WALKER gave the best and noblest energies of his nature, he will uncompromisingly adhere to the great principle which carried the present executive into power.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his lady are expected to arrive in our city this evening or to-morrow.

The statement that Senator DOUGLAS supports the Calhoun Kansas constitution is a manufactured falsehood, despised by the counterfeiters who uttered it. *He is decidedly and unalterably opposed to that contrivance.*"

OUR LAST ELECTION.

Mr. TIEMANN'S 2,301 majority imparted a gentle glow to the surface of society yesterday. Most men looked happy as they came down to their business, and as there was nothing throughout the day to vary the result that was announced in the morning, the whole town wore a bright holiday look. Many of the vessels in the harbor had all their flags flying, and several pilot boats went out to sea with their burgees out almost as large as their jibs, announcing the good news that "we had conquered our King." Many of the public houses in the suburban cities, as well as in the metropolis proper, had their colors out; fireworks were exhibited from the house tops of some distinguished citizens, whose joy over the defeat of WOOD was too vigorous and rampant to be satisfied with less demonstrative methods of expression. Several North River steamers, as they passed TIEMANN'S paint factory at Manhattanville, run up their colors and rang the bell in compliment to the Mayor elect.

In the evening some newsboys who were stuck with papers on their hands, shouted "That's the way" and so, with the Great Election of Mayor WOOD—and so started a rumor, that some believed for a time, that somebody had ciphered down TIEMANN'S majority to a WOOD victory. A party of sturdy fellows with a good wind-band paraded the streets late at night, three abreast, keeping their spirits up with cheers for Mayor WOOD.

At the City Hall yesterday there was not a general desire to converse on the subject of the election. In the Mayor's office the subordinates were solemn-visaged and taciturn—particularly those of them who had been most prominent and violent in their denunciations of Mr. TIEMANN. It was almost impossible for any of them to see the point of a joke, although many very blunt ones were cracked in their hearing. Nevertheless, there was an improvement of their memories and judgments that was gratifying. Several of them recollected that they had known Mr. TIEMANN intimately for quite a number of years, and, in their opinion, he was a highly respectable gentleman—one whose honesty and integrity had never been called in question. They were also willing to believe—in fact, they were somewhat sure—that if he only had firmness enough to resist the American and Republican pressure upon him for positions about him and under his control, he would make a very good Mayor. In some of the other Departments the subordinates looked upon the election of Mr. TIEMANN as the breaking up of the Democratic Party. At all events they were sure that no man who had refused to work for "the regular nominee" would ever get a nomination for any office from the Democracy of the City and County of New-York. They had been "spotted,"—every one of them—and their names would be entered in full in the book of Objectionable Antecedents as soon as the new volume, ordered yesterday morning, comes from the binders. Later in the day, "Hope told a flattering tale" to the effect that "FERNANDO WOOD had decided to contest the election on the ground of illegal voting." The enormous vote cast was to them a sufficient proof that all could not have been legal voters; and from the well-known shrewdness and ability of Mr. WOOD, they had no doubt of his being able to put his finger on the exact number of votes thus wrongfully polled, and to tell who the parties were that polled them, if he were disposed to "follow the matter up." This was followed by a repetition of the rumor that he had determined to remain in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. It was stated confidently that he had looked at the law and the facts in the case, and after turning it over in his mind with great care, had arrived at the conclusion that the attempt of the late Republican Legislature to legislate him out of office was clearly unconstitutional, and in direct violation of the spirit, &c., of our institutions. These rumors, with others not sufficiently ingenious or novel to be worth relating, were talked over until after business hours, and those who felt that they were in the same boat with Mr. WOOD derived from them some little assurance that possibly they might not be called upon to make the voyage so common to politicians during the inclement season.

The returns, so far as they had been seen, were thought to be well made up. And it was believed that they would be ready for the Canvassers to examine to-day. As soon as made up the returns were sent sealed to the Comptroller, (instead of the County Clerk as heretofore,) who locked them up for safe keeping—a proceeding required by the new law, and which it is thought will place additional obstacles in the way of those who might feel disposed to "tinker" them.

There was considerable apprehension yesterday in relation to the election of the Democratic Committees for 1858, but the extent of the reason for it will probably not appear until they are reported to the General Committee. There was an impression that the whole subject would be deferred until some more agreeable opportunity.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—ALDERMEN.

Nicholas Seagrist	850	Wm. B. Drake	446
Daniel Witter	591	J. F. Chamberlain	90
James Walsh	481	Charles Wilmott	1,270

Whole number of votes polled.....3,727

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

C. N. DACKER is not elected Councilman, but CHAS. H. HASWELL.

POLICE JUSTICE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Leonard.	McIntyre.	Whitmore.	Welsh.
1—(2 Districts)	358	63	39	29
2—Complete	214	76	53	289
3—(2 Districts)	47	133	60	289
5—Complete	106	800	893	1043
Totals	725	1072	1025	1561

The

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Russian Ambassador at Shanghae—Object of the Mission—Overtures from Americans to Yeh to open the Trade of Canton—The Emperor's Approval of the Acts of Yeh—Return of Lord Elgin—His Plans for the Future—Effect of the Blockade of the Canton River—The City to be again Attacked in December.

From the Special Correspondent of London Times.

SHANGHAE, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The Russians have played the first card in the game which is now to come off here. On the 2d inst. Count PUTIATIN, Vice-Admiral Aide-de-Camp, Governor-General of Amoor, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Pekin, landed here in plain costume and from a small boat, accompanied by a suite as unpretending as their principal. He had left his steamer at Woosung to coal, and took up his residence at the American house of RUSSELL & Co. The only visits he paid, except return visits of ceremony, were to Mr. BEALE, an old friend whose guest he had been when stationed here before the war, and to Mr. HURD, the head of another of the principal American houses at this port. *From these little facts some people draw conclusions as to a proble coincidence of Russian and American councils in the forthcoming negotiations.*

Count PUTIATIN left Petersburg in April, traveled overland in 70 days to the Amoor, where he found the *America*, a paddlewheel war steamer, built in America during the war, and sent round the Horn and across the Pacific by our kind cousins. The Count steamed down to the mouth of the Peiho, and, after delays and much difficulty, succeeded in dispatching an announcement of his mission to Pekin. Having occupied the necessary interval very agreeably in Shanghaae, he is now gone north again to seek an answer to his dispatch. The *America* left Woosung just before the heavy gale, and was seen standing northward making very heavy weather. The Admiral has no force with him, and his embassy is evidently of an entirely pacific character.

It seems to be thought here that the objects of the Russians extend no further than to convert their college at Pekin into a diplomatic establishment, and to obtain a participation in the privileges granted to nations heretofore trading to Canton." With an Ambassador at Pekin they can work out the rest at their leisure. Meanwhile the odium of all coercive measures is to be thrown upon the English and the French.

We shall see presently how this will work. The Count will either go to Pekin, or he will be back here before the next mail leaves. If Russia gains time by this quick isolated step, she also risks. From the treatment she receives we may surely learn something that may be useful to us. * *

The French show signs of movement. As I came here from Ningpo, we had opportunities of seeing the coast. My little sailing-boat oped from point to point during the intervals of light skies and moderate weather; and then, when night or the gale grew heavy, flew with half-closed wings before the howling blast, and nestled in some winding inland creek known only to the experienced opium-runners, or the native fishermen or pirates. During these devious fits of progress we saw the *Capricieuse* French frigate trying to make way northwards, and a large steam-transport, which we thought to be Russian, but which turned out to be also French, lying at anchor under a sheltering headland. * * * *

In a former letter I told you that I had established a little channel of communication with Mr. Commissioner YEH's back parlor in Canton. Unfortunately the difficulties of transmission, translation, and testing make the underground way very tortuous. Subsequent events have shown that I might have relied upon my informant's first dispatch more than I felt justified at the time in doing. The proceedings respecting the overtures made by the Americans are, we now know, at least founded on fact. The blockade which was, of course, at once instituted by the Admiral when the scheme reached his ears put a stop to its execution. In a printed publication, having something of the character of a newspaper, which is in circulation at Canton, it was stated three weeks ago that negotiations for peace, together with resumption of trade, have been delayed in consequence of the English "head man" having been compelled to leave for Calcutta to take part in the fighting that is going on there, and the settlement, of these questions is accordingly for the time postponed, until the American Commissioner "FORBES" (!) can come down from Shanghae.

If it be true, as my informant states, that YEH has removed all prohibitions on trade, you will probably hear of a brisk traffic being done at Macao in the teas, &c., that we know were shut up in Canton or its vicinity, as much of this end other produce can reach Macao from the West, without risk, so long as the port and river of Canton are the only ports blockaded.

The most important, however, is what is said of the advance of the rebels towards Canton. Shsouking is scarcely 90 miles west of Canton, the river leads direct from one place to the other, and there is no point between the two at which the passage of a force could be disputed. Our best hope that the rebels will not traverse those 90 miles must be that they know they will find only famine at their journey's end.

The following is the document respecting the overtures reputed to have been made by the Americans:

(Translation.)

REPORT NO. 1.

"On the 29th July, HOWQUA visited the yamun of the Governor-General, (YEH,) and was received by his Excellency in the western reception room. The interview lasted for a couple of hours, (Chinese or English not specified,—one of the former is equal to two of ours,) and the attendants and every one else were excluded from it. It is impossible, therefore, to say what formed the subject of it.

At about 8 A. M., on the 29th, the Governor-General summoned two of the linguists before him, and put various questions to them, the subject of these questions being the state of affairs in Hong Kong and its vicinity. He also required the linguists to bring to him an official letter that had been brought to Whampoa by an American ship. As soon as the Governor-General had perused this letter he ordered the officer in charge of the gate of the yamun to inform HOWQUA that his Excellency wished to see him, and the expectant Taoutae (or Intendent of Circuit) CHIH was also desired to wait upon his Excellency. The subject of the conference held by his Excellency with these officers was an application on the part of the Americans to be allowed to trade.

We hear that the Americans have expressed their readiness to present the Governor-General with $200,000 *in the event of his permitting them to carry on trade at Canton) as heretofore.*

On the 30th of July HOWQUA proceeded, by direction of the Governor-General, to Whampoa to see there the American Consul and other officers, and to settle with them relative to the permission given to the American merchants to trade at Fuhshan, Chintsun, and other places.

The Americans had another request to make—namely, the grant of an island at which they might carry on their trade with China, but the Governor-General said he should decide on nothing in reference to this important matter without previously bringing the subject to the notice of the Emperor.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 25, 1857.

The Emperor has just taken pains, by an announcement in the Pekin *Gazette*, to let the world know that he is informed of and approves YEH's doings at Canton. France and Russia have no *casus belli*—they have no factories destroyed, no steamers taken and burnt, no proclamations of head-money to resent. They have their quarrel to seek, and they go up, therefore, and offer their faces to the smiter. We are in the position of that valorous individual who said, "Sir, you have tweaked my nose, you have kicked me behind, you have knocked my hat over my eyes! Take care, Sir; you *may* go too far; you *may* rouse the sleeping lion!" Oh for one three months of the elder PITT! He would have telegraphed—"Take Canton and hold it with your present force." And it would have been done; for, although the authorities here are afraid of "Her Majesty's Opposition," they are not afraid of Chinamen. With Canton taken, and some gunboats at Tien-sing, we might write our own treaty and have it signed in three months.

But no 3 years, and millions, and perhaps fleets, certainly human lives, must be sacrificed to the pedantry of diplomacy. Somehow or other those six black rams who are reputed to be the genii of Canton city seem to have obtained seats in our House of Commons.

Then we are told that sailing ships can carry troops faster than steamships, and, judging from the choice made, we are also to believe that regular old water-bruisers with indifferent antecedents are better than good screw vessels. I find that some people here know, or profess to know, something about these ships—what one of them was sold for, and how many times that amount her charter to China will bring, what happened to another of them, and so on. However, let us hope that they will bring us our 1,500 marines out in time to eat their Christmas dinner at Canton.

Hong Kong (Sept. 25) *Correspondence of the London News.*

The principal news of local interest since my last is the return of Lord ELGIN. He returned on the evening of the 19th inst., in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Ava*.

Rumor is rife and sundry speculations are afloat as to the course his Excellency will now adopt. He is still powerless as when he was last here, although we are expecting the Marines and more of the navy. But what is the embassy to do in the meanwhile? The opinion gains ground that his Excellency is by this time *as well satisfied as any one in China, of the utter futility of attempting to commence matters at Pekin.* The notice taken by the Pekin *Gazette* of the operations at Canton, to which I alluded in my last, must have opened the eyes even of those who are young and inexperienced in China matters. And the circumstances attending the visit of the Russian Ambassador, must quite settle the question. It is thought that his Excellency intends visiting the ports while he is waiting for the reinforcements, and he is likely to start for Shanghae before a week.

One of the local newspapers suggests that before Lord ELGIN proceeds northward he should declare war. There is a good deal to say in favor of that suggestion. We are at present in an anomalous stele—neither at war nor at peace. We have no direct trade with Canton, and yet our merchants trade with the Cantonese at Macao. Canton is the object of our hostilities, and the Admiral has been most anxious to confine his attacks to Canton and its defenders; or, if hostilities should be carried on elsewhere, that they should be directed only against forts and war junks. And yet, with all this, a blockade is established which presses heavily on the population inhabiting the banks of that branch of the Great River extending between Canton and this place. Prizes are being constantly captured in that branch, and if war be not declared we may by and bye find that there has been no war at all—only a difficulty—and the captors may find themselves in another difficulty.

The blockade is a mystary. It is quite as puzzling as are the ramifications of tha Canton River. The only branch that is strictly blockaded is the branch to which I have already alluded, and which is generally known as the Pearl River end the Bocce Tigris. But tha Broadway, a branch running west of Macao—in fact, running in a direction almost north and south from a point a couple of miles west of Canton, till it opens out in a broad estuary some fifteen miles west of Macao—has been hitherto left unguarded. The consequence is that the trade of this colony has suffered extremely.

The only results of the blockade as yet are—that the inhabitants of the country districts suffer; ttade is checked in Hong Kong; the price of provisions enhanced; the Cantonese are but little affected; and Macao is flourishing. In fact, it is a blockade of Hong Kong, not of Canton. It is, no doubt, difficult to blockade every passage which in this inextricable net of waters opens through tha Great Delta at the mouth of the great river commonly called the Canton River. Indeed, the only complete way to effect it is to push the blockading force as far as possible up close to Canton, and then, instead of having to guard some dozens of entrances, it could be managed by looking after some four or five.

It is confidently expected that the attack on Canton will take place about the end of the year. The reinforcement of Marines ought to be here about that time, and between them, and the garrison, and the fleet, there ought to be 5,000 men available for the attack on Canton.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Kansas Question and the Administration.

Views and Sentiments of the Kansas Press.

Extracts from the Leading Organs of the Democratic Party.

From the Lecompton Democrat.

We think the Convention has committed a capital error. It was in their power completely to redeem themselves in the eyes of the people, and to cure all the defects of their original election. They ought to have risked themselves frankly upon the popular support, appealing to the patriotism and justice of the people to sustain their acts. With tha exception of Judge ELMORE, A. W. JONES, and a few other good men, they seemed to be haunted by the fear that the majority would reject any Constitution that they might make. Better, a thousand times, that their Constitution should be rejected, than that it should be forced upon an unwilling and dissatisfied people. But *we do not believe, that if a frank and manly confidence had been exhibited towards the people, that a reasonable and fair Constitution would have been rejected by them.* They would have been conciliated by the full acknowledgment of their right to decide upon the adoption of their fundamental law, and no considerable part of them would have sacrificed their sense of duty to a mere feeling of resentment. We have had abundant evidence to satisfy our minds that while the more rancorous and heated partisans were ready to vote down anything that might be presented, the great body of the people, intelligent and sober-minded men of business, having but little interest in mere party squabbles, *were prepared to judge of the Constitution upon its real merits, and to vote accordingly.*

We do not know what will be the immediate result of this unfortunate proceeding of the Convention. Whether the mass of the people will participate in the vote upon the alternative proposition, or leave them to be decided by an inconsiderable party which elected the members of the Convention, we are wholly unable to predict. We are inclined to think that *the Free State Party generally will refrain from voting, and that trouble will be produced by the adoption of a Constitution known to be unacceptable to the vast majority of the population.*

Most earnestly do we deprecate a result so unfortunate, and calculated to produce such serious disturbance. Will the troubles of this unhappy Territory never have an end? Will parties never cease to struggle for ascendency to be gained by stratagem, instead of by a fair and manly appeal to public opinion? We believe there will never be peace and quiet in Kansas, *until every question of difference shall have been honestly submitted to the judgment of the people* and decided by them without restraint or hinrance. Any device adopted for the purpose of evading this ordeal, will but prolong the struggle infinitely and give perpetuity to trouble and to angry agitation.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Herald of Freedom, (Gov. Walker's Organ.)

It is proposed to convene an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, with a view of meeting the contingency which the late Constitutional Convention has thrown upon the people, by legislative statements.

It is asked whether the Governor possesses the power to convene that body. Such authority is especially invested in him by the 30th section of the organic act, in the words following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, *unless*, on an *extraordinary occasion*, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together."

The "extraordinary occasion" has certainly arrived, and no person will doubt the right, or duty of the Governor to advise with the Legislature on a contingency like the present.

It being evident that the Legislature, if convened, will be the one elected by the people, what can that body do towards relieving us from our present dilemma? This question being important, we shall answer it in a practical way. The Legislature, when convened, after electing their officers, and appointing a committee on contested elections, with a view of avoiding all extremes at the extra session, however much inclined to do at the regular session, should instruct that committee to obtain proofs of fraud and other irregularities, and report on the first day of the regular session in January next. Then a bill might be reported, something of the following character:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That the Constitution framed by a Delegate Convention, appointed by the people of Kansas, convened at Lecompton, on the 18th day of September, 1857, and which closed its labors on the 7th day of November last, *shall be submitted to a fair and impartial vote of all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas*, who have actually resided in said Territory for six months next preceding such election, and in the district or precinct in which he offers to vote, for twenty days next before the said election, and shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become such."

Then proceed to make all necessary rules and regulations touching such election, naming the time, providing for the districting of the Territory, the appointment of judges, the issuing of a Proclamation by the Governor, the manner of returns, as well as the mode of voting, and all other proper provisions which the Legislature will readily suggest.

It has also been proposed that *the Legislature, assuming the same powers of the preceding one, make provisions for the convening of a new Convention, and for the formation of a new Constitution*, and that such Constitution be hurried through and be sent up to Congress with the one framed by this illegitimate Convention.

Both of these plans might be adopted at the same time, and the people might be authorized to vote upon the bastard Constitution at the same time they were electing Delegates to a new Convention.

To us something of this character seems the only practical way of getting out of our present troubles. The Constitution now framed represents the views of less than two-thirds of the Convention framing it. That entire Convention reflects tha views of a very small minority of the people of Kansas, *not exceeding two thousand voters out of a population of more than twenty thousand.* The Legislature about to assemble, representing full 14,000 of the people of Kansas, protesting in legal form against that Constitution, with the indorsement of the Governor, and the people of the Territory, in obedience to a law of that Legislature, rendering their votes very generally against it, in the proportion of twenty, and perhaps double that number against it to one for it, it seems to us that the President, nor Congress, would not dare to do else than reject that instrument. Indeed, should they do else, instead of silencing the clamors of the people of Kansas, they would find our difficulties revived anew, and Kansas soil would be again wet with the blood of her own citizens, shed in defence of their just rights.

A FREE-STATE CONVENTION SUMMONED.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party will be held at Lawrence on Wednesday, the 2d of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Delegates are authorized to each member of the State Legislature. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory. A full representation is requested, as questions of vital importance will come before the Convention.

G. W. SMITH, Chairman.

G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary Territorial Committee.
J. W. ROOT, Chairman State Executive Committee.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

We stated, several weeks ago, that we had information some time before the election, of a determination, on the part of the Pro-Slavery Party, to procure the removal of Governor WALKER. Their object was to get him out of the way to make room for their bastard Governor, to be appointed under the Lecompton Convention. The election had hardly closed, when the movement was commenced. First, by procuring Free-State men to raise a cry of interference in the election, *Pro-Slavery men furnishing the evidence on which to base the charge.* Second, by charging him with going behind the returns, and giving certificates of election to Free-State candidates, when the returns showed a majority for the Pro-Slavery candidates. It was thought a simultaneous complaint from each party would certainly insure his removal.

While in St. Louis, last week, we saw Gen. MCLEAN, of Lecompton, and learned, from a friend of his, that he was there to procure the publication, in pamphlet form, *for distribution in the South, of the proceedings of about twenty ultra Pro-Slavery men*, who met in Lecompton the night after Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON issued their proclamation, rejecting the fictitious Oxford election returns. The Governor and Secretary are denounced in unmeasured terms, and *charged with being false to the principles of the Democratic Party*—they virtually take the position that fraud, false voting, and fictitious election returns, are characteristic of the principles of that Party.

We were also informed, while at St. Louis, that Gen. HARNEY had gone East, with the view of operating against the Governor and Secretary. Such we are happy to learn was false. The General only visited St. Louis, and immediately returned to Fort Leavenworth. He did request of the officers under his command at the Fort, to inquire into the truth of the reports in regard to Gov. WALKER's interference with the soldiers; and we are assured by one who knows, that the report of the officers substantiated every material statement made by us several weeks ago in regard to that transaction. The Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth and Kickapoo, were desirous of driving the Governor from the Territory. They have labored to make cats' paws of the Free State Party for that purpose. We only regret that they have been too successful in obtaining *instruments* to work with.

A VERY FACE-HANDED AND EQUIVOCAL SUPPORT OF THE LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

From the Richmond (Va.) Inquirer.

Governor WALKER has been in Washington several days, and it is confidently asserted that he condemns instead of indorsing the action of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the submission of the Slavery question alone to the decision of the people of Kansas. It is also said that this position is contradictory to that of the Administration. We are not otherwise advised than through the press—the same medium which is open to all. And we heartily hope that the true state of the case has been exaggerated. But, regardless of all other considerations than the peace and quiet of the country, the interests and honor of the South and the harmony of the Democratic Party, our position was taken at an early hour after the decision of the Convention was made known to this country. The same reasons which induced us to express our gratification that Kansas was drawing to a close, and to accede unhesitatingly but not unqualifiedly to the terms submitted to the people of Kansas, are as strong with us now as they were then. And be the result as it may, we mean to maintain them to the end. *That it would have been in more rigid conformity to the Democratic doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, in closer consonance with our American principles of constitutional liberty, and better calculated to give universal satisfaction, not only to the inhabitants of Kansas but to the entire Union, for the whole of what is designed for the organic law of the new State to have been submitted to the people, we are firmly convinced.* But a legitimate convention has been held. It has completed its work. The institution of *Slavery* is left to be determined by the popular will. It is essential to the safety of the Union that the Kansas question should be settled as speedily as practicable; and, therefore, though we would have preferred that every provision and clause of the Constitution should have been referred for ratification or rejection to the people for whom it has been framed, we, nevertheless, contend that, under the circumstances, if that is the only objection, that Congress should have no hesitation in admitting Kansas into the Union, immediately upon application. We are at no loss to discover more creditable motives for the course of those Northern Democrats who differ from us, and, as we hear, from the Administration in this matter, than those, which will doubtless be imputed to them, by men who desire a disruption of the Democratic Party, as the prelude to a dissolution of the Union. Nor are we willing yet to denounce Governor WALKER as a traitor to the South, even though he insist that the sovereign rights of the people of Kansas have been disregarded by the action of the Convention.

It is a fundamental principle of Republicanism—the basis upon which our own Government roots—that the *will of the people* is alone legitimate to determine upon the laws under which they are to live. The American people are a nation of sovereigns. And their divine right to rule themselves is never delegated to those who are invested only with the authority of representatives. It is impracticable in every instance, it is true, to arrive at the sense of the people by a direct vote of all, without any intermediate agency. *But the genius of our government demands the closest possible approximation to an ascertaining of the popular will on all questions involving the laws of the land.* In forming the organic law of a State, a convention elected by the people for that purpose is indispensable. But there is nothing easier than to ascertain if the work of that convention is acceptable to those who directed it to be done, by allowing them an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval at the polls.

Conventions in this country are not sovereign. The people jealously regard their rights, and nothing but grave considerations of the public good, under peculiar circumstances, can reconcile them to a transgression of authority on the part of those who represent them. It is, doubtless, in view of this sacred sovereignty of the people that some of the Democrats of the North remonstrate against the action of the Lecompton Convention in submitting only a single feature of the organic law of Kansas to be ratified or rejected as the popular will might elect. But while we accord to them this praiseworthy motive, we still think they are jeoparding those things that are infinitely more valuable than the result of a strict enforcement of this principle in this single instance, and in the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish it could possibly prove. They should be willing to accept the less of the two evils. *They should acquiesce in, or submit to, a departure from the principle of popular sovereignty in its most stringent sense, rather than aid in bringing about a renewal of civil strife in Kansas, and increasing the bitterness of the sectional contest between the North and the South.*

We agree with them, that the will of the people is not allowed its legitimate exercise. But for the reasons we have already stated, we do not concur with them in the opinion that Congress ought not to admit Kansas into the Union, because the whole Constitution is not to be submitted to the vote of the people.

The very fact that the Convention concluded to refer one feature of the organic law for popular approval or repudiation, is evidence, we think, that *the members of that body did not consider themselves as acting in a sovereign capacity.* If it would be an infringement of the principle of popular sovereignty to refuse to submit the whole Constitution, is it not proportionately so to refuse to submit all but a single feature of it? And if the institution of Slavery alone is referred to the people, because that was the only point with reference to which, the Convention thought it probable the popular will differed from its own there is an acknowledgment at once that the Convention considered itself sovereign only in so far as it was assured of accurately representing the wishes of the people. And from this, again, it follows that all the sovereignty is, at last, admitted to be in those who are represented, and not with their representatives. Under ordinary circumstances, it might not be improbable that a Convention elected by the people would be assured of accurately representing the wishes of their constituents, upon all material points at least. But it must be remembered that thousands have been added to the number of *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas since the members of the Convention were elected; and they have a right to be heard as well as those who preceded them. Had the Convention submitted the whole Constitution to the people it *would have been far better*—there could have been no complaint in Kansas, in the North or in the South. And as Slavery is the only feature in which the Southern people were at all interested, it is of course, so far as Slavery in Kansas is concerned, the same to them now as if every clause of the Constitution was referred to the people. The *result* of the whole affair will be determined at last by tha popular will. If there is anything in the reserved portion of the Constitution, which is obnoxious to the people, *they can easily expunge it by calling another Convention after Kansas is admitted as a State.*

We regret, deeply, that some of our Democratic colemporaries of the North are urging a refusal of the admittance of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, on account of the ill-judged action of tha Convention. They should remember that *Slavery* is the practical question to be disposed of. And so far as that is concerned the spirit and letter of the Nebraska act are about to be enforced.

Until we have stronger evidence in support of the charges of his enemies, we shall attribute to Gov. WALKER the same motives which we believe to influence those Northern Democrats who differ from us in this matter.

We are afraid there will be angry discussion in Congress on this question. And it may be that it has yet to reach its most exciting and alarming stage. But we have confidence in the wisdom, firmness and strength of the Administration.

GOV. WALKER AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the Cincinnati Journal, (Republican.)

It is said that Gov. WALKER had an interview with Senator DOUGLAS while on his way from Kansas to Washington. Previous to that interview, he had not fully made up his mind what course to take in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. His decided course now, and his hostile attitude towards the Administration, are supposed to be the fruits of the putting of their two heads together.

Senator DOUGLAS has gone on to Washington to assist in carrying out their plans for the annoyance of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Chicago *Journal* says he left there on Wednesday night, "full of wrath and fury at the course of the Administration, and with an openly-avowed purpose to oppose the doctrines enunciated by the Washington *Union* to the bitter end."

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The Kansas question excites more attention now than any other. The different positions assumed by the press and politicians are freely canvassed. When it is said that the President and his Cabinet favor the proceedings of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention in the adoption of the schedule, which creates the main point of controversy, the inquiry naturally arises, where or by whom have they published that to be their position?

I have every reason to believe that *the President, in his message, will not support the Convention to the extent it is rumored he will.* With a statement of the facts, so far as they have come to his knowledge, he will do nothing more than express it as his opinion, based upon these facts—not the entire facts—that this question of Slavary, which is taken to be the principal issue amongst the people of Kansas, has been submitted to a vote of the people. Whether the entire Constitution ought to be given to the ratification or rejection of that people may not be touched at all.

Even those who favor the Convention and its action do not for a moment deny that, as a matter of policy, it were best to submit the entire instrument. If that were done, there would then be no room for cavil; the principle of popular sovereignty would be carried out fairly, in spirit as well as in letter.

THE PROSPECT AT WASHINGTON—GOVERNOR WALKER'S POLICY ABOUT KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The city is rapidly filling up with the wisdom of the nation, with a strong sprinkling of strangers and outsiders, and the usual forerunners of the opening of a new Congress. As the politicians arrive, the theme of discussion is the Kansas difficulty, and a great difficulty, I fear, it will prove to be, not only to the Administration but to the country.

It is a fact that the Administration and Governor WALKER differ as wide as the poles in sentiment, and a general split-up seems inevitable. The President stands committed to the action of the Constitutional Convention, and will endeavor to secure the acceptance of the Constitution of Kansas by Congress, while Governor WALKER declares emphatically his determined and absolute opposition to the whole proceeding, and will make war upon the Constitution. Any other course, he says, would be a violation of all his pledges to the people of Kansas and involve him in infamy and disgrace. It was suggested to Governor WALKER that he might return to Kansas and induce a full vote on the Constitution "with" or "without Slavery," as the case might be, and afterward have Congress send the instrument back for a fair vote upon its whole merits. He says he had as well preach to the inmates of a lunatic asylum, *as he could not influence a single man to vote for the Constitution even under protest.* As the question is submitted—"Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery"—every person in the Territory who exercises the right of suffrage is forced to vote for the Constitution. This is objected to, and Governor WALKER says will lead to rebellion and civil war if an attempt be made thus to force a Constitution upon Kansas. The people demand the right to approve or disapprove the whole instrument. In this demand, Governor WALKER fully sustains them and pronounces any other course an outrage upon the rights and subversive of all the principles of free government. The President contends that the Slavery clause was the only material issue, and that being fairly presented, he shall support the Constitution as adopted, whether with or without the Slavery clause, and urge its approval by Congress. Will he be sustained in this by the Democracy of the two houses? This is the important inquiry, and one which remains to be solved. Several Northern Democrats declare their readiness to vote for any Constitution presented—that if the Slavery clause be a part of it, the free-soilers, who refuse to vote, are alone responsible. Others again say, that unless they are satisfied the public sentiment of Kansas has been fairly heard, they will vote against the Constitution, whatever may be its provisions. Thus have we a prospect of a general breaking up of party lines, unless some plan can be devised to avoid the difficulty. *Governor Walker suggests that Congress, immediately upon organizing, pass a bill similar in all respects to the Minnesota territorial bill, providing for the organization of a State Government in Kansas.* This would avoid the election fixed for the 21st proximo, and all its threatening consequences. This suggestion of the Governor's *meets with general approval among the Northern Democrats*, nor would t be surprised to see it adopted. The Minnesota bill required the whole Constitution to be submitted to the people. The President and Governor are to have another interview to-day, when it will be determined what recommendation he will make in his message touching the matter.

As the city fills with politicians and members of Congress, the excitement growing out of the anticipated organization of the House of Representatives evidently increases. Colonel ORR is here and surrounded by a host of friends, who regard his election to the Speakership as beyond a contingency. Major PHELPS, his only competitor, reached here last evening to take a view of the field, and, I believe, before the meeting of caucus, on Saturday evening next, he will retire from the contest. The contest for Clerk is narrowed down to two, Messrs. ALLEN and ROBINSON.

The Doorkeeper will be given to New-York—and, as the programme now stands with that delegation, Mr. BIRDSALL DANIELS will be the lucky man. Pennsylvania will retain the Sergeant-at-Arms in the person of Col. GLOSSBRENNER, the present incumbent, while Virginia will probably secure the Postmaster.

The members of Congress are generally taking furnished houses and going to house-keeping, with a view to economy, so exorbitant are the hotel charges here this Winter. A short session is anticipated, and the hotel men think they must make "hay while the sun shines." They may defeat their own purposes.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Among the Democratic members of Congress who have arrived here there is a disposition to treat the Kansas question in a spirit of moderation. They do not recognize any necessity for committing themselves on the question before the Constitution itself shall be brought before them. As the Northern and Southern Democracy have so far acted in concert upon the question, and so far overcame its difficulties, it is not likely that they will split upon it now.

As to the course of the Administration upon the subject, it is to be observed that *it is no longer an executive, but entirely a legislative question.* It goes before Congress for legislation. Congress may or may not adopt the Constitution in the form in which it shall be presented.

It is not necessary, therefore, that the President should, in his message, and in anticipation of the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas or to Congress, either approve or condemn the action of the Convention.

An absurd rumor prevails in the city to-day that Governor WALKER was to be immediately removed. Such an act, on the eve of the organization of the House, would disturb the harmony of the Democratic Party, and delay the choice of a Speaker.

Judge DOUGLAS will be here to-morrow night, as is reported, and many suppose that he, being the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, will determine, by his own opinion, the course of the Democratic Party upon the question which has now arisen upon its practical application. Many of those who were in favor of the submission of the whole Constitution to the people will accept the partial submission, for the sake of relieving Congress and the country from further agitation of the subject.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY AND THE KANSAS ISSUE.

From the Detroit Free Press, (organ of Gen. Cass.)

* * * What mockery is this! The Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people because the Convention knew the people would vote it down! So says the Washington *Union*. What is this *but an utter denial of the right of the people recognized by the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention!* What is this but setting the Convention over and above the people? Who ever before heard tha action of a majority called "factious?" If the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution, in the name of God are they not entitled to have it, provided they act "through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents?"

If the Washington *Union* is sane, we submit that this is *a deliberate attempt to bring the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty into ridicule and contempt.* We submit that it is a deliberate attempt to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic Party. For, under such an interpretation of the Kansas organic law, *the Democratic Party in the Northern States might as well disband at once; it could never rise.*

The Washington *Union* declared, on the 7th of July last, that a Constitution, formed by the Lecompton Convention, which should not be submitted to the test of a popular vote, "would, no matter what it contained, never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud." We echoed that declaration then. We shall soon see how prophetic was the language. We see it already. Gov. WALKER brings the intelligence that the Lecompton Constitution is scouted by the people of Kansas.

There is but one solution of the Kansas question—that is, by leaving it to THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS, through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents, to make a Constitution for themselves. *We look to Congress to enable the people of Kansas to do this. It can be done by the passage of a very simple law, in the form of that passed at the last session of Congress, enabling Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.*

We are rejoiced to know that Gov. WALKER stands to all his pledges. He promised the people of Kansas that, unless the Lecompton Convention should submit their work fully and fairly to the people, he would oppose the acceptance of that work by Congress. And he will do it. *And we, for one, shall bear him company.*

THE CHOICE OF SPEAKER TO TURN UPON THE KANSAS ISSUE.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.—The near approach of this important event demands a few remarks from those who are interested in the political action of the next House of Representatives.

The probability that Kansas will ask admission into the Union at an early day, will render it *proper that the opinions of the Speaker should conform to the recent elections and to the resolutions of those to whom the Democratic Administration owes its elevation to office.*

The issue before Congress will be: Shall a State be admitted, the *whole* Constitution of which has not been submitted to the people?—or shall Kansas be remanded to await a new vote upon the form of fundamental law which is to rule the people?

These questions will influence materially the action of Congress, and it may be that the decisions of the Chair or the report of a Committee may either settle the *status* of Kansas or unchain again the tiger of sectional strife.

We take this occasion to say that we regard the dictation of Congress, as to either the manner or matter of State organization, a dangerous and unwarrantable intervention. The people of a State may delegate whatsoever measure of sovereignty they think proper, either in whole or in part, to a Convention.

We must be allowed to say that, as it was contended by our antagonists that the Convention of Kansas had power to enact and give immediate validity to that clause of the new Constitution which regulated the right of suffrage, we do not see why it should not have the power to legalize any or all the provisions of the instrument. But be this as it may, Congress has no more right to inquire whether a Republican Constitution, presented by a State, has been adopted in accordance with certain rules of State organization prescribed by Congress, than we have to catechise a subscriber who pays his subscription, whether he has come honestly by the money which he offers us.

At all events, we hope *the candidates for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives will define their position upon the right of Kansas to admission into the Union*, if she present herself with a Republican Constitution, "with or without Slavery, as the people (in convention) shall have determined."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Were the Old Police Legally Discharged?—Judge Davies' Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Philip McDermott vs. *The Board of Police.*—Judge DAVIES rendered the following elaborate opinion in this matter this morning:

Complaint filed by plaintiff—alleging that he is a tax-payer in the City of New-York, the owner of real estate therein, and, as such, is liable to be assessed and compelled to pay taxes for the support and maintenance of the Police of said City. He files his complaint as well on his own behalf as of all others similarly situated.

He alleges that, by law and the action of the Board of Supervisors, the number of policemen for the City and County of New-York is limited to 1,270; that the Board of Police, organized under the act of April 15, 1857, had appointed more than 850 policemen; and that there are now in said City, ready and willing to do their duty as policemen, more than 500 who were policemen at the time of the passage of that act, and who have never been removed in accordance with its provisions.

The plaintiff further alleges that he was duly appointed a policeman on the 18th of January, 1857; that he was doing duty as such at the time of the passage of the act of April 18, 1857; and that in May or June last the said Board of Police attempted to remove him from his office of policeman; that such removal was made without written charges being preferred against him, or any opportunity being given him to be heard in his defence; that on the 9th of October last the said Board of Police adopted a resolution in the words following:

"*Resolved*, That such of the old police force as have not been dismissed from the police in conformity to law, be, and they are hereby declared to be, of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such;"

That after the adoption of that resolution, another was adopted by said Board, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to hear and report to the Board the claims of members of the discharged police to be restored to duty;"

That a Committee was appointed by said Board, in conformity with said resolution; that they had taken testimony and heard the applications of several policemen to be restored to duty, but had not reported them to the Board.

The plaintiff further alleges that notwithstanding the number of policemen in office was greater than the number allowed by law, the said Board of Police were proceeding to appoint additional policemen, thereby creating an illegal charge upon the property of the plaintiff and other tax-payers.

The plaintiff thereupon demanded judgment that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police, and as such entitled to pay, and that it might be declared that the number of Policemen now in office were all that the law allowed to be appointed, and that said Board be restrained from appointing a greater number, or any additional number of Policemen, beyond that authorized by law.

The defendants show by affidavits in opposition, that the Board of Police organized under the act on the 22d of April, 1857; (and it was conceded on the argument that at that time the number of the Police was 1,270;) that a large portion of said Police force did not elect to come in and do duty under that law; that previous to its passage the Police force of the City of New-York was under the direction of and appointed by the Board of Police, consisting of the Mayor of the said City, the Recorder, and City Judge; and that all of said Police force except 351 adhered to that organization, and refused to recognise or do duty under the Board of the defendants.

That the plaintiff, though doing duty under the present organization, had never been legally appointed, the Recorder not being present at the meeting.

That the plaintiff and a large number of the Police in office, on the 22d of April, 1857, were, on the 13th of June last, charged with the wilful disobedience of orders, by written charges preferred by a Sergeant of Police, and the said charges, with a notice that the said Board would proceed to hear and determine the same, on the 22d of June following, were made up and addressed to the plaintiff; that on the last-named day evidence was given under oath to the Board of Police that said charges and summons and notifications had been served on the plaintiff; that on the 22d of June, on due proof that the plaintiff had wilfully disobeyed the order of the Board of Police, he was adjudged guilty of the charge and dismissed from the service.

That in reference to all the other members of the Police force in office at the time of the passage of the act of April 15, with the exception of 351, they continued to act in hostility to the defendants, and in consequence of their neglect and refusal to do duty as directed by them, said Board had taken proceedings similar to the proceedings aforesaid against the plaintiff, by which they were all declared and adjudged, prior to July 3, 1857, to be removed.

It also appears by affidavits that the present Police force doing duty under the defendants is 901, of which number 351 are of the Police force existing on the 15th of April, 1857, and the residue, 610, new appointments.

It also appears that a copy of the charges preferred against the plaintiff, and notice of trial were served upon him personally two days before the time fixed for his trial.

It also appears that the Board of Police have adopted rules and regulations for their government in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by statute.

They provide for the holding of regular meetings of the Board of Police on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

That all charges preferred against any member of

he is accused, and that he shall have the opportunity of defending himself. To carry out these objects of the Legislature, he must have notice or knowledge of the charges, and notice or knowledge of the time and place of trial, to rebut and disprove them, if he desires to do so. So obvious is this, that it certainly needs no authority or argument to sustain the position. Such were the Legislative directions under the act of 1853, and it was conceded on the arguments that such had been the practice of the Board in executing their duties under that act. And such, it seems to me, was clearly the understanding of the Board of Police, when they framed their rules and regulations, for they have provided that the party complained of shall have written notice to call and examine the charges preferred against him, thereby clearly contemplating that he should have personal knowledge of them. He was to have the opportunity of answering the same by either an admission or denial; and, in the event of a denial, he was to be advised or notified of the time of trial, which was to take place at some subsequent meeting of the Board.

It is alleged in the complaint in this cause, and not denied by the affidavits in opposition, except as to the plaintiff, that he and more than five hundred of the police force in office on the 22d of April last, have been removed without any personal notice to them of the charges preferred, or of any personal notice of the time and place where they were to be heard in their defence.

Was such personal notice necessary to constitute a legal and valid removal? It seems to me, from the considerations already suggested, that the Legislature so intended; that the Board of Police so understood their duty, and that the policemen, from the act of the Legislature, the uniform practice under the act of 1853, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, so understood it, and had a right so to understand it.

And such is the well-known and long-established rule of law applicable to the point under consideration.

It is competent for the Legislature to prescribe the mode and manner of giving notice, where they require as a condition precedent to the doing of an act that notice shall be given. The Legislature has the power to say in a given case that the notice may be given by publication, by leaving it at the place of business or dwelling-house, or last place of abode of the party to be notified. But it is equally well settled that in the absence of any such legislative provision, whenever the Legislature require notice to be given it must be *personal* notice. The tribunal, court or officer instituting proceedings has no jurisdiction over the person proceeded against, unless duly notified according to law. The proceedings, in the absence of such notice, are all *coram non judice*.

That in the absence of any legislative provision for substituted service, personal service of notice is in all cases required, is expressly held by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Rathbun *vs.* Acker, 18 Barb. Rep. 393. In that case an ordinance was passed by the trustees of a village requiring among other things a man by the name of Hewes, who lived in an adjoining town, to pave and grade and lay a sidewalk in front of three lots owned by him in the village. The ordinance was published in the village newspapers for three months. In five days after its passage, notice was sent to Hewes through the Post-Office, which he received two days after, stating that an ordinance had been passed, and that he would see it by reference to the newspaper, and that he was thereby required to flag, &c., in front of his three lots in ninety days from that date. The Court say: "Was this notice served in contemplation of the statute, and if so, was it sufficient? The statute is, if the owner neglects or refuses to construct the sidewalk for ninety days after notice thereof to be served on such owner, or his or her agent, &c. The service here intended is personal service. When a statute requires service on a person, *it means personal service*, unless some other service is specified or indicated. There was no *personal* service in this case on Hewes or his agent. I also think the notice was insufficient, but it is not necessary to consider this." A case where this question seemed to have been carefully considered arose in North Carolina, under the act prohibiting free negroes residing within that State. It is the case of the State *vs.* Samuel Jacobs, a free negro, and will be found in 2 Jones, Law Reports, at page 52. The 65th section of the 111th chapter of the Rev. Statutes of that State declare that "It shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State, and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not within twenty days thereafter remove out of this State, he or she being thereof convicted, &c., shall be liable to a penalty of $500."

The County Court of Richmond, at January term, 1851, made an order that the Sheriff of said county leave a written notice at the respective dwelling-houses of Samuel Jacobs, (and thirteen other persons,) informing said persons that representations had been made to the Court that they were colored persons, and had come into the State contrary to law, and that unless they left the State within twenty days from the date of the notice, they would be proceeded against according to the act of the Assembly. At the next term of the Court in April, 1851, the Sheriff returned on the order that he had executed the law, by leaving copies thereof at the dwelling-houses, &c., of the persons named. The County Court held the service sufficient, but on appeal to the Supreme Court they reversed the judgment, and in giving their opinion say: "We think it is clear that the Legislature intended that the *information* which it directed should be given to an immigrating negro, should be communicated to him *personally* in words or by writing. The act is a highly penal one, and must therefore be construed strictly. The proper meaning of the verb to inform, in this connection, is to make known to by word or writing. That this information was intended to be made to the party in person is evident from the fact that so short a time as twenty days only was allowed for acting upon it. The time is short, very short, even if, upon receiving personal notice, he has the whole of it for the purpose of making his preparations for removal. The leaving the notice at his house presupposes that he is not there to receive it in person. He may be absent from home, industriously engaged at work for some employer, or he may be on a journey on some lawful errand to a distant part of the same or to an adjoining county, and may not return until the greater part, if not the whole of the twenty days has expired. Would it be just that he should suffer so heavy a penalty for not having known or acted upon a notice which had been left at his house twenty days before? *It cannot be so.*"

These considerations apply with great force and propriety to the question now under consideration. These policemen, many of them, had held office ever since the organization of the police force in this City; performed laborious, arduous, difficult and dangerous duties for a series of years without fault or accusation; and the Legislature, which changed the governing head of this force, declare that they shall not be removed, unless in the manner pointed out by the act and the rules and regulations of the Board. Had they not a right to presume that they would not be removed without personal notice to them? It is not denied that such personal notice was given only in a few instances; and the necessity of its being given in all cannot be better enforced than by the reasoning of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case above cited.

A similar principle was recognized in the case of Graham *vs.* Sackett, (6 B., Mon. Rep., 146.)

The County Court of one of the counties in Kentucky removed a jailor without notice to him. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and they reversed the judgment and action of the inferior Court, and held that it was a fundamental principle recognized in all civilized countries that no man could be proceeded against without notice, and that *personal*, unless a different mode of service was prescribed. At page 161 the Court says:

"It has never been doubted that it (the power of removal) was a judicial power, and although no statute has prescribed the mode of proceeding in which the power is to be exercised, this Court, in obedience to the great principle pervading every enlightened system of jurisprudence, which prescribes that the individual whose rights are to be affected by a judicial act involving the ascertainment of facts against him, shall have an opportunity of defence, has uniformly required regular charges and specifications pointing out the supposed breaches of good behavior, and has been careful that the accused should have *full* opportunity of making defence."

At page 168 the Court says:

"That whatever informality may, in the absence of special regulation, be allowable in the mode of its exercise, no order or judgment can be valid, unless the record shows that a motion of the jailor has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence, and that the Court has adjudged him guilty of neglect or breach of duty."

It seems to me, therefore, undeniable and beyond all controversy that no members of the Police force, doing duty as such, and by the act made members of the Metropolitan Police, have been legally removed from office unless the charges have been made under oath, when not preferred by a Commissioner, General or Deputy Superintendent, or an Inspector, stating the name and residence of the complainant, and unless the party complained of has been personally notified of the charges preferred, and if he made denial of them, had personal notice of the time and place of trial.

After the most careful consideration which I have been able to give to this case, I have a clear conviction that these conclusions are sound and sustained by principle and authority.

But it was argued before me with great earnestness and ability by the counsel for the Board of Police, that the plaintiff and the others who have been removed, never were members of the Metropolitan Police, had never submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Board of Police, and that consequently they have none of the rights or privileges of a policeman.

The answer to this argument seems to be conclusive that the Legislature who had the power, declared that they were members of the Metropolitan Police, and should do duty therein as such, and should only be removed therefrom in the manner already alluded to and discussed. Another answer is, the Board of Police has recognized them as such by issuing orders to them, entertaining charges against them, and proceeding to their trial and removal.

That they were subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Police, I have no doubt. That they were bound to obey all the lawful orders of the Board is equally beyond question, and if they did not comply with such orders, it was in the power of the Board, and it was made their duty, to prefer charges against the delinquents and proceed to their trial and removal if found guilty. With their discretion and judgment as to the sufficiency of the cause for removal, neither this Court nor any other has any right or interfere with, control, revise or reverse. The law has made them the sole judges of the cause, and so long as they proceed in accordance with law, their action is final and conclusive. But, on the assumption that those persons who have been thus removed, never became members of the new police, did not the revolution of Oct. 9 confer upon them the office? I see no provisions of the statute as to the manner of the appointment, or any restriction upon the Board prohibiting them from appointing a large number at a time by resolution.

That resolution, as we have seen, declares that such of the police force as have not been dismissed from the police in conformity to law, be and they are hereby declared to be of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such.

It is apparent from the action of the Board that they supposed that some of the old police force had been dismissed not in conformity to law, and all such they declared should be policemen. They proceeded to appoint a Committee to take testimony and ascertain particularly who had been thus dismissed, and to report their names to the Board. It is in proof before me that this Committee are now engaged in the discharge of their duties, and I cannot but assume that all who have not been regularly removed will, under this resolution, be recognized as policemen and put on duty as such.

The resolution means this, as I read it. It was said on the argument that such was not the intention of the Board in adopting it. I am bound to regard it as meaning what it says; and if the position is sound, which I do not concur in, that these men were not policemen by right of the act, then it may be argued with great force, they were made such by the passage of this resolution. In the view I have taken of this case it is not necessary to decide that point. But is I not a condonation or waiver by the Board, of any neglect or violation of duty by these men, of which I was supposed they had been guilty? The Board has the power to say whether they will proceed to try and remove these men, or will forgive the offense and place them on duty. It seems to me that they have said this by the adoption of this resolution, if I correctly understand its purport and meaning, and that the persons therein referred to were acquitted by the Board of any previous offense, if any had been committed. I am at a loss to give any other meaning or effect to this action of the Board.

If I am correct, therefore, in either of the positions, that the policemen removed, upon whom personal notice was not served, and against whom charges were not preferred under oath, were not removed, and still continue policemen; or, if they never were policemen under the act until appointed, and if they were appointed by the action of the Board on the 9th of October, it follows that the full number authorized by law and the action of the Board of Supervisors are now in office, and that the Board of Police cannot legally appoint any more, beyond the number thus authorized.

The plaintiff prays for an injunction restraining such appointments, which he says are threatened, on the ground that, as a tax-payer, he will be charged with a portion of the moneys to be raised to pay the salaries of the persons so appointed.

If the number authorized by law is now in office, additional appointments beyond that number would be simply void, and confer no right or title to the office upon the appointee, or any claim for salary or compensation for services rendered in pursuance of such appointment.

The plaintiff cannot, therefore, upon his own showing, by any possibility be damnified, and his claim for an injunction to restrain an act which can do him no injury, is untenable.

The motion for an injunction is therefore denied.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Leland vs. *Davis.*—Motion granted with costs.

In re petition of Sarah Reich.—Report confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM.

It will be remembered that some time since the Common Council voted to convey to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a large tract of land in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, at the nominal value of $1 rent per annum. Yesterday Joseph. Blunt, Esq., applied for an injunction restraining them from making such a conveyance, and the Asylum from receiving it.

His Honor declined granting the injunction, but gave an order to show cause why it should not be granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

Noah Waterbury vs. *Sinclair and wife, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs on demurrer to complaint, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer, and answer in 20 days on payment of costs.

Before Judge Birdseye.

John Layden vs. *Jacob Ganser and others.*—Order dismissing complaint satisfied, neither party to have costs of motion.

Ellen Combs vs. *John McGuire.*—The action of County Judge quashing inquisition, reversed with $10 costs. The issue gained by the traverse of the inquisition must be brought to trial at the Circuit of this Court. For this purpose it may be placed at the foot of the calendar of the November Circuit in King's County, which now stands adjourned to December 7, and may be brought to trial without further notice whenever reached in its order.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Bennett vs. *Drew et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Draper vs. *Henningson*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Richardson vs. *Jobson*—Motion for injunction denied, and temporary order discharged, with $5 costs

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the General Term Room. Gentlemen will file their applications with the Clerk before that time

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
FRED. S. TALLMAGE, Jr., } Examiners.
JOHN E. PARSONS,

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Culver.

Catherine Murray vs. *Christopher Murray.*—This was an application for limited divorce on the ground of brutal treatment. The motion was not opposed, and the Court directed that the sum of $30 should be paid to plaintiff to enable her to prosecute the action, and the sum of $3 per week for temporary alimony.

General Term Calendar (Brooklyn)—This Day.—Nos. 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 3.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Governor Tiemann tenders his Resignation—Twenty Penitentiary Prisoners Discharged just before Election.

The Board of Governors met on Wednesday, the President, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the Chair.

Upon the reading of the minutes, Governors Tiemann, Townsend and W. C. Pinckney being present, Governor Oliver asked whether it would not be better to adjourn, inasmuch as the members did not seem inclined to take their seats at the table. He was delighted to think that a Mayor had been selected from their own body. And that the people evidently were incredulous of any gross mismanagement in the Almshouse Department.

The President requested the presence of Governor Dodge and Governor Smith. They entered and took their seats, whereupon the Secretary proceeded to read some requisitions.

A debate arose as to the appointment of three additional keepers at the Workhouse. Governors Smith and Oliver and J. L. Pinckney argued the matter, and occasional remarks fell from each of them of a political character. Referred to Committee to report.

A bill for paint came up. Governor Tiemann examined it, handed it to Governor J. L. Pinckney, and asked him if he thought it reasonable. The latter gentleman said he thought it was. The amount was only $30. Governor Tiemann observed he thought it too much, and would not vote for its payment. Referred to the Committee on Supplies to report. Another bill from the same parties was presented. Governor Smith said he had countersigned the bill, under the idea that the amount being small, retail prices had been charged.

Some other tradesmen's bills were presented, for various repairs at Centre-street prison and other places. Similarly referred.

The report of the Committee on the Penitentiary was presented, with a resolution that $374 40 be appropriated for work to be done there. Adopted.

Governor Townsend moved that the report of Dr. Sanger on Syphilis be referred to a Committee, that authority be taken to subscribe for 2,000 copies, and that the matter be made a special order for that day fortnight.

Governor J. L. Pinckney wished to separate the clauses of the resolution. So amended, it was carried. Laid on the table for two weeks.

Governor Anderson, in the course of some observations upon a motion of Governor W. L. Pinckney, involving the right of Governors to discharge persons from the Workhouse and Penitentiary, remarked upon the fact that abuses had occurred, that between dark and light in the evening of Monday, *no fewer than twenty persons had been discharged from the City Prison, immediately before the election*, and, by inference, for electioneering purposes.

Governor Tiemann said the Governors had a right to discharge under the hands of two of them; he understood that quite a number had been discharged on Monday afternoon. Legal authorities had decided that it was wrong to discharge others than those from the Work-House.

Governor Townsend said that as censurse were implied, it would be better if a full Board were present.

Governor J. L. Pinckney said that the opinions of Counsel to the Corporation were ambiguous. He, the speaker, thought it was in the power of the Board to discharge at discretion parties committed as vagrants.

Governor Oliver said the object of any investigation would be to show corrupt motives. If such could be proved, then any motion from Governor W. L. Pinckney to that effect would be proper.

Governor W. L. Pinckney said he had brought up such a resolution at the request of the Warden of the City Prison.

Governor Tiemann, as an amendment, moved that the names of the parties be given, and by whom the discharges were ordered.

Governor Smith thought as this was the day after election the matter had better lie on the table until next week. He had no doubt the liberated parties were all good for Fernando, every soul of them. On vote there were five in the affirmative, four in the negative. Laid over.

GOVERNOR TIEMANN'S RESIGNATION.

Governor Tiemann rose and said that he felt it his duty now to resign his position at that Board. He stated that it was necessary to give the whole of his time to the duties which, by the decision of yesterday, devolved upon him. He proceeded to offer several suggestions as to the lawn and nursery in which he had taken much interest. The heating of the Lunatic Asylum by steam was working in a satisfactory manner. The Almshouse was working well, and so was the Penitentiary. The building of a female Penitentiary had his warmest wishes. He had wished to see the Hospital of the Penitentiary and the Penitentiary separated. Many respectable females, compelled to apply to the Penitentiary Hospital had been branded as having applied to the Penitentiary. He thanked the Board in very emphatic terms for the uniform kindness with which he had been treated.

Governor Townsend hoped that Governor Tiemann would stay with them until the last moment.

Governor Tiemann said he came among them under the influence of some prejudice. That, however, had died away. He should leave them with good feeling and regret.

Governor Smith exceedingly regretted that it would be necessary to forego the assistance of Governor Tiemann that Board. He would be glad if they could elect a substitute who would manifest the same practical good sense he had ever manifested while among them. ("Good"—from Governor Oliver.) Nothing was of more value than the presence of a *practical* man, and when they could obtain another gentleman of nearly the same stamp, their loss would be less felt.

Governor Oliver would defer to the 24th, when he should have something to say.

It was then decided that nothing should be done in the matter of accepting such resignation until the 24th inst.

A bill for medical attendance at Jefferson Market, was then brought up. Governors Townsend and J. L. Pinckney protested against the payment of such accounts, inasmuch as proper medical officers had been appointed by the Police at every Station-house. Governor Smith was of the same opinion. It was a growing evil.

Governor Anderson said Mr. Duke had been deputed to call on the Mayor and inquire how such matters were to be managed in emergency. The next Mayor might take action in the matter.

Gov. J. L. Pinckney said the next Mayor would have enough to do. The Board ordered the bill to be paid.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the **Washington Drove-Yards, 44th-street**; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Ready for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2337	17	221	1098	3351
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	75	10	11	2270	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	.....	267	63	77	3387	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	116	64	60	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	3195	154	369	6755	3351
Last week	1743	2890	173	278	12392	1492

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	250	.....	.....	.....	298
Hudson River Railroad	517	.....	.....	.....	1466
Hudson River Boats	686	.....	.....	790	1287
Harlem Railroad	782	17	221	1098	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	979	Horses	—
Sheep	1,340	Lambs	—
Hogs	11,312	Calves	83

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	136	Missouri	—
New-York	1515	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	111	Texas	—
Kentucky	383	Connecticut	46
Indiana	70	Michigan	35
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	70
Iowa	18	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	10¾c.@11c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Medium quality	9c. @9¾c.	9c. @9¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@8c.	8c. @8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @7½c.	7c. @8c.
General selling prices	8c. @9c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@8¾c.	9c. @9¾c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Thanksgiving Day on Thursday last, and the election yesterday, both told upon the briskness at least of to-day's market. On the former day people went in to the abundant supply of poultry as if intent upon making up for a retrenchment of luxuries during the panic weeks, and they have scarcely done picking the bones yet, so that the butchers have had little occasion to open their meat stalls, and of course they were not in want of large fresh supplies of cattle to-day. Most City people were "out" half of last night, if not the whole of it, waiting the election returns or talking them over, and a more sleepy looking company we have seldom seen at Forty-fourth-street than were there this morning, and when there was a little waking up in the market towards mid-day, the qualifications of the mayors elect and defunct were more discussed than the quality of the hullocks in the yards. Few sales were made yesterday, and there were full 2,000 cattle offered this morning at Allerton's, which was about 500 more than was really needed for the present demand. There were probably more owners contributing cattle to-day than at any single market for years past. The table below gives the names of those having about 20 or more, but taking in the smaller lots we counted the names of *one hundred and eleven* persons who brought or sent cattle to the Washington Yards alone. Three-fourths of all the animals are credited to New-York State, the increase in railroad freights and the poor markets for several weeks having greatly diminished the usual number coming from the West. The abundance of late grass and of corn, almost unsalable at any price, accounts in a great measure for the falling off in Western receipts. This is precisely as it should be. No better use could be made of this surplus produce than to condense it into beef. Twelve pounds of Corn worth, in the home market, less than 6 cents, will make more than a pound of beef, and that will always bring more than 6 cents here, and cost far less for transportation than 12 pounds of corn. We can well dispense with a little beef now, or pay higher rates for a limited home supply, if plenty of good fat cattle are in preparation for Winter and Spring. The sales opened dull and continued so through most of the day, leaving off with some 250 or 300 in the Yards unsold, notwithstanding the temptation to buyers of very low closing prices. The average prices of the day were fully ½c. below last week, and the closing rates perhaps 1c. lower. There is a large supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and of dressed beef, mutton and pork in the down-town Washington Market.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
30	N. Y.	J. R. & T. B. Rider	George Ayrault.
60	Ky.	B. F. Van Mater	T. Wheeler.
43	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	Teed & Bloomer.
70	N. Y.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
26	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
46	Ct.	L. Beers	Owner.
21	N. Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
64	Ky.	B. F. Van Mater	B. Bartram.
18	Iowa.	— Pearson	S. Smith.
50	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
22	N. Y.	Farmers	Mead & Holcomb.
27	N. Y.	J. Van Alstyne	Allerton & Myers.
50	N. Y.	Farmers	W. H. Belden.
28	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
67	N. Y.	Tallman & Co.	George Ayrault.
21	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
60	N. Y.	Farmers	J. C. Hoag.
64	Ky.	E. Robinson	Budlong & Eastman.
55	N. Y.	Budlong	Budlong & Eastman.
109	Ky.	Elbert & Bro.	Westheimer & Bro.
60	N. Y.	M. Phillips	Owner.
48	Ky.	S. B. Utterback	Valentine & Martin.
17	N. Y.	J. Lasher	Owner.
21	Ohio.	N. B. Taber	Owner.
30	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
69	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Owner.
80	N. Y.	Collins & Co	Owners.
21	Ohio.	A. H. Heath	Owner.
38	Mich	R. Rome	George Ayrault.
22	N. Y.	C. Coleman	George Ayrault.
28	N. Y.	George W. Vail	Owner.
37	N. J.	Hiner & Co.	Owner.
32	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
33	N. Y.	G. W. Sillinan	R. Murray.
111	Ill.	A. Halleck	Mead & Holcomb.
81	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
27	N. Y.	T. Dyer	Owner.
27	N. Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
34	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
22	N. Y.	R. W. Richmond	M. Dalton.

And many small lots, ranging from a single pair to 10 head.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

Elbert & Brother forward 109 fine Kentucky Steers, averaging about 700 lbs. net. Westheimer & Brotzka were getting 9c.@10c. for them. They were of very even grades and nice cattle for the butchers to handle.

M. Poulis was selling 50 cattle on his own account from Genesee County, New-York, varying in weight from 660 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net. They were running out at 9c.@10c, being of fair to good quality.

E. Robinson forwarded 51 rough cattle from Kentucky, which Budlong & Eastman were selling at about 8¾c. They were a hard lot, rated at 650 lbs. net.

Mead & Holcomb sold 22 of their own Westchester County, N. Y., cattle at 8¾c.@10c. They were of medium quality, weighing by estimate 600 lbs. to 850 lbs. net.

J. B. & T. B. Rider had 30 light cattle from Columbia County, N. Y. They were pretty fair steers rated at 600 lbs., net and bringing 8c.@10c. G. Ayrault, salesman.

B. F. Van Mater contributed 114 common Kentucky Steers, estimated 625 lbs. net. T. Wheeler was at work upon 60 of them, and B. Bartram the balance. They were bringing from $40 to $50 each, or not far from 8c. ₱ lb. One lot of 21 sold for $46 each.

S. B. Richardson had 43 fairish Kentucky cattle, mostly of Durham grades. Teed & Bloomer were getting 8¾c.@9½c. for them, rating at 700 lbs. net.

Vail & Carey were selling on their own account 70 Dutchess County Cattle of various weights and degrees of goodness, at 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Among them were 44 head of very fine Steers. Thirty-four sold by weight at 10¾c. They were fat and thick, weighing about 900 lbs. net. Some that cost 5c. live weight in the county were not bringing over 9c. net to-day. Of course, the profit on this was on the wrong side of the account.

W. Sherman was selling 26 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, ranging from common to good in quality, and from 500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net in weights. A few of them went as low as 7c., while the most of them brought 8c.@10c.

S. Smith sold several lots here and at Bergan, one of which was 54 very poor, light Indiana Steers for Jas. Watson. They brought $33, or 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

C. G. Teed sold 25 Westchester County Cattle, some of which were very good. Col. Devoe took at nearly 11c., and C. Gwyea one pair at 10c. The balance brought 9c.@10c.

J. C. Hoag was selling 60 Dutchess County Cattle for no less than 10 different owners at 8c.@10c. They were of divers qualities, though most of them ranked fair.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is little more inquiry after fresh Cows, and the markets are barely supplied. Prices are gradually advancing.

Allerton reports receipts of 17 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extras.

Browning reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is not as well supplied, and sales are readily made at higher figures.

Chamberlin reports 14 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Prices are slightly improving, and the market is generally better. Nearly all have been sold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The diminished demand for Veal is just met by the supply. Good Calves sell tolerably brisk, while "bobs" are dull at a discount.

Allerton reports receipts of 221 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. There is an ample supply, with a light demand.

Browning reports receipts of 11 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. Market as last week.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 60 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The market is just supplied and sales are tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices of the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Live Stock Markets are at present very much depressed in consequence of the large numbers of dead Sheep brought in by the barges and other conveyances and sold at much less prices than live Sheep are held at, especially if the weather is not favorable to the keeping of mutton. During the past few days of warmth and rain, carcasses have been sold at 5c. @6c. ₱ lb., which, of course, draws from the live markets.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,098 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Stock is sufficiently large, with very slow sales, at reduced prices. We noticed one lot of Lambs, for which $3 75 ₱ head was refused last Summer, now offered at $2 75 each.

Browning reports receipts of 2,270 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight, for Sheep, Lambs bring 7c.@10c. Few sales have been made since last Wednesday's, and of the very light receipts quite enough are in the pens for to-day's sales. They are about 25c. ₱ head lower than last week, ranging generally at $2@$4 50 ₱ head, although a few extra ones bring much more. Among a lot fed by D. Bendy, of Otsego County, N. Y., were 3 very fine, large and fat sheep, which sold to J. Donavan at $15 each. The late City election has been the all-absorbing business at this market for several days past.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 1,850 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ₱ head.

McGraw & Reen report sales of

20 Sheep at	$152 75	18 Lambs at	$36 00
62 Sheep	232 37	67 Lambs	162 00
13 Sheep	53 50	40 Lambs	136 25
40 Sheep	150 50	38 Lambs	117 13
3 Sheep	45 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been very heavy of late and the warm wet weather has been against packing operations. The market is consequently over supplied and a decline in price of ¾c.@¾c. is noted.

Allerton reports receipts of 30,051 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@5¾c. for prime corn-fed. One lot of Wm. Pearson's consisting of 208 corn hogs weighing 245 lbs. have received an offer of 5¾c. only. The stock is heavy and the market depressed.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¼@7
Light	5¼@5½	—
Distillery	5	6¼@6½

No stocks offered.

Markets heavily supplied, and large quantities arriving daily. A great many at the drove-yards remain unsold. The demand is very light, in consequence of wet and warm weather. Prices are on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is a slight falling off in the supply of many vegetables, now that farmers have put them in their Winter quarters. The warm weather and rain of the past few days have diminished the prospect of a speedy close of the canals and even liberated many cargoes of produce temporarily hemmed in by ice.

Potatoes continue to arrive from the upper counties, and three vessel loads of Nova Scotias are now unloading. They vary little or none in price from last week. Dealers are laying in a good supply against the close of navigation, and the distant supply is cut off. Sweet varieties are being stored in Delaware and New-Jersey for Winter and Spring market.

Cranberries have advanced during the past week. The previous large supply and low prices tended to keep back the supply.

Walnuts and chestnuts are abundant. A shipment of 300 bushels of the latter just received from Virginia, brought $3 ₱ bushel.

Apples are in good supply, and the present warm weather is against the good keeping of those stored away. They are bought from the boats at about $3, for lots as they run. Most of those arriving are in very good order.

Butter is quiet and a good supply is being laid in. The trade is very dull.

Eggs are plentiful, a large portion of them being limed.

Poultry and wild fowl are abundant and dull of sale during the present unfavorable weather. We hear of several lots of red-head and canvas-back ducks selling at 50c.@62c. for the former, and $1@$1 50 ₱ pair for the latter. Venison is in good supply, and Bears have made their appearance.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@$2 37
Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price five cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

The Editor undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Extraordinary correspondence containing important news, from any quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 28d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A telegraph, published elsewhere, gives the particulars of her advices. Further suspensions and failures of large business houses had occurred in Great Britain; but, according to the *Times*, matters were mending. Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co., the eminent American Bankers, had been seriously embarrassed, but receiving prompt aid from the Bank all their difficulties were at once removed. The pressure for money at bank continued, and the question of a further advance in the rate of discount was under discussion. No political news of importance is reported. Another unsuccessful attempt had been made to launch the *Leviathan*.

The telegraph notifies us of a meeting held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 19th ult., having for its object the consideration of the action of the late Constitutional Convention at Lecompton. The action of that body was denounced in the most unmeasured terms, and the determination was expressed to resist all attempts to thrust the Constitution upon them. It was also resolved to repudiate entirely the election to be held on the 21st inst. It is stated that several Pro-Slavery papers in the Territory have taken strong ground against the Constitution.

Three weeks' later advices from Yucatan have been received by way of New-Orleans. Active hostilities were again proceeding—Sisal having been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists, and Campeachy being hotly besieged by the Government troops.

At 6½ o'clock last evening the upper floor of the new four-story brick building, corner of Bethune and West streets, fell from the weight of 20,000 bushels of barley bearing upon it, and in the crash carried with it the floors underneath. The whole of the interior of the building was thus piled in one mass of ruins in the cellar. The grain had been stored in the building during the day, and seven men were at work on the upper floor when the disaster occurred, and about a dozen other men in other parts of the building. By a most miraculous providence only one man was killed, and one other seriously injured. Half an hour before the accident occurred about a dozen men were at work in the cellar. Had the accident taken place before they stopped work they must inevitably have all been killed.

Governor TIEMANN tendered his resignation last night to the Board of Almshouse Governors. No action of acceptance will be taken on it till the 20th inst. It was stated in the Board that twenty Penitentiary prisoners were discharged just previous to election for electioneering purposes.

The returns of the different Police Captains made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent announce sixteen arrests in the City for illegal voting on election day. Two of them were in the Fourth Ward, four in the Sixth Ward, four in the Seventh Ward, two in the Eighth Ward, three in the Tenth Ward, and three in the Seventeenth Ward.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning three election ruffians went into the poll-room of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward while the canvassers were counting the returns, and commenced a general fight, smashing the furniture and showing a disposition to "interfere." Two policemen present interfered; but before the affray terminated one of the ruffians was shot and an officer stabbed: neither, however, was seriously injured. Two of the villains were taken into custody, the other escaping.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday a gas explosion occurred in a restaurant underneath Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre-streets. The loudness of the report caused a considerable apprehension for a time in the vicinity, and rumors prevailed that several had been killed, and a large number wounded. Fortunately the only result of the explosion was the dislodgment of the restaurant fixtures, and the tearing of the plastering from the ceiling. The cause of the explosion was bringing a lighted candle in contact with escaping gas. Mr. MAPES, the proprietor of the restaurant, had almost a miraculous escape.

A third victim of the Water-street dance house assassination died at a late hour Tuesday night. The third victim is PATRICK BARRETT, the brother-in-law of MARK DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the place, and who, previous to the murderous affray, was the bar-keeper of the establishment. BARRETT received a stab in his right side and was removed to the City Hospital. He remained at the hospital until Tuesday morning when he was discharged. He went directly to the dance house, took a tour among his friends, drank with several of them, and, returning, sat down in a chair and immediately expired. An inquest was held on the body yesterday.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were seriously depressed for Breadstuffs, in the prices of which there was decidedly less firmness, Flour having declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat about 3c.; Rye, 2c., and Oats, 1c.@3c. ₱ bush. Corn was also cheaper. The sales, however, were not augmented by the reduction. The mild weather was very unfavorable to sellers. Provisions continued in limited demand, and prices steadily favored buyers. Cotton was in moderate request, and holders adhered to previous rates. A fair business was reported in Coffee, Teas and Sugars at generally well-sustained prices. Freights were quite dull, with 668 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were fully supplied yesterday, and prices fell off fully one-half cent per pound at the Forty-fourth-street markets, owing to the abundant supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and dressed pork, mutton and beef in the Washington Market. There is a limited demand for live stock just at present.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Common Council from conveying to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the proposed lot of land near Fifty-first-street for a merely nominal price.

The Academy of Medicine had a pleasant meeting last night,—discussing fluid extracts, puerperal fever and ethics. On the last subject, Dr. J. G. ADAMS relieved himself at the expense of the daily papers, and especially of the TIMES.

The new ferry-boat *Atlantic* went on a trial trip Tuesday, and was yesterday placed on the South Ferry. She is 37 feet longer than any other ferry-boat, and has one-third more power.

A Fugitive Slave case was brought to light in Brooklyn, yesterday. A bright mulatto lad of 25 years took passage in the steamer *Florida*, on her last trip for New-York, as a second-class passenger. He was not discovered until the vessel was near New-York, and upon arrival here, on Saturday last, the fugitive was ironed and hurried off to a house in South Brooklyn, where he remained in close custody until Tuesday evening, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge CULVER. On the immediate return of the writ, the fugitive was started on the underground railroad for Canada.

PERSONAL.—Dr. CHARLES MACKAY has accepted the invitation of the Mercantile Library Association to deliver before them his course of lectures on Ballad Literature, already read with brilliant success in Boston. He has also received many invitations from the South and West, and we trust that he may carry, wherever he goes, the prosperous hope of better things to come. Dr. MACKAY is at present in this city, and makes his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Kansas Question—Prospects of the Coming Session.

The position of the Kansas question is creating profound excitement in the Democratic Party. The Republicans have been at fever-heat upon the general subject so long that they are no more disturbed now than usual; having from the beginning, moreover, expected nothing from the Administration, they are not disappointed. But the Democrats have more at stake, and are consequently more excited. They are pledged to the principle of popular sovereignty, and they find this principle in danger of being abandoned and repudiated by the very men who were placed in office on the strength of it. They conducted the last Presidential canvass upon the position that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way;—the country sustained them in this position;—they stand committed and pledged to it before the world. Now they are told that the *only* "institution" upon which the people can be allowed to vote is that of Slavery;—that upon all others—education, banks, railroads, criminal law, popular rights, tenure of office, &c., &c., &c.—it is perfectly legitimate, proper and *Democratic* that a Convention, representing less than a *third* of the people, should impose upon the State precisely such rules and regulations as they may see fit. It is not at all singular that such a prospect should strike them as a little alarming.

Upon another page of this morning's TIMES we have collected various significant indications of Democratic sentiment in various parts of the country, upon the issue which is likely to be thus presented. The Kansas Democratic Press, it will be seen, take ground strongly and unanimously against the action of the Convention and demand for the People of Kansas the right to adopt, or reject, the Constitution which has been framed for their government. In this demand they are sustained by the leading Democratic journals throughout the Northern States. There are papers among them which are unwilling to take ground against the Administration upon this subject, and which make feeble attempts to show that the submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote is really all that was ever desired. But the current of Democratic sentiment is clearly and unmistakably the other way. It is felt to be a question of honor and good faith, as well as of party policy and expediency;—and the great body of the Democratic Party of the North will resist the admission of Kansas as a State under any Constitution which shall not have been submitted to their vote and received their full and explicit approval.

At the South the general current of Democratic sentiment, as expressed through the Press, is the other way. The leading fire-eating journals insist upon the *power* of the Convention to impose just such a Constitution upon the people as they may see fit, and represent that it was a gracious and gratuitous condescension on their part to submit any *portion* of that document to the popular vote. But this endeavor to base the admission of a State upon a mere technicality,—to cheat the people out of their sovereignty over their fundamental law by a verbal quibble which would do no credit to a country pettifogger, meets with little favor from the better portion of the Southern chivalry. The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the pressure of party discipline, feels constrained to favor the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution;—but the article upon the subject which we copy from its columns, affords the most amusing instance of looking one way and rowing another which we have seen for a long time. The *Enquirer* proves conclusively that the action proposed is an outrage upon popular rights, a flat repudiation of the principle of popular sovereignty and a flagrant and shameless disregard of every doctrine of Republican Democracy. Still, as the least of two evils, it advises its acceptance. To prevent renewed disturbances in Kansas, it counsels her admission with the Lecompton Constitution. It will probably not take the *Enquirer* long to discover, that the object aimed at will require a very different course of action.

We do not give full credit to the reports that President BUCHANAN will sustain the Lecompton Convention and zealously urge the admission of Kansas, in his forthcoming Message. Such a course would throw a fire-brand into the Democratic Party which would greatly embarrass its action in Congress and throughout the country. Mr. BUCHANAN is not a man to take upon himself, or his party, needless risks; and there is certainly no occasion for him to take any active and ostentatious part in this controversy. We have no doubt that he would greatly strengthen himself in the country at large by taking ground boldly in favor of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton movement. But if he fears the ultralists of the South too much for this, he has the alternative of leaving the matter to the action of Congress, where it properly belongs.

Senator DOUGLAS is evidently the man of the crisis. He has the decision of the whole matter in his hands. His position in the Democratic Party, the fact that he was the author of the Nebraska bill, his important services to the party in the last canvass, and the weight derived from his unquestioned ability, combine to give him an influence which will be decisive in the settlement of this controversy. If he will, at the very outset of the discussion, bring forward a bill authorizing a Convention in Kansas, to frame a new Constitution.—either with or without the submission of the Lecompton document to the popular vote,—he will carry it triumphantly through both houses of Congress, and end this protracted and embittered contest forever.

MAYOR WOOD'S POLITICAL POSITION.—It is supposed by many that Mayor WOOD's defeat terminates his political career,—that he cannot recover from the blow thus inflicted, and that he must now disappear from the political field. We suspect that those who indulge this hope will find themselves mistaken. His defeat is undoubtedly a heavy blow, and he will have much less influence with his own party than he would have enjoyed if he had been elected. But a man who, with his own party divided, polls 40,000 votes in this City, and in the largest aggregate vote ever cast, and against the most formidable combination ever encountered, lacks only 8,000 of an election, is not likely to be without political influence. It is understood that the Mayor's friends met yesterday afternoon, at his suggestion, to take into consideration the action to be pursued towards those prominent members of the Democratic Party, Federal office-holders and others, who opposed his election. His friends allege that, at the time the Cooper and Small Committees came together it was a condition of the agreement, that the Cooper men should unite and give Wood's party their undivided support—that they supported the Cooper men who received the principal nominations for City and County offices at the November election, and they owe their office to the support thus obtained; but immediately afterwards they entered into arrangements with the Republican and American Parties to insure his (Woon's) defeat. If, say they, these persons suppose that the hatchet is buried, and that WOOD is laid on the shelf, they are very much mistaken—they intend to fight them in the most determined manner, both here and at Washington.

We do not believe the Mayor will succeed in persuading the President to espouse his personal griefs or to lend the power of his office to their revenge. But he will undoubtedly do a good deal to perpetuate the discord and bitter intestine strife in the party, which he has hitherto done so much to create and foster.

The Value of the Victory.

In the result of the election of Tuesday this City has gained not only the precious loss of a dangerous and disreputable Chief Magistrate, and the substitution in his place of a decent and respectable citizen, but something of wider and deeper import than any change in the incumbency of any single office whatever.

The pretensions of Mayor WOOD and the language used by his supporters forced upon the voters of Tuesday a most exciting and extraordinary issue. They made it a question to be settled at the polls whether the personal character of a candidate for a conspicuous public office should or should not be utterly disregarded by the citizens of a great republican city. The charges which have been pertinaciously advanced against Mayor WOOD from the first moment of his entrance upon official life, had never been satisfactorily disposed of. His supporters refused to meet those charges. They refused in point-blank terms to enter at all upon the discussion of the integrity of their candidate and of his moral fitness for the high office to which he aspired. In the often-quoted language of one of the most conspicuous of their number, they insisted upon enthroning Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in the City Hall of New-York because a certain knot of politicians had nominated him for the Mayoralty, be his nature and attributes what they might, and protested that we should choose him were he even a "devil incarnate."

It was in the issue involved in this phrase, most unfortunate for the man in whose behalf it was used, but most valuable to the City which it aroused from apathy to action, that the interest of the election of Tuesday was lodged.

If the inhabitants of this metropolis could be thus brow-beaten out of the highest duty which can devolve upon the electors of a free people, it was clear that popular government, in New-York at least, was a failure, equally disgraceful and disastrous. If no investigation of the moral value of our rulers is to be permitted to us—if we are to accept in servile silence any candidate who may succeed in managing a nomination for himself at a party caucus, and confer upon him the supreme control of our municipal interests, and of our delegated authority, making him the manager of our revenues, and the arbiter, to a very considerable extent, of the public order, then it is difficult to see in what respect we enjoy any practical advantage over the citizens of towns whose governors are appointed by the *fiat* of Kings, or born "to the manor" of municipal sovereignty. That these assumptions of the faction by which Mr. WOOD was supported were rebuked at the polls, is matter, then, of serious satisfaction to all the friends of liberty and of law; although it is useless to conceal the fact that the closeness of the vote by which such a contest was settled, leaves room for much regret and for some anxiety, in the midst of our triumph. However, it is enough, perhaps, that we have been stung into something like an assertion of those principles which alone can guarantee the continued order and prosperity of the community.

For nothing can be more certain than that the shameless abdication by the late Mayor and his friends of all regard to public opinion and public obligations in the prosecution of political and partisan ends, was beginning to bear its legitimate fruits in an alarming increase of recklessness and audacity among the idle and vicious portions of our population. The thief who was arrested in Houston-street on Tuesday, in flagrant delict, and who on being questioned by the magistrate as to his "occupation," replied, "FERNANDO WOOD'S my business to-day," was but the mouth-piece of a vast fraternity of scamps, ragamuffins, cut-throats and burglars, who believed that the votes of Tuesday were to decide the preponderance in this City of the law-despising over the law-respecting portions of the population, and that FERNANDO WOOD was the champion of license and misrule. It is not necessary to do Mr. WOOD the injustice of supposing that he really tried to disseminate this notion. We have no reason to suppose, and no one has a right to affirm, that Mr. WOOD *wished* this City to be given up to riot and disorder; or that he advocated impunity to crime. But he *did* wish the continuance of his own power, *at whatever cost* to the public welfare, and he *did* advocate an utter subordination of all municipal business, and of all municipal interests, to the business and to the interests of party. And it was but natural, therefore, that the ruffians and rascals of the City should take courage from his example to believe that, if they did their *devoir* as "Democrats," at Tammany and the polls, they might hope for a general "Indulgence" for their private peccadilloes and their personal *penchants*. The defeat of Mr. WOOD is, therefore, a moral victory over the "dangerous classes" of New-York. It is the assertion of the endangered *prestige* of the decent and the orderly among our citizens over the Sepoys of Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward, with all their outlying friends and fauterors. And in this aspect of the case it is a grave good won, and an argument of renewed effort in the right direction. More than this it is not. For there is a vast work still to be done if we would assure the position which we have won for the law and the respectability of New-York.

Having chosen an honest Mayor, we must surround him with honest assistance and stimulate him to honest reforms in the administration of the City. Having proved beyond a doubt that the streets of New-York can be guarded, and that order can be preserved in them by the simple force of the civil police, we are to see to it that this branch of the public service be not suffered to relapse from the promising condition which it attained on Tuesday last. We can hardly wish to go to the expense and trouble of a Municipal Election on every day of the year because we have learned that on the day of a Municipal Election the city can be kept thoroughly in order, and we must be particularly careful to remember that the victory we have just won is one of those of which the value is altogether dependent upon the subsequent steps which the victors shall take. It is a Talavera, not a Waterloo; the beginning of the end, and by no means the end itself.

Our Spare Produce.

Considering that we are a nation of the heartiest eaters in the world, and that we have the reputation of wasting nearly as much of the necessaries of life as we consume, it must be conceded that we contribute an enormous excess of our spare produce to the support of the other nations of the earth. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1857, reveals some startling facts in relation to our export trade, which show not only the extent of our industrial labors, but also their beneficial results; for, unlike most of the nations with which we have commercial relations, nearly all the articles we send abroad are the prime necessaries of life, and not the refined elegancies which minister to voluptuous or vitiated tastes; we have, in fact, but one article of luxury which we supply to the rest of the world. Tobacco is our only commodity which the world could afford to dispense with, and even this one article of luxury makes but a very small item in the grand total of the produce which we annually export. The amount of our exports of produce for the year ending on the 30th of June last was nearly $279,000,000, of which $20,000,000 only consisted of tobacco. All the remaining articles consisted of our great agricultural staples, which went to clothe and feed the people of other countries. The largest item in the list of our exports is, of course, cotton, the amount being $131,575,859. After this great staple come wheat and flour, which amount to $48,000,000. But corn makes a small figure in our table of exports, the Europeans who depend upon us for bread not having yet learned the art of cooking that nutritious vegetable. Our exports of Indian corn and meal amounted to but $6,000,000; of rice we exported but $2,290,400. We are not a potato-exporting nation, yet we spared from our abundance last year, to the value of $135,280, and of onions, $77,000; and, notwithstanding the scarcity of apples we are able to send to foreign markets pippins to the amount of $135,280. Of biscuits we exported $563,266; and of rye, oats, and other small grains, including white beans and dried peas, $800,000; while of salted and dried meats, butter and lard, to serve as a relish for all this bread, we exported to the value of $16,736,458. There was also a small quantity of our national distillation which went abroad with this enormous quantity of food, not, however, to "wash it down," for the greater part of our exported whisky doubtless came back to us as imported brandy; our liquors are included under the general head of manufactured articles, which make up the respectable sum of $33,000,000. In round numbers we exported $75,000,000 worth of food last year. But our exports were not confined solely to agricultural products; we extracted from the sea, in the shape of fish and oil, after supplying our own wants, a surplus of $3,739,644, while our forests yielded in timber and bark no less than $14,699,711, towards the grand total of our exported produce.

All this amount of surplus produce, though it came from every part of the Union, was shipped from a very small number of ports, New-Orleans ranking first in the list, and New-York second. The amount of produce shipped from the great city of the South was $93,523,000, while from New-York it was but $74,538,238. Mobile ranks after New-York, and then come Charleston, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Among our foreign customers, Great Britain is greatly ahead of them all; she takes more than half of all our cotton, and the greater part of our breadstuffs and provisions, and more than one-fourth of all the tobacco we export. Our next best customer for tobacco is the free City of Bremen, which takes a larger quantity than Great Britain, but of an inferior quality, and of less value. The lovers of a "genuine Havanna" will, perhaps, be startled to learn that our best customer for tobacco, after Bremen, is Cuba, which takes nearly double the quantity consumed by France. But this will not be regarded as exorbitant when it is remembered that the Queen of the Antilles has to supply all the world with Havana cigars.

A glance over the tables presented in the Treasury report, will give an American an increased feeling of pride in the immense resources of his country, and will tend to remove any fallacious apprehensions that we are running hopelessly in debt to foreign nations, and especially to Great Britain. The grand total of our imports was but $360,800,141, while our exports, including gold, amounted to $362,949,144, leaving a considerable balance in our favor.

The results of our trade with Great Britain will doubtless surprise many persons who imagine that because we export so much bullion to England, we must be heavily indebted to her. The Treasury Report shows that while we sold to Great Britain produce to the amount of $164,416,540, we purchased from her and her Colonies goods to the amount of but $151,692,667.

The two customers that purchase the smallest amount of produce from us, in proportion to what we purchase from them, are Spain and Brazil. From Spain and her colonies we bought last year $56,846,803, while they purchased of us but $21,682,958. The disproportion of our trade with Brazil was greater even than that with Spain, though much less in amount. From the Brazils we took $21,460,783, while we sold but $5,268,165. The balance of our trade with these two great Slaveholding powers was to the sum of $61,356,536. Our trade with the free black empire of Hayti forms a remarkable contrast to these figures. The subjects of his imperial majesty FAUSTIN the 1st, purchased from us very nearly as much produce as we bought of them, the balance against us being but $73,945. Hayti took of us produce to the amount of $2,290,242, and sold to us $2,216,297.

THE ELECTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The *Daily News* is determined to be unhappy. Although one of the staunchest of Democrats has just been elected Mayor, it still announces in a lugubrious paragraph, that the "Democracy is defeated." It evidently regards Mayor WOOD as the only Simon-Pure Democrat in the City, and discards all political fellowship with the thousands of its own party whom not all the rigors of party discipline could coerce into placing a corrupt and dishonest man at the head of our City Government.

The *News* has not sagacity enough to conceal the real motive which induces it to take this excessively lachrymose view of the Election:—it says:

"Democrats were despondent, but the general expression was more in *anger* than in *sorrow*—against the traitors who had turned against us in our hour of peril. It was generally conceded that the Democratic Party had been defeated by *federal office-holders and their employes* in this City; and the determination was generally expressed to *purify the party* and exile the traitors from Tammany Hall forever."

The *News* is anxious to "purify the party" by expelling from it every man who would not vote for FERNANDO WOOD. If *that* is not playing into the hands of the "Black Republicans," we should like to know what would be. According to this programme, nearly every federal office-holder in the City is to be instantly removed, and their places supplied by the worthies who have done battle on Mr. WOOD's behalf. We are curious to see this performance commence. When President BUCHANAN finds that he has nothing better to do than to enter upon such a process of uniting and consolidating the Democratic Party in this City, he may undertake it: but just at present, we presume, he will employ his time quite as usefully in other matters.

THE LARGE CITY VOTE.—We learn from good authority that there have been at least *ten thousand* persons naturalized in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas within the last year; and of this number, at least *six thousand* are now residents of the City, and voted at the election on Tuesday. The aggregate vote at the last Mayoralty election was 77,931, against 84,233 now, showing an increase of only 6,702 votes. It is not necessary, therefore, to assume that there was much more illegal voting than usual, in order to account for the increased vote; the increase of naturalized voters,—and the fact that many persons who have hitherto seldom taken any interest in our political contests, voted on Tuesday, will account for the whole increase in the vote over that of last year.

The House and School of Industry.

To help the poor to help themselves is the root of all profitable charity, and, while every institution which serves the public by positive munificence deserves the encouragement of good citizens, those are particularly worthy of aid and comfort which tend to sustain the energies as well as to console the prostration of the needy and the suffering.

Such an establishment is the now prosperous House and School of Industry, at No. 100 West Sixteenth-street. This enterprise originated in the benevolent idea of first educating the women and children of the poor to work suitable to their years and their strength, and then providing them with such work for their support. At the House poor women are received, and instructed in all kinds of sewing and embroidery; female children of every age are taught reading, writing, and the various elementary employments proper to their sex; while to all a comfortable shelter is given, and every day a wholesome meal served to all the youngest among them. So far the House resembles many a quiet institution of Christian charity, founded in the "ages of faith." But its offices are not limited to this steady almonry of education. The House makes itself also an agency for communicating with the world outside which has work to be done and is willing to pay for it. An extensive establishment for dressmaking and a well-organized laundry are connected with it, and those who would gladly be useful to their impoverished fellow-citizens in this hour of general distress cannot do a better thing than to investigate the claims of the House of Industry as an efficient, economical and judiciously-managed organization of the else unemployed labor of the female poor. There is nothing temporary in the objects of those who conduct it, and nothing purely eleemosynary in the assistance which they invite the public to render them. They deal with a chronic disorder of the community and those can aid them best who will coöperate with them by employing with positive profit to themselves the labor which the House is always ready to provide.

Voting Population of New-York City.

The following table compiled from the State census of 1855 shows the total population, with the number of voters,—native and naturalized,—then in the City:

Wards.	Total Population.	Natives.	Naturalized.
1	13,486	570	1,425
2	3,249	500	290
3	7,909	2,969	694
4	22,895	922	2,469
5	21,617	1,962	1,471
6	25,562	686	2,263
7	34,422	2,767	2,649
8	34,052	2,992	1,910
9	39,982	5,133	1,976
10	26,378	2,160	1,476
11	52,979	2,763	3,612
12	17,656	957	787
13	26,597	2,130	1,853
14	24,754	1,246	1,954
15	24,046	3,091	1,292
16	39,823	3,350	2,173
17	59,548	3,229	3,686
18	39,509	2,774	2,345
19	17,866	1,022	1,460
20	47,055	2,437	3,045
21	27,914	2,262	1,993
22	22,605	1,161	1,889
Total	629,904	46,173	42,704
Total voters			88,877

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE LEVIATHAN.—Another abortive attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was made on the 19th of last month, but the monster was not moved an inch. It was not expected that she would have been fully launched, the engineer intending only to move her some forty feet nearer the river; but it seems she could not be moved at all. The London *Times* has intimated that she lies in an extremely precarious position, and it was feared that the ways on which she rested would begin to settle from the enormous weight, if she remained a week longer without being moved. When the iron steamship *Great Britain* was built, it was discovered that she was too big to be floated through the gates of the dock in which she was constructed. In that case all that was necessary to be done was to enlarge the gates, a very costly remedy, but a perfectly practicable one. In the case of the *Leviathan*, the mistake made by the engineer in not providing the proper means for launching her when completed, is a much more serious one, and even if it should not endanger the huge ship, must involve an immense expenditure of money.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of "Robert le Diable," last night, attracted an audience almost as numerous as on the first representation. But in the upper regions it was not so buzzy, and there was, therefore, a better opportunity of listening to the music.

The most noticeable feature of the present rendering of this opera is its smoothness. They are, as we said *only* once before, no weak points. The cast, without being overpoweringly great, is excellent. It never descends to mediocrity, but, on the contrary, often rises to great excellence. For these reasons we look on the production as one of the most successful efforts of operatic management in this country, and worthy of ranking with the "Prophete," the "Star of the North;" the "Trovatore" and other works that have been produced with care, splendor and truthfulness. The new scenery is worthy of ALLEGRI's pencil, especially in the third act; but the chapel scene in the last act (for which he may not be responsible) is absurdity. The scenic and dramatic intent of this is to illustrate the tumultuous evil and the good principle of human life. It is conceived that during *Bertram* to the nether regions, and upon his extinction, a sacred edifice in which the people are at their devotions. How far this is ed by drawing a curtain and displaying kind of hall-bedroom a glimpse of a Ca which Catholic service is being performed the reader to imagine. The scene would be much more effective if the "fast", slowly, as *Bertram* descends, and the made use of for the ecclesiastical pro last "effect."

HERR FORMES was in better voice, but not yet fully recovered from the ill effects of his cold. His acting was unusually dramatic, and indeed this remark applies to the acting of all the artists. We have never seen an opera more intelligently rendered by the principals, who usually, if they have the slightest opportunity, neglect it. At what degree on the art-barometer Herr FORMES will arrive in the future we cannot foresee. At present he displays the capacity of an artist of the first class, and delights rather than astonishes. The compass of his voice is immense, but, from cold or otherwise, it is a little tremulous in the lower tones. Of cultivation and execution he has enough; and some refinements of vocalization which he uses are quite unusual in the bass voice, and impart to his singing an agreeable vein of purely delicate sentiment. Indeed we should judge that Herr FORMES is a *basso* of feeling rather than force; a man who suggests quite as much as he expresses—who overcomes without overpowering. This we say without stinting the measure of his voice, which is bounteous; or its quality, which is glorious. The deficiency which we have noticed in his two performances of the opera is, in what is called tone-stroke, or in other words, the power of seizing on a detached note or the opening note of a phrase with immediate vigor and accuracy. It is a gift which demonstrates the highest perfection of vocal organization, and is therefore rare, even in the best singers. All that art can supply is accentuation; this is natural, spontaneous emotion. Herr FORMES never indulges in it. He gets on his phrases with extreme caution, and expends when he feels that he is safe, but not before. Unlike most basses, he is seldom heavy, and rarely drags the time. On the other hand, we may add that he is occasionally faulty in tone, and that some of his notes are very much like the bass notes on modern pianos, difficult to distinguish by name, but generally useful in their place. Apart from these little matters, Herr FORMES stands before us a magnificent exponent of a magnificent class of voice, and we are sure that whoever listens to him will be delighted.

Signor BIGNARDI is, at present, too modest for his *rôle*—too distrustful of his own powers. When he has become more used to his composer, he will, we are sure, be admirable. But we must warn him against reserving himself too much for the later acts of the opera. In the first act he has his best opportunity, but he is scarcely to be heard. He must exert himself more; he has nothing to fear. Signor LABOCCETTA, as *Raimbaud*, sings his romance admirably, and is thoroughly good in every respect. Of the ladies we have already spoken. It is only necessary to add that the orchestra, under CARL ANSCHÜTZ, is excellently conducted, and that the chorus begins to go steadily. The orchestra is scarcely powerful enough for this opera, but it is admirably economized. Mlle. ROLLA is the principal *danseuse* of the ballet, and performs her "Fascination Dance" admirably. We would suggest that the opening *pas seul* (an innovation) be omitted. It stops the action of the scene, and is not otherwise important.

An opera like this ought to run for several weeks, not only for the sake of the management, but for the sake of the music. The longer it is played, the better it will be.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE BIENVILLE—a *pianiste* who made a decidedly meritorious *début* a few weeks since—gives her second grand concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Signor ALAMBO and Mons. RIVARDE. The programme contains some admirable piano-forte pieces, including MENDELSSOHN's Concerto in G minor and HUMMEL's Concerto in A minor.

MISS KATE DEAN.—This young American *artiste* made her début at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday last. The room was densely crowded, and from a correspondent who was fortunate enough to be in a place where he could hear, we are favored with the following estimate of the lady's present ability and future ability:

"Miss DEAN has a good mezzo-soprano voice, of great power, with but little flexibility, which time and proper culture will doubtless improve. The Cavatina of 'Capuletti' was well executed and warmly applauded, but the English ballad 'Coming through the Rye,' which was very well sung, seemed most sensibly to touch the hearts of the audience, and was enthusiastically received.

Miss DEAN is the daughter of a farmer who resides in Tompkins County in this State. Two or three generous friends, seeing the musical qualities of the country girl, contributed a sum necessary to her maintenance and placed her under the pupilage of our distinguished teacher Mr. BASTOLI, under whose instruction she has been for about two years and to whom she is largely indebted for her present advance in musical art.

When time and careful culture shall have mellowed the asperities still observable in her voice, Miss DEAN will doubtless take a fair place among the aspirants for musical renown."

Fall of a House in the Ninth Ward—One Man Killed and one Seriously Injured.

There was considerable excitement at 6½ o'clock last evening in the Ninth Ward, caused by the fall of the interior of the new four-story brick building just erected at the corner of West and Bethune streets. The noise caused by the crash was heard some distance, and created a fearful commotion in the vicinity. In a few minutes hundreds of persons were gathered around the building, and the rumor rapidly spread that some dozen or fifteen persons were buried beneath the ruins. Intelligence of the disaster was at once sent to the Eighth and Ninth Ward Station-houses and a platoon of Policemen soon arrived on the ground from each Ward. Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent, came with the Eighth Ward platoon. He immediately set the men at work in getting the crowd out of the way, which being accomplished, an examination was made to ascertain how many, if any, were buried. The fact was soon ascertained that only one may had been killed, and but one other seriously injured. The man who was killed, proved to be JOHN KELLY, who lived in Twenty-eighth-street. His body was found close to the wall adjoining the upper floor, jammed in between one of the beams and the wall. He had been instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Two hours after the deceased was found the police discovered a man in the cellar underneath the ruins, but still alive. His name was PATRICK MAHONEY, of No. 24 Gansevoort street. He was got out without difficulty, and taken to his residence. No limbs were broken, and it was hoped that he would soon recover, though he suffered a good deal of pain internally.

The search was continued for some time longer, until, indeed, all were satisfied that no others remained under the ruins.

The building was a four-story brick one, just completed. Alljesterday [illegible] of barley. Below [illegible] on the fourth story [illegible] were seven of the workmen [illegible] up-

per floor when the fall occurred. A few moments before, a dozen men or more had been engaged in the basement. Fortunately, they had all just gone out, otherwise the accident must have been a most terribly fatal one. The building was owned by MATTHEW WHITE. It was 135 feet deep, with a front of 75 feet. Its cost was estimated at $33,000. The damage done was about $4,000. The walls still stand, the floors only being broken. It is said that the beams and girders were of unseasoned spruce, and not sufficiently stout. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

TUCKERMAN THE MAIL ROBBER.

Particulars of His Arrest—Sharp Practice.

The New-Haven *Register* gives full particulars of the detection and arrest of WM. S. TUCKERMAN:

A most important arrest took place in this city on Sunday evening, for extensive mail robberies committed within a few weeks past. These robberies embraced the entire letter mail on several occasions, made up at Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other points, for Boston, at least one mail from Boston for New-York, and several others of less importance. The officers of the Post-Office Department, it seems, have been secretly on the alert to ascertain where and by whom these alarming depredations were committed, the management of the case having been placed in the hands of Mr. HOLBROOK, one of the most experienced special agents. It soon appeared that the missing mails were chiefly those which would go by the Railroad route between New-York and Boston, on the Sunday night trains. After a good deal of watching and careful investigation, it was believed that Springfield was one of the points selected by the rubber for his bold operations, but it was not until Sunday night, the 22d ult., that any discoveries were made at that locality. The trains from New-York and Boston meet there, and it was observed that the mail-car from New-York was sometimes left for a few moments without lights or fastenings. On the night in question, Mr. HOLBROOK and Mr. CLARK, of the New-York Post-Office, were on the train, in disguise, on its arrival at Springfield; and just as the lights were withdrawn from the baggage or mail-car, took up their position therein near the mails, and ready for any emergency, naturally supposing that the robber, his deeds being evil, preferred darkness rather than light. A moment's suspense, and footsteps were heard near the car and upon the platform. In an instant the door opened, and the expected visitor entered and instantly *struck a match*, ostensibly with which to light a cigar, already "in position," but really no doubt to see if all was right. During the momentary light from the aforesaid match, it is difficult to determine which had the advantage, Uncle Sam's men, or the lucifer match adventurer; but believing that the latter would have the beat of it, unless something was done speedily, HOLBROOK (intending to pass himself and companion off as *bona fide* passengers, just stepping into the baggage car for a "smoke,") coolly says to his assistant, "Tom, where's that good cigar you offered me?" To which "Tom" immediately responded by handing out the cigar. Before even this was accomplished, the match had done its worst on both sides, the watchers and the watched. "Give me a light, if you please," says HOLBROOK to the supposed mail robber, whereupon the favor was instantly granted and both were smoking away, thus far equally in the dark! Presently the train began to move, and the stranger moved too, jumping off while it was in motion. To carry out the idea of being ordinary passengers, the rest of the company, joined by Mr. CHAPIN, Postmaster of Springfield, had to continue on the train, believing that the object of the robber had been thwarted for that night, at least, if indeed he had not been permanently alarmed. Not so, however, for the New-York letter-pouch from Boston was abstracted that night, while the vigilant officers were going East towards Boston.

Fully satisfied from this discovery, that the employes of the railroad companies were in no way implicated, more rapid progress could now be safely made in ascertaining who this stranger could be, when on comparing notes, the description answered well to that of a person who had frequently passed over the route, endeavoring, with too much success, to secure the confidence and favor of the conductor and baggage-men, particularly those on the Sunday night trains. No suspicion has arisen, however, as of course the loss of the mails were unknown to them, and yet it now appears his frequent passage and unusual familiarity had been made the subject of some conversation. Further exertions resulted in ascertaining the name and locality of this *agreeable* traveler, and a close watch was set upon all his movements; and every preparation made for his detection, if he repeated the robberies.

Just before the train left New-York on last Sunday evening, he arrived at the depot, in Twenty-seventh-street, but the Special Agent had arrived before him, and taken a position in the baggage or mail-car, where he could both hear and see, without being seen or heard. On this occasion, as had often happened before, the baggage of the suspected party consisted of a large trunk, which he declined to have marked for any particular point, saying, that if he met a gentleman at Springfield, where the trains meet, he should return to New-York that night. "All right," says the baggage-master, and the aforesaid trunk was placed by itself, where it could readily be controlled by the final decision of its owner.

Before reaching Stamford, he again appeared in the baggage-car, where he was purposely left alone for a few moments, while "wooding up," and the opportunity was improved by transferring the New-Orleans mail pouch from its proper place, to the trunk of uncertain destination. Becoming subsequently alarmed at an unguarded yet trivial movement of the conductor, and being left alone for a moment, while the hands were "breaking up," he as dexterously removed the deposits from the trunk back to their former position.

The rest of the story can be told in few words. At the depot in this city, Mr H. came out from his close quarters, and at once arrested WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN as the author of all these bold mail robberies. Upon his person and in his valise were found the most overwhelming evidences that no mistake had been made in the man, and he was soon after committed to jail.

The trunk referred to, and its fixtures, bear the strongest proofs of having been prepared for the illegal purposes to which it was put on this occasion, having a peculiar lock to admit of its being opened without the slightest inconvenience or noise of a key, and the valise which was found inside containing heavy iron weights, lest the lightness of the trunk at one point, and heaviness at another, after receiving the mails, should attract attention and lead to suspicion.

His uniform and gentlemanly deportment, and very respectable appearance, had prevented any suspicions among the hands, as to the object of his unusual civilities and familiarity—and his fondness for smoking and liberal distribution of the best quality of cigars had furnished the pretext and paved the way for often riding in the baggage car. It is hoped that the lesson taught in this instance, of the risk and impropriety of allowing outsiders in the cars provided for mails and baggage, will not be lost upon the managers and employes of New-England and other railroads.

The prisoner was informally brought before United States Commissioner C. R. INGERSOLL yesterday, and his bail fixed at $20,000. His examination has not yet taken place.

TUCKERMAN is about 35 years of age, and he was formerly Treasurer of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. He has an estimable wife residing in New-York.

Additional Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

TUCKERMAN, who was arrested on Sunday night by Mr. HOLBROOK, on the New-Haven cars, while in the act of committing a robbery on the mails, was, as you are doubtless aware, on a complaint filed by W. D. SHIPMAN, Esq., the U. S. District-Attorney of Connecticut, brought before Mr. INGERSOLL, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday afternoon, whence the further hearing was postponed, because of his counsel's absence, till Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. From Tuesday, a second adjournment took place till to-day, Mr. BOLLES, his counsel, having arrived from Boston in the interval. To-day again, in pursuance of an arrangement between the prosecuting officer and the prisoner's counsel, rendered necessary by their previous engagements, another adjournment occurred. In default of $20,000 bail the prisoner was sent to the County Jail, where he now lies. His wife, an amiable and interesting lady, to whom no complicity in his guilt has been attributed, visited New-Haven to-day to see him, and left this afternoon for her residence in New-York. Though it may ultimately appear that he was aided by accomplices, no evidence to that effect has yet been elicited.

I am indebted to Mr. HOLBROOK, the efficient mail-agent through whose exertions the robbery was detected, for some additional items of TUCKERMAN'S manipulations during the last few months. It is now ascertained beyond question, that from August last he has been engaged in a systematized plan of mail-robbery on the New-York and Boston line. The earliest fact connected with these remarkable manœuvres occurs in the latter part of August. The mail-pouch made up at New-York for Brattleboro', Vt., was, on the 31st of August, found cut open and rifled near Springfield, Mass. On the same evening it was ascertained that a stranger had hired a horse and buggy at Chicopee, about 10 miles from Springfield, to go to the last-named town and back. Next morning the horse returned to its owner, without carriage or harness. Search was immediately made for the latter, and by dint of careful inquiry and examination the carriage was found in a pasture near to where the rifled mail-bag had been discovered, and in the bottom of it were found sundry fragments of letter envelopes, &c., proving conclusively that the person by whom the horse and buggy was hired, had been implicated in the robbery. The description of that individual was given with considerable accuracy of detail at the time, and has been found to agree in almost every particular with the personal appearance of TUCKERMAN. Within a week of the time when that robbery occurred two entire mails from Troy to Boston were stolen, and these also should have passed through Springfield. It now appears that TUCKERMAN was in the habit of passing frequently to and fro on the New-York and Boston and Albany and Boston Roads—the former especially. It was his custom, even at that time, invariably to ingratiate himself with the railroad hands on the cars, by a lavish distribution of excellent cigars. In this way, aided by a most respectable appearance and winning address, he secured a perfect *carte blanche*, in the way of admission to the baggage cars, where he was generally to be found. It is only, however, since the 25th of October that the most serious losses have occurred, and there is little reason to suppose that in any of these cases the perpetrator was other than himself. The aggregate of available funds thus abstracted by him is not positively known, but of notes, drafts, &c., the amount is ascertained to have been immense—hundreds of thousands of dollars. The latter, there is little doubt, have been nearly all destroyed. Such, at least, is his admission, though a carpet bag of his has been found containing notes to a considerable amount. At least $1,000 worth of postage stamps were in the stolen Philadelphia mails. These he offered to return to Mr. HOLBROOK. His depredations among the letters destined for Europe were very great—and this doubtless account for the failure of many European houses to receive their remittances by the November steamers from Boston. It is well known that a whole trunkful of stolen letters were burned by him in New-York. Of the circumstance attending the discovery of these losses and his subsequent detention, little remains to be told. The robberies were generally committed at various points between Boston and New-York, and, of course, at the most opportune moments, when the baggage-master and conductors were engaged outside at the stopping places, or otherwise employed out of the baggage-room. They were effected by transferring the mails to a trunk which TUCKERMANN usually placed on the train without any specific destination. He was always precise in prevailing on the baggage-masters to place it on the top, so as to be more readily accessible when the chance for a haul presented itself. It opened without a key by simple pressure on a secret spring. Within this trunk he placed a small valise containing weights, and tightly packed with books, so as to prevent the weights from rolling about. The weights were obviously designed to divert the suspicion which would naturally be excited by a gentleman with an empty trunk bound for no particular point. The *modus operandi* was ingenious. The moment a chance offered, the large trunk was opened in a twinkling, the valise removed, a mail bag thrust in its place, the trunk shut down, and Mr. TUCKERMANN, with a smiling countenance, presents one of his elegant Havanas to the baggage-master just entering the car. As an instance of his readiness to accommodate himself to the circumstances and of his admirably concocted plan of diverting attention from himself, it may be stated that with Farren, the Conductor of the train on which he was arrested on Sunday night, he assumed to hold terms of family intimacy. He visited FARREN'S residence in New-York generally after a robbery had been committed, for the purpose, doubtless, of garnering from FARREN whether any depredation had been discovered, and thus make use of the information he might obtain to escape apprehension or destroy suspicion. With the details of his final arrest on Sunday night the public are familiar. If he be convicted, the punishment for each offence will be imprisonment a hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years. Of his acquittal not the slightest hope is entertained, because the prosecuting officer has in his possession proofs which, entirely irrespective of any admissions the prisoner himself may have made, are regarded as utterly inexplicable. Nor is acquittal the fashion in Connecticut. Within the last three years five mail and post-office depredators have been convicted in this State, one of whom recently died in prison; the other four are still suffering imprisonment under sentences of from two to twenty-seven years. The Connecticut people, however, being somewhat chary of their reputation, keep most emphatically to have it understood that of the malefactors only two are natives.

The only hope for TUCKERMAN, they say, is in being sent for trial to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The time for the examination of TUCKERMAN has not yet been fixed, and it will not probably take place before next week. Mr. BOLLES, TUCKERMAN'S counsel, was here yesterday, and returned home last evening.

Post-Office Robbery in Ohio.

A young man, residing at Hamilton, O., named JOHN B. BOOTON, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of embezzling from the Post Office a valuable letter. The circumstances which led to his arrest are about as follows:

About the 24th inst., THOMAS MULLIGAN deposited in the Hamilton Post-Office a letter addressed to ACTON & WOODNUT, of this city, merchants, No. 193 Pearl-street, inclosing a draft for $200, payable to the order of the firm. The draft did not come to hand, but a day after, a young man named ABRAM MYERS, clerk for MACK & WORMS, No. 191 Main-street, presented the draft for payment at the banking-house of GROESBECK & Co., on Third-street, with the names of ACTON & WOODNUT scratched off. The money was paid, and subsequently forwarded to BROUGH by the hands of a Mr. NEWARK, by MYERS. The latter, in explaining his agency in the matter, says he received the draft in a letter from Hamilton, signed D. W. GAREY, the name of a very respectable farmer in the neighborhood, with directions to forward the avails to Mr. BROUGH. Mr. G. pronounced the letter a forgery, as it undoubtedly was. BROUGH had already been arrested under the State laws, for forgery, in erasing the names from the draft and writing the letter signed D. W. GAREY, when taken by the Marshal for embezzlement from the mails.

The accused acknowledged the possession of the money, a part of which he had used, but claims that he had no agency in the embezzling of the draft or its negotiation; that the money was sent to him without his knowing why. After his arrest he refunded the $200. BROUGH has heretofore stood very fair in the community, was engaged in teaching at Hamilton and pursuing the study of medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. S. H. POTTER, of that place. On being brought to the city, he was taken before Commissioner NEWHALL, who fixed the bail at $1,500 for his appearance to-morrow for examination, which not being procured, BROUGH was committed to jail by Deputy Marshal MANSON. Later in the evening, friends at Hamilton telegraphed the marshal that they would furnish the bail, and the accused will probably be liberated this morning. The case is a very complicated one, and no little interest is felt in the result.—*Cin. Gazette*

Sea and Ship News.

MONTEVIDEO, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

The bark *Rodmond*, of and from Boston, with a cargo of flour, &c., bound to Buenos Ayres, grounded on the English Bank Shoal on the 27th ult., and when striking very heavily, her masts were all cut away; and on the 28th all hands abandoned her. The French steamer *Bisson*, on the 29th got under way, and proceeded to the bark, and having arrived in the vicinity of the wreck, discovered her about 7 miles to the eastward of the Archimedes Bank, having docked off the shoal. On nearing the wreck they found her in possession of some persons from the City. The steamer took her in tow, and at 5 P. M., same day, brought her to an anchor in the harbor, with the whole of her cargo on board, which is supposed to be in good order. She leaks considerably. Her [illegible] carried away, and her stern frame is much shattered.

The bark *Gipsey*, from Baltimore, for Rio, grounded some 20 miles to the eastward of this port, this day. Application having been made to the French Commander a steamer has been ordered to her assistance. —(*By Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.*)

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA—AMERICAN SHIP AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1857.

Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

DEAR SIR: I wrote you last mail mentioning the disaster to the ship *North Wind*, of your port, since which she has completed the discharge of her cargo. A large portion is damaged, but it will take some time to give it the examination which will be required. This will be done by those experienced in Teas. We have had notice of a severe typhoon on the coast North from this, but as yet have had no accounts of any severe disasters at sea, although several vessels had recently left Foochou and Shanghae. From the first, *Samuel Russell* and *Celestial* among the number. The gale happened on the 3d inst., and we have dates from Fouchou to the 10th, and from Sbanghae to the 12th. So, I trust, I shall have no disasters to record next mail. It is now blowing a regular equinoctial gale from the East, and for the next two months we look for a continuance of heavy weather. The *Hougua* and *Surprise* have arrived since my last. * * I inclose you slips from our local papers giving an account of the weather on the coast, and remain,

Yours very truly.

BRIG FANNY WHITTIER RUN DOWN AT SEA.

PERNAMBUCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

MR. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary, &c.—SIR: This will inform you that the brig *Fanny Whittier*, of Boston, from New-York bound to Buenos Ayres, when about 36 miles to the eastward of this port, at 3 A. M. on the 12th inst., was run into by a large ship unknown, striking us abaft the fore rigging, carrying away all my fore rigging, iron work, &c., splitting mainrail, foretopsail, mainsail boom, broke lower trustletrees and sprung head of foremast. The brig was so badly crippled that I put away for this port for repairs. My expenses will be about $2,500, for which I am discharging deck load of lumber. I hope to sail in about 10 days. Your obedient servant,

LEMUEL GAGE.

Police Intelligence.

ROWDIES AT AN ELECTION POLL—ONE OF THEM SHOT—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—A little before 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious disturbance occurred at the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, during which one man was shot, and an officer stabbed. Inspector Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, made the following report of the occurrence to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter:

Three desperadoes came into the poll room of the Eighth District about 1½ o'clock this morning before the canvass was closed, and commenced a fight by knocking down Dr. Dimon and jumping on him. Officer Miller interfered to save Dimon, and finally succeeded in rescuing him, when the assailants ran into a house and instantly came out armed with a gun and a large knife, and made a furious onslaught on the officers, who rapped for help, and officers Hawks and Van Tassel soon came to their aid. Notwithstanding the officers had been obliged to use their [illegible], it only seemed to exasperate the ruffians, and they no sooner saw the other officers arrive, than one of them made a desperate rush at officer Hawks, plunging a large knife into him in two places, while another levelled a gun at another of the officers, which missed fire, fortunately, and before he could pull the trigger again, he was knocked down by officer Duffy, when the outlaw who had stabbed Hawks, left him and made a rush at the other officers with knife drawn and reaking with blood.

At this moment officer Van Tassel seeing that there was no other alternative drew his revolver and shot Pat Vaughan, (the man with the knife,) but he still continued his assault when a second shot was discharged which brought him down, and thus beyond doubt saved the life of both officers, Miller and Duffy. Vaughan is badly wounded and was sent to the New-York Hospital after examination by Dr. Kimbark. John Canady, another of the desperadoes, was secured and sent to the Police Court, and the third of the attacking party made his escape, but the officers know him and he will undoubtedly be taken. Great credit is due to the officers for their firmness and intrepidity in this desperate affray. Officer Hawks is badly but not fatally injured. Dr. Kimbark dressed his wounds."

Canady was taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON and committed for examination. The officers are on the track of the third assailant and expect speedily to arrest him.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY—AS Mr. James J. Morrison, of No. 115 West Twenty-second-street, was standing, Tuesday evening, in front of his residence, an Irish weaver named Hugh Hughes attacked him suddenly, knocked him down, snatched his gold watch and chain (valued at $375) from his pocket, and then fled. Mr. Morrison, fortunately, was not so injured but that he was able to jump up instantly and start in pursuit of his assailant. He succeeded in having Hughes arrested, and yesterday had him taken before Justice DAVISON, who locked him up, in default $5,000 bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery.

EXAMINATION OF ILLEGAL VOTERS.—Justice BRENNAN yesterday fully committed for trial the following persons charged with illegal voting at the late election. John Davis for voting in the Seventh Ward. Thos. King and Wm. Glover for voting in the Tenth Ward and Geo. Reist for voting in the Seventeenth Ward. The following persons are yet to be examined: Wm. Scriber, charged with voting illegally in the Tenth Ward; Patrick Hagan, M. G. Donohue, charged with voting illegally in the Fourteenth Ward and James J. Weatherspoon and Thomas Milligan, charged with voting illegally in the Seventeenth Ward. Examinations in the case of four arrests in the Sixth Ward for illegally voting, and two in the Fourth and Eighth Wards have been also deferred.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Robert Harrison, a fellow who but a few days since was released from Blackwell's Island boldly thrust his hand through a pane of glass of the show window of the jewelry store of John M. Friedlander, No. 254 Bowery, and seized two gold watches and three gold studs valued at $113, with which he ran off. Mr. Friedlander saw him and started after him, and after a chase of several blocks succeeded in overtaking him and recovering his property. He handed the audacious robber over to a Policeman, and yesterday Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor giving his name as Joseph Gardner was seen by a policeman leaving the grocery store of John D. Ruhm, No. 221 Ninth-avenue, having a large bundle in his possession. The policeman arrested him, and found that the bundle contained groceries which he had stolen from the grocery store, having [illegible] broken into it. The accused was locked up for trial.

ROBBERY AT AN UNITED STATES STORE-HOUSE.—John Kennan, one of the employes at the United States store-house No. 12 Broad-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing five pieces of silk vesting belonging to Mr. A. H. Sackett, No. 64 Broome-street. A portion of the goods was found in possession of the accused. Kennan was taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and committed for examination.

☞ The first Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, was opened yesterday under flattering auspices, at the City Assembly Rooms. It continues throughout today.

☞ A meeting of the Dental Surgeons of New-York and vicinity was held at No. 57 Bond-street last evening to form a Society for the promotion of the individual and general interest of the dental profession.

DEATH OF THE CHILD.—The child of MICHAEL RIGLEY, accidentally shot by her father, on Tuesday morning, died at a late hour Tuesday night.

The Basis of Slavery—Explanation of the Union.

THE BASIS OF SLAVERY—EXPLANATION OF THE UNION.

From the Washington Union.

The Chicago *Times*, and some one or two other papers of like prominence to find fault with the *Union*, are grievously exercised over one of our late editorials, because, as they interpret it, we advance a novel and alarming doctrine as *to the extension of Slavery into the Free States*. In discussing one of the heresies of Free-Soilism we restated the constitutional principle recognized in the Dred Scott case which determined that the owner of a slave does not lose the title to his property by carrying him into a State whose laws prohibit the existence of Slavery. In stating this principle, *our language may have been less guarded than it should have been*, considering the readiness of such journals as those before referred to to cavil with the *Union*; but we had no other purpose than to confront Free-Sollers with a great fundamental principle solemnly settled by the highest judicial tribunal known to our Government. *It was not meant by us that the owner of a slave could carry him into a Free State and there settle permanently, and by that means establish Slavery in such Free State contrary to its laws.* Whatever power the State might have to impair the contract by which the owner in such case would hold his title to his property, the fact of his settling permanently in a State whose laws prohibited Slavery would be deemed conclusive of his purpose to abide by its laws. The result, however, is entirely different when the settlement in a free State is only *temporary*. In such case it is well settled that his title is not affected, but is unimpaired on his return to a State where Slavery is recognized by its laws. This conclusion is a legitimate and necessary deduction from the fact that the Constitution of the United States recognizes and guaranties the title to property in slaves. It was this principle that we were laying down in the article to which exception is taken, and the inference drawn from it, that we were advancing the doctrine that Slavery could be established in any Free State in defiance of its laws, *is wholly gratuitous and unwarranted.*

Personal.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, arrived in this City yesterday, from Washington.

Colonel Fremont and family are at the Revere House, Boston.

Rev. Dr. Bellows lectured in Boston on Monday evening, on the "Elevation of Woman."

Rev. Dr. Dewey is lecturing in Baltimore.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been invited to deliver the oration at the inauguration of Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Va., on Feb. 22.

Ex-President Pierce had an enthusiastic reception at Baltimore on Monday.

Weekly Statement of the Board of Governors.

Number remaining week ending Nov. 28, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital	846
Lunatic Asylum	622
Almshouse	1,437
Penitentiary	673
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	453
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	44
Workhouse	1,086
Small-pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	1,107
Randall's Island Hospital	223
City Prison	365
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	15
Colored Home	242
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	201
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	21
Total	7,616
Increase	179
Number remaining Nov. 21	7,437
Admitted	1,533
Total	8,970
Died	34
Discharged	1,196
Sent to Penitentiary	120
Sent to State Prison	2—1,354
Total	7,616
Number remaining Nov. 29, 1856	5,954
Increase	1,662

Miscellaneous Items.

Charles R. Deming has been arrested at Indianapolis, charged with purloining money letters from the Post-Office. He was in the employ of the *Sentinel* newspaper, and had a key to the *Sentinel's* letter-box. Decoy letters were used to catch him. He was raised in Lafayette, and was the son of a man of high character. For a time he was mail agent on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

An Irishman, named Peter Lawlin, was instantly killed on Friday by jumping from the New-Haven Express Train, near Bridgeport. He got on the train without money to pay his fare. The conductor accordingly ordered him put off, but he jumped before it was done.

A cotton factory is to be established in the Choctaw Nation. Ten thousand dollars have already been raised.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 466 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts., Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.

Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.

SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Canal-st., upstairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES, $50,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT RETAIL, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of our warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

FURS! FURS!!—SELLING OFF LADIES' FURS.—BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts., has reduced the prices on his entire stock of Furs, manufactured expressly for his City trade, embracing splendid sets of mink, Hudson Bay sable, marten and fitch Furs. Also, children's Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, in sets, &c.

MARRIED

AITKEN—ISBIE.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, by Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, JAMES S. AITKEN, of Salem N. J., to Miss HENRIETTA B., elder daughter of Charles J. Ihrie, Esq.

DIED.

BEERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOHN BEERS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Bedford-st., M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Bedford-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

YOWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 28, MARGARETA YOWELL, wife of Dr. D. Yowell, of Washington, Penn., and daughter of the late Stewart Brown, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

DONALDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DONALDSON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Monroe st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL C. PENTZ, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 185 East 21st-st., near 2d av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOSIER.—In this City, on 3d day evening, 12th month, 1st, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN HOSIER, aged 64 years and 24 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on 5th day (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Avenue C, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. MARTHA WATSON, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her late son-in-law, Mr. James Espic, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 East 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CLARRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES CLARRY, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, aged 36 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Hugh, John and Francis, of his father-in-law, John Conway, and his brother in-law, Thos. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, immediately after which the funeral will take place.

SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, CROSBY G SHEPPARD, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri papers please copy.

KISSAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, LOTTIE, infant daughter of Benjamin A. and Sara S. Kissam.

STIMSON.—On Monday, Nov. 30, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL R. STIMSON, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 3 at 12 o'clock M. The Long Island Railroad cars leave the foot of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., returning at 3 P. M., and stop at Cypress-av. Depôt, only a few rods from his late residence.

CAMPBELL.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 30, RICHARD G., youngest son of Dr. Horace Carruthers, aged 4 years and 8 months.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

CHESS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JAMES H., son of James H. and Adrianne J. Chess, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, without further invitation.

VAN RIPER.—At North Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, MARIA SPEAR, wife of Abraham Van Riper, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS. ON MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST. FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York, Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES At wholesale and retail, FOR CASH.

THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK. All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES, CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE. COLT & WHITLESEY, No. 222 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 343 Broadway, Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Coraline, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW-SHADES. Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BY ALL MEANS Read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. These gentlemen offer their goods at an immense sacrifice upon the cost price and as an act of justice to them as well as to benefit our readers, we call attention to the fact.

THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. THE LEDGER IS OUT. SOLD EVERYWHERE. ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BARNUM OUTWITTED. The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week contains a portrait of Moll Hodges, the pencil thief, and Hiram Cole, the wife poisoner. Also The Conviction of Nicholls, the Barnum Forger. Confession of the McKeesport Murderers. Trial of Celebrated French Brigands. Craddock Murder in Kentucky. Dodger's Exposition of Thieves. California Criminal News. Life of James Thompson, alias the Deaf Man, a celebrated English Thief, now in New-York. Contrivances to Defeat Justice. Life of a Celebrated German "Knuck." Municipal Policemen. Free Lovers in Cleveland. Interesting Correspondence from Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, &c. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

PORTRAITS OF TIEMANN AND WOOD, IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN. Two Cents per Copy. Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

PORTRAITS OF TIEMANN AND WOOD, IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN. Two Cents per Copy. Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

WE ARE DETERMINED, That the New-York public shall see and know that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are much lower than any one else offers the same goods. In our show windows many of the articles may be seen marked in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, For the benefit of creditors, At Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grand-st.

In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held at their rooms, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Present, J. L. Mason, C. L. Brace, M. F. Wright, A. Russell, Dr. Phelps, W. C. Gilman, and R. J. Howland.

During the month of November, 1857, homes had been found for 190 persons; of these, 101 were from the Central office, and mostly children. The other 89 sewing-girls from the Branch office, most of whom were sent to the West, the greater part of whom were unable to pay their own fare. Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent, says in his report:

"By kind words, and frank, honest inquiry, I have often learned the entire destitution of most of those we have sent out; and I am persuaded that gentlemen may often meet with well-dressed girls in the street, who have no other property than what they wear, and are, besides, in debt for their board. I am [illegible] (in many cases which have come under my notice) heightened color, a trembling lip, and a [illegible] manner, that much of present suffering and fore-[illegible] for the future was left all untold. Often the [illegible] ement that we could send them out has visibly relieved the poor heart of a load of care, and illumined the downcast countenance with a smile, to which it was apparently a stranger. I am also satisfied that the efforts of this Branch are received with devout thankfulness, and a full purpose to deserve the friendly help, and repay the kindness. I am persuaded, that many destitute and worthy American girls are restrained from applying from a natural delicacy and a repugnance to appearing in what some-time may look like an ordinary *Intelligence* Office. Often I have seen them pass and repass, without entering, though looking in. Sometimes such girls will enter, and remain until the office is entirely empty, and then come forward and modestly make known their request."

Mr. WHEELER, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, reported that there had been 1,199 lodgers there during the past month, of which 205 were from the office of the Children's Aid Society; 336 were free, and 968 paid. Total receipts, $112 49. Though many kind friends had remembered them, there is still a want of bedding for the boys.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE CHARITY CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the poor in Rev. Mr. COTTER'S Church, on Tuesday evening, was pecuniarily and musically a very decided success. From eight hundred to a thousand persons were present. The receipts could not have been far short of $500. With such artists as BURKE, HOFFMAN, TIMM, EISFELD'S quartette party, AUTOMMAS and SEDGWICK, and such vocal talent as Miss BRAINERD, Miss ANDEM, Mr. SHERSON and Dr. GUILMETTE, (whose services were gratuitously rendered,) the musical success of the enterprise could not be doubtful. The Committee of ladies, under whose auspices the concert was given have placed the receipts in the hands of Rev. Mr. EHRENDORF, for distribution among the poor of the Northwestern section of the City, this gentleman being also visitor of the Association for the Relief of the Poor.

CENTRAL PARK AFFAIRS.—The Board of Commissioners have adopted the recommendations of the Executive Committee for the immediate inclosure of the Park, and the erection of the retaining wall at such points as may be necessary to preserve the interior from the encroachments of the avenues, according to the recommendations of the Chief Engineer. All the buildings upon the Park, with the exception of those reserved for offices, will be sold on the 3d, to be removed by the 15th of December. A large portion of the force are now engaged in breaking stone for the roads, and also in trenching the ground for nurseries, and in planting trees. All the scattered stones, of which there are large quantities, are being collected and deposited along the exterior line, where so much as is necessary will be used in the construction of the temporary wall, or inclosure, and the remainder broken up on the spot for use on the roads.

DISCHARGED.—We are requested to say, on good authority, that Mr. BENJAMIN C. TAUMAN, who was arrested on Tuesday for illegal voting, as it was alleged, was yesterday morning honorably discharged by Judge CONNOLLY, he deciding that his vote was legal—just as the Mayor said on Tuesday, and as anybody should have known. Sharp Inspectors in the Sixth Ward!

☞ Mr. RASZEWSKI disclaims the honor, which he says belongs to Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, his compatriot, of the authorship of the address of the Poles, read at their anniversary meeting on Monday night.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 48 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

MR. CHAREAUDI'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed on low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

GREAT REDUCTION. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH. The subscriber is now selling his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY At a great REDUCTION IN PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $60, usual price $75
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $46, usual price $55
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $25, usual price $30
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled ..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers ..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers ..... $28, usual price $40

WATCHES EXCHANGED. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

A WORD TO THE WISE. Buy your CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c., At the Old Stand, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York, At the following unparalleled REDUCED PRICES:

White Dinner sets, 164 pieces $17 00
White China Dinner sets, 167 pieces 22 00
Gold band French China Dinner sets, 101 pieces ... 35 00
Decorated French China Dinner sets, 115 pieces ... 37 00
Blue and Mulberry Marble Toilet sets, 11 pcs $4 50@5 00
Unique Vine and Unique Bird Toilet sets, 11 pcs $3 00@3 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen 1 12
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $3 00
Silver-plated Castors ..... $2 50@15 00

Silver-plated Tea sets, Baskets, Butters, Pitchers, Knives, &c., Table Cutlery, Britannia, Tea Trays, Lamps, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES! The subscriber has opened a depôt at No. 280 CANAL-ST., for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

BEANS, PEAS, RICE, PEARL BARLEY, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, POTATOES

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality. A. M. COFFIN, No. 280 Canal-st.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth, a safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

Any particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,

having, during the early part of the present year, made large purchases of books designed for their wholesale and full sales, consisting of

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PUBLICATIONS, AND STANDARD WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS.

In anticipation of a large demand from their wholesale customers, and not desiring that this splendid collection should remain over until the coming year, have determined to sell it, until the first of January,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The books are now arranged for examination, the larger part having the price marked within, from which there will be no abatement made.

At no time has so large and fine a stock been prepared. Purchasers of Presents will find the collection the most complete, new and varied, embracing some Thirty Thousand Volumes, in elegant calf bindings, executed by the best binders in Europe and America.

The Volumes designed for Christmas Presents have never been excelled. Purchasers should make an early call, and select such books as they may want, as in many cases only one copy of a scarce book is on hand, and the opportunity to purchase at low prices will not again occur.

THE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JANUARY would make even a defeated candidate for Mayor laugh. It is decidedly the richest number of that great painkiller yet published. *Verb. sap.* For sale everywhere at 12 cents. T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend. WM. WILSON, THOMAS MOSPEDON, } Special Committee. WM. TUCKER.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the University, when an election of the officers for the ensuing year will take place, and a report will be presented by the Council of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, with an exposition of the modes of action recommended for the year about to commence.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK. —Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

A. P. A.—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HENRY A. Clay Lodge No. 10, A. P. A., are notified to be punctual in their Lodge-room corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of the Lodge. JAS. HORES, H. ROWLEY, Recording Secretary. W. HERTEN.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec'y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD RELF.

To the Editor of the Times:

As the suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for the recovery of the property of the late Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, have acquired a world-wide notoriety, necessarily causing an imputation discreditable to the character of the executors of the will of Daniel Clark, one of whom, Richard Relf of New-Orleans died on the 22d ult., and being extensively known here, it seems to me but an act of justice to the memory of a most worthy and eminently honest man that the following notice of his death from those among whom he was best known, should be copied by some of our northern journals, and I transmit them to you for that purpose. And am very respectfully yours, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857. JAMES I. DAY.

From the New-Orleans Crescent of Oct. 26, 1857

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—When an old and valued member of society is removed from among us, it is natural to pass a tribute of respect to his memory. We have had to record the decease of many old and respectable citizens within the past two or three years. We have now to chronicle the demise of Richard Relf, late Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens. He departed this life in Parish of East Feliana, on Thursday, the 22d inst., aged 83 years. Mr. Relf is a native of Philadelphia, and came to this city at the age of 16 years, where he had resided uninterruptedly for 68 years. No particular disease attended his last days, only a gradual decay, as it were, of nature.

Mr. Relf was from somewhere about the year 1807 to 1817 largely engaged in commercial pursuits in this city. In connection with the late Beverly Chew, under the firm of Chew & Relf. They occupied the very highest commercial and social position, subsequent to the eventful warfare in which our country was engaged from 1812 to 1815. Many reverses and general revulsions followed, in which our late respected citizen bore his share, and had to fail.

In the year 1818, the Louisiana State Bank was chartered, and Relf was elected cashier, which office he held until his death, a period of 39 years. During this long space of time, throughout the numerous changes in the direction of the bank, through all its multifarious vicissitudes, Mr. Relf held and maintained the confidence and faith of every director, and the respect of every stockholder. It is seldom in this ephimary sphere, that it falls to the lot of the historian to record so true and faithful a performance of duties. We believe that Mr. Relf was absent from the State only once in the long period of 39 years. His untiring zeal his devotion, the faithfulness, integrity and honesty with which he fulfilled the duties of his responsible office, is an example to the rising generation, and will be long remembered.

Mr. Relf was twice married and leaves numerous descendants, among whom are several occupying the highest social and commercial positions in our midst, and while we sympathize with them, we can add, that their relative descends to the tomb, full of years and full of honors.

The funeral service will be performed at Christ (Episcopal) Church, Canal street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of which church the decedent has long been a true and faithful communicant.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, 28th October, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with deep regret the death of Richard Relf, Esq., who has been the Cashier of this Bank since the year 1818, when it was chartered, up to the time of his demise.

Resolved, That the Board highly appreciate the stern integrity, untiring industry, and exemplary urbanity, of the deceased, manifested in the discharge of his arduous official duties during the long period of his connection with this institution.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, both as an honest man, a good citizen as well as a faithful officer, the members of this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this institution to the family of the deceased. A true copy.

Attest, J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.—Mrs. WREN and her large family of talented children, the nucleus of the Negro Troupe, are in the utmost distress, all their theatrical and private wardrobes being detained at the Florence Hotel, on account of Mr. Nagle's inability to pay either board or salary. The sympathy of the public, and profession especially, are earnestly solicited, for if this appeal is not kindly and promptly answered they will be houseless strangers in New-York. She wishes to get back to Washington. Please call at No. 85 Grand-st.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 18 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress black gaiter-boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 40 West 44th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—LOW FOR CASH—THE VALuable property No. 100 Gold-st.

A very neat Italian cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island; 11 well-finished rooms, good coach house, and about 20 lots of land.

A 3-story brick dwelling, in Sullivan-st.

A large house and lot in City Hall-place. Apply to CALEB BARTLETT & CO., No. 166 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the depôt in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Mamaroneck, ½ mile from depôt. Inquire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES H. McINTOSH, HEZEKIAH GLASSEY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 96 Forsyth-st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. JAMES H. McINTOSH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock,
Positively last performance but one of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Third appearance of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES
OPERA AND CONCERT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6¾. Opera commences at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCCETTA,
CARL FORMES,
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular dancers,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the inclental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Alegri.

The sale of seats for the third night commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In active rehersal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA.
MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 8 and 11.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg will leave New-York at the end of this month. Prior to his departure, Mr. Thalberg will give
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES
And TWO EVENING CONCERTS,
On which occasion he will make most positively his farewell appearance in New-York.
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE
On the termination of his Southern tour.
The Matinees Musicales will take place on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 8 and 11.
The price of admission has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Tickets to be had at C. Breusing's and of Mr. Brown, sexton of Grace Church.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
GABRIEL and ANTOINE as Robert and Bertrand.
TERESA ROLLA, JEROME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Ballet of PAQUITA.
Comic Pantomime of ROBERT and BERTRAND.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Juvenile Performance at 2 o'clock.
The Schoolmaster, Tight Rope and Magic Trunk.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Fourth night of Mr. LESTER'S comic drama of TWO TO ONE. Or, THE KING'S VISIT. Fourth night of Planché's charming comedy, A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES. Mr Blake and Mr. Lester in original characters. All the comedians in the bill.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
Monday—An entirely new play, in five acts, with new scenery, &c., entitled THE POOR OF NEW-YORK

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
A NIGHT WITH THE FUNNY SPIRITS,
who will combine in the two great comedies, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, to dispel and drive away the blue devils.
N. B.—The Box-book is open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLAKE'S BENEFIT.—SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.
Blake as Old Rapid and Old Bones.
Two full comedies on same night, brilliantly cast.
Box book open.

STOCK-BROKERS—ATTEND BLAKE'S BENEfit at Wallack's Theatre, on SATURDAY NIGHT, and see a
BROTHER CHIP OUTWITTED.
Box, parquette and stall scrip at par. Books open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. BURTON,
Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. ROGERS appear to-night.
THURSDAY—
VANITY FAIR.
Messrs. Brougham, Burton, Mark Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Susan Denin, and Mrs. A. H. Smith in the [illegible].
YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT.
Tom Tipper..... Mr. J. Rogers
HAMLET TRAVESTIE.
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mark Smith.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE: OR, A Mother's Prayer.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico..... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer..... Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor..... Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall..... Sole Lessee
Last night but two of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff ..... Mr. Charles Mathews
PRACTICAL MAN.
Clondsley (his original character) Mr. Charles Mathews
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bags..... Mr. W. Davidge

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
ST. MARK'S EVE.
To conclude with the Farce of
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BRADSHAW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the very pretty piece of THE WANDERING BOYS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravaganza of eccentricity, written by H. WATSON, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day, entitled LAURA AND GROW FAT; OR, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, TIMES TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquarla, or Ocean River Gardens, the grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MADAME MADELEINE GRAEVER JOHNSON,
Pianist from London and Paris,
Begs to announce that she will give a Grand Concert,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's,
Assisted by several eminent artists and full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld.
Madame GRAEVER will perform on this occasion,
Liszt's "Les Patineurs" for Piano solo,
Litolff's third Concerto, and
Mendelssohn's Capriccio,
with accompaniment of the orchestra.
Tickets, with secured seats, $1, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE WREN CHILDREN BEING LEFT by W. J. Nagle in destitute circumstances, Mr. HENRY WOOD has given them the use of the hall, No. 444 Broadway, for a benefit, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 3.
Entertainments will consist of comedy, farce, singing and dancing, by the WREN JUVENILE TROUPE. Also, first appearance in New-York of the beautiful and accomplished prima donna, ELLA M. WREN.
Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Box office open from 10 A. M. Little FRED WREN in six characters.

Nashville, Nov. 21, 1857.

CHARLES MACKAY, Esq.
DEAR SIR: It would be a matter of much gratification to many of our citizens to be allowed the privilege of hearing the course of lectures on the "National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland," recently delivered with so much acceptance in Boston and if your engagements will allow, to request that you will assign a period for their delivery.

Your obedient servants,

JOHN W. FRANCIS, FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN BIGELOW, B. J. LOSSING,
WM. YOUNG, SAM'L B. RUGGLES,
ISAAC PERRIS, ERASTUS BROOKS,
ADAM NORRIE, CH. S. EDWARDS,
W. C. PICKERSGILL, RICHARD IRVIN,
EDWARD BALDWIN, M. GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW, HENRY G. DAFOREST
CHAS. P. DALY, E. M. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN H. GOURLIE, H. S. M. Consul, N. Y.

In compliance with the above flattering invitation Mr. Mackay has the pleasure to announce that by arrangement with the Merchants and Clerks Library Association, he will deliver the lectures referred to both in New-York and Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course..... $1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentlemen.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture..... 50
For sale at the Library, No. 66 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway, GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, O. H. ROSBY, No. 36 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
[illegible]
every EVENING, Saturday, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, and a few among the hundred wonderful works of Art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHOULD NOT CLOSE.
THE "GREAT FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
great picture, of the
HORSE FAIR,
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 349 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 13th-st. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d and 4th instant at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.

The depressed state of business, with the many recent disasters on the sea, have rendered this effort necessary, and the managers would most earnestly solicit all who can to contribute their mite: remembering that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. E. LEONARD the agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—at the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general housework; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is obliging and talented to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman; also by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork waitresses or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on and dress a lady and gent; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 8th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 8 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 192 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. T., Chatham Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SOMEBODY TO ENGAGE THE SERvices of an energetic young man, who wishes to gain a full knowledge of the Coal business; can give satisfactory references from last employers, for whom he has been book-keeper for several years. Anybody wishing somebody at a moderate compensation, may address COAL, at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she works nightly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 323 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 26th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 372

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange: $18,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificate.
$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1883.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad construction 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,500 Washington City and Mining Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City Water Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 1858.
$1,192 Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 1876.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company.....$1 each
[illegible] shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad..$100 each
[illegible] shares Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$25 each
[illegible] shares Brunswick Land Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Fur and Wisconsin Improvement Co..$100 each
[illegible] shares Scranton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
[illegible] shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Bedford Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares People's Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
[illegible] shares Bull's Head Bank.....$100 each
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank.....$100 each

Articles received in addition to the Catalogue will be sale. Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (F[illegible]

Regular auction sales of Stocks and [illegible]ness Paper, every day at 12½ o'clock, at the [illegible]a Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers, on [illegible]lon. Interest allowed on deposits, loans negotiated, dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks [illegible]ds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND EBONIZED FURNITURE, Made by Tomes, Leeds & Mercein, short time in use. P. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 6th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—pairs of rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, upholstered in elegant satin de[illegible], large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satinwood, rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood cupboard and music stands, splendid octave rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, with richly embossed cover and stool, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens winter scenes, seaviews, moonlight sea-views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large and elegantly decorated china vases, Parian and Chinese figures, twenty one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantle ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and metallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich china tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing cottage and mahogany curled maple chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated china toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, clothes, hall stands, &c.

Daniel S. Hosea, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-STREET, calls particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) Dec. 4, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 7th-av. All of the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, conchs, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. The descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, A. M. precisely.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE.—HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Positive sale of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture; pier tables, very fine hair cloth 7-octave; gilt framed pier glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano stool and cover; several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects; parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily-carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade; carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs in satin, two very large French-plate mirrors, gold frames; Italian marble hands; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etagere and cabinets, French-plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library book-case, candelabra, corner etageres, English Brussels carpets, &c.; hall rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth, stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets; pure curled hair mattresses, spring &c., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut and Elizabethan do.; mahogany sofa-beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs, mirrors, mantel clocks, vases, toilet sets, beds and bedding, &c., &c. By order of assignee.

John Lloyd, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms—cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 93 Commonwealth Building.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill) commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av. each 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth $6,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 76 Wall-st.

Jno. F. Van Antwerp Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) by order of assignees, 36 cases American woods, consisting of frames, chisels, brass and iron hooks and eyes, black rivets, mannre forks, coat mauls, iron picks, cutlery and knives, copper bits, meat trimmers, family scales, one case spring cutlery, plated spoons, meat cutters, screws, brushes, &c. Also, two cases double guns, 100 pair pistols, 20 cases wrought nails, English sale cards, knives and forks, &c.

Henry B. Heath, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HEATH & HOGUE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer—consisting of massive diamond breastpins earrings, bracelets, rings studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; gold jewelry in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. Notice that the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA, in obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County, containing 300 acres, known as the Burkingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments; the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Being a continuation of the stock sold on the 27th, consisting of rich and valuable fancy furs comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables ermine, Pitch marten and other descriptions, in mantles, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, foot muffs, &c., in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs, in caps, collars, gloves, gauntlets and coats. Also, some very fine dark mink furs and elegant sables of a beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Malden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale as such an opportunity is but seldom offered. Every article is warranted as represented, and a deposit will be required.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 82 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Dec. 4, a large and general assortment of English and Swiss gold and silver hunting and open-face lever, duplex, lepine and chronometer watches. Also, small watches, for ladies, and English hunting levers and chronometers for gentlemen, and some diamond set watches. Also, an assortment of diamond jewelry in gold setting warranted solid, 18-carat. N. B.—Everything in the above invoice will be warranted to correspond with the description on the catalogue, and every article offered will be positively sold without restriction or reserve. The invoice will be sold at 12 o'clock.

B. B Banos, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich Dry Goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of 52 Nassau-st., a very stylish and beautiful bay mare, 6 years old, fast trotter, long tail, kind in every respect, Hamiltonian breed. Sold for want of use.

Joseph Heckman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture in good order; also, a lot of clothing, kid gloves, crockery, jewelry, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at ₱5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six per cent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL, & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Book of Hartford County purchased at ½ per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at ¼ per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE BILLS OF THE PAROUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 32 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Graoite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. Buxton, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$4,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 68 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,850,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our lower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TAPSCOTT & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and all intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., ₱3; 12 M., ₱2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 8½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Cannl, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 14—Beekman-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 149—Bowery, No. 118—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 258, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 128—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 223, 225, 229, 231—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 174—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 96—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 417—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 64—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—North west corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 77, 87, 89, 103, 123, 156, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 53—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 49, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 336—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st. Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 83, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 203, 209—Canal-st., No. 340—Eighth-st., No. 5—Seventh-av., Nos. 423, 425, 428, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 136, 139—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av. northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble and [illegible]

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The Nitric Acid, of which not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 36° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VANDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. —A pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 6 and 8 years, 16½ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

BARRICCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the rooms of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners, and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:

20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
2 gold watches and chains.
15 shawls of various qualities.
30 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Boson pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application. Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. J. PRESTON. }

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LYNES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be ensured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin 400f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Fluid Extracts—Spicy Debate about Ergot, &c.

The regular meeting of the Academy was held last evening at the small chapel of the University.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT presiding.

At a little after 7 o'clock a quorum of members was present, and the minutes were read. No section was ready to report except that on Anatomy, the Secretary of which stated that since the Summer vacation it had been impossible to get the members together, but they hoped for better things.

The Secretary stated that he had received a communication from the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, and asked if he should read it. He was about to do so when Dr. E. H. PARKER asked if it did not contain grave charges against one of the Fellows of the Academy. The Secretary said it did, and Dr. P. moved that it be referred without reading to the Committee on medical ethics, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Dr. VANDERPOOL said that the by-law did not refer to such a case as this, but only to charges made by one Fellow against another. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said that it was highly important that it should be so referred, because this case established a precedent, and if such communications were allowed to be read, there would be no end to the annoyance to which the Society and individuals would be subjected by similar communications. He therefore seconded the motion, and upon vote it was so referred without being read.

The Secretary gave notice that Prof. AGASSIZ' new work was nearly ready for distribution, and called upon members to step up and pay up.

At the request of the section on Materia Medica, a paper was then read by Dr. REMSEN, of this City, upon Solid Extracts. At the solicitation of that section, Dr. R. had been examining several specimens of those preparations which are now largely used by the profession. The paper was but a preliminary report from him to the section, and was not indorsed by them. A quantity of these preparations, from different manufacturers, had been placed before the section. Of these, trials had been made by Dr. R. *Veratrum viride*, of which the dose should be five drops, was given in thirty-drop doses, without producing any effect; and on evaporating it, there was found to be a large quantity of feculent matter in it, with very little of the active principle of the plant. The extract of Jalap, which should give 90 grains of jalapine, contained in one sample, none at all, while a second contained but five grains. Of the extract of Cannabis Indica, the dose of which ought to be from 10 to 20 drops, he gave three ounces and a half to a patient in a few hours, without effect, and himself drank the other half ounce, feeling it no more than so much lager-bier. Ergot produced some of its specific effects. Rhubarb and Senna proved mildly cathartic in doses four times as large as those directed to be given by the makers. It required a teaspoonful of the extract Ipecac of to produce vomiting, instead of 10 drops. The extracts of hark were as unreliable as the other preparations. No imputation was, however, cast upon the honesty of the manufacturers. The trouble was with the method of manipulating, and in the fact that the same plant does not by any means contain, under varying circumstances of moisture, heat and cultivation, equal quantities of its active medicinal principle. The dandelion, when cultivated, contains but little of the active principle compared with the wild plant. The poppy will yield in wet seasons a large quantity of juice, but that opium will contain very little morphia. The cannabis indica is a very different plant in this respect when grown in the valley from what it is when grown on the tops of hills. Each plant requires to be examined by itself and tested as to its qualities. So, too, we must be cautious about using extracts till their strength is ascertained. The rule is always to commence with small doses. The only security and certainty is in using the alkaloids. The principal must be separated and used distinct from other foreign ingredients. Morphia is such an alkaloid, and allows one to give a dose with much certainty, but every one knows the uncertainty there is in the strength of laudanum.

The paper was warmly applauded and referred back to the section.

The President announced that the next business in order was the discussion of puerperal fever, postponed to this evening. As the gentleman who had the floor was not present, he requested Dr. J. N. SMITH to present his views upon the subject, but he declined, having come to listen and not to speak. Dr. REESE was also requested to occupy the time, but declined to take the floor when it belonged to another man. He desired to speak at the proper time, but not now.

Dr. E. H. PARKER called attention to some copies of tables prepared by a Committee of the State Medical Society for the purpose of obtaining a registration of the diseases throughout the State. Dr. GRISCOM said that he considered this a most important matter. It was the first thing of the kind ever published, and if cooperated in would produce great results beneficial to humanity. Such tables were distributed throughout the State, and would be instrumental in collecting reliable facts which are needed. He hoped each fellow would make a careful record of his practice, and return it to the State Society as required.

Unfinished business was closed up, and this brought before the Academy a resolution offered by Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS, two months before, and then laid upon the table. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this Academy, recognizing the medical journals as the legitimate channels of communication with the profession, cannot, except in extraordinary emergencies, sanction the publication of its proceedings in the daily newspapers, and more especially in such as are in the habit of publishing quack advertisements.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS said that he did not feel well enough to say much, but he would a little. During the two past years he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Academy very often, and there had grown up a practice during his absence which he disapproved exceedingly. He referred to the publication of reports of the proceedings in the newspapers, and especially in the DAILY TIMES, which seemed to have a sort of privilege in these respects. In his day, when he was Secretary of the Academy, no such thing was allowed. Some dispute occasionally arose, and in one case there was a passage at arms between one of the fellows and a reporter, which was disagreeable. He thought those reports undignified, unnecessary, and brought things out irregularly. What had the people to do with puerperal fever, or the injection of nitrate of silver into the lungs, of which there had been so much talk here and which had got into the papers. On one occasion an editor was present and reported that there was a laugh round at the remarks of one of the pillows—bringing discredit on him. Persons whom he had met, Doctors and others, had told him they thought it looked too much like quackery. When a Doctor's name appears very often in the newspapers there is something wrong about him. Quacks succeed in this way by advertizing, and especially in this City. He objected to the *organ* in which they now published. His (Dr. J. B. ADAMS) remarks on one occasion were published in full in the *Herald*, but a mere mention was made in the TIMES. He would show the gratitude of this individual he ment of the paper and proceeded to read from the TIMES of Oct. 10:

Unless the times mellow we shall have the whole Academy of Medicine drawn up with hat in hand on the steps of the hospital, and if they hang on their breasts the improved sign-board, "I am poor and blind to my own interests," the people will give them credit for telling the truth. For at their last meeting a silly fellow moved, and the Academy entertained the motion, that its proceedings be forbidden to the reporters—never suspecting, what all sensible men knew, that if the daily press should let them alone in their stupidity, they would tumble forthwith into such a bottomless pit of oblivion that the oldest fogy in the Historical Society could not remember they ever slept and did nothing above groond.

This was probably written, Dr. A. continued, by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, who is medical editor of the TIMES, a paper which has an abundance of quack advertisements in it, although he is an M. D., and has control of its columns. A good deal had been said about the Academy's being indebted to Dr. T. for their charter, but it was well known that Mr. RAYMOND, the editor of the TIMES opposed their charter when on its way through the Legislature, and they were not under obligations to Dr. TUTHILL. For himself, he proposed that the report should go into the *Herald*, which it was well known did not make any pretentions to sanctity. The medical journals were the proper channels, and there was a selection among them.

Dr. MCNULTY moved that the motion be laid upon the table.

Dr. E. H. PARKER hoped the motion would not be so disposed of. There were in the remarks of Dr. ADAMS quasi-charges against honorable gentlemen, and it was important that they should not go without correction.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said he also objected to the matter's passing without discussion. We owe it to the character of Dr. FRANK TUTHILL and to ourselves not to condemn him unheard. He has maintained always the character of a high-minded, honorable gentleman. I (said Dr. W.) know him well; he is a thorough gentleman and scholar. I have reason for what I say. We do owe to him our character, and without his help we should have had much difficulty in securing it. Yet more. By Dr. TUTHILL's efforts mainly was it that the bill was passed which legalized dissections for more than by the efforts of any other man. He constantly urged it on others, and with success. True, Dr. BEADFORD was of great assistance, and to those men do we owe that important legislation. Their influence alone made the antiquated, absurd and fanatical opposition to this important study. I disapprove of medical matter being published in newspapers, but a chartered institution like this cannot sit with closed doors. [Cries of "No, no." "The St. Nicholas Society does so."] Well, continued Dr. W., if it is allowable, is it necessary or desirable? My friends may differ from me, but I am right.

Dr. B. F. BARKER could not understand the necessity of bringing this matter up again. The objects of the Academy are the advancement of science, and this resolution has nothing to do with any of these unless it be with the honor of the profession. If it have to do with it is it worthy of notice. But it does not fall into this line." The distinguished gentleman who supports the resolution says that the Societies of Boston and Philadelphia do allow such reports, and he holds that the profession will be degraded by it. But is it so? If the proceedings are puerile the Academy will be degraded, but not otherwise, and the rule of the Academy is not to be taken from other cities. The Academy is able to take its own way and maintain its own course. Editors are guided by self interest, and it speaks well that the editors have found it for their interest to report our proceedings, as they dare not in other cities. If any one proposed a newspaper organ it would be vetoed, and correctly, for no one does. The American Medical Association always has full reports in the newspapers and that is not below *their* dignity. The Society might just as well pass a vote that resolutions should be grammatical as to pass this. He moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS said he was not well enough to discuss much, but he would like to ask Dr. BARKER if he never brought a reporter there or requested one might be sent to report his speeches in a newspaper.

Dr. BARKER replied most emphatically in the negative.—Dr. J. G. ADAMS began to make some remarks indistinctly heard but understood to be personal, when he was at once hissed, with cries of down and so much confusion that he could not be heard, and set down.

Dr. GRISCOM proposed a substitute to the effect that only medical men should be admitted to make such reports. We cannot stop the tongues or quills of members, and this resolution meets the difficulty of having reports made by those who are not familiar with medical terms, and thus are liable to make mistakes in the use of technicalities.

Dr. MCNULTY insisted upon it that the vote should be taken on postponement. The resolution was absurd and smacked strongly of old fogyism.

Dr. RUSH said he was sorry that there was any attempt to make the Academy a Star Chamber. There was a time when reporters were excluded from such bodies, but it was before reporters existed. Reporting is an invention of the New-York Press, and they report everything and it cannot be helped. If we refuse to allow our proceedings to be public quacks and enemies can charge us with anything they choose, and here will be no reply. All this that is now being said will be reported in the papers to-morrow morning. Two reporters were directly before him writing down everything, and he did not know how many more there were. And it would all be printed in the morning. Dr. G. F. ADAMS and all.

Cries of "question, question," were made; when Dr. GREEN said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND, who had been alluded by Dr. J. G. ADAMS. But the cries of question prevailed, and the resolution was laid upon the table, Dr. J. G. ADAMS voting in the negative,—all the rest of the Fellows in the affirmative. Dr. GREEN again rose, and said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND; but the Academy would not listen and he set down amid cries of "Order," &c.

The President then announced that, as Dr. ALONZO CLARK had arrived, the discussion on *puerpiral fever* would be resumed.

Dr. CLARK took the floor and entered upon an elaborate and learned discussion of the subject.

At a late hour the Academy adjourned.

THE WATER-STREET MURDERS.

Death of the Third Victim—Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict of the Jury.

PATRICK BARRETT, one of the three persons stabbed on the morning of the 19th November last, at MARK DRISCOLL'S dance-house, No. 277½ Water-street, died at a late hour Tuesday night from the effects of his injuries. BARRETT, it will be remembered, was a brother-in-law of DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the house, and was stabbed while endeavoring to aid DRISCOLL in driving the murderers from the place. Within an hour after being stabbed, BARRETT was removed to the City Hospital, where he remained until Tuesday morning. He was placed under the care of Dr. DUBOIS, and was improving as rapidly as could be possibly looked for under the circumstances. Last Friday he deemed himself so far recovered that he urged Dr. DUBOIS to grant his discharge from the Hospital. The Doctor told him he was not entirely out of danger, and that it would be imprudent for him to leave. His father came to the City, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking him to Paterson, where he resided; but Dr. DUBOIS would not yield to their combined entreaties to allow him to leave, so the father went back to Paterson without him. On Tuesday morning, BARRETT importuned the Doctor to such a degree, and expressed such decided unwillingness to remain longer in the Hospital, that the Doctor finally consented to discharge him.

BARRETT proceeded directly to the dance-house of DRISCOLL in Water-street. Here he was met by a host of his former acquaintances, and drank with them in response to their congratulations at his recovery. He visited other places in Water and Dover streets, and drank repeatedly with the various friends he met. After about two hours' absence he returned to DRISCOLL'S, and on taking his seat in a chair immediately expired.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body yesterday. But two witnesses were called. Dr. DUBOIS testified that he was the House Surgeon at the City Hospital. BARRETT was admitted to the Hospital at 3 o'clock A. M., on the 19th of November last, having been stabbed in the left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. He had bled some before admission and suffered from hemorrhage twice afterwards; he was much prostrated, but slowly rallied and gradually improved until his discharge. There were symptoms of a wound penetrating the pleural cavity. On Friday last he sat up and was allowed to walk in the yard, insisted then on going home, but did not obtain consent. On Tuesday morning he (the Doctor) finally granted his discharge. When he went away he was apparently well. That night he heard of his death. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found a stab wound inflicted in his left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. The wound extended through the pericardium, and into the left ventricle of the heart, near the apex. A probe introduced went into the cavity of the ventricle; the pleura was filled with coagulated blood; there was found no inflammation of the pericardium. The track of the stab and external wound was healed. Death was caused by hemorrhage in the pericardium.

ANDREW JAMES, the sailor who was slightly stabbed at the same affay, testified that the deceased was stabbed by a tall man; he saw the stab inflicted.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That RICHARD BARRETT came to his death by being stabbed in the side, in the house No. 277½ Water-street, on the 19th day of November, 1857, by a tall man unknown to the Jury.

The deceased was 30 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Ireland. The body will be taken to-day to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JOSEPH F. SEGOY, a boy 12 years of age, fell yesterday afternoon from the third-story window of the dwelling-house No. 51 Oak-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was on a visit to the City with his father, their residence being in New-Orleans.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday floating in the water near Catherine-street Ferry. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." The deceased was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had dark hair and a small goatee. He had on two woolen shirts, one red and the other striped, blue overalls and heavy shoes and woolen stockings

Commissioners of Emigration.

There was a full meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, but no business was done. The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 25, 1857..	173,760
Number Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 2....	2,155
Total.....	175,915
To same date in 1856.....	138,755

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island.....	1,574	1,322	1,832
Number of inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital.....	145	196	74
Total.....	1,719	1,518	1,906
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57			$9,202 75
Receipts to Nov. 25, 1857....	$364,094 46		
Receipts since, to December, for Com'n alien passeng'rs.	5,924 00—	370,018 46	
Total.....		$360,815 71	
Disbursements as per previous acc't to Nov. 25, '57..	$312,693 61		
Sundry exp's of Nov. 18 and 25	15,905 28—	$328,598 89	
Balance of Commutation.....		$32,216 82	
No payments on Nov. 4			

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met at 5½ o'clock last evening, the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

Commissioner WATERBURY offered a petition from the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, asking that the local Board be empowered to employ a Clerk. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

Certificates were read from two builders, to the effect that School-house No. 40, in Twentieth-street, in spite of the rumors to the contrary, was built substantially, and in no danger of falling down.

The Clerk read the names of a number of books presented to the Board. It was suggested that two of them—*How to Talk*, and *How to Do Business*—should appropriately remain perpetually in the possession of the Board. (Laughter.)

A number of bills for articles furnished for the use of the School Department were read by the Clerk, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 7 o'clock, upon a call of the house, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Board was declared adjourned.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
100
NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AHEAD.—Politics just now absorb almost everything, yet, in spite of the universal excitement, the demand for the KNOX Hat continues unabated. This is the result of the undoubted excellence of its manufacture. Tiemann adherents and Wood advocates admire and buy KNOX'S Hat, and are loud in its praise. Follow their example and patronize KNOX'S popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The "Revolt in Indis, or the Fall of Delhi." This great drama now being performed at Purdy's National Theatre, is crowding the house nightly. It is to be repeated again this evening, together with the beautiful drama of "St. Mary's Eve" and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. A. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street; cast side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IODON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Fugitive Slave Case and a Habeas Corpus.

The usual monotony of Brooklyn was broken in upon yesterday by a rumor that a fugitive slave was lodged somewhere in the city, and was to be sent back to his master. The natural course of things led to inquiries at the City Court for the particulars of the case. Here were to be seen several suspicious persons, well known in the community for their sympathy for the oppressed, but from these gentlemen nothing definite could be obtained. A search was then made in other directions, and from a variety of sources the following particulars were obtained, which are deemed reliable.

It seems that a mulatto man 25 years old, supposed to be a fugitive slave, arrived in this port last Saturday, on board the steamer *Florida*, from Savannah. The supposed fugitive is nearly white; and, it is said, came on board and paid for a second-cabin passage without exciting any suspicion. When near this port he was identified by a passenger as belonging to a planter near Savannah. The captain of the boat, upon being informed of the fact, gave directions to prevent the fugitive from leaving the vessel in New-York. When the boat touched the dock, the Captain procured the assistance of two men named THOMAS LAWLER and TIMOTHY K. MASON, who took the fugitive, handcuffed him, and, putting him in a carriage, drove to the grocery store of THOMAS MCNULTY, on Dikeman-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. With this man, it seems, an arrangement was made to keep the prisoner until he could be taken back on the return of the steamer. In this place he remained a prisoner until yesterday, LAWLER and MASON acting as a body-guard at night, and two men, named JOAB JACKSON and JOHN CADWELL, acting in the same capacity by day. So quiet had the proceedings been kept that the presence of the fugitive was not known outside of a select few until Tuesday. On the afternoon of that day, a philanthropic gentleman was informed of the case, and he promptly applied to Judge CULYER, of the Brooklyn City Court, for a *habeas corpus*, ordering the body of the supposed fugitive to be brought before him. The paper was placed in the hands of Constable OLIVER and Deputy-Sheriff AUSTIN, and, accompanied by the Deputy-Clerk of the Court, Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS, they proceeded to the place designated, served the papers, and obtained what they went after—the fugitive. His keepers, it is said, offered no resistance to the process, but turned all sorts of colors when Constable OLIVER demanded the surrender of their charge. This fact went to strengthen the officers in the belief which they had before entertained, that the property they sought had been illegally detained. Hurriedly they put a pair of handcuffs on the prisoner, and immediately proceeded with him before Judge CULYER, at his residence in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, when the officers made due return of the writ, and delivered the "property" which he had seized under it. What transpired after this is not generally known. It is certain that the property is not to be found in any public place, and the knowing ones "guess" that the Underground Railroad had another passenger yesterday morning. Mr. MCNULTY, we understand, has been requested to appear and show by what authority he held the prisoner, and if his explanation does not prove satisfactory he will be sued for false imprisonment.

☞ JAMES CLARKE, one of the Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 21 South Second-street, yesterday morning. The vacancy will be filled by the Common Council until the May election. When Justice CLARKE'S death was announced, the other Justices adjourned the Court until Saturday.

A DOOR-MAT THIEF ARRESTED—HOW HE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer OSBORN of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, discovered two men in Pierrepont-street with door mats upon their shoulders. He seized both, but one readily disengaged himself from his grasp and escaped. The other made a desperate resistance, but by a free use of the baton he was held in custody and finally taken to the Station, where he gave his name as WILLIAM CANEEY. At the usual hour, he was taken before Justice CORNWELL and tried for the offence. A domestic in the employ of Mr. JAMES HOWE swore that the mat belonged to Mr. HOWE, and the officer testified to the fact of arresting the prisoner with the veritable mat on his shoulder. The testimony closed; prisoner's counsel moved that the accused be discharged, as no value had been proved. True enough, the question had not been asked, and consequently the accused was discharged.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THOMAS KEANE.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, Coroner SNELL commenced an inquest to ascertain what caused the death of THOMAS KEANE, who died suddenly on Sunday last, at his residence corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The deceased, it appears, was married one week ago last Saturday, but did not live with his wife until the Thursday following, when they took apartments at the above-named place. On Friday night he had fits, as his wife says, and died in one on the following Sunday. Dr. SCHAFFS made a *post mortem* examination, and testified that he found no trace of disease in the chest or abdomen, which could cause death. The wife of deceased was next examined. She stated that there had been no difficulty whatever between them, and that he was always pleasant to her; that he was taken with a fit about 12 o'clock Friday night, and had several before morning. After the second fit he did not again have his senses. The inquest was adjourned to give an opportunity to examine the contents of the stomach.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN WATER QUESTION.—The Hoboken Council held a special meeting on Monday evening, at which they appointed Messrs. GEO. W. MORTON, WM. G. PLUMMER and JOHN C. KOHLSAAT as Water-Commissioners, in the place of Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, CHARLES CLINTON and JOHN IRELAND, who were recently removed by the Council; and another special meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which the bonds of the new Commissioners were presented and approved. The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, on Tuesday, upon application of the old Commissioners, and after argument of counsel, granted an order restraining the Mayor and Council of Hoboken from appointing Commissioners in the place or stead of Messrs. CHARLES, IRELAND and CLINTON, until the merits of the *certiorari* previously allowed should be determined by the Court. The argument on the *certiorari* is to be made at the January Term of the Court.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, held their annual meeting and election for officers on Tuesday evening, with the following result: Foreman—CHARLES S. FOX, (reelected;) Assistant-Foreman, John Beatty; Secretary, Wm. M. Beach; Treasurer, David W. Stone, (reelected;) Steward, Geo. Williams; Trustees to the Fund, Wm. D. Garretson, and Wm. B. Dunning, (both reelected.) A beautiful flag was presented to the Company by Mr. NOAH D. TAYLOR, Ex-Assistant Foreman, which was appropriately acknowledged.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.—Parties having recently applied for an injunction restraining the authorities from proceeding with the sewers now in course of construction in Jersey City, Chancellor WILLIAMSON has refused to grant the petition unless the parties applying will deposit $20,000 as security for any damages that may be demanded in consequence of a stoppage of the work.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...DEC. 2.

$2,200 Ohio St. 6s '86...	103	100 Canton Company...	18⅞
3,000 Ky. St. 6s 15 yrs.	97⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref..	b30 20
8,000 Missouri St. 6s...	78½	300 Reading Rail'd..	s30 54
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s..	100	300 do	b30 55
2,000 Ky. 6 p. c. l'ge bs	98	300 do	54⅛
5,000 N.Y.S.6s'72ex.in.	109	300 do	54⅜
5,000 N.Y.C. R.R. 6s..	84	100 do	b60 55
500 N.Y.C. R.R. 7s..	99	40 Mich. Central R....	53⅛
4,000 E.R.R. con. b.'71.	30½	25 do	54
1,000 Hud. Riv R. 1stm.	85	50 do	54⅛
1,000 Gosh. Branch. Bs.	60¾	55 do	54¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	10 Panama Railroad...	82
2,500 do	87¾	500 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	54½	100 do	22¼
16,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. 1stm. Sk. F. C'v.	83	25 do	b60 23
12,000 do	83½	100 do	21⅝
58 Manhattan Bank...	116	375 do	21⅝
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....	88½	100 do	21¾
5 Metropolitan Bank..	84	150 do	21
40 Market Bank.....	91	50 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk.	35⅜
8 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	85	50 do	35⅛
233 Cumb. Coal Co....	10½	193 do	36⅜
200 do	10⅝	100 do	36
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co	103½	25 do	35⅜
30 do	103⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	84
20 do	104½	50 do	s10 93¾
25 Penn. Coal Comp'y.	81¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	14⅜
20 Pac. Mail S. Co....	69	25 Galena & Chi. R. R.	75½
85 do	s3 68¾	100 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	43⅜
215 Brnch. City L. Co..	5¾	100 do	s10 43½
200 do	b60 4¾	100 do	s30 43
95 N. Y. Cent. R. R opg	74⅜	850 do	s3 43¼
365 do	75	400 do	s10 43⅜
100 do	opg 75½	37 do	43
100 do	opg 75	50 C. & Rock Isl. R.R.	79
1644 Erie Railroad....	17	100 do	78
100 do	b30 17⅛	10 do	74¾
100 do	17¼	10 do	74½
200 do	s60 16⅜	100 Mill. & Miss. R.R.	b30 34
150 do	s10 16⅞	380 LaCrosse & Mill. R.R.	14
250 do	17⅜	100 do	b10 14
50 Hud. River R. R....	22	225 do	13⅝
16 do	21¾	115 do	13⅞
70 Harlem R. R	8⅜	50 do	s10 13½
70 do	8¾	10 New-Jersey R.R....	119
100 do	8⅞	25 C. B. & Quincey R.R.	63

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Galena and Chicago 7s.....	Int. added 90
$4,000 California 7s.....	Int. added 64¼
$2,000 California 7s.....	Int. added 64
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s.	Int. added 20
$2,000 Missouri 6s.....	Int. added 77½
30 shares Phœnix Bank.....	94
5 shares Bank of New York.....	94½
5 shares Bank of New-York.....	94¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	98¼
25 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....	102
150 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.....	82
10 shares Commonwealth Bank.....	60

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....	122
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....	90
90 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....	140
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....	83⅜
50 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....	104⅜
100 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.....	91
500 shares Am. & For. Iron Pavement Co... p. s	2¾

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s.....	Int. added 54
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 8s.....	Int. added 51

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,500 Black River and Utica 7s.....	Int. added 30
$2,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ ct. Bs. of 1877, Int. add. 58¾ @59	
$300 Sac. City 7 ₱ ct. Bonds of 1875, Int. added 52	
$6,000 Great Wes. (Ill.) R. 1st m. 10s, Int. ad. 33⅓ @34	
$470 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.....	78
$840 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.....	78
$250 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1847.....	68¼
$280 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.....	68¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	100
85 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad...	13

Also the following business notes of hand:

Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 12, 1857, $701 14.....	10
Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 17, 1857, $1,017 45.....	10
Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 90 days, due June 18, 1857, $568 47.....	10

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s...	79	10 Erie Railroad.....	17
1,000 North Car. St. 6s.	87	450 do	17⅛
500 Ill. Cent. R.R. bs..	87½	400 do	s60 16⅜
2,000 Te. He. & A. 2d m.	54¼	100 do	17¼
1,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	28	100 Reading R. R.	53½
27 Del. & Hd. Can Co.	104½	200 do	53⅜
50 do	s30 104¾	25 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	21¾
20 do	104¾	140 do	21⅜
25 Pac. Mail St. Co....	68¾	25 Mich. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	36
50 N. Y. Cent. R.R....	75	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	43⅜
25 do	opg 74¾	50 do	s3 43⅜
10 do	p&c 75	300 do	s10 43⅜
100 do	b30 75	300 do	s60 43
100 La Crosse & Mi. R.R.	13⅝	50 do	b30 44
100 Panama R'd....	b60 93	200 do	43½
50 Harlem Railroad..	8¾	200 do	s15 43⅜

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

We compile the following interesting table of the leading Imports of the year from official data furnished to us in advance of the Treasury report from Washington:

WHAT WE BUY OF FOREIGN STATES—1857.

Sugar.....	$42,776,501	Woolens.....	$31,286,218
Molasses.....	8,259,175	Raw Wool.....	2,125,744
Coffee.....	22,426,758	Cottons.....	28,685,727
Tea.....	5,775,175	Flax and Hemp Goods.....	11,961,124
Iron fabrics.....	25,954,109	Raw Hemp.....	2,353,891
Copper.....	3,648,723	Laces and Embroideries.....	5,894,890
Tin.....	5,866,096	Clothing.....	1,918,958
Lead.....	3,369,102	Hats and Straw Goods.....	2,246,928
Hides & Leather..	14,640,159	Canvas.....	2,139,783
Salt.....	2,032,583	Gunny Cloth.....	5,156 871
Rags.....	1,448,125	Watches, &c.....	6,134,270
Flaxseed.....	3,003,824	China and Glass..	2,358,540
Saltpetre.....	1,156,825	Furs.....	4,274 181
Indigo & Madder.	2,385,981

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1938 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 18 7. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Kansas Question—The Message.

Candidates for the Offices in the House—Orr's Prospects for the Speakership, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The TIMES is quite right in doubting the truth of the representations that have been made of the President's position on the Kansas question. They have done him, as well as Gov. WALKER, great injustice.

The Message will express a distinct approval of Gov. WALKER'S entire official course in Kansas. The President will also, in that document, express the opinion that the Convention should have submitted the whole Constitution to the popular vote and his own regret that it did not pursue this course; while he will also say that in his opinion the *spirit* of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has been carried out in the submission of the question of Slavery, which has been the principal topic of controversy. But the President will not recommend the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, nor even suggest any specific action upon it. He will merely lay that document before the legislative body for its consideration.

It has been stated that the President desires Governor WALKER to return to Kansas, but that he declines to do so. This conveys an erroneous impression. It is perfectly well understood here that Governor WALKER is not only willing, but anxious, to return to Kansas, provided he can do so without any departure from the course he has hitherto pursued. His instructions, as he understood them, warranted him in assuring the people of Kansas that the whole Constitution should be submitted to them. If the President will assent to this construction of them, and permit Governor WALKER to act upon it, as he has done hitherto, he will start for Kansas at an hour's notice, and do everything in his power for the preservation of the public pence

The indications here are that the entire Democracy of the North and West will resist, and, of conree, defeat, the admission of Kansas under any Constitution not distinctly and entirely submitted to the judgment and the vote of the people.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The canvassing for the offices in the gift of the House absorbs attention over everything else at present.

The great fight continues on the Printer. STEDMAN, of Ohio, has many strong backers from the West, and BANKS, of the *South Side Democrat*, many from the South. The present probability is that either of these may combine with the friends of STEDMAN, or that the former will be elected by an arrangement with WENDELL'S friends, who has a strong force committed to him.

ROBINSON appears to maintain the inside track for the Clerkship.

ORR'S friends profess great confidence in his success for the Speakership, calculating much on the fact that the opposition to him has not yet been concentrated on any other Southern candidate. Either GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, or ISRAEL WASHBURN will receive the complimentary votes of the Republicans for Speaker.

Senator DOUGLAS called on the President to-day, who read to him a part of his Message. It is stated, with probable truth, that in his original draft of the Message the President took decided ground in favor of sustaining the action of the Kansas Convention, but that he has recently stricken that portion out and will be silent on that point.

I learn that the administration had a secret agent in Kansas during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, engaged in advising its members on their behalf, and through whom the Executive dictated portions, if not the whole of the schedule. It will be remembered that the *Union* published the schedule, with an elaborate editorial article, simultaneously with its publication in St. Louis, showing an evident collusion somewhere. The agent referred to, whose name I hope to give you soon, is now in the city, and had an interview with the President last evening. There is abundant evidence that the members of the Convention signed their names, not to the engrossed Constitution, but to a blank sheet of parchment, to be appended to whatever those having the subject in charge choose to call the Constitution.

STEWART, the lessee of Wallack's Theatre, has leased Carusi's Saloon here, which, in company with BOUCICAULT, he will immediately remodel into a fine drawing-room theatre. F.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Judge DOUGLAS and the President had to-day a full and free interchange of opinion on the Kansas Question, without, it is understood, being able to arrive at the same conclusion in regard to the line of policy which justice and duty require each to pursue. The interview, it is further stated, was courteous, and they parted as they met, friends, regretting they could not view the Lecompton movement in the same light.

Senator DOUGLAS, in conversation with his friends, freely defines his position. He stands, he says, on the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which guaranties to each State and Territory the right to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, and he will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences carry him, defending it against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come.

In its application to Kansas he insists upon ignoring both the Lecompton and Topeka movements, and securing to the people the right to form a Constitution for themselves. He considers the Lecompton movement directly violative of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform, and he will probably at an early period of the session introduce a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to call a Constitutional Convention.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company have established an office in the Capitol. The wire connects with the North without delay in the Washington office. This will much facilitate Congressional reports, and will admit of sending dispatches to a late hour.

The Central American Mission—Commencement of the Season's Gayeties, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Gen. LAMAR'S family, who accompanied him hither from Texas, in the expectation of going with him on his mission to the Argentine Confederation, have returned home, now that the General expects to go on the special Mission to Central America. Col. HARRIS, of the *Union*, may take the mission from which Gen. LAMAR has been transferred, but his friends say he will not go abroad unless defeated in his canvass for Printer of the Senate. The fact that he is looking out for a soft spot on which to fall, looks a little as though the Colonel anticipated defeat in the race for the printing.

The new phase of the Kansas question bids fair to enter into the discussions at the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, when the attempt is made to nominate candidates for the organization of the House of Representatives. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the introduction of this fire-brand, with what success remains to be seen.

The season's gayettes at our Washington hotels were opened, last evening, with a "hop," at the "Avenue House," a moderately-sized, but comfortable and well-kept establishment, of which Mr. H. J. KING is the host. Visitors at the Capital during the last two or three years will remember it as "Dexter's Hotel." The large dining-room was thrown open to a select and joyous company, assembled by invitation of a Committee of lady-guests, under whose patronage the affair went off remarkably well. A liberal and bountiful supper was provided by the host, and in all respects the occasion proved a creditable to the house as it was pleasant and agreeable to those who participated in its festivity. The dancing was kept up until the small hours.

The new Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol extension was lighted this evening, experimentally, in order to test the means provided for that purpose. The method of lighting this Hall is entirely novel, and was originated by Captain M. C. MEIGS, of the Topographical Engineers, who has entire charge of the Capitol improvements. By this arrangement the gas burners are placed between a stained glass ceiling and the glass sky-light, the stained glass concealing them from view in a great measure, and so modifying and softening the effulgence that the transition from daylight is scarcely perceptible. The great difficulty of lighting a vast number of burners is overcome entirely by means of a continuous series of jets—forty-five thousand in number—forming as it were a complete net work extending over the surface of the inner sky-light, and communicating one with another. The torch being applied at any point, the whole series of jets becomes ignited within the space of twenty seconds.

The quantity of pipe used in the skylight arrangement alone is nearly three-fourths of a mile in length. It seems almost incredible that such a vast number of burners can be supplied through this quantity of pipe, and lighted within the brief space of time stated; nevertheless the experiment proved its practicability. The effect of this plan of lighting certainly is very fine; and if further experience sustains the favorable impression resulting from the experiment of to-night, we may expect its general adoption in Legislative halls and other public buildings where it is deemed desirable to "turn night into day" by securing the perfection of lighting apparatus. The work of fitting up the lighting apparatus of the entire building, as well as the general plumbing arrangements, which are very extensive, is executed by the firm of J. W. THOMPSON & BROTHER of this city. Their contract is a very heavy one.

Much interest is manifested in the proposed new Territory of Arizona, and the sentiment in favor of its creation has become already quite extended. Lieut. MOWRY is constantly receiving numerous letters from different parts of the country, making inquiry as to the Territory and the route into it. The indications are that there will be a considerable emigration thitherward next Spring. S.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The report that Russia has issued a decree prohibiting American whaling ships from entering their waters in pursuit of their gigantic game, will produce a profound sensation. The interests affected by this ukase are of a national character, and every way entitled to national protection. The amount of capital invested in the whaling business is over forty millions. If the whalemen are excluded from the bays and islands of their Asiatic and American possessions it will destroy their business—a business which has, in fact, been almost exclusively American from the commencement before the Revolution.

The members of Congress are daily arriving in numbers that warrant the belief that a quorum of both Houses will be assembled before Monday. The Senate, as well as the House, is to be organized. In consequence of the lamented death of Senator RUSK, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, that body will be without a President to call them to order. The Vice-President, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, will not be here for some days after the opening of the session. A President *pro tem.* will be elected. There is now no danger that the organization of the House will be delayed through mischievous attempts to introduce, in the Democratic caucus, resolutions of a sectional character.

Should it be attempted to offer resolutions in relation to the Kansas imbroglio they will be voted out of order. It is not a Democratic usage to permit political questions to interfere with the proceedings of a caucus which is intended merely to enable members to reconcile contradicting views as to nominees. At the commencement of the last Congress resolutions were adopted in caucus, but it was by common consent. On former occasions, when offered, they were ruled out of order.

We have telegraphic information that Judge DOUGLAS will be here to-night. It is understood that the President, as I have heretofore stated, will refer to Congress the decision of the Kansas question, for the plain reason that it is entirely a legislative and not an executive question.

The intelligence of the rekindling of a fierce war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is confirmed. The treaty which the United States Government has lately made with Nicaragua will, no doubt, be ratified by the latter State, and will encourage and support her in the position she has assumed. The treaty has, by this time, reached the Government of Nicaragua. It will, no doubt, be made the subject of bitter complaint by Costa Rica, as it denies her assumed right to jurisdiction over the San Juan River and the control of the transit.

It has been rumored that the treaty contains stipulations on our part for the protection of the Isthmus from the inroads of fillibusters, but that is doubtful. It is certain, however, that the British and French Ministers have remonstrated against fillibuster expeditions from the United States. How far the treaty will serve to prevent the designs of MARTINEZ or WALKER, or both, is to be seen; but that there is some complicity between these parties is now by many suspected. ION.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

At a meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 21st ult., resolutions were adopted similar to those passed at Lawrence on the 19th, and speeches were made by Messrs. VAUGHAN, PHILLIPS, HUTCHINS, MOORE, and others. Mr. PHILLIPS advised rallying around the Topeka Constitution, calling it the Magna Charta of Kansas liberty. A Vigilance Committee is being formed throughout the Territory.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Lawrence, 17th Nov., states that Governor WALKER said he would call a special session of the Legislature, provided the members would sign a pledge guaranteeing that they would not go into general legislation.

Criminal Cases.

JOHN CUMMINGS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG—THE CASE OF MC CANN.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

JOHN CUMMINGS, convicted on the 3d of December, 1856, of the murder of FREDERICK STUMPF, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January.

In the case of MCCANN, indicted for the murder of his wife, the Jury disagreed to-day, and were discharged.

THE MENEMON SANFORD CASE—TRIAL OF HENRY L. SUTTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Jury in the case of the owners of the steamer *Menemon Sanford*, returned a general verdict of guilty against EDWARD H. SANFORD, Commander of the steamer, and a technical verdict of not guilty against the other owners. The case on exceptions goes to the Supreme Judicial Court. Captain SANFORD gave bail in $5,000.

The trial of HENRY L. SUTTON, of New-York, for killing JOHN HILTON, is now in progress before the Municipal Court. The defence takes the ground of justifiable homicide.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Southern mail, of two days, has been received.

The sugar cane, in Rapides Parish, was seriously injured by the frost last week.

The late JAMES BATTLE, of Mobile, bequeathed $600,000 to his widow, the Battle House to his grandnephew, and $10,000 each to the Orphan Asylum and the Methodist Church.

An arrival at Charleston from Nassau, reports that the ship *Bolina*, before reported lost off Bekry Island, had a cargo of 1,200 tons hay, and was on her first voyage.

The Bark *Cuba*, from New-York to Wilmington, was brought to Nassau nearly a complete wreck. She will probably be condemned. Other disasters had occurred but not at northern ports.

Captain GEDNEY, not GREEN, died at Charleston on the 30th ult.

A Boat with Four Men Over Cohoes Dam.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday afternoon, a boat containing four men was carried over the Cohoes Dam. One man was drowned, and the others remained in the water all last night. Efforts were made to rescue them, but they were not successful until this afternoon.

The Hartford Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 3.

The injunction against the Mercantile, Charter Oak, and Exchange Banks, of this city, was this morning removed, and they are now prepared to do business as formerly. All of these Banks are in first-rate condition.

The Next Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th ult., four days subsequent to the departure of the *America*, is now due off Cape Race, but the line is interrupted beyond Pictou. We have, consequently, no intelligence from St. Johns, N. F., to-day.

Fires.

FIRE AT IRONTON, OHIO, &C.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The *Commercial* of this morning learns that the planing mill and axe factory of MEAD & Co., at Ironton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $5,000; no insurance. The fire is attributed to an incendiary. Several other houses were likewise set on fire the same night.

At Ripley, Jackson County, Va., nine buildings, including six stores, were burned a few nights since. Loss $25,000.

FIRE AT YPSILANTI.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The fire at Ypsilanti this morning destroyed the buildings, on the east side of the river, occupied by HOWLAND & SON and others. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $8,000, partially insured.

The Schooner Northern Light Water-logged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The schooner *Northern Light*, of Buckport, Me., was water-logged on the 9th of November. The British ship *Star* took from the wreck her Captain and four men, who have arrived here.

The Craddock Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

MILLER'S examination in regard to CRADDOCK is now progressing. He tells a pretty straight story, admitting himself a participator in the murder. Public opinion demands a strong corroboration of his testimony.

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 3,

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., *viâ* Halifax, arrived below at about 5 o'clock this evening, but owing to the unfavorable state of the tide, she did not reach her dock until 9½ o'clock. Her mails for the South will be dispatched by the land train to-morrow morning, and will be due in New-York at 5 P. M. There is nothing of importance in the papers to hand, in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

The steamer *Persia* and the ship *Dreadnought* were seen going into Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The Weather and Navigation.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Weather cold and cloudy, but no ice making yet. There is none in the harbor or the Canal. Wind W. N. W.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Navigation in the Welland Canal is fully resumed.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The weather here is cloudy and cold.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The weather here to-day has been moderate. It is snowing this evening.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The water in the channel of the river at this point measures 10 feet, and is stationary. The weather is clear. The thermometer stands at 40° above Zero.

Suicide in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Dec. 3.

JAMES H. RICHMOND, a brassfounder of this city, and a highly respected citizen, committed suicide this afternoon, by shooting himself through the head.

The Antelope at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Liverpool, *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., arrived this morning.

Personal.

Forrest's suit against Wheatley of the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, to restrain him from the production of "Jack Cade," is again before the Courts. A letter is produced from Judge Conrad, author of the play, written in 1852, requesting permission from Forrest to publish it in a volume of his poems. Forrest did not comply with this request, claiming, as now, full ownership of the manuscript. The price paid was $1,000.

The Boston *Journal* says that Hon. N. P. Banks, will take his seat in the United States House of Representatives, which meets next week, and hold it for a month, as the new State Government of Massachusetts, of which he will be chief, cannot come into existence until the 6th of January next. His resignation from Congress will take effect on the 1st of January.

Vice-President, John C. Breckenridge, left his home on Friday last on his way to Baton Rouge, with his family, the health of Mrs. B., requiring a change of climate. The Vice-President will be in Washington a few days after the session opens, it being the custom to allow the Senate to be opened by the President *pro tem.*

Dr. C. T. Jackson is in luck. The King of Prussia has sent him another order, that of "Chevalier of the Red Eagle," in acknowledgment of his merits in the discovery of anæsthetic agents. The cross of this order is Maltese, of solid silver, enamaled, suspended to white ribbon, bordered with crimson.

Rev Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., on Thanksgiving Day, asked his people to diminish his salary $100 the present year, in view of the hard times; he said he could live upon less than he now received. His salary was $400.

Hermann Melville lectured before a charity association at Lawrence, Mass., on Monday of last week, and again at Concord the next evening. On the 4th instant he is to speak before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston.

It is rumored that Senator Bates, of Delaware, will resign, and that Mr. Comegys, the former incumbent, will be appointed by the Governor. The Legislature is elected in that State every two years.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured on Tuesday night in Philadelphia, at the Musical Fund Hall, before three thousand people, on "The causes of Success and Failure in Life."

The widow of Commander Herndon has just received from the agency in this city of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, $5,000 on a policy signed only a year since.

Lola Montez drew distinguished audiences at her lectures in Washington—the diplomatic corps, &c., attending.

ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.—On Monday, the 9th ult., Mr. LEA PORTER was dispossessed by Sheriff LEROY of the premises then occupied by him under a lease owned by JOHN HUNTER, Jr., and Mr. JAMES L. BEERS was put in possession. On the morning following he found the letters, warning him to leave. No attention was paid to these threats, and on Saturday night, 14th ult., about 10½ o'clock, firing at the house began. Several shots were fired, and marks of rifle and musket balls to the number of 23 were found in the sides of the house. Several of the balls penetrated the house in the vicinity of the bed upon which a young man was sleeping, and one passed entirely through the house, striking upon the roof of the kitchen beyond. Fortunately, the rest of the family were sleeping in rooms not exposed to the firing. Who the rioters were, or their numbers, is only conjectured. *Albany Argus.*

THE BROOKLYN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

KIDNAPPING AND CONSPIRACY.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

THE FUGITIVE DISCHARGED.

McNulty and the Four Special Policemen Held to Bail.

In the TIMES of yesterday, we gave particulars, as far as were then known, of the arrest in Brooklyn of a man alleged to be a fugitive slave, who had escaped from Georgia and arrived in New-York by the steamer *Florida*, Captain CROWELL. To-day we publish some additional particulars connected with this transaction.

WHO THE FUGITIVE IS.

The alleged fugitive is 24 years of age, was born and raised in the city of Augusta, Ga., where he was known as JAMES STEAD, or "Jeems." For several years past he has been owned and employed in the billiard saloon, in Augusta, kept by JAMES STEAD, and was a great favorite with his master and the numerous patrons of the house. Tiring of this mode of life, on the 20th ult., having carefully matured his plans, he started from Augusta on foot, and worked his way towards Savannah, at which point, in due time, he arrived in safe y, and without molestation. He remained in Savannah several days, carefully concealed by a friend, until the 25th, when he boldly walked on board of the steamer *Florida*, purchased a second-class ticket, without exciting a suspicion in the mind of any one that he was a fugitive or a colored man; and soon after was on his way to this port.

Of course his sudden disappearance from Augusta led to active steps for his recovery. He was traced to Savannah, and there, since no clue could be found, was presumed to have taken passage to New-York. Under this impression a telegram was sent, it is said, to Mayor WOOD, informing him of the escape, and requesting that the fugitive might be arrested and returned.

No sooner had the steamer *Florida* entered the Upper Bay, on Saturday last, than two special policemen boarded her and informed Captain CROWELL, much to his astonishment, that he had a fugitive slave on board. The officers produced a description of the property, and the captain protested that no such person was on board, but to be certain about the matter a search was instituted. Every passenger on board the boat was examined, but the officers were not able to designate their man. Determined to arrest somebody, however, they finally selected a man very nearly answering the description furnished them, and seized hold of him. Fortunately this man, who was white and had never been any man's slave, had several responsible friends on board who testified to his being a free man. The officers reluctantly released the suspicious party and continued their search. Approaching JEEMS for the third or fourth time, with their instincts sharpened by numerous disappointments, they thought they discovered after a close examination that he answered the description. So, taking him before an officer of the boat who indorsed their opinion that the right man was found, they quietly stowed away the piece of property in a state-room, and taking the boat returned to the pier, No. 1 North River, where it arrived about dark. "JEEMS" was kept in the state-room until nearly 10 o'clock that night, (Saturday,) when he was taken in charge by Special Policemen JACKSON and COWEN, appointed for duty on pier No. 1 North River. These officers conveyed the fugitive across Hamilton-avenue ferry to Brooklyn, where they proceeded to the grocery and boarding-house of THOMAS MCNULTY, corner of Dikeman and Sedgwick streets. Here an arrangement was made with the proprietor for accommodations. A room in the second story of the building was taken and occupied jointly by the two. The next morning these officers were relieved in their arduous duties by the arrival of TIMOTHY K. MASON and THOMAS LAWLER, two other "specials." In this condition the parties remained until Tuesday, the 1st inst., the officers alternately acting as body-guard to the prisoner.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

On Tuesday evening Mr. THEODORE F. TILTON, an *attaché* of the *Independent*, upon information received, made an affidavit that "JEEMS" was restrained of his liberty, and a warrant, accompanied by a writ of *habeas corpus*, was issued and placed in the hands of WM. L. HARRIS, Deputy Clerk of the City Court. Accompanied by Constables OLIVER and TOTTEN, Mr. HARRIS proceeded to the place of imprisonment, above described. "JEEMS" was secured and taken before Judge CULVER about 10 o'clock that night, and upon examination, it appearing that the detention was illegal, he was accordingly discharged, and—so rumor said—started forthwith for Canada.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY.

"JEEMS" is 24 years of age, of medium height, slim of prepossessing appearance, regular features, and weighs, perhaps, 130 pounds. He was valued by his master, even in these hard times, at $2,000. He can read and write, and, in conversation, evinces considerable general intelligence. His complexion is so near white that, in the advertisement offering a large reward for his capture, it is stated that "he is so near white that he would readily pass for a white man, and is *rascal* enough to call himself so." The advertisement speaks the truth, as it will be seen that he successfully passed himself off as a white man on board the steamer, and that even the officers, who had a full description of his person, hesitated some time before they dare charge him with owing labor and service to a master. "JEEMS" is even genteel. He is very good-looking, too. With his hat on, to conceal a few waves in his hair, he might walk Broadway all day, and never once suggest the suspicion that any dark blood flows in his veins.

PLANS FOR ESCAPE—HIS WIFE.

About two years ago, JEEMS, tired of working for a master, resolved upon escaping to the North. With this object always in view whenever opportunity offered, he added to his little stock of knowledge until now he can read and write quite well, for one who has labored under so many disadvantages. Besides storing his mind with useful information, by practicing the closest economy he was enabled to store his pockets with the wherewith to aid him in his contemplated escape when opportunity should offer. During this time he formed the acquaintance of a free mulatto girl in Augusta, who was gifted with more than ordinary intelligence for one in the position she was; and, we understand, it was mainly under her directions that he acted after their acquaintance commenced. To enable them the better to carry out the plan of escape devised, one year ago they were united in marriage, the "master" consenting, as he said, "to make his slave more contented." Soon after the marriage the bride started for the North, and sought and found employment in Philadelphia, at which place she remained until Friday last, when she came to this City to meet her husband. Wherever he is, doubtless, she is with him now.

When brought before Judge CULVER on the *habeas corpus*, the Judge asked JEEMS his name. The fugitive whispered to a friend, asking if he had not better tell him that it was "John Smith," and immediately gave that name to the Judge, without waiting for an answer to his query.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY COURT.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was made returnable before Judge CULVER in this Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This was known to but few persons, and consequently at that hour there was but little excitement about the matter.

At 10½ o'clock, the defendant, THOMAS MCNULTY, appeared in Court, but without counsel. He said that he expected his counsel, Ex-Judge BEEBE, every minute. Wm. H. GALE, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioner. At 11 o'clock a messenger reached the Court, bringing word that Ex-Judge BEEBE could not attend, and asking that the case might be adjourned. Mr. GALE objected to any adjournment, and the Court was inclined not to postpone the hearing but after some consultation it was agreed to postpone the matter until 3½ o'clock P. M., at which time, the Court said, counsel must be present, as there would be no further delay. MCNULTY was at the same time warned to be present with his witnesses.

Just at this time Commissioner NYE arrived in the Court-room. He wanted to obtain the names of the officers, who, it had been stated, had taken charge of the fugitive.

The names of the officers in charge were handed to the Commissioner, and he immediately stated that they did not belong to the Metropolitan Police force, but were Specials, deputized for duty at the Southern steamer landing. He then retired, and the regular business of the Court was proceeded with.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE PAPERS.

At 3½ o'clock P. M., the hour to which the case was adjourned, having arrived, the following persons interested in the case presented themselves:

Counsel for Petitioner—WM. H. GALE, Esq.

Counsel for Denfendants—ROBERT W. ANDREWS, Esq., and E. D. LEWIS.

Defendants—JOHN JACKSON, JOHN COWAN, TIMOTHY K. MASON, THOMAS LAWLER, Special Police.

THOMAS MCNULTY, Prison Keeper.

The prisoners were brought into Court by Constables TALLEN and PELLATEAU and officers RUSSELL and GREEN of the Superintendent's office, New-York.

THE PETITION AND COMPLAINT.

The petition and complaint were then read, viz:

To Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge:

The petition of Theodore Tilton shows that John Doe *alias* Richard Roe, alleged to be a colored man, is secretly confined in this city against his will, and is detained and restrained of his personal liberty against his will, by Thos. McNulty, a grocer, at the corner of Dikeman and Richards streets; that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of any final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued or any judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such restraining and detention of such person, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that the person so detained may be shipped on board the Charleston steamer which sails on the 2d inst., for Charleston, S. C., and be sent out of this State against his will. Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue directed to the said Thomas McNulty, and to his servants and agents, and to every and any persons having in charge, detention or keeping, the person so detained, commanding him or them, or any of them, to have the body of the person so detained before your Honor, at your office, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, forthwith. Dated the 1st day of December, 1857.

THEODORE TILTON.

County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, ss.—Theodore Tilton, being duly affirmed doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by me are true.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE WARRANT.

State of New-York, County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, ss.—To the Sheriff or to any Constable of said County, greeting: It appearing to me, the undersigned City Judge, by satisfactory proof, that one John Doe *alias* Richard Roe, alleged to be a colored man, is held in illegal confinement and custody, in the city of Brooklyn, by one Thomas McNulty, and that there is good reason to believe that said John Doe will be carried out of the State before he can be relieved by *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*—you are, therefore, hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to take said alleged colored man and bring him forthwith before me, at my office, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, to be dealt with according to law; and have you there then this warrant with your return.

Witness my hand and seal, this 1st day of December, 1857. E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

Indorsed—By virtue of the within, I have arrested and taken the within-named John Doe *alias* Richard Roe *alias* John Smith, and have him before the officer issuing the within warrant. Dated Dec. 1, 1857.

JOHN OLIVER.

County of Kings, ss.—The within-named John Doe having been brought before me on the within warrant and having the return of the officer executing the within warrant, and the person McNulty having said John in charge, not appearing to return the writ of *habeas corpus*, and having taken the proofs and allegations pending the detention, I hereby order said John Roe *alias* John Smith to be and he is hereby discharged from imprisonment. Dec. 1, 1857.

E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

State of New-York, Kings County, ss.—To the Sheriff of said county, and to any Constable of said county, or Policeman of the City of Brooklyn, greeting: Whereas, complaint on oath has this day been made before me, by John Smith, that on the 28th day of November, 1857, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, one Thomas McNulty, John Jackson, John Cowan, Timothy K. Mason, Thomas Lawler and John Doe, Captain of the steamer *Florida*, did unlawfully, falsely and maliciously constrain to arrest and imprison, and did arrest and imprison, without lawful authority, one John Smith, with intent to export and send him out of the State as a slave, and to render him to Slavery, contrary to law—you are therefore hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to apprehend the said Jackson, Mason, Lawler, Corwin, and said Captain, and them bring before me, at the City of Brooklyn, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, at the said city, this 3d day of December, 1857. E. D. CULVER,

City Judge, City of Brooklyn.

Return by JOHN TOTTEN, Constable.

A PRELIMINARY MOTION.

Mr. ANDREWS, soon after the opening of the Court, said that he appeared for Mr. McNulty, and was ready to proceed with his case. He had a preliminary objection to make before reading the return which was that the writ does not purport to have been issued by the Supreme Court; nor does it appear to have emanated from any competent source; it bears no seal as required, but is signed by "William H. Campbell, Clerk." The act of 1847 only absolves seals in cases before the Court; it does not state in what capacity the Clerk acts—whether as Clerk of the Supreme Court, Sessions or City. Counsel read from the statute and claimed that there should be a writ issued by a special order of the Court. There was no seal, no signature of party, no test or attorney named, and was, therefore, absolutely void.

The Court—I will allow the attorney to sign the writ. Here Mr. LEWIS attached his name, the counsel making exceptions, claiming that the Court had no power to allow an amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS then read the return to the writ. The return denies each and all of the allegations set forth; that a colored man called Thomas Stead was at his (McNulty's) house as a boarder; that he was taken away by the Clerk of this Court, by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. L. Harris, and he submits that he can obtain the body of said Stead by a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to said Harris.

Mr. GALE said, "We deny it, Sir, and call for your proof."

Mr. Andrews—We give, as a reason for not producing the body of Thomas Stead, that he was stolen away from us.

Mr. Gale—They admit that they had this person in their house, and the reason given for the non-production of this man is that he has been taken away from them. We allege that the facts are entirely different.

Mr. Andrews—We deny that we ever had the custody of the man, and we submit that they are bound to prove that we have had the custody of this man, and we are not bound to prove a negative.

The Court—It does not make much difference. I only want to get at the facts in the case. Are they not bound to traverse the return of other allegations?

Mr. Gale—We propose to traverse the writ, and you are bound to prove that you never had the man in custody.

The Court—The only thing to be traversed is the return.

Mr. Andrews—I suppose the traverse must be sworn to. I would like to see this Mr. Tilton in Court and examine him.

Mr. Gale—If we are bound to put in a sworn traverse, the gentleman is not here and it cannot be done.

Mr. Andrews—The traverse. I insist again, according to the law, must be sworn to.

The Court thought a verbal denial was only necessary.

Mr. ANDREWS said that he undertook to say that the gentleman on the other side never heard of such a case before where a simple denial would be taken.

The Statute was consulted, and Mr. ANDREWS claimed that he was sustained in his position, and claimed that his client should be discharged.

The Court thought that it did not apply, as the man was not present. The only question is whether your return is sufficient, and if that is so, that ends the question.

Mr. Andrews—That is just what we say.

The Court decided that it was necessary to take testimony to show custody to enable him to make an order.

Mr. ANDREWS, assenting, said, I will show you that the writ of this Court has been prostituted for the purposes of kidnapping.

THE TESTIMONY.

In the case of Tilton *vs.* McNulty, the following testimony was taken:

Timothy K. Mason, sworn and examined by Mr. Andrews—He testified as follows: I am acquainted with Thomas McNulty, and was present at his house when this writ was served, on the 1st of December; John Oliver served the writ; Mr. Harris was with him; two other persons were outside of the house; Thom as Stead, a colored man, was there; he went by the name of Smith, [illegible] I suppose, was a fugitive and run away; he came in the steamer *Florida* from Savannah; the first I heard, I was sitting in the room at the time with the prisoner (Stead) in McNulty's house, about 7½ or 8 o'clock Tuesday night; heard a noise in the entry and some body called for a light; the room was not light; when I heard the call I went out to see who wanted a light; saw Harris at the head of the stairs; he says, "You have got a prisoner here under your charge;" says I "Do you want to see Mr. McNulty," and he said "No, I don't want to see Mr. McNulty, I want to see the prisoner under your charge;" witness started to go down and call Mr. McNulty, and Harris said, "Don't go down to call him; I want to see the man under your charge; there is a prisoner here that I want, and I must have him;" witness said nothing; Harris, when on the stairs, said, "Is that the room?" and witness told him it was; he then said, "How many boarders have you?" told him only two or three; when Harris found the prisoner was in the room, he called upon the Sheriff (Oliver) to show his authority, and he pulled out his papers; Harris said, "Come up here, men, and show your authority;" Oliver read the name and said, "Do you see it?" he held his finger pretty well over the name, and says, "Do you see it?"

Mr. HARRIS called the paper a warrant. He came in and looked at Mr. Lawler, a partner of mine, who kind of hung his head. Harris and Oliver went into the room and putting his hands upon the colored man said, "You are my prisoner—I want you." He (the prisoner) said he wanted his pantaloons, and I gave them to him. Mr. HARRIS, I believe, spoke to Mr. McNulty, and said, "I would like to have you go to the ball with us. McNulty said, "Gentlemen, I can't go;" another officer said, "You had better go; you must go—must have you there this evening." McNulty said, "I will not go; my wife is not here to attend to my business." They took the man away. I went direct to New-York where I belong; have not seen Steele since. He allowed if he ever got home, he would tell his friends that he was treated like a gentleman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gale.—I live at No. 64 Greene-street, New-York; am a Special Deputy Sheriff, and attend at the wharf of the Savannah and Charleston steamers. (Witness here produced the shield of a Metropolitan Policeman, No. 29, as a badge of authority.)

Mr. GALE, after examining this badge, handed it to the Court and asked that it might be retained.

Mr. ANDREWS said he did not think the officer's property would be kept from him.

The Court took the badge, which was subsequently returned to the witness.

Witness continued—I have a family in New-York, at the above number; saw the colored man first last Saturday evening, when the *Florida* arrived.

Mr. Andrews—I submit that we are now trying why we do not produce the man, and the matter is irrelevant.

Witness continued—Saw the man on the steamboat from eight to ten o'clock Saturday evening; saw him next Sunday about eleven o'clock A. M.; stayed with him on the boat Saturday, until he was taken away by officers Jackson and Cowen; they went with me to the vessel; I gave no directions; did not know where they took him until the next day; saw him at McNulty's house at 11 A. M.; I went there to stop with the prisoner, as I suppose; staid there from 11 until 6 P. M.; Thomas Lawler staid with me; when I left, Jackson and Cowen took my place; I then went home; returned Monday at 11 A. M.; found those that I left there; Lawler returned with me; staid there Sunday until 8 in the evening; staid up stairs in the room with the colored man; Lawler and myself went away together that night, and returned the next morning; Harris and Oliver came there between 7 and 9 o'clock; Lawler and the colored man were in the room with me; I opened the door; thought it was the milkman; the room is in the front part of the house, up one flight of stairs; Harris asked me if I had a man in my charge; I turned it off, and asked him did he want to see Mr McNulty, and started down for him, when he called me back; don't know how they slept nights; we drank together and played cards, and were very comfortable; I believe there was a bed in a room adjoining; Harris asked me what authority I had, and I showed him my shield; did not say to Harris that I had no authority; did not say that he could go as well as not; never had any conversation with McNulty about keeping this man in the house; I suppose the Steamship Company paid the board; never had any conversation with McNulty about who was to pay; Cowen and Jackson told me the man was there—they told me in the street, near the house; I was looking for them; never was at McN's before; there was nothing said as to where he was going Saturday night; the name of the Captain of the *Florida* is Crowell; don't know where he lives; my object in going to McNulty's was to see that the man staid there; Samuel L. Mitchill directed me to go—the owner of the vessel; either Mr. Mitchill or the brother gave me the

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

French Opinion on the American Crisis—American Failures—Death of the Duchess de Nemours—Internal improvements, &c. &c.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

When a man is going down hill everybody wants to give him a kick. So it is with the American financial reputation just now. The crisis finds no apologists, and still worse, people make use of it as an excuse for all sorts of meannesses. The man that grades paying his hon e- keeper, or his last quarter's rent, even when due months ago, throws the responsibility on the American crisis. The American crisis is the scap-goat for all sorts of peccadilloes, from a million loan down to the price of a pair of boots. Distance lends force to the excuse, and then it is so convenient to throw the blame beyond one's own threshold. The crisis, however, has conveyed a surprise to the French people: they see unrolled before them, daily, in the journals, whole pages of bank and mercantile failures, long lists of founderies, cotton-mills, shipyards and clothes' manufactories, from which thousands of laborers have been discharged, and they are astonished at the extent of commercial affairs in the New World. To the majority of Frenchmen New-York is America, just as Paris is France. But the immense panorama of business operations, seen through the daily history of the crisis that reigns, opens new ideas of the material progress of the United States. I ought to add that, notwithstanding the abuse of American commercial morality, which is now the mode in France, large numbers of Frenchmen have crossed the Atlantic in haste to invest their funds in depreciated American stocks; and many more would go if the crisis did not operate here in detaining them.

This has been a year of American failures in Europe. Some time ago I told you that the company of American engineers who had engaged to raise the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol were about to relinquish that contract, as one that could not be accomplished, or if accomplished would not "pay." This statement you were requested to contradict on the authority of a gentleman at Washington, who evidently had some of the stock of the Company to dispose of. To-day the French papers publish a letter from Constantinople on this subject, which states that the whole company of engineers and workmen engaged on that enterprise had relinquished it entirely, and had arrived in that city on their way home. They had got up some anchors and chains which were valuable, but they found that the current of the Tchernia had carried so dense a deposit of mud and gravel into the interstices of the vessels that the project was impracticable as a pecuniary speculation.

The death of the Duchess DE NEMOURS, daughter-in-law of the late King LOUIS PHILIPPE, was the result of one of the rarest accidents known to the art of medicine. She was at her twelfth day after confinement, had passed through all the periods of the lying-in happily, and was considered by her physician, M. DE MUSSY, of Paris, so near complete convalescence that he proposed returning immediately to France. Her nurse was dressing her hair in bed, when all at once the Duchess uttered an exclamation and fell back dead. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from a clot of blood passing from the heart into the pulmonary artery. The blood was thus arrested in the grand trunk of communication between the heart and the lungs, an accident as sure to produce instantaneous death as if the obstruction had occurred in the heart itself. It might, in fact, be regarded as an obstruction of this organ, since all the blood of the heart passes out through the pulmonary artery on its way to the lungs, and the heart must have been completely filled with fluid and arrested in its pulsation at the end of one or two contractions from the moment the coagulum passed out. These coagula in the heart are in turn rare, and are compensatory formations in case of enlargement of one or more of the cavities of that organ. Another remarkable instance of death from this accident occurred in Paris in 1842. The Countess DE BERRIET, who was the subject of the accident, was, like the Duchess DE NEMOURS, in the twelfth day of her accouchment. The epoch at which the two deaths occurred after the accouchment can only be regarded, however, as a coincidence.

The death of M. ABBATUCCI, one of the most respected of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Cabinet advisers, excited a good deal of sympathy in the city. He is the fourth member of the Cabinet who has died within three years, and this remarkable mortality is attributed to hard labor. The Ministers of LOUIS NAPOLEON are in fact the hardest worked men in the empire; for the responsibility to which they are held does not allow them to share much of their proper labor with the chiefs of bureau. It is told of the late Minister of Public Justice, that at the moment when it was in contemplation in France to recall PELISSIER and give up the siege of Sebastopol—a fact, by the way, which is now admitted—he opposed the proposition in Cabinet council with all his force, and yet he had a son there who had already been wounded twice, and was in danger of his life by remaining. Perhaps it was his defence of Marshal PELISSIER, in a moment of peril to the latter's reputation, which gave us the spectacle of the Marshal walking on Saturday to the funeral as one of the principal pall-bearers to the deceased Minister. The funeral was conducted at the expense of the State, and was quite a grand affair. The body will soon be removed to the island of Corsica, the birthplace of the deceased.

All Americans who have traveled on the Rhine, have had *remarks* to make, no doubt, about the primitive bridges that occur here and there at long distances on this magnificent stream. These are simply bridges of boats—a multitude of solidly constructed boats anchored in a straight line across the river, and covered with a roadway. There is a bridge at Cologne, another at Cohlentz, another at Mayence, and still another at Strasbourg—four bridges in a distance of two or three hundred miles! But every one asks, why is it that people who know how, and have spirit enough to build such cathedrals, and railroads, and castles, and hotels as are found in this country, have not the ability and the spirit to undertake bridges across the Rhine? I asked myself this question more than once, in seeing the frightful excusea for bridges that disfigure the points of the river I have mentioned, but I asked it in ignorance of a certain law which circumstances have just brought to light. At Strasbourg, the great trunk railway line from Paris terminates, and then recommences again a few miles beyond, across the Rhine, at Kehl, in Baden, Baden. If there were a bridge at this point, there would be a continuous railway from the French coast at Calais, through Paris, Strasbourg, Germany, Vienna, into Hungary on the one hand, and north to Berlin, and soon to St. Petersburg on the other. The French Government, in conjunction with that of Baden Baden, with which it is on the best terms, lately agreed to close up this inconvenient gap between Strasbourg and Kehl, by throwing a railroad bridge across the Rhine, and continuing the road from Strasbourg down to this bridge, instead of stopping, as it does, five miles away. But now the Germanic Diet of Frankfort steps in and puts a veto on the project by pointing to a law of the same Diet passed in 1832, which declared that from motives of security to the Germanic territory, no fixed bridge should ever be built on any river serving as a boundary between that and other States, non-Germanic, unless the propriety of said bridges had first been examined in a military point of view, *and without the authority of the German Confederation*. Now, inasmuch as this Confederation has always withheld, and proposes still to withhold its consent, we see why the Germans have so long consented to ploy over their bridges of boats—why so many millions of travelers have made fun at the Germens' expense. For France the affair is another Isthmus of Suez Canel. There is a German Sir ROCLIFFE up in the little Henseatic city of Frenkfort, quite as powerful as the ono on the banks of the Bosphorus. But, then, are not the Germans ridiculous in maintaining this prohibition in regard to the Rhine at thie lete day, when an ermy can, by the watch, throw a pontoon bridge over a stream, even as large as the Rhine at Kehl, in the space of forty to forty-five minutes—in less time than it would take to blow up the bridge with powder? Anstria proposes, in the event of giving her assent to the bridge of Kehl, that the German end of the bridge shall be a fortification strong enough to protect the passage from any forcs thet may attempt to pass from the French side! France will yield this point, because she only leughs at the stupid fears of the Germans, as if the non-existence of fixed bridges would keep her armies from going there if they wished!

But here is a project, the most stupendous of modern times. You will see hy the late French journals full details of the plan for a submarine railroad across the Channel between France and Englaud—a plan which is now seriously telked of on both sides of the Channel. The projector is a Frenchman, and his plan—which is perhaps the twentieth for the same object—is regarded as worthy of serious attention. The distance is twenty-two miles. A bridge is impossible on account of obstruction to navigation, and the Thames Tunnel seems to heve condemned all enterprises of a similar character. It is proposed to build a triple archway in stone, for three railway tracks, under water, commencing the construction simultaneously at both ends and meeting in the centre of the Channel. At this point, where there is now a slight elevation of the soil, the projector proposes to build a station, or half-way house, and as the middle will be a sort of summit level, higher than the two ends, the cars at this point will approach the surface. An island will here be constructed, and a large circular shaft will serve the double purpose of light-house and stairway to aseend and descend from and to the railway. The middle is elevated principally because, in case of a burst of water, it is better that the current should run towards the land; heppily, the bottom of the sea here favors this design. Other shafts, however, are to be constructed in the course of the submerged aqueduct, fo cases of emergency. The island, it is thought, will be a useful addition to the channel, in ordinary cases of shipwreck. The estimated cost I have forgotten, but it is not an impossible figure.

The divorced wife of OMAR PASHA, the lady that gentleman married in a fit of romance, at the period of his successes on the Danube against the Russians, has just arrived at Paris, and taken up a permanent residence, as an artist on the piano. She promises to be one of the lionesses of the next season.

MALAKOFF.

EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

The City of Philæ—Interesting Personal Adventures and Observations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EGYPT, January.

It was morning—and a glorious morning too—when we awoke at Philæ. The wind had blown steadily all night long, and we had come down rapidly, so that it was just daybreak when I stood on deck and saw betore me that exquisite view, I think the most beautiful in all the world, of the island of Osiris, among its rocky guardians. I had last seen it by moonlight, sleeping in its still beauty like some spot beloved of gods and men, and every rock and ruin there had a halo around it that was like the memory of its ancient glories. But now in the gray dawn of the morning, beautiful still, it was, nevertheless, a wild, heggard beauty, liko that of the fair reveler on the morning after the revel, the wreck of beauty, or the beauty of ruin. Mournful indeed are all these spots in Egypt, but none so sad as this. Here all the wealth, grandeur and magnificence of Egypt were centred. Here men thronged to worship, women gathered to chaunt the praises of Isis and dead Osiris, kings to be crowned and to receive homage, which in turn they rendered to their gods, all men to look on the strange and splendid ceremonies of the mythology of the people of Egypt. Every inch of this Island was occupied with gorgeous temples, lofty towers of propyls, splendid walls, slender obelisks, long colonnades, mosaic pavements, costly tombs, everything that could be devised by the ingenuity of man for the honor of his gods or the memorials of his fathers, were here. The high granite hills that surrounded the lake-like spot in which the island lay, were carved with names of kings in giant characters, and sometimes into thrones on which perhaps they sat, and saw the pomp of worship going on below them or before them.

All this was again before mo as I saw the island rising in its beauty, and in a few moments we ran up to the shore under the beautiful but never finished temple now known as the *bed of Pharaoh*.

Of all places in Egypt Philæ has the advantage, in being uninhabited, and hence the traveler is free from the annoyance of guides or the demands for backsheesh, unless he hear the latter from boys who may swim over to the island or paddle themselves over on logs. The quiet which reigns here is especially welcome after the noisy scenes he has passed through at Assouan or at Kalabshee. I walked on shore alone. No one was awake and I strolled among the ruins at will. Passing through the grand temple, and climbing the stairway and its roof, I walked over the various portions of the building, when I suddenly fell upon a settlement.

I have a pleasant memory of a scene in my former life when I was given to hunting and passed much of my time in the forests. It is the recollection of a day when, after a long tramp without having seen a hair or a feather on game, I reached, at a late hour, a dense thicket in the woods where I became convinced I must go supperless to a cold bed without so much as my blanket for covering. Pushing into the cover and entangling myself, with the loss of sundry pieces of my clothes, I at length made a bolt into an open space and found myself at the back of a log cabin in a beautiful clearing. Never was man more delighted, and the memory of that evening liveth forever. Much the same was my feeling at the discovery of a European settlement on the roof of the holy of holies of the temple at Philæ. One corner of the roof which was partially inclosed in walls of the higher parts of the building was covered with the cloth of a tent, and chairs and tables and an inviting looking breakfast waiting the coming of the unknown persons under the tent-covering. I of course withdrew as rapidly as possible, and it was not until after breakfast that I learned who were the occupants of the temple. It proved to be an English gentleman, who, with his daughter, was passing some weeks at Philæ, and we passed a pleasant forenoon in their company.

In the course of the morning we saw more strangers on the island, who had come up from Assouan on donkeys. Although we did not know them at the time, and indeed did not meet them to converse with them until later in the day, at Assouan, they were Americans, a gentlemen and three ladies from New-York. We saw them first on the summit of the tower of the gateway of the great temple, as we were standing near the upper end of the island. It was somewhat curious for so many Americans to meet on a lonely island like this, but it has been remarkable that all Winter long we have met more Americans in Egypt than of any other nation.

It was with more regret than I can well express that I left Philæ. It was returning into Egypt and leaving behind me the mysterious grandeur of Abou Simbel, which I felt close beside so long as I was above the cataract. It was leaving the holy beauty of the island of islands, to its lonesome abode among the rocky hills. Forever I shall remember that. It may be that I shall go back there. It may not be. But in day-dreams and in night-dreams I shall see the deep calm lake reflecting those glorious ruins, the silent obelisk looking up the lordly river, the solemn mountains guarding the gem of the Nile, the still, deep, cloudless sky, the pure, unfathomed moonlight hallowing all.

There are scenes that linger forever in our vision. There are faces that haunt us in dreams whether waking or sleeping. There are moments when we live years of gazing, and after which we gaze with the eye of memory as steadfastly as with the bodily eye we did gaze. Such was the afternoon view I had of Philæ from the eastern shore of the Nile, when, having hailed the boy that meneged the ferry-boat, a miserable craft with a sail that might be the ghost of another, I crossed to the mainland, and climbing a granite throne, the throne of kings whose names were carved above it, I sat down and looked back on the Island for the last time. The sun was going down over Biggeh. Its long dark shadows fell across the lagoon-like waters, and threw a deep shadow of sadness on the colonnade of the temple of Isis. Peace, the unutterable peace of death, seemed to be resting on the scene. Such I remember it. Such may I never forget it.

I have said nothing that can be called descriptive of this island, and I should utterly fail were I to attempt to do so. No one can hope to gain an idea of the spot except hy an actual visit to it, and by long lingering on and around it. I had seen it from every direction; I had studied its letters, learned all that I could of its lore, drank deep draughts of beauty in its corridors and before its walls and gorgeons capitals, bathed thrice in the Nile under the shadow of the lofty "Bed of Pharaoh," and I left it as a child leaves a home in which he has learned lessons not to be forgotten.

The boat had gone down the cataract in the early morning, leaving us at Philæ. Of the descent I heard afterwards from the men. It was near being a wreck. I have, I believe, already mentioned that the *Phantom* was one of the largest boats ever taken up the cataract. She was very heavily laden now and deep in the water, for beside the antiques which I had on board, the men had bought large quantities of Nubian dates, and the hold was as full as it could well pack with all sorts of merchandise. Hence the first plunge as she went down the cataract was a tremendous one, and our prince of cooks, who was at his post forward, was well nigh made food for the fishes. But after this she went on well enough down leap after leap of the swift waters, until the last plunge, when all danger should have been over.

But there is an ancient custom of the cataract which the Reises still endeavor to maintain. It is this: The Reis of the cataract is entitled to the turben and tarbouche (or cap) of the Reis of every boat which he takes up and down the cataract. It was in view of this custom that Reis HOOSANEIN had made his appearance that morning in the shabbiest looking head-dress we had ever seen him wear, and when the last moment arrived one of the Reises of the cataract made a dash for it. Reis HOOSANEIN submitted with good grace. But when there was only one Reis of the cataract it was not difficult to settle this little affair. Now, however, there are four in partnership, and when BAG BOUG, the tallest and hardiest brandy drinker of the lot, seized the turban, old HASSAN and SELIM sprang on him and the trio rolled on deck together. At that instant the boat broached to and struck a rock. She went over like a log, righted, swung aronnd, the green and yellow flood swept over her from stem to stern, the mast shook, and a cry went up from fifty Arab throats that it is astonishing was not heard at Philæ and Assouan.

The next moment the three Reises, HASSAN, BAG BOUG and SELIM, locked still in a firm gripe, were thrown bodily into the river. It was but a moment's work. The sailors threw them like dogs, and they swam as well. They passed instantly, and swimming around the boat called overboard their men and heaving on how an instant she swung off and went floating safely down the current to Assouan.

The men stopped at the first palm trees to gather branches, and with these covered the boat, and as she swept out of the dark, cavernous opening of the rocks at the Island of Elephentina, the rocks echoed the discharge of all the guns on board, some thirty barrels, and the boats of travelers lying at Assouan were startled hy the appearance of a boat loaded with flags and branches of palms from the water to the masthead, coming out of the rocky passage.

We had ordered donkeys to be sent up to us in the afternoon, and while we were waiting they arrived. I preferred to walk down, and sending on the donkeys and the rest of the party, I strolled along the same pathway that I had gone over in the moonlight on my way up the river, among lofty mountains, and precipitous crags, that threatened to fall each moment. It is, perhaps, as wild a piece of scenery as the world can show. The Nile, which has flowed from Wady Halfeh to Philæ in comperative quiet and calm, here finds itself suddenly vexed and impeded by a thousand fragments of mountains that have been thrown down in its channel. These rocky hills, stupendous, black, unsightly but grand, overhang the sands of the desert on one side and the broken stream of the river on the other. The path from Philæ to Assouan is now along the river shore, now along the yellow sand of the desert, now in deep gorges of the rocks, now over the very summits of the ragged broken rocks themselves. I carried in my hand my old fowling-piece, the trusty friend of many years and many lands, and was not deceived in my expectation of game. In many of the quiet nooks where the weary water turned aside to rest itself awhile from the toil of of the cataract, I found teal and duck, and my small Arab boy was over-loaded long before I reached the portage. This is a spot at the foot of the chief falls of the cataract, a bay which affords a safe harbor for vessels, and up to which they come. Here they transfer their loads to camels, of which long trains go up around the falls, and their loads are transferred to smaller boats at Philæ for transport to Korusko and Upper Nubia.

A half hour beyond the portage I found the desert again stretching away to the east, and here I paused to lie down and rest in the fast-coming twilight. It was a lonesome ruin that, of the sandy plain; no footstep crossed it. No camel pressed its surface with weary tread. No bird was flying over it. Only the calm deep sky above bent over it with the glorious promise that that bending sky forever gives, the promise that heaven never removes itself further away from the wanderer, never ceases to bend lovingly down over him, never refuses to receive him into its bosom.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AT NORFOLK.—Ex-President PIERCE, with his estimable lady, arrived in our city yesterday morning, after a pleasant trip down the Chesapeake in the steamer *North Carolina*. He was welcomed by a national salute from the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, and a salute from the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. COSPREW. General PIERCE is in excellent health and spirits. He and his lady are guests of S. T. SAWYER, Esq. He will remain in our midst until the United States steamer *Powhatan* sails (next Saturday) for the genial isle of Madeira, whither he is bound, hoping the voyage may benefit the delicate health of his lady. The officers of the army and navy and many of our citizens, paid their respects to Mr. PIERCE yesterday.—*Norfolk Argus*, 2d.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official statistics, the total production of coal in Great Britain, in 1854, exceeded 64,000,000 tons, or double the mount estimated. In order to form some idea of the extent of this production, it may he compared with that of the coal-producing countries of Europe. That of France is between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons; that of Belgium about the same; and that of Prussia between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons; so that Great Britain produces nearly thirteen times that of France and Belgium, and sixteen times that of Prussia. The quantity of pig-iron made in Great Britain in the same year was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, or eight times greater than that of France, and larger in amount than the total production of France, Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium and Austria. The peculiar manner in which the coal and the iron ores are distributed over the surface of Great Britain has been highly favorable to the development of coal mining, as well as to the manufacture of iron, and has doubtless been the chief cause of the present prosperity of the British iron manufactures. The quantities of copper, tin and lead, raised in 1854, amounted to 13,000, 64,000, and 5,000 tons and upwards respectively. And the total value of the mineral produce of Great Britain, at the place of production, is stated at not less than £28,500,000.

ORIGIN OF METEORS.—It is now generally argued, by cosmical writers, that meteors come from regions far beyond the extent of the earth's atmosphere; they have been seen approaching the terrestrial sphere certainly at the height of 120 miles. Some observers say that they have noticed them when 400 miles away, but others, again, do not deem these observations reliable, on account of the difficulty of determining the small parallactic angles concerned in the surveys out of which the calculations are made. The path, however, along which meteors pass earthward, is always a very open curve, known to mathematicians under the name of the parabola—that is, the curve of casting, or along which bodies that are cast move. The form of this curve implies that the bodies travelling along it must have come from a very remote distance, and have been more and more sharply bent down towards the earth, by the increasing power of its attraction, as they drew nearer.

COLORING WOOD—Wood steeped for some days or boiled for a few hours in a strong solution of logwood, then steeped for an hour in a weak, warm solution of the sulphate of iron, will be colored black; by adding some sumac or oak bark to the logwood liquor, the color is slightly improved: and this is the practice of many persons who color wood. By using some chloride of tin, or alum, instead of the sulphate of iron, a purple color will be produced. If wood is boiled in a strong solution of sumac and alum for two hours, then in a strong liquor of hypernic, or other common red wood for coloring fugitive red on cotton, for one hour, it will be colored a deep red. A little metallic salts added, such as salts of tin, for about five minutes, after boiling in the hypernic, will heighten the color, and a small quantity of sulphate of iron will make it a deep crimson. If wood is boiled for about an hour in a strong liquor of quercitron bark, containing a little alum or chloride of tin, it will be colored yellow.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON YARNS.—One of the most useful inventions recently brought forward is that by Mr. HENRY, whereby cotton yarns may be manufactured on the soil where the cotton grew, and the capital, labor, and power used to gin it, with no material cost added, can be made to spin it also. In this invention a gin is used, but so constructed as to be a preparation carder, with a lapper and speeder attached; also, carders and drawing head, and drawing frames, speeders, spinning-frames and reels. This machinery, banded to a shaft, which gives it motion, operates singly or altogether. The fibre is taken directly from the gin and lap to the cards while in a loose and straightened condition, and passed through other machines. In this way the use of the press and ordinary picker is totally excluded, saving the labor of baling and also the injury to the fibre it occasions.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF IRON.—An improvement in the process of manufacturing iron consists in the use of soda or other alkaline salt in combination with lime in the puddling furnace; the alkaline salt is dissolved in water, and the solution is then mixed with quick-lime to slack it; and in this state it is introduced into the puddling furnace, greatly improving the quality of the iron. Another process consists in the use of the sulphate of iron, or copperas, which is added to cast-iron when in a molten state, causing the discharge of certhy matters from the iron, thereby purifying it of deleterious substances which impair its strength. The sulphate of iron in a pulverized condition is added in small quanties—about a pound to five hundred pounds of Iron—and stirred. It reacts upon the silicon, phosphorus and arsenic that may be in the iron, and causes them to separate from it in scum.

ECONOMICAL STEAM GENERATION.—A novel arrangement is now applied to steam boilers, by means of which steam is generated with an extraordinary degree of economy. The boilers used belong to any of the common varieties, the novelty consisting not in the increase of the heating surface, nor in any peculiar arrangement of the parts of the boiler proper, but in adding flues and a boiler exterior to the whole. The temperature in the furnace and flues is raised by feeding the fire with hot instead of cold air, and the movement of the air through the grates and flues being strong and certain, a very inferior quality of fuel may be employed, so that the new device economizes in two ways—first, by requiring an absolutely less quantum of coal, and second, by allowing of its use in less expensive form.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY.—The largest single manufacturing establishment in the world is now in operation at Saltaire, England, for the manufacture of cloth from the wool or hair of the Alpaca goat. The vastness of this great work will be seen from the following statement, which applies to only one department: The weaving shed contains 1,200 looms; the length of the shafting is nearly ten miles, and weighs between six and seven hundred tons; the steam-engines, to work these shafts, are equal to 1,250 horse power, and the looms in one department are capable of weaving thirty thousand yards, or nearly eighteen miles of alpaca cloth every day, and an aggregate length of 5,688 miles of cloth annually. The building covers six acres of ground.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD.—M. CARTERON, a French chemist, is reported to have discovered a chemical agent in the shape of a new salt, which, hy being mixed with paint and laid on a plank, renders it fire-proof. An experiment has been made at Neuilly, where a small theatre was built of wood which had had this selt applied to it. The boxes on the inside and the scenery had also been painted with it. In order to render the experiment more conclusive, the wood was sprinkled over with spirits of turpentine. A light was applied and the whole place was soon in a blaze and burnt furiously, but when the flames had gone out it was found that not a single part to which the invention had been applied was in the slightest way injured.

STEAM BOILERS.—A French invention consists in arranging and combining several upright cylinder boilers in a circle. Each boiler has its furnace at the lower end. At the upper part of each fire-box a series of tubular flues rise to the upper part, where they communicate with a chamber which is surrounded with the steam in the upper part of the boiler. The heated air and products of combustion then pass down from each boiler to the outside of a cylindrical vessel, into which the steam from the series of boilers is conducted, when they pass off to the chimney. The object of this arrangement of boilers is to superheat the steam, and economize horizontal space, by employing a number of vertical boilers instead of horizontal ones. Large boilers should never be placed vertically—they being too heavy to be supported on a narrow base. The arrangement here described is well adapted for a series of small boilers.

TENDENCY OF THE EARTH'S ORBIT.—Professor MITCHELL, in one of his astronomical lectures, describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume a circular form, used the following graphic illustration: Its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and those periods were measured hy millions upon millions of years. Thus, the earth will continue to swing back and forth, and to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the seconds of eternity.

NAPPING CLOTH.—An English inventor has taken out a patent for raising the nap of, and dressing woolen goods, hy substituting a new material for the common teasels, which have been used from time immemorial for this purpose. He employs the prickly parts of plants, known in the West Indies by the name of nicker bush. These are said to be far superinr for napping, to the teasels, and are very plentiful and cheap.

The Storming of Delhi.

The London *Times* publishes the following private letter:

"About the 1st of this month Brigadier NICHOLSON went out with a force and completely routed a large force of the enemy, taking 13 guns. About this time the siege-train of heavy guns arrived from the Punjab. Up to this time we were acting almost entirely on the defensive. We had sufficient men or guns to commence the siege, and it was all we could do with our small force to repel the numerous attacks of the enemy. That time was, I think, the worst part of the whole. We were often on duty three nights of every week, making defensive works. When once we began the siege we knew we should soon take the place, which kept us up to any work. On the 8th of September large working parties from the regiments in camp paraded at the Engineer-park, taking tools with them. We marched down to within 300 yards of the walls and bastions of the city. The men were employed in filling sandbags, and making the ground ready for the batteries. Previous to this for about a fortnight we had to go out at night with large working and covering parties, and cut all the trees where the works were intended to be. That was the worst part of all, stumbling about all night in the long rank jungle, sometimes five feet high, wet through with the dew, and frequently attacked by the enemy. On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th the batteries were completed. They were immensely large, built up to the bottom of the embrasures of solid fascines. 1,500 camels were employed nightly in carrying down the fascines. Strange to say, the enemy did not fire on us much while building the batteries. We were almost all of us on duty three nights running. On the 12th the batteries opened fire, when, after seeing the first salvo knock down a large portion of the Cashmere bastion, I was so tired that I lay down and slept during the rear of the guns for three or four hours. There were four batteries, one of them having 20 heavy guns and howitzers. The walls seemed to crumble before the weight of metal, and after two days' firing two breaches were made and a great part of the parapet stripped off the wall. One sand-bag battery was within 200 yards of the Water Bastion. The fire of musketry from the walls of the town at this bastion was tremendous. The guns were obliged to have iron mantlets fixed on them to protect the men while working the guns. I was in the battery when poor Captain FAGAN, of the Artillery, was shot through the head with a musket ball. He would expose himself, though frequently warned. He used to get up and look over the mantlets to lay his guns better. Captain TAYLOR, Engineers, managed the attack admirably. He was the director of the attack. On the night of the 13th, he and Lieutenants MEADLEY and LANG, Engineers, with two or three riflemen, crept up to the ditch and ascertained that the breaches were practicable, and got back again without being seen. Captain TAYLOR instantly determined on the assault for the following morning. There were five columns of attack. Two or three Engineer officers were told off to each by seniority. The seniors went with the first column, the next with the second; so WARD and and myself, the unfortunate juniors (CARNEGIE and FORBES being sick,) had to go with the fifth column or reserve; so I do not consider that we had so much danger, though the fire was rather sharp when we went in. All the Engineer officers in the other columns, except HOME, LANG, and THOMASON, were wounded We paraded about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th with our separate columns, with Sappers, with powder-bags, &c., and marched down to the attack. It was just daylight when the first column halted at a turn in the road which concealed them from view of the walls, but close to the Cashmere-gates. Lieutenants SALKELD and HOME, Sergeants CARMICHAEL, BURGESS, SMITH, and four Sappers and a bugler of Her Majesty's 52d Regiment advanced from the column up to the Cashmere-gate. It was an immensely heavy wooden gate, flanked on all sides by the walls. HOME laid the powder at the foot of the gate. They were instantly discovered, and a heavy fire opened on them from all sides. Sergeant CARMICHAEL took the fuse and was on the point of firing it, when he was shot dead by a Sepoy, who placed his musket through a hole in the wall. Sergeant BURGESS took the fuse from his hand, and was likewise shot dead. Lieutenant SALKELD then took the fuse, and was shot through the arm and fell into the ditch, breaking his leg by the fall. As he fell he threw up the fuse, which Sergeant SMITH seized, and fired the charge. At the same time the bugler sounded the advance, and on rushed the column. The charge blew in the gate, and about seventeen of the enemy who were close to it. Our troops rushed in up the bastions and along the walls. At the same time the second and fourth columns attacked by the breaches, and the walls were cleared of all the defenders. The Cashmere-gate presented a horrid sight; 30 or 40 Sepoys, some blown up and others bayonetted and shot down, were lying all about. It was the same all along the walls. No quarter was given; but they made very little defence, and retired into the city, where they again made a stand. I went into the bastions. Such a scene of ruin yon never saw. Almost every gun was dismounted, or had a great piece of iron knocked out of it, and dead Sepoys all areund. The troops took up their quarters in the college and church, but the enemy fired on us all night. We made a battery by the college, and commenced shelling the town and Palace. We lost most of our men in the town. They advanced too far without support, and were fired at from the walls and houses. Our losses from the 14th to the 20th were 64 officers and 1,380 men killed and wounded. On the 16th we attacked and took the magazine. I went with the column. We took them by surprise, and they offered very little resistance; but in the afternoon they returned and attacked the magazine, and set the roof on fire. We had to get up on the roof with leathern bags of water and put it out, while they threw large stones at us. They were fanatics I afterwards heard. I think that day I had the narrowest escape of any. After putting out part of the fire I was just jumping down, when three of them put their heads over the wall and took three deliberate shots at me, all of which missed. They could not have been over 10 yards off; I fired my revolver at one, but don't know whether it hit him or not. A sergeant of artillery then got on top of the artillery magazine with 10-inch shells in his hand; he lighted the fuse and dropped them on their heads; five or six he let off in this way. It must have killed a great many, for they fled almost directly. On the 20th, after our pouring into it a tremendous fire of shell, we attacked the Palace. There were very few Sepoys found in it. They had all fled during the night.

Thank God it is all over; I am sick of bloodshed and seeing men killed. I never felt so much seeing an European killed as a poor private of Her Majesty's 61st. I was in the magazine with him, making some loopholes of sand-bags. He asked me to take a shot at the Sepoys outside with his rifle, and he was looking through the loophole to see the shot, when a bullet came through and killed him by my side. Lieutenant HODSON took the King of Delhi prisoner about four miles from here. He is very old, but if it is proved that he aided in the murder of Europeans he will not be spared. Fancy, a European was taken who had been fighting on their side all along. He was a sergeant-major in a native infantry regiment, and had turned Mussulman. He will doubtless be hung. Three or four hundred of the inhabitants who were suspected to be guilty of the murder of Europeans were shot, but I am glad to say not a woman or child was touched, for, although they murdered all our ladies, it is not in the nature of Europeans to kill women. The two sons and grandsons of the King were killed; his son, the heir to the throne, is the man who killed some of the Europeans with his own hand. A good deal of plunder, but not so much as was expected, has been found. There are prize agents, who are supposed to stop plundering, but I don't think they do much. All of it should be divided among the army. I trust we shall get a medal for Delhi. I am sure we have had as hard fighting as we well could, though against mutineers. They say we shall get six months' or a year's batta, but I don't care much about that if we get a medal. A column has gone out in pursuit of the fugitives. We get very little news from down country. All the Bengal side and the North West Provinces are still in a very disturbed state. We want many European troops out here. Our corps has distinguished itself very much. There are only four Victoria Crosses given, and three are to the Engineers—Lieutenants SALKELD and HOME and Sergeant SMITH; the other is the bugler—and well they deserve it. I only hope poor SALKELD will recover to wear it, but he is in a very dangerous state. I believe we are going to stay here two or three months. It has been forwarded to the Governor-General to know what is to be done with the city. Many of our sick and wounded are going off to the hills. This is a most unhealthy place: whenever I go out in the town I come back feverish. Most of us are a good deal knocked up by this campaign. I don't know when we shall go back, but I shall not be very sorry to get away from here. I think the best regiments here are Her Majesty's 6th Rifles and the Goorkhas; I don't like the Sikhs much. I was very much disappointed by a speech of Lord METCALFE'S about some officers of our corps at Mooltan taking away treasure. I have heard from MAUNSELL, who was there, that it is entirely untrue. Some officer found some treasure, and was taking it to the prize agent, when he was stopped by the guard. I hope it has been contradicted."

Confession of Murderers.

From the Pittsburg Post.

During Tuesday and Wednesday it was rumored that FIFE, the murderer of the WILSONS, had made a confession, but nothing was known as to its bearing or contents until yesterday, when Jailor PHILLIPS, to whom it was made, gave the reporters the substance of it. He states that on Tuesday, after the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the writ of error, he had a conversation with FIFE and STEWART, in their cell, and the unwelcome news of the decision had affected them both to tears. FIFE wept bitterly, and in reply to an intimation from the jailor, he pointed to MOSES STEWART, and said, in the most solemn manner, "*There is an innocent man.*" He then expressed a desire to confess the whole truth in regard to the murder of GEORGE WILSON and ELIZABETH MCMASTERS. In order that there might be no understanding, or misunderstanding, between FIFE and CHARLOTTE, (the latter having had no intimation in regard to the confession) the jailor suggested that she be brought down and placed in the same cell with them.

FIFE agreed to this, remarking that he was ready and waiting to tell the truth, as he supposed CHARLOTTE would do the same. She was then conducted to their cell, and another scene of painful and bitter weeping followed the interview between the three unfortunate persons. FIFE then proceeded to narrate his history, from his youth up to the time that he was arrested for the murder of the WILSONS. The minutia of the confession is known only to the jailor, who committed it to writing. So much of it as relates to and was known by CHARLOTTE JONES, received her assent as the facts were disputed. CHARLOTTE did not make a separate confession, as has been asserted.

By permission of Jailor PHILLIPS, we are at liberty to give the main facts embodied in the confession. They are these: The murder of GEORGE WILSON and his sister originated with CHARLOTTE JONES, and was executed by them, and them alone. When they gained admission to the house, FIFE stabbed the old man, and CHARLOTTE struggled with her aged aunt. Failing to kill her, FIFE was obliged to assist, and the double murder was completed. The chest was then searched, and the two left the house. They both assert that STEWART was not there, and that their *intentions* were wholly unknown to him. Thus they pronounce him entirely innocent, and voluntarily criminate themselves.

In regard to the murder of SAMUEL H. WHITE, which is so intimately connected in the public mind with that of the WILSONS, FIFE most earnestly asserts his innocence.

Murders.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Citizen, Nov. 25.

The particulars of the murder of a young man named CHARLES W. GRUSELL, at HOOK'S Point, on Saturday, Nov. 14, have been given. GRUSELL had been in the employ of Mr. HOOK. A difficulty occurred between HOOK and his son-in-law, SMITH, concerning the removal of a fence which interfered with the arrangements of the latter. On Saturday, SMITH went over to see HOOK with regard to the difficulty, and in the course of the conversation GRUSELL was called on to make a statement. He did so, and was called by SMITH a d—d liar. GRUSELL very promptly knocked SMITH down; and when SMITH rose up with a determination to renew the battle, he was knocked down again. SMITH rose again, and, after manifesting a disposition to discontinue the fight, he walked to the door, picked up a gun that had been left near the door by a young Swede, cocked it and fired at GRUSELL. The ball took effect in the young man's side, passing, it is supposed, through his heart. He died in about twenty-five minutes. SMITH has not come a good character. He is grossly intemperate and abusive. He is now at Webster City in the custody of the officers.

The trial of the murderer JONES is proceeding at Springfield, Mass. He still feigns insanity. When brought into Court, he appeared quite unconcerned, and listened with a vacant stare to the reading of the indictment. At the conclusion of the reading he arose and said: "My Lord, these barristers do not understand this case. I shall appeal to a Council of Bishops."

A CORONER CONNERY IN CANADA.—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—An inquest was commenced on the 27th ult., at Port Colborne, Canada, on the body of a sailor who had been killed in a drunken affray on board the schooner *Eagle Wing*. The proceedings were conducted by Coroner FELL, who appears to be a match for Coroner CONNERY, of Burdell memory. A letter in the Brant *Expositor*, says:

"The Coroner took occasion to complain loudly of the manner in which he had been treated on board the vessel, one of the men, it seems, having refused to allow the body to be carried into the cabin, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination. 'That man,' (referring to the party that opposed him) said he to the witness, 'has every appearance of being a murderer: he is just such a man as I shouldn't like to get in the dark with $5 in my pocket; he (the man who opposed his entrance to the cabin with the corpse,) is a ferocious-looking fellow. I think him a murderer—I know him like a book! If the shoe fits any one in this room, let him put it on—let him put it on!" All this he meant for the witness himself, although apparently designed for a third party.

Sometimes an alterc

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Speech of Gen. Lane upon the Lecompton Constitution.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel very happy for the opportunity of addressing the people of Leavenworth. I never seek the opportunity of speaking, but am always ready to lend my voice where the good of Kansas is the object. Gentlemen, we have come to the last move on the chess-board of Kansas politics. It last move on the chess-board of Kansas politics. It is the last move and the greatest move on this great political board. Gentlemen, this last act of the Pro-Slavery Party is consistent with all their former acts, only this is the last and altogether the most desperate. It stirs up all our blood, and we hardly know what to do in this trying time. I have blood here on Kansas soil, and seen a fraudulent Legislature forced upon us by a neighboring State. I have seen invasion come pouring in upon us. I have seen crimes in every shape committed upon the settlers of Kansas, but this last act crowns them all in villainy and fraud; and I speak here in Leavenworth responsible for all that I may say. That these villains who have committed this last great fraud have forfeited their lives to an injured people; that crime is so hellish that these outlaws have lost their claims upon the American people; that constitution heaped upon us is awful, disgraceful and damnable in all its forms. I cannot express my contempt for it in language half severe enough, when I think of the consequences it may bring about. The question to-night is not whether Kansas shall be a Slave-State. It is a Slave-State now. It is a Slave-State by the body of their constitution. Even the youngest sinve in this Territory will reman a slave as long as he or she may live, but it gives you the liberty to say by your vote whether there shall be more slavee in Kansas. Thus Kansas is a Slave-State to-day and forever, unless you contrive some means to defeat this Constitution made by these blood-hounds at Lecompton. Your fathers call upon you to rise, and preserve the neme of liberty which they gave to you; and if you vote for that Constitution at all, you vote for a Slave Constitution, for it is written all over with Slavery. I say here to-night, thet these men who made that Constitution a blacker set you cannot find out of hell. You may commence at JOHN CALHOUN and go oown to BAT JONES, the hero of Oxford, and blacker villains cannot be found. Truth, they know not what it means. Honesty they don't know has an existence. I say to you as Americans, as country men and friends, you will be discbarging a holy duty to yourselves and to the country which you love and adore, even if you are compelled to crush out the authors of that Constitution. I say the President of that Convention, JOHN CALHOUN, who is covered all over with crime—upon whose tombstone should be written (if ever he should die) "felon! felon! felon!"—is the dictator of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. I don't wish to say that DOUGLAS will favor this constitution; but if CALHOUN should say so—although I never would believe him in any thing else—I should be constrained to believe him in this; for I don't know which I would trust first, CALHOUN or DOUGLAS. These men who framed this constitution have separated themselves from all honesty and from all honor which existed in that party. There are honest and true pro-slavery men, who left that party in disgust when they saw the poisonous fruits of that Convention. CALHOUN and his party number to day less than two hundred men. Men, did I say? No, fiends. We have villains in that party who understand how to make up election returns; and is not CALHOUN able to send in more atrocious frauds than was even perpetrated in the last elections? I told a member of thet Convention last night thet we will head or behead them. I am not going to advise war or bloodshed here to-night, for perhaps there is no need of that. We have now got the goats so separated from the sheep that we can easily kill them without committing crime; for I truly believe if God should show his special providence to-night we should see in these starry heavens his hand commanding us to exterminate these damned villains. The whole people of the civilized world would loudly applaud us, while the women of Kansas utter praises to heaven that their virtue was again safe. They went to Lecompton, and played cards, drank whisky and made this damned Constitution. Why the very grocery keepers at Lecompton have got rich by these devlis, and are now going down to Lawrence and investing their money in city lots. I do not wish to advise you what to do; but ere long we will have a mass Convention here in Leavenworth city or Lawrence of all the people of Kansas. We will have Union Democrats, National Democrats, Conservative Pro-Slavery men, and all who are opposed to this last trick played by these d—d outlaws. There are men who wish to trust this to Congress, or wish to head off the Constitution in some other peaceable way. There are speakere here to-night who will differ from me, thinking I am taking too severe a course. But to my own feelings nothing is too hard for these d—d sons of b—s. I know Governor WALKER himself will do all in his power to see that Congress will reject this constitution. He will act in any course the people of Kansas will adopt to defeat this hellish scheme; and, mind you, these black-hearted villains will not have the United States troops to guard and protect them. Now if the people of Kansas choose, and if we only had the feelings our fathers had in their perilous times, and could have the same noble spirits which actuated them—I say we could raise such a storm and feeling of indignation as would drive these d—d villains from Kansas long before the 21st of December, and their Constitution would be laid away. If I had my say about it, I would say to JACK HENDERSON, EASTON and CALHOUN, and every other d—d villain of them, leave Kansas now and forever. For I cannot live on the same soil with those black-hearted fiends. I would drive them from this place to-night and brand them with red-hot iron upon their foreheads villain, villain, villain, so they would be a deep disgrace wherever they might go. Oh, my heart revolts when I think of their acts in days gone by. They have used this language to us and carried it into effect, and now we will see what effect it will have at the other hand of the horn. Gentlemen, it was bad enough when they robbed us and plundered our property, when they drove women and children down the river, when they killed our friends and relatives; but now, when we have elected our Legislature, our Delegate to Congress, and the people, by their votes, decided Kansas to be free, to have a few d—d rascals try to cram their peculiar institution down our throats, then, I say, it is time to arise and do something for ourselves, and show to these recreants to humanity that Kansas shall and will be free. Gentlemen, I do not believe the people of Kansas will gratify this party so much as to keep away from the polls. They will be there, every man of them—they will go to the polls and pole those who attempt to vote. If I had my way, though, I would send JACK HENDERSON and the rest of these scoundrels where they never would breathe the pure air again. (Here HANNAHSON being present, said "Oh, Jim, dry up Jim," "Stop that, LANE.") LANE proceeded: Ah, Jack, you have gone far enough, you have trampled on us too much already, and now we have got you fast and mean to hold you, and your lives are in danger every moment you remain in this city. You are outlaws and villains, every one of you. (Here he was interrupted by some of the company attempting to put HENDERSON out, but quiet was soon restored and LANE went on.) A high official and an honest man said to me to-day "he should not be surprised if on any morning he should wake up and see these men dangling from some limb, hung there by an outraged people." I then asked him if the United States' troops will not be used to protect these men. He replied, "No, the troops will not be used to protect these villains or their acts." Why, think you that man CALHOUN will remain at Lecompton much longer? Why, they are sick of him even there, and if he stays there much longer I would not insure his life. These men who formed this Constitution were the men who committed these outrages Summer before last. They deserve death for those acts, and they deserve a thousand deaths for framing this Constitution. If your Convention, which is to meet soon, decides upon going to the polls, go there and see that no one votes who is not an honest voter. Guard against the returns which will be sent in to CALHOUN. Mind they are not similar to the Kickapoo, McGehu and Oxford returns, and with a fair vote they will not get two hundred votes, and I will forfeit my hat if they get a single vote South of Kansas River. We owe it to ourselves and to our ancestors that we should drive these villains to the wall; and, for myself, I should think it was a duty I owe to myself and to my God if I forced every man of them to leave the Territory before the election, and so brand them that they may never deceive any other people on the civilized globe. You may say, "LANE, you are excited." I say, ought we not to be excited? Have we not suffered enough to excite every nerve in our body? Have we not labored three years to build up Kansas a free and glorious State for ourselves and children? and after we have it within our reach, to have these usurpers by frand and violence to institute a villainous project, ruining our best interests. Should we not feel like taking these villains by the throats and choke their very life from them? I feel so, I cannot help it. Do the best you can. Put their vote down as small as you can, and yet we may be defeated. For myself, I see no way of getting rid of that Constitution but by force. Yes, apply force to these usurpers, and only to the men who, by their votes heaped this knavery upon us. You, who voted against the Constitution, I am ready to respect. But the others ought to be put to death. If there is any peaceful remedy to overthrow this Constitution there is no man in the Territory more ready to adopt it than your humble speaker. But I still believe there is no other safe way than by force. Take these men and give them a fair trial, but if you find them guilty of perpetrating this fraud they should suffer death. JACK HENDERSON and EASTON grumble because I would put them to death. Why, there is not a moment for the past two years but what they would gladly have heralded in their papers, "JIM LANE is dead!" Look over the list of men who voted for that Constitution, (and I have it here in my pocket,) and you will find every man of them murderers, thieves and villains. CALHOUN, although he has lain behind the curtain, is perhaps more guilty than any man in Kansas, not excepting JACK HENDERSON. Judge JOHNSON's opinion is to let them go, and live, and decrease the vote as small as possible, and let the finger of scorn point to them always. I would let JACK HENDERSON and EASTON live always, if it was not necessary to put them to death; but if it is for the peace and prosperity of Kansas to kill them, I say cut their throats now—and I will not advise others to do what I would not do myself, and I will not ask to stay away, but will gladly join in the act. The time has come for action, and I have always believed that we should never have peace in Kansas until these hellhounds were driven from our midst. I have only one objection to killing them, and that is they are not fit to die. Wouldn't JACK HENDERSON be a pretty subject to be sent off for trial before a just and high tribunal? and I say he is the best man among them, and I moreover say he and the rest of them are a set of outlaws to the human family, and I say get rid of them before the election. They have done enough. Drive them out, and while you are doing it here in Leavenworth we will take care of the rest of them. Men of Leavenworth, if I have said anything here in wound the feelings of any man here, save those devils, I would ask your pardon. As for these outlaws, I don't care a fig about them. If JACK HENDERSON, CALHOUN or EASTON should cross my path I would shoot them down like a damned dog, for they are not men, but cold black-hearted outlaws. Others will now speak to you, but will differ in my views. I thank you, and hope you will listen to them as to me.

A Precedent for the Kansas Case.

From the Chicago Times.

We are indebted to the Boston *Post* for citing a case directly in point with the Kansas case.

In August, 1846, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a Constitution and State Government, with a view to admission into the Union. On the 16th of December in that year, a State Convention adopted a State Constitution, and forwarded the document to Congress, asking for admission as a State. This Constitution *was not submitted to the people*, and though the Slavery question was not mooted at all, there were other "domestic institutions" which the people desired to form for themselves.

The Territory was divided in opinion; the Convention sought to block the business upon certain local matters, just as the Kansas Convention has done with respect to banks and railroads, capital of the State, &c.

Congress refused to force that Constitution on the people, but by an act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union," approved March 3, 1847, by Mr. POLK, SENT THE CONSTITUTION BACK FOR POPULAR RATIFICATION.

We give the preamble and first and fourth sections of the act:

"*Whereas*, The people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the 16th day of December, 1846, by a Convention of Delegates, called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is Republican; and said Convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, declared to be, one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of the said State of Wisconsin into the Union, that the Constitution adopted at Madison, on the 16th day of December, in the year 1846, shall be assented to by the qualified electors, in the manner and at the times prescribed in the 9th section of the 20th article of said Constitution. And as soon as such assent shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Wisconsin into the Union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, shall be considered complete."

At the election upon the ratification of this constitution, the people turned out and *rejected the instrument*. Here was recognition by Congress of the right of the people to vote for or against their constitution; it was a direct refusal by Congress to force upon the people a constitution which they had not had an opportunity of passing upon by a vote at the polls. The question of Slavery was not involved in this Wiscon in case. But Congress thought that no form of State government ought to be imposed upon the people without their express consent.

Another Convention was held in Wisconsin; another constitution adopted in February, 1848; the people voted upon and ratified it, and by act approved May 29, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted into the Union.

Here is a case directly in point with the Kansas case. We hope Congress will act as promptly and as vigorously with the latter as it did with our neighboring State. The people of Kansas are as free, and are as capable of self-government, and as much entitled to it, as the good people of Wisconsin. Let them have it. The votes and debates on the Wisconsin act are peculiarly interesting, and to-morrow we will give some of them.

The Kentucky Democracy on the Kansas Issue.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Nov. 26.

We see that the Washington *Union* is very earnestly advocating the work of the late Convention in Kansas. We think our cotemporary has undertaken a task that he will be tired of before he is done. The editor strives to dilate all the objections to the Constitution, and only succeeds in showing that the Black Republican presses exaggerate, and perhaps lie, about the doings of that body. The editor of the *Union* contends that the Convention did not intend to supersede the Territorial authorities by setting up a provisional Government. This point is of small moment.

The great material fact is, that *the Constitution is not submitted to those who must live under it for their approval.* We grant that Constitutions have been received by Congress without such submission; but that was when no interest was felt in constitutional provisions, such as is now everywhere felt. No State has lately changed her Constitution without such submission; and we may safely predict that no change in any State will be made hereafter without this action. In the special acts lately made providing for calling Conventions in Territories, provision has been made that the Constitutions made should be submitted to the popular vote. It was so provided for Minnesota and Oregon, and why should the people of Kansas be treated otherwise? On the contrary, we affirm that *the Democratic party are pledged beyond redemption to insist that the people of Kansas shall approve their own Constitution* They made the pledge in the Kansas bill; they made it in their National Convention; they made it in all their addresses and speeches to the people of the States; and *a failure to see that this pledge is redeemed to the letter would be a gross dereliction of principle, and a gross breach of faith.*

The Slavery question is constantly referred to. The only question of interest, then, is Slavery. It is assumed; and, therefore, as it is submitted, there is no call for a submission of the whole; but is there no other question? Shall we assume that the Constitution contains no other provision that the people would have otherwise? What right have we to make such an assumption when we know nothing about it? Why were not the people asked to say yes or no on the whole subject? It wasn't because it was inconvenient or expensive; for all the inconvenience and expense are incurred in submitting one point. That point is not clear; and means are taken to reject voters from the exercise of their right. They must vote *for* the Consultution with Slavery, or *for* the Constitution with no Slavery. In either case he must vote *for* the Constitution, to which he may have insuperable objections.

Then it is provided that, if the voter is challenged, he must swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Kansas if it be adopted. How many voters will approach the polls with these difficulties in the way? It certainly wears the appearance of an effort to restrict the voting to such only as concur with the Convention. As to the Slavery question, there is nothing to be gained or lost in the matter. If Kansas be made a State, she will have her own way, if it must be gained by revolution. We believe she will have no constitutional way to change her Constitution until 1864, nor then unless two-thirds of the Legislature shall agree; *but these restrictions will not control a determined majority.* It is said the Constitution may be received, and the State admitted into the Union; and the people then can do as they please. *It will be more for the credit of Congress if they be allowed to do as they please in advance*, and not subject them to a Constitution they do not approve, on a mere fiction of law that the Convention were the people.

We do not hold that Congress has any power over the kind of Constintion that may be framed; but they certainly have power to inquire if a State has really made application to be admitted. To assume that the Convention in Kansas were the people, is to assume a fiction that will deceive nobody. *It is acknowledged to be false by the very fact of a refusal to submit the Constitution to the popular vote.* It is idle to go before the country with such a fiction. The masses will laugh it to scorn. It is false, and will be pronounced false by the whole country. When we said the people of Kansas should frame their own institutions, it was understood that the people should do it, not a Convention. The difference all understand.

Letter from an "Eminent Democratic Statesman" on the Kansas Constitution.

Under this head, the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, publishes the following letter, stating that it is "from a gentleman whom we regard as among the ablest statesmen in the United States. His large capacity, judgment, and penetration are equaled only by his force as a debater, and his devotion to the Democratic party. His services to the Democracy of Ohio have been of the most valuable and brilliant character, and him they delight to honor."

To the Editors of the Ohio Statesman:

I have read with interest your articles on the Kansas affair, as I have watched with anxiety the developments in the Territory. For a time there was gross exaggeration and misrepresentation by the Republican Press, of the action of the Convention. Democrats, also, for want of reliable information, misunderstood the precise tenor of its provisions on the subject of Slavery. But now, I believe, we have the true statement of facts. (I predicate this on an article in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 10th inst.) The only part submitted to a vote of the people is the article on Slavery. If a majority voting on the question are against it, then by the schedule Slavery is not to exist in the State, except that the right of property in slaves now there is to be protected. If a majority of the votes cast on the 21st of December are for Slavery, then the Constitution, as it will be presented to Congress, and it will be evident that the people do not deem the submission of the Slavery article sufficient. On such application should Congress admit the new State? *For one, most emphatically, I say* "No;" and every word in the *Statesman* bearing on this question I heartily adopt.

Now, it may be conceded that the clause relating to Slavery is the most prominent and important in the Constitution—that the provisions relating to the Executive, Judiciary, Legislature, Suffrage, &c., are unobjectionable, so I believe they are. It is also clear that the Free-State men, by voting, can, within a few weeks, bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State, supersede the Federal appointees and Judges, Marshal and other officers, and secure to themselves the United States Senators, Congressmen, Governor and Legislature, and all local officers, and thereby extinguish these unhappy dissensions. I incline, also, to believe that they may, by their Legislature, call a new Convention before 1864, and reform the Constitution. So that, by acquiescing, contending at the polls, and whipping the makers of the Constitution at their own game, great practical results would be attained. And should the people of Kansas see fit to pursue this course, and present to Congress a Constitution prohibiting Slavery, it would be advisable, as a matter of policy, to admit the new State."

If, however, the people of Kansas demand it, *they have a right to pass upon their organic act. I consider, with you, that the Democratic Party is pledged to secure to them the exercise of that right.* So I read and understand the Nebraska act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, the inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN, the instructions to Governor WALKER, WALKER's proclamation and speeches, the Slillman letter and all. *The only fair and honest interpretation is, that the whole organic act should be submitted to the people.* The claim set up, that the promise is virtually redeemed by submitting the Slavery cause, is a *quibble and evasion*, unworthy of those who adopt it, and *it will disgrace the party that shall attempt to sustain it.* I am glad to see the Press so prompt and earnest in thundering forth in condemnation of it. Every Northern man, and very many Southern men, will join in sending the document back for a trial by the people. I anticipate no serious difficulty, unless the Administration makes it a test of fidelity to itself, in which case the moderate men of the South might sustain the Convention and a mischievous discussion would ensue. But Mr. BUCHANAN is too prudent and sagacious. *In any event, the course of the Democracy of the North is plain. In its fidelity to the great principle of popular sovereignty it can never falter. Its duty will be to reject the proposed constitution, until satisfied—1st. that it is Republican; 2d, that it is the will of the people of Kansas.* The result will be a fair submission, or a total rejection. In laboring for the accomplishment of these ends, we shall have no sympathy to spare for the Black Republicans, and we want none from them. Our position will be, the upright and unterrified Democracy, standing aloof from all co-operation or commingling with our foes."

The Real Issue in Kansas.

From the Detroit Free Press, (Organ of Gen. Cass.)

The Northern Democratic Press is nearly unanimous in the demand that the institutions of Kansas shall be, as President BUCHANAN instructed Governor WALKER they ought to be, "*established by the votes of the people of Kansas.*" Not more than half a dozen Democratic papers in the North, so far as we have observed, have followed the lead of the Washington *Union* and justified the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit their work to the people, the native of such refusal being, according to the confession of the Washington *Union*, the fear thet the people would vote it down! We may safely predict that on the question of the acceptance of this work by Congress, as against the palpable wishes and earnest protest of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Kansas, *there will be but one prevailing Democratic sentiment throughout all the North. The Democracy of the North will not, as we have said on a former occasion, recede one inch from the preservation of the integrity of the Kansas Organic act—and that without regard to consequences.*

The question is not now whether Kansas shall be slave or free. That issue is utterly buried and lost under the other and paramount question whether the people of Kansas shall exercise the right of self-government; or surrender that right, no matter for how short a time. It is this question that is presented directly to Congress—not the question of Slavery. Congress is not to look into the Lecompton Constitution to ascertain whether it recognizes African Slavery; whether it does or does not, does not concern Congress. But Congress is to look behind the Lecompton Consiltution to ascertain *whether it is the will of the people of Kansas*, or obnoxious to their will. Congress must do this, or it will establish a slavery in Kansas such as that which was thrown off by the American Colonies when they separated from Great Britain by the act of the Revolution.

The Ohio Democracy on the Kansas Question.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, (Democratic.)

We mistake the character of the American people, if those in Kansas do not at once assume a stern and uncompromising attitude towards the authors and abettors of this deplorable scheme. In our deliberate opinion the people of Kansas will refuse to make or meddle with the election, unless regarding it as an outrage too gross and insulting to be peaceably tolerated, they should prevent by force the enactment of the mournful foolery provided for by JOHN C. CALHOUN and his fellow conspirators. We believe that the writer of the letter from which we have quoted above, is mistaken in fact, when he concedes that the Kansas Constitution is nearly unobjectionable. It is said to contain a provision for the charter of a bank with a capital of $3,000,000, and four branches; and this we have no hesitation in denouncing as a greater evil to the State than Slavery, sparse as the slave population would inevitably be. If we were the people of Kansas, we would vote to make the State free; and yet we would neither take property from those citizens who now hold slaves within the Territory, nor compel them to transport them to the South. We should not be in the least incommoded by the presence of a few hundred negro slaves upon the broad prairies of Kansas, for our only objection to the extension of slavery is, that, in our opinion, it works a substantial mischief to the country in which it is planted, by preventing its settlement and improvement by free men. The few slaves held in Kansas have not been sufficient to deter free men from going there; and therefore their presence there, as slaves, is no evil to any one, and certainly a great good to themselves. But to the chartering of a Bank, with $3,000,000 of capital, by twenty-eight ignorant and, as we fully believe, dishonest and corrupt men, we should have insuperable objections; nor would we vote in any manner which might imply consent to it, or do anything which might be tortured into toleration of so great a wrong. If the people want Banks they may adopt them, but charters are eternal, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, and surely we would never consent that the State of Kansas should be forever bound and concluded, by the devices of JOHN CALHOUN and the twenty-seven.

With our correspondent we have full faith in the President. There is nothing to induce us to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN will intervene against the policy to which he is pledged, as well as the Democratic Party, but the extraordinary and reckless articles of the *Union* newspaper, and the gossiping battle of the Black Republican correspondents. Of the former we have this to say, that in more than one article recently published, *it has outraged the Democratic sentiment of the whole country, and enunciated doctrines which would destroy every vestige of State Rights, and prepare the way for a centralized despotism.* We know that in this it did not speak the sentiments of the President, nor any member of his cabinet.

As for the correspondents, it may be observed, that they told us, in the most positive manner, of the support given by Governor WALKER to the plan of the Convention, when it had, all along, his uncompromising opposition. There has been a deliberate attempt in more than one quarter to mislead public sentiment in this matter, by inventing falsehoods at Washington and disseminating them over the country. But all such efforts have failed: and any efforts made in Washington to betray the Democratic Party will be futile.

The question is with Congress; and the people are in no temper to be trifled with. *There is no power at Washington strong enough to make the great Democratic Party stultify itself; nor any at once bad enough and bold enough, to bear the consciousness of its own infamy, and face the tempest of public indignation which it cannot but foresee in that event.* Individual treachery in the Congress can alone sacrifice the reputation and jeopardize the success of the Democracy, and whoever falters or pervaricates in this great crisis, "VERILY, VERILY! THEY SHALL HAVE THEIR REWARD!"

Fugitive Slave Case at Ann Arbor, Mich

From the Detroit Tribune, 1st.

We are informed that several detectives, among whom we have only the names of officers SPRAGUE and WILCOXSON, took a supply of small arms, handcuffs, &c., and went to Ann Arbor for the purpose of catching a couple of fugitive slaves, who were at work near by. They had arranged for an amicable partition of the reward. They had "a dead sure thing of it," but unfortunately they were so well pleased with the ingenuity of their arrangements that they told their business to several of the citizens of Ann Arbor. The negroes were informed of what was going on by a messenger sent to the farm-house where they were working, and they immediately "laid down the shovel and the hoe," got aboard the cars on the Underground Railroad, and are now safe in Canada. The detectives heard of what had taken place, and offered $500 in gold to any one who would catch the two black boys.

ADVENTURES OF TWO FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Two fugitive slaves reached Providence, R. I., last week, one of whom had shown himself a true hero in pursuit of liberty. He fled from Louisiana two years ago, but was caught at Cincinnati and taken back. He was very cruelly treated, as a punishment for his love of liberty, and he seized the first opportunity to escape again, determined to die rather than be again taken back. Bloodhounds were put upon his track, but did not overtake him. He adopted a novel expedient to baik them and keep them back. He left cayenne pepper in his tracks, which, after being snuffed by the hounds, rendered their progress slow. He reached the Mississippi, committed himself to a leaky boat, lying close to the bottom of the boat to keep out of sight of his pursuers. He said when he entered the boat, he was resolved that he would find a grave in the waters of the river before he was captured. He got beyond the reach of his pursuers and finally secreted himself on board a ship bound to the North. In a short time he was found; fearful that he should be returned, he begged if that was to be his fate, to be thrown overboard, preferring death to the horrors from which he had fled. The captain told him to calm his fears, he should not be sent back. And, said the captain, "I wish I had a load just like you." The captain brought him safely to New-York, and sent him to Providence, where he found friends, who sent him forward to Canada.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

At the meeting of the Association on Tuesday, Mr. LAWTON in the Chair, some interesting papers were read by the Secretary, being extracts from the current European Horticultural journals.

COTTON.

In a paper read before the Society of Arts, J. B. SMITH, Esq., M. P., (a well-known and influential member of the Free-Trade Association,) states that the importance of the Cotton manufacture in Britain is best shown from the fact that, besides providing clothing for our whole population, our exports last year (1856) amounted to £38,284,700, being one-third of the value of the entire exports to all foreign countries. Any serious interruption, therefore, to a manufacture in which millions of consumers are interested would be little less than a world's calamity.

In 40 years the annual consumption of cotton in Great Britain has increased from *eighty-eight* millions of pounds to *eight hundred and ninety* millions of pounds weight.

The imports of cotton into Great Britain last year amounted to *nine hundred* millions of pounds, of which *seven hundred* millions pounds weight were received from the United States.

The honorable gentleman then alludes to the Slave power, (with which question this Institute does not meddle,) and proceeds to examine the world for a cotton-growing soil. He finds that in India the climate is unfriendly to the culture of cotton—an acre of land in India produces from 50 to 70 pounds weight of clean cotton, while an acre of American produces 400 pounds weight. The American lands are rich and fertile, and are watered with rain throughout the whole year. The land of India, on the contrary, except on the borders of rivers is parched by a burning sun, and during eight or nine months of the year almost without rain.

He considers irrigation the only remedy for India. Mr. GEORGE VAIR, who had had twelve years' experience there and was superintendent of the Government Cotton experiments in Sattara and Sholopoor, says, "the cotton plant, as at present cultivated, is an annual, the seed is sown towards the end of the monsoon, the bush seldom exceeds *three feet and a half* high, and *forty pounds* of clean cotton is considered a fair crop. After the cotton is collected, the bushes are pulled up and burnt, as they would otherwise die through the hot weather for the want of moisture. I have seen (says he) a bush nine years old, artificially irrigated, which produced three crops of cotton every year instead of only one crop. But the works for irrigation all over India are in a state of ruin or decay. Besides, roads and facile communications are wanting. There are only from 3,000 to 4,000 miles of road in the whole of India, among a population of 150,000,000. While in England, with her 25,000,000, there are 120,000 miles of railroads, above and beyond ordinary roads. For want of these roads in India Cotton is carried on the backs of bullocks 400 miles to a shipping port, each animal carrying about 250 pounds, and the journey lasting two to three months. The rainy season and storm-torrents are serious drawbacks. Only about 200 miles of rail are yet completed in India. The want of a land tenure is a great evil. Except in Bengal, no person in India, native or European, can own in fee simple a single acre of land; the British Monarch is sole owner. Mr. SMITH contends that under this state of things there is little prospect at present of the economical cultivation of the Cotton crop in India.

The reading of these selections being concluded, the conversation turned on the "Winter treatment of barn-yard manure, and on the proper treatment and feed of milch-cows.

Dr. WELLINGTON, alluding to the most economical methods of getting up hay and its selection, said that the rule adopted by his father in reference to timothy was, that it was always cut so early thet the stalk was separable readily and shriveled at the first joint. If grass be cut before it has fully blossomed, the stalks of the hay will easily separate, and such hey is more valuable in producing milk. The other has most woody fibre, it will produce if burnt most ashes, but will not produce the most milk. The better of these two varieties does not command the higher price of the two for City feeding. His father's hay was always cut ten or fifteen days earlier than his neighbors'. In purchasing, he always took the hay from the bottom of the mow, as being cut earlier. As the seed approaches maturity, the milk-producing power of the grass or hay decreases. As to feeding in boxes, the floor under the cow's nose should be finished nicely, so that it can be washed out, and so as there can be no deposits for decomposing food. As to the mode of confining cattle, the double stanchion is always used in Eastern Massachusetts, and this appears to be the best and most economical method. With regard to the treatment of manures, the speaker has had opportunities of excursions into New-Jersey, and condemned their practice. A few years ago, he had a little place in Massachusetts where he could use peat freely. The result of his experiments convinced him that the intermixture of peat with the droppings of the animals and with excrement was very valuable as a compost. If this compost be used for corn, the corn will be of a deeper green. Horse manure has been bought at from $4 to $6 a cord, but he has sold this peat at $3 a cord. By a cord he meant 128 cubic feet. Where the land was thoroughly drained it was not all exposed to the air to dry, but in some cases it was used as a manure on the land taken from a depth of 6 or 8 feet. When dried, it was susceptible of burning. What made these peats more valuable as fuel was, that they were permeated by the tangled roots of the vegetation above them, which held them together. The bottom upon which they rested was rocky. In digging down generally 6 or 8 feet, it is common to reach a four material which is comparatively injurious.

Mr. ROBINSON—There are beds of peat on the back bone of Long Island 40 feet deep, the base of which is far above the level of Jamaica or Hempstead Plains, right by the side of the new water works. You may squeeze the water out of it, dry it, and burn it in chunks as you would burn charcoal.

Mr. PORTER, of Metuchen, New-Jersey, alluded to the use of carrots, as being free from the objection against turnips, a peck a day, with salt hay and cornstalks. The animals with him are tied up in narrow stalls, the boxes being 18 inches deep, with a stip-ring on a rod. The cattle are kept in separate stalls, the advantage being that they do not rub and bother one another, and it keeps them clean. The droppings are taken out twice a day, and mixed with anything that can be obtained upon the farm. The stables have no cellars, and without any fire. He thought it was more healthful and better for any animal to be on the ground, than to have a reservoir for dung underneath them.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON objected strongly against a feeding rack. To feed cows upon a level, clean floor, was best and most natural.

Dr. WELLINGTON did not believe any one who had visited eastern Massachusetts could question the beauty and competency of their arrangements. He thought the animals ought not to be separated by subdivisions which only prevented ventilation and harbored filth. The floor ought to be planked. Deposits of manure underneath the stable are not injurious if such deposits be neutralized and decomposed by plaster or charcoal, or better still, if there be peat muck into which the droppings can naturally drain. The plan involves less labor, the room in the cellar of the barn is valuable for other objects, but chiefly because there the compost can be amalgamated on rainy days, and cold, wet, weather, when men could not work in the open air.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT, alluding to the use of turnips, said that they would not flavor the milk if they were given immediately after milking. In that case the essential oil of the turnip passed rapidly off by the absorbents.

The CHAIRMAN said a cow would thrive well upon cut hay alone, if supplied in just quantity. Throwing out what is left upon every fresh supply. Turnips and carrots are not necessary. But it is essential that the food should be cut. The cows, instead of falling off, increase in milk. All depends upon the efficient cutting of the hay.

Mr. PORTER said that in New-Jersey carrots are substituted as well as pumpkins for turnips.

The CHAIRMAN said that he used salt hay for litter.

It was then arranged that the next subject should be the preparation and care of barn-yard manure, and the management of cows.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON reiterated his objections against feeding cows from a raised box.

Dr. J. A. SMITH observed that some horses tore down from the rack as much hay as they consumed, and trod it under foot. Now, all grazing animals were provided by the Creator with a strong ligamentous prolongation extending from the back of the skull and connecting the tips of the spinous processes of the vertebra of the neck with the vertebra of the back. The use of this wise provision in large animals naturally destined to eat from the ground was very obvious. The form and direction of the pupil of the eye in grazing animals was transverse, for the same reason. If a horse accustomed to waste his hay be fed with it from a clean place on the ground, it will be observed that he will not tread any portion of it under foot; that is, unless supplied with it in unnecessarily large quantities. It was contrary to the habit and instinct of grazing animals to feed otherwise than from the ground.

The CHAIRMAN said horses were apt to tear down hay from the rack, certainly; and what they did not like they would throw under their feet.

Dr. SMITH apprehended that then there would be the same waste if the hay were laid on the ground before the animal, which was contrary to observation.

The CHAIRMAN would cut his hay and clean his plate after eating. A horse deserved such kindness, and it was as wise as it was economical. He thought it did not arise from any difficulty in swallowing or chewing with the head in an unnaturally elevated position, but that in drawing the hay down, the horse *blows* upon it, and thereby renders it less pleasant for food. But if in all cases it be cut, (and then it cannot be put in a reck,) the horse will not, because he cannot, waste any. Cutting was not only an economy in food, but in all cases the animal appears to thrive better. But it is essential that the trough be made *perfectly clean* in preparation for each time of feeding. He would wish it to be understood that these observations are equally true when applied either to horses or to cows.

A great excitement has been created in Orange by the disappearance in this City, of Mr. Samuel R. Griswold, a farmer of that Township. He had purchased a piece of land in Ashtabula County, and the goods were packed and his family ready for removal,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Jury—The Japan Expedition Copyright Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

Before Judge INGERSOLL.

The argument in the case of the patent for making hat bodies, arising in the Connecticut District, and which has been on hearing for some time back before Judges NELSON and INGERSOLL, was closed yesterday. Judge NELSON goes to Washington to-morrow to attend at the Supreme Court, and was not therefore in Court this morning, and the Court was held by Judge INGERSOLL, who remains for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were sworn as a Grand Jury.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Foreman.

C. E. Anderson,	E. M. Banks,	Wm. G. Lane,
B. C. Adams,	F. F. Clark,	Ferd. Lawrance,
J. Buckley, Jr.,	Wm. Flandreau,	David Ogden,
J. F. Benjamin,	James. F. Hall,	Jas. M. Thorburn,
A. C. Benedict,	Geo. T. Jackson,	Moses B. Taylor,
J. Sull,	David Keys,	Richard Tighe.

Judge INGERSOLL charged the Jury at some length upon the laws relating to the various cases which would come before them, including murder, the Slave-trade, attempts to make a revolt, smuggling, &c.

The Grand Jury then retired to their labors.

COPYRIGHT INJUNCTION.

William Heine vs. D. Appleton et al.—The motion for an injunction in this case was then called up.

Mr. Emerson, for the defendents, asked a postponement, on account of the continued absence of Commodore Perry.

Mr. Hawkins, for the plaintiff, opposed the motion for a postponement. He said thet the plaintiff, who was an artist attached to the Japan Expedition, had prepared the drawings of the Report to Congress; that he had understood that he was to have the copyright of them, and the profits arising from any publication besides that Report; that, accordingly, he prepared and copyrighted an album edition of 17 of them, but before he had copyrighted any more the plaintiffs published a work in reference to the Expedition, containing not only the drawings of the plaintiff which he had not copyrighted, but also those which he had; that the plaintiff, accordingly, had lost all profit from them, and now only asked that he be protected in the rights which he had; that the sale of the engravings which the plaintiff had copyrighted was one which would chiefly occur during the holidays, and on this account the postponement would be of great injury to the plaintiff.

Mr. Emerson, for the defendants, said that the plaintiff had joined the Expedition with the express stipulation that all drawings should be under the entire control of the Commander of it, and that they should not be in any way communicated; that the plaintiff had violated that agreement, even during the Expedition; that, moreover, the plaintiff had no right in the plates, and his attempt to secure them to himself was a violation of all right on his part. Of these matters Commodore Perry was cognizant and his affidavit was most necessary to the defendant—and moreover, they should show that all these drawings were copyrighted before the alleged copyright of the plaintiff.

Mr. Hawkins read from the debates in Congress on the question of compensation to the artist, in which it appeared to be refused on the ground that he would be remunerated by the sale of his plates.

Judge INGERSOLL said there was no need of arguing the matter further on the merits. The case had been laid open enough to show him that there were very important questions to come up in it, and Commodore Perry's affidavit seemed to be necessary for the ascertaining of the facts. He accordingly postponed the case till his return here on the 15th of the month.

Family Troubles—A Mother-in-Law in the Case—Important Decision.

Last Monday Judge BIRNSEYE delivered at Special Term in Brooklyn, an opinion in an application by *habeas corpus* by a father for the custody of his infant child, two years old, alleged to be detained from him by his wife and mother-in-law.

The writ was issued last January, and a vast amount of testimony was taken, and the hearing and arguments were very protracted; the Court was therefore unable to render a decision until the present time.

The Respondent alleged in their returns to the suit, ill-treatment on the part of the husband towards them, which allegations were denied by the reply.

This case is very important as deciding the question of the father's paramount right to the custody of his child of tender years, (he being without fault,) and will form when published a complete comp

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston last night, and her mails will reach this City at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

It is now understood, in Washington, that the Administration, during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, had a secret agent engaged in advising its members, and through whom portions, if not the whole, of the schedule, as published, were dictated by the Executive. There is stated to be also, abundant evidence that, instead of signing their names to an engrossed copy of the Constitution, the members of the Convention placed their signatures to a blank sheet of parchment, which could be appended to any document at pleasure. Our dispatches from Washington this morning are somewhat contradictory.

A meeting was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 21st ult., at which resolutions were adopted similar to those passed at the meeting at Lawrence, noticed yesterday. It is stated that a Vigilance Committee is now actually being formed throughout the Territory, to oppose any effort to carry into effect the result of the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention.

Astounding frauds have been brought to light during an investigation of the business of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, by the Finance Committee of the Common Council of that city. There has been going on for a long time a system of fraud, by which large amounts of the city money have been appropriated, one of the practices being the presentation of false bills, which would be passed by the Board, and a warrant, properly vouched, drawn on the treasury—the proceeds going into the pockets of members of the Board. A promulgation of the facts will soon be made.

The Brooklyn Fugitive Slave case was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in the holding to bail of the following-named persons for conspiracy and kidnapping: JOHN JACKSON, JOHN COWEN, TIMOTHY K. MASON and THOMAS LAWLER, special policemen, and THOMAS MCNULTY, whose house was made a prison of. On the first charge the accused were held to bail in the sum of $1,500, and on the second $3,000. THOMAS DOBSON and SAMUEL AULD are the bondsmen. The fugitive is safe in Canada.

The Board of Councilmen, which could not form a quorum on the evening previous to election day, labored under the same inability on Thursday, although convened by special call of the President. A Committee on the glass ballot-box question was similarly incapacitated from attending to any business.

Judge NELSON has closed his labors here, in the United States Circuit Court, for the present, and goes to-day to Washington, to be in readiness for the opening of the Supreme Court. The Court was held yesterday by Judge INGERSOLL, before whom a Grand Jury was sworn in. The copyright case brought by Mr. HEINE, the principal artist of the Japan Expedition, against Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., was again postponed, on account of the continued absence of Commodore PERRY.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Miss ANNIE B. SMITH, the young lady who has been detained for several years in the Sandford Hall Asylum, was discharged on consent of all parties.

The funeral services of the sculptor CRAWFORD will be held at St. John's Chapel to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 12½ o'clock.

A meeting of importance and interest to the religious world was held in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, last evening, to receive Rev. Dr. KIRK, who has recently returned from Paris, where, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, he has been laboring some time in the establishment of a chapel for the use of American citizens in the French capital. The meeting was very crowded, and the Doctor's statement was heard with much interest.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held its annual meeting at the University last evening. A report of its proceedings during the past year was read by ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., and officers for the ensuing year were elected. Dr. HAWKS was reëlected President, and JOHN C. FREMONT chosen First Vice-President.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened very heavily and irregularly for Breadstuffs,—which were quite freely offered, in part, at much reduced prices, low grades Western canal flour having deteriorated 25 cents per barrel. The demand subsequently improved,—induced by the reduction, and towards the close, the falling off in prices was only about 15 cents per barrel. Of the lots sold, shippers bought a fair proportion. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye were cheaper, and in slack request. The depression and languor in the Provision trade were unabated. A livelier inquiry prevailed for groceries at generally full, and in the case of sugars, rather firmer prices. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Freights were somewhat brisker, though no important change occurred in rates.

KANSAS MATTERS.—The notorious "JIM LANE," who turns up regularly in Kansas whenever there is any prospect of a fight, or any possibility of creating one, has been making a blood-and-thunder speech to the most ultra and reckless of the Free-State population. The whole performance is a tissue of the most extravagant vituperation; its main object is to excite the mob to hang the Lecompton Convention men, take forcible possession of the polls and inaugurate the reign of terror and of blood in the Territory. It reads more like the ravings of a monomaniac than the advice of a rational person.

In the course of his speech the General took occasion to intimate that Gen. WALKER agreed with him in the opinion that the Lecompton traitors should be made to feel the vengeance of the people, and that he had promised that the troops under his command should not be permitted to interfere to prevent it. We have the best authority, that of Gov. WALKER himself, for saying that this is exactly the *reverse* of the truth. In his public speeches and in his private conversations, Gov. WALKER uniformly and emphatically urged upon the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution that they would ruin their cause by interfering with the polls or by any violence whatever, and strongly advised a resort only to peaceful measures in the Convention—in the full confidence that Congress would reject the Constitution. These appeals were entirely successful at the time:—whether they would be equally so if Congress should evince a disposition to sanction the refusal to submit the Constitution to a popular vote is more doubtful.

The Kansas Question—Governor Walker and the Administration.

Our advices from Washington confirm the douhts we have uniformly expressed concerning the rumored indorsement, by President BUCHANAN, of the Lecompton Constitution and his determination to make its acceptance by Congress an Administration measure. It is now stated, and we believe upon good authority, that he will do nothing of the sort,—that he will in his Message merely rehearse the events that have taken place in Kansas since the advent of Governor WALKER, express his regret that the Constitution framed by the Convention was not submitted to the popular vote, with his opinion that the submission of the Slavery clause satisfies the *spirit* of the Nebraska bill, and with that leave Congress to take such action as it may see fit. Indeed, it is not easy to see how he can, in the present state of the question, do much more:—for the Constitution itself is not to be transmitted to Congress until after the popular election upon the Slavery clause, which is to be held on the 21st of December. Mr. BUCHANAN will probably deem it prudent to wait until he receives the document, before he makes its adoption without reference to the popular will a test of partisan fidelity to his Administration. *After* its receipt, accompanied by returns of the vote upon it, we suspect he will see still stronger reasons for not insisting upon such a test.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. BUCHANAN does not see that fidelity to the great principle of Popular Sovereignty requires him to take openly and boldly the ground that no Constitution framed for Kansas should be sanctioned by Congress without having been previously sanctioned by the People themselves. Upon the soundness of the principle there is no room for doubt. It has been sanctioned, adopted and proclaimed by the Democratic Party in every possible form and with the utmost possible emphasis. It is distinctly and unmistakably embodied in the Nebraska bill, was indorsed and reiterated in the Cincinnati platform, has been approved by State Conventions in every quarter of the Union, was reaffirmed by the President himself in his Inaugural Message and in his Silliman letter, and has been made the corner-stone of the Democratic Party by the solemn and uniform action of all its members, through its accustomed organs. To deny the principle is impossible, and to attempt to evade it is unworthy of a President who was elected upon it. Its reassertion, in all its length and breadth, in the forthcoming Message, would give renewed solidity and strength to the Democratic Party throughout the Union. It is strange how slowly public men learn the lesson that, in all emergencies, *courage* in adhering to principle is not only the highest, but the most popular, of the political virtues.

One thing is very certain:—if Mr. BUCHANAN, openly or secretly, attempts the defeat or evasion of this principle, in its application to the Kansas Constitution, he will be utterly and ignominiously routed by the Democratic Party of the Northern and Western States. There is absolutely no difference of opinion among them on the subject. Nor is there the slightest hesitation, on the part of leading organs of that party anywhere, in proclaiming the utter impossibility of bringing its members to acquiesce in any such proceeding. If Mr. BUCHANAN runs his bark, at the very outset of his voyage, upon so conspicuous and plainly marked a rock as this, his skill in political navigation will have been very greatly overrated.

Governor WALKER, we trust, will return with all possible despatch to his official post in Kansas. He has still the same instructions upon which he has acted hitherto. His action under them has commanded the full and unequivocal approbation of candid men of all parties, in Kansas and throughout the Union. He has pledged his own word, and that of the Administration, that the people of Kansas shall have a full and a fair vote upon their Constitution. He is not in any sense, or to any extent, responsible for the action of the Lecompton Convention, nor is he called upon to take any part, directly or indirectly, in the sham election for which that Convention has made arrangements. But he is responsible for the peace of the Territory, and his official career has given him an influence which will enable him to preserve it. He is still the Governor of Kansas Territory, and may continue in that office until Kansas is admitted as a State, unless removed by the President or rejected by the Senate. He has duties to perform, and pledges to redeem, in that capacity, which require his presence.

The imposition of the Constitution upon the people, through the forms of an Election, takes place on the 21st of December. With that he has nothing to do,—as the entire supervision of it devolves upon Gen. CALHOUN. But within a fortnight after that Election, the recently elected Territorial Legislature meets, and with that event Gov. WALKER has a good deal to do. He can send in a Message expressing fully his views of the Lecompton Constitution, and recommending such measures of remedy and redress as he may think proper. That Legislature is conceded by all parties fairly to represent the People of Kansas. Whatever action it may take will, therefore, have a far greater weight at Washington than the Lecompton Convention or any Election likely to be held under its directions.

We trust that Governor WALKER will find it convenient at once to return to Kansas and enter upon the performance of his duties in the same spirit which has already won for him the intelligent and hearty applause of the whole country. If he should be recalled by the President, or rejected by the Senate, or should receive a new code of instructions from the Executive Department, he can then and there take such action as the emergency may require. But he is needed in Kansas more than here.

BUTTERWORTH AND BULLION.—In these days of defaulting treasurers and absconding agents, it would be offering a premium to rascality to punish a public officer for being too careful of the funds intrusted to his keeping. Yet the partisans of Mayor WOOD are clamorous for the removal of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, for having stated that he would not employ any person whom he regarded as "unfit to handle bullion." For having been guilty of this atrocity, Mayor WOOD's partisans insist that Mr. BUTTERWORTH not only ought to be, but must be removed. But we can hardly believe that the prudence of Mr. BUTTERWORTH will be regarded as so very anti-democratic by the President as it is by Mayor WOOD. His error certainly lay on the safe side, and if Mr. BUCHANAN should think that the public bullion is too safe in the hands of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, he will probably remove him and put some less cautious person in his place.

English and American Elections.

We think the election on Tuesday offered, in the order by which it was characterized, a spectacle of which not Americans only, but the friends of popular government throughout the world, may justly be proud. Whether the favorable contrast it presented to proceedings of a similar character in England, the only other country in which freedom of election is known, was due to the inherent virtues of universal suffrage, or the efficiency of the police, we do not feel called upon to decide; but that the contrast was in our favor, no one familiar with British electioneering can deny.

In attempting to preserve order at our polls, and in our political meetings, we have to contend with two disadvantages which our cousins in Great Britain have not to face. In England the existence of a property qualification not only restricts the gross number of voters in any given district, but secures among them a fair average of intelligence and order. A ten-pound householder is, all other things being equal, not likely to enlist as a "fighting man," and pass his morning on election day in upsetting booths, or intimidating voters; and those who are not ten-pound householders are in no way interested in the result. Secondly, the *prestige* of law in England is strengthened by the *prestige* of *caste*. The "roughs" are overawed by distinction of rank, and retreat before the police, not less as the representatives of Government than as the paid servants of the upper classes. Elections and party movements of all kinds are looked on by them as the affairs of their betters, in which they have no sort of concern. To call himself Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, is a piece of presumption of which no laborer would be guilty, and if he were guilty of it, he would only be laughed at for his pains.

It would be hard to imagine a combination of conditions at all compatible with freedom of choice, better calculated to secure order and regularity, and to guard against all turbulence or violence than these. The electors are a chosen class, in the majority of instances sober in demeanor, and obedient to law both from interest and conviction, and the peace is preserved by the strongest Police in the world—the strongest because no Police is so thoroughly supported by the weight of public opinion.

In spite of all this, no one can have ever "assisted," as the French say, at English elections, without being shocked by the riot and disorder by which they are characterized. At a large mass meeting called by one party in anticipation of a contest, it is, in the majority of cases, all but impossible for the orators to obtain a hearing. Cases often occur in which they are pelted from the platform; oftener still, in which their voices are drowned by groans, whistling and cat-calls. The spirit of fair play, by which the English are so emphatically characterized, on the race-course and in the prize-ring, seems to desert them before the hustings. We feel pretty confident that a candidate is surer of a hearing from a hostile crowd of "boys" in Tammany Hall than from an assemblage of hostile English freeholders. We say nothing of the desperate exertions made on election day to influence the result by foul means—the bribery, the cajolery, the tricks, frauds and deceit, by which each side seeks to swell the polls. These are arts which, owing to our party organizations, and the lower personal character of our professional politicians, have been brought even to greater perfection here than on the other side of the water. That which in England is done by spasmodic efforts of untrained guerrillas, is here done by bands of disciplined troops. But in outward show of order, of respect for law, and in regularity of procedure, the proceedings on Tuesday were such as no city in Europe could boast. Of the 85,000 who voted, some thirty thousand were men to whom the franchise is a new and unfamiliar privilege, and who are totally unskilled in politics, in the proper sense of the word. Eighty-five thousand voters, as strongly excited as ours were, stimulated by appeals of all sorts, and by every variety of passion and of conviction, and made up of such heterogeneous materials, would in London have placed the Guards under arms, and brought out at every corner masses of the best trained police in Europe, and in spite of every precaution there would have been many broken heads and a great deal of disorder. To whatever cause the profound calm we enjoyed during the Election is to be ascribed, we may fairly challenge the world to equal it.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM OUR PROVINCIAL NEIGHBORS.—We have never before had such touching proofs of the lively interest which our provincial neighbors take in the affairs of this metropolis, as since the defeat of Mayor WOOD. Our cotemporaries on all sides are perfectly jubilant over the result of the election, and some of them devote long leaders to the subject, evincing a most intimate acquaintance with our municipal affairs and our prominent men. Some of our cotemporaries appear to regard the election as a national rather than a local triumph. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, for example, says:

"As New-York is regarded as the representative City of the United States, and the people of the Union are, in a certain sense, held accountable for her doings, the whole country may well rejoice at the defeat of WOOD, and we hope that Mr. TIEMANN, in the responsible post he has been called to, may fully meet the expectation of his most ardent friends."

Our new Mayor is thus placed in a position of double responsibility; he is not only expected to perform the executive functions of his office with ability, but he is called upon to sustain the credit of the whole people as their representative man. This is rather more than he bargained for, but we have no doubt he will be found fully equal to all the exigencies of his position.

The Boston *Courier* takes a rather different view of the subject, and regards New-York as the metropolis of vice as well as of commerce, and is not very hopeful of any great good resulting from the change in our municipal affairs. But the majority of our cotemporaries have a very lively sense of the great change that we have undergone, or are about to undergo, and evince a generous feeling of pride in the prosperity and greatness of New-York.

The Chinese Question.

As the tide of trouble begins to subside in India it rises afresh in China, and the British Plenipotentiary, Lord ELGIN, leaves a dawning of peace behind him at Calcutta, to find at Canton an atmosphere more lurid than ever with the threatenings of war. Whatever may have been the nature of the instructions with which Mr. REED was dispatched from this country, everything now indicates that the interests of American commerce in China must be protected, if they are to be preserved at all, with the armed hand. The most recent intelligence from the East fully bears out the convictions which we long since expressed that the Chinese Government is not only entirely indisposed to make any new concessions to foreign commerce, but quite determined to avail itself of every possible resource of intrigue and diplomacy for the purpose of retracting the concessions already made. The apparent want of unanimity in the counsels of the various foreign powers now knocking at the gates of the Empire will unquestionably be used by the celestial monarch and his counselors, as a means to this dearest end of Chinese policy—and unless a speedy change shall come over the attitude of the various Envoys and Commanders who represent Europe and America in the Chinese seas, it will be necessary for our merchants to prepare themselves for an indefinite prolongation of the present uncertain and feverish condition of the trade with China.

The four leading powers of Christendom now confronted with the "Son of Heaven," are France, England, Russia and the United States. Lord ELGIN for Great Britain, Baron GROS for France, Count PUTIATIN for Russia, and Mr. REED for America, are now upon the scene of action. The first named of these Ministers occupies a semi-hostile position. War has been commenced, though not formally declared between his Sovereign and the Court of Pekin, and, after being fairly engaged in a series of successful assaults upon the outposts of Canton, was suspended, partly in consequence of the disturbances in India, which detained a large portion of the expeditionary force on its way from England to China, and partly in consequence of the entirely unexpected refusal of the French Admiral to act decisively without the orders of the diplomatic agent of NAPOLEON III., who had not yet reached his post. This interruption in the aggressive operations of the British, of which the causes were perfectly well known to the Chinese Commissioners at Canton, has of course still further complicated the chances of a pacific settlement of the questions at issue between himself and Lord ELGIN, while it has deprived our own Minister, Mr. REED, of the opportunity of making his influence felt with immediate efficacy. In the meanwhile, as it now appears, certain American merchants, resident in China, and naturally concerned for the revival of actual commerce, availed themselves of the momentary *interregnum* to make overtures to Commissioner YEH for the *purchase* of the privilege of continuing their intercourse with Canton. These overtures would seem to have been accepted by YEH, but were rendered futile by the interference of the English Admiral and the renewal of the blockade of the Canton River. These transactions, we may be sure, have been so reported at Pekin as to strengthen the Imperial conviction that it is practicable to deal separately with the separate interests of the foreign powers, and so to overthrow in detail the coincident claims of each.

Just a fortnight before the return of Lord ELGIN to Hong Kong, the Russian Envoy, Count PUTIATIN, reached Shanghae, and after dispatching to Pekin an announcement of his arrival, followed in the same direction to seek an interview with the Emperor. It has been stated in Europe that Count PUTIATIN is charged with the mission of convincing the Court of China, in a friendly way, that it is necessary to arrange matters on an amicable basis with all the Christian Powers, and that the relations of Russia with China are such as to afford reasonable ground for anticipating a successful issue to this attempt. But when we consider the character of Chinese diplomacy and the constitution of the Chinese mind, it may well be regarded as doubtful whether such representations, *even if they shall be really made*, are likely to outweigh the apparent temptations to a perseverance in the traditional Chinese policy now held out by the aspect of affairs at Canton, and it is our own belief that the mission of Count PUTIATIN will rather be found to have inflamed than allayed the hostile disposition towards all foreigners of the Imperial Cabinet. We anticipate, therefore, a sharper necessity than has ever yet existed for a combined demonstration of the Maritime States of the West in assertion of the rights already conceded to them, and in support of that policy of commercial extension which we have of late years been avowedly pursuing in China. Should such a demonstration be made by France and England alone, the United States will be virtually excluded from their fair participation in its results; and any present delay in the vindication of our relative rank as a commercial State, by such appeals as become our national dignity and character, will surely entail upon us isolated and superfluous difficulties in the future.

We cannot doubt that this matter will receive at Washington the attention which is due to its importance and to the pressing nature of the emergency.

ABOUT FOOLS.—We find in one of our exchanges the following classification of a portion of our population:

"A dry sort of genius once undertook to name and classify the different sorts of fools in this world as follows: First, the ordinary fool; Second, the fool who is one and don't know it; Third, the fool who is not satisfied with being a fool in reality, but undertakes, in addition, to play the fool."

We would suggest to the Academy of Medicine the propriety of an investigation to determine whether Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS belongs to either of these categories, and if so, which. It is not a matter of much consequence, but we suspect it will take but little time to decide it. The Committee on Ethics would probably be able to report upon it at very short notice

Twelvetrees and Tuckerman.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* is considerably puzzled to reconcile the early good conduct of TUCKERMAN, who has been arrested for robbing the mail in New-Haven, with his villainies in swindling the Eastern Railroad Company, and his last atrocious conduct, for which he is now under arrest. The *Advertiser* assumes that TUCKERMAN must have lived a correct life, or he could never have gained the confidence of the Company that first employed him in so responsible a post as that of Treasurer. But we presume that those who had opportunities for knowing his early career were not disappointed at the revelation of his crimes. A man's nature cannot so suddenly change, that, by mere exposure to temptation he falls at once, and becomes a base and vulgar thief. The temptation before which this miserable man first fell was a very common one. He was the Treasurer of a great corporation, with a salary sufficient to satisfy all his reasonable wants; but he had hardly been installed into his office before he committed a series of deliberate peculations, and appropriated his thefts to gratify a mean ambition. Having been detected in his rascalities, he confessed his misdeeds, and, while at liberty, coolly and deliberately planned and executed a series of the basest villainies which a man in civilized society can commit.

His manner of robbing the mails was so much like that adopted by the miscreants who committed the great bullion robbery on the Brighton Railroad in England, a few years since, that we think he must have formed his plans after reading the account of that transaction, which was published in our papers. The man not only fell before the first temptation, but he seized upon the first opportunity that was offered to rob, and after having been detected in his first great crime, he deliberately plans and executes another more base than the first. His father died absolutely of a broken heart soon after his son's shame became known, and with this terrible fact in his mind he plunged deeper and deeper into vice. He might have committed almost any other kind of a robbery and have reconciled the deed to his conscience on the score of his necessities; but as an intelligent and educated man of business, he knew the enormity of his guilt and the incalculable harm he must inflict upon others by destroying the letters whose contents he purloined. He knew very well when he was destroying the letters he had stolen, that he was causing all manner of griefs, of disappointments, of confusion in business, of estrangement of friendships, that he was depriving mothers and wives of the consolation of anxiously anticipated letters, and inflicting irreparable damage. Yet he remorsely did all those things for the paltry gains which he was not absolutely in need of.

The man must be, and must always have been, a remorseless and heartless thief. Yet the *Daily Advertiser* thinks his last act must have been "the last of a series which had its commencement in some great temptations acting upon a character weak, perhaps, but not bad." But this is pernicious sentiment to utter over such a base miscreant. A man who had even a spark of manly honesty in his breast could never have fallen to such baseness, or committed such atrocities.

Insecure Buildings.

The wreck of a ship at sea, though occasioned by the imperfect construction of the hull, or the bad management of the commander, may always be attributed to the fury of the elements, or to a dispensation of Providence. It is always difficult in such cases to put the blame where it justly belongs; but, in the case of a wreck on shore, of the fall of a building of any kind, a church, a dwelling, a theatre, or a warehouse, there can be no doubt or question whatever as to the cause and where the blame should lie, and who should be punished. There is hardly any need of any other inquisition in such cases than to ascertain the name of the architect or the builder. He alone is the responsible person, and, though others may be implicated in the blame, on his shoulders alone should the penalty rest.

There is no excuse, nor mitigation to be offered in such a case; negligence and ignorance are as much entitled to punishment as willful wickedness. The erection of a building is not an accidental affair; there must be forethought, calculation, and design in it. Before it is commenced the builder knows precisely what is required of him; he knows the uses to which it is to be applied; he knows the strength of the combined materials of which it is to be formed, the weight they will bear, and the space they will occupy. There are no uncertainties about the matter; it is all an affair of scientific calculation; the eternal and stable laws of nature are his guide, and the experience of centuries furnish sure rules by which to operate. There is no kind of mechanical work which permits of so few mistakes as that of building. There is the solid earth for a foundation, and the most durable of materials to rear upon it. Accordingly, we rarely hear of an accident from a falling building. There are at least a thousand wrecks on the sea to one on land. Yet our buildings are put up with reckless haste, and apparently with little scientific knowledge on the part of the builders. There is knowledge enough, however, among our fast mechanics, to prevent them from committing any serious mistakes of construction, and it is very rare that a house is so imperfect as not to answer the purposes for which it was built.

There have been a few very remarkable exceptions, however, where the most serious consequences have resulted from a disregard, or ignorance of established principles in building. The fall of a large granite banking house in Wall-street, a few years ago, just after its completion, and the very day after a committee of architects had published a card certifying to its perfect safety, was one of the most notable. Another remarkable case was that of a large stone church in Brooklyn, the walls of which began to give way from the pressure of the roof as soon as it was completed. In these there was nothing to be offered by way of excuse but the ignorance of the architects, who happened, in both cases, to be eminent men in their art. The penalties ought to be very severe, and inflexibly inflicted in all accidents occasioned by the imperfect construction of a building. Thousands of lives might be sacrificed by even the momentary occupation of a public building, yet so seldom do such accidents happen, that multitudes crowd themselves into a newly constructed theatre, church, or assembly room, without giving a thought to the possibility of an accident from any such cause. Our warehouses, too, are filled with heavy merchandise, yet there has been but one serious accident in this City from imperfect construction of a building of this kind; that one was the fall of a large new and costly warehouse on the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, some twenty years since, by which several lives were lost.

On Wednesday night last there was another of these unusual calamities, in the tumble of an extensive malting house in Bedford-street, by which much damage was done, and several lives sacrificed. We have not yet any decision from the Coroner's Jury in this case, but none is needed to enable the public to form a judgment as to the culpable party. The building which fell was a large and costly one; it was built expressly for the purpose for which it was used, and it had been but recently finished. At the first trial it proved defective, and a tumble was the inevitable result. A large amount of property was destroyed, and several valuable lives were sacrificed, by the incompetency of the builder. It is said the proprietor of the building employed no professional architect to superintend the structure, but was his own architect. If this be the case, it will make the Coroner's duty a very plain one.

A VERY LIGHT VOTE.—Among the officers voted for at the November election was a Judge to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge OAKLEY. As the vacancy exists only until January, the competition for the place was not very sharp. The official returns show that the only votes cast were ROBERT FINN, 92; ISAAC L. TAYLOR, 84; E. A. STANBURY, 14; Scattering, 67. Judge FINN, having the largest number of votes cast, took his seat yesterday at Chambers, but we believe was not recognized by the Court. This is probably the smallest vote that ever elected anybody in this City.

Academy of Music.

MEYERBEER's opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given to-night for the third time.

OPERA IN HAVANA.

MARETZEK and his company have commenced operations in Havana. The house was crowded from pit to dome, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The opera selected for the occasion was "Lucrezia Borgia," Madame GAZZANIGA playing her principal rôle. Her success appears to have been enormous. From a long panegyric in the *Gaceta de la Habana* we translate the following:

"We say, without hesitation, that we were in every way satisfied with the rôle played by Señora GAZZANIGA. From the commencement to the end, she was thoroughly the *Lucrezia*, animated with all the vehement passions that the author of the *libretto* has given to her. Tender in her duet of the first act, reserved and energetic in that of the second, and terrible in the third, she invariably showed herself impassioned and expressive. In fine, we may cite the second and third scenes of the second act, in which there are moments of so much happiness as sufficient to elevate her to a position among the most eminent of living artists, if not to place her efforts above anything yet achieved. She was repeatedly called out and applauded. As to the other singers, they are known to our readers. Señorita PHILLIPS was in good health, and neither the richness nor sympathy of her voice have lost aught of their freshness. Signor BRIGNOLI seemed to us a little out of sorts, and was under a restraint in the duet of the first act and in the trio of the second. Signor AMODIO, notwithstanding a slight indisposition, took occasion to exhibit anew his fine voice and fine acting. Altogether the large body of singers, well supported by the orchestra, conducted by the intelligent MARETZEK, completely fulfilled their duty. We do not remember ever to have heard the finale to the first act sung so well in Havana. We may, therefore, congratulate our lovers of music on the excellent Company arrived among them, and give thanks to MARETZEK for the manner in which he has contributed to their amusement."

NEGRO MINSTRELS SUDDENLY BLANCHED.—The visitors at Christy's Minstrel Hall on Wednesday night were entertained with fragments of a play that was not down in the bill. Judging from the voices that were heard by all in front of the curtain, GEORGE CHRISTY and Mr. BOWERS behind the scenes were mutually giving each other a very satisfactory pummeling. Between two scenes an intermission which should have been but for a moment, held on for several minutes, the music meanwhile playing and all but the two principal actors standing on the stage awkwardly waiting. When the two delinquents did appear they came with faces preternaturally white, for the occasion, since they had been black as burned cork could make them until then. The farce on the stage was cut short, and the curtain fell, when instantly the noise of a great combat was renewed in the rear; but no policemen were called in nor any arrests made.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. There were but few present. On motion ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., was chosen a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to draft a memorial to the next Legislature for the repeal of the Usury Laws. Adopted. Messrs. BARSTOW, W. GRIFFITHS and T. S. LITTLEJOHN were appointed said Committee.

RUSSEL STURGIS, Esq., presented a memorial from Captain GRIFFITHS, in reference to the imperfections in the Codes of Signals now in use between steamers at sea.

Messrs. FRENCH, MORGAN and STURGIS were appointed a Committee to confer and report upon the subject.

In reference to the liability of Government for loss by theft or otherwise, of goods stored in the United States Bonded Warehouses, ANSON G. PHELPS reported that he had examined the law, and ascertained that, by an act of Congress, the risk rested wholly with the owner. The propriety of appointing a Committee to memoralize Congress on the subject was mooted, but was finally laid over until the next regular meeting. Adjourned.

GAME AT CHESS.—The interest of American Chess Amateurs since the closing of the Grand Congress of American players has been kept up by the challenge of Mr. PAUL MORPHY of New-Orleans—the winner of the first prize at that trial—to any member of the New-York Club, at the odds of "Pawn and Move." Mr. MORPHY's *cartel*, having been ignored by the *playing* members of the Club, was accepted by Mr. CHARLES S. STANLEY, who for so many years held the sceptre of cis-Atlantic chess-playing. The terms of the match in course of play between these gentlemen are: The first winner of seven games to be declared the conqueror. Play to be conducted alternately at the Chess Club in Twelfth-street, and at Bryan's Gallery in Broadway, where as we are given to understand, the state of the odds up to last evening, were as follows: Drawn, 1; MORPHY, 3; STANLEY, *nil*.

THE CASUALTY IN WEST-STREET.—Laborers were employed yesterday in removing the barley, the weight of which crushed down the building corner of West and Bethune streets on Wednesday. The only person known to have been killed by the fall of the building was JOHN KELLY, but it is now ascertained that another man named MICHAEL MAHER, a laborer in the place, is also missing, and it is feared he may be buried beneath the ruins. An Inquest will be held at the place by Coroner GAMBLE, and a close investigation will be made into the cause of the fall. Several builders are upon the Jury. The insecure and weak manner in which the building was constructed is supposed to be the cause of the disaster. The body of KELLY has been removed to his late residence. The inquest will be held at the Ninth Ward Station-house, and will be opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

☞ The Mariner's Family Industrial Society is holding a Fair for the benefit of Seamen's Families, at the Athenæum, beginning yesterday and continuing through to-day. This most praiseworthy charity is sustained chiefly by a number of benevolent ladies of Brooklyn and New-York. They publish a neat and well edited little paper, devoted to their objects, entitled the *Sea Bird*.

...kerman, the Mail Robber.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

By favor of the officials, I was permitted ...ERMAN. He was brought from his cell to ... office, (a business-looking apartment, with ... parlor on one side, and an unpleasant ...gly gratings and iron doors on the other,) ...was accommodated with a chair behind the ...nd entered into conversation with Mr. Hot... mail-agent, who accomplished his arrest, ...HIPMAN, the courteous and efficient District-... of Connecticut, who conducts the prosecu... half of the Federal Government. TUCKER... arance is the last in the world to excite sus... The contour of his face forcibly reminded ...ENDELL PHILLIPS, though he is somewhat ...visaged. He has the same fair complexion, ..., the same sandy hair, the same softened ex... of feature, and appears to be about the same ... face, below the eyes, is long—disproportion... long, indeed, when compared with the ... the forehead. But the impression it made ... much less one of roguery than of weak... That, however, may be accounted for ...cumstances under which the interview oc... is tall, I should judge, for I did not see ...s feet, and rather slender. His hair was ..., and his beard of several days' growth ...ervous, dejected and tearful. One could ...agine a creature more haggard and care... ...asked him about a missing two-thousand... ..., drawn on a New-York Bank by a Boston ...forwarded by mail on Sunday night week. ...hemently denied all knowledge of it. "I ...ntlemen," said he, with a nervous tremor, ...othing about it," and he wiped the gather... from his eyes. He never spoke save when ...and as (contrary to custom, perhaps) I did ...el warranted in overwhelming him with a ... questions as to the amount, the motive ...anner of his crimes, our conversation was ...trained and brief. I asked him whether his ...d visited him lately. He replied in the af... and wept again. I was glad to leave him. ...s beyond doubt, and his conviction almost ...tain. What a moral his career affords! K.

...ston *Traveller*, of yesterday, has the ...:

...me since, a boy who worked for Mr. TUCK... office boy, in New-York, came into the ... saw Mr. T. at work with a bag. He (Mr. ... the bag, and emptied its contents on the ... the boy remarked "You have got a large ...Tuckerman," to which he replied "Yes." ...en saw him open the letters, read them, ... them open into the fire. He next cut the ...ses, and burnt that also. The boy thought ... of the affair until he saw the account of the ... of Tuckerman for robbing the mails, when he ...y came forward and informed the Super... of the New-York and New-Haven Rail...

...pears to be but little doubt of TUCKERMAN'S ...stated that letters were found upon his ...Sunday night, and that other articles have ...found at his room in the Florence Hotel, ... which were undoubtedly taken from the ... It is also said that TUCKERMAN'S operations ...obber can be traced to the 24th of October ...veral Philadelphia bags have from time to time ...missed, also a mail from Boston to New-... several bags containing mails to go by a ...mer from Boston. TUCKERMAN has been ... when these robberies have been com... was on board the Sunday night train of ..., when the mail from Boston to New-York ...iously disappeared.

...actors on the line of the road to New-York ... seen TUCKERMAN on the cars, but were ...eived in the mail. They first supposed ...ashamed to travel in the passenger cars, ... of his recent transactions as Treasurer ...ern Railroad, and for this reason sought ... car, for the purpose of secluding himself. ...wever, the conductors thinking his actions ...ious, kept a pretty good watch over his ... One conductor, a short time since, went ...ggage car, where he found TUCKERMAN, ... (TUCKERMAN) clapped his hands on the ... he carried with him, and, in less time than ... to write this, took therefrom a small ...nt pnt it in his coat pocket, and shut the ... same conductor frequently saw TUCKER... in the mail-car, and on one or two occasions ... looking over some express packages.

...BROOK, the Mail Agent, Superintendent ... other detective officers, are now very busy ... evidence. Mr. HOLBROOK has, undoubt... already in his possession a most important ... of evidence against TUCKERMAN.

Dr. Mackay's First Lecture on the Songs of Great Britain.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, the popular English Song-writer, delivered his first lecture in this City last night at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. The lecture was initiatory to a course of lectures on the Song and Ballad Poetry of England, Scotland and Ireland. A numerous and highly respectable audience assembled to hear him, among whom we noticed several of our prominent citizens.

The President, RICHARD BUSHEW, Esq., having introduced him to the meeting, Dr. MACKAY commenced his lecture.

His subject, he said, was Poetry and Song. He attached more importance to song than many might consider really belonged to it. Just as the shoemaker said there was nothing like leather, so he, who had made song the business of his life, was there to exalt it.

What was poetry? As well ask what was truth, or what was virtue? We could all feel the answer without being able to express it, and opinions would differ as to the answer if it could be stated. In the beauty and sublimity of natural scenery, some preferred mountains, rocks and thundering waterfalls; others the plain and the corn-fields; while to others nothing was sublimer than the forest. It was the same with works of art. Among painters RAPHAEL and TITIAN had their worshipers—so had the Dutch school, and the works of WILKIE, and those of the Pre-Raphaelites. The Greeks, Romans, Chinese, Portuguese, all differed in their notions of beauty.

A similar diversity met us when we would define poetry and song. PLATO declared that poetry came nearest to truth than history itself. It infused life into history, and revivified the dry bones of tradition. One of the ancient writers called poetry "the shadow of truth," but true poetry contained the highest truth, even when mixed with fiction. Nor was poetry always confined to metre. The prose of the best writers of a certain class was full of poetry. The *Ossian* of MACPHERSON, for instance, the works of SYDNEY, *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, the Essays of EMERSON, *Carlyle's French Revolution*, WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Sketch-Book*—in Scripture, Ruth, Job, Ezekiel, Jeremiah. But true poetry was almost as difficult to find as the philosopher's stone, or perpetual motion. THOMAS HOOD said there were three classes of authors, writers of prose, verse and *worse*. DOUGLAS JERROLD said there were only two kinds, writers of prose, and writers of *worse*. These were humorous definitions, but the great poet, whether he writes plays like SHAKESPEARE, allegories like SPENSER, epic poems like MILTON, sonnets like WORDSWORTH, or songs like BURNS, is the greatest boon that God can bestow on a nation, worth all the statesmen and diplomatists that the world has ever seen. When we find a man who does not understand poetry, we may put him down as either deficient in intellect or education. If he says he understands it, but does not care for it, he is engrossed in business and money-making. But if he understands poetry and does not like it, put him down as a hard, unfeeling man. Let the world beware of him. He may be very kind before marriage, but he will be a tyrant after.

The mass of mankind poetry, so called, was too ...ly and remote, but a song came to them in the ..., in daily labor, at the fireside, like the voice of a ... It diminished grief, and exalted their joy. ...ere flowers on the wayside of life which the ... might wear on their breast, and be adorned ... as well as the proudest—as free to the ... peasant as to the Queen upon her throne. The song was the most ancient literature. The Jews, the Scandinavians, had their songs long before the era of the Troubadours and Minneseingers. Song was so ancient that it might be called the twin sister of history. In the very ancient times, the poet and musician were the same person. Miriam and David accompanied their own songs to their own music. HOMER, PINDAR, SAPPHO, ANACREON, composed their own music. The Minnesingers of Germany, the Troubadous of Provence, and the earliest bards of Britain did the same. In modern times the poet has been sundered from the musician, and song has suffered in consequence. The poets, not being musicians, have written songs which cannot by any means be sung.

It has been said that it was very easy to make songs, but those who thought so just try, and they will find out that it was more difficult than they thought. There was an old proverb about selling a song for all value for "an old song." But what was an old song really be worth? Let the Anglo-Saxon, in England or America, speaks the English language, who sings "God save the Queen" or "Hail, Columbia," and does not despise "Yankee Doodle," say what song is. Take BURNS' "A Man's a Man for a' that," and ask what a song is worth. Whatever form of Government we may live under—Monarchical or Republic—the highest rank to be given to a man is the title of gentleman. A man may be a Lord, or a Duke, or a Prince, without being a gentleman, as GEORGE IV. said, though he little understood it, that it was better to be a gentleman than a king. And where did he get the principle? From the people. And where did the people get it? From their poets. SHAKESPEARE, characterizing the virtues of *Hotspur*, had told it to them. POPE had taught it to them, when he said that an honest man was the noblest work of God, and BURNS had taught it, when he sang that noble lyric, "Is there for honest poverty, that hangs his head and a' that?" If you would calculate the value of an old song that becomes the maxim of your lives, just calculate, if you can, the value of sunlight, by the price of candles or gas.

Dr. MACKAY in this connection instanced several songs which had been more potent in the world's history than weapons,—"Lillibullero" for instance, and "Sir John Trelawney"—"God Save the Queen," and the "Marseillaise." Even the naval songs of DIBDIN had done much towards maintaining the maritime supremacy of Britain. He paid a high and just tribute to the genius of BÉRANGER, and concluded by reading an original poem.

☞ An investigation into the numbers and condition of the destitute workingmen, has convinced those who have made it that there never was a time in the history of the City when their welfare was more deeply imperiled by crime and depravity than it will be this Winter, if charitable and thoughtful persons do not interpose to rescue the destitute from their extremity of exposure; and that never before, in any period of distress, were there such ample means at hand for averting its most deplorable results. With the hope of suggesting some practical relief, a meeting of a few citizens is to be held at room No. 7, Clinton Hall, this evening. It is called by such persons as J. W. EDMONDS, PETER COOPER, Rev. JOEL PARKER, and ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.—Three German immigrants, named CHRISTIAN MULLER, WILHELM MULLER and CARL HENCAR, appeared on Thursday afternoon before Justice DAVISON, and preferred charges of fraud against one J. C. SCHEITZ, whom they allege sold them tickets for passage to Cincinnati, Ohio, *via* Erie Railroad, which tickets are charged to be bogus and of no use. MULLER states that he paid $15 for his ticket, and HENCKE paid $30 for tick s for himself wife and two children. SCHEITZ'S office is in Battery-place, and a warrant being issued for his arrest, he was taken into custody and brought before Justice DAVISON, who held him to await examination. He has frequently been arrested on similar charges.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—A resident of Baltimore, Major MATTHEW WHEELER by name, was found dead in bed, at the public-house, No. 77 Cortlandt-street, yesterday morning. Mr. WHEELER usually put up at this place on visiting the City. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered. Diseased was 56 years of age, and a native of Maryland. His remains were deposited in a receiving vault, to await the arrival of his friends, who will remove them to Maryland.

SHOOTING IN THE FIRST WARD.—At a late hour Wednesday evening JAMES LEONARD, residing at No. 16 Greenwich-street, was shot by WM. BURNS, Ex-Lieut. of the First Ward Police. An exciting talk concerning the late election induced it. BURNS drew his revolver and shot at LEONARD three times, one of the shots hitting him in the right thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound, another glancing the top of his head, producing a scalp wound, and the third going through the coat on the left side. BURNS says that he did it in self-defence. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

NEW-YORK ARTISTS.—The correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:

"HUNTINGTON is at work in London, on his large picture of 'American Men of Science.'

Near by HUNTINGTON'S lodgings at Kensington, CROPSEY has a small house, and his studio is often visited by RUSKIN, who at first could scarcely believe the brilliant combinations in this artist's autumnal sketches were other than the exaggerations of 'Young America;' but having proved CROPSEY'S rare fidelity, by watching his English landscapes, he now believes fully in the radiant truth of his trans-Atlantic studies. DARLEY is dom ciled with his sisters on the Delaware, and hard at work making the most accurate, spirited and finished illustrations for the new and elegant edition of Cooper's novels—to be issued in the Spring by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND. WILLIAM M. HUNT, whose 'French Flower Girl' was the gem of last year's exhibition here, has gone to Fayal for the Winter."

SILVERWARE STOLEN—ARREST.—The dwelling of Mr. JOSEPH W. HOWARD, No. 97 West Forty-second-street, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars and robbed of cake-baskets, fish knives and other silverware to the value of about $200. Two private watchmen named MCGUIGAN and LEGOTT detected the burglars in a vacant lot near the house and arrested one of them with the stolen property in his possession—the other escaped. The prisoner gave his name as EDWARD CLINTON, 17 years of age, and was committed by Justice DAVISON for trial.

THE ST. MARY'S.—The Navy Department received advices from the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war, at Honolulu, by the Pacific-side mail. He reports that he caused a survey to be made of Baker and Jarvis's Islands, and found no guano on them whatever.

THE MCKEESPORT TRAGEDY—ANOTHER MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—The Pittsburg *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: "The confession of HENRY FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES of their complicity in the Wilson murder, solves many mysteries connected with that fearful crime, and among them it discloses where the money stolen from the aged couple was hidden. This much we are permitted to state: FIFE says that after killing their victims, he and CHARLOTTE JONES returned to McKeesport, crossing the Youghiogheny River in a skiff. They first went to WOLFE'S tavern, but did not stay long. FIFE accompanied CHARLOTTE to ALEXANDER'S tavern, where he left her. He then made his way to the bank of the "Yough," and throwing one leg over the bluff, which was about 13 feet high and very steep, he made a pretty deep hole with his boot. He then got down, and digging out a little more of the soil with his hands, he took the two bags of specie out of his pockets, and buried them in the hole, intending to return in a couple of hours.

The roll of notes he still held. These he carried to WOLFE'S tavern. It was breaking day. An hour or two after he went into the stable for the purpose of hiding them, but first hurriedly glanced over the amount, judging to be between $10 and $50, took from it a $5 bill, and, walking into one of the stalls, climbed up on the manger, placed his head against one of the loose boards of the hay mow floor, raised it by a great effort, the weight of the hay being considerable, and laying the roll of notes on the joist, let down the board, firmly securing the money.

As FIFE was going out of the stable, he met STEWART in the yard—they spoke a few friendly words. FIFE then handed the five-dollar note to STEWART—said he had just found it rolled up in the corner of his pocket, and asked him to go and see if it was good. STEWART did so, and this was the note he was seen to have when looking into the Detector. He returned, and informed FIFE that it was a counterfeit. FIFE twirled the note up in his fingers, he says, and threw it from him.

Anxious to test these statements of the murderer, and to recover the ill-gotten booty if possible, Jailor PHILLIPS, with two or three others, started for McKeesport on Tuesday morning. As soon as they arrived there, the inhabitants began to suspect the jailor's errand, and when it became generally known that he was in search of the money, eager crowds followed him, and the murder was the only topic of conversation in the town. The exploring party succeeded by a little stratagem in calling attention from Wolff's tavern, and then effected an entrance by a back way into the house and stable. Mr. PHILLIPS did not rightly understand from the description FIFE had given him, which stall it was over which the money had been put, and tried two or three without any result. Those inside now became doubting in their faith, and had given utterance to several remarks about being "sold," when Mr. PHILLIPS lifted up the right board and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I've got the money."

The notes were then scanned and counted. There were $35, in tens and fives; but the worst feature of the matter was that not a dollar in the lot was good. The most of the bills are on the State Stock Bank of Indiana, and of the remainder, one ten is counterfeit, and the rest are on a "wild cat" institution. On two of the bills were spots of blood.

Mr. PHILLIPS then proceeded towards the bank of the Yough, sanguine of success there, but he was disappointed, as were hundreds of the people who followed him, and took part in the search for the treasure, each one busied in digging where he pleased. Some two hours were spent in this operation, when the jailor gave it up as futile. But many persons were still hard at work when he left.

The Welsh inhabitants of the neighborhood of Utica are making provision for a literary and musical festival at Mechanics' Hall, on the 1st of January next, similar to that held by them at the beginning of the present year. It will be an Eisteddfod or Literary Convention, such as is common in Wales.

Items of Texas News.

Files of Galveston papers to the 23d ult. have been received.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. TALBOT, at Galveston, Monday morning, reports having passed, on the 22d inst., "within 200 feet of the wreck of the *O elcussa*, bottom up."

The steamer *Eclipse*, at Galveston, from Houston, Saturday morning, reports the bayou so low that she could not take on an cotton, the lowest tide that has been for fourteen months. There was ice in Houston on Friday morning.

The *Civilian* reports another week of inactivity in the cotton market, so far as sales, "though the receipts and exports have gone on, if not as rapidly as usual, at least to a respectable extent"—the former adding up 2,203 bales; the latter 1,345. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 10,937 bales. Stock at Galveston and Houston 15,000 bales—largest ever known at this season. Estimate incoming crop 95,000.

Proceedings of the Legislature are unimportant. The Senate has decided in favor of one university, instead of two. A bill providing for the geological survey of the State has been reported, and it was thought would become a law. The Galveston and Henderson Railroad bill, having passed the Senate, was set down for the 19th in the House. Mr. KINNEY, of Nueces, has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Slavery in report the expediency of exempting from execution for debt one or more slaves of all debtors.

The joint resolution, requesting their Senators and instructing their Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law authorizing the raising of a regiment of Texas rangers, for protection of the frontier from Indian depredations, has passed. The Galveston *News* says:

The increasing frequency of Indian outrages upon our border population, and the inadequacy of the military force of the United States to repel and punish the marauding savages, demand the immediate action of the Government, and we trust the importance of the subject will be so apparent to the President, that he will devote a portion of his first annual message to it.

The Bellon *Independent* records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th they stole and drove away over one hundred horses. One cavallado of about eighty in number, was taken from within three miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party had started in pursuit. Mr LAWIS, son-in-law of MOSES JACKSON, Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou, near Camp Colorado, by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent to them.

The editor of the *Civilian* has been shown by Captain FOLLETT, of San Luis Island, two stalks of Chinese sugar-cane, sixteen feet long and two inches in diameter. The soil of San Luis is light and sandy, like that on Galveston Island.

The Houston *Telegraph* states that about thirty miles of the Harrisburg Railroad is now graded beyond Richmond, leaving about twenty more to grade to reach Columbus. The track-laying will commence next month. A portion of the iron is now in Galveston.

General HENDERSON, newly elected United States Senator, is convalescent. The successor of the lamented General RUSK, he will proceed to Washington immediately. It is stated that Senator HEMPHILL will not resign his position as Chief Justice until after the next August election.

The weather in the upper counties has been cold and rainy. Damage has been done to cotton throughout the State.

The over-land mail brings intelligence that the Pimos and Maricopas Indians were planning an expedition in retaliation against the Gila Apaches for the inroad made on their villages last month. The battle then fought was the largest Indian fight which had occurred in those regions for many years.

Astounding Frauds.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA—FORGERY AND SWINDLING.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Thursday.

It is known to most of our readers that the Finance Committee of Councils has been lately investigating the business of the Board of Health of this city, with reference to some embezzlements and other offences which it was supposed had been committed by some of its members. The examination has been laborious, and the results are most astounding. The Committee have discovered that there has been going on, for how long a time it is impossible to say, a system of fraud wholly beyond anything that could ever have been suspected. The funds of the city have been obtained by outrageous crimes, and to an amount that cannot be ascertained; but the developments made by the Committee will probably explain, in a great measure, the extraordinary drain on the City Treasury and the causes for the continual failure of the revenue to meet the expenses.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia consists of twenty-four members, one from each Ward. Their names are as follows:

Ward		Ward	
1.	Charles Smith.	13.	Robert Lindsay.
2.	John McGettigan.	14.	A. C. Roberts.
3.	Lewis Kugler.	15.	Wm. Osborne, M. D.
4.	Thomas H. Town.	16.	Albert D. Bolleau.
5.	Joseph R. Coad, M. D.	17.	Lewis Bornman.
6.	Cornel. E. Donnovan.	18.	Benj. Housekeeper.
7.	David Watt.	19.	John O'Brien.
8.	John H. Weir, M. D.	20.	Moses H. Emery.
9.	F. G. Fraser.	21.	John Markie.
10.	Gavin H. Woodward.	22.	Wm. H. Squire, M. D.
11.	Wm. B. Griffith.	23.	B. B. Wilson.
12.	Philip DeYoung, M. D.	24.	Wm. Gallaher, M. D.

Of course, among these names are a number of gentlemen who are totally above suspicion. The frauds have been committed by a few, who seemed to regulate things pretty much as they pleased. The names of the offenders and the character of their offences will be fully exposed in the report of the Committee. This report, which will be submitted to Councils this afternoon, is, we are told, a very long document; but as it has not yet been made public, we are unable to present it to our readers, and can only describe its contents in general terms.

We understand that it convicts certain members of the Board of forgery, in numerous instances, and of every variety of fraud by which the money of the city could be appropriated to their own uses. One of the practices was for a member to take the names of a Committee and present a bill to the Board for goods said to have been purchased for the Board, when no such goods had ever been ordered or obtained. The Board would pass the bill, and a warrant would be drawn in the name of the house from whom it was pretended the goods were bought, the indorsement of the house being of course forged also. The money would go into the pockets of the skillful negotiator of the precious business.

In this way it is believed that many thousands of dollars have been drawn from the swindled Treasury of the city of Philadelphia. There have been also many other varieties of fraud practiced, which the report will explain fully. But it is safe to say that in every conceivable way, where public money has gone into the hands of the Board of Health, there has been swindling.

The Consolidation Act contains provisions which, it was thought, would prevent the perpetration of frauds in the different departments of the City Government. But they are signally proved to be wholly insufficient, and the Board of Health has been the department—the only one, we trust—where the frauds have been carried on in defiance of the law.

We have made every effort to obtain the particulars of these frauds and the names of the perpetrators for to-day's *Bulletin*, but without success, as the report is strictly guarded by the Committee until presented to Councils this evening. To-morrow we shall have some stirring developments to make.

The Committee of Finance in Councils, we are assured, have made the investigation with great industry and zeal, and without showing favor to any of the parties concerned. Politics, also, have not entered into the investigation, and they have conducted their labors with the single object of exposing crime and arresting the infamous system of fraud that they have discovered.

SPIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About a week since a young man named JOHN H. SHANNON of St. Louis, but now stopping at one of our principal hotels, was robbed of a diamond breastpin valued at $300, and a gold watch worth $100. The robbery was perpetrated at a house in the central part of the city, where the victim, with others, had resorted for the purpose of spending a portion of the night. The day following he received a letter purporting to come from the thief, and signed "Wide Awake." The writer regretted the necessity which led him to the act, but being "hard up" and compelled to raise $50, had taken the jewelry and pawned the pin for that amount at the establishment of LEVI BENJAMIN, pawnbroker, Gay-street, where the writer hinted the loser could recover the valuable by paying back the amount advanced on it. As to the watch, the writer said he would keep that, as he was in want of one, and had to "time it" occasionally. Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. SHANNON applied at the pawnbroker's designated, and on being shown the breastpin identified it as the one stolen from him. He claimed it, but the proprietor refused to give it up, unless the claimant paid the $50 advanced on it. This the claimant refused to do, and instituted a suit against Mr. BENJAMIN for its recovery. The case was tried on Tuesday, before Justice HAYS, CHARLES H. PITTS appearing for the defendant, and WEBSTER for the plaintiff. A decision was rendered in favor of the defendant. The Magistrate based his decision on the point of law, that unless evidence be adduced to prove that a recipient of pawns is cognizant of the fact that the property offered is stolen, he cannot be held responsible or be made to surrender the same to claimants, unless the money advanced on such pawns be paid back by those claiming them. So the pin remains in the possession of the pawnbroker.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Postmaster of San Francisco has given notice that many letters arrive at his office from the Atlantic States *via* Panama, which are found adhering so closely together by sealing-wax, that it is impossible to separate them without mutilating, and in many cases entirely destroying, the addresses. It is important, therefore, that persons mailing correspondence for California and other parts of the Pacific coast, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, should abolish the use of wax in sealing their letters.

The meridian instrument for the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, has been completed by Pistor & Martins, at Berlin. It combines a number of valuable improvements.

HORSE-MEAT SAUSAGES IN PHILADELPHIA.—For several weeks past, the proprietors of some of the beer-shops up town have been purchasing their supply of sausages from a couple of Germans, named DUNN and HOFFMAN, who hawked the delicacies about, and who professed to sell a very superior article at a very low price. The cheapness of the Bolognas tempted the publicans, and their customers had *wurst* in liberal quantities for lunch daily. Private families also purchased the dainty articles from the manufacturers, and they rejoiced that they could procure them at prices to suit the times. But, alas! the lager-bierites and the prudent housekeepers have learned too late that sausage-makers deceive. The sausages have turned out to be not very good things, and the customers of Messrs. DUNN and HOFFMAN regret too late that they did not take Mr. Weller's advice, and, before buying the Bolognas, "know the man as made 'em." Yesterday afternoon information was lodged at the Mayor's office that the men referred to were in the habit of working up dead horses into sausage meat, and High Constable WATT proceeding to their shop in Fifth-street, above Race, found the offenders engaged in preparing the equine material for conversion into prime bolognas. The sausage-chopping twain were taken into custody, and upon searching the premises pertinnus nf the defunct steeds were found in every condition, from the crude article soaking in salt and water, to the finished links all fixed up with sage, garlic and onions, and ready for the market. Samples of these delicacies were taken possession of by the officer, and a hearing of the case took place last night before Alderman ESAU. Several witnesses were examined, and it was proved that the prisoners were in the habit of buying horse-flesh at one cent a pound at a boue-boiling establishment above the city. The purchases were made under the pretence that the flesh was wanted to feed dogs with. As the horses which reach the bone-boilers have died of disease, the patrons of these horse-sausage makers can form a pretty fair idea of the character of the diet they have been indulging in. The prisoners were committed to answer.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Thursday.*

A SCHOOLMASTER IN TROUBLE.—DANIEL SULLIVAN is the teacher in the Catholic school attached to the Cathedral on Franklin-street. He was brought before Justice DOWLAND, yesterday, charged with cruelty to a pupil. It was in evidence that he kept the little fellow in a kneeling posture for about an hour, and then lifted him up by the ears and struck him in the face, blacking his eye. Justice DOWLAND imposed a fine of three dollars. The case is one which deserved a punishment more severe.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The organization in Philadelphia known as the "Women's Industrial Association," has sent, during the past month, a number of young women to Indiana, Illinois and other States, west of Pittsburg.

The Philadelphia Police have made a descent upon a sausage manufactory where horse-meat is used. They seized a barrel of the meat, black and coarse.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 293 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesrooms on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Fateat Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

10,000 LADIES WANTED (BUT DON'T ALL COME at once) at MILLER'S, in Canal st., to each buy one pair of India rubber boots or shoes; we have all kinds in great variety cheap for cash. Also, ladies' cloth button boots, gaiters, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HUNT—FITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3 by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New-York, Mr. R. HUNT, of the former place, to Mrs. S. S. FITCH, of West Bloomfield, N. Y.

BALLANTINE—BROWN.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Dr. Scott, ROBERT F. BALLANTINE to Miss ANNIE E. BROWN, all of that city.

SMITH—TAGGARD.—At Lexington, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Fuller, STEPHEN WM. SMITH, of this City, to SARAH A., daughter of the late Wm. Taggard.

DIED.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL C. PENTZ, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 195 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOHN G. PHELPS, son of Dr. James L. and Catharine Phelps, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Wesley-place, Mulberry st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITEMARSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short illness, RICHMOND WHITEMARSH, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, HENRIETTA, wife of James Brady, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, from No. 34 Washington-square, corner of West Washington place.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, at No. 10 West 10th st., WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Wm. Roberton, Esq., of Kennedies, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of her brother, MARY RAPELYE, daughter of the late John Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

CLARRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES CLARRY, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Hugh, John and Francis, of his father-in-law, John Conway, and his brother in-law, Thos Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, immediately after which the funeral will take place.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 3, EMMA, youngest daughter of GEORGE and ELLEN GILROY, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, CLORINDA, widow of ALANSON WEED, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12:45 P. M. train from New-York, to convey persons to the Church.

CRAWFORD.—In London, on Saturday, Oct. 10, THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

The friends of the deceased, and the artist generally, are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Chapel, on Saturday 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FESSENDEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, on board brig *John Stevens*, while on her passage from Kingston, Jam., for this port JOHN M. FESSENDEN, seaman, of Worcester, Mass., aged 22 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50 PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
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EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
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AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Last Thursday, Nov. 26, was Thanksgiving Day in this State. It was generally observed as a holiday, and trade was suspended in this City. Hence, the week just closed comprised but five business days. Throughout the week the weather has been unusually mild, and, in consequence, the receipts of produce have been pretty heavy, especially of Flour and Wheat. Canal navigation has been partially resumed, and much of the produce locked up in the Canals has been moved forward, with a fair prospect of the bulk of it reaching its destination ere the recurrence of severe weather. A Buffalo merchant who returned to Buffalo on Tuesday morning, from Utica the previous night, reported that the boats on the Erie Canal were moving freely, although ice had been made very thick, and had to be broken up by a forty-horse team west of Utica. His belief was that all boats east of Montezuma, coming east, will get to their destination. A boat was sunk in the lock at Montezuma. This would prevent passing there if nothing else did. We hear, however, there were no tugs there to tow, and horses cannot be used. At about all points west of there, boats were moving as near to railroad stations as possible, except between Lockport and Tonawanda, where the snow and ice are impenetrable. Thicker ice had formed along the central portion of the canal than on the western end, but there has been more snow on the latter. The latest news from Europe was unfavorable, and added to the difficulty experienced by factors in this market in finding buyers, unless at much reduced prices. The demand has been moderate—chiefly for home use—and holders have met it freely at lowest rates. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 3.
Superfine State Flour	$4 90 @ 5 00	$4 65 @ 4 75
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 30	4 80 @ 5 00
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 90 @ 5 00	4 65 @ 4 75
Super. Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10	4 80 @ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 20 @ 5 30	5 00 @ 5 15
Extra Ind. and Mich	5 10 @ 6 60	4 90 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 6 75	5 30 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee	6 25 @ 7 75	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00	5 60 @ 8 00
Super. to extra Canada	5 15 @ 6 30	4 75 @ 6 30
Mixed to extra South'n	5 25 @ 7 25	5 10 @ 7 25
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 4 60	3 40 @ 4 35
Corn Meal	3 40 @ 3 65	3 45 @ 3 70
White Wheat ₰ bushel	1 18 @ 1 55	1 15 @ 1 50
Red Wheat ₰ bushel	98 @ 1 34	92 @ 1 25
Mixed Western Corn	84 @ 85	— @ 85
Rye	78 @ 80	76 @ 78
Barley	75 @ 90	70 @ 86
Western Oats	49 @ 50	47 @ 50
State Oats	47 @ 49	42 @ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	41 @ 44	37 @ 41
Southern Oats	37 @ 41	33 @ 39
White Beans, ₰ bush.	1 60 @ 1 70	1 50 @ 1 60

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	78,800	121,300	120,000
Wheat, bush.	348,300	217,100	173,000
Corn, bush.	55,550	12,650	30,000
Barley, bush.	7,500	34,000	20,500
Oats, bush.	34,200	54,500	25,200
Rye, bush.	5,000	2,800	5,100

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	96,560	86,405	54,000
Wheat, bushels.	239,800	191,500	181,000
Corn, bushels	105,000	70,000	68,000
Rye, bushels	5,400	9,150	5,800
Barley, bushels	15,600	21,600	—

We annex a comparative statement of the receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	187,000	82,400	120,000	54,000
Wheat, bushels.	751,100	264,000	173,000	181,000
Corn, bushels	25,000	187,000	30,000	68,000
Rye, bushels	7,000	10,100	5,400	5,800
Barley, bushels	31,500	19,500	20,500	—
Oats, bushels	42,500	—	25,200	—

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 23:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	281,484	9,178,728	6,090,656	1,083,378

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	157,856	9,365,735	6,877,433	380,188

Buffalo Breadstuff movement during the month of November.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	198,626	36,189
Wheat, bushels	2,153,199	1,615,335
Corn, bushels	139,576	230,378
Barley, bushels	18,290	—
Rye, bushels	7,040	—
Oats, bushels	187,162	218,229

Imports of Breadstuffs, by Lake, into Buffalo from the opening of Navigation to Dec. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Lake opened	March.	May 8.	May 15.
Flour, bbls	856,762	1,078,205	752,556
Wheat, bushels	7,350,284	8,167,541	7,552,132
Corn, bushels	8,626,653	9,509,666	5,702,122
Oats, bushels	2,640,900	1,712,014	1,174,257
Barley, bushels	45,568	45,526	33,912
Rye, bushels	279 000	214,938	46,932

About 650,000 bushels Wheat are locked up by ice in the Welland Canal. Arrangements are making to flour a great portion of it, and send forward by rail. Nearly 1,000,000 bush. of Grain are on the Erie Canal; a good portion, if it does not move forward during the present thaw, will either be floured or be forwarded by rail. The interior millers own from one-third to one-half the amount.

Cotton has been rather more sought after at improved prices during the week. Our available stock is now but 2,404 bales, against 56,425 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season have been 509,697 bales, against 840,360 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 281,830 bales, against 258,949 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports at the latest dates, was 261,285 bales, against 463,765 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 38,779 bales against 39,749 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

The leading kinds of Groceries have been in fair demand at uniform rates throughout the week. Sugars have attracted most attention. Messrs. Boyd & Starr report that: "With a fair demand for bags Sugar prices have further declined say ¼ cent, since Nov. 16. The advices received to-day from England and New-Orleans—from the former of the large advance of ½d. Sterling, and from the latter the injury to the present crop there, from severe frost—have given to some of our holders more confidence to hold their stock for an advance here Boxes—Market quiet."

Prices Current for Sugar in New-York Dec. 1, 1857.

Inferior	4¾ @ 5¼	Nos. 6 to 10	5¾ @ 6
Common	5 @ 5⅝	Nos. 11 to 14	6¼ @ 7
Fair	5⅝ @ 6⅝	Nos. 15 to 16	7 @ 7¼
Good	6⅝ @ 7	Nos. 17 to 18	7½ @ 8
Prime	7¼ @ 7⅝	Nos. 19 to 20	8¼ @ 9
Choice	7⅝ @ 8	Melado	9 @ 9

In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, the Rice market was quite dull. The movements embraced: Receipts, 174 casks clean, and 40,284 bush. rough; sales, 265 casks clean at $3 ₰ 100 lbs.; exports 273 casks, including 103 casks to New-York.

During the past week Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of Loose and Salt Hay have been light. The demand has been pretty brisk, and prices have favored sellers. We quote Bale Hay at 70c. @ 75c. for common to choice; Loose Hay at 65c. @ 75c. for inferior to prime, and Salt Hay at 55 cents @ $1 ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been sparingly offered, and has ruled at rather firmer rates, including Bale at 50c. @ 52½c. ₰ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 @ $1 ₰ 100 sheaves. In Boston, during the week ending with Nov. 30, Hay was dull, and but moderate sales were made at $14 @ $18, cash, ₰ ton. In Baltimore, Nov. 30, Hay was scarce and in good demand, selling readily at $14 @ $18 ₰ ton for Bale, and $15 @ $16 for Loose. Straw was in fair request, and selling pretty freely at $17 ₰ ton for Rye, and $9 @ $12 for Wheat and Oat. In Richmond, Nov. 28, Hay was inactive, finishing Northern Bale at 85c. @ $1 ₰ 100 lbs. In Charleston, during the week ending Nov. 28, there was no North River Hay received, but 700 bales Eastern arrived. The only sale reported was one of 250 bales Eastern, to arrive, at 95c. ₰ cwt. The last sale of North River was at 85c. In Savannah, during the week ending Nov. 28, Hay was plenty, but the demand very tame, and the sales were light at $1 for Northern, and $1 25 @ $1 37½ for Eastern, ₰ 100 lbs., from store. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Nov. 24, Hay was inactive, with sales of only 300 bales Eastern at $17 50, and 150 bales Western at $19 ₰ ton.

New-York Hide Movement during November.

Stock of hides Nov. 1, 1857	287,670
Imports during November	161,640
Total	449,310
Sales during November	40,000
Exports to Europe	26,100
Contracted for tanning on imp'g't acct.	27,180
	93,280
Total stock on hand Dec. 1, 1857	356,030

Provisions have been more freely offered than purchased during the week, and prices of nearly all kinds have declined, closing heavily and languidly, with a limited inquiry. In Cincinnati, during the week ending Nov. 25, a fair business was transacted in Hogs. The *Price Current* states that "Packers are operating cautiously and with reference to the demand for the product; and there is on their part no undue excitement. The proprietors of the slaughtering establishments went into the market Monday and yesterday, and purchased quite extensively in Covington at $4 75@$4 80 ₰ cwt., gross, which is a shade above the market, but they look to the offal for profit; the improvement is, however, the consequence of competition among themselves, $5 50@$5 60 for ordinary sized Hogs, and $5 75 for extra large may be considered the market rates. The receipts are increasing rapidly, and with very favorable weather we may look for an active market the coming week. The Hogs coming in are fully fat, and are generally large. The total receipts of Hogs in Cincinnati, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 24, 1857, were 39,900. Same time in 1856, 76,750; in 1855, 63,446; in 1854, 76,714; in 1853, 99,419; in 1852, 118,854. The packing season commenced each year as follows: 1857, Nov. 11; 1856, Nov. 1; 1855, Nov. 17; 1854, Nov. 4; 1853, Nov. 5. Our advices from the West report generally a backward season, and farmers anxious to feed their hogs as long as possible. In Illinois, and at all points west of that State, money matters are interfering very materially with packing operations, it being found impossible to negotiate drafts made against shipments. Hogs are generally reported abundant and fat, and the indications are strong in favor of a long and late season. Prices at most of the leading points were, last week, nominal."

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

We annex a comparative statement of the stocks on hand here, of the leading articles, about Dec. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Ashes, bbls	707	1,329
Coffee, pkgs	82,400	117,068
Cotton, bales	56,425	2,404
Dyewood, tons	2,783	5,048
Hemp, tons	100	473
Hemp, bales	10,111	12,382
Hides, number	11,664	373,105
Leather, sole, sides	52,000	453,600
Molasses, hhds	2,516	8,370
Molasses, bbls	60	5,691
Pork, bbls	8,390	4,350
Beef, tcs. and bbls	10,228	27,095
Rice, tcs	2,841	2,250
Rice, bgs	2,700	3,455
Sugars, hhds	14,959	26,522
Sugars, bags	9,000	7,500
Sugars, boxes	10,856	15,340
Tobacco, crude, hhds	3,310	5,174
Tobacco, crude, bales	3,752	9,945

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock,
Positively last performance but one of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Third appearance of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES.
OPERA AND CONCERT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night but one of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES,
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,

MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brulant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Alegri.

The sale of seats for the third night commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Inactive rehersal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA,
MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg will leave New-York at the end of this month. Prior to his departure Mr. Thalberg will give
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES
And TWO EVENING CONCERTS,
On which occasion he will make most positively his farewell appearance in New-York.
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE
On the termination of his Southern tour.
The Matinees Musicales will take place on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.
The price of admission has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Tickets to be had at C. Breusing's and of Mr. Brown, sexton of Grace Church.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
The three brothers, GABRIEL, ANTONE and JEROME,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Ballet d'action—THE CONTRABANDIST.
Comic Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—The Schoolmaster, Tight Rope and Magic Trumpet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Fifth night of Mr. Lester's comedy of TWO TO ONE.
Fifth night of Mr. JEFFERSON WINSLOW.
Last night of MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.
All the comedians in the bill.
To-morrow—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE. A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN—two sterling comedies.
On Monday next, Dec. 7, will be produced, with entirely new scenery, decorations and appointments, a play, in five acts, written to illustrate the present condition of this City, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5
A NIGHT WITH THE FUNNY SPIRITS,
who will enshrine in the two great comedies A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, to dispel and drive away the blue devils.
N. B.—The Box-book is open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLAKE'S BENEFIT.—SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.
Blake as Old Ralph and Old Bones.
Two full comedies on same night, brilliantly cast.
Box book open.

STOCK-BROKERS—ATTEND BLAKE'S BENEFIT at Wallack's Theatre, on SATURDAY NIGHT, and see a
BROTHER CHIP OUTWITTED.
Box, parquette and stall scrip at par. Books open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Three Undoubted Triumphs
in three very successful pieces.
Three of the greatest comedians
in various laughable and meritorious pieces.
Burton and Brougham in the new Comedy,
VANITY FAIR.
Brougham and Burton in the immense Burlesque,
HAMLET TRAVESTIE.
Rogers, the new English Comedian, highly successful in the farce of YOU'RE SURE TO BE SICK.
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—Last night of the local piece of A DAY IN NEW-YORK, with City scenery. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Burton will also appear, and Jas. Rogers in a new Farce.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee
BENEFIT and last night but one of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will appear in
THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1857, the Comedy of
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk ..... Mr. C. Mathews
And the successful piece of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff ..... Mr. Charles Mathews

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A Mother's Prayer.
Quarrick, the Wild Flower of Mexico ..... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer ..... Geo. Jordan
Barabbas, a Sailor ..... Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA, Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
THE INVISIBLE SMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the Farce of
GRIMSHAW, BRADSHAW AND BRADSHAW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN
Every day, except on the Wednesday evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the very pretty piece of THE WANDERING BOYS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT. Previous to which, TIME TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. Chas. A. Minton,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. August Belmont,	Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. James Brooke,	Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,	Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,	Mrs. Henry Reuwick,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,	Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Joseph Hodson,	Mrs. F. S. Talmadge,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Chas. F. Kuhn,	Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. E. L. Livingston,	Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.
Mrs. G. N. Miller,	

E. E. Anderson,	Daniel Elliott,	Captain Nevers,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Dr. G. T. Elliott,	J. De P. Ogden,
Hon. A. Belmont,	Thos. A. Emmet,	Alfred W. Pell,
Robt. Benson, Jr.,	Henry S. Fearing,	Walden Pell,
Captain Bensel,	Dudley Field,	Wm. C. Pell,
Jas. Bleecker,	Chas. Hoffman,	Captain Price,
Alex. Bliss,	Wm. J. Hoppin,	Ed. S. Renwick,
J. Burse,	Merelith Hunland,	Captain Riblet,
Chas. F. Briggs,	J. B. Ireland,	John Roberton,
Jos. Bridgham,	Robert James,	Jas. F. Ruggles,
Hon. Jas. Brooks,	Peyton Jaudon,	Leopold Schmidt,
E. Bringer,	Wm. F. Jones,	Captain Shafer,
Henry Chadwick,	Hon. C. P. Kirkland,	Captain Shumway,
Chas. A. Clinton,	Lon's Laug,	Judge Slosson,
C. P. Collins,	Captain Lauritz,	Edward Slosson,
Wm. S. Constant,	Arthur Leary,	E. D. Smith,
Hon. J. E. Cooley,	Lt. Col. Lefferts,	Captain Speaight,
Edward Cooper,	Maj. Macomb, U.S.A.,	Alex. Taylor,
Major Crawford,	Albyn Marie,	Eugene Thorn,
Judge Daly,	Peter Marie,	Hon. J. Van Buren,
Chas. A. Dana,	R. H. Messinger,	Egbert L. Viele,
Thos. E. Davis,	Gen. C. P. Morris,	J. H. Wainwright,
Henry Delafield,	Captain Monroe,	J. C. Walsh,
Ed. Delafield, Jr.,	Dr. A. B. Mott,	C. F. Winthrop,
R. De Trobriand,	Col. J. R. Murray,	Wm. Young,
Cornelius Du Bois,	Ed. M. Newbould,	J. C. Zimmerman.
Colonel Duryee.		

Tickets, 52 each, admitting one person only.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
by
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course $1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentleman .. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture 50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway. GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway. T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William-st
CHARLES MACKAY
will repeat his lecture on the National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., 8 P. M.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MADAME MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON,
The eminent pianiste of Paris and London, pupil of Liszt, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Mlle. Cairoli, Sig. Gassier and Sig. Ardavani of the Academy of Music, and a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. Tickets with secured seats $1 each, may be had at C BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 12th-st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening, Dec. 8, Crimbelline; THURSDAY evening, Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis', Appleton's, Crowen's and Christern's bookstores, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from Charles W. Polman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Polman.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d and 4th instant at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.

The depressed state of business, with the many recent disasters on the sea, have rendered this effort necessary, and the managers would most earnestly solicit all who can contribute their mite remembering that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, poultry and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the City Hall Park, on the 15th and 16th days of December instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the rooms of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners, and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:

20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
3 gold watches and chains.
15 chests of various qualities.
50 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 413 Broome-st., has just received watches, jewelry, silks, dresses, shawls, window curtains, &c., &c. Also, a gold chronometer stop watch, silver candlesticks, napkin rings, merino shawls, satin scarfs, under-shirts, and two chests of tea, all supposed to have been stolen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE, WITH A GOOD JOBBING OFFICE.—It is near New-York, and has a large advertising patronage from the City, as well as the neighborhood. A good chance for an active, capable man. Address CICERO, *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. B. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 55 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET,—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 257 4th-av., fourth house above 20th-st., East side, and between Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Hawks' Church. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Bands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, may be had in a private family, with a large, well-furnished front room, supplied with gas and baths, near the cars, and Wall-st ferry. Address CAMPBELL, *Times* Office, with real name and reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.]

ALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES AND other securities will be made at auction on the most ...rable terms, by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., office 14 Pine-st., corner of Nassau st.

E. H. LUDLOW, & Co., Auctioneers.

...ERED FACTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSE-...WOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ...L MADE BY GEO. PLATT, IN THE BEST MANNER AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av., northeast corner 15th-st, ...RAWING-ROOM—Elegant furniture consisting of sofas, ...rs, &c., carved satinwood, yellow satin brocatel curtains carved satinwood ...ry yellow satin brocatel curtains carved satinwood ...re and pier tables mirrors in carved satinwood ...es, superb Louis XIV clock and candelabras in gold ...bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubusson ...carpets, gilt chandeliers with gold colored shades and ...ts to match.

...NG-ROOM—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining ..., carved pedestal, sideboard, chairs in green morocco ..., carved Cornices, splendid engravings and mirrors in ...y carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt ...deliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains, antique ...d velvet tapestry carpet.

...LOR—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubusson ...carpet elegant mantel mirror, green and silver white ...ins, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades ...brackets to match.

...RARY—Carved rosewood library table, and other ...s; pedestal writing table, with drawer for Audubon's ...birds; carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal ...bronze statues, blue silk curtains; elegant bronze ... "The Tournament," figures to match; elegant ...e antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books, ...on velvet carpet, &c.

...LL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints, in ...ved frames; carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c.

...MBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture, ...e; Psyche glass, brocatel curtains, marble-top centre ... side tables, velvet and tapestry carpets; mirrors, ...sewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks, rosewood toilet ..., with marble tops; table de nuit, &c

...DOIR.—Rosewood furniture, in rose-colored brocatel; ...rose-colored curtains; mirrors, in carved rosewood ...; Aubusson carpets, &c.

...FLOOR.—Elegant satin-wood chamber furniture, ...e; en suite do. do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

...—Inlaid rosewood tables, sofas, &c.; brocatel carved cornices, &c.

...ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre tables, Psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, &c.

...ortunes can be had on Friday, and the furniture, ..., by permit, on the Saturday previous to the sale, at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell DAY, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants'

...Black River and Utica Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

...Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.

...Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.

...Sacramento City Water Loan 10 per cent. Bonds.

...La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

...Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

...shares Merchants' Bank, (scrip stock,) .....$50 each.

...shares Metropolitan Bank.....$100 each.

...shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co .....$20 each.

...shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co .....$25 each.

...shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co .....$50 each.

...shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co .....$50 each.

...shares Firemen's Ins. Co .....$17 each.

Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 5. Regular sale in sale of Stocks and Bonds and Business ... every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood furniture, two superior rosewood pianos, rosewood parlor suites, magnificent marble ... and groups, paintings, &c., with the entire costly ... of the first-class dwelling house No. 152 West ..., between 7th and 8th-avs.; also, large library of ...ical and scientific works.

...MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above splendid furniture and beautiful works of art will be sold to the highest bidder, and comprises a very large and costly collection, worthy the special attention of furnishing buyers, connoisseurs and artists. Arrangements have been made to accommodate purchasers in regard to carriage or shipping the goods, with them being subject to ... on the morning of sale. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house the morning of sale, which consists in part of ...cent parlor furniture, all rosewood, comprising ... full suites richly carved and covered in crimson ..., one full suite in blue and gold, and one in silk velvet, all richly carved and in perfect order; two superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegant music cabinet, ... marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors, covered ...eres with mirror backs, two splendid mantel ..., two large pier mirrors to match, with brass, rich ..., gold bordered velvet Brussels carpets, rich ... and pier tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception ...ladies' French secretary, elegant China vases, marble ..., figures and beautiful ornaments, with a number ... valuable paintings, including the Italian street ... $400; rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, ... rosewood furniture in haircloth, washstands, ... clocks, velvet Wilton and tapestry carpets, ... dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, marble side board, rich China, cut glass, ...ver, &c., with a large quantity too numerous for ... advertisement. Sale will commance at 10½ o'clock ... rain or shine.

LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

...'s SALE—Being a continuation of the stock sold ..., consisting of rich and valuable fancy furs, ... as an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, ...rten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sable, Fitch marten and other descriptions, in manchettes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and ..., foot muffs, &c., in great variety. Also, gentlemen's ... in caps, collars, gloves, gauntlets and coats, ... very fine dark mink furs and elegant sables of ... description. The above goods are all of the ...ities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, ... especially got up for City retail trade. They ... be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of ... their furs will do well to attend this sale, as ... opportunity is but seldom offered. Every article ... warranted as represented, and a deposit will be required.

HENRY M. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. ... Broadway-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood ..., covered in various colored brocatel, elegant ... suites, covered in plush, elegant ... pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany rockers, ... hair cloth; mahogany lounges, covered in ... gilt cornices, muslin, lace, and embroidered ... curtains; mahogany marble top pier tables, side ... do., mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany ... top dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, ...ut and mahogany night cabinets and commode, hair mattresses, straw do.; bolsters and pillows, ... matting, &c. Also, an assortment of choice ...ery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale ...nce.

...k—15 demijohns, 5 gallons each, of very fine ... Dupuy & Co.'s, Brandy, to be sold to close an ...

...PING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

...ON NOTICE.—GOLD AND SILVER ...HES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPP ... CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, ... a large and general assortment of English and ... and silver hunting and open-face lever, duplex, ... chronometer watches. Also, small watches, ... and English hunting levers and chronometers ... gentlemen, and some diamond set watches. Also, an ... of diamond jewelry in gold setting, warranted ... carat, N. B.—Everything in the above invoice will be warranted to correspond with the description on the catalogue, and every article offered will be positively sold without restriction or reserve. The invoice will be sold at 12 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

...MEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-..., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. Tax and forfeiture quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales. Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall ... be presented for that purpose, in addition to his ... advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ ... at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see ...

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

...ERTS & MOSS—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ... diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRI-..., 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 65 ..., selling the entire stock of a Maiden-lane importing house, consisting of massive diamond breastpins, earrings, ... rings, studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English ... gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; ... very in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, ...logues will be ready and goods on view early ... of sale. NOTICE.—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers ... Assignees.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, at 12 o'clock:

... City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds due 1873.

... County (Va.) Bonds, $1,000 each.

... Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad.

... Cleveland & Pittsburg 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

... shares Norwich & Worcester Railroad, $100 each.

... Union Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1856.

... Union Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857.

...LABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN ...IA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit ... Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of ... vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman ... Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer ... at public auction in front of Buckingham ... on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land ... County containing 300 acres, known as the ... Mine, on which there is a gold mine which ... worked on a large scale and regarded as one of ... in this gold section. It is about six miles from ... House, and upon it there are extensive buildings ... a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently ... opened at great expense, which is said to add ... the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to ... as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the ... the taxes on the property, and for the balance on ... of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchasing required to give bonds with good security, ... title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-STREET, ... calls particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (this day,) Dec. 4, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 24 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant china dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES. —By MELLOR & LLOYD, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 152 Broadway, near Maiden-lane. Assignee's sale of about $20,000 worth of elegant furs, 150 sleigh robes, will be sold at 12 o'clock. Ladies' furs consist of real Russian sable capes, muffs and cuffs, royal ermine do., Russia fitch in sets, mountain and stone marten sets, mink sets of the richest description, real seal capes gloves and collars, Siberian sets in great variety, together with an endless variety of Misses' furs, consisting of mink, chinchilla, mountain marten, stone marten, and other fashionable styles. The whole of which will positively be sold, without reserve, to close an assignment. We invite our numerous friends and the public to the above sale, as the furs were manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and warranted fresh and free from all imperfections. Deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH A JACKSON, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $6 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE FAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Grafton Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the hill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLlars, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

LOST—IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY, Lower Wall-st., on Dec. 2, a pair of gold SPECTACLES, in a mahogany case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of TRENHOLM BROTHERS & CO., No. 42 Pine-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN.—A REWARD OF five hundred dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and recovery of the black and colored SILKS and NECK TIES stolen from No. 25 Cortland-st., on Tuesday morning, about 6¾ o'clock. Said goods were seen to be taken in black trunks and put on a carriage or hack. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid to such driver, for any information he will give that will lead to the recovery of the goods, and he will be held harmless. Any information from any one will be very gladly received concerning the above, or from any one who saw the carriage. GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE. —A pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUPE, BUILT IN the best manner; a very superior article, in all respects equal to a new one, trimmed with cherry-colored sotin, having cost $900, will be sold for nearly one-half, if applied for immediately. Inquire at the stable, No. 21 West 22d-st., in the rear.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. BIGELOW has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

3½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsis, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE Highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSICAL HALF-PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed in purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, hut little used, Pothia & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO BLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—A YOUNG ENGlish lady, Miss JEFFREY, of No. 65 Madison-av., will give private lessons on the piano to a few pupils on very moderate terms. She will, if requested by note, call upon families and ladies at their residence, in respect to qualifications, references, &c., while those who desire will call upon her as above.

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES—AND MUSIC taught in a few lessons on the piano; singing, guitar accordeon and violin. Terms moderate. Seventeen pianos and two melodeons to rent, or for sale, cheaper than ever offered. Prof DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. REV. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUpils in the English branches, modern languages and drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., *Times* office.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 353 BROADWAY—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing desirable positions should forward their address. We are in correspondence with the principal Schools in the Union. Wanted, a lady to teach music and English; also two gentlemen, one to teach classics and English—to go South; the other for the English department in a public school.
SMITH & BOYD.

AN ENGLISH LADY—OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to form an engagement as visiting governess, instructing thoroughly in English, French and music, or would attend separate classes in French or music in Brooklyn or its vicinity. Highest references furnished. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695, Post-Office, New-York.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes to form an engagement with one or two families, as daily governess, or she would accept a resident situation in a family or school at the South. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 9 Ashland-place, (Perry st.)

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS AN experienced and successful teacher of French, Music and the English branches, wishes a situation in this City, where she may instruct a family of children in payment for her board and the comforts of a home. Best of references given. Address SINCLAIR, office of this paper.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 12 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 34 Catharine-st.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6
Arago, Saturday,	May 1	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $315. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARAB

THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Expulsion of Messrs. Sickles and Gunther.

The Committee Threatens to Expel Itself.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening in No. 4 Tammany Hall, and enjoyed a very exciting season. The regular business of the meeting was to receive and pass upon the new Committees for 1858; but before that came up a letter was received from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, resigning his position as a member of the Committee, on the ground that his duties as a member of the next Congress would render it impossible to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Another letter was received from C. GODFREY GUNTHER, tendering his resignation.

As soon as they were read there was great noise and confusion.

Motions to accept the resignations were laid on the table and motions from several were made immediately that they be expelled.

Mayor WOOD spoke feelingly in favor of expelling them.

So did Marshal RYDERS—He was in favor of expelling every man who did not stand by the regular nominations.

Hon JOHN COCHRANE held similar opinions, and so did a number of others.

The Corporation Counsel was opposed to expelling any man unless a written charge was preferred against him, and he was notified and had an opportunity of answering the charge, face to face with his accuser.

So they continued speaking for and against immediate expulsion until 1 o'clock this morning, when a resolution expelling Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER was carried by a vote of 63 to 34.

Previous to the action upon the resolution, there was an attempt to include Mr. MALONEY in it, on the ground that he had declared that he would not support Judge DENIO, at the last State election.

After a great deal of exciting debate, the motion to include him was lost.

Soon after 5 o'clock this morning, a large number of the members came out for refreshments, while some of those inside were pressing resolutions expelling all who were known to have refused to support regular nominations from the highest office down to Ward Constables. It was claimed that that was the rule acted on in the expulsion of Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, and that it should be applied without respect to persons. It was claimed that the man who bolted on a constable violated the rule as much as the man who bolted the regular nomination for MAYOR.

At near 2 o'clock debate on the resolution was proceeding, and the excitement was very great.

There was not a very large outside attendance, but those who were there passed the time in debating the propriety of what was going on. Mr. JAMES IRVING was there offering bets that Mayor WOOD was a Know-Nothing. He put up $50 with an EX-Alderman, that he could prove that Mayor WOOD belonged to a Know-Nothing Council. He offered $50 more on the same statement, but found no takers.

He next offered $25 to $100, that Mayor WOOD was a Know-Nothing during the last election, and that he received two votes in a Council for the Mayoralty nomination, but he found no takers.

When our reporter left (2 A. M.) the Committee were still in session.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the late election. Alderman HARRIS was chosen Chairman. In the absence of the Alderman of the First, the returns of the Second Ward were taken up and canvassed. The official figures for Mayor in the Second Ward were as follows:

Wood	231	Tiemann	438

NINTH WARD.

	Dugro, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Wagner, Am.
First District	272	201	135
Second District	143	238	184
Third District	212	319	387
Fourth District	144	206	150
Fifth District	207	127	154
Sixth District	109	147	156
Seventh District	144	206	150
Eighth District	207	127	154
Ninth District	97	142	149
Tenth District	112	141	171
Eleventh District	218	165	232
Twelfth District	130	141	161
Total	1,995	2,160	2,182

The following is the official vote for Mayor in the Ninth ward:

NINTH WARD.

District.	Wood.	Tiemann.	District.	Wood.	Tiemann.
1	254	359	7	128	375
2	131	436	8	215	279
3	191	738	9	82	307
4	120	349	10	104	320
5	122	431	11	215	405
6	104	312	12	129	308
Total				1795	4618

The following is the official vote for Alms-house Commissioner in the Ninth Ward:

POLICE JUSTICES.—J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Independent Democrat, is elected Police Justice in the Eighth District by 1,200 to 1,500 plurality.

JAMES H. WELSH, Republican and American, is elected Police Justice in the First District.

MRS. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM received one vote in the Ninth District of the Ninth Ward.

There was a rumor that the Ninth Ward returns would be thrown out on the ground that there were more votes cast than there are voters in the Ward, but it had no foundation in fact.

There were two Districts (First and Eighth) wanting in the Sixth Ward returns. One in the Eighth and one in the Twenty-second Wards. The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. They have ten days in which to conclude the canvass.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board is composed of forty-four members—two from each Ward in the City. The term of office is for two years, and the time of one member for each Ward expires every year. Annexed is a list of members elect for the year 1858:

Wards.	
1—John O'Grady.	12—Abraham V. Williams.
Samuel Auld.	James MacKean.
2—J. D. French.	13—*A. Brommell.*
George Niven.	Jonathan L. Scofield.
3—H. J. Crozier.	14—Andrew L. Byrne.
Vincent N. Lecompte.	Andrew H. Green.
4—Thos. Fitzgerald.	15—*Richard Warren.*
Eugene Shine.	*Erastus C. Benedict.*
5—*James M. Tuthill.*	16—*Robert A. Adams.*
William B. Eager, Jr.	William J. Haskett.
6—Richard Barry.	17—*——Cushing.*
William Sinclair.	Richard C. Fellows.
7—*Daniel Coger.*	18—*G. W. Pearcey.*
William M. Tweed.	William H. Nellson.
8—*Wm. Bloomfield.*	19—B. McCabe.
John R. Lydecker.	Terence Farley.
9—*Chas. E. Gildersleeve.*	20—*Oliver H. Lee.*
Provost S. Haines.	William Monteith.
10—Daniel Slote.	21—*Lafayette Ranney.*
George H. Clark.	*John Davenport.*
11—George White.	22—John O'Keef.
Aaron B. Rollins.	*Wm. H. Marriner.*

Democrats, 23; Opposition, 16.

Annual Meeting of the Geographical Society.

This Society met at 8 o'clock last evening in the small Chapel of the New-York University, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. The Chairman read a *resumé* of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, in which he stated that there were at present 549 members of the Society, and paid a tribute to Dr. KANE and other deceased members of the past year. The Society in common with other institutions of a similar character had felt the financial convulsions of the present season.

The following is an exhibit of the monetary transactions of the Society during the year:

Cash on hand, 1856	$1,028 10
Receipts	2,265 00
Total	$3,293 10
Expenditures	3,023 74
In Treasury	$269 36

Abstracts of the papers read before the Society since the last annual meeting were presented; that of Professor LORIN BLODGET on Climatology was especially commended. In conclusion, the Chairman stated that hereafter there would be meetings of the Society on the first Thursday of each month, at which lectures would be delivered in the Chapel of the University; on the Intermediate Thursdays, meetings would be held in the Society's rooms, at which the reports of the various sections would be presented.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING stated that the conclusions of Professor LORIN BLODGET respecting the climatology of this continent were at variance in several important respects with those of Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, as stated in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting, held in Montreal, last Summer. He, therefore, hoped caution would be used in considering the views of the former.

Mr. PIERREPONT moved that the report rendered by the Chairman be referred back to the Council, to be amended by the Council and published, if they thought proper.

Mr. DISTURNELL said Professor BLODGET's work was published under the auspices of Surgeon-General LOSSING, U. S. A., and any censure of the former was also a reproof of the latter. Mr. PIERREPONT's motion was carried.

The reports of the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, JOHN JAY, Esq.; the Librarian, MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., and the Treasurer, (*pro tem.*,) F. A. CONKLING, Esq., were read, adopted and referred to the Council, with liberty to publish them at their discretion.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of officers, who were elected unanimously:

President—Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.
Vice-Presidents—John C. Fremont, Henry Grinnell, Archibald Russell.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—John Jay.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—George Folsom.
Recording Secretary—J. C. Adamson.
Treasurer—Frederick A. Conkling.
Librarian—Marshall Lefferts.
Council—Hiram Barney, Alex. W. Bradford, Henry V. Poor, Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., R. A. Witthaus, Egbert L. Viele, Henry E. Pierrepont, M. Dudley Bean, Samuel P. Dinsmore.

The meeting then adjourned.

Payment of an Election Bet.

From two to three thousand people were collected yesterday, between the hours of 1 and 3½ o'clock, at the corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway, to witness the payment, or rather performance, of a bet made on the result of the recent Mayoralty election. A certain Mr. SEWALL A. GILBERT, one of the bar tenders of the Girard House, is a strong partisan of FERNANDO WOOD, and his friend, Mr. JAMES B. BROWN, well-known, it is understood, in sporting circles, is an equally ardent supporter of DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Previous to the election, getting rather warmly into dispute anent the merits and chances of success of their respective candidates, Mr. GILBERT challenged Mr. BROWN to the performance of a feat, from the acceptance of which most persons would have shrunk. In the event of WOOD's success BROWN was to saw a load of wood in the street, in front of the Girard House, in open daylight. Contrariwise, if TIEMANN were successful, GILBERT was to go through that refreshing exercise; and a TIEMANN *was* successful, Mr. GILBERT yesterday buckled himself to the task. A rude kind of platform was erected, of sufficient elevation to give all the spectators a full view of the proceedings. A pole was erected, with the name of "FERNANDO WOOD" attached to it; the wood was dumped beside the platform; the crowd began to assemble thick and fast; up went the "horse" and saw, and amid vociferous cheers, up went Messrs. GILBERT and BROWN, GILBERT dressed in a blue shirt, a pair of fancy pants, and a large watch chain, and BROWN, attired in a pair of fancier pants, a respectable business-coat, and also in a watch chain. GILBERT's destiny was to saw the load of wood, and BROWN's to keep the saw well greased. By stipulation the sticks were to be sawed alternately in two and three pieces. To these sticks that were to be sawed only into two pieces, GILBERT gave the name of *Tiemann sticks*, as he said he would not take much trouble with TIEMANN, while Mr. WOOD lent his name to the sticks that were to be sawed into three pieces. There was a Ben Perley Poore-ishness about the affair that deprived it of originality, and it was also whispered that the whole thing was a hoax—that the proprietor of the Girard House furnished the wood, and that Mr. BROWN, the winner of the bet, was his intimate acquaintance, just as Mr. GILBERT, the loser, was his barkeeper; and that, whether FERNANDO WOOD was elected or not, the crowd to witness the event would be equally large, and equal prosperity would be showered, as from continual horns of plenty, on his bar. At any rate, a large and miscellaneous crowd enjoyed themselves; ladies threw bouquets, ornamented with bright-colored ribbons, to the sawyer, who blushed and bowed his acknowledgments, sweating at every pore. Mayor WOOD was cheered several times, but not with great vigor of lungs. The friends of TIEMANN were evidently in the ascendancy. When every stick of wood was sawed, the audience dispersed at 3½ o'clock.

An American Chapel in Paris—Dr. Kirk's Reception.

A very crowded meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, to receive Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, who has lately returned from Paris, where he has been laboring since January last, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to establish a Chapel for the benefit of all American citizens visiting or temporarily resident in the French metropolis.

The occasion was evidently productive of great interest among various denominations of Christians, and the closest attention was given to the expected details.

The meeting was organized by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, with whom were several ministers and other gentlemen forming the Committee.

After the introductory services, Dr. KIRK proceeded to address the assembly. He gave a lucid and faithful sketch of the state and prospects of Evangelical religion in the French capital. The perusal of the Scriptures was becoming more general in France than formerly. The concert of prayer among the Parisian Protestants is not without interest. The work of evangelization was described as decidedly progressive.

The Rev. Doctor spoke of the difficulty of preventing the laborers employed in the erection of the new church from working on the Sunday. But that was effected at last, and the men were paid for being at rest. He spoke of the impracticability of impressing upon the French populace the sanctity of the Sabbath—kind-hearted, open, accessible, simple, excepting such as have been ruined by debasing vices, such was the general character of these people.

The Doctor then proceeded to describe the projection of an American Chapel in Paris in 1839. His first impression was that his duty lay in America. But now, his personal convictions led him to prosecute this work in the French capital. The number of American travelers and residents in Paris is increasing. About 250 American students are there. To cross the Atlantic is a strong trial for youth, if he wish to serve Satan he can find both on shipboard and in Paris plenty to help him. If the friends of young men going thither to study knew all, they could not but feel intensely interested in the formation of an American Church in that city. The views as to the Sabbath, entertained in Paris, he would not repeat. It was hard to believe there was a Sabbath. And those who go there soon forget to sanctify that day. Incentives to profligacy and sensual vice are prominent on every hand. The speaker had been requested to organize in Paris a Church, Catholic in its character, composed of men of various denominations, yet agreeing in essentials. The very first American he met in Paris threw cold water on the attempt to build an American Chapel. He had been sent to Dr. EVANS. Many years ago Dr. LUSCOMBE built a chapel at his own expense, and wished to connect it with the British Embassy. This Church ultimately came up for sale. Dr. EVANS agreed to take it, but the feeling of the British community was against the sale. The matter was held in suspense until Dr. KIRK reached Paris. Lord COWLEY told him how strongly the feelings of the British brethren were roused. He said that he believed the British Government owned the Church, and that the reserved rights of the last tenant were only nominal. Dr. KIRK went and examined the building. It stands in the Rue d'Aguesseau. His impression was unfavorable both as to the building and its locality. It would require at least several thousand dollars for repairs. To save a threatened law suit and to maintain good feeling, Dr. KIRK and his friends determined to build a Church for themselves. The history of the rejected building is painful, for the British Government, through Parliament, refuse to acknowledge ownership, so to whom it now belongs nobody can tell.

Temporary accommodations have been obtained, and a volunteer choir had been organized. The site of the new church is in the Rue de Berry, not far from the Barriere d'Etoile. He loved the French people, loved a sick child, from the difficulties he had encountered. The land was purchased from a lady who demanded "pin money." [Laughter.] It was the custom. She stuck to the demand for pin money. The Doctor refused to complete the purchase with this stipulation, but ultimately overcame the lady's demand. After six weeks of sore trial the plan and the financial predicament were before them. A pledge was made from the American churches for $15,000, and the architect consented to proceed. Mr. DALE and also Mr. WOOLSEY had done nobly, but effort was still necessary. There was a gentleman, (he might be present,) who said that Dr. KIRK was about to establish a Puseyite Church. [laughter,] and why? Just because they adopted an Episcopal form at one of the Sabbath services each day. Catholics cannot own churches, the American and Foreign Churches cannot own a church, it must be owned by an individual. Catholic churches are owned by the Government. The Doctor decided on being the owner of the church, and when he may die, there will be $4,800 due to the Government, and the same sum after the death of each subsequent incumbent. Such is the Code Napoleon. Real estate must be owned by individuals. Virtually such ownership is a trusteeship in a roundabout way. He had insured his life for $4 600, which would be made over to meet any difficulty.

The Doctor read a letter from one of the members of the church, expressing regret that a permanent minister is not yet appointed. Mr. HALL, who has been employed in Rome, is officiating now. The congregation amounts to an average of 150. The new building now in progress is described as likely to be a very beautiful and tasty edifice. Dr. KIRK left Paris in September. The French law makes every builder responsible for 10 years, so that, though he has not seen it very lately, he can answer for the excellence of the workmanship.

Until lly, the American and Foreign Christian Union own this new building, and the service will be Episcopal, that is, there will be a liturgy at least for the morning service. It is an accommodation to the feelings of some. Charity and Christian feeling demand it. The place may be regarded for a time as a mission station. He proceeded to contend that our countrymen owe it to their God to erect such a church in such a place. Ours is eminently a religious history. WASHINGTON said that the history of our struggle for Independence was a succession of almost miraculous events. Ours is a Christian nation. Christianity has moulded the laws and institutions of the State. God is prospering us among the nations of the earth, and it is for us to erect a monument to his glory in that City, and among our own people there. The establishment of this Church will practically demonstrate to the people of Europe an important truth—the distinction between a *governmental* and a *national* religion; it will be the symbol of evangelical Protestantism, and as the first formed American Church in Europe, it will not be a *sectarian* institution.

Two spies are present at all the services, and doubtless every word uttered that evening would be specially reported to the French Government within twenty days. If a proper man be selected as the minister, there is no doubt that he may become a great blessing not only to ourselves but to all who speak the English tongue. This chapel can never become exclusively devoted to any one form of Christian worship. It will be a house of God for *all* people.

His hope was in no sense political or worldly. If God's people would support it by their prayers and their means, the Directors of the Foreign Union would have reason to be thankful and pleased with their labors.

Rev. Mr. TYNG, of Philadelphia, then addressed the audience, and proposed a resolution for a collection to meet the deficiency. A very full account had been cogently presented of the history of this undertaking. The land and the building would cost about $50,000, of which $30,000 had been paid. A bill due to the architect, of about $20,000, was necessary to be raised to sweep off the mortgage. It required a bold face to say anything about money in these times. The credit of Americans was at stake in a far higher sense than a commercial one. The question was, whether the Protestant nation of America would repudiate its debts to the Church of Christ in France? Was it not a work for the glory of God in the highest sense? Nay, was it not a proper selfishness for the care of those we send to be educated there who are afterwards to be influential among ourselves? It would be something for Americans going there to know that the doctrines of Christianity are accessible there from men who were authorized by ourselves. The subject could not be too earnestly pressed upon the attention of American Christians. A merchant was waited on lately for a contribution to some institution or other. He gave the applicant a check. As he was going away a letter came informing the merchant that he had lost a valuable ship and cargo at sea. "Stop," said he, "give me that check, I must alter it." He did so, and returned it. "Why, Sir," said the applicant, "this is twice as much as the other." "Well, so it is. But if God is taking away my property at this rate, it is for me to make very good use of what he is pleased to leave me." The investment would be a good one in this instance, and he would say as DEAN SWIFT was reported to have said, "If you like the security, down with the dust."

Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER thought America was under obligations to the French people. Five thousand dollars to-night, and the remainder during the year, would meet the difficulty. As a Catholic movement, uniting Christians of different denominations, the movement was an important one. The Church had come to the time when it might be said to be "picking up the pieces and gluing them together." The Bible Society, the miniature Catholic churches in the Sunday schools, the Tract Societies, were doing much. He was not afraid of an Episcopal liturgy if a man had his freedom on matters of vital consequence. A union of Christians on Catholic principles would heal divisions by a growth from within. God had originally multiplied nationalities and had confused and scattered tongues. But with Christianity he gave tongues again. A great Catholic brotherhood would cover the world in the "good time coming." There were men present to whom God had given large means, and as Dr. JOHNSON said, "What ought to be done can be done."

Rev. Dr. DEWITT then announced a series of resolutions from Rev. Mr. PRESSLY of Jersey City, with accompanying remarks. In the meantime the collection was taken, and Rev. Mr. KENNEDY spoke while the collection was proceeding. He hoped the amount raised would show strong faith in returning prosperity.

Mr. PRESSLY, of Jersey City, in prefacing his resolutions, said this was not a question of the introduction of a denominational system in the French capital. After a few similar observations, the reverend gentleman moved the following:

Resolved, That the establishment in Paris, by the American and Foreign Christian Union, of an American chapel, with an evangelical pastor, devoted to the moral and religious instruction and spiritual welfare of Americans, is an object which has long been needed and ardently desired by great numbers of American citizens of various religious denominations, whose domestic or social relations or business transactions require them, their children, or their friends to visit, or temporarily to reside in that city; and this meeting hails with profound satisfaction the announcement of the Board of Directors, made on this occasion, that the chapel edifice, eligibly located and convenient in its arrangements, is now nearly completed, and may be ready for use in a short time.

Resolved, That as in the chapel service no distinctive denominational forms of worship have any undue preeminence, but the essential features of the forms and the fundamental doctrines adopted by the Reformed Churches in general are retained and used, so that all evangelical Christians can therein unite in worshiping the God of their fathers, and substantially in the way they worshiped, there is a strong inducement to all American citizens to encourage the establishment and support of that Chapel and its service, which is alike illustrative of the essential unity of all evangelical denominations, and honorable to the religious character of the American people.

Resolved, That while institutions which have for their object the moral and religious benefit of American citizens in foreign lands have aspects of interest and obligation common to every member of the national fraternity, and should be encouraged and sustained by all as their necessities demand, the American chapel in Paris, in the judgment of this meeting, holds some special relations to the commercial community of this country; and it is especially commended to the sympathy, and patronage, and benevolence of that highly-respected and influential class of our fellow-citizens.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON (formerly of the Tabernacle) gave out the 117th Psalm: "From all that dwell below the skies," &c., which was sung as a doxology to the organ accompaniment; and after the benediction the immense crowd separated. The amount collected was not stated.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and workingmen, travelers, engineers, and others are liable, Holloway's Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy which relieves pain, and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

ONE THOUSAND NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—The subscriber has leased the new building No. 900 Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, for the purpose of giving a grand series of classes at one dollar the course. Names must be entered this week at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume, it is admirable for chaps, freckles, blotches and all irritations of the skin. It should stand on every toilet. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HATS AND FURS.—KNOX's stock of hats and furs is rapidly diminishing. The public are aware that he is content with very small profits, and are induced to patronize his establishment. The prices of the latter article are now very reasonable in comparison with those of former seasons, and his stock embraces everything that is elegant and fashionable. Ladies, do not fail, if you want to obtain great bargains, to buy your furs at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great bill is presented to the patrons of this house this evening, viz., the new drama of the "Revolt in India; or, the Fall of Delhi," which is crowding the house nightly; also, the startling drama of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Shaker-knit and Scotch-wool under-garments, all sizes; also, every size of superior-made shirts, white and colored stocks, ties, gloves, collars, merino and cotton under-garments, selling very low. Shirts made to measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of MURRAY.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 10 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 10 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons can be had at No. 10 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Up to the 1st of December there were some 1,600 men employed at the Navy-Yard; at that time 170 were discharged, principally from the Engineer's Department, because the appropriations were giving out. Of this number many were employed upon the new stores, on which work has been suspended on account of the setting in of frost.

The frigate *Niagara* hauled down her colors on Wednesday night, and went out of commission. Some extensive improvements are to be made in her standing rigging, wire cable being substituted for the chains now in use. Her iron-work will also be thoroughly overhauled. Her officers will be absent for a time on leave. It is confidently believed, by those qualified to express an opinion, that the *Niagara* will be detailed to lay the telegraphic cable in the Spring. The huge iron wheel over which it was paid out over the stern, still occupies its place; the net-work around the propeller, placed there temporarily to protect the cable from becoming entangled, has been removed. Orders have been received to deepen the water at the dock were the *Niagara* is to be hauled, so that she will lay afloat at low tide. Dredging machines will be put immediately at work for that purpose.

There are on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* 245 recruits and 63 of the ship's company—total, 326. Recruits are being received at the rate of five per day on an average.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, at Philadelphia, and *Marion*, at Norfolk, are ready for sea. The coast-survey steamers *Vixen*, *Corwin* and *Bibb*, and the schooners *Gallatin* and *Madison*, also belonging to that service, are lying at the Yard. The little steam-tender *Firefly* is about departing for the South to spend the Winter.

Captain BRADYMAN has been detached from the coast-survey service, and rumor assigns him to the future command of the United States mail steamer *Granada*.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the above society for the ensuing year; Hon. David H. Floyd Jones, President; Hon. E. A. Lawrence, Vice-President; John Harold, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Directors—Robert Williams, Joseph Tompkins, Robert T. Smart, Samuel M. Titus, R. Eugene Thorne and Daniel R. Suydam. A handsome set of plate was presented to the Secretary for his valuable services.

☞ The second of the course of lectures for the benefit of Graco Free Mission Church, was delivered last evening, at Washington Hall, by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-Haven—his subject, "Public Opinion." This is the church which was erected by Rev. ALVAH GUION, in a part of Williamsburg where its influence promises to be most wholesome.

☞ The argument for the removal of the trial of the indictment against the Long Island Railroad Company, took place yesterday in General Term, Brooklyn. Decision reserved.

BURGLARY.—The house of Rev. S. MALONE, No. 42 South Third-street, E. D., was broken into on Wednesday night, and robbed of two silver chalices, valued at $150, a ciborium, valued at $100, and other silver ware, valued at about $100 more.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Blockley Almshouse and the County Prison in Philadelphia are now filled to their utmost capacity. A large proportion of the inmates of the prison came under the denomination of vagrants, who having only a temporary home in the Summer, are by their improvidence deprived of even that at a season when it is most necessary. At the approach of the cold weather they are compelled to seek shelter at night in the Station-house, but as it increases they crave admission into the County Prison or the Almshouse, where the Winter is passed by them.

We learn from the Centreville (Md.) *Advocate* that on Friday evening last Miss Goldsborough, a young lady visiting the family of Mr. John Keets, near Wye Mills, and a sister of Mr. Keets' wife, retired to her room for the night, and, as was her custom, seated herself before the fire to read awhile before she went to bed. After reading some time she fell asleep, and when she awoke found that her garments had caught fire, and that the flame was rapidly enveloping her. Before those in the house could come to her relief, she was so horribly burned that her flesh fell in flakes upon the floor. She died early the following morning.

The drawings for the new sloop-of-war, to be built at Philadelphia, were received on Wednesday from Washington, by Commodore STEWART, and the work will be commenced forthwith. For some time past there have not been scarcely a hundred men employed in the yard.

Somebody has opened in Philadelphia, to turn a penny, a disgusting exhibition of two skeleton children, said to have just arrived from Genoa; one weighing but five pounds, and six years old; the other, a girl, eleven years old, and weighing six pounds.

A letter from Clark County, Ohio, says: "There is a good demand about here for good hands to husk corn and chop wood. One dollar per day is paid and 50 cents a cord to wood-choppers, and plenty of work. Potatoes 25 cents per bushel, wheat 75 cents, corn 25 cents, hogs $3 50 to $4, hay $7 50 per ton."

The supposed meteorite which has been puzzling the people of Marblehead, Mass., turns out, upon chemical examination, to be no meteorite at all, but a slag from a furnace. A great deal of wisdom has been wasted upon it by the papers.

The financial pressure is materially affecting the interests of the dwellers on Cape Cod. The Barnstable *Patriot* states that not less than $450,000 worth of fish and oil is now stored at Provincetown, awaiting purchasers.

The President of the United States has directed the removal of the Land-office from Duncan to Mackinac, in Michigan. Instructions will be immediately issued by the General Land-office to carry this order into effect.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* fears the loss of the bark *Ida*, Capt. Andrew Davis, of that port, which sailed thence for London Sept. 5, and has not since been heard from.

The bark *Mary* has been loaded at Boston with war equipments ordered by the Viceroy of Egypt. Among the materials is a pontoon bridge apparatus.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3.

$4,500	Ohio St. 6s '86	103	150	Erie Railroad	s10 17
10,500	do	102¾	150	do	b30 17⅛
4,000	Indiana St. 5s	82	100	do	b7 17
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	86⅛	250	do	c 17
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	89½	50	do	s60 16⅞
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	79⅛	350	do	17
2,000	do	79⅛	100	do	b10 17
5,000	do	79⅛	100	do	Monday 17
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	83	100	do	s5 17
6,000	Erie R. C'v. Bs. '71	30	150	Ill. Cent. R.R.	94
9,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs.	86	50	do	93⅝
5,000	do	s60 85	50	do	s15 93⅜
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	30	100	do	b60 93⅜
4,000	Mich. C. R. 8p.c. 1st m. Sk. F. Ch. Bs.	83¼	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	14¼
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d Mtg. Bs.	80	100	do	14
38	Bank of America	100	50	Clev. Col. & C. R.	s5 99
5	Am. Ex. Bank	88	50	do	s5 100
50	Metropolitan Bank	94⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R	43¾
15	St. Nicholas Bank	70⅝	500	do	44
30	National Bank	97⅜	200	do	44⅛
20	Broadway Bank	108	380	do	44⅜
133	Cumberland Coal Co	10¼	100	do	s10 44¼
5	do	10⅜	100	do	s30 44
100	American Coal Co	22	260	do	43⅞
28	Pacific M. S'ship Co	65	300	do	46
300	N. Y. Cen. R.R. opg	89⅝	400	do	44⅛
50	do	b60 75	50	do	s3 44⅜
100	do	s60 76	142	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	78½
50	do	s30 75	142	do	75⅝
100	do	74⅞	153	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	33
100	do	b30 75	300	LaCrosse & Mil. R.R	13½
100	do	75	250	do	12¾
25	Mich. Cen. R.R	85	200	do	b60 13¾
258	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21⅞	165	do	13
5	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	35½	100	do	12⅞
150	Panama R. R	93	200	Reading R.R	57
5	do	92½	500	do	s10 57
110	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	77⅝	200	do	57⅛

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add.	48⅜		
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added	88⅛		
$2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added	88⅛		
$2,000	California 7s	Int. added	63⅜		
$1,000	Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added	49		
$3,000	Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. 7s.	Int. added	27		
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. added	79		
10	shares Market Bank		91		
10	shares Continental Bank		90⅜		
10	shares Commonwealth Bank		79		
85	shares Phenix Bank		93		
5	shares Bank of New-York		94½		
50	shares Trevorton Coal Co		45		
10	shares Chicago and Rock Island R. R		78¾		

Also, the following business notes of hand:

Murray & Davis, due December,	$840		26
Herrick, Ferris & Co., due October,	$320		20
Hastings & Farby, due December,	$480		44½
Fenton, Lee & Co. due May, 1858,	$240		42¾
Coffin & Haydock, due November,	$1,000		14
Coffin & Haydock, due October,	$1,500		14

S. DRAPER'S regular daily sale of Boads and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular daily auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co. hold a sale of Securities at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Friday,) at their usual hour, 12 o'clock. A desirable list will be offered.

Second Board.

$10,000	Mo. St. 6s	s7 79	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	s5 21⅜
7,000	do	79¼	115	do	21⅜
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	85	50	do	s60 21
2,000	Indiana St. 5s	81½	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. p.s.	36
10,000	La. 6s & M. L. G. b.	30	7	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	77⅜
2,000	E. R. Con. bs. '71	20⅜	50	Ill. Cent. R.R.	s10 93
40	Pac. Mail St. Co.	69½	288	do	93
100	N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	75	200	do	s30 92
150	do	b60 75	820	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s3 44¾
100	Harlem Railroad	b3 9	100	do	b60 45
300	do	8⅞	580	do	b30 45
100	Erie Railroad	17⅜	300	do	s60 43¾
10	do	17¾	15	Chic. & R. I. R'd	78
100	do	s60 16¾	50	do	77½
150	do	s3 17¾	100	La Crosse & Mi. R.R.	12¾
40	Reading R. R.	53	50	do	s10 12¾
50	do	53¼	100	do	12¾
100	do	b30 53⅜

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1939 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Two Hundred Men Discharged at Piermont---They Drive Off the New Employes.

Twenty-five Metropolitan Volunteers Dispatched to the Scene of Riot.

THE RIOTERS ARMED WITH MUSKETS AND CANNON.

A large number of laborers are employed by the Erie Railroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piedmont, to unload barges and handle the freight which is received at that point. About 200 men are employed there the year round, except in the coldest part of Winter, when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other large establishments, the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the 1st of December, would be reduced from $1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who, after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate; alleging that the increased expense of living and the presence of a cold Winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day. After parleying with the men for a time, they were finally all discharged, and notified that others would be hired in the City to take their places. But determined not to be ousted in this manner, the discharged resolved that they would resist unto death the employment of any gang at the reduced rates. Heedless of their threats, however, the Superintendent came to the City and hired two hundred laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, but being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat there was no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels. Clubs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and repelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The new comers were seized and pitched into the dock, they were pummeled with shillelaghs and fists until they were obliged to beat a retreat. They entrenched themselves on board the boat, put their wounded under the care of the surgeon, (the cook,) and waited for the steamer to carry them back to the City.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the Sheriff, with a *posse*, was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers. The Superintendent informed him that, as the disturbed district was outside of his jurisdiction, he could not render the direct aid of his force, but would offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of twenty-five men. They were apportioned in the following manner: the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precints might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective Precincts; and each armed with his club, a Colt's Revolver, and in full Police uniform, reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number. All things being now ready, about 4 o'clock last evening the two hundred laborers, escorted by the Policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad boat and departed for the scene of disturbance. It was announced that the insurgents had armed themselves with muskets, and had planted cannon upon the dock, threatening if the new recruits attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. Thus matters stood at the departure of the boat. The Superintendent of the Railroad accompanied his men, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATEST.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.

The President of the Erie Railway Company received dispatches up to a late hour from Piermont. The steamer containing the workmen and Police force arrived opposite the landing at Piermont, shortly after dark. They found about six hundred men under arms, and the place converted into a fortress. A brass six-pounder was planted upon the landing, ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The leaders declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them. The steamer was accordingly removed to a secure distance from the town, and anchored to await the events of the morning. The Policemen occupy the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life, and intend to take it easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from headquarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

The Treasury Estimates for 1858-59.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. We omit fractions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, viz.:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of courts	$9,090,603
To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the General Post-Office	3,654,000
Pensions	769,500
Indian Department	1,437,104
Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	14,076,619
Military Academy	182,804
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	3,485,113
Naval estimates	13,680,448
Steam mail service	935,850
Total	$50,312,943

To the estimate are added statements showing, first, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$4,809,910
Compensation to General Post-Office for mail service	700,000
Arming and equipping militia	200,000
Civilization of Indians	10,000
Interest on public debt	1,445,314
Total	$7,165,224

Second, Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as follows:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,350,616
Interior Department—Pension and Indian	1,341,570
War Department	3,509,320
Navy Department	4,284,479
Total	$16,586,588
Grand total	$74,064,755

There is also a statement of the several appropriations, which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $566,031.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The monthly meeting of the American Institute was held on Thursday evening, General HALL in the Chair.

From the Board of Managers of the late Fair, the following financial report was submitted:

RECEIPTS.		
From the Treasurer	$1,000 00	
For admission to the Palace	27,318 89	$28,318 89
Discount on uncurrent money and unsalable bills		77 85
EXPENSES.		
Bills paid by checks	$16,100 21	
Bills paid by cash	2,885 42	$20,085 63
Balance deposited in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank this day		7,255 63
Estimated expenses unsettled		5,235 40
Leaving a surplus of		$2,000 00

The Secretary reported that 87 new members had been proposed and admitted during the last month, upon the payment of the usual initiation fee; also, that in consequence of a communication from the Library Committee, an appropriation of $62 had been made for library purposes.

The meeting then adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—The Secret Agent of the Administration.

The Contest for the Speakership—The Other Officers of the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The agent of the Administration, who represented them in Kansas during the sitting of the Convention, was HENRY L. MARTIN, a shrewd and intelligent Mississippian, then and now Clerk in the Interior Department under Secretary THOMPSON. MARTIN was constantly present at the Convention eaueuses, and it was chiefly through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people. As the agent of the Administration his credentials were strengthened by the fact that he was at the same time a Clerk in the Government service, and his influence was paramount. Except for his interference, it is fully believed that the Judge Elmore Party, who favored a free submission of the Constitution, would have triumphed.

It was MARTIN'S dispatch to Washington, also, which led the President and the *Union* to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action.

It is stated that although under Governor WALKER'S influence the President struck from the original draft of the Message his recommendation in favor of sustaining the action of the Convention, since the Governor left he has restored it, and is determined to take bold ground in favor of the admission of Kansas at once under the Lecompton Constitution. It would seem more probable that he will not commit himself on the question either way.

The Democratic members of Congress from the Northwest are very decided in their declarations for the Walker and Douglas policy.

The rivalries for the Speakership have all been compromised, through the influence of the President. The bargain is that PHELPS shall withdraw in favor of ORR, and that the latter, when elected—as he will be—shall appoint PHELPS Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. GLANCY JONES Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This arrangement makes JONES the political and PHELPS the financial leader of the House.

The contest for Printer, Clerk and Doorkeeper continues warm. For Printer, WENDELL'S friends are very confident. They think he is sure of 55 votes. STEDMAN'S friends are equally confident. They say the Northwest has had no patronage in a long while, and that they will insist now on a recognition of her claims. BANKS is also gaining considerable strength. The contest will be triangular, and the danger to WENDELL'S success is, that if he does not get a majority on the first or second ballot, his Southern friends will drop off and concentrate on BANKS, which will elect the latter. The chances are that there will eventually be some arrangement of union between WENDELL'S and STEDMAN'S friends. Some of the latter, to-day, suspecting that ORR was playing false to them in favor of BANKS, gave him some alarming intimations of their power to retaliate. ORR promised to be a good boy, and so he will, unless he sees it safe to be treacherous, in which event he cannot resist his nature.

GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the *Gazette*, at Bedford, Penn., has been determined upon by the President for Superintendent of Public Printing.

There is some little danger that MCKEON will be removed, as the President would deem this a cheap opportunity to indicate to those who are disposed to fly the track on the Kansas question, that party discipline will be rigidly enforced against rebels.

The removal of BUTTERWORTH is not contemplated.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Constitutional Convention, is warmly approved by Senator BIGLER and other prominent Democrats. Although Senator DOUGLAS has freely expressed himself against the Lecompton movement, the opinion is current that he will not place himself in direct antagonism to the Administration.

The appearances are that the House will effect an organization on Monday without trouble. The contest is particularly warm for Postmaster, Door-keeper and Printer.

It is now contemplated to send the President's Message in advance only to New-York, Philadelphia and Richmond. A decision in the matter will probably be arrived at to-morrow.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania; BLAIR, of Missouri, or WASHBURN, of Maine, will probably receive the nomination for Speaker. The present intention is to make no other nominations.

The Democratic Caucus—Superintendent of Public Printing—The Naval Courts—Theatrical Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives will hold their caucus on Saturday evening next. As I have heretofore stated in my dispatches, there are serious symptoms of a breeze. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the breaking out of the storm, but with what success it would be venturous to suggest.

The Kansas question is the point of conflict. Some Northern men are exceedingly anxious to have an expression of the exact meaning of "Popular Sovereignty"—and the same sentiment actuates many gentlemen from the South. The latter hold that Slavery exists in Federal Territory by the Constitution until legislated out; and the former insist that it cannot exist at all except as the *creature* of legislation.

The Kansas question brings this other issue up for discussion and decision: and the new phase which it has recently assumed complicates it very much. Gentlemen from both sections, but especially from the South, desire to have the Party define its position, by adopting declaratory resolutions which cannot be misinterpreted.

Of course, if resolutions are introduced in the caucus, and discussion is permitted upon them, a row is inevitable: but the attempt will be made to rule them "out of order" at once, and so choke down the rebels who are impudent enough to want to know what *are* the principles they are called upon to sustain. True, the Democratic Caucus two years ago considered and adopted a set of resolutions; but the precedent will not be considered binding, as the present is a dangerous time in which to handle edge tools. I adhere to my impression that the Democracy will not give their squabbles airing until after the spoils shall have been distributed.

The President will send to the Senate immediately the nomination of a successor to Mr. SEAMAN, Superintendent of Public Printing, whose commission expires with the meeting of Congress. Who the nominee will be has not transpired. It should be some one who is a good judge of printing-paper, and who is above all corrupting influences, as he has heavy contracts for paper to give out, and fine opportunity to rob the Government, if he chooses, by collusion with contractors, and accepting from them paper equal in reams, but less in weight than their engagements call for. [Our Correspondent's dispatch above, of a later date, indicates the person fixed upon by the President for the position.—ED. TIMES.]

Lieutenant W. D. PORTER, late of the United States Navy, having applied for trial before the Naval Court of Inquiry, now sitting here, was requested by the Court to hand in a list of his witnesses. In order that he might know what witnesses he needed to summon, he asked for a statement of the charges pending against him, which, of course, was not given him. Accordingly, he handed in a list of a hundred and fifty witnesses, including the President, and various other dignitaries, all of whom had known him, his character and services. The Court murmured at this, declaring that it could not summon all these, and asking what in the world he wanted to prove by them. The Lieutenant's answer was that he would not tell *what* he wanted to prove by them, as he did not know what was charged against him. Yesterday, the case coming up for trial, the Lieutenant found that his witnesses had not been summoned, whereupon he entered his protest, and left the Court. The case excites some merriment in Naval circles.

The denizens of Washington who have looked forward with much regret to the absence of any refined place of amusement to beguile away the weary after-Congress hours throughout the Winter, have been relieved of a heavy prospective misfortune, by the announcement that Messrs. BOUCICAULT & STUART, the managers of Wallack's Theatre, have leased Carusi's Saloon, in this city, and are already busily engaged in transforming it into a neat and elegant theatre, in which to present us a succession of such entertainments as they know so well how to improvise. The saloon is to be lengthened some ten or fifteen feet, and provided with new and commodious avenues of entrance and egress. A graceful dress circle will be hung at the sides and front of the hall, leaving the floor for a spacious parquette. The walls are to be hung in Turkey red, with decorations in gold,—and in all its appointments effort will be made to please the eye and secure the greatest amount of comfort to the theatre-going public. It is estimated that the building when thus improved will accommodate a thousand or twelve hundred persons. The well-earned prestige of both the gentlemen who have embarked in this enterprise is sufficient guaranty of the character of the performances which they will provide; and everybody here looks forward to many happy evenings of instruction and delight in the new theatre. Most of the members of the foreign embassies, and leading politicians here have already entered their names as subscribers, and there is every prospect of a brilliant and successful season. The performances are to be confined almost exclusively to vaudeville, light opera and ballet. The season is expected to open about Christmas.

S.

Fugitive Slave Case in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Dec. 4.

About eight days since the agents of Dr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Frankfort, Ky., captured a fugitive slave at Naples, Illinois. When *en route* to Kentucky the negro was taken under a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge WALLACE, who liberated him. He was immediately re-arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner REA, who, after hearing the case, decided that the negro should go back to Slavery. He was again re-arrested on a writ issued by Judge WALLACE, before whom some questions of State sovereignty are now being discussed.

It is claimed by the negro's counsel, that he is free under the Fugitive Slave law and Dred Scott decision, as well as the State Constitution.

Meanwhile, Dr. VALLANDIGHAM has been arrested on the affidavit of the negro, for kidnapping, and his case is now in progress before Mayor WALLACE.

The Craddock Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4.

The primary examination in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* MILLER and others, has been closed. The seven prisoners accused by MILLER of the murder of CRADDOCK have been discharged. MILLER'S testimony occupied two days. The defendants, save MILLER, severally introduced testimony proving an *alibi* and good character; also giving MILLER a bad name, and stamping him as unworthy of belief. District-Attorney CRAIG moved for the commitment of MILLER on the charge of perjury, but the Justice replied that he was already held on the charge of murder by his own confession. Tremendous applause followed from the large crowd present upon the discharge of the parties implicated by MILLER.

The Steamer America's Report.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Captain LOTT, of the steamship *America*, publishes a card denying that the Purser withheld from the agent of the Associated Press at Halifax the report of the *Persia*, etc. Captain L. says the *Persia* and ship *Dreadnought* were recorded on the passenger list, which also contained the following:

"Nov. 23, at 8:20 A. M., passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east."

Closing of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Commissioners here this day decided to close the New-York State Canals, on Thursday, the 10th inst., unless sooner closed by ice.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Southern Mail as late as due has been received. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

The schooner *Louisa*, from New-York for Attakapas, is reported lying under Abaco, with her masts cut away. Another schooner was also alongside, assisting her.

The Baltic's News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 4.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Collins steamship *Baltic*, now due off Cape Race. The news yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and another vessel employed for the purpose, in consequence of the present very foggy weather, are off the Cape, to endeavor to obtain the *Baltic's* advices.

Departure of the Niagara from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 4.

The British Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 1 and sailed at 3 o'clock, this morning, for Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a light north wind.

From Boston.

THE MAYORALTY—ACQUITTAL OF SUTTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

A large meeting of citizens was held last evening, when FREDERICK W. LINCOLN was nominated for Mayor, and also a full ticket for Aldermen.

HENRY L. SUTTON, tried for killing JOHN HILTON, the "Limerick Boy," in an affray, was acquitted by the Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation.

CUMMINGS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR THE MURDER OF STUMPF.—The Albany *Journal* says: "Judge GOULD, this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced JOHN CUMMINGS to be hung on the 28th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., for the murder of STUMPF, in Bethlehem. The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, spoke very feelingly towards the condemned, on account of his youth and his widowed mother, but very decidedly in regard to the act which he had committed. His mother was in the Court-room when the sentence of death was pronounced. She was almost frantic with grief, calling upon her son to come to her, while tears were rolling down her cheeks. It was a sorrowful scene—one in which all present sympathized with her and her son. Public opinion is strongly in favor of sparing the life of the condemned; not because he did not kill STUMPF, but because the killing was manslaughter, rather than murder. An appeal will be made to the Governor to interpose and commute the sentence, in which the friends of the condemned will be aided, doubtless, by the prosecuting officers, and perhaps the Court.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—The office of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, hereafter, will be kept open at night throughout the entire week. This is a change which has long been needed.

Daguerreotype Gallery of Criminals at the Detective Police Office.

The culprits of New-York, pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters, forgers, and the whole genus of swindlers, owe no debt of gratitude to Monsieur DAGUERRE. Science is certainly on the side of morality, honesty, and the great family of virtues. The electric telegraph, a few years ago, went dead against the rogues, and now the daguerreotyping or photographing art lends itself to the same end.

At the head quarters of the Detective Police, at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, in this City, Sergeant LEFFERTS has commenced a gallery of daguerreotype portraits, which promises to do good service to the community. A few weeks since, the idea struck him that the old plan of a verbal description of a rascal's personal appearance entered on the Police books, as to height, complexion, age, &c., &c., might be greatly amended. He accordingly made arrangements with a daguerreotypist to take, in a cheap but correct manner, the portraits of such notabilities in the ranks of pickpockets, burglars, &c., as might from day to day be offered to the notice of the Police. The result, thus far, is twenty-eight likenesses of well-authenticated culprits, male and female. No portrait is taken unless the party is well known to the Police as an old and hardened offender. Nobody arrested on suspicion, of course, is taken, nor even on a second arrest after a first conviction. There must be positive proof that the man or woman, girl or boy, whose likeness is added to the Rogue's Gallery of the Detective Police, is an incorrigible offender, not driven to crime through want or temptation, but adopting it on system as a profession and means of livelihood.

It struck our reporter yesterday, on examining the portraits already executed, and in the possession of Sergeant LEFFERTS, that the rogues of the City must drive a flourishing trade. Of the twenty-eight persons exhibited, only two were badly dressed. The rest—some of them with a characteristic flashiness of appearance—were evidently on good terms with the tailor or dress-maker. The reporter's eye first rested on a notorious female shoplifter, arrayed in costly silk and jewelry, who, both day and night, may be met on the dollar side of Broadway. Another female, a noted picket, was apparently in no danger of having "nothing to wear" for some time to come, if she could manage to escape another arrest. So with the male culprits. Good broadcloth coats, velvet or satin vests of a conspicuous pattern, and plenty of jewelry. Jewelry is a predominant feature of dress in these detective police pictures. What struck our reporter again was the youth of the rascals. But few were over twenty years of age, and most of them were still less mature. The records of the criminal courts show that more than three-fourths of the crime committed in New-York is done by boys, and Sergeant LEFFERTS, with his pictures, teaches us the same thing. We are certainly not training up the child in the way he should go.

To each portrait belonging to Sergeant LEFFERTS' Gallery a number is attached. In a book kept for the purpose, the number is entered and the history of the individual, as far as known, his age, nativity, nature of his crimes, and the number of times he has been convicted, with any other interesting personal anecdote or peculiarity, are duly registered. It is Sergeant LEFFERTS' intention, when he has added a few more portraits to his list, to have them placed in a large case, in the Superintendent's room, so that everybody can inspect them. Already, some arrests have been made by means of these portraits, and three or four of the thieves so unenviably distinguished, have quitted New-York for parts unknown, convinced that DAGUERRE had put an end to their chances of success in this locality. The young thief's ditich:

"He that steals wot isn't his'n,
When he's cotched must go to pris'n,"

is now varied to,

"He that steals wot isn't his'n,
When he's cotched must go and get his daguerreotype taken,"

with a certainty of going to prison in addition to thus contributing a likeness to the list of the criminal celebrities of his day and generation.

LOST OVERBOARD.—As the ship *Stag Hound*, of Boston, from China, was passing Sandy Hook inward, on Thursday, CHARLES SEEKEAN, one of the crew who was furling the skysail, fell from aloft, and striking the foretopsail yard in his descent dropped overboard and was lost.

FIVE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.—The British ship *Star* arrived at Charleston on Thursday, having on board the Captain and four men belonging to the schooner *Northern Light*, of Bucksport, Me., which was abandoned at sea on the 9th inst., in a waterlogged condition.

☞ The bark *Mary C. Porter*, of Boston, before reported fallen in with on Frying Pan Shoal, abandoned, was from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of mahogany, H. P. TAIN, master. She was abandoned in a sinking condition, Nov. 21, lat. 33°[illegible]3' north, lon. 77°. Crew saved and taken to Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The ship *Golden Star*, at New-Orleans, experienced a severe gale on the 12th ult., in lat. 27° 5', lon. 73° 50', in which she lost her maintopgallant mast, and sprung mainmast. On the 7th ult., lat. 36° 46', lon. 65° 46' JAMES PIERCE, of Portugal, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

☞ The Newsboys' Lodging-house, where newsboys are provided with a home and instruction, is in need of assistance. C. WIDGUNN, the Superintendent, to whom at No. 128 Fulton-street, contributions should be sent, says $200 would enable him to furnish comfortable Winter accommodations for 70 homeless boys. The charity deserves support.

The Walker Expedition.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Those favorably disposed towards the Walker expedition have had their hopes in the great enterprise of the Regenerator of Central America renewed by the late advices from the Isthmus, an effort to discredit or contort which has been very industriously made here by Gen. WALKER'S enemies, but been coldly received on all sides. The civil war which has been declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has a peculiar significance, aside from the Transit matter, and manifests a settled hostility on the part of the first Republic towards Costa Rica, and a determination to accomplish her extirpation it. It is in this internecine spirit that the war will be waged, and any possible settlement of the Transit dispute will be wholly inadequate to terminate it. *There is, no doubt, a understanding between Gen. Walker and Martinez in this matter; and a coalition will probably be formed between them to crush out the odious power of Costa Rica, and to establish a basis for the ulterior enterprises of the Americans in Nicaragua.* In any view, the appearance of Gen. WALKER on the scene of action cannot be but most opportune, and the prospects opened to him in the condition of a civil war in the country cannot be otherwise than flattering and obviously and emphatically favorable to the objects of his expedition.

The transfer of Gen. LAMAR, of TEXAS, from the appointment of Minister to the Argentine Republic to that post in Nicaragua, does not evince that hostility which the Administration was thought to bear towards the expedition of WALKER. Gen. LAMAR'S views on the extension of the area of the American institutions are well known to the country.

The New-York Election and Kansas Affairs at Washington.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Administration is believed to *be relieved of a heavy load by the defeat of Mayor Wood, though they were nominally in his favor.* There is no reason to believe, however, that any incumbent of a United States office in New-York is to be removed, on account of opposition to Mayor WOOD. The appointment of a District-Attorney in the place of Mr. MCKEON, upon the expiration of his term, has no reference to this matter. It has been understood that this office of District-Attorney was to be rotated.

It is generally understood among the Democratic members who have arrived, that there will be no row in Congress on the Kansas question. The difficulty, whatever it may be, will be met with a conciliatory spirit, both by Northern and Southern Democrats, and it will be settled. Perhaps Judge DOUGLAS, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, can devise a means of pacification that will be accepted by the Kansas people. *If Congress were to pass an enabling act, at once, without waiting for the Constitution of the Convention, it would be wise.* It is to be remembered that the Lecompton Convention was not called under an act of Congress. A bill authorizing the call was considered, but not acted upon.

The President will allude in his message to this subject, and then turn it over entirely to Congress.

A New Effort for the Protection of Woman.

Pursuant to Circular, a meeting was held on Friday evening in the Clinton Hall, for the purpose of organizing a society whose object should be to provide for the present destitution of women.

About 25 ladies and the same number of gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. L. T. WARNER, and Mr. D. C. VAN NORMAN officiated as Secretary.

A letter was received from Mr. HORACE GREELEY inclosing $20, sympathising with the feelings of the promoters of the Association, and regretting his inability to attend. A note from Mr. BORNHAM was received, countenancing the meeting, and stating that it would be impossible to give it his personal attention.

Mr. FRY being called on by the Chairman, said the case of the poor was the primary, nay the chief object of every civilized nation. The Jews were dispersed because they were guilty of "grinding the faces of the poor." Throughout England the beggar has certain privileges. In no sense, in regard to mere charity, had the people of New-York been wanting. Charity assumed innumerable forms. But it was one thing to give charity after the person has fallen and quite another to give it before. We ought to respect women. We ought to remember our history. In past times many had been sent over from England in poverty, as now we propose to send females to the West; and from them originated some of our best families. MALTHUS, styled great because he made great blunders, had said, that wherever a soldier could be found there might be found a woman lost to shame. And the knowledge which the speaker had of the condition of European population fully confirmed that position. And here the fact was upon us that thousands are thrown out of employ. Men can rise above their afflictions, but woman is restricted from the effort which would save her. Women have a right to call upon society not to restrict them in the pursuit of proper occupations. In this matter they were regarded with jealousy, and hampered in every way. Women were the first to suffer and the last to feel their redemption. We had railroads which compute travel not by miles but by hours. St. Louis may be reached in 56 hours. He understood the plan was, to select a commodious and capacious house in this City as a temporary asylum for respectable young women until the amount of surplus feminine labor can be lessened by the efforts of those ladies of the Committee, who going West may discover localities where the labor of such young women may be needed. A brief advertisement the other day produced no fewer than 400 applicants. There were no fewer than 7,000 young women in this City who were ready to be sent and anxious to go West. He believed the directors of railroads were willing to forego part of the railroad fare for such parties. From Indiana he had received intimation that labor was wanted. If the ladies would do their best with apostolic fervor to raise money, there was no doubt of success. He proposed that each person leave the meeting with a full intent to work apostolically, and thus an army of adjuvants would easily be raised. This was a representative meeting, and though not numerous, would be found to be influential. Through the newspapers, an idea which might be hid under a dark bushel to night, a truth enunciated in a small room of philanthropy like this, would be found to be burning on a high hill and shedding its warmth around to-morrow.

By desire of the President, Mrs. FARNHAM rose to state a few facts. As Mr. FRY had stated, vague advertisements had been issued with the intent of feeling the tone of public sympathy on the part of the highest and also the most helpless part of humanity. The Committee had agreed to sound the extent of public distress. The advertisement appeared in two papers, stating that the Committee would see women in distress for two days and investigate such cases. The names of nearly 500 women were taken, many of them highly respectable. It was told to them that the truest charity would be to send them to that market where only their labor could be available. At least two-thirds of them were very willing to be sent. The Common Council had been memorialized for this purpose, and asked to appropriate $3,000. If these women are not cared for before ruin comes to them, they will go to ruin, and the consequences must be fearful. If the authorities could be moved to yield assistance, it would be very desirable. This meeting had been called with a view to give increased publicity to the effort. It would be well to take a house for the temporary reception of such women, and that such benevolent ladies as could afford the time should go to the West, and by conference with ministers, with churches, with the magistracy, and respectable persons of all classes, attempt to enlist their cooperation.

Mrs. FARNHAM then read the preamble and resolutions upon which a society had been organized. These are of a formal character, and their spirit is embodied in the preceding statement.

On invitation of Mrs. FARNHAM Mr. PEASE addressed the meeting. He said that there were from 26,000 to 28,000 unfortunate women in New-York. He thought the number had increased 1,500 this Fall. He had conversed with many upon the street, and they have told him they have gone there within the last month or two. Many of them got a comfortable subsistence previously. What should be done ought to be done immediately. If we could send away 40 a week, admitting that had been done, it would only begin to meet the demands of the case. The great mass of those who have hitherto got a living by the needle or by bookfolding, have exhausted their means, and crowds are living upon the street, having pawned their last articles of clothing. We had never experienced so terrible a crisis as this. Our banks may fail, but when women are compelled to sacrifice their virtue what have we got left? After all the existing institutions had done their best, their efforts were but as a drop in the bucket. He was glad to find that this was specially a Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Mrs. FARNHAM would add a word as to the pressing demand for *immediate* action. For three weeks the time had been spent by her in investigations, which prove that every 24 hours of peace which goes over us consigns more women who had lately been pure and womanly, to shame. Many had gone to the street from inevitable necessity, having pawned all they had in the last extremity. And it must be remembered that an abandoned woman cannot resume her place, if she desire it, because others fill them whose presence is more desirable.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting ought to be to indorse, by definite proposition, the action the ladies had taken.

Mr. HUSTLEY then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the facts and statements laid before this meeting, that some prompt and efficient action is required immediately in behalf of the unemployed working women in this City. And that for this purpose the plan of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," which has been started, seems to us wise, humane, feasible, and economical; and that we do heartily indorse and commend it to the confidence of the City authorities and of liberal persons who recognize their obligation to aid the destitute and helpless in their time of suffering and peril.

It was suggested that books should be left for subscription at appropriate places, including the banks and hotels. Also, that a card might be drawn up for circulation among respectable citizens, and especially to the clergy, stating where subscription lists might be found, and requesting that ministers would read such notices on the Sabbath.

The Chairman said it would be well that though two bodies were present, namely, members of the Society and strangers, that the Society should proceed to enrol itself.

Subscriptions are to be received at Messrs. BERLIN & JONES,' No. 134 William-street; also, at Mr. R. W. HUNTLEY'S, No. 2 Bowling-green. The process of enrolment proceeded, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers met again yesterday and continued the canvass. Some time was consumed in considering the order in which the canvass should proceed. It was finally decided that the Wards should be called in their numerical order, beginning with the lowest; and that if the Aldermen were not present when their Wards were called, they should not be in order again on the same day until all the Wards had been called. The canvass commenced with the Fifth Ward, and the result showed an increase of seven votes for TIEMANN, as heretofore published. The totals were as follows:

Wood	1,359 | Tiemann 1,713

There was also a favorable increase in the Eleventh, which was as follows:

Wood	3,289 | Tiemann 2,244

In the First Ward the aggregate vote for Mayor was:

Wood	1,276 | Tiemann 547

In the third Police District, J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Independent Democratic candidate, is elected by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,500.

It was reported yesterday that Alderman HOFFMIRE'S election (Third District) would be contested by Mr. BESSON. He claims that twenty-one votes cast for him were thrown out by the Inspectors because the name was spelled with one S. No return of them was made to the canvassers. If allowed, he is elected.

The Board meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE ABROAD.

Prospect of Another Rise in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Second Failure to Launch the Leviathan.

The *America's* mails from Boston reached this City yesterday afternoon. We give below full details of the important financial news, of which a telegraphic summary was received from Halifax.

There is not much general intelligence from Europe by this arrival. The London *Court Journal* gives the following description of the [illegible] presents for Queen VICTORIA, brought by the Siamese Embassadors:

PHYA MANTRI SURIYAWASE, one of the representatives of the first or major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the Kings, written in gold. The presents from the two Kings of Siam to Her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the throne. They comprised an Eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a gold collar, thickly studded with rubies; a large star; a massive ring, set with diamonds, and a variety of precious stones; a golden belt, enriched with rubies; a conch shell, having a number of jewels inserted; a cup and saucer of agate; a state palanquin; a state [illegible] and bridle; a number of umbrellas, covered with gold embroidery; boxes and cups of solid gold; silver salvers, with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum, and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the Court of the Kings of Siam.

A very destructive fire caused the greatest alarm in St. Petersburg on the morning of the 5th November, and resulted in the loss of many lives, that had been the means of showing manifold instances of self-devotion and personal courage in saving life—among which is mentioned the efforts of a girl of ten years of age, named MARIA MOLOSCHAWSKY, whose mother, in despair of being able to save her children, had already thrown herself out of the window on the fourth floor of her house, but who succeeded in effecting not only her own escape, but the deliverance of her two youngest brothers, one of whom was only a year old, by her extraordinary courage and presence of mind. She has been rewarded by the Emperor with 400 roubles. Numerous bodies have been taken out of the ruins of the fire, but the full extent of the loss in property and life is not given.

The French journal, the *Moniteur of the Fleet*, says that the Russian Plenipotentiary announced at Shanghae that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin; but he was of opinion that the Emperor would not allow of any permanent legation in his capital.

A Vienna letter, of the 14th, says financial accounts from the manufacturing centres are exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures is enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

Advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange, in favor of gold against bank notes, although guaranteed by the State, is 11@12 per cent., and in favor of silver 8@9 per cent.

A terrible explosion of a powder magazine had taken place at Mayence. The half of the town was destroyed. The Church of St. [illegible] had been reduced to ashes. The killed and wounded are put down as one hundred in number.

THE FINANCIAL CRISES ABROAD.

LATEST EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 20.

In all mercantile quarters there has been a marked improvement to-day. Not a single failure is reported, and some special causes of anxiety lately prevalent have been [illegible]. The stock market opened with [illegible] the prices of last evening; and, although a reaction subsequently took place, a [illegible] was again manifested at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 89¾@⅞, whence, owing to an impression that a further advance in the rate of discount might be contemplated at the Bank, where the Court did not break up until a late hour, a decline occurred to 89½@¾. Finally, upon it becoming known that no alteration would be made, transactions were again entered into at 89⅝@¾ for money, and 89⅞ for the 7th of December. One or two of the principal dealers brought some stock upon the market during the morning, but the public generally showed a disposition to continue their investments. Loans on Government securities were in active demand at 1[illegible] cent. Bank Stock left off at 212@214; Reduced, 88¾@⅞; New Three per Cents., 88¾@⅞; Consols for Stock, 212@214; India Bonds, 45s.@[illegible] discount; and Exchequer bills 16s.@10s. discount.

It is understood that an application, which has been made within the last few days, by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from the private resources of the firm has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted.

Foreign stocks have been in better demand, and in some cases a partial recovery has taken place. No material alteration occurred in

[illegible] to-day, and Consols have improved to [illegible]cent, and 88¼@88¾ for money; [illegible] Cents are 88¼@88¾, and the New Three Per Cents., 88¾@88¾; Exchequer Bills [illegible] gradually improving, having been dode at par. Account; India Stock has advanced to 213@216, being a further rise of £1.

Business is more animated in the foreign market, but is, nevertheless far from active. Prices, however, keep up well. Turkish Six Per cents are 87¼@88; Four Per cents. 97¾@98; Spanish, 40¾@41; ditto Deferred, 24¾@25¼; Mexican, 19@19½.

The railway market opened with much dullness, and a shade of heaviness, but improved during the day. Great Westerns were 48@48¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89¼@89¾.

The Bank of England has limited the re-discount of bills for the brokers to paper not exceeding three days, and advances of money for periods not exceeding fourteen days.

THE DEMAND FOR DISCOUNT IN LONDON.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 19.

The applications at the Bank of England for discount increase rather than diminish, and the list of failures has again been seriously extended; but the public have abundant supplies of money for investment, and the funds show undiminished firmness.

[illegible] at the Bank to-day was extraordinarily [illegible], but it must be remembered that the [illegible] obtained are paid into the various banks [illegible] the discounters keep accounts, and that [illegible] of the day those banks pay them into the Bank of England, so that, under certain circumstances it is quite possible for an enormous quantity to be put forth by that establishment without its sustaining any ultimate diminution of its stock. It is only when notes or gold are drawn out to supply the reserves of provincial bankers, or when gold is taken for exportation, that the reserves of the Bank of England are impaired, and the drain in these respects is now subsiding. The run in Scotland appears to have entirely ceased, and a further total of 100,000 sovereigns was received thence this morning. From Ireland the reports are so far favorable, that it is not thought any addition will be required to the large sums already sent there. In this country the stoppage of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company may lead to some increased precautions on the part of local establishments, but it is believed that in most cases ample provision against contingencies has been made for several weeks past. With regard to the foreign drain, not only is it for the moment completely checked, but we are beginning to enjoy the benefit of such arrivals as take place. To the East the shipment on intermediate account by the packet of the 20th, instead of being £800,000, in accordance with the ordinary scale throughout the greater part of the year, will be only £68,000. Meanwhile some gold arrivals from Australia and Russia have found their way to-day to the Bank, and from both quarters further amounts are immediately expected. From New-York also, it is thought, remittances will now again be received by each steamer. The *Baltic* this afternoon has brought a moderate sum, and the *Persia* is looked for on Saturday with a comparatively considerable total. Under these circumstances an improvement may be hoped. The public mind owing to the almost total impracticability of obtaining advances on bills of over three months' date from the sudden withdrawal of the "facilities" hitherto recklessly granted by some of the discount houses, is undoubtedly in such a condition that the slightest increase of distrust might lead to an incalculable extension of the prevailing mischief; but if the next few days should pass without any fresh disaster of unexpected magnitude there will be ground to trust that a gradual recovery may be at hand.

During the day the probability was discussed of a further advance in the Bank rate of discount to-morrow, but the gold arrivals diminish the prospect of such a step.

About £92,000 of Australian and £62,000 of Russian gold were taken to the Bank to-day, making, with 100,000 sovereigns from Scotland, a total receipt of £254,000. A further sum of £62,000 Russian gold is expected in a few days.

The *Fulton*, for New-York from Southampton to-day, has taken out £21,370.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 19.

The bankruptcies to-day have been numerous. First on the list is the old and respectable mercantile house of E. Sieveking & Son, with liabilities for [illegible] £400,000. They are connected with the Swedish trade, and will suffer from the stoppage of Hoare, Buxton & Co., announced yesterday, and the immediate cause of their difficulties is the failure of Broadwood & Barclay on the 14th inst. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 65 Fenchurch-street, Nov. 18, 1857.

With feelings of the deepest grief we announce to you the duty which has been forced upon us to suspend payments this day—we trust temporarily only, as we entertain a confident hope not only of satisfying all our creditors in full with interest, but also of realizing a surplus, provided our assets be not disappointed by unforeseen hostile proceedings.

We are impressed by the unexpected failure of Messrs. Broadwood & Barclay, whose acceptances we held to a large amount, and whose fall has compromised some of our West India connections with whom we are closely involved, irrespective of the customary channel of accommodation, and the efforts of friends to support us have been rendered nugatory by the impossibility of making available a large amount of bills now in our possession. We are thus compelled to take a step of the painful necessity of which we had not until quite recently the remotest suspicion.

With the assistance of Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co. we shall prepare a balance sheet, which shall be laid before our creditors with all possible dispatch; but we must add that, from the nature and extent of our [illegible], some time must elapse before its completion can be [illegible].

Respecting your kind sympathy under these sad reverses, we remain, &c.,

E. SIEVEKING & SON.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was penned the suspension of Messrs. Hoare, Buxton & Co. has been announced, by which we fear our position will be materially altered.

In consequence of the difficulties of Sieveking & Son and Hoare, Buxton & Co., Messrs. Allen, Sutton & Co., chiefly engaged in business with Denmark, have also suspended. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

Messrs. Svendsen & Johnson, merchants, shipbrokers and coal exporters, with branch establishments at Newcastle and Hartlepool, have likewise stopped from the same cause.

Messrs. Gorrissen, Huffel & Co., merchants, have been brought down by the absence of remittances from America, and have issued the following:

No. 1 Royal Exchange Buildings, Nov. 18.

Gentlemen: With deep regret we have to acquaint you that we are compelled to suspend payment, and have, in consequence, to request the indulgence of our creditors.

Heavy cash advances to parties in the United States, who are at present unable to meet their engagements—the effect of recent failures in this country, in suddenly rendering unavailable remittances already received, together with the uncertainty which exists respecting future remittances, are the causes which have necessitated this step on our part.

Our books are placed in the hands of Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., with instructions to investigate our affairs, and to prepare a full statement of them for submission to our creditors, at a meeting convened with the least possible delay, and of which due notice will be given. We remain, &c.,

GORRISSEN, HUFFEL & CO.

There has likewise been a failure of a corn importing firm—Messrs. Brocklesby and Wessels—with liabilities estimated at about £40,000, and assets which, at present depressed prices, would yield about £30,000. Annexed is their circular:

Mincing-lane, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We deeply regret being obliged to announce to you that owing to the depressed state of the Corn trade and the present unsatisfactory condition of the money market, we have been compelled to suspend payment.

A statement of our affairs, which is now being prepared by Mr. G. H. Jay, of Old Jewry-chambers, will be submitted to you at an early period, and in the meantime we have to solicit your kind indulgence.

We are, &c.,

Brocklesby & Wessels.

Messrs. Hoare, Buxton & Co., whose failure in the Swedish trade was announced yesterday, have since addressed their creditors as follows:

No. 29 Old-Broad-street, Nov. 18.

The unprecedented state of the money market has thrown unexpected liabilities upon us, the results of which we are at present unable to estimate, we have been under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our connections are principally with Sweden, and relying on the good faith and stability of our correspondents there, who have hitherto characterized their commercial relations with us, we trust that we shall be enabled to discharge our liabilities in a comparatively limited period.

We have placed our affairs in the hands of Messrs. J. E. Cutler & Co., the accountants, and propose to have a meeting of our creditors at the earliest day possible. In the meantime we shall adopt measures for the most speedy realization of assets for division, in order to obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience which our suspension may have caused.

The Calcutta and Manchester firms of Hoare, Miller & Co. are in no way affected by our suspension.

Yours, very obediently,

HOARE, BUXTON & CO.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs R. Bainbridge & Co., whose suspension was announced on the 13th inst., was held to-day, but in the absence of accounts from America, no positive information as to the financial state of the firm could be given. The immediate cause of the disaster was stated to be the failure of Messrs. Denniston, whose acceptances Messrs. Bainbridge held to the amount of £11,002. A committee of four creditors was appointed to watch proceedings, and to call a meeting as soon as further intelligence arrives from the United States.

The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nemesis*, on the 26th, is £318,787. Of this £1,091 is for Alexandria, £580 for Aden, £229,304 for India and Ceylon, and £21,983 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole is silver, the gold being about £5,000 only. The greater portion (£250,000) consists of a remittance by the East India Company to the Government at Calcutta.

An improvement which has occurred in the shares of the East Indian Railway Companies during the last two days is attributed to a report that the Imperial Government have resolved to assume an undivided control over that empire. It is also affirmed that no loan is contemplated to be raised on its behalf in England.

The Western Bank of Scotland, it appears, is to be resuscitated if the shareholders will subscribe a specific amount and the creditors will grant certain periods of extension.

THE NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

The great question involved in the present controversy is this: What limits should be put to the issue of notes by the Bank of England? As long as these notes constitute a legal tender, it is clear that we possess the power of manufacturing money, or at least of increasing the currency of the country, to any extent; and under what restrictions, then, if any, ought this power to be exercised? In so far as the notes represent gold actually held by the issuers the question of limitation does not enter into the inquiry, for the increase of circulation thus effected is evidently only tantamount to the increase producible by an influx of gold itself. A million of new sovereigns makes simply an addition of so many to the existing stock, and if these, instead of being put into circulation, are locked up in the Bank cellars, and notes issued to the value thereof, it is clear that the expansion is just as much the result of gold as if the gold itself had been in the current. Rigorously speaking, the theory of a gold currency would require that every note should be a representative of its value in gold actually possessed by the issuer, but as the practical point, after all, is simply that of its convertibility, a certain latitude of action becomes admissible. So long as it is morally certain that any man holding a Bank of England note can obtain its full value in gold for it upon demand, the principle of convertibility is maintained, and the transactions of the country are, in reality, regulated and protected by a gold standard, whatever may be the amount of paper currency introduced for the sake of convenience.

What, then, is the amount of notes which the Bank of England should be permitted to issue, over and above the amount representing an equivalent in bullion actually possessed? This amount has been fixed, and now stands, at £14,000,000. It has been considered that the Bank might safely issue its notes to this amount, without any danger to their convertibility or value. Its credit would never be likely to be so far impaired, or its stock of gold so far diminished that it could not, within these limits, find cash for its notes when presented. This point of the case, indeed, suggests no argument. It is not affirmed that the limit is too liberal, or that the excess of notes thus permitted over gold is too great. The cry against the Bank Charter Act—or the Act embodying these provisions—has always assumed an opposite character, and has been levelled not at the magnitude of the paper issues, but at their alleged insufficiency. It is the *restriction* to £14,000,000 which is complained of, and which is said to keep the country so short, and to make money, from the scarcity thus prevailing, so dear that at the first moment of pressure the system breaks down, the Bank Charter Act has to be suspended; and the artificial limit imposed upon its paper issues has to be removed. Such, indeed, was the result in 1847, and the same event occurred last week. The week after next Parliament will meet to consider the whole question, and the circumstances by which it has thus been opened.

The first question is purely one of principle. Very possibly the limit of £14,000,000, which must needs have been somewhat arbitrarily fixed, may admit of some expansion, but that is a minor consideration altogether. Whether the amount be settled at fourteen, fifteen or sixteen millions, signifies little so long as the calculation on which it is based is reasonable in itself, and the principle of convertibility maintained. It is nothing less than this very principle which is impugned by the thorough-going opponents of the Bank Charter Act. They know that if a bank lies under the constant obligation to find gold for its notes, these notes must be limited in amount, though the limitation may be more or less severe; and they contend, therefore, for inconvertibility, or an indefinite increase in the note circulation, irrespective of any gold equivalent. But would such a system either obviate commercial panics, or increase the real wealth of the country, or even facilitate trade? There is not the smallest ground for assuming that it would insure any one of these results. For the first we have an example before our eyes so absolutely decisive of the whole question that not a word need be added to it. If unlimited paper issues could prevent panics, there would be no panics in America, for there every State is flooded with paper money, and yet this chronic inundation of notes does not preserve them, as we see, from far worse and more frequent convulsions than our own. For the second, national wealth cannot be created by mere imitations of the reality. Unless the paper circulation represents something which, like gold, possesses essential and universal value, it will never be really equivalent to money. This point also needs no argument. The French Government of 1790 set it at rest forever. But would the transactions of commerce be facilitated by a greater abundance of notes in circulation? This question is answered in the last. Unless commerce is conducted with a sound currency it cannot be safely conducted at all. If more notes were in the market they would doubtless be more readily obtainable; a glut would make them cheaper, as it does all other things, and traders might get furnished with accommodation on easier terms; but this would not be cheap *money*, it would merely be cheap paper, and upon the first rush to exchange sham money for real money, the crash would be ten times worse than before. Either the notes, being nominally convertible, but not really covered by gold, would be presented in such numbers that the Bank, unable to cash them, would be bankrupt; or, being legally inconvertible, would depreciate in value like the French assignats. The risk of panics, and the evils of panics themselves, would simply be increased together.

But there is another question of very great importance: What have been the circumstances attending these panics, and especially that now subsiding? We heard, day after day, of the stoppage of large banking establishments in Scotland, for example, but we have not heard enough of the system or practices under which these catastrophes became producible, and which seem likely to be resumed with the same liabilities as before. No arrangements or system of any kind consistent with active commerce or the profitable employment of money can be proof against the effects of a panic when once created. If a bank, for example, is to give one class of its customers interest upon their deposits, and provide another class with pecuniary accommodation by means of these deposits, thus obliging two parties at once, it can clearly never be able to return the whole of these deposits at a given moment. This is the strongest case of the necessity of credit, but there are countless others of different kinds. Credit, in fact, must enter into the dealings of a country like ours as well as money itself, and a commercial panic simply means the depreciation of this credit for the time. Gold and notes can never be kept in sufficient quantities to satisfy every obligation outstanding in every part of the kingdom, for the gold is not to be had, and the multiplication of notes otherwise than on a gold basis would simply destroy their value proportionally and prevent them from going so far. Five-pound notes might be increased to any imaginable number, but the only end would be that it would take a bushel of them to buy a sovereign. The question at this point is whether any discoverable features in the prevailing system of trade will account at all for the occurrence of panics, which produce so much misery and alarm. There is no *prima facie* case established against any system of currency by the fact of a panic, for panics occur under all.

EFFECT OF THE PRESSURE ON THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

From the Sheffield Advertiser.

We have in this [illegible] a [illegible] upon this point. "One murder makes a villain—a thousand a hero." Bring down ruin on a sufficiently large scale, such as only a joint-stock bank can effect, and at once there is nothing but the tenderest consideration. Hear the words of the gentlemen who represent the aristocratic dignity, the severe morality, and the trading wealth of the sister kingdom. From the commencement of the meeting to its close not a single sentence was uttered that breathed anything inconsistent with entire approval and admiration of the Western and City of Glasgow Banks, and especially of the former as the grander of the two; all that is publicly alleged against the latter being that it has not considered bill-drawing agencies at California and New-York to be inconsistent with the functions for which it was established.

The Duke of Montrose is reported to have observed, "We must all lament that a panic without cause or reason should have arisen and should have brought about suspension of payment by two banks." The Western Bank, which caused the panic is here represented as its victim. Next it was intimated, by way of putting the suspended concerns on a good level, not only that the Bank of England could not have resisted similar circumstances, but that the conduct of that institution had in some mysterious way, not explained to the meeting, but assented to with loud cheers, "not a little to do" with the catastrophe.

Sir Edward Colebrooke, M. P., cordially agreeing with all that had gone before, pointed out, with the view of adding to its strength, that "the credit of the country stands upon confidence of man in man." He omitted to mention, however, whether the man on one side was to be the spurious bill discounter, and on the other the credulous depositor.

Sir J. Maxwell, of Pollok, appealed to the most amiable of weaknesses. He knew nothing of the management of the two banks in question, "but he knew that one of the greatest trials a banker can have, is to resist the entreaties of his own friends." "For my part," he remarked, "I think we should keep in mind not only ourselves, but those gentlemen who conduct the affairs of banks, who are frequently led, from motives of kindness and philanthropy, to try to rescue us from any difficulties." Sir John Paul was a philanthropic banker, and we have seen what came of it. But the climax was reserved for

Mr. Walter Buchanan, one of the members for the town, and who may therefore be regarded as Glasgow personified. Mr. Buchanan, as a man of business, saw, perhaps with a clearer eye than the noble speakers by whom he had been preceded, that the public would perhaps, after all, doubt whether the conduct of the Western Bank had been unexceptionable. He, therefore, met that point at once, by informing them they had nothing to do with it. "I am not here," he said, "to say one word as to the question of management. That is a question which we—the public—have nothing to do with; that is for the directors, the managers and the shareholders of that establishment to settle." If a concern is intrusted with eight millions of money, and the power, likewise, to ruin 1,300 shareholders, including all sorts of aged and dependent persons, what business is that of the public? Let them mind their own affairs, and leave the parties in these little matters to their own arrangements. Having disposed of that difficulty, Mr. Buchanan went on. The two establishments, he added, "had succumbed from mere accident"—a statement which, if we are to dismiss all question about management, must, of course, be valid. And he persists, if it was not accident, it was "caprice." He also called the meeting back to the comparison they had already received with so much favor of the Western Bank with the Bank of England, and wound up by a declaration that such were the claims of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank upon the grateful homage of the nation, that rather than they should be allowed to be extinguished, the State should come forward to their support. "Whether by fresh subscriptions from the proprietary, *whether by aid from Government*, by whatever means it is to be done, it would be a grievous evil were these two establishments not again to be reinstated."

The whole reads like a jest, but, although Sir Archibald Alison considered it "a proud thing for the country," looking at the similar tendencies lately exhibited in London, Liverpool, and wherever analogous exposures of joint-stock misdeeds have taken place, it must prove a melancholy one to all who value British credit.

THE PRESSURE IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

With respect to Ireland we have nothing but satisfactory reports, with the exception of an insane "run" for gold in Limerick and Cork. The foolish excitement has, we learn, ceased in Tipperary. Having been so free from the panic all through, we have had comparatively little interest in the step taken to check it in Great Britain. Here there has not been a single failure of any consequence; and we have ascertained that the commercial bills due on the 4th of the present month in Dublin, which were larger in amount than usual, were met with great promptitude and punctuality. Mercantile credit is so well maintained that the notaries have scarcely any business in the shape of protests. For several weeks past the investments in the funds have so much increased that a vast number of new accounts have been opened at the Bank of Ireland, and the average amount of stock imported from England has been about £100,000 per week.

BANK RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 18, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,433,581	Increase	£169,222
Other deposits	13,959,165	Increase	1,023,051
Rest	3,433,500	Increase	60,144

On the other side of the account:

Gov'nm't securit's	£6,407,134	Decrease	£3,037,894
Other securities	30,299,270	Increase	4,188,847
Notes unemployed	404,560	Decrease	553,209

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,150,094, being an increase of £1,966,739, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £6,484,098, showing a decrease of £686,412, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£22,554,595
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	5,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,079,595 — £22,554,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital		£14,553,000
Rest		3,433,500
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,483,581	
Other Deposits	13,959,165	
Seven Days and other Bills	329,544	38,259,090
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	6,407,134	
Other Securities	30,299,270	
Notes unemployed	1,146,183	
Gold and Silver Coin	404,501	38,259,090

Of the £22,554,595 notes issued, £2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the latest quotations for American Stocks:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 per ct., 1875	72@ 74	
Do., 7 per cent., 1875	72@ 71	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	73@ 76	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@ 11	dis. 12 dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 per ct. con., '60	76@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	70@ 80	
Do., do., 1860 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 per ct., 1885	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	20@ 25	
New-York Central 6 per ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	
Do., 7 per cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	72@ 74	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 per cent., 1883	63@ 68	
Do., (sink. fund.) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 18	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 per ct.	80@ 84	
Do., 2d mort. 5 per cent. sig.	83@ 85	

RIOTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED AT NOTTINGHAM.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 21.

Another monster meeting, called by placard, was held in the Market-place, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, and it is computed that no fewer than 10,000 were present. A considerable number of women were mixed with the crowd, and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Some one from the top of Mr. Abraham's house injudiciously threw some half-pence to the crowd, and this, very naturally, roused their ire. The consequence was that several stones were thrown at that and the adjoining houses, and many panes of glass were broken. The mob then proceeded up the Market-place in the direction of the shop of Mr. Sheppeerley, a silversmith and jeweler. Here a very singular incident occurred. A fine-looking soldier, who was standing at the door, advised Mr. Sheppeerley to close his shop, expressing his belief that the rabble intended to make an attack there. Mr. Sheppeerley, being alone, asked him if he would stand and keep watch while he put up the shutters, which he agreed to do. Only three shutters were put up, however, when the crowd came up, and a stone was instantly dashed towards the window, but it missed its aim and broke a pane in the next shop, which was occupied by Mr. Sheppeerley's brother, a druggist. Some one then seeing the tall son of Mars standing in the doorway, shouted out, "The shop's full of soldiers;" whereupon the valiant rioters took fright and bolted off. Recovering their panic, they smashed in the windows of Mr. Travill, pawnbroker, which was about twenty yards higher up the Long Row, and plundered it of silver watches, clothing and other contents. This was about 4 o'clock, and the tradesmen becoming alarmed, immediately closed their shops for the rest of the day. The rabble then divided into detached bodies, perambulated the principal streets, then attacked several bakers' and provision-dealers' shops in the lower parts of the town, and appropriated the contents among themselves. The police force did everything in their power to check the disorder, and apprehended three of the rioters, one of them with a brick held in his hand. During the evening the enrolled pensioners were summoned, and arrangements were likewise made for calling out 300 special constables. At Radford, a manufacturing hamlet, a mile from Nottingham, the same ferment prevailed, and in one instance the mob attacked a cart loaded with bread, and a general scramble ensued for the loaves. Towards nine o'clock the town became more quiet, and no attempt has since been made to renew the disturbance.

THE PRESSURE IN SCOTLAND.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN AID OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK AND WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the Times, (City article,) Nov. 20.

A meeting was held in Glasgow yesterday, with the Duke of Hamilton in the chair, which was attended by a body of landed proprietors whose united income exceeds £200,000 a-year, as well as a crowd of "merchant princes" and others whose income exceeds £2,000,000. What was its object? A great bank which had been intrusted with a million-and-a-half of capital and six or seven millions of the property of the district had failed under the most censurable circumstances. Its directors, either by their own act or by delegating uncontrolled power to an individual, had allowed not only this property, but also the unlimited liability of 1,300 shareholders, who relied upon their prudence and honor, to be periled by long continued advances to a combination of speculators who, through an organized system of fictitious bills, were destroying all possibility of honest trade.

The discovery induced the more cautious of its creditors to protect themselves by withdrawing their funds from such a concern; a run upon its deposits commenced; the other banks marked their opinion of its course by refusing aid except on condition that it should be wound up; and, although they subsequently made an advance without insisting on this stipulation, they decided ultimately to face the danger of such panic as might arise from its stoppage rather than carry it through. The stoppage accordingly came, and with it the dreaded panic. The entire country was thrown into confusion, and the sequel has been recorded in the events of the past fortnight. On such an occasion, it will be said, well might the aristocracy, the gentry, and the traders of Scotland unite in an uncompromising expression of opinion! Of course, they would exclaim, "We have two duties to perform. We must endeavor to restore confidence in the other banking institutions, against which there is no charge of mismanagement; but, above all, for the sake of public morality, we must denounce the proceedings in which all this misery has originated, and proclaim to the world that those who encourage fraudulent speculators, not only to the ruin of the legitimate merchant, but so as to risk the means of existence of hundreds of unsuspecting share-holders, have no countenance from any section of our community. We cannot be exempt from liability to such disasters. At Liverpool they have had the case of the Borough Bank, and in London the Royal British and the London and Eastern; but we can at least place the culpable parties in their proper position, and thus diminish the chances of similar recklessness for the future." In jumping to this conclusion, however, the general public would be wholly in error. The meeting in question had no such purpose. The offences of joint-stock companies, and especially joint-stock banks, always excepting the unfortunate Royal British, some of whose duped directors, now about to be prosecuted, actually struggled hard according to their judgment to save the property of all concerned,—have come to be looked upon as entitled to universal forbearance. Bankers, landlords, merchants and millowners are unanimous on this point. "One murder makes a villain—a thousand a hero." Bring down ruin on a sufficiently large scale, such as only a joint-stock bank can effect, and at once there is nothing but the tenderest consideration. Hear the words of the gentlemen who represent the aristocratic dignity, the severe morality, and the trading wealth of the sister kingdom. From the commencement of the meeting to its close not a single sentence was uttered that breathed anything inconsistent with entire approval and admiration of the Western and City of Glasgow Banks, and especially of the former as the grander of the two; all that is publicly alleged against the latter being that it has not considered bill-drawing agencies at California and New-York to be inconsistent with the functions for which it was established.

The Duke of Montrose is reported to have observed, "We must all lament that a panic without cause or reason should have arisen and should have brought about suspension of payment by two banks." The Western Bank, which caused the panic is here represented as its victim. Next it was intimated, by way of putting the suspended concerns on a good level, not only that the Bank of England could not have resisted similar circumstances, but that the conduct of that institution had in some mysterious way, not explained to the meeting, but assented to with loud cheers, "not a little to do" with the catastrophe.

Sir Edward Colebrooke, M. P., cordially agreeing with all that had gone before, pointed out, with the view of adding to its strength, that "the credit of the country stands upon confidence of man in man." He omitted to mention, however, whether the man on one side was to be the spurious bill discounter, and on the other the credulous depositor.

Sir J. Maxwell, of Pollok, appealed to the most amiable of weaknesses. He knew nothing of the management of the two banks in question, "but he knew that one of the greatest trials a banker can have, is to resist the entreaties of his own friends." "For my part," he remarked, "I think we should keep in mind not only ourselves, but those gentlemen who conduct the affairs of banks, who are frequently led, from motives of kindness and philanthropy, to try to rescue us from any difficulties." Sir John Paul was a philanthropic banker, and we have seen what came of it. But the climax was reserved for

Mr. Walter Buchanan, one of the members for the town, and who may therefore be regarded as Glasgow personified. Mr. Buchanan, as a man of business, saw, perhaps with a clearer eye than the noble speakers by whom he had been preceded, that the public would perhaps, after all, doubt whether the conduct of the Western Bank had been unexceptionable. He, therefore, met that point at once, by informing them they had nothing to do with it. "I am not here," he said, "to say one word as to the question of management. That is a question which we—the public—have nothing to do with; that is for the directors, the managers and the shareholders of that establishment to settle." If a concern is intrusted with eight millions of money, and the power, likewise, to ruin 1,300 shareholders, including all sorts of aged and dependent persons, what business is that of the public? Let them mind their own affairs, and leave the parties in these little matters to their own arrangements. Having disposed of that difficulty, Mr. Buchanan went on. The two establishments, he added, "had succumbed from mere accident"—a statement which, if we are to dismiss all question about management, must, of course, be valid. And he persists, if it was not accident, it was "caprice." He also called the meeting back to the comparison they had already received with so much favor of the Western Bank with the Bank of England, and wound up by a declaration that such were the claims of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank upon the grateful homage of the nation, that rather than they should be allowed to be extinguished, the State should come forward to their support. "Whether by fresh subscriptions from the proprietary, *whether by aid from Government*, by whatever means it is to be done, it would be a grievous evil were these two establishments not again to be reinstated."

The whole reads like a jest, but, although Sir Archibald Alison considered it "a proud thing for the country," looking at the similar tendencies lately exhibited in London, Liverpool, and wherever analogous exposures of joint-stock misdeeds have taken place, it must prove a melancholy one to all who value British credit.

THE PRESSURE IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

With respect to Ireland we have nothing but satisfactory reports, with the exception of an insane "run" for gold in Limerick and Cork. The foolish excitement has, we learn, ceased in Tipperary. Having been so free from the panic all through, we have had comparatively little interest in the step taken to check it in Great Britain. Here there has not been a single failure of any consequence; and we have ascertained that the commercial bills due on the 4th of the present month in Dublin, which were larger in amount than usual, were met with great promptitude and punctuality. Mercantile credit is so well maintained that the notaries have scarcely any business in the shape of protests. For several weeks past the investments in the funds have so much increased that a vast number of new accounts have been opened at the Bank of Ireland, and the average amount of stock imported from England has been about £100,000 per week.

BANK RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 18, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,433,581	Increase	£169,222
Other deposits	13,959,165	Increase	1,023,051
Rest	3,433,500	Increase	60,144

On the other side of the account:

Gov'nm't securit's	£6,407,134	Decrease	£3,037,894
Other securities	30,299,270	Increase	4,188,847
Notes unemployed	404,560	Decrease	553,209

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,150,094, being an increase of £1,966,739, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £6,484,098, showing a decrease of £686,412, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£22,554,595
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	5,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,079,595 — £22,554,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital		£14,553,000
Rest		3,433,500
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,483,581	
Other Deposits	13,959,165	
Seven Days and other Bills	329,544	38,259,090
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	6,407,134	
Other Securities	30,299,270	
Notes unemployed	1,146,183	
Gold and Silver Coin	404,501	38,259,090

Of the £22,554,595 notes issued, £2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the latest quotations for American Stocks:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 per ct., 1875	72@ 74	
Do., 7 per cent., 1875	72@ 71	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	73@ 76	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@ 11	dis. 12 dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 per ct. con., '60	76@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	70@ 80	
Do., do., 1860 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 per ct., 1885	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	20@ 25	
New-York Central 6 per ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	
Do., 7 per cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	72@ 74	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 per cent., 1883	63@ 68	
Do., (sink. fund.) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 18	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 per ct.	80@ 84	
Do., 2d mort. 5 per cent. sig.	83@ 85	

FLUCTUATION OF CONSOLS.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 13th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 14	89¼	89⅞	89¾	89¾	90¾	90
Mon. 16	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	90	90
Tues 17	89	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	90	90
Wed. 18	88⅞	89⅛	89⅛	89⅞	90¼	90
Thur. 19	88¾	89¼	89⅛	89⅞	90¾	90¾
Fri...20	89¾	90	90	89⅞	90½	90½

MEETING OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE SHAREHOLDERS IN LONDON.

On the 18th of November, a numerous meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the present financial difficulties of the Company, and adopt such measures as are best calculated to secure their property.

Mr. Gurney said, in consequence of the crisis arising from the almost total annihilation of credit in America, he had called the meeting together for the purpose of taking their position into consideration, and adopting measures for preventing a mortgagee for $1,300,000 seizing and selling a property that had cost $38,000,000. The gentleman who would follow him would prove the undertaking to be a solid and valuable property, and with good management would retain as much as 7 per cent. on the outlay. It was in contemplation to raise £660,000, which would pay off all the mortgagees, all the floating debts, and finish the long dock. This sum would increase the capital of the Company by £200,000 and would be a good investment, for it was the best working railway in America, and the question was whether they should lose their property altogether, or whether they should put their hands a little deeper into their pockets, and save this valuable stock from being sacrificed for a comparative trifle. He thought a committee ought to be formed in London to watch the interests of the European shareholders. [Hear, hear.] He begged to propose that Mr. Adolphus W. Young, M. P., take the chair.

The motion having been seconded, was carried.

Mr. Young having taken the chair, said he concurred in all that Mr Gurney had said, and although he was ready to subscribe his share towards relieving the Company from its present difficulties, it must be only on certain conditions.

Mr. De Salis then moved a resolution, expressing the most perfect faith in the intrinsic value of the New-York and Erie Railway, and that notwithstanding its present financial difficulties it would yet be able to pay all it owed, and make a large return to the shareholders,—in doing which he explained the nature of the financial difficulty the Company were in, and that the holder of the mortgage for $1,300,000 was threatening to sell, if it were not paid. He stated that the line was 493 miles long, and had cost only $14,600 per mile to construct. The capital and liabilities were classed as follows: $13,000,000 were under the 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages; $11,800,000 belonged to unsecured bondholders; $2,000,000 were due for the floating debt, and $11,000,000 had been advanced by the shareholders. Out of this 38,000,000 there was 25,000,000 threatened with destruction, and they were appealed to to save it. The working of the line had shown a gradual increase in the receipts during the last three years, for in 1854 they were $5,346,000; in 1855 they were $5,780,000; and in 1856 they were $6,349,000. The cost of working the line during last year was $3,200,000, leaving a profit of $3,148,000; and after paying the interest on the funded debt, floating debt, rent on Union railroads and taxes, it left the net earnings over $1,246,000, which would pay a very good dividend. He then expressed his confidence in the present board of directors in America, but thought they ought to be restricted and not have power to give mortgages without the consent of the shareholders. [Hear, hear.] He also thought there ought to be a resident agent from the Company here, who could at all times give information to the shareholders and bondholders when required, and that the operations of the Company should also be open to them, and that they should not exceed the legitimate amount of their capital. [Hear, hear.] He strongly urged the immediate completion of the Long Dock, which would increase their receipts by $1,000,000 a year.

The motion having been seconded, Mr. Guy proposed an amendment; but upon Mr. De Salis assuring him that he proposed to make it a condition that the directors should not have the money unless they surrendered the power of giving any more mortgages without the consent of the shareholders, or accepting any more bills, he withdrew it. Mr. De Salis said the business sought to be carried on for ready money, and if the directors could

MODERN ROME.

Life, Society, Manners, &c., in Modern Rome.

ROME, Early March.

There is nothing whatever in the modern city of Rome to suggest to the spectator, if he but keep out of sight of the dome of St. Peter's, or even to remind him, that he is upon a spot so hallowed by memory and association. If he remain within the precincts of the inhabited town, he can only see two of the seven hills: the other five are beyond the limits of the present city, though within the walls. They are no longer hills, either, having long since been softened into knolls, retaining their titles by courtesy and tradition. Modern Rome is doubtless built upon the site of the poorer quarters of ancient Rome, of which not a vestige remains; while upon the ground occupied by the marvelous constructions the ruins of which still exist, such as the Forum, Colosseum, Palace of the Cæsars, Baths of TITUS and CARACALLA, Temples of Venus and Peace, all within the walls, there are very few erections of a later age. The intermural space is thus divided very markedly and distinctly between Past and Present Rome, and a visitor who should purposely confine himself to the latter portion, would, with perhaps the single exception of the Pantheon never come upon a single street or block, or building, which he might not locate either in Paris or Florence, or New-York or Genoa. Modern Rome is not in fact in any way characteristic or peculiar; the architecture is principally Greek, Romanized, a style which has become Cosmopolite. So, as the two cities are, topographically, wide apart, suppose we attend to one at a time, and give the living the precedence due them over the dead.

The living, then, are a handsome, nut-brown, squiline, bright-eyed race. None other has such hair, so black, so luxuriant, and so durable in growth and renewal, in spite of neglect. The lower classes around and in Rome present to the traveler proceeding southward the first trace of what may be called a characteristic and pervading costume, though even here may be seen the influence of Paris fashions, in dressing all alike, or nearly alike. Of what was once the almost national Roman costume, but little is left of the form; but the peculiarities of color are still very marked. The nurses, as they may be seen at the promenade giving their foster children an airing, are the most brilliant specimens of plumage that may be seen in all Italy. Being from the country, they are good examples of the mode prevalent at a distance from the city. Their hair, always lustrous and thick, and generally adorned with cheap jewelry, is partly covered by a pure white, stiffly-starched cap, of peculiar shape. Large brass earrings hang from their ears, and strings of beads encircle their necks. The boddice of their dress is bright crimson, with an edging of white at the top. The skirt is generally blue, edged with red ribbon at the hem. A white apron is usually worn. The arms are bare, even in February; and the wrists are ornamented with showy bracelets, and the fingers with cumbrous rings. A Roman nurse is a splendid object to look at, and with her rich sunny complexion and half russet, half rosy cheeks, is a glowing picture of healthy magnificence. She never can be plain, even if she be not handsome; and when she has her baby in her arms, she will be found a very gorgeous pile of white, red and blue. These and other similar costumes may be had at the shops, and tourists are very apt to purchase largely for private theatricals and fancy balls.

Then there are classes of people who make no pretension to costume, but who produce a striking effect by the mere employment of a bit of some highly-colored ribbon or old rag. A girl takes a red shawl and pins it picturesquely about her head, and becomes at once an object that arrests the attention of a stranger. A tradesman, who in other respects might be a Paris truckman, has a gaudy red neckcloth twisted loosely under his chin, or a red cap deposited jauntily upon one side of his head. You see this luxury of color pervading the whole working population of the city; the upper classes dressing, however, as the upper classes dress everywhere. I have seen a group of twenty commingled people, that formed a perfect prism of lively hues, red largely predominating.

Nothing shows the national love for strong contrasts in colors better than a Roman bouquet of flowers. This will be sure to be arranged in circles, each circle being made of one species of flower, and being deeply relieved by the next circle, whether outward or inward. The following diagram will bring it before you infallibly. Take a large red wafer and stick it upon white paper, then paint around it a bright blue rim, as wide as the wafer's radius; and again around this, have another rim of white edging. This is the bouquet, the white being composed of camelias, the blue of violets, and the red of carnations. When once your eye is accustomed to such tightly drawn lines of color, you feel that you must come to Rome to get nosegays. They are exceedingly cheap, and a very gay combination of a dozen camelias and of half a pound of violets, all freshly gathered, may be had—put together under your eye—for thirty-three cents.

Among this picturesque people, suppose we take a morning stroll. Only one street has sidewalks, but there is a heavy penalty to be paid by any driver that injures a pedestrian walking *where the sidewalk ought to be*. Besides, there are comparatively few carriages, and not a single omnibus. The first attraction will be a window of Roman jewelry, one of the foremost specialities of the city. The principal products are cameos, mosaics, and artificial pearls, the setting of the cameos being also a style exclusively peculiar to Rome. Cameos, of the perfection attained here, are literally to be had nowhere else, not a good one ever being offered for sale in Florence: just as Florentine turquoises can not be found in Naples, nor Naples coral in Rome. Just as silver filagree is to be purchased only at Genoa, and garnets only at Prague. But the most interesting manufacture is that of pearls, the article itself being the prettiest ornament for unmarried *blondes* that I have ever seen. I say unmarried *blondes*, because in Europe young ladies never wear precious stones; and I say *blondes*, because pearls do not become *brunettes*. Roman pearls are made in the following way: The pearl, or bead, is of alabaster, solid, with the exception of the drill. Women holding in one hand tankards of hot pearl paste—a composition made by grinding up quantities of a fish like a sardine—dip into them each successive bead. This takes a thin coating of the silvery substance, at a cost, literally, of nothing whatever. A necklace of four rows, and perhaps of a hundred pearls, costs sixty cents; a bracelet, composed of much larger beads, with a pendant heart or crescent, seventy cents; a pair of earrings, of beautiful form, thirty cents; and a head-gear, consisting of an intricate net-work of any small beads, ending in two tassels, a dollar and a half. Thus the whole set may be had for three dollars; and for a person really suited by the style of this ornament, there is nothing half so pretty.

Alabaster chaplets cost six, eight and ten cents; others of a larger size, with black stone beads interchained, and an alabaster cross attached, twenty cents. These may be blessed by the Pope, and then form, to Catholics out of Rome, the most acceptable present that can possibly be made. There are various ways of obtaining the Papal benediction. In the first place, there is a shop that engages to deliver the article already blessed; then you may be presented to the Pope, and have a quantity of chaplets hidden upon your person; you kiss or grasp the Pontifical hand, and straightway, everything about you is penetrated with the holy influence. Or else, you attend some mass where the Pope is present, and his very neighborhood is enough: or you meet him in the street, and his sacred vicinity is quite sufficient. His sanctity never fails to extend his hand towards or over any trinket or chaplet or crucifix which may be held out towards him. I may add that I have already been a large purchaser of chaplets, and as my intention was to create a good deal of capital with them, at Paris, I determined to obtain, myself, the sanctification of the Pope upon them. Day before yesterday afternoon, hearing that he had gone to take an airing in the Campagna, I loaded two pockets with my alabasters, and set out to intercept him on his return. I was surprised and gratified to meet him walking on the open street. His carriage followed behind, and two or three Cardinals brought up the rear. He wore a plain white merino robe, with a hat of crimson velvet, with a broad brim, low-crowned, and wide gold band. As he passed, everybody bowed profoundly, while the more devoted dropped upon their knees in the dust. He occasionally raised his hand, showering blessings on all far and near. This was quite enough for my chaplets, which were of course blessed through and through, but I wanted something more special and exclusive. So taking off my hat and bowing low, I presented a handful of beads, undergoing at the same time a sort of moral scarlet fever, lest he should, being infallible, divine my very unworthy motives. However, he extended his hand, and played a small game of hop-scotch in the air with it at me, making what I take to have been the sign of the cross. I was abundantly satisfied, and mean to wield a large amount of influence in a small way at Paris. To be able to count one's beads upon a chaplet blessed by the Pope is to a devout Catholic a great privilege and a very material guarantee.

Generally speaking, Rome is a dear city, and to one accustomed to Florence prices, it is an appalling expensive place. A compensation is that the currency is entirely decimal, ten bajocchi making a paul, and two pauls a dollar. Then there are convenient bank bills for small amounts, though the late shin-plasters for the fractions of a dollar have entirely disappeared. The beggars make change to an extent that I have never seen equaled elsewhere. The usual largesse is half a bajocco, and if you have not a coin of that denomination, you offer a whole one, requesting him to divide it. He plunges his hand into a large wallet, upturning a mass of loose copper, and withdraws it with the piece expected. You have given alms, and fulfilled one of the enjoined duties of Christians; it makes no difference whether you have fostered indolence, and encouraged imposture; you have at any rate given alms, and your conscience is at rest. I may hint at the range of prices here, by saying that a demitasse of black coffee and a table spoonfull of cognac cost fifteen cents at Nazzaris'; at DONEY'S in Florence, the same thing costs four cents, and at TORTONI'S in Paris, twelve.

Here is the Ghetto, or quarter inhabited by the Jews. It is the most tumble-down and filthy portion of Rome, and the 6,000 Roman descendants of Moses are compelled by an illiberal law to live in it and nowhere else. The foulest of smells pervades the whole neighborhood. The inference that it must be unhealthy would be singularly incorrect. On the contrary, it is the healthiest spot in the city, and the fact forms a remarkable confirmation of the theory, that in Italy malaria attaches itself to deserts, or to quarters feebly inhabited, while it is invariably driven away by a dense population. The Campagna, or environs of Rome, would speedily kill off any sparse colony that should attempt to settle there: but it is beyond a doubt that the infection would flee before a numerous troop of squatters. Rome itself is only saved by its populousness; it is surrounded by a broad girdle of pestilence, and this scourge would at once, should the city by any cause lose two-thirds of its inhabitants, make way with the remaining third.

We have noticed, as we walk, that guard and sentinel duty is done by French soldiers, and you need not be surprised if I recognize, in the Colonel of the 21st, an old Parisian acquaintance. We naturally make such inquiries about the garrison as no newspaper, Roman or Parisian, could answer without suspension. We are astonished to learn that 4,500 foreigners easily control 2,000,000 natives: the inference is obvious, that one Frenchman is equal to 444 Romans. The incredulous will remember, however, that the Frenchman has artillery and the benediction of the Pope, while the Romans have neither arms nor discipline. We are also told that, in case the natives succeed in fomenting an insurrection, the father-confessors will be the first to suffer—that they will be collected into a vast priest-pile and removed, either by explosion or *auto da fé*, to another and more extended sphere.

Spring is advancing upon us space. It is early in March, and people are setting out strawberry vines in their gardens. There is an odor of June in the air, and the breath from the fields speaks savorily of birds' nests and sweet-briars. The mails are through as far as due, and the girls, with flapping straw-hats, are selling May flowers. It really unbends and unstrings a North American to sojourn in such a climate.

DICK TINTO.

Labor Wanted at the West.

CIBSON COUNTY, Ind., Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your Eastern cities are filled with men, professing a willingness to work, who are unable to procure wages, this section of country is suffering from the want of all descriptions of work hands, particularly farm hands and axemen. This is the case generally through the West, but more especially so in Southern Indiana and Illinois. Several hundred hands, good laboring men, could find constant employment in this county at one dollar or more per day. Such wages, considering that a man can live in the country at thirty cents per day, and live well at that, should, to any one to whom it would be a charity to give food, be much preferable to moping away a long Winter under the humiliating and debasing influence of public or private charity.

For the last five or six years, owing to the firm prices prevailing for all kinds of farm products and the natural fertility of our soil, the value of the crops raised has for each year exceeded that of the fee-simple of the lands producing them; still few farmers have laid by much money; the cost of production was too great. Almost every farmer wishes to extend his farm, but cannot do it while labor remains as scarce and as high as it has been for several years back. Through all this portion of the State there is a great demand for axe-men—scarcely any can be had. I know one man who could give constant employment to eight or ten men, and who has offered $4 per thousand for the getting out of barrel-staves, without being able to get one made.

The arrangement, that persons wanting hands should forward the fare, made by your charitable associations, will hardly be taken advantage of by many; it looks too much like throwing money to the winds. It might, however, be a question with the charitable and those already burdened with the expense of supporting a number of able-bodied men in idleness, whether it would not be cheaper to send them where they could support themselves, than to keep them through the Winter. Once in the West, if any one suffers for the necessaries of life, it is his own fault.

A RESIDENTER.

The proprietors of the factories at the New-York Mills, Utica, have determined to resume work, in part, within a week or two. This will afford employment to a large number thrown out of work.

The Racine (Wis.) *Daily Journal*, hitherto neutral in its politics, has come out Republican.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of Wholesale Druggists—Recommendation to Limit the Time of Credit—Views of the Trade.

The principal Importers of and dealers in drugs, dye-stuffs, &c., met on Thursday at 11 o'clock, at the auction salesroom of GERARD & BETTS, No. 106 Wall-street. The meeting was convened in obedience to a call issued a week since, for the purpose of discussing the general interest of the Trade, and to recommend a decrease of the Credit System, rendered necessary by the late revolutions in the business of the country. About one hundred gentlemen were in attendance, representing the different branches of the Trade. The meeting was called to order by Mr. RECKNAGLE, of the firm of RECKNAGLE & SCHWAB, Cedar street, who nominated H. B. MERRICK, of HASKELL, MERRICK & BELL, as Chairman, and Mr. MYERS, of the firm of MYERS & DEAN, Liberty-street, as Secretary. The Chairman briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred.

Mr. RECKNAGLE, by request, stated the objects of the meeting. He said the meeting had been called to obtain an open and fair expression of the views of those engaged in the drug business, as to the propriety of recommending a limitation of the system of credits from six months to any other period thought to be desirable by a majority of the trade. The meeting had been rendered imperative by the late severe financial crisis, which was hardly yet past. Had business been placed on a cash, instead of a credit basis, the merchants throughout the country would have escaped half the difficulty and suffering which had fallen upon them within the last three months. At present a majority of the dealers seek to buy on credit alone, but the importers did not suffer so much as the jobbers did, as they sell mostly for city paper, but the jobbers who deal with the country merchants are compelled to sell their goods in turn for country paper, which, too often, had to be renewed at maturity. The present was the proper time to effect an improvement so much desired among all classes of dealers in the city. The business of the jobber could not sustain him, unless he could procure returns in time to meet his own engagements, which had often obliged them to resort to other ex, ensive methods of meeting them—or to procure an extension on their paper. There were many disadvantages arising from a long credit system which would be remedied by limiting the time to four instead of six months. With six months' credit men would buy more than on four months, and often more than they required; but if confined to four months, he would be more prompt in making payments, and the benefit resulting would be mutual. It was not desirable, or perhaps practicable, to set up a cash system, but the country was now better able than formerly to pay on short credits. From a sparse and poor population we had become one of the most thickly-settled and wealthiest in the world. If a cash basis for business were ever possible, it was now. There was a prevailing sentiment in favor of shorter credits, if it could be found practicable. Those doing business at a great distance, requiring a long time for their goods to reach their destination, would, perhaps, have the greatest reason to complain, and they should be allowed more privileges than those living near by. Those who purchase goods in Europe do not get any allowance of time on account of distance, and yet their goods are not available until they reach this side. Western merchants could hardly claim more. The object was not to obtain a pledge here to any specific action, but to obtain an interchange of opinions as to what would be best.

T. R. MCCONNELL was not opposed to shortening the credit system, if it could be done; the difficulty was that the meeting was mainly composed of importers, while the jobbers were the real parties to move in the matter first. This was essential to unanimity, and without that nothing could be done. If the jobbers would first shorten the credit, the importers could follow suit without difficulty. New-York was the largest drug market in the world, and could control the market. It was larger than London. Any rash measures however would drive away the business from us, and we should become the smallest instead of the largest market. Unanimity among all classes must first be secured, and then act accordingly.

Mr. RECKNAGLE explained, and was followed by Mr. SOUTHERLAND, who coincided with Mr. MCCONNELL'S views.

Mr. MYERS, as the representative of his house, was agreeable to a shortening of the credit system from six to four months, but he deprecated any combination that was likely to operate disastrously upon the weak. Such a course would ultimately be bad in its effects on the trade. Their house had already resorted to the four months' credit system.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. VINCENT, SWARTSER and SPRING, when the following resolution was presented for adoption:

Resolved, That we recommend to the trade to reduce the present credit system from six to four months, with notes to be paid in the City of New-York, or by exchange.

After some discussion the latter part of the resolve was withdrawn (that referring to notes and exchange) and the resolution was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. GERARD and BETTS for the use of their room, and the meeting adjourned.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met on Thursday afternoon with Gen. NYE in the chair. All the members of the Board were present.

General NYE moved that the complaint against Mr. Tilden of the Eleventh Precinct be dismissed.

Mayor WOOD inquired whether there was not another complaint against Mr. Tilden. If his (the Mayor's) information was correct, Tilden was guilty of the charges. The evidence in the case was placed in Mayor Wood's hands, and he promised to look over it and return it to the Board at the next meeting.

At the request of Mayor Wood the clerk read the important points of Judge DAVIES' decision in the case of McDermot *vs.* The Police Commissioners.

Mayor WOOD said he desired to give notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would submit a resolution, predicated upon Judge Davis' opinion for the restoration of the old Policemen.

General NYE thought the Judge's opinion rested upon a mistaken state of facts. His opinion was one way and the decision another. He (the speaker) could not comprehend it. The only question before Judge Davies was whether he would grant an injunction against this Board, which he denied, and then proceeded to give deductions upon a question which was not in the case, and which he (Gen. NYE) considered had no binding authority. He had read the decision immediately after it was rendered, and prepared a series of resolutions, which he desired to offer.

General NYE submitted the following:

Whereas, On the 9th of October, 1857, a resolution was passed by this Board, in the words and figures following, to wit,:—"Mayor Woon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That such of the old force as have not been dismissed from the Police, in conformity to law, be and they are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such; which was carried, Gen. NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting in the negative." And,

Whereas, A construction has been given to said resolution different from what was intended, and it has been supposed that this Board intended thereby those members of the old force who have refused to recognize the authority of these Commissioners; therefore, to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby now

Resolved, That the said resolution of the 9th of October be and is hereby rescinded.

Whereas, on the 28th of November, 1857, the injunction asked for against this Board by Philip McDermot was decided, although a temporary injunction had been granted whereby the action of this Board had been paralyzed for one week; and *whereas*, though deciding that there was no cause for an injunction, the learned Judge who decided the question expressed an opinion not necessary to the decision of the case, which opinion, though entitled to great respect from the character of the Judge, has yet no force or judicial authority; and *whereas*, it is of great public importance that the question respecting the duties of this Board in the premises shall be judicially determined, it being incumbent upon them on the one hand to put the old force on duty if they are members of the Metropolitan Police, and it being on the other hand a plain violation of the law to put them on duty if they are not such members; and *whereas*, it would be a misdemeanor in this Board to reappoint a person who had been dismissed and removed for cause; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board will unite with any person or persons having any interest in the question to bring the matter immediately before the courts, without regard to technical difficulties or to any disputed questions not necessarily involved in the case, to the end that this Board may have a binding judicial authority for its action; be it further

Resolved, That if it shall be judicially determined that the members of the old force were made members of the new Police against their will, and notwithstanding their election to adhere to the old Commissioners, this Board will thereupon proceed to investigate each particular case, and if it shall appear that some did not receive legal notice of their trial, this Board will give to them new notice and proceed to trial thereon.

Mayor WOON said the question should be taken upon the preamble proposing to rescind a resolution passed on the 9th of October. He objected to rescinding that resolution, as it was declaratory of a principle that in all cases where men were not dismissed in conformity to law that they were still members of the police force. Judge Davies had so decided, and he understood the resolutions proscribed by the Chairman sustained that doctrine.

General NYE emphatically denied this assertion.

Mayor WOON said he understood the Chairman to submit the whole question to the Courts. The Chairman's resolution was consistent with the decision of Judge Davies, and also with subsequent resolutions presented by General NYE. Although the Board might rescind the resolutions, yet they could not do away with the palpable facts stated in them, which were indorsed by a Judge of the Supreme Court with the whole question before him. He (Mayor Wood) denied the assertion of the Chairman that the dissolution of the injunction necessarily comprehended the whole question. The Court could not restrain the Board except upon the supposition that they made appointments in an illegal manner, and that there were no vacancies; consequently the decision made the members of the Board personally liable to pay the salaries of every man appointed until it was determined whether there were any vacancies or not.

Gen. NYE asked the Mayor why he did not get McDermot to appeal.

Mayor WOOD—I am in favor of taking the speediest means to do it.

Gen. NYE—Judge Davies' decision was in our favor.

Mayor WOOD—If the law requires this personal service, as I have always contended, why then we have no vacancies. We have been already acting contrary to law in making appointments. I am willing to vote for these resolutions but I am not willing to vote for a reconsideration of a resolution making a declaration entirely consistent with the decision of the Court. According to Judge Davies' decision, we have five hundred policemen who are, to all intents and purposes, policemen who must be paid, yet denied the privilege of acting as policemen. If this be so, it is not only our duty to the county, but to these men, that they should be permitted to perform this service and receive their pay. It is certainly desirable that the matter should be determined as soon as possible. We might as well avail ourselves of the services of these men and let their pay be determined by the decision which was here to obtain.

Mr. POWERS said that the Board were only to try those men who committed some offence, but there was a class of men of the old force who neither withdrew from the old Commissioners nor joined the new ones.

Mayor WOOD observed that the Board made its selection how they would treat those men. They did not choose to place them in the attitude of resigning; but they chose to try them as derelict officers. The only question was, therefore, whether the law and the rules and regulations of the Board had been complied with, as to the form of procedure necessary to be taken before the men could be dismissed. He contended that it could not be disputed that these men did report themselves for duty to the General Superintendent, and many of them were in the habit of doing so daily, under the advice of counsel. It would not do for this Board to change its position according as the wind might blow. These men's rights were protected by the law, and they had no power to disregard them. He (the Mayor) should be reluctant to assume the personal responsibility of paying the police, as intimated by Judge Davies, but was entirely willing that the Board should summarily and speedily dispose of the whole matter.

General NYE and other members of the Board denied that the disbanded Police reported themselves for duty.

General NYE said that if a man withdraw himself from this force for thirty days, he dissolved his connection with it and was dismissed. But if, for greater protection, the Board did a surplus act, and moved to dismiss a man, which his Honor voted for, there was a precedent. It could only be regarded in law as an act that was unnecessary, and therefore surplusage. These men were formally dismissed, and they were dismissed by their own act. They were opposed to the Albany Commissioners, and adhered tenaciously to the old Commissioners. They openly confirmed the authority of this Commission; and no Judge in his senses would ever say, when the question was presented to him untrammeled by such a resolution as he (General NYE) desired to be rescinded, that those men were *nolens volens* members of this Board in spite of themselves, although they might contemn its authority, and do everything to bring it into disrepute. They cast off their armor, laid aside their badges of office and gave up their batons under the direction of another authority, and paraded through the streets bearing their banners of disbanded policemen. He repeated, that no court in its senses would ever say that such conduct as that would be tolerated by a person in the employment of another; and they stood in the attitude of employer and employed.

Mayor WOOD—The Court has so decided.

Gen. NYE—It has never done so; and that is the reason why I want this resolution rescinded. If this case is to be submitted to the Court, I desire that no resolution by any possibility can trammel the truthful presentation of the subject.

Mayor WOOD—Admitting that the Chairman be right in his graphic description of the conduct of these men—which is very much overcolored, and much of it has really no existence in fact—the whole of the men should not be made responsible for the acts of the few. Admitting that these policemen committed the veriest offences against the law, much less against their duty to this Board, yet the Board could not decline they were no longer policemen until they performed certain things. According to the decision of Judge Davies these men must be personally notified before they are dismissed. They must formally withdraw. In my proclamation, although I disbanded the old force, I did not necessarily discharge them.

General NYE remarked that the Board had notice of the Mayor's forthcoming proclamation of the 4th of July, when Alderman Clancy called upon them and said that unless the men of the Sixth Ward were retained a riot would be inevitable, at which time the Board determined to abide the consequences, and refused to appoint them.

Mayor WOOD doubted very much whether the rescinding of the resolution in question could paralyze its effect.

Mr. STRANAHAN believed that the whole question in dispute was covered by the resolutions offered by General NYE, and the Board was willing to meet the issue.

Mayor WOOD remarked that it was generally conceded that the force was not full, and the public necessities required an additional number of men, and asked where was the objection to appointing a number of the disbanded men? Put them on duty, said he; let us avail ourselves of their services, and let their pay depend upon the decision which we hope to obtain from the Courts.

THE CHAIRMAN—We have no right to do it.

Mr. BOWEN said, that when the Special Committee on this subject reported, it would be time enough to take up the question whether the Board will restore the old force to duty or not. He had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion, many of those men should be restored to duty.

Mayor WOOD, on the question as to the adoption of the resolutions, demanded as a right that each resolution should be acted upon separately. Every deliberative body accorded that right, and he demanded it.

The resolutions as a whole were then submitted to the Board.

Mayor WOOD said the last resolution was entirely unnecessary, because there was a Special Committee appointed to attend to the matter of which it treated. The Board could not get a decision on this subject inside of twelve months, and in the meantime these men would starve. Many of them were now in a starving condition, and did not know what to do; while the subject was pending these men could not be taken back, and they were virtually forever excluded from the department in consequence of the mode they proposed by which it should be ascertained whether they were members of the force or not. Such a course was unjust, unfair and inhuman, because the Board was absolutely starving these men.

Mr. BOWEN was prepared to show that nine-tenths of these men were legally dismissed, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Davies.

General NYE replied to the charge of inhumanity which was often made against him. He submitted whether it was more humane to let the disbanded men know the position which they were in, and the action of the Board, than to hold out inducements to the land that would have to be broken to the heart. He affirmed that it was more humane for them to say to those men, "Now, your remedy if you have any, lies in legislation. If this coming Legislature, which will set in thirty days, will say by one declaratory section that this Board shall have the discretionary power to appoint such persons as they may see fit, belonging to the old force, who have merit and qualifications, the Board will cheerfully do it." It would be more humane to say to them that their remedy lay in that direction, so that they would feed upon something more substantial than promises.

Mr. PEARE had been in favor of reappointing the meritorious men of the old force ever since his connection with the Board.

Mayor WOOD remarked that when he solicited Mr. PEARE to become a member of the Commission, he had his assurances that he was in favor of the restoration of the Municipal Firemen.

Mr. PEARE—I came into the Board perfectly independent of any party question whatever, and with a sole desire to aid in discharging the duties of the Commission.

Mayor WOOD (warmly)—I had your assurances that the whole force should be restored.

Mr. PEARE—"Declarations," if you please. I stated that I would most cordially join in any measure by which by legislative provision they could be reinstated.

Mayor WOOD said that the principle which General NYE contended for was very much like starving a man to death and then offering him bread, and proceeded to vindicate the course which he pursued in reference to the Municipal Police. He maintained that it was not wrong to tell these men that they were dismissed illegally, and that they would be restored again—an opinion which was sustained by Judge Beebe and Recorder Tillou. Was it a crime, said the Mayor, to say that this Board was composed of gentlemen, or that it was a partisan organization? I see now what its character is. Although he (the Mayor) never had any conversation with Mr. PEARE until after he was made a member of the Board, yet on that very evening he said he would vote for the reappointment of the old police. Had I supposed, continued his Honor, Mr. PEARE would have altered his opinion by his associations here, so help me God! I should never have proposed him as a member of this Board. The Mayor charged the Board with behaving unmanly and illegally. It was unjust to the tax-payers of New-York, that hundreds and thousands of dollars had to be wasted by the partisan action of this Board. The tax-payers had to pay four hundred thousand dollars a year, because the Police Commissioners did not see fit to restore the old police to duty, for all of them would recover payment.

Mr. PEARE again said that he utterly disavowed any partisan motives in his connection with the Commission. Since his connection with it he never gave a vote under party influence. His sole desire was to have as perfect a police as possible, and he was willing to appoint any of the old force as soon as they could do so legally.

Mayor WOOD remarked that it was a partisan police, and he would soon show them by affidavits that, at the recent election, policemen voted in some instances out of their districts, and that a number of them were active in helping to elect their favorite candidate. He would furnish such evidence, although he apprehended that the Board would take no action on the matter.

The Mayor's motion to strike out the last resolution prevailed—Messrs. CHOLWELL, PEARE, Mayors WOOD and POWELL voting in the affirmative, Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN in the negative.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, Mayor WOOD voting in the negative.

Mr. PEARE wished to know the most practicable manner of getting an expression on the matter in dispute, for Mayor WOOD intimated that it was probable the Courts would not render a decision for twelve months.

Gen. NYE said the true way to get an early decision was for the contending parties to agree upon an exact state of facts, and submit the question by stipulation; have a Judge at special term decide it, and then send it at once to the Court of Appeals, which met in January.

Mayor WOOD thought *quo warrantos* took the precedence.

Joseph Brown, of the Eleventh Precinct of this City, was suspended from payment for ten days, he having insulted a citizen.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved to dismiss Edward Brown, of the Fifth Precinct, in Brooklyn, but subsequently withdrew the resolution, in order to give Mayor POWELL an opportunity to examine the evidence.

Patrick Gorman, also a Brooklyn officer, was dismissed, it having been clearly proven that he could not read or write, these acquirements being absolutely necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of an officer.

The Board adjourned till Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Bridge-street Juvenile Temperance Society, of Brooklyn, held their first social tea-festival on Wednesday evening, in the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, near Tillary-street, Ex-Mayor HALL presiding. One hundred and forty persons sat down to tea, after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. GEO. HALL, HENRY AGNER, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, ABRAHAM BRAL, JAMES B. DUNN and ROBT. CROWE. A juvenile choir from New-York, under the care of Mr. JAMES BOOTH, contributed much to the interest of the occasion. Temperance meetings are held by this Society every Friday evening, at No. 204 Bridge-street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR RIVERHEAD.—Mr. WILLIAM MCBRIDE, who resides within two miles of Riverhead, L. I., was robbed on the highway last Wednesday afternoon, in a very daring manner. Mr. MURDOCK left home in company with a little girl, his daughter, for the purpose of going to Moriches. When he had driven his wagon half the distance between Riverhead and that place, a man stepped out from the woods and accosted him by presenting a pistol at his head and demanding "his money or his life." After a little parley Mr. MURDOCK found that the fellow was in a determined mood, so he handed him all the money he had about him, being $40, made up of two gold pieces of $20 each. The man then demanded his watch, but Mr. M. assured him that he did not have it with him. The highwayman then said, "You may go." The robber was a small-sized man, and had on a red shirt. He had his face partially covered by a muffler, so as to conceal his features. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this outrage.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday night the lumber yard of Mr. WATSON, on Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus, was set on fire, and consumed, with a loss of about $3,000 worth of lumber. Insured for $1,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

☞ A thief entered the house of JAMES TITUS, No. 129 Sands street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, and stole four overcoats from the hall.

ACCIDENT.—FREDERICK KING, a boy, while playing at the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, had one of his feet badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it. He was taken to the residence of his parents by officer CREAN, of the Second Precinct Police.

FAIR.—The Marine's Family Industrial Fair was held yesterday and the day before in the Brooklyn Athenæum. There was a respectable attendance both days, and the receipts were satisfactory.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit Fives on the Essex County Bank, Keeseville, New-York, are circulating in Brooklyn. A man named JOHN THOMPSON has been arrested for passing some of the counterfeits.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Peter Poillon vs. John Kerney.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

William McBirnie, &c., vs. Patrick H. O'Brien.—Referred to Addison J. Bleecy.

Samuel H. Oppenheim vs. Moritz Meyer.—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Albert De Groot vs. Edwin Stone.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Ernest Muldner vs. F. Gustav Fincke.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Thomas Saunders vs. Marshall O. Roberts.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Bloodgood Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Before Surrogate Bradford.

The application to have a former decree opened, in the matter of the Bloodgood Estate was up again before the Surrogate yesterday, and the testimony was nearly concluded. The case was adjourned to Saturday next, for argument; and permission was given counsel to take the testimony of Judge Beebe, at his office, during the interval.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

Daniel Shiriock and John Flaherty were tried and convicted on burglary in the third degree. The former is about 20 years of age and the latter much younger. Shiriock was sentenced to four years and four months imprisonment in the State Prison and Flaherty was sent to the House of Refuge.

Wm. Churchill and John Schmidt convicted of grand larceny in stealing a keg of butter from a store in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn in October last, were each sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

The trial of Jeremiah Butler, indicted for killing Francis Malady at the Mount Prospect House, in Flatbush-avenue, on the 4th of July last, was put off for the term, owing to the sickness of one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

The Court adjourned to one week from next Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 4.

Before Judges Strong, Emott and Birdseye.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—In the case of the People *vs.* McFeely, arrested by order of the District-Attorney for violating the Liquor law by selling without license, a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings, was brought on for argument. District-Attorney Schoonmaker appeared for the People, and John Lang, Esq., for the defendant. The papers were submitted, and an early decision is expected. If the proceedings are declared void, it will dispose of all of the other cases tried under the same action. Counsel in the other suits are to submit briefs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 11,139 bbls. Flour; 29,859 bushels and 1,523 bags Wheat; 567 bushels Oats; and 48 bbls. Pork.

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices are heavy. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1 250 lbs. American Yellow, 28½c.@29½c., cash. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, and is steady. Sales have been reported of 140 pkgs. Java, at 15¾c. @16c.; 330 bags Rio, at 9¾c.@10¾c.; and some Maracaibo, within our range. We quote Java 13¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9c@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11¾c.@12c. Sales by auction in Philadelphia yesterday, 2 529 bags Rio Coffee, at from 9¾c.@10¾c., averaging $9 95 the 100 lbs., 60@90 days and 4 months, mostly the latter.

COTTON—The market is dull, buyers manifesting very little disposition to operate. Prices are unsettled. Only a very limited business has been reported, to-day, at irregular prices, including Middling Uplands at 11c.@11¼c.; do. Gulf at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market appears quiet, and prices are essentially the same, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour is more animated, and with the return of cold weather, the confidence of factors is reviving. We have heard of sales of 15 600 bbls. within our revised range, the lowest figures of which are now generally rejected by factors. The receipts are moderate for the season, and the available supply here is also light.

[illegible] to good Superfine.....$4 55@$4 62
Extra State..... 4 75@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan..... 4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio..... 4 75@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio..... 5 00@ 5 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio..... 5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..... 5 10@ 5 25
Extra Genesee..... 5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 60@ 7 75

Canadian is doing better. Sales 950 bbls. superfine to [illegible] at $4 65@$5 20 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales 1,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra [illegible] at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at sale prices for fine to superfine. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 75 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 3,000 boxes Muscatel figs, poor, at 2½c.@3c., and [illegible] boxes Sardines, damaged, at 10c.@14½c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request for prime quality available, holders firmness. Sales: 11,000 bushels [illegible] to prime White Western at $1 41@[illegible] choice White Southern at $1 41@[illegible] Southern, damaged, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Corn in demand at strengthening prices. Sales [illegible] sels, at 62c for mixed Western, [illegible] Yellow Southern; 79c. for mixed [illegible]c.; and 76c.@77½c. for new Yellow and Southern. ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bushels Rye, chiefly prime

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—... two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed ... a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; ... for Five Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

... communications will receive no attention. All ... must be accompanied by the ..., not for publication, but as a guaranty of the ... statements made.

... undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent ...

... correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

... We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued ..., in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship Northern Light. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

...—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per ... Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *America's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. We publish, as the most important intelligence, a variety of extracts ... journals on the great financial crisis. ... at latest date, consols were steadier ... had been during the week previous. ... pressure for money was unabated and it ... believed that the Bank of England would ... its rate of discount to 11 ⅌ cent. ... was severely felt in the manufacturing ... and many hands, especially in the cotton ... were out of employment. We hear of riots ..., but they were not attended with ... consequences. In Ireland the panic ...; in Glasgow a very large and very ... meeting had been held to support the ... and the Western Bank of Scotland. ... meeting of the shareholders of the New-York ... Railroad Company had been held in Lon... report of its proceedings will be found ... There is no miscellaneous news of ... by this arrival. A graphic account ... second unsuccessful attempt to launch the ... Eastern, or *Leviathan* as she is now called, ... the London *Times*, will well repay perusal.

The line to St. Johns, N. F., was in good working order at the hour of closing last night, and nothing had been heard of the *Baltic* at Cape Race. She doubtless passed that point during the thick weather of Thursday, and was most probably too far from the land to render successful the attempt to get her news.

It seems, according to the dispatch of our Washington Correspondent, that HENRY L. MARTIN, of Mississippi, a clerk in the Interior Department, was the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, and it is asserted that it was ... his representations and influence that the ... determined on only a partial submis... the Constitution to the people of the Ter... Our dispatch will be found otherwise in... The preliminary struggle for the Speak... suddenly brought to a conclusion ... PHELPS is to withdraw in ..., which of course insures the latter's ... and PHELPS is to be appointed Chairman ... of Ways and Means, and J. ... JONES, the other prominent opponent of ... Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Re... making the latter the political, and the ... the financial leader of the House. The ... for the other offices continues warm.

A formidable disturbance is reported to have broken out among the two hundred and odd laborers employed at the Piermont terminus of the Erie Railroad. About a week since the paymaster informed them that after the 1st December their wages would be reduced from one dollar to six shillings per day. This caused wide-spread dissatisfaction among them, and a resolution was formed and conveyed to the agent that they would not work at the reduced wages. The result was they were all notified to quit, and two hundred men were easily found in the City to take their places. Upon attempting to land, however, they found the old force drawn up in hostile array to resist them; being put ashore a scene of the wildest disorder ensued; clubs, stones and all kinds of missiles were used; the invaders were ... overboard, and finally compelled to abandon the attempt to land. Upon returning to the City, and stating the facts, twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen were permitted to volunteer to go with the newly employed, and put them in possession of the premises. Cannon and small arms are said to be in waiting for them at Piermont. The party left upon one of the boats of the Company late yesterday afternoon. At a late hour information was received by telegraph, at the office of the Erie Railroad Company, and also by the Superintendent of Police, that the steamer, with her party, arrived at Piermont shortly after dark, and found the place garrisoned by about six hundred men under arms, and a brass cannon planted to prevent their landing. A parley was held, but the old force resolutely refused to abdicate. They offered to go to work at the old rates, but would resist to the death the attempt of anybody of men sent to supersede them. The ... was hauled off, out of cannon-shot, and anchored until morning.

The frauds developed in the investigation of the transactions of the Philadelphia Board of Health, the testimony in reference to which occupies a large space in the papers of that city, completely throw in the shade everything of a similar character heretofore brought to light. The report of the Committee of the City Councils charges that the public treasury has been wronged out of large sums of money by the action of the Board; that bogus bills have been offered and paid; that warrants have been drawn in the name of firms who never had any dealings with the Board; and that the Board has expended the city funds in reveling, and endeavored to cover this misapplication of the public money by fictitious accounts. In one case *seven eleven thousand dollars* are said to have been paid for work which ought to have cost but about *nine hundred*.

The funeral of the American sculptor, THOMAS CRAWFORD, who died in London on the 10th of October, takes place to day, at St. John's Church. There should be a large attendance at the funeral of a man so justly eminent. The pall-bearers will be Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, an intimate friend of the deceased, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Professor ..., KENSETT, the artist, and Mr. JAMES LENNOX. The funeral services will be solemnized by Rev. Drs. BERRIAN, WESTON and DIX. The ... will be taken to Greenwood, and deposited in the receiving vault, until a suitable spot for interment and the erection of a monument worthy of CRAWFORD'S genius can be se...

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited renewed vigor for Western Canal Flour, the ... of which advanced 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. ... was animated for home use and ship... speculative inquiry also prevailed. ... were light, and the recurrence of cold ... favorable to sellers. Wheat was ... and prices varied very slightly. The supply ... prime lots was limited. A moderate business ... transacted in Corn and Oats at somewhat ... Northern Rye was procured at 75c. ... delivered. Provisions were dull, and ... had any existing advantage. Coffee and Molasses were in fair request, while Sugars were ... actively sought after. Prices of the latter ... Cotton was inactive and unsettled. No remarkable alteration transpired in ...

The State Canals are to be closed on Thursday the 10th instant, unless sooner closed by ice.

An association was formed last evening at Clinton Hall, denominated the "Women's Emigration Protection Society," the object of which is to ... all unemployed female population to the West. Mrs. FARNHAM spoke of the inevitable moral evils necessarily resulting to the indigent among her own sex under present circumstances; and plans were adopted to secure the cooperation of the benevolent in facilitating the emigration of women to districts where labor is in demand.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday, and canvassed the First, Fifth and Eleventh Wards. In several Districts there was a slight increase in favor of TIEMANN for Mayor, over the figures previously published.

Three hundred and forty-five persons (viz. 279 males and 66 females) found lodgings in the various Station-houses on Thursday night.

The Kansas Question.

As a general thing the motives and objects of partisan leaders are by no means inscrutable. There is usually some plain and palpable advantage to be gained, by the party or the country, through the action proposed. The course of the Washington *Union* and those who follow its lead, in regard to the Lecompton Convention, forms an exception to this general rule. What profit the Administration, or the Democracy, North or South, could derive from cheating the people of Kansas out of their right to vote upon the whole Constitution, under existing circumstances, we find it quite impossible to understand. If the Slavery clause were not submitted, we could comprehend the motive for the refusal. Pro-Slavery men would have a very intelligible interest in such a proceeding. But by common consent the people are to be permitted to decide for, or against, the admission of Slavery:—what motive remains for not permitting them to vote upon the other provisions of their fundamental law?

The Washington *Union* is expending a great deal of labor in the attempt to show that Popular Sovereignty does not at all involve the right of the people to "form and regulate their own institutions in their own way," by a popular vote. The people, it says, have elected a Convention and have *thus* approved of whatever that Convention may see fit to do. These are its words:

"If the late Convention was a *legal* body, and its action within the scope of its *legal* power, *it is a clear infraction of the doctrine of non-intervention* to attempt to defeat the *legally*-expressed will of the people, upon the assumption that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted. The Kansas act declares that the people of Kansas have a full right to decide that question. *They have decided it by the action of a legal Convention*, and the Administration, in recognizing that action, is faithfully carrying out the spirit and letter of the Kansas act."

Then why,—(will the *Union* tell us,)—did they submit the *Slavery* question to the popular vote? Was not this "a clear infraction of the doctrine of non-intervention,"—if that doctrine forbids any review by the people of the acts of the Convention?

But not to argue a point which not even the *Union's* sophistries can make obscure, what has the Administration to gain by forcing this Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas? What party, or what section, has any palpable or appreciable interest in that result? Not the South certainly,—for the only question for which the South cares a straw *is* submitted to the popular vote. The people may prohibit Slavery, and for the rest of the Constitution the South cares nothing whatever. There is not a Southern State, nor a Southern county, which would thank President BUCHANAN for the empty and deceptive boon which is offered to them. If he would force *Slavery* into Kansas, he would give them tangible cause for thanksgiving; but in refusing that, he refuses everything for which they have the least concern.

The *Union* has urged the great importance of securing the immediate admission of Kansas, upon any terms, as the reason for adopting the acts of the Lecompton Convention. But who has anything to gain by this admission? Our view of the case from the beginning has been that the Free-State men were the most directly interested in this result,—for it would give them instant and complete control of their own affairs;—but it can hardly be supposed that the *Union* is laboring consciously and intentionally for their good.

The real object of this movement probably is to *supersede the Legislature just elected in Kansas*, obtain control of the first State Legislature and thus secure the election of two Democratic Senators from Kansas. Beyond this we can see no possible motive for the extraordinary course into which the *Union* seems determined to coerce the Democratic Party. How many Senators *from other States* they would *lose* in such an attempt, the *Union* ought to be able to conjecture. Senator DOUGLAS can probably inform the Editor of one, at all events. But for this paltry, temporary advantage,—or rather for the remote *chance* of securing it, the *Union* is endeavoring to break down utterly and entirely the leading principle of the Democratic Party,—the principle which alone gave it unity, strength and success in the recent Election and the only one which can save it from division and dispersion in the future.

The Missouri Compromise was repealed, as the authors of its repeal told the world, not for any temporary advantage to any section or any party,—but solely and exclusively to establish the general and universal principle, that the people were sovereign over their own affairs; that they had a right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way,—and that Congress had no right to interfere with them in so doing, in any mode or to any extent. The principle contradicted the whole history of the Government and the entire tenor of public law. But it was adopted by the Democratic Party, and was indorsed by the country. President BUCHANAN owes his election entirely to the stand which he took in its support. The belief that he would apply it fully and faithfully to the organization of every new government, and to the solution of all controversies connected with them, gave him his present office. If the *Union* supposes he could retain the confidence or the support of the Democratic Party for a single hour after he should abandon and discard it, no matter under what specious pretexts it may be done, the success of the experiment it is now making would correct the misapprehension under which it labors. For his own sake, and for that of the country, we trust that the *Union's* error upon this point is not shared by the President.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.—We have received a copy of this document, but find in it nothing sufficiently new or interesting to render its publication at all worth while. Indeed, in all its leading features it is merely a transcript of the Constitutions of the other States, and especially of New-York. We have already published a full synopsis of its provisions. It forbids the legal exclusion of free Negroes from the Territory, and authorizes the creation of one bank of discount and issue, with two branches, but requires the act incorporating it to be submitted to the popular vote.

Our City Election.

We observe that sundry journals out of the City following the lead of the *Herald*, characterize the result of the recent election in this City as a defeat of the Democratic *Party*. Few of them go so far as the *Herald* does, in saying that it is a clear triumph of the Republicans, and that it is to be considered as an approval by the people of last Winter's legislation concerning our municipal affairs. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded than any of these representations. It was not a party contest in any sense of the word. Mayor WOOD did everything in his power to make it so, but, as the result proves, he failed disastrously. His own vote will be four or five thousand less than that of the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, who was voted for upon the same ticket. This fact shows conclusively that the contest was *personal* and not *political*, and that Mayor WOOD, and not the Democratic *Party*, has been defeated. Indeed, any person who watched the canvas with any care knows perfectly well, that the result was due mainly, if not exclusively, to the efforts of Democrats themselves,—to the active labors and potential example of men high in the confidence of the party, and having certainly as good a claim to be considered its representatives and exponents as Mayor WOOD himself.

The matter is of but little consequence to the public, except from the effect it may have upon the action of the newly elected City Government. There are indications already that urgent party claims will be made upon the new Mayor, in the distribution of his patronage and in the general direction which he may give to City affairs. Americans, Republicans and Reformers are likely, each section for itself, to lay claim to the merit of having secured his election, and to demand recognition and reward accordingly. There will unquestionably be a general scramble for office under the new *régime*.

We have not the slightest knowledge of Mr. TIEMANN'S purposes, or inclinations, in regard to any of these matters; but we do know what is expected at his hands by the great body of intelligent and disinterested citizens who rejoice at his election. They desire an honest, vigilant, vigorous and anti-partisan administration of the City Government. They trust that no man will be appointed to responsible office whose life and character do not afford full and satisfactory assurance of integrity, capacity and a disinterested devotion to the public interest. We have had public paupers and peculators in charge of the City long enough. We have had the government controlled by private interest long enough. A reform must commence here, and the Mayor has the power to infuse the spirit of reform, in this particular, into every department of the City Government. He has the appointment of a very large number of subordinates and will have controlling influence in the selection of many more. If he will take care that they are all good men,—capable, honest, and disinterested,—the public at large will neither ask nor care to what "party" they belong.

We are sorry to see that Mayor WOOD does not take his defeat either like a philosopher or a man of sense. He is exceedingly and ostentatiously angry; and in the heat of his passion he says and does very many things which will tend very strongly to reconcile the entire public to his exclusion from office. In the Board of Police Commissioners, for example, he was incautious enough to admit that he nominated Mr. PERIT solely because he supposed he had "assurances" that Mr. PERIT would sustain him in attempting to restore the old police,—and to declare that "So help him God, if he had supposed he would not do this, he would never have nominated him." Such an asseveration now can do him no good, and it certainly confirms the charge which was made against him at the time, but vehemently denied. Then, too, in the Democratic Committee he was unwise enough to vent an immense amount of empty anger against those Democrats who had defeated him, and to represent *his* overthrow as that of the Democratic Party. We suspect that he will find it difficult to persuade the party at large that it has been extinguished,—or to assume the responsibility and the redress of his personal wrongs.

LABOR AND LABORERS ON THE CENTRAL PARK.—We are gratified to see that the Commissioners of the Central Park are pursuing a judicious course for the advancement of this important undertaking. At present a large number of men are employed in breaking stone for the formation of roads. It is proposed, on the first appearance of Spring, provided the plan be adopted, to commence these roads with such a force as will secure their completion during the ensuing Summer. The public of New-York will then begin to reap some benefit from the enormous expenditure that has been made. For some years past it has been impossible to enjoy a drive beyond the limits of the City. What with grading avenues, building sewers, and laying gas and water pipes, all the principal avenues have been so cut up that "a drive into the country" is a recreation which the citizens of New-York rather avoid than seek after. The completion of a network of good roads throughout the new Park will be a luxury that all who can afford an occasional drive will thoroughly appreciate, and the public look to the Commissioners for the prompt execution of this, the first portion of their labors.

There is another and more urgent reason why the Commissioners should push this enterprise forward. By employing, during the present season, all the men whom they reasonably can, they will be able to give means of support to many industrious men who, with their families, would otherwise be compelled to subsist on public charity. Thousands are seeking employment, and are content to work for low wages. In the particular department of labor to which we have referred—that of breaking stone—we understand that the plan adopted by the Commissioners is to pay each laborer a fixed rate per foot for the quantity of stone broken. This is fair, and should give satisfaction. It does not, however, appear to meet with the approval of the old, idle corporation hacks, who have applied for work. Over 3,000 of them, within the past month, have given the matter up, and their places have been filled by a much better class of men. To convey a correct idea of this work, as performed by the piece, we subjoin the following figures, illustrating the earnings of different men:

One man earned 64 cents in one day.

do.	do.	77 cents	do.
do.	do.	81 cents	do.
do.	do.	102 cents	do.
do.	do.	113 cents	do.

We have been told of one case, in particular, where an old Corporation hand who erroneously supposed he was working at the rate of $1 per day, only made 94 cents in five days, or a fraction less than 19 cents per day! As a matter of course, as soon as he learnt the amount of compensation he was to receive, he left the Park in great disgust, fancying himself a most injured individual. But the body of laborers now on the Park are free from this class of old Corporation do-nothings, and the public have therefore the satisfaction of knowing that the work will be promptly and efficiently performed.

While upon this subject, we may remind the Commissioners that any neglect of *their* duty will not be excused by the people on the ground that they are not paid for their services. The public have been heavily, and we may add, willingly taxed for the Central Park, and they demand that the enterprise be carried on with energy and economy. We believe that the Commission would be more effective if it consisted of five active business men. It is now composed of eleven—a number too large, in our opinion, for rapid and judicious progress.

The Press in France.

There are a great many persons in various parts of the civilized world who profess to believe in the stability of the Imperial throne of NAPOLEON III. That the number of these persons is not so large in France itself as in Cuba or Brazil, does not at all affect their happy faith in the "finality" of those expedients by which the head of the house of Bonaparte has up to this time succeeded in making himself indispensable to the quiet and the credit of the great people which he rules. Nor is it important, perhaps, that any one should give himself any particular pains to investigate the inscrutable Future, or to divine by what one of a hundred chances the life and the reign of this extraordinary, but ephemeral monarch may eventually be determined together.

It is, however, of some consequence that serious misapprehensions of the actual state of things in France should not be suffered to obtain to any extent in a country which, like an arm, is connected with that empire by strong and strengthening ties of commercial intercourse and interest, and no opportunity should therefore be lost by the American Press of directing the attention of Americans upon those signs which indicate in France a state of public feeling and a disposition on the part of the Government utterly inconsistent with the notion that the present dynasty either has established, or is likely to establish itself firmly on the soil of France. The third NAPOLEON was the resource and not the choice of the French people. He has so exercised his authority as to enhance the *prestige* without confirming the prosperity of the nation, and no sovereign whom France has acknowledged since the head of Louis XVI. fell in the *Place de la Concorde* has had more reason than he to deprecate the least serious disturbance of the public mind by a confusion in the commercial world, and a paralysis of the industries of the empire. That he himself is well aware of this truth, has of late been very conspicuously proved to the world by the steps that he has taken in regard to the financial crisis which now menaces France in common with the rest of Christendom. He interfered with a letter over his own imperial signature, in denunciation of the "bears" of the Paris stock market, and in support of the credit of the country. This step was sufficiently hazardous, for the tides of commercial profit and loss are as insensible to Augustan edicts and Cæsarian appeals as were the waves of the Channel to the fulminations of CANUTE; and if a panic should invade France after it had been ordered off by the imperial policeman, the consequences to the reputation and the authority of NAPOLEON might be more lamentable than the issues of that unlucky speech in which he so prematurely proclaimed the fall of Sebastopol to his army at Boulogne.

Not content with this symptom of concern, however, the Cabinet of the Tuileries has just given out another signal of distress.

On the 12th of November, M. AUBREE ACHARD, a Parisian *feuilletonist* of credit and distinction, published in the *Spectateur* an article on matters and things in general, in which he took a pleasantly and pungently-exaggerated view of the crisis in Paris, alternating his clever satire with admirable sense, and giving weight to his wit by a felicitous transition from the trivialities and excitements of the panic and the capital to the solemn and touching realities of the calamity which had just overtaken the exiled family of Orleans, in the death of the Duchess DE NEMOURS at Claremont. On the next day the Minister of Justice, M. BILLAULT, sent a "warning" to the conductors of the *Spectateur* for the publication of this dangerous composition, which contained, said the Minister, "statements of facts that were radically false." What these frightful facts were it is difficult to imagine—for the only positive assertions made by Mr. ACHARD was, firstly, that the Duchess DE NEMOURS was dead, which everybody admitted; secondly, that all France sympathized with the affliction of her friends, which nobody in France, we hope, would wish to deny; thirdly, that a certain lady of fashion had run away, leaving an unpaid milliner's bill behind her to the amount of $15,000, which, though a regrettable circumstance, both on the score of public morals and for the sake of the milliner, need hardly, one would think, endanger the future of the Imperial Prince; and fourthly, that the Emperor's guests at Compiègne are so given to the fever of the hour that when the clock strikes four they all gallop back from the chase into the town to transact stock business at the *Hotel de la Cloche*.

Puerile enough must the conduct of a great ruler seem to the rest of mankind who can thus evoke the thunders of the Imperial Law against a few columns of brilliant raillery in a metropolitan journal. But the Emperor NAPOLEON III. knows the people with whom he has to deal, and the tenure by which he holds his throne, and in such exhibitions as this of his anxiety to prevent the dissemination of a general distrust in the permanence of the magnificent show which he has fostered about him, he simply proves his consciousness of the fragility of the tie which attaches himself and his to the fortunes of France.

A clever article, disparaging the character of the Imperial Court, and discrediting the great enterprises of the country, *is* dangerous to the Empire of NAPOLEON III. In any country such an article would be important, for in any country the proportion of those who are governed by sound reflection to those who are swayed by momentary excitement and contagious emotion, is very far from being satisfactory. We have ourselves witnessed within a very short time the growth, the violent maturity and the catastrophe of a panic largely attributable to the extravagant and nonsensical jeremiads of a portion of the press. It is not, therefore, anything despicable in the enemy whom the Government of France has attacked which provokes the conviction that in the "warning" to the *Spectateur* it is fair to see a "warning" to the world as well of graver dangers looming in the future of France. It is in the futility of the step, and in the fact that it forms but one in a series of similar demonstrations, that we read the evidences of more distrust and alarms in the "Palace of Compiègne" than can be conjured by all the adjurations of the Imperial magician, or all the eager activity of his satellites.

MEETING OF ERIE BONDHOLDERS IN LONDON.—There was a meeting in London, on the 19th of last month, of Erie Railroad bondholders, to discuss the affairs of the Company and take measures for raising subscriptions towards the proposed loan of $3,000,000. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. W. YOUNG, M. P., and a very lively discussion of the affairs of the road took place, in which the holders of bonds displayed a more intimate acquaintance with the indebtedness of the road than with its topography. One of the bondholders, a Mr. PARSONS, remarked in the course of his speech that "though he had every respect for Mr. MORAN, his experience in railways had taught him it was unsafe to trust any railway board or director." These were rather severe remarks, it must be confessed, but as the experience of Mr. PARSONS had been altogether among English railway directors, there is no cause for offence in his remarks, as far as we are concerned on this side of the Atlantic. Another bondholder, a Mr. GUY, of York, seized upon the opportunity to let off a lot of his wind about American morality, &c. Mr. GUY "thought it high time a stand was made against that species of commercial morality which seemed to rule in America in dealing with the capitalists of this country," &c. It is the privilege of John Bull to grumble, and what is better, he generally grumbles most when he is on the point of doing a good-natured thing. It was so in this case. Notwithstanding the growls from Mr. GUY and Mr. PARSONS, the meeting passed a resolution of entire confidence in the present Board of Directors, and Mr. MORAN, the President; and then a Committee was appointed to wait on bondholders and obtain subscriptions to the new loan. A very friendly feeling appeared to pervade the meeting, and a strong conviction was expressed that the coöperation of the English bondholders with the New-York Directors was imperatively required to save their interests from being sacrificed. It was suggested that an agent of the road should be established in London, to afford the bondholders there means of obtaining information when they desired it. Mr. THEODORE MORAN, one of the Directors, a brother of the President, stated to the meeting that he was prepared to resign his seat at the Board to give place to any person the English bondholders might designate to represent them.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Among our out-of-town cotemporaries who have exhibited a lively interest in our late municipal election, no one has kept a sharper eye upon us than the Albany *Argus and Atlas*. The *Argus and Atlas*, while deploring the defeat of Mayor WOOD, and the want of harmony among the Democracy of the City, trusts that we

"Have found an honest, intelligent and vigorous Chief Magistrate to fill the Executive office, one who will recollect that he is a Democrat, and that this was the qualification for office, without which all his other personal qualities would have been unavailable to secure public confidence."

Our cotemporary makes a slight mistake in volunteering this advice to our Mayor elect. His being a Democrat was not the qualification for which he was nominated, and it is a very scurvy compliment to pay him to say so. The qualifications which made him acceptable to the people were not his political antecedents, or his party affiliations, but his integrity of character, and his business talents. Without these he could not have been elected. If nothing more had been required than a Democrat, Mayor WOOD would have been entirely satisfactory. But something more was needed, and as the Democracy had a large majority of the vote of the City, the compliment was paid them to which they were entitled, of putting in nomination a man of their political faith. It is altogether probable that he would not have been chosen if his politics had been different, but it is very certain that his politics alone could not have gained him a nomination. Mr. TIEMANN will not be likely to forget that he is a Democrat, but he will remember also that he was not elected upon party grounds or by party votes.

POWERS OF OUR NEW MAYOR.—We may congratulate ourselves not only on having elected a good man to the office of Mayor, but upon his having a better opportunity to exercise his ability under the amended Charter than he would have had under the old one. One of the great advantages which the new Mayor will possess will be the power which the Charter gives him over the heads of departments, excepting only the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel, who is head of the Law Department. The power of the Mayor over the heads of departments is not that of a direct control, but of suspension and removal, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Under the old Charter the heads of departments were wholly independent, but now the Mayor himself will be directly responsible to the people for the misconduct of any of the officers of the City Government. The whole brood of Arcularians and Ellings, therefore, may be considered as crushed out by the new Charter, and if our new Mayor should happen by any mischance to appoint any improper person to an important office, he can immediately repair his error by removing him. We shall not again, it is reasonable to believe, see the City overrun with filth, and the public health in danger, while the City treasury is plundered to pay contractors who never perform their contracts. The enlarged powers of our Mayor give him increased opportunities for doing good while they do not increase his power for evil.

The Board of Aldermen also possesses the power of removal, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, of the heads of departments, without the consent of the Mayor. The heads of departments are thus placed at the mercy, not only of the Mayor, but of the Board of Aldermen, so that there is a double check upon them, and it will be hard if an incompetent officer can be kept in his place contrary to the wishes of the people, when his removal can be effected by the Mayor or the Aldermen.

Donkeys vs. Devils.

The decent inhabitants of New-York have dealt pretty severely with Mr. JOHN COCHRANE for his declaration that if an "incarnate devil" were nominated by Tammany he ought to be chosen by the faithful Democracy of the City. But it appears that our British cousins have their COCHRANES as well as we. At a recent "Working-men's Dinner," at Rochdale, one gentleman boasted "that he carried the keys of the borough in his pocket, and could return a donkey if he liked." Whether it be better to be represented by a devil or by a donkey may be matter of legitimate inquiry, but it is a satisfaction to think that we are not the only degraded body of "free and independent" electors in the world.

A FREE COUNTRY.—Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, a citizen and landholder of Virginia, has been presented, tried and convicted by a jury of Clark Country, of having *said* that "the master has not the right of *property* in his slave;" and for this offence he was fined the sum of $300! Several of the Virginia papers comment with emphatic and just severity upon this barbarous and cowardly act. If the condition of society in Virginia requires such a suppression of free speech, the sooner it is reformed the better.

FUNERAL OF AN ARTIST.—The funeral of THOMAS CRAWFORD, the distinguished American sculptor, whose remains have just been brought from Europe, where he died, is to take place this morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, at St. John's Chapel. Few artists have conferred more honor upon their country than he; and we cannot doubt that those who knew him, either personally or through his works, will avail themselves of the last opportunity to pay respect to his genius.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE, one of the best actors living in this or any other country, takes his benefit to-night, and we trust will be generously encouraged. He has provided an excellent bill for the occasion.

On Monday a new local drama in five acts, called "The Poor of New-York," will be produced at this house. The entire company is in the cast.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Such a running away of a fine team of horses and a large four-wheeled market-wagon as occurred yesterday morning in Beekman-street, will not probably be seen again for many a day. The owner of a wagon had gone into a store at the lower end of Beekman-street to leave a gun for repair, when the horses took fright and rushed towards Park-row with a magnificent disregard of consequences. A huge mass of stone to be employed in the erection of the new buildings going up on the site of the Brick Church did not arrest their progress. They leaped over it, dragging the wagon successfully after them. A few yards further, a butcher's cart was stationed, the owner of which was depositing meat in the restaurant attached to Lovejoy's Hotel. The frightened team dashed over horse and cart, knocking the horse to the ground, and dragging the wagon over his body. Immediately afterwards, the wagon upset and the horses came to their senses. Luckily no great damage was done, except to the horse who was so unceremoniously knocked down, and he, it turned out, was more frightened than hurt. He limped away with a great many bruises.

THE LATE BUILDING CASUALTY IN BETHUNE-STREET—ANOTHER DEAD BODY FOUND—THE CORONER'S JURY.—The laborers employed on Thursday in clearing away the barley and rubbish from the fallen building, corner of Bethune and West streets, exhumed another victim of the casualty about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The dead body proved to be the remains of PETER MAHON, a laborer who worked in the building, and who resided at No. 74 Gansevoort-street. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday morning summoned the Jury, who after visiting the fallen building, and viewing the corpses, adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when a rigid investigation into the causes of the accident will be commenced. Subpœnas were issued for the attendance of the following-named gentlemen, who are well known as builders, and whose testimony as to the proper or improper construction of the building is deemed important: Alderman William Tucker, Sylvanus Gedney, John T. Allen, Aldermen Valentine, Dennis Hennessey, Peter G. Bogert.

The following Jurors were chosen:

Andrew Garrett, No. 52 Third-avenue; Lee Fuller, No. 720 Greenwich-street; Wm. Grant, No. 547 Hudson-street; James Blakely, No. 89 Hammond-street; H. J. Van Houden, No. 18 West Eighteenth street; Samuel A. Cunningham, No. 535 Hudson-street; Thomas Sprow, No. 18 Troy-street.

AN END TO KISSING.—A short while since the affectionate public was astonished by the story of a young lady whose neck was dislocated in consequence of the ill-advised resistance which she offered to the amicable salute of an admirer more ardent than discreet. Our last exchanges from Europe now match this tale with another of an inquest held at Leeds on the body of a young man of 21, who fell down stairs and killed himself in the course of an attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl of fifteen. Some of our cotemporaries deduced from the first of these occurrences the wholesome moral that young ladies should never oppose the advances of their admirers. In common fairness we are now bound to infer from the second accident that no man should ever attempt to take a kiss until it is offered to him. Between the two lessons there is reason to fear that an ancient and not altogether disagreeable custom may be summarily abolished.

JUDGE FINN.—Judge FINN, of the Superior Court, occupied his seat at Chambers yesterday, and was the object of a good deal of curiosity among the members of the bar. He is a native of Orange County, has been admitted to the bar about three years, and appears some 27 years of age. He signed several orders yesterday, but the Clerk of the Court, acting, probably, under the orders of Chief Justice Duer, refused to enter them. There will be a meeting of the Judges in a few days, when his claims to a seat among them will be canvassed and decided upon.

PASSENGERS TO CALIFORNIA BEWARE.—The steamer *Northern Light* departs for Aspinwall with the California passengers and mails at 3 o'clock today. There will be the usual amount of ticket swindling, and those who wish to escape should understand that there is but one genuine ticket office, viz.: at No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren-street, fronting the North River: those who purchase tickets anywhere else will be sure to lose from $25 to $100 each in various swindling operations. The patent-safe swindle is also practiced among greenhorns.

THE WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.—There have been heavy frosts here during the past week, serious ly injuring, if not totally destroying, a large portion of the cane. About one-half of the crop had been ground at the time of the frost.

The Fire-Eaters' Denunciations of Governor Walker.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The following Joint Resolutions were reported by the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, and were adopted on Monday, in the Senate of Alabama, by a unanimous vote. They will, doubtless, pass the other branch of our General Assembly unanimously. Without question, they give expression to the voice of the people of Alabama. While they express unqualified condemnation of Governor WALKER, and forbear censure of the Administration at present, it is very clear that if Mr. BUCHANAN, in his message to Congress, does not give satisfactory reasons for his apparent acquiescence in the cause of WALKER, he and his Administration must come in for an equal share of condemnation from the State of Alabama. There is no mistaking the meaning of the resolutions:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That ROBERT J. WALKER, the Governor of Kansas, has plainly, palpably and dangerously violated the principle of non-intervention contained in the Kansas bill: *First*, By taking sides in his inaugural address *against the introduction of domestic Slavery into that Territory*, and enforcing his views by an argument, thus abandoning, at the very ontset of his administration, the rectitude and impartiality which befitted his station, and upon which every section of the Union had a right to insist, and throwing the weight of his official influence against the rights and interests of the Southern States; *Secondly*, In understating to serve the cause of Freesoil, which he had thus officially espoused, by proclaiming that the Constitution of Kansas, after being adopted, should be submitted for ratification, and by prescribing the class of voters to whom only it should be submitted, when the people of Kansas, acting through their legally appointed Convention, alone had the right to settle these questions for themselves; *Thirdly*, In assuming, without authority of law, to interfere with the returns of the late election, and thus, by a naked usurpation, changing its result, and giving the ascendancy in both legislative houses to the party of fanaticism over the party of the Constitution—that for these unjustifiable and flagitious acts, ROBERT J. WALKER deserves and receives the unqualified condemnation of the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That the people of Alabama profoundly regret the failure of the Administration to remove Governor WALKER, and are wholly unable, upon the facts now in their possession to reconcile such failure with fidelity to the principle of non-intervention embraced in the Kansas bill; but from extreme reluctance to believe, even upon such evidence, that an Administration elevated to power by the votes of fourteen Southern States, can present so flagrant an example of bad faith as an indorsement of the course of Governor WALKER would exhibit, they forbear expressing any censure or condemnation in advance of the opportunity afforded the President by the approaching meeting of Congress to explain the causes of his apparent continued acquiescence in the atrocious policy of the Governor of Kansas.

Resolved, That the State of Alabama recognizes, and in common with her sister States of the South, will maintain, to the last extremity, the right of the people of Kansas, acting through their legally appointed Convention, in spite of interference or dictation from any quarter, to adopt a Constitution with or without submitting the same for subsequent ratification, as in their judgment may be proper, and to be admitted into the Union as a State with such Constitution, so adopted, upon the sole condition that it is in its form *Republican*.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of Alabama in the Congress of the United States.

The Southern Fire-Eaters and the Kansas Constitution.

From the Lecompton, Kansas, National Democrat.

The fire-eaters in the Territory, and the fire-eaters outside, do not at all agree in their views of what is proper to be done, in reference to voting on the Constitution. Everybody knows that the most serious objection to the policy of Gov. WALKER, avowed by his opponents in the Southern States, was based upon the erroneous idea that he was in favor of submitting the Constitution to every citizen who might be in the Territory on the day of the election. It was in vain that Gov. WALKER disavowed this interpretation of his speeches. His enemies would listen to no explanation, but insisted upon holding him responsible for his opinion, which in fact he never entertained.

Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his recent speech at Mississippi City, in the State of Mississippi, entered into an argument to prove that the Constitutional Convention had no power to prescribe the qualification of voters upon the Constitution itself. That Constitution, he says, will prescribe the qualification of votes *under* it, but the existing territorial laws must control the rights of them who claim to vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. He argues that the Convention is not clothed with the power of legislation, because the Legislative Assembly has no authority to delegate its functions, and the Convention cannot assume them. Therefore he insists that *nobody will have a right to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, except those who are qualified voters under the Territorial laws, viz.: adult citizens of the United States, who have resided six months in the Territory.*

What will be the surprise of Colonel DAVIS, when he finds that his friends and coadjutors in the Lecompton Convention have wholly disregarded his opinions, and have submitted that part of the Constitution, which they were willing to put to a vote, *to all the inhabitants of the Territory on the day of the election?* What will this prince of fire-eaters do in this unfortunate dilemma? He cannot pretend that the plan adopted by the Convention and dictated by Governor WALKER, for it is well known that Governor WALKER was and is firmly opposed, not only to this feature of the submission, but to the whole plan of evading the true issue by withholding the body of the Constitution from the people.

Col. DAVIS and his associates in Congress must adopt one of two alternatives. *They must either respect the Constitution, in toto, because the Convention has exceeded their powers*, as he understands them, by withholding a part of that instrument to those who are not qualified by law to vote; or they *must take the Constitution independent of the vote, as being complete and valid, in itself, by virtue of its adoption by the Convention.* In this latter case, however, an insuperable difficulty will arise from the act that the Convention has not adopted the Constitution absolutely, but has provided for an illegal vote upon a material part of it. Here Col. DAVIS cannot vote for the adoption of the Constitution; to be consistent with himself, he must vote to reject it as a nullity. In our judgment that would be the true course, though we might not concur in the reasons given by that distinguished Senator.

Gen. Calhoun's Pledge to Submit the Kansas Constitution to the People.

We republish the following document, from which Gen. CALHOUN'S fidelity to his word may be inferred:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County:

It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the votes of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the Constitution to the people: We, the candidates of the Democratic Party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily indorse, as a complete refutation of the slanders above referred to.

JOHN CALHOUN,	A. W. JONES,
W. S. WELLS,	H. BUTCHER,
L. S. BOLING,	JOHN M. WALLACE,
WM. T. SPICELY,	L. A. PRATHER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 13, 1857.

Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention whose duty it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and to mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, *unless he pledges himself fully, freely and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people*, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as the majority of the voters shall decide.

The Philadelphia Board of Health Frauds.

From the Bulletin of Friday evening.

The announcement in yesterday's *Bulletin* of the discovery of frauds committed by members of the Board of Health of this city, must have prepared our readers for the exposure made in the City Councils. The frauds are startling enough, but they only relate to recent times, and if the full history of the Board of Health for a series of years could be ascertained, it is probable that the money out of which the citizens of Philadelphia have been swindled by this single department would amount to hundreds of thousands.

The chief transaction was in regard to the filling up of a lot at Broad and Prime streets. Competent witnesses testify that it could have been done for $600 or $800, while some make it as high as $4,000 or even $5,000. The contractors actually charged $24,413 72, of which sum $21,531 92 has been paid. They charged the Board for every cart-load of earth hauled to the lot, even when it was hauled by other parties who were glad to find a place to deposit earth taken from cellars of new buildings. It is fair to presume that members of the Board of Health connived at these extraordinary charges, and received a share of the proceeds. This Broad and Prime-street job is the grand feature of the report. But there are many minor features which reveal more distinctly the infamous spirit of peculation that seems to have controlled every action of the Board. A practice has grown up, and apparently been sanctioned by long usage, of making out what are technically known as "bogus bills," which would be passed by the Board, and the money would be obtained for them from the City Treasury. These bills were actual forgeries, in some cases, for the names of well-known houses would be signed by a member of the Board, to secure the money; in other cases they were entirely fictitious, no such persons being found as were named in the bills. The money thus obtained upon "bogus bills" was used to pay for sumptuous dinners, wine, cigars, carriage hire, steamboat excursions, and other pleasant indulgences, while a great deal of it went into the pockets of members, under one pretext or another. It seems, too, to have been the common practice to employ a great deal of the money received for licenses or permits, or in any other way, for the gratification of the members' appetites; and this money was, of course, never entered in the books or accounted for in any way. The clerk said that "it was intended to pay for brandy, whisky and cigars." At one time the sum of $150 was distributed among the members of the Board for the purchase of omnibus tickets. There has been a weekly banquet at the Health Office, where the members have feasted on turkeys, partridges, pigeons, chickens, oysters, terraphus, grouse, venison, celery, and all the other delicacies of the market. The money to pay for these was obtained by "bogus bills" or from office fees which were never entered upon the books.

But it is impossible to enter into the details of the swindling transactions of this department of the city government. That some of the members are entirely innocent of any guilty design we do not doubt. But even they are to blame for the very loose manner in which the business of the Board was conducted. There was every toleration, if not encouragement, to scoundrels to go on in their swindling. They suffered bills to pass for iron bedsteads for the City Hospital, to the amount of $250, when not a single iron bedstead was ever bought. They permitted the excessively large charges of KAIN & SCHAFER, the Broad and Prime-street contractors, to pass without a word of inquiry, until $11,536 were paid for what ought not to have cost more than $1,000. Doubtless, if the attention of Councils had not been directed to the matter, they would have also passed the other bills of the same firm for the same job, thus increasing the cost to $24,413. If the "bogus bill" system was not known or understood by any of them, they may be excused, but they cannot be defended. They must all have known of the weekly banquets, and they must also have known that there was no honest means of paying the cost of these banquets.

Police Returns.

The following is a statement of arrests made Dec. 3, in the different Precincts, their nationality, the numbers discharged by Police Justices, and the number of lodgers, male and female, accommodated at the various Police Stations:

	Arrests.		Arrests.
1st Precinct	7	12th Precinct	2
2d Precinct	5	13th Precinct	2
3d Precinct	4	14th Precinct	10
4th Precinct	14	15th Precinct	2
5th Precinct	6	16th Precinct	3
6th Precinct	15	17th Precinct	17
7th Precinct	4	18th Precinct	2
8th Precinct	2	19th Precinct	9
9th Precinct	5	20th Precinct	5
10th Precinct	9	21st Precinct	5
11th Precinct	7	22d Precinct	2
Total			139

Of these, 78 were Irish; 11 English; 27 United States; 10 German, and the balance from other European countries. Thirty-two of the number were discharged by Police Justices.

LODGERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Precinct	39	4	43
2d Precinct	24	6	30
3d Precinct	24	3	27
4th Precinct	14	8	22
12th Precinct	16	4	20
14th Precinct	31	3	34
15th Precinct	7	9	16
16th Precinct	15	7	22
17th Precinct	33	4	37
18th Precinct	48	12	60
20th Precinct	16	2	18
21st Precinct	12	5	17
Totals	279	66	345

SUPPOSED THIEF.—Charles Wilte was arrested, yesterday, with a traveling bag, containing the following goods, in his possession: Five black-silk cravats, one piece China Silk, one piece black satin, two pieces black-silk linings, one piece black silk, one shirt, two collars, one pair of gloves, and, on his person, a gold watch and chain, a blank book and a receipt from ADAMS & Co.'s Express. When arrested the prisoner attempted to bribe officer Smith, of the Tenth Precinct, who took him into custody. He was committed at the Essex Market Police Court. The carpet-bag and contents were handed over to the Property Clerk.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Catharine Francis was arrested, in the Fourth Ward, for screaming so loud in the street that she could be heard four blocks off, and insulting the officers by the use of foul language. She was taken to the Tombs and the Justice let her go, telling the officers if they had not been in the vicinity they would not have been abused, and that they ought to be discharged from the Police for arresting her.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday evening about 6 P. M., information was given to officers Roach and Alberson, of the Sixteenth Ward, that an extensive burglary had been committed at No. 25 Cortlandt-street, on the morning of the 1st inst. By order of the Deputy Superintendent a diligent search was made, and in about an hour the officers returned with five trunks which they had seized, filled with silks. Messrs. Grover, Northrup & Taylor, of No. 25 Cortlandt-street, were notified, and Mr. Hazen, one of their firm, identified the property. It was afterwards taken to the office of the Property Clerk, at the Police Head-quarters. The burglars have not been arrested.

PASSING FORGED CHECKS.—Henry S. Lassing, a highly-educated young man, of respectable family, formerly employed in the office of General Sanford, was arrested on Wednesday night in Avenue C upon a charge of passing a forged check on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, at Sorders, a mile from Purdy's Station, on the Harlem Railroad. The check was indorsed with the name of R. A. Van Buren. The young man who passed the check represented that he wished small bills to pay for feed which he was buying for the Consolidated Stage Company of New-York, of the farmers in that vicinity. The forgery was not discovered until Wednesday. The officers have ascertained that other checks—one in Wall-street and one in Jersey City—have been passed by the prisoner, who has an accomplice not yet caught.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Mr. George W. Cogswell, of No. 201 Grand-street, had his pocket picked while stopping to look in at a window in Broadway, near Walker-street, on Thursday morning. He felt some one's hand in his coat pocket, and missing his pocketbook, turned round and seized a suspicious-looking person who stood beside him, and who coolly handed back the wallet. It contained promissory notes for $487. Before the magistrate the culprit gave his name as James Wilson, and said the pocketbook was given to him by a friend with whom he was walking in Broadway. Wilson is an Irishman, 27 years of age, and resides in Boston.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.—John Williams was arrested on Thursday afternoon, while attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. Alexander T. Kennan, residing in West Twenty-fifth-street, of a gold watch. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

PATENT-SAFE SWINDLE.—Samuel C. Turner and Jas. Sturtevant left their home in Prattsville, Steuben County, N. Y., together, and proceeded to this City, in order to procure a passage to California by the steamer which sails to-day. Sturtevant having occasion to stop at Elmira, Turner came to the City, and put up at Lovejoy's, being told by his comrade not to purchase his ticket until he arrived. Shortly after his arrival he ventured forth to see the town. He had scarcely got outside the door of his hotel, when a person accosted him and inquired if he knew where the mail office was, as he wished to find it, to get a ticket for California. Turner innocently replied that was just what he was looking after, for he also was bound to California. He was then informed, *confidentially*, that he understood there was an opposition office at Hoboken, where tickets could be obtained cheaper than at the regular office. They accordingly walked down to the foot of Barclay-street, and went to Hoboken in pursuit of the California ticket office. The rest of the story is a "thrice-told tale." A *stranger* met them, and offered to bet on the patent-safe game, and just to accommodate his new friend, Turner loaned him $150, receiving a check for $800 as security. He soon lost sight of his company, and came back, wondering what it all meant. By the time he reached the hotel the truth flashed upon his mind that he had been swindled out of $150. He was now without money, but having a rich uncle in the City, searched him out, related his misadventure, and was provided for.

STABBING.—Michael Dunley, a laborer, and Geo. Hopka, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, got into a fight together at the grocery, on Thursday night, when Hopka seized a carving knife and plunged it into the groin of his antagonist, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Dunley was immediately conveyed to his residence in Second-avenue, near Forty-first-street, where he was attended by Dr. Johnston. Hopka was arrested by Officer Burke of the Nineteenth Precinct, and committed at the Fourth District Police Court, to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

GARROTED.—On Thursday evening, about 7½ o'clock, Andrew G. Shartz, while walking in Fourth-avenue near Sixth-street, was accosted by two men, one of whom knocked him down with a slung-shot, or other blunt instrument, which rendered him insensible for a few moments. When he recovered his consciousness, he discovered that he had been robbed of $60 in bills and a check for $100. No arrests.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Bertha Schaffer, a child 2 years old, died on Thursday at the residence of its parents, No. 44 Orchard-street, from burns received about four weeks ago from the explosion of a fluid lamp. Two other children were severely burned; the eldest is not yet out of danger, but the other is recovering slowly. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by burns, accidentally received.

ABDUCTION OF A SCHOOL GIRL.—A young girl, 17 years of age, named EMMA DEITZ, of a good family and irreproachable character, is reputed as the subject of the following adventures. She lives with her parents in the upper part of the City, and early on last Saturday evening rode down in a City railroad car to reach a bookstore, where she wished to make a purchase. Before she alighted from the car she was left alone with an individual in male costume, who addressed some remarks to her, which the girl, who is said to be hard of hearing, understood to be, "Will you get out and walk with me?" Frightened at this address, she shrunk from her persecutor, who remarked, "I will have you yet." She related the circumstances on her return, and her elder sister at once placed a veto upon her leaving home again after dark. On Monday morning she left home, as usual, for school, but had not proceeded far before the same individual accosted her; she attempted to run, when he seized hold of her, and, to prevent her from giving an alarm, placed a cloth over her face. She supposes that this was wet with chloroform, as she remembers no more until she came to herself in a house in Howard-street. A new domestic, ignorant of the character of the house, had been hired at this place on the same day, with whom the girl made friends, and whose bed she shared on Monday and Tuesday night. Meantime, she had been missed, and a reward of fifty dollars was offered for information leading to her recovery. The domestic saw the advertisement, took the girl's rings to her friends as proof of her identity, and thus obtained her release. She had not been maltreated, except in being threatened and restrained of her liberty. The place from which the girl was rescued was a vile den of prostitution, in Howard-street. Officer ROSS took the girl to her friends.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 4.
Before Judge Roosevelt.

In re Philip McCusker, a minor.—This case was brought up again this morning, but the body of the boy named in the writ was not brought up. His brother and his counsel, *Mr.* Lincoln, appeared for him, and a sergeant in the service of the United States appeared for the Government. Major Cady U. S. A., the party charged as having the boy under his control, made the following return on the back of the writ:

The above-named Phillip McCusker, a duly enlisted man in the service of the United States *was not*, at the time the writ was served on me, on the Island, at this port, or under my command, or constraint, nor is he now: at the time stated he had been transferred to a transport lying in the harbor, being one of a draft of recruits ordered to Texas to the 1st Regiment of Infantry. That when so sent off, not only had he not been required by any legal process, but no suspicion was entertained that he would or could be. A. CADY, Major Commanding.

FORT COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1857.

The Judge read the return and intimated that it was sufficient, and that the writ must be dismissed.

The attention of the Judge was then called to a paper which accompanied the formal return, which was read as follows:

FORT COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1857.

Major Cady begs to add to what he has penned on the copy of the writ for the information and satisfaction as he hopes of the Court, that when he received the writ in the case of McCusker, he sent, as is customary, to his office to the clerk, whose duty it is to make the returns, that it was some fifteen or twenty minutes perhaps after this that he was informed by the Adjutant that the man was in the draft of recruits a short time before embarked for Texas. The man was no longer under his command, and he looked and inquired for the young man who had service the writ in order to notify him of the fact, so that he might serve it on the proper person. Not finding him, he did not feel obliged to take any other steps than make his return as he did.

Major Cady has been thus minute in his explanations, as a suspicion appears to be implied in the reports handed to him this morning, that there was something hidden or concealed in the matter. He has no object in preventing or delaying investigation in any case of the kind, and he would be glad to have any complainant come forward and show that he has so acted at any time. Writs are served on him frequently, and as he believes, in a great many cases on frivolous grounds, but he has at all times done all he could to aid the legal tribunals by the production of persons called for when in his hands.

Very respectfully, A. CADY, Major, &c.

Judge Roosevelt—I hold this return, together with the letter which I take to be part of the return, to be sufficient, and I shall not exercise any "doubtful powers" in a case like this, or incur any hazard of an action for false imprisonment. I have always doubted the powers of the State Courts to interfere and exercise authority in matters which more properly belong to the Federal Courts. He says the man is not under his control, and I am bound to believe him.

Mr. Lincoln—I call your Honor's attention to the statute, and can say that this boy was only transferred to the custody of a sergeant, and placed in a boat at the wharf. Is not that being under his power and control? You know how these things are done.

Judge Roosevelt—I know nothing about it at all, but what I find in the return. He there says very positively that the boy is not under his control, and Major Cady is a public officer, Sir, and his word is as much entitled to respect as that of a Judge on the Bench. You can demur to this return if you desire to, and carry the question up to the General Term.

Mr. Lincoln—I wish to do so.

Judge Roosevelt—Very well; take your exceptions. My opinion is that the Judges of this Court have enough to do to attend to their own business, and ought not to be called upon to settle matters which don't concern them. I have no doubt that when this boy enlisted, he represented himself as a man. I shall overrule the demurrer.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the ONE PRICE SYSTEM. No deviation can in any instance be made from MARKED PRICES. BOYS' CLOTHING, of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal-sts.
ALFRED MUNROE, }
WM. D. ASHATT, }
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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Corbices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s. per yard.
English Brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpeting, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Cambric, Hand kerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufacturers' stock at retail until Jan. 1 at 50 per cent. less than cost.
No. 313 BROADWAY.

PROF. ALEX. C. HARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.
Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 378 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

GLOVES AND UNDER-SHIRTS AT RETAIL.—OUR entire Stock now offered very low for cash. All sizes and qualities.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and fearing that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

SUTTON—CATTERALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, Mr. GEORGE H. SUTTON, of Peekskill, to Miss PHEBE B. CATTERALL, of this City.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, HENRIETTA, wife of James Brady, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, from No. 34 Washington-square, corner of West Washington-place.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Wm. Roberton, Esq., of Kennedies, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 West 16th-st., this day, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, MARY JANE, wife of John Leveridge, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Rutgers place, without further invitation.

MCBRIDE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 4, Mr. WALTER MCBRIDE, aged 54 years and 7 days.

His friends, and those of his brother Abram, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his brother, No. 359 West 22d-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, on Sunday morning.

☞ Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, CARRIE STARR, only daughter of John C. and Mary S. Barnes, aged 7 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 157 Henry-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CASLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, SARAH ANN, wife of Thomas Caslin, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

OWENS.—In Hoboken on Thursday, Dec. 3, CATHARINE N., wife of Owen C. Owens, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

WILLIAMS.—At Bergen Junction, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, THOMAS OSWALD WILLIAMS, son of Wm. Williams, Esq., (late of Newark,) in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday next. The remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, leaving the residence of his father at 12 o'clock. Services at 3½ o'clock, at the Chapel of the 1st Presbyterian Church, in Elizabethtown, by Rev. Dr. Murray. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HENDERSON.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 3, after a long and severe illness, DAVID HENDERSON, aged 38 years.

His remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment, this day, (Saturday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

HOWELL.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at 6½ o'clock, at his residence, MATTHEW M. HOWELL, aged 43 years.

Services at the house in New-Rochelle, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken on Sunday morning to the Church at Horse Neck for further funeral services, at 11 o'clock, and thence for interment. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, CLORINDA, widow of Alanson Weed, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12:45 P. M. train from New-York, to convey persons to the Church.

CRAWFORD.—In London, on Saturday, Oct. 10, THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

The friends of the deceased, and the artists generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
and
SILVERWARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS.
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cost except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING. Nos. 33 and 35, CLOTHING.
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

TO THE FIRE AND MILITARY COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS.—We have on exhibition in our show window at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a splendid Silver and Gold Gift Trumpet and Gift Sword. The Trumpet is valued at about $300, and will be presented to that Fire Company, whether of New-York or its environs, which will purchase, either directly, or through friends, the largest number of books at our store, between this date and Saturday evening, 20th of next February.

And the Sword, which is valued at about $200, we will present to that Military Company of the First or Second Division of the New-York State Militia, which will purchase the largest number of books between this date and Friday evening, 19th of next February.

No better evidence can be had of the artistic skill and taste in the execution of the above articles, than the fact that they were designed and manufactured expressly for this enterprise by Messrs. Cann & Dunn, Nos. 144 and 146 Jay-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire and Military Companies are particularly invited to call and inspect these two magnificent Gifts.

A Gift will be delivered with every book, as usual, worth from 25 cents to $200.

Circulars and catalogues containing particulars of the enterprise, can be had at our store, No. 293 Broadway.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

THE BUILDING FUND OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the following additions to this Fund, since Nov. 10, 1856: Christmas Present from the Church of the Incarnation, through Rev. Mr. Montgomery, $295; subscriptions of John Knower, Esq., of Albany, $100; returns of Lecture by Dr. Doremus, $300; a portion of the Offerings at Trinity Chapel, (April 26,) including a check of $25 from Mr. John B. Murray, through Rev. Dr. Berrian, $80; Easter Offerings of St. Ann's, $28; collected in dollar subscriptions by Miss Cleland, $29; do. by Mrs. C. Cornell, $102; do. by Mrs. Carter, $16; do. by Miss Moore $7; do. by Mr. James Lewis, $5; do. by Miss L. A. Boughton, $12; do. by Mrs. Wade, $13; do. by Mrs. Mc Dougal, $22; do. by Mrs. Jennings, $7; do. by Miss F. Clark, $3; do. by Mrs. Tremaine, $7 50; do. by Mrs. Ross, $15; do. by Mrs. H. B. Price, $11; Offerings of Christ's Church, Westport, Conn., through Rev. John Furres, $13; from St. James' Sunday School, through Rev. Mr. Chauncey, $5; from Mr. H. C. Rider, of Florence, N. Y., $5; a Parishioner of St. John's Chapel, through Dr. Berrian, $5; Mrs. Dr. Cook, $1; Mr. Van Fleet, $1; Mr. Ling, $1; donation after sermon at St. John's Chapel, $1; cash, $77—Total, $1,060 50.
THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1857.

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S,
CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.,
Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING—from 12 to 18 years.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING

Minnesota Election.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS DISCOVERED—FORGED MAJORITIES FOR SIBLEY EXPOSED.

From the St. Paul Minnesotian, Nov. 17th.

On Sunday night, the 24th October, a caucus of Democratic politicians was held at the American House, in this city, to consider the state of the returns for Governor, and what was to be done about them. At this caucus, there were in attendance a Government office-holder, who is a near connection of Mr. SIBLEY, an Ex-Sheriff of Ramsey County, who owns nearly the whole of an adjoining (very small) County—a man of approved reputation for unscrupulous skullduggery—an Indian Agent or Superintendent, who had already proved his devotion to his salary by winking at the voting of the Winnebago Indians in Blue Earth County, an Ex-Governor, who wants badly to be United States Senator, and whose hopes of success hang a great deal upon SIBLEY's influence should he be the Governor, and several others whose names we have, but whom we refrain from inflicting *at this time*, for prudential reasons. The condition of the returns on Governor having been exhibited and discussed, this Sunday conclave determined that it was necessary to have at least 650 more majority. It was necessary to have, or crook, from some place, and it was further resolved *that Pembina and the North country generally, should be made to disgorge the requisite votes!*

Our information is, that at least *one* poll-book was forged, then and there, in the very "presence," and this is believed to be that of St. Vincent, Pembina County. We are not certain on this last point, but will be able to speak more positively after a while. At all events, this much is undoubted, that this precious Sunday caucus freighted an agent—a connection of a United States office-holder—with blank poll-books, in due form, obtained for the purpose from the *Pioneer* office, and that he started up the country with them, to hold the elections and forge the papers at such places, and in such manner as might seem advisable upon a consultation with the "proper parties" up North.

On Thursday, the 28th of October, this agent of the Sunday caucus arrived in Morrison County, at the place generally known as "Swan River Ferry," and at that time and place, It can be proven, had in his possession "*Blank* returns from Brecklinridge, White Oak Lake, Mansfield and Red Lake" precincts. The Democratic agent for the Sunday caucus there said to sundry parties, whose assistance in the forgeries he solicited, "SIBLEY is about six hundred votes behind RAMSEY, and our friends in St. Paul say it has got to be made up out of Cass, Todd and Pembina Counties,"—or words to that effect.

At Otter Tail City they return 90 votes, where we all know there are not ten men.

Here you have *some* of the facts touching the grand conspiracy of the Federal office holders to cheat Mr. SIBLEY into the Gubernatorial chair over RAMSEY, who is fairly elected by a majority of the true people of Minnesota.

Sinking of the Steamer Alleghany—Loss of Life.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 1st.

The *Alleghany*, which left this port yesterday afternoon under command of Captain C. G. WAINE when opposite Quarantine Island, 14 miles below the city, struck a snag, which raked her fore and aft, tearing almost her entire bottom out. She swung with her bow up stream, and commenced sinking rapidly in 17 feet of water. The deck passengers were in imminent danger, many of them jumping into the water, and were, with the exception of one man, saved. An incident occurred which shows the stupidity of our boatmen. One of the deck passengers, a female, was in an upper berth on the lower deck, so much intoxicated that she was incapable of helping herself, and would undoubtedly have been drowned had not Mr. CAIN, the mate, secured an axe, and cutting the cabin floor open, jumped down and succeeded in rescuing the poor creature from certain death. A woman with her child leaped overboard, but was rescued—the child reported lost. Four or five men, deck passengers, seized the yawl and paddled over to the island, where they were left as a punishment for their disgraceful and heartless conduct.

The steamer *James H. Lucas*, from New-Orleans, came to the rescue and took off the passengers.

Another Terrible Calamity — Loss of the Schooner Resolution with all on Board.

From the Detroit Tribune, 2d.

Mr. MIXER, agent of the Lake Navigation Company, received to day a letter from the Secretary at Buffalo, stating that news had just been received that the small boat and upper part of the cabin of the schooner *Resolution*, together with the captain's desk, containing his books, papers, a revolver, &c., had floated ashore at Point Clark, on Georgian Bay, and that the schooner was no doubt lost, with all on board.

The *Resolution* left Milwaukee with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo about three weeks since, and the present unwelcome news is the first that has been heard from her since. She was, no doubt, driven eastward in the terrible gale of the 19th, and if any of her crew had been saved, sufficient time has elapsed to have heard from them. In all probability, therefore, not one of them has been spared to recount their fearful tale of suffering.

The *Resolution* was a schooner of 300 tons, and was built at Buffalo, last Spring. She was commanded by Capt. HARPER. He was unmarried.

Great Excitement in Cohoes—One Man Drowned and Three Carried Over the Rapids.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 3.

The Cohoes Manufacturing Company recently entered into a contract with Mr. BOGUE to repair the dam across the river at Cohoes. The work was commenced by four Frenchmen under his employ. A raft was constructed, and while they were engaged, yesterday afternoon, in the planking, the water rose rapidly, the rope attached to the raft soon after parted, when they were carried over the dam. One of the men was thrown off the raft, and the others were carried some distance down the rapids. The fact soon became known in the village, and a large number of persons collected on the banks of the river to see three men on a frail structure in the centre of the river with the water foaming around them. Towards evening, efforts were made to get a rope to them, but just as they were about to risk their lives upon it, the rope parted.

They remained in the rapids all night, and this morning they were still upon the raft. The most intense excitement prevailed here this morning, and various unsuccessful efforts were made to rescue the men from their perilous situation. The river is very high, and the water was rushing over the rapids at a fearful rate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Hanson-street Presbyterian Church (corner of Forsyth).—There will be three services TO-MORROW, at each of which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Church. The pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. JAS. PRESLEY, at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. STEVENSON (late of Indiana) at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, will preach TO-MORROW (FURNISS'S) at the Church of the Redemption, Monroe-place, Brooklyn. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Five Points Mission. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach at same place in the EVENING, upon *The Church's need of the Young*. Services at 10½ morning, and 7½ evening.

North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. Geo. C. ROBINSON at 7 o'clock P. M., in the First place Methodist Episcopal Church corner of First-place and Henry st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

Notice.—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 6, (D. V.,) the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach the fifth of his course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The Deliverer*. Seats for strangers.

A Young Men's Bible Class, conducted by Professor CROSBY, is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, for one hour commencing at 4 o'clock, in the smaller Chapel of the New-York University, entrance on University-place, opposite Washington Parade ground. Young men generally are invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Hawks.—We understand that at the request of a number of gentlemen of his congregation, Dr. HAWKS will repeat the sermon delivered by him on Thanksgiving day, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 6 at Calvary Church. Those who heard this sermon speak of it as eloquent and able to a degree never surpassed by this eloquent and able divine.

St. John-street First M. E. Church—John Hall preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Precept and Example, or Christianity in Faith and Works*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock precisely. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, formerly Congressional Chaplain, will preach in the Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. HOLLAND) on SABBATH EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Bowery Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Grand-st. Baptism and preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING in the FORENOON. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Five-Points Mission, will preach in the EVENING, and relate some thrilling incidents of that benevolent enterprise.

"Better than a Fortune."—The First Free Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Hall, the corner of Morton and Bleecker sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM pastor. Services at the usual hours. Seats free. Subject in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, as above.

Memorial Church.—Rev. E. F. RUSHMORE, minister for the season, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Poetry, its Character and its Crimes.—Rev. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., and Missionary friends, will meet, (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 165 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to expose the unscriptural character of Poetry and answer the objections of Humanists to the Gospel plan of salvation. All are invited.

The Napoleon Dynasty.—Preaching on the above subject on SUNDAY NEXT, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., by Elder Wm. LANGHART of Cincinnati, showing the proximity of the Coming and Kingdom of Christ. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

English Lutheran Church, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The second of a series of lectures, entitled *Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther*, will be given by the Pastor, in the above Church, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther in the Convent; or, The Struggles of a Great Mind for Evangelical repose in God*. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

Preaching by Rev. S. A. Baker. TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, Missionary to the Indians of the northwest, will preach in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st and Madison-av., (of which Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY is Rector,) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Theodore Eaton, Rector of St. Clement's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Market-street Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, the third of his discourses entitled *Evenings with Christ*. The subject will be *Jesus in the night-storm*. Seats provided for strangers.

Spiritual Government of the World, involving explanation of *Financial Crisis*. Discourse by Wm. FISHBOURNE, at Bank Building, 4th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW EVENING. Morning services, 10½.

The Approaching Kingdom of God.—Those who await the glorious appearing of the expected Messiah, will meet in the Hall of Union Hall Hinges, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Messenger. Seats free.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

The Forty-first Anniversary of Sunday School No. 2, will take place at the North Reformed Baptist Church (McDOUGAL-st.,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Dec. 6. Addresses and singing by the children.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. Dr. SHARROCK will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Communion at 3½ in the AFTERNOON. Strangers are invited to attend.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

Ludlow-street Baptist Church, corner Varick-st.—The Pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second sermon to young people. Preaching also in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

All Saints Church, (corner of Henry and Scammel sts.)—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, having been called to the Rectorship of the above Church, will enter upon the duties of his office on SUNDAY next, Dec. 6.

Church of the Puritans.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans on *The Providential Trial and Development of Character*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, Missionary to the Indians in Minnesota, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.

Williamsburg.—Rev. B. PETERS will preach on the doctrine of *The Trinity*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 3d-sts.

Central M. E. Church—7th-av. and 14th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
TO THE PUBLIC

In consequence of the still increasing demand for seats, and in compliance with pressing demands from many persons from other cities, there will be given
TWO NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE,
on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec 7 and 9,
after which this celebrated work will be unavoidably withdrawn, and succeeded by "La Traviata," "Marche" and "I Puritani."

Excursion trains are being organized for the last performance of "Robert" to and from Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, New-Haven, Hartford, and all intermediate places, of which due notice will be found in the newspapers of the respective localities.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH, without any extra charge.

Reserved seats likewise to be had for $1.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,

ONE HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS

will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats, of whatever price, will all
ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

will henceforth be as follows:

Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.

Admission to all parts.....$1
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes (from 16 to $25 a night) seats in Private Boxes may also be had at $1 each

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats

On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

Notice.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening, at the door, will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets, $1; family circle, 50 cents; and amphitheatre 25 cents; can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE,

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In active rehearsal,
LA TRAVIATA, MARTHA and I ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
REGULAR SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cts.

GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT at 7½ o'clock.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
TERESA ROLLA.
Comic Pantomime—THE COOPERS.
Grand Ballet—ACALISTA.
Comic Pantomime—THE CONSCRIPT.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—Grand Revival of MEDINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT, one of the most amusing of all bits at physic and physicians, and a perfect cure for dyspepsia, by H. Watkins, Esq. Previous to which, THE TERES ALL. Laura. Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Benefit of
Mr. BLAKE.

Two Sterling Comedies—Morton's A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and the comedy of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN. Mr. Blake in two favorite characters, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Whiting, &c., will also appear.

On Monday will be produced a five-act drama, written to illustrate the present condition of New York, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
New Scenery, New Furniture, Machinery and Appointments, and a cast embracing the name of
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—Three Successful and very Laughable pieces, supported by
Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM,
and a host of first-class comic talent.
VANITY FAIR, a Comedy in Three Acts.
Rawdon Crawley, Mr. Brougham; Joe Sedley, Mr. Burton.
HAMLET TRAVESTIE, a Glorious Piece of Fun.
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mark Smith.
And for the last time, A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
On the Battery, Broadway, and the Bowery. Sol Mopus, Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Last night of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1857,
To commence with
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk.....Mr. C. Mathews
And the Comedy of the
CRITIC:
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff.....Mr. Charles Mathews

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 5, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PLAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 5,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; OR, THE FALL OF DELHI
To be followed by the new Irish Historical drama, entitled
THE SIEGE OF WEXFORD;
Or, THE GALLANT BOYS OF IRELAND.
To conclude with THE SPITFIRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Tronpe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course.....$1 00
Tickets for admission of a lady and gentlemen.....1 50
Tickets for admission to single Lecture.....50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway, GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, O. H. CROSBY, No. 38 William st.
CHARLES MACKAY
will recast his lectures on the National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., 8 P. M.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl st.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MADAME MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
The eminent pianiste of Paris and London, pupil of Liszt, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Mlle. Cairoli, Sig. Gassier and Sig. Ardvani of the Academy of Music, and a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Bisfeld. Tickets with secured seats $1 each, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M to 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has no character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any now in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st. Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

STATIONERY.

J. A. & R. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inksands, memorandum and time books pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES.
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. GOFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

THE POLYGLYNGAL JOURNAL.—A NEW Magazine in French, Spanish, Italian, German and English, affords, in a cheap and convenient form, important facilities for learning these languages. Terms, $2 a year in advance. Liberal discount made to institutions taking a large number. Address HIRAM C. SPARKS, Editor and Proprietor, New-York.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $3 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. singes.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING a real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and privatte table. Madison-avenue cages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6 Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 257 4th-av., fourth house above 29th st., East side, and between Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Hawks' Churches. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. Ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 40th and 42d avs., not above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 818 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents House new, and contains all the modern improvements east side of City; good table and home comforts for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 103 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three per ons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 21-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second door.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required Apply at No. 216 Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Cash, Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES H. McINTOSH,
HEZEKIAH GLASSEY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 96 Forsyth-st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857. JAMES H. McINTOSH.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$4,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

AUCTION SALES.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF purchasers to the sale of furniture to be made by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., on MONDAY next, at No. 109 5th av. The furniture can be seen by permit on Saturday Dec. 5, 1857. the furniture is of the most costly description, and will be sold without reserve, the purchaser of the premises having imported all his furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures &c. Catalogues on the day of sale at the house or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., corner Nassau-st

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEES' SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The subscriber will offer on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Maiden-lane (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety of the particular articles in the trade is required. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.,
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden lane and No. 31 Cortland-st., (up stairs.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 New-York State 6 per cent. stock of 1874.
$45,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent Water Loan Bonds.
$1,384 50 Note of hand of C. Ward & Co., at 6 months, due Nov. 18, 1857.
$1,500 Note of hand of F. W. Green, at 12 months, due April 6, 1857, indorsed by John H Smith
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City Funded Loan 7 per cent Bonds.
$650 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$50 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
150 shares Brunswick Land Co. ..... $100 each
51 shares Andrew's Bridge Road Co ..... $100 each
40 shares North River Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each
20 shares Bull's Head Bank. ..... $25 each.
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each.

Next regular sale MONDAY Dec. 7 Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board at Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed in deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSE WOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ALL MADE BY GEO. PLATT, IN THE BEST MANNER AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on MONDAY Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th av., northeast corner 16th-st

DRAWING-ROOM.—Elegant furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood, yellow embroidered velvet; Henry yellow satin brocatel; rosewood tables, carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirrors in carved satinwood frames, superb Louis XIV clock and candelabras in gold and bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubusson carpets, gilt chandeliers with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING ROOM.—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining table, carved pedestal rosewood chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid engravings and mirrors in richly carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains antique clock, velvet tapestry carpet.

PARLOR.—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubusson carpet elegant mantel mirror, green and silver white curtains, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY.—Carved rosewood library table, and other furniture; pedestal writing table with drawer for Audubon's birds; carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, blue silk curtains, elegant bronze clock, "The Tournament" figures to match; elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books, Persian velvet carpet, &c

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints, in carved frames; carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture, en suite; Psyche glass, brocatel curtains, marble-top centre and side tables, velvet and tapestry carpets, mirrors, in rosewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks, rosewood toilet tables, with marble tops; table de nuit, &c

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture, in rose-colored brocatel; rose-colored curtains; mirrors, in carved rosewood frames; Aubusson carpets, &c;

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satin-wood chamber furniture, in blue; en suite do. do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood tables, sofas, &c.; brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c.

SPARE ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre table, chairs, Psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpeting, mirrors, &c.

Catalogues can be had on Friday, and the furniture, &c., seen, by permit, on the Saturday previous to the sale, after 9 o'clock A. M. To be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR- DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suites, covered in various colored brocatel, elegant rosewood suites, covered in plush, elegant gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, mahogany hair cloth covered do. do.; mahogany lounges, covered in brocatel, silk cornices, muslin, lace, and embroidered muslin curtains; mahogany marble top pier tables, side and centre do., mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and marble-top dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, black walnut and mahogany night cabinets and commodes; hair mattresses, straw do.; bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of china, glass, crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock—15 demijohns, 5 gallons each, of very fine old Otard, Dupny & Co.'s, Brandy, to be sold to close an advance.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE.—Two piano-fortes, parlor, dining-room, bed room and other goods, French plate mirrors, 300 cottage bedsteads. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of two second-hand pianos, 20 French plate mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, extension dining tables, 100 cottage bedsteads, marble-top do., several parlor suites in rosewood, and brocatel, large rosewood bookcases, French mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, gas fixtures, office desks, oil-paintings, engravings, &c. Also, valuable sample furniture, together with Boston rocking chairs, 12 couches from a dealer giving up the business. Sale peremptory.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF Canperb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware &c. Also, a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords a favorable opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and for the benefit of those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, sofas, &c., &c., &c.

Also crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, silver-plated ware, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Comprising $32,500 Louisiana 6s, to be sold by order of the Auditor of Illinois; also, Commonwealth Bank, Framingham, and other stocks.

Regular sales of stocks, bonds and business paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.;

50 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Stock Co., par value, $100 each.

$1,000 6 per cent. Bond of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., Pennsylvania, with coupons attached, hypothecated. Will be sold without reserve.

Also, one case of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety.

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Also, one case of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELE- GANT rosewood furniture, two superior rosewood pianos, mantel mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, magnificent oil paintings and groups, paintings, &c., with the most costly collection of the first class dwelling house No. 157 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; also, large library of theological and scientific works.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above splendid furniture and beautiful works of art, to be sold to the highest bidder, and comprises a very large and costly collection, worthy the special attention of furniture buyers, connoisseurs and artists. Arrangements have been made to accommodate purchasers in regard to carting or shipping the goods, without being subject to trouble or annoyance. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house the morning of sale, which consists in part of Magnificent parlor furniture, all rosewood, comprising a rich full suites richly carved and covered in crimson brocatelle, one full suite in blue and gold, and one in dark velvet, all richly carved and in perfect order; two superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegant music cabinet, two marble top rosewood etageres with plate glass receptacles, two marble top mirror backs, two splendid mantel mirrors, two large pier mirrors to match, with bases, rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception chairs, ladies' French secretary, elegant Chinese vases, marble groups, figures and beautiful ornaments, with a number of valuable paintings including the Italian street boy cost $400; rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, French counterpanes, wardrobes, rosewood furniture in haircloth, washstands, commodes, clocks, velvet Wilton and tapestry carpets, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table marble sideboard, rich China, cut glass, solid silver, &c., with a large quantity too numerous for an advertisement. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 6th av. F. NASH will sell THIS DAY. (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocatelle, do in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, so id carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich sa in and tape-try; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly secretary and bookcase, bronze and ormolu candelabras, with 3 and 5 splendid vases, articles parlor ornaments, &c., with a number fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, cruets, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, Scotch wool Turkey, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, silesia hair carpets &c

VALUABLE GOLD MINE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in the cases of Charles Sherry vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and reported as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal instalments. the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six per cent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent., discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Leather Bank, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which are due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.
ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & BERNARD, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A STEWART, Receiver

SORELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham Receiver of all the outstanding and goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Pomfret town, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the hill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be lineharred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 8 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 21st instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec 3 1857

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. W. McLEAN, Secy.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, 5 years fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 18 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday Nov 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

Those Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

8½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations south of Williams Bridge.

6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at 12 M., 5:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WOODRUFF HOYT, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCTOBER 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows. Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Troy Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOERELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856 and 1857. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHEITZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHEITZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WAREN'S, No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADLEYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 50 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors of inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend. WM. TASSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK. —Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January inst., in place of MESSRS. PERLEE VANDERPOEL, J. FRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 12th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the building M. E. Church, 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at the office, No. 38 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company.
JOSEPH M. BROWN, President.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, WASH- INGTON AV., CORNER OF GREENE AV., BROOKLYN.—The services on next SABBATH, Dec. 6, will be devoted to the missionary cause. Rev. Dr. Dunn will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. CARLTON in the evening. At 3 P. M. the Juvenile Missionary Society will hold their meeting, and will be addressed by Drs. DUNN, CARLTON, and other well known speakers.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the corps will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock P. M., at head-quarters, Bull's Star House, No. 62 Ispenard-st., when the annual election for officers will take place. By order, A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
WM. CORBIERE, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY —JOHN THOMAS, M.D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT Society are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting, which will take place at the Hotel of Mr. Laurent Delmonico, corner of Chambers-st and Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. By order of the President.
M. J. PAILLARD, Secretary.

JAMES IRVING MUSKETEERS—ATTENTION!—The members, and all those desirous of joining in the parade of the above corps, on Christmas Day are requested to meet at JOHN A. TIPPER'S, corner of East Broadway and Pike-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock.
JOHN CARLAND, Orderly Sergeant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. —Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING at the Union Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, and other business of importance transacted.
W. B. McMANUS, President.
ROBT. D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $26 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, H. KNOX, Commander, will leave New York Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of

NEW-YORK CITY.

The charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul closed its first Fair last evening. It opened on Tuesday, of this week, at the City Assembly rooms, and the attendance, from the start, has been immense. Notwithstanding the "hard times," a sum estimated at from $4,000 to $7,000, has been realized.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—A subscription paper has been put in circulation for the purpose of remunerating the Special Policemen who served without pay on election day, and contributed so essentially to the preservation of the peace.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the building occupied by G. F. Holland, as a gentlemen's furnishing store, at No. 160 Greenwich-street, was discovered to be on fire. The flame appearing to come from the floor above. The fire was soon arrived and speedily extinguished the damage by water. Insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $3,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to the ignition of escaped gas.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
VELVET VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
BEAUTIFUL SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
Pairs
CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
BLACK OVERCOATS,
Worth 6,
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS
150
NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,
and
150
CANADA GRAY OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
J. B. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. J. B. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Fotographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once at his magnificent temple of art, No. 363 and 367 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from TUDELOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose hands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers, in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address, DR. H. JAMES,
No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this House for this evening, being no less than three full and effective Dramas. The new and highly popular Drama of the "Revolt in India," or, "the Fall of Delhi," will commence the performances, to be followed by the celebrated one of the "Siege of Wexford," and the laughable one of the "Spitfire." On Monday will be revived Mr. JAMES PARSON'S Drama of "Mahla, the Child of the Battle-field."

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S HATS AND FURS.—If you have never happened to visit the store of KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., it is worth your while to do so, and examine his beautiful assortment of Furs, and his immense stock of hats, caps, &c. They are remarkably tasteful in styles, particularly the new style of gentlemen's hats, which are universally admired, and very generally worn. They are peculiarly becoming.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN HIS POSSESSION.—Chief of Police HAINES, of Jersey City, yesterday morning arrested a man at the Philadelphia Hotel on suspicion of having dishonestly obtained a large stock of watches and jewelry which was found in his possession. Early on Thursday evening the man came to the hotel, with two carpet-bags in his hands, to stop for the night, registering his name as "CHARLES E. WARREN, St. Louis." One of the carpet-bags be permitted the landlord to put behind the bar, but the other he appeared very careful of, and, after getting his supper, took it to his room with him.

Added to the extreme care which he exhibited for this carpet-bag, there was something in his deportment which excited the suspicions of the landlord and a number of gentlemen present, and when they recalled to their minds the robbery of Mr. WERNER'S exchange office in Greenwich-street, they came to the conclusion that he must be the robber, and that the stolen specie was in the well-guarded carpet-bag. So strong were their suspicions that one of the gentlemen, Mr. SAMUEL BENNETT, went to the residence of Mr. WERNER, in New-York, and communicated the facts. Mr. BENNETT and Mr. WERNER returned to Jersey City, and after securing the services of officer AYERS, went to the Hotel and to the room occupied by the stranger. He was at first a little disconcerted by their appearance, but when they had communicated to him the nature of their suspicions—that he had the stolen specie—he readily assented to a search of his baggage. Between the mattress and the feather bed bundles were found containing thirty gold watches, about the same number of silver watches, some fifty or sixty fob chains, and a quantity of other jewelry, but no money was found, and the parties left him to resume his slumber.

Yesterday morning, however, (it having become known that a heavy robbery had been committed upon a jewelry establishment in Cincinnati,) he was arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in that transaction. He was placed in jail, and the facts of the case were telegraphed to Cincinnati, but up to a late hour no answer had been received. WARREN has told a variety of stories, and fails to give any satisfactory account of how he came into possession of the property. The property is estimated to be worth about $3,000, there being a number of very valuable watches. It is supposed that he has confederates in the vicinity, as a man called at the hotel yesterday and inquired if such a man had been there, and hastily left after learning of the arrest.

A Plot to Poison a Family.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday.

During the past two or three days the people of Newport, Ky., have been profoundly agitated by the development of facts showing a design to murder an entire family by means of poison. The hideous crime is charged upon one CHARLES SEEDS, a steamboat pilot, but the evidence against him is purely circumstantial. We relate the facts that have transpired as they are current in our sister city.

Some two or three years ago, CHARLES SEEDS, now aged between thirty and thirty-five years, married a daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER BOSS, also a steamboat pilot, residing in Newport, and a man sincerely respected by a large circle of acquaintances. The newly married couple, however, did not live happily, and strife being engendered between each and their respective mothers, each quarreling with their mothers in-law, they finally separated. After a brief season they reunited, and, after parting the third time again reunited, and resided with Mr. Boss' family. Mrs. Boss, however, and SEEDS were unable to agree, and their relations were, therefore, not of a pleasant character, and Mrs. SEEDS sympathized with her mother.

Last Friday the parties came to another open rupture. SEEDS had recently returned from a trip, and handed his mother in-law a $20 bill, to pay board for his wife and himself. Mrs. Boss then visited the city to do some shopping, and upon offering the bill, received from her son-in-law, in payment for merchandise, was informed that it was counterfeit. Returning home, she reproached SEEDS angrily for placing her in an embarrassing position, alleging that she narrowly escaped difficulty on account of her efforts to pass the bill.

He denied knowledge of its spurious character, and, after some hard words, received it again into his possession, and gave her another $20. She attempted to pass it, also, and, strange to relate, it proved to be a $20 raised from a $2 bill, and so well executed that it would deceive any one not a judge of bank bills. When the son-in-law and mother-in law met, their quarrel was renewed with increased bitterness, and Mrs. SEEDS took part with her mother against her husband.

The latter became violent in his denunciations, and finally—according to their representations—threatened to destroy the entire family. Soon afterwards—so says Mrs. Boss—SEEDS left the house, and in a very brief space of time thereafter she heard the cover of the cistern fall as if some one had been drawing water. Suspecting something wrong on account of the threats made by SEEDS, she examined the cistern next morning, and discovered a white substance on the bottom. A portion of it was gotten out and being subjected to chemical tests, it was pronounced by Dr. STEWART, of Newport, to be arsenic.

Of course the family were seriously alarmed, and from that moment feared to touch, taste, or handle anything about the premises, and the absence of Mr. Boss from home increased their agitation. Mrs. Boss, however, concluded to keep the matter quiet until further developments, and nothing was said of it in public until after the departure of SEEDS for St. Louis, on Sunday, on the steamer *Melnotte*, of which he was pilot, and the return of Mr. Boss, on Monday.

Immediately after hearing the circumstances from his family, the latter procured a warrant to be issued for the arrest of SEEDS, when it was discovered that he had gone to St. Louis. Telegraphic dispatches were then sent to ports along the river and to St. Louis authorizing his arrest, but no replies to any have been received.

OHIO WOOL PRODUCT.—The Ohio wool clip of 1857 is estimated to exceed that of 1856 by at least three million pounds. The counties in the centre of that State are now as famous for their fine wool as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat. The estimated value is $6,000,000.

George W. Matsell, Esq., late Chief of Police, returns from the West to the City to-day. He intends to make this old hunting-ground his home henceforth.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4.

$1,200 U. S. 6s, ex int.	109	78	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		104½
8,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	109	50	do	s30	104
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	103	50	do	s30	104½
5,000 Michigan St. 6s	91	50	Harlem Railroad		9
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	85½	100	Har. R. R. pf	b10	20
5,000 Missouri State 6s	79	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		20½
3,000 Virginia 6s	88½	20	do		20
5,000 Ill. Registered 8s	87¾	50	do	s3	20
1,000 Erie R. Bds. 1875	39	100	Reading Railroad		53½
4,000 E. R. Con. Bs. '71	39½	400	do		53
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	30	100	do		53
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	100	do	s60	51½
22 Union Bank	100½	200	do	s30	52
10 Bank State of N. Y.	90	200	do	s10	52
6 Bank of Commerce	92	70	Mil. S. & N. I. pf. S.		34¾
25 Am. Exchange Bk.	88	50	do		34½
50 Metropolitan Bank	95	250	Panama Railroad		93½
20 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	75½	250	do		93
30 do	75	50	do	s30	92½
100 Am. Coal Co.	22	25	do		93¾
31 Penn. Coal Co.	61½	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		77
100 Cum. Coal Co.	10½	50	do	s10	75
50 Canton Co.	17¾	27	do		74¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	75	200	do	s10	74
10 do	74¾	50	do	b30	74
6 do	opg	75	50	do		73¾
25 do	b3	75	155	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		44
50 do	p&c	74¾	100	do		43½
150 do	opg	74¾	300	do		43½
100 do		74¾	100	do		43
125 Erie R. R.		18	250	do		43¾
200 do	s10	17½	50	do		43¾
200 do		17¾	340	La Crosse & Mil. R.		12
200 do	s3	17¾	500	do	s5	11½
150 do		17¾	50	do	b10	12
200 do	s10	17¾	100	do	s10	11
100 do		17¾	100	do		11½
155 do		17¾	35	C. B. & Quincy R. R.		62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Illinois Central 7s	Int. added 85¾
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 78¾
$1,000 Sacramento 10s	Int. added 64
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.	Int. added 7¾
$5,000 Mineral Point R. 2d Mort. 8s	Int. added 50
20 shares Merchants' Bank, (scrip stock)	95
20 shares Metropolitan Bank	94¾
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	97¾
10 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.	123½
20 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	114¾
10 Excelsior Ins. Co.	100¾
20 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.	140
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co.	85¼

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 New-York and Harlem 7s	Int. added 67½
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton 7s	Int. added 63
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 76¾
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added 70
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. added 20
$21,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R.	Int. added 31½
$1,000 Evansville, Ind'lis & Clev. R. R	Int. added 50
6 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Bonds	21
1 St. Louis, Chicago and Alton Railroad B'nd	21
4 Albany Extension Bonds	10
98 Buffalo, Corning and New-York R. R. Bonds	25¾
10 shares Nassau Ins. Fire Ins. Co.	100½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	86
10 shares Bank of America	100
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	76
1 shares Melville Gold Mining Co	2 cts.
shares Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Co	8
shares Hudson River Railroad Co	19
shares Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey	15
shares Warren Railroad Co	10
20 shares Clev. and Mahoning Railroad Co	7½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Mo. St. 6s	78¾	100	Reading R. R.	s3w	52
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	s10 86	100	do	b3w	52
1,000 do	84¾	100	do	s5	52
1,000 Te. Ho. & Al. 2d m.	62	100	do	b3	52
1,000 Mich. C. 8p c. lstm. 8k F. Cnv. Bs.	83	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		19¾
39 Metropolitan Bank	95	75	do		19¾
5 Mich. Cent. R. R.	55	52	do	b10	19¾
200 Erie Railroad	16¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b10	73
25 do	16¾	14	do		72½
250 do	s30 16	1100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60	44¾
50 Hudson River R. R.	20¾	100	do	b3	43
100 do	s3 20	200	N. Y. Cent. R.	opg	73½
750 La Crosse & Mi. RR.	11	100	do	s5w	72¾
		150	do	s30	72

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

There was some disappointment felt among the bankers this morning at the non-receipt of the European mail by the *America* at Boston. The delay materially abridges the time for replying to the correspondence by the *Atlantic*, sailing at noon to-morrow. Most of the remittances that go forward by this opportunity are in Gold, as there is an indisposition among remitters, who have the ready cash, to buy 60-day bills at present asking rates, with the prospect of 10 ₰ cent. per annum discount on the other side. Sight and short-sight bills are held at rates fully equivalent to the cost and expenses of sending the Gold itself. The Bullion Brokers have been very busy, both for this steamer and the *Africa*, sailing next Wednesday. The market has been cleared of assayed bars, and most of the Sovereigns unsold yesterday were taken to-day at $4 90@$4 91½. For American Gold Coin, shipping parcels, the Brokers are asking 100¼@100⅜. Sight bills on London, 111¼@111⅜; short-sight France, 5.12½@5.10; Napoleons, gold, in less demand than English coin at the full rates quoted yesterday. We now quote buyers at $3 84@$3 85; sellers at $3 86@$3 87. Philadelphia funds steady at 97⅜@98⅛; Baltimore, 96¼@96¾; Richmond, 94@95; Boston 99⅛@99⅜. The market for money keeps easy, with no large demand at call; some of the lenders accepting 6 ₰ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $72,820; paid out, $175,382; balance, $3,955,243.

The speculative sellers against the Stock list have suddenly multiplied within a day or two, and after the first call this forenoon, prices yielded very decidedly to the preponderating movement of the *Bears*. The contracts at 30@60 days, options of the seller, are larger and more numerous, the supply of cash stock on the Street not admitting of very free sales for immediate delivery. The difference made this afternoon on Cleveland and Toledo was 1½ ₰ cent. Sales of 1,700 shares, seller 60 days, at 41½, while 43 ₰ cent. was paid for Saturday. Some other of the Railroad shares in like proportion. New-York and Erie, which brought 18 ₰ cent. cash on the opening of the first board, sold at 16, seller 30 days. New-York Central closed at 72½@73, against 75 ₰ cent. yesterday. Galena sold down to 72½ ₰ cent., and Rock Island to 74. After the Second Board, the market was a shade steadier. The general fall in prices induced the suspicion on the street, and even gave rise to the rumor that later and less favorable news was in town from England, *via* Cape Race, but we could trace the report to no reliable evidence that the Collins steamer had yet been boarded off Newfoundland; nor is there any reasonable ground to suppose that her accounts will prove, financially, less favorable for this side than by the *America*.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the public expenditure for the next fiscal year amount in the gross to $74,064,755. If the full budget should be voted by Congress, besides supplying the usual deficiencies which occur at the close of the current term, the probability is that quite a large issue of Treasury Notes will be demanded to carry on the Government. The prospect for any considerable increase in the Customs revenue is quite remote.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $544,606, against $1,700,333 the week ending Dec. 6, last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	83	$23,334		294	$104,909		163	$54,601
Man. of Cotton.	96	20,090		468	121,737		119	28,974
Man. of Silk...	49	18,883		140	133,336		64	38,832
Man. of Flax...	29	7,204		122	30,646		24	4,606
Miscellaneous..	849	15,804		430	72,519		45	12,395
Total	1,126	$85,265		1,454	$459,241		435	$139,408
		459,241						85,265
Total Entered		$544,506	Total Marketed					$224,673

Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD having resigned the office of President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, late Vice-President, has been appointed President. Mr. SPOFFORD will retain his position as a member of the Board of Directors.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Per America. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20, 1857.

In our last we mentioned that on the afternoon of the 12th inst., the Government had authorized the Bank of England to exceed, if found needful, the fixed issue of its notes. This act of the Government gave rise to a more cheerful tone of feeling, which has not been fully maintained, owing to the numerous failures which have occurred amongst houses connected with the American, Swedish, and other branches of trade, arising chiefly from the non-receipt of remittances from America, and the great fall which has taken place in the prices of produce generally. The week has consequently been one during which great anxiety has been felt amongst the Mercantile community here and in the provinces.

The demand for discount accommodation at the Bank of England has been very active—increased no doubt by many of the ordinary channels of accommodation being closed. At one time apprehensions were entertained that the Bank of England might have further to raise the minimum rate of discount. But it is hoped that the step may not be needful, inasmuch as the foreign demand for specie has almost ceased, the arrivals from Australia are considerable, and the withdrawals from the Bank, in order to strengthen the position of Scotch and Irish Banks, have stopped, the run upon them having now nearly subsided. Very extensive transactions have taken place in the Public Funds. Large amounts have been thrown upon the market by our Banking Institutions. The public have, however, on the other hand, continued to be large purchasers. Monies formerly lodged on deposit have apparently been withdrawn, and so invested. The price of Consols has consequently been well maintained. We quoted them last week at 88¾@⅞ for money and 89¼@⅜ for the account; the fluctuations have been trifling and our quotations to-day are 89⅜@⅝ for money, and 89⅝@¾ for the account.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in American securities. The better accounts brought by the late steamers have imparted some life to the market, but the position of monetary affairs checks much tendency to advance. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central Construction Bonds, at 72@74. Freeland Bonds at 74, and in the shares at 13@12½@12 discount. In New-York Central shares, at 73¾@74; in Michigan Central 1859 Bonds, at 78; in Pennsylvania First Mortgage, at 80, and in New-York and Erie shares, at 14. Some purchases of State Stocks have been made in most cases at rather higher prices.

Business in Manchester remains almost suspended, owing to want of confidence amongst all classes of buyers, and where transactions take place they are generally at the lowest rates of last week. The working of the Mills on half time is very prevalent. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been very quiet. The sales for the week amount to about 20,500 bales, with great irregularity in prices.

The state of the Money Market and imports from France have rather depressed our Corn Markets. English Wheat has declined 4s., and foreign fully 2s. ₰ quarter. We quote American White, 56c.@58s.; Red, 52s.@54s. per quarter. Flour, 28s.@30s. ₰ barrel. Indian Corn, Yellow, 36s.; pure White, 38s. ₰ 480 lbs. Linseed Cakes are lower; and in Clover-seed there is no business.

Rails continue very flat and prices are nominal, say £6 ₰ ton.

ROBERT BENSON & CO.

The Harlem Road.

From the New-York Tribune.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company advertise in another column to receive proposals for a new issue of mortgage bonds, to fund the floating debt of the Company, amounting to nearly $750,000. Subscriptions are invited from all holders of the securities and stock of the Company. The bonds bear 7 ₰ cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable in ten years. Preference in the subscription is given:

1. To holders of the unsecured bonds of the Company, payable in 1858, '59, '61, '67 and '72.
2. To holders of outstanding extension certificates.
3. To holders of preferred stock.

Payments are to be made as follows: 40 ₰ cent. in cash, and 60 ₰ cent. at par in unsecured bonds, extension certificates or preferred stock, at any time before January 15th next. Any of the liabilities of the Company which are due, and constituting part of the floating debt, to be received as cash. These bonds will be secured by a mortgage on the whole road, its franchises, real estate, and rolling stock, subject to the first and second mortgages already given; but this mortgage will be a *first lien* upon extension certificates issued for the construction of 50 miles of road from Dover Plains to Chatham, amounting to $1,524,000—which certificates are now hypothecated as security for the floating debt. A sinking fund of $30,000 per annum is also provided for, if that sum is earned over and above expenses and interest, to be invested in these bonds as it accumulates.

The loan is in ended to relieve the road of the claims on which Messrs. VANDERBILT and DREW are indorsers, and to give to the subscribers the same security which these gentlemen now hold, thus saving the stockholders and unsecured creditors from an entire extinction of their interest in the property.

The indebtedness of the Company, Oct. 31, was: In unsecured bonds, $550,497 71; 1st mortgage do., $571,000; 2d mortgage, $951,000; floating debt, $750,000—making a total of $4,822,497 71, exclusive of $188,573 25 in real estate bonds and mortgages. The receipts of the road since it was opened to Chatham have been as follows:

For the six months ending Sept. 30, 1852	$408,227 39
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1853	909,366 52
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854	935,061 02
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1855	1,035,577 45
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1856	1,040,399 24
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1857	1,027,372 41

It will be seen that, except for the past year, there has been a gradual increase in the receipts. The falling off in 1857 is more than accounted for by the fact that in the previous years, under an arrangement in reference to through business, the Harlem Company received from the Hudson River Railroad Company about $70,000 per annum. Taking this into account, the traffic of the past year has increased $50,000 upon that of 1856.

The following statement is presented to show the receipts of the extension since it was opened for use in 1852:

Year ending March 31, 1853	$136,351 43
Six months ending Sept. 30, 1853—the local year being changed	89,240 09
Year ending Sept. 30, 1854	201,624 64
Year ending Sept. 30, 1855	229,358 57
Year ending Sept. 30, 1856	234,706 15
Year ending Sept. 30, 1857	225,025 66

Since the opening of the extension there has been an average increase of $18,000 ₰ annum on this 50 miles of road; and as the resources of the country through which it runs are yet less developed than those of the lower part of the road, this increase may reasonably be expected to continue.

Since its completion it has actually earned an average of 2½ ₰ cent. ₰ annum upon $2,000,000 (the whole amount of certificates issued,) except for the past year, when, in consequence of the heavy expenditures and losses on through business, the rate earned has not been so great, The Company, it seems, have heretofore paid regular dividends of 3½ ₰ cent. upon the outstanding extension certificates, or an excess of 1 ₰ cent. over the absolute amount of earnings, which is all they are bound to divide.

The managers anticipate considerable increase of revenue from various sources, and a material reduction in expenses. They conclude an earnest appeal to those interested by expressing their conviction, based upon the results of the few months in which the Road has been under their charge, that, if the floating debt can be funded in the manner proposed and without much delay, the future may be looked forward to with hope, and even certainty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20—5 P. M.

There is hardly any improvement to notice in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and the business transacted has been limited. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ₰ cent., and the demand for Money is still active. Consols leave off 89⅞ for money, 90⅛@90¼ for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 4s. 11¾d. DOUBLOONS, Spanish 77s.; South American 75s.

COTTON—No sales to report. At Liverpool the demand is small; sales the 20,250 bales, and prices are ⅛d.@3d. ₰ lb. lower. LINSEED CAKES in less demand, and rather lower.

The CORN market is very dull, and prices of English Wheat 3s.@4s. ₰ quarter lower. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 51s. 8d. on 91,010 quarters returned.

COCOA—260 bags, Indirect import, realized 91s. 6d. for fine fine red Trinidad; 82s. mixed quality; St. Lucia, 71s.@72s.

In COFFEE the transactions during the week have been unimportant.

COPPER quiet, without change in prices.

HEMP—Russian is about 20s. cheaper; 95 tons were partly sold. St. Petersburg clean at £29 10s.@£29 15s.

LINSEED on the spot continues very quiet. We quote Bombay 56s.@57s.; Calcutta, 54s., and Taganrog, 53s., nominal.

OILS—Sperm has been sold at £70; other Fish nominal. Rape is quoted 40s. for Brown; 43s.@44s. for Refined. Olive—Mogadore has been sold at £49; Malaga is nominally £53, and Gallipoli £55. Linseed has receded to 30s. In Cocoa Nut hardly anything doing; Ceylon nominally 44s.@44s. 6d.; Cochin 46s.@47s. Palm, sellers of fine Lagos at 42s.

RICE—Dull, and sales difficult even at lower rates; some fair Demerara has been sold at 2s. 3d., and St. Kitts at 2s. 2d.

RICE—The market is much depressed; we quote middling to good middling while Bengal 10s.@10s. 6d., and Moonghy 8s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Business limited to actual requirements, for which about 700 bags have been sold at lower prices, viz.: 34s@35s. ₰ cwt. for cash, and 43s. on usual terms. The stock in London is 6,710 tons, against 2,991 in 1856, and 4,481 in 1855. The total quantity delivered to Nov. 14, 1857, is 10,912 tons, against 15,076 in '56, and 13,739 in '55.

SPICES—Pepper: 541 bags middling to good bright Borneo kind, have been offered in sale and bought in at 5½d.@5¾d., but since sold at a trifle under these rates; and 560 bags good Singapore have been disposed of privately at 4½d. for cash. Pimento inactive. Cassia Lignea: a parcel of 700 boxes imported from New-York, was sold at auction from 122s.@100s., being about 20s.@25s. below the previous nominal quotations.

SUGAR—The market opened with considerable activity, and prices advanced 1s.@2s. ₰ cwt., with a fair amount of business, but the inquiry has since subsided, and the above-mentioned improvement has been lost. Of West India the sales are 2,800 hhds.; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction about one half found buyers. Of Foreign, 969 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, about half of Indirect import, were realized at 40s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for good mid. to good grayish yellow, and 36s. 6d.@38s. for brown to mid. yellow (128. 8d. duty;) 174 hhds. 37 bbls. Porto Rico, part sold at 39s.@41s. 6d. for mid. grayish to good bright yellow: 1,584 boxes Havana, one third washed, were sold at 37s. 6d.@40s. for low to good mid. yellow, the remainder (sound) were chiefly bought in. The private transactions for the week comprise 4,800 boxes Havana at 39s. for No. 9½ to 10; 41s. for No. 11 to 11½; 44s. for No. 13 to 13½ (duty 13s. 10.) and 52s. 6d. for morelles (duty 16s.;) 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 34s. 6d.@43s. 6d.; 100 tons unclayed Manila at 31s.; 400 hhds. Melado at 28s.

TEA—There has been an improved demand, and common Congous have been sold at 1s. 1d. ₰ lb. The market is quiet again, and prices about ½d. lower.

In WHALEBONE nothing doing, and quotations nominal.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. is quiet at 47s.@47s. 6d. for all the year, and 48s. for the Spring.

TIN—English remains without alteration in value. Foreign is lower; Straits sold at 102s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. Spirits, 31s.@31s. 6d. for American in casks.

In AMERICAN Stocks scarcely any transactions have taken place this week. BARING BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America. LIVERPOOL, Friday Nov. 20, 1857.

COTTON—Opened firmly in the early part of the week at the advance noted in our last. Since Tuesday, however, there has been a great pressure on the part of holders to sell, and yesterday prices had declined to as low a point as they ruled on that day week, the recovery having been entirely lost. Market to-day a shade better. Sales 2,000 bales. Imports this week 11,557 bales. Total sales 20,530 bales; of which speculators took 3,480, and exporters 2,250, leaving to the trade 14,800 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK—Has attracted considerable attention at the reduced prices, and a large business has been done at 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. ₰ cwt. for Baltimore, and 8s. 9d.@9s. for Philadelphia.

LARD—Is very dull, and although holders would accept 60s., no transactions have taken place.

TALLOW—Opened firmly in the early part of the week at an advance of 2s. ₰ cwt., but has since declined, and closes at 48s. for P. Y. C. and North American. For delivery first three months of next year, 49s. is asked. Stock in London estimated at 40,000 casks, against 15,000 same week last year.

BEEF—There has been scarcely anything done this week, and the few retail sales made have been at a decline of 5s. ₰ tierce on inferior description, and about former rates for prime.

PORK—Nothing doing. Nominal value 80s.@85s.; but Irish is offering for forward delivery at the latter figure.

BACON—Very quiet, and is offering at reduced prices without bringing forward buyers.

CHEESE—A large quantity was put up to auction on Tuesday, principally of medium quality, but there being no bids, except at a decline of 4s.@6s. ₰ cwt., the bulk was withdrawn. Since then, however, the above decline has been submitted to.

Since our last the demand for all articles of the trade has partaken more of the nominal than real character, and there has been almost a complete cessation of business.

The lower classes of Red WHEATS have been somewhat pressed for sale, and considerably reduced prices would have to be accepted to effect same.

INDIAN CORN has also been more freely offered, and is obtainable at a further reduction in price.

Deliveries of WHEAT from our own farmers for the past week consist of 91,010 qrs., against 169,848 qrs. same week last year. Average price 51s. 8d. ₰ qr., against 64s. 4d. corresponding week last year.

Our market this morning was only slenderly attended, and but a very limited business again resulted in any article of the trade. Prices of most articles are somewhat irregular. White WHEAT may be written 2d.@3d. ₰ 70 lbs. cheaper, and Red about 2d. The low price we have now arrived at attracts some attention, but at the moment people are not generally disposed to increase their engagements.

FLOUR was most difficult of sale, and the late arrivals of bbls. are offering freely at a decline of 1s.@2s. ₰ bbl., which puts a stop to any demand for Irish.

INDIAN CORN—Was in very slow request at 6d.@9d. ₰ qr. decline on mixed and yellow, but white, from scarcity, was held at former rates.

OATS—Slow demand, at 1d. ₰ 45 lbs. decline, and MEAL most difficult of sale, although offered at less money.

Imports from Nov 13 to 19

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1940 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

A Locomotive Thrown off the Track and Broken Up—Narrow Escape of an Emigrant Train and 300 Passengers—Agents and Clerks Loading and Unloading the Freight—The Military and Police Out—Getting Quiet.

The particulars of a strike among the laborers and brakemen on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, which terminates at Piermont, we published on Saturday. The crisis was reached on the 1st inst. The immediate cause of the strike was a reduction of ten per cent. upon their wages, which went into operation on the 25th ult. In it about 500 men participated, being the whole force employed on that part of the road, including the brakemen. Since the 1st inst. the business of that section has been at a stand-still, and up to Saturday afternoon nearly two hundred car loads of freight from the West had accumulated above Piermont, which could not be moved for the want of laborers. A few straggling trains only departed for the West and these had to be loaded by the agents, clerks and other employes, who were compelled to take off their coats and go to work, while the strikers stood and looked on as if it were a good joke. Only three or four cars were sent by each train, so that they could be easily controlled by the Engineer, the Conductor and flagman acting as brakemen.

One half of the whole number of laborers on that portion of the road, about 250, are employed in ordinary times upon the Pier head in handling the freight which is received and dispatched each way. They are divided into night and day gangs, and are designated as laborers, checkers, tally clerks, porters and stowers. The present force have been engaged in this work for a long time, and have acquired a dexterity in this particular department of labor which makes their services almost indispensable to the Company. Indeed, it would be as impossible for inexperienced hands to perform this labor properly as for a raw laborer to drive a locomotive. Being aware of this fact themselves, they have more than once dictated terms to the agents, and on one occasion, at least, compelled an advance of wages to a dollar per day. These laborers, and those whose interests are directly connected with them, such as boarding house keepers, grocers, &c., constitute nine-tenths of the population of Piermont, and there is such a combination existing among them that no new force sent there to oust the old residents could find a night's lodging or a meal in the town. The exposed situation of the dock, built out a mile from the shore, with its freight sheds and offices at the extreme end, and a railroad track running the entire length, puts it in the power of a disorderly and evil disposed gang to inflict almost irreparable damage on the Company. The necessity of having the good-will of these men has naturally led the agent to make concessions which under other circumstances would not be thought of. A lenient and conciliatory course has, therefore, been pursued towards them, until concessions and good treatment have made them exacting and difficult to manage. The present, however, is the first occasion that the military and police have been invoked to put down rebellion.

The Agent, Mr. BLAKE, told them on the 25th of November they would be paid 90 cents per day of eleven hours, and if they could find any other railroad which paid higher wages, they should have the highest Five or six hours was reckoned a half-day, and those who worked steadily could make from $20 to $25 per month.

On the last of the month every man was paid up by the Company. The possession of so much money was more prosperity than they could stand. They imbibed freely of the bad rum which abounds in the place, and, following the advice of some of their leaders, a general strike was determined on. Tuesday, the 1st of December, the night gang which loads the western freight did not appear; then the brakemen struck, and finally the day gang, which loads the eastern freight. Mr. RIDDELL, Superintendent of the East Division, and Mr. WATSON, the dispatcher, were obliged to turn brakemen, and go out on the trains.

On Wednesday evening, the steamboat *Erie* was seen coming up the river, and a rumor was circulated that a new gang of laborers was on board; immediately a fish-horn was sounded, and three hundred men poured down upon the Pier to prevent them from landing. It proved to be a company of 300 emigrants bound West. The clerks and agents off coats, and, assisted by the crews of the boat and such miscellaneous help as was at hand transferred the baggage to the cars, while the laborers stood and looked on. The train started on its way west, but it had proceeded only as far as the water station, section 2, where it encountered a *railroad bar spiked* across the road, which threw the locomotive off the track down a steep embankment, and broke it up; the cars narrowly escaped a similar fate by the breaking of the coupling which attached them to the tender; three hundred persons, a majority women and children, thus providentially escaped sudden death, or terrible maimings. The place selected for this outrage was near a stream of water, into which it was the evident design to have precipitated the whole train with its freight of human life. What efforts, if any, have been made to detect the authors of the crime have not been made known.

A force was collected along the line of the road and sent down ostensibly to take the place of the refractory workmen, but really, no doubt, for the purpose of frightening them into subjection. No provision was made for their protection, and the result was, they had no sooner landed on the Pier than they were attacked and driven off. Three or four of the number were thrown off the dock, a colored man, who was going to see his son on one of the boats, among the rest, and was nearly drowned. The new men retreated up the Pier, and found shelter in the shops in the village, and in the engine-house of the Company. They fought desperately among themselves, and there were some broken heads, but nobody was killed. The Sheriff of Orange County, Mr. STEPHENS, was applied to. He called upon the Piermont Guards, a volunteer company of citizens, who turned out to the number of twenty-five in citizen's dress, with bayonets fixed, and supplied with ball cartridge. Word was also sent to Stoney Point for the Guards at that place to hold themselves in readiness, and the Rockland Rangers, a mounted company, received a similar notice.

During the day, Mr. E. R. HOUGHTON, the foreman, Mr. MABIE, clerk, and others, were actively engaged in persuading the men to go to work. They went among them without being molested. On Friday evening the steamer *Esquimaux* arrived from New-York with about a hundred men, escorted by 25 Metropolitan policemen. The sight of this force ahead, and the presence of the military in the rear, had the effect to bring a portion of the refractory workmen to their senses; but they insisted that the day-gang, which loads the day-freight, and was the first to strike, should be the first to turn on. To avoid a collision the policemen remained on board the steamer over night. On Saturday morning they landed, and after a short parade, went up and took a look at the town, escorted by the Piermont Guards. About half the men again commenced work in the morning, and at noon four-fifths were once more at work. The Police, were, however, detained over night, and the military also slept upon their arms. Up to Saturday night the brakemen, thirty in number, still held out.

The force carried up from the City were fresh emigrants picked up in different parts of the City, and at the office of Emigration, who knew nothing of the nature of the work at which they were to be employed, and many had the good sense to say that they knew nothing about the handling of freight. They ate most voraciously, however, and according to the statement of one of the men on board, actually consumed four hundred dollars' worth of provisions while on the boat.

The Police force were served with food in the cabin of the boat, and appeared to enjoy their novel position very well. The emigrants were sent back to the City on Saturday night, but the Police were detained to insure tranquility.

The damage to the company occasioned by this strike, including claims which will arise for losses upon perishable freight and the destruction of a valuable locomotive, will, no doubt, make this one of the most expensive that has ever annoyed them. Those who have been active in fomenting the mischief will very likely get their discharge as soon as matters are somewhat settled again. It was rumored at Piermont that Mr. MORAN, by whose direction the reduction had been made, was discharged. This was probably thrown out to appease the workmen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Court-Martial on Col. Sumner.

Preparations for the Opening of Congress.

Nominations by the Democratic Caucus---Orr for Speaker---Difficulty About the Printer, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1857.

The report of the Court-Martial which tried Colonel SUMNER on the charge against him, preferred by Major DEAS, has been transmitted to the President. The Court finds him "Not Guilty" on every charge affecting his personal reputation, and "Guilty" on the minor points relating to discipline or etiquette. He is sentenced to four months' suspension from command. I believe his sentence has not yet been approved by the President. A personal difficulty, arising out of the matter, is pending between Colonel SUMNER and General HARNEY, the President of the Court.

My statement relative to the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas during the session of the Convention, is amply confirmed by other evidence. The President earnestly urges Senator DOUGLAS not to commit himself against accepting as final the Lecompton Constitution.

The President has postponed his decision on the applications for the removal of McKEON. Meantime the feeling in favor of it is rapidly subsiding in all quarters.

The Republican caucus last night deferred their nominations until to-morrow morning.

The Democratic caucus was very full, 114 members being present. JONES, of Tennessee, occupied the chair.

Mr. PHELPS proposed ORR for Speaker, under the arrangement foreshadowed in my Friday's dispatch, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. ALLEN was nominated for Clerk by 66 votes on the first ballot.

Mr. CLUSKEY was nominated for Postmaster on the second ballot.

For Doorkeeper there were several nominations. GEORGE D. WOOLDRIDGE, of New-York, was named by Mr. CORNING, the New-York delegation having unanimously decided in his behalf. FAULKNER, of Virginia, the only member of the delegation opposed to BANKS, for Printer, nominated HACKNEY, of Virginia, for Doorkeeper. On the first ballot the latter had 38 votes, and the former 27. FAULKNER'S evident purpose in nominating HACKNEY was to kill off BANKS. The Northwestern friends of STRADMAN, for Printer, actuated by a similar motive, voted for HACKNEY, and on the subsequent ballot he was nominated.

As the South had now got the Speaker and Doorkeeper, it was considered that BANKS' chances for Printer were used up, but his friends declined to cry "whipped." KELLY nominated WENDALL for reelection. BANKS and STRADMAN were also nominated.

JONES, of Tennessee, the Chairman, declared that he would under no circumstances vote for WENDELL if nominated, and that if his nomination were pressed he would leave the caucus before the vote was taken, as he could not be bound by its action in this respect. He intimated as a reason the suspicion that his election two years ago, when the Democrats were in a minority, was effected by combinations with the Republicans.

Then ensued a scene. WENDELL'S friends demanded specific allegations. CLEMENS, of Virginia, a new member, expressed himself freely against WENDELL. The country was full of charges of fraud and corruption in connection with the public printing. If WENDELL was not corrupt, he was very unfortunate in his friends, one of whom had approached him with improper propositions.

This created great confusion, with loud cries of "Name the man!" "What did he propose?" "Out with it!" and so-forth.

CLEMENS proceeded: WENDELL'S connections were such that he could vote for him under no circumstances if nominated. "I say it with caution, with circumspection and discretion, and hold myself personally responsible for what I say, that sooner than vote for him I would let my right arm wither!"

Soon after, without responding to the demand for specific allegations, CLEMENS left the caucus.

DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, and some others, said they had come to the caucus intending not to vote for WENDELL, but now, unless these charges were sustained, they would support him as a matter of justice.

SMITH, of Virginia, moved resolutions postponing the nomination until the charges of fraud were investigated.

FLORENCE opposed this, urging that frauds were impossible, as the Printer was paid under a law which fixed the prices, and that Congress, and not the Printer, were responsible for the enormous amount of printing done.

The resolutions were then ruled out.

STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he intended to vote for WENDELL, but could not until he had time to ascertain the grounds of the charges of fraud. He moved to postpone the nomination until Monday night.

TAYLOR, of New-York, earnestly opposed this proposition. He did not consider it fair to ask WENDELL'S friends to elect other officers before the Printer was nominated.

The motion, however, was carried.

To-day has been spent in efforts to effect all sorts of combinations. ORR'S friends, after he is elected, will not likely be restrained from going over to BANKS. The latter counts 44 votes to-night certain. There is reason to suspect they have arranged a combination with STRADMAN'S friends. If so, WENDELL will be beaten. On the other hand, WENDELL'S friends are offering to bet high on his success, believing they have effected an arrangement to-day, which will certainly give him a majority in the caucus by the third ballot. My own impression is that this is true.

The list of nominations as far as perfected, stands as follows:

For Speaker	Mr. Orr, of South Carolina.
For Clerk	Mr. Allen, of Illinois.
For Postmaster	Mr. Cluskey, of Georgia.
For Doorkeeper	Mr. Hackney, of Virginia.
For Sergeant-at-Arms	Mr. Glossbrenner.

WOOLDRIDGE'S friends will present him for a good position in the gift of the Clerk of the House. S.

The Indiana Slave Case Decided.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

An immense crowd assembled in the Senate Chamber this morning to hear the decision of Judge WALLACE in the fugitive slave case. He decided that he could not traverse the decision of the Commissioner, and that the negro must be remanded back to Slavery. The United States Marshal started in the evening with the negro for Louisville, where he will hand him over to Dr. VALLANDINGHAM. The case against Dr. VALLANDIGHAM was dismissed. The excitement caused by the decision of Judge WALLACE was intense, and it was apprehended that the Marshal would experience considerable difficulty in endeavoring to place the negro on board the cars. No attempt at rescue, however, was made.

Strike of Mechanics and Workmen on the Central Ohio Road.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The mechanics and workmen on the Central Ohio Road, in this city, on account of the non-payment of two months' wages due them, made a strike to-day, stopping all the freight trains, and putting the locomotives attached to them in the engine-house. No personal violence, however, was attempted.

Sailing of the Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Havana and New-York, with the California mails and ninety-four passengers, of whom sixty are for California. She connects with the *Northern Light* at Havana.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The argument in the case of DONNELLY was concluded to-day. The Court will give an opinion next week.

The Weather.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here this evening is mild, and there is a little snow falling. Wind westerly.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here to-day has been very cold. This afternoon there was a slight fall of snow. Dispatches from various points on Cape Cod report a similar state of the weather.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here to-day has been fine. This evening the wind changed to the Northeast, and it is growing colder.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Twenty-two vessels with grain are now at this end of the Welland canal, waiting for a wind to come on.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here is not very cold, but it is snowing hard and an East wind is blowing.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, L. C., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The thermometer here to-day marks 8° above zero. There is a good deal of ice on the St. Lawrence, and the last boat of the season goes to winter-quarters to-day.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

It is raining hard here, and a strong wind is blowing from the Southeast.

School-House Burnt in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The Ringgold Public School-house, on Eighth and Fitzwater streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The walls only are left standing. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received.

The bark *Mary C. Porter*, before reported abandoned, has been brought to anchorage off the Bar at Charleston by the ship *R. H. Tucker*, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The ship *Mary Hammond* has sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,000 bales cotton.

Sailing of the Powhatan with Ex-President Pierce and wife.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 5.

Ex-President PIERCE and wife are now on board the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* which sails for Madeira this afternoon.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The United States mail steamship *Florida*, sixty hours from New-York, has arrived here.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 4, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$16,159	Saltpetre	$34,967
Specie	147,182	Gunnies	34,546
Hides	93, 69	Figs	118,858
Sugar	40, 21	Wool	130,405
Linseed	86,686,	Other Articles	214,532
Total			$918,933
Corresponding week in 1856			726,761
Increase in 1857			$193,172

Later from Cuba and San Domingo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN HAVANA—PRESIDENT GAEZ STILL MAINTAINING HIMSELF IN SAN DOMINGO.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived early yesterday morning, having left the latter port on the 1st inst.

From Havana no news of particular interest offers itself.

The stock of Sugars has declined to 140,000 boxes—prices less. Freights are a little more in demand, but no inquiries for large vessels.

Exchange—London, 11 to 11¼ premium; New-York, 5 to 6 short sight premium; United States Gold Coin, 4¼ premium.

The *Cahawba* experienced very heavy weather from New-Orleans to Havana, almost the entire passage.

On Dec. 5, Lat. 38° 28', Long. 73° 52', exchanged signals with ship *Maid of Orleans*, bound North.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer, *via* Saint Thomas, at Havana, later intelligence had been received from Santo Domingo. Señor BAEZ still maintained himself in the city, and being master of the sea, there was no immediate probability of his being expelled by his enemies. On the other hand, SANTA ANA was in possession of nearly the whole country, and his troops occupied the Capital. There is every prospect of a prolonged, but profitless and uninteresting struggle between the rival chiefs.

Police Intelligence.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Julius C. Marsh was brought before Judge RUSSELL, on a charge of obtaining $650 worth of cigars of James Schott, who was the complainant, by means of false representations. Schott is an importer of cigars, doing business at No. 5 William-street, and made an affidavit to the effect that Marsh went to his store on the 24th of November last, and said he wanted to purchase cigars of him; that in payment thereof, or rather as collateral security for the cigars, he presented certificates of stock, purporting to be of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and which he represented to be genuine. He also told the complainant that they had been selling in the Board of Brokers, in this City, at between $11 and $12 a share. Upon these representations Mr. Schott sold the cigars to him. Mr. Edward F. Loomis, Secretary of the Company, which was chartered in 1852, testified that the certificates were not genuine, and that they had not been for sale by the Board of Brokers. The false certificates are signed by W. J. Pntison as President, and George Gray as Secretary, while Mr. A. McIlhaney is the President, and Mr. Edward F. Loomis the Secretary of the Company. Marsh was fully committed, in default of $5,000 bail, and the papers are to be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

BURGLARY AT YONKERS.—The house of Mr. ISAAC H. KNOX, at Yonkers, was entered on Friday night, by burglars, and an extensive robbery committed. As the inmates of the house heard nothing, it is thought they must have been stupefied by chloroform. The pantaloons of Mr. KNOX, containing a sum of money, were carried out of his bedroom; a gold watch, silver ware and other property amounting to $500 were taken. Mr. KNOX is of the firm of BOGEMAN & JOHNSTON.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Marine Losses in November.

The total and partial losses on vessels and cargoes reported during November are summed up as follows:

21 Steamers	$476,250	67 Schooners	$326,175
32 Ships	796,650	23 Brigs	127,200
21 Barks	219,500	164 vessels	$1,945,475

The quarterly classification for September, October and November, 1857, is as follows:

	Col.	Aban.	Fires.	Str. Disast.	Missg.	Other Causes.	Total.
Steamers	12	2	9	11	—	22	56
Ships	6	8	3	22	19	1	58	116
Barks	10	6	2	23	10	2	28	81
Brigs	4	11	2	30	14	3	20	84
Schooners	12	10	4	49	18	6	128	215
Totals	44	37	20	145	60	12	256	539

Steamer Ashore at Long Branch.

Information from Long Branch, N. J., states that the screw steamer *Bowman*, of Troy, from Norfolk with a cargo of wheat, bound to New-York, went ashore on Deal Beach, on Saturday night, during the heavy easterly storm, and, at last accounts, lay broadside on the beach. All hands were landed in safety. The steamer remained tight, and hopes were expressed that she would be got off. The increase of the gale, however, during Sunday, with the wind ashore, must greatly diminish the chances of saving her, if she had not actually gone to pieces.

By letter, to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

Information has been received here to-day by way of Rio Janeiro, that the bark *Francis Partridge*, Captain BROUGHTON, hence in July last, bound to the West coast of South America, had sprung a leak at sea, and put into the Island of St. Catharines, City of Destino, on the 24th Sept. last, making 1,500 strokes per hour, foretopmast sprung, tressel-trees carried away, loss of sails, and men worn out pumping. The cargo has been discharged, partly in a damaged state. The *F. P.* is owned here and is an old vessel: the only insurance known of is $5,000 in Baltimore on vessel, $10,000 in Philadelphia on vessel and cargo, and $5,000 on cargo in Georgia. The bark *Gipsey* reported dismasted off Montevideo from Baltimore, is an error, as no such vessel cleared from this port.

STEAMERS SUNK.—The tug-boat *Mary L.* was last night sunk in the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn. It is supposed that some malicious persons scuttled her. The tug-boat *Pluto* lying at the foot of Leroy-street, was also sunk, and it is supposed to have been done in the same manner.

Fires.

IN JOHN-STREET.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of building No. 120 John-street, occupied by ROTHSTEIN & RAPPEL, cap manufacturers. The firemen were soon at the premises and extinguished the flames. The fire was caused, it seems, by some muslin which was placed too near the stove-pipe and caught fire. The damage to the stock by water amounts to about $300, and is insured for $3,000 in the Rutgers and Continental Insurance Companies.

A fire broke out at No. 30 Broadway, occupied by Mr. JAMES GIFFIN. The burning was found around one side of the window-casing and extended through the ceiling over the window to the roof. The firemen extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water. The damage done to the building will amount to about $50—loss covered by insurance. The Fire Marshal was on the premises and took the names of several parties, for the purpose of more fully investigating the matter on Monday.

LEAKING GAS-PIPES.—The following is from the Fire Marshal's report, and shows how necessary it is to keep all lights away from meters and pipes:

"A fire occurred on Thursday morning, the 3d inst., in a fancy goods and hosiery store, kept by Mr. DOWLAND, at No. 230½ Greenwich-street. On the night previous to the fire Mr. D.'s attention was directed to an escape of gas, when, to find the leak, he took a lighted paper and passed the flame around the lead connecting-pipe. At this time he must have fired the gas at the leak, but as the flame was then very small he did not observe it. The gas from the leak must have continued to burn until it at last melted the solder on the pipe, when the increased flame ascended and fired the shelving over it."

Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

OVERWHELMING PROOFS OF GUILT—DESTRUCTION OF NOTES AND DRAFTS—SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.

The Postmaster of Boston has received a letter from Mr. HOLBROOK, the Mail Agent who effected the arrest of TUCKERMAN at New-Haven, in which he states that he has obtained overwhelming proof of the guilt of TUCKERMAN, and of his connection with all the robberies between this city and New-York for several months past. This proof consists of letters found in his rooms at New-York and upon his person, that were taken from the stolen mails. These letters had been broken open by Mr. TUCKERMAN.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

There has been great anxiety upon the part of our merchants to learn the fate of the immense amount of notes and drafts, and other documents of value which were abstracted from the letters in these mails. Upon this point Mr. HOLBROOK states that they have been burnt or otherwise destroyed by Mr. TUCKERMAN. This statement makes it probable that the rumor in the Portland papers in regard to the recovery of the lost Cuban mail for the State of Maine, which contained about five hundred letters, was incorrect.

Taken altogether, this proves to have been one of the most extensive and systematic mail robberies ever brought to light in this country, especially when coupled with the fact that, so far as is known to the public, he was without a confederate in the matter.

Government documents sent from Portsmouth, N. H., were probably among the matter stolen. The Portsmouth *Gazette* says:

"A few weeks ago a disbursing officer of the Government residing in this city deposited in the Portsmouth Post-Office a package of vouchers, to be sent to the Treasury Department at Washington. The Postmaster was confident that they left the office, he having himself mailed them direct to Washington, instead of sending them to the Boston distributing office, where such letters were usually sent. The documents were not received at Washington, and they could not be found. Since the arrest of TUCKERMAN, and the development of his crimes, it is probable that the documents in question were stolen by him. The package left Portsmouth on a Friday night, and therefore would not leave Boston until Saturday afternoon, just in season for TUCKERMAN to lay his hands upon them. This is probably the explanation of their non-reception at Washington."

Some incidents of TUCKERMAN'S career are given by the Boston *Journal*:

It was a fact often noticed by those who came in contact with Mr. TUCKERMAN, before the discovery of his great fraud upon the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad, that it was almost impossible for him to keep still for any great length of time. If he arrived at a depot before the starting time of the cars, he wandered to and fro about the platform, hardly ever giving himself a moment's rest. The stings of a guilty conscience was evidently at work, and had taken away his peace of mind forever. So it was in the train; he would wander from one car to another, sitting down for a moment, and then jumping up, as if the stillness which brought reflection was intolerable. Upon one occasion this was especially remarkable. It was the day that brought to light the operation of Mr. SMITH ROBINSON, an officer of the Eastern road, who took a bag of gold from the car of the Express Messenger, and was afterwards caught in the act of counting the money. Mr. TUCKERMAN was in one of the suburban towns when the public became acquainted with the facts, and in a state of evident excitement made some inquiries of a friend in regard to the arrest and subsequent developments. His informant finished his statement with some reflections upon the act. That a man like Mr. ROBINSON, holding a fair position in society, in the receipt of a salary sufficient to meet all his wants, and also, in addition thereto, in the possession of a moderate competency, should risk all—reputation, office, friends—for the sake of that bag of gold, seemed to him incomprehensible. Little did the speaker imagine that at his side was one who had thrown away even brighter prospects and a higher position, to plunge in crime almost to the bottom. It was apparent to him, even then, that Mr. TUCKERMAN was greatly excited, but it was supposed that it was owing to a feeling of regret that one who had held a position of trust on the road should so demean himself. The disclosures which followed gave a different explanation of the matter.

CANAL NAVIGATION CLOSED.—The Canals are closed for the season. We learn that at Amsterdam yesterday six horses could not start a boat on account of the ice, and along the valley of the Mohawk the canal is blocked by ice. The snow which fell here last night and this morning has so clogged the gates that it is impossible to lock a boat. There can be no doubt now of an entire suspension of canal navigation in this State.—*Albany Eve. Jour., Sat.*

The number of steamboat arrivals at St. Paul, Miss., this season, has been 1,026, an excess of 209 over last year. A great increase of trade is shown.

The Government of the City of New-York.

The following is a correct list of City officials elected at the recent General and Charter elections, and holding office by appointment. (Democrats in Roman; Independents and Peoples' in Italics.)

Mayer	*Daniel F. Tiemann.*
Comptroller	Azariah C. Flagg.
Corporation Counsel	Richard Busteed.
County Clerk	Richard B. Connolly.
City Inspector	*George W. Morton.*
Recorder	George G. Barnard.
City Judge	Abraham D. Russell.
District Attorney	Peter B. Sweeney.
Surrogate	Edward C. West.
Register	William Miner.
Sheriff	James C. Willett.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

C. Godfrey Gunther,	*Ben. F. Pinckney,*
Isaac Townsend,	*W. T. Pinckney,*
P. G. Maloney,	*Washington Smith,*
Anthony Dugro,	*Isaac G. Oliver,*

Vacancy in place of D. F. Tiemann. *C. V. Anderson.*

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Wm. M. Tweed,	*John A. Kennedy,*
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	*Wm. R. Stewart,*
Elijah F. Purdy,	*Aug. Weissman,*
Walter Roche,	*Orison Blunt,*
William C. Conner,	*Peter P. Voorhis,*
John R. Briggs,	*Thos. B. Stillman.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First District—Michael Murray, Democrat.	
Second District—John Clancy, Democrat.	
Third District—H. R. Hoffmire, Democrat.	
Fourth District—Thomas Stevens, Democrat.	
Fifth District—William Tucker, Fusionist.	
Sixth District—Michael Tuomey, Democrat.	
Seventh District—George Starr, Republican.	
Eighth District—Thomas W. Adams, Democrat.	
Ninth District—John Gregory, Democrat.	
Tenth District—John Lynch, American.	
Eleventh District—E. H. Read, Republican.	
Twelfth District—Francis I. A. Boole, Democrat.	
Thirteenth District—Charles Wilmot, American.	
Fourteenth District—J. J. Bradley, Democrat.	
Fifteenth District—James Owen, Democrat.	
Sixteenth District—Thomas McSpedon, Democrat.	
Seventeenth District—James M. Davis, Republican.	

Democrats 10. Opposition 7.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

First District.	*Third District.*
Andrew McCarthy, Dem.	James Webb, Op.
Geo. P. Bickford, Dem.	James M. Cross, Op.
Martin Gilmartin, Dem.	John H. Brady, Op.
W. W. Judson, Dem.	Geo. Ross, Op.
P. Crawford, Dem.	Jas. B. Demarest, Op.
A. McGarren, Dem.	Seymour A. Bunce, Op.
Second District.	*Fourth District.*
George Cornell, Dem.	Chas. H. Haswell, Dem.
A. Mulligan, Dem.	H. W. Genet, Dem.
B. T. Rhodes, Dem.	S. W. Galpin, Dem.
Edward Costello, Dem.	Wm. Nolan, Dem.
J. C. Frazer, Dem.	T. A. Dunn, Dem.
John Van Tine, Dem.	H. Arcularius, Dem.

Democrats, 15; Opposition, 6.

JUSTICES.

Dist.	Police.	Civil.
1.	James H. Welsh, Op.	Thos. Stewart, Dem.
2.	M. T. Brennan, Dem.	R. O'Connor, Dem.
3.	J. S. Brownell, Dem.	W. A. Dusenbury, Dem.
4.	B. W. Osborn, Op.	W. H. VanCott, Op.
5.	James R. Steers, Dem.	Charles K. Smith, Dem.
6.	Richard Kelly, Op.	J. Waltz, Op.
7.	Mich'l Connelly, Dem.	Thomas Pearson, Dem.
8.	J. Quackenbush, Op.	

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Board is composed of 44 members,—two from each Ward in the City. The term of office is for two years, and the time of one member for each Ward expires every year. Annexed is a list of the Commissioners elect for the year 1858, as near as can be ascertained. (Democrats in Roman, Peoples' in *Italic.*)

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	John O'Grady,	12.	Abram V. Williams,
	Samuel Auld,		James McKean.
2.	J. D. French,	13.	*J. Brownell,*
	George Niven.		Jonathan L. Scofield.
3.	H. J. Crozier,	14.	Andrew L. Byrne,
	Vincent L. Lecompt,		Andrew H. Green.
4.	Thomas Fitzgerald,	15.	*Richard Warren,*
	Eugene Shine.		*Erastus C. Benedict,*
5.	*James M. Tuthill,*	16.	*Robert A. Adams,*
	Wm. B. Eager, Jr.		Wm. J. Haskett.
6.	Richard Barry,	17.	—— Cushing,
	Wm. Sinclair.		Richard C. Fellows.
7.	*Daniel Cager,*	18.	*G. W. Pearcy,*
	Wm. M. Tweed.		Wm. H. Neilson.
8.	*Wm. Bloomfield,*	19.	B. McCabe,
	John R. Ludlucker.		Terence Parley.
9.	*Chas. E. Gildersleeve,*	20.	*Oliver H. Lee.*
	Provost S. Haines.		Wm. Montelth.
10.	Daniel Slote,	21.	*Lafayette Ranney.*
	George H. Clark.		*John Davenport.*
11.	George White.	22.	John O'Keefe,
	Aaron B. Rollins.		*Wm. H. Marriner.*

[The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met Saturday morning, Alderman HARRIS in the Chair. The Canvass commenced with the Fourth Ward, which gave the following vote for Mayor:

Wood.....2112 | Tiemann.....526

The Tenth Ward was then taken up and canvassed with the following result for Mayor:

Wood.....1623 | Tiemann.....1778

The Sixth Ward was next taken up. Mr. WM. F. LINDSAY sent in a communication stating that the returns of the Eighth District of the Sixth Ward were not returned to the Clerk of the Common Council within the 24 hours following the closing of the polls—not until the 3d of December—and protesting against the canvassing of those returns. The communication was read and laid on the table. The returns were canvassed, with the following result for Mayor:

Wood.....2,401 | Tiemann.....495

The Twelth Ward was then taken up and canvassed, with the following result for Mayor:

Wood.....887 | Tiemann.....1179

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

JUDGE FINN.—Since Judge OAKLEY'S death, last Summer, no steps have been taken by the State authorities to fill the vacancy upon the Bench of the Superior Court occasioned by his decease. The term for which he was elected expires on the 1st of January prox. ROBERT FINN, Esq., a young lawyer of this City, claims to have been regularly elected at the recent election to serve out the remainder of the term. No announcement having been made by the Secretary of State that a Judge of the Superior Court was to be voted for, our citizens were very much astonished to hear that 260 votes had been cast for candidate for this office, of which Mr. FINN received a plurality, by which he claims to be duly elected. The canvass showed—

For Robert Finn.....95 | For E. A. Stansbury.....14
For Isaac L. Taylor.....84 | Scattering.....67

Neither of the political parties made any open nomination. Although the Board of County Canvassers made the return as above, they refused to make a declaration of Mr. FINN'S election, and have given no reason as yet for their refusal. The County Clerk refused to give Mr. FINN a certificate of his election on the ground that the Canvassers did not announce it. He gave him a certified copy of the vote, however, with which he went to Recorder SMITH, by whom he was sworn in. He has since occupied a seat on the bench of the Superior Court daily. The Justices of the Court refuse to recognize him, and the question concerning the legality of his election remains to be decided.

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, Mr. FINN had a brief consultation with the Judges of the Court, of which he claims to be a member. The result of the interview has not transpired. It is said that he has agreed not to appear in Court till Tuesday.

Mr. FINN came to this City from Middletown, Orange County, several years since, and is said to be in comfortable circumstances. He is about 27 years of age, and does business at No. 61 Wall-street, in partnership with G. O. HULSE, Esq. If his claim is allowed, he will draw $500 for his brief term of service. He is said to be a member of the American Party.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 12 to Nov. 19, 1857:

New-York—S. F. Austin, C. E. Balliere, John E. Blancan, P. C. Blancan, J. L. Rhoades, John J. Gibbons, N. S. Hunt, G. M. Robinson, Capt. Thayer, A. W. Brette, R. S. Miller, A. S. Waite. *Massachusetts*—S. Johnson, Jr., S. G. Thayer, N. Southworth, Mrs. Mayo. *Pennsylvania*—L. R. Francine, Dr. S. S. Maitord, Dr. J. H. Worthington. *Maryland*—C. E. Sirape. *Ohio*—W. E. Johnston.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* states that Mr. Tiemann, Mayor elect of New-York, was formerly a resident of Pittsburg, and was engaged in the manufacture of red and white lead, in the establishment of Mr. Porter.

Col. Fremont, in company with some friends, visited the Hancock School and other educational institutions of Boston recently.

Suicide of a Merchant on Broadway.

WILLIAM H. WETMORE, who resided in the house of Mrs. CORNELIA CLARKSON, No. 724 Broadway, committed suicide early on Saturday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, while (it is believed) laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by erysipelatous inflammation communicating with the membranes of the brain. The deceased was a merchant. His place of business was at No. 80 Dey-street. For several days previous to Saturday last he had been confined to his room by a severe attack of erysipelas. During that time he had been attended by his physician and the lady of the house; and on Friday night, when several friends who had been visiting him, left, he appeared better and cheerful. After they retired, Mrs. CLARKSON watched with him until 5 o'clock, when she left the room. Soon after 7 o'clock one of the servants tried to get into his apartments to make a fire, but found the door locked. Mrs. CLARKSON was called, and knocked, but received no answer. One of the servants then looked through the keyhole and discovered him lying upon the floor, and covered with blood. A message was sent immediately to his brother, at No. 6 St. Marks-place, informing him of what had occurred. His brother arrived soon afterwards and burst open the door, when he was found dead. He was lying on his back, within a few feet of the bed, dressed in nothing but his shirt and drawers, which were completely saturated with blood. A large pool of blood was found upon the lower end of the bed, and the appearances were such as to justify the theory of deceased's having committed suicide while

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Organization, Duties and General Description of the French Police.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Are you in reality the greatest grumblers in the world, or is your Police the worst in the world? That you go once a year to the polls and vote yourselves invariably the same Police, the same insecurity of life and property, the same garroting, head-splitting, pocket-picking system, shows that your grumbling is an immense rumbling of hollow sounds, and that you rather like the atmosphere of brigandism in which you live. Like the Englishman, you "eat and grumble." You vote a party into power that knows no more of the workings of a Police system than it does of the workings of an honest conscience; your party fails in its duty to the public; you grumble and turn round and reelect it. It fails again, and then you exclaim that you can't help it, that an inefficient Police and anarchy are evils inseparable from republican institutions and the organization of the society in which you live. But you *can* help it: let us see how.

New-York has arrived at a position in its growth, where, as in Paris and London, vast bodies of its population are independent of public opinion. In smaller cities and towns public opinion is a powerful and a sufficient aid to a small civil force in preserving the peace. But when a city arrives at a point of development so that vast bodies of men can live without an individuality, or without a responsibility to the State,—a kind of lazzaroni barnacled upon the society from which it draws its sustenance, then it is time that its system for the maintenance of order should be changed.

Paris long ago required this change and made it. New-York requires it and has not made it. The change is from a political to a military organization. *Your police force must be antagonistic to, and without sympathy for, the criminals and turbulent classes of society.* It must be free from the influence of social or political combinations, must have no roots in society. It must be an organization of the barracks, not one of the family or the family fireside. It must not be the militia to the regular service, the corn-stalk to the bayonet, but a rigid, serious military organization. It must in fine be a moderate, judicious despotism, polite and agreeable in its ordinary relations with the public in the street, inexorable and energetic in the repression of disorder. It must have no sliding scales in the application of its force.

These lines describe exactly what the French police is, and what the New-York police must be, in order to obtain the security to life and property which the French enjoy.

The number of policemen in Paris is 7,500 This gives, on a population of 1,100,000, one policeman to every 146 citizens. The same ratio would give New-York, estimated on a population of 650,000, 4,450 policemen. But I believe you have but 1,200 policemen, which would give but one to every 541 citizens—a most notable disparity between the two cities: 1 to 146, 1 to 541.

The French Police is divided into three sections: *sergents de ville, gens d'armes* and *gardes municipaux*. The Bureau of the Prefect of Police, which was formerly a Ministry, and is still mounted upon the same footing, employs 280 clerks. The *sergents de ville* are the most numerous of the three divisions. They correspond to your policemen, and keep guard in the streets. They wear a three-cornered hat, a blue dress coat and white pantaloons in Summer, and a long blue frock-coat and blue pantaloons in Winter. Their coats are decorated with silver buttons, the city coat of arms on the collar, and are always worn buttoned up. The cloth is fine, the clothes fit well, and the costume altogether is very much neater and more agreeable to the eye than that of the London Police. They are all straight, well-made men, none over 5 feet 11, none under 5 feet 10, and not over 35 years of age. They carry a sword, and this is their only weapon. The *gens d'armes* belong to the army, and wear a strictly army uniform. The same is true of *the gardes municipaux*, who are besides mounted on horses, which cost uniformly $190 each. The municipal guards, however must be six feet high.

The *sergents de ville* never leave their beat when they make arrests. They conduct the prisoner to the nearest *corps de garde*, and from here soldiers of the regular line conduct him to prison. These lodges for small bodies of soldiers occur on every third or fourth block throughout the city, and at these lodges there are always twenty to thirty men lying on their arms ready to assist the police at a moment's warning. They are also prepared with medical and surgical relief for persons wounded by accidents in the street. The *gens d'armes* and the *gardes municipaux* form the day and night patrols, and it is these two bodies who stand guard at the theatres, balls and concerts, and keep the lines on grand occasions. At each place of public amusement these men are stationed in considerable numbers, in the vestibules, the lobbies, and even on the stage. No public ball or concert can take place without a certain number of these men.

The city pays for the *sergents de ville*, the State furnishes the *gens d'armes*, the *gardes municipaux* and the *corps de garde*. The latter belong to the army exclusively, and are subject to the orders of the military commander of Paris, but the other three bodies, although two of them belong to the army, are subject to the orders of the Prefect of Police.

The *sergents de ville are recruited from the army*. I am told that there are but five men in the whole body who have not served their seven years in the army, and those were *employés* at the Prefect's bureau who had escaped the conscription.

But few of the 7,500 men who are charged with the preservation of order in Paris are married, and barracks are provided for the whole number. Their pay is 42 francs, ($8) per month, and everything is found them, even to their clothes and medical services. Such as have families are allowed to visit them, but they must report themselves regularly at the barracks, and no allowance is made on account of the family. The annual budget of the Prefecture of Police is about 8,000,000 francs, or $1,600,000.

The *mouchards*, or secret police, do not number more than 320 individuals. I had supposed this body much more numerous until I made inquiries. Their duties are so various that an enumeration would fill a column. The principal one, however, is to insinuate themselves into crowds and societies, to listen for secret plots either against the State or against individuals. They also copy the names of all arrivals from the hotel books, and carry them to the police office. When they enter the porter's lodge for information, (and the porter of every house is under their orders,) they make themselves known by throwing their hands up, exposing the edge of a medal under their fingers. These men are obliged to go to all the reading rooms early in the morning and observe that the papers do not change their articles for different sections of the city. I have seen *mouchards* at this labor very recently, and was struck with admiration at the patience and good faith they carried into the work, seeing that they are hunting for what perhaps they may not find in ten years. But the existence of this surveillance undoubtedly prevents the offence, and prevention instead of cure enters exactly into the spirit of French police regulations.

Paris is divided into 48 Police *quartiers*, in each of which there is a Commissary of Police. These officers are charged with the lighting and cleansing of their respective quarters; they take cognizance of misdemeanors, and make the first examination of crimes and offences; they deliver certificates to French citizens to obtain passports upon the attestation of two householders. They are continually in relation with the people, and attend to the complaints they may have to make. A square lantern of colored glass indicates at night their several residences.

I have said that the police was a military organization, separate from, and even antagonistic to, the people. The members of the police of Paris are never allowed to fraternize with the people, either on or off duty. They are not allowed to talk with people in the street, and seldom venture a remark, even when provoked, beyond their business. Much less are they allowed to accept an invitation to take either drink or refreshments. They are always polite when asked for a direction, but beyond that hold absolutely no communication with the multitudes that press by them. Whenever an accident or a quarrel occurs in the street, half a dozen officers are immediately present, and they exercise their duty, whatever it may be, promptly and despotically, like men who know what their duty is, and that they have a power behind to sustain them. The idea of *running away from responsibility* perhaps never entered a French policeman's head. There is something, however, in feeling that one has an immense power at his back, both to aid him in case of need, or to crush him if he don't do his duty. They have this advantage, however, over the American policeman—they do not all expect to be President of the Republic, and consequently are not guided in the performance of their duty by political aspirations: they hope to gain an honest livelihood, and aspire to promotion in their own corps; but that is the extent of their motives of action.

Twenty-five years ago Paris was quite as unsafe as New-York is now. That is to say, certain parts of the town were so unsafe after night that no one ventured there unarmed, and street robberies were of daily and nightly occurrence. Now, however, there is not a street robbery, nor an armed attack once in three—perhaps I ought to say six—months; indeed I have absolutely no recollection of any such event for years. Murders take place in the secresy of the bed-chamber or the private cabinet, where the police cannot know what is transpiring; and assassinations take place in the street from jealousy or hatred; unfortunately of late these occurrences have been frequent. But armed attacks of rowdies or organized bands, or attacks with the view of robbing, are unknown within the octroi walls. Street fights have become impossible, drunkenness is exceedingly rare, and one can pass through the darkest lanes of the *chiffonnier* quarter at any hour of the night with more security than in any 3,000-town in America at the same hour of the night. Danger is absolutely annihilated, and yet one has but to turn to the history of Paris to know what the danger would be, if it were not for the surveillance of the admirable Police she has given herself.

The *mouchards*, or secret police, of whom I have already spoken, are both a dangerous and a useful body of men. Under Fouché the *mouchards* nearly lost the country, because they were too numerous, aimed at too much power, and held the people so completely in their hands, that the latter revolted. So two years ago the *mouchards* of Louis Napoleon became too officious, and were in a fair way of engendering troubles for the State, when his Majesty, with his usual forcsight, saw the difficulty in time, abolished the Ministry of Police, and reduced the number of these secret agents. The Bureau of Public Safety, however, to which they were attached, was continued until a few months ago, when that also was abolished, and its functions transferred to a Chief of Bureau under the Prefect of Police. The *mouchards* are now less in number than at any epoch since the Revolution of '89, if we except the Republic of February. They number, as I have already said, 320 persons, and are all thoroughly exercised men. They understand many languages, and embrace within their corps every degree of personal appearance, from the elegant Prince down to the street beggar. They have thus within themselves representatives of every social condition, and it is impossible to know when one is tramping on these gentlemen's toes.

To show you the utility and activity of the Paris Police Department, I borrow the following brief summary of its functions from an authentic source: The Prefect of Police is President of a Council of Salubrity, composed of twenty members, all physicians, surgeons or chemists, specially intrusted with the superintendence of the sanitary regulations of the capital, the cleanliness of streets, markets, sewers, etc., a body that meets every Friday. The Secretary-General has a bureau for translations of documents, for the legalization of the signatures of the principal functionaries of the Police Department, statutes of anonymous companies, statistics, nominations and discharges of Police-officers.

A second bureau has the management of the Garde de Paris and Firemen, the surveillance of theatres, public balls, hawkers, billstickers, public festivals, apprehension of deserters, smugglers, and control over benevolent societies.

A third bureau is intrusted with the reprinting of ordinances, the restoration of articles lost or seized, and the Treasury of the Prefecture.

Besides the Secretary-General's bureau, there are two divisions, the first of which has a bureau for the detective service, repression of vagrancy, and classification of the sentences of the criminal courts; a second bureau for passports, permits of residence, licenses for fire-arms, furnished hotels, domestics' and workmen's permits, &c.; a third for prisons; a fourth bureau for the prosecution of persons arrested on an order from departmental authorities, liberated convicts, or persons to be sent to a hospital; a fifth bureau for licenses to prostitutes, the surveillance over houses of prostitution, the search after persons who have disappeared from their homes, the pawnbrokers, public sales, strikes among workmen, suicides, accidental deaths, lotteries, and gaming houses; lastly, a sixth bureau for the insane, children abandoned by their parents, orphans, nurses, and private hospitals.

The second division has a bureau for the inspection of markets, &c., the deposits of grain by bakers, the bread-assize, the destruction of unwholesome victuals exposed for sale, the exchange, brokers and workmen of the markets, the verification of weights and measures, the surveillance of ports, canals, floating manufactories on the river, steamers, wine and coal merchants.

A second bureau is for the demolition of houses, and for other works to be executed in the streets, the emptying of sewers, the numbering of houses, public thoroughfares, peddlers and itinerant venders.

The third bureau has the surveillance of the cleaning, watering, and lighting of streets, sewers, aqueducts and fountains, public carriages and wagons.

The fourth and last is for the surveillance of dangerous or noisome establishments, breweries, locomotives, fireworks, public health in general, exhumation of bodies, cemeteries and the hours of labor in manufactories. The *gardes municipaux, gens d'armes* and firemen, are under the direction of the Prefect of Police in case of fire.

This rapid summary of the duties of the Prefecture of Police will give you a fair idea of the utility of this branch of the public service. But it would be incomplete if I did not add that these *ordonnances* are not there for idle show; they are vigorously and conscientiously executed in all their details, and the public appear satisfied not only with their provisions, but with the manner in which the authorities execute them.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE IN THE SUNKEN RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—Towards tha end of last month, by order of the Russian Government, the Russian vessel-of-the-line *Lefort*, of whose foundering in the Gulf of Finland, with 1,400 men on board, we had a report at the time, was searched for, found and examined by English divers, brought thither for the purpose. According to a narrative in a Danish paper, the divers found 1,100 corpses in the interior of the vessel, so that 400 seem to have been on deck when the frightful accident happened. The corpses were mostly found embracing each other, or clinging to the portions of the cabins; decomposition had already set in. So horrible was the spectacle that offered itself to the divers as they went over the lower decks and cabins, that one of them felt himself for some time quite unable to make his report, and refused to go down any more, preferring to leave again for England. The livid faces of the corpses, with their eyes open and fixed, look all the more frightful, as the glass in the diving bell and the diving helmets is so constructed as to magnify, and consequently to distort the objects examined through it. Attempts to raise the vessel will probably not be made before next year.

DISCOVERY OF TITIAN'S PICTURES.—A discovery of great interest to the artistical world, says the Paris *Presse*, was lately made by M. EDMOND ABOUT, the writer, while going through the shop of a collector of curiosities in the Rue du Bac. After examing different articles, the master of the place informed his visitor that he had in his possession twelve pictures by TITIAN, and taking him into an inner room, showed them as they hung against the wall. These pictures are four feet long by nine inches high, and represent the history of Joseph, according to biblical tradition. In support of his assertion that the pictures were genuine, the dealer produced letters from M. FLANDRIN and M. DELACROIX, stating that the pictures were very valuable. In a short time M. ABOUT and the owner came to terms, and the pictures were placed in the hands of a cleaner, who, after a first operation, remarked that in all the pictures Joseph bore a resemblance to CHARLES V., which was considered in favor of their authenticity. The cleaner, in following up his operations, soon afterwards discovered in a corner the signature of TITIAN, thus worded, *Titianus Vercilius da Cadore pinxit.*

REMAINS OF ONE OF GENERAL WHEELER'S DAUGHTERS.—The following has been communicated to the Poona *Observer*: "By recent letters received from Brigadier HAVELOCK'S force, it appears that on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that place of skulls, Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women, and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of General WHEELER'S daughters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch, that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remains they equally divided amongst themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully served-out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot! and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands! an oath that they will, no doubt, most religiously keep."

THE LATE DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—The *Débats* publishes the following sad particulars of the last moments of her Royal Highness the Duchess of NEMOURS, extracted from a letter from Claremont: "On the 10th, at 9 in the morning, it pleased God to send the august Queen this fresh trial. The Duchess of NEMOURS felt herself much better than she had done since her confinement, and felt quite happy at the thought of getting up that day for the first time. Her children had just been brought in to her, and her maid was combing her hair, when she suddenly exclaimed, '*Ah, mon Dieu!*' and fell forward. The Duke was called up staira and medical assistance summoned, but all hopes were at an end. A *post mortem* examination was made and it appears that the death of the unfortunate Princess was caused by an almost unprecedented accident in obstetrics. A clot of blood made its way into the pulmonary artery, and caused instantaneous death. It is said there is only one similar case on record, which likewise terminated fatally—that of Madame BETHIZY, who died in 1842."

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.—The *Almanach de Gotha*, of 1858, which has just appeared, contains the names of forty-seven emperors, kings, princes, grand dukes and dukes reigning in Europe, as well as the Emperor of the Brazils. The oldest of the sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was born on the 12th of August, 1779; and next to him, the King of Wurtemberg, born on the 27th of September, 1784. The prince who has had the longest reign is the Prince of Schaumbourg-Lippe, the date of his accession, when quite a child, being the 15th of February, 1788. The youngest princes are the King of Portugal, born on the 16th of September, 1837, and the Duke of Parma, (represented by his mother as regent,) on the 9th of July, 1840.

THE HAJO OF DELHI.—A Calcutta correspondent writes: "The troops are said to have behaved admirably. The Europeans stormed the magazine blown up by Lieutenant WILLOUGHBY, with such a cheer, that the mutineers, probably ten times their own strength, fled without a shot. General NICHOLSON was terribly wounded, but refused to be carried from the field, and is since reported dead. It is to him we owe the fall of Delhi, for it was he who, after contributing in no slight degree to the security of the Punjab, brought down the reinforcements. General NICHOLSON was only thirty-five years of age."

THE SUNKEN RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.—The *Patrie* states that the American engineers, who undertook by means of special apparatus to raise the Russian ships-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, have given it up and returned to Constantinople, declaring that their contract cannot be performed, except at an enormously disproportionate cost. It appears that the river Tchernaya has brought down immense quantities of silt and gravel, which being accumulated in the harbor, the ships are now embedded in this deposit, and cannot, without much labor, be extricated.

IDA PFEIFFER IN MADAGASCAR.—A letter has been received in London from Mme. IDA PFEIFFER, from Tanariva, in Madagascar, in which she says she is in good health, and has been extremely well received in the Island. The day previously she had been invited to court, to play on the pianoforte, and had given so much satisfaction that she was immediately presented with a quantity of fowls and eggs in recognition of her musical powers.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from the coast of Circassia, to the effect that a Russian boat, laden with troops, returning from a successful attack on Turkish smugglers at Anapa, had been blown up by an explosion of ammunition on board, three officers and thirty-six men being killed, and thirty-two men saved.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF NENA SAHIB.—A contemporary announces the capture of NENA SAHIB, on the authority of a telegraphic message. We (*Bombay Telegraph*) wish the tidings were true; but we are afraid that the news only refers to the nephew of NENA SAHIB, who has been taken care of by the paternal Government of Bombay.

FRANKFORT AND THE UNITED STATES.—The pretended dispute, says a letter from Frankfort, between this city and the United States, is now reduced to this, that the American Consul had some inquiries made respecting FROEBEL, who has, in fact, been ordered to leave Frankfort.

The *Sport* states that the number of races which *Monarque*, the famous French race-horse, ran in the last four years was 32, and that he won 22 of them, the amount of the winnings being 191,800f.

Advices from Rusaia state that the health of Baron DE BRUNNOW will compel him shortly to retire into private life.

The Central America Disaster—Report of the Committee.

From the Albion, Dec. 5.

A rare and precious commodity in these days is candor; and certainly a rarer or more precious exhibition of it was never made in print, than is manifest in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the loss of the *Central America*, in the month of September last. This characteristic, we say, pervades the entire document. You perceive it in the very title, "A Partial Report"—partial enough in all conscience. You have it reiterated in the closing paragraph, "the Committee have no desire to dwell upon the melancholy incidents of the past"—the very object for which they were appointed? They are candid because—being men of experience, intelligence, and honor—they digest the evidence before them and draw from it the inference that the fatal catastrophe arose from scandalous mismanagement. They are candid furthermore because—being tender of the reputation of some who are living and some who are dead, and averse to agitating the public mind on an unpleasant topic—they palpably shirk their duty, and take no pains to conceal their intention of so doing. The investigation was conducted, as they say, "with the sole desire to elicit truth;" and the truth was elicited. There was also, as they say, a desire "not to criminate any one;" and to this they most rigidly adhered. In short, their sagacity has traced the misconduct which led to so grave a sacrifice of life and property; their misplaced sensibilities have induced them to screen the criminals. But they are candid, there's no denying.

It may be remembered that when the country rang with applauses of the late Commander of the hapless ship, who had at the last done manfully what none but a poltroon could have failed to do, we hinted that we could not perceive in the unfortunate gentleman's conduct any special signs of good seamanship. This remark appeared ungracious at the time, as truth generally will appear to those who are committed to one view of a subject. Nothing, however, can be more obvious than that the loss of the steamer *Central America* was caused by neglect—neglect of the simple process of feeding the fires in the furnaces! Were it not so plainly told and so well established, the fact would seem to be incredible. The ship was gradually losing her headway, in which was her only salvation, and the officers of the watch knew nothing of it! The engineers and firemen, by common consent, would not keep the furnaces supplied with fuel, of which there was no lack on board! What unaccountable fatuity; all seeing the ship under their feet gradually falling a prey to the waters, and not a hand or a voice raised to avert the peril! But one turns instinctively to the Captain. Where was he? What did he? Why did he not compel the engineers to do their work? Here the Committee steps in to his relief, and the awkward inquiry is adroitly turned aside by an acknowladgment that the different departments on board the *Central America* were not properly organized, *each being independent of the other.* Stripped of verbiage, this means that the Captain was not a Captain at all. What a wretched excuse for trivial discomforts or annoyances! What an insult to common sense, when the case is one of life or death! There might indeed have been occasions wherein the engineer would have been justified in taking his own course, irrespective of superior orders; but there is no pretence that this was one of them. We contend therefore that an able, an energetic, a competent commander would in such an emergency have compelled the obedience of every soul on board, and have pistolled the, chief engineer himself as a mutineer, if subordination could not otherwise be maintained. Independence is a very fine thing in its way. Our cooks and housemaids glory in it, and we can but shrug passive shoulders. At sea, however, it is not so. There, fortunately for the lives of the thousands of passengers ever voyaging, a pure despotism may be said to exist. Responsibility attaches to it, beyond doubt. But the power is there; and the captain who does not exert it for the general benefit, in seasons of danger, may be very noble and very generous and very brave, but he is eminently disqualified for command.

We hope, with this Committee, that there will be great improvements hereafter in the equipment and internal organization of ocean-steamers; but we have not the least expectation that sea-risks will be diminished, so long as the public is fostered by leading and influential persons in its squeamishness about attaching to the real culprit the odium of fatal occurrences. We talk sometimes of the policy of calling a spade a spade. If we carry that policy into the vast chapter of disasters by sea, this loss of the *Central America* may fairly be termed a case of Marine Manslaughter.

Disasters on the Lakes—Loss of Life.

The mails from the West come filled with news of wrecks and loss of life on the Lakes. The schooner *Lark* was struck by a storm in the Straits of Mackinaw. Her masts gave way, and in falling stove in her decks. The water dashed in and she was in danger of sinking. Fortunately the gale drove her ashore stern foremost. Some friendly Indians came to the beach and helped the crew and passengers (one of the latter a woman) ashore in safety, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

An Indian messenger has brought down news to Manistee, that on Sleeping Bear, a bleak promontory on Lake Michigan, the bodies of a number of wrecked sailors lie frozen stiff, and that the wolves are greedily devouring them.

The propeller *St. Nicholas* sailed from Racine for Kingston, C. W., loaded with wheat. When near the Manitou Islands she sprung a leak. The water put out her fires and washed the ashes from the furnace into her pumps, completely clogging them. The crew hailed with buckets, and it being impossible to get coal out of the hold, broke up the chairs, tables and berths, and tore off the planking, to endeavor to get up steam again. Finally, they took the small boat and put off for shore. The boat was swamped, one man was drowned, but the rest succeeded in crawling, half frozen, up the beach. Shortly after, the vessel drove ashore broadside, and probably went to pieces.

A man named MCLEAN set out, on the night of the 22d, in a small sail-boat, to carry the mail and four passengers across Lake Pepin, (Wisconsin.) The night was cold, dreary, and windy, and when morning dawned it showed the lake covered with ice. Nothing has been seen or heard of the boat, mail, or men. All doubtless perished.

On Tuesday last a party of five fishermen left Barcelona, (Chautauque County,) to go out upon Lake Erie and bring in a boat they had left out the day before. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and in some manner the boat was capsized, and all on board were lost. Two of them were brothers. The bodies of three came ashore Wednesday morning near Dunkirk.

The *D. R. Martin* is on a reef of rocks near Presque Isle, seven feet of water in her hold. The *Agate*, the *James Navagh*, of Oswego, the *Europe*, the *Robert Campbell*, the *Maria F. Johnston*, the *Great West*, the *Oriental*, the *David Morris*, the *Mazeppa*, (schooners,) two unknown brigs, and several other vessels are reported ashore at different points, where it will be impossible to get them off this Winter, if at all, or to more than partially save their cargoes. The Fall of 1857 will be long remembered for its numerous disasters.

The Lecompton Constitution—History of the Plan of Submission.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Having been a frequent attendant on the debates of the late Kansas Constitutional Convention, and having a personal acquaintance and knowledge of many of its members, I propose to state certain facts in connection with it which have not yet been noticed.

It is asserted that the present mode of submission was a compromise between the Conservative members of the Convention, or between the Conservatives and ultra Pro-Slavery men. This is not in accordance with the facts.

There were three modes of treatment of the Constitution proposed. The plan of the fire-eaters was to send the Constitution to Congress without submission to the people. The submissionists were divided into two parties, one under the lead of Mr. CALHOUN, who is the father of the present mode of submission, and the other under Judge ELMORE, who proposed and advocated a fair and full submission of the whole Constitution to the people. Previous to the final disposition of the question, a test vote was twice taken upon the full submission, and once upon the present mode, and the plan of a full submission received a larger vote than the Calhoun plan. But CALHOUN, though inferior to Judge ELMORE in intellect, information, and character, was greatly his superior as an active party manager, and, principally through his management, the party for a full submission, though at first in the majority, was finally beaten in caucus and in the Convention, and forced either to submit to the present plan or have the Constitution sent at once to Congress.

This plan was advocated, both in the Convention and out of it, by the more far-seeing of the ultra Pro-Slavery Party, on the express ground that *it would make Kansas a Slave State*—that the Abolitionists would absent themselves from the polls—that *the Pro-Slavery Party alone would vote—that a Pro-Slavery Constitution would thus be adopted and sent to a Democratic Congress, which would be compelled to sanction it.* Or, if the Free-State men did vote upon the Constitution, they would adopt the "Constitution without Slavery," which contained a Pro-Slavery clause recognizing and perpetuating Slavery in the Territory.

The present mode of submission, while under discussion in the Convention, was characterized by the Anti-Submissionists as a "swindle, a fraud, a cheat, a mockery." All their artillery of sarcasm, humor, argument and invective were piled to expose it. Their speeches would furnish a mine of argument and indignation against it. After it finally passed, several of the more violent Anti-Submissionists resigned, and others withdrew from the Convention in disgust and chagrin at the result of their proceedings.

Now, the Convention adjourned on the night of Nov. 7, at 11½ P. M., and the Constitution, as I was informed by a member of the Convention that night, was signed by that thirty-five members. I know that Mr. CALHOUN and his friends became very fearful that the Convention would be left without a quorum. How does it happen that it is now, as reported, signed by forty-eight members?

It was effected through Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, who brought to bear all their tact and address upon the recusant fire-eaters, and convincing them that the South, by this mode of submission, would gain a new Slave State in Kansas. It was through this argument that they were induced to sign it and give it their support. The advocacy of this plan, by the Charleston *Mercury* and its coadjutors, proves how well-founded were Mr. CALHOUN'S plans and arguments.

The Constitution contains features in themselves objectionable to the Democratic Party. It provides for the creation of State Banks, and it contains a Know Nothing clause, restricting the candidates for Governor to those only of the citizens of the State who shall have resided in the United States twenty years.

These, however, are points which, however objectionable, cannot furnish grounds for the rejection of the Constitution. There is, however, *a fraud* recognized in the Constitution, and furnishing the basis of important provisions, which will require the gravest consideration.

In the creation of representative and council districts for the new State, the fraud of the Oxford city returns has been made a basis in estimating the population of Johnson County. The entire official vote of this county did not exceed 400, but it was swelled to over 1,500 by the return of 1,600 fictitious names from Oxford city, a hamlet containing but three dwelling houses.

This question will be readily understood by a comparison of Jackson county with Shawnee county, both of which are made council districts. The upper house of the Legislature is called the Council. The official returns from Johnson county showed a vote of not over four hundred. The returns from Shawnee showed over eight hundred, and yet Johnson county is given double the representation of Shawnee, though Shawnee has twice the population. Judge ELMORE, one of the representatives from Shawnee county, inquired the reason of this discrepancy, and was informed by Mr. BALING, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, that the returns from Oxford city had been included in forming a basis for the representation of the county. This question becomes still clearer when you are informed that Johnson county is a strong Pro-Slavery county, and Shawnee Free-State.

Another fraudulent distribution of representation was detected by the officer having charge of the returns in the office of the Secretary, upon comparison with the official returns, by which one Pro-Slavery county, which returned about three hundred votes, was given two representatives in the Lower House, and two Free-State counties united only gave one, though they returned five hundred votes. There were other variations from the official returns in districting the Territory, showing an utter disregard of the official returns, but none so glaring as those mentioned above.

It was not, surely, intended by the Constitution of the United States that, in the admission of a State, every Constitution purporting to be republican should be received by Congress; and it should at least be a matter of serious deliberation whether a Constitution which defrauds the people of their just right of representation, in a manner so palpable and demonstrable, should be regarded as a republican Constitution.

Fugitive Slaves.

CAPTURE OF ELEVEN RUNAWAYS IN MISSOURI—THIRTY REVOLVERS FOUND UPON THEM—KIDNAPPING IN OHIO—MURDER BY SLAVES, &C.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

During the past week we heard, through a gentleman living near this city, the following interesting account of the capture of eleven runaways.

About a fortnight since a gentleman stayed at our informant's house on his return from Iowa, whither he had been in pursuit of the fugitives above alluded to. The negroes made their escape from Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties several months since, and have eluded all pursuit until the last three weeks. The gentleman of whom we speak we believe lives in Clay or Platte, and owns five of the negroes. He relates that he first heard of them at or near Topeka, Kansas, some time since, whither he went to capture them.

The people of that famous burg succeeded in defeating his efforts to get his property. He then applied to the authorities for a force which was sufficient to effect his purpose. When this was ascertained the negroes were secreted and assisted to again escape. He then hired a free negro of Jackson County to pursue them. This fellow, being shrewd and having some knowledge of the character of an Abolitionist, went to Topeka and represented himself as a fugitive. This he knew to be the key to the hearts of this philanthropic race of negro lovers. A horse was furnished him and information given where he might join the party he was in quest of.

The master, after receiving this information, again made pursuit, and overtook his negroes, in company with six others, about two weeks since, in Iowa, in a bend of the Missouri river, near Nebraska City. In company with three other gentlemen he proceeded at once to capture them, as they had determined upon resistance. The leader of the negroes fired three times without effect, when he was shot down. The other negroes were summoned to give up their arms, when they threw down *thirty-old revolvers*, and surrendered themselves. The negro who done the shooting is the same who killed MYERS at Brownville under similar circumstances some six months since. It was not ascertained whether he was fatally wounded or not. The whole party of negroes, we understand, passed through this city under convoy of their captures about two weeks ago.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 4.

We published, about two weeks since, a statement that two colored men had been induced to leave Geneva, N. Y., where they were living, with the promise of liberal wages to work in a hotel at Columbus; that one of the men, named DANIEL PRICE, got off the cars at Carlisle station, and finding that he had passed Columbus, suspected that he was being kidnapped, and refused to get upon the train again. When the man who was with him attempted to force him upon the platform, he knocked the white fellow down, and made his escape, and has not since been seen.

The other boy, whose name is JOHN HITE, also from Geneva, remained on board the cars, still believing that the men were acting in good faith, and that everything would be satisfactory. With this belief he came on to this city with the two men, but where he was taken from here we do not learn, but facts which have recently been developed show that, instead of being a fugitive slave, he was free, and lead to the supposition that he has been successfully kidnapped and probably sold into Slavery. A letter from a gentleman in Washington pretty clearly establishes the fact that the father of the boy, JESSE HITE, now in the employ of Hon. S. F. HINTON, was manumitted in Washington City, in 1848, by DAVID A. HALL, Esq. His son, therefore, who has thus been carried into Slavery was free.

Who the men were who had the two boys in charge, it is not yet ascertained, but an effort is being made to ferret them out, and bring them to justice. With this view, some friends of the negroes procured a requisition from the Governor of New-York, and an officer arrived in this city from that State yesterday, in pursuit of the kidnappers and negroes. The search for both will be prosecuted with vigor.

The Columbus *State Journal* adds to this account:

As good luck would have it, a certified copy of the young man's free papers were received in this city yesterday morning, by Judge WILCOX, together with a letter from Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, giving a full description of him. He had been a servant in Mr. VINTON'S family in Washington, where his father now lives. The free papers and Mr. VINTON'S letter have been given to Mr. WALKER, which will doubtless aid him in his work of humanity.

From the Newport (Ky.) News.

On Saturday night last, there of the slaves of WM. BARSTON, residing in Bourbon County, Ky.—two men and a woman—left home and made a bee-line for the Ohio River, intending to cross above Newport. Before leaving, the two men tried hard to persuade another man to join them, but he refused, and soon after the party had gone, that man informed his master of the escape. Mr. BARSTON and his son immediately started in pursuit, and overtook the party about eight miles from the homestead, and made an endeavor to stop their further progress. As they came up to the slaves one of them made a break for the woods and escaped; the other struck Mr. BARSTON upon the shoulder with a club, which knocked him down, which act prompted the son of Mr. BARSTON to fire a pistol at the offender. Fortunately, the pistol shot did no harm, and the party surrendered and were taken back. Mr. BARSTON is a good deal injured from the effects of tha blow, and it is presumed he will not recover from it for a considerable length of time.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some little excitement existed at the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday morning, by the failure of the Deputy United States Marshal CARMICHAEL to appear before Commissioner REA with the negro WEST, charged with being the slave of AUGUS W. VALLANDINGHAM, of Frankfort, Kentucky. It was soon announced that WEST had escaped, but no particulars could be learned until the arrival of Deputy Marshal CARMICHAEL, who came into the Hall nothing over half an hour behind time.

It appears that WEST, when the Marshal called him at the jail, jumped out of the buggy while the Marshal was on the ground adjusting the reins on the horse, previous to starting away. After running a short distance, WEST mounted a horse, furnished him by a man of his own color, and made for the "woods." CARMICHAEL immediately unhitched his horse from the buggy and mounted in pursuit. WEST being acquainted with the best way to get out of town, "broke" for the woods north of the North Western Christian University. CARMICHAEL, in his pursuit, was not out of sight of WEST, except as the latter was turning corners. After getting north of the University some distance, CARMICHAEL gained on WEST, and nearing him, discharged two pistol shots at him, neither of them taking effect. Being frightened, perhaps, by the discharge of the pistols, WEST surrendered himself to the Deputy-Marshal, who proceeded to bring him back to the city for the purpose of bringing him before the Commissioners.

Mr. BARBOUR, hearing of the escape of the negro, harnessed a horse to a buggy and went to the assistance of the Marshal. He found him after he had recaptured WEST, and in company with him and the negro came before the Commissioner about 9½ o'clock.

WEST appeared weary and thirsty after his violent exercise, and drank freely of cold water after coming into the Hall. The Deputy Marshal appeared also somewhat fatigued after his ride.

A PLANTER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

On Wednesday the 11th ult., Mr. WM. PIERCE, of Franklin parish, Louisiana, was killed by two of his negro men at his plantation in Bœuf Prairie. It appears from the evidence that the two slaves had picked little or no cotton, and finding they had done nothing that day, Mr. PIERCE proceeded to chastise them. Whereupon one of them siezed him by the throat, threw him down, and the other fractured his skull by a blow struck with the pôle of the sleepyard. They secreted the body until night, and carried it about three miles from the place where the act was committed and placed it on a road. They laid the hat of the deceased near the body, smeared the side of a tree near by with blood, and performed other acts with a view to create the impression that their master had been killed by being thrown from his horse against the tree. The body of Mr. PIERCE was not found until Friday following the perpetration of the murder. The slaves have been arrested. Mr. PIERCE was a young man of twenty-one or twenty-two, unmarried.

Severe Fights with the Indians.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO—COLONEL BONNEVILLE'S LATE EXPEDITION.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* has particulars of the recent expedition of Colonel BONNEVILLE against the Apaches. The number of savages killed was 48.

The depôt of the expedition was established on the west bank of the Gila River, nearly west from the "Adobe Wall," on the Rio Grande, and about twelve miles northwest from the San Lucien Springs. The northern column was under command of Colonel LORING. The southern column was under command of Colonel MILES. In the canon of San Vicente, Colonel LORING'S command struck a trail of about 2,000 sheep and a party of Indians. Following it through and over the San Vicente Mountains, (which had been set fire to by the Indians,) and to the valley of the Safo River, they, on the 24th, came fresh upon the trails ascending a slight elevation between two ridges. Indians and sheep were discovered in the canon, and the approach of the troops was a complete surprise. On seeing them they commenced flight. Pursuit was made, and eight Indian men killed, among them tha celebrated chief COCHILLO NEGRO—and one squaw accidentally. Five squaws and and five children were captured.

On the 13th of June Colonel MILES' command started to the Coyotero country. They marched south and soutewest from the depôt. On the 1st, came to extensive ruins, supposed to be Aztec origin. There were also evidences that the Coyoteros had farmed there in former years. The ruins seemed to indicate that a population of 2,000 or 3,000 must at one time have resided there—probably two hundred years back. On the 24th, the spies discovered an Indian camp a short distance ahead. Captain EWELL, with twenty infantry and forty mounted dragoons, with all the officers under his command, except Lieutenant ENSON, endeavored to surround the camp. The guides and spies captured a woman, but the command was discovered. In this march Captain EWELL'S company suffered much, having to sustain itself by killing some of the Indian ponies they had captured. On the 27th, Captain EWELL'S wing, in advance, proceeded towards the Rio Gila—the Pueblo spies in advance. About 3 o'clock of that day, the spies reported Indians about, and told Captain EWELL to "Go on with

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 28th day of November to the 5th day of December, 1857: Men, 88; Women, 90; Boys, 124; Girls, 110: Total, 413.* Adults, 179; Children, 234; Males, 213; Females, 200; Colored Persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dropsy	4
Alcoholism & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	8	Dropsy in Chest	1
Angina Pectoris	1	Dropsy in Head	16
Apoplexy	8	Drowned	1
Apoplexy, Nerv.	1	Dysentery	3
Bleeding, from Navel	1	Enlargement of the Heart	6
Bleeding, from Stomach	1	Fatty Liver	1
Bronchitis	6	Fatty Liver and Kidneys	1
Burned or scald.	2	Fever, Bilious	1
Cancers	4	Fever, Congest.	1
Casualties	3	Fever, Intermit.	3
Cholera Infant.	1	Fever, Puerperal	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Fever, Scarlet	16
Conc of Brain	1	Fever, Typhoid	2
Cong. of Brain	1	Fever, Typhus	4
Cong. of Brain	10	Fracture of Neck	1
Cong. of Lungs	8	Heart, Dis. of	4
Consumption	69	Heart, Dis. of Valvular	1
Convulsions	18	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, Infantile	18	Inflam. Bowels	8
Convulsions Puerperal	3	Inflam. of Brain	3
Croup	16	Inflam. of Heart	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of Liver	1
Debility, Adult.	3	Inflam. of Lungs	24
Debility, Infant.	8	Inflam. of Stom.	5
Delirium Trem.	1	Intemperance	1
Diarrhœa	6	Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, Dis. of	1
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Killed or Murdered	1
		Marasmus, Infl.	21
		Measles	6
		Mortification (old age)	1
		Old Age	8
		Palsy	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature Birth	8
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture of the Aorta	2
		Rupture of the Womb	1
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	14
		Stillborn	38
		Stom., Dis. of	1
		Stricture	1
		Suffocation, Accidental	1
		Suicide, by Carbonic Acid	1
		Teething	4
		Ulceration	1
		Ulceration of the Throat	1
		Unknown to the Jury	1
		Varioloid	1
		Womb, Dis. of	1
Total			413

* Increase this week—9.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New York, Dec. 5, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

Patients Treated during November, 1857.	At the Dispensaries.	At their dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2630	540	3170	2040	1130	66	7446
Northern	1001	354	1355	896	459	121	2863
Eastern	1628	378	2074	1030	1044	181	4177
Dendit	1121	415	1736	1000	736	99	3173
Total	6380	1687	8335	4966	3369	470	17659

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month of November, males, 3,461; females, 4,874. Nativity—3,529 patients were born in the United States, and 4,806 in foreign countries. Partial results: Sent to Hospital, 266; died, 94. The principal causes of death were phthisis and pneumonia. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and cutaneous systems. Among the most important were variola, rubeola, bronchitis and pneumonia.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the Weekly Report to Dec. 4, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 27	150	93	243
Admitted to Dec. 4	37	25	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	21	62
Died	—	2	3
Remaining at date	146	95	241

Males, 216; females, 25.
J. DANACH, Superintendent.

The Fallen Building in West-street—Inquest and Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner GAMBLE concluded the inquest on the bodies of JOHN KELLY and PETER MAHON, the workmen who were killed by the falling of the building corner of West and Bethune streets, on the 2d inst., on Saturday. A number of witnesses were examined on the question of the fitness of the building for the purpose for which it was used. The most important were the following:

Mathew White, residing at No. 76 Christopher-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am proprietor of the building at the northwest corner of Bethune and West streets; it is used as a malting house; we sell the malt to the brewers; the building is not entirely completed; John Kelly, the deceased, has been in my employ as laborer since August last; Peter Mahon, deceased, came to work at my place on the 2d inst, shoveling grain; on the 2d inst. John Kelly was shovelling grain on the first floor, and Peter Mahon on the fourth floor; they were getting the grain up on the fourth floor from the first; I was in the building all day; about twenty minutes before seven o'clock P. M. I was standing by the elevator, on the first floor, when I heard a crash, and was struck on the leg by a falling timber; I was not conscious enough to examine into the matter at the time; I went home; I returned in about twenty minutes, and found that the floors from the first to the fourth had fallen through for a space of about forty or sixty feet; I heard that Kelly, the deceased, was in the ruins; I had my men to work endeavoring to extricate him; his body was taken out next morning; I did not know at the time of the accident that Mahon had been caught by the falling floors, his body was not recovered until twenty-two hours after the accident; the carpenter and mason work of the building was done under my own supervision; it was done by day's work; the boss mason was Mr. Derbyshire and the carpenter Daniel Stearns; there were specifications for the building; they are now in Albany; I am not a practical builder; it is not my profession; I think I am as competent to superintend buildings as most men whose profession it is; I consider the beams and girders good timber and sufficiently strong; the posts are not as good as they ought to have been; there was a mistake in putting them in; it was done by my direction; hemlock was the timber used running from girder to girder; I consider hemlock as good if not better than any other timber I could have used; the flooring of the second and third floors was brick and cement; there was one hundred and eighty-eight tons of grain on the fourth floor; this quantity was distributed over a space of one hundred by seventy feet; it was not deeper than four and a half feet at any point; I have examined the building since the accident; the walls have not given way: it would have made a difference of from $1,500 to $2,000 to me to have put pine in place of hemlock; I mean that there was so much saved; the dimensions of the building are as follows: Length on Bethune-street, 160 feet; on West-street, 80 feet 8 inches; height, 44 feet 8 inches, the dimensions of the hemlock beams were 4 by 12 inches; Henry L. Jane is the name of my engineer; he had charge of the laborers at the time of the accident; the pressure of grain is more direct than lateral; manufactured grain would not be more than half the weight of raw grain; I should put two thousand tons weight on the fourth floor.

Dennis Hennessy, residing at No. 132 East Nineteenth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a master carpenter; I have examined the building corner of Bethune and West streets, and I am satisfied that the posts on the third floor and the hemlock beams were insufficient; I would not have used hemlock if I had been getting up such a building.

Cyprian Gidney, being duly sworn, says: I am a master builder; I reside at No. 30 Leroy-street; I have examined the building corner Bethune and West streets; I have heard Mr. Tucker's statement, and I fully concur with him; my first impressions were that the falling of the floor was caused by the beams being insufficient, but upon further examination, I believe that the fault lay in the posts.

John Ferguson, M. D., being duly sworn, says: I have examined the body of the man lying dead at No. 135 West Nineteenth-street. I found a fracture of the vertebræ; the injury was sufficient to cause death.

The case was then given to the Jury, when, after due deliberation, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That deceased came to his death by fracture of the dorsal and cervical vertebræ, caused by the falling of the floors of a building, owned by MATHEW WHITE, on the northwest corner of Bethune and West streets, Dec. 2, 1857. Further, we consider a portion of the vertical posts in said building insufficient for the purposes for which they are applied, and we censure Mathew White for having taken the supervision of the construction of said building, he being incompetent as an architect and builder."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner GAMBLE examined Mr. White upon the charge preferred against him, when he stated that he was twenty-five years of age, and a native of Albany. In reference to the charge preferred against him, he said, "I can prove that I am capable of constructing the building on the northeast corner of Bethune and West streets. I did not know that the post which gave way was a bad one."

Coroner GAMBLE required Mr. White to enter into bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

☞ The following is a list of officers of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, elected on Saturday evening, for the ensuing year:

President—CHARLES B. SMITH.
Vice-President—Benj. L. Glasby.
Recording Secretary—Robert D. Dack.
Corresponding Secretary—John G. Innis.
Financial Secretary—George W. Smith.
Treasurer—Joseph Smythe.
Fund Trustee—John C. Houghton.

LONG ISLAND.

A FORMIDABLE PARTY OF THIEVES.—There seems to be a formidable party of thieves in Brooklyn, who have for months past carried on their business very successfully and almost with impunity. It is composed of Irish servant girls, too lazy to work, but smart enough to steal. Recent investigations in the Third Precinct render it quite certain that the organization is large and formidable. Their mode of proceeding is as follows: one obtains employment in a family, remains a few days, or a week; according to circumstances, steals whatever is convenient, either money or clothing, and departs to the general rendezvous with her plunder. Another of the same gang is sent in the same house to seek employment, and the same thing is done over again. One family during the past six weeks has been robbed a number of times in this way, and many others have suffered. On the 4th instant, a servant who had been at work for Mr. C. H. NEWLIN, No. 77 President-street, after a few days' trial departed, taking with her a gold watch. The very day this girl left, another, named SARAH MADDEN, applied for the place. The police having got wind of this systematic robbery, determined to break it up, and when SARAH applied for work a strict watch was kept upon her. She had not been in the house many hours before she left, taking with her property valued at $12. The police were on her track, and Saturday night she was arrested by Sergeant PRESTON, of the Third Precinct, and committed to the cells for examination. The officers are in pursuit of several other girls belonging to the same organization, and have a prospect of finding their head-quarters.

NEW HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Kings County House of Industry, established under the act of 1853, was formally opened on Saturday last. The building is what is known as the old Penitentiary, in Flatbush. The exercises on Saturday were as follows: Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. FARLEY; prayer and singing followed. Alderman CLARKE then gave a brief explanation as to the objects of the institution, after which addresses were made by Rev. Mr. FARLEY, Ex-Mayor HALL, Mr. ELLIS of the Five Points Mission, and others. At the conclusion of the exercises, a collation was partaken of by those present—thirty persons in all. The Principal of the institution is Rev. Mr. GERRY.

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.—Since Friday night last, the following robberies have been reported to the Police in Brooklyn:

House No. 487 Hudson-avenue, occupied by Mr. A. MILLER—a trunk containing ladies' wearing apparel, &c., $42.

Mr GEORGE HALL (not ex-Mayor) reports that he has a pocket book containing $10,000 of Cemetery Evergreen Bonds, several notes of hand, and other valuable papers, stolen from his pocket in Fulton-avenue, Saturday evening.

House No. 397 Fulton-avenue occupied by Mr. GREGSON—property valued at $16, stolen.

House of D. SPENCER, No. 39 East Warren-street, robbed of silver-ware and other property. Overcoat and hat stolen from the house of THOMAS PAIR, in same street.

Store No. 456 Grand-street, robbed of jewelry valued at $25.

Property valued at $10, stolen from the house of CLAUS MEURER, in the Sixth Precinct.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAMILTON, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested a man who gave his name as JOHN FIRNEMAN, having in his possession a quantity of lead pipe, supposed to have been stolen. An owner is wanted.

Officers PERLAN and CROFT, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday arrested three boys named PHILIP FAGAN, JOHN SULLIVAN and HENRY READY, charged with stealing property valued at $35, from No. 139 Sands-street. Committed.

The Police of the Second District Saturday recovered a writing desk valued at $20, and other property recently stolen from the house of Mr. JOHN P. HATCH. A man named VEGATTI was arrested charged with the theft.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the City of Brooklyn from the 28th of November to the 5th of December, 1857: Males, 41; Females, 39. Total, 80. Men, 12; Boys, 29; Women, 11; Girls, 28.

Diseases.—Inflammation of the lungs, 10; stillborn, 10; convulsions, 9; consumption, 8; scarlet fever, 8; croup, 6; congestion of the lungs, 4; disease of the brain, 2; teething, 2; premature birth, 2; debility, 2; apoplexy, 2; marasmus, 2; inflammation of stomach, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of liver, 1; ulceration of the throat, 1; hæmorrhage, 1; abcess of the lungs, 1; hooping cough, 1; cancer, 1; burned, 1; drowned, 1; dropsy, 1; measles, 1, unknown, 1.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 26; from 1 to 2 years, 10; from 2 to 5 years 12; from 5 to 10 years, 9; from 10 to 20 years, 0; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 3, from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 5, from 70 to 80 years, 2, from 80 to 90 years, 0.

Nativity.—United States, 66; Ireland, 9; England, 3; Germany 1; France, 1.

WM. CLEVELAND, M. C.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During November 632 patients were treated in this institute. *Diseases*—Children, 129; females, 25; heart and lungs, 132; eye and ear, 57; head and digestive organs, 137; surgical, 152. *Nativity*—United States, 179; foreign birth, 453. 1,720 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening succeeded in capturing five persons engaged in passing counterfeit money on the Farmers' Bank, of Mount Holly, N. J. They were committed for examination.

INQUESTS—THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the body of THOMAS KEANE, who died forty-eight hours after getting married, under circumstances which excited suspicions of foul play, was concluded yesterday before Coroner SNELL. The Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by natural causes.

ACCIDENT.—ELLEN JAMIESON, residing in Sheldman-street near Myrtle-avenue, in closing a window yesterday, burst through a pane of glass with which her wrist was cut in a serious manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1203, 1414, 1621, 1981, 2351, 2319, 324, 1608, 1624, 2555, 851, 280, 215, 216, 357.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.

On and after Dec. 7, Judge DAVIES will sit at Chambers, commencing at 1 o'clock A. M., each day.

Judge ROOSEVELT will open the December Term of the Special Term on Monday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The whole calendar will be called. If no case be found ready the calling will be suspended till such case is disposed of, when the calendar will be resumed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 5.
Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Webster Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

The Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company vs. *Domel Messmore.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Ely Fay, &c., vs. *L. C. Dye.*—Motion denied without costs.

Aug. Rolker, et al. vs. *Geo. Mitchell, et al.*—Order of reference to be entered and injunction continued until coming in of the report and the further order of the Court upon finding of referee.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Chas. J. Coutan, et al.*—Present application is irregular, and must therefore be denied, without costs and without prejudice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM,
Before Hon. Justices DUER, Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Before the opening of the Court this morning, Judge FINN, the newly-elected Judge, was present. A private consultation was had between him and the other Judges, and the consequence was that he did not make his appearance on the bench.

The following decisions were then rendered:

William M. Wilmarth vs. *Abraham Lyon.*—Report of referee set aside; order of reference vacated. New trial ordered.

William W. Corcoran vs. *William Judson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Thomas Haddock vs. *George G. Burns.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Atlantic Mutual Company vs. *William H. Bird et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $835 64 and interest.

William J. Buck vs. *James Burke.*—Judgment affirmed.

Henry Doolittle vs. *Joseph Naylor.*—Judgment modified and to be settled.

William Radford vs. *Harris Wilson.*—Judgment affirmed.

James W. Elwell et al. vs. *Moses Chamberlin.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Frederica Paterson vs. *Edmund G. Rowson.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

George S. Robbins et al. vs. *Thomas Richardson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jenny Gray vs. *Fonny Lessington.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward le Huray vs. *John W Delomater.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

A calendar of short causes will be made and called on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

The Port Wardens' Bill Declared Unconstitutional.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.
Before Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

Joseph Tinkham et al. vs. *William Tapscott et al.*

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiffs sued the defendants for services rendered by them in examining the condition of a vessel and her cargo, belonging to the defendants, which had arrived at the port of New-York in a damaged condition, and for a certificate in writing given by the plaintiffs, of the result of their examination.

The answer denies that the plaintiffs have any lawful claim, because the making of such surveys, and giving such certificates, belong exclusively to the Port Wardens, and that acts and services rendered by the plaintiffs are contrary to the Port Wardens' Act. To this answer the plaintiffs demur on the ground that it shows no defence; that the making of the surveys and certificates does not belong exclusively to the Port Wardens; that the said surveys and certificates were not contrary to the statutes, and that the Port Wardens' act is unconstitutional.

There are several serious objections to the validity of the statute, which have been raised by the counsel. I am not, however, prepared to say that any of these are sufficient to warrant the Court in declaring the whole act to be unconstitutional. So far as the act is construed as making the surveys compulsory, it would interfere with the provisions of the 8th section of statute 5 of the Constitution of the State, which abolished all offices for the inspection, &c., of any merchandise, and prohibited the action of any such office in future. That it contravened this provision of the Constitution, is more apparent when we call to mind that at that time there was an officer entitled Inspector of Damaged Goods in existence, which office fell with the adoption of the Constitution, and has not been reversed except in the present statute, so far as I am aware of. But it is not necessary, for the purpose of this action, to discuss any further the constitutionality of the statute. That statute which organized the Port Warden's Office, (Laws of 1857, chap. 405,) does not make it obligatory on persons owning vessels or cargo to submit to such examinations by the Port Wardens. The Port Wardens are not required by the act to do anything until they are notified and requested by a party in interest. So far as duties are imposed on them when vessels are condemned and the cargoes are to be sold, it is unnecessary now to inquire, as the plaintiffs' claims do not relate to that branch of the Port Wardens' business.

The questions under consideration may be briefly stated in the inquiry whether there is in the statute anything which prevents the owner of a vessel or cargo coming into port in a damaged state from employing any one they think proper to examine into the condition of such vessel and cargo, and reporting to them the condition thereof. The 6th section of the act is relied upon by the defendants' counsel as creating such a prohibition. This section forbids any person from assuming to act as Port Warden, or to undertake the performance of any of the duties presented in the act pertaining to office of Port Warden. It also prohibits any person from employing any other than a Warden to perform such duties, and forbids the giving of a certificate of surveys of goods or vessels. I do not understand this section as prohibiting any person from acting unless he assumes to act as Port Warden or to do the duties pertaining to a Port Warden. The provisions of the section are intended to prevent any other person from acting as Port Warden; not to prohibit any other persons from making the examinations which the owner may think necessary for his own safety or information. The right of the Port Warden to act at all depends upon a request from a party interested. Until so requested he cannot interfere, and the prohibition is only to the same extent, viz.: from assuming to act as Port Warden, or to do the duties pertaining to the Port Warden. If the party interested elects to refer the amount of damage to another, or to send their own clerk or friend to ascertain the damage or condition of the vessel and cargo, and report to them the result of the examination, I see nothing in the act which prohibits such examination. It is not doing the duty of a Port Warden when such examination is made, unless the person making it professes to act in the character of Port Warden. Any other construction of the statute would debar a party, from making such examination for his own protection as to loss, or insurance, or procuring witnesses to testify on those matters if litigation should ensue. If the party in interest may have such examination made for the purpose of testimony, then he may select such persons as he pleases to be such witnesses, and the same would form no violation of the statute under consideration. The views expressed by the Judge of the Superior Court in the Port Wardens *et al.* against Cartwright, (4 Sand. p. 236,) are applicable to this statute, viz: that the statute is restrictive of the common-law right of every man to repair his own vessel in his own way, or through his own agent, and is of a penal character. It ought not, therefore, to be extended beyond its letter. I may add that it is more especially to be confined in its operation to the strict letter of that statute, where some parts of it appear to be in violation of the Constitution, or, at least, to be intended as an evasion of its provisions. In such a case, the proper construction to be given to the sixth section is, that the acts therein prohibited are acts done by a person assuming to act as a Port Warden, and not to acts done in any other capacity. If the statute is to be construed as intended to to prohibit any inspection of a vessel or cargo by any other person than a Port Warden, then it is a statute providing for a compulsory inspection of merchandise, and falls directly within the provisions of the Constitution above referred to. It is said that giving the certificate as stated in the complaint is expressly forbidden by the statute. The sixth section only forbids the giving of such certificate with intent to defeat the provisions of the act. It does not appear from the complaint or answer that the complaint was given for such purpose, and illegal purpose must be averred before the Court can presume it to exist. My conclusions are that the act is not compulsory so far as to prevent a party from having his goods or vessel examined for his interest or information, or for the purpose of adjusting losses between himself and others, but that such examination may be made by any one selected by himself. That the Port Warden has no right or authority to act until requested so to do by the party interested. That the act, if intended to be compulsory in all cases requiring such examination, and is so construed as to its provisions of this branch of the Warden's duties is so far a violation of the Constitution, and such parts of it cannot be sustained.

The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to amend their answer on payment of costs.

For plaintiffs, Wm. Allen Butler. For defendants, Marbury.

Before Judges Ingraham, Brady and Daly.

Leonard vs. *Richmond.*—Judgment reversed.
The Mayor vs. *Moller.*—Judgment reversed.
Mordmeyer vs. *Tueschen.*—Judgment reversed.
Journey vs. *Brakeley.*—Judgment reversed.
Smith vs. *Woodruff.*—Judgment reversed.
Schenck vs. *Pendleton.*—Judgment affirmed.
Sherman vs. *Elder.*—Judgment affirmed.
Masbaum vs. *Klein.*—Judgment affirmed.
McKenzie vs. *Morris.*—Judgment affirmed.
The Mayor vs. *Sharkey.*—Judgment reversed, &c., and affirmed for residue.
Ely vs. *Cooke.*—Affirmed with $10 costs.
McSpedden vs. *Cromeire.*—Reduced to $90 and affirmed.
C. Carpenter vs. *Poole, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.
Audubon vs. *Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.
Garr vs. *Muriet & Roberts.*—Judgment set aside, and case referred back to referee, &c.
Stewart vs. *Porter.*—Order appealed from modified so as to appoint a receiver and to restrain defendant, as stated in opinion.
Coon vs. *Reed.*—Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DEC. 5.
Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court room was crowded within and without the bar, and the prison box was crammed with convicts. A number of cases in which the defendants were charged with illegal voting were tried, but most of them were either discharged, or what generally is the end amounts to the same thing, remanded. There were 49 prison cases, 5 suspended cases, and 27 bail cases, 81 in all, on the calendar, but it took so long to try those which were disposed of, that a large number were postponed to another day. The accumulation of business in this Court has been occasioned by the interruptions of election week, and the practice of adjourning causes, which is indulged in here to a great extent.

Patrick Cass was brought to the bar on a charge of stealing (Dec. 3) some "couplings used to tie carts together," the property of Smith Weed. He was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Mary Williams, it was alleged, stole a portmonnaie containing $2 50 from Henry Kelly, Dec. 3. "You can go, Williama," was the sentence of the Court pronounced by Judge OSBORN.

George Petrie committed an assault and battery upon Officer James Hurley at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, Dec. 2. The officer said he was disorderly and struck at him when he undertook to arrest him. *Judge Connolly*—You can go this time. The prisoner started for the door. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, Petrie, of this assault upon the officer and suspend sentence for the present. The prisoner was outside the door long before the Judge concluded.

Bridget Hurley was arraigned, and Bridget McDermott was examined. Bridget No. 2 said Bridget No. 1 flew at her in a passion, (Dec. 3,) seized a saucer and struck her with it in the eye. Her eye was entirely shut, and the Court thought it but just that her assailant should be shut up also. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Ryan stole a chair worth 25 cents from James Cary, Dec. 4. He asserted it stoutly; she denied it emphatically. *Judge Connolly*—Well, she's an old offender. *Prisoner*—Is it me, Judge? Oh, no, Judge, I was never here in me life before, Judge, niver. Judge CONNOLLY consulted a list of old offenders which he had before him. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, *eight* times," said he, "you've been here before." Oh, well, Judge, for bein' drank, maybe I have, yer Honor. But niver for nothin' else." "Well," answered the Judge, "we'll put you where you'll get the liquor out of you; Penitentiary, two months."

Mary Brien was another well-known thief. She was charged with stealing some cotton, the property of Charles Hargitt. The latter could not swear she took it, and she was about to be discharged, when Officer Potter, of the Seventh Precinct Police, came forward and said he saw her take it. She made a great deal of noise, and called upon a great many saints to witness that she was innocent. *Judge Connolly*—You're an old offender; you've been here, let's see, (counting,) one, two, three, four, five, six, *seven* times. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. She gave a prolonged howl, and was taken into prison by the officers.

Peter Ham was charged by John Geyer with assaulting and beating him severely, Dec. 2. Both parties were German. A little girl, the prisoner's daughter, stood beside him weeping at the bar. The defendant said, through an interpreter, that he had no time to get his witnesses, and the Court remanded him. The child sobbed loudly when he started to go back into prison. The heart of the complainant melted, and he went upon the stand again. "He has three little children, Judge," said he. "He hurt me pretty bad, but for the sake of the children I am willing to let him go." The Court, accordingly, discharged him.

David Levy stole some penknives, value $20, from Henry Wall, Dec. 2. *Judge Osborn*—He's been here often enough. *Counsel*—Who—he, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—Yes. *Counsel*—Oh, no, Judge. Witnesses were examined who testified that the prisoner stole the knives early in the morning. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of punishing these fellows who prowl around in the early morning, to the full extent of the law. Counsel expostulated. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty. Penitentiary 6 months. Counsel looked blue, and the prisoner was taken into prison.

Anne House stole $ worth of female wearing apparel, Dec. 3, and John R. Van Houton entered a complaint against her. *Judge Osborn*—Mr. Beale, see what she has got to say. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—She was drunk, and didn't know what she did when she took the clothes. *Judge Osborn*—She's been here "drunk" often before. *Judge Connolly*—One, two, three, *four* times. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary four months.

William McGraw charged by Sarah Matzel with stealing a pocket-handkerchief, Dec. 1, was remanded.

John Phillips stole some cloaks, Dec. 2, from Asher Ezekiel. The complainant did not want to press the charge. *Judge Connolly*—(To the prisoner)—This complainant says he has made some inquiries concerning you, and that you have borne a good character heretofore. He doesn't want to prosecute you. You can go.

John Davis, Timothy McCarthy, John Martin and John Hagerty, rough-looking men in the garb of sailors, were held on two complaints of assault and battery. James Munroe and John Frazer, sailors, said they beat them without provocation, Dec. 4. Officer Ezra Higgins arrested them. He said they were a parcel of thieves always lying around in Cherry-street and beating sailors. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of making an example of these fellows who lie around in Cherry-street and beat people. One of the prisoners made a long statement, in which he strove to exculpate himself. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find you all guilty on both these complaints. On the first, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, and on the second we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months more, to take effect on the expiration of the first term. "Allow a man to make a statement, Judge," said one of the prisoners, but they were hurried into Prison.

Mike Carroll was charged with assault and battery, in conjunction with others, upon John Henry. Michael was the only one arrested. "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk. "Not guilty," said the prisoner, "the man never seen me doin' it. I never seen that man before in my life." *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do? *Judge Connolly*—They've arrested the wrong man. We'll have to discharge him.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

William Scriber attempted to vote illegally last Tuesday in the First Election District, Fourth Ward. George J. Stuck entered the complaint, which was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—We can't give him less than six months. (To the prisoner)—Well, Scriber, we might try you for perjury in swearing in your vote falsely. This is a grave offence. We have no discretion in this matter. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I've voted in Philadelphia and other places. *Judge Osborn*—All on the same day? Six months in the Penitentiary.

James Lowe was charged by Moses C. Hagadorn, an Inspector of the late election, with attempting to vote illegally, in the Second District of the Seventh Ward. The case was adjourned to Tuesday, to give the Inspector an opportunity to ascertain whether the prisoner lived where he said he did.

The case of George Reese, whom John Flannelly, an Inspector in the Seventeenth Ward, charged with voting illegally, was adjourned to Thursday.

John Davis was charged by Moses C. Hagadorn, an Inspector in the Seventh Ward, with voting illegally. The prisoner was too ill to be brought out, and this case was also adjourned to Thursday.

William Glover, with a party of six persons, went to the polls of the Sixth District of the Tenth Ward, and voted illegally. George Ray challenged him, and, it was alleged, he swore in his vote, stating that he resided at No. 33 Bowery. The challenger said he had made inquiries, and found that Glover did not live there. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

The same challenger complained of John King, of the same party of six who went to the polls, he said, of the Sixth District, Tenth Ward, swore falsely that he lived at No. 33 Bowery, and attempted to vote. The prisoner had said at the Station-house that he was born at Boston, and at the polls that he was a naturalized citizen. He was defended by numerous counsel, who made long speeches and little progress with the cause. *Counsel*—(to the complainant)—What business had you at the polls? Were you an Inspector? *Complainant*—I was a challenger. *Counsel*—(solemnly)—Have you directly or indirectly received any pay or emolument for your part in this transaction? *Complainant*—No, Sir; none whatever. *Counsel*—Well, disinterested patriotism is something we don't often see in these times. I'm glad to behold a specimen. Judge OSBORN expressed his opinion that the prisoner was clearly guilty. Counsel made long speeches, in which they labored to convince him that he was not. They said he was a sailor, was in the habit of sailing to this port for the last thirteen years, and as a sailor had a right to vote any where. In conclusion, they hoped the prisoner would be remanded till Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—Remanded? I'd just as lieve remand him till Tuesday. Why didn't you say that before and save an hour's talking. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

Patrick Hagan, accused of illegal voting by Jeremiah Donovan, was discharged. The witness could not be found.

Philip McHonc was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for a petit larceny with which Andrew Resever charged him.

William Oliver stole an overcoat worth $25 from Joseph Harrison, Dec. 3. He was an old offender. The Court remanded him till Thursday.

John Silverthorn was accused by Patrick Gilligan with stealing a silver watch and other property. The prisoner being brought to the bar, it was discovered that the wrong man had been arrested. Silverthorn was accordingly discharged.

Frederick H. Turner had a quarrel with John Lawrence, Dec. 3, struck him with a cane, was arrested, convicted and sentence suspended.

Thomas Doren and Patrick Maher were charged with an assault and battery upon James Shea. Plea—Guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Guilty. *Alderman Clancy*—No; not guilty, not guilty? *Prisoner*—Not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—(To Alderman Clancy)—You had better plead guilty and then put in your affidavits. This was done accordingly. The case of Dorothea Costello occupied a great while. Trouble arose between her and Ellen Egan. Ellen's child leaving brown sand into the eyes of Dorothea's child as the latter said, Dorothea determined to have satisfaction, and gave Ellen a beating. Ellen's husband arriving in the midst of the battle, pitched Dorothea down stairs, or rather, as one witness said, "He pushed her and she came down." A great many witnesses were examined, and a great deal of time consumed, and the prisoner was finally found guilty and sentence deferred till Tuesday.

The case of Philip Holter, charged by John M. Bennett with illegal voting, was adjourned to Tuesday.

John Gow, a boy, was sent by Gustave Swan from the Astor House to deliver a telegraphic dispatch. He collected the money for it and kept it, (Dec. 3.) The boy had borne a good character, and, it was said, was led on by other boys in this case. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Catherine Hays was in the employment of John Moore, No. 112 West Broadway, and was charged by him with stealing a gold watch, chain, locket, two breast-pins and other jewelry, all worth fifty-five dollars. The complainant said he awoke early last Sunday morning and saw the prisoner in his room. She was bending over a chair, in which his vest containing the jewelry was lying. "What's the matter?" he asked, half rising. "Oh," said she, "I feel very weak." "Well, what's the matter?" "I don't know, but I feel very weak." He thought she was ill, took her some peppermint which she drank, and did all he could to aid her. Meanwhile it was ascertained that the property was missing. Other witnesses swore that the prisoner took it. She was found guilty and sentence suspended till Tuesday.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock.

The George Law Muskets Again.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 5.
Before R. D. Culver, Judge.

DECISIONS.

William H. Bigelow vs. *George Law.*—Motion for a new trial.—At the May term of this Court, the plaintiff, on his complaint, and on the opening of his counsel, was non-suited, and this complaint dismissed.

The complaint alleged that Law, the defendant, was indebted to the Government in the sum of $300,000 for muskets and ammunition purchased; that, owing to the state of the money market and to defendant's affairs, it became necessary for him to obtain an extension of payment with the Government; that to that end he employed David A. Bokee, Esq., of Brooklyn, the plaintiff's assignor, to negotiate with the Government for such extension, agreeing to pay him a liberal compensation for his services and trouble in effecting the object; that Bokee entered upon and successfully effected the desired extension; that in accomplishing the object he devoted much time, exertion and labor; that the same was worth $10,000, and claimed judgment for that amount.

In the complaint as it was when the cause was opened to the Jury, it charged that Mr. Bokee devoted much time, exertion and "influence" to the business, and that defendant agreed to pay him a liberal compensation for his time, "influence," &c.

In the opening by the counsel for plaintiff, he alluded to his standing, to the influential position, and the personal and political relation Bokee sustained towards the President and the members of the Government.

On the complaint as it then stood, and on the opening, the defendant's counsel moved for dismissal of complaint, on the ground substantially that the claim was against public policy, and was in its nature, a claim for lobby services.

The Court entertaining a similar view, dismissed the complaint.

Plaintiff thereupon asked to amend his complaint, striking out the word "influence" where it occurs. The amendment was granted.

The plaintiff now moves to set aside the non-suit, and for a new trial.

J. A. Lott for defendant, and J. M. Van Cott for plaintiff.

CULVER, City J.—The order made by me on the trial of this cause, dismissing plaintiff's complaint, was based on the complaint as originally framed, and on the opening of the plaintiff's counsel. The amount that the plaintiffs claim, in part, was for the "influence" used by Bokee with the heads of Departments, and the full opinions of the counsel to the same effect, strongly impressed me in the opinion that the contract being an entire one, and void in part, must be held void *in toto*. (21 Bar. 361.) An agreement to compensate one for his "*influence*" personal, or political, with the Government, it is

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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POINTS OF THE DAY.

...ublic meeting of the House of Representatives held a caucus on Saturday evening, ...e nomination of candidates for the officers of that body. All the nominations were made ...voting for Printer, as follows: For Speaker, ... of South Carolina; for Clerk, Mr. ... of Illinois; for Postmaster, Mr. CLUSKEY, of ...; for Doorkeeper, Mr. HACKNEY, of Virginia; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER. ...omination for Printer is to be made to-day. ...e was also a caucus of the Republican members, but they made no nominations. They will ...ate to-day.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana, on the 1st inst., ...ed at this port yesterday morning. No news ...portance is reported. Later news from San ...go had been received in Havana. President ... was still maintaining himself, though he ...lost the capital, and there was every prospect ...long and unsatisfactory fight.

...l the freight trains on the Central Ohio Rail... at Cincinnati, were stopped on Saturday by ... strike of the mechanics and workmen. The ...-payment of two months-wages was the cause ... Sandy Hook Line was in working order ... night, but at the hour of closing there was no ... of the *Baltic*, now in her eleventh day. The ...ther was quite thick and rainy outside.

...e General Produce Markets, on Saturday, ...ened tamely. The stormy weather was against ... business trade. Flour was in moderate demand, ...ed for the low grades of Western Canal, holders ...ained a shade higher prices. Wheat of prime quality was scarce, quiet, and somewhat nominal in value. Old Corn slightly advanced, while new declined, the former having been sparingly and the latter pretty freely offered. Each kind was in request. Provisions were quiet, and prices exhibited no improvement. There was less activity in groceries at about previous figures. Cotton continued dull and unsettled. Freights lacked vigor, with 862 vessels of all classes in port.

The strike at Piermont among the freight laborers and brakemen on the Erie Railroad, which commenced on the first of December, in consequence of a ten per cent. reduction in wages, is about over. Nearly two hundred car loads of freight had accumulated on the eastern division by Saturday last, and what few trains were dispatched westward last week, had to be loaded up by the agents and clerks at the pier head. The strikers drove off one large force sent down from along the line of the road on Wednesday, had sundry fights among themselves, and finally some vicious scamp spiked a railroad-bar across the track, which threw a locomotive off, breaking it up and nearly causing an awful destruction of life. The train contained 900 emigrants bound west. Fortunately no one was killed. The insurrection was brought to a termination on Saturday by the sudden appearance of Sheriff STEPHENS at the head of the Piermont Guards with loaded muskets and the apparition of twenty-seven stout-looking men from New-York, in blue coats with large buttons. Most of the laborers turned on Saturday, but the brakemen still held out. The Police remained at Piermont to insure tranquillity, and if no further occasion arises, they will probably return to-day.

The screw steamer *Bowman*, of Troy, from Norfolk, for New-York, with a cargo of wheat went ashore Saturday night, during the storm, upon ... beach, N J. The crew were all safely landed, and the steamer remained tight at last accounts.

The total value of vessels and cargoes reported as having met with disasters at sea during the month of November is $1,945,475.

The steamer *Northern Light* left for Aspinwall on Saturday with the California mails and 450 passengers, among whom were 170 United States soldiers intended to fill the place of those drafted from the Pacific side to move against the Mormons.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day with a heavy calendar. Among the principal cases to be tried are those of CONNOR, "Sailor DAN," and their confederates, charged with the murder of the old Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street. The capital charges to be brought before the Grand Jury for their action will include the parties arrested for the Canal-street, William-street and Water-street murders. It is understood that the counsel for the alleged Greenwich-street murderers will exert himself to get their trial removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. To-day the Judges of the Supreme Court will deliver their decision on the legal points raised in the case of CANGEMI by his counsel. If adverse to that gentleman's argument, CANGEMI will be at once sentenced for execution.

The Coroner's Jury concluded their investigations into the causes of the death of JOHN KELLY and PETER MAHON, who were in the building corner of West and Bethune streets, on the 2d of December last, when it fell. The investigations showed that the posts in the third floor were insufficient, and that the falling of the building was cause of their death. The owner was held to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury,—he having superintended the construction of the building.

Seven persons were brought before the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday charged with illegal voting. One of them, WILLIAM SCRIBER, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Another was discharged because no witness appeared against him, and the rest will have their trial hereafter.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WETMORE, a merchant in Dey-street, and residing at No. 724 Broadway, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had been suffering from an attack of erysipelas for several days, and the Coroner's Jury found that he committed the act while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by erysipelatous inflammation communicating with the membranes of the brain. The deceased was 30 years of age and unmarried.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas have decided that the Port-Warden Act is unconstitutional.

There were 413 deaths in the City last week, of which 69 were occasioned by consumption, 74 by inflammation of the lungs, 21 by infantile marasmus, 13 by violent causes. The deaths were more numerous, by 9, this week, than during the week ending Nov. 28. The nativity table gives 279 natives of this country, 77 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, and the rest of various nationalities.

Judge CULVER, in the Brooklyn City Court, on Saturday, granted a new trial in the case of WILLIAM H. BICKLOW, assignee of DAVID A. BOKEE, against GEORGE LAW, in which the plaintiff claims $16,000 for services rendered by the assignor in procuring an extension from Government of the defendant's indebtedness for the famous "George Law muskets.

THE SPOILS.—The scramble for office under the new City Government has already begun, and in the course of a week, we suspect it will become inconveniently active. Some of the Republican papers, which were most zealous in the advocacy of Mr. TIEMANN are already clamoring for the removal of the City Chamberlain, and the *Post* on Saturday published a paragraph on the subject which sought to veil the appointment of another person by representing that the present incumbent had paid $10,000 towards Mayor WOOD's election, and offered the same sum to the Tiemann Committee. The story is preposterous on its face, but the City Chamberlain meets it with a flat denial in a card which will be found in another column.

We are inclined to believe that those persons who expect the new Mayor to make an indiscriminate change of office-holders under the City Government will find themselves mistaken. We hope and trust that in every case of misconduct, or neglect of duty, and especially wherever there is the slightest room to doubt the safety of the City funds or the upright discharge of official duties, he will make prompt removals. But we do not expect removals merely on party grounds, nor does the public desire any such proceeding. Where officers already in power are upright, faithful and reliable, we presume they will, as they certainly should, be retained.

The Kansas Question—Meeting of Congress.

Congress meets to-day at noon, and will, without doubt, be promptly organized by the election of Colonel ORR, of South Carolina, as Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the appointment of a President *pro tempore* in the Senate. The President's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress, and published in the TIMES to-morrow. It will be a document of unusual importance. Its views upon the financial affairs of the country, and the Kansas question, will be looked for with general interest.

By the extracts from Kansas journals which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, it will be seen that the action of the Lecompton Convention has aroused the indignation of the people of the Territory. Several meetings of the Free-State Party have been held, at which the speeches and resolutions were generally violent and intemperate. A very large portion of even the Pro-Slavery inhabitants regard the action of the Convention as equally unjust and impolitic, and are prepared to take all lawful and proper steps to prevent the consummation of its designs. The general feeling of the people, without regard to party divisions, is that the whole Constitution ought to be submitted to the popular vote, and that, until this is done, Congress ought to refuse the State admission into the Union.

There is less unanimity in regard to the proper course to be adopted, than with reference to the end to be attained. The violent, reckless partisans of the Free-State Party, who consult their own interests and passions rather than the public good, recommend the forcible seizure of the polls, the expulsion of the officials created by the Lecompton Convention and the proclamation of the Topeka Constitution. But this madness is neither shared nor countenanced by the sensible and influential men of any party. Gov. ROBINSON, in a speech at Lawrence, declared himself in favor of following the lead of Gov. WALKER in this matter and of trusting to the action of the Legislature, which, he thought, the Governor should at once call together in extra session, and which should then proceed to repeal the law under which the late Convention was held. It is asserted with great confidence that the Governor has promised thus to convene the Legislature if its members will pledge themselves to confine their action to this specific subject. It seems to be universally conceded that the Free-State men will not vote or take any part in the Election of the 21st of December,—that a very light vote will be cast, but that it will be largely swelled by false returns. The people will rely upon being able to prove, to the satisfaction of Congress, the extreme injustice of forcing the Constitution upon them by the admission of the State under such circumstances.

We cannot avoid the renewed expression of our regret that Governor WALKER is not, at this critical moment, at his post in Kansas. He has just accomplished the main thing essential to his influence,—in securing the respect and confidence of the great mass of the inhabitants, of all parties and of all opinions. His counsel would be welcome and weighty, and we have no doubt that, if he were there, he would carry the people safely through the crisis upon which they are now entering. It seems especially desirable that he should be present at the meeting of the Legislature, whether convened in extra session or at its regular meeting on the first Tuesday of January. In either case, there will be ample time for its action before Congress will have done anything decisive in regard to the admission of Kansas.

Meantime we think it quite likely that steps will be taken at Washington to settle the whole matter at the earliest moment possible, and without giving any opportunity for the renewal of disturbances in the Territory. President BUCHANAN, while he may recommend the admission of the State with the Lecompton Constitution, will not be at all likely to commit himself to this, or any other specific measure, exclusively; and if Senator DOUGLAS should introduce a bill, providing for the direct submission of the whole Constitution to the popular vote, or authorizing the call of a new Constitutional Convention, it would probably receive the full support of the Administration party, and pass through Congress by an almost unanimous vote. No party and no section,—not even the most ultra Pro-Slavery men,—have anything practical or substantial to gain by forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Congress and the people of Kansas; while, by such a course, the Democratic Party has everything to lose.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A State Constitution for Oregon has been framed by a Convention which closed its labors on the 18th of September. It was to have been submitted to the popular vote on the second Monday of last November. The following extract from the second section of the schedule shows what "popular sovereignty" is supposed to mean in Oregon:

"SECTION 2. Each Elector who offers to vote upon this Constitution shall be asked by the judges of election this question: Do you vote *for the Constitution*; Yes or No? And also this question: Do you vote *for Slavery* in Oregon; Yes or No? And also this question: Do you vote for *free negroes* in Oregon; Yes or No? And in the poll-books shall be columns headed respectively, 'Constitution, Yes;' 'Constitution, No;' 'Slavery, Yes;' Slavery, No;' 'Free Negroes, Yes,' 'Free Negroes, No.' And the names of the Electors shall be entered in the poll-books, together with their answers to the said questions, under their appropriate heads."

In Kansas, "popular sovereignty" means that the people may vote upon the subject of Slavery, but nothing else.

Causes of the Late Panic.

A great diversity of opinion has been expressed both in this country and Europe as to the causes of the late panic, which resulted so disastrously for the commerce of the whole civilized world. The extravagance of the women, the gambling propensities of the men, the contractions of the banks of New-York, the expansions of the Bank of England, the restraints of a tariff, the evils of free trade, the war in the Crimea, the *Crédit Mobilier*, the gold product of California, the credit system, and too many Railroads, have all been made the scape-goat of the great commercial revulsion of 1857.

But the mystery is still unsolved, and so little does the commercial public comprehend the philosophy of its own transactions, and the laws by which it is governed, that it cannot take measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster to that which has overwhelmed it, because the exact cause of the disaster is unknown. In a case of this kind it might be advisable for the Chamber of Commerce, or some similar corporation, to offer a premium for the best essay on the causes of the late revulsion; by this means some satisfactory explanation of the phenomena of commercial earthquakes might possibly be elicited. All that has been written on the subject thus far has done little towards clearing away the clouds of dust and mist with which the subject is enveloped.

There is one cause of the revulsion which has not been specially insisted on, but which must have a prominent place assigned to it by any one who attempts to write a history of the events which have led to the innumerable commercial disasters of the present year. That cause is the lack of integrity on the part of the managers of certain great money corporations on both sides of the Atlantic. This lack of integrity led to losses of enormous extent, and created a feverish suspicion in the public mind that all corporate associations, banks, insurance offices, and trust companies, might be managed by men as dishonest, or incapable, as those whose malversations had become known. But it was not in the fears of the public at large that this feeling first began to manifest itself disastrously; it was among the managers of our public corporations, who by manifesting a distrust of each other, soon communicated their fears to the public mind, which was in that highly inflamed condition that caused it to respond at once to the alarm. In the twinkling of an eye the whole evil was accomplished, and the rapid pulsation of the telegraph communicated the feeling of terror from one end of the Union to the other. The stoppage of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and the failure of the Mechanics' Banking Association, must always be looked upon as the origin of the panic; just as the first outbreak of the cholera is traced to a small village in British India. But, as the elements of the disease existed before certain accidental causes led to its development in a particular locality, so were all the conditions requisite to the creation of a panic existing in the public mind when the failures occurred which caused the first vibration of terror that so soon overspread the whole commercial world.

Confidence is the very soul and spirit of commerce, and when that was destroyed, or badly impaired, business was at once at an end; and it was not until it was found that there were some honesty and ability left among the managers of our public institutions, that belief in their soundness began to find its way back into the channels from which it had been diverted, and the stocks of money associations began to rise to their old values. It is not necessary to enumerate all of the frauds committed by the officers and managers of moneyed incorporations on both sides of the Atlantic, to exhibit the enormous extent of the losses sustained by the public from such causes, and to justify the distrust which they occasioned. They will be easily remembered. But we fear too little importance will be attached to them, and that hereafter the same recklessness in choosing incompetent and dishonest officers to manage our banks, railroads, trust companies, and other similar institutions, which led to such disastrous results, will again prevail. It is very clear that integrity of character has not, heretofore, been considered of so much importance in the commercial world, as smartness, or a certain amount of money. It seems to have been taken for granted that honesty was so common a quality that it was hardly worth while to make any special effort to secure so very essential a requisite in the officer of a money corporation. But the fearful revelations during the past two years, of defaulting treasurers, bank presidents, railroad managers, cashiers and secretaries, ought to make it the one thing needful.

NAVAL AND ARMY EXPENSES.—The appropriations which the Secretary of the Treasury demands for military purposes during the ensuing year are alarmingly large, but they will, of course, be granted without opposition, for the Administration must be allowed the necessary means to maintain the national defences, let them be what they will. The appropriations for the Army proper are $14,076,619 49, a larger sum than the entire national expenditure during the last year of the Presidency of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who was denounced by Colonel BENTON for his scandalous waste of the public money. The sum required for the Army is doubtless increased considerably by the exigencies of the Mormon war. But to the appropriations for the Army proper are to be added $182,804 for the Military Academy, and $3,485,117 for fortifications, ordnance, &c., making the amount $17,744,536. The appropriations for the Naval service are considerably less, being $13,680,448 23. Of this sum very nearly a million of dollars will have to go for the Naval Courts of Inquiry, which have been sitting in Washington to rectify the mistakes committed by the famous "Retiring Board." These Courts of Inquiry have been a perfect California to the officers of the Navy who happened to be employed on home service. As the Government has borne all the expenses of witnesses, they have been summoned in flocks from all parts of the country, and the moment their examinations have been over they have hurried back to their stations to be summoned again. All the officers of one ship on the home-station have been summoned three or four times to Washington, at immense expenses, and have probably doubled their pay by their allowance for traveling expenses. It is understood that Senator MALLORY will introduce a bill on the opening of Congress to increase the pay of officers of the Navy, which is now greatly disproportioned to that of the officers of the Army.

England and Europe.

Extraordinary as is the general misapprehension which the nations of Continental Europe exhibit of the resources of England, the character of the English people, and the policy of the English Government, there can be no doubt that a wiser and wider view of the relations which really subsist, and must subsist, between the first commercial country of the globe and all other countries whatsoever, is gradually gaining ground in the European Cabinets, and there is even some reason to expect that before many years have passed the sovereigns, ministers and diplomatists of the Continent will acquire as intelligent a comprehension of the great international system of modern times as is now possessed by the merchants of the world, and regulates the traffic of mankind.

For more than a century past no European State has had so substantial reasons for disliking the Government and for distrusting the people of Great Britain as we of the United States. France herself owes to England her preservation from dismemberment at the termination of that great European war, which was provoked, to say the least, quite as much by "Cobourg" as by "Pitt," and in which, if England furnished the money, Europe supplied the men for the armies which assailed the Republic and battled with the Empire. The interests of English policy during the last fifty years have been more often identical with those of France than opposed to them, and at the great outbreak of revolution in 1848, the cordial acceptance by England of the institutions which France chose to establish, more than balanced the avowed hostility, and arrested the menacing advance of Russia.

Of Russia, England was for years the firmest ally, always her customer, and never upon any point of sovereign importance her formidable rival. Austria and Prussia have by turns been indebted to their "insular confederate" for the resources which preserved them from national dissolution. The United States, on the contrary, began their history as an independent people with fierce and exhausting war, in which England was the aggressor, and out of which our people came inflamed with a thousand memories of wrongs unredressed as they had been unprovoked, and of injuries as difficult to be forgotten as they were impossible to be repaired. We had hardly set out upon our national career before we found ourselves confronted again with England in an attitude of commercial antgonism, our infant manufactures and our unformed finance struggling against her preponderating power. A second war, and a long series of Administrative difficulties arising out of real contrasts of position, and real inconsistencies of national intention, still further defined our attitude as the one great people who had reason to feel that England had really stood in their way and threatened their very existence.

But with the growth of liberal ideas in Great Britain, and with the irresistible expansion of American interests and power, a change has come over our relations with the ancient metropolis of our ancestors. Liberty has been doing its great work on both sides of the Atlantic, and, in the course of the last fifteen or twenty years, the American people, from being the most legitimately hostile, have become the most intelligently friendly of the nominal "allies" of Great Britain. There are many roots of bitterness still left in the hearts of our people, and certain questions still open between us, which demand a zealous watchfulness upon our part. But by no nation is the actual position of England on the whole so well appreciated, and by none is the progress of Great Britain in all the rightful elements of power and prosperity observed with so little concern, as by the one which owes her least of gratitude for help in the past and most of wrath for downright wrong. As we have said, however, the course of the Indian troubles of England has developed a decided improvement in respect to this matter on the part of the various continental powers. Russia has at least tendered her sympathy, if not in shape very satisfactory to the pride of England. The best journals of France have more than seconded the counsels of the Emperor in the same sense, and the hypocritic outcry of affected horror which some of the absolutist journals of Paris have just set up over an utterly unsubstantiated rumor of "massacres" at Delhi, has been rebuked by the *Presse* and the *Spectateur* with as much of dignity as of force.

But the most significant demonstration of the kind comes to us now from Austria, in a speech delivered by the Premier, at a great dinner in Vienna. The guest of the day was the indefatigable projector of the Suez Canal, M. DE LESSEPS; and it was at the conclusion of this festival in honor of a great enterprise of civilization, that Baron BRUCK electrified the company by the following language, which deserves not only the praise of statesmanlike sense, but the higher praise of manly feeling:

"I take the liberty to propose one more toast. It appears to me that an assembly which has met for the purpose of publicly recording the interest which the Austrians take in the project for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, ought not to separate without testifying its deep interest in the lamentable conflict in which England is now engaged in India. All the assertions that have been made respecting the causes of the conflict are, in my opinion, of no weight when compared with the cruelties which the rebellious Sepoys have committed. It must be taken into consideration that India will fall into a state of total anarchy, and will for a length of time remain closed against civilization, if the authority of England is not speedily restored in her large and beautiful Indian empire. We see most important colonies springing up in Australia; we see France, Russia, and even America coalescing with England in order to open the ports of Japan, and of other countries in those remote regions, and we also see them endeavoring to force China to consent to place her relations with other countries on a more reasonable basis. It does not admit of a doubt that the completion of the projected Suez Canal would be the most efficacious way of furthering the great work of civilization in the East. In the name of civilization, then, I call on the Assembly to drink to the toast, "Success to English arms in India."

TO BE MARRIED AGAIN!—The Philadelphia *Press* states that Madame LOLA MONTEZ is on the eve of a very brilliant matrimonial alliance. She purposes, in ten days from this time, to be *en route* for Paris. Her return to this country for a short visit may be expected in the Spring.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW MAYORALTY TERM.—One of Mayor WOOD's newspaper supporters intimates that his Honor intends to hold over until the 1st of January, 1859, on the pretence that the laws touching the subject do not specify when the first Mayor under the new charter shall be installed into office. The "organ" in question "understands" that "from an examination of the several laws applying to the case, it is apparent, both by their letter and spirit, that Mr. WOOD cannot be deprived of his office until the 1st of January, 1859." And the same authority adds: "the last legislature, it is true, fixed last Tuesday as the day when a new Mayor should be elected, but in that act there is no mention made of any alteration in the time or the tenure of the office."

If this is the only hope of Mayor WOOD and his friends they are reduced to the very last extremity, and had better yield peacefully and cheerfully at once without further opposition to the fiat of the law, and the very distinctly expressed will of the people. There was never a pike-staff plainer than the provisions of the amended City Charter in respect to the new City Government. There is no possible evasion of its provisions. Section 51 says:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act shall be elected at the first election for Charter Officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, 1857, *All persons who shall have been elected under former laws*, regulating or affecting the election of Charter Officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office *until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer.*"

Section 53 says, that

"The officers elected at the first election, as hereinbefore provided, and in each year thereafter, shall take office on the *first Monday of January next succeeding.*"

The Mayor's mouth-piece supposes "that the friends of Mr. TIEMANN will insist upon his taking the office upon the first day of the coming year." Such a supposition is quite safe, but whether they insist on his doing so or not, Mr. TIEMANN will do it of his own accord, and we do not suppose that Mayor WOOD will make any attempt to retain his place after 12 o'clock of New-Year's day. But if he should have the folly to do anything of the kind, there will be no difficulty in causing him to quit the City Hall without applying to Attorney-General CUSHING for assistance, who, the Mayor's organ appears to think, is either going to hold over for another term or has been reëlected.

MUNICIPAL RASCALITIES.—We have never winced under the terrible epithets which some of our provincial neighbors have occasionally bestowed upon New-York; and when it has been called the metropolis of vice, and our Municipal Government been held up as a model of villany, we have not ventured to resent the offensive judgments pronounced, for, disagreeable as they were, we could not deny that we were in a measure entitled to them.

But, now and then we hear of instances of municipal rascality among some of our neighbors which tend in some degree to deprive us of our bad eminence in misgovernment. In that very well-conditioned and highly moral community, the city of Philadelphia, they occasionally have an occurrence which would be startling for its wickedness even here, where we are so accustomed to corporation rascality. Most astounding corruptions have lately been exposed in that city by an investigation into the affairs of the Board of Health, from which it appears that its members have been in the practice of committing monstrous depredations upon the city treasury. In some instances it appears that $12,000 were charged for jobs that cost but $600, and that false bills were made out, and every species of fraud committed to plunder the city under the pretence of protecting the public health.

Most certainly we do not take any pleasure in publishing these degrading evidences of a low state of morals in a neighboring city; but it may be as well to remind our neighbors when they are hurling their damaging epithets over this way, that people who live in vitreous dwellings should not indulge in such practices.

Funeral of Thomas Crawford, the Sculptor.

The funeral of the celebrated American sculptor, THOMAS CRAWFORD, who died in London, after a protracted illness, on the 10th October, took place on Saturday. His remains were brought from England in the ship *Southampton*, and reached this port on Tuesday last. On the following day they were conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 158 Grand-street, whence they were removed on Thursday to St. John's Church. There they were visited by numerous friends of the deceased, who undertook to adorn the coffin with tasteful memorials. The coffin itself was rather a novelty. It was made in London, and presented a striking difference to the coffins usually made in this country, being covered with the finest black broadcloth, and richly studded with bosses and ornaments, painted deeply black and highly varnished. The effect was rich, but intensely sombre. On Saturday the lid was covered by the friends aforesaid with the choicest flowers—*immortelles*, forget-me-nots, camellias, laurel, myrtle and lavender—woven into wreaths, or scattered promiscuously, just as the friendly hand dropped them. Over the silver plate bearing the inscription was laid a cross composed of the choicest of these flowers. The inscription was: "THOMAS CRAWFORD, Born in New-York, March 22, 1813. Died in London, Oct. 10, 1857."

The church was filled on Saturday with the personal friends of CRAWFORD, and with hundreds of citizens who, not personally acquainted with him, honored his genius and his memory. We noticed Dr. COGSWELL, Dr. FRANCIS, WM. H. APPLETON, JOHN VAN BUREN, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CALEB LYON, JOHN JAY, LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, CHARLES ELLIOT, Professor BOTTA and a host of the artists now resident in the City. The pall-bearers were Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, H. T. TUCKERMANN, G. W. CURTIS, Professors GARDNER and LIEBER, and Messrs. HICKS, KENSETT and ROSSITER, the artists. Mrs. CRAWFORD, widow of the deceased, was present, with his sister, Mrs. CAMPBELL, and her husband. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, assisted by Rev. Drs. DIX, WESTON and YOUNG. Portions of the service were chaunted by the choir, which included Mesdames BOUCHELLE and STOEPEL. The entire ceremony was that of the Episcopal Church for the Burial of the Dead. Rev. Dr. WESTON, with the relatives and pall-bearers, accompanied the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in a private tomb. A monument will be erected over the spot in the course of the ensuing Spring.

Previous to the removal of the body from London, a funeral service was performed over it, by the rector of the Church of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico. The widow of CRAWFORD is a daughter of the late SAMUEL WARD, the banker, and sister of Mrs. HOWE, of Boston, author of "Passion Flowers."

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a damp, dreary, dingy, desolate and drowsy Sunday, and the Churches were in consequence nearly half deserted. It rained almost the entire day, and when it did not rain, it did worse—it drizzled. For three weeks past we have been favored with the finest Indian Summer weather we have enjoyed for years past; but early on Saturday morning, a thin coating of snow lay upon the house-tops. The atmosphere, however, became too low to be unconstitutional. PORT WARDEN.

mild for snow, as soon as the sun had real ascendency "the blankets of the dark," and a mild rain ensued, which quickly dissolved the snow, and compelled our citizens to pick their way on tip-toe across muddy and disastrous streets. Bad as Saturday was, yesterday was worse, and to all appearance we are in for a pluvial term. MERLIN does not say so, but we think that Sol is liquidating accounts with Aquarius

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Three of the largest houses were attracted to the Academy of Music, and witnessed the performance of MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable" last week. The same opera will be played to-night, and on Wednesday for the last time. Few works have been produced in a more creditable way than this, and the patrons of the Opera should certainly support a manager that displays energy and liberality. The cast is very strong, including the names of LA GRANGE, CAROLI, BIGNARDI, LABOCCETTA, and Herr FORMES, the great basso. In the ballet we have Signorina ROLLA, the principal *danseuse* of Niblo's Garden.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama in five acts, "written to illustrate the period through which we are now passing," will be produced here to-night, with new scenery, costumes, &c. It is called "The Poor of New-York." The cast is one of the strongest ever given in this City. It combines the names of Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON, Mr. LEVERE, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. COOKE, &c., &c. The public should remember that the performances at this house commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The "Sea of Ice" is still the attraction here. There is no occasion to change the bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment will remain closed during the present week. On Monday next it reopens as an amphitheatre, similar to ASTLEY'S, in London.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three comic pieces are given to-night: "Angels and Lucifers," "Tom and Jerry in America," and the "Siamese Twins."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The grand comic pantomime of "Medina" will be revived here to-night, with all the Ravels; also, the "Two Rivals," and evolutions on the tight rope.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The war-spectacle drama of the "Revolt in India," "Mabel," and "The Captain's Not Amiss," are on the bills for to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The excellent equestrian performances of SANDS, NATHANS & COMPANY'S circus literally crowd this popular house. The entertainments are admirable.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The comic piece, called "Laugh and Grow Fat," and the "Cross of Gold," will be played here to-night. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

CONCERT.—Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, a pianiste who has received the highest commendation from the Paris press, and whose mechanical excellence is testified by the fact that she can play some of LISZT's most difficult compositions, announces a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow night. The occasion is one of great interest, and we hope there will be a good attendance. To insure the latter, Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON has engaged the services of an efficient orchestra under Mr. EISFELD, and of Mlle. CAROLI, Signor GASSNER and Signor ROCCO, of the Academy of Music. The programme is attractive, and the concert promises to be admirable.

The City Chamberlain.

From the Evening Post of Saturday.

Speculation is already rife in regard to the future disposition of the City's funds. That they will be removed from the Shoe and Leather Bank there is no doubt. That was a foregone conclusion when the Tiemann Committee refused to avail themselves of the $10,000, made, as was supposed, indirectly by the Bank towards the election expenses of the Tiemann party, as an offset to the $10,000 given by them towards Mr. WOOD's reëlection. The Committee were unwilling to do anything which might in any way commit them to a continuance of the City's funds in that institution.

In reference to the above we have been requested to publish the following:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement having appeared in the *Evening Post* of this day (whose editor has evidently been imposed upon,) to the effect that the Shoe and Leather Bank had contributed $10,000 toward Mr. WOOD's election to the Mayoralty, and had offered the same sum indirectly to the Tiemann Committee, on condition of the continuance with the Bank of the City's deposits, I desire to say, in the most unqualified manner, that both these allegations are totally without foundation, both in respect to the Bank and to myself as an individual. The Bank has never paid, or offered to pay, or authorized any one to offer to pay, either directly or indirectly, any sum whatever for any candidate for any office, and for Mr. WOOD quite as little as for Mr. TIEMANN. I must also do Mr. WOOD the justice to say that he has never asked for a dollar.

It is, perhaps, proper to add that I did myself pay an assessment of $250, levied upon me previous to the recent State election, by the General Democratic Committee at Tammany Hall. This, however, was levied without any condition, and paid by me, not as a Bank officer, but as a member of the Democratic Party. A. V. STOUT, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Dec. 5, 1857.

A CARD.

The undersigned, having learned upon good authority that his name was introduced in the deliberations of the Tiemann Committee by a member who proposed to sell an office, as being ready to pay $10,000 toward Mr. TIEMANN's election, on condition that the deposits of the City should be continued in the Shoe and Leather Bank, deems it to be his duty to state that such use of his name was wholly unauthorized. He never entertained such an idea, and never gave any person the slightest cause to attribute it to him; still less to convey to a body of gentlemen like the Tiemann Committee the impression in question.

Moreover, the undersigned thinks proper to add that he could not have made such a proposal, inasmuch as he believed that Mr. TIEMANN, as a People's candidate, independent of party, would not remove a tried public officer without cause; nor could the retention of the deposits be a matter of such vital consequence to a bank which holds specie and specie certificates sufficient to meet every dollar of its liabilities to the City at an hour's notice.

BENJAMIN F. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1857.

FIRES CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.—In looking over the Fire Marshal's investigations, we find in the case of the fire in BUCKLIN & CRANE'S tea warehouse, No. 80 Front-street, which occurred on Sunday morning the 22nd of November, several facts, sworn to by the porter and others, which go to show very clearly that a practice had existed for several years on the part of the porter of depositing the sweepings of the store together with the ashes from the stoves into empty tea-chests, candle boxes and a barrel. On the day before the fire, the barrel was full of a mixture of ashes and sweepings; and further, this barrel was standing on the first floor in the vicinity of where the fire was seen burning when the doors were broken open.

The probability is that the unsafe manner of depositing the ashes was the cause of this fire, involving a loss to the underwriters of nearly sixty thousand dollars. It would be well if the proprietors of warehouses, and all storekeepers, were to brush up the ideas of their porters and helps, and at the same time give a little attention to the matter themselves, and see that the proper vessels are provided for the reception of sweepings and ashes.

The Port Wardon's Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Saturday evening paper contained a decision emenating from the Court of Common Pleas, affecting this law.

The Board of Port Wardens are anxious that the public should know that they were not parties to the suit of Tinckam *vs.* Wm. Tapscott, directly or indirectly, and that they had no knowledge of the existence of such suit until then, no notice of the prior proceedings having appeared in the City papers, a *fact* that needs explanation.

Mr. FRANCIS F. MARBURY, the counsel for Mr. TAPSCOTT, (a persistent violator of the Port Warden's law,) has had no communication with this Board, in search of facts and arguments to aid him in his *defence (?)* of our law.

The Board will continue to act under the law, and prosecute all infringements of their rights, until the Court of Appeals review this decision, or decide the

KANSAS MATTERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Views and Opinions on the Democratic Press.

From the St Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on the evening of the 19th inst. The meeting was organized by the election of Gen. E. B. WHITMAN, Chairman, and NORMAN ALLEN, Esq., Secretary. General LANE, being introduced to the meeting, took the stand, and made one of his most able and eloquent speeches. At his conclusion, the Chair appointed a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: Colonel Wm. A. Phillips, Wm. Hutchinson, General J. H. Lane, Dr. Newman, and R. B. Prentiss. During the absence of the Committee, the stand was occupied by Governor ROBINSON. When he concluded his remarks, the Committee, through their Chairman, Colonel WM. A. PHILLIPS, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A body of men claiming to act as a Constitutional Convention, have presumed to frame a State Constitution for Kansas, without submitting the same to a vote of the people; and,

Whereas, They were elected by a small minority of the people of this Territory, and represent interests that were signally defeated by an overwhelming vote in the recent October election; and,

Whereas, They have framed a partisan Constitution obnoxious to the people, and have originated a vile swindle of pretended submission to deceive Congress and accomplish their wicked purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That holding it not too late, we once more tender fraternal relations to those misguided men, and to secure such, urge them by every sentiment of honor and justice to desist from such dangerous and treasonable practices.

Resolved, That should they persist in their course, we hereby declare them TRAITORS to the legitimate Government of the people, enemies to the public peace, and OUTLAWS to the general security they have violated.

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution is a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; that it is a fraud, and begotten of fraud, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon us.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of any respectable body of men to originate steps to secure an organic law for the future State, we repudiate the so-called election proposed to be held on the 21st of December next, as a farce and a swindle.

Resolved, That the proposed assumption of executive power by the creatures of the Lecompton Convention, without the sanction of the people and in violation of federal authority, is dangerous to the interests and peace of Kansas, and the most extraordinary occasion that could demand the prompt action of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That wa have reason to expect from the Territorial Executive an immediate call for a special session of the Territorial Legislature; but should the promises given to us from that quarter fail, we hereby respectfully suggest to his Excellency Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, the property of calling a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

After some little discussion the resolutions were adopted unanimously. A resolution was then passed providing for the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The meeting adjourned.

Vigilance Committees, composed of men of the Free-State Party, have been formed in several localities, and will soon be common throughout the Territory.

A CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN OF LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Nov. 23,

A Convention was held, on the evening of the 21st, by the young men of Leavenworth. The attendance was unusually large, and the new market hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. J. CLARK was chosen president and Mr. DOUGLASS secretary. A Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. Mr. C. VAUGHN was chairman of this Committee. Mr. J. MOORE made a speech, in which he reviewed the conduct of the Pro-Slavery men very severely. He was a Pro-Slavery man until last Summer, but seemed to be very zealous.

When he had concluded, the committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A body of usurpers, representing no interest, and clothed with no authority save the interest of Slavery, and the authority of usurpation, have had the audacity to frame a State Constitution, and to dictate terms to tha free people of this Territory; *and whereas*, by these terms we are presented with the alternative of slavish submission or open repudiation; *and whereas*, these usurpers were elected to the Constitutional Convention by a miserable minority of the citizens of Kansas, which minority was repudiated in October by over thirteen thousand freemen; *and whereas*, it appearing that the usurpationists are resolved on overriding the will of the people and trampling their dearest rights: therefore be it

Resolved, By the young men of Leavenworth, in convention assembled, that the time has come when silence is unbearable and apathy criminal. That we not only protest against the action of the late Lecompton robber convention, and repudiate with loathing and scorn, the bastard instrument by it drafted, ironically termed a Constitution for the State of Kansas, but that in the corrupt and reckless members of that odious body of usurpers, we recognize disturbers of the public peace, enemies to the public good, and foes to every right or liberty, by freemen prized, that we here proclaim our undying hostility to the aforementioned constitution, and assert our determination to resist its enforcement upon us, as the organic law of the land, and if Congress prove so recreant to its palpable duty, and so false to our inalienable rights, as to side and cooperate with these, our tyrants and oppressors, in their high-handed attempt to rivet the curse of Slavery upon our virgin soil, consecrated to Freedom by the God of nations, and the overwhelming sentiment of our people, we will feel not only in justice authorized, but in duty bound, by every right we hold most sacred, by every liberty we cherish, by every obligation resting upon us as men and freemen, to let the world know that we were not born to be enslaved, and that oppressors cannot goad us too far without feeling, and that keenly too, the terrible vengeance of a wronged and outraged people.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. C. VAUGHN took the stand.

He urged the adoption of conservative measures, and said it would be time to resort to bloodshed when other means failed.

At the conclusion of Mr. VAUGHN'S speech, a general call was made for Col. PHILLIPS, of Lawrence. Mr. PHILLIPS came forward, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. VAUGHN. He thought that they should pass no resolution declaring specifically that they would resort to any act or acts of violence. He hoped it would be possible to go through this new trial without bloodshed. If it was possible, it was their duty to accomplish it; but they must be resolutely prepared for the issues before them. He spoke at length, exhibiting the propriety of *making a stand by the Topeka Constitution*, and urged them to look to that as the truest remedy. They must have an affirmative position, and they never would find a better, than in rallying round the old Magna Charta of Kansas liberty. He concluded by reading the resolutions passed at Lawrence.

Mr. HUTCHINSON next obtained the floor. He made a fiery speech and offered resolutions authorizing a *forcible seizure of the polls at the next bogus election, and the hanging of the judges of election, and all concerned therein. His resolution did not pass.* He was followed by H. MILES MOORE, who urged the Convention to adopt conservative measures, so that the Pro-Slavery Democrats, who opposed the Lecompton Constitution, would unite with them. Mr. MOORE concluded by introducing to the Convention Mr. STANLEY, a Pro-Slavery Democrat. Mr. STANLEY attended to the policy of adopting conservative measures, so that their Pro-Slavery brethren could join them in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He believed that the Constitutional Convention had a perfect right to frame such a Constitution as it did. It had also the right to decide whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people or not. In his own opinion it should be submitted to a fair vote of the people. As it was, he would unite with the Free-State men in hearty opposition to the Constitution.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Governor ROBINSON was then called upon and responded in a brief but telling speech. Every word that he uttered had its effect. He said, in substance: "The Constitutional Convention has framed a Constitution, and is about to force it upon us. The people of Kansas don't want this Constitution. But we are in a scrape, and how are we going to get out of it? If we can do it in a legal way, we had better do it. If we can get the Government, the United States troops and the law on our side, so much the better. It seems to me that the only proper way of getting out of our present difficulties, is through our Governor. Governor WALKER is dissatisfied with the Constitution framed at Lecompton, and he will do anything in his power, as I am credibly informed, to get rid of it. *The Legislature, by repealing the act under which the members of the Constitutional Convention were elected, would render void the proceedings of that Convention, Governor* WALKER *so understands the Law.* He promises to call an extra session of the Legislature, provided the members will interfere with nothing but the Lecompton Constitution. *I think that is fair enough.* He is under no obligation to do even that much. But some say, if we allow Gov. WALKER to be instrumental in bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State, it will be the means of making him President of the United States. What matters that? If the greatest enemy I have in the world would gain an office thereby, I care not, if he can and will help us out of our present difficulties. If Gov. WALKER will assist us, and it has the effect of making him President, I will say amen to it. Governor WALKER'S promises are very fair. Had we not better accept his proposition? The peaceable and legal way is the best. Men may cry war, war, but when the fighting comes, they are men of peace."

Governor ROBINSON had considerable more to say to the same effect, but I have given you the substance of it. In his short speech he rendered harmless the arguments of the two gentlemen who preceded him.

VIOLENT REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

We suggested "THE REMEDY" last week, and have implicit confidence in its success, and yet we think there is another plan which should not be passed without being employed—in fact there are two others:

First, We must elect all the officers under the Constitution, and those officers should be nominated at our Delegate Convention on the 2d day of December. It is *important*, because Congress will be ten times as liable to reject that Constitution with Free-State officers, a Free-State representative to Congress, and a Free-State Legislature, electing two Free-State United States Senators under it, as they would were the case reversed. Indeed, could the Pro-Slavery Democracy strengthen their hands by admitting Kansas as a State under its bastard Constitution, so far as to secure a representative in Congress for two years, and two United States Senators, one for three years and one for six years, they would certainly force us into tha Union. We must not allow ourselves to be placed in this position. In case we should be forced into the Union, without our consent, or in a manner not agreeable to us, we should fall back upon our other plan, to wit:

Second, Hang with a strong rope, or shoot, every officer elected under that Constitution, so soon as the election takes place, unless it is tha people's candidate, and honestly elected by the people's votes.

The last proposition will as surely be carried out as the State Government, which tha ruffians have set up, is attempted to be set in motion. Indeed, we sometimes have doubts whether such a villain as JOHN CALHOUN should be permitted to remain in the Territory, and at liberty, to consummate his villainy. He is trying to make slaves of us all. He deserves death wherever found: and that man who gives him a felon's reward, is but acting in self-defence, and obeying the first law of nature. We do not advise to it, but JOHN CALHOUN and his co-conspirators must be taught that it will not do to trifle with the liberties of a great people. We hang for treason those who attempt to break up an established Government! That man deserves death, as much, who attempts to force a Government upon an unwilling people!

When all peaceful remedies fail we will fall back upon the right to revolution. To hang a few factionists of the *Calhoun* stripe, would be a "peaceable" remedy, and, if done, it should be done in a quiet *legal* way. There should be no mob, no assembling of the masses, no disturbance whatever, but let the *law* take its course.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

Governor WALKER addressed a note several weeks ago to the President, asking for leave of absence from the Territory for *one month, to date from the adjournment* of the Constitutional Convention, feeling that his services could then be dispensed with for that period. Conscious that his influence for good over that Convention was of no account, a week or ten days before the adjournment of that body, he removed to Leavenworth, and held himself in readiness to take his departure as soon as intelligence should reach him of the adjournment. Here he remained, quite indisposed, until he received a copy of the Constitution, which was forwarded him by express, when he dispatched a messenger to Secretary STANTON, who visited the Governor, and advised with him in regard to public affairs.

On Monday or Tuesday last, having so far recovered his health as to be able to undertake his journey, we are informed that the Governor left the Territory, giving assurances *that he would return in one month.*

That the basest of chargers have been made against the Governor at Washington, by the Pro-Slavery fanatics, is true; and it is not improbable that Gov. W. wished to explain those matters before his name was submitted to the Senate for confirmation. His visit to Washington we consider a fortunate one for Kansas, as we have full confidence that he will present the facts to the President, the Cabinet, and to Congress, as they have not been seen before. He has the ability to make himself understood, and the President cannot turn a deaf ear to his representations.

The President's Message will be looked for with deep interest, as it will indicate the line of policy which the new Administration intends to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs, and will show what influence Governor WALKER has exerted over the President, and what direction has been given to that influence. Having implicit confidence in the integrity of the Governor, we have no fears or doubts of his action in the premises.

Turning from Governor WALKER homeward, now the burden of the Executive office falls upon Secretary STANTON, for the time being—will he call an extra session of the Legislature, and help the people out of their present troubles? That the public are much excited in regard to this question we are well aware, and they have only rested quietly so long under the assurance that our Executive officers were disposed to do, and would do, all in their power to help us in the crisis; and would even call an extra session of the Legislature to meet the contingency, if the people desired it. That desire has been made manifest in various ways, and yet the Proclamation ordering the assembling of the Legislature is not issued. Time for action is passing, and yet matters are procrastinated, and the people are getting uneasy.

Our table is loaded with letters from prominent men from different parts of the Territory, advising what to do, all preferring an immediate session of the Legislature.

We have not a doubt but that the Legislature will be convened, hence we have not partaken so liberally of the excitement which has pervaded the popular pulse, as some have done, and yet we feel that the matter is being procrastinated quite too long: for we are apprehensive matters may be pushed to extremes, and those who are inclined to "go slow," will be unable to do so, but will be compelled to "march to the popular music."

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Chicago *Times*, which is generally understood to represent the views of Senator DOUGLAS, noticing a report that a letter from a friend of Judge DOUGLAS' stated that "the *Times* did not speak his sentiments on the Kansas question," says:

"No such letter from any 'friend' of Judge DOUGLAS has been received at Washington or anywhere else. We think it is more than likely that Judge DOUGLAS' opinions are now well known at New-York and Washington."

The *Times* also gives the following list of Democratic papers in the North, which oppose the Lecompton movement:

IOWA—Dubuque *Express*, Davenport *Democrat*, Burlington *Gazette*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque *Northwest* excepted.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee *News*, Janesville *Standard*, Beloit *Herald*, Madison *Argus*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

MICHIGAN—Detroit *Free Press*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Lafayette *Argus*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in tha State.

OHIO.—Ohio *Statesman*, Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and every other Democratic paper in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has expressed no opinion, excepted.

ILLINOIS.—Quincy *Herald*, Bloomington *Flag*, *State Register*, Chicago *Times*, Galena *Courier*, Peoria *News*, Peoria *Bulletin*, Rock Island *Argus*, and some thirty-four others, (weeklies) being the entire Democratic Press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and whose sentiments are uttered by them, polled at the last election, for Mr. BUCHANAN, 536,000.

We have omitted the State of New-York, whose Democratic Press, with the exception of the Albany *Argus* and Rochester *Union*—the editors of which are shortly to be made office-holders—denounce this Kansas monstrosity; we have omitted Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—the leading presses of which, the Boston *Post* and New-Hampshire *Patriot*, both oppose CALHOUN'S Constitution; we have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under the lead of FORNEY, guarded the home of our standard bearer in 1856, and secured a victory to our flag; we have omitted the thousands who might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the Northwest.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE BURGLARY AT CINCINNATI—PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from Cincinnati by Mr. HAINES, the Chief of Police, Jersey City, containing a description of the property found in the possession of CHARLES E. WARREN, who was arrested, as stated in the TIMES, at the Philadelphia Hotel, on Friday morning. The watches and jewelry prove to be the property of Messrs. S. K. STREVE & Co., whose establishment was robbed on Sunday night last. The marks telegraphed to the Chief corresponded exactly with those upon the watches found in WARREN'S possession. The prisoner was on Saturday taken before Recorder BEDFORD, who committed him to the Hudson County Jail to await the arrival of Mr. STREVE, who is now on his way from Cincinnati. The whole number of watches stolen from the Messrs. STREVE was 78 silver and 60 gold, together with chains and other articles, valued in all at about $7,000. WARREN had 28 gold and 26 silver watches, and it is supposed that he had a confederate, with whom the booty was divided.

☞ The Fire Department of Hoboken has announced its intention to petition the next Legislature for the passage of an act vesting the government of the Department in a Board of Trustees—to be elected by the Department from the people—instead of by the Council as at present provided in the Charter. Petitions asking for this change are in circulation, and have been numerously signed. A meeting of the members of the Department was held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, at which the subject was freely discussed, and a Committee of one from each Company was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY has been appointed, by the Hoboken Council, a chosen Freeholder from the Second Ward of that City, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city of Mr. PETER J. PAWLESS.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Applied to the handkerchief, seems to envelop the whole person in an atmosphere of perfume. Its value as a toilet wash needs only one trial to be fully appreciated. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.
Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

DECEMBER.
Again December brings us back
Our Christmas snows and Christmas cheer,
And we can each survey the track
Left by the soon-departing year.

How much of joy, how much of pain,
How much that's odd, how much that's funny,
Remembrance brings us back again,
But, ah! how very little money!

To Fifty-Seven one praise be given,
For weather fine and crops Titanic;
We've had our share of peace at home,
And then we've had, alas! the PANIC!

But still, as in each pictured woe,
Will gleam some bright, redeeming feature,
The dying year can proudly show
One point that ought to live in metre.

While Banks "fell down" like rotten sticks,
The specie run their structures mining;
And merchants fell to dubious tricks
Of bursting, selling and assigning;—

THE SMITHS—OUR SMITHS—THE BROTHERS SMITH,
Undaunted and dismayed by nothing,
Sold cheap to all of human kith,
The noblest STYLES and MAKES of CLOTHING.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 378 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on this front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED

VALLANCE—LINDSLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3 by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. WILLIAM H. VALLANCE to MARGARET VAN ANTWERP, daughter of Mr. Caleb F. Lindsley, all of this City.

DIED.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, suddenly, WILLIAM H. WETMORE, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. Abram Dubois, No. 13 West 11th-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENSON, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 423 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

POLLOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, JOHN POLLOCK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. James Pollock, No. 235 West 18th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HAWE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, GEORGE HAWE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry J. F., George and William E., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, of convulsions, CHARLES, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth O'Connor, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Charles O'Connor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 45 Christopher-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

O'TOOLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, JOHN O'TOOLE.

His remains will be borne from his late residence on 42d-st., between 9th and 10th aves., at 10½ o'clock, this morning, to St. Stephen's Church, on 28th st., between 3d and 4th aves., whence, after High Mass, they will be conveyed to the vault in Calvary Cemetery. His numerous friends in this City and Brooklyn, are requested to attend, without further notice.

NEWPORT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWPORT, relict of the late Henry Newport, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Amity-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, MARY JANE, wife of John Leveridge, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Rutgers-place, without further invitation.

BRANDON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, JAMES BRANDON, aged 24 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, William Brandon, No. 168 Hudson-st.

PARKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, MARGARET ANN, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Parker, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. D. PERKINS, wife of Rev. A. Perkins, D.D., of Sansa, N. J., former Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church of this City.

The friends of the family, and also of the sons in-law, Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., and F. H. Seiglow, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on (this day,) Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 6, JAMES KING, twin son of Charles H. and Ellen Davidson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his grandfathers, John E. Davidson and William Laytin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 42 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock.

KEESE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM M. KEESE, son of Saamuel T. and Caroline M. Keese, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Second Day afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2½ o'clock, from his father's residence, in Clarcmont-av., between Green and Lafayette avs.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 3, EMMA, youngest daughter of George and Ellen Gilroy, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this morning at 8 o'clock.

HIBBAAN.—In Cortlandville, on Sunday, Nov. 29, at his late residence, DAN HIBBARD, aged 78 years.

BEST RED ASH STOVE AND EGG COAL at $5.50 per ton, now discharging and delivered free of cartage. TRESLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 289 Chatham and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.
SWISS WATCHES.
To dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
VT. J. MAGNIN, GUERIN & CO.,
Importers,
No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
Offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
For the December Season, their Wholesale Stock of
SOCLE AND GENEVA WATCHES,
And of LEONTINES,
LAVALLIERS,
CHATELAINES,
AND OTHER GOLD CHAINS,
ALL EIGHTEEN CARATS FINE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROSERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S,
CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.,
Opposite Sun and Herald Buildings.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING—from 12 to 18 years.
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Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to examine our large stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
Got up expressly for
THE HOLIDAYS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
Opposite *Herald* and *Sun* Buildings.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, PARTLY FOR the aid of fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly for the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, will open at CLINTON HALL, Mercantile Library building, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, day and evening. A great variety of useful articles, suitable for housekeepers and for holiday gifts, many of which cannot be found elsewhere, will be offered.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, SON and successor to old Dr. CHRISTIAN, cures coughs, broachitis, asthma, spitting blood, night sweats, diseases of the liver, spleen, kidneys, epilepsy or fits, nervous, constitutional and chronic diseases, tumors, eruptions, ulcers and hemors. Office No. 284 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st.

DR. MACKAY'S SECOND LECTURE ON *The National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland*, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M. Single admissions, 50 cents. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman to the course, $1 50.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and sides, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle: six for $4.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Further reduction in
PRICES,
At the great sale by assignees,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
75,000 dollars' worth of
Plain and fancy dress silks,
French and English merinos,
Paramattas, alpacas,
Saxony wool plaids,
Shawls, De Laines, and Prints,
Cloaks, Blankets, Quilts,
Linen goods. Lace curtains,
Table cloths, Napkins, Draperies,
Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Sheetings, &c., &c., and embroideries.
This sale offers unequaled advantages for economy, and purchasers furnishing themselves with dry goods should be prompt in calling.
CHAS. C. HOOK, one of the assignees,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
The best selected stock in the City
of
IMPORTED CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,
At
Prices adapted to
Popular trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP GOODS.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS.
Rich Colored Silks reduced 50 per cent., superb qualities; all choice styles 50 cents to 75 cents; extra widths and qualities, $1.
SHAWLS.
500 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, in every color, warranted all wool, reduced to $10; they were sold last season at $18, and thirty days since the price was $14.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS of similar quality reduced to $5, worth $9.
LONG WOOL SHAWLS reduced $2 to $3 50 each.
CLOAKS.
200 BROWN and BLACK CLOAKS, the balance of this season's manufacture, to be closed out 10 per cent. less than the cost of materials. Our styles are second to none.
6-4 Extra Stout White Sheeting 12½c., worth 1s. 6d.
10-4 Fine White Sheeting 1s. 6d., well worth 2s. 6d.
10-4 Extra Fine Brown Sheeting 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
150 Pieces Paramattas 1s., extra quality 1s. 6d.
Double Width Mohair De beiges 1s., reduced from 1s. 6d.
N. B.—The whole stock is reduced 30 to 50 per cent. less than the former prices. H. S. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe-st.

$10.000 WORTH OF BLACK THREAD French and Guipure Laces, all widths, Cuffings, Barbes, Capes, Shawls and Berthes, will be offered at 25 per cent. below European prices.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the still increasing demand for seats, and in compliance with pressing demands from many persons from other cities, there will be given

TWO NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE,

on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec 7 and 9, after which this celebrated work will be unavoidably withdrawn, and is succeeded by "La Traviata," "Martha" and "I Puritani."

Excursion trains are being organized for the last performance of "Robert" to and from Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, New-Haven, Hartford, and all intermediate places, of which due notice will be found in the newspapers of the respective localities.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES

for the remainder of the season.

FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH, without any extra charge.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore, to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,

ONE HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS

will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats, of whatever price, will all

ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

will henceforth be as follows:

Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.

Admission to all parts..... $1

Family Circle..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre..... 25 cents

Private Boxes from $8 to $20. Single seats in Private Boxes may also be had at $1 each.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats

On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½;

Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Fourth and last appearance (but one) of the great Basso, CARL FORMES, as Bertram.

OPERA AND BALLET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCETTA, CARL FORMES.

A GRAND BALLET

will be combined with the opera, in which the popular dancers,

MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,

supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made and

THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES

have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50 according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening, at the door, will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets, $1; family circle, 50 cents; and amphitheatre 25 cents; can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. On FRIDAY, Dec. 9,

First and only night of this season of LA TRAVIATA.

MME. LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, ROCCO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES

for the remainder of the season.

FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH, without any extra charge.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore, to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the Opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,

ONE-HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS

will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats of whatever price will all

ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

will henceforth be as follows:

Reserved seats in parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.

Admission to all parts..... $1

Family circle..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre..... 25 cents

Private boxes from $8 to $20. Single seats in private boxes may also be had at $1 each.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

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The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

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On SATURDAY, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On Monday, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

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The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. On FRIDAY, Dec. 9,

First and only night of this season of LA TRAVIATA.

MME. LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, ROCCO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

This evening commences the new arrangement of prices, by which

FOUR HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS

may be had without any extra charge.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Fourth and last appearance (but one) of the great Basso, CARL FORMES, as Bertram.

OPERA AND BALLET.

Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle. CAIROLI,
Mlle. THERESA ROLLA
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and

THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES

have been painted expressly for "Robert le Diable," by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Signor Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On Saturday, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On Monday, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In active rehearsal,

LA TRAVIATA, MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

This evening commences the new arrangement of prices, by which

FOUR HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS

may be had without any extra charge.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's ROBERT LE DIABLE.

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Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. On FRIDAY, Dec. 9,

First and only night of this season of LA TRAVIATA.

MME. LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, ROCCO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The lessee, in the most heartfelt manner, expresses her obligation to the press and public for their very generous and liberal encouragement of the last successful production of her establishment, which has enabled her to devote the entire resources of the theatre to the preparation of THREE OTHER SPLENDID PIECES, which can be presented at any time that the public demand justifies the withdrawal of the SEA OF ICE. This thrilling drama will still retain possession of the stage for a short time longer, to afford all an opportunity of witnessing its varied histrionic, scenic and musical beauties and effects.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1857,
(and every evening during the week.)

THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Cuyitta, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Charles, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabea, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascons.....Mr. Wheatleigh

The CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will be celebrated by the production of a GRAND PANTOMIME, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

Balcony chairs only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The management beg to announce that this evening, MONDAY, Dec. 7,

will be produced an entirely new drama. In 5 acts and seven tableaux, entitled

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
Written by the * * * * Club,

and illustrating the panic of 1837 and the panic of 1857.

CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter.....Mr. Levere
SCENE—The ——Bank in Nassau-st.—The absconding banker—The special deposit made by the sea captain—The eve of failure—The loafer—The compact—The death by divine visitation.

Twenty years elapse between the 1st and 2d acts.

ACT I—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25,.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingston, a wealthy New-York gentleman..Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
(His first appearance here.)
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
(His first appearance here this season.)
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco; (now aged 50).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the Captain.....Mrs. Blake
(Her first appearance here this season.)
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
(Her first appearance here.)
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle..Mrs Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II.—Scene First. The Park—Livingston Reduced by the Crisis—Puffy on Expansion and New-York Enterprise—The Widow and her Son—"Who are the poor of New-York."

SCENE 2.—Liberty-st. and the Post-Office—The Banker's Daughter—"Such Things Are"—The Poor Debtor—No Accommodation.

SCENE 3.—The Home of the Poor on Division-st.—The Poor Family—Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4—The Humble Welcome—The Execution.

ACT III.—The Home of the Rich, on Madison-square—The New-York *Herald* on Gid Bloodgood—The Ruined Gentleman—The Heiress—An Unwelcome Arrival from California—A Bobtail against Ace Full—The Infamous Scheme of the Heiress—The Arrest.

ACT IV.—Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night in the Snow—The Poor of New-York in the Hard Winter—Hard Times and Soft Hearts—Beggary or Starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

SCENE 2.—The Vestibule of the Academy of Music.

SCENE 3.—The Tenement House in Cross-st.. Five Points—The Desolate Family—The Ruffian—Two Sides of Poverty—The Suffering and the Reckless—Despair of the Starving—Mother and her Child—The Suicide by Charcoal—The Receipt—Two to One—The Bargain and the Suffocation of the Vagabond.

ACT V.—Brooklyn Heights—The Turn of Fortune—Gleams of Sunshine.

SCENE 2.—The Tenement House in Cross-st.—Bloodgood Becomes an Incendiary to Destroy the Evidence of his Crime—The Fire—The Desperate Attempt of Badger to Rescue the Documents from the Flames.

After this tableaux the curtain will fall to prepare—

SCENE THE LAST—The Bridal in Madison-square—The Banker and his Heiress—The Arrival of the Bridegroom—The Net begins to Enmesh the Villain—The New Police—The End of Bloodgood's Career—The Rich and the Poor.

In consequence of the importance of this work no other piece will be played with it on the same night.

The performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, and parties who design to honor the first representation with their presence are earnestly and respectfully begged to be in their seats by the rising of the curtain, not only that they may see, but also that they may permit others to hear the opening scene played by Mr. Blake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The —— Bank in Nassau-st.
The Park and Chatham st.
The Home of the Poor, in Division-st.
The Home of the Rich, in Madison-square.
The Snow-storm in Union-square.
Misery by Gaslight.
The Tenement House in Cross-st., Five Points.
Brooklyn Heights—overlooking New-York Harbor.

THIS NIGHT, (Monday,) Dec. 7,

The new local Drama, in five acts,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Written expressly to illustrate the severe phases of suffering now in this City—amongst the high and the low—in consequence of the

CRISIS OF 1857.

The principal characters sustained by
MR. BLAKE,
MR. LESTER,
MR. SLOAN,
MR. DAVENPORT,
MRS. T. B. JOHNSTON,
MR. SOTHERN,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. BLAKE,
MRS. COOKE,
MRS. J. H. ALLEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Dec. 7,

The entirely new drama, in five acts and seven tableaux, will be produced,

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
Written by the * * * * Club.

This work commences with a prologue representing a scene in

THE PANIC OF 1837.

Out of the events engendered at this period arise the incidents which compose a drama of deep interest, in which are depicted

SCENES OF NEW-YORK LIFE

during the terrible crisis through which we are now passing.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,
LOCAL SCENERY,
SUBJECTS OF PASSING INTEREST,

all contribute to render this work an exciting and pressing picture of

NEW-YORK AS IT IS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is earnestly requested and respectfully urged by the management, that those parties who may honor the first representation THIS EVENING of

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

Will kindly endeavor to be in their seats by the rising of the curtain, which will take place at 7 o'clock precisely. The perfect apprehension of the first act, and the scenes therein performed by Mr. Blake, are vital to the interest of the rest of the play. The late comers will not only lose this key to the subject, but their continued entrances distract and disturb the audience, somewhat to the prejudice of a first performance. The management trusts that the suggestion, which carries its own apology, will be received in a kind spirit.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7 o'clock.

The management begs to announce that

A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,

of singular power and interest, has been presented to the theatre, written in illustration of the period through which we are now passing.

The attraction of the theatre has for some time been engaged in a special preparation of the subject. The character will be sustained by those artists whose talents, honorably allied to Wallack's theatre, have become traditions of the American stage.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,

will be presented a prologue and drama in 5 acts, entitled

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

The cast of the piece will combine the talents of

Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester,
Mr. Sloan, (first appearance in 2 months,) Mr. Sothern, (first appearance this season,)
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton,
Mr. Sloan, Mr. Peters,
(first appearance,) Mrs. Blake, (first appearance this season,)
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Cooke, (first appearance this season,)
Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mrs. Blake, (first appearance this season,)
&c., &c., &c.

The new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Voss.
Mechanical arrangements by Mr. Landers.
Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timmaney.

No other piece will be given on the same evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

1. Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
The Orchestra.
2. Cavatina, "L'Elisire d'amore".....Donizetti
Sig. Rocco.
3. Third Concerto, Symphony in three movements Litolff
With Orchestra accompaniment.
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
4. Cavatina, "Robert il Diavolo".....Meyerbeer
Mlle. Caroli.
PART SECOND.
5. Overture, "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
The Orchestra.
6. Cavatina, "Il Bravo".....Mercadante
Sig. Gassner.
7. Les Patineurs, from "The Prophet".....Liszt
(Piano Solo.)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
8. Cavatina, "La Traviata".....Verdi
Mlle. Caroli.
9. Concerto Polonaise.....Th. Kirfeld
The Orchestra.
Conductor.....Mr. Theodore Eisfeld

To commence at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Pianoforte from the splendid factory of Erard, Paris, New-York Depot at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets with reserved seats, One Dollar each, may be had at C. Breusing's, 701 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The grand moving panorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
HORACE GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING, except Sunday and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents—children half price.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MONDAY—Three comic pieces, with
Messrs. BROUGHAM, BURTON and ROGERS,
A new piece, ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,
TOM AND JERRY IN AMERICA,
and the FIAMESE TWINS.
TUESDAY—DOMBEY AND SON, with Burton and Brougham in their original parts.
THURSDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Pressicar and Burton in their original parts.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by James Pilgrim's drama of
MABEL, THE CHILD OF THE BATTLE FIELD.
To conclude with the farce of
CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Pas Ecossais.....Gabriel, | Grand Pas....M. Zanfretta.
Ballet—THE TWO RIVALS.
Grand Revival of the comic pantomime of
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND A REALITY.
ANTOINE and JEROME in their original characters.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
A Grand Juvenile Performance every Saturday.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, IN THREE LECTURES, BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
AT
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)

Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10, Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets for a single admission to the Course.....$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentlemen.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture..... 50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway. GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway. T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Benefit performance at the Academy of Music. CARL FORMES, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857.

First night of

I PURITANI.

Madame LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.

Madame D'ANGRI in a scene from a popular Opera.

Admissions and secured seats to be had of the Committee of Arrangements.

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, No. 118 Nassau-st.
H. ARONSON, No. 15 Dey st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGNS.

BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

THALBERG'S MATINEE MUSICALE IS postponed until next week. Due notice will be given of the day and of the programme selected. Orders received at C. BREUSING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new side-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MARTYR, a Drama of the serio-comic kind, by H. Watkins, Esq., and not to be witnessed by lean people, on pain of immediate corpulence. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE, in addition to CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening, Dec. 8, Cymbeline; THURSDAY evening, Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis', Appleton's, Crowen's and Christern's bookstore, and at the Hoffman, Everett, Union and Dent's New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from Charles W. Folman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Folman

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, inst. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DE VOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.

E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER

MASONIC.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF CASSIA Lodge No. 4, in the city of Williamsburg, it was unanimously resolved that,

Whereas, An invitation has been extended to us to join in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of the City of New-York, therefore be it

Resolved That Cassia Lodge No. 4 do accept the invitation, and unite with them at their Lodge Room, No. 641 Broadway, to participate in said celebration.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT, W. M.

WM. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Horticultural Society for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the Society's Room, No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 7. Poll open from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Ordinary business at 8 P. M.

Those having claims against the Society for premiums or expenses of the Fall Exhibition, are requested to present the same for settlement.

JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH LECTURE IN THE course before the Flatbush Literary Association, will be delivered by Rev. J. S. LORD, in the Lecture Room, at Flatbush, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1857. Subject—*Music*. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office, Flatbush, and at the door of the lecture room.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER the second lecture of the independent course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Success and Failure in Life*. Tickets 25 cents.

J. HOWARD, Jr., Chairman Lecture Committee.

MASONIC.—THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENtennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, according to the old Constitutions, will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church (Divine Unitarian) on Broadway, near Spring-st., Dec. 7, 1857, at 6½ P. M.

VINCENT W. BATE, Master.
CHARLES E. SPITER, Secretary

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Ward Republican Association will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is required. By order.

JAMES McKENNA, President.
JOSEPH F. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
JOHN C. SIKES, }

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 10th day of January next, in place of Messrs. J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Hebrew-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Fielding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Rev. S. D. Hasely, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. R. Wakely, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, President.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock P. M., at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., when the annual election for officers will take place. By order.

A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
WM. CORBIER, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER.
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 20 Vesey-st.

BOARDING.

COURTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 20 COURTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $3 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING a real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 144 4th-st, near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 36 William st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen, who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No 163 East 14th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first-class house, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements, would let a large well furnished room on the second floor, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, who would appreciate the comforts of home. None but those willing to pay a fair price need apply at No. 60 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 38 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman, with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location. If applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO fifteen minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern built houses, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—All made by Geo. Platt in the best manner, and is in the most perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av.:

DRAWING-ROOM.—Elegant furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood ye low embroidered covers, heavy yellow satin brocatel curtains, carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirr rs in carved satinwood frames, superb Louis XIV. clock and candelabras in gold and bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubisson carpets, gilt chandelier with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining table, carved pedestal, sideboard chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid mirrors in richly carved co, carved cornices, splendid mirrors in richly carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains, antique clock, velvet tapestry carpet.

PARLOR.—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubisson carpet, green and silver white curtains, elegant mantel mirror, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY.—Carved rosewood library table and other furniture, pedestal writing table, with drawer for Audubon birds, carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, blue silk curtains, elegant bronze clock, the Tournament, figures to match, elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books; Persian velvet carpet, &c., &c.

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints in carved frames, carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c., &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture en suite; psyche glass, brocatel curtains; marble-top centre and side tables; velvet and tapestry carpets; mirrors in rosewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks, rosewood toilet tables with marble top; table de nuit, &c., &c.

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture to ro e-cololored brocatel; curtains rose color; mirrors in carved rosewood frames; Aubisson carpets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satinwood chamber furniture in fine en suite de, do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood table, sofas, &c., brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c., &c.

SPARE ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre table, chairs, psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpeting, mirrors, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 219 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room, furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, grove piano, seven-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—All made to order and of the best materials, rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpet, damask curtains, piano-forte &c. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 211 10th-st., near 2d-av., all the furniture contained in the above house, which has been in use less than a year, and is now in perfect order, consisting of elegant carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête and chairs en suite, rich Brussels carpet, carved rosewood sideboards, rich chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, superior rosewood piano-forte, extra large pier mirrors, damask window curtains, dining-tables, centre-tables, wardrobes, floor and hall oil-cloth, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, rich toilet sets, &c., and the usual variety of bedroom furniture. The house is completely furnished throughout, in a costly manner, and of the best materials. Catalogues can be had at the house on the morning of sale, or at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., on Monday.

HENRY H. LAPEY & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of jewelry, comprising every article usually found in a first class retail store. The sale will be without reserve, by order of the Assignee, consisting of fine gold bracelets, buckles, seals, crosses, &c.; sleeve buttons, cameo and mosaic works, armlets, detached lever, jeweled, ladies' lepine. English silver detached levers, do. hunting cases, fob chains of every variety, gold pencils, lockets, watch hooks, seal-stone Mosaic ear-rings, cameos, &c.; pins rings, 18-carat solid chased de., eye-glasses, plated ware cake baskets, easters, tea spoons, &c.; spectacles, table spoons, dessert and salt do., corals, combs, thimbles, gold and silver knives forks, butter do., spoons of every description, with other valuable articles.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and without reserve. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

BRESSOR DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

EZRA LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—AT THE MERchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Louisiana State 5s, payable in 1872.
$4,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds, interest July and January.
$10,000 City of Alton 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable annually 1st March.
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 2d mort. 7 per c. Bonds.
375 shares Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co ... $100 each.
25 shares Trenton Iron Company, (Peter Cooper, President.) ... $100 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture; also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, the whole comprising an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Also, a fine rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, in good order. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. ACKERMAN, now the said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. the Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year. (Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instruction to each pupil, and guarantees to train all tremblers out of any hand, so that the longer words may be written easily and rapidly without lifting the pen. One lesson each vacant. Boys prepared for business.

$1 FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR each. Such an opportunity will never again be tendered to the ladies and gentlemen, misses and lads of New-York. Enter your names THIS DAY at No. 362 Broadway. The New Hall, No. 900 Broadway, will be opened in a few days. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED TO teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will hear of a good situation in a select school near the City, by addressing WILLIAMS, Principal of High School, Hackensack, N. J., stating terms, which must be moderate.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. His pupils' pictures, after 16 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mazdongel—opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. O. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Military Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2 000 Sacramento City 10 ₱ cent. Funded Loan Bonds.
$2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 8 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1863.
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1881.
$2,500 Black River and Utica Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Madison City 8 ₱ cent Bonds.
$10,000 Lexington City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$23,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.

Also the following notes of hand transferred to John Mackenzie. (For particulars see ca alogue.)

50 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co..$100 each
1 share Academy of Music ... $1000 each
30 shares Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading Room ... $25 each
100 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad ... $100 each
25 shares Black River and Utica Railroad ... $100 each
100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ... $100 each
100 shares Brunswick Land Company ... $100 each
20 shares Cumberland Coal Company ... $100 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Company ... $10 each
1 share Virginia Steamship Company ... $100 each
30 shares Firemen's Insurance Company ... $17 each
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company ... $20 each
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. ... $20 each
30 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each

Securities received in addition to the catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale TO MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and Dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quartar of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Aster, Esq., New-York.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 9½ per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.—The transfer books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., and will remain closed until Jan. 1, 1858, preparatory to the payment of interest due at that date. It is desirable that all stock should be transferred on the books of the State to parties entitled to the interest, as it is only to persons appearing as stockholders upon the books that interest can be paid.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo City six percent. Bonds, Buffalo and Lake Erie Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $323,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.

ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st. New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the hill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; second do. $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'sday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'sday, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on the 23d Dec.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec. 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Saty, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN. — SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SHUFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast-going steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODBULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL G. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC COWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 19th December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR BILLETS AT THE DOOR WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway.
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PASSON. }

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¼ P. M.—Whole Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILAD

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '67	110	10	Harlem Railroad	9
2,000	Tenn. 5t 6s, '90..	83½	20	do	b30 9
3,000	Missouri State 6s	78½	350	do	8½
2,000	do	78¼	50	Reading R. R	51
2, 6s	N.Y.S.6s,'72,extn	100	300	do	s10 51
10,000	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bs.	84	300	do	s15 51⅜
1,000	do	83½	200	do	c 51⅝
3,000	T.H. & Ar.R.1 M	62	565	do	52
8,000	Gal & Chi.2d M. B.	80	5	Gal & Chi. R. R	73½
1,000	H. R. R.R. 3d Mt.	53	11	do	73¾
10	Bank State N. Y.	90	50	M. So. & N. Ia.R. R	19
10	Ocean Bank	70	100	do	b30 18⅝
22	do	71	300	do	18⅝
26	Nassau Bank	75	100	do	18
26	Market Bank	90	250	do	s10 18½
37	Union Bank	100¾	100	do	s10 18½
10	Metropolitan Bank	95	105	Panama Railroad	82
100	Mil. & Wis. R. R.	32¼	50	do	s10 82
100	do	s30 32	50	do	b30 82½
10	Pa. Mail S. Co	69	5	C. & Clin. R.R	97½
50	Cum. Coal Co	9¾	40	C. & Toledo R. R.	42¾
200	do	9¾	350	do	42½
200	do	9	200	do	42
50	Penn. Coal Co	69¾	100	do	42⅛
125	N. Y. Cen. R.R.opg	72	100	do	s10 42
50	do opg	72⅛	500	do	b3 42⅛
100	do opg	72⅜	100	do	42
50	do 1 day after opg	72⅛	250	do	s10 72⅝
50	do s30	72⅜	50	do	72⅝
450	Erie Railroad	16¾	50	do	s30 72⅝
200	do	s10 16¾	25	do	72⅝
200	do	16⅝	200	La C. & Mil. R	11
100	do	b3 17	75	do	11⅛
200	do	c 17	5	do	11⅜
40	Harlem R. R. pfd	20			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	New-York State 6s	Int. added 109⅛
$3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. added 89
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R	Int. added 7
$3,000	Sacramento 7s	Int. added 48⅞@49⅜
250	Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	44
$420	Great West. Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857	43
100	shares Brunswick Land Co	4⅜
40	shares North River Ins. Co	146¾
45	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	97½
20	shares Bull's Head Bank	74

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$3,000	New-York and Harlem 7s	Int. added 65
$3,000	New-York & Harlem 2d Mort.	Int. added 51
$2,000	California 7s	Int. added 64
$2,000	Milwaukee and Beloit 6s	Int. added 25
$5,000	Ohio and Mississippi 8s	Int. added 37
$5,000	Terre Haute and Alton 7s	Int. added 60
$4,000	Missouri 6s	Int. added 76
20	shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	83
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	83½
10	shares North Am. Fire Ins. Co	98½
5	shares Bank of America	96
47	shares Phenix Bank	93
15	shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	34

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	109¾	75	Erie Railroad	17
2,000	Cali. State 7s, '75	88¾	100	do	s10 16¾
4,000	Missouri 1st. 6s	78½	100	do	s30 16¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	86	100	do	b3 17⅛
12,000	E.R.3dm b.'83	87	100	do	17⅛
11,000	Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	83	50	do	s3 17⅜
1,000	Mich.C.Sp.c.lsim. Sk F.Cny.Bs	63	85	Reading Railroad	51¼
			130	do	51½
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¼	100	Hudson River R.b30	20
34	Del. & Hd. Can Co.	104	100	Chic.&Rk.Is.RR.s10	72¾
25	N. Y. Cent. R.p.&c.	72	50	do	b10 72¾
50	do opg	73	11	do	72¾
300	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	19	50	La Crosse & Mil.RR.	11¾
100	do b10	19	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
670	do	17¾	15	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73
100	do	17¾	65	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 7—A. M.

We stated a few days since that the United States Treasury balances at the close of November were down to $7,328,451. At the close of June last they were $20,159,011. The sum of $12,830,560 would appear to have been expended, in addition to the whole revenues of the first five months of tha current fiscal year. Tha revenues from Customs at New-York were $15,173,257; at other porte about $7,000,000. Thesa items make up $35,003,817, or an average of $7,000,000 per month spent for the public service. In this wa make no account of the Land revenue, on the one hand, nor the purchase of Public Stocks, to which this revenue is specifically pledged, on the othar. The ordinary budget for the whole fiscal year is little short of $84,000,000, and it will not, in the main, be reduced by the new Congress this aida the 30th June. The deficiency, therefore, assuming a liberal estimate for the Customs under the reduced scale of duties and now constantly-decreasing entries, will be something like *twenty millions of dollars*; say—

Expenditures of the year	$84,000,000
Customs	$45,000,000
Last year's balance	20,000,000—64,000,000
Apparent deficiency by June 30	$20,000,000

The deficiency is brought suddenly home to the Department. The commercial panic, since the close of August, has cut short the Customs more than one-half. The receipts at New-York in September, October and November, were only $4,239,308. The same months last year yielded $9,838,274. Well-advised parties here do not calculate on more than $5,000,000, (possibly six millions,) for December, January and February. The same months last year yielded $12,036,597. Tha remaining months of the fiscal year will probably run better, by comparison, though thesa, it will be borne in mind, were light last year; tne Import trade then awaiting the New Tariff.

The deficiency is already upon the Secretary, and will have to be met at once. He has subject to draft to-day not exceeding six millions dollars, including his Mint and Assay funds. The emergency again raises the important question of the capabilities of the Sub-Treasury for other useful and popular ends than the mere receipt and disbursement of the Government revenues. A similar question came up in December, 1854, when the pressure in this City was turned by the action of the Treasury Department on the Public Stocks of the United States. There was much good accomplished then. It also recurred on the 1st July last, when the disbursements of the Department were wisely and efficiently conformed to the increased Custom-House payments under the New Tariff. And again and more recently in the panic of September and October, when the Secretary directed his whole energies to the relief of the pressura, and disbursed from his New-York office eight millions of Gold in excess of his receipts. That his efforts were not seconded in the proper spirit by the Associated Banks of this City and failed to turn the pressure in season, was not the fault of the Government. The relief was all that could have been asked from that quarter. It is now felt in the enhanced Specie strength of the New-York banks. They hold $13,000,000 more; the Sub-Treasury, at New-York alone, $8,000,000 less, than this time last year. But the point now to he made relates to the Currency and Exchange capabilities of the Sub-Treasury,in connection with the cost of borrowing money for the public service, in anticipation of revenue. The people would like to give circulation to ten or twenty millions in Treasury Notes, one or two years to run, free of charge to the Government. The merchant would like auch bills as a medium of exchange all over the Union. They had a trial of them during the Mexican War, and we agree with the *United States Economist* that the Secretary made a mistake in funding the issue at that time in a twenty-year loan. The Notes would have been absorbed through the Custom-House in thrae or four years after the peace, and the interest and premium since paid would have been saved to the Government. The objections to this simple form of Treasury obligation, cheap in itself and equally convenient to the Department and the public, will probably come from some few of the large Banks —the same that have shown an utter incapacity to direct either the domestic or foreign exchanges of the country—and from the advocates of a National Funded Debt. These last favor the funding system because it affords a sound Public Stock, free from all local taxation, and a Stock which, at no distant day, may be bought up by the Government at a great premium. But with the Independent Treasury in operation, which recognizes nothing but Gald and Silver, or the Bills of tha Treasury Department, in its receipts and dishursements, and with the almost certain proapect that the revenues of the Government will, in a year or two, again overtake and exceed its expenditures, there is no necessity for laying the foundation of another National Debt; and without disguising our own views of the subject, we believe that now is the time *for assimilating the Sub-Treasury, as near as may be, to a controlling power over the Currency and Exchanges of the country.* The abandonment of the constitutional obligations of the Federal Government on this subject, twenty years ago, has never been recompensed by the State Banking System, and there is nothing in the recent conduct of this system to induca the hope that it ever will be.

The private advices from England, in the mail by the *America*, which were received here on Saturday morning, are of varied interest, and induce a strong anxiety to learn the nature of the next accounts, hourly looked for by the *Baltic*. The week the Boston steamer sailed was evidently one of even greater concern to the American trade than the one that preceded it, in which the Bank Charter was extended. The embarrassment of Mr. PEABODY'S house was not finally determined until a late hour on Friday, 20th November. The terms and extent of relief by tha Bank of England had been arranged by the Court of Directors the day before, but the final acceptance of the Security by the Bank was made dependent upon the guarantee of Mr. PEABODY'S friends and other parties, including two of the Joint-Stock Banks interested in his going through. The amount asked for was £800,000, and we learn through several channels that the guaranty was obtained. Most of the financial letters from London speak quite confidently in reporting that tha worst of the panic had been turned. The trade letters from Liverpool are less cheerful, though everything depended on the course of affairs in London. The better news from this sida carried out by the *Baltic* was heartily welcomed, and this would be followed by atill more acceptable evidences of recovery on this side hy the *Persia* and the *Arabia*. The Bank of England was moving ectively to the relief of the pressure. It expanded its mercantile discounts thirty-seven millions dollars, or £7,500,000 sterling, in the fortnight. Tha line is now up to £30,239,270, an increase of about £9,000,000 since the 1st October. The Charter limit to the Note issues of the establishment had been exceeded £2,600,000, of which, however, the aum of £1,100,000 in Notes was unemployed. The Bullion in the issue department stood on the 18th of November £6,079,595, and this will probably prove the minimum report of the crisis. The exchanges with the Continent and with the United States had been fairly turned, and the arrivals from Australia were beginning to be felt. The drain for Ireland continued. That for Scotland had ceased. The suspension of Specie paymenta on the Notes of the Bank would seem to be out of the question, even if the charter limit of issue should be exceeded five millions sterling. The proportions of security, not the security itself, are temporarily disturbed under the new arrangement. Every note put out is fully represented and amply secured in the Issue Department. The conduct and power for good of this great moneyed establishment in a crisis like the present forcibly illustrate the influence of the strong arm of the Government in directing the finances of the country.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Specie movement at and from New-York for the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	26,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
Total 11 months	$209,214,000	$199,979,000
Foreign Specie	11,613,000	1,567,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$5,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5 246,000	7,542,000
Total 11 months	$58,971,000	$71,007,000
Foreign reexported	9,729,000	3,763,000
Together	$68,700,000	$74,770,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	980,000	3,789,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
Total 11 months	$37,024,000	$36,441,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$58,971,000	$71,007,000
Foreign reexported	9,729,000	3,763,000
Specie	37,024,000	35,441,000
Total all exports	$105,724,000	$110,211,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$4,487,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,762,184	4,405,022
April	3,301.607	2,973,386
May	1,907,239	3,447,157
June	677,611	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,240,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
Total 11 months	$34,466,676	$43,231,932

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,364
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,200,136	Jan. 30	861,060
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,990
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,023,026
April 14	1,229,236	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,583
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,281,272
June 29	1,952,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,576	April 15	1,458,592
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,966,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,915
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,187
Oct. 4	1,208,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,664,900	June 27	2,270,563
Nov. 4	1,464,457	July 14	1,705,201
Nov. 16	1,176,086	July 15	85,000
Nov. 29	1,744,572	July 27	1,649,896
Total	$29,935,966	Aug. 14	1,473,870
		Aug. 29	1,465,137
		Sept. 14	1,607,658
		Sept. 27	1,807,148
		Oct. 12	1,686,132
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Nov. 13	1,626,507
		Nov. 16	127,051
		Nov. 29	1,830,220
		Total	$36,838,106

Decrease in receipts from California $6,902,122
Increase in receipts from Europe 10,046,060

Net Increase of Specie at New-York ... $3,143,938

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November were compiated Saturday afternoon. They afford the following exhibit of the Import antries of the month:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,792,185
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	5,821,588
Free Goods	1,776,384
Total entries of Foreign Goods	$10,390,157
Against November, 1856	14,146,795
Decreased entries	$3,756,638

There was also entered during the month Foreign Coin and Bullion to the value of $3,027, 903, against $321,750 same month last year. The value of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $3,152,316, or less by $2,669,272 than the amount which went into Warehouse.

The Export clearances of the month were

In Domestic Produce	$5,245,599
Foreign Goods reexported	1,589,663
Specie	3,229,231
Total	$10,065,713
Against November, 1856:	
In Domestic Produce	$7,541,565
Foreign Goods reexported	257,755
Specie	2,955,839—10,755,159
Decrease of all Exports, November, 1857	$689,476

The Foreign Trade at this port during the last week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods' table in our last paper, of $1,724,282 against $3,651,759 tha same week last yeer. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,257,-618 against $1,862,207 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, $1,808,750, (of which $1,761,500 went out by tha *Atlantic* for England on Saturday,) against $64,928 same week last year. There was also sent, overland $611,000, to Boston for shipment by Cunerd steamer on Wednesday last. The increase of Gold, as near as can be ascertained, during the week was:

From California	$1,744,572
From Europe	264,000
From Interior by Express	500,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury	438,777
Together	$2,947,349

This would leave an apparent gain to the Banks of $624,000, and increase the reaerve, on the averages to be made up this afternoon, to, at least, *twenty-five millions dollars*. The probability is that the actual average will prove nearer *twenty-six millions*, the shipment *from* California having been counted the whole week, while that *to* Europe came out the last day of the week. The Sub-Treaaury balance-sheet on Saturday afternoon, $3,966,342, against $4,395,219 at the close of tha previous week.

The Bank movement of the week was remarkably quiet. The Country Currency Certificatea now bear 6 ₱ cent. Interest from 1st of December. The emount has been further reduced by voluntarily calling home part of tha Country Circulation which had accumulated here, and on the retention of which the makers decline paying interest. Of the remaining Certificates about one-half is temporarily held by the depository of the City Corporation, the Shoe and Leather Bank, for the interest they carry, and that of the other half is withheld from use at the Clearing House from the aame cause. Tha consequence is that a large portion of the daily settlements between the Banks is now mada in Gold, or in Certificates of Gold held by the Bank of America for the Association. The export demand for Gold is quite active, and the Bullion Brokers had a busy week of it. Tho rate for Engliah Coin improved to $4 91½ for Victoria sovereigns, and a fraction mora was paid for assayed bar gold and larga American Coin. French Coin in less demand. The closing ratas for American Gold are 100⅛@100½ buyers; 100⅜@100⅝ sellers. The remittances to England hy the packet on Saturday were chiefly in Gold, or in short-sight bills made against Gold. The aame course will, probably, be adopted for the mail of Wednesday next, the Cunard steamer sailing direct from this port. The shipment of Saturday for England goes to

Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co	$472,000
George Peabody & Co	115,000
Brown, Shipley & Co	164,000
Bank of Commerce Agents	50,000
Fielden, Brothers & Co	60,000
Baring, Brothers & Co	60,000
Kenneth, Down & Co	50,000
Still Brothers	62,000
Sundry Consignees	748,000
Together	$1,761,000

The recent receipts of Foreign Gold at this port, to the close af last week, amounted to $5,796,000. The amount returned in same direction is $5,341,000. The gain at Boston is a little larger, but the whole difference at both ports may be embraced within a million of dollars. That such would be the course of the unexpected Specie movement growing out of our October panic, few financial authorities doubted at the time. That the counter-movement has been hastened by the severity of the more recent money crisis in London is equally certain. And the probability now is, that owing to the unsettling of Produce as well as Bankers' credits by the failurea in England, and the temporary depression in her markets for the American staples, Specie shipments hence will continue active until we shall have sent to England and France nearly double the aum recently withdrawn from them. As financial matters have turned on the other side, it is rather desirable that such should be the case. The two heavy shipmenta already made by the *Arabia* and *Atlantic* will do great good for all parties concerned in England, while this and the immediate shipment of as much more hy the *Africa* and the succeeding direct steamer will do us no damage, in the present ample state of supply. On tha contrary, the instant effect upon the markets on the other side will be worth all of seven millions to the price of American Cotton and Grain, and double the sum in the restoration of confidence to the export movement of these great staples through the Winter.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.
New-York Cent.	80 @ 80¼	74½@75¼	72½@73
Erie	17¾@ 17⅞	15¾@15⅞	17 @17⅛
Illinois Central	95¼@ 95½	94 @94½	90½@91
Ill. Cent. Bonds	89 @ 89¼	87 @87¼	83½@83
Reading	54 @ 54½	51 @52	51 @51½
Toledo	43¾@ 43¾	40½@41½	42¾@42
Galena	82 @ 82¾	77 @77¾	72 @73
Rock Island	84 @ 84¾	76 @78	72½@72¼
Panama	90 @ 90¾	87 @87½	92 @92½
Delaware	102 @102¼	104¾@105	104 @104
Missouri Stxes	78¾@ 78¾	79½@79¾	78¾@78½
Virginia Stxes	88 @ 88¾	89½@90	86½@86
Mich. Southern	22¾@ 22¾	16½@16¾	18 @17⅞
Mich. C. & R cts	84 @ 84¾	83 @83¾	83 @83
La Crosse	13 @ 13¾	11 @11½	11½@11¼
Milwaukee	38 @ 34	31½@32	33 @32½

The Stock Market, toward the close of the week, was more or less influenced by the English financial accounts by the Halifax steamer. The course of prices was irregular, and the dealings generally without much spirit. After the distribution of the *America's* mail on Saturday morning, there were conflicting interpretations put upon the private letters, and the sellers against the Share list were disposed to increase their contracts. In the afternoon the market was steadier, particularly on the Cash bids. It will be noticed from the foregoing table that the fall since Saturday week is most decided in New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena. The non-dividend paying Road shares, after some fluctuations, close about the same. State Stocks are weaker. The following auction sales of Louisianas were made by Mr. MULLER on Saturday:

$25,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Coupon Bonds, '93..Flat, 62@62½
$10,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Coupon Bonds, '93..Flat, 62¼
$17,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Coupon Bonds, '94..Flat, 61¼

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., to be paid on and after 26th inst The transfers close on 21st inst.

The following discounts on Country money are quoted to us by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., brokers, No. 9 Wall-street.

	₱ cent. disc't.		₱ cent. disc't.
New-York State	⅜@ ½	Va. Free Banks	5½@6
New-England	⅜@ ½	North Carolina	7 @7½
Rhode Island	3 @3¼	South Carolina	4¼@4½
Essex	⅜@ ½	Ohio, Ind., Ky., Mo.	2½@2
West Jersey	2¼@3	Ind. Free Banks	8 @10
Philadelphia	2¼@2½	Ill. and Wis	7½@6
Interior Penn's	3¼@4	Canada	1¼@2
Baltimore	2¼@4	Phila. Checks	2¼@2¼
Interior Maryl'd	4¼@5	Balt. Checks	3¼@4
Va. Old Banks	5½@6	Boston Checks	¼@ ⅜

American Gold—buying, ⅛; selling, ¼.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
160	78	160	80
120	95	120	70
80	78	80	80
40	80	40	90

The final result of the conferences among the City shareholders in the New-York Central Road was to recommend the substitution of the name of Mr. J. P. MOORE, on the ticket for new Directors to he voted for at Albany on Wednesday, for that of Mr. E. G. FAILE, who peremptorily declinee to serve another year.

A misprint of *Havana* for *Holland* occurred in our table of the distribution of the Tobacco Crop of 1857 the other day. The export to Havana, which is inconsiderable, is included under the head of Spain.

Mr. GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Broker, corner of Pine and William-streets, reports the sales of the following Fire Insurance shares:

	Asked.	Sales.		Asked.	Sales.
Ætna	106	101⅜	Knickerbocker	132	—
American	95	85	Lafayette	100	—
Arctic	95	—	Lamar	90	85
Astor	110	—	Lenox	90	90
Atlantic	125	—	Long Island	158	—
Beekman	110	103	Lorillard	116	112⅜
Bowery	155	—	Manhattan	130	—
Brevoort	90	87	Market	106	—
Broadway	114	110	Mechanics' & T.	130	130
Brooklyn	140	135	Mechanics'	92	—
Citizens'	170	—	Mercantile	110	108½
City	175	—	Merchants'	140	—
Clinton	105	100	Metropolitan	100	92
Columbia	86	84	Montauk	92	—
Commercial	105	—	Nassau	126	—
Commonwealth	100	99	National	175	—
Continental	100	95	N. Amsterdam	107	—
Corn Exchange	126	113½	New World	95	90
Eagle	140	—	N. Y. Equitable	155	—
East River	95	90	N. Y. Fire & M.	150	130
Empire City	118	110	Niagara Fire	145	138
Excelsior	105	98	N. American	110	105
Exchange	100	92	North River	133	—
Firemen's	144	—	Pacific	130	—
Fulton	105	106½	Park	102	95
Goodhue	85	—	Peter Cooper	106	—
Greenwich	135	—	Phenix	125	114
Grocers'	105	103	People's	95	90
Hamilton	65	—	Relief	115	113½
Hanover	105	—	Republic	80	—
Harmony	95	92½	Resolute	90	—
Home	145	125	Rutgers	105	102
Hope	100	95	Security	100	—
Howard	160	—	St. Mark's	98	—
Humboldt	82	75	St. Nicholas	75	—
Indemnity	80	—	Stuyvesant	100	—
Irving	105	103	United States	139	—
Jefferson	165	—	Washington	150	145
Jersey	105	100	Williamsburg	116	112

Movement of Western Produce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken the trouble to convert into money-value the decrease in the quantity of produce arriving at "tide water" since the opening of the canal, as compared with last year, from the statistics as given in the TIMES of the 27th ult., which, if you deem of interest, please publish:

306,587 barrels Flour	at	$5 00	$1,532,935
6,281,523 bushels Wheat	at	1 00	6,281,523
4,604,439 bushels Corn	at	75	3,453,330
2,820,438 bushels Oats	at	40	1,048,175
1,313,455 bushels Rye	at	75	985,091
418,417 bushels Barley	at	75	313,813
78,731 barrels Pork	at	16 00	1,259,696
30,520 barrels Beef	at	12 00	366,240
2,392,509 pounds Cheese	at	7	167,475
1,694,300 pounds Butter	at	16	271,088
6,456,300 pounds Lard	at	12	774,756
5,765,000 pounds Bacon	at	10	576,500
Total			$17,030,522

Need we look any further for the cause of our financial troubles than to this decrease alone?

Seventeen millions of dollars! worth of produce, equivalent to gold in paying our European indebtedness, arriving in this City during the Summer and Fall. What would it not have done toward paying off indebtedness and continuing confidence? Panic and distrust would not have been heard of. I say naught of tha difference in the value of much of the produce really received here this year as compared with the last.

Does not this exhibition point to the quarter from whence our real relief is to come? Importing gold is but postponing payment. It will all have to be sent back, and more with it, unless we in earnest begin and continue to send forward produce. The mighty West is overburdened with it, but the difficulty mostly is that it is in the hands of the producers, who are not generally willing to sell at the present low prices, and who are not so much indebted to the Western retailers as we are pronc to believe. We have imported and manufactured large quantities of various goods for these producers, and sent them out West until the shelves of dealers are filled. And they lie there. These prudent farmers prefer wearing their old clothes this Winter rather than sell their wheat at half price to pay for new ones. Who shall blame them? And what is our remedy? Waiting Micawber-like for "something to turn up", seems the easiest. But suppose that that "something" does not turn up till next Fall, or in other words suppose there is no famine or other disaster in Europe great enough to enhance the present prices of produce, and our producers persist through all next Spring in wearing their old clothes and refusing to buy our vanities, (for the West has been so well supplied for the last five years, that there is scarcely a family who could not do decently without new outfits for one Winter and one Summer season at least,) —how then? Are our Western retailers or our City jobbers well able to live a year and pay the expenses of business and living out of their capital? Truly, I think not, and the sooner half of them get into some business at which they can make a living, the sooner will failures and their correlative panics cease. T. H. S.

New-York Central Meeting.

From the Evening Express, Dec. 5.

THEODORE DEHON, Esq., on the part of the Committee, this afternoon, reported the following ticket for election as Directors at the annual meeting:

DIRECTORS.

Erastus Corning, Albany.	John V. L. Pruyn, Albany.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.	J. L. Schoolcraft, Albany,
Joseph Field, Rochester.	Nath. Thayer, Boston.
J. H. Chedell, Auburn.	Isaac Townsend, N. Y.
Horace White, Syracuse.	*J. D. Moore, New-York.*
A. C. Palge, Schenectady.	John F. Seymour, Utica.
Russell Sage, Troy.	

—Which was adopted without dissent.

The Committee also reported the draft of a letter to tha Directors, as regards the details of management. The letter recommends:

1. That no debt be created in any one year exceeding $250,000, without first obtaining the consent of the stockholders in a public meeting, of which formal notice shall be given.

2. That the Company should not become implicated, as indorser, or in any way, with another road, or allow its guarantee to be used for the benefit of any officers or directors.

3. That all free passes, except to directors, be discontinued.

4. That a Committee of Directors, or agents appointed by them, shall make all purchases for the road, and that a Board of Auditors shall be formed, without whose signatures no bill shall be presented to the Treasurer.

5. That a Committee of five Stockholders, not Directors, shall be appointed, who shall annually, thirty days before the election, make an examination of the affairs of the road, aided by accountants, at the expense of the Company. That twenty days before the annual election a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be held, to hear the report and nominate candidates for Directors.

The report was adopted without a division, and the following gentlemen appointed the first Committee:

Messrs. Battelle, J. De Wolfe, Gallatin, E. G. Faile, and M. Delano.

The Committee had previously addressed the following communication to Mr. CORNING:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Hon. Erastus Corning, Pres't N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., in answer to our communication of Nov. 28, we have the pleasure to acknowledge, and at the same time respond to. We were aware that in past years the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company here have been ignorant of the names of the Directors proposed to be voted for, until the eve of election. Indeed, we believe the ticket has not been made generally public until the morning upon which the vote was taken. We are quite aware that on the composition of such a ticket, consideration is necessary and useful; but, looking at the number and variety of the stockholders, their residence as separated from each other, the generally sparse attendance in person at the election, and the magnitude of the property with which the Directors are interested, in our judgment at least twenty days' public notice should be given in advance of the ticket proposed to be voted for. It gives time for examination by stockholders of the names presented for their suffrage, and a fair opportunity for judgment, if, as a whole, the names presented will best promote the interest of stockholders, in the care of their property.

Under the present system of concentrating proxies in the hands of some few, stockholders blindly vote. Indeed, the judgment of others is substituted for their own in a matter of much importance to the interest of each. We submit these views to your candid consideration in these sentiments, and shall be glad if they lead you to reconsider the propriety of exchanging views with us upon the names suitable as Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company the ensuing year, so that they may be laid before the adjourned meeting of the New-York stockholders, on Thursday next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
THEODORE DEHON, JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN P. MOORE, MORAIN DELANO,
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Committee.

The House of George Peabody & Co.

From London Letter of New-York Commercial,

LONDON, Friday, NOV. 20, 1857.

The present week has been equal in excitement to any in the height of the panic of 1847. It closes, however, with a satisfactory aspect and a growing feeling of confidence on all sides that a gradual and uninterrupted restoration will now take place.

The great event has been in connection with the position of Mr. PEABODY. Throughout the whole crisis his credit has been unimpaired, and the paper of the house has day after day been sought by the bill-brokers and discounted with the same freedom and on the same terms as the best in London. At the Bank of England also this has been the case. The reliance, however, has of course been on the extent of Mr. PEABODY'S private property, since it was inferred by every one that his receipt of funds from America must, as in the case of all the other houses, have been greatly curtailed for many weeks past. Two or three days back the impression that this property would have to be rendered available was confirmed. Meanwhile the general panic had reached a climax. Numerous houses, joint stock banks, and establishments of all kinds, with large assets, were seeking aid on any terms, and some of them had been allowed to go down. The Bank of England was the only place of resort, and the necessary stringency of its rules rendered every application hopeless except when the guarantees at hand were beyond all question. At such a moment, therefore, the knowledge that some exceptionable accommodation would be required could not, even in Mr. PEABODY'S case, fail to create anxiety. It was however, soon allayed. The character of the ultimate security was sufficient to dispel all hesitation, and a full credit was at once given for the utmost amount

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1941. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Late Storm—News from Pekin—The Rebellion—Visit of the Russian Minister to the San Jacinto—Visit of American Officers to the New Governor of Shanghae.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAE, China, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The 6th, 7th and 8th of this month will be memorable in the north of China (and, doubtless, in the south too) as a period when it and the seas adjacent were visited by one of the heaviest and longest-continued gales of wind ever known in this part of the world. Such an occurrence at this season of the year is unusual, and was entirely unlooked for, and, as a consequence, immense damage was done to the shipping, crops, etc. The gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain during nearly the whole of its continuance, the consequence of which, together with the back water from the river, was to flood the whole valley of the Woosung River, including the city and foreign settlement of Shanghae. It being time of Spring tides and the wind blowing directly up the river, the water was "heaped up" to an unprecedented height in the same for a number of hours. From the ship's deck we saw the strange sight of a city partially submerged, a Chinese Venice, minus the gorgeous turrets and towers, brightness and beauty, of the "city of the sea,"—a fertile country, before green and luxuriant, covered as far as the eye could reach with water, the numerous villages each surrounded by its grove of trees afloat, and the numerous fleet of shipping and junks lying broadside to a strong current, some of them dragging their anchors. The valley of the Woosung River together with that of a portion of the Yong-tse-Kiang, being alluvial, flat and but little elevated above high tide, was throughout their great extent submerged, and as a consequence the cotton crop was partially destroyed. The holding ground being good here, very little damage was done to the shipping. The lightship at the mouth of the river is missing, and is supposed to have gone down, carrying with it the keeper and his wife—both English. The American vessels *Ærolite* and *Minna* were driven on the south bank, near the mouth of the river. That there has been an immense loss of junks there is no doubt, for that species of craft are not by any means good at weathering a storm when at sea. It is calculated that full one-third of the sea-going junks in Chinese waters are lost at sea. That there must have been a corresponding loss and damage done to foreign vessels at the time in Chinese and adjacent seas we shall no doubt soon learn, and I shall doubtless have a long list of casualties to give you in my next.

"Pekin Gazettes" have been received at this place up to Aug. 9, containing nothing new of interest. We hear the same old story of famine and distress in the city and adjoining country. The cry is "Food, food, or we perish." This cry is echoed throughout several of the northern provinces, elicited by drought and locusts, both of which have left starvation in their train. In the province of Chihle, of which Pekin is the capital, the distress is the greatest. The cholera had broken out both in the capital and in the country towns, and was carrying off large numbers of people. Orders have been received here from the capital for the purchase of large quantities of rice for distribution amongst the starving myriads there and elsewhere in the province. No further allusion is made in the gazettes to the Canton troubles. *Cui bono.*

No further news of the rebellion has been received here. About 1,400 Imperialist troops came down to Woosung a few days since (12 miles from Shanghae) from Chin-Kiang-Foo, having deserted in consequence of not receiving their pay. About 400 of them arrived at this place on the 8th of this month, and were forthwith sent back by the city authorities, who, fearing trouble from their presence, are negotiating for foreign ships to remove them to Swatow, from which place they entered the Imperial service.

August 29th his Imperial Highness', the Emperor of all the Russias, steamer *America* arrived at Woosung, having on board Count PUTIATIN, Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia at the Court of Pekin, and suite. Of his departure from the Court of St. Petersburg on this mission, you have doubtless been apprised some time since. His Excellency is well known in these waters, having been in command of the Russian squadron in the China seas at the time of the late Anglo-Russian war, and is known to be a man of great ability, one that will not fail his Government in her hour of need. Sept. 1 he visited the *San Jacinto*, unaccompanied by his suite, and dressed in plain citizens' clothes. The gallant admiral by his unassuming bearing, and by the interest he took in everything aboard, created quite a favorable impression on the minds of all aboard ship. He was particularly interested in the engines and boilers, which he examined minutely, crawling around and under the machinery to the great detriment of his broadcloth. Query. How many of *our* naval commodores, captains, commanders, etc., would dirty their white kids to elicit information on mechanical subjects? Count PUTIATIN arrived in the Gulf of Pecheli in July; he did not succeed in delivering his letter until after twenty days' delay by the Chinese Court. After succeeding in delivering the letter with which he was charged to the Court of Pekin, he started for this place. He left on the 5th, returning to the mouth of the Peiho for the purpose of receiving a reply from the Chinese Court to the letter from the Russian Court. This gives color to the rumor that has for some time been going the rounds about new negotiations that are supposed to be pending between Russia and China, giving the former power extraordinary privileges above other nations. Among those privileges may be reckoned a more extensive commercial intercourse by sea and the river Amoor with China.

Whilst off the mouth of the Peiho numerous military defences were observed, and, also, that the Chinese showed great aversion to having any intercourse with foreigners.

Yesterday, our acting-Consul, Mr. KNAPP, paid his respects to the newly appointed Taoutae SEE An invitation was extended by the Vice-Consul to the officers of the ship to accompany him, but a decision rendered some time since in the High Court of Puppydom, declaring that the term officers, in particular cases, meant *only* commissioned officers, virtually excluded a large portion of *the* officers from waiting on his Excellency the Governor. The interview lasted but a short time, and as a peculiarity of it there was no bandying of *national* compliments, no *hoping* on either side "that the present good feeling existing between the two governments might be perpetuated," etc. As the Taoutae of Shanghae is a person of importance in the eyes of foreigners, a brief sketch of the new ruler may not be uninteresting. I am indebted to the North China *Herald* for the following:

"H. E. SEE is a native of the Hingwan district, in the prefecture of Souchow, in Szechuen; and, in 1839, attained *by merit* in Chingtoo, the Capital of Szechuen, the literary rank of Kenjin. He was subsequently four years in Pekin, employed on the criminal board, and twelve years ago was appointed to a district magistracy in this province, (Keangso,) where he has been ever since. Previous to his appointment to the post of Shanghae Intendant he was prefect of Soochow, and a few months back gained credit for putting down a rising of Chaouchow men in Soochow. The Emperor, for this, elevated him to the rank of Salt Commissioner, (Gen-gun-zse,) a Mandarin of the third class, wearing a transparent blue button."

There is now in the harbor the American vessels *Alfred Hill, Antelope, Arab, Edward Koppitch, Florence, Huzzar, Intrepid, Nabob, Quickstep, Skylark* and *Wandering Jew.*

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Bank bills 6s. 7d.@6s. 7¼d. Credits 6s. 7¼d.@6s. 8d. Private bills, with documents, 6s. 8½d.@6s. 9d. per Shanghae Tael.

Freights to London and Liverpool, £6@£6 6s. for Silk; £3@£3 10s. for Tea. To New-York $10 per ton of 40 feet.

DANL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Defeat of Wendell for Printer in the Democratic Caucus.

The Privateer General Armstrong Case Decided.

MEETING OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Senate Democratic caucus made no nominations except for President *pro tem.* The Republican caucus—HALE, Chairman—nominated HAMLIN unanimously, and appointed Messrs. SEWARD, FOOT and WADE a Committee to call future caucuses when desired.

The House caucus of the Republicans nominated GROW for Speaker, GRATZ BROWN, of St. Louis, for Clerk, and BANCOCK, of Michigan, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The old Postmaster and Doorkeeper were renominated.

There was a brief discussion on a resolution introduced by PERIT of Indiana, relative to the practical repudiation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty by the Democracy, in which Mr. BANKS said the Democratic Party seems to have committed itself solely to the office of propaganding Slavery. The Republican Party represented the opposition to that policy, and contained the elements to defeat it.

The great fight on the Printer is over in the Democratic caucus. The anticipated combination between STRADMAN and BANKS was effected, which resulted in the nomination of the former on the first ballot, by sixty votes, against thirty for WENDELL. Before the ballot, a letter was read from CLEMENS, in which he asserted that a friend of WENDELL's, whom he had known twenty years, approached him with the declaration that if he would go for WENDELL, or stay out, it should be made an object to his mother. A letter from WENDELL in reply denied positively authorizing any such proposition anywhere. Several opponents of WENDELL, supposing he was likely to be nominated, left the Caucus, but returned when they found that he was likely to be beaten. There was much ill-feeling on the subject, with crimination and recrimination. Rumors are current that the Republicans will support WENDELL, and elect him with the aid of the disaffected Democrats, with a view of distracting the Democratic Party. This is not probable, however, as it is supposed that STRADMAN will establish a "Douglas" organ here, if elected, which the Republicans are not disposed to prevent. The Administration was for WENDELL, fearing that result.

FORNEY had a long and satisfactory interview with the President to-day, in which the latter was assured that the attacks on him in the *Union* were not officially authorized. The President also declared distinctly that he would not accept a renomination if unanimously tendered by the party.

The celebrated case of the privateer *General Armstrong* was disposed of in the Court of Claims to-day—the Judges delivering three separate opinions. Chief-Justice GILCHRIST affirmed his decision in favor of the claimants. Justice SCARBOROUGH reversed his previous opinion on the law of the case, but refers it to Congress for its equitable interposition. Justice BLACKFORD reversed his previous dissenting opinion.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Colonel RICHARDSON, of Illinois, has been formally tendered the Governorship of Nebraska.

At the Democratic Caucus to-night 108 members were in attendance.

Mr. FAULKNER produced correspondence to the effect that wishing to become fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the remarks made in a former Caucus by Mr. CLEMENS affecting Mr. WENDELL's character, he wrote a letter to Mr. CLEMENS, who replied that a corrupt proposition had been made to him (CLEMENS) in behalf of WENDELL. The last named, in his letter, the subject having been referred to him, emphatically denied that any proposition of the nature stated had been made with his knowledge or authority, and said that if it was made it must have been by some one too lazy to work, too proud to steal, and ashamed to beg.

Mr. CLEMENS said that when the proposition was made, he referred the individual to the Act of Congress prescribing penalties against approaches to members for corrupt purposes. The man was in his power, but for the sake of his family he would not expose him.

The correspondence having been read, a vote for Printer followed.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, withdrew the name of A. D. BANKS and proposed that of Mr. STRADMAN, who received 60 votes, the Southern and Western members uniting. WENDELL received 31. Messrs. FAULKNER and HOPKINS voted for Mr. HARRIS, of the Union. Some Democrats refused to vote and apprehend trouble to-morrow.

The entire *Globe* and Supplement of to-day is occupied with an exposition of alleged frauds in the purchase of books during the last Congress. The publication has produced much sensation, particularly about the Capitol.

In the Court of Claims to-day, Judges SCARBURG and BLACKFORD delivered opinions adverse to the claimants of the brig *General Armstrong*. Judge GILCHRIST dissented.

Immediately after the House adjourned, hundreds of men and boys crowded on the new doorkeeper clamoring for situations. The Postmaster was similarly assaulted. The Clerk, too, is overwhelmed with applicants.

The Republicans, in caucus this morning, nominated GEORGE M. WESTON, editor of the *Republic*, for Printer.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its sessions to-day. The full bench was in attendance, with the exception of Justice CURTIS, resigned.

Nos. 28, 29, 38, 101, 105, 131, 143, the United States *vs.* several parties in California, appeals from the United States District Court of that State, were dismissed.

The docket will be called to-morrow.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Fifty Senators were present when the body was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice-President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was adopted that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. BRIGHT, the oldest member present.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and DANIEL CLARK, of New-Hampshire, new members, took their seats, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President, *pro. tem.*

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was chosen, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The usual resolution to inform the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and in readiness for business, was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the Bedford (Penn.) *Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

On the call of the roll at 12 o'clock 221 members answered to their names.

A quorum having thus been ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pa., by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

The vote was taken, with the following result: ORR, 128; GROW, 84; Scattering, 13.

Mr. ORR was elected. The announciation of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and BANKS, of Massachusetts, a Committee to conduct Mr. ORR to the Chair. The oath was administered by Mr. GIDDINGS.

On assuming it, Mr. ORR expressed thanks for the honor conferred upon him; said the delicate and responsible duties of the Chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cordial coöperation of members in dispatching business, and upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them admonished them to cultivate patriotism as expansive as the Confederaton itself. He cherished the hope that business would be transacted to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people; that the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country. (Applause.)

The members were then sworn, advancing by delegations with that purpose.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered, with a proviso as to the twenty-third rule, that whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until other committees shall have been called in turn.

Mr. CLINGMAN alluded to the fact that the Committee on Public Lands has, for several sessions, monopolized the morning hour, compelling the other committees to rely on the courtesy of the House to make reports.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, was then elected Clerk, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. ORR did for Speaker; Mr. GLOSBRENNER elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. HACKNEY Doorkeeper. Mr. CLUSKEY was declared Postmaster, by resolution.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than $100 as a circulating medium, in the District of Columbia.

The House then adjourned.

The Kansas Constitution—Important Alteration of its Provisions.

From the National Intelligencer.

The attentive reader will observe that the "SCHEDULE" affixed to the Constitution, as now officially published, differs in some material respects from that which appeared in the Government paper of this City on the 18th of last month, and which we published on the following day. We indicate these variations by *italicizing* the portions which are omitted in the earlier copy of the *Union*. Two of these, it will be seen, are of much importance, and should perhaps serve to modify somewhat the terms in which this portion of the Constitution was lately described by the official journal. We allude to the clause found at the close of section 14, which provides that in future revisions of the present Constitution "no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves," and to the provision contained in the 8th section of the Schedule as to-day published, (for the arrangement of the sections differs widely from that of the *Union's* copy,) which ordains that even the general election for State officers on the first Monday in January next shall be conducted in the same manner as the election on the single section of the Constitution as submitted, thus investing the President of the Convention with the same power in the one case as in the other. The existing authorities of the Territory, as well those holding office immediately from the people as under the Federal Government, are entirely ignored by the authors of the "Schedule." The effect of the clause inserted in section 14 is to render permanent the *status* and extent of Slavery, (in so far as it already exists in the Territory,) even if what is called the "Slavery article" should be stricken out by the popular vote.

If we direct our attention to other parts of the Constitution, it will be found that the "Ordinance" contains some stipulations which are made expressly contingent upon the action of Congress with reference to them. According to these stipulations it is agreed that the State of Kansas will relinquish her "undoubted right to tax the public lands" lying within her limits, provided Congress will make certain grants in return for this valuable consideration. A reference to the several acts of Congress providing for the admission into the Union of Michigan, Arkansas, Iowa and Florida, enables us to say that, with regard to these States at least, (and such, we believe, has been the uniform practice of Congress,) the right of the States to tax the public land has never been conceded by the Federal Legislature. And hence it was that Congress, in passing an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, took the precaution to provide "that the people of the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within the said State; *nor shall they levy a tax on any of the lands of the United States within the said State;* and nothing in this act shall be construed as *an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions contained in the 'ordinance' of the Convention* of the people of Arkansas." The right of Congress to revise this portion of the Constitution of Kansas will, therefore, be conceded by all, as indeed is imported by the very terms of the articles contained under this head.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

The warehouses of DAVIS & STEEL, forwarders; LIVINGSTON & Co., forwarders; BOSSIDORS & SONS, stable keepers; JEFFERIES & SONS, coach-spring factory, and two dwellings on Market, above Eighth-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. Several other buildings were damaged.

FIRE AT BRATTLEBORO.

BRATTLEBORO, Monday, Dec. 7.

A large barn attached to the State Lunatic Asylum was fired by an incendiary on Saturday night, and burned, together with 29 head of cattle, and 100 tons of hay.

FIRE AT CLYDE, N. Y.

CLYDE, Monday, Dec. 7.

The large distillery owned by BRIGGS, COFFIN & Co., was entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss from $20,000 to $25,000.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 7.

The Legislature organized to-day. Most of the old officers were reëlected. The Governor sent in four messages, unprecedentedly long, largely devoted to Banks and Banking.

Investigation into the Affairs of the Middlesex Mills.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

A preliminary investigation was held to-day into the affairs of the Middlesex Mills, as connected with the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. GEORGE H. KUHN, the recently-appointed Treasurer, made a financial statement, which, by vote of the stockholders, was laid on the table. After much discussion a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of five, with full powers to investigate the affairs of the Company, and determine whether the work of the mills shall be continued, and to report at a meeting of the stockholders within thirty days. B. F. BUTLER and JAMES C. AYER, of Lowell, GEORGE W. LYMAN, RICHARD S. FAY, Jr., and WM. SOHIER, of Boston, were appointed the Committee. The stock of the Middlesex Mills was quoted to-day at 95.

Municipal Elections.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7.

Our municipal election to-day has resulted in the reëlection of G. H. DUNBAR, Republican, for Mayor, by 10 plurality over A. H. HOWLAND, the Citizens' candidate. The whole Board of Aldermen and a majority of the Council were elected on the Citizens' ticket.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 7.

JOHN R. ROLLINS, Republican, was chosen Mayor to-day, with a Republican Board of Aldermen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Mayor and City Clerk to-day, with five of the eight Aldermen and nine of the eighteen Councilmen. The vote for Mayor was, PHELPS, Democrat and present incumbent, 1,009; BLISS, Republican, 872.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

By the arrival of the mail we have dates from all points as late as due.

The Charleston papers announce that the steamer *Welaka*, of Savannah, was totally wrecked on St. Nicholas Bar, 3d inst. The crew, passengers and a part of her cargo were saved.

The ship *Mary C. Porter* (before reported) had been brought to the wharf at Charleston, and an effort will be made to get the water out of her.

The Mobile *Register* learns that there was a rumor in New-Orleans by steamer *Daniel Webster*, that the steamer *Fashion* had landed in Nicaragua, and was on her way home.

The ship *Anna Sise* cleared on the 13th from Mobile to Havre, with a cargo of 3,400 bales of Cotton, valued at upwards of $204,000.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 7.

The weather here is warm and fine. A dispatch from Rochester says that twenty-two boats from Tonawanda Creek are now coming in. The canal is nearly free of ice.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

The weather is very mild and clear here. Navigation is entirely uninterrupted on both the canal and lake.

The Steamship Bowman.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Bowman*, before reported ashore at Deal, is now bilged and full of water. Her hatches are off and her cargo of wheat all damaged. Men are now at work taking out the cargo.

Suicide of a Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Dec. 7.

BREEN, one of the murderers of the Mackenzie family, hung himself in his cell in the jail here, last evening.

Anxiety at the Non-Arrival of the Fashion.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 7.

There is considerable anxiety manifested here at the non-arrival of the steamer *Fashion*.

A portion of the Texas regiment arrived here yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Mobile.

Arrival of Grain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 7.

Twelve of the grain-laden vessels which were detained by ice in the Welland Canal, arrived here, to-day, with 171,200 bushels Wheat and 16,000 bushels Corn.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Refusal of the Board to Express Approval of the Metropolitan Police Law—Personalities between Mayor Wood and Gen. Nye.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at their establishment in Broome-street. All the members were present, Gen. NYE being in the Chair.

The Chairman submitted a letter from the General Superintendent, which referred in terms of warm praise to the conduct of the Police force during the recent election, attributing to their energy and fidelity to duty, the preservation of peace and order in the City.

The Chairman accordingly submitted the following resolutions, based upon the General Superintendent's communication:

Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissioners tender to the officers of the Metropolitan Police their thanks for the prompt and energetic manner in which they discharged their several duties on the day of election. The order preserved throughout the City is the best and highest commendation of their conduct.

Resolved, That the especial thanks of the Board are due to those citizens who volunteered their services as special policemen on the day of election, and whose services tended in a great degree to preserve that quiet to the City so remarkable.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the members of the Metropolitan force resident in Brooklyn for their prompt response to the call made upon them, beautifully illustrating the wisdom displayed in the passage of the law, under which we are enabled to call a force from any part of the District to preserve order in this great City.

These resolutions, after being adopted, gave rise to considerable debate, growing out of a difference of opinion as to the last clause of the third resolution, referring to the wisdom displayed in the Metropolitan Police Law.

A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. CHOLWELL and carried.

Mr. PERIT moved to amend the third resolution, by striking out that clause and substituting the words "their efficient services."

The Chairman said he would withdraw his resolutions, to give Mr. PERIT an opportunity of presenting the subject in a form to please himself.

Mr. PERIT said he simply proposed to strike out the objectionable passage in order to secure unanimity on the rest.

Mayor WOOD moved to take a separate vote on each of the resolutions. Carried.

The first and second were carried, Mayor WOOD alone voting in the negative, on the ground that the resolutions complimented every member of the force, whilst he had affidavits, which he would present in due time to the Board, to show that there were many members of the force who, instead of being entitled to the thanks of the Board, ought to be dismissed for their conduct on Election day.

The third resolution was then put as amended by the removal of the last clause and the substitution therefor of the words "and their efficient service."

Mr. PERIT called attention of the Board to a discussion which took place at the last meeting, when Mayor WOOD intimated that he (Mr. PERIT) was under some commitment to him to vote with him in favor of the old Police, and he (Mr. PERIT) made a distinct denial which he believed he had reiterated, though on the reports which had gone before the public in the papers, a doubt might arise as to whether that disavowal had been made. On that account, therefore, he deemed it important to say distinctly that he had never made any pledge or commitment to Mayor WOOD or to any other human being, in reference to his conduct in this Board. To show how little probability there was of any such thing, it should be recollected that he had never solicited, or expected, or desired the appointment, and finally accepted it with great reluctance, and at the sacrifice of great personal convenience. And when the Mayor called upon him on the evening of his appointment, at his house at Bloomingdale, he first of all apologized to him for having nominated him, supposing it might have been an inconvenience to him, and then went on to announce his appointment, and to urge its acceptance by considerations of a general character, such as the exposed state of the City of New-York, and the very inadequate Police force which was in it. In the conversations which followed, he (Mr. PERIT) expressed to the Mayor, as he had to a great variety of persons, that he felt an interest in the old Police, and the desire that the worthy men of them should be reinstated in their places. That was his honest opinion since they were dismissed, and it was his opinion now. His first act on entering the Board, was to ascertain by inquiry at the Board what the impediments were that hindered their restoration, and he then learnt that they had been dismissed, not as he supposed by a common resolution of the Board, but dismissed after a judicial proceeding and regular decision, which, as he understood, could not be reversed, except by a decision of the Court or some act of the Legislature. He was ready to-morrow, if these disabilities could be removed, to elect, and to do it cheerfully, the best men of that force, for the obvious reason that they were already well drilled, and that there were among them a great many men of excellent character. And this was the whole extent of any commitment he had made or of any opinions he had expressed. He stated this publicly now, because he felt mortified at the supposition that any of his friends might think he had made a commitment of himself any particular course. He had been elected without his knowledge, and did come into this Board utterly without any commitment whatever.

Mayor WOOD did not think that the Commissioner (Mr. PERIT) and himself differed at all on that question. He had stated to this Board that he had never conversed with Mr. PERIT on the subject until after he was nominated and made a member of this Board. That was so; and in regard to the interview to which Mr. PERIT alluded, he had stated the facts correctly, to the best of his (Mayor WOOD's) recollection, and he did not think they differed at all. He would say, however, that those opinions of Mr. PERIT's were not new to him, and he certainly would not have presented his name to this Board as a Commissioner if he had not felt assured that such were Mr. PERIT's sentiments in reference to the old force.

Mr. PERIT wished to know how they could reinstate the old Police as the law now stood.

Mayor WOOD replied that under the decision of Judge DAVIES, the difficulty would be rather in refusing to reinstate them. He did not see how they could help restoring members of the old force. He had a proposition to submit bearing on that very question.

General NYE said the following proposal in reference to the same subject had been received:

To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

GENTLEMEN:—We notice, by a report of the proceedings in your Board as published by the Press of this City, that you are anxious to have a speedy adjudication of the questions now in litigation between your Board and those who claim to be members of the Police of this City. As counsel for a large number of those who are usually designated the Municipal Police, and who now claim to be officers of Police, entitled to do duty and to receive pay, but who are not recognized by your Board, we are instructed to join you in any measure that can be taken to expedite the settlement of the questions in controversy, and for that purpose will agree with you upon a case containing the facts necessary to such determination.

If you will either directly or by resolution, authorize your counsel to join in this method of disposing of the questions at issue, much litigation will be avoided, and an authoritative adjudication can probably be obtained in January next.

The questions which should be embraced in the case to be submitted are substantially:

I. Did the Municipal Police who were in office at the time of the passage of the Metropolitan Police act and at the time the Board was organized, but who did duty under the Mayor up to July 2, 1857, become officers of the Metropolitan Police by virtue of the law?

II. If they became officers of the Metropolitan Police by force of the statute, were the proceedings of your Board in their alleged removal in accordance with the law, and the rules and regulations adopted by your Board?

III. If the members of the Municipal Police who continued to do duty under the Mayor, and who did not, prior to July 3, 1857, acknowledge your authority, did not, by force of the law, become officers of the Metropolitan Police, are they precluded from being appointed as officers of the police force by reason of the prohibition contained in section 12 of the act?

Should you deem any other questions material we will cheerfully consent to the incorporation in the case, of the necessary facts to raise the question. Trusting that this proposition may be accepted by the Board, we have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Dec. 7, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE.

The Chairman further stated that there were a large number of these persons who had been in the old force, who had counsel engaged at the present moment with counsel for the Commissioners, in doing the very thing which this letter suggested. He supposed they would have the facts ready to-morrow, and that the case would be argued some day early in the week.

Mayor WOOD assumed that this question was not to be decided on a case to be made ont between no counsel on the one side and real counsel on the other. The gentlemen by whom this letter was written represented the interests of five hundred persons.

Gen. NYE said the Commissioners would never get up a case on the questions presented in this communication if he could help it. The issue of it, were it to be made out at all, must be made out of the whole merits, and not on particular interrogatories.

Mayor WOOD declared that to be perfectly right, and precisely what he desired, but he did not know that this Board had any counsel.

Gen. NYE said it had.

Mayor WOOD replied that if it had, the appointment had never been made by any vote of the Board.

Gen. NYE stated that the appointment had been made before the Mayor came into the Board.

Mayor WOOD said it was not on the minutes.

General NYE could not help that.

Mayor WOOD would not give his sanction to any prepared case where the rights of the great mass of these men would not be protected, and if any case designedly false were presented jeopardizing the rights of these claimants.

General NYE declared that the Mayor had no right to express any such supposition as that they would be concerned in getting up an untrue case to submit. As a member of this Board, he would not sit under any such reflections, come from what source it might.

Mayor WOOD was glad that he (General NYE) had at last come to a realization of the dignity of this Board.

General NYE affirmed that his conduct in this Board spoke as well for itself as did the Mayor's own; and no member of this Board should sit here with his consent to suffer the expression of any such supposition as that in which the Mayor had indulged.

Mayor WOOD did not suppose this Board would do any such thing, but he supposed it of individual members of this Board, some of whom did things in the name of this Board without any authority whatever.

General NYE—That is what I deny.

Mayor WOOD—And that is what I mean, and I have foundation for what I say.

General NYE—Then if you say with reference to me, I emphatically deny it.

Mayor WOOD—I do say it with reference to you.

General NYE—Then I assert it to be perfectly false, and you know it to be so.

Mayor WOOD—Your gentlemanly manners are on a par with your official conduct.

General NYE—Yes, Sir; as my official conduct will bear scrutiny with yours, I trust.

Mr. PERIT—I move an adjournment.

The Board proceeded to act on reports on complaints, none of which involved any serious consequences to the accused, save in the case of Brown, who was dismissed for riotous conduct over in Jersey. Complaints were made against two officers for taking into custody at the "Tiemann" meeting in Wall-street two persons, whose only offence was their calling for "Three cheers for Mayor WOOD." The complainants not appearing, the charges were dismissed.

Mr. PERIT moved that "Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpool" be confirmed as attornies to the Board. Carried.

It was then announced that the Committee on Station-houses had determined to take the house formerly occupied by the Commissioners in White-street, and appropriate it to the accommodation of witnesses confined in criminal cases.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Committee be authorized to receive estimates for putting the building in proper repair, and that they be empowered to secure it by lease or otherwise for three years.

Mr. CHOLWELL suggested that the work to be done was so trifling as not to require an estimate. He did not think the expense would exceed $50.

Mr. BOWEN said they had had experience enough in glass ballot-boxes, and hereafter in every case where an outlay of money was involved it should invariably be determined by estimate.

The Board refused, by one vote—(Mr. SHANAHAN's)—to permit officer John TUOMY to receive a present of a revolver from Mr. Charles Hadsell of the Sixteenth Ward, notwithstanding Mr. Hadsell's declaration that the gift was proffered in a spirit of the utmost disinterestedness.

General NYE observed that if officers were permitted to receive pistols the reserve fund would receive nothing. If this precedent were permitted they would invariably receive pistols for currency.

Mr. PERIT said he understood that there were some members of the old force, who, from absence and other causes, had not been served with notices to appear before the new Commissioners, and it occurred to him that if any such cases were clearly established the Board could have no objection to reinstate them.

Gen. NYE supposed the Committee had now these cases under consideration.

The Board then adjourned till Friday at 2 o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame dwelling house No. 163 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by a colored widow lady named Mrs. Cox, and her family. Mrs. Cox sustained a loss of about $500 on her furniture, which is covered by insurance of $900 in the Goodhue Insurance Company. Mr. WILLIAMS owned the building, and his loss is estimated at $300, for which is insured. CHARLES BISSELL, a former occupant of the house is suspected of having set fire to the house. The Fire Marshall has been notified, and will thoroughly investigate the case.

FIRE IN A LUMBER YARD.—A supposed incendiary fire broke out this morning at 12½ o'clock, in the lumber yard corner of West and Watt streets, owned by S. LAMB & Co. The damage sustained amounts to several thousands of dollars. We did not learn the amount of insurance.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England.

Further Failures in Great Britain.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Consols 89 7-8 a 90 1-8...Cotton Quiet...Breadstuffs Improved.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Captain CONSTOCK, from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 4th of November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list per *Baltic*:

J. W. Murrell, of Mobile	£1,150
Henry & De Cordova	1,000
Wm. Leconey	1,000
Homer & Sprague, of Boston, (care of Goodhue & Co.)	200
Total	3,350

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, and the *Jason*, from New-York *via* Queenstown, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d.

The screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* left Liverpool for Portland at noon on the 25th November.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

We present below full details of the financial news from Europe, which manifest a general and decided improvement.

The gold taken to the Bank of England within a week amounted to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere.

The funds were buoyant, and Consols closed at 89⅞@90⅛ for money, and 90@90⅛ for account.

A case of considerable importance to railroad shareholders had been decided in the Court of Chancery. The preference shareholders in the Great Northern Railroad Company brought a suit against the Company, in which they maintained that preference stock carried a fixed rate of interest to be paid in full before the ordinary shareholders could claim any dividend whatever. Judgment was given in favor of the preference shareholders. The litigation in the case was caused by the Redpath frauds.

It is stated that the British Government at the last moment refused to enter into the pending agreement with Austria to use only the projected Austrian line in its telegraphic communication with India.

Generals WILSON and HAVELOCK are to be raised to the dignity of Baronets, the former as Sir ARCHDALE WILSON of Delhi, and the latter as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK of Lucknow.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory, in Huddersfield, had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

The *Times* says the Chairman of the India Company will propose to the Directors a grant of £500 a year to General NEILL's widow, in addition to the ordinary allowance. The Queen had granted permission to the widow to assume the title of Lady NEILL.

M. FOULD, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London. His visit was supposed to have reference to the financial crisis and the situation of the banks; and it was also reported that he was to confer with Lord PALMERSTON in reference to the difficulties of the Danubian Principalities.

The Emperor and Empress had returned to Paris.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* asserts that the head-quarters for an English recruiting establishment will be opened at Strasburg on the 1st of December.

The *Nord* says that the Conference of Paris has been put off to the month of January.

The Bank of France was gaining specie.

A meeting of distillers took place in Paris on the 23d, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the Government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. A deputation of distillers of the Nord were informed by the Minister of Commerce that the Government would be guided by the result of an inquiry.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. DUPIN as Procurer Imperial in the Court of Cassation. A dispatch from Paris upon the subject says: "M. DUPIN was formerly President of the National Assembly. He was also one of the most notable adherents of the Orleanist party, and his acceptance of office under the Empire has caused great sensation in Paris."

The Plenipotentiaries were to assemble in Paris on the 26th, to exchange ratifications of the treaty relative to the new boundary of Roumania.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d November, says:

"If the English and French Governments differ about Moldo-Wallachia, they perfectly agree on all the affairs of Spain, present and contingent. Lord HOWDEN is about to return to Madrid. His lordship has been detained here some time by the Mexican question, which still presents some difficulty, and even danger, if left unsettled. It is understood that Lord HOWDEN is charged to show the Spanish Government the expediency of receiving M. LAVRAGUA (the Mexican Envoy) and thus allowing the mediation of England and France to proceed without delay, as, beyond all doubt, there is a numerous party on the borders of the United States and Mexico only waiting for an opportunity to envenom the quarrel, in order to turn it to their own advantage. While the British Minister at the Court of

fullness on that day. Exchange on London as high as 10.30.

The latest details of the gunpowder explosion at Mayence report the recovery of twenty-eight dead bodies, and the number of wounded at many hundreds. Fifty-seven houses, were completely destroyed, while there was not a house in the town which had not more or less suffered.

A dispatch from Stockholm announces the formation of a Society af Credit, for mutual support, and to maintain the public credit. The subscription amounted to $4,000 000.

An extra mail from China had arrived at Suez with the following dates: Shanghae, Sept. 27; Hong Kong, Oct. 5.

Exchange on England at Hong Kong was quoted a. 11d.@4s. 11½d., and at Shanghae 6s. 7½d.@6s. 8d. Operations in tea were limited.

A violent typhoon at Macao on tha 1st of October had caused severe damage, chiafly to native shipping.

Lord ELGIN was at Hong Kong on hoard a man-of-war.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS ABROAD.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 23.

The English funds opening this morning at the firm prices of yesterdsy, and, owing to continued investments of sums which the public are withdrawing from other channels, a further improvement subsequently took place. After regular hours a relapse was caused by a report of a fresh banking difficuly in the north, but although the name of the establishment was unhesitatingly mentioned in all quarters, nothing transpired up to the close of business to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intiuation of any default having occurred. The fact of the Bank of England having sent a supply of sovereigns to one of its northern branches in tha morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as is made at stated periods in the ordinary course of transactions, and had no connection whatever with any prospect of approaching disaster in the neighborhood. From the boldness of the report, however, it seems scarcely possible that it can have been altogether unfounded. Should it prove to have been a fabrication, every effort should be made to trace it to its source. Consols for money were first quoted 89¼@¾. From this they advanced to 90, and the closing official prices were 89¾@90 for money, and 90¼@¾ for the 7th of December. At a later hour there was a fall of nearly a quarter per cent., bargains being entered into at 90 for the account. Loans on Government securities were readily obtainable for short periods at lower rates, and the recovary of mercantile confidence made further progress, notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank return. The improved feeling is to be attributed almost entirely to the absence of additional difficulties in London during the past three days, and the liability to an extension of panic has still been such that the principal banking institutions would have incurred a grave responsibility if they had suffered any mischief to take place which was fairly preventible. On the whole, however, with one or two exceptions, there has been no disposition to narrow conduct of that description.

About £400,000 of Australian geld, and £10,000 of gold coin were sold to the Bank to-day.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Indus* has brought £16,100.

While the *Persia* was coming in to-day, with £180,000, from New-York, the *America* started with £22,000 for that port.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 24.

In all departments of mercantile business to-day the tone of improvement has been more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There is still an absence of further failures, and the statemant boldly circulated on Saturday of new banking difficulties in the north proves not to have had the slightest foundation. An additional amount of bullion has been taken to the Bank, and there is still likely to be for some time a gradual return of sovereigns from Scotland and Ireland. The state of actual panic may therefore be considered to have entirely pasaed. All that is now to be apprehended is that a considerable number of firms throughout the country whose means have already been taxed to the utmost will be unable to go on through the pressure which must yet be felt, and which can be mitigated only by degrees. The period has arrived, however, when there will be on all sides a greatly improved disposition to extend mutual aid. Consols for money opened at a recovery from the point to which they receded after regular hours on Saturday, and, although some speculative sales subsequently caused a renewed decline, the market at the close had a steady appearance. The first transactions were at 89¾@90. From this they went to 89¼@¾, and the final prices were 89⅝@¾ for money, and 89¾ for the 7th of December. The sales in the morning were apparently in consequence of conjectures as to the financial measures that may be announced on the assembling of Parliament—a funding of Exchequer-bills being still thought likely to be one of them.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 25.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 9 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.40 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in Paris and London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 474 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.7¼ per £1 starling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 1 3-10 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108 per cent. for first-class paper, and from that price to 106 per cent. for other descriptions. At the present rate of discount here there is, consequently, no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The public continue to support the stock-market by heavy purchases, and the closing quotations to-day show an advance of a-quarter per cent. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 89¾@¾, and at the conclusion the prices were 89⅝@90 for money and 90@¼ for the 7th of December. A steady flow of bullion to the Bank assists the tendency to a restoration of confidence, and altogether a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures announced this afternoon have occasioned deep regret. Bank Stock left off at 212@214; Reduced, 88¾@89; New Three Per Cents., 88¾@89; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 40s.@35s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 11a.@6s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to the large investments of the public, the supply of money was abundant, and short loans on Government securities could be obtained readily at 6 to 7 per cent. At the Bank of England the applications continue gradually to diminish, and as the repayments now falling due there are extremely large, the weekly returns are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement. In the discount market, also, there were some signs of relaxation,

No particular alteration has taken place in foreign stocks, but they continue in fair demand, and the market closed steadily,

In the foreign exchangas this afternoon the rates generally showed a decided improvement, the principal advance being upon Amsterdam and Hamburg. Business, however, is restricted by the want of confidence caused by the late failures.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on tha Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 95c. for money and 67f. for the end of the month, showing the recovery of an eighth. The position of the Bank of France is stated to have been strengthened, the bullion now held being £7,680,000, or £100,000 beyond the amount at the date of the return published a fortnight back. The increase is said to have been particularly rapid during the last few days, and to have taken place without any artificial purchases being made in England or elsewhere.

A further sum of about £150,000 in Australian, Russian and other gold was sold to the Bank today. The total taken there since this day week is thus raised to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London papers of Tuesday report an active demand for American Securities on the previous day. Illinois Central and Erie Bonds improved, but the shares of the former receded $1. The sales were:

Illinois Central 7s of 1875	78@76
Illinois Central Shares	12 dis.
Michigan Centrals of 1869	78
Erie Shares	15
Erie Bonds of 1883	66
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage	90

The London papers of Wednesday report the following in American Railways:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 per c., 1875.	75@ 77	
Do., 7 per cent., 1875.	75@ 77	77 5
Do. do., Free Land, 1859	75@ 77	
Do., $100 shares, $44 paid	4@ 13 dis.	14 13½ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 per ct. con., 60	75@ 76	
Do., do., 1869	75@ 76	
Do., do., 1868 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	46@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 per ct., 1880	55@ 60	
Do. $100 shares	15@ 25	
New-York Central 6 per ct., (sinking fund), 1883	77@ 80	
Do., 7 per cent. con., 1864	89@ 92	
Do., $100 shares	70@ 74	73
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 per cent., 1883	65@ 70	66
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 15	
Pennsylvania Cent Bonds. 1st mortgage, con. 6 per ct	80@ 82	
Do., 2d mort. 6 per cent. sterling	82@ 84	

SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times, Nov. 25.

The stoppage of Messrs. HERMAN SILLEM & Co., a house of more than 50 years' standing, and of very great respectability, was announced this morning. Their transactions were in connection with Germany, Holland, and all parts of the continent, as well as with North and South America and the West Indies, and the liabilities are therefore considerable. At the moment of suspension they had large funds in hand, and according to the opinion of numerous friends, who would have been ready with assistance, it was doubtful if the step had become necessary. As, however they had already sustained several severe losses from the recent failures on the continent, and could not feel certain that others might not follow, they resolved, with the honorable feeling which has always distinguished them, to encounter no further risks that could prejudice the general position of their creditors. Great confidence is expressed that they will ultimately pay in full, and an early resumption is hoped. The following circular has been issued:

LONDON, No. 2 Crosby-square, Nov. 24.

It is with extreme regret we have to inform you that the losses we have experienced during the last few weeks have reduced us to the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our books will be submitted to Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & Co., and a statement laid before our creditors at the earliest possible opportunity.

We are, &c.,
HERMAN SILLEM, SON & CO.

The stoppage has also taken place of Messrs. CARR, JOSLING & Co., an old and respectable firm, connected chiefly with the trade to tha North of Europe. They held a considarable amount of the acceptances of Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., SVENSDEN & JOHNSON, and the other Swedish houses whose failure was announced last week, and this has been the immediate cause of their difficulties. The liabilities are supposed to amount to about £300,000, and the assets show a large nominal surplus. It is feared, however, that these will be found to have been greatly depreciated by recent circumstances.

Messrs. ALEXANDER HINTZ & Co., merchants and dealers in colonial produce, have likewise suspended. The house had been astablished for many years, and has been brought down by the recent failures here and on the continent. The liabilities are understood to be large. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 29 MINCING-LANE, LONDON, Nov. 24, 1857.

With the deepest regret we have to inform you that in consequence of the numerous failures here and abroad, we are under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our books will be placed in the hands of Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & Co., with instructions to prepare a statement of our affairs, and to lay the same before our creditors as soon as possible.

We remain, &c.,
ALEXANDER HINTZ & CO.

It appears that an idea is still entertained of the possibility of resuscitating the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, which stopped on the 17th inst., with liabilities for about £1,000,000. Forbearance is to be asked from the depositors, and the shareholders are to subscribe new capital, towards which the Directors offer £100,000. As there are more than 200 persons interested as shareholders, it will be very satisfactory if they can in any proper way be restored to a position of safety; but at a meeting which took place yesterday there was too much disposition to follow the Glasgow example of "saying nothing of the past," and of regarding the misfortunes of the Bank, not as a penalty for misconduct, but as a "great public calamity," to inspire confidence that its restoration would be productive of general benefit.

A meeting of creditors was held, to-day, of Messrs. J. P. DE SA & Co., Brazilian merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 14th inst., and after a prolonged discussion a composition was accepted of 10s. in the pound, payable in installments at three, six and nine months. The liabilities were stated to be only £15,230, and the assets about £9,000.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on tha 26th ult., says: "The meeting of the creditors of the highly respected firm of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., who suspended payment on the 4th inst., from 'the utter disorganization of commercial and financial affairs in America,' was held yesterday afternoon at their offices, in Sheffield. There was a very numerous attendance, most of the principal creditors being represented. The balance sheet, which was prepared by Messrs. HARWOOD, BANNER & SON, of Liverpool, accountants, was read. It showed the following results in round numbers: Total liabilities of the firm in England, America, and elsewhere, about £370,000. Assets in England, good debts, £30,000; iron, metals, &c., £90,000; property, (less mortgages,) £24,000; and other smaller items, showing a total assets in England of about £181,000. The assets in America consisting of stock, debts and bills, about £407,000, making a total of assets of £589,000. It thus appears that there is a surplus in favor of the firm of about £220,000. The estimate had been made rather below than above the mark. The private property of the partners would show a surplus, after meeting all private liabilities, of between £20,000 and £30,000; so that there would be a total surplus of above a quarter of a million. The business appeared to have been carefully conducted, the bad debts having been quite insignificant in amount; and no failures having arisen during the present crisis to interfere with the above statement. It also appeared that the promptest measures had been taken by the firm, when the suspension took place, to instruct their agents in New-York and Boston to protect the property from hostile proceedings, even though it might be necessary to go to Chancery to do so. The decision of the meeting was that Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co. are to be entirely uncontrolled in the management of their business."

From Liverpool the failure of Messrs. PENINSTON & MARSHALL, American provision merchants, is reported; and at Bradford Mr. JONATHAN BOTTOMLEY, spinner, has suspended payment.

The Glasgow *Herald* States that the extensive firm of B. F. BABCOCK & Co., which has a branch in that city, and which recently suspended, has resumed payment.

It is stated in the scotch papers that by the statements submitted to recent meetings of creditors, tha following deficiencies have been exhibited: Messrs. JOHN MONTEITH & Co., liabilities in excass of assets, £430,000; Messrs. D. & J. MACDONALD, £334,000; Messrs. GODFREY, PATTISON & Co., £240,000; Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH & Co., £104,000; and Messrs. T. JUCKES, ROBERTSON & Co., £75,000, making a total of £1,182,000 lost by the creditors of the several houses.

It appears by a private circular issued to the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, that the liabilities amount to £4,576,231, and the assets to £5,702,534, being an excess of £1,126,303. The profits for the half year ending Nov. 30, are estimated at £50,000, or upwards of 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the losses during the period of commercial distress have, it is affirmed, been inconsiderable compared with the amount of business transacted.

A meeting was held in London of creditors of Messrs. WILSON, MORGAN & Co., wholesale stationers, whose suspension was announced on the 12th. instant, when a statement was submitted by Mr. CHATTERIS, the accountant, showing a deficiency of £16,130, the liabilities being £25,629, and the estimated assets £9,499.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. F. C. PERRY, of the Rough Hay Furnaces, was held at Wolverhampton, when a composition of 10s. in tha pound was proposed, payable either under tha inspection of trustees to whom the estate should be conveyed, or in three installments at four, eight and twelve months respectively, with a guarantee. After a long discussion the meeting was adjourned to the 8th of December. Tha liabilities were stated to be £76,774, and the nominal assets £54,705.

TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Speaking of Blackburn, the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The state of trade gets more gloomy in this town. At present eleven mills are entirely closed; the machinery of four of them has been sold. Five of the eleven are on sale, and out of the whole of the mills in town, only four are working full time, and in those considerable portions of the machinery are kept waiting for material. The other mills are working four days a week, but even in those a large number of looms and spindles are at a stand. Since the year 1847 there has never been more factory hands out of employment than at the present moment. Other trades are in the same state of depression."

The Preston *Guardian* says: "Our prospects at Preston grow more and more gloomy. We announced, a fortnight ago, that as the mill-owners worked up their raw material, many of them would not go into the market for a fresh supply, but would prefer to stop their machinery, and close their establishments. Already this had been acted upon at one if not more mills; and we hear of two or three which are likely to cease work. It was reported on Friday that two large firms were about to extend the hours of labor; but such is not the case, the time originally fixed, four days, or 40 hours per week, being the maximum. We have no more favorable reports from other towns in this district."

The Carlisle *Journal* says; "A fortnight ago we announced that the Messrs. DIXON and Messrs. DONALD, of Carlisle, had commenced to work only four days a week. Since that time the whole of the mills in the city have followed their example. Hand-loom weaving has also gradually become worse. Besides the stoppage of the Glasgow work, the lessened production of the local manufacturers has thrown many out of employment.

In the neighborhood of Whitehaven the mills are running four to four and a half days in the week,"

The *Scotsman* says: "Since our last notice of the trade of Dundee disasters have occurred of the gravest character. Of those beyond our own district it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that the suspension of DENNISTOUN'S firm came more directly home to our merchants than any of the others, the American houses in connection with Dundee having availed themselves largely of their paper as a medium for remittances. In the midst of these general disasters, it became known on Monday, (last week,) after bank hours, that the firm of MCKENZIE, RAMSAY & Co., Dundee, had declared their insbility to meet their engagements; this week, JAMES DONALD & SONS and JAMES DUNCAN stopped payment consequent on losses sustained by MCKENZIE & Co. and DONALDS; A. & J. ADIE submitted a state of their affairs to their creditors, with whom an arrangemaut was carried through whereby the creditors got a cash payment of 12s. 6d. per pound, with every prospect of ultimate payment in full. The liabilities of tha Messrs. ADIE are on a limited scale; those of JAMES DUNCAN amount to £8,000: the rankings on DONALD'S estate will probably exceed £50,000; and those on MCKENZIE & RAMSAY will greatly exceed that amount. During these local troubles, every telegram came laden with heavy news, business was almost at an end, and the excitement toward the the end of this week was intense, unaccompanied however, by anything like panic; and it is creditable to the good sense of the community that vague rumors met with no encouragement."

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC IN IRELAND.

Dublin (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The panic never extanded to this country, unless in the shape of a silly "run" upon the banks in the South by a portion of tha peasantry. This, however, has been rapidly dying away, and confidence is restored generally. In Dublin shares, which had suffered some depression, are steadily advancing. The corn and provision markets are still very heavy; but there are symptons of recovery. The cattle fairs are languid, with lower prices; but, as the English demand is reviving, it is probable that some reaction is at hand.

The only suspension of any note in Ireland was that of Messrs. SCOTT & Co., of Queenstown, County of Cork, engaged in the shipping trade and buildings in the town. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held on Thursday last, when a statement of its affairs, much more favorable than had been expected, was submitted. It was agreed that a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound should be accepted, subject to the report of a committee. The *Cork Reporter* states that the Messrs SCOTT will be enabled to resume a trade which has been af the utmost importance to the locality.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 22.

Retail business has been more satisfactory during the past week, particularly in articles of Winter clothing for both sexes, marcery and millinery, the lower state of the temperature having decided many persons to make preparation for the approaching season. Still the sale has remained in general, in every description of shop, below the average of the corresponding period of preceding years. As to manufacturers, they are in a state of almost complete stagnation, as they do not seek to obtain orders, which they could scarcely find, except at disadvantageous prices, or on long credit. The generality of the manufacturers of Paris have suspended their preparations for the *jour de l'an*; they seem decided to give but little credit, and to be content with less business provided they are paid ready money. Such a state of things was inevitable with the rate of discount at 10 per cent. From the Provinces the accounts state that the manufacturers are everywhere endeavoring to restrict their production. Purchasers are rare, and the small number of transactions which take place are in favor of the buyer. Letters from Rouen, Mulhausen, Roubaix and Lyons, coincide in declaring that the quantity of goods manufactured at present is altogether inferior to the ordinary consumption, and that goods are sold in almost every case at from 15 to 20 per cent. below the prices of last year.

Paris (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Trade and manufactures, which indeed had been languishing since the month of July, do not appear to be particularly affected by the crisis which has produced such ruinous results elsewhere. The cause I have alluded to already; the manufacturers generally limited their operations, and were extremely cautious in their dealings, and this lucky timidity will probably prove the cause of comparative safety. They have not their warehouses overstocked with goods not yet paid for; they have no formidable engagements to meet, and they may, without the fear of ruin, wait for better times. This state of things is said to be general, but it is not, I believe, universal. There are exceptions; some who have been more enterprising or less prudent than their fellows, will be driven to great sacrifices in order to provide against demands which are inevitable. Several of the latter have already sold their produce at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., while their neighbors, who had no heavy engagements to meet, are resolved to struggle on, and keep their stock on hand, rather than make such abatements. The last accounts published by the Bank of France show that the demand for money is not as urgent among the commercial classes in Paris as elsewhere, the commercial bills presented for discount showing a considerable decline; still, the feeling is one of uneasiness, and every one inquires how long will the present state of things last. Among the shopkeepers the complaints are not so general as during the previous week. The demand for articles of winter clothing is now much brisker, but the receipts are much under the average of the season. It is to this slackness of trade that in all probability we must attribute the little preparation for the sale of *étrennes*, or New-Year's gifts, on so extensive a scale as formerly. The upward movement in the price of corn which followed the appearance of the imperial decree permitting its exportation has not been of long duration. The few buyers who presented themselves at the last Paris market wanted a reduction of 2 francs per sack on flour. The demand was resisted, and prices remained nominal at from 46 francs to 53 francs the sack of 157 kilogrammes, according to quality. A meeting of distillers took place to-day at the great room in the Rue Richelieu, with the object, as it appears, of addressing a memorial to the Government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they find themselves unable to compete with foreigners. The Government I believe, are not much pleased with this. It enables me to judge of the progress made in political economy by the manufacturing classes of France. The city of Rouen, the centre of gothic ignorance or prejudice in these matters, will rejoice. A deputation of the distillers of the Nord have just had an interview with M. ROUHER, Minister of Commerce. They were informed that the Government had already instituted an inquiry in all the departments in which the distillation of spirits is carried on, and that it was the result of that inquiry which would guide the Government as to the measures best calculated to protect the interests of that branch of industry. The distillers, it is said, are anxious to have an additional import duty imposed on foreign spirits.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg (Nov. 23) correspondence of the London Times.

Since the dispatch of my yesterday's letter, in which I gave a summary of the current events in relation to the crisis here, some further authenticated cases of suspension of payment by firms in this city have been reported. Among these are the houses of Messrs. BLASS and SCHOMBURGH, and of ROOSEN, Jr., both of them extensively connected—the former as general merchants and importers of colonial produce, and the latter as an exporter of goods to America and New-South Wales and shipowner. Bills of a considerable amount have been returned protested on account of Messrs. BLASS & Co., and their lisbilities are said to amount altogether to about 1,600,000 of marks banco at least. In respect to the other firm, nothing certain is known, and all I have heard is, that it has not paid up bills due yesterday.

It is also mentioned with respect to the suspension of Messrs. ULLBERG & CREMER, so extensively connected, and so immensely involved in monetary transactions with the north of Europe, with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, that half of the mercantile firms of Stockholm will assuredly fail, should this house be allowed to fail in its engagements, which are principally based upon paper operations, or blank credit acceptances—a system much in vogue between this city and those countries; so that, one or two links in the chain failing, the rest must follow, and the consequences become ruinous to all concerned. It is even said that the Government of Sweden, anxious to prevent so fearful a catastrophe as the ruin of so many of their best firms in Stockholm, has promised a considerable amount of aid. The banking-house of SOLOMON HEINE here has also, it is said, promised a support of 1,000,000 marks banco, and the two city joint-stock banks another large sum for the support of parties here in the same course, but how far this report is founded on fact I am unprepared to say; however, great excitement exists among the mercantile community here as to how things may terminate. The rate of discount is nominal, as business generally may be said to be at a complete stand-still, and the little existing confidence vanishing very fast. I have rarely witnessed such a number of the leading merchants of the place assembled at the Börsenhalle on a Sunday as was the case this day, which shows the anxiety to ascertain the real state of public feeling to be great.

Hamburg (Nov. 24) Correspondence of the London Express.

A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, was announced here to-day, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks banco capital. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

SOCIETY OF CREDIT IN SWEDEN.

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the 22d inst., and published in continental papers, says: "The Bourse of our city yesterday founded an Association under the name of 'Society of Credit.' The object of this Society is to give assistance to its members by means of loans, mutually to support each other and to maintain the public credit. A sum of 4,000,000 (dollars?) has been subscribed. A body of directors of twelve members has been elected, provided with the most extensive powers. The directors are the leading men on the Stock Exchange."

EXTREME SCARCITY OF GOLD IN RUSSIA.

The financial crisis which now weighs upon Europe, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord*, has had a disastrous influence on Russia. Gold has become extremely scarce. For notes of 100 roubles the discount office gives only five roubles in specie, and yet it is beset every day with crowds of persons who wish to get gold for their paper. On the 14th of November the half-imperial, the value of which in ordinary times is 5 roubles 15 copecs, was quoted at the Bourse at 5 roubles 56 copecs. The bankers are charging 15 par cent. for discounts.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

It is long since America has had to pass through such difficulties as at present beset her. The unbroken prosperity, the uninterrupted progress of the New World, has long been a subject of pride for the Republicans and of reproach to the monarchies of Europe. Indeed, America has been so fortunate as hardly to have had a history, in the modern and somewhat sombre sense of the term. While France, and Germany, and Italy have been convulsed by revolutions; while Spain has lost ships, colonies, commerce, name, and dignity; while even England, though growing rapidly in material and moral powar, has had to fight her way through wars and insurrections and "strikes," through the obstinacy of party and the prejudice of classes, America has seen the way clear before her, and has had only to build and occupy, to plant and reap the increase, to educate and receive the blessings of education. Indeed, so few have been the trials of the Republic, so easy and assured its onward march, that the people have become weary of their very happiness. Much of their occasional irritability, particularly towards England, much of their desire to turn every conversation into a channel which shall draw forth some compliments to America and her institutions, much of their encouragement to filibustering and such like excesses, arises from a feeling that tha country's history is hardly great enough for her. Prosperity is not a sufficient substitute for glory. It is not enough to conquer the wilderness, to build vast cities where the Indian and the panther wandered within tha lifetime of men still young; the American people seem to tire of this monotonous and uneventful prosperity, of the ever unclouded sky above them, and the unbroken smoothness of the path they tread.

Such an event as the enforced idleness of multitudes who depend on their labor for their daily bread is something new on the American continent. We who have had in times past to suffer from such calamities, and who have even now great numbers among us who, in age or sickness, have no resource but public charity, can well feel for the misery with which the population of the Atlantic cities is threatened. The Irish and Germans, who form the majority of the laboring class, are hardly more provided against the storms of fortune than their brethren who remain at home. They earn more and spend more; they are incomparably better off than in tha villages of Connaught or Suabia, but they have hardly in the first generation contracted habits of saving and hoarding enough to carry them through a Winter of bankruptcy and suspended works. The American papers announced, a few weeks since, that some 40,000 men would be without occupation in New-York, and that a great outcry, and perhaps a general rush southward, would be the result. By the last mails we have a description of the scenes which are now represented in the city. "Hunger meetings" have been held, in which banners, bearing in several languages the device "Work or Death," were carried in procession, and the multitude has been addressed by orators who proclaimed the duty of the community to provide work and food for its members. It may, indeed, be a mockery to preach political economy to a starving man, but still it is certainly true that the knowledge and capacity of the working classes very much influence the arguments which are used on such occasions. In this country the artisans, even in the very depth of their distress, seem to acknowledge the true cause of it. We hear little abuse of the rich, little talk about the tyranny of capital and the rights of labor, and never an incantive to violence or spoliation. But it cannot be forgotten that the American cities contain a population which has been educated in other principles, and is not accustomed to let its acts lag far behind its desires. From the Parisian workshops, from the Democratic districts of Western Germany, from Switzerland and Italy, have gone forth bands of emigrants who have notions of property very different from those which native Americans learnt from their English progenitors. The right to work, to food, to luxury, to happiness has been preached by philosophers and attempted to be realized by statesmen in the largest capital of continental Europe within the last ten years. The spirit and the doctrines which have been suppressed in Paris have free play in New-York, and we cannot but fear that if extreme distress were to come upon the continental emigranta and their impulsive Irish brethren scenes of violence might follow which would require the serious interference of the State.

That this interference would take place promptly and effectually cannot be doubted. We have no fear for the peace of New-York and Philadelphia, nor for the speedy restoration of employment and well being. The worst of the crisis is already past, confidence will soon be restored, the vast produce of the West and South will bring wealth into the country, the merchants who have fallen will spring up again with true American elasticity, or their place will be taken by others; mills will reopen, work will be resumed on ships and houses, in docks or in brick kilns, and in another twelvemonth the panic and starvation of 1857 will be forgotten. But still it is possible to look at things too much in the mass, and in our confidence in the community's strength to overlook the sufferings of individuals. We cannot but sympathize deeply with those who seem likely to undergo a term of great distress. That the benevolence of the prosperous may be counted upon to relieve the want that will surround them is probable enough; that its power may be equal to the task is our sincere hope.

From the event, however, it may be permitted to deduce a moral, or rather a principle. The destitution of the Atlantic cities will remind the Americans how much their social condition is tending to similarity with our own. Hence, when they hear of poorhouses and begging and "strikes" in the old country they may learn to look with more indulgence on their neighbors and with less presumption on themselves. The fact which all recent history is teaching us is the supremacy of economical over political laws. Forms of Government have, no doubt, their effect on mankind. For be it from us to say of Governments "That which is best administered is best." Liberty of speech and action can alone make nations permanently great; political slavery must produce in those subject to it many of the vices of slaves, and a rule which sustains itself by force and secrecy must have its hour of downfall. But if political institutions influence all that makes life worth having they hardly touch life itself. Still less can such differences of government as distinguish England and America produce the great dissimilarity of the workingman's condition on the two sides of the Atlantic. Wherever the population is crowded and the occupations are dependent on traffic, there must be periods of distress and disturbance, in which angry passions are nourished and the lessons of common sense and experience are forgotten. The Northern seaboard States of America will, probably, have in their turn to struggle against many of the evils with which this country has so valiantly battled, and, though they will enter into the field with greater advantages than ourselves, yet their watch must be unceasing and their resolution firm. There is, however, a power in the Americans of amalgamating the races that come among them, which gives assurance that they will succeed even with tha most stubborn materials which Ireland and Central Europe can produce.

The Mormon Rebellion.

From the London Times.

The Mormons are now, among their Old Testament revivals, reviving the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and apparently, at least for the time, to some purpose. The occupation by the army of Utah of a strong pass in the mountains has postponed the meditated invasion, and tha Mormons for the present defy, with perfect impunity, the whole military strength of tha United States. Captain VAN VLIET'S report has induced the Federal Government to abandon the expedition for this year. This temporary triumph will suggest, we have no doubt, a vast number of comparisons to the successors of the Patriarchs and Old Testament Saints. The federal forces will be compared to the army of the four kings whom Abraham overtook, to the army of the five kings whom Joshua overcame, to the army of Moab, to the army of the Philistines, and to the army of the Chaldees. Mr. BUCHANAN will stand for Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, and Tidal, King of Nations, for Adonizedec, for Balak, for Goliah, or for Nebuchadnezzar, according to the chronological fancy of the bards of Utah, who will exult over the Amorites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, and the Jebusites, and all the enemies of Israel in all ages, as collected by representation in tha army of the United States. Washington will be the modern successor of Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon, or of heathen Nineveh, or of impious Babylon. Our Puritan forefathers—to whom, however, we should apologize for naming them in the same breath with these wretched, besotted, sensual dreamers—were very liberal in their use of such comparisons, and could always find out an old Testament likeness for an enemy; and tha Mormonites have borrowed the Old Testament partialities of the Puritans, together with their dreams of prophecy; and also, we may now add, their pugnacity. They are fighters, at least they appear to be prepared to fight, and make a bold stand. We should not quarrel with them for being able to fight if it was for a good cause, but death in the cause of concubinage is a strange martyrdom. Tha Puritan was savage and relentless, but his severe morals redeem him. He fought cruelly, but it was for a stern creed and an ascetic standard of life. A sensualized Puritan is an abomination and a monster. Such a monster is Mormonism. The Mahomedan is perhaps this mixture. He is a pugnacious sensualist; yet even the Mahomedan did not fight for his sensualism, but for his creed. The Mormonite fights for sensualism; he fights for what he calls the patriarchal system—that is to say, for polygamy. He combines all the vigor of Puritanism with all the dregs of Mahomedanism, and calls it tho religion of the Old Tastament, and fights for that religion. Tha courage of such men is a brute passion—it is the rage of beasts disturbed near their feed, the darting of the serpent, the despair of the rat, who, from the last cornar where all escape is cut off, flies madly at his pursuer. Courage takes its moral color from the general character with which it is accompanied; it is the highest or the lowest impulse, the most generous or the most vile, a demonstration of the extreme spirit of self-sacrifice, or of the extreme of selfish tenacity and obstinacy, according to the motive which has excited it and the cause in which it is enlisted.

The American public should really begin to reflect on the position in which their cheap standard of government puts them. Cheap government is a good thing, but even a cheap government may be dear in comparison with what it does for the money. Cheapness and dearness are relative attributes; they have relation to the quality of the article we buy. If a Government which represents 20,000,000 of people cannot put down tha rebellion of a small State, the whole population of which—men, women and children—do not amount to much more than a hundred thousand, with tolerable dispatch, it does not fulfill the commonest object of a Government, and it is high time that it should be strengthening its military force. A State ought certainly to have such an army, at any rate, as is wanted to fulfill the ordinary duty of a police, and the advantage of public economy, which the American grasps so eagerly, is dearly purchased by the national discredit which is incurred by allowing an infamous nest of Mormonites to crow over him for a whole year.

Brazil and the United States.

From the London News.

The progress of the alienation of the Brazilian from the British Government has, at all times, been watched with the greatest interest by the Cabinet of Washington; and now, when it seems to have become permanent and chronic, President BUCHANAN begins with tact and prevision to make Brazil one great turning point of his foreign policy. By the ostentatious mission of Mr. MEAD to Rio de Janeiro, he seeks to form the closest and most intimate relations with Brazil; and his efforts are warmly seconded by Congress and the commercial community, who are cooperating to connect the two countries by rapid steam communication, and by the literature of the United States, which, within the last few years, has given to the world more publications on Brazil than have been issued in England almost for the last half century. Everything, then, in the United States concurs to assist Mr. MEAD in the mission on which the President has dispatched him.

Ostensibly Mr. BUCHANAN merely seeks to contract a commercial treaty with Brazil; *in reality, however, his objects are political as well as commercial*, and though the declared policy of the United States is against "entangling alliances" in Europe, it is quite obvious that the extension of their influence over both the American Continents has become a polar star of Washington diplomacy. Mr. DISRAELI says that the time has come when Europe ought to be wise enough to recognise *an* American policy; and this is *the* American policy of the present generation. And the question with Brazil is, can that policy be made to accord with imperial interests? Owing to the perversity of Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, it is much to be feared that it can.

Of all States in the world, Brazil is the most free from treaty engagements. In respect to commerce, it has no engagements at all with any of the maritime States. And yet the Empire of Brazil exists on its foreign trade. All the commercial arrangements which it formed after its independence was acknowledged, expired in 1844; and although it has treated all other nations on a footing of equality, it has done so on a consideration of its own interests, not because it was under any obligation. It is in this state of freedom that Mr. MEAD will propose a commercial treaty with the United States. Now, the peculiarity of tha trade between Brazil and the United States is, that Brazil can confer very substantial benefits on United States commerce, without giving any cause or motive of complaint to any other State; and in this particular the commerce between Brazil and that country differs from the commerce between Brazil and other countries.

The great article of Brazilian export to the United States is coffee, and coffee is admitted into the United States duty free. Tha principal commodities which Brazil takes from the United States are flour and breadstuffs, and on their admission into Brazil substantial duties are imposed. The annual balance of trade in favor of Brazil amounts to very nearly three millions sterling, which is paid by the United States through credits on London. Now, this heavy balance against its citizens the Government of the United States seeks to lessen by procuring for United States flour and agricultural produce the same treatment in Brazil that the chief agricultural product of Brazil receives in the United States. Mr. MEAD will therefore press the Imperial Government to agree to a treaty which shall admit American flour into Brazil free of duty, in consideration of the immunity of Brazilian coffee from taxation in the United States.

Should he succeed, the bonds of connection with, and dependence on, each other, arising out of a free interchange of alimentary substances of primary necessity, would of course be strengthened and confirmed; and by their confirmation the way to greater political intimacy would be smoothed and paved.

But that is only one-half of Mr. BUCHANAN'S object. He seeks also to connect Brazil politically with the United States. In case of a war between England and the United States the friendship or hostility of Brazil to either state would be an object of the utmost naval importance. The commerce of Europe with China, Australia, India, the Pacific, and Africa all passes along the coasts of Brazil, which occupy 35 degrees of latitude. It is in that direction the great naval struggle would take place, and access to Brazilian ports for United States privateers would do much to place the States on a maritime equality with England. Could Mr. BUCHANAN secure for the United States this advantage during a war, it would be cheaply purchased by the United States offering and securing to Brazil protection against the violence and extravagances of our Foreign-office, or by placing the relations of the United States and Brazil on something approaching to the footing on which the relations between England and Portugal stand.

This is the tendency of Mr. MEAD'S mission to the Court of Rio de Janeiro. Its best, its only chance of success is the ill-will which the Clarendon-Palmerston proceedings, dispatches, notes, and speeches have excited against England. That ill-will is, however, a powerful ally. And, unfortunately, in the present representative of England at Rio we have neither intelligence nor activity competently to observe, much less effectually to counteract, the aggressive and ambitious policy which President BUCH

drill on the distant citadel were wounded. About 120 houses in the Gau and Kästrich streets are destroyed, or irretrievably damaged. A block of stone, weighing 2½ cwt., fell through the roof of the Café de Paris, near the Theatre, burst through the upper floors, and buried itself in that of the cellars. A cordon of troops has been drawn round the principal scene of disaster. The utmost caution is required in clearing away the ruins, as it is feared that live shells may be exploded. The number of wounded is so great that there is a scarcity of surgeons."

A correspondent of the Frankfurt journal describes his own situation. "I lived in a mission-house in the Gau-street, and was seated in my room writing, when suddenly I felt a tremendous shock, accompanied by a fearful crash. Quicker than thought the windows were dashed to atoms, the doors shaken open, and the floor covered over with fragments of bricks, mortar, stone and glass, whilst the tiles and stones from the roofs fell hurling into the street. A thick smoke penetrated through the open windows and obscured the air, but as this and the dust cleared away I saw St. Stephen's Church, nearly opposite, bored through like a colander. The inhabitants of our house fled screaming in all directions; many bleeding from wounds caused by splinters. I found my hands were also wounded. The noise of weeping, screaming, and lamentations in the streets was deafening. When I went out and passed the upper part of the Gau-street I discovered the extent of the mischief. All roofs and windows smashed—walls felling or fallen—a universal state of ruin. Soldiers already had arrived with bearers to carry off the dead and wounded. Dead horses lay in the way. The destruction in the upper Kästrich was still more lamentable. The tower wall had fallen and crushed many of the adjacent low habitations. The town is enveloped in darkness this evening, as the gas-pipes are damaged in all directions."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened a little more active, but closed very quiet. The sales of the three days amounted to about 12,000 bales, including some 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The newspapers quote no change from the rates advised per *America*, but RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call the market generally ⅛d ₰ lb. lower, and prices irregular.

At Manchester business continued much depressed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a good attendance of buyers and an improved feeling generally. Flour in retail demand at about previous rates; Wheat buoyant and the decline of Friday recovered; Indian Corn very dull and again 6d. 1s. cheaper. Their quotations are as follows—Flour—Western Canal, 24s.@24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s.@26s.; Ohio 27s.; Wheat—Red 6s.@7s.; white 6s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Corn—Mixed and yellow nominally 34s.; white 37s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and RICHARDSON BROTHERS & Co., call Wheat 2d.@3d. ₰ bushel higher, chiefly on fine and medium qualities, and Flour firmer than advance of 6d.@1l. ₰ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Beef, Pork and Bacon selling only in retail at former rates. Lard quite nominal at 58s.@60s. Tallow in rather more demand, and 49s. paid for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes, no sales reported. Resin dull at 4s.@4s. 3d. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice slightly lower. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 34s.@34s. 6d. Sales of Linseed Oil at 32s.

London Produce Markets.

WHEAT firmer. SUGAR in moderate demand and 1s. 6d. lower, except for West India, which is unchanged. COFFEE firm. TEA in moderate demand, at former rates. SALTPETRE dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. TALLOW advancing—49s. 6d.@50s. on spot. LINSEED Oil 29s. @29s. 6d. SCOTCH PIG IRON steady at 52s. 6d. @53s. As the London WOOL sales the demand has slackened, and the recent improvement in Sydney Wools has been lost. Prices closed quite as low as at the commencement of the sales, and several parcels had been withdrawn for lack of satisfactory bids.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at Tuesday's rates; PROVISIONS unchanged—nothing doing; COTTON quiet, about 3,000 bales sold.

LONDON, Noon,

CONSOLS 90@90¼ for money, and 90¼@90¾ for account.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY.

General Wool and Jefferson Davis—A Sharp Letter.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the Flag of the Union, Jackson, Miss.

SIR,—There appeared in the Jackson *Mississippian*, some time ago, a publication from the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, which seems to require an answer. This would have been forthcoming at a much earlier date had it appeared in any paper likely to come under my observation. Not finding it in any of the Northern journals, and there being no files of the paper containing it in this part of the country, I requested a friend in Mississippi to send me a copy of the *Mississippian*, which was but recently received. Hence the delay attending the appearance of the appended answer, which I would request you to do me the favor to publish.

When a Senator of the United States appears before the public in vindication of himself—no matter under what circumstances—and in so doing descends from the dignity of his office to the use of billingsgate language which may well become the filibuster, secessionist or disunionist, he nolens degrades his Senatorial robes than he forfeits the respect due to his high position.

It, therefore, in reply to Senator DAVIS' false assertions or declarations, as contained in his letter, dated the 12th of July, to the Hon. JOHN R. FLOYD, and in the letter dated the 14th of August to the editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*, I should, in order to do justice to his character and to represent it in its true colors, use language or present facts which may be distasteful to himself or friends, it must be ascribed to his indiscretion and disregard of characteristics which are never lost sight of by gentlemen or men of honor.

The letters referred to I should not have deemed worthy of notice, but for a single assertion, which, being made by an Ex-Secretary of War, now a Senator of the United States, may be credited by those who are not yet perfectly acquainted with his character.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, dated the 20th of May, 1857, in relation to the sword voted to me by Congress, retained after its completion in the possession of JEFFERSON DAVIS, his predecessor, from the 1st of May, 1855, to the 4th of March, 1857, I remarked: "Why Secretary DAVIS refused to send me the sword I have not been informed. The letter of the Adjutant-General indicated no wish or intention on the part of the Secretary," &c. In reply to these remarks, every word of which is true, in his letter to the editor of the *Mississippian*, he says: "I can only say he indited a palpable and pitiable falsehood." This senatorial and courteous assertion comes at this time with an ill-grace from one who I proved, in a letter addressed to him Jan. 29, 1855, was unworthy of his position of Secretary of War, as in his correspondence with me he neither respected truth, honor or courtesy.

The 4th of January, 1854, I was honored, by resolution, with the thanks of Congress, accompanied with another requesting the President "to cause a sword, with suitable devices, to be presented to me" for services rendered in the war in Mexico. A sword was made and sent to the War Department the 1st of May, 1855. On the 17th of September following, President PIERCE informed me by letter, that the sword had "recently been completed," and I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." It would seem from the use of the words "recently completed" that the President could not have been informed of its completion until after the 17th of September, more than four months and a half after its reception at the War Department.

The question is presented, why did Secretary DAVIS refuse to send me the sword which the President said I would "receive at an early day through the War Department?" The reasons assigned by the Secretary will be found in a private letter of Colonel S. COOPER to me, dated the 20th of November, 1855, more than two months after the date of the President's letter. Although a private letter, beginning with "Dear General," and ending with "Very respectfully and sincerely yours," containing no intimation whatever that it emanated from or was written by the order, or request, wish or desire of the Secretary of War, which is the invariably required practice of the Adjutant-General in his communications when seeking information of a superior officer for higher authority, yet, knowing by said expedience that the Secretary preferred to accomplish his ends by crooked and cunning devices, rather than follow an honest, direct and straightforward course, I had no suspicions that he had something to do with Colonel COOPER'S letter. My suspicions have been confirmed; for the Secretary says in his letter to the editor of the *Mississippian*, that it (Colonel COOPER'S letter) contained that which the "Adjutant-General could only have written by authority of the Secretary of War." "Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

In admitting that he was the author of the Colonel's letter, he has not exhibited his usual cunning. Prompted by a vindictive spirit, he overlooked his position, and placed himself in no enviable light before the public, by dictating to Colonel COOPER that which could not be true. He says: "Since the President's letter to you in September last, efforts have been made to transmit to your head-quarters the sword voted to you by Congress. No such opportunity, however, has yet presented itself." Who will believe the assertion? No one; especially those who have been to California, or who know that steamers leave New-York for San Francisco twice in every month, carrying passengers, including officers and soldiers of the army, and property, public and private, of the greatest value. He says: "Efforts have been made." What efforts did he make? None—for none were necessary. An order from him was the only effort required when the opportunity would have presented itself, and the sword would have reached its place of destination.

If the Secretary did not intend to treat me as other officers had been treated in like cases, or as I was treated by Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, he had only to direct the Quartermaster-General, or any one of his officers, or any officer of the army, to forward the sword, and I would have received it by the first steamer that left New-York carrying passengers for San Francisco. More than thirty officers of the army, by orders from the War Department, arrived from the East, and reported to me in the department of the Pacific, between the 17th of September and the receipt of Colonel COOPER'S letter, dated Nov. 26, any one of whom I do not doubt would have readily taken charge of the sword. A number of them assured me they would have done so with pleasure. Or, if he preferred it, as suggested in his dictated letter, the Secretary had only to direct it to be sent by one of the express lines, one or two of which, at the time, left Washington City twice in every month for California, carrying packages direct to the place where my headquarters were established.

Under these circumstances, that the Secretary of War, now United States Senator from Mississippi, in order to justify his refusal to send me the sword as promised by President PIERCE, should say, more than two months after the promise was made, that no "opportunity had presented itself" by which he could send it to my headquarters, when his order for its transmission was all that was required to create the opportunity, is indeed surprising. It can only be accounted for by a most determined and revengeful feeling, which so far obscured his vision and blunted his cunning, as to make him overlook his position as Secretary of War and to cause him to make an assertion which every intelligent person must know is a "palpable and pitiable falsehood."

With the facts presented, it scarcely seems necessary to further notice the letter dictated by the Secretary to Col. COOPER, or those addressed to Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD and the editor of the *Mississippian*. The untruthful beginning of the first is all sufficient to judge of the truthfulness of the remainder. But why should the Secretary have written to me in the way he did on the subject of sending the sword to my headquarters? I had nothing whatever to do with the sword until it was properly placed in my possession. It belonged to the President to direct the way and manner of its presentation. The Congress of the United States had requested the President to cause a sword to be presented to me. The President informed me that a sword was completed and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." With the knowledge of the existence of this letter what was the duty of the Secretary of War? Simply to send me the sword. If, however, he desired my opinion in regard to any other disposition of the sword than that designated by the President, in consequence of my expected return, as intimated in his recent letters, why did he not inform me officially of the fact in the usual way, as required by the regulations of the army, and inquire in such a case whether the sword should be sent to me in California, or deposited elsewhere than in the War Department, until I returned to New-York? The position in which we previously stood towards each other forbade any other than official communications between us. But such a course would have been too direct and straightforward for Secretary DAVIS. If he had adopted it, however, he would have been saved from the degraded position in which he placed himself by his private and silly letter of Nov. 26, 1855, the like of which, I will venture to assert, was never before written or dictated by any of his predecessors to a general officer. But did he expect my return? I doubt it, from the fact that he refused, the 16th of November, 1856, to comply with the application of Lieutenant-General SCOTT to have me relieved by Brigadier-General CLARKE and ordered to the command of the Department of the East.

Finally, I would observe that the sword voted to me by Congress was completed and received at the War Department May 1, 1855. On the 17th of September the President informed me that it had been but "recently completed," and that I would "receive it at an early day through the War Department." The "early day" never arrived during the administration of the Department by Secretary DAVIS. On the 26th of November, 1855, he informed me, as he says, through Col. COOPER, that it could not be sent (as promised by the President) for the want of an opportunity, at the same time suggesting that the safest course would be to send it by one of the express lines. To this private letter I replied by referring Colonel COOPER to the resolutions of Congress, with the remark, that with those before me I would consider it highly improper to dictate in any manner the way and mode in which the sword should be presented. After the receipt of my reply the sword was kept in the possession of Secretary DAVIS more than another year, and until he left the Department, without any reason being assigned for his still refusing to send it to my headquarters.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to add to these remarks, that the conduct of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, late Secretary of War, in relation to the sword voted to me by Congress, was only in keeping with the course which he previously pursued towards me, and, as appears in his letters, ostensibly for no other reason than that I obeyed, in 1851, his and the President's mandates to enforce the neutrality laws against all who might be engaged in "unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign Powers," and "especially against those fitting out against the territories of Mexico." In the performance of these duties I caused a number of persons for violating the laws to be arraigned before the tribunals of justice; among others was his darling friend, the filibuster, President WALKER, of Lower California.

Having failed to satisfy Secretary DAVIS in my first efforts to sustain the honor and dignity of the country, I requested a Senator to ask the Senate to call for the correspondence relating to the subject which passed between the Secretary of War and myself. The call was made on the 5th, and responded to on the 26th of December, 1854. On the 13th of December, 1854, eight days after the call had been submitted to the President, Secretary DAVIS addressed to me an official letter, filled with the grossest misrepresentations of my conduct as Commander of the Department of the Pacific. Without waiting for a reply, and although it was not embraced in the call, he sent this letter, with the correspondence, to the Senate of the United States. Before, however, the correspondence was printed and had been laid upon the tables of the Senators, the Secretary's letter was published, with severe comments on myself, in the NEW-YORK TIMES. A more disgraceful procedure to forestall public opinion against an officer for merely doing his duty could scarcely be conceived; and this, too, by a high functionary of the Government. That a Secretary of War should avail himself of his official position, uncalled for, to officially misrepresent and vilify a general officer, six thousand miles distant, to the Senate of the United States, for no other reason than that he obeyed his special instructions and the President's proclamation, without allowing an equal opportunity of defending himself, surpasses belief. However strange it may appear, it is true. My reply of Jan. 29, 1855, he neither noticed nor published. From all of which may be discovered the cause of the extraordinary course pursued by the Secretary in relation to the sword which President PIERCE said, "I would receive in an early day through the War Department."

JOHN C. WOOL, United States Army.

A correspondent of the Edgartown *Gazette*, writing from Stockton, California, says: "A great number of whalemen who came to this State during the early period of the gold discovery, still remain here, and manifest a lively interest in everything concerning whaling. In this city the population is largely made up of persons formerly, in some way, interested in the whaling business in Nantucket; and at Martinez, a small town on the Suisun Bay, in Contra Costa County, I am informed, Nantucket is represented so far in the majority in point of population, that the citizens contemplate a change of name in honor of their old home.

Ship *City of Mobile*, drawing 21 feet, went to sea over the bar at Mobile, a few days ago, without touching. The *Mercury* says Mobile Bay is evidently narrowing, and it is thought that before the lapse of twenty years there will be a sufficiency on the bar for a frigate-of-war to pass over.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 79, 54, 56, 59.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—No Circuit till Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 2, 3, 54, and all causes not previously called between 60 and 305.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 1800 to 1807, 1807½, 1809 to 1812, 820, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786 to 1893, 1793½, 1794 to 1799.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 647, 660, 628, 653, 698, 699, 702, 703, 710, 714, 715, 178, 511, 679, 712, 700, 819, 720, 721, 722, 723, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 713, 695, 711, 525, 684, 706, 601, 646, 632, 612, 183, 61, 337, 237, 31, 32, 33, 34, 395.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

Irregularity in the Proceedings—The Case Further Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Dec. 7.

Before a Full Bench.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi, indicted for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.*—It will be remembered that the prisoner was brought before the Court on the first Monday in December for sentence, but some objections being raised by his counsel, Mr. Blankman, to the legality of the proceedings, the matter was postponed until yesterday to give the Court time for deliberation. This morning the room was densely crowded with an eager audience. At 11 o'clock Cangemi entered, led by Officer Buchanan. The prisoner was securely handcuffed, and he appeared more excited and anxious than he has at any time before.

On the opening of the Court a few cases were decided, after which Mr. Ashmead stated that prior to the decision in the Cangemi case, he desired to have a matter placed upon the record, because there had been no record of the proceedings in the Circuit Court remitted to the Supreme Court, but merely what is termed the "*postea*," simply the indorsement of the verdict upon the record had been sent down. The challenges, a part of the proceedings, were not noticed in the *postea* sent to this Court. In the case of The People *vs.* Vermilia, it is decided that challenges for good cause were entitled to be entered on the record.

Judge MITCHELL said that there was a regular order to be observed in criminal suits, and this irregularity, if it is so, ought to have been corrected before. The Court understood that all exceptions had been abandoned.

Mr. Ashmead supposed that the exceptions would be entered on the record.

The Court asked what the exceptions were.

Mr. Ashmead—The exception was this: A Juror was called, and said that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of prisoner, but not so firmly but that it might be changed by evidence.

Mr. Blankman said that he understood from the Court that no exceptions were necessary.

Judge DAVIES—The Court gave no such intimation.

Mr. Hall said that there was some conversation on the subject, and he told Mr. Ashmead that no formal exception was necessary, but that they could agree upon what should be taken.

It appearing that the counsel had been unwittingly misled by the statement of the District-Attorney, it was decided to allow the exceptions to be settled before the Court, and the matter lie over until to-morrow at 9 o'clock. The exceptions will be settled at Judge DAVIES' house at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

The Decision of Judge Paine Sustained—Slaves not to be held in this State in Transitu—Judge Roosevelt Dissents.

Jonathan Lemon, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, defendant in error.—This celebrated case, it will be remembered, was first tried before Judge Paine, of the Superior Court, who discharged certain slaves belonging to Mr. Lemon, on the ground that they could not be held in this State. Mr. Lemon claims that he was holding them *in transitu*, from Virginia to Texas, and by the comity of States he could do so. The Judge, however, decided otherwise, and Mr. Lemon appealed. An elaborate argument was had, and yesterday morning the Court rendered the following

OPINION.

BY THE COURT—The act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1817, and reënacted in parts in 1830, (I R. S. 656,) declaring that "no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State, on any pretence whatsoever, except in the cases herein specified"—and that "every such person shall be free," applies to this case. The slaves in this case were brought from Virginia into this State, and remained here some short time; and although they were only brought here with a view to carry them from this State to Texas, they were (after the exceptions in that article were repealed by a subsequent act) within the prohibitions of that act: and are free if those acts be constitutional. The addition made to the act in the Revised Statutes of 1830, seems to have been intended to place this beyond doubt, (see sec. 699.) It is, "Every person born in this State, whether white or colored, shall be FREE; (the capitals are su in the Statute,) and every person *brought* into this State as a slave, except as authorized by this title, shall be FREE." One of the exceptions mentioned in that title, allows a person, not an inhabitant of this State, traveling to or from, or passing through this State, to bring his slave here and take him away again, "provided, that if the slave continued here more than nine months," he should be free. Those exceptions are repealed by the act of 1841.

Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to the citizens of another State than it grants to its own. As this State does not allow its own citizens to bring a slave here, even *in transitu*, and to hold him as a slave for any portion of time, it cannot be expected to allow the citizens of another State to do so.

Subdivision 1. of section 2 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, makes this measure of comity a right, but with the limitation above stated; it gives to the citizens of a sister State only the same privileges and immunities in our State which our laws give to our own citizens. It declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Subdivision 3 of that section is confined to the case of a person held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another; it does not extend to the case of a person voluntarily brought by his master into another State, for any period of time; it cannot, by any rule of construction, be extended to such a case. It is "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor," &c.

The clause of the constitution giving to Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," confers no power on Congress to declare the *status* which any person shall sustain while in any State of the Union. This power belonged originally to each State by virtue of its sovereignty and independent character, and has never been surrendered. It has not been conferred on Congress, or forbidden to the States, unless in some provisions in favor of personal rights; and is, therefore, restrained by each State and may be exercised, as well in relation to persons *in transitu* as in relation to those remaining in the State.

The power to regulate commerce may be exercised over persons as passengers only when on the ocean, and until they come under State jurisdiction. It ceases when the voyage ends, and then the State laws control.

This power to regulate commerce, it has been expressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, did not prevent the State of Mississippi from prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State, for the purpose of sale. The same Court has held that goods, when imported, can (notwithstanding any State law) be *sold* by the importer in the original packages. It follows that the power to regulate commerce confers on the United States some check on the State legislation, as to goods or merchandise after it is brought into the State, but none as to *persons* after they arrive with in such State.

If this could be regarded in the case of the Slave-holding States a police regulation, it may also be so regarded as to the Free States; they consider (as the legislation of this State for many years has shown) that the holding of slaves in this State, for any purpose, is injurious to our condition, and to the public peace, as it is opposed to the sentiment of the People of this State.

The judgment or order below should be affirmed with costs.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that all the judges concurred in this decision except Judge ROOSEVELT, who would shortly write out his reasons for dissenting.

THE LOWER CLAIM.

In the Lower claim the Court affirmed the decision at by-gone Terms, with certain modifications.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The Special Term for non-enumerated motions and Chamber business will hereafter open at 10 o'clock A. M.

If, from any unavoidable circumstance, the application cannot be made to the Judge while at Chambers, and delay to the succeeding day would be injurious, the application may be made to the Judge at his private chambers in the evening.

By order of H. E. DAVIES, Justice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of *The Webster Fire Insurance Company*. Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Bridgeport Paint Manufacturing Company vs. *Daniel Messmore*. Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Eli Fay &c., vs. *L. C. Dye.*—Motion denied without costs.

Jas. Rolker vs. *George Mitchell, &c.*—Order of reference to be entered and injunction continued until coming in of the report and the further order of the Court upon findings of referee.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Charles J. Coutan, &c.*—Present application is irregular, and must, therefore, be denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Dr. O. G. Prescott, an itinerant practitioner, committed suicide at Indianapolis last week.

Aged Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Hoping it may not prove uninteresting to the numerous readers of your paper, I submit the following: Mr. ISAAC DANIELS, of No. 154 Suffolk-street, New-York, aged *one hundred and two years*, together with his son, JOHN DANIELS, aged seventy years, went Tuesday, Dec. 1, to the polls and voted for DANIEL F. TIEMANN. I would add that the said ISAAC DANIELS was a soldier in the war of 1776, and his son JOHN a soldier in the war of 1812.

Yours truly, L. H. C.

The official returns of the Massachusetts election show the following vote: Banks, Rep., 61,807; Gardner, Am., 37,596; Beach, Dem., 31,760. Plurality for Banks, 23,211.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, at 7½ o'clock,

Positively the last time of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

which, after this night, will have positively to be withdrawn for "La Traviata" and "Martha."

Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle CAIROLI,

Mlle. THERESA ROLLA,

BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,

CARL FORMES.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and

THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES

have been painted expressly for "Robert le Diable," by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Signor Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and GIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On TUESDAY will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats

On WEDNESDAY, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 8,

First and only time this season of Verdi's

LA TRAVIATA,

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE

will resume her great rôle of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.

Signor BIGNARDI,

The new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.

Signor ARDAVANI, Signor ROCCO.

The sale of seats for for TRAVIATA begins on THURSDAY.

On SATURDAY—German Opera.

MARTHA.

CARL FORMES as Plunkett,

(a part expressly composed for him.)

Mme. DE LA GRANGE as Martha.

ROBERT LE DIABLE POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME—ON WEDNESDAY.—To be succeeded by "La Traviata" and "Martha."

NOTICE.—This morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, commences the sale of the $1 50 seats. On Wednesday (to-morrow) commences the sale of the $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA.

First appearance of the great basso,

CARL FORMES,

IN GERMAN OPERA.

In connection with

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,

only night of Flotow's celebrated opera of

MARTHA,

originally and expressly composed for

CARL FORMES.

The principal characters by

Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,

Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,

CARL FORMES.

The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,

NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA

can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the only opportunity of hearing

CARL FORMES

in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his address has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."

NOTICE.—The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at the three ticket offices.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S FIRST CONCERT,

TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1857.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture. "Jubel".....Weber
The Orchestra.
2. Cavatina, "L'Elisire d'Amore".....Donizetti
Sig. Rocco.
3. Third Concerto, Symphony in three movements.....Litolff
With Orchestra accompaniment.
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
4. Cavatina, "Roberto il Diavolo".....Meyerbeer
Mlle. Cairoli.

PART SECOND.

5. Overture. "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
The Orchestra.
6. Cavatina, "Il Bravo".....Mercadante
Sig. Gassier.
7. Les Patineurs, from "The Prophet".....Liszt
(Piano Solo.)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
8. Cavatina, "La Traviata".....Verdi
Mlle. Cairoli.
9. Concerto in G minor, (last movement)...Mendelssohn
(With Orchestra accompaniment.)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
10. Concerto Polonaise.....Th. Elsfeld
The Orchestra.

Conductor.....Mr. Theodore Elsfeld

To commence at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Piano is from the celebrated factory of Erard, Paris; New-York Depot at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets with secured seats, One Dollar each, may be had at C. Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

MADAME GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Tickets $1 each, to be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. No extra charge for secured seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

The five great Stars shine this Evening—

GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME,

ROLLA, ZANFRETTA.

Lehmann's great comic Piece—MEDINA.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Grand Ballet LOUISE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The lessee, in the most heartfelt manner, expresses her obligation to the press and public for their very generous and liberal encouragement of the last successful production of her establishment, which has enabled her to devote the entire resources of the theatre to the preparation of THREE OTHER SPLENDID PIECES, which can be presented at any time that the public demand justifies the withdrawal of the SEA OF ICE. This thrilling drama will still retain possession of the stage for a short time longer, to afford all an opportunity of witnessing its varied histrionic, scenic and musical beauties and effects.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1857,

(and every evening during the week,)

THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A Mariner's Prayer.

Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene

Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan

Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr Jefferson

Capt. de Lasseurs.....Mr. Wheatleigh

The CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will be celebrated by the production of a GRAND PANTOMIME, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely

Balcony chairs only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

TUESDAY—First night this season of the great old favorite of

DOMBEY AND SON.

Captain Cuttle (his original part).....Mr Burton

Jack Bunsby (his original part).....Mr. Brunelton

Joe Bagstock (his original part).....Mr Brunelton

Dombey.....Mr. Fisher Edith.....Mrs. Parker

Susan Nipper.....Mrs. Smith Mrs. Skewton.....Mrs. Hughes

With the farce of

ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,

with Mr. Rogers in his original character.

To-morrow all the comedians will appear.

THURSDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Brougham and Burton in their original parts.

ROWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

The performance to commence with

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

To conclude with the Pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 8.

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of

THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.

To be followed by James Pilgrim's drama of

MABEL, THE CHILD OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

To conclude with the farce of

CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new side-splitting, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK DOCTOR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THE TRUTH'S A LIE, in addition to CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

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Admission 25 cents; children half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Great picture of the

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Hours of exhibition from 9½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

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THIRD LECTURE on the National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland,

THURSDAY, Dec 10, at MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,) at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Library, No 60 William-st.; C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; O. H. OROSBY, No. 36 William st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Benefit performance at the Academy of Music, CARL FORMES, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857.

First night of

PURITANI.

Madame LA GRANGE,

Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER,

CARL FORMES,

Madame D'ANGRI in a scene from a popular Opera.

Admissions and secured seats to be had of the Committee of Arrangements.

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POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.

PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THALBERG'S MATINEE MUSICALE IS postponed until next week. Due notice will be given of the day and of the programme selected. Orders received at C. BREUSING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening Dec. 8, Cymbeline; THURSDAY evening, Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis, Appleton's, Crowen's and Christern's bookstore, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also from Charles W. Polman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Polman

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th 16th and 17th days of December instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD the agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All written communications to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was the first day of the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was, of course, devoted principally to the organization, which was effected without difficulty. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, in the absence of the Vice-President, when fifty Senators answered to their names. The oath was administered to the new Senators by Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, he being the oldest member present, after which Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem*. The President of the United States was then notified that the Senate was in readiness for business, and after an Executive session for the confirmation of GEORGE W. BOWMAN as Superintendent of Public Printing it was voted to adjourn. In the House, 221 members answered to their names. Col. ORR received 128 votes for Speaker, and Mr. GROW, the Republican nominee, 84—scattering, 13, and Mr. ORR was declared elected and conducted to the Chair by Messrs. STEPHENS of Georgia and BANKS of Massachusetts. Mr. ORR made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the honor. The nominees of the Democratic caucus for the other offices were all likewise elected, by about the same vote as that given for Speaker. The election of Printer, however, has yet to be made. At the adjourned caucus of the Democrats last night, the name of BANKS, of Virginia, was withdrawn, and that of STRADMAN proposed instead, and the latter gentleman received sixty votes—the Southern and Western members uniting—while WENDELL received but thirty-one. Several members refused to vote, and trouble is apprehended today. By some it is thought that the Republicans will unite with WENDELL'S friends and elect him, but this may be considered doubtful.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She reports a decided improvement in European money affairs. In London, the recovery of mercantile confidence was making rapid progress, and the recent panic was regarded as having entirely subsided. The Bullion in the Bank of England had largely increased within a week; the funds were buoyant, and, at latest dates, closed at a slight advance. Nevertheless, further failures are reported, among which are HERMAN STILLEM & Co., with heavy liabilities; CARR, JOSLING & Co., liabilities £300,000; ALEXANDER HENTZ & Co., large liabilities—all of London; PENNISTON & MARSHALL, American provision dealers, Liverpool, and JONATHAN BOTTOMLEY, spinner, Bradford. There is not much miscellaneous news by this arrival. Several extracts, which we publish elsewhere, from the leading London journals, will be read with interest;—one, in which the London *Times* again argues in favor of free African labor; another, in which the same journal takes up the demonstrations of our unemployed, and infers therefrom that our Atlantic cities are fast becoming assimilated to the see-board cities of Europe; a third from the same journal on the Mormon war; and a fourth from the London *News*, in which it is affirmed that we are seeking a closer political as well as commercial relationship with Brazil.

Our correspondent, writing on board the United States steamship *San Jacinto*, now at Shanghae, sends us an interesting letter, which will be found in another part of this morning's paper. Some account is given of the recent terrific gale, which, however, does not seem to have committed any very serious damage in the north of China. Pekin gazettes have made no further allusion to the Cantonese troubles since they announced the Emperor's indorsement of YEH'S acts. His Excellency Count PUTIATIN, Russian Envoy to the Court of Pekin, had visited the *San Jacinto*, upon whose officers he seems to have made a most favorable impression. The Russian Envoy left Shanghae for Pekin on the 5th of December.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. General NYE submitted a series of resolutions complimenting the patrol and special police officers for their efficient services on election day, acknowledging the benefit rendered the City by the Brooklyn police contingent, drafted here on the same occasion, and alluding to this circumstance as beautifully illustrating the wisdom displayed in the passage of the Metropolitan Police law, which enables the Board to call a force from every part of the district to preserve order in this great City. This clause was struck out. A heated controvetsy sprung up between General NYE and Mayor WOOD, over a proposal by Messrs. BERRE, DEAN and DONOHUE, counsel for the old police, to join the Commissioners' counsel in preparing feigned issues on which to have a legal decision as to the points in dispute at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. PERRIT explained his position in regard to the old police, and disclaimed ever having committed himself to any specific course in the Board, either to Mayor WOOD or anybody else, in which Mayor WOOD concurred. The miscellaneous business disposed of was very considerable.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution, offered by Alderman COULTER, directing the Comptroller to discontinue the further issue of bonds for the improvement of the Central Park, was, after a limited debate, referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The reasons alleged for this action was that the Commissioners had made an improper political use of their voting material.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the the Comptroller's report embodying the estimate for the Tax Levy for 1858 was brought up. It is a long document, and was ordered to be printed. The amount of next year's tax is estimated at $7,709,282 86. A special committee, Messrs. OTTARSON, DOHERTY and JONES, were named upon the question of a site for the Women'e Hospital. Though the Board sat nearly four hours, little was done beyond wrangling upon the technicalities that govern the discussion of public business.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the celebrated "Lemon Slave Case." It will be remembered that the question involved, is the right of a citizen of a Slave State to hold his slave, as such, in this State, while on his way to another Slave State. Judges MITCHELL, CLERKE, DAVIES and PEABODY agreed in denying this right, while Judge ROOSEVELT thought otherwise. The opinion of the Court has not yet been written, but a short etatement was given of the conclusions arrived at. The ground upon which the Court bases its decision, is that the act of 1817, with the additions made to it in 1830 and the repeal of 1841, decieres that every slave brought into this State shall be free. Comity does not require any State to extend any greater privileges to citizens of other States than it grants to its own. The section in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, could not apply to those voluntarily brought into the State by their masters. The clause giving power to Congress to regulate commerce between the several States, conferred no power to declare the *status* which a person shall sustain while in any other State of the Union. The Court therefore upheld the sovereignty of the State over the persons of those within its jurisdiction.

A young man, named JOHN S. KELLY, was shot, at a late hour Sunday night, in the porter-house of MICHAEL BARRY, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, by the proprietor of the place. He died four hours after being shot, at the City Hospital. BARRY is under arrest, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which commenced yesterday. The friends of the deceased who were with him when he was shot and the prisoner give very different versions of the circumstances attending the homicide.

The General Produce Markets opened yesterday, with somewhat more firmness for Flour, but with large receipts and fine weather, there subsequently appeared more disposition to sell, and prices closed in favor of buyers. The demand was good, chiefly for Western Canal brands. Wheat, Corn and Barley were heavy and lower. Rye was steady, while Oats advanced a shade. The supply of the latter was less extensive. The trade in Provisions and Groceries was generally restricted. Coffee formed the main exception, having been more sought after. Nothing remarkably new transpired in other branches of business.

The bark *Milford*, of Westport, Captain STARK, from Newcastle, with coal on board for New-Haven, went ashore on the back of Long Island, opposite Pond Ogue Point, on Sunday night during the easterly storm, and lies high and dry. The crew landed in safety, and the vessel will probably be got off after being discharged if the weather continues favorable. The vessel is 420 tons burden, is eight years old and is insured in this City.

The St. Nicholas Festival was celebrated with becoming honors last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Among the speeches of the evening was one by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas. The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn also held their yearly anniversary in characteristic style at the Pierrepont House.

The police force sent to Piermont on Friday, to protect the Erie Railroad freight depôt against the threatened violence of the revolters, have returned to the City, their services being no longer needed. The disturbance is believed to be ended.

Kansas Again.

It is very widely stated in the Kansas journals, as our extracts from them will have shown, that Governor WALKER had promised to convene the Legislature in extra session, provided the members would pledge themselves not to take action upon any other subject than the Lecompton Constitution. We learn that this is entirely erroneous. No such pledge was asked and no such promise made. Indeed, up to the time of Governor WALKER'S departure from the Territory, the leaders of the Free State Party were by no means agreed among themselves as to the propriety of an extra session. The more moderate and considerate men among them were of opinion that nothing could be done at an extra session, which could not be done with equal effect at the regular session of the Legislature, on the first Monday of January.

The Lecompton Convention undoubtedly assumed that the State would be admitted into the Union as soon as the Constitution should be received by Congress; and the very day on which the Territorial Legislature just elected is to meet—namely: the first Monday of January, 1858—was, therefore, fixed for an election of members of the new *State* Legislature. But the Constitution is to be voted upon on the 21st of December,—and it certainly cannot be sent to Washington, with the official return of the vote, within a fortnight after that date.

Before Congress shall have been fairly put in possession of that document, therefore, the new Territorial Legislature will have assembled, and can take such action in the premises as it may see fit. Nor can the election for members of the new *State* Legislature be held, until Kansas shall have been made a State by its admission into the Union. We do not see, therefore, any special necessity for an extra meeting of the Legislatnre.

All accounts agree in saying that this Constitution cannot be forced by Congress upon the people of Kansas, without imminent danger of plunging the Territory into civil war. The people have been kept quiet hitherto only by the most solemn pledges of the Administration that they should have a chance to vote upon the Constitution under which they should be required to live. They will not now consent to be cheated of that right:—and we understand that Governor WALKER, who has had, perhaps, better opportunities of learning the temper and spirit of the people than any other man in the country, is decidedly of the opinion that they will overthrow *by force of arms* any government that may thus be thrust upon them, and even resist any body of Federal troops that may be called in to compel submission. We earnestly hope that this is an exaggeration of the state of feeling that prevails in Kansas, but the sources of our information are such that we cannot doubt the reality of the danger which it foreshadows.

It will certainly be a most disgraceful *finale* of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, to see the Federal army thus employed in forcing the people of Kansas into an abandonment of their right to "form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It would be the first time in which the power of the Federal Government has been employed in crushing the right of self-government in the people of any State. Nothing but the madness of faction can render such a spectacle possible. No party and no section has anything whatever to gain by it;—Slavery cannot possibly be fastened upon Kansas by any such contrivance;—the people, once admitted, will be entirely sovereign and can remodel and overthrow their Constitution at their own discretion. So far, indeed, is this renewed agitation from aiding Slavery in Kansas, that it is almost certain to provoke a violent Anti-Slavery crusade in Missouri, and a resolute resistance to the institution in the more Southern territories that may hereafter be organized.

We hope that Congress may take earnest and effectual steps to prevent the fresh and disastrous controversy which is thus threatened. If any prominent and influential Democrat will introduce a bill providing for *the submission of the whole Constitution to the popular vote, under the direction of the regular federal officers of the Territory*, we do not see upon what tenable or even plausible grounds it can be resisted by any considerable number of members of either house. It would be so clearly just, so palpably consistent with the principles of Democracy, so conformable to Democratic precedents, and so rigidly required by the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, that it would necessarily command the almost unanimous support both of Congress and the country. Any course less just and less Democratic will involve the country in embarrassments from which it will not easily or speedily escape.

THE BETHUNE-STREET DISASTER.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the men who were killed by the falling of a malt-house in Bethune-street, last week, have rendered a very proper verdict, in which they censure MATTHEW WHITE "for having taken the supervision of the construction of said building, he being incompetent as an architect and builder." Mr. WHITE was required to give bail to answer, and we trust this is not the last we shall hear about it. The verdict is a little ambiguous. It conveys the impression that MATTHEW WHITE was an incompetent architect and builder, whereas he was no architect or builder at all, and, therefore, the more justly censurable for attempting to build a house without knowing anything at all about the business. His niggardliness in not employing a professional builder has cost him very dearly and sacrificed the lives of two human beings. He stated before the Coroner's Jury that he knew nothing about building, yet he supposed himself capable of doing so simple a thing as a malt-house. The result of his culpable temerity has cruelly undeceived him, and he should be made to serve as a warning to others not to err in the same manner. The cause of the accident was stated by a professional builder, who was examined by the Coroner, to be that Mr. WHITE made use of hemlock beams instead of yellow pine. But hemlock being the cheaper material, that kind of wood was preferred. There are, beyond a doubt, a great many houses and stores built in New-York by men equally incompetent, and quite as well intentioned as the proprietor of the fallen malt-house in Bethune-street; and if similar accidents do not happen more frequently, it is owing to good luck, and not to any stability in the buildings themselves. The public safety imperatively requires that such a flagrant case as this should not pass away and be forgotten. Amateur architects are about the most dangerous class of men who could be permitted to indulge in their vanities unchecked.

Congress and the Currency.

For some years past the Congress of the United States has been gradually resolving itself into a grand caucus, in which rival aspirants for the Presidency toil night and day to found the Jacob's ladder of their dreams. The great parties into which members are nominally divided, may indeed face each other upon questions of national policy, and discuss with some appearance of interest and of ardor the vaster interests of the nation. But the secret vitality of each succeeding session is supplied by the ambitious designs and the daring diplomacy of leading men, who, instead of making politics a means to statesmanship, make such statesmanship as they may have at command a means of their own political advancement. There is little reason to expect of the Thirty-fifth Congress any departure from this new-established "custom of the country," and we have only to congratulate the nation on the decision and dispatch with which the ground has been cleared for action, and the organization of the House effected. The election of Mr. ORR as Speaker of the House of Representatives was accomplished yesterday, on the first ballot, and the Message of the President of the United States will be received to-day by both Houses. That document will bring at once before Congress the exciting question of Kansas, for the pacific solution of which, as we have already said, we confidently rely upon the fact that neither the Administration nor any of the Democratic leaders can "afford," politically speaking, to see it imperfectly settled, in a sense hostile to the wishes and inconsistent with the determination of the majority of the people of Kansas. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the flagrant probability that very much of the time of the session will be consumed in debates over this question, which will have a personal rather than a national bearing, and that many grave matters of public concern will suffer from this absorption of the attention of Congress.

Foremost among these matters is the subject of the Currency. Upon no subject is national action more imperatively needed than upon this, nor is there any subject which demands a more thorough, patient and elaborate discussion in the broadest light of day in order to any successful legislation upon it. As BASTIAT very justly says: "Money questions madden the wisest men, and in talking about money one man out of ten invariably mistakes the means for the end, or the effect for the cause." Our financial history is full of empirical expedients which have continually brought us to the brink of a ruin, from which the inexhaustible vigor of our resources has as constantly preserved us, and the lessons of calamity are therefore less likely to be easily apprehended by us than they might be by a people upon whom a severer penalty had been entailed by their faults in economy. It is of special importance therefore that our law-makers should devote themselves as soon as possible to the careful investigation of the phenomena which have attended the recent "crisis" in our finances, and should prepare themselves to act intelligently upon those reforms in the currency of this country which cannot be neglected with safety to the permanent interests of the nation.

That the inducing cause of those perturbations in the world of exchange, from which everybody is now suffering, and of which everybody is very anxious to throw the responsibility on some one else, must be sought in the actual system of our currency, hardly admits of a doubt. The circumstances of the recent panic so minutely recall, not only those of the English revulsion of December, 1826, but those of the paralysis which overtook American commerce in the Spring of the same year, and again in the Summer of 1828, that the language used by the President of the Bank of the United States in reference to the cause of these catastrophes, spontaneously revives with a natural application to the present panic. In 1828, as in 1857, the balance of our trade with Europe was in our favor. It was a time of profound peace and of great activity in all the national industries. Specie flowed to rather than from the United States—and yet the transactions of a few days sufficed to disorganize all the exchanges of the country, and to bring down banks, factories and mercantile firms in rapid succession from one end of the Union to the other. For then, as now, the banks had loaned their money very largely on securities difficult of conversion,—on stocks, mortgages and bonds; they had loaned on long terms too, and to persons careless of protests—and had incurred the great risks attendant upon confounding securities ultimately good with funds immediately available; so that the least threatening of a drain upon them compelled them to resort to measures of self-defence. These measures consisted almost wholly of a curtailment of loans, which curtailment was made suddenly, mostly without concert, and always under the influence of anxiety and alarm.

To rescue the commerce of the country from the grasp of a financial engine which is liable to such oscillations, and the breaks of which are subject to the control of so many different engineers, it is absolutely necessary that a reform should be brought about in the national currency. As matters now stand the two great questions of "Who shall make our money for us," and of "How much shall be made," are put very largely out of the control of the Government, and out of the supervision of the public; the *real basis* of the trade of the United States is the substantial prosperity of the people, the ten billions of productive property created by two hundred years of labor on the American soil, and growing with every year at the rate of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars. This is the basis which must be held in view in any reform attempted of our currency. Were the whole banking system of the United States to-morrow annihilated, this substantial ground-work of a reasonable and effective currency would remain to us, and we must imagine ourselves to be standing where Mr. HUSKISSON, in 1829, declared England to be standing, "within forty-eight hours of barter," if we would apprehend the just relations of money to wealth and of banking to commerce.

There is nothing in the aspect of affairs to provoke, as there never can be anything in the aspect of affairs to justify, hasty legislation upon such a topic as this of the currency. We neither are nor are we likely to be a ruined people. Short as the national life has been, we have already passed through crises much more truly trying than the panic of October, and we may take some comfort from the speculations of Sir JOHN H. SINCLAIR, who quotes in his *History of English Revenue* no fewer than *twenty-two* occasions on which England was "ruined" by persons of distinction and authority between 1688 and 1783. The advocates of a pure specie currency are already in the field with their panaces, and one of our city cotemporaries, earnest in their behalf, utters the somewhat enthusiastic prophecy, that nothing but a specie currency is now needed to set the "imperial crown of commerce upon the brows of New-York." We should be happy to believe in the probable fulfillment of this cheerful fancy; but we fear that the "crown of commerce" can only be conferred by "commerce" herself, and that she will hardly delegate her royaltiea to her premier, Finance. Nor does the example of Cuba inspire us with an absolute confidence in the doctrine of "pure specie." The recommendations upon this point of the President will, however, doubtless bring the matter up in a form available for immediate and practical treatment.

Nor will the coincidence of a deficiency in the National Treasury, with the present opportunity for a thorough financial reform, escape the attention of those who are disposed to see in the principle of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Act, the happy secret for combining the confidence that must always be reposed in a currency fortified by the good faith of the Government, with an entire freedom from the dangers which lurked in the system of the Bank of the United States, and made that institution as fatal as it should have been favorable to the industry and the commerce of the nation.

The New Mayor.

It was reported yesterday that the Mayor elect, Mr. TIEMANN, had indicated his purpose of settling the controversy concerning the Street Commissioner's office by superseding both DEVLIN and CONOVER and appointing a new man. He takes the ground that the duty of filling the vacancy rested with the Mayor, but that he could only exercise it for the remainder of his own term of office.

We do not see how this will do anything towards settling this dispute; it seems much more likely to complicate it still further by adding a new element of controversy. Mr. CONOVER will, of course, still insist upon the validity of the Governor's appointment, while Mr. DEVLIN will insist that, if the nomination reste with the Mayor, he is entitled to the piece. It will merely introduce a fresh combatant and convert the affair into a triangular fight.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "The Poor of New-York" was not produced last evening. A stupendous announcement presented itself in the lobby, to the effect that, at the request of the authors, the management had consented to give the work an additional rehearsal, and that, in consequence, there would be no performance. An evening rehearsal is one of the most desirable things that can be bestowed on a new production, and "the authors" in question will doubtless appreciate the boon. To-night the play will be given for the first time.

CONCERT.—Mrs. GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S concert to-night at Nihlo's Saloon is of a highly attractive kind, and should be liberally supported.

Bark Ashore on Long Island.

The bark *Milford*, of Westport, Capt. STARKS, from New-Castle Oct. 28, with coal, went ashore at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, during the heavy easterly blow, and now lies high and dry on the beach. The place where she struck was opposite the new lighthouse at Pond Quogue Point, 40 miles west of Montauk. Captain STARKS had not an observation for two days, and judged himself back of the Vineyard, but not near the land; the bark was under the topsails only, on the larboard tack, heading to the northward. She struck on the outer bar three or four times, during which the sea broke across the vessel's decks; nothing, however, was washed off. The tiller was broken short off in the rudder-head, and the steward was injured by being struck by the wheel. She finally went over the outer bar, and wore round head off shore, but being unmanageable, again fell off and struck broadside on. The vessel went well up, and soon lay entirely still. She was not bilged, but there were three feet of water in her hold when the messenger left her. The crew landed at low tide, and learned for the first time where they were. Captain STARKS belongs to New-Haven. The bark is four hundred and twenty tons burden, is eight years old, and is fully insured in two offices in Wall-street. In the present state of the tides there will be no difficulty in discharging the cargo, and if the wind continues from the northward, she will be nearly dry at high water, so that there is a fair prospect that she may be got off after being discharged. No boats, spars or sails were lost.

ANTI-"REFORM" DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There was a significant Democratic meeting last evening, at the Seventh Ward Hotel, in Madison-street, under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Young Men's Democratic Club. Officers of the Club for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows:

President—JAS. MCMAHON.
Vice-Presidents—THOS. SMITH, JAMES M. BAILEY.
Secretaries—JOHN J. BLAIR, JOHN J. RIELEY.
Treasurer—HENRY STUKE.
Sergeant-at-Arms—EDWARD DAHOSS.

Several speeches were made, in which the "traitors" at the last election were denounced in strong language, and a series of resolutions, in favor of the old primary system of choosing delegates to the General Committees and Conventions, were unanimously adopted, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to the General Committee. Those present pledged themselves "as men, and as Democrats, to support no man for office whose nomination is made by delegates who are not elected by the Democracy of the Wards," and promised to repudiate the acts of all those traitors to the Democratic nominee at the late election, and hoped that none such would be permitted to disgrace the Democratic ticket for 1858.

DINNER OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

Speech of Hon. R. J. Walker.

The members of the Saint Nicholas Society dined together, according to annual custom, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel last evening, and had a jovial time. At 6 o'clock the members and guests assembled in one of the drawing-rooms, where the officers for the ensuing year,—Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, were installed. Humorous addresses were made to each of the elect, in which St. Nicholas and the descendants of Dutch ancestors were glorified and the rest of the world spoken of slightingly. At the close of these exercises the Society marched in procession to the dining-hall, preceded by the President, whose insignia of office was an old-fashioned, three-cornered, Knickerbocker hat and an embroidered collar of satin and gold. About one hundred persons sat down to the feast which was provided. Two long tables were occupied by the Society, and a table on an elevated platform at the end of the room was set apart for the President and distinguished guests. Among the latter were Gov. WALKER, Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, Judges ROOSEVELT and STRONG, Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N., of the *Niagara*, Rev. Drs. VERMILYEA and JOHNSON, Mr. J. WARD, and a number of others.

After the dinner, in their disposition of which the descendants of the ancient Burgomasters did credit to their voracious ancestors, the President, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, arose. He stood before them, he said, with mingled feelings of happiness, pride, exultation and sorrow. Many years had elapsed since he before occupied that chair, and he congratulated the Society upon its prosperity during the interval. He did not know how it was that he was now called upon to preside over the Society in this present season of distress, as it had been his fortune to preside at the time of the former financial crisis. This country seemed to be visited every twenty years with periods of calamity like the present. He was called to the chair of the Society at the time of the financial crisis of 1837, and under his administration,—he would not say that it was owing to his good management of the St. Nicholas Society—the season of distress passed away and prosperity succeeded. And he would undertake to say that this time too, under his administration, the dark clouds would pass away and all would be brightness and sunshine. [Laughter.] He felt like a Camillus coming back to rule over them,—like a Cincinnatus reassuming the reins of Government. [Laughter.] He complimented the officers of the Society; the Stewards, all of whose names began with *Van*, were fitting men to be in the Van Guard of the Society. [Laughter.] The speaker alluded to the Ex-Presidents of the Society who had well filled the Chair which he occupied. He spoke touchingly of those of them who were deceased, Chancellor DOANE and OGDEN HOFFMAN, and concluded by proposing the health of the Ex-Presidents of the Societies.

The toast was duly honored. At this point a gilded representation of Chanticleer, the favorite bird of St. Nicholas, was placed on the table in front of the President, in the midst of sundry ventriloquial imitations of the music of that songster from different parts of the room. The regular toasts then followed:

1. *Santa Claus: Gude heilig man.*
Music—"Old Hundred."
2. *The President of the United States.*
Music—"President's March."
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*
Music—"Governor's March."
4. *The Army and the Navy:* Guerdians of our rights; champions of our honor.
Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
5. *Holland:* Her history is her eulogy.
Music—"Wilhelmus van Nassauwen."
6. *Our City:* The child of Holland. Honest dealing and love of order are her inheritance. Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA responded.
Music—"Home, sweet Home."
7. *The Union: Eendraght maakt magt.*
Music—"Hail Columbia."
8. *Our Mothers, our Wives, our Daughters, our Sisters, our Sweethearts.*
Music—"Let the Toast be Dear Woman."
9.—*Our Sister Societies:* The grasp of welcome to every hand that comes to help us work out the destiny of New-York.
Music—"We're a Band of Brothers."

To the fourth toast, Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N., responded briefly. He had not expected to be called upon; he was quite taken aback, and a sailor never should be taken aback. The Army and Navy were equally serviceable to the country when the country called them to her aid. He thanked them for the honor done him, and hoped the Society would ever prosper.

Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT responded to the fifth toast, and proposed in return, "Success to the St. Nicholas Society."

The seventh toast, "the UNION"—was drunk amid enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by calls for "WALKER."

A VOICE—"Three cheers for WALKER." (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR R. J. WALKER.

Mr. WALKER rose and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The honor has most unexpectedly been devolved upon me of responding to the toast, which, I believe is universally given by the patriotic St. Nicholas Society, in favor of the American Union. [Cries of "hear, hear," and applause.] Although, gentlemen, most suddenly, and most unexpectedly, called upon to respond to this toast, this is a theme which might well raise the emotions and sympathies not only of American citizens, but of the whole human race. It is one which men and nations might discuss, and upon which angels even might look down from their celestial spheres and rejoice with us over the glories accomplished thus far by the American Union. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, great and glorious as it is, let us all take care that in our day and in our generation, nothing shall be done by any of us by which, in the slightest degree, this great Union, which has accomplished already, in less than three-quarters of a century, so much for our beloved country, and so much for the hopes of mankind, shall ever, by any of our acts or any of our sentiments, be placed in the slightest peril. Let us ever remember, gentlemen, that this American Union of ours is the best, the brightest, perhaps the last experiment of self-government. And as it shall by us be maintained and perpetuated, or broken and dissolved, so shall the light of liberty shine upon the hopes of mankind or be forever extinguished amid the scene of exulting tyrants and the groans of a worldly bondage. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, let us also recollect that there is a great principle which lies at the base of the American Union—that principle for which our forefathers fought through the war of the Revolution, and for which we, their descendants, have contended from that period down to the present moment to maintain. That principle, which not only lies at the basis of that Union, but at the basis of all our institutions, is the principle of self-government. [Prolonged cheers.] It is the principle that the people in every State of this Union and in those inchoate States which, emerging from territorial pupilage, begin to ascend into the constellation of American States, when they form their first constitutions shall, with you, the youngest and the eldest of the American States, enjoy the principle of self-government. [Loud cheers.] It is a principle, gentlemen, older than the American Union. It is the principle which led to the American Union. For as to each one of the Colonies that subsequently became American States, the very principle for which they contended and which induced them to separate from the mother country upon a question involving not many dollars and cents, but simply a small tax on tea that scarcely touched the pockets of a single individual; but small as the question of money was, the principle was deep, was fundamental, was eternal. The principle for which they contended and which led to that revolution was the principle of self-government. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, permit me to say that the moment when in any one of the States of this Union—either the States now existing or the States inchoate—this principle is, in the slightest degree, departed from, that moment will introduce the period when will be stricken down the fundamental principles of the American Government—the principles which led us to that revolution; and will have made the first, and I fear the last step back to monarchy and despotism. [Loud cheers.] As to myself, then, gentlemen, for that great principle I have contended all my life; for that principle I have lived, and, God willing, if necessary for that principle I am ready to die. [Great cheering.] Now, then, gentlemen, the great principle of Union we took from the United States of the Netherlands. [Cheers.] It was there, gentlemen, that not only under the most tremendous perils and difficulties, not through the seven-years war, like our revolution, but for three-quarters of a century, your ancestors fought for the great principle of self government. [Cheers.] And they fought it under the banner of the United States of the Netherlands. [Cheers.] We differ from them only in this, that they were the United States of the Netherlands, and now we are the United States of America. [Cheers.] The great principle of Union and of Confederacy, as distinct and separate States, in its first great successful example, we took from your ancestors in Holland. [Loud Cheers.] And how did they fight? How did they fight? There is nothing in the history of Greece or Rome, there is nothing in ancient or modern times that, during that 80 years of contest and contumacy, that will compare with the heroism and devotion of your ancestors of the Netherlands in contending for these great principles. [Cheers.] They were martyrs in their bloody battle-fields. They were martyrs in the dungeon. They were martyrs amid the torments and tortures indescribable to which no people ever before have been subjected in the history of the world. But still, although in point of numbers, a small and inconsiderable people, contending with the ocean whose surges for the first time in the history of the world, they have driven back and conquered, thus reclaiming their country from the ocean monarch. For three-quarters of a century they contended for these principles, and finally they triumphed. Now, gentlemen, I am sure it would be very wrong in me at this late hour of the night to detain you with any further discussion of these great principles [Cries of "Go on."] But with your permission I will give you a sentiment:

Holland, the first successful example of Confederated Republican States—May it be maintained here until time shall be no more. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for WALKER." [Renewed and protracted cheering.]

Subsequently Governor WALKER was enthusiastically called out by a toast to his health proposed by Mr. Collector SCHELL.

The Governor expressed the belief that within twenty years New-York would command the commerce and exchanges of the world, and, as a means of hastening that consummation, recommended the plan of the old Amsterdam Bank, of issuing sea certificates save on deposits of hard specie. This was loudly cheered.

The dinner did honor to those who prepared it. The following were the ornaments on the table: Statue of St. Nicholas, Fort New-Amsterdam, Anno 1630, The Garrison Preacher of Harlem, The Frieslandt Country Girl, The Miller of Helvoetsluise, Fontaine à la Haag, The Tulips of Saardam, Esmeralda and her Goat, Temple of Athens, Scenes of Java, Pillar of Liberty, Willem of Oranien, Memoires de Suriname, Vase of Flowers.

After the cloth was removed schnapps and long pipes were brought, and over these the Society listened to the toasts and speeches, and enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The occasion was a pleasant one.

St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island—Anniversary Dinner.

The members of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island celebrated their anniversary meeting at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, last evening, in the manner common to the representatives of the very respected Dutchmen who once made Long Island their home, when they meet on occasions when social enjoyment is the object for which they gather together. There were about 200 present, and a more jovial party seldom meet than were they last night. Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, Judge elect, occupied the Chair, and with commendable use of a discretionary power, did not disturb his friends in their enjoyment of the edibles before them, until some time after 9 o'clock, although the time named for soup was half-past 6.

When the cloth had been removed, the President announced the first regular toast—"The Memory of General JEREMIAH JOHNSON," which was drunk standing and in silence. The next toast was, of course, to their patron Saint—St. Nicholas, and it was drunk with a gusto, after a speech in high Dutch from Mr. KALBFLEISCH. The next toast was to the President of the United States, which was eloquently and pertinently responded to by Hon. F. B. SPINOLA. He had the pleasure of being present at Washington when JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated, and it was with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure that he was able now to say, in common with not only his supporters but his opponents, that the promises of his inaugural then, had been fulfilled, to the admiration of all. He had entered upon the duties of the Presidency at a time when one of the most serious questions—one that had convulsed the land—one requiring the most delicate treatment, was at the zenith of its agitation; he had met the question; soothed the troubled waters and brought it to a point of settlement, without wrong, where but few anticipated seeing it, in peace; and in such manner as to draw forth the highest compliments to his statesmanship from the best statesmen of the world. He asked them to unite with him in the hope that the success that had thus far followed his course, should continue to the end. In conclusion he remarked a striking similarity between the President and St. Nicholas, to wit, both were old bachelors.

Mr. SPINOLA'S remarks were received with much favor by all present.

The next toast was to "Fatherland," which was responded to in high old Dutch by TUNIS G. BERGEN, Esq.

The Governor of the State was toasted, and without response.

The next toast was, "Brooklyn—Her path onward, outward and upward," which was handsomely responded to by Judge MORRIS, who spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity, morality and Christianity of Brooklyn, which, he said, was well known as the city of churches.

Toasts followed "the Sister Societies," with a fitting introduction by the President. The toast was responded to by Mr. HOLBROOK, of St. Patrick's, and Mr. DAVID P. SMITH, of the New-England, in brief and happy remarks.

The Clergy then received fitting attention. The first response was from Rev. Dr. M. W. DWIGHT, who, after speaking at some length of the duties of clergymen, asked the jolly audience what they would do for wives if they had no clergymen to marry them. One of his hearers assured him, that in such case they would take them by force; which afforded the speaker a fine opportunity for introducing the "Rape of the Sabine Women." But he thought they had much rather be united in the good old comfortable way, by a clergyman than by a civil or uncivil magistrate. They all thought they would, and applauded accordingly.

He was followed by Rev. POLHEMUS VAN WYCK, who was a Dutchman, and who was always pleased when he had an opportunity of meeting with Dutchmen. As a clergyman, too, he was glad to meet with them, because of the fact that they had always been kind to their clergymen—the old Dutch dominies. With a remembrance of the fine fat sausages that used to be sent to the pastors by the benevolent flock, he could not feel otherwise than the most lively appreciation of Dutch peculiarities.

"The Union" received an eloquent and patriotic response from Mr. E. O. PERRIN, in which he likened the Union to the daughter of a Dutch woman, as described by herself. She said her daughter was not so big high, as some odder woman, but she was more pigger and proader below. So he thought of the Union. It was not so large above, but it was broad and satisfactory below. In continuation, he responded to a toast to "Woman," in which he made broadly humorous reference to the enlargement of Woman's sphere, effected by the use of crinoline. His was a jolly audience, and his remarks were received with loudest demonstrations of favor. A further response was called for from the young men, but none arose. The President was then toasted. He said he was afraid some of the young Dutchmen present were often derelict in their duties, in so far as they often allow their eastern brethren to encroach upon what their old Dutch fathers had considered was their peculiar privilege—that of marrying Dutch girls. He returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him, and concluded by calling upon Mr. HUNTER, who in return called upon Hon. E. W. FISER, as one of the Brother Jonathans, who made a fitting response, at the conclusion of which he challenged the Dutchmen of Brooklyn to meet the New-Englanders, man to man, and dollar to dollar, for a Library for Brooklyn, that would equal any Library in the City of New-York.

The High Steward, Mr. JOHN VANDERBILT, was next called upon. He complimented the members of the Society for their very general attendance on their anniversary celebration, at a time when the Money Market was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Judge JOHNSON proposed, in an effective manner, the health of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, the country's Minister at the Hague. The toast was drunk standing and amid rapturous applause. After drinking the health of the hotel-keeper, Mr. BURNS, and hearing a number of additional speeches, the Society separated in the very best of humor.

Address of the American General Committee.

To the American Voters of the City of New-York:

BROTHERS: Your noble efforts on Tuesday last in favor of City Reform have been crowned with a signal success, and are duly appreciated by every high-toned citizen of our proud metropolis. For this we claim no new party triumph, and least of all, a party reward. The unfaithful Chief Magistrate who dismissed from office 500 American policemen to propitiate the favor and secure the support of the Dead Rabbits, Burglars, Garroters, and the ignorant and corrupt herds of the City, has been hurled from power, and an honest and capable man placed in his official chair. So may it ever be. To lead in a thorough City Reform, to place honest and capable men in every department, from the highest to the lowest, and restore the City Government to its former dignity and purity, is a noble and patriotic mission, worthy the united efforts of all good citizens, and especially should it be the mission of the American Party. That our motives shall not be misconstrued, or our patriotism called into question, let us declare our readiness, in and for all City matters, to direct our undivided energies to the achievement of this noble work, and that we will continue to select from our own or other parties men for office of such high and unquestionable integrity and fitness that every thief in any way connected with the City Government shall tremble at the very mention of their names

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proposal to Withdraw the Central Park Appropriation.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLAWER in the Chair. A petition was received from a soldier of the 71st Regiment, stating that, in accordance with orders, he was on duty in the Governor's room, while the remains of General Worth lay there, and that, as directed, he left his military overcoat there in charge of a policeman, and that the said overcoat was stolen. He asked that the Common Council pay the damage—$15. The petition was referred to the Police Commissioners.

PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW THE CENTRAL PARK APPROPRIATION.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman COULTER:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to discontinue the further issue of bonds for the improvement of Central Park, as directed by the late ordinance of the Common Council authorising the appropriation of $250,000 for said purpose; and that he report to the Common Council the amount of said bonds already issued; and that the ordinance creating the issue of said stock be and is hereby repealed.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman FULLMER hoped the resolution would not be referred. It was all in a nut-shell. Before the appropriation was made the Commissioners were very pliable. They promised to employ the poor men of the City. The appropriation had been made, but the Commissioners had not acted up to their promises. There were several hundred in his Ward who wanted work, but could not get it, although he had gone to the office several times. Last week he was informed that he could have ten men employed. He was not satisfied, and hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman COULTER took a similar view of the case. He had urged the appropriation, believing that it would be the means of giving employment to many of the unemployed, but that had not been the case, and he hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman TUCKER hoped no such action would be taken. It was not possible for the Commissioners to employ all who were sent to them with tickets from Aldermen. The insinuation that the Commissioners were making a political machine of the Central Park, had no foundation. He could prove that gentlemen, Democrats, in the Board, had had, some of them 15 men, put to work on their recommendation. He had advised at the time the appropriation was made, that it be confined to $50,000—that amount might have been raised. The last he knew of the matter was that the Comptroller had not received a single bid for the bonds. That was the reason why the Commissioners had not been able to pay the men.

Alderman OWENS took a similar view of the matter.

Alderman BLUFF said that at the time the appropriation was made he had opposed it, because he knew the amount could not be raised. He favored the raising of small sums at a time. As the case stood, no one knew whether the Commissioners had received one cent of the appropriations. All that was known was that they had borrowed $30,000 from the Comptroller. And that he should judge that sum must have been expended long ago. He favored a reference.

Alderman COULTER stated that he had heard one of the officers of Central Park ask a man how he intended to vote, before he would say whether he would employ him.

Alderman MCSPEDON stated on his own knowledge, that the workmen were brought up in droves in his Ward on election day to vote the Republican ticket or be discharged. These things were so, and if he voted for a dollar for the Central Park while matters remained as they were, he hoped he would never be returned to any position of honor again.

Alderman DRAKE said he had not been decently treated. He was there at the office when a man was brought in for employment by BRIAN MCCAHILL, and was asked how he intended to vote. He would say, also, that the recent election showed a large increase of voters in that vicinity—boys of 12 had suddenly become 21; women had voted, and all—but the Central Park had nothing to do with it—oh, no!

Alderman STORRS, after a great deal of running about, had found Mr. Green, and received an order for the employment of 50 men. The order was to Mr. Olmsted. He took the order to him and was told to pick out his men, and bring them up in a few days. Subsequently he was told to send up 10 men. He sent them. The first that presented himself was accosted with—"Well, I suppose you are a good Republican." The man said no, he was a good Democrat. He was told to stand aside. The others heard it, and he supposed they said they did not belong to any party, for they were employed, and the man who said he was a Democrat was not. Nevertheless he would favor the reference, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

Alderman OWENS reiterated that he did not believe the Commissioners had employed men on promise to vote a particular way. There might have been a foreman who had acted injudiciously, but, he would ask, where could they find so many men without one who would do something wrong.

Alderman FULLMER spoke again in favor of passing the resolution without reference.

The vote on the reference was then taken, and carried by a vote of 16 ayes to 4 noes.

The following, on the same subject, was offered by Alderman MONSEMAN, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Central Park Commissioners are now, and have been, paying the laborers employed thereon at the rate of from three to five shillings per day; and

Whereas, Such a rate of payment is less than the average price paid for laboring men, and an outrage upon that portion of our community: therefore

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to inquire into and investigate, and that said Committee have power to send for books, persons and papers to assist them in their investigation.

The Crystal Palace matter was taken up and made the special order for Friday next. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Comptroller Flagg's Estimate of Expenses for 1858.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of bills were read a third time and adopted. They had reference chiefly to flagging and curbing in certain streets, to abatement or remission of assessments, fencing vacant lots, awarding certain contracts, and similar subjects.

When a great number of these bills had been read, Councilman BOOLE proposed that all papers in the Committee of the Whole be presented together. It would save time. Councilman WARNER objected. Any member could object at any point of the debate, and therefore nothing would be gained.

Several members spoke as to the propriety of the proposed step, and the debate upon it seemed likely to be a protracted one.

The Chairman said it would require 40 members to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of these bills, and 31 votes to pass any one of them.

Councilman WARNER was anxious that every paper should take its fair and regular course, and have a distinct hearing.

A discussion arose, in which Councilmen BOOLE and WARNER were chiefly implicated. The latter gentleman insisted upon a question submitted by the former being put in writing. After some further altercation the matter subsided. The sum of $1,000 was donated to the widow of the late William Stinson.

Among the petitions that were presented was one to reimburse one of the soldiers who stood on guard over Gen. Worth's remains in the Governor's Room $15 for the loss of his coat which he alleged had been taken away after having been placed in charge of a policeman.

Councilman BRADY asked if the petition were in earnest. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Police.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

A petition was read from the Board of Governors of the Women's Hospital, making application for a site for the said Hospital near Lexington-avenue.

Councilman OTTARSON asked that the appended names should be read, which was done. He would move that it be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Councilman WARNER seconded the motion amid much interruption from Councilman MCCAHILL. Referred to the said Special Committee, Messrs. OTTARSON, JONES and DOHERTY were named.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great number of bills of account, for fitting up polls, for surgical services at Station-houses, for funeral expenses of R. H. Huntington, and also of Patrick Murthe, and similar miscellaneous matters were referred to appropriate Committees.

A discussion arose as to whether a party should be allowed to have a wooden awning remain up.

Councilman BRADY said that such awnings were very dangerous, as liable to fire. It was against the City ordinances to allow them.

Councilman WARNER thought the petition upon which this debate arose was very creditable. While many persons in violation of law were erecting these wooden tinned awnings, this person asked permission to have an awning. Ultimately the matter was laid over.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S CLAIM.

On the vote being called for concurrence with the Board of Alderman appropriating $2,000 for the payment of Stephen H. Branch, the Board affirmed the grant by a vote of 40 to 2.

TAXES FOR 1858.

The report of the Comptroller on the Tax Levy for 1858 was submitted. After some prefatory observations, the following is the estimate:

Almshouse	$605,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	240 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	20,000 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3	50,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Belgian pavement	232,000 00
Common Schools for State	238,063 90
Common Schools for City	1,016,050 19
Central Park interest on debt	265,700 00
County contingencies	50,000 00
City contingencies	80,000 00
City Inspector's Department	11,875 00
Coroners' fees	20,000 00
Cleaning streets	250,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,000 00
Charges on assessments	5,000 00
Docks and piers and cleaning slips	175,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00
Election expenses	50,000 00
Errors and delinquencies	5,000 00
Fire Department for Chief Engineer	60,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	325,000 00
Interest on assessment and bonds	11,000 00
Intestate estates	7,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,100 00
Lamps and gas	460,634 00
Lands and pieces	20,000 00
Law department	20,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty fees	150 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Officers' fees	25,000 00
Police	888,548 60
Public education stock	12,357 35
Printing	85,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real estate	30,000 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Roads and avenues and arrearages	50,000 00
Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department	75,000 00
Supplies and public offices	15,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	35,000 00
Salaries	537,000 00
Sunken vessels, removing	5,000 00
Society for reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
State tax 2¼ mills	1,171,236 86
Street expenses and paving	90,000 00
Wells and pumps, repairing	5,000 00
Water-pipes, laying	116,630 00
Arrearages of 1857	366,706 93
Total	$7,709,282 86

The document was ordered to be printed.

After a debate as to whether bills for election polls should be received, it was decided that the Board go into Committee of the Whole on the regular calendar, Councilman B. RILEY in the Chair.

The question came up of reimbursing a carter the value of a hogshead of molasses. It was alleged that in removing it from the slip, the hogshead was burst in consequence of the cart jolting into a hole in the badly paved street.

Councilman WARNER said the molasses was, doubtless, in a fermenting state, and upon principle he objected. If this claim were allowed hundreds of persons would follow his example.

Councilman OTTARSON was of the same opinion.

The Committee agreed to report in favor of payment.

The rest of the sitting was much occupied in discussion upon technical rules and forms of the house on almost every subject as it came up. Councilman BRADY complained of the waste of time.

Nothing was introduced in committee of general or immediate interest or importance. An hour was spent in discussing whether the Corporation are liable for injury done to a gentleman's carriage by the machinery of a fire company being recklessly or accidentally thrown in contact with it in the street. The claim arose upon a petition which has been before the Common Counsel since May last. The conclusion was that the Common Council are so liable.

After sitting very nearly four hours, there not being a quorum, the President could not receive the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

Murder in a Porter-house.

A MAN SHOT AT THE PROPRIETOR—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS—CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Sunday night, a little before 12 o'clock, a party of five young men went into the porter-house of MICHAEL BARRY, corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. While there the landlord became incensed at their conduct, and deliberately shot one of the young men, named JOHN S. KELLY, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards. The five young men, who are members of a target company called the "Atlantic Blues," according to their statement, had been attending the wedding of a member of their company. On their return home they stopped into BARRY's porter-house to take drinks all round. While waiting for their drinks two of their number got into a pleyful scuffle and made some noise. The proprietor did not utter a word of remonstrance against their conduct, but went into a back room and getting a double-barreled shot-gun, coolly and deliberately fired it at JOHN S. KELLY, mortally wounding him. They all ran out to get a physician and a policeman. On their return a few minutes afterwards, the blinds had been put up and the place closed. They had BARRY arrested and their wounded companion taken to the City Hospital.

BARRY, the landlord, gives a different version of the affair. According to his story the party partook of drinks, when one of them threw a shilling on the counter in payment for what they had drank, when they all started to leave the premises. A fight ensued between the party and himself on account of their refusal to pay up this score, which ended in his finally attempting to eject them from the premises. In making this attempt he met with decided opposition. He took a club from behind the bar and threatened to use it over some of their heads if they did not leave, but they paid no sort of attention to the club or his threats, but defied him to put them out. In response to this defiance, and fearfully exasperated at the treatment he had received, he went into a back room and seized a double-barreled musket, and discharged the contents of one of the barrels among the crowd. He thought at once that perhaps he had gone too far, and refrained from discharging the other barrel. He closed his place after the affray, because it was then past his hour for shutting up. He had not the slightest intention to escape, but should have surrendered himself to the Police if he had not been arrested.

Officer TILDEN, of the Eleventh Ward, was the officer who was notified of the homicide. He arrested BARRY and had him taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. The wounded man, after being taken to the hospital, continued to fall until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. The deceased was a single man, about 21 years of age, and boarded with JAMES MACLON, his uncle, in East Thirty-third-street. He was a brass-finisher by trade, and worked for Mr. ENOCH HIDDERS, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street. His associates give him a good character.

The Coroner proceeded to the Hospital yesterday afternoon and entered upon an inquest in the case. The following is the testimony thus far taken:

James Maclon, of No. 218 East Thirty-third-street, was the first witness—He testified that the deceased was his nephew, and resided with him in Thirty-third-street; the deceased left his house just after dinner on Sunday, which was at four o'clock; Peter McColt first informed him of his being shot in a liquor store and taken to the Hospital; he immediately went to the Hospital and found him in a dying condition; he took him by the hand and asked him if he knew him? when he replied: "James, I am no more; that man killed me for nothing at all;" the deceased was not of intemperate habits; he had lived with him about six years; he worked at the brass factory corner Twelfth-street and Avenue C, and had always borne a good reputation for honesty, soberness and industry.

John McGuire, sworn, stated that he went into the liquor-store corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, in company with the deceased and others, on Sunday night; they went in to take a drink; they had previously taken two drinks; they went quietly into the liquor-store; one of the party, Daniel Brady, asked for drinks; previous to his calling for drinks, Thomas Kerr and Patrick Harrigan commenced a playful scuffle together; Barry, the landlord, went from behind the bar into a back room, having a club in his hand; he did not appear to be excited or angry, and did not threaten to strike anybody with the club; he shortly returned from the back room, having in his hands a double-barreled gun; he immediately took it up in his hands and pointed it at the deceased; the deceased said, "Don't shoot me:" he discharged the gun in an instant; he did not utter a word from first to last: immediately after being shot the deceased fell to the floor; the rest of them left the place to get a physician and notify the police; on their return they found the place shut up, and a woman answered at the door; he had never heard of any difficulty or misunderstanding between the deceased and the prisoner.

John O'Keefe, residing in Avenue B, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, testified that he was among the party who went on Sunday night into Barry's porter-house; while Haggerty and Kerr were scuffling together, the landlord came from behind the bar with a club in his hand; he took hold of him, and told him to put his club up, but was pushed away by the prisoner; he took hold of him a second time, and was again pushed away; the prisoner said nothing either time, but looked very angry; he was afraid he might do mischief with the club; in a minute or two Barry threw down his club and went into a back room, and directly appeared at the door, holding a double-barreled musket to his shoulder, and pointing it toward them; he said nothing, but immediately fired; he heard deceased say, "Don't shoot me," and in a moment he saw Kelly fall.

Thomas Kerr, residing at No. 288 East Twelfth-street, stated that the scuffle between Harrigan and himself was only in sport; he saw Barry have the gun in his hand and heard Kelly cry out "Don't shoot me." These were all the words he heard.

Daniel Brady, of No. 287 East Twelfth-street, said that he called for drinks for the crowd and laid a shilling on the counter in payment for the drinks, when a scuffle arose between Harrigan and Kerr. He considered the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the shooting.

The examination was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning, to receive further testimony. Barry was ordered to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

The Erie Railroad Reduction of Salaries.

The following is the Card from the President of the Erie Railroad, directed to the employes of the Company, with reference to the reduction of wages which went into effect on the 1st of December.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in consequence of the monetary embarrassments under which the Company labors, and which have been greatly increased by the severe crisis which has interrupted commerce and totally prostrated credit throughout the entire country, has ordered me to reduce the wages and salaries of all persons in the employ of the Company. I have, therefore, to request you to make as large a reduction as possible in your department, to take effect from and after the 1st December.

I trust that every man in the employ of the Company will cheerfully submit to this reduction, which has been decided upon with great reluctance, and only after similar reductions had been made by nearly all other companies. This reduction is intended to be only temporary, for, as soon as prosperity returns to this Company, it will with alacrity, as it always has done, pay a fair remuneration to all in its employ. Every man in the employ of the Company can greatly contribute to this return of prosperity, for they can all prevent the waste and loss of the property of the Company, and by their activity, by courtesy, and by attention to their duties, render the road popular with the traveling and commercial public. I therefore beg you to call on all the men in the employ of the Company to cooperate heartily with us in everything that will contribute to its welfare, for they will as surely share in its prosperity as they now have to share in its misfortunes.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman HARRIS in the chair.

The returns from the Eighth Ward were read:

For Mayor—Wood, 1,871; Tiemann, 2,568.

For Governors Almshouse—Dugro, 1,927; Smith, 1,205; Wagner, 1,227.

In the Eighth Ward Tucker has 1,153, and Bonsall, 995.

In the Eighth Ward, (part of Third Aldermanic District,) Besson has 521, and Hoffmire 578 votes.

Hoffmire is elected in Third Aldermanic District by a plurality of 15 votes over Besson.

Returns from the Twentieth Ward were then read.

For Mayor—Wood, 2,839; Tiemann, 3,389.

For Governors of the Almshouse—Dugro, 2,906; Smith, 3,675; Wagner, 568.

In the Twentieth Ward (Eleventh Aldermanic District) Reed has 2,889; Connolly, 1,329; Ryers, 1,229.

The returns of the Tenth District, Twentieth Ward, for Supervisors, on motion sent back for correction.

Recess of twenty minutes.

At the end of the recess the Board reassembled. Alderman OWENS was called to the Chair, and the Sixteenth Ward was taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,120; Tiemann, 3,409.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,058; Smith, 2,107; Wagner, 1,254.

The Sixteenth Ward (part of the Ninth Aldermanic District) gives Ranney a plurality over Gregory and Fulmer.

The Twenty-first Ward returns were taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 1,768; Tiemann, 2,623.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 1,950; Smith, 1,192; Wagner, 998.

The Twenty-first Ward (part of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District) gives Owens 1,807; Varian, 771; Mahoney, 1,563.

The Fourth and Seventh District returns of the Sixteenth Ward, for Supervisors, were sent back for the correction of clerical errors. The First, Second and Fifth District returns of the Twenty-first Ward, for Supervisors, were also sent back for the same purpose.

The Board adjourned at 5¼ o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

CORRECTION.—T. J. FONDA was elected Civil Justice in the Sixth District by 2,700 majority. The vote stood:

Wards.	Feeda.	Waite.
XX	2869	2811
XXI	2037	1058
XVI	2179	2355
XVIII	2804	938

Police Intelligence.

ATTACKED BY "DEAD RABBITS."—At an early hour yesterday morning, as Solomon Mullholland was passing through Mulberry-street, in the Sixth Ward, he was suddenly attacked by two "Dead Rabbits," and his silver watch, valued at $17, and some change he had in his pockets, stolen from him. The fellows first knocked him down, but he was sufficiently conscious to be enabled afterwards to describe his assailants accurately and procure their subsequent arrest. They gave their names as Thos. Mullin and Edward Connelly, and confess that they belong to the "Dead Rabbits." They were locked up in the Tombs for examination.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Dennis O'Brien, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, was awakened by hearing footsteps in his house. He got up, made a search, and discovered three burglars in the house. The rascals quickly decamped, followed by O'Brien in his night-dress. After a chase of several blocks he succeeded in arresting one of the party, who gave his name as James Murray, the others escaping. The arrested party was committed for examination.

POLICE RETURNS.

Prec't.	Arrests.	Lodgers, Male.	Lodgers, Female.	Prec't.	Arrests.	Inmates, Male.	Inmates, Female.
1	52	72	9	15	0	11	6
2	0	32	4	16	5	21	3
3	1	10	3	17	2	28	7
4	8	21	9	18	1	57	5
5	0	26	4	19	3	6	1
6	10	22	20	20	2	10	6
7	4	22	6	21	7	12	2
8	1	13	10	22	0	5	1
9	4	23	5				
10	0	17	3	Total	77	476	106
11	3	12	2			105	
12	6	10	1				
13	5	13	3	Total lodgers		576	
14	3	24	1				

The large proportion of arrests was for being drunk, disorderly conduct, and for assault and battery; 35 out of the 77 were Irish, and the rest Germans and Americans. There was one extensive fight in a liquor shop, where a person was shot by the bar-keeper; one case of highway robbery, and one case of housebreaking and robbery. Arrests were made in each case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROKES,
No. 576 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 497 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing
THOMAS B. CONROY, No. 45 Centre-st.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE'S, SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, best in use; infallible Ongnent for the hair, dentifrice and extracts.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

LOUDER—LIGHT.—At Pleasantville, on Friday, Dec. 4, by Mile M. Parrish, Justice of the Peace, THEODORE LOUDER, of Middletown, N. Y., and MARY LIGHT, of the former place.

TURNER—WILLIAMS.—At Ithaca, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, in St. John's Church, by Rev. W. S. Walker, E. T. TURNER, of New-York, to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of W. T. Williams, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HAWS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, GEORGE HAWS, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry J. F., George and William R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, of convulsions, CHARLES, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth O'Connor, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Charles O'Connor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 45 Christopher-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWPORT.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWPORT, relict of the late Henry Newport, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Amity-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENSON, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 425 Greenwich st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

SEVERANCE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, JANE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Joseph H. and Mary M. Severance, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 99 Mott-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock.

GREE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, CHARLES ALPHEUS, infant son of Rev. G. J. and Isabella M. Geer, aged 2 months and 23 days.

CASE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, CELIA DARLING, infant daughter of Lewis R. and Lney S. Case.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 161 Chrystie-st.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, ALMIRA FRANCES, wife of Walter F. Brush, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, James Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DASSEL.—In this City, early on Monday morning, Dec. 7, from inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. HERMINA DASSEL, N. A., wife of Wm. Dassel, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the National Academy of Design, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 East 12th st., without further invitation.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, THOMAS S. GIBBS.

The funeral services will be performed at Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAWKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, MARY, wife of Robert F. Hawkins, and daughter of the late John Desmond, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William W. and Geo. W. Swayne, and her brothers-in-law, Joseph W. Hayes and George H. Hawkins, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, THOMAS R. CUTTER, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Stephen, James and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 9th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHRISTIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, JOHN A. CHRISTIE, compositor, late of Castlebar, Ireland, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, from No. 17 College-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment. The friends of the family, and those of his brother George, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RANOUS.—On Monday, Dec. 7, suddenly, JOHN G. RANOUS, aged about 34 years.

HAWLEY.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 7, Mrs. D. A. H., wife of Jed. R. Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 5th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8. On Wednesday her remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

MAIGS.—At Knox, Albany Co., N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 23, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dr. Williams, GEORGE L. MAIGS, aged 62 years, the youngest son of Major John Maigs, of the revolutionary army.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

RAPPLEYEA.—At Galeville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Nicholas Rappleyea, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

SMITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at the residence of her nephew, Daniel Barkalow, ELIZABETH SMITH, in the 87th year of her age.

BLAKE.—At Forestdale, town of Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, ROYAL BLAKE, aged 64 years.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 9 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Saleerooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN THE construction of Atmospheric Pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth. By a slight inspection any one can discern its importance, by which the plate covering the palate and roof of the mouth, which so much interferes with the comfort and taste of the patient, can be entirely dispensed with, and at the same time the strength and power of adhesion increased. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—DR. AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER will read an Essay at the regular meeting of the Union, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*The Heart and the Mind, as developed by Mechanism.* The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr. Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!
ON TUESDAY,
$200,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the Store No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Will be offered on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at.....$25
Extra sets of Mink at.....$30
Extra large Mink Capes at.....$40
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at.....$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 321 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
HOLIDAY NOTICE.
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their stock, at a still further reduction, at retail,
FOR CASH.
FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents.....reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents.....reduced from $1 00.
SILK ROBES, at $12.....reduced from $18 00.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, reduced from $45.
The loss on this lot of goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome, greatly reduced in price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for wedding and evening parties.
In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLO

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

Salesroom No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's saloon.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

At 10½ o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

The balance of their elegan and well-assorted stock of superb mirrors, oil and pastile paintings, engravings, &c., consisting of pier, side-wall, mantel and oval mirrors, of all sizes, in gilt, rosewood, oak and black walnut frames; also choice engravings to every variety of frames; oil and pastile paintings in richly ornamented frames, all of which will be sold without reserve.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing, as it comprises every variety and style of goods in the line of business, and being manufactured by themselves, they have no hesitation in recommending them as being equal to anything of the kind ever offered to the public either at private or public sale.

Glasses will be put up in any part of the City, if desired, at a trifling charge.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

And every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, silver and China ware, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, &c., &c.; solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for holiday presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition of goods on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$40,000, Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 8 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds.

$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.

$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction bonds.

$7,000 Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad special mortgage Bonds.

$2,000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. Bonds of 1863.

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.

$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883.

$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.

$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1863.

$5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1890.

25 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each.

5 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.

4 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.

5 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each.

50 shares Rapid Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.

50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, (Wednesday,) Regular sale every Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five story and basement front residence No. 208 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., and near Longdon Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, &c. Four chess, 8 ply carpets and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, seven-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, cushions, chairs, easy chairs, mahogany bedsteads, &c., pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

B. A. BELTON, Auctioneer

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—All made to order and of the best materials, rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpet, damask curtains, piano-forte &c. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 211 10th-st., near 2d-av., all the furniture contained in the above house which has been in use less than a year, and in the most perfect order, consisting of elegant carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête and chairs en suite, rich Brussels carpet, carved rosewood sideboards, rich chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, superior rosewood piano-forte extra large pier mirrors, damask window curtains, dining tables centre-tables, wardrobes, floor and hall oil cloth, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, rich toilet sets, &c., and the usual variety of bedroom furniture. The house is completely furnished throughout, in a first manner, and of the best materials. Catalogues can be had at the house on the morning of sale, or at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., on Monday.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of jewelry, comprising every article usually found in a first class retail store. The sale will be with unreserve, by order of the Assignee, consisting of fine gold bracelets, buckles, seals, crosses, &c.; sleeve buttons, cameo and mosaic works, armlets, detached lever, jeweled, ladies' lepine, English silver detached levers, do hunting cases, fob chains of every variety, gold pencils, lockets, watch hooks, seal-stone Mosaic ear-rings, cameos, &c.; plain rings, pin-cases, solid shawl do., eye glasses, plated ware, cake baskets, canisters, tea spoons, &c.; spectacles, table spoons, dessert and salt do., corals, combs, thimbles, gold and silver knives and forks butter do., spoons of every description, with other valuable articles.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, on the goods and of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

BERRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, and THURSDAY, Dec 10, At 11 o'clock each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st. A Superb Gallery of Old Masters—Just received, from Europe, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the French, Flemish and Italian schools. Among them will be found the best works of Everdingen, Hondekoeter, Ruysdale, Wouvermans, Van Erp, Williams, Peleinburgh, Faber, Van Bamburgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, Beerstraeter, Snyder, Canton, Watteau, Dereet, Schmitler, Gelinde, Verboeckhoven, Carnelee Jardin, De Witt, Simeha Dutieux, Carpentier and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and is to be closed without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st. corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid conflicting quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make noon time sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ precisely at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see Catalogue.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND BRUSSELS CARPETS AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture. Parlor suites, pilotings, marble-top centre tables, card do., bookcases, bureaus, washstand, cottage suites, bedsteads, mattresses, sofas, etcetetes, chairs, rockers, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's roofing depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash in bank table money.

J. S. H. BAUDUY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—By J. S. H. BAUDUY, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. (1 story), a large and best assortment of the above goods, just from the auction sales, ever offered in this market. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a jobber's stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. The goods are in excellent order, and will be sold without reserve.

A. M. CHESTALER, Auctioneer

FIVE FIVE'S BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Dec 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 394 Broadway. Also a large stock of brandies, gins, wines, rum, whisky, and a large lot of imported and domestic cigars. The whole of the above will be sold positively without reserve, and it is a chance seldom to be met with by parties in want of billiard tables.

GILBERT S. SACHS, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ASSORTED STOCK OF rich made up furs also staple and fancy dry goods, watches and jewelry. At 10½ THIS DAY, by AARON & SAVAGE, at the salesroom No. 64 Chambers-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NATIONAL WORK!
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY
HISTORY
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REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
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As traced in the Writings of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
and
OF HIS COTEMPORARIES.
By
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Vol. I.
One vol., 8vo; cloth, $2 50.

PREFACE.

The archives of the Government of the United States having been recently opened to me by the authority of the Library Committee of Congress, I have found a mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused. These documents would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the Works of Alexander Hamilton, recently edited, the autograph letters written by him in behalf of Washington while a member of his Staff, and now in the Department of State, exceeding a thousand in number.

Others had been traced in private collections. They all relate to the period of the American Revolution, comprised in this and the succeeding volume. A wider field of view being obtained, I resolved to enlarge the plan of this work, and to embrace in it both a history and a biography. My object is to present a faithful, honest narrative a series of authentic statements, which will bear the closest scrutiny, and thus be of service to my country.

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MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.

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CHRISTIAN DAYS AND THOUGHTS. A beautiful volume prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody. Especially adapted to the season. 16mo. (To be ready in a few days.)

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NANNI'S JEWEL-CASE; Or, True Stories and False. Tales translated from the German of Julie Rnhkopf and Aug Moritz. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.

BELLE AND LILLY; Or, The Golden Rule. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

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An elegant series of Paper Dolls, entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.

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The undersigned will sell a choice collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, superbly bound by Hayday Riviere and others; elegantly illustrated and admirably adapted for public and private libraries, but especially suited to the approaching

HOLIDAY SEASON.

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Several shipped in advance of publication. They include choicely bound copies of the Illustrated edition of Tennyson, Keats Campbell, the new selections from Moore, Lyes of the Poets, Falconer's Shipwreck, Cowper, Rogers, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott's Novels and Tales in various styles, Owen Jones' Alhambra, Hogarth's Works, (folio,) Waverley Gallery, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM, NO. 321 BROADWAY,
PUBLISHES ON TUESDAY.

I.

STORIES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. A Collection of pithy and entertaining Narratives for the Steamboat, the Cars, and Family Reading. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

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SEA STORIES. Remarkable Narratives of Nautical Adventure. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

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And will be for sale by all the principal Booksellers, everywhere,

PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS,
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM,
BY
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A work pronounced by those who had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript, one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character ever published in the language—graceful and fascinating in style, full of interest and incident, often of the most striking dramatic character—and exercising throughout a refined and elevating moral influence of the highest order. The book will be brought out in the best style, with illustrations from designs by celebrated artists. As a Christmas or Holiday Gift-book it will not be excelled.

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ALONZO FLACE, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial academy in New-York, and qualifies students practically for business. Gentlemen who commence by the 10th inst., will be prepared to keep books by double entry Jan. 1. Boys may commence by the quarter and learn more than in two years at ordinary schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 10th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. CEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wiesmann and others, and Wiesmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Canal Basin, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and general housework'rs; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., 2 doors from Houston.

W. W. GAINES, Superintendent.

P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the states, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman; also by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable First-class girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 369 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation as a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork waitresses or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework, is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, will go and do competent to undertake any household duties; neat strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Wishes $6 per month. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle aged woman, of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 8th-st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, to assist and is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av. New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or to sew. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references to be seen for three days at No. 30 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, entrees and jellies, and baking of bread if required; boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer; can be entrusted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle aged woman, of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 8th-st., between Broadway and University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, to assist and is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av. New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or to sew. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references to be seen for three days at No. 30 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, entrees and jellies, and baking of bread if required; boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer; can be entrusted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young women, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST ESTImable young women, especially to go together; one to cook, wash and iron, is a thorough cook and baker; splendid pastry cook; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine laundress, or would take a cook's place; has lived seven years in her last situation. Both are highly recommended for integrity and good moral character; will take wages to suit the times; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or as careful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to a widower's family, and the care of young children; understands family sewing. The comforts of a home more sought than extravagant wages. References given and required. No objections to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2 at No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO WOMEN, one as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other as first-rate laundress; both understand the finest of fluting; have no objection to go a short distance in the country; have the best of City reference from their last places; wages small. A great an object as a good home. Will be seen, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter by a girl of genteel and prepossessing appearance and pleasing address, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the duties requisite for a first-class servant and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family, where experienced neatness and obliging manners are essential; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED SERvant, with references of the highest respectability, a situation as children's nurse; has served in this capacity in families of the highest distinction, and is in every respect a most trustworthy, efficient and responsible person, of kind disposition, respectful, manners and naturally fond and attentive with children. Apply No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and a first-rate ironer; would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is an excellent baker. Can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 95 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in one family or separate. One does the housework of a plain family, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or as general servant. They will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Wages six dollars to one and four to the other. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, PROTESTant German girl desires a place in City or country for housework, chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; can wash and iron well, and is a good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 to $5 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable experienced German seamstress; can do all kinds of needlework and millinery, would take a situation as lady's maid or assist in light chamber work, or take care of half grown children; is of an easy, kind disposition; can give good City reference. Call at No. 91 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (Protestants,) the man is a first class in-door servant, knows his duties as coachman, valet or waiter, the latter he is very proficient in; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid or laundress; will go in the country; wages moderate; best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business; has long and most satisfactory recommendations from his last place, and four years from his previous one. Any family requiring a trustworthy man will hear of one by applying to T. B., No. 758 Broadway, in the the saddlery store, between 9th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best of references, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. Would go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—A lady, who for many years has been engaged as house keeper, is now out of employment, and is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Unexceptionable City references can be given. A very moderate compensation will be expected. For further particulars inquire at the office of the *Evening Post*, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTANT seamstress, with light chamberwork, &c., who understands hair-dressing and embroidery. Can produce the best of references, and be well recommended by her present employer. Apply the week 3 and 5 o'clock, front basement of No. 11 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, per fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a professed cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 81 King-st., between Hudson and Varick sts. The best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber work and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress, or chambermaid and would do a little sewing and ironing. The best of references can be given. Call at the store No. 23 East 13th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter. Best City references given by the families with whom he has lived. Call or address H. B., corner 13th-st. and Broadway, at the harness store; will attend for two days if not engaged; otherwise call at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and waged moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; unexceptionable reference will be given. Apply at No. 162 Duane-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the reason is not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. P., Chatham Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESP

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $6,479,765 70
Average amount of Specie 2,181,958 61
Average amount of Circulation 66,333 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,742,613 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $612,517 00
Average amount of Specie 91,155 00
Average amount of Circulation 63,143 00
Average amount of Deposits 230,217 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $489,141 00
Average amount of Specie 38,197 00
Average amount of Circulation 35,542 00
Average amount of Deposits 241,813 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,870,923 39
Average amount of Specie 2,272 944 43
Notes Late Bank of America $28,637
Average amount of Circulation $29,645 53,313 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,376,378 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $10,192,323 00
Average amount of Specie 3,244,712 00
Average amount of Circulation 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits 6,110,940 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $810,786 56
Average amount of Specie 212,770 07
Average amount of Circulation 44,517 83
Average amount of Deposits 772,212 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,360,246 31
Average amount of Specie 1,119,283 52
Average amount of Circulation 329,595 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,672,254 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEREER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEREER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOMAS SEWARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,630,756 81
Average amount of Specie 328,979 98
Average amount of Circulation 84,671 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,517,604 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,342,100 08
Average amount of Specie 783,014 42
Average amount of Circulation 118,832 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,796,718 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSSER H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,351,218 74
Average amount of Specie 944,304 76
Average amount of Circulation 441,898 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,975,461 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,788,630 12
Average amount of Specie 330,516 25
Average amount of Circulation 234,922 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,262,117 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $129,092 80
Average amount of Specie 25,802 54
Average amount of Circulation 88,633 00
Average amount of Deposits 137,490 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,256,104 45
Average amount of Specie 139,977 22
Average amount of Circulation 133,575 00
Average amount of Deposits 722,898 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LAWRENCE, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $392,202 33
Average amount of Specie 85,842 55
Average amount of Circulation 88,218 00
Average amount of Deposits 190,004 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,460,483 00
Average amount of Specie 666,277 00
Average amount of Circulation 228,846 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,419,811 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $498,038 13
Average amount of Specie 90,214 90
Average amount of Circulation 147,908 00
Average amount of Deposits 330,460 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,901,418 96
Average amount of Specie 662,044 28
Average amount of Circulation 16,996 91
Average amount of Deposits 1,904,213 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,516,282 86
Average amount of Specie 733,348 95
Average amount of Circulation 97,848 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,881,125 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,598,669 97
Average amount of Specie 164,199 33
Average amount of Circulation 103,135 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,214,516 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 7th day of December, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,350,437 43
Average amount of Specie 258,159 94
Average amount of Circulation 83,012 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,153,794 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $489,995 17
Average amount of Specie 151,338 96
Average amount of Circulation 109,240 70
Average amount of Deposits 455,516 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857

JAS. HASBROUCK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,116,044 29
Average amount of Specie 144,095 72
Average amount of Circulation 2,523 00
Average amount of Deposits 534,655 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857,

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,061,084 43
Average amount of Specie 286,531 28
Average amount of Circulation 149,389 00
Average amount of Deposits 989,185 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $633,021 83
Average amount of Specie 128,298 56
Average amount of Circulation 94,791 00
Average amount of Deposits 480,043 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BEEKMAN, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,734,245 44
Average amount of Specie 421,074 01
Average amount of Circulation 253,263 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,382,488 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,200,984 85
Average amount of Specie 1,090,787 31
Average amount of Circulation 179,380 33
Average amount of Deposits 3,594,920 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $728,032 76
Average amount of Specie 133,302 97
Average amount of Circulation 93,589 00
Average amount of Deposits 412,068 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,377,123 61
Average amount of Specie 298,510 49
Average amount of Circulation 171,531 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,265,634 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,803,044 47
Average amount of Specie 689,766 72
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank 335,746 44
Average amount of Deposits 2,759,387 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $649,584 40
Average amount of Specie 124,485 64
Average amount of Circulation 112,090 00
Average amount of Deposits 330,268 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,651,630 60
Average amount of Specie 495,596 74
Average amount of Circulation 26,501 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,589,589 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,032,606 81
Average amount of Specie 1,384,363 66
Average amount of Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank 369,286 00
Average amount of Deposits* 3,992,609 60

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,461,631 08
Average amount of Specie 453,475 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank 126,943 60
Average amount of Deposits 1,063,378 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $5,479,701 79
Average amount of Specie 1,518,121 19
Average amount of Circulation 230,926 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,766,861 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,073,313 42
Average amount of Specie 200,410 35
Average amount of Circulation 89,452 00
Average amount of Deposits 738,643 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,556,293 62
Average amount of Specie 637,886 01
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank 60,074 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,195,169 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $246,019 01
Average amount of Specie 56,115 87
Average amount of Circulation 94,963 00
Average amount of Deposits 142,936 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $361,999 89
Average amount of Specie 61,060 04
Average amount of Circulation 44,675 00
Average amount of Deposits 115,095 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $238,586 07
Average amount of Specie 43,840 76
Average amount of Circulation 108,284 00
Average amount of Deposits 214,007 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,181,690 10
Average amount of Specie 232,301 04
Average amount of Circulation 91,843 00
Average amount of Deposits 772,087 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my know edge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUBTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $410,688 60
Average amount of Specie 77,829 55
Average amount of Circulation 93,245 83
Average amount of Deposits 226,253 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $762,667 19
Average amount of Specie 174,765 12
Average amount of Circulation 123,835 00
Average amount of Deposits 562,145 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BOCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,698,771 45
Average amount of Specie 515,623 62
Average amount of Circulation 182,865 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,571,749 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $483,526 14
Average amount of Specie 92,437 69
Average amount of Circulation 110,263 00
Average amount of Deposits 253,822 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,733,476 15
Average amount of Specie 702,078 38
Average amount of Circulation 92,987 33
Average amount of Deposits 2,225,452 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $786,241 94
Average amount of Specie 99,721 62
Average amount of Circulation 97,413 00
Average amount of Deposits 381,945 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $809,936 36
Average amount of Specie 356,581 22
Average amount of Circulation 105,619 00
Average amount of Deposits 641,371 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,736,571 00
Average amount of Specie 537,367 00
Average amount of Circulation 26,535 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,704,264 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,107,110 87
Average amount of Specie 183,068 64
Average amount of Circulation 289,127 00
Average amount of Deposits 607,029 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,482,292 04
Average amount of Specie 563,580 42
Average amount of Circulation 164,891 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,976,971 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,

AT

EVANS & CO.'S

GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,

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SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT DOUBT.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.

Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' fancy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

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FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,

Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. In any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,136
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	152,285
Total indebtedness	$36,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$180,758	$300,856	$121,077
Materials	504,655	502,641	635,090
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Bonds of State loaned to C. & N. F. R. R	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,345,900
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,843,902
Liabilities over Assets	$34,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and will be profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN OLD WHISKY SUCKER GONE.—Patrick Riley, well known to the Police of the First Ward, where he has made it his head-quarters for several years, died yesterday. At an early hour in the morning Officer Haskell, of the First Ward, found him in Pearl-street dead drunk, alongside a whisky barrel. He had a straw in his hands, and everything indicated that he had helped himself freely from the whisky barrel. He was taken to the Station-house, but the result proved that he had drank "too deep and long," as he died shortly after. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered of "Death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance." "Pat" was about 45 years of age, is not known to have had any family, but only as a vagrant who was inveterately fond of whisky.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of an unknown man, who was brought into the Hospital about a month ago, suffering from a fracture of the skull, and died on Sunday night. No clue to his name or relations could be obtained. His injury presented the appearance of having been caused by a fall to the sidewalk, but whether the fall was accidental, or whether he was the victim of violence, was not learned. The deceased was about 55 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He was dressed like a laborer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." It is astonishing what crowds this thrilling drama continues to attract at PURDY'S National Theatre." It is new in its second week, and the desire to see it is on the increase. We are also to have in connection with it for this evening, the beautiful drama by JAMES PRIOLEAU, entitled "Mabie, the Child of the Battlefield," and the farce of "The Captain's not a Miss."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar. The great Magnetic Power of Olive Tar renders it also the most speedy and effectual remedy ever used for any Rheumatic, Neuralgic or other muscular or nervous pain.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, Esq.; SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBT. B. COLEMAN, Esq., ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York; THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany; JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston; Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington; Gen. CALENAU, Texas, and from many others, can be had at 16 State-street.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILIS,

Ulcers, Sores, and all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying an Ointment made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and mutton tallow. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists. 12 Powders for $1; Olive Tar, 50 cents; Ointment, 25 cents.

LONG ISLAND.

THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—The agent of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is calling loudly for contributions. He says the demand for assistance the present season is much greater than usual, as every one will understand. He says:

"The demands for aid were never so imperative and numerous in early December, as this season. Take for instance the operations of last week—the Association assisted, during the week, 130 families, of these, 62 were American, 38 Irish, (21 Protestant, 17 Catholic,) 19 English, 6 German, 3 Scotch, and 2 French. Fifty-eight of these families were widows, with dependent children, and 15 were mechanics, clerks and teachers out of employment. The expenditures for the week were $199 56.

The government of the Association invite the scrutiny of the friends of the poor throughout the city, to the *mode* of distribution, and the kind of relief furnished, and if improvements can be suggested in either, the Board will be most happy to adopt them.

Special attention is requested to their mode of distribution, compared with that of out-door relief furnished by municipal authority. In one case contracts are made with responsible grocers in each ward, at the lowest paying figure, for such articles as are most nutricious, most wholesome and least expensive—the order then given naming the articles and the amount of each to be furnished. In the other case an order is simply given for "one dollar in groceries," which, in the hands of an improvident family, (and many are poor because they are improvident,) usually purchases, at high rates, a little coffee, tea, sugar, butter, and perhaps a little flour, most of it being used for that which does not sustain life. In one instance, recently, a laboring man, with a wife and six children, was furnished with the order for "one dollar in groceries;" he bought with it seven cents in sugar, three cents in coffee, and one-half pound tobacco—not one single item of food. We fully believe that our organization will do more good, will relieve more suffering, will make families more comfortable with ten dollars than tn ordinary charity is done with twenty. Donations in clothing, new or second-hand, boots and shoes, provisions and groceries, are solicited. Contributions may be made to any of the officers or visitors of the Association. This opportunity is taken to acknowledge the receipt of $47 42 from Rev. Mr. WEST—amount of collection taken up in his church (Bedford-avenue Dutch Reformed) for the poor on Thanksgiving Day.

OPERATIONS OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Brooklyn Police, during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, arrested 50 persons, mostly for minor offences, and during the same period of time 64 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses. Of the lodgers, 54 were foreigners and 12 natives of the United States; 9 have trades; 2 are teachers, and the remainder were laborers and servant-girls. Of the whole number, *only fifteen could read and write.*

Of the 50 persons arrested 13 only have trades, and the balance are laborers; 17 of the whole can read, and 25 are married.

The arrests were in the different Precincts, as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.	Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.
1	10	12	6	2	1
2	3	16	7	2	1
3	13	9	8	—	—
4	10	10	9	1	2
5	9	4		—	—
Total				50	64

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday night house No. 37 Myrtle-avenue was entered by thieves, who carried away an overcoat valued at $10.

Same night the house of the Misses ELCOFF, in Carsville, was robbed of property valued at $50.

The house of D. S. FRANCIS, in Cumberland-street, near Lafayette-avenue, was robbed of property valued at $45.

Sunday night two burglars gained admission to the house of Mr. TOPPING, No. 35 Adelphi-street, by means of nippers. Their entrance was known to the occupants, and the thieves generously departed without taking anything.

A carpenter shop on Quincy-street, owned by ALBERT WHITE, was broken into Sunday night, and robbed of a variety of carpenters' tools.

The residence of Mrs. H. COMSTOCK, on Division-street, was robbed of a variety of wearing apparel.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Office STOOLHOFF, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Sunday night arrested three boys, the youngest 10 years, and the eldest 14 years of age, for breaking into store No. 164 Atlantic-street. They broke into the place for the purpose of stealing fruit. Committed to answer.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Sunday night proceeded from Gowanus, where a carpenter shop on Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street was set on fire. The fire was extinguished by Officer VAN NORSTRAND, of the Eighth Precinct Police, with a few buckets of water.

POLITICAL.—The primary meetings of the American Party in Kings County, to elect members of the General Committee, will be held in the different Wards and towns this evening.

☞ JOHN MOORE, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house in Liberty-street, New-York, was brought to Brooklyn yesterday to answer a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. Considerable stolen property was found on his premises.

MUSICAL HALL.—This new hall, recently enlarged by Mr. JOHN E. CAMMEYER, at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, will be thrown open to the public this evening. The hall is 50 by 100 feet.

☞ Six thousand five hundred dollars have already been subscribed towards establishing the Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn.

☞ The election for seven Assistant Engineers to the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., takes place this evening.

TERMS OF COURT IN SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR 1858.—The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Court hereby appoint General and Special Terms of the said Court, and Circuit Courts, and Courts of Over and Terminer to be held in the Second Judicial Districts for the years 1858 and 1859, and assign Judges to hold said Courts as follows:

GENERAL TERMS IN 1858.

Second Tuesday of February at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Strong, Lott and Emott.

Second Tuesday of May at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie—Justices Strong, Emott and Brown.

Second Tuesday of September at the Court-house in Newburgh—Justices Strong, Lott and Brown.

Second Tuesday of December at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Strong, Lott, Emott and Brown.

1859.

Second Monday of February at the City Hall in Brooklyn.

Second Monday in May at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie.

Second Monday of May at the Court-house in Newburg.

Second Monday of December at the City Hall in Brooklyn—Justices Lott, Emott and Brown.

CIRCUIT COURTS AND COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

First Tuesday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

First Monday of October, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Third Monday of April, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

Third Monday of October, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Second Monday of January, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of March, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

Second Monday of April, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

First Tuesday of June, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

Second Monday of November, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Second Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Emott.

Second Tuesday of April, 1859—Justice Brown.

Third Tuesday of November, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Third Monday of June, 1858—Justice Lott; 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of September, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

Fourth Monday of November, 1858—Justice Emott; 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Third Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Emott.

Fourth Monday of October, 1858—Justice Emott; 1859—Justice Brown.

COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

First Monday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Third Monday of January, 1858, at the Court-house in Newburg; 1859, at the Court-house in Goshen—Justice Brown.

Second Monday of June, 1858, at the Court-house in Goshen; 1859, at the Court-house in Newburg—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of October, 1858, at the Court-House in Newburg; 1859, at the Court-House in Goshen—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

Second Monday of March, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

Second Monday of June, 1858 and 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of October, 1858 and 1859—Justice Emott.

First Monday of December, 1858—Justice Lott, and 1859, Justice Emott.

Special Terms for the trials of issues and the hearing of enumerated motions.

In the County of Westchester, first Tuesday of April, 1858—Justice Strong; first Monday of April, 1859—Justice Lott.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

First Monday of January, 1858 and 1859—Justice Lott.

First Monday of February, 1858—Justice Brown; and in 1859—Justice Emott.

Third Tuesday in March, 1858—Justice Strong; and in 1859—Justice Brown.

First Monday of December, 1859—Justice Strong; 1859—Justice Lott.

Special Terms for the hearing of non-enumerated motions will be held at the times and places assigned for holding Circuit Courts, excepting in the County of Kings, when the Judges shall be engaged in holding the Courts as follows:

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Lott.

At the Court House in Poughkeepsie on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Emott.

At the Court House in Newburg on the first Monday of each month—by Justice Brown.

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the first Monday of July, 1858 and 1859—by Justice Emott.

At the City Hall in Brooklyn on the second Tuesday of November, 1858—by Justice Strong.

Signed, S. B. STRONG,
JAMES EMOTT,
JOHN W. BROWN.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONFESSION OF THE CINCINNATI BURGLAR.—One of the firm of S. K. STREVE & Co., of Cincinnati, whose jewelry store was robbed about a week ago, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and upon seeing the young man who was arrested upon suspicion of having committed the robbery, (who gave his name as CHARLES E. WARREN,) at once recognized him as a resident of Cincinnati, where he had always been known by the name of SMITH instead of WARREN. He also fully identified the property as a portion of that stolen from their store. SMITH, yesterday afternoon, after finding that he was fairly caught, confessed all the particulars of the robbery—said that the balance of the property was concealed in Cincinnati, and expressed an entire willingness to return to that city, without waiting for a requisition. It is understood that he will, in company with Mr. STREVE and Chief of Police HAINES, start for there to-day.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.—The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, upon application of the counsel for the three dismissed Hoboken Water Commissioners, granted an injunction on Saturday, restraining the new Board from taking any action in the matter of introducing water, until the further order of the Court. It was served on the new Commissioners on Saturday night, and makes the third process now pending in the case.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s	73½	480 Cnm. Coal Co	9¼
1,000 N. Y. Ct. 6s, '60.	99	100 Erie R.R.	17½
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	89½	200 do	17¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83	580 do	17¾
4,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	31	50 Hnd. Riv. R.R.	20
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	69	200 Reading R.R.	51¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	80¾	200 do s10	51
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	83	192 Ill. Cen. R.R.	90
1,000 do	82¾	110 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
36,000 do	82½	78 Mi. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.	31½
3,000 do	82	85 Panama Railroad	92½
2,000 M. C. R. R. Sp. c. 1st m. S. F. c't Bs.	82¼	22 do	92
6 N. Y. C. R. R. opg	70¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	37½
200 do opg	74	23 Galena & Chic. R.	72½
100 do opg	74½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
150 do s30	73¾	200 do	42¾
30 Bk. of New-York	94¾	100 do	42½
10 Union Bank	100½	100 do	42¾
9 Bk. State New-York	90	128 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	43
5 Am. Ex. Bank	88	50 do h10	72½
150 do	90	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	72¾
10 do	89¾	100 do	32½
50 Ocean Bank	70	200 La C. & Mil. R. R	32¾
100 D. & H. C. Co. b30 ex d	100	50 do	12½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	84¾	10 Mich. Cent. R. R.	53
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	78¾	400 Erie Railroad	17½
1,000 do	78¾	100 do	17¾
4,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	82¾	50 do	17¾
2,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	30	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72
2,000 Mich. C. & c. 1st m.		44 Ill. Central R'd	90
Sk. F. Cnv. Bs.	83	225 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	16
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	54	150 do b3	19¾
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	45	100 do b3	19¾
6 Market Bank	99	100 do	19
25 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾	100 do b30	20¼
225 do	9¾	50 do b5	19¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	69	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. h10	43¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R. opg	74½	100 do	43¾
18 do	74¾	100 do h10	43
200 do s10	74¾	100 do s3	43
10 do	74¾	50 Panama R'd b51	93½
100 do s3 aft. opg	74¾	45 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	12
50 do	74¾	25 Chic. & Ri. Is. R.R.	73½
10 Reading Railroad	51¾	50 Hudson River R.R.	26

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following Sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 California 7s	Int. added 63½
$1,000 Illin. and St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Int. added 50
$1,000 Evansv., Indianap. and Cl. 7s	Int. added 50
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added 75
$5,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 76
$25,495 15 Ohio and Miss. R. R.	Int. added 30
$3,000 Fox R. and Wis. Im. Co. 10s	Int. added 50
$9,000 Fox River and Wis. 8s	Int. added 30
Acceptance of Illinois Cen. R. R.	80¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	64
50 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	96
8 shares Corn Exchange Bank	63½
6 shares Pacific Bank	105
5 shares Bank of America	100
25 shares Bull's Head Bank	76½
30 shares Phenix Bank	93
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.	7¾
20 shares Trevorton Coal Co.	21
5 shares Bank of Commonwealth	78
20 shares American Exchange Bank	89½
60 shares Fox River and Improvement Co.	10

The following sales of Stock and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Lexington City 6s, 1883	Int. added. 46½
1,437 Sacramento City 10s, 1874	Int. added. 60
2,000 Sacramento City 6s, 1863	Int. added. 58
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s, 1881	Int. added. 89
2,000 Madison City 6s, 1857	Int. added. 49
12,000 Terre Haute & Alton 10s, 1874	Int. added. 34½
5,000 T. Haute & Alt. 1st mort. 7s	Int. ad. 61¾@62
2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R., 1870	Int. ad. 34¾@35
5,000 Clev. Pnsvle & Ash. R. 7s, 1874	Int. ad. 69¾@69½
2,000 Cam. & Amboy R.R. 6s, 1883	Int. added. 67
1 share Academy of Music, $1,000	$253
30 shs. Brooklyn Athenæum and Read. Room	43½
100 shs. Brunswick City Land Company	$4¾
20 shs. Cumberland Coal Company	9¾
1 share N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co.	32
100 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R.R. Co.	13½
100 shs. Watertown and Rome R.R.	50¾@50½
10 shs. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	125½
30 shs. Firemen's Ins. Co	140¼
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co	167
10 shs. Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	83½@85
30 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	100¼
20 shs. Arctic Fire Ins. Co	90
73 shs. National Ins. Co	

BY E. LUDLOW, JR., & CO.

$10,000 Louisiana State Fives, payable 1872	71½
$4,000 City of Memphis 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	57¾
$10,000 City of Alton 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	60
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Second Mortg.	50
25 shares Trenton Iron Co., $100 each. Peter Cooper, President	75

MONDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Dec. 5, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of

Increase in Loans	1,370,448
Increase in Specie	1,766,417
Increase in Circulation	34,217
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	136,994

The statement is one that will afford general satisfaction. The turn in the Loan column is an agreeable feature. The Specie average presents the extraordinary figure of **$26,069,832.** The average is a declining one to-day, owing to the heavy shipment by the *Atlantic* on Saturday, and it is possible the present statement may prove the maximum for some weeks to come. Including the Clearing House operations of the week and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 6, 1856.	Dec. 5, 1857.	Nov. 28, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$63,513,000	$63,519,000
Loans	106,898,534	90,337,667	94,968,120
Specie	12,278,347	25,069,832	24,303,145
Circulation	8,571,756	6,555,000	6,520,783
Gross Deposits	91,699,784	78,491,065	79,509,225
Exchanged	28,774,815	14,047,690	15,201,844
Undrawn	62,913,369	64,444,375	64,307,381
In Sub-Treasury	11,944,414	3,966,412	4,295,219

The Discount market is quiet to-day. There is not much prime paper offering outside of Bank. Demand loans rule at 6@7 ₱ cent., with only a moderate employment for money in this way. The arrival of the mail by the *Baltic* checked the business in Exchange, which has not yet fairly opened for the *Africa*. The holders of Sterling are firm, but there is not much disposition shown to buy except short-sight bills. These rule at full Specie terms, 111@111¼. The engagements of Gold for this packet amount at present to a million of dollars. English Coin is in request at $4 89@$4 91 for sovereigns. American Coin, 100¼@100⅜; Bar Gold, 100⅜@100½. French bills and Gold rather dull. Pennsylvania funds, 97¾@98¼.

The English advices by the *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Nov. 25, show an improvement in Money affairs in London, and a better tone in the Markets at Liverpool. The Bank had received about £930,000 in Gold since the report of the 18th; confirming the intimation this morning that the minimum had probably been reached on that report. The French Bank is also gaining Bullion. The Exchanges were against the Continent in London. The market at Hamburg was under the severest pressure at latest dates. Several additional failures are reported from that quarter. A German house of first respectability in London, H. SILLEM, SONS & Co., suspended payment on the 23d ult. They had only limited relations with the United States, though well known among our English and Continental merchants. It is said their estate will prove entirely solvent. The present mail removes all doubt as to the satisfactory arrangement of Mr. PEABODY'S application to the English Bank. The Union and Oriental Banks in London are said to have made themselves parties to the guaranty of the character and sufficiency of the securities lodged by Mr. P. with the Bank. The amount is again stated at £800,000, or almost four million dollars. The trade reports from Manchester show a partial revival in the demand for Goods for India and Germany, but this was only an exception to the general dullness of trade. Nevertheless, at the last hour before the steamer sailed on Wednesday, the Liverpool Cotton market indicated a steadier tone, while good samples of Wheat and Flour are quoted higher than by the previous mail. Indian Corn 6d.@10d. the quarter lower. In American Stocks, in London, the demand was active immediately after the *Persia's* mail from this side was delivered, particularly in Erie and Illinois Centrals. In the latter there was a subsequent falling off in the shares from 88@86¼. The Bonds of both Companies were in good request. Sales of New-York Central shares at 73 per cent. sterling on the latest New-York quotations of 69@70 per cent. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman of the English Committee on the new Erie loan, was inviting the attention of all parties interested in the work, as bond and stockholders, to the proposals from New-York, through a notice in the *London Times*. The further trade reports from Paris, it will be noticed, are less discouraging, and we understand that some of the French letters are to the same purport. Of the future of the market for discounts in the English metropolis, a distinguished Bank authority predicts 5 ₱ cent. by March 1. Loans on the Stock Exchange had already fallen to 7 ₱ cent. The public were large buyers of Consols.

The news was not made fully known at the Stock Board, to-day, until after the first call of the list, and the business was, consequently, light. Prices stiffened at the close of the morning session, and subsequently advanced 1@1¼ ₱ cent, on Saturday's rates, except Illinois Central Bonds, which were done at 82¼@82¾ ₱ cent. After the printed list of the Second Board, Erie closed 17¾@18; New-York Central 75; Reading 52¾, and Toledo 43@43¾. The general market firm.

The following tabular statement shows the diminished export of Railroad Iron from Great Britain to the United States during the month of October:

	1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.		1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Boston	—	198	New-York	4,008	1,057
Charleston	800	968	New-Orleans	4,411	14
City Point	—	122	Philadelphia	—	141
Mobile	36	—			
Total tons				9,256	2,500

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Statement of the President.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Having returned from New-York, after an absence of three months, diligently employed in the investigation of the affairs of this Company in said City, it will no doubt be expected that I am prepared to render a statement of the present condition and prospects.

It pains me to state, that such is the confused and intricate condition of the Company's books and papers at the New-York Agency, that it is utterly impossible now to present any statement which will enable those interested to form any correct estimate of the ultimate value, either of the Stock of the Company, or of any claims they may hold.

Accounts with parties having business with the Agency, have been made out and furnished them. In many instances no response or acknowledgment has been received; many have been returned, pointing out numerous errors and discrepancies. It will readily be seen that these various differences in the accounts must be reconciled and adjusted, before the actual condition of the Company can be ascertained.

One serious source of embarrassement arises from the unwarrantable hpothecation by the Cashier in New-York of a large amount of paper sent to the agency for collection only. It is impossible, at this time, to conjecture for how much of this the company may be ultimately liable.

Within the past two weeks, protested bills of exchange, to the amount of £25,000 sterling, (equivalent to about $125,000,) have been returned upon the company in New-York. Nearly all these bills had been purchased and remitted to meet various drafts drawn by the Cashier upon a credit opened in London with Messrs. BELL & GRANT. The acceptors of these protested bills, as well as the drawers in New-York, having suspended payment, and being perhaps insolvent, what dividends will be obtained from their estates, and when, is very uncertain. This is another of the many causes or reasons why a statement cannot now be prepared, and is here introduced merely as an illustration.

In addition to the foregoing, is the almost endless litigation caused by numerous attachments and other legal proceedings, causing additional embarrassment in the liquidation and settlement of claims in favor of as well as against the Company.

The various assets of the Company, pledged and unpledged, are of such a mixed and varied character, that in the present disturbed and unsettled state of money matters, it is wholly impossible now to fix a value upon them.

The causes which have brought the Company to insolvency, are wholly owing to the unauthorized and disastrous transactions of the cashier in New-York.

1. In his dealings with, and large advances to, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, to aid in the completion of said road. This account has not yet been adjusted.

2. In speculations on his own account in the stock of this Company, as well as of other Companies, as also in the State securities.

3. In the depreciation of Stocks and Securities, held by him as collateral to unauthorized loans made by him in New-York.

These are the prominent items, and the loss sustained on them alone, will, I fear, be of sufficient amount to absorb the entire capital of the Company—two millions of dollars.

In my investigations in New-York, I received from the Trustees there, Messrs. COX & STEDMAN, efficient aid and counsel. These gentlemen, on the 22d of April last, entered into an examination of the affairs of the Agency, and found the various securities which had been pledged for loans made by the cashier, all on hand, and perceived nothing wrong in the various statements prepared and presented for their examination. The great trouble in reference to the books at the Agency not showing its real condition, arises from the fact, that the large transactions already referred to were not made in them, but were suppressed by the Cashier and consequently known only to him.

It will require some months yet of patient investigation before any statement can be prepared that will serve as a guide in determining the value of a claim against the Company.

I am fully aware of the incompleteness of this statement, and that it cannot prove very satisfactory to Stockholders or to those who have placed their funds in the custody of the Company, and are so much annoyed and distressed by its being withheld from them for so long a period.

CHARLES STETSON, President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4, 1857.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the New-York Express, Dec. 7.

The publication of Mr. CHARLES STETSON, of Cincinnati, against the New-York cashier of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, attracts some attention. It is a war of Mr. STETSON, of Cincinnati, the President, upon Mr LUDLOW, the New-York cashier—rather a private than a public war—and yet it greatly interests the public, in consequence of the enormous interests involved. Mr. STETSON, among other specifications, makes the following:

"The causes which have brought the Company to insolvency are wholly owing to the unauthorized and disastrous transactions of the cashier in New-York.

1. In his dealings with, and large advances to, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, to aid in the completion of said road. This account has not yet been adjusted.

2. In speculations on his own account in the stock of this Company, as well as of other Companies, as also in the State securities.

3. In the depreciation of stocks and securities, held by him as collateral to unauthorized loans made by him in New-York.

These are the prominent items, and the loss sustained on them alone will, I fear be of sufficient amount to absorb the entire capital of the Company—over two millions of dollars."

Now all this reads very well,—but Mr. LUDLOW had the authority of the Company for his general course of business,—as will be seen by the following letter:

(COPY.)
OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13, 1855.

Messrs. ——— ———, New-York.

I am authorised by the Board of Trustees of this Company to assure, that any and all liabilities incurred by EDWIN LUDLOW, Esq., as Cashier of this Company in New-York, are, and will be, recognized by this Institution and assumed to the full extent of any such liability.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. STETSON, President.

The Pittsburg affair was especially authorized by the Trustees of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., which gave the Pittsburg road a credit of £60,000 ($300,000) two years ago, taking their notes at 9, 12, 18, and 24 months.

The purchases of stock were made by the Cashier, as stated, and for the benefit of the Company, which wanted new capital, and attempted the policy of putting its stock at a premium where a million of new stock would be taken. An extra dividend was made also for this purpose; but the whole concern came to an end before the new Stock could be sold. The whole thing was upon borrowed money; the Cincinnati office loaned on New-York and tha New-York office did the best it could. It is understood that the late cashier had a dead weight of $700,000 left him by his predecessor, equal to one-third of the capital.

Mr. STETSON has, in his statement, omitted to give an account of the home office under his management. The history of the Company can never be complete until this is given, and the sooner it comes the better. The Stockholders will find it bad enough, but the odium of the management will have to be borne by the whole body of Trustees, who were well aware of the hazardous expedients of the Company, and who largely profited by them. Mr. STETSON'S card, in order to throw all the burden upon New-York, is shown to be valueless by the letter we publish above.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 5.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$4,439,765	$2,161,658	$68,333	$5,742,613
Artisans' Bank	612,517	91,986	63,213	230,207
Atlantic Bank	482,141	38,237	93,856	241,813
Bk. of America	4,609,928	2,272,944	53,332	5,376,376
Bk. of Commerce	10,192,323	3,244,718	2,096	6,110,940
Bk. of Commw'th	810,786	212,770	44,517	772,212
Bk. of New-York	3,260,248	1,118,583	329,586	2,672,254
Bk. of N. America	1,639,756	328,979	84,671	1,517,606
Bk. of Republic	3,942,100	783,074	118,632	2,795,776
Bk. St. New-York	3,351,218	944,304	441,898	2,875,461
Broadway Bank	1,798,630	330,516	234,922	1,262,177
Bull's Head Bank	189,052	25,802	68,633	137,480
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,250,104	133,977	133,575	722,696
Chatham Bank	392,202	85,842	88 218	190,604
Chemical Bank	1,462,483	668,277	228,846	1,619,811
Citizens' Bank	498,038	90,214	147,003	330,460
City Bank	1,901,418	669,084	16,398	1,904,213
Continental Bank	2,516,282	723,268	87,943	1,881,125
Corn Exch. Bank	1,598,669	168 199	103,185	1,214,616
Fulton Bank	1,350,437	268,159	63,012	1,158,796
Greenwich Bank	489,995	161,338	108,280	455,574
Hanover Bank	1,118,044	144,035	38,522	594,655
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,961,084	286,531	149,828	989,185
Irving Bank	633,021	123,286	94,791	490,063
Leather Man. Bk	1,734,345	422,074	222,253	1,389,483
Manhattan Co	4,270,984	1,090,767	179,390	3,590,920
Marine Bank	720,022	133,902	93,589	412,068
Market Bank	1,373,113	208,510	171,621	885,634
Mechanics' Bank	3,603,644	668,766	336,746	2,789,367
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	649,594	90,485	112,090	390,988
Mercantile Bank	1,651,630	485,596	25,601	1,589,599
Merchants' Bank	4,022,605	1,354,362	269,266	3,992,699
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,461,631	453,475	126,043	1,063,278
Metropolitan Bk.	5,478,701	1,516,121	230,626	4,766,981
Nassau Bank	1,017,230	200,410	57,452	736,643
National Bank	1,658,293	637,886	60,074	1,195,169
N. Y. County Bk.	246,049	56,115	24,993	142,966
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	351,909	62,060	44,875	115,095
N. Y. Exch. Bank	239,586	43,540	108,094	214,007
Ocean Bank	1,181,696	232,301	91,843	772,087
Oriental Bank	410,688	77,829	83,245	226,253
Pacific Bank	762,667	174,765	122,835	562,145
Park Bank	2,683,271	576,623	185,248	1,911,149
People's Bank	1,683,596	92,437	110,263	355,822
Phenix Bank	2,733,478	782,018	92,987	2,225,452
St. Nicholas Bank	786,241	93,721	97,412	383,945
Seventh Ward Bk.	809,926	356,581	106,619	640,277
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,726,521	837,367	95,835	4,704,254
Tradesmen's Bank	1,107,110	182,066	288,127	607,028
Union Bank	2,482,392	583,680	164,831	1,970,971

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$96,333,687	Circulation	$6,555,000
Specie	26,069,832	Deposits	79,492,065

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENTS.

	Nov. 28.		Nov. 21.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,281,768	Manhattan Co	$4,175,248
Artisans' Bank	617,614	Marine Bank	718,620
Atlantic Bank	487,519	Market Bank	1,358,732
Bk. of America	4,202,676

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1942. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Transmitted to Congress.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention Indorsed by the Administration.

Interesting Debate in the Senate —Senator Douglas Opposed to the President.

The Struggle for the Printer in the House--- The New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Senate is likely to be immediately precipitated into a debate on Kansas affairs. Tuesday's proceedings indicate that it will be exciting and bitter. Senator DOUGLAS will define his position tomorrow. In his argument he will embrace and discuss the following points:

1. The organic act, organizing the Territory of Kansas, provided that the people should be left perfectly free to settle their domestic institutions for themselves.

2. The President has fallen into a fundamental error in supposing that the Nebraska bill contemplated that the Slavery question should alone be decided by the people. On the contrary, the act asserted the general principle that they should settle "all" their institutions for themselves—not excepting "Slavery."

3. It is irregular for the Territorial Legislature to call a Convention to frame the Constitution without first obtaining the consent of Congress, but Congress in its discrimination may waive the irregularity, as it often has, when it is admitted that the Constitution thus framed is a fair expression of the popular voice. In this case the delegates were elected with the express understanding that they were to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the people, and not to be put in operation until ratified by them. The mode of submission in this case is unfair, because it disfranchises a large majority of the people of Kansas, by allowing those only to vote on the Slavery clause who will first vote "for" the Constitution, and it is conceded that a large majority would vote against it if a negative vote was allowed—so they cannot be permitted to vote either fur or against the Slavery clause. It is obnoxious, also, in the mode of holding the election, by exempting it from the operation of the election law of the Territory, and allowing the President of the Convention to appoint three Commissioners in each county, who are to appoint judges and clerks of election, open the poll-books at such places as they shall think proper, and make returns in such manner as they shall determine, without being required to be sworn, or to conform to the provisions of any law. Hence frauds without number may be perpetrated by receiving illegal and rejecting legal votes, and making false returns, without violating any law or incurring any penalty.

4. In conclusion, the Senator will insist that the pledge of the organic act—that the people should be left perfectly free to decide all local questions for themselves—must be redeemed in good faith, by securing a fair election, at which every legal voter, and none other, shall have the opportunity of voting for or against the Constitution under which he is to live.

He will also express his intention to bring in a bill for this purpose at an early day. Its form is not yet determined, but it is not probable that the Republicans will accept anything but the simple "Enabling act."

Senators PUGH, JONES, STUART, ALLEN and BRODERICK may be relied upon to sustain DOUGLAS, and the Lecompton Constitution can never be forced through the Senate. PUGH is likely to follow DOUGLAS with a speech in the same vein.

The probability is that the Southern men will settle down upon opposition to the admission of Minnesota, unless Kansas is admitted at the same time. This programme is already foreshadowed.

We have a rumor to-night that SHIELDS and KAVANAUGH are elected Senators from Minnesota, and that RICE is defeated. It is scarcely credited here.

Intelligence reaches us to-day from reliable sources that the Pro-Slavery Party in the border counties in Missouri are organizing for an irruption into Kansas on Election day. Secretary STANTON fears they may swell the vote for the Constitution to six or seven thousand.

The Opposition in the House will endeavor to stave off the election of Printer to-morrow, in expectation that the Democratic contestants will get into a helpless state of wrangling over the spoils.

The President has determined to remove District-Attorney MCKEON, to-morrow, not because of his ove for Woon, but because he deems it important to maintain party discipline. At the same time, he does not hesitate to indulge in free expressions against FERNANDO. Among the gentlemen named for the vacancy are JAMES T. BRADY and SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

There is reason to fear that the speculators in the [illegible] of the New-York Post-Office site are endeavoring to defeat the selection of the Park by raising technical objections to the title. This movement needs watching. Men high in office among you are jesuitically working to accomplish this result.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the House, has appointed JOHN F. CARTER, of Pennsylvania, his chief clerk.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand, but bring no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

No. 1—White, Stevens & Co. *vs.* Paschal Roses, administrator. Argued for plaintiffs.

No. 5—Adolphus Durant *vs.* Samuel Lawrence, et al. Argument commenced for appellant.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Message of the President of the United States was received and read.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted a motion for printing the usual number of copies of the Message and documents, and 15,000 copies thereof for the use of the Senate. He remarked that he concurred heartily and cordially in the views of the President therein expressed, with the exception of that portion relative to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would express his views and give reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act declared, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way."

Mr. GWIN offered a substitute: "That all the printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session."

Mr. STUART concurred in Mr. DOUGLAS' views respecting the Lecompton movement. At a future day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the fullest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. DAVIS concurred in the views of the President on the Kansas question, and would await the promised remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS before he expressed his own views.

Mr. BIGLER gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability, and that he would respond to Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS accepted Mr. GWIN's substitute.

Mr. HALE spoke in opposition to the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, arguing that it would perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, no matter whether the people accepted or rejected the Slavery clause.

Mr. SEWARD should be glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the Message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be required to satisfy the public mind than is contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate upon this point would not be delayed long, for before we were aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas. After reviewing other parts of the Message, he said he hoped that it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous; that the world might be assured that the Government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy entrenched, though it be in the Rocky Moustains, and under the forms of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MASON was free to declare that all information for the last six months, relative to Kansas affairs, had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, the President's position was impregnable.

Mr. TOUCEY denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered in the Senate by Mr. BUCHANAN himself, an act of usurpation. Congress had repeatedly refused to authorise the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution. Much had been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes, while they are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. BROWN said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the Clerk, and, therefore, could not properly understand it. He asked Senators to pause and sleep on the documents before indulging in a debate which would go forth to the country on the telegraphic wires, penetrating even to Kansas, and giving tone to public opinion on the premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions, and uttering sentiments under the circumstances to which he had referred.

On his motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. CLEMENS obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. FACKNER, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. WENDELL's character. Mr. CLEMENS, in reply, agreed to FAULKNER's suggestion to submit to WENDELL, in order to give him an opportunity of vindication, CLEMENS' written statement describing the circumstances under which he was last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the printing for WENDELL, and that a pecuniary consideration could be secured for CLEMENS' mother in one of two contingencies,—first, that he should cast his vote for WENDELL, or, secondly, abstain from voting—Mr. CLEMENS to this, pointed the man to the act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches, and told him he had mistaken his man. WENDELL, in reply, solemnly protested against such charges, based on a nameless author. If the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them; he had never directly or indirectly employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. CLEMENS having finished reading the correspondence said he had never seen WENDELL to his knowledge, and had no purposes to accomplish other than a faithful discharge of his public duty. He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him, on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with the guilty. He accepted the statement of WENDELL, so far as his denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of the public printing, and providing that the election of printer be postponed until their report be made. He said it was believed that enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits were probably $800,000, and a printer who might be elected today could get a quarter of a million for his contract.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Elect a Printer first, and afterwards investigate.

Mr. HOUSTON, who had moved to proceed to the election of Printer, said he would agree to that.

Mr. HOUSTON—A suggestion of that kind amounts to nothing.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee—I am a fast friend of WENDELL, and state on his authority, that he abides by the decision of the caucus, and supports the nominee.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, said he did not go into the caucus, but would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him.

[The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's Message, which was read.]

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, appealed to the House to complete its organization, by the election of a Public Printer. Then he would join with others in ferreting out extravagance and corruption.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, advised the House to begin the reform in the printing here by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our Government into a rival of all the book establishments of the country. The hooks which were sent out by Congressional authority were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Without concluding the discussion of the subject, the House adjourned.

The Organization of Congress—The House Printer—Senator Douglas and the President, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

Both Houses of Congress have fully organized, and are now ready for business. Did ever weather prove more auspicious than that which drew the ladies out to-day in throngs to witness the opening proceedings of the National Legislature? Indeed, I do not remember to have ever before seen so many strangers present at the opening of Congress. Long before the hour of assembling, the galleries were crowded, and all the avenues thereto blocked up by those who were unable to enter.

Each House too was quite full,—recording forty-eight votes in the Senate, and one hundred and twenty-three in the House of Representatives. It was matter of general remark that the Senate never assembled when there was more of genial good feeling among its members, of all parties, than to-day. The Republican phalanx, of twenty votes, manifested its power and strength in the vote for Mr. HAMLIN as President *pro tem.* With skillful cogineering, the minority will hereafter be in position to make much trouble for the majority, and to exert a commanding influence in the shaping and decision of most measures which come before the body. The three American Senators, CRITTENDEN, KENNEDY and THOMPSON, of Kentucky, did not vote at all in the ballot for President *pro tem.*, or voted for the Democratic candidate—probably the latter.

Before it was possible for the President to have received the official announcement of the organization of the Senate, the President sent in the nomination of Mr. BOWMAN to be Superintendent of Public Printing, vice A. G. SEAMAN. The nomination was confirmed at once. The promptness of the President in this first movement of the rotating guillotine, excited a good deal of remark. Mr. BOWMAN is the editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, whose prospective nomination I announced some days ago.

The contest in the House Caucus over the nomination for Printer, has been fought inch by inch, with earnest desperation. It may be looked upon as a sort of prototype of the fight which will continue from this time forth for the Presidential nomination in 1860. WENDELL was the candidate of the Administration, STREDMAN that of the DOUGLAS party, and BANKS that of the South. The Administration got whipped, and the DOUGLAS party triumphed by a combination with the BANKS men, whose candidate, of course, will share in the fruits of the victory. That Mr. DOUGLAS was deeply interested in the success of STREDMAN, there can be no doubt; and there is a very decided rumor afloat that, as a result of his success, a DOUGLAS and WISE organ will be established here soon. It was the fear of this result, doubtless, which led certain members of the Cabinet to interest themselves warmly in favor of WENDELL.

Mr. BUCHANAN declares to Col. FORNEY that he is not a candidate for reflection—that he would not accept a renomination, if tendered him by the unanimous vote of a convention, &c. This reminds one of the so frequent declarations, two years ago, that Mr. BUCHANAN was not then a candidate; and it will have about the same effect on the public mind. Mr. BUCHANAN is not the man to refuse any honor which his friends choose to force upon him. The President assured the Colonel that the attacks made upon him and his Press by the *Union* were not authorized or approved by the Executive. The disclaimer will in no degree lessen the Colonel's zeal in opposing the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, did not substantiate his charge of corruption against the public printer. He fully believed it was true, and thought it was right to say so, but unfortunately could not *prove* the facts by specific evidence. The honorable gentleman must live in some of those back districts where they thank God that they have no newspapers; else he would have been cautioned by some rather notable proceedings in the House last Winter, of the danger of "giving his moral convictions" an airing.

The decision of the Court of Claims to-day in the case of the Privateer brig *Gen. Armstrong* is not deemed by the claimants to be unfavorable to them, for the reason that while the majority of the Court are against it upon the law, they expressly present it as one having claims upon the justice and equity of Congress, and thus they make it a claim upon the honor of the country, which calls imperatively for indemnification.

Senator DOUGLAS is a wag, and so fond of a joke or a "sell" that he can hardly resist the temptation to indulge in it even at the expense of his friends. The President has been arguing with him the policy of accepting the Lecompton Constitution, and admitting Kansas, with it, into the Union at once. The Senator assured him, in reply, that he didn't exactly see his way clear to repudiate so absolutely the "Popular Sovereignty" which he advocated in the Nebraska bill, and to which he supposed the Administration pledged. Mr. BUCHANAN begged the Senator not to commit himself at present *against* the Lecompton scheme. Mr. DOUGLAS assured the President that he was quite uncommitted, but proceeded to argue the probable consequences of attempting to force the Lecompton fraud upon the people of Kansas. "You see, Mr. President," he said, "that instrument pleases not more than one-fifth of the people of Kansas; the other four-fifths are bitterly and irreconcilably opposed to having it fostered upon them;—and if it's attempted, we shall probably, early next year, have two separate and distinct State Governments in full blast in Kansas. Then you'll have to send the Army up there to put down the four-fifths of the people, and sustain the Government established by the one-fifth. That, you see, would be a *leetle* troublesume. Then, again, after you've sent off the troops necessary to whip the Mormons into good behavior, you won't have much Army left for this little affair up in Kansas,—and you'll probably call on the State of Illinois for some soldiers to go and help the few regulars to get through. They'll go, of course, but the chances are that when they get into Kansas and find out how matters stand, they'll join the four-fifths, wipe out what regulars you *have* there, and just as like as not insist that the one-fifth are in the wrong, and ought to consent to be governed by the four-fifths; but, Mr. President, *I ain't committed!*"

Secretary TOUCEY,—a gentleman of persuasive manner, and peculiarly fitted to win back to the party fold any wanderer who has not strayed too far from "virtuous" influences—tried his eloquence upon the Senator from Illinois. He suggested, and DOUGLAS readily agreed, that a dissolution of the Union would be a terrible evil,—that a rupture of the Democratic Party would be shocking to contemplate,—that any such misfortune would sink the Senator and Secretary, and a good many other eminent men, so far down that it would take some fifty or sixty years to bring them up again, by which time it wouldn't be of much use to them. These were the solid and substantial premises upon which the Secretary founded his implied argument that the Senator would not and could not shrink from the duty of sustaining the Administration in bringing Kansas as a State into the Union whether the majority of her people desired it or not. Delighted with the success of his colpoteuring effort, he exclaimed, "Why, my dear Sir, you agree with me in everything, and I don't see how we can disagree at all!" "Certainly not," said Mr. DOUGLAS, shaking the Secretary's hand with an excruciatingly cordial grip, "certainly not: *we cant* disagree, Mr. TOUCEY; it's impossible; for you are always right on a Constitutional question, and while the Constitution declares that *Congress* may admit new States, *it hasn't a word in it about* CABINETS *admitting them!*"

Police Intelligence.

A DEFAULTING BANK CASHIER—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING $75,000 FROM THE COLCHESTER BANK—HIS ARREST AND ESCAPE.—Samuel F. Jones, Jr., late Cashier of the Colchester Bank, Conn., is charged with having embezzled $75,000 of the funds of the Bank, and appropriated the same to his own use. Some time since he resigned his position as Cashier, and came to this City. Shortly after his arrival here he opened a wholesale fancy goods house in Barclay-street, under the firm of Jones & Wilcox. Up to the time of his withdrawal from the Bank, and until within a very few days, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers and directors of the bank. A deficiency having been found in the funds of the bank, an investigation was instituted in the matter, when the cause of the deficiency was traced to him.

As soon as this discovery was made, a telegraphic dispatch was sent by the Directors to Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, announcing the fact of the defalcation, and asking the immediate arrest of the alleged defaulter. The Superintendent gave the matter in charge of two of his aids. Messrs. Brevoort and Van Tassel. These officers arrested Mr. Jones, Saturday afternoon, at his store in Barclay-street, and took him to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was kept in close custody until the arrival in the City, Monday afternoon, of some of the Directors and officers of the Bank. The officers ascertained that they could not detain the accused without obtaining a requisition from the Governor of the State. Some of them proceeded at once to Albany to get the needed requisition, Mr. Jones being, meanwhile, set at liberty.

Mr. Jones, as the result has proved, was not slow in availing himself of the full privileges of his liberty. When the Bank officers had returned from Albany, Mr. Jones had fled, and he has not turned up since. It is presumed that he has gone South. Jones belongs to a wealthy and highly-reputable family in Connecticut. He is married, and has two or three children. His own family reside in Lexington-avenue, and have lived in splendid style. Jones is only about thirty years of age, has a prepossessing appearance, and has always been noted as an unusually smart and stirring fellow.

FALSE PRETENCES—DENIAL.

On the 22d of September last, the Police records mentioned the arrest of CHARLES A. ADKINS, a merchant of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., for obtaining $259 87 worth of goods of the firm of L. & T. LAWRENCE, dry-goods dealers of this City, upon false pretences. Mr. ADKINS was held to bail in $1,000. Upon an examination of the case, it appeared that the accusation was unfounded. The complaint was dismissed upon these grounds.

Sea and Ship News.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL, OF BATH.

A telegram from Mobile to JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, received yesterday, states that the ship *National*, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost near Havana. No particulars are given. The *National* cleared from New-Orleans on the 20th of November—is an A 1½ ship of 1,066 tons—commanded by Captain BOYD, built in Bath in 1856, and is owned by Captain BERRY and others. Her cargo consists of 3,211 bales cotton, 200 pkgs. tallow, 868 hides, and 2,000 staves, which is partly insured in New-York and partly in France.

BARK MILFORD.—We learn that the cargo of the bark *Milford*, ashore on Long Island, is insured in England. The vessel is partly insured here. Lighters have been sent with assistance to discharge cargo and get the vessel off.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of cooperating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the Constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a Government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of Government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal Constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State Governments into bank-notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank-notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred Banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the Banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838; of their circulation, $214,778,822; and of their deposits, $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to the circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassments, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issue and loans of the State Banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State Banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last Bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank-notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide, by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the Governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the Convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two Governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British Government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it would never have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our Government consented to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign Government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own Continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late Administration negotiations were instituted between the two Governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two Governments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British Government. That Government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a Convention bearing date the 27th of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras," it deprived that Republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the Government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty, except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that Republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that Slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this Convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Hondnras, and off the coast of the Republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said Republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the Convention of the 27th of August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that Government." Had this been done, it is stated that "Her Majesty's Government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of the British Convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions," which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of

...exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles... the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the Government and people of the United States.

With all other European Governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate *Ferrolana* on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1854, by firing into the American mail steamer *El Dorado*, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government in regard to the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between tha two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish Government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President POLK in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of Oct. 27, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1855, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a Minister Plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of July 3, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite: "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on July 3, 1856, but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the Commissioner of the United States to effect those changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our Commissioner, in conjunction with the Ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurence of hostilities in the Canton River between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer *Minnesota*. Special Ministers to China have also been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially cooperate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure, by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three Ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New-Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New-Granada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent Republics on this Continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations. It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts of robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the Administration of General WASHINGTON, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a codification of preexisting laws. Under this act, the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia [illegible] purpose of preventing the carrying on of [illegible] expedition or enterprise from the territories [illegible] jurisdiction of the United States," and [illegible] lections of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District-Attorneys which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan, between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New-Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer *Water Witch* was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the *Water Witch* was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the *Water Witch* was not, properly speaking, a vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. GEARY.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature passed a law providing for the election of delegates to the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to Slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning Slavery, contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of Slavery, or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess, I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor WALKER of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against Slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against Slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should no continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that to some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of Slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing Slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of Slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been instructed from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of Slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, which lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in [illegible] and by different enactments. A large portion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but having had an opportunity to do so, by giving them fifty days, their refusal to avail themselves of their rights could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of Slavery. The truth is, that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of Slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was not to "legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to Slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of Slavery.

The Convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of Slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the Constitution.

A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing Slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State Government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution "with or without Slavery." It declares that, before the Constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," "then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of the Convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no Slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery," and thus the exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of Slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the Constitution without Slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished Slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district-attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG was appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor YOUNG has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. He, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any Government in Utah but the despotism of BRIGHAM YOUNG. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other Federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor CUMMING have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At that date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. YOUNG has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of open hostility, notwithstanding Maj. VAN VLIET, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the Commanding-General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. YOUNG [illegible] contemplated this result. He [illegible] the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion here would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As Superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of those tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major VAN VLIET, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting, but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws in the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New-Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best, to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. While this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia "to repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The Constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own Territories; and ever since the origin of the Government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public Treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the Government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road, and above all it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the Government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($68,631,513 67,) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($19,901,325 45,) remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, ($88,532,839 12.)

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, ($70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-one cents ($5,943,896 91,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents ($17,710,114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents. ($20,929,819 81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($36,750,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents, ($75,389,-934 08,) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23,711,528 37,) of which three million eight hundred and nine[illegible] and two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,895,232 39,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium.

The probable expenditure of the remaining three quarters, to wit: one million [illegible] two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, ($51,248,530 04,) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, ($74,963,058 41,) leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($426,875 67.)

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was twenty-nine millions, sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, ($29,060,386 90.)

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($3,895,232 39,)—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty-one cents, ($25,165,154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated to the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster-General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but a few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed $2,300,000, or $230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public Treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bona fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of preemption, to the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the Government should be subject to preemption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education, and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the Report of the Postmaster-General that the Post-Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and extension are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post-offices and the length of post-roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 post-offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post-roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post-road, including 22,580 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of $788,599; the gross receipts of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the Treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1856, and by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,885, made by the Act of the 3d March, 1857, leaving $252 763 to be carried to the credit of the department on the accounts of the current year. I commend [illegible] the report of the department to [illegible] the establishment of the overland mail-route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full approbation, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important object contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the Government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy, both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the money required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now [illegible] to practice greater economy, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my cooperation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the [illegible] that no public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country, it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the Federal Constitution, every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be approved and signed by the President; and if not approved, "he sh

result, provided no unlooked-for cause the usual course of t... duties.

...ents of the present fiscal year fu... a ...gnition of the uncertainty of all ... ...om the operation of unforeseen ... ...ert a controling influence over the ...

...he estimates for the present fiscal year were ...e last Congress by my predecessor, it was ... to foresee either the material change in ...f duty, which were among its last acts, or ...nt revulsion in trade and commerce, both ...ve deeply affected the revenue, and satisfac... ...ount for the difference between its estimates ... now submitted. With these two disturbing ...w in view, it is very difficult to form satis... ...timates of the probable receipts from Cus... ...e Tariff act of March 3, 1857, has not been ...on long enough to test its effects upon ...ue even under ordinary circumstances. ...us with this act going into operation, the ... subjected to a disastrous revulsion. To ... importations would have been affected ... there been no revulsion in trade and ..., is now as much a matter conjecture as it ... the passage of the act. Experience has ... light on the subject. The probability is, ...ld, to a limited extent, have increased im... though not to the extent of supplying the ... created by the reduction of the duties.

...mitting to Congress, under these cir... estimates, of the receipts for the presen... next fiscal year, it is deemed proper ... accompany them with a statement of facts and ... upon which they have been made, in or... Congress may pass its own judgment upon ... to which they are entitled.

...orts and imports of the United States have ...rne a relative proportion, the respective ... not often differing materially from each ... have steadily increased, with occasional ... with the growth and progress of the ... In seeking, therefore, to ascertain the ... importations into the country, the ... our probable exports constitutes an ... element in the calculation. The exports ...r ending June 30, 1857, amounted to ..., and the imports for the same period ...141. The amount of our exports de... only on the quantity, but the value of the ...orted. The quantity of some and the ...ers may be considerably diminished, and ...iency thus created may be supplied by ... increased quantity or value of other arti... ...robable that this very state of things may ... the present fiscal year. The indications at ..., that the exports of breadstuffs and provi... decrease both in quantity and value, but the ...alue of cotton, at its probable prices, which ... much the largest item of our exports, ... up such deficiency. From the best in... which can be obtained, the opinion is en... that the exports for the present fiscal year ... below those of last year more than ten ...

...to the importations for the last ten years, ...ately stated that the ratio of annual in... ...not be less than ten per centum; though, ... period, there were two years in which ... a falling off. This was attributable, doubt... to temporary causes which do not affect the gen... ...sition.

...ign merchandise subject to duty imported ... first quarter, ending 30th September last, ...ent fiscal year, by the statement marked 3, ...o $86,819,385, and the customs receiv... that quarter were as stated in the esti... ...573,729 37. The tariff of the 3d of March ... gone into operation on the first day of that ..., the circumstances under which a consider... ...n of that amount was realized were so ex... ...s to form no satisfactory guide for the re... ...ree quarters of the present fiscal year; ... ...mes an important consideration, in view ... ...blic means in the treasury to meet existing ...ons, to approximate the amount of mer... ...bject to duty which will be entered for ...n during that period.

...g the estimates herewith submitted, the ... merchandise subject to duty imported ... corresponding three quarters of the last ... were taken, being $210,000,000, to which ...um was added for the annual increase, ...en no disturbing causes—giving for the ... merchandise paying duty, under the then ...riff of 1846, an aggregate of $231,000,-...

...iry now presents itself, To what extent ...proximated amount of merchandise pay... ...e diminished by the revulsion that has come ...ountry?

...er to this inquiry constitutes the most seri... ...in the way of making an estimate of the ... into the treasury from customs. Looking, ... to our probable exports, the great resources ...r country, its unexampled prosperity in many ... industry, its capacity to recover from ... pressure in its trade and business, the ... expressed, with some confidence, that the ... from this cause will not exceed twenty-five ... This would bring the amount of mer... paying duties down to about one hundred ... ...enty-four millions for the remaining three ... of the present fiscal year. For several years ... rate of duty upon all dutiable merchan... ...e, under the tariff of 1846, appears to have been with... ...n of twenty-five per centum, which would ... ...n that amount forty-three millions of ...

...t point of inquiry is, How much will this ... ...n be diminished by the reduced rates provided by the act of March, 1857?

From the calculations made of duties under that act upon the importations of the last fiscal year, compared with the amount of duty actually realized under the tariff of 1846, it appears that about one quarter should be reduced for the effect of the tariff of 1857. Ten millions of dollars have, therefore, been deducted on that account, making the probable receipts from customs, during the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, thirty-three millions, which has accordingly been placed in the estimates.

It will, of course, be understood that the returns of dutiable merchandise, from which these inferences are drawn, are of merchandise invoiced, while the customs revenue is exclusively derived from merchandise entered for consumption. In these estimates the amount of merchandise imported is supposed to equal the amount entered for consumption. In periods of commercial difficulty, like the present, the amount of merchandise imported and placed in warehouse without payment of duty will, no doubt, exceed the amount entered for consumption; but such excess is generally temporary, and is soon obviated by diminished importations and increased withdrawals for consumption, which restores the equilibrium without giving occasion for the discussion of such details in any general statement of the revenue.

The receipts from customs for the next fiscal year, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, will depend in a great measure upon the extent to which commercial and monetary transactions shall have returned to their ordinary channels. It is probable that the disturbing effects of the present revulsion in trade will have ceased by that time, and that the usual amount of dutiable merchandise will be required for consumption. The estimate submitted is based on the amount of the one hundred and seventy millions of dutiable merchandise, being the amount assumed for the present fiscal year with the usual increase, and without any deduction for the effects of the present revulsion. Upon this amount the customs, under the act of 1846, with the deduction hereinbefore explained for the effect of the tariff of 3d March last, would produce about sixty-nine and one-half millions of dollars.

The annual estimates in detail, as prepared by the Register of the Treasury, are presented separately by this department. These estimated expenditures are divided into three classes:

1. Balances of unexpended appropriations which may, and probably will, be required by the respective departments in the course of the next fiscal year.

2. Expenditures under indefinite and permanent appropriations. In this class was placed the standing appropriation made by the joint resolution of February 14, 1853, of $2 450,0[illegible] for expenses of collecting the customs. It is proposed to change this permanent appropriation for annual appropriations of like amounts, for reasons set forth in another part of this report. In the meantime as the proposition has not been sanctioned by Congress, the estimate remains in this class.

3. In the third class are comprised the estimates submitted by direction of the several executive departments, as necessary to be appropriated to carry on the several branches of the public service in their charge for the next fiscal year. These three classes comprehend the estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1859, as set forth in this report. Neither these estimates, nor those for the remainder of the present fiscal year, including provision for deficiencies, or other objects which the several departments may ask for during the present session, nor for any expenditure whatever which may arise out of the original action of Congress during the session. To meet such additional expenditures as may be required from these sources, other means must be provided.

The tendency of the public service, as well as the security of the public credit, requires that this department shall be provided with means to meet law appropriations without delay. During the remainder of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, as before stated, that sufficient revenue will be received in the course of the year to meet the ordinary outstanding appropriations. But the great bulk of the revenue being derived from duties on merchandise payable only when it is entered for consumption, the period when such duties will be realized is entirely uncertain, being left by law to the option of the importers during three years. The present revulsion has caused a very large portion of the dutiable merchandise imported since it commenced to be warehoused without payment of duty. To what extent this practice will be pursued during the present fiscal year, is too much a matter of conjecture at present to risk the public service and the public credit upon the probability of an immediate change in this respect. It may be safely estimated that, in the course of the present fiscal year, a large portion of the merchandise now in warehouse will be withdrawn and duties paid thereon; but, in the meantime, adequate means for meeting lawful demands on the treasury should be [illegible] made at the earliest practicable [illegible] sufficient means in the treasury at an early day. The exigency being temporary, the mode of providing for it [illegible] a temporary character. It is, therefore, [illegible] that authority be given to this department to issue, from time to time, treasury notes for an [illegible]

...within a limited time, and carrying a specified rate of interest, whenever the immediate demands of the public service may call for a greater amount of money than shall happen to be in the treasury, subject to the Treasurer's drafts in payment of warrants.

The fact that such temporary exigency may arise from circumstances beyond the foresight or control of this department, makes some adequate provision to meet it indispensable to the public security.

Previous to the passage of the act of March 3, 1849, which requires all money receivable from customs and other sources to be paid into the treasury without abatement or diminution, the whole expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were defrayed from the moneys collected, and the balance only was paid into the treasury. The expenses of collecting the customs in California and Oregon were excepted from the operation of that act by the third section of the act of September 28, 1850, and the mode of defraying the expenses of collection, which existed previous to the act of March 3, 1849, has been consequently continued at the Custom-houses on the Pacific Coast up to the present time.

The joint resolution approved 14th February, 1850, makes a permanent appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs, of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for each half year, together with such sums as may be received for storage, &c., until Congress shall act upon the subject. During the first four years of the operation of the act of 3d March, 1849, the expenses did not equal the amount of this appropriation, and a considerable balance had accumulated, which has enabled this department to defray the expenses of the last four years, which have considerably exceeded the amount so appropriated, as is shown by statement marked 4.

This accumulation having become entirely exhausted, this department will not be able longer to defray the expenses of collecting the customs, unless Congress shall now act upon the subject.

In order that this important branch of the public service may be conducted with promptitude and efficiency, I recommend that Congress shall, at its present session, legislate upon this subject, to operate from the 1st of January, 1858, which will put an end to the permanent appropriation under the joint resolution, from that date.

For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, the expenses of collecting the customs considerably exceeded three millions of dollars, exclusive of those of the ports on the Pacific coast, which amounted to nearly half a million, as shown by statement marked 5. For the half of the current fiscal year, extending from 1st January to 30th June, 1858, at least one million six hundred thousand dollars will be required to defray these expenses in the Atlantic States, and I recommend that sum to be appropriated for that period.

The reasons which originally led to the exception of the Custom-Houses on the Pacific Coast from the operation of the general law of 1849 no longer exist in the same force as formerly, but the system cannot be suddenly changed without much inconvenience. I propose that, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, these expenses be defrayed, as heretofore, out of the accruing revenue; but, from the commencement of the fiscal year on the 1st July, 1858, that provision be made by law that the whole receipts from customs and all other sources on the Pacific Coast be paid into the treasury under the act of 1849, and the expenses of collection be defrayed out of appropriations for that purpose. To meet the expenses of collecting the customs throughout the entire United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will probably require $4,500,000.

The statement before referred to shows the progressive increase of these expenses, from year to year, since the passage of the act of 1849. It also shows a corresponding increase in the amount of merchandise imported and duties paid. But the latter are not sufficient to explain so large an addition to the expenses of collection, as nearly the same number of officers are required to collect the smaller as the larger amounts. Other causes have largely contributed to swell these expenses. When the public revenue happens to be abundant, many projects are listened to and adopted by Congress without careful regard to the burdens they may permanently impose. The building new revenue cutters not needed for enforcement of the revenue laws; the multiplication of ports of entry and ports of delivery, for local and temporary convenience, at points not required for the collection of the revenue; and the erection of expensive buildings for officers of the customs and other public officers, are of this class. The original outlay for these projects is usually provided for by special appropriations, and their amount is the principal object that attracts attention. But, under the existing system, every one of these appropriations of necessity imposes an additional and permanent charge upon the expense for collecting the customs. New revenue cutters must be equipped, kept in repair, provided with officers and men, and maintained in a state of efficiency at a large annual charge upon the expenses for collecting the customs, that they may be in constant readiness to relieve vessels in distress, or perform some other duty equally remote from their appropriate and legitimate functions of enforcing the laws. New ports of entry or of delivery created by law, at points remote from the ordinary channels of direct foreign commerce, must be provided with officers paid by annual salaries or other emoluments, as expenses of collecting the customs. New buildings must be furnished, warmed, lighted, and kept in a state of repair and cleanliness, under the direction of suitable officers with proper compensation. All charges of such character are now defrayed out of the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs. While the public revenue has recently rapidly diminished, these charges are daily increasing in amount.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1857, was $20,060,-3·6 9t. Since that time there has been paid the sum of $3,895,232 39—leaving the public debt at this time $25,165,154 5t. Since the 3d March last, there has been paid of the public debt $4,878 877 53. The details are shown by the statements marked 6, 7 and 8. *The department continued the purchase of stock as long as the law and a proper regard for the public interest would justify. The object was to redeem, as far as practicable, our outstanding debt which had a number of years to run, whilst the payment of the large sums from the treasury created, and for this purpose, was affording relief to the commercial and other interests of the country, which were then struggling to ward off the revulsion which finally came upon them.* At that time it was not seriously apprehended that the revulsion would so greatly affect the trade and business of the country; but, looking even to the most unfavorable result that could happen, it was thought that the Treasury, if compelled to resort to a loan to meet any temporary deficiency that might occur, would suffer no injury from having the character of the loan changed from debts falling due at a distant period to Treasury notes, at a less rate of interest, and which could be redeemed at the pleasure of the Department.

A revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country always occasions more or less of distress among the people. The consequence is, that the public mind is directed to the Government for relief, and particularly that branch of it which has charge of its financial operations. There are many persons who seem to think that it is the duty of the Government to provide relief in all cases of trouble and distress. They do not stop to inquire into the power which has been conferred by the people upon their agents, or the objects for which that power is to be exercised. Their inquiry is limited to the simple fact of existing embarrassments, and they see no other agency capable of affording relief, and their uneasiness, not their judgments, force them to the conclusion that the Government not only can, but ought to relieve them. A moment of calm reflection must satisfy every one that such is not the true theory of our Government. It is one of limited powers, to be exercised for specified purposes. Its operations, political and financial, should be conducted within these prescribed limits in that manner that it will most certainly effect the object for which the power was conferred. In doing this it should be the policy, as it is unquestionably the duty, of the Government so to conduct its affairs as to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number of people. This misapprehension of the powers and duty of the Government has led to the suggestion of measures of relief, which have been pressed with such earnestness upon this Department as to demand a brief consideration of them. A private individual who finds that his income is reduced, at once feels the propriety of bringing his expenditures within his reduced means. The suggestion to such a person to increase his expenses would instantly be rejected. To characterize such advice as folly would not be considered harsh or unjust. The estimate of receipts into the Treasury for the present fiscal year exhibit the fact that the income of the Government will be considerably reduced. In this state of things it is seriously urged that our expenditures should be increased for the purpose of affording relief to the country. Such a policy would doubtless furnish employment to large numbers of worthy citizens. It would require the use of large amounts of money, to be raised either by a loan or the issuing of treasury notes, and would thus afford temporary relief to the country to an extent limited only by the discretion of the Government in this manner. But where shall we look for the power to do this in the Constitution? What provision of that instrument authorizes such a policy? The absence of a satisfactory reply to these inquiries is an unanswerable argument to the suggestion. In the discharge of its legitimate functions the Government is required to expend large sums of money in the building of vessels-of-war; the erection of custom-houses and other public buildings, the preparation of the defences of the country, and in a variety of other ways, which give employment to labor, and draws from the Treasury the money which has been collected from the people for these purposes. There might and would be just cause of complaint if the Government, under the pressure of either an imaginary or real monetary crisis, should suddenly stop these extensive operations, and by throwing large numbers of employees out of service add to the distress and suffering which the revulsion had already created. Being engaged in the prosecution of necessary and legitimate works for the public service, it would be the policy and duty of the Government to continue their prosecution, even though it should occasion the necessity of increasing its available means by some extraordinary measure. The discontinuance of such works has not been and is not now contemplated, and to this extent the country may look with propriety to the operations of the Government for relief. There are other public works of less necessity, which for a variety of causes have not been commenced. A temporary postponement of them will violate no existing contracts; will deprive no one of employment to which he is authorized to look; will inflict no wrong upon any portion of the people; but will enable the Government to realize its means in advance of its expenditure of them, and perhaps avoid the necessity of increasing the public debt. A system of public economy, regardful alike of the just claims of the people and the protection of the treasure and credit of the Government, must command the approval of the country; and it is upon such principles it is proposed to conduct the financial department of the Government in the present crisis.

As a measure of relief to the country, it is proposed to increase the tariff. A return to a high protective system is regarded by some as the surest mode of extricating the country from its embarrassments, and affording immediate as well as permanent relief to the public distress. The people are already suffering from distress, and the proposition seeks to diminish their suffering by adding to their burdens. The earnestness and ability which have been brought to the support of this proposition demand that its merits should be examined with some care; and without attempting an elaborate exposition of a question which has heretofore commanded so much of the public attention, it is deemed proper to refer to some of the considerations which render the adoption of such a policy unwise and improper.

The theory of the protectionists is this: That under a low tariff the importations of foreign manufactures is encouraged, and, being brought into the country at lower prices than they can be produced, the competition with the domestic manufacturer is ruinous to his business. The remedy is, to raise the duties upon the foreign article to such a point that either it will be excluded, and thus give to the domestic manufacturer the entire home market, or else it will be so increased in price by the additional duty as to enable the domestic manufacturer to receive a remunerating price for his productions. That the effect would be temporarily for the benefit of the manufacturer is conceded, but that the ultimate effect would be alike injurious to him as well as all other interests, is equally clear. In looking upon the operation as a measure of relief, we must consider its effects not only upon the domestic manufacturer, but also upon the consumer.

If the increased duty neither diminishes the importations nor increases the price, it is manifest that no advantage has been derived by the domestic manufacturer. If the effect should be to exclude the foreign article, then the domestic manufacturer monopolizes the home market, and commands his own price. The relief he needs is a higher price for his goods, and, as a matter of course—unrestrained as he will then be by the laws of competition—he will so raise his prices as to remedy the evil of low prices of which he had complained. The effect upon the consumer is clear. He must pay the increased price thus put upon the article of consumption. Nor does it stop there. Under the existing state of things, when he has purchased the article he has not only furnished himself with the goods he needed at the reduced price, but at the same time has paid into the treasury the tax required of him for the support of Government. The measure of relief proposed by the protectionists increases the price he is required to pay for his goods, and where the foreign article is excluded leaves his tax unpaid. This deficiency in the revenue must be supplied, and he is called upon to pay it from his other resources. The proposed measure of relief thus imposes upon him these additional burdens, in the increased price of his goods and the additional tax he is required to pay. If, however, the increased duty should not exclude the importation of the article, but simply advance the price to a remunerating point to the domestic manufacturer, the effect upon the consumer would be to require him to pay the additional price, not only upon the foreign article, but also upon the domestic manufacture. The amount of taxation put upon him for the benefit respectively of the treasury and the domestic manufacturer, will depend upon the relative proportion of the foreign and domestic article he may consume. In no event can the increased duty operate to the advantage and relief of the manufacturer except by a corresponding injury to the consumer. The amount of benefit conferred, and injury sustained by the proposed relief measure, would depend upon the relative number of manufacturers and consumers of the articles upon which the increased duties were laid; and as the number of consumers exceed the number of manufacturers, so would the injury sustained exceed the benefit conferred. A policy so partial and unjust in its operations cannot command the approval of the country.

Regarding the suggestion as a proposition to return to the protective system, it is obnoxious to all the objections which have been heretofore so forcibly and successfully urged against it.

The day has passed in this country for increasing restrictions upon commerce, and it is hoped that the same remark will soon be applicable to all other countries. We are accustomed to look to the amount of our exports and imports as evidences of our growing wealth. To encourage commerce, enlarge its operations and extend its limits, have been regarded by all portions of our people as objects worthy of their united efforts. One branch of commerce cannot long exist without the cooperation of the other. We cannot expect to furnish the world with our cotton, breadstuffs, tobacco, rice and other productions unless we are willing to receive in return their productions. There must be mutuality between nations as between individuals. If a policy is to be adopted by which the productions of other countries are to be excluded from ours, for the benefit of the domestic producer of such articles, justice to other interests demands that there should be adopted a policy by which the producers of our present exports should also be furnished with a market for the fruits of their industry. To do this is impracticable; nor to do it would be unjust.

How strangely inconsistent is the doctrine of the protectionists with the practice of the Government. We annually expend large sums of money in maintaining a navy, whose chief duty it is to give protection to our commerce in all parts of the world. Appropriations are asked and freely given to send our flag in search of new avenues for our increasing trade.

The American officer who returns to his country to announce the successful terminations of his mission, in having made new and favorable commercial treaties, is hailed as a public benefactor, and all classes unite in doing him honor. In these demonstrations no one participates more cordially than the protectionists. If, upon the announcement of the discovery of a new country which promised a large and lucrative commercial intercourse with our own, it should be simultaneously proposed to impose upon that commerce restrictions that would close our ports to the entry of its productions, under the false theory of protecting home industry, what would be the judgment of an enlightened public opinion upon the wisdom of a people who first expended their treasure in discovering new marts of trade, and immediately denied themselves all the promised benefits to be derived from it? In the case supposed, the proposition would be more startling, but not more unreasonable, than when applied to our intercourse with those countries between whom and ourselves a commerce has grown up from small beginnings to its present large dimensions. This has been accomplished through a policy inaugurated by our own Government, and which has commanded the approval of enlightened minds throughout the world. Other countries have, in their legislation of late years manifested, by reducing their duties upon imports, a desire to operate in the work of throwing off those shackles upon the freedom of commerce which false theories have placed upon it. It would present a strange spectacle if the United States should be the first to commence a retrograde movement.

The sentiment among our people in favor of free commercial intercourse is manifested in their domestic as well as their foreign policy. The strong feeling in the public mind for the extension of our Territorial limits is generally attributed to the desire for more land. That it operates to some extent is freely admitted; but such a cause falls in its application to those cases where the acquisition of new territory brings with it no proprietary title to the land. And yet the public sentiment for acquiring territory, where every foot of it is held by private titles, is as decided as in any other case. It is accounted for satisfactorily only upon the theory that, as our territorial limits are extended, we enlarge the area of free trade, opening new markets for the productions of our industry, untrammeled with those restraints which a restrictive international policy has imposed.

It is an error to suppose that the occasional revulsions which have so seriously affected our manufacturing interest is attributable to the want of a high protective system. In the policy which the Government has adopted of allowing many of the raw materials used by them to come in, either free of duty or at low duties, in the incidental protection which it thus has for the purpose of revenue gives them—in the increasing consumption of their productions, benefited by the general prosperity of the country, they will find the most ample encouragement that could reasonably be expected or desired. Like all other interests in the country, they suffer from the too frequent changes of the tariff, and from those convulsions in business which flow from causes wholly distinct and separate from the tariff question. What they need is steady prices, a sound currency, and protection against the ruinous effects of expansions in the credit system. From a free and unrestricted commerce with the world, no interest in our country would derive more certain and more permanent benefit than manufacturers.

Rejecting the proposition to raise the tariff or a measure of relief, and looking to the probable receipts and expenditures for the present and next years, as stated and recommended in the act of March 3, 1857, at the head of the present tariff is not regarded as perfect, far from it. It has, however, been in operation less than six months—a length of time too short to judge of its workings, even under the most favorable circumstances. This fact, in connection with the revulsion in business, makes it wholly impracticable to form a correct judgment upon its merits. There are changes which should be made as soon as it can be done with propriety. A return to the decimal division in the rates of duties, a more accurate classification of various articles, and other amendments, would greatly improve the law, even if it should be found by experience unnecessary to make any radical change in its general provisions. The propriety of postponing any action upon the subject, until an opportunity has been offered of testing its general merits, seems to admit of no serious doubt.

Returning to the question of relief which is expected from the Government, it becomes necessary to inquire into the cause of the present revulsion, as preliminary to the consideration of a proper remedy for it. Public opinion generally holds the banks responsible for all our embarrassments. *The true cause is to be found in the undue expansion of the credit system.* The banks constitute an important part of that system; but there are other elements entering into it, which, equally with the question of the banks, demand public consideration.

Credit, confined to its legitimate functions, is the representative of capital, and when used within that limit, may extend and invigorate trade and business; when it ceases to be such representative, it stimulates overtrading, excites speculation, and introduces an unsound state of things in the business of the country. It is this undue expansion of credit, which has brought the country to its present embarrassments. The extension of bank credits, and the overissue of bank notes, is a part, and a very important part, of this undue expansion. A spirit of speculation being created, a demand is made upon the banks for the use of their credit, and yielding to the pressure, they respond by the increased issue of their notes and by enlarging their discounts. The extent to which the banks have enlarged their credit beyond its proper limits is not to be measured alone by the amount of their circulation. *At the time the New-York City banks suspended specie payments in October, they reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and, notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors promptly with specie, owing to their credit operations under their deposit system.* Having extended their own credit, and enabled their customers to do the same, they were unprepared for the revulsion which came upon them. If it be true that our embarrassments have been occasioned by the cause here assigned, we must look beyond the action of the banks, to the operations of other corporations as well as individuals, to fathom the cause of our difficulties. The limits of this report will not admit of a detailed examination on this subject, but a solitary illustration will present the subject in its proper light. In answer to a circular letter addressed to the various railroad corporations of the country, the information contained in table No. 9 has been obtained. It appears from this statement that the capital of these companies amounts to $491,435,661, their indebtedness to $417,243,664. The annual interest upon the latter sum is $23,093,203, their annual income was $48,406,488.

It is proper here to remark, that this statement is not entirely accurate; some of the companies failed to respond to the circular of the department, and in such cases the returns made by them during the preceding year, and contained in the last report of my predecessor, have been used in the preparation of the table. Whilst it cannot, therefore, be considered as perfectly accurate, it approximates it sufficiently near for the illustration of my argument. It exhibits the extent to which this class of corporations has contributed to that expansion of credit which is properly chargeable with the recent revulsion. It is due to a large class of our railroad companies to state that this excessive indebtedness is not equally distributed among them. Some have conducted their business with the utmost propriety and success, whilst others have so far exceeded these limits as to present the foregoing aggregate result of railroad operations in the United States.

The undue expansion of credit, which stimulated in some an eager desire to borrow, and in others a willing disposition to lend, which engendered schemes of improvident speculation, leading to rapid fluctuations in prices and habits of extravagance, I regard as the principal cause for the embarrassment existing in the commerce of the country. The only efficient remedy for such evils is to be found in a return to the prudent courses and steady habits which, for a time, were unhappily laid aside. This Government could do but little toward extricating individuals, corporations, or communities from the pernicious consequences of their extravagant expenditures or ill-conceived enterprises. When credit has been extended so far beyond the bounds of legitimate confidence as to create a revulsion in trade, occasioning a fall of prices, and a destruction of private credit, a speedy adjustment of the relations between creditor and debtor by liquidation and settlement is the surest mode for the restoration of the equilibrium.

Wild and chimerical speculations will thus have their termination, industry will be better enabled to realize its sober expectations, and the substantial interests of society, being relieved from the noxious influence of excitement, overaction, and disorder, will resume their accustomed energy in communicating a healthful and vigorous activity to the business of the country. The proper agency of the Government in such a case is to remove whatever impediment may exist to the exertion of the native force of society, and to extract from the experience they have gained lessons to be embodied in wholesome and well considered laws to prevent the recurrence of the evil.

It is evident that the great moneyed corporations created under the laws of the States have had a controlling influence in the undue expansion of private credit. In many of the States the legislation in respect to these is stringent, and embodies many of the safeguards that experience has suggested for their regulation.

But it will not be denied that this legislation has been nugatory. The State authorities have already manifested an eager disposition to relieve them from the penalties they have incurred, and to dispense, as far as they were able, with the performance of the obligations they had exacted from them when they were organized. This has been done, in some cases, without an inquiry into their condition or management, or their capacity to resume their position as solvent institutions, or even to protect the community from a depreciated paper currency.

In my judgment, the period has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the Constitution upon it to mitigate the present evil, and to prevent a catastrophe of a similar kind in future, and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary. It should be also for the protection of creditors, not the relief of debtors; to prevent improper credit, not to pay improvident debts; compulsory, not voluntary. The effect of such a law would be felt more in its restraining influence than in its practical execution.

I do not recommend a law similar to either of those which have heretofore existed, and were abandoned after a short and unsatisfactory experience. The first was adopted the 4th April, 1800, and was repealed the 19th December, 1803. It provided for a compulsory process of bankruptcy against those merchants and commission agents, at the suit of creditors, whose insolvency had become manifest by certain overt acts of fraud or defalcation, and effected a collection and distribution of the estate of the bankrupt through the judicial tribunals of the United States, which was followed by his discharge from the debts his estate had not satisfied. The second act was passed 19th August, 1841, and was repealed the 2d March, 1843. This act, besides the compulsory system of the act of 1800, contained a system of bankruptcy, to be applied on the petition of an insolvent debtor, of any class or profession, and to result in his relief from his debts and engagements, upon the surrender of his property and compliance with other conditions of the act.

There are grave objections to the present adoption of the systems developed in these statutes. The voluntary feature of the act of 1841 is rejected as unwise, unjust, and unnecessary. It was this provision which rendered that law so justly odious in the public mind. Nor do I propose to extend the provisions even of a compulsory bankrupt law to the numerous cases covered by the act of 1841. It is better to leave in the operation of the insolvent and bankrupt laws of the several States all cases which do not, from their magnitude and importance, affect the general commercial and business interests of the country. It is believed that the power of the States is ample to meet such cases, and the propriety and policy of exercising such powers will, sooner or later, be developed by the lessons of bitter experience.

The two cases which it is now proposed to bring under the operation of a compulsory bankrupt law are banks and railroad corporations. The immense capital employed by these companies, their controlling power and influence in the commercial business operations of the country, their disposition to expand and enlarge their credit, and the ruinous effects produced by their operations when carried beyond legitimate bounds, impose upon the Government the duty of providing, by every constitutional means in their power, for the safe, proper and legitimate conduct of such corporations. The facts which are presented in other portions of this report, developing the condition and operations of these two classes of corporations, will fully justify the policy now recommended. The object is not to injure them, but to protect the community. The effect will be to restrain their operations within proper limits, and thereby insure to the country all the benefits they are capable of conferring, without the accompanying hazards of wild speculations and ruinous revulsions.

In closing my observations on this subject, it is proper to state that these recommendations are not framed in any spirit of hostility to these corporations and companies, nor am I insensible of their vast importance in the commercial system of the United States. Nor have I any disposition to denounce any punishment, nor to subject them to any loss, in the present conjunction of their affairs. My object is to place them in subjection to wholesome laws, so that, while the benefits they yield to the community may be preserved, their excesses or errors will be counteracted or prevented.

The details of any act, formed on the principles I have suggested, should be adapted after an enlarged inquiry into their condition, and should embody the most liberal provisions for the security of the rights of the persons interested in them. A reasonable time should also be allowed to the corporations which are now in default to reestablish themselves before this act becomes operative.

During this financial crisis and general derangement of the currency, the collection and disbursement of the public revenue have proceeded without loss or embarrassment. *The operation of the independent treasury system, in ordinary times, had been found by experience eminently successful.* The danger of loss from unfaithful and inefficient officers, the expense of conducting its operations without the intervention of bank agencies, its deleterious effects upon commercial progress and the general business of the country—all of which was apprehended by the opponents of the measure at the time of its adoption—have been demonstrated to be unfounded. *It only remained to encounter a commercial crisis like the present to vindicate the justice and wisdom of the policy against all cause of complaint or opprehension.* A brief comparison of the operations of the Treasury Department during the suspension of 1837 and the present time will place the subject before the public mind in the most satisfactory manner.

On the 30th June, 1837, immediately after the general suspension, the deposit banks held to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft, the sum of $24,994,158 37—a larger amount, in proportion to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, than there was in the Treasury at the time of the suspension by the banks the present year. The funds of the government being then under the control of the banks, and they either unwilling or unable to pay, the Government was placed in the anomalous condition of having an overflowing treasury, which it was seeking to deplete by distribution or deposits with the States, and yet unable to meet its most ordinary obligations. It had either to make its payments and deposits in the depreciated currency which suspended banks forced upon the country, or postpone their payments until, from its credit or other ordinary resources, it could command the means for that purpose. It is unnecessary to detail the expedients to which the Government was forced to resort at that time. The embarrassment consequent upon this state of things will be remembered by those who participated in the scenes of that day. It will be realized by every one from this brief presentation of it. The effort of the Government to withdraw its deposits and get control of its funds was felt as an additional blow aimed at the banks. Every dollar which could thus be drawn from the vaults of the banks diminished to that extent their ability to afford relief to their customers. Their loans had to be contracted, and the demand made by them upon their debtors for settlement increased the pressure already felt in the money market, and thereby added to the general panic and want of confidence, which are the usual attendants of a monetary crisis. The Government was not only embarrassed for the want of its money, but in the effort to obtain it became obnoxious to the charge of adding to the general distress, which many persons thought it was its duty to relieve. To avoid a recurrence of these difficulties, the plan of separating the Government from all connection with the banks was suggested, and in 1846 was permanently adopted. The result is before the country in the occurrences of the last few weeks. The banks, as in 1837, have suspended specie payments, but the analogy ceases there, so far as the operations of the Treasury Department in its disbursements are concerned. The Government has its money in the hands of its own officers, and in the only currency known to the Constitution. It has met every liability without embarrassment. It has resorted to no expedient to meet the claims of its creditors, but with promptness pays each one upon presentation. If the contrast between the operations of 1837 and the present time stopped here, it would be enough to vindicate the policy of the independent treasury system; but it does not. The most remarkable feature distinguishing the two periods has reference to the effect upon the commercial and general business interest of the country produced by the present operations of the independent Treasury. It is the relief which has been afforded to the money market by the disbursements in specie of the General Government. In 1837 the demand of the Government for its funds, with which to meet its obligations, weakened the banks, crippled their resources, and added to the general panic and pressure. *In 1857 the disbursements by the Government of its funds, which it kept in its own vaults, supplied the banks with specie, strengthened their hands, and would thus have enabled them to afford relief, when it was so much needed, if they had been in a condition to do it. Their inability or unwillingness to do so, under such favorable circumstances, only shows how much worse the embarrassment would have been if the Government was now demanding payment from them, instead of furnishing them with the means of relief.*

At the time, and subsequent to the passage of the independent treasury act of 1846, the greatest apprehension was expressed, and no doubt felt, by its opponents, of the effect of such a policy. The accumulation of specie in the vaults of the Government, the distress it would occasion in the collection of the public dues in specie, and particularly its operations in a monetary crisis, were regarded as certain sources of inevitable evil. The idea that it would afford relief at such a time was looked upon as wild and visionary by its opponents, and not very confidently anticipated by its friends. The success of the policy should be as gratifying as it was unexpected to those who resisted its adoption with so much zeal and ability.

Whilst the opponents of the system apprehended from it the most ruinous effects upon the banks and the currency, its friends looked confidently to its operation for a wholesome check upon excessive issues by the banks. Experience has shown that the apprehensions of the one were groundless, and the anticipations of the others were well-founded, to a limited extent. The increase of the circulation of the banks at the time they were used as public depositories, compared with their circulation at other periods, and particularly since the adoption of the independent treasury system, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the restraining influence of the system upon the tendency of the banks to extend their credit and increase their issues. It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the extent of this influence. There are so many elements which enter into the financial operations of a great and extended country like ours, that no man can pretend to analyze the many causes at work with a view of assigning to each its separate and legitimate effect. No one, doubtless, however, that the effect of collecting the public revenues in the notes of the banks, and depositing the funds when collected with them, would be an extension of the credit of the bank, and an addition to their circulation proportioned to this increased demand for the use of their notes. To the extent that this stimulant to credit has been withheld, to that extent, certainly, has the restraining influence of the independent treasury upon excessive bank issues been felt. The collection in annually of about $70,000,000 in the notes of banks, and a large amount at all times remaining in their vaults as deposits, would afford facilities for extending their credit, which the past history of these institutions show they would not hesitate to avail themselves of. If such a system had prevailed for the last ten years, the strong probabilities are that the present crisis would have been much sooner reached, and the effect would have been more disastrous, because more extended, and with fewer sources of relief.

If the beneficial effects of the independent treasury system in restraining the banks from extending their credits have not been overestimated, and it is confidently believed that they have not, it is respectfully submitted to public consideration whether the adoption of the same principle by the respective State Governments would not complete the work of reform and prevention against bank suspensions, so happily inaugurated and successfully practised by the General Government. The various State Governments now collect annually about $50,000,000. This amount is collected mainly in bank notes, and, when not immediately disbursed, is either kept in the form of bank notes in the vaults of the State treasuries, or deposited directly with the banks. Let the several States collect their revenues in specie, and thence is withdrawn from the banks a stimulant to overbanking to the extent of the facilities now afforded them by the use of their notes.

The remarks already made in connection with the independent treasury of the general Government are here applicable to the effect that would be produced by such a policy. The collection and disbursement in specie of the revenues of both the general and State Governments, not to speak of the various city, town and county corporations, would constitute such a demand for specie, at all times, as to require its retention in the country. The banks, knowing that they were liable to furnish their note-holders with this specie, would regulate their issues accordingly, and would consequently be restrained from excessive overissues, which render suspension of specie payments by them inevitable when a crisis comes, which requires them to do what they ought always to be ready to do—pay their debts. The apprehension that such a requirement by the State Governments would operate oppressively upon the people, would prove as unfounded as it did in the case of the general Government. State taxes are now paid, most generally, in bank notes. These notes profess to be the representatives of specie. If they are the tax-payer could easily convert them into specie. If they are not, then they ought not to be received as such either by the State Governments or the people. The very object of the law is to guard against the latter contingency, and thus to secure to the country a sound paper currency, always convertible into specie.

Under the operation of an independent treasury system, adopted by each of the States, there would be no difficulty in retaining in the country a sufficient amount of specie, not only for the purposes of the Government, but only to secure a sound paper currency. As long, however, as the present system lasts, this result cannot be looked for. One would suppose that the large increase of gold in the last few years would have enabled the banks to have so protected themselves against the necessity of suspending specie payments. Such should have been the case; but it has not been and will not be until some policy, such as is here recommended, is adopted, which will compel them to keep sufficient specie in their vaults to meet their issues. Since the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, there has been co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY [illegible] 9, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress opens with decided indications of coming trouble in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the Kansas question. The President's Message was received and read in the Senate yesterday, and Senator DOUGLAS, in submitting a motion for printing, took occasion to except to the portion relating to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention, in which the President approved of the action of the latter. He gave notice that, at an early day, he would express his views, and give reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act of the Territory required, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way." Mr. DOUGLAS was followed by Messrs. STUART, HALE, SEWARD and TRUMBULL, in opposition to the views of the President, and by Messrs. DAVIS, BIGLER, MASON and BROWN in advocacy of them. On motion of the latter gentleman, the Senate adjourned to give Senators an opportunity to arrive at a proper understanding of the President's sentiments. The Message was read in the House, but there was no discussion upon it, the whole day being spent in a vain effort to settle the difficulty about the printer. It is proposed to appoint a Committee to make an investigation of alleged frauds in the public printing.

Advices have been received from the Utah Expedition to Nov. 3, which indicate decided trouble with the Mormons. Six hundred cattle had been run off by them in sight of Col. ALEXANDER'S command. It was expected that the three divisions of the army, under Colonels JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER and COOK, would soon be concentrated, and Governor CUMMINS and the other Territorial officers were determined to enter Salt Lake City if possible. A skirmish had taken place, in which three or four of the Mormons were taken prisoners.

The Democratic General Committee met last night in Tammany Hall for the purpose of securing and acting upon the list of the Committee for 1858. There were no contested seats, except in the Ninth Ward, between delegations headed by BRISLEY and G. MORANOR—both Wood men. Mayor WOOD favored BRISLEY and Marshal RYNDERS favored MORANOR, who was received by a large majority. Mr. BUSTEED then introduced resolutions declaring the action of the former meeting, and the decision of its Chairman, expelling Messrs. GUNTHER and SICKLES, irregular, and contrary to the rules of the Committee. After a heated debate the resolutions were carried by a vote of 51 to 43, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The late cashier of the Colchester Bank, Conn., SAMUEL F. JONES, Jr., is charged with having embezzled $75,000 of the funds belonging to the bank; he was arrested in this City on Saturday, and detained in custody until the bank officers arrived to take him in charge. Owing to the lack of a proper requisition upon Governor KING he was set at liberty. While the proper papers were in course of preparation he went free and has not since been heard from.

CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, was sentenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court, to be hanged on the 15th of January, the day appointed for the execution of the youth RODGERS. It is the intention of the counsel for CANGEMI to carry his case up to the Court of Appeals, on certain points arising as they claim, from irregularity of proceedings on the trial.

Yesterday closed the Coroner's inquest in the case of JOHN KELLY, the young man who was shot on Sunday night by MICHAEL BARRETT, in the porter-house of the latter, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. A verdict was rendered against BARRETT, and the accused has been locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

There is no Grand Jury yet impaneled in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday BERNARD MCSAULEY was convicted of an assault and battery on a police officer. No other business was done.

The Committee on the Worth Monument met yesterday. Nothing was done beyond the reception of the various bills of account connected with the celebration. The amount is $4,779 55. Most of them were passed; some were referred for further examination.

The Ladies' Union Society of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-street, held a meeting last evening, when the annual report of the institution was read, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of the Central Church, and other gentlemen. This institution, which ordinarily has from 25 to 30 aged inmates under its care, may well be denominated one of the most purely benevolent in the City.

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of the State of New-York, was celebrated on Monday evening at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway. A large audience was in attendance. The exercises consisted of music and addresses, which were well received. The oration, by Rt. W. JAMES HERRING, was a history of the Order from the days of Moses.

The general Produce Market, yesterday, lacked vigor. Prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, leaned in favor of buyers, yet the sales were not extensive. Provisions and Groceries were generally in limited demand, at languid prices. Cotton was very dull. Freights exhibited no remarkable change.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, a report of the Penitentiary Committee was adopted in favor of increasing the accommodations for the poor at Flatbush, and the contract was awarded—the work to be commenced forthwith. A report was adopted in favor of applying to the Legislature for power to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to pay the claim of Kings County, amounting to $7,000. A special Committee reported that the Superintendent of the Poor will be able to prevent any suffering of the poor the present season, with the cooperation of the charitable societies, to enable them to give only to those truly in want.

The trial of SAMUEL KEYES for the murder of his wife, will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, to-day. The trial of KELLY and GALLAGHER for the murder of HUGH KELLY, in Main-street, last Summer, is set down for trial in the same Court on Thursday next.

The Brooklyn Police were paid off yesterday in gold and silver. Each man received two months' pay, amounting to nearly $134 each.

THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.—We understand from good authority that President BUCHANAN has decided to join Mayor WOOD in punishing the "traitors" who voted for that other Democrat, Mr. TIEMANN, at the late election. He will begin with JOHN MCKEON, whose round, rosy, well-filled head will fall into the official basket this morning. The President cannot well stop here. Mr. MCKEON was by no means chief among the Anti-Wood sinners. He made speeches against Mayor WOOD, to be sure, but Mr. BUTTERWORTH notified persons in the employ of Government under him that they could not "handle bullion" any longer if they voted for Mayor WOOD. Is he doomed also?

This affords additional evidence that the doctrine of non-intervention which brought Mr. BUCHANAN into office, is now to be disregarded. Our City is to be governed partly from Albany, and partly from Washington. The Legislature at Albany gives us laws, and the President at Washington gives us rulers. Mr. BUCHANAN is treading closely and rapidly in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor.

The President's Message—The Kansas Question and the Senate.

President BUCHANAN'S first Message will be found in our columns this morning. It is a document of more interest than importance, for while every one is curious to know the President's views upon the leading topics of public concern, they have nevertheless not the force of law, and carry but little weight except as expressions of personal opinion.

The financial crisis is the opening and the principal topic of the Message. It is charged exclusively to our "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits." The fourteen hundred State banks have done all the mischief, by their enormous issues of paper money without any specie basis, and by thus stimulating stock-gambling, heavy importations and miscellaneous speculation. All this is directly contrary to the Constitution, which prohibits any State from authorizing the issue of bills of credit; but, unfortunately, the President says, a wrong interpretation of the Constitution has prevailed so long that the matter cannot now be set right. He suggests, therefore, no way of providing a remedy for this enormous evil, but says it must be left entirely to the discretion of the States themselves, which have done all the mischief. He hints that they ought to prohibit the issue of bills of a less denomination than twenty or fifty dollars, and that Congress should pass a bankrupt law, which will have the effect of ending the existence of any bank which shall suspend specie payments. Although the Government can do nothing to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, it ought to do something to alleviate the sufferings inflicted by the crisis which has already occurred. Unfortunately, again, however, what it can do is very little. The President has directed the suspension of all public works not already commenced, but he trusts that the Government will have no difficulty in making the small loan which its necessities may require.

This is the substance of the Message, so far as financial matters are concerned. The President utters some sound economical truths, but recommends no practical measures of relief. His views of the origin of our financial difficulties coincides with that which we have taken in the columns of the TIMES but he leaves the solution of our troubles to the genial operations of the laws of trade and nature, and to the good sense of the people.

In regard to Kansas, the Message is somewhat more explicit, though we doubt whether it will be generally regarded as more satisfactory. The President submits an argument to show that the Lecompton Convention was a duly authorized body, and that its acts are legal and valid. He expresses the hope that "on future occasions, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota 'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State' may be followed." He took it for granted that the Lecompton Convention would pursue this course in regard to Kansas, and therefore his "instructions to Governor WALKER *in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people*, were expressed in general and *unqualified* terms." He is inclined to think now, however, that in submitting the Slavery question to the popular vote, the Convention submitted the only topic of paramount importance to Kansas or the country. He thinks that the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented than it is at the present moment; and without any specific recommendation to Congress, he thus adumbrates the opinion which he seems to entertain upon the subject:

> Kansas has for some years occupied to much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and *she will then for the first time be left*, as she ought to have been long since, *to manage her own affairs in her own way*. If her Constitution on the subject of Slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it *within a brief period*. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

It may fairly be inferred from this that Mr. BUCHANAN does not regard the people of Kansas as being in actual possession of their legitimate sovereignty, or as in the way of acquiring it at the coming election;—since it is only after their admission as a State that they are "*for the first time* to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way." Within *how* "brief a period" moreover they would become thus invested with their indefeasible rights Mr. BUCHANAN does not tell us.

Perhaps upon the subject of Kansas the language of the Message is quite as positive as could reasonably have been expected;—but it certainly lacks the emphasis demanded by the importance of the occasion, and will scarcely suffice, we imagine, to reconcile the people of the Territory, or even the members of the present Congress, to the imposition upon Kansas of the Lecompton Constitution. It will be seen by our report of the debates in the Senate that Mr. DOUGLAS very promptly declared his entire dissent from the President's views in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, and that he was sustained in this attitude by Mr. STUART of Michigan and by one or two other Democratic Senators. We have some reason to suppose that before many days one of these distinguished gentlemen will offer a bill which will carry into practical effect the President's "hope," that the example of Congress in requiring the Constitution of Minnesota to be submitted to the popular vote, may be followed on this occasion.

Our foreign policy is treated by the President with diplomatic reserve though some of the information which he conveys is sufficiently gratifying to deserve attention. Thus it is very satisfactory to learn that our negotiations with Great Britian in regard to Central American affairs are proceeding in a friendly spirit, though with less rapidity than could be wished. With Russia and France our relations are altogether amicable, but the President alludes with great propriety to the extremely oppressive nature of the restrictions which are still imposed upon our commerce with the latter Empire. Our intercourse with Spain is spoken of in less honeyed phrase, but as a new Minister is about to be dispatched to Madrid we may hope that a disposition on our part to do justice to the claims of Spain will be met in the like spirit by the Government of ISABELLA II.

The Chinese question is treated briefly and with great good sense. Our Minister, it appears, has been instructed to avoid all occasions of unnecessary collision, but to cooperate with England and France in securing those "just concessions which the nations of the world have a right to expect and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold." The Walker expedition is strongly condemned, and the aid of Congress invoked to prevent such evasions of the law in future.

Utah is in a state of rebellion and must be reduced to subjection, for which purpose the President recommends the addition of four regiments to the army. The organization of the territory of Arizona is recommended, and the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific is urged.

The revenue of the year was $68,631,513, which gave, with the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, an aggregate of $88,532,869 for the service of the year. The public expenditures of the year amounted to $70,822,724, including $5,943,896 applied to the redemption of the public debt. It is believed that the receipts of the year will give, including the balance now on hand, an aggregate of $75,389,934, for the service of the year; and the expenditures are estimated at $74,963,058. The amount of the public debt is $25,165,154.

The reports of the several Departments, of which we have given summaries in another part of this morning's TIMES, give all the statistics and details of their operations for the year. The President concludes by declaring his purpose to be very economical in the administration of the Government, and by requesting Congress to give him two days at least for the examination of bills which he is required to sign.

The Message is of reasonable length, clearly written and moderate in its tone.

New-York and Paris Police.

The letter from our correspondent "Malakoff," which we published on Monday, upon the organization and duties of the French police, points out the great and essential difference between the *gens d'armerie* of New-York and that of Paris. The French *sergent de ville*, or *garde municipal*, is a man who lives apart from the people, and is not of the people—who has has no aspirations, and no sympathies outside his own *corps*. In it all his hopes and interests are centred. His great ambition, after earning his daily bread in an honest way, is to earn his promotion. He looks upon the police as his profession, and is proud of it. Every pains is taken by his superiors to make him consider himself one of a class apart. He is not allowed to converse in the streets with civilians, much less step into a "grocery" and take a drink. He is under military discipline, wears military uniform, is taught military drill, and let us add, that besides all this, or perhaps as the consequence of all this, he is a very respectable and very efficient public servant.

Now in almost every one of the foregoing particulars the New-York policeman is the antipodes of his Parisian brother. He is, in the majority of cases, appointed for political work of some sort rendered to somebody in office, and he looks upon his situation as one of the perquisites to which his "party" is entitled. He gets it because he is a prominent member in a certain grade of the party, and considers that he has already earned his salary by past services in politics, not that he is to earn it in thief-catching. His political character, in other words, his importance as a citizen, is never laid aside nor lost sight of. He wears uniform to be sure, but he disdains to button it in military fashion, and exposes his snowy linen and its California diamond with as much ostentation as a railroad conductor. To put one's hands in one's pockets while on duty is a grave military offence. Your New-York policeman hardly ever puts them anywhere else. He smokes vigorously. If he meets a friend, he takes a drink with him in a good-natured way, just as any other citizen might. He gossips pleasantly at corners of streets, and in door-ways, and "loafs" with all the nonchalance of a man who knows the rights secured to him by the Constitution, and who means to exercise them. He lives in his room, or his boarding-house, with his family, just as the rest of us do. When we see him at his post, far from being a grim officer of the law, fresh from parade and roll-call, he is simply Tom, Dick or Harry of the Third or Sixth Ward, with whom we consumed a mint julep last evening at the Pewter Mug, and who probably intends next election to run for a police justiceship, or a seat in the Legislature. We clap him on the back, or punch him in the ribs, as our manner may be, and crack our joke with him, without being in the least awed by his rank. He is not the servant of the State, and would feel insulted if you called him so. He is the nominee of his party, and to it he feels he owes his first allegiance. He considers it a point of honor to use his office for the promotion of its interests. The idea of living and dying in the police never enters his head. He is there simply as a stepping-stone to Congress, or a foreign embassy, or until he can get time to pursue his studies for admission to the bar. In short, he is an excellent fellow, with strong good sense, a kind heart, and full of an honest and honorable desire to better his condition, but he is no more a policeman than Captain RENDERS is a statesman.

If we are asked what conclusion we deduce from all this, we have no hesitation in confessing that we think it is sheer waste of time to attempt to better our police by comparing them with that of Paris or of London. Police like the English or French, we cannot have and we may as well reconcile ourselves to the privation at once, and the reason is very palpable. In this country men with sufficient honesty, and education, and astuteness to make good policemen, find no difficulty in turning themselves before very long into something better than policemen. There are men amongst the London detectives, who, if they had the good luck to be Americans born, might fairly aspire to seats in the United States Senate. The diligence, energy [illegible]

knowledge of human nature, of society, of the world in all their phases, power of analysis, skill in the classification of facts, and in logical deduction therefrom, often displayed by them in hunting down a single criminal, would, in this country, raise them to a high position in any walk of life, crown their old age with honor, and place their children after them in comfort and respectability. It is men of this sort who fill our judgment-seats and sit in our Cabinet.

Now, though it is undoubtedly, at first sight, a matter of regret, that we cannot get our police duties done better; we must say we think, when viewed in connection with the cause, it affords some ground for rejoicing. The superficial observer who deplores the inefficiency of our peacekeepers, sees in it a sign of incipient decay. There never was a greater mistake; it is in reality one of the consequences of the rudest health, and the most unbounded prosperity. While we have a thousand paths open to wealth and honor, men of character and ability will never crave earnestly to be allowed to keep watch and ward over our own lives and property. Before we can hope to match the police of Paris we must be content to see in our midst the desperate competition, and those almost impassable distinctions of rank, by which society in the Old World is marked.

QUERY.—Would it not be possible for the Board of Police Commissioners to hold one session, without introducing the regular entertainment of a personal snarl between Mayor WOOD and General NYE? These valiant champions of two political parties are consuming a good deal more of the public time in their private quarrels than they have any right to monopolize. Perhaps, by a violent patriotic effort on both sides, they may get through the next session without giving each other the lie direct.

Personal.

Hon. Mr. BELMONT, who has been dispatched to Spain, by some of our cotemporaries, for the purpose of buying the island of Cuba, and by others commissioned to take charge of the property of the family of ROTHSCHILD, and inaugurate the triumphs of American finance over a prostrate Europe, seems to be singularly slow in awarding himself of the greatness thus thrust upon him. He has not only bought the very handsome house on the Fifth-avenue, recently occupied by Mr. GIBON, but is going to the trouble of refitting it throughout, although it was already proverbial among the houses of this City for the splendor and good taste of its apartments. The furniture was disposed of on Monday at auction, and the sale attracted so many representatives of the "world" that one might have supposed himself assisting at a "*matinée*." The "show" was very magnificent, but we have no disposition to chronicle the details of this dispersion of the household gods of a family widely and justly respected, for every such occasion brings vividly to mind the story told of Mr. THACKERAY, that of all the crowd which thronged the saloons of Gore House when its treasures were exposed to the public eye, the great satirist alone seemed to remember the pleasant days that were past, and to sorrow, with unaffected sympathy, over the wreck of a brilliant and prosperous home.

Mr. BELMONT has brought home from Europe a very fine collection of pictures which, in compliance with the request of a number of our citizens, he has consented to loan for a public exhibition for the benefit of some one of the City charities.

How Very Remarkable!

We Americans are certainly a very odd people. If any unfortunate foreign scribbler ventures to question the perfection of our institutions, of our manners, or even of our personal appearance, we fly out upon him with a sudden and irresistible fury, pluck him by the beard, make light of his mustaches, and, as far as may be, defile the graves of his ancestors. Meanwhile, we say the most abominable possible things of ourselves with an air of complacent self-satisfaction altogether inimitable, and damn ourselves by implication in the most amiable manner. So, for instance, one of our cotemporaries, the respectable "*North American*," of Philadelphia, describing a ball given by the Brazilian Minister at Washington, indulges in the following extraordinary pæan over the decency of the guests:

> "The high tone and dignified courtesy that were everywhere noticeable, without the least token of effort, bespoke the refinement and grace which presided, and attracted universal commendation."

What are we to infer from this? That a "high tone and dignified courtesy" are so very rare in the social assemblies of Washington as to be altogether "noticeable," particularly when, as on this felicitous occasion, they are attained "without the least effort?" Or simply that the "correspondent" of our cotemporary having been trained in the rustic simplicities of the placid Pennsylvanian life was altogether overpowered by the brilliancy of the scene to which he was introduced, and so, by a not unnatural confusion of ideas, supposed that every body was as much amazed as himself at the sight of so many people so finely dressed and yet behaving themselves as quietly as if they were got up in Newmarkets, and *robes de matin?* We adopt neither the one nor the other solution. The preposterous nonsense which we have quoted does really reflect neither upon the manner and customs of the Washingtonians who, doubtless, are able to behave themselves properly when they "go into society," without making any very exhausting effort so to do—nor upon the experience of the Philadelphia correspondent, who may very possibly be an adept at the German and expert in the Lancers; but upon a kind of conventional baldordash, which came into the literature of journaliam with the British *Morning Post*, and first invaded these shores with the "Letters from the Watering-Places," and which is a nuisance highly fit to be abated. The "gentlemanly-barkeeper" and "affable-and-accomplished-steward" style of composition ill-beseems the dignified columns of the respectable Press, and we notice its appearance in the *North American* only to protest against the ridiculous injustice which such language may be made to do the well-bred and well-behaved classes of American society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—A new local drama in five acts and seven tableaux, called "The Poor of New-York," was produced here last night with overwhelming success. We are compelled by the pressure on our columns to postpone any extended notice of the work. The action, although purely local, is of the intensest kind, and the situations, scenery and acting excited the audience to unusual demonstrations of approval. The actors were frequently called before the curtain, and richly deserved the compliment; and at the end, the authors being called for, Mr. BOUCICAULT made his appearance and stated that the play was the joint production of Messrs. SEYMOUR, WARDEN, GOODRICH and himself, and stated as a fact worthy of being placed on record, that the drama was written, put upon the stage, (the scenery is entirely new, and graphically correct and good,) studied, rehearsed and played all in the space of *seventeen days*. To Mr. BOUCICAULT belongs all the merit of a success which we have never seen surpassed in this City.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A young man named ROGERS BRADLEY, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from Philadelphia. He is charged with stealing $140 from his brother in Philadelphia [illegible]

ABSTRACT OF DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The importance of this document has induced its publication at length on another page of this paper. A brief abstract of the figures of the Report may not be out of place, for reference.

The Government spent this last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857 ..... $70,822 722

On the Civil list	$27,531,922	
Interior Department	5,358,274	
War Department	19,261,774	
Navy Department	12,726 856	
Public Debt	5,943,896	$70,822,722

The budget of expenditure for the current fiscal year, to end June 30, 1858, is made..$74,963,058

Actual first quarter	$23,714,528	
Estimates three quarters.	51,248,530	$74,963,058

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, July 1, was $17,710,114

Revenue to 30th Sept	20,929,819
Estimated to 30th June	36,750,000
Total	$75,389,933

This would leave $426,875, provided the revenue is not over-estimated, nor the expenditure underrated: to provide against which contingencies and to guard the public credit the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of $20,000,000. The Customs Revenue for the first quarter was $18,573,729. The Secretary calculates on only $33,000,000 for the remaining nine months. Instead of $231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year, entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate,) he looks for no more than $174,000,000, owing to the recent revulsion. The Land and Miscellaneous revenues of the year he sets down at $6,006,090, of which $2,356,090 was realized the first quarter.

The Public Debt was reduced on the 1st of July to $29,060,386. The Department has since purchased $3,895,232, leaving the amount outstanding $25,165,154.

The Department has collected anew the Railway Capital and Debt of the country. These amount in

Capital	$491,435,661
Debt	417,243,664
Total	$908,679,325

The annual Income is reported at $48,406,488. Interest on the Debt, $25,093,203.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons, two of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July last was 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called on to garrison 68 permanent forts and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 3,000,000 square miles. The Secretary of War thinks that to render governmental protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would not be required;—five additional regiments would answer the purpose, if properly posted;—he, therefore, suggests the propriety of asking from Congress this increase.

The army has been constantly and actively engaged. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force; exigent affairs in Kansas demanded the presence there of two regiments; and, finally, the movement of troops to Utah was a most serious and important undertaking.

The Secretary of War reviews the present condition of the Mormons—their disregard of the civil authorities of the United States—and alludes to the prevailing belief that they instigated the Indians to hostilities against our citizens. Nevertheless, it has always been the policy and desire of the Federal Government to avoid collision with this Mormon community. It has borne with their insubordination until, at length, they stand like a lion in the pathway that leads from the Atlantic States to the Pacific seaboard. It was hence thought expedient, during the past Summer, to send a body of troops to Utah with the civil officers recently appointed to that Territory. As the intention then was merely to establish these functionaries in the offices to which they had been commissioned, and to erect Utah into a geographical military department, the force then dispatched and now *en route* to the Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient for these purposes. Supplies were abundant, the position was favorable for holding the Indians in check, and it was hardly within the line of reasonable probability that the people could put themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked rebellion. This, however, they have done. Great care was taken, in preparing the march to Utah, that nothing should even seem to excite apprehension. The instructions to the commanding officer were not to allow any conflict between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing obedience to the laws. In conformity with this sentiment, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah, for the purpose of assuring the people of the Territory of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This officer found that the deluded people were determined to resist, by force if necessary, the entrance of the army into the valley of Salt Lake. Supplies of every sort were refused him, and the day after his departure BRIGHAM YOUNG issued his proclamation substantially declaring war against the United States. In view of this menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and of the importance of promptly suppressing the spirit of rebellion there, the Secretary repeats his recommendation for the immediate addition of at least five new regiments to the service.

The Secretary alludes to divers defects in the service which ought to be remedied. One error is the separate, independent character of the Staff Corps. This removes officers from their proper position as aids or assistants to the Commander, and constitutes them his equals. It contracts the sphere of observation and experience, unfits the officer for change or advancement, and begets an accumulation of precedent and prerogative at war with the vital principle of military organization—the inviolable and undivided authority of the head. Another defect is to be found in the uncertain and ill-defined rights of brevet rank; and a still more serious fault is the promotion by seniority, a practice that has been abandoned even in the most aristocratic and monarchical nations. Seniority, with the requirements essential for position, ought certainly to give precedence, but, without these, that dignity and respect which belong to rank and command, can never be secured. To correct these, and other evils, the Secretary urges upon Congress so to provide for the construction of the regiments of horse, artillery, and infantry, as to approximate them to the practice of all nations long-experienced in war, and so as to admit their contraction for peace, and their reëxpansion in war, without altering this basis. This can be done without any increase of officers or men, or augmentation of expense. The Secretary recommends that all the officers of the Staff should be collected by law into one corps. Promotion may be made a reward of merit and an incentive to zeal by enacting that it shall take place by seniority in corps, (unless in extraordinary cases,) to the rank of Captain, and beyond that by selection from the next grade in the same arm, to that to be filled as far as Colonel inclusive. General officers to be at the choice of the President, as they now are. The Secretary concurs with his predecessor in other proposed amellorations, and especially in preparing for infirm and disabled officers a competent and tranquil retreat, and for the [illegible] substantial dismissal from the service.

[illegible]

General-in-Chief. He thinks the plan of [illegible] tal depôts for recruiting would be highly [illegible] tageous. The tone of the rank and file [illegible] vation, and the habit of employing soldiers [illegible] laborers is detrimental to the service. [illegible] to commission is strongly recommended.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that [illegible] formation of a Railroad between the Pa[illegible] the valley of the Mississippi, the route [illegible] would be chosen. Until then, other milit[illegible] require special opening and occupation [illegible] passage and protection of emigrants, and [illegible] transportation of military stores. The [illegible] roads already in charge of the Depart[illegible] progressing satisfactorily.

Two expeditions have been fitted out [illegible] to explore tracts of country hitherto [illegible] known. The first was sent to the [illegible] beyond the waters of the upper Missouri, [illegible] the "Black Hills," and will no doubt bring [illegible] ble information. The other is engaged in [illegible] the Colorado of the West, of which, to [illegible] nothing scarcely has been accurately known. [illegible] latter may probably result in discovering [illegible] means by which the transportation of arm[illegible] can be effected to the interior of New-Mexico [illegible] Utah.

The Secretary makes a fresh allusion [illegible] importance of establishing a national [illegible] The report of the Chief of the Ordnance [illegible] in detail the condition of that branch of [illegible] lic service. Its general operations have [illegible] main, been satisfactory. The manufac[illegible] small arms at the two national armories [illegible] with very much the same results as before [illegible]

From the Chief Engineer's report it appears [illegible] the National sea-coast defences are gradually [illegible] certainly, advancing towards completion [illegible] when finished will constitute a system of [illegible] time defences formidable in extent and [illegible] magnitude. New-York will be considered [illegible] pregnable when the fortifications now in [illegible] shall be finished. The fortifications will be [illegible] the guns heavier and more numerous than [illegible] of Sebastopol. The Secretary, in concluding [illegible] servations on this point, dwells upon the importance of sea-coast fortifications and their capabilities for defence against any fleet that could be brought against them.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy [illegible] commendably brief and business-like [illegible] We must award to Mr. TOUCEY all the credit [illegible] omitting in his report all needless and [illegible] discussions.

The Home Squadron, under the flag of [illegible] PAULDING, has consisted of the frigates *Wabash* and *Roanoke*, and the sloops-of-war *Saratoga*, *Cyane*, with the war-steamers *Susquehanna* and *Fulton*. A large force, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, has been kept near Central America, on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in that part of the world. The act of the command of the *Roanoke* in bringing home the remnant of WALKER'S army from Aspinwall, without orders, is justified by the Secretary on the score of it being "an act of humanity." An appropriation is recommended to pay for their clothing, [illegible] &c., while on shipboard, amounting to $[illegible]. The *Saratoga* is now at Aspinwall, and will be relieved by the *Susquehanna*. The *Fulton* and *Susquehanna* have both been ordered to the coast of America to prevent the landing of American filibusters. "If any unlawful expedition from the United States," says the Secretary, "against Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or Mexico, shall succeed in effecting a landing, it will be because it has been able to elude the vigilance of the squadron."

The force in the Pacific, under the command of Captain MERVINE, has consisted of the frigate *Independence*, the sloops *St. Marys*, *John Adams* and *Decatur*, and the war-steamer *Massachusetts*. The *John Adams* has been ordered home to [illegible] folk, and the *Massachusetts* has been put out of commission at San Francisco. Commander [illegible] of the *St. Marys*, had made a survey of [illegible] guano islands, New-Nantucket and Jarvis [illegible] conflicting claimants appearing, had taken possession of them in the name of the United States [illegible] annexed them to our possessions. Captain [illegible] VINE had been superseded in his command by Captain JOHN C. LONG, who left Boston in October for the Pacific, in the steamer *Merrimac*. The *Saranac* and the *Vandalia* have both left the United States for the same station.

Though the Secretary approves the action of Commander DAVIS, in taking off the retreating of WALKER'S army, he condemns the action of that officer in interfering in the matter of the *Granada*, and returning her to the Nicaraguan authorities. The Secretary recommends that the Government should pay the Panama Railroad for the cost of transporting WALKER'S men across the Isthmus, after their capitulation, though the railroad company exonerates Capt. MERWIN from any pecuniary responsibility. The amount of the bill is $[illegible].

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Capt. BREESE, has consisted of the frigates *Congress*, the steamer *Susquehanna*, and the sloop *Constellation*. The first two ships have been ordered home; they will not be replaced by other ships before next Spring. Our force now in the Mediterranean is the sloop-of-war *Constellation*.

The Brazil squadron has consisted of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and the sloops *Falmouth* and *Germantown*, under the flag of Captain FREDERICK FOREST. The sloop *Germantown* having been taken from this station, the frigate and *Falmouth* remain to guard our interests in that quarter.

On the Coast of Africa we have had a large force under the flag of Captain CRABBE, who has been superseded by Captain CONOVER. The force consists of the frigate *Cumberland*, the sloops *Dale* and *Vincennes*.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, and the sloops *Portsmouth* and *Lexant* have constituted a Chinese squadron, under the command of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG. The *Levant* has been ordered home to Boston, and the *San Jacinto*, at [illegible] dates, June 23, had gone from Hong Kong to Shanghae, for the benefit of the health of the officers and crew. The hostilities between the Chinese and English has induced the Government to send an increased force to this station. The steam-frigate *Minnesota* and *Mississippi*, and the sloop-of-war *Germantown* have been sent out; they sailed last August. Mr. REED, our Envoy to China, went as passenger in the *Minnesota*. Captain TATTNAL, in the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, has been sent to relieve Captain ARMSTRONG. The *Powhatan* will stop at Madeira to land ex-President PIERCE and his family.

The sloop *Preble*, the practice ship at the Naval Academy, has been on her usual Summer cruise with the first and third class of acting midshipmen. The expedition of the bark *Release* in search of sugar-cane cuttings is noticed, [illegible] the return to England of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, as well as the telegraphic expedition of the *Niagara*, but nothing is said about the future movements of that ship.

The successful expedition of the sloop *Plymouth* for the purpose of experimenting with the Dahlgren gun is approvingly noticed, and the Secretary says: "The result of the operations on board the *Plymouth* dispel all doubt whether the heavy cannon she carried would be manageable, and he recommends their adoption, and an appropriation to test their efficacy.

In relation to the act of March 3, 1857, directing the Secretary to report to Congress a code of regulations for the Navy, it is stated that a Board consisting of officers of each department of the service is now engaged at Washington in performing that duty. An expedition has been sent to verify the [illegible] of the Arctic and Tuscarora rivers, with

a view to the equal use of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and another expedition is on the point of departure for the La Plata, under the command of Captain Page, to survey the Paraguay. The work of publishing the survey to the North Pacific and Behring's Straits is rapidly advancing. An increase of the Marine Corps to the number of 2 000 is recommeded. Further appropriations are recommended for the purpose of making Key West a coal depot for our naval ships. The war-steamer building at Hoboken by the Stevens family, which was not to exceed in cost $586,000, has already consumed $500,000 and a commission appointed to examine into her condition report that it will require $812,033 68 to complete her. This stupendous affair was commenced in the year 1842. The executors of R. L. Stevens say that $702,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is proposed the Government pay over to them $86,717 84, the balance of the unappropriated money for this purpose.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under the charge of Captain Blake, is in a flourishing condition; there are now attached to this institution 178 acting midshipmen; during the past year 15 have graduated and 8 have been admitted.

The joint resolution of Congress, directing medals to be struck and presented to Doctor Kane and his men, has not been complied with, for the reason that no appropriation was made for defraying the expenses.

In respect to the action of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, no other information is offered than a reference to the report furnished to the President of the action of the Courts, and which, it is stated, he has approved. It also appears that certain officers have been restored to the active list, and from the furlough to "leave-pay." Who they are is not intimated. The Secretary appears to be influenced by the most kindly and generous feelings toward the officers who were the victims of the "Retiring Board," but he has no power to interfere with the decisions of the Board, let his opinions of their justice be as they may.

The policy of changing the old system of three-years' cruises to cruises of two years has been adopted, as one of the means of increasing the efficiency of the service. The five new steam sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress are to be immediately constructed, and with watertight compartments. The construction of ten steamships of a light draught of water is recommended, such as will be capable of entering the small harbors at the South, where none of our ships-of-war can now enter, and which might be made of great service in the Chinese waters at the present time. The cost of the ten would be $2,208,000. Larger appropiations are recommended for special experimental purposes.

The expenditures of the Department for the last year were $12,632,696 81; the appropriation demanded for the coming year is $14,616,298 22, of which $9,749,515 01 is for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and $4,866,783 22 for special purposes. The Secretary has a proper idea of the importance of the service at which he is the head, to the prosperity and dignity of the country, but is not of opinion that it is our policy to attempt to create a great naval force because other nations have seen fit to do so. He thinks that the service might be increased to any extent required by the exigencies of the country, without difficulty, when required.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General Brown's Report is very voluminous. Mr. Brown states that since he entered upon the administration of the Department, he has ventured on no new theories, nor attempted any innovations on a well-tried system. He calls particular attention to the fact that while but 8,146 Post-Offices were established in the twenty years from 1827 to 1847, the number established in ten years, from 1847 to 1857, was 11,444—being an increase of 3,298 in just one-half of the former period. During the last fiscal year, 1,725 offices have been established, and 704 discontinued, being a net increase of 1,021. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,680; of which 4,767 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations. The total number of Post-Offices in the United States at this time is 27,148, of which 368 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate. On the 30th of June last, 7,888 mail-routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles; of which 22,530 miles were by railroad, 15,245 by steemboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails wes 74,906,067 miles, costing $6,622,046. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per mile; by steamboat, twenty-two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased 2,207 miles, and the length of steamboat routes is increased by 294 miles. The number of mail contractors is 6,576. The stage-coaches are going more and more out of fashion; during the year, the length of coach routes has been reduced 1,124 miles, and the annual transportation 24,061 miles. The cost of the Utah routes was increased $17,500, by the allowance of additional pay, without increased service, on the route between Salt Lake and San Pedro. The extension of railroad service, (amounting to 2,458,648 miles,) is set forth in tabular form in the report, with an exhibit of the additional expense thereby incurred, amounting to $249,458 during the year. Compared with the service last year, there appears a decrease of 791 miles in the length of rontes, and of 823,034 miles in the annual transportation, while the cost is increased $120,044. In New-York, railroad transportation has increased 293,328 miles, while steamboat service has decreased 161,664 miles, and coach service has fallen off 143,384 miles, but with an increased cost in the latter amounting to $12,642. The receipts of the Department for the year were $7,353,951, and the expenditures $11,508,057. Allowing for certain special provisions on the account of revenue and expenditure, the *deficit* is stated at $3,453,718 40. The increase of expenses this year is 5 per cent. in the amount of annual transportation, end 9 7-10 per cant. in cost.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, $12,053,247; Revenue, $10,584,074; leaving the sum of $1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming year.

The mail contracts with the New-York and Havre and Bremen lines of steamships, have been continued tor another yeer, and the adoption of a permanent contract with these lines is recommended. The Panama Railroad Company receives an annual compensation of $100,000 for mail transportation, the contract to continue till October, 1859. The temporary contract with C. K. Garrison, for mail transportation between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, expires June 30, 1858. The contract on the Pacific side must be extended one year. The postages on mails transported by the Collins line during the year, were $210,463 93; previous year, $461,575. The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was $874,194; of which $574,194 were collected in the United States. An elaborate tabular statement is furnished, of the number of letters and papers conveyed between the United States and Great Britain during the last four years—showing excess of British postege collected in this country, of $193,267 last yeer; a result disadvantageous to the department. The balance is every year largely against us. The cause lies in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the trans-Atlantic mails have been conveyed by the Cunard line, the British Government thereby receiving nearly four-fifths of the postage. Negotiations for a radical change are pending.

The subject of the adoption of a plan of money-orders, drawn by postmasters, is urged upon the attention of Congress, with an allusion to former proceedings. The establishment of Sub-Post-Offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is also announced, with an intimation that the Postmaster-General had hoped to be able to reduce the City delivery-fee to one cent, but this was found impracticable in New-York and Philadelphia, as the law requires that the entire cost of delivery shall be defrayed out of the carriers receipts. In Boston, one cent pays. The system of express agents to have charge of through-mails is earnestly commended. In regard to delays and failures on the great mail-route from New-Orleans to New-York, the report is very full. This line is composed of sixteen links, each under a separate contract. The causes of delay are reported upon—consisting of railroad disasters, broken bridges, ice and snow, &c.—and as a remedy, the closing of a contract with the Florida Railroad Company is recommended, whereby one party, instead of sixteen, becomes the contractor—the mails to be conveyed *from New-Orleans to New-York by sea in five days*—an arrangement which, the Postmaster General thinks, will obviate not only the delays that attend land-carriage, but will tend also to prevent robberies and losses of the mails, as well as to effect the preservation of mail matter from the damage it now frequently incurs. The Company referred to offer to perform a daily service during the year for $456,250. An extension of this great Southern route may be made to include the conveyance of the California mails, by way of Cedar Key, Aspinwall, Greytown, or Huasacualco. The report enters into particulars of the mail service on the Mississippi, and in regard to the settlement of the San Pedro claim of Mr. Chorpenning, and then passes to a consideration of the proposals for carrying *the Overland California mail*. The contract for this service has been awarded to John Butterfield and others, who engage to convey the mails to and from San Francisco, each trip to occupy twenty-five days, the starting-points to be St. Louis and Memphis—thence by way of Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Rio Grande, and by way of El Paso and Fort Yuma to San Francisco,—the contract to run for six years from Sept. 16, 1858, at the yearly compensation of $600,000. The advantages of this El Paso route over the Albuquerque are set forth at considerable length. The distance by the route selected, from Memphis to San Francisco, is 2,103 miles. This is regarded as the pioneer route for the first great Railroad that may be constructed to the Pacific. A communication from Hon. John R. Bartlett on the subject of Overland Mails, is embodied in the report, in illustration of Mr. Brown's views. This subject ends the report, and forms a valuable feature of the document.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Thompson's report opens with an exhibit of the operations of the Land Bureau. A historical sketch is given of the methods by which the public domain was originally acquired, and then follows a schedule of the organization of the surveying system. The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 363,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of, 1,086,137,536 acres. Last year, 22,889,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,381,010 were located with military warrants, and the Railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was $4,225,908, a falling off of $5,322,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent. There are 83 organized Land Districts—but none for New-Mexico or Utah. A commission for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims in New-Mexico is recommended; a geological survey of the same Territory is also urged. No change is suggested in the laws applicable to the working of the Department. In regard to Indian affairs, the Report is explicit. The Indian tribes within our limits now number 325,000 souls. The Indian Bureau is putting forth efforts to induce the savages to take up with fixed habitations—without which little can be done towards ameliorating their condition. A plan, recommended by the Secretary, suggests the gathering of the Indians on smaller reservations and in denser settlements,—the reservations to be divided into farms and distributed among the individuals of the tribes, without the power of sale or transfer, with central farms for the instruction of the children, and a supply of implements of agriculture for all. The tribes which have advanced in civilization, and whose prospects are gratifying, are those in the Southern Superintendency,—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, with the Seminoles in the territory west of Arkansas. The establishment of a District Court for this Superintendency is recommended, to heal disputes among the people. In Washington and Oregon the savages remain belligerent. It is recommended that the expenses of a delegation from these tribes to the Federal capital be paid by the Government, in order that they may have an opportunity to be set right. Indian trust funds have been invested in State Stocks to the amount of $1,481,476.

The Bureau of Pensions return a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of $61,314,620 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,250—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. Frauds upon the Pension Office are numerous, and an extension of the statutory limit of two years is recommended to remedy this evil. The Report states, in detail, the condition of the public buildings at the Capital, and then considers the subject of District Attorneys' fees, concluding this branch with a recommendation of an increase of the attorneys' salaries on an equitable basis. The wagon-road works have been commenced on the routes from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila, and from the Platte River to the Running Water. The Mexican Boundary Commission having concluded its labors, its maps and journals have been turned over to the Department.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, 4,095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filed, 2,066 patents were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three-quarters of the year have been $161,415; expenditures, $163,942; excess of expenditures, $2,526. Of the expenditures $27,939 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary censures this practice, and urges the necessity of making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appeal to a District Judge is also censured, and a repeal of the law which authorizes the practice is earnestly urged.

The report concludes with a strong indorsement of the utility of the Agricultural Division of the Department.

The General Land Office.

The present report and accompanying documents give a full and very satisfactory statement of the extended operations under the land system of the United States:

	Acres.
During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, there have been sold for cash, for $4,225,908 18	5,300,550
During the same period there have been located with military bounty land warrnts	7,381,010
And reported under swamp land grant of 1850	3,362,476
The estimated quantity granted to the State of Alabama, and the Territory of Minnesota, by act of March last for railroad purposes is	5,116.000
Making an aggregate of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, of	21,160,036

Of the lands sold and located, it is estimated that three-fourths were taken for actual settlement. Upon comparison of the foregoing with the statistics of the last annual report, it is found that the lands sold and located during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, fall short of the quantity sold and located during the period embraced in the last report, by more than 6,000,000 of acres, and that the cash receipts have fallen off in a still larger proportion. This diminution is attributable to the withdrawal of the extensive bodies of public lands along the lines of the railroads in the States and Territory to which grants of lands were made during the last Congress, and also to the sale of large quantities at the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854; and to the fact that the demand for new lands has been in part satisfied by the States having lands for disposal under the Swamp Internal Improvement and other grants.

During and since the year 1850 grants of land have been made to ten States and one Territory, to aid them in the construction of fifty railroads, of an extent of 8,647 miles—amounting (part estimated) to 24,247,335 acres, of which 20,796,875 acres were granted by the last Congress. These grants, so far as they remain unadjusted, receive the prompt attention of the General Land Office, so far as the prerequisites are furnished by the authorities of the grantees, and involve an amount of official labor at least equal to the sale of that quantity of land.

Under the Acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the States within which they lie, there have been reported to the General Land Office 64,174,281 acres, of which there have been approved 40,133,564 acres and patented to the States, 24,060,396 acres.

By the Act of 3d March, 1857, the selections of swamp lands were confirmed with exceptions, and they are now being rapidly approved and patented to the States.

Under the Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, there have issued 503,082 warrants, embracing 53,689,870 acres; of which 371,629 warrants have been located, covering 38,569,690 acres of land. There are yet outstanding, awaiting location, 131,453 warrants, embracing 15,100,180 acres.

The report shows the present condition of the grants to the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, for improvement of the Fox, Wisconsin and Des Moines River.

The views of the Commissioner, touching the policy of the Government, in the disposal of the public domain, favor the interests of the actual settlers, and oppose any policy that would allow a monopoly in the hands of speculators. Upon this subject he uses the following language:

The wisdom of the preëmption policy is no longer the subject of controversy—it is established by the history of every neighborhood and settlement throughout the West. This is said in full view of the fact that many fraudulent preëmption claims are established by evasion and perjury; and that such will be the case even under the most diligent administration of this and the local offices, especially during periods such as that through which we have recently passed, where the spirit of speculation has possession of the public mind.

But this class of cases, when compared with the great body of honest claims made by men living upon the lands, is too inconsiderable to weigh against our policy. The title to the lands should pass immediately from the Government to the men who are to cultivate the soil.

So far as it may be avoided, the speculator should not be allowed to intervene.

With a view to uniformity and practicability in the system, important amendments of the preemption laws are recommended.

The report shows an activity in our surveying operations, during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, beyond that of any preceding period—and that the quantity of new lands now liable to be disposed of exceeds, by many millions of acres, the surveyed lands of any former period.

The quantity of land surveyed and ready for market, and not advertised for public sale, exclusive of lands withdrawn on account of railroad grants, embraces an area of	57,442,876 acres.
Of this quantity there was surveyed and returned during the five quarters ending 30th of September, 1857	22,888,911 acres.

The Commissioner's Report presents a most gratifying view of the progress of the Surveying system. The work of laying off and subdividing the public lands in tracts suitable to farms, and looking to the great agricultural interests of the country, has been completed in some, and nearly so in others, of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana. It has advanced as far south in Florida as the protracted Indian hostilities in that region would allow, and been extended so far over Iowa and Wisconsin as will soon place these in the category of States, in which the United States surveying machinery will be withdrawn, and the archives turned over, as required by law, to the State authorities. Retiring from the old sphere of operations, the Commissioner sketches the progress of the system in the new fields opened by law. Beginning with Minnesota, we find the lines of the public Surveys extended to the 47th parallel of north latitude on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior, and along the Mississippi, on both sides.

In Kansas and Nebraska the surveying workwork is already extended over an area equal to some 300 miles, from north to south, by 100 east to west, from the 38° of north letitude to the 42° 30′; and from the 95° to the 98° of west longitude, embracing Indian reservetions, Indian trust, and other lands, and that interesting and rich agricultural region.

On the Pacific Slope, the surveys have been pushed with extraordinary rapidity; upwards of 80,000 miles have been executed in California at the expense of a million of dollars. Linked in with these public surveys are what are known as "Private Land Claims." Under the final confirmations, in some instances by decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States District Court, or of the Board of Land Commissioners, where, in the last two classes, the decrees have become final by dismissel of appeals. These claims, known as "ranchos," from several leagues in extent to a single section of 4,430 acres, with other classes of titles such as rural lands of less extent, and town lots, devolve upon the office great labor and responsibility in connection with the foreign titles in the older land States, which have occupied the attention of the Courts of the country for a quarter of a century, and lead to the development of those interesting principles of jurisprudence which control in the adjustment of these titles.

Passing from California to Oregon, we learn from the Report, that the public lands and donations, west of the Cascedes, have been nearly completed, and as soon as authority of law is conferred for the surveys in the interior territory, the public surveyors, chain in hand, will pass over the Cascades and enter that comparatively unexplored region.

In Washington Territory, the extreme northwestern portion of the Union, the surveys have reached nearly to the 49th° perallel—the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. Leaving the Pacific Slope, the Surveyors have entered Utah, surveyed in the valley of the Jordan and Bear Rivers to the extent of nearly two millions of acres; and in the interior region of New-Mexico surveys are in progress, but are retarded by the difficulties inseparable from the ancient titles in that country, for the survey and final adjustment of which the interposition of Congress is invoked.

The Report is one of diversified details, exhibiting great energy and skill in the administration of this important branch of the public service, and is full of interest to the whole country.

Indian Affairs.

The Annual Report of General Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is an unusually brief, terse, and business-like document.

The Commissioner reporting on the condition and prospects of the various Indian tribes, and exhibiting in detail the operations of the past year, says that the New-York Indians continue to improve, generally adopting agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and even the habits and customs of the whites.

By treaties concluded in July and August, 1855, the Indians in Michigan were relieved from their obligation to remove west of the Mississippi River; they received limited, but sufficient quantities of land, held by them in severalty, and ample means for educational purposes.

The Menomonees and Stockbridges, of Wisconsin, under advantages similar to those enjoyed by the Indians in Michigan, are gradually preparing themselves to be admitted as citizens of the United States.

The Indians in Minnesota are doing well. It is, however, thought that their reservations are too large, and ought to be curtailed, so as to give to each one a limited quantity in severalty, whereby, it is thought, they would receive a greater incentive to personal exertion and industry. A small outlawed band of Sioux committed murders and outrages at the white settlements at Spirit Lake in March last, for which they have been punished by their own brethren.

A portion of the Indians, at the head waters of the Missouri, were severely scourged by the small-pox, losing by that malady 2,000 souls.

Treaties have been made with the tribes west of Missouri, by which the title of these Indians to all lands owned and claimed by them, except such portions as were reserved for their future homes, was extinguished. Thus 13,658,000 acres were acquired for occupancy by our citizens in Nebraska and Kansas, whilst 1,342,000 acres were reserved for the use of the Indians.

The lands ceded by the Delawares were sold for their benefit, realizing $1,054,943 71: those of the Iowas, $184,437 85; and those of the four united tribes, $335,350.

The tribal lands of the Wyandotts, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, were divided among them, giving to each soul about 40 acres.

During the past Summer a treaty was made with the Pawnees, which is calculated, if approved by the Senate, to place these restless and lawless Indians in a settled condition, where they can easily be controlled.

The Commissioner concurs fully with the Statements of his predecessors, that our Indian policy has two radical mistakes: *First*, the lands assigned to them are entirely too large; *secondly*, the payment of large annuities. The former prevents the Indians from acquiring settled habits; the latter causes them to foster a feeling of dependence and habits of idleness, exposing them to the wiles and machinations of inhuman traffickers in ardent spirits, unprincipled gamblers, and greedy and avaricious traders and speculators. No more land ought to be given them than they can cultivate; they should not be allowed to lease or sell their lands except to members of their own respective tribes, and their annuities should be used for the erection of schools and mechanics' shops. Especially they should be relieved of the presence of worthless idlers and vagrants of their own tribes, whose wild habits and roving disposition preclude them from settling down quietly and orderly. For all such restless characters colonies should be erected somewhere about Fort Bent, and the heads of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers.

The reports in regard to the four great Southwestern tribes, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, are very favorable. They have regularly-organized governments and laws, well suited to their condition and circumstances.

The tribes in the Southern Superintendency have for some years severely suffered of drought, but the present season was very abundant, and they have ample supplies of all necessaries of life.

It is expected that the Seminoles will soon remove and settle within the district assigned them in the treaty of 1856. A delegation of Seminoles will soon visit their brethren in Florida, to induce them to emigrate to their own new homes.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the law requiring that the monies due to Indians should be paid by the Superintendents instead of the Agents. He also assigns, at length, his reasons with great force, why the *per capita* payments should be abolished.

The Commissioner suggests the propriety of acquiring from the Cherokees 800,000 acres, on which the whites have already made settlements entirely against the law, and which the Indians are willing to dispose of.

The colonization of the Texas Indians on the reservations set apart by that State is progressing favorably.

The Indiens in New-Mexico are beginning to have some understanding and appreciation of our power and resources, and the necessity of their preserving peace with one another and with the whites.

The Indians on the Upper Arkansas and Upper Platte, with the exception of the Chayennes and Keowas, have been quiet and peacefully disposed during the year. The Cheyennas were in open hostility, and, though chastised by our troops commanded by Colonel Sumner, are not yet sufficiently subdued.

The intormetion concerning the Indiens in Utah is but scanty. It is feared that they have been tampered with by the Mormons, and that the larger portion of them will probably be found to side with those enemies of our Government and laws.

The Superintendent of California reports that "universal peece prevaile among the tribes throughout the State," and that the progress of the reservations is such as the most sanguine friends of the Indians could wish for. Among other facts, he states that the Nome Lackee reservation raised over *ten thousand* bushels of wheat, and that the work was done by Indiens, having only two white men as overseers.

On the reservetions in the southern part of the State the drouth has injured the crops. Five reservations have been established: Sebastien or Tejon, Klamath, Nome Lackee, Mendocino and Fresno farm, on which about 11,239 Indians have been colonized.

A most reprehensible practice has prevailed to some extent in California of kidnapping and selling Indian children. Only few persons acted thus inhumanly, and the voice of the people has unanimously denounced it. The malefectors were punished according to the requirements of the law.

A large number of claims have been presented for payment, for supplies furnished the Indian service in California, during the years 1851 and 1852, which have not been paid for want of appropriations. A special appropriation was made July 29, 1854, with interest from June 1, 1851, at the rate of 10 per cent., to pay Colonel Fremont. Congress having thus acknowledged the validity of the claims, the Commissioner recommends that they should be investigated, with a view to their final settlement.

The Indian affairs, in Oregon and Washington Territories, are in a very critical condition, and, under the existing state of affairs, there is a constant liability of a general outbreak, (on their part) from any disturbing cause, which would require millions to subdue them. The non-ratification of treeties made with them, with the view of extinguishing their titles to the lands necessary for the use and occupancy of our citizens, has produced great dissatisfaction. They are willing to dispose of their lands, and they ought to be acquired.

The Commissioner finally recommends the revision and codification of all the laws relating to Indian affairs.

The Boston *Traveller* comes to the defence of Peter Sinclair, the Scotch lecturer on temperance, against the charges brought against him by the Edinburgh *News*. The *Traveller* denies that Mr. Sinclair ever assumed the title of "Reverend."

COURT CALENDARS—Dec. 9.

Superior Court—*Trial Term*—Nos. 662, 668, 699, 702, 703, 710, 714, 715, 178, 617, 679, 712, 700, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, 666, 661, 543, 713, 695, 711, 525, 684, 708, 601, 645, 632, 612, 185, 91, 337 237, 395, 581, 529.

Meeting of the Central Park Commissioners.

Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Board met at 10 o'clock. Present Commissioners Cooley, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Fields, Green and Hogg. The minutes of the meetings of November 24 and December 1 were read and approved.

A report from the Committee on Salaries and Offices was received, and adopted with amendments.

The Executive Committee presented a report denying the petition of James McLaughlin, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all persons employed by this Commission be required to render such services as may be directed by the Board, whether in the particular sphere of their office duties or not, without additional compensation.

All persons employed in the Park were required to perform such services as the Chief Engineer or Superintendent may direct, and the Clerk was ordered to notify each employe accordingly.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to keep at the office in the Park a book in which shall be entered all orders to the Superintendent, &c., as to work to be performed; such book to be at all times subject to the examination of the Superintendent and the Commissioners.

A report from the Auditory Committee was received, also the monthly report of the Superintendent recommending repairs to the Police Station on the Park.

It was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee examine as to the propriety of disposing of any refuse stone which may not be needed for the purposes of the Park.

Also, That the payments of the men at the Park be made every fortnight, such peyments to commence on Wednesdays instead of Mondays.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, Alderman Harris in the chair.

The returns from the Fifteenth Ward were taken up.

For Mayor—Wood, 863; Tiemann, 2,929.

For Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 986; Smith, 1,668; Wagner, 1,100.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 5th Aldermanic District) gives Tucker, 884; Bonsall, 332; and scattering 16.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 7th Aldermanic District) gives Starr, 474; Lynes, 426; Smith, 363 votes.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 10th Aldermanic District) gives Lynes, 459; Browning, 133; Riley, 103; and scattering 14 votes.

On motion, the returns of the Fifteenth Ward were accepted and confirmed.

The returns of the Fourteenth Ward were then taken up.

For Mayor—Wood, 2,357; Tiemann, 922.

For Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,434; Smith, 467; Wagner, 356.

The Fourteenth Ward (part of the Sixth Aldermanic District) gives Tuomey, 1,666; Bennett, 491 Scattering, 53.

The Fourteenth Ward (part of the Fourth Aldermanic District) gives Stevens, 743; Lindsay, 162; Scattering, 22.

At 1 o'clock the Board took a recess for one hour.

The Murder of John Skelly—Verdict of the Jury.—The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the murder of John Skelly, on Sunday night, in the porter-house of Michael Barrett, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, was concluded yesterday, at the City Hospital. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, which showed that previous to the shooting of the deceased, Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the porter-house, several times requested the party of visitors to leave, on account of the noise they were making, but that they refused to do so. He then fired the musket, by which the deceased met his death. Several police officers stated that Mr. Barrett had always kept a quiet house, and was an inoffensive man. They declared that the "Atlantic Blues" were a "hard set" of youths, and that several of them had been arrested at different times for assaults and betteries and similar offences. The medical testimony showed that the charge entered the deceased's left side and passed out near the spine.

The case being given to the Jury they rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound received on the 6th day of December, 1857, at the hands of Michael Barrett."

After the rendition of the verdict Barrett was examined. He stated that he was 49 years of age, and born in Ireland. In relation to the charge of murder his answer was, "I have nothing to say at present.' After his examination he was removed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

More "Dead Rabbits" in the Field.—James Costello, an Italian, was attacked at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by three "Dead Rabbits." They knocked him down and robbed him. Costello shouted "Police," which brought Officers Kennedy and Hyde to the spot, who arrested the scamps. They gave their names as Thomas McAndrews, Wm. Catlin, and Thos. Langdon, and have been fully committed on a charge of highway robbery.

The Late Stabbing in First-avenue.—Yesterday afternoon notice was received at the Coroner's office that Michael Donnelly the young man who was stabbed a few nights ago at the porter-house corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, while fighting with Frederick Hopka the clerk, was not likely to survive. This morning an *ante mortem* examination of Donnelly will be taken. Hopka is still locked up to await the result of Donnelly's injuries.

Personal.

Dr. Livingston, the great African explorer, has left London for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa he purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself into the Mozambique Channel.

In connection with the rumor from Washington that Mr. Belmont is to be the successor of Mr. Dodge at the Spanish Court, it is well to state, says the *Evening Post*, that Mr. Belmont has just purchased a furnished residence in this City, in the Fifth-avenue, adjoining Dr. Alexander's Church, for $125,000. It was formerly the property of Mr. Geyon, a merchant of this City. It is Mr. Belmont's intention to occupy the house during the Winter.

Madame Pfeiffer, the female traveler who goes all around the world alone, was at Madagascar in June. On the day previous to that on which she wrote a letter to London, describing her reception, she received from the Queen of the Island a present of fowls and eggs, in acknowledgment of the pleasure her piano-playing had afforded Her Majesty.

E. S. Bartholomew, the sculptor, will be a passenger in the steamship *Africa*, which sails to-day for Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

Y. C. Show.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 497 Broadway.

RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing
THOMAS B. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. WALKER'S TELEOPHEROUS BELT.
THE BEST AND GREATEST ARTICLE
For Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 378 Broadway, and
No. 102 Bowery.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s.
English Brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MARRIED.

Smith—Woodruff.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Marcius S. Hutton, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington square, Charles F. Smith to Miss Jennie L. Woodruff, daughter of Amos Woodruff, Esq., all of this City.

Suckley—Morton.—In Hoboken, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Morton, Jesse M. Suckley to Rosetta D., daughter of George W. Morton, all of Hoboken.

Lewis—McConnell.—At Fishkill, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. T. N. Lewis, William F. Lewis to Miss Jane McConnell, both of New York City.

DIED.

Williams.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Christopher C., youngest son of C. C. and Mary J. Williams.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, to-day, (Wednesday,) from No. 324 6th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Fitzpatrick.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 8, about 9 o'clock, of a lingering illness, Johanna, the beloved wife of Wm. Fitzpatrick.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Maurice Wall, No. 194 East 19th-st.

Struckman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, C. W. Henry Struckman, nephew of Wm. Struckman, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Nicholas Hotel, on 116th-st., Bloomingdale Road. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

Baush.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, Azuba F. B., wife of Walter F. Brush, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, James Hall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 West 32d-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Gerrer.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, Thomas S. Gerrer.

The funeral services will be performed at St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rathor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 23 Adelphi-st., Harmony Rathor, in the 66th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Westhampton, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, for interment.

Conley.—At Jerusalem, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, Elbert Jackson, Priscilla, widow of Benjamin Conley, of this City, in the 69th year of her age.

☞ Newark Daily Advertiser please copy.

Rappleyea.—At Gateville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Nicholas Rappleyea, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

Cutter.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, Thomas B. Cutter, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic brothers, Stephen, James and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 9th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAFF & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Murray-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
GOLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 823 Broadway, corner of Eighth-st.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Continued from Third Page.]

will guard the public interest against the unwise expenditures likely to be incurred from the present tendency of legislating on the subject. No public building should be authorized until an official report has been made to Congress shewing the necessity for its erection and its cost.

The suggestions made in the report of the engineer, on the propriety of systematizing this class of business are commended to the consideration of Congress. Before, however, adopting the late legislation on this subject as the fixed policy of the Government, it will be well to consider the expense which such a system will permanently entail on the Treasury. The number of Custom-houses, Court-houses and Post-Offices which would be called for can hardly be computed with accuracy; but our general information on the subject is sufficient to justify the opinion that it would be attended with an expense that would never be compensated for in any advantages to the public service. My own opinion is decidedly against the system; but if Congress adopts it, I am desirous of placing upon the most just and economical principles.

Among the tables accompanying this report, I especially call the attention of Congress to No. 13, giving a detailed account of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

The relief afforded at the hospitals belonging to and under the charge of the Government is no greater than at other points, whilst the expense is much larger. This is attributable, in a great measure, to the unwise location of some of the hospitals, though there are, doubtless, other causes which contribute to that result. The propriety of dispensing with these public hospitals, and returning to the system which subsists in most of our ports for the disbursement of the marine hospital fund, is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Having called on the President of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company for a report of its condition, I herewith transmit the response of that officer, marked 14, from which Congress can decide whether further legislation on that subject is advisable.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey will be submitted to Congress at an early day. It will be a statement of the operations of that branch of the public service, showing the progress which has been made in it during the last fiscal year. Every reduction in the expenditure of this service has been made consistent with its prosecution on the present scale.

The reports of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors, and of the First and Second Comptrollers, the Commissioner of Customs, and those of the Treasurer, Solicitor and Register of the Treasury, (marked from A to L, inclusive,) are herewith submitted. They give a detailed account of the business transacted in their respective offices.

The report of the supervising inspectors, marked 15, will be found among the documents accompanying this report, and gives the operations of the law under which they are appointed for the past year.

The operations of the Light-House Board, with the condition of the works under their charge, will be found in the report from that body, No. 16.

A disposition on the part of the Board to curtail a system which has been extended beyond the wants of commerce would recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The duties devolving upon those having charge of this branch of the public service have been performed with satisfaction and ability. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½,

Positively the last time of

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

which, after this night, will have positively to be withdrawn for "La Traviata" and "Martha."

OPERA AND BALLET.

Madame LAGRANGE, Miss CUSHMAN,
Mlle. THERESA ROLLA,
SIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and BELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, commences sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

Remains the $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day from 9 to 4 at the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 8.

First and only time this season of Verdi's

LA TRAVIATA.

Mme. GAZZANIGA DE LA GRANGE

will resume her great rôle of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.

Signor SIGNARDI,

The new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.

Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.

The sale of seats for TRAVIATA begins on THURSDAY.

On SATURDAY—German Opera.

MARTHA.

CARL FORMES as Plunkett.

(A part expressly composed for him.)

Mme. DE LA GRANGE as Martha.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA

First appearance of the great basso,

CARL FORMES,

IN GERMAN OPERA,

in connection with

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,

only night of Flotow's celebrated opera of

MARTHA,

originally and expressly composed for

CARL FORMES.

The principal characters by

Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESKY, Mr. LEHMANN,
and CARL FORMES.

The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,

NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA

can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the only opportunity of hearing

CARL FORMES

in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."

Notice of the sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, December 10, at the three ticket offices.

CARL FORMES FOR THE LAST TIME

THIS EVENING in ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Notice.—At 9 A. M. precisely commences the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. On FRIDAY, "La Traviata," and on SATURDAY, the German opera, "Martha."

THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE takes place THIS EVENING. Notice.—The sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

Inimitable success of Lehman's comic piece,

MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.

ANTHONY ADAMS as PAPOLINO. Mr. MORELLI as THE GREAT GABRIEL AS NICODEMUS.

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

The Grand Juvenile afternoon performance next SATURDAY will consist of NICODEMUS, TIGHT ROPE, and JOCKO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY.—Three great comic Pieces, filled by the highest comic talent.

Mr. Brougham in three characters.

Mr. Burton in two characters.

TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK,

In which all the principal members of the company will appear—Miss Susan Denin, Mr. C. Fisher, &c.

The successful Farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,

With Mr. Rogers, the new London comedian,

And the great comic DUALITY, by Burton and Brougham.

TO-MORROW—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Brougham and Burton in their original parts. FRIDAY—DOMBEY AND SON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 75 cents. Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The performance to commence with

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

To conclude with the Pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI

Sky Scraper Jack, of the American Navy. Mr. J. H. Allen

To conclude with the drama of

THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

Martean, the Carpenter.....Mr. J. H. Allen

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME All ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new, side-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be received THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a ready enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The panoramic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Great inducement to purchasers,

Bright Stella Bordered Shawls.....$6 00
Plush Stella Bordered Shawls.....$4 00
Rich Obeaille Bordered Shawls.....$3 50
Extra Bordered Shawls.....$6, $7, $8

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,

No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK,

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE;

A large lot of beautiful

WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS,

Large size, and richly trimmed, at $7,

A novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.

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GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

$2 50, $4, $5 and $6,

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Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,

$7, $8, $9, full size.

At BULPIN'S,

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LACE SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.

300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.

2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 25 cents each.

500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 3s. to $2 50 each.

Also, a large assortment of Lace Sets, from $6 to $15.

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473 BROADWAY. 473

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.

Will be opened this morning.

A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.

Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.

Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $36.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

473 Broadway. 473

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,

In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver.

Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,

Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors

Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,

All at reduced prices.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.

The entire n our magnificent stock of

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

And GENUINE FURS

Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices

STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

This announcement includes all the

CHOICE NOVELTIES

In Cloaks,

Received by us per late steamer.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

OPERA HOODS, WINTER HOSIERY.

Under-Garments Wool, Union and Kid Gloves, &c.

LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.

RETAILED AT 2s 9d,

10 cases just received from Auction,

FULL YARD WIDE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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And every other variety of fashionable and DESIRABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS,

At much-reduced Prices.

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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Bands, Hdkfs, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

In every variety. Also,

WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES.

Tassels, Bands, &c., &c. &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ENGLISH BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Just received, a full assortment of Superior

ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.

Also, every size and quality Colored and

WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

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EVENING CLOAKS.

GREAT NOVELTIES.

All colors,

NOW SELLING

much less than the cost of importation.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

VELVET CLOAKS.

CHEAP!

Our stock of Lyons Velvets being large, we have determined to manufacture it into Cloaks, which we offer greatly under cost.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & JO.,

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Further reduction in

PRICES,

At the great sale by assignees,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,

75,000 dollars' worth of

Plain and fancy dress silks,
French and English merinos,
Parramattas, alpacas,
Saxony wool plaids,
Shawls, De Laines, and Prints,
Cloaks, Blankets, Quilts,
Linen goods, Lace curtains,
Table cloths, Napkins, Draperies,
Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Sheetings, &c., &c., and embroideries.

This sale offers unequaled advantages for economy, and purchasers furnishing themselves with dry goods should be prompt in calling.

CHAS. C. HOOK, one of the assignees,

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS AT A REDUCTION

OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The large and handsome stock of

Dress Silks now so rapidly selling off

by the assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., will be all cleared out by the 1st of January next.

CHARLES G. HOOK,

One of the Assignees.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO.,

80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.

OF

FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

ON

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

The entire stock of a large importer will be offered for sale at prices unprecedented.

The stock consists of the most fashionable goods ever imported.

11,111 Collars at all prices.

6,000 setts with cuff and gauntlet sleeves.

10,000 setts with full wing sleeves.

1,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs very fine.

600 Robe skirts, ranging in price from $20 to $40.

Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains from the first manufacturers in Europe.

The entire stock will be sold regardless of cost for cash, within 15 days at

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NECK TIES.

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND NAPOLEON TIES.

OUR RETAIL SALES WILL CONTINUE until 1st of JANUARY, in order to allow our friends an opportunity TO PURCHASE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES, THEN CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS.

BLACK and FANCY TIES at 25c., usual retail price 75c.

RICH TIES, with fancy ends, our best goods, at 65 cents, usual retail price $1 25.

BLACK and FANCY TIES, twice around, at 50 cents, usual retail price $1 25.

RICH TIES, with fancy ends, twice around, at 80 cents, usual retail price $1 75.

RICH SCARFS, from 75 cents to $1 75; SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS from 37c. to 75c.; NAPOLEON TIES equally low; NECK TIES of various styles, at prices low enough to satisfy the most exacting.

SMITH & BROUWER,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.

PATON & CO.

will offer the whole of their extensive stock of

LACE CURTAINS

AND

MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.

Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.

4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.

Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.

Other styles equally reduced.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1,000 Double Cambric Collars, at 2s. each.

2,000 French Tambour Collars, at 50c., worth $1.

1,500 Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, at 3s. and 4s. each.

500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25, worth $3.

Also, a large assortment of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $3.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Just received,

100 dozen Superior Black Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by

HOMER & KETCHUM,

No. 318 Broadway,

Corner of Pearl-st.

NEW GOODS!!!

FOR CASH BUYERS.

AT WHOLESALE.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,

and

Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable goods to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

of

DRY GOODS

IN THE UNION

All of which will be offered at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS, FURS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

J. H. HARLEY'S

ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS

At retail,

BELOW COST.

Comprising a full assortment of

MANTILLAS, STRICTURES, CARDINALS, PELLS RINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

Also, a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.

And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.

All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY expressly for City trade,

AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,

At auction prices.

At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.

The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.

Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.

The stock comprises a full assortment of

Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Muffers, &c., Rock marten, &c.

Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of New and desirable

EVENING ROBES,

Which will be sold at prices much

below the cost of importation.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE BALANCE OF OUR

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

REMOVAL.

$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

The subscriber intending to move in January to his new store now building. (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 5 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.

GEO. L. L. HEATH,

Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-st.

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY!!

$65,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS,

OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,

On Consignment.

JAMES GRAY & CO. respectfully announce that this entire lot of desirable goods must be sold before the 31st inst. They now offer the balance at a further reduction in prices,

250 pieces Rich Silks, At 75 Cents a Yard.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS

—$3, $3 50 and $4, worth $7 50 $12; 5,000 Embroidered Collars 48 cents, worth $1 25. Just opened, a new lot of Black Thread Laces and Veils; Infants' Robes and Waists, from auction, at half prices.

PETER ROBERTS,

No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

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A NATIONAL WORK!

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY

HISTORY

of the

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF

AMERICA,

As traced in the Writings of

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

and

OF HIS COTEMPORARIES.

By

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

Vol. I.

One vol., 8vo; cloth, $2 50.

PREFACE.

The archives of the Government of the United States having been recently opened to me by the authority of the Library Committee of Congress, I have found a mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused. These documents would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the Works of Alexander Hamilton, recently edited, the autograph letters written by him in behalf of Washington while a member of his Staff, and now in the Department of State, exceeding a thousand in number.

Others had been traced in private collections. They all relate to the period of the American Revolution, comprised in this and the succeeding volumes. A wider field of view being obtained, I resolved to enlarge the plan of this work, and to embrace in it both a history and a biography. My object is to present a faithful, honest narrative- a series of authentic statements, which will bear the closest scrutiny, and thus be of service to my country.

D. APPLETON & CO.

Now offer

THEIR IMMENSE STOCK

of

FINE BOOKS

in

CALF BINDINGS

at

REDUCED PRICES

ENT 1, THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1858.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & COMPANY'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS CUMMINS' NEW WORK.

MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE; Or, THE YOUNG PAINTER: and FIDDLEHANNS. Tales translated from the German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Duetsch. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

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MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.

BELLE AND LILLY; Or, THE GOLDEN RULE. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

SPLENDID PAPER DOLLS.

An elegant series of Paper Dolls, of entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.

Orders solicited by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,

No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

WAR IN INDIA.—FIFTY MEN WANTED TO circulate a new Map of the Seat of War in India. The Map is 26x33 inches, richly illustrated, embracing portraits of some of the actors in the thrilling events of that fearful contest of races. Retail price twenty-five cents. Apply at H. PEELPS' Map Establishment, No. 18 Beekman-st. One copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten postage stamps pre paid.

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NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,

BOARD REDUCED FROM $3 TO $1 50 PER DAY.

J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

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BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 65 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 678 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 8th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, by applying at No. 87 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, with board, at No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first-class house, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements, would let a large well furnished room on the second floor, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, who would appreciate the comforts of home. None but those willing to pay a fair price need apply at No. 60 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nicely furnished room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 210 HENRY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A widow lady having a large and commodious house, wishes to take a few first-class boarders; they will have the comforts of a home; dinner at 5½ o'clock.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE or two large rooms can be secured in a pleasant situation, distant about 12 minutes from South or Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing P. M., Box No. 4,188 Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT No. 101 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Pleasant rooms, single or in suites, can be had. The house is commodious and pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., Times Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE HEIGHTS opposite Wall-st. Will take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 116 Columbia-st.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young gentleman and wife; location between 4th and 20th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. Address A. B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman between 40th and 52d sts., near 8th-av. Best references given. Address H., at 8th-av. U. S. Mail Station, with references.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms finished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 156 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham-square Post Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow from an elderly gentleman $175, for which good security and the fervent gratitude of the unlearned will be given. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, ELLA, Times Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—TO IRISH OR IRISH-AMERican ladies.—A professional gentleman, 40 years old, rather tall and not bad-looking, wishes to meet with a lady 27 to 35 years of age, of good health, strictly honest, domestic and affectionate—a Protestant preferred. Good looks and station in life not so much an object as good habits and principles. Correspondents may rely upon the good faith and honor of the advertiser, who is well known in this City. Address, for one week, FIDELITY, Union-square Post-Office.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,

AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a depot at

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for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at several cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,

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A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

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J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

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All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,

WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,

A prime article, and very extensively used for

BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.

THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,

IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,

No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS AND SUPPERS dressed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms by a professed cook from England. Address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 76 Union Buildings, Washington-st., Hoboken, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER HANGER and Varnisher, who has worked for a store in Broadway, and spring to hard times in part of the year, having a large family to support, would like work at his trade prior usually paid. [illegible] done in the Spring can [illegible] work and [illegible] can give references [illegible] with W. W. CAIRNS, [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY [illegible] American, Scotch, English and [illegible] as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, [illegible] maids and general housework[illegible]; nothing [illegible] girls admitted to this office. Apply at [illegible] Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—A lady in attendance. Wanted, a [illegible] to go South; bring reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER [illegible] private family, by a steady, sober and [illegible] man, who understands his business thoroughly, [illegible] the best of City references, which the [illegible] with will certify. Any notes addressed to [illegible] 679 Broadway, in the drug store, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young woman; the one is a first-[illegible] and an excellent washer and ironer; the other [illegible] bermaid and waitress, or assist with the [illegible] ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference given from their last place; can be seen at No. 220 East 23d st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to attend [illegible] up young ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of [illegible] Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Call and be seen, for two days, at No. 474 8th-av., between 29th and 29th sts., in the million-fr's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; she understands all kinds of sewing, and has no objection to [illegible] the chamberwork of a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Address, for two days, No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or chamberwork, and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to going to the country. Call for two days, at her present situation, No. 159 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. She understands

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOKING-GLASSES,
OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.,
By RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
At No. 364 Broadway,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:
$1,000 Terra Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$13,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division) Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
50 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad. ....$100 each
50 shares Trevorton Coal Company ..... $100 each
7 shares Park Bank ..... $100 each
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. ... $20 each
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... $17 each
20 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
Next regular sale TO-MORROW (Thursday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and Dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

B. B. BANOS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
part of which has been removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, lounges, sofas, parlor suites, etagares, &c., &c., &c.
Also, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c. &c., &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each, at the warerooms, No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., superb cabinet furniture, all of the most artistic and fashionable styles, equal to any ever offered for sale in this market, consisting of ebony furniture mounted in ormolu, &c., inlaid with enameled paintings; superb and elaborately-carved canopy, corner and other etagares, satin-wood lined, plate glass, &c., &c., latest French styles; French walnut furniture, extension tables, supported by figures, inclosing their own leaves, a new article; oak and other styles do.; parlor suites, with exquisite artistic carving in rosewood, very superior, worth $1,200 the suite; arm, parlor and other chairs; rosewood secretary and bookcases, mounted in ormolu; ladies' inlaid work tables lined with satinwood; several suits fine parlor furniture in muslin, &c.; French made mahogany bookcases, secretaries, &c., centre tables, suits of carved oak fancy chairs, covered in satin damask. Can be examined until the day of sale, which will be without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 589 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, and THURSDAY, Dec 10, At 11 o'clock each day, in our gallery, No 23 Nassau-st.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received from Europe, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the French, Flemish and Italian schools. Among them will be found the best works of Everdingen, Hondekoeter, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Van Erp, Williams, Polemburg, Faber, Van Bomhurgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, Benstracter, Snyder, Fanton, Watlean, Decent, Schoulter, Ostade, Verbookhoven, Carnder Jardin, De Witt, Smelts, Dillens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and is to be closed without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BE HERTS & MOSS.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF FURS—By order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-gallery, No. 5½ Pine-st.—We take pleasure in announcing that the entire balance of stock of elegant made up Furs, of which we sold the first portion last week, will be closed out as above without any reserve. The stock, which was made up for first-class City trade, comprises elegant Russia sable, mink sable, stone martin, Holstein fitch, French sables and vermilline, river mountain, martin, and other large carriage capes, talmas, victorines, tippets, half capes, muffs, cuffs, gloves, mufflers, &c. Also a splendid assortment of sleigh and lap robes. Also, a lot of hatters' fur trunks. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale, and we invite the attention of all persons in want of furs to this sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make Stock sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A desirable list will be offered, comprising $3,000 New-York State Stocks, by order of the Receiver of East River Bank. Also Firemen's, Hope, Lorillard, Metropolitan, Harmony, New Haven, and other good Insurance Stocks, together with Continental and Commonwealth Bank, New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., and other desirable securities.
Regular sales of stocks, bonds and business paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 70 packages American hardware, damaged at the late fire in Liberty-st.; also, for account of whom it may concern, in good order, part of an extensive stock of saleable hardware, &c., &c., &c.; also by order of the assignees, 20 packages assorted American hardware and heavy goods; 150 do. American Spring cutlery; 4 cases guns and pistols; 50 straps sleigh bells, &c. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —WILKINS & LIVINGSON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, an assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of sofas, tete-a-tetes, divans, chairs, etagere, bookcase, pier glasses, pier and centre tables marble-tops, chandeliers, piano-forte, of fine tone; wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at their salesroom on the morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a jobber's stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. The goods are in excellent order, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(WEDNESDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., to the trade, a fine assortment of white granite and common ware, glassware, China tea sets, vases, motto coffees, teas, toys, &c., suitable for the approaching holidays.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer

BULBOUS ROOTS—JUST RECEIVED FROM Holland—Hyacinths, Narcisses, Jonquilles, Tulips, Ranonkubs, &c., in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 675 Broadway, under Lafarge Hotel.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Segory vs. Plasmann and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. EASKINS, Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRE, INLAND AND MARINE INSURANCE. —A first-class Insurance Company being about to establish agencies in the various cities and towns of the State of New-York, is prepared to receive applications from parties who may be desirous to act in said capacity; doing Banking or Exchange business preferred. Address, giving references to parties in the City of New-York, to INSURANCE, Box 3,547, New-York Post-Office.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—ANY person having $4,000 cash capital, can make a good investment in an old-established business in one of the best locations in the City, worth double the money asked. Address FELIX, at this office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.
Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. H. Russell, Denning Dner, Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Danl. D. Smith,
Ang. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Pelag Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Relvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.
ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLlars, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

LOST—ON SABBATH EVENING LAST, AT THE Lecture-Room of the R. D. Church, corner of Amos and Bleecker sts., or in its immediate vicinity, a Patent-Lever Silver WATCH. It is prized by the owner on account of his long association with it. The finder, on leaving it with the sexton of said Church, D. GALBRAITH, No. 117 Perry-st., or at No. 116 9th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—BY A BOY, WHO IS UNABLE TO STAND the loss, between Nos. 18 and 20 Courtlandt-st., TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, a greater part, if not all, on the Ocean Bank. The finder will receive $5 reward, and the thanks of the loser, by returning it to No. 4 Maiden-lane. CHATELLIER, POMINGO & SPENCE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL. No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,350,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,540 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, opposite Worth's Monument, northeast corner Broadway and 25th-st., on Madison-square, five stories high, with all the modern improvements; situation unsurpassed by any in this City—suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 383 Broome-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 294 South st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STORE, NO. 15 Beekman-st., will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. The building is very substantial and covers the lot, which is full size. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY W. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN C. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker,) Mina, Chautauque County, heretofore presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the effects of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Stonington, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROAD-WAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which at investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the subject of employing laboring men on the Central Park at three shillings per day. All parties cognizant of the fact are requested to be present and give their evidence. Central Park Commissioners are also requested to attend. WILLIAM WILSON,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE subject of purchasing lands on Ward's Island will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend. WM. WILSON, Chairman Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE WILL meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on Thursday the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of constructing lodging-houses for the destitute. The Superintendent and Deputy of the Police are requested to attend WM. WILSON, Chairman of Committee.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVer the second lecture of the independent course, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Success and Failure in Life*. Tickets 25 cents.
J. HOWARD, Jr., Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK. —Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

ALECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—WILLIAM JAUSBURG—Subject—*Washington a Model for Young Men*, by Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Full course tickets for this and the remaining three Lectures may be had at the door on the evening of the 10th for 50 cents. Single Lecture 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS, Club will meet at the Repository No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 7 o'clock P M. Subject—*Steamships*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Chairman.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Building W. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. Brown, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. Wakely, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

LECTURE ON LONDON.—REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver his lecture on *London* THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner South 2d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, for the benefit of the 9th-st. Mission Sabbath School. Admission 25 cents.

DENTAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF DENTAL Surgeons of New York and vicinity will be held at No. 57 Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock P M.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen ..... $60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen ..... $50, usual price $76
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled ..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers ..... $20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers ..... $25, usual price $42
Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
second-floor, near Broadway.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$5—BUSINESS WRITING, &c., EASILY learned.—DOLIHAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and gives such full command of hand that every student is able to write any style desired, with ease, rapidity and satisfaction. Two $5 seats vacant. Regular terms, $10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, $100
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 60
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20..... 1857	Wednesday, June 24.... 1857
Saturday, July 4..... 1857	Wednesday, July 8.... 1857
Saturday, July 18..... 1857	Wednesday, July 22.... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1..... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15..... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12..... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26..... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10..... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24..... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7..... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21..... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5..... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage .....

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee.

TO STATE [illegible]

They Condemn the Expulsion of Sickles and Gunther, and Adjourn Sine Die.

MAYOR WOOD'S DELEGATION DEFEATED.

A MAN SHOT.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the list of the Committee for 1858. Trouble of a serious character was anticipated, and consequently there was a large outside attendance, and a considerable Police force in the side rooms and in the dining-saloon, besides a number who stood guard at the door of the Committee-room. Shortly after 7½ o'clock Mr. COOPER took the Chair, and the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of those claiming to be the members of the Committee of '58, was called upon to report.

Marshal RYNDERS, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that there were no contested seats with the exception of those in the Ninth Ward. There was a contest between two Wood men, both claiming to have been elected. The contestants were the Alderman Brisley delegation and that of Henry H. Morange.

Alderman Brisley's was the favorite of Mayor WOOD, and he had made what he considered all the arrangements necessary to secure his election. Marshal RYNDERS, however, reported in favor of the Morange delegation, leaving that of Brisley to a minority report. It was soon evident that the majority report would be received and accepted, and then there were many motions, and calls for ayes and noes upon them, for the purpose of "staving off" action. The first motion was to refer the whole subject to the SMALL portion of the Committee, which was lost, as was a motion to reconsider. Then followed a motion to adopt the minority report, which was also lost, under the previous question.

The motion to adopt the majority report, presented by Marshal RYNDERS, in favor of MORANGE, was then carried, under the previous question, by a vote of 49 to 43. A result which greatly annoyed Mayor WOOD and his friends. The Committee for 1858 was then passed upon and recognized, without opposition.

That question settled, the question of the regularity of the proceedings of the former meeting in which Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER were expelled, came up for consideration.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, the counsel to the Corporation, rose and said: Mr. Chairman, It will doubtless be in the recollection of the members of the General Committee, that at its meeting on Thursday last, a preamble and resolutions were adopted by a bare majority vote, purporting to expel Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., from their seats in this body. It will also be recollected that before that vote was taken, I had the honor to present certain views which I entertained touching the constitutional power as well as the propriety of such action, and that I labored unsuccessfully to show that by the Constitution and by-laws such action must be for some cause contemplated, either by the organic law or by some prescribed rule adopted for the governance of the Convention. I also urged that it required two-thirds of all the members elected to expel a member, and that especially in the cases under consideration there was nothing upon which the committee could legitimately act, because the gentlemen sought to be expelled had in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws—Mr. SICKLES because of his Congressional engagements at Washington, and Mr. GUNTHER on account of illness in his family—resigned their membership, and their places were then actually and duly filled. The excitement of that occasion will long hold a distinguished place in the annals of fierce and angry discussion, and if the results to which it gave rise were not marked by extraordinary and ill-judged legislation, we might all desire not to recur to it now. The interval which has elapsed has furnished chance for deliberate retrospection. I have reviewed carefully the opinions I then advanced, and am confirmed in my view of their justice and constitutional correctness. It is becoming and necessary that we should undo the wrong, and it will be perceived that by the preamble and resolutions which I shall presently proceed to offer, I contemplate such action to-night as shall save us from stultification. I desire to be right on the record upon such a question as this, and desire this Committee to place their action upon an intelligent and sound basis.

It is proper for me to say before reading the resolutions, that although they impeach the official conduct of Mr. WILSON SMALL, who presided upon the occasion, it is not intended to convey any intimation against his fairness. My personal relations with that gentleman have been of an agreeable character, and a sense of imperative duty, and a regard to the rights of absentees alone induce me to offer the resolutions. In my judgment they ought to receive the support of this Committee. They appeal strongly to the intelligence and fairness of its members, and I hope I do not mistake the character of this body when I anticipate that they will receive the decided approval of this Democratic General Committee.

He then presented the following, which were adopted by a vote of 51 ayes to 13 nays:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the Committee, letters from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of the Third Ward, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., of the Eighteenth, until then members of this Committee, resigning their seats, with certificates in due form of the appointment of other Democrats as their successors, were presented to one of the Secretaries, whereupon Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER ceased to be members, and the names of the gentlemen appointed as their successors should have been entered upon the roll, according to the regular and established usage in such cases; and

Whereas, Instead thereof, the letter of Mr. SICKLES was presented and read to the General Committee, in violation of its usages, and in utter disregard of the principles of fairness and courtesy, for the purpose of laying the foundation for resolutions to expel Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, which would otherwise have been out of order, and could not have been considered; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER had ceased to be members of this Committee, a resolution was introduced expelling them therefrom, which received the votes of a majority of the members present; and

Whereas, WILSON SMALL, Esq., who was then acting as Chairman, in utter violation of the by-laws of this Committee, of the compact by which the present General Committee was formed as a consolidated Committee, representing the entire Democratic Party of this City, and of the rights of the several members of this Committee, and in utter disregard of the fact that he, himself, had decided that Mr. GUNTHER was not a member, and had directed the name of his successor to be entered upon the roll of the Committee, and that successor was then present and voting, declared that the said resolution was adopted: therefore

Resolved, That the said decision of WILSON SMALL was a violation of the by-laws of this Committee, and of the rights of its members, and is therefore condemned by this Committee.

Just as Mr. COOPER, who was in the Chair, was about to put the question, Mayor WOOD asked if the previous question had been called.

The Chairman said he had heard no call for it.

Mayor WOOD said that was all he wanted to know.

WILSON SMALL refused to vote on the resolutions, and said he would not answer the miserable tirade of the gentleman from the Twenty-first, (BUSTEED,) as he considered it a personal attack.

Mr. BUSTEED said I forgive your personalities—they are as vulgar as they are offensive.

As has been stated, the resolutions were carried by a very large majority.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, (the Postmaster,) then moved that a Committee of six be appointed to settle the financial matters of the out-going Committee, which was carried, and the Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

A MAN SHOT.

A young man named WOODS was shot in an affray, in the bar-room, whilst the Committee were in deliberation. WOODS resides in the Thirteenth Ward, and is employed as a laborer in one of the public stores. Whilst sitting in a chair, two or three fellows came up to him, asked him if his name was CARPENTER, and on being told to the contrary, declared that he lied, and scratched in" instanter. WOODS showed fight; a "set-to" followed, and he was beaten to the ground. Two shots were fired at him when fallen. One took effect in his left shoulder, the ball passing down the back and lodging in the muscular tissue between two ribs. The assailants fled. WOODS arose and ran towards the bar, some of the police, who were in attendance during the evening, rushed up from the basement where they had been regaling themselves, and clubbed him, laying open his skull in three places. The attacking party quietly escaped. WOODS was then taken into the room off the bar; a surgeon was sent for, and an unsuccessful effort was made to extract the ball. The room was so crowded as to retard the surgical examination. The wounded man was removed by his friends to an upper room, where he now remains. The affray produced an intense excitement.

It was freely stated among the crowd that WOODS had been mistaken for a man named FERRIS, a prominent politician in the Thirteenth Ward, well known as the proprietor of the Essex House, corner of Essex and Grand streets. It was impossible to learn from the persons present the names of WOODS' assailants, One of them, however, is supposed to be a man called GLASSEY, and the party is said to have been under the command of a fellow under the *nom de plume* of "Cockroach," a leading shoulder-hitter, recently pardoned off "the Island."

The difficulty is said to have been of a purely personal nature. That WOODS must have been unpopular is obvious from the fact that no persons present at the affray acknowledged any acquaintance with the individuals by whom the outrage was perpetrated, though they must have been well known. This inference is strengthened by the fact that when the assailants first addressed WOODS and challenged him to fight, he refused, on the ground that he had "no show here." The wound is not considered dangerous.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from the Utah Expedition.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON—DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING TO ENTER SALT LAKE CITY—A SKIRMISH WITH THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An express passed through this city yesterday for Washington, with dispatches from Colonel JOHNSTON.

The *Republican* received letters this morning from the army to Nov. 3d. The Mormons had run off six hundred cattle in sight of Colonel ALEXANDER'S camp, near Hams Fork, Green River. At the date of the letter it was supposed that Colonel JOHNSTON had concentrated his forces with ALEXANDER, and that in a fortnight from that time Colonel COOK'S command would be with them. They expected to winter on Henry's Fork, Green River.

There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage.

Governor CUMMING and the other territorial officers were determined to get into Salt Lake City if possible. The Mormons were determined on resistance to either the military or civil officers.

A skirmish had taken place between Col. ALEXANDER'S troops and the Mormons, and three or four of the latter were captured.

The Bay State Mills and Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, to investigate the affairs of that corporation in connection with LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.

Mr. KUHN, the newly appointed treasurer, made a financial statement.

Mr. F. B. CROWNINGSHIELD asked how much had been embezzled, and when the embezzlement commenced.

Mr. KUHN replied that it began some two years ago, and he supposed the amount was $500,000. The way it has been done is by mixing up the accounts. The money has been taken indiscriminately, to pay any debts that may accrue.

To a further inquiry Mr. KUHN stated that the amount was owed the Corporation by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.

After further discussion, during which considerable excitament was manifested, the following gentlemen were appointed an Investigating Committee, to report as early as practicable: Messrs. Francis B. Crowningshield, Chas. P. Curtis, Geo. W. Lyman, Peter T. Homer and Richard S. Fay, Jr.

Mysterious Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

On Sunday afternoon FRANK S. MCCLURE went into the store of BEATTIE & ANDERSON, for the purpose of talking over business matters with Mr. BEATTIE. About an hour afterwards, MCCLURE was seen to fall from the door of the building to the sidewalk. When picked up, it was found that his skull was fractured. He died on Monday night. Before the Coroner's Jury, BEATTIE testified that after parting with MCCLURE in the store, he returned to the counting-room; he heard a noise at the door, and going there, found MCCLURE lying on the sidewalk; his supposition was, that in passing out the door, the deceased caught his foot in something, which threw him to the sidewalk, causing his injuries. BEATTIE was arrested last evening on the affidavit of SAMUEL MITCHELL, accusing him of the murder of MCCLURE by striking him on the head with an iron bar, and was held to bail in $4,000. The parties are well known and highly respectable.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Legislature has fixed on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. HUNTER.

Murder near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An aged German, named MATHIAS, owner of a tavern near Wilkesbarre, on the Turnpike road, was found dead in a well to-day, with large stones chained to his body. Marks of violence were discovered on his head. An employe has been arrested as the supposed murderer.

Settlement of the Central Ohio Railroad Difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A dispatch received from Benwood, last night, states the difficulty on the Central Ohio Railroad has been settled. The Company are paying off the employes at Zanesville this afternoon. The regular transit of freight will not be interrupted.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The trains on the Central Ohio Railroad commenced running as usual to-day. The employes were paid yesterday.

Sentence of Nichols for Forgery of Barnum's Name.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

E. T. NICHOLS was sentenced to-day to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for forging P. T. BARNUM'S name in 1855.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth, from MAJOR'S and RUSSELL'S trains, that the Government animals were dying in great numbers on the Plains.

Colonel HOFFMAN, from Fort Laramie last October, arrived here on Sunday night, but he brings no news of the Utah expedition.

The Superintendence of Albany County Penitentiary.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At a joint meeting of the Recorder of the City and the Board of Supervisors held to-day LOUIS D. PILSBURY was unanimously reappointed Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary for the next three years.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EVA DOROTHEA.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *Eva Dorothea*, GATGEAR, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, is ashore near Cape Henry. She had on board 260 passengers, who, with the crew, were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *National*, of Bath, Capt. BOYD, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost (no date) near Havana. Her crew were saved. The *National* had a cargo of tallow and cotton—3,300 bales of the latter, which was insured in New-York and France. She was a nearly new ship, of 1,066 tons, and belonged to Capt. BERRY and others, of Bath,

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last evening.

The Weather.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The weather here is mild and pleasant.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

It is raining here this evening. The weather is mild.

Arrival of the AngloSaxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Baltic* at New-York.

Detention of the U. S. Steamship Powhattan.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A slight accident, yesterday, to the United States steam-frigate *Powhattan* detains her five miles below here. President PIERCE and lady are on board. The damage will be repaired, and she will probably proceed to sea to-morrow.

The Erie Canals.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The westher here is mild. The Erie Canal remains open and the boats are moving through it freely.

Cangemi Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mitchell, Davies and Clerke.

The Court-room was crowded yesterday morning long before the time of opening, it being believed that the Judges would overrule the exceptions taken on the two previous occasions by the prisoner's counsel. Cangemi, on being brought into Court, appeared more agitated than usual. At 11 o'clock their Honors took their seats upon the Bench, and after further arguments in favor of the points raised on Monday, by Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman, and a reply by the District-Attorney, Judge MITCHELL stated that the Court had given the exceptions the greatest consideration, and had decided that they could not be sustained. It therefore only remained for the Court to pronounce sentence on the prisoner.

Cangemi was then brought in front of the bench, behind the table occupied by the lawyers, and an Interpreter was sworn to translate to him, from English into Italian, the remarks of the Court in passing sentence.

Mr. Vandervoort then addressed Cangemi as follows, the interpreter translating as he proceeded:

Michael Cangemi, you may remember that you heretofore have been indicted for a certain murder and felony by you done and committed. Upon such indictment you have been arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty, and put yourself on the country for trial, which country has found you Guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you according to law?

Cangemi, turning to the interpreter, replied in Italian, that he was innocent of the charge, that all the witnesses who appeared against him had perjured themselves, and that they had been hunted up by the police and butchers of the City. He had no more to say. He was ignorant of the charge.

Judge DAVIES then proceeded to sentence Cangemi, desiring the interpreter to translate his remarks sentence by sentence. He said:

Michael Cangemi, you have been indicted by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, for the willful murder of Eugene Anderson, on the morning of July 19, 1857. On being arraigned, you pleaded Not Guilty to the charge, and demanded a trial. That trial you have had. Your generous countrymen rallied to your support in this your hour of great necessity, and stood by you to see that you had a fair trial, and every opportunity of proving your innocence. The Court assigned you distinguished counsel, who devoted themselves without fee or reward to your defence, with untiring zeal and marked ability. Every facility has been given you to procure witnesses in your behalf, and the expenses have been borne by the counsel. An intelligent Jury, almost selected by yourself, have listened with patience and attention to every plea urged by you, and to every circumstance suggested by your astute and vigilant counsel in your behalf, to establish your innocence. All the testimony thus adduced, as well for you as against you, they have calmly considered and solemnly weighed. The good character you have maintained as well in the land of your nativity as in that of your adoption had been taken into consideration; and were the charge against you a doubtful one, it would have operated preponderatingly in your favor. But, notwithstanding, the jury have found you guilty, and in that result the Court thinks it proper to say that it entirely concurs. The offence of which you have been found guilty is the most heinous known to our laws. You have not only taken the life of a human being, but that of a public officer while engaged in the discharge of his duties, and while seeking to arrest you for a crime you were then engaged in perpetrating. You not only struck down a fellow-citizen, but a minister of the law, armed for its defence and entitled to its protection. To save yourself from punishment for the crime which you had committed, you took his life, thereby committing another and a greater crime, whereby your life has become forfeited to that State whose officer and citizen he was. The violated laws demand the guilty shall receive punishment, and it remains for the Court to pronounce that judgment which the law has made its duty to award. Your time in this world is short, and the Court admonishes you not to indulge in the vain hope of reprieve. It is your solemn duty, therefore, to spend the little of life remaining to you in fit preparation for another, and to seek forgiveness for all your sins from your offended God, whose laws you have violated. Such ministers of religion as you may select, will attend you whenever desired, and will administer such consolation as their holy religion imparts to one in your condition. It is to be hoped that with deep contrition you will seek such aid and prepare for the great change which so soon awaits you.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be remanded to the City prison, and that you be there detained until Friday the 15th day of January next, and on that day, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and may God, through the merits of His Son, have mercy upon your soul!

Cangemi shed some tears during the delivery of the Judge's address, and the concluding sentence. His face was deeply flushed, and he evidently repressed an outbreak of emotion by a violent effort. When the Judge had ceased, he spoke in Italian apart with the interpreter, but his remarks were not translated to the Court. He was then delivered over to the custody of the Sheriff in due form, and the vast crowd that had attended the proceedings gradually dispersed.

The 15th of January, the day appointed for his execution, is the day fixed for the execution of the boy-murderer, James Rodgers.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOPMOST TILE.—This is not the steeple of St. Peter's, at Rome, but it can be seen, and is on sale at the great hatter's, (KNOX,) corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose fashionable Fall chapeaux, or gentlemen's hats, surpass anything produced this season, for beauty and excellence of finish. They are as cheap as beautiful.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great rush is being made to this favorite theatre every night to witness the grand military pageant drama of "The Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." It is to be repeated this evening, and with it that powerful drama in 4 acts of the "Carpenter of Rouen." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. S. NICHOLS, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, the American Acrobats, and the whole force of the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—From their pleasant taste and handsome appearance are readily taken by children; they quickly eradicate worms, giving instant relief to the sufferer, and require no after cure. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology applied to home-training, self-culture, and choice of pursuits, will be the subject of the lecture this evening at Bleecker Buildings. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMSON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '63..102	10	N. H. & H. R.R.....113
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 84	100	Reading R.R..stwk 53
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 78½	100	do.....s7 53
2,000	do.....78½	600	do.....s10 53
7,000	do.....79	800	do.....53
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70.... 68	20	Mil. & Miss. R.R.... 31½
6,000	Kentucky St. 6s.100	150	do.....32½
10,000	N. Car St. 6s, b4 97	50	do.....b3 33
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, 99	20	New-Jersey R.R....120
2,000	do.....b3 100	70	Mich. So. & N. In. R. 19½
4,000	Erie R. Bds. '75 40	100	do.....b30 20
11,500	Ill. C. R. Bonds. 82	250	do.....19½
3,000	do.....8 3.	100	do.....b30 19½
63	Union Bank.....101	118	Mil. S. & N. In. pref. st. 33
30	Hanover Bank.....78	24	Panama Railroad.... 93
130	National Bank.....98½	100	Illinois Central R.... 90
120	Am. Ex. Bank.....90	50	do.....s30 89
70	Del & H. C. Co. p & c 100	50	do.....s30 88½
20	Penn. Coal Co.....80	100	Cleve. & Toledo..b5 43½
18	Pacific M. S. Co.... 63½	300	do.....s10 43
50	do.....69	100	do.....s30 42½
25	Cum. Coal Co.....9½	100	do.....b10 43
39	Bruns. C. L. Co.....4	00	do.....b60 43
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10 78	50	Galena & Chic. R.R. 73
50	do.....opg 78½	24	do.....73¼
50	do.....opg 78½	100	do.....73¾
400	do.....s15 78	5	do.....73¾
200	do.....s30 78	10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.. 73½
100	do.....h t w 78½	50	do.....s10 74
200	do.....78½	180	do.....78
22	do.....78¾	50	do.....b30 78
100	Erie R R.....s10 18	50	do.....s7 74¾
250	do.....18½	50	do.....s10 75
100	do.....b30 18¾	50	do.....s10 74½
270	do.....18¾	185	La C. & Mil. R. R. 11½
50	do.....s10 18½	400	do.....11¾
45	do.....18	91	do.....11½
50	do.....18¼	277	do.....11
100	do.....s10 17¾	50	Canton Co.....17½
100	do.....s3 17¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were also made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 California 7s	Int. added 63¼
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. 7s.	Int. added 66¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R.	Int. added 66
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 76
10 shares New-York Central R.R.	74¼
10 shares Bank of New-York	95¾
5 shares Bank of Commonwealth	77¾
7 shares Phenix Bank	93½
80 shares Acrtic Fire Ins. Co.	86
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	83¼
10 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.	137
30 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	80
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.	$1
20 shares Trevorton Coal Co.	10
1,200 shares Melville Gold Mining Co.	$13
10 shares Rome & Watertown R.R.	44

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. 8s.	Flat 17
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s.	Flat 7
$2,000 Cleve., Pains. & Ash. 7s.	Int. add. 73¼@73¾
$2,000 Sacra. City 6 ₱ cent. B. of 1863	Int. added 60¾
$3,000 Terra H. & Alton R. 1st. M. 7s.	Int. add. 61½
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 88
$5,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 61
25 shares Erie R. R.	17¾
5 shares American Exchange Bank	90½
4 shares Park Bank	81½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 85	50	Harlem R. R..... 8¾
8,000	Missouri St. 6s .. 78½	100	Ill Central R'd...s3 89
1,000	Te. He. & Al. 1st m. 61	50	Chic. & Rk Is. R.R. 74
1,000	Te. He. & Al. 2d m. 51	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R... 32¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m. 68	20	do.....32¾
21	Del. & Hd. Can. Co. 100	25	La Crosse & Mil. RR. 11
25	Penn. Coal Co.... 60	110	do.....10¾
40	Pacific Mail St. Co. 68½	50	do.....b30 11
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co. 8½	100	N. Y. Cent. R...opg 74¼
100	Erie Railroad..... 17¾	37	Hudson River R.R. 19½
50	do.....17	10	Panama R'd..... 92½
100	do.....b3 17¾		

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The financial views of the President of the United States, in his Message to Congress to-day, are in favor of a compulsory bankrupt law applicable to moneyed Corporations, and in favor of a reform in the bank note currency of the country by abolishing all bills of circulation under $20, to be followed by a subsequent restriction to $50. This last measure he commends to the individual States of the Union, as being within their peculiar province. He gratulates the country on the working of the Sub-Treasury through the recent panic, and is opposed to the creation of any other form of national bank. The Secretary of the Treasury, in the annual report from his department, which also went to Congress to-day, reaffirms the recommendation of the President for a compulsory bankrupt law, which he would apply to banks and railways, and also with reference to the abolition of circulating notes under $20. He adds, by way of recommendation to the States, that the Independent Treasury system, separating their finances from the banks, should be generally introduced. He takes great pride in pointing to the action of the Independent Treasury through the late crisis, and to the fact that, unlike the case of 1837, the Government was enabled not only to keep its own finances free from complication with the banking movement, but to extend relief in the shape of specie disbursements in the extremest need of the banks.

The Ways and Means of the Treasury for the current fiscal year are brought to a very close balance in the Secretary's statement, the disbursements using up the balance from the previous year and all the revenues which may, in the present condition of the Import trade, be reasonably calculated on. These, at the outside, are stated at $75,389,934, while the essential expenditure is set down at $74,963,058. And in view of the contingencies attending the Customs revenue for the next seven months, (to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1858,) and the probability that the Government expenditure may exceed the estimates, the Secretary very properly asks for the immediate authority to employ Treasury Notes, not exceeding the sum total of *twenty million dollars*. This authority, we have no question, will be freely voted, and the probability is that at least one-half, if not the whole issue suggested, will find circulation at a nominal interest, thus relieving the Government of the necessity of creating a loan, and the expense of paying for the temporary exercise of its high credit, in anticipation of revenue. It is only fair to anticipate that this first report of Secretary COBB will make a favorable impression on the country. His recommendations in regard to the Ways and Means of the Department, and the policy of leaving the new Tariff undisturbed, until its operation on the revenue can be fairly tested, are straightforward and practical, and the document altogether is less encumbered by new schemes of finance, and novel modes of reform in the currency, than might have been anticipated in the present condition of the country. On the last-named subject there is not the slightest attempt at interference with the rights of the States, while there is no shrinking from the Constitutional obligation imposed on the Federal Government to provide a general bankrupt law, for dealing with the abuses of moneyed corporations. The Secretary seeks all other reform in the Currency and Exchanges, and in the restraint of the abuses of Credit, through the example of the Independent Treasury, and the probability is that public sentiment is now prepared to see this example enforced to the full measure of the authority of the General Government.

There was increased activity in the Bullion market and in select bills of Exchange to-day, for the mail by the *Africa*. The engagements of Gold, by noon on Wednesday, will probably count up $1,750,000, about the same as by the *Atlantic* on Saturday last. There was a little more favor shown to 60-day Sterling, of choice names, on account of the prospect held out in the news by the *Baltic* of lower rates of discount in London. As much as 109¼@109⅜ was paid in particular instances, though the whole range may be called 108⅞@109⅛. There is a considerable amount of commercial exchange offered, for which the bankers refuse to name a buying price until further accounts are received of the markets abroad for our great staples. This difficulty will probably be overcome in a week or two. The business on France was done at 5.27½@5.20 at 60 days, and 5.12½@5.10 at sight. English Gold Coin brought $4 90@$4 91 for sovereigns; French, $3 85@$3 86½ for Napoleons; American Coin 100⅛@100⅜ per cent.

The Stock Market opened a little stronger in the forenoon than on Monday, but the dealings through the day were not important in amount, and the closing prices in the afternoon were not so good as yesterday. New-York Central, 74¼; Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 89@88; Panama, 92½; Rock Island, 74; Missouri Sixes, 78½, and Illinois Central Bonds, 81½. The general market left dull.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $57,000, paid, $21,889, and held at the close, $3,834,757.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	Buying.		Selling.
N. Y. State Cur.	₱ cent. dis. @ ⅝	Baltimore	₱ cent. dis. ¾@ 1
New-England	@ ⅝	Interior Md.	1½@ 2
East Jersey	½@ ⅝	Delaware	2½@ 3½
West Jersey	2½@ 2¾	Ohio, Ind., Ky., Mo.	2¾@ 3½
Rhode Island	⅜ @ 1½	Ills. and Wis.	7 @ 8
Philadelphia	2½@ 2¾	Other S. and W.	2 @ 7
Interior Penn.	4 @ 4½	Canada	1¾@1½

	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
Eng. Gd. ₱ £	$4 83@$4 85	Eng. Gd. ₱ £	$4 86@$4 90
Bk. Eng. Notes	$—@$4 83	Bk. Eng. Notes	$—@$4 90

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$0 85	40 acres	$0 95
80 acres	75	80 acres	90
120 acres	66	120 acres	70
160 acres, mar. firm't.	76	160 acres, mar. firm't.	90

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $1,184,900, against $1,903,266 the week ending Dec. 6, last year.

The bills of the Hudson River Bank are redeemed at par at the Metropolitan Bank.

The Schedule of Bank Capitals in this City has been revised at the Clearing-House, and the following are the present active sums employed by each Bank:

New-York	$2,848,875	Chatham	$450,000
Manhattan	2,050,000	Peoples'	412,500
Merchants'	2,071,637	North America	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Han ver	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Irving	500,000
America	2,978,325	Metropolitan	3,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Citizens'	400,000
City	1,000,000	Nassau	750,000
Tradesmen's	800,000	Market	1,000,000
Fulton	600,000	St. Nicholas	711,300
Chemical	300,000	Shoe & Leather	1,451,000
Merchants' Ex.	1,236,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
National	1,434,187	Continental	2,000,000
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	Oriental	300,000
Greenwich	200,000	Marine	650,000
Leather Manuf's	600,000	Atlantic	400,000
Seventh Ward	580,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,465,075
State	2,000,000	Park	2,000,000
Am. Exchange	4,734,475	Artisans'	600,000
Commerce	3,217,880	Dry Dock	200,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	130,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Bull's Head	173,300
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. Co	200,000
Pacific	422,700		
Republic	2,000,000	Total	$64,658,445

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Our last advices were of 30th November. The leading feature of the week has been great irregularity in prices and in the movements of Stocks. The uneasiness felt on account of the news expected from Europe has dampened the spirit of, and caused an abatement in the activity which had characterized the preceding week. The decrease of activity has been more marked in State Stocks than in Railroad Shares, but the considerable falling off in the receipts of most Railroads has contributed to the decline which the Shares of some of these have suffered. Nevertheless, the continued abundance of money unemployed in commerce, has prevented a general downward movement, and the European news to 25th November, received yesterday, although far from being brilliant, is considered more encouraging, and has rather strengthened the Stock Market. Notwithstanding the exportation of $1,808,750 in Specie during the week, the metallic reserve of our Banks has increased, reaching the unprecedented figure of $26,069,832, and the liquidation of balances between the Banks, which, since the suspension had been made exclusively in the notes of the Interior Banks of this State, admitted as circulation, begins to be made again, for the greater part, in specie. The country Banks are gradually retiring their circulation, and smoothing the way for a future resumption of specie payments, both for themselves and for the City banks. State Stocks—Transactions have been very moderate in these. Missouris have declined 1c.; New-Yorks are steady, as well as Tennessee 6's; Ohio 6's, long, have risen 1½; Kentucky 6's have advanced 1, and California 7's about 1½ ₱ cent. City Bonds—A few Chicago 6's and Brooklyn 6's were done without change in price. Railro

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1943 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New Phase of the Kansas Question.

Removal of Secretary Stanton for Convening the Kansas Legislature.

Appointment of Gen. Denver as his Successor.

Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate, Between Messrs. Douglas and Bigler.

Election of Steadman of Ohio as Printer to the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. DENVER, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be the Secretary of Kansas Territory—thus removing Mr. STANTON. The reason given therefor, is the fact that STANTON has convened the Territorial Legislature on the 7th of December, in consequence of the failure of the Constitutional Convention to submit the entire Constitution entirely to the people. The President says that this conduct is calculated seriously to embarrass the Executive, and to complicate the present confusion and difficulty there.

The nomination will, probably, be considered to-morrow. As STANTON has never been confirmed, the confirmation of his successor is not necessary to a completion of his removal.

There will be a bitter fight on the confirmation of DENVER—not but that his appointment is popular, but because the reason for the removal of STANTON will not be accepted as sound.

General DENVER left the city a week ago, ostensibly for Ohio, in consequence of the illness of a friend. It seems that the sufferer was Kansas, and that DENVER really was sent there by the President to influence the election of the 21st and induce the rejection of the Pro-Slavery clause of the Constitution. His appointment as Secretary cannot prevent the meeting of the Legislature or check its proceedings. The legislative leaders are pledged only to take steps to repudiate the late Convention, by repealing the act authorizing it, and providing for a new Convention—possibly with specific instructions to submit their work to the people. The effect of this is expected to be that the election of the 21st will be made a nullity, and that the President will never get the Lecompton Constitution to send to Congress.

Senator DOUGLAS' speech to-day was a powerful effort, and completely demolished Lecompton. Senator BIGLER's attempt to sustain the views of the President were painfully weak. DOUGLAS annihilated him. This is the unanimous verdict. His reference to the confidential proceedings of a Democratic caucus, in order to infer a charge of inconsistency against DOUGLAS, excites the animadversion of all parties.

There will be a struggle in the Senate over the attempt to remove District-Attorney MCKEON, which can only be accomplished by the consent of that body to confirm the nomination of his successor.

The President's present intention is to send THEODORE SEDGWICK's name to the Senate to-morrow, *vice* MCKEON.

The District-Attorney of New-Orleans was removed to-day for letting Gen. WALKER off on light bail.

JONES of Iowa is not so certain to sustain DOUGLAS. As he has no hopes of a reëlection, there is reason to fear he will stick to "party organization," as directed by the President. The new moves in Kansas, however, bid fair to leave the Northern men no other practical ground than that of DOUGLAS. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Administration having been advised by telegraph that Acting Governor STANTON had called a special meeting of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the President to-day forthwith removed him, and nominated to the Senate as his successor General DENVER, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who left for the West last week. The reason for the removal of Mr. STANTON is that he has violated the instructions heretofore given to Governor WALKER and to himself to do no act which could possibly disturb the peace of the Territory, but to exert all the means in their power to preserve it. The sole object and purpose of the convening of the Legislature, it is considered, can be only to engender strife and embarrass the people in voting on the Slavery question in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. There was no definite action by the Senate on Gen. DENVER's nomination. It is anticipated that a heated discussion will take place when that subject again comes before that body in secret session. Last week instructions were sent to Mr. STANTON to take every precaution to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election, and to afford free and unobstructed exercise of the election franchise. Doubts are expressed as to whether Governor WALKER's name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation

Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Ohio delegation, distinctly contradicts the statement that the Democratic members of that delegation have resolved to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. There has been neither any action nor discussion upon the subject among them.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The galleries were densely crowded at the hour of meeting.

Mr. PUGH gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution, which was debated and passed, inviting the clergymen of the District of Columbia to officiate gratuitously as chaplains to the Senate.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad. Also, of a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved of the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or indorse the action of that Convention he entirely dissented from it, and he would avail himself of an early opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message he was rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution framed at Lecompton. True, the tone of the Message indicates the willingness of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State under that Constitution, but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any indorsement of the Convention, and any recommendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the Slavery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas, as they are guaranteed the right to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted, to ascertain whether it meets with their approbation. Mr. DOUGLAS contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution, if they chose to do so. He compared it to the freedom of election in Paris when LOUIS NAPOLEON was chosen. The reason assigned why the people should not be allowed to vote on its acceptance was, that if they had a chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed that they would, and he thought *it was a clear violation of the organic act to force an obnoxious Constitution upon them.*

When Mr. DOUGLAS concluded there was applause from the galleries.

Mr. MASON moved they be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently violated in this way.

Mr. HAMLIN hoped not.

Mr. CLAY thought the applause commenced on the floor, and it would be hard to punish spectators for following that example.

Mr. BIGLER hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. MASON acquiesced, but hoped the next time the offence was repeated, it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) replied to Mr. DOUGLAS, saying the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, Republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the Slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union, simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them, and do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that that State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity in order to localize the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the Slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall make such decision. He said the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, to-day, was in utter derogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. TOOMBS' bill, which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to the vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. DOUGLAS had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. MASON exposed and replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained, and said he had been misrepresented.

Mr. BIGLER remarked that in a conversation with Col. HENDERSON, who was an active member of the Convention, he understood him to say there were two Constitutions virtually.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If there are two, I should like to see the other.

Mr. BIGLER—I say precisely similar.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you may vote for one or the other?

Mr. BIGLER—One for a Free and the other for a Slave State. That is the difference.

Mr. DOUGLAS—It makes no difference how many copies they make. The simple point is that they only allow the people to vote on Slavery—nothing else. The Senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air which I thought unnecessary and rather intimated to me that he spoke by authority.

Mr. BIGLER—I expressed my own views, deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain he did not speak for the President; I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in his Message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend me to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an Administration measure, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. BIGLER—I think I am safe in saying, and think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds in his Message the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for its approval. I think it is deducible from the Message that the President does not hold that because the entire Constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I infer from the Message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here. But that was only a right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Constitution, and not because the Legislature had power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. BIGLER—Where did you get that?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied—A gentleman, (meaning Mr. TAUMBULL,) yesterday, read from a speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede the Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic Party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by indorsing his (DOUGLAS') report from the Committee on Territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated as a party document, and he, himself, paid for one hundred thousand of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitation. He could not consent that Mr. DOUGLAS should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. DOUGLAS declared that the Missouri line was the best compromise. In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean. Yet he repealed the whole of it.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied the right of Mr. BIGLER to plead the statute of limitations. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interpose. As the Senator has denied any authority to speak for the President, he cannot file that plea. Mr. DOUGLAS approved of the statute of limitations; he needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right to plead the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati Convention, until the Charleston Convention meets. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for Mr. TOOMBS' bill, and he was ready to vote for it again. By doing so, there would be no quarrel. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure he would not vote for now.

Mr. BIGLER said he had not taunted the Senator, who had complained that great wrong was done by not submitting the entire Constitution to the people, while he had voted to put a State Constitution into operation without submitting any part of it to the people.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that his explanation was found in the language of the President in his instructions to Governor WALKER, taking it for granted that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people. Mr. TOOMBS' bill being silent on that subject, he took for granted that the Constitution would be submitted. If the President was right in taking that ground, why was not he (DOUGLAS) right?

Mr. BIGLER did not intend to hold the Senator from Illinois to anything which did not appear on the journals. At a private meeting, before Mr. TOOMBS' bills was introduced, it was held, in view of all the difficulties surrounding the question, that it would be better that nonprovision submitting the Constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill, and it was his understanding that the Convention then proposed would make a Constitution and send it to Congress without submitting it to the people.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply, said he would not like the Senator to insinuate what he would not openly declare. If he (DOUGLAS) was present at the meeting referred to and sanctioned such doctrine, let him (BIGLER) say so.

Mr. BIGLER said if he was constantly at fault it was painful indeed. Perhaps he had wrongfully spoken on the subject. He had told the Senator he did not intend to reflect upon him.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that he would release Mr. BIGLER from secrecy, and asked him whether he knew that he (DOUGLAS) had either publicly or privately agreed that a Constitution should be adopted without consulting the people.

Mr. BIGLER stated what his distinct recollection was. He remembered very well that the subject was discussed in the house of the Senator from Illinois, but he was not sure that Mr. DOUGLAS participated in the debate, *in which it was argued that under all the circumstances there ought not to be a proviso in Mr. Toombs' bill, requiring the Constitution to be submitted.*

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that when the bill was silent on that subject, it was understood as a matter of course that the Constitution *was* to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a Constitution without its being submitted to them, was not true.

Mr. BIGLER explained that he had called Mr. DOUGLAS' attention to his course on Mr. TOOMBS' bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down to-day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Minnesota, he provided that the Constitution should be submitted. If the inference was that the Constitution would be submitted where such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impugn the Senator's patriotism, honorable motives, or courage. He had no more constant admirer than himself, or one who oftener defended him.

Mr. HALE wanted to know some of the very peculiar circumstances which rendered the elective franchise extremely difficult. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER said no one had said more on this subject than Mr. HALE, and of violence, and of keeping Free-State people from the polls. He (BIGLER) was interested to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS, to prevent wrong impressions, asked Mr. BIGLER whether he meant to be understood as saying that he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without being submitted to the people.

Mr. BIGLER—I made no such allegation.

Mr. DOUGLAS—You left it to be inferred. *I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house.* If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. BIGLER—I repeat, I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the discussion.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER—What I said was truth, and that only. What I said is on record.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, the further consideration of the Message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Two propositions were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, that the House proceed to the election of a printer, with a proviso that the House retains its right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing; the printer who may be elected under this resolution receiving said election with and upon the condition above set forth; and that a Committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable,—and the other by Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the Committee make a report.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved to lay Mr. HOUSTON's motion on the table.

The motion was negatived, 82 against 106.

Mr. SMITH's substitute was rejected by a vote of 91 against 118.

Mr. HOUSTON's resolution was adopted by a majority of 40.

The House then proceeded to the election of Printer.

Mr. BOCOCK nominated Mr. STEADMAN.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Maine,) nominated Mr. GEORGE M. WESTON.

Mr. STEADMAN received 121 votes; Mr. WESTON, 89. Four votes scattering.

The former was then declared elected.

The members then selected their seats by lottery. Adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

PROCLAMATIONS BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR CALHOUN—MASS CONVENTION AT LEAVENWORTH—SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* this evening received letters from Kansas, containing two proclamations by Provisional Governor CALHOUN, specifying the manner in which the election of the 21st inst., for submitting the Constitution, and of the 1st Monday in January, for the election of State officers, will be held, and also giving the names of the County Commissioners for each County.

At a Mass Convention, held at Leavenworth on the 27th ult., resolutions were passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton on Dec. 3. The resolution was adopted under the belief that Secretary STANTON will recognize the Legislature so convened.

General LANE offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging themselves that in case STANTON declined to convene the Legislature, to put the Topeka Government in motion, and to stand or fall by it.

A Democratic Convention had been called for the 24th inst.

The *Democrat* learns from private sources that STANTON has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Dec. 7.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

No. 5—Adolphus Durand *vs.* Samuel Lawrence *et al.*—Argument for the appellee continued.

Further from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A letter to the *Republican* from the Utah Expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Colonel COOK's command was 150 miles west of Fort Laramie Nov. 3. Thus far the traveling had been pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions getting scarce, provender giving out, and it is apparent that great hardships are before us still. Notwithstanding the threats from Salt Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit, to the Winter quarters marked out by Colonel JOHNSON on Honey Fort, Green River. It is rumored that BRIGHAM YOUNG's intention is to fight the troops this Winter, as it will afford the best chance for an equal conflict, and then before reinforcements can be sent to the troops in the Spring, destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

Conviction for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

JOHN CLAGGETT, for the murder of JEROME B. WHITE, at the High-street Hotel, six weeks since, was convicted this morning of murder in the second degree.

Supposed Loss of the Schooner Radient.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The schooner *Radient*, which left Toledo on the 18th ult., just before the terrific gale, with a cargo of wheat for this port, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to be lost, together with all on board.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for the first week of December, were $25,900, against $23,900 for the corresponding week last year.

Collision between the Steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamers *Ocean Wave* and *Long Branch* came in collision this afternoon at Sandy Hook. The *Ocean Wave* was bound to New-York and the *Long Branch* to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury. The *Ocean Wave* put her freight on one side and saved the boat from going down. The *Long Branch* was the worst damaged and it was with great difficulty that she proceeded on her voyage. The concussion was so great that the passengers on both boats were thrown off their feet and many badly bruised. Among the injured Col. WM. JONES, of the Highlands, is feared to be dangerously so.

A dense fog prevailed at the time of the disaster. The operator of the Sandy Hook telegraph station heard the fog bells ringing, and being near the shore, almost immediately afterwards heard the crash of the boats as they came together. The passengers throw no blame on the officers of the boats.

The weather is still (8 P. M.) very foggy.

Steam Boiler Explosion—One Killed and Several Injured.

LOWELL, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A steam boiler in the foundry of J. H. MYRICK exploded this morning, killing GEO. S. POTTER, the Engineer, and badly injuring seven persons. The building was badly shattered.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Memphis*, from New-York, arrived at her dock here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The mail as late as due from all points South is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

Probable Murder in the Eleventh Ward.

Two desperate characters named LUKE WISELY and PHIL. MCGUIRE, entered the store of ADAM HEIDEMAN last night about 7 o'clock, and called for crackers and cheese. Mr. H. told them he would give them none until they had paid up an "old score" which they owed him. Immediately they threw scales, bottles, and everything within their reach at the grocer and his wife, wounding both severely. Mr. HEIDEMAN told them to leave the store, but they attacked him more severely than ever, when he drew a pistol and fired, wounding WISELY severely. He was brought to the Eleventh Ward Station-house where his wounds were dressed. The shots took effect in his head, and were of a dangerous character. HEIDEMAN was also arrested by Officers TILDEN and HACK, of the Eleventh Ward, who were immediately on the spot. The mob was so great in a few moments, and of such a character, that Officer HACK had to change clothes with the prisoner for fear of an attack. WISELY was arrested a few weeks ago and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary for assault and battery, but was pardoned the day before election by the Governor on a petition which was sent him signed by several Democratic Aldermen and Justices.

Sea and Ship News.

BARK MILFORD.—A letter received by ELWOOD WALTER, from Southampton, 7th, states that the weather was fine, and the bark was lying in a good position, and with speedy assistance could be got off. She has 450 tons of coal on board. The storm of yesterday, it was thought, may have affected the vessel unfavorably.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship *William Woodbury*, Captain MCLELLAN, hence at Mobile, made the run in the extraordinary short time of seven days, from port to port. Some of our contemporaries are wrong in stating the passage in nine days. The *William Woodbury* is a fine vessel built at Portland in 1856, and owned there.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, was at St. Paul de Loando, western coast of Africa, on the 9th of October. A letter from an officer on board of her says:

It would seem that the French have gone actively and deeply into the slave trade. It is believed here that the French Government had actually made a contract with an agent or factor at Congo for twenty thousand negroes, at thirty dollars per head.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Alderman HARRIS in the Chair.

On motion of Alderman FULLMER, the returns of the Fourth District of the Sixteenth Ward for Supervisors, the returns of the Seventh District for Civil Justice, and the returns of the Ninth District for Councilmen, were taken up and corrected. The Nineteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The Fourth District returns of the Fourteenth Ward for Trustees of Common Schools, and the returns of the Third District for Councilmen and Supervisors, were next taken up and corrected. The Fourteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, for Trustees of Common Schools, were also taken up and corrected. The Nineteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The Seventeenth Ward returns were then taken up, but only seven Districts were canvassed, when the Board took a recess.

At 2 o'clock the Board reassembled. Alderman BLUNT was called to the Chair.

The returns of the Seventeenth Ward were finished.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 3,765; Tiemann, 3,199.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioners—Dugro, 3,849; Smith, 1,481; Wagner, 1,445.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Sixth Aldermanic District) gives Tuomey 585; Bennett, 731; Berrian, 38; Lynes, 5.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Tenth Aldermanic District) gives Reilly 1,231; Lynes, 1,589; Browning, 1,097; Berrian, 27.

The Seventeenth Ward (part of the Twelfth Aldermanic District) gives Boole 729; Adderson, 361; Perley, 106.

The Twenty-second Ward returns were next taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,029; Tiemann, 1,741.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioners—Dugro, 2,002; Smith, 1,306; Wagner, 486.

The Twenty-second Ward (part of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District) gives Wilmot 1,264; Seagrist, 847; Witter, 609; Walsh, 467; Drake, 449; Chamberlain, 93.

At the conclusion of the reading of the returns of the Twenty-second Ward the Board adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ A movement is in progress to procure a mitigation of the sentence of ROGERS, the murderer of SWANSTON. Ex-Judge STUART has drawn a petition to the Governor, in his behalf, urging that the boy was drunken and irresponsible when he committed the crime. It has already obtained several signatures. President KING, of Columbia College, was asked to intercede with his brother and sign the petition. In a letter to Judge STUART he states that being unacquainted with ROGERS, and sentence having been passed, he thinks an application to the Governor would be useless without a certificate from the Judge before whom the lad was tried, setting forth that it might be a fitting case for the exercise of clemency. Without that he declines to sign the petition.

☞ Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, will deliver the oration before the New-England Society, at its next anniversary, on the 21st inst. The annual dinner takes place on the 22d inst.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The report reorganizing the Finance Department, in accordance with the requirements of the new Charter, was again brought up and read, and its consideration again postponed. It is to come up on Monday next.

The resolution concurring with the Councilmen to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $5,000 a year, was taken up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, on the ground that $3,000 a year was enough for any office-holder in the City.

Alderman BLUNT said the Chief Engineer had not asked for the increase.

Alderman CLANCY favored the proposed increase, because, since Mr. Howard had held the office, the losses by fire had been 60 per cent. less than during the administration of the former chief.

Alderman BLUNT said the decrease in the number of fires was chiefly owing to the fact that there was a Fire Marshal who investigated into the causes of fires closely, and thus operated as a check upon incendiaries.

Alderman OWENS thought the present salary sufficient.

Alderman TUCKER said the chief cause of the decrease in the number of fires, or in the amount lost by them, was the activity of the insurance patrol, which cost the insurance companies about $40,000 a year. After some further debate, the vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 6. The proposal to raise the salaries of the City Inspector and the Street Commissioner to $5,000 a year was made special order for Friday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

Judge Finn.

This gentleman still insists that he is the successor of Chief Justice OAKLEY in the Superior Court. He denies the right of the other Justices to decide the justice of his claim. Judge DURA having on Monday morning written him a note requesting him to call at the residence of the latter at 6½ o'clock P. M. to listen to the decision of the Judges, Judge FINN wrote the reply, which, with Judge DURA's note, we give below.

SUPERIOR COURT, Dec. 7, 1857.

SIR: You will oblige by coming to my house this evening at 6½ o'clock, that I may communicate to you the result of the deliberation of the Judges upon the question whether you are entitled to take your seat as one of their number.

If you have any legal adviser by whom you may wish to be accompanied, we shall not object to his presence. Your ob't serv't, JNO. DUER.

No. 61 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.

HON. JOHN DURA—*Sir*: Your note of this date was handed me by an officer of the Superior Court, to which I proceed to reply without delay. However much of pleasure I might derive, under ordinary circumstances, from calling on you at your residence, in compliance with an invitation to that effect, I must, for the reasons herein after stated, at present respectfully decline. I am more than surprised that I am requested to enter your dwelling after the very singular treatment I received at your hands, in your own house, on Wednesday last; that I should have been left standing in your hall, in your own presence, not shown even that most cheap and common politeness of being asked to take a seat, struck me at the time with much surprise. But your conduct in turning your back on me without an apology, walking into another apartment and shutting the door in my very face, without remark or explanation, leaving me to find exit to the street as best I might, is, in my opinion, utterly without excuse or justification. I do not think it would be tolerated in any society which a refined public judgment would pronounce respectable. I cannot but regard this treatment as an intentional insult. I must, therefore, be excused from entering your dwelling on invitation or otherwise, until amends shall have been made by a suitable apology. I will not a second time put myself in the way of receiving treatment so utterly unbecoming and undeserved, and which your station in life, and my own self-respect, prevent my meeting with prompt and instant resentment.

In regard to the result of the deliberations of the Judges on the question of my right to a seat in your Court, which I am summoned by your note to hear, I beg leave to state:

First—If it is favorable, there would seem to be no necessity of my chasing after the opinion; it could not help me.

Second—If it is unfavorable, I must then ignore that opinion. It certainly has not and could not have any binding authority. No case was before you and your associates for consideration by any process known to law. An opinion, therefore, would simply represent the individual views of several highly-respectable gentlemen, and it may be, would also represent their prejudices.

I claim to be a Judge of the Superior Court by virtue of an election, and I hold the office by the same tenure as my associates. The law has prescribed the process and method of our creation. We are born of the suffrages of the people. My rights have no inception in unofficial determinations of Judges, and they shall not be concluded by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT FINN.

Judge FINN sat beside Judges BOSWORTH and WOODRUFF on Tuesday, and was present again yesterday. The Fry and Bennett case was on trial and Judge FINN intimated to members of the bar that he would give a written opinion upon that case.

The worst feature in the position which Judge FINN occupies—not speaking legally but humanely—is the fact that Judge OAKLEY's colleagues upon the bench of the Superior Court after the death of their associate expressed the hope that the vacancy would not be filled, undertaking to fulfill all the duties of the deceased Justice for the rest of the term, so that his salary might be set apart for the benefit of the widow and family of the Chief Justice.

MEETING OF DENTAL SURGEONS.—An adjourned meeting of the Dental Surgeons of New-York and vicinity was held last night at No. 57 Bond-street. The Chairman *pro tem.* was Dr. COVELL, the Secretary, Dr. J. G. AMBLER. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the report of the Committee on Constitutional By-Laws was was read and adopted. The report in question organizes a new Society. The first Dental Society of any importance in this City was organized at the Medical College in Crosby-street, in 1847, but expired about four years ago. It is now determined to form a new Society, and the meeting of last night was initiatory to that end. The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects connected with the profession, exhibition of improved instruments, &c.

Dr. CASTLE thought the Constitution of the Society was too democratic, inasmuch as it allowed "Tom, Dick and Harry," the rag-tag and bob-tail of the Profession—those who advertised complete sets of teeth for $25 and even $10 per set, when every dentist knew that the materials alone could not be purchased for either of those sums. This gave rise to some discussion, in which Dr. ROBERTS, Dr. BALLARD and Dr. CLARKE took part. Finally, a motion to reconsider the report of the Committee, was adopted, and it was taken up, section by section, and readopted without debate. The signatures of twelve members having been appended to the report, the election of officers was proceeded with. Dr. AMBLER was appointed Secretary and Dr. W. B. ROGERS Treasurer, the election of a Chairman to take place at each meeting. A Business Committee was next chosen, consisting of Dr. C. W. BALLARD, JOHN ALLEN and L. COVELL. Subjects for discussion at the next meeting were proposed; Dr. PERINE and Dr. ROBERTS made some observations on the Treatment of Fangs, and the meeting adjourned.

GRAND LODGE A. P. A. OF NEW-YORK.—The following named gentlemen were installed as the Grand Officers of this Lodge on Tuesday evening:

W. G. Master—Nathan Nesbit, Mount Vernon Lodge No. 14.
W. D. G. M.—James Heron, New-York Lodge No. 3.
W. G. Secretary—Thomas Minais, Malden City No. 32.
W. G. Treasurer—Robert McCarll, Brooklyn City No. 6.
W. G. Chaplain—John W. Heape, Valley Forge No. 29.
W. G. C.—Wm. Maclay, Malden City No. 32.
W. G. A. C.—Samuel Wallace, Henry Clay No. 10.
W. G. P. T.—John Ballantine, Washington No. 2.
W. G. O. G.—Wm. Bell, New-York No. 3.

This Order at the present time numbers upward of six thousand members in this City, and is in a most prosperous condition.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—Last evening, about 9¾ o'clock a fire was discovered in the wholesale drug warehouse of MORTON & Co., No. 48 Water-street, near Old-slip. The alarm was immediately given, but the firemen, in consequence of a very heavy fog existing, found it somewhat difficult to find out the exact quarter of the fire, which in the meantime continued to burn with increased rapidity. Engine Companies Nos. 21, 20 and 22 were first upon the ground and quickly subdued the flames, not, however, before some $1,500 damage was done, which is covered by insurance, but in what Companies we could not learn.

Last Meeting of the Central Republican Committee—Resolutions upon the Affairs of Kansas.

The last meeting of the Republican Central Committee, for 1857, was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, JOHN A. KENNEDY presiding.

Mr. KELLY, from the Finance Committee, reported that all demands against the Central organization had been promptly paid in full, and that there was yet a handsome balance remaining.

A report from the Executive Committee recommending that the Central Committee for 1858 should be selected in precisely the same manner as that for 1857, was adopted, after a very long debate; amendments being offered that the selection of delegates to the Committee and nominating Conventions, should be made in accordance with the populations, and of the various Wards and Districts. Another recommendation from the same Committee, that the Ward Associations should be placed more directly within the control of the Central Committee, was laid upon the table.

This question being disposed of, the following resolutions offered by Mr. ISAAC DAYTON were adopted, after which the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the City of New-York, in communion with the Republicans and the great body of the People of the State of New-York, regard with unqualified condemnation the schemes now in progress, sustained and promoted by the President of the United States to impose upon Kansas a Constitution not approved by her People, and submitted to their suffrages for adoption or rejection.

Resolved, That a Constitution, unlike a law of the Legislature which may be altered at the pleasure of the majority, is the permanent basis of the entire structure of the Government, superior to the Legislature, and an absolute restraint upon even the will of the people; and that in the judgment of this Committee, and of the great Republican Democracy of this State, the establishment of a Constitution can be effected not by the mere vote of the convention framing it, but only by its adoption, in all its parts and provisions, by a clear and honest majority of the people whom it is designed to govern.

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York, accustomed from their earliest political existence, by a popular election, to pass upon every Constitution and every amendment of a Constitution, whether Federal or State, under which they have lived, will demand and do their utmost to secure for the People of Kansas (large numbers of whom are sons of the Empire State) the same inestimable privileges; and that they will sustain that party and that party alone—those Statesmen, Senators and Representatives, and those alone, whose principles, measures and votes shall aid in defeating the undemocratic Constitution for Kansas framed by the Lecompton Convention, and in procuring for her people a free and fair vote upon the Constitution under which their institutions and form of Government are to be established.

Resolved, That while we recede from no doctrine or principle of the Republican Party with respect to the constitutional powers of Congress over the Territories of the nation, we call upon all Republicans and all friends of freedom throughout the land, to unite in resisting and preventing the last crowning outrage now pending over the freemen of Kansas—an outrage which, if submitted to, under the despotism of the same party by which it is promoted, may be visited upon every State and Territory of the Union.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed to consider and report what measures ought to be adopted for the maintenance of the rights of the people of Kansas and of the whole country in the existing crisis.

Resolved, That these resolutions, authenticated by the officers of this Committee, be published in the papers of this City, and in the Albany *Evening Journal*, and that a copy of the same, in circular form, be sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of New-York.

Later from Yucatan.

CAPTURE OF SISAL BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS—HEAVY CANNONADING AT CAMPEACHY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 2.

The Mexican schooner *Eduardo*, Capt. LAPERLA, at New-Orleans from Tabasco, *via* Vera Cruz, reports having been spoken on the 19th ult., latitude 25° north, by the Campeachy armed schooner *Carina*, with three weeks' later intelligence from the Yucatan coast, and the progress of the political war in the interior.

The news is of great interest and importance.

Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the armed vessel sent out from Campeachy, and was now in the hands of the Revolutionists. No particulars are given, nor have we further intelligence of the distracted condition of things at the capital.

Campeachy yet held out, but was still, on the 18th, sore besieged by the Government troops, under command of Col. CEPEDA. During the whole of that day until midnight, heavy cannonading was heard both from the forts of the town and the works of the besiegers.

Capt. LAPERLA also reports having spoken, on the 19th, Mexican schooner *Arreganie*, from this port, bound to Campeachy. All well.

The Street Commissioner Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no foundation for the rumor alluded to in the TIMES of to-day, that Mayor TIEMANN proposed, to avoid shouldering the responsibility of deciding between Mr. DEVLIN and Mr. CONOVER in reference to their respective claims to the office of Street Commissioner, by appointing a third man instead of either of them. The reason is obvious. *Mayor Tiemann has no such power.* By the Charter, section 21, the heads of Departments by which the Street Commissioner is one, shall hold their office for two years, subject only to the power of the Mayor and Common Council to remove for cause. By section 19 the power of appointment is in the same hands. But it nowhere appears that this appointment shall be made on the incoming of a new Mayor; on the contrary, by plain and necessary intendment, it must be made at the expiration of the term of the predecessor, or when a vacancy shall occur.

Such a state of things does not, and will not exist on the first Monday in January next. Mr. DEVLIN was appointed on the assumption *of a right* to appoint. If that right existed, his term cannot expire until the end of two years, unless he shall sooner be removed, or shall vacate. Being appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, he possesses all the rights they could confer. If they had no right to appoint, then comes the claim of Mr. CONOVER. He is appointed by the Governor on the assumption of a

VIRGINIA POLITICS, TRADE AND FINANCES.

Important Messages from Gov. Wise.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, has transmitted *three* messages to the Legislature of that State: One on the present commercial crisis; the second against the repeal of the usury laws; and the third on miscellaneous subjects. The messages occupy the entire space of our Richmond exchanges of Tuesday. The Governor does not leave unnoticed any of the leading topics of the day, in so far as they bear upon affairs in Virginia. His views, though they may not always be considered sound, will nevertheless command respect. They are, in many instances, bold, striking and original, and the messages are constructed with the Governor's wonted sbility. We give below an extended synopsis of these documents.

FIRST MESSAGE.

In the first message, specially devoted to financial affairs, the Governor exsminea the causes of the existing crisis, its mode of operation, and some of its results and effects, "in order to derive lessons at once salutary for the future, and relieving for the present."

THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GOLD THE CAUSE OF FINANCIAL REVULSION.

A sudden, rapid and fearfully large expansion in trade, in consumption, in prices, in currency, and in speculation, has occurred. A state of overstimulation has made us reel and stagger and nearly fall like drunken man. The primary and most potent cause of this state and condition is, *the immense increased production of gold.*

Three new mines of the world—California, Australia, Siberia—were discovered and opened almost at once. Their extent and richness are yet unknown. Their operations have produced millions upon millions of precious metals, and they still seem to be exhaustless. This led nearly all to suppose that gold was to be immediately and immensely depreciated in value, and no sufficient estimate was made of the immense progress, too, in the arts of life and in the powers of production of everything else besides gold. No allowance was made for the application of steam, of chemistry, of improved machinery, and of concentrated measures. These had generated human operations, human capacities, far beyond any creation of man in past history. The demand for gold now was not merely to snpply tha attenuated and refined extravagance of the pigmies of luxury, but *giants of labor* have grown up with huge machines in their hands, and their supply and support are great, beyond anything known in man's experience. Their supply snd support must be in proportion to their power of production. Steamers, ships, cars, canals, railroads, mountsin tunnels, mammoth machines, continents of improved fields of agriculture—not mere laces and fashions and equipages of living—required more and more gold than the world ever required before. The increased supply of gold, then, ought not to have been expected to enhance the price of every thing so much, or rather to cause gold to fall so much in its own valne, inasmuch as the demands of production and powers of production of everything else had increased in proportion.

Again: The increase of the production of gold caused an immensely greater amount of it to be employed in making the ordinary utensils of life. This lessened its proportions for currency.

Again: Just at the moment when the production of gold was so increased, it was all called for by the extraordinary wants of the principal powers of Europe. Their immense colonial schemes required vast expenditures, and added to these wants, war broke out between Russia, Fngland and France, involving all the European and Asiatic powers; and the revolution in India has followed immediately after the peace of the Crimea. A struggle has been going on for years between the banks of England and France, each grasping at the specie and striving to hold "the barometer of exchange" for the world, while the Governments of Russia, Anstria, Pruasia, and all the other powers of Europe, are collecting their resources and summoning their means to prepare for any conflicts, civil or warlike, which may arise. England and France have the power to purchase up the gold as fast as it is produced, and they have bidden the most of it away from us. It was more wanting in Europe thau it was wanting here; it has gone there, out of the reach of our wants now, and to get it back a premium must be paid by us far greater than that which was paid to take it away. We ought not, then, to have expected so large an amount of specie to remain in our country, and to become an enlarged basis for increase of banking capital and circulation.

Yet, the popular belief, the general delusion was that we were to have a superabundance of gold; that it was to be got for digging without limit, and that it was to be a drug if not go begging in the market. It was to become *merchandise*, and not remain and be any longer *money*.

The consequence of this delusion should have been apparently, to lessen the amount and issue of *paper* currency. But, on the contrary, the demand for a circulation waa greater than ever; and the gold not being here to supply the currency, 78 millions only being left in the public depositories of the country, there was a multiplication of banks, a vast increase of banking capital, and an inflated paper circulation of 214 millions. The number of banka increased from 671, in 1843, the last specie suspension, to 1,416, by the 1st of January, 1857. The amount of banking capital now, independent of private banking, is $370,834,686, and the total bank assets, including capital, was $1,324,013,452; exclusive of capital, was $953,-178,766; the amount of total banking liabilities was $522,621,357—leaving a total surplus of $430,-557,409, exclusive of capital; and the aggregate of *immediate liabilities, i. e.* of circulation, deposits and dnes to other banka, was $502,804,507; and the aggregate of *immediate means, i. e.* of specie, specie funds, notes of other banks and sums due from other banks, was bnt $177,404,692—leaving *a deficiency of immediate means*, on the 1st of January, 1857, of $325,399,815. Snch was the degree of inflation and deficiency of immediate means the 1st January last.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Another reason for this excessive inflation of our currency is the specnlation in the northwestern territory of the United States, brought on by corrupting grants to internal improvements by the general Government. For years past the Federal Government has been giving alternate sections of the public lands to the new Ststes to construct railroads. These grants were turned over to the new State corporations, of banks and railroad companies; and these corporations have multiplied and issued and speculated to an extent paralleled only by the Yazoo schemes of old.

For years the Congresa of the United States, without restraint, without debate or question, even in either house comparatively, has been going on in a career of extravagant appropriations to internal improvement, and these have been partial particularly to the Northwest. Why? It is not pertinent here to inquire, but such is the fact. Whilst a watchful jealousy has guarded other branches of what used to be denounced as the corrupting American system of Federalism, this branch of it has been allowed quietly to grow into a policy which all have directly or indirectly, silently or expressly, countenanced and encouraged. States northwest of the Ohio have had a net work of public improvementa completed for them. Individuals have made millionaire fortunes. Corporations have banked upon stocks and issued paper money. The land offices have been overrun by speculators. Though circulation there has been exceasively multiplied, yet the demand for money has been ao increased as to command there from 15 to 36 per cent. per annum. Our stocks and our money have gone there to reap the reward of the times; and are now caught in the dead fall of the crisis. The speculations in the Northwest and the gold diggings on the Pacific coast have inflated our currency, blown up a bnbble which is now bursting, and now threatening to put our State bonds into the market at a disparaging rate of discount.

The whole nation seemed again as ever to forget that the moment money or its representative is either really or artificially increased, then immediately commences an inflation of prices, which in turn for the time makes a demand for money and keeps up its relative value. At all times the specie must be the standard; and the pressure of any time will bring the currency to the test of the real, not artificial value, and, at first, far below the standard. In this crisis, the production of gold inflated the currency, and its export left not enough to bear and to redeem the over-issne of paper circulation. The only redeeming power is in the immense production of other things besides gold, to pay our debts and bring to us specie.

THE GREAT CENTRES OF TRADE.

There are thirteen *principal* centres of trade, controlling the financial and commercial relations in the United Statea. Two are *primary, national* centres—the one the *importing*, New-York: and the other the *exporting* centre, New-Orleans. The others all are but satellites and secondary as compared with these. In the northeast we have Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the southeast, Chsrleston, South Carolina, Savannah and Mobile. In the northwest, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, and St. Louis. On the Pacific, San Francisco.

The centres of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the northeast, operate upon an *active commerce, and a large mining, manufacturing and agricultural interest.* The centres of the sontheast and south operate upon the *export commerce and upon the planting interest.* The group of centres in the prong of the Ohio and the Mississippi operate upon a large *agricultural and mining interest*, upon *some manufacturing and upon the lake trode.* St Louis operates upon a large *agricultural interest* and the *trade with the Indians and Santa Fé.* San Francisco upon the *Pacific, commerce and mining.*

And the striking fact ia exhibited, that the *four* great central, middle, Atlantic and Ohio front States, slaveholding, tobacco-growing snd breadstuff-producing, agricultural and grazing States, full of iron and coal snd copper for mining, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, *have no centres of their own*, but are *dependent upon centres around them, north and south, east and west!*

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF THE FOUR MIDDLE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

The Governor here introduces lengthy statistics, generalizing the facts reported by the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 1st of January lsst, and showing the effect of the operation of these centres relatively upon other States, as exhibited by the relative condition of the banks. He makes the following deductions:

I have grouped Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky together, because they have no centre common to each, and no centre of their own, and because they have a homogeneity of trade. And we see that they have a balance in their favor "due by other banks," of. $4,865,139
And, including that balance in their favor, the *surplus* of their *total* means over the *deficiency* of their immediate *means* is..... $7,181,372
Or, their surplus is 6½ per cent. on their sum total of means.....$111.665,994

As compared with New-York, their surplus is as 6½ to 4 per cent.; with Massachusetts, as 6½ to 22½; with the two combined, as 6½ to 9½. With the five New-England States, without centres, as 6½ to 32; with New-York and the six New-England States, as 6½ to 14; with Pennsylvania and Maryland, as 6½ *to no surplus of total means over deficiency of immediate means*; with New-Jersey and Delaware, as 6½ to less than 1½; with Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware combined, as 6½ *is to less than no surplus!* As compared with the four Northeastern *States with centres*, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as 6½ to 7; and as compared with the whole 11 Northeastern States combined, as 6½ to 1 per cent. only of a surplus of *total* means over their *deficiency* of *immediate* means. This shows that this group of States has undoubtedly a large portion dne them of the balance due by the great centre of New-York, and that in their means, individually and collectively, they are far above the average strength of the States with which they trade, and that the balanoe of trade is in their favor over a large proportion.

And the whole comparison shows:

1. That the capital employed in trade flows to the centres.

2. That it flows there in spite of the *balance of trade.*

3. It shows that this very fact of a balance in trade in favor of tha States producing the raw materials, against the commercial centres, instead of being a strength, is a weakness in times of a money pressure. And

4. Above all, it shows that the best defence a State or people can have against the tax of paying exchange to centres all around them, and against the danger and dismay of having their surplus or balance of trade caught under the dead fall of hard times in centres outside of their control, *is to build up centres of trade for themselves within their own limits.* If Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee and Kentucky, had united to build up their own centre, they would not now have all their surplus or balance tied up in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—cities which wilt, of course, take care of their own people or themselves first.

The surplus capital will flow to the centre, because commerce is there most active; the dollar there can be turned over oftenest and make the most profit. There is the great storehouse of supply, and there is the great congregation of demand. *And this is in spite of the balance of trade or the rate of interest on the use of money.* No matter what is the rate of interest in New-York, a bill of exchange on that City will draw a premium from any place on this continent, *because it is the centre of trade.* Money is more valuable there than elsewhere. Some suppose that money is drawn from Virginia, for example, because the rate of interest there is *seven*, and our rate is *six.* If that he a cause, why does San Francisco, where interest is 36 per annum, not draw the money from the seven in New-York? On the contrary, we know that a bill at San Francisco on New-York will always command about 2 per cent. premium

To come nearer—the banking interest in Ohio is from 12 to 15 per cent. Why don't that rate draw from New-York? It is *because New-York is the centre, where importations are made, where supplies are obtained, where money is most in demand.*

So, some suppose that the balance of trade against the centre will draw money away from the centre. On the contrary, *it leaves the money there.* Thus, when a merchant or producer here at Richmone sends $2,000 worth of flour or tobacco to New-York, snd purchases only $1,000 worth of merchandise, he has a balance of course in his favor of $1,000. What does he do with that balance? Why, if he has a head on his shoulders fit to manage money, he will leave it there and not bring it home with him: because when he gets here he can obtain a premium from a bank or banker here for a bill of exchange on New-York—*a thing which is too much rated as "specie funds."* The bank here which buys in ordinary times, gets its full equivalent. But it issucs notes to buy it, which have to be redeemed. And when pressure comes, the notes are presented for redemption here; and to get the *specie* to redeem with, the bank has to present the bill of exchange in New-York; and when it goes there in a crisis it finds the drawee has suspended or failed. At all events, the very means it counted on as specie, turns into *protested paper*—protested at the centre for a balance due the circumference.

SPECIE BASIS FOR VIRGINIA RECOMMENDED.

A State like New-York may issue upon stocks because it has a "Clearing-House" to keep down circulation; but an agricultural State, whose commerce is not active enough to settle balances weekly, must have a circulation equal to its capital, and no basis except the specie basis can be made safe or sound.

If the Legislature then takes up the subject of a general Banking law, I would respectfully recommend:

1. That but one plan of hanking he adopted.
2. That each Corporation be independent, and he not allowed to have a branch or hranches.
3. That each be authorized to issue only two of notes to one of capital.
4. To issue three of notes for *one* of specie, and no more, under a forfeiture of charter.
5. To redeem all its issues in specie.
6. Be required to register all their notes issued, in some Government office.
7. To issue no note under $10.
8. To be separate from the State and its finances, except so far as to negotiate loans and to receive deposits of public funds.
9. To be limited in dividends to seven per cent., and to reserve all surplus over that per cent. for a contingent fund, to guarantee specie paymcnt.
10. That greater governmental control he reserved over them to supervise their proceedings, and to *prevent* violations of their charters.
11. That whether the State owns stock in them or not, at least three of the Directors be appointed by the State to he sworn as Commissiondrs to report quarterly the condition of the bank; and that said Commissioners he not allowed to own stock in or to horrow from the bank while acting as Directors.
12. And that for sufficient cause the Legislature or the Executive should have power to institute proceedings to close the bank and put it in the course of liquidation.
13. That the banks he allowed to hank upon a limted amount, say one-half only of the deposits made in them.

A bank or system of banks thus limited would he safer to the people nnd better accommodate the commercial communities. And nothing short of acme such limitations and restrictions can be relied on to guard the agricultural States from revulsions like that we are now suffering.

OPOSITION TO A NATIONAL BANK—CONFERENCE OF STATES PROPOSED.

We ought to guard not only against the revival of a national bank, but any system of banks which has arisen or reaulted with like powers, and alike dangerous. The States themselves, without investing the General Government with any more powers than it has already, may coöperate in a plan to bring abont uniformity in banking, and in regulating the currency. Their laws ought not to conflict; and they ought to consult the public good, hy concurring in some agreement of legislation on those vital subjects. May not Virginia move in proposing a conference of the States, to attain this desirable end without amending the Constitution of the United States?

SECOND MESSAGE.

AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS.

The second message of Governor WISE is devoted specially to the subject of the legal rate of interest and the usury laws of the State of Virginia. The Governor is hostile to their repeal. He thinks that the evil of the present times will not be unmixed with great good if it shall effectually prevent the raising of the legal rate of interest and the abolition of the usury laws. The Governor sends with his message to the Legislature a "triumphsnt refutation" of the arguments of JEREMY BENTHAM in a pamphlet on "free trade in money, or note-shaving, the great cause of fraud, poverty and ruin, &c., hy JOHN WHIPPLE of Rhode Islsnd." We quote some of the Governor's reasonings in favor of usury laws. He says:

Interest on money is a devouring element; and these times will sstisfy all that we cannot venture to tiansgress the law of the experience of ages, that 6 per cent. is as high an average rate as any people can afford to pay for its use. The business of legislation is to look to and conserve a regular and normal state of trade, and not to minister to and indulge a apirit of speculation; and above all, to restrict rather than to increase the power of money. Money was crested hy legislation for the convenience of the people, and it should not be allowcd to be perverted from its uses, as a medium and atandard of value, to their oppression. Money is powerful enough already, and can make its profits independent of loans. A money sristocracy is the most dangerous enemy of this Republic. No spirit of independence can withstand the depression of debt: and as long as man is msn, "the horrower will be the slave of the lender." I trust, then, thst no specious appearances or arguments will induce the Gensrsl Assembly of Virginia to increase our legal rate of interest. And much more strongly do I urge that they should not repeal or relax our usury laws. * * *

Money is the very subject of sovereignty, because it is *its creature.* It exchanges for everything else. It is that univeraally and inordinately demanded; that which must be had, as the only tender in payment of debts; and it is that which maintsins government itself. It is common to all other subjects of value in every way that they are not common to each other or to it. It may and ought to be, then, the subject of legal regulation where other property may not ba and ought to be regulated by law. And to allow parties to bargain for their own rates is to repeal the usury laws, and at the ssme time to throw an obstruction in the way of business. I trust, therefore, that one good effect of this money crisis will be *to prevent the raising of our rate of interest* and to *prevent the repeal of our usury laws.* I have refrained to urge the moral considerations against their repeal, because some of the best of men are involved in the error of this mistske. But the moral reasons against repeal are incalculable. One of the most immoral effects of the abolition of usury laws would be to depress all the investments in State securities alresdy made at 5 and 6 per cent Unlimited usury would raise the rate of interest so high that no one would think of investing in bonds drawing only 5 and 6 per cent. interest. The investments already made would sink so low in the market that the faith of the State would be broken, as by a dishonorable reputation itself. And no new bonds could be sold, except at a rate so high that no people could bear the taxation necessary to complete public works or to support public credit.

THIRD MESSAGE.

STATE INTERFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The third message of Governor WISE to the Virginia Legislature, is on miscellaneous subjects. He commences in the following original style:

It has not been for the want of reverence for religion, or that I have been unmindful of God's providence to our people, that I have omitted to observe the mere form and fashion of executive messages, to acknowledge Divine Goodness. I have purposely omitted to do so, for the same reason that I have, on every occasion when called on by the clergy or others, declined to recommend or appoint a day of thanksgiving. The Mayor of Alexandria lately addressed me on that subject, and I returned for answer the letter, a copy of which is herewith communicated. I declined for the reason that the state officers have no authority or power to interpose in religious matters belonging exclusively to private individuals, and their voluntary church organizations. We are a Christian people, recognizing the Christian law, in our baptism, in the naming of our children, in the sanction of our oaths, around our family altars, in keeping the Sabbath day, in the Courts of justice, in our ideas and observances of common morality and decency, in marriages and in burials—from the cradle to the grave, in our whole lives and laws. But there is no church establishment, and ought to be none; and there ought to be no meddling of the State with matters of religion and faith, except to protect and defend the freedom of conscience and voluntary worship, and to enforce sound morality and common decency. This hinders us not, hut rather sets us free to praise God in our own way. Any recommendation of worship from the State or its officers, in any form, is to some extent a constraint upon the people, who have forbidden by their Constitution the intermeddling with such matters by political power. Politics and religion ought not, in any way, to be brought into contact. They pollute and destroy each other. Two of the worst evils of the times are *political religion* and *religious politics.* I am not constituted and appointed to handle God's holy things, and I will not dare hypocritically and cantingly to huckster them in the market of popularity among men.

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

It appears, from the financial statement, that after reducing the floating or temporary debt, in the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1857, by the amount of $370,266 68, the balance in the treasury on that day was $37,124 81; and these two sums approximate the estimate of the late Auditor by $125,080 51, the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1856, making up the difference in the estimate and the result.

The annual report of the First Auditor shows the present condition of Virginia finances and his estimates for tha next two fiscal years. The treasury will require no increase of taxes; the temporary debt is reduced to about $770,000 from $1,659,000 in the last two fiscal years; and for any deficiencies in the next two fiscal years, Governor WISE recommends the authority to issue treasury notes to the amount of $500,000. The chief burden of the public debt falls on the current year of 1857-'58, or that measure would not be necessary.

THAT TAX ON OYSTERS.

Governor WISE is still troubled with a desire to increase the revenue and to make the taxes equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth. He renews the proposition to inpose a tax on oysters in the following terms:

The State has, at the lowest estimate, 2,000 square miles of bottoms and beds nf sea coast, and bay, and rivers and creeks and harbors, covered with the rock and matrix of these shell fish. In other words, we have 1,580,000 acres thus covered; and allowing *one-eighth* of a bushel to every square yard there are at least 784,000,000 bushels of oysters in the natural beds of Virginia. This is a *jus publicum* which the circuit and supreme courts of the United States have again and again decided to belong to the State. She cannot regulate and control the *trade and navigation* in these oysters, but she may regulate and control and make a revenue out of the catching and taking of them. About 96,000 tons, in all sorts of vessels, boats and canoes and skiffs, are employed in taking and carrying them away from their natural beds. Allowing on an average 15 bushels only to the ton, and ten trips a year, each trip will take and carry away 150 bushels per annum—making in the whole at least 14,-400,000 bushels taken snd carried away per annum. I sm confident that the real number of bushels is nearer 30,000,000, but take the smallest amount, and they are worth at the oyster rocks 33½ cents per bushel, $4,800,000. About *one-fifth* are taken by our own citizens, say $1,000,000 and $4,000,000 by citizens of other States against our laws.

This immense amount is annually taken by citizens of other States, because there are no means whereby to enforce our laws, either as to who shall take oysters, or as to the time when they may be taken, or as to the mode of taking them. All these regulations are now imperative, and they are all important, in order to prevent the destruction of this great source of wealth. The oyster is immensely prolific. It is supposed that the mother oyster spawns about 3,000,000 every year, in the month of May generally, in our climate. Allowing five-sixths of the apawn to be swept away by tides and to be devoured by fish, every mother deposits around or near her about half a million per annum. The taking of oysters at the time of spawning destroys far more than are taken; but if the taking of them is properly guarded, they are indestructible, and will be a perpetual source of wealth, owing to their prolific reproductiveness. It takes about three years from the apawn, for them, in favorable beds, to be fit for market.

[illegible] means of deriving a revenue from oysters are simple and certain.

First—Prohibit any except our own citizens from taking them to our own waters at all, and require all persons not citizens of the passage of the law to reside in the State a reasonable period of time, say two years or more, before they can have license to take them.

Secondly—Strictly regulate the time and mode of taking them, as under existing laws, by our own citizens.

Thirdly—Require every citizen who desires to take oysters, to obtain a license from the clerks of the the County courts or from proper revenue officers in a cutter service, *upon paying so much per ton per annum* for as many tons as the person may choose to employ in the trade, from the 31st of August to the 1st of May in each year; discriminating between the tonnage of large and small vessels, as the former cannot make so many trips as the latter, and between vessels large enough to run to the markets, and boats, canoes and skiffs and all small craft which are obliged from their size to sell near the place where the boats are employed. The oysters must he taken hy means of tonnage in one form or another, and a tsx on tonnage, therefore, may be made to reach every conceivable case. Paying the license on tonnage will authorize the person to take as many as can be taken by the amount of tonnage licensed without cost or trouble of any measurement or count whatever, and the rate per ton licensed only will have to he collected, and an inspection only hy cutters will he required to see that none take oysters who have no license.

Fourthly—Orgsnize a revenue service of *four* steamers, well manned and armed, to regularly visit the oyster beds, and see that those who take have license, and that those who are not citizens do not take; and if they purchase and carry away, that they have hills of lading from citizens from whom they purchased, and who were licensed to take them. This force will be sufficient. The kind of steamers required will cost each about $15,000, and the cost of running, repairs and insurance of each per annum will be about $3,000. After the first cost of $60,000, the annual expense will be, at the maximum, not more than $20,000. A reasonable tax would be a fee for license equivalent to from three to five cents per bushel. On the calculation that each ton would take fifteen bushels a trip, and make ten trips a year, or take and carry away 150 bushel per annum, then, at three cents per bushel, each ton would be taxed $4 50. Every ton engaged in the trade can easily afford to pay $5 tax. If 96,000 tons are employed, $5 a ton would yield the Commonwealth $480,000 of revenue per annum.

Fifthly—Require this cutter force to perform police duty, especially in guarding our coast against the stealing and running away of our slaves. If the licences would barely pay the expenses of this service, that object alone is sufficient to put such a law into force, besides the end of securing the monopoly of the oyster trade to our own citizens, and of prescrving the oysters from destruction.

Sixthly—Besides the oyster beds, the planting grounds are all below low water mark, and belong to the State, and a large revenue may be derived from marking them off by metes and bounds, and renting them out for the State, as is profitably done hy other States.

If it be feared that the scheme is impracticable by State officers, the Legislature has hut to grant corporate powers to a company to collect revenue from this source, within a maximum and minimum limit, and I have no doubt that a large bonus can readily be got for the privilege. The oyster banks will pay a better bonus than the banks of a paper currency. An oyster mine is a better source of profit to labor than any known mine of coal, copper, silver or gold. If our oyster beds had been mines of metals, they would not have been so neglected by legislation as a source of revenue.

THE ARMS SENT TO BALTIMORE AT ELECTION TIME.

The Governor alludes to the large stand of arms possessed by the Commonwealth—sufficient for 100,000 men at a moment's warning; and while on this subject he says:

I will take occasion to inform you that lately the Governor of Maryland applied to me, as Chief Executive of Virginia, to lend to that State a portion of the public arms, for reasons which he states in the accompanying letters, and which appear in his accompanying correspondence with the Mayor of Baltimore. His purpose was avowed to protect the freedom of elections and the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise in the State whose laws he is bound to see faithfully executed, and the safety of whose people he is bound to defend. He was the judge of the necessity which called for the exercise of conservatorial powers, and he declared the want of arms to keep the peace, and asked the comity of a loan of two thousand muskets from the State of Virginia for the purpose of protecting the safety of the people of a sister State in the enjoyment of the most sacred right of American freemen. With some knowledge of the necessity for this call, and a full knowledge of my powers, duties and responsibilities, I did not hesitate to grant the request; ordered the arms to be delivered to the agent sent to take them on with dispatch, who receipted for them; they were sent, were not used, and have been returned in good order, without loss, cost or charge to the State of Virginia.

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.

A great difference of opinion has been caused as to the best means of disposing of this class of the population. The Governor says:

"What is to be donc with them? is the question, and it is difficult to settle it justly and to our satisfaction. Several modes have been proposed. One is to send them, in one exodus, out of the State, to the non-slaveholding States of the Union. I doubt both the policy and the justice of this plan. Its reason assigned is, in a vindictive spirit, to teach Abolitionists better how to appreciate the nature of the negro. But that spirit, always blind, is apt to mistake in this, and the result would be rather to make so many missionaries among the foes to our institutions and to our people, to harden them against us rather than to convert them in our favor. Besides, they would, on this plan, have to be sent North to a climate not suited to their habits or natures; and it wnuld be harsh thus to subject them to wholesale dispersion, disease and extinction. Such is their fate in Free States and in cold climates. They are not fit for freedom or frost, unless they are among friends who will provide for them; and slaveholders, at last, are the best friends to the African race, and their climate and location are most kindly to their natures and habits. It would be more humane, and more just to them, to take from them their liberty at once, and sell them wholesale into Slavery, without their consent. But the moral sense of our people would revolt at a violation of individual and personal rights like this, and no such usurpation would be tolerated by public sentiment. What then?—if they ought not to be sent North to Free States and the tender mercies of fanatics and frost, nor to the South and Slavery? The answer is, that we ought to colonise as many as we can in Liberia; to take back under masters as many as are willing to return to the patriarchal protection of Slavery; to encourage the virtuous and industrious among them, by seeing that they are compelled to learn valuable trades and arts; and to reform our penal code so as to punish capitally certain of their higher offences; to punish their secondary offences with solitary imprisonment; and to condemn the minor offenders and the idle to labor on the public works. A code of discipline would soon rid us of all the vicious and dissolute, and retain to us the trustworthy, the virtuous and industrious.

I submit to the Legislature whether the separate tax upon them for colonization purposes is constitutional. The law was passed before the new Constitution went into operation, and the Constitution provides that all taxes shall be *equal* and *uniform.* Now this is not equal and not uniform—it is special and partial, and on one class alone; and capitation tax is provided only to be levied on *white male inhabitants* of 21 years of age. Under this law $7,000 per annum is raised from free negroes, and about $1,000 per annum only is expended for its professed purpose of colonization. The balance goes into the general Treasury in addition to other taxes. I therefore recommend the repeal of this law levying this tax. I recommend, also, that a free negro be allowed in future, after a given day, to hold no land or real estate beyond a small number of acres for a homestead; and no house or lot in a city or town; and that they be prohibited from lending money on interest to a white man at all: and from holding slaves.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

And, lastly, the Governor alludes to Mr. BUCHANAN'S election to the Presidency and its results, in the following terms:

During the last year an election for President and Vice-President of the United Stntes was held, which portended results of the deepest interest to our people. They were saved from apprehended evils, which I will not recapitulate, in order to avoid irritating the temper of the times. But at one moment a dark cloud shrouded the heavens of our happy country, and seemed ready to burst over and destroy our many rich and glorious blessings. Then it was that I felt called on to address to certain of the Stste Executives a letter of which the accompanying is a copy. Its objects were to defend the rights and liberties of the State of Virginia, to protect her people, and to save the Union. Happily the election itself accomplished these objects, and there was nothing more for me to do but to rejoice with every patriot in the result. The omens for the future are far better than they have been; and the warnings of the past are potent to dispel the clouds which were lately so dark and threatening. Our federal relations are now in safe hands, and we [illegible] confidence I leave them there, to be watched and guarded by a zealous vigilance, but not to be disturbed by mere faction, or [illegible] the selfish, minister or sectional spirit of disorganization. I recommend that we all, in all the departments, unite as a band of brothers, to attend undivided and thspeat, for this one session at least, to the business relations of our own blessed commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Politics—Dead Stocks—The Official Vote at the State Election—Mortality Among Democratic Papers—The Surveyorship of Boston—Specie—Business—Tuckerman—The Weather—Deaths in Boston, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

The disaffected "citizens" have got a candidate in the person of FRENERICK W. LINCOLN, Jr. Mr. LINCOLN is a Whig, one of the bits of flesh that cling to the akeleton of that famous mastodon that figured in the pre-Adsmite political ages under the name of the Whig Party. He is an excellent man, and would make a good Mayor. His friends advocate his election on the ground that he is "a Boston boy," and sneer at Mr. HALL because he has been here hut five or aix years, whereas he has not been here above four years. They say that Mr. HALL can't find his way about Boston without the aid of a msp and a pilot. How that may be I know not, but I am very sure that if the principle which lies at the bottom of their opposition to Mr. HALL were carried out to its consequences, we should fare hard for local officers. The population of Boston doea not belong by birth to Boston. Half of it is from the banks of the Liffey and the Shannon, the Elbe and the Rhine. Of the other half, a large portion, perhaps a heavy majority, is from all parts of the Union. Most of the old Bostonians are acattered over the face of the earth, from Roxbury to San Francisco, and from Calcutta to Aden and Suez. The native population went out of town years ago, and live in the shade of the lilac. They crowd the rural districts, snd their places have been taken by others. To talk of "Boston boys" under such circumstances is to drivel. The meaning of such talk is, that Mr. HALL is one of the men who led the party that made Mr. SUMNER United States Senstor. This is the unpardonable sin, the unforgotten and never-to-be-forgiven wrong in the eyes of men who have never been able to get down beyond the yesr 1852, and whose whining and canting produce the same effect on the human stomach that comes from a trip on a particularly boisterous day across the Straits of Dover. If the beloved disciple were a coalitionist, they would blackball him; but Judas they would support were he a sound Hunker, as it may be supposed he was.

However, Mr. HALL'S friends can't complain a great deal. They display almost as much higotry as their foea. They wouldn't vote for Col. HEARN in Convention, because he is a distiller, though the liquor he makes is not of the sort that commonly enters into human consumption in the shape of a popular tap. I do not believe that a gallon of liquor of his manufacture ever found its way into American stomachs; and it is an article of faith with our temperance men that it is one of the rights of Yankees to export just as much liquor as they can contrive to dispose of. When the Maine Law was before our Senate, in 1852, one of its opponents proposed, by way of rider, to add a section to it forbidding the manufacture of all kinds of intoxicating beverages in Massachusetts; but this was hitterly opposed by the friends of the measure, who all voted against it, and caused it to be rejected. They averred that Massachnsetts men had the right to manufacture, and to sell abroad articles, for selling which at home they would be sent to the house of correction. Now these very same men, or their associates, are so squeamish that they can't vote for the nomination of a man for Mayor who manufactures rum to be sold in Leghorn or Smyrna! They could and did vote for the only Massachusetts man who supported the fugitive slave law, in spite of their intense Republicanism: but their fanatacism on rum will not permit them to vote for another and an abler man because he makes spirit for the thousand proper uses to which it is applied. There is neither sense nor consistency in their conduct. The impression haa come to prevail that the leaders of the Hall party mean to make a special effort to enforce the Maine law in Boston, where it is now as dead a letter as the fugitive slave law in Worcester or Concord. This may give Mr. LINCOLN some votes that, under a liberal course of action by the other side, he could have had no hope of getting. It is wonderful how these fanstics, some of whom are the worst guzzlera in tha country, and upon whose well-seasoned brains a hogshead of rum would make no more impression than a shower on Sahara—it is wonderful, I say, how they cling to the delusion that "legal suasion" is to bring about another golden age, whereas it has only made an age of glass, in the shapes of tumblers, bottles and demijohns. True, they succeeded in sending liquor-sellers to the houses of correction in cart-loads, just as the Revolutionary Tribunal sent people to the guillotine in *batches*, but as *incivisme* grew in France out of blood, so does rum selling in Massachusetts grow, apparently, out of the imprisonment of liquor-dealers. The law and its enforcement have nowhere decreased the sale and consumption of liquor to tha amount of so much as one glass. Yet it is purposed to "make an effort" to enforce the law in Boston, where it has effected nothing in the six years, almost, that it has been in existence.

The "People's" Party have nominated Mr. HALL, which increases his chances of an election not a little. In what "People" differ from "Citizens" is not known, but I suppose there must at least be a distinction between the two organizations.

Bay State Mills stock has been down to $30, being a loss of $970 per share. The expectation is that it will be down to the Vermont Central level, which is a good deal less than nothing. The Middlesex Company have a meeting to-day, which is expected to be a stormy one; but I am informed that reporters will not be admitted. [I have since heard that at the meeting, the proceedings of which were very interesting, a Committee of Investigation was appointed. I hope they'll find the stock, but I don't think they will.]

The official vote at the last State election has just been published, and is as follows for Governor:

Banks	60,887	Beach	31,760
Gardner	37,596	Scattering	373
Banks' plurality			23,211.

The returns from all the towns but one, and that one of the smallest in the State, were correctly made. Mr. BANKS led his ticket in every case, but Governor GARDNER and Mr. BEACH did not lead theirs. The official votes for Senator, which were formerly compressed into a couple of sticksfull of room, would now make more than a column and a half of your paper, which is a nuisance to our papers. There are but two Democrats chosen to the Senate, after all the expectations that were formed of political change from organic change.

Another Democratic paper is to follow the example of the Springfield *Argus*, and, as it cannot draw money from the pockets of its friends, will soon draw its last breath. Mr. COMSTOCK, who edited the *Argus*, is bent upon being FLETCHER WENSTER'S successbr, as Surveyor of this port. There are some dnties attached to this office, but Government, with a benevolent allowance for the incapacities of the politicians who are called to it, provides Deputies to perform them: and the Surveyor has only to draw his six or seven thousand a year, and to spend it, so that it is no presumption in any man to seek the place on the score of capacity. Mr. F. WEBSTER will probably prove too much for Mr. CONSTOCK, as the President will hardly think proper to turn the son of the great Whig of all out of an office which is his only means of support. The old Whigs are already grumbling, because they have not been better provided for, and they would probably turn Republicans if they saw that their numbers were to be increased through Democratic ingratitude assuming an active shape.

Colonel FREMONT'S refusal to be made a show of here is highly approved by all sensible men. The calling political actors "ont" is in even worse taste than the calling dramatic actors "out;" and those who refuse to respond ought to he supported by respectable people, in the hope of effecting a restoration of the age of decency.

SUTTON, who killed HILTON a few weeks ago, has been tried and acquitted. The result will be to encourage the carrying of deadly weapons. Captain SANFORD, of the steamer *Menemon Sanford*, has been convicted of manslaughter in that he did not make proper efforts to save a Mr. FRAZER, who fell overboard and was drowned, while going from Boston to Bangor. The case has been taken to the Supreme Bench, on exceptions.

The Anti-Slavery article in the last number of the *Atlantic* is now attributed to Mrs. CHAPMAN, the well-known Abolitionist.

Specie is as abundant with us as it usually is when the banks nominally pay their debts. You experience no more difficulty in getting it, that is to say, than you do in those times when formal suspension is not thought of. The brokers, who expected to make such harvests out of the general distress as were reaped by their predecessors of 1837, have been greatly disappointed, and are not half so grateful for the prevailing distress as they expected to have been. They feel as Mr. Bryce Snailsfoot felt when he was prevented from plundering the wreck of the *Revenge*, by Norna, after having prayed devontly that many ships might be sent on the Shetland shores.

The improvement of the shoe business is not confined to Lynn. We hear of resumption of work in other towns, and the hope is expressed that the year will expire amid a much more cheerful state of things than was expected to be known a month since.

The people of the Southern part of Boston are much disgusted with the Metropolitan Railroad, which, at a numerous meeting on Saturday evening, they formally denounced as "a total and unmitigated failure" in the items of good accommodations and proper fares. Thns far, these city railroads have done but little good for the people.

Your remarks on TUCKERMAN and his case are correct in the main, but those who have known him from childhood say that there was nothing in his outward career that would warrant the belief that he was in any respect different from the ordinary run of men. What puzzles me is, that a man who was so situated that it was easy for him to do right and succeed, while it was positively difficult for him to do wrong, should have chosen the wrong path. We often see clever men get into scrapes, but the facts show that there were some excuses in their cases, which, though not pleadable in the Courts, nor to be recognized by that rigid morality which demands that the right shall always be done, may nevertheless have weight in Heaven; but TUCKERMAN seems to have gone astray willfully, when he had before him a career that was to envied by all his acquaintances. By connections, by circumstances, by talents, he was apparently placed even beyond the possibility of departing from the fair plsy of the world. He had only to go through life on the gol

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Dec. 10.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 280, 1981, 324, 285, 216, 357, 362, 363, 364 to 368, 370, 371, 894.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 143, 170, 226, 262.

Superior Court—*Trial Term*—Nos. 698, 702, 710, 714, 715, 178, 311, 679, 712, 700, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 729, 724, 306, 490, 491, 492, 660, 713, 695, 711, 525, 684, 709, 632, 612, 182, 61, 337, 237, 395, 581, 529, 331, 652, 281, 440, 216.

The General Trial Calendar will be called on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, for selecting short causes.

TERMS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

For the City and County of New-York, for the years 1858 and 1859.

GENERAL TERMS

For Arguments and Appeals.

Fourth Monday of January, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of February, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of March, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of April, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of May, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of June, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of Sept., held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of October, held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of Nov., held by all the Judges.
Fourth Monday of Dec., held by all the Judges.
Open at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS

For the trial of Issues of Fact.

	Part I.	Part II.
First Monday of Jan.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
First Monday of Feb.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
First Monday of March.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.
First Monday of April.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
First Monday of May.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
First Monday of June.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.
First Monday of Oct.	Judge Brady.	Judge Hilton.
First Monday of Nov.	Judge Daly.	Judge Brady.
First Monday of Dec.	Judge Hilton.	Judge Daly.

Open at 11 o'clock, A. M. No day Calendar will be made up for Saturday.

SPECIAL TERMS

For the trial of Issues of Law, and for Motions, &c.

First Monday of January, Judge Daly.
First Monday of February, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of March, Judge Brady.
First Monday of April, Judge Daly.
First Monday of May, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of June, Judge Brady.
First Monday of July, Judge Daly.
First Monday of August, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of September, Judge Brady.
First Monday of October, Judge Daly.
First Monday of November, Judge Hilton.
First Monday of December, Judge Brady.
Open at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—For the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 1857.

Ordered, That the Clerk give notice of the following order:

1. A new calendar of causes will be made for the January Trial Term, 1858. Notes of Issue therefor must be filed on or before Saturday, the 26th day of December inst.

Notes of Issue for that, and each subsequent term, must state whether the issue is one of law or of fact, and if of fact, whether it is to be tried "by a Jury," or "by the Court," (without a Jury.) It shall also state whether the cause was marked "*down*" on the Calendar of 1857, and when so marked down.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the Note of Issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

2. Causes in which Notes of Issue are filed, subsequent to the January Term, will be placed at the foot of the Calendar for that term; and it shall not be necessary to file more than one Note of Issue in any trial cause during the year.

3. When a cause is marked "*down*," it shall be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, and numbered accordingly.

4. Causes set down for the third week of any term, and which are not disposed of during that week, and causes marked "*Off for the term*," will have priority at the succeeding term over causes that shall not have been reached.

5. Causes may be "*generally reserved.*" When a cause is so reserved, either party may apply at the Trial Term for an order, directing it to be placed on a Day Calendar. Two days' notice of such application must be given.

6. The Calendar of Issues of Fact to be tried by the Court (without a Jury) will not be called until the third Thursday.

Fifteen causes shall be placed on the Day Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—General Term, Dec. 9.

By the Court—Clerke, J.

DECISION.

Loeber vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—I presume that it will not be disputed, even by the counsel for the plaintiff, that it belongs to the essential, inherent powers of this Court, to exercise such an efficient control over every proceeding in an action pending in it, as effectually to protect every person actually interested in the result from injustice and fraud, and that it will not allow itself to be made the instrument of wrong, no less on account of its detestation of everything conducive to wroog than on account of that regard which it is proper it should entertain for its own character and dignity. And it will not only rectify proceedings of this nature, when brought to its notice by the intervention of any person having an interest in the result, whether formally a party to the action or not, but it is the solemn duty of every Judge upon the Bench to employ a vigilant eye without waiting for the suggestion of others, for the purpose of avoiding and detecting the perpetration of wrong which may be attempted by the instrumentality of legal forms. And this vigilance should be exercised through every stage of the action, from the issuing of the summons to the levying of the execution. This superintendence, and this exercise of power, should indeed be regulated by a sound discretion, and with the utmost caution. Rules, orders and decisions of the Court, deliberately made, should not be lightly disturbed. As a general rule, none but parties to an action will be allowed to meddle with its management, or will be recognized as having any standing in Court in relation to it. When the litigants consist of adults, not under restraint and not insane, acting in their own right, the presumption that every man is the proper director of his own interests, and the serious inconvenience that would ensue from allowing the unsolicited interference of persons not interested, render it expedient that the Court shall lend no attention to any but the parties on the record. But even this rule must yield to the circumstances of the case. Even adult parties, apparently acting in their own right, and presenting themselves apparently in the adverse position of plaintiffs and defendants, may, by seeming to adjust only their mutual rights, compromise very seriously, and perhaps irrecoverably, the rights of others. The familiar instance referred to on the argument will at once present itself. Where one party confesses a judgment without consideration, or for too large an amount, or where it is not made in strict compliance with the directions of the Code, the judgment will be set aside on the application of a party not named on the record, but who is a creditor of the defendant. Now, on what principle is this interference allowed? Is it merely because the moving party has also obtained a judgment against the defendant? Even if this were the precise reason, it would be a very palpable instance of recognizing the right of a person not a party to the record to claim the interposition of the Court in regard to it. But the reason of allowing this has no such restricted limits. In the particular instance referred to, indeed, the Court will only hearken to a judgment creditor, because it is expedient to have his claim judicially established before it will be judicially recognized. But the broad reason for the interference of the Court is that the plaintiff and defendant, in the fraudulent confession of judgment, have by their combined action employed its forms to accomplish an act which affects the interests of persons having an interest in the disposition of the property affected by the judgment; and whenever this is done, the Court has the essential inherent power to interfere, although as a general rule, as I have said, in order to avoid confusion and contention, it will not do so where the parties to the record are adults acting in their own right, and are free from restraint.

[On the general principle which I have stated, the Court would never allow a trustee to concede away any portion of the trust estate without ample consideration; and if he was a defendant in an action, and was about compromising the rights of his *cestui que trust* by a confession, by letting a judgment go by default or by carelessness, or even by a palpably mistaken view of his duty, the Court, at the instance of the person having the beneficial interest in the controversy, would interpose. The power of a trustee over the estate vested in him exists only for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*, and in equity trusts are so regarded that no act of a trustee will be recognized as valid which is calculated to prejudice the *cestui que trust*, although a purchaser without notice will be protected. Courts are equally jealous in watching all the acts of a trustee by which the interests of the trust may be compromised. The instances quoted by the plaintiff's counsel, in which the Court refused to recognize the acts of unauthorized persons to bind parties to a suit, have no application to this case. If the Comptroller attempted during the progress of the suit to consent of his own accord to a reference or an arbitration without any authority from the defendants, of course the consent would not be binding on them and would be entirely void; but by this application he does no such thing. As a tax-payer, and as an officer of the Corporation particularly identified with the administration of its financial concerns, he presents himself before this Court, and informs us that the defendants, who are in fact the mere trustees of the property and the other interests of the people of this municipality, the corporators of whom it is composed, are, by their conduct in relation to the plaintiff's demand, wasting the property of their *cestuis que trusts*. It is not necessary to suppose that this is a case of bribery or corruption on the part of the individual members of the Common Council, or of any other officers of the City Government, or that the Counsel of the Corporation has intentionally betrayed the City. It requires much stronger proof than I have discovered in the papers before me to induce me to believe that he for a moment contemplated any injury to his constituents. That officer, and even the members of the Common Council, may be sincerely of opinion that to litigate this claim would involve the City in considerable expense, without any reasonable hope of ultimate success; and, indeed, that seems to be the conviction of many others who cannot be suspected of any unworthy motives to influence their opinion. But it is enough for us on this appeal to be convinced that the Court below had the power to interfere, and that the evidence of the facts on which it might rightfully interfere is such that if they had been presented to a Jury, and the Jury found the same way their verdict would be sustained. The title of the plaintiff had been condemned by one Court as to part of the property to be sold, and is now subject to doubts which can be removed only by a judicial investigation. On the evidence a Jury might have found, as the Court below has, that the value of the property was excessively over-rated. The objection that by the terms of the resolution of the Corporation the contract was not then complete, but was to be made in form by the Comptroller, also deserves consideration. These matters seem to have been overlooked at the trial. As they should be reëxamined, we express no formal opinion of them. The form of the judgment is also incorrect. The payment by the defendants should have been required on the plaintiff's executing and delivery to the defendants (or filing in Court for them if they refused to receive it) a warranty deed of the premises, free from all incumbrances (except as excepted in the contract), and with a good title in all other respects. Justice to all parties would be best promoted by modifying the order below, and allowing the answer and subsequent proceedings to be set aside, provided the Comptroller or any other tax-payer who may be substituted in his place shall, within 30 days from a written notice of the entry of this modified order, file an original complaint as a tax-payer, corporator or otherwise, on behalf of himself and others, setting forth such matters and making such parties and paying such relief in the premises as he may be advised. In the meantime, let the plaintiff's proceedings in this action be stayed, and if another suit shall be commenced as above provided for, let the plaintiff's proceedings be further stayed until the financial decision of the other suit. Let the plaintiff in the new suit give security in the sum of $5,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith

On the opening of the Court, yesterday, the following gentlemen were empaneled on the Grand Inquest:

Seabury Brewster, Foreman.

John A. Appleton, John A. Appleby, Paul A. Curtis, John Dayton, Daniel M. Devoe, Joseph Fisher, Ezekiel A. Harris, John Wadsworth, Thos. H. Messinger, Alexander Rankin, James N. Wood, Sylvester Cahill, William Inmont, Henry B. Ellis, Robert S. Hooe, Wm. M. Halstead, Jr. Wm. Habirshaw, Jon'n. R. Landon, Hamilton R. Searles, James A. Smith, Abraham Sands, Lyman Denison.

The Recorder delivered a brief charge, touching only on those points required by the statute, the usury laws, the election laws, &c. After the Grand Jury had retired to their room, twenty-seven Petit Jurors were fined $25 each, for non-attendance.

David Donovan, a boy, aged 14 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

Two Italians, named Toppiano and Durhino, indicted with a man named McIntyre, who was not on trial, was charged with highway robbery. They were also charged with assault and battery. Timothy Hanifan deposed that he was knocked down at two o'clock, in the morning of Nov. 16, in Chatham-street, and robbed by the defendants of $6 and a cap. The evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge of robbery, the Court instructed the Jury to that effect. A verdict of guilty of assault and battery was returned. The defendants were not sentenced. No other cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 8.

Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

The Court-room was crowded, and the calendar contained 58 prison cases, 8 suspended cases, and 17 bail cases,—83 in all.

William H. Ross, John E. Hunt, James Leary, and Thomas Donoho were complained of by Officer Charles Conant, of the First Ward Police, who says he found them in West-street soliciting newly-arrived emigrant passengers contrary to law, Dec. 5. The Officer said they were in the habit of offending in this way. The case was ordered to the General Sessions for trial.

William Robinson was arraigned at the complaint of John M. Bennett, of No. 45 White-street, an Inspector at the last election, who charged him with attempting to vote illegally at the polls of the First District, Fifth Ward. The offence was not proved against him. The prisoner was acquitted.

The case of Louis Kunsman, charged with an assault and battery upon William Rhode, Dec. 5, was adjourned to Saturday at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

Benoit Kähn was next brought to the bar. Abraham Moses, of No. 91 Chatham-st., took the stand. The complainant said he was a constable and went with an assistant (Dec. 4,) to the defendant's store to serve an execution upon him and collect the amount of a judgment for $21 which had been obtained against him. The defendant refused to pay the money and the (witness) proceeded to levy upon the property in the store. His assistant seized a stereoscope and the prisoner seized him and the complainant interfered, when, he alleged, the prisoner struck him with his fist. Witnesses for the defendant swore that he did not strike the constable; that on the contrary the constable seized him very roughly and pulled him out of the store. *Judge Osborn*—The testimony is so conflicting that I don't suppose we can convict him very well. More witnesses were examined for the defence. *Judge Osborn*—The testimony preponderates in favor of the defendant. We'll have to discharge him.

Thomas Muller and William Muller were charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed (Dec. 2,) upon Frederick Lowe, of No. 290 Broome-street. The complainant said these men with others were in his house on that day. *Counsel*—Did either of the prisoners strike you? *Witness*—No, they didn't strike me, but—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, Fred, who was the man that did strike you? The witness could not tell who the men were who struck him. They knocked him down. The prisoners were sitting by the stove and after he was down got up and jumped upon him. He was very much bruised. Witnesses for the defence swore that the prisoners only passed towards the door in order to go out when the fight was going on, and that in doing so they were compelled to pass over the body of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—I've no doubt at all but that these young chaps had a hand in it. He (Judge Davison) doesn't think there is enough evidence to convict them. Discharge them.

Ann Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery upon Henry J. Bechlar, was discharged, the witness failing to appear.

Michael McLaughlin, charged with an assault and battery upon Jane Hennessy, was discharged for the same cause.

Rosanna Terrel *alias* Topsey was next arraigned. She was a little bump-backed woman, seemingly incapable of injuring any one seriously. George R. Smith was the complainant. He said she called him names and struck him with a cowhide, Nov. 28. The affair took place in Hudson-street. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say, Judge, that they assaulted me first. He's in the habit of calling me a hump-backed son of a h—h every time I go into the street. Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant struck the prisoner in the face several times. She was found guilty of the assault and fined $20.

Leab Griffiths, a colored washerwoman, appeared upon the witness stand in a state of great tribulation. She said she went to Frederick Treadwell's grocery store, Nov. 28, and bought some potatoes. She had just been paid for some washing she had done, and had a $5 gold piece in her pocket. This, she said, she gave Treadwell in mistake, intending to give him a two-shilling piece. After she discovered her mistake, half an hour afterwards, she went back to the store and demanded the money, but could not get it, and had Treadwell arrested. *Judge Osborn*—This woman may be mistaken. I think it was doubtful whether it would be a case of larceny even if it was all fully proven. The prisoner was acquitted.

James Lowe was found guilty of voting illegally in the Seventh Ward, Second District, at the last election. Moses C. Hagadorn was the complainant. The Court suspended sentence.

Conrad Diffall and Christopher Jacobs were charged with stealing a penknife, value 12 cents, from Thomas Folk, No. 178 Avenue A, Dec. 4. The complainant did not want to prosecute them, and asked the Court to discharge them. They were accordingly set at liberty.

William Glover was charged by George Ray with attempting to vote illegally at the polls of the Sixth District, in the Tenth Ward, Dec. 1. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this is one of that lot of squatters at No. 33 Bowery.

Dorothea Costello, formerly convicted of an assault and battery upon Ellen Eagan, was fined $10.

December 9.

The Judges of this Court determined to hold an extra session for the purpose of clearing the calendar upon which a larger number of cases had accumulated than could be conveniently disposed of at the regular times of holding Court. The room was not so crowded as usual. Although a great many cases were called on, many, at the request of the parties, were adjourned to some future day, thus defeating in a measure, the object for which the session was held.

Michael Collins was charged with an assault and battery upon Samuel Wooley. The defendant's counsel asked for a postponement. The complainant opposed it; the case had already been postponed a great many times; he had not brought all his witnesses, but still wanted to go on with the case. "What is the reason this is postponed so often?" "That's none of your business," said Judge Osborn, "your witnesses are not here you say. Suppose they bring two or three witnesses in contradict you, we're not bound to believe you any more than them. You're just as bad as the rest of the party as far as I know." The case was postponed to Tuesday.

Several other cases were here laid over.

Judge Osborn—Well, we're getting on well; we haven't tried a case yet. More cases were adjourned. "I'll never appoint another special day," said Judge Osborn.

Julia Sullivan was arraigned on complaint of Catherine Daley, No. 42 Hamilton-street, who said she struck her with a brick-bat, Sept. 30. The prisoner said she "lived out" in Williamsburg. *Witness*—After the warrant was got for her she ran away, yer Honor. *Prisoner* (interrupting)—I didn't run away, I went to live in me place in Williamsburg. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now you keep still till you're called on. The next witness that was called, said he did not see any blow struck. *Complainant*—He did see me struck. *Judge Osborn*—Well, he swears he didn't, and I rather doubt the truth of your statement now. After the examination of a few more witnesses, "Oh, it's a frivolous matter," said Judge Osborn, "I say, discharge her." The prisoner was set at liberty. She clapped her hands three times and went for in triumph, jabbering in the Celtic tongue, to the great discomfiture of her opponent.

"This is one of those Mackerelville fellows," said Judge Osborn, as Owen Farrell was brought to the bar. Sergeant David G. McElvie, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, entered a complaint of assault and battery. It seems a man named Gallagher was beaten by the prisoner, Nov. 22. He applied to some police officers to arrest his assailant. His chin was cut and he said Farrell tried to cut his throat and threatened his life. Sergeant McElvie and other officers went and arrested him at the corner of avenue B and Twelfth-street. He resisted and assaulted them and called on the crowd which stood by, to rescue him. The officer was compelled to use his club, and finally took the prisoner to the Station-house. Capt. Hart stated that the officers were threatened by the prisoner, and were afraid of their lives. He (Capt. Hart) had been threatened with personal violence if he dared to appear and press this prosecution. He was not be deterred by any such threats from the discharge of his duty. *Judge Osborn*.—Well, Farrell, you hear a very bad reputation up in that neighborhood. Even your own friends, who have heretofore assisted you, have asked that you might be placed where you wouldn't trouble them any more. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Leander Mendler was charged with an assault and battery upon Margaret Dishler. They had a quarrel about a dog belonging to the former, at whom the latter threw a stone, (Nov. 27,) whereupon Leander attacked the complainant with his fists, and threw a piece of coal at him. The complainant proceeded to relate the circumstances at great length. *Judge Osborn*—Well, there, that'll do; discharge the prisoner.

In the case of John Gardner, who, it was alleged, assaulted Bernard Walton, and gave him a beating in front of a sailors' boarding house, No. 76 Roosevelt street, a great many witnesses were examined on both sides. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think the testimony is too conflicting to convict him. Discharge him.

Patrick Shay was charged with an assault and battery upon his wife Mary, at No 33 Baxter-street, Sept. 1. Counsel insinuated that the complainant had been once arrested on a charge of arson. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, it doesn't amount to anything very great any how. (To the witness)—That's all; We find him guilty, and suspend sentence; she's a notorious dare-devil, and ought to have been convicted and strung up long ago. *Clerk*—Better suspend the man instead of the sentence. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, no; I know all about the woman.

John Keefe was next brought to the bar. Officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh Police District, said he assaulted him and struck him several times in the head with a club at an election poll in Markel-street, last election day. The officer had arrested a prisoner, he said, and Keefe, with others, committed the assault with a view to effect his rescue. Others had been arrested who were engaged in the same *melée*. A "lignum-vitæ club about 16 inches long" was the weapon used by the prisoner. Mr. Murphy was called to the stand on behalf of the defendant. He said he knew nothing at all about the matter. *Judge Osborn*—Counsellor, this man says he knows nothing about it. *Counsel*—Oh! it's another Murphy. That isn't the man. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call another. There's plenty of Murphys to be found. [Laughter.] The next witness for the defence said he saw Keefe on the ground covered with blood and an officer came up and struck him. One of the crowd cried out, "My God! don't kill that man when he's dead already!" [Laughter.] Counsel said Alderman Adams was a necessary witness, and was very sick, and asked that the case might be adjourned. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose since the election the Alderman don't care a cent about it. [Laughter.] The case was finally adjourned to Saturday.

Catherine Hayes, convicted at a previous session of stealing a quantity of jewelry from John Moore, was sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days.

The case of John Carrigan and William Nolan, charged with an assault and battery upon Wm. Wellington, was adjourned to Thursday.

Frederick Coleman, for an assault and battery with a club upon Robert Welsh, No. 47 Mott-street, Oct. 3, was fined $25.

Edward Norton was caught in the act of stealing some lumber, by Officer George W. Church, of the Eleventh Precinct Police, (Nov. 30.) The officer attempted to arrest him, when he committed a violent assault upon him. He was finally taken to the Station-house, and committed for trial. The officer did not want to press the complaint, and at his request the prisoner was discharged. James G. Burchard, who complained of the same man for stealing a plank, value 13 cents, from his lumber-yard, was equally lenient, and upon his intercession the prisoner was set at liberty.

A number of cases were here dismissed, the witnesses failing to appear.

Robert Patterson, charged with an assault and battery upon James Glenn, No. 46 Howard-street, Nov. 17, was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, at 9 A. M.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error in your paper. The Eastern Dispensary *did not* obtain a judgment against Dr. Budd. But, on the contrary, Dr. J. C. Budd obtained a judgment against the Eastern Dispensary, to the amount of $80, for professional services rendered that Institution. WM. L.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Dec. 9, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1600	1699	20	236	1600	7269
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	257	30	17	3204	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	209	61	154	2984	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	84	62	73	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1600	2649	173	480	7788	7269
Last week	2100	3195	154	569	6755	3051

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	400	.....	.....	.....	2414
Hudson River Railroad	600	.....	.....	.....	2219
Hudson River Boats	230	.....	.....	.....	2636
Harlem Railroad	369	20	236	1600	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,115	Horses	—
Sheep	544	Lambs	—
Hogs	15,785	Calves	161

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	100	Missouri	—
New-York	618	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	190	Texas	—
Kentucky	317	Connecticut	79
Indiana	40	Michigan	18
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	11
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a shade higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10c. @10¼c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ —	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beaves at 7c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A drizzling rain, with scarcely a moment's interruption during the entire day, has had a dampening effect upon the Cattle markets in more ways than one. The yards were filled with mud, and the animals plastered with a mixture of soil and manure, and their hair matted to the skin with rain, presented anything but a salable condition. Such a day usually depresses the prices nearly or quite ½c. ₩ lb. on the average. The offerings at Allerton's for to-day's market, were only 1,600, against 2,100 last week—a falling off of 500. The receipts for the week at that market were 1,699, which is 601 less than the previous week. The total City receipts, including sales at Bergen, have been 2,649, against 3,195 last week, and a weekly average of 3,548 for last year... The apparent small supply in the yards this morning tended to a little animation during the first sales, and the best animals sold at a trifling advance over last Wednesday. Common stock went at the same figures, if not a little lower, when we take into account the lower estimated weights allowed by buyers on account of the bad show made by the cattle. Before night it became evident that even that even the small number of 1,600 quite sufficed for the wants of buyers. The sales dragged heavily, and the yards were barely cleared at sundown. There is just now perhaps a less demand for live cattle, proportioned to the inhabitants of this City, than has been known for years. The general effect of the financial troubles still seriously curtails the purchases of consumers. There is, moreover, an unusual supply of other meals, such as poultry, dressed carcasses of beef, mutton, game, and especially of pork. All the City markets are literally glutted with live hogs. At Allerton's not only the hog-yards, but even many of the cattle pens, are filled with swine. Over 7,000 have been yarded at that market during the week, and more would have been there but for want of yard room. Doaman reports over 8,000 at the various yards and slaughter-yards this morning, and large numbers have come in to-day—70 car loads, it is reported. The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
49	Ky.	W. H. Roberts	D. Barnes.
18	Ohio.	—— Abraham	M. Dalton.
56	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
18	Mich.	A. S. Baker	Budlong & Eastman.
18	N. Y.	I. Records	Budlong & Eastman.
89	Ill.	E. Nichols	Mead & Holcomb.
44	Ohio.	E. L. Gwynne	A. B. Mead.
88	Ky.	J. Wilson	S. Ulery.
20	N. Y.	G. Teed	Owner.
48	Ky.	I. Van Meter	Van Meter.
77	N. Y.	Many owners	J. C. Hoag.
30	N. Y.	D. G Culver	Owner.
45	N. Y.	Farmers	Vail & Carey.
80	Ct.	L. Beers	Owner.
31	N. Y.	George Sage	Owner.
25	N. Y.	H. W. Cook	Owner.
32	N. Y.	Different owners	Muler, Haring & Co.
24	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
33	N. Y.	J. R. Vail	T. White & Son.
36	N. Y.	George W. Wells	Owner.
35	N. Y.	Bryant & Shaw	Owner.
58	N. Y.	J. J. Van Houghton	George Ayranlt.
80	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Valentine & Martin.
100	Ill.	J. McPherson	Wm. H. Harris.
38	N. Y.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
40	Ind.	Caldwell & Co	R. Murray.
64	Ky.	R. W. Elbert	Westhaimer & Bro.
31	N. Y.	Lautebeck & Co	Owners.
34	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
22	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
21	N. Y.	R. H. Sherman	Owner.
53	Ky.	M. H. Roberts	D. Barnes.
20	N. Y.	B. Trainor	Owner.
18	N. Y.	A. S. Baker	Owner.
16	N. Y.	W. W. Boag	Owner.
21	N. Y.	—— Crowley	Owner.
16	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.

Many other smaller lots were offered with the above.

E. W. Gwynne had the best lot, of its size, in the yards to-day, consisting of 56 choice steers of his own feeding, from Madison County, Ohio. The average home weight was 1,750 lbs. gross. They were selected by buyers of the best cattle, C. Gwynn taking six at $595, or fully 10½c. One animal brought $110, which was very close to 11c. C. G. Teed, salesman, footed them up at 10c., at the close of the sale.

W. H. Roberts' 49 Harrison County, Ky., steers were selling by D. Barnes, at 9c.@10c. They were a very good lot, weighing 1,400 lbs. gross at home.

Budlong & Eastman were selling two small lots of 18 head each, for A. S. Baker and I. Records. The former were of fair flesh, rated 600 lbs. net, and were bringing about 9¾c. They were Michigan stock. Records's "had nothing to say" as to the quality of his cattle, which were a hard, rough lot weighing about 660 lbs. net, and were not averaging over 8c.

Mead & Holcomb sold 89 common light Illinois steers for E. Nichols at 8c.@9c., estimated weight 550 lbs. net. Also, 44 pretty good Ohio cattle for E. L. Gwynne, rated 750 lbs. net, at 9c.@10c.

L. Barns had 80 of his own cattle from Connecticut. They were mostly Oxen, which would weigh near 800 lbs. net. They brought 8c.@9½c.—a few 10c. ₩ lb.

I. Van Meter contributed 96 Kentucky cattle, of fair quality, which T. Wheeler was selling for 9c.@10c. I. Anderson took 10, at $83 each, or plump 10c. A few animals brought $95 each.

J. Wilson forwarded 68 very good Kentucky cattle, weighing at home 1,575 lbs. gross. S. Ulery was getting 9c.@10c. for them.

J. C. Hoag got 8c.@10c. for 57 Dutchess County Cattle for various parties, and the same for 20 head of Western Beeves.

D. G. Culver sold, on his own account, 30 fair to good Dutchess County Cattle, rated 800 lbs. net. They brought 9c.@10c.

Vail & Carey were selling, for Dutchess County farmers, 45 medium to very good Cattle, at 8c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There are no new features in this market. The moderate demand is just met by the supply, and the better class of Cows are gradually advancing in price.

Allerton reports receipts of 20 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. These are mostly brought in and sold by the owners singly, or in very small lots. The demand is moderate at present.

Browning reports receipts of 30 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The demand is just met by the supply, and good Cows sell readily. Receipts have been larger of late.

Chamberlin reports 62 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. They are now doing well, especially the better class. Nearly all have been sold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

Receipts for the week have been heavy, with a large proportion of "bobs." Milk being in good demand, Calves are either "deaconed" or sent to market when a few days old, and if they return the owner 50c. a head he considered it better than knocking them on the head or keeping them until they are five or six weeks old.

We view it as a wanton destruction of "raw material," to say nothing of the law, which takes, without compensation, this "tender meat" from the butcher when found in his possession. Some claim that the poorer classes should be allowed in these times to purchase cheap meat, even at 3c. ₩ lb., if they can get it. We are opposed to *bringing* them here at all, and think those sending them should be as amenable as the butcher who is caught with them in his cart or on his stalls.

Allerton reports receipts of 236 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. There is a large sprinkling of "bobs," which sell at $1 25@2 each, or about 3c. ₩ lb.

Browning reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c @7c. The receipts continue light, and of these a large proportion are "kittens," bringing 4c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 158 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6½c.

O'Brien reports 73 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c. @7¾c. Stock mostly good, for which there is a fair demand. Young calves sell slowly at 4c.@4½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Brownings's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets are only moderately supplied, and prices are a shade better, ranging from 2½c.@3c. for poor, 4c.@4½c. for good, and 5c. per lb live weight for extras. Very few of this latter class are now coming in. They are probably holding back for Christmas.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,600 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. A few of the best animals brought 10c. They range from $2 50@$6 08 ₩ head. One lot of large wethers brought $4 each.

Bowles & Stephenson report sales at Allerton's of

120 Sheep at	$283 50	42 Sheep at	$155 00
24 Sheep	66 00	150 Sheep	660 50
42 Sheep	112 00	125 Sheep	310 00
100 Sheep	250 00		

Browning reports receipts of 2,204 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 5@6c. ₩ lb., net weight. Sales of the poor or common bring no more than 4c.@5c.; and extra lots sell for 6c. ₩ lb. The market is not fully supplied, and Sheep bring about 25c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents, delivered at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday will be found highly interesting and important. In the Senate Mr. DOUGLAS delivered his promised speech in opposition to the indorsement of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which was followed by a long debate between that gentleman and Mr. BIGLER, which will repay perusal. The only business done in the House was the election of Printer—STEADMAN, of Ohio, being the individual selected.

Latest advices from Kansas inform us that Gen. CALHOUN, Provisional Governor by grace of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, has issued two proclamations—one specifying the manner of holding the election on the 21st instant, for submitting the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people, and the other providing for the election of State officers on the first Monday in January. It is understood that Secretary STANTON had issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, which was to meet on the 7th instant. At a mass Convention of the Free-State men at Leavenworth on the 27th ult., it was unanimously resolved to put the Topeka Government in motion, and stand or fall by it, in case Secretary STANTON should decline to convene the Legislature. Affairs in Kansas are now assuming a more complicated shape than ever.

We received late last night from Washington a confirmation of the report mentioned above, that Secretary STANTON had called a Special Session of the Kansas Legislature, and also the somewhat startling intelligence that, in consequence of this movement, the President has removed him, and nominated to the Senate, as his successor, General DENVER, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is at present somewhere in the West. The reason assigned for Mr. STANTON'S removal is that he has violated instructions, and committed an act calculated to disturb the peace of the Territory. The Senate did not take action on the nomination of General DENVER, and it is probable that an excited debate will take place in the next secret session of the Senate.

We publish, in another part of this morning's impression, sundry extracts from three Messages, recently transmitted by Gov. WISE to the Virginia Legislature. The first Message is specially devoted to the financial crisis, which the Governor partly attributes to the immense increased production of gold, and partly to extravagant Congressional appropriations for years past. This Message also enters into a lengthy examination of the condition of the Banks of the United States in general, and of Virginia Banks in particular. The second Message is a protest against the repeal of the Usury laws. Among the subjects discussed in the third Message, are the old Wise idea of imposing a tax upon oysters as a means of increasing the revenue; the condition of Virginia finances; an explanation of the manner in which a stand of arms were sent to Baltimore at last election; and divers other matters of general as well as local interest. Gov. WISE'S productions are always readable, and those under consideration are especially so; his bold and original views will command the attention even of those who are most opposed to them.

Further intelligence from the Utah expedition states that on the 3d of November Col. COOK'S command was one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie, proceeding as fast as possible towards the Winter quarters fixed upon by Colonel JOHNSON, on the Honey Fork of Green River. A rumor prevailed that BRIGHAM YOUNG intended to fight the troops this Winter, while there was a chance for an equal, or rather for an unequal conflict, and that before reinforcements could be sent out in the Spring, he would destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah, and proceed to some other locality. This accords with rumors which have reached us through other channels.

During the fog which prevailed yesterday afternoon, a collision occurred at Sandy Hook between the steamers *Ocean Wave* and *Long Branch*, the former bound to this City and the latter to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury, in which both vessels were much damaged, and were with difficulty prevented from sinking. The force of the concussion was such that the passengers on both boats were prostrated, and many were badly bruised. The officers of the boats are not blamed.

WM. PADAN, a mulatto, former steward of the bark *Pentucket*, has been arrested, charged with being one of the parties implicated in the late robbery of $10,000, in doubloons, stolen from the *Pentucket*. He was found by two detective police officers at Farmingdale, L. I., where he had succeeded in getting up the impression that he was a runaway slave, and was fast gathering about him a host of earnest sympathizers and friends. He had in his possession $4,400 of the stolen money. He has been locked up in the Tombs for trial.

The Cattle Markets have been fairly supplied during the week. The receipts were some 500 less than last week, but quite sufficient for the demand, and the yards at Forty-fourth-street were barely cleared last evening, at last week's prices, except for a few of the best animals, which sold a shade better. The Swine markets are literally overstocked; the stock on hand, and hourly arriving, equals, or exceeds, any former period. The price of hogs has fallen off very materially during the past day or two, and continues to decline.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were comparatively quiet. The rainy weather checked out-door business. Flour was lightly dealt in, at about former rates. Wheat was somewhat brisker, yet not dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at easier prices. Rye was steady, while Barley tended downward; the demand for each was fair. Provisions were dull and heavy. No important change occurred in other branches of trade.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute held their first meeting for the winter season last evening, at the American Institute, Mr. STILLMAN, of the Novelty Works, in the chair. The subjects discussed were the adaptation of furnaces to fuel under steam-boilers, and the general construction of engines. The history of steam-engines on our American waters was exceedingly interesting.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad, for the election of Directors, was held at Albany yesterday, and the proceedings will be found reported elsewhere. The Board of Directors is nearly the same as last year.

Several parties appeared yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court to request Justice WOON'S attendance at the residence of CORNELIUS WOONS, the individual shot at Tammany Hall, and to receive his complaint against the person who, he alleges, shot him. The Justice being absent from Court the affidavit of complaint was deferred till to-day. WOONS charges PATRICK COSGROVE, *alias* "Pat Cockroach," with the shooting. WOONS is under proper medical treatment and doing well.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Councilmen to increase the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the purchase of land on Ward's Island, met yesterday, but did no business.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Only one case, of little importance, was tried.

The dental surgeons had another meeting last night to forward the organization of a society of their craft for mutual defence and improvement. Dr. AMBLER was chosen Secretary, and Dr. W. B. ROBERTS Treasurer. The Chairman is to be elected from evening to evening.

The Kansas Question in the Senate—Opening of the Campaign.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate was of marked interest and importance. Mr. DOUGLAS made a bold, manly, and high-toned opposition to the admission of Kansas under any Constitution which should not have previously received the sanction of its inhabitants. He insisted that this submission of the fundamental law to the popular vote, was absolutely required by every principle of Republican justice, by the pledges of the Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati Convention, and by every consideration of policy and good faith. He expressed his satisfaction that the President had refrained from making the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution an administration measure, and had not recommended such action in his Message to Congress. Indeed, he referred to that document for proof of the fact that the President himself was in favor of permitting the people of Kansas to vote upon any Constitution which may be offered for their acceptance.

The Lecompton movement found a zealous champion in Senator BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, who judiciously avoided, however, any argument upon the merits of the question, and confined himself to a personal attack,—which was in very bad taste and still worse policy,—upon Senator DOUGLAS, whom he sought to convict of inconsistency, by saying that, at a private caucus held at his own house, he was understood to have favored the admission of Kansas under Mr. TOOMBS'S bill, without submitting it to the people at all. In the spicy running debate which followed, Mr. DOUGLAS gave this intimation a very flat denial, and even compelled Mr. BIGLER to withdraw it.

The discussion yesterday was significant. Mr. BIGLER disclaimed any authority to speak for the President,—and we have very little doubt that early in the campaign Mr. BUCHANAN will very cheerfully avail himself of the explanations of his position which were volunteered by Mr. DOUGLAS. We remarked yesterday the noteworthy neglect of the Message to recommend to Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution;—and the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS confirm our conviction that, with so cautious a man as Mr. BUCHANAN, this omission is not without significance.

Meantime, it is very curious to note the pertinacity with which political parties cling to this Kansas question, in the hope of making party capital out of it. The principal interest which the leading organs of both parties take in the subject, turns upon its shifting relations to their partisan ascendancy. The Republican presses are rejoicing at the course of WALKER and DOUGLAS,—not because that course is just and proper, but because it threatens to divide the Democratic Party and prepare the way for a Republican President. The Democratic papers regret the same action for the same reason. Neither side acts upon any settled principles or from any paramount regard for the public good. What will be its effect *upon our party*, is the only question which partisan politicians think it worth while to ask concerning any political measure.

We do not imagine that the differences between the President and some of the leading Democrats in and out of Congress is to have any very serious effect upon political parties. And still less can we see any reason to believe that it is in any event to strengthen the Republican Party or improve its chances of success in 1860. The President seems, indeed, strangely blind to what the whole country perceives to be the true party policy of his Administration. He has it in his power to take from the Opposition everything which has given them strength hitherto. The Republican Party was created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was built up by the insane Kansas policy of President PIERCE and the violence of the Pro-Slavery faction both in Kansas and at Washington. It cast the enormous vote, and reached the prodigious strength which it exhibited last Fall, because the people believed that Slavery would be forced upon Kansas if the Democratic Party should succeed. To break the force of this apprehension the Democratic Party committed itself fully and unreservedly to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and pledged itself that the people of Kansas should have full and perfect liberty to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In accordance with this pledge, President BUCHANAN, as he states in his Message, authorized Governor WALKER to declare, in "general and *unqualified* terms," that the people should have an opportunity to vote upon any Constitution that might be framed for their government. The whole country would be satisfied with the redemption of this pledge: and it is becoming every day more and more certain that it will not be satisfied with anything short of that.

The President is of opinion that the refusal to admit Kansas, except upon the submission of her Constitution to the vote of the people, will plunge the Territory into renewed agitation, and perhaps civil war. Pray, by whom is such a war to be commenced? Not by the people of Kansas, certainly, for *nine-tenths* of them are in favor of such a submission. The President—unless he discards utterly the information of his own officials in Kansas—must be perfectly aware that the danger is on the other side;—that the *refusal* to submit the Constitution to the popular vote will arouse the most intense indignation among the inhabitants, and in all probability involve them in open and armed resistance to the usurpation. Governor WALKER has assured the President that this would be the certain and inevitable result,—that no power on earth could force this Constitution upon the people, and that the attempt to do so will assuredly involve Kansas and the border States in all the horrors of civil war. Secretary STANTON has expressed the same opinion. Does the President attach no importance to the assurances and views of men so thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and temper of the people of Kansas as these gentlemen are?

The point presented in this matter is too plain for argument, and we cannot believe that an act requiring the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, as a condition for the admission of Kansas, will meet any serious opposition from members of the Democratic Party. And it is because we believe that such a bill will be passed that we do not apprehend from the existing differences, any important changes in the relations of the political parties of the country.

The Treasury Repair and the Financial Crisis.

Just two centuries ago, in the Fall of 1657, the Duke DE CHAULNES applied to the Estates of Lorraine for a "gratuity" of 2,000,000 *livres*, to be then paid to their liege lord LOUIS XIV., the first monarch of Christendom. The Estates undertook to discuss the proposition, when the Duke sent them word that if they haggled over the matter, he would refuse them the honor of paying the money at all, which threat so terrified those loyal persons that they immediately cashed the regal draft. It had never so much as entered into their minds to conceive of asking what was to be done with the money. This was the sort of financiering in which that great Protectionist COLBERT delighted, and which finally brought the throne of France to the earth. And nothing could more strikingly illustrate the change which two hundred years have brought over the political and the economical relations of mankind, than a comparison of this story with the language and the tone with which the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States approaches the similar subject of a national loan in the presence of the representatives of the sovereign people.

Mr. COBB does not threaten to reject the boon which he craves, unless it be granted without debate. On the contrary he sets forth, at considerable length, the causes which have brought the National Treasury to its present precarious position, and he is at very great pains to prove that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes will not merely relieve the Department over which he presides, but greatly facilitate the exchanges of the whole country. His suggestion is at once practical and timely, and we cannot doubt that it will receive the immediate and favorable attention of Congress. The notes which he proposes to issue will reinforce our monetary circulation with an accession of authentic and unquestionable value, and will, in this way, do as much, perhaps, as it is in the power of the Government to do towards the recovery of our industry and our commerce. For there can be no doubt that Mr. COBB takes firm ground when he questions the constitutional right of the Government to expand its expenses, and to enter upon new and extensive enterprises for the purpose of distributing the pence of Peter into the pockets of Paul. The only salvation of a nation, or of an individual, from pecuniary embarrassments, is to be sought in active production—in an excess of creation over consumption; and the public works in which a Government can properly engage are almost exclusively of an unproductive kind. Such, for instance, are the vast majority of the works which have been carried on in the capital and in the provinces of France during the last few years, under the policy of the present Emperor; and the remarkable phenomenon which has been observed in France, of a steady rise in the price of all the necessaries of life produced by agriculture, amounting to an advance of 40 per cent., since the year 1853, has been attributed by French economists of distinction to the large proportion of the profits of French industry yearly absorbed in these unproductive enterprises. The annual accumulations of France are estimated at something over $240,000,000, of which the greater part formerly passed at once into the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the nation, but is now diverted either into the coffers of the Treasury, or into the problematical investments of the Exchange.

In the public property of Great Britain, her ships-of-war, forts, military equipments and material of war, palaces, government docks, &c., it is estimated that a sum equal to the whole national debt is now represented. Nothing could be more foreign to the practice, or more irreconcilable with the true interests of this country, than any steps in this direction. Our productive resources have already suffered quite enough from the diversion of capital into speculative channels. In a great number of cases our railways have been constructed on principles exactly opposed to those which governed the Pitt policy of public loans in England: they have been built for the benefit of posterity by a tax on the present generation, and though they have added substantially to the permanent wealth, they have injuriously affected the temporary financial equilibrium, of the country. How to restore that equilibrium is the leading question of the hour, and a satisfactory answer to it is more likely to be found by the active efforts of individual character and capacity, in reëstablishing the system of commercial credit, than by any tentative experiments of the Government.

Mr. COBB is of opinion that a general Bankrupt Law, directed against the careless and improvident managers of Banks and Railways, would contribute to so desirable a result. To this opinion of the Secretary, it is objected that any Bank could easily evade the penalties of such a law by dying under one name to-day to revive again to-morrow under another. This is true, but it is true only of small and purely speculative concerns, which must always play an insignificant part in the finances of our country. We need protection, not from the rascality of petty operators, but from the recklessness and avidity of men who control powerful institutions and can be immediately brought under the wholesome fear of legal consequences. It is, perhaps, a melancholy fact, but it is a fact not to be overlooked in legislation, that the morals of commerce sorely need the vivifying heat and light of the law. There have been voices already raised in London, not without reason, to prophesy serious disorganizations of British commerce if the example which the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON have just set of bending the law of the land to the exigencies of a commercial crisis shall be suffered to pass quietly into a precedent; and no man who has carefully studied the origin and progress of the recent pressure in this country, can hesitate upon the conviction that a certainty of bankruptcy held up before the banks as the penalty of suspension would have obviated our most serious difficulties. It would have fought the battle of October in the month of July, and would have saved the credit of the banks by compelling bank directors into caution, prudence, and a legitimate system of business.

The circulation of money in any country is not a cause but a concomitant and sign of industry, and the enormous increase of the circulation of the American Banks in the last few years simply indicates a healthy increase in the national demand for money, which has been met by a speculative and reckless supply, which has enhanced the number of buyers, and raised the price without raising the value of our productions. The quality of our money has declined so that gold and silver have been driven out of the country. The tables of the Secretary show that in 1857, after eight years of California and Australia, the proportion of specie to paper in the circulation of the country was seriously less than in 1849. In 1849 our Banks presented one dollar of specie for every five of paper. In 1857 they present one dollar of specie for every seven of paper. Louisiana, it is true, stands out from her sister States with a currency strengthened by a show of one dollar of specie for every three of paper, which is also the working proportion maintained by the Bank of England during the first quarter of the present year.

The practical regulation of our financial system has definitely lodged itself in the hands of the several States. It rests, therefore, with the people of the country, severely exercised as they now are by "calamities" which were precipitated upon us by the selfishness of fear, after being made possible by the folly and ignorance of selfishness, to apply decisive remedies to the ills we bear. The moral not less than the material future of the Republic, is largely involved in the action which shall be taken upon the existing disorders of the commercial world, and finance has become an affair of patriotic concern as well as a theme of political study.

An Edifying Spectacle.

Persons who are surprised at the enormous amounts of money expended under pretence of providing for the City Government, have read with care, we trust, the report of the discussions in the Board of Aldermen reported in the TIMES of Tuesday morning. A proposition was made to stop the expenditure of money upon the Central Park. Alderman FULMER was in favor of it, because he had expected to have the appointment of two hundred men upon the work, and was told he could have but *ten!* "He was not satisfied, and hoped the resolution would pass." Alderman COUTTER had hoped the poor might find work on the Park, but none but Black Republicans were appointed, and *he* hoped the resolution would pass. Alderman OWENS had not been able to put more than *seven* men on the work; and many of the Democratic Aldermen had had *ten* appointments. Alderman MCSPEDON thought the Commissioners of the Park were "humbugging the laborers, many of whom, from the work they were put on, breaking stone by the yard, could not earn fifty cents a day." Alderman STEERS had sent many men there to get work, but they were disappointed. And so of all the rest:—and finally the affair culminated in the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by Alderman MONEGHAN:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Central Park Commissioners are now, and have been, paying the laborers employed thereon at the rate of from three to five shillings per day; and

Whereas, Such a rate of payment is less than the average price paid for laboring men, and an outrage upon that portion of our community; therefore

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, to inquire into and investigate, and that said Committee have power to send for books, persons and papers to assist them in their investigation.

The head and front of this reputed offence is that laborers are *paid by the piece*, and not by the day,—and that they, therefore, only receive what they earn!

Nothing can more clearly show the notion entertained of our City government than the fact that these Aldermen were ready to stand up and oppose a public work avowedly because they had not been able to get their favorites appointed, and because the workmen were paid only what they earned. This is a confession that these men regard the work of the City as simply affording an opportunity for public plunder. They vote fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be expended upon the Park,—but only on condition that their political hangers-on shall be appointed and paid *twice* what they earn! These are the only "unemployed poor" for whom their sympathies can be excited.

GOVERNOR WISE ON OYSTERS.—Governor WISE has sent another Message to the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of oysters; in fact the Governor appears to be in a constant oyster stew; and when we consider the marvelous productiveness of the sea-coast of the Old Dominion, in the luxurious article of bivalves, his anxiety to make the oyster beds of his native State yield a revenue to the Government is not surprising. Although his proposition to levy a tax on oysters is for the sole benefit of Virginia, yet his recommendations that restrictive laws should be enacted to prevent the utter destruction of this favorite shell-fish, are of interest to the whole oyster-eating community. Oysters are one of the chief solaces of social existence in this country, and whatever tends to their preservation concerns not Virginia alone, but the entire Union. According to the estimate of Governor WISE, Virginia possesses an area of about 1,680,000 acres of oyster beds containing about 784,000,000 of bushels of oysters. It is estimated that the mother oyster spawns annually at least 3,000,000; yet notwithstanding this enormous productive power, and the vast extent of oyster beds, there is danger of the oyster being exterminated unless measures are adopted to prevent fishermen from taking them at improper seasons of the year. Governor WISE proposes to confine the oyster-catching business to citizens of the State exclusively, and to charge three cents a bushel for all the oysters taken, which, he estimates, would yield a revenue of $180,000 annually; he would have a flotilla of four steamboats employed to protect the oyster beds from piratical intruders, or he would farm out the oyster beds to private contractors to do with them as they pleased. The Governor thinks the oyster banks will pay a better bonus to the State than paper money banks, and regards them as a richer source of profit than any gold, coal, iron, or copper mines. Whether the Virginians levy a tax on oysters or not, we trust that they will not neglect the admonition of Governor WISE to devise some effective measures for the preservation of those prime necessaries of life. The idea of a world without oysters is altogether too gloomy for contemplation.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?—The ultra journals of the South are exulting over the prospect of a split in the Democratic party on the Kansas question. They treat the differences that have arisen between prominent members of the party in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, as a direct contest between the South and the North, and talk with their usual confidence and exultation about dividing the Union, unless they are permitted to have things their own way. The Richmond *South*, for example, says:—

"At last the Kansas controversy has assumed the shape of a *direct conflict between the pro-slavery interests of the South and the anti-slavery interests of the North.* The Administration, supported by the bulk of the Northern Democracy, stand with the South in the struggle. But Black Republicanism is reinforced by the defection of Democrats in the North in whose fidelity we have been accustomed to repose implicit confidence. The contest will be arduous and of doubtful issue."

In another article, intended to operate as a salutary warning to Senator DOUGLAS, the *South* says:—

"If he is willing to exchange the confidence of the South, *with the expectation of preferment which that confidence warrants*, for the treacherous caress and barren praise of Black Republicanism, he has only to oppose the admission of Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution."

This is very seductive, undoubtedly. But we should like a little explanation from the *South* as to the precise nature of the issue which creates this intestine strife in the bowels of the Democratic party. How is the *Slavery* question involved in it? As we understand the matter, the Slavery issue is distinctly submitted to the popular vote:—the only point in dispute is whether the *other* provisions of the new Constitution shall be subjected to the same process. What possible difference does it make, so far as Slavery is concerned, whether they are or not? Will not the *South* oblige us by expounding its views of this matter a little more fully.

Corruption in Congress.

The *Globe* of Nov. 7 devotes thirty columns to the publication of a statement prepared by Dr. R. MAYO, and intended to convict Hon. WM. CULLOM, lately Clerk of the House of Representatives, of having drawn large sums of money from the Treasury ostensibly for books to be furnished to members of Congress, but which he did not expend in the purchase of such books. It is alleged that he made arrangements with members themselves, by which they were to receive part of the money and give receipts for the books, while Mr. CULLOM pocketed the remainder of the money and bought no books at all. The publishers are the parties on whose behalf the *exposé* is made;—they were largely interested in the matter, since the books which they had published at great expense, under the assurance that they would be needed for the supply of members, remained under this arrangement upon their shelves unsold.

JOHN C. RIVES, the editor of the *Globe*, appends to Dr. MAYO'S document the following statement of a transaction which he says is within his own knowledge:

"We shall write now about the books that CULLOM has purchased since the law passed authorizing him to do so. Soon afterwards—within a week or two—he went to GALES & SEATON, who told them that Mr. TYLER would call on them to purchase the books they had printed, and whatever he might do would all be right. A day or two after that Mr. TYLER called on them, and said that he needed only ninety-three sets of their books, which amounted to $33,948, and *that he would take* $13,545 *of it*, and let them have the balance, $20,400. They took time to consider on the matter, and came to the conclusion that they would not be shaved at so high a rate, and Mr. SEATON wrote a letter so informing Mr. TYLER. He called on them a week or two afterwards, and proposed to take ninety sets only from them, which amounted to $32,650, and let them have $25,850 of it, *and take the balance*, $7,000, *himself*. They agreed to his proposition, and gave him an order for the whole amount, $32,850; and he took from them their check for $7,000, and deposited both in the bank of SUTER, LEA & Co., he, TYLER, being one of that firm, to the credit of GALES & SEATON, on the 2d April, 1857, $32,850, and charged them the same day $7,000, the amount of their check. In his favor. We have seen Messrs. GALES & SEATON'S account with SUTER, LEA & Co., and the above are the first two entries in it."

A Case of Conscience.

Paris and London are now laughing over a very funny farce on a very grave theme. There is nothing at all surprising in this of course, for whenever Paris laughs over a farce, London is very sure to hear of it and to insist on being made merry with the same materials; and it certainly is not odd that a sad subject should breed a droll treatment, there being perhaps no more comical creature on the face of the earth than a fashionable undertaker, unless it be a fashionable undertaker's man. But the particular notableness of the farce of which we now speak, consists in the vast and vague field of moral casuistry and ethical dissertation which it opens to the inquiring mind. The readers of BALZAC will remember how he puts the query of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, "Whether any honest man, if he knew that by a wish he could kill a very old mandarin in the heart of China, and immediately inherit a vast fortune in France, would or should utter the wish?" This subtle question afforded Messieurs MONNIER and MARTIN the germ which they have worked up into a farce entitled "*As-tu tué le Mandarin?*" There is a poor gentleman in Paris who pursuades himself that he has killed his mandarin by touching a certain bell-pull, and is thereafter horribly haunted by the imaginary ghost of the imaginary Celestial. On this haunting of course much mirth may be made—but the query of JEAN JACQUES recurs, and the farce grows serious, when we think of the number of things positively criminal which are daily effected by technically innocent means in every community; and the hypothetical murder of the possible mandarin puts a "case of conscience" on which many a man may not unprofitably reflect.

A RARE CHANCE LOST.—What abominable person was it who said that every young lady in America was bent like Miss WETHERELL'S heroines on marrying, and if necessary, converting a young English nobleman? We would not, if we could, remember the name of the wretch, but he must rub his hands in ecstacy over the will of the late Earl FITZWILLIAM. The *Globe* states that this great Whig peer, who died in the Summer of this year, has done so unusual a thing as to leave estates that produce an income of £20,000 sterling, to his youngest son, who made himself very pleasantly known in this country a few years ago, but was allowed to slip off unnoosed to his native Britain. The second son of the Earl has been remembered in an income of £30,000, while the heir of the coronet is limited to a rental of £150,000, instead of the £290,000 per annum upon which his father supported the dignity of his great Northern name.

PERSONAL.—The report that RUSSELL, the famous Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, has been sent to India is unfounded. He has a year's leave of absence from the *Times* which he devotes to lecturing. We have reason to believe that, upon suitable provocation, he would not object to visiting the United States upon a lecturing tour.

☞ The Woman's Protective Emigration Society has issued an appeal to the friends of the helpless women who have been turned out of employment during the hard times. It urges upon all who can be brought to realize the dangers and temptations to which they are exposed—compelled often to choose between the terrible alternatives of starvation and dishonor—to assist the Society, by subscriptions and otherwise, to send their destitute friends to the West, where they may readily obtain employment and earn an honest livelihood. We hope the undertaking will prosper.

The Poor of New-York.

A new local drama in five acts (written by the "* * * * Club") with this telling title, was produced at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday night, and repeated last evening with complete success—the house on both occasions being crowded to its utmost capacity. It is a remarkable drama in many respects, and for powerful local interest has never been surpassed in this city. The origin of the work may be traced to the French drama called *Les pauvres de Paris*, but the adaptors have added several new characters, changed the plot, invented at least one half of the play, and rewritten the dialogue so as to suit the individualities common in our midst. They have done their work well, and the fidelity of the pictures they present is recognized by the audience, which, in such matters, is worth more than an individual endorsement or opinion can be. The merit of a drama of this kind is its entire grasp of the emotions of the moment. By a succession of incidents and situations, held together by a probable plot, a vital picture has to be constantly held before the audience, and success simply depends on the truthfulness of this picture. It is obvious that this real or apparent truthfulness cannot be taken from the French, and for this we are indebted to the * * * * Club.

The drama has five acts and a prologue, and occupies the entire evening. The main incident is found in the prologue, and the subsequent acts merely develop the "inevitables" growing out of it. A sea-captain seeks a safe investment for his fortune, his all, his provision for wife and little ones. He applies to a banker, to hold the money (for he has it in cash) as a special deposit to await his orders, being at the time on the point of departure for the Indies or some other remote part of the world. The audience is previously made aware of the fact that this very banker is about to abscond, and therefore bestows its sympathies at once upon the Captain, who is a kindly-hearted old fellow, suspicious, yet blindly confiding. The deposit is accepted, and the Captain takes his departure with the banker's receipt. In a short time he returns pale, agitated, and overpowered by a thousand fears. He has heard that the Banker is in difficulties, and fears that the savings of a life-time may be swept away by a sudden bankruptcy. He demands the restoration of his money; the Banker hesitates; he becomes more excited, and seizes the Banker by the throat. The latter, in fear of his life, consents to disgorge, and is in the act of repaying the deposit, when the Captain, smitten by an apoplectic stroke, falls dead on the ground. A witness of these various scenes is a clerk called *Badger*. This gentleman, who is destined to play a conspicuous part, obtains possession of the receipt, which falls accidently from the dead man's pocket, and the curtain descends with a tableau which clearly tells us that the subsequent interest of the play depends on the use the Banker makes of the deceased Captain's special deposit, and the use the Clerk will make of the receipt for it.

A lapse of 20 years—bringing us to the panic of 1857—occurs between the prologue and the first act. We then discover that the Banker has feloniously appropriated the special deposit; that *Badger*, the clerk, has disappeared, and that the widow and children of the dead captain are reduced to actual beggary. The situations which ensue, are of the most powerful character, and are skilfully contrasted. We are introduced, too, to many new characters, mostly in humble life, and all more or less affected by the prevailing distress. At the proper moment *Badger* returns, and to the end of the piece exercises a controlling influence on the action of the Banker and the other principal personages. We have space only to say that in the end *Badger* inclines to honesty, and enables the family of the sea-captain to recover the fortune of which they have been wrongfully deprived. The Banker does all that he can to avert this result, but is frustrated, as villains always are on the stage.

The point wherein this drama excels most local dramas that have preceded it, is to be found in the skill displayed in its construction. It is built on correct art principles, and moves with culminating interest from the prologue to the last scene. The tableaux all come in at the right places, and are contrasted with a due regard to the momentary emotional capacity of the audience. The dialogue is local, and has enough coloring, but displays evidence of hasty composition, and contains some anachronisms which return to the mind after the excitement of the performance has subsided. These will, we presume, be rectified. In other respects it is sufficient. It might easily be more brilliant, and easily more vulgar, but it steers clear of excess in either respect, and is simply easy, fluent, and natural. The local allusions were quickly taken, and well received. These are the things that please better than epigrams or slang.

The performance Tuesday night was excellent. Every artist in the establishment has a part for which he or she has been measured, and although these parts are not by any means wordy, they tell on the audience. Messrs. BLAKE, LESTER, DAVENPORT, SOTHERN, SLOAN and JOHNSON are alike admirable—their excellence simply being measured by their importance in the play. We must use the same general commendation with respect to the ladies Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. COOK and Mrs. ALLEN. The scenery is entirely new and illustrates some of the best known localities of the City. It is in Mr. ISHERWOOD'S best style, and possesses the double merit of being faithful and artistic. Praise is due to somebody, too, for the excellent manner in which the scenes are set for the principal tableaux. Although the drama has been got up in an incredibly short space of time there was not a noticeable drawback in the initial representation.

The incidental music has been composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the very able conductor of the orchestra, and is good and appropriate. We would suggest to this accomplished musician that some variety in the *entr'acte* music would be acceptable. There are three or four Julian pieces which are constantly heard at this theatre, and which although good in themselves, have by repetition become excessively wearisome.

CONCERT.—A fine concert was given Tuesday night by Mme. GRANVER-JOHNSON, at Niblo's Saloon. The programme was filled with good things, and reminded us of the palmy days of Tripler Hall, when concert-goers could afford to be liberal. Mme. JOHNSON is a *pianiste* who comes from the old world with a reputation. Her efforts on Tuesday certainly justified the eulogiums that have been passed on her capabilities. She is a performer of rare judgment and delicacy, and possesses a vigorous perception of the requirements of the various schools. Her execution is at once brilliant and forcible, and judging from the range and extent of her *repertoire*, we should say that Mme. JOHNSON deserves to be recognized as one of the leading *pianistes* of the day.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—This Fair, the object of which is partly to aid fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly to aid in the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, was opened last Monday evening, at Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place. It was to have closed yesterday, but on account of the unpleasant weather it will continue open to-day. A great many useful and ornamental articles, some of them prepared expressly for this occasion, are exhibited at the Fair. There are toys, needle-work, morocco-work, worsted-work, and a refreshment table filled with things that well-educated palates appreciate. The Hall is beautifully decorated with evergreens. It is well worth a visit.

BIBLE REVISION.—The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have for a month past had under consideration the subject of the revision of the Bible, made by direction of the Society in 1851, and the opposition movement started by the Presbyterians, (Old School.) The report of the Committee on Versions, submitted by Dr. VERMILYEA on the 12th of November, recommended that the work be recommitted for the purpose of revising the headings. The report was accepted, and at a subsequent meeting it was decided, after considerable debate, that the whole matter should be referred to a Committee of nine.

THE PRICE OF HORSES.—A great many people from the country have come to New-York to buy horses recently, induced by the rumors which reached them of the low price of horse-flesh, as well as everything else in the metropolis. Most of them have been disappointed. Two months ago horses could be bought very cheap here, but the demand which ensued soon reduced the supply and raised the prices, so that now a horse can be purchased for about what he is worth, and no less. Of course good bargains are made occasionally, good horses sometimes selling very cheap at auction, but as a general rule, purchasers are compelled to give a full and fair equivalent, graded by the prices which prevail in ordinary times.

The War Department and the Utah Expedition.

From the Annual Report of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

UTAH AND THE EXPEDITION THITHER.

The subject has very recently assumed so [illegible]inary and important an attitude, that I [illegible]proper to dwell upon it somewhat more at [illegible]than, under other circumstances, would [illegible]n required.

The Territory of Utah is peopled almost exclu[illegible]y the religious sect known as Mormons. [illegible]time their numbers reached a point sufficonstitute a community capable of any[illegible]e independent action, this people have [illegible] the right to detach themselves from the [illegible]obligations of the laws which governed the [illegible]ities where they chanced to live. They [illegible]petituted for the laws of the land a theoc[illegible]ving for its head an individual whom they [illegible]o believe a prophet of God. This prophet [illegible] obedience, and receives it implicitly [illegible]s people, in virtue of what he assures [illegible]to be authority derived from revelations re[illegible]by him from Heaven. Whenever he finds [illegible]nient to exercise any special command, [illegible]portune revelations of a higher law come [illegible]d. From his decrees there is no appeal; [illegible]his will there is no resistance. The gen[illegible]n by which this system is perpetuated con[illegible]calling into active play the very worst [illegible]f the human character. Religious fanati[illegible]pported by imposture and fraud, is relied [illegible]slave the dull and ignorant; whilst the [illegible]lty and less honest are held together by [illegible]ting their selfishness and licensing their [illegible]s and lusts. Running counter, as their [illegible]nd practices do, to the cherished truths of [illegible]n morality, it is not to be wondered at [illegible]ver these people have resided, discord [illegible]t with the legal authorities have steadterized their history.

The first hour they fixed themselves in that [illegible]d almost inaccessible region of our Ter[illegible]n which they are now sending defiance [illegible]reign power, their whole plan has been [illegible] for a successful secession from the [illegible]y of the United States, and a permanent [illegible]ment of their own. They have practised [illegible]exclusiveness unlike anything ever before [illegible]n a Christian country, and have inculcated [illegible]distrust of all whose religious faith dif[illegible]from their own, whom they characterize [illegible]a general denomination of Gentiles. They [illegible]their ranks and harems chiefly from the [illegible]sses of foreigners, although some parts [illegible]United States have likewise contributed to [illegible]bers. They are now formidable from [illegible]gth, and much more so from the re[illegible]of their position, and the difficulty of tra[illegible]the country between our frontiers and [illegible]Salt Lake. This Mormon brotherhood has [illegible]preserved the semblance of obedience to [illegible]rity of the United States for some years [illegible]at all, indeed, except as it might confer [illegible]t benefit upon themselves, or contribute [illegible]te public money in their community. [illegible]it suited their temper or caprice, they [illegible]the United States authority at defiance. [illegible]years, a well-grounded belief has prevailed [illegible]that the Mormons were instigating the Indians to [illegible]against our citizens, and were exciting [illegible]Indians a feeling of insubordination [illegible]tent.

[illegible]not recite here the many instances in [illegible]duct and history on which these general [illegible]s are founded, especially the conduct [illegible]adopted within the last twelve months [illegible]the civil authorities of the United States. [illegible]nevertheless, always been the policy and [illegible]the Federal Government to avoid collithis Mormon community. Is has borne [illegible]insubordination they have exhibited un[illegible]instances when respect for their own [illegible]has frequently counseled harsh measures [illegible]ne. And this forbearance might still be [illegible]d, and the evils rife amongst them be allowed to work out their own cure, if this com[illegible]ccupied any other theatre, isolated and [illegible]from the seats of civilization, than the one [illegible]now posse s. But, unfortunately for [illegible]views, their settlements lie in the [illegible]railway which leads from our Atlantic [illegible]to the new and flourishing commu[illegible]growing up upon our Pacific seaboard. [illegible]ed a lion in the path; not only themselves [illegible]the military and civil authorities of the [illegible]nt, but encouraging, if not exciting, the [illegible]avages who roam over the vast unoccu[illegible]ions of the continent to the pillage and [illegible]e of peaceful and helpless emigrant fami[illegible]s traversing the solitude of the wilderness. [illegible]settlement of our Pacific possessions; [illegible]s in those regions of emigrants unable to [illegible]the heavy expens s of transit by water and [illegible]s; the facility and safety of military, [illegible], political, and social intercommunica[illegible]between our Eastern and Western populations [illegible]States, all depend upon the prompt, absolute, [illegible]through removal of a hostile power beset[illegible]this path midway of its route, at a point where [illegible]and provisions should always be found, [illegible]than obstruction, privation, and outrage. [illegible]anxiously the Government might desire [illegible]avoid a collision with this or any other com[illegible]nity of people under its jurisdiction, yet it is [illegible]possible for it to postpone the duty of reducing [illegible]subordination a rebellious fraternity, besetting [illegible]one of the most important avenues of communication traversing its domain, and not only themselves defying its authority, but stirring up the irresponsible savages, hovering along the highway, [illegible]to acts of violence indiscriminately upon all ages, [illegible], and conditions of wayfarers.

From all the circumstances surrounding this [illegible]subject at the time, it was thought expedient during the past Summer to send a body of troops to Utah, with the civil officers recently appointed for that Territory. As the intention then was merely to establish these functionaries in the offices to which they had been commissioned, and to [illegible]Utah into a geographical military department, the force then dispatched, and now *en route* to the Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient for these purposes. Supplies were abundant there, and the position was favorable for holding the Indians in check throughout the whole circumjacent region of country. It was hardly within the line of reasonable probability that these people would put themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked, open, and wanton rebellion. It will be seen, however, from the documents accompanying this report, that flagrant acts of rebellion have been committed by them in the face of positive assurances given them that the intention of the Government, in sending troops into the military department of Utah was entirely pacific.

Great care had been taken, in preparing for the march to Utah, that nothing should seem to excite apprehension of any action on the part of the army in the least conflicting with the fixed principles of our institutions, by which the military is strictly subordinate to the civil authority. The instructions to the commanding officer were deliberately considered and carefully drawn; and he was charged not to allow any conflict to take place between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing obedience to the laws.

In conformity with this sentiment, and to assure those people of the real intention of the movement, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah for the purpose of purchasing provisions for it, and of assuring the people of the [illegible]y of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This duty was faithfully performed; [illegible] men of the fraternity were assured that no [illegible]nce was intended towards them or any [illegible] that nothing could be further from the [illegible] of the Government or the army than to [illegible]any one for their religious opinions, however [illegible]erent they might be to the principles of [illegible]morality. This officer found, upon en[illegible]the Territory, that the deluded people had already, in advance of his arrival, or of any information, except as to the march of the column, determined to resist their approach and prevent, if possible, and by force, the entrance of the army into the valley of the Salt Lake. Supplies of every sort were refused him. The day after his departure from the city, on his way back, BRIGHAM YOUNG issued his proclamation, substantially declaring war against the United States, and, at the same time, putting the Territory under martial law. The facts connected with this mission of Captain VAN VLIET will appear more in detail from his reports, herewith transmitted.

In view of the menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and of the importance of a prompt and thorough suppression of the spirit of rebellion existing there, I must repeat my recommendation of two new regiments, which I am persuaded is the very smallest addition to the army, which the exigencies of the service will allow.

The Belvidere *Intelligencer* says the farmers in [illegible]ersey, in 1855, lost three millions of dollars by [illegible] their produce back till the country was [illegible]ed with snow. It recommends the farmers [illegible]ality to send their grain forthwith to mar[illegible]here is no probability of higher prices being [illegible]by a day.

FROM KANSAS.

Ma s Meeting of the Free-State Men at Leavenworth.

We have received a copy of the Leavenworth City *Times* of Nov. 28. There was, on Friday, Nov. 27, a mass meeting in Leavenworth, to consult upon the issues of the day. The meeting was officered as follows:

President, S. N. LATTA. Vice-Presidents—Blackledge of Tecumseh, Smith of Topeka, Atwood of Lawrence, and Sparks of Gardener; Whitney, Wollman, Richardson, Harsh, McCauslin and Engleman of Leavenworth.

The meeting held three sessions—morning, afternoon and night. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A bare majority of the Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Lecompton, elected by about one thousand voters of Kansas, (twenty-eight only of said bare majority elected by one thousand votes, voting for said Constitution on its adoption,) have attempted, by an unworthy contrivance, to impose upon the people of this Territory a Constitution, without consulting their wish, and against their will; and

Whereas, The members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Whereas, In thus acting, they have defied the known *will of nine-tenths* of the voters thereof; and

Whereas, This action of a fragment of the said Constitutional Convention, representing, as they did, a pitiable minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," and violates and tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the people; and

Whereas, The people of this Territory, at the regular election in the month of October last, elected members to the Legislative Assembly, by over four thousand majority, in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and therefore opposed to the action of said Convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas in mass Convention assembled, at Leavenworth, Nov. 27, request the members of said Legislature to meet at Lecompton, on the third day of December next, at 12 M., to suggest such measures, and adopt such action, as the crisis demands.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Delegate Convention to assemble in Lawrence on the 2d of December next, and we hereby pledge ourselves to coöperate with and sustain them in such action as they may make.

Resolved, That we respectfully call his Excellency, Acting Governor F. P. STANTON, to convene the Territorial Legislature *forthwith*, and that we do so because we firmly believe that such action is necessary to prevent internal broil and *civil war*.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint nine active persons, whose duty it shall be to serve, personally, a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated by the officers of this Convention, upon each member elect of the Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That a special messenger be sent immediately with a copy of these resolutions, indorsed by the officers of this meeting, to his Excellency, Acting-Governor F. P. STANTON.

On motion of Gen. J. LANE, it was then, amid great enthusiasm,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, in mass Convention assembled, assert, that in case his Excellency, Acting-Governor STANTON, declines to convene the Territorial Legislature—that no other course will be open to the people but putting the Topeka Government in motion, and that we pledge ourselves to adopt that course, and to stand or fall by it.

Another Speech of General Jim Lane.

General LANE addressed the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, the other day, on the subject, "What shall we do in the present exigency?" The following is the substance of his remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND MEN OF LAWRENCE: I come not here to make a speech, but to talk with the people of Lawrence. I charge no member of the Free-State Party of Kansas with a lack of zeal or fidelity to the cause, or in trying to divide our united efforts in the one great object—Freedom to Kansas. But I think I see a line of policy in the Free-State Party calculated to create a division in our midst, and build up a Walker Party, and an Anti-Walker Party, a War Party and an Anti-War Party. I may be wrong, but I think I see a line of policy, (meaning the *Herald of Freedom* policy,) which is intended to build up a Walker Party in the Free-State Party. What has ROBERT J. WALKER done for the Free-State Party that they should build up a Walker Party? He has rejected the Oxford frauds, which was his bounden duty to do, and the people of Lawrence, over their own signatures, thanked him for doing it. Is that any reason why we should build up a Walker Party in the Free-State Party? For three years the freemen of this Territory have fought the administration and invaders from Missouri, and beat them every time. Let us not make a mistake on this occasion. We come here to adopt a line of policy in the present exigency. When I want my cue, I come to Lawrence. Never during my three years' residence in Kansas, have I differed with the people of Lawrence, except on one occasion, (the General referred to the time when he wanted to hang the bogus Constitutional Convention,) and am glad, to-night, that we agree in the course to be pursued. But a Constitution has been framed at Lecompton, and in the bill of rights, there is Slavery—in the body of the instrument there is Slavery. They ask us to vote for Slavery outside of the Constitution, and they will give us Slavery inside. It is like a man throwing up the copper, "heads I win—tails you lose." They are determined to enslave the greatest party of freemen in the world. When we went into the October election, we took a solemn pledge before Almighty God, and I believe he smiled as we did it, that we would put the Topeka Government in motion if we did not succeed, and now let us do it. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] We succeeded in the election, but are to be robbed of our government. We have 15,000 tried men to put the wheels of government in motion. Let CHARLES ROBINSON issue a proclamation calling the Topeka Legislature, just such a one as CHARLEY will get out—and these traitors and conspirators will unlerstand it. (Applause.) Is there a man in this room—an Old Line Democrat—who believes this Constitution is safe in the halls of Congress? If so let him speak. Not one. You know that Kansas is too great a prize to be trusted at Washington. The people must put their own government in motion. The time has come for prompt decision and united action, to repel the usurped government which the minions of Slavery are trying to thrust upon us. Dispose of the Constitution, and dispose of the traitors who made it.

How Machinery aids Christianity.

On Tuesday evening last, Dr. A. K. GARDNER read a paper on the aids furnished by mechanism to the development of Christianity before the Young Men's Christian Union. After assuming that the object and result of Christianity so far as it affects the present life are the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the human race, he proceeded to the production of proofs of the advantages for Christian growth which have been obtained through the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Those who were compelled to exert every energy of the body, and devote every pulsation of an overtaxed brain to the procuring of daily food, could not be expected to rise in the scale of social advancement. Such would either stand still or retrograde, while those more favorably situated, would march on. In proof of that he instanced the condition of "the serfs of Russia, the peasants of Hungary, and the bog-trotters of Ireland, who had not advanced with the rest of mankind," because "their entire thoughts and labors of the week were necessary for a week's supply of the coarsest food." The fact that entire freedom from toil produced similar results, he did not propose to consider. It was his purpose to show that with the development of Christianity the reasoning faculties of man have been stimulated, and, as a consequent result, the general intelligence has increased; labor has been divided and subdivided; the ordinary tools have been perfected; machinery has been invented and rendered easily available, till now the work of the Fourteenth Century could be done in one quarter of the time that then was requisite. And in the degree in which man had been raised above degrading toil and depressing want, he had been elevated. Steam, which takes the place of human muscle in plying the oar and grooming and driving animals, liberated man from mere toil and allowa daylight to shine into his before dimly illuminated mind. When potent machinery plowed the field and reaped the harvest, as experience had shown it could, then the great brotherhood of man would have opportunity to think. Human Slavery, whether groaning in the "factories of England," the mines of Russia, or the cotton fields of America would hear the clink of machines which would overcome and destroy the clank of their shackles. As additional illustration of the effect of machinery, he said it had been a matter of wonder how the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of only 28,500,000 in 1845, could successfully wage her various wars with populous nations in various parts of the world. Even without the alliance of France she would not have hesitated to declare war with Russia; and the Russian nation has a population of 67,000,000. That this could not have been successfully undertaken a few centuries since is allowed; for if one Englishman was equal to three Frenchmen, or the people of any other Continental nation, in physical force, she must assuredly have been conquered by the greatly superior numbers of her united enemies. The discovery of gunpowder has reduced the value of physical force, and yet Great Britain sustains her superiority. And how is this? The answer is ready. Money is strength, and the longest purse wins the battle in the nineteenth century. Granted. But how is it that 28,500,000 of victorious, loyal subjects spending prodigally in frequent wars and in almost as expensive preparations for war, still keeps her moneyed superiority? And here is the point. Great Britain is a country of machines, and by them her population is astonishingly multiplied. It has been stated by a distinguished writer, that the machinery of England alone amounts to the astounding aggregate of 200,000,000 of men's labor. The machinery of Russia is comparatively valueless. England has, therefore, 228,500,000 against Russia's 67,000,000. The fighting portion of Great Britain and Ireland is an army of 122,000 men, and 680 vessels of war; the force of Russia is 800,000 men, and 250 vessels. The population of Great Britain and Russia stand as 1 to 3, but the amount of power as 3 to 1. The proportion of the army to the man-power is one-eighteen-hundredth in England, and but one-seventy-fifth in Russia. That is, to every man in Russia who is fighting there are seventy-five at home, working and making the sinews of war; but, in England, to every man engaged in fighting there is *piner* behind, at work, to the amount of 1,800 men. Her power is in her machinery, and machinism gives us a higher appreciation of God. Thus it was that mechanism aided in the development and progress of Christianity. He further illustrated his point by reference to the various household labor-saving machines which, by relieving woman of the drudgery of housekeeping, enabled her to employ the leisure thus gained in nobler employment. After the conclusion of the paper, there was a spirited discussion of some two hours' length, and then the meeting adjourned.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Dec. 7. Stake $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5:

Mr. OGLE, br. g. *Weasel*	11	0	1
Mr. LOCKMAN, b m. *Bee*	22	0	2
Mr. DRAKE, ch. g. *Boston*	33	3	3
Mr. GORDON, b. g. *Shanghae*	drawn		

Time—3:05; 3.09; 3:04; 3.00.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting and Walking, Thursday, Dec. 3. Novel race. Match $1,000. *Jake Oakley* to trot a mile and six hundred yards while Mr. ADAMS walks one-half a mile, a fair heel-and-toe walk.

W. WHELAN, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	1
Mr. ADAMS, the walker	2

This exciting event came off according to announcement. Several hundred spectators assembled on the track to witness the race between *Jake Oakley*, trotter, and the champion walker, Mr. ADAMS, of London. The betting commenced at $100 to $60, and eventually left off at $100 to $40 on *Jake Oakley*. At the time appointed both made their appearance on the track, took their respective marks and started, the horse getting a little advantage. Before the last 80 yards had been traversed he was up with his man, went in and won by a few yards.

Time of horse, 3:25½; Time of man, 3:30.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Dec. 7. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road wagons.

Owner b. g. *John Carland*	2	1	
Owner b. m. *Lady Forsyth*	dist.		

Time, 3.15—3.14.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Dec. 1; match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Sir Walter*	1	2	1
H. WOODRUFF, blk. g. *Black Prince*	2	1	2
Mr. MOAKHAM, b. g. *Ned McGowan*	dist.		

Time—2:44—2:42—2 49—2:42—2:43¾.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1857.—TROTTING—Purse $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.

J. BROOKS, gr. g. *Glencoe Chief*	1	1	1
S. C. EYDESHIMER, b. s. *Rattler*	2	dr.	
H. R. COVEY, b. g. *Tom Maguire*	3	2	2

Time, 2:46½—2:42—2:44.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 1857.—Purse $200, weights for age, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W. WILLIAMS, *Bonnie Belle*	1	1	1
S. NELSON, *Pacific Eagle*	2	2	2
J. E. TYRE, *Kit Carson*	3	3	3

Time, 1:50½—1:55—1:56.

PIONEER COURSE, San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1857.—Trotting match, $2,000, three-mile heats, to skeleton wagons.

J. DANIELS, g. m. *Julia Aldrich*	1	1
Mr. CROOKS, ch. m. *Flora*	2	2

Time, 8:36—8:31.

THE STORM AND FOG.—The Summer-like temperature of Monday, which was regarded as so unseasonable, proved a "weather breeder." It was followed on Tuesday night, and throughout the day yesterday, by one of the most disagreeable storms of the season thus far—the wind varying from east to northeast, and accompanied with heavy rain in the forenoon. It was a repetition of the storm of Sunday last, with the wind from the same quarter, but less of it. In the afternoon there was an uncomfortable drizzle, ending with a dense fog, which settled down upon the town, and upon the rivers, rendering navigation difficult. Up to a late hour no serious accident had occurred.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society, on Monday evening, the report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted. The receipts of the Exhibition and Festival this year amounted to $780 81, and the expenditures were $782 99—exceeding the receipts by $2 18. Besides this, $335 was the cost of the premiums given out. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—John Groshon.

Vice-Presidents—Robert L. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Henry A. Illeser, Henry A. Hurlbut, Jas. E. Cooley.

Treasurer—John Knight, M. D.

Recording Secretary—George H. Hansell.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Hogg.

Librarian—William H. Wilcox.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met, yesterday, but soon adjourned, transacting no business of general interest.

No. of Emigrants arrived to Dec. 2, 1857	175,915
No. of Emigrants arrived since to Dec. 9, 1857	2,596
Total	178,511
To same date in 1856	139,581

	1857.	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in Institution, Wts. I.	1,933	1,318	1,855
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	137	155	88
Total	2,070	1,503	1,800

Overdrafts on Bank, Jan. 1, 1857	$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 2	$370,018 16
Receipts since to Dec. 9, for Commutation of passengers	7,968 00
Total	$377,986 56
Disbursements as per previous account, to Dec. 2, 1857	328,598 89
Balance of Commissioners' Fund	$49,184 92

GEORGE W. WHEELER Treasurer.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jane Murray, 24 years of age, who committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, at the Tenth Ward Station-house, by taking arsenic. The woman called at the Station-house for lodging, and shortly after she was shown to her room it was ascertained that she had taken arsenic. A physician was called, but she died at 2 o'clock. The deceased stated, previous to her death, that her mother, who resided at No. 36 Henry-street, turned her out of the house two years ago, charging her with being a prostitute, which charge she asserted was then without foundation. The cruelty shown to her, and want caused by the desertion of her friends, compelled her, however, to turn prostitute, and disgusted with this mode of life, she committed suicide. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 172½ Division-street, on the body of an infant child, named William Hemmel, who died from the effects of scalds received on the 6th inst., by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 170 West Sixteenth-street, on the body of WM. ABRAM VAN DEGEE, who died from a fit of apoplexy. The deceased was walking along Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, when he was seized with the fit, and fell senseless to the pavement, and died shortly afterward. Verdict, "Death from Apoplexy."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JAMES W. JOHNSTON, one of the deck hands employed on the steamtug *Fulton*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 8, N. R., on Tuesday night was accidentally knocked overboard by the rope holding the vessel to the pier, and drowned. His body has not been recovered. The deceased was 51 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children residing at East Troy.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF MAGRAW'S EXPEDITION.—Some anxiety is felt, by those most familiar with the matter, concerning MAGRAW'S expedition. It will be remembered that MAGRAW started from this place last Summer, to establish a wagon route to the Pacific under an act of Congress. We have already stated some of the difficulties which the expedition were forced to encounter, and should not be at all surprised to learn, at any moment, that the party were destroyed by the Indians.

MAGRAW has but twenty men. His Winter quarters are on Wind River above the Paw-paw-chee, and about 50 miles northwest of the South Pass. The country abounds with game, and no danger need be apprehended except from the Indians. The Rocky Mountain Cheyennes and Shu-Shawnee tribes are openly at war with the Government, and take every possible occasion to wreak their vengeance on the whites. They number thousands of blood-thirsty warriors, and would have no difficulty in cutting off the expedition to a man.—*Leavenworth Times*, Nov. 28.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. SUMNER.—I will be recollected, that Col. E. V. SUMNER, of the First Cavalry, has recently been on trial at a general Court-martial, held at Fort Leavenworth. Although the rendition of the Court has not yet been officially promulgated, yet we learn from a reliable source, that he had been suspended from rank and pay for the period of four months, and to be reprimanded by the General-in-Chief. We also understand that the Commanding General (Gen. SCOTT) has confirmed the sentence of the Court, but has remitted the penalty. The charges on which Col. SUMNER was tried, were preferred by Major GEORGE DEAS, Assistant Adjutant-General. In this connection, we will state there is a rumor that in the trial of this case, a difficulty arose, the precise nature of which we are not yet advised, between Col. SUMNER and Gen. HARNEY, the former objecting to the latter sitting as President of the Court, and it is hinted that Col. SUMNER will in consequence, prefer charges against Major DEAS and Gen. HARNEY.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The season of steamboat navigation between Dubuque and St. Paul commenced on the 1st day of May and closed on the 14th day of November, just 198 days, which is the shortest season by several days since 1844.

THE MURDERER JONES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Springfield *Republican* says: JONES, the murderer, has scarcely changed his habits since the trial which resulted in a sentence of death. He took but little food during the last day or two of the trial, and has continued his abstemiousness until Monday evening, when he asked for and ate a large allowance of bread and milk. His sister and aunt called upon him on Monday, before leaving for their home in Stafford, Conn., and staid with him nearly an hour. They were very much affected during the interview, but he preserved his accustomed imperturbable manner, saying but little to them and seemingly caring nothing for them. His feeling," as Dr. ANDREW would say, "seemed to burst through this insanity," however, after their departure, for he then cried and had a good crying spell. His mother is still in the city, but has not seen him since the conclusion of the trial. We understand she announces her purpose of remaining in the city to take care of her son, who she says, is greatly abused and maltreated by the keepers of the prison. Those persons, however, who have a better opportunity than herself to form an unbiased opinion of the conduct of the jail officers, allege that JONES is kindly cared for, and has every attention paid to him which a man in his situation could expect.

DEFALCATION IN THE BAY STATE MILLS, AND POLITICAL BARBARY.—The Boston *Courier* of Wednesday says: We observe that the President of the Bay State Mills, at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday, stated a *deficit* to exist of $120,000, which "could not be traced." It is presumed he meant by the books of the concern. We hope no pains will be spared to trace it into whatever shape it may have assumed. Our readers are altogether too well aware of the fact for us to make any distinct statement on the subject, that rumors, gathering strength, have been prevalent in this community for many weeks, as to large sums of money said to have been expended in procuring the passage of the humbug-tariff of last year—the same which Mr. BANKS absurdly declared in his Faneuil Hall speech, before election, would have saved us from our commercial disasters had it only gone into operation six months earlier! We have no disposition to make undue use of rumors likely to affect any man's reputation, public or private—but for the credit of the country and the honor of our politics, we do hope that the most rigid scrutiny will be applied to all these matters, and that whoever, in whatever position, may prove to be implicated in them, will be compelled to meet the public ordeal!

It is estimated that there are now lying unsold on the wharves at Gloucester, Mass., $250,000 worth of mackerel and codfish. The foreign imports of fish at that port have been very large this year.

There are now larger shipments of leather from Boston to San Francisco than for many months previously.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryglar's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 252 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices.
At No 497 Broadway
RICH SILK TIES at 25c and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing
THOMAS B. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH HANDSOME GAITER Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s. per pair; boys' misses' and children's shoes, and India-rubber boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS. Box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible agent for the hair, tonics, tooth powder, extracts, &c., at the Inimitable Shaving, Hair-Cutting and Hair Dyeing Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

WHITING—FOOTE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec 3, by Rev. Dr. Alexander, Mr. WILLIAM H. WHITING, of Clark Co., Va., to Miss MARY J. FOOTE, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

TAYLOR—CROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, in Franklin av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, JAMES A. TAYLOR to ISABELLA F., second daughter of Hon. John A. Cross.

RANNEY—QUA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EVANDER W. RANNEY, M. D., of this City, to Mrs. ANN C. QUA, of Brooklyn.

WILSON—SIMPSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Lieut. J. WALL WILSON, U. S. R. M., and LAVINA, eldest daughter of Edward Simpson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—MCCONNELL.—At Fishkill, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Z. N. Lewis, WILBUR F. LEWIS to Miss JANE MCCONNELL, both of New York City.

SMITH—MIDDLETON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Mr. EDMUND A. SMITH to Miss EMILY A. MIDDLETON, both of New-York City.

VAN ANTWERP—LAWRENCE.—At Wnobridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Mr. Martin, LAURANCE VAN ANTWERP, of Brooklyn, L. I., to FANNIA M. JENNE, daughter of the late John Lawrence, of the same place.

INMAN—INMAN.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Quintard, JOHN R. DRAKE, of Memphis, to SARAH, daughter of the late Henry Inman, of New-York.

SANFORD—BALL.—At Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday evening Nov. 25, in the Trinity Church, by Rev. Benjamin Eaton, FRED. E. SANFORD to EMILY, only daughter of Albert Ball, Esq.

DIED.

STRUCKMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, C. W. HENRY STRUCKMAN, nephew of Wm. Struckman, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Nicholas Hotel, on 16th-st., Bloomingdale Road, this day, Dec. 10. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

LUXFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, EDWARD LUXFORD, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 141 Mulberry-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BAKER.—In this City, on Wednesday Dec 9, ADRIENNE VAN VOY, daughter of Obadiah S. and Sarah M. V. Baker, aged 1 year, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the North Presbyterian Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 297½ West 22d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, HARRIET, the beloved wife of William Coffin, and daughter of Gerard Crane, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at No. 378 4th-st., on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester Co., and interred from St. Luke's Church on Sunday morning next.

SELLECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, SMITH ELY, infant son of Wm. W. and Susan M. Selleck, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11.

☞ Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Lyons, Iowa, papers please copy.

GROSSBECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of his son, Charles E. Grossbeck, No. 185 East 15th-st., DAVID W. GROSSBECK aged 76 years.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

DAVY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Mrs. CATHARINE DAVY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Hammond, No. 767 Greenwich-st., to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of consumption, Mr. GEORGE L. FERRIS, aged 30 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father Nathaniel Ferris, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 18 Pike-st.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, at 1½ o'clock, SARAH S., wife of Charles W. Taylor, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, D. B. Taylor, No. 11 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, John Newman, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

TWIST.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, MARY C. TWIST, daughter of Benjamin and Emeline Twist, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, No. 103 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

RAINFORD.—At New Brighton, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Miss CATHARINE RAINFORD, aged 66 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

HARDENBERGH.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, LEWIS D. HARDENBERGH, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Morris-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICHARDSON.—At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, MARSHALL HAYS RICHARDSON, only son of Oliver Richardson, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

Personal.

On Jersey Prairie, in Illinois, a few days ago, there was a lively family set-to. A young man named Shelby had paid attentions to a daughter of Judge Carter, and behaved himself in an unseemly way. A brother of the young lady, conceiving that the offence demanded punishment, went to Shelby's house, and assailed him with the butt of a horsewhip as he sat at dinner. Shelby became ill from the effect of the castigation, but when he recovered and came out, he was again assailed by Carter with a gang of fellows, tarred and feathered, afterwards tied on his horse with his face to the tail, and set adrift, like Mazeppa. The horse went home with his burden, but Shelby was nearly killed, and Carter satisfied his revenge.

A Quincy (Ill.) paper tells a sad story of destitution. A German named Cramer, residing in that city, died lately of small pox, and the infection was caught by his wife and two children. No female nurses could be prevailed upon to attend them, but finally a man (whose name is not given, but should be,) volunteered his services, and attended the sick people with devoted care. Both the children died, but the mother is recovering. She has seen no female face since the beginning of her illness.

A German in Albany, lately came into possession of $24,000, the bequest of his wife, who ran away to California with another man some years ago, made money infamously, but repented on her deathbed, and made atonement by leaving her money to the injured husband. Meanwhile, the German married a second wife, and has several children, who will have the benefit of the fortune oddly came by.

A letter from Mount Vernon, Ill., announcing the opening of a term of the Supreme Court in that town, says it is a remarkable fact, that all the Judges of the Supreme Court emigrated from Oneida County, N. Y.! All are natives of the same State, and all raised in Oneida County. Judge Breese went to Illinois when a youth, in 1813; Judge Caton, (Chief Justice,) in 1830, and Judge Skinner, later.

A letter from Rev. John Pierpont is published in the *Christian Register*, in which he says that "the Boston *Courier*, in stating what it has done in regard to my having given in my adhesion to 'Spiritualism,' has done me wrong, and refuses to correct the false statement." Mr. Pierpont says he occupies the ground of an inquirer.

Mr. Isaac Craig, who was shot at Chambersburg by the brothers McKibben, some time ago, and who has been lying at Shippensourg under medical attention, passed through Harrisburg on Tuesday *en route* for his home at Pittsburg. Although his wounds caused him considerable pain, he flattered himself able to travel that distance.

The *Courant* states that it understands that the city of Norwich has requested Mrs. Sigourney to sit for her statue, and that Mr. Bartholomew is the artist who was expected to execute it. It is said, however, that his limited stay in the country will cause him to decline the order.

An indignant husband in Boston cowhided a dentist on Friday because he kissed husband's wife on pretence of pulling a tooth. The dentist was Dr. H. D. Osgood; the man and wife were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Jefferds. The cowhiding took place in Washington-street in broad daylight.

The misdemeanors of Rev. Mr. Simpson, one of the editors of the Pittsburg *Presbyterian*, who was recently expelled from the church for seduction, have injured the paper so much that it has been found necessary to remove it to another locality, their subscriptions having fallen off heavily.

B. Gratz Brown, Esq., whose advocacy of free labor, while a member of the Missouri Legislature, made him a prominent man in that State, has received a testimonial from the mechanics and manufacturers in St. Louis, in the shape of a splendid gold watch, appropriately inscribed.

Dr. MacKay has presented to a literary friend in Boston the original manuscript of Sydney Smith's famous letter on Pennsylvania Repudiation. Dr. MacKay was editor of the London *Chronicle* when this letter was published, and preserved the manuscript as an autograph.

Judge Burgoyne, Probate Judge in Cincinnati, is under arrest on a charge of "oppression in office," for having imposed an extravagant fine upon Mr. Dennis, a lawyer concerned in the late slave case, and refusing him permission to speak in his own defence.

One Michael Carroll, a bartender for one Grafham, an Englishman in Boston, fell in love with the man's wife, and ran away with her and $500 of his employer's money last week. Michael was Irish. He and the woman were overhauled, and are held to bail.

Gen. Haskell, of Tennessee, favors the press of that State with a poem, "suggested by his restoration to health from recent mental distraction." He dedicates the effusion, which is very long and very wild, to the matron of the Lunatic Asylum.

J. W. Gray, editor of the *Plaindealer*, and Postmaster at Cleveland, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for advertising lottery schemes, and is charged with giving other facilities to the lottery business.

Miss Delia Webster, who suffered tribulation in Kentucky some years ago for aiding "property" to run away, is lecturing in New-Hampshire on her experience in such matters.

It is stated that Professors Dana and Silliman, Jr., have been invited to furnish their portraits for the gallery of eminent men now in course of publication at Vienna.

The chivalry of Alabama made up a Tournament at Montgomery at the close of the State Fair, a few days since, and Miss Octavia De Vert was the chosen "Queen of Love and Beauty."

Certain persons in Washington have organized a new religious body, under the title of the "Disciples of God." Their ceremonies consist of feet-washing, salutes of brotherly affection, &c.

A Kentucky Judge was discovered in a Cincinnati house of ill repute last week, where he had remained several days in a state of beastly intoxication.

Mr. Carruthers, M. C. from Missouri, cannot take his seat at this session of Congress. He goes to Cuba for his health.

It is reported that Lola Montez is again to try the experiment of matrimony, and that she goes presently to Paris.

It is feared that Hon. Jno. M. Sandige, M. C. elect from Louisiana, was among the lost by the *Rainbow* catastrophe.

Rev. Charles Beecher, late of Newark, has been settled over a church in Georgetown, Mass.

Geo. W. Curtis lectured in Rochester on Friday night before an immense audience.

Fifty gamblers have been notified to leave the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

Hon. A. B. Williams, State Senator, is recovering from his illness.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, having recovered from his illness, has returned to his home in Peterboro.

Business Matters.

The Springfield *Republican* says that one of the pleasant incidents of the hard times is the reception of a letter from an English firm by a manufacturer at Worcester, telling him that they have perfect faith in his integrity, and do not wish him "to make such a sacrifice as your high rates of interest demand to pay us." They leave the time of settling to their debtor, although they acknowledge that they need the money.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes a letter received by a heavy commission-house in that city, from one of its largest Western customers, as exhibiting the energetic efforts put forth by Western merchants to meet their liabilities. The writer, in a letter dated at St. Louis, says

"True, we have submitted to 15 per cent. discount on large sums of Illinois currency received from our customers; but that has been no consideration compared with the protection of our paper, which, at no hazards, has been our first care; and with the continued blessing of God and the faithfulness of our customers, we trust to secure it all."

Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., is suffering from the complete stagnation of its principal mechanical business—the making of wagons. The commerce of Belchertown with this staple extends over the Union, if not to foreign lands, in ordinary times; but the revulsion has blocked the wheels, literally as well as figuratively, of this business.

The New-Hampshire mills, are resuming. The Cocheo Mills, in Dover, are all in full operation. It is said the Print Works will commence the 1st of January. No. Two Mill, at Salmon Falls, is to be started to manufacture a lot of cloth on contract. This will keep the mill running till April, and probably prevent the necessity of stopping again.

The shoe business in Lynn is taking a fresh start, and operatives are being recalled. The next Summer's supply of boots and shoes is to be manufactured this season, and, from present appearances, it is believed that the coming Winter will find nearly all the mechanics in active employment.

Spencer's mills, at Germantown, Penn., will resume in a few days. The extensive cotton mills, near Hestonville, which have recently changed proprietors, are undergoing full repair and will be in full operation presently. These mills will give employment to a large number of men and women.

The Messrs. Batcheller, of North Brookfield, extensive shoe manufacturers, who have reduced the number of their workmen several hundreds, during the severe financial pressure that has prevailed for the last two months, are again increasing their business.

The American print works at Fall River, employing 245 hands, resumed work last week; the thread mill of Oliver Chase also resumed in part; but the Pocasset mill will close operations in a few days, after using up its stock of cotton.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS-AT-LAW AND NEXT OF KIN.—The subscriber having recently returned from England is prepared to furnish reliable information in relation to next of kin, heirs-at-law, unclaimed dividends and Government securities; also, as to claimants to property whose names have been published for the last hundred years, and many names which have never been published. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York; or address the subscriber, as above, or at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY SMITH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA.
in connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
first night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and expressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.
The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,
NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA
can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing
CARL FORMES
in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."
NOTICE.—The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at the three ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, Dec 11.
NOTICE.—The opera begins at 8 as usual.
First night of Verdi's favorite opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given in complete style, with military band, and entirely new and magnificent dresses, uniform with those used at Her Majesty's Theatre in London.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great *rôle* of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
the new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI, Signor ROCCO.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store No. 20 Wall st.
On Thursday will be sold only the $1 50 seats.
On Friday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

LA TRAVIATA AND MARTHA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.—NOTICE.—The sale $1 50 seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
GABRIEL (first time this engagement) as LOUDIN.
ANTOINE RAVEL, TERESA ROLLA, JEROME RAVEL.
Comic Interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
with the beautiful
DANCES ON THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Ballet Divertissement, FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Next Grand Juvenile afternoon performance on SATURDAY. NICODEMUS. TIGHT ROPE, and JOCKO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of the SEA OF ICE, (exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the management,) and the increasing desire on the part of the public to witness its manifold beauties, induce the lessee to yield to the demand of her patrons, and continue its representation for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER. It is her desire that ALL who wish to see this remarkable drama should have an opportunity of doing so, and hence would respectfully suggest that an early occasion be embraced, as circumstances will soon render the withdrawal imperative. A number of novelties of a sterling character are in a state of completeness for representation, while the most extensive preparations are being made for affording the numerous patrons of LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE a
GREAT CHRISTMAS TREAT,
in the form of an old-fashioned PANTOMIME, which will be placed upon the stage with that perfection which a lavish expenditure of TIME, TASTE, ENERGY and ARTISTIC LABOR can alone achieve.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857,
and every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE; or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Clarke, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Seats in the Family Circle (equal to any in the Theatre in point of comfort and view of the stage) only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY—The comedy of the SERIOUS FAMILY.
Broughdam, the original Capt. Maguire.
Burton, the original Amoidah Sleek.
Mrs. Hughes, the original Lady Creamly.
Miss Susan Denin as Widow Desmaize.
First night of a new farce, CRINOLINE,
in which Mr. Rogers will play his original London part of NANCY BITTERS.
DOMBEY AND SON, a great hit, played to a full house, will be repeated to morrow.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, The Fall of Delhi.
To be followed by the three-act drama of
THE GUNSMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the comedy of the
CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are beastly grief-laden. Come and witness the new bile-disturbing, mirth-provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, Peter Magnus. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD, Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE and CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents, children half price.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
DR. CHARLES MACKAY'S
THIRD LECTURE on the National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
THURSDAY, Dec 10, at MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,) at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.; WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE
THE HORSE FAIR.
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 110 Pearl st.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL—At the 3d ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, NOW Open in the large and elegant building No. 414 Broadway. This Museum now contains the largest collection in the world.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
The most perfect time-keepers in the world. Also,
M. I. TOBIAS,
R. & G. BEESELEY,
T. F. COOPER, London,
E. D. JOHNSON, London,
and all other celebrated makers in London Copenhagen, Switzerland and Paris for sale, wholesale and retail, at thirty per cent below usual prices,
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,
For ladies and gentlemen, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.
New and beautiful styles, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
For sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor

LADIES' GOLD LOCKETS,
For daguerreotypes or hair, one, two, three, four and six glasses for sale, wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS'
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 148—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 115—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377 City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 138—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 128—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 328—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 267, 269, 281—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 78, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., Northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st. No. 81—Roosevelt-st., No. 36, 81—Roosevelt-st., No. 84—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—South-st., No. 2, 16—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 438—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 145—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 192, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 132, 133, 136, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 209 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 136—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av. northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New-York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received, and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts proposals &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS, BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 23 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, on which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 35° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. Assay Office, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUment will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.
PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Albany, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter by order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh has been lost or miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
New-York, Oct 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 5 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the subject of employing laboring men on the Central Park at 3 and 5 shillings per day; also the propriety of repealing the appropriation of $250,000. All parties cognizant of the facts are requested to attend. The Central Park Commissioners are also requested to be present.
WM. WILSON, Chairman.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF Harvard University, would prepare a few pupils for the advanced classes in College, at his or their residence, or would give private lessons to gentlemen whose early education has been neglected. He is an accomplished Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Belles-Lettres scholar. Apply at, or address No. 206 Mourne-st.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING, &c., EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S hand-raising, No. 449 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and develops the natural powers of the hand so that any student may learn to write a rapid business style with ease, grace and beauty. One $5 scholarship vacant. Regular terms $10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FRENCH IN 60 LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—French classes at No. 10 University-place, near Broadway.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—C. JASSLETH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & COMPANY'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MISS CUMMINS' NEW WORK.
MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.
HERE AND HEREAFTER; Or, The Two Altars. By Anna Athern, author of "Della Arlingtoe. 12mo. Price $1.
CHRISTIAN DAYS AND THOUGHTS. A beautiful volume prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody, especially adapted to the season. 16mo. (To be ready in a few days.)
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1858. 12mo. (To be ready in December.)
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. For the use of Schools. By Edward J. Stearns. 12mo. Price 25 cents.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE; Or, The Young Painter: and Fidelehanns. Tales translated from the German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Duetsch. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
NANNIE'S LEWIS CASE; Or, True Stories and False. Tales translated from the German of Julie Ruhkopf and Aug Moritz. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.
BELLE AND LILLY; Or, The Golden Rule. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.
SPLENDID PAPER DOLLS.
An elegant series of Paper Dolls, of entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.
Orders solicited by CROSBY NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:
PARTON'S LIFE OF BURR.
LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
BY J. PARTON.
One volume, 700 pages, crown octavo. Illustrated by engravings on steel and wood.
Price $1 75.
"Parton's Life of Burr" is in every respect an original and peculiar work, of absorbing interest, and possessing claims to the attention of Americans. The author claims that in this volume "The story of Aaron Burr's strange eventful life is told for the first time, and is derived in great part from the personal reminiscences of his surviving friends, connections and acquaintances."
The peculiar romantic and eventful life of Aaron Burr has afforded material for one of the most interesting and fascinating biographies ever written, while incidentally to the subject the rise and progress to power of the great Democratic Party of the United States is fully recorded.
The volume is printed on superfine paper, and illustrated with portraits, on steel, of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, and several wood engravings.
Price $1 75. Postage 44 cents.
ALSO READY TO DAY:
COUSIN WILLIAM. By Theodore Hook. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
GEWAISE SKINNER. By Theodore Hook. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Being volumes 4 and 5 of "Masons' Library of Standard Tales," Harriet and Sophia Lee's "Canterbury Tales," price $2 75, forming the first three volumes.
In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the
NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
32mo, cloth. Price 25 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE OF
NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.
The undersigned will sell a choice collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, superbly bound by Hayday Riviere and others; elegantly illustrated and admirably adapted for public and private libraries, but especially suited to the approaching
HOLIDAY SEASON.
Just received from the London publishers, comprising ALL THE NEW SEASON BOOKS,
Several shipped in advance of publication. They include Chebole's bound copies of the illustrated edition of Tennyson, Keats, Campbell, and the new selections from Moore, Lives of the Poets, Falconer's Shipwreck, Cowper, Rogers, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott's Novels and Tales in various styles, Owen Jones' Alhambra, Hogarth's Works, (folio,) Waverley Gallery, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,
Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom.
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—JUST OUT:
MARIAN WALLACE,
OR, LIFE'S CHANGES,
A Tale of Truth, by Rosa Scott.
Universally pronounced one of the most interesting, popular, and successful works of the day, which may be read with pleasure and profit by young and old. For sale by all booksellers. DERBY & JACKSON.

WAR IN INDIA.—FIFTY MEN WANTED TO circulate a new Map of the Seat of War in India. The Map is 25x33 inches, richly illustrated, embracing portraits of some of the actors in the thrilling events of that fearful contest of races. Retail price twenty-five cents. Apply at H. PHELPS' Map Establishment, No. 18 Beekman st. One copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten postage stamps pre paid.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates, for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE Highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

MUSICAL.—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte for sale very low for cash, made by one of the best City makers, and warranted; in use only a few months. Cost $650. Richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; is one of the best toned instruments made; just the thing for a New Year's present. If not sold at private sale, will positively be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at the residence No. 61 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., at 11½ o'clock.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS.—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, in fine order, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $325, will be sold for $225. Second-hand pianos lower than ever. New pianos at prices to insure a sale. P

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURS
Will be sold at auction,
BY IRVING & WATKINS,
At their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
...of every description and variety.
...among the last sales of the season, parties ...purchase a good article, would do well to at...

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Salesroom No. 3:4 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.
THURSDAY, Dec. 10.
At 7½ P. M., at their new salesroom, No. ... Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, ...of their elegant and well-assorted stock of ..., oil and pastile paintings, engravings, ... of pier, side-wall, mantel and oval mir... ses, in gilt, rosewood, oak and black walnut ... engravings in every variety of frames; oil and ...dings in ornamented frames, all of ... be sold without reserve.
...offers great inducements to those about pur... comprises every variety and style of goods ... business, and being manufactured by them... have no hesitation in recommending them as ... to anything of the kind ever offered to the ... at private or public sale.
...be put up in any part of the City, if de...
...trifling charge.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.
And every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.
At ... o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new ... No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, ...day sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chi... silver and China ware, consisting in part of ... ware, marble and gilt clocks, superb French ... and tea sets, elegant Russian stanettes and ... superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, ...glassware in great variety, papier maché desks, ...&c.; solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, ...k boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders and fan... every description.
...lishing to purchase for Christmas and New... ents, would do well to call and examine this ... among which will be found elegant diamond ... bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. ...e comprises the most magnificent and superb ... of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-Y... sale is positive and peremptory, and those ... purchase elegant goods for holiday presents, ... would do well to call and examine this ex... beautiful collection.
...will be thrown open to the public for exhibi... on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

A. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' ...
...Hants and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per ... Bonds.
...town and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage 8 ... Bonds.
...sky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st ... Bonds.
...Hants and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage ...
...lyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
...Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) Bonds.
...Improvement Interest Stock of 1847.
...kee and Superior Farm mortgage 8 per cent.
...t and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per ...nds.
...t and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per ...nds.
...Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
A judgment against Edward C. Charles for $424 50.
$4,000 Terreville and Illinoistown Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Coal Co. 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
50 shares Androscoggin Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co $100 each
10 shares St. Mary's Ship Canal Co.....
30 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad.....$100 each
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares New York Fire and Marine Ins. Co $100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
45 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
20 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.....$15 each
Books received in addition to the catalogue during the sale.
Also, regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Regular assortment of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and ...ed of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed ... Loans negotiated and dividends collected. ...riety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand, at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS in want of really first class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to morrow) Dec. 11, of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence, No. 218 West-23d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been ...ttle used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive, ...ithout reserve. Deposit required of ... purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut ...dining-room furniture complete, together with all the ...kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea-sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall ...mirrors, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, statuettes figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable ...ware, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues this morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, Dec. 10, and FRIDAY, Dec. 11,
At 11 o'clock each day, in our gallery, No 23 Nassau-st.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received from Europe, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the French, Flemish and Italian schools. Among them will be found the best works of Everdingar, Hondekoeter, Ruysdale, Wouvermans, Van Erp, Williams, Polemburgh, Faber, Van Bomburgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, Rembrandt Snyder, Fanton, Watteau, Decamps, Schneider, Ostade, Verbookhoven, Carnder Jardin, De Hoge, Shells, Dilens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and will be closed without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each, at the rooms, No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts., superb cabinet furniture, all the most artistic and fashionable styles, equal to any ever offered for sale in this market, consisting of ebony furniture inlaid with ormolu, do. inlaid with enameled paintings; superb and elaborately-carved canopy, corner and other ...tinwood lined, plate glass, &c., latest French styles; French walnut furniture, extension tables, superior ...figures, inclosing their own leaves, a new article; ...and other styles do.; parlor suits, white and gold, ...carving in rosewood, very superior, worth $1,200 the suite; arm, parlor and other chairs; rosewood secretary and bookcases, mounted in ormolu; ladies' inlaid work tables lined with satinwood; several suits fine parlor furniture in muslin, &c.; French-made mahogany bookcases, secretaries, &c., complete suits of carved oak ...covered in satin damask. Can be examined until the day of sale, which will be without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF ...Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine ...glass and China ware, silver ware, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the ...precisely 7½ o'clock.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BOOTS & SHOES—RECEIVER'S SALE OF ...—By order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, ...40, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-gallery, No. 5½ ... take pleasure in announcing that the en... of stock of elegant made up Furs, of which ... first portion last week, will be closed out as ...t any reserve. The stock, which was made up for first-class City trade, comprises elegant Russia sable, mink sable, stone martin, Holstein fitch, French sable, royal ermine, river mink, mountain martin, and other large carriage capes, talmas, victorines, tippets, muffs, cuffs, gloves, muffiers, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of sleigh and lap robes. Also, a lot of ladies' trunks. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale, and we invite the attention of all persons in want of furs to this sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the ...assortment,) 70 packages American hardware, ...d at the late fire in Liberty-st.; also, for account of whom it may concern, in good order, part of an extensive ...of saleable builders' hardware, files, &c.; also by order of the assignees, 20 packages assorted American ...ware and hinary goods; 150 do. American Spring ...; 4 cases guns and pistols; 50 sleigh bells, ...&c. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit ...of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of ...Stanley vs. Wissmann and others and Wissmann ...Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer ...at public auction in front of Buckingham ...e, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land ... County containing 300 acres, known as the ... Mine, on which there is a gold mine which ...has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of ...the richest in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add ...to the value. The terms of sale will be—cash as to ...as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the ...and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on ...of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser required to give bonds with good security, ...to be retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Solid rosewood parlor suites, wardrobes, &c., &c. H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture at the residence No. 61 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10 000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work-tables, lined with satinwood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining table, elegantly-carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold without regard to cost. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine. Parties wishing to purchase a magnificent residence can inspect the same on the day of sale. The auctioneer will attend to first-class sales of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up, on reasonable terms.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Great sale of superb furs, sleigh robes, &c., comprising the richest and most varied assortment offered at auction this year. Among them will be found several superb Hudson Bay sable manteletts, capes, muffs and cuffs, ranking on cost from $100 to $500; mink sets, from $5 to $250; stone marten, genuine fitch, elegant French sable sets; rock and mountain marten, &c.; Siberian and Russian squirrel do.; together with a choice and fine lot gents' beaver, otter and seal mufflers, and gloves and caps.
The attention of parties about purchasing is particularly requested to this sale, as it is unquestionably the finest stock offered this year, as I every article is warranted as described. Deposits required from all persons unknown to the auctioneers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARRIAGES, &c.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau st., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of superior household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c., viz:
One rosewood Boudoir Piano-Forte.
One second-hand covered Caleche or Coach.
One Baronche Rells, &c.
Catalogues now ready, and the goods on view. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagee.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 33 Malden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolly & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested.
EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods, at private sale, Nos. 43 Maiden-lane and 31 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.)

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st, corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depôt, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., by order of the assignees, the entire balance of stock of groceries, wines, &c., comprising choice green and black teas, white and brown sugars, syrups, sweet oil, sperm candles, soap, Scotch ale, London porter, champagne, claret, brandy, gin, cordials, French and English mustard, &c.; also, a large lot of genuine Havana cigars, tobacco, &c., &c. Terms cash. By order of the assignees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 12, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn. A small quantity of furniture, two cooking stoves, &c., &c. Also an assortment of toys, fancy goods, jewelry, kid gloves, silks, crockery, books, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, Trade Sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.—GREAT SALE OF LAW BOOKS.—THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. This is the most valuable collection of Law Books offered at auction this season. All new and fresh stock. See auction column.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., will sell to the highest bidder, at their store No. 81 Nassau-st., on account of whom it may concern, 8 plain and carved marble mantels, now on view. Terms cash.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK CORNER-store and dwelling, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, the most handsomely fitted up in the City; offered at a bargain; going to California; very little money required, or none if secured. Apply at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,549 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is entirely new, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, No. 421 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STORE, NO. 15 Beekman-st., will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. The building is very substantial and covers the lot, which is full size. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION Society wishes to secure at once, rent free or on the cheapest terms possible, the use of some large building which can be occupied by them till the 1st or middle of March. One capable of receiving 300 or 400 people would not be too large; if supplied with gas and water throughout it would be very desirable. Persons knowing of or having such building unoccupied would confer a favor by communicating with the President, Mrs. E. B. PHELPS, No. 75 East 17th-st., or Mrs. BEATTY, Treasurer, No. 809 Greenwich-st. Good care will be taken of the premises.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, part of a house in a pleasant location in Brooklyn, (on a line of the Fulton-av cars preferred.) Address with particulars W. L., *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE SUBSCRIber offers at private sale the farm whereon he now resides, situated on the road leading from Cross Roads to Broad Hall. The farm is within two miles of Dean's Pond station. He will dispose of the property on reasonable terms. The farm contains 95 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with a large two-story house and kitchen and barn and other out-buildings, all new: abundance of all kinds of fruit. South Brunswick township, Middlesex County, N. J. STEPHEN FORD.

FARM TO EXCHANGE—TWENTY MILES from New-York, situated near a depôt, and beautifully located in Westchester County, valued at $12,500, subject to $8,000 mortgage: well subdivided for agricultural purposes, combining orchard, hay, pasturage and tillage lands, and is worthy the attention of any party wishing to purchase as a speculation or otherwise. The difference will be taken in either merchandise or Western lands. For further particulars call, or address
EDWARD THORNE RUGGLES, No. 190 East 19th-st.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,708	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,641	535,000
Fuel	497,116	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,068
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,008	794,000	1,245,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,903
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.
Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MASSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against each payment.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS.
EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as well as of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan; and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NO 45 WILLIAM-ST.—DEC. 8, 1857.—The closing of the transfer books of the State of Illinois will be postponed to Tuesday, the 15th inst., and they will remain closed until Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS productive property in the City of New-York, worth $14,000. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange, In the office of the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

$55,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS Bonds and Mortgages wanted at a discount for cash, from $1,000 and upwards. Also $5,000 and $6,000 to be lent at 7 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage on first class property. Apply to
R. SALTONSTALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to, $500, Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 4, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 49 WALL-ST., AND No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1857.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a Banking Commission business, for the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, domestic and foreign exchange, and for the negotiation of commercial paper.
A. W. MORSE,
W. P. TALBOYS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Anstin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

| FROM NEW-YORK TO LI

NEW-YORK CITY.

Democratic General Committees.

OLD MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The following persons are the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858 They were first reported on Tuesday evening to the Committee that by resolution then went out of existence:

First Ward—Thomas Byrnes, Patrick Curry, Edward Hogan, John R. Williams, Michael Burns.

Second Ward—William Miner, James Leonard, John P. Howe, Alfred Chancellor, James Watson.

Third Ward—Andrew J. McCarty, Joseph Harrison, Patrick G. Moloney, Francis U. Fenno, James Hackett.

Fourth Ward—George H. Purser, William Baird, John Shea, Thomas Fitzgerald, Bartholomew Healy.

Fifth Ward—Robert C. McIntyre, John Muore, John Creighton, Robert Donnell, James Lawrence.

Sixth Ward—Walter Roche, Joseph Dowling, William Cantwell, John Jourdan, Morgan Jones.

Seventh Ward—William M. Tweed, Wilson Small, Isaiah Rynders, John A. Tipper, James McMahon.

Eighth Ward—Daniel Linn, Daniel E. Delavan, Charles H. Ring, John D. Betts, Benjamin Wood.

Ninth Ward—John Richardson, Henry H. Morange, Hiram Williamson, William Gilchrist, William D. Kennedy.

Tenth Ward—Elijah F. Purdy, Samuel T. Webster, Joseph M. Marsh, Asabel Reed, John Harrison.

Eleventh Ward—Bernard Kelly, Andrew R. Jackman, John H. Houghkirk, George White, Aaron B. Rollins.

Twelfth Ward—Henry Richardson, Charles Boice, John Vance, William O. Webb, Rugh Crombie.

Thirteenth Ward—Thomas H. Ferris, Charles Doty, Edward Witherell, Peter Mitchell, Edward C. McConnell.

Fourteenth Ward—David Klssam, Thomas Dunlap, Michael Tuomey, Henry P. West, John W. Chambers.

Fifteenth Ward—Benjamin S. Hart, Peter Duffy, Isaac V. Fowler, Walter R. Jones, Daniel W. Norris.

Sixteenth Ward—Samuel Osgood, Emanuel B. Hart, Michael Halpin, Samuel D. Vanderheyden, Charles A. May.

Seventeenth Ward—Thomas C. Fields, Barnard Reilly, Anthony Eichkoff, John W. Chanler, Marcus Mally.

Eighteenth Ward—Edward Cooper, Harris Wines, Jr., Oliver S. Hebberd, Abraham D. Russell, Henry Matthews.

Nineteenth Ward—Joseph Cornell, John Eagan, George Weir, John L. Brown, Thomas O'Rielly.

Twentieth Ward—Peter B. Sweeny, William Joyce, Nelson J. Waterbury, Daniel Kennedy, Dennis Ryer.

Twenty-first Ward—Andre Froment, Wm. H. Leonard, Patrick Hogarty, Richard B. Connolly, Richard Busteed.

Twenty-second Ward—Nicholas Seagrist, Alexander Ward, Dennis F. Root, John M. Helch, Fernando Wood.

YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

First Ward—John Fox, Patrick Callahan, John Cullehan, Michael J. Cody, Wm. Handley.

Second Ward—James F. Heffin, William H. Baker, John M. Harrington, Patrick McMahon, James Watson.

Third Ward—William J. A. McGrath, Thomas Munroe, Vincent N. Lecomte, Michael Maroney, Enoch Smith.

Fourth Ward—William Cook, Oliver O'Donnell, John Healy, John Casey, James Hayes.

Fifth Ward—George Kavannah, William L. Herbert, James Hall, Thomas Watson, Jr., Neil Newson.

Sixth Ward—Martin Gilmartin, John Lord, Charles Neary, James Conlan, Laurence Clancy.

Seventh Ward—Edward Fitzpatrick, Edward J. Shandley, Jacob F. Valentine, Henry Close, Michael Molguin.

Eighth Ward—Bernard Cavanagh, William E. Blauvelt, Michael Norton, Edward R. Jennings, William Cleary.

Ninth Ward—Thomas Culpin, Francis McCabe, Charles Kentish, Thomas Bell, Bernard Fox.

Tenth Ward—William Canterman, Laurence A. Mukry, Edmund A. Stuart, James J. McGowan, Jeremiah Welch, Jr.

Eleventh Ward—John McArthur, Louis Schlsmff, John B. Donnolly, Thomas Rorke, James McBride.

Twelfth Ward—James Crowe, Garret Dyckman, Thomas Veitch, Henry W. Genet, Richard F. Carman, Jr.

Thirteenth Ward—Alexander Proudfoot, Thomas Young, Laurence Hill, John McConnall, Jr., Joseph Hilderbrand.

Fourteenth Ward—Joseph Hulton, James Kehoe, Alonzo Boesé, John McBride, James Gibbons.

Fifteenth Ward—L. F. Harrison, Patrick Murphy, John B. Ryer, John Smith, John Wheeler.

Sixteenth Ward—Robert Grant, Jonas B. Phillips, Francis Early, Robert Livingston, Charles S. Inness.

Seventeenth Ward—Michael Dalton, Joseph Koch, William H. Pierrepont, C. L. Van Zandt, Samuel Gallan.

Eighteenth Ward—William J. O'Brien, Theodore J. Fonda, William Beard, Henry H. Conden, John McGonigle.

Nineteenth Ward—James Sandford, Alexander B. Elder, Thomas Collins, William A. Rich, Samuel Eastman.

Twentieth Word—John Shaw, Peter Dooley, Bernard Sweeny, Richard Flanagan, Francis Darling.

Twenty-first Ward—Wallace Kelsey, William Cotton, J. Augustus Page, Edward A. Moore, Dennis C. Minton.

Twenty-second Ward—Edward Timpson, Charles Albertson, Terence Riley, Henry Schnorr, Garrett H. Striker.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF $10,000 FROM THE BARK PENTUCKET—POSITION OF THE MONEY RECOVERED.—About ten days ago two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, it will be remembered, were stolen from the bark *Pentucket*, while the vessel lay in the East River. The captain of the bark left the vessel and money for a few hours in charge of the first mate and steward, and on his return found both the men and the money gone. The offer of a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the money has stimulated the Police to unremitting efforts to find the thieves and recover the stolen booty. Officers Elder and McCord, of the Detective Police, succeeded in getting a clue to Wm. Pagan, the colored steward, and traced him to Farmingdale, L. I., where they arrested him on Tuesday, and yesterday brought him to the City. Pagan strenuously insisted that they were mistaken in their man, and defied them to discover any evidences of the robbery. The officers were not slow in making the necessary search, and at length found a bag, containing $4,400 of the stolen money. When the money was found the accused quietly "owned up," and expressed a pretended delight that the treasure had passed from his possession, as it had "given him a deal of trouble and uneasiness." Before the officers left Farmingdale they learned that Pagan had been the subject of considerable interest in the town. He gave out that he was a fugitive from Slavery, and entertained the people with stirring accounts of the sufferings he had undergone as a slave, and his miraculous and "hair-breadth 'scapes" on his journey to the North.

Pagan was yesterday taken before Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court, and locked up for trial. He says he joined with the mate in the robbery, as the latter threatened to throw him overboard if he refused. After the robbery he parted from the mate and has not seen him since, and knows nothing of his present whereabouts. Pagan gives his age as 26, and says he was born in Delaware.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—A colored man named Charles W. Bennett was committed yesterday by Justice Flandreau, on a charge of setting fire on Monday last, to the dwalling-house No. 163 West Twenty-eighth-street, occupied by Mrs. Cox and family. Mr. Baker, the Fire Marshal, instituted a thorough examination in the case which led to his committal. The testimony taken before the Fire Marshal shows that Bennett had some articles of furniture in Mrs. Cox's house; that he formerly lodged there, and was owing some $8; that Mrs. Cox refused to allow him to remove his things until he paid the money. Mrs. Cox went out of town some eight days prior to the fire, and during her absence Bennett demanded his furniture of her daughters; they refused to give it up until their mother's return. Bennett declared on more than one occasion, that if they did not give him his things he would set fire to the house. On Saturday night, prior to the fire, another demand was made for the things by Bennett, and similar threats made. The accused denies the charge, and says he can show that he was not at the house in question on that night.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING A FEMALE.—On Monday night as Caroline White, a young woman residing at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets, was going to her house from a grocery store, two persons assaulted her, knocked her down and robbed her of a gold watch worth $50, and her shawl. She gave an alarm, and the police arrested a man named Owen Gillan, and a mulatto, who goes by the name of "Yellow Jim," suspected of having committed the assault and theft. As Miss White could not then fully identify them they were let go. She afterwards, however, felt sure that they were the parties who had assaulted her, and yesterday Gillan was rearrested and locked up by Justice Connolly. The police are on the track of "Yellow Jim."

BURGLARY.—The boot and shoe store of John Whitlock, 259 Tenth-avenue, was broken into Tuesday night, and a quantity of boots and shoes, valued at $40, carried away. Three young men, named Jeremiah Flynn, Francis Forrester and John Richmond, were arrested a few hours afterwards on suspicion of being the burglars, and locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house. Flynn and Forrester managed, before morning, to escape from the Station-house. Their confederate was taken yesterday before Justice Flandreau, and was committed for trial. Some of the stolen goods were recovered.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—A youth giving his name as Wm. Bartlett was arrested yesterday charged with having, on the night of the 14th ult., in company with two other boys, stolen $630 from the barge *Cossackie*. The youth on his arrest confessed having participated in the theft, but says that the money has all been spent by himself and his confederates. Justice Connolly committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—About two months ago, a horse and wagon, valued at $500, belonging to Mr. Baird, of Middleport, N. Y., was taken possession of by some daring thief, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, where Mr. Baird had left the horse standing. The thief whipped the horse and vehicle speedily out of sight. Yesterday the horse was found in a livery stable up town, and a man named George V rien arrested, charged with the theft. The accused gave hail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

STEALING HOGS.—On Tuesday night the Police of the Fifth Ward arrested two men, named Bartley Fox and Wm. Mann, having nine hogs in their possession, which they are supposed to have stolen. The men were held to await examination.

[Advertisement.]

"THE REVOLT IN INDIA."—C. W. TAYLOR'S new drama of this name continues to crowd Purdy's National Theatre night after night. It is a magnificent affair, and well placed upon the stage. The cast embraces the full strength of the company. We predict for it a long and successful run. It is to be repeated to-night for the tenth time, and with it, the drama of the "Gun-Maker of Moscow," and comedy of the "Captain's Not a Miss."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from Geo. Law, Esq., Simeon Draper, Esq., Robert B. Coleman, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Gen. Duff Green, and many other prominent persons.

LONG ISLAND.

Resumed.

The Central Bank, Brooklyn, which suspended during the panic, and for which a Receiver was appointed, has recently elected Seymour L. Husted, President of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, President, and has quietly resumed business again.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The December meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening. A number of new members were proposed. Mr. Wm. J. Gibbins made an interesting statement of the condition of the Mission Sunday School, established at the Poorhouse, in Flathush, under the auspices of the Association. Twelve teachers, five of whom are ladies, are now engaged in this school, and the average number of scholars is 200. The work is very successful. A festival for the benefit of the enterprise is to be given on the 29th inst. The essay of the evening was read by Mr. Charles Smith. Subject: "The Life and Character of Aaron Burr." The memory of that distinguished personage was vindicated from certain erroneous statements; but the attempt brought out a brisk discussion. A letter from the Secretary of the Brooklyn Association for the Relief of the Poor, acknowledged the receipt of $150 from this Society. The young men have on foot, a number of practical plans for the Winter months, and appear to prosper.

MURDER TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.—In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Emott and Justices Emmons and Scaoesmakes, Samuel Keys was placed upon trial for the alleged killing of his wife on the 10th of June last.

District-Attorney Schoonmaker, conducts the prosecution, and Messrs. Moore and Reynolds appear for the accused. The evidence and the summing was finished yesterday, and the Jury will be charged by the Court this morning.

The indictment alleges the offence to have been committed on June 10 last, at the residence of deceased, on Hoyt near Butler-street, Brooklyn. The testimony went to show that the woman's death was caused by kicks and blows about the head. Both de eased and prisoner were of very intemperate habits, and lived in a state of semi-barbarism. They not only drank to excess themselves, out were in the habit of giving liquor to a child of theirs, only three years of age. On the day the offence was committed this child and the mother were both intoxicated.

Under the usual instructions from the Court, the Jury were permitted to separate until this morning, when the case will he proceeded with.

THE POOR.—Lady Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, E. D., of Brooklyn, have contributed $25 to the fund for the relief of the poor in that District.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SEWER QUESTION SETTLED.—The question as to whether it is the duty of the Water Commissioners or the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City to issue scrip in payment for the construction of sewers, which has been for some time under discussion by the two Boards, and upon which conflicting legal opinions have been given, was settled on the part of the Common Council at their meeting on Tuesday evening by the passage of a resolution declaring that they did not deem it their right or duty to issue the required certificates, thereby throwing the matter into the hands of the Water Commissioners. The latter Board have all along maintained that they had no right to issue the certificates—that the power lay with the Common Council; but they held a special meeting yesterday on the subject, at which the President was authorized to execute and issue bonds to the amount of $50,000, with which to pay for the construction of the two sewers now being built.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE JERSEY CITY SAVINGS BANK.—The following officers of the Provident Savings Institution, of Jersey City, have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

Vice-Presidents—Jonathan Jenkins, Thos. Weldon, Wm. T. Rogers, Jas. W. Palmer and B. B. Grinnell.

Trustees—Peter Bentley, Andrew Clerk, Samuel Davidson, Wm. R. Drayton, John Doyle, Benjamin O. Edge, Josiah H. Gautier, Geo. W. Gregory, John Griffith, Stephen D. Harrison, James S. Hutton, Francis Jenkins, William Keeney, Miles McCartin, Thomas M. Guaran, Benj. Mills, Minot C. Morgan, John D. Ward, David Smith, Justus Slater, Wm. H. Talcott, Alex. Wilson, Charles Woolsey and A. O. Zabriskie.

CITY MISSIONARY'S REPORT.—The Jersey City Missionary has rendered his report for the month of November, from which we learn that during the month he preached nineteen sermons, made ninety-four calls on the sick and the poor, attended eight miscellaneous meetings, obtained three temperance pledges, promises of twenty-two children to attend Sabbath school, and two persons to attend Church. The donations of the month were $149 15, and the disbursements $25 35. The tract distributors visited 4,184 families, and distributed 4,019 tracts, three Bibles and three Testaments.

ELECTION OF CASHIER OF THE HUDSON COUNTY BANK.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hudson County Bank, held at Jersey City yesterday, Lewis N. Condit, Esq., was elected to the vacant cashlership in that institution. Mr. Condit is at present Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which position he has held for several years. He is to assume his connection with the Bank on the 1st of January.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 9.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84¾	600 Erie Railroad	16⅝
4,000 do	83¾	100 do	s10 16¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	88⅝	100 do	b30 16⅝
1,000 do	88⅝	150 do	b3 16⅝
2,000 do	88	20 do	16⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	78¾	900 do	16¾
7,000 do	78	5 Sixth-av. R.R	93
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	100	10 N. H. & H. R.R	113
2,000 do	b3 100	50 Reading R.R	s15 61½
2,000 Hnd.R.R. 3d Mtg.	54	75 M.S.& N.Ia.R.R	b3 19
2,000 Har. R. 1st Mtg.	68	150 do	18⅞
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	82	100 M.S.& N.Ia.pr.stock	32¾
5,000 do	s30 81¾	50 do	32¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st Mtg.	80	85 Panama R. R	92
2,000 Gal.& C. 2d M.Bs.	80	50 do	91½
10 Penn. Coal Co	60	15 Ill. Cen. R. R	88
200 Pacific Ml.Stm.Co	68	12 Galena & Chic. R	73
100 Canton Co	b60 17¾	7 do	72¾
40 Cumb. Coal Co	9¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R	42
50 N.Y. Cen.R.R	s30 73	200 do	s60 41
50 do	haw 74	200 do	41¾
100 do	saw 74	30 Chic. & R. I. R	73½
100 do	74¼	90 La Crosse & Mil. R	10⅝
250 do	s30 72⅝	270 do	10½
		250 do	10⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were made by S. Draper:

$1,000 California 7s	Int. added 63
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. added 52¾
$3,000 Township of Waterloo 8s	Int. added 50
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	Int. added 31
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon	Int. added 30
$3,000 City of Madison 7s	Int. added 50
$2,000 Watertown and Madison 8s	Int. added 35
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added 75⅝
8 shares Continental Bank	88¾
9 shares Bank of New-York	93
10 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	75
10 shares Metropolitan Insurance Co	64
250 shares Brunswick City Insurance Co	3⅛
250 shares Florence and Keyport Joint Co	70
10 shares Bank of Commonwealth	76⅝

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$2,000 Great Western R. R. 10s	Int. add. 41
$1,000 Terre H. & Alton R. 1st M. 7s	Int. add. 61⅜
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven 6s	Int. add. 75
$3,000 Ohio and Mississippi 7	Int. add. 30⅛
52 shares Trevorton Coal & R. R. Co	17⅜
50 shares Rome & Watertown R.R	48½
7 shares Park Bank	82½
10 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	75¼
15 shares Firemen's Ins. Co	141¾

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.'s 6s, 1861	Flat. 103¾
$5,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5¾s, 1861	Flat. 99⅛
$4,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4½s, 1859	Flat. 96⅜
$2,000 Ithaca & Oswego R. R. 4½s, 1864	Flat. 91¾
$1,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Flat. 0
11 shares Firemen's Insurance Co	141
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	123
25 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co	86⅛@86
20 shares New World Fire ins. Co	84⅛
20 shares Continental Bank	81
20 shares New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.	48
Sundry assets amounting to $21,009 58	$43

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	100	200 Erie Railroad	b30 16⅞
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	78	550 do	s3 16⅛
10,000 Mich.C.&p.c.Istm. 8k F Cnv.Bs	83¾	20 do	16⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	81	100 do	s10 16⅛
12 Merchants' Bank	109	100 do	b30 16⅛
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	8¼	50 do	b3 16⅛
10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	68⅝	200 do	s60 16¼
180 N. Y. Cent. R	s30 73	10 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	61¾
150 do	74	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72¾
50 do	s10 73¼	50 Ill Central R'd	86
50 do	s3 74	65 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	73¼
20 Panama R'd	91½	400 La Crosse & Mil.RR.	10⅜
30 do	92	20 Mich.S.& N.Ia.pf.S.	32½

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The meagre list of Stock sales at the early Board this forenoon denotes the dullness with which the business of the day opened. The same feeling—corresponding very nearly with the disagreeable character of the weather—continued throughout the dealings. Prices yielded ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the sales of Tuesday on the list generally, and as much as 2@3 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central shares, which went down to 86 ₱ cent. After the close of the printed list, the disposition of the general market was to rather better rates, particularly on New-York Cantral, which, after selling down to 73¼, seller 10 days, closed 74½@¾ cash; Erie, 16⅜ ₱ cent.; Panama, 92 ₱ cent.; and Reading, 52. At the annual election of Directors for the New-York Central, at Albany to-day, Mr. John David Wolfe, of this City, was substituted for Mr. E. G. Faile, who declined serving another term. The selection is one that will prove satisfactory to the grent body of the stockholders. Mr. Isaac Townsend, the other City Director last year, is retained. Several changes are made in the country Directors. The following comprise the new Board: Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; John H. Chiddell, Auburn; Horace White, Syracuse; *Livingston Spraker*, Palatine; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady; *Cornelius L. Tracy*, Troy; *Jacob Gould*, Rochester; Isaac Townsend, New-York; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; *John D. Wolfe*, New-York.

In the Money Market, the demand for Bullion continues active, and some considerable parcels have been put up for the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool to-morrow, and the *Fulton*, for Southampton and Havre on Saturday. The two vessels will take out something like $750,000. The shipment by the *Africa* to-day is $1,691,339. The whole movement from New-York direct for December, as intimated a few days ago, will probably reach $8,000,000, or about six millions after the *Atlantic* shipment on Saturday last. That shipment about squared the late receipts at this port from England, and we are now in a fair way of sending as much more. The shipments may well be spared at the present time from *this* side, and will afford an acceptable proof on the *other* side that the debt-paying disposition and ability of the country are rapidly recovering from the recent blow to commercial confidence. A few packets more, it is believed, will set the exchanges all right, and add to the export movement of the great staples of grain and cotton, bills against which are now suffering from the uncertainty of the English markets, and the consequent distrust in prices and credits.

The Discount Brokers are having a little more to do. There is some new paper making outside the dates usually taken at Bank. The terms range from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. At Bank there is still a scarcity of prime short paper. A number of the Banks passed up their Country Currency 6 ₱ cent. certificates to their discouut line last week, whice was the principal cause of the moderate increase in the aggregate return. But even these certificates are rapidly melting away. When the Country Circulation was assorted at the close of November, the amount represented was $7,940,000. This sum total fell to $6,500,000 before the 6 ₱ cent. interest attached, and it is now below $5,000,000. The Metropolitan Bank Directors have called in the remaining installment on their new Stock. The Bank of New-York will make no further call at present. The Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association will, in a few days, pay off the remaining 50 ₱ cent. due to the creditors of the concern.

The Boston *Post* says of the money market of that city:

"The Boston money market continues in the quiet condition heretofore reported. Upon the whole, money is reasonably accessible at the banks in moderrte sums, on live paper of unquestionable strength, or to customers who retain bank confidence. In the street, money is abundant on such notes as are now deemed 'A No. 1.' In this class strong grocers' paper is prominent. With a first-class indorsement, it sells readily at 9@10 ₱ cent. The market, however, is very irregular, and notes that can be proved to be quite as good as the favorites of the street, can be had at all rates from 12@18. Very good paper was sold at 18 on Friday and Saturday. There would, doubtless, be a brisk demand for money if people supposed they could find a supply at any price. As it is, the amount of street negotiations is not large.

New-York funds have been quite abundant of late, as we said they would be, in our last. Specie is in tolerable supply outside. The brokers buy at ¼@⅜ premium, and sell at ½ and upwards. The market has recently been stripped of English sovereigns at $4 87@$4 88."

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Africo.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

Since my circular of 1st inst., we have received advices per *America* to 21st and *Baltic* to 25th ult. The former reported more heavy failures, great stringency in money, serious commercial embarrassments, a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market of ⅛d. ₱ lb., with sales for the week of 21,000 bales; consumption steadily decreasing in the manufacturing districts and in Manchester; trade almost stagnant. The latter advised an improved feeling in financial matters, but a further list of failures. Sales of Cotton for three days in Liverpool, 13,000 bales; prices nominal, at ⅛d. ₱ lb. decline. Consols better, closing at 89⅞@90¼.

In this market there has been a limited inquiry from spinners, some of whom are resuming work to a limited extent. The sales have been in small lots. Prices are not yet fully established; lic. may be quoted as the figure for Middling Uplands; Good Middling to Middling fair, 11¼c. There is little Gulf Cotton here, and qualities of Middling, of all growths, are exceedingly scarce, not only in this, but all the Southern markets. There is really no demand for export; the few sales made are of parcels offered at prices which tempt a buyer into a venture to Liverpool, Havre, or a Continental market. The sales for the week are estimated at 1,500 bales. The clearances during same time have been: To Liverpool, 1,067 bales; Hamburg, 50. Total, 1,117 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—A parcel of Middling Orleans with freight at ⅛d. ₱ lb. was sold prior to receipt of the *America's* news, at 7⅛c. ₱ lb. There has been nothing done since. The supply of transit Cotton is not large, and as a general thing it has been withdrawn from offer.

Southern Markets have been tolerably active; the business done has been for England, France and the Continents, a larger proportion than of late for the latter. By telegraph we learn that during the week ending the 4th inst., the sales were smaller, particularly after the *America's* news was reported, closing at prices showing a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb. At Mobile the reduction submitted to on receipt of the *America's* news was also ⅛c.; and at the interior markets of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, the decline varied from ⅛c.@1c. ₱ lb.

CROP.—It is difficult at all times to determine the extent of a Cotton crop six months before the bulk of it arrives at the shipping ports. This year the difficullies are increased by the recent financial panic. Planters were some weeks in doubt as to the propriety of sending their crops to market. This, together with the late picking season, has operated against a fair comparison of receipts into the ports this year with last, or of 1855-6, and therefore, the present deficit of 331,000 bales, as compared with last year, or of 348,000 bales, as compared with the year previous, is no argument upon the question of crop. It is admitted that the planting season for the present crop was unpropitious, and the crop itself three weeks later than an average, but the preparations for a large crop were universal, and a greater area of land was put under cultivation for Cotton than ever before attempted.

The weather for the growth of the plant through the Summer was neither particularly favorable, nor the reverse, but a fair average season. In the early part of September too much rain fell in some sections, and the boll-worm did some slight damage in others; about the middle of September the weather became propitious; throughout the whole of October and for two weeks in November, it was of the most favorable character for maturing and picking the cotton. We had a slight frost in some of the more northern cotton States early in November, but it was not, however, until the 19th and 20th of November that the further growth of the plant was stopped by a killing frost. Last year it will be remembered that the season was also late at the commencement, the planting only to an ordinary extent, the weather during the Summer not remarkably favorable, a storm in August, which was ascertained to have been very injurious, slight frosts as early as the 23d and 24th of September, again on 28th of September, again on the 6th of October; by the middle of October the further growth of cotton was stopped by a killing frost, and by the middle of November the crop was nearly all gathered in. The result being a total of 2,940,000 bales.

Judging, therefore, by comparison with last year, as well as by the best information from the various points in the South, I feel warranted in saying that the crop of 1857-8 is likely rather to exceed than fall below a total of three and a quarter millions of bales.

Receipts show an increase on the corresponding week of last year. This will not be maintained for some weeks at least, as our receipts last season, to the end of January, were unusually heavy, whereas this season the weight of receipts is not likely to be felt until after Christmas.

Exports are small to all points for the week under review. The total to Great Britain, however, is 50,000 bales more than to corresponding dates last year, while to France the deficit is 33,000 bales. The export to other foreign parts is only 5,000 bales behind last year to same dates. After two or three weeks we may have a decreased export for awhile, as it has been difficult for the past ten days to sell exchange at the South against shipments of cotton to any foreign market.

The following is a statement of the movemant in Cotton since Sept. 1, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	616,000	947,000	964,000	620,000	569,000
Ex. to G. B	222,000	172,000	327,000	223,000	155,000
Ex. to France	56,000	89,000	114,000	68 000	35,000
Ex. to other F.P.	38,000	43,000	76,000	34,000	28,000
Total exports	310,000	304,000	517,000	325 000	228,000
Stock on hand	328,000	510,000	432,000	350,000	333,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	107,000	103,000	134,000	85,000	72,000
Ex. to G. B	21,000	24,000	45,000	47,000	24,000
Ex. to France	6,000	18,000	18,000	7,000	6,000
Ex. to other F. P.	4,000	3,000	13,000	4,000	6,000
Total exports	33,000	45,000	76,000	58,000	37,000

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors.

From the Albony Statesmon of Last Evening.

A number of the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company—principally gentlemen from New-York and Utica—assembled this morning in Mayor Perry's room in the City Hall, to hear a report from a Committee appointed at a recent meeting in New-York, and to decide upon a ticket to be supported at the election of the Board of Directors, held this day. The meeting organized by making Mr. George T. Trimble, of New-York, Chairman; Messrs. James Sayer, of Utica, and Asa Spragus, of Rochester, Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. H. Hutchinson, of Utica, Secretary.

Mr. Denone presented the following:

Resolved by the Stockholders here assembled of the New-York Central Railroad Company, That in future its President and Directors are prohibited from any increase o its capital stock or any increase of its present debt over and above the amount of each now actually issued, save as hereinafter excepted, unless the approval of a majority in amount of the Stock represented in public meeting convened, shall be first had and obtained. Should, however, any extraordinary emergency arise whereby it is necessary to incur a debt not exceeding $250,000 over and above the present actual indebtedness before such approval of Stockholders can be secured and obtained, this resolution shall not be construed to preclude the President and Directors from incurring such debt in the needful protection of the property under such emergency.

Resolved, That the construction account of this road be closed, except so far as the completion of the double track to the 30th of September, 1857, the fiscal year, so that hereafter the actual and current expenditures shall be taken from the gross revenues, and its precise net revenue thus ascertained.

Resolved, That no subscription, indorsement, lease or other implications shall be made for or with any other corporation, individual or individuals.

Resolved, That all purchases for the use of this corporation shall be made by a Committee of the Directors, or by agents holding their appointment from such Committee, though at the expense of the Company, and that said Committee pass upon and certify to the correctness of all bills before presentation to the Treasurer; without the certificate of such Committee no such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That all free tickets be abolished, save only to the Directors of the road.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven stockholders, not Directors, shall annually, at least thirty days before the election of Directors, examine into the accounts and any transactions of this Company; and that they employ two or more well qualified accountants at the expense of this Corporation, to aid them in said examinations and report the same to a meeting of stockholders to be held in the city of Albany, at least twenty days before the next election, at which meeting the names of stockholders proposed to be voted for as Directors shall be submitted and approved of by said meeting. That Joseph Battelle, M. Delano, J. D. Wolfe, Albert R. Gallatin, C. Stebbins, Cazenovia; A. H. Tracy, Buffalo; F. G. Clark, Utica, be such Committee.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby requested to convene stockholders each and every year, at least thirty days prior to an election, to hear and examine the accounts, and to consider the past annual transactions of the Company, and to discuss any subject connected with the road or its management.

Resolved, That Stockholders be requested to attend in person, and not by proxy, so as to look after and protect their own property. That by such personal attendance a wholesome check is kept up between the Stockholders and their Board of Directors; the good sense and judgment of all is brought to bear upon the past and contemplated transactions of the corporation, and each Stockholder becomes familiarized with its business and his property, the general tone of its management, and thus is inspired with all reasonable and necessary confidence, and does not exclusively rely upon paper reports.

Resolved, That the system of proxies and the more pernicious one of concentrating these in the hands of executive officers, or directors, should be discounteonced. Practically, it destroys reasonable and proper check between the stockholders and their agents. That while all reasonable power should and must necessarily be vested in President and Directors, for the year, for the effectual management of a railroad or any other corporate property, an account of these stewardships should be rendered each and every year in person to stockholders.

Resolved, That the policy of the New-York Central Railroad Company, as to the rates of transit, is one of the most vital interest to all of the stockholders; that since the organization of the Company the reduction temporarily of these has largely diminished net revenues; that without embarking in the question of how much or little of this policy may have been forced upon the New-York Central Railroad Company by rival interests, we feel and know that a reduction of rates below points that give a fair remuneration for service performed is damaging, and brings property of stockholders in competition with other property. That should competition from any cause be so embarked in the future, the following Stockholders —— be a Committee to investigate into the causes of the same, and seek, in conjunction with our President and Directors, to apply a remedy, or if in the judgment of such Committee it be expedient, said Committee may convene Stockholders. They are also enjoined to have a watchful eye to any increase of stocks or debt as referred to in the first resolution.

Mr. Denone stated that these resolutions had been agreed upon by the Committee appointed at the New-York meeting. He spoke in favor of the resolutions, explaining the necessity that existed for their adoption, not because the integrity of the present directors was necessarily doubted, but in order that a greater degree of confidence might be imparted amongst stockholders, and the sneers and unjust attacks of a hostile press be prevented. He vindicated the policy of placing certain retiring powers in the hands of Committee of Stockholders, and concluded by announcing that Mr. Seymour, of Utica, whose name had been proposed as one of the new Board of Directors at the New-York meeting, had refused to accept the position. He therefore desired to substitute the name of Charles A. Mann, of Utica, in his place.

Mr. Hugh White, of Syracuse, thought a handfull of stockholders had no right to dictate to a Board of Directors, although they might offer what recommendations they saw fit. If there were any leakages he thought a Committee of Stockholders would be, fully authorized in endeavoring to find out what and where they were. He did not see any reason why the name of Mr. L. Spraker should be left off the Board of Directors, and proposed his name in place of that of Mr. Mann.

Mr. Davin Wager, of Utica, spoke warmly in favor of a reform in the management of the road, and urged the necessity of Stockholders of every railroad in the United States to look after their own interests. He urged the retention of the name of Mann, of Utica, on the ticket; hnt did not entertain much hope of electing him, unless the power behind the throne

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THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Administration and the Lecompton Constitutional Convention.

Speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate.

The Debate Between Senators Bigler and Douglas.

We published yesterday a telegraphic abstract of Senator DOUGLAS' speech, delivered on Wednesday, in denunciation of the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also of the debate which followed between Senators BIGLER and DOUGLAS. Their importance warrants us in giving them this morning in full:

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by him yesterday, to print the President's Message and accompanying documents, with fifteen thousand extra copies.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Mr. President, when yesterday the President's Message was read at the Clerk's desk, I heard it but imperfectly, and I was of the impression that the President of the United States had approved and indorsed the action of the Lecompton Convention in Kansas. Under that impression, I felt it my duty to state that, while I concurred in the general views of the Message, yet, so far as it approved or indorsed the action of that Convention, I entirely dissented from it, and would avail myself of an early opportunity to state my reasons for my dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message, I am rejoiced to find that the President of the United States has not recommended that Congress shall pass a law to receive Kansas into the Union under the Constitution formed at Lecompton. It is true that the tone of the Message indicates a willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill that Congress may pass, if we shall see proper to pass one receiving Kansas into the Union under that Constitution. But, Sir, it is a fact of great significance, and worthy of consideration, that the President has refrained from the indorsement of the Convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue with regard to the Constitution there formed.

The message of the President has made an argument—an unanswerable argument in my opinion—against that Constitution, which shows clearly, whether intended to arrive at that result or not, that, consistently with his views and his principles, he cannot accept that Constitution. He has expressed his deep mortification and disappointment that the Constitution itself has not been submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He informs us that he has unqualifiedly expressed his opinions on that subject in his instructions to Governor WALKER, assuming, as a matter of course, that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people before it could have any vitality or validity. He goes further, and tells us that the example set by Congress in the Minnesota case, by inserting a clause in the enabling act requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, ought to become a uniform rule, not to be departed from hereafter in any case. On these various propositions I agree entirely with the President of the United States, and I am prepared now to sustain that uniform rule which he asks us to pursue, in all other cases, by taking the Minnesota provision as our example.

I rejoice, on a careful perusal of the message, to find so much less to dissent from than I was under the impression there was, from the hasty reading and the imperfect hearing of the message in the first instance. In effect, he refers that document to the Congress of the United States—as the Constitution of the United States refers it—for us to decide upon it under our responsibility. It is proper that he should have thus referred it to us a matter for Congressional action, and not as an Administration or Executive measure, for the reason that the Constitution of the United States says that "Congress may admit new States into the Union." Hence we find the Kansas question before us now, not as an Administration measure, not as an Executive measure, but as a measure coming before us for our free action, without any recommendation or interference directly, or indirectly, by the Administration now in possession of the Federal Government. Sir, I propose to examine this question calmly and fairly, to see whether or not we can properly receive Kansas into the Union with the Constitution formed at Lecompton.

The President, after expressing his regret and mortification and disappointment, that the Constitution had not been submitted to the people in pursuance of his instructions to Governor WALKER, and in pursuance of Governor WALKER'S assurances to the people, says, however, that by the Kansas-Nebraska act the Slavery question only was required to be referred to the people, and the remainder of the Constitution was not thus required to be submitted. He acknowledges that, as a general rule, on general principles, the whole Constitution should be submitted; but according to his understanding of the organic act of Kansas, there was an imperative obligation to submit the Slavery question for their approval or disapproval, but no obligation to submit the entire Constitution. In other words, he regards the organic act, the Nebraska bill, as having made an exception of the Slavery clause, and provided for the disposition of that question in a mode different from that in which other domestic or local, as contradistinguished from Federal questions should be decided. Sir, permit me to say, with profound respect for the President of the United States, that I conceive that on this point he has committed a fundamental error, an error which lies at the foundation of his whole argument on this matter. I can well understand how that distinguished statesman came to fall into this error. He was not in the country at the time the Nebraska bill was passed; he was not a party to the controversy, and the discussion that took place during its passage. He was then representing the honor and the dignity of the country with great wisdom and distinction at a foreign court. Thus deeply engrossed, his whole energies were absorbed in conducting great diplomatic questions that diverted his attention from the mere territorial questions and discussions then going on in the Senate and House of Representatives, and before the people at home. Under these circumstances he may well have fallen into an error, radical and fundamental as it is, in regard to the object of the Nebraska bill and the principle asserted in it.

Now, Sir, what was the principle enunciated by the authors and supporters of that bill when it was brought forward? Did we not come before the country and say that we repealed the Missouri restriction for the purpose of substituting and carrying out as a general rule the great principle of self-government, which left the people of each State and each Territory free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? In support of that proposition, it was argued here, and I have argued it wherever I have spoken in various States of the Union, at home and abroad, everywhere I have endeavored to prove that there was no reason why an exception should be made in regard to the Slavery question. I have appealed to the people if we did not all agree, men of all parties, that all other local and domestic questions should be submitted to the people. I said to them, "We agree that the people shall decide for themselves what kind of a judiciary system they will have; we agree that the people shall decide what kind of a school system they will establish; we agree that the people shall determine for themselves what kind of a banking system they will have, or whether they will have any banks at all; we agree that the people may decide for themselves what shall be the elective franchise in their respective States; they shall decide for themselves what shall be the rule of taxation and the principles upon which their finance shall be regulated; we agree that they may decide for themselves the relations between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward; and why should we not, then, allow them to decide for themselves the relations between master and servant? Why make an exception of the Slavery question by taking it out of that great rule of self government which applies to all the other relations of life?" The very first proposition in the Nebraska bill was to show that the Missouri restriction, prohibiting the people from deciding the Slavery question for themselves, constituted an exception to a general rule, in violation of the principle of self-government, and hence, that that exception should be repealed, and the Slavery question, like all other questions, submitted to the people, to be decided for themselves.

Sir, that was the principle on which the Nebraska bill was defended by its friends. Instead of making the Slavery question an exception, it removed an odious exception which before existed. Its whole object was to abolish that odious objection, and make the rule general, universal, in its application to all matters which were local and domestic, and not national or federal. For this reason was the language employed which the President has quoted, that the 8th section of the Missouri act, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, was repealed because it was repugnant to the principle of non-intervention established by the compromise measures of 1850, "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." We repealed the Missouri restriction because that was confined to Slavery. That was the only exception there was to the general principle of self-government. That exception was taken away for the avowed and express purpose of making the rule of self-government general and universal, so that the people should form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way.

Sir, what would this boasted principle of popular sovereignty be worth, if it applied only to the negro, and did not extend to the white man? Do you think we could have aroused the sympathies and the patriotism of this broad Republic, and have carried the Presidential election last year in the face of a tremendous opposition, on the principle of extending the right of self-government to the negro question, but denying it to all the relations affecting white men. No, Sir. We aroused the patriotism of the country and carried the election in defence of that great principle, which allowed all white men to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves—institutions applicable to white men as well as to black men—institutions applicable to freemen as well as to slaves—institutions concerning all the relations of life, and not the mere paltry exception of the Slavery question. Sir, I have spent too much strength and breath, and money too, to establish this great principle in the popular heart, now to see it frittered away by bringing it down to an exception that applies to the negro, and does not extend to the benefit of the white man. As I said before, I can well imagine how the distinguished and eminent patriot and statesman now at the head of the Government fell into an error—for error it is, radical, fundamental—and, if persevered in, subversive of that platform upon which he was elevated to the Presidency of the United States.

Then, if the President be right in saying that, by the Nebraska bill, the Slavery question must be submitted to the people, it follows inevitably that every other clause of the constitution must also be submitted to the people. The Nebraska bill said that the people should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way"—not the Slavery question, not the Maine liquor-law question, not the banking question, not the school question, not the railroad question, but "their domestic institutions," meaning each and all the questions which are local, not national, State nor Federal. I arrive at the conclusion that the principles enunciated so boldly, and enforced with so much ability by the President of the United States, require us, out of respect to him and the platform on which he was elected, to send this whole question back to the people of Kansas, and enable them to say whether or not the Constitution which has been framed, each and every clause of it meets their approbation. The President, in his message, has made an unanswerable argument in favor of the principle which requires this question to be sent back. It is stated in the message, with more clearness and force than any language which I can command; but I crave your attention to it and refer you to the argument in the message, hoping that you will take it as a part of my speech—as expressing my idea more forcibly than I am able to express it. The President says that a question of great interest, like the Slavery question, cannot be fairly decided by a convention of delegates, for the reason that the delegates are elected in districts, and in some districts a delegate is elected by a small majority; so that it often happens that a majority of the delegates are one way, while a majority of the people are the other way; and therefore it would be unfair, and inconsistent with the great principle of popular sovereignty, to allow a body of delegates, not representing the popular voice, to establish domestic institutions for the mass of the people. This is the President's argument to show that you cannot have a fair and honest decision without submitting it to the popular vote. The same argument is conclusive with regard to every other question as well as with regard to Slavery.

But, Mr. President, it is intimated in the message that although it was an unfortunate circumstance, much to be regretted, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people, yet perhaps it may be treated as regular, because the Convention was called by a Territorial Legislature, which had been repeatedly recognized by the Congress of the United States as a legal body. I beg Senators not to fall into an error as to the President's meaning on this point. He does not say, he does not mean, that this Convention had ever been recognized by the Congress of the United States as legal or valid. On the contrary, he knows, as we here know, that during the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on Territories to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) brought forward a substitute for my bill, which, after having been modified by him and myself in consultation, was passed by the Senate. It is known in the country as "the Toombs bill." It authorized the people of Kansas Territory to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. That bill, it is well known, was defeated in the House of Representatives. It matters not, for the purpose of this argument, what was the reason of its defeat. Whether the reason was a political one, whether it had reference to the then existing contest for the Presidency; whether it was to keep open the Slavery question; whether it was a conviction that the bill would not be fairly carried out; whether it was because there were not people enough in Kansas to justify the formation of a State;—no matter what the reason was, the House of Representatives refused to pass that bill, and thus denied to the people of Kansas the right to form a Constitution and State Government at this time. So far from the Congress of the United States having sanctioned or legalized the Convention which assembled at Lecompton, it expressly withheld its assent. The assent has not been given, either in express terms or by implication; and being withheld, this Kansas Constitution has just such validity and just such authority as the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could impart in it without the assent, and in opposition to the known will, of Congress. Now, Sir, let me ask what is the extent of the authority of a Territorial Legislature as to calling a Constitutional Convention without the assent of Congress. Fortunately this is not a new question; it does not now arise for the first time. When the Topeka Constitution was presented to the Senate nearly two years ago, it was referred to the Committee on Territories, with a variety of measures relating to Kansas. The Committee made a full report upon the whole subject. That report reviewed all the irregular cases which had occurred in our history in the admission of new States. The Committee went on to the supposition, that whenever Congress had passed an enabling act authorizing the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution, the Convention was regular, and possessed all the authority which Congress had delegated to it, but whenever Congress had failed or refused to pass an enabling act, the proceeding was irregular and void, unless vitality was imparted to it by a subsequent act of Congress adopting and confirming it. The friends of the Topeka Constitution insisted that although their proceedings were irregular, they were not so irregular but that Congress could cure the error by admitting Kansas with that Constitution. They cited a variety of cases—amongst others the Arkansas case. In my report, sanctioned by every member of the Committee on Territories, except the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. COLLAMER,] I reviewed the Arkansas case as well as the others, and affirmed the doctrine established by General JACKSON'S administration, and enunciated in the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General BUTLER, a part of which opinion was copied into the report and published to the country at the time. Now, Sir, in order to ascertain what we understood on the 12th of March, 1856—little more than a year and a half ago—to be the true doctrine on this point, let me call your attention to the opinion of Mr. BUTLER in the Arkansas case. The Governor of the Territory of Arkansas sent a printed address to to President JACKSON, in which he stated that he had been urged to call together the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of allowing them to call a convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. The Governor stated that, in his opinion, the Legislature had no power to call such a convention without the consent of Congress had first been obtained, but he asked instructions on that point. The President referred the case to the Secretary of State, and he asked for the advice of the Attorney-General, whose opinion was given, and adopted as the plan of action, and communicated to the Governor of Arkansas for his instruction. I will read some extracts from that opinion:

"Consequently it is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to form a Constitution and State Government, or to do any other act, directly or indirectly, to create such new Government. Every such law, even though it were approved by the Governor of the Territory, would be null and void. If passed by them, notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch, it would still be equally void.

If I am right in the foregoing opinion, it will then follow that the course of the Governor, in declining to call together the Territorial Legislature for the purpose in question, was such as his legal duties required; and that the views he has expressed in his public address, and also in his official communication to yourself, so far as they indicate an intention not to sanction or concur in any legislative or other proceedings towards the formation of a State Government until Congress shall have authorized it, are also correct."

This is what I have understood to be the settled doctrine as to the authority of a Territorial Legislature to call a Convention without the consent of Congress first had and obtained. The reasoning is very clear and palpable. A Territorial Legislature possesses whatever power its organic act gives it, and no more. The organic act of Arkansas provided that the legislative power should be vested in the Territorial Legislature, the same as the organic act of Kansas provides that the legislative power and authority shall be vested in the Legislature. But what is the extent of that legislative power? It is to legislate for that Territory under the organic act, and in obedience to it. It does not include any power to subvert the organic act under which it was brought into existence. It has the power to protect it, the power to execute it, the power to carry it into effect; but it has no power to subvert, none to destroy; and hence that power can only be obtained by applying to Congress, the same authority which created the Territory itself. But while the Attorney-General decided, with the approbation of the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, that the Territorial Legislature had no power to call a Convention, and that its action was void if it did, he went further:

"No law has yet been passed by Congress which either expressly or impliedly gives to the people of Arkansas the authority to form a State government."

Nor has there been any in regard to Kansas. The two cases are alike thus far. They are alike in all particulars so far as this question involving the legality and the validity of the Lecompton Convention is concerned. The opinion goes on to say:

"For the reasons above stated, I am, therefore, of opinion that the inhabitants of that Territory have not at present, and that they cannot acquire otherwise than by an act of Congress, the right to form such a government."

General JACKSON'S administration took the ground that the people of Arkansas, by the authority of the Territorial Legislature, had not the power to hold a convention to form a Constitution, and could not acquire it from any source whatever except from Congress. While, therefore, the legislative act of Arkansas was held to be void, so far as it assumed authority to authorize the calling of a convention to form a Constitution, yet they did not hold, in those days, that the people could not assemble and frame a Constitution in the form of a petition. I will read the rest of the opinion, in order that the Senate may understand precisely what was the doctrine on this subject at that day, and what the Committee on Territories understood to be the doctrine on this subject in March, 1856, when we put forth the Kansas report as embodying what we Nebraska men understood to be our doctrine at that time. Here it is. This was copied into that report:

"But I am not prepared to say that all proceedings on this subject, on the part of the citizens of Arkansas, will be illegal. They undoubtedly possess the ordinary privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Among these is the right to assemble and petition the Government for the redress of grievances. In the exercise of this right the inhabitants of Arkansas may peaceably meet together in primary assemblies, or in conventions chosen by such assemblies, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government, and to admit them into the Union as an Independent State. The particular form which they may give to their petition cannot be material, so long as they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and conduct all their proceedings in a peaceable manner. And as the power of Congress over the whole subject is plenary and unlimited, they may accept any Constitution, however framed, which in their judgment meets the sense of the people to be affected by it. If, therefore the citizens of Arkansas think proper to accompany their petit on with a written Constitution, framed and agreed on by their primary assemblies, or by a convention of delegates chosen by such assemblies, I perceive no legal objection to their power to do so, nor to any measures which may be taken to collect the sense of the people in respect to it; provided always, that such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government, and in entire subserviency to the power of Congress to adopt, reject, or disregard them, at their pleasure."

While the Legislature of Arkansas had no power to create a convention to frame a Constitution, as a legal constitutional body, yet, if the people chose to assemble under such an act of the Legislature for the purpose of petitioning for redress of grievances, the assemblage was not illegal: it was not an unlawful assemblage; it was not such an assemblage as the military power could be used to disperse, for they had a right under the Constitution thus to assemble and petition. But if they assumed to themselves the right or the power to make a government, that assumption was an act of rebellion which General JACKSON said it was his duty to put down with the military force of the country. If you apply these principles to the Kansas Convention, you find that it had no power to do any act as a Convention forming a Government; you find that the act calling it was null and void from the beginning; you find that the Legislature could confer no power whatever on the Convention. The Convention was simply an assemblage of peaceable citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, petitioning for the redress of grievances, and, thus assembled, had the right to put their petition in the form of a Constitution if they chose; but still it was only a petition—having the force of a petition—which Congress could accept or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. That is what I understand to be just the extent of the power and authority of this Convention assembled at Lecompton. It was not an unlawful assemblage like that held at Topeka; for the Topeka Constitution was made in opposition to the Territorial law, as I thought, intended to subvert the Government without the consent of Congress, but, as contended by their friends, not intended to subvert the Government without the consent of Congress. If their object was to subvert it without the consent of Congress, it was an act of rebellion, which ought to have been put down by force. If it was a peaceable assemblage simply to petition and abide the decision of Congress on the petition, it was not an unlawful assemblage. I hold, however, that it was an unlawful assemblage. I hold that this Lecompton Convention was not an unlawful assemblage; but, on the other hand, I hold that they had no legal power and authority to establish a Government. They had a right to petition for a redress of grievances. They had a right in that petition to ask for the change of Government from a Territorial to a State Government. They had a right to ask Congress to adopt the instrument which they sent to us as their Constitution; and Congress, if it thought that paper embodied the will of the people of the Territory, fairly expressed, might, in its discretion, accept it as a Constitution, and admit them into the Union as a State; or if Congress thought it did not embody the will of the people of Kansas, it might reject it; or if Congress thought it was doubtful whether it did embody the will of the people or not, then it should send it back and submit it to the people to have that doubt removed, in order that the popular voice, whatever it might be, should prevail in the Constitution under which the people were to live. So far as the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas calling this Convention was concerned, I have always been under the impression that it was fair and just in its provisions. I have always thought the people should have gone together *en masse* and voted for delegates, so that the voice expressed by the Convention should have been the unquestioned and united voice of the people of Kansas. I have always thought that those who staid away from that election stood in their own wrong, and should have gone and voted, and should have furnished their names to be put on the registered list, so as to be voters. I have always held that it was their own fault that they did not thus go and vote; but yet, if they chose, they had a right to stay away. They had a right to say that that Convention, although not an unlawful assemblage, is not a legal Convention to make a Government, and hence we are under no obligation to go and express any opinion about it. They had a right to say, if they chose, "We will stay away until we see the Constitution they shall frame, the petition they shall send to Congress; and when they submit it to us for ratification we will vote for it if we like it, or vote it down if we do not like it." I say they had a right to do either, though I thought, and think yet, as good citizens, they ought to have gone and voted; but that was their business and not mine. Having thus shown that the Convention at Lecompton had no power, no authority, to form and establish a government, but had power to draft a petition, and that petition, if it embodied the will of the people of Kansas, ought to be taken as such an exposition of their will; yet, if it did not embody their will, ought to be rejected—having shown these facts, let me proceed and inquire what was the understanding of the people of Kansas when the delegates were elected? I understand, from the history of the transaction, that the people who voted for delegates to the Lecompton Convention, and those who refused to vote—both parties—understood the territorial act to mean that they were to be selected only to frame a constitution, and submit it to the people for their ratification or rejection. I say that both parties in that Territory, at the time of the election of delegates, so understood the object of the Convention. Those who voted for delegates did so with the understanding that they had no power to make a government, but only to frame one for submission; and those who staid away did so with the same understanding. Now for the evidence. The President of the United States tells us, in his message, that he had unequivocally expressed his opinions, in the form of instructions to Governor WALKER, assuming that the Constitution was to be be submitted to the people for ratification. When we look at Governor WALKER'S letter of acceptance of the office of Governor, we find that he stated expressly that he accepted it with the understanding that the President and his whole Cabinet concurred with him that the Constitution, when formed, was to be submitted to the people for ratification. Then look into the instructions given by the President of the United States, through General Cass, the Secretary of State, to Governor WALKER, and you there find that the Governor is instructed to use the military power to protect the polls when the Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection. Trace the history a little further, and you will find that Governor WALKER went to Kansas and proclaimed, in his inaugural and in his speeches at Topeka and elsewhere, that it was the distinct understanding, not only of himself, but of those higher in power than himself—meaning the President and his Cabinet—that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people for their free acceptance or rejection, and that he would use all the power at his command to defeat its acceptance by Congress, if it were not thus submitted to the vote of the people. Mr. President, I am not going to stop and inquire how far the Nebraska bill, which said the people should be left perfectly free to form their Constitution for themselves, authorized the President, or the Cabinet, or General WALKER, or any other Territorial officer, to interfere and tell the Convention of Kansas whether they should or should not submit the question to the people. I am not going to stop to inquire how far they were authorized to do that, it being my opinion that the spirit of the Nebraska bill required it to be done. It is sufficient for my purpose that the Administration of the Federal Government unanimously, that the administration of the Territorial Government, in all its parts, unanimously understood the Territorial law under which the Convention was assembled to mean that the Constitution to be formed by that Convention should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and, if not confirmed by a majority of the people, should be null and void, without coming to Congress for approval. Not only did the National Government and the Territorial Government so understand the law at the time, but, as I have already stated, the people of the Territory so understood it. As a further evidence on that point, a large number, if not the majority, of the delegates were instructed in the Nominating Conventions to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification. I know that the delegates from Douglas County, eight in number, Mr. CALHOON, President of the Convention, being among them, were not only instructed thus to submit the question, but they signed and published, while candidates, a written pledge that they would submit it to the people for ratification. I know that men high in authority and in the confidence of the Territorial and National Government, canvassed every part of Kansas during the election of delegates, and each one of them pledged himself to the people that no snap judgment was to be taken; that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people, for acceptance or rejection; that it would be void unless that was done; that the Administration would spurn and scorn it as a violation of the principles on which it came into power, and that a Democratic Congress would hurl it from their presence, as an insult to Democrats who stood pledged to see the people left free to form their domestic institutions for themselves. Not only that, Sir, but up to the time when the Convention assembled, on the 1st of September, so far as I can learn, it was understood everywhere that the Constitution was to be submitted for ratification or rejection. They met, however, on the 1st of September, and adjourned until after the October election. I think it wise and prudent that they should thus have adjourned. They did not wish to bring any question into that election which would divide the Democratic Party, and weaken our chances of success in the election. I was rejoiced when I saw that they did adjourn, so as not to show their hand on any question that would divide and distract the party until after the election. During that recess, while the Convention was adjourned, Governor RANSOM, the Democratic candidate for Congress, running against the present Delegate from that Territory, was canvassing every part of Kansas in favor of the doctrine of submitting the Constitution to the people, declaring that the Democratic Party were in favor of such submission, and that it was a slander of the Black Republicans to intimate the charge that the Democratic Party did not intend to carry out that pledge in good faith. Thus, up to the time of the meeting of the Convention, in October last, the pretence was kept up, the profession was openly made, and believed by me, and I thought believed by them, that the Convention intended to submit a Constitution to the people, and not to attempt to put a Government in operation without such submission. The election being over, the Democratic Party being defeated by an overwhelming vote, the Opposition having triumphed, and got possession of both branches of the Legislature, and having elected their Territorial Delegate, the Convention assembled and then proceeded to complete their work. Now let us stop to inquire how they redeemed the pledge to submit the Constitution to the people. They first go on and make a Constitution. Then they make a schedule, in which they provide that the Constitution, on the 21st of December—the present month—shall be submitted to all the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory on that day, for their free acceptance or rejection, in the following manner, to wit: thus acknowledging that they were bound to submit it to the will of the people, conceding that they had no right to put it into operation without submitting it to the people, providing in the instrument that it should take effect from and after the date of its ratification, and not before; showing that the Constitution derives its vitality, in their estimation, not from the authority of the Convention, but from that vote of the people to which it was to be submitted for their free acceptance or rejection. How is it to be submitted? It shall be submitted in this form: "Constitution with Slavery or Constitution with no Slavery." All men must vote for the Constitution, whether they like it or not, in order to be permitted to vote for or against Slavery. Thus a Constitution made by a Convention that had authority to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, but not to establish a government—a Constitution made under a pledge of honor that it should be submitted to the people before it took effect; a Constitution which provides, on its face, that it shall have no validity except what it derives from such submission—is submitted to the people at an election where all men are at liberty to come forward freely without hindrance and vote for it, but no man is permitted to record a vote against it. That would be as fair an election as some of the enemies of NAPOLEON attributed to him when he was elected First Consul. He is said to have called out his troops and had them reviewed by his officers with a speech, patriotic and fair in its professions, in which he said to them: "Now, my soldiers, you are to go to the election and vote freely just as you please. If you vote for NAPOLEON, all is well; vote against him, and you are instantly to be shot." That was a fair election. [Laughter.] This election is to be equally fair. All men in favor of the Constitution may vote for it—all men against it shall not vote at all. Why not let them vote against it? I presume you have asked many a man this question. I have asked a very large number of the gentlemen who framed the Constitution, quite a number of delegates, and a still larger number of persons who are their friends, and I have received the same answer from every one of them. I never received any other answer. What is that? They say if they allowed a negative vote the Consitution would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority, and hence the fellows shall not be allowed to vote at all. [Laughter.] Mr. President, that may be true. It is no part of my purpose to deny the proposition that that Constitution would have been voted down if submitted to the people. I believe it would have been voted down by a majority of four to one. I am informed by men well posted there—Democrats—that it would be voted down by 10 to 1; some say by 20 to 1. But is it a good reason why you should declare it in force, without being submitted to the people, merely because it would have been voted down by five to one if you had submitted it? What does that fact prove? Does it not show undeniably that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are unalterably opposed to that Constitution? Will you force it on them against their will simply because they would have voted it down if you had consulted them? If you will, are you going to force it upon them under the plea of leaving them perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? Is that the mode in which I am called upon to carry out the principle of self-government and popular sovereignty in the Territories—to force a Constitution on the people against their will, in opposition to their protest, with a knowledge of the fact, and then to assign, as a reason for my tyranny, that they would be so obstinate and so perverse as to vote down the Constitution if I had given them an opportunity to be consulted about it? Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people what their objections to that Constitution are. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me that the Constitution is a good one and unobjectionable. It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his Message that the Constitution is an admirable one, like all the Constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed. Whether good or bad, whether obnoxious or not, is none of my business and none of yours. It is their business and not ours. I care not what they have in their Constitution, so that it suits them and does not violate the Constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions rest. I am not going to argue the question whether the banking system established in that Constitution is wise or unwise. It says there shall be no monopolies, but there shall be one bank of discount in the State, with two branches. All I have to say on that point is, if they want a banking system, let them have it; if they do not want it, let them prohibit it. If they want a bank with two branches, be it so; if they want twenty, it is none of my business; and it matters not to me whether one of them shall be on the north side and the other on the south side of the Kaw River, or where they shall be. While I have no right to expect to be consulted on that point, I do hold that the people of Kansas have the right to be consulted and to decide it, and you have no rightful authority to deprive them of that privilege. It is no justification, in my mind, to say that the provisions for the eligibility for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor require twenty years' citizenship in the United States. If men think that no person should vote or hold office until he has been here twenty years, they have a right to think so; and if a majority of the people of Kansas think that no man of foreign birth should vote or hold office unless he has lived there twenty years, it is their right to say so, and I have no right to interfere with them; it is their business, not mine; but if I lived there I should not be willing to have that provision in the Constitution without being heard upon the subject, and allowed to record my protest against it. I have nothing to say about their system of taxation, in which they have gone back and resorted to the old exploded system that we tried in Illinois, but abandoned because we did not like it. If they wish to try it and get tired of it and abandon it, be it so; but if I were a citizen of Kansas I would profit by the experience of Illinois on that subject, and defeat it if I could. Yet I have no objection to their having it if they want it; it is their business, not mine. So it is in regard to the free negroes. They provide that no free negro shall be permitted to live in Kansas. I suppose they have a right to say so if they choose; but if I lived there I should want to vote on that question. We, in Illinois, provide that no more shall come there. We say to the other States "take care of your own free negroes and we will take care of ours." But we do not say that the negroes, now there, shall not be permitted to live in Illinois, and I think the people of Kansas ought to have the right to say whether they will allow them to live there, and if they are not going to do so, how they are to dispose of them. So you may go on with all the different clauses of the Constitution. They may be all right; they may be all wrong. That is a question on which my opinion is worth nothing. The opinion of the wise and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the United States is not worth anything as against that of the people of Kansas, for they have a right to judge for themselves, and neither Presidents, nor Senators, nor House of Representatives, nor any other power outside of Kansas has a right to judge for them. Hence, it is no justification, in my mind, for the violation of a great principle of self-government to say that the Constitution you are forcing on them is not particularly obnoxious, or is excellent in its provisions. Perhaps, Sir, the same thing might be said of the celebrated Topeka Constitution. I do not recollect its peculiar provisions. I know one thing: We Democrats, we Nebraska men, would not even look into it to see what its provisions were. Why? Because we said it was made by a political party, and not by the people; that it was made in defiance of the authority of Congress; that if it was as pure as the Bible, as holy as the ten commandments, yet we would not touch it until it was submitted to and ratified by the people of Kansas, in pursuance of the forms of law. Perhaps that Topeka Constitution, but for the mode of making it, would have been unexceptionable. I do not know; I do not care. You have no right to force an unexceptionable Constitution on a people. It does not mitigate the evil, it does not diminish the insult, it does not ameliorate the wrong that you are forcing a good thing on them. I am not willing to be forced to do that which I would do if I were left free to judge and act for myself. Hence I assert that there is no justification to be made for this flagrant violation of popular rights in Kansas, on the plea that the Constitution which they have made is not particularly obnoxious. But, Sir, the President of the United States is really and sincerely of the opinion that the Slavery clause has been fairly and impartially submitted to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas, and that, inasmuch as that was the exciting and paramount question, if they get the right to vote as they please on that subject they ought to be satisfied; and possibly it might be better if we would accept it, and put an end to the question. Let me ask, Sir, is the Slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to vote to make Kansas a Slave State; here is my ballot." They reply to me, "Mr. DOUGLAS, just vote for that Constitution first, if you please." "Oh, no!" I answer. "I cannot vote for that Constitution conscientiously. I am opposed to the clause by which you locate certain railroads in such a way as to sacrifice my County and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to this Know-Nothing or American clause in the Constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it." Then they answer, "You shall not vote on making it a Slave State." I then say, "I want to make it a Free State." They reply, "Vote for that Constitution first, and then you can vote to make it a Free State; otherwise you cannot." Thus they disqualify every Free-State man who will not first vote for the Constitution; they disqualify every Slave-State man who will not first vote for the Constitution. No matter whether or not the voters state that they cannot conscientiously vote for those provisions, they reply, "You cannot vote for or against Slavery here. Take the Constitution as we have made it, take the elective franchise as we have established it, take the railroad lines as we have located them, take the judiciary system as we have formed it, take it all as we have fixed it to suit ourselves, and ask no questions, but vote for it, or you shall not vote either for a Slave or a Free State." In other words, the legal effect of the schedule is this: All those who are in favor of this Constitution may vote for or against Slavery, as they please; but all those who are against this Constitution are disfranchised, and shall not vote at all. That is the mode in which the Slavery proposition is submitted. Every man opposed to the Constitution is disfranchised on the Slavery clause. How many are they? They tell you there is a majority, for they say the Constitution will be voted down instantly, by an overwhelming majority, if you allow a negative vote. This shows that a majority are against it. They disqualify and disfranchise every man who is against it, thus referring the Slavery clause to a minority of the people of Kansas, and leaving that minority free to vote for or against the Slavery clause, as they choose. Let me ask you if that is a fair mode of submitting the Slavery clause? Does that mode of submitting that particular clause leave the people perfectly free to vote for or against Slavery as they choose? Am I free to vote as I choose on the Slavery question, if you tell me I shall not vote on it until I vote for the Maine liquor law? Am I free to vote on the Slavery question, if you tell me that I shall not vote either way until I vote for a bank? Is it freedom of election to make your right to vote upon one question depend upon the mode in which you are going to vote on some other question which has no connection with it? Is that freedom of election? Is that the great fundamental principle of self-government, for which we combined and struggled, in this body, and throughout the country, to establish as the rule of action in all time to come? The President of the United States has made some remarks in his Message which, it strikes me, it would be very appropriate to read in this connection. He says:

"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of Slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty which is the vital principle of our free institutions."

Mark this:

"Had it then been insinuated, from any quarter, that it would have been a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a Convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of Slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected."

Yes, Sir, and I will add further, had it been then intimated from any quarter, and believed by the American people, that we would have submitted the Slavery clause in such a manner as to compel a man to vote for that which his conscience did not approve, in order to vote on the Slavery clause, not only would the idea have been rejected, but the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would have been rejected; and every man who backed him would have been rejected too.

The President tells us in his message that the whole party pledged our faith and our honor that the Slavery question should be submitted to the people, without any restriction or qualification whatever. Does this schedule submit it without qualification? It qualifies it by saying, "You may vote on Slavery if you will vote for the Constitution; but you shall not do so without doing that." That is a very important qualification—a qualification that controls a man's vote and his action and his conscience, if he is an honest man—a qualification contessedly in violation of our platform. We are told by the President that our faith and our honor are pledged that the Slavery clause should be submitted without qualification of any kind whatever; and now am I to be called upon to forfeit my faith and my honor in order to enable a small minority of the people of Kansas to defraud the majority of that people out of their elective franchise? Sir, my honor is pledged; and before it shall be tarnished, I will take whatever consequences personal to myself may come; but never ask me to do an act which the President, in his Message, has said is a forfeiture of faith, a violation of honor, and that merely for the expediency of saving the party. I will go as far as any of you to save the party. I have as much heart in the great cause that binds us together as a party as any man living. I will sacrifice anything short of principle and honor for the peace of the party; but if the party will not stand by its principles, its faith, its pledges, I will stand there, and abide whatever consequences may result from the position. Let me ask you, why force this Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes and in violation of our pledges. What great object is to be attained? *Cui bono?* What are you to gain by it? Will you sustain the party by violating its principles. Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division? Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way and your party will be united and irresistible in power. Abandon that great principle, and the party is not worth saving, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated. I trust we are not to be rushed upon this question. Why shall it be done? Who is to be benefited? Is the South to be the gainer? Is the North to be the gainer? Neither the North nor the South has the right to gain a sectional advantage by trickery or fraud. But I am beseeched to wait until I hear from the election on the 21st of December. I am told that perhaps that will put it all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote. There may be a large vote returned. [Laughter.] But I deny that it is possible to have a fair vote on the Slavery clause; and I say that it is not possible to have any vote on the Constitution. Why wait for the mockery of an election, when it is provided unalterably that the people cannot vote—when the majority are disfranchised? But I am told on all sides, "Oh, just wait; the Pro-Slavery clause will be voted down." That does

vention." I heard more than one of them say that even if the Convention should give to them the Republican Constitution, word for word, and letter for letter, they would trample it in the dust, because they denied the authority of the law which the President of the United States was administering there. However unwisely members of the Convention may have acted—and I do not intend to defend the details of their action by any means—it will not do to say that there were no surrounding circumstances to impel them to such action. Probably if the Republicans had the power at that hour, they would have wielded it quite as unwarrantably. The declarations to which I have referred naturally begot retaliation. The answer was, "if you will not submit to this instrument why should it be submitted to you?" Now, Sir, I will say to the Senator from Illinois, in defence of his friend, the President of the Convention, whose idea he has almost been, that in all my intercourse with him I never heard from him an unreasonable or an unfair suggestion on the subject. He did say, and he did write, that he would agree to a submission of the Constitution to the people; but when he was told, "we will not judge of this," his views were different. He told me to say to the President of the United States that if this spirit was persisted in, if they were to be broken down simply to give the power to their enemies, and not because the Constitution was a bad one, he would not be bound to submit it. He held that under the organic act, and according to the common understanding of the country, they were under an obligation to submit the Slavery clause. That they did not submit it in a proper form I agree. It ought to have been, one way or the other, distinctly. They might have withheld the Constitution entirely, and avoided the difficulty which the Senator raised as to forcing a seeming assent to the Constitution. That, however, is somewhat of a theoretical difficulty, for I never heard any issue in Kansas, nor will the Senator hear any serious issue there as to the main features of the Constitution. The virtue of the submission is that it withholds the Constitution, except that portion which relates to Slavery.

The Senator is perfectly aware that as late as 1848, when a Constitution was formed for Illinois, the same monstrous outrage upon popular sovereignty was practiced, for a portion of that Constitution was put into operation without being submitted to the people. He was the able advocate of Mr. Toombs' bill, which did not emanate from the people of Kansas. They did not delegate their sovereignty in the first instance; they were not consulted at all; they had not petitioned for it; and yet the Senator advocated and voted for that bill. It provided for an election of delegates, named the times and places, and called together a Convention to whom the people of Kansas were to delegate their sovereignty. It did more, Sir. It put that Constitution into operation without ever consulting the people of Kansas. If the Senator's feelings had been awakened at that time as to the peculiar rights of the people of Kansas, he never could have voted for Mr. Toombs' bill. That was non-intervention—very peculiar, however. I was unwilling, as I remember, in the first instance, to go for a measure of this kind, because I thought it contravened the principle of non-intervention. Now, if I understand rightly the position of the Senator from Illinois, it comes down to this: Although the Constitution of Kansas, when presented here, may be Republican; though there may be in it no insurmountable objection; though it may be a reasonable instrument, made by competent authority, in accordance with law and in the proper form, Kansas shall not come into the Union because this right thing was not done through a particular process. Is that consistent with the doctrine of non intervention? I deny the right of Congress to go behind the organic act, and inquire into all the details of how the people of Kansas have proceeded; but when Kansas presents herself for admission at the doors of Congress with a Republican Constitution, formed in order, according to law, the Senator from Illinois is about to say to those people, you shall not come into the Union because you did not do this right thing in the proper way. Sir, when the question involves the peace of the whole country, and, as I know, the prosperity of Kansas, I will not be pledged to say any such thing; but if the measure is right in itself, and if I can see that it impuses no great future wrong on the people of Kansas, in view of the peculiar circumstances which surround the case, the difficulty of getting any law properly administered there, the danger of leaving the question open, I will, so far as I have the power, assist to throw wide open the portals of the Union and welcome Kansas as a State, thus settling this bitter family feud forever. Sir, I do not intend to follow the subject further to-day. I thought, however, that some of the positions of the Senator from Illinois were so peculiarly forced that, though entirely unprepared, I should not, after the intimation I had given, do justice to myself if I adowed those remarks to pass unnoticed.

Mr. Mason—Mr. President. I do not mean to go into this debate, because it is now entirely upon questions purely abstract; but I think it due to the honorable Senator from Illinois, to whose remarks I have listened with great attention, to point out to him one, at least, of the fallacies contained in his argument. I use that term with entire respect; and I should be unjust to myself if I did not use it with entire respect to him, because all will admit that his speech was one of great strength and great power, but, in my conception with great diffidence I say it, was of little moment—in its legal positions, and in its political conclusions, a series of monstrous fallacies. I only desire to point out one now. The honorable Senator said that the effect produced of necessity from the mode of submitting this subject to the people of Kansas was to disfranchise all who did not come to the polls prepared to vote for the Convention; and thus, he said, all who did vote, whether for or against Slavery, were compelled to vote for the Constitution, and those of either class who were not prepared to vote for the Constitution, must necessarily refrain from voting at all; and yet the honorable Senator complained—and it was the great staple of that part of his argument—that the Constitution was not submitted to be voted on. At one time he declared that it was withheld from the people; and again he declared that all who came to vote were necessarily obliged to vote for it. Now, I submit to the honorable Senator, how could a man be compelled to vote for that which was not submitted to him to be voted on at all?

Mr. Douglas—Did the Senator understand me to say that it was withheld?

Mr. Mason—So I understood.

Mr. Douglas—I said just the reverse.

Mr. Mason—The Senator certainly said they withheld everything from the people except the question of Slavery; and yet the Senator declared that whoever voted on the question of Slavery, whether for or against it, was obliged to vote for the Constitution; and the Senator drew the logical consequence that, of necessity, those who did not choose to vote for the Constitution were obliged to stay away and refuse to vote at all. That was his argument. Now, the fallacy I meant to point out was this: look at that Constitution and you will find that the Convention withheld the Constitution; it was not submitted to the people at all. Whether that was well done or ill done is another question; but the Constitution was withheld from the people, and the only question submitted to them was, whether they would establish or interdict Slavery? They might go there and vote upon that, and not vote or express any opinion whatever on anything else contained in the Coonstitution.

Mr. Douglas—I am sorry I was misapprehended by the Senator from Virginia. I certainly took the ground, first, that the Convention had no power to frame a government and put it in operation without submitting it to the people; secondly, that the convention showed a consciousness of that fact, by providing that it should be submitted to the people, and should take effect from and after the date of ratification. Hence, from that action of the Convention, whatever vitality the Constitution was ever to have, resulted, not from the Convention, but from a vote of the people. I then showed that while they acknowledged it would be void but for the ratification of the people, it provided that it should be submitted for free acceptance or rejection in the following form, and the form was such as to cut off all negative votes and only count the affirmative. That was my position—a position sustained by the Constitution itself. The Senator is entirely mistaken if he supposes that by the remotest inference he is authorized by that Constitution and schedule in saying they withheld it from the people. The schedule says, in so many words, "This Constitution shall be submitted to all the inhabitants in the Territory, on the day of election, for their acceptance or rejection, in the following form." This shows that they provide, not that it shall go into operation without submission, but that it shall be submitted, and they profess to submit it. They then cut off the negative votes, which, of course, makes a sure thing of it. That is my position. If the Senator from Virginia had understood it, I apprehend he would not have discovered any fallacy.

One word in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania ——

Mr. Bigler—If the Senator will allow me at this point, I wish to give some authority I have on the subject.

Mr. Douglas—I yield the floor.

Mr. Bigler—I desire simply to say that I was exceedingly anxious to understand the precise position of that question. It was difficult to tell, from the language of the schedule. Yesterday I asked Colonel Henderson, of Kansas—who was an active member of the Convention—what it meant. "Why," said he, "it means this: that there are two entire Constitutions, and the people vote separately for the Constitution without Slavery—the Constitution the Convention has formed—or the Constitution without Slavery." I understood him to say that there were two Constitutions precisely similar.

Mr. Douglas—If there are two Constitutions, as we have but one, I should like to see the other; and I want to know which one of the two the Senator from Pennsylvania is for, when he says he agrees with the President in going for this.

Mr. Bigler—I said they were precisely similar.

Mr. Douglas—if there are two copies of the same Constitution I can understand it, but that the Convention made two Constitutions precisely similar, I do not understand. But, if they did, what difference does it make? You may vote for this Constitution or the other one; but they are just alike, and you must take one or the other.

Mr. Bigler—One will make Kansas a free State, and the other will make it a slave State. That is the difference.

Mr. Douglas—You may vote for this or the other Constitution, and if you vote for either, you may vote on the Slavery question; but unless you do vote for one or the other of these Constitutions, you cannot vote on that subject. It makes no difference how many copies they made; the simple question is, do they allow the people to vote on the Slavery question, without casting a vote on any other [illegible] Constitution, you cannot vote on the Slavery question by itself. You are compelled to write on the ballot, "For the Constitution," as preliminary to voting. Your right to vote is then conditional, not free. But I did not rise for the purpose of controverting these questions. I was going to say a word or two to the Senator from Pennsylvania. He assumed an air in the opening of this discussion that I thought was entirely uncalled for, as if he wished rather to intimate to the Senator from Illinois that his bearing was not exactly right—an intimation of speaking by authority not authorized and not respected.

Mr. Bigler—Mr. President, I beg to say to the Senator from Illinois that in not one word that I uttered did I intend the slightest disrespect of that sort, nor do I wish the Senator from Illinois to mark me as speaking here except for myself. I express on this subject the views which I have deliberately made up. They concur generally, if not entirely, with those expressed by the President of the United States.

Mr. Douglas—I have not another word to say on the point on which I was speaking. The explanation of the Senator from Pennsylvania is conclusive on that point. It may be that I misunderstood the manner in which he treated the suoject; but, whether I did or not, his statement is conclusive with me. I was certain he did not speak for the President of the United States. I knew that, for the President had just spoken for himself, in language which condemned that Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and he refuses to recommend that we should receive this Constitution. The absence of a recommendation clearly shows that it is not an Administration measure. Certainly the President is not going to have, as an Administration measure here, one to which he has not committed himself and his Cabinet. The President of the United States is a bold, frank man, and if he intends to give us an Administration measure, he will say so in so many words. He has not said so. It is not respectful to him to assume that he wants us to do that which he was not willing to recommend us to do in his annual message, when acting under the authority of the Constitution, which makes it his duty to recommend the measures which the public good requires. Hence, of course, I knew the Senator did not speak by authority, and I was going to deny his right to do so; but inasmuch as I misunderstood him, I have no comments to make.

Mr. Bigler—Will the Senator permit me a moment?

Mr. Douglas—Certainly.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am very safe in saying—and I believe that the Senator from Illinois will agree with me—that the President of the United States upholds the doctrine in his Message that that Convention had a right to form a Constitution; it had a right to submit it to the people of the Territory for their approval, or send it here for the approbation of Congress, and the admission of the State into the Union. I think it is very clearly deducible from the Message in addition, that the President of the United States does not think that the circumstance of not submitting the entire Constitution to a vote of the people should keep Kansas out of the Union if her Constitution is republican and right in all other respects. On that point we will agree. With that I understand the Senator from Illinois to take issue.

Mr. Douglas—I infer from the message that the President of the United States does hold that that Convention had a right to frame a Constitution and send it up here; but that was under the right to petition for the redress of grievances under the Constitution of the United States, and not because the Legislature of the Territory had the power to constitute that a legal Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Bigler—Where do you find that?

Mr. Douglas—Yesterday a speech was read to this body, showing that the President had held that doctrine twenty years ago, and he has never disavowed it since. In that speech the President declared that a Territorial Legislature had no power to create a Convention to form a Constitution; and that, if they attempted to exercise such a power, it would be an act of usurpation—a high crime—a crime subject to impeachment. The President has held these doctrines for twenty years. He held them at the same time that General Jackson's Administration held them in regard to the Arkansas case. The Democratic Party had held them ever since. I have proved to-day that the Democratic Party, so far as it is bound by our action one year and a half ago, asserted the same doctrine in the Kansas report which I made from the Committee on the Territories. I firmly believed then that that committee was a faithful exponent of the views of the Kansas-Nebraska Party. In that report we set forth that doctrine, and, as the Senator well knows, we published and circulated during the campaign, in order to elect Mr. Buchanan, three hundred thousand copies of that report as a party document. I paid for one hundred thousand copies of them myself. I never heard it intimated that the doctrine then expounded, and on which the President was elected, was repudiated by any portion of the party, and therefore I said that the President of the United States was with me on this question, so far as his record shows.

Mr. Bigler—I must enter my protest, and claim the benefit of the statute of limitations, which is applicable to a shorter period than twenty years. I cannot consent that the Senator from Illinois shall hold the President to principles which he may have laid down twenty years ago, under entirely different circumstances from those which now exist. It is not half so long since the President of the United States declared that the Missouri line would be the best compromise of the Slavery difficulty that could be made. In 1848, the Senator from Illinois advocated the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean, yet he was the man who proposed and insisted that it ought to be repealed. He was at one time in favor of extending it, and, therefore, made his principle acceptable to him under the circumstances then existing; he was willing, then, to take it. Now, would it not be very ungenerous in me to hold to-day that the Senator's argument was a fallacy, because he at one time advocated the extension of the Missouri line?

Mr. Douglas—I deny the right of the Senator from Pennsylvania to interpose the statute of limitations upon this occasion, on the well-known principle that no one but the authorized attorney of the party can interpose that plea. [Laugbter.] As the Senator has disavowed the authority to act and speak for the President, he has no right to file the plea. If the President of the United States himself will interpose the plea, I shall admit it. I believe in a statute of limitations in regard to political opinions. I need one very much myself, on many points. I am not one of those who boast that they have never changed an opinion. Sir, it is a matter of gratification to me that I feel each year that I am a little wiser than I was the year before; and I do not know that a month has ever passed over my head in which I have not modified some opinion in some degree; but I am always frank enough to avow it. Still, it is fair for any man to hold me to a former opinion until I have expressed a contrary one. Has the President of the United States ever withdrawn the opinion of which I have spoken, expressed twenty years ago, in regard to the power of the Territorial Legislatures? I show that the Democratic party stood by it last year. Is not that rather a short period for the application of the statute of limitations? I hope you are not going to cut off the Cincinnati Convention by that statute. I deny your right to plead the statute against the Cincinnati Convention, until after the meeting of the Charleston Convention. The Cincinnati platform is the fundamental, unalterable law of the Democratic party until the meeting of the Charleston Convention. Congressmen have no right to change it. Senators have no right to change it. Cabinets cannot alter it; and the President, I know, will not attempt to do so. I deny the Senator's right to come in with this plea for the President, implying thereby that he has changed his opinion, when that same opinion was last year the doctrine of the Democratic party, and cannot be changed for four years to come by the party organization. I am perfectly at home when you come to the discussion of the question whether a man is inside the party or not. I have been in the habit of discussing these platforms and helping to make them. I stand now where I stood last year; not because I am unwilling to change, but because I believed I was right then, and I believe I am right now. The Senator from Pennsylvania has told me that I acually voted for the Toombs bill last year. That is true; and, as I said to-day, I am ready to vote for it again. He voted for it last year, and so did the gentlemen around me. Let us vote for it again, and have no quarrels among ourselves. It will not do to taunt me with having voted for a measure last year which I am for now, but which you are not for.

Mr. Bigler—I certainly did not present the case in that spirit at all; nor did I look at it in that point of view. I gave it no such aspect whatever. I presented it in this point of view; the Senator, in his speech to day, had held that it was a great wrong upon the people of Kansas to put a Government in operation through the agency of their Territorial laws and a Territorial Convention, the whole of which had not been submitted for their approbation; and yet only a short year ago he voted for an enabling act which put a State Government into operation without submitting any part of it to the people. That is what I said.

Mr. Douglas—My explanation of that is to be given in the precise language of the explanation of the President of the United States in his message, in which he says that, in his instructions to Governor Walker, he took it for granted that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people under a law that was silent on the subject. The Toombs bill being silent, I took it for granted too, and I supposed every other man did, that it was to be submitted. I merely adopted the same process of reasoning that the President himself says he adopted, and which he was amazed to find was not carried out. If the President was right in taking that for granted, I do not know why I was not right in taking the same thing for granted. Again, I will ask the Senator to show me an intimation from any one member of the Senate, in the whole debate on the Toombs bill, and in the Union from any quarter, that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people. I will venture to say, that on all sides of the Chamber it was so understood at the time. If the opponents of the bill had understood it was not, they would have made the point on it; and if they had made it, we should certainly have yielded to it and put in the clause. That is a discovery made since the President found out that it was not safe to take it for granted that that would be done which ought in fairness to have been done.

Mr. Bigler—I do not pretend to know anything on this subject which may not appear in the *Journal of Debates*. I shall not hold the Senator to anything that does not appear there; but this I will say, that I was present when that subject was discussed by Senators, before the bill was introduced, and the question was raised and discussed, whether the Constitution, when formed, should be submitted to a vote of the people. It was held by those most intelligent on the subject, that in view of all the difficulties surrounding a Territory, the dangers of any experiment at the ballot-box of a popular vote, it would be better that the people should be no provision for it, and that it was my understanding, from all the intercourse I had, that that Convention would make a Constitution and send it here without submitting it to the popular vote.

Mr. Douglas—The Senator says he will not undertake to state anything that did not occur here in debate and appear in the published debates, intimating that he has no right, as an honorable man, to do it. I will not undertake to intimate and insinuate that which, as an honorable man, I am not at liberty to express in the body. If he means to insinuate that I was present at such a debate and sanctioned that doctrine, let him say so. If he is not willing to say it, let him not insinuate that I was present, privately sanctioning a measure that I now publicly am not willing to avow.

Mr. Bigler—If I am constantly at fault in matters of courtesy, it is painful to me. I never have so failed to observe propriety before. Perhaps I have spoken wrongfully on this subject. I have told the Senator from Illinois before that I should not in any way attempt to reflect upon him.

Mr. Douglas—I will bring this to a close. I will release the Senator from all secrecy, if there is any, and ask if he knows that, directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, anywhere on the face of the earth, I was ever present at such a consultation, where it was called to my attention, and I agreed to pass it without submission to the people? I now ask him that question with all secrecy removed.

Mr. Bigler—I shall say distinctly what my recollection is clear about, regardless of any consequences. I remember very well that that question was discussed in the house of the Senator. I am not certain that he participated in that discussion but I know that I did. It was urged—I think more especially by the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] not now in his seat—that, under all the circumstances, there ought not to be a provision inserted requiring that Constitution to be submitted to the people. I do not say that the Senator from Illinois participated in the discussion. My recollection is not clear on that point, but it is clear that, in an interview with some three or four members, who were talking about the introduction to that bill, that subject was talked over. I have said that it was always my understanding that that Convention would have a right to make a Constitution, and send it here without submitting it to the people.

Mr. Douglas—I never have insisted that there was a clause in that bill expressly requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people. The point I have made was, that being silent, it was understood as a matter of course that it was to be submitted. Such a clause was unnecessary. That was the President's construction of the act of the Kansas Legislature. That was my construction of the Toombs bill. That I may have known there was no such clause is unquestionably true; but that I was a party, either by private conferences at my own house, or otherwise, to a plan to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas without submission, is not true. That the bill was silent on the subject is true, and my attention was called to that about the time it was passed; and I took the fair construction to be, that powers not delegated were reserved, and that, of course, the Constitution would be submitted to the people. The point I made on the Senator was, that he insinuated that I was a party to such an arrangement privately, which he was not at liberty to tell; and yet he insinuated the very fact that he, as an honorable man, could not tell. If a point of honor has restrained him from telling it, a point of honor should restrain him from insinuating it.

Mr. Bigler—In my anxiety to relieve the feelings of the Senator from Illinois, I fear I may have done injustice to myself. Now, Sir, I wish to account for the impression which was on mind, and to make no imputation on him. I had called his attention to the Toombs bill because it was in derogation of the doctrine he has laid down here to-day. When he says there was no sentiment of that kind declared in the Senate, I say I hold that Senator only to the record here—only to the Journal of Debates. What next, Sir? I justified myself in what I had said by an allusion to a discussion of that precise question with members of this body. My purpose was to show the Senator that I should not have made this allegation without some clear impression on my mind. That impression, I tell the Senator from Illinois, was strengthened by other things. It was strengthened by the fact that when he made the preparatory bill for the admission of Minnesota, he provided, in express words, that the Constitution should be submitted. If it is an inference irresistible, that a constitution must be submitted when the enabling act is silent, why insert it in the Minnesota bill? There it is inserted, and I thought it reasonable—I always believed it—I believed it was wise to put it in that shape, in view of the surroundings in the Territory of Kansas. I do not impugn the Senator's integrity, or his patriotism, or his high motive, or his courage, or anything that pertains to him personally. He has had no more constant admirer than myself—none who has defended him oftener. I thought I was doing justice to myself. On account of what I heard, in regard to the Minnesota bill, I got the impression that unless Congress required the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people that course need not be pursued.

Mr. Hale—I rise simply for the purpose of making an inquiry. This matter has been pretty tolerably well elucidated; but the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, if I did not misunderstand him, said that, at a private meeting at the house of the honorable Senator from Illinois, there was a talk that owing to some peculiar circumstances it was not prudent to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas. I desire him to state what some of those peculiar circumstances were which rendered it inexpedient and unpatriotic. I have not had the slightest controversy with the Senator from Illinois on that subject.

Mr. Bigler—The Senator from New-Hampshire is much more familiar with the surroundings in Kansas than he affects to be to-day.

Mr. Hale—I did not know what you talked of over there.

Mr. Bigler—I had reference (and I think I made that very clear) to the condition of the Territory, the bitter feud that divided the people there, the strifes and violence that were likely to interfere with a fair election. I said distinctly that the circumstances rendered a fair exercise of the elective franchise exceedingly difficult. Who has said more on that point than the Senator from New-Hampshire? Who has talked more about usurpation and violence there, and keeping Free Stale people from the polls? I had the same impressions then that I have now. In all the votes I gave I was controlled and impelled by nearly the same motive as now, and that was to get Kansas into the Union, whenever she came up in an allowable shape, in order to settle the controversy.

Mr. Douglas—I must ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether he means to intimate that in my house, or in any other, these considerations were urged why we should pass the bill without a provision to submit the Constitution to the people? Does he mean to say that I ever was, privately or publicly, in my own house or any other, in favor of a Constitution without its being submitted to the people?

Mr. Bigler—I have made no such allegation.

Mr. Douglas—You have allowed it to be inferred. I do not want a false impression to be inferred because the scene is located in my private parlor. Of what importance is it whether in my house or yours, unless I was a party to an agreement of that kind? If I was, let it be said; if I was not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler—I stated that I had no recollection of the Senator participating in that Convention.

Mr. Douglas—Well, if I had nothing to do with it, and was not there, I do not know what my house had to do with it.

Mr. Bigler—What I said was the truth, and that is the only defence I have to make before the Senate, and the country, and my God.

Mr. Green—Mr. President, I regard the questions raised in this discussion as of the very highest importance, looking to the structure of our Federal Government, the extent of the agency of Congress, and the extent of the agency of the people in the formation of States, and in the admission of States into the Confederacy. As such I am not willing to see the subject pass off without a more elaborate investigation. I do not feel prepared this evening, but I desire to be heard on it myself. With the consent of the Senate, therefore, I will move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow.

Several Senators—Say Monday.

Mr. Green—If it be the wish of the Senate, I will move to postpone it until Mondsy.

The motion was agreed to.

Death from an Attempt to Procure an Abortion—A Coroner Frightened by Irishmen.—A very sad affair occurred at Palmer, Mass., last week, (says the Springfield *Republican*,) In which a young Irish girl, named Ann Baben, was the victim of a seducer, who not only deserted her, but gave her means to procure the drugs from whose action she died. Ann had lived in Palmer for the past eight years in private service, and as table-waiter at the hotels. For some time past she has been at the Nassowano House, and one Samuel P. Davis, who was employed as clerk at the Tockwotton House, had been "waiting upon her" for two years, and she supposed, as did her friends, that he would marry her. She was 23 years of age, and very pretty.

On Thursday of last week she was taken so ill as to be obliged to leave her work after breakfast and go to bed. Dr. Nichols was called in, found her vomiting, and gave her an emetic, at the same time asking her if she had taken something, which she denied. Her illness increased during the night, accompanied with such agony that it was necessary to place a table against the bed to prevent her throwing herself on the floor. On Friday morning she died. On Sunday the Irish assembled in large numbers for the funeral of the girl at the shanty where the body had been taken on the day of the death. The Coroner and Jury, proceeding to this shanty for the purpose of holding an inquest, were driven off by the mourners, who declared that they should not touch the body. The Coroner then adjourned to the Antique House, where he waited for the funeral procession to pass on its way to Ware, and stopped the hearse, but was so frightened by the threats of the Irish in the procession, that, after a little wavering, he finally let them go on, and the body is now buried.

Mormons in Pennsylvania.—The *Harrisburg Herald* has been informed by a gentleman in Derry Township, that during the past year, two families in that section have left, with the object of joining the Mormons in Utah. Several other families near the line of Lebanon are preparing to pursue the same course. The *Herald* adds: "We are also told by a gentleman of undoubted veracity in our borough, that to his knowledge, several families from our town have gone among the Mormons, within the past two years, though without letting their friends know their real destination."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in the Senate.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The discussion in the Senate, to-day, was important and significant, though brief. When Senators Douglas and Stuart burst the bonds of party, and proclaimed their entire dissent from the views expressed by the President on the Kansas question, it was easy to read the meaning of the frowns which at once spread over the faces of their Southern colleagues. Sorrow and anger were plainly written there. It was not enough that these gentlemen had labored so zealously, and risked so much in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—thus opening a vast region of the Northwest to the possible, if not probable, introduction of Slavery; unless they are prepared to violate all right and every Democratic and Republican principle in order to force Slavery on the Territory, they must be ranked at once with "the Abolitionists." Said Senator Brown, turning to Senator Wilson, as Douglas expressed his dissent from the Message: "I congratulate you on the accession of your new leader." How long do such men as Mr. Brown suppose they can have any Northern Democratic Party on the terms they thus prescribe.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, who never misses the opportunity for a joke, met the defection of Douglas and Stuart with the declaration that *it was the first slave insurrection he ever saw*,—a suggestion which excited not a little merriment among those who heard it. Of course the remark was *sotto voce*, and heard only by gentlemen in his immediate neighborhood.

Mr. Hale took broad and distinct issue with the assertion of the President, that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas had provided for the full and free decision of the people upon the entire question of Slavery, for even though the people are permitted to vote the Slavery clause out of the Constitution, the schedule—upon which they are not allowed to vote—fastens it forever upon them with reference to the slaves already in the Territory, giving their owners a monopoly in the article for all time to come.

Mr. Seward wanted to hear the promised defences of the positions assumed by the President in relation to Kansas. To his view, the Message on that point was lame and impotent, and ere he could support its doctrine, he should need far stronger arguments than any advanced in the paper itself. Meantime the condition of affairs in Kansas, and of the cause of Freedom there, was imminent, and he hoped the contemplated debate would not be delayed. Before they were aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas, and it was important that Congress should discuss and be prepared to act at the earliest possible day. Mr. Seward also expressed the hope that if the President had any measures of financial relief to propose, he would submit them to Congress, where they would undoubtedly be met in a spirit of cordial liberality. Mere declamation by the Executive, without the presentation of practical measures of relief, would amount to nothing. He also congratulated the country upon the pacific disposition of the Administration, especially with reference to the Government of Great Britain. and expressed his regret that the latter should have rejected the Dallas Treaty for the settlement of the Central American imbroglio. With respect to Utah, he hoped it would he understood that the opinion of the American Congress is substantially unanimous, and that the Government of the United States will not permit its name to be tarnished, its laws set at defiance, and its citizens murdered upon the plains by an enemy intrenched in the Rocky Mountains or anywhere else within our own borders. In conclusion, he suggested it as a proper subject for inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs, whether the Pacific Coast does not furnish the most desirable base of operations to quell this Utah rebellion.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, expressed his entire approval of the President's views in regard to Kansas, if they were—as he understood the Message to mean—that as the Kansas Convention was a legitimate body, legally constituted and assembled, its action must be respected and accepted by Congress. Every jurist in the land, he believed, could successfully demonstrate this to be the true position.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., struck at the very root of the entire subject. He maintained that a Territorial Legislature has no power to do anything to alter, modify or abrogate the Territorial Government; the Convention which the Legislature of Kansas had authorized was not in accordance with law, and its proceedings were invalid. This point he argued with great directness and force, citing precedents to establish the correctness of his position. In the case of Arkansas, the Governor of the Territory anticipating action similar to that in Kansas, wrote to President Jackson in 1835, inquiring what course he should pursue in the event of an attempt to organize a State Government there in the absence of an "enabling act" by Congress. Jackson referred the question to the Attorney-General, whose opinion, indorsed by the President, was very positive against the power of a Territorial General Assembly to form a State Government under such circumstances. To suppose that it possessed the power to abrogate or modify the Territorial Government he maintained was absurd. The people of a Territory were as much bound to abstain from any such effort, and to sustain the Territorial Government given them for the period of their pupilage, as the people of the States were bound to support the Constitution and abstain from attempting its abrogation. Consequently it was not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any valid law for the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention until Congress should authorize the body so to do. Applying this doctrine to Kansas, the Constitution which her Convention had formed could only be received in the light of a petition in that form; and it remained for Congress to decide absolutely, whether they should be admitted as a State or not.

But there was more recent authority than that of Jackson's. In the debate on the admission of Michigan, the point was raised that her Constitutional Convention had not been authorized by Congress. James Buchanan, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, at that time held the following language, viz.: "*No Senator will pretend that the Territorial Legislature had any right to pass a law authorizing the election of delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution.* IT IS AN ACT OF USURPATION!" Again, in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Ewing on that occasion, Mr. Buchanan said that the action of the Legislature in authorizing the Convention could "neither make the case better nor worse." &c. This was the language then held by the man who now talks of the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and who drew up his army around its place of meeting, to protect and defend its deliberations! But the limits of my letter will not permit me to attempt any further statement of the debate.

The progress and termination of the fight just commenced, is quite easy to foresee, so far as the Senate is concerned. There are in that body twenty certain Republican votes, against forty-two others when the Senate is entirely filled up. Five of the forty-two are Americans, who will not volunteer any support to the Lecompton scheme. Add to these, Douglas, Pugh, Stuart, Allen, Jones, Broderick, and Houston,—all of whom will stand together on this question—and the Lecompton party is reduced to thirty—a minority of two. But besides these, there is Pearce, of Maryland,—who can hardly be dragooned into sustaining the Lecompton fraud; if, indeed, Bates or Gwin can be induced to vote, as I do not believe. Within a few days we shall see Davis, of Mississippi, pitching into Douglas, and a general row on the Administration side of the chamber,—and, finally, the Lecompton men will make a rally against Minnesota, and endeavor to prevent her admission into the Union, unless Kansas is admitted at the same time; and upon *that* issue they will find themselves weaker in the end than even upon the other.

Gentlemen just arrived from Kansas announce that only one paper out of twenty in the Territory, supports the Lecompton scheme. Some of them who have been traveling through the border counties of Missouri state that the organizations making with a view to invading the State on Election day are formidable and threatening. General Stringfellow and one or two other agents of the Calhoun and Convention party are in town,—but they feel little enthusiasm in defending their position, and have even less expectation of success in the fight. S.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Unreasonable Requests made to American Naval Commanders—A Case in Point—Necessity for an American Consul at Shanghae.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Shanghae, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

I could quote many instances of unreasonable requests made of our naval commanders on this station, but the following will be sufficient to show what sort of occurrences go to the New-York Press, as "outrages" which our Navy fails to redress.

The exportation of rice is prohibited by regulation. No exception is made as to native or foreign rice. Russell & Co. had a cargo arrive in Shanghae; it was found more profitable to export it; and it was sold to a French interest for the purpose. The Custom-House is administered by an English, American and a French inspector, appointed by their respective Consuls. These officers are guardians of the interests of the Chinese Government, and an express regulation prohibits any transshipment without a permit. An attempt was made to transfer this rice from the American to the French ship without such permit, and all thus *in transitu* was confiscated by these foreign inspectors. It certainly was a case with two sides, and merited discussion, but one of the partners of Russell & Co. applied to Commodore Armstrong for a force to take the confiscated rice violently from the Custom-house, and upon his declining to do so, asked him to lend his men to the French Consul, who would use them.

Of course the existence of a Custom-house with foreign inspectors intervening between their own countrymen and the Chinese authorities, is objectionable to the foreign merchants who, but for this arrangement, would make only a nominal payment of duties. They are most desirous of abolishing it, and from the beginning Monsieur Montigny, the French Consul, has sympathized violently in this hostility. The Taoutae, or Chinese Superintendent of Customs, and his foreign inspectors, having refused to grant a permit for the exportation of the rice, the owners of the rice demanded of the American and French Consuls a permit, overriding the authority of the Custom-house. This the American declined giving, although willing to argue the question with the authorities, and to protest against the impeding the exportation of the rice. The Frenchman, of course, granted the permit, and the rice under his personal superintendence and that of two of the partners of the house of Russell & Co., aided by a volunteer force, was thus violently transshipped. Dr. Fish, the American Inspector, going about to protest against this violent transshipment, was ejected from the board. It is a rule that no vessel can leave port without a "grand chop," showing that all duties and demands have been paid. The French Consul has given notice that he will send out this vessel (the *Spec*) under the French flag, without the sanction of the Custom-house. Thus this institution is virtually abolished, as, if the French flag is made independent of "grand chops," American and English will probably claim a like exemption. The Chinese have no redress, as they have no authority to use their revenue force against the French vessel without the authority of the very individual who initiated these proceedings—the French Consul. In a question of honest difference the Chinese have been met by Lynch law, and should they resent it, would probably find themselves in what the French may desire—a war with France.

There is no place where an energetic, independent, intelligent and self-disciplined United States Consul is more needed than here. An anomalous and chaotic jurisdiction, compounded of Chinese and foreign Consular authority, often conflicting throughout, a vastly increasing commerce, make Shanghae the scene of new cases and principles with no law or precedent for their decision, and needing the greatest exercise of forbearance, justice and common sense, with all the acquirements useful in questions of national intercourse. The Consul who makes up his mind to do his duty must be content to dwell amid the hostility of men who will tolerate no person or principle in the way of money-getting.

Promotions in the Army.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see among the recommendations of the distinguished Secretary of War, one "That promotions to grades above the rank of Captain in the Army, should be by selection according to merit."

It is of course plain, that if real merit were always rewarded, and the most deserving and best qualified were always promoted, then both justice to the Army and advantage to the country would dictate that such a course of promotion should be adopted. But there are reasons to show that this would not be the case.

First. By the accidents of service some officers meet with opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and thus become prominent, while others, just as capable, just as enthusiastic, just as brave, and just as devoted to their country, not having the good fortune of their fellows, are unnoticed and unpromoted, and would be obliged to drag out a life of disappointment in the grade of Captain.

Second. Although the President and Secretary would, in their promotions, make, as they would believe, the best selections, yet the pressure of political friends, and their representations and their misrepresentations, would no doubt have an effect, and might often turn the scale, especially when the merits of the candidates were nicely balanced. This objection would be much weakened by giving the nominations to the General-in-Chief of the Army, who would have its real interest and honor more at heart than any other person possibly could. In your article you remark that promotion by seniority has been abandoned, even by the most aristocratic and monarchical nations. It is the very nature and character of their Governments which induces them to take this course. The younger sons of distinguished families are to be provided for, and were promotion by seniority to obtain, the gray-headed veteran would stand in the way of the cadet of a noble house. In addition, despotic Governments depend upon their armies for their own security, and it is to their interest, first, to have efficient officers, (which prevents some abuses,) but principally to have their officers devoted to and dependent upon them. To give the purest of men such a power, in our Government, would be a dangerous step towards military despotism. The President now has the authority to drop any officer from the rolls of the Army.

The Secretary, in his report, speaks of the difficulty of enlisted men procuring commissions. The true reason that so few soldiers are actually promoted, is that so few are fit to become commissioned officers. By the present law, any non-commissioned officer (sergeant or corporal) can apply for and receive an examination, first, by a Board of officers of his own regiment, and if approved by them, by a Board convened at Washington. Should he pass both these examinations, he will be commissioned, and officers are not disposed to throw obstacles in the way of applicants; on the contrary, it is a source of pride to any regiment to have its men promoted. By this law, any young man who possesses the necessary steadiness of character, energy, perseverance, and an ordinary education, can enter the army and become a commissioned officer in three years at most. This course has really some advantages over going to West Point, which requires five years, to say nothing of the influence necessary to get an appointment. Mills.

"Another Swindling Concern Exploded."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above is the heading of an article from the Sandusky (Ohio) *Mirror*, which has been extensively copied in the public journals throughout the country, the purport of which is that the Norwalk Savings Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, of which Mr. Courtland Latimer was Treasurer, had failed and assigned, and that therefore the institution was a swindling shop, in whose operations Mr. Latimer was chief expert. An eminent author affirms it to be almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him. No man who has known Mr. Latimer can hear so excellent a character aspersed, without warm and just indignation. If there has been any man in Northern Ohio who has been beloved, respected, esteemed, and we had almost said, venerated, it has been Mr. Latimer. Our readers will best understand us when we say he has occupied the same eminent and disinterested social position in Norwalk that is universally awarded to Mr. Pelatiah Perit, A. R.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Late General Hamilton on Direct Taxation, Kansas and General Politics.

To the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of South Carolina.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13.

GENTLEMEN: Since I responded to a call made upon me by an esteemed friend in the interior of our State, which was founded on an inquiry whether I would serve in the Senate as the successor of my lamented friend, the late Judge BUTLER, my views have undergone a change so essential that, in a given contingency of probable occurrence, I shall ask you to consider me as out of the list of competition for that distinguished honor and high trust.

What that contingency is, I will now proceed to explain.

Since the appearance of my reply to that call to which I refer, a most extraordinary, but not unexpected, financial revulsion has occurred, (not unexpected to those who looked beyond the mere surface of things,) which has desolated a portion of our country, spreading havoc and ruin far and wide. I said that this revulsion was not unexpected to those who looked beyond the mere surface of things, because it is the natural and inevitable result of a radically unsound and vicious commercial system, which works through the instrumentality of a still more vicious mode of imposing and collecting the revenues of the country, which has inflicted deep injury on every State in this Union, and ten thousand curses on the South. Evils so stupendous in their character, if not speedily terminated, must end in our irretrievable ruin.

From what source do they flow? More than seven-tenths of the entire revenue of this country are collected in the City of New-York, through the instrumentality of an iniquitous tariff, which, in the progress of the last thirty years, has led to the accumulation and centralization in that City of most of the circulating capital of the country, which has gone to augment its riches and to pamper an inordinate spirit of gigantic and profligate speculation, which, by its natural reaction, has brought on its portion of the country calamities which usually attend the worst reverses of the most desolating wars. These results are to be seen at the North in the utter prostration of all public and private credit—in the downfall of these merchant princes in that proud emporium; failures too numerous to chronicle; banks without number, which have been compelled to suspend; thousands of laborers, of both sexes, in a state of utter destitution, and a horde of desperadoes thronging the different avenues of the City, threaten violence, for bread, to person and property, which rather belongs to a barbarous than civilized age.

A severe censor might say, as they have brought these evils upon themselves, it is right they should suffer. But they are not the only sufferers. The whole country, in a modified degree, is made to feel these calamities. The rotten speculations of New-York in railroad securities, and almost in every other species of investment, have cost the South at least thirty millions of dollars in the last six weeks, in the fall in the price of our great staples of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar and breadstuffs. This sum is far below the mark, but quite enough for my purpose. But for the short cotton crop of the last and present year, sustained by the imperious necessity to prevent revolution in Great Britain—the natural result of starvation and hunger—this astonishingly elastic staple would now be down to four or five cents per pound, to which it may yet go if the Bank of England puts a turn or two more on the screw.

Could New-York have inflicted these curses on the country, but for a centralization of the wealth of the Southern States, through the agency of an unsound commercial system, brought and pampered into existence by the original sin of our accursed tariff?

What, then, is the remedy? A radical change in the mode of raising the revennes of the country, which shall be equivalent to its necessary and unavoidable expenditures. You ask how is this to be effected? I answer, by *derect tuxation*, and the abolition of every custom-house from the St. John's, to the Rio Grande.

The mere statement of a change so stupendous, and environed, seemingly, by such insuperable difficulties, is well calculated to stagger the strongest and appal the weakest mind. But this scheme of finance will grow stronger the more it is considered, until at length it will come recommended to the good sense and adoption of every man in our country, excepting those who may profit by the centralization in New-York, and the frauds of our present system of collection.

If I did not know that our State, small as she is, is the Lacedæmon of this Confederacy, and that she probably had the will to do as I know she has the courage to attempt, this great political, financial and social reform, I should remain silent, under, nevertheless, the deep conviction of the utter ruin of the South, under the present system of robbery and exaction, liable to perpetual and more frequent recurrence.

Do not suppose, gentlemen, that I have not well-considered and duly estimated the labors I recommend for your adoption You will have to look without faltering, disunion, or, if it better suits the tender fears of other persons, revolution in the face, although I believe the change I recommend is the only mode of preserving it, by impressing on our whole financial system, justice, moderation, equal benefits and equal burdens, which ought alone to be the aliment and cement of a confederacy like ours.

Let me, then, avow what I believe to be true, that through this unexpected revulsion in our finances (which is a change so fearful that in most countries it would produce revolution,) it will be attended with the blessing of arousing our people from their lethargy, and convincing them that the crisis has arrived, and NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME FOR ACTION.

I will now endeavor to exhibit the *modus operandi* of working out this great enterprise.

As some one State must make a beginning, I know no State, from the intelligence and courage of her people, better qualified to be the pioneer of this great movement than our own

If I were one of her Representatives in the Congress of the United States, I should certainly feel great pride in carrying out her public sentiment in this respect, with an industry nothing should relax, and a zeal nothing should damp.

I should commence by offering to the Senate or House, to which ever body I might belong, a series of resolutions which should open up and eviscerate the history of the financial system of the United States, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the present time.

I would be able to show that our system of collection by customs is the most stupendous system of deception and injustice ever invented by man; in short it is nothing more or less than a system of clandestine and insidious robbery—that it is calculated to build up such a state of things as now exist in the City of New-York, with its portentous catastrophe, and to impoverish such a country as the South.

I would show that it has added five hundred millions, at an estimate far below the truth, to the wealth of the commercial and manufacturing cities of the North, and subtracted and abstracted about as much more from the resources of the agricultural States of the South.

I would show that the system of direct taxation is the fairest, the most equal and least onerous on earth, that it throws its burdens on those best calculated to bear them, and its minimum weight on those least able to sustain the former.

The system can be arranged so as to exclude all domiciliary inquisition in a form of great simplicity, without vexation or hardship, and for about one-third of the taxes we now pay through the Custom-House, we shall raise revenue enough to pay all the just expenses of the Government. The system itself will lead to moderation and economy in the public expenditures, and arrest waste, corruption and extravagance. Indeed, the taxes may be so arranged as to be imposed and collected with the simplicity and facility with which the State taxes are collected and paid. It will, of course, arrest the career of a Government of Oriental magnificence, and substitute a plain Republican policy, full of high moral power, but not swollen and debilitated by bloated corruption. The public lands might be reserved as a sacred fund for the purposes of education and the support of the Army and Navy.

But what would recommend such a system of finance to our favor, will be that "Direct Taxation" will lead to "Direct Trade"—that great and long-desired blessing of Southern aspiration, which, when accomplished, will be attended by a gush of prosperity the South has never known.

I would show that we have submitted to these evils for nearly half a century, from a mistaken attachment to the Union of these States, which has at last fortunately ceased, from the conjoint operation of exaction and fanaticism, and is regarded now by all men of sense as nothing but a degrading superstition, when it tolerates injustice, spoliation and abuse.

I would endeavor to connect the consummation of some effective guarantees in regard to our peculiar institutions—at least that the Hall of Congress should be exempt from the perpetual agitation of the Slave question, and that the members of the South, without resorting to the bludgeon, should be protected from vulgar insolence and unscrupulous slander.

In regard to Kansas, I think your Representative, whether Kansas with a Pro-Slavery Constitution is denied admission into this Union, or is cheated out of her right, should, in either event, be prepared for effective action suitable for either emergency.

I ought now to say to you, in perfect fairness and candor, that I have no idea that the resolutions providing for the several financial objects in this letter will be carried, but, discussed with ability and amplitude, they will diffuse so much information that the South will be prepared for action, if the North is not prepared for justice. After the report has been rendered, in either House to which your Representative may belong, he should, consequent on our defeat, endeavor, with untiring exertion, to unite the Southern Delegations in a vigorous and well concerted effort, to present fairly to the Northern States the fact, that it is impossible for us to live any longer under a Government which collects its revenues under a scheme of taxation so oppressively unequal as the imports at the Custom-House are, and would be, if continued. If this demand is denied, respectfully, cordially and fraternally made, we have nothing to do, after earnest protest and exhortation, but to assemble in convention and draw the line of separation—a point to which the North would not like to see us travel, for she is too intelligent not to perceive that the Union is worth more to her than a corrupt and insidious mode of taxing us. Suppose they should endeavor to sustain injustice by coercion? This, I think, would be rather a bootless game for them to play. There does not exist on earth physically a more powerful military people than the people of the South, in all the essential elements that make soldiers, and good ones. The very educational training of our sons leads to such a result. There is no squirrel, however strong, locked in the umbrageous concealment in the top of the loftiest pine, who is safe from the rifle of our youth. There is no wild horse of the prairie they cannot tame into submission by mounting on his back, and even giving him his own reins.

How would it be with the great sinews of war? What is the South worth? Her aggregate income is little short of $350,000,000, counting what is used for domestic consumption and export. Her exports amount to at least $200,000,000, domestic and foreign. She could support a fixed standing army of 100,000 for less than one-half of the tribute she pays to the North under the present impost system. That she could raise, equip, and keep in the field an army of 500,000 men, to meet any extraordinary exigency, I think may be demonstrated by the most irrefutable figures. But let me pursue this painful subject no further. May God, in his mercy, avert all necessity for raising such terrible instruments of human vengeance.

It may be next asked: Suppose the other Southern States should refuse to join the league for overthrowing the present impost system, and securing effective guarantees against further Slavery agitation, will you advocate the separate action of South Carolina?

This is a momentous question, the solution of which I am not disposed to anticipate. When the exigency arises, it will be time enough for the discussion.

Having, in great haste, glanced at the topics comprehended in this great question in which South Carolina may do herself immortal honor if she wills it, I trust I may be permitted to say a few words in relation to myself without an offensive self-love.

I therefore beg leave distinctly to avow that I have no desire to go to the Senate of the United States, except on a mission of high and effective service. If you will sanction my moving, by my election, in a direction, if possible, to overthrow the present revenue system, with all its revolting incidents, I will serve you with uncompromising fidelity and zeal. But if you are disposed to be acquiescent and submissive to the present state of things, I must decline the honor of being your Senatorial Representative. Private life will be far more in accordance with my inclinations, pride and taste. If, however, you should elect me under this declaration, I shall conceive that I have your warrant for moving, and I will move with the unfaltering step of the triumphal action of our State in 1832. We "scotched the snake" *then*; we will kill him *now*.

Gentlemen, I do not feel myself entirely unworthy of your confidence, if the testimony of one of the best, and, in my belief, taking him "for all in all," the greatest man South Carolina ever produced, is of any worth.

In the session in which MR. CALHOUN died, I was at Washington, and for six weeks preceding his decease I was the constant companion of his sick-bed. Instead of seeking the hospitality of the metropolis, every evening of my life I sought the instructive consolations of the conversation of my great friend. Although sinking hour by hour, his cheerfulness as little deserted him as his tenderness and affection to his friends. His great intellect, like the great luminary of the world, seemed to shine with a mild yet more perfect radiance, as it was about to dip beyond the horizon forever. We were generally alone, and at an hour just before sunset, which prevented the intrusion of other visitors, to whom he generally denied himself. His conversation had an indescribable interest, and was imbued with the charm of a tenderness and charity to others of unspeakable beauty.

These conversations, when he spoke of the South, were mournful and melancholy in the extreme. He foretold the point we have reached. The portentous augmentation of the Slavery excitement, the increase of extravagance and corruption, the centralization of the wealth and commerce of the country in one capital—an accumulation which would lead to the most frightful revulsion—all of which would drive the South out of the confederacy, if the evil was not speedily arrested.

In one of these conversations, laying his hand upon my arm, he said: "My friend, you must return to the public service of our State, to carry out my principles and unfinished labor. A great crisis will come when her interests and your reputation will demand it." I must stop. A sense of delicacy and propriety prevents me going any further with these disclosures The reasons of his preference of myself are locked in my own bosom. To recollect them seems "to recover a part of the forgotten value of existence." In the hour of adverse fortune sweet will be their odor, sweet the balm of their consolation! August spirit, at the feet of the throne of the Almighty, look down from that footstool, where you look undazzled at the glories of your God, and bless the State which in life you served with so much honor. Look down, too, with tenderness on your weak, humble and suffering friend, who believes the crisis has come when he might obey your high commands. He comes ready to peril all of life and honor on the issue, if others will it so. Mighty spirit, all hail! and farewell!

Gentlemen, I feel how deep an apology I owe you for this seeming exhibition of vanity and self-love. Pardon me if I cling to this testimony with the tenacity of life. Precious of the past are these memories—melancholy and grateful to the soul.

Gentlemen, I have done. Unknown, except to a few of your members, I feel all the embarrassments and diffidence of a stranger in approaching you. When I, with my confederates, were on the stage of public life in South Carolina, you were comparatively boys. Now, fresh from the classic distinction of the University, you know more of the heroes of the Trojan war than of the men of 1832. Oblivion is the destiny of all human things. Be it so.

In conclusion, I desire to speak with all the emphasis of which our language is susceptible. If you mean, in this crisis, action, redress and resistance, I am willing, if you desire it, to serve you. But if you are prepared to float down the current of Submission on the surface, like that stream which glides with a sluggard pace, "by the fat weed that grows on LETHE'S wharf," *then, I am not your man.* One hour in the bosom of my own family would be worth an age in even the gorgeous and fretted colonades of the Senate, in witnessing the acquiescence of South Carolina in wrongs which, with courage and forecast, she could fling off like "dew drops from the lion's mane." With profound and respectful consideration, your fellow-countryman, J. HAMILTON.

On the 26th ult. the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco manufacturers met in convention at Richmond, and adopted resolutions that agents for the sale of manufactured tobacco shall, after the first of July next, limit their credits to four months; shall make no allowance from the actual weights of tobacco; shall state the names of purchasers, and agents shall not deal in manufactured tobacco on their own account, or have any intervention with brokers. It was also resolved to petition Congress to make it felony for the manufacturers and dealers of tobacco in any one State to use the name of any other manufacturer, or the name of any other State, or any other town or district in another State, in branding their tobacco.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 10 to 16, 29 to 34, 56, 143, 150, 101, 164, 194.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2792, 386, 1036, 2065, 2436, 620, 2105, 2828, 2823, 905, 2668, 2785, 2777, 2877, 1505, 2014, 2561, 1990, 1494, 2405, 2406, 2748, 2568, 2702, 2061, 2896, 2954, 2955, 2699, 900, 602, 2739, 362, 363, 2447, 2091.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PRIORITIES—REMNANTS AND SURPLUS—MORTGAGEE—FREIGHTER.

Justi Pon et al. vs. *The Proceeds of the Brig Arbustus.*—The brig *Arbustus* having been libeled for seamen's wages, and for a bottomry bond, and having been sold by process of the Court, and those claims satisfied, there still remained remnants and surplus in the Registry of the Court. Two classes of petitioners contested their priority of right to the fund, the demands of each exceeding its entire amount. Fairbanks & Co. held a mortgage, executed in Nova Scotia, to secure a debt incurred there for her outfit and supplies for the voyage, notice of which mortgage was entered on her register. The libelants held a bill of lading, executed by the master during that voyage, for specie shipped on board and never delivered.

Held by the Court—That the claim of the libelants was a clear maritime lien upon the vessel. That the mortgagees have a competent legal authority to litigate their right to the fund representing the vessel, although the Court could give them no direct remedy against the vessel by way of foreclosure of their mortgage or otherwise. That the libelants having a lien upon the vessel have a priority over the mortgagees. That this principle is not changed by the fact that the foundation of the mortgage was a debt of a maritime character accruing for labor and materials furnished by the mortgagees to the vessel. They could claim no priority over, if, indeed, their position was as advantageous as that of an unsecured material man, as by their contract they left the vessel in the hands of the mortgagor, and thus liable to subsequent maritime liens resulting from her employment by him.

It is clear that if the vessel had gone into the possession of the mortgagees under that incumbrance, and had afterward taken on board the shipment in question, she would have been subject to a lien for its value, and there is no legal reason shown for securing them a privilege against this charge, when leaving her in the hands of the mortgagor, superior to what they could claim if placed in the hands of the mortgagees.

Decree for libelants.

EXCEPTION TO CLAIM—RIGHT OF SHERIFF TO INTERVENE.

Joseph Eneas vs. *The Schooner Charlotte Minerva.*—This was a libel against the vessel upon a bottomry bond. The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York intervened by claim and answer, alleging his levy upon the vessel and his priority of right of possession by virtue of a writ of *fieri fac as* issued out of a Court of law against the property of her owner. The libelant excepted to the claim and answer, on the ground that the Sheriff was not an owner of, or a party holding any legal interest in the vessel, raising the point whether a Sheriff holding personal property in his possession under legal process, has a right to interpose in Admiralty, and contest the authority of any party by suit in that Court, to take property out of his custody and possession.

Held by the Court—That the Sheriff on an arrest of personal effects, under an execution acquires all the powers and interest of a bailee or mandatory, and can maintain in his own name any appropriate action in support of his possession. Indeed he is regarded as technically owner of the property. There is, therefore, no foundation for an exception to the competency of a Sheriff to come into this Court upon such an interest, the fundamental principle in respect to the rights of parties to litigate in an Admiralty forum being that all valid rights to or interests in property under arrest by its process, may be vindicated in the name of the one possessing a title or interest therein. Rule 34 of the Supreme Court recognizes the authority of other persons than actual owners or their agents to intervene and protect their interest in property under arrest in an Admiralty proceeding.

Exception overruled with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For claimant—Messrs. Larocque and Barlow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Birdseye.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

DECISIONS.

Abraham Thorn vs. *Mary Jane Thorn, Charles W. Hays* vs. *Anna M. Hays.*—Judgment cannot be granted until the production of the affidavit required by the 64th rule of the Court.

John Dempster and al. vs. *John H. Trowbridge and wife, and al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted; the plaintiffs to be allowed for costs, a sum equal to their necessary disbursements on the hearing before the referee, including the fees of the referee, and of witnesses, and for documentary proof procured for such hearing.

DEC. 9—*In the Matter of Nancy Daly, &c.*—*Certiorari* allowed.

J. Gorrison Smith vs. *John A. Dayton.*—Order granted, appointing G. G. Reynolds, receiver, &c., with costs and injunction.

DEC. 10—*Sidney Boyles* vs. *Charles A. Roe and others,*—Motion to dissolve injunction with $10 costs.

Horatio G. Onderdonk vs. *Wm. Conselyea and wife and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment and sale, granted on terms.

J. Colemon Hart vs. *Tunis T. Covenhoven and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Todd vs. *Todd.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Trial of James Shepherd for Arson in the First Degree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of James Shepherd for arson in the first degree was commenced yesterday. About one hour was consumed in obtaining a Jury. The case, which was fully reported at the time, will be remembered by most of our readers. On June 9, about 1½ o'clock in the morning, the house occupied by Shepherd, in Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. It was a two-story frame house, the upper part being occupied by Shepherd and his wife, and the first floor by Christian Geyer. The fire, as is alleged, commenced in that part of the premises occupied by Shepherd. The building was consumed, together with three others, and Shepherd's wife perished in the flames. There was evidence that before the fire occurred, he had removed several things from the house—that the worth of the house was not over $60, while he had insured it for $250, and that after he had obtained his policy of insurance, he told a friend that a fire would occur at his house. After the fire, he stated, as is alleged, that all his wife's clothing and his own, except what he wore, were destroyed, and that his gold watch was hurt and ruined It would be proved, said Mr. Selgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, that he subsequently gave to Mr. Parker a chest of wearing apparel to keep for him, and that he left his watch with a jeweler at Harlem, under the assumed name of Robinson. The whole case was one of strong suspicion against the defendant. The witnesses examined, yesterday, however, did not prove anything very material.

Wilhelmina Decker, examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I lived in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, in June last, near Shepherd's house; I could see the second story of his house; I was woke up by my mother about one o'clock on the morning of June 9th; a woman ran up the street, crying "Fire!" I went out with Mr. Bogert; the roof of of Shepherd's house was burning.

Cross-Examined by prisoner's counsel—I do not know the woman who cried "Fire!" Mr. Bogert lived in the house with my mother and myself; when I first saw the fire I was in my room, looking out of the window; I do not know where the fire commenced.

John Moy, examined for the prosecution—I remember the fire in Shepherd's house; I am a fireman; it was between one and two o'clock in the morning; when I got to the spot I saw the roof burning, and part of the second story; the building was only two stories high. I saw Mr. Shepherd on the sidewalk; he had on only his shirt and trousers; he was crying out "My wife, my wife." I saw Mr. Gever come out from the lower part of the house, with his bed in his arms; the roof was all in flames; the house was all burnt down; I saw Mrs. Shepherd found; there was only part of her body; I knew Mrs. Shepherd, she was a strong woman; she went out washing.

Cross-examined—Shepherd's house was a small one, there was a man with Shepherd, whose name I do not know; I saw Mr. Bogert at the fire; I do not know what countryman Shepherd is.

The District-Attorney said he would admit that Shepherd was an Irishman.

Witness—Shepherd would sometimes talk in Dutch; he said that he wanted to go in and rescue his wife and a policeman prevented him.

Henry Trimer was the next witness—He deposed that he assisted Shepherd to build his house; it was worth about $50 or $60; he offered to sell it to witness for $25, last Winter; witness leased the ground to him, he owed witness nine months rent on June 9.

The District-Attorney remarked that Shepherd insured the house for $275.

The witness continued—He saw the upper part of the house in flames; he did not converse much with Shepherd after the fire; Shepherd said he had lost a gold watch in the fire, and that his wife used to carry gold about her; all the money found in the ruins was a five cent piece; Shepherd moved building materials to Harlem three weeks before the fire; he took the bannisters off the stairs, and put a pine board in their place; witness did not know whether Shepherd was insured; Shepherd and his wife were in the habit of quarreling night and day; witness once saw him drag her through the street by the hair.

Christian Geyer was next examined—He occupied a room in the first floor of Shepherd's house; on the night in question, he went to bed about 8 o'clock; about midnight he was aroused by a man who asked him why his door was open; more than one hour afterwards, he saw the upper part of the house in flames; he took his bed in his arms, and went into the entry, but could not return again, in consequence of the flames and smoke; Shepherd was standing about 14 feet from the house; Shepherd cried "fire," as did witness, also; Shepherd was dressed only in pantaloons and shirt; witness did not know whether he had any shoes on; witness, next morning, saw that Shepherd's beard was burned, and that he had a scar on his face; being hard of hearing, witness could not say whether Shepherd and his wife were accustomed to quarrel; when Shepherd came in the morning, he always demanded money of his wife.

The cross-examination of this witness did not elicit anything of the least importance. The Court adjourned at 3 P. M., until this morning at the usual hour, when the case will be continued.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DEC. 10.

Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

There were 51 prison cases, 1 suspended case, and 4 bail cases—56 altogether—upon the calendar, and a sufficiently numerous audience in the Court room. The people who attend as spectators at the Court of Special Sessions, although for the most part rough-looking and meanly clad, behave themselves remarkably well. There are always a great many Policemen in the Court room, either detailed for service or called there to substantiate charges against culprits to be tried, and it is probably owing to their presence that the loafers who partially constitute the audience demean themselves so correctly

Gilbert Bedell entered a complaint against William Barker, whom he charged with stealing a quantity of bank notes and specie, in all amounting to $630, from the barge *Corsackie*, lying at the foot of Jay-street, North River. The offence was committed Nov. 14. Barker was found guilty and remanded till Saturday, when he will be sentenced.

Thomas Mulligan was brought to the bar on a charge of an attempt at illegal voting. Alfred R. Whitney, of No. 388 Fourth street, said he was a clerk of election at the polls in the Eighth District of the Seventeenth Ward at the last election, Dec. 1. The prisoner offered to vote and said he resided at No. 171 First-avenue. He was challenged, sworn and questioned, when he acknowledged that he resided at Jamaica, L. I. He was given into the custody of Officer Treshurar, of the Seventh Ward. Mulligan was found guilty and sentence suspended until Saturday.

George Reese was tried for a similar offence. John Flannelly, of No. 303 Tenth-street, an Inspector at the Polls of the Thirteenth District in the Seventeenth Ward, was the complainant. Reese, it seems, gave in his vote (Dec. 1) at the polls, and swore he was a citizen of the United States, and that he lived at No. 159 or 157 Eleventh-street. He afterwards acknowledged that his statement was false. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Michael McDunn committed a petit larceny, (Dec. 7,) by which Henry Webb was a sufferer. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Nothing, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Jacob Kneffer was found guilty of stealing some cigars from Jacob Bowoen and sentence suspended, at the request of the complainant.

John Williams was a servant in the employment of James Graham, No. 174 West Thirteenth-street. He stole a silver goblet, worth $10, from his employer, Dec. 7. In his defence it was urged that he had always been a steady, honest man before, and that this was his first offence. Witnesses were examined, who testified to his previous good character. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty of this offience, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months. *Counsel*—What, for stealing a silver goblet, Judge? Can't you say a month? That is punishment enough. He has proved here that he bore a good character and this is his first offence.—The sentence was finally altered to two months in the Penitentiary.

James Kelly stole a cloth overcoat valued at $4 25 from James Goodman, No. 129 Chatham-street, Dec. 7. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Gilbert Smith was complained of by Platt Reid, of No. 17 Sixth-street, who charged him with an assault and battery, committed upon him Dec. 8. Smith beat him with his fists and knocked him down. He was fined $15 for the luxury.

Francis Hanly, Jeremiah Carter, Andrew Donovan, and Jeremiah Reed, had been committed on a charge of riotous and disorderly conduct, and an assault upon an officer. Officer Thomas Huff, of the Seventh District Police, said he had arrested a prisoner, Dec. 8, and the prisoners at the bar rushed at him with brickbats in their hands, and attempted to rescue the person whom he had in custody. They did not succeed, but were themselves taken to the Station house. They were found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Patrick Conner purloined and appropriated to his own use an overcoat, valued at $6 02 by its owner, George C. Clark, of No. 121 Chatham street. The offence was committed Dec. 7. Conner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A man, who gave his name as Charles Matthews, was next tried, on the complaint of Diedrick Fessenfelt, of No. 271 Washington-street, who swore that the prisoner stole from him (Dec. 8) one barrel of vinegar, worth $2 50, *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty of this offence and sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Davis attempted to vote illegally at the last election Moses C. Hagadorn, an Inspector at the polls of the Second District in the Seventeenth Ward, preferred the charge against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Smith, Henry Williams and John Wilson were next brought to the bar. Mrs. Mary Tooker, an old lady residing at No. 24 Norfolk-street, said they picked her pocket while at church, Dec. 6, stealing her pocket-book and $4 50 in bills and coin which it contained. Police officers were called to the stand, and testified that the prisoners were notorious thieves. The evidence against Smith was conclusive, but the charge was not fully made out against the other two. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Smith, we find you guilty of this theft, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. The other two we are compelled to discharge.—Williams and Wilson (these were assumed names) took their very speedy departure. Smith was taken into prison by the officers.

William Dowd, a boy, was sent to the house of refuge for stealing several pairs of gloves belonging to Ann McGrann, Dec. 8.

The case of John Corrigan, charged with an assault and battery upon William Wellington, was adjourned to Tuesday.

Ellis Sullivan was the step-mother of Anna Sullivan, and, Ann said, she treated her with the proverbial severity of all step-mothers. She boxed her ears Dec. 8. *Judge Osborn*—She boxed your ears, did she? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Has she been in prison ever since? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I guess she's been punished enough; (to the prisoner,) you'll learn to keep your hands off this girl, will you hereafter? *Prisoner*—Oh, yes Sir, I'll never touch her again.—She was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Elizabeth Wilson and Mary Ann Shaw were charged with stealing five pair of cloth gloves, worth $3 60, from Lord & Taylor's store in Grand-street. Theodore Conklin, a clerk in the store, preferred the charge. They were arrested on another complaint and these gloves were found upon them. There was no proof that they had stolen them, and upon this charge they were acquitted. The other complaint against them was made by Sarah Campbell. Officer John W. Holmes, of the Tenth District Police, an important witness in this case, was called, but did not appear. Counsel said the case had been twice adjourned, and the prisoners were entitled to their discharge. Judge Osborn ordered them to be remanded, and directed an officer to inform Officer Holmes that if he was not forthcoming when the trial came on next, he would give him some trouble.

Henry Wagner gave his wife Louisa a very severe beating at No. 44 First-avenue, where they resided, Dec. 5. He was in the habit of abusing her, and did not support her. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Cartlan and Thomas Longon stole a pocket book containing $4 50 in coin and bills from James Costello, of No. 101 Mott-street, Dec. 7, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term, six months each.

John Hunter and James Burgess, both boys, were found guilty of a charge of petit larceny preferred against them by Sewell F. Mirch, of No 148 Charles-street. The complainant said they stole from him (Dec. 7) two pair of ice tongs, worth $1. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

John Lapuce stole a black frock coat and a pocket-handkerchief, worth together $11, from Thomas Hanlon, No. 232 West Twenty-seventh-street. The complainant set forth that the offence was committed two or three months ago. Lapuce was found guilty and sent up for the long term, six months.

Arthur Cowan and Samuel Muldoon were charged by Hugh McNeill, of No. 26 Centre-street, with stealing from him (Dec. 3) a chest of carpenter's and machinist's tools, valued at $25. *Judge Osborn*—We find you both guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months each.

William McGraw was arraigned on the complaint of Sarah Maizel, of No. 103 Avenue D, who charged him with stealing a pocket-handkerchief, worth $1 37. She said he went into her store and asked the price of a handkerchief (Dec. 2) which she showed him. She told him the price, and he said he would go and get the money to pay for it from Alderman Boole. He went out with the handkerchief, but did not return, and when a police officer was procured, and went to look for him, he found him in a porter-house. His friends pleaded for his discharge very zealously. After considerable hesitation, "Well," said Judge OSBORN, "I'm willing to let him off this time, but if he's ever brought up here again, on any offence whatever, we'll sentence him on this. We'll let him off—it may reform him. If he is ever brought here, and found guilty of another offence, we'll send him to the Penitentiary for the full term, six months, for this offence. We find him guilty, and suspend sentence." Several police officers testified that McGraw's character was very bad. He was set at liberty, and left the Court-room surrounded by troops of friends.

Thomas Sheridan was tried upon the complaint of John Flannelly, one the Inspectors at the last election. Flannelly's affidavit charged the prisoner with inducing another man named Reese to vote illegally at the polls of the Thirteenth District in the Seventeenth Ward. A number of witnesses were examined for and against the defendant, and the case was finally adjourned to Saturday.

Bryan Cavanagh stole a woolen comforter worth 25 cents from Patrick McMurty, No. 197 South-street, Dec. 7. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Court then adjourned to Saturday morning, 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Dec. 9.

Before Judge Birdseye.

In the matter of Nancy Daley and others.—*Certiorari* allowed.

J. G. Smith vs. *John A. Dayton.*—Order granted appointing G. G. Reynolds, Esq., receiver, with costs and injunction.

Sidney Boyles vs. *Charles A. Roes and others.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with $10 costs.

Horatio Onderdonk vs. *Wm. Conselyea and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment, and sale granted on terms.

J. Coleman Hart vs. *Tunis S. Covenhoven and others.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Abraham Thorn vs. *Mary J. Thorn. Charles W. Hayes* vs. *Anna M. Hayes.*—Judgments cannot be granted until the production of the affidavits required by the sixty-fourth rule of the Court.

John Dempster vs. *John H. Trowbridge and wife, et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted. The plaintiff to be allowed the costs, a sum equal to the necessary disbursements on the hearing before the Referee, including the fees of the Referee and of witnesses, and for documentary proof procured for such hearing.

From the Utah Expedition—Col. Johnson Moving Against Salt Lake City—The Federal Troops.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our correspondent in the Utah expedition furnishes us with late advices from the Army. In a private note to us he expresses the opinion that Colonel JOHNSON will attack Salt Lake City this Fall. His letter is dated Fort Reany, Nov. 11:

"I little supposed, when I wrote you a few days since, that we were on the eve of good news from the East. On the 15th inst., Colonel JOHNSON, the Commander of the Utah expedition, came to our camp and published a general order to the troops. He was escorted by fifteen men, with Lieutenants RICH and TYLER, all in ambuscoes, with their stock in good condition.

We have read the proclamation of Governor YOUNG with surprise. It is regarded as a declaration of war; but you will soon have it, and will judge of it for yourself. We have but one copy, and I cannot send it to you, as that one must be forwarded to the Secretary of War. Armed parties hover around the camp of Colonel ALEXANDER, on Green River, and I am informed he has two Mormon prisoners, who were taken in his camp. The grass near us has been fired, and consumed forty or fifty acres of it. It was yet smoking when we came up last night.

We are now encamped in the South Pass of the mountain, awaiting the arrival of our provision trains. Three, of twenty-six wagons each, are here, and four more will be up in a day or two. Lieutenant T. J. LEE will be here by the 22d, with fifty foot and two companies of horse. He was left back at Laramie, to escort Governor CUMMING on when he reached that point. The Governor and other civil officers with six companies of dragoons, are about Laramie now, and will be up about the 6th of next month. Colonel MCGRAW, of the road expeditien, is encamped about forty miles from us, and came to our camp on the 15th, and tendered to the commandant the men, mules, and wagons in his employ. He has about one hundred mules in good condition, eighteen wagons, and about fifty men. This was very patriotic in him, and useful to us. Last night eight of our mules perished with cold, and nine more are down, and not likely to be useful to us again. These are of the worn out animals of Colonel SMITH.

We are in want of a forage very much. Our animals have had to subsist on the grass, and it is already covered with snow. You need not be surprised if we lose nearly all our animals. It will require us about five days more to collect all our trains and muster Colonel MCGRAW and his men into service, when we will go forward on to the waters of Green River, in Utah, and there establish and fortify a depôt or supplies, where we will look out for the Mormons.

These Mormons have the impudence of the devil. They have a mule train of ammunition a few days behind, and its conductor applied to Colonel JOHNSON for passports to go into Salt Lake City. The Colonel replied, if there was no war declared against us he neeced no such thing, and, if war existed, he should permit no one to enter the valley. Unless they find some by-way through the mountains this train will be seized in the name of the United States, and its men held in custody for trial.

A Chief of the Snake Indians was in our camp two days since. From him we learn that all the other Indians in this region are in league with the Mormons. He and his band prefer neutrality. BRIGHAM YOUNG tried to engage him, but he replied that 'When redskin fight redskin, bluecoat stand upon the hill and look on; when bluecoat fight bluecoat, redskin stand on the hill and look on; when bluecoat fight redskin, redskin turn his back—bluecoat is very great.'

Yet I think this little hand will give us valuable assistance before long.

I expect that Colonel JOHNSON will, as soon as he reaches the Territory of Utah, declare martial law, and subject all offenders to a trial by court-martial. If this is done, Judge ECKLES and his associates will have but little to do for a while.

Last night the thermometer went down to fifteen degrees above zero, but it has no effect upon the enthusiasm of the troops"

From the Washington Union.

DR. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in a letter to the Indian Bureau, dated Fort Laramie, Oct. 26, states that the troops would leave there on the evening of that day, and that he and his party would follow on the morrow. He says that they met no hostile Indians between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. A report had reached him that a portion of the Utah Indians are Mormons, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG boasts that he has several Indian tribes in his service, and ready to take up arms against the United States.

Speech of Secretary Stanton upon the Kansas Election.

From the Lecompton Squatter-Sovereign.

MR. STANTON being called for, said:

"I came here from the South with the hope that Kansas would be a Slave State. It would be very agreeable to me to find the Pro-Slavery Party, if there be such a party, in the majority. *But whether I found it so or not, I determined to sustain the majority.* The troubles of Kansas were agitating the whole country, and the Governor determined to settle them by a fair election. I said if the thing could be fairly done I should rejoice, for then our difficulties would be at an end. But while we were determined that the majority should rule, it became a perplexing question to decide which party had that majority. Obstacles were thrown in the way of a fair vote; the tax qualification was brought up and insisted on by Judge CATO, of the Supreme Court, and by Mr WISE, the Attorney-General. We set that tax and their opinions aside, and they can never be br

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—rice two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, now fully due at this port, with later news from Europe, had not been signaled at Sandy Hook up to 2 o'clock this morning.

The report of proceedings in Congress yesterday is brief, though not devoid of interest. In the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, at an early day, to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. In the House, the Speaker appointed the Committee, authorized on Wednesday, to examine into the subject of the public printing, and report reforms necessary. The Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees, and in order to afford him an opportunity to do so, the House adjourned until Monday. The Senate also adjourned until Monday.

We surrender a large portion of our space, this morning, to a full report of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS' speech, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday, also of the debate which followed between that gentleman and Senator BIGLER, of Pennsylvania.

A Delegate Convention was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 2d inst., at which the entire Territory was represented. Governor ROBINSON presided. Resolutions were adopted utterly repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, and pledging ceaseless hostility to the entire action of the Convention which framed it. The Legislatnre is asked to pass a law providing that both the Lecompton and the Topeka Constitutions may be submitted to the people, in order that they may choose between them. This is an indication that the Free-State men have faith in their ability to choose or reject, as they please. Secretary STANTON received the thanks of the Convention for convening the Legislature.

It is rumored; on the authority of the special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, that a rupture has actually taken place between the President and Colonel FORNEY, the latter having been refused admission when he called at the Executive Mansion. The statement, however, needs confirmation.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER has been reelected to the United States Senate by the Virginia Legislature.

The steamboat *Fashion*, on board which General WALKER and his fillibusters departed from Mobile bay, Nov. 13, (nearly a month ago,) has not since been heard from, and the impression is fast gaining strength that the vessel foundered in a norther which overtook her shortly after leaving port. She was a little steamer, built for river navigation, and loaded very deeply with men, provisions, armament and coal.

The Philadelphia Common Council last evening ordered the District-Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against the Board of Health of that city, for forgeries and for obtaining moneys fraudulently from the City Treasury.

The College buildings at Bethany, Brook County, Va., were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with most of the contents.

Surrogate BRADFORD yesterday rendered his decision in the famous Parish Will case, substantially in favor of the contestants of the will, the brother and two sisters of the decedent. By the decision of the Surrogate the original will, executed in 1842—which was not contested—is admitted to probate with the first codicil which grants the mansion in Union-square and the property in Wall-street to the widow. The opinion of the Surrogate is exceedingly brief but clearly stated—the pressure of official duties consequent upon the close of his term of office rendering it impossible for him to state the reasons for his judgment at greater length. The party chiefly to be benefited by this decision is Mr. DANIEL PARISH, who will be the gainer of nearly a million of dollars by it, if it should be acquiesced in by the widow. But the probability is that it will be taken up to the Court of Appeals. The costs of the suit, of both parties, are to be paid out of the estate

The last meeting of the Young Men's Republican General Committee (which is not to be continued the coming year) was held last evening at No. 659 Broadway. The proceedings were interesting. Resolutions in reference to the principles of the Republican Party and the late election were adopted.

The Democratic Councilmen of the next Board have held caucus meetings for the purpose of choosing a President, and the result is two candidates—Messrs. HASWELL and ARCULARIUS. The latter gentleman was nominated by a caucus held on Tuesday last, on the corner of Broome and Forsyth streets. The friends of Mr. HASWELL were not present and it is said they are determined upon presenting the name of Mr. HASWELL. If so, the new Board will probably find it difficult to make a choice. It is arranged, we believe, that Alderman CLANCY, President of the present Board of Aldermen, will preside over the new one.

At a recent meeting of the German Democratic Club, Dr. METALE moved the immediate expulsion of all who had not voted for Mayor WOOD at the last election. After a stormy debate, the motion was lost and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and got through a fair amount of miscellaneous business. An attempt to introduce some reforms into the management of the Fire Department was unsuccessful. The Board refused to raise the salaries in the office of the Corporation Attorney, and directed counsel to determine and report as to whether or no certain land in Twenty-first-street, upon which a pier is proposed to be built, be public or private property.

Superintendent TALLMADGE appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Police, yesterday, and stated that from 1,000 to 1,200 persons appeared at the Station-houses nightly, for lodgings, and there were not accommodations for more than about 400. The Committee decided that they would report in favor of authorizing the Commissioners to convert those portions of the Station-houses not used for prisoners into lodging rooms; and, if that were not sufficient, to hire rooms in the vicinity of the Station-houses for their use; that facilities should be granted also for washing, cleansing, and, if necessary, for feeding the lodgers.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen have decided in favor of allowing the Fourth-avenue cars to run to Forty-second-street.

A stage-driver named MICHAEL HANIGAN was knocked down about 8½ o'clock last evening, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and run over by car No. 20 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. Both of his legs were broken, and he was otherwise so injured that it was thought he could not recover. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The General Produce markets, yesterday, were more active for flour, sellers having shown more inclination to satisfy the wants of buyers, even at somewhat easier prices. The receipts were large. Wheat was in fair request, especially ordinary qualities, which were needed by shippers, at improved rates. Other kinds tended downward. Corn was dull and decidedly lower. Provisions and groceries presented no important variation. A very light business was reported in cotton at drooping rates. Freights exhibited no improvement.

PERSONAL.—Governor WALKER left this City yesterday, at 2 P. M., for Washington, *en route*, it is supposed, for Kansas.

The President and Kansas.

ELIA, in one of his essays, expresses an earnest curiosity to know, authentically and historically, who was the greatest fool that ever lived. Of the present generation he intimates his confidence that he could designate "the party:"—he was puzzled only when he attempted to carry his scrutiny into the past.

If the rumors from Washington are true, we fear that our generation will have still less difficulty in solving the problem than CHARLES LAMB encountered in his day. It is reported that President BUCHANAN has dismissed Mr. STANTON from the Kansas Secretaryship of State, for having convened the Legislature of that Territory in extraordinary session, and this, too, upon the mere telegraphic announcement of his action, without waiting to see the grounds upon which it is based. We are profoundly and studiously incredulous as to the truth of these reports. They seem to us so utterly at war with the reported prudence and caution for which the President has credit, that we shall be very reluctant to give them faith. If they prove to be true, President BUCHANAN has evinced an "alacrity in sinking" which Jack Falstaff, in his palmiest and most bloated days, might have envied.

We should like to know Mr. BUCHANAN'S objection to the meeting of the Kansas Legislature. Is there anything in that meeting *per se* at war with the Constitution of the United States? That body is chosen by the people of Kansas. It is the representative and embodiment of their sovereignty. Its acts are their acts;—and its meeting in open session is simply the means by which they can exercise that sovereignty which is their natural and inalienable right, and which was solemnly guaranteed to them by the Nebraska bill and by the Cincinnati platform upon which Mr. BUCHANAN was elected. The acting Governor STANTON, it seems, has afforded the people an opportunity of exercising their sovereign rights two or three weeks in advance of the regular period fixed by law,—and in this he has acted upon a discretion expressly conferred upon him by the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Yet *for this* he is said to have been dismissed from office by President BUCHANAN!—without waiting to see the grounds upon which his action is based;—without giving him the slightest opportunity to explain or justify the motives of his proceeding;—without any knowledge of the temper and spirit of the Kansas people;—without any information as to the intended action of the Legislature, the President makes haste to eject from office the Secretary of his own appointment, for the simple act of having called the Legislature together. If anything can surpass the folly or fatuity of such conduct, it cannot be found in the history of this Government,—not even under the Administration of General PIERCE.

The speech of Senator DOUGLAS upon this exciting subject, which will be found at length in another portion of this morning's TIMES, stands in striking contrast with this strange and fatuitous conduct of the President. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is the cornerstone of the Democratic Party. It was the only principle put prominently forward in the late canvass;—it was the only one upon which all sections of the Democratic Party were united, and it is the only principle which can keep that party from flying into fragments. Senator DOUGLAS demands that it shall be maintained,—that it shall be made the base of public action.—and that the people of Kansas shall be allowed to act upon it in the regulation of their own affairs. A small clique of Pro-Slavery fanatics in Kansas, numbering not one-half of the Democratic Party, and not one-fifth of the people of Kansas, are determined to evade and overthrow it by fraudulent voting, by false returns, by legal quibbles, and by a direct refusal to submit the Constitution to the popular vote. And in this magnanimous and high-toned endeavor they are to be supported and assisted by a President who climbed into power upon the very ladder which he is now determined to kick from under him!

As a party contest, or for its partisan consequences, we do not care a straw for the dissension which has arisen between these two leaders of the Democratic Party. It may, or may not, divide that party and aid the chances of its opponents. Upon the one side is the President with the patronage of the Government in his hands, and the tyranny of party discipline at his back. Upon the other stands a man of more marked ability, and of greater courage,—sustained by the principles of his party and backed by the moral sentiment of the whole country. We have not the slightest doubt with which side the victory will finally rest. If he persists in this insane crusade, the President is doomed to a signal and ignominious defeat. Whether with his aid, or against his efforts, the people of Kansas will be permitted to vote upon their fundamental law.

A Chance Lost.

Gen. HAMILTON, whose death by the steamboat disaster near New-Orleans we have already noticed, was about to be elected to the Senate of the United States. In another column will be found a letter written at New-Orleans, in which he proclaimed the objects which he should endeavor to accomplish, if he should become a member of either House of Congress. The leading measure which he had in view was the entire abolition of the present Tariff System and the substitution of *Direct Taxation*.

We regret exceedingly that Gen. HAMILTON did not live to carry his purposes into effect. We agree with him in thinking it very doubtful whether he would have succeeded in carrying such a measure through Congress. But he would have stirred up debate upon it and brought the whole subject strongly and vividly before the public mind. And we think it not at all unlikely that he might have started a movement which would have ended in the consummation which he considered so desirable.

The fact is, the people of the whole country are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the existing system of raising money for the expenses of the Government. Its burdens fall unequally upon the various branches of industry, and the impossibility of bringing home to each person the amount which he contributes to the public treasury, or the fact that he contributes anything at all, removes a very important check upon extravagance in the public expenditures. A direct tax, on the other hand, would be perfectly fair and equa

In its operation, and under it every individual would know precisely his own share in the burdens of the country.

The fact, too, that under such a system *three thousand million of dollars* invested at the South in slaves would contribute its constitutional proportion of *three-fifths* to the support of the Government, would probably go far towards reconciling the other sections of the country to the great and important change which Gen. HAMILTON proposed. He might have found it possible, therefore, to carry into practical effect the system which he desired, without recourse to the revolutionary measures which he contemplated.

Whether Governor HAMMOND will feel called upon to adopt this programme of the lamented statesman we are not aware. We should not regret to see the subject introduced in Congress and pressed upon public attention.

The Utah Expedition.

The fate which seems to impend over the expedition to Utah wears, in some sort, the aspect of retributive justice. It was delayed so long in Kansas, meddling in matters in which it had no business to meddle, that the Winter has caught it, while the advanced guard is still on this side the mountains. From the very outset, misfortunes seemed to attend it. Great numbers of the trained soldiers of whom it was originally composed deserted; and it set out on its march so late in the season that the grass has failed, and the snow fallen heavily, before it has made the smallest preparation for its own salvation during the cold weather. For the present it is quite clear, our main anxiety must be, not as to whether we shall within the next six months subdue BRIGHAM YOUNG, but whether we shall next Spring have a single man or officer of the old force to begin the next campaign with.

It was quite clear that all the arrangements were made, in the idea that we should enter the city of the saints without opposition, and simply use the troops as Governor CUMMING'S *posse*, for the subsequent enforcement of the laws. In short, the expedition was fitted out, as was that of the British to Turkey in the late war, as a corps of observation in the suite of a plenipotentiary. It took with it an enormous baggage train, carrying everything necessary for the troops from Kansas to Utah, and this was all very well, but the very important item of forage for the mules seems to have been lost sight of. It now turns out that in this particular the grass on the plains was wholly relied on, and if the force had only started early enough in the season, this would have served them in just as good stead, as it serves some thousands of emigrants every Summer. But the fact is that they did not start early enough, and the result is that the grass has failed, the mules are dropping off, and with them drop off, of course, the stores of every kind. The scarcer the herbage, the greater the necessity for marching in small detachments, and the natural consequence is that the Mormons are enabled to perpetrate such outrages on these small bodies with impunity, as those of which each mail now brings tidings.

It may fairly be laid down as a rule that a military force should never be employed without taking every precaution to insure its efficiency as a fighting machine. Threatening demonstrations, without being prepared to support them vigorously, are neither very dignified in those making them, nor very fair towards those whom they employ. If the Mormons are only half as great a nuisance and disgrace as all accounts represent them to be, a proper regard for our own dignity as well as for the safety of our troops would have dictated the dispatch of 6,000 men in June, instead of 2,500 in the Fall. Nobody of course doubts for a moment what the issue of this contest will be, but surely the gallant men whom we have sent to vindicate the national supremacy in the defiles of the Rocky Mountains were entitled to every guarantee against all perils, save those of actual conflict, which care and forethought could supply. There is nothing very alluring in the service, under its best aspects. The field is remote and the foe ignoble, but the authorities have aggravated its drawbacks, by placing amongst their number the chance of a dog's death.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.—Mr. Justice FINN, who now occupies a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court, has published a correspondence between Judge DUER and himself, relative to his claim to wear the ermine, and his own letter, is, we presume, intended to make the public acquainted with his side of the case. We are sorry to say we do not see that it very much improves his position. Of his technical right to the position he claims no one entertained much doubt.

The law of the matter was pretty well settled in the case of Judge DAVIES. Legally the omission of the Secretary of State to announce a vacancy is of no sort of consequence, and an election carried on without it is perfectly valid. What the public wanted to know was whether Mr. FINN'S course was one which became a gentleman and a member of the bar, whether, in short, he was not taking advantage of a miserable quibble to bring the Judiciary office into ridicule and disrepute: and these are just the points on which this enterprising young gentleman has done nothing to satisfy us. We all knew well enough that the opinion of the Judges upon his conduct would have no binding force. They are, as he says, simply "the individual views of several highly respectable gentlemen," but it seems to us that the "individual views" of such men as DUER and BOSWORTH upon a point of professional conduct, ought to be received by such men as FINN with just as much respect as if they were solemn judgments upon a real case in open court.

The second "point" in his letter, in which he informs Judge DUER that he holds office by the same tenure as his "associates:" that they are all the creatures of popular suffrage—is a very impertinent quibble, and Mr. FINN must have known it to be so when he wrote it. He is not the creature of popular suffrage. To entitle him to be so considered, the fact that a vacancy existed should have been notorious, his candidateship should have been notorious, and the whole of the electors should have had an opportunity of voting for or against him, if they thought fit. His election was a dodge wrought in the dark. To give it any moral weight, publicity was absolutely necessary, and publicity he knows perfectly well would have left him in a miserable minority, if not deterred him from entering the field at all. He is in no way qualified to be a Judge—neither in experience nor in knowledge—and to climb up to the Bench by the aid of a political trick is not simply an insult to the eminent men who are forced to sit beside him, but a fraud upon the people. He knows perfectly well with what object there were no nominations made, and he knew that if the public felt it needed a Judge in the Superior Court between this and January, it would never have placed FINN in the chair of Chief-Justice OAKLEY.

We suppose, in charity, that the young gentleman's main object is to advertise himself, but in this advertising age there are a thousand ways of making the public acquainted with his existence and his calling, without caricaturing the office of Judge. Any other freak, in which less impudence was displayed, and the consequences of which would have affected himself alone, would have served his purpose equally well. He might have walked up Broadway with his coat turned inside out, sawed a load of wood at his office door, worn a placard on his back, climbed a greased pole in the Park, or performed the great knife-catching trick on the steps of the City Hall. Mountebank dexterity is evidently his forte, but why select the Superior Court as the scene of his performances?

The Sentence of Rodgers.

We understand that a movement has been made in favor of RODGERS, the murderer of SWANSTON, and that Governor KING will be petitioned to commute his sentence. It is not our wish or intention to throw any obstacle in the way of these philanthropic efforts;—we simply desire to direct attention to certain points which should be carefully considered by those who are disposed to sign a petition for mercy, and by the Governor before he exercises his high prerogative.

The circumstances connected with the murder of SWANSTON must be still fresh in the minds of our readers, and need not be repeated. There was no street fight, in which knives were drawn and the passions of the combatants were, for the moment, inflamed. There was no insult, real or supposed—no angry words passed between the slayer and his victim. But it was a wanton, deliberate murder, committed by RODGERS upon a man who had not offended him in word or deed, and who, with his wife, was peaceably walking along one of the principal avenues of the City. The petitioners for Executive clemency in this case seek in vain for a reasonable ground upon which to rest their claims to a commutation of punishment. They are only able to urge, in the prisoner's behalf, his extreme youth, and his intoxication at the time he committed the offence—two facts that render his crime all the more terrible! About the history of this murder there is no mystery—no conflicting evidence. The criminal is one of a large class of ruffians who, night after night, prowl around our streets. They are worse than Sepoys in their brutality, and more cowardly in their method of assault. They linger at street corners waiting for their prey. They strive to provoke a fight with some harmless passer-by, and woe to that passer-by if he is not prepared to defend himself. They know no mercy; their instincts are bloodthirsty; they leave their homes in search of blood, and are only satisfied when blood has been spilt; they are outcasts from society, and at war with everything honest and true. They have made this City a shame and a disgrace to the whole Union, and the impunity with which they are permitted to perpetrate crime is thrusting us back into a state of semi-civilization in which every man looks to himself, and himself alone, for protection. This class of rowdy is composed of youths from fifteen to twenty-five. Older ruffians go about their business more cautiously, for they have learnt, by experience, that a long residence in the State Prison is attended with unpleasant consequences. The young New-York rowdy is an enemy more dangerous to society than the burglar or the robber. The latter do not murder without cause; the former murder, he cares not whom, simply for murder's sake. His weapon is ever ready to his hand. If Smith or Jones had stood in the place of SWANSTON, it would not have made the slightest difference. RODGERS was bent on stabbing some one. With all his alleged intoxication, he was never for a moment oblivious to his cruel instincts. He was not too drunk to draw his knife; he was not too drunk to resist successfully the efforts of his two friends, who tried, by personal violence, to restrain him; and he was not too drunk to select SWANSTON as his victim, and inflict a well-directed blow that was instantly fatal.

We have before expressed our conviction that all the circumstances of this murder tend to aggravate rather than palliate its enormity. It was brutal in its conception and execution, and if the youth or the drunken excesses of the criminal are to be received in extenuation of his offence, a most dangerous precedent will be established—one, we have no hesitation in saying, that will be utterly opposed to the best interests of society. It is high time that a decided warning was given to the ruffians with whom it swarms. Their special crimes are not so much robberies and burglaries as they are assaults and murders, and to stop their frequency there ought to be no other means employed than a just, impartial, and rigid execution of the law. Let that be done and it will be sufficient.

THE DECISIONS OF THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—The intimation in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy that the President had approved of all the findings by the Naval Courts of Inquiry which had been submitted to him, must create a feverish anxiety among the officers who have been examined, to know what their fate will be. But, as it is understood that no publication of the findings will be made until all the cases have been decided, it will probably be some time before the result can be known. By the action of the Naval Retiring Board the number of officers who were either furloughed, put on leave-pay or dropped, consisted of 33 Captains, 36 Commanders, 82 Lieutenants, 25 Masters, and 14 Passed Midshipmen. It is understood that nearly all the cases that have to be examined are disposed of. Though nothing positive is known of the findings of the Courts of Inquiry, it is rumored, and generally believed, that eight or ten of the dropped officers are to be restored, and that about a third of those who have been examined will be returned to the active list.

Much Ado about Nothing.

The Mobile *Register* joins the Richmond *South* in declaring that "the Democracy of the South *will never submit*" to the rejection of Kansas by Congress, because her Constitution has not been offered to the popular vote. It says:

"The Democracy of the South are convinced that the action of the Convention has been strictly and entirely regular, legal, and in accordance with the principles and the letter of the act organizing the Territory; and so believing, they will insist, *at every hazard and at every cost*, that Kansas shall be admitted upon the application she is thus regularly and legally about to make."

All this would be very intelligible if the question of *Slavery* were involved in the issue:—for we have long since learned that neither Constitutions, laws, pledges, justice, honor, good faith or anything else ever stand in the way of the Southern chivalry when any advantage can be gained for their peculiar institution. But the *Register* proceeds to concede that the Slavery question is not connected with this case at all. It says:

"Though thus legally and fully authorized to frame and put into actual execution a State government—without any restriction requiring it to submit that form of government to be subsequently voted upon by the people—it has, however, seen fit, in a spirit of fairness that should have silenced and disarmed all cavil and opposition, *to submit the most important and vital feature to the popular vote*. It has, with a full knowledge of the numerical superiority of the Free-State Party in the Territory, *submitted the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people*. It might have declined, as it was under no obligation from the nature and extent of its authority and discretion, to submit any portion of its work to the people."

Now, since the Convention acted with such needless and gratuitous magnanimity in submitting the *Slavery* question to the people, why not go a little further and submit the other questions also? Why should the South object to having other issues submitted to the same test as the one in which they are interested? Have they become all at once so intensely magnanimous, that they will dissolve the Union unless they are treated *worse* than the North?

We shall feel greatly obliged to the *Register* and the *South* if they will explain this very remarkable movement in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. What is the secret motive of their profound admiration of it? What do they expect to gain by forcing it through Congress and imposing it upon the people of Kansas? Do they hope to get Slavery into the new State after all by means of it, or is their object simply to invent and apply a new test to the fidelity of their Democratic brethren of the Northern States?

CHANGES OF A SEASON.—Last year the Democratic organs were very busy in magnifying the importance of giving the people of Kansas the absolute right to manage their own affairs. This year they are equally busy in proving that it is a matter of very little consequence whether they are allowed to do so or not. Last year they ridiculed the idea of making the fate of a Territory depend upon the fate of a few negroes. Now they are ridiculing the idea of allowing it to turn on anything else.

NOT NEAR SO BAD AS WE SEEM.—The times cannot be quite so bad as they have been represented, and the sufferings of the rich, at least, must have been somewhat exaggerated. In all the statements which have been published respecting the sale of Mr. GIHON'S splendid furniture, which was bought by Mr. BELMONT, and resold by him at auction, the original cost has been put at $40,000, and the amount which it brought at auction $10,000. The auctioneer corrects the errors in this statement by publishing the precise facts. The original cost of the furniture, according to Mr. LUDLOW, was but $30,000, and it brought $15,000 at auction on Monday. Now, this certainly evinces anything but a very distressed condition of affairs up town. A depreciation of only fifty per cent. in the sale of second-hand rosewood and satin damask is rather an encouraging symptom of the times at this season of the year. We shall not be surprised to hear that several other families sell off their fine furniture with a view to refurnishing their houses more gorgeously in the Spring.

White's Malt Manufactory.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in the columns of your paper of yesterday, (Tuesday,) in which you comment in no very mild terms on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, and the cause of the falling of a portion of the floors in my malt-house, corner of West. and Bethune streets, on the evening of the 2d inst.

You seem to think the "ambiguous verdict" a just one, and join in censuring me for not being a "professional architect" and "builder," and think that my "niggardliness" in not employing one was "the cause of the sacrifice of two human lives." And you then state the cause of the accident to be the use of hemlock, instead of pine, on account of the expense. These are your main points of attack upon me.

No more need be said about the verdict, when it is known that the six Jurymen were as "ambiguous" as their verdict. One was a dealer in "Bricks," another a "Carpenter," one a "Mason," one a "Plasterer," another a "Painter," one a "Grocer," and the other a "Bar-keeper," all "practical builders," I suppose, certainly able to judge of a man's capability, if by nothing else than his age. The verdict was not in accordance with the evidence as given before the Coroner.

As to my being a capable "architect" and "builder," the testimony and the building bear me out in saying none could have done better. I may as well state here that I have had no pecuniary embarrassment during the construction of the building. Finally, I come to your reason for the cause of the accident, viz., hemlock instead of pine. The hemlock timbers fell through, so would pine, or cast-iron, when the posts give way first. I used hemlock floor-beams and cedar posts, for reasons known to every one acquainted with the manufacture of malt, and would have had them had they cost twice as much as they did. In conclusion I would state that I am a practical and scientific malster, and have superintended the construction of malt-houses since I was sixteen years of age, and have nearly completed the largest and best-constructed malt-house in the United States. MATTHEW WHITE.

Our comments upon this case were based upon the evidence submitted to the Coroner's Jury. There was a difference of opinion among the witnesses, some charging the disaster to the use of hemlock instead of pine, for beams, and others attributing it to defective posts. We must leave the evidence, the verdict, and Mr. WHITE'S letter, to speak for themselves.

☞ The Board of Directors of the American Indian Aid Society of this City adopted a preamble and resolutions at a meeting held Dec. 3, deploring the ill-treatment which the Indians receive at the hands of the white men, ascribing the decrease in their numbers to "rum, the rifle, the revolver, and contaminations of their white aggressors," and calling upon the friends of humanity all over the country to join in a petition to Congress, requesting the enactment of laws for the preservation and elevation of the few remaining tribes of red men which still survive at the West.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S popular opera of the "Traviata" will be played here to-night with LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, &c., in the cast. It is the first time it has been played in two seasons.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 192 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of General Denver as Secretary of Kansas—District-Attorney McKeon Not Yet Removed—Expected Issue of Treasury Notes, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

General DENVER was to-day confirmed as Secretary of Kansas by a large majority. Senator DOUGLAS was absent during the vote.

The impression prevails in some circles familiar with Kansas affairs, that the Legislature, when convened, instead of repealing the law authorizing the Constitutional Convention, will pass one for the submission of the whole Constitution to the popular vote, and thus show how little it expresses the will of the people.

SLIDELL'S nominee for District-Attorney of New-Orleans is confirmed. I believe his name is THOMAS F. DUBANT.

No nomination of a successor to District-Attorney MCKEON has yet been sent to the Senate. The difficulty is to decide on a selection. There is no intention to remove BUTTERWORTH or SANDERS. The President explicitly says that he does not blame MCKEON for not voting for WOOD, but for so openly violating party discipline.

Secretary COBB will soon make a specific recommendation for the issue of Treasury notes. Sub-Treasurer CISCO is now here to advise with him on the subject. It is earnestly urged on the President to make them three per cents, in the belief that in that case they will go into circulation, while, if six per cents, they will be hoarded. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The nomination of Col. RICHARDSON as Governor of Nebraska was to-day confirmed by the Senate. This appointment implies that his position on the subject of Kansas is satisfactory to the Administration.

Gen. DENVER'S appointment as Secretary of State of Kansas, was confirmed by 29 Democratic votes to 19 Republicans against it. Mr. DOUGLAS was absent. Gen. DENVER has been telegraphed to at Boonville.

The removal of Governor WALKER is daily expected. It is stated, on high authority, that should he now move in the direction of Kansas, this assault would immediately follow.

THOMAS J. SUMNER has been appointed United States Attorney for the District of New-Orleans. His predecessor was removed on the ground that he did not use sufficient vigilance to prevent the departure of Gen. WALKER and party from that port.

Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD'S appointment to the vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench, has not been definitely acted upon by the Senate.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

It is stated quite positively that the President denied admission to Colonel FORNEY when he called on him. This is a commentary on the frailty of political friendships. Only the other day the President recommended for the United States Senatorship a man on whom he now shuts the door.

Senator DOUGLAS is denounced in very broad terms by the faithful among the Democracy for his course on the Kansas question. Still he is gaining ground fast.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance on the part of Congress of the existing contracts which provide for accurate reports of the debates of the two Houses.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. FOOT gave notice of a bill making grants of land to actual settlers.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and upon the doors being opened,

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. SMITH, of Virginia, GROW, TAYLOR of New-York, NEWELL, SAWYER of Tennessee, MORSE, and DOWDELL, the Committee authorized to be appointed to examine into the subject of the public printing, and report such reforms as they may deem advisable.

On motion of Mr BANKS, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees, and in order to afford him an opportunity to do so, when the House adjourns, it shall be till Monday next

On motion of Mr. WARREN, a Committee was ordered to be appointed to report when the new hall can be occupied.

Mr. DOWDELL offered a resolution requesting ministers of the Gospel, residing in Washington, to alternately open the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, presented petitions against the employment of chaplains by the Government, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

A debate followed, in which it was stated that several ministers of the Gospel had tendered their gratuitous services.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the distribution of books, heretofore ordered, to new members.

Mr. LETCHER, (Va.,) took occasion to say that it was the duty of the House to stop the evil of book-distribution. Some volumes are now in preparation, a single one of which will cost $200,000. Everything to be printed should be first scrutinized, especially as lately they had heard so much about plunder.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

No. 7—*Levi Morrell* vs. *John G. Myers*.—In error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—The writ of error was dismissed at the cost of plaintiff.

No. 5—Before reported.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

No. 8—*William Wynn's, executor*, vs. *R. Morris, et al.*—Submitted without argument.

No. 12—*Josiah Garland* vs. *William Wynn's, executor*.—Also submitted.

Re-election of Senator Hunter.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 10.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER was to-day reelected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, by a nearly unanimous vote.

Important from Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DELEGATE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE—THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION REPUDIATED—THE COURSE OF SECRETARY STANTON APPROVED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The *Democrat* has received letters from Kansas, to-night, containing the proceedings of the Delegates to the Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst. The entire Territory was represented. CHAS. ROBINSON was the President.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted repudiating the Lecompton Constitution; pledging ceaseless hostility to it; denouncing the elections to be held on the 21st inst. and 4th proximo; declaring that the Legislature elected on Oct. 5 shall not be suspended by any Constitution or State Government, until a fair and impartial vote be had; indorsing the Topeka Constitution, and requesting the Territorial Legislature, in their extra session, to frame an election law and submit the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions to the people—the one receiving a majority of the legal votes to become the fundamental law of the State of Kansas.

A resolution was also passed, returning thanks to

Secretary Denton for calling a special session of the Legislature.

Speeches were made by Governor Robinson, General Lane, and Messrs. Tucker, Redpath and others.

The Philadelphia Board of Health.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Our Common Council this evening ordered the District-Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against the members of the Board of Health for forgeries, and for obtaining moneys fraudulently from the City Treasury. The City Solicitor was also directed to commence a civil suit against Messrs. Kane and Schaffer, the contractors for filling Prime-street lot, for an alleged overcharge.

An ordinance abolishing the present Board of Health was considered, but its legality was questioned. A very exciting debate took place upon it.

Serious Fire at Bethany, Va.

Wheeling, Va., Thursday, Dec. 10.

At 1 o'clock this morning the College Buildings at Bethany, Brooks County, this State, were entirely destroyed by fire. All the furniture, three valuable libraries, the extensive laboratories, the chemical apparatus, and a number of very important papers were also consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Condition of the Ohio.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The weather is clear. Thermometer 35°. There are 21 feet water in the channel, and the river is rising.

Death of Colonel Paige, of Schenectady, etc.

Schenectady, Friday, Dec. 10.

Col. John Kries Paige, an officer of the United States Army in the year 1812, clerk of the Supreme Court of this State in the year 1823, and a former Mayor of Albany, died at noon to-day at his residence in this city.

The weather here is mild, and boats are moving freely in the Canal.

Death of Col. Turnbull, U. S. A.

Wilmington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Col. William Turnbull, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was found dead in his bed at a hotel this morning. He had died of disease of the heart.

Resignation of N. P. Banks as Member of Congress.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Governor elect of Massachusetts, has given notice that he will resign his seat in Congress about January 1st.

Railroad Casualty.

Zanesville, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Last night the mail train going East, on the Central Road, ran into a rock near Glencoe, smashing the engine and cars, and killing Charles E. Brown, Express Messenger for Adams & Co. No others, fortunately, were seriously injured.

Robbery of a Custom-House.

Oswego, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Custom-House in this city was entered last night by burglars, the safe blown open, and its contents, consisting of only about $500, taken. No clue to the burglars has been obtained.

Departure of the Antelope.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Antelope* sailed from this port for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Harris in the chair.

The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,556; Tiemann, 3,312.

For Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,659; Smith, 2,651; Wagner, 99.

The Eighteenth Ward (part of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District) gives Valentine 1,388; Brakeley, 1,328; Bradley, 2,365; and Smith 306.

The Board then took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The Board reassembled at 1 o'clock, when the returns from the Thirteenth Ward were taken up:

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 1,600; Tiemann, 1,679.

For Almshouse Commissioners—Dugro, 1,823; Smith, 751; Wagner, 861.

The Thirteenth Ward (part of Eighth Aldermanic District) gives McConnell 968; Adams, 945; Walker, 328; Floyd, 382; Falconer, 53.

The same Ward (part of Sixth Aldermanic District) gives Tuomey 229; Bennelt, 218; Scattering, 15.

The same Ward (part of Fourth Aldermanic District) gives Bennett 104; Lindsay, 102.

The returns for Councilmen of the Third District, Fourth Ward, were taken up and corrected. The Fourth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

The Alderman of the Seventh Ward being absent, the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Young Men's Republican Committee—Last Meeting.—The Young Men's Republican General Committee, which was organized a year ago, is not to be continued the coming year, the Central Committee not having made any provisions for its longer existence. The last meeting of the Committee was held last evening at No. 659 Broadway. After a large amount of sub-Committee business had been disposed of, two series of resolutions were offered and adopted. The first, proposed by Mr. Cosmino, declared that the Republican party is the party of progress, both moral and political, as clearly indicated by all its past history, and that the hopes of all good citizens for the overthrow of official corruption rest upon its future, and that "the appointment of men notorious as law-breakers and law-despisers,—men indicted for murder and other crimes against life and morality,—to high official stations, reflects neither the wishes of the Republican Party nor receives in any way their countenance or their support."

The second, offered by Mr. Evans, congratulated Mr. Tiemann on the victory achieved in his name of sound and honest Republicanism, which has ever guided the action of those who prefer their country's welfare to their own private aggrandizement, and pledging him a hearty support in carrying out all and every measure of reform.

In response to a resolution complimentary to himself, the Chairman, Mr. C. C. Nott, made a neat and appropriate farewell speech, after which the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

General Walker's Expedition.—On the night of the 11th of November, Gen. Walker was arrested in New-Orleans, upon the affidavit of a Custom-House officer charging him with being about to depart upon an unlawful expedition against a friendly power. The next day, the 12th, Mr. Soule appeared and gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer, and he was discharged. On the same day he left on the boat for Mobile, but by prior arrangement intercepted the little steamer *Fashion* in Mobile Bay with a large number of men on board, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and with coal sufficient to reach some point on the coast of Central America. He embarked on board of her and she sailed on or about the 13th instant, and has not since been heard from. The lapse of nearly a month since the departure of the steamer, without any tidings from her, leads to the belief that she may have foundered at sea, and all on board have perished. The *Fashion* was a small steamer of only about 300 tons, of light draft, and built for river navigation. She was not, therefore, fitted for a sea voyage, besides, she was said to be poorly built. One account also states that she was loaded so deep that a person could stand on her guards and dip up a bucket of water from alongside when she went to sea. In view of all these circumstances, experienced persons are of the opinion that the *Fashion* probably encountered a norther in the Gulf soon after sailing, and being deeply loaded foundered and went to the bottom with all on board.

☞ The New-York County Homœopathic Society have under consideration a motion to petition the next Legislature to authorize the Society to grant licenses to practitioners and confer the degree of M. D. At their meeting last Wednesday evening, at their rooms at No. 105 Fourth-avenue, E. Bayard, M. D., was elected President and E. M. Kellogg, M. D., Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Illness of General Packer.—General William F. Packer, Governor elect, while out hunting, about thirty miles north of Williamsport, ruptured a blood vessel, or strained himself in some way, which caused a hemorrhage of the lungs, and for a few days his danger was considered imminent, but we are happy to learn that he is now out of danger and able to be out of doors and receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends at the success enjoyed during the hunt. In the course of which the General shot a fine buck.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Nazarine*, Captain Smith, from Gaspe, Canada East, for New-York, was stranded on the night of Nov. 21, in Gaspe Bay. The *N.* cleared from Gaspe on the 18th November, with a cargo of fish and shingles, which it is said will be mostly saved in good condition, if the weather holds good. The vessel was built in Bangor, Me., 1852, is 245 tons burden, rated A. 2, and owned by W. W. Merriam & Co.

Ship Eva Dorathey.—A letter to Elwood Walter, dated Baltimore, Dec. 9, says:

"The Bremen ship *Eva Dorathey*, which went on shore on Saturday night last, three miles south of Cape Henry, was a new ship, on her first voyage, valued at some $40,000, owned and insured in Bremen, and consigned to Brothers Bowinger, of Baltimore. The passengers, 260 in number, arrived safely this morning in the steamer *North Carolina*. A dispatch received to-day from the beach, reports that the ship has hilged, and will probably be a total loss. A contract has been made to save her, if possible."

☞ The *Kangaroo*, hence yesterday for Liverpool, took out $169,380 in specie.

☞ The Penobscot River at Bangor, Me., which was closed by ice on Saturday, reopened on Sunday night.

Collision.—The bark *J. W. Andrews*, French, for Mobile, while attempting to get under way for sea, yesterday morning, with a pilot on board, came in contact with ship *Viking*, hence for San Francisco, which carried away the bark's foretop-gallant-mast, head of forelopmast, with topgallant-yard and rigging attached, also the mainroyal-mast. The *J. W. A.* was towed to the dock for repairs, while the *Viking* proceeded to sea, having sustained no damage.

☞ The steamship *Africa*, (Br.) Shannon, for Liverpool, owing to the dense fog on Wednesday evening, anchored in the Narrows, and proceeded to sea yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

☞ The Pilot Commissioners will petition the next Legislature to amend the law prohibiting the discharge of cinders and refuse matter from the steamboats in the neighborhood of the piers, so as to make the process against parties violating the law more stringent than it now is. Although the Commissioners have not been able to enforce the requirements of the statuts on this head, they have put a check on the careless practice of tumbling coal into the slips, which has been so prevalent in former years, and has done such great injury to the dock facilities in both rivers. A canvas is now required to be spread between the vessel and the dock while the coal is going on board, for the purpose of catching the lumps, which would otherwise fall into the water. The Commissioners also wish some more effectual provision inserted in the law to prevent the dumping of night-soil into the dock, which is a nuisance of long standing. The law requires that night-soil shall be removed from the City between 11 P. M. and 2 A. M., and some of the cart-drivers, availing themselves of the darkness, dump their noisome loads into the water, at some convenient point, instead of emptying it into the scow which is provided for carrying the filth away. This practice is detrimental to the public health, very injurious to the harbor, and ought to be stopped.

Police Intelligence.

A Naval Officer Victimized at a Gambling House—Natural Delicacy.—A feature of New-York is its "gambling hells." One cannot go up Broadway without passing by a dozen. Only the initiated, however, know their location and the "open sesame" to their interior. Once within the portals there is the fullest freedom—freedom to gaze on the magnificent furniture—freedom to banquet without cost on canvas-backs and choicest wines—and, *freedom to lose one's money.* The uninitiated find their way within, generally, through the agency of "decoy ducks," who hang about the hotels for the express purpose of "roping in" unconscious victims. A majority, of course, lose all their money; but, although the amount may be large, the whole affair is so genteelly done that they prefer to swallow the loss as graciously as possible, and satisfy themselves with having become "posted" and wiser. Hence, few complaints of losses ever reach the police authorities, which is very satisfactory to the gambling-house proprietors, and allows them to grow fat, rich and law-defiant. Occasionally there is an exception, as shown in the following instance:

A few days since a Southern gentleman, who was, or is, at the present time, an officer in the United States Navy, arrived in town and put up at the St. Nicholas. A decoy was not long in initiating himself into his good graces, and playing the agreeable by showing him the leading town eights, ending, as usual in such cases, by a visit to a gambling-house, to take a "glimpse of the tiger," as the more knowing ones phrase it. The Southern gentleman was delighted and grateful. He showed his delight by drinking freely of the costly wine set before him, and his gratitude by playing at "faro." In an hour's time he lost about $2,000. This was on Wednesday night, yesterday morning the loeing gentleman woke up with a headache, and to the consciousness that he had foolishly lost what he could ill afford to lose. He called on Superintendant Tallmadge, and, detailing the loss, wished to know if he could not regain possession of his money. The General Superintendant gave the matter into the care of Mr. Samuel Brevoort, his Special Aid, who soon succeeded in recovering the full amount lost and restoring it to its original owner. The name of the victim is withheld by Mr. Brevoort out of regard to the penitent gentleman, his family and his official position. With less obvious reason the Aid forgets to mention the location of the gambling-house and the name of its proprietor, remarking that the proprietors of gambling-houses greatly disliked to have published in the papers the fact of their ever restoring money, since, if known, it would create a terrible "run" upon them which would speedily ruin their business. They rely on the pride and "honor" of their victims for a quiet resignation to their losses, however dishonestly caused.

Stabbing in the Fourth Ward.—Wednesday afternoon some of the occupants of the tenaot-house No. 92 James-street got into a squabble, during which James Hanley was severely beaten and stabbed. Gustavus Prendergrast, Mary his wife and Catharine Perchley were arrested, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital. The arrested parties were locked up in the Tombs by Justice Connolly to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Hanley.

The Shooting Affair in the Eleventh Ward.—Mr. Herdeman and his wife, who were badly beaten Wednesday night by Luke Wisely and Phillip McGuire, yesterday preferred a formal complaint before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court. The Justice locked the assailants up to answer in default of $800 bail each.

A Precocious Youth.—A boy, 14 years of age, giving his name as James W. Garrelty, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Tenth Ward, having in his possession a six-barreled revolver and a bowie-knife. Each barrel of the revolver was heavily loaded. The boy said he got the articles to defend himself against boys who had threatened to "lick him." Justice Wood locked the young desperado up to keep him out of harm's way.

Deaths and Casualties.

Sudden Death at the People's Bathing Establishment.—An unknown man who has been in the habit for some time of taking vapor baths at the People's Bathing establishment, No. 141 Mott-street, yesterday afternoon took ill while bathing and soon died.

Fatal Fall.—John A. Wilkins, grocer, at No. 62 Reade-street, while ascending a flight of stairs yesterday morning, with a basket of coal, stumbled and fell, seriously injuring himself. He died in the afternoon, and an Inquest will be held on the body today.

Fall through a Hatchway.—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Gibson, a clerk in the store No. 25 Park-row, fell through the hatchway from the fifth story to the basement, fracturing his skull and injuring him internally. He was carried to the Hospital, but his recovery is doubtful.

Another Fall.—A German plasterer, whose name is unknown, fell yesterday afternoon from the roof of the building No. 17 Chatham-street, to the second floor, and was seriously injured. He was taken up insensible and sent to the City Hospital.

☞ The 6th Regiment New-York State Militia and the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers are each about to don new uniforms. That of the Volunteers will be similar to the dress of the Scott Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lecture.—Horace Greeley lectures this evening at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, upon "Poets and Poetry." Admission 15 cents.

The Shooting Case on Staten Island.—When the shot was fired which accidentally killed the boy who was shot on Staten Island, on Thanksgiving day, the target stood in the garden of Mr. Thomas Cutler, Jr., who was himself shooting at it with the boys. Only a board fence intervened between the target and a public thoroughfare, and the shots fell amongst several persons in the neighborhood. Mrs. Cutler, the mother of the boy shot, applied to a Justice at Northfield, for a summons against Mr. Cutler, but the official declined to act in the matter. She then applied to Dr. Watson, Justice of the Peace residing near the Four Corners, who immediately granted a summons. Mr. Cutler, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Loy C. Clark, appeared before Justice Watson, and denied his jurisdiction, &c. The Justice, however, fully administered the law, and in consequence of some language employed by the defendant, promptly threatened to commit him for contempt unless it was retracted. The result was that Mr. Cutler proposed a compromise to the mother of the youth, paying the physician's expenses and $150 for compensation.

☞ The Rochester *American* has ceased to exist. Its establishment is merged in that of the Rochester *Democrat*, which becomes henceforth exclusively a morning paper, holding its old Republican principles.

Incipient Mutiny in the Democratic Camp—Deserters to be Shot.

From the Washington Union.

The Dred Scott Decision Repudiated.

"Will the *Times* answer us? 'Does the Constitution carry Slavery anywhere?' That is more patent to this case than the 'words of any decision.'"—*Journal.*

"No Slavery exists in several of the States *under* the Constitution. Other States and Territories may, under the Constitution, establish Slavery, but Slavery exists nowhere, nor is it carried anywhere, *by virtue or operation* of the Constitution."

We clip the above paragraph from the Chicago *Times* to indicate the danger into which some of our friends are drifting by abandoning the Democratic position of the administration upon popular sovereignty. A few months ago, and the inaugural of President Buchanan, followed as it was by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was hailed with one acclaim from one end of this Union to the other *as embodying the doctrine of the Democratic party on the Slavery question.* It was the first time in the history of the agitation of the question where and when this North and the South stood upon a common platform, rendered impregnable from the fact that it had received the sanction of the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary departments of the Government.

It seems, however, that when the practical operation of the principle is brought before the country, either from timidity or some other cause, some few are disposed to hesitate; the result of which is seen in *the total abandonment of a principle which we supposed and had hoped no Democrat would ever deny.* How inconsistent is the position of the *Times* with the deserved compliments that every Democratic journal in the Union paid to President Buchanan's letter to the clergymen of Connecticut! These reflections are given more in sorrow than anger, for as certain as the sun shines *the repudiation of the doctrine to which we have referred will land the dissenters in the ranks of the opposition.* Our only security as a political organization is to maintain the principles of the party *at all and every hazard*, whether the working of the same offends the prejudices of this or that section. Having vindicated our principles fearlessly and boldly, we need have no fears as to the verdict of the people.

Test of Fire-Arms at the Washington Arsenal.

From the Washington Union of Thursday.

The Secretary of War, members of the British, French, and Austrian Legations, officers of the Army and Navy, with many distinguished civilians, were present yesterday, by appointment, at the Washington Arsenal, to witness experimental tests of inventions of great importance.

A patent train-fuse, invented by Gomez and Mills, appeared to possess all the advantages of the galvanic battery in velocity of ignition, while, as it is not detonating, it cannot be exploded by any chance blow. Cannon were fired with it almost quicker than thought, at a long distance, and it was fired thirty yards under water.

Hall's improved rocket was also satisfactorily tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage, and struck with remarkable accuracy at a distance of 950 yards. They gave the greatest satisfaction.

The great feature of the exhibition, however, was the test of the breech-loading rifle of Mr. Morris, of Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possessing many points of novelty and of excellence. The mechanism by which the breech of the gun is opened for loading is simple, yet strong and secure. The charge is contained in small metallic cartridges, which have at one extremity a conical-pointed, hollow ball; then comes the very small amount of powder required; and at the other extremity is the percussion-cap.

These cartridges can be easily loaded, are waterproof, and can be used for a long time. The piece is loaded and fired in four motions, viz.: the first opens the breech, withdraws the shell of the last cartridge fired and cocks the piece; at the second motion the loaded cartridge is inserted; the third motion closes the breech; and at the fourth motion the cock can be let down, or the piece fired. After the most severe tests there was no evidence of the escape of the charge or of any gas, except at the muzzle of the piece.

The accuracy with which this rifle can be fired is truly astonishing, and was conclusively proved. The Secretary of War used one with great effect, hitting a mark at eight hundred and fifty yards' distance, and other gentlemen gave equally satisfactory proofs of the excellency and the accuracy of this wonderful weapon. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired was also perfectly demonstrated, and the utility of the weapon was more fully shown by placing it under water, letting it remain there, and then firing it. It was also placed under water when loaded and then fired, neither did the admixture of sand with the water clog the movement of the lock. Nothing can be more perfect than its operation, or more accurate than its aim, and it received the highest praise from the many distinguished and qualified judges present.

Lafayette and Washington.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to Gen. Washington, the original of which is in Washington. The superscription is in these words: "His Excellency General Washington, Mount Vernon, Virginia;" and its date is furnished by the following indorsement on its back in Washington's handwriting: "From the Marquis De la Fayette, August, 1784."

Philadelphia, Tuesday Evening.

My Dear General: I have already had the pleasure to acquaint you with my arrival in America, and am endeavoring to reach Mount Vernon as soon as possible. My first plan was only to stay here two days, but the affectionate reception I have met with in this city, and the returning some compliments to the Assembly, render it necessary for me to stay one day longer. On Friday I will be at the head of Elk, the next day at Baltimore, and by Sunday or Monday I hope at last to be blessed with a sight of my dear General. There is no rest for me until I go to Mount Vernon. I long for the pleasure to embrace you, my dear General, and the happiness of being once more with you will be so great that no words can ever express it. In a few days I'll be at Mount Vernon, and I do already feel delighted with so charming a prospect. My best respects wait upon Mrs. Washington, and not long after you receive this I shall tell you myself how respectfully and affectionately I have the honor to be, my dear General.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

LAFAYETTE.

In case your affairs call you to the Springs, I beg leave either to go there after you, or to accompany you in your journey.

Shocking Murder in Baltimore.—About 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, a young colored man Leven Lake Lee was shot and killed at the public house of Alexander Farrell, on Little Hughes, between Light and Charles streets. Lee, who boarded at No. 6 Barnum's-court, close by, had gone into the house at the hour named, as was his custom, for the purpose of getting his supper. He had finished his meal, and was about paying for the same, when the door was stealthily opened by some persons on the outside and pushed slightly ajar. Lee retreated toward a door which led into the yard, whilst a companion of his, named Noah King, jumped behind the door, which was suddenly opened wide, and a party of white men rushed past in a stooping posture and disguised by their clothing. One with a revolver in his hand instantly pulled a slouch hat over his face, and drawing his coat around his person, aimed his pistol at Lee, who had reached the door; he pulled the trigger and the cap only exploded; a second barrel was discharged, the ball striking him in the back of the head. Lee fell in the yard and never spoke, dying in a moment after receiving the wound. The assassin then retreated, and the gang hastily left the scene together. Information of the murder was dispatched to Captain Woods, of the Southern District Night Police, and, in about one hour after the shooting, Sergeants Rosenberry and Crocon, with Officers Shanes and Hause, effected the arrest of three suspected persons, named Augustus Ford, Stephen Cropper and John Meadstaff. On the person of one of the party a pistol was found, with the cap on the nipple of one barrel exploded, and another barrel empty.—*Baltimore Sun, Thursday.*

The English Opium Eater.—Late letters from one of the members of De Quincey's family, speak of the great writer as being in perfect health and seemingly a much younger man than he appeared forty years ago. He is at present residing in Edinburg, on a visit. He has two sons in the army, one daughter married to an officer in India, another married to a gentleman in Ireland, and the third and youngest, is the housekeeper at the cottage at Lasswade. The "old man eloquent" is now between seventy and eighty, and still uses opium as in former days.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 12.

I.—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S FIRST MESSAGE—Entire.

II.—ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS—War, Navy, Post-Office, &c., &c.

III.—STRIKE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

IV.—EDITORIALS—The Mess. —England and Europe—The Treasury Report—Our Spare Produce—Causes of the Late Panic—Tuckerman the Mail-robber.

V.—OPENING OF CONGRESS—Judge Douglas' Speech on Kansas and the Message.

VI—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Eight Copies, one year, for 12
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All letters must be addressed to the Proprietors of the Weekly Times, No. 149 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS B. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No 497 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c and 50c. each.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waopun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

Comrey—Halsey.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. A. A. Wood, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Mr. Charles G. Corley to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Wm. A. Halsey.

Donohue—Brady.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Charles Donohue and Lucy H. Brady, daughter of Andrew Brady, Esq., all of this City.

Reeter—Asten.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. W. S. Katt, A. P. Reeter to Ellen Y. Asten, daughter of Wm. Asten, all of Brooklyn.

Farrington—Russell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9 by Rev. S. A. Baker, John M. Farrington, Esq., of New-York City, and Miss Sarah Ann Russell, of Brooklyn.

Swift—Bates.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Wm. Swift, M. D., of Brooklyn, to Nellie M., daughter of Levi Bates, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

Groesbeck.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, David W. Groesbeck of Albany, eldest brother of the late William W. Groesbeck, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the North Dutch Church, in the city of Albany, on Friday, Dec. 11, at noon. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Vanderbilt.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, Catharine Vanderbilt, relict of the late John C. Vanderbilt, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 108 West 16th-st. The remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery for interment.

Gallagher.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, James Saunders Gallagher, in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Baltimore and Louisville papers please copy.

Hicks.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, Mrs. Mary Hicks, wife of John Hicks, aged 52 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 42 Marion-st., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Rainsford.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Miss Catharine Rainsford, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to the funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, at 9½ o'clock, on Saturday morning. The steamboat leaves New-York at 8½ A. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

Selleck.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Silas Ely, infant son of Wm. W. and Susan M. Selleck, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11.

☞ Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Lyons, Iowa, papers please copy.

Ferris.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, of consumption, Mr. George L. Ferris, aged 30 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father Nathaniel Ferris, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 18 Pike-st.

Lambert.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, Elizabeth A., wife of Edward A. Lambert, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Clinton-av., corner of Gates av.

Lalor.—At Utica, Oneida, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, of disease of the heart, Richard William Lalor, aged 33 years.

Bolton.—At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Rev. Robert Bolton, of Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 69 years.

Hardenbergh.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Lewis D. Hardenbergh, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Morris-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, without further invitation.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

ANOTHER CHANCE.
We will open TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:
200 sets Gilt Band French China Tea Ware, at..... $6 45
100 sets Gilt and Colored French China Tea Ware, at. 10 25
30 sets Gilt Band Dinner Ware, at 42 00
20 sets Gilt and Colored Dinner Ware, at 45 00
20 sets Extra Rich Gilt and Colored Dinner Ware, at. 75 00
The Tea Sets contain
44 PIECES.
The Dinner Sets contain
150 PIECES.
And all are offered at about fifty cents on the dollar.
They will be displayed on the floor of our chandelier room, second story. Our entire stock of Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-Plated Ware at equally inviting prices.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen..... $1 25
Silver-Plated Table Spoons, the dozen..... 3 50
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen..... 3 75
Silver-Plated Castors, six cut Bottles..... 4 50
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces..... 19 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns..... 10 00
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANC CASSIMERES,
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, PARTLY FOR the aid of fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly for the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, will open at CLINTON HALL, Mercantile Library building, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, day and evening. A great variety of useful articles, suitable for housekeepers and for holiday gifts, many of which cannot be found elsewhere, will be offered.

TO RENT—AS MAY BE REQUIRED—FROM THE 1st of January to the 15th of March, The new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 15th-st. and Broadway. Inquire of T. S. CUMMINGS, No. 58 East 13th-st.

A GORGEOUS AND TASTEFUL GIFT-BOOK.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Selected and edited by
REV. ROBERT ARIS WILMOT.
With English and American additions, arranged by
EVERT A. DUYCKINCK,
Editor of "Cyclopedia of American Literature."
Comprising selections from the following authors:
James Beattie—William Cooper—William Hayley—James Hurdis—Charlotte Smith—Anna Seward—Erasmus Darwin—William Crowe—Thomas Percy—George Crabbe—Mary Tighe—Ann Radcliffe—Anna Letitia Barbauld—Hannah More—W. Lisle Bowles—Samuel Rogers—Amelia Opie—William Spencer—Lord Byron—Percy Bysshe Shelley—John Keats—Samuel Taylor Coleridge—William Wordsworth—Charles Lamb—Henry Kirke White—Washington Allston—Richard Henry Dana—Samuel Woodworth—Walter Scott—Thomas Campbell—Richard Henry Wilde—James Montgomery—Joanna Baillie—James Grahame—Robert Bloomfield—Ebenezer Elliot—Thomas Moore—Charles Wolfe—Allan Cunningham—Sidney Walker—James Hogg—Charles Sprague—Felicia Hemans—Mary Russell Mitford—Lydia Huntley Sigourney—Reginald Heber—Robert Southey—Caroline Bowles (Mrs. Southey)—John Leyden—John Clare—John C. G. Brainard—Edward Coate Pinkney—Clement C. Moore—Bernard Barton—William Rotheby—William Cullen Bryant—Joseph Rodman Drake—Fitz Greene Halleck—Horace Smith—George Darley—Winthrop Mackworth Praed—Thomas Hood—Thomas Pringle—Walter Savage Landor—Joseph Blanco White—John Keble—Henry Hart Milman—Leigh Hunt—George Croly—Samuel Ferguson—John Monirie—Thomas Babington Macaulay—William Motherwell—Henry Taylor—David Macbeth—Moir—Richard Chenevix Trench—Ralph Waldo Emerson—Charles Fenno Hoffman—George P. Morris—Ralph Hoyt—William Gilmore Simms—Nathaniel Parker Willis—Henry Alford—William Makepeace Thackeray—Alfred Tennyson—Philip Pendleton Cooke—John Greenleaf Whittier—Edgar Allan Poe—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—Henry Theodore Tuckerman—Oliver Wendell Holmes—Alfred B Street—Robert Browning—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Charles Kingsley—William Edmonstone Aytoun—Thomas Davis—Edward Bulwer Lytton—Bryan Waller Proctor—Edwin Atherstone—Mary Howitt—Matthew Arnold—W. C. Bennett—Alexander Smith—Philip James Bailey—Sheridan Knowles—Gerald Massey—William Allingham—Charles Mackay—Frances Brown—Thomas William Parsons—James Russell Lowell—Maria Lowell—Thomas Buchanan Read—Bayard Taylor—Richard Henry Stoddard—William Allen Butler—Alice Carey.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WITH 132 ENGRAVINGS.
From Designs by the following Eminent Artists:
Birket Foster—W. Harvey—Harrison Weir—F. O. C. Darley—A. Hoppin—J. Gilbert—J. H. Hill—J. E. Millais—D. Maclise—W. Mulready—C.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY LOSSES IN INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Nonconformist*, a journal published in London, gives the particulars of the losses incurred by various Christian missions in Upper-India. From his statement it appears that the Americans have been compelled to bear their proportion of suffering. Four of our clergymen were massacred. Their names are already known, but we republish them as follows:

Rev. J. E. FREEMAN, Futtehhgur, American Presbyterian Mission.
Rev. D. E. CAMPBELL, Futtehhgur, American Presbyterian Mission.
Rev. A. O. JOHNSON, Futtehhgur, American Presbyterian Mission.
Rev. R. MACMULLIN, Futtehhgur, American Presbyterian Mission.

The wives of these missionaries, with two of Mrs. CAMPBELL'S children, were also among the killed.

The same correspondent enumerates the property losses which the Christian missions have sustained in consequence of the Sepoy outbreak. The total amounts to some $151,000; of which the English Church Missionary Society loses $160,000, and the American Presbyterian Mission, $172,500. The following list comprises the American losses in detail:

ALLAHABAD.—American Presbyterian Mission: Two large missionaries' bungalows plundered and burnt; Mr. GWEN'S Biblical library, worth £1,000, destroyed; church and English school injured; native chapel burnt; Mission press burnt, with paper, stock in hand, works in hand, and bookstore; presses broken, types turned into bullets, type-foundry plundered; two Christian villages burnt. Loss $65,000.

FUTTEHPORE.—American Presbyterian Mission: Missionary's bungalow, church, village and schools burnt and destroyed. Loss, $4,000.

BANDA.—American Presbyterian Mission: Schoolhouse and teacher's bungalow destroyed. Loss, $1,000.

FUTTEHGUR.—American Presbyterian Mission. Four missionaries' bungalows, three catechists' bungalows; girls and boys' boarding-schools, large Christian village, tent factory, with carpenter's shop, looms for weaving cloth and carpets, tent and store-house, all plundered, burnt, and utterly destroyed; church (one of the prettiest in Upper India) much injured. Loss, $20,000.

MYNPOORIE.—American Presbyterian Mission: Bungalow, church and school burnt. Loss, $2,000.

AGRA.—American Presbyterian Mission: Four bungalows plundered and burnt, including two schools and four English children; English church injured. Loss, $9,000.

LODHIANAH.—American Presbyterian Mission: two bungalows, English school, church, boarding-schools, press, with presses, type foundry, paper store, bookstore, all plundered, broken and burned. Loss, $20,000.

JULLUNDER.—American Presbyterian Mission: bungalow and school destroyed. Loss $1,500.

BAREILLY.—American Episcopal Methodist: bungalow and very valuable library burned. Loss $2,000.

These examples of suffering are only a few out of thousands; but they come home to us and give us some idea of what the European and American residents in India must have endured at the hands of the mutinous Sepoys—blood-thirsty and relentless as their native tigers.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch's Resignation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

To the Tremont-street Baptist Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: I herewith announce to you my resignation of the pastorate of the Tremont-street Baptist Church. I give you an early notice, so that you will have ample time and a good opportunity to secure the services of my successor.

It is needless for me to assure you that nothing in the church or my relations to it leads me to this step. Seldom, I believe, has a pastorate been more pleasant, or the relations between pastor and people more harmonious; and never, I know, did a pastor leave with more agreeable remembrance of those with whom he has labored. In leaving you I leave a church as earnest, as faithful, as true to its pastor, as any church with which I have ever been acquainted. And I have the satisfaction of retiring with the consciousness that, so far as I know, not one unkind or disagreeable feeling exists between myself and any member of this church.

Motives of another kind—motives long and patiently, and I hope prayerfully, considered—lead me to this step. It would be useless in this communication for me to undertake an explanation of them to you, although at a proper time I shall be happy to explain them more fully to any who may wish to know.

I do not resign the pastorate of this church for the acceptance of another. It is a position which I shall not immediately assume again. I do not renounce my *profession*; but, for the present, I renounce the *pastoral* office, and devote a part of my energies to another calling.

I can call God to witness, that I entered upon my ministerial career honestly, and have pursued my work conscientiously. Its results are with Him before whom every action must pass in solemn review, and to whom we are personally accountable. To Him I can appeal for the rectitude of my designs, although I may err in the correctness of my conclusions. My position at the present time in the ministry, although eminently happy and prosperous in my own society, is not, from influences over which I have no control, easy, independent, or, in the widest sense, useful; and I as honestly retire from it, as I entered upon it. This conclusion is the matured deliberation of months of anxious thought, and is final.

Suffer here a word of counsel. You have now a united church; a secured house of worship; a comfortable income; a large, and, for the most part, in my opinion, consolidated congregation. Your condition, with God's blessing, contrasts widely and favorably, we shall all agree, with what it was when I assumed your pastoral care. Such then, is no position to yield; such is no time for discouragement. Your cause depends on no man. Man may fall, but God lives. The creature may fail, nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his.

I need not add that when I part from you I shall do it with grief, and that wherever in the future my lot may be cast, and in whatever different scenes of action I may engage, I shall always hold your kindness and fidelity in grateful remembrance.

Wishing you, as I believe you will have, continued prosperity, and commending you to God, and to the word of grace, which is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance among the sanctified, I am, your affectionate pastor,

I. S. KALLOCH.

Miscellaneous Items.

An attempt at murder and suicide occurred at Milan, Mich., on the 29th ult. G. L. Southwick, from Meadville, Penn., had been engaged to a young lady, Lanra A. Evans, of the former place. A few days since he came to Milan, to endeavor to induce the young lady to marry him, which she refused to do. He left for home but only went as far as Dexter, when he returned again to Milan. Sunday morning he entered the young lady's room, and endeavored with a razor to cut her throat while she was in bed. She partly warded off the blow and escaped. Her screams arou-ed those in the house who rushed into the room, and found him under the bed endeavoring to cut his own throat. He was immediately taken into custody. Miss E. was severely, although not mortally injured.

On the 16th ult., three children of Joseph Brotte, a French Canadian, who recently settled upon new land in the town of Willow Creek, Michigan, went from their father's house into the woods, to search for winter-greens, and lost their way. They were in the forest two nights and one day, before they were traced and found. One of them was a boy of four, and the other two girls. They got into an old shanty in the woods, where the boy lay down exhausted and speechless, his sisters composing his limbs, supposing him to be dead. He was revived partially, but died soon after reaching home.

A sad accident occured at Weston, Mo., on the 26th ult. The boilers in one of Mr. ERASMUS PERRY'S saw mills exploded, causing a shock which was sensibly felt all over the city. When the crowd reached the scene, the body of Mr. PERRY was found horribly mangled lying under part of an engine, his negro boy was discovered with a part of the boiler fifty yards distant from the mill, with his heart lying on the ground; the engineer, a German, was badly scalded, and died in a few hours; and a negro belonging to the estate of PHINEAS SKINNER, and one to Mr. WOODS, of Clay County, were badly scalded.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Caseyville, Ky., on Friday night. A man by the name of Hall, who parted from his wife not long since, and who killed a man a few weeks ago in an encounter, met Dr. Taylor in the streets and shot him, and, as the Doctor fled, pursued him into a store, and there stabbed him twice in the breast, and finished the diabolical deed by cutting his throat and severing the jugular vein. Hall then escaped to his own house, barricaded the doors, armed himself, and defied the authorities to take him. The two terrible homicides attempted by Hall were prompted by jealousy.

A man named Peter McCaffrey, made an attempt to murder his wife and sister with a razor, in Baltimore, recently. He was intoxicated at the time, and had quarreled with his wife. In order to settle it, he attempted to kill her with his razor, and his sister, Jane McCourt, ran between them and caught the blow upon the left cheek, causing a gash two or three inches in length, and another about an inch and a-half long in the neck, nearly severing the carotid artery. His wife also received a wound upon the head.

Thomas Robinson committed suicide by taking arsenic, at Paterson, on Sunday week. He is supposed to have come from Belleville, and on visiting New-York on Thursday last, was beaten and robbed of his money.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Senators Butler, Cheves and Hamilton.

The *Republic*, a journal for firemen, has been started in a neat way at Boston.

MURDER IN WHEELING, VA.—The vicinity of Wheeling appears now to be the resort of some desperate characters. It is but a short time since we recorded the circumstances of the murder of a girl near Sunfish, as we found it in the Wheeling papers. Another bloody deed was perpetrated in the same neighborhood on Tuesday evening last. At that time, as we learn from the *Intelligencer* of Saturday, the body of an old man named GEORGE MOORE was found in a field near his residence, on Fish Creek, horribly disfigured. The murderous instruments, an axe and a hatchet, were lying, blood-stained, by the side of the corpse. A man named ISAAC POWELL is charged with the commission of the shocking deed.

It appears that the old man was quite eccentric, living alone and devoting his whole care and attention to the raising of poultry. POWELL, who is an idle worthless creature, was probably robbing MOORE'S henroost, and being caught, killed the old man to prevent the exposure of the offence. POWELL has been arrested and looged in jail at Moundsville, Va. He denies all knowledge of the murder. His statements, however, in regard to his whereabouts on that evening were made in a hesitating and contradictory manner. The feeling in the community, as well as the circumstantial evidence, is strongly against the accused. He is represented as a dissipated, worthless, idle fellow. He was known and feared in the community as a daring and desperate fellow, fully capable of perpetrating such a deed as the one with which he is charged.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF HEALTH SWINDLER.—An exculpatory card from ROBERT LINDSAY, one of the Philadelphia Board of Health, appears in the papers, to defend that gentleman's reputation from the charges of dishonesty lately preferred against the members of the Board generally. He distinctly denies that he has ever been in the habit of partaking of refreshments at the expense of the city, and adds:

"My connection with the Board placed me in a position of extreme embarrassment, not in reference to any doubt as to what was my duty, but from the difficulty of not being able to have all the business of the office brought before the Board, so that all the members should have an opportunity of examining and passing upon it. No report of the receipts by the Clerk of the Board has yet been made, to my knowledge."

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Pettis County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK CORNER-store and dwelling, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, the most handsomely fitted up in the City; offered at a bargain; going to California; very little money required, or none if secured. Apply at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,540 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED—Beautifully situated on Passaic River, at North Belleville, N. J.; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, with stable, chicken-house, ice-house, &c., on a lawn of two acres, on which are all varieties of fruit and forest trees. Apply at No. 335 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is entirely new, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, No. 421 Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, BE-tween 4th and 6th avs., from Jan 1 to May 1. Address, with description and terms, Box 368, Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE SUBSCRIber offers at private sale the farm whereon he now resides, situated on the road leading from Cross Roads to Rhoad Hall. The farm is within two miles of Dean's Pond station. He will dispose of the property on reasonable terms. The farm contains 86 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with a large two-story house and kitchen and barn and other out-buildings, all new; abundance of all kinds of fruit. South Brunswick township, Middlesex County, N. J. STEPHEN FORD.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BANKING FIRM, WELL LOCATED IN Wall-st., wish to increase their capital by the addition of one or more special partners, who would invest not less than $50,000 each.
They believe the coming season to offer a very favorable opening for a first-class house in this business, and that with the acquaintances and connections they have formed, they could make it a very desirable investment for capitalists.
They are free from embarrassment, and will furnish the most perfectly satisfactory references.
Address BANKERS, *Times* Office.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—STOCK for sale, and large basement store to let, of an old-established wooden-ware, house-furnishing and toy store, in one of the best business locations in the City. Rent low. Inquire at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

$100,000 WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a good class of Railroad securities, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 3,017 Post-Office.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS-AT-LAW AND NEXT OF KIN.—The subscriber having recently returned from England, is prepared to furnish reliable information in relation to next of kin, heirs at-law, unclaimed dividends and Government securities, also, as to claims to property whose names have been published for the last hundred years, and many names which have never been published. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York; or address the subscriber, as above, or at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY SMITH.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, is desirous of forming an engagement as governess, in a private family who resides in this City or its vicinity, to teach the English branches, with French and music, or as teacher in a young ladies' seminary. The best references given and required. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 11 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address C S., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR. CHARRIAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 49 WALL-ST., AND NO. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 9, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a Banking Commission business, for the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, domestic and foreign exchange, and for the negotiation of commercial paper.
A. MORSE,
W. P. TALBOYS.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 to 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUpons due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

A. U. GABAUDAN, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE, offers a choice selection of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, &c., of recent importations, at greatly reduced prices, for cash.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec 11, at 8.
NOTICE.—This morning, at 9 precisely, commences the sale of the $1 reserved seats, and of the remaining $1 50 seats.
First night of Verdi's favorite opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given in complete style, with military band, and entirely new and magnificent dresses, uniform with those used at Her Majesty's Theatre in London.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great *rôle* of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
the new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. SEEUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store No. 20 Wall-st.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) German Opera.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
in German Opera,
in connection with
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
in Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
with entirely new dresses

LA TRAVIATA—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.
NOTICE.—This morning, at 9 precisely, commences the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

VERDI'S TRAVIATA—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.
NOTICE.—This morning, at 9 precisely, commences the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 12, at 8.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA,
in connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
first night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and expressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.
The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,
NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA
can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing
CARL FORMES
in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. SEEUSING'S and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
On Friday will be sold only the $1 50 seats
On Saturday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
GREAT COMIC NIGHT—THREE COMIC PIECES.
GABRIEL IN TWO COMIC CHARACTERS.
ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL.
Comic Pantomime—THE MILLINERS.
Comic Pantomime—ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
Comic Pantomime—MEDINA.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile afternoon performance. NICODEMUS. Evolutions on the TIGHT ROPE, and JOCKO, the Ape.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of the SEA OF ICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1857,
(and every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Orgaita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barbee, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Reynlde Lascours, Captain of the Uranie.....Mr. Wheatleigh
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge
Seats in the Family Circle (equal to any in the Theatre in point of comfort and view of the stage) only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE
FRIDAY—The last time positively of
DOMBEY AND SON,
with the great cast of first-class talent, unequaled on the stage, and played to a crowded house last Tuesday, with great applause.
Broeghan in his original parts, Jack Bamboy and Joe Bagstock. Burton in his original part of Captain Cuttle. Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Setchell, &c., and Mr. Rogers in his new farce of CRINOLINE.
VANITY FAIR, last time, to-morrow night

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA, OR, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed with
KAMEL THE SCOUT.
To conclude with the farce of the
THREE SHAWS!
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE—GRAND REOPENING.—The manager has to announce that the requisite alterations in the stage department having been completed, the house will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 14, for equestrian hippodramatic and zoological performances. The manager has engaged a full equestrian company, which includes many celebrated artists in every department who have also been of the very essence of VAN AMBURGH, the world renowned King of beasts, who will present his splendid collect on of trained animals. It is confidently expected that this exhibition will supply a void long felt in this City by presenting a select drawing-room entertainment, combining all the interesting features of the Hippodrome, the Cirque Imperatrice, the Jardin des Plantes of Paris and the famous Astley's Amphitheatre of London, and blending harmless amusement with instruction in some of the most beautiful departments of the natural sciences. Particulars in future advertisements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME and you who are healthy grin at the tame and witness the new side-disturbing mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repealed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already cudgeled by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE and CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, 12½ cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association.
THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.
An unpublished tale in verse, will be recited by
THE AUTHOR,
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the principal bookstores and at the door.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College (in 14th-st., near the Academy of Music) beginning at 8 o'clock. On MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., she will read Othello.
The evening readings of the Course will be on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's Bookstores, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union St. Denis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, and the Astor House; also, from C. W. Polmin, Janitor of the College.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER R. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 36 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M, and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. H. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.
The cattle and poultry for exhibition will be received at the 40th-st. entrance to the Palace on Saturday, Dec. 12, and Monday, Dec. 14.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH, TO-DAY:
PARTON'S LIFE OF BURR.
LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
BY J. PARTON.
One volume, 700 pages, crown octavo. Illustrated by engravings on steel and wood.
Price $1 75.
"Parton's Life of Burr" is in every respect an original and peculiar work, of absorbing interest, and possessing claims in this volume. "The story of Aaron Burr's strange eventful life is told for the first time, and is derived in great part from the personal reminiscences of his surviving friends, connections and acquaintances."
The peculiar romantic and eventful life of Aaron Burr has afforded material for one of the most interesting and fascinating biographies ever written, while incidentally to the subject the rise and progress to power of the great Democratic Party of the United States is fully recorded.
The volume is printed on superfine paper, and illustrated with portraits, on steel, of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, and several wood engravings.
Price $1 75.
ALSO READY TO DAY:
COUSIN WILLIAM. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
GEWAISE SKINNER. By THEODORE HOOK. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Being volumes 4 and 5 of "Mason's Library of Standard Tales;" Harriet and Sophia Lee's "Canterbury Tales," price $2 75 forming the first three volumes
In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the
NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
32mo, cloth. Price 25 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

COMPETITION DEFIED.
THE ONLY LADY'S BOOK IN AMERICA—THE QUEEN OF THE MONTHLIES.
GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1858,
SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS AND ABLE AUTHORS.
"Family Prayer," a superb line engraving; "Home and Abroad," a title on steel; "Fashions in Difficulties," "Fashions in Comfort"—Two beautifully-colored plates, THE AMERICAN CUSHION, printed in gold and colors.
TWELVE PAGES OF EMBROIDERY, &c., printed in blue.
MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path," has a story in this number. Mrs. HAVEN commences "Margaret's Home" in this number. The author of "The Tallow Family in America" begins one of her quaint articles in January number.
There are in the January number 46 engravings especially for ladies, 60 contributions, and in all 100 pages.
Look at the January number at any of the periodical stores.

WAR IN INDIA.—FIFTY MEN WANTED TO circulate a new Map of the Seat of War in India. The Map is 26x33 inches, richly illustrated embracing portraits of some of the actors in the thrilling events of that fearful contest of races. Retail price twenty-five cents. Apply at H. PRELPS' Map Establishment, No. 18 Beekman-st. One copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten postage stamps pre paid.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FURS! FURS!
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
offer at retail by
MARK J. KING,
the immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FURS,
valued at over
$400,000,
at a discount of
FORTY PER CENT.
from wholesale prices.
Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City.
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offers at RETAIL
His immense stock of
USEFUL, ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL
FANCY GOODS,
imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE Highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855 1856 and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMily in want of money will sell their piano; splendid rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, beautifully ornamented; best City makers. Will be sold for half cost, together with stool and music. Apply at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO R. Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 332, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York. by J. M. PELTON

GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood, grand diagonal piano, cost $500, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months and in perfect order. Will be sold for $300. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large Double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, floreotine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, noses, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, no objection to act as coachman and waiter, or would take a place in a first-class hotel or boarding house in city or country. Can refer to last employer in this City, where character and competency will be fully explained. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for three days, or address WAITER, stating where an interview is required.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best testimonials, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, an excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. No objection to go to the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST EXcellent girls, one to c

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,

And every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, China, silver and China ware, consisting in part of bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French and tea sets, elegant Russian statuettes and superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, glassware in great variety, papier mache desks, &c.; solid sterling silve, ware, plated ware, work boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders and fan of every description.

Those wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this extensive assortment, among which will be found elegant diamond pins, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.

The sale comprises the most magnificent and superb assortment of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York, and is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for holiday presents, as the sale is to be positive, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The doors will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11,

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

The balance of their elegant and well-assorted stock of mirrors, oil and pastile paintings, engravings, gilding of pier, side-wall, mantel and oval mirrors, in gilt, rosewood, oak and black walnut frames, engravings in every variety of frames; oil and painted tablets in richly ornamented frames, all of which will be sold without reserve.

The sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing, as it comprises every variety and style of goods in the line of business, and being manufactured by themselves, have no hesitation in recommending them as equal to anything of the kind ever offered to the trade at private or public sale.

The goods will be put up in any part of the City, if desired, free of cartage charge.

ALBERT H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 10, and FRIDAY, Dec. 11, each day, in our gallery, No 23 Nassau-st.

A COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received per steamer, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the best English and Italian schools. Among them will be the best works of Everdinger, Hondekoeter, Wouvermans, Van Erp Williams, Polemburgh, Van Bomburgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, by Director Canton, Washington, Declonstade, Verbookhoven, Carnder Jardin, Roelts, Dillens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and is to be closed without reserve.

ALBERT H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Solid rosewood parlor suite, works of art, &c., WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made furniture at the residence No. 51 West 16th-st.,

The parlor furniture, in particular, is of extensive description, having cost upwards of $1,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of a magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid by connoisseurs as being one of the best ever made; three solid and richly-carved parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work-table, inlaid with satinwood; superbly-carved rosewood and French plate-glass doors and backs; reclining easy chairs in rich French satin and brocade; pier stands, heavy French plate mantel and cornice, satin, brocade and lace window curtains, rich velvet and crimson cloth, magnificent China and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture, solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, richly-carved dining-room suite, rich China and glass ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver and plated ware of the best description, silver cake baskets, castors, urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, China toilet sets, twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, chamber and bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold without regard to cost. Parties wishing to purchase a magnificent residence can immediately come on the day of sale. The auctioneer will also offer a first-class sales of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up, on reasonable terms.

DAVID S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS in want of really first class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (this day,) of all the rich and costly goods contained in the late residence, No. 248 West-23d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive, without reserve, on any account. Deposits required of purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut chamber furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea-sets, cut-glass, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the kitchen.

The parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three elegant parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and pier glasses, lace window drapery, pier glasses. China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF Imported Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. After a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A large assortment of superb furs, sleigh robes, &c., comprising the richest and most varied assortment offered at auction this year. Among them will be found several superb Russian bay sable manteletts, capes, muffs and cuffs, ranging on cost from $100 to $600; mink sets, from $5 to $250; stone-marten, genuine fitch, elegant French sable sets, seals and mountain marten, &c.; Siberian and Russian squirrel do.; together with a choice and fine lot gents' beaver, otter and seal muffs, and gloves and caps.

The attention of parties about purchasing is particularly requested to this sale, as it is unquestionably the finest stock offered this year, and every article is warranted as described. Deposits required from all persons unknown to the auctioneers.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane, Brooklyn, New-York, a large and attractive assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolly & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested.

EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers,
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, Nos. 43 Maiden-lane and 31 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.)

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER attends at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, each day, and receive for sale at public auction certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall be presented for that purpose, in addition to his advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogues.

HENRY B. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 12 o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine st., by order of the assignees, the entire balance of stock of groceries, wines, &c., comprising choice green and black teas, white and brown sugars, syrups, sweet oil, sperm candles, soap, Scotch ale, London porter, champagne, brandy, gin, cordials, French and English mustard, &c.; also, a large lot of genuine Havana cigars, Scotch snuff, tobacco, &c., &c. Terms cash. By order of the assignees.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Buckingham Coal Company vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale, at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in said County containing 300 acres, known as the Gold Mine, on which there is a gold mine which is worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the James River canal, and upon it there are extensive buildings, a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been opened at great expense, which is said to add much to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to one-third, and the balance will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, the title to be retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL

AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, 16th day of December instant.

POSITIVE SALE OF

15,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL,

For account of whom it may concern.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

Will sell at their store, No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, On WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.,

At 12 o'clock M.,

15,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL,

Consisting of

LUMP, STEAMBOAT LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, STOVE, CHESTNUT AND SCREENINGS.

Deliverable on board of vessels at the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 16th of January, 1858. Terms cash, and conditions—$1 per ton to be paid to the auctioneers at the time of sale, and the residue on the delivery of their order for the coal. The money will be deposited in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, for twenty days from the date of sale, that purchasers may have the opportunity of receiving the coal, which will be careful weighed by a competent weigher. Purchasers will see that they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after delivery.

The coal will be put up in lots of 60 tons, with a privilege.

N. B.—Barges can be readily had to deliver the coal in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 Norihern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage (Goshen) Bonds.

$2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$3,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$4,000 Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Bellville and Illinoistown Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent Bonds.

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.

$500 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858.

100 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co. $100 each.

10 shares Bank of Commerce ..... $100 each.

15 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each.

40 shares Fulgers Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each.

6 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each.

15 shares Firemen's Insurance Company ..... $17 each.

Next regular sale TO-MORROW (Saturday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and Dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11, 1857, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo, income convertible, 7 per cent. Bonds.

10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ..... $100 each.

12 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Co ..... 100 each.

Parties wishing to dispose of securities this sale's day will please send them in before the hour of sale. Regular sales days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Special sales any day required.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. & Co., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Co., 1st m. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.

$3,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, interest 18th July and January.

$8,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 2d m. 7 per cent Bonds.

$4,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1773.

$5,000 Ohio County (Va.) 6 per cent. Bonds.

40 shares Norwich and Worcester Railroad ..... $100 each

15 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each

33 shares North Western Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furnitnre—removed for convenience of sale—consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, covered in green plush; elegant oak suite, covered in green reps; one library suite, covered in leather; elegant gilt frame pier mirrors; mahogany rockers, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany lounges, covered in brocatelle; gilt cornices; muslin and lace curtains; mahogany marble top, side, pier and centre tables; mahogany French bedsteads; mahogany marble-top washstands; black walnut and mahogany night cabinets and commodes; hair mattrasses, straw do., and palliasses, pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of china, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence; also, four iron safes suitable for dwellings; also, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds arranged in groups, singly and under glass shades.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, rosewood parlor suites, Brussels carpets, bookcases, pier glasses, marble-top centre tables, bedsteads, hn eaus, wash-tands, toilet sets and lounges, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, &c.; the whole to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

Also,

By order of Constable, two fine gold watches and one rosewood piano-forte.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

988 ACRES OF VALUABLE WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS AT AUCTION.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY Dec. 15, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wisconsin School Lands—988 acres of excellent school lands, in the counties of Jackson, &c., &c. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF SADDLES—Single and double, new and second-hand harness; horse blankets, robes and sleigh bells; being the balance from our last sale, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 280 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received, and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS, ARCHITECTS, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.

B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
J. H. HOBART WARD,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the subject of employing laboring men on the Central Park at 3 and 5 shillings per day; also the propriety of repealing the appropriation of $250,000. All parties cognizant of the facts are requested to attend. The Central Park Commissioners are also requested to be present.

WM. WILSON, Chairman.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 36 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVET, Actuary.

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 343 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.

25 Twenty five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.

25 Twenty five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.

20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,

20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.

By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly issued, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the avidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BOXTON, Sec'y. W. W CONCKLIN, Pres

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second instalment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. MOLEAN. Sec'y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,

The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $60, usual price $85

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $50, usual price $76

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $75

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $62

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $35, usual price $50

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $25, usual price $35

Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jewelled ..... $20, usual price $30

Silver English Patent Levers ..... $20, usual price $30

Silver English Patent Levers ..... $28 usual price $42

Watches exchanged.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No 11 Wall-st.,
second floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author S. W. DOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FRENCH IN 60 LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—French classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars &c. No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship RACO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine a very comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin..$130
From New York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin .. 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin..800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin..400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Charles Mackay, on English Songs and Song-Writers.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY delivered the second of his course of lectures on "The National Songs of England, Ireland and Scotland" at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on Monday evening. The audience was much larger than on the former occasion, the room being nearly filled.

The subject of the lecture, said Dr. MACKAY, was English Song. It would be necessary to go back, in commencing a review of the subject, to the very earliest period, when was found no authentic record of song. The Druids were seers as well as poets, but of their songs no traces had come down to us. The Bards succeeded the Druids, and their songs, mostly in praise or descriptive of battles, were dimly presented to us through the mist of tradition, as in the case of the songs of OSSIAN, gathered by MACPHERSON, among the Highlands. At a later time we have King Arthur, King Cole, and King Merwyn, all embodied in SAXON song, and which took as much hold on the popular mind in that day, as the tales of COOPER, or any other eminent writer, had on the minds of the English or American readers in the present day.

Succeeding these were the minstrels of the Norman era, who held a high position in popular estimation, and who were not only poets and musicians, but newspaper editors and reporters, and, to a certain extent, play-actors also, because they put into verse the latest murder and the last love tragedy, and produced as much effect in that day as JENNY LIND or the latest ballet company from Paris do in the present. The ballads of Chevy Chass, Fair Rosamond, Robin Hood, and the Babes in the Wood, were instances of this minstrel art of turning the striking incidents of the time into verse. The minstrels traveled all over the country singing or reciting them, and were everywhere welcome visitors. The invention of printing wrought a change, however. By degrees they ceased to be favorites of the wealthy; they found their patrons among the poor, and became, at last, almost like mountebanks at country fairs. An Act, passed in the reign of ELIZABETH, branded them as strollers, which term, by a little extension, might be made in the present day, to include THACKERAY or any other lecturer.

After glancing at some of the characters in CHAUCER'S *Canterbury Tales*,—such as the Poor Scholar and the Mendicant Friar, who were wandering singers and minstrels, the lecturer quoted some examples of the songs of CHAUCER'S and of a still later day, but none later than the reign of HENRY VII. which were printed on large sheets of paper, and termed "broadsides," of which several specimens were preserved in the British Museum. This class of song still existed in England, and was to be found not at country fairs only, but in London, pinned against the walls of buildings, and sold at the rate of a penny a yard, or fifty songs for a half-penny. HENRY VIII., notwithstanding his love-making, wife-killing occupations, and his quarrels with WOLSEY, found time to write songs, one of which is printed by HORACE WALPOLE in his *Royal and Noble Authors*.

Among the singing birds of that twilight of literature, were the unfortunate Earl of SURREY, and the equally unfortunate Sir THOMAS WYAT, who both suffered for treason on Tower Hill at a time when it was not well defined what treason was. At length daylight broke, and the Elizabethan dramatists, with SHAKSPEARE, DANIEL, DRAYTON, and others, came upon the scene. Then English poetry entered upon its golden age. The ballad was then left entirely to the common people, although many of these were in the highest degree poetical. Among them were the celebrated Poaching Song, "It's my delight of a shiny night," and the Mariner's Glee. The best of the ballads of this and subsequent periods were preserved in PERCY'S *Reliques*.

Of memorable names about this time, were WILLIAM TARLTON and MARTIN PARKER, the latter of whom was the author of the well-known song, "Ye gentleman of England,"—which was the model of CAMPBELL'S "Mariners of England." The song-writers of SHAKESPEARE'S time were many and excellent. Among them were two or three who wrote songs almost as well as he did,—none wrote them better. There were BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, BEN JONSON, THOMAS HEYWOOD, CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, GEORGE WITHER, CAREW, DONNE, RALEIGH, WOTTON, LOVELACE and GEORGE HERBERT. Some of BEN JONSON'S songs were exquisite: "Drink to me only with thine eyes," for instance. That of Sir HENRY WOTTON, "You meaner beauties of the Night," and that of WITHER, "Shall I, wasting with despair," were glorious songs of this period. The songs of HERRICK possessed the highest melody, and were full of luxuriant charms. How beautiful was that one, "Gather ye rosebuds while you may." But SHAKESPEARE was the king of song-writers. It might be said that had he not been the greatest of dramatists, he would have been the greatest of epic poets, the greatest of historians, the greatest of lawyers, or anything else he directed his mind to. He certainly would have been the greatest of song-writers. The songs scattered through his plays were priceless gems. "Under the Greenwood Tree," for instance, and "Take, oh, take those lips away." The age succeeding SHAKSPEARE produced MILTON, COWLEY, WALLER, DRYDEN, and a host of inferior men. All of these attempted song-writing, but MILTON was incomparably the greatest. He was a musician, and understood the niceties of rhythm which songs require. Placed on the cold, snowy summits of Parnassus, we think him too lofty for our love, but in the perusal of "Comus," "Penseroso," "Lycidas," we take him to our heart, and lose some of our reverence for him in the new love we feel. One of the finest lyrics in any language is his song to May Morning. "Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger," &c.

COWLEY, though a great poet, did not excel in song-writing. Like Sir WALTER SCOTT, he could not tell one tune from another, but he left one bacchanalian song behind him which is still sung by boon companions, "The Thirsty Earth Drinks up the Rain." DRYDEN'S songs were fitter for music than COWLEY'S, but are still less adapted for modern ears, and are now altogether banished. He belonged to a bad, licentious age, the restoration of CHARLES the Second. A period of false pretences followed that age of unblushing effrontery, when Love went in masquerade—when every lover was a shepherd, dressed in silver shoon, wearing a Court dress, and was called Strephon or Adonis, and when every young lady was an Arcadian shepherdess, richly dressed in a spangled silk dress reaching only to her knees, and was called Chloe or Sophonisba. There was then no such thing as love in literature, but Cupid was constantly "shooting his darts" instead. Nobody talked of marriage, but of the "altar of Hymen." England might have been almost a Pagan nation. Even a light breeze was not called a breeze, but was a Zephyr; the north wind was Boreas, the sun, Phœbus, the moon, Diana.

CAREY, the supposed author of "God save the King," COLLINS, D'URFEY, THOMSON, GAY, GARRICK, (who wrote "Hearts of oak are our ships, hearts of oak are our men,") PERCY, whose song, "Oh, Nannie, wilt thou go with me?" had been so highly lauded by BURNS, CHARLES DIBDIN, the national songster of England, THOMAS DIBDIN, CAMPBELL, HAYNES BAYLEY, and BARRY CORNWALL, were successively alluded to, and quoted by the lecturer, who concluded by reciting an original poem. During the delivery of his lecture Dr. MACKAY was frequently and warmly cheered.

Charles Mackay on the Songs of Scotland and Ireland.

Last night Dr. MACKAY delivered the third and concluding lecture of his series, which was devoted to the songs and song-writers of Scotland and Ireland. The songs of either country, he said, would afford materials for a whole lecture, rather than a part of one. Of the popular ballad poetry of Scotland little was known before the invention of printing. Just as England had her minstrels, the Highlands had their bards, and the Lowlands their scalds. The earliest allusion to Scottish song occurred in the pages of an old historian, who says that they were sung in hatred and disdain of Englishmen. Scottish song and ballad, though more cultivated by ploughmen and shepherds than by persons of rank, has had its royal and noble authors. The first of these was JAMES STUART, son of ROBERT III., who, 452 years ago, during a melancholy captivity of 19 years in England, wrote "The King's Quhair," in which the beauty of his mistress, ANNE BEAUFORT, was rapturously praised, for love seemed to have made him a poet, as it had far greater and more modern bards. This lady he afterwards married, and when he returned from captivity to his own country, and was crowned, at Scone, JAMES I. of Scotland, she was crowned with him as his Queen. Scotch literature owes much to him. His history as the first of his race, foreshadowed that of all who bore his name. He inherited misery and a crown at the same time. His lot was cast in an evil day, and he was at length murdered by conspirators, who broke into his chamber and slew him at the feet of his wife. He introduced the refinements of English literature into his native tongue, and was the first to create those peculiarly plaintive and tender melodies which have made Scottish literature famous throughout the world. His reputation extended to Italy, where a historian of a succeeding age said that he not only wrote sublime poetry, but invented a new species of music. Scotch tradition assigns to him wonderful inventions and discoveries, in stories almost rivaling those told in the *Arabian Nights*, of the Kaliph Haroun Alraschid. Among his principal works are "Christ's Kirk on the Green," "The Gaberunzie," and the popular song, "We'll gang nae more a roaming, so late into the night," is said to be his, also. But tradition is not always to be depended on, as to the authorship of these ancient ballads, for many of those attributed to JAMES I. were also credited to JAMES V., father of MARY, Queen of Scots.

For a century after this time, wars and other intestine troubles caused an interregnum of poetry, except such as was sung by wandering minstrels, just as the birds sing, and which as little recorded. The next great name was that of JAMES V., of whom DRUMMOND, of Hawthornden, said that he was so naturally given to poetry that he almost talked to it. One of his poems, "Jock and Jeanie," was written in a dialect more uncouth than CHAUCER, or JAMES I.

Queen MARY, his daughter, said the lecturer, though no poetess herself, has inspired more poetry than any woman since the days of Helen of Troy. CHATELLAT, her Secretary, inspired by her beauty, composed songs in her praise, and gave Scottish song that wonderful melody it has since retained. RIZZIO, her infatuated and unfortunate lover, in songs of his composition, gave to Scotlish song the tenderness of Italian music.

The Reformation was not without its influence on music and song. Many of the tunes used in the Roman Catholic Church were seized and adapted to comic songs, such as "We're Nid, Nid, Nodding," "John Anderson, my Jo, John." In reference to these Godly GEDDES said, that the angels had composed the Scottish airs, and that the devil had written the words.

Scotland, however, at this time was more famed for ballads than songs. There were hundreds, if not thousands of them, in the collections published by PINKERTON, SCOTT, CUNNINGHAM, MOTHERWELL, CHAMBERS, and others. It has, however, been discovered that a large portion of the ballads of Scotland were not older than the seventeenth century. The ballad of "Sir Patrick Spence," for instance, so great a favorite with COLERIDGE and Sir WALTER SCOTT, was written by Lady WARDOUR, who died in 1727. The authorship of most of these ballads could not be ascertained. Father PERCY, with his ingenious translations, brought many people to believe that MOORE had stolen his melody from the Greek and Latin. CAMPBELL'S "Exile of Erin" was said to have been stolen from a hedge schoolmaster. WOLFE'S "Death of Sir John Moore" was also said to have had another author, and the song of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," with the author of which (said Dr. MACKAY, blushing,) I happen to be particularly and intimately acquainted, has been attributed to a Scottish lady, who happened to write a parody on it. The controversy as to its authorship occupied several articles in the Scottish newspapers, and in "Notes and Queries," and is not yet ended. If such is the case with the authorship of modern songs we cannot wonder that the authorship of old songs, and of those written before the invention of printing, is often impossible to be ascertained.

The lecturer proceeded to pass in review the songs of ALLEN RAMSAY, scattered throughout his "Gentle Shepherd," remarking that the mechanics and peasants of Scotland disputed with men of education and rank, the honors of song. RAMSAY was a barber, FERGUSON a sailor, BURNS a ploughman, HOGG a shepherd, TANNAHILL a weaver, CUNNINGHAM a stone-mason. Among the higher classes, there were Lord BRAGADALBANE, Lady ANNA LYNDSAY, who wrote "Auld Robin Gray," the Duke of GORDON, Sir WALTER SCOTT, Mrs GRANT, of LOGAN, and Mrs. CRAWFORD. Among these song-writers RAMSAY stands high, though his fame was afterwards altogether eclipsed by the genius of BURNS. MICKLE, who wrote "There's nae luck about the house;" SKINNER and MCNEIL were deserving of mention; and to the list of good Scottish songs might be added the Jacobite lyrics, which were wedded to most lovely music.

At length appeared ROBERT BURNS, and before the glory of his muse all other stars "paled their ineffectual fires." Sir WALTER SCOTT might be better known throughout the world, but BURNS was dear to the Scottish peasan', was cherished in the humblest cot and the lowliest shieling. His songs were unequaled in the whole range of literature, he was the greatest song writer the world had yet produced. Whether his songs were wholly his own, or whether he picked up some fragment of verse from an unknown author which had floated down the stream of time, his potency was equally great. Contrast his "Auld Lang Syne" with RAMSAY'S "Old Long Syne" and mark the difference between genius and talent.

DR. MACKAY, after a brief notice of ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, TANNAHILL and HOGG, proceeded to consider the Songs of Ireland. They had not, he said, with few exceptions, that distinctive character which belonged to English and Scotch songs. The famous songs "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Paddy Carey" and others of that same class were the compositions of Englishmen. Ireland has great ancient music of her own, but no ancient songs, unless in the Celtic or Erse language. THOMAS MOORE was the first to establish a song-writing reputation for his country, but even in his best songs, it cannot be said by his most enthusiastic admirers that he is the equal of BURNS. He was not the poet of the people, but of the aristocratic circles, of Dukes and Countesses, of people who gave good dinners. When he wrote of the wrongs of Ireland, then, indeed, he became inspired, but after all, it was not the flight of the eagle, but of a small bird. His most popular songs were essentially English, not Irish; the "Last Rose of Summer," for instance, and "Come, rest in this bosom."

Two living writers, CHARLES LEVER, and SAMUEL LOVER, were, the lecturer thought, more truly national than their great predecessor, MOORE. LEVER'S military songs were the best in the language. England had no military songs worth the name, and Scotland had but one, "Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

To be an English or American song-writer, Dr. MACKAY considered one of the greatest honors a man could enjoy. The Spanish and Italians had fine languages, but they were overridden by despotism, and song in its freedom could not flourish except in free countries. Literature could not be built up under such circumstances—it was as impossible as to build a house without a foundation, or to sail a ship without water.

The lecturer concluded his discourse by reciting two original poems. He was loudly cheered throughout the lecture.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman desired that members of the Board would not leave until the adjournment. At the last meeting business was necessarily left unfinished in consequence of the absence of a quorum to present to the Chair the report of the Committee of the Whole.

A great number of petitions were presented from persons praying to be paid for fitting up election polls, and from parties anxious to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $250 for the payment of Walter S. Pinckney for services as Clerk to the Committee on Assessments of both Boards. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An ordinance modifying the management of the Fire Department was called up by Councilman KENNARD, and read. Its especial provisions are to prevent crowds from congregating around the engine houses, to forbid firemen from lounging about the doors, to prevent the intrusion of fire engines on the sidewalks, &c.

The ordinance was lost for want of a Constitutional vote, but on a reconsideration some other matters of detail were considered.

Councilman BRADY asked if it were right that the engines should be washed on the sidewalk near churches on the Sabbath, and whether thieves and rowdies ought to be allowed to haunt the engine houses.

Councilman MONROE objected to the word "thieves." He knew of no thieves in the Fire Department.

Councilman BRADY did not charge the Department with containing thieves. But thieves got among them, and youths of improper character, and rowdies. He cited the case of a fireman who stole a pair of boots.

After further debate, it was moved and carried to lay the matter on the table.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of increasing the salary of the first Clerk to the Corporation Attorney to $2,000 per annum, and the second Clerk to $1,500, was called up and read.

Councilman WARNER objected strongly. The office of the Corporation Attorney was of no use or value whatever, excepting for the collection of a few fines. The members of the Board did ten times as much work, and though they would not pay themselves reasonably, or vote for the increase from $4 to $8 each sitting, they were extremely anxious to vote for an increase, an unnecessary and useless increase, in the salaries of their friends.

Councilman OTTERSON was quite of the same opinion with the previous speaker as to the duty done in the Corporation Attorney's office, and the amount now paid for it. On vote, nine affirmed the increase, and thirty-two members voted against it.

After some debate a motion was carried, requesting the Corporation Counsel to determine and report whether or not certain land abutting on the river, the gas-works in Twenty-first-street, be or be not private property, it being asked that permission be given to erect thereon a pier for private purposes by the alleged owners.

It was moved to take from the table the report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of paying Mr. Ira Buckman $250 for plans for a look-out on the City Hall, which plans have been mislaid or stolen, but of which he engages to furnish a duplicate set whenever required. Adopted.

On the question of adopting the report recommending that $235 be paid for the survey of the new avenue west of Broadway. There being no surveyor named in the report, Councilman BRADY would not vote for it. During debate it was stated that Lieut. Viele was the man; Councilman WALSH was very severe upon Mr. Viele for the method of discharging his duties at the Central Park.

Councilman HASWAIT defended Mr. Viele, and thought he gave the Democrats a fair portion of the work.

Councilman BRADY deprecated the tone of the debate. It was a curious thing to assume such reasons in voting for or against the payment of this bill. He merely wanted the man's name in the report. An amendment was offered to insert the name and it was carried. The report and resolution were adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Committee on Lands and Places.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Lands and Places met in the City Hall yesterday to inquire into the truth of the report that the Commissioners of the Central Park have been in the habit of employing laborers at the rate of from three to five shillings per day, and to consider the propriety of repealing the ordinance creating an issue of stock to the amount of $250,000 for improvements on the Park.

JOHN O'CONNELL deposed that he was employed by Mr. Hoog as a foreman at the rate of $1 50 per day, but he was paid only $1; after a few days he was superseded by Mr. Scott, by order of Commissioner Hoog; the Commissioner asked Mr. O'CONNELL if he knew who of the men were going to vote for Mr. TIEMANN, and who for Mr. Woon; he replied that there were two or three who would vote for TIEMANN and he knew nothing more about it; Mr. Hoog then told him that if he found out any person who would vote for Woon, that person would be discharged; that no person would be employed on the Park who was not a Black Republican. (The witness was asked whether Mr. Hoog used the word "black," he replied that he did.) Mr. O'CONNELL said he saw one of the foremen of the Park take some men on election day to the polls to vote, and that some of the men did but half a day's work that day; the evening previous to the election the foremen were ordered to the office, when it was understood they received instructions in relation to the voting of the men. He further stated that gardeners and nurserymen received $1 per day, and that the men employed in breaking stones could not earn more than from 30 to 60 cents per day.

Councilman BRIAN MCCAHILL stated to the Committee that he took a man to the Park to obtain employment, and Mr. Hoog asked if he intended to vote the Republican ticket or not.

MICHAEL KAVANAGH stated to the Committee that he had been employed breaking stones for five days and a half, for which he received $2 52. He had worked 10 hours each day. He had been told by others working there that they were worse off than he was, for they could not make as much as that.

THOMAS CARRIGAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, said he received $1 50 for five and half days' work. The stones had to be broken so that they would pass through a ring 2½ inches in diameter.

Justice CONNOLLY stated to the Committee that two men went to him and made affidavits to the effect that they solicited work, and that Mr. Hoog told them they had not voted the Republican ticket at the last November election. They told them they had not; they had always been Democrats, that their families were starving, and that they wanted work. Mr. Hoog told one of them that if he would sign a bond to vote the Republican ticket at the next election he would put him to work on Monday. The conversation was on a Saturday. One of the men replied that although his family were starving he could not sell his principles, and he went away without work. Mr. CONNOLLY said he had recommended a man for employment, and that Mr. Hoog had told him it would be a long time before he obtained employment on such a recommendation.

Lieut. VIELE, the chief engineer, said it was his duty to designate the character of the work to be done. That his orders were received from the Commissioners, and that a large part of the work done was breaking stones. The stone was very hard, and some men could make more money than others. As far as the statements had been given, there were about 1,000 men now employed at the Park. The Superintendent employed the laborers. Lieut. VIELE had never seen the Commissioners interfere.

Mr. Hoog stated to the Committee that he was one of the Commissioners of the Central Park. The foremen receive 12 shillings per day, and there were from 12 to 70 men in a gang. They classified them as follows: Foremen, 12 shillings per day; double-truck men, $3 50 per day; single-truck men, $2 50; carmen, $2, for a horse, cart and man-laborers, $1. That had been paid from the commencement. Stone-breakers, 9 cents per cubic foot, and at that rate they could earn from 35 cents to $2 per day. He did not employ the foremen, nor supersede their employment; it was in the hands of the Superintendent. He had never employed men on the Park. All men excepting stone-breakers received $1 per day. He had employed men to paper and carpet the Wagstaffe House, (the office,) and a man breaking stone could average 90 cents per day, after two weeks. The Commissioners furnish the hammer and the ring, and all tools. The Commissioners had borrowed $30,000 from Mr. FLAGG, on the credit of the appropriation that had been made. He did not know what a proprietion. The money had been taken. He made the arrangement with the bank. He supposed that there had been $60,000 expended up to this time, and thought there was about $20,000 of the borrowed $30,000 remaining. They paid the men every two weeks. All salaried men were paid once a month. The men first employed were mostly shoemakers and tailors, and they left in about two weeks. He thought that within that time about 300 had given up work. He did not know of a single one employed who did not reside within the City. At this time there were about 1,150 men employed.

The Committee having heard the evidence, adjourned to Saturday, in order to get a statement of expenses from Mr. GREEN, the Treasurer.

Decision in the Parish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

In the matter of proving the last Will and Testament of Henry Parish, deceased.—The pressure of official engagements prevents me from giving at the present time any further exposition of my views in this case than a brief statement of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

1. The will bearing date 20th September, 1842, was a valid subsisting testamentary instrument at the time of the decedent's death, and remained unaltered and unrevoked, except to the precise extent and degree it was modified by the acts of the decedent subsequent to its date.

2. The decedent, by his attack in July, 1849, was not permanently deprived of testamentary capacity. His faculties, however, were enfeebled and impaired, and his power of mental manifestation was greatly affected.

3. For a case of this kind it becomes necessary to satisfy the Court, beyond the mere factum of the instrument, that its provisions were the free expression of the decedent's will.

4. It is proper, therefore, to inquire whether the act was reasonable, natural and probable; whether it was conformable to his known affections and dispositions, and consistent with his previous declarations and intentions; whether it was in favor of parties occupying positions of influence, and who were active in its suggestion and participated in its performance; whether the decedent was dependent upon the beneficiaries in his ordinary habits of life and the management of his property and affairs, and whether he was capable of giving and did give instructions and originate the provisions. Through these various lines of examination a conclusion may be obtained whether there is or is not affirmative proof in and of the instrument.

5. Placing my judgment upon these principles and their application to the proofs, I have determined that the evidence in respect to the codicil of September 15, 1853, and June 15, 1854, does not justify their establishment. That in view of the time of the execution of the codicil of August 29, 1849, the circumstances previous, attendant and subsequent, the state of the decedent's mind at that stage of his decease, and with a due regard to the subject of that instrument (the dwelling-house in Union-square and the Wall-street premises,) there is reason to conclude upon the evidence that the provisions of this codicil were in harmony with his wishes.

There must be a sentence admitting the will and the first codicil, and rejecting the other instruments propounded. The costs of the parties will be paid out of the estate. A. W. BRADFORD.

JUDGE FINN, yesterday, sat beside Judges BOSWORTH and WOODRUFF in the Superior Court General Term room all day long. He did and said nothing, although on the death of Judge OAKLEY the five surviving Judges on the bench of the Superior Court agreed to perform the duties of their late associate for the rest of his unexpired term, so that the salary might be given to the widow of the deceased Judge. None of the money has, as yet, been paid her. She was authorized to draw it by the Board of Supervisors, but the Comptroller declined to authorize her to do so.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—At 2½ yesterday morning, a German sailor named THOS. STROTHOFF, in attempting to get on board the ship *Twisko*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 12 East River, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered and an inquest held yesterday morning, when a verdict was rendered of "accidental drowning."

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Phrenology Applied to the Explanation of Man's Moral, Religious and Social Nature" is the subject of Mr. SIZER'S lecture this evening at Bleecker Buildings. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"KEEPING UP APPEARANCES" is, after all, one of the great affairs of human existence, and very properly, too. No man of any pretensions to fashion or gentility, now-a-days, neglects to purchase his HATS at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., as it would be impossible to keep up appearances without.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Revolt in India," and "Karmel the Scout." Both these fine pieces are to be performed at "PEARL'S National Theatre" to-night, and with them the farce of the "Three Shaws," if this does not crowd the house what will? All the favorites of the Company appear and also the "American Acrobats" in their wonderful feats of posturing, &c., &c. Go early.

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MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
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ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
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ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
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ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
BEAUTIFUL HYDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
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ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pairs
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
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Between Gold and Cliff streets.

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ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 Pairs
CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
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Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
BLACK OVERCOATS.
Worth $6,
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS
150
HIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,
and
150
CANADA GRAY OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

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Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Savannah *Georgian* says of the fugitive who lately claimed the attention of the City Court of Brooklyn: "JIM, while in Savannah, put up as a free-and-easy gentleman at a first-class hotel, swore at the "lazy niggers" that would not wait on him, spent his money like a lord and dressed in the last mode de Paris, and always chose the highest folks to converse with. He was valued at $1,600, and has a wife in the North. He used to be engaged in a coffee house in Charleston."

THE MURDER TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.—The trial of SAMUEL KEYS in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge EMOTT and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER, for the murder of his wife, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of manslaughter in the fourth degree. KEYS was immediately sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The testimony went to show that the immediate cause of death was the beating received at the hands of the prisoner; that deceased was very intemperate and that they lived unhappily together.

Before sentence was pronounced, KEYS denied that he ever kicked his wife, but kept silent as to striking her. He was born in Ireland and does not know his age.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR OF HOBOKEN.—A vocal and Instrumental concert, for the benefit of the poor of Hoboken, is to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, under the direction of Mr. H. C. TIMM. Madame OTTO, Mrs. BAUSH, Miss LINA BRIEA, Messrs. HAORN, URCHS, WALTER and the Harmonia Singing Society have volunteered for the occasion. The expenses of the concert are defrayed by the Hoboken Fire Department and the Harmonia Singing Society, and the entire receipts are to be devoted to the assistance of the deserving poor of the city, to be disbursed by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

THE CINCINNATI BURGLAR.—CHARLES SMITH, the Cincinnati burglar, recently arrested in Jersey City, is still confined in the Hudson County Jail awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Ohio. When Mr. STREVE first came on, SMITH confessed to having committed the robbery, and offered to return to Cincinnati without waiting for a requisition; but he subsequently changed his mind, and is now determined not to go back until he is compelled to.

MILITARY.—The National Guard, the new military company recently organized in Jersey City, have elected their civil officers, as follows: President, DUDLEY S. GARDOOAR, Jr.; Secretary, B. F. GRINNEL; Treasurer, ANDREW J. BIXLEY.

The Jersey City Continentals, Capt. SANDERSON, are to parade for drill and improvement on Wednesday next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 10.

$500	Ind. St. 2½s	53	200	Erie Railroad	s3 16⅜
3,000	Virginia 6s	87½	100	do	s30 16⅜
4,000	Missouri State 6s	77⅜	100	do	c 16⅝
1,000	do	77⅜	100	do	s10 16⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	68	10	Hudson Riv. R. R.	19
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100	40	do	18¾
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	88	50	do	c 18⅞
9,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs	c 82	300	Reading R. R.	s3 52
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	81	200	do	s30 52
1,000	T.H. & Alt. 2d M.	50	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅜
4,000	M.Cen.RR.8 p ct. 1st M.S'og Fund C.bs.	83½	50	M.S.& N. Ia. R. R.	18⅞
28	Ocean Bank	71	55	M.S.& N.Ia.pref.s'k	32⅜
10	National Bank	99	100	do	32⅝
20	Penn. Coal Co	60	50	do	32⅝
28	do	59¾	70	Panama R. R.	92
21	do	b3 60	30	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 86
200	do	b60 60	90	do	s3 87⅜
75	Pac. M. S. Co	68¾	150	do	s3 87
100	Cumb. Coal Co	9⅛	50	do	s3 86
160	N. Y. Ceo. R. R	c 75	79	Galena & Chic. R.	72⅝
250	do	c 74⅜	50	do	72¾
225	do	c 74⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 42½
100	do	s60 72½	200	do	b10 42½
10	do	74⅜	100	do	s10 42⅝
25	do	74¼	200	do	b10 42¾
208	do	74	200	do	b60 42⅝
50	do	73¾	250	La Crosse & Mill. R.	10⅜
50	do	s10 73⅜	50	do	s30 10¾
200	do	s10 73	150	do	10⅜
150	do	s15 72⅜	200	do	b60 11
50	do	c 73⅜	15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100⅛
10	Chicago & R. I. R.	73⅜	200	do	s30 100⅛

[Advertisement.]

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co. will hold a sale of securities, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock today, (Friday.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular daily auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-day, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

S. DRAPER'S regular daily auction sale of bonds and stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange today, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70, 68		100	Erie Railroad	16⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	77¾	100	do	16⅛
4,500	Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	82	25	do	b10 16⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	54	150	do	s3 16¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	81	100	do	s3 16⅞
20	American Ex. Bk.	90	100	do	b3 16¾
83	Pacific Mail St. Co.	68¾	200	do	s3 16
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9	5	Hudson River R.R.	18⅜
18	Del. & Hd. Can Co.	100½	100	Reading Railroad	52½
17	do	100¾	100	do	b30 53¼
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	73¾	20	Ill. Central R'd	86½
100	do	73¾	47	do	86
68	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	73	50	do	86¾
100	do	72¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42
50	do	72¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The New-York Central report for 1857 was laid before the stockholders at Albany yesterday.

The Road earned in gross during the year $8,027,251
Expenses and maintenance 4,453,516
Interest on Funded Debt 970,871— 5,424,387
Yielding net to the Company $2,602,864
Out of which 8 ℘ cent. dividend was paid 1,919,564
To Contingent Fund $683,300

The Capital of the Company is the same as last year. The outstanding Funded Debt has been *reduced* by purchase, $318,387, viz:

FUNDED DEBT OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1857. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.
Six ℘ cent. Certificates	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Less in Sinking Fund	632,000	470,000
Outstanding	$8,260,600	$8,422,600
Convertible 7 ℘ Cents	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debt of original Roads	880,753	1,052,962
New Bonds in renewal	399,000	331,000
Canada Bonds	607,000	812,000
Real Estate Bonds	204,000	221,000
Bonds and Mortgages	275,657	296,235
Niagara Falls Bonds	148,500	158,100
Total debt outstanding	$13,975,510	$14,293,897
Capital	24,136,600	24,136,600
Total Debt and Stock	$38,112,110	$38,430,497

COST OF

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1945 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 41 Wall-st, and 481 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question---The Position of Senator Douglas.

Government Finances---The Proposed Issue of Treasury Notes.

Dispatches from Col. Johnson, of the Utah Expedition.

Mr. Belmont and the Mission to Spain—The Cuban Question—Filibustering—The Paris Mission, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held to-day, on the Printer and Committees. It was suspected that an effort would be made there to read Douglas out of the party, by appointing some other gentleman Chairman of the Committee on Territories. A Senator opposed to him, however, denies any such effort, and says that Douglas was treated with profound respect. The Committee on Territories, however, was agreed to be so constituted as to leave him in the minority.

It is evident that the fight is to be a fierce one, and that the President is determined to oppose Douglas' position to the bitter end. Douglas will beat them, however, at last.

It is stated in confidential circles that the Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the *exposé* of Senator Douglas. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held.

The Government telegraphed in every direction to-day to find Governor Walker, but without avail.

Martin, the Secret Agent of the Administration, has returned to Kansas with Gen. Denver.

The course of Mr. Douglas continues to be the subject of much excited discussion. That he is to be read out of the Democratic Party without the benefit of clergy, seems to be the determination of every supporter of the Administration.

The hostility with which he is pursued you would scarcely credit. He has clearly committed the unpardonable sin in the estimation of the South; but by the time a month has rolled around these who pursue him will find the Democratic Party ridiculously small if all who think and act with him are expelled from it.

Mr. Douglas is not so easily slaughtered. He possesses the recuperative power of a dozen ordinary politicians, or he would have been in his political grave long since. He now occupies in the Democratic Party something of the position which Governor Seward had in the ruling party at a time when he was urged to abandon it because it seemed likely to be used for the extension of the Slave Power.

Mr. S. declined, insisting upon his duty to remain in the party and exert his influence for its reformation. Mr. Douglas will assume the same attitude in the Democratic Party; and whether he succeeds or not as well as did the Senator from New-York, he will, at least, command respect for the energetic boldness of his effort.

The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to be able to perfect his detailed and specific plan for the issue of Treasury notes within a few days. Mr. Cobb has, if he chooses to avail of it, an opportunity greatly to aid the domestic exchanges of the country, by obtaining from Congress authority to receive deposits of specie at the different Sub-Treasuries, and issue Mint certificates in sums not less than an hundred dollars each. This would enable the surplus of specie in New-York to be used at once for the benefit of the interior.

Such authority was provided in the original Sub-Treasury bill, but stricken out in the Senate. The want of it has been severely felt in the late pressure, when the Government was frequently importuned to allow deposits of this character, but lacked the power to receive them.

The Standing Committees of the House of Representatives are expected to be announced on Monday next. Weighty influences are at work to defeat, if possible, the arrangement which I announced last week giving the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means to Mr. Phelps, and that on Foreign Relations to Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania.

That the arrangement was made, cannot be denied; but its precise form probably differs a little from what is generally supposed. It is not certain that Mr. Orr *in terms* agreed to appoint the two gentlemen named: but he agreed to let the President name the Chairmen of the two Committees in question, leaving Mr. Buchanan to inform Mr. Phelps that he should be Chairman of the one, and Mr. Jones the Chairman of the other.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, aspires to be Chairman of Foreign Relations, and every effort will be made to secure him the place.

Another reason why the President desires that Mr. Jones should receive this position, may be found in the fact that he looks upon him as his prospective Minister to England, to succeed Mr. Dallas.

The feeling in favor of calling out volunteers from the Pacific coast, to aid in suppressing the Mormon rebellion, is very decided here. Should volunteer regiments be authorized, it is not improbable that General Lane, of Oregon, will be offered the command of them.

Austin Smith, of San Francisco, son of "Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, will probably be appointed Naval Officer at the former place, vice Ashe, the present incumbent. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Senator Bigler, in order to correct misapprehension, states in conversations, that the meeting to which he alluded in his speech of Wednesday, as having taken place in the rooms of Mr. Douglas last year, to consult on the Toombs Kansas bill, was an official rather than a private meeting of the Committee on Territories, and to which other Senators had been invited.

Judge Butler's death according to the present understanding among Senators, will be announced on Monday, and that of Mr. Bell, of New-Hampshire, on Tuesday.

The Democratic Senatorial Caucus, to-day, agreed on the Standing Committees. Senator Mason, of Virginia, is to continue as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Senator Douglas, of Illinois, as the Chairman of the Committee on Territories; Senator Hunter, of Virginia, as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Senator Stuart, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; Senator Bayard, of Delaware, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary; Senator Brown, of Mississippi, as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; and Senator Yulee, of Florida, as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices.

An effort was made to elect new officers of the Senate, but the proposition was postponed.

The subject of Public Printer will come up in caucus next Monday. Much interest is manifested concerning it.

Dispatches were received from Col. Johnston at the War Department to-day, dated South Pass, Oct. 18. They include several letters from Col. Alexander, at present commanding the main body of the army in Utah. He, it appears, questions, by the hesitation with which he assumes it, his right to execute fully all the duties of Commander, but Col. Johnston thinks his authority to exercise them without restriction, is clearly granted. Col. Johnston says Col. Alexander, in pursuance of the latter's design, had advanced up to Ham's Fork, of Green River, thirty-five miles above the crossing, and there directed the movements to be made by his own immediate command and the troops to form a junction, which, from erroneous suppositions would be wholly impracticable. Col. Johnston continues:

"Col. Smith is at this camp, with fifty men of his regiment. I overtook him on the 16th, about twenty miles east of this, and have added my escort of fifteen dismounted dragoons to his force. Lieut. Smith, in command of a squadron of dragoons and fifty men of the tenth Infantry (a force of about two hundred men) may be expected here in three or four days. He is aware of the necessity of promptness, and I am sure will lose no time. Col. Magraw, Superintendent of the South Pass Road, with patriotism highly creditable to him, places at the disposition of the Government as many of his employes as will volunteer. He thinks fifty or sixty will organize, and I have agreed to accept their services and have mustered them in for three or six months, as they may select, and he has also tendered fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which I have also accepted, and directed them to be receipted for when delivered. Four supply trains containing clothing, of which the troops now on the advance I am informed begin to need, and ordnance, medical and subsistence stores are still in the rear and may be expected in two or three days. The storm of last night may have destroyed some of their oxen, and on that account there may be more delay than I estimate. Eleven mules of Col. Smith's train perished from cold last night. The thermometer this morning at sunrise was sixteen degrees above zero. The sky is now clear and the thermometer (one o'clock) is at thirty-four. The small quantity of snow that fell during the night is melting, so the animals can graze freely. I am thus minute for the reason that the order to Col. Alexander yesterday morning may be fully comprehended. His intended movement, if met with opposition, would have so retarded his march as to have made it impracticable, and would have so probably enlangled him in the midst of the deep snow of the valley of Bear River, which, I understand, never fails to fall there, and usually early in the season, as to place him beyond the means of extrication. Our most potent enemy at present is the snow, and constitutes at present our chief embarrassment. The movement of Colonel Alexander would have separated him from supplies indispensable to the comfort and safety of the army, and deprived him of the assistance of the force which will be concentrated here in a few days, which, however small, being partly of cavalry, is of vital importance. In ordering Col. Alexander to the mouth of Fonteville Creek, a position about 30 miles from his camp on Ham's Fork, I did so with the design of making a junction practicable. It is about 70 miles hence. He can reach it by a good road, and without any danger of surprise. There is, at that place, an abundance of grass, and it is a point from which I can reach the region I intend to occupy this Winter without risking the loss of our animals. As soon as snow falls sufficiently on Green River, to prevent starving the grass, I will march to Henry's Fork and occupy that valley. During the Winter it is a commanding position, and is accessible two months earlier for reinforcements and supplies, by Cheyenne Pass, than any other, and it will enable me to reach Fort Bridger and go on to the most direct route to Salt Lake City as soon as practicable in the Spring. At this position also Colonel Cook can join me, which I still entertain the hope he will be able to do. I greatly regret the impossibility of concentrating the troops destined for this service and their supplies, which will prevent a forward movement till Spring. It is now unsafe before the forces can be united. Autumn will be too far advanced to move with the probability of success, though not opposed by the Mormons.

He says in conclusion:

I will, however, mention that unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on the part of the Mormons is inevitable. The great distance from our source of supply makes it impracticable to operate with a small force. It, in fact, requires the employment of such a force to guard the numerous trains of supplies, leaving but a small portion, if any, for offensive operations. A movement of troops from California, Oregon, and by this route, would terminate the war with the Mormons speedily, and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means. In five or six days, I think, we will have all the force available here for such forward movement. By that time the trains will all be up. They should be here sooner. In twelve days from this time I expect to join Colonel Alexander, at or near Fontenelle Creek. The General may be assured that no retrograde movement will be made by this force."

This document bears the indorsement of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, cordially approving of Col. Johnston's conduct. As to the expedition from the Pacific he is, however, confident that the Colonel is not aware of the difficulties which would attend it, and it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that Col. Johnston can be reinforced earlier and far more effectually, this side.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is less than $6,000,000. The receipts for the week ending the 7 h inst. were $350,000.

There will be no new appointment of Commissioner of Indian affairs, as it is understood that General Denver will resume the office after he shall have accomplished his mission to Kansas.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

The President finds the feeling against appointing Mr. Belmont United States Minister to Spain, very decided in certain qualities. Members of the Cabinet have been engaged within the last few weeks, to my certain knowledge, in efforts to prepare the way for his nomination; but the doubt of his confirmation, now that the Administration is so weak in the Senate, is so great, that the probabilities are against the effort. Still the idea is not abandoned; and if the times should prove more propitious, the late Minister at the Hague will yet be transferred to Madrid. There are those in your City who could abundantly confirm all I have written on this subject if they chose so to do. Mr. Buchanan's heart is set upon having Mr. Belmont in the mission, because he considers him better fitted than any one else at this time to advance his views with reference to the acquisition of Cuba.

You cannot have overlooked the prominence which the President, in his Message, has given to our relations with Spain. The special energy with which he enforces the duty of *exacting* reparation from that Government for wrongs suffered at its hands by American citizens, is the more significant when contrasted with the entire silence of the Executive in relation to the mass of equally meritorious cases pending between our citizens and the Republic of Mexico. It is not difficult to perceive that in the case of Spain the President is actuated by some impelling motive which does not appear upon the surface, and deductions may fairly be drawn sustaining the ideas which I have heretofore advanced, in relation to the President's purpose of making another effort for the acquisition of Cuba.

The President's position in regard to Walker's movement against Central America attracts a good deal of attention among Southern and Southwestern men, and the more because they consider it unnecessarily inconsistent with his Ostend Conference doctrines, and with assurances of sympathy which he gave to Mr. Soulé some months ago. The effect, they say, will be to raise a strong party against the President in the South and Southwest, which will strike, in return, at the President's friends, and so thwart his policy whenever opportunity is afforded. The removal of the District-Attorney at New-Orleans, because of his consent to Walker's release on $2,000 bail, and the specific censure of that officer for so doing in the Message, adds to the offence, and greatly exasperates a body of bold, earnest and influential men.

All this is the more important, because of its relations to the appointment of a Minister to France. I reassert that the President long ago determined on the appointment of Mr. Slidell to the Paris Mission, when he was expected to induce Louis Napoleon to exert his influence upon the British Government in the matter of the Spanish debt, and thus arrange so that in the event of a sale of Cuba to the United States, Great Britain should not insist upon the immediate payment of *all* her claims, and so swallow up the entire sum we pay for Cuba at once.

This effected, so that Spain could feel that she was getting something for her island *in hand*, not to be immediately absorbed by debt, Mr. Belmont as Minister to Spain, with the influence of the Rothschilds to back him, and the pressure of the United States for an instant settlement of their claims,—such as the President hints at—to enforce his demands,—was expected to negotiate a cession of Cuba! The premature disclosure of a part of this programme by the Times some weeks since has embarrassed, it not defeated, the scheme, at least so far as the agency of Mr. Belmont is concerned. The President's position on the filibuster question bids fair to lose the services of Mr. Slidell in the same connection,—and thus:

Mr. Slidell has never consented to accept the Paris Mission, *nor has he refused it*. If he can be sure of having his seat in the Senate filled by a personal and political friend—Hon. John M. Sandidge, for instance—he will accept the Mission to France; if not, not. The Democratic opposition in Louisiana is headed by his rival, Pierre Soule, who is also head and front of the Walker filibuster movement. As this movement is highly popular in Louisiana, the President's friends are greatly injured by whatever move he makes adverse to it, and the Soulé party is strengthened in the same proportion. The President's zealous committal against Walker's expedition in his Message, his removal of the District-Attorney at New-Orleans, and the understanding or suspicion that Walker's arrest in New-Orleans was effected through the agency of a Federal Officer there, appointed on Mr. Slidell's recommendation, and therefore supposed to be under his influence—all tend to weaken Mr. Slidell's influence at home, whether justly or not; so that it is considered extremely doubtful whether, if he should resign, Mr. Soule, or some other filibuster rival, would not be elected to the vacancy. Indeed, if it shall turn out that Walker reached Central America in safety, and has reëstablished himself there, it is believed that Mr. Slidell's vacancy would certainly be filled by a political or personal rival or enemy. Under these circumstances, it is not probable that Mr. Slidell will risk a resignation to accept the Paris Mission, even at the earnest solicitation of the President. This may be depended upon as the precise position of this whole Mission question at present.

Gentlemen, recently arrived here from Kansas, confirm the statement that Henry L. Martin was a secret agent of the Administration there, to counteract the effort of Governor Walker, in behalf of a full submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. They say that the Governor had secured a clear majority of the Convention in favor of the submission, when Martin arrived, and, by his semi-official representations as the attorney of the President, influenced the course finally resolved upon—or, rather, induced the Calhoun Party in convention to present to the Elmore Party the alternative of a submittal of the Slavery clause alone, or the submittal of no part of the instrument.

A Indierons error occurred in my letter published in Wednesday's Times, which I must beg leave to correct. I intended to state the prevailing impression that the election of Stradmar as printer of the House would lead to the establishment of a Douglas organ in this city,—but am made to say "a Douglas and Wise" organ—a mixture about as impossible as that of oil and water.

George B. Wooldridge, Esq., who was unsuccessfully presented by the New-York Delegation as a candidate for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has been appointed to a clerkship by the Clerk of the House, at a salary of $1,800 per annum. He is indebted for his success chiefly to the efforts of Messrs. Sickles and Haskins. S.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

The Senate is engaged in Executive session upon the nomination of General Denver as Secretary of State for Kansas, in place of Mr. Stanton. The nomination of R. J. Walker, as Governor of the Territory, will not be sent in.

The latest intelligence from Kansas fearfully complicates the question relating to that troublesome Territory. The Legislature elect were to meet and assume the direction of the Territorial Government, whether called by acting Governor Stanton or not. It is stated here, on reliable authority, that it is then proposed to arrest the action of the Lecompton Convention, and enact laws making it a penal offence to hold the Constitutional election which is to take place on the 2d instant.

Gen. Denver has started on his mission to Kansas, but it is apprehended that he will not reach the Territory in time to exert his authority and influence for the maintenance of order. Governor Walker has not been removed, but probably will not return to the Territory as Governor, inasmuch as he coincides with the popular feeling against the action of the Lecompton Convention.

Kansas is, therefore, or will be before the first of July next, in open rebellion against the United States Territorial Government. There will be a fearful crisis, though it was not unforeseen. Gov. Walker advised the President that this would be the result.

It is for Congress to dispose of the question, in whatever form it may be presented. The view which I gave you, some days ago, as to the probable course of the President has been entirely verified. He has not recommended to Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, though he maintains the legality of the action of the Convention and intimates that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by the adoption of their Constitution. He does not touch at all upon the proper functions of legislation. The whole matter is subject to the disposal of Congress, which body "may admit new States." The revolutionary movement in Kansas is not calculated to aid Congress in coming to a wise conclusion on this subject.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

No. 47—Daniel Carroll's devisee, et al. *vs.* Alfred R. Dawson's heirs. Motion to dismiss the cause argued.

No. 11—Robert Taylor's Administrators *vs.* Nathan T. Carryle. Argument continued.

Adjourned to Monday.

News from Mexico.

IMPROVED POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT—DEFEAT OF THE REACTIONARY FORCES, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz 7th instant, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th instant.

The position of the Government was decidedly better than at the date of the last advices. The reactionary forces having been vanquished by the Government troops at Puebla and other points.

Comonfort and the Supreme Court were formally installed on the 1st of December.

The port of Navidad had been declared open to commerce.

The Government had issued a proclamation regulating the transportation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the Louisiana Company.

The latest advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy was still besieged, and that the inhabitants were suffering severely for want of provisions.

Attempted Suicide of one of the Firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Jarvis Slade, a member of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., who has been very ill at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Bath, Maine, attempted suicide, by cutting his throat, yesterday. It is feared that the wound will be mortal.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 11—P. M.

A dispatch from Bath this evening states that Mr. Slade is alive and may recover. He had partially recovered from brain fever, and was insane when he attempted to make way with himself.

The Case of the Murderer Donnelly.

TRENTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

In the case of Donnelly, for the murder of Moses at the Sea View House, Highlands, the Court of Appeals this afternoon affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court. The vote stood, for affirmance, 6; reversal, 3. Chancellor Williamson read an opinion favoring a reversal, and Judge Ogden read another for the affirmance. Gov. Pennington gave notice of an application to be made to the Court of Pardons, for a pardon or commutation of the sentence. This is now Donnelly's only hope, as he is sentenced to be executed on the 8th of January.

Kentucky United States Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 11.

The Senate of Kentucky, by a strict party vote, has tabled a resolution to elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. John B. Thompson, on Tuesday next. This action will constitutionally postpone the election to the next Legislature.

Murder Cases in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 11.

The examination of John Beattie, charged with the murder of Frank J. McClure, ended yesterday. The defendant was held in over $2,000 bail to answer the charge of manslaughter at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The trial of Lorenz, for the murder of his wife and N. T. Hoaron, last Summer, has been in progress for several days.

The Weather—The Erie Canal; &c.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Dec. 11.

The weather here is cold, but not enough so to prevent the movement of boats in the Canal.

Upwards of 300 cars, loaded with freight from the West, have passed through this city on the New-York Railroad within the last 29 hours.

Departure of the Powhatan.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 11.

The U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan* sailed from here yesterday afternoon for Madeira. Ex-President Pierce and lady went out in her.

Execution of Slavin the Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Dec. 11.

Slavin, one of the murderers of the Mackenzie family, was executed here at 10 o'clock this morning. A large concourse of people were present at the time.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11—9 P. M.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana, has not yet arrived at this port. She was to connect at Havana with the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Nov. 20.

The New-York Democracy on the Kansas Question.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.

We are not disposed to underrate the present complications of the Kansas question and feel inclined, in company with our readers, to take an observation and see whether the good Democratic ship is really, as the Republican leaders so oyfully assert, rushing upon the breakers, and upon certain destruction.

During all the discussion over the Kansas controversy, from the first introduction of the Kansas bill by Mr. Douglas, to the final triumph of the principle involved in it by the election of President Buchanan, the Democratic Party insisted that the subject of Slavery should be submitted for adjustment to the people of the Territory, and that they should determine the character of their domestic institutions. In the recent action in Kansas, this Democratic principle has been carried out so far as the Slavery question is concerned. Both President Buchanan and Senator Douglas, and, in fact, all who have occasion to speak on the subject, agree on this point. All the male inhabitants of Kansas, over twenty-one years of age, have now an opportunity to say by their ballots whether they will or will not make Slavery one of their domestic institutions. Thus far, then, there is no serious difficulty, and if this were the whole action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, there would be no room for controversy concerning its doings.

The President in his Message expresses his disappointment that the Convention did not submit *the whole* Constitution for popular ratification, and hopes that the example to that effect set in the Minnesota case may hereafter be followed. Senator Douglas, and *we think we may add the great mass of the Democratic Party, concur with the President in this feeling of regret over the action of the Convention on this point*, and in the President's desire that the sound Democratic principle of general submission may be adopted as our future rule of action. On this point, therefore, there is no dissension between Democrats.

Whether, under all the circumstances, and notwithstanding the exceptionable action of the Convention in withholding a submission of the whole Constitution, Kansas should be admitted, is a question which will address itself to the *sound discretion of Congress*—which we trust will be exercised under the prompt-ings of patriotic motives, and with a full appreciation of the consequences which it will involve. *The President's Message makes no recommendation on this point.* We are not surprised at this important omission in that able, conservative and well-considered document. It is difficult at this moment to determine what should be the action of Congress in this matter. Very important events are to transpire in Kansas within the next thirty days, and *before the question of admission will be passed upon by Congress.* They may be such as should be taken seriously into consideration in determining that question, and *the President acted wisely in withholding any official expression of opinion until the whole case, as it will present itself to Congress, shall be disclosed and made up.* On the 21st inst., the people of the Territory are to vote on the Slavery clause of the Constitution. On the 4th of January there is to be a general election, to choose officers preparatory to the organization of the State Government, at which a Governor, and other State officers, a Legislature and member of Congress, are to be elected. Both of these elections will transpire before Congress will come to any vote on the question of admission. We are aware that it may be urged that the admission involves a principle which should control and decide it, but we think it can hardly be denied that it is also a question of practical wisdom, the decision of which, as a matter of fact, and to a certain extent very properly, will be influenced by the indications of public opinion afforded by those elections.

Other events may occur in the Territory, and other evidences of popular feeling be furnished, which will deserve the consideration of Congress in deciding upon the question of admission. The telegraph just now brings us intelligence of one movement, the bearing of which may, or may not prove important. At least, it illustrates our position that it was wise for the President, that it is wise for all others in imitation of his example, to wait till the time of action arrives before making up a judgment. We allude to the report that Acting Governor Stanton called an extra session of the newly-elected Legislature, to convene on the 7th inst. That body, being hostile to the action of the Constitutional Convention, it is reported, will proceed (if it has not already) *to repeal the law under which the Constitutional Convention was held*—in the belief that thereby the whole action of the Convention will become nugatory. Should this be done, an interesting question will arise—whether after the people have acted under a Convention law in electing delegates and the Convention has performed its labors, the legislative power can step in, pending the question of a ratification of the Constitution, and arrest all further proceedings by a repeal of the law? This point may be one which will enter into the formation of the Congressional judgment on the subject of admission.

It is quite too soon for the Republican press to assume that the Democrats in Congress are to be seriously divided, or that their views are to come in collision with those of the President, on this question. It is entirely possible that, when the time for action arrives, the subject may be disposed of with much unanimity of opinion. So far as opinions may be influenced by the bearing of Slavery, or of party politics, upon the question of admission, *there is ample room for change of sentiment before the time for Congressional action will arrive.* To illustrate what is possible, let us suppose that the Slavery clause will be voted down on the 21st inst.; and that the Free-State party will carry the election on the 4th of January. Then the question presented to Congress, will be the admission of Kansas as a *Free State*, with one Republican Representative in the House, and two Republican Senators in the Senate, and with the Republicans in possession of the State Government. Will it surprise any one who bears in mind the infirmity of human nature, to find under such a state of things, the eagerness of Pro-Slavery men for admission sensibly abating, and the zeal of Abolitionists and Republicans against admission, suddenly cooling. *The next thirty days may materially change the aspect of this question and possibly reverse the positions of the present contestants in relation to it.*

The practical moral, which is obvious from the views which we have presented, is that there is no occasion for haste—especially on the part of Democrats—in rushing into controversy on this question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that, on the contrary, there is much wisdom in reserving our opinions on that subject until the precise case to be decided is disclosed. So far as we are concerned, we are quite willing to endure the taunts of political friends and foes who seek to precipitate themselves and us into premature, and perhaps unnecessary controversy, until the full facts upon which Congress is to act are before the public. Until that time arrive, we are not such amateur combatants as to care to indulge in the amusement of exchanging blows with friend or foe.

Ticket Swindling.—Charles W. Franklin, from Boston, bound to Liverpool, was on Thursday victimised by a fellow giving his name as George Wood, and holding forth at No. 109 West-street. Wood sold Franklin a worthless piece of paper as a ticket by the steamer *Kangaroo* for $45. Upon discovering the fraud, he made complaint at the office of the Detective Police. Sergeant Leppers sent one of his officers, who arrested him and brought him up. He refunded the money and was let off, promising not to do so again. Yesterday, a poor man who had been egregiously defrauded in the price of tickets sold him for himself and family, made a complaint at the Police office. The offender was arrested, and proved to be the identical repentant Wood. This time he was reprimanded, and let go again, after he had refunded the money. The man could not remain to prosecute.

The complimentary dinner tendered by the citizens of Albion to Comptroller Church was given on Tuesday evening. Judge Bessac presided, and 250 persons were at table. Mr. Church made a speech in response to the complimentary toast.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday at their office in Broome-street—Present, General Nye, (President,) Messrs. Bowen, Steanahan, Cholwell, Pearr and Mayor Powell.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board having been read and confirmed,

General Nye submitted the following communication, which he had just received:

No. 46 Morton-street.

General Jas. W. Nye, Office Metropolitan Commissioners, corner of Broome-street and Elm:

Dear Sir: In this morning's *Tribune* I read that 200 poor are nightly applicants at the Station-house for lodging, that cannot be obtained.

At No. 120 West Broadway stands a building whose upper stories are vacant. In one angle of the building stands a large chimney some four or five feet square in the clear, with an iron smoke-pipe in its centre to rarify the surrounding air and thus create a powerful draught for ventilating purposes. The floors can all be readily heated and fitted up with bunks. It would afford me heartfelt satisfaction to know that I had done something to relieve the abounding wretchedness of our burdened City.

I offer the use of these apartments to the Commissioners for the Winter, free of charge. Will you do me the favor to communicate this matter to your Board, and oblige yours, very truly,

THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

General Nye considered it would be better to wait until they heard from the Common Council respecting providing lodging-houses for the poor, before taking any action in this matter.

Mr. Bowen was of the same opinion. From the report of the proceedings of the Common Council he perceived that their Committee were to report to the Board on the subject.

Mr. Pearr—From reading the report of the proceedings of the Council in the papers, I understood they were to refer it back to us.

Mr. Steanahan—They are to report back to us.

Upon the motion of Mr. Pearr the letter was referred to the Committee on Station-houses.

Mr. Bowen moved a resolution requesting that the General Superintendent be authorized to submit to the Board the names of all officers detailed for special duty, also the names of all officers who were wounded whilst in the service and not able to do patrol duty, but competent to discharge special duty.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Cholwell moved that Edwin H. Gow be appointed as care-taker of the house No. 86 White street, about being fitted up for the detention of witnesses in criminal cases.

Mr. Pearr—Are we not at present instituting inquiry as to what the expenses of that house will be?

Mr. Cholwell—The Committee have looked at the house. There is nothing to be done but to paint it, and place iron bars outside the windows.

General Nye observed that he was at a little loss to know how the expenses of fitting up that house were to be met or apportioned. The law was quite emphatic that the Commissioners should provide such a place separate from the prison, and prepared out as to the expenditure they were to make, there was no provision for that.

Mr. Bowen expressed a similar opinion. He was for fitting up such a house for the accommodation of witnesses, but he thought that other cities should bear an equal share in the expenses of fitting it up. For instance, Brooklyn. They could send over the warrant for the amount.

Mayor Powell—You will have your warrant sent back. There is no fund there to pay it.

General Nye—Before this motion is decided, let the Committee report and inform us what the entire cost of fitting up this establishment will be.

Mr. Bowen—And also where the funds are to come from to pay the amount.

The motion was then postponed.

Mr. Steanahan handed in reports of several trials of officers for offences. In the case of Francis McNeily, Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, charged with abusive language, Mr. S. moved that he be dismissed the service.

Mayor Powell, in moving as an amendment that McNeily should be suspended for 30 days, instead of dismissal, observed that the officer was a very good and efficient one. No doubt he was guilty of using violent and offensive language, but he was of opinion if the Committee looked into the evidence, they would find palliating circumstances in the case.

Mr. Steanahan referred to the evidence adduced, and had no doubt of the guilt of the accused. According to their rules he could do nothing but move that the officer be dismissed. He was guilty of most abusive language, and——

Mr. Bowen—This vice of profane language and swearing by the the officers of this Department must be prevented. It is one of the vices of this Department.

Mayor Powell—If you dismiss all that swear, you will not have a man left in the service.

The amendment was put and lost, and the original motion for dismissal carried.

General Nye submitted to the Board the testimony taken in the case of officer Tilden, charged with having arrested a woman and her husband, and locking them up without sufficient cause. After carefully examining the evidence in the matter he (Gen. Nye) was of opinion that the officer only discharged his duty faithfully, and he would move that the charge be dismissed, for if they did not sustain their officers, the officers could not sustain the law. He also presented the report of the trial of Adam F. Hallett, charged with fraud in receiving his pay twice, and forging a name on the pay-roll. Several of the Commissioners were present at that trial, and he considered he was speaking the sentiment of all when he moved that the charge should be dismissed.

Mr. Bowen thought they should do something more in this case than merely declare that Hallett had been tried and not found guilty. It was due to the man to have it stated that they had several witnesses, tellers of one of the Banks, who examined the signatures and proved that Hallett was not the party who signed the roll.

The motions proposed by Gen. Nye were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cholwell moved that the Treasurer be directed to pay the doormen at the Sixth Precinct.

Gen. Nye was of opinion that they should also be dismissed after the 1st of January.

The motion and Gen. Nye's suggestion were adopted.

Gen. Nye—At our last meeting a proposition was submitted by several persons, whose names are reported as volunteers to serve as officers of this force, in the position of patrolmen, and take chance for their pay by being retained in the service. Since the last meeting I have been asked to bring this question before the Board and have its decision on the question, and I now submit it, as a decision may relieve us of one of the sources of annoyance.

Mr. Cholwell—I think it would get us into a great deal of trouble.

Gen. Nye—They stipulate and agree not to be any charge to the Department unless they are regularly employed.

Mayor Powell—Are they members of the old force?

General Nye—No; persons who wish to join the new force.

Mr. Perit—It would only embarrass us, I am afraid.

General Nye—I only wish the Board to come to some decision, that we may give these men a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Cholwell moved and Mayor Powell seconded a resolution declining the services of the applicants. Carried.

Mr. Bell claimed the indulgence of the Committee for a few moments. He wished to address them on an old sore. As he had previously stated, he was the representative of some six or seven hundred members of the old Police, who were anxious to have the question decided whether they were legally discharged or not. It was of the utmost importance to the citizens of New-York, as well as to the Board, that the matter should be settled one way or other, and it struck him (Mr. B.) that they would have no difficulty if the Board would instruct their counsel to join with them, in agreeing to a case meeting all the facts on both sides, to put fairly before the Court, the main question, whether those men were properly dismissed or not. He also wished to inform the Board, should it agree to his suggestion, that there was every probability that the large number of men which he represented would be satisfied to abide by the decision of the Court, and the Board would have no further annoyance about the matter. He asked them as a special obligation to himself that they should agree on the facts, and instruct their counsel—

Mr. Bowen—Is not there a case at present before our counsel?

General Nye—There is no difficulty in agreeing as to the facts: they are clear. Messrs. Hall, Vanderpool, and Brown are at present engaged, in connection with a gentleman, Mr. Devereux, in agreeing upon a case for Court.

Mr. Bell—Permit me to interrupt——

General Nye—Oh, no interruption. They are agreeing upon a case, and will have all the facts laid properly before Court.

Mr. Bell suggested that, probably, as Mr. Devereux only represented one or two of the old Police, and might agree on a case with Messrs. Brown, Hall, and Vanderpool, which would not meet the wishes of his clients, numbering 600, and as he had attended the investigations before the Committee touching his clients, he suggested, for the consideration of the Board, to prevent all further annoyance and expense, that it should instruct counsel to agree with him on a case for Court. He could only say for himself that the facts would be fairly stated, and that in a week or ten days the whole question would be disposed of. After apologizing for the interruption, Mr. Bell withdrew.

Mr. Cholwell—Who will we refer that to?

General Nye—In my opinion, it ought to be placed before a lawyer.

Mr. Cholwell then suggested that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Chairman, with power.

On motion of Mr. Perit the Board resolved itself into secret session, and the room was cleared.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

WRECKS.

Two Vessels Ashore on Long Island—A Schooner and an Unknown Brig—Perilous Position of a Crew.

The topsail schooner *Sarah C. Shields*, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, with a cargo of 320 tons of coal, ran ashore on Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock, during the prevalence of a dense fog, which prevented the Captain from seeing his position. The vessel fortunately struck within a quarter of a mile westward of the Life-boat Station No. 28, on Southampton Beach. A very heavy surf was running at the time, from the outer bar to the beach, and breaking all over the schooner. The wreck was discovered at daylight, when the persons in charge of the station assembled and took prompt measures to rescue the crew. A line was thrown over the vessel from the mortar, by aid of which a strong line was run from the ship to the beach. The life-boat was then launched; and at the imminent risk of life of the persons who went to their rescue, the officers and crew were safely landed. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

A large unknown hermaphrodite brig, painted black, with a varnished waist, went ashore Wednesday night during the heavy fog on the west side of Gardner's Island, (east of Long Island,) near the Light, and was first seen in that position yesterday morning, lying broadside on. The crew was observed landing in a boat upon the beach, so that probably they are all safe. The spars and sails appeared to be all right. No communication, however, had been held from the main with the unfortunate vessel, and her name and destination were unknown.

In consequence of the very heavy northwest blow, which prevailed during Thursday night, the steamer *Connecticut* which left Allyn's Point about 10 o'clock, put back after proceeding as far as the Light, and remained in New-London harbor until the gale had abated. She arrived here about 7 o'clock last evening, having escaped a rough night on the Sound.

A new bark of 400 tons, named the *Jane E. Bishop*, has lately been launched from the shipyard of Wells & Carpenter, at Greenport, H. B. Bunce, boss carpenter. She is owned by Wells & Carpenter, D. G. Floyd, Capt. D. F. Bunce, the commander, and others; she is intended for the general freighting business, but for the present will run in Eagle & Hazzard's Line of Mobile packets. She was taken in tow Wednesday to be brought to New-York; but owing to the westerly gale put in to New-London harbor.

Launched.—Thursday afternoon Mr. Westervelt successfully launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, a propeller called the *Huntsville*. She is built of the best material, her outside planking and ceiling are edge-fastened with seven-eighths inch iron bolts, copper fastened, the whole trenailed with locust trenails; she is inclosed in an iron basket of outside diagonal strapping, iron straps 4½ inches wide and ⅝ thick. The following are her dimensions: length of keel, 190 feet; deck over all, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; and register, 650 tons. She will have an inverted direct acting propeller engine, cylinder, 32 inches, and 42 inch stroke. Is owned by H. B. Cromwell, of this City, and will run in the line of Savannah steamers, under the command of Capt. Frederick Crocker, formerly commander of the clipper ship *Mary Robertson*.

The bark *David Nichols*, which was carried into St. Augustine, Florida, in October, by two of the crew, who reported that the Captain fell overboard in the act of harpooning a dolphin at night, sailed from that port on the 24th inst., for St. Mary's, under command of Capt. Gipson. The boat which left the vessel before her arrival in search of the lost Captain has recently been picked up near New-Smyrna, about 60 miles south of St

OPIATES.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

You write of days and nights in tears,
And ask me how to dull your pain;
I can n more than bid you test
Th e o.ates I try—in vain.

Lift up the lesser loves that creep
Around thy feet, and let them twine.
And bear their blossoms to thy lips,
Like chalices of cheering wine.

Let sages share a seat with thee,
Who teach that faith in man is wise;
That who could "break a trusting heart,"
Has turned his back upon the skies.

Whatever poets hold that Love
Survives, s God, whste'er befall:
Make thou their muses petted birds,
To sing in parlor, porch and hall.

Our angel Past doth stand and beck,
From Paradisal gates to thee:
Our angel Future hath her hand
Upon a Heaven'a yielding key.

Go back from present gloom and meet
Our angel Past in Paradise;
Or pass beyond the dark, and let
Our angel Future bless thine eyes.

Retire within, and bind thy thoughts
As lady tends her garden flowers,
And pluck and send to me the sweets,
In letters thicker than the hours.

Go often up to God, and ask
For strength and patience not thine own;
And *faith* if we had parted not,
Some greatest bliss could not be known.

Test these by day; and give thy soul
To dreams at eve, and we shall meet:
Nor have the skies an opiate
Could make our joy a sweeter sweet.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, Dec., 1857.

The Crisis of 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crisis and always the crisis. First *we* have had the crisis in its concentrated form of a panic in our midst, and now crisis and panic have seized upon the Old World, and with painful anxiety every mail from Europe is expected, especially by our large foreign houses, whose principal aid was drawn from the other side. If *we* are allowed a short respite and begin to breathe more freely, after a comparatively limited time of trial, and if *we* can now already take consolation in the conviction that the *worst* at least has passed over our heads, how vastly different is the development of the revulsion in Europe. How srtificial is the framework of commerce, of industry, of finances, the entire fabric of society in Europe in comparison with this country, and how deeply must the disorganizing shock reverberate through every fibre of that intricate net-work of individual and international interests in the Old World! The bare contemplation of the mighty up-heaving of material interests now shaking Europe from Gibraltar to Moscow, and from Glasgow to Constantinople, amazes us, and how immeasurably ramified are the relations of Europe with the rest of the habitable globe, not to speak of our own country! Incalculable indeed are the effects which what has already taken place most infallibly produce on that colossal interchange of the productions of remote continents, across boundless seas, in their commerce with that great focus of trade and civilization, Europe. With London as its great centre, the world's trade spreads like the delicate threads of the spider-web from the tubular hiding-place of the miniature monster. The disorganization will become thorough, arrangements of drawing from distant shipping ports are snddenly disturbed and the produce cannot go forwsrd, ontil hard cash intervenes and releases it; for credits on London, Paris and Hamburg will be nnavailsble, except on a few houses, or unless confirmed by the Government Banks. This will increase the drain of specie from England, especially eastward, to such enormous figures, that, even with its unlimited issue, the Bank of England may yet be compelled to suepend specie payment altogether.

In drawing this picture, I simply pass from cause to effect. It cannot well happen otherwise; the evil under which we are all auffering lies much deeper than is generally conceded in this country and by the European press. The European crisis was long expected by intelligent politico-economists and their fears were strengthened by the ominous cloud which, not greater than the size of a man'a hand in the beginning, first gathered on the banks of the Ganges. The financial and commercial atmoaphere of Europe was pregnant with overloaded electricity long before our own explosion, and it waa mere *accident* that *we* took the lead in raising the cry of alarm. Although at bottom the secret causes which have brought about the crisis may be called analogous, our own case is widely diffcrent in its immediate bearings. The basis on which our prosperity rests, is morc solid, more immediately national.

Our basis is eminently an *agricultural* one, and cannot be lastingly disturbed; our cotton, our provisions, and our grain, will, frnm the moment they find egress, command the means of alleviating our embarrasaments. But Europe, in its more dangerous centres of population, is almost entirely bound up with manufactures, indisoensable, it is true in ordinary times, but easily dispensed with for six months, or a year, even, with such ample provision as must be within reach of the near and distant consumer at the present moment. For the *prime* necessaries of life money will be at hand in Europe, *i. e.*, for grsin, meat, augar, coffee, and, though at very low prices, speculation, if not the spinner, will take off our hands the production of onr cotton fields; but for what is in any way dispensable there will be comparatively *little* vent.

For Colonial Prolnce it is reasonable to assume prices will be higher in Europe than the present range, for the disorganization in banking facilities leads to curtailment in the exchange of the world's productions, particularly from distant portions of the globe, and the apecie to take the place of bills of exchange, will be only procurable at a high premium, to which will have to be added freight, insurance and commission. The inflated paper values all over the world thus being reduced and ceasing to represent what they passed for, the precious metals by their scarcity naturally depress everything with the sole exception of the indispensable necessities of subsistence, which will be entirely governed by supply and demand, speculation having ceased to command the ascendancy which credit lent it.

When California and Australia suddenly electrified the value of everything by their golden shower; when the increased circulation of the precious metal created luxnry, a zest for gambling in whatever way it may have been; when values rose through the fecundating power of the multiplied medlume of exchange: *gold, and the paper values*, which the former at once created and swelled, caused every article of daily nee, and with it, real estate, to be borne along on the crest of the wave. The wave has surged too high, and we are now ebbing down again, in accordance with the immutable lawa of nature, as laid down by our Supreme Creator.

In this country we have weathered the worst, and with our solid and vast resources, with our energy and excellent laws, and of a wise and intelligent Govrnment firm in the confidence of a free and grateful people, the dawn of a better day already breaks upon us; with the advent of Spring our troubles will gradoally disappear.

But Eorope and the rest of the world we must not judge too lightly. To commercial and individual distress want associates itself; and want breeds discontent, discontent breeds revolt, and revolt raises the banner of revolution. While we are anchored on a rock of granite, our prosperity and our institutions, in Europe everything is artificial, nnnatural and overstrained, and unfortunately so constituted that one nation cannot be a sufferer to any serious extent, either commercially or politically, without compromising the tranquillity of the rest.

Let us hope that these evil forebodings are overdrawn, but serious reflection on a subject so grave is demanded by our own interests as individuals and as citizens of a great commercial nation.

It is better that we should be on our guard, than that we abandon ourselves to the delusive supposition that European matters are so easily mended. With us rapid recuperation is a part of our nature; *they* are *differently* conatituted. VERITAS.

The Hoboken Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Hoboken Ferry has, on several occasions, been noticed in some of the City papers, with disparaging remarks, hardly just or liberal, considering how few accidents or disasters have fallen to its lot, during the long period of its ownership by the Messrs. STEVENS. This great exemption should certsinly entitle the acts of its mansgers to a fair and considerate construction. In 1820 the *Hoboken* (now used solely as a cattle-boat) was built, and was, at that time, by far the swiftest and most commodious ferry-boat in the harbor. The boat has been several times lengthened and rebuilt, and new boilers and engine substituted for the old, and is well fitted and calculated for her present uses. The *Fairy Queen, Pioneer, Newark, John Fitch, James Rumsey, James Watts, Chancellor Livingston*, and *Patterson* have since been added, and are now, with the exception of the *Pioneer* and *Rumsey*, plying on the several ferries. The *Fairy Queen*, now the *Phœnix*, has been lengthened and rebuilt, and provided with new boilers and engine, snd although in years an old boat, yet, in fact, by these renewals snd repa rs, has been kept in a safe and serviceable condition, and is a convenient boat for ferrying the long lumber teams and wagons, of which many cross at Christopher-street. The boats *Fitch, Watts, Livingston*, and *Patterson* ply on the lower ferries, snd are first-class boats in all respects, and, from their peculiar shape, the swiftest and best adapted for forcing their way through the ice. The wedge-like form of the hull is almost a perfect protection while working their way through the ice—as in case of their being caught between conflicting fields, they would be lifted up if the pressure was great; or, if of a less degree, the ice would have a tendency to find its way under the bottom, instead of compressing the sides of the boat. In sddition to all the other preventives to avoid accidents, a large provision of cork has been placed in esch boat, so that in case of the boats being run into, the bnoyancy of the cork would prevent the entire sinking of the boat; and in csse of fire, the boat could be scuttled and saved from entire destruction. There is also a liberal supply of ladders, cork, life-preservers and boat-hooks on each bridge to save the lives of imprudent people who, in jumping after the boat, may chance to fall in the wster. The *John Potter*, plying to South Amboy, is of precisely the same form and construction as the Hoboken Ferry-boats, and is confessedly one of the beat ice-boats in the harbor. The particular forms of the above-named boats are the fruits of the thoughtful experience and genius of the late ROBERT L. STEVENS, to whom the public are indebted for pretty much all the advances made in the application of steam and the improved form of the steamboat in the present century. He it was who gave shape and form to the steamboat, bringing out his beautiful and fast developments in the place of the clumsy hulks then in use. He it was who taught the mechanic how to enable light-constructed boats to bear increased power of engine, by suspending the hull of the boats in the raised frames, held together by means of iron bolts and braces, and, instead of overloading the hulls with timber, taught the secret of the free use of fastenings. The *Trenton, Burlington, New-Philadelphia* and *North America*, triumphs in their day, were the first boats worthy of being called swift, and far beyond their rivals in every other essential quality. The introduction of the two latter ss day boats to Albany, inaugurated a new era in steamboat progress, and are yet remembered with pride and pleasure, by thousands who traveled with them, as models of symmetry, speed, cleanliness and comfort. To him are we indebted for the T rail, by which the lives of thousands have been saved. This valuable improvement was wrought out by Mr. STEVENS while on a visit to England in the early period of our Railrosd career.

The present form of ferry slips and improvements in bridges, are in a great measure his developments, and the slips, and bridges, and ferry-houses at Barclay-street and Hoboken are models of convenience. The Canal and Christopher-street houses are commodious, and all are kept in the most perfect condition of cleanliness and comfort. The bridges are suspended by extra chains; skillful pilots and engineers are employed, and a constant and watchful supervision is maintained over the details of the ferry, and it is no more than just to say, that the proprietor of the ferry is of all men the last to permit any neglect that might endsnger the life of passengers or in any way compromise their comfort. The tasteful grounds at Hoboken are the results of the cultivated minds of R. L., J. C. and E. A. STEVENS. The rates of ferriage are at the lowest point, the first reduction having been voluntarily on the part of the Messrs. STEVENS, from one shilling to sixpence. The present fare, three cents, enables thousands to breathe the pure and fresh air at a trifling cost, in the beautiful walks and shady groves of the Elysian fields, grounds and water front, which, if offered for sale in the market, would realize to the proprietor dollars instead of the cents gained by the ferries. It would be a long recital of truths, of which the many are ignorant, to enumerate all the improvements introduced by the Messrs. STEVENS. By the father, Col. JOHN STEVENS and his sons, the public have been benefited by more than sixty years of faithful, skillful and persevering efforts to effectuate improvements in all matters pertaining to steamboats, as well as steamboats. There is a great debt due to the memory of ROBERT L. STEVENS, a history of his labors and inventions is yet to be given to the world, and when the true history of steam in connection with its application to vessels in this country, shall be given, it will rank Col. JOHN STEVENS and his son ROBERT at the head of the benefactors of mankind in that respect.

The memory of a mind so fertile and inventive should not be suffered to fall into oblivion, while pages upon pages have been filled with the obtrusive names of pretenders and charlatans. R. L. STEVENS was singularly shrinking and sensitive in the matter of pushing his name before the public, and so it has happened that the master-mind which gave impulse to his cotemporaries and to the brood of skillful and ingenious mechanics who have followed in his footsteps, has been suffered to be mainly appreciated by those who were immediately connected with his enterprises; by those employed by himself and brothers, and by the true friends snd sympathizers of genius, of whom it cannot be said that too many exist.

T. J. H.

Justice to the Sons of Revolutionary Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to state the circumstances of a case, with which I am personally familiar, which seems to me to show the injustice suatained by very many of those whose fathers lost their lives in securing the independence of their country.

I know a woman in the State of New-Jersey whose husband enlisted in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons in 1777, to serve during the war. He was a sergeant in the company, his pay $15 a month. In an engagement with the British at Pound Ridge about the 1st of July, 1779, he lost his life.

In a year or two after this woman married again, and her second husband enlisted in a company of the New-Jersey militia for one year as a musician, and served out his time. In about two years after the war her second husband died, leaving his widow and three children entirely destitute of property. At the close of the war, having understood that Congress had made some provision for those widows who lost their husbands in the service, she applied to a member of Congress to attend to her claims, but what he did, or whether he ever did anything, she never could learn.

She was too poor, and had too few friends to assist her in following up her claims, and so she gave all up for lost, and died in 1825, without ever receiving a farthing from Government.

She struggled along with her children, having nothing to depend upon but the labor of her hands from day to day, until her two sons arrived at nine or ten years of sge, snd then was obliged to put them out as apprentices, until they should arrive at the age of 21 years. Thus they were deprived of an opportunity of obtaining even a decent education.

This woman, I think, wes one of the excellent of the earth. Her lot through life was hard and sorrowful. Had she received a little aid from the Government,—that to which I believe she was entitled, it would have soothed many a sorrow snd dried up many a tear. But this she never obtained.

The only remaining branch of her family is a son, now in his 74th year, who really needs assistance. And now I put it to you, to all your readers, to every Member of Congress, and to the whole nation, whether this son, and every son of a revolutionary soldier in similar circumstances, has not some claim upon the Government.

A SOLDIER'S SON.

Position and Character of the Italians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of your constant readers, and an Italian by birth, permit me to present to you some observations regarding an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 5, entitled, "Life, Society, Manners, &c., in Modern Rome," by the author of many others upon Italy, already published in your Journal. I have only to say, that it is ungenerous for a republican of the United States to throw stones constantly at a country which deserves the sympathy of all generous hearts. And if your author is not capable of judging and appreciating matters in Italy by himself, it would be far better for his own instruction to read the contemporary history of Italy, (instead of consulting his "old Parisian acquaintance, the Colonel of the 21st," upon the occupation of Rome by the French, and about Roman affairs, acquiring from the same source the knowledge that "one Frenchman is equal to four hundred and forty-four Romans!"

By the siege of Rome in 1848 he will learn that a handful of Roman volunteers, without military instruction, snd with inadequate means, kept in check for more than s month, and were often victorious over the best French troops, 40,000 strong, backed by three other armies—Spaniards, Austrians and Neapolitans; and I must add, that the sympathy of the United States Legation was not in favor of the Republican Government then existing in Rome, but with its present tyrannical Ruler. He can learn what the Italians were at the same epoch during the siege of Venice. Everybody knows what has been their conduct in the Crimean War, and of the remonstrances of the Sardinian diplomat, in the late Congress of Paris, and I will further assert that there is more wisdom in the apparent apathy of the Roman people under existing circumstances than there will ever be in the light and undiscerning brains of half the scribblers upon Italy. ITALIAN.

Launching Large Ships.

YORKVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has struck me forcibly, in view of the recent difficulties attending the launching of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, that a much essier method of floating large ships, is both desirable and practicable.

It appears to me that there is nothing to prevent a large ship—no matter how large—from being *built in* an artificial basin or dock, located in close proximity to the river, *into which the water might be permitted to enter and float her when completed.*

Admitting that those whose professions have led them to study these matters exclusively, are the most competent to judge of the feasibility of the above plan, and to carry out its details, I merely throw out the suggestion; for as the purest pearl may be discovered in the foulest oyster, so may an original and practical idea be hit upon by a mean capacity. Respectfully yours, DIX.

Accidents from Explosive Fluids.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It appears to me that if the following fact were more generally known, the list of camphene accidents, now so fearful, would be materially diminished.

The fact is simply this: It is not necessary in order that an explosion should occur, when filling a lighted lamp, that the person should be so awkward as to bring the fluid in actual contact with the flame. If the lamp has been burning for some time, so as to have become heated, or if the can containing the fluid has been standing in a warm place, the whole atmosphere for some inches around becomes inflammable as soon as an attempt is made to fill the lamp. This is owing to the readiness with which the fluid vaporizes when the temperature is *even slightly* elevated.

In view of this fact, it is perfect folly to talk of "*being careful*" in this operation. The truth is, no camphene or fluid lamp should ever be filled except by daylight. I would that every man, woman and child in America might witness the appalling spectacles which I have seen, and such frequent warnings would be unnecessary. Respectfully,

A. H. SMITH.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THEATRICAL MARRIAGES.—Some interesting marriages are talked of in European theatrical circles. Mlle. BORGHESE, the beautiful singer of the Theatre Lyrique, leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux, who takes her out, as it were, as part of his venture. Wherever his vessel *La Jolie Jacotte* touches, his wife will give a concert. The concert given, the merchandise disposed of, away sails the *Jolie Jacotte* for other climes. There is something new under the sun at last. They say Mlle SOPHIE DULCKEN is about to marry Prince RADIZVIL, the richest landowner in Poland. This is good news to give courage to our girls, who continue their practice as well as to their mothers who hear it. They say likewise that GUEYMARD and LAUTERS have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in its service.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the great African explorer, left London for Southampton on the 26th of November. On the 27th he embarked on board the Peninsular mail packet *Tagus* for Lisbon. The object of his visit to that city is understood to be for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese Government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa the great traveler purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his magnificent discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself in the Mozambique Channel.

THE POPE AND THE INDIA MUTINIES.—The Dublin *Freeman* announces that the Most Rev. Dr. CULLEN has received 1,000 francs from his Holiness the Pope, and 600 from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers in India from the Sepoy mutiny.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—Letters received in England state that Sir JAMES BROOKE, of Sarawak, is about to visit that country. Borneo was tranquil.

A LITERARY CLERGYMAN.—The Dundee *Courier* says that a clergaman in a country parish not meny miles from Dundee had occasion the other Sabbath to illustrate a point in his sermon by an allusion to the poet COWPER, which he did after this fashion: "In illustration of what I have been saying, my brethren, I may mention the amiable and Christian poet COWPER, with whose beautiful poems of 'Paiadise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' you must all be familiar."

THE ANTI-TOBACCO QUESTION.—An Anti-Tobacco Society has been for some time formed in England. A Mr. REYNOLDS recently delivered a lecture in Preston, and the audience became so impressed with his remarks that they advanced *en masse* and delivered up their pipes, snuff-boxes and tobacco, and solemnly declared that they would renounce for ever the pernicious weed.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A Democratic Movement for an Enabling Act.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.—We invite the particular attention of the Democracy of the Territory to the call in another column, for a Convention to be held in Leavenworth on the 21th December. The object *is to ask Congress to pass an enabling act, in our favor, under which the people of Kansas may meet, by representatives in Convention, frame a Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union under it as a State.* This is the only way in which this troublesome question can be settled peaceably, and we have no doubt the Democracy of the country will sustain us in the application. Let every County act with vigor in the matter! Let the people meet in their primary meetings and conventions without delay, and send their good and true men along!

Democratic Opposition to the Lecompton Movement.

From the Leavenworth Journal, (Democratic.)

Now, if the sole object of the organic legislation of this Territory, is to do something either *for or against Cuffee*, then it is all well, if the interest of 40,000 or 50,000 white people had no claim to be protected, fostered and cherished, by a Constitutional Convention of such wiseacres as were assembled at Lecompton; but if they only met to make a fundsmental law for the State of Kansas and two or three hundred negroes, and they will so avow, we have not a word to say, and we pledge ourselves in that event to go to the polls, sbject, and servile as it would be, and cast our vote whichever way they tell us will help or hurt "poor darkee" most. But we think in sober, serious earnestness, that our own race, ourselves, our fathers, our mothers, our wives, and our children are deeply concerned in all the provisions of the organic law of the State of Kansas, we think *the great principle of Democracy cries aloud for protection; we think the theory and practice of self-government involved in this question of submission.* We think the Constitutinn nf the Union contemplated that the people should govern themselves, snd not an oligarchy of forty-two individuals. We think the Organic Act of this Territory, (which each man of them has sworn to support,) commanded them to let the people "form and regulate their dnmestic institutions in their own way." And that whether it was about a "nigger" or a railroad, a Bank or a Governor, or any other given subject, we had the inherent right, and the Constitutional and legal right to determine for ourselves in a peaceful way at the ballot-box, our *pro* or *con. We earnestly insist as Democrats, that we ought to enjoy the right to vote for or against the Constitution, and that if denied that right, we should not vote for it.*

Pro-Slavery Opposition to the Lecompton Movement.

From the Kickapoo Pioneer, (Pro-Slavery.)

As far as we can judge, however, we think there are few or no objections to the Constitution itself, but we think, *taking it merely as a matter of policy, that it would have been better*, for the present as well as the future triumph of the party, *had the Constitution been submitted to the people for their approval or non-approval, and certainly it would have been more just to have had it so submitted.*

We are constrained to say that we believe that it is an infringement upon a people's rights, and contrary to the spirit snd genius of a Republican form of Government, and in direct opposition to the intention of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, to endeavor to force a Constitution (no matter how good that Constitution may be) upon a people against their will. We are satisfied that the attempt to force the one in question has not only injured the prospects of our Party for the present, but that *the injury it has received is of a permanent nature, for we are convinced that many Democrats* who would have supported the Constitution, had that whole document been submitted to the people, *now feel themselves forced to oppose it as a matter of principle.* Moreover, we do not believe that Congress will receive a Constitution in which the whole people have not had a voice.

Voice of the Kansas Press.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

If the Press of the Territory be an index of public opinion, then we are safe in saying the Lecompton Constitution will meet with but little favor at the hands of the people.

Out of about twenty papers published in the Territory but *one* favors the adoption of the Constitution, and out of four Democratic papers published in Leavenworth County, three, the *Citizen, Pioneer* and *Journal* oppose, while the *Herald*, edited by a member of the late Convention, supports the same.

The Oxford Vote.

From the National Democrat.

We were informed a few days since that the vote that would be polled at Oxford, on the Constitution, on the 21st of Decmber, would be as large if not larger than the number polled at the last election. We understand also, that a couple of daily newspapers will be started there on the opening of navigation. From the notoriety Oxford has received, it would not surprise us if that remarkable place polled some 4,000 or 5,000 votes, next time, as before the inhabitants did not all vote.

The Action of the Lecompton Convention.

From the Lecompton National Democrat, Nov. 19.

We have already very fully expressed our opinion upon the character of the propositions submitted by the late Constitutional Convention to the people of this Territory. But the importance of the subject, and the urgency of the occasion, will justify us in entering somewhat more at large upon the investigation of the questions involved in the controversy, which is evidently about to disturb our repose, and to prolong the unhappy difficulties of our position.

The recent Convention represented a minority of the people. The members themselves could not possibly have overlooked this fact; and if they failed to take it into consideration, and to direct their proceedings in accordance with it, they have presented only one additional instance of that blindness which too often seizes upon public bodies, and contributes to the utter overthrow of their authority and the complete nullity of their acts.

It is not to be denied that the Free-State party were guilty of a great wrong, in obstructing the effort to take the census, and in refusing to go into the election of delegates to the Convention. By this omission, they suffered the political authority of the Territory, so far as the Convention was concerned, to pass into the hands of the minority; and *they have no right to complain, if that minority should make use of their legitimate power, in a legitimate way, to secure the ascendancy of their own political views.* It was to be expected that the successful party would make the most of the advantage which success placed in its power. But there was a limit to this advantage, beyond which it was not only impolitic, but even impossible, for the dominant party in the Convention to carry its proceedings with success. *So soon as it attempted to exceed this limit* it surrendered the advantage it had already acquired, *placed itself in the wrong*, and restored to the majority all the legal and moral power of its superior numbers—a power which the latter had previously lost, only through its own original error. It is ever to be lamented that the Convention, for want of moderation and wisdom in the use of its legitimate power, and from an utter failure to perceive the true capabilities of its position, and the exigencies of its very existence, has utterly thrown away its golden opportunity for usefulness, and sacrificed the high and sacred interests which it had in its keeping. Howagreat and beneficent would have been the influence of just and conciliatory counsels! How completely disarmed would have been the opposition, with all their malevolent predictions falsified, and all their excited apprehensions allayed, if the question had been met in a manly spirit, and a decisive and satisfactory proposition had been fairly submitted to the votes of the people! Now, on the contrary, their worst fears are realized, and their predictions of evil are more than verified, because a trick has been resorted to for the purpose of mocking and deceiving them with the appearance of a choice, when in reality they have no substantial question to decide.

The body of gentlemen composing the Convention, seems to have been impressed with the idea that *its sole duty was to sustain the cause of Slavery as a desirable institution for the new State.* But the thought never seems to have occurred, in all their deliberations, that they were doing this for a people, of whom the majority are decidedly opposed to that institution. If they claimed to represent the whole people, because the great body of them failed to go into the election and thereby were presumed to acquiesce in their appointment, they certainly were bound to respect the opinions of their constituents, so far as those were known. And if they really desired to serve the true interests of slaveholders, in or out of the Territory, the most moderate exercise of judgment would have dictated the policy of submitting a proposition which might have had some chance of being accepted. No well-informed man can believe that the Constitution, in either of the alternative forms adopted by the Convention, will ever receive the sanction of the people of Kansas. It is plain, therefore, that the inevitable result must be a serious injury to the just rights of slaveholders, and an obatacle to the future acknowledgment of those rights by the people of the Territory.

In making these remarks, we must be understood as excepting from the ecope of them, certain gentlemen in the Convention who were well known to entertain proper views as to the rights of the people, in the matter of adopting their own Constitution. That they were inclined to acquiesce eventually in the result as it was finally shaped, is to be attributed to the influence of circumstances well calculated to excuse the error, if it was an error. They were bound to take this course, as we understand the case, in order to defeat the policy of those who were opposed to all submission whatever.

The Lecompton Minority.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

We are informed that there were twenty-four members of the Convention at Lecompton who earnestly advocated the full submission of the Constitution to the people. Who they were we do not know, or we would give their names that the people might honor such men as they merit. For they would indeed deserve all commendation, and the more so as they were all Southern born and Southern reared, and are presumed to have a little more sympathy with and to understand the true interests and wishes of the South a little better than those who have seldom or never breathed Southern air.

Kansas Affairs.

To the Democratic Party of Kansas Territory:

Kansas determines for herself, on the 21st day of December next, whether she will be a Free State or a Slave State. On the 1st Monday in January following, the people are called upon to hold their first election under the State Constitution, for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and for Representative in Congress.

The several counties are requested to nominate candidates for each branch of the Legislature.

The Democratic Party of Kansas, without regard to Free State or Slave State, are requested to send delegates from the several counties of Kansas to a State Convention, to be holden in Lecompton on the first Monday, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for all of the above-named offices, to be supported by the Democratic Party at the election to be holden on the first Monday in January, 1858, for State officers, under the Constitution for the State of Kaness.

JOHN D. HENDERSON, Chsirman.
Owen P. Stuart, J. A. Stringfellow,
Bush Ellmore, L. A. Boling,
Hugh M. Moore, O. T. Tibbs,
L. J. Eastin, Jos. McDonsld,
T. J. B. Cramer.

The *National Democrat*, published at Lecompton, states that the name of Judge ELLMORE was signed to this call without his knowledge or consent.

How Gov. Reeder Escaped from Kansas.

GEO. W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Kansas, is publishing some remarkable incidents in the history of the Territory. Here is an account of Gov. REEDER'S flight during the excitement between the two hostile parties:

Gov. REEDER being unprotected, and the United States Government, in its Executive and Judiciary Departments arrayed against him, determined to leave the Territory. Finding it unsafe to remain longer with the Investigating Committee, he retired to a friend's house near Lawrence, where he remained but a short time. His enemies not finding him as they expected, with the Committee, immediately sent to Leavenworth and Kanaaa City, to watch the steamboats. Guards were stationed on the roads and also at the steamboat landings, as far down as Lexington, to search the boats and prevent his escape. He, however, succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and with the friendly assistance of Mr. JENKINS, succeeded in arriving safely at Kansas City. Here he was taken charge of by Col. ELDRIDGE, and secreted in the American Hotel. On the arrival of G. W. BROWN, from Alton, the hotel was surrounded by an infuriated mob, as related in the preceding chapter, threatening forcible search and seizure. This greatly added to the danger of Gov. REEDER. But the courage and address of Col. ELDRIDGE, saved his hotel from search, and the Governor from seizure and probable death.

Steamboats were so vigorously guarded and the search so strictly made that it was considered unsafe to attempt to get on one at Kansas City; and as it was almost equally unsafe to longer remain in his present concealment, a new expedient was resorted to. The Governor shaved off his fine whiskers and moustache, froused his hair, dressed himself up in the clothes of an Irish laborer, and with his coarse shoes and stockings, his pantaloons too short at top and bottom, his coarse shirt and jacket, a pipe in his mouth, and an axe on his shoulder, and bundle in his hand, he was seen sauntering around during the evening apparently unobserved and unobserving. As soon as it had become sufficiently dark, and the crowd had retired from the landing, Mr. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, brother of the Colonel, and his wife, came in a skiff to the landing, and Gov. REEDER stepped in. They rowed during the night twenty-eight miles to Liberty, when they landed. Here they remained till a steamboat came along bound down the river, when the Governor went on board, took a deck passage with the laborers and boat hands, and in due time landed safely at St. Charles, from which he made his passage across the country to Illinois.

An Abolition and Disunion View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE VARIANCE OF PILATE AND HEROD.—Of all the comical concatenations of late times, perhaps the oddest is that combination of circumstances which has elevated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the rank of the Defender of Free Kansas. The Republican newspapers, in their extremity, may well catch at anything that has the look of a life-preserver; but we never had expected to see them laying hold of such a straw as honest Mr. DOUGLAS. It shows indeed the desperation of the case, when such a loop is seized with eagerness to hang a hope upon. And yet this seems to be all that there is to look to. The Free-State men, by going into the election under the Border Ruffian auspices, have blocked the way to a forcible resistance of the Lecompton Constitution—even if there were ever any real desire or purpose to offer such—and nothing short of a dangerous insurrection would suffice to stay the triumphant possession of their Territory by Slavery. And the itch of the Yankee nation for voting will unquestionably, we think, impel them to the further absurdity of voting on the delusive question submitted to them by their conquerors, for the purpose of making them rivet the chain which is to bind them to the slaves with their own hands, whether they vote for it or against it. So that there is no chance for Kansas being permitted to decide for herself whether she will hold slaves or not, except in the quarrelling of the chiefs of the banditti that have brought her to her present distress by their agreement. It is said that when rogues differ, honest men come by their own again. But it is not often the case, and we fear that it will not be so this time.

We now hear by every telegraphic dispatch from Washington that Mr. DOUGLAS intends to stand by Gov. WALKER and to resist the imposition of the Slave Constitution upon Kansas unless she has a fair vote upon it. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the other hand, intends to maintain the supremacy of the Lecompton Constitution, as fully expressing the sovereign pleasure of the Power whose creature he is. It hardly seems as if it were possible that the battle between these two belligerents could ever be actually fought out. But there is a reasonable possibility of it. The natural enmity between the *ins* and the *outs* must break out in some shape or other. It is high time for the campaign for the next Presidency to begin, and both Mr. DOUGLAS and Gov. WALKER mean to lose no time in putting themselves into the best position for bringing it to a prosperous conclusion, each for himself. *As a basis of his operations Mr. Douglas must have Kansas.* And the perils of the last stricken field may well warn him that he must have at least the show of a Northern virtue, whether he have it or not. The Kansas dispute, end as it may, is pretty sure to break the Democratic Party in pieces, like a potter's vessel, and then the new combinations which must follow will afford a chance to the man who has the eye to discern and the skill to control them—to arrange them to his own purposes. So there may be more sincerity in the protestations of Mr. DOUGLAS than we might be inclined to attribute to them if uttered under any other circumstances.

Governor WALKER, undoubtedly, went to Kansas with the fixed purpose of making it a Slave State if it could be done without the destruction of the Democratic Party. This he found, by hard experience, to be impossible, and he fell back on the preservation of the integrity of the party. The slaveholders, who know no party, by whatever name they may choose to call themselves, but their own, cared nothing for the salvation of the Democracy, so they could secure the supremacy of the Slaveocracy. *Mr. Buchanan stands by the Slaveholders, Mr. Douglas and Governor Walker by the Democratic Party, and the question is which will be able to outwit or outgeneral the other.* According to all precedents, Slavery ought to coax or bully all opposition out of the field, and the chances are that they will do so now. We think that the hopes of Kansas which are built upon the prospect of this quarrel have rather a sandy foundation. But still, something may grow out of it. The great number of voters obteined for Colonel FREMONT, though it was at the cost of eliminating from their creed all but the most infinitesimal shadow of Anti-Slavery, was enough to show that there is a strength at the North which Northern aspirants must seek to conciliate. The cheapest form of conciliation is that of a zeal to permit Kansas to have slaves if she wants them, but to be rid of them, as she has rid herself of the free blacks, if she do not. If Mr. DOUGLAS will take our advice (snd there are few persons whose advice is of more value than ours on such a matter) he will stand his hand and insist on the game being played out according to the rules he imposed when he invented it—little as he meant they should ever have such an application. Would it not be an edifying sight to behold the Fremont men of '56 converted into rampant Douglas men in '60? *And yet it is by no means impossible that he may be at the head of the next Northern party—which will be constructed out of the wreck of the present Democratic Party.* If Mr. DOUGLAS had only sense enough to be honest, we are confident of his making a good run.

Anti-Slavery View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the National Era.

The position of Mr. DOUGLAS is a subject of vsrious speculation. The Republicans may be assured of one fact—*he will not act with them, or separate himself from his party;* but in his party, his ambition is always to be a leader. If he do not sustain the course of Mr. BUCHANAN in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, he will endeavor to manage his opposition sa, while saving his interests with the Northern Democracy, he shall lose nothing with the Southern. His relations to the formsr constrain him to oppose the action of the Calhoun Convention, but there are many questions of equal, if not greater interest to the Southern men, on which his cooperation with them may be all-important.

It may be desirable to organize as a State New-Mexico, which has elected a delegate on the Slavery issue, and which is believed by the Slave Power to be controlled by its snpporters. It is desirable to organize two or three more territories in the slaveholding section, as the germ of future States, Arizona and the Indian Territory among them. Now, suppose Mr. DOUGLAS shonld embrace all these subjects in his programme, would the South take deadly offence at an act enabling the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution?

Power of the People of a State over their Constitution.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

The "freedom-shriekers" are again trying to create a breeze about Kansas. They evidently don't want the question settled, as it is now their principal stock in trade. The demagogues in Kansas who pretend so much love for a free Constitution, threaten to not vote upon the Constitution which is to be submitted to them. Could anything shew in a more forcible light their transparent and shameless hypocrisy? *If they don't like the Constitution, why, in the name of Africa and lemons, don't they vote it down?* A paper before us works itself up to a great pitch of excitement because a section of the proposed instrument says that no alteration shall take place in it until 1864. This is the veriest moonsbine. *There is no power in Venice or the United States to prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as they shall see proper, either in the mode pointed out by the existing organic law, or in opposition to that mode.* Admit, if the reader pleases, that the latter course is revolutionary. There is no power in this country that can call a State to account for such conduct. The people of Louisiana are to-day living under a Constitution formed in a manner directly contrary to the mandatory language of the former Constitution. That instrument declared that amendments should be proposed by the Legislature, and submitted to the people at the next regular election; and, if then duly ratified, they should be declared parts of the fundamental law of the State. The people, however, were dissatisfied with this in consequence of the length of time which would necessarily elapse before the Constitution could be altered according to the prescribed mode. They therefore chose delegates to a Constitutional Convention which met in this city; and, *in total disregard of the then existing organic law, framed a new one*, which was unanimously ratified by an overwhelming majority, and is now the Constitution of the State.

The Public Printing—The Charge of Corruption.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec 8.

I sent you a special dispatch to-day communicating the fact of the happy solution of the Printing imbroglio, by an arrangement between BANKS and STEADMAN as equal copartners in the interest of the business, which will be conducted under the firm name of the copartnership. The arrangement had been submitted in the most frank and honorable manner to mutual friends of the two candidates, and has been consummated to the great satisfaction of the friends of each in the Democratic Party. A very creditable feature in the arrangement is the *prospective establishment by the copartners of a newspaper*, of an improved standard, at the Capital, that will reflect the Democratic sentiment of the country. This is an evident improvement on the old beneficiary system, in which the public printing seems to have been regarded as a mere private emolument, without any attendant obligations to the party at large. The establishment of a press of a high Democratic standard, as Messrs. BANKS and STEADMAN propose, *that will not be a mere Executive organ*, but that will reflect the sentiment of the party at large, the printing patronage, in fact, being theirs, and not of the

The Post-Office Department—Extracts from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, including payments to letter carriers and for foreign postages, amounted to $11,508,057 93, viz.:

Compensation to postmasters	$2,285,609 86
Ship, steamboat and way-letters	17,866 76
Transportation, including foreign mails	7,239,133 27
Wrapping paper	52,120 78
Office furniture, for post-offices	3,978 25
Advertising	78,105 37
Mail bags	65,219 21
Blanks	117,179 07
Mail locks, keys and stamps	12,287 50
Mail depredations and special agents	65,228 25
Clerks for offices—post-offices	834,025 60
Postage stamps	30,636 80
Stamped envelopes	63,507 74
Payments to letter carriers	154,710 51
Repayments for "dead letters"	41 84
Miscellaneous payments	169,107 99
Payments for balances on British mails	297,098 88
Payments for balances on Bremen mails	5,187 44
Total	$11,508,057 93

If to the expenditures of the year, as stated, there be added the sum of $734 16 lost by compromising debts under the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1851, and if the sum of $1,121 93 gained by small balances carried to "Suspense account" be deducted, the net expenditure for the year will be $11,507,670 16.

The gross revenue for the year 1857, including receipts from letter carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $7,353,951 76, viz.:

Letter postage	$983,207 24
Stamps sold	5,447,764 51
Newspapers and pamphlets	634,863 51
Registered letters	35,876 87
Fines	15 00
Receipts on account of emoluments	79,351 00
Receipts on account of letter carriers	154,710 51
Receipts on account of dead letters	6,756 57
Extra compensation overcharged	1,667 20
Miscellaneous receipts	9,739 25
Total	$7,353,951 76

But if to the gross sum above stated be added the permanent annual appropriations made by he acts of March 3 1847, and March 3, 1851, in compensation for services rendered to the Government in the transportation and delivery of franked matter, the whole revenue of the year will be $8,063,951 76, being $3,453.718 40 less than the expenditures.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1858.

The aggregate sum appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, for the regular expenditures of the year ending June 30, 1858, exclusive of the transportation of foreign mails, of payments for foreign postages and to letter carriers, was	$11,173,247	
For Panama mails, act of March 3, 1847	135,000	
For Charleston and Havana mail, act of March 3, 1857	50,000	
For the transportation of the mails between New-York and Havre, and New-York and Bremen, under the new contracts authorized by the acts of March 3, 1845, and July 2, 1636, there will be required the sum of	230,000	
For payments to letter carriers, act of March 3, 1851, estimated	164,000	
Payments for foreign postages, estimated	300,000	$12,053,247
The means applicable to defray the foregoing expenditures consist of:		
1. The balance standing to the credit of the department on the Auditor's books on the 1st July, 1857	1,163,666	
2. The estimated gross revenue of 1858, including foreign postages and receipts from letter carriers	7,795,186	
3. Balances of appropriations made by Congress remaining in the Treasury subject to requisition	$1,625,000	$10,584,074
Leaving the sum of to be appropriated from the Treasury to defray the expenditures of the year 1858, as they have been authorized by law		$1,469,173

In the forgoing statement I have not embraced the cases in which Congress has by law directed particular services and made special appropriations for them out of the Treasury, such as the transportation of the mail by sea between San Francisco, Cal., and Olympia, W. T., between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and for the mail on Puget's Sound W. T., because the means are supplied by the Treasury upon the Postmaster-General's requisitions; and if they were embraced as matters of receipt and expenditure, the resulting balance to be provided for would still be the same.

MONEY ORDERS.

The adoption of some plan for the more convenient and safe remittance of small sums of money through the mails, by means of orders drawn upon one postmaster by another, having been frequently urged upon this Department as a matter worthy of its attention, it is deemed proper here to state that, on the 31st January last, my predecessor transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, in compliance with his request, the outline of such a plan as might be put in operation in this country. The submission of it does not appear to have been accompanied by any recommendation of the Department, nor does it appear that the honorable Committee acted upon the subject. A system of remitting sums of money not exceeding £5 sterling ($25) in amount was adopted by the British Post-Office Department in 1839, and some idea may be formed of the growth and extent of its operations from the following brief statement derived from the Annual Report of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, dated March 17, 1857:

Number and Amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland every fifth year, commencing with 1840:

Year ending.	No. of orders issued in sums not exceeding £5 sterling.	Aggregate amount in pounds sterling.
Jan. 5, 1840	188,921	£313,124
Jan. 5, 1845	2,806,803	5,636,395
Dec. 31, 1850	4,439,713	8,494,496
Dec. 31, 1855	5,807,412	11,009,279
Dec. 31, 1856	6,178,982	11,805,562

CITY POSTS.

With the view to facilitate the receipt and delivery of letters in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, the Postmasters in those cities have been instructed to make improvements in their letter-carrier system to the full extent authorized by law. In New-York I found that nearly everything had been done that could be accomplished under existing laws, except the transmission of drop letters direct to their address without going into the main office, which is now done. Six stations, or sub-offices, had been established, at which, as well as at the principal office, the letters were sorted and passed into the hands of the carriers; and a large number of boxes for the collection of letters had been placed at convenient distances throughout the City. On all letters through the mail the carriers receive two cents each for delivery, and on drop letters one cent. I had hoped to be able to reduce the delivery fee to the uniform price of one cent; but this was found impracticable in New-York and Philadelphia, inasmuch as the law requires that the entire cost of delivery shall be defrayed out of the carriers' receipts. In Boston, where the districts are all comparatively densely populated, one cent a letter is made to pay. The postage on drop letters, including the carrier's fee, is now two cents; and upon the improved plan now adopted for their delivery direct from the main office, or the nearest station, as the case may be, it is believed that the public convenience will be fully subserved. In each of these cities there are to be from four to six deliveries a day, and the letters for mailing, &c., are to be collected and disposed of as frequently as occasion may require. I do not feel at liberty to advise the free delivery of letters by carriers; but I would recommend a modification of the present law, so as to give the Postmaster-General authority to have the delivery made at one cent a letter, whether the carriers' receipts are sufficient to meet expenses or not. If the improved system is found to work satisfactorily in three cities above mentioned, it is my purpose to extend it to all the other principal cities in the United States.

THE PRISONER OF DELHI.—A private letter from Delhi, dated Sept. 27, says: "For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls, inlaid with gold, bodies covered with gold lace, skirts of dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's house in England could produce, you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day, as if they were almost nothing. A shawl which, in England, would fetch £100, they were selling for four rupees, and, you may depend, our fellows were not behind them * * * It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1,000 each, though General WILSON has issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 100 rupees."

The Chinese War—Movements of Other Nations.

From the London Times.

The state of affairs in China at present is singular enough. We have invited half the civilized world to a great military and diplomatic spectacle, and then failed to make our appearance. French, Americans, Russians, Portuguese are waiting for the curtain to rise and the entertainment to begin. For some twelve months we have been on the point of commencing operations at Canton and negotiations further north, but as yet the frigates and steamers are lying idly at their moorings, and the highest excitement of the blue-jackets is to stop some junk which looks like a pirate, or some paltry lorcha which tries to break the blockade. Lord ELGIN is a Commissioner without a commission; General ASHBURNHAM is a commander without an army. It cannot be wondered that the representatives of the other Powers should be getting impatient and independent. Indeed, there is plenty of food for sarcasm in the position of our affairs—a large field for the ambition of any foreign State which may aspire to take the lead, which we seem incapable of keeping. This condition of things is the not unnatural result of such an expedition of all nations as the Chinese affair was made, and shows how much the interests of the country may suffer from the unscrupulous efforts of faction, which force the Government to take a lower tone with foreign Powers, and admit them to cooperation in what should be purely national enterprise. If England should not wage a little war she should as certainly not wage a joint-stock war. When this country hampered itself by soliciting the countenance of other States in a contest with a Chinese Governor it committed an act which we sincerely trust will never be repeated.

The Russians, who contemplate a great extension of their empire at the expense of China, and are laboring at the establishment of a naval and commercial power on the Pacific, have not been idle. We certainly do not see with much alarm these efforts of a State which has lately failed so signally in Europe. The Amoor is divided from the real seat of Russian power by thousands of miles of wilderness, and the settlements on the Pacific must, in case of a war, easily fall into the hands of an enemy. In fact, they were only saved to the Czar by the premature peace of 1856. Nor are they likely to have any immediate effect on China. The real, populous, rich, and busy China is to the south, accessible to our transport ships and gunboats, and must inevitably be brought into closer relation with the power, which governs India than with the possessors of the Siberian wilds. But still the spirit which animates the Russians is worthy of notice. Both Muscovite and Briton may well have the feeling that their respective empires are inevitable and eternal rivals. England and Russia are the two nations of the Old World which have the strongest vitality, and they represent principles which can never be reconciled. Our enmities or friendships with other nations may be merely transitory, dependent on some local question, some interest of the hour. But as long as the Russians form an aggressive Asiatic Power we and they must always be antagonistic. Other nations we care little about; they ease their minds by abusing us in journals, and are satisfied. But Russia is quite another kind of opponent, and, though we have had the better of her of late years both in Europe and Asia, no one who watches her will believe that her resources are exhausted or her spirit tamed.

COUNT PUTIATIN left St. Petersburg about the time that the British electors made their demonstration for Lord PALMERSTON, and arrived at the Amoor overland in 70 days. He steamed down to the mouth of the Pei ho and sent a messenger to the Court of Pekin. The Russian Admiral has no force, and the embassy is of an ostentatiously pacific character. However, we do not know what influences may be brought to bear inland, nor how far the presence of a Russian emissary in the Pacific may not be a blind to other negotiations. The evident object of the Russians is to place an Embassy at Pekin, which may give them a power not obtainable by other nations. It is probable, however that they will be foiled by the obstinacy of the Imperial Court. In fact, China knows and dreads the Czar much less than the English Government, since the latter threatens the large towns, the coast, and the mouths of the great rivers, while the Russians are divided from the seats of wealth and power by the whole breadth of Tartary. But it is not only the Russians who have endeavored to forestall us. The Americans are said to have endeavored to commence negotiations with YEH. This scheme was, however, put an end to by the blockade instituted by Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR. Our American friends must therefore proceed regularly by means of Mr. REED and the constituted authorities of the Celestial Empire. YEH and his yamun are for the present debarred from communication with the outside world.

Yet we cannot expect this state of things to continue. Not only the Russians, but the Americans, the French, and the whole race of small European Powers will have a right to ask us *what we intend to do.* Is the blockade of Canton to last forever? Does Lord ELGIN intend to proceed by war or negotiation? It is pretty evident that an appeal to the Emperor will effect nothing. At all the northern ports the Chinese are very glad to see Englishmen, will sell us all the tea and silk we want, allow travelers to go as far as they like into the interior, and will ship themselves in thousands to the Australian colonies. But they will not fight or negotiate. What, then, are we to do with there stolid Orientals? It would be an absurdity and a cruelty to injure them for the excesses of the Canton mob; while a demand for an Embassy at Pekin would probably be answered after the lapse of a year by a provokingly well-written refusal. The conclusion to which every one must come is that this Canton affair should be settled by itself. *Why should we not take Canton, reoccupy Chusan, and then commence negotiation?* Of course, the answer is that there are no men, and it is a valid one for the moment. But we must certainly call attention to the fact that the Chinese question requires a speedy settlement. If by any means troops can be spared they will he well employed in bringing matters to an issue. A very few would probably be sufficient for the first operations, and when India is fairly settled more might follow. Anything is better than the inactivity which now seems to prevail.

The English Heroes in India—Who are the Governing Classes in England.

From the London Times.

The honors of our Indian heroes are before us—a G. C. B. to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B.'s to HAVELOCK and WILSON. If these are installments we have nothing more to say. We are neither fidgety nor impatient, we can wait for justice. We can wait a proper, a reasonable time. The Indian affair is not yet over. But it should be understood that we *are* waiting, that the British public watches with a generous and keen jealousy the rewards of its faithful Indian servants, that it claims justice for them, and will be content with nothing less. Meantime we can only remark that the man who has—so far as one man can be singled out for such praise—saved India, has got just the reward of the General who did *not* take the Redan; that HAVELOCK and WILSON have got for the relief of Lucknow, and the capture of Delhi, just what Lord LUCAN and Lord CARDIGAN and Sir RICHARD AIREY got for doing—we all know what—in the Crimea; and that VAN CORTLANDT and CHAMBERLAIN are C. B's—an honor distributed in the late war by the dozen.

The country has formed its estimate of the services of these men, and is not likely to recede from it. The country is proud of these men. Those especially who constitute the basis and source of political power, who dictate the policy and govern the Government of England—the middle classes—are proud of these men. They see in these men not only useful instruments, convenient tools, agents for particular services which are wanted, laborers who must be paid their wages, but men who are an honor, a hoast, and a pride to the nation. They see a character in them which demands honor as its natural reward, and which can bear the weight of honor, carry off any quantity of it, and wear the crown nobly. It may suit poets and romancers to represent the aristocracy of a country as the natural privileged recipient of honor, to describe a nation as wholly depending upon its aristocracy for all the great and brilliant feats which are required for maintaining its supremacy or rank in the family of nations. This is the language of old romance. The "nobles" do everything there; they are the only true warriors and statesmen—they are the only men who take castles and cities, and storm forts and win battles; they are the only men who have heads, or wills, or aspirations, or energies, or anything of which the human race is proud: they are the patterns of the genus man, the show specimens of the race, the samples of what our nature was designed to reach; they fulfil the ordained type of humanity, exhibit all its great traits, and do all the great acts—everything that is difficult, grand and lofty. No presumptuous plebeian is allowed this privilege—high action is not meant for such as he; he must stand by as spectator, and see the "nobles" act, and execute everywhere the task of the champion or the savior of the State. They alone even are allowed to sacrifice themselves, and are endowed with the spirit of martyrs. Such were the HORATII and CURIATII, and such was CURTIUS of the Old World—we may almost say of the modern world before the present age in which we live.

This is ancient thought, but we may say with perfect certainty now that this is obsolete thought. It was very natural for poets to talk this,—it was convenient; perhaps it was once true: perhaps noble blood *did* once fulfill this work. At any rate, we do not grudge romance its machinery for creating interest, and its *dramatis personæ* of knights, princes, and barons. We are amused with it all, and take it to express the sentiment of the day; and still less would we cancel one page of the world's past history. But, whether or not this may have been true once, it is certain that it is not true now. If this was ever history, it is now fiction. As a matter of fact the middle classes now produce that type of mind which may be called the governing one—that character which rules mankind, which accomplishes great objects, which marshals means to ends, gives life to a nation, and produces the great events and the noble achievements of the day. There is not one single feature, intellectual or moral, which was once thought to attach to the operations of the nobility alone, which does not every whit as fully and truly attach to the careers of our Indian Generals, born and bred in the middle ranks, and imbued with the whole tone, temper, and ethics of middle life. There is not one single feature of energy, or self-sacrifice, or daring—not one single solid, not one single brilliant trait, which belongs in history or romance to the deeds and careers of aristocracies in public, civil, or military life, at home or abroad, in the Senate or in the field, which does not belong to the careers of NEILL, NICHOLSON, and HAVELOCK. These middle class men do exactly now, step for step, what the representatives of aristocracy were once alone thought capable of doing. There is no duty and no service, no force of brain or of will, no mettle, no fire, no flight, which was once attributed to nobility alone which these men do not display. These men do all that any nobles in the world ever did. Open any history and see if any privileged order has done more for a country than they.

Here, then, we say, is the true aristocracy of England; so far as our noble families come up to this type they belong to this aristocracy; the path is open to them; but to speak of them at this time of day as in exclusive possession of this type is the mere froth of romance. Third-rate novelists, who succeed to the obsolete theories as footmen do to the antiquated dress—the powder, wigs, velvet breeches, and silk stockings of former days, or who wish to insinuate themselves into the circles of fashion by flattery, may snarl at the middle classes of England, may depreciate middle life to exalt upper, may lodge all the magnanimity of the nation in the one, and all its emptiness, feebleness and vulgarity in the other; but this is the mere dream and bubble of a selfish brain in the face of facts. No theory of the exclusive greatness of NEVILLES and GRANVILLES and DE VERES and DE BURGHS can stand against facts. It must vanish like any other obsolete dream of astrology and alchymy, like old geography, or old mechanics, or old astronomy, or old medicine. The repository of the governing type of character is the British nation, and no one class singly in it.

Our Indian Generals, then, we say, are the proper objects of the highest honors. High honors do not suit our aristocracy alone, though some may think so; they suit these men of the middle classes also; they suit them admirably, suit them perfectly. There is no disproportion, and there will be no incongruity; these men have earned honors well, and they can wear it well. Nor let us forget one particular honor appropriate to the dead. General NEILL has left a family behind him. A national provision for them, and that a generous one, is an honor which such a General can justly claim from the tomb. Such a provision will be an honor to the dead and to the living,—to him who earned it and to those who receive it. The orphans of our soldiers are the children of the nation, and their national adoption, while it is their necessary support, is also by its associations their pride and glory—the noblest of all family escocheons and insignia.

Anecdotes of General Warren.

At a recent meeting of the Historical Society in Boston, a communication from General WILLIAM H. SUMNER, relative to WARREN, during the campaign which ended in WARREN'S death on Bunker Hill, was read by Mr SAMUEL BURNHAM. The following letter occurs in the course of the paper, written to General SUMNER with a view to corroborate a statement made July 4, 1825, at a festival meeting of the veterans who had taken part in the Bunker Hill celebration of that year, to the effect that WARREN'S last words were: "I am a dead man; fight on, my brave fellows, for the salvation of your country," and which was doubted by Professor WATERHOUSE, of Harvard:

TEWKESBURY, Aug 3, 1828.

SIR: I have read the piece in the *Patriot* in which it is doubted whether the toast you gave on the 4th of July, as the words of WARREN, are correct. They are strictly true, and stated exactly as I told you on the morning of the Anniversary. I knew Dr. WARREN before that day, had seen him among the troops at Cambridge, and am certain of the fact. His words made a lasting impression on my mind, and I have repeated them a thousand times. I was a private in Captain WALKER'S company, in BARGE'S regiment, and was on the ground all the night before hurrying up the works. After the old engineer had fixed his stake, ELLAKIN WALKER, JONATHAN BEARD, and myself, (who are now both living, I believe—Mr. BEARD was at the celebration with me) thought he had not got them quite straight, and we moved one of them to square it up.

The day of the battle I was near the redoubt. We did all we could, but were obliged to give up at last. The last time the British came up we were moving off all in a hurry into the rear of the redoubt, to stop them as they came up, and there I wist I saw General WARREN. His clothing was bloody when he cried out to us, "*I am a dead man; fight on, my brave fellows, for the salvation of your country.*" We had not time to do much, but got off as soon as we could. I never saw WARREN after that. The British fired upon us both small and large guns on the retreat, and more of us got off than could reasonably have been expected.

I knew Gen. PUTNAM and Col. PRESCOTT well. I saw PUTNAM riding around very active; I saw him ten times at least, I should think. PUTNAM went off with DAVID BAILEY and a number of others, and they took tools with them, to entrench on Bunker Hill; but a number of them came back again. I was close by ASA POLLARD when he was killed. The ball struck the ground and hopped along before it struck him. Mr. BENJAMIN BALDWIN rolled him up in a blanket, and they carried him off and buried him. I do not remember anything more of any great importance. I saw a good deal and remembered a great deal, but it is not worth writing, that I know of. It appears to me the blood was running down his (WARREN'S) arm or side when he spoke the words, but we were all in such a hurry I won't be certain about that. I shall send an order for my money under the resolve. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AMOS FOSTER.

Gen. WM. H. SUMNER.

The Sunken Ships at Sebastopol.

From the Boston Traveller, 10th.

No ships-of-war have yet been raised, but the Boston Submarine Company have been at work upon an eighty-four gun ship. This ship has become deeply imbedded in the mud, the Russians before scuttling her having placed heavy granite blocks upon her decks to prevent injury to the vessel from the shot of the enemy.

All this granite has been recovered, together with a large amount of other material, sufficient to leave a surplus after paying expenses, the share of the Gowen Company and of the Russians. In regard to the ship, the Gwinn pump was used and actually drew up water from the hold of the vessel, at a distance of forty-six feet from the surface at the rate of seventy thousand gallons a minute, without starting the vessel. The commander of the expedition is confident, however, that with the use of pontoons or bags of India-rubber filled with air, introduced into the hold, they shall be more successful.

The Gowen Company, it is also stated, have been quite successful in raising material, on which there are millions in amount upon the bottom, and neither party have, so far as known, the slightest intention of abandoning the undertaking.

Up to the 4th of November the weather had been extremely pleasant, and on that day they were sitting at open windows eating blackberries.

The Russian Government, it is stated, still look with favor upon this famous city, and are energetically at work to restore to it something of its former strength and efficiency. Next Spring the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and others of the Imperial family, will visit the place, to superintend the operations of rebuilding, &c.

One of the vessels of the Boston Submarine Company was at Constantinople taking in coal and provisions with which to return to Sebastopol. This does not look like an abandonment of the expedition.

MLLE. RACHEL'S HEALTH.—The *Memorial Bordelais* publishes the following letter from Mlle. SARAH FELIX to her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, dated Cannes, Oct. 29:

MY DEAR BROTHER: Rachel is much better. Providence led me to listen to the counsels of a strange lady, who wrote to me that her daughter had been saved by Dr. BERGONNIER, after being given up by five other physicians. Our doctor had but the day before expressed the opinion that RACHEL'S case was hopeless. We sent for Dr. BERGONNIER, who forthwith commenced his painful treatment, which consists in expelling the inflammation. For the last three days she has slept well—a rare occurrence in the last two years. The doctor assures us she will be able to resume her vocation. The days of miracles are not yet past. I kiss thee, thy sister,

SARAH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

WM. HENDERSON, Esq., of Indiana, CHARLES J. M. GWINN, and ROBERT M. MCLANE, Esqs., of Maryland, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this Court.

No. 8.—*Adolphus Durant*, appellant, vs. *Samuel Lawrence et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. MERWIN and LORING for the appellees.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM GRANT—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE COMMON COUNCIL—ARGUMENT ON THE INJUNCTION—MOTION DENIED.

Orrin Terry vs. *The Mayor &c. of New-York.*—It will be remembered that some time since a grant was proposed in the Common Council, to be made, giving to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum half a block of land adjoining the present Asylum in Fifty-first-street, at the nominal rent of $1 per year. A few days ago we published a notice that this plaintiff, as a tax-payer, had obtained an order to show cause why the Mayor &c. should not be restrained by injunction from conveying the property in question, and the Asylum from receiving it. Yesterday morning the matter came up pursuant to agreement.

Mr. Joseph Blunt appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. O'Conor, Brady and Glover for the Asylum, and Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, for the City.

Mr. Glover first read the affidavit of Dines Carolin, a trustee of the Asylum, which set forth in substance that from the year 1852 to 1856 he had been Treasurer of the Asylum; that for nearly forty years the Trustees of the Asylum have maintained an Asylum for Orphans at the corner of Mott and Prince streets; that for the last six years they have maintained a separate Asylum for orphan boys, between Fifty first and Fifty-second streets, and fronting on Fifth avenue, on which premises they have erected a large brick building, at the expense of $50,000; that these institutions are supported principally by voluntary contributions, together with some assistance from the State; that the orphans thus maintained would have been thrown upon the public treasury, and taxes thereby increased; that in 1846 a lease of the premises on Fourth-avenue was made to the Asylum during the pleasure of the Common Council, but in consequence of such uncertain tenure no buildings or improvements could safely be erected thereon, and yet more room and greater accommodation were needed for the benefit of the orphan children; that the corporation making the grant were not induced by corrupt motives, as alleged in the complaint, and that deponent did not offer, or agree directly or indirectly, to give or pay to any person any money in respect to the application.

Mr. Blunt then read the complaint setting forth the expense which the proposed gift would occasion the City. On this ground, as well as on the illegality of the proceedings, he claimed that the injunction should be granted.

Mr. Busteed said he would like to know who Mr. Terry was, and how much tax he annually paid. Such complaints unfortunately were too common at the present time in our Courts. No injunction should be issued against the Corporation or the Comptroller. The lease was not void, for the Corporation had authority to lease and demise its own lands at its own pleasure. This power had often been exercised for charitable and other purposes.

Mr. O'Conor followed, claiming the right of the City to rent its own lands in such manner as they deemed best.

His Honor remarked that it had been contended that the lease in question was void. If so, the plaintiff was not damnified, and hence there would be no necessity for the injunction.

Mr. Blunt said that the Corporation Counsel contended that the lease was a valid one. The suiter had a right to know whether the Legislature could pass an act restricting such transfer of the property pledged by the City, or whether it could not. No lease could hereafter be given for more than ten years, as might be seen by the act of the Legislature on the subject. If real estate could be granted at a nominal rent perpetually, annuities and sums of money could in the same manner be granted out of the treasury, which would increase the already heavy burden upon the tax-payers. The Court would carefully consider a question of such importance as this. If the restraining act was unconstitutional the people of New-York would respond to the call of the oppressed minority of this City, and alter the Constitution so as to prevent that minority being deprived of their property by such a grant as this one.

His Honor stated that he should assume that the restraining act of the Legislature, as argued by Mr. Blunt, was valid. The grant of the Corporation for a time exceeding ten years would, therefore, be invalid, and convey no title to the premises, and accordingly no tax-payer could be damnified. The motion for an injunction, therefore, he should deny with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

PRACTICE EXAMINATION DE BENE ESSE—HOW AVOIDED.

The Accessory Transit Co. vs. *Varrison.*—Motion for an order for the examination of a witness *de bene esse.* It was opposed on the ground that the witness—Mr Easton—was not about to leave the State, nor was he so ill as to occasion apprehension for his life.

BOSWORTH, J.—When at the instance of one party an order is made under 3 R. S., 392, sec. 3, requiring such adverse party to appear and attend the *de bene esse* examination of a witness, such adverse party may show by proof that the witness is not about to depart from the State, or that he is not sick or infirm, so as to afford reasonable ground for apprehension that he will not be able to attend the trial of the suit in which it is proposed to examine him, and then the application or order will be dismissed. That has been shown in this case. The application to examine Mr. Easton now is dismissed, but may be renewed whenever facts are shown to exist giving right the to have him examined.

MARINE COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford vs. *James Cochrane.*—The plaintiff, a widow woman, sued the defendant James Cochrane for slanderous words used by him, to the effect that she was an improper woman, and, as such, was living upon the bounty of a certain man. The Judge decided for the plaintiff, and gave $500 damages.

Trial of James Shepherd for Arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Recorder Smith.

The trial of James Shepherd was continued yesterday. The court room was crowded, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Peter Bogert was the first witness. He deposed that he saw the fire on the night in question. He saw Shepherd coming out of the front door. He cried out "The Dutch have burnt my wife!" He had pantaloons and a shirt on. He was dancing round the street, as if excited. Witness went upstairs in the burning building by the front door. The fire was dropping from the roof to the floor of the upper story. Witness looked in the room and shouted. There was no reply made. There was something like a bed laying on the floor in the northeast corner of the room. Witness went down stairs, and broke in the window in the rear on the second story. There was nothing there but a bureau. Witness then went round and broke open the front window of the second story. There was nothing there but the bundle or bed before alluded to. Geyer was coming out of the house with his bed. Shepherd was still dancing about, and crying "The Dutch have burnt my wife; let me go." Witness said to those who were holding Shepherd, "Let the fool go, he doesn't want to go into the fire." The police then came and took him. Witness had known Shepherd and his wife for about a year. He had heard them quarrel. Shepherd had told witness he was building a house at Harlem, and that he was going to move there.

The cross-examination of this witness was immaterial.

Catharine Howey was next examined: She said she was a cousin of Mrs. Shepherd, and last saw her the Thursday before she was burned; Mrs Shepherd bought the lease of the place, and she and her husband lived there two years; they did not seem to be happy together; witness was in one day when they quarrelled; she attempted to interfere, but Mrs. Shepherd prevented her; Mrs. Shepherd was a strong, active woman, and appeared to be healthy when witness last saw her; she was temperate in her habits; witness thought that Shepherd did not speak pleasantly to her.

On cross-examination, the witness said she had had difficulty with Shepherd because he was not kind to her cousin. Shepherd and his wife attended prayer meetings at witness' house.

John McGuire, a watchmaker at Harlem, deposed—That the prisoner left a watch with him after the fire in the name of Robinson.

Nelson Palmer, pastor of the Baptist Church at Harlem, deposed—That Shepherd, alluding to the fire, said that he escaped by jumping from the second story window, and urged his wife to do the same, but that she would not do so; Shepherd borrowed a trunk from witness the very day before the fire, which he brought back filled with various articles, and left it in his (witness') care.

Lucy Keesum testified—That on the day of the fire she was in Rev. Mr. Palmer's house, and saw Mrs. Palmer take from the trunk, left by Shepherd, a quantity of wearing apparel, including women's and children's clothes.

William Leuzeuder was examined—Beyond proving the unhappy relations which existed between Shepherd and his wife, his evidence was not material.

Robert Dickey deposed—That on one occasion he was in Shepherd's house, when Shepherd showed him an insurance policy, and said he meant to burn down the house and burn his wife at the same time; he laughed when he said so: he was not in liquor.

Magdalena Peck was the next witness. She saw the fire; from her window she could look into Shepherd's room. She saw something like a bundle burning in the room, she waked the neighbors, and the roof burst into a blaze; last year, one night, she heard Mrs. Shepherd crying "Fire, watch!" the fire, on June 9, was in the middle of Shepherd's room; when she first saw it, it was not higher than a table.

On cross-examination this witness said that, on the night when Mrs. Shepherd cried "Watch, fire," Shepherd followed her into the yard with a stick, and said to her "I'll strike you till you're down."

Thomas L. Chester, Secretary of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, deposed that the insurance on Shepherd's household goods effected on July 12, 1856; after the fire Shepherd came to the office of witness, and said like a crazy man: "I'm bad," "it is all over, my house is gone"; witness questioned him, and asked how the fire occurred; he replied that it broke out in the room below; that when he discovered it he got up, and called his wife; she did not come, and he jumped out of the window; witness told him to hand in a statement of his loss as soon as possible; he said, "I'm bad, it is all gone," meaning all his property.

The Assistant District-Attorney read to the Jury Shepherd's statement of his loss, which he handed to the Insurance Company. He claimed $391 for house, furniture and wearing apparel.

Jane Ball was next examined—She had known Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd three or four years; they did not, in her judgment, live very happily together.

Louisa Hetter was examined by the prosecution—She lived close to Shepherd, and was aroused by the cry of "Fire"; she saw the house burning in the upper part: on going to the street half an hour afterwards, the house was destroyed.

Alfred E. Baker, Fire Marshal, deposed that a box shown him by the District-Attorney was obtained by him from Shepherd's residence at Harlem; when he reached the spot where the fire took place, the house was destroyed; the firemen were searching in the ruins; after the firemen had left, witness continued the search and found the body; the upper part was terribly burnt; the heart protruded from between the ribs, the lower jaw was gone; the body was taken to the Station-house, where witness found Shepherd; he had on only a shirt and pantaloons, but no shoes; he said he was woke up at 12 o'clock by the Dutchman Geyer talking loud below stairs; he went to sleep again, and was woke by his wife, who said, "My God, Jim, the house is on fire"; he slipped on his pantaloons and tried to open the front window, but the smoke came in so that he could not get out; he then opened the door, but still the smoke rushed in too strong; he then opened the back window, and tried to get his wife out of it, but she refused to go, saying she should kill herself; he then jumped out and never saw his wife again till he saw her remains in the Station-house; he said all his own and all his wife's property was destroyed, including a gold watch which his wife had; he had looked in the ruins for it, but said he was told by a child that a German had found the remains of the watch and chain and gone off with it.

The prosecution here rested their case, reserving the right to call another witness.

Ex-Justice Pearsey having opened the case to the Jury for the defence, proceeded to call witnesses for the prisoner.

John L. Taylor was first examined. He deposed that he was a master builder; he estimated the value of the house occupied by Shepherd, according to the specifications furnished him, at $450; he never saw the house, but, if the specifications were correct, such was the value of the building.

The building, it will be remembered, was only insured by Shepherd for $275.

In reply to the Recorder the witness stated that he had estimated the cost of such a house, built entirely of new materials, though of the commonest kind. The difference between the price he had then estimated and the cost of second-hand material would not be great, inasmuch as second-hand materials that would be offered for sale, must be of the best kind, and fully as good as the commonest kind of new materials.

The Court here adjourned till the morning at 11 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—Judge EMOTT yesterday morning discharged the Jurors until Monday morning, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 22, 84, 66, 67, 68, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 35, 62, 67, 75, 83.

Suicides.

A merchant of Cincinnati, named Johnson, sprang overboard from the ferry-boat which plies between Cincinnati and Covington, on the 7th inst. He had failed in business, and was so beset by creditors that life became insufferable. The *Times* gives an incident of his misfortunes. "Reduced to the most limited circumstances, with a large family looking to him for support, he still toiled on. Erecting a mere shed up on the scene of his former property, he engaged in a business that required but limited capital, and gave more of his attention to it than could have been expected from one having so little hope of ease and comfort in the future. Notwithstanding all that he had done, given up everything, ruined himself in his business and property, he was still heartlessly pursued by the aforesaid creditors. At one time they levied upon a few old casks, used by him in his humble calling, and upon all occasions allowed no opportunity to escape by which they could render his situation most wretched."

A man named WILLIAM THOMPSON died in Philadelphia, on the 9th, from the effects of laudanum. The deceased was a milkman, and for some time past gave evidence of a melancholy state of mind. His wife stated that on many occasions latetate he seemed to think that the world was down on him; everything went wrong; he struggled hard to make an honest living, and met with reverses; his friends seemed to have forsaken him, and while in this gloomy state of mind his horse died suddenly, and this seemed completely to unnerve him, and he gave up to despair.

On the 29th ult., Miss OLEAN TAYLOR, a young lady, residing at New-Albany, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging herself in her room. Her parents had left her to take care of her younger brothers and sisters, while they attended church, and shortly after their departure, she gave the children permission to visit a neighboring family. When her parents returned, search was made for her and she was found in her room, dead, having used a leather strap by tying it to the bed post. Miss TAYLOR was twenty-two years of age.

On the 9th inst., a prisoner in the Essex County (N. J.) jail, named ROBERT S. CONDIT, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, severing the blood vessels on the left side of the neck in such a manner that death ensued from hemorrhage in about five minutes afterwards.

John Routon, a farmer in Morgan County, Mo., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a rifle, on Monday of last week. He was found lying across the gun with the ramrod in his hand, with which it is supposed he fired his gun.

Miscellaneous Items.

The house of one Brooking, at Gardiner, Me., was burned on Saturday night, and in the cellar, after the fire, were found $3,000 in gold and silver, fused by the heat. The old man has been in the habit of hiding his money in stone heaps and walls on the farm where he lives, and a long stocking full of silver coin was found in a stone heap, by his brother, a short time ago. At the time of the fire he had $600 in bills, and the silver and gold found in the cellar, stowed away under the chamber floor, next to the fastening. It was a sight to behold (says a correspondent) to see the old miser frantically calling upon the bystanders to shoot him.

In a Missouri town a lad aged ten years, named John Conrad Heidenreich, was murdered by a lad of about the same age named Theodore Danjars. The former was returning to the house of his father, with a piece of wood and a basket of chips, and was within a few rods of his home when the last named lad claimed the wood and demanded it. It was refused, and the little claimant attempted to take it by force. The other resisted, and was thrown down. His assailant proving more powerful, planted a knee firmly upon his throat, and holding him helpless, choked him.

The citizens of Lewes, Del., are moving in favor of an appropriation for building a pier at Cape Henlopen. During every easterly storm vessels from all the seaboard States of the Union seek shelter under the breakwater, and are forced to obtain provisions and other needed articles at an enormous expense on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY DEC. 12, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents, Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Associated Banks of the City of New-York unanimously resolved last night to resume payments in specie on all their obligations this day. The determination was not generally known in advance, but the price of Gold being only one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. premium, the full restoration of the Specie standard will make little alteration in the exchange. American Coin is brought down to par. The discount on the country circulation of this State and New-England will be the same as before, and private information having been received from Boston that the Banks in that city are prepared to follow the movement here all the Banks (except those of Rhode Island) in New-England, and all in the State of New-York, will at once be restored to the position they occupied sixty days ago.

Up to the time of going to press this morning, nothing had been seen of the *Europa* at Sandy Hook. If she left Liverpool on her advertised day of sailing, Nov. 28, she is now in her fourteenth day.

The *Star of the West* from Aspinwall, with the California passengers and mails of the 20th of November, is expected to arrive here on Monday or Tuesday. The substance of her news, however, may be hourly expected by telegraph from New-Orleans.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the War Department from Col. JOHNSON, of the Utah expedition, dated South Pass, Oct. 18, conveying intelligence of the same tenor as that received by way of St. Louis. The greatest exertions were being made to form a junction of the different branches of the expedition, prior to going into Winter quarters, but serious delay was experienced from the cold and snow. Col. MAGRAW, of the South Pass Wagon-Road Expedition, had tendered a number of men, with fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which had been accepted, and would be of great service in the emergency. Several of the supply trains were yet behind, with provisions and clothing, of which the advance were greatly in need. The most important of Col. JOHNSON'S dispatches will be found under our telegraphic head.

Matters have taken another turn in Mexico. Advices have been received from the city to the 4th inst., telegraphed from New-Orleans, which represent the position of the Government as decidedly better than at the date of those previously received. The reactionary forces, had been defeated at Puebla and other points, and COMONFORT and the Supreme Court were reformally installed on the 1st.

The Court of Appeals of New-Jersey, yesterday, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of DONNELLY, found guilty of the murder of MOSES at the Sea View House. Notice was immediately given of an application to be made to the Court of Pardons, for a pardon or commutation. DONNELLY is sentenced to be executed on the 8th of January, and this is his only hope.

The topsail schooner *Sarah C. Shields* from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Southampton Beach, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, during a dense fog, and is likely to prove a total loss. The officers and crew were rescued with much difficulty, by the persons having charge of Life-boat Station No. 20. Also, a large hermaphrodite brig, name unknown, painted black, with bright waist, ran ashore the same night on the West side of Gardner's Island, where she was seen, broadside on, yesterday morning. The crew were seen to land on the beach.

The steamer *Connecticut*, in consequence of the strong westerly gale of Thursday night remained at New-London until yesterday forenoon, and arrived here early in the evening.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last evening, directing the Receiver to remove the Crystal Palace by the 1st of May, 1858. A resolution was passed appointing a Committee to investigate and report whether Mr. HOGG, Central Park Commissioner, had made improper use of his office in inducing men to vote for a particular party at the last election.

Before the Councilmen's Committee on a Foundling Hospital, yesterday, Dr. WYNNE read a paper of much interest, detailing the history of such institutions and presenting some important statistics concerning illegitimate births in various countries, with the deductions that thinking people have drawn from them.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD alone being absent. After some routine business, the application of several parties to act as patrolmen in the department, free of pay until regularly employed, was rejected. Mr. BEEBE, on the part of 600 of the old police, called upon the Board to instruct their counsel to confer with him as to the facts to be laid before the Court on the question of the legality of the dismissal of the Municipal Police. After some discussion, the Board instructed General NYE to act in the matter, and then resolved itself into secret session.

Judge DAVIES yesterday denied the motion for an injunction restraining the Common Council from granting certain lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY delivered a very refreshing lecture last evening at Clinton Hall, on Poets and Poetry. The lecturer reviewed the whole field from JOB to ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, and treated many generally held sacred with great freedom; and with his mittens off HOMER he confessed a bore; SHAKESPEARE was a toady and a Tory; POPE an easy verse-writer; but MILTON, BURNS, Mrs. HEMANS, TENNYSON, and the BROWNINGS, shone up as his favorites. The house was full and the original style of criticism finely enjoyed.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were heavily stocked with Flour, prices of which leaned in favor of buyers, yet these did not purchase freely. The home trade were the leading operators. Wheat was in good request at an advance of about 2c. ₩ bushel on previous figures. The supply and sales of Corn were moderate, and factors realized pretty buoyant prices. Provisions continued depressed and steadily favored purchasers. There was more animation in the Grocery trade, both privately and at public sales. Cotton varied very slightly. Freights were rather brisker and firmer.

FERDINAND WEHRMANN, a clerk in the wholesale fancy goods store No. 43 Maiden-lane, was arrested, yesterday, charged with embezzling $2 000 in money and goods belonging to his employers. The man to whom he sold the goods was also arrested, and both held for examination.

CHARLES GILMORE, a young man living in Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street. He took a room the night previous at the hotel, and put an end to his existence by taking laudanum. The impelling cause has not yet been ascertained. The deceased was a nephew of Ald. GRIFFITHS of the 10th Ward.

ANOTHER PARTY ORGAN.—It is rumored that the newly elected printers to Congress are to start a new Democratic newspaper at Washington. The Richmond *South*, which is pleased at the prospect, as the new paper will be of the fire-eating school, remarks that hitherto the public printing has been considered a mere private emolument, without any "attendant obligations to the party." We are inclined to think that "the party" will be glad to compromise this obligation before the new paper has been published long. Nothing is more fatal to a party than an assortment of "organs."

The Kansas Snarl.

The Kansas question is becoming more and more involved every day. Current events, both at Washington and in the Territory, are so entangling the knot that it will soon become utterly impossible to untie it,—and before the session is half over, unless we are much mistaken, all parties, the President included, will be very glad to avail themselves of the services of Senator DOUGLAS to find a way out of the labyrinth in which they are likely to become bewildered.

Just now the sudden disappearance of Governor WALKER is the topic of discussion. Only a night or two since he was entertaining the Dutchmen at the St. Nicholas with a speech upon the Union and the necessity of standing by the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty. But before the smoke from their pipes had cleared away he had vanished, and has not been seen since that time by his anxious Custom-house friends. It was at first supposed he had gone to Washington,—but our telegrams from that City report that his non-appearance there has created even more alarm there than his disappearance here. The horrible suspicion is tinted in official quarters that he has started direct for Kansas,—and that he does not intend that Secretary DENVER shall become acting Governor, until President BUCHANAN gives *him* official notice of his dismissal. We hope this report is true. It would have been a great deal better for Governor WALKER, as well as for Kansas and the country, if he had never left his post of official duty:—and the sooner he can return to it the sooner will the mischiefs of his leaving it be repaired. If the President has any fresh instructions to send him, he probably knows his Post-Office address.

But a still more curious and inexplicable movement is that connected with the rumored call for an Extraordinary Session of the Legislature. It is reported that Secretary STANTON, as acting Governor, has issued such a call—and upon this report, received by telegraph, it is also reported that President BUCHANAN has removed him from office—under the impression, doubtless, that he was aiding and abetting resistance to the sovereignty of the Lecompton Convention, for which Mr. BUCHANAN has swapped off the *popular* sovereignty of the Cincinnati platform. It would be a little curious if Mr. STANTON'S action should prove to have been quite on the other side; and as yet we do not see how he can possibly have done anything else. It is assumed that he has called an extra session of the Legislature, elected in *October last*. But this cannot be, for that Legislature has as yet no legal existence,—unless an entirely different rule has been established by the Legislature of Kansas, from that which prevails in any other State. In this State, for example, the members elected to the Legislature in November last, do not become actual members until the commencement of the legislative year and the regular session, in January next;—and if the Governor were to order an extra session to-morrow it would be composed of the members of the *present* Legislature, who could not be superseded until the expiration of their terms of office. Now in Kansas, the regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Wednesday of January in each year. The *present* Legislature, therefore, is composed of the members elected in October, 1856,—and they cannot be superseded by those who were elected in October, 1857, until the commencement of the legislative year in January, 1858.

Unless, therefore, there is some special provision in the Territorial law which would bring the newly-elected Legislature at once into power, Mr. STANTON can only have summoned an extra session of the Pro-Slavery "bogus" Legislature elected in October, 1856, by Pro-Slavery votes alone, as the Free-State men refused to take any part in the election. We can scarcely believe that he has been dismissed from office by the President for *this* offence.

But the fact is, there was not the slightest necessity for an extra session of *any* Legislature, and Mr. STANTON acted unwisely if he summoned one. The regular session commences early in January, and then the Free-State Legislature, elected in October last, would have been able to take action upon the whole subject, long before Congress will have done anything decisive with the Lecompton Constitution.

The Free-State men in Kansas seem to be acting quite as absurdly as possible,—and even more foolishly than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. Instead of taking ground upon the broad principle of Popular Sovereignty, in which they would have been joined by the great body of the Democrats of Kansas and sustained by the Democracy of the whole country, they have rallied on the narrow and *effete* Topeka platform. They take special pains to repel the support which they were likely to receive from beyond the limits of their own party. The whole Topeka movement was illegal and revolutionary. It lacked even the technical show of law which gives a *quasi* validity to the Lecompton movement. It is a thing of the past,—as dead as the Dorr rebellion—and has long ago been abandoned by all who care more for principle and the good of Kansas than for their partisan objects and their own personal aggrandizement.

Everybody must see that the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas will lead to civil commotion, and perhaps bloodshed, in the Territory, and to the entire disruption of political parties in the country at large. The only way of escaping all these difficulties, and cutting the Kansas knot, is *by an Enabling act* which shall authorize a new Convention, and take effectual measures for embodying the popular will in a new Constitution. No party could, with any show of reason, object to such a step:—no practical execution would consume less time and involve less trouble than the action now proposed, and it would put the whole controversy forever at rest. We are glad to see that Senator DOUGLAS proposes to introduce such a bill at an early day.

Important Money Movements.

The Banks in this City, which, since the first of the present month, have been practically paying Specie on their obligations, have now resolved unanimously to resume such payments in full, from and after *this day*. The suspension in form has lasted just sixty days, but during most of the time, the premium on Gold in the market over other current bankable funds, has not ranged above one-half of one per cent. The Country Banks of New-York have been redeeming their circulation in the City since the 19th of November, and City funds being now brought to the full standard again, the Banks of the whole State of New-York are, this day, paying Specie on their Circulation and Deposits.

The announcement will create no great surprise; since, after the preliminary arrangements, looking to this result and announced at the close of November, and followed by a very large accession to the Gold reserve, the question of time was reduced to a brief period, and the difference of exchange between paper and Gold brought down to the smallest fraction. The unanimity of the movement, however, and the fact that it takes place, with all safety and practicability amidst about the largest export demand for Specie, for the month, we have ever had, is equally creditable to the resources of the country, and a most encouraging sign of returning prosperity. It is the more significant, because the measure was not pressed upon the Banks by the public, nor was it likely to be prematurely forced upon them by the Legislature. Some distrust on the point of unanimity among themselves, and possibly as to the good intention of the State authorities, appears to have been felt by two or three Bank officers, who published their separate purpose to resume *on Monday* in one of the evening papers of yesterday. But their suspicions, if not wholly unauthorized, were at least premature, as, notwithstanding their own absence from the Clearing-House last night, the purpose of full redemption was carried out *on the instant*.

The present specie strength of the Banks has been greatly assisted by the operations of the Federal Treasury. Of the $26,000,000 which they held on Monday, at least $8,000,000 was derived from the Sub-Treasury here, and $4,000,000 indirectly from other depositories of the Government. The transfers were purposely hastened by Secretary COBB before the the suspension of the New-York Banks in October. The relief, though liberal as well as timely, was unavailing then, but has since been appreciated. The $12,000,000 transferred to the Banks will not be required again by the Government in Specie for some time to come. The Treasury Notes to which the Secretary will now resort to supply temporarily the deficiency of revenue, will be equally serviceable to the Banks in sustaining the payments in specie to which they now return, and useful to the general business of the country. The arrangement altogether will prove far more acceptable at the present time than a Government loan; the proceeds of which would go immediately into the Sub-Treasury in coin, temporarily unsettling the Bank reserve.

We have some reason to believe that the usefulness of the Federal Treasury, at the present juncture, will not stop with the issue of Treasury Notes for general circulation. The Depositories of the Government are, probably, to be more freely used by the public as offices of general deposit, exchange and transfer; excluding, of course, the use of all Bank Notes, but issuing Certificates of Deposit on Gold, for employment as a medium of exchange from one end of the country to the other. The amendments to the Sub-Treasury system to answer this object would be slight, and at the present time, unobjectionable to Congress.

University Education.

Professor BLACKIE, of Edinburg—a Scotch professor of some distinction, recently took occasion, in delivering the opening lecture of his course at the commencement of the session, to draw a comparison between the Scotch and English Universities anything but flattering to the former. His remarks have excited a good deal of attention on the other side of the water, not so much because of the interest felt on the subject more immediately under discussion as because of their practical bearing upon the general question of University education.

Mr. BLACKIE finds the Universities of his own country inferior to those of England as regards the students, the subjects of study, the discipline, the academical constitution and government, and the encouragement and rewards of scholarship, or in other words, in almost every item which makes up the sum of a really valuable college education. The Scotch students he pronounces to be mere scholboys, totally unfitted by previous training or acquirements to derive any benefit from the lectures of a professor, so that they are either unable to keep pace with him or he is obliged to turn schoolmaster to adapt himself to their capacities. As regards the subjects of study, while he condemns that extravagant and exclusive devotion to the ancient classics for which Cambridge and Oxford are famous, he finds on the other hand an evil still more crying in the pitiful subserviency of the Scotch curriculum to the lowest requirements of professional success, in the poorest of professions. He quotes a mass of testimony in support of the assertion that it is only through the literature of the ancients that the highest intellectual culture is to be attained, and that however little antiquity may do to qualify a man for meeting the common-place demands of everyday life, its value in making profound thinkers and erudite theologians, does not admit of dispute.

Judging the two systems by their results, the English stands upon the loftiest vantage ground. Scotland produces each year a swarm of poor doctors and poorer clergymen, with just enough attainments to enable them to exact pence and respect from a people famous for a blind worship of knowledge, small or great. But no great lights, either in theology or philosophy, have in modern times issued from any of the universities of which all Scotchmen are so proud. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, who is the only recent addition which Scotland has made to the illustrious roll of scholars and metaphysicians which she produced in the latter half of the last century and the commencement of this, was educated in Oxford. She has many eminent pulpit orators, but it would be difficult to mention one of the alumni of her colleges, educated within the last thirty years, whose name would attract the slightest notice by the side of "the long series"—to use Professor BLACKIE'S words—"of profound theologians, exact philologers, and highly cultivated gentlemen," whom Oxford and Cambridge send forth almost every year. The learned Professor sums up his vigorous invective by claiming for his own colleges the glory of fulfilling the original design of all universities, by providing for the very poor a course of instruction more in accordance with the wants of the times, than their wealthier or more illustrious sisters; but beyond claiming this barren and bootless honor, he has little to say in praise. He deplores with a bitterness of fectiug, into which all must enter who admire profound scholarship, and sympathise with its ambition and its discontent, the gradual decline which has converted the once famous halls of Edinburg and Glasgow and of Aberdeen into seminaries for converting half-taught schoolboys into blundering doctors, and uncouth and illiterate pastors.

There can be no question that the tendency in the matter of education at the present day is, and no where more than in our own country, to sacrifice solid training, and solid acquirements, to the too often empty glory of a graduate's degree. Our young men are in such desperate haste to become students that they dispense with being schoolboys, and present themselves for admission to our colleges in a state of preparation which ought in the senior class of any good school to be deemed discreditable. An University which even attempts to be what it ought to be, bases all its arrangements, both of discipline and of instruction, upon the presumption that those who claim its advantages are not only in possession of the powers of early manhood, but of the habit of application, and of continuous thought, hred by a course of solid preliminary training. They suppose their alumni not only to be capable of great voluntary exertion, and actuated by the ambition which is at once the earliest and noblest passion of virility, but to have attained a certain degree of proficiency in every branch of knowledge they propose to pursue. The professor should find his pupils ready to start with him from the very outposts of science. He ought to be the leader of trained soldiers, thirsting for victory. As matters stand in the great majority of the swarm of shams, called "universities," with which we are so plentifully supplied, he finds himself at the head of awkward squads, to whom the goose step is still an unfamiliar movement. The result is that the Universities are either compelled to turn themselves into a sort of high school, or see their halls empty. In the majority of cases they are not disposed to sacrifice themselves in the cause of learning, and accept their humble *rôle* with as good a grace as possible. The professors, unable to bring the students up to their level, gradually sink to the level of the students, and they both plod along in that obscure and ignoble track which has ended in making many of our "degrees" a synonym for childish absurdity, and has deluged the country with bachelors without arts, and doctors without doctrine.

Our Commerce with France.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, since his accession to power, has shown himself disposed to relieve his country of the incubus imposed upon her energies by the prohibitive policy in which the various governments of France have adhered, with a kind of traditional obstinacy, ever since its first introduction, by COLBERT, in 1667. Every modification of that policy in a liberal sense has been followed by such immediate results of good, and the whole commercial history of France pleads so eloquently against the doctrines of restriction, that this disposition of NAPOLEON to overthrow the system transmitted by his predecessors may not be thought to indicate any very extraordinary administrative capacity. But it must be remembered that experience, although the best, and, perhaps, *because* it is the best, of teachers, is of all teachers the least heeded by the masses of any community; and in contending against the theory of prohibitive protection to French industry, the Emperor is dealing with notions which have become a kind of commercial religion in France. This is so true that the realization of the Imperial convictions has been limited to merely tentative experiments, the results of which cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to be satisfactory. Commerce abhors provisional arrangements, and relaxations determinable by a concurrence of circumstances quite beyond human foresight. Thus the Emperor attempted in 1854 to relax the prohibitions on the importation of foreign grain and cattle, but his ordinances to that effect were provisional in their phraseology, and those of our merchants who have ever been "nipped" by the sudden revocation of similar relaxations under the commercial *régime* of the Island of Cuba, will readily understand why the French importations of these most necessary articles should not have been materially benefited by measures of such a temporary and uncertain scope. So, too, it has been with the effort made during the Eastern war to quicken the movement of the French marine. Under the system of prohibitive protection to French materials and skill in ship-building, the commercial navy of France had fallen far behind its great rivals in England and America. When 1814 brought peace again to the seas, the French marine registered 600,000 tons. In 1856 it had risen to a little over 800,000. During the same period the tonnage of England and America had grown to colossal proportions. We *quadrupled* our tonnage in the quarter of a century between 1830 and 1855, expanding from 1,200,000 to 5,000,000, and outrunning England, up to the epoch of the repeal of the English navigation laws in 1849, since which period the English marine has shown an accelerated increase in the rate of its development, and has already overtaken and passed us again in one department—that of ocean steam navigation. Moved by these spectacles, the French Government, three years ago, opened the field of competition to foreign shipbuilding, but only in a measure, and for a determinable period of time. Of course capital has not been permanently diverted in the direction of an enterprise which may be interrupted at any moment.

So far as the carrying trade between this country and France is concerned, the two nations stand now, by the operation of the treaty of 1822, on a fair footing. But there still exist in the tariff of France, and of course in our own, though to a less oppressive extent, restrictions upon the profitable intercourse between the countries which both can and should be removed, and it is to be hoped that the prominence which the President has given to this subject in his Message to Congress may stimulate the French Government into measures which are clearly demanded by the interests of both powers.

The burdens imposed by the French tariff upon the "raw materials" of industry are particularly obnoxious to the observations of Mr. BUCHANAN, and particularly unfavorable to our trade with France. The manufacture of cotton in France has by no means kept pace with the productive development of the Empire, as it might have done had the raw material been freely supplied. The same phenomenon is exhibited by the cotton manufactures in France, which is afforded by the woolen manufactures of our own country, and the remedy is as plain in the one case as in the other. In 1836 France consumed 118,000,000 pounds of cotton, against 86,000,000 consumed in the United States. With each successive year we gained on France, till in 1845 both nations stood at precisely the same figure of 158,000,000 pounds; since which time the relation has been reversed, and at present we consume 70,000,000 pounds in excess of France. More important, however, than the cotton question is the growing question of the trade in iron. The iron production of this country is now entering upon the most critical period of its history, and it should be an object of the first consequence to our statesmen to provide for the proper expansion of its commercial capabilities. The French duties upon iron are practically prohibitive along the whole line of the French frontier, except on the belt which stretches from Blanc-Misseron to Mont Genèvre, where the duty falls 3 francs *per* 100 *kilogrammes*. Every branch of French industry feels the paralyzing effects of this weight upon its developement, for iron is not less essential to the circulation of the whole industrial body than to the vital circulation of the human system. We have dwelt upon the trade in cotton and in iron with specific remark because of the leading importance of these articles to the export commerce, present and future, of the United States, as well as the industry of France, but it is impossible to glance over the schedules of French commerce without perceiving that the whole trade of France with this country is susceptible of a very great legitimate expansion under the operation of a more liberal commercial system. Most men habitually forget that, until within the last three hundred years, the maritime commerce of mankind bore a very inconsiderable proportion to their overland traffic, and nothing is more common than for those who confound trade with ships, to underestimate the commercial importance of France, when compared with England and the United States. But while England and the United States are geographically compelled into the position of traders by sea, France enjoys a vast continental intercourse with the nations of Europe, and in virtue of this intercourse, attains the second place among the nations of the earth. In 1855 the values of the foreign commerce of the three leading countries stood as follows, in round numbers:

England	$1,340,000,000
France	800,000,000
The United States	540,000,000

Our own share of the commerce of France in the same year amounted to $91,000,000, considerably less than one-third of the cotemporaneous value of our trade with England. Nor has the increase of our commerce with France kept pace with the growth of the commerce between France and Great Britain. In 1830, when England and France were fighting each other with duties, their mutual trade amounted to about $15,000,000. In the same year we exchanged with France to the value of nearly $19,000,000. The relaxation of hostile restrictions on either side of the channel has brought about a wonderful change. In 1855 the excess of the English over the American commerce with France was no less than $71,000,000.

Such a result as this in the face of the enormous development of our national capacity, both as producers and consumers, is certainly not satisfactory, and gives additional weight, if such were needed, to the animadversions of the President upon the state of our relations with France.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN KANSAS.—We give in another column a variety of extracts from the Democratic and Pro-Slavery journals in Kansas, concerning the recent action of the Lecompton Convention. It will be seen that out of all the papers in the Territory, *but one* defends that action and advocates its being sanctioned by Congress. Even the Kickapoo *Pioneer*, a zealous Pro-Slavery paper, declares that the refusal of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote has greatly injured the prospects of the Pro-Slavery Party, and united nearly the whole population in opposition to it.

A call has been issued also for a *Democratic* Convention to be held on the 24th inst., for the purpose of petitioning Congress to pass an enabling act, under which a new Constitution may be formed and submitted to the popular vote.

Now that the President has substantially repudiated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, the wishes and sentiments of the people of Kansas may have little weight with him. The great body of the party, however, may take a different view of the subject.

A NEEDFUL CAUTION.—Persons in quest of employment will do well to keep a sharp look-out for the swindling schemes that will be commended to their notice. The advertising columns of the City papers teem with seductive offers of all kinds,—offers of situations for which applicants must inclose a dollar,—offers to reveal some secret of certain success for pay,—offers to teach young ladies dentistry, or some other light and genteel occupation, &c., &c. In nine cases out of ten these proposals are the shifts of adventurers, where they are not the deliberate arts of designing scoundrels. It can do no harm for persons out of work to be on their guard against them.

A Hint to Dramatists.

Do any of our readers propose to write a play? The question is not entirely unprovoked, for there are a great many "gentlemen of leisure" among us just at this present time, and there is not a better established, or a more curious fact in human psychology than the tendency of gentlemen of leisure to write plays and novels. It was but the other day, indeed, that one of our cotemporaries favored the world with Intelligences of an opera recently composed, words and music both, by a "*littérateur of the Fifth-avenue*," with the rather superfluous addition that the said *littérateur* was "entirely ignorant of the art of composition."

If, then, any "Intending Shakespeare" should happen to glance over these columns, we beg to direct his particular attention to the very successful play which is now filling Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre. The "Poor of New-York" is by no means a Shakespearean drama, in point of literary merit, though it is cleverly written, and constructed with ingenious improbability. But it is thoroughly impregnated with the vitality of certain phases of New-York life. The plot, we hear, is of foreign birth, but it has been so naturalized that its nearest friends would hardly recognize it for a Parisian. It might be performed before a lodge of Know-Nothings. Indeed, like some other naturalized denizens of the land, its Americanism is sometimes pushed to the verge of extravagance and it takes as many liberties with names and things as a brand-new citizen from Tipperary. But the secret of its success is worth studying, for it is the secret of all dramatic power over the masses of mankind. An imperfect mirror it may be, distorting, falsifying, but still a mirror it is, of the people who go to see it, and this is precisely what people wish a play to be. Do you suppose that any man, woman or child in this City can pass by a looking-glass without an inclination to look into it? True, we but glance and go and "straightway forget what manner of men we were," but the glance detained us, and we were glad to have had even that brief glimpse of our self-bewitching selves, and if we are not arrant humbugs, we can have no objection to owning the fact; and therefore it is that, for the sake of the New-York names and the New-York faces, the New-York memories and the New-York streets, the New-York slang and the New-York sentiment of the hour, the people willingly overlook the preposterousnesses of the constellated play of the "Poor of New-York." Cannot some one set upon the hint thus offered, and be at as much pains to build up a good drama, which shall interest us, as so many have expended upon dramas which had every good quality save this primal one, of a positive representative value?

Chance and Change.

Fortune, which already enjoys a considerable reputation for whimsicality, has just played two very droll freaks in her favorite city of Paris. She selected in the one case a broker, and in the other a chimney-sweep, as the subjects of her fancy, and experimented upon their emotions in the following manner: The broker one day lost a bundle of shares of the Zanzibar Coal Company, valued nominally at 100 francs each, but really susceptible of any sum to which they could be swelled by ingenious inflation. Things were showing an "upward tendency" when this accident occurred, so the broker advertised his thirty shares, and offered a reward of 100 francs for their safe return. Within three days the course of events changed, and stocks began to run down faster than the mouse in the nursery song of "Hiccory Diccory Doc." Immediately thereupon the unhappy broker's door was besieged by hordes of speculative gentlemen, each armed with a bundle of thirty shares of Zanzibar, and clamorous for the reward of 100 francs. At the last advices this victim of fortune was hesitating between the chances of a compromise, and the consolations of suicide. The chimney-sweeper's revulsion was of a very different kind. He was engaged to clean the flues of an old house in the Rue de Chérie, belonging to the city of Paris, and had begun operations by removing an old secretary from a spot in which it had stood undisturbed for over half a century. The secretary resented this revolutionary treatment, and fell to pieces accordingly, when certain bags were revealed in its inmost depths. These the chimney-sweep extracted, and found them to be like the Sibylline books in number, though of a clearer significance, for five of them contained each 7,000 and the four others each 8,000 six-franc pieces of the year 1791. Some of the bags bore the address of a long-departed bishop, M. DE GLANDEIRE, and the rest the name of a Parisian *curé*, and all of them were carefully tied up and sealed. They were evidently relics of the Reign of Terror, but as neither bishops nor *curés* could be expected to have direct heirs, and as no indirect heirs either could or did present themselves, the city of Paris and the chimney-sweeper have divided the treasure between them.

And we would willingly wager a reasonable sum that at this moment a brace or two of the geminal dramatists of Paris are working up a couple of entertaining *Vaudevilles* out of these two incidents of Parisian life.

A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE RAISING A BREEZE.—The loyal Canadians are horrified at the conduct of Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, candidate for the new Provincial Parliament for the county of Huron. Conceiving that the British form of Government is unsuited to the wants of Canada, Mr. BUCHANAN, in an address to the Electors, declares himself in favor of the American system. The announcement of this conversion appears to affect our Canadian neighbors most unpleasantly. The unhappy candidate is treated to a prodigious array of large capitals of denunciatory quality, and receives a sound berating. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not propose to turn traitor to the Queen; simply claiming that a new system of Colonial Government is not incompatible with the integrity of the subject. He says the working of the Provincial Government since 1841 has involved the Province more and more deeply in debt; and there is some truth in the assertion, judging from the voluntary exhibits that have filled the Canadian press for a number of months past. Nevertheless, Mr. BUCHANAN is in hot water.

ALABAMA.—The Inaugural Address of Governor MOORE, of Alabama, promises the exercise of due vigilance over the best interests of the State, and arrives at the conclusion that "the recent Black Republican developments among the Professors in most of the Northern Colleges have convinced Southern parents of the impropriety of patronizing those Institutions." Governor MOORE regards Banks as necessary evils, and holds that "the mad career of the Republican Party must be arrested," at any hazard. He winds up with a fierce attack on Governor WALKER.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S opera of the "Traviata" was given here last night for the purpose, we imagine, of bringing VERDI into disrepute. It was weakly cast and weakly played even for the caste. The brilliant exception to this remark was Mme. LA GRANGE, who sang the role of the heroine with more than her usual ability. The other artists, including orchestra and chorus, were lame to a most depressing degree. If this is all Mr. ULLMAN can do with VERDI'S operas he had better confine himself to MEYERBEER. Of course the house was not well attended.

To-night there will be a performance of German opera—the inevitable "Martha," with Herr FORMES, M. PICAVESSE, Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. BERKEL, &c., in the caste. It is a charming little work, and with this caste deserves to draw a crowded house, which it undoubtedly will.

IMMIGRANTS.—Five thousand five hundred have arrived at this port since the 1st of December. This will give an aggregate of 16,500 for the month.

Run After the Savings' Banks.

The run upon the Savings' Banks when the panic was at its height, did not last long enough to do any serious injury to any of them, and those which suffered most at have since very nearly made up their losses. Our reporter has made a run upon a large number of these institutions recently, with a view of collecting interesting particulars with regard to them. A great many incidents which illustrate human nature, necessarily fall frequently under the eye of the officers of Savings' Institutions. Poor people deposit in them what portion of their little earnings is left after their necessities have been provided for,—slowing away golden hoards while the sun shines, to light their homes upon "a rainy day." People "well-to-do in the world" and desirous of doing better, put their surplus revenue into the same places of safe-keeping, and let it lie a coup und interest, instead of spending it for fashionable follies. People in all conditions of life lay aside sums destined for particular purposes,—to pay rent, to pay taxes, to pay notes which are yet to mature, to pay all manner of debts that will possibly, may probably or must surely accrue at some future period—except the debt of nature, which money cannot liquidate.

How many faces upon which distress or joy, or other human passions, are depicted, present themselves at the paying and receiving tellers' desks;—how many stories of suffering and woe, starvation, penury, disease, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, are related to Bank officers, and, on the contrary, how many bright pictures of life are brought to their view in the history of those who have been so successful that they are enabled to keep a surplus in Bank. "Surely," said we, as we started upon a pilgrimage after facts and incidents of interest connected with these Savings' Institutions, "this field will yield abundantly." But men view life from different points of observation. Many, after the first look, withdraw their gaze and forget all that they have seen. We talked with innumerable Bank officers. Had not incidents of interest to the reading public come under their observation in the course of the performance of their daily duties? Some thought they had seen and heard of such incidents, but did not remember any just now. Others had been so intent, to take their own words for it, upon business, that they had no time to think of such trivial matters. Some were uncommunicative; others talked of financial matters vitally, but could not be brought to the desired point. At length we came across a jovial and communicative bank secretary. He took us into his back office, comfortably carpeted, conveniently situated, warm as toast. "Take a seat by the fire," said our host. We obeyed implicitly. "A very cold day." We could not but acknowledge it. "Well," said the secretary, after we had related our business, "I don't know. It seems to me I have met with some incidents which,—let me see,—" and the obliging bank officer fell into a brown study which we took good care not to interrupt. *We* studied in blue. It was a blue day; our success hitherto had been calculated to make us blue. Yet here was hope from our present companion; none of his confrères at the other banks had condescended to fall into a brown study for us. A brown study was certainly something,—or at least it might lead to something. Our friend here interrupted us. "A man came here the other day," said he, "he was dressed in shabby clothes, a laborer, I should think he was. He had $50 in this bank. It had been here ever so long. 'I want to draw that $50 that I've got here,' said he, 'I'm going to buy a lot of ground up in Avenue A, and my friends are going to help me build a house upon it." He spoke in a joyful tone, rubbing his hands, produced his pass-book, and the money was counted out to him. "There," said he, stowing it safely away in his leathern purse, "that whole thing's grown out of 75 cents that I deposited here years ago, when I was a boy," Seventy-five cents had amounted, principal and interest, at six per cent., to $50. "Perhaps," added the Bank Secretary, "that's the kind of incidents you want." We expressed our obligations, said it was exactly, and would thank him for many more of the same sort. Upon this hint he spoke:

"A man came in here one day to deposit $5. After he had made the deposit he talked with me awhile about the rates of interest and the rapidity with which it accumulates, even on small sums. 'Bob,' said he to a friend who accompanied him, as they turned to leave, 'if we'd commenced this a few years ago we should have had a few cool thousands by this time; what fools we were, wern't we, though? Instead of spending money foolishly, dissipating, and'—— By this time they had got outside the door and I could not hear the rest that was said." The Bank officer paused again, and passed his hand caressingly over his bald head three or four times, while we sat breathlessly, with note-book and pencil in hand, ready to record whatever else might fall from his lips. Presently he went on: "One lad, a newsboy, has for some time past deposited 25 cents at a time, sometimes once a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often, but always the same amount, and now he has got $40 in the Bank. Yes, Sir, $40, and it has all accumulated within two years, just from putting these little sums in and letting the interest accumulate upon them. But we have hard work casting the interest on such little sums I can tell you. This twenty-five cent depositor promised his father, when he commenced to deposit, that he would not draw any of it till he was a man, and never has drawn one cent of it—not a red penny. There is one little girl only three years old, a tiny little creature, dressed in miniature fuss, muff and all, who comes here periodically and deposits different sums of money. Her father and mother come with her as far as the door, and then she comes in alone, walks up to the desk, lifts up her pass-book, standing upon her toes to reach high enough, and gives the money with it, saying in a little voice just loud enough to be heard, 'Please to keep it safe, Sir.' The last time she came she deposited $5. Some time ago a man brought a check for $100 on a Bank in this City and wanted to deposit it. We made out his pass-book and took the check, and the man departed. A few days after I took it down to the Bank upon which it was drawn, and it wasn't honored. The man had no account there. Well, it troubled me a good deal to have a pass-book out that way and nothing for it, though I knew it couldn't hurt us any because we knew the number of the book, and if the man attempted to draw out money with it he would be in hot water pretty quick. I was afraid that he would pass it away to somebody else for money, and make use of it to impose on some one. Time passed and nothing was heard of the book. We advertised it, but nothing came of it for a long while. At length one day I received a letter from a barber stating that he had a pass-book of this Savings Bank in his possession, and asking me to come to his shop and get it. I went that very day. The barber said a man came in there to be shaved the day before, and this book was found on the chair where he had laid his coat previous to submitting himself to the barber's hands. The book had probably fallen out of his coat-pocket. The description which the barber gave of the man exactly answered that of the one who had obtained the book at the Bank. I was glad to get it into my possession again, and did not make any further inquiries after him." We had some further talk from the polite Secretary, but elicited nothing further on the subject which we were upon. Our further perambulations elicited nothing nearly so well worth relating as the incidents which he had given us.

A Partner-ship Disclaimed.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Monday last, speaking of Mr. ROBERT FINN's claims to the office of Justice of the Superior Court, you state that he does business at No. 61 Wall-street, in "partnership" with me. From this it is believed that he is my partner in business, and inasmuch as his election and subsequent action has created some excitement, and divided public opinion as to his course, I desire that the fact should be known that Mr. FINN was never my partner in business or otherwise. I do not claim any credit, nor do I wish to be censured for anything that may have been done by him since his election. Neither was I aware that he was running for the office, until I saw the official canvass in print.

Respectfully yours, G. O. HULSE.

PAUPERISM.—Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER has assented to the request of several gentlemen to that he should repeat next Sunday evening his discourse of last Sunday evening upon "Pauperism, its remedies and preventives." It is an able and timely discourse.

ROBBERY NEAR RIVERHEAD.—Captain DAVID DAVIS, of Orient, L. I., was stopped by three men when on his way from the manor to Riverhead, Thursday morning, who demanded his money. He forked over all that he had—$15. The robbers were unknown, but suspicion rested on three wood choppers, and the authorities were on their trail to arrest them yesterday.

Horace Greeley on Poetry and Poets.

The lecture room at Clinton Hall was crowded last night, on the occasion of a lecture by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, for the benefit of the Young Men's Philomathean Society. The subject was "Poetry and Poets." Mr. GREELEY commenced by announcing that his lecture would be rambling and desultory. All men, he said, are born poets, not that he meant to imply that every cradle held an undeveloped SHAKESPEARE—far from it. But it was not the less true that young children were poets. The child who thought the stars were gimlet holes to let the glory of heaven through, was a poet. The uncorrupted child instinctively perceives the poetic element in nature. Every close observer must have noticed how naturally the unschooled child comes to talk poetically. EMERSON says the man who first called another a puppy or an ass was a poet, discerning in those animals the likeness of the individual, symbolic of his moral nature. Imagination and the poetic element are ever most fertile in the youth, whether of men or nations, and to this might be ascribed that wild extravagance of our popular stories—of the land being so fertile that if you planted a crowbar over night, in the morning it would be sprouting forth iron spikes and ten-penny nails, or of the pumpkin vine that grew so fast it outran the steed of the astonished traveler. The Englishman was so fenced in by forms, and rules, and conventionalities, that the poetic element was choked out of him. Hence, the English poets were more appreciated in America than in England, and there were more Americans who read SCOTT and BYRON, and, he believed, SHAKESPEARE, than there were Englishmen.

The most vulgar error of a vulgar mind, with respect to poetry, was the confounding it with verse, or with even rhyme. Fond mothers would take from some secret drawer the cherished productions of her children, imagining that because they were in rhyme they were therefore poetry, when indeed there was no more poetry in them than in an invitation to pass the baked potatoes. To the fresh, unbackneyed soul, rhyme was as repulsive as a fool's-cap and bells. Many of the best poems were not written metrically. BUNYAN'S *Pilgrim's Progress* was the epic of Methodism, but he wrote hideous doggrel when he attempted verse, as the introduction to that work proved. There can scarcely be a surer proof that a youth has ceased to be a poet than when he begins to rhyme. Yet the poet of our day must be a vassal to the onerous rule. A wild colt of a young bardling will now and then spurn the yoke, as DONALD CLARK did, and WALT WHITMAN is doing; but the latter, though he had received the commendation of one of our greatest poets, would never receive sufficient notice from the critics to be knocked in the head by a volume of the Edinburgh *Review*.

The Book of Job the lecturer considered the simplest, grandest, as well as oldest of pastoral poems. David, the warrior-king, had bequeathed to us psalms in which were to be found a more fitting interpretation of our aspirations and spiritual needs than in all the religious poets of the intervening ages. He reigns King of Psalmody till Time shall be no mpre.

Of Greek Poetry, Mr. GREELEY said he had no right to say much. The Greek epic held substantially the place of the modern novel. Greek life, as depicted by HOMER, was rude and stern, and not distinguished for its virtues. About the merit of HOMER'S poems, it might be imprudent to contradict the verdict of scholars who ranked them so high, but he would secretly cherish his own opinion. Where was the youth, in England or this country, who sought a translation of the *Iliad* for amusing reading? There were ten copies of the *Arabian Nights* read for one of *Homer*. Still, we must be grateful to the epic for originating tragedy. ÆSCHYLUS was the lineal child of HOMER.

Of the Romans, the lecturer said that they were never a poetic people. They had HORACE, an Epicurean, philosophizing in verse; JUVENAL, a biting satirist; VIRGIL, a weaver of legendary lore,—but the compositions of these writers small of the land, while from the Augustan age to DANTE there was nothing worth reading. One must be as devout a Catholic as DANTE to enjoy his *Inferno*.

Proceeding to the consideration of English poetry, Mr. GREELEY had nothing to say in favor of CHAUCER or SPENSER. Whoever, he asked, sat down to read them [otherwise than as a task? For his part, he voted the "Faeria Queen" a bore. Let the gathering dust bury it out of sight.

SHAKESPEARE he did not love, because of his Toryism, but was not insensible to his wonderful genius. His puns were, in the lecturer's opinion, mostly detestable, and his jokes sorry. He was an intense Tory. No autocrat born in the purple had a more thorough contempt for the rabble. With SHAKESPEARE only the court cards counted. His world was bounded by the fogs of London, and the palace of Whitehall. He must have heard RALEIGH and DRAKE, and other adventurous spirits, who had visited America, talk of the New World, and yet he never referred to any portion of it, except in that inaccurate allusion "the still-vexed Bermoothes." He was no friend of the people. He saw in the million only the counters wherewith Kings and Nobles played their games, and he did not recognize the possibility of their becoming anything else. Mr. GREELEY would not say which was the greater poet, but he would say that MILTON was the better man. There was not a single passage in SHAKESPEARE which did his manhood such honor as MILTON'S two sonnets on his blindness.

Of the English poets, after MILTON and prior to the present century, POPE alone was deserving of mention. Not that he was a poet at all, but a very respectable philosopher. Of GOLDSMITH, THOMSON, GRAY, YOUNG, COWPER, it might be said that they were not poets but essayists and sermonizers. They have produced nothing which mankind could not well spare. Let them quietly sink into oblivion.

Mr. GREELEY gave BURNS the praise of having written true poetry, after the age had been satiated with a heap of mediocre or worthless verse. In his poems might be found the fittiog answer of the dumb millions to the taunts and slurs of SHAKESPEARE.

Of the present poetical era, KEATS was the morning star. BYRON held the highest place among modern poets, though the influence of much that he had written was bad. AS GOETHE could not have modeled his "Mephistopheles" on BYRON'S life, it had been said that BYRON must have modeled his life on GOETHE'S "Mephistopheles." BYRON'S life has never yet been properly written, and it would indeed be a difficult task to write a life of him that would suit the Sunday Schools.

COLERIDGE, ROGERS, SOUTHEY, CAMPBELL—with the exception of one or two little poems of each—literature, the lecturer thought, could spare them all. WORDSWORTH was a remarkable instance of teoacity. He began his poetical life with a theory, and, though possessed of no remarkable powers, he persisted in his theory, and finally conquered his critics. The credit of that theory, however, was not so much due to WORDSWORTH as to Mrs. HEMANS, whose poetry Mr. GREELEY greatly praised.

Of HOOD he spoke in high terms. TENNYSON he lauded warmly, instancing the "In Memoriam," "The Princess" and "Maud," as foremost among the gems of English literature.

Of ROBERT BROWNING, he said the reading public knows too little. Even in England he started some of his judicious friends by saying that he was not inferior to TENNYSON. He especially indicated the "Blot in the Scutcheon," "Pippa Passes," and "Paracelsus" as among the best poems of the century. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, the wife of ROBERT, received due praise from Mr. GREELEY, especially for her poem of "Aurora Leigh."

Mr. GREELEY, in concluding his lecture, remarked that on a future occasion, he would deliver a lecture on the Poetry and Poets of America.

Obituary.

The Charleston *Mercury* has the following notice of the late Com. GEDNEY: He distinguished himself by his successful labors in the Coast Survey, and has been identified with that great undertaking by the discovery of the channel into New-York Harbor which bears his name. For this important service he received a valuable testimonial from the merchants of New-York. His last tour of active service was in the Chinese seas, where he had command of a sloop-of-war. Since his return, severe physical suffering incapacitated him from active service, and he returned to his native city to die among his kindred.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at the War Department announcing the death of Colonel WILLIAM TURNBULL, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was chief of his corps under General SCOTT in Mexico in 1848, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, first in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and secondly in the battle of Chapultepec. Colonel T. was a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his decease had been in the military service forty years. He had suffered much from impaired health during the last year.

The late M. ABBATUCCI, Minister of Justice in France, was a native of Corsica. He entered the French Magistracy in 1810, and held various grades of office for thirty-three years. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839. In 1849 he vacated his seat in the Court of Cassation to defend in the Legislative Assembly the cause of order. Shortly after the Empire he accepted a consular function or commission in the Ministry of Justice.

Hon. John Pickering, the celebrated Oriental Professor of Natural Sciences, died recently. He has long held a place in the first rank of British naturalists. His *History of Insects* and *Manual of Entomology and Zoology*, though written forty years ago, are still standard books.

Hon. Asa W. Wilcox, long known in these County, Mass., as Comptroller of Public Accounts, died at his residence in Newburyport on Friday, at the age of 71.

A GRATIFYING RESULT.—It will be seen by the official minute record which we publish to-day that the nomination of General DENVER as successor to Governor Reeder in the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of Governor J. S. STANTON, removed, has been confirmed by the Senate. This prompt action of the Senate in response to the policy of the Administration on the subject of Kansas will be hailed with satisfaction by the country.—*Washington Union*.

MISSISSIPPI STATE TREASURY SCHEME.—The following letter explains the following extract from a letter from Jackson, published in the Vicksburg Whig, under date of Jackson, Miss., Dec. 1, 1857:

[illegible]

Resumption of Specie Payments.

A meeting of bank officers was held at the Clearing-House on Friday afternoon, at which the following banks were represented:

Bank of New York,	Bank of the Republic,
Merchants' Bank,	Chatham Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,	People's Bank,
Union Bank,	Hanover Bank,
Bank of America,	Irving Bank,
Phenix Bank,	Metropolitan Bank,
City Bank,	Citizens' Bank,
Tradesmen's Bank,	Market Bank,
Fulton Bank,	St. Nicholas Bank,
Merchants' Ex. Bank,	Shoe and Leather Bank,
But. and Drov. Bank,	Corn Exchange Bank,
Mech. and Trad. Bank,	Continental Bank,
Leather Manf. Bank,	Bank of Commonwealth,
Seventh Ward Bank,	Oriental Bank,
Bank of State of N. Y.,	Marine Bank,
American Ex. Bank,	Atlantic Bank,
Broadway Bank,	Imp. and Traders' Bank,
Ocean Bank,	Park Bank,
Mercantile Bank.	Artisans' Bank.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That on and after to-morrow we will resume specie payments in full on all our liabilities.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the morning papers.

WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

R. S. OAKLEY, Secretary.

The following Banks were not represented at the meeting, but are said to be in favor of the step taken:

Manhattan Co.,	Bank of Commerce,
Chemical Bank,	Pacific Bank,
National Bank,	Bank of North America,
Greenwich Bank,	Nassau Bank.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Alderman HARRIS in the Chair.

The Seventh Ward returns were taken up.

Vote for Mayor—Wood, 2,322; Tiamann, 2,250.

Vote for Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,147; Smith, 1,293; Wagner, 908.

The Seventh Ward (part of the Fourth Aldermanic District) gives Stevens 1,083; Lindsay, 1,356.

The Seventh Ward (part of the Eighth Aldermanic District) gives Adams 999; McConnell, 465; Walker, 230; Floyd, 178; Falconer, 6; Scattering, 22.

The Second District return of the Seventh Ward for Councilmen, was ordered to be sent back for the correction of a clerical error.

The Second District return of the Eighteenth Ward for Supervisors; the Ninth District return for Civil Justice, and the Tenth District return for Inspector of Common Schools, were corrected. The Eighteenth Ward returns were then accepted as complete.

Alderman WILSON handed in the return of the Second District of the First Ward for School Officers, saying that he had been unable to find the Canvassers to correct his return. He moved that the original return be accepted as correct. Carried.

A resolution was adopted that the returns of the several Wards be published in the *Daily News*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Sunday Atlas*, and *Staats Zeitung*.

Alderman FULLMER presented a petition from the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the Third Ward, asking that twenty more votes in that district be allowed to Lothrop and twenty more for Welsh for Police Justice. The petition was granted.

The returns of all the Wards were then announced as having been read, but that the corrections ordered to be made in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward; in the First and Ninth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward; in the First and Fourth Dirtricts of the Twenty-second Ward and the Second District of the Seventh Ward had not yet been sent in.

The Board then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Personal.

Twenty-four years ago, (November, 1833,) one John Ingle died in Cambridge, England, leaving a large family. Ingle was a careless man, and left his papers in disorder. Two months ago, his oldest son discovered among a mass of old documents £2,000 worth of scrip in the Three per Cents, which had lain hidden there many years. On application at the proper quarter, he discovered that the interest accruing in the interval had mounted up to the respectable figure of £1,500. He established his claim, and the family now comes into possession of the snug sum of £3,500—or $17,500.

Under the head of "a very salutary sentence," an English paper records the sentence of fourteen days imprisonment upon an unhappy Italian whose only offence was the grinding of a hand-organ in the street, to the annoyance of one Mr. George Lording, who sued for the abatement of the nuisance. There are several hundreds of these itinerant musicians in New-York who don't fall upon such evil times.

The shoe-blacks of London are formed into a regular brigade, under suitable supervision. The third annual report, just published, states that the earnings of forty boys for the past year have amounted to $2,880. Of this sum, $1,815 was paid for their maintenance, and the balance is placed to their credit in the savings bank. Perhaps a similar organization would work well in New-York.

The Boston *Transcript* contradicts the current report that Rev. Dr. Chapin proposes to devote to the poor the entire receipts of his lecturing tour this Winter. The mistake originated in the fact that the proceeds of a single lecture were so set apart.

Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard University, is to give a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Principal English Philosophers and Metaphysicians, from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton."

Lieut. E. P. Hunt, of the United States Engineer Corps, has been ordered to the command of Fort Taylor, Fla. The present officer in charge, Captain D. P. Woodbury, retains command of Fort Jefferson.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mr. George W. Curtis is engaged to appear before literary societies in Massachusetts almost every evening for some time.

Resolutions complimentary to Lieut. Maury and recommendatory of his restoration to active naval service, have been passed by the Legislature of Alabama.

Rev. John Pierpont, now 72 years of age, was married last week to his third wife, Mrs. Fowler, of Campbellville, N. Y.

Mr. Sandidge, M. C., from Louisiana, was *not* on board the lost steamer *Rainbow*.

The late Samuel Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., left legacies of $5,400 for benevolent objects.

Escape of Negroes—Bloodhounds on the Track.

From the Jefferson (Miss.) Journal, Nov. 27.

On Monday night last, while the jailor, Mr. ROBERT HAINES, was waiting upon Mr. WM. SMILIE, with his supper, two negroes, escaping from their room, ran down the hall, and before Mr. HAINES had time to arrest them, escaped at the door, and took their way across the fields toward Port Gibson. Alarm was immediately made, and mounted horsemen scoured the respective roads from Fayette to Rodney, to Natchez and Port Gibson, while a pack of hounds were also despatched for, and about three hours after the escape of the negroes, were howling and running on their trail. The negroes held their distance with remarkable energy and endurance, and were not overtaken until after a race of about twenty-five miles, when they were caught near the residence of Dr. MAGRUDER, about two miles East of Port Gibson. They left Fayette about 7 o'clock on Monday night, and about 9 o'clock on Tuesday they were returned to jail, rejoicing for a spot whereon to lie down, even be it the naked floor of a cell. The strongest and most desperate of the two excused himself on the pretence that he couldn't resist the temptation to run away; and the other dashed out after him, to catch him, and bring him back.

Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has appointed Thursday, the 31st of this month, a day of Thanksgiving.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 12.

I.—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S FIRST MESSAGE—Entire.

II.—ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS—War, Navy, Post-Office, &c., &c.

III.—STRIKE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

IV.—EDITORIALS: The Message—England and Europe—The Treasury Report—Our Grain Produce—Causes of the Late Panic—Tuckerman the Bankrobber.

V.—OPENING OF CONGRESS—Judge DOUGLAS' speech on Kansas and the Message.

VI—SUMMARIES OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following cash rates annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
Eight Copies, one year, for 12
Twenty Copies, one year, for 20

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Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 20 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required in current funds at par, and the postage is to be paid at the office of delivery. Bills on solvent Pennsylvania Banks received at par.

All letters must be addressed to the PROPRIETORS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 113 Nassau-street.

WISCONSIN.—The official returns of the State Election in Wisconsin are at last all in, except La Pointe County, which is reported to have given 40 Democratic majority. The question of the choice of Governor is therefore settled. J. B. CROSS, Democrat, is elected by 262 majority over RANDALL. Nearly 100,000 votes were cast.

Vacant houses in Newark, N. J., are becoming plentier about the city, and rents are gradually falling. Many landlords have reduced their rents one-third.

Mrs. Place, of Hannibal, Oswego County, N. Y., met her death last week by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS B. CONROY, No. 45 Centre-st.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 497 Broadway.
RICH SILK TIES at 25c and 50c. each.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A Box, Black or Brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent for the hair, tooth-powder, oils and extracts, at the Inimitable Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dyeing Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufacturers' stock at retail, until Jan. 1, at 50 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUMM, No. 313 Broadway.

LOOK—THE WEATHER, THE WEATHER.—GO AND buy your Buckskin shirts and drawers of J. P. SCOTT, corner of Fulton and Broadway.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWers and gloves at retail for cash. Parcels sent home.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 677 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

HAINES—PENTZ.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the South Dutch Church, by Rev. John Macauley, Mr. PROVOST S. HAINES to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late William A. F. Pentz, all of this City.

KETCHAM—KEESE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, by Rev. S. Orcutt, Mr. SILAS KETCHAM to Mrs. JANE E. KEESE, all of this City.

DIED.

KINGSLAND.—At Union, Bergen Co., N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 10, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, ANDREW T. KINGSLAND, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MCCRACKEN.—In this City, at No. 34 Lewis-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, JOSEPH MCCRACKEN, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 13, from Cannon-st. Baptist Church, after the morning service.

CONNELLY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 11, of a short and severe illness, SOPHIA, wife of James Connelly, and daughter of the late Capt. Selleck Whitney, of Albany, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 59 Walker-st., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZABETH A., wife of Edward A. Lambert, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Clinton-av., corner of Gates-av.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 76 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, decorated and Plain China wares consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS,

Made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most NUTRITIOUS and HEALTHFUL.
It is estimated that ONE POUND CONTAINS AS MUCH NUTRIMENT AS TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, as it is entirely baked.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry.
They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for FAMILY USE.
FOR LUNCH,
and with Oysters, they are unequalled.
We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many at the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.
Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their
FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.
Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.
For Professional Gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants and Clerks, they may be used for LUNCH with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.
Teachers and scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for Travelers in the cars; or on shipboard, at sea, they are one of the best things that can be eaten.
The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,
EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF
"WING."
There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are sold by most of the best Grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and also in many of the larger cities and towns throughout the different States.
They may be had at wholesale only of
A. S. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 782 and 784 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—BOSTON, April 18, 1852. No. 48 Union-st.—Mr. SETH W. FOWLE *Dear Sir:* Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. I became so much reduced that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis I heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was so beneficial. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and he told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.
Respectfully, MARY ROWE.
We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.
WILLIAM BENNETT,
MARTHA BENNETT.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life-Balsam, is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stage of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of remedies. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

REDUCTION!

For the purpose of reducing at once our still very large stock of
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
we have concluded to submit to a yet greater
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
1. We are determined if possible, to carry no Winter Clothing over into next year, as we desire to open each season with a perfectly FRESH STOCK.
2. We are now commencing the manufacture of our Spring Wholesale stock, and will put on about one thousand hands, which will require large outlays of cash.
3. We are willing to submit to large losses now, and look to better times to come for remuneration.
Our stock is largely assorted, in all our favorite styles of
OVERCOATS,
RAGLANS,
PELISSIERS,
BUSINESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS, &c.,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
with a large stock in our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT to make to order.
And an immense stock of seasonable FURNISHING GOODS. Amounting in all to over
$300,000 WORTH
of stylish seasonable Clothing, &c., which we are now closing out at this
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

$100,000.—MY IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING
Selling off
At a great sacrifice,
For cash,
At DEGROOT'S
Celebrated Granite Hall,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

60 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
EMBROIDERY SALE.
This immense assortment of
Embroideries contained in the stores No. 767 Broadway, and No. 281 Grand-st., is now ready for sale at retail at the above extraordinary reduction in prices, and are now
Offered by Assignees
For the benefit of creditors, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Comprising, in part, Scotch and French Needlework:
Cambric and Swiss sets,
Linen and cambric breakfast

The Texas Recruits for Walker.

From the Galveston News.

The Walker Expedition is progressing. Seven hundred men have already been mustered in Texas. They have been gathered in companies under the following commanders: Houston, Captain Hall. Runnels, 100; Zapin, Captain McEachern, 70; Brazoria, Captain Phelps, 40; Powder Horn, Captain Henry, 75; San Antonio River, Captains Perry and Stribbling, 100; Unknown, Captain Mosely, supposed 50; Captain McIlhenny, 75; Captain Moore, 30; Captain Keys, 30.

Most of these will soon leave for Nicaragua, and the rest will follow with but little delay. Of course nothing has yet been heard from General Walker since he left. Colonel Watres is in Houston, and will leave with the first emigrants to join Walker. It is well known that Walker is now receiving the active cooperation of many of the most influential men in the South, and though the movement has been delayed by the recent financial embarrassment of the country, yet everything is now progressing most favorably. Colonel Rogass is in New-Orleans, acting as General Walker's principal agent there.

The total value of property in Texas, as returned is $178,504,205. Estimating the white population at 500,000 souls, this would give $357 to every man, woman and child in the State, and upwards of $3,000 to each voter.

A correspondence urging the necessity of watertight compartments in sea-going vessels, appears in the Mobile papers. Lieutenant Maury indorses the utility of the plan.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Journal* has changed hands and becomn Democratic, taking ground against the Lecompton Constitution.

The location of the proposed Southern University has been fixed at Sewanee, Tenn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Silas Bonhomme—A converted Israelite, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts., on the subject of *The Old Testamental Prophecies*, Israelites and others are pectfully invited to attend. The pastor, Rev. S. L. Finney, will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. on the subject of *The Raising Eldership*.

The New-York City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will hold an anniversary meeting, in the Green st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and Rev. Wm. H. Milburn. Bishop Janes and Dr. Wise will be present and take part in the meeting.

Romish Errors and Protestant Truths.—The Three *Counsels and Other Bad Counsels of Romanism* in "*the Education of the Catholic Youth* will (D. V.) be considered, and the objections of Romanists answered, TO-MORROW EVENING, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 156 Spring-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

Notice.—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 13, (D. V.) the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, will preach the fourth of his course of sermons on the history of the patriarch Moses. Subject—*The Deliverer*. Strangers provided with seats.

The English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The second of a series of lectures entitled Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, will be given by the Pastor in the above Church, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther in the Convent, or The Struggles of a Great Mind for Evangelical repose in God*. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

"Marriage and Home."—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Seats free. Subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7, as above. Ladies' Fair Christmas week.

Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.—John Tannas, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom, &c.*, lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

Rev. S. A. Baker will preach Morning and Evening, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary and Bridge sts. At 3 o'clock a discourse by an ancient Oddfellow, from Mat hew vi. 1–4, on *Practical Benevolence*. The Brethren of the Order are respectfully invited to attend.

The Bible Class under the leadership of Prof. Edward Cygart, meets EVERY SABBATH, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the small chapel of the New York University. The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sunday School teachers are requested to attend. Subject to-morrow—*The Death of Moses*.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. Dr. Lathrop will preach in the Tabernacle, Second av., near Tenth st., on SABBATH EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The True Element of City Reform*.

Memorial Church.—Rev. T. S Drowne Assistant-Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 230 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, Dec. 13. Services at this church 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. Wm. H Pendleton, pastor of the Bushwick-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

City Tract Society.—The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. George's Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection and subscription will be received towards sustaining the City Tract Mission for 1858.

John-street First M. E. Church, John-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D. In the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Services to commence at 10½ a. m. 7 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

United Protestant Church, No. 695 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace—Rev. Dr. Achilli, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. *On the Necessity of a Reform of Practical Christianity in the Church*. The attention of the Churches is requested.

An interesting public meeting will be held in the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7 o'clock. Several seamen and others will take part in the exercises. All friends of the sailor are respectfully invited to attend.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church. Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev Robert G. Dickson. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lecture THURSDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The Temperance Battle—Not Man's, but God's.—A sermon, by Rev. Dr. Marsh, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts. All engaged in the war are invited to attend.

Market-street Church.—The Pastor will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, the fourth of his discourses entitled *Evenings with Christ*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats for strangers.

The City of God.—Sheffield Snow, S. M. C., will preach on the above subject TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 153 Bowery. Seats free. Those who love pure Bible truth are cordially invited.

Laight-street Baptist Church—Corner of Varick-st. The Pastor, W. S. Hall, will preach next SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., *To Young Ladies*. Services also in the morning, at 10½ A. M.

Bureau Baptist Church, Bedford st., near Carmine. Rev. Dr. Dowling, the Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.—The Sunday evening service of this Church has been changed to the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, until further notice.

Williamsburg.—Wm. Fishbough's Spiritual lectures at Bank building, 4th-st. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Spiritual Cause of Financial Crisis, &c.* MORNING services at usual hours.

Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., by request, will repeat the sermon on *Pulpit Power, its Dangers and Preventives*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½.

Church of the Puritans—Reply to the Protest of the late Deacons. A few copies for sale at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, and RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A Social Soiree will be held at the Associate Presb. terian Church, 28th st., between 6th and 7th ave., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. M. Osborn, D. D., and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. Brown.

Harlem Baptist Church.—Rev. Dr. Maclay will preach on SABBATH, Dec. 13, MORNING and AFTERNOON. Communion at the close of afternoon service.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, the Christian Jew will preach SABBATH MORNING, in the South St. st Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as if at made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. R. GARDNER, Peacedale, R. I.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of E. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8.
NOTICE.—The sale of the 41 last remaining $1 50 reserved seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticke offices.
First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA.
in connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
first night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and xpressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKENESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.
The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BRUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 29 Wall-st.
Admission tickets, $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Dec. 17.
The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER.
Mr. PERRING,
will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio,
THE CREATION,
Which will be given by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIA SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.
Two Grand Performances—Afternoon and Evening.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance at 2 o'clock.
Great Equestrian Pantomime in Two Comic Parts.
Antoine and Jerome Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta.
The great monkey piece, JOCKO, Marzetti as the Ape.
The comic pantomime, NICODEMUS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
The Ape.....Marzetti Pipo.....Gabriel Ravel
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; conclude at 4.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Evening Performance at 7½ o'clock.
ALL THE STARS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.
Teresa Rolla in a new part. Marietta Zanfretta.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Gabriel Ravel, Young America.
Grand comic ballet, FIGARO.
Rosina.....(first time).....Signorina Rolla
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock
Tickets 50 cents: Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance every Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Also of the Walnut-street Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Director of the Arena.....R. White
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Messrs. VAN AMBURGH & CO. have to inform the public that by an arrangement with the lessee they have refitted this house for amphitheatrical purposes. The stage has been removed and an arena constructed, which will be found second to none in the world for solidity and elegance. New scenery has been painted, and the performances will be gotten up without regard to expense. Messrs. VAN AMBURGH & CO. having already invested a Quarter of a Million of Dollars in what they believe will be acknowledged as the most complete Amphitheatre in existence, not excepting the grand establishments in London and Paris.
This establishment will be opened on
MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857, by
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ZOOLOGICAL AND HIPPO-DRAMATIC COMPANY,
which includes the
GREATEST EQUESTRIANS,
MOST SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
WARDROBE AND TRAPPINGS,
BEST GYMNASTS,
FINEST MENAGERIE
IN THE WORLD.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS grand performance for children and schools. Doors open at 2; performances to commence at 2½.
Free list suspended (except the press) for the afternoon performances.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	50 cents	Third Tier and Gal.	25 cents
Parquet	50 cents	Private Boxes	$5 and $6
2d Tier, Family Circle	25 cents	Orchestra Seats	$1

Seats may be secured daily and in advance. No extra charge.
Treasurer Mr. P. WARREN; Ass't Treas. Mr. W. TRYON

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Dec. 12
The entirely new drama, in five acts and seven tableaux, will be produced
THE POOR OF NEW YORK,
Written by the Club.
This work commences with a prologue, representing a scene in
THE PANIC OF 1837,
Out of the events engendered at the period arise the incidents which compose a drama of deep interest, in which are depicted
SCENES OF NEW YORK LIFE
during the terrible crisis through which we are now passing.
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,
LOCAL SCENERY
SUBJECTS OF PASSING INTEREST,
all contribute to render this work an exciting and speaking picture of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
THIRTY EIGHTH NIGHT.
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED THE SEA OF ICE,
and still the public eagerness to do so
IS UNABATED.
A very few nights however, must close the career of this MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, when other novelties of a sterling character will be presented.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE. Dr. A. Meister's Prairie.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....
Gen. Jerome
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr Jefferson
Kaleolo Lascours, Captain of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh
TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY OF AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with new scenery, by Hawthorne.
The most extensive preparations are being made for affording the numerous patrons of LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, a
GREAT CHRISTMAS TREAT,
in the form of an old fashioned PANTOMIME, which will be placed upon the stage with that perfection which lavish expenditure of TIME, TASTE, ENERGY and ARTISTIC LABOR can alone achieve.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Seats in the Family Circle equal to any in the Theatre in point of comfort and view of the stage, only TWENTY FIVE CENTS each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
SATURDAY—A bill full of Fun and Variety.
PROUGHAM and BURTON in three characters each
Three very laughable pieces.
COLEMAN'S COMEDY OF JOHN BULL.
Farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS, and an extravaganza, LE SIAMESE. TWINS, Messrs. SUETON and BROUGHAM. Dennis Bulgruddery, Mr. Brougham. Job Thornberry, Mr Burton. Mr. ROGERS will appear, in the farce, and sing his new and much admired version of "My Poor Dog Tray."
On MONDAY, Mr C. MATHEWS will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit.....12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 12.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE SURGEON OF PARIS.
To be followed with
THE REVOLT IN INDIA: Or, The Fall of Delhi.
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME! all ye who are heavily afflicted. Come and witness the new side-splitting, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and Mudsell-annihilating propition, to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT, or, The Black Mantle. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Therein, Mrs. Chas. Howard; the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WednESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MOZART CONCERT HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A grand concert in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. By permission of S. Ullman, Esq., all the most distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear. Particulars in future bills.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music) beginning at 8 o'clock. On MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., she will read Othello.
The evening readings of the Course will be on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Bligh's Bookstores, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis, New York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, and the Astor House; also, from C. W. Pelman, Janitor of the College.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mercantile and Clerks' Library Association.
THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.
An unpublished tale in verse, will be recited by
THE AUTHOR,
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
At Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the principal bookstores and at the door.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6 P. M.

MISS JULIA A. POTTER, ASSISTED BY MR. WM. HENRY JONES, announces her first Vocal Concert on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 14, 1857, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents each.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BIRR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 39 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 230 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 689 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of small and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.
The cattle and poultry for exhibition will be received at the 40th-st entrance to the Palace on Saturday, Dec. 12, and Monday, Dec. 14.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

SYLLABUS OF A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—To be delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on the evenings of Tuesday, Dec. 15, Thursday, Dec. 17, Saturday, Dec. 19, and Tuesday Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Tuesday, Dec. 15—Introduction. The Nature, Causes and Prevalence of Consumption, by Elisha Melville, M. D.
Thursday, Dec. 17—An Investigation of the Methods of Treatment heretofore employed, by Robert Hunter, M. D.
Saturday, Dec. 19—An Exposition of the Carbon Theory of Consumption, by Henry Melville, M. D.
Tuesday, Dec. 22—An Explanation of the Method of Treatment by Direct Medication of the Lungs, by Robert Hunter, M. D.
Invalids, students, physicians, and the public generally, are invited to attend these lectures. Admission free.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS-AT-LAW AND NEXT OF KIN.—The subscriber having recently returned from England, is prepared to furnish reliable information in relation to next of kin, heirs-at-law, unclaimed dividends and Government securities; also, as to claimants to property whose names have been published for the last hundred years, and many names which have never been published. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No 71 Nassau-st., New-York; or address the subscriber, as above, or at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY SMITH.

KNAPP'S PREMIUM PATENT LAMP.
This is the Cheapest
And One of the Best Lights in the World.
THE OILS USED IN IT ARE NON-EXPLOSIVE.
The lamp received a medal at the late Fair in this City, as will be seen by the annexed report of the Premium Committee, as being the most perfect lamp for burning the cheap hydro-carbon oils. It gives the most diffusive steady and mellow light extant. Many who for years had discontinued reading and working by artificial light experience no difficulty in using this. It is the cheapest and most brilliant light of the age. The flame can be so graduated as to cost but one third of a cent per hour, or if required, it will produce a light equal, at least, to ten candles or six two-tube fluid burners, and at a cost of but one cent per hour.
The cheapness of the light being a fixed fact, it particularly recommends itself to hard times, and speaks in glowing words to the prudent and economical. These oils leave a non-explosive, this lamp is of all others best adapted for family and ship's use.
Old lamps can be altered to fit these burners, thus making what are now worthless both useful and ornamental.
Chandeliers, hanging and side-lamps with reflectors; also every variety of pattern and price for table use, at wholesale and retail, by the undersigned.
CENTURY LIGHT.
The following extract from the report of the Judges on Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., at the twenty-sixth Annual Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, Nov. 1857, justifies the appellation of the Century Light.
No. 1396, 2941 are one and the same lamp. In the year 1857, Dr. Hook made some observations on the construction of flame so important the wonder is that he should not have discovered the principle introduced by Argand in 1784. Up to this time every wick consisted of a solid cone, the flame from which was supplied by air upon its outside.
The Argand has air supplied both upon the inside and outside, the wick being concentric.
This Argand principle added to the first cost of all lamps seriously, outwithstanding the Argand is the lamp of the world, producing perfect combustion, steady, efficient and durable light. A. H. KNAPP, the inventor of lamp 1396 and 2941, has most ingeniously given us, after a lapse of seventy years, a cheap Argand lamp, without in any wise interfering with the durability and certainty of the great Argand burner, thus placing within reach of all burning oils the lamp to suit the times, at the same time giving a more cleanly lamp than that of so long standing.
A silver medal was awarded William Spooner for Knapp's Patent Lamp for burning the hydro-carbon oils.
Signed JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. Prem. Com.
TESTIMONIALS
Numerous testimonials, similar to the following, are being constantly received.
FROM EX-GOVERNOR BRIGGS.
I have used Knapp's Patent Lamp for five evenings. It is said that three gills of the oil will burn fifteen hours, and from the experiments I have made I think it will. There is no unpleasant odor from it, and it gives a full bright and beautiful light, very soft and agreeable to the eye.
From what I have used it, I think, all things considered, it is the most beautiful and agreeable light I have ever used. GEO. N. BRIGGS.
Pittsfield, Sept. 14, 1857.
FROM M LYON, ESQ., DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
I have tried Knapp's Patent Lamp, and give it my unqualified approbation, for the steady and brilliant light afforded by it. The lamp, when burning the oil at the rate of a gill in about three hours, gives a light equal to six or eight burning-fluid burners; at least I came to that conclusion after making the experiment. The light is peculiar on account of its diffusiveness: it illuminates the whole room better than any other lamp with which I am acquainted. MARCUS LYON.
Ithaca, Nov. 6, 1857.
FROM REV. T. DWIGHT HUNT, PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
I cheerfully certify to the value of Knapp's Patent Lamp. It burns steadily and brilliantly. Its light is equal to that of a gas burner, and far superior to that of the fluid lamps in ordinary use. I should judge, also, that it was much more economical than either.
Ithaca, Nov. 6, 1857. T. DWIGHT HUNT.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
To gentlemen of small means a favorable opportunity is offered in this business.
Merchants in this City, Brooklyn and vicinity, who would like to associate this with their present business, will be supplied with the lamps and oil on such terms as to afford them a handsome profit.
Those persons throughout the country who own "rights" in the above lamp will be supplied with the lamps, oils, wicks, &c., of the first quality, and on the best terms. Orders solicited by WILLIAM SPOONER,
Proprietor of the Patent,
No. 423 Hudson-st., New York.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The manufacturers offer for sale, at low prices, the following second-hand Presses
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 22x36.
Two Double Cylinder Printing Machines, bed 31x50.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 13x18.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 18x29.
One Card Printing Machine.
Also Hand Presses, several sizes
The above-named Machines are all in first-rate order, having been but little worn, and thoroughly repaired.
For prices, apply to R. HOE & CO.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH, TO-DAY:
PARTON'S LIFE OF BURR.
LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
BY J. PARTON.
One volume, 700 pages, crown octavo. Illustrated by engravings on steel and wood.
Price $1 75.
"Parton's Life of Burr" is in every respect an original and peculiar work, of absorbing interest, and possessing claims to the attention of Americans. The author claims that in this volume "The story of Aaron Burr's strange eventful life is told for the first time, and is derived in great part from the personal reminiscences of his surviving friends, connections and acquaintances."
The peculiar romantic and eventful life of Aaron Burr has afforded material for one of the most interesting and fascinating biographies ever written, while incidentally to the subject the rise and progress to power of the great Democratic Party of the United States is fully recorded.
The volume is printed on superfine paper, and illustrated with portraits, on steel, of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, and several wood engravings.
Price $1 75.
ALSO READY TO-DAY:
COUSIN WILLIAM. By Theodore Hook. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
GEWAISE SKINNER. By Theodore Hook. One vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Being volumes 4 and 5 of "Missous' Library of Standard Tales:" Harriet and Sophia Lee's "Canterbury Tales," price $2 75 forming the first three volumes.
In active preparation, and to be issued the week before Christmas, the volume for 1858 of the
NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858
32mo, cloth. Price 25 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

COMPETITION DEFIED.
THE ONLY LADY'S BOOK IN AMERICA—THE QUEEN OF THE MONTHLIES.
GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1858.
SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS AND ABLE AUTHORS.
"Family Prayer," a superb line engraving; "Home and Abroad," a title on steel; "Fashions in Difficulties," "Fashions in Comfort"—Two beautifully-colored plates.
THE AMERICAN CUSHION, printed in gold and colors.
TWELVE PAGES OF EMBROIDERY, &c., printed in the.
Marion Harland, author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path," has a story in this number. Mrs. Haven commences "Margaret's Home" in this number. The author of "The Tallow Family in America" begins one of her quaint articles in January number.
There are in the January number 46 engravings especially for ladies, 60 contributions, and in all 100 pages.
Look at the January number at any of the periodical stores.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, &c., illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style. It forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

THE MONASTERY
IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY
BY
TICKNOR & FIELDS.
2 vols. Price $1 50,
With two fine plates after Billings.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE OF NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.
The undersigned will sell a choice collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, superbly bound by Hayday, Riviere and others; elegantly illustrated and admirably adapted for public and private libraries, but especially suited to the approaching
HOLIDAY SEASON.
Just received from the London publishers, comprising
ALL THE NEW SEASON BOOKS.
Several shipped in advance of publication. They include choicely bound copies of the illustrated edition of Tennyson, Keats Campbell, the new selections from Moore, Lives of the Poets, Falconer's Shipwreck, Cowper, Rogers, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott's Novels and Tales in various styles, Owen Jones' Alhambra, Hogarth's Works, (folio,) Waverley Gallery, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,
Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom.
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
In Press and will be ready Dec. 14,
WELLS' NEW CHART—WAR IN INDIA.
Embracing a splendid and picturesque map of the Seat of War—Map showing the connection of India with Europe and Asia—Life like engravings of the King of Delhi, Nena Sahib, leader of the Sepoy Revolt—Governor-General of India and Gen. Havelock—Magnificent engravings of the Sepoy Revolt—Capture of Delhi—View of the City and Surrounding Country, together with valuable Statistical Tables. The whole making an elegant Chart, 26 by 32 inches, beautifully colored. Price 25 cents—sent post-paid.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, to whom extra inducements will be given.
Papers giving one insertion will receive a copy, post-paid. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—JUST OUT—Price $1,—MARIAN WALLACE; Or, Life's Changes, A Tale of Truth, by Rosa Soott. Universally pronounced one of the most interesting, popular, and successful works of the day; which may be read with pleasure and profit by young and old. For sale by all booksellers.
DERBY & JACKSON.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

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FURS! FURS!
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
offer at retail by
MARK J. KING,
the immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FURS,
valued at over
$400,000,
at a discount of
FORTY PER CENT.
from wholesale prices.
Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City,
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JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
The most perfect time-keepers in the world. Also,
M. I. TOBIAS,
R. & G. BEESELEY,
T. F. COOPER, London,
E. D. JOHNSON, London,
and all other celebrated makers in London Copenhagen, Switzerland and Paris for sale, wholesale and retail, at thirty per cent below usual retail prices.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of
WATCHES
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JEWELRY,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,
For ladies and gentlemen, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.
New and beautiful styles, for sale, at thirty per cent. below the usual retail prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities,
EVERY DAY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
SALE THIS DAY
at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

B. B. SANDS, Auctioneer, 1

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
consisting, in part, of beds, bedding, mattresses, lounges, sofas, chairs, bedsteads bureaus, parlor suites, etageres, wardrobes, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c. &c., &c.
Also, a magnificent assortment of silver plated ware, comprising cups, cake basket, sugar tongs, spoons, forks, butter knives, goblets, &c., &c. &c.
Also, crockery, cutlery, china ware, glass ware, iron ware, parlor and cooking stoves, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers, offices 21 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATUR-DAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture—conveyed for convenience of sale—consisting of drawing and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, covered in green rep, one library suite, covered in leather; elegant gilt frame pier mirrors; mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany bookcases, covered in green rep, gilt cornices, muslin and lace curtains; mahogany marble top side, pier and centre tables; mahogany French bedsteads; mahogany marble-top washstands; black walnut and mahogany night cabinets and commodes, hair mattresses, straw do., and palliasses, pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of china, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence; also, four iron safes, suitable for dwellings; also a beautiful collection of stuffed birds arranged in groups, singly and under glass shades.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE AT AUCTION SALE OF Gasperi Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and china ware, silver ware &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 21 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignees' Sale—of an entire stock of first-class gold and silver watches, being a continuation of the sale of the 30th ult., comprising a large lot of English and Swiss gold and silver watches and English jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18 carat gold, gold English silver hunting watches, full jewelled gold and expansion balance heavy 18 carat Swiss detached lever, full jewelled, engine turned and engraved and enamel movements, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers, silver English hunting levers, plain and full jewelled movements, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size, and weights open, and hunting face, cylinder, gilt, and Algerine watches.
The above are all of the best quality and imported expressly for private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17. HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of costly oil paintings pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the past year both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Bill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 31 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested.
EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods, at private sale, Nos. 43 Maiden-lane and 31 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs.)

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer

BY IRVING & WATKINS, ON SATUR-DAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. Assignee's Sale of Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of rosewood and mahogany second-hand suites, in plush and hair cloth, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., feather beds, hair mattresses, straw do., office furniture, chairs, desks, tables, lounges, &c., Brussels, ingrain, and 3-ply carpets, hall stands, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, and a general assortment of second-hand furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising Montauk Iron Company Bonds, also, Metropolitan, Home, and Columbia Insurance and Commonwealth Bank Stocks. Regular Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MARBLE MANTELS.— SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Nassau-st., on account of whom it may concern, 3 marble mantels, carved and plain. Positively without reserve, for cash. Now on view.

JOHN LAWSON, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS ROOTS JUST RECEIVED from Holland, Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Tazettes, Jonquilles, Ranunculuses, &c., in lots to suit purchasers, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 675 Broadway, under La Farge Hotel.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Segory *vs.* Wiseman and others, and Wiseman *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and on it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE Highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the publichas already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS —No. 84 Walker-st, near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ME- LODEONS AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's celebrated Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Prize Melodeons and Improved New York Pianos. Second-hand Melodeons, but little used, at great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

15 PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODE- ON (piano-style) to rent at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at a tremendous sacrifice for cash. Pianos tuned and music thoroughly taught, at No. 245 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SONS PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted to every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 339, 333 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York by J. M. PEIRSON

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO Travelers—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States. No. 14 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE MONEY BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at 25 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000. In money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
25 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
25 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against such payment.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Rail road Company, and of the bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 60 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NO 45 WILLIAM-ST.—DEC. 8, 1857.—The closing of the transfer books of the State of Illinois will be postponed to Tuesday, the 15th inst., and they will remain closed until Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—THE COUpons due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL- St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONGKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board
R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO 108 BROAD- WAY.—NEW-YORK, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday the 22d inst. By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 24 of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. P. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS.—A few more boys may receive private lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 509 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. One $15 seat vacant. Regular terms, $25.

TEACHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English language in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 368 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, (a desirous of forming an engagement as governess, in a private family who resides in this City or its vicinity, to teach the English branches, with French and music, or as teacher in a young ladies' seminary. The best references given and required. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 11 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, is desirous of a situation as governess in a private family; salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address S. C. B., Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE- PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., Nos. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st. Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 188—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 148, 141, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36 53 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 144—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 62, 94, 96—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 61—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 74—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New-York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received, and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & JACKSON BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOSART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 16th day of December.
Checks and drafts on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROposals for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred 300 barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill., in a well-settled region.
1,000 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Bates County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$3,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for any kind of personal property, a good some house and entry acres of land in the city of Buffalo; also, a partner wanted with $500 cash in the sale of a new patent article of daily consumption, wanted in every family, and office in the City, the profits of which are 200 per cent., and its demand unlimited.
GEO. WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Office 13.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK CORNER store and dwelling, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, the most handsomely fitted up in the City; offered at a bargain; going to California; very little money required or none if secured. Apply at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 25 miles from New-York, from 12 to 50 acres of land, new buildings, great variety of grapes and other fruits, house large and well built, beautifully situated, and near the railroad station. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOK- LYN property, several excellent farms in various directions. Also, for sale, first-class houses in town, and choice farms and country seats from 10 to 60 miles by river or cars. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, opposite Worth's Monument, northeast corner Broadway and 25th-st., on Madison-square, five stories high, with all the modern improvements; situation unsurpassed by any in this City; suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 383 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 44 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is entirely new, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, No. 421 Broome-st.

TO LET.—THE ENTIRE FLOOR OF A PRIVATE residence, in a respectable location, on 12th-st. near Broadway, to let to two young ladies, or to a gentleman and lady, with privileges of bath, gas, kitchen, use of a piano. Apply personally, or by letter, between 11 and 1 o'clock, to P. M. G., Room No. 63, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN—A furnished snug little house pleasantly located, until May 1. Parties having the above may be assured of good care, and no damage to house or furniture as their are no children. Address Box No. 398 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, either furnished or unfurnished, is wanted on a short or a long lease; the location must be in the vicinity of the 5th-av. Address SOUTH, this OFFICE, Office of the *Times*.

ROOMS WANTED.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to diminish its rent by letting a furnished floor (without board) to a gentleman and lady, will apply to J. M., Box No. 2,986 City Post-Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., from Jan 1 to May 1. Address, with description and terms, Box 388, Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, torquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates to a small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 49 WALL-ST., AND NO. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a Banking Commission business, for the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, domestic and foreign exchange, and for the negotiation of commercial paper.
A. W. MORSE,
W. P. TALLOYS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the same advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre: CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $70. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	W

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Crystal Palace to be Taken Down—The Conduct of the Central Park Commissioners to be Investigated.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. On motion of Alderman [illegible] resolution to purchase $3,000 worth of [illegible] the Harlem Bridge-road and others in the northernly section, and take the money from next year's appropriation, was called up. Alderman TUCKER thought such an appropriation would be a violation of the Charter; if not, the Board might go on and use up the entire appropriation for next year before the end of the month. Alderman JACKSON claimed that the course recommended by him was legal, and would save the City thousands of dollars. In response to a request from Alderman TUCKER that he would quote a precedent for such action, he named the time when the Kingsbridge-road was macadamized before, at which time Alderman TUCKER had voted for the appropriation. Alderman TUCKER still held that under the new Charter the appropriation could not be made. Alderman BURNS thought the stone could not be purchased without advertising; that was his understanding of the Charter. Alderman JACKSON said the Charter was the same now as it was thirty years ago in that respect. It was not likely that any one man would receive more than $20 of the $3,000.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 3.

The following was presented by Alderman MONEGAN and adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that James Hogg, one of the Central Park Commissioners, has used his official position and attempted to exercise an undue influence with those employed and also those who sought employment upon the Central Park, in regard to their votes at the recent elections:

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places; to investigate, and that they have power to send for persons and papers on said matter.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved that the Comptroller be & is Hereby Directed to Draw his Warrant in favor William D. Kinchbaun for the sum of Twenty Dollars and Eighty Seven cents for Moving of his Premises corner of Ninth Av. and Twenty fifth st. 4 Election Pole for the year 1856 and charge the same to the Propper Account

Resolved that the Comptroller Be and is Hear By Directed to Draw his Warrant in favor of Richard Curren of four Dollars fifty Cents and charge the same to the Appropiate Account.

The report in favor of granting the Receiver of the Crystal Palace time to the 1st of May, 1858, to remove the building, and directing its removal within that time, was called up, when, after some debate, Alderman WILSON moved the previous question, which was lost.

Alderman FULLMER believed the Palace now belonged to the City.

Alderman TUCKER said, if the building were taken by the City, it would require the continuous labor of forty glaziers to keep the glass in.

After further debate the report was accepted and the resolution adopted, by a vote of 17 to 6.

The Board then adjourned.

Committee on Foundling Hospital.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee on the proposed Foundling Hospital, was held in the Library of the City Hall on Friday, Councilman HASWELL in the chair.

Dr. JAMES WYNN addressed the Committee from a written paper. He commenced by observing that France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Austria and Russia had adopted the system of St. VINCENT DE PAUL as contrasted with that of HERMANN FRANKE, and England, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, Prussia and Switzerland, a considerable part of Germany, and the United States, that of HERMANN FRANKE. In examining this question, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the difference in fundamental principles was not so diverse as at first sight might be supposed. In each the necessity of some provision is recognized.

This, then, was not a question of theory, but one of actual existence, so deeply interwoven in the organization of human society as to present itself in all conditions, from the most barbarous to that in which civilization has attained its highest development.

The most ancient hospital for *enfans trouvés*, or foundlings, of which history makes mention, is that established in Milan, A. D. 787, by DATHUS, of which an account is given by MURATORI, in his learned *Antiquities of Medieval Italy*. OLIVIER DE LA FROU, in 1070, established at Montpelier a hospital under the care of the Hospitaliers of the Holy Spirit, its duties being to receive foundlings and to nourish abandoned orphans.

In 1210, the foundling hospital of the Knights of the Holy Spirit was established at Jerusalem by the decree of Pope INNOCENT III. A similar institution was founded in Venice in 1380, and in Florence about 1421.

There is a magnificent hospital for foundlings in Rome. It occupies a fine position between the Vatican and the Tiber, and was built by the Saxons in 717. There is connected with the house a turning box, in which the infant is placed, the turning of which strikes a bell and announces to the inmates the arrival of the new object of their sympathies. From the year 1198 to the present time the institution has been carefully attended.

The *Ospizio della SS. Munziata* at Naples, which claims to be the earliest establishment for foundlings in Europe, was established by SANCIA, wife of ROBERT of Provence, one of the wisest and best of the Sicilian monarchs. There are usually about 800 foundlings supported and educated there.

According to the *Documens Statistiques sur la France*, published by the Minister of Commerce, the number of cases of infanticide between 1826 and 1835 inclusive, amounted to 984, or 98 each year, being one case to each 326,530 inhabitants. From the report presented to the National Assembly upon the suppression of the "*Tours*" in april 1850, it appears that from 1830 to 1838 the cases of infanticide numbered about 104 each year. But from 1835, when the "*Tours*" were closed, to 1840, they rose to 131, from 1840 to 1845 to 147, and in 1847 they reached 174; while the criminal statistics showed a decided decrease in other crimes from 1835 to 1846. As for indirect infanticide, before birth, the number had doubled, and in some cases had increased five fold. These observations would appear to indicate a direct connection between infanticide and the withdrawal of facilities formerly provided by the French Government for the sustentation of such illicit offspring.

The Doctor next proceeded to sketch the history of the formation of the Foundling Hospital in Paris by ST. VINCENT DA PAUL, in 1640. He described it as the most extensive and useful establishments of the kind in existence. Prior to 1835, it was customary to place the foundling in a turning-box, as in Italy; but after that period, it became necessary to obtain the certificate of abandonment from a commissary of police, who was charged by the Government to offer every inducement to parties leaving children not to abandon them, but, at the same time made it his duty never to withhold the required certificate, if the person soliciting it was not moved by his representations to abandon the purpose of parting with the infant. There are 600 beds in this Hospital, and the number received annually, and either kept in the Hospital or sent into the country, are not far from *four thousand*.

The Doctor remarked that ADDISON, in one of his papere in the *Guardian*, referred to this species of charity. The suggestion was taken up by THOMAS CORAM, and with him originated the Foundling Hospital of London. The history of this institution was next given. The Doctor remarked that it had exerted a large influence upon society during a century. The description of the building, its altar-piece, its organ which was the gift of HANDEL, and the paintings the gift of WEST and others, were mentioned. Here HANDEL conducted his Messiah for many years, realizing much for the funds of the institution. About 400 children are provided for annually. At a proper age they are apprenticed.

Two important questions arise: First, the effect which foundling hospitals excrcise over *legitimacy*; and, secondly, their influence upon *infanticide*. The Doctor presented a tabular statement, (illustrative of his views,) in which are given the relative numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births in many countries of Europe.

States.	Legitimate births.	Illegitimate births.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Proportion of 100 child'n born
Sardinia.....	427,019	30,474	457,493	97.90	2.09	
Sweden.....	445,501	31,289	476,799	93.43	6.56	
Norway.....	169,252	12,111	181,363	93.32	6.67	
England.....	482,943	34,796	517,739	93.27	6.72	
Belgium.....	126,781	9,354	136,135	93.22	6.77	
France.....	912,048	69,928	982,896	92.85	7.14	
Prussia.....	549,376	42,120	591,055	92.87	7.12	
Denmark....	88,350	6,920	64,376	90.84	9 15	
Hanover....	50,072	5,487	55,559	90.12	9.87	
Austria.....	729,890	101,921	894,711	88.62	11.38	
Wurtemburg.	66,597	8,859	75,456	88.26	11.74	
Saxony.....	59,582	10,512	70,094	85.00	14.99	
Bavaria.....	118,456	30,739	149,185	79.40	20 59	

This table clearly establishes that the causes of illegitimacy lie beyond the influence of the Foundling Hospitals, and are in no way affected by the existence or absence of those establishments.

If any argument can be adduced from such returns as bearing upon Foundling Hospitals, it is that their presence rather tends to decrease illegitimacy. Thus in Italy, where Foundling Hospitals have their fullest development, the number of illegitimate births is far less than in Sweden, Norway, or many of the Northern kingdoms of Europe, where their aid is proscribed. The Doctor said he would adopt any conclusions cautiously which might be drawn from such tabulated statement. This great evil of social life is fostered and nourished also by other circumstances, which lie beyond the province of the Committee to investigate.

No statistics exist by which any comparison in this respect can be instituted between the United States and the different countries of Europe. The Doctor was inclined to believe there was less illegitimacy here, in the rural districts, than in Northern Europe, not because Americans are more virtuous, but because with us a livelihood is more easily secured and maintained by the laboring classes. The preponderance of marriages and births in the new States over the old goes far to support that view.

Infanticide might be expected to be a crime of rare occurrence. Our knowledge of the habits of the more polished nations of antiquity proves how easy custom and association can destroy the natural instinct. Lycurgus legitimatized the abandonment of infants and the practice has always been common in India. SPARTA, three centuries after LYCURGUS, established the legal right of parents taking the lives of their children. Infanticide was common in Greece, and excited neither horror nor astonishment.

With the advent of the Christian era this crime came to be regarded in its full enormity, and, doubtless, inspired the idea of a Foundling Hospital.

The statistics of infanticide are somewhat contradictory. In Ireland, where the system in Dublin and other large towns was the same as in France, the number of infanticides from 1826 to 1832 was 175, or 25 per year, being 1 to 300,000 inhabitants. While in England, where the German system was in existence, there occurred in twenty-four years, from 1810 to 1833, 339 cases, or rather more than 14 each year, which was 1 to each 656,581 inhabitants. In Ireland there was scarcely any secured provisions for the poor, while in England the parish relief and workhouses have been and are available. In five provinces of Belgium, in which foundling hospitals existed, the proportion of infanticides for ten years was annually one in 109,942. While in four provinces, where no such institution existed, the ratio was as 1 to 136,662.

The Doctor then called attention to the New-York City Inspector's report for 1850, to show the ratio between the whole population and the premature and still-born births, in periods of five years.

In 1805 the ratio to the population was as.....1 to 1,612
In 1820 the ratio to the population was as ...1 to 654
In 1830 the ratio to the population was as.....1 to 562
In 1850 the ratio to the population was as ...1 to 396

These records do not furnish any means of determining the *absolute* number of births occurring between such periods in this City. But, fortunately, the statistics of births in other countries enable us to determine the number in conformity with a general law. The number living to each one born, in France, is 35, in England 31, Prussia 27, Austria 26, Russia 23. According to the census of 1850, one in 35.

The annexed table, formed upon such a basis will show the population, births, still-born, and proportion of still-born to the number of births in New-York in each year:

Year.	Population.	Births.	Still-born.	Births for one Still-born
1805.....	75,770	2,526	51	49
1810.....	93,373	3,112	94	33
1815.....	100,619	3,353	102	32
1820.....	122,706	4,123	189	22
1825.....	166,086	5,536	244	22
1830.....	202,589	6,752	339	20
1835.....	270,089	9,002	474	19
1840.....	312,710	10,423	656	16
1845.....	372,223	12,374	965	13
1850.....	515,394	17,180	1,335	12

The Doctor then submitted an abstract from M. QUETELET's table, showing the relative number of still-born to the whole number of births in several of the chief European cities. In Hamburg 15 for 1 still-born, in Amsterdam 17, in Dresden 17, in Paris 19, Berlin 20, Vienna 24, London 27, Brunswick 33, and Stockholm 36, the mean average being 1 for every 22, or about the number in New-York in 1825, when the population was 166,086.

Among 111,920 births in town and country, collected under the registration law of Massachusetts in five years, there occurred 2,050 cases of still born, or 1 in each 53. Among 11,139 registered in Connecticut in 1856 there were 167 still-born, or 1 in each 66 births. Kentucky enumerates 1 to each 45 births, and Rhode Island so many as 1 in 15.

The difference among these returns is so great as to excite lively apprehensions as to the causes of it, causes which operating upon New-York produce undoubtedly the remarkable results developed by the bill of mortality of this city.

The great variations existing between the returns from Massachusetts and Connecticut on the one side, and Rhode Island on the other, would lead us to cast the latter returns aside as unworthy of credit, were it not that the greater part of the births and still-born cases are returned from the city of PROVIDENCE, being no less than 1,675 of the former and 112 of the latter, or one to each 15.

The general assumption of the Doctor was, that as the returns from Providence were accurate, (whatever might be the character of such returns from other parts of the State,) such returns from the city were trustworthy, and therefore would form a sound basis for any reasoning upon still-born cases in any of the large cities of the Union. He defended medical practitioners from any supposed complicity in swelling the number of still-born cases. The ratio of such is evidently and everywhere more numerous in town than in country.

Now, though it is true that the number of still-born is proportionally less in the rural districts of this country than in Europe, yet the disparity is so great between QUETELET's observations and the returns of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Kentucky as to lead to the conclusion already expressed, that the number has not been accurately returned from the country districts; but, whatever be the amount of error, it will be seen that, with ample correction, they stand far in advance of this City. Whether these results, which give to New-York such an unenviable reputation, are consequent upon extreme recklessness and mismanagement, or are the evidences of a long and dark catalogue of undiscovered crime, it was neither the Doctor's province nor duty to determine.

With these remarks Dr. WYNNE concluded what he had to say. The foregoing is only an abridgement of an elaborate paper. No other person being present to address the Committee, the Chairman expressed his regret at the absence of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, who had promised some suggestions, and said he would write to the Doctor to remind him of the pledge.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUICIDE AT THE WESTERN HOTEL.—CHARLES GILMORE, a young man who resided in Brooklyn, and nephew of Alderman GRIFFITH, of this City, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, where he had taken a room the night previous. At an early hour in the morning one of the chambermaids heard a moaning noise proceed from his room, and notified Mr. WINCHESTER, the proprietor, who went to the room and found GILMORE on the bed insensible.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, but no evidence was elicited showing the cause of the suicide. Among the papers found on the deceased was a petition for an appointment on the police. It was stated that a failure to receive the solicited appointment induced the act of self-destruction. A rumor prevailed that disappointment in a love affair was the impelling cause. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum." The deceased was unmarried, and resided with an uncle in Brooklyn.

Police Intelligence.

EMBEZZLING $2,000 IN MONEY AND GOODS.—THE "MOST HONEST" CLERK THE CULPRIT.—A young German named Ferdinand Wehrmann, clerk in the wholesale fancy goods establishment of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled from his employers $2,000, in money and goods. The accused has been clerk for Jolley & Tiers over two years, and until recently enjoyed their utmost confidence. It was noticed that goods occasionally were mysteriously missing, but not the slightest suspicion was entertained against Wehrmann. The firm had, indeed, such an exalted opinion of his integrity that, on his suggestion, they discharged two of their clerks as the probable culprits. As goods continued still to be missing, suspicion was at length aroused against Wehrmann, the "most honest" clerk in the establishment. When arrested the accused had on his person a choice stock of articles—the part product of one day's "haul"—which he had managed to slip unobserved during the day into his pocket. The case was so clear against him that he at once made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that he had been constantly in the habit of pilfering since he entered the store.

Officers Patterson and King, of the Detective Police, who made the arrest, took their prisoner to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street. He was here questioned as to the disposition of the goods he had stolen, when he stated that he gave the most of them to a man named Abram Helleman, of No. 528 Pearl-street, to sell. This man sold them to different parties in the City, and they divided the proceeds. He confessed to having stolen nearly $2,000 worth of goods, and disposed of them in this way; he stated, besides, that he had embezzled a considerable amount of money belonging to the firm. Wehrmann is only 27 years of age, has a quick business way with him, and by his unusually frank and cordial manner, wins the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. He boarded in Beach-street, but a little "piping" by the officers discovered that he had some fast associates, and spent his evenings in fast and expensive pastimes, much too expensive for his limited salary. Both Wehrmann and Helleman were detained for examination.

BURGLARY IN BAXTER-STREET—A NEST OF THIEVES OVERHAULED.—At a late hour, Thursday night, the clothing store of Abraham Isadore, No. 18 Baxter-street, was broken into by burglars, and $300 worth of clothing stolen. The Police of the Sixth Ward, on being notified of the burglary, at once proceeded to No. 21 Baxter-street, a noted den of thieves, and took six men into custody whom they found there, on suspicion of being the burglars. The arrested parties gave their names as Dominick Waters, Wm. Bryan, Anthony Ganghan, John Nugent, Geo. Watson, Wm. Allee and Charles Powell. They were taken before Justice Osborn and committed for examination.

FURTHER VICTIMS.—Complaints are daily received at the office of the Police Superintendent of parties victimized by Henry P. Lassing, the young German, arrested a few days since for palming off worthless notes on country produce dealers, under pretence that he had been sent to purchase horse feed for the Continental Stage Company of this City. Two complaints were received yesterday—one from A. Cook, of Bridgeport, Conn., whom he swindled out of $175, and one from the Iron Bank of New-Jersey, whom he got a check of his for $250, on the Broadway Bank. Lassing would make a purchase to a small amount, give a check for $250, and pocket the cash balance. It is presumed that he has swindled a large number.

A BOLD PROCEEDING.—As two young men, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were passing up Broadway, in front of the City Hospital, five or six pickpockets suddenly surrounded them and made a dive for their watch-fobs. Mr. French, one of the young men, had his watch and chain stolen before he comprehended what the proceeding fairly meant. The rogues speedily decamped. Young French and his companion at once related the fact of the robbery to the Deputy Superintendent, when the latter dispatched some officers to hunt up the audacious rascals. They arrested one fellow, whom the young men recognized as being among the gang that surrounded them.

FLOUR THIEVES.—Three young Italians, giving their names as Conrad Cosack, Josepho Carmenton and Clement Beacho, were arrested yesterday morning in the First Ward, for stealing flour. When arrested they had laid in a stock of over 60 pounds of flour. They were locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE DEATH IN A BATHING-HOUSE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of the man reported in Friday's TIMES as having died suddenly in the People's Bathing-House, No. 141 Mott-street. The name of the deceased proved to be MARCUS LEIPSICARE, a Prussian, 41 years of age, who resided in Greenwich-street. The evidence showed that he died from serous apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

DEATH FROM INFLAMMATION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS, at No. 105 East Twelfth street, on the body of THOS. DEVEY. It was rumored that he had died from taking medicine wrongly administered to him by a physician. The evidence showed that death ensued from inflammation of the lungs, and a verdict was thus rendered.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of THOS. H. GIBSON, who fell, on Thursday, through the hatchway of the store No. 25 Pearl-row. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Brooklyn.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of JOHN A. WILKINS, reported in Friday's TIMES as having fallen down stairs, at his residence, No. 62 Reade street. The medical testimony proved that death was the result of congestion of the brain.

GIRLS GOING WEST.—A large company of unemployed working girls left the Branch Office of the Children's Aid Society, Wednesday afternoon, for homes in the West, under the charge of Mr. B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent. Dressmakers, tailoresses, book-folders, pen and pencil makers, &c., composed the party. They were neat of appearance, without goudiness, and exhibited without exception cheerfulness, and a happy anticipation in their look and manner. The two companies that have preceded them, are now in good homes in the West, secure from the perils of the City, and from the actual poverty and suffering which depressed them. The incidents which sometimes occur at the Office as they are leaving are sadly interesting. Several of these poor girls, unable to pay even the porterage on their trunks, were assisted. One young woman on receiving money for this purpose could not repress tears. A gentleman present, who was much affected by the whole scene, inquired the occasion of it. She hesitated, and turned away; but upon being pressed to explain, she replied, "My marriage ring is at the pawnbroker's!" "For how much is it pledged?" he inquired, when she said, still in tears, "for two shillings, a long time since." The gentleman gave her fifty cents, and she returned shortly after, showing the ring. A party of homeless boys from the Central Office accompanied the working girls, under the guardianship of Mr. BARLOW.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

Unhappily, at this season of the year, all pulmonary diseases progress rapidly, and can only be arrested by prompt and radical treatment. What is today but a simple malady, and easily cured, will, in all probability, a few weeks or months hence, have passed to a stage beyond the reach of all medical skill. Knowing these facts, and that our treatment (by the direct applications of remedies to the diseased air passage and lungs) is the only one by which catarrhal, bronchial and consumptive diseases can be effectually removed, we are most desirous that our patients should permit no interruption to occur in their use of the remedies under which they are advancing, in most instances, steadily, toward recovery. We are not insensible to the severity of the times, and have, too, a high sense of our responsibilities, and too deep a concern for the reputation of inhalation to permit any personal considerations to weigh against our duty to those who commit their cases to our care. We therefore adopt this public means of requesting our patients and others to make known to us their wants and wishes, in the assurance that to the utmost of our ability we will afford them every facility for continuing or commencing treatment in these times of pecuniary stringency.

ROSEBT HUNTER, M. D., } Consulting Physicians for
HENRY MELVILLE, M. D., } Diseases of the Chest,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In his speech at Burton's JOHN BROUGHAM says of his recent Western tour:

* * * I was greeted on the most insidious and cowardly manner by that cheerful adjunct to Western adventure called fever and ague. Now, to those who are happily unacquainted with the diagnosis of this "peculiar institution," I can only describe it as a sudden and eccentric variation of personal temperature, ranging—to speak Shakespearianly—from "frosty Caucasus" to "torrid zones of liquid fire," making a man's blood fly through his veins from the Arctic to the Equator, like the mercury in an insane thermometer trying to escape from either end of the instrument. * * I should have taken with me a supply of 'CHARLES' London Cordial Gin.' It is the traveler's vade mecum."

As BROUGHAM uses it at home—and so does every other sensible person—for Dr. MOTT recommends it as "the *best article* of this kind he *has ever seen*." For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., at 75 cents; pints, 38 cents. Depôt No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED.—The poor man's riches, the rich man's blessing, is health, which is secured by the wise use of Brandreth's Pills. The wise use is when we are in pain or sick—say in doses of four or five every day or two, until we are well. These pills are not only good for the body, but for the mind; they cure restlessness, impatience, and irritability of temper, and no medicine can be compared to them for the cure of colds and coughs. At No. 294 Canal-street, (old No. 43,) No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 52 Division-street, the true Brandreth's Pills can be surely obtained for 25 cents a box, with full directions and pamphlets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION HAT.—Notwithstanding the illegality of wagers, people will bet on the election, and the favorite risk among those who indulge in the practice is undoubtedly the hat. The consequence of this now old-established custom has been to crowd KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, the past week, with Tiemann customers, who, owing to the honesty of their opponents, now sport the best specimens of the skill and taste of our popular artisan.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame, while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A powerful entertainment is to be given at this favorite theatre tonight, viz. The new grand drama of the "Revolt in India," and the ever-powerful drama of the "Surgeon of Paris," together with the laughable extravaganza of "Robert Macaire." If this does not attract an overflowing house, we don't know what would.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Matrimony, or Phrenology applied to courtship and marriage, is the subject of Mr. SIZER'S closing lecture, at Bleecker Buildings, this evening. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied,
Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all
Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle.
At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.
Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLAR CAPTURED—ONE FIRED AT.—Officer CRAFTS, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night arrested a man named DOLAN, charged with robbing the shop of THOMAS DENIER, in Charles-street. On Thursday night he attempted to arrest two of DOLAN'S accomplices, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in arresting one who gave his name as PETER ADAMS. The thief who escaped endeavored to rescue his companion, when Officer CRAFTS fired two shots at him, but unfortunately without bringing down his game. The property stolen was found in a house occupied by the prisoner, by Officer CRAFTS.

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—During the month of November 360 cases were treated in this institution. Males, 121; females, 239, for the following

Diseases—Injuries, 23; minor surgery, 74; nervous, 36; abdomen, 70; skin, 16; rheumatism, 5; eye and ear, 14; abscess, 10; heart, lungs and throat, 69; urinary, 3; fevers, 28; vaccinated, 12.

Patients under 1 year, 11; between 1 and 5, 46; between 5 and 10, 36; between 10 and 30, 142; over 30, 125.

Nativity—United States, 120; Ireland, 211; England, 14; Germany, 10; Scotland, 5.

Six hundred and seventy-seven prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

☞ The Sabbath Schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Brooklyn have just completed a neat place of worship, on Wyckoff, near Smith-street, at an expense of $5,000, to be used by Germans. The Society has formerly worshiped in a house on Atlantic-street. The dedication exercises will take place next Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—On Thursday night a party of river thieves stole 10 barrels of beef from the ship *Enterprise*, lying in the Atlantic Basin. Yesterday Officer FORAN, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested three men, named CHARLES WILSON, ALBERT PETERS, and CHARLES SNOWBERGER, for being concerned in the robbery. The property was recovered.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Five hundred persons have already joined this Association, and $7,300 has been received by the Committee. The Messrs. APPLETONS, of New-York, have notified the Committee of their intention to present the Society with many valuable books.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN O'NEILL was seriously injured in CAMPBELL & THAYER'S Oil Factory, Front-street, Brooklyn, by a dumb-waiter falling upon him.

A son of M. MONAMARA, residing in Main-street, Brooklyn, was severely burnt by hot water yesterday, while playing near a stove.

☞ A house of prostitution on First-street, near North Seventh, E. D., of Brooklyn, was broken up Thursday night, and the inmates arrested by officers LEE and JACOBS, of the Sixth Precinct.

RESIGNED.—Captain GUISCHARD, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation to the Police Commissioners.

BURGLARY.—A burglar entered the house of P. MCCULLY, No. 21 North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and stole $20.

NEW-JERSEY.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—JANE WETMANN, a domestic employed with a family in Sussex-street, was badly injured on Thursday night, by the bursting of a camphene lamp, which was knocked from her hand by a child playing in the room. Her injuries are severe, but it is thought she will recover.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange Dec. 11.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84⅜	10	N.Y. Cen. R. R	c 78⅞
12,000	Missouri bt. 6s	77⅝	50	do	c 73½
5,000	do	b60 78	50	do	c 73½
7,000	Virginia 6s	87	50	do	s3 73½
4,000	Indiana State 5s.	82	50	do	b60 73½
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bds.	89	100	do	s5 73
6,000	do	88	150	do	s10 73
2,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs. '83	67⅜	150	do	s6d 73
1,000	Terre H. & A. 2d M.	49	150	do	73⅛
2,000	La C. & M. L. 6. Bs.	30	5	do	73⅛
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p. c.		10	do	c 73½
	1st m. S. F. c't Bs.	83⅛	10	Reading Railroad	61⅛
10,000	do.	83¾	740	do	61½
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	s30 82	300	do	s3 61⅛
4,000	do	82⅛	100	do	s10 61½
1,000	do	82⅜	100	Erie Railroad	s30 18
10	Bank of Commerce	94	50	do	c 16⅛
34	Am. Ex. Bank	90	240	do	s3 16⅛
10	Bank of Republic	102⅜	100	do	b30 18⅛
2	Ocean Bank	69	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. p. S.	32⅜
200	Reading Railroad	60¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72⅜
100	do	s15 60⅝	140	do	72
100	do	s5 60⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41⅜
20	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9	100	do	41⅜
50	do	8¾	25	Panama R'd	91½
50	N. Y. Cent. R	72⅜	190	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	16⅜
550	do	72	100	do	15⅝
100	do	s3 72⅛	1000	do	s10 16
9	Ill. Central R'd.	86	100	Harlem R. R.	s30 8
207	do	86⅜			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000 Ter. Haute & Al. R. R. 7s..... Int. add. 55⅛
$3,000 Watertown and Madison 8s..... Int. add. 50
$2,000 Missouri 6s..... Int. add. 74⅛
10 shares Bank of the Comiuonwealth..... 75¾
10 shares Hanover Bank..... 76½
5 shares Continental Bank..... 67
25 shares American Exchange Bank..... 90¼
20 sheres Beekman Fire Ins. Co..... 86
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co..... 75
5 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co..... 83½
100 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co..... 75

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Ter. H. & Al. R. 1st. M. 7s..... Int. add. 57⅛
$5,000 Belville & Ill. R. R. 7s..... Int. add. 59⅛@59½
$4,000 Cleve. Paines. & Ash. 7s...Int. add. 69¾@70⅛
$3,000 Water'n & Madison 8s.....Int. add. 31⅜@33
$2,000 Sandusky, Mans. & N. R. R. 7s.. Int. add. 41
$5,000 Northern Ind. R. R. 7s, G. B... Int. add. 60
$500 Com. Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857..... 25⅜
$500 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1856..... 41
10 shares Bank of Commerce..... 93⅛
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co..... 92½
5 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co..... 79
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co..... 140⅞

And by E. LUDLOW, Jr., & Co.:

$3,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, due '73..... 71⅛
$3,000 Memphis City 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, interest 18th July and Jan., pay'e in N.Y.. 53⅜@55
$8,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds..... 50
15 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co., $100 ea..... 80
33 shares Northw'n Fire Ins. Co., $100 ea.... 80@80¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	73⅜	20	Erie Railroad	15⅜
4,000	Mich. C. & p. e. 1stm.		650	do	15⅝
	bk F Cov. Bs.	83¼	100	do	s60 15
2,000	La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	30	250	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18⅜
1,000	Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	82¾	100	do	18⅜
100	American Ex. Bk.	90	100	do	18⅛
2	Ocean Bank	69	50	Mich. S. & N Ia p. S.	32⅜
200	Reading Railroad	60¾	10	Gal. & Ohio. R. R.	72⅜
100	do	s15 60⅜	140	do	72
100	do	s5 60⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41⅜
20	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9	100	do	41⅜
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550	do	72	100	do	15⅝
100	do	s3 72⅛	1000	do	s10 16
9	Ill. Central R'd.	86	100	Harlem R. R.	s30 8
207	do	86⅜			

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The City Banks on and after To-MORROW will do away with all distinction in their payments. The resumption will then be literally complete, as it already is and has been since the first of the month, practically so. The movement, we presume, will be made equally unanimous and without effort. The community will know no difference, as it is really one without a distinction, in the present ruling of Gold in the market. The matter has been entirely left to the voluntary action of the Banks themselves. The Country Banks of the State having already returned to the daily redemption of their Circulation in the City, besides having withdrawn $3,300,000 of the previous accumulation, are equally, with the public, indifferent to the day of formal resumption. And it is stated this afternoon that the Boston Banks, where the New-England currency movement concentrates, are also prepared to follow New-York. The only desire felt on the subject outside the City Association of Banks was, and is, that the right time should be fixed, and in the right spirit of unanimity, to prevent the possibility of a second failure of payments in Gold, or the recurrence of an unwise as well as cruel and oppressive contraction of accommodation to the community in seasons of panic and embarrassment. The initiative was taken yesterday outside the Clearing-House, by one or two Bank gentlemen, whose conduct in the financial events of the fortnight that preceded the October break-down, and whose dogmatical course since, were not especially calculated to command public favor or professional cordiality; but neither their publication was followed this afternoon by a general conference of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1946 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

Successful Landing of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,250,000 IN TREASURE EN ROUTE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York, 2d inst., *via* Havana, is ashore at the Balize, but will probably be got off to-night.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and about two and a quarter millions in treasure for New-York.

The mails per *Empire City* will not be up to-night, but in their absence we have the following abstract of her news, which is highly important, by the Balize telegraph line:

General WALKER, who, it will be recollected, took his departure from Mobile bay on the 13th ult., in the steamship *Fashion*, landed at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, on the 25th November, with one hundred and fifty men.

Not the slightest attempt was made to prevent the landing, and in fact the purpose of the expedition appeared to have not even been guessed.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was lying in the harbor, and the *Fashion* passed under her stern at full speed, with only ten men on deck.

The whole party were landed at Scott's wharf.

Gen. WALKER had, it seems, sent 50 men up the river by other entrances, before making his appearance at Punta Arenas.

After landing the expedition the *Fashion* took her departure for Aspinwall, where, at the departure of the *Star of the West*, she was taking coal on board.

Commodore PAULDING, of the United States frigate *Wabash*, attempted to seize her at Aspinwall, but, on examining her papers, found them correct, and consequently could take no further steps against her.

The British and American naval forces had sailed from Aspinwall for San Juan, and would very probably take part in the scenes in that vicinity, or at least prevent the landing of any more filibusters.

It was supposed that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, alluded to in previous accounts, would be settled without a resort to hostile measures.

The news from California by this arrival embraces no points of special interest.

The public were much excited with regard to the seaworthiness of the Pacific mail steamers.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco, from Atlantic ports since the departure of the steamer of the 5th of November, viz.: *Sierra Nevada, Aurora, Ola Colony, Goddess, Herald of the Morning*, and *Sancho Panza*.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The *Fashion* landed General WALKER at Greytown with four hundred men. The ordnance which he expected to find there had been disposed of. He will receive an additional force of one thousand men, which will leave Mobile, this week, under the command of General HENNINGSEN. Walker stock is up to-night.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The *Fashion* landed her passengers at Greytown on the 25th November.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line has been down East of Port au Basque since Monday last and is still interrupted. This is the first time the line has been out of working order for an hour. The cable remains perfect.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Consequent upon the announcement of the resumption of specie payment by the New-York Banks, the Banks of this city will also resume specie payment on Monday next,

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of Bank Directors this day, it was resolved that the Banks of Albany would resume specie payments to-day.

IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, together with later news from Northern Mexico.

The bark *Seraphine*, from San Juan for New-York, lost her spars in the recent gale, and put into New-Orleans for repairs. She was leaking badly.

A ship, supposed to be the *Floating Zephyr*, of Boston, with a cargo of lumber, was seen water-logged, in lat. 29°, long. 74°.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Governor NEWELL has called an extra session of the Court of Pardons for Tuesday, the 22d inst., at which time the case of DONNELLY, convicted of the murder of MOSES at the Highlands, and sentenced to be hung, will be finally disposed of.

Funeral of Col. John K. Paige.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Col. JOHN K. PAIGE took place this afternoon. Mayors PEEBLE and QUACKENBUSH, with the Common Council and many gentlemen from Albany, St. George's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the members of the bar of this city, were in attendance. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Troy, was the officiating clergyman.

The Canal and the Weather.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 12.

No boats are passing either way on the canal. The weather is clear and not very cold.

Vice-President Breckinridge.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Dec. 11.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE passed through this city to-day, on his way to Washington.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 11, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$71,925	Figs and Raisins	$64,111
Specie	47,811	Linseed	67,081
Iron and Steel	76,857	Gunnies	71,622
Hides and Skins	154,886	Saltpetre	20,132
Gin	22,862	Vegetables	23,744
Window Glass	36,969	Hemp, and its manufactures	58,011
Wool	34,519	Other Articles	296,194
Sugar	47,512		
Coffee	45,218		
Total			$1,103,374
Corresponding week in 1856			720,570
Increase in 1857			$382,802

Marine Disasters.

QUODDY POINT, L. I., Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The schooner *John L. Schriver*, of and from Philadelphia, for Boston, with 260 tons coal, came on shore this morning opposite Southampton. Crew saved by the life-boat—vessel sunk between the bar and beach, and will be a total loss.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter.*

The Hell-Gate pilot-boat *Four Sisters*, was run into this morning, off the Stepping Stones, by sloop *M. M. Freeman*, cutting the boat's starboard quarter down to the water; also broke main boom and head of mainmast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of Senator Douglas and the Administration.

Treasury Notes to the Amount of $20,000,000 to be Issued—The Standing Committees—Sir William Gore Ouseley, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Treasury Note Bill will be among the very first measures reported to the House next week. Its provisions will embrace the authority asked for by the Treasury Department to issue and keep in employment, for one year only, twenty millions Treasury Notes of the denomination of $50 and upwards; the rate of interest to be left in the discretion of the Secretary, and which it is now understood, will not exceed three per cent. per annum.

The Secretary has received assurances from New-York that this rate will command at once all the money the engagements of the Government through the winter will require over and above his current revenues from customs. These revenues, he is now induced from general inquiry to believe, will more rapidly recover from the effect of the late crisis, than was generally supposed on the assembling of Congress. It is also intimated that the Secretary will employ part of the issue of Treasury notes at a nominal interest, provided further inquiry and the early prospect of a renewed activity at the Custom-House and Land offices, and the nature of the disbursements at the West and on the Pacific, where said notes would be desirable as a medium of exchange, should authorize the calculation of their having free currency at par with gold.

The three per cent. notes will at once be placed with the Sub-Treasurers and at the Mint, to be exchanged on application for Gold. All the notes will be made receivable for Government dues, but will contain no funding clause, as they are to be redeemed at the end of the year. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The House Committee appointed to inquire when the new hall would be ready for occupancy have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday, although the premises are banked with rubbish, and are in an unfinished condition. Captain MEIGS, the Superintendent, has made no provision for the newspaper press—an omission for which he is justly censured.

The Senate caucus yesterday postponed the proposition for the election of new officers, excepting the public printer, until December next. They were driven to this course by the importunities of office-seekers.

Speaker ORR was all day closeted at the Capitol with his political friends, forming the standing committees, which probably will be announced on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The object of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S mission will not be specifically communicated to the State Department until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government relative to that part of the President's Message concerning Central America shall have been ascertained.

More than $100,000 has been distributed by the Sergeant-at-arms, in part payment of the mileage of members of Congress.

It is contemplated to pass a resolution this week, to pay arrearages of salary from the 4th of March last, now, instead of waiting till the end of the Session. About $600,000 will be required for this purpose.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

It is not true that any formal efforts to read Senator DOUGLAS out of the Democratic Party have been essayed by a caucus of Senators, although every rival, of course, seeks to dispose of him by remarks and insinuations tending in that direction. The task would be found difficult,—and if possible to be accomplished would leave the party itself so dilapidated as scarcely to be worth the attempt at saving. Public sentiment at the South, which on the question of Slavery is exacting as the grave itself, demands of Representatives of all parties from that section unconditional support of the Lecompton fraud; but no man from the Free States can lend the scheme his countenance without doing violence to his own conscience, and the sentiments of his constituents whether Democrats or Republicans. This is well understood here; and, as nothing would be more hopeless than the condition of the South without Northern support, Southern Senators will wait awhile before closing the door of reconciliation forever with Mr. DOUGLAS and those Democrats who shall choose to act with him.

If they had needed a warning upon this point they have it in the action of the Indiana Representatives in Congress, who have given notice that, upon this Kansas question they must abandon the Administration and stand by DOUGLAS and "popular sovereignty." The Illinois delegation will assuredly follow suit. If these movements, from the only States of the North except Pennsylvania which voted for BUCHANAN, are not to be taken as evidence of the overwhelming Democratic sentiment throughout the Free States, where shall we look for better. Public meetings and presses, everywhere in the North, except when controlled by Federal patronage, give expression of Democratic concurrence with Mr. DOUGLAS; and even if, by a judicious distribution of patronage, Mr. BUCHANAN could succeed in forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, every Northern Democrat who expresses his opinion, concedes that the effect would be to wipe out his party in every subsequent Free-State election.

No man knows this better than does the Senator from Illinois. If he can succeed in his present struggle for the right, he will save his party from destruction; while, if he yields to the wrong and suffers its consummation in silence, a political grave yawns inevitably before him and all his friends; so he has not even the claims of self-interest to check his present course. Policy and right in this instance go hand in hand. On the one side there is everything to save, and on the other everything to lose. What folly is it then to anticipate the least retrograde movement by DOUGLAS and his friends.

But I am not of those who seek to disparage the Senator's efforts by reflecting upon his motives. He is *doing* right—why then charge him with doing it *only* for self? A good motive is more naturally ascribed to a good act than is a bad one; why then attempt to rob Mr. DOUGLAS of due credit or the bold and manly contest against party discipline and power which he is now waging? Certainly he never seemed to me to have so much of heart in any of his public discussions as now; and never was he more resolute and scornfully defiant of all assaults or opposition. Standing upon the rock of Truth, and assured that no sophistry can choke it, he calmly surveys the storm now bursting over his head, as confident of ultimate success and safety as in the hour of his acknowledged leadership of the Democratic Party.

The President is unfortunate in his friends, and has learned by this time that it is quite impossible to have a competent leader upon the floor of the Senate, without having at the same time a man who will gain personal laurels also, and so become a rival to be feared. Mr. BIGLER'S failure settles that point, and the Senator from Pennsylvania will be withdrawn to the rear like a dilapidated soldier. Who will take his place, as the champion of the President and Lecompton, is a question of much interest. It must be either TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS or HUNTER. Mr. TOOMBS, who is a sort of political nondescript, is not yet arrived. He is probably waiting for the smoke of the first broadside to lift, in order that he may see more clearly the position of affairs, and judge which side is likely to get whipped. He would naturally be expected to side with the Lecompton plot, but he is a bold man, erratic as a comet, and quite as likely to turn up somewhere else. Just reflected to the Senate for six years, he can afford to risk something. "DOUGLAS and TOOMBS" wouldn't be a bad ticket in 1860.

DAVIS and HUNTER are not especially friendly to the Administration. They "support it," of course; but their support will be found eventually very much like that which a man may be supposed to derive from a dagger point just under the fifth rib, and which is sure to find his heart as soon as he ventures to lean upon it. HUNTER will not forget the partnership between the President and Mr. WISE, his own political rival. If he takes the Administration up now to carry it through the present crisis, he will let it slip down and suffocate in the first dirty puddle beyond. Mr. DAVIS, the ablest, boldest and most manly of all the fire-eaters, would be suspicious company for Mr. BUCHANAN in any emergency. In his hands the President must necessarily abandon all hope of conservative support. Besides, Mr. DAVIS has a mission, that of defending the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of which he was a member, and showing it to be the *model* Administration. It is not to be expected that he will consent to forego this for the sake of piloting Mr. BUCHANAN successfully through. If the present Administration is weak and breaks down, the strength of its predecessor will be the more apparent by contrast. Why should DAVIS stand before the sun and so cast shadow upon that with which he is himself identified. He will not; and if Mr. BUCHANAN puts himself in his hands, woe betide the fame to which he aspires.

On every side the President is beset with difficulties, growing out of his ill-judged support of the Lecompton scheme; and in every forward step he finds, and will find, himself treading upon thorns. There is no safety for him, except in retreat. Those who would help him through—such as BIGLER—are unequal to the task; and those who might do it after a fashion, will not except for the ultimate purpose of sacrificing him upon their own altars. In losing such men as WALKER and DOUGLAS, he loses, at the very threshold of his Administration, all chance of carrying it through with credit. It is passing strange that he will not or cannot foresee this, and is consequently rushing towards a failure as total and ignominious as that of his Bigler Pro-to-type upon the floor of the Senate.

An evidence that the President begins to suspect the extent of his blunder is found in his appointment of WM. A. RICHARDSON to be Governor of Nebraska, only a day or two ago. RICHARDSON openly proclaims his hostility to Lecompton, and his sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS' present position. Yet he was nominated and confirmed, notwithstanding his habits, unless speedily reformed, will quite unfit him for the duties of so responsible a position.

I must again beg leave to correct a typographical error, occurring in my letter of the 10th, and to assure your readers that it was the "Whig" and not the "ruling" party (as printed) to Mr. SEWARD'S position some years ago, I undertook to refer. S.

Democratic Views of New-York Politics—Neglect of the New-York Democracy.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The great event which all tongues are discussing, and will continue to discuss for an indefinite period, and which has engrossed intense interest here, was the speech of Judge DOUGLAS on the Kansas matter of the President's Message. The Senate galleries were crowded at an early hour, in anticipation of this event, and the space allotted to privileged persons on the floor I never saw so full before. In the latter locality I noticed Lord NAPIER and Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, both of whom were attentive listeners, and a spectator even told me that Lord NAPIER so far forgot himself as to cry "Hear! hear!" at the close of the Senator's speech, but I cannot vouch for the incident. The telegraph will doubtless have given you the leading points presented by the Senator before you get my letter; I have not time to go into detail, and am indisposed to comment. It is enough to say that Judge DOUGLAS has evidently studied his course, and has made a venture characterized by his usual boldness. There are signs that he will be supported by Senators PUGH, of Ohio, and STUART, of Michigan; but this will probably be all of the Democratic Senators who will adopt and act upon his views. I do not know of any member of the New-York delegation, in the House, who will follow the Senator from Illinois, but the course of one member is at least a matter of inquiry and speculation.

There are interesting times ahead. I shall write again in a day or two on this subject.

The business of organizing the House having been effected, and the subordinate officers having, for the most part, been appointed, there will be an immediate disposition of a good portion of the large crowd who were here last week, and the first part of this. There has been a terrible rush for the few clerkships, &c., in the gift of the Clerk of the House, Doorkeeper, &c., and those gentlemen have experienced, in miniature, the miseries which surround an incoming President. Colonel OSE appoints only two subordinates, yet he declares that he has absolutely been run down with applications. Office-seeking has, in fact, got to be a regular business, and it is pursued with almost invariable success by persons who reside here in the District, at the expense of nearly all who come from distant States. New-York has thus far got nothing, that I have heard of. Her delegation presented a candidate for doorkeeper, in the person of G. B. WOODBRIDGE, but a Virginian, a resident of the District, outstripped him; a resident of the District got the office of postmaster; a Virginian, Mr. BANKS, will get half of the public printing, *sub rosa*; and the best office in the gift of the doorkeeper has been given to a gentleman residing here, already in possession of a good Government office. So we go. *New-York in the distribution of the patronage, is nowhere.* And yet it would seem that she has some claims. Her delegation is one of the ablest that comes from any State, and her late splendid victory over Black Republicanism rivals, if it does not excel that splendid contest in which Gov. WISE overthrew Know-Nothingism in Virginia.

I think the New-York delegation will take much higher rank in the House than it has in the disposal of patronage.

There are a good many new faces, to me, in the seats of honorable members. It is a consolation, however, that most of them are Democratic. The only new member for New-York, on the Republican side, with a previous reputation, is Hon. JOHN THOMPSON, of Poughkeepsie, who has had considerable success as a lecturer and as an advocate. It remains to be seen what rank he will take in the House.

There has been some "odorous comparisons," as Dogberry would say, between the old and the new Hall of the House of Representatives; and on the whole I find many who give the preference to the former. The roof of the new Hall is admitted to present a fine, if not a splendid effect, and the simple, chaste style of the Speaker's desk is also admired; but the verdict uttered against the sides of the Hall, by men of taste, is crushingly unanimous. Their tinsel adornments, flashy finery, and tawdry decorations utterly defeat all the purposes of the architectural art. Dignity and decency are alike disregarded. There is no fitter phrase of characterization than the one I have heard repeatedly used, namely, that the absurd finery with which the sides of the Hall are decorated, seems calculated to adorn the walls of an ice-cream or drinking saloon, rather than the place of meeting of the House of Representatives. I sincerely hope the Representatives will not consent to occupy this Chinese pagoda, until this is changed.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOMAS MINER Commander, from New-Orleans the 5th and Havana the 6th, arrived last evening, at 5 o'clock.

The steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFIN, hence for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 8th inst. at 3 P. M.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, had not arrived, nor was in sight when the *Daniel Webster* left Havana.

On the 9th inst. at 3 P. M., 25 miles north of the Cape of Florida, the *Daniel Webster* exchanged signals with steamship *Granada*, hence for Havana.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Daniel Webster* for late Havana papers, but they contain nothing of interest.

A CURRENT SLANDER.—The papers in the West lately gave out that a Republican officer had been indicted at the West for crime. The Syracuse *Standard* explains: "The official referred to is Mr. FITZHUGH. We learn the 'fraudulent representations' were made by an agent of Messrs. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN, without the knowledge of these gentlemen, and that neither is in any way justly implicated. By these representations a large sum of money was borrowed from the Illinois Banks which never came into the possession of the firm. Mr. FITZHUGH was indicted at Chicago, as represented by the *Union*, and a requisition made for him upon Governor KING, who, after investigating the matter, refused to grant the request on the ground that the charge of felony was entirely groundless."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Secretary Stanton's Proclamation—The Free-State Delegate Convention at Lawrence.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

A great Convention of the Free-State Party was held in this town yesterday. It was the most enthusiastic assemblage of the Free-State men that I ever witnessed. Every District was largely represented.

STANTON'S proclamation astonished every one. A vote of thanks to him was unanimously passed at the Convention, and three of the most radical anti-Slavery men appointed to deliver it. I believe it was a *bid* on his part; but, although we thank him for the act, he can't be Senator.

A great Convention will be held at Lecompton on Monday. Five thousand persons are expected to attend. Arrangements are being made to encamp.

The publication of the *Crusader of Freedom* has been postponed till January 1, in consequence of the early closing of navigation.

I annex the proclamation of STANTON:

PROCLAMATION CONVENING THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

To the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

An extraordinary occasion having occurred in the affairs of the Territory, within the meaning of the 30th section of the Organic Act, which authorizes the Legislature to be called together upon such occasions:

I, FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of and Acting Governor, do hereby summon the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory, to assemble in the house in their respective houses at Lecompton, on Monday next, the 7th inst., then and there to consider matters of great moment, pertaining to the public welfare.

Given under the Seal of the Territory at [L. S.] Lecompton, this the first day of December, A. D. 1857. FRED. P. STANTON.

THE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

The largest and most important delegate convention ever held in Kansas, was organized in this place to-day. The entire Territory was represented by a full delegation, and matters of momentous importance were discussed. The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by G. W. SMITH, of Lawrence. W. Y. ROBERTS, of Wyandott, was appointed Chairman, and S. F. TAPPAN, of Lawrence, Secretary, on temporary organization. A Committee of one from each Senatorial District, under the Topeka organization, was appointed on credentials, and also a Committee on permanent organization, appointed in the same manner, and consisting of the same members, after which the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention assembled at the designated time, and the Committee on permanent organization reported Gov. C. ROBINSON President of the Convention, and W. A. PHILLIPS, A. WATTLES and Dr. MACY, Secretaries. Gov. ROBINSON took the stand amid shouts of applause.

A Committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed on resolutions for the action of the Convention. The meeting was addressed by Judge JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, and others, during the absence of the Committee, after which it adjourned until evening. At the specified time the Convention assembled, and the Committee on Resolutions were called for. The Committee presented, through General LANE, their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were adopted without a word from any member, either *pro* or *con*, by nine unanimous cheers from the entire assemblage. A more determined expression of sentiment I never witnessed.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was made, and accepted on motion of Mr. ROBINSON, of Osawatomie.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

We, the people of Kansas, in delegate Convention assembled, at Lawrence, this 2d day of December, 1857, do set forth the following to our fellow-citizens and the people of the United States:

Circumstances of an extraordinary character threaten to imperil the peace of this Territory, and to deprive a majority of the people of their rights, as citizens of this republic to govern the same.

On the 30th of March, 1855, an armed force from Missouri violently took possession of the polls in Kansas, and fraudulently elected a Territorial Legislature, with sentiments adverse to the opinions of a majority of the people, and enacted laws cruel and oppressive. A Legislature, composed in part of persons elected as above, and of other persons elected in October, 1856, in like violent and fraudulent manner, and under degrading test oaths enacted by the previous body, passed an act for the creation of a Constitutional Convention under a partial partisan registration and apportionment, and in the election of members to said Constitutional Convention, the law providing for the same was never complied with in many important and essential particulars, especially in making a complete census of the people and registry of the voters of the Territory, fifteen entire counties being totally disfranchised, and many voters in the other counties left off. The Convention that assembled in Lecompton in September last, thus elected, have proceeded to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas, in defiance of the fact that they, by their own record, represented a small minority of the people of this Territory, that their proceedings were protested against by the people on the ground of illegality and unfairness, and that the presence of a portion of the United States army was necessary to protect them during their sittings against the indignation of an outraged people. In the face of these facts they refuse to submit the instrument they have thus framed to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. They provide for a swindle, styled by them an election, in which neither the Constitution, nor any material part thereof, can be elected or rejected. They have pending this action, provided for a State election on the first Monday of January next; under said instrument, and under the authority of a usurping regency, unknown to constitutional authority, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, the design of the same being to rob from the people of Kansas their rights, as resolved through the ballot-box in October last, and destroy the only legitimate Territorial Legislative body ever in Kansas. This dangerous assumption of power calls for a prompt and efficient remedy from the people, the only legitimate source of power; therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate said Constitution, framed at Lecompton; that it is an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of justice and humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall *never*, under any circumstances, permit the said Constitution, so framed, and NOT SUBMITTED, to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called election of Dec. 21 as a swindle, and the election of Jan. 4, 1858, as a crime and misdemeanor against the peace of this Territory and the will of the majority.

Resolved, That the Legislature elected in this Territory on the 5th day of October, 1857, is the only legitimate law-making body that has ever been elected for the Territory of Kansas, and that its functions shall not be suspended by any Constitution or State Government, until a fair and impartial vote shall be had on the same.

Resolved, That this delegate Convention do hereby reindorse the Constitution known as the Topeka Constitution, and do declare it to represent the wishes of the majority of the people of Kansas, to-day, and that when it shall have again received the popular sanction, under authority of the only legitimate Territorial Legislature ever convened in Kansas Territory, recognized by the authority of the United States, that we shall maintain it against all opposition.

Resolved, That, looking chiefly to the above end, we respectfully memorialize the Territorial Legislature, about to convene in extra session on the 7th instant, to frame a fair and impartial election law, and that they, under it, do submit the two Constitutions—the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, and the Constitution framed at Lecompton—to a vote of this Territory, and that the said Legislature provide that the Constitution which shall receive a majority of all the legal votes shall become the fundamental law for the State of Kansas.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Gen. LANE was called for and made a speech. The following resolution was introduced by WM. A. PHILLIPS and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention do express its approbation of the act of Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, convening a special session of the Territorial Legislature in this emergency, and that we thank him for this expression in favor of rescuing the public peace and the rights of the people.

The Convention was then addressed by Dr. GOBB, of Atchison, in an able and interesting manner. The doctor is a German by birth, and a refugee from Hungary. He is the editor of the Kansas *Zeitung*, in Atchison, and a humorous and sarcastic speaker, which, taken in connection with his broken English, never fails to "bring down the house."

The audience was also addressed by several able and eloquent speakers, among whom were Dr. DAVIS, T. DWIGHT THATCHER, JAMES REDPATH, and others, and adjourned to meet in mass meeting at Lecompton next Monday.

☞ The late Judge PAIGE, of Albany, commenced his career as an officer in the army, and served through the war of 1812 as Captain, and held for 19 years the post of Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, which he relinquished in 1842. In 1855-6 he was Mayor of Albany, and was at the time of his death Regent of the University of this State, to which he had been chosen in 1826.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Reported Loss of all Col. Johnston's Provisions—Prospect of a Prolonged Contest.

Correspondence Cincinnati Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Nov. 28, 1857.

An express arrived here to-day from Fort Laramie, bringing startling intelligence from the plains. It is that the Mormons have attacked *and captured all the provisions, mules and horses belonging to Col. Johnston's command!* The United States troops, therefore, are without the means of ever reaching Fort Laramie. Col. JOHNSTON, therefore, finds himself compelled to march forthwith on Salt Lake City, or perish by starvation in the mountains. The news brought by the express states that he has determined to march at once upon Salt Lake City, and quarter with the Mormons this Winter or fight! The intelligence has produced quite a sensation here, as it is feared Col. JOHNSTON is in a fearful position, from which he cannot extricate himself, and that his command is doomed to a fearful fate.

From the St. Louis Republican, 9th.

By express we receive one letter, written in great haste, the contents of which we proceed to make public. No locality is given, but it bears date the 3d November, and says:

The command under Col. COOKE, composed mainly of cavalry, has now reached a point one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie. Thus far all has been pleasant and easy traveling. We have experienced no inconvenience from the Indians or the Mormons, and the weather is not to be complained of. But now a different state of things is coming upon us. The animals begin to fall; the provender is giving out; provisions for the army are growing scarce; the weather is growing colder, and it is apparent that great hardships are before us.

To-day, an express reached our encampment, with information corroborative of the former news of the burning of the provision train intended for this expedition, and bringing the additional information that the Mormons had run off six hundred head of cattle which had been used by RUSSELL & WADDELL in transporting Government goods in the direction of Utah. This was done in the vicinity of Col. ALEXANDER'S command. That officer, (Col. A.) is now in the vicinity of Ham's Fork of Green river, 220 miles from this camp. Before this time Colonel JOHNSTON has joined him. So that the whole of the military force *now* designed to be employed against the Mormons will be concentrated, as far as can be, this Winter, within two weeks from this date (Nov. 3.) But they will not be in good plight for the performance of military service, as they are much wearied and greatly in want of food and clothing. You may set it down as certain that the entire command will proceed as rapidly as the *elements*—the cold weather and the snow—will permit; dependent, moreover, upon the supplies of food. This will be done notwithstanding all the threats which reach us from Great Salt Lake City. I beg you to consider, however, if within the next ten days the weather should set in very cold, and the snow be very heavy, *an incredible amount of suffering must be produced, and the expedition will be a hazardous one will as expensive one.* The forage will have given out before that time, and the men will have to rely on what they can find on the route and can pack on their backs, until they can reach the winter quarters marked out for them by Col. JOHNSTON, on Henry's Fork of Green river.

Governor CUMMING and the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. HARTNET, are with us and well. It is their intention to enter upon the duties assigned them in Salt Lake City, unless some extraordinary power is interposed to prevent them from so doing.

It is now more certain than ever, that the Mormons are determined to resist to *the last*, the entry of either the Territorial officers, or the military force under Col. JOHNSTON, into Utah. So you may expect to hear of battles and rumors of battles, from this time forward. The troops of Uncle Sam can, no doubt, hold their own, but up to this time it is admitted that they meet BRIGHAM YOUNG and his forces under unfavorable circumstances.

We hear it rumored, that it is the intention of BRIGHAM YOUNG to fight off the Government troops this Winter, as this is the best chance for an equal conflict with them; and then, before reinforcements can be sent out against them in the Spring, to destroy all his possessions in Utah, and set out for another country.

On the envelope of this letter, it is said: Since the within was written I have learned officially, that there has been a skirmish, in which Col. ALEXANDER'S troops captured three or four Mormons—two by the name of HICKMAN, and the other a Maj. TAYLOR, of the Mormon soldiery.

The St. Louis *Democrat* adds:

"Monsieur MAGRAW reached here last evening, just forty days from Salt Lake City. He reports having met the Government trains blocked up in the snow—the cattle dying, and the officers and men gloomy and despondent. The Mormons were making the most active preparations to repel the troops. BRIGHAM YOUNG had stated in public council that he would harass the United States forces and keep them out until they received recruits enough to overpower him, and then after burning the city, he would lead his people into the mountains."

The *Democrat* has also an article exposing the mismanagement of the Expedition, and setting forth the difficulties to be encountered:

"The expedition is the premeditated murder of brave men—the sacrifice of thousands of lives to a mere political complication. Had the 'Army of the West' started when their presence was called for—had it been composed of troops suited to the emergency—had their advance into the valley of the Salt Lake been chosen with any military sagacity, we should have been in receipt of news telling of a territory tranquillized, and a nest of usurpers brought to recognize their constitutional obligations, instead of lamenting the perilous condition of our soldiers.

But what is the spectacle? A detachment, with a wagon to each man, and ten horses to each wagon, is sent forward to pioneer the way. In the advance guard is the military chest of the army, together with three-fourths of their ammunition, and this train of sixty wagons, as we now learn, is cut off by the Mormons. If the Government had only sent on the arms in advance, also, the work would have been completed. A United States army would have been encamped amid the snows of the South Pass, without a bayonet and without a cartridge.

The blooded horses and worn-out mules which accompany the expedition cannot live through the Winter. If sustained by government forage, it will be upon corn at ten dollars a bushel; if they live on pea-vines, not one in a thousand will survive till Spring. Only the wrecks of an advance guard will be left to tell what the 'Army of the West' wintered."

From the Western Dispatch, ante. Dec. 2.

By the arrival of an express from Ham's Fork, sent in by WAGNELL, RUSSELL & Co., and also bearing Government dispatches, we have much later news from the Plains than that which has been published. The expressman, Mr. STEPHEN T. HANNABARGER, who was wagon-master of the train of Messrs. WAGNELL, RUSSELL & Co., which was destroyed by the Mormons, left Ham's Fork about 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 1, and arrived in this city this evening.

Mr. HANNABARGER had charge of the cattle of the destroyed train of WAGNELL, RUSSELL & Co., but having only nine men they were attacked by about seventy-five Mormons while two miles of Colonel ALEXANDER'S command, and the cattle taken from him. He informs us that the Mormons had burnt the grass in every direction, and that the Government stock was starving and freezing to death at the rate of fifteen or twenty per day. This is the more seriously felt, as the horses attached to the battery are from this cause already inadequate to the service required of them.

The news from Salt Lake, received up to the time of the departure of the express, fully confirms the news already received of the determined resistance of the Mormons. All of the mountain passes are strongly fortified, at each of which is stationed 40 or 50 men, who in their position are well able to stop the further approach of our troops during the Winter.

Col. ALEXANDER had taken three Mormon prisoners, among them a brother of the notorious murderer, W. H. HICKMAN. It was the custom of the Mormons to keep a party of camp followers constantly in the rear of the troops, for the purpose of getting all the stock left behind as strays, &c. A fic of soldiers were concealed in a ravine to capture one of these parties, and a single man sent out as a decoy. The Mormons readily took the bait, and were led in pursuit of the single soldier to the ambush, when the soldiers fired, killing one and taking the three prisoners before mentioned.

Col. JOHNSON was met on the Big Sandy, seventy miles from Ham's Fork, having under his charge and escort all of the Government provision trains, and also the trains of the different traders, and was averaging about ten miles per day, and expressed a determination to go into Salt Lake City this Winter.

Met Col. COOK with his regiment of cavalry at Grease Wood Creek, twelve miles this side of Independence rock—was destitute of corn for his horses; would reach the camp of Col. ALEXANDER in ten or twelve days.

Forty of MAGRAW'S men, belonging to the wagon-road expedition, had been mustered into service. Some of these complain loudly of MAGRAW'S inhumanity toward them, alleging that they had been abandoned on the plains 75 or 80 miles from assistance, without provisions.

It was thought that all the teamsters on the road would be mustered into service.

JESSE JONES was a prisoner in Salt Lake City, enjoying the freedom of the place, but restricted from going beyond its limits.

The Mormons say that they will fight to the death in defence of their city, if the troops attempt an entrance this Winter, and that in the Spring they will burn the city and go to the mountains, where they have provisions to last them for four or five years.

Mr. HANNABARGER came through alone a distance of 1,200 miles; passed through about one hundred lodges of Indians, but was not molested; encountered much rain, sleet, and snow on the other end of the roads;

...at South Pass and ... Independence ... and the other at O'Fallon's Bluff, on the ... Mr. R. will return with dispatches, leaving Leavenworth on Saturday next.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW'S [illegible] of "Martha" was played here on ... night, and attracted a dense crowd of ... was inevitable that this opera should ... ashes "for the only time this season," ... should be repeated on the next night ... time. Consequently, we have "Martha" ... The opera has been carefully rehearsed, ... it has not been put upon the stage in a ... way, it affords an agreeable relief to the ... of MARIENHEIM. The cast was the ... week has enjoyed in this City. It included ... of Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. VON BERKEL, ... demne of the Broadway German opera ... HERR FORMES, HERR PFARRENER. Most of ... are well known in the several cities they ... and it is only necessary to say that they ... The feature of the performance was of ... FORMES, and once more this gentleman ... dramatic treat, as well as a musical ... make-up was admirable, and his bearing ... full of individuality. As an actor ... serves to rank with the best on the ... voice in light ... and effective. The performance was well ... and will, no doubt, attract a fine house to-night. To-morrow there will be a special performance for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. BELLINI'S "Puritani" is the opera selected for the occasion. HERR FORMES sings the bass part.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This favorite establishment has been converted into a Hippodramatic Theatre, and in its new career will doubtless enjoy a large share of public patronage. Such an establishment was wanted, and the admirable location of the Broadway Theatre will give it an advantage of which few other places in the City can deprive it. The season commences to-night with VAN AMBURGH'S "Grand Equestrian, Zoological and Hippodramatic Company." There are a number of stars, biped and quadruped. Among the latter is a remarkable elephant, who, if he does half the funny things delineated on the bills, must be a host in himself. DAN STONE is the clown of the Circus, and will do his best to keep the house in a roar.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new drama called "The Poor of New-York," has pro

NEW BOOKS.

As the holiday season approaches, the holiday books, without which the season would lack one of its greatest charms, begin to make their appearance. But these beautiful buds of promise are not so numerous as they usually are, or as they would have been but for the "pressure:" if they are not so numerous, however, as they have ordinarily been, they are quite as beautiful, and, perhaps, more so, for the art of illustration in book-publishing is one of the most progressive and improving of all the manufacturing arts. There is a prodigal bestowal of genius upon some of the illustrated works of the present season, which would have been regarded as marvellous only a few years back, while now such things are of common occurrence. It is only necessary to compare one of the illustrated poets of the past year or two with the illustrated editions of SCOTT, MOORE and BYRON, or even of ROGERS' famous *Italy*, to be convinced of the great strides which have been taken in the art of book ornamentation. We are by no means sure that literature gains anything by this extrinsic embellishment of books; but art does, and many books are sold with pictures which could never be sold without. The only cause of regret with us, on examining the splendidly illustrated volumes of the present, and the past season, arises from the circumstance of there being no native productions among them, so far as the illustrative arts are concerned. In the palmy days of the annuals, a quarter of a century ago, our artists vied with those of England in the embellishment of gift books; but now, nearly all our illustrations are executed abroad, and with the growth of the country, and the enormous increase of the book business, the art of book illustration is constantly diminishing on this side of the ocean. We cannot approach the English either in paper, printing, designing or engraving. Half a century ago, when JOEL BARLOW published his magnificent illustrated edition of the *Columbiad*, he had the work executed in London, and now our poets are still sent across the Atlantic to be fitly beautified. LONGFELLOW has already been superbly illustrated in London, and this year we have BRYANT and POE served up in a similar style.

Among the British standard poets who have been illustrated the present year are CAMPBELL and BLOOMFIELD.

Messrs. APPLETON & Co., publish exceedingly beautiful editions of *Gertrude of Wyoming*, and the *Farmer's Boy*, both of them being full of capital passages for the purposes of the artist. Since TENNYSON began to be the fashion, it must be confessed that the once popular Gertrude has been cast into the shade, but the romance of Wyoming will always have a charm for American readers. As to the *Farmer's Boy*, it is too much of an agricultural poem ever to have a great popularity, but its homely descriptions of rustic life in England afford fine themes for wood-cut illustrations, and there is that British sturdiness about it which is always grateful to the descendants of Britons. The illustrations to the *Farmer's Boy* are thirty in number, engraved on wood by the best English artists, from drawings by BIRKETT FOSTER, HARRISON WEIR and G. E. HICKS. The text is printed on the finest tinted paper, with a polished surface like ivory.

Gertrude of Wyoming is of a higher order of illustration, as the theme deserves, but of a similar style. The engravings are by the Brothers DALZIEL, and the drawings, thirty-five in number, are by BIRKETT FOSTER, WILLIAM HARVEY, HARRISON WEIR, THOMAS MACQUOID, and THOMAS and DANIEL DALZIEL. The art of wood engraving has never been carried to a higher point of excellence than in the exquisite illustrations of this lovely volume.

BRYANT'S poems are illustrated in a volume of 350 pages, in a style similar to *Gertrude*, but by a greater number of artists. The illustrations are 71 in number, and, besides the artists whose names appear in the *Gertrude*, we have the eminent ones of F. R. PICKERSGILL, J. TENNIEL, J. R. CLAYTON, G. DUNCAN and E. DUNCAN. There is no American among them. The portrait of the poet, from a drawing by LAWRENCE, is quite unworthy of the volume; it has no value whatever as a portrait, and conveys a totally erroneous idea of the original. BRYANT abounds in descriptions of natural scenery, and the work of illustrating his poems must have been a labor of love to such an artist as BIRKEIT FOSTER, who may claim to be the master of a new school of landscape art. Some of his drawings in this beautiful volume are perfect gems of their kind. The embossed and gilded binding of this volume is a novelty, and exceedingly beautiful.

Very similar in illustration, for very nearly the same artists have been employed, is the superb volume published by the HARPERS, entitled the *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*. This is the work which was published last year in London, but the compiler of the poems, Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, having by some odd oversight neglected to give any specimens of American poetry, Mr. EVERT A. DUYCKINCK has patriotically come forward, and by the exercise of his fine taste has supplied the deficiency. The *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, published by the HARPERS, is therefore, a great improvement upon the original work, but it is not alone in the addition of American poems that its value is enhanced, but in the addition of a large number of new illustrations. The only perceptible inferiority to the English edition is in the quality of the paper, which lacks the ivory surface of the original volume. Several English poems have also been added by the American Editor. This noble volume contains 613 pages, and is illustrated with 131 wood engravings.

A very different style of book is the *World-Noted Women*, by Mrs. MARY COWDEN CLARKE published by APPLETON & Co., and having boldly printed on the paper envelope, "The most elegant volume ever produced in America." The world-noted women whose lives are given as the "types of womanly attributes" by Mrs. CLARKE, commence with SAPPHO and terminate with FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. The illustrations are in the old style of steel-plate engraving, and the text is printed on fine white paper. The portraits are, of course, mostly purely imaginative; indeed, the only authentic one is that of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. The portrait of POCAHONTAS is very little in accordance with the Indian type. The engravings are by eminent British artists from designs by C. STAAL. Though it is published in New-York, we cannot pride ourselves upon it as an American production. Mrs. CLARKE is an Englishwoman, and the artist who illustrates it is a German. It is American enterprise, however, that has brought it out and presented it to the public. In the binding and general "getting up," it is among the most elegant specimens of book-publishing.

OTTO SPECKTER'S *Picture Fables*, with rhymes from the German of HEY, is an admirable book for children, published by the APPLETONS. In point of artistic excellence, its merits are equal to either of the illustrated works we have already noticed; but it is also perfectly adapted to the minds of children. Like the others, too, it is a wholly foreign production: the drawings were made on the block by the German artist, and cut by the brothers DALZIEL. One of the best characteristics of all these embellished books is the entire absence of everything of a gaudy or a meretricious nature. The illustrations are of the highest order of art, pure creations of the imagination embodied by the legitimate means of art. The effect of such works is elevating and purifying, and their moral influence is healthful and stimulating. That enervating voluptuousness which was common to most of the gift books of the past twenty-five years has given place to a purer and more legitimate style of artistic expression, which betokens a radical change not only in the motives of artists, but in the poetic appreciation and popular taste.

The HARPERS have published Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S great work on Africa, in a handsomely illustrated volume of 730 pages. The title of the work is: *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa*. But it is something more than the title promises, as will always be the case with every good book. Doctor LIVINGSTONE gives a brief but highly interesting and touching account of his early history. His early boyhood was spent in a cotton factory in Glasgow, and he paid for his education out of his surplus earnings. It may encourage other boys who think their fate a hard one, because they are not born to wealth and indolence, to know that Dr. LIVINGSTONE says: "Looking back now on that life of toil, I cannot but feel thankful that it formed such a material part of my early education; and, were it possible, I would like to begin life over again in the same lowly style, and to pass through the same hardy training." The original intention of this excellent man was, in obtaining a diploma as an M. D., to embark for China as a missionary physician; but he was prevented from accomplishing this benevolent object by the breaking out of the opium war. He was induced to direct his thoughts to Africa, and after a course of theological studies to prepare him for a missionary in that dark field, he started for Cape Town in 1840, and arrived at that port in three months from setting sail from England. He immediately proceeded to the interior by way of Algoa, and remained in the very heart of Africa from 1840 to 1856. The result of his explorations, discoveries, and the observations he made on his journey from Loanda on the west coast across the dark continent, down the River Zamberi to the Eastern Ocean, we have in the volume before us. It is a larger amount of interesting and important information respecting Africa than any one individual has ever before contributed to the stock of human knowledge. Doctor LIVINGSTONE is not a book-maker, but his style is that of an easy writer, and his frank and unambitious narrative, crowded as it is with fresh and varied incidents, with facts that are as entertaining as they are novel, forms the most piquant and instructive reading that has been given to the world in many a day. Literary employment does not appear to be altogether congenial to our author, who says he found traveling much easier than writing. He says, "I think I would rather cross the African Continent again than undertake to write another book." We are sorry to hear it, for if literary labor is so distasteful to him he will not be likely to give us another volume. It is a remarkable thing for an African traveler, after sixteen years of exposure to the dangers and discomforts of lions, hippopotami, Caffres, droughts, hunger, flies, crocodiles, and all manner of venomous insects and reptiles, to prefer encountering them again to narrating, at his leisure, for the benefit of mankind, the wonders he has seen. He is, in more respects than one, a most remarkable traveler. Doctor LIVINGSTONE'S volume is a bulky one, but it has as little superfluous matter as was ever found in a traveler's book. The volume is well illustrated with wood-cuts and maps.

Laying down the richly stored and deeply interesting work of Doctor LIVINGSTONE, we took up by accident another book of travels in all respects its antithesis. Doctor LIVINGSTONE writes from the necessity he is under of communicating to the world the information he has gained after years of patient toil and self-denying privations. Our present writer wrote from a necessity, perhaps as pressing, but of a very different nature. He is boiling over with self conceit, ha has nothing whatever to tell, but he is impatient to be heard. We are sorry to say he is a countryman of our own, and, like Gratiano, talks an infinite deal of nothing, but we cannot continue the parallel by saying he has but two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff, for he has no grains of anything that we have been able to discern in all his chaffing. The book we have open before us is entitled *Young America in Wall-street*, by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN," and his publishers are DERBY & JACKSON, of New-York. *Young America in Wall-street* is suggestive of both Wall-street and Young America, but we find nothing of either in the volume with this title. It does not appear that Mr. TRAIN was ever in Wall-street. There is considerable trumpery about Banks, but there is no evidence that the author has any knowledge of their machinery or influences. The greater part of the book is composed of letters which appear to have been written from various parts of Europe, and addressed to the editor of a New-York daily paper. Whether they were ever published in its columns or not we do not know. The style of Mr. TRAIN is rhapsodical, flashy, and, as he calls it himself, sky-rocketty, though sky-rockets do soar very high and are very brilliant when they explode. In these respects we cannot discover any particular resemblance between Mr. TRAIN'S style and the objects he likens it to. He never soars, and his explosions are never brilliant. Oddly enough, Mr. TRAIN fancies he is an imitator of CARLYLE. We should never have suspected such a thing if he had not said it himself. "CARLYLE criticizes," says Mr. TRAIN, "he never creates. If CARLYLE takes such liberties, why should I be censured for following his example." Though Mr. TRAIN appears to fancy himself the very incarnation of the Young-American idea, we beg leave to assure him that he is as old-fashioned in his thoughts and manners as any antiquated old fogy. He imagines the world is going to ruin, that we are always just on the eve of a crisis, and that the whole machinery of civilization is liable to be smashed because affairs have not gone altogether prosperously with himself. There is nothing young in Mr. TRAIN'S book, not even his empty pretensions, and even all his jokes are old. The true type of Young America is the modest, self-confident and persevering man of business, the hard student, the patient investigator, the devotee of science. Doctor KANE, Colonel FREMONT, and men of a similar stamp, are the types of Young America—the young men who perform great actions, and not the sputterers in print. But Mr. TRAIN has at least one merit; there is nothing vicious about him but his style, and his book is not likely to do anybody the slightest harm.

Mr. JAMES PARTON, having written the biography of HORACE GREELEY, and given the world every possible fact connected with the history of that remarkable person, turns round to find a character in all respects his antagonist, upon whose life he may again employ his pen. He succeeds to a miracle by grasping at AARON BURR. It would not have been possible to hit upon a subject so directly the opposite of GREELEY as BURR; and, strange as it may appear, BURR was greatly in need of an honest and pains-taking biographer. No American has ever been more written about, and yet there has never been a satisfactory biography of AARON BURR. Abundance of excellent material existed for the formation of such a work, but the subject seems to have been a repulsive one to American authors. Mr. PARTON, happily, has taken it up in the spirit of a student, first to make himself master of the subject, and then to present it to his reader entirely free from the distortions of prejudice or over-zeal. He is a cold-blooded dissecter, but a zealous lover of facts. What he aims at is to give a perfect view of the man whose history he has undertaken to write, and, if he has not perfectly succeeded, the fault lies in his too close adherence to fact. It is possible to have too near a view of an object to properly comprehend its character. Mr. PARTON has given us all that need be known about BURR to form a correct idea of the man, and after reading his biography we suspect that the popular idea of his character will not be materially changed. An historical character, once fixed, can never be changed. HORACE WALPOLE attempted to create doubts as to the correctness of the popular idea of RICHARD the Third, but without in the slightest degree destroying the character which SHAKESPEARE has created of the crooked-back tyrant, and FROUDE, the historian, has satisfactorily demonstrated that bluff King Harry, the wife-killer, as COBBETT calls him, was a noble-minded prince, of a deeply religious nature, and one of the greatest monarchs that has worn the English Crown. But still the popular idea of bluff King Hal remains unchanged.

Mr. PARTON contents himself in giving, with faithful minuteness, all the facts of BURR'S history which his patient industry has enabled him to gather; he has arranged them in methodical order, and narrated them in a clear, concise, and sometimes eloquent style; but he confesses, at the close, his inability to analyze them so as to give a portrait of the man. We have his exact dimensions, the color of his complexion, the fashion of his dress, the peculiarities of his gait, the manner in which he talked, the style in which he wrote, how he made love, how he treated his friends and dealt with his enemies, where he traveled, with whom he associated, the deeds he performed and the aims he attempted, the offices he filled and how he filled them, how he lived and how he died,—and by the help of these elements, every one must form his own image of that strange, mysterious being, AARON BURR. He will be better known by the aid of Mr. PARTON'S biography, but hardly better understood. He will still be a mystery and a puzzle. JEFFERSON, who must have known him thoroughly, says "he was a great man in little things, while he was really small in great ones." There must have been a good deal of truth in this sarcastic judgment, for a man could not have played so important a part in the formation of our Government as BURR did, and have left so little of himself to posterity, if he had been anything more than a mere ceremonial. His daughter thought him the greatest man that had ever lived, and looked up to him with superstitious reverence and affection. He inspired women, but not men, with that feeling. It was his greatness in little things which they could appreciate, while his littleness in great things they could not discern. JEFFERSON must have been right.

But the character of the man is something apart from the merits of his biography. We can do no more in this brief allusion to the book than to express our conviction that Mr. PARTON has performed a most important and acceptable labor in furnishing the public with this comprehensive yet compact history of one of the most noted men our country has produced. The work is entitled *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, and published by MASON BROS.

TRAVEL IN EGYPT.

Ruins and Scenery of Far Syene---Adventure with a Lady.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, EGYPT, March.

I do not think there can be found anywhere on the surface of this earth a spot full of more strange and startling interest than Assouan. The great river which has been vexed and troubled in the pass among the hills, and has foamed and fretted around the thousand rocks that lie in its course, rushes out under precipitous banks and flows by the beautiful island of Elephantina and the ruins of Old Syene, and then on by "castle and crag" into the great, broad valley of the land of Egypt. Here was the limit of the ancient world, to which the minds of men turned as ours now turn to the icy barriers of the North and South. Here they builded palaces and fortresses, to keep back the incursions of the barbarians of the unknown Southern deserts. In ancient times the place was therefore one of great interest, and it is so now, because of the remains of ancient grandeur that lie on the bank of the unchanging Nile. Near to the village are the quarries from which were cut the obelisks, and the granite masses that were hewn into statues of men and lions, and the columns that now adorn the temples of Rome and Stamboul, and that lie thickly strewn among the ruins of all old cities on the shore of the Mediterranean. In fact, there is no city of eminence in the route of the Eastern traveler, nor any ruin of ancient glory, in which he does not pause in wonder and awe before some stupendous stone, cut from the quarries of Far Syene. Rome is full of them, and every piazza in the Eternal City is ornamented with them, while the lofty arches of St. Peter's rest here and there on columns of Egyptian granite from these same hills.

In one of the quarries lies an obelisk hewn out but never removed. Perhaps the King who ordered it died before it was erected, and it was left as a monument of his intentions. It suffices to show how much things were done, and travelers for three thousand years have looked on it lying in massive grandeur, the relic of an age of giant men or giant intellects.

Few points can be found in which the works of different ages are lying in such proximity, and here the proximity is the sad union of common ruin. Yet high, strong and firm over all, here as elsewhere, the works of the old Egyptians laugh to scorn the works of Greeks and Romans, and look up to the sun and stars from among the wrecks of later and degenerate years. Nor is it alone of very ancient days that the ruins are here. For all time Syene has been an outpost of the world, and the followers of MAHOMMED esteemed it such no less than the Romans.

And here they lie by myriads. For miles around the miserable village on the sandy plain are the monuments of the dead servants of the prophet. It is the largest and most desolate burial-place in the world. The stones are carved with inscriptions in every style of Arab and Cufic characters, relating the virtues of the dead and the grief of the living, who are themselves long since dead and buried in the same sand. The desert appears to have rested quiet around this vast cemetery, and the rolling sands have not covered the graves.

I reached the outskirts of the cemetery as the sun was going down. Weary with my walk from Philæ, I threw myself down once more on the sand by the side of an Arab grave, and read, or thought I read, the story of a young man who died and was buried in the year of the Hegira, 1083, and whose dust was still below. Again, as often before, I fell into a dream whereof the characters were the successive races of men that had swept over this plain. From this dream I was aroused on this wise:

I have said that I was lying on the sand by a grave. Doubtless my dress was somewhat Arabic, and my appearance was not a little so, as I lay there, with my gun by my side, on the sand, and a pistol in my hand, with which I had been practicing shots at the huge vultures which were flying about me. My Arab boy, with praiseworthy nonchalance, had curled himself into a black ball under the lee of another gravestone, where he dreamed sleeping while I dreamed waking. A soft light stealing over the hills and into the valley where I lay, lent an additional solemnity to the scene in the valley, which was always sufficiently sombre. At this moment a lady and gentleman came out of the gate of the city or village, and riding over the sand hills immediately toward me, approached with the intention of passing on toward the desert. That they were travelers was of course manifest and I judged rightly in supposing that they were Europeans who had come up to Assouan in their boat, and were taking an evening ride out of the village. The lady rode on horseback—a donkey is more usually the selection of a lady in Egypt, both for comfort and safety. The Arab horses are suppressed thunderbolts, ready to burst away at a moment's notice. They were coming along at an easy pace when I raised my head. Whether it was my bearded face, or my pistols, or my general appearance, I know not, but they thought themselves in the hands of the Philistines, and wheeling their horses, were off in an instant. The lady had never been on such an animal before. At the third leap he was at full speed, and she frightened out of her wits. Drawing her rein tight, a motion that an Arab horse can never stand, she threw him on his haunches, all in a heap, and then obeying the usual order of a seaman who wants a sail to come down by the run, she "let go all," and came down on the sand as gently as if she intended it.

I don't know what were her ideas, or what horrible visions of Arab captors she had at the moment. The gentleman was riding on like a whirlwind. He had let go his reins and was holding on by the high pommel of his Turkish saddle with both hands, while the horse was going like lightning. I understood his difficulties. My own first attempts at Arab horses had been much like his. But I, of course, hastened to the rescue of the lady, who lay on the ground awaiting her fate. Long before I reached her her dress assured me that she was neither English nor American, and I made up my mind to try the effect of a little Arabic. Very little indeed, for I knew mighty little, but enough to be able to talk Arabic and nonsense mingled. So I advanced politely and addressed her in guttural. But my politeness was thrown away. How can a man be polite with an Arab shirt and tarbouche, red pointed shoes, and an uncombed beard of a year's growth? She sat on the ground and looked at me and at the fast receding form of her protector, surrounded by clouds of dust. Her face was not bad—on the whole it was pretty. She was somewhere over twenty years old, but no man can venture to guess within twenty years of the age of a well-dressed, European lady. She told me afterward that she never dreamed of my being anything but one of the natives. They are of all colors here—white, black, red and mixed. She addressed me in German. It was as unintelligible to me as my Arabic to her. It was not a little amusing to see her look of terror as she talked the northern guttural in a trembling voice in reply to my southern. I was disposed to continue the deceit, but it was too painful, and yet I did not like to lose my new character so instantly, and I soothed her by sending my boy for her horse, and pointing to it by signs, directing her to mount. I was unwilling to risk a word of any other language lest she should find me out. So as she gathered courage I helped her to mount, and by the time she was in her saddle she was fully reassured, and at this moment her attendant, who proved to be her husband, returned. He had not regained command over his horse till he reached the gate of Assouan. He rode up boldly enough, for he was no coward, and he had turned to run only as a prudent resort when in company with a lady. Finding her safe, and that I was inoffensive, he fell into her error, and they rode along slowly back to the city while I walked by their side. But they were undeceived on the way, for some dragoons having heard that I was walking down, informed the Governor who had come down to the boat to pay his respects to the firman of the Viceroy, which we had shaken at him on our way up. The Pacha immediately sent for his horses, and when within a half-mile of the gate, I met a troop of a half-dozen mounted men and two led horses, which were sent out for my use. My European friends looked with some astonishment at this display, and glanced at me and at my shabby dress, and then at the cavalcade, with no small wonderment. But, when one of the attendants addressed me in English, their astonishment knew no bounds.

"What—do you speak English," said the lady herself, using French, with an excellent accent.

"A little," said I, "seeing that it is my father tongue."

"You are English?"

I laughed outright. "No."

And mounting a horse, I fell in by her side, and it took a half mile of guessing before she thought of America, and asked me if I were a Yankee.

The bank of the river at Assouan presented a gay appearance. I have forgotten the number, but something like a dozen travelers' boats lay there, loaded with flags, and the shore was covered with groups of Europeans and Americans, surrounded by naked Nubians and picturesquely-dressed Arabs.

We passed the evening in exchanging calls, and a more brilliant appearance that shore never presented. At 9 o'clock we illuminated our boat as we had done several times before. Every spar and rope was hung with colored lights, and we had an exhibition of fireworks, followed by a grand salute of artillery. That is to say, we fired all the guns and pistols we had on board, and the other boats took it up, and for an hour there was an incessant rattle of fire-arms that rang across the river, and among the ruins of Elephantina, and far up the rocky chasm, out of which the lordly river issued. And then all was still, and silence resumed its sway over the fallen columns, and crumbled arches of what was once the most glorious city of Africa, and the owl sat undisturbed on the grand gateway of the great ALEXANDER.

Next morning the wind was blowing freshly, and I could not resist the temptation of again visiting the island of Elephantina, as well to see its ruins as to see the graceful Nubian girl that we had found there on our way up the river.

I believe that every traveler on the Nile who has written of his travels has seen a similar specimen of beauty on this island, or else at Philæ, and I had always supposed it to be a traveler's story. But we had verified it on our upward trip, and although we had but an hour in the early morning we determined to try for a sight of her again, and so pulled across the river.

She was there as before, waiting for us, with her small array of antiques and Nubian baskets, and as before she was timid, and would not allow either lady or gentleman to approach her. She sold her trinkets through the other girls, and she would bound away literally like a startled deer when we advanced a step towards her. Her eyes were bright and flashing, her form perfect grace, her foot and ankle inimitable. She wore the Nubian dress of the unmarried girls—nothing but the strip of leather around her waist, with its short fringe: otherwise she was naked, but her skin was black as ebony, and polished so that it shone like marble. I forget who it is that has remarked on the difference between a naked savage and a naked person in civilized life. Certainly she seemed statue-like, and we felt no more shame in looking at her than one does in Rome in wandering through crowds of marble women, with less drapery than she had. But six months among people who go half or quite naked, changes our ideas of such things not a little.

We remained a short time on the island, saw the Gateway of Alexander for the last time, and returned to Assouan, and sailed on our downward voyage, exchanging salutes with every boat as we passed them.

The will of the late George W. Custis directs that all his slaves, some 200 or 300, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGES.—An improvement is chronicled relating to cartridges for fire-arms, whose bore is entirely formed of a number of circular grooves. It consists in the arrangement, side by side, with their axis on the same circle, of several balls of cylindro-conoidal or other partly cylindrical form, of a size to fit the grooves of the bore, the number of balls being equal to the number of grooves, so that every groove may receive a separate ball. The balls are also separated by a partition piece of paper or other material for the purpose of preventing their union by fusion when the charge explodes, which, without the partition piece, would sometimes occur when lead balls were used. When a ball-cartridge, constructed in this manner, is fired from a gun of straight bore, it is found that the balls will scatter very slightly—that is, they will be confined within a circle of about two feet six inches in diameter when projected to the distance of three hundred paces, thus being very destructive. By giving the grooves a twist the balls will scatter less.

BURNING FLUIDS.—Many persons suppose that camphene is an explosive burning fluid, but this is a mistake. Camphene is simply rectified spirits of turpentine. Its vapor, mixed with a certain portion of air, is, no doubt, explosive, but not the the fluid. The common burning fluids, known by the name of phosgene, &c., which burn with a clear flame, emit but little smoke, and are so cleanly to use in lamps, are composed of alcohol and turpentine. Were it not that this hydro-carbon compound fluid is so volatile, so liable to assume the gaseous state, become saturated with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and thereby rendered dangerously explosive, it would be preferred to all other fluids for artificial illumination. But dangerous though it is, and notwithstanding the great number of accidents which have taken place from its use, it goes on superseding all kinds of oils with astonishing rapidity.

USE OF COAL ON RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES.—For burning either anthracite or bituminous coal in locomotives on railways, WINAN'S boiler is now considerably used. The furnace is long and narrow, the grate being seven feet long by three and a half feet wide, the roof of the fire-box sloping backward and downward, so that most of the sloping crown sheet is fastened by stay-bolts to the outer shell of the fire-box. The grates are very heavy, there being but twelve bars in a width of forty-two inches; these are cast two together, each pair being movable by means of a bar placed at pleasure through an eye in a shank of the grate projecting out from beneath the bottom of the fire-box—each pair of grates thus receiving, in turn, a rocking or jolting movement. There is a coarse grating under the door and immediately at the back of the fire, for the purpose of admitting air. The furnace being so long, an opening with a sliding door is made in the sloping roof or crown. Through this a quantity of coal may be fed at a time, being dumped on the grate midway between the tender-door and the tube-sheet. The barrel of the boiler is 46 inches in diameter, and contains 103 iron tubes, 2½ inches in diameter, and 13 feet 7 inches long. The chimney has no obstruction other than a grating of bars 3-16ths inch wide, and 3-16ths apart, placed across the top. The exhaust pipe has the variable nozzle, and a steam-jet or blower is also provided. The boiler evaporates from 5½ to 6 pounds of water per pound of coal burned.

COAL AND WOOD AS FUEL.—Wood generates heat more rapidly than coal; but a pound of the latter—anthracite—will evaporate three times more water than a pound of wood. As a compact fuel, coal, therefore, is the best for use in generating steam, because plenty of draft for rapid combustion can easily be obtained by a blower or a tall chimney. As wood contains a great quantity of oxygen, and anthracite coal none, less air is taken from an apartment when wood is used for fuel than when anthracite coal is used. This is the reason why the atmosphere of apartments heated with wood fuel produces, as it were, a more genial influence, and why such fuel is also more healthful for heating; also, why it requires less cold air from the outside to supply the fire.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GOLD.—It is found by experiment that gold is not easily acted on by acidulous agents, still there are two definite oxyds of it. When gold is fed into a vessel containing aqua regia—nitro-muriatic acid—which contains free chlorine in the nascent state, it is dissolved, and a perchloride of gold formed, which is a red, deliquescent, crystalline compound, soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and is decomposed by light and heat. When proto-chloride of tin is added to a solution of perchloride of gold, a fine purple precipitate is formed, which is used in porcelain painting, and for tinging glass a red color. Gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid can be precipitated by adding to it a solution of the proto-sulphate of iron; the gold subsides to the bottom of the vessel containing the solution, and forms a brown powder, which, after being washed in hot water, then digested in hot dilute muriatic acid, is again washed, and forms the pure gold employed in gilding china or porcelain ware. Silver and copper are harder than gold: hence, mixed with these metals, it produces an alloy harder than itself. The gold employed in jewelry is much adulterated—the skillful jeweler easily giving different shades of color to golden ornaments by exposing them to different chemical agents, which dissolve a portion of the copper and silver alloy, while they do not touch the gold. A solution of gold in ether applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them—the ether being driven off with heat.

CALORIC PRODUCED BY MOTION.—M. FOUCAULT, of Paris, has constructed an apparatus to demonstrate that motion produces caloric. A thick bar of iron, bent into a horse-shoe form, is converted into an electro-magnet; between its two extremities is supported a disk of copper, to which a rapid rotary motion—three hundred or four hundred revolutions a second—is communicated by the intervention of toothed gearing. So long as the horse-shoe is not electro-magnetised, the disk turns with ease; but so soon as the horse-shoe is placed in communication with a battery, and thereby converted into an electro-magnet, a great resistance to the further revolution of the disk is made manifest. If, notwithstanding this resistance, the disk is turned during a minute or so, and a thermometer be placed upon the disk, the mercury will ascend to sixty or eighty degrees, centigrade, although the toothed gearing, axles, &c., remain at the ordinary temperature.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD BY CHEMICALS.—The greatest efforts of men of science and inventors have been directed to the preservation of wood by chemical processes. To change the nature of its albumen, various antiseptic substances have been employed. The process called kyanizing consists in treating timber with corrosive sublimate. In solution it combines with the sap of the wood, and forms an insoluble compound, not susceptible of fermentation and spontaneous combustion. The wood, sawed in blocks or planks, is soaked for seven or eight hours in tanks containing a solution made up of one pound of corrosive sublimate to every five gallons of water; the impregnation can be effected in open tanks by sinking the wood, or in close tanks, where the air can be extracted by an air-pump, and the solution allowed to flow in. Another good substance for preserving wood by combining with its albumen and forming an insoluble compound, is the sulphate of copper—blue vitriol; it is applied in solution about the same strength, and in the same manner. The sulphate of zinc—white cop-

peras—is also a good solution; about two ounces of crude pyroligneous acid added to a gallon of the sulphate of copper solution, improves its preservative qualities. Lime is not good as it injures the fibre of the timber, as does also alum."

STEAM SLIDE-VALVES.—One of the most valuable improvements connected with the construction of steam slide-valves consists in a hollow cylindar placed within the steam chest and supported upon wheels, to run on the valve-seat or on suitable ways when the steam chest is parallel therewith. This cylinder is arranged with its axis perpendicular to the valve-seat, and is open at the end next the valve-seat to receive a piston attached to the valve; it is closed at the opposite end. This piston is of such size as only to leave a portion of the valve exposed to the pressure of the steam, said portion being of an area sufficient to receive the amount of pressure requisite to confine the valve to its seat. The valve being fitted steam-tight to the cylinder causes the unnecessary pressure that would come upon it to be received by the head of the cylinder, and transmitted thereby to the wheels which roll upon the seat or ways. It is well known that the movement of the valve is, in nearly all engines, attended with great friction; but, by the means described, it is almost entirely destroyed.

CHAIN FOR POWER PRESS.—An invention has been patented for rendering the strength of chains available in the production of a variable power, adapted to presses and other species of mechanism. This is done by employing cone pulleys, and winding the chains upon them, just as ropes are applied; the chains, however, will not wind evenly on round pulleys, and therefore the latter must be made with angular or prismatic sides. The chain must also be so manufactured that each link shall be of the same length as the flat surface of the cone, where the link comes in contact, is wide; thus at the apex of the cone the chain links are quite small, but they are gradually lengthened until the links that wind on the base of the cone are greatly increased in size.

The Dignity of the Bench Sustained in a Letter from Judge Finn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The article in the TIMES of yesterday, under the caption of "A Daniel Come to Judgment," has not escaped my attention. I beg the insertion of this communication in your journal, in a place equally conspicuous. I make this request because you state therein that the "public wanted to know" something of my "course" in bringing, as you allege, the "Judiciary office into ridicule and disrepute;" and for the additional reason that I consider myself entitled to no small share of your space, as a sort of compensation for the very thorough *basting* with which you have honored me so publicly. Your article is *intensely* personal; more mercurial and less philosophical men than I might consider it offensively so, and bluster about retraction, apology, and retaliation. I shall not fly into a passion that I have been severely handled, *abused*, by the Editor of a daily paper. It would detract from the dignity of the Bench, and I should feel that I had soiled the ermine with which the partiality of the people have clothed me. Besides this, I have seen enough of modern journalism, as it is represented by some daily presses, to know, that an Editor's *sanctum* is but little more than a magazine of ridicule, personal vituperation and denunciatory epithets, which is constantly ignited and kept constantly exploding by some new turn or shifting of mere personal dislike or hatred. Had you not "gone off" in the direction of "Judge FINN" as "A Daniel Come to Judgment" some other party must have been the victim, and the community would have been made to shudder or grin at the sight of some one at present unknown, engaged to-day in picking up his shattered and disjointed members. So that amid much of which I might complain there is certainly this to congratulate myself upon, namely, that I have shielded from annihilation some party more sensitive and, perhaps, more deserving than myself.

With regard to the "public" which has appointed the TIMES, it seems from your article, its mouthpiece to whistle its wants into the world's ear, it really gives me much pleasure to let it (the "public") know my course regarding "my bringing the Judiciary office into ridicule and disrepute," as you allege. The story is brief. It lacks both tragic incident and romance.

My predecessor in office, Mr. Justice OAKLEY, departed this life last Summer. His death occasioned a vacancy which might have been filled by appointment by the Governor, until an election could have taken place at the last general election in November. The law requires that the vacancy for the unexpired term, when that occurs, SHALL be filled at the next succeeding general election. Mr. Justice OAKLEY'S term of office will expire on the 1st January next. The people, knowing that the unexpired term *must* be filled by an election in November last, saw fit to put my name in nomination, and the result was, that I received a greater number of votes than any other candidate in the field, and, of course, was duly elected. Immediately on the result being declared I took the oath of office, and at once entered on the discharge of my duties. There is certainly nothing anomalous in this. Every Judge under the elective system goes through the same ordeal before the people, and the same formula of qualification.

You venture to express doubts in behalf of the public, whether my "course was one which became a gentleman." Prior to the declaration of my election, I did not hear that question raised. And I assure you I would not, willingly, have assumed the robes of office, had I supposed it would cast an imputation on my hitherto fair name. I have yet to learn that there is, in fact, anything in the position of Judge of the Superior Court which, of itself, should lead the community to question the occupant's gentlemanly attainments. Besides this, Mr. Editor, I must here interpose the doctrina of *estoppel*. You have no right to go *behind* the ballot-box and inquire into the workings of the machinery by which men are brought into nomination. You have been high in office yourself, and, doubtless, know how investigations of this kind would *hurt*. *Before* election it is permissible to question the fairness of a nomination; but never *after*. Success at the polls, and the absence of fault-finding before the vote is taken, raise a presumption absolutely conclusive that the nominating machinery was fairly worked. I may, however, be permitted to say that my nomination by the people was a spontaneous, independent movement, and that, in securing it, I took no part. It was not, certainly, my fault that I was not elected by a larger plurality. It would have been, personally, highly gratifying to me could I have secured a majority over all other candidates.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to express my disapprobation of the spirit and general tone of your article. There is no use, Mr. TIMES, of attempting to gloss over the real grounds of your objections to my acting as a public officer. This hue and cry about the "salary," filched by me from the widow's mite, is a false issue; as is that other, raised by the allegation of my having perpetrated a fraud on the public. The charge of incompetency may be sustained or it may not. You have no evidence upon which to prejudge this branch of the case. The intimation that my rights should be exercised or not, as may suit the wishes of "several highly reputable gentlemen" is sheer nonsense, and you know it as well as I. The simple questions are:

First—Was I *legally* elected Judge?

Second—If so, what are my rights, what my duties, and what the duty of others.

As to the first proposition, no person at all familiar with law has had a doubt.

As to the second proposition, I understand

clearly, my true position. In the eye of the law I am the peer of my associates, invested with the same powers and deriving them from the same sovereign authority. Until I have been guilty of malfeasance or great stupidity in the discharge of my duties, an attempted exercise of them, in the manner ordained by law and by immemorial custom, should not be lampooned by a journal claiming respectability. My duties are prescribed and patent to the world: I shall not shrink from the discharge of them. As to the obligations of others they are equally well defined. Respect for the laws of the land and for the legally constituted authorities is the sheet-anchor of this nation's hopes, and the very life-blood of every well-regulated community. If my associates have, or may hereafter, encourage manifestations on the part of others of contemptuous treatment towards me in the discharge of official duties, or indulge in such personal pleasantries themselves to gratify mere personal pique or to soothe the stings of a wounded pride, let them one and all beware. They know not how soon the precedent may return the poisoned chalice to their own lips. A first and second childhood have more than once met on the bench and stood on the same footing, and may again. As a public teacher, should not the TIMES inculcate by precept and example, principles of action which will bear the test of all time and all emergencies. Why should it raise a weapon that may hereafter fall on the heads of those whom it would now spare. It is clear that the elective judiciary must be abandoned or your teachings ignored. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ROBERT FINN.

Judge Finn and the Superior Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the great mass of the people of this City do not seem to understand the snarl into which the popular Superior Court of this City is suddenly involved, I propose to offer a few words of explanation on the subject. By the existing laws of this State, the Judiciary is elected by the people through the ballot-boxes; and these elections for Judicial officers take place at the State elections on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November every other year. The Judges of the Superior Court are elected for six years—and two of the six Judges of that Court are elected at every Judicial election. By the act of the Legislature cresting this Court, which was passed in 1828, no provision was made for the filling of vacancies which might occur by death, resignation, or otherwise. But by the Constitution of this State the Governor has the power to fill all such vacancies, and the language of the law is, that he shall fill them until the next Judicial election. The judicial year commences on the first Monday of January, hence a vacuum exists between the ascertained vote of the November election, and the first Monday of January following. This fact was discovered in the argument before the Court of Appeals two years ago, in the case of DAVIES *vs.* PEABODY, for a seat upon the Supreme Court Bench. It was then argued before that Court that a single vote might make a Judge under the existing laws on this subject.

Mr. ROBERT FINN, having received at the late November election, ninety-two votes, regularly indorsed to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court, occasioned by the death of THOMAS J. OAKLEY, and that being the greatest number of votes given for this office, he is unquestionably duly elected and cannot be prevented from being a Judge and drawing his salary, which is at the rate of $5,000 a year.

The other Judges of this Court have offered to perform the services for the benefit of the widow of the late Judge OAKLEY, and the Supervisors have signified their willingness to make such appropriation of the money. But he misfortune is that neither of these bodies have the power to do anything of the kind. The whole time of the five living Judges of this Court is engaged to the people in consideration of their salaries; and the Supervisors have no power to appropriate money to the relicts of deceased persons in such cases as this. I am informed that the salary is no object with Mr. FINN, he being a young, promising lawyer, and having a comfortable patrimony, but that it is the *principle* he contends for, and the love he bears for the beauties of the elective Judiciary. He must succeed and be a Judge until the first Monday of January next. But how are the five other Judges to make their conduct in the matter acceptable to public scrutiny? They do not recognize him as their associate Judge, and still they dare not remove him from their midst. Their pride and the dignity of their Court are certainly undergoing a painful ordeal. HOMER.

Murders.

We annex a letter received from Mr. D. BALL, Postmaster at Hannegan, Rush County, Indiana, giving particulars of a shocking affair, which occurred at that place about the first of November. The murderer was BENJAMIN STOKELY, and the man murdered, LAVI SIPPY. They were cousins, and raised close together. LAVI SIPPY, some time last Fall, went STOKELY'S security on a sale note, which is not quite due. STOKELY was about to leave the country, and SIPPY determined to make himself safe, so he took an officer and secured some of STOKELY'S property. STOKELY left the Squire's before SIPPY and went home, and as SIPPY went home close to STOKELY'S house, he met ALFRED, a brother of BENJAMIN, and stopped to tell him how had BENJAMIN had used him, and while they were talking, BENJAMIN rode up, accompanied by GEORGE STOKELY. When BENJAMIN came up he asked SIPPY what he thought of himself, and immediately after jumped off his horse, pulled off his coat, and advanced towards him. ALFRED caught SIPPY by the coat, but he got loose from him, and GEORGE theo held him until BENJAMIN stabbed him with a large knife. It was made of a piece of saw—the blade was about nine inches long. He was taken to a house close by; after some time ee told where the knife might be found, and soon after died. STOKELY escaped. GEORGE STOKELY was held over in a bond of $4,000. GEORGE is from Virginia, and a cousin of BENJAMIN'S.

At Independence, Mich., on the 5th, the body of PATRICK TULLY, 62 years of age, was found, bearing marks of a murder. The skull was fractured, and several stabs were on the body. He must have been carried about 80 rods from his house and buried in his own swamp or marsh with all his clothes on, just below the surface of the swamp, in the muck. He was found, on searching by his neighbors, on Wednesday. Suspicion that foul play caused his absence from home was the cause of search being made. About 20 feet from the body were found his best clothes buried, which must have been taken from his house. Three of his sons, two of whom resided with him at home, have been arrested. One was discharged and the other two committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The two sons and the father were the only persons living in the house, the mother and wife having died in July last. It is supposed the man was murdered in order to obtain money, which it is pretty generally known he always had in his possession. Traces of money were found in his cellar, a few pieces being found on the outside of a small hole therein, in the dirt.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, WM. RIDGELEY was brought before Alderman ENEU, charged with the murder of his wife on the night of the 13th of October. RIDGELEY is a lazy character, leaned upon his wife for a living and money to purchase liquor. On the night of the 13th October went home in a state of beastly intoxication, and was about to carry some articles out of the house that were of considerable value to her; that she made an effort to prevent his taking them away, when a scuffle ensued, and he succeeded in getting them out and selling them. MRS. MARY BARTON, a neighbor, heard him return at a late hour in the night, and afterwards heard the cry of murder from his wife. Mr. BARTON immediately went to her assistance, and found that RIDGELEY had assaulted his wife and struck her several severe blows on the head with an iron griddle, thereby inflicting fractures which rendered it necessary for her to be removed to the Hospital, where she died on the 17th October.

A remarkable case of female depravity is related in a letter from Ossipee, N. H. A girl, MARTHA ANN MCINTIRE, is charged with a double murder, that of a child of JEREMIAH H. WHITING, of Tamworth, and also with causing the death, by abortion, of her own offspring, she being but fourteen years of age at the time of the commission of the crime in August. The girl, who is of illegitimate parentage, had been brought up in various families, and was employed by Mr. WHITING as a nurse for his wife, (sick in childbed,) when, as is supposed, she conceived the horrible idea of making way with Mrs. WHITING'S infant and substituting her own. The girl's account of the matter was, that she took the infant from the bed, strangled it to prevent its crying, placed it in the brook, and afterwards gave birth to twins, which she buried in the woods. All this took place within the space of two hours.

A comparative statement of the condition of the Boston Banks, Oct. 14, the time of suspension of specie payments, and at the present time, shows an increase of loan of nearly $2,000,000, an increase of specie of about $2,000,000, an increase of deposits of about $4,000,000, while the circulation is $125,000 smaller.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Calhoun's Proclamation of the Constitutional Election.

In pursuance of a provision of the Constitution recently agreed upon by the delegates to a Constitutional Convention, assembled in Lecompton on the 5th day of September, 1857, in conformity with law, the people of Kansas Territory, in said Convention represented, have imposed upon me the duty of giving public notice that on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1857, an election shall be holden in all the counties of the said Territory, to determine whether the Constitution to be submitted for the ratification of the people shall contain a clause authorizing the introduction of Slavery into the State of Kansas under the said Constitution or not; and requiring of me, further, to appoint three Commissioners in each county of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three Judges of Election in each *existing* election district, or *such other district as may by said Commissioners be established*, to enable the people to vote thereon. Now, therefore, be it known to the people of Kansas Territory, that on the said 21st day of December, 1857, polls will be opened in the several election districts of said Territory, at which the actual *bona fide* white male inhabitants resident in said Territory on said day aforesaid shall vote for or against the future introduction of Slavery into said State of Kansas in the manner following, as required by said Constitution:

The voting shall be by ballot, and those voting for Kansas as a Slave State shall vote a ballot with the words "Constitution with Slavery," and those voting for Kansas as a Free State shall vote a ballot with the words, "Constitution with no Slavery."

The judges of election are, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, required to open polls in three several precincts and appoint two clerks to keep a proper record of the votes polled, and within two days after said election, make a return thereof *to one of the Commissioners* herein appointed, whose duty it shall be, within eight days from the closing of said polls, to deliver to me at Lecompton, the seat of government of said Territory, a true statement of the votes cast at said election, and to retain a copy thereof for inspection in each of said precincts.

The Commissioners appointed in and for each county of the Territory, are required to appoint judges of election for each precinct now by law established in their respective counties, and for such additional precincts as, in their judgment they may deem advisable, and for a full, fair, and honest expression of the popular will.

The Commissioners appointed by the authority aforesaid, in the several counties of the Territory, are as follows:

In the County of Doniphan—S. P. Blair, C. B. Whitehead, B. O'Driscoll.

For the County of Atchison—V. T. Hereford, Eli C. Mason, James Adams.

For Leavenworth County—Oliver Deifendorf, Robert Thompson, Marion Todd.

For Johnson County—T. H. Danforth, A. J. Campbell, James Evans.

For the County of Lykins—Henry M. Peck, James Beets, L. D. Williams.

For the County of Bourbon—Thos. B. Arnett, Sam'l H. Williams, John H. Little.

For the County of McGee—W. A. Frazier, T. C. Head, William Hinton.

For the County of Dorn—James M. Linn, John Lemons, W. J. Godfrey.

For the County of Linn—Briscoe Davis, Willis M. Sutton, C. L. Fleming.

For the counties of Shawnee and Richardson—Edmund L. Yates, John Martin, James Gordon.

For the County of Davis—C. L. Lanford, Fox Booth, Robert Reynolds.

For the County of Douglas—John Spicer, Wm. F. Wells, Parish Ellison.

For the counties of Breckinridge and Wise—A. J. Baker, Wm. Grimsley, H. W. Fisk.

For the County of Anderson—Samuel Anderson, James H. Howser, Ephraim Coy.

For the County of Franklin—Joseph Merritt, Jesse B. Way, Jacob Marcelle.

For the County of Coffee—Hiram Hoover, John Woolman, Hardee McMahon.

For the Counties of Madison, Butler, and Hunter—G. D. Humphries, C. Bunch, L. G. Brown.

For the Counties of Allen and Greenwood—B. W. Cowden, T. H. Bashaw, J. Johnson.

For the County of Riley—George Montague, S. B. White, J. S. Randolph.

For the County of Pottawottamie—A. J. Chapman, G. W. Gillespie, Robert Wilson.

For the County of Calhoun—Samuel Boyd, Sen., John Christy, Henry D. Ouden.

For the County of Jefferson—H. A. Lowe, James Haddox, George M. Dyer.

For the Counties of Marshall, Washington and Arapahoe—F. J. Marshall, Peter Valentine, J. P. Miller.

For the County of Nemaha—Cyrus Dolman, David M. Leckrane, A. Brown.

For the County of Brown—H. Smith, J. Whitehead, Samuel Brown.

The Commissioners aforesaid are requested to meet in their respective Counties at as early a day as practicable, and arrange the Precincts, appoint the Judges of Election, and give notice of the time and place of holding such election. J. CALHOUN,
President of the Constitutional Convention.
LECOMPTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE ELECTION.

It is required by the Constitution recently adopted by the delegates to a Constitutional Convention assembled in Lecompton on the 5th day of September, 1857, that an election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and one member to Congress, shall be chosen by the qualified voters unner said Constitution on the first Monday in January, 1858, and the people of Kansas Territory, in said Convention represented, having imposed me the duty of giving public notice, by proclamation, that such election would then take place, and that returns thereof should be made to me by the judges of said election:

Now, therefore, be it known to the people of Kansas Territory, that on the first Monday of January, 1858, polls will be opened in the several election precincts of said Territory, at which the qualified voters under said Constitution shall elect a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and one member of Congress. Said election shall be conducted in the same manner, and by the same judges appointed to conduct the election on the Constitution, on the 21st day of December, 1857, and returns thereof made to me at Lecompton, the seat of government of the Territory, within eight days of the day of said election.

It is provided in said Constitution as follows:

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

At the first election, holden under the Constitution, for members of the State Legislature, the representative and senatorial districts shall be as follows:

(Here follows a list of the districts.)

The qualified voters will, therefore, in their respective districts, elect members of the Legislature under the above apportionment. J. CALHOUN,
President of the Constitutional Convention.
LECOMPTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

The Reported Call for an Extra Session.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 9.

A gentleman who left Wyandott, Kansas Territory, on the 4th inst., reached this city, yesterday morning, and says that just before starting for the East he saw a Lawrence paper of the 3d inst., which contained a proclamation from the acting Territorial Governor, STANTON, calling for a meeting of the recently-elected Territorial Legislature, to be held at Lecompton on the 7th. This movement is, no doubt, made to anticipate the proceedings of the self-constituted provisional Governor, CALHOUN. A letter from a merchant at Leavenworth states, that should there be any interference with the meeting of the Free-State Legislature it will be the forerunner of hot work in Kansas. If the information given above should prove correct, it looks as if a collision between the United States authority and the bravos of CALHOUN might take place.

The Kansas Settlers' Claim on Congress—Servants in Demand.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

General J. H. J. STRICKLER, the Commissioner appointed by our President under the act of Congress passed last February, to audit and allow the claims of those citizens of the Territory who sustained losses during the difficulties, has just closed his sessions, and states that the amount of claims proved and allowed by him is between $375,000 and $400,000. This sum is for property actually lost or destroyed. If he had allowed for other damages, such as expenses for removing, suspension of business, &c., there would have been at least $100,000 more added to the amount actually audited. This will form another very interesting subject for Congress to consider during their present session.

As I have before stated, if some of the very many poor and destitute of your city could be sent to this place and along the Missouri River, they could be supplied with places at good wages. There are in this city over one hundred families that now are in want of servant maids, and if they could be sent to us they would be earning a very good support for themselves.

OTHER QUESTIONS THAN THAT OF SLAVERY.

It is entirely untrue that the people of Kansas make no objection to the Lecompton Constitution, except in its bearings upon the Slavery question. The Quindaro *Chindowan* says:

"1. The State Capital is located at Lecompton, and can only be changed by the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature; or, in other words, so long as one-third of either branch can be *induced* to resist its removal, the most villainous hold in Kansas is where the laws must be made.

2. There is a long-winded circumlocution about the location and changing of County seats, to do which there must be a provisional law, and then a vote of the people.

3. The first State Legislature is authorized to contract a debt of $500,000, partly, as it was argued in the Convention, for the special purpose of defraying the expenses of the Border Ruffian war.

4. There is in the Constitution a provision for a bank, whose capital shall be $3,000,000. The Convention indulged in a freak of special legislation upon this point, which we suppose to be unprecedented in such bodies. It repealed the bank chartered by the Territorial Legislature, provided for this new bank, and located two branches north and two south of the Kaw River.

These are enough points for one week's consideration. We wonder if the people would not like to express an opinion upon one or all of them. We wonder if the nation last Fall did not understand that the popular-sovereignty doctrine would guarantee to the people of Kansas the right to act upon such questions of public policy. Or, for the basest privilege of ridding our soil of Slavery, by a protracted struggle, were we expected to resign all claims to a participation in other matters of government?"

State of Public Sentiment in Kansas.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Mayor ADAMS, of Leavenworth, is here, and expresses his convictions that the people of Kansas will make an armed resistance to the imposition of the Lecompton Convention upon them. Men who have hitherto counseled peace are ready to lead an opposition to that instrument. PARKER, the Kansas delegate, is well qualified, personally and from his antecedents, to support the views of free Kansas. He is about 30 years of age, of medium size, with a heavy dark beard and bright black eyes. He is a native of Camden, S. C., was "raised" in Ohio, where he served with some distinction in the Legislature, and help elect PUGH to the Senate. He has been in Kansas since 1854, and though preferring to stick to his profession of the law instead of seeking political notoriety, he took a prominent Free-Soil stand in the meetings of his neighborhood. His course so commended him to the Free-State party that they selected him as the candidate who would bring out the fullest vote of the party. The result, and the esteem in which he is held here, are the best evidence of the wisdom of their choice.

DENVER, Secretary STANTON'S successor, was dispatched to Kansas some time since, to await contingencies. He was a member of Congress last session from California, and since then has been an Indian Agent. He acquired notoriety in California by a duel, in which his killed GILBERT, the editor of the *Alta California*. It was thought that his conduct was heartless and blood-thirsty in that affair by the people of California.

Mass Meeting of the Opponents of the Constitution at Topeka.

From the Topeka Tribune.

On Monday evening, the 23d inst., a mass meeting was held in Topeka to consider the present position and new features in the politics of Kansas, especially the momentous crisis obviously approaching, and the emergencies which now demand our most serious and deliberate attention. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed, and the unfurling of the old banner, round which the people have rallied on many former occasions, created a degree of enthusiasm seldom, if ever, before exhibited in our city. And a concord and unanimity was manifested, which argues for the future and without which the best causes fail of success.

C. K. HOLLIDAY was elected President, WALTER OAKLEY, JOHN RITCHIE, and Dr. S. E. MARTIN Vice-Presidents; and S. N. FRAZIER and GUILFORD DUDLEY, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was chosen, consisting of the following named persons, to wit:

H. L. Jones, W. Oakley, Dr. G. A. Cutler, J. F. Hill, J. W. Farnsworth, S. W. Walker, J. C. Miller, L. Farnsworth, and W. W. Ross.

The Committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Believing with our revolutionary fathers that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires a statement of the causes for our political action, we adopt the language of the immortal signers of the declaration of independence, and assert that we hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government seems subversive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it and institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. When a long series of abuses and usurpations pursued invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce the people under an absolute despotism, it is their right and their duty to throw off such government, and provide new guarantees for their future security.

The history of the present Government in Kansas is of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of a complete tyranny over us—to prove this, we submit the following facts:

It has refused its assent to a Constitution emanating from the people, under which laws wholesome and necessary for the public good were enacted.

It has forbidden our Legislature to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, and has refused to cause other laws to be passed for the accommodation of large districts of our people, and likewise demanded that the people of these districts should relinquish their right of representation in the Territorial Legislature, "a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

It has dissolved a Legislature of the people for opposing with manly firmness, invasions of their rights.

It has appointed and sustained among us profligate, corrupt and partisan judges who neither administer justice nor promote the public weal.

It has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the people.

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our wishes and Constitution as well as the Constitution of the United States, giving its assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

It has imposed taxes on us without our consent, and has deprived us of a fair and impartial trial by jury.

It has altered fundamentally the form of government instituted by our fathers—falsely interpreted their statutes and inforced upon us a tyranny in contradiction of the "Nebraska bill."

It has suspended our own Legislature, and declared a spurious and foreign body invested with full power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

It has conspired with and aided robbers, assassins and murderers to ravage our farms, burn our towns and destroy the lives of our citizens.

It is at this time sustaining among us an army of hired mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of civilized nations.

It has protected and aided a band of ruffians and outlaws not elected by the people to any office, in the work of forming a Constitution for the State of Kansas, and taking the initiatory steps in the formation of a State Government, in its action supplanting the Territorial Legislature elected by the people in October, at the expense of every personal feeling for the public good, relying, as they did, upon the oft-repeated promises of a fair election, and the privilege of voting upon said Constitution, which privilege is now denied and no remedy allowed.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A power whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to exercise rule over a free people.

We have not been wanting in loyalty to the National Government—we have warned it from time to time of the attempts of its so-called Legislature to exercise an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us, and we have submitted to its dictates from time to time, at the expense of every political and personal feeling; we have reminded it of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here; we have appealed to its native justice and magnanimity, and have conjured it by the common ties of our kindred to disavow the usurpations which would materially interrupt our friendly connections and correspondence, but it has been alike deaf to justice and consanguinity; we must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which calls for the institution of our State Government.

1. *Resolved*, By the citizens of Topeka, in mass Convention assembled, that our delegates be requested to urge the Delegate Convention, at Lawrence, on the 21 of December, to set forth the facts contained in the above, as the basis of their action, and appealing to God and a discriminating world for the rectitude of their conduct, to firmly resolve upon the institution of our State Government under the true Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That the minions of the Slave power, in their pretended submission of the Lecompton Constitution—by submitting to the vote of the people but one article, and that article entirely superfluous, leaving the instrument as purely Pro Slavery as the Constitutions of Texas and Georgia, and beyond the reach of the people, publish to the world for the thousandth time, that they are cowards, tyrants and traitors to the liberties of the people, and Constitution of our country. As such we brand them, and declare that they have forfeited the respect of every honest man and the protection of society.

3. *Resolved*, That we earnestly request Governor ROBINSON to call a special meeting of the State Legislature at the earliest practicable moment, and recommend the enactment of such laws as will promote the public good.

DR CUTLER introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a local Vigilance Committee of —— members, and we pledge ourselves to respond to the calls, and sustain the action of that Committee, whatever it may be.

C. K HOLLIDAY, WALTER OAKLEY and JOHN RITCHEY were elected delegates to the Convention to be held at Lawrence on the 2d of December; and H. L. JONES, Dr. CUTLER, J. F. HILL, L. G. CLEVELAND and W. W. ROSS, alternatives.

On motion, voted that the Mass Convention at Leavenworth should be largely attended by our citizens.

Voted that the resolutions passed at Lawrence, at a meeting held on the 19th inst, be ratified by this Convention.

All Kansas newspapers are requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

C. K. HOLLIDAY, President.

S. N. FRAZIER, GUILFORD DUDLEY, } Secretaries.

Sensible Views of a Missouri Pro-Slavery Journal.

From the Independence (Mo.) Messenger.

We have not seen the Constitution which has been framed for the people of Kansas, and it may be unobjectionable, but if the Convention has a right to force a good Constitution on the people they have the same right to force a bad one on them.

Another matter connected with the doings of this Convention is the manner in which the vote is to be taken on the only question submitted to the people—the slavery clause. There is no qualification for voters on that question, only the fact of being in the Territory on the day of election. This, of course, *will invite a competition between the people of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to rush into Kansas to the election in the greatest numbers possible*, and as a consequence the actual residents will not have as much voice in the formation of this Constitution as outsiders. This interference of outsiders has always been the cause of difficulties in Kansas, and so long as it is kept up there will be a continued strife, because no people, worthy of freedom, will submit to laws made by others longer than they have the power to overthrow these laws.

In Kansas this has been the sole cause of all the troubles, and the welfare and the wishes of the people have been disregarded whenever they conflicted with schemes of politicians.

Reasoning from the facts as well as from the tone of the most conservative journals printed in the Territory, we are constrained to believe that unless there is a fair test at the ballot-box by the people of Kansas on the subject of the Constitution, under which they are to live, *the troubles in that Territory will be renewed with as much greater rancor and bitterness as the present population is greater than what it was during the troubles of 1856.* These troubles are the very life-blood of the Abolition Party in the States, and if they are renewed because of the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people, it will at once alienate all the Democracy in the Northern States from party fealty and throw the government of the country in the hands of the Abolitionists.

For it was only by the principle of submitting the question to a voice of the people, that the Democratic Party have been enabled to secure any of the Northern States in their vote in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

The Republicans as well as the radical Abolitionists, will of course make common cause on this question with the Free-State Democrats, hence the refusal to submit the Constitution to the people will, if sustained by Congress, lead, we fear, to worse scenes than have yet been enacted in that bloody land.

Unwise Policy.

From the Herald of Freedom.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a Convention held a few days ago at Topeka. It seems to us unwise to convene the Topeka Legislature with the view of setting in motion the State Government. We have the Territorial Legislature in our hands. Its action, if convened independent of the Governor, will carry infinitely more force with it than will the action of the Topeka Legislature. The latter is looked upon by a powerful party to the States as factional. Let us not give our enemies the advantage of such a charge against us in this crisis, when we have a stronger weapon to work with.

Secretary Stanton and the Extra Session.

From the Herald of Freedom, Nov. 28.

We are credibly informed that Secretary STANTON received a letter, on Saturday week, from Governor WALKER, written on the eve of the latter gentleman's leaving the Territory for Washington, stating in substance that he deemed it impolitic to convene an extra session of the Legislature at the present time, inasmuch as the regular session will be convened soon. It is also stated that the Governor expressed his disapprobation, in the strongest terms possible, of the Lecompton Constitution, and a friend of ours represents that he said to him, that his abhorrence of that instrument grew stronger, if possible, daily, and he had not a doubt but Congress would reject it.

In consequence of this expressed opinion of Governor WALKER, *Secretary Stanton does not seem willing to assume the responsibility of calling an extra session of the Legislature*, to meet the contingency unexpectedly thrown upon the people, although he is free to express his regret at the conclusion to which Governor WALKER has arrived.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been excessively cold for a week past, and the Kansas River has frozen over. Teams have not been able to get across the river, unless during the middle of the day. The earth is frozen solid, but the weather is pleasant overhead.

LATER.—The weather has changed, and it is raining as we go to press.

AN URGENT REQUEST.—The members of the Council and House of Representatives of Kansas Territory are requested to meet in Lawrence, at the rooms of the Territorial Executive Committee, on Wednesday next, the 2d day of December, to remain during the session of the Delegate Convention. Let every member be present, if in his power, as his attendance is important. By order of the Committee.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. PERRY'S mill, opposite Weston, Mo., was blown up on the 20th inst., and six men badly scalded, two of whom, one of them Mr. E. PARRY, were killed immediately, and three others have since died. The mill is entirely destroyed and the boiler blown to atoms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 324, 215, 216, 357, 371, 366, 1621, 1410, 351, 235, 359, 372, 373, 374, 375, 2665, 2447.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 56, 143, 7, 40, 51, 55, 71, 90, 91, 116, 126, 134, 137, 148, 149, 157, 180, 184, 197, 205, 210, 224, 246, 250, 259, 310, 311.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 702, 710, 714, 715, 778, 511, 679, 700, 712, 719 to 723, 724, 727, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 695, 711, 525, 684, 732, 612, 163, 61, 337, 227, 395, 581, 529, 331, 552, 281, 440, 216, 41, 621, 304, 580, 718, 420, 425, 426, 433, 422, 428, 421, 419, 418, 456.

Before Judge Brady.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1846, 538, 539, 1486, 1659½, 1398, 1679, 1679½, 1004, 1230, 1490, 1492, 1555, 1800, 1843. *Part II.*—Nos. 1669, 1580, 1881, 1682 to 1890, 1692, 1693, 1894.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 12.

Judge NELSON has sent down a decision in the case of the brig *Ellen*, affirming the decision of Judge Betts in the District Court. The *Ellen*, as will be recollected, was libeled in April last on a charge of being fitted out for the Slava-trade. The principal evidence against her was statements proved to have been made by Captain Van Vechten, her master, but the truth of which Van Vechten himself denied when called as a witness. Judge Betts held that the evidence was not sufficient for the condemnation of the vessel, and dismissed the libel with costs, which decree is now affirmed. The vessel and her cargo have been in custody of the Marshal ever since she was first seized.

The following is Judge NELSON'S opinion:

The United States vs. The brig Ellen and her cargo.—NELSON, C. J.—I have examined the opinion of Judge Betts in the within case, and I concur with him that the mere declarations of Van Vechten, under the circumstances stated, were not competent evidence.

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—At Chambers.—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Ogden.

Application for an alternative mandamus was made by Mr. Devereux, in the cases of two dismissed policemen of the old force—Andrew J. Hebbard and James McCune. Affidavits were read. His Honor, on the ground that they were dismissed without notice of the charges, if any, against them, granted the application.

Alternative mandamus returnable on the 14th.

The Marvine and Wood Case.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Pinn.

DECISIONS.

Sheldon et al. vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This is the celebrated Wood and Marvine case, the plaintiff being the assignee of Marvine. The case came up on Saturday, on an appeal from the order at Special Term, affirming the report of the referees. Judge WOODRUFF rendered the decision of the Court. He gave a very full opinion on the various technicalities raised on the appeal. As to the general question, whether the referees found evidence to sustain their judgment, he remarked that the defendant had not overcome the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs. There was no evidence to sustain the allegation of partiality on the part of the referees against the defendant, and the Court deemed that no such partiality existed.

The judgment appealed from must be affirmed.

Shepard Knapp vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry Cary vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles G. Dean vs. *Charles Chamberlin.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

James Mason vs. *Zebedee Ring.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph B. Nones vs. *Allen Woodworth.*—Order on terms.

ONE OF THE LEGAL SUITS AGAINST THE HERALD.

Wesley vs. *Bennett.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Edward B. Wesley, one of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, against the *Herald*. The complaint contained two distinct causes of action, on two separate libels, contained in the money articles of the *Herald*. To the first cause of action a demurrer was interposed by the defendant. On motion, it was struck out as frivolous, at Special Term. The defendant appealed.

Mr. David Dudley Field, for the defendant, contended that the article was not so clearly libelous as to make it frivolous to demur. It might bear two constructions, one of which was innocent, in which case they had a right to raise the question by demurrer.

Mr. Lyman Abbott, for the plaintiff, contended that wherever the words were ambiguous, the question as to their meaning must be submitted to a Jury, and that consequently the demurrer could not be sustained unless the words were incapable of bearing a libelous meaning, and cited a number of cases in support of his position. The decision was reserved.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Victor P. Considerant vs. *Albert Brisbane.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, but with liberty to the defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer within twenty days upon payment of costs of demurrer.

George W. Gledge vs. *S. N. Raisbeck*—Motion for injunction denied, with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

William Radford vs. *James C. Slaight et al.*—Motion for judgment on the pleadings and affidavit, and thus the matter is set up is for delay.

The Pay of Members of the Common Council.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Before Judges Ingraham, Brady and Daly.

Jonas N. Phillips vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The parties here have agreed upon a case containing the facts which they submit to the Court pursuant to the provisions of the code for judgment thereon. The plaintiff claims to recover against the defendants for compensation as a Councilman for eight days in May, 1857, and for the same services rendered by Jesse Mitchell during the same month, the latter claim being assigned to the plaintiff. The defendants refuse payment of these claims upon the ground that the provisions of the amended Charter of April, 1857, deprive the members of the Common Council of any compensation for such services after the same took effect. By the acts of April 12, 1853, and June 14, 1853, Councilmen were substituted in the place of assistant Aldermen formed, a part of the Common Council of the said City, and were entitled to the same compensation as Aldermen. The case admits that compensation to have been duly fixed at $4 for each day the Alderman should sit in the Common Council. The question then arises whether the amended Charter of 1857 deprives the members of the present Common Council of such compensation. By Section 44 of this Charter it is provided that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member. Satute laws of 1857, chapter 446. If this provision is applicable to the members in office at the time of its passage, there is no authority for the payment of compensation to the members of the Common Council. The previous part of the section 44 refers to offices under this Charter, and the defendants' counsel contends that the whole section must be construed as relating to such officers. By the 51st section of the same act it is enacted that the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act are to be elected at the first election for Charter offices to be held after its passage. I have had occasion heretofore to pass upon the provisions of this statute in the matter of Devlin, so far as the same was applicable to the present Common Council, and have held that the powers therein granted were conferred upon the present members of that body, so far as they were required for the purposes of Government to prevent an entire cessation of the powers of legislation during the year. If this construction of the Charter be correct, then it necessarily follows that the provisions of the 44th section also apply to the present members. Many of the provisions of this act have already been acted upon by the Common Council, and the Departments are now organized under those provisions. If the term "Common Council" is confined to those hereafter to be elected, then no ordinance for the organization of the Departments could be passed except by those who may be elected under this Charter, and if the act does not apply to those now in office, there is no law excluding the present Aldermen from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions as provide in the 48th section, because the law heretofore passed therefore is repealed by that act. The Common Council itself can only exist under this Charter. All its powers must depend on the present statutes, because without organization under it there is no law which recognizes such officer as Councilman; and when the Statute provides in General Term that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, I see no way of avoiding the conclusion that the same refers to the present as well as future members. The former part of the section is not entirely confined to future legislation. It provides for the disposition of fees now or hereafter to be provided, and where the statute is intended to apply to officers thereafter to be chosen or appointed, it is express in limiting its operation to "officers under the Charter," or "provided for by the Act." It is said that the act allowing such compensation to the members of the Common Council is not repealed. The provision of the 44th section, if applicable to the present members, would be a repeal of that statute, even if no express repeal was contained in the act had by the 54th section. All laws inconsistent with the act are thereby repealed, and if the provision above referred to applies, then the statute would be inconsistent with the New Charter, and could be expressly repealed thereby. The 55th section of the act provides that it shall take effect on the 1st of May then ensuing, also shows that the Legislature intended that its provisions should be operative in some parts at that time.

It is contended, also, on the part of the plaintiff, that the amended Charter of 1857 is a local bill, and embraces more than one subject which is not expressed in its title, and is therefore unconstitutional.

The provision of the Constitution is, that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Art. 3, Sec. 16.

I am not prepared to admit that the act in question is either a private or local bill. It can in no sense be called a private bill. It is intended to regulate the government of a City containing a large portion of the population of the State, authorizing the City authorities to exercise powers of legislation which without it would belong to the Legislature. A private act is one of an entirely different character, relating to private and not public interests, and to individual cases, and not to a whole community.

Nor do I think such an act devolving upon others the powers which the Legislature possess for the purposes of Government can be called a local act. In the case of Conner *vs.* the Mayor, &c., 1 Selden, 285, an act was under consideration providing for the salaries of certain officers elected in the City of New-York to which the same objection was made as in the present case. Judge FOOT, in his opinion referring to this objection, says, "In my opinion the act is neither private nor local."

And again he says: "Regulating the amount and manner of paying the officers or a given number of the officers of a County of this State for their official services when such services are rendered in and form part of the administration and execution of the laws of this State and affect the citizens thereof who come within their range, can neither be private nor local in the view contemplated by the Constitution."

With much greater force may these remarks be applied to a statute providing for the government of a large portion of the territory and population of the State, delegating powers of legislation and authorizing the passage of laws as well as the administration of them, which in their operation affect all the citizens of the State who either in their persons come within the range, or whose property is within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Nor do I think the provisions of the statute can be said to be of more

[N]ew-York Times.

[N]EW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Empire City*, whose arrival at New-Orleans we announce elsewhere, connected at Havana with the *Star of the West, en route* for New-York, with the California mails of Nov. 20, and two millions and a quarter in treasure.

The same dispatch states that on the 25th of November General WALKER with about 400 men successfully landed at Punta Arenas. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was in harbor at the time, but she made no attempt to interfere with the fillibusters. The party, as our readers are aware, were taken to Nicaragua in the steamer *Fashion*. After landing them, the *Fashion* immediately sailed for Aspinwall, where an attempt was made to seize her, but her papers being correct nothing could be done. There is a rumor that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to which allusion has been already made, were on the eve of being settled, but the statement requires confirmation.

The *Europa*, now several days overdue, was appointed to leave Liverpool on the 28th ult. She may have been compelled to put back in consequence of some accident; but it will be remembered that she is one of the slowest boats of the line, and occasionally has been over fifteen days in crossing the Atlantic—particularly at this season. She is now in her sixteenth day.

The *Daniel Webster*, from Havana on the afternoon of the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The papers are destitute of any news of interest. Advices from Porto Rico to the 28th of September, received by way of Havana, mention the entire disappearance of sickness from the island.

Our special dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has proposed his plan for $20,000,000 Treasury Notes, and that the interest which they will be made to bear will not exceed three per cent. per annum. Part of the issue, it is believed, may be employed at a nominal interest. The whole is to be made receivable for all public dues, and subject to re-issue, but to be redeemed at the end of a year in Specie. The authority for the measure will be urged upon the House Committee of Ways and Means, as soon as the organization of that Committee is announced.

Congress will be in session again to-day, and it is expected that in the Senate, after the declaration of the Standing Committees, the discussion on that portion of the President's Message relating to Kansas affairs will be resumed. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, has the floor, and will, probably lead off in an elaborate reply to Senator DOUGLAS.

It is now understood in Washington that the object of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S mission will not be officially communicated to Government until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government regarding that portion of the President's Message relative to Central American affairs can be ascertained.

News from Northern Mexico states that an attempt was made at Tampico on the 15th ult. to assassinate General MORENO and several other officers and authorities of the city, while assembled at a banquet. The attempt, however, failed, and the leader of the assassins was killed.

Secretary STANTON'S proclamation, convening the Legislature of Kansas, has at length reached us, together with the proceedings of the Free-State Delegate Convention at Lawrence. They will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. The action of the Convention, in which all portions of the Territory were fully represented, appears to have been of the most determined character.

Following the lead of New-York, the banks of Albany, Boston and New-Haven have resolved to resume specie payments.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, were less buoyant for Breadstuffs, under the pressure of heavy receipts, mainly of Flour and Wheat. Flour declined about 5c. per barrel, and was pretty freely purchased. There was less activity in Wheat and Corn, prices of each closing somewhat languidly. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Pork, which left off 25c. and 50c. per barrel lower than on Friday. Groceries were firm, but not generally active. In other branches of trade, no remarkably new feature was discernable.

An important decision was rendered by Judge INGRAHAM on Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas at General Term, in the case of JONAS N. PHILLIPS *vs.* the MAYOR, &c., of New-York. The claim of the plaintiff was for compensation for services as Councilman, rendered in May, 1857. The Court decided that Sec. 44 of the amended Charter, which provides that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, was applicable to members who were in office at the time of the passage of the act of 1857; that the act allowing compensation was repealed by the provisions of the amended Charter; that Sec. 16 of Art. 3 of the Constitution, providing that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title, did not apply to the act amending the Charter; but that even if it did, so much of the act as was consistent with the title could be sustained; and that Sec. 54 of the amended Charter, which provides that no right accrued before the act took effect should be prejudiced thereby, did not apply to "prospective compensation" not then earned. Judgment was rendered for the defendants.

The trial of JAMES SHEPHERD, for arson in the first degree, is slowly progressing in the Court of General Sessions. It is now in its fourth day, and will probably be given to the jury this evening. The witnesses for the defence flatly contradict those for the prosecution.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, the General Term rendered a decison in the Marvine and Woon case, affirming the report of the referees. The Court held that there was no reason to suppose that the report was influenced by partiality, as was charged.

Judge NELSON, of the U. S. Circuit Court, sent down on Saturday his decision in the case of the brig *Ellen*, libeled as forfeited for being engaged in the slave trade, affirming the decision made by Judge BETTS in the U. S. District Court dismissing the libel. The vessel and her cargo have remained in the custody of the U. S. Marshal since the proceedings were first taken in April last.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places met again on Saturday for the purpose of investigating into the management of the Central Park improvements. Commissioners HOGG and GREEN were heard. They denied having used any influence inside the Park for the purpose of causing the workmen to vote in any particular way. Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Superintendent, stated that the number of men now employed was 1,120, and that many of those employed in breaking stone by the job made one dollar per day.

There were 354 deaths in the City last week.—69 less than during the week preceding. Of these 55 were occasioned by consumption, 29 by infantile convulsions, 22 by inflammation of the lungs, 14 by scarlet fever, 13 by dropsy in the head, 13 by croup, and 16 by virulent causes. The rest were caused by various diseases. A mild form of small-pox has prevailed in the City during the last two weeks. There were 8 deaths from this disease last week, and 22 during the fortnight,—not enough to frighten anybody, but just sufficient to remind those who have not been vaccinated within a few years that they ought to be immediately.

General Walker's Second Expedition.

General WALKER'S successful landing, at Punta Arenas, will give rise to many speculations as to his plan of future operations. He has kept his secret so well, that no journal in the Union has been officially informed of the line of campaign he proposes to adopt. Were it any other man than WILLIAM WALKER who thus undertook to ascend the San Juan in the teeth of the hostile force that garrisons its forts, we should regard the adventure as desperate and hopeless; but the perseverence, energy, courage and audacity of our fillibuster have, on more than one occasion, conquered greater difficulties than those which now stand in his way. In addition to these qualities, which of themselves are often a guarantee of success, there is no doubt that General WALKER'S schemes for carrying out this second invasion have been devised with all possible sagacity and caution.

The pending hostilities between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are greatly in favor of the Americans. The first invasion was conceived and executed upon the plea that WALKER'S assistance was required and urgently demanded by the Democratic Party of Nicaragua. In the present state of affairs it is very probable that such a demand has been repeated. The jealousy that has always existed between the rival Nicaraguan factions is notorious. They hate each other far more than they hate the fillibusters, and either party, we believe, would not hesitate to accept the aid even of fillibusters, provided they could thereby regain the power of which they were for the time deprived. If such a jealousy can be excited between opposite political parties in the same Republic, their animosity must be bitter indeed against the Costa Ricans, who have assumed the right to garrison their forts and dictate to them the policy they shall preserve within their own territory. Under these circumstances it is not at all unlikely that a portion of the people of Nicaragua—particularly those who feel most severely Costa Rica's self-asserted superiority—have demanded WALKER'S aid, and have promised him the assistance of a large native party. Such a condition of things would render WALKER'S chance decidedly favorable. The telegraph states that he landed at Punta Arenas at the head of about four hundred men. With these, and the Texas Regiment expected from Mobile, he will have an army sufficiently large to seize and occupy the whole line of the San Juan. An invasion will probably be made at the same time in the direction of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, by the California detachment. If both these movements, or only one of them, should be attended with good fortune, it is very certain that, under the enthusiasm of the news, General HENNINGSEN will be able to take with him large reinforcements to the aid of his chief, and this, apparently, is the object of that officer's prolonged stay in the United States.

To give a fair and reasonable probability to the supposition that WALKER will be again installed President of Nicaragua, it only remains for him to receive the active support of a native party. Without that support, he can never justify his position in the eyes of the people of the United States. This he knows full well; so he sticks perseveringly to the point that he is still the executive of Nicaragua. He asserts that he was elected for a term which has not yet expired—that he was temporarily deposed, not by the votes of the people, but by a foreign power—a circumstance which cannot affect his title in the slightest degree. A very few weeks will tell whether he will receive any of that popular favor which he pretends he can command.

If General WALKER again gets possession of the Government of Nicaragua, and succeeds in obtaining the recognition of the United States, his position will be much more stable than it ever was before, and no Central American alliance will be able to remove him. The treaty lately signed at Washington, and now on its way to Nicaragua for ratification, will then be his strongest support. That treaty binds the United States to keep open and protect the most convenient route by which reinforcements can reach him, and even to fight his battles if any foreign power attempts to blockade his ports. The provisions of the treaty are precisely those which WALKER himself so eagerly sought to obtain from the administration of General PIERCE; and they have been drawn up now under the supervision of his friends, with great ability, and with a sole eye to his interests. We are, on the whole, not surprised to read in the telegram from New-Orleans that "Walker stock is up."

Too Long Credits.

The credit system, under prudent restrictions, is a necessity of trade. Cash down is simply impossible, except in a very limited kind of business. But there is a vast difference between a proper credit system and an improper one, and this difference is not only exhibited in a very striking manner in various kinds of business in New-York, in which short and long credits are given, but in the business of this City as compared with that of Philadelphia. The *Journal* of that city publishes an extract from a letter from a New-England manufacturing concern to their agent in Philadelphia, which says:

"We think you were very much mistaken in your estimates of most of your concerns, and, on the whole, we think it very discreditable to the jobbing trade of your city to make such a show as most of your superadded houses do. *So far, we have not lost as much in the whole United States as in your city alone.*"

The truth of this statement is not denied, and the cause of it is attributed to the recklessness of the Philadelphia houses in selling on ruinously long credits, for the purpose of inducing customers from the West to purchase their goods there instead of coming to New-York. The consequences of such imprudence have been palpable enough; Philadelphia jobbers have sold an enormous quantity of merchandise, and they have made more disastrous failures than in any other of the great cities of the East; their banks were the first to suspend, and they will be the last to resume specie payments. The *Journal* states that the jobbing merchants have been in the habit of purchasing their goods at six and eight months, and selling them at nine and twelve. Such a system as this could not end otherwise than in disaster, and it is not at all strange that more bad debts should be contracted there than in any other part of the Union.

There have been meetings in this City of the hardware dealers, the booksellers and the wholesale druggists, to regulate their system of credits, but nothing has been done by any other class of our jobbers in relation to this matter. The experiences of the past six months have taught important lessons to all classes of traders, importers and manufacturers, which they will profit by, for a while at least, in their future transactions. The nominal terms of credit require no change; they have been established to conform to the exigencies of commercial transactions in this country, but it is their enforcement which is needed to save the community from the evils which have afflicted it the present year. With the opening of trade in 1858 there will be a new method of doing business inaugurated which will be better for the importer, jobber, retailer and consumer.

The President and the Pirates.

While the general tone of Mr. BUCHANAN'S first message breathes more of the "temperate passion" natural to his time of life, than of the decision appropriate to his high office, that one particular passage in which he deals with the escape of WILLIAM WALKER from New-Orleans, lacks neither force nor fire. The President denounces his projects with commendable energy, and exhibits so firm a determination to shut the stable door, as must excite in every patriotic breast a sincere regret that he could not have been on the spot in time to perform that operation before the horse had been fairly stolen. He describes the true nature of the Walker Expedition in the plainest terms, and stigmatizes, by implication, the legal functionaries of the Government at New-Orleans, as the accomplices of an unprincipled adventurer in his successful attempts to set at defiance the laws of the land, and to carry out an enterprise eminently calculated to damage both "the interests and the character of the United States." This portion of the Presidential prelection must have greatly comforted those representatives of the great Foreign Powers at Washington who had been worrying themselves with unpleasant recollections of the Ostend Conference, as it certainly has received the cordial approval of all the respectable and loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN may therefore count with confidence upon the sincere sympathy of the public in the distress and uncertainty of mind to which he is now exposed, by the news which has been brought by the *Empire City* at New-Orleans from Havana with the California and Aspinwall mails. For the same fatality which paralyzed the agents of the Presidential will in Louisiana, has pursued the righteous purposes of our excellent Chief Magistrate into the Gulf of Mexico. "Months ago," says the President, "the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District-Attorneys, which were also directed by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to the appropriate military and naval officers, requiring them to be vigilant and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818." The Marshals and District-Attorneys allowed the object of all these administrative attentions to slip away between their fingers with a steamer full of arms and munitions of war. For some time it has been uncertain what had become of him, and not a few people had begun to avow the hope that the waves of the Mexican Gulf might have done the work which the American Government had so signally failed in doing. But WILLIAM WALKER was not born to meet a watery grave. Destiny reserves for him a more conspicuous fate, and in the meanwhile proposes to make of him an instrument for depriving Mr. BUCHANAN of his natural rest, and of all confidence in the agents of his authority. After cruising about for twelve days off the east of Central America, in the steamer *Fashion*, and failing to land at one or two points, which he made, WALKER, on the 25th November, steamed directly into the harbor of Punta Arenas, and *passing under the stern of the United States ship Saratoga*, landed himself once more upon the shores of Nicaragua. Not the slightest attempt, the telegraph tells us, was made to prevent the landing of the expedition, and nobody even "guessed" that WALKER was WALKER.

So much for the sagacity of American naval officers, and for the vitality of the instructions issued by the "Secretaries of War and the Navy."

Urgently occupied as he at present is in attempting to console Mr. FERNANDO WOOD for the contumacious treatment inflicted upon him by the citizens of New-York, and in hewing to pieces that famous "Cincinnati Platform" upon which he was raised to power, Mr. BUCHANAN may fail perhaps to feel the full force of this calamity which has overtaken his Government so suddenly, and of course so unexpectedly. But when he shall realize the severity of the blow, he may be sure, as we have said, that the people of the United States suffer with him. The spectacle of an Executive defeated at every point by the most insignificant of lawless vagabonds, and impotent in every circumstance to secure obedience to its orders, has not been made sweet to us by use. Four years of President PIERCE have not dulled our national sensibilities on this subject, and believing Mr. BUCHANAN, as of course we must, to be merely the victim of some inscrutable, unhappy law which accumulates disappointment and disaster about his way, we read the story of WALKER'S second Negira more in sorrow than in wrath.

Fortunately, however, for Mr. BUCHANAN'S peace of mind, and for the honor of the country, there is still some work to be done towards the vindication of our insulted laws. The same telegram which brings us news of the landing of WALKER, announces the intended departure of more "emigrants" for Nicaragua from some port on the Gulf. Why should not the President appoint that great unemployed, FERNANDO WOOD, to special service on the police of the nation, and send him southward to display his "executive capacity" in the capture of those "pirates of the Gulf?" Where Marshals and District-Attorneys, Captains of marines and naval Lieutenants all alike fail, a Mayor might still succeed, and not only build himself a decent name, but redeem the national authority from the otherwise irremediable contempt into which it is fast falling.

A VERY SERIOUS JOKE.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says, "The inevitable joke about establishing a branch Mint in Manhattan City has been perpetrated by Hon. Mr. MACLAY." This may be a joke, but the Philadelphian have never been able to see the fun of it. The bare mention of establishing a Branch Mint in this City to save the commercial community the cost and delay of sending all our silver and gold to Philadelphia to be coined, throws our neighbors into spasms which are anything but amusing. The *Bulletin* says, "Owing to the immense amount of paper money there (New-York) no necessity exists for the multiplication of coin large or small." Seeing that our banks resume speecie payments to-day, and that the city which can boast of a Mint does not, this may be considered a tolerably good joke.

The Central Park and the Aldermanic Inquiry.

The second great Aldermanic investigation into the doings of the Central Park Commission came off on Saturday. They had "papers, books and persons" before them, and went through the whole proceeding *en règle*. The first of these inquiries arose out of the refusal of the Board to make a member of the Common Council their pay-desk clerk. The disappointed candidate for office, finding they would not take him into employment upon his own recommendation, determined, at least, to make an uproar, and accordingly moved for a Committee, "armed with full power," &c. Before this lawful tribunal the Commissioners declined to appear, but Mr. VIELE, the Engineer, did appear, and demolished, in a few words, the whole theory of fraud and corruption, built up by the ambitious and disappointed aspirant.

No one who knew the ravenous eyes with which New-York Aldermen look upon any portion of the public funds which does not pass through their own pure hands, ever supposed they would let the matter rest here. The elections speedily supervened to create another difficulty. There was not a candidate for election or reëlection in any one of the Wards, and their name was legion, who did not determine to get himself returned by means of the Central Park. Places on the Park were promised by the thousand to the voters during the canvass, by men who had no more means of fulfilling their promises, and no more claim on the Commissioners, than the captain of the "Atlantic Blues." Aldermen, both in *prose* and in *verse*, distributed recommendations for employment by the hundred to any dupes who were prepared to vote for them. Alderman MCSPEDON, in particular, got some hundreds of printed forms ready, and dispensed them with a lavish hand, calling upon the Superintendent to give the bearers work at sight. His associates did not perform this operation so systematically, but they did it quite as industriously. It is hardly necessary to say that in the vast majority of cases, these recipients of Aldermanic bounty were "scurvy politicians," who had never done an honest day's work in their lives, and whose idea of employment in the public service was ample remuneration for unintermitted "loafing." To have employed one-third of them would have been no less a fraud upon the City than an injustice to the really industrious and suffering poor. Of the bushels of letters received by the Commissioners from the City Fathers, a very small minority was accordingly attended to, and the appointments that were made, were made, as far as possible, upon other grounds than the amount of service rendered by the applicants at the polls on election day.

The natural result of this is, that the Aldermen are suffering, no doubt, under the vituperation of their disappointed adherents, and have again vented their rage in a "Committee of Inquiry," founded upon "a report" that the Park workmen were receiving less than the current rate of wages, and that the Commissioners were pocketing the difference. A report of the examination will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that our municipal authorities have added another to the long list of follies by which their reign has been marked. Four facts were elicited:

First—That every pains has been taken to avoid making any appointments upon political grounds, and that the Superintendent personally cautioned the men before the election against supposing that their votes would in any way affect their position there.

Second—That so far from being underpaid, those who work by the day receive one dollar a day, and those who work by the piece nine cents per cubic foot for breaking stone, which is *more* than the usual price, and at which rate some men actually earn as much as two dollars a day.

Third—That the disbursements of the minutest items in the accounts has been surrounded by so many checks and forms, that fraud is almost impossible, and

Fourth—That though the Commissioners are allowed each $300 a year for carriage hire, not one of them has drawn a cent of it.

The Central Park is the first public work we have had in this City for many a day, in which an attempt has been made to conduct it honestly, and without reference to political considerations. Everything else we have is more or less dashed over with the slime of corruption. So far, in spite of the desperate efforts of the gang of knaves who rule us in the City Hall, the experiment has been remarkably successful. We call upon the public, as the next step in the great work of City reform, so well inaugurated by WOOD'S defeat, to strengthen the hands of the Commissioners and the Superintendent in their resistance to the schemes of the factious conspirators, who have so long plundered us.

A Naval Militia.

A proposition was made in England, not long since, to establish a volunteer naval system, having some resemblance to the county militia, so that, in case of necessity, the Queen might depend upon a sufficient body of trained seamen to man her ships. What the details of the plan were we have never seen.

But Commodore JONES, of our own naval service, has made a proposition of a similar character, in a communication to the *National Intelligencer*. The plan of the Commodore is not very clearly described, but his main proposition is to furnish naval equipments to a thousand privateers, or letters of marque, the cost of which the Commodore estimates would not exceed $2,000,000; and the result, he thinks, would be the creation of a naval militia which might bid defiance to all the navies of Europe."

The difficulty in the way of the execution of the Commodore's plan will be, we presume, that of finding any vessels which, in time of profound peace with all the world, would deem it desirable to hamper themselves with military equipments. They would take up a great deal of room which might be more profitably employed in carrying freight. There is no part of the world, just now, where arms are required on board of merchant ships, except in the Chinese seas, to keep off pirates. But there may possibly be some use for guns on board of our whalemen, if the Russian Government should carry out its threat about driving our ships out of the Russian waters in the North Pacific. In that case letters of marque may be very acceptable to our whalers, and a Dahlgren gun or two on board of a New-Bedford ship may become as necessary as harpoons.

The Missing Walker.

One of the two WALKERS has turned up:—but the other, the Governor of Kansas, is still *perdu*. The last that was seen of him he was entering a carriage for the purpose, as is supposed, of being driven to the boat. It is not known that he had anything more valuable about his person than the President's Message, as published in the TIMES of that morning;—so that it is not apprehended he has suffered any violence.

The suspicion, which seems to prevail at Washington, that he has started back suddenly to his post of duty, has caused great anxiety in the Presidential circle. It was hoped that he had abandoned Kansas, like his predecessors, and had thus saved the President the necessity of inventing any excuse for his removal. The fact of his going back to his official duties could hardly be considered, even by Mr. BUCHANAN, to be valid cause of removal, and to wait until he shall actually do something worthy of dismissal, does not comport with the Presidential programme.

We are inclined to suspect that the Executive will be relieved of his embarrassment by the discovery that Governor WALKER has not, after all, returned to Kansas. We think it much more likely that he has gone to Philadelphia, or some other rural retreat, where he may devote himself undisturbed to the preparation of a Reply to the President's Message upon Kansas affairs. This will probably be issued in the form of an Address to the American people, or delivered as a speech at a public dinner which may be offered as a compliment to the Governor by his Philadelphia friends.

We presume that, in this document, if he is actually engaged in preparing one, he will make some rather startling revelations of the wholesale and unqualified manner in which he was not only permitted, but instructed, by the President to pledge his personal honor and the faith of his Administration, that the Constitution framed at Lecompton should be submitted to the popular vote. We have no doubt of his ability to show that it was only after repeated solicitations, and by this distinct and reiterated assurance, that he was finally induced by the President to accept the office. We shall look also for full statistics of the condition of Kansas,—a complete history of the Lecompton Convention and its leaders,—an exposition of the McGee and Oxford County frauds,—some startling illustrations of the violent temper of the people, and of the difficulty with which the peace has been hitherto preserved, and thermometrical evidence of the fact that Kansas, having quite as rigorous a climate as New-England, can no more be made a Slave State than Vermont or Massachusetts; and we think it not at all unlikely that he will show, perhaps to the satisfaction of the President himself, that the direct tendency of the policy he is now pursuing is to establish, upon the borders of the Slave States, as zealous, fanatical and uncompromising an *Abolition* community as can be found within the Union.

All these are important and interesting topics; and we have no doubt GOV. WALKER can discuss them with great interest and ability. We should greatly prefer to wait for it, however, until after he had resumed his post of duty in Kansas, and done everything in his power to carry her people safely through the crisis upon which they are entering. It ought not to be dated East of Lecompton, nor issued until after the receipt of an autograph letter from President BUCHANAN, informing him that his services were no longer required.

WRITING HIMSELF DOWN A JUDGE.—Judge FINN, the "successor" of Judge OAKLEY, invites public attention to himself in a letter which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES. The Judge is not pleased with our remarks upon his rather remarkable proceedings, and he accordingly attempts to argue the public into the conviction that they were wholly unjust. He indulges in sundry facetious outbursts of judicial sarcasm upon the Press, and especially upon the TIMES, and waxes as humorous as the dignity of his position will permit, in his picture of the "constantly ignited and constantly exploding magazines" which are kept in the editorial offices of the daily newspapers. It is easy to see, however, that the Judge's hilarity is a little forced, and that he really is not half as much amused as he affects to be. A man of strong nerves may possibly pretend to laugh, when he sees the public laughing at him,—but the grin is too emphatic to be quite natural.

The Judge says that *the People* have elected him to be Judge OAKLEY'S successor; 93 out of 80,000 persons voted for him,—and although he does not conceal his wish that he had received a few more votes, still as this gives him a legal title to the seat he intends to keep it. We believe nobody ever doubted his purpose,—and we certainly have not questioned his legal right; we have treated the whole question as one of taste. A seat on the bench of the Superior Court, in our judgment, is not a thing to be compassed by thimble-rigging. A man capable of securing it by a petty trick, is not fit to occupy it. Judge FINN substantially admits this, but pleads the statute of limitations. The objection that he is "not a gentleman" comes "too late;" it ought to have been raised during the canvass. Probably it would have been, if anybody had known that he was running.

The Judge insists that "in the eye of the *law*" he is the peer of his "associates." The qualification is judicious; but the eye of the law sometimes *squints*. Besides, it makes some difference whether these "associates" are such voluntarily,—or whether the Judge forces himself upon them.

Judge FINN insists that until he shows himself guilty of some "great stupidity" he is entitled to his seat; and that the plea of incompetency cannot yet be raised, inasmuch as no materials exist for the formation of a judgment. That plea may have been good before it was made,—but scarcely afterwards. If the public will read his letter, they will be entitled to demand his withdrawal upon his own showing.

The Judge thinks other people should be careful how they object to his course. Perhaps they know not how soon they may find themselves in the same predicament. The warning is unnecessary. The Judge's example will not be imitated. Whenever any limb of the law shall turn up with so little character that he can afford to risk it in such an adventure, he will at least strike out some new style of filching a month's salary from the public treasury.

Judge FINN, we understand, is a member of one of the up-town Know-Nothing lodges. Each of the three political parties abstained from nominating any candidate for this short vacancy, partly from a fear that the indorsement of the ballots might lead to some confusion. Taking advantage of this abstention, Judge FINN induced the members of his lodge to give him their votes:—and this secured him a plurality. We have no doubt that he is legally entitled to his seat, and that, after a long law suit, he will recover his salary. But we do not think his judicial career likely to be very brilliant or to give him a very enviable celebrity.

VOTING BY GASLIGHT.—The good people of Boston will to-day follow the example of New-York, and choose a Mayor with sole reference to the man, and a disregard of party obligations. The two candidates are both good men, and both were Whigs, but one is a Republican and the other is called a Conservative. Mr. HALL, the Republican, is Cashier of a bank, and Mr. LINCOLN, the other candidate, is a merchant. They were nominated by the people at large, and are both "solid men," so that it will not much matter which may be elected. The people will be sure of a good Mayor.

The novelty of this election is, that it is to be partly by gaslight. The polls are to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, some two hours and a half after dark. This nocturnal voting may do in a small and quiet town like Boston, but in New-York it would be a fearful experiment. Glass ballot-boxes would be a poor security against frauds, and the "travelers" would do a tremendous business in going from poll to poll. Two hours of voting by gaslight would have insured Mayor WOOD'S reëlection. If Boston should escape without a row it will probably be because nobody cares which side wins.

A BEFOGGED EDITOR.—A curious bit of newspaper history is developed by a recent *naïve* confession of an English Editor, who, finding no party to smile upon him, retires in disgust from active life. Twenty-five years ago, the Hertfordshire *County Press* was established, in the Tory interest. Fortune, however, declared against it from the start, and as a commercial speculation it has always failed to pay. Four successive proprietors tried their hands at it, and successively retired. In 1851, the proprietor of the *Hertford Mercury* purchased the concern, preserved the original name, but turned it into a neutral paper. Neutrality failed as signally as toryism. Then the *County Press* became Liberal. A year of this last experiment sunk the establishment still deeper in the mire, and last month the Editor made his farewell bow, withdrew the light of his countenance, and shut up shop. His narrative of the calamities of a quarter of a century is candid, funny, and instructive.

THE SLAVER THAT WAS SEIZED AND LET GO.—Advices from the west coast of Africa to the 10th of October mention with much minuteness the seizure by the United States frigate *Cumberland*, on the 3d of October, of the schooner *Cortes*, of New-York, as a suspected slaver. The *Cortes* was lying at anchor off the river Cammi, with her cargo broken up, and in sight of a slave barracoon. After a thorough overhauling of her papers she was released, being declared a legitimate trader. The schooner *Cortes* belongs to MUMFORD BROTHERS, in Pearl-street, in this City, who are known as extensive importers of crockery. The vessel was purchased by them for the India rubber trade, and has been for several years engaged in a legitimate trade with the coast of Africa. It is denied that she has been connected with the Slave-trade, or that she is now so engaged. The trade is almost wholly confined, at present, to the Congo River. French agents are purchasing slaves there in large numbers at $30 per head. They are, also, purchasing slaves at Whydah at $60 per head, and are engaged in a fierce competition with the agents of Spanish houses, who are paying $80 per head for negroes to ship to Cuba. The slaves obtained from Whydah are said to be worth twice as much as the Congo negroes, being of an athletic, war-like race, and capable of much more endurance than Congos, and they, also, bring a correspondingly higher price in Cuba; but those who are acquainted with the trade affirm that the Spaniards will find it a poor speculation.

Three or four steamers of light draft and properly armed, it is said, would terminate the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa in less than a month. The English Government have one or two steamers on the coast, but they are so slow that a fast Yankee schooner will run around them. A feat of this kind was actually performed by the brig *Harriet*, of New-York, not over a year ago.

CITY TAXES.—Since the first of the month, and the addition of one per cent. to unpaid tax bills, the receipts for taxes have fallen off considerably from the amounts received towards the close of last month. It will be seen, however, that for the closing days they have gradually augmented, as after to-day another additional one per cent. will be added.

The following are the receipts for each day since the first of the month:

Dec. 1	$21,219 56	Dec. 8	$20,454 55
Dec. 2	11,412 92	Dec. 9	17,675 57
Dec. 3	14,658 47	Dec. 10	31,423 64
Dec. 4	10,900 31	Dec. 11	44,788 31
Dec. 5	10,312 49	Dec. 12	55,451 77
Dec. 7	10,131 51		

The total receipts thus far are some $6,500,000, which is a million less than the amount paid in at this time last year. For the remainder of this month, after the 14th, two per cent. will be added on all unpaid taxes. On all bills remaining unpaid after the 1st of January twelve per cent. will be charged, reckoning from the 7th of September, the time when the tax books were opened.

☞ Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, having finished his series of lectures, reads to-night at Mozart Hall an original Romance in rhyme called "The Picture on the Wall." We presume that in this style of composition he will be even more at home than in his lectures, and that the entertainment will be still more attractive.

☞ Dr. WATERBURY commences a series of lectures this evening at the Metropolitan Academy in Sixth-avenue upon Natural History. The course has been very highly commended by many scientific and professional men.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy named R. M. GASKINS, aged 8 years, was this afternoon found in the slip at Pier 12, N. R. He was the son of W. H. GASKINS, of Baltimore, and accidentally fell off the above pier on Friday last.

The Accident on Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of the 11th inst. contains a statement concerning the shooting case on Staten Island, which is substantially wrong, from beginning to end.

First—No boy was killed on Thanksgiving Day at Port Richmond, to my knowledge. One was wounded on that day by a neighboring boy while shooting in my yard or garden together with my boy, but is now quite recovered. I saw him to-day about the house, but he does not yet go out of doors.

Second—I was not in the yard at the time the boy was injured, and had not been for more than one hour previous. I did, however, shoot twice at the target in the presence of the boys, on that morning.

Third—The writer of that statement says: "Only a board fence intervened between the target and a public thoroughfare." There were three fences (one board fence and two picket fences) between the target and the road. And the distance from where the boys were firing to the public thoroughfare is more than 120 yards, and there was no evidence that any shot reached the road. The boy injured was in one of the fields between where the boys were firing and the road, at the time he was injured. The boys were not shooting with a rifle nor musket, but with a boys' small fowling-piece.

Fourth—He says we "denied the jurisdiction of the Justice." This is not correct. No question of the kind was raised. I expressly instructed Mr. CLARK (my counsel) not to object to the introduction of any testimony, however irrelevant, that could possibly throw light upon the subject. And Mr. CLARK stated to the Court that such were his instructions.

Fifth—He says "The Justice threatened to commit me for contempt," &c., &c. This is all news to me. I never had the least intimation of it before I read it in the article above referred to.

Sixth—He says I proposed a compromise, and "paid $150 and the doctor's bill." *I* did not propose a compromise; but at the suggestion of Mr. DAVOR, the father of some boys who were present at the firing, a compromise was effected; but no such amount as mentioned in the foregoing statement was given. I did not pay it because I believed there was any legal liability resting upon me, but because I sympathised with the lad and his mother, and do most deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence; and I believe the same sentiments actuated Mr. DAVOR. I have stated the facts as briefly as possible. Comments are unnecessary. I leave the author of that article to himself. I have not the heart to wish him or any man in worse company. I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS CHILDS, Jr.,

PORT RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

Gov. MOREHEAD'S biennial Message to the Legislature of Kentucky, sets forth the unredeemed public debt of the State at $55,742 44. The expenditures in 1855 were $10,174 82, and in 1856 $812,555. Receipts in 1855, $10,378 10—balance in treasury in 1856, $20,256. Receipts in 1856, $831,654—balance in treasury, Oct. 10, 1857, $19,099. The financial troubles have operated in some measure upon the affairs of the State, but the clond is passing away. The Governor does not like the local bank system, but endures it as a necessary evil. He says the usury laws are a dead letter, and suggests whether a well guarded law, legalizing conventional interest, would not exert a salutary influence in bringing out the dormant capital of the State, and in relieving, to some extent, the present stringency in moneyed affairs.

The Common Schools are prospering. A large portion of the Message is given to arguments in favor of them. The prevalent Kentucky custom of betting on elections meets with severe reprobation, and a law to render betting a disqualification for voting is hinted at, as a remedy. A change in the naturalization laws is also recommended, on which point the Governor says:

The ignorant foreigner who comes among us without being able to speak a word of our language, who has never read our Constitution, and can have no idea of our complex form of Government, is unfit to be trusted, within the short probationary period fixed by law, with the sacred privileges of the ballot which is to exercise a controlling influence over the destiny of a free people. I know that there are intelligent, virtuous and patriotic foreigners among our naturalized citizens who reverence the law, and are sincerely attached to our form of Government. But when it is recollected that it has never been proposed to interfere in any manner with existing rights; that those now entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise, by the very fact of having it bestowed upon them, have become American citizens, fully and indefeasibly entitled to whatever the Constitution and laws have conferred upon them, not only our interest but theirs also demands the adoption of a policy which is to affect the incoming race only, and which is believed to be necessary to preserve, in their purity, the institutions of our country.

In regard to the Slavery question, Governor MOREHEAD is quite mild-spoken:

"I deeply regret the agitation of this distracting question, and trust that the day is not far distant when it will no longer mingle as an element in party conflicts. Its continued agitation is calculated to weaken if not to sever the ties by which we are bound together under a common government. The warning voice of the Father of his country seems to be unheeded, and all the lessons of history forgotten. There is no real diversity of interests between the different sections of our widely extended country, and situated as we are in Kentucky, between the North and South, our interests are indissolubly bound up in the destiny of each. It is our habit to cultivate a feeling of kindness for every section: but as a sovereign State, with one heart and one impulse, we claim an equality with every other member of the confederacy. We ask in the spirit of patriotism that this mischievous agitation, so vitally affecting our interests as a border State, shall cease forever. If there be an honest difference of opinion as to the construction of our organic law, let it be decided by the supreme arbiter which that law has itself ordained.

The Territory of Dakota—Its Population and Resources.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

It seems highly probable that at the coming session of Congress, a Territory will be organized west of this State of Minnesota, comprising the large extent of territory cut off from the State, by the act of Congress authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State Constitution, but over which the authority of the Territorial Government of Minnesota extended. This comprises the area lying between the western boundary of the State of Minnesota and the Missouri and White Earth Rivers; which streams form the eastern boundary of Nebraska. Many of the residents of Dakota—men who have been prominent in taking measures to secure a territorial organization—urge boundaries differing from the above.

As to the present population of Dakota, supposing it to consist of the residue of Minnesota Territory, no very definite information can be procured. It is estimated at four thousand—giving fifteen hundred to the Red River region and the remainder to the country, open to settlement, contiguous to the Big Sioux. On the Big Sioux, there are several thriving settlements, the principal one being at the Falls—Sioux Falls City is the name it boasts. Here there are about thirty houses, a steam saw mill, and several stone buildings. We saw a letter from this place the other day, which stated that such was the demand for lumber that the mill was running night and day, and that settlers were hauling their logs to the mill, and readily paying $20 per 1,000 feet for sawing. At Eminija, a few miles below the Falls, and the head of steamboat navigation on the Big Sioux, there are several houses. At Flandrau, also on the Sioux, and forty miles above the Falls, there are a few houses. At Medary, sixty miles from the Falls by the tortuous course of the river, there is a thriving settlement, boasting upwards of twenty houses, and probably as many families.

Settlements have been made by claim-seekers at different points on the Eminija and Rock Rivers, both of which streams empty into the Big Sioux. At various points on the valley of the Sioux, claims have been made. The character of the soil in this valley is represented as peculiarly adapted to agriculture; the entire valley is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, and will sustain a dense population.

The only ceded land lying within Dakota Territory is that situated east of the Big Sioux and west of the Minnesota. This strip will probably average twenty-five miles in width, and is about one hundred and sixty miles in length. This is the only land open to settlement, until a treaty is made for the cession of the territory lying between the Big Sioux and Missouri, now mostly occupied and claimed by the Yankton Sioux. It is probable that such a treaty will be formed the ensuing year, as the Indians are willing, and the Government, as experience has demonstrated, seldom hesitate to deal in real estate. The title to the Red River County is in dispute. It is claimed by the half-breeds who occupy it, and when the time arrives for the Government to treat for it, their title will probably be recognized.

The great drawback to the prosperity of Dekotah is the scarcity of timber. Except in the valleys of the rivers and on the borders of some of the large lakes no timber can be found, and even where it does exist it is found in quantities sufficient merely to meet the wants of settlers in the immediate locality. On the Big Sioux, on the James River, and on the banks of smaller streams emptying into those rivers, and into the Missouri and Red Rivers, timber is found amply sufficient to meet the wants of those who may settle on these streams; but not in sufficient quantity to afford a supply to settlers on the prairies. It seems to us that for many years, at least until a system of speedy communication in the Territory, either by land or water, is perfected, the settlements in Dakotah will be confined almost exclusively to the valleys of the rivers.

Dakota is not destitute, as many suppose, of navigable streams. The Missouri is navigable far beyond the point where it ceases to form the western boundary of the Territory. The Big Sioux is navigable for one hundred miles, and James River nearly three hundred. The Red River is navigable from the mouth of the Sheyenne to Lake Winnipeg, in British America. There are other streams which empty into the Missouri, north of the mouth of James River, which are said to be navigable for a short distance.

There is a portion of Dakota, situated principally, we believe, on the high table lands between the Jamas and Missouri Rivers, which abounds in salt springs and lakes. We conversed with a gentleman yesterday, who visited the largest of these salt lakes as early as 1837, and at different periods since that time. The lake in question is situated near the head waters of Salt River, a saline stream emptying into the Sheyenne. He describes it as four or five miles in circumference, with a few inches of water in it, lying upon a bed of crystalized salt. The bed o salt, he found on examination to be et least three feet deep. An energetic attempt will be mede at the coming session, to secure the organization of the Territory, and we are pleased to hear, with cheering prospects of success. At the recent election held for Congressional Delegate, six hundred votes were polled in the Territory, of which number A. G. FULLER, Esq., received over five hundred. He will proceed to Washington early in the session.

SUICIDE WITH MORPHINE.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest Saturday morning at Greene's Temperance Hotel, No. 124 Chambers-street, on the body of a young man named JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, who committed suicide by taking morphine. Mr. GARNER deposed that deceased came to his place on the 3d of December and engaged a room. He was last seen on Thursday, when he went to his room. Seeing nothing more of him, Mr. GARNER, on Friday night, caused his room to be opened, when NEEDHAM was found dead. A strong smell of chloroform pervaded the apartment, and the body had already begun to decompoee. Deceased was lying on his face, in bed. Mr. ENWARD B. DUNN testified that he recognized the deceased as JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, a resident of Buffalo, who probably came to this City in search of employment. Papers were found in the room, one of them addressed to witness, indicating his resolution to die by his own hand, but assigning no reason for the act. He commended his children to the care of witness, exhorting him to bring them up right. A will was also found, bequeathing his property to his children, and providing for the payment of his funeral expenses. Deceased was a traveling agent, and by no means in destitute circumstances.

Dr. FINNELL testified that the deceased had taken morphine, whereupon the Jury found that he committed suicide by taking that drug. The deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Buffalo, where his family reside.

SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—There were on Friday in this Port—27 steamers, 170 ships, 99 barks, 104 brigs, and 282 schooners. Total, 682.

Of these there are

Up for Foreign Ports—130; of which 21 are regular packets.

Up for distant Ports in the United States—60; 32 being regular packets.

Clearances, Thursday—5 ships; 2 barks; 2 brigs; 1 schooner. Total, 11.

FROM TURKS ISLAND.—Captain WINDSOR, of the British brig *Margaret*, arrived on Sunday from Grand Key, reports a great scarcity of provisions at that place, and that a number of the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

Asylums for Idiots.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Wednesday last an interesting meeting was held in this city by the representatives of the following institutions: "The Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth," at Boston. "The Massachusetts Private Institution for Idiotic, Imbecile and Backward Children," at Barre, Mass. "The New-York Asylum for Idiots," at Syracuse. "The Ohio Asylum for Idiots," at Columbus. The Pennsylvania Institution at Germantown. The object of the meeting was to organize an Association for the purpose of bringing the subject of Idiocy before the people, discussing questions of interest and maturing methods of treatment relative to this unfortunate class.

As the result of these discussions, which were purely practical, certain principles were adopted, which the intelligent reader will readily appreciate.

1. Idiots may be made producers of at least as much as they consume.

2. To reach such a point, they must be placed, at a suitable age, under judicious medical management, in an Institution adapted to their peculiar condition.

3. Physical training is the basis of mental development and culture.

4. The results of training in Institutions for imbeciles in this country and Europe, prove that, considering the starting point of idiots compared with other classes of unfortunates, the success of these Institutions is at least equal in good results with others.

5. It is the duty of legislatures to provide means for the erection and endowment of Institutions for this purpose, as it is their duty to provide Common Schools for the poor, Houses of Refuge for the depraved youth, Prisons for malefactors, Hospitals for the insane, Asylums for the blind, deaf mutes, &c.

The formation of this Association is regarded by its friends as an evidence of progress in the right direction, and the best results are anticipated from its labor.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held in New-York City.

Personal.

Some interesting marriages are talked of in European theatrical circles. Mlle. Borghese leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux. Mlle. Sophia Dulcken is about to marry Prince Radizvil, the richest land-owner in Poland. Gueymard and Lauters have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in its service.

The contemplated marriage of Lola Montez, Countese of Landsfeldt, has been announced. The bridegroom, it is stated, is the Prince Solkowski. He has been residing for several years in the northern part of New-York, on a farm which he purchased. He is about forty years of age. It is stated that, when married, he will return at once to Austria.

Col. Fremont was in Salem last week, the guest of Hon. C. W. Upham. He visited some of the public institutions. A large crowd followed him to the dépôt, cheering him as he took his place in the cars.

The case of John Flinn *vs.* the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, terminated at New-Castle, Del., with a verdict in favor of Mr. F. for $13,000.

An exciting game of billiards—2,300 points, for $2,500 a side—has commenced in New-Orleans, the parties being the "Algiers Bull" and the "Bayou Lafourche Mule."

ALLEGED DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR BY THE AUTHORITIES OF GLASGOW.—The following statement was made here by JOHN CLARKE and HENRY MCDONNELL, who were shipmates of JAMES DOYLE from this port to Glasgow, Scotland:

"JAMES DOYLE is a native of this country, and resided in New-York for a period of eighteen months immediately preceding his shipping in the ship *Caroline*, as seaman, on the 14th of last September. The *Caroline* was bound for Glasgow, and eight days after her arrival in that port DOYLE proceeded to a public house in which the rendevous is held for shipping sailors for the British navy. DOYLE went in for the purpose of having something to drink, and meeting with some of his acquaintances. Having called for some whisky, the proprietor of the house informed him that he must pay for it before he should put it to his lips, and, to make his words more emphatic added an oath to the insulting observation. Upon DOYLE'S resenting the insult, some sharp words followed, and the matter passed off for the time. A few evenings afterwards DOYLE went ashore again, and was this time arrested by the police on a charge made by the landlord to the effect that he was a deserter from the British Navy, and that he fully identified him as a sailor whom he knew to have been in the navy some twelve months before. DOYLE was forthwith whirled away by the police to prison, where he was kept for some days, and then placed on board the receiving ship at Greenock—the principal naval station for the English fleet on the Scottish coast. The last thet his companions were able to learn of him was, that he expected to be sent to London in order to be tried for desertion, although, to the personal knowledge of the other two seamen, whose names we have mentioned, he is entirely innocent of the charge, having actually boarded in this City at the period. It is alleged he was in the service of the British Government. CLARKE and MCDONNELL, being the only friends he had near him, represented the case to the American Consul at Glasgow, and also to Captain LUTHER, commander of the *Caroline*, but both of these gentlemen took little notice of the matter, each stating that he could do nothing towards effecting DOYLE'S release. Thus the matter stood when they left Glasgow."

ACCIDENT FROM ROCK BLASTING.—PIERCE BARRACK (foreman of Mr. RUTTER, coutractor for grading Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue) and JOAN SEAY, a laborer, were seriously injured on Saturday afternoon, by stones thrown from a blast. BARRACK was struck on the back by a heavy piece of rock, and SEAY on the leg.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—MORRIS GRIFFIN, residing at No. No. 19 First-street, was run over at 4 A. M, yesterday, by Engine No. 4, while going to a fire in the Bowery, and had both his legs fractured. GRIFFIN was not a member of the Company, but had had hold of the rope, when he accidentally fell and was run over. He was taken to the Hospital.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THE STYLE OF THE SET."
[Meaning thereby the "set" of fashionables who set themselves up as the perfection of fascination.]
BY JULIA DARBY BERNHARDT.

There are "lions" of all sorts in town—
Poetical, social, political—
The "Bable" lays claim to the crown,
Though his claim is, at least, hypothetical.

Gold tried in the furnace we see,
But Furniss was tried and proves "brassy;"
And the "Woodman" who spared such a "tree,"
Was verdant—decidedly grassy!

Such wrongs call for sndden redress,
And such "Babies," instead of spoon-feeding,
Should be given "leaden pills through a tube,"
To teach them the art of good-breeding.

Bnt if husbands such "lions" would avoid,
And be always admired and delightful,
Their sweet cara sposas ne'er cloyed,
And always devated as rightful—

Let them hie to the SMITHS, where they'll get
Such clothes as to all bid defiance,
And attired in "the style of the set,"
To the fair they themselves will be "lions!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The anbscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. BNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED

MCLEOD—IRVING.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, S. B. WYLIE MCLEOD, M. D., to Miss SARAH B. IRVING, all of this City.

DIED.

BATES.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. MARGARET BATES, aged 62 years.

Friends of the family, and of her sons, William S. and Robert J., also of her son in-law, Thomas H. Cuthell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 8th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOSS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Mrs. CATHERINE H., wife of Rev. Archabald C. Foss, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Piesasntville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

DOWNING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, ISAAC DOWNING, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Vinton, No. 212 East 11th-st., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 11, Mrs. ANNETTE P. YOUNG, widow of the late Hiram Young, aged 37 years.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 East Broadway.

VANDERVERE.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, GEO. VANDERVERE, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends also those of his father in-law, Thomas Valentine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 83 4th st., Williamsburg. The funeral service will be performed at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 A. M. and return at 3 P. M.

WICKERS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 12, ELIZABETH WELLING, infant daughter of Henry J. and Mary L. Mabbett.

DOREMUS.—At his late residence, near Jamaica, L. I., suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 12, JOSIAH DOREMUS, aged 55 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, David Doremus, at Newark, N. J., to morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Newark, N. J.

WICKERS.—At Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of James C. and Maria P. Wickers, aged 3 years and 1 month.

VAN DORSN.—At Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, Dec. 7, of apoplexy, Dr. J. LIVINGSTONE VAN DORSN, of New-York City.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—CRYATT'S Prizmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Goodwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufactnrers' stock at retail, until Jan. 1, at 50 per cent. less than cost.
CHARLES LUMM, No. 313 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE!!!
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS!
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their Stock, at a still further reduction at retail,
FOR CASH!
FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents, reduced from $1.
SILK ROBES, at $12, reduced from $18.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, redneed from $45.
The loss on this lot of Goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Qnille, equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome,
Greatly Redneed in Price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maise SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for Wedding and Evening Parties.
In this Department our Stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES and LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HKDFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Clearing ont the entire stock in stores Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st.
Continuation of the great Bankrupt Sale at the following prices:
Cases White Muslin 4 cents, value for 6 cents.
Cases Plaid Calicoes 4 cents, value for 10 cents.
Cases Mohair De Beige 6¼ cents, value for 10 cents.
Cases Satin Stripe De Laine 12 cents, value for 25 cents.
Cases English Calicoes 6¼ cents, fast colors.
Cases Merrimac Prints 8 cents, 12½ cent goods.
Cases Ducal Plaids 12½ cents, valne for 25 cents.
Cases Double-width Plaids 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Printed De Laines 12½ cents, a bargain.
50 Pieces English De Laines 6¼ cents, cheap.
Cases Single-width Paramatta 10 cents, worth 12½ cents.
Cases Double-width Paramatta 12½ cents, worth 2s.
Cases Yard-wide Silk and Wool Poplins 18¾ cents, half-price.
300 Ducal Robes, New Style, $1 50, cheap at $3.
150 Challie Robes, Silk and Wool, $4 50, worth $10,
20 cases Domestic Muslin, great bargains.
5 bales Canton Flannel 9 cents, worth 12½ cents.
8 bales Saxony Flannel 12½ cents.
7 bales All-wool White Flannel 25 cents.
10 bales Plain and Twilled Red Flannel 25 cents, cheap.
The above will be fonnd as represented, and not over 50 cents on the dollar. Call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 Doors above Monroe-st.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect the said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS,
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every desoription,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold ont by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL,
By order of the Administrator.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the public
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable capes.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable muffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cuffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cardinals.
Ladies' rich mink capes, muffs and cuffs.
Gentlemen's fur capes and gloves.
Also, reversible Otter and Astracan lambs' wool overcoats, of superior quality,
Gentlemen's cuffs and collars,
Sleigh robes, Bear skins and
Lap robes, Wolf skins.
All at prices
Far below manufacturers' cost prices.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at.....$35
Extra sets of Mink at.....$30
Extra large Mink Capes at.....$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at.....$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

REDUCTION—REDUCTION—REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Will offer this morning,
And balance of the week,
The most astounding bargains, viz.:
100 rich Quille Silk Robes, $22—redneed from $40.
100 rich black Flounced Robes, $15 and $18—reduced from $26 and $30.
Also, elegant Velvet Qnille Silk Robes, $35—reduced from $70.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No, 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
FOR PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought for CASH, at ruinously low prices, the following goods, which they can sell cheaper than ever:
Embroidered Collars and Sets, of the finest work and newest styles, at half price.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. do.
De Laines and Prints, an immense stock.
Merinos, Wool Plaids and Silks, all very much below cost of Importation.
No. 305 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gent's White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per doz.
1,500 Gent's White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.
200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs $2 each, worth $3 50.
800 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 37½c. to 62c. each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SALE, AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 donble cambric collars, 25c. each.
1,500 embroidered jaconet do. at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 fine French tambour do. at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our lace sets and collars at a reduction of 50 per cent. during the holiday season.

RICH FANCY GOODS.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 427 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising a much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand
A choice selection of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks,
Which they will offer at the lowest prices
Of any other establishment in the City.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 313 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire Stock
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On Monday, Dec. 14.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

303 CANAL-STREET.
RICH VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS
SELLING OFF
At a great sacrifice, in order to close out the stock
BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
The subscriber is now offering his large stock of elegant cloaks at a great redncton.
Presenting a good opportunity to those desirous of purchasing
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
At prices in accordance with the times.
Rich embroidered and plain velvet French cloaks,
At one-half their actual cost.
Elegant beaver circulars and Raglans,
From $10 to $15.
Extra rich, with crochet fringe,
From $18 to $25.
Misses' and children's cloaks and talmas,
From $4 to $8.
A very handsome assortment of
OPERA CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WINTER SHAWLS AND SILKS!
An immense assortment of Fashionable Shawls and Rich Paris Silks,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
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Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Towelings, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Drillings, Canton Flannels, and domestics of every description.
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN NEW-YORK,
At prices 25 per cent. below those usually charged.
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500 more just finished, of BLACK BEAVER,
ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE LOT
Of FINE BEAVER CIRCULARS, with Crochet fringe,
AT $15 EACH.
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Under-Garments, Opera Hoods, Gauntlets, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT and CHEAP!
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YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS.
10 cases received from Auction,
WARRANTED ALL WOOL!
Retailed at 2s. 6d. per yard.
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FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Paris De Laines, Poplins, Valencias, Wool Plaids, Coburgs, Lustres, French, English and American Prints, &c., &c.
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
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HEAVY BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
Every variety of
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUIL

Our Relations with Venezuela.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

The Aves Island case is just now occupying the attention of the Secretary of State, and it would seem that is a speck of war on the horizon, Venezuela-ward.

It will be remembered that some time in 1854 the Venezuelan Government, at the head of which was Señor PLANCO, drove Señor ---- by armed force from Aves, an Island owned and occupied by American citizens, and some three hundred miles from her coasts, some sixty Americans, peacefully engaged in gathering guano, under the flag of the United States and protection of our Government, and then sold the Island for a large sum to some speculators. Señor PLANCO soon after, "for his country's good," left for Paris, where he is now enjoying in placid retirement his large gratuity, one of the items of which, it is claimed, is a name, one of the items of which, it is claimed, is a part of the $200,000 he sold the Island for, and his successors in the government are left residuary legatees of various little responsibilities, among them that for the robbery in question, and which our Government has been urgently pressing these three years.

Believing that all diplomatic means had become exhausted, our Minister at Caracas returned last Summer, under his instruction to lay the case for further action before our Government. He was sent back in September, with most stringent documents, in which the old General grew quite bellicose, declaring, in very comprehensive language, that Brother Jonathan would not stand this trifling any longer; that our feeble sisters south of us were too much inclined to impose with their weakness upon their more stalwart brother; that he had concluded to take a stand for our future course with respect to these constant acts of outrage upon the person and property of our citizens, by those irresponsible institutions called Governments, for which ordinary means of obtaining justice seemed to be useless; that they must now learn that swift and sure retribution will follow any future acts of injustice to our citizens; that this case was a good one to commence upon, and Venezuela would please either walk up promptly and "settle," or take the consequences.

No answer having yet appeared, peremptory instructions have now been issued to be followed up, I mean, by a ship of war—giving Venezuela short notice to make amends, under penalty of a rupture, and other measures instead of dispatches. These, it is affirmed, will be reprisals, which, as a peaceful remedy against these weak but tricky half-breeds, who plunder us with impunity, knowing that they can put off our reclamations with diplomatic notes and promises to give them "consideration," beyond the contingency of their punishment in the premises—seems to be the only sure means of redress for the increasing outrages upon our people in those countries, and which it is high time were put a stop to.

GOLD IN ARKANSAS.—Judge DUNCAN, of Arkansas, writes to a friend in Georgia, in reference to the recent report of discoveries of gold: "One of the Eagle, who went out to the Rocky Mountains last Spring, and was gone about three months, with YOUNG CRONEIS and others, returned about the 1st of August with a specimen of the precious metal gathered from the surface of the earth, near the base of the mountains. I am informed that the prospecting they did was by no means perfect. There were so many wild Indians that they thought it best not to remain long at one place; but in their travels stopped a great many times and washed 'a panful or two,' and found some invariably where they washed, both from the surface away from the streams, as well as in the streams. I am told by those who have been to California, that the Rocky Mountain mines must be richer, from all appearance, than that ever was. The country is extensive, and, as far as it has been explored, has all the indications of a rich mining country—indeed a great deal more so than California; the soils, timber, slate, flint rock and quartz are in abundance."

DELEGATES FROM PROPOSED TERRITORIES.—We see no reason to anticipate that the House of Representatives will attempt to seat in the Hall either of the gentlemen applying to be recognized by that body as delegates from Territories for which Territorial Governments have not yet been instituted. The Territory of Dacotah, as it is called, by the by, embraces not a single acre of land on which a single white man is now legally residing, except such as either hold Government offices, or are mere residents at the will of the Government, under "permits" from the functionaries of the Indian Department. Or, in other words, it is all as yet Indian territory. The mere statement of this fact will show how preposterous the idea of admitting a delegate from it to a seat in the House really is.—*Washington Star.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—36,218 bbls. Flour, 86,916 bushels and 850 bags Wheat, 11,741 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels and 300 bags Oats, 95 bags Barley, 3,359 pkgs. Provisions, 1,112 bbls. Whisky, and 93 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $6. Pots, $6 25, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day: 1,566 bbls., including 843 bbls. Pearls, and 723 bbls. Pots.

BARK—70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron have been sold in Philadelphia during the week at $26 ℔ ton. Receipts and stocks light.

COAL—Foreign has been in better request. Liverpool Cannel, to arrive and here, at $10 25@$10 50; do. Orrel, at $8@$8 50, ℔ chaldron, on 4 months credit; and Picton at $5 50, cash, ℔ ton. No change has occurred in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Is more sought after by the trade,—and we have heard of sales of 1,200 pkgs. Java at 15½c.@16c.; 475 bags Rio at 9c.@10¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11½c.; and some Bahia at 9c. ℔ lb. The price obtained for the cargo of 6,000 bags Rio Coffee, sold on Thursday, to a speculator, was 9¼c. ℔ lb. We quote Java 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 9½c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¼c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.@8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is scarce and in slack request,—including good Middling Uplands at 11¼c. Gulf do. at 11½c. ℔ lb. There is hardly any middling Cotton available, here,—the small stock in market being composed chiefly of good middling qualities.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier, cheaper, and consequently, brisker. Sales 11,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 4 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 60
Superfine Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 900 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 85@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at old prices—$3 50@$4 25 for fine superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in good request, with free sales, including Layer at $2 25@$2 30; Bunch, at $2@$2 10 ℔ whole box; smaller packages at proportionate rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant, and closes languidly. Sales 31,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western, at $1 20; Red Western, part good, at $1 15; do. do. Club, at $1 02@$1 05; do. do. Spring, at 96½c.@99c.; and poor White Southern, at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 60c.@70c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, nominally, 78c.@80c. for prime old Yellow and White Southern ℔ bushel. Old Mixed Western is quoted at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bushels, including Northern at 75c.@76c., delivered; and Jersey at 74c. ℔ bushel. 3,200 bush. State Barley changed hands at from 70c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at our revised quotations, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River at 55c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 9, sales were made of 1,381 bales undressed American, (including 1,200 bales to a city spinner,) at prices ranging from $70@$85, and 8 bales dressed do. at $128 ℔ ton. The stocks reported in the warehouses of St. Louis, Dec. 1, were 8,200 bales, which have since been reduced by sales and shipments nearly 2,000 bales.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,800 Rio Grande at 19c.; 1,100 Orinoco at 17c.; 600 Sandwich Islands at 12½c., all on 6 months' credit, 650 Chagres at private bargain; 200 dry salted Maracaibo at 10½c., and 400 dry Southern at 10c., rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands to-day 365,695, against 5,574 same date last year, and 31,254 same time in 1855. Mr. HIDE, broker, says:

"The receipts for the week have been light, both from foreign and coastwise ports, and, with an active demand from the trade, the stock has slightly diminished. Prices still tend downward, and a further decline of 2c. ℔ lb. has been submitted to, as will be seen by the annexed sales. The trade are very cautious about operating to any extent, even at the present decline, and a large quantity, if forced on the market, could not be sold unless at a considerable reduction from current rates. Tanners manifest no disposition to purchase, except for their pressing wants, and while the market is in this state, with our extremely large stock, we cannot expect a very animated demand. Should our receipts fall off, as they probably will during the early part of the coming year, we may expect a more animated market and steadier prices. Receipts have been 6,569 from foreign ports, as follows: 5,000 Barcelona, per *Volant* and *W. A. Graham*; 1,238 Cavarilla, per *Emma*; 831 Central America, per *Medora*; 884 Texas; 2,428 coastwise. Total, 9,8e2."

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues inactive and somewhat nominal at $22@$25, cash, and $28@$29, six months' credit. ℔ ton. Sales by fauction, 1,136 bundles Russian Sheet, damaged, 3¼c.@4¾c., cash, ℔ lb. The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says:

"The demand for Pig Iron continues limited, and prices are unsettled. Small sales of Anthracite at $23@$25 ℔ ton for No. 1; $21@$23 for No. 2, and $20@$21 for No. 3, cash and on time. About 500 tons of the latter sold, part on terms kept private, and part at $19 50@$20, cash. In Scotch Pig no sales have come under our notice. Blooms are but little inquired after. Small sales of Charcoal at $40@$70 ℔ ton, cash and six months. Bar, iron meets a limited inquiry, within the range of past quotations. Rolled Plates sell from 3cents. ℔ lb., and Openings from 3cents. ℔ lb.

LATH—Remain at $4 ℔ M.

LEAD—In dull and unchanged in value, in this market. In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 9, sales were made of 1,000 pigs, at 4½c., closing firmly at $4 80, and 1,000 bars, at 5c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Continues in the precarious state of a fair inquiry from Eastern manufacturers during the week, and with moderate receipts the stock has decreased. In prices for Sole no change can be noticed. Some of the trade are expecting to call at present, anticipating better prices in the Spring. It is certain that, if the manufacturers of the East commence operations soon, there will be no surplus stock by the first of March. The extreme small stock of Boots and Shoes in first hands will soon compel manufacturers to begin work, in order to supply their Spring orders. We may, therefore, look for a good trade during the Winter. Oak tanned is in good supply and moderate demand.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered. Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New Orleans, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 470 bbls., at 39c.@40c. ℔ gallon, indicating an easier market.

OILS—Are generally dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$16 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate request at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

In Cincinnati,—during the week ending Dec. 9, —logs varied but little in value,—yet the *Price Current* states that the market has partaken of that illegitimate character which has made it quite irregular, and made prices partake more of the fancy character than of fact. The great bulk of the business done during the week was by drovers and owners of Hogs, who, not satisfied with the current prices, have arrived at the conclusion that there is money in Pork at $5, and are, therefore, packing, not only their own, but have bought quite extensively with the same object in view, and in this way prices have been kept up, because the amount of Hogs to be had outside is comparatively small, and not more than what is needed to fill the current orders. Packers, as a general thing, are holding back and exhibiting a greater amount of caution and indifference than is usual at this season in other years. The weather, as a general thing, has been unfavorable, being, with little exception, too warm for packing, and yesterday the temperature was too far above a safe point with a damp and sultry atmosphere; and the market closed languid, though it was not easy to purchase 200 ℔. Hogs at $5, which is the rate packers seem willing to pay, but would not operate largely at this rate. All the houses are busy except the foreign ones, chiefly on commission work. The receipts by the various routes during the week were..... 42,729

Previously reported..... 95,081

Total for the season..... 137,810

Same time in 1856..... 183,373

Same time in 1855..... 203,582

Same time in 1854..... 134,738

The whole number received from Kentucky up to this date last season was 80,726. This season, up to date, it is 51,990, showing a falling off of 18,736. The whole number received the week corresponding with this last season, was 53,636. There has been a good demand for Mess Pork from New-Orleans, and 2,000 bbls. sold during the week, at prices ranging from $13 to $14, the latter for choice brands, closing at $13 25@$13 50 for good brands.

In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 9, Hogs arrived pretty freely, "but holders were mostly asking prices above packer's views, and the sales of the week did not exceed 2,500 or 3,000 head. Light hogs averaging from 150 to 175 lbs., ranged at $4@$4 25; good lots averaging 200 lbs. at $4 50, and heavy lots averaging from 210 to 230 lbs. and upward, from $4 62½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs. The number cut to date did not exceed 7,000 or 8,000 head."

RICE—Sales 100 tierces, in lots, at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The sales of Goat during the week embraced 40 bales Curacoa at 52½c.; 15 bales Vera Cruz, at 38c., and 15 bales Chagres, at 27c., all six months' credit. Nothing new in Deer.

SUGARS—Attract less attention at previous figures. Sales 325 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs, prime, at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 225 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 21½c.@22½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

TOBACCO—The Baltimore market has been inactive, yet steady, during the week. 373 hhds. were inspected, including 363 hhds. Maryland. The Richmond market has also ruled quiet, without any noticeable change in quotations.

WOOL—Sales in Philadelphia during the week ending to-day: 10,000 lbs. fine fleece on private terms, and 10,000 lbs. pulled, No. 1, at 25c.@26c., cash, per lb. The *Price Current* says: "There has been very little inquiry for Wool, but the announcement that a number of our manufacturers will soon resume operations, has caused a firmer feeling."

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ lb. Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A brig, 221 tons, to Bathurst, Africa and back, if to New-York $2,500, if to Marseilles $3,000; a barque, 360 tons, to a Windward West India Island, $1,500; a brig, 350 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 12c.; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses on deck $2 50, cargo out free; one to Nuevitas and back, 24c. and $2 50; a brig from Richmond to Rio and back to New-York, and one to Havana, thence to Attakapas back to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

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$1,000.—FURNITURE, GOOD WILL, &c., of a boarding-house in the 11th Ward, full of boarders, for sale low. The house contains all the conveniences of gas, bath, furnaces, &c., and is sold only on account of sickness. Address, by letter, H. B. R. N., *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE First Ward Republican Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 14th, at No. 45 Whitehall-st., at 7½ o'clock. By order,

JAMES McKENNA, President.

JOSEPH P. BOYCE, BENJAMIN C. SYKES, } Secretaries.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE friends of the Juvenile Temperance movement will take place, Room No. 3 Bible House, TO-DAY, at 3½ P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the Saratoga Convention. All friends of the cause are invited. JOHN RUSTON, Rec. Sec. *pro tem.*

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

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Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M., MONDAY, the 14th inst. By order.

WM. COABIZE, Adjt. A. W. JONES, Col.

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A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB DOUBLE ROSEwood 7-octave piano-forte, finished in style of Louis XIV., with four round corners; the back finished the same as the front: carved legs of the richest design; two rows of artistic carving round the case; full iron plate; grand overstrung bass; solid pearl keys; most superb tone, which can be tested; made by a celebrated City firm within two years; warranted only two months old, and is perfect in every way; price $325; a complete sacrifice. N. B.—Will be boxed for shipping. Will be made a great object to a cash buyer. Apply at the residence No. 674 6th-av., near 39th st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS—No. 81 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood grand and dingonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, cost $500; has been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 8th-st.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD 7-octave piano at a great bargain. It must be sold immediately. Apply at No. 178 Wooster-st., second floor.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,

AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a depôt at

No. 283 CANAL-ST.,

for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BEANS,

PEAS,

RICE,

PEARL BARLEY,

TEA,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

POTATOES,

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,

and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

A comedy entertainment consisting of

SEA-CURED and SEA-SERVED,

the most eminent success of the season, by

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM and MR. BURTON,

too well known to require comment.

MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT, first appearance this season in the drama of Flirting in Fashion.

Smith, Mr. Setchell.

MR. ROGERS, the renowned London comedian,

Miss S---- (next time) Miss Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Smith.

Mr. Edmonds, Miss Ada Clifton, &c.

A consolidation of the most comic talent, never before presented to the public.

Monday—The new and popular LONDON ASSURANCE.

Dazzle, as originally played by him ..... Mr. G. Mathews

Meddle, Mr. ..... Harkaway, ... John

Lady Gay ..... Miss Weston Davenport.

With AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC, by Mr. Mathews.

Tuesday—OUR SON. THE HEARTACHE, with Mr. Mathews and Mr. Burton. Flying and old Rapid; with a new comedy, in which Mr. G. Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Vining will appear.

A startling novelty is in preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraitures of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Stoane, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.

The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.

A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by

DION BOURCICAULT,

the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

THE GREAT GABRIEL IN TWO COMIC PARTS.

ANTOINE and JEROME as Pepolin and Morell.

Comic interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE.

V. Clarini and A. Lehmann on the DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.

Beautiful Ballet d'Action. THE CONTRABANDIST.

MEDINA; Or, A DREAM AND REALITY.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

The public are respectfully informed that

MR. CARL FORMES,

Mme. LA GRANGE, ... Miss MILNER,

Mr. PERRING,

will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio,

THE CREATION,

Which will be given by

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIA SOCIETY,

under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 634 Broadway, above Houston-st.

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1857,

And every evening during the week,)

THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene

Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan

Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson

Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania.....Mr. Wheatleigh

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.

BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of

THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.

To be followed by the Historical Irish Drama of

O'NEAL THE GREAT.

To conclude with the Farce of

COMFORTABLE SERVICE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

The performance to commence with

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

To conclude with the Pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association.

THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.

An unpublished tale in verse, will be recited by

THE AUTHOR,

CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857, at 7½ o'clock,

At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the principal bookstores and at the door.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GREAT CATTLE SHOW.

Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. WATERBURY'S LECTURES ON ..... [illegible] ..... TRUTH, commence on Monday, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, opposite the Academy of Music, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURE TO BE INSERT.

What is electricity?

How is a person cured?

Per what is the body?

How the power of muscles is increased.

How they breathe.

Peculiar formation of the muscles in insects.

The use of hearts in animals.

Of the attachment of muscles.

Why animals contract.

What is nerve to the muscle.

What the nerve tells the ganglion.

What the nerve tells the muscle.

How it tells them.

Why the ganglions must be connected together.

Spinal cords of insects beneath the body.

HOW IT BATS.

Jaws are for solids.

Different kinds of jaws.

Suction apparatus for fluids.

Different kinds of suction apparatus.

HOW IT BREATHES.

The use of breathing.

When animals breathe fastest.

When slowest.

When scarcest at all.

What kind of animals breathe most.

What kind breathe least.

Why warm animals are cold-blooded.

Lecomotive power connected with capacity of respiration [illegible] the highest development in the insect.

HOW IT FLIES.

Formation of wings.

Their connection with the breathing apparatus.

How disposed of when at rest.

Wing cases.

Number of wings.

ABOUT ITS PULSE.

Insects have the simplest form of heart.

The use of a heart.

When omitted.

When double.

Lympathic hearts.

What makes the pulse.

Color of the blood in insects.

Circulation of the blood was unknown until the time of Charles I.

ITS CHANGES.

Four periods in the lives of insects.

Great apparent change effected.

Rapidity of the changes depends on temperature.

The changes are, after all, only modifications of the articulate plan.

How insects are preserved through the Winter.

PLACE OF INSECTS IN THE ROCKS.

USES OF INSECTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS.

From Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New-York, etc., etc.

NOV. 12, 1857.

To DR. WATERBURY: *Dear Sir*—I have read with great pleasure the plan of your contemplated Lectures. It app

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$2,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent Funded Loan Bonds.
$2,000 Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent Bonds
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bond of 1867.
$7,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$15,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1878.
$8,000 New-York State 6 per cent Stock of 1865.
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
$8,000 Brunswick and Florida Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co ..... $17 each
30 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co. ..... $50 each
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co ..... $25 each
20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
25 shares United States Life Insurance Co ..... $5 each
5 shares Metropolitan Bank ..... $100 each
8 shares Nassau Bank ..... $100 each
3 shares Park Bank ..... $100 each

Next regular sale TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

WESCOTT & LINDSEY, Auctioneers.

$15,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO BE SOLD, THIS DAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, embracing the entire parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, all of solid carved rosewood; two rosewood pianos, elegant paintings, marble statuary and costly works of art, contained in the house No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av, property of CHARLES L. STETSON, Esq., all of which was made to order by Rota & Gottschamidt, and all in perfect order. The whole will be sold for cash, strictly without reserve, and must be taken immediately after the sale. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the house.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Which will be sold precisely at 11 o'clock, consists of four beautiful mantel and pier glasses, mounted in ormolu; three full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, two suites of which are covered in French satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all in perfect order, with slip covers; two elegant rosewood marble-top etagers, with plate doors; brocade and lace curtains, rich medallion carpets, superior Gustave rosewood piano-forte, with velvet cover, cost $1,000, purchased and put in this house by Rota & Gottschamidt, and all in perfect order. French marble top escritoire, French secretary Reed with scarlet wood, Turkish and reception chairs in brocade and tapestry, egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables, ormolu clock, rich and costly China vases, marble groups—The Seasons, the Three Graces, Amazons, Venus at the Bath, &c.; with no end of beautiful parlor ornaments. Large collection of valuable paintings in rich frames; corner etageres with mirror backs, divans, &c.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY.

Comprising rich carved rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, large hair mattresses, with a large quantity of valuable bedding; rosewood secretary and bookcase, conversation and Voltaire chairs, tapestry carpets, tete-a-tetes, pearl work-tables, rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool in music room; lace curtains and shades to thirty windows; superb oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of all kinds. Rich China, silver-ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, portable heater, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

WESCOTT & LINDSEY, Auctioneers.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, work-stands, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this attractive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., Assignees' sale of the largest stock of furs offered at auction this season. By order of the Assignees of Mark J. King. The stock, which has been removed from the store of Mr. King, in Maiden-lane, to our sales gallery, for convenience of sale, will comprise very rich real Russia sable capes, muffs, cuffs, etc.; real Russia and Hudson's Bay mink, large carriage capes, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, gauntlets, cuffs, royal ermine sets, Grecian stone marten, Siberian squirrel, Russia fitch, French sable, monntain marten, and other capes, cuffs, muffs, etc.; beaver, otter and nutria gloves, muffiers and collars; Hudson Bay wolf, Polar bear, tiger, leopard, black bear, raccoon, badger, grey fox and buffalo sleigh, lap and carriage robes, etc. We call the attention of all persons in want of fine furs to this sale, as we will warrant every article as represented, and guarantee to sell to the highest bidder every lot offered, without any reserve. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of the Assignees of Mr. Mark J. King.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15 at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st. Importer's sale.—First quality wines, liquors, Havana cigars, fruits, comfits &c., suitable for the holidays, consisting in part of fine old Cognac brandies, Pinet Castiglion and Cognac brandies, fine old Jamaica rum, Holland and London Cordial Gin, Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden Sherry, South Side Madeira, London Dock Port; also, fine cordials, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette, Rose, Gold and Silver Water, Kummel; also, about 60,000 genuine Havana cigars, in quarter and tenth boxes; also, Heidsick and Munn's Champagne; also, line layer raisins, figs, prunes, French plums, brandy and preserved fruits, &c.

We assure you that we will offer none but the best imported goods, and that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, in lots to suit private families.

Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Fancy Goods, Statuary and other Marble Goods, suitable for the coming holidays, consisting of about 20 pieces of real marble parlor statuary representing various subjects; a large and complete assortment of alabaster figures, groups, vases, and Bardiglio, Agate and other vases, &c., all of the recent importation of Sig'r G. B. Pandolfini, who has just returned from Italy.

ALSO—A large and costly invoice of real Parian fancy goods, some of which exceed in richness anything offered this season.

ALSO—A large invoice of Parian ware of the highest quality.

ALSO—A new and beautiful invoice of China and glass vases of the most exquisite workmanship, opal and other descriptions.

These goods are to be sold without reserve, and are well worthy of examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignees' Sale.—An entire stock of first-class gold and silver watches, being a continuation of the sale of the 30th ult., comprising a large lot of English and Swiss gold and silver watches and English jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18 carat gold; gold English silver hunting watches; full jeweled gold and expansion balance heavy 18 carat Swiss detached lever, full jeweled, engine turned and engrnved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size, and weights open, and hunting face, cylinder, gilt, and Algerine watches.

The above are all of the best quality, and imported expressly for private sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS.—TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a splendid invoice of wines and liquors, recently imported by a large house in this City, but owing to the pressing times they have got to be sold to meet their engagements. They consist of Otard and Hennessy London Dock brandy, Saranac do, pale and dark, in cases and demi-johns; Manzanilla, Gonzales, Dubose & Yraait sherries, Osborn's ports, Madeiras, champagnes, favorite brandy, Mehan's Irish whisky, Ramsay's Scotch do., Monongahela and Bourbon rye do., Holland gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sardines, &c.

Also, a select stock of choice Havana cigars, favorite brands and high cost.

The above stock we can recommend to our friends as really first class goods, and emanating from the only source from which we would receive invoices.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, BANGS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a most desirable lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, (suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents,) a fine assortment of silver-plated spoons, forks, cake-baskets, goblets, cups, napkin rings, casters, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to as much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF Assignee's sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 10 o'clock A. M., at No 33 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock as it is a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 152 Broadway, below Maiden-lane, by MELLOR & LLOYD, consisting of the richest collection of Hudson Bay sable capes and muffs; 250 sets of French Sable Rock mink, golden fitch and other fashionable styles; together with 75 sets of children's furs, in variety. Also, an assortment of rich beaver gloves, gauntlets, muffles, and other styles of gentlemen's furs. Also, 25 of the finest and most costly robes ever offered. Catalogues issued early. Worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. Capes valued at $10 to $300 each.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 8 Pine-st., a superb collection of elegant and costly furs, ladies' furs in sets, of Hudson Bay, sable and mink, worth from $600 to $900; ermine, stone marten, French sable, squirrel, marten, lynx, &c. Gentlemen's and children's furs of every variety and description. A beautiful collection of carriage, sleigh and lap robes open for inspection at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday) Dec 14, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, on assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, all of which is worthy the attention of parties wishing to purchase.

J. R. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—J. R. H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., the largest and best assortment of the above goods, in lots from the shelves, ever offered in this market. Those wanting cheap goods for the Holidays will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.

F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,)
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS WILL meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the Iron Pavement generally. All parties interested are invited to attend.

EDWARD C. McCONNELL, } Committee
HENRY HOFFMIRE, } on
JAMES GRIFFITHS, } Streets.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROposals for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred (300) barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new, magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MORAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, (having elegant accommodations,) at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. EELS, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets sold to the various places. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 60 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS OF THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858,
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment for which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WERD & BARTLETT,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to enroll themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency. MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, or Bonds of the Villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the villages of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company. J. M. BROWN, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEICS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUpons due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18, Merchants' Exchange.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMIannual dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$4,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 66 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 60 or 65.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of O. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,600 tons, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	Mch. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Mch. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leiteh, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'sy, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'sy, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wed'sy, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ARCTIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves the mode of construction BY UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 3d and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN BENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves the mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Second Cabin $55

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LETTOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in this City and County of New-York, from the 5th day of December to the 12th day of December, 1857: Men, 71; Women, 76; Boys, 122; Girls, 83: Total, 354*. Adults, 147; Children, 207; Males, 193; Females, 161; Colored Persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Diarrhœa	3
Alcoholism & Delirium Tre'm	1	Dropsy	2
Apoplexy	7	Dropsy in Chest	2
Bleeding, from Bowels	1	Dropsy in Head	13
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Drowned	3
Bowels, Dis. of	1	Dysentery	2
Bladder, Dis. of	1	Enlargement of the Heart	2
Bronchitis	5	Epilepsy	1
Burned or scald.	5	Erysipelas	4
Cancer	4	Fatty Liver	1
Casualties	2	Fever, Puerperal	1
Cholera Infant.	1	Fever, Remit.	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Scarlet	14
Cirrhosis of the Calc	1	Fever, Typhoid	7
Liver	3	Fever, Typhus	5
Comp. of Brain	1	Fracture of Skull	1
Cong. of Brain	5	Heart, Dis. of	2
Cong. of Lungs	4	Hip, Disease of	1
Consumption	56	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, Infantile	29	Inflam. Bowels	5
Croup	12	Inflam. of Brain	10
Debility, Adult	2	Inflam. of Heart	2
Debility, Infant	4	Inflam. of Liver	2
		Inflam. of Lungs	22
		Inflam. of Stom.	1
		Influenza	2
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, Dis. of	1
		Killed or Murdered	1
		Liver, Dis. of	2
		Lockjaw	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Marasmus, Adult	4
		Marasmus, Infant	11
		Measles	4
		Old Age	2
		Palsy	2
		Parturition, Dif.	1
		Pustuli, Malig.	1
		Premature Birth	5
		Retent. of Urine	1
		Rheumatism	2
		Scrofula	3
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	8
		Soft. of Brain	1
		Sore Throat	2
		Spine	1
		Stillborn	21
		Suicide	4
		Teething	3
		Ulceration	1
		Ulceration of the Bowels	1
		Unknown, stated	1
		Womb, Dis. of	1
Total			354

* Decrease this week—59.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Dec. 12, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.—The Health Commissioners were to have met on Friday, to consider what should be done in view of the prevalence of Small-pox in the City, but they did not. Nevertheless, the disease is prevalent in our City, as appears from a document from the City Inspector. Thus far it has been confined to the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. A majority of the cases have occurred in the Ninth Ward. But very few cases have been reported on the east side of the town. In Marion-street twenty cases are reported to have occurred and a few deaths, and from this circumstance the most exaggerated and alarming rumors have been set afloat as to the prevalence of the dread disease.

The following table gives the deaths by Small-pox for the week ending Dec. 0.

Harriet Roberts, 7 years, 4 months, 3 days, No. 15 Jones-street.
William Sullivae, ueder one year, No. 309 Pearl-street.
Alexander George, 52 years, No. 12 Bedford-street.
Abbie Fisher, 29 years, No. 19 Ninth-street.
Samuel Richardson, 22 years, (colored,) Small-pox Hospital.
Elizabeth Crow, 16 years. Small-pox Hospital.
Augustus Beman, 30 years, Small-pox Hospital.
William Campbell, 4 years, No. 125 West Twelfth-street.
Frederick Lamburg, 2 years, 2 months, 9 days, No. 19 Dry Dock.
Mary Gleeson, 3 months, No. 258 West Sixteenth-street.
Andrew Courteney, 1 years, 3 moeths, No. 423 First avenue.
Mary A. Kenny, 1 year, 3 months, No. 31 Depeyster-street.
Ellen Martin, 5 years, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street.
Mary Martin, 4 years, 21 days, No. 136 East Thirty-fourth-street.
Fourteen in all, of which only seven were adults.

The following are the deaths for the week ending Dec. 12:

James McCann, 1 year, No. 215 Hester-street.
James Callagan, 4 months, No. 8 Howard-street.
David Daley, 11 years, No. 70 Oliver-street.
Louisa Mooty, 37 years, No. 210 Centre-street.
Thos. R. O'Brien, 3 months, No. 154 West Thirtieth-street.
Mary Ann Maxwell, 2 years, No. 404 Greenwich-street.
John G. Ranous, 35 years, No. 283 Spring-street.
Louisa Starkel, 1 year, 3 months, 163 West Forty-ninth-street.
Eight in all, of which only two were adults.

The City Inspector has issued the following document:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Rumors have been circulated of the prevalence of Small-pox in various sections of the City, which rumors are much exaggerated; still a proper regard to the preservation of health and life should induce every person to adopt such measures of protection as may be readily available, to prevent the spread of the disease, therefore it is advisable that all persons who may be resident in any house or neighborhood where the disease may exist, should avail themselves of the protection afforded by vaccination—a means within the power of every individual. Those who may be unable to pay for the service can be vaccinated gratuitously by application at the following Dispensaries:

New-York—Corner of White and Centre streets, Dr. GOMEZ. Hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily.

Eastern—No. 74 Ludlow-street, between Broome and Grand, Dr. LOINES. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M daily.

Demit—Corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, Dr. BRONSON. Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. daily.

Northern—Waverley-place, corner Christopher-street, Dr. WARNER, (also by Dr. LEAMING and Dr. VERMILYEA, visiting physicians.) Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily.

Northwestern—No. 511 Eighth-avenue, Dr. WATTS. Hours from 9 to 3, daily.

And by application to Dr. ROCKWELL, resident physician, at No. 81 Worth-street, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., daily; and at his office, No. 35 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. ROCKWELL will grant permits for the admittance of sick persons desirous of being removed to the hospital at the above places

Vaccination will, also, be performed, without expense, by Dr. Morell, (an officer of this Department,) in the evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at his office, No. 2 First-avenue, corner of Houston-street.

It is recommended that bedding, &c., used by persons sick with this disease, shall be thoroughly purified or destroyed, and the apartments occupied be properly fumigated and cleaned. Old straw from beds, &c., should be removed to the river side and burned.

In the houses where the sickness may exist, families not affected should be careful to maintain cleanliness of person, and in their premises, and to secure a free circulation of pure air in the apartments occupied, so far as they may be able so to do.

Information as to nuisances affecting the public health, and requiring abatement, will receive speedy attention, on complaint being made at the City Inspector's office, No. 1 Centre-street.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Central Park Committee.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Central Park, was held on Saturday at the City Hall; present, Aldermen WILSON and MOSPERON.

Mr. HOGG being reëxamined, deposed that he never asked parties inside the Park to vote a certain way, and never used any influence with the working men in regard to their political predilections.

Mr. ANDREW GREEN testified, that the first appropriation was $50,000. They had never had but $80,000. In round numbers, $58,000 has been paid. Out of that amount $48,000 has been paid to laborers and gardeners, none of it to salaried officers. $1,900 for tools. The tools are supplied and purchased by the Executive. MILLER delivers the tools, he is perpetual clerk, and is responsible. All bills must be certified and properly arranged, passed the auditing board, then by the Commissioners, and then this witness pays them. $20,000 is appropriated for trees and plants. There have been buildings taken from the Park and sold, the proceeds of the sale are deposited to the credit of the Commission. Every dollar drawn from the bank is signed for by six Commissioners and the Comptroller, their signatures being necessary. The vouchers for payments are indorsed and filed with the Comptroller. The foreman makes an affidavit as to the amount of the laborers' time.

Messrs. MOLTROSS and MILLAS pay the men. The Executive Committee are generally some of them in the Park. Between eleven and twelve hundred men are employed there now. The smallest number ever employed was about 20—they were gardeners. Under the first appropriation about 700 men were employed. In getting that appropriation, $7,500 was lost. It is the intention of the Committee to keep as many men employed as possible. No single individual member of the Commission receives any compensation, but each man is allowed $300 for carriage hire, and as yet not one of them has drawn one cent of it. There is a fortnight's pay due to the men, which will exhaust $12,000, and then no more men can be employed until another appropriation. The present supply of cash will last only a week longer.

The witness deposed that he never asked a man as to how he had voted or intended to vote.

Mr. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent of the Park, deposed that there are 1,120 men employed; laborers are at $1 per day; foreman, $9 per week; stone-breakers, 9 cents per cubic foot. The man who made only 10 cents per day has returned, and wishes to go to work again. Men can earn $1 a day in breaking stone, and most stone-breakers do earn as much. When the Committee decided on giving 9 cents per cubic foot, they calculated that the men could, if they would, earn $1 a day. The work of building the wall now in progress will last during the whole of the Winter.

The witness deposed that he neither attempted to influence the votes among the laborers nor did he observe that such supposed influence was attempted to be employed by others. The Committee then adjourned.

TO EDUCATE FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children,—an institution whose surgeons and physicians are all females, – opens a fair at its rooms, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and continues it through the week. The proceeds of the sales—which from the variety, cheapness and excellence of the articles exhibited they hope will be considerable—are to be applied to the aid of the Infirmary, which is doing a two-fold good work, relieving the sick, poor, and educating females medically.

Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers did not conclude their labors on Saturday, as was anticipated. After correcting the returns of one District in the Seventeenth Ward, they adjourned over to this morning, whee the result will be obtained officially. The canvass of the returns for Mayor, Governor of the Almshouse and Supervisors, is complete as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Tiemann	43,196
Wood	40,908
Tiemann's majority	2,290

FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Dugro, (Dem.)	42,340
Smith, (Rep.)	23,962
Wagner, (Am.)	16,332

For Supervisors the average vote was for Democrats, 42,268; Republican, 22,264; American, 14,503.

Fires.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—On Saturday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second floor of the show-case manufactory of WM. BRUNNER, No. 68 Bleecker-street. Mr. BRUNNER sustained a loss of about $600 on his stock, which is partially covered by insured of $400 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. PETER CHAMBLER, who occupied the front part of the second floor as a furniture shop, lost about $100, on which there was no insurance. The fire extended to No. 66 Bleecker-street and No. 158 Crosby-street, the second floors of which were occupied by J. F. C. PECKARD, cabinet maker. Loss $700. Insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JAS. WILSON occupied the first floor as a livery stable. His stock was slightly damaged. The building No. 66 Bleecker-street is owned by Mr. WILSON. It was damaged to the amount of $150. Insured for $500 in the Citizens' Company. The first floor of No. 68 Bleecker-street, occupied by PETER DAILEY as a porter-house, and U. B. BEAN, sign painter, was damaged $100. No insurance. ANTOINE MILLAR, cigar dealer, and W. B. CHICHESTER, house and sign painter, at No. 70 Bleecker-street, were losers to the amount of $50 each, by the fire. The buildings Nos. 68 and 70 Bleecker-street, belonging to the Mason estate, were damaged about $500. Insured for $1,500 in the Jeffersoe Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morniog a fire broke out in the dry goods store of D. MORICETZ, No. 273 Greenwich-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, hut not uetil Mr. MORICETZ sustained a loss of $500 oe his stock, which is covered by insurance of $2,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The damage to the building was only $25. An examination of the store left no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A quantity of the goods smelt strongly of camphene, and three empty bottles, which had receetly held camphene, were foued in the store. The Police of the Fifth Ward arrested a person on suspicioe of firing the store, hut after an examination before the Fire Marshal he was set at liberty. The case will be further investigated by the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the straw hat manufactory of AUSTIN BLAKE, No. 235 Bowery, which was in the second story of the building. The fire extended to the floor above, where it was put out. Mr. BLAKE's loss amounted to $200, on which there was no insurance. A. SPEGRIST occupied the first floor as a lager-bier and billiard saloon. His damage was trifling and covered by insurance of $150 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. C. LUDEMANN, who occupied the basement as a chair and basket manufactory, suffered some loss from water.

FIRE IN MARKET-STREET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Market and Henry streets. It was caused by the hot-air furnace. Fortunately Engine Company No. 1 was passing the church at the time, and extinguished the fire before it got under headway.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 11½ o'clock Saturday night a slight fire occurred in the saloon called the "Monte Christo," at No. 451 Broome-street. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $100, and to the building $50. No insurance. JOHN MCCLENSMAN, who occupied the upper part of the building, had his furniture considerably damaged by water.

FIRE IN JAMES-STREET.—At a few minutes before 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the cupola of JOSEPH KIRK'S brewery, in James-street, corner of the New-Bowery. The fire was soon extinguished, with a damage of not more than $50, which is covered by insurance. The fire originated from the boilers.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE STABBING CASE IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET. CHARGE OF MURDER.—An inquest was commenced Saturday by Coroner CONNERY, in the case of MICHAEL DUNLEY, who died from the effects of a stab inflicted on the 3d inst., with a cheese knife, by FREDERICK HOPKA, a clerk in the grocery store corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. WM. MURRAY was the only witness examined. He testified that he had known the deceased five years, and that he was a temperate man and inoffensive. On the evening of the 3d inst., he went into the grocery store, corner First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, to get a paper of tobacco. He saw the deceased and OWEN MCQUADLE in the store, and asked who was treating. He then asked HOPKA, the clerk, for a glass of beer, when the clerk said they had no beer. The deceased commeeced cutting off a piece of beef with a butcher-knife, when the clerk said: "MIKE, don't cet that beef;" the clerk came from behind the bar with a hammer in his hand, and went up to where the deceased was standing. Some candle boxes were between him and the deceased and HOPKA. He thought they were struggling to get possession of the cheese knife which DUNLEY had in his hand. He told the deceased to give up the knife. DUNLEY immediately cried out "hold on, you are after stabbing me;" in a moment after he saw the blood gushing out of the deceased's thigh; HOPKA, the clerk, cried out, "O, murder, murder; MIKE, I've stabbed you, but I did not intend to do it;" he went after the brother-in-law of the deceased and told him that MIKE was stabbed, and that he had better get a doctor.

The further examination of witnesses was here adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning. HOPKA, it will be remembered, was arrested at the time of the affray and committed to prison by Justice BROWNELL, to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. DUNLEY was about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a laborer by occupation.

Police Intelligence.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—At a late hour Saturday evening John Callihan and Patrick Flood, both residing at No. 145 Baxter-street, got into an altercation, when the latter drew a pistol and shot Callihan. The pistol was loaded with small shot, two of which hit Callihan in the head and three entered the back of his neck. The wounds are severe, but are not pronounced dangerous. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital and the attempted murderer locked up for examination.

THE PANEL GAME.—An old man named Joseph Carroll, residing in Morris Co., N. J., lost $150, on Saturday afternoon, by the panel game, at No. 90 Reade-street. Ayres, *alias* Willis, the proprietor of the place, and Louisa Johnson, a prostitute, were arrested charged with the robbery and held for trial. Upon examination the room which Carroll occupied was found to have a secret panel in the board partition, which had been used to effect the robbery.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man, giving his name as Henry Hine, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Bridget Major, living at No. 77 Washington-street, and robbing her of $10. The complainant says she was walking through Baxter-street, when Hine suddenly attacked her, knocked her down, and took her money. The accused was locked up for trial.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A young man, giving his name as Charles Thorne, was arrested yesterday for entering one of the rooms of the building No. 277 West Thirty-ninth-street with a skeleton key. He was caught just after entering the room, and directly handed over to a policeman. Justice DAVISON committed him for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainment announced at this prosperous theatre, to-night, is worthy of especial notice. The great drama of the "Revolt in India" still holds possession of the stage, and will be performed with the drama of "O'Neal the Great" and farce of "Comfortable Service." The Carlo family, also, commence an engagement, and appear in their unique entertainments. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Double-entry Book-keeping, including mercantile writing and arithmetic, only *ten dollars*. See advertisement in this day's *Herald* and *Tribune*. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid, and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity, and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—prepared with great care from the choicest materials, and with the experience of 25 years. This celebrated toilet water excels as a perfume, cosmetic and dental wash. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is a delicious tonic and diuretic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from all other gins, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste which characterizes the article known as Holland Gin, Schnappe, &c.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents. pints 28 cents. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. PLASTERS, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Wm. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SELTZER POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

A Singular Contempt Case—Fine $2,250—History of the Case.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 12.
Before Hon. R. D. Cutler, City Judge.

In the matter of George W. Brown vs. *Loring Pickering, Mary F. Pickering his wife, and Charles M. Bean.*—This action was tried in this Court at the December term, 1856. It was brought to set aside the sale of a house by plaintiff to defendant Pickering, (who had it deeded to defendant Bean, who forthwith made it over to Mrs. Pickering,) on the ground of fraud. The payment for the property was made in the stock of a bogus concern, known as the Webster Fire Insurance Company. After a hearing of the case the Court made a decree declaring the deed of coeveyance from the plaintiff to Charles M. Bean fraudulent and void, and setting it aside as wholly inoperative; also setting aside the deed from Charles M. Bean to Mary F. Pickering, as wholly inoperative and void, and made without a valuable consideration. The decree further ordered that Loring Pickering and Mary F. Pickering should "execute and deliver to the plaintiff a coeveyance of said premises in form to be approved by the City Judge of Brooklyn;" that the plaintiff recover from Charles M. Bean $312 61 "for the rent of said premises, during the period that he held the same;" that the plaintiff recover of Loring Pickering $752 63 for the rent, &c., of the said premises since the conveyance from Charles M. Bean to Mary F. Pickering; that the plaintiff recover of the defeedants $342 06 costs, and that the defendaets be removed from the premises and the plaintiff put into full possession.

Upon this decree a writ of possession and execution was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Jacob B. Striker, who on the 29th of April made the levy, and on the 30th took possession of the house and levied upon a sufficient quantity of the furnitura to cover the costs, &c., as awarded in the decree. The furniture was immediately sent to an auction store and was sold on the 8th of June following.

On the 1st of May and subsequent to the delivery of the property the defendant appealed and filed the undertaking required by law.

The plaintiff's attorney excepted to the sufficiacy of the security, and upon his application Judge CULVER made an order granting a stay of proceedings, and requiring the defendants on the 13th of June to show cause why the proceedings before the County Judge should not be vacated and set aside, with costs, on the ground of irregularity.

While these matters were going on the property was sold (8th of June).

On the 22d of June the defendants justified under the old undertaking, and then applied to the Court for an order of restoration of the property, on the ground that they had given security, when the Court ordered, on the 18th of July,

"That the writ of possession and execution issued on the judgment in this cause, and all proceedings therein and thereunder, be, and the same are hereby superseded and set aside, and it is further ordered that the plaintiff restore and return to the defendants the said real estate and personal property."

This order was opposed by plaintiff's counsel on the ground that the real estate and personal property had been sold, the defendants having failed to justify in the due legal time; that the appeal staying the proceedings does not affect proceedings before the appeal was taken.

From this order plaintiff appealed to the General Term, (STRONG, BIRDSEYE and DAVIES, Justices,) and was heard October 23, 1857. It was decided that the order of the City Court not involving the merits was not an appealable order, and the appeal was dismissed.

On the 30th October an order was made by the City Court upon affidavit of defendant Pickering, who swore that the personal property removed was worth $1,940 30, (it sold at auction for less than $800,) and that plaintiff had failed to restore the same in compliance with the order of the Court, July 18, requiring plaintiff to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for refusing and neglecting to comply with the said order.

The case was argued on the 12th of November, when plaintiff's counsel gave the same reason as set forth before, that the property had been sold under the original order of the Court, and it was impossible to comply. This not being satisfactory to the Court, an attachment was issued against the plaintiff BROWN, who was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear before the Court on the 21st of November.

On the 21st, interrogatories were filed, and BROWN was directed to file an answer and appear on the 28th.

On the 28th answer was made as before, that he had not had possession of the real estate since the order of restoration, and that he never had possession of the personal property, and he could not return the same.

One answer not being full enough, the case was further postponed until Dec. 5.

On Dec. 5 BROWN was convicted of contempt in failing to effect the restoration, when the papers were taken by the Court and last Saturday the 12th, BROWN was directed to pay a fine of $2,250 and stand committed until paid, and the Clerk was directed to file the record of conviction. Thus ends another chapter in this remarkable case.

The counsel of plaintiff gave notice that he should take the case up on *certiorari* for review.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the City of Brooklyn from the 5th to the 12th of December, 1857: Males, 42; Females, 40. Total, 82. Men, 17; Boys, 25; Women, 20; Girls, 20.

DISEASES.—Inflammation of lungs, 9; disease of the brain, 7; consumption, 13; convulsions, 6; congestion of the lungs, 5; marasmus, 5; croup, 5; ulceration of the bowels, 3; congestion, 2; bronchitis, 2; stillborn, 3; inflammation of stomach, 2; dropsy, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; paralysis, 2; hemorrhage, of lungs, 1; ulceration of lungs, 1; ulceration of leg, 1; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the uterus, 1; disease of spine, 1; disease of heart, 1; dropsy in chest, 1; apoplexy, 1; debility, 1; colic, 1.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 18; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5 years 10; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 0; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 0; from 90 to 100 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 62; Ireland, 14, England, 2; Germany, 4.

WM. CLEVELAND, H. O.

BURGLARIES, &C.—The house of ELIAS AYRES, corner of Ryerson-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Friday night last, and robbed of property valued at $150.

On the same night the house of Mr. KIRBY, corner of Gales and Hamilton streets, was robbed of clothing and money.

THOMAS CORWIN was brought before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, and sentenced to thirty days' Imprisonment, for stealing $3 worth of carpenter's tools from JOHN POLAND, in Hudson-avenue.

MOSSIS MACK, brought before the same Justice on suspicion of stealing lead pipe, was committed for examination.

CHARLES WILSON and CHARLES SNOSBERGIN, arrested for robbing a vessel, at the Atlantic Basin, of ten barrels of beef, were on Saturday held by Justice BLACKLEY to await the action of the Grand Jury. ALBERT PETERS, arrested upon suspicion of participating in the robbery, was, upon examination, discharged.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the building occupied by A. D. PORTER, on Hamilton avenue, near the Ferry, and before the fire was extinguished, stock and fixtures valued at $500 were destroyed, and the building, owned by WM. R. DIMON, was damaged to the extent of $300. The Union Ferry Company's boat *Whitehall* was brought into the slip, and her Worthington's Pumps put into operation.

The alarm of fire Saturday, at 12¾ o'clock P. M, proceeded from the ship *Hope*, lying near Montague Ferry. The fire was extinguished without material damage to the vessel.

FOUND INSENSIBLE.—Mrs. MCINTYRE, who was missed from her residence in the Ninth Ward, on Thursday last, was on Friday found in the rear of the Penitentiary buildings, Flatbush, insensible, by the Nieth Precinct Police. She was taken to the City Hospital, but at last accounts had not recovered so as to be able to explain the cause of her absence.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—THOMAS QUINN, a defendant in a civil case on trial in the Brooklyn City Court, was on Saturday last fined $5, and ordered to be imprisoned for 10 days, for saying to a juror "Shall you be through this day?" At the request of defendant's counsel, the sentence was suspended.

DEDICATION.—The new German Methodist Mission Church on Wyckoff, near Smith-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, Bishop JONES officiating.

☞ While a milkman named OVERACKER was serving a family at No. 95 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday morning last, a boy left in charge of the wagon was seized by three young ruffians who held him while they robbed the wagon of a small sum of money and a can of milk. The thieves escaped.

☞ A County Sunday School Teachers' Association was organized yesterday in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. It is to be auxiliary to the State Association.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of Donnelly, the Murderer of Meese.

From the Trenton Gazette, 12th inst.

The decision of the Court of Errors in this case was delivered yesterday afternoon—Judge OGDEN reading the opinion, in which a majority of the Court concurred, affirming the decision of the Court below.

The Chancellor agreed with the opinion of the majority, except upon two points—the second and seventh:

The second exception is to the admission by the Judge of the question, "How much money did MOSES say he had?"

This question prejudiced the rights of the prisoner, and should not have been admitted.

The seventh exception is to the admission of the question, "What did MOSES say, in DONNELLY'S presence, was the reason of DONNELLY'S doing it?"

This, also, the Chancellor held to be an improper question, and one to which the Court should not have allowed the witness to answer, as no fair inference could be drawn from DONNELLY'S silence.

It was with great diffidence that he differed with all the members of the Supreme Court, but these appeared to him points of so much importance as settling the practice for the future, that he was constrained to come to the conclusion that the judgment should be reversed.

The roll of the Judges was then called, and they answered as follows:

For affirming the decision of the Supreme Court—Judges OGDEN, RYERSON, RISLEY, WOOD, ARROWSMITH and SWAIN—6.

For reversing the decision—The Chancellor, and Judges CORNELISON and VALENTINE.

Mr. PENNINGTON said that he wished to state to the members of the Court of Pardons present, that the counsel for the prisoner intend to bring the case before them. This, he knew, was not the Court of Pardons, but he gave this notice in order that they might make their arrangements as to the time of the hearing, &c.

The Chancellor stated that the Court of Pardons had adjourned for the term, and that the Governor alone possessed the power of calling it together. It would be necessary for the counsel to make application to him.

After the transaction of some further business, necessary to the conclusion of the case, the Court adjourned.

The Court decided an important question—it being the first time it has been raised in this State, viz.: that the prisoner had not a right to appear personally before the Supreme Court.

DONNELLY'S only hope now is in the Court of Pardons, which has been summoned to meet at the State House on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

BURGLARIES.—The dry goods store of Messrs. ANTHONY & GREENE, No. 198 Grove-street, Jersey City, was entered on Friday night by forcing out a window in the back door, and robbed of silks to the value of about $300.

A fancy store in Newark-avenue, near Grove-street, was also entered on the same night, by means of false keys, but for some reason the burglars left, after tossing the goods about, without taking anything.

The grocery store of Messrs. HOLCOMB & HANCOX was broken into on Thursday night, but the burglars only took an uncurrent $2 bill, this being all there was in the money-drawer at the time. The safe containing the money and hooks was not harmed. No arrests have, as yet, been made in any of these cases.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

$2,200	Indiana St. 5s	82	25	Erie Railroad	15
5,000	do	82½	300	do	14½
9,000	Virginia 6s	87	150	do	14½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75, sinw	67	480	do	14½
8,000	Missouri State 6s	77	50	do	b30 15
1,000	Harlem R. 1st mt.	65	10	Harlem Railroad	8
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	82¾	120	C. B. & Q. Railroad	59
500	do	82¾	300	Reading R. R.	s10 49¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	30	200	do	49¾
6	Bank of New-York	95	200	do	49¼
13	Union Bank	101¾	200	do	49¼
111	do	101	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	17¾
17	Bank of America	97	332	do	18
6	Bk. of the St of N. Y	90	100	do	17¾
10	Bank of Commerce	93	150	do	18¼
9	Imp. & Tradcrs' Bk	92¾	100	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	32
25	Park Bank	82	70	do	s3 32
20	Ocean Bank	69	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	40
10	Metropolitan Bank	95	200	do	b10 40¼
300	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101	1,050	do	40¾
45	Cum. Coal Comp'y	8¾	100	do	s10 40¾
50	Penn. Coal Comp'y	80	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	71
112	Pacific M. S.	68	150	do	b3 70
206	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	72	355	La Crosse & Mil. RR.	10¼
500	do	71¾	50	do	s30 10
1250	do	71½	100	do	10¾
100	do	s5 71¾	25	do	10½
200	do	71¾	50	do	10¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	82	25	Erie Railroad	s30 15
9,000	Virginia 6s	s60 88	100	do	s3 18¼
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	77	25	do	s30 14¾
2,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875	95	25	do	b30 14¾
75	Merchants' Bk. Scrip	89¾	100	Reading R. R.	s30 49¾
20	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	96	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	s3 18¾
10	Comb. Coal Co.	9	50	Harlem Railroad	7¾
155	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¼	50	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	70¾
50	do	b30 10¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	h10 41
100	do	10¾	200	do	b60 41
100	do	s60 10	100	do	40¾
165	N. Y. Central R. R	71¾	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	71

MONDAY, Dec. 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,761,529, against $2,959,557 the week ending Dec. 13 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,184,959, against $1,903,268 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $630,709 by the *Fulton* for Southsmpton and Havre, on Saturday, amounts to $2,654,429, against $1,320,039 the corresponding week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,257,840, against $3,966,412 at the close of the previous week. This gain of $291,428, and the export movement make an apparent loss to the Bank reserve of $2,945,857, against which the receipts by express from the interior are estimated to have averaged at least $200,000 a day, or $1,200,000 for the week. The difference, therefore, on the statement to be made up this afternoon is not likely to reduce the average of the week below $25,000,000 or $24,500,000, as against $26,069,832 on the previous average, with the prospect of $2,250,000 to arrive in the course of a day or two, on the *Star of the West*, from California. The telegraph reports this sum as having left Havana for New-York. It is possible the report may embrace the amount diverted to New-Orleans from Havana; but, even in this case, the Government drafts in the mail will no doubt make up the sum slated for New-York. The magnitude of the shipment indicates a continued heavy product at the mines, as well, perhaps, as diminished confidence among remitters to the Atlantic States, in bankers' credits. The same cause seems simultaneously to have added to the movement of Specie, as a substitute for bills through every channel of trade, domestic as well as foreign—from Europe and San Francisco to New-York, and from New-York to Europe and New-Orleans. The export demand for Specie this week promises to be less than the last, as the Cunarder sails from Boston, and the Collins steamar which should sail on Saturday having been withdrawn. The next financial and market news from Europe—which has been unaccountably delayed by the non-arrival of the *Europa*, now in her sixteenth day from Liverpool—will also, it is hoped, give a more favorable turn to both commercial and bankers' credits, and thus restore the movement of exchange to its accustomed channels. The difficul

The New-York Times.

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The Walker Expedition Against Nicaragua.

Particulars of the Voyage of the Fashion.

THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Removal of Property from Greytown to Aspinwall.

Movements of U. S. War Vessels.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, we obtain full particulars of WALKER'S successful landing at Punta Arenas.

According to the report by the Purser of the *Star of the West*, WALKER landed at San Juan del Norte in broad daylight, and directly under the guns of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. He has taken possession of the town with a force of about 300 men. A Lieutenant of the *Saratoga*, being on shore, was ordered on board his ship, by command of WALKER.

The steamer *Fashion*, after landing her cargo, proceeded to Aspinwall, where she remained when the *Star of the West* left. On the afternoon of the 3d, the United States frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, sailed for San Juan, followed on the afternoon of the 4th, by H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and steamer *Leopard*.

They will probably blockade the harbor of San Juan, and at the same time station a force to prevent WALKER'S passing up the river.

U. S. steamer *Fulton* was at Boca del Toro on the 2d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

Advices had been received from the forts on the San Juan to the 28th ult. San Carlos was still blockaded by Gen. CAUTY, in the steamer *San Carlos*, with fifty men. It was held by 250 Nicaraguans, one-half of whom were sick. About 400 Costa Ricans hold the Rapids, about one-half fit for duty. Provisions were very scarce.

From our own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The little steamer *Fashion*, Capt. CAUGHLIN, arrived here on the afternoon of the 2d, having left Greytown on the 30th November. Captain C. is not very communicative in regard to the new filibustering scheme, and there is no one on his vessel except himself to ask information from. I learn from the Captain, however, that he was twelve days on his passage, and arrived at Greytown on the 25th. He found one hundred and eighty-six of WALKER'S party on board, on getting to sea, and some eight or ten "outsiders." He had some rough weather, but no accidents. The *Fashion* steamed only six or seven knots an hour, at which some of WALKER'S officers were rather cross, but when they undertook to show their dissatisfaction towards the Captain, they were ordered to keep quiet, which they found it prudent to do. On nearing Greytown a thick mist hid the land for some time, upon which the *Fashion* slowed a little, when WALKER wished the Captain to quicken his speed, but suddenly the fog lifted and the place was in full view, the *Saratoga* lying at anchor in the harbor.

WALKER exhibited considerable nervousness at the sight, and requested Capt. C. to run in towards the mouth of the Colorado River, about 12 miles to the eastward of Punta Arenas, in order to land a portion of the men. The boats which were brought out for the purpose were launched, and some 45 men getting into them, under the command of Col. FRANK ANDERSON, one of the original 56 of the first Nicaragua invasion, they shoved off and made their way up the river, into the San Juan. The *Fashion* then ran up, and landed the main part of the force, about 140 men, on Punta Arenas. They took possession of some half-dozen fishing huts, as also the houses of Mr. CRAIG and Mr. BURDEN, a pilot, in which they were quartered when the *Fashion* left. The stores were landed and put under cover on Capt. SCOTT'S premises. Capt. CHATARD did not apparently intend to have need any force in preventing a landing of the fillibusters, but appeared rather undecided as to what he ought to do. In an interview with Capt. CAUGHLIN, he *naïvely* inquired: "Sir, are you aware of the character of the men you have just landed on a foreign soil?" "No, Sir," replied Capt. C., "I don't know anything about their characters. I was told that I was to land a couple of hundred coffee-planters at Greytown, and I hope I have fulfilled my orders properly."

The men were nearly all robust, stroug fellows, who seemed to have no very clear idea of the work they would have to perform. They only knew that for a few month's service in clearing a country overflowing with milk and honey, of "a quarreling, vagabond rabble" that infested it, they were each to receive a fine hacienda, when all they would have to do would be to swing in silk hammocks with their mouth open to catch the fat that would fall into them, and with plenty of slaves end houris to fan them when they slept. The amount of provisions landed would probably keep them two or three weeks, at the rate they were using them—the men exchanging with the people about town two pounds of salt pork or ham for one pound of fresh beef. WALKER was not considered by the men as being their ultimate commander, they having an idea that HENNINGSEN would arrive in a few days with a large force and take the military control.

General WALKER, on shore, was assuming rather kingly airs, giving orders as though he was the ruler of millions of people. He paid no attention to the *Saratoga* or her commander, hardly seeming to know she was in port, except once or twice when some of her officers came on shore, when he peremptorily ordered them on board, under threats of arrest if they staid, which order they obeyed with considerable alacrity.

There were four small boats about SCOTT'S shipyard, which WALKER had taken possession of. The day the *Fashion* left, WALKER had sent one of these boats up the river San Juan, to endeavor to intercept the Costa Rican mail boat, said to have on board $5,000 in money.

WALKER planted two of his "lone star" flags over the buildings he occupied in Punta Arenas on landing. He landed six field-pieces, and the men were daily drilling, each one with his rifle. Whether he took out these rifles with him I cannot learn. When LOCKRIDGE abandoned the river last March, he delivered over to the commander of the British frigate *Cossack* about three hundred stand of arms, which were deposited with Capt. SCOTT, on Punta Arenas, for safe keeping. I understand these arms were still there when WALKER landed, so that if he wanted them he undoubtedly appropriated them.

Our first report here was, that the *Fashion* when the town hove in sight, ran in under a full head of steam and anchored close to the Point before Capt. CHATARD could get his boats out to stop her. This inference was that he had no time to prevent the landing of the men and arms. But this is not so. I am assured by an officer of the British steamship *Dee*, that the *Fashion* was seen by the officers of the *Saratoga* the day before off the harbor; that there was ample time while she was coming in for the *Saratoga* to have hove her to with a swivel from one of her boats, and to have boarded her before she got in. Besides, WALKER *was two whole days landing men, provisions and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war.* When the *Dee* came into the harbor, Capt. CHATARD requested her master to anchor inside of the *Saratoga*, so that she might not be between his guns and the *Fashion*, but he took no steps against the landing of either men or stores.

Captain WOOLCOTT, of the *Dee*, knowing that there was considerable British property in Greytown, on the other side of Punta Arenas, asked Captain CHATARD if he would protect the town against WALKER, if he should attempt to lay it under contribution, to which he replied that he could give no assurances to that effect—that *his orders were very general in their nature*—that what he did he must do on his own personal responcibility, and, as he was dependent upon his profession for the support of a large family, he was not disposed either to run the risk of incurring the displeasure of his Government by his interference with matters on shore, or to lay himself liable, personally, to suits on the part of the fillibusters or the merchants of Greytown. So, as no guarantees could be got, and there was no British man-of-war in port, some of the merchants shipped the more valuable portion of their goods to this place. The *Dee* brought away about 120 large packages, which she landed here to-day.

Captain CAUGHLIN *talks* as if he looked upon the "invasion" as a silly, quixotic affair on the part of WALKER. He does not believe that the great fillibuster set sail with his small force, with the approval of the majority of his friends in the United States, or that so far as *he* is concerned, he has left any force to come after him. He thinks that the fillibustere of the southwest look upon HENNINGSEN as their representative, and that they will soon place him with an adequate force in Central America; that WALKER was anxious to occupy the ground at once, so as to give himself priority in the game, and that he was helped off by a few of the more desperate of the *hacienda* speculators, such as SLATTER and SOULE. He thinks that WALKER'S name has become so odious in Central America that he could not enlist the good-will of any portion of the people of Nicaragua, while he could steal their estates, and that a new man must be put forward. In this opinion I fully concur with the Captain—but I do not think, with him, that WALKER relies simply upon his 186 men to back him—that he has landed with them in a foreign country "to take the chances" against the live Central American States.

My own idea is that WALKER, when he left Mobile, had the impression that he would get possession of the river and lake steamers without much trouble, thus giving him Fort San Carlos and Castillo Viejo; that the forty-five men that he landed at the mouth of the Colorado were landed there that he might be sure of having a force in the country if he did not succeed in landing, himself, at Punta Arenas; and that these men went into the San Juan River, by the Colorado, to receive the boats.

As soon as it was ascertained that the filibusters were coming into port, the people in Greytown sent a boat up the river to Costa Rica, and also to warn the steamers and forts, but as WALKER'S expedition was already on its way into the river, by the Colorado, when he landed at Punta Arenas, it is not unlikely that these dispatches were intercepted by him. In case they were not, the news must have reached San José de Costa Rica, by way of the Serspiqui River, about the 30th November.

A small brig, not at all having the appearance of a fillibuster craft, hove in sight off Greytown as WALKER was landing his stores, upon which Captain CHATARD made considerable display in getting out his boats to board her, of course. If she had been a steamer, probably the look-out man would not have been able to see her so quickly.

Commodore PAULDING, who was here in the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, appeared somewhat chagrined that WALKER succeeded in landing so easily, and at the request of Capt. CHATARD steamed away last evening for Greytown. I have considerable doubt, however, whether he will deem it his duty to interfere with any "immigrant" vessel coming into Greytown, if he finds her papers all straight. About half an hour after Com. PAULDING sailed, dispatches arrived here for him from the Commander of the United States steamer *Fulton*, now at Chiriqui Lagoon.

The British line-of-battle propeller *Brunswick*, sailed about 6 o'clock this evening for Greytown. The *Fashion* has brought 100 tons of coal here, and will sail in a day or two for New-Orleans.

Five of the New-Orleans passengers by the *Star of the West* died from yellow-fever contracted at Havana—three on the passage, and two in this port. Their names were: ELIJAH CHANDLER, Pike County, Illinois, aged 39, died Dec. 1; same day, SUSAN L. CHANDLER, daughter of the above, 6 years; same day, THOMAS HUFF, of Lumpkin County, Georgia, aged 15; Dec. 2, ALICE FOULKS, Pike County, Illinois, aged 12 years; Dec. 3, MATILDA FOULKS, wife of JOHN FOULKS, of Pike County, Illinois, aged 37 years. F. W. R.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FASHION AT ASPINWALL.

An officer on board the *Star of the West* gives some particulars connected with the arrival at Aspinwall of the steamer *Fashion*. When she made her appearance coming into the bay, in company with another steamer, there was great excitement, and the announcement that General WALKER, with a large force of fillibusters, was in the offing, set the town in a perfect ferment. As the two steamers came near enough to be made out, one was discovered to be an English and the other an American steamer. The *Fashion* passed close to the frigate *Wabash*, and anchored within convenient distance of the landing. Boats immediately put off from the frigate with officers, instructed to make strict examination of the character of the steamer and of her papers. They were politely received by Captain CAUGHLIN, on board the *Fashion*, and every inquiry promptly answered as to his character and destination. Captain C. had been directed to go to Greytown with passengers, and he had cleared his vessel at Mobile, accordingly; the papers were all found to be perfectly regular, clearance, receipt for fees, &c., from the proper officer at the Custom-house in Mobile. The American Consul, at Aspinwall, also went on board the steamer, but found no cause to interfere with her. Rumor stated that the Captain was rather anxious, than otherwise, that his vessel should be seized, considering the price of coal at Aspinwall—($20 per ton)—preferring to have her sent home at Uncle Sam's expense rather than at his own.

Letters from officers of the *Saratoga*, to the officers of the *Wabash*, expressed great vexation at the landing of WALKER in broad daylight under their very guns. There was no fog, (such a thing is unknown there,) and the *Fashion* passed within hailing distance. They had not heard of WALKER'S departure, and were not looking for him; his very boldness threw them entirely off their guard; a few persons only were seen on deck, but they had no sooner reached the landing than a crowd of between three and four hundred swarmed out of her as from a bee hive, armed to the teeth. They expressed great mortification at the occurrence. Some officers of the *Saratoga* were ashore shooting. WALKER sent word to them to go on board. They replied, "We are officers of the Navy of the United States, and belong to the *Saratoga*." "I don't care a d—n who you are," WALKER rejoined; "if you don't go on board your ship immediately, I will send you. Nobody can land on this point without my permission." The officers obeyed the mandate, and departed.

There were all sorts of surmises as to what would be done with Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, for permitting WALKER to run the blockade. His force still remained "under the guns of the frigate," on the Point, when the *Fashion* left.

Both the American and English officers, who departed for Greytown, expected to use up WALKER very soon after reaching that place, if their professions were to be believed.

The *Scottish Chief* was expected daily at Greytown, with munitions and provisions.

The statement that Captain CHATARD had assumed any jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, or turned WALKER out of his quarters there, was not credited at Aspinwall.

THE TEXAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR WALKER.

The Galveston *News*, of the 3d, has the following, concerning the recruits for WALKER'S army raised in Texas:

"Colonel WATERS, of the Nicaragua Army, leaves on the steamship *Mexico* to-day, for Nicaragua, *vid* New-Orleans and Mobile. He has with him a company of about 40 emigrants—*young men who go to seek fame, fortune, and adventure, under the banner of General Walker.*

The steamship *Fashion*, which took General WALKER to Nicaragua, is expected to return to Mobile this week. She will continue her trips back and forth during the Winter.

All persons desirous of emigrating to Nicaragua should address or apply to this house.

Three other companies are expected to leave Texas soon, for Nicaragua. As other Southern States are assisting to swell the tide, we shall probably soon see that beautiful country under American influences, and taking position among the prosperous nations of the earth."

LATER FROM COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

By way of San Juan del Norte we have advices from San José de Costa Rica to Nov. 10.

The *Star and Herald* is no longer to be permitted to pass through the Costa Rica post-offices.

A French citizen, M. BONNEFIL, has been ordered to leave the country for the heinous crime of being the *supposed* author of a letter reflecting on Captain-General, President and Dictator MORA.

Congress has authorized the Dictator to send Commissioners to Nicaragua to arrange the pending difficulties. Señors EMILIANO, QUADRA and General J. Bi. CANAS, have been named for the service, with Sir ANTONIO CHAMORRA as Secretary. The two latter are Dictator MORA'S brothers'-in-law, so that it is not difficult to foresee how matters will terminate. Dr. TOLEDO is named Minister-of-War, and Señor VINCENT HERRERRA Minister of Home Affairs. Dr. MONTUFAR resumes his place in the Supreme Court.

Congress has refused to ratify the amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the treaty with New-Grannda, made by the Congress of Bogota 21st of April last.

In regard to pending hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Panama *Star* says:

"With a certain knowledge that WALKER is organizing another expedition, the avowed object of which is an invasion of her soil, with the experience of former times, which should show her both the possibility and the probability of this fillibuster movement being carried into effect, we should think that her policy, her interest, her feeling of self-preservation, would have led her to protect herself at home, or at least confine herself to act on the defensive in regard to Nicaragua. Had she pursued this course, she would have been entitled to and have received the sympathy of the whole world; but in her invasion of Nicaragua she not only gives reason to suspect her motives and disapprove of her policy, but she lays herself open to become an easy prey to WALKER and his fillibusters—whereas, by acting only on the defensive, she might have made a successful stand against any invading foe."

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Independence Day—The Convention between Generals Cass and Herran—Movements of War Vessels, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The people of New-Granada, for a week past, have been celebrating the anniversary of their independence from old Spain with just as much enthusiasm as if they had been incalculably benefited instead of irretrievably damaged by their political emancipation.

The New-Granadian Press are still commenting on the convention between Generals CASS and HERRAN, in settlement of the damages for the Panama massacre, and pretend to be very indignant not only that indemnity is promised, but that their Minister should acknowledge in any manner that any responsibility attaches to the Government for the massacre. But, in view of the fact that General CASS only insists upon one of the least important of the demands made by the Pierce Administration, that is, the indemnity, and is even willing, in estimating that, to forego consequential damages, I do not think either the editors or the people of Granada have much to complain of, more especially as he agrees to take this partial indemnity in promises, that will never be paid. From a letter written by a gentleman at Paris, on very intimate terms with the New-Granadian Minister at that Court, I translate a few paragraphs that will be of interest to those American statesmen who are opposed to "entangling alliances" with European Powers. It would seem from this letter that General HERRAN was shrewd enough to direct the negotiations alluded to in this letter, to be initiated with France and England, solely that he might hold out the possibility of French and English interference, to frighten our very amiable Secretary of State sufficiently to cause him to forego the most important portions of the demands made by the last Administration against the Government of New-Granada. In the inception of this negotiation at Washington, between General CASS and the New-Granadian Minister, General CASS was prompt to promise that complete and ample security for the future should be exacted to the trade and travel across this Isthmus. But in the month of July, General HERRAN suddenly assumed a firm and haughty demeanor—declared that his Government would never consent to alienate territory—that he could only promise that the military police should be strengthened, as a guarantee that the scenes of the 15th April would not be re-enacted, &c., &c., and then it was that Gen. CASS first began to perceive that the enforcement of the demands and the realization of the propositions as presented at Bogota by Mr. MARCY, through his Commissioners, Messrs. BOWLIN and MOSES, would be attended with many difficulties—municipal control of the United States on a foreign soil was a new thing—we could not make a State of Panama, and colonial possessions were unknown to our government—all sorts of constitutional objections were conjured up—and finally a treaty was agreed upon, which will leave matters in just as bad a state as they were previous to the 15th April, 1856, and infinitely worse, for the negroes now know that our Government is too timid to enforce our just demands, and they care nothing for indemnities of which not a penny comes out of their pockets.

By the treaty agreed upon, it is even agreed that the Minister of the King of Prussia may be called in to arbitrate on the sums to be allowed: although it was only last Spring that our Commissioners at Bogota declared that the mind of the President was made up as to the amount of damages to be claimed, and that it was not the custom of the United States to leave to the arbitration of Foreign Powers, questions of damages to its citizens, which had already been decided upon proofs entirely satisfactory to the Government.

The reader will please glance over the following paragraphs, translated from the letter above alluded to, and then decide whether Gen. CASS has been influenced in disappointing our just expectations of protection to American interests on this Isthmus, by the intluation from Lord CLARENDON that the British Government would not readily consent that the Isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of the United States:

"Gen. HERRAN is negotiating another, but more important treaty in Washington. It is a treaty declaring perpetually neutral the Isthmus of Panama, under the sovereignty of New-Granada. This negotiation was initiated at London at the close of May last. Senor Don FRANCISCO MARTIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of New-Granada to the Courts of England and France, negotiated cautiously upon this matter with Lord CLARENDON, and succeeded in bringing him to his opinion, to which the British Government was besides naturally inclined; for that Government would not readily consent that the isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of a power whose pretensions might in time, perhaps, obstruct the free transit. But all the efforts of Señor MARTIN to induce the Governments of England and France to discuss immediately the basis of a treaty, were useless, because these Governments resist every measure in which the United States is interested, *if they do not previously have the adhesion of the Cabinet at Washington.* For this reason the project is at present in the hands of Gen. HERRAN. *It appears that he has succeeded in inclining Gen. Cass to enter into it in common with England and France.* This is an important result.

This circumspection of European powers towards the United States is very notable. But they are deceived who think this arises from consideration or fear. England and France have neither the one nor the other for the United States; they only care, if they should come to blows with her, not to have it thrown in their faces that it is not the result of a puerile sentiment of suspicion and rivalry. This feeling has given rise to much condecension on the part of these two Governments towards the United States, which they have not thought it necessary to exercise towards other Powers. Notwithstanding, it is proper to say that their European policy is very temporizing, and that there is a powerful motive for it. The people cannot easily be brought to agree that the elements of their prosperity and fortune should be disturbed, which elements are their manufactures and commerce. Besides, we live in a time in which any lengthy war may end in a revolution. Lastly, these two nations, and particularly England, have much to regulate in their domestic affairs."

It will require stronger proofs, however, than the above letter, to induce me to believe that Gen. CASS is *really* inclined to enter into any agreement with European Powers not to seize the Isthmus, if the United States should find it necessary to do so, either for the protection of her own people, or in satisfaction of outrages against her on the part of the people or Government of New-Granada. Whatever *errors* of policy Gen. CASS may have the misfortune to commit, the American people have as yet had no cause to doubt his patriotism, when the line of duty is clearly pointed out to him, as it would be under a proposition of this kind.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* and the British steam-frigate *Magicienne* are in this Bay. The *John Adams*, before this reaches you, will be at Valparaiso on her way home. After she had sailed from Panama a request from Gov. BIGLER, our Minister to Chili, came up for her to come to Valparaiso, in order, I suppose, to give weight to the claims for damages for the seizure, by the Chilian frigate *Esmeralda*, of the Boston ship *Sportsman*. There were three British and two French men-of-war in Peruvian waters, looking after the revolutionists, but no American vessel, of course.

The mail from Bogota failed to reach Carthagena for the British steamer. From Carthagena and Santa Marta, the dates are to Nov. 24, but there is not a word of news.

A bearer of dispatches came out on the *Star of the West*, with a request from General CASS that the *Golden Gate*, for San Francisco, should touch in and land him at San Juan del Sur. But Captain MOLANN, the agent here, did not consider it proper to lengthen the voyage of the *Gate*, knowing, I presume, that the yellow fever had made its appearance on the *Star of the West* among the Havana passengers, and fearing that it might show itself on the Pacific voyage.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Peruvian Convention Broken up by the Army—An Outbreak Anticipated in Lima—Success of the Revolution in Bolivia—Interesting News from Chili.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857.

The steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st. She brought dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 12th. From Ecuador there is nothing important. Congress still continued in session.

PERU.

I wrote you in my last that by a private letter, dated Oct. 27, I had received intelligence that an attempt was to be made by the Council of Ministers to drive out the National Convention, after the manner of CROMWELL with the British Parliament, on account principally of the opposition of the Convention to the Dictator CASTILLA, in whose name the Council was acting.

This intelligence proves to have been correct. I wrote you that the troops were to have executed this movement on the 27th, but it appears it was postponed till the 2d November. While the Convention was in session, discussing the question of the consignment of guano to Spain, and while Deputy RIO was speaking, a sub-lieutenant, Don JOSE CUSA, entered the hall, sword in hand, and seating himself within the bar, cried: "Long live the Constitution! Viva General CASTILLA! Leave the hall!" The President of the Assembly directed the Master-at-Arms to call the guard to arrest the Lieutenant, who belonged to the "Battalion Castilla." Col. CARPENA tried to prevail upon the soldiers who had invaded the hall with Señor CUSA to retire, and some of them did so. At the same time Col. BARRIOS held back by the bridle the horse on which Lieutenant-Colonel AROUENAS, chief of the "Battalion Castilla," was mounted; but the latter, who had brought up a reinforcement, told Lieutenant CUSA and the troops that his orders alone were to be obeyed, and at the same time trampling Col. BARRIOS under his horse's hoofs, the troops resumed their arms and prepared to drive out by the bayonet the Deputies who still maintained their seats.

In the meantime Señor GALVEZ proposed to call upon the Secretary of the Government for an explanation of what had occurred; and the President of the Convention named a Commission composed of Señors VALDIVIA, GALVEZ and TEJEDA, who should report the necessary steps to be taken under the circumstances.

Orders were given by Colonel ARGUEDAS to fire upon any who should resist, and sentinels were placed to prevent any egress except by the main entrance, when suddenly the plan of proceeding was changed. Piquets of troops entered, and at the point of the bayonet began to expel each Deputy individually. At this moment the President of the Convention, upbraiding Lieutenant CUSA for his conduct, asked under whose orders he acted. He replied that he obeyed the orders of his Chief and the Inspection General. The hall was at once cleared, it being then 4½ o'clock P. M. At 7 o'clock, fifty Deputies assembled, and were met by the Secretary of State. An address was read to the Secretary, simply recounting the facts as they had transpired.

The Secretary of State replied: "*Señor President*—As soon as the important event to which your note refers came to the knowledge of the Government, I took all the measures that I believed necessary. I immediately ordered under arms the two bodies of *jendarmeria* of Infantry, who were under my immediate control, and gave directions that the corps of mounted Dragoons should be ordered under arms; and also gave the necessary orders for the other corps of Cavalry and Infantry to be in readiness, not forgetting the forces in Callao. Immediately after, I directed that a strong company of infantry be dispatched to this hall with the object of seizing the forces which it was supposed had mutinied, the same who have been removed to their quarters. In the second place, I went personally to the fort of Santa Catalina, which promptly prepared to act under the orders of the Government. These operations being concluded, I next inquired into the origin of the events at the quarters of the chief of the battalion, which was responsible for them, when I found that the aforesaid chief did not count upon the obedience of his command, at the head of which were the second and third officers. I ascertained that no one had been sought to assist in carrying out this plan. However, I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel AROUENAS, the executor of the events of the day, who responded to my inquiries that his head was disordered, and that being unwell, he was induced to act precipitately, because he had been assured that the honorable Assembly had introduced a resolution, the object of which was to depose General CASTILLA; that a Commission of the same Assembly would resume the command; and that, as General CASTILLA was the chief of the revolution of 1854, and the Provisional President of the Republic, he came to this hall with no other object than to take away the guard, and send the deputies home to their houses. Having listened to this relation, notwithstanding the disordered state of his head, I reproached him for his bad conduct, reserving for to-morrow other inquiries into the facts of the case. It is probable that some evil-intentioned persons took advantage of Colonel AROUEDAS' situation to induce him to commit an iniquitous action. His corps, and all the others existing in the capital, are in a state of subordination to the Government, and all offer to preserve the actual order of things. I believe the public may rest satisfied that there is nothing to fear, when the patrols and guards, which have been posted from motives of precaution, have retired to their respective quarters. I believe the honorable Convention may rest satisfied that the public order has not been disturbed, and that this event has been occasioned solely by the action of an officer who had lost his reason. Notwithstanding, the Government will not fail scrupulously to investigate the matter, whilst it does not believe it to be of such transcendent importance as to disturb the public peace."

Señor MORALES "would ask the Hon. Secretary of State if Col. ARGUEDAS had been immediately submitted to judgment, since he believed that the military laws had aggravated a crime that had been committed from intoxication."

The Hon. Secretary replied that "the Government just now was occupied with matters of more importances; that for the action indicated by Señor MORALES there was plenty of time, as twenty-four hours had not yet expired: that for the present the Government had limited itself to placing under arrest this officer; that it was now dictating means to preserve the public peace, but would at the proper time pursue its investigations to see if there had been any ramification."

Waiting the report of the Special Commission upon the events of the afternoon, the Convention adjourned.

On the 3d, Señor URETA, President of the Convention, addressed the following note to the Secretary of State:

"*To the Hon. Secretary of State:*

"From various sources I understand that new and dangerous attempts against the National Representation are in preparation of the same character as those of yesterday.

"As at last night's session your Excellency was pleased to assure the Assembly that public order had been completely reëstablished, I have the honor to inquire of your Excellency, if, in the judgment of the Council of Ministers, the security of the Convention is guaranteed." MANUEL TORIBIO URETA."

On the same day appeared an official denial dated "Inspection General of the Army" and signed by Gen. CANSECO of the assertion of Col. ARGUEDAS that he acted under the orders of the "Inspection General," and asseverating that he had not the least suspicion of what was to take place.

A new version of the speech of the Secretary of State, in answer to the interrogations of the Convention, is also published by authority. ARGUEDAS, in this version, is represented as having said to the President of the Convention, that "in a moment of ardor and exalted patriotism" he drove out the Convention, instead of saying his action was the effect of a "disordered head." The Convention did not meet on the 3d. Placards were everywhere distributed approbatory of the "heroic conduct" of ARGUEDAS.

LIMA, Nov. 4—2 o'clock P. M.

To their Excellencies the Council of Ministers, charged with the Presidency of the Republic:

Although the Convention was dissolved at the point of the bayonet by the troops of the "Battalion Castilla," commanded by its Lieutenant-Colonel ARGUEDAS, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the Deputies, without considering the danger, or taking any precautions for their security, governed only by their desire to preserve, at whatever cost, our institutions, assembled in the evening to continue the pending session, and to hear the assurances of the Secretary of State when His Excellency attributed this enormous offence to the transient mental exaltation of an officer, without having any understanding with the rest of his battalion, and he concluded with these assurances: "This officer has been placed under arrest, and his corps, as also the others existing in the capital, are obedient to the Government."

But in consideration of the reiterated and credible reports which I received on the morning of the 3d, of preparations for equal if not greater crimes in order to dissolve for a second time the National Convention, in case of its assembling, I circulated among the Deputies the notice, and directed to the Secretary of State the note which I have the honor to inclose, and the principal object of which was to ascertain of the Council if Ministers could guarantee the security of the Convention.

A little while after I saw the fitness of the precautions I had adopted. Colonel AGUEDAS was seen in the fort of Santa Catilina at the head of his battalion; his officers were circulating publicly in the city the proclamations of the rebellion, which had been printed in the office of the *Comercio* the night before; and the *gendarmerio*, who occupied the hall of the Convention, were relieved by the troops of the same "battalion Castilla." In the evening there were stationed near my house 25 soldiers, under charge of an officer, to dissolve, he told me, the session of the Convention which was expected there. Similar precautions were taken at the house of Deputy GALVEZ.

As I have not, up to this moment, received any reply to my note to the Secretary of State, calling the attention of the Council of Ministers to the security of the Convention, dissolved by bayonet thrusts; in these circumstances so extraordinarily grave, and when at twenty minutes' distance there are forces that obey the Government, and there is a fortress with batteries, where the National Representatives would be secure from new aggressions, I ask for the last time, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, to have the goodness to inform me if, neither in Lima nor in Callao, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, charged with the Presidency of the Republic, can guarantee the security of the Convention, dissolved by force on the 2d instant.

God preserve your Excellency.

MANUEL TORIBIO URETA.

At 4½ o'clock on the evening of the 4th, the answer of the Secretary of State to the note of the President of the Convention was placed in the hands of each Deputy, as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the Convention:

In answer to the note of your Excellency, which was remitted from my house to the office of the Ministers, I am concerned to announce to your Excellency that I erred in my convictions upon the complete reëstablishment of order, having since ascertained that great excitement exists amongst the greater part of the troops that garrison this place.

Until the Government can overcome the difficulties which present themselves, and which are within your knowledge, I cannot guarantee the security of the Convention in its sessions. I have the honor to communicate the foregoing to your Excellency on the part of the Council of Ministers.

God preserve your Excellency.

JUAN M. DEL MAR.

On the 4th, the "Battalion Castilla" was sent to Callao, and the same day a battalion from that city was brought to Lima to supply its place. On the 6th seventy deputies signed a protest against the action of the Council of Ministers in refusing to protect them in their sessions.

Of course, after reading the foregoing documents, no one can have any doubts that AREUEDAS acted under orders from either CASTILLA or the Council of Ministers. It was known as long ago as the 27th October in Lima, as I wrote you in my last, that the Convention was to be driven out—at least, it was known by those conversant with the affairs of the Government.

A letter from a gentleman in one of the Legations, says that Lima is in a very critical condition. Every man bolts his doors as soon as dark, no confidence being left in the little semblance of Government left. The city is full of negroes—emancipados—and in case of an outbreak, neither life nor property would be safe from them. The roads outside the city are infested with robbers, and it was only a week before that a valuable mail was robbed on the Chancery road. There cannot be over 600 troops in Lima.

Matters in Arequipa remain as at my last. VIVANCO was still shut up in the City of Arequipa. It is said that CASTILLA had just commenced an attack on him as the mail left Islay on the 7th. Gen. HAZA, of VIVANCO'S force, is dead. A little fighting had taken place at Islay between the two parties, but without much result.

During the month of October, 50,735 tons register guano was shipped from the Chinchas, viz: 39,559 tons to England, the Continent and Spain; 4,434 tons to the United States, and 6,762 tons to France and her colonies.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution against General CORDOVA has been completely successful, and dates from La Paz to Nov. 1 state that he had fled to Peru. Dr. LINARES, who initiated the rebellion, is acting President. It appears, however, that General PEREZ and General AGANDA are both aspirants for the Presidency, and it is not unlikely that a union between the two *militarios* may give the *coup de grace* to the civilian, LINARES. Some fighting and a good deal of marching and countermarching was necessary to upset CORDOVA—but the details would tire your readers.

CHILI.

Congress continues its sessions at Santiago, and there appears to be a complete accord between it and the Executive Department. The much-talked-of foreign loan of seven millions of dollars to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad has been sanctioned by both branches of Congress, and become a law. It is proposed that the Government shall also buy from the Company the thirty miles already completed to Quillota. The Government has voted $200,000 to the Southern Railroad, so that the work may proceed.

The difficulty in regard to the Boston ship *Sportsman* has not yet been arranged. It will be recollected that this ship was seized in the port of Santa Maria, in the Bay Mejllones, by the Chilian war-steamer *Esmeraldo*, for undertaking to load copper in that port without permission from the Customs at Valparaiso, and was carried into the port of Caldera, where the master abandoned her to the Chilian Government, and claimed heavy damages. This port is also claimed by Bolivia. M. NOLLENT, the French Consul at Cobija, the man who lied so awfully about the Panama massacre, and several other speculators, were engaged in the affair.

The bark *Sarah Ann*, from Valparaiso, for the Island of Oceanda, with merchandise and passengers, was wrecked on an island inhabited by cannibals, and every person on board was devoured by them. No details are given.

The new war steamer *Maria Isabel*, built in England for the Government of Chili, had arrived at Valparaiso.

Congress has made very liberal provisions for Elemental and High Schools in every portion of Chili.

Business remains very depressed, money continuing extremely scarce. But mercantile credit is still good. Interest on good securities is 1½ ₱ cent. a month.

Flour sells at $6 ₱ 100 lbs, on six months, and the papers are calling for shipments from California and the Atlantic States. From the Atlantic States, 1,460,000 feet of lumber had been imported during the fortnight, 650,000 feet superior assorted selling for $55, and 200,000 feet good at $48. The *California* had not been sold. Barley was declining in price, $2 25 ₱ quintal being the last price. 14,000 quintals had been imported at Iquique from California. Carolina Rice in bond at $6 50@$6 75. Copper was selling at $21 50 ₱ marc. Freights of ores, &c., to England and the Continent from £3 5s.@£4. Exchange on the United States 9 ₱ cent. premium.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

Failure of Another Large Joint-Stock Bank.

FALL OF INTEREST IN PARIS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Cotton Lower...Advance in Wheat and Flour

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM INDIA.

SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

Large Reinforcements to General Havelock.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 28th of November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list per steamship *Europa* from Liverpool:

G. M. Marshall & Co.	£5,000	A. M. Lawrence	£500
J. & H. Auchincloss	5,000	J. H. Brower & Co	500
Total			£11,000

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and the *Arago*, at Southampton, on the night of the 24th ultimo.

There was a further improvement in English money affairs; but the failure of the Northumberland and Durhem District Bank, which is reported, will cause great distress. We give, in another column, full particulars of the very interesting financial news received by this arrival.

The London *Times* states that, as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of business, the total abolition of the East India Company's Government will be proposed by ministers, and that India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare.

The Queen will open Parliament in person.

The *Daily News* says that no time will be lost in again bringing the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament under the consideration of the Legislature—Lord JOHN RUSSELL having undertaken, with the entire concurrence of Lord PALMERSTON, at once to lay a bill before the House of Commons.

The Board of Trade returns for October show a continued increase in the value of the exports. The figures are $318,838 in excess of October, 1856.

An official inquiry, instituted at Manchester, shows that, out of 87 cotton mills in that city, employing 24,294 work people, only 30 mills, employing 10,273 persons, were in full work. Of the remainder, 25 mills and 8,439 people were working short time; and 12 mills, with 5,582 hands, were totally unemployed. Of the 15 silk mills in the city, none were fully employed, and two of them had ceased to run. In the surrounding districts the returns were to the like effect.

A deputation had waited on Lord CLARENDON and presented him with a memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society against the immigration Slave-trade now being carried on by the French from the west coast of Africa, and praying for Government interference to stop the traffic. Lord CLARENDON stated that Government was in possession of the fullest information on the subject of this "new system" of obtaining labor—one he did not hesitate to designate as the Slave-trade, unmitigated and undisguised. The whole question, however, had been submitted to the consideration of the French Government, which he believed had not foreseen that the result of attempts to obtain immigrants from Africa would be the revival of the Slave-trade; and he felt sure nothing was further from the wishes or the thought of the Emperor of the French than to reopen this execrated traffic, in opposition to the policy of the leading civilized Powers, and to the well-known national sentiment of this country. The evils could scarcely be exaggerated that must arise from the checking of the legitimate commerce which in many parts of the African coast had totally superseded the trade in slaves and in others was

ment had sent orders to General CONCHA, Captain-General of Cuba, to organize a body of infantry, with [illegible] artillery, in order to be ready at a short notice to commence hostilities against Mexico, in the event of the present negotiations failing.

The Queen's *accouchement* was daily looked for.

The Ecclesiastical Chamber has been suppressed, and is to be henceforth incorporated in the Royal Council.

A letter from Rome says:

"The lamented demise of the great American sculptor, CRAWFORD, having left many of his works incomplete, especially the great national monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, the carrying out of his designs will be suspended until some understanding can be come to between Mrs. CRAWFORD and the American Government. Meanwhile Mr. CRAWFORD's friend and brother-artist, Mr. TERRY, has undertaken the superintendence of his studio, and the late sculptor's head workman, a German, of the greatest talent, will finish such statues as are in course of execution for private commission. It is to be regretted that poor Mr. CRAWFORD was prevented by his painful and mortal malady from completing the design for his Washington Monument, although the chief part will be his conception. Of the seven colossal statues intended to surround the monument, he had only completed those of JEFFERSON and HENRY."

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that ten battalions of troops had been concentrated on the Danube, in the direction of Widdin.

REDSCHID PACHA had forwarded to the foreign ministers a memorandum, in which he claimed from foreign ships an additional due for the maintenance of lighthouses. The embassies had protested against the demand.

The Porte has officially intimated to the powers that signed the treaty of Paris that, in consequence of the state of the Principalities, it may become necessary to move a body of troops to the Danube.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City article.) Nov. 26.

The English funds opened, this morning, at a further advance of an eighth, and were well maintained throughout the day. The first transactions in Consols for money were 90@¼, and they subsequently touched 90¼. The announcement of new failures then caused a relapse, and for a short time there were sellers at 90; but the news from Calcutta of the successful pursuit of the fugitive mutineers, the arrival of about 5,000 men from England, the restoration of confidence among the natives, and the satisfactory progress of the revenue collections, gave fresh strength to the market, and the latest prices were again 90@¼ for money, and 90¼@½ for the 7th of December. Steady purchases are still made by the public, and some of the Irish Banks are reinvesting a portion of the sums lately withdrawn to provide against a run. Bank Stock left off at 213@215; Reduced, 88⅜@89¼; New Three per Cents., 89@¼; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 10s.@5s. discount.

Loans in the Stock Exchange were obtainable to-day on Government Securities at from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the term. At the Bank of England and the discount market there has been a further subsidence of pressure.

It is understood that last evening the issues of the Bank of England had returned to a point within the limits authorized by the act of 1844.

A fair amount of business had been transacted in foreign stocks, and the market generally shows little alteration.

The corn market this morning was steady at the rates of Monday.

The final quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. 15c. for money and account, showing an improvement of an eighth.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 27.

The funds have experienced to-day a further improvement of ⅛ ℔ cent., and the market has been more buoyant than at any period for several weeks past. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90 to ⅛, were first quoted 90⅛@¼. From this they advanced to 90¼@⅜, at which they remained until near the close of business, when an announcement of a reduction of 1 ℔ cent. in the rate of discount in the Bank of France was followed by several speculative purchases and a further movement to 90½@⅝, from which there was no reaction. For the 7th of December the last price was 90⅝@¾. After regular hours there was again a rise of an eighth. The next account is fixed for the 8th of January, and transactions for that period took place at 91¼, or 90 ex-dividend. Bank Stock closed at 214@216; Reduced, 89⅜@⅝; and New Three-per-Cents, 89⅜@¾. In India Stock there was a recovery of 2 ℔ cent., owing to the favorable news just received, and the final quotation was 216@218. India Bonds left at 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 7s.@3s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange to-day there was no inquiry for money, and loans on Government securities were freely offered at 5 ℔ cent. At the Bank there was a full, but not an increased demand, and in the discount market the return of a better feeling is evidenced by the greater ease with which paper beyond three months' date can be negotiated.

In foreign stocks Turkish was principally in demand, and closed at a further advance. The market generally showed increased firmness.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 40c. for money and 67f. 30c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of a quarter ℔ cent.

Gold in moderate quantities continues to flow into the Bank. About £30,000 was taken there to-day, of which more than half was French and Russian.

A further amount of about £200,000 in gold is now on its way from St. Petersburg

The arrival has been telegraphed of the Australian mail steamer *Simla* at Suez with £299,338 in gold, which together with her mails will be brought by the *Tanais*, expected at Southampton about the 9th or 10th of December. The mails of the previous steamer, the *Emeu*, which were detained from the grounding of the vessel, were taken from her, it appears, by the *Madras* on the 18th inst., and will arrive, with the Indian letters via Marseilles on the 28th or 29th.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 25.

Although at the present moment the amount of note circulation in the hands of the general public is within the total authorized by the Act of 1844, it will be seen by the *Gazette* return published this evening that when that return was made up on Wednesday there was an outstanding excess of £81,160. It is to be remarked, moreover, that, strictly speaking, there is still an infringement to the original amount of £2,000.000. It is only by treating the reserve of £1,918,840, held in the banking department as if it were not a public issue, that the idea is created of the over-issue having been retrieved. But this reserve is as much an issue as any of the notes held in the till of any of the other banks of the country. The Bank of England, as a bank, has no more to do with the operations of the issue department than any private individual. It has only to attend to its own wants and to keep an adequate reserve, such as any other banker would keep, to meet its liabilities. By confounding the operations of the two departments the public are liable to be led into great confusion, and it is much to be desired that a separation should henceforth be contrived, so as to render them as distinct in appearance as they are in reality.

The funds to-day have again shown extreme buoyancy, and a further rise of a half per cent. has been established. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90⅝@¾, were first quoted 90⅞@91. They then receded to 90⅞, and subsequently remained for some time at 90¾@91. In the afternoon there was a general disposition to buy, and a rapid movement took place to 91⅛@¼, from which there was no reaction, the market closing with a very firm appearance. For the new account on the 8th of January the last price was 91⅛@¼, or 90½@⅝ ex dividend. Bank Stock left off at 214@216; and Reduced and New Three per cents., 90⅛@¼. India Stock was in increased demand, owing to the announcement that the Government is henceforth to be exclusively in the hands of the Crown, and the quotation was 216@219. India Bonds closed at 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 5s discount to par, the latter being largely bought by persons having money to dispose of for short periods.

It is stated that the Government will not bring forward any financial measures until February. All questions regarding a funding of Exchequer-bills, or a loan in any shape, are therefore for the present set at rest.

In the Stock Exchange money is still abundantly offered at 5 ℔ cent. At the Bank there was less demand than yesterday, although the applications continue heavy. In the discount market the tendency to a restoration of confidence, which was checked by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, is again manifesting itself, and the absence of further suspensions in London, coupled with the hope of a resumption on the part of one or two of the houses that have lately stopped, is exercising a favorable influence.

Foreign stocks have been in moderate demand, but the market continues buoyant, and nearly every transaction took place at an advance.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the business transacted was not very extensive, and the rates generally were about the same as last post.

In the corn market this morning there was an increase of business, and in some cases an advance of 1s. was obtained.

The Liverpool Cotton market has closed heavily at the prices of this day week.

The influx of gold at the Bank steadily continues, and a further total of £30,000, consisting chiefly of Turkish, Italian, French and Russian coin, was taken there to-day. Sovereigns from Scotland and elsewhere also come in gratually.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 20c. for money, and 67f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing a reaction from the improvement of a quarter ℔ cent. which took place yesterday.

The Colonial Produce markets during the week have been wholly without animation, the additional mercantile failures and the sustained rate of discount rendering buyers extremely cautious. There seems to be some partial revival of inquiry for a few of the articles which have recently suffered the most severe depression, but the transactions generally are still unimportant. The more favorable nature of the American advices to-day, and the reductions in the rates of the Bank of France, have to a certain extent restored confidence. Consumers have paid fully former quotations for good grocery Sugar, which commands a steady sale; but brown and soft date kinds have been parted with at a further decline of 1s.@1s. 6d., the improvement of 3s.@4s. from the lowest point having been nearly lost. To-day there was generally rather a better tone In Coffee there have been few transactions, and the moderate quantity of plantation Ceylon brought forward was disposed of at slightly lower rates. Some time must elapse before arrivals of the new crop can take place. In Tea there has been scarcely any general business, but at the public sales on Thursday a fair proportion, considering the prevailing dullness, was realized, consisting chiefly of the sorts submitted without reserve. In common Congou there is nothing offering, except for cash at 11½d. ℔ lb. Quotations of Rice have reached an unusually low point, and there appears rather more disposition to make purchases, the cash sales showing a decline of 4s.@4s. 6d. compared with the rates paid at one time last month. Cargo kinds have been realized at 7s.@7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. No alteration of importance has occurred in Spice, the market being still influenced by arrivals from the United States. Saltpetre has been sold more freely at a further fall of 2s.—viz.: 38s.@39s. ℔ cwt for good to fine, while several parcels for immediate payment have changed hands even at lower rates.

The quotations of the India and China Exchanges to-day show no material variation. At Shanghae the rate was slightly more unfavorable for this country.

London (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Gold is flowing back to London from Paris and America. The Bank of France has lowered its premium upon gold from ten to five per cent. per mille, and yesterday afternoon reduced its rates of discount one per cent., namely, from eight, nine, and ten per cent. to seven, eight, and nine per cent. This will cause a rapid flow of gold to this country, even should the Bank of England too hastily reduce their minimum rate of discount. The exchanges are becoming more and more in our favor each post. Gold is rapidly flowing into the Bank, about £50,000 went in yesterday; and the remittances per *Emeu* and *Simla* reach together three-quarters of a million, whilst the *Essex* is on her way home, and cannot be far distant, with £425.000 more; and the Bank of England has, since the last returns of its position were issued, received upwards of £1,000,000 addition to its stock of bullion, less any withdrawals of sovereigns for transmission to the country banks.

So much for foreign influences, and now a few words about the home causes which have precipitated commercial and banking disasters.

There is a real, tangible improvement everywhere observable in commercial circles. Trade has been brought within comprehensive bounds; the demands for money show no longer any pressure; the money market is decidedly less tight; there is less distrust and more confidence; markets are improving for most things, and even the failures of the last few days have not caused any undue uneasiness. In truth, we at the present moment appear to be really turning the corner of our difficulties.

STOPPAGE OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

Another large provincial joint-stock bank has stopped. The drafts of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank were returned this morning by their London agents, an application to the Bank of England for assistance on behalf of the establishment having been yesterday declined. Their paid-up capital is £652,891, and there was professedly a reserve fund of £90,874. The liabilities are thought to be very great—probably not much less than three millions—and the general opinion as to the character of their assets is far from favorable. They are understood to have made enormous advances on collieries and ironworks, and at the time of the failure of Messrs. CARR BROTHERS at Newcastle in August last for £720,000, they appeared as large creditors on that estate, the claim being secured by a mortgage of extensive coal mines. The head office is at Newcastle, and there are branches at Alnwick, Berwick, Hexham, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Durham. The concern has been in existence 21 years, and at the date of the last return the number of shareholders was 408. Terrible distress is likely to be felt throughout the entire district and among all classes. The average weekly amount paid for wages alone through this bank is stated to have been about £35,000, and it is feared that by the catastrophe several thousand persons will be thrown out of work. The Bank of England have a branch at Newcastle, and every effort will be made by them, and also by other institutions, to mitigate the evil in this respect as far as possible. The bank was formerly a bank of issue, but of late it has adopted the circulation of the Bank of England.

From the Times, Nov. 27.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank have not made the slightest communication to-day to their London agents. Up to yesterday afternoon the dishonor of their drafts here does not seem to have been generally known at Newcastle, and the offices of the Bank are understood to have been kept open as usual. The idea of any possible restoration of the concern seems to be considered wholly out of the question, and the prevalent opinion as to the state of affairs that will be disclosed whenever a thorough investigation is made is very discouraging. Apparently, however, no doubt need be entertained as to the ultimate liquidation of all claims, many wealthy persons being included in the proprietary. Still, it seems that, out of the total number of about 400, no less than 112 are unmarried women and widows. Like the Western of Scotland, the Bank had been in difficulties before, and had received large aid from the Bank of England in 1847.

From the Newcastle Express.

It is true that the Northumberland and Durham District Bank has suspended payment without any run being made upon it. We are not in the confidence of its Directors, and do not know what has precipitated the crisis; but it is quite possible that its stoppage, without any public pressure, may facilitate a settlement of its affairs. The payment in full of deposit and current accounts can only be a question of time; and it is to be hoped that the institution is in such a state that assistance can be immediately extended to it. Meanwhile, to afford banking accommodation, as will be seen from our advertising columns, some of the shareholders of the District Bank have resolved upon opening a private bank. They, at least, are not overwhelmed by a sense of their liabilities; and we think we could mention a few names among its shareholders that would, anywhere, in these northern counties, be regarded as a sufficient guarantee that depositors would not lose a penny, and that under the most unfavorable circumstances, all that they will suffer will be a temporary inconvenience.

We are assured, on the most reliable authority, that the other banks in the town and district are thoroughly sound. With almost inexhaustible mineral wealth, and the coal trade thriving, there is no part of the country that should be less affected by the dearness and scarcity of money than the north of England. And there could be no greater madness than, by any want of confidence and care, to bring our property in mines into the market at a time when property of every class is so depreciated in value; and thus throw thousands out of work during the inclemency of the Winter. Every merchant and every mechanic in the north of England should feel that they have a common interest, to the utmost of their power, in preventing a result that would be fraught with such disaster to all. It is by a common understanding, a mutual forbearance and confidence, that such a calamity can be averted. We hope we shall not be deceived in this event. The coolness, energy and manly tact of the Northumbrians have borne them successfully through many a struggle, and these qualities will not fail them now.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the London Times.

NEWCASTLE, Thursday night.

Bank hours are over to-day without any absolute run upon either the Union or Lambton's Banks in this town, or upon the branches of the Union or the National Provincial Bank in Shields or Sunderland. Though every one appears stupefied by the stoppage of the District Bank this morning, there is no panic. The other Banks are considered to be quite safe. The stoppage of the District Bank is likely to prove the worst calamity that has been known in this district The absolute loss, it is conjectured by well-informed persons, will exceed £1,000,000. The directors and leading shareholders have been sitting with closed doors all day. Nothing has transpired. The meeting of shareholders takes place in a day or two. The Branch Bank of England in this town undertakes to assist CARR, PALMER, HUTT, BOWES & Co., Marley-hill Collieries; NICHOLAS WOOD, Black Boy Collieries, and other coal-owners and large manufacturers doing business with the District Bank, so that some thousands of workmen will be paid their wages on Saturday, and they will remain employed. Mr. HODGSON, from the Bank of England, is coming down to see what can be done to relieve trade.

NEWCASTLE, Friday evening—10 P. M.

Various meetings have been held to-day between the Directors and the first-class shareholders. No official announcement of the result has been published, but it is known that about one-third of the first-class shareholders have signed consent to a subscription of £5 per share, with the view of establishing a new bank for discounting *bona fide* bills only, and allowing no overdrawn accounts.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. DENNISTOUN & CO.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. J. & A. DENNISTOUN & Co., of Glasgow, with branch houses at London, Liverpool, New-York, and New-Orleans, whose suspension was announced on the 7th inst., was held to-day, when the following statement of affairs was submitted by Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant:

BALANCE STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS TO NOV. 7, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To creditors on open account	91,947	10	8
To creditors holding security	217,276	1	9
To creditors on bills payable (this amount includes our acceptances (£296,687 17s. 5d.) given for the account of Dennistoun Brothers & Co., of Australia)	1,833,478	3	1
Liabilities	£2,142,701	15	6
Amount of capital standing to the credit of the several partners £560,897 2 9			
Amount of Liverpool Borough Bank shares cost. 208,873 2 11—	769,770	5	8
Balance of profit and loss account, &c.	23,520	7	5
Total	£2,935,992	8	7

Dr.	£	s.	d.
By cash in hand	9,038	10	9
Counting-houses, furniture, &c	2,500	0	0
Produce on hand	26,360	0	0
Bills receivable on hand	111,786	9	3
Debtors in Great Britain, &c. £213,013 7 11			
Do. and property in America 1,584,215 14 9—	1,707,229	2	8
Securities with creditors	187,080	12	10
Amount to debit of Dennistoun Brothers & Co., Australia	354,345	13	6
Inclusive of acceptances amounting to £296,687 17s. 4d	£2,488,340	9	0
Further separate estates of the partners available	190,379	16	8
Debts due to the separate partners in America	48,399	0	0
Liverpool Borough Bank shares, contra	208,873	2	11
Total	£2,935,992	8	7

CLAIMS AND ASSETS AFTER DEDUCTING CONTRA ENTRIES.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To creditors on open accounts	91,947	10	8
Ditto on bills payable £1,833,478 3 1			
Less balances to the debit of parties for whose account the bills are accepted, the principal part of which are considered good 1,214,414 5 3—619,063	17	10	
Creditors partially secured 177,142 14 11			
Security held 142,531 15 0—	34,610	19	11
Creditors fully secured:			
Security held 44,548 17 10			
Claims 40,133 6 10			
Total 4,415 11 0			
Liabilities on bills discounted, £514,769,104, of which it is estimated there may rank on this estate	50,000	0	0
Total	£795,622	8	5

Liabilities in respect of letters of credit.
Liabilities of partners on Liverpool Borough Bank shares, or any other company.

ck.	£	s.	d.
By cash in hand, &c., (subject to the due payment of bills discounted by Commercial Bank of Scotland)	9,038	10	9
Counting-houses, furniture, &c	2,500	0	0
Produce on hand	26,360	0	0
Bills receivable on hand	111,786	9	3
Debtors and property	582,814	17	5
Surplus from securities contra	4,415	11	0
Amount to debit of Dennistoun, Brothers & Co., Australia, (inclusive of acceptances amounting to £296,687 17s. 5d.)	354,345	13	6
Total	1,091,261	1	11
Further separate estates of the partners available	190,379	16	8
Debts due to the separate partners in America	48,399	0	0
Total	£1,330,039	18	7

Liverpool Borough Bank shares held by the several partners, £208,873 12s. 11d.

Mr. COLEMAN explained that in the above account only one item is estimated arbitrarily—viz.: the profit and loss, and that the value set on the produce is calculated from the price between the 7th and 14th of November. The debts and property in America may be thus classified: £695,000 is represented mostly by goods and bills receivable of customers; £325,000 consists of other bills receivable, £140,000 guaranteed securities, £151,000 open accounts, and the remainder is composed of railway bonds, mortgages, and various securities of that character, but of the best description. The house of DENNISTOUN & Co., of Australia, being a distinct firm, the creditors in connection with that business will be in a somewhat better position than the ordinary creditors, as the returns from Australia will accrue more quickly than the proceeds to be expected from the realization of the American assets. Messrs. DENNISTOUN, as large shareholders in the Liverpool Borough Bank, are necessarily subject to a heavy liability on account of the failure of that institution, but it is believed not only that the £5 call already made will be sufficient to clear off all claims, but that there is every probability this sum will be returned. All the transactions of the firm have been on a sound and legitimate basis, and no discreditable act can in any way be imputed to them,

Mr. MURRAY, their London solicitor, then made the following proposition on the part of Messrs. DENNISTOUN—namely, that the creditors of the houses in Great Britain and the United States be paid in six installments—viz., 3s. in the pound on or before the 30th of January, 1858; 2s. on the 31st of July; 3s. on the 31st of December, and 4s. on the 30th of June, 1859; 4s. on the 31st of December, and 4s. on the 30th of June, 1860, with five per cent. interest on each installment; and that the creditors through the Australian house should receive 6s. 8d. in the pound on the 30th of January, 1858; 3s. 4d, on the 30th of June; 5s. on the 31st of January, 1859; and 5s. on the 31st of July, also with interest at the rate of five per cent. In answer to a question Mr. MURRAY stated that when the first payment is made, promissory notes for the remaining installments will be given and the present acceptances canceled. He hoped the proposal would be accepted, as such a course would prove of the greatest assistance, both morally and legally, in the realization of the assets and the enforcement of the claims in America. It was further stated that the accounts from the United States were encouraging, and that a possibility exists of the installments being paid before the dates fixed, although, on considering the whole circumstances of the case, Messrs. DENNISTOUN could not feel certain of being able to carry out better terms. After a short discussion a resolution accepting the proposition was passed unanimously.

OTHER SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. J. ROTHERY HUBBARD, English wool merchant, of Leeds, suspended business on the 27th. His liabilities are stated to be £90,000, of which £10,000 are owing to a local bank. This failure is attributed to speculations in English wool, the bills for which are just coming to maturity.

The arrangements for the resuscitation of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank are said to be proceeding favorably. The claims of the depositors amount to about £400,000, and the consent has already been obtained as regards two-thirds of installments extending over 18 months. The creditors for the remaining third reside in outlying districts, and a few days will be occupied in communicating with them. A severe scrutiny into the accounts is said to have been instituted, and to have resulted thus far in showing that the assets are fully worth the sums estimated by the directors. A statement has been made that the directors visited London on Wednesday to negotiate a loan; but this was not the case, and they intimate that they will not take any such step until all the creditors shall have complied with the terms agreed to by the general body at the recent meeting.

The *North British Daily Mail* announces the failure at Glasgow of Mr. A. CRICKSHANK, of Bridgend Corn Mills, for £8,000, and of the firm of J. & J. WRIGHT, cotton brokers. It is feared that in the latter case the liabilities are considerable.

In London, on the 26th ult., the suspension was announced of Messrs REHDER and BOLDEMANN, a young but respectable house in the German trade. It is thought their liabilities may be about £100,000. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 14 LONDON-STREET, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

GENTLEMEN: It is with extreme regret we have to inform you that, in consequence of the failure of many houses upon whom we hold bills, we are compelled to suspend our payments.

We have placed our books in the hands of Messrs. QUILTER, BELL & Co., who will prepare a statement of our affairs, and lay the same before our creditors at the earliest opportunity.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
REHDER & BOLDEMANN.

It is stated that Messrs. J. R. THOMSON & Co., Cape merchants, who lately suspended, with liabilities for £200,000 or £300,000 have obtained assistance from the Bank of England, and that they will resume business. At the time of their stoppage it was understood that their assets, although not immediately at hand, were sufficient to promise a surplus of £200,000.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the London Globe, (Ministerial print,) Nov. 27.

A gleam of sunshine has burst upon the Money Market. The clouds are breaking not only over the latitude of London, but in more distant quarters; so that the signs of improving weather are the more to be trusted. The specific fact is the decline in the rate of discount in the Bank of France—an amount of relaxation which had an immediate effect in our market. There can be no doubt that the purchases which were made in the city yesterday, while they will probably turn out to be profitable for the speculators, assisted in the relief of those who were selling, contributed to mitigate the tightness in our money market, and so far aided in promoting a healthy reaction. The movement in France appears not to have been taken without deliberate consideration. It is stated, apparently on sufficient ground, that the applications for accommodation had been materially abated by the effect of the high rate of discount, ever since the advance from 7½ ℔ cent. It might be inferred that not only has over-speculation received a decided check in France, but that those who have been in difficulties have now found means of meeting the immediate demands upon them. We are indeed anxious to believe that the relaxation has not been adopted in Paris without sufficient grounds for knowing that it would be safe.

Turning to the opposite quarter, it seems that the excitements of New-York and of the American towns generally have begun to subside. The working-men's demonstrations, which were half humbug, were "dwindling away to nothing." The intelligence from our side had been regarded as not so serious as might have been anticipated. The most unpleasant point which we notice in the American news is the indisposition of those who hold cotton to part with it at prices that would render it available in our own manufacturing districts; but with reference to the state of trade generally it may be considered to be decidedly improving. Confidence was returning.

A morning cotemporary has handled severely those exposures of joint-stock bank management, and of private trading, which have acquainted the world with strange practices; but the picture is not entirely black. There are some relieving incidents. More than one of the most important houses that have suspended payment have clearly been compelled to do so by contingencies which they at least could not avoid. One very respectable house has shown its creditors, besides paying 20s. in the pound, it will have a large surplus available for the members of the firm. But that statement does not stand alone. We have today the balanced statement of Messrs. J. & A. DENNISTOUN & Co., of Glasgow, London, New-York, Liverpool, and New-Orleans, whose gross property and interests involved are valued at little short of three millions. A considerable part of this sum is made up of accounts with other houses and of property belonging to the partners in other countries as well as at home, and it is mechanically impossible that property of this kind could be realized in the course of a month or two. The house has proposed to its creditors to pay them by installments ranging over about 18 months, and the proposal has been accepted; but the principal satisfaction which the accounts are calculated to afford, is caused by the evidence given of the regularity and sound trading. The connection with the Liverpool Borough Bank may, or may not, have been discreet; this or that transaction undertaken by the house may be open to criticism; but it is evident that this important firm had obeyed the sound rule—upon which the character of the British merchant has been sustained—not to undertake liabilities exceeding the means and property of the undertaker. Messrs. DENNISTOUN and their immediate families may suffer, but their obligations will be met, and no man will be able to reproach them.

The single incident which we remark in the American news as unsatisfactory, is the more so when we look to the state of employment in Lancashire, and particularly to the report of Capt. PALIN, the Chief Constable of Manchester. He shows that a considerable number of mills are working short time or stopped altogether, and a large number of the population are in a state of partial employment, with very great distress as the necessary consequence. In some trades, where whole families are employed in the same house—which is not always the case in the cotton-spinning mills—distress is unmitigated, and crowds of people are actually destitute. Calculations differ as to the time this stagnation of trade must continue; some hopeful persons are anticipating that it will pass away speedily. The haggling over the price of cotton in New-York is not very promising; but there are some other circumstances which are reassuring. The success in India will tend to remove causes of suspension in important branches of our trade; the movement in the produce markets of America has a similar tendency in that direction; and although we cannot anticipate a winter of revived "prosperity," or anything like it, we have some ground for hoping that the suffering may be mitigated, and that a partial continuance of employment may afford the means of subsistence and independence to numerous classes of the working people. As in the case of reduction of discount in the French Bank, all these signs of improvement are calculated to operate in promoting and accelerating improvement.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending 25th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,788,998	Inc	£305,117
Other Deposits	14,951,516	Inc	992,351
Rest	3,447,179	Inc	13,679
On the other side of the account:			
Government securities	£5,807,447	Dec	£599,687
Other Securities	31,350,717	Inc	1,051,147
Notes unemployed	1,918,849	Inc	770,655

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,340,305, being a decrease of £66,105; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £7,263,672, showing an increase of £779,576 when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank has sold nearly £600,000 more of Government securities. The private securities now amount to £21,350,717, the increase in which is nearly balanced by the addition made to the private deposits on the other side of the account.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 28.

The weekly Bank return presents some features worthy of remark, and fully confirms the reports of improvement in the position of that establishment which have appeared during the last few days. For the first time since the publication of the return on the 9th of October there is an increase of coin and bullion, amounting in this return to £779.576; there is also an increase in the reserve of notes of £1,770,655; and the notes issued under the authority of the ministerial letter which, on Wednesday week, amounted to £2,000,000, have been reduced to £200,000.

It is tolerably clear, from these facts, that the drain on the resources of the Bank has ceased, and the tide has begun to set in the opposite direction. No doubt the reflux of gold from Scotland and Ireland will now strengthen its resources day by day.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK OF FRANCE'S RATE OF DISCOUNT.

Paris (Nov. 26) Correspondence of the London Post.

The Bank of France has just reduced its rate of discount by 1 ℔ cent. on all bills; that is, to 7 ℔ cent on 30 days' bills; to 8 ℔ cent. on bills having from 30 to 60 days to run; and to 9 ℔ cent on those from 60 to 90 days.

This intelligence has created numerous demands for every sort of security, and at the present moment prices are very firm.

From the London Times.

The rates of the Bank of France, which were raised on the 11th inst. from 7½ per cent. to 8, 9 and 10 per cent., according to the period of maturity, have been put back one per cent. For the future, therefore, they will be 7 per cent. for bills not having more than 30 days to run, 8 per cent. for those under 60 days, and 8 per cent. for those between 60 and 90 days. Ever since the advance from 7½ per cent. the applications, it is understood, have greatly diminished, and the bullion, which has lately taken a favorable turn, continues to augment. Hence, although the step appears rather premature, a hope may be entertained that it will not lead to a renewal of difficulty.

From the London News.

The reduction of the premium on gold by the Bank of France to five per mille proves to have been the forerunner of a positive reduction in the rates of discount of that establishment. We learn by telegraph that the rates have been this day fixed at 7 ℔ cent. for bills up to one month, 8 ℔ cent. for two months, and 9 ℔ cent. for three months' paper. This involves a reduction of 1 ℔ cent. from the charges established on the 11th inst. As regards the propriety of the step, we on this side of the Channel are scarcely so well qualified to judge. The rise in the Bank's stock of bullion to eight millions of sterling, under the influence of the recent stringent rates of discount, will have shown the Directors that in France, as in every other country, adherence to a sound monetary policy must inevitably result favorably, however trying at particular periods. The directors, it must be assumed, have satisfied themselves that some relief may be safely accorded to commerce, and their decision will undoubtedly be hailed throughout Europe as an indication that less difficult times are at hand Meanwhile, we may point out that the step is calculated to give a fresh turn to the exchange in favor of England. French gold coin is already flowing in some quantity from France to England—a feature which has not been witnessed for a very lengthened period—and the movement may be stimulated.

THE PANIC AT HAMBURG.

From the London Times.

The advices from Hamburg mention the following failures: Mr. B. Roosen, jun., Messrs. Muller and Kessler, Mr. J. Muller, Mr. Geb. Ruben, and Messrs. E. Thiel & Co. Some measures just adopted, however, by the leading mercantile houses had greatly assisted in restoring confidence. The annexed letter, dated the day before yesterday, gives the particulars:

"Within the last few days we have approached a panic that threatened to bring all mercantile affairs to a stand. The accounts from your side and America and the immense stocks of colonial produce that cannot at present be moved had so much depressed the public mind that rumor attacked the best names, and general distrust showed itself. There were ample means here, but they were hoarded. In fact, no one would discount any more at any rate, or upon any firm. Everybody felt that something must be done, and promptly, too. Fortunately, the right measure was adopted, and succeeded completely—beyond expectation. At 1¾ o'clock yesterday, when our Exchange—which is always attended by all mercantile men—was most crowded, a short speech was delivered from the gallery, according to a plan concerted in the forenoon, but not divulged, by a few patriotic and influential men. The people were exhorted to unite and show the world that the Hamburg Exchange was strong enough to help itself in this dreadful calamity, while abroad its general ruin might be feared. It was proposed that a subscription should be opened on the spot for a guarantee fund for sound mercantile bills of a *minimum* amount of ten millions marks banco (£800,000,) with ten per cent. cash paid in directly, under the superintendence of a Committee of thirteen merchants, constituted on the spot. The proposal was greatly cheered, and it being stated as most desirable that directly after 'Change the completion of the sum required should be telegraphed to London, Berlin, Stockholm, &c., everybody considered it a point of honor to be among the first to subscribe. Tables were put in the Exchange and up-stairs, and a dozen subscription sheets were laid out, and rapidly covered with signatures for sums from £50 to £80,000. The number and variety is very great. Within the hour it was proclaimed that great progress was made, and before 4 o'clock upwards of eleven millions (£650,000,) were summed up with the 10 per cent. (£65,000) ready cash secured, so that the Committee might begin their operations to-day. It was a bold and extraordinary measure; it might interest you to read of it. All countenances brightened up, and confidence revived. Although a good many failures may still become inevitable, the stability of our mercantile community will on the whole be maintained, and after these storms are exhausted we shall have a sound trade.

P. S.—After 'Change. The subscription amounts to-day to about £1,000,000."

Hamburg letters of the following day mention the failure of Messrs. LEVIN HERTZ SOHNE, a very old and respectable mercantile firm.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN VIENNA.

Vienna (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the London News.

Within the last few days there has been a better feeling here on 'Change, chiefly owing to the better advices received from your City and from America. People are beginning to flatter themselves that the worst of the present crisis is past, and that, though the financial storm may rage for some time longer, yet better times cannot be far off. They adopt, so to speak, the old English proverb, "It is a long lane that has no turning."

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Arrival of Re-enforcements—Safety of Lucknow—Defeat of the Delhi Fugitives—Battle at Agra, &c.

The Overland Mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Calcutta to Oct. 23, and Bombay, Nov. 3.

Fifteen troop ships from England had arrived at various Indian ports, with about 6,000 troops on board.

Lucknow was safe. The divisions under OUTRAM and HAVELOCK were both in the Residency. The enemy were said to be in great force in the vicinity, and very strong in artillery. A convoy of provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow shortly after its relief, and reinforcements of 2,000 men, it was supposed, would reach them from Cawnpore about the 24th of October. A column of 3,000 men, under General GREATHEAD, was also on its way to Lucknow, and was expected to arrive about Oct. 30, when the British force there would number 7,000 men.

GREATHEAD's column defeated a large body of Delhi fugitives, with heavy loss to the latter, at Bolundshuhur, on the 4th of October; on the same day they also stormed and destroyed the fort of Malaghur, which the enemy had seized; and on the 5th inst. they had another successful engagement with fugitives at Allyghur, in which 400 of the enemy were cut up. The column then proceeded to Agra, and reached that place on the 14th of October, when it was suddenly attacked by a large body of mutineers, who were repulsed with immense slaughter, the loss of all their guns, 43 in number, five lacs of rupees, and a large amount of treasure. The number of mutineers killed is stated at 1,000, while the British loss was small.

Colonel WILSON had attacked and defeated the rebels at Bittoor, driving them out of a strong position.

The King of Delhi was to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons had been taken and shot.

Reports were rife of threatening disturbances at Hyderabad,

NENA SAHIB was said to be near Bittoor again.

MAUN SINGH, heretofore a friend of the British, had turned against them since the storming of Delhi was announced.

The fall of Delhi had a marked effect in Meerut and contiguous districts Arrears of revenue was being brought in rapidly and loyally was the order of the day in the North-western Provinces

Part of a Bombay regiment had mutinied at Deesa.

A great dépôt of Europeans was to be formed at Barrackpore.

The Madras Presidency, Scinde and the Nizam's dominions remained tranquil.

The Europeans at Sangor, above a thousand in number, were still in the fort and calling urgently for relief. Fears were entertained for their safety.

Part of the 32d Bengal Infantry had mutinied at Dooghur, and two regiments of the Kotah Contingent had also mutinied and murdered the political agent.

Eighteen men of the Bombay Grenadiers were executed at Ahmedabad for plotting an insurrection.

At Calcutta Sterling Exchange was at 2s. 2¼d. for documents. The tightness in the money market continued. No improvement in the import market. Operations in produce were moderate.

At Bombay the import market was expected to improve. Higher rates of interest were anticipated. Government securities continued depressed.

The mails were expected in London on the evening of the day the *Europa* sailed.

COMMENTS ON THE INDIA NEWS.

From the London Times.

It seems as if we may now almost dismiss from our consideration that main body of insurgents which but recently represented the strength of the rebellion. The garrison of Delhi, as an organized military force, appears pretty well accounted for. Over and above the losses sustained during the siege and the six days' conflict which attended the storming and capture of the city, they have since been three times brought to action, and defeated on each occasion with great slaughter. They were first overtaken by General GREATHED, at Bolundshuhur; then again by the same energetic commander at

nary sailing craft in which the troops were dispatched dur ng June and the early part of July.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times.

The double Government, which is the type of obstruction and circumlocution, has had its day, and must now give way to something better suited to the present time and to actual wants. We are happy to say, that as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of general business the total abolition of the Company's Government will be proposed by Ministers. India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare. The greatest dependency of the empire will receive the benefits of direct Parliamentary supervision and direct Ministerial responsibility. Under such a system we cannot doubt that the nation which has conquered and reconquered India will soon urge it onward with new force in the path of improvement.

CHINA.

The dates are Hong Kong, Oct. 16 and Shanghae, Oct. 7. At the former place Exchange was at 5s. and the latter 6s. 8d.

It is reported that several missionaries in China have been condemned to death.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer *Simlah* had arrived at Suez with gold valued at £299,338 sterling, which, with her mails, would reach England about the 9th of December.

The missing mails by the *Emeu* had been recovered, and would arrive in England a day or two after the departure of the *Europa*.

Sidney dates are to the 11th October. Exchange on England was at 1½@3 ₱ cent. premium.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Two Millions and a Quarter in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Adoption of the Oregon Constitution, but Rejection of the Slavery Clause.

The United States mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 4, at 7 P. M., and arrived at Havana at 7 A. M. on the 9th. Left Havana at 12 M. same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning.

She brings the California mails of Nov. 20, $2,280,233 in treasure on freight, and 296 passengers.

The following is the Specie List per *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$540,300	Turner & Bros.....	$5,000
Order.....	379,377	L. Pearson	5,000
Howland & Aspinwall	156,228	S. Hanna.....	5,000
A. Belmont.....	126,000	C. Stanford.....	5,000
James Patrick	115,000	J. E. Lodge.....	5,000
Freeman & Co.....	65,000	Jno. Dyer & Co.....	4,868
Peter Naylor.....	63,745	Einstein & Bros	4,700
E. Kelly & Co.....	63,400	E. & J. Rosenfeld....	4,200
W. Seligman & Co..	59,100	Bachrach & Graslaw	4,000
Am. Ex. Bank.....	56,600	M. Cristal	4,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	56,000	S. C. Paxson & Co..	4,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	36,594	C. G. & H. Coffin....	4,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	35,000	D. C. Mitchell.....	3,750
J. B. Weir.....	30,000	Wm. Lndlam.....	3,688
L. VonHoffman & Co.	27,000	Cartwright & Harris	3,500
Ross, Falconer & Co.	24,143	F. Victor & Achilles.	3,240
Henry Whitwell.....	20,000	J. G. & W. S. Mills..	3,063
J. B. Browning.....	18,000	Sentlworth & Co....	3,000
Schuchardt & Gebhard	17,500	Batcher & Bros.....	3,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	17,000	D. Y. Mills.....	3,000
Carey & Co.....	17,000	Preston & Merrill ..	3,000
B. Newton.....	16,096	T. J. Hand & Co ..	2,501
W. Wilson & Sons...	15,000	H. B. Griffin	2,400
John McCall&Co.....	14,000	D. P. Rhoads.....	2,200
Baker & Merrill....	14,000	E. E. Lonecomb.....	1,706
R. Meeker & O. Adams	13,000	Lyison & Phinney...	1,550
De Rham & Co.....	12,500	H. Harris & Co.....	1,500
J. P. Winchester....	12,000	J. T. & W. H. Laiy..	1,925
Metropolitan Bank..	10,437	P. P. Corner.....	1,000
Gen. B. Hobsen.....	10 333	J. H. Coghill.....	1,000
Conrey & O'Conner	10,100		$2,271,602
Goudsmith, May & Jacobs..	10,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
N Rogers & Co.....	10,000	Everett & Brown..	$2,000
T. B. Coddington & Co.	9 096	Wells, Fargo & Co .	1,051
Nickerson & Co.....	8,780	David Headley.....	839
W. Schall & Co.....	8,400	Delafield & Wilson...	600
Janson, Bond & Co..	8,300	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	535
Jewell, Harrison & Co	8,000	M. S. Friend.....	525
F. Baker.....	8,000	H. Ripley & Co.....	500
J. G. Parker & Son..	8,000	James Butler.....	347
Wm. Pope & Sons ..	8,000	J. & A. B. Speir. ...	184
Magoun & Son.....	7,000	S. Y. Baker	150
H. K. Cummings....	6,074		$6,731
Barnes & Park.....	6,000	FROM HAVANA.	
C. A. Burgess.....	5,607	Daniel Curtis & Co..	$1,900
Duncan, Sherman & Co	5,000		
C. C. Hastings.....	5,000	Total	$2,280,233

Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., off the Moro, passed ship *Abby Blanchard*, of Yarmouth, Me., bound in.

Dec. 12, at 8 A. M., lat. 33° 38' N., lon. 76° 40' W., exchanged signals with brig *Helen*, of Baltimore, standing to the westward.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., with 406 passengers, and $2.714,576 in treasure on freight.

Nov. 25, lat. 21° 40' N., lon. 108° 35' W., passed steamer *Sonora*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers and mails from New-York of Nov. 5.

Dec. 3, lat. 7° 20' N., lon. 80° W., passed steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers, &c., from New-York Nov. 20.

The *Jno. L. Stephens* arrived at Panama Dec. 4, at 1 A. M.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for special favors and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

The news from California by this arrival offers no feature of special interest. In business circles there has been some little trepidation, but when the steamer left no unusual anxiety was felt.

The frequent recurrence of accidents to the steamers on the routes between San Francisco and New-York has created no little excitement and indignation in the public mind in California This has been kept alive by the publication of reports of meetings of the Caulkers' and Ship Carpenters' Associations, at which the condition of all the steamers running from San Francisco was freely canvassed, and many were shown to be unseaworthy and extremely dangerous. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have in vain attempted to avoid the odium created by these reports by ridiculing and abusing the mechanics. One of their steamers, the *Oregon*, running between San Francisco and Portland, O. T., having been pronounced by the Caulkers as rotten, was examined closely by the Port Wardens, and so found, and condemned. This has been regarded as strong confirmation of the other statements of the mechanics. The Company will doubtless be compelled at once to put their steamers in good repair.

The banking house of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH, which, by the last steamer, had suspended, have settled up their business satisfactorily, paying dollar for dollar. This result was in a great measure owing to the foresight of the bank in selecting practical business men as assignees, and keeping out of the courts and the rapacious clutches of the lawyers.

The rains which have prevailed throughout California have flooded the streams, and caused the usual destruction of the dams and flumes constructed for river mining. On the Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Calaveras, American and Yuba rivers, river claims have been given over until next Summer, when the waters subside.

The arrival of unmigrants across the plains continues slowly. Those last arrived give strong confirmation of the Mormon agency in the massacre of the Great Basin. Affidavits have been published by several of these immigrants which detail facts that make a strong case against the Mormons, not only for their complicity in that affair, but other murders, and frequent robberies of immigrants.

The news from Salt Lake informs us that the Mormons have virtually declared their independence, and were preparing to give Col. JOHNSON'S expedition a warm reception. Fears were entertained in San Francisco that this expedition will be cut off in some of the dangerous passes leading into Salt Lake. The utmost indignation against Mormonism is felt throughout California. Any requisition made by our Government upon this State for troops, would be promptly responded to.

AGOSTIN HARASZTHY, late Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint of San Francisco, was arraigned on the 20th, in the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment charging him with embezzling $251,000, which came into his hands while in the employ of the United States. Mr. HARASZTHY put in a plea of not guilty, and an application was then made by his counsel for a continuance of the trial until next term of the Court, which was granted for the purpose of summoning important witnesses.

The report of the Superintendent of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, gives a very flattering account of the affairs of that Company. The receipts over expenditures during the past year have been upwards of $50,000. The road will doubtless be speedily extended along the foot-hills of the Sierras to Marysville, or to one of the bars of the Yuba River above that place. The distance to the former city, from the present terminus of the road, is forty-one miles, and the estimated cost of the extension is $1,456,000.

Affairs in the Gadsden Purchase are unusually prosperous, and the country is settling up rapidly with a permanent population.

The Apaches are troublesome, and have driven off considerable stock from the neighborhood of Fort Buchanan.

A whirlwind had swept around Carson Valley, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, and committing sad havoc. No lives lost.

OREGON.

The Vote on the Constitution—The Slavery Clause Rejected.

Advices from Portland, O. T., are to Nov. 12. The election on Monday, Nov. 9, in Oregon Territory, judging from the returns received up to the sailing of the steamer, resulted in the adoption of the proposed Constitution, the rejection of the Slavery clause and the success of the clause forbidding free negroes from settling in the State. From the returns published in the *Standard*, the following note of the vote in Portland is made up: For Constitution, 369; against, 221—majority, 148. For Slavery, 72; against Slavery, 510—majority against, 438. For free negroes, 82; against free negroes, 454—majority against, 372. Other precincts in Multnomah County had swelled the majority in favor of the Constitution 81, and the other questions in proportion.

The *Standard* says

"The result of the election, so far as heard from, is extremely gratifying to us, and we doubt not that a similar result will be evinced as soon as all the returns come to hand. We do not expect so large proportionate majorities in some of the counties yet to be heard from, as shown by some already received; but we feel confident that the people deem that they can better their political condition under a State Government, than under our Territorial system. This sentiment has been prevalent for the last eighteen months, and the vote thus far indicates that the people are willing to take the Constitution submitted, with its imperfections, and trust to the future to amend it, rather than forego the present opportunity to assert their rights as an independent member of the confederacy of States.

The vote against Slavery is a true index that the masses of the people have studied well the interests of Oregon. The vote against free negroes indicates that the people desire to remain intangible to the doctrine of the equality of the races, and that they fully believe that the influx of free negroes to the new State would only tend to deteriorate the condition of the whites, and bring no counterbalancing advantage to the negroes themselves.

The whole vote, so far as reported, bespeaks for the people of Oregon an intelligent foresight into the future, and a firm, prompt and precautionary decision upon such questions as are to affect their future prosperity and happiness as a people.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Benjamin R. Nisbet, of the house of Lucas, Turner & Co. to Miss Bessie Fitzgerald, daughter of the Hon. Barry J. Thornton, of San Francisco.

In Petaluma, Oct. 21, Joel Hendrix to Mary E. F. Dillard.

In Washington County, Oregon, Oct. 8, Rev. Henry Willerby to Mrs. Sarah J. Masters.

In Thurston County, W. T., Oct. 1, Joseph Brannan to Sarah V. Henness.

In Thurston County, W. T., Oct. 3. Wm. Fish to Mrs. Naomi Snyder.

In San Jose, Oct. 22, John Slack to Miss Helena Kamp, both of that place.

Near San Jose, Nov. 1, Charles Bayly Davidson to Miss Agnes Anderson.

In San Jose, Oct. 28, Mr. Felix Gambert to Miss Emilie Pillot, daughter of Mr. Julien Pillot.

At Visalia, Tulare County, on the 26th of October, John Hughes to Miss Sallie Kelsey.

At the residence of Capt. W. T. Thompson, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Joseph Grant to Miss Rebecca P. Davis.

At Olympia, W. T., Sept. 27, David Livingston to Mary Renton.

In Polk County, Oregon, Oct. 1, Hiram Ogden to Maria Whitacre.

In Douglas County, Oregon, Oct. 3, Enoch Wimberly to Nancy Ann Marks.

In Polk County, Oregon, Oct. 15, Thomas J. Dennis to Emily C. Boothby.

In Valejo, Nov. 1, Henry Floyd to Elizabeth Prior.

In San Jose, Nov. 5, George Ostock to Mrs. Mary Blake.

On the 12th November, at Grace Church, San Francisco, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Robert M. Redmond, of Everton, England, and Esther Scott, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Nov. 15, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Michael C. Foley to Mrs. Annie Jane L. Lewis.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. B. Brierly, Henry Nor and Miss Emma McCord, both of San Francisco.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. B. Brierly, Oliver B. Turrell, of San Francisco, and Miss Josephine C. Taylor, of Louisville, Ky.

On the 18th November, by Rev. B. Brierly, in the Washington-street Baptist Church, Robt. Polk, Esq., of the steamer *Bragdon*, and Miss Mary E. McClelland, both of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mr. William B. Chapman, aged 55 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 7, May Ella, youngest daughter of Isabel and Geo. W. Green, aged 10 months.

On the 7th November, John, eldest son of Dr. Robt. Mackintosh, aged 13 years.

In Sacramento, Nov. 2, John, infant son of A. J. Bryant, aged 7 months and 8 days.

In Sacramento, John Elder, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., in the 65th year of his age.

In Santa Rosa, Oct. 27, Isaac Lewis, aged 3 years and 2 months; and on the 6th November, Lucina, aged 11 years, children of Capt. A. C. Bledsoe.

In Santa Rosa, Nov. 2, Richard Calvin, aged 1 year and 1 month, only child of James and Lucy Crane.

In San Francisco, of consumption, on the 8th November, Margaret Harrington, widow, aged 33 years. Boston papers please copy.

At Santa Clara, Oct. 30, Edwin H., son of Mr. Geo. W. Towle, aged 18 years and five months.

In Petalums, Oct. 22, Wm. B. Johnson, of Lee, Mass., aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Hawkins, Mrs. Margaret Robertson, of apoplexy, aged 50 years, widow of the late Captain R. L. Robertson, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

At Moore's Flat, Nevada County, Oct. 4, Robert Wyman Butterfield, aged 28 years, formerly of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.

In Stockton, Nov. 10, Wm. Jethran Pierpont, aged 6 years and 25 days, eldest son of Noah and Elizabeth Pierpont.

At Monte Cristo, Nov. 1, Augustine H. Ham, son of the late Timothy Ham, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 21 years.

At Indian Valley, Oct. 28, Mrs. Brackett, wife of Charles Brackett.

In Shasta, Nov. 6, F. W. Yager, aged 36 years.

At sea, Oct. 23, 1857, Alexander P. Stirling, of Natchez, Miss., fell overboard from the steamship *Sonora*, and was drowned.

San Francisco Markets.

SEMI-MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 20.

Our remarks relative to the course of trade during the fortnight ending on the 3d instant might be repeated as regards the business done during the two weeks ending to-day. The country has bought very sparingly of goods, and the jobbers have taken nothing from first hands that they could get along without. There having been no renewal of speculation, and the commission and importing houses showing no marked desire to place invoices faster than the trade appeared disposed to purchase, it may naturally be supposed that we have few changes to note in prices for leading staples since our last, and, in fact, the fortnight's business has afforded few salient points inviting or worthy of comment.

The market for Breadstuffs has steadily tended upward since our last summary was written, and our quotations of values for this mail, it will be seen, show that a material advance has been established. A reaction in this respect cannot be looked for while the farmers continue to hold back their Wheat as they are doing at present, each successive advance in prices appearing to render them less and less disposed to part with their crops.

Adamantine Candles have, during the fortnight closing, reached a lower point of depression than previously touched this year. The prices paid here been the absolute quotations at New-York advised by the mail just at hand.

Some descriptions of Provisions continue to realize moderately remunerative prices, owing to the fact that the market is bare of stocks, and is dependant for supplies upon the current importations coming to hand. Very few kinds of Groceries, however, are covering, and only in these instances where stocks are light, and consignees manifest extreme caution that their offerings do not exceed the actual requirements of the trade.

All classes of Raw Spirits are exceedingly depressed, and the ruling rates leave a very heavy loss upon importation. The quotations for American Liquors, as we write, range from 30 to 40 ₱ cent. lower than the figures paid three months since.

The importations since our last summary was made up have been heavy, comprising the *Old Colony*, *Aurora*, *Empress of the Sea*, *Herald of the Morning* and *Sancho Panza*, from New-York; the *Siera Nevada* and *Goddess* from Boston, and the *Elizabeth* from Bordeaux, with assorted cargoes; the *Early Bird* from Hong Kong, and the *Spray* from Shanghae, with China products; the *Aur* from Calcutta, with Rice, Gunny Bags and Hemp; the *Lucas* from Sydney, and the *Atlantic* from Cardiff, with Coal; the *Island Queen* from Vancouver Island, with Salmon; the *Leverett* (whaler of this port) from the Ochotsk, with Oil; the *Conrad Savin* from Amoor River (Russia in Asia,) with a miscellaneous cargo; the *Acadia* from Guayamas, with Hides and Specie.

The country has bought so sparingly of goods for the past three weeks that it would seem we must certainly have a more active trade during the coming fortnight, but to combat such expectations are the facts that money is scarce among the country dealers, and that the continued fine weather permits uninterrupted communication with every part of the State, thus enabling the traders to get along with very light purchases.

MONEY MARKET.

The suspension of SATHER & CHURCH, just prior to the departure of the steamer, the closing of the Mint—which tended to make coin scarce, and lowered the value of bars—and undefined apprehensions of how far we might be affected by the great commercial and financial revulsion in the Eastern States all tended to make money—not scarce, but dearer and more difficult to get upon the best securities. Rates are, however, below New-York usance according to latest advices. Upon good merchandise, with a fair margin, loans are negotiable to-day at 2½, and prime paper passes at 3 ₱ cent. per month. The call for money, however, is not great, there being no speculation on foot, either in merchandise or real estate.

On Monday next the Mint will be reopened, which will benefit matters everyway. Since it has been closed gold bars of average fineness have been sold as low as 13¾ per cent. discount, and as gold coin is at a premium in New-York by last accounts, coin would have been shipped from here to a great extent in preference to bars, a course of things which would ere long have made coin scarce here.

The indebtedness of SATHER & CHURCH here, had, prior to the arrival of the last mail, been well nigh liquidated; but it appears that some more of their exchange has come back, for which they had remitted at the time the bills were drawn, MOORE & FOLGER'S paper on WILLETS & Co., New-York. What amount of bills are thus returned we have not learned—the rumors are from $75,000 to $150,000. As Messrs. MOORE & FOLGER have property, either in New-York *in transitu*, against which their drafts were made, and which will soon be realized upon, the holders of SATHER & CHURCH'S exchange stand a fair chance to get their money back.

The 1st of November had been designated by law as the period when the new State Bonds should be issued, in case the people should sanction the State debt; but it seems that the Governor, in order to avoid further complication of the matter, desires that the Supreme Court should first give its opinion as to whether the vote at the recent election is a finality. It is not doubted but that the decision of the Bench will be affirmative, and will be rendered in a few weeks.

The Fourth District Court has within a few days ordered the City and County Treasurer to pay over to the Commissioners of the City Funded Debt the money required to meet the interest falling due, and also the amount of the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund. The City Treasury is now largely in funds, the taxes for 1857 having been paid in with remarkable promptitude.

In Stocks, Bullion, &c., there has been little done. Mexican dollars continue scarce at quotations. We annex our usual quotations:

State Bonds payable in 1870, 7 ₱ cts	—@—
Bonds payable in 1875, 7 ₱ cts.	—@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cts., since Jan. 1, '54.....	25@—
Civil Fund Warrants.....	55@—
San Francisco Bonds, 10 ₱ cts.....	90@—
San Francisco Bonds, 6 ₱ cts	52@53

VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

MORMON HOSTILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THREATENINGS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mormon Account of Captain Van Vliet's Visit to Utah.

Spicy Speeches of the "Apostles"—Preparations for Resistance.

We have received by the *Star of the West* our full files of the Deseret *News* to the 7th of October. The news from Utah is important, as indicative of the temper of the Mormons and the threatening attitude now definitely assumed by BRIGHAM YOUNG. The Mormon organ also gives an account of Captain VAN VLIET'S visit to BRIGHAM YOUNG. We give full extracts below.

The California papers, by the same arrival, contain particulars of recent Mormon atrocities, on which the Mormon organ is of course silent. The following is given by the San Francisco *Herald*:

SONORA, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Mr. ANGUS MCLEOD arrived in this city from across the Plains, to-day at 12 o'clock. He made the following statement of his trip, which I committed to paper in his own words:

My name is ANGUS MCLEOD; I am from Pope County, Arkansas; I left the town of Dover, County seat of Pope, on the 12th of May last, in Capt. WM. C. MCCREEN'S train, *en route* for California; the train consisted of three wagons, about six hundred and thirty head of loose stock, and fifteen men.

Mr. MCCREEN and L. M. LISTON went through Salt Lake City; the train passed some forty miles North; MCCREEN and LISTON reported that they saw, at a town north of the city, troops drilling; that they heard the Mormons say that they did not intend to let the troops come into the city. *The Mormons would not sell provisions to our train, only in exchange for arms and ammunition. They had close to the city more than one thousand Indian warriors.* They were supporting the Mormons, who boasted that, with the assistance of the Indians, they could whip any army that the United States Government could send against them. Near the edge of the Valley one of our men traded horses with a Mormon, and got four hundred pounds of flour, but had to keep it a secret, for fear of those in authority. The train left Salt Lake Valley on the 4th of September, had not traveled more than fifty miles, before we were attacked, at night, about 11 o'clock. A party of men, consisting of ten or twelve, mounted on newly-shod horses, broke through the guard, and from their hallooing and manner of shooting off their pistols in the air, we believed them to be white men and Mormons. They stampeded our cattle, and we lost about twenty head; the men were on duty at their post so quick that they retreated very fast, and no person was killed. It had rained a little, and we saw in the road the footprints of two who had on boots. At the junction of the Salt Lake and Fort Hall roads we had a second attack, about mid day. When the train was stretched out along the road for some distance, forty or fifty Indians, as nearly as we could judge, made a sudden charge on and into the rear of the train, cutting off a part, firing upon us, and killing one man belonging to a train of families with whom we joined company in Salt Lake Valley. He belonged to Mr. FINE'S train; his name was OLIVER BAILEY. The Indians got from us this time some seventy head of cattle.

THE REGIRA FROM CARSON VALLEY

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

The Mormons left, about the 25th of September, two days before my arrival. They had only ten days' notice from the great Father of the Church. The haste with which they packed off, and the sacrifices they made of their property here, are remarkable illustrations of their fanaticism and readiness to obey the mandates of their leaders. They had about 150 wagons, many of them loaded with gunpowder. I am told by the emigrants that at Salt Lake they make no secret of their intention to resist the United States Government. They say they know they will be ultimately whipped, but they are determined that it shall cost the United States as much as possible. The emigrants blame them for all the Indian troubles.

THE MORMONS ARMING—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The Sacramento *Union* gives a narrative of C. G. LANGDON, formerly connected with the United States Surveyor's Office in Utah. We extract the following:

"I was engaged as a clerk in the United States Surveyor's Office, and witnessed the breaking up of the United States Court, and, as the Mormons expressed it, the stampede of Uncle Sam's officers. I felt that the crisis had come, the blow had been struck, an insult flung in the face of our Government that could not be calmly borne. I have as yet been disappointed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had publicly declared that no United States officers should again set their feet into the Valley, and I wished to know the extent of the preparations they were making. I visited the arsenal, found they had a fair display of artillery. I also visited their public and private workshops, saw them casting cannon-shot, and manufacturing grape and canister in great abundance, and some fifty men making Colt's dragoon-size revolvers. Much more information I obtained in regard to the alliance formed between the Mormons and Indians, their plan of attack upon the troops, etc., at least sufficient to make myself a mark to vent their fury upon, and hurl their darts of destruction at me, the Gentile.

According to the 24th day of July, when censsing the street, I was assailed by a party of ruffians, was knocked down and most shamefully beaten with clubs and stones; I was literally cut and bruised and mangled all over my head, face, breast, hands and arms. I was taken home insensible, and had it not been for some emigrants there who interposed, I should have been brutally murdered in the streets, and without the least possible chance to defend myself.

All was quiet until the night of the 27th of July; I was disturbed by loud rapping at the back door of the office, (I lived next door,) and also heard voices at the front door; I heard Mr. WILSON raise the window above and ask what was wanted; he was ordered to come down and deliver himself up under arrest by the authority of *Governor* BRIGHAM YOUNG. He asked what charge they had against him; "Come down, and we'll d—n soon show you," was the reply.

The next I heard was the door being broken open, and the voice of Mr. W. in expostulation with them; the entreaties of his wife begging for them to spare her husband, mingled with their oaths and obscene expressions, rendered the scene perfectly heart-sickening. I lay almost powerless with the pain of my wounds, and conflicting thoughts and emotions, until, suddenly, I was thoroughly aroused by hearing them beneath my window at the back door; I told my wife not to make a noise, or even cry; she did not cry, but she laid her hand on my shoulder, and her last words were, "For God's sake, GEORGE, fly! Go—go—if you can—I—I cannot see you murdered! Oh! go! and I will do the best I can to detain them."

I had time to put on a pair of pantaloons and one stocking, when, without any ceremony, the door was burst open, and a posse of midnight assassins entered below. I motioned to my wife to extinguish the light, which she did; they immediately made a rush for the stairs (expecting, no doubt, that I was preparing for fight, but I could not have killed a mouse then); I stooped and kissed my infant boy, perhaps for the last time on earth—then barely had time to leap from the window, and in doing so I cut my foot very badly; it seemed the fates were against me; but, suddenly, the thought struck my mind that if I could possibly make my escape, I might probably be the means of saving WILSON, thinking they dare not execute their bloody purpose on one alone, as the other would be too formidable a witness against them; for I thought of my wife and my child; yes! I might yet live to rescue him from the blighting influence of their teachings—from a life of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness. Thus, with renewed energy, I pursued my way through the corn-fields and thickets, bare-footed and bare-headed, and nearly nude; but, at last, I found a friend who relieved me all that lay in his power, by giving me a pair of moccasins and an old hat. Thanks, my friend; may you never want relief.

I was hotly pursued several days. The next morning after I started for California I had the satisfaction of seeing seven of my pursuers, mounted and armed to the teeth, pass me within twenty yards, while I was secreted behind a sage bush; I could not refrain from a smile even then in my critical position, to see their knives and pistols hung to their belts, while I had not even a penknife.

I have not yet heard from Salt Lake, and do not know the fate of WILSON. If he escaped with life, it was by being compelled to take oath to support and fight for the Mormon cause. He has, however, sufficient philosophy to know that no such oath would have any force or obligation.

I entertain but little fears for the safety of my wife and child; the Mormons seldom molest or harm a woman, except to coerce her into measures that are sometimes very disagreeable. I rely entirely on the well-known fortitude and firmness of my wife, and do not think I shall be disappointed.

THE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

The *Los Angeles Star* publishes a deposition of Mr. ELLIS EAMES, in relation to the condition of affairs in Deseret and the late massacre:

We learned from Dr. DUNION, Surgeon to BRIGHAM YOUNG'S army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that if the United States army found its way into Utah, they themselves would burn the city, towns, forts, &c., and lay every habitation in ashes. That they had already picked out secret places in the mountains, to "cache" their provisions, and make their future abode with the Indians. The Doctor stated that arrangements were already entered into that, provided the army should enter the settlements, *every city, town and village in the States of California, Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons!* And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, stock, &c.; that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the Plains without being scalped! That they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of their designs.

After I left the Mormons, I got along peaceably with the Indians, who are not directly under Mormon influence. I staid at Painter Creek several days, within six miles of the scene of the late horrible massacre, where I joined the company of the United States mail to San Bernardino. While at Painter Creek, I saw some of the Mormons drawing some of the wagons belonging to persons who fell in the late massacre towards Cedar City; they did not explain to me anything of their business, or of their possession of the wagons; seemed very distant and indifferent in their communications. I asked no questions; I wished to avoid suspicion.

After leaving Painter Creek, and arriving at the field of blood, I discovered several bodies that were slain, in a state of nudity and a state of putrefaction. I saw about twenty wolves feasting upon the carcasses of the murdered. I noticed that the women and children were more generally eaten by the wild beasts than the men. Mr. HUNT and his companions often laughed, and made remarks derogatory to decency, and contrary to humanity, upon the persons of those who were there rotting, or had become the food of wild beasts. Although this terrible massacre occured within six miles of Painter Creek settlement, and thirty from Cedar City, yet it appears that the Mormons are determined to suffer their carcasses to remain uncovered, for their bones to oleach upon the plains.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON THE GOVERNMENT.

BRIGHAM made a fiery speech in the "Bowery," at Salt Lake City, on the 13th September, in which his policy is clearly set forth. We give the material portions:

It is a pretty bold stand for this people to take, to say that they will not be controlled by the corrupt administrators of our general Government. We will be controlled by them, if they will be controlled by the Constitution and laws, but they will not. Many of them do not care any more about the Constitution and the laws that they make, than they do about the laws of another nation. That class trample the rights of the people under their feet, while there are also many who would like to honor them. All we have ever asked for is our Constitutional rights. We wish the laws of our Government honored, and we have ever honored them, but they are trampled under foot by administrators.

There cannot be a more damnable, dastardly order issued than was issued by the Administration to this people while they were in an Indian country in 1846. Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we would leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low, degraded curses sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President POLK, and he is now weltering in hell with old ZACHARY TAYLOR, where the present administrators will soon be if they do not repent.

Liars have reported that this people have committed treason, and upon their lies the President has ordered out troops to aid in officering this Territory, and if those officers are like many who have previously been sent here, and we have reason to believe that they are, or they would not come when they know they are not wanted, they are poor, miserable blackleggs, broken down political hacks, ruffians and whoremongers, men that are not fit for civilized society, so they must dragoon them upon us for officers. I feel that I won't bear such cursed treatment, and that is enough to say, for we are just as free as the mountain air.

A SOLEMN OATH TO LAY UTAH WASTE.

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I wanted them to go out of the Territory, and I again say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, *of any man undertakes to shield his he will be shrouded down*, for judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faint-hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. *Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, not one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay that will burn left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste, in the name of Israel's God.*

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Admit of corrupt administrators' sending troops here, and what would be the result? All hell would follow after. I naturally dislike to have any trouble, and would not were I not obliged to; but we are obliged to defend ourselves against the persecution of our oppressors, or have our Constitutional rights rent from us and ourselves destroyed. We must either suffer that, or stand up and maintain the kingdom of God on the earth.

We have known all the time that the kingdoms of darkness were opposed to the kingdom of God, that the powers of earth and hell were combined against it. Christ and Baal cannot make friends with each other; you cannot mix oil and water, righteousness and wickedness. This is the kingdom of God; all others are of the devil. They never can be united in this world, nor in any other; there is no possibility of the two kingdoms becoming one. Those who believe and obey the gospel of the Son of God, and forsake all for his interests, belong to the kingdom of God, and all the rest belong to the other kingdom. There is a distinction and the line must be drawn, and you and I have to stand up to it; even though it may take from us our right eyes and right hands. We must stand up to the line and maintain the kingdom of God, or we will all go to destruction together.

I am perfectly willing that the brethren should stop all improvements, if they choose, and spend a few years in seeing what our enemies will do, though their efforts against us will only tend to use them up the faster. But if the people prefer it, they may stop their improvements and take care of their wheat, and cache a supply of grain, flour, &c., where no other persons can find it; though we can raise grain here all the time, yes, all the time.

COUNTING THE COST.

Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be requisite to sustain them over one Winter, *for I will promise them, before they come, that there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come.* They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no nothing of the men.

It has been asked, "Have you counted the cost?" Yes, for ourselves, but I cannot begin to count it for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and will land them in hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who can come here to deprive us of our rights.

As I said this morning, ten years ago on this ground I stated that we would not ask any odds of our enemies in ten years from that date, and the next time that I thought of it was ten years afterwards to a day. "They are now sending their troops," was the news, and it directly occured to me, "Will you ask any odds of them?" No, in the name of Israel's God we will not, for as soon as we ask odds we get ends——of bayonets. When we have asked them for bread, they have given us stones; and when we have asked them for meat, they have given us scorpions; and what is the use in our asking any more? I do not ask any odds of those who are striving to deprive us of every vestige of freedom and to destroy us from the earth.

Suppose that we should now bow down and they should order their troops back and then send a Governor and other officers here, how long would it be before some miserable scamp would get into a fuss with the Indians in Utah County, or in some other county, and get killed? Then the Governor would order out the militia, probably two or three hundred men, to kill off those Indians. Well, the brethren, knowing that the aggressor is a white man, do not want to turn out and, like Gen. HARNEY, kill the squaws, and they say, "We shall not go." Then the Governor would say, "They have committed treason," and it would be, "Send an army here and shoot and hang them." Our enemies are determined to bring us into collision with the Government, so that they can kill us, but they shall not come here.

BRIGHAM'S IDEA OF TREASON.

Our enemies are constantly yelling, "rebellion, treason," no matter how peaceful, orderly and loyal we may be. And now to come out in open opposition to their cursed corrupt practices, will of course be counted treason. But let me tell you that the real, actual treason is committed in Washington, by the Administrators of our Government sending an army to take the lives of innocent citizens. Every man is allowed by the Constitution to have what religion he pleases, and to profess what religion he pleases. That liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, "but you, 'Mormons,' an army must be sent against you because you are Latter Day Saints." Yes, an army must be sent to drive us from the earth.

There is high-treason in Washington, and if the law was carried out it would hang up many of them. And the very act of JAMES K. POLK in taking 500 of our men while we were making our way out of the country under an agreement forced upon us, would have hung him between the heavens and the earth, if the law had been faithfully executed. And now, if they can send a force against this people, we have every Constitutional and legal right to send them to hell, and we calculate to send them there.

When I get over being angry, I may preach something else, but the past troubles and sufferings of this people through mobocracy are before me.

I am not speaking of the Government, but of the corrupt administrators of the Government. They make me think of a sign in New-York, upon which was lettered, "All manner of twisting and turning done here." It is just so in Washington City. They can twist and turn in any and every way to suit their hellish appetites.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION A POLITICAL SCHEME.

I have already told you that the main cause of an army being now sent here is a political scheme for the purpose of getting money out of the United States Treasury. Politicians and traders continue to lay plans, no matter how deveilish, for getting their hands into the Treasury of the United States, that they may have money with which to sow corruption and gratify their

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1857.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

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☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived here yesterday, after a very long passage from Liverpool, having left that port on the 28th ult. A continued improvement is manifested in the London money market, and Consols have advanced since the date of previous advices. The pressure for money was abating, and the Bank of England returns for the week exhibit an increase in bullion of over three-quarters of a million Sterling. Nevertheless, there are some further failures to report;—that of the Durham and Northumberland Bank, especially, will create great distress in the Iron districts of the North of England. It is not expected that there will be any more failures in the German houses. A meeting of about twenty important firms was held in London on Wednesday, the 25th ult., when the parties present agreed to assist each other, and, if possible, avert future calamities. Great satisfaction will be manifested in this country at the result of the examination of Messrs. DENNISTOUN'S estate, of which full particulars will be found in the financial extracts we make this morning from London journals.

The *Europa* brings two weeks' later intelligence from India. Lucknow was safe and Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM were both in the Residency, and though the enemy had gathered in great strength in the vicinity, yet, within a few days the British would be able to count seven thousand bayonets—a force amply sufficient to disperse the mutineers. The Delhi fugitives had been intercepted and routed by General GREATHEAD. A military commission had been organized to try the King of Delhi; and two more of his sons were summarily shot. Reinforcements from England were beginning to arrive. Fifteen troop ships had reached various Indian ports with about 6,000 men on board.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of Nov. 20 and over two millions and a quarter in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. There is scarcely any news from California. The frequency of accidents to ocean steamers occupied public attention, and the *Oregon*, running between San Francisco and Portland, was examined and condemned by the Port Wardens. The banking-house of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH have settled up their business satisfactorily, paying dollar for dollar. Heavy rains throughout California had thrown great impediments in the way of river mining. At the election held in Oregon on the 9th ult., the State Constitution was adopted, but the Slavery clause was rejected. Free negroes are to be prohibited from emigrating to the State of Oregon.

News from Utah to the 7th October reaches us by way of California. The attitude of the Mormons is peculiarly hostile and threatening. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a series of discourses delivered before large audiences of the Saints in Salt Lake City, had distinctly avowed his determination to destroy provisions and forage, and lay the Territory waste, rather than permit the entrance of the troops. The faint-hearted among the Mormons are warned to leave, under penalty of death if they attempt to thwart the ends of the leaders. BRIGHAM'S programme appears to be indorsed to the widest extent by HEBER KIMBALL, JOHN TAYLOR and others among the prominent men in Utah. We give elsewhere abundant extracts from our files to show the temper and spirit of the rebels. The accounts of recent atrocities committed by the Mormons, gathered from our California exchanges, present a sorry picture. There is nothing further from the Government Expedition by this arrival.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, we receive full particulars of General WALKER'S successful landing at Punta Arenas. He seems to have altogether defied the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, then in the port of Greytown, and when he found some of her officers ashore, he peremptorily ordered them to return to their ship. Our Aspinwall correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, gives a most interesting account of the voyage of the *Fashion* to Punta Arenas, and of the manner in which the fillibusters, with their arms and provisions, were landed. The inhabitants of Greytown were greatly alarmed for the safety of their property, and on the first opportunity many removed their goods to Aspinwall. At that port the *Fashion*, on her arrival, was overhauled by Commodore PAULDING, but her papers were found to be correct.

We have received two weeks' later news from the South Pacific States. The Convention, in session at Lima, had been violently dispersed by the military, on the supposition that they intended to depose President CASTILLA, who was still in the South fighting VIVANCO. It was generally believed that Lima was on the eve of an outbreak. In Bolivia the revolution has been completely successful. Chili alone enjoys tranquillity, and seems to have surmounted the difficulties that at one time threatened her peace. The intelligence from New Granada is without any feature of importance; our Panama correspondent, however, gives a very readable summary of miscellaneous news.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Acting-Governor STANTON, the special session of the new Legislature of Kansas was organized on the 8th inst. C. W. BABCOCK was elected President of the Council, and G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House. A message was received from the Acting-Governor, setting forth the motives which induced the calling together of the Legislatures and recommending the passage of an act providing for holding an election, under different officers, on the same day and at the same places as provided for in the Proclamation of the President of the Constitutional Convention, and authorizing the people to vote for the Conatitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. Great excitement prevails in the Territory, and it is thought that the election called for the 21st will not be permitted to take place. No outbreak, however, had yet been attempted.

There was no allusion to Kansas affairs in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the death of Senator BUTLER was announced, and the customary eulogies and resolutions of respect followed. In the House the Standing Committees were announced. A bill was introduced by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, appropriating 6,300,000 acres of land to be distributed among the States and Territories, for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. The new hall will be occupied to-morrow.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, decided in favor of the removal of steamboat landings to stations further up town. They also invited the Mayor to meet with them on Dec. 21, for the purpose of selecting clerks for the Civil and Police Courts, in all cases in which terms will expire during the present month. The last Legislature extended the terms of the Civil Courts six years, and gave the appointment of Police Clerks to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The reports in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to increase the salaries of the Street Commissioner and City Inspector to $5,000 a year, were accepted.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, a very serious charge was brought against the City Inspector, also implicating several members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in having received bribes for the disposal of stands at Washington Market. A long discussion arose as to whether the matter ought to be referred to the Committee on Markets or to a Special Committee. Ultimately the latter course was adopted. The Report of the Committee on Assessments in reference to the paving of Canal-street, elicited an animated discussion, the matter ultimately being laid on the table. The Board decided to meet hereafter Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. They declare that for Mayor DANIEL F. TIEMANN received 43,208 votes, and FERNANDO WOOD 40,888; scattering, 103; TIEMANN'S majority, 2,320. ANTHONY DUORO'S vote for Almshouse Governor was 42,497.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday for the purpose of considering what action the prevalence of small-pox in the City rendered necessary. But as the reports were of a large decresse of the disease, the Board adjourned *sine die*, without doing any business,

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, President STEERS in the Chair. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, without transacting any business.

The Aldermenic Committee on Streets met yesterday, and heard several persons for and against the iron pavements for streets. They adjourned without concluding the subject.

The Collins steamers for the next four months, viz.: January, February, March and April, make but one trip per month, the next departure from New-York being the 16th of January. Dec. 5 completed their twenty trips for the year. The Cunard steamer *America* leaves Boston on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) and the Canadian steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite heavily for Breadstuffs, depressed by the large receipts, which included 46,250 bbls. Flour, and 64,500 bushels Wheat, since noon of Saturday. The demand was limited, and the favorable news by the *Europa* had the effect only of preventing any serious decline in prices of Flour and Wheat. The steamer's private advices were not delivered early enough to influence operations. Old mixed Western Corn fell to 70c., buyers having given the preference to new Corn, which was moderately dealt in at 62c.@68c. for Yellow and White, per bushel. Prime Oats were less abundant, and a shade dearer. Provisions were sparingly sought after, generally at easier prices. A fair business was reported in Coffee and Sugars, at former rates. Molasses is dull and drooping. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

A motion was yesterday made before Judge ROOSEVELT for a writ of error in the Cangemi case, to take the matter before the Court of Appeals, the writ to act as a stay of proceedings in the interim. No decision was rendered.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY read, last night, at Mozart Hall, an original and unpublished poem in blank verse, entitled "The Picture on the Wall." It was in six cantos, and occupied two hours in the reading. At the conclusion, Colonel PROSPER M. WETMORE moved, and Captain E. MORGAN, seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. MACKAY, for the entertainment of the evening, which was carried unanimously and with loud applause.

JAMES SHEPHERD, who has been four days on trial in the Court of General Sessions for arson in the first degree, was convicted yesterday. The crime is a capital one, and he will probably be sentenced to death. The proofs against him were very strong, and the jury were engaged but a short time in considering their verdict.

The Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of MICHAEL DUNLEY, who was fatally stabbed on the 3d inst., at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, in which they found JOHN HOPKA guilty of the blow that killed DUNLEY.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The resignation of Alderman FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, was officially announced, when resolutions were adopted, acknowledging his ability and zeal in behalf of the interests of the city for a long term of years. A petition signed by JAMES A. VAN BRUNT and JOHN L. SPADER, asking the passage of an ordinance to regulate the sale of bread, was presented, and referred to a Special Committee of five, to report at the next meeting. J. POSTHOAN, a fireman, was suspended for nine months for loaning his badge. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice CLARRY was filled by the appointment of ROBERT W. ALLEN, Democrat. The sub-contractors of WELLS & Co., on the Water Works, sent in a petition asking that the $100,000 advance asked for by WELLS & Co. out of the reserved fund, may be made. Alderman ROWE, of the Health Committee, made a minority report, signed by Aldermen ROWE and FITHIAN, relative to HEUSTIS'S cow stables in Skillman-street, near Park-avenue. Laid on the table for two weeks, and ordered to be printed.

Kansas Affairs—Prospects of War.

The telegraph announces the opening of the new campaign in Kansas. We published yesterday two official proclamations, issued by JOHN CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, in regard to the election of the 21st. The first of these documents informs the people of the Territory that they will, upon that day, have an opportunity to vote—not upon the Constitution, nor even for or against the *existence* of Slavery—but "for or against *the future introduction* of Slavery into the State of Kansas." This language is peculiar and studied,—and is evidently intended to define the precise character and effect of the vote to be given on that day. Mr. CALHOUN also appoints three Commissioners for each county, whose duty it is "to appoint three judges of election in each existing election district, *or such other districts as may, by said Commissioners, be established*;" and in the second proclamation gives similar directions in regard to the election for Members of the State Legislature, which is fixed for the first Monday in January.

We now learn by telegraph from St. Louis, that the recently-elected Free-State Legislature assembled, under the call of Secretary STANTON, on the 7th instant, and was organized by the election of C. W. BABCOCK to be President of the Council, and G. W. DEITZLER to be Speaker of the House. Mr. STANTON sent in a message, the scope and purport of which are not very fully stated in our telegram from St. Louis. It is said, however, that he recommends the passage of an act appointing entirely new officers to preside over the election of the 21st, and also providing an opportunity for the people to vote *against* the Constitution if they desire to do so. Some difficulty would doubtless arise from the conflicting authority of the two sets of election officers, but the returns of each could be sent to Congress, and would serve an important purpose, in showing that body the real state of public feeling in Kansas in regard to the action of the Lecompton Convention.

There is danger, however, that much more violent measures will be taken to prevent the success of the Lecompton movement. Gen. LANE seems to be again in the ascendant, and from the tone of his harangues and the demonstrations he has already made, there can be little doubt of a violent outbreak under his direction against the authors of the Lecompton scheme, which may drive them from the Territory, and will certainly prevent the election fixed for the 21st. Gov. WALKER has said from the beginning that the People of Kansas would not tolerate the imposition upon them of this Lecompton Constitution,—that they would resist it by violence and fight the federal troops if they should be sent to dragoon them into submission. The course of events in the Territory now, confirms the truth of these predictions. The news of STANTON'S removal for having called the Legislature together will tend still further to exasperate the public mind; and by the day of election we should not be at all surprised to hear that the Territory is involved in all the horrors of civil war.

We see but one way out of this difficulty, and that is by the prompt passage of an *Enabling Act*. All the Democrats in Congress, two years ago, voted for the bill introduced by Mr. TOOMBS, which passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House, where the Republicans opposed it because it did not provide for submitting the Constitution to the popular vote. It is understood that Mr. DOUGLAS intends to introduce this bill now, adding a clause providing for such a submission. We do not see upon what grounds any considerable portion of the members of either political party can vote against it. The extremists of the South may oppose it, because they hope, through the Lecompton movement, to cheat the people of Kansas into the toleration of Slavery. But the entire Democracy from the North and West will unquestionably support it, and the President, in his Message, expresses himself decidedly in favor of the principles which it involves.

If the Kansas question is to have a peaceful solution, it must come from some such measure as this. We are confident that but a few days will elapse before the whole country will see that nothing else can save the Territory from bloody strife, and the country from renewed agitation, upon this mischievous and distracting topic.

The Indian Question.

In the dreamy and passionate days of his youth the first BONAPARTE used to spurn the chancee of European ambition as too limited and trivial to arouse the energies of an imperial nature. It was in the East, and in the East alone, that he saw such visions as had stirred the souls of an Alexander and a Cæsar. And to the latest hour of his life these vague splendors of Oriental war never ceased to haunt his imagination. Russia to him was but the mighty gateway of Asia and of India. The history of England in Hindostan in a manner echoes the fiery words with which the young graduate of Brienne used to electrify his friend BOURRIENNE. The tale of the victories of CLIVE and LAKE, and WELLESLEY and NAPIER, of the conquests of HASTINGS and CORNWALLIS and DALHOUSIE, wears all the pomp and circumstance of legendary battles and romantic monarchies. All the elements of wonder and of interest enter into that confused and glittering record, more prolific of dramatic contrasts, and more inexhaustible in picturesque incidents, than all the imaginations of Arabia, or all the fancies of France.

But in all the annals of the Anglo-Indian dominion no passages can be found more extraordinary than the fast culminating chapter of the great Mohammedan Mutiny. In an hour of profound peace and security, a whole army rose upon its officers and upon the race to which for more than half a century it had rendered loyal service. This tremendous revolt, accompanied with every possible excess of military violence and heathen ferocity, shook to its foundations an authority which the whole world had gradually come to recognize as an established fact in history, and endangered the prestige not of England alone but of all Christendom in the East. It was favored in its first development by the portentous imbecility which seems to be the fatal penalty of English organization wherever England fairly plants her power. It was to be met by an ambiguously constituted Government, and by an army not only inferior in numbers to its antagonists, but scattered over a vast extent of territory. And now within six months this rebellion has been virtually crushed, its cohesive force dissipated, its nominal head captured, and the astonished populations of Hindostan called upon once more to do homage to the apparently invincible supremacy of the European blood. The decisive events clearly foreshadowed in the first reports which reached us of the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow take this sharp outline in the intelligence received by the *Europa*. The present of India has doubtless been by this time settled at Lucknow, while the future of India is now settling in London.

The war with the Sepoys has centered about the capital of Oude. The fugitives from Delhi had been diverted from their attempt to reach Rajpootana, and driven in the direction of Lucknow by Colonel GREATHED, whose achievements in the pursuit have suddenly made for him a name not less splendid than those of HAVELOCK, NEILL, OUTRAM and NICHOLSON. He was detached by General WILSON with a column of 3,000 men, and on the 14th of October was within a fortnight's march of Lucknow, having in the course of his rapid advance four times encountered and as often defeated various strong bodies of the insurgents, made great prize of arms and booty, and cleared the neighborhood of the important city of Agra. On the 10th of October the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent were also reported marching towards Cawnpore and Lucknow. NENA SAHIB was supposed to be moving in the same direction, and from every quarter the dispersed fragments of the revolted Bengal army were converging to this one point. The rebel army was busily engaged in strengthening its position before the beleaguered city, so busily, indeed, that a convoy of provisions from Cawnpore, guarded by only 250 men, had passed unobserved through the Sepoy lines, and reached the British head-quarters. On the 24th of October the English fighting force at Lucknow had been raised to about 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 were strongly posted under General OUTRAM at a place called Alumbar, to which all the non-combatants had been safely removed, while the rest, under General HAVELOCK, held the now famous Residency. From Alumbar to Cawnpore the road was open, and reinforcements were being rapidly thrown forward up the river from Calcutta. Lord CANNING and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL would seem to be working in perfect concert, and efficiently, for the Indian Government had dispatched steam transports to Ceylon to take off the troops arriving there from England in sailing ships. Steamers from England direct had already begun to reach Calcutta itself, and a camp of 2,000 men had been ordered to be formed at Ranegunge. The successes and the steady front of the English were already telling on the passive populations. "Loyalty was the order of the day" throughout the provinces of the North-west, and was exhibiting itself in the decisive shape of the "payment of revenue." From Central, Southern and Western India the tidings are in general pacific. There is a rumor of the murder of SCINDIAH, which comes, however, in a questionable shape, and disturbances were continued on the northern frontiers of the Bombay Presidency, but the whole aspect of affairs warrants our statement that the present fate of India is deciding, if not already decided, at Lucknow.

Meanwhile Parliament is settling the future of India at London. It was officially announced that the Ministry would move for the erection of the Queen's East India dominions into a royal Government. This important measure will be discussed, of course, with great earnestness and at immense length, but we can hardly suppose that the terrible lessons of the last six months have been thrown away on England, and that the vast interests of civilization, commerce and Christianity in the East will again be abandoned to a Board of Control which has never controlled, and a Court of Directors which has never directed the affairs of India in a spirit equal to their momentous significance.

The News from Utah.

The California steamer of yesterday brings us very late news from Utah. The attitude of the Mormons is one of unmistakable hostility to the Government. A necessity for determined and concerted action appears to that deluded people to have arrived, and the counsels of their leaders are calculated to spur them on to acts of violence and bloodshed in defence of their homes against a fancied inroad of the forces of a Government which is resolved upon their utter destruction. An organized plan of resistance to Federal rule is arranged under the guidance of BRIGHAM YOUNG and the men who stand ready to back him in his wild schemes, and the artful appeals to the fanaticism of the Mormons which are publicly uttered are so shrewdly and powerfully drawn that it is no wonder a people even more sensible than the elect may be moved by them. Interest, passion, religious faith and political zeal are addressed in turn, and the "cause of Zion" is made the plea for the commission of acts the most treasonable, and the perpetration of outrages of which only Sepoys and savages could be supposed to be guilty.

The Prophet BRIGHAM has a marvelous hold upon the people who have learned how dangerous it is to disobey him. Every Mormon in Utah, however he may rebel at the authority of this man, is compelled to bend to his will, or fare worse. The man rules a community of thousands, who move at his order. It is not, therefore, surprising that all the Mormon sect indorse his sentiments. BRIGHAM does not deliver a speech in the Bowery without receiving the acclamations of the multitude for the veriest blackguardism he pleases to put forth; and in the present strait, the timid and faint-hearted are pleasantly reminded that they will be "wiped out" if they dare to raise a voice in opposition to this man's mandates.

BRIGHAM'S right-hand man is HEBER C. KIMBALL, who appears to be a gentleman of precisely similar stamp, and the two have laid their plans and adopted their programme. This programme is sufficiently terse. BRIGHAM declares that he has taken a solemn oath, not only that the army now on its way to Utah shall never enter Salt Lake City, but that he will destroy "all that can be burned," and lay the Territory waste. This is an emphatic declaration, and BRIGHAM is quite unscrupulous enough to carry it into effect. Even if we make allowance for his customary bombast, the fact that the deeds of his followers bear out the promise of his threatenings demonstrates the extreme difficulty which is to attend this knotty problem of Mormonism.

Meanwhile, the intelligence which reaches us from the expedition is indicative of tribulation. The troops are in the midst of snows three feet deep, with insufficient stores, and struggling with numerous disadvantages, the existence of which is owing in part to a want of foresight and common prudence, but more to the loss of a large part of the trains through the workings of Mormon villainy. The small command which is left to work its way through the Winter has but a sorry prospect, while the hope of reinforcing its feeble numbers is nearly hopeless at this advanced season. The duty which clearly devolves upon the Federal Government in this condition of affairs is the preparation of a force of sufficient strength, to take the field very early in the Spring and make a descent upon the Territory with decision and promptness. The Mormons will hardly venture a conflict with a superior and well-equipped force. The most they will attempt will probably be a guerrilla warfare like that they have already commenced. Their determination to resist admits of no question.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY OUR BANKS.—Yesterday ought to have been a most important day in New-York, and some unusual demonstrations might have naturally been anticipated, from the fact of its being the day on which all our Banks had resolved to resume specie payments on all their liabilities. The Banks did resume, yet there was not the slightest perceptible change in the current of affairs in Wall-street. It happened, rather oddly, that the first marked effect of the resumption was a rise in the Stock market, precisely the same phenomenon having occurred when the Banks suspended. The Bank statement this morning exhibits a very remarkable result of the recent management of our moneyed institutions, as well as an indication of the general prosperity of the country. Notwithstanding that $3,000,000 were sent abroad last week, the Banks show a falling off of only $10,000; and the $2,000,000 from California this week, will probably swell the Bank statement to $28,000,000 next week. The resumption, therefore, will cause no disturbances in financial affairs, and the only outward effect will be to cause the return to specie payments in other places. Thus we see how easily and quietly, with how little harm to themselves or the public, the Banks have managed to pass through these two months of suspension when left alone to the management of their own affairs. But what would have been the result if their forced suspension had compelled them to go into liquidation, and to be wound up under the management of a receiver, as certain persons were clamorous for having them do? The commercial consequences of such a calamity could hardly be estimated. Fortunately the Banks were left to themselves, and though they were, doubtless, in a great degree the cause of their own difficulties, yet the result has shown the wisdom of permitting them to extricate themselves from the trouble in which their own imprudence had involved them. With the resumption of specie payments will come also the resumption of confidence, and we may anticipate a gradual improvement in mercantile affairs from now until the recommencement of business in the Spring.

DRAWING IT VERY FINE.—The Charleston *Mercury* on the whole is content with the President's Message, though it does not agree with him in thinking it at all necessary to submit the Slavery question to the popular vote in Kansas. The Nebraska bill, to be sure, expressly provided that the people should have the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in "their own way,"—but then, says the *Mercury*:

"What is there in these words which demands that *any particular way* of taking the sense of the people shall be pursued? They are to form and regulate their domestic institutions in *their own way*. The people of Kansas thought proper to call a Convention to make their Constitution, unrestricted as to *any way*. The Convention was the people. If they were restricted to the way intended by the President, then they were not perfectly free in the matter."

This is very sharp. "The Convention was the people;" therefore, whatever the Convention might do to stifle the voice of the people, was the people's own act; and, if they were not at liberty to stifle themselves, then they were "not perfectly free in the matter!" This is quite equal to the logic of the Washington *Union*, by which that sagacious Executive organ attempted to show that to require the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote would be a piece of high-handed "intervention" in the affairs of Kansas.

The *Mercury* differs from the President upon another point:

"We differ, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. We do not think that the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, *Slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with*: whilst, if the Slavery Party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, *they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves*."

We suspect this view of the case is shared by a great many Southern Pro-Slavery journals, which are more discreet or less frank than the *Mercury*; and that this accounts for the very extraordinary anxiety of that class of persons to secure the success of the Lecompton movement. This thimble-rigging style of doing business seems to have great attractions for the Chivalry.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The English journals are commenting with great fervor upon the demonstrations of the Unemployed in New-York. The Park meetings and the Tompkins-square speeches afford the basis for a great variety of salutary warnings about the weakness of democratic States and the fearful dangers of Socialism and Communism.

Our friends across the water have probably learned by this time that these demonstrations, like all others of the kind in this country, were closely connected with the Election, and that as soon as that was over they subsided. They were all the legitimate offspring of Mayor WOOD'S ridiculous Message, and formed part of the machinery by which he hoped to prolong his term of office. The leaders of the processions, the speech-makers, and the Chairmen of the deputations, were political managers in his employ, and the whole thing aimed exclusively at political effect.

The result shows that this kind of demagoguism is not always successful in this country,—and that in no State on Earth are demonstrations of men out of work so innocent as here,—where it is impossible to convince even the most ignorant that the Government is responsible for their distress.

Ugly Records.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which maintains the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton usurpation with great vigor and ability, digs up from the records of the Senate the following copy of a Protest against the admission of California, which several gentlemen whose names are appended to it insisted upon entering. Their grounds for opposition to the admission of California were:

First—That it gave the sanction of law, and thus imparted validity to an *unauthorized action by a portion of the inhabitants of California.*

Second—Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation they may claim.

Third—Without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, and WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUE SENSE OF A PEOPLE,

Fourth—As "not having sufficient evidence of its (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed.

The protest was signed by

Senators J. M. MASON, R. M. T. HUNTER,	Virginia.
A. P. BUTLER, R. W. BARNWELL,	South Carolina.
H. L. TURNEY,	Tennessee.
PIERRE SOULE,	Louisiana.
JEFFERSON DAVIS,	Mississippi.
D. R. ATCHISON,	Missouri.
JACKSON MORTON, D. L. YULEE,	Florida.

The *Press* very justly shows that the objections to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution are of precisely the same kind, and are equally conclusive. It says:

"Kansas is now about to present herself and claim to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a Constitution made by a Convention not authorized by Congress, and elected by only a small portion of the people of Kansas—without any legal census having been taken—without any legal safeguards *thrown around the ballot-box*—and not only without evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it is designed, but *with evidence that the majority of the people* are decidedly opposed to it.

What will Congress do *now*?"

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S Opera of "I Puritani" will be given to-night, for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. The principal artists of the Academy are in the cast.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commenced an engagement at this house last night, and attracted an audience which tailed off on the side-walk. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance" was selected for the occasion, Mr. MATHEWS playing *Dazzle* for the first time in this City. It was a fine performance, preferable to the best we have had in this City.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment reopened last night with an equestrian company. The attraction crowded the house to its greatest capacity. A good circus on Broadway has long been wanted, and this theatre having been built with an eye to such an emergency, is peculiarly the scene for the purpose. The stage has been fitted up with a ring and an agreeable architectural back ground. There seems to be plenty of room, and no doubt we shall enjoy some fine equestrian performances, and Hippodramatic show pieces. At present things are not quite in their proper shape. Evidences of hasty preparation are frequent, and the entire strength of the company is not, we imagine, thrown into the programme. The most attractive features of last evening's performance were the Wild Beast exercises of Mr. LANGWORTHY, the equestrian feats of Messrs. PERRY and STONE, and the truly wonderful summersaulting of the NICOLO family. In other respects the company does not approach the standard of excellence which we have a right to expect at this Metropolitan house.

☞ It is estimated that, of 6,000 persons tried before the Court of Special Sessions during last year, not more than 94 were sober when arrested.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 480 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Nomination of Senate Printer—Mr. Sedgewick's Name Sent to the Senate—Senator Douglas' Enabling Act—The House Committees, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. The Administration men are much alarmed. Their candidate, HARRIS, of the *Union*, would have been beaten by two votes to-day. It is understood that a high official under President BUCHANAN is a prospective partner of HARRIS—hence the President's interest for the latter.

Mr. SEDGWICK'S name, to succeed JOHN MCKEON, was sent to the Senate to-day.

RICE, of Pennsylvania, gets the great contract for printing the Post-Office blanks.

Governor WALKER is much pressed to resign, but he is not likely to yield. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. The subject increases in interest.

The bill prepared by Mr. DOUGLAS to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore introduced by Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, publicly asserts that the visit of the Indiana Delegation to the President was one of courtesy merely, and had no connection with Kansas affairs.

A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. SHIELDS and STREET have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota.

Governor Walker in Washington—His Views of the Kansas Matter.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1857.

The writer obtained audience with Governor WALKER yesterday, and found him in good spirits and remarkably plucky. I said to him that the rumor that he had gone to Kansas had found general credence here, and many expressed the hope that the report was true. He replied that he should not return to Kansas until he could be allowed to carry out his original instructions. I said, Mr. SLIDELL, Sir, (not Mr. MASON, as reported in the New-York *Tribune*,) announced in Executive Session of the Senate, that you cannot go back as Governor of Kansas. This stirred the little Governor, and made him flash his little eyes and knit his little brow, and raising himself on his little toes, he exclaimed, with *characteristically* big emphasis, "*What business is it to him?* I don't receive my instructions from him! I shall steadily adhere to the great fundamental principles of the right of the people to govern themselves, and I shall not allow the threats of *any man* to deter me in so doing. The Democratic Party was not made for the aggrandizement of men, but for the protection and perpetuation of great principles, and I have yet to learn, Sir, that any man has patented those principles for his own exclusive use."

Governor WALKER informed me that he was preparing an address to the American people, in which he hoped to be able to show that the course he had pursued in Kansas was not only in harmony with the great principles recognized by all wise and good men as the true basis of Republican Government, but had also been in strict *accordance with the instructions he received from the President of the United States* when he accepted the commission as Governor of that Territory. He expressed the opinion already submitted in this correspondence, that the Legislature of Kansas now in session, would refer the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of all the qualified votes of Kansas, without delay, and report the result to Congress. He expressed the hope that they would not send the Topeka Free State Constitution to the people at the same time for ratification, on account of the old prejudice existing in Congress against it among the Democrats, which would tend to complicate matters. He desires to see the immediate question now before Congress met and disposed of, and then, under an enabling act, if the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution it is their right to have it. Governor WALKER was not strenuous, however, on these points.

I learn, authentically, that it is the intention of Senator DOUGLAS to submit to the Senate, to-morrow, the Toombs bill as an enabling act for Kansas.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS boasts that he intends to "wool DOUGLAS" in a speech in the Senate.

Governor WALKER, who was said to have gone to Kansas, is here in body and in spirit, and the latter is as active as ever in opposition to the President on the Kansas question. He has no present intention of leaving Washington, but will do so if he thinks he can do any good by returning to Kansas. Those who flatter themselves that the storm he has raised will not be much of a shower after all, will find themselves submerged before they are aware of it. Whatever may be the result in Congress, and that cannot be predicted at present, the news from different parts of the country shows that the people are aroused upon the question, and however members may dislike to provoke Executive displeasure, they would prefer to encounter the frown of the President rather than return to an angry constituency with their opposing votes. The whole power of Executive patronage is brought to bear upon the members. The nominations are withheld, and the President says that no man shall receive an appointment whose delegate or member shall vote against him.

It is said that there is to be a course of premeditated personal attack upon Judge DOUGLAS, with the expectations of intimidating him. The assault is to commence with a Missouri Senator.

The Proposed Act of Senator Douglas—Its Probable Reception.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Senator DOUGLAS and others think that the Lecompton Convention, if it should even come here, which is very doubtful, cannot possibly receive the sanction of Congress, even after a protracted and irritating discussion. Can any other measure of peace be indicated? There is one which Mr. DOUGLAS will propose for the consideration of the Senate on Monday, to wit, the act which was framed by TOOMBS, of Georgia, and is known by his name, and which was passed by the Senate, and rejected by the House, prior to the Presidential election. This act was intended to enable the inhabitants of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, and it did not provide for the submission of the Constitution to the ratification of the popular vote.

This omission Mr. DOUGLAS will supply in the bill which he proposes, copying the provision of the Minnesota enabling act.

In favor of this project, it may be urged *that it requires no one to take back any thing.* The Toombs act received the vote of every Senator who had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and, therefore, it won't be objectionable to them. The Minnesota provision for submitting the Constitution to the people is in conformity with the President's special recommendation in his Message. He thinks it important that, hereafter, in all enabling acts, this provision should be specified.

It is difficult to see what objection can be made to this proposition, especially when it shall become apparent that the Lecompton Constitution cannot be accepted. It would give peace to Kansas and to the country in ten days. I have little hope that the Black Republicans will go for this project, or for any other that will settle the difficulty, and deprive them of their mischievous "issue."

At the late session, a member remarked to one of the Senatorial leaders of the Republican Party that the Kansas issue was taken from them. "No," was the reply, "it is good for ten years yet."

The question must be settled, and that speedily, and within the limits of the Democratic majority. I entertain apprehensions that I will hardly venture now to express, that from the imprudence of the Free-State leaders in Kansas, and the feeling existing among members from the South, *a new danger of more serious import than any that ever yet arose, now threatens the country.*

Governor WALKER arrived here last evening, and has consulted with some of his friends. The report that he is here on his way to the Territory needs confirmation. If he returns to Kansas, it will not be as Governor of the Territory, as his views are inconsistent with those of the Administration.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees next Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON said that he had been desired by Mr. SUMNER to state that owing to the state of his health he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the Standing Committees.

Mr. EVANS announced the death of Senator BUTLER, and eulogized the eminent talents and ability of the deceased.

Messrs. MASON, PUGH, CLAY and CAMERON briefly paid tribute to the memory of the deceased. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

On assembling, the Committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Harris, of Illinois; Bocock, of

South Carolina; Washburn, of Maine; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Clark, of Connecticut; Phillips, of Pennsylvania; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Lamar, of Mississippi, and Wilson, of Indiana.

On Commerce—Messrs. Cochrane, of New-York; Millson, of Virginia; Washburn, of Illinois; Miles, of South Carolina; Wade, of Ohio; Stallworth, of Alabama; Enstis, of Louisiana; Landy, of Pennsylvania, and Comins, of Massachusetts.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Jones, of Pa.; Phelps, of Mo.; Banks, of Mass.; Letcher, of Va.; Campbell, of Ohio; Davis, of Md.; Kelly, of New-York; Howard, of Mich., and Dowdell, of Ala.

On Territories—Messrs. Stephens, of Ga.; Smith, of Va.; Grow, of Pa.; Branch, of N. C.; Granger, of New-York; Hughes, of Ind.; Zollicoffer, of Tenn.; Knapp, of Mass., and Clark, of Mo.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Houston, of Alabama, Tappan, of New-Hampshire; Craige, of North Carolina; Millinghurst, of Wisconsin; Taylor, of Louisiana; Ready, of Tennessee; Chapman, of Pennsylvania and Clark, of New-York.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina; Hopkins, of Virginia; Burlingame, of Massachusetts; Clay, of Kentucky; Ritchie, of Pennsylvania; Barksdale, of Mississippi; Sickles, of New-York; Boyce, of South Carolina and Groseback, of Ohio.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Marshal, of Illinois; Garnett, of Virginia; Giddings, of Ohio; Davidson, of Louisiana; Kunkel, of Pennsylvania; Moore, of Alabama; Goodwin, of New-York; Arnold, of Connecticut; Maynard, of Tennessee.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Cobb, of Alabama; McQueen, of South Carolina; Bennett, of New-York; Davis, of Indiana; Walbridge, of Michigan; Ruffin, of North Carolina; Hill, of Georgia; Montgomery, of Pennsylvania; and McKibbin, of California.

On the Post-Office—Messrs. English, of Indiana; Powell, of Virginia; Wood, of Maine; Scott, of California; Horton, of Ohio Davis, of Iowa; Craig, of Missouri; Davis, of Mississippi; Atkins, of Tennessee.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goode, of Virginia; Bonre, of Maryland; Dodd, of New-York; Burnett, of Kentucky; Morris, of Pennsylvania; Wright, of Georgia; Dean, of Connecticut; Scales, of North Carolina; Ward, of New York.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Cox, of Ohio; Taylor, of New-York; Clawson, of New-Jersey; Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Jackson, of Georgia; Lovejoy, of Illinois; Curry, of Alabama; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Kunkel, of Maryland.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Elliott, of Kentucky; Edmundson, of Virginia; Covode, of Pennsylvania; Wortendyke, of New-Jersey; Parker, of New-York; Cockerill, of Ohio; Kellogg, of Illinois; Gregg, of Indiana; Walton, of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Sandgate, of Louisiana; McKibbin, of California; Harlan, of Ohio; Hawkins, of Florida; Washburne, of Wisconsin; Blair, of Missouri; Fenton, of New-York; Gilman, of Maine; Avery, of Tennessee.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Bish, of Connecticut; Watkins, of Tennessee; Bliss, of Ohio; Clemens, of Virginia; Durfee, of Rhode Island; Ahl, of Pennsylvania; Ricand, of Maryland; Shaw, of North Carolina; Foster, of Maine.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Whitely, of Delaware; Hall, of Ohio; Kelsey, of New-York; Bryan, of Texas; Morrill, of Vermont; Huyler, of New-Jersey; Mott, of Ohio; Foley, of Indiana; Gillis, of Pennsylvania.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Greenwood, of Arkansas; Scott, of California; Lester, of Ohio; Reagan, of Texas; Woodson, of Missouri; Shorter, of Alabama; Burroughs, of New-York; Colfax, of Indiana; Russell, of New-York.

On the Military—Messrs. Quitman, of Mississippi; Faulkner, of Virginia; Marshall, of Kentucky; Savage, of Tennessee; Stanton, of Ohio; Bonham, of South Carolina; Curtis, of Iowa; Pendleton, Ohio; Buffinton, of Massachusetts.

On the Militia—Messrs. Hatch, of New-York; Watkins, of Tennessee; Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Bowie, of Maryland; Tompkins, of Ohio; Warren, of Arkansas; Shaw, of Illinois; Jenkins, of Virginia; Shorter, of Alabama.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bocock, of Virginia; Florence, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Massachusetts; Winslow, of North Carolina; Corning, of New-York; Sherman, of Ohio; Seward, of Georgia; Morse, of New-York; Hawkins, of Florida.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hickman, of Pennsylvania; Searing, of New-York; Hall, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Tennessee; Parker, of New-York; Shaw, of North Carolina; Abbott, of Maine; Clemens, of Virginia; Potter, of Wisconsin.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Jewett, of Kentucky; Florence, of Pennsylvania; Robbins, of New-Jersey; Savage, of Tennessee; Chaffee, of Massachusetts; Burns, of Ohio; Anderson, of Missouri; Morse, of New-York; Case, of Indiana.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee; Talbott, of Kentucky; Damrell, of Massachusetts; Crawford, of Georgia; Andrews, of New-York; Warren, of Arkansas; Morris, of Illinois; Thompson, of New-York; Leidy, of Pennsylvania.

On Patents—Messrs. Stewart, of Maryland; Maclay, of New-York; Reilley, of Pennsylvania; Edie, of Pennsylvania; Brayton, of Rhode Island.

On Printing—Messrs. Smith of Tennessee; Singleton, of Mississippi; Nichols, of Ohio.

Mr. WARREN, from the Special Committee, made a report recommending the House to remove to the new Hall on Wednesday, and that a part of the gallery be fitted for reporters, and that a room be set apart for telegraphic instruments.

The report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by Oregon and Washington Territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill granting the lands of the States and Territories for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. It appropriates 6,300,000 acres to be distributed according to Federal representation.

The Senate's resolution, announcing the death of Mr. BUTLER, was then received, and Mr. BOYCE delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. STEPHENS, HARRIS of Illinois, and GOODE followed.

Resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MESSAGE OF ACTING-GOVERNOR STANTON—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Special Session of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 8th inst., by electing C. W. BABCOCK President of the Council, and G. W. DEITZLER Speaker of the House.

Secretary STANTON, in his Message, says:

"In consequence of recent events having produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and a sense of wrongs and injustice, whether well or ill founded, and an apprehension of greater evil arising therefrom, having aroused the people of the Territory to their consideration, and dangerous excitement, I find myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which threaten the public peace."

After reviewing the formation and action of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. STANTON recommends the passage of an act directing the election to be held under different officers on the same day and at the same places, as are provided for in the proclamation of the President of the Convention, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms.

The Secretary also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudulent return of votes a felony, with suitable punishment.

Kansas letters to the *Republican* state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the Territory, and the probabilities are that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit the election on the 21st. Gen. LANE, with three hundred or four hundred men were encamped near Lecompton, and threats had been made of driving Gen. CALHOUN and the members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak had yet been attempted.

Important from Utah.

MORMON DEPREDATIONS ON THE EMIGRANT TRAINS—GRAIN AND FORAGE DESTROYED, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 5th inst., says that JOSEPH MAGHANS, a trader from Green River, arrived there on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. MAGHANS' accounts confirm previous advices. He reports that nearly all the emigrant trains were suffering from Mormon depredations; their wagons being burnt and their cattle stolen. Large quantities of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridger, had been burnt by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government. They had also burned all the grass routes beyond Fort Bridger. The snow on the mountains was three feet deep and the country was covered with it as far east as Blue River. Buffalo were very abundant.

The Leavenworth *Ledger* of the 9th says an express has just arrived from Utah. Col. STEELE arrived last night. Capt. VAN VLIET passed through in post haste Saturday morning. These rapid movements are supposed to have reference to the Utah army, but may be dispatchea to General DENVER or General HARNEY, the commander of the troops in Kansas.

ESCAPE OF DR. HURT, THE INDIAN AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Private information, received by the last arrival from the Plains, says that Dr. HURT, Indian Agent, and only "Gentile" United States officer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last Spring, effected his escape, and reached Col. JOHNSTON's camp on the Sweet Water. Previous to the departure of the other Federal Officers, Dr. HURT took refuge with a band of Utah Indians, about twenty of whom guided him through the passes of the mountains. He was six weeks reaching the South Pass.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Our municipal election to-day developed quite a spirited contest for Mayor, the opposing candidates being each nominated by a Citizens' Convention, and ratified by mass meetings in Faneuil Hall. Mr. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr., was the successful candidate, receiving 8,060} votes, against 4,186 cast for CHARLES B. HALL, the nominee of the first Convention. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen and Common Council was also elected. In Charlestown JAMES DANA was elected by a large plurality.

Roxbury reelected Mayor SLEEPER by a handsome plurality.

In Lowell Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Citizens' candidate, is chosen Mayor by over 500 majority.

In Newburyport Mr. CUSHING, the Anti-Temperance candidate, is elected Mayor by 37 majority over COLBY, and the Cushing ticket has been successful in both branches of the city government.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Dec. 14.

The Citizens' ticket was elected to-day. DAVIS, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, received 1,418 votes and TAFT, the Union candiaate, 1,331—majority for DAVIS 87.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

No. 11—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

Nos. 4 and 9—Ocean Tow-boat Company *vs.* Ship *Ocean Queen*, and Steamboat *Crescent City vs.* The United States Mail Steamship Company. Argument for plaintiffs commenced in the first case.

Death of Colonel Wynkoop.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

Colonel WYNKOOP, late United States Marshal, was yesterday killed at Temaqua, while gunning, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a servant. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here from Havana. Her news is unimportant.

Sugar was improved. Molasses 2½ rials.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Key West from the Mediterranean, and had sailed for San Juan.

Fire at Dunnville, C. W.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 14.

A fire occurred at Dunnville, C. W., on the 11th December, which destroyed a large sash factory, two flouring mills and a saw mill. The total loss of property, including wheat and flour, is estimated at $35,000, and was uninsured.

Conviction of Loefner the Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 14.

LOEFNER, who has been on trial here for some days past for the murder of his wife and Mr. N. T. HOMRON, in July last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Specie Payment in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Presidents of this city this morning, it was voted unanimously to resume specie payment immediately.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 14.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here yesterday, in 69 hours from New-York.

Marine Affairs—Ships Ashore.

NEWPORT, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The schooner *West Falmouth*, from New-York for Pecasset, went ashore on Block Island on Saturday, bilged; probably will be saved.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

KARUEN KEY, INAGUA, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

The schooner *A. H. Manchester*, from Matagorda, Texas, belonging to Providence, R. I., put in here for a harbor, it blowing from the eastward at the time. The schooner attempted to follow a brig, beating into the Southeast pass, and ran upon the Georgia Shoals to the northeast of Loggerhead. She was assisted off by wreckers.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The ship *National*, from New-Orleans, for Havre, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on the Colorado Reef, on the night of the 25th. Capt. Born and crew and pasengers came to the city in a Spanish war-steamer. The ship is badly on the reef. Schooners and launches are employed in saving the cargo, and if the weather remains as it is now, most of the cargo may be saved, although in a damaged state. It is very doubtful if the ship can be got off.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG VERNON.—The Cape Cod *Telegraph* announces the loss of the brig *Vernon* from Baltimore bound to Bangor, with a cargo of 1,600 bbls. of flour. She went ashore on Friday last, upon the south side of Cutty Hook island, entrance of the Vineyard Sound, and bilged. Five hundred barrels of flour had been saved, and been taken to Holmes' Hole. The brig's rudder is gone, and the cargo is badly damaged. The vessel would probably be got off should fair weather continue.

The Steamship Adriatic.

The *Adriatic* left the Light-ship at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 23d ult., and was passed by the *Europa* at noon on the 1st inst., when about 600 miles from Liverpool. She probably reached Liverpool at about 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 3d inst., thus making the run from the Light-ship at Sandy Hook to Liverpool in about nine days and thirteen hours.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 324, 215, 216, 357, 371, 366, 1621, 1410, 351, 235, 350, 372, 373, 374, 375, 2065, 2147.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 56, 143, 7, 10, 51, 55, 71, 90, 91, 116, 126, 134, 187, 148, 149, 157, 180, 184, 197, 205 210, 224, 246, 250, 259, 310, 311.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 539, 1659½, 1398, 702, 1004, 1230, 1492, 1505, 1843, 1773, 1810, 1910, 1911, 1912. *Part II*.—Nos. 1895, 1886, 1897 to 1909, 1725.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 511, 1807, 702, 710, 178, 700, 719, 721, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 695, 711, 525, 684, 632, 612, 183, 61, 337, 237, 395, 581, 529, 331, 281, 440, 216, 41, 621, 364, 580, 718, 420, 425, 426, 433, 423, 428, 421, 119, 418, 456, 89, 601, 726, 191, 152, 66, 3.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1855.

Under some circumstances we recommend Holland Gin as a medicine. CHARLES' London Cordial Gin contains a much larger quantity of juniper, and I think it a preferable article. It is the best article of the kind I have seen. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Beware of poisonous mixtures, sold as London Cordial Gin. Buy only CHARLES'. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75c.; pints, 38c. Depot No. 40 Broadway.

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CHARLES HEARD & CO.—BULLETIN OF THE LAST PANIC PRICES AT No. 301 GRAND-STREET.—We will offer, during the present week, rich Plaid Silks at 2s. 6d. per yard; rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 3s. per yard; rich Bayadere Stripe Silks at 4s. 6d. per yard; rich Black Brocade Silks at 6s. per yard; also, 1,000 patterns of rich Dress Silks, from $4 50 to $7 50—actual cost from $8 50 to $12.

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AMUSEMENT.—The beautiful Drama by N. B. CLARKE of "Orion the Gold Beater" is to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night with the Drama of the "Revolt in India," and the farce of "Comfortable Service." The "Carlo Family" also appear in a "Divertissement" between the first and second pieces; on Monday next is to be produced the grand and gorgeously brilliant pantomime of "Boreas," which has been prepared at a cost of several thousand dollars.

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ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Double-entry Book-keeping, including mercantile writing and arithmetic, only *ten dollars*. See advertisement in this day's *Herald* and *Tribune*. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hillotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MELVILLE'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

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MARRIED.

WARD—MERICK.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. I. P. Tuttle, at St. Luke's Church, JAMES E. WARD to Miss ELLEN F. MERICK, all of this City.

SUTTON—KEMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Geo. W. Putnam, Esq. Mr. EBEN SUTTON of Salem, Mass., to Miss J. H. KEMP, of Brooklyn.

Exchange papers please copy.

SHARROT—POST.—At Port Richmond, on Saturday, Dec. 12, by Rev. James Brownlee, DAVID SHARROT to MARY SOPHIA POST, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

FOSS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. CATHERINE H., wife of Rev. Archibald C. Foss in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, 30th st., between 6th and 9th aves., on Tuesday Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

BENDIX.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, JOHN EDMOND, only son of John E. and Mary E. Bendix, aged 2 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 150½ East 27th st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, of congestion of the brain, JARED LINSLY, son of James and Mary C. Brown in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 68 North-Moore-st., to day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and also the members of the M. P. Church Attorney-st., (of which he was a Trustee) are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 197 5th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, ELETHIA, wife of Abram F. Calkin, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 369 Washington-st.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at the residence of her uncle, Clinton Gilbert, EUGENIE V. GILBERT, daughter of the late Warren Gilbert, of Palisades, Rockland Co., N. Y.

The interment will be made in the family grounds at Piermont.

FREEMAN.—On board the steamship *Alabama*, while on the passage hence to Savannah, JOSEPHINE, wife of Henry O. Freeman, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

BRIANT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, CHARLES B., son of I. P. S. and Sarah M. Briant, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends are invited to the funeral services, at his father's residence, No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday) Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be taken to New Jersey, for interment.

VANDERBILT.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, GEO. VANDERBILT, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father in law, THOMAS VALENTINE, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 83 4th st., Williamsburg. The funeral service will be performed at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 A. M. and return at 3 P. M.

MURRAY.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 14, FLORA, youngest daughter of Peter and Ellen Murray, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in 3d-st., one door from South 9th, Williamsburg, at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 15.

ARROWSMITH.—At Willow Springs, California, on Thursday, Nov. 5, THEODORE, infant son of Augustus T. and Elizabeth M. Arrowsmith, aged 9 months and 17 days.

BUTTERFIELD.—At Morris Flats, Nevada Co., Cal., on Thursday, Nov. 5, of typhoid fever, ROBERT WYMAN BUTTERFIELD, formerly of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., aged 28 years.

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LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Previous to the Puritani Grand Scenes from Il Trovatore, by Mme. D'ANGRI and Sig. BIGNARDI.
Tickets to Parquet, Circle, Boxes, Amphitheatre and Family Circle to be had at the Academy.
CARD.—As Director begs to state that the entire control of the sale of the reserved seats for the benefit performance of the Hebrew Benevolent Society is in the hands of the Committee of that Society. As nearly all the seats have been sold privately, the public in general are respectfully informed that there will be given, in the course of the week, another performance of
THE PURITANI.
Due notice will be given of the day when the sale of tickets will commence.
On Wednesday, no Opera, in consequence of the rehearsal of the CREATION, which will be given on Thursday. On Friday, Opera Matinée—Norma. On Saturday, a grand Opera, with Mme. Lagrange and Carl Formes and Mr. Thalberg's Concert on one and the same evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA.
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as	Norma
Madame Seldenborg as	Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as	Pollione
Signor Gassier as	Oroveso

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and ampitheatre will be closed.
NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinée and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WednESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American by a corps of inimitable star authors, THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock and with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kate Pearce, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT, AFTERNOON and A HUSBAND AT SIGHT, and HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panoptikon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 889 Broadway; SCHAFFENBERG & LUCA, No. 769 Broadway, and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of OTHELLO on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, in 10th-st., next the Academy of Music. The Evening Readings of the week, beging at 8 o'clock P. M., will be as follows: TUESDAY, Dec. 15, THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; THURSDAY, Dec 17, THE TEMPEST; SATURDAY, Dec. 19, CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruption, it is requested that the audience will be punctual. Tickets $1 each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen & and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Pulman, Janitor of the College.

MOZART CONCERT HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A grand concert in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. By permission of B. Ullman, Esq., all the most distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear. Particulars in future bills.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the 3d ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 656 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Dec. 17.
The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING,
will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio,
THE CREATION,
Which will be given by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MEDINA.
THE GREAT GABRIEL RAVEL AS JEANNOT.
ANTOINE AND JEROME in two characters each.
TERESA ROLLA in Grand Ballet Divertissement.
COMIC PANTOMIME, JEANETTE AND JEANNOT.
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, TERPSICHORE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday. Last performance of MEDINA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
TUESDAY—Powerful combination of comedians.
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, MR. BURTON,
and MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT.
First time of a new farce, supported by the
THREE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE DAY,
Also the fine comedy of
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
Young Rapid, Mr. C. Mathews | Old Rapid ... Mr. Burton
Jessie Oatland..... Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport
The new farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER
Meddler, Mr. C. Mathews; Codger, Mr. Burton; Twitter, Mr. Brougham.
With the farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,
in which Mr. Rodgers will sustain his original part.
TO-MORROW—The great performance of LONDON ASSURANCE will be repeated.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.—SEE BURTON'S THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraiture of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Sleane, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.
The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.
A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 15.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA: Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by the Drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
To conclude with the Farce of
COMFORTABLE SERVICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..... Mr. B. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

FAT CATTLE SHOW OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—At the Crystal Palace, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, 1857.
The STEAM ENGINES and a great variety of machinery will be in motion.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at 3 P. M.
Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,
At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon,
Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.
Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.
The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.
The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.
BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st., a most desirable lot of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.
Also, (suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents,) a fine assortment of silver-plated spoons, forks, cake-baskets, goblets, cups, napkin rings, casters, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the saleroom No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Fancy Goods, Statuary and other Marble Goods, suitable for the coming holidays, consisting of about 20 pieces of real marble parlor statuary representing various subjects; a large and complete assortment of alabaster figures, groups, vases, and Bardiglio, agate and other vases, &c., all of the recent importation of Sig'r G. B. Pandolfini, who has just returned from Italy.
ALSO—A large and costly invoice of real Parian fancy goods, some of which exceed in richness anything offered this season.
ALSO—A large invoice of Parian ware of the highest quality.
ALSO—A new and beautiful invoice of China and glass vases of the most exquisite workmanship, opal and other descriptions.
These goods are to be sold without reserve, and are all worthy of examination.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office, No. 220 Broadway.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West-23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea-sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor cloths, ivory carvers and Rogers' knife and fork ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., in pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st., near Pine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaac Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enameled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubys, oriental pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15 at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine st. Importer's sale.—First quality wines, liquors and Havana cigars, brandies, cordials, &c., suitable for the holidays, comprising in part fine Otard, Hennessy, Pinet Castiglion and Cognac brandies, fine old Jamaica rum, Holland and London Cordial Gin, Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden Sherry, South Side Madeira, London Dock Port; also, fine cordials, Maraschino, Curacoa, Annisette, Rose, Gold and Silver Water, Kummel; also, about 60,000 genuine Havana cigars, in quarter and tenth boxes; also, Heidsick and Munn's Champagne; also, fine layer raisins, figs, prunes, French plums, brandy and preserved fruits, &c.
We guarantee that we will offer none but the best imported goods, and that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, in lots to suit private families.
Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction this day, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
988 acres of valuable Wisconsin School Lands.
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Valuable house and lot No. 229.
FLOYD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Valuable house and lot.
For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 15 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all in settings of warranted 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone rings and pins; diamond, single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enameled bracelets with lockets, enameled brooche bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c.; Roman and Florentine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamal paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches, full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprises qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under our full guarantee as to quality.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 47 Fleet-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn.
HANDSOME FURNITURE—PARLORS—Rosewood in brocatel, mahogany in hair cloth, marble-top rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, pier glasses, lace curtains, gas chandeliers, pendants and brackets, girandoles, mantel ornaments, paintings and engravings, tapestry and Brussels carpets, and library.
CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany, with marble tops, mattresses, beds and bedding, toilet crockery, window curtains, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes.
DINING ROOM—Walnut extension tables, rich painted China dinner and tea service glass ware cutlery, heater and fixtures, &c., &c.
Kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schans, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Sainsin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 353 Maiden-lane, (up stairs) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY IRVING & WATKINS.—TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine st., splendid invoice of wines and liquors, recently imported by a large house in this City, but owing to the present times they have got to be sold to meet their engagements. They consist of Otard and Hennessey London Dock brandy, Saranac do, pale and dark, in cases and demijohns; Manzanilla, Gonzales, Dr. Rose & Co. sherries, Osborne's ports, Madeiras, champagnes, favorite brandy, Mehan's Irish whisky, Ramsay's Scotch do., Monongahela and Bourbon rye do., Holland gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sardines &c.
Also, a select stock of choice Havana cigars, favorite brands and high cost.
The above stock was can recommend to our friends as really first class goods, and emanating from the only source from which we would receive invoices.

WALTER H. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 152 Broadway, below Maiden-lane, by WALTER H. LLOYD, consisting of the richest collection of Hudson Bay sable capes and muffs, 250 sets of French sable, rock mink, golden fitch, and other fashionable styles, together with 18 sets of children's furs in variety. Also, an assortment of rich beaver gloves, gauntlets, mufflers and other styles of gentlemen's furs; also, 25 of the richest and costliest robes ever offered. Catalogues issued early. Worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. Capes valued at $100 to $350 each. The robes will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
INDIANA STATE STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Dec. 15,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
By order of John W. Dood, Esq., Auditor of the State of Indiana—
$35,000 State of Indiana 3½ per cent. stock, payable January 1, 1866. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July—$5,000 each: $5,000 do. do. do., $1,000 each.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers, being a portion of a jobber's stock. The goods are of desirable styles, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—REGULAR auction sales of stocks and bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier, and morning Express.*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 16, at 12 o'clock, the genteel three-story and basement house and lot No. 161 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. The property will be sold without reserve, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of M. L. SHELDON, No. 55 Nassau-st.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec 15, at No. 281 Pearl-st., near Beekman, at 10½ o'clock, two sets best quality single harness, new. Also, one double and one set of single, second-hand. Sale positive, without reserve.

BOARDING.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.
The undersigned having leased the above Hotel from the 14th inst., would respectfully inform its former patrons and the public that his whole time will be devoted to the welfare of its guests. Nothing in his power will be left undone to condnce to their comfort, and he assures them that in all the appointments of the Hotel it shall be second to none in the United States. His charges will be commensurate with the times.
Respectfully, HENRY WHEELER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND ALCOVE bedroom on second floor, in a first-class neighborhood, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, unfurnished. With or without board for two persons for $10 per week. Family strictly private, and no other boarders. Inquire or address W. B. BILLINGS, 32 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, either single or together, in the first-class house No. 78 West 31st-st., near Broadway. Those disposed to pay liberally can have everything to their satisfaction. Family private.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, by applying at No 8 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINGle gentlemen, with board, at No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; three rooms required, one of which must be a front room. Location not above 26th-st., and between 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address NEW-YORK, this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH or without board, to one or more gentlemen, a large, well-furnished room, with ample closets and bedroom attached if desired. Also, one or two single rooms. Apply at No. 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, with fuel and light, on the 2d floor of a house in a genteel location containing modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife with full board for the lady and partial board for the gentleman, the family must be private and the terms not exceed $16 per week; the best references given and required; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, for two days, L. M., *Times* Office.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Two select families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with suites or single rooms, with board, in a newly-furnished house, with a private family.

NO. 151 TENTH-STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms to let at a moderate price. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table, on very moderate terms. Address ROME, *Times* Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 390 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A BILLIARD table with marble, slate or glass bed, for sale at a sacrifice, may address Box No. 947 Post-Office, stating terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPErienced girl, as first-class waitress, or children's nurse; is a girl of genteel appearance, kind and good disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either of the above departments, as her references, which are from the first families, will substantiate; does up ladies' fine clothes in the first style; will be an invaluable servant in any family where perfect neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and housework in a small family, thorough meat and pastry cook; over 7 years in her last place; will take $6 per month; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine laces, embroideries, &c., &c., in superior style; both highly recommended as worthy, estimable women. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance, (Protestants;) he has served for years in the capacity of coachman in the first families, or would go as porter in a store; is a most experienced, careful driver, thoroughly understands the management of horses; his wife as children's maid or waitress; is a thoroughly efficient servant. Both well educated and most respectable persons; will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman of several years' experience, a place as meat and pastry cook; understands American, French and English styles of cooking; means, soups, jellies, game and pastry in every mode required in super or families; has lived in first-class places; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No 307 Bowery; will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman of long experience, for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, splendid seamstress, understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance in the country, and will take moderate wages; is neat, strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., to-day and Monday. Highly recommended for affability and good moral excellence.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; turns his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, EXperienced, middle-aged German woman to do general housework—can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing in the very best style; is not afraid to work for a large family; is respectful, neat, and a good willing servant. Also wanted, a situation for her daughter, a nice young girl, to do light work of any kind—wages $2 50 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; understands English, French and American styles; no objection to a genteel boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call, or address, 600 Houston-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman protestant girl; desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and does all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or waiting; is a good plain cook; has lived three years and a half in her last place; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 197 East 13th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6 516,863 16
Average amount of Specie	2,091,484 84
Average amount of Circulation	92,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,483,898 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,258 00
Average amount of Specie	80,225 00
Average amount of Specie	62,049 00
Average amount of Circulation	230,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	760,649 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1851.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,490 00
Average amount of Specie	43,067 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	211,993 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 251, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,751,483 61
Average amount of Specie	2,249,529 78
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,705
Bank of America	$31,765
Average amount of Circulation	55,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,151,219 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,463,765 91
Average amount of Specie	3,361,987 14
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,442,409 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$940,683 95
Average amount of Specie	210,971 01
Average amount of Circulation	64,281 33
Average amount of Deposits	760,649 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,299,961 06
Average amount of Specie	845,209 25
Average amount of Circulation	309,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,453,407 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,603,068 05
Average amount of Specie	316,714 39
Average amount of Circulation	84,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,390,211 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,231,119 91
Average amount of Specie	757,371 32
Average amount of Circulation	29,765 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,634,269 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,286,857 05
Average amount of Specie	773,046 87
Average amount of Circulation	343,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,415,930 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,905,790 56
Average amount of Specie	354,563 63
Average amount of Circulation	224,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,211 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$188,544 42
Average amount of Specie	21,990 96
Average amount of Circulation	85,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,797 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,249,321 58
Average amount of Specie	153,073 92
Average amount of Circulation	154,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	747,210 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$392,489 81
Average amount of Specie	75,984 18
Average amount of Circulation	85,679 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,342 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,941 00
Average amount of Specie	713,740 00
Average amount of Circulation	234,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,665,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,733 48
Average amount of Specie	92,406 51
Average amount of Circulation	144,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,907 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,857,180 93
Average amount of Specie	647,746 13
Average amount of Circulation	16,967 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,749,164 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,513,137 14
Average amount of Specie	730,857 97
Average amount of Circulation	92,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,847,256 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

ERWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,430,522 26
Average amount of Specie	131,479 71
Average amount of Circulation	109,158 59
Average amount of Deposits	1,065,486 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 14th day of December, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,486 51
Average amount of Specie	291,415 14
Average amount of Circulation	84,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,131,281 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$482,017 76
Average amount of Specie	178,120 12
Average amount of Circulation	106,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	390,481 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,113,308 96
Average amount of Specie	142,071 02
Average amount of Circulation	42,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	583,599 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,964,874 97
Average amount of Specie	239,497 68
Average amount of Circulation	134,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,767,220 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$636,759 39
Average amount of Specie	99,861 59
Average amount of Circulation	92,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	481,407 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,750,137 73
Average amount of Specie	440,895 38
Average amount of Circulation	227,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,307,476 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,151,015 72
Average amount of Specie	1,183,038 91
Average amount of Circulation	177,229 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,444,371 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$724,382 06
Average amount of Specie	139,392 34
Average amount of Circulation	95,157 00
Average amount of Deposits	399,340 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,387,712 95
Average amount of Specie	219,057 53
Average amount of Circulation	186,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,126 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,562,452 70
Average amount of Specie	616,965 21
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	331,177 10
Average amount of Deposits	2,683,673 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,010 90
Average amount of Specie	92,618 03
Average amount of Circulation	104,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	324,798 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,757,630 24
Average amount of Specie	509,677 01
Average amount of Circulation	21,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,522,114 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,594,977 48
Average amount of Specie	1,681,582 95
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	239,634 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,636,599 82

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,467,092 74
Average amount of Specie	462,462 34
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	116,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,015,615 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,632,195 73
Average amount of Specie	1,378,137 37
Average amount of Circulation	216,798 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,509,320 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,154,364 65
Average amount of Specie	216,099 37
Average amount of Circulation	40,407 00
Average amount of Deposits	764,815 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

L. PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,709 48
Average amount of Specie	625,417 07
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	49,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,209,363 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$243,394 40
Average amount of Specie	61,287 07
Average amount of Circulation	87,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	150,100 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,843 05
Average amount of Specie	67,387 50
Average amount of Circulation	41,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,417 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

G. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$242,943 75
Average amount of Specie	33,023 94
Average amount of Circulation	102,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	202,514 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,172,031 85
Average amount of Specie	201,921 27
Average amount of Circulation	81,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	700,612 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$444,969 89
Average amount of Specie	35,133 83
Average amount of Circulation	37,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,499 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$189,759 18
Average amount of Specie	87,911 00
Average amount of Circulation	162,222 94
Average amount of Circulation	124,870 00
Average amount of Deposits	540,329 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statemnnt is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,673,435 94
Average amount of Specie	487,910 75
Average amount of Circulation	165,086 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,555,920 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$477,053 19
Average amount of Specie	85,077 98
Average amount of Circulation	102,403 00
Average amount of Deposits	265,349 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,776,550 13
Average amount of Specie	787,645 22
Average amount of Circulation	88,300 16
Average amount of Deposits	2,226,540 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,332 85
Average amount of Specie	117,433 44
Average amount of Circulation	86,624 00
Average amount of Deposits	388,893 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$348,620 51
Average amount of Specie	357,102 58
Average amount of Circulation	125,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	692,059 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,735,379 00
Average amount of Specie	649,489 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,408,435 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEDIENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,099,891 92
Average amount of Specie	166,715 87
Average amount of Circulation	279,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	584,351 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,522,589 40
Average amount of Specie	580,213 25
Average amount of Circulation	138,836 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,039,377 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Whits, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BRO

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 14.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	87	100 Hudson R. R. R	18⅜
2,000 Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90.	83⅞	280 Harlem Railroad	8
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	77⅛	50 do	7⅜
5,000 do	b5 77⅛	150 do	7⅜
5,000 do	b3 77⅛	50 do	7⅜
5,000 City 5s, '60	94	100 Reading R.R	s30 50
4,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	40	100 do	s10 51½
1,000 Erie R. R. C.B.'71	31½	8 Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	94
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	58	10 do	97
2,000 M. S. & N. R. Bds.	61	15 do	97
3,000 Mich. C.R.R.8 p c.		50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19
1st M. S'g Fund C. B.	82¾	250 do	s3 19⅜
5,000 do	83	100 do	s3 19⅜
5,000 H. R. R. R. 2d M.	85	100 do	b30 19⅜
8,500 hl. C. R. R. Bds.	85	30 do	s70 19⅜
131 Mechanics' Bank	101	10 do	s70 19⅜
26 Ocean Bank	69	50 M. S. & N. I. pf. stk	32⅜
10 Park Bank	82½	10 Panama Railroad	s30 90
50 City Bank	107	150 do	s30 90
35 Del. & Hud. C.Co	101⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 41⅜
100 Cum. Coal Co	9½	45 do	b60 41
200 N. Y. Cen. R.R	73	100 do	s60 40⅞
400 do	b3 72⅜	300 do	s60 40
200 do	72⅜	200 do	b60 40⅞
200 do	b3 72⅜	200 do	b3 41
200 do	b3 72⅜	100 do	s3 41
300 do	b60 73	1500 do	s3 41
300 do	s10 72⅜	100 do	b60 41⅜
200 do	s60 71⅜	41 Chicago & R.I. R.R.	71⅜
50 do	s5 72⅜	75 do	71⅜
300 do	c 72⅜	50 do	b60 72
50 do	c 72⅜	200 LaC. & Mill. R. R.	103⅛
100 do	s30 72⅜	50 do	103⅛
4 Erie Railroad	15⅜	70 do	103⅛
748 do	s3 16	100 do	103⅛
50 do	stwk 16	50 do	103⅛
200 do	c 15⅜	100 do	s t w 10
100 do	s30 15⅜	850 do	s3 10

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 Det., Munroe and Tol. R. R. 7s., Int. ad. 50
$3,000 Det., Munroe and Tol. R. R. 7s., Int. ad. 50
$8,000 Sciota and Hocking Val. R. R. 7s., Int. ad. 10
$10,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s., Int. ad. 47
$14,000 Memphis City 6s. ..... Int. ad. 70⅛
$2,000 Louisiana 6s. ..... Int. ad. 81⅛
$2,570 Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip, 1856 ..... 80⅛
$1,200 Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip, 1857 69
500 shares Brunswick City $2⅜
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank 102
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank 69
10 shares Artisan's Bank 60
10 shares Artisan's Bank 59
20 shares Hanover Bank 76
15 shares Bank of America 100
9 shares Irving Bank 58½
16 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 141
40 shares Mechanics and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 126½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. 78
50 shares United States Fire Ins. Co. 124
15 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co. 85⅛
11 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co. 84
10 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co. 90
8 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad 40

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R 7s ..... Int. add. 67⅜
$3,000 Watertown & Madison 8s ..... Int. add. 30⅝
$7,000 Ter. H. Al. and St. Louis R. 7s., Int. add. 57⅛
$1,437 Sacramento 7s. ..... Flat 60⅛
$13,500 New-York State 6s, 1873 ..... Flat 109⅛
$8,000 New-York State 6s, 1865 ..... Flat 103⅛
5 shares Park Bank 82¼
5 shares Metropolitan Bank 96
8 shares Nassau Bank 80
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co 140
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co 128
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co 125⅛
25 shares United States Life Ins. Co 90

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	83½	450 Harlem R. R.	7⅜
3,000 do	83⅜	250 Panama R'd	92
5,000 Virginia 6s	67	85 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	77⅛	200 Mich. S. & N.Ia. pf. S.	34
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	67½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅛
2,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs.'71	30	300 do	s3 42½
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	90	100 do	b30 42⅛
1,000 Te. Be. & Al. 1st m.	60	200 do	s90 42
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9⅜	75 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	72⅛
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 73	50 do	b7w 72⅜
100 do	b30 73⅜	100 do	72⅜
145 do	73⅜	10 do	73
50 do	s5 73⅜	100 Reading R'd	b30 52⅜
50 Erie Railroad	b30 16⅜	300 do	s10 52
400 do	16⅜	150 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20
50 do	16⅜	5 do	20⅜
50 do	s10 16⅜	50 do	b5 20⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 12, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the week's statement of Saturday, Dec. 5:

Increase in Loans	$192,350
Decrease in Specie	10,955
Decrease in Circulation	206,506
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,536,375

Including the operations of the Clearing House for the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 6, 1856.	Dec. 5, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$63,519,000
Loans	106,898,534	96,333,687
Specie	12,278,347	26,068,832
Circulation	8,671,758	6,555,000
Gross Deposits	91,698,784	78,492,065
Exchanged	28,774,815	14,047,690
Undrawn	62,913,369	64,444,375
In Sub-Treasury	11,944,414	3,966,412
	Dec. 13, 1856.	Dec. 12, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$64,668,000
Loans	108,336,586	96,526,037
Specie	10,832,543	26,053,877
Circulation	8,516,862	6,348,494
Gross Deposits	89,590,680	75,365,134
Exchanged	26,735,907	12,457,134
Undrawn	62,854,773	62,908,000
In Sub-Treasury	11,986,570	4,257,840

The Statement of Specie is far beyond the general calculation made upon the result, after the heavy export of last week. The total average remains $26,055,577, or within eleven thousand dollars of the previous great average—and without counting in any way the California arrival of $2,280,000 which goes into bank to-day. The impression is the Banks of the City hold this afternoon full TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS DOLLARS. It is quite evident that the receipts from the interior of the country by express are still on the increase; while a considerable portion of the recent importation of French and English coin returned back, as part of the export list, without going into the bank average at all. The gain in bank, since this time last year, it will be noticed, is largely from the Sub-Treasury of the General Government in this City. That office had *last season* $11,986,570
And the Banks 10,832,543
Together $22,819,113
The Sub-Treasury *this season* holds only $4,257,840
And the Banks 26,058,877
Together $30,316,717

This would leave the gain from the country to the Banks $7,397,604.

The mails from California and Europe were received at an early hour this forenoon, and afford much satisfaction. The news from both quarters, including, of course, the very large treasure list of $2,280,000 for New-York, could not have come more opportunely for the measure adopted on Saturday by the New-York and New-England Banks. It certainly ought to quiet the slight apprehension felt by a portion of our business people as to the easy working of full resumption here; adding, as if, indeed, any such feeling should remain after to-day's bank statement, the accounts do to the moral as well as material strength of the movement. The opinion ventured in our review of this morning, before the arrival of the *Europa*, that the market and money advices would tend to restore confidence to credits as well as prices, is more than realized by the actual quotations, with the exception of Cotton, and even this staple showed more steadiness and an inclination to speculate on the reduced prices, the day before the steamer sailed. The addition to the English Bank reserve is about what might have been reasonably anticipated. The rise in the English funds is more decided than was looked for. The state of things in France shows that empire not only free from panic, but on rising ground financially. The rate of interest is down 1 ℔ cent. in Paris, and the price of Gold is also lower; thus manifesting the *bona fide* character of the improvement. The mercantile letters from both countries are generally cheerful. One or two London authoritiee express a slight degree of appraheneion that the high rates of discount were not yet over, while admitting that the improvement in confidence is very decided. On the other hand, a letter from Manchester, of Friday P. M., Nov. 27, remarks:

"We look better to-day, money easier, and bullion rolling into Bank, with less requirements. It will soon be a drug. Discounts will soon be down again. Of Cotton 8,000 bags sold to-day in Liverpool. We have had a fearful month of it."

The statement of the affairs of Messrs. DENNISTOUN, es made to the creditors in London on tha 25th November, will be found in another part of this paper. The magnitude of the dealings of the house with this country will be seen in the fact that they had seven and a half millioge property on this side, or over £1,500,000 sterling. It will be pleasant news to tha many friends of the house in the United States to learn that they pay their indebtedness in full, by installments, with 5 ℔ cent. interest from the inception of the claims of all creditors, without distinction. The rise in the English market for Wheet is 4d. ℔ bushel; Flour, 1s. ℔ bbl. Provisions continue inactive, and Tobacco in limited demend. The low gradas of Cotton had suffered most in the Liverpool trade during the week; but tha cheap prices, as remarked above, induced new buyers to come in freely. In reference to the feeling in American Stocks, we refer to the following letter from our London correspondents:

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The great anxiety felt amongst the mercantila community, to which allusion was made in our last Circular, has since been relieved by the subsidence of the panic in Scotland or Ireland, and by the absence of any large failures of private firms in the country, although the recovery of confidence has been partially checked by the existence of a severe panic at Hamburg, (since somewhat abated,) and the failure of a Joint Stock Bank in Northumberland. The return of confidence generally has, towards the close of the week, become more manifest, in consequence nf the arrivals of specie, the continued favorable position of Foreign Exchanges, the understood stronger position of the Bank of England, as respects its stock of Bullion and reserve of notes, and tha reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of France. The satisfactory accounts from India have also contributed towards the establishment of a more cheerful tone of feeling. The current rate for discount still continues at 10 ℔ cent., but accommodation is more readily obtained. Money on the Stock Exchange is abundant, and on Government Securities does not command more than 4@6 ℔ cent.

The public heve continued to be large purchasers of Consols, and of some other classes of approved securities—the prices of the former, and of some of the latter description, have been very buoyant. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 89¾@89⅞ for money, and 90⅛@90¼ for the account, and to-day they are 91@91½ for money, and 91⅛@91¼ for the account. American Securities have been in fair demand, with some fluctuations in price. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds, at 76, 76, 76, 75, 76, 77, and 77½; Freeland Bonds, ex-option, at 76, and in shares at 12½, 12, 14, 13½, 13, 14, 12½, 13, and 11⅜. The latter have been heavy in price, in consequence of sales by continental holders. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 have been sold at 78, and are now lower in consequence of the further issue of Bonds by the Company. New-York Central shares have changed hands at 73 and 72. Erie Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875 at 45, the third mortgage Bonds of 1883 at 66, and the shares at 14⅜, 15 and 16. State Stocks remain without much change in price.

The European and California news, highly encouraging as it was admitted to be, did not impress itself materially on the Stock Exchange dealings, at the early session of the Brokers. A number of the Street speculators, both in and out of the Board, made themselves short of Stocks through the very dull demand of last week, and the first appearance of improvement in prices was, of course, resisted by these parties. On the other hand, the *Bulls* were not well assured of the course of the market until the private advices were fully digested. But these and the Bank Statement in the afternoon put quite a quoyent spirit into the dealings at the Second Board, and prices on the Share list reached an average advance of full 2 ℔ cent. on the sales of Saturday. The same advance was made in Illinois Central Bonds, which sold at 85 ℔ cent. State Stocks have not yet moved materially. After the printed list, New-York Central sold as high as 74 ℔ cent., and Erie at 17 ℔ cent. The latest subsequent bids were 73¾ for Central, 16¾ for Erie, and other Railway shares in proportion. The General Market left off firm.

On the Merchants' Exchange the feeling was more cheerful than for some weeks past. In the Money Market the change, if any, from Saturday, is scarcely observable. Philadelphia funds are 97¼@97½ ℔ cent.; Baltimore, 95@95½ ℔ cent. In regard to resumption, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning remarks:

"The banks of this city, it is now well ascertained, will not lag in this good work beyond the time fixed in the law, should they even find it necessary to continue suspended so long. Coin and paper are so near of equal value, that there would seem to be little difficulty or excuse for a long continuance in suspension. We know that several of the banks of his city are anxious to resume, and the resumption at the Eastward will, in several ways, facilitate a general and permanent resumption here. It is now certain that our banks will not ask for an extension of the "relief" act, and it is quite possible its limit will be anticipated by a month or six weeks, should circumstances favor."

There is more currency to-day for sixty-day merchant bills on England and France, and the bankers are also enabled to draw with more freedom in this way. The latter get 109¼@109½ on London, 5.22½@5.18¾ on Paris. Sight bills on both points are in less request, relatively, and the export demand for Gold is also less decided. The fund heretofore kept on hand by the Government, at the Assay Office in this City, for the purpose of accommodating depositors of California dust and bara, has been exhausted, and a week's time is now required before the deposits are put into marketable shape. The certificates of assay, however, are available at bank at once, and are usually, though not always, counted in the averages. The Boston steamer on Wednesday will take only, as we are at present advised, from $500,000 to $600,000 in Specie for New-York account.

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. says of Mr. G. L. MAXWELL, a young member of the Stock Exchange:

"By the card of G. L. MAXWELL, in another column, it will be seen that he, as Stock Broker, has taken desk-room at our old office, No. 2 Wall-street. Mr. MAXWELL will revise and correct our Stock quotations; and, in addition to his own orders, will execute all orders and answer all corraspondence in relation to Stocks, that may be addressed to THOMPSON, MORSE & Co. To save unnecessary trouble, we are requested to say that no orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on time will be executed."

The Pillipsburg Bank of Phillipsburg, N. J., having resumed specie payments, its bills of all denominations are now redeemed as heretofore at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

The Receiver of the Bowery Bank advertises the first dividend to creditors of 40 per cent. of their claims to be paid at once.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday Dec. 14, 1857.

Since our advicea of the 8th inst., and from Saturday last, the Banks of the City of, New-York have resumed specie payments. As this measure was only announced the day previous, it created some surprise, and was thought by many persons to be precipitate. Nevertheless, they resume under favorable circumstances which appear to justify this step. The uneasiness which was felt as to the condition of the principal European money markets, and particularly that of London, has just been dissipated by the news received, to-day, from Liverpool to the 28th November. This should naturally result in a recovery of confidence, which, in facilitating the negotiation of bils of exchange on Europe, will react favorably on the exportation of the chief products of this country, and cause a gradual return towards the ordinary current of commerce. The Banks of the interior of the State of New-York, of Boston, and of New-Haven, Conn., have likewise resumed specie payments. Those of Philadelphia and Baltimore appear unprepared, at present, to follow this movement. Our Stock Market, since our last advicee has gradually declined, and the emount of transactions is very small. The transatlantic news, without creating much activity, has given more tone to the market, and caused a pretty general advance. In State Stocks little has been done; principal business in Missouri 6s, at a decline of 1½ ℔ cent.; in Tennessee 6s of)⅞, and in Virginia 6s of 1⅛ ℔ cent. City Bonds.—Transactions in these have been very limited. Some few Milwaukee 7s sold at about 60 for Railroad issues, and from 73½@75 for municipal issues; as, also, some Peoria 7s at 85. Railroad Bonds.—The only transactions of importance have been in Illinois Central Constructions, which close at 3 per cent. advance, and in Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. mortgage at well-sustained prices. Railroad Shares.—The decline in these was general, but since the arrival of the steamer they have advanced and close firm. The principal business has been in Erie, closing at a decline of ⅛; New-York Central of 1; Chicago and Rock Island of ½; and Illinois Central ol 2 ℔ cent. Also in Reading, which closes at a rise of ¼; Michigan Southern of ⅛; and Cleveland and Toledo of ½ ℔ cent. Money without obange at from 5@7 ℔ ceot. for loans on call. Paper is difficult to negotiate, and the rales are irregular, say from 12@18 ℔ cent. DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 12.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't Specie.	Ave. am't Circulation.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,518,863	$2,091,484	$892,986	$5,483,698
Artisans' Bank	295,258	80,295	27,949	299,615
Atlantic Bank	476,490	43,057	99,951	211,963
Bk. of America	4,751,483	2,289,529	55,476	5,151,349
Bk. of Commerce	10,463,765	3,361,9 7	2,095	6,442,409
Bk. of Commwth	840,603	210,971	64,281	761 849
Bk. of New-York	3,299,961	845,209	309,976	2,453,407
Bk. of N. America	1,603,068	316,714	84,631	1,320,211
Bk. of Republic	3,231,119	757,371	129,755	2,634,289
Bk. St. New-York	3,268,857	773,046	263,648	2,416 330
Broadway Bank	1,805,788	354,563	224,414	1,496,211
Bull's Head Bank	168,544	21,980	85,445	149,787
Bntch. & Drov. Bk.	1 248,321	153,073	154,079	747,210
Chatham Bank	392,488	75,984	85,679	166,342
Chemical Bank	1,479,941	713,744	234,264	1,685,576
Citizens' Bank	521,733	92,408	141,118	346.007
City Bank	1,857,180	647,746	16,967	1,749,164
Continental Bank	2,513,137	730,657	92,792	1,847 236
Corn Exch. Bank	1,430,822	131,479	102,158	1,055,488
Fulton Bank	1,328,496	291,415	84,618	1,137,875
Greenwich Bank	482,607	178,12?	106,092	393 481
Hanover Bank	1,113,308	142,071	42,033	553 599
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,964 874	239,497	134,925	947,220
Irving Bank	696,759	99,661	92,283	461,407
Leather Man. Bk	1,761,137	440,985	227,902	1,459,178
Manhattan Co	4,151,015	1,183,038	177,229	3,444,571
Marine Bank	724,382	139,392	95,167	399.480
Market Bank	1,363,712	219,657	163,488	875,126
Mechanics' Bank	3,562,452	616,065	231,177	2,683,673
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	637,610	92,618	104,574	324,798
Mercantile Bank	1,767,630	509,677	21,619	1,522,114
Merchants' Bank	3,594,977	1,681,583	239,634	3,838,388
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,467,082	462,462	116,117	1,015,615
Metropolitan Bk.	5,632,195	1,374,131	216,798	4,509,320
Nassau Bank	1,134,354	216,609	90,407	781,815
National Bank	1,581,709	625,417	49 641	1,203,393
N. Y. County Bk	243,394	64,287	67,911	150,100
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	350,843	62,387	44,954	112,447
N. Y. Exch. Bank	242,343	33,023	102,364	202,614
Ocean Bank	1,172,031	200,921	87,824	700,612
Oriental Bank	404,982	85,133	87 635	320,499
Pacific Bank	769,759	162,222	124,870	560,229
Park Bank	2,573.435	487,916	165,066	1,555,820
People's Bank	477,053	85,077	102,403	265,349
Phenix Bank	2,776,550	787,645	88,300	2,226.840
St. Nicholas Bank	780,332	117,433	88,620	388,893
Seventh Ward Bk.	848,620	357,102	125,318	602,059
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,725.379	649.489	92,950	4,409,435
Tradesmen's Bank	1,099,691	166.715	279,956	584,351
Union Bank	2,522,589	590,213	156,916	2,039.377

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$96,526,037	Circulation	$6,348,494
Specie	26,053,877	Deposits	75,365,134

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Dec. 5.		Dec. 5.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,439,765	Manhatlan Co	4,200,984
Artisans' Bank	612,517	Marine Bank	720,032
Atlantic Bank	492,141	Market Bank	1,371,113
Bk. of America	4,609,928	Mechanics' Bank	3,602,044
Bk. of Commerce	10,192,323	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	649,584
Bk. of Commw'th	810,786	Mercantile Bank	1,651,633
Bk. of New-York	3,260,246	Merchants' Bank	4,032,605
Bk. of N. America	1,639,756	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,461,631
Bk. of Republic	3,242,100	Metropolitan Bank	5,479,701
Bk. St. New-York	3,351,218	Nassau Bank	1,073,313
Broadway Bank	1,786,630	National Bank	1,593,393
Bull's Head Bank	189,052	N. Y. County Bk	246,049
Bntch. & Drov. Bk.	1,250,104	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	351,909
Chatham Bank	392,202	N. Y. Exch. Bank	238,686
Chemical Bank	1,460,483	Ocean Bank	1,181,690
Citizens' Bank	498,038	Oriental Bank	410,688
City Bank	1,901,419	Pacific Bank	762,667
Continental Bank	2,516,292	Park Bank	2,884,371
Corn Exch. Bank	1,598,869	People's Bank	483,526
Fulton Bank	1,350,437	Phenix Bank	2,733,476
Greenwich Bank	489,995	St. Nicholas Bank	786,241
Hanover Bank	1,118,044	Seventh Ward Bk	809,926
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,961,084	Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,726,521
Irving Bank	633.021	Tradesmen's Bank	1,107,110
Leather Man. Bk	1,734,345	Union Bank	2,482,392
Total			$96,333,687

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR, $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State. WHEAT is without material change. Sales today 14,500 bushels Chicago Spring, at 81c. Coan nominal. *Lake imports to-day*—1,200 bbls. of Flour; 1,400 bushels Wheat. *Shipped by Railroad to Albany*—5,000 bbls. Flour. FREIGHTS—Flour to Albany and Troy 45c. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant as Summer.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull. CORN very dull, at 38c. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 2,200 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,600 bales, at 1c.@3c. decline.

At Augusta and Savannah the markets were depressed, and a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. touk place.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27—5 P. M.

There is little variation to notice this week in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets. There is generally rather more firmness on the part of holders, but the business transacted has been moderate. The minimum Bank rate of Disconnt continues at 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, but during the last few days there has been less demand for MONEY. CONSOLS have improved, and close at 91⅛@91 for money, 91⅜@91½ for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4s. 11¼d.; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.; DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 77s. 6d.; South American, 75s.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, and prices rather easier. 296 casks, 54 bbls., and 153 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction sold; fine fine ord. 56s.; low middling and middling small 57s.@59s.; middling to bold middling 60s. 6d.@64s. 6d.; Fenberry at 68s.@76s. 6d. 797 bags washed Rio sold, fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d., and low middling to middling 49s. 6d.@52s. The deliveries for the week show an improvement on the previous one, being about 400 tons, of which 170 tons have been for exportation, and our stock is now 8,947 tons.

MOLASSES—90 puncheons St. Vincent sold at 16s., and 20 Antigua at 18s.

In the CORN market we have no change of importance to notice. A fair business has been transacted at about last week's rates. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 51s. 3d. on 94,065 qrs. returned. Our supplies are—White American WHEAT 48s.@52s.; Red, 42s.@48s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR, 25s.@29s. ℔ bbl.

COTTON dull—Sales for the week unimportant. At Liverpool there is no improvement in the demand; sales for the week, 26,000 bales; prices are ⅛d. ℔ lb. lower.

DRUGS, &c.—Sales have been unimportant; the only alterations worthy of notice being a fall in Kowrie Gum of 2s.@3s. ℔ cwt., fair quality selling at 16s.@17s.; in Rhubarb of about 6d. ℔ lb., good selling at 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d., and in Castor Oil of ¼d. ℔ lb. We quote Cutch 60s.@62s.; Gambier 16s. 6d.@17s. ℔ cwt.; Turkey Opium 17s. 6d.@18s. ℔ lb., Saffron 25s.@26s. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Russian dull, and prices nominal. Manila: of 450 bales at auction the sound was bought in from £30@£31 for mid. current quality; the damaged sold from £27 10s.@£27 15s. for first class, and £20 5s.@£25 5s. for second and third classes.

In INDIGO nothing doing.

COPPER—Quiet, without change in prices.

IRON—For Welsh there is little demand. Scotch Pigs, 52s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED has further declined, Taganrog on the coast being quoted at 50s., but at the decline there is more disposition to buy. Bombay on the spot sold at 55s., and fine Calcutta, at hand from America, at 53s. At 50s. c. f. & i. for the Continent, export buyers are inquiring for Azov or Odessa cargoes. *Imports this week*—8,110 bales.

LINSEED CAKES—In moderate demand at a slight reduction in price.

WHALEBONE—Prices nominal.

OILS—In Fish, nothing doing; Sperm £70, nominal. Rape has somewhat improved, good Brown selling at 41s. Linseed firm at 28s.@28s. 6d. In Palm and Cocoa Nut nothing doing.

RUM flat—About 80 punchs. Demerara of fair quality have been sold at 2s. 3d., and a few Jamaica at 4s.

RICE—The market continues extremely dull; a few parcels of Bengal have been forced off at 6s. 6d. for good mid. old white, for cash; and about 250 tons Ballum have been taken at 7s.@7s. 6d., with a prompt. The deliveries for the week have been exclusively confined to the home trade, and the stock in London now reaches 61,162 tons.

SUGAR—The market has been steady throughout the week, and to-day there is a decided improvemen in the demand, resulting in a large business at firmer prices. Of West India the sales are 3,000 hhds. and 11,000 bags. Mauritius and East India at auction mostly found buyers. Foreign, 3,679 boxes Havana were about one-half realized at 35s.@37s. for low to middling brown, (12s. 8d. duty;) 37s. 6d.@40s. for Nos. 10½ to 12, and 40s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for strong No. 12 to No. 14½. 1,030 hhds., 75 boxes Cuba Muscovado, and 237 hhds. 7 tierces 5 barrels Porto Rico were mostly disposed of: Cuba Muscovado at 34s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for low brown to mid. yellow, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 36s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for low gray to good bright yellow, (13s. 10d. duty:) Porto Rico at 40s. 6d.@44s. for good middling to fine yellow. Privately about 3,000 boxes No. 9 to No. 11½ Havana have been sold at 35s.@39s., and 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, brown at 33s. 6d.@36s. 6d., (12s. 8d. duty;) yellow at 38s.@41s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty.)

TALLOW—Firmer at 49s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year, and 50s. for January to March.

TEA—At auction yesterday 8,600 packages were offered, and 5,250 sold, of which 3,600 were without reserve; the Congous at full prices compared with previous market value. The Green Teas went at very low rates. To-day there has been a sale of 300 chests good common Congous at 11½d. ℔ lb., cash.

In AMERICAN STOCKS there has been more disposition to do business, during this week, but prices are a matter of negotiation. Massachusetts 5s Sterling Bonds 96@96. Maryland 5s 85¾@90¾. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 71@73; ditto Bonds 75@76. Virginia 6s done at 80; ditto 5 ℔ cents., a small amount offered at 80. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 80@83; ditto Sterling 2d mortgage 84. New-York Central 6s Bonds 77@80. 3d Mortgage Erie 66. Illinois Central 7s 73@77. Michigan Central old Bonds 75@77.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Europa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

Our Cotton market has again been extremely dull, and prices of current American descriptions have declined ⅛d. ℔ lb., the business for the week ending last evening being 26,620 bales, of which exporters and speculators take 6,600 bales.

To-day there is more doing with a decidedly cheerful feeling, in consequence of the improved position of the Bank of England, and the greater ease in money. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, the market closing with more steadiness at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6⅝d., Fair Mobiles 6¾d., Uplands 6⅝d. ℔ lb.; Middling Orleans 6¾d., Middling Mobiles 6¾d. Middling Uplands 6⅝ ℔ lb.; Inferior nominal at 2¼d.@3½d. ℔ lb. Total stock in this market, 350,000 bales. American, 160,000 bales. Total stock same time last year, 379,000 bales. American, 261,000 bales.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is very dull, with a large proportion of the mills working only half time.

We have to report an improved demand at this day's market for Wheat, at an advance of 2d. ℔ 70 lbs. Flour is also 6d. ℔ bbl. dearer, and Indian Corn has realized 6d. ℔ quarter more than it did on Tuesday last.

More doing in Resin at 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

American Securities.

BARING BROTHERS report more disposition to do business, but prices a matter of negotiation. Messrs. BELL & Co., also report mure business doing than for some weeks previously. The London *Times* of Saturday the 28th says "American Securities generally left off with increased firmness," and reports the following business: Illinois Central shares, 12¾ dis.; Illinois 7s. of '75, 77½; New-York Central shares, 72; Erie shares, 16.

The position of the market for American Securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.: There has been more business doing in American Securities during the past week than for some weeks previously. State stocks have been more freely offered, and some considerable purchases have been made of Pennsylvania and Virginia bonds for investment. In railroad bonds there have been but few actual transactions, excepting in those of the Illinois Central Railroad, for which there has been a fair demand. There has been some inquiry for the bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, but few are offering for sale. Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1st M.... 1875 75@76
Illinois 6 ℔ cent. Bonds ..... 1875 75@76
Illinois 7 ℔ cent. free-land Bonds ..... 1860 75@76
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. Bonds ..... 1869 76@78
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds. 1883 76@80
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds ..... 1864 88@90
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent., 1st M ..... 1867 — —
New-York 7 ℔ cent. 2d M ..... 1859 — —
New-York 7 ℔ cent. 3d M ..... 1883 65@70
New-York 7 ℔ cent ..... 1862 35@40
New-York Sinking Fund ..... 1875 40@45
Panama 7 ℔ ct. 1st M. St. Bonds ..... 1859 — —
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st M ..... 1865 — —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. ..... 1880 80@82

The Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

COTTON—A better feeling is reported to-day, and prices are a shade better. Sales, 6,000 bales: 3,500 on speculation, and 500 for export, closing firm.

BREADSTUFFS—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a fair inquiry for Breadstuffs, generally, at Friday's rates.

PROVISIONS unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday—2 o'clock P. M.

Consols closed to-day at 91¼@91⅜ for both money and account.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF SATURDAY—46,256 bbls. Flour, 64,496 bushels and 114 bags Wheat, 2,527 bushels Corn, 200 bags Barley, 580 bags Oats, 3,190 pkgs. Provisions, 848 bbls. Whisky, and 113 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Inactive and unsettled. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is very dull and heavy, no important movements having transpirad to-day. The tendency of prices is downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has arrived very freely since our last, and as the demand has diminished prices have not improved, despite the favorable news by the *Europa*. Sales 7,000 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$1 50@$4 60

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1948. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Ten Days Later from the Expedition to Utah.

Interesting Details of the Movements of the Army.

Engagements with Mormon Troops—Prisoners Captured—the Army Gone into Winter Quarters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The game is settled. BRIGHAM YOUNG has decided the question, that so many persons have so long speculated upon—that is, what the Mormons intended doing, and what would be the best policy for the Government to pursue with regard to them. Colonel ALEXANDER received to-day a copy of BRIGHAM'S proclamation, which he issued to the Mormons.

On the 5th inst., the 5th Infantry reached Black's Fork. On the way the guides found a trail of some 400 Mormons. The Colonel sent back that night an express to Green River, to warn the trains of the danger. Early the next morning three teamsters arrived in camp, and reported that two trains of fifty-eight wagons were burned up. It seems the trains reached the river the same day we left. In the night these three men were about three miles from the camp, herding the cattle, when they suddenly heard a great noise at the trains, and immediately the wagons commenced burning. The men immediately fled, leaving the cattle. The Colonel felt very uneasy at this intelligence, but feared to send men to look after them. We reached the camp of the 10th Infantry and of Phelps' Battery of Artillery on the evening of the 6th. Capt. Reno's Battery of Artillery overtook the 5th Infantry, and came up with it. In the evening the express man who had been sent to warn the trains came in. He says he reached the trains between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The two trains were encamped some 400 yards apart. He found all the men asleep. He awoke the wagon-master and got something to eat. Just as he had finished eating, a body of Mormons came out from the willows on the river bank, and surrounded the train; they then went to each wagon and awakened the men, and then set fire to every one of them. After the wagons were burned, they gave the teamsters six days' provisions and let them go. They took from the wagons all the arms and ammunition, and, provisions enough for the men. Everything else was destroyed. They also took the mules and horses. The teamsters say that the party which surrounded the wagons consisted of about 80 men, but that there were from three to four hundred around the camp a short distance off. They had mules with them that belonged to the rear train, and the probability is that it was burned up first. The Mormons inquired particularly about MAGRAW, and swore they would catch and kill him. We fear that all the provision trains between this and the South Pass are destroyed, and that all the trains now on the road, and perhaps the Governor and other officers will fall into the hands of the Mormons, for we are not apprised of there being but two companies of infantry between here and Fort Laramie, and the Mormons are strong enough to whip them; all the trains on the road being off their guard will fall an easy prey.

Late advices received from Fort Bridger state that there is at that place and at Fort Supply 1,500 armed men encamped, all the women and children having been sent into Salt Lake City.

Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WADDELL, Government freighters, went into Salt Lake City about the middle of last month to buy provisions for his teamsters. This proclamation was issued the day he left, and BRIGHAM gave him the following passport:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 16, 1857.

To Whom it may Concern:

The bearer, Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WADDELL, may have business to transact in the city, or other portions of the Territory.

Therefore, I wish Mr. ROUP to have the privilege of passing anywhere in the Territory, where his business may call him, unmolested.

This pass will also extend to any one of his men whom he may wish to send on business legitimately belonging to his operations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor,
Ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Mr. ROUP says that Mr. WILSON, the Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General in Salt Lake City, had fled for his life, and it was supposed he had taken refuge among the Indians of the Pelenete band. The office was left unprotected, and probably may be ransacked and destroyed. JESSE JONES, who had been for some time one of the conductors of MAGRAW'S mail train between Independence and Salt Lake, went to Fort Bridger to look after some flour which Mr. ROUP had purchased there. The Mormons arrested him and when last seen they were about taking him to Salt Lake in irons. A French Monntaineer just from Bridger says that JONES bid him farewell and told him he never expected to return. He had heavy chains on his hands and feet. JONES is a brave, determined man, particularly hated by the Mormons for having defied their power and conducted from the Territory the train that left there last Spring with the Government officers, who were flying to escape death. A few days since Mr. ROUP received the following letter from D. H. WELLS:

FORT BRIDGER, Sept. 30, 1857.

MR. ROUP—*Sir:* Should the troops undertake to move into the city or settlements, they will be met with a determined resistance. You will therefore see that to be with them might involve a total destruction of your men, and will take such measures for their safety as you shall deem proper. Mr. JONES returned to the city. One of the teams loaded with flour for you mistook the road, and went back. The amount of flour can be furnished from this place, and will be forwarded to you. I am, your friend,

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-General Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

What impudence! he says JONES returned to the city, without saying *how*. Mr. SIMPSON, wagon-master of the rear train, which was burnt on the Sandy, arrived in camp on the evening of the 7th. He reports that on the morning of the 6th his train was corraled at the last crossing of the Big Sandy, about five miles from [Green] River, that about 9 o'clock in the morning, just as he had sent his cattle into the hills for grass, a band of Mormons surrounded the train, disarmed the men and burnt up all but two of the wagons with their contents; these two wagons were saved through the firmness of Mr. SIMPSON, who insisted that they should have provisions for his men to return to the States. After the burning of the train, the teamsters were escorted and the Mormons went up the road. [illegible] says that LOT SMITH, who was in command of the party, had come to his camp while the train was on the Sweet Water, and remained all night, representing that he was from California on his way to the States; that he had wintered in Salt Lake City; he cursed and d—d the Mormons up and down, and when he went off begged provisions enough to last him to Laramie. In this way the Mormons have been collecting information about the trains all Summer. SMITH said that the party under his command numbered 800 men; that they were going back on the road to burn and destroy every train from there to Laramie. He said that Livingston and Kinkead's train of thirty-five wagons is only thirty miles back, and that they would burn it up that night, and also that a special party had gone to capture MAGRAW, dead or alive.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Oct. 28, 1857.

On the 10th inst. Mr. PERRY, who has a train of merchandise *en route* for Salt Lake City, came into camp from below. He left a party of MAGRAW'S train on the Sweet Water waiting for provisions. MORRELL, the P. M., with his train, were with them. Mr. FICKLIN, an agent of MAGRAW'S, passed down and conveyed the news of the burning of the trains by the Mormons. The trains below will, therefore, be on their guard. Mr. PERRY was accompanied by two men. They were stopped by the Mormons and closely questioned, but finally suffered to pass on.

On the same day (the 10th inst.) an express from BRIGHAM YOUNG came into camp. They brought with them a full file of the Deseret *News* and other papers, with a note from Col. ALEXANDER, saying that he sent them, hoping that in the absence of news from the States, they would tend to relieve the monotony of camp life. I learn that the object of the express was to make a proposal that the mail which is on the way should be delivered to BRIGHAM'S agent at the Territorial line, and let him carry it into the city.

On the 11th the whole command left their camp and proceeded up Ham's Fork nineteen miles. The grass had been hurnt nearly all the way. We camped on a small spot which the fire had spared. GEORGE and JEFFERSON HICKMAN, brothers of BILL HICKMAN, came to the train while on its march this day, with a note from BILL to Mr. PERRY, requesting an interview on Green River to settle some business matters which he had left in HICKMAN'S hands for settlement when he was a merchant in Salt Lake City. After consulting with Mr. PERRY, the commandant had them arrested as spies. It snowed nearly all day, but melted as it fell. On the 12th we continued our march up Ham's Fork. After camping for the night, we were surprised by the intelligence that the Mormons, under the lead of LOT SMITH and PORTER ROCKWELL, had taken some 800 head of cattle, being principally those that belonged to the trains lately hurnt, together with a large number of beef cattle, within three miles of camp. The men in charge of the cattle were allowed to come in. BILL HICKMAN sent word by them that if his brothers were not released within five days he would scalp a dozen soldiers for it; and SMITH and PORTER declared that if the command persisted in advancing they should all be slaughtered.

The prisonera were searched, and a belt was found on one of them which was identified as belonging to an artilleryman who had been missing for several days. The prisoners stated that the man passed Fort Bridger on his way to Salt Lake, and there exchanged belts with him.

Oct. 15.—Continued up Ham's Fork for the last three days; route very rough; and camped about four miles below the California Road (Babbitt's Cut-off.) Yesterday JEFFERSON HICKMAN was released, and sent with an express to BRIGHAM. An express was also sent to Col. JOHNSON, informing him of our movements. The advance party this morning nearly captured some Mormons, who were setting fire to the grass in this bottom. It has been decided to remain here until we receive some intelligence from Col. JOHNSON and the trains on the road.

Oct. 16.—A party of about 100 mounted volunteers, (soldiers and teamsters,) under the command of Capt. MARCY, of the 5th Infantry, left camp this morning at daylight, for the purpose of exploring the country between this and Muddy Creek, (a stream midway between this point and Fort Bridger,) Capt. NEAL and Lieutenants BANTCHARD, LEWIS and LYNDE, of the 5th, and Lieut. GORE, of the 10th Infantry, accompanied him. They had not gone more than two miles from camp before a party of 55 Mormons came suddenly upon them from the rear. Our party immediately formed on a hill-side, and the Mormons drew up in a line, two deep, within about 150 yards. Their Captain then advanced half way, and held a talk with Capt. MARCY. He declared it to be the purpose of the Mormons to *resist any attempt on the part of the United States troops to advance, and also that it was by Brigham's order that the trains had been burnt.*

After this parley they were permitted to move off unmolested. They had not gone far before they commenced shaking their blankets, yelling loud curses and shouts of defiance. *The animals of our party were so weak that pursuit would have been useless.*

Soon after some men of our party, headed by JIM BAKER, an old mountaineer and guide, for the command, rode to the top of a hill and discovered the Mormons at the foot, on the bank of a creek. The Mormons no sooner saw them than one of them fired, whereupon our party returned the fire, wounding one and putting them all to flight, they no douht supposing that our whole party were upon them. BAKER pursued them more than a mile, and found scattering along the route several packages of provisions which had been dropped in their hasty flight.

Our party arrived at Lower Springs, about 12 miles from Ham's Fork. Soon after starting on our return to camp we surprised a party of five Mormons, who were carrying supplies to the party seen in the morning, two of whom were captured, and proved to be the leaders and important personages. They gave their names as Colonel TAYLOR and Adjutant STOWELL. Their pack animals (three mulea and two horses) were captured, with their loading, some 600 lbs. flour and other provisions.

Important dispatches were found upon the person of TAYLOR, from Lieutenant-General WELLS, at Fort Bridger, *directing all the parties in the neighborhood of Green River to return and concentrate in advance of the troops* on Bear River, and stating that there were some 600 United States Dragoons on their way to reinforce our command. They were further directed to burn the grass, steal the animals, fell trees in our path, and in every possible manner annoy us by night and by day.

In consequence of this information, Captain MARCY was sent back (Oct. 18) with two companies, to meet Colonel JOHNSON, as we apprehend that our expresses may have been captured, and it was also decided that we should return and *go into Winter quarters* on Henry's Fork of Green River, as the cattle and mules of the command were very weak. Soon after Captain MARCY had left, two express-men came into camp bringing word from BRIGHAM YOUNG, the purport of it being that he did not blame the officers and soldiers, as they were merely tools in the hands of a corrupt Government, and had to obey its orders, &c., &c. He also advised us to place all the women and children with the command in a train separate from the others, as he wished, by all means, to spare *them.*

In the evening two express-men came in from Colonel JOHNSON, who was at the last crossing of the Sweet Water, waiting for all the trains to come up. He sent orders for our command to return to Green River, and there await his arrival. An express was sent recalling Captain MARCY, who returned the next morning.

We were visited by a severe snow-storm the previous night, which continued until noon of the following day; the snow fell to the depth of about 8 inches. Some 30 mules and horses died in the night from the cold. The next day, Oct. 19, we began our return march.

On the evening of the 21st of October one of the wagon-masters, belonging to the ox trains, was taken prisoner by the Mormons, while he was out hunting cattle. The next evening about 30 Mormons came to a hill near the camp, and sent in a note by the teamster whom they had taken prisoner the previous evening, stating that they wished Colonel TAYLOR in exchange. Their request was not complied with, and no answer returned.

On the 26th an express came in from Colonel JOHNSON, bringing the news that all but one of the trains had arrived; that the Dragoons were still behind, but were expected up every day, and that he would start on the 27th, and come directly to Green River and Black's Fork, and we were directed to return to that place and await his arrival.

On the 27th and 28th the command traveled down the fork some 12 miles.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Governor Walker---The Reasons Assigned.

The Foreign Appointments—Senator Douglas' Enabling Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, to-morrow, send in his resignation, accompanied by an elaborate letter to the Secretary of State, setting forth his reasons. These are, substantially—that the President has reversed his policy of letting the people of Kansas decide their domestic institutions for themselves, to carry out which WALKER accepted the place; that he (WALKER) cannot conscientiously follow the President's instructions under the new policy as developed in the Message; that it is the President's right to decide upon his own policy, and, therefore, that the Governor, when unable to obey, has no alternative but resignation.

The President anticipates the resignation, and is much disturbed in consequence of the reasons to be assigned.

Governor WALKER has been confined to his room by illness since his return.

Senator PUGH has expressed his determination to sustain the President's policy in Kansas.

The President is now considering his list of Foreign appointments to send to the Senate. The Mission to England, France and Spain are not likely to be settled at present. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, according to the assertions of his most intimate friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will, in tendering his resignation to the President, state his reasons for this course, designing, however, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their present friendly personal relations.

Judge DOUGLAS' bill, although similar in its details to that of Mr. TOOMBS', contains the additional clause, that the Constitution, when formed by the Convention, must be submitted entire to the people of Kansas.

Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

Senator GWIN has received a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered into the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have emissaries throughout that State, and are meditating most serious mischief.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Hon. WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the new Governor of Nebraska, was appointed on the strength of an avowal to the President, thrice repeated, that he was opposed to the Administration policy on the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas.

The Administration fear that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas may adopt the Pro-Slavery clause at the polls, and send it here with the Lecompton Constitution. Eight smart wire-pullers were dispatched to the Territory to prevent this.

Hon. HENRY D. GILPIN, of Philadelphia, who was Attorney-General under President VAN BUREN, is talked of for Minister to England.

The Southern fire-eaters, here and elsewhere, are denouncing DOUGLAS as a "Black Republican," and threaten him with assassination. But he heeds not their threats and denounces their policy. He will offer the Toombs' bill at the earliest opportunity, with a provision to submit it to the people of Kansas, and if that is rejected, he will offer any other plan that may defeat the Lecompton Constitution. The harder he is pressed the pluckier he is. He defends the course of Acting-Gov. STANTON in calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Gov. WALKER was to have had an interview with the President yesterday, but was prevented by illness which has confined him to his room.

Mr. DEXTER, a Buchanan Democrat, arrived here from Kansas last evening. He left Lawrence on the 4th instant, the day after Acting-Governor STANTON issued his proclamation calling a special session of the Territorial Legislature. He says the rejoicing over the fact was very great, and was participated in by the Democrats as well as the Free-State men. It was the only thing that could be done to avert a civil war, and he adds that so great was the indignation manifested by all parties, upon hearing that the President had sanctioned the Lecompton Constitution, and so thankful were they all towards STANTON for the noble part he had taken in responding to the wishes of the people, that he fears for the safety of Colonel DENVER. He thinks they wont let him act unless the excitement is somewhat allayed before he reaches there. H.

The Contest for the House Printing—The New Hall—Provision for the Press—Col. Sumner, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Troubles never come singly. The administration was badly beaten in the House contest over the Printer, and a Douglas combination slipped in and carried off this the most valuable spoil in the gift of the party. Now again there is danger in the Senate—the Executive citadel. Colonel HARRIS, of the U. S. A., is the Administration candidate for Printer, with even more of Executive favor at his back than WENDELL had, for the reason, as is understood, that the Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. APPLETON, is a prospective partner of the Colonel in the event of success. This doubtless accounts for Mr. APPLETON'S willingness to retire from the *Union* some months ago, and take upon himself his perplexing and responsible duties in the State Department, with the miserably insufficient salary attached to the position of Assistant-Secretary. If the rumor is true, Mr. BUCHANAN will bring every point to bear to secure the success of the *Union* candidate, but it is doubtful whether he will not be beaten, for the contest has taken somewhat the shape of a preliminary Democratic fight against the Administration. Mr. BANKS, of the *Southside Democrat*, is a candidate against the *Union*, and will be supported by the Douglas men on one side, and such "independent" supporters of the President as Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and Jeff. DAVIS. Had the caucus been held to-day, he would have been nominated by a majority of two. Mr. SLIDELL, who is hard to beat in managing desperate cases of this sort, discovered the ambuscade in time to beat a retreat. He procured a postponement of the caucus until Wednesday next; and meantime every possible effort will be made to fix affairs all right for HARRIS and APPLETON, with what success time only can determine. The chances favor BANKS.

The House did a sensible thing to-day in voting to go into the new Hall of Representatives on Wednesday next. The architect or the superintendent of construction, Capt. MEIGS, is guilty of a remarkable oversight in providing no accommodations whatever for the Press. To your correspondent personally it is matter of little importance; but there are quite a number of gentlemen connected with the distant Press, to whom desks, where they can write while within hearing of the proceedings, is an absolute necessity. At least half of the gallery immediately above the Speaker's desk should be appropriated to, and suitably fitted up for, this purpose. Every genuine member of the Press will rejoice that in the new Hall there will be no necessity for having correspondents' seats upon the floor of the House—for this privilege is availed of in numerous cases by disreputable hangers-on of the Press, who have no recognized position in the profession, but who succeed—under cover of writing an occasional free letter to some country journal—in getting access to the floor, really for the purpose of boring members in behalf of the schemes for which they undertake to lobby. The effect of their conduct in this respect, in times past, has been to reflect discredit upon the entire professinn, for the mass of penple are apt to judge the entire class of "letter-writers" by the miserable, pretenders who thus approach members of Congress to beg, coax or buy their votes where they can succeed in corrupting them, or to cultivate relations of *seeming* intimacy with them on which to trade outside. Better a thousand times that all should be excluded than that this abuse should continue; and if the door could be closed sometimes with discretion, upon ex-members of Congress and an occasional Ex-Minister to Foreign Courts, who use their privilege of the floor for improper lobby purposes, the morals of Congress would be improved not a little.

While upon this subject let me refer to the case of a once "regular" and now occasional Washington Correspondent of one of your cotemporaries—whose editor daily informs the world of his own honesty and as often issues unsupported libels on the character of others—who flocked hither with other human vultures at the meeting of Congress, to pick up a few fragments from the sewers of Congressional corruption. In times past he boasted of "controlling" seventy members of the House, besides the columns of your cotemporary, which you may remember he threatened to bring down upon the Woodworth Patentees a year ago, because they wouldn't fee him—a threat which the *Herald* certainly seemed to vindicate just afterwards. This year "our correspondent" is a trifle more modest. He claims to carry only five members in his breeches' pocket now; and these he proposed to sell out the other day to a candidate for the printing, after an eloquent dissertation upon the value of his wares, which would have done no discredit to an auctioneer at a genuine slave-mart. The candidate concluded not to buy; and now this owner of "free white citizens" is industriously engaged in firing newspaper broadsides at the man who declined his offered trade. If the proofs are wanted, they shall be forthcoming.

You will have noticed that confirmation is published of my statement that Colonel SUMNER had been found, by the Court-Martial which tried him, "*not guilty*" upon every charge affecting his personal character. The triviality of the charges of unmilitary conduct on which he was found guilty, may be inferred from the fact that the entire penalty was remitted at once by General PERSIFER F. SMITH, whose feelings are not personally very kind towards the colonel. It is true that Colonel SUMNER has in turn preferred charges against Major DEAS.

The opening of the *National Hotel*—delayed long after the appointed time in consequence of non-arrival of the furniture—has taken place at last, and already it is filling up rapidly. In all its appointments it is fully equal to any similar establishment in New-York, and its table can be excelled in no city of the Union. Among the present guests are Senators HALE, CRITTENDEN and FITCH; Representatives BUFFINGTON, UNDERWOOD, DURFEE, GROW, TAPPAN, CRAGIN and others. Your correspondent has also resumed his quarters, and may be found there when required. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. HALE announced, in appropriate terms, the decease of his late colleague, Senator BELL, who died during the recess of Congress.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SEWARD also delivered eulogies, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The testimony in the contested election cases from Ohio and Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate's resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator BELL were received, and Mr. TAPPAN delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. COLFAX and WASHBURN, of Maine, severally paid tribute to the memory of their late friend, and the House then adjourned.

The Senate Standing Committees.

A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following as the probable arrangement of the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot.

Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Riggs, Fessenden and Cameron.

Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and King.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tennessee, and Hale.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer and Trumbull.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Henderson, Collamer and Dixon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, R. W. Johnson, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson, of Kentucky, Kennedy and Durkee.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tennessee, Houston and Doolittle.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson, of Kentucky, Foster and King.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Bell of N. H., and Simmons.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Henderson, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.

Patents and Patent Offices—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons and Trumbull.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Douglas and Hale.

Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzgerald, Green, Sumner and Wade.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, and Harlan.

Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Dixon.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Doolittle.

Printing—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and Fessenden.

Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Hammond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Nos. 4 and 9—Argument continued. Messrs. CUSHING and CUTTING for the defence.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has entered upon her tenth day, but considering the weather she has doubtless experienced, is hardly due before to-morrow, and may not make her appearance till Thursday.

Another Victim of the McKenzie Family Murderers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The remains of a man named STEWART was found in the woods near this city to-day. His head was severed from his body. Young SLAVIN confesses that he is another victim of the murderers of the McKenzie family.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A fire broke out, last night, in the store of Messrs. HYMAN, BROTHERS & Co., situated in Main-treet, and before it could be subdued their stock of clothing, valued at $20,000, was entirely destroyed. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The stock was fully insured.

Sentence of Criminals.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

CONVERSE, the late station-master at Drumbo, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, for embezzling the Company's funds, and anuther employe, who was his accomplice, have been sentenced two years each in the Penitentiary.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The St. Joseph *Journal* announces the arrival of Lieut. WARREN and Dr. HAYDEN, of the Geological Survey, sent to explore the region between Dakotah City and the head waters of Running Water, and also the arrival of Major DENNISON, Indian Agent, with ten Chiefs and six braves of the Pawnee tribe, *en route* for Washington, to ratify the Treaty recently made.

Burning of the Steamboat Colonel Edwards—Twenty Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamboat *Colonel Edwards* was burned on Red River on Saturday morning. She is a total loss, together with her cargo, consisting of over a thousand bales of cotton, and many cattle.

Fifteen or twenty persons perished in her.

Close of Navigation of Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

To-day is the last of Canal navigation. To-morrow the water will be drawn off, by order of the Commissioners. All loads of any consequence are at their destinations.

Legal Decision Concerning Exchange.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Superior Court of Buffalo recently decided that drafts purchased here and payable in New-York, were usurious, and gave judgment for the defence in certain suits. Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court, now in session, has reversed that judgment.

U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The statement derived from private despatches received at Washington, that Gen. SHIELDS and Mr. STEEL had been elected to the U. S. Senate from Minnesota is without foundation. At the latest dates no election had taken place.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The mail from all points South as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here this morning from New-York, in fifty-seven hours.

The Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The screw-steamship *Atlanta*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this morning.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Independence*, of Bath, is now on the large sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson* was yesterday morning taken on the large balance dock for examination. The clipper ship *Flying Eagle* is also on the small balance dock. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The following clipper ships are now loading for San Francisco: Ship *Chariot of Fame*, 1,581 tons, will draw 23 feet of water when loaded; ship *Ocean Express*, 1,600 tons, will draw 21 feet; ship *Andrew Jackson*, 1,685 tons, will draw 20½ feet; ship *Twilight*, 1,483 tons, will draw 20 feet; ship *Lookout*, 1,291 tons, will draw 20 feet.

At Portland, Me., Captain BENJAMIN J. WILLARD has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial at the February term of the United States District Court, on the charge of piloting the English steamship *Antelope* to sea while that vessel was in the keeping of a United States Deputy Marshal. The Portland *Advertiser* says:

"When the steamship was about a mile off Portland Light, WILLARD prepared to leave, and Capt. SMITH gave the Deputy Marshal his choice to go on shore with the pilot or be thrown overboard. The keeper chose the least disagreeable horn of the dilemma, and came ashore. Meanwhile, Capt. SMITH and the *Antelope* are on the way to England, where he will find that he has eluded justice here only to run into difficulties at home, as a statement of the offence and a copy of the warrant will probably reach Liverpool in advance of his arrival.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat *Staten Islander* yesterday morning broke her engine, near New-Brighton, coming to this City, entirely disabling her. The *Wyoming* was in sight, towed the boat to New-Brighton, and conveyed her passengers to the City by 12 o'clock. No one was injured.

Personal.

The editor of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* was on board the steamer *Opelousas* during a trip made just before she sunk, and, being dunned by the steward for the price of his supper when he had no money about him, gave vent to his feelings in the following paragraph, which appeared curiously enough about the time the vessel was lost: "A steamer that would suffer a half starved editor to be dunned for his supper when seated at the table, ought to suffer the fate of the *Central America*, provided all on board, save the managers, could be saved."

The case of Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, *vs.* The Concord Railroad Company, will not come to trial again, having been settled by the parties. Mr. Jewett is to receive from the Company an annuity of $1,000 a year during his life, and, should Mrs. Jewett survive him, she would thenceforth receive $500 a year until her decease. The annuity is to be reckoned from the time of the accident, and a bonus of $1,000 is added.

The death of Gen. Hamilton was announced to the Legislature of Texas, by a special message of Gov. Pearl, when both Houses passed resolutions in honor of his memory.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, after playing a successful engagement in Mobile, sailed from New-Orleans for California, on the 5th inst. Their season in California is for one hundred nights.

Mr. William W. Clapp, Sr., formerly editor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, celebrated his "golden wedding" last evening.

Mr. Whittaker, of Vickaburg, Miss., who lost three children by the *Rainbow* catastrophe, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of their bodies.

Matilda Heron and Charlotte Cushman are playing in Buffalo.

Sensible Suggestions.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

There was a public sale of lots recently at Ceredo, Va., the new Eli Thayer town, which has created so much "noise and confusion." The lots are 25 feet by 100, and sold at $50 to $160—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, and to be built on by the purchasers. The number sold is not stated. The excitement has entirely died away, as every sensible man must have known it would do. The idea of restricting men from buying property, erecting houses and workshops wherever they please in the United States, no matter what *opinions* they may entertain, is so monstrous a doctrine that no one not suffering from peculiar hallucination could be supposed capable of entertaining it. Men are not responsible to human tribunals for their opinions. When they are reduced to acts, the law, if they contravene it, can be invoked, and not before. *We would not give the toss of a corn-shuck between Southern fanaticism and Northern.* They are born of similar parentage, and merely assume a different hue, like the chameleon, from the objects immediately surrounding them. *Instead of shutting out Northern emigration, we ought to encourage it.* Abolitionism is reared principally upon the base of ignorance. Every man in the North, with scarcely an exception, who is practically acquainted with Southern society, opposes abolition. Could a more convincing proof be had of the substantial benefits and results of practical intercourse between the citizens of the North and South? Indeed, much, if not most, of the sectional animosity in existence would die out if the people on both sides of the line knew each other better. This, facts are constantly showing.

The Boston *Journal* says: "It is stated of one of our leading citizens, that a year or two ago he was estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. At the present moment, by the depreciation of property in which he had invested his money, it is doubted by competent judges if his entire estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars."

The Police Commissioners.

MISSING PROPERTY—APPOINTMENT OF POLICE CLERKS AND SURGEONS.

The Police Commissioners met this day afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All the members of the Board were present, except Mayor WOOD.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been approved, the following communication from Rev. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, was read:

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: Almost daily I have calls for property or money that has never been received at this office. Property and money are often detained at the station-houses and in the Police Courts, under the claim that they are wanted for identification and to complete some investigation. This claim, I think, is not founded in law or in necessity, and if allowed, would almost entirely defeat the great object of the law, in creating one central place and office for the custody of property.

Some of the Police Magistrates claim the right, I believe, to hold property in their own hands, or to give it to their clerks to hold for an indefinite time; others of them agree with me that neither they nor their clerks have any right to hold property or money in possession at all. The law, if I rightly understand it, is explicit, that the officers shall hold such property, subject to the order of the Magistrates on the substantiated claim of a lawful owner, and that all property which is not immediately restored to the lawful owner, the officer must take forthwith to the place and person designated by the Board of Police, if it is again wanted in any Court, it can be easily had, without any serious delay or embarrassment.

None of the inspectors claim the right to retain property, yet in the practice of some there has been a laxity that needs immediate correction. In August, by direction of the Board, I called upon the officers in command to report weekly a certified record of all the money and other property received during the preceding week, and the disposition made of the same. Some of them have reported promptly every week, some occasionally, and some not at all. The provision of blank returns will, I trust, be an entire remedy for this evil.

By the same direction I called upon the clerks of the Police Courts to keep a record of all the articles of property and sums of money that come into their courts for adjudication, and of the disposition made thereof, and to send a copy of such record weekly to this office. Some of the clerks inform me that they cannot keep such a record, that the Justices often receive and adjudicate cases in which property is involved, and perhaps restored to claimants while the clerks are conducting examinations or taking depositions, and as they are not allowed to keep any property, so they are released from the duty of keeping any record of what comes into Court. I do not see the force of the argument, but think that such a report is practicable, necessary and required by law, and that such a report duly kept and reported to this Board would straighten a great many very crooked things.

Other articles often come into the Police Courts, and sometimes, through some precise officer, reach this office. I refer to weapons and implements taken from hurglars, thieves, ruffians, garroters and murderers, such as guns, pistols, dirks, knives, rope-ladders, jimmies, slung-shots, skeleton keys, &c. Both directly and indirectly I have been told that such things are usually confined in the Police Courts, some of them being taken by the Justice and some given to the officers. Some of such articles ought, doubtless, to be restored to the original owners, but if not so restored, they should not be held as the private property of the officials. If valuable, as some of them are, they should go into private pockets, but if sold at all, into the Police Contingent Fund, and, if valueless, they should not be thrown in the way of others of the same class of criminals. Why should not all such weapons and implements be deposited with the property clerk, and then be arranged into a museum of artificial curiosities, carefully marked and numbered, and a record kept, so that it could easily be seen from whom they came, and for what purpose they were used.

The exhibition of the few things now in my possession, to gentlemen and ladies, both citizens and strangers, has given them, as they have stated, a clearer idea than they ever had of the difficulties and dangers incident to a policeman's life, the gratitude due to the faithful in this class of officers, and the immense importance and value of the whole Police Department to the community.

In view of these considerations, I have prepared a blank return to be made to this office every Monday, by the clerks of the Police Court, and by the inspectors of the Precincts, which returns seem essential that the Commissioners and the public may have an adequate idea of what is being done for the protection and restoration of property in these important outposts of the City Government.

I therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable Board, that such a general order be issued as the Commissioners or the General Superintendent may deem fit and proper.

Respectfully submitted to the Commissioners of Police. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

General NYE wished to know the names of the Police Clerks who refused to make the reports.

Mr. WARREN said none of the Clerks had absolutely refused to make reports, but they had stated the difficulty of so doing.

General NYE—It is the duty of these clerks to keep a record and make returns of all the property that comes into their possession, and if the old clerks don't do it, we will have to get some who will.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the blank form for statements submitted by Mr. Warren be adopted by the Board as the one to be used by the Police Clerks in making their weekly returns. Carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL submitted a report from Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, in answer to a resolution of inquiry by the Board as to the number of the force detailed for special duty, which showed that 105 men were so employed. The report was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that five men, who had been injured in the service of the Board, and who were consequently unfitted for patrol duty, be detailed for special service.

Mr. CHOLWELL suggested that three of those men would come from the Ninth Ward, and if they were withdrawn it would leave the force there very small.

General NYE answered that the vacancies could be filled up from other Wards, and the question having been put on Mr. BOWEN'S motion it was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the books required by law to be opened to public inspection, shall be kept in the office of the Chief Clerk, to wit:

1. The record of stolen property, and the names of the owners, if ascertained, and the place where from, and the person from whom taken

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Historical Memoranda of the Negotiations Concerning Central American Affairs.

The Annual Message of President MONROE, for the year 1823, embodied two propositions, since known as the "Monroe Doctrine." The first was, that "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This declaration owed its immediate existence to a controversy with Russia, in regard to her settlements on the northwest coast; but doubtless sprang ultimately from the motive which dictated the second proposition, namely, that "The United States consider any attempt on the part of the European Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety." The secret history of this declaration shows that among the measures contemplated by the several European conferences was the reconquest of the lost provinces of Spain in America, the Czar having distinctly engaged to FERDINAND VII. that the Holy Alliance would assist in that enterprise, should the latter abrogate the Constitution recently granted to his Spanish subjects. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. CANNING apprised Mr. RUSH, the American Resident at London, of the intended bargain to which England would be called to be a party; and begged that the Government of the United States would make such an announcement of her hostility to the scheme as should justify the English Government in opposing it. Mr. RUSH accordingly communicated the suggestion to Mr. ADAMS, the Secretary of State, and to this suggestion the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin. The effect abroad was electrical. England, who had invited the second declaration, openly repudiated and ridiculed the first, which mooted a proposition entirely new and inconsistent with her own imperial policy. King FERDINAND, three weeks after the Message was laid before Congress, appealed to the Czar, and the Conference of European Powers then in session, for a fulfillment of the contract; the Czar and the Conference, paralyzed by the attitude of England, never responded to the appeal. In his next and final Annual Message, President MONROE reiterated the propositions; but, it is worth while to observe, that they were merely recommendations to Congress in favor of a legislative expression to the same effect, and that Congress has never ventured to give such an expression. Russia, France and England have successively treated Mr. MONROE'S theory as a baseless assumption.

The position of England in Central America, at the time of this transaction, was peculiar. The Belize, a strip a hundred miles long, set off from the coast line of the old vice-royalty of Guatemala, was in her occupation, with an island or two close to the shore; where, by virtue of several treaties with Spain, she cut mahogany and dye-woods; exercising no political authority whatever; but admitting as occasion demanded, the sovereignty of Spain. Upon Ruatan, Bonacca, and four other islets adjoining the territories of Honduras, the British lodged now and then, and replaced the native flag with the union jack, but as often went away, leaving the supremacy to Guatemala. The Musquito coast, reaching from Truxillo, the main sea port of Honduras, to San Juan, the only Atlantic sea port of Nicaragua, was occupied and governed under the disguise of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, one of a half dozen brutal tribes covering the territory; a protectorate which is claimed to have been renounced in treaties with Spain in 1786 and 1814. None of these pretensions were acknowledged by the newly-liberated States of Central America. Nicaragua repossessed herself of San Juan. From Mexico, a renewal of the lease of the Belize was obtained in 1826, Guatemala, however, disputing the right of Mexico to grant such renewal.

The overthrow of the Spanish power in America gave a new importance to all these territories so long secluded from the commerce of mankind, and Mr. PITT'S scheme of an interoceanic transit by the Isthmus of Darien was revived by England and recognized by our own Government as an object of national concern and entirely independent of the pretensions of the Monroe doctrine. President ADAMS, through Mr. CLAY, his Secretary of State, dispatched a Minister to the Congress of Panama, in 1826, instructing him to move in favor of a route to the Pacific—a "route to be open to all the world," "not to be exclusively appropriated by any nation." Mr. ADAMS must be presumed to have known what the Monroe doctrine meant, as he was the channel through which it was submitted to Mr. MONROE; and he plainly saw no warrant in it for seeking an exclusive privilege across the Isthmus. President JACKSON adopted the same view. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, his Secretary of State, instructed the Envoy sent to Central America in 1831, to inquire into the nature of the grant just obtained by the King of the Netherlands for a ship canal through Lake Nicaragua, and to secure equality of rights for this Government. In 1835, the subject was recalled to the attention of the Senate, when resolutions presented by Mr. CLAYTON were almost unanimously adopted, requesting the President to consider the expediency of negotiating with foreign nations and the Governments of Central America, in regard to an interoceanic route. Acting on the resolutions, Gen. JACKSON dispatched Major CHARLES BIDDLE, a nephew of his arch-enemy, the illustrious financier, to Central America to procure information. Major BIDDLE exhibited speculative abilities even greater than those of his uncle. Instead of visiting Nicaragua, he went directly to Bogota, and procured a grant to himself of a route across the Isthmus of Panama. The President, disgusted, required the Government of New-Granada to repudiate the contract. It was subsequently renewed with Baron THIERRI, a French subject. It was just at this period that Don JUAN GALINDO, an Envoy from Guatemala to London, passed through Washington. He was commissioned to remonstrate at London against the outrages and encroachments of the British in Central America; at Washington he was to state his griefs to Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, and procure his support at the Court of St. James. The British had taken possession of Ruatan, in 1830, and had disregarded the remonstrances of Honduras. And Guatemala, having granted to a body of emigrants the portion of her coast at the south of and adjoining the Belize, the English colonists had attacked the settlers, driven them off and taken possession of the shore down to the Sarstoon River. They had also pushed their western frontier inward some sixty miles; and scoffed at the eminent domain of Guatemala in any part of the province. Mr. FORSYTH felt no disposition to aid Gen. GALINDO. He clearly saw no infraction of the Monroe doctrine in the acts of the English; or seeing it, shared none of the disposition of recent authorities, to make it the ground of remonstrance at the British Foreign Office. And yet the project of a canal was as rife, and the necessity of neutralizing the route as obvious, then as now. GALINDO, it may be added, met with the same reception at London that Capt. PARKER FRENCH encountered the other day at Washington. They claimed him as a runaway Irishman and British subject, and refused to recognize him as envoy.

Later, in 1839, the popular House of Congress passed unanimous resolves, suggesting to President VAN BUREN the same action recommended by the Senate to his illustrious predecessor. Nothing, however, came of it. The British in the meantime continued their operations at the Belize and in Mosquitia. In 1841, the Bay Islands were again seized. Greytown was held by the British, but was offered in 1841, to Nicaragua on condition certain boundary concessions should be made to Costa Rica. Nicaragua had only possessed it for a few months, when it was blockaded by an English fleet, on the pretence of Mosquito claims upon the Nicaraguan government. This blockade was raised in 1844. In 1847, Mr. BUCHANAN, as Secretary of State, anticipating the close of the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, and the rapid development of the new Territory of Oregon, negociated a treaty with New-Granada for a transit at Panama, to be open to all the nations of the world. The importance of the Isthmus route seems at the same moment to have reimpressed itself upon the British Government, which at once announced its intention of taking possession of the mouth of the San Juan River, including Punta Arenas; a resolution communicated in form to the Government of Honduras. In January, 1848, just after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, this intention was carried out. Greytown was captured; Serapiqui taken shortly after; and the British *Onorgos* presently flaunted her Majesty's flag over the waters of Lake Nicaragua. The occupation of the Belize was retained with the old tenacity and the borders of British Honduras further extended. Alarmed at the renewed energy of the British, the agents of the Central American States urged upon Mr. BUCHANAN the necessity of instant intervention. They pleaded the Monroe doctrine, which Mr. POLK in his message had solemnly reaffirmed. The only measure, however, upon which Mr. BUCHANAN ventured, was to send out Mr. ELIJAH HISE as Envoy, instructing him to procure information requisite for a treaty, but not to treat; and having achieved this first step, he turned to the Government of England, and without complaint against her aggressions, or intervention on behalf of our Central American allies, or a hint that we might regard her proceedings as violative of the Monroe declaration, invited her to join in a treaty adjusting existing difficulties on the Isthmus, neutralizing the proposed canal-route, and opening it to all the world on equal terms. In fact the application of Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. CRAMPTON, on May 22, 1848, embodied the whole substance of the Clayton and Dallas treaties, the portions tending to terminate British pretensions on the Isthmus only excepted. Nor was this the only error of the Secretary of State. Taking advantage of the transfer of sovereignty, and of various boundary difficulties, the colony of the Belize had come to be occupied by the British Government with all the attributes of sovereignty; an assumption to which her own legislation, and the repeated protests of the several Isthmian States, were hostile. In dispatching a Consul to the Belize, Mr. BUCHANAN applied to the British Government, not to that of Guatemala, for his *exequatur*, thus sanctioning pretensions which the English had so far refrained from publicly advancing. In his instructions to Mr. HISE he likewise spoke of "the British province of the Belize," a description especially offensive to the Central Americans.

Mr. BUCHANAN went out of office with Mr. POLK, without accomplishing anything for the Isthmus routes, or vindicating in any sense the doctrine of MONROE. Mr. CLAYTON assumed his portfolio on the 4th of March, 1849. One of his earliest measures was to appoint Mr. E. G. SQUIER to the Central American mission, recalling HISE. The latter came back with the treaty which he had been instructed not to make, in which he secured a special privilege for the United States Government either to build a ship-canal through Nicaragua or to charter a company to do so, the consideration being that the army and navy of the American people should be at the service of the Nicaraguan Government in all emergencies to defend its frontiers, and guarantee the independence and integrity of that State and such of her neighbors as she might choose at any time to include in the bargain, against the world in arms. The treaty, as unauthorized, impracticable, unconstitutional and absurd, was suppressed in the State Department without reference to the Senate. Mr. SQUIER did better. He obtained a charter, and a treaty to protect it, from Nicaragua, the route being open to mankind. The treaty was signed in September, 1849. It contained no exclusive privilege, because the policy of our Government had been from the first to seek no such advantage, and because its possession would have provoked the animosity of every great commercial power. Mr. RIVES, the new Minister to France, had already broached the subject of a guarantee treaty to Lord PALMERSTON, who met the proposition with favor. The conversation that took place was minutely reported to our State Department. In the Fall Mr. LAWRENCE arrived at London, and on the 8th November invited the British Secretary to open negotiations. They were wisely, however, transferred to Washington, where the celebrated treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed by the Plenipotentiary, Sir H. L BULWER, and JOHN M. CLAYTON. There is little room to doubt, as we look back at this Convention, that its character was the subject of very gross misapprehension on the part of the American public; and it is quite as clear that Mr. CLAYTON was self-deceived as to the force and import of certain vital provisions. The popular understanding was, that all the claims, pretensions and possessions of Great Britain were relinquished, not only at the Belize, but in Mosquitia and the adjacent islands, that the requisitions of the Monroe doctrine were even exceeded in the generous abandonment of England. An explanatory note from Mr. CLAYTON, in reply to one from Sir HENRY BULWER, came to light two years later, by which it appeared that the Belize was expressly excluded from the treaty. It was still deemed, however, that England had agreed to relinquish the Mosquito protectorate; but that interpretation was disclaimed by British Ministers, who contended that the language of the treaty only required that the protectorate should not be exerted to prejudice the neutrality of the Canal route, and prevented any extension by colonies, fortification, or otherwise, of the influence already possessed there by Her Majesty. The expressions used certainly lacked decisive vigor to repel such interpretation, and it became evident that Mr. CLAYTON had failed to secure any one of the advantages the treaty promised. It was nevertheless ratified by the President, after an almost unanimous vote of the Senate in its favor. Ten days later the British Government issued a declaration, that the Bay Islands were a British Colony, and, replacing the Honduras flag at Ruatan with the English, took final possession.

This circumstance, and the fact that the Mosquito protectorate remained in full vigor, aroused the public mind to realize the worthlessness of the Clayton Treaty, and to demand either an enforcement of the American interpretation, or the substitution of a more definite convention. The representative of Nicaragua was at Washington, an eternal protestant against the treaty as an unwarrantable interference in the domestic concerns of his Government. The popular clamor for a revision of the treaty was in the meantime too noisy to be disregarded. In July, 1851, a conference on the subject was held at Washington between the Secretary of State, the British Minister, and the envoys of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Nothing resulted. The year passed without further movement. Early in the Spring of 1852, renewed conferences occurred, to which the American Secretary and Mr. CRAMPTON were parties. On the 30th of April, these resulted in a pair of propositions, as the basis of a new treaty; and, with some modifications, they really form the groundwork of the treaty now awaiting ratification. They brought the Mosquito territory within extremely narrow limits; gave San Juan and the adjacent districts to Nicaragua, on condition of her paying ten per cent. *ad valorem* of the dutics collected at the port to the Mosquitos; abandoned their protectorate, and fixed the dividing line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon the left bank of the San Juan, and the south shore of the Lakes, to the river La Flor; thence to the Pacific. These two propositions, when submitted to Nicaragua, were at once declined, with a strong protest against foreign intervention. Costa Rica, as was to be expected, accepted them promptly. Mr. WEBSTER, disappointed at the recusancy of Nicaragua, and ascribing it to the representations of Mr. MARCOLETA, its Envoy, adopted the policy persisted in by his successors of declining to recognize that gentleman's diplomatic character. In the meantime, the Greytown people took that care of themselves nobody else was disposed to take of them. While Messrs. WEBSTER and CRAMPTON were debating, they set up a Free Government, ran up the flag of his Mosquito Majesty, as ultimate suzerain, but elected their officers, and levied taxes with all the independence of a separate State. This fact, with the attempted action of Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, called the attention of the next session of Congress to the subject. On the 30th of December, 1852, the President laid before the Senate all the information in his possession, together with the correspondence between Messrs. CLAYTON and BULWER previously to the ratification of the Treaty at Washington. The result was a stormy debate. Messrs. DOUGLAS and CASS led off with a violent attack upon the treaty and its maker; the former taking the ground, that neither England nor any other foreign power ought to be a party to a Central American Treaty; that Mr. CLAYTON ought to have accepted the Hise negotiation, thus securing an exclusive privilege, and dispensing with the guarantees or partnerships of European Governments. Mr. SEWARD replied in defence of the Treaty; charging England with having violated its spirit in regard to Mosquitia, and its letter in regard to Ruatan; and recommending a year's notice to Great Britain to vacate the protectorate and the Islands. Subsequently, Mr. CLAYTON resumed his seat in the Senate, and defended himself against his oppugners; and was followed in a masterly speech by Mr. EVERETT on the same side. In the meantime a change had occurred in the British Ministry. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the new Foreign Secretary, wrote a letter in January, offering to make every concession the American Government might require. The expiration of Mr. FILLMORE'S term of office prevented action on this tender. President PIERCE, entering upon his official functions, repronounced the Monroe doctrine in still more emphatic terms than Mr. POLK. Mr. BUCHANAN, the Minister to Great Britain, was nevertheless intrusted with the duty of negotiating a new treaty, thus evincing that neither he nor Mr. MARCY, nor President PIERCE, interpreted the dogma of MONROE as depriving Great Britain of the right to intervene in the affairs of the Isthmus. Unfortunately, the Russian war, with the unhappy imbroglio of the British enlistments, interposed to prevent a settlement of the question. Then came the long and fruitless negotiations of Mr. BUCHANAN; the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras in August, and the treaty finally executed by the Earl of CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS.

END OF THE GREAT TELEGRAM CONTROVERSY.—A London paper assures us that Messrs. LONGMAN, having taken the advice of the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word "telegram" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them, and that it will accordingly appear as a recognized term in the forthcoming edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, which is to be published under the superintendence of Dr. LATHAM. We suppose that this practical decision will finally close the controversy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Miss Jessie White—Garibaldi—Piedmont Affairs—A New American Prima Donna—A Curious History—Crime in France—New French Dictionary—Americans in Paris.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

A telegraphic dispatch from the South informs us that Miss WHITE, the friend of MAZZINI and of Italian liberty, has at length been set at liberty, with the injunction to leave immediately the Italian States. This lady, as you will recollect, was compromised in the affair of Leghorn and Genoa in June last, and since that time has lain a prisoner in the ducal palace. I do not know whether you have ever published a biography of Miss WHITE, but certainly there are traits in her short history well worth the telling.

Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE is an English girl, scarcely 23 years of age, the daughter of a well-known and rich shipbuilder. She was educated at Paris, at the boarding-school of Madame BASCANS. French, German and Italian are languages as familiar to her as her mother tongue, and she makes some pretensions to writing verses. At 16 Miss WHITE had one of those ideal physiognomies of the keepsakes; tall, straight, meagre, schooled to gymnastic exercises, but, wrapped up in the languid reverie of those organizations in which mind dominecrs the flesh, there was in all her person such a harmony of form, such an expression of melancholy, that every one stopped to gaze at her. Her hair had the golden tint which Italian painters give to their angels. The deep blue of her eyes donbled the power and the charm of her expression.

When Miss WHITE left school and returned to England, she read the poems of THOMAS MOORE. "Lalla Rook" and the "Loves of the Angels" fascinated her; her heart was awakened. She was prepared to abandon herself to one of those romances of the brain which terminate ordinarily by a marriage at Gretna Green. Happily, Miss WHITE encountered at her father's house one of those enthusiastic friends of Italy, who excited her imagination on the wrongs of that country, and thus turned the channel of her thoughts.

Among the Italian revolutionists there is one who, seen from a distance, seizes the imagination more than the others. By his daring, his words and even by his costume, GARIBALDI resembles more the hero of a romance than a man of our prosaic age. For the soldiers of the King of Naples, who saw him at Velletri, GARIBALDI is a myth; he is invulnerable, he has the gift of ubiquity, he is the devil himself. Miss WHITE saw him at London and loved him. But GARIBALDI is an honest man, and in pity for this diseased mind he undertook to disenchant it, by a demonstration of plain habits and tastes. Often, too, he spoke of his regretted wife; of that heroic flight after the fall of Rome, through the gauntlet of Austrian posts; of those nights passed in ditches full of water, and on a fisherman's boat in the Adriatic; of all the terrible trials where his poor wife, at the end of her strength, had succumbed without a murmur of complaint. Miss WHITE conquered her love, but she preserved her admiration, and, during the voyage of GARIBALDI to America, she took care of his children, who had been placed in a boarding-school at London.

The departure of the Piedmontese for the Crimea, during the late war, gained for the King, VICTOR EMMANUEL, as every one knows, a great popularity in England. A King who has made war and fought valiantly in the ranks like the commonest of his soldiers; a King who is as gallant to women as was FRANCIS I. or HENRY IV., who aims at the re-constitution of Italy, who detests the Austrians, and who mocks at the ravings of Vienna and the Vatican—Miss WHITE had found her ideal: she loved VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King made a visit to London. Miss WHITE asked for and gained an audience. Alas! She learned too soon that romance finishes quick in the presence of this soldier-King, of this grand-nephew of HENRY IV., who carries love by storm. Miss WHITE fell into a profound melancholy.

It was then that she knew and became connected with MAZZINI.

Nothing resembles less the real MAZZINI than the MAZZINI of the European police. He bears the type of a Jew, has an aquiline nose, a saffron complexion, small, gray, lively eyes, shaded under heavy eyebrows, gray beard, and a cigar always in his mouth; medium height, slim, and manners more energetic than distinguished. MAZZINI has the genius of propagandism; he is always searching for proselytes. His mild, highly colored, insinuating, caressing language, has an irresistible charm. One would say that something speaks in the man that is not of the man.

Miss WHITE took him for an apostle, and loved him, perhaps only by vanity, for vanity enters largely into the life of the English people, and in nothing more than in affairs of the heart; she embraced with pride the hope of serving as an instrument in the deliverance of Italy. At first she addressed meetings in Scotland. The sight of so beautiful a girl, her inspired air, her excited language, provoked the greatest enthusiasm. This first success finished in attaching her to the cause of MAZZINI, who for her was no longer a man, but a Messiah. She went to Genoa, as the Turks go to Mecca, to see the sanctuary of the prophet.

In Italy she was warmly received in the aristocratic society of Genoa, bouquets were sent to her, verses were dedicated to her, she had serenades; but her triumph was of short duration. The attempt at Genoa and Leghorn was soon made; her intimate relations with MAZZINI, and her well-known political sentiments, compromised her. She was ordered at first to leave the Italian Territory, but she refused, was thrown into prison, and has now just gained her liberty. These details on the personal history of Miss WHITE I gather from an Italian source, in the columns of the *Courrier* of this City.

The late Woodman case brings to mind another history connected with the commencement of that scandalous drama in Paris, which adds a new leaf to the tale, not less scandalous than the other. The natural sense of repugnance which one feels for entering into the field of scandal, alone prevents me from unrolling before you a history of depravity in high life which would form a fit pendant to the foregoing. The fact is, Paris has become the rendezvous for all that class of people in high life who can no longer live at home, of that class who are obliged to seek abroad, not only a separation from a bad home reputation, but a place of greater seclusion for the indulgence of their passions and appetites. But an exposure of those individuals and their acts would neither gain reputation for the writer who undertook the task, nor for the journal that published it, and worse than all, would do no good in the way of reformation. Suffice it to say that there are at this moment at Paris,—and, in fact, have been at any moment within the last five years,—a considerable number of Americans, of the rich and educated classes, particularly women, who do more to bring the American name in disrepute than five times the number of respectable persons do to maintain it. Moreover, there are people moving in respectable society here who perhaps would be astonished themselves to be reminded of their real position at home.

A new American candidate for operatic honors is about to appear before the public. It is a lady who not only bears a title and a pretty, especially an intellectual, face, but who has a tragic history to heighten her attractiveness in the eyes of the public. I speak of Miss WARD, Countess Something. You will recollect the tragic history of this lady's marriage which I gave you last Winter. She was married a year before to a Russian nobleman at Florence, according to the American law. Three weeks after the marriage—a short honeymoon you will perceive—her worthy husband informed her that no marriage contract was binding on a Russian subject that was not performed after the Greek rites, and, thereupon, he walked off, carrying with him all his forsaken wife's jewels. Miss WARD and her mother afterward went to St. Petersburg, and there, making the acquaintance of Mr. SALA, editor of *Dickens' Household Words*, who at once interested himself in their cause; a petition was carried to the Emperor, giving the details of the case and asking for the rehabilitation of Miss WARD'S honor. The Czar, with a promptness and a justice which should forever stand to the credit of his name, immediately ordered that his agents abroad be authorized to arrest the scoundrel wherever he could be found. He was discovered at Naples, arrested by the Neapolitan police, conveyed to the frontiers of Russia, taken in charge by the Russian police, carried to Warsaw, the city to which he belonged, marched into church, and married by force of law to Miss WARD in due form. The ceremony ended, the now Countess of —— bade farewell to her husband *malgré lui*, and returned to Paris. Her father and brother had arrived from the United States, and were present at the marriage, determined to wreak summary vengeance on the scoundrel, in case he refused what the law and honor demanded of him. Mr. SALA was also present. Since that time Miss WARD has resided principally in Italy, where she has been developing her musical talent with the view of appearing before the public. She is said to have made immense progress within a year, and it is thought has an organ that will bring her up to a high rank in the profession. A friend at the *Conservatoire* informs me that this week Miss WARD had an audition before the jury of the Grand Opera in this city, and that she acquitted herself in this difficult ordeal with great credit. It cannot be hoped, she, no doubt, does not hope herself, to meet an engagement at the French Opera of Paris; for of the many American candidates who have been heard before the jury of that establishment within the last few years, not one has met with any encouragement; and yet the *personnel* of the Grand Opera contains very many second and third-rate artists in first-rate places. It seems, however, that there is a certain justice in the judgment of this jury, and that America is destined never to produce a star of the first rank in the musical world. Our artists gain a certain point of perfection and there stop. Italy, degraded in so many other things, remains the land of song, and we can well afford to acknowledge her supremacy in this respect. Miss WARD has left for London, where, under the powerful protection of Mr. SALA, she will, no doubt, make a happy musical *début*.

The late extraordinary murder trial in the department of the Aine, in which four men, the leaders of a band of murderers and robbers who had for a long time laid the country in contribution, were condemned to the guillotine, developed some singular traits of character. These country assassins are distinguished from those of the city by the choice of their instruments of murder. At Paris the accessories of crime are civilized arms. In the country they still use the hatchet and mallet. The club of Cain has not yet been sharpened into a catelan or a bowie-knife. VILLET, one of the criminals in the late trial, with an honest physiognomy, replied to each charge of assassination with which he was reproached, by putting his hand on his heart, and declaring,

"Gentlemen, if I had done it, I am too frank not to say so."

In the family, for the band were more or less of the same family, there is one who professes to be deaf, (his deafness is to be cured in a few days by a "radical operation,") who always took his time to respond to the questions of the Judge. Thus his Honor said to him,

"You are accused of having killed a horse merchant?

"Whst did you say?"

"You killed a horse merchant?

"Yes, Monsieur le President, I know very well how to take care of horses."

When condemned to death, this man, who was the father and leader of the band, declared that it was abominable to condemn a man to death who had not heard his trial and was not therefore able to defend himself!

LEMAIRE, another of the condemned, declared coolly to the Court, that he, being the strongest, was charged with the killing department of their joint operations!

A witness, related to the prisoners, was indebted to the Judge for the following interesting discovery:

"You are the grandmother of the preceding witness?" demanded the Judge.

"Oh! as for that, no!"

"But he is the son of your daughter?"

"As for that, yes!"

"Therefore you are his grandmother?"

"Can that be possible?"

"How? Have you never thought of that?"

"Never; never."

The grandmother found her grandson in a Court of Assizes.

The first volume of the Historical Dictionary of the French language is now in press. This Dictionary, which is the work of the French Academy, and was commenced in 1833, is designed to be the most complete and curious work on language yet printed. This first volume, which is composed of 400 pages in quarto is only the fortieth part of letter A! At the same rate it would require a hundred centuries to finish the work; but happily for the reputation of the present Academy, a large proportion of the work is already finished, and this first volume is only sent out as an *avant-courrier*, to receive the judgments and the criticism of the learned world. The form of the volume may suffer subsequent modifications, and the matter once decided, the other volumes will follow in rapid succession. The preparation of this immense work is divided among the various *savans* of the Academy according to their respective abilities and acquirements, and each, it is said, will endeavor to leave this one of his brightest claims for posthumous glory. It must not be supposed, however, that A is going to make forty volumes, for taking twenty volumes as an average for the entire twenty-six letters, which is about just, we would thus have a Dictionary of 520 volumes! The fact is, that the first volume, just published, is made up mostly of introductory remarks, and contains but a small portion of A at the end; so that the balance of this letter perhaps will not occupy more than another volume.

The Indian revolt has inspired a flood of *brochures, feuilletons*, and chapters on the English rule in the East; but as a general thing these are only elaborations on a state of things that is easily recognized at a glance. The last of these works is antitled, *The Sentiments of Justice and Humanity of England in the Indian Question*, and takes strong ground against the indiscriminate vengeance of the English army on the non-resistant populations.

Some time ago M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN sold his shares in the journal *La Presse*, to M. MILLAUD, for 825,000 francs. M. DE GIRARDIN possessed 40 of 75 shares, and thus had a controlling power in the direction of the journal. M. MILLAUD stepped exactly into the position of M. DE GIRARDIN, and supposed, until recently, that he possessed the same powers in the direction of the journal. But lately a difficulty arose; a change was made in the editorial corps and in the general tone of the paper, and in these mutations a question of right sprung up between M. MILLAUD and M. RONY, who as chief editor of the journal, represents the other 35 shares. M. RONY cited M. MILLAUD before the tribunals to show why he should not continue in charge of the journal, and he gained his cause. So that MILLAUD has been placed in the singular position of having paid 825,000 francs to gain something over which he has not the control.

The *Moniteur*, official journal of the French Government, commences an article on the American elections this morning thus: "The *States* of New-York, Baltimore and New-Orleans have gone," &c. The same *Moniteur* has a correspondent at Richmond, Va., who keeps it advised on the progress of the American financial crisis. The French Government has discovered a new centre to the western world.

MALAKOFF.

The British Protectorate of Mosquito.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Previously to the time of the great gold discoveries in California, Mosquito was, for the generality of your countrymen, in a great measure, a *terra incognita*. It was from their anxiety to obtain the most practical line of transit between the two oceans, that the idea occurred to them of the King of the Mosquito being a mere myth, and the kingdom and the protectorate claimed to be exercised over it by England, a mere contrivance, got up on the spur of the moment, to enable England to exercise some control as regards the transit, and Mr. SQUIER and others who at that time followed his track of rabid political hostility to English interests, did all in their power to exasperate the prejudice against us those suppositions occasioned.

From having been resident in Mosquito since 1841, till this year, and thus acquainted with the true history of affairs there, I saw how unjust those imputations were, and therefore took occasion of visits to the States at various times, to publish, under the names of "Spectator," "Viator," &c., in various papers in New-York and Philadelphia, true accounts of the connection that had subsisted between England and Mosquito, for some 200 years previously. But I fear those publications were of but little benefit, as insinuations against the rapacity and ambition of England still continued prevalent in the American papers, while we English in Mosquito *knew* that our Government had refused to accept a cession from this country from the late Mosquito King, and had far greater occasion to cry out against it for the indifference and neglect which attended all the representations we made regarding the increasing prevalence of crime and grievances of various sorts, such neglect tending to prove, to our entire conviction, that the Mosquito Protectorate, far from being considered by our Government any sort of advantage whatever, had become an irksome piece of routine, of which it would gladly have divested itself but for the shame that must have attended such renunciation.

It was, therefore, with feelings of much satisfaction that I learned that our Government had resolved to send out so efficient and trustworthy a negotiator as Sir GORE OUSELEY, to arrange with your Government, among other matters, all those connected with Mosquito, including, of course, I presume, that deplorable affair, the bombardment and burning of Greytown, which is to be regretted quite as much for the detriment it entailed upon the character of your Government, for having inflicted the injury, as upon that of ours for having submitted to it, unquestioned—an affair which will be found to have resulted both from the misrepresentations imposed upon your Press and Government, and from neglect upon the part of ours of explicit and mutual understandings with respect to the *status* of the town. If the British Government had made it clearly understood that Greytown was under its protection (as undoubtedly it was,) the town would never have been bombarded; and if your Government had not listened to the interested misrepresentations and falsehoods propagated on the part of the Transit Company, or had employed an officer of more judgment and discretion than HOLLINS, that calamity would equally have been avoided.

Neither the Mosquito Protectorate nor the Mosquito King is a fiction; but he, his men and their country are utterly worthless as compared with the value of a good understanding between our two Governments; and no such course regarding Mosquito would have been pursued as our Government has followed since 1844, but for the utter ignorance it has been in throughout—and still remains in—respecting the general condition of the country, the British interests in it, and the portion of its inhabitants called Mosquito men—by far the worst.

What course Sir GORE OUSELEY may pursue regarding the country it were hard to guess, ignorant as he cannot but be of its circumstances and of the nature of its population, and unable, as he will find himself, to extract almost any reliable information, on these subjects, from our present Consul at Greytown, who is chiefly to blame for having allowed the country to drift into its present scandalous condition of unchecked crime. It would be well, therefore, that some of your countrymen who have had opportunity for informing themselves, should inform your Government of the circumstances of the case, which will be found to be about as follows:

First. That the British interests in Mosquito excepting those of the grantees of portions of the land, which may or may not become valuable, and some mahogany cuttings on the north coast, were about *nil*, the mahogany cutting and the small trade of the Eastern coast being almost destroyed through the state of insubordination and crime into which the Indians have lapsed through the neglect of the young king, and of the two last British Consuls, his appointed advisers.

Second. That the two Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, being about the worst in Christendom, never having been in any degree maritime, there being no roads in Mosquito, and the whole Spanish race inveterately detested by the Indians, they can never govern Mosquito, the innumerable river-mouths, lagoons and creeks of which, on the dissolution of the king's authority, (relaxed greatly at present, but capable, under advice and support, of being re-established and made most useful in the management of the Indians,) will become, in all probability, a vast nest of pirates.

Third. That there is no practical mode of recovering *such* a country from its present state of disorder, and making it again *visitable* by strangers, but by re-establishing the king's authority and requiring him to reappoint the former native functionaries—dismissed by the Consuls—headmen and quartermasters (so called, but, in reality, constables) in each river and coast district, for the purpose of arresting criminals and carrying them before him, and still more for assisting him in the Judicial circuits made personally by his ancestors, for the punishment of crime and the redress of grievances, which circuits—also deplorably abolished by the British Consuls—he should be required to recommence immediately.

Fourth. The ancient revenue of poll-tax of a dollar a head having, as occasioning much abuse, been abolished (by myself, as acting for the King, during his minority in 1844) and an import duty of 5 per cent. (2½ originally) substituted with a duty on mahogany exported, and these revenues having become greatly reduced through the disorganized state of the country, it would be highly desirable to grant the King a small subsidy for his subsistence, and that of the functionaries he must employ.

It is, Sir, your public to whom all these considerations should be addressed, as, for it, of far greater interest and importance than for that of this country, being, for the latter, far too remote and abstract, while for the United States they involve this material consideration, that if Mosquito, *instead of being placed under a joint-protectorate of the United States and Great Britain*, be partitioned between those despicable Spanish States, it will (besides sacrificing its respectable communities of Protestant Creoles) in all human probability fall a prey to WALKER or some such unprincipled adventurer, to be turned into a Slave-State, and then form a footing for the further operations of the great faction of slavery-propagandism, or become, as I have said, a vast nest of pirates. And, in conclusion be it observed, that before I left the country, the Mosquito men about Sandy Bay had already tried their hands in plundering a small Belgian vessel and nearly killing her captain, who appealed for redress to both the King and the British Consul, and got, as usual, none whatever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

[ex-STANDARD-BEARER.]

Notes and Queries on the President's Message.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President says in substance that the Federal Constitution forbids the issuing of paper money by Banks under State authority; but that "unfortunately" a contrary "construction has now prevailed too long to be changed." *Quere.*—How long does it take to annul a constitutional provision by adverse construction? What period of limitation bars a constitutional principle?

Upwards of thirty years' acquiescence in the Missouri Compromise was supposed to have settled the constitutional question in that case. This it seems was a mistake. (See Mr. B's inaugural and message.) Perhaps less time is requisite, out of deference to Popular Sovereignty, to invalidate a principle of the Constitution by disobedience, than to settle its construction by its own legislative and executive ministers, with the general consent of the country. Or is it subject to a sliding scale of interpretation? If so what is that scale?

The Walker fillibnstering expedition—the last one, I mean—is denonnced; the Federal authorities at New-Orleans are, by implication, accused of negligence in discharging WALKER upon "insufficient bail," but not for permitting his expedition to sail; and the President "commends the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress." If it be the duty of Congress, as he intimates, to "adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages," by further enactments, what was the President's duty in regard to enforcing the existing law which places the whole civil and military power of the Government at his disposal "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on any such expedition," and to calling to account and dismissing those officials who connived at it, who disobeyed his instructions and by their negligence, "notwithstanding his precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores?" Have we here another sliding scale? and if so, what is the principle by which it is regulated?

Mr. BUCHANAN says "All [the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska act] were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions."

Quere.—What is this "*great doctrine*," as interpreted by the Kansas act? The President says "the domestic institutions" which, according to that act, "The people were perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way, are the relation between the master and slave and a few others, [to wit husband and wife, parent and child,] and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character." Then political rights, or government, do not belong to "popular sovereignty." It only extends to domestic or family relations. Is not this clear? Verily, then, the fraternity of popular sovereigns is extensive—more so than our proud and universal Yankee nation have imagined. In what clime indeed does it not exist? But perhaps what is popular sovereignty in Kansas is not popular sovereignty everywhere else. Is here another sliding scale? If so, what is the key to it?

On the adoption of the Constitution the President says, "They (the people of Kansas) are to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution, with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" But whether with or without Slavery, "the Constitution will be transmitted to Congress." And again, "if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences." *Hobson's choice* has hitherto been deemed stringent. Now it appears that it was redundant liberty. The free choice of Kansas is *This*, whether or no, and you shall "be responsible for the consequences." QUERIST.

The Vanderbilt News.

This is the the title of a sheet of which two copies have come to us, purporting to have been issued on board the *Vanderbilt* during her last voyage to Europe, but which were evidently printed upon her arrival. The contents probably contributed to the amusement of the passengers upon the way.

We find among them the following by an American lady, more distinguished hitherto in a different art.

To the Hen that laid the egg the poet had for breakfast, on board the *Vanderbilt*, Monday morning, Nov. 2, 1857.

BY MRS HARRIET S. FORBES.

Hail laying bird! and thrice all hail!
Thou'st raised an egg; my voice I'd raise,
For will shall not, if flesh shall fail,
To greet thy lays, with other lays.

Thy yolk was easy, but for me,
Though with material more ample,
How idly vain the hope would be,
Like thee to set as good egg sample!

In vain tho' e'en heart's blood I spill,
And yet then now, what time more is,
While I upon the *Vanderbilt*,
Or brooding o'er the hatch-way sits

But no! myself I could not plume
In plucking all thy feathers rare
From out thy cap, or back, or dome
Thy nature to a Piped Bear.

For laying claims to laying eggs
Would be too like (my way of reading,
The last hen on her naval legs,
'Twould be the last last fowl, exceedingly.

I'm not in error, now yet in small,
Or smaller things would take wrong;
Then shellest out Cy little all,
Like Shelley, I'll give thee a song.

A song, and words of comfort too,
Progress for still kind nature sings,
And keeping this advice in view,
Lay thy self out for greater things.

For greater things, and then shalt shine,
Confessed by savage and by sage:
If other voices are like mine,
The only Nestor of the age.

CORSICAN VENGEANCE.—M. ARLATTUCCI, the recently deceased Minister of Justice in France, was admirably qualified, it would appear, by the experience of his own family history, to appreciate the advantages of a civilized system of jurisprudence. The correspondent of an English journal writes of him:

"With one of his countrymen, M. CASA BIANCA, the Senator, he was at deadly feud. For upwards of two centuries it has been said in Corsica, that every ditch in the low woodland is full of bones of the Abbatucci slaughtered by the Casa Biancas, and that every well hides bodies of Casa Biancas murdered by the Abbatucci clan. And so the feud had gone on, and no civilization of our 19th century could bring these two heads of the two families to enduro each other. The other evening M. CASA BIANCA was seated at a whist table at the right hand of an acquaintance of mine, who was playing against him. A new comer announced the official news of ARLATTUCCI's demise. "It is dead?" asked M. CASA BIANCA, earnestly—"you are certain he is dead?" and, on confirmation of the news, he rose, laid down his cards, and said, with great fervor and solemnity, "*E finita la vendetta*" (the vengeance is ended.)

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.—The Birmingham *Journal* states that a young woman near that city was robbed of a new cotton dress, "and 3d. extra to make the claim complete," by a fortune teller, who left her promising that "the dress should be immediately buried in the neighboring churchyard until five o'clock, when she would exhume it and return with the girl's fate in her pocket." Of course neither the woman nor the dress has since appeared.

A "FIRST-RATE NOTICE" OF A BRIDEGROOM.—A Western exchange paper contains the following notice:

"Married in Seymour on Sunday, the 4th inst., by Esquire CARTER, Mr. GIDEON WOLFROM (better known as old WOLFROM, the tanner,) to Mrs. FREDERICK MILLER, a charming widow of twenty-two. Old WOLFROM is the ugliest and filthiest man in the United States, without any exception, and how, with all his ugliness, he got the widow's consent to have him is a mystery to us. We can assure the bride that she need not be afraid of any woman running away with WOLFROM, for she is the only woman that has been within ten feet of him for twenty years."

The Natick *Observer* remarks: "The shoe business is gradually reviving in this town. We hear of manufacturers putting out their stock in larger quantities, and we learn that the price of bottoming is a trifle higher than it was a month ago."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN TO SELECT CIVIL AND POLICE COURT CLERKS—STEAMBOAT LANDINGS TO BE REMOVED.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman HARRIS:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby give notice to his Honor, the Mayor, that they will meet in Convention on Monday, the 21st day of December, at 2 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of selecting Police Clerks; and, also, to select Clerks for the District Courts in the place of those whose terms of office have expired, or are about to expire the present month. And he is respectfully invited to be present, as provided for by law passed April 15, 1855.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition was received from James O'Reilly, complaining that the farmers had not the accommodations west of Washington Market which were laid out for them; and also complaining of the action of the City Inspector and the Market Clerk. The paper was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The resolution concurring with the Councilmen to build a retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, was called up again and adopted.

The special reports on the removal of steamboat landings were called up again by Alderman STERNS.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the minority report (opposed to removal.)

Alderman STERNS moved the adoption of the report in favor of removal to stations further up town, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8.

President CLANCY (having left the chair) moved to take up the report in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, to increase the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000 a year. He moved that the name of Charles Devlin be inserted, but withdrew it.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, and defied any member of the Board to give a good reason for the increase.

The report was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6.

Alderman COUTER moved to take up the report on a new City Hall. Lost.

President CLANCY moved to take up the report concurring to increase the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000 a year. The report was taken up and adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon; the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition for the admission of Aaron M. BURT, as a Commissioner of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.

A petition was presented by Councilman MCCAHILL, from James O'Reilley, No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street, alleging that for several years past, a part of of West Washington Market was laid out as a stand for farmers to sell their produce, as well as for the sale of produce from the market-boats. It states that about the 1st of September, Dan. Marran, and a carpenter named Blood, commenced and erected on the square between thirty and forty stands, which they sold for several thousand dollars. One stand was said to be sold for $550, another for $615, another for $350. Other stands were alleged to have been sold at prices varying from $250 to $450, the proceeds of which were received by the City Inspector and Matthew Green, clerk of the market. From a conversation with Mr. Green, the petitioner ascertained that these stands were put up for the City Inspector to sell. The petition stated that the City Inspector gave several Aldermen and Councilmen stands in the market, in order that thereby they might be induced to make favorable reports and ordinances for that officer.

Mr. Reilley alleges, that more than $10,000 was derived from the sale of these stands to Mr. Morton. The Clerk of the Market told the petitioner that the Market Committee all got stands for supporting the City Inspector.

Whereupon, he asks for a Committee to investigate the truth of these specifications, and to compel the City Inspector to state what stands have been given away as bribes, and to whom, and that he be compelled to pay into the City Treasury the proceeds derivable from such sales.

The reading of this petition was followed by a long and animated discussion upon the question whether the matter ought to be referred to a special Committee or to the Committee on Markets.

Ultimately, the petition was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. McCahill, Roetiner, Dunn, Odell and Warner, who will report on Wednesday week. The Committee were directed by a special resolution to inquire as to the construction of sheds at West Washington Market.

CITY OIL-LAMPS.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for parties willing to undertake the cleaning, repairing and furnishing with oil, all the oil-lamps of the City, was laid over.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to permit country and market wagons to stand for the present on the southerly side of Tompkins-square, for market purposes.

Several accounts and petitions for payment for fitting up polling places were laid over under the rule.

The petition of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and also of other parties similarly applying, to be constituted Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The resolution of the President, removing David T. Valentine to preserve his annual Manual, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution to rescind a resolution directing that the workingmen be paid their wages for work done on the roads, that all the bills of claims up to Nov. 28, 1857, present them at the Comptroller's office, and that Charles Turner, Esq., Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, be requested to audit the bills, so that they may receive a proper amount of their claims.

On motion the Board agreed to meet for the future on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays instead of on Thursdays.

PAVING CANAL-STREET.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, confirming the assessment for paving Canal-street, was next brought up, accompanied by a remonstrance against such confirmation, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. BUTTERS's opinion was, that notice of the contract was not necessary. An animated discussion took place on the motion to refer to the Law Committee. Finally, the remonstrance, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, were laid on the table, leaving the report of the Committee on Assessments still in the hands of the Committee of the Whole.

The Board, after the transaction of some other formal business, adjourned to Wednesday.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO COUNCILMEN.—Councilman HASWELL and Councilman TOBIAS LEVET met in the room of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, Monday, and from hard words proceeded to harder blows. GERET, who favors A. J. CAMMANN for the Presidency of the new Board, charged HASWELL, who is also a Democratic candidate, with having obtained friends by promises of promotion to positions on Committees. HASWELL denied having done so. GERET pulled out $100 in gold and offered to bet that he had; HASWELL said he would give him a hundred if he could prove it. GERET took the responsibility of holding the stakes. HASWELL put up his right upon the person of GERET, the result being a black and splitting nose to the latter. GERET rushed and delivered his smaller [illegible] of the corporeal Presidential. The [illegible] with [illegible] shilled.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers completed their labors at a late hour on Monday evening by declaring in favor of those shown to have received the largest number of votes. The figures are the totals for Mayor, Governors of the Alms-House and Supervisors. The official vote will be published to-morrow:

FOR MAYOR.

Daniel F. Tiemann	57,298 Scattering. . . 153
Fernando Wood	40,295
Tiemann's majority	2,520
Total vote cast	97,496

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Anthony Dugro	42,467 C. Schwartzwalder 61
Washington Smith	52,905 Scattering . . . 286

Frederick C. Wagner is elected.

FOR SUPERVISORS—(Democrats.)

William M. Tweed	41,485	William C. Conner	42,963
Isaac Bell, Jr	42,357	John R. Briggs	42,730
Elijah F. Purdy	42,711	Scattering	15
Walter Roach	42,311		

(Republicans.)

John A. Kennedy	21,272	Peter P. Voorhis	21,671
Wm. R. Stewart	21,537	Thos. B. Stillman	21,626
Augustus Wiesmann	21,543	Scattering	1
Orison Blunt	21,823		

(Americans.)

George Briggs	14,265	Geo. W. Warner	14,510
Horatio Reed	11,609	Henry Snyder	13,956
Hiram Corwin	14,189	Blank	201
John L. Riker	13,844		

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—Under the first contract with the United States Government, twenty-six trips per annum was stipulated to be made by these steamers. Since the reduction of the Government pay, the number has been reduced to twenty, viz., two per month for eight months, and one each for the remaining four months of the year. As the company are permitted to select the four months in which to perform the single trips, they have naturally chosen the Winter months, which pay least, and which involve most of risk and expense. By reference to the published programme of the company, it will be observed that the last voyage for the year '57 from New-York is Dec. 5. The next four months they therefore leave this side only once, instead of twice, per month, and the next departure is to be January 16. Since the change in the time of sailing of this line, according to the Postmaster-General's Report, the receipts upon the mail matter have fallen off 50 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF LLAMAS.—The brig *E. Drummond* Capt. CHAPMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall; has on board a flock of 42 llamas, consigned to JAMES FISHER & SON; these animals were brought from the Cordilleras to Guayaquil, and from thence shipped to Panama, and to Aspinwall by Railroad. There were originally taken on board the *E. Drummond* 71, but owing to heavy weather on the passage, 29 of them died. The *E. Drummond* put into Key West on the 4th instant, where the animals were much recruited. She sailed thence the 5th, bringing the above number to this port in good order.

A BOY KILLED BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of TARQUAR TUCKER, a boy 14 years of age, who was admitted to the City Hospital on Friday evening, dreadfully mutilated. He had been run over by one of the Eighth avenue Railroad cars. The evidence showed that the deceased, in attempting to get on the forward platform of the car, while it was in motion, missed his footing and fell, so that the wheels passed over him. The Jury exonerated the Conductor and driver of the car from blame, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." They recommended that the Common Council pass an ordinance requiring grates to be fastened to the front of all City cars to prevent passengers from jumping on the forward part of cars. The deceased resided with his mother, a widow, at No. 393 Broome-street, and was her main support.

☞ Mr. GREEN, the Treasurer of the Central Park Commission, before the Aldermanic Committee, did not say, as was reported, that $7,500 of the original appropriation of $50,000 was lost in getting it. The substance of Mr. GREEN's statement was that there were no bids or offers at the Comptroller's office for that issue of stock, and that it was only by personal exertions of members of the Commission that it was taken, and to show what those exertions were, Mr. GREEN stated that the next day after the stock was disposed of, it would have brought at the market price about $7,500 less than the Commissioners received for it. The Commissioners received the whole sum of $50,000, and although at the time of very severe financial pressure, not a cent of the sum was lost, deducted, or abated.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Monday, in the case of EDWARD FLANNIGAN, who was run over on Friday night by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, and had both his legs nearly cut in two.

It appears the deceased was standing on the track, talking with an omnibus driver, and being considerably intoxicated at the time, failed to get off the track when the car came along. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was formerly an omnibus driver, but was out of employment at the time of the accident.

Police Intelligence.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Abram Krower, until recently a merchant doing business in Smithville, Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to this City yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge OSBORN, upon a charge of having, through false representations, purchased goods to the amount of $733 from the firm of Wm. Way & Co., No. 72 Murray-street. The complainants charge that in May last the accused called at their store and represented that he was worth $8,000, over all liabilities. On the strength of this statement they sold to him $570 worth of goods on credit, and afterwards a second bill to the amount of $163. A few weeks ago he failed. Since his failure the complainants state that they have learned that the statement of his being worth $8,000 was false, and they believe made for the purpose of cheating them. Justice OSBORN held the accused for trial.

CHEATING A TAILOR.—Two young men, named Louis Devenburgh and Wm. Davis, hit upon a plan to supply themselves with Winter suits of clothing. They called a few days since on Andrew Voss, tailor, at No. 41 Cliff-street, and were each measured for a suit, for which they were to pay $62. On Saturday they called for the garments, when Mr. Voss wrapped them up and laying them on the counter presented his bill. One of the young men handed over a check on the Nassau Bank for $62 50 in payment. As Mr. Voss was looking at the check the young men grabbed the two bundles and ran off. Mr. Voss attempted to catch them, but they managed to escape. On Monday he presented the check at the Bank, and found it to be worthless. Yesterday he fortunately spotted Devenburgh in the street, and had him arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for trial. The Police are after the other young man.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—Charles Shock, a Prussian, was arrested yesterday, charged with perpetrating a base fraud on a German girl, named Amelia Fauble, residing at No. 160 West Forty-eighth-street, and robbing her of her clothing. The girl says that Shock called on her, and told her he would procure her a situation as chambermaid in Brooklyn, and that she had better secure the place at once. She accordingly went to Brooklyn, but found she had been hoaxed. On her return to Forty-eighth-street, she discovered that Shock had taken off her trunk containing her clothes. She detailed the case to officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward. The officer succeeded in finding both Shock and the trunk of clothing at No. 419 Pearl street. Shock was locked up in the Tombs by Justice WELSH for examination.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Officer Well, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Patrick M. Tenglie, house-agent, at No. 9 State-street, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by August Bergen, of No. 45 Whitehall-street. It is alleged that Tenglie swore falsely in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 10th of last October, in a case in which Bergen was plaintiff and Temple defendant, and that in consequence of the false swearing the suit was decided against Bergen. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN, and admitted to bail.

BREAKING OPEN A LETTER.—Grier Cavanagh, residing at No. 145 Forty-first-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open a letter addressed to Ann Hunley, of Forty-second-street, and stealing therefrom a check for $20. The letter was addressed to the care of the accused, who, it is alleged, abstracted the check, and inclosed bogus bills in its place. Cavanagh was committed by Justice DAVISON for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—John Cornel, *alias* Milman was arrested yesterday charged with being one of a gang of burglars who, a few nights since, broke into the house of Amos Biggs, No. 11 New Canal-street and stole $175 worth of jewelry and clothing. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A WOMAN SCALDED.—A disturbance took place on Monday night in the tenant-house No. 132 Greene-street. During the affray Mrs. Sarah Duffy was severely scalded and had to be taken to the Hospital. No arrests were made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 792, 1004, 1492, 1555, 1516, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 555, 162, 820, 869, 1298, 1301. *Part II.*—Nos. 1913 to 1927, 1775.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 205, 143, 58, 212, 43, 70, 79, 88, 98, 182, 112, 120, 124, 135, 135, 139, 155, 171 to 178, 191, 249, 275, 283, 284, 286, 308, 310, 311.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 216, 357, 2435, 235, 2417, 560, 36, 881, 187, 205, 377, 378, 379, 280, 281.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with bills in the following cases:

The United States vs. *John Scarring and Orville W. Allen*—Assault and battery on board the Cunard Mail Steamer in September last.

The United States vs. *John H. Smith* and *Charles H. Gardiner*—Assault and battery and robbery of fifty gold watches on November 5.

The United States vs. *John Leonard*—An indictment for obstructing a Custom-House officer in his duties.

The United States vs. *John Wells*—An indictment against the owners of the ship *William Tapscott* for an assault with dangerous weapon, viz.: A pair of brass hand-irons, upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. *Manuel Nunes and Antonio Justo*—An indictment for revolt and mutiny upon the brig *Talmouth* in Grand Bassa, Roadstead on Africa.

These latter two were arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court was then occupied with Criminal Causes.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Dec. 15.

The United States vs. *Joseph Kavanagh*.—The defendant in this case was arrested on a criminal warrant issued against him on the complaint of a Police officer, for having attempted to pass and utter counterfeit quarter dollars. The officer, on a search in the premises in which the defendant was arrested, found certain moulds and other implements used for counterfeiting coin. On the examination yesterday, however, the officer who made the search could not be found after diligent search by Deputy Marshal RYNDERS, he having left the Police force some time since. As there was no appearance of witnesses to sustain the prosecution, the Commissioner felt obliged to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

The Cangemi Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi*.—On Monday Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead made an application at the Special Term for a writ of error, for the purpose of taking the case up to the Court of Appeals, on the exceptions, as settled, to have been taken on the trial before Judge DAVIES. It is desired that the writ shall act as a stay of proceedings. His Honor took the papers, and will probably render his decision to-day.

DECISIONS.

Victor Seré and Louis Gonzalo Seré, an Infant, by his Guardian ad litem, vs. *Henry A. Coit*.—Mrs. Isabel Orsono O'Farrell, a widow lady residing in the Island of Cuba, was the owner at the time of her death of certain city and State stocks of New-York and Ohio, of the par value of $44,200, the certificates for which were in the hands of Mr. Henry A. Coit, the defendant, in this City. She died at Havana, in July, 1854, leaving a will, by which she gave, among other things, the above mentioned securities to her nephew, Louis Gonzalo Seré. The legatee being a minor, his father, Victor Seré, was appointed his tutor or guardian, and the estate bequeathed by the will of the aunt, "has been placed in his charge, as tutor or guardian, as representative of his son, according to the laws of the island of Cuba." Both have united in demanding the securities. Mr. Coit demurs to the demand, on various grounds, insists principally on the supposed insuperable objection that no letters of administration or guardianship have been taken out in this State, and that even the foreign executor himself is no party to the suit. One portion of the alleged difficulty to met by the fact stated on the face of the complaint—that the infant plaintiff sues, as he has a right to do, (2 R. S. 713 and 448; Code, sec. 115, 116,) by "a guardian duly appointed for the purpose of this action." If that statement were deemed too general, the proper course, instead of demurring, was by motion to make it more definite. The objection of insufficiency in the mode of statement cannot be raised by demurrer. Under the Code, such objections must be raised before, if at all, or be deemed waived. If the statement were not well founded in fact, the defendant, instead of demurring to its sufficiency, should have denied its truth. Besides, there is no danger in allowing a suit in the name of the infant; for, should a judgment be recovered, the 54th rule provides that the guardian, *ad litem*, shall not receive the money or property awarded without first giving security to the infant—a condition which, as the guardian was "duly appointed," may be presumed to have been already complied with, according to law. As to the other branch of the objection, it is undoubtedly the general rule that debts due in this State to deceased residents of other States and countries can only be sued by executors or administrators appointed within this State, and subject, as such, to its authority and control. But where, as in this case, a legacy has been given of specific securities, the legatee himself may sue for their possession, if he have first obtained the assent of the executor, whether that executor be of foreign or of domestic origin. And such assent, where no debts remain unpaid, is a matter not of choice, but of positive obligation. If not given freely it can be compelled—and if not given expressly, it can be implied. (See the authorities collected in Jacob's Law Dictionary, Title Executor; also Dayton's Surrogate—The case of Smith and Webb, 1 Barb. R. 230.) As to the executor's assent to the legacy, in the present suit it is admitted—for such is the effect of demurring—that "Jose Pastor, the sole acting executor of the will, after having duly and legally executed and fulfilled his duties as such according to the laws of Cuba, has been discharged from the office of executor by the decree of a competent court of judicature on the Island, according to the laws thereof, and that since such discharge he has, to the knowledge of the defendant, (Colt,) refused, and disclaimed, and still refuses, to make any claim to the stock aforesaid, or to assume any further control over the estate in any capacity." Such a statement, it seems to me, in the absence of any suggestion of outstanding indebtedness, under the present liberal code of pleading, is a sufficient averment, on demurrer, of the required assent; especially when taken in connection with the other statement, already quoted, that the property bequeathed to young Seré—in other words, the legacy in question—had been regularly, according to the Cuban laws, placed in charge of his father—the co-plaintiff with him—"as tutor" (the civil law designation of guardian) of his son. Assent on the part of the executor to the legatee's taking possession of the securities bequeathed is not required for its own sake, but merely as an admission or evidence that the property given is not necessary for the payment of debts of the testator, and may therefore rightfully be the subject of gift. The only substantial question is, are there any debts? In the present instance, as already shown, none are pretended, and the executor has closed his trust and been fully discharged. His disclaimer, under such circumstances, and refusal to assume any control over the bequeathed securities, is a full warrant to the legatee. If, then, the legatee himself may sue, of what consequence is it that a domestic administrator should be appointed? The same reason which allows the one dispenses of the other. A domestic administrator is only required with a view to domestic debts. Property within the jurisdiction is retained when there are creditors within the jurisdiction. It is with a view to their interests—and with that view only—that a domestic administrator is insisted on. When the reason for the rule, as in this case, ceases, the rule ceases, or should cease. *Cessante ratione, cessat lex*—no creditors, no administration. Defendant's demurrer overruled, and judgment to be entered for delivery of the certificates of stock to the plaintiffs, and payment of such interest as may have been received thereon.

Goold Hoyt, executor, vs. *C. V. Clickener*.—The counter claim, if any, of starting the tenant cannot be tried in this action. He is not a party to it, and will neither be benefited nor bound by the judgment. It is optional, also, with him, and not with his surety, whether such a claim shall be set up at all. He judged for himself as, by the lease, he had a right to do. He set up no damage, or at least made no case, and the surety cannot do it for him. He either waived all claim by quitting, or still retains the right, whatever it may be, and may assent to it or not, hereafter, in such form and at such time, and by such proofs, as he may judge expedient. The action of his surety, without his concurrence, will be no estoppel. Plaintiff's demurrer to counter-claim allowed, and judgment to be entered in his favor for the rent, interest and costs, without deduction, and without prejudice to any future action by the tenant, should an action to be sustainable.

John Jay, Receiver, vs. *Edward Degroot*.—The answer, in effect, admits the making of the note and the transfer of the collaterals, with the usual blank power of attorney; that the defendant, or some other person with his assent, and for his benefit, has since obtained possession of the papers and destroyed them; and that the allegations of fraud and want of consideration (no proof being offered to sustain them) are untounded. Judgment for the plaintiff, for the principal and interest of the note, and for a restoration of the collaterals, is the necessary legal conclusion from the premises.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The Newark City Bank vs. *Warren Carpenter et. al.*—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with costs.

Thomas Reynolds vs. *Robert Swan*.—Motion to vacate attachment, granted, with costs.

The People ex rel. John L. Mason vs. *J. A. Schenck*.—Taxation affirmed without costs.

B. F. Seaver vs. *L. Gesner*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Wm. Vanderventer vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—Motion to reargue denied, without costs.

F. A. Palmer, Assignee, &c., vs. *Jas. Erving*.—Motion to change place of trial granted, on terms.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

D. C. Otis et al. vs. *O. H. Pratt*.—Motion to discharge defendants from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Domingo de Goicouria vs. *Appleton Oaksmith*.—Injunction dissolved, as to $25,000, and interest and costs.

A. Higgins vs. *E. Roberts*.—*Certiorari* to be stayed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 15.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The Surrogate issued his decree in the matter of the will of Henry Parish, deceased, in accordance with his conclusions. It provides that the costs, counsel fees, and charges for short-hand reporting attendant on the controversy, shall be paid out of the estate. The property is divided among the legatees and the heirs-at-law.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

JUSTICE FLANDREAU IN COURT.

Elijah Fowler vs. *James M. Flood and others*.—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for the alleged false and malicious imprisonment of plaintiff. It appeared from the testimony in this case that a daughter of the plaintiff made a charge before the defendant, who is a Police Justice, that her father had abandoned her, on which he was arrested and committed to prison. It was rather hard to ascertain from the testimony as to which had been bonded the other.

The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff of $250.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

George T. Sweetzer vs. *Marie Rathbone*.—Execution and all proceedings set aside, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Daguerre, &c., vs. *John Orser, &c.*—Motion granted.

Lemuel Muldoon vs. *F. Gustav Fribbe*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander R. Stewart vs. *Mary E. Foster*.—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson, without a Jury.

Lorin M. Smith vs. *Adams' Express Company*.—The defendants were sued as common carriers, for the non-delivery of a money package, with $132.

The plaintiff resides at Windsor, Conn. On Sept. 4 last he called at the office of the defendants at Hartford, and left a parcel done up in brown paper, and directed, "Rev. J. B. Pinney, Colonization Rooms, New-York." It contained articles of clothing, was about the size of a thick octavo volume, and tied with twine, crossing at right angles on the two larger surfaces, which were each directed as above in a coarse hand, with ink across the centre. The plaintiff on the same day delivered to the company also the $132 in bank-bills, counted and sealed in an envelope, with the same direction, in the presence of the agents who received it, giving a receipt for the money parcel only. The agent of the Express Company, after the plaintiff left their office, fastened the envelope with money upon the larger package as alleged, with gum, making one parcel, in which condition both were forwarded to New-York.

Two office-clerks of their New-York office, and the driver, were called by defendants as witnesses to prove the delivery according to direction. They had little recollection, however, except as derived from the way-bill, and books of entry. It was claimed that the packages, joined as above, were delivered on Sept. 5, to the office-clerk at the Colonization Rooms, Bible House, in the absence of Mr. Pinney. The driver, quite a young man, swore that he delivered the parcel; that the envelope was in it when delivered; that the office-clerk was informed that it was a money parcel. It appeared that a receipt was given in the driver's book with $132 in the margin. The office clerk testified that he saw the figures without seeing the figures in the margin, which were obscure; that he was not informed about the parcel containing money; that no envelope was attached when he received it; that supposing from its size and make it was an ordinary package, of which numbers were received there, he merely placed it on the table of Mr. Pinney in the inner office. This was on Saturday evening about the close of office hours. On Monday morning Mr. Pinney obtained the package when he first arrived, which was early. It then had no money envelope, but he perceived, attached, although he opened the parcel and several times handled the paper which inclosed it.

The mystery was, what had become of the money. It appeared in evidence that the valuable packages for up town are sent out with the wagon which makes the general delivery for the defendants. No witness was impeached. The trial lasted a day and a half.

The Judge declined to decide the case, as it was a question eminently proper for a Jury. The defendants refused to re-try the action before a Jury, so after four days the action will expire by statute, and must be recommenced.

For plaintiff, Mr. Devereux; for defendants, Messrs. Owen & Vose.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 15.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were fewer cases than usual on the calendar, and the majority of these were postponed or dismissed without being brought to trial. There were 33 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 17 bail cases—52 in all. There was a large crowd in the Court-room, and at times a good deal of noise and confusion. The Judges were several times compelled to tell the officers in attendance to require the audience to keep quiet.

Timothy Donovan was charged with an assault and battery upon Thomas O'Connor. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

A man who gave his name as John McKeon was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—He's been at the bar and received his sentence some time ago. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed, Dec. 11, upon John Sunny, of No. 8 Ann-street. It was stated in the complaint that the prisoner struck Sunny with a glass bottle and destroyed property belonging to him worth $175. He was discharged at the request of the complainant.

James Breen was arrested by Officer Hector Moore, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, charged with stealing, Nov. 21, $15 in bank-notes from Alexander R. Thorp, No. 754 Broadway. The case was ordered to the General Sessions for trial.

Edward Smith, charged with an assault and battery (Dec. 11) upon his wife Margaret, at No. 146 Cherry-street, was discharged.

John Holmes (colored) was charged with stealing (Dec. 11) some dresses and an overcoat, worth $20, the property of Susan Church, No. 105 Park-street.

George Meyers, Carson Disterman and Hermann Shaw were charged with an assault and battery upon Jacob Bublemeyer, of No. 510 Canal-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 8. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

Michael Collins had been committed upon the accusation of Samuel Wooley, who said he committed an assault and battery upon him, Dec. 2. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to discharge him? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, all right, I'm willing.—The case was dismissed.

John Rodgers and Patrick Heron, both boys, had stolen (Dec. 11) 3 coal scuttles, worth $2 75, from Thomas Tyffe, No. 743 Third-avenue. They were caught in the act. *Judge Osborn*—We find them both guilty. Take them to the House of Refuge.

Ann Waterforce stole $2 worth of copper coins from John Ficher, No. 206 East Thirty-third-street, Dec. 4. He was seen to take the money from the complainant's wagon and run away. He was pursued and arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

The case of Michael Lynch, of No. 24 Madison-street, charged by Officer John Seaman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house, was adjourned to Thursday.

Daniel Driscoll was sent up for 4 months for stealing a hat, valued at $2 by its owner, George W. Nelson, No. 158 Cherry-street, Dec. 12. The property was found in his possession when he was arrested.

The case of Charles Abbot, charged with an assault and battery upon Rachel Stevens, was adjourned to Saturday.

The case of John Hulan, charged with beating his wife Mary, was also adjourned to Saturday.

Patrick Mogel stole six pairs of gaiters, worth $6, from Ellen Marker, No. 71 Avenue C, Dec. 12, and was sent to the City prison for thirty days.

Augustus Roy and Patrick Mullen picked the pocket of William H. Smith of No. 209 Mott-street, Brooklyn, Dec. 12, and stole his gold watch, valued at $25. They were in a crowd together at James-Slip, when the larceny was committed. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Anna Williams, who was caught in the act of stealing an umbrella worth $1, from James Ryan, No. 110 Chatham-street, Dec. 11, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Brien committed an assault upon Officer Thomas Hull, of the Seventh District Police, Dec. 12. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Elizabeth Wilson and Mary Ann Shaw were charged with stealing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, of the Bremen and Southampton line, left the latter port on the 2d inst., and is now due here, with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been heard from up to the time of going to press. The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th, is also now about due at Halifax.

Our Special Washington correspondent telegraphs the intelligence, which is also verified by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the authority of Gov. WALKER'S most intimate friends, that that gentleman will to-dey withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will in tendering his resignation give his reasons for the course, but in such a manner as not to disturb his present friendly personal relations with the Administration. As this course is in direct opposition to that marked out for Governor WALKER by his "most intimate friends," the great mass of our readers will probably be somewhat surprised by the announcement.

Congress was occupied again yesterday in paying the last tribute of respect to a departed member. Mr. HALE announced the death of Senetor BELL, of New-Hampshire, and the usuel proceedings followed in both Houses.

The statement that General SHIELDS and Mr. STEEL have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota, which was current in Washington on Monday, is denied by dispatches from the West, which assert that no election had taken place at latest dates.

We receive telegraphic announcement of another dreadful steamboat disaster on the Southwestern waters. From fifteen to twenty lives were lost on Saturday morning last by the burning of the steamboat *Colonel Edwards*, on the Red River. The boat is a total loss, with over a thousand bales of cotton and many cattle.

Yesterday was the last day of Canal Navigation, according to the determination of the Commissioners, and to-day the water will be drawn off. It is understood that the great bulk of produce dispatched by the Canals has reached its destination.

The General Markets yesterday were pretty active for Breadstuffs, as these were freely offered, including Flour, which partially declined 5c.@10c. per barrel; and Corn, which fell off 2c.@4c. per bushel. Wheat ruled firm through the day, but closed languidly. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Mess Pork advenced 25c.@50c. per barrel. Other articles tended downward. Groceries were generally in good request at former rates. Stock of Coffee, in first hends, 135,563 packages. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Freights were somewhat brisker, and ship-owners had any existing advantage.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. After disposing of a communication from the property clerk, and passing a series of resolutions providing for a more thorough record of police business, the Commissioners went into secret session, and elected Clerks to the several Police Courts. Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk, states that he has frequent calls for property and money, to which he cannot respond, because he has not received the articles, they being detained contrary to law in the Police Courts or in the Station-houses. Mr. WARREN says some of the magistrates claim the right to hold property, while others agree with him that neither magistrates nor clerks have such right. He wants the Clerks and the Captains required to keep a record of property, money, &c., and to make a report of the same to the Department weekly. He wants also all the weapons and implements taken from burglars, murderers, &c., to be sent to the Department, to show to the people some of the dangers a policeman runs of getting his head broken, and the value of the whole Police Department to the community. The Board adopted the document, approved the blank return, and directed a General Order to be issued in accordance therewith.

There was no additional information in relation to iron pavement for Maiden-lane, received before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, yesterday.

ABRAM KROWER, late merchant at Smithville Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to the City yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, to answer a charge of obtaining goods to a considerable amount through false representations from the firm of WM. WAY & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, No. 72 Murray-street. He was held to answer the charge.

The exhibition of fat cattle under the direction of the American Institute, was opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace. There were a few fine fat cattle, sheep and hogs, but the exhibition was not by any means so large as was anticipated. A more attractive display is expected for to-day end to-morrow.

Mr. VAN METER started with 67 persons—of all ages, from 40 years down to infants, of both sexes yesterday, from the Ladies Five Points Mission, for homes in the West. Another company is to start next Monday.

DOWN UPON DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that Senator DOUGLAS is regarded there as having already gone over to the opposition, and intimates that the Southern members are very glad of it, their object being to strengthen the Republican Party, and make Abolitionism sufficiently powerful and odious to induce the Slaveholding States to dissolve the Union, and form a separate Southern Republic. The eagerness with which the Richmond *South* has fallen afoul of the Illinois Senator, and the ribald abuse it heaps upon his head for the independent and consistent course he has pursued on the Kansas question since the President's message was read, gives color of truth to the statement. It seems to be the desire of the "fire-eaters" to drive Senator DOUGLAS into opposition to them, let their motives be what they may, and there appears to be a very good chance of their succeeding in their designs. The politicians of the school represented by the *South* would doubtless be much better pleased if the whole North, as a party, were in opposition to them; and the more eminent a northern Democrat may be, the greater is their repugnance to him. Senator DOUGLAS must have come to the determination long since that he had nothing to hope, personally, from his Southern friends. The Philadelphia *Press* is greatly shocked at the ingratitude shown by the *South* in turning upon DOUGLAS after his long series of eminent services to the party it represents, but all these services were only so many causes for its jealousy and contempt. While the Southern extremists are compelled to support a Northern man, they feel that their cherished hopes of a disruption of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern confederacy, must be abandoned.

Financial Centres.

Within the next three or four months nearly half the Governors of the Union will send their annual or financial messages to their various State Legislatures, and each message will, doubtless, contain a theory in relation to the cause of the commercial difficulties of the country, and suggestions for their cure. And from these various expressions of opinion, with illustrations of the causes of local financial embarrassments, new light may be shed upon this all-engrossing topic.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, in one of his special messages to the Legislature of that State, has endeavored to explain the causes of the pressure, generally, and also of the local financial difficulties of his own section of the country. He attributes the revulsion mainly to the increase of gold from the three newly-opened mining regions in California, Australia and Siberia, which induced so rapid an inflation of prices; but the cause of the local panic in Virginia he attributes to the want of a commercial centre of its own. A great agricultural and mining State like Virginia, he insists, ought not to be compelled to go out of its own bonndaries for a commerelal centre. According to his olassification there are thirteen commercial centres in the United States, which control the financial interests of the country. Two of them are natural and primary: New-York is the importing centre, and New-Orleans the exporting one—the others are but satellites. They are Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the Northesst; Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in the Southesst; Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis in the Northwest, and San Francisco on the Pacific. These are all centres for a certain portion of the country; but the four great slaveholding, bread-producing, tobocco-growing, grazing and manufacturing States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have no commercial centres of their own, but are obliged to wander away from their own spheres to find centres elsewhere.

This lack of a commercial centre Governor WISE looks upon as a very great grievance, but he does not suggest any practical means for creating one. A commercial centre is like the centre of gravity—money, trade, merchandise and men will all tend to it by the force of a natural law, which no artifice can overcome. Governor WISE attempts to show that the quartette of great central States which have no centres of their own are in a much healthier and more prosperous financial condition than the States to which they are forced by virtue of external centres to pay tribute; he very clearly demonstrates the reason why capital flows from Virginia to New-York, but he does not suggest any means of preventing it. He recommends that a new general banking law should be passed by the legislature of Virginia to prevent the occurrence of another revulsion; but, unless he can render the State wholly independent, commercially speaking, of other parts of the world, there is no way by which it can be secured against commercial calamities. His banking system is a very simple, and a perfectly sound one, but it can only have the effect of securing the banks against sudden revulsions; it could not secure the community against the effects of a general commercial calamity. His recommendations are that no bank shall issue more than two notes to one of capital, or more than three notes to one of specie, and that there shall be no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars; that dividends shall not exceed seven per cent., and all the surplus earnings shall be kept as a reserve fund for specie redemption.

Such a rigid system of banking as this would render banks less liable to fail than they now are, but it would not create a commercial centre. Commercial centres are created by nature, and the laws of trade are but the natural influences of geographical position. New-Orleans is the great outlet of the Mississippi valley, and the produce of the Southwest seeks that mart because it cannot find another so easily and cheaply; and for the same reason New-York is the great importing centre because there is no other port on the whole Atlantic coast which combines so many advantages; and what renders it the great importing centre renders it also the great financial centre, and will soon make it also the great exporting centre.

One of our evening cotemporaries said the other day we had but to reach out our hands now and seize the Imperial crown of commerce to become the great commercial centre, not only of the United States, but of the whole world. This brilliant feat was to be accomplished by the immediate resumption of specie payments, and the adoption of a specie currency. But the transfer of commercial, or financial supremacy from the other side of the Atlantic to the shores of the Hudson is not to be brought about in a hurry. New-York will wear the imperial crown in time, but there is no use in attempting to put it on, like the impatient heir of the dying monarch, until she has a legitimate right to wear it. Governor WISE'S four great centreless States, though possessing such immense resources of wealth within their borders have no natural *entrepôts* of commerce; the fault is not in the people, nor in their laws, but in their geographical position. "If Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee had united to build up their own centre," says Governor WISE, "they would not now have all their surplus, or balance, tied up in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore," &c. This may be very aggravating to the four centreless States, but we do not see that Governor WISE has suggested to them how, or where, their centre is to be built up, where it is to be located, or by what means created. North Carolina will find New-York a much more convenient centre than Memphis, Louisville, or even Norfolk; and if Virginia should propose to centralize upon Richmond, all the other States would be decidedly opposed to it. The attempt to build up a new commercial centre in opposition to the natural developments of the laws of trade would be about as successful as an attempt to establish a new centre of gravitation.

BOSTON JUBILANT.—There appears to have been a most exciting and joyous time in Boston yesterday, over the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the "people's candidate" for Mayor. Both parties, however, nominated "people's candidates," and all party ties and distinctions were particularly odious. One of the objections to Mr. HALL, the unsuccessful "people's candidate," was a very odd one. He was resisted very fiercely on the ground of his being a foreigner. It is true he is a native of Massachusetts, and Cashier of a Boston bank, but he was not born in the city itself, which was looked upon as a fatal objection to him.

Boston pins her faith upon Boston boys, and will allow no foreigners from Haverhill, or any outlandish place, to rule over her. We, too, have just elected a native of the City for Mayor, but we never heard it objected to his rival that he was not born within the City limits, nor even of the State. There were several municipal elections in Massachusetts on Monday, and it is an encouraging sign of the times that in nearly every instance the people's, or no-party candidate, was successful.

Kansas Matters.

It is to be hoped that the Kansas Legislature now in session will have the prudence to act upon the programme which Mr. STANTON'S Message seems to have marked out for them. He advises them, it appears, to recognize the election of the 21st, instead of attempting to repeal the law under which the Lecompton Convention was held; but he recommends the adoption of additional measures calculated to make that election what it should be—an authentic expression of the will of the people. For this purpose he advises the appointment of additional Judges of Election, and also the authorization of a new ballot *against* the Constitution, with or without Slavery, if any persons may desire to give such a vote. It might be difficult, and would probably be impossible, to secure any concert of action between the officers to be thus appointed and those designated by Mr. CALHOUN'S Commissioners; but in that case there would be two separate polling places in each district, and each could make its own returns. If the election were conducted without fraud, the result would indicate very accurately the real state of public sentiment in the Territory.

Congress could not, with any show of fairness or decency, disregard the returns of such an election. The new Legislature is a perfectly legal body—was elected in accordance with the Territorial law and under the immediate supervision of the Federal officers of the Territory. No one has ever denied that the election was fairly conducted, or that the Legislature is a true and accurate, as well as a legal and authorized representation of the people of Kansas. There may possibly be some legal doubt as to the validity of legislative acts which it may pass previous to the 1st of January, but this could not in the least affect the moral weight to be attached to an election held under its direction. If the Legislature, therefore, should act upon the recommendation of Mr. STANTON, and the election should be held in that mode, Congress would be enabled to act upon the Lecompton Constitution with a full and accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Kansas upon the subject. They would then find it impossible, by any sophistry or legal technicalities, to profess ignorance of what the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty really requires.

We cannot help thinking that the Free-State party will make a fatal mistake if they bring forward, by any act of their Legislature, the Topeka Constitution, for submission to the popular vote. That instrument was framed by a Convention which never had the sanction of any law, or the recognition of any department of the Government. It was purely and exclusively a party movement, and has been regarded as such by all parties throughout the country. The vote which it would command would be a very inadequate representation of the real opposition in Kansas to the Lecompton movement, and it would encounter prejudices, if sent to Congress, which would render certain its rejection.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to heal dissensions, and so far as possible unite all classes of the people in opposition to the Lecompton movement. We presume there would be but little difficulty in doing this, but for the incendiary efforts of LANE and a few others who are utterly without influence except in times of commotion, and who naturally, therefore, embrace every opportunity to revive old quarrels and foment new ones. In times of excitement, the views of the moderate and prudent are very apt to be overruled by the bold recklessness of such men; and it is from this quarter that we apprehend the most trouble in carrying Kansas through her present crisis.

The President was quite right in saying in his Message that Kansas had occupied too much of the public attention. The whole country is tired of hearing of the subject, and will heartily welcome any action which shall remove the affairs of Kansas from the field of national politics. But this cannot be done by an act of gross injustice to the people of the territory, nor by repudiating and outraging in their cases the fundamental principle of popular sovercignty. We do not believe the people of Kansas will submit to the imposition upon them of the Lecompton Constitution:—and Congress should take no action which will plunge the Territory into new conflicts and prolong the agitation from which the country has sufferod so much already.

If the Legislature adopt Mr. STANTON'S suggestion and hold the election as he advises, the returns will probably reach Congress before any decisive action will have been taken in either branch upon the subject. And if it should appear, from the vote cast under such circumstances, at an election held under sanction of the Legislature, that a large majority of the people are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, we do not see how either Congress or the President could insist, with the slightest show of decency, in forcing it upon them.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—There seems to be a good deal of difficulty in distributing the spoils among the faithful at Washington, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. The printing for the two houses of Congress is one of the most incrative pieces of patronage to be given out:—last year it amounted to half a million of dollars. There is, naturally, a sharp struggle always among the favorites of the dominant party for the possession of such a prize.

The President, it seems, takes a very active interest in the matter, and is laboring with great assiduity to secure the appointment for the editor of the *Union*. Our Washington correspondence, however, intimates the possible disappointment of his expectations. The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a party candidate is to be held to-day.

The Sardinian Elections.

The Liberals of Sardinia, who have done so much within the last few years to make themselves, their nation and the Italian name respected throughout the world, are now putting themselves into sackcloth, and casting ashes upon their heads, on account of the unsatisfactory result of the Parliamentary elections which have just been held in Piedmont. The returns are now nearly completed, and it has become certain that the "clerical" or "reactionary" party will be represented in the Chambers by a very much stronger body of members than was anticipated. Naturally enough, the Piedmontese friends of progress and of popular institutions are greatly grieved by this untoward event, and take shame to themselves for their supineness, and for the petty squabbles among their own partisans, to which, in a large measure, they attribute it. They do not anticipate any serious interruption of the enlightened policy under which Sardinia has so rapidly advanced to a position of influence in the Conncils of Europe, but they evidently fear the effect upon foreign nations of such an apparently retrograde movement, and are concerned for the reputation of the Sardinian people as an intelligent and self-governing nation.

There is, however, nothing in the case to warrant their anxiety. The phenomenon which disturbs them is one perfectly familiar to the English and American mind, and we are disposed to infer from it rather the strength and reality than the weakness and evanescence of free institutions in Sardinia. Wherever the machinery of popular government is fairly established, and has begun to develop its natural results in the growth of healthy individualism and of a vigorous spirit of enterprise among the people, there we find the enemies of public order always on the alert, and the friends of the national system continually dropping off into a lethargic security. How often, for instance, has the deliberate, wholesome will of the people been expressed at the polls of this City within the last twenty years? We have been constantly governed by men of whom the enormous majority of our citizens either knew nothing at all or nothing to their credit. We have been committed to all sorts of political heresies, and condemned to all kinds of economical differings because we could not be induced to give to our own interests so much time as was necessary for walking to a poll and for putting in a ballot. And we have hardly yet done felicitating ourselves on the extraordinary energy which we have displayed in ridding ourselves, by a very moderate majority, of a perfectly disgraceful Chief Magistrate, who had been intolerable in the eyes of all the respectability of the City for two long years. Our Piedmontese friends, therefore, must not be cast down because they were so sure of the happy working of their excellent government as to neglect to meet and repel the subtle foes of freedom along all the by-ways and approaches of power. The actual situation of Sardinia (of which many interesting details and a comprehensive general view are given in a careful article upon the subject in the last number of the *North American Review*) involves momentous issues as well theological as political. Alone among the Italian States, Sardinia rejects the interference of the Roman Church in the affairs of the State, and defends those great principles of public education upon which as the last resort the foundations of our own Republic rest. She confronts the gloom of Austro-Roman despotism with a circle of growing light, and menaces all the "paternal" Governments of the Continent with the intolerable spectacle of a people abundantly able and thoroughly determined to take care of themselves. But we need not go to Piedmont to learn that the wisest community is full of fools, or that the most triumphant success cannot guarantee any system against the dangerous pliancy of ignorant masses under the appeal and the machinations of unprincipled schemers. The priests in Sardinia have simply been taking a few leaves out of the book of Tammany, and making, it must be owned, a very adroit use of the astute lore therein contained. For beginners at the business of Constitutional thimble-rigging, they have done exceedingly well. We hear of no "shoulder-hitting," and of no armed capture of ballot-boxes—but none of the milder forms of practical electioneering seems to have been overlooked by the "clericals." Ballot-stuffing, ticket-scratching, bogus nominations, were the order of the day. One Bishop came forward like a certain Brooklyn Alderman during the Wood canvass with an injunction upon all the laborers of his diocese to go and vote the "regular ticket," and a promise that they should not lose their day's wages by so doing. At a place called Pancalieu a "dodge" was practiced which we had supposed to be purely American. General DELLA MARMORA, the "Crimean hero" of Sardinia, was the Liberal candidate at that place, and the priests did not dare to oppose him openly. So they quietly altered his Christian name on the tickets, and in that way defeated the return. That in spite of all these clever devices and of all the dissensions in the liberal party, the "clericals" should still be left in a minority, ought to satisfy the friends of liberty in Sardinia that their position is really impregnable. They have only to take better care in future of their interests, and to watch more sharply the insidious opponents with whom they have to deal. A great responsibility is laid upon them. They have won a vantage in the world's regard which neither France nor Spain now possesses, and we do not believe they will permit themselves to lose it.

When the noble MANIN died the other day, at Paris, worn out with the double sorrow of a patriot and a father, there were many friends of Italy who mourned in him the last great statesman of his race, and looked back to the magnificent story of his brief sway in Venice as to the setting of the Italian sun. But Italy is full of men who are worthy to lament the death because capable of continuing the work of the Venetian Washington. In Sardinia these men are free to act as well as to think, to achieve as well as to dream; and it is impossible that a momentary check, of which the causes are at once so plain and so manageable, should seriously impede the march of their far-seen enterprises or delay the realization of their progressive plans.

Bunsby, U. S. N.

Everybody takes an interest in Jack Bunsby, for Jack Bunsby took an obtrusive interest in everybody, and was the most unobjectionable adviser that ever lived. The views and opinions of Bunsby never could, by any possibility, run counter to any man's feelings, or thwart any man's purposes. And, therefore, we are sure that everybody will be glad to know that Bunsby is not only alive and well, but flourishing and happy in the naval service of these United States. In fact, Bunsby commands that floating bulwark of our liberties and of sailors' rights, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now safely anchored in the harbor of Greytown. He bears, to be sure, another name on the Navy List, but that is a mere matter of modesty. The nature of the man is in his deeds, and these have been done too plainly in the sight of all men for the illustrious author of them to escape the "sad rewards of fame."

Mr. BUCHANAN, animated by that keen concern for the "character and interests" of the nation of which he has given so many touching verbal proofs, dispatched Bunsby, with other faithful emissaries, to the Gulf of Mexico, with strict injunctions to comprehend the vagrom WILLIAM WALKER wherever he should fall in with him. These injunctions, we are assured by Bunsby himself, were "very general in their nature," and what Bunsby's conception of a generality must be we all know. So he sailed to Greytown, and there remained meditating, and enjoying the philosophic repose of that tropical scene till the 25th of November. On that day the steamer *Fashion*, which had been for *twelve days* wandering about in the Gulf, came puffing directly into the harbor, passed under the stern of the *Saratoga*, and rounding to at "SCOTT'S wharf," there lay *for two days*, quietly discharging her crew of fillbusters, with their arms and ammunition, upon the shores of Nicaragua. Bunsby was "surprised," of course, and "appeared rather undecided," but after a while made up his mind to ask the commander of the *Fashion* whether he knew what the men were whom he had just landed." After putting this decisive question, of course there was nothing left for Bunsby to do, but to stand with his hands in his poceets on his quarter-deck and gravely contemplate the process of *landing men, provisions, and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war.*

Possibly Bunsby's feelings were a little hurt when WILLIAM WALKER, a few days afterwards, "ordered some American naval officers off the shore in the most insolent manner, declaring himself" monarch of all he surveyed. But if so, the emotion was suppressed.

Now, what does Mr. BUCHANAN mean to do in these premises? As matters stand, the President of the United States rests under a very unpleasant imputation. His own words, deliberately uttered in his Message to the nation and the world, are flagrantly contradicted by the conduct of *all his officials, without exception*, and by the express language of one of them, this naval Bunsby of Greytown. The Marshal and the District-Attorney of New-Orleans, the Collectors of Mobile, the Commander of the *Saratoga*, all alike are swift witnesses to accuse the highest Executive officer of our Government of something which so much resembles the dismalest and most imbecile duplicity, that nothing but the recollections of the Pierce Administration could persuade us to believe it possibly true of an American President. It will be well for Mr. BUCHANAN to divert his attention from the squabbles of Tammany Hall, at least long enough to satisfy the country in regard to this secondary, but still serious matter.

DESPERATE RETRENCHMENT.—It is stated by letter-writers from the French capital that the ladies of the Imperial court have been instructed to set an example of economy in their dress, or at least, that it has been intimated to them that no offence will be given if they should appear twice in the same dresses. This is commencing at the commencement, and the influence of this economical movement will radiate to the outskirts of Christendom. Our Flora McFlimseys will not think it necessary to outvie the ladies of the French court in the number and variety of their costumes, if they do so in the circumference of their crinoline; but it will be a most disastrous example for the interests of French manufacturers, and we have the greater admiration for the Imperial sense of economy, seeing that it must so seriously affect the business of France.

A BRITISH BARNUM.—An enterprising Briton in London, named CROFT, has made a proposition to Lord PALMERSTON every way worthy the genius of BARNUM. Mr. CROFT proposes to pay to the Indian Relief Fund £2,000, on NENA SAHIB, together with his military clothes and sword, being delivered to him in London. Mr. CROFT modestly hints to the British Premier that disposing of NENA SAHIB in this manner would be much more in accordance with sound economical principles than to shoot him, as was done to the sons of the King of Delhi. Though we have called the brilliant speculator who makes this proposition a Briton, we are half-inclined to believe he is a stray Yankee whom the hard times have forced to look about for some profitable speculation. The answer of Lord PALMERSTON, if he ever made any, has not yet transpired.

RELIABLE CRITICISM.—The admirable musical criticisms which illuminate the columns of the *Herald* blazed forth with unwonted splendor on Tuesday. Old Potosi was determined not to be beaten. In his notice of the Academy of Music he states that FLOROW'S opera of *Martha* was given on Monday for the second time to a splendid house. The opera mentioned was *announced* to be given, but owing to the indisposition of one of the artists *Lucrezia Borgia* had to be substituted, and the house, instead of being crowded, was the reverse. This is a fair specimen of the reliability of the job-office criticisms published by our cotemporary.

SYMPTOMS OF REBELLION.—The Philadelphia *Press* closes a long article upon the *South's* denunciations of Senator DOUGLAS with the following intimation that the Northern wing of the Democracy are becoming a little discontented:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen *The South* and its allies opposing Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislators and of political divines in some of the Slave States against such Democrats as WALKER and FORNEY, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas; and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge DOUGLAS, and to see Governor WALKER'S head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, 'gentlemen of the South.'"

Academy of Music.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. FORMES, the Opera of the "Puritans" was not played last night—the "Trovatore" being substituted for it. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and we are happy to say that the change of Opera, and the disappointment consequent on it did not visibly affect the very excellent attendance. It is expected that Mr. FORMES will be sufficiently well to sing in Thursday's oratorio.

THE FAT-CATTLE SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fat-Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of the American Institute, opened yesterday morning, and is to continue until the close of Thursday. The display yesterday was confined to the machine arcade, and to a very small number of cattle and sheep. Many more, however, were expected before the close of the day. There were but six cattle entered for the best prizes; which would be a small number if the exhibition were open to all having fat cattle to show. But the managers, desiring to encourage the growth of fat cattle by the farmers, have prohibited all from competing for the first and second prizes, excepting those having cattle between three and four years of age, weighing not less than 2,750 lbs. for the first, and 2,500 for the second, and *raised from calves, by the exhibitors*, which prohibits the butchers and others having fat cattle on hand from competing. The display of sheep, though the number was not large, was very good. Those on exhibition were mostly south-downs, large and very fat. Among the swine which are in pens outside the Palace, there is one monster (the Hampshire hog); the others are not wonderful for size or fatness. A black and iron Maltese Jack, though not entered under the rule, attracted considerable attention. In other respects the exhibition will probably be much more attractive to-day.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Juvenile Temperance movement was held at 3½ P. M. on Monday, in room No. 3, Bible House. Rev. T. L. CUYLER presided. A Committee appointed for that purpose at the Saratoga Convention reported a Constitution and list of officers of a Temperance Association, the organization of which was yesterday completed. The Society is called the "American Juvenile Temperance Society," and its object is declared to be to unite the youth of the United States upon the principle of Total Abstinence. The annual meeting of the Society will be held on the second Wednesday of November. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., was chosen President; JAMES B. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary; JOHN RUSTON, Recording Secretary; and JOSIAH HOXIE, Treasurer of the Society, for the year 1858.

SMALL-POX.—We learn from inquiries made at the City Inspector's office, that a thorough investigation has been made, through the Health Wardens, into the correctness of the rumors concerning the spread of this disease. The reports in almost every case have proved unfounded. The Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward has examined every house in Marion-street, and has found no one case of contagious disease. The report was that that street was infected. The Health Warden of the Ninth Ward reports that the Dispensary practice in the district bounded by Spring-street and Twenty-third-street, Broadway and North River, there were but twenty odd cases in November, only one of which was fatal. Thus far, this month, only four cases are reported.

☞ From the Fifth Annual Report of the North Western Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, we learn that the number of patients treated at the Dispensary and at their homes during the past year, was 12,957, of whom 5,289 were males and 7,668 females. Of these, 5,421 were born in the United States, 6,712 in Ireland, 254 in England, 371 in Germany, and 231 in Scotland and other countries. The number vaccinated during the past year was 794; number of prescriptions put up 21,795, and number of deaths among patients 69. From the regular appropriations and sundry private donations there was paid into the Treasury during the year $3,173 31; cash disbursed $2,774 95; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasury of $398 36.

ROBERT RAY, Esq., has been elected President and CHARLES H. RUSHER, Esq., Secretary for the ensuing year.

☞ The Commissioners who have in charge the erection of the New Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, met yesterday at the office of the Commissary-General, to open proposals for the building. Various bids were received, but the official opening was postponed until Wednesday noon—as it was determined that, according to the advertisement, to-day (15th) should be included in the period set apart for the receipt of proposals. The contracts are to be awarded within three days after the bids are examined, and within two days of the acceptance of the bid, the contractors are required to give the documents.

☞ There was a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, at No. 98 Greenwich-street, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of its financial affairs. As the meeting was only, as it were, preparatory, there was not a large attendance. A Committee of Stockholders, who are not Directors, was appointed to examine into and report upon the affairs of the Company, at the meeting to be called when they have concluded their labors.

☞ The Infirmary for Women and Children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, which was opened May 12 with the sum of $3,000 appropriated for the expenses of the year, has given relief to over 800 patients up to the present time. Forty-six in-door patients, each remaining on an average three weeks in the house, have been treated, comprising 30 cases of general disease, 13 midwifery cases, and 3 surgical operations. The Institution is prospering; $500 has been invested for its endowment.

STATEN ISLAND.—An "Association" has been formed in New-Brighton (Staten Island) for the purpose of having lectures free to the public during the Winter. The subscription of the members is to be given to the poor. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT has been invited to deliver the introductory lecture and has accepted. He will be followed by Rev. P. P. IRVING, GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., and others. The first lecture will be given on Thursday evening at Belmont Hall.

☞ A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the friends of the late Mrs. WILKINS, who was for 20 years a missionary in Africa and died recently in this City. She was greatly respected for the zeal and ability with which the discharged her duties. Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS presided at the meeting, and paid a feeling tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Bishop JANES and Rev. J. J. MATHIAS, also delivered addresses.

IS THE STATUE OF WEBSTER LOST?—POWER'S statue of DANIEL WEBSTER was shipped on board the *Oxford*, at Leghorn, over three months ago, consigned to Boston. As the vessel has not arrived, and has not been heard from, fears are entertained that she has been lost. The statue is insured, and the model still exists in the artist's studio, so that it could be reproduced, if necessary, in a year's time.

MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—It has been proposed to appropriate $10,000 for the grading and fencing of Mount Morris-square, in Harlem, and a Committee of the Board of Councilmen, on Lands and Places, was advertised to consider the matter yesterday, it having been referred to their investigation. But no action was taken, a quorum not being present.

☞ THOMAS RIBERO DES SANTOS has been appointed Consul-General for New-York by the Portuguese Government in place of Mr. DA LA PRAIRIE, who has been transferred to a Consulship in Denmark and the ports of Holstein. Mr. DES SANTOS was formerly Consul at Maranham, in Brazil.

☞ The *Citizen*, weekly, which JOHN MITCHEL started, in 1854, and left, after editing it one year, in the hands of JOHN MCCLENAHAN, stopped last week.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 67 Third-av., on the body of JANE E. COOPER, a child three years of age, who died from the effect of scalds received by upsetting a dish of scalding fat that stood on the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

The Weather and Canals in the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROME, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The weather here is pleasant, there being no snow and but light frosts—a thing unusual for this climate so late in the season. Owing to the absence of snow in the Canal, the water is not chilled, and does not freeze readily, and if it did, our efficient Superintendent and his Clerk would open it as usual—with *promptness*. All the boats will, however, reach tide-water with their valuable cargoes of produce, which will, without doubt, be welcomed by your citizens, and what is left over, will pass over the Iron roads with celerity to your great mart after navigation has closed. As regards the roads, they have done *one* wise thing lately, that is, increasing the rates of passenger transit almost all over the country. Railroads carried passengers too cheap, and the people should not grumble at four or five cents a mile for passage, else we may have to go back to the old thumping stage-coaches and mud-pike roads. The railroads are great institutions, and must be maintained; and as regards fares, they should be untrammeled by legislation.

Weather prophets say a mild Winter—but wild-geese are passing *southward*, in great numbers, over the surrounding country, which indicates a hard Winter or Spring. Very respectfully, E. C. G.

Imposition.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It is understood that a number of persons, both men and women, are engaged in soliciting our citizens and our friends in the country for funds for the Children's Aid Society. The public should be informed that we have *no collectors* at present, and that these persons are impostors, who are making a disgraceful living on this imposition. This time of suffering among the poor breeds false charities and cheats who turn the sympathies of the public into their own pockets. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting at Fireman's Hall, Monday evening, DAVID MILLIKEN, Esq., President, was in the Chair.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the mode of electing Fire Wardens was presented. It recommended that a Committee of three be elected at each annual meeting, to act with the President and the Committee on Fines and Penalties, of the Board of Trustees, as a nominating Committee, and present two names for each vacancy that may occur, at least ten days before the annual meeting, and that the Committee be elected annually by ballot.

This plan was objected to, and Capt. JAS. M. TUAPER moved as a substitute, that the Legislature be requested to amend the law and give the companies the power of electing their Fire Wardens, as they do their Assistant Engineers. The report was accepted and the substitute adopted.

The annual reports of the Trustees and Treasurer were read.

At last report there remained in the hands of the Treasurer $2,213 34. Since which time he has received $34,650 58, making a total of $36,863 92. Out of which there has been eapended $30,611 58. Invested on bond and mortgage, $1,500; reinvested, $2,000, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund of $2,752 34.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—DAVID MILLIKEN.
Vice-President—JOHN GILLINAN.
Secretary—Wm. A. Woodhull.
Treasurer—John S. Gliss.
Collector—David Theall.
Members of the Board of Trustees (for three years)—Zophar Mills, Henry A. Burr, Wm. Williams.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The number of workmen in the Navy Yard has been reduced from 1,700, which was about the force in October, to less than 1,200. There are now 1,490 nominally on the pay-roll, but not so many as that, by nearly 300, employed in the yard. The near completion of the *Savannah*, and the suspension of work on the stores, renders this reduction necessary. The last list of discharges comprised 52 carpenters, 11 painters, 3 blockmakers, in the yard department, and 20 of different grades discharged, and 60 suspended in the Engineer's Department. The work of uredging the dock for a deep berth for the *Niagara* is going on actively. It is understood that the Department do not approve of substituting wire rigging for the *Niagara*. The same description as that now in use will be used. Chains will be employed, but of increased size and strength. Her yards are also to be strengthened.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday. The President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

The sum of $200 was appropriated for the purpose of giving the children of Randall's Island a good dinner on Christmas-Day and New-Years-Day. The sum of $75 was similarly appropriated for the benefit of the inmates at the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution was offered by Governor TOWNSEND, that the Warden of the Penitentiary, the Warden of the Almshouse and the Superintendent of the Workhouse be instructed to employ all their unappropriated labor in getting out stone of a suitable size to be used in the construction of a Belgian pavement.

The resolution was adopted.

Governor SMITH proposed complimentary resolutions in reference to the resignation of Governor TIEMANN as a member of the Board. It was intended to defer the matter until the 24th, but it was understood that the Governor would most probably be absent on that day.

The resolutions are worded as follows:

Whereas, The people of this City have called to the Municipal Chair our friend and colleague, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., the honest citizen and faithful and efficient public officer; therefore,

Resolved, That in their official separation from Governor TIEMANN, this Boerd feels it e pleasing duty to ea press their estimation of his worth, integrity and entire devotion to the best interests of the public during his connection with the department.

Resolved, That his practical knowledge, together with a large amount of personal attention, have suggested and been instrumental in completing many valuable improvements in our institutions which will long be remembered in connection with his name and with this department.

Resolved, That his fatherly cere of the "City's children" on Randall's Island, the judicious arrangements made for their health and physical and moral training, will be a lasting satisfaction to himself and a permanent benefit to the rising generation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, and presented to Governor TIEMANN.

These resolutions were passed unanimously.

Governor TIEMANN replied in few but emphatic words.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CONVICT RODGERS.

Upon the adjournment of the Board, Governor BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY called the attention of the members to the case of the convict Rodgers, now under sentence of death in the Tombs. He argued strongly against his execution, upon the ground that he had repeatedly seen him, and was satisfied that he was *utterly devoid of all religious knowledge, and ignorant of the very being of a God*. In fact he did not regard him as a moral and responsible agent. Several members expressed themselves variously on the subject.

In reply to questions subsequently put to the Governor, as to whether Rodgers had not been visited by the Chaplain of the prison, he was informed that Rodgers is nominally a Catholic, that he had been seen by a Catholic priest, who had put into his hands a book on the "Passion," and another on the "Holy Conception." A Protestant had visited him, and given him a Bible.

Governor PINCKNEY asked the members of the Board to sign a petition to Gov. King to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Governor TIEMANN apprehended that if the sentence were changed the prisoner would be liberated in a few years.

Governor TOWNSEND was not disposed to interfere with the decisions of Juries.

Ultimately, Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, MOLONEY, GUNTHER and OLIVAS signed the petition.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board met yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present Commissioners DILLON, COOLAY, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, FIELDS, GREEN and HOOO.

The minutes of Dec. 8th were read and approved.

The Chief-Engineer was ordered to report whether the hammers used by the stonebreakers are of sufficient weight, and if not, then to inform the Board the description of hammers to be used with advantage, and the probable cost thereof.

Also, that he report to the Board as soon as possible, the probable cost per square yard of macademizing a road, with the materials now being prepared in the Park, and whether in his opinion any other materials can be used with advantage, and his views thereon.

The withdrawal of the sum of $13,000 from the Bank of Commerce, for the purpose of paying persons employed by the Board, and the payment of claims and bills against the Commissioner was authorized.

After transacting a variety of rontine business the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN WATT-STREET—TEN HORSES SMOTHERED.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in a frame stable, rear of No. 65 Watt-street, occupied by cartmen and others. The building was entirely destroyed, and ten horses were smothered to death. The horses belonged principally to poor cartmen, and the loss falls heavily on them, as none of the animals were insured. The loss of the building was about $600. Mr. POSNER, of the Washington Market eapress, while endeavoring to rescue twn horses belonging to himself, had his watch and chain stolen. As Engine Co. No. 3 was going to the fire, MICHAEL COGGIN, an ex-policeman, and an unknown boy, were run over and both badly injured.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A little before 8 on Monday evening, a fire occurred in the three-story brick building No. 290 Front-street, occupied on the first floor by HENRY HERLIN as as a liquor saloon, and on the upper floor by DAVID BEDELL, manufacturer of pickles and preserves. Mr. HERLIN sustained a loss of $100; no insurance. Mr. BEDELL'S loss was $400, and was covered by insurance. Messrs. MOTT & Co., owners of the building, lost $250. Insured.

Outrageous Kidnapping Case—The Kidnapper Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 14.

We have already given full accounts of the kidnapping of two negroes at Geneva, N. Y., the escape of one of them at Carlisle station, and the subsequent sale of the other, named JOHN F. HITE, in Kentucky. We have now only to detail the additional statements connected with the escape of the letter from bondage, and his return to this city, on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Judge CALVIN WALKER, who brought on the requisition from the Governor of New-York, accompanied by Mr. ROBERT LAY, of Geneva, for whom the boy HITE had worked, and who could therefore readily identify him.

The history in brief is this: On the cars up from Cleveland, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnepper of the negroes, fell in company with three Kentuckians, BARTON W. JENKINS, of Port Royal, Henry County, and HENRY GILTNER and GEORGE W. METCALF, of Carroll County, to whom he represented the boys as runaway slaves, and solicited their aid in getting them back to Tennessee, from which State VAN TUYL asserted they had escaped. The three gentlemen named, placing implicit reliance in the story of the kidnapper, who gave his name as PAUL LANSINGTON, rendered him such assistance as was in their power, and when the boy DANIEL PAUL, who, it seems, had overheard a part of the false tale of VAN TUYL, attempted to get off the cars at Carlisle, Mr. JENKINS made an effort to keep him on, and not succeeding, subsequently went back with VAN TUYL in search of him, and was afterwards arrested at Franklin on a charge of kidnapping, but discharged for want of evidence. The other gentlemen named proceeded on their way to Carrollton with HITE, and placed him in jail, to await the arrival of the supposed owner. It is hardly necessary to say that the Kentuckians were completely imposed upon by VAN TUYL, and so far as they took any part in the matter, did so entirely ignorant of the fact that the boy was other than an escaped slave.

VAN TUYL or LENSINGTON, as he was known to the Kentuckians, came on a day or two after, and made a sale of the boy to JENKINS for $500, alleging in the bill which has been shown us, that he was "19 years of age, of copper color; that he was the true and lawful owner of said boy, and that he was a slave for life," which he signed "PAUL LANSINGTON." The bill of sale was made out for $750, but $500 only was paid, the balance being voluntarily deducted by VAN TUYL for the trouble of the purchaser in aiding him to secure his "property." Subsequently the negro was sold to LORENZO GRAVES, Esq., by Mr. JENKINS, for $750, who took him to Warsaw, Ky., but afterwards sent him to Louisville to be confined until he should reqnire his services elsewhere. This brings the history of the case down to the arrival of Mr. WALKER with the requisition from the Governor of New-York.

On the arrival of the two New-York officers at Warsaw, they had no difficulty in finding Mr. GRAVES, and on explaining to him their business and exhibiting the evidence in their possession that the negro was free, that gentleman, with a disregard of self-interest, which does his head and heart the greatest honor, replied, "I em satisfied he is a free negro, and that he has been kidnapped. I am a Kentucklan and a slaveholder, but I would as soon poison my mother as to purchase a negro I knew to be free. I pledge you my honor that the boy shall be placed in your hands, and safely conveyed to a Free State." Like an honorable man, he kept his word in every particular.

Mr. GRAVES immediately had horses saddled for the party, end proceeded to the residence of Mr. JENKINS, who had made the sale to Mr. GRAVES, and that gentleman was as much astonished as had been Mr. GRAVAS, that he had been so foully imposed upon by the rascal VAN TUYL, and immediately refunded to Mr. GRAVES the amount of the purchase money, putting to his privete loss account the $500 paid to VAN TUYL, merely reminding the officers if any portion of the amount could be obtained from "Mr. Lensington," that it should be forwarded. Matters being satisfactorily arranged thus far, the whole party started for Louisville, where HITE was still in confinement, and Mr. GRAVES not only opened the prison doors of the captive with his own hands, and delivered him to Mr. WALKER, but he accompanied the gentlemen with the boy to this city, gave the latter money to spend on the wey, and, on his arrival here, bought several acceptable presents to send to the boy's mother at Geneva. In reply to Mr. WALKER, as he was about leaving for home on the meil boat, Saturday noon, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken in the matter, and for his honorable conduct throughout, Mr. GRAVES said, "I promised that you should have the boy on free terriory, unmolested, and I have kept my word. I was satisfied a foul wrong had been committed, and I have done what I could to right it. I only hope the laws of New-York will be equally prompt in punishing the gullty party."

Mr. WALKER and Mr. LAY staid throughout Saturday afternoon and yesterday at the Spencer House, and will leave for Geneva this morning with HITE, who, it is unnecessary to say, is overjoyed at his escape from Slavery. In his transfer to different parties he had not told them he was a free negro, for fear he might be sold farther South and his escape thereby entirely cut off; but we are satisfied that had he informed Mr. GRAVES of the fact, he would have found in him an honorable friend.

In closing this account of the escape of the kidnapped negro to Freedom, by the prompt and energetic action of Judge WALKER and other gentlemen of Geneva, we are glad to note the fact that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnapper, has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Ontario County, to answer the charge. He was arrested at Niagara Falls, where he was flourishing extensively as a wealthy Southern gentleman, under the name of H. B. LIVINGSTON, spending his money freely, and inspecting the curiosities of the place. While there he purchased a lot of Indian work, which he forwarded by express to a Miss LEMAN, of Geneva, to whom he was engaged to be married, but the package was intercepted, and an officer from Geneva went up and made the arrest. On his arrival at the village, we understand that it was almost impossible for the officers to reach the Franklin House with their prisoner, so great was the crowd and the excitement. He was finally placed in a hack, and by putting the horses at the top of their speed, they outstripped the crowd, and VAN TUYL was lodged in a place of safety. He is now in a fair way to get his deserts. The penalty for the offence, in New-York, is a forfeiture of $500 to the party aggrieved, and punishment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

Trouble between Texas and Mexico.

The Governor of Texas has before the Legislature letters from Gen. CASS and the Mexican Minister at Washington on the frontier troubles between Texans and Mexicans. The Mexican Minister complains to the Government of the United States "that from the town of San Antonio de Bexar, the residents of Mexican origin have been expelled, living there in a peaceable manner, under the protection of the laws of the United States, and of the treaties subsisting between the two Goveraments."

The Minister expresses the hope and confidence that the Government of the United States "will, by every meens, proceed to investigate the truth, to apply the proper corrective, and take all such measures as are demanded by justice, the law of nations and the honor of the United States."

General CASS writes to Governor PEASE as follows: "I need not inform your Excellency that the least aggravated of these outrages is a glaring violation of the rights guaranteed to these people both by law and treaty. I do not doubt that prompt and stringent measures have been adopted to discover the truth, and, so far as the facts demanded it, to bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. I have expressed to General ROALES my entire confidence that your Excellency's best efforts would be exerted for the protection of those who are exposed to the indignities and maltreatment described; and I beg that such an investigation may be made as will enable you to communicate to this Department the exact nature of the evils complained of, so that in its relations with Mexico the Government of the United States may be fully informed upon a subject which is likely to be productive of unpleasant consequences."

The Appointment of Mr. Denver.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The *Union* of this morning contains the official announcement of the appointment of Hon. J. W. DENVER, of California, to be Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, vice STANTON, removed. The appointment is discussed with great interest by those who understand the peculiar facts under which it was made, and which your correspondent has had an opportunity of ascertaining. General DENVER would not, under ordinary circumstances, have accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Territory, so much inferior as it is in dignity and in salary to his present position; but it will be observed that the appointment also confers the position of Acting-Governor of Kansas, and holds out the prospect of succession to the Governorship itself, as it is well ascertained now that WALKER'S nomination will not be sent into the Senate. It is under these circumstances, as I em well advised, that General DENVER has gone to Kensas, the whole arrangement being at present temporary and for trial. *If he gives satisfaction, he will doubtless have* WALKER'S *place*, and tn this event he will resign the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, which office will be held open for him. He is at present in Missouri.

General DENVER is one of the most thoroughly reliable men in the country, and his public life has been distinguished by a rare and remarkable fidelity to his principles and promises. He is eminently fit to discharge the grave trusts that will be committed to him, as a sensible, substantial, true man, well distinguished for his reliability from the dazzling counterfelt politicians of the day.

Note from Hon. Mr. English.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Saturday, under the head of "Interesting from Washington," I find the following paragraph:

"It is stated in confidential circles that the Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the *exposé* of Senator DOUGLAS. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held."

Permit me to say that I was present at the interview alluded to, and no such declaration was made by the "Democratic Delegation from Indiana," or any member of it then present; and all were present except Mr. DAVIS. The visit was not of a political character at all, but merely a social call, to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

As far as I am concerned, I shall deem it soon enough to define my position when all the facts are before me, and the question comes up legitimately for action. Very respectfully,

WM. H. ENGLISH.

Terrible Tragedy in New-Britain, Conn.

From the Hartford Times.

A foul attempt at robbery and murder was made on Friday by four men in New-Britain. The robbers entered the house of SAMUEL SMITH, situated some two miles north of the village, and attacked SMITH with a hatchet and clubs, intending to murder him for his money; two hired men came to the rescue, and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the flight of the robbers, leaving the old man SMITH weltering in his blood. We now have to announce the arrest of three of the robbers and would-be murderers, and their trial before a Justice's Court at New-Britain. The fourth one has escaped. The examination has developed facts of an astounding character, that show this to have been one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded schemes of murder and robbery that was ever known. The parties arrested were examined on Saturday night. Their names are EDWARD WASTOVAR, an American, 25 years of age; EDMUND GILZEAR, American, 22 years of age; FREDERICK FITCH, American, 25 years of age. The fourth is THOMAS VENSEL, of New-Britain, aged 22, who has escaped. SAMUAL SMITH, upon whom the murderous onslaught commenced, is nearly 60 years old. He is a bachelor, living with his aged mother, and the common belief for years past has ascribed to him the possession of a miser's hoard of some thousands of dollars in hard coin, locked up in a strong box which he keeps in his house. It was to obtain this money thet the scheme against his life and others was planned and so nearly executed. WASTOVER, in his confession, says thet the party of four had planned the murder and robbery some ten days ago. It was arranged to kill SMITH first, and then the two Irishmen, who were known to be present in the house, should also be killed if necessary. Disguised in slouched hats, which were slashed open at the top, so as to admit of being drawn down over their faces, leaving two holes in front of the eyes for sight, the desperadoes approached the house. Looking in at the shutterless windows, they saw SMITH, seated near the fire, and with no other light than fire-light in the room, *churning*. Near him were the two Irishmen in his employ, cracking walnuts. It was arranged that FITCH should kill the old man, and that WASTOVAR, GILBERT and VANSEL should take the Irishmen. They opened the door, and without uttering a word, rushed upon the unsuspecting inmates of the house. FITCH aimed a blow at the old man's head with a hatchet, and the stroke laid bare the skull, if it did not fracture it. Covered with his blood, SMITH, whom the blow had felled to the floor, sprung up and received two more blows upon the head. The hatchet was dull, or he would probably have been killed at the first blow. The two Irishmen were at the instant set upon with hickory clubs, and one of them succeeded in opening his knife, which, however, was shut upon him, cutting his hand and covering his assailant's club with blood. The Irishmen resolutely fought with chairs, and to such purpose that SMITH'S life was saved—that is, if he now recovers. One of the Irishmen, bruised and battered, finally escaped from the door, and shouted "*Murder!*"—whereupon the robbers, who would soon have finished his companion and SMITH, turned and fled. The fight was a desperate one, on both sides. In the course of it, a locket had been dropped or pulled from WASTOVAR'S pocket. It was a picture of one WHATELY, a friend of WASTOVAR'S, who is now in jail for a rape committed in New-Britain. This locket, which WASTOVER was known to have redeemed from pawn but a day previous, led to his arrest and the subsequent developments. Upwards of a quart of blood remained on the floor on Saturday in the spot where SMITH had been attacked.

Horrible Murder in Luzerne County, Pa.

From the Luzerne (Pa.) Union of Saturday.

We are called upon to chronicle another horrible murder committed in this County. An honest old German, named JACOB MATTHIAS, living about seven miles from this borough, on the road to Bear Creek, was missed about ten days ago. He was in town the day previous and purchased a hog; he paid for it, and promised to call the next day and take it to his home. The fact of his not coming for the hog, as he had intended to do, aroused suspicion in the minds of his friends here that some accident had befallen him, and yesterday they started out in search of him. Upon reaching his premises, they found a man there, named W. M. MULLER, a native of Hanover, Germany, who seemed to have possession of the house. He said that MATTHIAS had gone West to visit his son-in-law, and that he had purchased the premises and paid for them. This only served to strengthen the suspicion that MATTHIAS had been murdered, and the party commenced to examine the well near the house with hooks, where, to their astonishment, they found his remains wrapped in a quilt, and having a heavy chain around the body, and a large stone fastened to the end of it. Several gashes were upon his head, which had the appearance of having been done with a hatchet. An inquest was held by Esquire WILLIAMS, of Bear Creek. It seems that MULLER was a poor man, and that MATTHIAS had promised to keep him over Winter in consideration of some work which he was to do about the house. Suspicion immediately centered upon MULLER. He was brought to town, and after a hearing before Esquire VAUGHN, he was committed to jail. The wife of MATTHIAS died some time ago, and he was living alone at the time of his death.

Shocking Murder by a Female Slave.

From the Washington Star of Monday evening.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 P. M., a most shocking murder was committed upon the body of the wife of BASIL HALL, residing in Alexandria County, Va., about five miles from this city. According to her deposition, her husband was walking over his farm, and the rest of the whites of the family were at church, when a slave women named JENNY—the property of HALL—put an armfull of dry plank on the fire, which Mrs. HALL ordered her to take off. She did so, but quickly put it on again. Mrs. HALL again ordered her to take it off. The negress then seized her, and forcing her head down between her (the assailant's) legs, backed her into the fire. Three times, according to Mrs. HALL'S deposition, she managed to break loose from the fiend, who as often seized her and placed her back on the fire. On the last occasion her screams brought others of the family negroes and her husband to her rescue. Mrs. HALL died last night at midnight. The murderess, before committing her dreadful crime, took the precaution to send a small negro girl, who was in the room, to the spring for water. The negress, who has of course been committed to jail, denies the crime, alleging that her mistress fell into the fire. It is most fortunate for the ends of justice that Mrs. HALL survived sufficiently long to make an *ante-mortem* deposition. HALL tried to shoot the woman ere she was conveyed to prison, but was prevented from accomplishing his object. He and his family were considered by respectable persons in the neighborhood as being hard on servants; and not very long since he had a portion of his farm buildings burned by some of his own servants.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* says: "We have seen a letter, received by a merchant of this place, from Fayetteville, dated the 10th inst., saying that W. F. WIGHTMAN, editor of the *Carolinian*, and a young man named ELLIOTT, were both found dead in the same bed, at Shemwell House, this morning. They left a note, saying they had both taken nitric acid for the purpose of suicide.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes then any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plete and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent tetter tock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SURPRISINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY HAT for the approaching season of festivity, is one of those peculiar gems in the mechanic arts which suits alike the man of fashion and the men of business. All who see are suited; all who wear delighted. Try them. GENIN, No. 214 Bowery, opposite St. Paul's.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persons owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms. WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 423 Hudson-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, No. 2¼ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIS MORNING,
At 10 o'clock,
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE
of
ENGLISH HOLIDAY BOOKS.
At the rooms of
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row.

MARRIED.

GIFFIN—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at St. James' Church, 15th st., by Rev. J. L. Schock, C. H. GIFFIN, Jr., to Miss LOUISA J., daughter of James C. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

ODDIE—SWEETSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, ORVILLE ODDIE to VICTORIA, daughter of Samuel Sweetser, Esq.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—BRADFORD.—At Trenton, N. J., on Saturday last, Dec. 12, NATHANIEL RICHARDSON, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of this City, so long connected with the patent suits of HORACE H. DAY, was married at St. Michael's (Episcopal) Church, to Mrs. M. A. BRADFORD, of New-York, in presence of a large number of the officiends of Trenton, and several distinguished persons from this City.

RAPALYE—HYATT.—In Newtown, on Monday, Dec. 14, at St. James' Church, by Rev. George A. Shelton, Mr. CORNELIUS RAPELYE to Miss LYDIA L., daughter of John B. Hyatt.

WHITNEY—TOBEY.—In Portland, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. W. H. WHITNEY, of New-York, to Miss ADAIR E. TOBEY, of Portland.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, PHILO ANDREWS LYON, only son of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. EMELINE L., wife of Philip Whitney, aged 47 years.

Her remains will be taken to Chappaqua, Westchester Co., for interment.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—On board the steamship *Alabama*, while on the passage hence to Savannah, JOSEPHINE, wife of Henry O. Freeman, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, LILLIAN, daughter of William W. and Sarah B. Gardiner, aged 6 months.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, after an illness of three days, GRACA, youngest daughter of John G. and Sarah H. Miller, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days. Her remains will be taken to White Plains.

"Yonth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee—bnt thon are none of those
Thet wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey."

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Dec. 14, REBECCA F., wife of William Wood, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and also of G. L. Garrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house in Division-av., the second door west of 4th-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Michigan papers please copy.

FORREST.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mrs. JULIA ANNA FORREST, aged 82 years.

Her friends, and those of her sisters, Mrs. James Brown and Mrs. Robert Bach, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church.

MESEROLE.—At Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, CATHERINA MORRELL, widow of Peter Meserole, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VA. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hend a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and e desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

RICH FANCY GOODS,
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising e much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain Chine wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly redneed prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

TBIS DAY.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes,) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate samples of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique end Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Trade Salerooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

STATE AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.:
PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME,
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Who did depose and say, thet all the certificates of cures made by his Magnetic Salve, and published in the City papers, are true and genuine; also, that said Salve contains no mineral.
Affirmed to this 14th day of December, 1857. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal st, near Church.
W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York.

OLD DR. BONE'S MEDICINES.
Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Cathartic Pills, together with his Pulmonary Pills and Powders, cure consumption, chronic bronchitis and asthma, ulcerated lungs and throat, night-sweats, spitting blood, &c. These preparations are prepared by Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor to Old Dr. CHRISTIAN. Dr. BONE would prefer seeing each of his patients. Those at a distance, by remitting $5, and stating symptoms, will receive a package of each by express. Office No. 294 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.—THE INcreased use of Wing's Farina Crackers, with the commendatory remarks of parents, teachers and physicians, as well as many persons in various positions in life, whose powers have been more or less weakened by sedentary habits or occupations, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.
In their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this pleasant food, are well established, and there can be, on testing them, no doubt of this fact, viz: that at the same weight of Wing's Crackers will make more good blood and act more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.
All true farina crackers have the name "Wing" stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for Wing's Crackers.
They may be had at retail of the best family grocers generally, and at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Society will have a sale at the rooms, No. 65 Court-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17 and 18. Clothing for women and children, with a few fancy articles.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1854-55-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups.
Elegant Bronze Figures and Groups.
Elegant Bronze and China Clocks.
Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware.
Elegant Bisque Figures and Groups.
For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
until Jan. 1, at which time a complete revision of prices with a view to some little remuneration will be made.
BUY NOW!

Gilt Band French Chine Dinner sets	$42 00
Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets	45 00
Gilt Bend Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 45
White French Chinz Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Gilt

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets, Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 21,350 bbls. Flour; 10,341 bushels Wheat; 1,200 bushels Corn; 1,328 pkgs. Provisions, and 83 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½ @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important change has occurred in this branch of business during the week, either here, or in Boston. The Boston *Shipping List* states that "The orders for goods from the South and West have been very light, and with the New-England trade there is very little doing. Menufacturers are now more actively employed than for some months past, but the quantity of goods turning out is comparatively small compared with previous years at this season. For California there continues to be a good business doing, and the shipments to that market for a month past are largely in excess of the wants of consumers there. Among the shipments of the week we notice 2,280 cases by the *Fleet Wing*, and 768 cases by the *Esther May*. From New-York the shipments reported are only 166 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	3,387	3,330
Since Jan. 1	226,028	216,434
Total	229,415	219,764

COFFEE—The demand is good at full rates; sales 800 pkgs. Java, at 16c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c. @11¾c.; 1,200 Rio, at 9c.@10¾c; and 215 pkgs. Mocha at private bargains. Stock in first hands here to-day, 135,543 pkgs., including 106,388 bags Rio, 10,119 Maracaibo, 9,365 pkgs. Java, 8,720 bags Bahia, 580 Ceylon, and 371 Laguayra. We quote Java 15½c. @16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8½c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11c. @13c. ℔ lb. The sales of Rio Coffee in Baltimore last week reached 4,100 bags, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit, leaving on hand there of the same kind on Saturday, 63,000 bags. Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12, 1,500 bags St. Domingo at $9@$9 05 ℔ 100 lbs., 4 months.

COTTON—Is unsettled, parties disagreeing about prices. Stocks and sales very light. Middling Uplands are reported as being worth about 10¾c. ℔ lb., this being the medium rate between the average asking prices and the offers of buyers.

FISH—The market displays but little vigor and no remarkable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered at redneed prices for common grades. The demand was animated, chiefly for home use, during the early part of the day, but diminished toward the close. Sales 12,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 40@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 25
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 50

Canadian continue heavy and languid. Sales 850 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 25@$4 30 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 20; 600 do. Bunch at $1 55@$1 85; 600 half do. at 80c.@86½c.; 700 quarter do. at 35c.@ 90c.; all slightly stained, cash; 104 barrels Currants, damaged, at 7¾c@8¾c., cash; 9 cases Citron, sound, at 15¾c.@17c., four months; 200 boxes French Prunes, at $1 30@$1 40; 100 boxes Malaga Lemons at $1 90@$1 25; 9 boxes do. at $2 50; all in good order. Terms cash. Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12: Figs, 30,000 drums Smyrna at 6c.@9c., 200 cases do. at 6¾c.@10½c., four months, or less 4 ℔ cent. for cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in, especially by shippers—prices closing, however, somewhat languidly. Sales 46,500 bushels, including good ordinary white Canadian, at $1 30; prime white Western, at $1 42@$1 42½; red Western, at $1 11 @$1 15; red do., Club, at $1 04@$1 05; red do., Spring, at 97c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at decidedly lower prices. Sales 32,000 bushels, at 68c.@72c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; 68c. @70c. for old mixed Western; 65c. for mixed old and new Jersey and Southern; and 56c.@66c. for new crop yellow and white do. and do., ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 8,500 bushels prime Northern Rye, at 75c.; 5,200 bushels fair State Barley, at 75c.@76c.; and some Barley Malt at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12: 20,000 at 9¾c. cash; and 2,650, London Pockets, at 2¾c. cash.

HAY—The receipts have not equaled the sales during the past week; but, with the large quantity of Hay remaining unsold at the date of our last, factors have been enabled to meet the demands of their customers, and prices have not varied much. We quote: Bale Hay, common to choice, at 50c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@94c.; and Salt Hay, at 30c.@62½c., ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Bale, at 50c.@60c.; Loose, at 87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.; and Bundle, at $2 50@4 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Richmond, during the week ending Dec. 12, Hay was abundant and dull, at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Mobile, Dec. 8, Northern Hay was selling slowly at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, Dec. 7, Hay was very quiet, at $17 50@$20 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,126 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,300 Buenos Ayres, deliverable in Baltimore, at 22c.; 1,000 do. at 20c.—all 6 months; 12,000 Gambia at about 13c. less 6 ℔ cent. for cash; 632 Texas at 12c.@14c. 6 months; and 450 wet salted Western at 11c., cash, ℔ lb. rejecting bad Hides.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3¼c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet and some what nominal. A few lots of Scotch Pig were purchased at $22@$28 50, usual time, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Dull at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 39½c.@ 40c., cash, ℔ gallon, closing with none offering under the latter rate. Tar and Resin are in slack request at previous quotations.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and sought after. Mess has increased in value; Prime has not varied. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@ $16 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after by packers, at 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls fair to prime, at 9¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@ $6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $10@ $24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—1,000 Peruvian Goat changed hands on private terms.

SEED—In Boston, last week, 9,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel, part cash and part time with interest.

SUGARS—The demand is brisker at buoyant prices. Sales 1,100 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, at from 6¾c.@7¾c. for Cuba, and 6¾c.@8¼c. for Porto Rico; 5,000 bags Siam, on private terms, and 435 boxes Havana at from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 13,000 lbs, prime, at 10c. ℔ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 230 bales Terra Japonica at 3¾c.@4c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

TEAS—Are less active yet firm. The announcement of an auction sale for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) induces much reserve among operators.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, with sales reported since Friday of only 26 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c.; 43 bbls Havana at 37½c. and 32 cases Seedleaf on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 7.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	1,490
Total	15,296
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 7	4,070

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 22c.@22½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, domestic was in much improved demand, with considerable sales of fleece, common to fine, at 28c.@45c., and of pulled, superfine and extra, at 30c.@42½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported at strengthening quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d. @6¾d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—MR. HENRY MYERS, so extensively and favorably known among our commercial men, has been elected Secretary of the Mobile Navigation and Mutual Insurance Company, to the evident advantage of that institution, and the great satisfaction of his large circle of friends. To have such an efficient officer is an advantage to any Company, for his business qualifications are equally eminent with his courteous gentlemanly attributes. A fitter successor could hazard, Esq., whose lamented loss he is so well calculated to supply.—*Mobile Tribune, Dec. 2.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8.
First appearance in America in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES.
GRAND SACRED ORATORIO
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN:
Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouh Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., South Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., North Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S Hutton, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Church of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Episcopal Theological Seminary.
Rev. S. D Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thomas Horne Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, 7th-av.
Rev W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.
THE FIRST GRAND SACRED ORATORIO
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
when the whole of Haydn's Oratorio of
THE CREATION
will be performed on a scale of imposing grandeur.
MME. ANNE DE LA GRANGE,
whose exalted standing in this community has been well earned by her great talent, will make her first appearance as a singer of English Sacred Oratorio,
IN THE PART OF EVE,
having recently devoted her time to the study of the language.
MISS ANNIE MILNER that of GABRIEL,
MR. PERRING as URIEL, and
CARL FORMES,
for whom several of the most celebrated Oratorios, and recently "Eli," by Costa, have been composed, will take the leading parts of
RAPHAEL AND ADAM.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of
MR. BRISTOW.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
commences on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the three ticket offices.
On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as	Norma
Madame Seldenburg as	Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as	Pollione
Signor Gassier as	Orovesa

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and ampitheatre will be closed.
NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinée, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

MR. THALBERG'S
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
prior to his departure for Europe.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success and duration of popularity, is about to depart on an extended tour through the South and South America, whence he will embark for Europe to return to his family.
Mr. Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but desirous of not interfering with the now so brilliant prospects of the opera, he has renounced the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music.
THREE TIMES ONLY.
Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entirely revolutionized piano playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music.
Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous cooperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements of the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feelings—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-58 a memorable one.
The first of
MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES
will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 19,
when a grand opera will be given on the same evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MME. CARRADORI.
The public are respectfully informed that this well-known cantatrice is now on her way to America, having embarked from Liverpool on Dec. 5.
Mme. CARRADORI, who, during the last four years has been the leading prima donna of the Drury Lane Opera Company, will make her first appearance
In Italian Opera as Lucrezia Borgia,
In German Opera as Fidelio,
In English Opera as Norma;
and as a singer of Sacred music in
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.
THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS
have been made for the week:
To-day the Academy will be closed in consequence of the rehearsals for the CREATION.
On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8, grand oratorio of
THE CREATION,
by the New-York Harmonic Society,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING.
First appearance in America in oratorio of
CARL FORMES.
On FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., opera matinee,
NORMA.
LA GRANGE, SIEDENBERG, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
OPERA AND CONCERT,
First appearance in a new rôle of
CARL FORMES.
The first of the farewell appearances of
MR. THALBERG.
First night of Bellini's opera,
I PURITANI,
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
Between the acts of the opera
MR. THALBERG
will make his last appearance but two (prior to his departure for Europe.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THURSDAY.
THE CREATION.
NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9, at the the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

THE CREATION,
BY FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING,
CARL FORMES.
NOTICE—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ENGLISH SACRED ORATORIO.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING, FORMES.
FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9, at the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening, $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. FORMES,
The Director, respectfully informs the public that he is assured by Mr. Formes' physician that he will be sufficiently recovered to appear on THURSDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
First night of Bellini's opera,
I PURITANI.
LA GRANGE, FORMES, GABBIER, LABOCETTA.
Last appearance but two of
MR. THALBERG.
The sale of seats commences on Friday, Dec. 18.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.
LAST NIGHT OF MEDINA.
ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL in their original characters.
GABRIEL in two comic characters.
The comic pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Ballet d'Action, THE ELOPEMENT.
MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
TO-MORROW—The Green Monster.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion the Green Monster will be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER
Ozanita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr Jefferson
Raculda Lascours, Captain of the Urania.....Mr. Wheatleigh
TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraiture of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Sloane, Mr. F. B. Johnston, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.
The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.
A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Triumphant and unprecedented combination of Eminent Comedians.
Mr. Charles Mathews received by the most brilliant house of the season. Thousands unable to obtain admission.
The whole bill repeated THIS EVENING, Wednesday, LONDON ASSURANCE, with a GREAT CAST.
Dazzle, Mr. Charles Mathews; Meddle, Mr. Barton; Max, Mr. Brougham; Sir Harcourt, Mr. M. Smith; Cheries, Mr. W. Briggs; Dolly, Mr. Setchell; Lady Gay, Mrs. L. W. Davenport; Grace, Miss Ada Clifton.
To conclude with AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. Charles Mathews in his original character.
TO-MORROW—YOU'RE ANOTHER and CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA.
To conclude with the Comedy of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

THISTLE BALL.
The Managers of the
THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
(Instituted 1831. Incorporated 1851.)
Respectfully announce that their
FIRST AND ONLY BALL FOR THIS SEASON,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1857,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Managers (ever thankful for past favors) beg to assure their friends and fellow-countrymen that the calls upon the funds of this Association, by the destitute for aid are fearfully increasing, but have, as yet, been promptly met. To enable them to continue and "Relieve the Distressed," they again urgently solicit the wonted share of public patronage to the This tle Ball.
Order of Dancing, according to Programme, comprising great variety, and introducing the newest and most fashionable Dances.
Professor MACPHERSON has kindly volunteered his able services as Floor Manager.
ROBERTSON'S celebrated Band has been engaged.
Mr CLELLAND the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the "Gael," promenade the room, playing National Airs, previous to the commencement, and during the intermission of dancing.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; dancing will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The termination of the Ball will be known by the Baud playing "Guid nicht an' joy be wi' you a'."
Tickets $2, to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, to be had at ADAM STODDART'S Music Store, No. 361 Broadway; WILLIAM HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, or of either of the Managers.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and he stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE HARMONIUM.
The members are particularly requested to attend the meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the
RAINBOW HOTEL.
Strangers introduced at 8½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star authors. THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3 THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE, exactly as in the evening. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Building: Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of THE TEMPEST, in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, No. 14th-st., next the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, beginning at 8 o'clock. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, she will read CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience will be punatual. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 238th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr Osgood's,) Broadway, oppo ite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L.D., and Governor KING with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE CONCERT IN BEHALF OF THE SEWING GIRLS, by the Brooklyn Musical Institute, to be given at the Athenæum, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, promises to be both musically and financially successful. The various Societies are earnestly invited to appoint Committees for the purpose of placing tickets of admission with the "trades' people" for sale, in exchange (when sold) for their own cards, "good" for a similar amount, payable in groceries, clothing, fuel, medicines, &c., said cards to be distributed amongst the Poor Distributing Committees. Apply for tickets at G. W. MIDDLETON'S, corner of Court and Union sts., or SEDGWICK & DAY'S, No. 23 Court-st.

FAT CATTLE SHOW OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the Crystal Palace, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, 1857.
The STEAM ENGINES and a great variety of machinery will be in motion.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at 3 P. M.
Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.
WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.
E. L. VIELE, Treasurer.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Concert advertised for Saturday, Dec. 19, is postponed until Jan. 4. Full particulars will be duly announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fabries, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A FAIR IS NOW OPEN AND WILL continue DAY and EVENING until Jan. 1, at No. 3004th-av., near 203d-st., to aid the Rev. RALPH BERR in completing a free Church. All patronage thankfully appreciated. MRS. HOYT, Directress.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. M. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo. with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

MASON'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD TALES
VOLS. IV. AND V. NOW READY.
COUSIN WILLIAM,
BY THEODORE HOOK.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
GERVASE SKINNER,
BY THEODORE HOOK.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
We have selected for the fourth and fifth volumes of our Library of Standard Tales, COUSIN WILLIAM and GERVASE SKINNER. Among the modern sketches of domestic and fashionable English life, no one has been more successful than THEODORE HOOK; and the general voice of the critics gives the preference, among his numerous productions, to these very spirited and entertaining novels. They exhibit all the varieties of his style, and were written at a period of life when his experience was mature, and before his powers were impaired. They are from the third series of "Sayings and Doings, or Sketches from Life," where they were printed with the motto from Shakespeare on the title-page:
"Full of wise saws and modern instances."
The volumes previously published of the Library of Standard Tales are:
Vols. I. and II.
HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Vol. III.
SOPHIA LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Also, now ready,
PARTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
1 vol. crown 8vo, 700 pp., cloth, with portraits on steel, and illustrations. Price $1 75.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

CHOICE NEW GIFT BOOKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY.
I.
THE IRVING VIGNETTES.
With 27 Engravings.

Square 8vo, Cloth extra	$3 50
Turkey morocco extra	$6
Gilt extra, gilt edges	4 00
Turkey antique	$9

II.
THE ILLUSTRATED BRACEBRIDGE HALL.
With 14 beautiful engravings.

Square 8vo, cloth extra	$3 50
Turkey morocco, extra	$6
Gilt extra, gilt edges	4 00
Turkey antique	6

III.
THE IRVING VIGNETTES.
Smaller and cheaper edition, (with all the plates.)
(Uniform with his works.)

Cloth extra	$1 50
Half calf	$2 50
Gilt edges	2 00
Morocco extra	3 50

*** Every owner of Irving's works will want this companion volume.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.
If you are going to make a
CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT
To a Catholic Friend,
Call at EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO'S., No. 371 Broadway,
Two doors from Taylor's Saloon,
And examine his extensive assortment of
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
In English, French, Spanish and German.
The ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty.
THE URSULINE MANUAL, CATHOLIC PIETY,
FLOWERS OF PIETY, DIAMANTE,
ANGE CONDUCTEUR, &c.,
In the richest velvet, medallion, ivory, cameo and morocco bindings.
Their magnificently bound and illustrated
HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COMMENTARY.
Their new and unsurpassed GIFT BOOK,
GENTILLUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.
With twenty-one fine steel plates, and bound in the most exquisite taste.
ELEGANT GIFT BOO

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Tayler's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier mache desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE SALE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SATIN-WOOD, ROSEWOOD AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, &c.

The undersigned will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most valuable collection of really elegant furniture and superb and costly works of art that has probably ever been offered through this medium of sale, being the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately.

Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists of magnificent suites, one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with elegant carved frames; one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in bacco rellevo; one do. carved in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters fruit; all these suites have solid rosewood frames, and in perfect order; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood pianoforte; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, ladies' French escritoire, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs and medallion tapestry, medallion carpets marble vases; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings, on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing burcaus, marble washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, French chairs, ebony and ormolu clocks, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets, French counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, &c., with great variety not mentioned. Commencing at 10½ precisely.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st. F. NASH will sell at public auction, Wednesday MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; rosewood secretary, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin de laine, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, &c.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all in settings of warranted 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone rings and pins; diamond, single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enamaled bracelets with lockets; enameled broche bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c.; Roman and Floreotine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamel paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches, full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprises qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under our full guarantee as to quality.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st. near Fine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enamelled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubys, orienta' pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d story, a large number of lathes, tools, iron safes, suitable for jewelers and others; also, one very fine billiard table, balls, cues, markers, &c.; also, any quantity of secondhand furniture from a family removing from the City, embracing sofas, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany, bedsteads, couches, parlor suites, cottage bedsteads, extension tables, marble-top furniture, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., a superb collection of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Furs of every description and variety. Sets of Hudson-Bay Sable worth from $40 to $600; Mink do. from $25 to $240. All of the goods are of the very best kind, and are warrante t to purchasers. Also, a fine assortment of carriage, sleigh and lap Robes of every description.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange at 12½ o'clock, $3,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1863. Interest payable July and January.
$3,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds. Interest 18th July and January, payable in New-York.
15 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
10 shares North Western Insurance Co., $100 each.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers, being a portion of a jobber's stock. The goods are of desirable styles, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Assignees.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—460 CASES BOOTS, shoes and rubbers at auction, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., comprising the stock of a jobbing-house, in good order, without reserve, by order of assignee.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEETS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HEETS & MOSS—WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 55½ Pine-st., assignees' sale of the largest stock of Furs offered at auction this season, by order of the assignees of Mark J. King. The stock, which has been removed from the store of Mr. King in Maiden-lane to our sales gallery for convenience of sale, will comprise very rich real Russian sable capes, muffs, cuffs, &c.; real Russia and Hudson's Bay mink large carriage capes, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, gauntlets cuffs, royal ermine sets, Grecian stone marten, Siberian squirrel, Russia fitch, French sable, mountain marten and other capes, cuffs, muffs, &c.; beaver, otter and nutria gloves, mufflers and collars; Hudson's Bay wolf, Polar bear, tiger, leopard, black bear, raccoon, badger, gray fox and buffalo sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. We call the attention of all persons in want of fine furs to this sale, as we will warrant every article as represented, and guarantee to sell to the highest bidder every lot offered without any reserve. Catalogues will be ready, and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of the assignees of Mr. Mark J. King.

ISAAC H. LIENE & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st., and salesroom 59 Beekman-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 86th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the property of a family declining housekeeping. Consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with gilt cornices attached; gilt, marble-top, pier base; carved rosewood suites, covered in maroon plush, elegant lace window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Groveste an, rosewood, marble-top centre tables, etageres, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining-table, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. The 2d and 3d-av. cars pass within half a block of the house.

JOHN C. JEFFRIES, Auctioneer.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, STORE No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, below Wall-st., THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857, at 11 o'clock, for cash. Extensive and peremptory sale of first-class pianofortes, of latest style and variety, with new and important improvements, and superior to any offered to the public. They will consist of carved rosewood cases, with grand diagonal scale. Also, overstrung base, with plain, round and extra-carved mouldings and fancy corners, got up for private sales and in the best manner. The above are from one of the first manufacturers in the country. A warrantee given with each instrument. Dealers in music, music-teachers and any persons desirous of purchasing pianos will find it greatly to their interest to attend this sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising $42,300 New York State 4, 4½ and 6 per cent. Stocks; Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8 per cent. farm mortgage bonds; Chatham and Artisans Bank Stock. Also, Brooklyn City, Indemnity and New-World Fire, and Knickerbocker Life Insurance Stocks.

Regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and business Paper every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities.

EVERY DAY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY.

at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, the genteel three-story and basement house and lot No. 166 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. The property will be sold without reserve, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., Na. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—Fulton-st., Nos. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 253, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 480—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 255, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue C., 83—Avenue D., Nos. 135, 135—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. BOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PAINTERS' UNION, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF APPOINTED by the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 meet every day between the hours of 5 a. d 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st., first floor, back room. All members of the Union receiving relief are desired to call. Proprietors of country newspapers in want of good printers will please address C. F. TOWN, *Daily News* Office, New-York.

CHAS. F. TOWN,
E. H. PURDY,
M. D. RAINEY,
WM. LEANING,
D. M. O'SULLIVAN,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CANNISTON, President, or LUTHER WAIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROPOSALS for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred (300) barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

TEACHING—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English language in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 388 Broadway.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No. 609 Broadway. Mr. DOLBEAR'S method of teaching practically, on plans of real business, makes elegant writers and practical book-keepers at half the usual expense of time and money. Commutation for a full commercial course, $15, or $5 each branch. Regular terms, $25.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

A FARMER WANTS TO GET TWO OR three horses to winter, on easy terms. Address DAVID AUSTIN, Amityville, South Huntington, Long Island.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE AT $3 25 PER CHALdron delivered, or $2 50 to parties providing their own carts. Orders received at the office of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, corner of Irving place and 15th-st.; Gas Works corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, and at the Gas Works in 19th-st., west of 10th-av.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quartar of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$301,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	507,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	72,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,575	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	45,234	23,509
Due by Agents			251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company			430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,345,500
	$1,703,857	$2,659,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great when the New-York and Erie Company may transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MAASH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board.

J. W. BROOKS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH DIVIDEND OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company. J. M. BROWN, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUpons due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE, THIS DAY, IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
600 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill., in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT house, just finished, with quarter acre of land or more, pleasantly situated on Bergen Heights, overlooking the Bay and City of New-York, &c., two miles from Jersey City ferry. Omnibuses pass the premises. Price $2,650. Address F. B. K., box No. 3, 33 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 25 miles from New-York, from 12 to 50 acres of land, new buildings, great variety of grapes and other fruits; house large and well built, beautifully situated, and near the railroad station. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

VERY CHEAP—A GOOD TENANT CAN RENT A first-class house in Hoboken until May next, extremely low, with the privilege of remaining for $450 per year. The house is very desirable. Inquire at No. 6 Clifford-place, Hoboken, or of ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE FIRST-class house No. 275 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath, &c. Apply to R. HOGAN, 179 Macdougal-st.

TO LET.—THAT ELEGANT CORNER STORE, northeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st., with or without basement store, will be let low, and a lease given to a good tenant. Inquire next door, No. 1,092 Broadway.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. E. GARDNER, Lexcedale, R. I.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction FIRST UNEXCELLED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

LASTING LOVELINESS.—The fairest fade the soonest, and the beautiful perishes the easiest. This is a truism, with one exception, and that is made in favor of the gentlemen's Hats sold by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His latest style is exquisitely beautiful and becoming, and yet for durability, firmness and flexibility of fabric, is equal to any hat manufactured in this country or elsewhere. His new style of Caps is equally superior.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here with Dr. MOTT as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity, as well as of palatability to CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; Pints, 38 cents. Beware of imitations. Buy only at CHARLES' Depot, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—That neat and pleasing drama of "St. Mary's Eve" is to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night, with, for the fifteenth time, the new and successful drama of "The Revolt in India," and the comedy of "In and Out of Place," which, with the divertissement given by the Carlo Family, the Crystal Pyramids, grand ascension on a single wheel, &c., &c., will form one of the best entertainments in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doclored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which nphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Applied to the fevered temples of the sick, imparts a delicious sensation of coolness, and immediately relieves headache and faintness, As a perfume it is unequalled. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MELVILLE'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

A CURIOUS CASE.—In July last an officer of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man named COSTELLO, having in his possession ten bags of Coffee valued at about $200, under circumstances which led the officer to believe that the property had been stolen. COSTELLO was examined before a magistrate and discharged, there not being sufficient testimony against him to hold him for trial. The accused at the time stated that he had purchased the coffee of one MINCH, on Red Hook Point. The same MINCH was a noted receiver of stolen goods, and was convicted of that offence in the County Court on the 1st inst., and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On the night before the arrest of COSTALLO, about the same quantity and same kind of coffee was stolen from a ship lying at lower Quarantine, and every circumstance in the case tended to show that the stolen coffee and that recovered were the same, and under this belief it was delivered to the owner in New-York by the Sheriff. COSTELLO, finding himself discharged from arrest, commenced a suit against the Sheriff to recover the value of the coffee. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge BIRDSEYE yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $185—the estimated value of the coffee.

☞ An attempt was made Monday night last to break into the Kings County Truant Institution at Flatbush. Three boards in the high fence had been forced off when the besiegers were discovered and made a hasty retreat. It is surmised that the object of the intruders was not plunder, but to give the boys there confined an opportunity to escape.

☞ The Union Lead Works, in Brooklyn, which suspended operations for a brief period to repair machinery, have resumed again with a full force. A portion being employed upon three-quarters', and the balance upon whole time. They employ seventy men. Laborers are paid $1 per day, and for night men, $1 12½.

☞ A Convention of Sabbath School Teachers was held in the Pierrepont Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a County Society was organized as an auxiliary to the State Society.

THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—A Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of "authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to lease the buildings Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84 Summit-street, and that the city furnish to the order of Ex-Mayor HALL, President of the Brooklyn Benevolent Association, such quantities of coal as he may deem proper, for gratuitous distribution."
The report is to be considered next Monday evening.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, W. D.—The Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—MARIUS BRANDAGE; *Vice-President*—BENJAMIN WOOD, JR.; *Treasurer*—WM. BURRELL; *Secretary*—JOHN W. UNDERHILL.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The contract for extending the Police Telegraph line, Brooklyn, has been awarded to a man named ROBINSON.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN BURIED WITH A BELT FULL OF GOLD ROUND HIM.—About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned by falling from some of the ferry-boats, was found floating in the water near the Morris Canal Pier at Jersey City. Justice BEDFORD held an inquest, and caused its interment at Bergen. Letters were found upon the body which showed the man to be a German named NICHOLAS WESTNAA, of Mascoutha, St. Clair County, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Germany. Justice BEDFORD addressed a letter to Mascoutha, relating the occurrence, and a day or two since the widow of deceased made her appearance in Jersey City, and stated that her husband had a considerable amount of gold with him, which he carried in a belt about his waist. Her story was not fully credited, but to satisfy her, Justice BANROAN engaged undertaker SPERA to exhume the remains, and the result was the finding of a belt about the body containing $1,600 in gold. It may seem strange that this was not discovered at the inquest, but it is expained by the fact that the body, having been long in the water, was almost past handling, and was, in consequence, not so closely examined as it might otherwise have been.

A GOLD SHIELD FOR SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE.—Messrs. H. & G. SOULE have on exhibition, at their factory in Jersey City, a beautiful gold shield and chain, which is to be presented by the Inspectors to Superintendent TALLMADGE, of the Metropolitan Police. The shield weighs 50 pennyweights, and is valued at $250. On the top is a spread eagle; in the centre the figure of Justice, surrounded by a double row of oak leaves, and at the bottom is the word "Superintendent." Upon the back is the following inscription: "F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police—as a token of respect from a few friends attached to the Department—JANUARY, 1858."

MILITARY PARADES.—The Conlinental Guard, o Jersey City, have a drill parade to-day. Line is to be formed at the Armory at 12 o'clock, and after parading the principal streets of Jersey City, they will march to Hudson.
The Washington Grays, of Hudson City, also turn out this afternoon for drill and improvement.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 15.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84	400	Erie R. R.	s3 17
1,000	Missouri State 6s	77½	300	do	b3 17
1,000	do	78	100	do	h10 17
8,000	Virginia 6s	87¾	100	do	c 17
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	68	383	Hnd. River R.	19
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	81	100	Harlem R.	b30 7¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	92	25	do	7¾
2,000	N.Y.C.R.7s,ex.in.	96	100	do	7¾
4,000	Erie R.3d mt.b.	83	18	Ill. Central R.	90
4,000	do	89¾	100	do	89¾
5,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75	42¾	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12¾
5,000	Hud.R.R.R.3d M	83¾	335	Reading Railroad	52¾
5,000	do	b30 84	600	do	52¾
8,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	65¾	200	do	b60 52¾
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	85¾	200	do	s30 51¾
2,500	do	86¾	300	do	52¾
2,000	Goshen Br. Bds.	62¾	100	do	52
1,000	M. Cent. R. 8 per ct. 1st m.	83¼	100	do	s10 52
			204	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21
5,000	do	83	30	do	21¾
1,000	do	83¼	100	do	b30 21
8	Bank of America	100	150	do	b10 21
100	Phenix Bank	95	130	do	s3 20¾
61	National Bank	98	50	do	h10 20¾
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	90¾	200	do	20¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	96	110	M.So.& N.Ia.pf.stk.	34½
20	do	97	17	do	34¾
50	Shoe & Leather Bk.	80	20	Gal.&Chic.R.R.	73
100	Penn. Coal Co	s60 60	100	Clev & Tol.R.R.	s10 42¾
50	do	60¼	300	do	42¾
115	do	61	400	do	s18 42¾
50	do	b60 61¾	700	do	s3 42¾
50	Cum. Coal Co	9¾	100	do	b10 42¾
160	do	9¾	100	do	b10 42¾
110	do	10	300	do	s15 42¾
35	Pacific M. S. Co	67¾	100	do	b30 42¾
360	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	74¾	100	do	s10 43¼
300	do	74¾	600	do	42¾
50	do	btw 74¾	50	Chic. & R.I. R.R.	s30 74
125	do	74¾	130	do	75
300	do	s30 74	100	do	b30 75
100	do	s15 74	50	do	s60 74
100	do	s3 74¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
250	do	74¾	55	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	103¾
100	do	b30 74¾	50	do	b10 103¾
150	do	s10 74¾	110	do	s3 10
50	Erie R. R.	b30 17¾	135	do	10
50	do	b60 17¾	24	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	87½
470	do	17¾	5	Bank of Commerce	94
400	do	s10 17	100	do	95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Memphis City 6s..... Int. ad. 71
$1,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s., Int. ad. 42
$5,000 Madison City 7s..... Int. ad. 50½
$6,000 Brunswick and Florida R. R. 7s.. Int. ad. 17½
$7,000 Chicago.St.Paul & Fon du Lac 7s., Int. ad. 16
$520 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1855 47
$3,070 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856..... 44¾
Note of hand, L.O.Wilson, due bef. June 10, $1,775 63
25 shares American Exchange Bank..... 90¾
5 shares American Exchange Bank..... 90¾
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 73¾
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 73
5 shares Hanover Bank..... 78
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co..... 109¾
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co..... 109¾
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co..... 82
9 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co..... 84
11 shares Home Fire Insurance Co..... 143½
Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:
$1,000 Lacrosse and Mil. railr'd 8s. Int. added 15¾
$3,000 N. Ind. first mort (Gosh. line) Int. added 56¼
$1,000 Ten. State 6 ₱ ct. b'ds of 1892 Int. added 80¾
$2,000 Terre H'te and Alton 7s. Int. added 37¾@51½
$25,000 Mad River and L. Erie R. 7s. Int. added 22
$5,000 Lexington City 6s. Int. added 49½
15 shares Cleveland and Toledo railroad..... 42¼
10 shares American Exchange Bank..... 90¾
14 shares Broadway Bank..... 112¾
17 shares Phenix Bank..... 91¾
Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:
$40,000 S. of Ind. 2½ ₱ cent stocks. Flat. 51¾@52¾

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	Micb.C.Sp.c.1stm. Sk.F.Cnv.Bs...	83¾	70	Harlem R. R.	73½
3,000	do	83¾	500	La Ce & Mil.RR.	s3 10
10	Commonwealth Bk.	65	150	do	10½
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾	56	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	62	50	do	b30 21
100	do	s3 63	200	do	21¾
150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	btw 74¾	600	do	43
100	Erie Railroad	16¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 74
			25	Panama R'd	93½

TUESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The news of yesterday and the Bank returns of this morning have further strengthened the Stock Exchange, and the market closes this afternoon quite firm. The sales in New-York Central were firm at 73¾ as the stock closed yesterday, to 75½ at the close to-day; Erie, 17@17⅛@17@16¾, the stock not so well supported at the Second Board as in the morning; Rock Island from 73 to 75½ ₱ cent.; Galena, 73½@74, buyer 30 days; Illinois Central, 90; Toledo, 43@43½; Reading, 53@52¾ ₱ cent.; Panama rose to 93½; Virginia Sixes 87½, Missouris 78, Tennessee 84, New-York Central 7s at 96 ex dividend, Eries of 1875 at 42½, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds 85¾ ₱ cent. The speculators for the rise evince more spirit than last week, and the supply of cash stock on the Street is carried without much trouble, and in several instances free of interest upon the money advanced by the other party. The sellers against the advance in prices are still in the majority at the Board of Brokers, though the division is again being a little more equalized, as in November.

The ease in Money, on call, continues, and is quite as marked since as before resumption. The demand in this way is not large, nor is the supply of really desirable fresh paper, at dates within Bank praclice, equal to the disposition of lenders. The liquidation of old indebtedness is indulgently conducted at Bank, and among the importers; notwithstanding which a number of unexpected failures, or forced renewals of paper, have occurred within the last week or two. The inslances, however, are not of prominent importance. The Boston steamer, to-morrow, will take about $750,000 in Specie for New-York account. Bills closed, on London, first-class, 109¼@109¾ at 60 days, and 111¼@111½ at sight. French Exchange, sixty days, 5.22½@5.18¾, and sight, 5.10@5.12½. The market left off steady, with a considerable number of mercantile bills unsold. The rales for these are still irregular, 107@109 ₱ cent. on LONDON.

The New-York Central Company are paying to-day the half-yearly coupon on their 7 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The Union Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable 2d January.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., for the month of November last, were as follows, viz:

	1857.	1856.
From freight	$50,028 19	$17,253 33
From passengers	72,903 72	68,198 07
From mail	4,482 29	3,470 63
From miscellaneous	167 79	275 85
Totals	$127,651 99	$149,197 88
Total decrease	$21,545 89.	

The rearrangement of the Public Debt of California under the late popular vote of the people is thus carefully stated in the Circular of Messrs, DE COPPET & Co., of the present week. The subject is of immediate interest to all California Bondholders, as a failure to exchange or refund their evidences of claim within all the year 1858 will work a forfeiture of the debt:

In our advices of the 10th November last, we announced that the proposed law for acknowledging a portion of the debt of the State of California considered doubtful, had been ratified by a vote of the people. We condense to-day the chief points of this law: It authorizes the issue of $3,900,000 in 7 ₱ cent. bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, redeemable July 1, 1877. Interest and Principal payable at the Treasury at Sacramento, Cal.—The bonds will be in sums of $500 and upwards, without any fractional parts under $100. The first coupon will fall due on Jan. 1, 1859. For the fractions, certificates will be issued which may be funded into bonds of the present issue. These bonds will be delivered in liquidation of the prtncipal and interest of all claims entitled to consolidation. A lax of 3 ₱ cent. will be levied on all the personal and real estate of the State, in order to provide for the interest and the redemption of the principal, and all sums that may be received from the Federal Government in payment of the Civil debt shall be exclusively applied to the same object. Whenever $10,000 or upwards shall have accumulated in the Sinking Fund, after the payment of the interest, this accumulation shall be employed in the redemption of the present loan at $100 or under, public tenders being received therefor. When the bonds cannot be had at this price, the numbers of a series of them will be advertised in the newspapers, which bonds will be paid at par on presentation, and if not presented within three months, interest will cease to accrue upon them. The following are the claims which are entitled to consolidation: All titles or claims pronounced legal by the Courts; all bonds, constituting the Civil Debt, issued in virtue of the acts of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856. N. B.—Each bond bears on the face of it the act under which it was issued. All claims or bonds entitled to this consolidation, *must be presented to the Treasury at Sacramento, California, before the 1st January*, 1859, in order to be exchanged for the new bonds, after which time, if not presented, they will forfeit their privilege to the present act.

The portion of the bonds of the present emission, which, not having been applied for, shall remain on hand after the 1st January, 1859, shall be canceled.

The Governor in his message of January, 1857, represents the consolidated debt of the State to be then as follows:

3 ₱ cent. bonds (probably lost,)	$6,088
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1851, red'ble 1860..	150,000
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1852, red'ble 1870..	1,389,600
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1855, red'ble 1870..	700,000
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1856, red'ble 1875..	984,000
Total	$3,229,688

The amount of Specie sent Eastward by express, this evening, for the Boston steamer, is $683,000.

LE HURAY & Co. quote Land Warrants, thus:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$0 85	40 acres	$0 95
80 acres	75	80 acres	80
120 acres	67	120 acres	72
160 acres	77	160 acres	82

Market firm; demand brisk.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	₱ cent. dis.		₱ cent. dis.
N. Y. Slale Cur.	⅜@ ½	Baltimore	5⅛@ 5⅜
New-England	⅜@ ½	Interior Md	6 @ 6½
East Jersey	⅜@ ⅝	Delaware	2¼@ 3
West Jersey	2¾@ 3	Ohio, Ind. Ky. Mo.	2 @—
Rhode Island	3½@ 4	Ills. and Wis	7 @ 7½
Philadelphia	2¾@ 3	Other S. and W.	2 @ 7½
Interior Penn	4 @ 4½	Canada	1¼@1½

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 83@$4 87	Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 85@$4 89
Bk. Eng. Notes.	@$4 83	Bk. Eng. Notes.	@$4 88

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres. BUYING PRICE.		Acres. SELLING PRICE.	
40	86	40	95
80	76	80	80
120	67	120	70
160	77	160	80

The interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of Hudson River Railroad Company, due 16th inst., will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-street.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $50,002; paid $35,592 47; and held at the close, $250,706 76

We learn that the Uncas Bank of Norwich, has made an arrangement with Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE to redeem their bills at ¾ ₱ cenl. discount.

The value of the Exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending to-day, is $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the week ending Dec. 13, last year.

New-York Central Railroad and the Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The movement on the part of the stockholders at a recent meeting in the City of New-York, and the resolutions passed at that meeting and in the meeting at Albany, held on the 9th inst., are calculated, as they were intended, to produce a good result, not only in relation to the property of this corporation, but also in regard to railroad investments generally. They will rouse stockholders to an observation of the manner in which their property is managed by those to whose care they have intrusted it. They will inspire those managers to activily and zeal in the discharge of their duties as trustees; inculcate a rigid economy in all departments of the business; cause a just and faithful application of the incomes of the road to the work itself and its appurtenances. Above all, they will produce independence of action and judgment on the part of every member of the Board of Managers.

It is to be regretted that this movement should have been regarded in any quarter as reflecting upon the integrity of the President or any member of the Board of Directors. Such an idea is repudiated by the fact that the meeting in New-York nominated for election every member of the late Board, with the exception of Mr. FALLS, of New-York, who had publicly declined a reelection, and Mr. SPEAKER, who was left off for the purpose of giving place to a representative from a locality upon the line which furnishes a very large and lucrative business to the road; a locality whose citizens have, from the first introduction of Railroads in this State, contributed their full share to foster and cherish those public improvements; a locality which has always until a very recent period, had a fair representation in the management of the Central line of Railroads

This was not inlended on the part of any stockholder as a reflection upon the character or integrity of Mr. SPEAKER. It is also to be regretted that citizens of Albany, many of whom I am informed were not stockholders, should have been called upon to attend the meeting at the City Hall, headed by the President of tha Express Company, with a view to embarrass and interrupt the honest and fair deliberations of stockholders, rightfully acting in relation to the management of their own property. It also regret that those gentlemen should have felt called upon, after the meeting of stockholders had passed the resolutions and adjourned, to organize a new meeting with the view to fritter away and destroy the effect to be produced by its action. The only essential resolution which the last meeting of Albanians repudialed, was that which related to voting by proxy. I do not believe that either Mr. CORNING, or any of his true friends, advised this interference.

The President of the Express Company, which has, for a long period, enjoyed a very lucrative business, at low rates, upon the Central Road, and who has himself, with his whole family, for years traveled free, may have felt called upon to volunteer his services to defend the President of the Railroad and laudale the work. This laudalion on his part was entirely unnecessary, as I do not believe there was a single stockholder in that meeting who does not regard the Central Road as the best line, for a large and profitable business, both present or prospective, on this or on the Eastern Continent. It is so good that it will bear extravagant salaries and large expenditures without impoverishing it.

Indeed it would be difficult, by ordinary peculation, to steal this road poor in many years. This, however, constitules no reason why its funds should not be husbanded and the work cherished in a true spirit of an enlarged economy. That there have been and are wrongs on the part of agents and employes of the Central Railroad, I verily believe. Those which have existed for a few years past, have been obvious to the most common observer. I have been anxious that these should be corrected by an application of what I regard a proper system of management both in relation to the finances as well as the executive business of the concern.

The managers have, as I learn, recently made several alterations in the system of management which are, to a considerable extent, improvements. I shall, however, regard the system as incomplete, until there shall be established separate departments for receipt and disbursement, which shall check each other in the course of their business.

The heads of these departments should be filled by men of large railroad experience and independence of character. The expense of thus arming them could not much exceed the sum at present paid as a standing annual counsel fee. If the spirit of the resolutions on the subject of proxy-voting be carried out, it will do much towards inaugurating such a system as I have suggested. The propriety of that resolution is fully demonstrated by the manner in which the proxies were used by the President at the late election. A ticket was made by him without consultation, generally, with his fellows in the Board or the Stockholders, from which he excluded Mr. SAGE, of Troy, and Mr. FIELD, of Rochester, and without including the nominee of the stockholders in New-York or the one at Utica. This was not using those proxies in the spirit and manner in which the stockholders, who delegated the power, intended them to be used. They were used in a manner directly calculated to destroy all freedom and independence of action on the part of his compeers in the Board of Management. Each and every member of that Board are, and of right ought to be, independent representatives of the stockholders. Any other construction would make this a close corporation, and render it a despotic instead of a republican institution. I cannot but believe that the President in thus using the proxies of the stockholders, entirely mistakes not only his own true interest, but the welfare and prosperity of the corporation itself. Any extraordinary use of power calculated to degrade those who possess equal rights with him who exercises it, is, in this free country, calculated inevitably to bring down the popular sentiment upon the actor. Does Mr. CORNING think that he can, with impunity, by means of foreign proxies and those of American citizens, obtained in the manner they have heretofore been, continue to control the elections of the managers of this road, so as to make not only all its officers and agents, but the directors themselves, obedient to his will? He may discover his error too late for his own good and that of the Company. He should seek to retain his power by the voluntary and free choice of the stockholders themselves.

Let it be understood that in making these remarks I am actuated by no other motives than a desire to secure the greatest good to the Corporation, as a property investment, and largely to promote its usefulness as a public institution.

I have always regarded the President as a man of transcendent ability and large Railroad experience. I think his loss to the Central Road would be greatly felt. I could not, therefore, be brought to the conclusion lo aid in his removal without more cogent reasons than any that have ever been urged against him. I may also here be permitted to remark, and I hope without offence, that I regard Mr. CORNING'S great fault to be an inordinate love of power, and an almost total blindness to the faults and errors of his devotees.

I was one of the actors in the meeting of stockholders at Albany, and there spoke warmly upon the point in relation to proxies above presented. If I did injuslice to any one in the remarks I there made, it was without intention. I intended only to attack the system itself. D. WAGER.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Banks in this City resumed, on Monday morning, the payment of specie on all their liabilities. The resumption has been so quietly made as scarcely to attract the attention even of the business community. This fact, which, under different circumstances, would have been very remarkable, is easily accounted for. The principal banks have been for some time paying specie, not only in adjusting their balances at the Clearing-House, but for the accommodation of their customers, who were in need of coin for ordinary uses. There has been no demand for specie. It had become almost a drug in the market. It scarcely commanded a premium of one-quarter of one per cent. It had accumulated to the amount of twenty-six millions in the vaults of the City banks, about double the usual amount held by them in prosperous times; and to-day the *Star of the West* brings over two millions more from California.

This proper measure not only makes this City the centre of all that is sound in finance, but it compels other commercial places to return to the specie-paying *status*, under the penalty of a sacrifice both of money and reputation. Boston, Albany and New-Haven have already followed the example of New-York, and the other great cities cannot keep out of the circle long.

Quietly as the change has been made, it is not the less important at home and abroad. It indicates a substantial prosperity in the country, notwithstanding the recklessness of speculators, corporate and individual, and gives the assurance that the return of the business season will bring with it the customary activity. Much as the suspension is to be regretted, it will teach a salutary lesson to those who have been accustomed to regard the general prosperity as a warrant for private extravagance. Credit is but another name for debt; and we apprehend that those who seek, as well as those who furnish pecuniary accommodations, will be benefited by the experience of the last few months.

The banks in this City are entitled to great credit for this speedy return to their duty It shows that the suspension was not only an unwilling but a forced one; and it will be likely to secure them from all legislation excepting what may be demanded by the great interests of the State in providing a sound currency for the people, and preventing a recurrence of the embarrassements through which we have just passed.

We hope those of our cousins over the water, who have been disposed to regard the recent suspensions as a recurrence of the revulsion of 1837, will give all such apprehensions to the winds. We were never more prosperous than we are now. The country is literally overburdened with the products of our industry, and though our traders may be compelled to go into liquidation, and multitudes may suffer loss from incautious investments, the general current of business, retarded though it may be, cannot be diverted from the channels of prosperity in which it runs.

New-York Central Railroad Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following slip is taken from the TIMES of Dec. 10:

By Telegraph.] ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

At the election of Directors, about $12,250,000 in stock was represenled. All the Directors were elected unanimously, except three. These three were opposed by other candidates, on the ticket prepared by the New-York stockholders, which ticket received votes representing about $2,500,000.

This is calcuiated to convey a wrong impression in relation to the number of stockholders who acted with those who participated in the meeting of stockholders in New-York and at Albany. There was but one printed ticket used at the election. That was not printed and ready for use until about 12 o'clock. Many stockholders had deposited their hallots before it was discovered that lwo of the old Directors, SAGE and FIELD, had been left off. There was no desire on the part of any stockholder to remove any of the late Directors, except in the case of Mr. SPRAGUE, which was on local and not personal grounds.

The whole number of voles cast is stated to be $12,250,000. This is but little more than half the number of votes that might have been cast. About half the stockholders, in amount, therefore, abstained from voting. Many of the proxies on which voles were cast by Mr. CORNING or PAUYN, were sent to them in obedience to their circular, prior to the publication of the notices, calling the stockholders' meeting. If the Inspectors of the election will give the number of voles cast by Mr. CORNING and PRUYN upon proxies, the public will have a tolerably correct view of the matter.

If they voted upon foreign proxies, a statement of the number may be a matter of interest. D. W.

New-York Central Railroad.

From the Albony Evening Journal.

The following is an exhibit of the business of this road for the six months ending on the 1st February, 1858:

The receipts given are, as far as known, from the actual statements published by the Company; for the months of November, December, and January, estimates are made which will approximate very nearly to the actual results. The expenses are taken from the average of last year's business, 55⅓ per cent., although it is supposed that the reductions anu economies that have been instituted since the 1st of September last, will amount in the course of the year from that date to about $400,000, without taking into consideration the extraordinary expenses to which the road was subjected in consequence of the peculiar severity of the Winter of 1857.

RECEIPTS.

August, actual	$663,085 87
September, actual	862,516 95
October, actual	651,441 97
November, 1856	$750,928
Less est'd deficiency, 1857	130,000— 620,928 00
December estimated the same as 1856, but from present indications this month will show an increase over last year	687,576 00
January receipts in 1856	$460,522
Add estimated increase	75,000— 535,522 00
This month last year the receipts were very much reduced in consequence of the unprecedented severity of the season. The estimated increase of $75,000 will fall short of the actual result.	
Total	$4,021,070 79
Expenses at the rale of 55⅓ ₱ cent	$2,231,694 29
Six. months' interest	485,435 00
Six months' contribution to Sinkting Fund	56,647 00
Totai expenses, interest and Sinking Fund	2,773,776 29
Balance, net profits	$1,247,294 50
Six months' dividends at 4 ₱ cent	959,782 00
Surplus after paying dividend	$287,512 50

The New-York Central Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

At the meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on the afternoon of the 9th inst., the following communication from the Treasurer of the Company was submitted to the Board:

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1857.

To the President and Directors of the Company:

GENTLEMEN—It is apparent from recent remarks and discussions, bearing upon the matter, that some of the stockholders of the Company are unacquainted with the true condition of its affairs, and with the system upon which its business is conducted.

I deem it proper, therefore, to state to the Board that, since I have had charge of the Treasurer's office, I have uniformly given to those of the stockholders who have applied at the office, all the information in my power in reference to the affairs of the Company, and to the mode of transacting its business, in its various departments, exhibiting to them, for that purpose, its books and papers, and rendering every reasonable aid and facility at my command, for any examination they desired to make.

I found this to have been the settled practice of the office, and I have continued it, as well for that reason as because I consider it proper in itself. I have at all times performed this duty cheerfully, giving it a priority over other official duties, although, from its character, it necessarily requires no small amount of time and attention.

It is manifest, however, from the magnitude of the Company's business and the large number of its stockholders, that such information cannot be given in detail by letter; nor would it be as satisfactory, in many respects, if so communicated, as when given personally.

My practice in this respect, has, I have every reason to believe, met the sanction of the Board, but it has occurred to me that it might be well that their approval should be expressed in form upon their minutes. Respectfully submitted.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Whereupon, It was unanimously

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Treasurer is in pursuance with the uniform practice of the Company since its organization, and meets the full and cordial approval of the Board and that he be authorised to continue the same, and to give all Stockholders requesting it every reasonable aid in his power at all times to ascertain for themselves the true state and condition of the Company's business and affairs, and the system upon which the same are conducted.

It was also ordered that the communication of the Treasurer and the foregoing resolution, be published.

Enforcing a Letter of Credit.

From the New-York Express.

An interesting suit arising out of the New-York commercial embarrassments had been decided by the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. Messrs. SHUCHARDT & GARNAAN, of New-York, having given a large order to M. M. APPOLD & SHATTLESS, of Lyons, opened a credit to them of 125,000f. at the Bank of M. M. RONGMONT DE LOWENBERG & Co., of Paris, and the latter gentlemen sent to the Lyons firm a notification to that effect. Accordingly, for goods supplied, they drew bills on ROWENMONT & Co. for 100,000f., and their bills were duly accepted. They consequently drew two other bills for 5,000f. for a further supply of goods, but the bankers declined to accept them, on the ground that they had received orders from New-York, on account of the crisis, not to do so. On the 25th of November APPOLD & SHATTLESS brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce against M. M. RONGMONT & Co. to compel them to accept the bills, and the tribunal, finding that the plaintiffs had only sent their goods to New-York in consequence of the notification of the defendants that a credit of 125,000f. was opened, and ordered that the bills should be accepted within 24 hours.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Dec. 15.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. Yesterday the *Europa* arrived with dates to 28th ult. Monetary matters had so decidedly improved, that an early reduction to the Bank rate of interest was looked for as certain. This, with the very favorable Indian news, had infused a more cheerful and hopeful feeling among the commercial community, but had not arrested the declining tendency in articles of produce. Cotton in Liverpool had declined ⅛d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. on the better grades, and from that to 1d. ₱ lb. on the lower, with sales for the week of 27,000 bales. On Friday and Saturday, however, the business was larger, and prices slightly better. The Manchester market was gloomy, and prices much depressed. Consols advanced to 91⅛@91¼.

The transactions during the past week in this market have been confined to small parcels picked up by spinners at about 11¼c. ₱ lb. for Good Middling Uplands. There is very little on the market, the arrivals continue on a very moderate scale, and the quality all ranges above Middling. Holders do not press sales, and business closed dull yesterday, at my last week's quolations. The sales from 8th inst. I estimate at 1,500 bales; the export during the same time has been to Liverpool, 550; Havre, 658. Total 1,208 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU—Nothing done in

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1949 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall st., and 481 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress---Interesting Debates in Both Houses.

Speeches of Messrs. Green and Douglas in the Senate, and Messrs. Cox and Hughes in the House.

The Senate Standing Committees—The New-York Post-Office Site—The Mormons—The New Nicaraguan Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Senator GREEN'S reply to DOUGLAS, to-day, was superficial, though, under the circumstances, creditable. DOUGLAS' reply was overwhelming.

The speech of Mr. Cox, the new Democratic member of the House from Ohio, against the Lecompton Constitution, was a powerful effort, and attracted universal and respectful interest.

The President has made such strong personal appeals in behalf of HARRIS for Senate Printer, that WARD has withdrawn, the Administration agreeing to give him half the printing from the Executive Departments. HARRIS will be elected to-morrow.

The farce of electing the Standing Committees of the Senate by resolution was gone through with to-day. You are already aware, I suppose, how the affair is managed. The Democratic majority had a caucus, at which they decided how many of the Committees, and which ones, they should take entirely to themselves, and how many and who of their own men they should place on the remainder. This done, they hand their list over to the Republicans, to fill the blanks, and the list thus arranged is formally balloted for in open Senate.

The liberality of the majority, in the present instance, is remarkable. They have thirty-seven members of the body, to twenty-five in the opposition; and, in the formation of the Committees, left in some cases one and others two blanks, only, to be filled by the minority! The Republicans of the body represent four-fifths of the commerce of the country, but are allowed only one member of the Committee on Commerce. In the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. HALE is the only Republican. On the Library Committee, there is no Republican. It was feared, probably, that if even one such were to get on the Committee, he would smuggle into the library some such incendiary volume as *Jefferson's Notes*, or other heterodox document.

"Fair play is a jewel;" but the Senate majority don't seem to *want* any jewels. I don't know that it makes much difference in the end;—but the studied insult with which a powerful minority is treated in the present instance is fit subject of remark—although if the Republican Senators think it unworthy of resentment, nobody else need care much about it.

Speaker ORR has made some significant changes in the House Committees—and none more so than that of retiring WM. H. KELSEY of New-York from the Committee on Engraving. When a man has been Chairman of a Committee in a previous Congress, and is found in the minority party in a subsequent Congress, it is customary to compliment him with a subordinate position on the same Committee. There is significance, therefore, in the transfer of Mr. KELSEY from the Chairmanship of the Engraving Committee to a subordinate position in the Committee on Agriculture. What does it mean? Mr. ORR owes the member from New-York an explanation.

In consequence of threats uttered by the would-be speculators in a New-York Post-Office site, to the effect that they would sue out an injunction to restrain the authorities of New-York City from selling a site in the Park, the Postmaster General is compelled to await the passage of a special act of the State Legislature authorizing the sale for a price named. By the time that is accomplished the chances are that the President, in consequence of the low state of the Treasury, will not permit the necessary funds to be drawn out to complete the purchase.

I learn from a private letter, received in this city, that the cattle which were taken on the 12th October by the Mormons, comprised those belonging to the contractors' trains which were burned previously, and averaged two hundred and seventy to each train, making an aggregate of 810 head. Besides these there were 120 head of beef cattle which had been purchased on Green River for the troops. These cattle were only three miles behind the military command when they were run off. There were only seven men in charge of them.

On the 19th of October Colonel ALEXANDER was waited upon by another express from BRIGHAM YOUNG, with a message ordering him a second time to leave the country.

Governor SEWARD was at Culpepper Court-House, Virginia, on Friday and Snturday of last week, and spent a pleasant time with Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON and other Old-Line Whigs of the neighborhood.

General HENNINGSEN is still in Washington, but has little to say in regard to WALKER's movements. We have intelligence here that a thousand stand of arms, two pieces cannon and a large quantity of ammunition left your port a day or two ago in two lighters—supposed to have been carried to a vessel outside of Sandy Hook, destined for the service of General WALKER. Is the little steamer *Fashion* cruising so near you? *Quien sabe?*

WALKER's friends here are of opinion that, having found it expedient to land at Greytown, he will not attempt to force his way up the river at present, but will post himself somewhere upon its right bank and await reinforcements or the breaking out of such a revolution in Nicaragua as shall open the country freely to him again. He has with him ample supplies for six months; and it is believed can maintain his position against any force which can be brought against him.

It is asserted with great positiveness, that any attempt to interfere with the landing of his reinforcements will be resisted at every hazard,—WALKER's determination being to force upon the foreign cruisers who are disposed thus to interfere within the waters of Nicaragua, the responsibility of sinking every man rather than yield. As the landing at San Juan has attracted thither and concentrated all the fleets cruising upon that coast, WALKER's reinforcements will be apt to seek some other point of landing. I am informed that this contingency was foreseen by WALKER, and that he has made wise provision to meet it.

We have news here that MATHER, DILLAYE and three or four others have called a Mass meeting at Tammany Hall for the 17th inst., to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the President's Message. As the General Committee the other night, adjourned *sine die* after rescinding the resolutions expelling Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, there is a little curiosity here to know whence the authority for the proposed meeting in Tammany emanated.

It is understood that at the meeting FERNANDO WOOD is to preside, and resolutions are to be passed in favor of the removal of GEORGE SANDERS, BUTTERWORTH, FOWLER, and every other federal office-holder who couldn't approve of WOOD's "mode of transacting business" as exemplified in the Marvine affair. Any such action as this will assuredly embarrass the President; and Mr. DILLAYE, if he is not careful, will probably learn in due time that Mr. BUCHANAN understands how to get rid of impudent and officious friends.

WM. B. RANKIN, President of the Pennsylvania Keystone Club, well-known in his State as the "Hero of the Williamsport Convention," having got up a meeting of his Club, and passed resolutions reading DOUGLAS, WISE, and a host of other Democrats out of the party, has come on post haste with the resolutions in one hand, and his application for office in the other. Such patriotism is uncommonly common now-a-days.

It is Ross, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, who has received the great contract for printing Post-office blanks.

S.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Colonel HARRIS, of the *Union* newspaper, was to-day nominated by the Democratic caucus for Senate Printer. Senator DOUGLAS was absent.

A bill will, to-morrow, according to present understanding, be introduced in the Senate, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The amount is not yet fixed, but will be sufficiently large to meet the present exigencies of the Treasury. It is supposed that it will pass before the adjournment.

Thirty Protestant clergymen of Washington have tendered their services to conduct the religious exercises at the Capitol.

It is confidently asserted that Hon. R. J. WALKER to-day resigned the Governorship of Kansas.

Nearly a hundred applications have been made by reporters for the Press to the Speaker of the House for accommodations.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary session to-night.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A resolution was adopted that the Senate will, to-morrow, proceed to the election of a printer.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all correspondence between the Departments and the present Governor of Kansas, together with all orders and instructions which have been issued to said officer.

Mr. ALLEN submitted a resolution that the Standing Committees be arranged as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, King.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Evans, Bell of Tennessee, Hale.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, Trumbull.

On Post-Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Thomson of New-Jersey, Hale.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, of Arkansas; Pugh, Johnson, of Tennessee; Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Briggs, Thompson, of Kentucky; Kennedy and Durkee.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tenn.; Houston and Doolittle.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, Thomson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Kennedy and Foster.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

On Claims.—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Clark and Simmons.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Bigler, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.

On Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons, Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Douglas, Bayard, Clark.

On Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Collamer, Wade.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Evans, Wright, Dixon.

On Printing.—Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas; Fitzpatrick, Fessenden,

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Jones, Brown, Doolittle.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard, Hunter.

Mr. HAMBLIN regarded the list as unjust, disproportionate and sectional. He thought it high time when the slave power has seized on the judiciary, and when the Supreme Court undertook to decide questions not legitimately before it, that great care should be taken as to the manner in which the Committees of the Senate were constituted, so as to shape the legislation of the country properly.

Mr. DOOLITTLE objected to the arrangements of the Committees, referring especially to the wants of the great Northwest, and the importance of the navigation and commerce of that section of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER read an extract from the *Daily Globe* announcing that a caucus of all parties had agreed to a certain list of committees. He was informed that a Democratic caucus was held and a list of committees made out, leaving certain blanks to be filled in by the Republicans, who saw fit to fill these blanks, under protest. No such general caucus as was announced was held, and no assent was ever given by the Republicans of the Senate to such a formation of Committees as was therein announced.

Mr. PUGH should vote for the list because it had been agreed upon by a regular Democratic caucus, but he concurred with those Senators who had expressed the opinion that the Committees were not fairly formed. He had said so at the proper place and time, and felt bound to repeat it, while placing his vote on record in favor of the list.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had declined serving on the Committee on Commerce. As that Committee had been alluded to, he thought proper to make this statement.

Mr. BAYARD vindicated the propriety of the formation of the list. It was proper that the dominant party should always retain in their own hands the ascendancy on all the important Committees.

Mr. GWIN alluded to the manner in which the Republicans had arranged the Committees in the House of Representatives when they had the power, as being in an eminent degree sectional and unjust. They could not now with a good grace find fault, for they had always exercised their power with an iron hand whenever they had the opportunity.

Mr. WILSON denied that at the last Congress the Republicans were unjust to the Democrats in the formation of the House Committees.

Mr. GWIN said that he did not refer particularly to the last Congress but to the general practice of that party for many years past.

Mr. WILSON contended that the Democratic Party and the Pro-Slavery Party in this country are one and the same thing, and indulged in some bright visions of the time when the Republicans shall gain the ascendency.

The list was then agreed to by a vote of 36 against 19.

Mr. GREEN proceeded to speak on Kansas affairs. Mr. DOUGLAS' speech, he said, took him by surprise, not only as to its matter, but as to its manner, and it was well calculated to prejudice the question pending before the people of Kansas. He wished to counteract, so far as might be in his power, the impression which had been made by that speech. The real issue now was, Ought Kansas, when her Constitution shall be presented, to be admitted into the Union, or ought the consideration of what the Senator from Illinois calls the "fundamental error of the President," to be regarded as sufficient cause for keeping Kansas out of the Union and keeping up the agitation of this most unfortunate question. The question was not whether we approve or do not approve of all the individual parts of the Lecompton Constitution, as to the provision in reference to the banks, taxations, etc. These are matters with which we have nothing to do, but which are to be left to the people themselves to regulate. The only question for Congress to consider is, does the Constitution embody a republican form of government? Has anybody disputed that proposition, and contended to the contrary? Certainly the Senator from Illinois has not done so. The re seemed to be a want of clear understanding as to the relation which the Federal Government sustains towards a Territory. The inhabitants of Kansas are a people, and what enabling act is required to impart to them power to propose a change in their form of government? Is an enabling act to give them more political rights or more inalienable rights? That would be a solecism and a contradiction. From these considerations it must be argued that Congress would have no right to refuse to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas never proposed to form a State Government without the consent of Congress. The Convention was held in subordination to the Territorial Government. If admitted into the Union a State Government will take the place of the Territorial Government, and not without. If any attempt were made to subvert the present Government and set up another in opposition to the Federal authority, we could subjugate it, but they do not propose to interfere with the Territorial Government until the assent of Congress is received. There were eight States in the Union which formed Constitutions without enabling acts for admission, two of which the Senator from Illinois, himself, voted for. Florida and California had no enabling act. If Mr. DOUGLAS could vote for these, there could be no reason why he could not vote for the admission of Kansas. The assent of Congress may be given any time. The organic act declares that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. That way was to leave it to the action of the Convention, which was under no obligation to submit the Constitution, or any part of it, to the popular vote. They chose to submit the Slavery question, which was the great bone of contention, as a matter of policy and prudence, and not from any legal compulsion whatever. It was his (GREEN's) opinion that the submission of that question alone was better calculated to get at the real will and judgment of the people than if the whole Constitution had been submitted. It has been also said that the people of Kansas were deceived, and that positive pledges and promises to submit the Constitution had been made and violated. That was a matter about which there has been a great deal of controversy, but as there was no positive evidence of this he did not think it proper to dwell upon it. In conclusion, he urged the importance of deciding the question speedily, so as to put an end to the constant agitation which has so long embittered the feelings of the people in the different sections of the Union. He thought the Constitution met the approbation of a majority of the people of Kansas, and if any of its provisions were obnoxious to them, they would have the power of modifying or changing them at any time.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he was gratified at the tone and spirit in which the Senator from Missouri had discussed the question, but as that Senator seemed to have misapprehended his (DOUGLAS') position as laid down in his speech delivered the other day, he (DOUGLAS) would make a brief statement on one or two points, in order that the Senate and the country might see what his position really was. First, he did not regard it as a fatal objection that there was no enabling act in advance. Second, he did not lake the position that it was a fatal objection that the Constitution was not submitted to the people before it was sent to Congress for acceptance. The position he did assume was, that the regular mode of proceeding is by an enabling act, and that if the Territorial Legislature proceeds to call a Convention, without the consent of Congress to do so, that is irregular, but not so irregular that it necessarily follows that all the proceedings are vitiated. The Convention or any other body of men may send a petition to Congress for a change in the form of their Government, and Congress is at liberty to accept or reject the petition as it pleases. The Lecompton Convention was not an unlawful body and might send a petition, but it was not a Convention authorized to establish or inaugurate a Government for Kansas. Many of the new States had been admitted without an enabling act being first passed by Congress. The schedule said that the Constitution should be submitted to all the people of Kansas for approval or disapproval. No Constitution could be considered as Republican which did not embody the will of the people who are to be governed by it and was not formed by their action. The next question was, what is the best mode of ascertaining that will? He argued with the President that the best mode was to refer it to the people for acceptance or rejection by a fair vote. He (DOUGLAS) could not admit that a Constitution forced upon the people against their will was a Republican Constitution. It was no use to say it was a good Constitution. Congress had no right to cram a good thing down their throats against their will. The question was whether the people shall be permitted to form their own Constitution? The Senator from Missouri urged the importance of terminating this controversy. Now he (DOUGLAS) would do anything that was right, and anything just, in order to terminate it. He would sacrifice everything but principle and honor and country, in order to close this unhappy agitation, but how are we to do it? It must be done upon principles of eternal justice and truth, or it will not stay closed. Congress must terminate it upon the principles of self-government, or they will not have a republican system of government. No system of patching-up and trickery will settle this question. Instead of having peace, it will only be the beginning of a new controversy. It would be necessary to increase the army and use the military power of the Government, if the majority were to be subjected to the oppression of the minority. He trusted that there would be no outbreak, no violence—but he feared such a result if a majority of the people of Kansas were to be coerced into submission to the will of the minority. The Senator from Missouri had said that they could change the Constitution immediately after they became a State, but he (DOUGLAS) argued on the other hand that it could not be changed until 1864, and then only by a Convention to be called by two-thirds of the Legislature. It was a principle of law, when a constitution provides for its being changed at a particular time and in a particular mode, it excludes all other modes. Any Court in Christendom would thus construe it, and the only other mode of changing their constitution would be by revolution. This scheme, therefore, is a scheme of civil war, and leads directly to war. If he should vote to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, he should feel obliged, in consequence, to increase the army and enforce it at the point of the bayonet. He besought Senators to pause before they committed themselves to such a fatal error. This was not to be regarded as an Administration measure. Every man on the floor of the Senate was at liberty to vote for or against it without surrendering his party ties. The adoption of the measure would not only rend asunder the Democratic party, but endanger the peace and perpetuity of the Union. The President was a frank man, and he did not believe that the President would ask his party to do that to which he was unwilling to commit himself on paper. He did not believe the President would ask Senators to run their necks into the halter of disunion or civil war, before he was ready to take the lead or point out the way. Then let us restore peace to the country by ignoring these irregular Conventions at Lecompton and Topeka, and authorize the people to go forward and form a Constitution and State government for themselves. That, he (DOUGLAS) believed, would restore quiet in ninety days.

Mr. GREEN responded, denying that the people of Kansas would be compelled to retain their present Constitution unchanged until 1864, and argued that a Convention could be called at any time, to make such a change as a majority of the people might desire.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The House met in the new hall.

A communication was received from the clergymen of Washington, tendering their services to open the daily sessions with prayer.

Amid much confusion, the members proceeded to select their seats by lottery.

Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of the Invalid and other pensions.

Memorials were presented from Messrs. Jaques and WHITE, of Baltimore, contesting the seats of Messrs. DAVIS and HARRIS, and were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Printing Committee reported in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said he heartily concurred with the views of the Message. In almost every sentence, except that part relative to Kansas. In his judgment, contrary to the opinion of the President, there will be no peace if Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Expediency is a dangerous doctrine, when brought in contact with principle. There can be no peace when the rights of the people are jeopardied. He did not agree with the old Hotspur, that in order to be saved we must be damned. His pledge to his constituents was to stand on the doctrine of submission of the whole Constitution to the people. This is of the highest concern, and is essential to self-government. It has its foundation in the Cincinnati platform, in the President's inaugural, in Governor WALKER's acceptance, in the President's letter to the Connecticut Committee, in the instructions he sent to Governor WALKER, and in his annual message. All came here as record-evidence and show the pledges which have been given to the people of Kansas that they should have the whole Constitution submitted to them. He would ask the House why the traitorous Catilines of Kansas should therefore attempt to subjugate the people with to their own. Having given these pledges it would be a breach of faith and a gross dereliction of duty to disregard them. The movement at Lecompton was an attempt to carry out the Slavery principle, and by pretended submission to force the Constitution on the unwilling people, for in any event it could not be rejected. This sort of juggle would not do. The right of self-government was higher and dearer than all Cabinets and Presidents. There was no power, according to JEFFERSON and BUCHANAN, for the Territorial Legislature to call into being a Convention to supersede the Territorial Government. Without the consent of the people the Constitution would be a putrescence and should never be dragged into Congress for grave deliberation. It would be a Congressional intervention in their domestic affairs. The people of the Northwest cared not what would be the result as to Kansas' domestic institutions. He would vote for her admission as a Slave State if the will of the people be made clearly to appear. He referred to what he characterized as a fraud in the appointment of representatives, and mentioned in this connection, as an example, the Oxford Precinct. The Constitution was not Republican in form; it prohibited alteration or amendment until 1864. If there is any change, it must be by civil war, for blood must ever track the steps of wrong. He earnestly protested against the Constitution, because it was against the principle of self-government. It must be submitted entire to the approval of the whole people. In conclusion, he gave notice of his intention to submit a proposition to take a popular vote upon the subject.

Mr. HUGHES rose to express his surprise and regret that the gentleman should have chosen this occasion to precipitate such a debate on the House. There are those who believe the Administration are in trouble, and that clouds are gathering round the Democratic Party. He, therefore, humbly conceived that the friends of the Administration and the members of the Democratic Party should not be the first to sound the alarm. There was no question before the House as to whether Kansas should be admitted as a Free or a Slave State, and hence the time and occasion for the speech were against the gentleman. It was unexpected, for he believed we had no Presidential candidates in this body. Allusion had been made to a distinguished Senator's position, but it might be well, perhaps, for that Senator to look to his laurels and honor. He understood Mr. COX to say, with emphasis, that at the last Presidential election the people of Ohio decided that the Constitution of Kansas, whatever it might be, should be submitted to a vote of the people. He apprehended that no such issue would be presented in Ohio, nor in Indiana. The gentleman from Ohio would recollect that the term "Popular sovereignty" was not understood till after the Presidential election, [laughter,] and until the decision in the Dred Scott case it was not understood in all sections alike, and not understood in the sense in which Mr. COX seemed to understand it. Perhaps the gentleman from Ohio does not intend to stand by the President. If he (HUGHES) found himself compelled to separate himself from the Democratic Party and Administration, he should go with them to the last moment. He should not be the first to leave the ship. Where would the gentleman go to carry out the doctrine of "popular sovereignty?"

Mr. COX replied that he would go to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, the President's Inaugural and annual Message, and his instructions to Gov. WALKER. He would stand on the wreck, and would not be driven off by any little scornful indignation.

Mr. HUGHES replied that it was far from him to treat the gentleman with scorn. He looked on his argumen with sorrow and regret. But where would he go to get the Popular Sovereignty that the people should vote on the whole Constitution. Would he go with those who attempt to enforce the Topeka Constitution?—

Mr. COX (Interrupting)—I will not go there.

Mr. HUGHES—The gentleman says in effect he will form a party for himself. It is unfortunate that some people are not sufficiently important to build up a new party, or sufficiently humble to follow in the footsteps of one already organized. [Laughter.] He wanted gentlemen to show their hands on this question.

The resolution of the Printing Committee was adopted; also a resolution to print 16,000 copies of the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a joint resolution for the payment of arrearages of salaries of members at the commencement of the session, instead of at the end.

A resolution was adopted instructing a Select Committee to inquire and report what additional number of messengers and pages are rendered necessary by the removal to the new hall, and what arrangements are necessary to accommodate reporters, and promote the comfort of members. Adjourned.

Washington Art Association.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The address before the Washington Art Association, last evening, by Hon. J. R. TYSON, was an eloquent and beautiful production, and was heard by the *élite* of the city, in Corcoran Hall, in which building the Exhibition of Art was thrown open to the public at the conclusion of the address.

Mr. TYSON commenced by alluding to the discouraging circumstances under which the Washington Art Association had entered upon their present enterprise. A fortitude deserving success, or indeed the ardor which commands it, was requisite. The minds of men are attuned to an appreciation of the beautiful in art in the seasons of repose which prosperity secures; but the blossoms of elegance are chilled by the frost of adversity. The effort to impress the purposes of this Association upon the attention of the country at this period of financial gloom, is worthy the heroic spirit of the masters of the pencil and the chisel, as well as of song, who have lived and died for the glory of their professions.

The speaker extolled the patriotic purpose of making a repository of Art for the genius of the country, in its national metropolis, amidst the memorials of our greatness, whither the home student and the foreign tourist repair for glimpses of the taste and intellect of the nation. Here all the peculiarities of our people are exhibited, here Art is diversified by the variety of climate, and the varying conditions of society, and here an impartial and cultivated judgment should express in candid criticism its chastening and improving verdict.

Mr. TYSON assumed that every citizen desired that the National Capital should reveal the evidences of a high civilization, and would feel a just pride in realizing that the grace and beauty surrounding him were the achievements of his own countrymen. In all ages the artist has been cherished by his own Government, or by its Sovereign, princes, and nobles. Without such aids the fine arts have ever languished. But we have no imperial or patrician rank, no law of primogeniture, no permanent class to whom the artist may look for patronage. The fostering aid of a legislature, and the appreciation of an schooled and reading public are his only resources, and he must turn to these in competition with the demands for the development of vast and unexplored physical resources.

Practical knowledge, the colossal machinery of Government, and the ordinary industrial pursuits, absorb so much of the devotion challenged for the beauties of Art, that we may even wonder at the efforts of taste we behold in decoration, architecture, landscape-gardening, statuary and painting, for it requires the coöperation of artificial convenience and mental culture with wealth, luxury and leisure to excite the poetic sentiment essential to the general appreciation of artistic genius in its higher manifestations.

These truths were eloquently sustained by parallels derived from the history of ancient Greece and Rome, and the prosperity of Art in modern Rome. The deficiencies of practical England with respect to the fine arts were dwelt upon, and a beautiful tribute was rendered to the brief catalogue of artists who have adorned the annals of this land of high achievement and practical wisdom—whose genius has illumed science and literature, and from whom we have received better lessons and qualities than Italy could have afforded us.

In America the native taste has been quickened by cultivation, and private wealth has been liberal to Art. But the number of persons of elegant taste, and leisure is small, few models of excellence exist: no standard of taste prevails, and the merits of a candidate are often decided by caprice, whim, partiality or ill-nature. This the artist sustains in his manful struggles, and with a mind ill fortified by discipline to endure it. A noble dwelling upon beauty in its varied forms, long contracts a disgust for every-day existence, and nourishes a taste for fantastic, elegant incompatible with the struggle for bread, and prosperity rarely attained until the lengthened shadows of life announce its decline.

The speaker maintained that they are who suppose that the artist has but four subjects of study in this country. Our superior specimens of Art we have enough to restrain the license and rectify the errors of genius, without repressing its originality. The colossal history and the majestic scenery of our country should afford ample inspiration. With themes so novel and suggestive, painting and sculpture may here form a school free from subjection to foreign ideas. The independent spirit of BENJAMIN WEST, an American artist, led him to the practical adoption of a conception that inaugurated a new era of Art in England.

After the recital of numerous historic instances and some of them of a judicious character, illustrative of the unequal conflict of merit and rank in Europe, Mr. TYSON said that it is merit which here commands the avenues to distinction, rank and fame. Where nature has done her part, diligence and labor will do the rest. He also descanted upon the practice of visiting Italy to acquire the arts, and with them the frivolities and vices of that artificial land—an experience which he did not regard as necessary for those whom nature had favored, quoting the couplet:

"How much a fool who has been sent to Rome
Exceeds a fool who has been kept at home."

But diligence as well as genious must combine with a benignant nature to produce a great artist. "No day without a line" was the maxim by which APELLES rose.

The imitation of nature, transferring not merely the lineaments but the expressive life and soul, is no mean achievement; but the pencil may combine objects in action and so dispose the parts as to evolve the complications of an intricate narrative; or it may create scenes beyond the effect of language. Thus the sculptor or painter is essentially a poet, and capable of uttering the most pungent satire, the most delicate irony, the severest libel, or the highest praise. It is also within his compass to depict the grandest conceptions of the human mind in corresponding proportions of beauty and majesty, and to reveal them in fearful aspects of terror and sublimity.

The speaker, after paying a merited tribute to COLE and ALLSTON, entered upon a vindication of BENJAMIN WEST, and pointed out the political influences which led to his disparagement in England. He dwelt with emphasis upon the merits of this painter, whose simple monument he had seen in Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, with its meagre inscription. WEST had sat for many years on the throne of British Art, but while the marble which covers his ashes has no soothing word of regret or commendation, the monuments of artists around him are loud in eulogy. But marvelous changes had taken place in the sentiment of England, between the period when WEST was received with honor, before our Revolution, and that of his death, after our independence; yet it is still more marvelous that American writers and American opinion were even under the slavish influence of the British press. The mists of prejudices, however, have passed away in both countries, and both countries rejoice in his fame.

A brief account of the character and excellence of some of the paintings of WEST was given, but the speaker dwelt chiefly upon his transcendent composition of "Death on the Pale Horse." The difficulties over which this great artist triumphed; his life of moral and religious purity; his manners as a polished gentleman; his cordiality of feeling and generosity, were eloquently presented for approval and emulation. The audience, and especially the artists among them, were pointedly informed that he was a stranger to professional jealousy; that he assisted the meritorious; that the state of Art in his own country lay near his heart, and that the formation of an Academy of Art in Philadelphia engaged his countenance and sympathy.

Mr. TYSON, in conclusion, earnestly commended the example of this distinguished man in all these characteristics to the study and imitation of American artists; and said that it was to be hoped that the influences of an institution like this might concentrate the scattered rays of the talents of his countrymen, and that whether called upon in the beautiful province of statuary, or the lofty fields of pictorial art, its judgments might be impartially pronounced, and its rewards faithfully distributed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Nos. 4 and 9.—Arguments for plaintiffs in the first case concluded.

No. 10.—George Law, representing the Mail Steamship Company, *vs.* Charles Hill et al., owners of the ship *Ocean Queen*. The appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, there being no final decree in the case.

No. 12.—The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ's Church, Philadelphia, in trust for the Hospital, *vs.* the County of Philadelphia.—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument.

No. 15.—James R. Jones et al. *vs.* Catherine McMasters, by her next friend, Manuel Ybarbo.—Argument for plaintiffs commenced.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The land line of the Newfoundland Telegraph has been interrupted since Monday, the 7th inst., and is still out of order, in consequence of a recent flood in one or two rivers, where the posts and wires were swept off, and as yet no means has been devised to stretch a new wire across the swollen streams. Arrangements, however, are in progress to prevent a recurrence of the present trouble.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 16—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 5th inst. The weather is clear and calm.

The Weather at the East.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather is mild, and much snow is falling.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather here is hazy and moderate.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather is mild, and snow is falling.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is snowing hard here this morning.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Snow is falling fast here this morning.

EXETER AND KEENE, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is snowing here to-day.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Cunard steamship *America* sailed, at noon, with 58 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax, and about $1,024,400 in specie.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held their regular meeting last night, the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. WATERBURY, the Commissioners appointed last Winter, by the Governor of the State, to examine the school system of this City, being present, were invited to seats in the Chamber.

Commissioner HOOPER objected to a passage in the minutes, referring to the establishment of heads of departments in the Free Academy, consequent on the failure on the part of the Board to adopt an amendment of Mr. BENEDICT's, to reject the proposed alteration in the organization of the government of that institution. Mr. HOOPER contended that Mr. BENEDICT's amendment had been carried, and severely censured the Clerk for the alleged mistake. He moved that the matter be referred to a Special Committee, by whom the vote should be collected.

After further discussion, the President ruled the motion to be out of order, and the minutes were adopted as they stood. The annual reports of the Inspectors from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards were presented. The former is represented as being in a deplorable condition, and the latter entirely inadequate in point of room, for the accommodation of the pupils in attendance.

The elaborate report of Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, on the schools of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, represented those institutions as being in a prosperous condition, both as to the number of pupils in attendance and their educational progress. This was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Finance Commissioners, to whom was referred the estimate of the Board for expenditures for 1858, according to the requirements of the 26th section of the Charter of 1857, report that after due examination, they found the following facts to exist:

The number of scholars taught in the public schools of the City for the year preceding, as prescribed by the School Act, was 135,722.

This number of scholars at $1 each, authorizing a levy for school-purposes, as provided by the 16th section of the School Act of 1851, gave the sum of $542,888.

The 15th section of the same act provided that the Board of Supervisors should annually raise, by tax a sum of money equal to the amount apportioned to the County of New-York for the support of the Common Schools therein.

This amount is as follows:

From the U.S. Dep. and Com. School Fund	$60,544 49
Three-fourths mill tax Fund	125,345 06
Total	$212,889 55

The same section, also, provides that there shall be raised a sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal property in the said City.

The valuation for the year 1857 is	$520,545,282 39
One-twentieth of one per cent. on this sum is	260,272 64

The whole amount thus authorized to be raised by the Supervisors, for the support of the common schools in this City, is, then, as follows:

By the 15th section, from apportionment	$212,889 55
By the 15th section, from 1-20th of 1 per ct.	260,272 64
By the 16th section, from $4 per scholar	542,880 00
Total	$1,016,050 19
The estimate of the Board of Education calls for	1,126,013 00
Making an excess of	$109,962 81

In addition, they also call for $125,000, for a deficiency of the school money of the year 1854.

The Board of Finance object to the general estimate for the year 1858, and return the estimate to the Board of Education to be corrected in the matter of the excess of $109,962 81 over the sum authorized by law.

They also object to the item of $125,000 for arrearages of 1854, on the ground that there cannot be levied in the year 1858, a sum exceeding $4 per scholar, as computed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[illegible], Pres't Board of Aldermen.
J. T. [illegible], Pres't. Board of Councilmen.

On motion of Mr. WATERBURY, the above report was referred to the Finance Committee, and made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

After a tedious debate on the question as to the propriety of paying $36 for bouquets bestowed on the lady graduates of the Normal School at the last graduating examination, the Board authorized the President to sign the bill for the same.

Several other bills, among them one of $34 for draping one of the Ward schools in mourning, on the death of a School Inspector, were approved by the Board, and ordered to be paid.

The Executive Committee submitted a report, accompanied by a proposition in favor of erecting a new office, viz.: Superintendent of Evening Schools.

This elicited considerable discussion. Eventually the matter was laid upon the table, by a vote 17 to 10.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of the dismissal of Miss ELIZABETH ELTING, of the Eleventh Ward, and Miss HETTY L. BOARD, of the Sixteenth, for persistent and obstinate non-attendance at Normal School.

One of the Commissioners regretted that twenty or thirty more of the Eleventh Ward teachers were not subjected to a penalty similar to that proposed in the present case.

The resolution to dismiss was unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying $199 75 for a tower clock for the school in Chrystie-street. Adopted by a vote of 14 to 9.

After receiving and disposing of several reports and resolutions of a routine description, the Board adjourned.

The Cattle Show.

The Cattle Show of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, which opened Tuesday morning, is not a very large one, but some fine specimens are on exhibition there, and constant additions are made. To-day the Llamas or Alpaca Sheep, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, will be exhibited at the Palace. They are forty-two in number, and are the property of EUGENE KOHEN, a French Naturalist. They do not by any means come under the denomination "fat cattle;" their recent sea-voyage has reduced them to mere skeletons, and unless measures are speedily taken to recruit them it is feared that many of them will die. They will be ready for exhibition this morning at 9 o'clock. Since their arrival on Tuesday, they have been at Bull's Head, Twenty-fourth-street.

We give below a list of the cattle and poultry; they are divided into separate lots as follows:

No. 1. One pair of 4 year-old Durham Steers, exhibited by CHAS. G. TEED, Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y. Weight at home, 4,75 pounds.; present weight, 4,580 pounds.

No. 2. Not filled.

No. 3. One pair of stall-fed cattle exhibited by THOS. WHEELER, Dutchess County.

No. 4. A Devon Bull, exhibited by BENJAMIN WHITLOCK, West Farms, N. Y. A fine animal, not very fat, but pure blood.

No. 5. Dutch and Durham

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Reds pla for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2328	12	211	1199	3706
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	55	54	61	4044	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	.....	237	69	167	2143	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	52	74	62	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	2972	209	491	8386	3706
Last week	1800	2649	173	480	7788	7269

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,543

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	662	.....	.....	.....	2106
Hudson River Railroad	735	.....	.....	.....	800
Hudson River Boats	377	.....	.....	300	800
Harlem Railroad	554	12	211	899	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,312	Horses	—
Sheep	1,639	Lambs	22
Hogs	11,191	Calves	164

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	330	Missouri	—
New-York	1,055	Pennsylvania	35
Illinois	377	Texas	50
Kentucky	260	Connecticut	60
Indiana	196	Michigan	—
Virginia	35	New-Jersey	15
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in hare as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weigbad or estimated alive, the dend weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10¾c.@10¼c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9¾c.	8c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ —

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Though the total receipts for the week exceed those of last week by only 323, there were some 500 more offered this morning at Forty-fourth-street than were there last Wednesday morning, and the transactions of the day proved that there is an excess of nearly 500 over the requirements of the market—at least there were 400 to 500 unsold this evening at sundown. Fresh Pork at very low prices, and an abundance of Poultry and dressed meats of various kinds, offered freely in the markets, greatly diminish tha demand for Beef Cattle. This will be the case for two weeks or so yet, or until after the holidays....About one-half the Cattle brought in are credited to this State; Ohio and Illinois contribnte about one-sixth each.... The general quality of the stock to-day was a little better than last week, though a large proportion were coarse, heavy oxen ...Sales were made yesterday at about last week's figures—perhaps a trifle higher—and a few of the best animals were thus sold this morning, but a gradual decline was experienced as the day wore away, and after noon the sales were fully ½c. below the average of last Wednesday....Only about 150 hean went East from Albany this week....Some 600 fine Kentucky cattle are reported to be on the way here, designed for the market of Christmas week. With the usual receipts from other sources there is a probability of a full supply for a week specially dedicated to poultry consumption.

FAT CATTLE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The only extra Beeves brought in this week were taken to the Crystal Palace, where there was an attempt to hold a show of Fat Cattle, under the auspices of the American Institute. The show was rather meagre, however, there being only half a dozen or so of noteworthy animals, with ten or twelve others put in by way of contrast. Of the former, J. VAN ALSTYNE, of Columbus County, N. Y., exhibited a splendid pair of four-year-old Durhams. C. G. TEED contributed a pair of four-year-old Kentucky-bred Durhams, but fed for a year past by the present owner, on his farm in Westchester County. They weighed 4,600 lbs. gross, and were really fine animals. Perhaps the fattest animals were another pair of Kentucky Durhams, four-year-olds, exhibited by THOMAS WEBSTER, which he has been feeding since last April. They weighed 4,480 lbs. gross. L. VAN VLEET exhibited a pair, a cross of Devons, with the native breed. These weighed 4,600 lbs., and were a noble pair. They were held at $400.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
20	N. Y.	C. Benjamin	Owner.
40	N. Y.	H. Hurd	Owner.
60	Conn.	L. Beers	Owner.
35	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
90	Ohio.	Wm. Round	D. Barnes.
50	Texas	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
75	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
96	Ohio.	J. McConnell	T. White & Son.
113	Ky.	M. H. Parker	T. Wheelar.
93	Ohio.	J. Emerson	Bndlong & Eastman.
112	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Richardson & Murray
58	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
34	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
24	N. Y.	Several Owners	S. Smith.
53	Penn.	Boyd & McMillan	Beach & Bray.
36	N. Y.	E. H. Shepard	Owner.
38	N. Y.	Farmers	Mead & Holcomb.
34	Ohio.	J. Flynn	Owner.
22	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
22	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
53	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. Ayrault	Geo. Ayrault.
71	Ill.	Heath, Dresser & Co.	Geo. Ayrault.
53	Ind.	J. B. Loder	C. W. Conger.
160	N. Y.	Vail and others	Vail & Carey.
20	N. Y.	R. Smith	T. Vail.
20	N. Y.	Shuster & Seigle	Owners.
46	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	W. H. Gurney.
19	N. Y.	A. E. Emmons	Owner.
28	N. Y.	T. H. Humes	Owner.
19	Ohio.	C. Dresser	Bndlong & Eastman.
11	Ill.	E. Nichols	Martin & Valentine.
80	Ky.	J. Wilson	B. Bartram.
35	Va.	I. Pill	J. H. Williams.
76	N. Y.	Westheimer & Brother	Owners.
51	Ind.	J. McCollum	Allerton & Myers.
67	Ky.	I. Van Meter	J. A. Merritt.
51	Ill.	E. Nichols	Owner.
62	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.

J. MCCONNELL forwarded 96 fine Ohio steers, in very good flesh, rated 1,200 lbs. net. T. WHITE & SON were selling them at 9c.@10c.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 50 Texas bullocks, which were a hard lot for Texas even, although fed nearly a year in Illinois. S. ULERY was trying to get $50 to $60 each, or 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. ALEXANDER had in addition, 75 common to medium Illinois cattle, which were bringing 8c.@9c., very few 10c.

M. H. PARKER contributed 113 fair Kentucky steers, estimated at 675 lbs. net. T. WHEELER was getting about 9c. for them. WHEELER was also selling 22 of his own Dutchess County cattle of better quality, at 10c.@10¾c.—one pair brought near 11c.

S. B. RICHARDSON brought in 112 Illinois steers, which were fatted on Indian corn. They were not even lot, and in good flesh. RICHARDSON wholesaled 56 at $65, or about 9½c. ₱ lb. R. MURRAY was selling the balance at a little higher figures.

GEORGE SAGE sold at Bergen 112 cattle of various grades at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb., or $5 more ₱ head than similar cattle were bringing here to-day.

J. B. LONAS contributed 53 rather common Indiana cattle, rated 625 lbs. net. They were light steers, selling by C. W. CONOVER, at 8c.@9¾c. CONOVER had 10 of his own Dutchess County cattle of better quality, for which he was getting 10c.

VAIL & CAREY were selling, on their own account, 60 Dutchess County cattle, some very good, and others only passable. They were getting 8¾c.@9c., and for a very few 10c. ₱ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling 17 Livingston County, N. Y., steers, raised and fed by A. AYRAULT. They were a very fine lot, estimated 900 lbs. net. They brought 10¾c.@11c., according to the seller's estimate—others think not quite so much. One pair sold for $215, and six brought $99 each. AYRAULT was also selling 71 of HEATH & DRESSER'S Illinois cattle, at 9c.@9¾c. These were of medium quality.

E. W. GWYNNE contributed 58 medium to good Ohio Steers, raled 750 lbs. net. C. G. TEED was getting 9c.@10c. for them—10½c. for a few.

C. BENJAMIN sold a small lot of his own Columbia County cattle, mostly rather conrse oxen, at 8c.@9c. —a few at 10c. ₱ lb.

H. HURD had 40 Stale Cattle, mostly large oxen, some of which were a pretty coarse, others very good. He was getting 9c.@10½c.

J. EMERSON forwarded a nice lot of 93 Steers, fed by J. A. MCLANE, of Champagne County, Ohio. They came through in very good order, and rated here at 700 lbs. net. BUDLONG & EASTMAN found no difficulty in getting 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. for these.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. Tha particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general orioe throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, helow $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from tha different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With a larger number offered than for severel weeks past, the demand for good Cows is scarcely supplied. There is an incraasing inquiry after such, and sales are readily made, at good prices, as fast as they arrive.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for eommon; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A short supply, with a demand for good fresh Cows. Such sell as fast as they arrive.

BROWNING reports receipts of 54 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is fully supplied, and sales slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports 60 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 74 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. More cows are offered at this market than are wanted at present. Prices are unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive et the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed npon, snmaltmes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is very little change in these markets. The stock has been an improvement upon last week, although there are plenty of "kittens" still offered. Good Calves bring 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 211 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. "Bobs" are plenty, at $1 25@$1 50 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 51 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4½c.@6½c. A few extras bring 7c. There has been a tair supply of good calves, which have mostly found a ready market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 51 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 62 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7c. A portion of them have been very good, while there are plenty bobs at $1 50@$2 ₱ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed orices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigb when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There is an improvement in the Sheep market, both in quality of stock and ready sales, at a slight advance in price. A few fat Christmas Sheep were sold as high as $11 each, and others are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Some of the fine wooled Nankin breed are also there, not as fat Sheep, however. Their wool is very long and fioc.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,199 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. A few of the best animals brought 10c. Good animals bring $4@$4 50 ₱ head. We noticed one lot of large Sheep at $5. The stock is better than last week and brings 25c. ₱ head more.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales at ALLERTON'S of

104 Sheep at	$260 00	9 Sheep at	$24 75
25 Sheep	67 50	25 Sheep	100 00
15 Sheep	37 50	10 Sheep	33 00
99 Sheep	272 50	12 Sheep	76 00
43 Sheep	80 20	90 Sheep	450 00
45 Sheep	75 00	6 Sheep	16 00

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,044 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight. Some of the poorer animals bring no more than 4c.@6c. and a few extra sell for 10c. ₱ lb. Stock has been selling better than last week, and the pens have mostly been emptied each day. About 700 arrived this morning for to-day's sales. Prices have improved about 25c. ₱ head. A few very extra Sheep brought $10@$11 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,143 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 15:

McGRAW & RYAN report sales of

20 Sheep at	$65 00	6 Sheep at	$67 00
10 Sheep at	35 00	2 Sheep at	17 00
20 Sheep at	227 00	27 Sheep at	87 75
6 Sheep at	66 00	30 Sheep at	93 75

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

5 Sheep at	$25 00	72 Sheep at	$162 00
65 Sheep at	308 12	424 Sheep at	1305 92
35 Sheep at	107 19		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

73 Sheep at	$220 00	140 Sheep at	$489 50
52 Sheep at	123 50	140 Sheep at	440 12
154 Sheep at	528 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have not been as frec during the past week as previous, and prices have advanced. There is a good supply, however, unsold, and buyers are rather holding back.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,706 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week al about 5c.@5¼c. gross, or 6c.@6½c. net, for fat corn-fed Hogs. The market is still fully supplied.

VAN BRUNT & WATKINS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....5c.@5¼c. | Dressed.....6½c.@6¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....4¾c.@5c. | Dressed.....5½c.@5¾c.

Arrivals large, with a dull market.

G. W. DOAMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	5¼@5¾	6¼@6¾
Light	5 @5½	6¼@6¾
Distillery	4¼@4¾	5¾@5¾

Stock Hogs, no sale.

Arrivals are active, and buyers are holding off, expecting a small decline in prices. A large number of hogs in the market unsold.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The varintlons in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Potato trade is quite active during the mild weather, and a limited stock is being laid in by those who omitted it in the early part of the season, from the unsettled state of the markets and the difficulty of obtaining sound lots. The canals now being closed, future supplies will mainly come by Easteru and Nova Scotia vessels. There is a fair etock on hand in the City, although held firm at former high prices.

Apples are quite abundant, now that the Winter supply is all in. Holders of large lote express some fears of their rotting during the warm, damp weathar now prevailing, and are the more willing to effect sales. Large amounts are being bought up for the Mnssachusetts markets, which rely mainly upon New-York for their Winter Apples this year.

Cabbages are abundant, the open weather, and a little scarcity during the cold snap, inducing many who had buried them for Winter, to throw them into the market. This has been done in such quantities as to depress the prices.

The Butter trade is quiet at former quotations. There is a moderate shipping demand, and a good stock now in the City for contingencies. An unusually large proportion of this season's Butter is poor, and for this reason finds a dull market at reduced prices. Let the senders of such bear in mind that they might as well receive 23c.@25c. ₱ lb. for their dairies as 19c.@15c. A little extra care in making and packing is all that is wanting.

Fresh Eggs are scarce and command higher prices. Limed are plenty but gradually advancing. The trade is brisk in view of the approaching holidays.

Poultry and wild game are plenty, slightly depressing the market. Much of that arriving from the West comes in poor order. We would suggest *three* improvements. 1. Have them well fatted. 2. Kill and dress them neatly, say twenty-four hours after feeding, that no decomposing grain disfigure their crops. Better leave their heads on, but if removed, draw and tie the skin over the cut portion to prevent staining with blood. 3. Peck well, using clean straw liberally in the bottom, between the layers and above, so that the cover will require pressure to get it in its place. Let the packages be of medium size—not over 200 lbs. each—and plainly marked, with an invoice inside. Much of that now arriving is hedly chafed for want of good packing.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@$2 37
Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Lnwland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	90	@ 95
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 37	@ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Beets—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@ 1 00
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	5 50	@ 7 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	8 00	@ 9 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	3 00	@ 3 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ —
Apples—Grecnings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	7	@ 7¼
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	8	@ 8¾
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	16	@ —
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	75	@ 87
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	62	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	10 00	@18 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 50	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	62	@ 87
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 25
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	31	@ 38
Spinach—₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Leeks—₱ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Celery—₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@ 5 50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls	10	@ 10½
Lard—Kegs	11	@ 12
Cheese—₱ lb	6	@ 8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	23	@ 24
Eggs—Limed, ₱ dnz	17½	@ 18
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	7	@ 9
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Chickens—₱ lb	10	@ 12
Chickens—Western, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	62	@ 75
Ducks—₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Ducks—₱ lb	11	@ 13
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	1 50	@ 2 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	88	@ 1 12
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@ 50
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair	38	@ 50
Ducks—Dippers, ₱ pair	25	@ 31
Turkeys—₱ lb	11	@ 14
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Geese—Each	75	@ 1 12
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Gulnea Fowls—₱ pair	56	@ 62
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Pigeons—Spuab, ₱ dos	1 50	@ 1 63
Woodcocks—₱ doz	6 00	@ —
Partridge—₱ pair	63	@ 75
Grouse—₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quails—each	25	@ 31
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@ 15
Hares—Each	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each	—	@ 4
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Bear Meat—Carcass, ₱ lb	16	@ 20

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 15,634 bbls. Flour, 9,626 bushels Wheat; 25,852 bushels Corn, and 55 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are more active, but at irregular prices. Sales 230 bbls., including Pearls $5 75@$6; Pots, at $6, and Canadian Pots at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,665 hhls., including 911 hhls. Pearls, and 754 bbls. Pots.

BARK—70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark were sold in Philadelphia during the week ending to-day, at $26 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellnw, 27¾c.@28¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is limited, at our qnotations, Patent Sperm, 30c.; Plain Sperm, 28c.; Steric, 27c.@28c.; Adamantine, 19c.@21c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is in moderate request and Anthracite is selling to a fair extent, at prices within our range: Liverpool Cannel, $10 25@$10 50; Liverpool Orrel, $8@$8 50 ₱ chaldron; Nova Scotia, $5 50; and Anthracite, at $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 9,530 tons of Scranton Coal, including 1,450 tons large egg at $3 62½; 350 tons small egg, at $3 75; 4,100 tons Lump at $3 50 @$3 75; 2,000 ons Chestnut at $2 87½; 1,100 tons Sleamboat, at $3 37@$3 50; and 530 tons Store, at $4 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Para, in bond, 16c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in active request, to-dey, and we have to report sales of 700 pkgs. Java at 15¾c.@ 16c.; 2,500 bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c.; 3,132 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., averaging $8 95 ₱ 100 lbs., and indicating a slight advance on previous auction prices; 100 bags Ceylon at 13c.; and 50 bags Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote, Java, 15¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The market continues depressed, and languid. New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow, 27c.; old do., 17c.@18c.; American Ingot at 20c.; Chill Pig at 23½c.@24c.; Bolts at 30c.; Braziers at 33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quite heavy, and prices are, for the most part, nominal. Small lots have been reported sold, including Upland Good Middling at about 10¾c. @11c.; and Gulf do. 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We learn that there is little if any Middlings in market, and our whole available supply is down 10,300 bales against 70,500 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 9.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	475,631
	483,450
Exported to date	234,112
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 9	249,339

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—All articles are in slack request, and prices are feebly sustained. There is no inducement to export, and for home use buyers purchase with much reserve.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 42c.@45c. for Western, and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ₱ lb

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are in very moderate supply and demand, while Herring are freely offered and are in fair request. We quote: Dry Cod, $3@ $3 50 ₱ cwt.; Massachusetts Mackerel at $9@$9 50 for small No. 1; $8@$8 25 for small and medium No. 2; and $8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $29@ $32 ₱ tc., and $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 35c. for scale, and 16c.@17c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed, being mainly inquired for by home dealers, who purchase reservedly. Prices have again partially declined, and close lengnidly. Sales 12,250 bbls.

Commou to good Superfine	$4 35@$4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana aud Michigan	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 50
Fancy Gencsee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 2@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rya Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 50@ $4 30 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwhcat Flour $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A slightly improved Inquiry has prevailed for the various kinds, and prices have exhibited increased steadiness.

FRUIT—The demad is fair for tha leading kinds, which we quote thus: Raisins at $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate rates. Sardines at 42c. @45c. ₱ box; Soft Shell Almonds, 15c.@16c.; Shelled Almonds at 22c.; Leghorn Citron at 13c.@17c.; Currants at 10c.@10¾c.; Filberts at 8c. ₱ lb.; Peanuts, $1 ₱ bushel. Chestnuts, 6¾c.@8c.; Turkey Figs, 8c. @9c. ₱ lb.; Matanzas and Havana Oranges, $5 50@ $6. Sales by auction 500 boxes Malaga Lemons at $1 30@$1 35, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, and is much cheaper. Sales 36,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canadian, at $1 15; white Western, at $1 20; red Western spring at 96c.@$1; ordinary to good white Southern at $1 20@$1 27; and ordinary red Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales 82,500 bushels at 70c. for old mixed Western; and 56c.@56c. for new crop yellow and white ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley, 66c.@ 80c. Barley Malt, 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 44c.@ 47c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 50@$1 62; Canadian Peas at $1 03@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Blackeyed Peas, $2 62½@$2 75 ₱ bag of two bushels.

HAIR—Mixed at 22c. for Rio Grande, and 21c. for Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales 1,200 balee North River at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in very moderate demand, and prices are somewhat nominal. Sales by auction: 24 tons Russia at $177 50@$180; 20 bales Missouri dressed et $125@$126; 5 bales Missouri undressed at $90 ₱ ton, all cash.

HIDES—Are less active, yet more stiffly held, with sales reported of only 517 Texas et 12½c.@13c., and 460 dry Southern at 10½c., cash, ₱ lb., for good Hides. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day 336,121, against 30,336 same date last year, and 36,813 same date in 1855.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—We have to report sales of only small lots of Scotch Pig at $28@$29, usual terms, ₱ tnn. English Bar is dull and nominal at $52 50@$53 50 for common, and $62 50 for refined, ₱ ton, six months' credit. Other kinds are unchanged in demand nnd value. In Philadelphia, during the week ending today, "The market for Pig Metal continued exceedingly dull, and the only sale raported was one of 200 tons No. 2 on terms not mada public, and 100 tons do. at $20 ₱ ton, cash. There is a wide range between the cash and time prices. Blooms range from $65@$70 ₱ ton for the best Charcoal. Bar and Boiler Iron sells slowly at former rates."

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive at old figures. Foreign Pig, $5 @$5 50 ₱ 110 lbs.; Bar, 5¼c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is steady in price, Hemlock being actively sought after, nnd Oak being in fair request, while the receipts and supplies are diminishing.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is quite moderate, and prices favor buyers. Eastern Pine and Spruce can be had by the cargo at $9@$13, according to quality, ₱ M. feet.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Cuba Clayed, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; German Wrought, 5½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are quiet and languid, including Resin, at $1 25@$1 35 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@ $4 50 for white and pale ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $1 75@ $2 ₱ bbl.; Tar at $1 37½@$1 87½ ₱ hhl., and Crude Turpentine at $3 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth from 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Thin Oblong City, at $34@$35 ₱ ton.

OIL—Crude Whale is dull and heavy, at from 60c. @65c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is more sought after, and is now worth from 98c.@$1 02½ ₱

FOR EUROPE.

THE ANCHOR AND ANCHOR AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Johnson, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The wreck of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23...1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN RENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 n'clock, from Pier No. 51, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. GRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LESPERE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturday, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed'sday, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TOPPAN CE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,800 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing a new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKHILL, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including rail road, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Meals, state-rooms, &c. Apply to LUDLAM & PEARSALL, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Passengers landing from the cars only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Hornellsville with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9¾ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
12¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Boston and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 2:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8:45 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 6½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M.

J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 9d per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same at par. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purpose will be preserved at this agency.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 118 Merchants' Exchange.

$100,000—TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE OF BONDS and Mortgages at a discount, in sums of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, or $5,000. Also, temporary loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages, and other first-class securities.
CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE THIS DAY, IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed.) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST Dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said bank, prior to the 11th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors.
E. H. ARTAUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 5th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; and on Thursday from 2 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, December 14, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Hart 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
L. T. SMITH, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Broadway, cor. the Washington-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. Storrs, jr., D. D. Seats free. The 53d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. CHARLES A. DAVIS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, jr., and R. H. DANA, jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord Napier, Hon. W. H. BRADY, CHARLES O'CONOR, LL.D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a Fair for the benefit of said Church in the basement of the same, No. 130 Second-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17 and 18, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held at its rooms THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a paper from Lieut. BERRYMAN, U. S. N., *On the Soundings for the Atlantic Cable*, will be presented, and the Section on Astronomy will be organized.

DONATION VISIT.—THE FRIENDS OF REV. H. B. LOUNSBURY are respectfully solicited to attend a Donation Visit on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. H. M. WELLS, No. 88 Morton-st. By order of Committee.

REV. CHARLES F. HARRIS WILL PREACH THIS Thursday EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Johnst. M. E. Church; also by request, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock, to the Veterans of 1812. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of this society will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the basement of St. Mathew's Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
H. ROCHOLL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERienced lady, as first-class waitress, or children's nurse; is of genteel appearance, and good disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either of the above departments, as per references, which are from the first families, will substantiate; does up ladies' fine clothes in the first style; will be an invaluable servant in any family where perfect neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and housework in a small family, thorough meat and pastry cook; been 7 years in her last place; will take $6 per month; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine laces, embroideries, &c., &c., in superior style; both highly recommended as worthy, estimable women. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance, (Protestants;) he has served for years in the capacity of coachman in the first families, or would go as porter in a store; is a most experienced, careful driver, thoroughly understands the management of horses; his wife as child's nurse, maid or waitress; is a thoroughly efficient servant. Both well educated and most respectable persons; will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman of several years' experience, a place as meat and pastry cook; understands children. French and English styles of cooking; meats, soups, jellies, game and pastry to every mode required in superior families; has lived in first-class places; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 397 Bowery; will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman of long experience, for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, splendid seamstress, understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance, in the country, and will take moderate wages; is neat, strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., to-day and Monday. Highly recommended for affability and good, moral excellence.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; tends his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN CITY OR country for an English boy, 18 years old, accustomed to hard work; can also write well, and will make himself generally useful for a trifle over, or even his board for the winter; good recommendation from his present employer. Address STATEN ISLAND, at office of the New-York *Times*.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business, and has good reference from good families, where she has lived. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 100 East 13th-st., room No. 7, until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, or would do housework; they are willing, industrious, and deserving girls, and have good recommendations from their former places. Can be seen until engaged at No 6 6th-av.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do fine cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 221 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 245 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 21th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 37 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young person to do cooking, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate laundress; the best of City references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 224 9th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH FOUR years unquestionable City reference from last place, wishes a situation either as coachman or waiter, is fully competent for either. Address or call on EDWARD, No. 129 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress; would do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials from her last place. Call or address at No. 34 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 170 Attorney-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address BGO, Times office.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A bookstore; one used to the trade preferred. Apply at No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WET NURSE. APPLY at No. 194 Duffield-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF RESPECTability and good address to canvass for a new work of art. Apply to J. H. BYRAM, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 71.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students prepared for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 662 Broadway, acquire such a handy and business-like hand, that they always obtain good situations. Regular terms for the full commercial course $25. Two vacant seats may now be secured at only $15.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer to French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils residences.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS, $5 for 24 lessons in the French language, by eminent Professors. Double-Entry Book-keeping, &c., $10. Names must be entered this week, at the Academies, Nos. 363 and 900 Broadway. Private instruction given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.—ORNAMENTAL HAIR-WORK.—Ladies desiring to learn the art of braiding hair chains, bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings finger-rings, plus, &c., may be taught at their residence, for the sum of $10. Address A. B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—ALTO.—A FIRST-CLASS ALTO singer would accept a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address A, B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above Hotel from the 14th inst., would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public that his whole time will be devoted to the obtainment of guests. Nothing in his power will be left undone to conduce to their comfort, and he assures them that in all the appointments of the Hotel it shall be second to none in the United States. His charges will be commensurate with the times.

Respectfully,
CHARLES WHEELER,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1857.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Chambers-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 6 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the Metropolitan Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours.
W. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class brown-stone house, No. 75 West 31st-st., near Broadway, would let three handsome parlors on first floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, nice rooms on third floor. Persons desirous of securing pleasant apartments should apply soon.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO occupy a splendid house, and furnished in style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or a family of three or four to their number, and make them a home seldom found in boarding. Address box No. 193 *Times* office, with name, &c., or no interview.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they require, will rent a suite of unfurnished rooms on the second floor to a small family or a party of gentlemen, with or without board; also two furnished rooms on the third floor. The house is pleasantly located, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 34 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table on reasonable terms. Address HOME, Tract Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

EDUCATION.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO speaks English, wishes to have his room and Board in an American family, and to give French language and drawing lessons in exchange. Answered till engaged. T. B. R., New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other first-class makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second hand piano, at a great bargain; $350 pian

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—rice two cen'a; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All writers professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ E. A. LEWIS, No. 21 Wall-street, Bridgeport, Conn., is agent for tha DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing had been heard of the expected European steamers up to the time of going to press this morning.

Kansas affairs were considered in both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate, after the announcement of the Standing Committees, and their adoption, after considerable fault-finding, Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, proceeded to deliver his promised speech in answer to Senator DOUGLAS, and was followed by the latter gentleman in rejoinder. The remarks of both will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Senate also adopted a resolution offered by Mr. GWIN, calling on the President for all the correspondence between Governor WALKER and the Administration, together with all orders and instructions issued to the Governor. Consideration of the Kansas question is to be again resumed on Monday. The House met in the new Hall, and the members selected their seats by lottery. The bill for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. BROOKS and WHYTE, of Baltimore, sent in a memorial contesting the seats of Messrs. DAVIS and HARRIS for reasons growing out of the riots at the election in that city. A report from the Printing Committee, in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the President's Message, was then received, and called up Mr. COX, Democratic member for Ohio, who proceeded, at considerable length, to dissent from the views of the President in reference to Kansas affairs, and to denounce the action of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and concluded by giving notice of his intention to submit a proposition to enable the people of Kansas to settle the matter by a popular vote. Mr. COX was followed by Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, who deprecated any agitation of the subject when the Administration were believed to be in trouble, and clouds were gathering round the Democratic Party. An interesting discussion then ensued between the gentlemen on the merits of the question, and the report of the Printing Committee was finally adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Sachems of Tammany held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed resolutions refusing to permit the advertised Democratic meeting to be held this evening in Tammany Hall, and declaring that those who called it were not the true representatives of the party in this City. They tendered the use of the hall for a mass meeting called by a majority of the new General Committee to be held next Wednesday, and complimented President BUCHANAN by resolutions adroitly worded concerning the Kansas matter. Sachem GIDEON J. TUCKER alone opposed those of the resolutions which denied the use of the hall for this evening.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday resolved, unanimously, to give the fees in the Parrish will case to Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by the people, the bar and the Board. A resolution was passed, giving the Court of General Sessions power to appoint its own attendants; and another, giving the Recorder an additional clerk, at a salary of $1,000.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday. The whole Calendar was got through in committee, but it contained nothing special. In the early part of the evening, Councilman OTTERSON brought up the report of the Special Committee on the Women's Hospital, recommending the appropriation of a site for the building, which report and its appended resolution were unanimously referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board of Education met last evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. A report was received from the Commissioners of Finance on the estimate of the Board's expenses for the ensuing year, and requiring its correction by striking out an overplus of $109,962 81, and refusing to indorse the claim for $125,000 arrears for 1854. At 8½ o'clock an adjournment took place.

The bids for building the new Arsenal were opened yesterday. Thirty-six bids were made, and the estimates differ very materially. The Commissioners take two or three days to examine sureties before announcing their determination.

Yesterday, Judge ROOSEVELT granted a writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the Cangemi case, to allow an appeal to be taken to the Court of Appeals. He thought that by the act of 1853 no discretion is left to the Judge, but he is "absolutely bound, when applied to by any person convicted of a capital crime, to issue the writ and stay the execution." He remarks that this disposition is made with the full concurrence of the Chief Justice, who heard the arguments at the General Term.

Recorder SMITH passed a heavy sentence yesterday in the Court of Sessions. ROBERT MATTHEWS, a colored man, on Nov. 8, at No. 162 West Broadway, stabbed WILLIAM MARSHALL, also a colored man, with a dirk-knife, inflicting several serious wounds. The affray arose out of some dispute which had taken place between the wives of these parties. On the Jury returning a verdict of guilty, the Recorder sentenced MATTHEWS to nine years and six months in the State Prison. JAMES McCOY and BERNARD CARR, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to three years and six months each in the State Prison. PETER CISCO and JOHN JACKSON were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. HENRY E. PHELPS, charged with assaulting HUGH GALLAGHER, was acquitted.

In the Superior Court the Appleton Oaksmith case, in relation to the insurance for some muskets sent to South America, has been on trial for a few days. On Tuesday a witness against Mr. OAKSMITH was standing in the entry of the Court, when he was addressed by Mr. OAKSMITH in relation to his evidence just delivered, which he pronounced false. Some angry conversation ensued, and the witness was threatened with a toss over the balustrade into the Park. On the resumption of the trial a witness against Mr. OAKSMITH desired the protection of the Court, and related the circumstance. Judge DUER inquired into the matter, and finally held Mr. OAKSMITH to bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace, and to appear on Saturday next, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

THOS. WILLIAMS, JOHN STUART and KATE CONNERY, a young Irish girl, were arrested yesterday for perpetrating a robbery on Tuesday evening at the jewelry store of MARQUIS JACOBS, No. 82 Oliver-street. The three went into the store together, and seizing a box containing gold watches and jewelry, valued at $1,100, ran off with it in their possession. Most of the stolen property was recovered, and the accused locked up in the Tombs for trial.

☞ The Fat Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace is still open. Some very fine specimens are on exhibition. The llamas, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, are to be seen at the Palace.

The alarm of fire in the Fourth District last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, was caused by a [illegible] catching fire while in the hands of Mrs. ALSOP, [illegible], No. 3 Milligan-place, in Sixth-avenue, between Amos and West Eleventh streets. Mrs. S was very severely burned on her arms and right side. She ran down the stairs and into the street in a blaze, where she met her husband, who was just entering. He immediately extinguished the flame, and thus saved the life of his wife. They have only been married one week. The alarm of fire in the Third District at 7½ o'clock last evening was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp on the upper story of No. 52 Dominick-street, occupied by THOMAS S. GUILLAN. The damage was trifling.

The Sabbath-School Anniversary of the City Schools connected with the M. E. Church, was held in the Greene street Church last evening. Bishop JANES presided, and addresses were made by Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK and Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Five hundred dollars were raised to liquidate the indebtedness of the Schools in this City for the year past.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite heavy for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour declined 5 cents per bbl., and Wheat 2c.@4c. cents per bushel. The demand was less animated. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions were dull, and for most descriptions prices favored buyers. Groceries were active, especially Coffee and Teas, free sales of which were effected previously and by auction at full rates. Public sale of 10,000 tons Scranton Coal occurred yesterday. Cotton was heavy and languid. Freights displayed less animation.

Improvement in Trade.

The Bank resumption in this State and New-England is working quietly. The Banks here are strong in Specie. The money is not all their own, but mainly the property of their depositors, who since the October suspension have collected and returned twenty-two million dollars to bank, raising the line of undrawn deposits as high as it stood this time last year. The collections from the interior of the country have been chiefly in Specie, so that the Banks now hold TWENTY-EIGHT MILLION dollars in Gold, as against $7,800,000 on the day of suspension. The actual inherent strength and debt-paying capability of the country have supplied the difference, aided as these have been by the timely disbursement of $12,000,000 from the depositories of the Federal Treasury.

It is not Bank management, or Bank policy, that has enabled New-York and New-England to recover their position so promptly. The truth is, that they ought never so far to have lost it as to suspend specie payments, and would not in New-England, or in the Interior of this State, had some few of the leading New-York City Banks behaved as they ought to have done in the emergency. But without going back to the origin of the cause, it is sufficient to know that it no longer exists as a hindrance to the regular operation and improvement of credit and trade. These have been set right, and the substantial wealth of the country vindicated, in less time than the Banks required to turn the pressure into a panic.

The evidences of improvement in general trade have, perhaps, been slow to manifest themselves, outside the accumulation of Gold in Bank. But now that this accumulation has been turned to practical account, and that the Banks have resumed payments in full, the country will not look in vain for substantial signs of the return of trade, both foreign and internal, to its accustomed channels. The New-Year will fully inaugurate the better time, which has already dawned upon commercial credit and mutual confidence. The conviction grows stronger every day that much, if not most of the troubles which have shaken these essential elements of business prosperity, ought not to have taken place, and that they were the result, in good part, of the false impression, industriously and for months before propagated in particular quarters, that revulsion and panic were bound to come together.

An attempt, we find, is making to check the present strong tendency to improvement, by educating the public to believe that resumption is premature, and the country still bankrupt. But no lasting harm can come of this, however the discussion is to be regretted. There is a lack of principle, as well as the abnegation of consistency, in first advocating a return to specie payments because of the plethora of Gold in Bank, as some of our neighbors have done, and then sounding the alarm that the West and South are not prepared for it; that they will cease to pay their debts to New-York, with either produce or Gold, but, on the contrary, draw Gold from us without an equivalent. Besides, the material capital of the land has already asserted itself. The evidences have come and are now coming from the West in the shape of Gold and grain. They are manifested from the South in the way of the cotton export, now as active as it was this time last year. They are beginning to be felt in the East by the reopening of a number of the suspended mills and factories. They are slowly, but surely, reported from the great Middle States, where preparations are going forward to put the Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond once more on a Specie basis. These movements are not forced, not premature, not the result of mere bank machinery; but the certain and reliable proofs that the real bases of the national prosperity remain sound in all their youth, vigor and integrity.

Walker and his Chances.

The "wise who know" profess to explain the mysterious conduct of certain persons in authority in regard to the "Walker expedition," by prognosticating the speedy annihilation of that distinguished Central American Romulus. It seems that he is not to be considered a Romulus at all, but rather a Remus, whose "vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself."

The secret "Junta" to whom the arrangement of the Nicaraguan business was confided, and of which Mr. SOULE was a leading member, being convinced, it is said, that WALKER'S "capacity" as a military leader was more than questionable, made up their minds that the warlike interests of the new adventure must be confided, not to him, but to General HENNINGSEN. This arrangement was by no means palatable to the "President of Nicaragua," who has a civilian's passion for tactics and manœuvres. He, therefore, pretended to acquiesce in the plan, but, when the *Fashion* was ready for sea, astutely slipped on board and set off, to the surprise of nobody more than of the "Junta" aforesaid, and to the chagrin of nobody more than of General HENNINGSEN. Of course, he expects that he will be sustained in the step to which he has now committed the fortunes of the "regenerating club," but the attitude of President BUCHANAN, and the delayed departure of General HENNINGSEN, with the presence of that gentleman in Washington, while they countenance the shape in which the story of the plot reaches us, afford reasonable ground for doubting whether the aspiring Tennesseean has not really transgressed the fatal limits of his destiny. The quarrel is a "very pretty one as it stands," and its possible issues are of a gravity which entitles it to the watchful attention of the public.

Political Plunder.

It is greatly to the credit of our leading politicians that, however willing they may be to compromise themselves for the sake of gaining an elevated position, they leave the "plunder" of the public treasury to the underlings of party, who enrich themselves while those above them remain in poverty. No President has ever yet left the office with a suspicion of peculation resting upon him, and the prominent members of the Government, with, perhaps, a single exception, have never been accused of enriching themselves at the public expense. The plunder that is obtained from the Treasury is not by the aid of Government officials, but by Congressional Committees and lobby management. There is no personal responsibility for an act of Congress, or a Congressional Committee, and members vote for measures, or at least wink at them, which they would not dare to countenance if they were to be held responsible personally.

The public printing is regarded as a legitimate piece of public robbery, and it is bestowed on some political favorite, or party *savant*, as a reward for past services, and there is no disgrace attached to a fortune made by such jobbery. But there is another job at Washington which has been increasing in importance the past few years, but has not attracted the attention of the country, because it is not disposed of by a Congressional vote. This is the *binding*, which, it is said, amounts to about $300,000 for every Congress, and is the source of very large profits to the contractor. This fat contract is disposed of by the Committee on Printing in both Houses, who usually bestow it upon some party friend, who immediately sells the contract to a practical binder for a handsome bonus. The individual who obtained the job for the House binding of the last Congress sold his contract, it has been stated, for a profit of about $40,000, and the fortunate gentleman who has obtained the Senate binding for several years, has acquired a princely fortune, which, to give him due credit, he spends in a princely manner, and sets the example of a public-spirited person who has made his money out of the public, spending it in part for the public good. This wealthy binder is named MCGUIRE, and his career is a striking exemplification of Yankee enterprise and perseverance. He was some time an auctioneer in Washington, but he came to Washington some years ago, in the time of JACKSON, a poor youth, from the Western part of Pennsylvania, without a shilling in his pocket, to seek for employment. He found his way by accident into the establisbment of PETER FORCE, and acquired a practical knowledge of bookbinding, and soon after he secured a contract for Congressional binding, and has contrived to continue in the business ever since. He is now one of the wealthiest men of the District, has the best library, the finest picture gallery, and the choicest wine cellar. But our statesmen, to their credit be it said, have left Washington, generally, quite as poor as they entered it.

The Congressional binding has now become so important an item in the national expenditure that it will probably be made the subject of a closer investigation than it has ever yet received, and as Mr. COBB has determined upon a system of rigid economy in the public expenditures, he may think it worth his while to look into the subject of the public binding. The circumstance of a public binder making a princely fortune in a few years may awaken a curiosity on his part to know how it was done. It is said the Congressional binding of Congress amounts to some $50,000 more than the entire expenditure of Congress for binding, printing, stationery, &c., did ten years ago.

The Great Fire and the Great Panic.

If DANTE'S doctrine be sound, (which by the way we have never believed it to be,) that the sharpest sting of fate is "the recollection of past felicity in days of present woe," or, as a modern poet puts it, that

> "A sorrow's crown of sorrow
> Is remembering happier things,"—

then it certainly should be true that men ought to find comfort under affliction in recalling heaven's afflictions laid upon them in the days gone by. And our readers, who are oppressed by the weight of the financial pressure of 1857, may therefore perhaps relieve their minds a little by reflecting on the severer sufferings to which they or their immediate predecessors awoke just twenty-two years ago this day. The night of the 16th of December, 1835, swept away a world of wealth in this good City of New-York—a world not of fictitious wealth in scrip and stock and "inflated paper," but of solid and substantial property in houses and stores and ships and goods. It ruined all the insurance offices and half the merchants of the city. It paralyzed not figuratively but literally the commerce and the industry of the metropolis.

Yet the metropolis survived—survived to bear all the calamities of 1837—to endure all the chances and changes of so many eventful years, and to meet the storm of 1857 with a capacity of distress and disaster as fresh as if the name of misfortune had never been heard in our borders before. We may surely take courage then from the retrospect which this warning suggests. Bad as our present position may be, we have been worse off by far before, and we enjoy many mitigations of our trouble which were lacking then. One feature alone of the present Winter ought to nerve us to thankfulness. The terrible severity of the weather in December, 1835, has passed into a proverb like those mediæval "cold terms" which still freeze in the pages of the monkish Meriams. How the pipes were choked with ice, and the engines stiffened under the grasp of the firemen—how the very air, dry with the intense cold, crackled about the excited crowds and seemed itself ready to burst into conflagration under the snow of flakes and burning faggots which showered incessantly down—all these portentous features of that great "crisis" are vivid as the events of yesterday, in the minds of those who witnessed them. Now, on the contrary, December wears the front and breathes the breath of Autumn. The bitterest pangs of privation are spared to the myriads of our people upon whom privation has fallen, and the cheerful skies are an argument of confidence and hope to all whose difficulties can be overcome by patience, spirit and energy. The history of the fire of 1835 might profitably be set before the despondents of to-day. Nor would it lack interest to any. For, like all great disasters, the "great fire" left a lesson of the value of quick-witted expedients and ready resource behind it. Do not the chroniclers tell us how, when all natural applications had failed, the flames were extinguished at one point by a barrel of vinegar, at another by a baptism of costly Madeira, ripened under thirty American Summers to epicurean perfection, and at a third by the cool determination of a band of marines summoned by a courageous Editor at the risk of his life, and marching each man with his keg of gunpowder under his arm through the thickest of the danger up to the heart of the conflagration? It will not much redound to our credit if the New-York of 1857 cannot master the "panic" and overcome its consequences at least as well as the New-York of 1835 dealt with the "Great Fire."

Arcades in Broadway.

One of the unfavorable effects of the hard times has been a complete stoppage of improvements in Broadway, which have been going on for the past five years at a most rapid rate, and on a scale of great magnificence. Five years more of prosperous times would have brought about splendid changes and made it really, what it is often even now said to be, the finest street in the world. Even in its present condition of promiscuous splendor and irregular magnificence Doctor MACKAY says, in one of his letters to the London *Illustrated News*, it is a finer street than either the Rue Rivoli in Paris, or Regent-street in London. However that may be, Broadway is a very fine street, and irregular as the buildings are, it makes a noble appearance. But it is capable of great improvement, and, in time, it doubtless will be one of the finest avenues of city traffic in the world. But we shall have to wait a few years before it can become the crowning glory of our great metropolis.

Unfortunately for us, the founders of the City were not blessed with a prophetic vision, or they would have seen the possible grandeur to which New-York might attain, and then they would have made the main street of the City sufficiently wide to accommodate the travel which must be forced through it daily. Twenty feet added to the width of our great avenue in the beginning would have saved us now many millions of dollars. But, instead of grumbling at our ancestors for not making Broadway wider, let us rather be grateful to them for having the sagacity to give us the street at all, and try to repair the blunder they committed. Broadway must be widened, and the enlargement is only a question of time. It must be done sooner or later, and the sooner the better way of doing shall be determined, the better will it be for the interests of the City.

There have been various methods of relieving Broadway suggested—one man has proposed a suspension railroad, and another a subterranean one; but neither of these plans affords what is desired—relief to the street without impairing its beauty and attractiveness. To pull down the buildings on either side would involve such a fearful expense that that plan cannot be entertained for a moment. The only plan we have seen which would effectually relieve the street and at the same time add to its attractiveness without the outlay of an extravagant sum, has been proposed by an "Engineer," who publishes his plans in *Harper's Weekly*. This plan is not, strictly speaking, a new one, as something similar to it was proposed some time ago in the columns of this journal. But the "Engineer" in question is entitled to the credit of having published the first practical plan for the accomplishment of this desirable object. He has accompanied his written ideas with handsome drawings, exhibiting the effect of his design, and given a clear general idea of the manner in which it may be put into execution. His plan is simply to remove all the sidewalks, lamp-posts, hydrants, and every other obstacle from the street, and throw the entire width into a carriage-way. For a sidewalk, or promenade, he proposes to take thirteen feet from the fronts of the buildings on each side, and convert the first story into an arcade, leaving the frontage above unchanged. Fortunately for the execution of this plan, the stores on Broadway are sufficiently deep to be able to spare this room without at all injuring them for business purposes, and their increased value as stores would more than compensate for the loss of space. Broadway might thus be made a succession of magnificent arcades, on both sides, from the Bowling Green to Union-square. This would render it, indeed, the most magnificent street in the world, and it would become, more than ever, the favorite promenade of the metropolis. It would lose something of its brilliancy and showiness by the gay promenaders being partially hid beneath the arcades, but there would be always a gallant show, and as the covered walk would afford a shelter from the weather, our ladies would, if that were possible, attire themselves more sumptuously for a walk in Broadway than they do now. "Engineer" accompanies his designs of the arcades for the Broadway fronts, with views of the Rue Rivoli and Rue Castiglione in Paris, both of those streets being built with arcades in the manner proposed.

It is suggested that the better way of carrying this design into execution would be to commence with the lower part of Broadway, from St. Paul's Church down to the Battery. But it would be a better plan to make the change, block by block, until the entire street should be completed. The next important question is at whose expense the work should be done, whether the City should shoulder it, or whether it should be by an assessment upon the property. The better plan, however, would be to follow the rule adopted in other cases of street openings and improvements, and let the City and the property each bear its portion of the cost.

The scheme is a much more practical one than may at the first glance appear to those who have not examined it, and we hope there may be a discussion of it by the new City government; and, if it should not be adopted it may lead to the adoption of some other plan which will answer the the same purpose.

WIGGIN NOT WIGGINS.—When a private citizen volunteers to undergo martyrdom for the benefit of the public, the least the public can do, in return for his nobleness of conduct, is to spell his name correctly. The greater part of our City cotemporaries have alluded to the self-sacrifice of a gentleman in Boston, who has commenced a suit against the proprietors of a horse-railroad, to establish the right of riders to a seat, and in applauding him for his high-minded course of action they call him Wiggins. But the gentleman's name is WIGGIN, and some obscure WIGGINS is likely to be rendered famous undeservedly, while the meritorious WIGGIN will be deprived of the fame to which he is entitled.

—WIGGIN, Esq., was riding in a Boston city railroad car, and having very properly refused to pay his fare, because he was not provided with a seat, he was ejected forcibly from the carriage by the Conductor, and has brought a suit against the Company for damages. The sympathies of the whole traveling public are with WIGGIN, and we shall watch for the termination of his suit with great interest. Of course, WIGGIN will win, if the decision rests with a Jury of honest men, and then we trust that there may be some public-spirited individual in this City who will imitate the example of the Boston Curtius, and get himself ejected from a railroad car, or an omnibus, so that he may have the question of a passenger's right to a seat tested before a legal tribunal.

If it is not a part of the duty of the railroads to provide seats for their passengers, why not have cars without any seats at all? It would be much cheaper, and the cars would hold a much greater number of persons. But we await the decision of the Boston suit, and trust that our cotemporaries, in alluding to the individual who has instituted it, will remember that his name is WIGGIN, not Wiggins. There are twenty different ways of spelling the name of SHAKESPEARE, yet there is never any doubt as to the individual alluded to; but in the case of WIGGIN it is different. WIGGIN and Wiggins, though so much alike in sound, are very different persons. There are many Wigginses, but there is only one Wiggin. We wish there were more like him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POSTPONEMENT.—The great classical performance announced for to-night is postponed until Saturday. The Manager publishes a card elsewhere, from which it appears that the postponement is necessitated by the continued indisposition of Herr FORMES. The Manager also states that there is every reason to believe that Herr FORMES will be sufficiently recovered to sing on Saturday.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Sachems of Tammany Society—They Refuse the Use of Tammany Hall for the Democratic Meeting to-night.

A special meeting of the Sachems was held yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, in relation to a meeting announced for this evening at Tammany, for the purpose of indorsing the sentiments expressed in the President's Message.

It was alleged that a notice was circulated privately, calling a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, (Room No. 234,) for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting of this evening, and that the call was issued without the knowledge of any of the responsible members or representatives of the Democratic Party.

The Sachems refused the use of the hall to the Committee of Arrangements, but passed a resolution granting the use af the room to the General Committee elect, a majority of whom had signed a request asking the right to hold a meeting for the same purpose, as not entirely distinct from that of the St. Nicholas origin.

At the meeting of Sachems Mr. KENNEDY presided. The following resolutions were presented by Sachem FOWLER:

1. *Whereas*, A call has been published over the signature of a number of gentlemen assuming to be a Committee of Arrangements, for a public meeting at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, 17th inst.; and the lessee of Tammany Hall has been notified by a Committee on their behalf of the intention to hold such meeting; and

2. *Whereas*, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, the lessee of Tammany Hall, has referred the application for the use of that building to this Council, with the request that it would decide thereon; and

3. *Whereas*, The said meeting, not having been called by the constituted representatives of the Democratic Party, would be unauthorized and irregular, and this Council is apprehensive that it would be used for purposes foreign to those expressed in the call, and calculated to injure and distract the Democratic Party: therefore,

4. *Resolved*, That the use of Tammany Hall for the meeting above specified is hereby denied; and

5. *Whereas*, A majority of the General Committee for 1858 have presented an application to this Council, stating that the General Committee for the present year has adjourned *sine die*, and requesting the use of Tammany Hall for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to declare the sentiments of the Democracy of this City relative to National politics, and to reiterate the expression of their confidence in and support of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; and

6. *Whereas*, The gentlemen making such application are the persons having now the best right to represent the Democracy of this City, and it is eminently proper that such meeting should be held; therefore

7. *Resolved*, The use of Tammany shall be granted for the purpose of holding a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., in pursuance of the last-mentioned application; and

8. *Whereas*, This Council being specially convened for the purpose of acting upon matters of interest to the Democratic Party, deem it proper to declare their own sentiments in relation to the topic of a National character now agitating the public mind; therefore,

9. *Resolved*, That this Council have unabated confidence in the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; that the energy, firmness and wisdom which have marked it eminently justify the sagacity and foresight manifested by the people in his triumphant election; and that a sincere and zealous support of it will continue to be the rallying cry of every true and national Democrat.

10. *Resolved*, That the result of the recent State election has proven, beyond all possibility of cavil, the esteem in which the present National Administration is held by the people of this State as well as of the City.

11. *Resolved*, That we respond with heartiness and enthusiasm to the recent Message of President BUCHANAN; that its sound, Democratic doctrine, its wise and comprehensive policy, and its liberal yet conservative tone, commend it to the approval of judicious men of all parties; and that, especially, upon the subject of Kansas we regard it as securing to the people of that Territory the free expression of their will upon the only subject which has divided them, and as just toward all sections of the Union.

12. *Resolved*, That we recommend our Democratic friends to be liberal and conciliatory to each other; to be resolute in their determination to preserve their union of purpose, sentiment and organization; to look to the future and not to the past, and to bend all their energies to maintain the Democratic standard, and secure the continued triumph of the Democratic cause.

Sachem GIDEON J. TUCKER raised an objection to a portion of tha resolutions, on the ground that it was unadvisable to refuse the use of the Hall to any party claiming to be Democrats. He moved to strike out the first, second and third sections, and insert the following:

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall be notified that the Sachems will allow the use of Tammany Hall on the evening of the 17th instant, for the mass meeting of the Democracy of this City and County, called to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the first Message of President BUCHANAN.

Tha brought Sachem FOWLER to the floor, who combatted the argumants of the Secretary of State elect. In a speech of some length he undertook to expose tha true objects of the self-elected gentlemen, who, he said, desired to monopolize the arrangement of Democratic meetings. He dwelt upon the danger of allowing the name and prestige of Tammany Hall to cover secret designs of ambitious would-be leaders, who, upon the pretence of praising the President, and his message, concealed their own selfish objects.

Sachem HART fully concurred with the views of Sachem FOWLER, and so did Sachem PURDY. Sachem HART said a further reason for refusing the Hall was, that there appeared to be an entire absence of any consultation with Mr. BUCHANAN'S known friends in New-York, and that the Committee of Arrangements had not in any way recognized those gentlemen who had been known as the advocates of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy. In the circular sent from the St. Nicholas Hotel, the object of the meeting was announced to be one af an entirely different nature.

Sachem TUCKER admitted this to be a fact, and said his name had been put to it without his knowledge or consent.

Sachem COOPER said other names had been used in this Convention without the knowledge or consent of their owners, and some whose names had been paraded as members of the Committee of Arrangements had declared that they would not unite in the demonstration, or with secret cliques, in effecting ulterior objects under tha guise of a Democratic meeting.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Sachem TUCKER, Sachems Kennedy, Fowler, Purdy, Hart, Tappan, Marsh, Cooper and Sweeney voting in the negative, and Tucker in the affirmative.

Sachem FOWLER'S original resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 8 to 1—all voting in the affirmative except Sachem TUCKER.

Sachem TUCKER voted in the affirmative on all the resolutions referring to the President and his course of policy. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting is to be called for Wednesday evening next by the General Committee elect for 1858, for the same purpose as that of the meeting to be held to-night.

Military Service of the United States—Cause of Desertions.

FORT SIMCOE, W. T., November, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the "TIMES for California," of Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857, an article headed "Our Military Service." As there was a great deal in that article omitted, showing the causes of dissatisfaction and of desertions in the army, I intend to lay some of the principal ones before you, which, if you think the article worth your notice, you may publish in your invaluable columns, and thereby oblige a great many who have no other chance of laying their grievances before the public.

One of the first and principal causes for dissatisfaction and for desertion, is undoubtedly the amount and quality of provisions issued to the soldier. The rations are very frequently of so poor a description that they are totally unfit for use. The pork half rotten, and so fat, that two pounds of it, after being boiled, would not leave half a pound of meat. Flour of the blackest color, and not sufficient in quantity. It is impossible for young men, most of them of the ages between 18 and 25, to subsist on three-quarters of a pound of pork, boiled into a quarter of a pound, and 16 or 18 ounces of bread. The regulations allow the best kind and a sufficiency of everything, but there are so many others employed, superintending the purchase and issue of rations, that, by the time they reach the soldier, he does neither receive the quality nor quantity allowed by law. The Commissary had during the past Winter about 200 or 300 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of onions, and 100 gallons of pickles to be issued to the troops as Anti-Scorbutics, but, although several of the men complained of the scurvy, the vegetables were left to rot and spoil, and they had to be hauled out of the garrison by the cart-load. The officer, in command at the time, got a captain's commission from citizen-life only a year before that, was unacquainted with the rules and regulations of the army, did not know whether or not he was authorized to order the issue of the vegetables, and was therefore afraid of committing himself. During the whole Winter, we were without a surgeon, and therefore without proper medical attendance.

Another reason is, as your article stated, the usage and treatment the soldier receives in certain respects, both by the Government and by their own officers. I merely intend to state here my own experience. The Ninth Regiment of Infantry arrived in Washington Territory in January, 1856. After campaigning all the following Summer, without achieving anything, four companies were taken to this place in September, 1856. There was no house or anything like civilization to be seen here. The men were set to work like slaves erecting their own quarters, although promised, when enlisted, to be furnished with comfortable quarters. The buildings were partly finished in the middle of December, 1856. Two companies were packed into each building like so many sheep, as they were but very small, the quarters only being intended for one company. Government allows a certain quantity of wood to be furnished to the soldier, still not a stick did we get, except what we cut ourselves and dragged to our quarters through six and eight feet of snow. This will show how far the Government officials fulfill their part of the bargain, and when they do not fulfill it, who will blame the poor private, if he prove proves "false to his salt?" But what is the treatment the soldier receives from his own officers? To their shame be it told. Incredible as it may appear, he (the enlisted man) is actually despised and loathed by some of his officers, whom he is supposed to respect and almost blindly to obey. He is looked upon by those, as a being without feeling, without honor, without any sentiment becoming a being made in God's image. He is spurned and kicked, and not unfrequently have I seen him struck like a dog, and often without sufficient or any cause or provocation. Now, of course, the officer is prohibited from doing so by the articles of War, but if the officer oversteps his bounds, can the soldier receive redress? No! no! A law is provided, giving a soldier satisfaction, for any breach of discipline committed on him by his superiors, but let us see how that law is evaded. A soldier is struck or otherwise maltreated by his lieutenant, or captain, or some other officer; he goes to the commanding officer—makes his complaint, and what is the result? The answer will be, "I'll see into the case." Ten to one the officer committing the breach will never be spoken to, or if done so, will make some excuse or another. If the soldier prefers charges against the officer, they will not be accepted, and there the matter rests.

Another one of the causes is, the work a soldier is made to do. A man who enlists does so with the intention of leading a soldier's life, and doing a soldier's duty. Now, of course, the regulations provide that certain work shall, and other work may be done by the soldier, and allow extra pay to be given to any soldier who works for more than ten consecutive days, and what is that pay? Thirty-five cents a day for a lahorer, and fifty cents for a mechanic; and for this large sum he does the same kind of work, and works alongside of the man who receives $4 50 per day, and works, and is expected to work, harder than this same well-paid mechanic. For instance, there is a saw-mill in operation at this post. A citizen was employed especially to run it at $4 50 per day. Not being competent to fulfill the situation a soldier was detailed for that duty, who only receives fifty cents per day, and he has kept the mill in good running order now for the last ten months. This mill is running now night and day, and to prove the favor shown to a citizen, he is allowed to attend in daytime at $4 50 per day, while the poor soldier is compelled to lose his night's rest at fifty cents for every eight or ten hours' work. If the soldier was

to-gainsay, he would of conrse be liable to a court-martial for disobedience of orders. Who will therefore think hard of e man if he tries to better himself?

Another great drawback is the punishmenis inflicted for sometimes the smallest crime—punishments wholly disproportionate to ths crime committed. Of course, discipline, and a strict discipline, is necessary in the army; but it ought to be enforced as well in regerd to the officer as to the enlisted man. Drunkenness, for instsnce, is severely punished on the private, whereas I hsve seen officers totally unable to do their duty while under the influence of liquor, ahuse the men under their command, walk about unmolested, when the same officer very likely would think nothing of sentencing a man to a fine of ten dollars, a month'e imprisonment, or something of the kind, for taking a glass more than he ought to have done. And often is the liquor these officers drink got under what I would consider not very fair circumstances. According to the territorial laws no spirituous beverage shall be sold in the Territory under the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment and confiscation of property. One or two persons were lately caught in this neighborhood, trafficking in spirits, were taken up and the liquor taken from them. And what became of the liquor? Some of the officers appropriated it to their own use, although they would warn their men from drinking snch awful bad stuff, such poison. I hardly believe that under confiscation can be understood thó self-appropriation of the confiecated article. But such, it seems, it is taken here to be. A RIFLEMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Elections—Complete Triumph of the Hunkers in Boston and "Elsewhere"—Opinions on the Douglas Movement—New-Hampshire—Bank Defalcation—Resumption—Will all the Banks Stand?—Mr. Slade—Departure of Mr. Lawrence—Health of Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The municipal elections of Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury took place yesterday. A finer time for fighting could not have been bespoken, and if gentlemen had chosen to go into it with white pants, they could have done eo without any danger from the weather. It wes high time for the votes to be teken, for the contest in esch city wss getting to be decidedly acrimonious; the especial attempts that had been mede to bring about perfect harmony having ended in a series of grand crashes. In Boston there has been nothing of the kind exhibited at a municipal election for a long series of years, and it is not very probable thet what happened yesterday will encourage men to attempt to harmonize hereafter. Mr. LINCOLN was elected over Mr. HALL, by a vote of 8,110 to 4,191, and there was only 32 scattering. Mr. LINCOLN'S personal popularity hsd something to do with this result, no doubt, and Mr. HALL'S short residence here hed quite as much more; but in fact, it is a triumph of one kind of fanaticism over another kind of fanaticism. It was Hunkerism against Maine-law-ism, and the latter caught a terrible "licking." The Democrats, the Irish, the remnants of the Whig Perty, the liquer-sellers, the liquor-drinkers, and a lot of Flunkey Republicans, all went together for Mr. LINCOLN, end put him so completely shead of the other candidete that he lost eight of him st en early period of the day. We shall soon be so thoroughly prepared to "catch a nigger" as if we loved the work, and not in a mere perfunctory manner, thet President BUCHANAN will be eble to send us early copies of his next annual messege.

In Charlestown, Gen. DANA was elected Mayor, and in Roxbury Mr. SLEEPER wss reëlected, both thorough Hunkers of the blackest dye.

The municipal elections in some of the "rural districts" also ended in Hunker triumphs. DAVIS, elected in Worcester, and CUSHING, in Newburyport, are Hunkers—CUSHING being the General's brother. HUNTINGTON, who was chosen in Lowell, is e nominal Republican, but really s Hunker. JOHNSON, elected in Lynn, is a temperance man. Teke it altogether, yesterday was the jubilee of Hunkerdom in Massachusetts. There were some elections a week earlier, which were not much better in their results, the Hunkers carrying Springfield, and failing to carry New-Bedford by only ten votes. Mr. NOWLAND, who was beaten, wes Mr. BUCHANAN'S first man for the Collectorship of Boston, but was dropped because he had said something against the Nebraska bill three years before.

Opinions here differ strikingly as to the result of the troubles in the Democratic Party about the Lecompton Constitution. Some think that Mr. DOUGLAS has entered upon a course which must split that psrty in two; but there are others—and I think they are the more numerous—who believe that Mr. DOUGLAS himself is the most likely to be injured, and that the party will recover from the effect of any quarrel before the coming round of the next Presidential olection. As to sympathy, nearly all of our Democrats ere with the Illinoisan, but it does not follow that they are ready to follow him should he be turned out of the party. Some Democrats might go with him, but their number would not be large; and the remerk, I think, applies to the New-England Democracy generally. The chief effect of the dispute will be to prevent the Democrats from recovering their lost ground. When Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen, the leaders of the remnants of the New-England Democracy were under the impression thet they should in the course of two years be able to effect the rehabilitation of their party in Meine, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and they would not have been disappointed if there had been no new Pro-Slevery blows struck et Washiugton. But the Dred Scott decision enfeebled them in 1857, and now the Preeident's position on the Leecompton Constitution bids fair to have a similar consequence in 1858. Their prospect is e cheerless one, and Democrats in New-England are in a fair way to be consigned to the "cold shade" for a long time to come. Their only hope must be based on the chsnces of their enemies falling out among themselves; and that, to speak plainly, is not of an altogether discouraging character.

The Republicans of New-Hsmpshire have commenced their Winter campaign. They have called their State Convention, which is to meet on the 7th of January at Concord. But for recent events, the battle would be fought there with some approach to an equel sharc of sun and wind between parties; but the course of Kansas affairs will work much for the benefit of the Republicans, and leave the Democrats in the snow-banks of March. From General PIERCE having gone to Madeira, I presnme that he has given up all idea of becoming Mr. HALE'S euccessor in the national Senate, which was for a time on his mind. This will be rether an edventage, however, to the Democracy. The Ex-President is so heartily hated by a large portion of his old political *friends*, that with him in the field, to benefit by their enmities, they would probably have preferred defeat to victory, supposing there should have been any very strong hope of the latter coming to pass. Another edvantage that the Democrats will have comes from the Senatorial electlon that must take place in the Legislature that is to be chosen next March. There ere a number of patriotic Republicans who are anxious to succeed Mr. HALE; and that gentleman is quite as axious to keep the place, I apprehend, as they can be to get him out of it. At the time of his election, it wes currently reported thst there was an understanding that he should retire in 1859, and make way for some other Decius or Curtius; but I never knew an understanding of the kind that did not turn out to be a misunderstanding when the time came for settlement. Mr. HALE was elected to serve out the balance of Mr. ATHERTON'S unexpired term, in order that he, who had had [illegible] feast at the Senatorial table, might be all the sooner got rid of; and the full term, which was filled at the same time, was conferred on a new man. It is the curse of the Republican Party, and that which would have smashed it ere this into ten thousand fragments if it had succeeded in the Presidentiel election of 1856, that it is more troubled by the presence of office-seekers than any other party that has ever existed in the Union. This may enable it to win victories, but it renders those victories barren of good conseqnences.

The Suffolk Bank hss discherged one of its clerks who had been guilty of the mistake of taking $4,000 that did not belong to him, so that he might live in style. It does not appear that he has been punished for his crime, or thst it was supposed he ought to be pnnished. This was the way that TUCKERMAN began, and he was ruined as much through lenient treatment as by anything else. I do not hear that a service of plate is to be given to the defeulting clerk, but how he eseped from that infliction ie e mystery, for he might hsve taken $40,000 as easily as he took ten per cent. of that amount.

The banks of this City resumed payment yesterday, after having paid considerable sums in specie for some days earlier. It is supposed thet they did not care to face the Legislature, which will meet in three weeks, while in a suspended stete, as there is no very good feeling in men's minds towards them. I am not aware thet any of the City banks csn be suspected of being in a rickety condition; but, judging from the last published accounts of the country banks, some of their number appear to be on the verge of shinkiness, unless men choose to be very forbearing, as they ought to be, from a charitable regard for their own interests. Just before suspension took place there were ugly stories current respecting two or three banks, and it wes the belief of many persons that they would hsve feiled but for the failure of the whole system. It would be a serious matter indeed if the ect of resumption should be followed by the breaking of three or four banks, as was the case in 1838. And here is the possible evil of early resumption: having suspended, it would have been wise not to resume until ell doubt of the stebility of the banks had been removed. Perhaps there is no reel occasion for eny doubt now, but the conclusion cannot be drawn from the last published statement, which shows that several banks have but little specie, es compered with the amounts of their circulations, not to mention their deposits. A solitary bank failure in course of the next three months would hurt the whole brotherhood more than the continuance of suspension for a year would have done.

Mr. SLADE'S ettempt to commit suicide is supposed to be owing to his being insane. He tried to kill himself by drowning, some little time since, but to do that requires more nerve than most men have. It takes a degree of resolution, indeed, to keep oneself under water that would suffice to retrieve one's affeirs, and so render suicide superfluous. I can't call to mind eny one of the Romans, with whom suicide wss both a fashion and a virtue, and under certain circumstances a duty, who deliberately ettempted to drown himself. Even BRUTUS, himself, would heve come up to breathe at least once had he jumped overboard instead of resorting to a course of steel. It is not uncommon for desperate women to drown themselves, for when women hsve msde up their minds to "jump the life to come," they heve far more resolution then men. Mr. SLADE'S second failure conveys a sort of ridicule to his doings. If a man *must* have resort to "the high Roman feshion" of settling his affairs, he should do his work thoroughly, or he will chance to be laughed et. This unfortunate gentlemen's conduct gives color to the story that he, and not Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, is answerable for the "total loss" that hes overteken some of our greatest corporstions, and reduced many families to beggary from opulence. He has a large family, eight children I am told, and his wife is a daughter of one of the richest men in Maine. Until very recently his reputation has been without a stain; but it came out, at the meeting of the stockholders of one of the corporations he had ruined, that he had been guilty of a gross attempt to deceive. The exposure was probably too much for him, especially as he meant, at the time he falsified his books, to make everything right in the end. All these exposures are among the consequences of the panic, and never would have been heard of had that not occurred. Reputation, it must be allowed, is a strange thing, depending not upon men's own acts, but upon the manner in which they are affected by the doings of other men.

Mr. S. LAWRENCE hes left this part of the country, though I am not advised of his reasons for so doing. Probably he means to see what is to come out of all that hes happened. He and his friends contend that there has been nothing done of a criminal character, and such would seem to be the case, if all the feets are before the world; but men are slow to believe that everything is known, or even the worst. Bay State Mills stock has been down low es $27, or a loss of $973, as compared with the par value.

The health of Boston continues astonishingly good. There were but 60 deaths last week, and 31 of these were of persons of 5 years and under. The weather is pleesant, even to blendness, our sunsets, down to that of yesterday, being rich and red as ordinarily they are in early October. The season closely resembles that of 1855.

THYME.

Daring Robbery of a Jewelry Store—The Thieves Arrested and most of the stolen Property Recovered.

On Saturday evening last KATE CONNERY, an Irishwoman twenty years of age, called at the jewelry store of MARQUIS JACOBS, No. 82 Oliver-street, and made some inquiries as to the cost of getting certain repairs done to en article of jewelry. She professed not to have the piece of jewelry with her, and promieing to call in a day or two with the article left. Early on Tuesday morning KATE made a second visit to the store accompanied by two men. The wife of Mr. JACOBS wes the only person in the store. She was proceeding to wait on her supposed customers when suddenly one of the men seized from under the counter a box containing eight gold watches, eleven silver watches, gold end silver chains, and a variety of breast pins, finger rings, &c., in all valued at about $1,100. The man seizing the valuables immediately rushed from the premises followed by the other. Mrs. JACOBS started in hasty pursuit, but her customers were too lively for her, and speedily vanished from sight.

Mr. JACOBS at once communicated the fact of the robbery to Officers TEMPLETON and JEWETT, of the Fourth Ward, and the officers set to work to find the thievee end recover the property. Yesterday morning they learned that KATE CONNERY lived at No. 24 Oak-street, but as KATE was not at home when they called they waited her arrival. After some two hours she came and was arrested. On her person two of the silver watches were found. While engaged in the search her male confederates made their appearance and were also arrested. In their possession were found six gold watches, eight silver watches, a number of gold chains, breastpins, keys, rings, &c., all of which property was identified by Mr. JACOBS as his. Mrs. JACOBS positively identified the prisoners as the persone who entered the store, and ran off with the jewelry. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORN and fully committed to prison for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each. The men gave their names as THOMAS WILLIAMS and JOHN STUART. WILLIAMS is an Irishman, aged 26 years, and lived at No. 82 Monroe-street. STUART is 23 years of age, saye he was born in Charleston, S. C., and gives his residence as No. 28 White Hall-street.

POSTPONEMENT.—The departure of the steamship *Philadelphia* for Havana and New-Orleans is postponed until to-morrow, 13th inst.

READE-street Sewers.—There is considerable excitement among property owners with regard to the very heavy assessments for widening Reade-street. This is particularly the case with owners outside of Reade-street. In some instances, lots on Chambers-street, only running half the depth of the block, have been assessed *more* than similarly-situated lots on Reade-street. The case, coming before the Supreme Court at Special Term on Friday, on a motion to confirm the Report of the Commissioners.

Secretary Stanton's Call for an Extra Session of the Kansas Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily Press.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Acting-Governor STANTON was in Lawrence yesterday. The object of his visit was to settle with the members of the Legislature and the leaders of the Free State Party, the conditions upon which he would immediately issue a call for a special session of the Territorial Legislature. This is just what the Free State men have for weeks past been desiring. They requested WALKER to issue this call, and their request was not complied with. After WALKER'S departure from the Territory, Secretary STANTON was applied to for the same purpose. Their efforts were alike unsuccessful.

But now they have received direct proposals from Secretary Stanton to do the very thing which he has before so steadily refused. This sudden change of mind which Mr. STANTON has experienced, is due perhaps to two causes. In the first place it is reported thst Mr. STANTON has received information from WALKER to the effect that the Administration has indorsed the Lecompton Constitution, its sham submission, and the whole programme of proceedings marked out by the Douglas clique of the Democracy.

If this be true it of course followed that Governor WALKER and STANTON, who have all along avowed themselves in favor of e fair submission of the Constitution to the people, stand on rather e precarious footing at Washington. Conscious of his loss of caste, and of the bad odium in which he is held by the purer and more ultra Democracy, Mr. STANTON has perhaps availed himself of the present opportunity of making his peace with the Free State Party. Perhaps the sacrifice of WALKER and STANTON is not intended, but Mr. BUCHANAN'S adopting a policy so antagonistic to their own, leaves that idea to be inforred.

Again, Secretary STANTON may have been induced to comply with the request of the Free-State men from a fear of the results which would follow a refusal. He had doubtless been informed that the Convention which meets on the 2d of December, to determine a plan of action for the Free-State party, would adopt a policy looking toward civil war as the only remedy, unless this request was granted. But be that as it may, he has given his consent and his proclamation calling for a special session of the Territorial Legislature is hourly expected. As one of the required conditions, *a document has been presented to Secretary Stanton, signed by two-thirds of the members of the Legislature and a number of the leading citizens, in which* the signers, in the first place set forth, that nothing will avert civil war in the present crisis, except the holding of a special session of the Legislature. Secondly, they promise that no use will be made of such special session *except to defeat the aims of the Lecompton Constitution and extricate themselves from their present difficulties.* These promises were required by STANTON for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from repealing the laws enacted by the former Missouri-elected Legislature.

CONTRADICTED.—We learn from parties who ought to know, that there is no foundation for the report that a small schooner privately left this port last week, loaded with arms and emmunition for the use of General WALKER'S army, which she was to land at a point in Nicaragua agreed upon with the General. We believe thet up to this time the new crusade has received neither men or material of any account from New-York, but was originated, and will be maintained, for the present et least, almost exclusively by the South.—*Jour. Com.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,
FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS and
PANTS,
At reduced prices,
To close the season.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. (And housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BOWNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persons owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 423 Hudson-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $18 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 4 SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, best in use, No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Ongnent for the hair. Highly fragrant dentifrice, at the inimitables shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st

MARRIED.

BEARSS—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Samuel Cook, JAMES D. BEARSS, of Pittsburg, Pa., to CARRIE M., daughter of O. J. Moore, of this City.

WEBSTER—STEPHENSON.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, WM. F. WEBSTER, of Oyster Bay, L. I., to HELEN C., daughter of Thomas C. Stephenson, of the former place

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARGARET, wife of Geo. E. Sherwood, aged 32 years

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at this house No. 35 East 28th-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, JOHN WHITNEY, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to day, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 156 Atlantic st., without further invitation

BOWIE.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH LEIGHTON, wife of the late William Bowie, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John H. Bowie, No. 55 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

PEARCE.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, AMOZ PEARCE, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the D. R. Church in the village of Port Richmond, without further notice, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Dec. 18.

MESEROLE.—At Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, CATHARINE MORRELL, widow of Peter Meserole, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

VAIL.—At Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, of dropsy, HENRY SHELDEN, youngest son of Harvey W. and Anna U. Vail, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I.

HATFIELD.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, RICHARD HATFIELD, son of the late Richard Hatfield, Esq., of this City.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

ALBERT WARE
IN SILVER PLATE,
No. 557 Broadway, one door east of Broadway,
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

WILL BE READY AT 10 O'CLOCK:
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTIONS!
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FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
IDLEWILD. THE HOME OF N. P. WILLIS. By T. Addison Richards.
Illustrated by Twenty-five Engravings.
NUPTIAL VISAGES.
A VISIT IN THE SOUTH.
Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
THE SUPERSTITIONS OF HALLOWE'EN.
Illustrated by Four Engravings.
JACK OF ALL TRADES. By CHARLES READE.
LETITIA'S BRIDAL GIFTS.
LOU. By JOHN R. THOMPSON.
THE NIECES OF A CARDINAL.
THREE CHAPTERS OF MY LIFE.
LIVING WITH OTHERS.
THE DOOM OF THE GRIFFITHS. By Mrs. GASKELL.
A MOHAMMEDAN GENTLEMAN.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Tutor in Trouble—A Step-Father in Prospect—Four Head-Pieces.
CHAPTER V. Family Jars.
CHAPTER VI. The Virginians begin to see the World.
CHAPTER VII. Preparations for War.
CHAPTER VIII. In which George suffers from a common Disease.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FRANGIPANNI'S SLEIGH-RIDE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Full Dress Toilet—Child's Dress—Fichu.
MR. THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL, "THE VIRGINIANS," with many humorous illustrations by the Author, was commenced in the DECEMBER Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets, received from the author in advance of publication in England—for which the publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of two thousand dollars.
MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY, entitled "JACK OF ALL TRADES—A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE," written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, was also commenced in the DECEMBER Number.
MRS. GASKELL'S BEAUTIFUL STORY, entitled "THE DOOM OF THE GRIFFITHS," will be found in the present Number, for JANUARY.
MR. WILKIE COLLINS' POWERFUL TALE, entitled "THE MARRIAGE TRAGEDY," will appear complete in the next Number.
The above three stories are written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, just issued, presents to its readers the portraits of Thomas Lebelt and Jacob Rathfele, convicted of robbing a pawnbroker, and who at the time of their detection were about to blow up the house with a torpedo. Also,
The Trial and conviction of James Shepherd for arson.
Shocking Murder in Baltimore.
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Lives of Five Noted Thieves.
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Interesting Correspondence from New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places.
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General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

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SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
BY
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AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
CORNER OF
NASSAU AND FULTON-STS.,
TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT 7 O'CLOCK,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate samples of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season.
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Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups.
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Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware.
Elegant Bisque Figures and Groups.
For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
until Jan. 1, at which time a complete revision of prices with a view to some little remuneration will be made.
BUY NOW!
Gilt Band French China Dinner sets $42 00
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MADEIRA WINES—South Side Wines, in fine variety.
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SCOTCH WHISKY—Bourbon, Jamaica Rum, Schiedam Gin, Batavia Arrack, Absinthe, &c.
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All the above Wines, &c., we import particularly for the use of families and parties critical in their tastes, and range from good sound articles to the choicest productions of Europe, and are offered at the lowest prices.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
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CHINA AND GLASS.—CITIZENS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn are invited to call and examine an extensive and elegant stock of the above goods, comprising superbly decorated goods and fancy articles, appropriate for the Holidays. Fine Parian Statuary, Bronzed Goods, Bohemian Glass, richly cut and decorated. Also, choice designs of best Silver-plated Ware, in great variety, at
ORRINGTON BROTHERS,
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REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND writers and law reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., official reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1854, are prepared to execute with the utmost accuracy and dispatch all kinds of verbatim reporting, in a manner not to be surpassed.
WM. HENRY BURR.
WM. BLAIR LORD.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Society will have a sale at the rooms, No. 65 Court-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17 and 18. Clothing for women and children, with a few fancy articles.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1855-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.
IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect this said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS,
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every description,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

PANIC PRICES! PANIC PRICES!
OF
NEW SILKS, RICH SILKS,
CHEAP SILKS,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Incredulous as it may appear,
WE WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
Rich Silks at 31 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 37½ cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 56 cents per yard.
And Extra Rich Silks at 75 cents.
This is a reduction of
50 TO 70 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO CLOSE
THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at $25
Extra sets of Mink at $30
Extra large Mink Capes at $60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shads, at $70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
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GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
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BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
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THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garmant for
Holiday presents,
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
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GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION—REDUCTION—REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
And balance of the week,
The most astounding bargains, viz.:
100 rich Quille Silk Robes, $22—reduced from $40.
100 rich black Flounced Robes, $16 and $18—reduced from $25 and $30.
Also, elegant Velvet Quille Silk Robes, $35—reduced from $70.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Cent's Whits Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per doz.
1,500 Gent's Whits and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.
200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs $2 each, worth $3 50.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 37½c. to 62c. each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SALE, AT
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2,000 double cambric collars, 25c. each.
1,500 embroidered jaconet do. at 25c. and

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RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

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AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 344 Broadway,
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Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 344 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon,

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statnettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SATIN-WOOD, ROSEWOOD AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANOFORTE, ELEGANT PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, &c.

The undersigned will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most valuable collection of really elegant furniture and superb and costly works of art that has probably ever been offered through this medium of sale, being the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately.

Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists of magnificent suites, one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with elegant carved frames; one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in bas-o relievo; one do. carved in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters fruit; all these suites have solid rosewood frames, and in perfect order; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood pianoforte; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, ladies' French escritoire, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs and medallion tapestry, medallion carpets, marble vases; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings, en canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets, French counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, &c., with great variety hot mentioned. Commencing at 10½ precisely.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$4,000 Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Interest Stock of 1847.
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$735 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds of 1854.
$2,000 Lexington City (Ky.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1865.
$2,700 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 City of Chicago 6 per cent. Municipal Stock of 1877.
$4,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1873.
$20,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
4 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co .... $25 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.... $100 each
16 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.... $50 each
20 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.... $100 each
100 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad, (preferred Stock).... $50 each
26 shares North River Fire Insurance Co .... $25 each
9 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.... $17 each
20 shares Harmony Insurance Co.... $50 each
20 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co. ....$100 each

Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No 723 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 18, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 502 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all in settings of warranted 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone rings and pins; diamond, single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enameled bracelets with lockets; enameled brooch bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c.? Roman and Florentine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamel paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprises qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under or full guarantee as to quality.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Being the property of a family declining housekeeping. Consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with gilt cornices attached; gilt, marble-top, pier base; carved rosewood suites, covered in maroon plush, elegant lace window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Groveteen, rosewood, marble-top centre tables, etageres, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing-bureaus, washstands, chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, pillasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining-table, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. The 2d and 3d-av. cars pass within half a block of the house.

JOHN C. JEFFRIES, Auctioneer.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, STORE No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, below Wall-st., THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857, at 11 o'clock, for cash. Extensive and peremptory sale of first-class piano fortes, of latest style and variety, with new and important improvements, and superior to any offered to the public. They will consist of carved rosewood cases, with grand diagonal scale. Also, overstrung base, with plain, round and extra-carved mouldings and fancy corners, got up for private sales and in the best manner. The above are from one of the best manufacturers in the country. A warrantee given with each instrument. Dealers in music, music-teachers and any persons desirous of purchasing pianos will find it greatly to their interest to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st., near Pine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enameled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubys, oriental pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 579 Pine-st., (to pay advances,) large sale of groceries, green and black teas, white and brown sugars, candles, soaps, molasses, syrup, &c., &c., Havana and German cigars; also, brandy, wines, and all kinds of liquors, in casks, cases and demijohns

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AUCTION SALES.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell by order of the assignee, at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK

A large and fine collection of magnificent household furniture, including five elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French, satin brocatel, velvet, plush and hair cloth.

ALSO,

One fine 7-octave rosewood cottage piano-forte.

N. B.—The above has been removed for convenience of sale by my order. E. GOODWIN, Mort'e and Assig.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st.

A large assortment of
New and second-hand Furnitnre,
Mirrors, Oil-paintings, Fancy Goods,
Silver-plated ware, Jewelry, China ware,
Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, &c., &c., &c,
Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., extra choice wines, liquors, &c., selected from the stock of one of our oldest importers, and guaranteed in every respect; will be the only sale from this stock this season, consisting of very superior Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy, 1846; fine Bourbon whisky, 1837; Ramsay's Scotch whisky, 13 cases very old sherry; London port; old Madeira, 1820; very old Holland gin; Hennessey brandy, 1830; old Duff Gordon sherry, old Amontillado brown sherry. Ramsey, very fine Purinister port, very scarce; fine old port, do. Irish whisky, do. Jamaica rum, Jules Robin, 1851, Plaint & Co., 1850; pale Belle Fleur brandy; pure juice port, and other very choice and rare wines.

JNO. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, an extensive assortment of hardware cutlery, heavy goods and fancy articles. For full particulars, see *Courier & Enquirer*.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., the superb collection of oil-paintings, water colors and pastels of W. Schaus, Esq.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture, jewelry, clothing, and gas fixtures, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—By order of EDWARD HEN, assignee of JOLLEY & TIERS, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, ladies' work-boxes and reticules, rich China vases, figures, jewel-boxes, &c.; bronzes, plastiques, fine accordeons, violins, games, dominoes, backgammon boards, mahogany bagatelles, and a general variety of toys suitable for the approaching holidays, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers.

EDWARD HEN,
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO., Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

NANKIN SHEEP FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN pair of the Nankin Sheep, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, that breed three times every fifteen months, producing from three to five at a birth, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Palace.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wiesmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 8 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock evenings. N. B.—Ricord's Practice includes all diseases and malformations of the generative and urinary organs, in either sex.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 731 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. Especially in stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS GREAT WORK —400 pages, profusely illustrated. Paris and London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. $1, corner Spring and Mercer sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, before you marry, or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs you of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

A FARMER WANTS TO GET TWO OR three horses to winter, on easy terms. Address DAVID AUSTIN, Amityville, South Huntingdon, Long Island.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Receipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. B. GARDNER, Evesham, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES HENDERSON and JOHN A. KERNOCHAN against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 2d day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, other part thereof, and interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty three cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BEATON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLBERT TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 6th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER BIRNIE against MOSES G. LENGHI, DENIS G. ETIENNE and LAURA his wife, Louise Gilbert, Louise, daughter of John Gilbert, and John Doe, her husband, Clementine Gilbert, Edward Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, The People of the State of New-York, George Frederick Danby, Daniel LeRoy, and Augustus Newbold LeRoy.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in this City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 5th day of December, 1857.

d10-law6wTh THAYER & ARNOUX, Plffs' Atty's.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and ROBERT S. STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.

EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plffs' Atty's.
n19-lsw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS READER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at their City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the said County Clerk's Office, on the 1st day of October, 1857.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-law12wTh*

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY. JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS J. CORDREY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 8th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.

LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,
o22-law10wTh* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Cipriaut and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson and Mary Louisa his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglass and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Aug. 1, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 19th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B DAWSON, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 84 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN,
JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GEATZ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June 24, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
Administrator.
je25-law6mTh*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Jorulemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN B GARDINER
WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors.
je11-law6mTh*

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.

ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 257 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM WEST, Insolvent.
By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL,
d17-lsw.OwTh his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA,
ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857.

FREDERICK C. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-law6mTh No. 167 Broadway.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD,
jy9-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 153

whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of the City was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward was three thousand five hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Andrew Carey received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Thomas Core received three hundred and six.
Of which William Foster received nine hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Patrick Donahoe received two hundred and eight.
Of which Joseph Dumphy received two hundred and seven.
Of which Frank Anderson received two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William H. Smith received two hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward was one thousand two hundred and twelve.
Of which Joseph R. Reed received three hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Robert Tilford, Sr., received three hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which William Thompson received two hundred and seventeen.
Of which Nicholas Nagle received two hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Third Ward was one thousand five hundred and thirteen.
Of which Alexander Thompson received seven hundred and twelve.
Of which James Nesbitt received three hundred and fourteen.
Of which John Horley received four hundred and nine.
And that there were seventy eight scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fourth Ward was four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which James White received one thousand two hundred and thirty-six.
Of which James Powers received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Michael Doody received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which William Keunedy received four hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Charles F. Stringer received two hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Tobias Cody received one hundred and eighty.
Of which Israel Felleman received one hundred and ten.
Of which John Roach received ninety-one.
Of which William Creighton received eighty-six.
Of which A. J. McCarthy received ninety.
Of which John Glass received eight.
Of which John Dunn received seven.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Rndolph Gerner received one thousaod eight hundred and forty-six.
Of which Henry West received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.
Of which Thomas Walsh received one thousand ooe hundree and sevanteen.
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixth Ward was five thousand three hundrad and sixty-six.
Of which John Glass received two thousand and seventy-three.
Of which Marcus Horbelt received one thoosand seven hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Daniel Doffy received six hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Joseph Lyons received four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which James White received one hnndred and nine.
Of which John Smith received one hundred and eight.
Of which John Dunn received forty-six.
And that there were one hundred and eight scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventh Ward was eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John M. Waite received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Samuel Jones received one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Michael Shandley received one thousand four hundred and eight.
Of which Christopher F. Klenck received one thousand three hondred and ooe.
Of which James Kennedy received nine hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Robert Stanwood received nine hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Samuel Johnson received three hundred and sixty-six
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand two hundred and ninety.
Of which Abraham Moses received two thousand three hnndred and eighty-seven.
Of which Wm. B. Jones received two thousand three hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Isaac Blauvelt received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Robert Reed received ooe thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.
And there were sixteen scatteriog votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Ninth Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety.
Of which Abraham Springsteen received four thousand and fifty.
Of which Ira C. Pearson received two thousand and forty.
Of which John Lee received two thousand and eight.
Of which John Sharkey received one thousand nine hundred and one.
Of which Henry Rogers received one thoosand nine hnndred and seventy-three.
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and forty eight.
Of which Lonis Vultee received one thonsand six hundred and twenty-one.
Of which J. F. Badenhoff received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Joseph Gilso received one thousand four hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Robert S. Beaver received one thousand four hundred and forty.
Of which James Hopkins received three hnndred and forty.
And that there were one hnndred and thirty two scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eleventh Ward was ten thonsand and thirty-six.
Of which Henry Dreher received three thousand two hnndred and fifty-nine.
Of which Bernard Callaghan received two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which William W. Lyons received one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Daniel Tackner received one thousand four hundred and one.
Of which Lloyd Bryant received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.
Of which Daniel Faulkner received one hnndred and fifty-one.
Of which Lawrence Dunn received twenty-seven.
Of which Israel F. Cohen received thirteen.
Of which John W. Somerindyke received nineteen.
And that there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twelfth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.
Of which John U. Gent received one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
Of which John Holmes received one thousand one hundred and forty-five.
Of which John W. Farrington received eight hundred and forty three.
Of which William Table, Jr., received seven hundred and sixty-eight.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Thirteenth Ward was six thousand three hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Jno. W. Somerindyke received one thonsand seven hundred and ninety-two.
Of which M. L. Binswanger received one thonsand four hondred and sixty-five.
Of which David Saffin received one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which John T. Pilgrim received one thousand two hundred and eighty one.
Of which Israel F. Cohen received two hundred and eighty.
Of which James J. Young received forty-six.
Of which F. W. Tiedman received fifty-six.
And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fourteenth Ward was six thousand and eighty-nine.
Of which Richard Carpenter received two thousand four hundred and forty-six.
Of which Isaac Jones received two thonsand four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Henry Bennett received five hundred and seventy-six.
Of which G. O. Freeman received five hnndred and seventy-three.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which John H. Hillier received two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Charles A. Oliver received one thousand four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which George W. Bogart received one thousand and thirty.
Of which Archibald Wilson received eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Patrick Murphy received seven hnndred and twenty nine.
Of which James Barton received ninety-five.
Of which Nathan Lobdell received fifty.
And that there were forty-four scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixteenth Ward was ten thousand and twenty-six.
Of which Thomas McTaggart received two thousand six hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand six hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Nathaniel Finck received two thousand three hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Mark H. Thomas received two thousand two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William C. Frost received twenty-four.
Of which S. L. Hutchings received twenty.
And that there were four scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Seventeenth Ward was twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Lewis Phieffer received three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Hugh Monahan received two theusand six hnndred and sixteen.
Of which James S. Barker received two thousand five hnodred.
Of which Benjamin Merritt received two thousand five hnnored and twelve.
Of which John Flanagan received eight hondred and fifty-five.
Of which James Shannon received two hnndred and eighty-eight.
Of which Henry Dreher received one hnndred and thirty-nine.
Of which Lloyd Bryant received sixty-nine.
And that there were one hundred and fifty-six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole nomber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eighteenth Ward was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Augustns Sibborns received two thonsand seven hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which John R. Finlay received two thonsand seven hundred and thirty-four.
Of which James Britt received one thousand three hundred and seven.
Of which Henry Bishop received two thousand five hundred and seventeen.
Of which Jsmes Purcell received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which William E. Jones received fifty-four.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole nomber of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was four thousand sight hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Patrick Flynn received one thousand four hnnored and nlnety-one.
Of which John McGlynn received one thonsand four hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Henry A. Wolf received nine hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Joseph Jenkins received nine hnndred and forty-one.
Of which William Hygins received fifteen.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twentieth Ward was elevsn thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which William Resnar received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand nine hundred and nine.
Of which William Wilson received two thonsand five hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Bernard Mullin received one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Philip Holtz received one thousand three hnndred.
Of which John J. Garbutt received three hundred and forty-five.
Of which John V. Gridley received eighty-two.
Of which Joseph B. Pollock received eighty-three.
And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand ons hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Augustus Johnson received one thousand nine hondred and sixty-three.
Of which William B. Miner received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John O'Connor received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which James Cushing received one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Abraham Connor received five hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Franklin Laughlio received one hundred and twenty.
And that there were fifty-one scatttering.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand one hnndred and seventy six.
Of which Thomas Cushing received two thousand two hondred and thirteen.
Of which Joho F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Micajah M. Staniels received one thousand four hundred and ten.
Of which Martin Grich received one thonsand three hnndred and ninety-five.
Of which George Dean received three hundred and sixty-one.
And that there were fonrteen scattering votes.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was ona thousand six hnndred and forty-six.
Of which John O. Grady received one thousand one hnndred and thirty-four.
Of which John Coffee received two hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Arthur Boyle received two hundred and twenty-five
And that there was one scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward was five hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which John M. French received two hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Peter J. Tully received one.
And that there were four scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole oumber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was seven hundred.
Of which Hugh Crozier received three hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Edwin Meredith received three hnndred and thirty-four.
And that there were teo scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thonsand eight hnndred and nlnety-nine.
Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received one thousand one hnndred and eighty-three.
Of which Peter J. Tully received seven hundred and one.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole oumber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand eight hundred.
Of which James Tuthill received ooe thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which John Y. Savage received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which John Besson received fifty-five.
And that there were thirty-ooe scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand five hundred and twenty.
Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and twelve.
Of which Thomas W. Casey received five hnndred and thirty-eight.
Of which Matthew Murray received three hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were forty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Commoo Schools of the Seventh Ward was four thousand two hundred and sixteen.
Of which Daniel Coger received two thousand two hundred and twelve
Of which William Gayte received two thousand and twenty-fonr.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was four thousand and ninety-five.
Of which John O. Grady received one thousand four hundred and seventy-two.
Of which William Bloomfield received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Charles H. Ring received one thousand eight hnndred and sixty one.
And that there were five scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and fifty one.
Of which Charles E. Gildersleeve received two thousand two hnndred and nine.
Of which Peter Van Antwerp received one thonsand eight hnndred and seventy-three.
Of which Hiram Williamson received one thonsand eight hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Schools for the Tenth Ward was three thousand two hnndred nnd thirty.
Of which Daniel Sloat received one thousand nine hundred and forty-one.
Of which Wm. Palmer received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and forty-seven.
Of which S. P. Patterson received one thousand nine hondred and eighty-eight.
Of which George White received one thonsand three hundred and ten.
Of which Andrew Smith received eight hnndred and eighty-three.
And there were sixty-six scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was one thousand nine hnndred and eighty-eight.
Of which A. V. Williams received one thousand two hundred and twenty-one.
Of which John Green received seven hundred and sixty-five.
And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD,

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand one hnndred and seventy-seven.
Of which A. Brummell received one thousand three hnndred and sixty-one.
Of which Alexander Proudfoot received nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Peter Mitchell received eight hnndred and thirty-six.
And that there were forty-nine scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and two.
Of which Andrew Byrne received two thousand three hnndred and eighty-six.
Of which Henry Sneden received five hundred and sixteen.
And that there were thirty-three scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand three hundred and forty-two.
Of which Richard Warren received two thonsand two hondred and eighty-four.
Of which Lafayette Harrison received three hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John P. Gaw received six hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was five thonsand one hundred and eighty-six.
Of which Robert W. Adams received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Charles Donahoe received two thousand and ninety-nine.
Of which Edwin. A. Smith received two hundred and fifty one.
And that there were four scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and sixty-five.
Of which James Cushing, Jr., received two thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which James L. Miller received two thousand three hundred and thirty-three.
Of which Joseph McGuire received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three.
And that there were one hnndred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and sixty-five.
Of which George W. Pearcey received two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.
Of which William E. Curtis received two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Michael G. Gilligan received two hundred and eighty-five.
And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Commo n School of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hnndred and thirty-two.
Of which Hugh McCabe received one thousand three hundred and twenty eight.
Of which John Adriance received one thousand and ninety-five.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Nelson J. Waterbury received one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Oliver H. Lee received two thousand four hnrdred and seveoty four.
Of which John Kennedy received one thonsand four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Alvah Y. Canfie'd received four hundred and seven.
And that there wera thirty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was four thonsand and three.
Of which Lafayette Rannsy received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Andre Froment received one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which John Lynch received four hundred.
Of which Elijah Mills received two hundred and thirty-three.
And that there were four scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which John O'Keefe received two thousaad one hundred and seventeen.
Of which William F. Graff received one thousand five hundred and one.
Of which William H. Doherty received one thonsand two hundred and forty-five.
Of which James Marriner received ona thousand four hnndred and ninety-seven.
Of which John Jasper received seven hundred and sixty-six.
And that there were two scattering.

INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward was ona thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which John E. Enright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-one.
Of which George L. Garlick received two hnndred and twenty-three.
Of which John Hogan received two hondred and eighty-four.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward was five hondred and eighty-three.
Of which James W. Manning received three hundred and sixty
Of which Daniel H. McDonald received two hnndred and twenty-three.
Of which Denis Hogan received one.
And that there was one scattering vote.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward was seven hundred and five.
Of which J. McGrath received three hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Edwin N. Hyde received three hundred and forty-two.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was two thousand one hnndred and forty-five.
Of which Dennis Hogan received one thousand nine hondred and seventy-five.
Of which Edward M. Morris received one hnadred and fifty-seven.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Besson received one thousand five hundred and three.
Of which Benjamin R. Concklin received one thonsand four hundred and ninety-four.
Of which John N. Henry received one thousand three hundred and seventeen
Of which William B. Howenstein received one thousand three hundred aod nine.
And there were four scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Thomas White received two thousand four hundred and fifty-one.
And that there were thirty-six scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was four thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Joseph E. Snodgrass received two thonsand one hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Henry Stucke received two thousand and one.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was four thousand and eighty-two.
Of which John Dixon received two thousand and sixty.
Of which David Coleman received two thousand and nine.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.
Of which William R. Beardsley received two thousand two hundred and eleven.
Of which George P. Nelson received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Isaac G. Pesoa received one thousand eight huodred and forty-six.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was three thousand two hundred and eighteen.
Of which John J. McGowan received one thousand six hnndred and four.
Of which Samuel M. Ambler received one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Walter S. Pinchon received one hundred.
Of which Philip Birack received twenty-two.
And that there were thirty-four scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Rosa McGuire received two thonsand two hundred and fifty nine.
Of which Jeremiah G. Sugar received two thousand and eleven.
Of which Jacob Fink received seven hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Thomas Harrison received eighty-two.
And that there were seventy-nine scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six.
Of which John Moore received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.
Of which Jonathan P. Trotter received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
And that there were six scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand ooe hundOed and sixty-aine.
Of which Frederick Fitzpatrick received seven hundred and ten.
Of which Chas. M. Smith received eight hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Richard G. Newkirk received nine hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Israel Jarvis received six hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were fifty-one scattering.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Henry Manron received two thousand three hnndred and seventy-seven.
Of which George Swain received five hnndred and seventeen.
And there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was three thonsand three hundred and forty two.
Of which L. Van Wart received three hnndred and twenty-seven.
Of which John B. Stevens received two thousand three hondred and eighteen.
Of which Elijah Fisher received six hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were five scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was five thousand and ninety-one.
Of which John W. Hogencamp received two thousand nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Wm. A. McCool received two thousand one hnndred and eleven.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and ninety.
Of which Wm. Hibbard received two thousand five hondred and thirty-four.
Of which Geo. W. Isaacs received two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Adam Stock received one thousand four hundred and eighty-three.
And that there were one hundred and thirty-four scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was five thousand two hnndred and thirty-six.
Of which James W. Gerard received two thousand four hundred and fifteen.
Of which Anthony B. Nelsen received two thousand four hundred and three.
Of which John O. Sullivan received two hundred and eighty-three.
Of which J. S. Matthews received one hundred and thirty-five.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Jeremiah Tosle received one thousand four hnndred and twelve.
Of which John Turner received one thonsand and thrty-one.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.
Of which George W. Pearcey received two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.
Of which William E. Curtis received two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Michael G. Gilligan received two hundred and eighty-five.
And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand and seventy eight.
Of which Lewis S. Thomas received two thousand two hnndred and seven.
Of which Bartholomew B. Chappell received two thousand two hundred and seven.
Of which Cornelius L. Purdy received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Michael Door received one thousand eight hnndred and six.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was three thousand six hundred and sixteen.
Of which Edward Simpson received one thonsand five hundred and thirteen.
Of which Joseph Potter received one thousand four hundred and ninety one.
Of which Peter Masterson received six hundred and six.
And that there six scattering votes.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward was five thousand four hundred.
Of which John H. Williams received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which William Jennett received nine hondred and eighty.
Of which Michael Brennan received seven hundred.
Of which Nicholas Dimond received nine hundred and eighty one.
Of which James Fitzgerald received three hnndred and eighty.
Of which Patrick Baldwin received two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Joseph Jamison received two hundred and twenty-six.
Of which M. A. Van Lier received two hundred and fourteen.
Of which M. T. Gibbons received one hundred and nine.
Of which Henry Applehoff received one hundred and seven.
And that there were thirty-nine scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward was one thousand one hnndred and sixty-eight.
Of which Thomas D. Gale received three hundred and sixty.
Of which Isaac Ayres received three hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which John McCaoley received two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Bernard Meyer received two hnndred and twenty-two.
And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which James Hackett received three hondred and fifty-eight.
Of which Augustus P. Heath received three hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Daniel Mooney received three hnndred and forty-eight.
Of which Enoch Smith received three hundred and three.
Of which Nicholas S. Ludlum received three hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Chas. W. Frazer received three hundred and thirty-five.
Of which John Brush received three hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Benjamin Waterbury received three huodred and thirty-five.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole nomber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand six hundred and sixteen.
Of which John Shea received one thousand two hundred and thirty five.
Of which Charles Kelly received seven hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Richard O'Neil received eight hundred and one.
Of which Edward M. Morris received nine hundred aod seventy-eight.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand four hnndred and nine.
Of which Andrew J. W. Leggett received one thousand five hundred.
Of which James S. Scofield received one thonsand four hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which Augustus Howe received one thonsand four hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Charles M. Hall received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.
Of which Henry C. Van Velsor received one thousand three hundred and two.
Of which Andrew Clark received one thousand two hundred and eighty-five.
And there were sixteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-four.
Of which Edward J. McGloin received two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which William Cantwell received two thonsand four hundred and fifty-one.
Of which James McGuire received two thousand four hundred and forty-eight.
And that there were seventy-two scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Mahlon Dewitt received two thoosand one hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Richard Poillon received two thousaod one huodred and ninety-four.
Of which John Witherell received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which J. W. McKeever received two thousand and seven.
Of which William S. Tners received two thonsaod and five.
Of which James Murphy received two thousand and twenty.
And that there were ninety-eight scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was twelve thonsand two hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Mathias Clark received two thousand two hundred and fourteen.
Of which Eliphalet Bootman received two thousand two hundred and thirteen.
Of which Robert H. Ellis received one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.
Of which William Forbes received two thousand and fifty-six.
Of which James Redmond received one thousand eight hondred and ninety-seven.
Of which John Ahern received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was eleven thousand eight hnndred and eighty.
Of which James W. Booth received four thousand and ninety-eight.
Of which John Kennard received two thousand two hnndred and thirty-eight.
Of which David M. Earle received one thousand eight hnndred and forty-nine.
Of which Robert W. Andrews received one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
Of which Albert Bogart, Jr., received one thonsand eight hundred and forty-two.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and nineteen.
Of which Jasnes N. Glover received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Herman Gutmann received one thousand six hundred and nineteen.
Of which William C. Bradley received one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Andrew S. Kasmire received one thousand four hnndred and thirty.
Of which August Elhers received thirteen.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes,

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was ten thonsand three hnndred and sixty-two.
Of which A. R. Jackman received two thousand three hnndred and seveo.
Of which Michael Cunningham received two thousand two hnndred and eighty-two.
Of which Henry Calkin received two thousand and eight.
Of which James R. Sparrow received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Louis Schlamp received eight hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Owen Keenan received six hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Edward Brennan received twelve.
Of which Patrick Harrington received eleven.
And that there were sixty-three scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Charles Boyce received one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Thos. Colgan received one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which John P. Cumming received eight hnndred and seventy-nine.
Of which Geo. W. Southwick received seven hundred and eighty-one.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Garret M. Losee received nine hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Geo. W. Thurber received one thousand three hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Robert Fair received seven hnndred and fourteen.
Of which Arch. Walker received nine hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Alfred Vallston received six hnndred and fifty-one.
Of which Philip Merkle received eight hundred and eleven.
Of which James A. Flaack received one thousand and two.
Of which Patrick Campbell received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Eliphalet S. Nuvins received seven hundred and eleven.
Of which John Mowbray received eight hundred and forty-one.
Of which John Burr received six hundred and forty-seven.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one.
Of which Patrick Dolan received two thousand three hnndred and seventy.
Of which James O'Neill received two thonsand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which John H. Chambers received two thonsand three hnndred and sixty-two.
Of which H. C. Walsh received five hundred and eighteen.
Of which Henry D. Kent received five hnndred and seventeen.
And that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Edward L. Beadle received two thousand three hondred and twenty-two.
Of which Richard C. M'Cormick received two thousand three hnndred and ten.
Of which Thomas C. Clark received six hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Patrick M'Carthy received one thousaod and two.
Of which Charles D. Brown received three hondred and nineteen.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward was twenty thonsand six hundred and sixty-three.
Of which John Delamater received three thousand and eighty-two.
Of which John Burr received six hundred and forty-seven.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was eight thonsand seven hundred and forty-one.
Of which Patrick Dolan received two thousand three hnndred and seventy.
Of which James O'Neill received two thonsand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which John H. Chambers received two thonsand three hnndred and sixty-two.
Of which H. C. Walsh received five hundred and eighteen.
Of which Henry D. Kent received five hnndred and seventeen.
And that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Edward L. Beadle received two thousand three hondred and twenty-two.
Of which Richard C. M'Cormick received two thousand three hnndred and ten.
Of which Thomas C. Clark received six hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Patrick M'Carthy received one thousaod and two.
Of which Charles D. Brown received three hondred and nineteen.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward was twenty thonsand six hundred and sixty-three.
Of which John Delamater received three thousand and eighty-two.
Of which John Burr received six hundred and forty-seven.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was nineteen thousand three hundred and fifteen.
Of which Thomas B. Barnaby received two thousand four hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Elisha R. Belcher received two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Lloyd received two thousand six hundred and twenty-one.
Of which John E. McMenomy received two thonsand three hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Robert G. Walmsley received two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which George W. Dean received two thousand three hundred and thirty-three.
Of which John Bowne received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Joseph Koelble received one thousand five hnndred and eighty-three.
Of which Daniel Smith received one thousand and thirty-four.
Of which John Delahunt received four hundred and seventy-one.
And that there were one hundred and fifty-eight scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was ten thousand and thirty-one.
Of which Cornelius V. Dsforest received one thousand three hnndred and eight.
Of which Dewitt C. Weeks received one thoosand three hundred and eleven.
Of which Henry H. Elliott received one thousand and fifty-one.
Of which Henry A. Hurlbnrt received one thousand and fifty-three.
Of which John Foster received two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which James B. Brady received two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which David Uhl received two hundred and se

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ladies' Hospital Fair, which was opened on Tuesday evening at the Infirmary, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, was well attended and very successful in a pecuniary point of view. The rooms are tastefully decorated, and the articles, among which are a choice collection of water-color paintings by celebrated English artists, are well selected, and marked at very low prices. A fine selection of German toys, which are sold twenty-five per cent. cheaper than by ordinary dealers, are very attractive to the juvenile portion of the assembly, and to all those who are in want of holiday presents generally. The Fair will continue through the week.

The Cases of the Cortes on the Coast of Africa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would seem needless to refer to the article published in your columns of the visitation of the schooner *Cortes*, on the coast of Africa, by the boats of the United States ship *Cumberland*, as it is no uncommon occurrence for "legitimate traders" on that coast to be thus visited, as was the case in this instance.

The *Cortes* was purchased by her present owners, new, from the builders, in 1852, and she has been engaged in no other trade than a *lawful* one, between this port and Africa, and will never be while so owned. This vessel, her trade and owners, are well known to Rev. J. L. WILSON, of the Central Board of Missions, long resident on that coast. And she has been the means of conveying many missionaries to and from Africa, and in some instances free of charge, as was the case in the burning of the station at Corisco Island some years since—the captain detaining her some two weeks for this humane conduct.

Some allowance must be made, however, for the graphic account which the United States officer gave of the affair, seeing it afforded him an opportunity of showing the gallant conduct of his crew in boarding an *unarmed* trader, which no doubt was a cause of "surprise," seeing she had been five years pursuing—as shown them—a legitimate trade, without *previous* molestation. It is gratifying at least to see "that she was declared a legitimate trader, her papers returned, and matters assumed their wonted aspect."

B. A. MUMFORD & BROS.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday at the American Institute, ASHER L. SMITH, Esq., Lebanon, Conn., in the Chair. Some interesting extracts from the European journals were read by MR. T. W. FIELD, Secretary *pro tem.*, in the unavoidable absence of Judge MEIGS. From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the following passages are presented.

POTATOES.

There appears to be a certain stage at which the potato is more liable to disease than at any other period of its growth. The month of August is the most critical time in England for Winter potatoes. But by sprouting the tuber before setting you obtain nearly a month's advantage, so that when the disease comes, the plant is in a stronger state than it would otherwise be. We know for a fact that the same kind of potatoes, set at the same time as the sprouted ones, were much diseased, while the sprouted ones were sound. The fluke potato has proved to be the soundest. It is very productive, and grows to a large size. In many soils it retains a sweet yam-like flavor until Easter, when the sweetness disappears.

FARM-YARD MANURES.

DR. AUGUSTUS VOELCKER observes: It is a prevailing opinion among farmers that the peculiar smell which emanates from dung-heaps is caused by the escape of ammonia, and that the deterioration of farm-yard manure is due in a great measure to the loss of this most fertilizing substance. But this volatile carbonate of ammonia which appears in putrifying organic matter, is so inconsiderable in fresh as well as in fermented dung during all stages of decomposition, that it is not worthy of notice in a practical point of view, so that the *escape* of ammonia cannot be the cause of manure heaps losing much fertilizing power even by long exposure to the atmosphere. But in the interior of a dung-benp, where the heat is often to 120° or 150° Fahrenheit, the ammonia is given off so abundantly that its presence here becomes patent by the characteristic smell. Fortunately the external cold layers of dung-heaps act as a chemical filter, and return the ammonia within so effectually that even a delicate red litmus paper is not altered in the least. However strong the smell of a dung-heap may be, the Doctor does not believe it is due to the escape of ammonia.

Professor MAPES said that it was a well-understood fact that manures exposed so as to allow their fluid ingredients to pass away, lose in that fluid a large amount of soluble inorganic material susceptible of being taken up by plants. The loss of the ammonia from a manure heap is an evil. The addition of swamp-muck renders manure doubly valuable. We ought to lose no part of the manure that is either volatile or soluble. In Flanders, manure is carried to the field from the cistern in solution, and until it is in a condition to pass into solution it is not used. With us the question would be one of economy, as the expense of manipulation is heavy. In this plan, whatever be the chemical theory, no ammonia is given off, for the instantaneous employment of water prevents it. There ought to be no waste of either volatile or soluble matter. The box-feeding process in England proves that the plan of spreading manure at once is not nearly so economical as that which is properly manipulated.

The result always is, that even with the most clumsy composting an increase of value is obtained beyond the power of the two used separately. One cord of manure reduced fluid will represent 2½ cords. But the question is, whether the expense of the manipulation does not neutralize the advantage. You may cover the surface of a field with plastering. If you like, and the salt will be intercepted. Subsoiling with lime, or the salt hay of the meadows, is not to be neglected. In the case of manure which passes into the soil by solution. The Professor would use many things as a top dressing, but not stable manure, which is very volatile, especially in a long state.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

The subject of the day—*the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure*—was then taken up.

Professor MAPES said—In the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure in the open air, if you will watch it, you will observe the decomposition and escape of gases. It is not so valuable as manure treated under a shed. It evaporates quickly if exposed. If placed under a shed, and allowed to become short very rapidly without becoming heated, its value is enhanced. The object is to get it in solution, and not at the same time in a volatile state. A cistern is to be employed supplied with a necessary quantity of water. The two conditions are air and moisture, and then the soluble materials run through the solid material to the cistern. A minute amount of sulphuric acid may be added to the cistern which converts the carbonate of ammonia into the sulphate. This plan gets rid of the immense labor of turning over the materials, too fibrous to admit of manipulation that might render it homogeneous. The trouble and time and loss of handling over is got rid of by the arrangement of a cistern at the foot of the manure heap. It was said that LIEBIG was all wrong, that ammonia was not so especially useful, and now on the other side, Dr. VOELCKER assumed an equally fanatical opinion. Both parties had assumed a too exclusively one-sided view of the truth in this matter. Organic materials were as necessary as inorganic for the growth of plants. But both must be placed in such a condition as was favorable for assimilation by the growing plants.

The Professor was very satirical upon the folly of those farmers who suffer the liquid drainage from their manure heaps to run down a hill and across the road before their farm yards. He mentioned a locality where the number of farms might be counted by the number of rills of this nature across the road through the country.

Dr. WATERBURY observed upon the peculiarity of American Winters. Very little chemical change took place upon heaps of manure in the open air during Winter. Where land is cheap it is better to take a longer course, say for instance, to put manure under the Indian corn, and let it compost itself. The length of time required for the decomposition of organic materials in the soil depends much upon the question whether there be at the time a growing crop above such materials. The roots that are above rapidly remove the carbonic acid. In a wide system compositing is not so profitable, and with 200 or 300 acres, a man can do little more than get out his manure.

Professor MAPES said there was no Winter inside of a compost heap; the Thermometer proved that if there were any depth of manure decomposition did go on, even in the open air. The yield will be 20 per cent. greater where short manure is used instead of long manure. That has been demonstrated. On clay soils, long manure rendered pulverulent by the frost is economical. The mechanical effect is that the straw renders the soil accessible to air, but that is a question of mere mechanical treatment. The method of leaving a heap to become short, of itself, will not prove economical. As to the labor of compositing, the labor is not increased. You have got to have some place for it. You handle it but once and have not to touch it again. It is a positive saving of labor.

Mr. BERGEN, of Gowanus, said that in his locality both long and short manures were used. Long manure put immediately under the corn would not answer. The soil was a sandy loam. That perhaps made some difference. Something had been said about clover. We could not depend the first year upon our timothy crop. Clover is a very troublesome feed, especially for horses. It grows very strong on the ground, and is not so easily cured as timothy.

The Chairman said he had a farm of about 40 acres—he had kept 15 cows on it, had hay to sell, besides other crops. He described his manure heap. He had done all he could to prevent it from heating under cover. Manure in the open air was only fit for grass. When made under the barn the land would not easily forget such a dressing. His land was so rich that the clover bothered him—15 tons on two acres. It was mowed, and cured in the cocks, not spread at all. It kept ten cows and two horses all the Winter. He could not see the advantage of plowing clover in, unless when green, and thought the fluid from clover was worth no more than water.

Professor MAPES said he had been misunderstood. It would be found that water which had been allowed to transude through a muck heap would not come out water.

Dr. WATERBURY described his plan of a cellar for manure under a barn. The walls were pointed. Every second day he added to the heap of manure that cellar contained. Prepared as he prepared it he would prefer his compost to any material he could name. It was so situated that all the cattle droppings fell into it. It was never exposed to currents of air, and never frozen. He never had any long muck. On any rainy day, when work outside could not be done, his workmen could well employ themselves in turning over this heap. As to drying, when urine is not available even water is useful. The animals stood on a floor over a cellar ten feet deep, and he was convinced that no better plan could be adopted to economize manure.

The Club then adjourned, agreeing to resume the subject at the next meeting.

Sickness at Sea.

Captain CONCKLIN, of the schooner *John Griffiths*, arrived Tuesday. Reports having lost by fever the whole of his crew, with the exception of the cook, while bound from Aspinwall to Mioatitlan, and put into Key West for a new crew.

LAYING IN WINTER CLOTHING.—Frederick Francis, a negro nearly 50 years of age; and Francis Clark, a boy of 15 years, entered on Tuesday into a joint speculation to provide themselves with winter clothing. They commenced their operations at Allen's clothing store, No. 31 Parkrow. The negro went into the store and commenced looking at some garments and asking the prices with view to divert the attention of the clerk while the boy remaining outside availed himself of the opportunity given him to "haul down" garments hung up for display in front of the store. He had just commenced hauling down when officer ARMSTRONG, of the Second Ward, observed the dodge, and arrested him. He also arrested the negro, thus nipping in the bud the joint stock speculation. Both parties were committed for examination. FRANCIS, the negro, is an old offender, and only a few days since "came from the Island."

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1004, 1492, 1555, 1843, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 162, 899, 1298, 1301, 506, 1239, 1280, 1482. *Part II.*—Nos. 1928 to 1937, 1939, 1940, 67, 86, 1823.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same as Calender of the 14th.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as Calendar of the 16th, striking out 710, and adding 629.

The Cangemi Case—The Writ of Error Allowed—Stay of Proceedings Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 16.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT rendered a decision on the motion made for a stay of proceedings, and a writ of error to have this case reviewed by the Court of Appeals. His Honor read the following opinion:

ROOSEVELT J.—Cangemi, the prisoner, was convicted of murder, not at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, but at a Circuit. He was sentenced, not by the Circuit, but by a General Term of the Supreme Court. His counsel allege various supposed errors in the proceedings, trial, and sentence—some of them of a grave and novel character, and on which the Judges at the General Term were divided in opinion. He now asks that the execution of his sentence may be stayed for a few days, and that he may be allowed to carry his case to the Court of Appeals. This can only be done, it is supposed, on the fiat of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and which the Judge may grant or withhold, according to circumstances.

Such undoubtedly was the law, in capital cases, prior to 1855. The subject of the death penalty, however, had undergone much discussion. Its humanity as well as its expediency had been vehemently attacked and as vehemently defended. In some States a repeal had been the result. In this State the Legislature adopted a compromise measure. They gave to prisoners sentenced to death, the privilege of appealing from the Oyer and Terminer, including of course the Circuit as its substitute, to the Supreme Court, meaning the General Term, and from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals; and, as a further safeguard against the possible mistakes of Jurors as well as Judges, they expressly authorized "the Appelate Court to order a new trial if it should be satisfied that the verdict (against the prisoner) was against the weight of evidence, or against law; or that justice required a new trial, whether any exception should have been taken or not in the Court below." Laws of 1855, page 613. The language of other parts of the act, although liable to some technical criticism, is equally strong. "Every conviction for a capital offence, &c., shall be brought before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, &c., by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right." Under this statute, as it seems to me, no discretion is left to the Judge. He is absolutely bound, when applied to by any person convicted of a capital crime, to issue the writ and stay the execution. Of what avail would the writ be if the prisoner could be hung before his appeal could be heard? To say that he shall have an appeal as matter of right, and at the same time allow his life to be taken before he can reach the appellate court, would be a mere mockery. How can a man be heard when dead? and how can a man's conviction for an alleged offence be reviewed on appeal without a hearing? Delay and uncertainty in the punishment of great crimes no doubt encourages their perpetration. On the other hand the judicial taking of human life, is, and ought to be, a matter of deep solemnity. To weigh these opposing considerations was the province of the Legislature. The Legislature have said there "shall be" an appeal—it is not for the judge to say there shall not.

In the present case neither the writ of error, nor the stay accompanying it, is likely to be attended with any evil. The sentence, by its terms, is not to be carried out till the 15th of January: the Appellate Court will assemble ten days before that time. A review can therefore be had and a final decision obtained in the interval of seven-and-twenty days provided for. The stay, therefore, which is applied for, will only be operative in the event of unforeseen casualty.

Writ of error allowed with a stay of proceedings till the Court of Appeals shall otherwise order.

It is proper I should say that this disposition of the matter is made with the full concurrence of the presiding Justice who heard the arguments at the General Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—Case and exceptions settled.

William Johnson vs. *John Newcomb.*—Case settled.

J. N. Bleecker vs. *John F. White et al.*—Exceptions of defendant Carroll settled.

L. F. Glaelmeyer vs. *T. Chagot.*—Case and exceptions.

J. C. Beach vs. *J. W. Averill.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer.

R. C. Spair vs. *D. A. Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest and protest.

J. Goldsmith vs. *John Orser.*—Judgment for defendant.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—Now is about the proper time to select your hat for the holidays, and the best place to do it is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He has his splendid stock made up in his usually excellent and artistic style, especially for the season, so that he is prepared to supply his customers with just such articles as they may desire. Call early and make your selections. His price is still only $4 for a hat, the equal of which cannot be purchased elsewhere for $5.

[Advertisement.]

A MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT.—Four choice pieces are to be performed at PERRY'S National Theatre to-night, viz.: "Phantom of the Wreck," "Devil's Daughter," "Spitfire," "Mountain Sylph," together with a Grand Divertissement by the Carlo Family. Go early. Don't forget the great new Pantomime of "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which is to be produced on Monday next in the most gorgeous and costly style. The box book is fast filling up for next week. No extra charge for secured places.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION.—The second Lecture of the Course on the Modern Treatment of Consumption will be delivered by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Subject—*The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Water-Cure Treatments in Consumption.* The profession, students of medicine and the public respectfully invited to attend. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

TO YOUNG PHYSIC.—In all inflammatory cases, and, as a rule of general application, where pain is present, give a dose of BLANDRETH'S PILLS first, the complaint will be found always more manageable. One of the Life-Addition Pills, or four Universals.

AN OLD M.D.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MARSHALL'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

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[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, ISAAC V. FOWLER, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, STEPHEN DEARDS, Esq., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents; at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Diseases of Impure Blood, take J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders, And apply Olive Tar Ointment. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents. at No. 16 State-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Gallagher for the Murder of Hugh Kelly—Verdict of Guilty.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Before Judge Davies and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

James Gallagher, indicted for murder, in killing Hugh Kelly, on the 30th of August last, in front of No. 12 Fulton-street, was arraigned for trial. District-Attorney Schoonmaker appeared for the people. For the prisoner, Messrs. Garrison and Moore.

A Jury was obtained without much difficulty, and the testimony in the case, which developed the facts as narrated at the time, was closed at 5¾ o'clock, P. M., when the Court took a recess of 30 minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Garrison summed up for defence, and was followed by the District Attorney. After a clear and able charge from the Court, the Jury retired at about 9 o'clock to consider their verdict.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury came into Court at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Murder," with a recommendation to mercy.

The Jury, when they first retired, stood four for conviction as charged, and eight for manslaughter. But, after carefully considering the testimony, they arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the highest offence.

The prisoner received the verdict with the same indifference manifested throughout the trial.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

RONKONKOMA POND HOUSE BURNED.—The fine Summer Hotel at Ronkonkoma Pond, just north of the Lakeland station, L. I., was burned to the ground on Tuesday, with nearly all its furniture. City readers will remember the house as the one where the party of New-Yorkers were staying, some of whom were drowned, last Summer. The house was owned by the wife of MR. HENRY WELD, (of the Trinity Church property agency,) and cost, some two years ago, $12,000. It was about to be sold soon in satisfaction of a mortgage which was not supposed until lately to encumber it. The house was of wood, some fifty feet square, four stories high, and well built. MRS. WELD'S insurance on it was $8,000. It was thought that the fire originated in a defect of one of the chimney flues. Mr. WELD'S family is residing in Sands-street, Brooklyn. Who were the Winter occupants of the house our informant—Mr. MUNSELL, of the Long Island Express Company—could not tell us.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 12 o'clock Tuesday night, a barn on Myrtle, near Division-avenue, owned by Ex-Alderman WM. S. MILLS, was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $1,000, insured for $300. Several suspicious fires have lately occurred in Brooklyn.

Arrival of Santa Ana's Wife—Murder by the Chinese Apprentices—Sugar.

Correspondence of the Louisiana Courier.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The wife of the Ex-Dictator of Mexico, SANTA ANA, is now in this city, having arrived here in the English steamer *Solent*, on the 25th ultimo, from St. Thomas. Her arrival was not known to the public until a day or two afterwards, her name not having been published in the list of passengers who arrived by the *Solent*, the name of Don P. VELEZ and family only having been published in the list of passengers who arrived. Senor VELEZ is, I believe, an Aid-de-camp of SANTA ANA; he is quiet and gentlemanly in his bearing, and firm in his manner. I should suppose him to be anything but a "fighting man." It may be that the old tyrant, SANTA ANA, has sent his wife on as a sort of *avant courier* to feel the state of the feeling entertained towards him by the Captain-General of this Island and to see what aid and assistance he may count upon obtaining here should he resolve to go to Mexico.

I have heard rather a good story respecting the Chinese. Some time last year the *mayoral* (driver) of a sugar estate near Cardenas was found dead, his death having been occasioned by a single stab, which of course, could only have been inflicted by one man. Five of these Chinese were, however, arrested, charged with having committed the murder. As is customary with them on such occasions, they declared that all five of them had done the deed, which was impossible, as the *mayoral*, as before stated, had been killed by a single stab. Yet all five of the Chinese were garroted for the offence, as a sort of example, I suppose. Yet the twelve Chinese that were arrested some months ago for the murder of the *mayoral* of the *abnacenes* (warehouses) at Regla, and in which fact no doubt exists of their having all been concerned, still remain in prison awaiting their condemnation and sentence.

It is because their cost to the warehouse company was so great that their lives are to be spared? It would almost seem that such is to be the case.

There have been, I am told, no fewer than 20 *mayorals* murdered, in different parts of the island, by these Chinese? This fact does not convey the idea, that "John Chinaman" is the patient, unresisting creature, under injury, he has been stated to be.

The intelligence received here on the 1st inst., by the *Cahawba*, of the injury sustained by the sugar crop of your State, has caused the planters and holders of sugar here to become quite elated.

The Late Mrs. Dassell.

From the Boston Transcript.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

About ten years ago, HERMINE FÖRCHARD, a Prussian artist, arrived in this country. Happening to visit the Bavarian Consul in Philadelphia, to see a statue by STEINHAUSEN, we were struck by the portrait of an Italian peasant woman on the wall of the Consul's *salon*. Observing the interest excited by a picture which awakened some of the most delightful associations of foreign travel, the Consul informed us that the work came from the pencil of a young lady of Königsberg, who, from a natural love of art, left home to study at Dusseldorf and Rome, and after several years passed in the ateliers of the best masters in those cities, had recently come to the United States to set up her easel in New-York. The Consul expatiated upon the talents, worth, and isolated position of his *protegé*, whom we found, on returning to Gotham, occupying two rooms in the third story of a private house, surrounded with Italian sketches, heads of famous models, studies from the old masters, portfolios and pallets. She was of German mould,—short and thick-set,—but her olive complexion, expressive dark eyes and sweet smile breathed of the sunny South.

At this time she spoke but little English, and that with a *naive* pronunciation singularly pleasing. Her simple manner, kindly disposition, modesty and ardent love of Art, combined with her solitary position, instantly excited an interest in her behalf. Accordingly she gained friends rapidly, and had as many orders as she could fulfil. The Art Union bought some of her pictures; the National Academy elected her an honorary member; some of our best families sent their daughters to her as pupils; she was often seen at the *soirées* of Mrs. BOTTA and Dr. ROBINSON'S accomplished lady. She executed many portraits in *pastel*, and numerous fancy heads and groups in oil. Eight years ago she married a countryman, Mr. DASSELL; and her brother, an able Lutheran divine, is settled over a large German congregation at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. DASSELL'S charming domestic virtues and devotion to art had thus gradually acquired for her the esteem and sympathy of many of our most respected citizens. She was early and late at her easel, walking out daily with her children, and usually passed the Summers at Newport, R. I., where she had many friends and plenty of portraits to execute. Great, therefore, was the sorrow of a large circle of Germans and of our own citizens, at the unexpected announcement of the death of HERMINE DASSELL, last week, after a brief illness. She made but one dying request, and that was to be buried in Greenwood. Her last works were two celebrated and admirable copies of the "Othello" and the "Fairies" of the Dusseldorf Gallery. She leaves a husband and three children. Agreeable in conversation, an enthusiast in art, frugal, industrious and affectionate, she was worthy of the love she inspired and the grief with which she is lamented.

Business Matters.

An extract from a private letter of an American gentleman now in Italy, gives an idea of the trials of our fellow citizens abroad at this time of revulsion: "The exchanges are disturbed, and we have to pay extraordinary discounts to realize our funds, and when such houses as have been forced to suspend are discredited, none of us knows, when he hands a bill of exchange to his banker, whether his will not be met with the announcement that the parties to his bill are already under protest. In such times, I can assure you, those travelers who have a good (i. e. reliable) letter of credit, are among the enviable: and they are careful how they exhaust it before hearing whether they are to receive any more rents, or interests or dividends."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: In the Seventh Ward of this city, which is bounded by spruce-street, Seventh, South-street and the Schuylkill River, there is a very great deal of suffering, owing to the depression of business. Four of the five large factories in the western part of the Ward have stopped work entirely, throwing out of employment at least one thousand persons. The brick-yards, of which there are many in the Ward, have also discharged many hands, and those remaining are on reduced pay. The effect of this is most distressing.

A Wurtemburg correspondent of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* says that the corset manufacturers, who are very numerous in Wurtemburg, feel the effects of the financial revulsion in America more severely than any other branch of industry. Many of them had orders which would employ them for six years to come, notwithstanding which they are now obliged to discharge their hands, both males and females.

All the manufacturing stocks of New-England are now below par, the Merrimack, which has long been king, having dropped slightly below.

The rolling-mills at Phœnixville, Penn., have all resumed, on full time.

Miscellaneous Items.

A series of resolutions recommending the reopening of the African Slave Trade, has been introduced into the Texas House, by John Henry Brown. They conclude as follows:

That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge upon the Congress of the United States the repeal of all laws, and the abrogation of all treaties prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the slaveholding States and Territories of this Union; and the passage of such humane laws as shall effectually guard against every species of cruelty in such numbers, on board of such vessels and under such safeguards as shall be necessary to their health, comfort and general protection in life and person.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, from Magan County, Indiana, says: "We are here in the midst of a fertile, flourishing, agricultural community, and have not a sufficient amount of labor, either male or female, to satisfy the demand. Farm hands have been paid the past season from $16 to $20 per month and boarded, while it has been almost impossible to obtain female help at all; and the result has been that our wives and daughters have been compelled to labor much harder than they ought to have done."

The Marshall, (Texas,) *Republican* says that six miles of the Pacific Railroad are completed, and hopes are entertained that twenty miles will be completed in time to save the charter.

The Philadelphia *North American* appears in a new dress, making a handsome appearance. The paper is now in its 79th volume.

The Minnesota papers look for a largely increased emigration in that direction the coming Spring.

SHOCKING DOUBLE SUICIDE.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Carolinian*, announces the sudden death of its editor, WM. F. WIGHTMAN. The Wilmington *Journal* says: "On Thursday we followed to the cars the remains of Col. TURNBULL, who had passed away with startling suddenness, and now we receive the news that, on the morning after, Mr. WIGHTMAN was found dead in his bed in Fayetteville. We know nothing of the circumstances preceding Mr. WIGHTMAN'S death, but feel assured that it must have been painfully unexpected, and there is a strange and melancholy likeness in the terms in which their deaths have been announced: Found dead in their beds. Mr. WIGHTMAN was, we think, about 27 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. He had been for some few years past connected with the Democratic press of North Carolina as editor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian*. He was a gentleman of talents and education.

P. S.—A letter received here from Fayetteville, states that Mr. WIGHTMAN and a young man named ELLIOTT, were both found dead in one bed in the Shemwell House, having left a note stating that they had taken nitric acid for the purpose of committing suicide. With the motives that urged them to this terrible act we are wholly unacquainted. We can only fulfill the divine precept which commands us to judge not that we be not judged.

A MOST BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A few nights ago, some half a dozen inhuman rowdies entered the house of a Mr. GIBBS, who resides in East Liverpool, on the Ohio River, above Wellsville, and destroyed every article of furniture in the house. After this they took Mr. GIBBS out of bed, tied him, and then took Mrs. GIBBS, and while a portion of them held her arms and choked her until she was nearly lifeless, the others proceeded to defile her person and otherwise abuse and insult her, and so on until the whole of them were guilty of the most heinous offence—next to murder—known to the laws of our State. Warrants were issued for three of the fiends incarnate—they being the only ones Mrs. GIBBS was able to identify—and the officers of the law are now on the lookout for them.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

THE DEATH OF COL. F. M. WYNKOOP.—Colonel FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP, late United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was accidentally killed while gunning near Tamaqua Parish on Monday. He was hunting pheasants in company with his hired man, when the gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged. The load took effect in Col. W.'s leg, and he died in half an hour from the effects of the wound. He was born near Newtown, Bucks County. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected Colonel. Colonel W. served with credit during the war. General PIERCE subsequently appointed him United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, an office he filled until the commencement of the administration of President BUCHANAN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 16.

$3,000 United St. 6s,'87	112	50 Erie R. R.	16¾
1,000 Mich. St. 6s	92¾	150 do	16¾
1,000 North Car. St. 6s	88¾	50 do	16¾
2,000 do	87	300 do	16¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	78	318 do	16¾
5,000 do	78	350 Reading Railroad	52
5,000 do	78	800 do	53
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	68	400 do	53¼
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	110 do	52
1,000 Erie R.R. Bds, '76	92½	200 do	51¾
1,000 Erie R.R. C Bs, '71	90	300 do	52
3,000 Har. R.R. 1st M.	61¾	88 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	97
500 Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	86	10 do	96
4,000 La C. & Mil. L. G B.	29½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m b.	78½	40 do	50¾
1,000 M. C. R. R. 8 pr ct 1st m S. F. c. bs.	83¾	174 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21
30 Union Bank	107	150 do	21¼
63 Phenix Bank	95	70 do	21¾
10 National Bank	99	220 do	21¾
10 Bank of Commerce	94¾	27 M. S. & N. I. pref. Stk	35
10 Del. & Hud. C'l Co	104	20 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74
100 Penn. Coal Co	64	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42½
35 do	65	100 do	42¾
125 do	64	100 do	42¾
20 Pac. Mail Steam. Co	64¾	600 do	42¾
8 do	64	208 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75
42 do	63¾	50 do	75¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75	75 do	74¾
150 do	74¾	50 do	75¼
150 do	74¾	100 do	75¼
50 do	74¾	150 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	28
200 do	74¾	50 LaC. & Mil. R. R.	10½
50 do	74¾	900 do	10¾
50 do	74¾	50 do	10¾
100 do	75	50 Harlem R. R.	7¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	91	20 Harlem R.R. pref.	18
100 do	90¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 New-York and Harlem lt. 7s	Int. ad. 63
$2,000 California 7s	Int. ad. 61
$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 7s	Int. ad. 17
$3,000 Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 50
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	Int. ad. 25
$3,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. ad. 84

Notes of hand:

Phelps, Atkin & Vail, due Aug. 4, 1857, $667 06	10
Phelps, Atkin & Vail, due Oct. 15, 1857, $839 31	10
10 shares Park Bank	81
20 shares Bank of Commerce	90
20 shares National Bank	99¾
7 shares Phenix Bank	96
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co	92
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co	120
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co	31

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac lt.	Int. ad. 36½
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R. 7s	Int. ad. 5¾
$5,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 1st m.	Int. ad. 57
$5,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 2d m	Int. ad. 42½
$2,000 Cleve., Pville & Ashtabula R.	Int. ad. 69¾
$5,000 Brklyn City 6 ₱ ct. Water Loan	Int. ad. 87¾
20 shares Sixth-Avenue R. R.	96½
20 shares Bull's Head Bank	75¾
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	102½
70 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R	9¾

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1861	Flat. 105½
$3,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1862	Flat. 104¾
$10,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1865	Flat. 106
$10,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1872	Flat. 110
$10,000 N. Y. State 5 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1874	Flat. 92¼
$6,000 N. Y. State 5 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1874	Flat. 92¾
$2,000 N. Y. State 4½ ₱ ct. Stks, due 1864	Flat. 89
$300 N. Y. State 4 ₱ ct. Stks, due 1864	Flat. 89
15 shares Artisans' Bank	59
19 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	75¾ @ 76
20 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co	55
10 shares New World Ins. Co	86
75 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	124¾ @ 126½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	86¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84½
2,000 Brooklyn City 6's	91
20 American Ex. Bk.	90¾
22 Penn. Coal Co	64
220 do	64¾
12 Del. & Hd. Can. Co	105
50 do	105½
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	75
100 Erie Railroad	16¾
100 do	16¾
150 do	16¾
250 do	16¾
100 do	16¾
16 do	16¾
50 Harlem R. R.	7¾
153 Mich. Cent. R. R.	50½
50 Hudson River R.R.	19
25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	28¾
200 Reading R'd	53
400 do	53
110 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	21¾
100 do	21¾
100 do	21¾
170 do	21¾
250 do	21¾
16 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S.	34¾
48 Gal. & Chic. R.	73¾
267 Chic. & R. Is. R. R.	75¾
50 do	75¾
100 do	75¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

We have had a remarkably quiet day in money affairs. The Exchange Market is quiet since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday, and the prospect is dull for bills for several days to come, as no regular European steamer sails on Saturday. The business at the Custom-House is also dull, and promises to continue so until after New-Year's. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $56,754; payments, $89,145; balance, $4,218,316. The Discount Brokers are doing a moderate business in paper at from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. The Bank line of discounts this week is without much alteration. The auction sales of Teas and Sugars within a day or two past are reported as evincing more spirit than for many weeks past, and prices more satisfactory to the seller. The Exchanges with Philadelphia and Baltimore, although quoted a fraction worse since rosumption here, bills and checks are not abundant, and rates again tend to improvement. We quote Philadelphia 97¼@¾; Baltimore, 95@95½; Boston, 99¾.

The Boston steamer carried out $1,024,000 in specie for England. $300,000 having been shipped by the Boston account.

The Stock Market ruled steady through the dealings of the forenoon, with an advance in State Stocks to 79

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1950. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker's Letter of Resignation.

Discussion in the Cabinet as to the Propriety of Receiving it.

Proposal to Unceremoniously Dismiss Walker.

Introduction of a Bill in the Senate to Authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.

The Pacific Railroad—Gen. Lane as Minister to Central America, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Cabinet is discussing the propriety of accepting Governor WALKER'S letter of resignation. The President dislikes exceedingly to place on the Government archives so sound a constitutional argument against his own policy, or such disagreeable admissions of his own inconsistency.

A part of the Cabinet favor the proposition to refuse to accept the letter of resignation altogether, and remove the Governor unceremoniously.

The following gentlemen are appointed the Select Committee of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad: Messrs. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Davis, Hunter, Seward, Bell, Foot and Iverson. They nearly unanimously favor the measure. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee of the Senate to which was referred that part of the President's message relative to a railroad to the Pacific: Messrs. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Davis, Hunter, Seward, Bell, Foot and Iverson.

Gen. B. LAMAR, of Texas, was to-day confirmed as Minister to Central America, and AUSTIN E. SMITH as Indian Agent for California.

The nomination of Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD to supply the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, was warmly discussed in Executive session of the Senate to-day, and was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Gov. R. J. WALKER has printed his letter of resignation as the Governorship of Kansas, designing to supply the Press with copies. Some of his friends confidently assert that the President will refuse to accept his resignation, by returning the letter—that it will not appear on the public archives; and further, that they anticipate that the President will dismiss him.

Governor Walker's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The following is the letter of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas:

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and caretul consideration of my duty to my country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself.

The grounds assumed hy the President in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that, as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve the peace or promote the public welfare.

At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacrificesto me, personal, political and pecuniary, I felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country, through her Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in battle who is ordered to the command of a forlorn hope.

I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in my letter on my acceptance of this office, of the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May last, as follows:

"Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual, *bonâ fide* resident settlers of Kansas."

With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution, and they express the opinion of the President, that

"When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I repeat, then, as my clear convention, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."

This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not a question of Slavery merely, which I believe to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas, but of the entire Constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my inangural:

"It is not merely shall Slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted."

In that inaugural I proceed further to say, the people "may by a subsequent vote defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this "a great Constitutional right," and add "that the Convention is the servant and not the master of the people." In my official dispatch to you of the 24 June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was distinctly admitted by the President in his message, with commendable frankness, that my instructions in favor of a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, were "general and unqualified." By that inaugural and a subsequent address, I was pledged to the people of Kansas to oppose, by all lawful means, the adoption of any Constitution which was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection.

These pledges I cannot recall or violate without personal dishonor and the abandonment of fundamental principles, and therefore it is impossible for me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. I have ever uniformly maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its first and highest function in forming a State Government and State Constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies.

Indeed the whole doctrine of the sovereignty of Conventions, as distinct from that of the people, of conventional or delegated sovereignty as contradistinguished from State or popular sovereignty, has ever been discarded by me, and was never heard of to my knowledge during the great canvass of 1856. Indeed this is the great principle of State sovereignty, maintained by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798–9, sustained by the people in the great political revolution of 1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted under the auspices of Mr. JEFFERSON declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The reservation to "the States" is as separate States in exercising the powers granted by their State Constitutions, and the reservation to "the people" is to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, exercizing their sovereign right of framing or amending their State Constitutions. This view was set forth in my printed address delivered at Natchez, Miss., in January, 1833, against the nullification, which speech received the complimentary sanction of the great and good MADISON, the principal founder of our Constitution, as shown by the letter of Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, as published in the *Globe* at Washington, in 1836. By this clause of Federal Constitutional sovereignty of the people, each State is clearly reserved, and especially their own exclusive right, to form in its entirety their own State Constitution.

I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state that this is the position I have ever occupied, and my reasons for entertaining this opinion are clearly and distinctly set forth in a printed pamphlet, published over my signatnre on the 13th June, 1856, and then extensively circulated, from which I quote as follows:

"Under our confederate system, sovereignty is that highest political power which, at its pleasure, creates governments and delegates authority to them. Sovereignty grants powers, but not sovereign powers, otherwise it might extinguish itself by making the creature of its will the equal or superior of its creator. Sovereignty makes constitutions, and through them establishes governments. It delegates certain powers, distributing the exercise of the granted power among the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The constitution is not sovereign, because it is created by sovereignty. The government is not sovereign, for the same reason, much less any department of that government."

Having defined "sovereignty," we must not confound the power with its source, or its exercise. That is, sovereignty is one thing, and where it resides or how it is to be exercised, is another. Under the system of European despotisms sovereignty was claimed to reside in kings and emperors, under the sacrilegious idea of the "divine right of kings," and the blasphemous doctrine was, that sovereigns, in legitimate succession, although stained with crimes and blackened with infamy, were clothed by the Deity with absolute power to rule their subjects, who held nothing but the privileges granted by the crown. Such were the absurd and impious dogmas to which the people of Europe, with few exceptions, have been compelled to submit by the bayonet, supported by the more potent authority of ignorance and superstition. Under this theory the people were mere ciphers, and crowned heads sub-deities, the sole representatives on earth of the governing power of the Almighty. Our doctrine is just the reverse, making the people the only source of sovereign power. But what people? With us sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State. By the Revolution, each colony acting for itself alone, separated from Great Britain, and sanctioned the Declaration of Independence.

Each colony having thus become a State, and each adopting for itself its separate State Government, acted for itself alone under the old Continental Congress. Each State acted for itself alone in acceding to the articles of confederation in 1778, and each State acted for itself alone in framing and ratifying each for itself the Constitution of the United States. Sovereignty then with us rests exclusively with the people of each State. The Constitution of the United States is not sovereign, for it was created by States each exercising for itself that highest political power called sovereignty.

For the same reason, the Government of the United States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers. It exercises only "delegated powers," as declared by the Constitution, and those powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated powers are not sovereign powers, but are powers granted by sovereignty. Sovereignty being this highest political power, cannot be delegated. It is indivisible, it is a unit incapable of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided between the States and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and obligatory as such; but a law is not sovereignty, but an act of sovereignty. All laws imply law-makers, and in this case those who framed and ratified this supreme law were those sovereignties called the States, each acting exclusively for itself, uncontrolled by any sister State, except by the mere force of its influence and example. The Government of the United States, possessing, as we have shown, no sovereignty, but only delegated powers, to them alone it must look for the exercise of constitutional authority in the Territories as well as the States, for there is not a single power granted by the Constitution to this Government in a Territory, which is not granted in a State, except the power to admit new States into the Union, which, as shown by the Madison papers, the framers of the Constitution, as first demonstrated in my Texas letter, refused to limit our then existing Territories. In the Territories then, as well as the States, Congress possesses no sovereignty, and can exercise only the powers delegated by the Constitution; and all the powers not thus granted are dormant or reserved powers, belonging in common territory to all the States as coequal, joint tenants there of that highest political power called popular sovereignty. It will be perceived that this doctrine that "sovereignty makes Constitutions," that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State," that "sovereignty cannot be delegated," that "it is inalienable, indivisible," "a unit incapable of partition," are doctrines ever regarded by me as fundamental principles of public liberty, and of the Federal Constitution. It will be seen that these views which I have entertained were not framed to suit any emergency in Kansas, but were my life-long principles, and were published over my own signature twelve months before my departure to that Territory, and when I never thought of going to Kansas. These rights I have ever regarded as fully secured to the people of "all the Territories," in adopting their State Constitution, by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Such is the construction given to that Act by Congress in passing the Minnesota bill, so justly applauded by the President. Such is the construction of this Kansas act by its distinguished author, not only in his late most able argument, but in addresses made and published by him long antecedent to that date, showing that this sovereign power of the people in acting upon a State Constitution is not confined to the question of Slavery, but includes all other subjects embraced in such an instrument. Indeed I believe the Kansas and Nebraska bill would have violated the right of sovereignty reserved to the people of each State by the Federal Constitution, if it had deprived them, or Congress should now deprive them, of the right of voting for or against their State Constitution. The President, in his message, thinks that the rights secured by this bill to the people, in acting upon their State Constitution, are confined to the Slavery question; but I think, as shown in my address before quoted, that "sovereignty is the power that makes Constitutions and Governments," and that not only the Slavery clause in a State Constitution, but all others, must be submitted.

The President thinks that sovereignty can be delegated—at least in part; I think that sovereignty cannot be delegated at all. The President believes that sovereignty is divisible between Conventions and people, to be exercised hy the former on all subjects but Slavery, and by the latter only on that question; whereas I think that sovereignty is inalienable, indivisible, a unit, incapable of partition, and that it cannot be delegated, in whole or in part. It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make a State Constitution, and that it rests exclusively with the people; and if it is inalienable and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves, under our Government. We know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of delegates. They are mere agents or trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a delegated power, and the people are the principals. The power delegated to such conventions can properly only extend to framing the Constitution, but its ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests, viz: the people themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegated powers. The provisional authority of the Convention to frame a constitution, and submit it to the people, is delegated power; but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people, can ratify and put in force that constitution, and this is the true doctrine of popular sovereignty, and I know of no such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution recognise it as delegated or conventional sovereignty. The President in a very lucid passage of his able Message, gives unanswerable reasons why the people, and not conventions, should decide the question of Slavery in framing a State Constitution. He says very truly, that from the necessary division of the inchoate State into districts, a majority of the delegates may think one way, and the people another, and that the delegates, as was the case in Kansas, may violate their pledges, or fail to execute the will of the people. And why does not this reasoning apply with equal force to all other questions embodied in the State Constitution, and why should the question of Slavery alone override and extinguish the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the right of self-government? Most fortunately this is no sectional question, for it belongs alike to the States admitted or inchoate of the South as of the North. It is not a question of Slavery but of State rights, of State and popular sovereignty, and my objections to the Lecompton Constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas under its provisions should be made a free or slave State. My objections are based upon the violations of the right of self-government and popular sovereignty, and of forcing any Constitution upon the people against their will, whether it recognized Freedom or Slavery. Indeed, the first question which the people ought to decide in forming a government for an inchoate State is, whether they will change or not from a Territorial to a State Government.

Now as no one, who with me desires Federal or Territorial sovereignty, will contend that a Territorial Legislature is sovereign or represents sovereignty, or that such legislature, a mere creation of Congress, can transfer sovereignty, which it does not possess, to a Territorial Convention. This change from a Territorial to a State Government can only be made by power where sovereignty rests, with the people. Yet State Government is forced upon the people of Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution, and not against it. But, besides the change from a Territorial to a State Government, which the people alone have a right to make, in framing a State Constitution there are many other momentous questions included in that instrument. It involves all the powers of State Government. Where is the bill of rights, the Magna Charta of the liberties of a free people, the legislative, executive and judicial functions, the taxing power, the elective franchise, the great question of education, the sacred relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the rights affecting life, liberty and property. There are also the questions of State debts, of banks and paper money, and whether they shall be permitted or prohibited. As all free Government, as stated by Mr. JEFFERSON, depends upon "the consent of the governed," how can it be known whether the people would assent to the Constitution, unless it be submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. But if acquiescence can be presumed in any case, surely it cannot be in that of Kansas, where so many of the delegates violated their pledge to submit the Constitution itself to a vote of the people; where the delegates who signed the Constitution represented scarcely one-tenth of the people, and where nearly one-half of the counties of the Territory were disfranchised, and that by no fault of theirs, and did not and could not give a single vote at the election of delegates to the Convention. I have heretofore discussed the subject mainly on the question that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution without its submission to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Yet surely even those who differ with me on this point must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represent their will. On reference, however, to my address of the Sept. 16 last, on the day of the qualification question, a copy of which was immediately transmitted to you for the information of the President and Cabinet, it is evident that the Lecompton Convention was not such a body. That Convention had vital, not technical defects in the very substance of its organization under the Territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by submission of the Constitution for the ratification of the people. On refererence to the Territorial law under which the Convention was assembled thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all these counties it was required by law that a census be taken and the voters registered; and when this was complete the delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and therefore there could be no such appointment there of delegates upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of votes. These 15 counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the Territory were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, (by no fault of their own,) could not give a solitary vote fer the delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the Sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty by law of making this census and registry. These officers were political partizans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as was proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of funds, as they alleged, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties, and, therefore, they were entirely disfranchisnd and could not, and did not, give a single vote at the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. And I wish to call attention to a distinction which will appear in my inaugural address in reference to those counties where the voters were fairly registered and did not vote. In such counties where full and free opportunity was given to register and vote, and they did not choose to exercise such a privilege. The question is very different from those counties where there was no census or registry, and no vote was given, or could be given, however anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention. Nor could it be said these counties acquiesced, for wherever they endeavored, by a subsequent census or registry of their own to supply this defect occasioned by previous neglect of the Territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the Convention.

I repeat that in nineteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen counties, out of thirty-four, there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given, or could be given, for delegates to the Convention in any of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present votes of Kansas, represented the people of that territory, and could rightly impose a constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the counties of the Territory, and these fifteen counties, in which there was no registry, gave a much larger vote at the October election, even with the six months' qualification, than the whole vote given to the Lecompton Constitution on the 17th of November last. If their sovereignty can be delegated, and the Convension as such are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention. It was for this and other reasons that in my inaugural and other addresses, I insisted that the Constitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, that when, as you know, the organization called the "Topeka State Government" was made, and as a consequence, an inevitable civil war and conflict must have ensued, these results were prevented by my assuring (not the Abolitionists, as has been erroneously stated, for my address was not to them, but to the people of Kansas) them that in my judgment the Constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote, and that if this was not done I would unite with them (the people as I now do, in lawful opposition to such procedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me, by the President, of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by questions propounded at Topeka, of arresting the revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by a solemn assurance, then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this assurance, it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State Government, then assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual operation, and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war must have ensued, extending, it is feared, throughout the Union.

Indeed the whole idea of an Inaugural Address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington City of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable on my reaching the Territory, by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal army, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection. My inaugural and other addresses were therefore really in the nature of proclamations, so often issued by Presidents and Governors, with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

Now, by my oath of office I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which I have shown, in my judgment, required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to take care that the Kansas and Nebraska bill should be faithfully executed, which bill, in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty, when, as Governor of the Territory to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure them these results. The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved as an immediate consequence a disastrous and sanguinsry civil war, seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas during my administration, but insurrection and civil war, extending I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented hy the course pursued by me on those occasions, and the whole people abandoning revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go for the first time into a general and peaceful election. These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President. On the contrary, his Message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Constitution.

Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part, to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is his right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, rather than go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions. This latter course, in my judgment, would be incompatible with a proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and could he adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from office. Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defence of the great principle of self-government: but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowleage that such a result must follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My only alternative, then, is that of a respectful resignation, in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war with which I fear both are threatened by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the Convention; some, who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denomination of its notes from one dollar up and down; some because of what they consider a Know-Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been twenty years a citizen of the United States; some because the elective franchise is not free, as they cannot vote against the Constitution, but only on the single issue whether any more slaves may be imported, and then only upon that issue by voting for the Constitution to which they are opposed, and they regard this as but a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose it because the Constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud in apportioning legislative members for Johnson County upon the fraudulent and fictitious returns so falsely called, from that precinct, which recognition of that fraud in the Constitution is abhorrent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose it because, although in other cases the Presidents of Conventions have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers, with the usual Judges, and with the established precincts, and on the adjudication of the returns, in this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the President of the Convention to make the Precincts, the Judges, and to decide finally upon the returns. From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the returns of Oxford and McGee, an overwhelming majority of Kansas have no faith in the valtdity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of the present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt hy Congress to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a small minority for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue—that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending perhaps throughout the Union, thus bringing this question back again upon Congress, and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect. The President takes a different view of the subject in his Message, and from the events occurring in Kansas, as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice, and that, as Governor of Kansas, I should be compelled to carry out new instructions differing on a vital question from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution and of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances no alternative is left hut to resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. No one can more deeply regret than myself this necessity, but it arises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions, and thus preserve the peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming my pledges to the people. It is not my intention at this time to discuss the peculiar circumstances and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the President upon a point so vital as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people—much less do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject. Yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him on this subject—views which I have held all my life, and which, as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and of the Constitution, are unchangeable. Yet as regards all those great measures which I trust will constitute the policy of his Administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a private citizen, to yield my cordial support. I have said that the Slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and show that after three years experiment, when I arrived in Kansas, there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing—that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished Southern statesmen, JOHN C CALHOUN and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Winter climate even of Eastern Kansas is colder than that of New-England, and that the Pro-Slavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, consolidated with the Pro-Slavery Territorial Legislature on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did abandon the Slavery issue because, as set forth by one of their number, the Pro-Slavery Party was in a small and admitted majority, and the coöperation of the Free-State Democrats was invited as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a Slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic Free State. Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of the climate and the well-known will of the people, none contended that Slavery could be established there, nor was it until my Southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by denunciation, menace, and otherwise, aided at a critical period by several Federal office-holders of Kansas, including the Surveyor-General, and the President of the Convention, with his immense patronage, embracing many hundred employes, intervened, and as I believe, without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the United States, produced the extraordinary paper called the Lecomption Constitution. Yet this act of intervention by the Federal officers to defeat the will of the people seems to be sustained by my opponents, while my intervention, as it is called, in obedience to my duty and oath of office to support the Federal Constitution and to take care that our organic law should be fairly executed by endeavoring to secure to the people of Kansas their rights under that act, is denounced and calumniated. It is still more remarkable that the hypothetical remarks made by me, as regards climate in its connection with its influence upon the question of Slavery in Kansas after that issue had been abandoned there, which views for consolidating the Union between the conservative, the Free-State and Pro-Slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the confiscation of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas, have been denounced by many distinguished Southern Senators who, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, and when such remarks from them, if ever, might affect Southern emigration, were then loudest in proclaiming that in consequence of its climate, Kansas could never become a Slave-State. Indeed it seems that all persons in and ont of Kansas, whether in public or in private life, may publish what opinions they please in regard to these questions, except the Governor of the Territory, who has so little power and no patronage. And now, be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecompton Constintion, and to say to him that, as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a Superintending Providence, for the perpetuity of our Union, and the advancement, the honor and interest of our beloved country.

In now dissolving my official connection with your Depariment, I beg leave to tender to you my thanks for your constant courtesy and kindness.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. J. WALKER.

New-York Politics at Washington—Interesting and Important Movements on Foot.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

A leading topic of conversation in political circles for a few days past, has been the removal of JOHN MCKEON, Esq., for the alleged cause of active participation in the recent election in New-York, of the *Democratic* Mayor—TIEMANN, and the repudiation by him—a Government official—of a "regular" nomination. No particular sympathy exists for MCKEON *per se*—who has been in office all his life, and who by removal has obtained a new status in the Democratic party, as a martyr, which he could not have otherwise obtained during the remainder of his life. But the *principle* involved in the case is very generally condemned by all considerate and intelligent Democrats—the fear being entertained that the President, in thus interfering in local town politics, may commit the same unfortunate errors that his predecessor did, by which the "Hard Shell" rebellion in 1853 became embalmed and consecrated in the affections of the independent Democracy of the State—followed by attendant consequence, another organized division of the party, reaching into the next Presidential nomination by the Charleston Convention.

It is not believed that the President has ever thought of removing FOWLER, HART, CISCO and BUTTERWORTH, for not becoming the loud-mouthed champions of the election of so doubtful a friend of the Administration as the defeated Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD. If either of these gentlemen should be removed, as a New-York Democrat, I prognosticate such a repudiation of Federal interference in our Municipal politics as will be more terrible in its results to the organization of the Democratic Party in our City and State, than the foolish removal of Judge BRONSON produced.

A strong combination of politicians has been recently organized in New-York, to make DANIEL S. DICKINSON the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1860—FERNANDO WOOD United States Senator from this State; and AUGUSTUS SCHELL Governor. The heads of the combination are D. S. DICKINSON, in Binghamton; FERNANDO WOOD, and Collector SCHELL, in New-York City. The prominent subordinates in the movement are GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State elect; HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, (related in some way to DICKINSON) FREDERICK FOLLETT, formerly Canal Commissioner, and prominently connected with the "Know-Nothings;" JOHN C. MATHER, who was impeached while Canal Commissioner, but who has recently turned up a State Senator, under the favoring auspices of Collector SCHELL; STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, formerly of Syracuse, and RICHARD SCHELL, the brother of the Collector. TUCKER as Secretary of State, and MATHER and SCHELL as State Senators at Albany, are expected to manage the Democratic country members of the next Legislature, and they, the Democrats in the rural districts—induce them to believe that DICKINSON is *the* man for "Old Buck's" successor—that WOOD is sufficiently *honest* to occupy the seat of GOV. SEWARD; and that the loquacious SCHELL "is a monstrous proper man," to succeed GOV. KING.

The Collector has been a monomaniac upon the gubernatorial nomination for years past; and the com-

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[illegible] assisted by the A[illegible] will become [illegible] this most gentlemen at the Federal capital [illegible] preliminary steps in favor [illegible] and a[illegible]

[illegible], 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are [illegible] present and exchange views with a few [illegible] National Democrats, friendly to the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and to the unbroken and undivided support of regular nominations.

The safety and permanence of our patriotic and time-honored organization must now depend upon the wisdom and celerity of our action. And, as at this preliminary meeting, important measures will be suggested, if not initiated, it is hoped that you will find it convenient to be present on that occasion and aid us with your counsel and experience.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER,
G. G. BARNARD,
STEPHEN P. RUSSELL,
JOHN C. MATHER,
STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

P. S.—Please attend at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 234, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

At the time and place mentioned, I learn that there was quite a gathering of Democrats—mostly composed, however, of those seeking places in the Custom-House. The prominent men present were Mayor WOOD, Collector SCHELL, his brother RICHARD, GIDEON J. TUCKER, MATHER, DILLAYE, Recorder BARNARD, and Dr. BRANDRETH; and it is understood, they agreed to a proposition of WOOD, that strenuous efforts should be made at once, to remove from the federal offices in New-York all those who are not in favor of their programme, and to obtain the appointment of reliable and faithful "Dickenson Democrats" in their places. To this end, WOOD and SCHELL are to come to Washington next week, to insist upon the removal of every federal officer who did not affirmatively support WOOD as the "regular" candidate of the party.

I fancy they will have a good time in crowding the mourners! What will Secretary COBB say to DICKINSON'S taking the inside track? What do the New-York Democratic delegation in Congress say to supporting DICKINSON, WOOD and SCHELL? What a glorious trio of *regular* emocrats to enforce the support of "regular nominations!" More anon.

VERITAS.

The Kansas Debate in the Senate—The Opening Debate in the House—Contested Seats, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The continuation of the Kansas debate in the Senate to-day was interesting, because it gave us the first elaborate argument in support of the policy towards which the President's Message leans, but cannot be said to recommend. Mr. GREEN, of Mo., a new Senator, who had a fair reputation in the House of Representatives some years ago, came forward as the champion of Lecompton, and took up the glove which DOUGLAS had thrown. It must be said of him that he made the best of a bad case; and yet the discriminating auditor could not avoid the conclusion that his effort was superficial—evasive of the vital points at issue, and so a failure. It was in excellent temper, however, and, in that respect, most commendable. While it stands alone, and unchallenged, its special pleading would be calculated to mislead many into the supposition that it is unanswerable; but, when examined, its every point will be found weak, if not absolutely untenable.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied briefly, Mr. GREEN rejoined, and a running debate was kept up for some time, in which the latter gentleman appeared to rather better advantage than in his more elaborate effort, although it must be admitted that Mr. DOUGLAS got the better of him, as will probably appear by your report of the debate. One of Mr. GREEN'S arguments will bear an application not agreeable to the people of his State. He maintained rightly, that no Enabling act is necessary to the formation of a State Constitution and Government—that this is an attribute of sovereignty belonging to the people—an inalienable natural right; and he urged further, that when the people, the sovereign source of power, form a State Government, they become an independent State,—and that if Congress refuses to admit them into the Union, *they become at once an independent FOREIGN State*, inevitably. The United States, in such a case, may send its armies to subdue the people, and suppress their Government, but if so they will still be a [illegible] reduced to vassalage. If this doctrine does not apply to Russian Poles [illegible] ers, and secure to them the inalienable [illegible] and maintain their Theocracy in the heart of the American Continent? If there can be any doubt of its application to that case, it will be removed whenever the Mormons form a State Government so offensive to the Union that their admission is impossible. Under such circumstances, according to Mr. GREEN, they would become at once an independent *foreign* State, and remain so until reduced by force to a state of vassalage quite inconsistent with the spirit and genius of Republican institutions.

I send you a full report of the speech delivered in the House to-day by Hon. S. S. COX, a new and very promising Democratic member from the State of Ohio. Mr. C. has taken bold ground in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, presenting a most able and eloquent argument against the justice and policy of sustaining it. He was listened to with profound attention, and his speech will be read with much interest.

It will be remembered that during the last Congress an issue was raised with respect to the right of Mr. HARLAN of Iowa to hold his seat in the Senate, and every Southern Senator, except TOOMBS, voted him not entitled. He went back to the Legislature of his State, which immediately returned him. Subsequently two persons—Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH—came to the Senate claiming seats as Senators from the State of Indiana. Their election was faulty for the precise reason on which the Senate had ousted Mr. HARLAN. That precedent could not be evaded in its perfect application to the Indiana case. The question was raised, has not yet been definitely settled, and has to be disposed of by the Senate at an early day. It might be supposed that there could be no doubt as to the result—and that the cup forced to Mr. HARLAN'S lips because it was "the law," must, as a matter of course, be tasted by the Senatorial aspirants from Indiana.

But that does not follow. They succeed in securing a postponement of the decision until the present session; and, as the question upon the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, must be decided in the Senate by a close vote, the position of these disputed Senators becomes matter of grave importance. Certainly if they are not legally entitled to their seats, they should not be permitted to vote upon either side of this or any other public question. Mr. FITCH said to Mr. COBB, a day or two since, that he only wanted to retain his seat long enough to vote in favor of the Lecompton scheme. It is safe to presume that if these gentlemen can get the vote of every Southern Senator to keep them in their seats, in violation of law, they will venture to return the compliment by sustainting the Kansas Convention; but if they are to be ousted from the Senate,—as seems absolutely certain, unless a number of Southern Senators now repudiate the principle they established in HARLAN'S case—and have to carry their commissions back to the Legislature of Indiana for renewal and amendment, they will not venture to desert the position assumed by Mr. DOUGLAS.

Senator SUMNER will probably leave for Philadelphia and New-York to-morrow, to return after the holidays, unless sooner recalled by telegraph. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. GWIN presented a memorial from a large number of the citizens of California and New-Mexico, praying for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizona; and subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose.

On his motion a Senate Committee of nine was ordered to consider so much of the President's Message as referred to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and subsequently he introduced a bill for its construction.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a Select Committee of five was appointed to examine into the condition of the Banking Institutions of the

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

From Appleton's World-Noted Women.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is the youngest ... and presumptive co-heiress of Mr. WM. ... NIGHTINGALE, of Embley Park, Hampshire, ... Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, in England. ... has been frequently stated in the British ... prints, that Miss NIGHTINGALE numbers the same years with the Queen of England, and as that royal lady playfully entered her age in the list, at the time the census was taken of the population of Great Britain, it would be no infringement of discretion to place the period of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S birth somewhere about the year 1819; but one authority affirms that she was born at Florence in the year 1823, and received her Christian name in memory of that fair Italian city. It is well known also, that she is a young lady of singular endowments, both natural and acquired. She possesses a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics; while her attainments in general art, science and literature are of no common order. Her command of modern languages are of no common order. Her command of modern languages is extensive, and she speaks French, German and Italian fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its farthest cataract. While in Egypt she tended the sick Arabs with whom she came in contact; and it was frequently in her power, by judicious advice, to render them important services. Graceful, feminine, rich and popular, her influence over those with whom she comes in contact is powerful as it is gentle and persuasive. Her friends and acquaintance embrace a large circle, and include persons of all classes and persussions; but her happiest place has ever been her home, where, in the centre of numerous distinguished relatives, and in the simplest obedience to her admiring parents, she dwelt.

Yet this was the life she felt—a life not only ... with all that renders existence privileged, but with all that makes it useful to others, (the ... of all privileges to her nature,) to fulfill a self-imposed duty.

It was because she felt the sphere of her utility to be even larger than the one afforded by her affluent home, that she gave up that home. From infancy she had a yearning affection for her kind, —a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler and expounder. Than she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals and reformatory institutions of London, Edinburg and the Continent. In 1851, when the whole civilized world had a holiday during the Great Exhibition, and were engaged in parties of pleasure, Miss NIGHTINGALE was within the walls of one of the German houses, or hospitals for the care of the lost and infirm. At the Great Lutheran Hospital, established at Kaiserwerth, near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine,—an establishment out of which no person is allowed to pass to practice as a nurse, except after having gone through severe examination,—Miss NIGHTINGALE spent some months in daily and nightly attendance on the sick and miserable, accumulating experience in all the duties and labors of female ministration. The gentleman at the head of that establishment, the Pastor FLIEDNER, asserted that since he had been director of that institution, no one had ever passed so distinguished an examination, or shown herself as thoroughly mistress of all she had to learn as Miss NIGHTINGALE.

On her return to England, she for a space became again the delight of her own happy home; but it was not long before her desire to extend her aid to those who needed relief prevailed to bring her forth. The hospital established in London for sick governesses was about to fail for want of proper management, and Miss NIGHTINGALE consented to be placed at its head. Derbyshire and Hampshire were exchanged for the narrow, dreary establishment in Harley-street, to which she devoted the whole of her time and her fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she whose powers enuld have best appreciated them was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaints of some poor, dying, homeless, haplesa governess. Miss NIGHTINGALE found pleasure in tending these poor, destitute women in their infirmities, their sorrows, their deaths or their recoveries. She was seldom seen out of the walls of the institution; and the few friends whom she admitted found her in the midst of nurses, letters, prescriptions, accounts and interruptions. Her health sunk under the heavy pressure, but a little Hampshire fresh air restored her, and the failing institution was saved.

Then came the disastrous accounts of tha sufferings in the East, of the additional rigors that the soldiery were enduring from want of effectual hospital treatment, and from defective management in supplying stores and necessary relief. There arose at once an enthusiastic desire to remedy the evil. The English, with their energy of resolve, where existing mischief demands instant cure, raised a fund which should furnish the requisite power to provide what was needed immediately without waiting for forms, and boards, and official obstruction, under the name of authorized organization. A subscription was set afoot; and in less than a fortnight tha sum of £15,000 was sent into the *Times* office for the above purpose. The proprietors of that journal sent out a special Commissioner, Mr. MACDONALD, to administer this fund, from which thousands of shirts, sheets, stockings, flannels, quilted coats, and hospital utensils, besides large quantities of arrow-root, sago, sugar, tea, soap, wine and brandy were supplied. One of the chief points in which the deficiency of proper comfort and relief for the sick and wounded sufferers was felt, was the want of good nursing. To send out a band of skillful nurses was soon found to be one of the most essential of all supplies. But unless these were really skilled, more harm than good would certainly accrue; zeal, without experience, could effect little; and a bevy of incompetent or ill-organized nurses would prove an incumbrance, instead of an assistance. Now it was that a field was opened for the wider exercise of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S genius and philanthropy; and now it was that her admirable abilities were secured for this great object in view. At the request of the Right Hon. SYDNEY HERBERT, Miss NIGHTINGALE at once accepted the proposal that she should undertake to form and control the entire nursing establishment for the British sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the Crimes. Indeed, it is asserted, that by a strange coincidence —one of those coincidences arising out of urgent necessity felt and met at once,—she had herself, written to Mr. HERBERT on the very same day, volunteering her services where they were so much needed. The task was one which involved sacrifices and responsibilities of formidable magnitude:—the risk of her own life, the pang of separation from her family and friends, the certainty of encountering hardships, dangers, toils, and the constantly recurring scene of human suffering amidst all the worst horrors of war, together with an amount of obstacle and difficulty in the carrying out of her noble work wholly incalculable. Few but would have recoiled from such a prospect; Miss NIGHTINGALE, however, met it with her own spirit of welcome for occasion to devote herself in the cause of humanity. Heroic was the firmness with which she voluntarily encountered her task; glorious was the constancy with which she persevered in and achieved it. The same force of nature which had enabled her quietly and resolutely to accumulate powers of consolation and relief for the behoof of her fellow creatures, enabled her to persist steadily to the end, and carry out her high purpose with a success, holy as it was triumphant.

On Tuesday, the 24th of October, 1854, Miss NIGHTINGALE, accompanied by Rev. Mr. BRACEBRIDGE and his wife, and a staff of thirty-seven nurses, set out from England. On her way through France, she and her companions were received with the most respectful attention; hotelkeepers refusing payment for their accommodation, servants declining the customary fees, and all classes vying to show sympathy with their mission. On passing through the French metropolis, one of the Paris journals made a characteristic remark upon Miss NIGHTINGALE'S appearance, which, coming from the source whence it did, was the extreme of intended compliment and interest. The paper observed that "her toilet was charming, and she was almost as graceful as a Parisienne." On the Friday following, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her companions embarked at Marseilles in the *Vectis* steamer, and, after a stormy passage, they reached Scutari on the 5th of November, just before the wounded in the action of Balaklava began to arrive. Five rooms which had been set apart for wounded general officers were, happily, unoccupied, and these were assigned to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses, who, in appearance and demeanor, formed a strong contrast to the usual aspect of hospital attendants. Under such management, the ... the confusion of the vast hospital was quickly ... to order—the wounded [illegible] ... their ... attended, now scarcely ... groan without some gentle nurse being at hand to adjust their pillow, and alleviate their discomfort; tears stood in the eyes of many a veteran while he confessed his conviction, that indeed the British soldier was cared for by his country, since ladies would leave the comforts and luxuries of home to come and tend him in his misery. Far from realizing the fears which had been entertained by officials, that this new addition to the staff of a military hospital would not work well, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses were "never found in the way except to do good." Whenever, as after the battle of Inkermann, crowds of wounded arrived, there was feminine ministry at hand to tend them; and when medical stores failed, or demand arose for articles not forthcoming, the *Times* Commissioner supplied Miss NIGHTINGALE at once with what was needed, if it could be procured by money in the bazaars or stores of Constantinople. This promptitude of Mr. MACDONALD in seconding Miss NIGHTINGALE'S exertions, deserves all praise; for it mainly enabled her to carry out tho immediate requisites of her plan. His own excellent letters, written at the time, give a most vivid picture of the difficulties she had to contend with, in the shape of ill-contrived arrangements alone, besides other obstructions to her procedure. A rule of the service, which required that articles (needed for present use) should be obtained from home through the Commissariat, and a regulation which appointed that a "board" must sit upon stores already landed, before they could be given out, will serve as instances to show what were the obstacles against which Miss NIGHTINGALE had to exert her energies of discretion and presence of mind. To comprehend the evils occasioned by such impediments, an extract from one of the nurse's letters will offer an example:

"I know not what sight is most heart-rending, to witness fine-looking strong young men worn down by exhaustion, and sinking under it, or others coming in fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday was spent in sewing men's mattresses together, then in washing and assisting the surgeons to dress their wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as comfortable as their circumstances would admit of after five days' confinement on board ship, during which time their wounds were not dressed. Out of the four wards committed to my charge, eleven men died in the night, simply from exhaustion; which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped, could I have laid my hands on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had."

In the article of hospital clothing, the same deplorable effects resulted from the delay and confusion which existed before Miss NIGHTINGALE'S remedial measures came into operation: The original supply of these articles, inadequate as it was, had been long reduced so low, that but for the purchases made with the money of the Fund, and distributed through Miss NIGHTINGALE, a large proportion of the invalids must have been without a change of under-clothing, condemned to wear the tattered, filthy rags in which they were brought down from the Crimea. A washing contract existed, indeed, but it was entirely inoperative; and the consequence was, that not only the beds, but the shirts of the men were in a state foul and unwholesome beyond description. To remedy this, a house well supplied with water was engaged at the charge of the Fund, close to the Barrack Hospital, where the clothing supplied by Miss NIGHTINGALE might be cleansed and dried. Her supervision had an eye for all needs; her experience had a knowledge for all that should be done; and her energy enabled her to have carried into effect that which she saw and knew ought to be effected.

In ten days after their arrival, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her assistants fitted up a sort of impromptu kitchen, and from this hastily-constructed resource, eight hundred men were daily supplied with their respective needed quantities of well-cooked food, besides beef-tea in abundance. They who are acquainted with the plan of cookery pursued in barracks, where all a company's meat and vegetables are boiled in one copper, the portions belonging to messes being kept in separate nets, will know how that food is likely to suit the sickly appetite of a fevered patient, and how invaluable a system which provided the needful light diet, prepared with due quickness, as well as nicety, would be in hospital treatment. This was effected by Miss NIGHTINGALE'S kitchen, even in its early operation, and it subsequently attained a degree of excellence productive of extensive benefit, scarcely to be estimated by those unacquainted with the importance of such details. Her extraordinary intelligence and capacity for organization showed itself in subordinate, as well as principal points of arrangement. In what might be called "housekeeping duties," she showed womanly accomplishment, no less than nice judgment. When the nurses were not needed at the bedsides of the sick and wounded, they were employed by her in making up needful articles of bedding and surgical requisites—such as stump-pillows for amputation cases. Not only was the laundry in excellent working order, but by the strong representation of Miss NIGHTINGALE, the dysentery wards were cleansed out, and general purification was made a diligently-regarded particular.

During the first two months of her arrival, when there was no one else to act, Miss NIGHTINGALE was the real purveyor of those vast establishments —the hospitals at Scutari—providing what could not be obtained through the regular channels of the service, and especially from her kitchen, supplying comforts without which many a poor fellow would have died. Her name and benevolent services were the theme of frequent and grateful praise among the men in the trenches; and the remark was made that she made the barrack hospital so comfortable that the convalescents began to show a decided reluctance to leave it.

Stores of shirts, flannels, socks, and a thousand other articles, which she and her nurses distributed: brandy, wine, and a variety of things, required at a moment's notice, and which could be procured from Miss NIGHTINGALE'S quarters without delay or troublesome formality, rendered her the virtual purveyor for the whole of that period, during which she was avowedly the person in whose keeping rested not only the comfort, but the existence of several thousand sick and wounded soldiers. One of Mr. MACDONALD'S impressive sentences serves to paint the condition of the spot in which Miss NIGHTINGALE at that time drew breath. He says: "Wounds almost refuse to heal in this atmosphere; the heavy smell of pestilence can be perceived outside the very walls." In one of the last letters he wrote, before he was compelled by failing health to return to England, the *Times* Commissioner bore the following earnest testimony to Miss NIGHTINGALE'S excellence. It affords a beautiful picture of her in the midst of her self-imposed task of mercy and charity. These are his words: "Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen, her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort, even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a 'ministering angel' without any exaggeration, in these hospitals; and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken, which when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health, can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment and promptitude and decision of character * * * I confidently, assert, that but for Miss NIGHTINGALE, the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done, sooner or later, that their soldiers, even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended."

The difficulties of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S task were not only those arising out of its own appertaining perils and sacrifices, and those which resulted from official mismanagement, but she encountered much opposition springing from professional prejudices and jealousies. On their first arriving, so far from being welcomed, the advent of the nurses was looked upon as an evil, resented as an interference, and treated with [illegible], if not open discountenance. At the best they were tolerated, not encouraged. Cabals were got up, ill-feeling fostered, party differences disseminated and fomented. Passive resistance in every shape was resorted to, to prevent the installing of the nurses in the military hospitals. Against all this nothing but the exquisite tact, firmness and good sense of Miss NIGHTINGALE could have prevailed. Having proved herself a vigorous reformer of hospital misrule, she had to encounter the tacit opposition of nearly all the principal medical officers; her nurses were sparingly resorted to, even in the barrack hospital, while in the general hospital, the headquarters of one of the chief medical authorities, [illegible]

of the purveying, and the increasing emergencies of the hospital service, enabled Miss NIGHTINGALE to extend the sphere of her usefulness; and thus, together with her own admirably patient perseverance, she succeeded in having her nurses employed in their proper posts, and her own system established in perfect workingordor.

It seems incredible that even professional prejudice should inspire men with such narrow-minded fears, and actuate them to such unworthy conduct; but more incredible still, that the grand Christianity of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S undertaking could not protect her from pharasaical attacks. It is truly marvellous, that a self-devotion so pure and so noble, that it spoke its own sacred spirit of piety and holiness, should require not only explanation, but actual vindication. In one instance, a friend had to write a defence of Miss NIGHTINGALE from one of these invidious attacks—a defence of her, who deserved universal veneration for her sublime self-dedication to deeds divine in their charity and goodness! While Miss NIGHTINGALE was still in the outset of her onerous task in the East, this was the letter which Hon. Mrs. SYDNEY HERBERT wrote on behalf of her absent friend—the friend of thousands of sick, wounded, and dying brethren at that very time:

No. 49 BELGRAVE-SQUARE, Dec. 9, 1854.

MADAM: By this post I send you a *Christian Times* of Friday week last, by which you will see how cruel and unjust are the reports you mention about Miss NIGHTINGALE and her noble work. Since then we have sent forty-seven nurses, of which I inclose you a list. It is melancholy to think that in Christian England no one can undertake anything without the most uncharitable and sectarian attacks; and had you not told me so, I should scarcely have believed that a clergyman of the Established Church would have been the mouth-piece of slander. Miss NIGHTINGALE is a member of the Established Church of England, and what is called rather Low Church. But ever since she went to Scutari, her religious opinions and character have been assailed on all points: one person writes to uphraid us for having sent her, "understanding she is a Unitarian;" another that "she is a Roman Catholic," and so on. It is a cruel return to make make towards one to whom England owes so much. As to the charge of no Protestant nurses being sent, the subjoined list will convince you of its fallacy. We made no distinctions of creed; any one who was a good and skillful nurse, and understood the practice in surgical wards, was accepted, provided, of course, that we had their friends' consent, and that in other respects as far as we could judge, they were of unexceptionable character. A large proportion of the wounded being Roman Catholics, we accepted the services of some of the Sisters of Charity from St. Stevens Hospital, Dublin. I have now told you all, and feel sure that you will do your utmost to set these facts plainly before those whose minds have been disquieted by these false and unjust accusations. I should have thought that the names of Mr. and Mrs. BRACEBRIDGE, who accompanied and are remaining with Miss NIGHTINGALE, would have been sufficient guarantee of the evangelical nature of the work. But it seems nothing can stop the stream of sectarian bitterness.

I remain, madam, yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH HERBERT.

On a subsequent occasion, in a speech delivered by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT at Oxford, on the same subject, he said, "I recollect an excellent answer being given to a query of this kind by an Irish clergyman, who, when he was asked to what sect Miss NIGHTINGALE belonged, replied, 'She belongs to a sect which, unfortunately, is a very rare one—the sect of the Good Samaritans.'"

The Hon. and Rev. SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, in his painfully interesting work upon *Scutari and its Hospitals*, observes relative to these disgraceful animadversions upon Miss NIGHTINGALE, "I have heard and read with indignation the remarks hazarded upon her religious character. I found her myself to be, in her every word and action, a Christian; I thought this quite enough. It would have been, in my opinion, the most cruel impertinence to scrutinize her words and acts to discover to which of the many bodies of true Christians she belonged. I have conversed with her several times on the deaths of those whom I had visited ministerially in the hospitals, with whom she had been when they died. I never heard one word from her lips that would not have been just what I should have expected from the lips of those whom I have known to be the most experienced and devout of our common faith. Her work ought to answer for her faith: at least, none should dare to call that faith in question, in opposition to such work, on grounds so weak and trivial as those I have seen urged. That she had been equally kind and attentive to men of every creed; that she would smooth the pillow and give water to a dying fellow-creature who might own no creed, I have no doubt; all honor to her that she does feel that hers is the Samaritan's, not the Pharisee's work. If there is blame in looking for a Roman Catholic priest to attend a dying Romanist, let me share it with her—I did it again and again."

This gentleman's more particular description of the lady herself is especially interesting. He says:

"Miss NIGHTINGALE, in appearance, is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman, who may have seen, perhaps, rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty: it is a face not easily forgotten, pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving, when she wishes, a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanor is quiet, and rather reserved; still I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation, she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has trained herself to command, and learned the value of conciliation towards others, and constraint over herself. I can conceive her to be a strict disciplinarian: she throws herself into a work, as its head—as such she knows well how much success must depend upon literal obedience to her every order. She seems to understand business thoroughly. Her nerve is wonderful: I have been with her at very severe operations: she was more than equal to the trial. She has an utter disregard of contagion. I have known her spend hours over men dying of cholera or fever. The more awful to every sense every particular case, especially if it was that of a dying man, her slight form would be seen bending over him, administering to his ease in every way in her power, and seldom quitting his side till death released him."

Inexpressibly delightful is that intimation that Miss NIGHTINGALE gives token of being "gifted with a lively sense of the ridiculous." Possessing the exquisite perception of the pathetic in existence which her whole career proclaims her to have, it would have been a defect in her nature, nay a lack of the complete feeling for pathos itself, had she not betrayed a capacity for receiving humorous impressions. Humor and pathos are so nearly allied, in their source within the human heart, so mingled in those recesses whence spring human tears at the touch of sympathy, that scarcely any being deeply affected by mournful emotion, can remain insensible to the keen appeal that resides in a ludicrous idea. SHAKESPEARE, who comprehended to perfection every impulse of humanity, affords multitudinous illustrations of this close consociation of a sense of pathos and a sense of humor in the finest natures. That particular feature chronicled by Mr. OSBORNE in his personal description of Miss NIGHTINGALE, is just the exquisite point, to our imagination, that crowns her admirable qualities. It accords with an intensely beautiful account of her, that was related by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT at a public meeting convened in Miss NIGHTINGALE'S honor. He said, an anecdote had been sent to him by a correspondent showing her great power over all with whom she came in contact. He read the passage from the letter, which was this: "I have just heard such a pretty account from a soldier, describing the comfort it was, even to see FLORENCE pass. 'She would speak to one and to another, and nod and smile to a many more; we lay there by hundreds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again content.' What poetry there is in these men! I think I told you of another, who said: 'Before she came there was such cussin' and swearin'; and after that, it was as holy as a church.' That consoling word or two, that gentle nod and smile in passing, were precisely the tokens of sympathy that would come with such homefelt charm to those manly hearts from a face possessing the emotional expression which we can conceive it naturally to have, just the woman with just the countenance to exercise an almost magical moral influence over men's minds. We are told, eye witnesses have averred, that it was singular to remark how, when men, frenzied, perhaps by their wounds and disease, had worked themselves into a passionate refusal to submit to necessary operations, a few calm sentences of hers seemed at once to allay the storm; and the men would submit willingly to the painful ordeal they had to undergo." Noble being! Exactly that blended firmness and gentleness which makes a woman's nature so all potent in its beneficial ascendancy over manhood. Rough, brave fellows, that would have resisted like iron any amount of men's persuasion, would melt at once into submission at a "few calm sentences" from those lips of hers. We can fancy the mouth, capable of smiles, or quivering with deepest feeling, compressed into resolute steadfastness, as it persuaded the men into reasonable acquiescence with what was for their good, while betraying the latent sympathy with their every pang.

[illegible] NIGHTINGALE is [illegible] for every

herself is one who would not disdain to allow the claim of sisterhood from the very lowliest of her sex.

Long before Miss NIGHTINGALE returned from the East, and she would not hear of going back to England until the war was over; although her health and strength were so far impaired that when a yacht was placed at her disposal by Lord WARD to admit of her taking temporary change of air in sea excursions to recruit her for further work, she had to be carried down to the vessel carefully and reverently, in the arms of the men, amidst their blessings and prayers for her speedy recovery—the nation's gratitude could not be restrained from its eager desire to bestow some public token of acknowledgment towards a woman, who, they felt, had earned so imperative a title to their affectionate thanks. A testimonial of some sort was agreed upon as the only means of exhibiting their unanimous feeling, and of permitting every one to contribute their share in the offering. But of what was it to consist? Sums of money to a lady in affluent circumstances, would be futile; ornaments to one whose chosen sphere was by the bedside of the sick, the poor and the dying, would be idle. Any gift to herself, who had given her most precious possessions, her time, her attentions, her sympathy to others was not to be thought of. In the first place, it was like an attempt to reward that which was beyond reward; to pay for that which was a free donation, and, moreover, Miss NIGHTINGALE herself distinctly declined receiving anything *for herself*. The only thing that remained, then, was to raise a fund for benevolent purposes, and to place it at her disposal, that she might appropriate it according as her own philanthropic heart and admirable practical judgment should think best. Public meetings were called, presided over by a prince of the blood royal, and one who had been a personal witness of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S grand work in the East; and attended by peers, members of Parliament, and some of the highest men in professional repute. They debated the question of the proposed "Nightingale fund" in the noblest spirit of consideration—consideration for the delicate feelings of her who was the object of this testimonial of a nation's gratitude, and consideration for those who were desirous of making this public proffer of their homage. It was decided that a "fund to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants" would be the best form for this national testimonial to take, and a copy of the proceedings was sent out to Miss NIGHTINGALE. Her own reply will best express the feelings with which she received it:

SCUTARI BARRACK HOSPITAL, Jan. 6, 1856.

DEAR MRS. HERBERT: In answer to your letter (which followed me to the Crimea and back to Scutari) proposing to me undertaking of a training school for nurses, I will first beg to say that it is impossible for me to express what I have felt in regard to the sympathy and confidence shown to me by the originators and supporters of this schems. Exposed as I am to be misinterpreted and misunderstood, in a field of action in which the work is new, complicated, and distinct from many who sit in judgment upon it—it is, indeed, an abiding support to have such sympathy and such appreciation brought home to me in the midst of labor and difficulties all but overpowering. I must add, however, that my present work is such as I would never desert for any other, so long as I see room to believe that what I may do here is unfinished. May I then beg you to express to the Committee that I accept their proposal, providing that I may do so on their understanding of this great uncertainty, as to when it will be possible for me to carry it out. Believe me to be yours very truly,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

* * * * * *

Thus minutely did this gentle-hearted woman enter into the griefs and wants of those only indirectly connected with her self-appointed work; in the midst of all her arduous duties, present and immediate, she could still find time for consolation and assistance to those at a distance, even in veriest details. Among all her anxieties, responsibilities, and more vital affairs, also, she found opportunity to attend to intelligential needs; for on one occasion, we find from a letter written in the camp before Sebastopol during the Spring of 1856, that "through the exertions of Miss NIGHTINGALE, a considerable quantity of school materials, such as maps and slates, was supplied to the schools." From her own stores she supplied books and games to cheer the dull hours of convalescence; and was foremost in every plan for affording the men harmless recreation. On her responsibility she advanced from the "Times Fund" the necessary sum for completing the erection of the Inkermann Cafe; she aided the active senior chaplain in establishing a library and school-room, and warmly supported him in getting up evening lectures for the men. She took an interest in their private affairs, and forwarded their little savings to their families in England at a time when there was no provision for sending home small sums; she wrote letters for the sick, took charge of bequaste for the dying, and punctually forwarded these legacies of affection to relatives; she studied the comfort of those who recovered, and had a tent made for such of them as were permitted to take the air, from the searching rays of an eastern sun,—moreover, enduring the mortification of a refusal of the hospital authorities to have this tent put up. Her activity of intelligence was almost miraculous; one of its personal observers, Dr. PINCUFFS, declares: "I believe that there never was a severe case of any kind that escaped her notice; and sometimes it was wonderful to see her at the bedside of a patient who had been admitted perhaps but an hour before, and of whose arrival one would hardly have supposed it possible she could already be cognizant."

And now the time approaches when her noble duty in the East came to a close, by the declaration of peace. The date of her intended return to England was kept a profound secret, out of dread of that publicity which she has ever carefully shunned. Not only were the day and the spot of her probable landing preserved unknown, lest the popular welcome that would have greeted her arrival should take place; but desirous of maintaining the strictest incognito, she refused the offer of a passage in a British man-of-war, and embarked on board a French vessel, passing through France by night, and traveling through her own country unrecognized, until she arrived at her own home in Derbyshire, on Friday, Aug. 15, 1856. The respect observed towards her evident desire for privacy is well expressed in some graceful stanzas that appeared in *Punch* for Aug. 28, 1856.

THE NIGHTINGALE'S RETURN.

BY MR. TOM TAYLOR.

Most blessed things come silently, and silently depart;
Noiseless steals springtime on the year, and comfort on the heart;
And still, and light, and gentle, like a dew, the rain must be,
To quicken seed in furrow, and blossom upon tree.
Nile has its foaming rapids, freshets from mountain snows,
But where his streams breed fruitfulness, serene and calm it flows,
And when he overbrims, to cheer his banks on either side,
You scarce can mark, so gradual, the swelling of his tide.
The wings of angels make no stir, as they ply their work of love;
But by the balm they shed around, we know them that they move.
God spake not in the thunder, nor in the crushing blast,
His utterance was in the "still small voice," that came at last
So she, our sweet Saint Florence, modest and still and calm,
With no parade of martyr's cross, no pomp of martyr's palm,
To the place of plague and famine, foulness and wounds, and pain,
Went out upon her gracious toil, and so returns again.
No shouting crowds about her path, no multitude's hot breath,
To feed with wind of vanity, the doubtful fires of faith;
Her path by hands official all unsmoothed, her aims decried
By the Levites, who, when need was, passed on the other side.
When titles, pensions, orders, with random hand are showered,
'Tis well that save with blessings, she still should walk undowered.
What little like her own sweet name, with the music all its own?
What order like the halo by her good deeds round her thrown?
Like her own bird—all voiceless, while the daylight songsters trill,
Sweet singer in the darkness, when all songs else are still—
She on that night of suffering, that chilled other hearts to stone,
Came with soft step and gentle speech, yet wise and firm of tone.
Think of the prayers for her, that to the praying heart came back
In rain of blessings, seeming still to spring upon her track,
The comfort of her graciousness to those whose road to death
Was dark and doubtful, till she showed the light of love and faith.
To leave her to the quiet she has chosen—she de-

No greeting from our brazen throats, and vulgar clapping hands.
Leave her to the still comfort the saints know, that have striven;
What are our earthly honors? Her honors are in heaven.

There was one gracious welcome that Miss NIGHTINGALE could not but accept, and that was from the royal lady who was the sovereign head of the army, which had so long been the especial object of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S devoted care. A visit of some days at Balmoral, where the Queen was then staying, in highland seclusion and enjoyment, was spent by Miss NIGHTINGALE in the sunshine of kindly favor; being treated, during her sojourn there, with the most marked distinction by her Majesty and every member of the royal family.

Since her return home, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S name has met the public ear but in quiet deeds of practical goodness consistent with her whole career. Her own letters best serve to show the single-minded views that actuate her. When a desire was testified by some of the workingmen of Sheffield, to erect a monument in that town to the memory of their countrymen who fell in the Crimea, application was made to Miss NIGHTINGALE, through her relative, Miss SHORE, of Meersbrook Hall, requesting that she would consent to lay the foundation stone. Miss NIGHTINGALE'S reply was this:

LEA HURST, Matlock, Oct. 23, 1856.

MY DEAR LYDIA: The purpose mentioned to me in your letter has my deepest sympathy. It would have been most congenial to my feelings, on my return from the death-beds of so many brave men, to take part in it. I shall be with the men of Sheffield in spirit whenever they execute their proposed plan. It is with real pain that I feel compelled to decline the privilege which they offer me, of laying the first stone. But I believe I shall best honor the cause of those brave dead by abstaining from appearing to court that publicity which I consider to have been my greatest impediment in the work I have been engaged in for their sakes; impeding it by arousing in some minds cara for worldly distinctions. I will ask you to give this letter to Mr. OVEREND; and I should be glad that Mr. OVEREND should make known to those who had expressed a desire that I should lay the first stone, my reasons and my sorrow for not doing so; and I should say also that I feel an especial regret in declining this at Sheffield, from old and dear family recollections connected with the place. I must apologize for so late an answer, as I have only just returned home.

Pray believe me, my dear LYDIA,
Very truly yours,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Enclosed was a check for £20 towards the object proposed.

These letters of Miss NIGHTINGALE are singularly auto-characteristic; they exhibit that beautiful union of vigor and gentleness, firm decision and quiet modesty, fine judgment and enthusiastic feeling, which compose her womanly character.

A striking instance of the right-minded firmness and spirit she could display when occasion demanded self-assertion, is contained in a letter which accompanied the one that she wrote from Scutari, accepting the original proposal of the "Nightingale Fund." The remarks in this subjoined letter appeared to the Committee (to use their own expression,) "so replete with sound common sense, that they used the permission they had received to quote them." These are her words:

"The confidence which the subscribers to this fund have shown me has been so generous and extraordinary that it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to allude to a very natural letter, which I am told has been printed, to the effect that I must forward a prospectus of what I am going to do, before I can expect to have money subscribed to do it. I think this perfectly reasonable if I originally had *asked* for the money, which of course I did not. But to furnish a cut-and-dried prospectus of my plans, situated as I am here, when I cannot look forward a month, much less a year, is what I would not if I could, and could not if I would. I would not if I could, because everything which succeeds is not the production of a scheme of rules and regulations made beforehand, but of a mind observing and adapting itself to wants and events. I could not if I would, because it is simply impossible to find time in the midst of one overpowering work to digest and concoct another; and if it could be done it would be simply bad, and to be hereafter altered or destroyed."

In these few pithy sentences lies the clue to understand much that is almost incomprehensible, in the wondrous magnitude, difficulty and complication of the work that Miss NIGHTINGALE achieved. She possesses that mind capable of "observing and adapting itself to wants and events," the power of seizing at once the scope and necessities of emergencies as they arise; the courage and ability to meet them, and the faculty of fastening the attention upon that particular work which demands immediate doing. The being able to concentrate the whole thought upon the present act in hand, to cope with it promptly, and to execute it solely —one thing at a time—is the way to perform these wonders of accumulated achievement. Probably no one—not even eye witnesses of the perplexities and painful duties that surrounded her—will ever be able fully to conceive the amount of spirit toil as well as body toil which that truly called "incomparable woman" went through, while carrying out her great design in the East; and, therefore, it is next to impossible duly to estimate the true bulk of what she accomplished; but even so far as we can discern of that which she effected, it is a marvel of womanly achievement.

It was just one of those extraordinary tasks, entirely out of the ordinary course of events, that none but a woman could execute, yet that not one woman in ten millions could have performed. It required a woman's tenderness, a woman's delicacy, a woman's instinct of discernment in its nursing ministry; while it required the intellect, the moral command, and the nerve, rarely to be found united in woman, necessary to meet the multifarious difficulties it involved.

The grand point in Miss NIGHTINGALE'S character is this rare combination of invincible spirit and softest charity. Her high spirit is of the noblest sort: it gives her perfect control over herself and others, temper, patience, endurance in herself, courage, firmness, influence with others. Her charity is of the largest kind: it includes forbearance, gentleness, loving sympathy with all her human brethren. It inspired her with the divine desire to soothe care, to minister to sickness, to cheer and console death itself; it taught her how to alleviate distress in the living, and even how best to comfort survivors.

The liberal-minded, as well as liberal-hearted, way in which this lady confers her benevolences, may be illustrated by the following incident and letter. There is a charitable institution in France, called the *Œuvre de Notre Dame D'Orient*, under the direction of the Abbé LEGENDRE, almoner of the Hospital of Bourbonne-les-bains, a town where a great number of military men are accustomed to resort every year for the benefit of the waters. On the formation of a relief fund, destined to ameliorate the condition of infirm soldiers after they are discharged from the hospital, Miss NIGHTINGALE forwarded her donation of a hundred francs through Lady FOX STRANGWAYS, widow of the General who was killed at Inkermann, the donation being accompanied by this letter, addressed to the Abbe LEGENDRE:

SIR: I feel the warmest sympathy with you in the touching object of your work, and I am happy to join in it to the limited extent which my own engagements allow. I received, too, from the excellent religious ladies who were attached to the French army in the East, so many tokens of their friendship, they gave me their assistance with such entire self-denial, and lightened my hard task in the hospitals with so much devotedness, that I shall always seek any opportunity of showing my gratitude to France, and to her brave children, whom I have been taught by those ladies to love and respect.

I am Sir, yours truly,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

From slight but significant circumstances, constantly transpiring, the public may gather how faithfully and steadily Miss NIGHTINGALE is persevering in the lofty course she has adopted as that of her life's aim. They find that she is quietly adding to those stores of practical knowledge and experience, which she has hitherto so effectively devoted to the service of her suffering fellow creatures, and which she evidently purposes dedicating to their cause, when the "Nightingale Fund" shall have placed munificent means at her command for the farther carrying out of her vast design. By occasional tidings of her movements, we find her occupied in visiting surgical hospitals, examining medical wards, inspecting infirmaries, and continually treasuring up fresh opportunities for observation and administration. Like a truly great and modest mind—hers never thinks it can cease to learn.

With such a nature,—at once so humble, yet reliant, so tender, yet powerful and energetic, so devoted, so firm and so liberal, Miss NIGHTINGALE will doubtless effect beneficial results to her species now unforseen in their full extent. She who appropriated her own fortune with a lavish hand to the work she had undertaken, will assuredly distribute with judicious outlay sums of large amount committed to her disposal.

God direct and speed her in her new task, as He manifestly guided and protected her through the previous one! His blessing rests upon such single-souled beings as FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; and it visibly remanates through the multiplied blessings His grace enables her to shed upon mankind.

Not only in the direct benefits conferred by such a woman as Miss NIGHTINGALE does her sacred commission, stand revealed her [illegible] in the indirect effects produced by her example is her Heaven-sent goodness presented to the world. It is this thought—that she is an evidence of her Creator's vouchsafements to his creatures—that Miss NIGHTINGALE must submit to the gaze of admiring humanity. It must reconcile her to have her motives canvassed, her character scrutinized, her actions applauded; and, moreover, when her modest delicacy would shrink from homage, let her benignly remember that gratitude is an irrepressible feeling, and must be yielded its eager and enthusiastic utterance.

In FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE all the world glorifies a woman who embodies the principle of devotion, in the widest sense of the word; true devoutness to God,—worshipping Him by best service, in benefiting her fellow mortals, and fervent consecration of herself to a high and immortal cause.

An Express Robber Arrested—Shrewd Practice of a Detective.

The Chicago *Press* of the 15th says: "About two months ago the

INTELLIGENCE FROM KANSAS.

Message of Gov. Stanton to the Territorial Legislature.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Fellow-citizens of the Council and House of Representatives:

In the absence of the Governor, who, by leave of the President, has gone for a short time to Washington, on important public business, and while thus temporarily clothed, by the Organic Act, with all the powers and duties of the Chief Executive office of the Territory, I find myself compelled, by a sense of duty, to call you together, in order that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which imminently threaten the public peace. From the representations of a majority of your own bodies, as well as from other information of an authentic character, I have reason to know that recent events have produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and that a sense of wrong and injustice, whether well or ill-founded, and an apprehension of greater evils to arise therefrom, have aroused the people of the Territory to a condition of dangerous excitement. The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention are the immediate cause of this trouble and alarm.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the organization of a Convention to frame a Constitution for the government of Kansas as one of the States of the Union, was adopted at a period when, unfortunately, the people of the Territory were divided by a bitter hostility, resulting from the previous state of commotion and civil war. In consequence of this embittered feeling, and the mutual distrust naturally thereby engendered, one of the parties, constituting a large majority of the people, refrained almost entirely from any participation in the proceedings instituted under the law aforesaid. The census therein provided for was imperfectly obtained from an unwilling people, in nineteen counties of the Territory; while in the remaining counties, being also nineteen in number, from various causes, no attempt was made to comply with the law. In some instances, people and officers were alike averse to the proceeding; in others, the officers neglected or refused to act; and in some, there was but a small population, and no efficient organization, enabling the people to secure a representation in the Convention. Under the operation of all these causes combined, a census list was obtained of only nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one legal voters, confined to precisely one-half the counties of the Territory, though these, undoubtedly, contained much the larger part of the population.

At the election which followed in pursuance of the law, only two thousand two hundred persons, being less than one-fourth of the registered voters, participated, in any manner, in the choice of delegates, either by voting for those elected, or for other persons. The average aggregate voto, in favor of the successful candidates, was about eighteen hundred.

It thus appears, that in the election of the 15th June last, for delegates to the Convention, the great mass of the people refrained from voting, and left the whole proceeding, with all its important consequences, to the active minority, under whose auspices the law had been enacted, and also executed, so far as that could be done by the Executive officers, without the concurrence of a majority of the people.

That the refusal of the majority to go into the election for delegates was unfortunate, is now too apparent to be denied. It has produced all the evils and dangers of the present critical hour. It has enabled a body of men, not actually representing the opinion of the people, though regularly and legitimately clothed with their authority, to prepare for them a form of government, and to withhold the greater part of its most important provisions from the test of popular judgment and sanction. It has created the present profound excitement, consequent upon the apprehension that Congress may admit the State under this Constitution, and that the people of Kansas may be thus forced to submit to the operation of a fundamental law in the adoption of which they have had no actual participation.

It is not my purpose, nor is it necessary, to inquire how far either of the parties into which the people were unhappily divided upon the proceedings in question, was justifiable in the course pursued. The only important question which seems now to concern the people, or their representatives, is, as to the legal and political effect of the facts as stated, whether they do, or do not, impose upon the whole people an obligation to accept the work of the Convention, and to acquiesce in its plan of adopting the Constitution and sending it up to Congress for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union.

If a Convention, organized as this was, can be considered as embodying in itself the sovereignty of the people, the difficulty is undoubtedly insuperable, and the omission of the majority to vote last June is past all present remedy. But, in my judgment, such a position cannot be successfully maintained. The fundamental principle of popular self-government, and especially of that "Republican form" which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every member of the confederacy, excludes the possibility of the delegation or transfer of their sovereignty, by the people, to any authority whatever. In its very nature, that sovereignty which erects Governments and endows them with their legitimate powers, can be exercised only by the people themselves. It is incapable of alienation, and is as inseparably inherent in the body of the people as are personal identity and independent will in each individual.

The people cannot divest themselves of it, any more than an individual can divest himself of his own moral responsibility. Any other theory would involve the absurdity of the possible subjection of the sovereign to its delegated agent. For if the sovereignty he actually delegated or transferred, it may evidently be used to enslave the sovereign people themselves. If the Convention could enact a Constitution, and put it in force of its own authority, it could readily adopt and perpetuate the most tyrannical provisions; for if the Constitution, as in this case, may be made permanent until 1868, it might equally be made perpetual and unalterable.

In its essential character, when about to frame a State Government, the sovereignty of the people of a Territory is identical with that of the people of a State. It must necessarily be equally as plenary and independent: otherwise, the new State would not stand upon an equality with the old ones. The perfect equality of all the members of the Confederacy is the very basis of the Federal Constitution. It is true that a Territory cannot become a State of the Union without the consent of Congress. But this discretion on the part of Congress, does not imply the power to dictate institutions to the people of the Territory, or in any way to restrain, or limit, or force their sovereignty in the exercise of its high function of framing its own State Government. The only rightful power which Congress has in the premises is, to determine when the new community is sufficiently mature to assume an independent government, and to recognize the identity of the people in their new form of a State.

The clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to the States a "republican form of Government," imposes the obligation to protect the people in their sovereignty, and to prevent its alienation, if that were possible, as a departure from the true republican form. Congress, therefore, has no rightful power to accept a State Government, which has not received the sanction of the people who are to live under it. The attempt to exercise such a power would be a plain violation of the Constitution. It would be none the less a usurpation, because the people might afterwards regain their violated sovereignty.

The instances in which Congress has recognized and received new States, without the actual submission of their Constitutions to the vote of the people, are not necessarily in conflict with the principles now asserted. Doubtless if the people of a territory should quietly acquiesce in the adoption of a Constitution passed for them, they might thus give very satisfactory evidence of their approbation. But no instance can be found on record, of a Constitution accepted by Congress, against the will of a majority of the people, expressed in any distinct manner whatever.

It is not intended herein to assume, that the people of the Territory are opposed to the Constitution which is to be submitted, in a certain form, on the 21st instant. It is sufficient for the occasion which now convenes the Legislative Assembly, and for the purpose of this communication, that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction, threatening to disturb the tranquillity of the people. If there be any means of preventing the discord and possible violence, which are so seriously apprehended, as the result of the partial and imperfect election authorized to be held at the time named, under the authority of the Constitutional Convention, it is the solemn duty of the Legislature to ascertain and adopt the measures most effectual for that end.

What appropriate and efficient measure can be adopted, in the existing emergency, is a question not without difficulty. Some have proposed a repeal of the act of the last Legislature, under which the Convention assembled and performed its functions. But inasmuch as that law has been partially executed, it is doubtful whether an act of repeal would have the effect intended. It is certain, that if the Constitution were to be really submitted to the people, and they should ratify it by their vote, a legislative repeal, between the dates of the submission and of the election, would not affect the validity of the sovereign act of ratification.

The true purpose which, in my judgment, ought to control your legislation on the present occasion, and that which is, perhaps, the most pertinent and practicable within your power, is *to provide for the regular and legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the people, on those points on which the Convention has attempted to transcend or restrain it*—in other words, to provide *for a direct vote*, under your own authority, upon the adoption of the Constitution which is to be partially submitted, on the 21st inst., under the authority of the Constitutional Convention.

I have already expressed the grave doubts I entertain as to the power of the Legislature in any manner to interfere with the proceedings of the Convention. But there can be no question as to your authority to provide by a suitable law, for a fair expression of the will of the people, upon the vital question of approving the Constitution. That highest act of sovereignty, the act of delegating appropriate powers in the best form of words and with the proper limitations, to a State organization, so deeply involves the dearest rights and interests of the people, that the very safety of our whole system of self-government demands, in all cases, but especially where any doubt or dissatisfaction prevails, an unequivocal ratification of the Constitution to be adopted.

Perhaps a majority of the people may accept the instrument now before them, in one or the other of the forms in which it is presented by the Convention. In that case, there could be no ground of complaint; for I doubt not the whole people will cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, fairly ascertained. On the other hand, if the people should decide against the Constitution in both forms, it would not be possible for Congress, without a violation of all popular rights, to admit Kansas into the Union under it. The way would then be fairly open for the passage of any other appropriate measure, by virtue of which the people, relieved from all former embarrassments, could elect their delegates to a Convention, and establish their own institutions, in their own way, in accordance with the provisions of the organic act, and the fundamental principles of self-government.

It is difficult to see what objection could be raised to such a law, passed at the present time, and to be executed contemporaneously with the vote upon the Constitution, as provided by the Convention. That body itself had its existence from the authority of the Legislative Assembly. This constitutes its whole title to regularity and legitimacy; for no valid claim can be based upon any supposed recognition by the people. Inasmuch as the great majority of them refrained from all participation in the election. If that Convention, thus deriving its authority solely from the Legislative enactment which called it into existence, can send up to Congress a Constitution for the State of Kansas, without actually submitting it to the people, the same Legislature may, with equal regularity and legality, provide for the independent vote of the people upon the actual ratification of the instrument which is sought to be imposed upon them. It is not to be supposed that Congress will disregard the voice of the people, legally expressed in the manner proposed, whether its decision shall be for or against the Constitution.

In pursuance of these views I recommend the passage of a law, directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution, in either of the forms presented by the Convention and also against that Constitution in both forms. As any law attempting to control the officers of the Convention and those acting under them, would be of more than doubtful validity, and might be wholly disregarded by them, it would be prudent to provide for a separate proceeding under different officers, but it might be of great convenience to the people, and of some efficiency for the objects in view, to hold this election at the same time, and at the same places provided for in the proclamation of the President of the late Convention, in order that the result may be communicated to Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, as the sovereign will of the people of Kansas.

It would seem to me, that this single act will be sufficient to meet this whole emergency, and to dispel the excitement which now threatens the peace of the Territory. If it be adopted, substantially in the form proposed, without any embarrassing adjuncts calculated to arouse prejudice and to produce discord, the earnest directness and unity of the act, looking alone to the one great and rightful end of ascertaining the true will of the people and securing its ascendancy, cannot fail to commend it to the approbation of all patriotic hearts in the Territory and throughout the Union.

The laws now prevailing in this Territory provide for the proper punishment of illegal and fraudulent voting; but there is no provision which will reach the case of fraudulent returns. The case of the late Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, was an enormity so great that it has nowhere been defended or justified. Yet the evil consequences of it are seen in the fact, that even the late Convention has been so far imposed upon, that in its apportionment for the State Legislature under the Constitution, it has assigned to Johnson County four Representatives, which must necessarily be based on the notoriously false returns from that County. In order to meet the apprehensions naturally growing out of these circumstances, I recommend the adoption of a provision, making it felony, with suitable punishment, for any judge or clerk of election knowingly to place on the poll books the names of persons not actually present and voting, or otherwise corruptly to make false returns, either of the election held by order of the Convention, or of any other election to be held in this Territory.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep regret that the absence of the Governor, in this grave emergency, will deprive you of the benefit of his wise and patriotic counsel. His great experience in public affairs, his profound knowledge of the causes and effects of political action, would have been of infinite service to the Territory in this dangerous crisis. Upon all occasions, where he has addressed the people, officially or otherwise, upon the affairs of the Territory, he has uniformly proclaimed his determination to exert all his official power and all his personal influence, to secure to the people of Kansas the right to decide fully and independently, upon the adoption of their own institutions. Although my authority as Acting Governor is wholly independent of his, and cannot commit him in any way for my acts, I conceive that in taking the responsible step of calling you together and making the recommendations now submitted, I am but following to its logical conclusion his whole policy, in all of which I have heretofore cordially concurred.

That your labors may be directed to the attainment of only good ends, that a benign Providence may preside over your deliberations, and give you wisdom and moderation, and forbearance, such as shall be appropriate and efficient to allay the excitement and dispel the dangers which surround this distracted community, is the earnest hope and prayer with which I commit to you the grave interests upon which you are called to act.

FREO. P. STANTON

The Kansas Legislature.

The following is the appeal to Secretary STANTON to convene the Legislature of Kansas:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

To Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, elected by law on the 5th day of October last, would respectfully represent: That they believe the peace of the said Territory is in imminent danger, and that violence and bloodshed can only be averted by the immediate assembling of the Territorial Legislature, inasmuch as it will have legal authority to provide by law for the unjust and extraordinary emergency forced upon us by the action of the so-called Constitutional Convention, lately in session at Lecompton.

As the Representatives of the People of Kansas, duly elected and commissioned, we take the liberty of frankly stating to your Excellency that we shall not deem it necessary or proper, if you call an extra session of the said Legislative Assembly, agreeably to our urgent and earnest request, to meet the present extraordinary crisis in our Territorial history, for the said Legislature to enter upon or engage in any business other than that which may be necessary, in our judgment to counteract, as far as we can legally, the proceedings for the *pretended* submission of the so called Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, or to give the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory a fair and impartial opportunity, through the ballot-box, of expressing themselves in favor of or against that instrument. The regular session being so near at hand, any other business, however important, may, without great detriment to the public, be postponed until that time. All of which is respectfully submitted.

With kind regards, we are very truly yours,

G. W. DEITZLER,
LYMAN ALLEN,
JOHN SPEER.

(And upwards of thirty other members.)

To this was appended the following:

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, having read the foregoing representations of the members elect of the Territorial Legislature, heartily concur in their opinion, and respectfully join with their Representatives in requesting your Excellency to convene the said Legislature to meet the extraordinary exigency thus forced upon us.

With great respect, we are respectfully yours,

G. W. BROWN,
J. H. LANE,
C. ROBINSON,
G. W. SMITH,

And several hundred other citizens of the Territory.

Democratic Sentiment in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Journal,

We learn that A. C. DAVIS and JOHN A. HALDEMAN, members elect of the Council, and A. B. HAZZARD, H. B. DENMAN, SILAS ARMSTRONG, A. B. BARTLETT, and one or two others, members elect of the House of Representatives in the next Territorial Legislature, are redeeming the pledges they made to the people of this county during the late canvass by opposing the Lecompton Constitution, not because of any fault in the instrument itself, but because it is not submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. We are glad to see the Democratic delegates from Leavenworth take this manly stand.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday evening; President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman ADAMS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be anointed to devise plans, and cause to be refitted, the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen; and that the sum of $1,000 be and is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Alderman COULTER offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York at its recent session passed an act altering the Charter of this City, creating an additional branch of the Common Council of this City, namely the Aldermen of the Aldermanic District; therefore,

Resolved, That the room formerly occupied by the late Board of Assistant Aldermen be, and is hereby appropriated for the use of said Board of Aldermanic Representatives, and that the same be properly fitted up under the direction of Charles Devlin, Esq., and that the sum of $1,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Alderman WILSON claimed that the substitute was necessary. The Legislature had created some Aldermanic Aldermen from Districts, but they had not abolished the office of "Ward Aldermen." Those "Ward Aldermen" who had been elected for two years would probably continue to serve out their terms; and therefore it would be necessary to furnish a room for the newly elected "Aldermanic District Aldermen."

Alderman TUCKER thought the substitute ridiculous. It was well known to all the members that the room referred to was occupied by the Court of Common Pleas.

Alderman COULTER agreed with Alderman WILSON in the views he had expressed, and he did so seriously, and after having received good advice.

The substitute was lost, and the resolution to appoint a Committee to refit the room of the Board of Aldermen was carried.

The resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to fit up portions of the Station-houses for lodging houses for the poor was called up again.

Alderman TUCKER objected to it. He preferred that the matter should be in the hands of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Alderman WILSON thought such an arrangement absolutely necessary. If it were not made, there would be great suffering and much crime committed by poor people before the close of the Winter.

Aldermen MCSPEDON and STERRS thought the object would be attained more economically by putting it into the hands of the Almshouse Governors.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Almshouse, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday evening, the President in the chair. The first matter of interest was a resolution offered by Supervisor MCSPEDON:

Whereas, The Surrogate, Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, having devoted many extra hours of labor, during a period of several months, to the examination of and the settlement of the case known as the Parish Will case, and

Whereas, In the opinion of the Common Council, he has fairly earned and is entitled to the fees accruing from said case; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay to Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, the Surrogate, the amount of fees, for his own use and benefit, accruing in the above-named case.

In offering it Mr. MCSPEDON remarked that Mr. Bradford has raised the dignity of his office from that of a mere "office" to that of a highly-respected Court; and his decisions had been admired and quoted by the highest judicial authority. He had adjudicated upon the weighty matters brought before him, in such manner as to command the very highest respect of the people and of the bar. No one before him, and probably none who would follow him would command the same measure of respect that was felt towards Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

Mr. TUCKER held Mr. Bradford in the highest esteem, and he would willingly vote for the resolution provided he were satisfied that it was legal. He moved to have it laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. JACKSON added his meed of praise, and desired that the resolution should pass unanimously. He had no doubt of its entire legality.

Mr. MCSPEDON had no objection to a postponement, in order to allow members to satisfy themselves as to the legality of the proposition, there being no difference of opinion about the fact that such a testimonial was deserved and eminently proper. He would move a reference to a Special Committee, to consist of Supervisors TUCKER and BLUNT, (they being the members who had doubts as to the legality.)

Mr. DRAKE opposed a reference, believing the matter was perfectly clear, and the proposed recipient to be eminently worthy of the testimonial.

Mr. BLUNT favored some such testimonial, and only desired to be satisfied as to the legality of the way in which it was proposed to do it.

Mr. CLANCY thought the Board was perfectly satisfied as to the legality of the proceeding, and there could be no doubt about the propriety of such a testimonial to one who had performed the unusually arduous duties of his office, with the great talent and industry, and gentlemanly urbanity that had marked the official career of Mr. Bradford as Surrogate.

The motion to postpone and refer was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote. The fees will amount to about $3,000.

A bill for payment of poor witnesses in the Cangemi case, amounting to $186, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Petitions and resolutions were offered asking an additional clerk for the Superior Court and for the Recorder. The Superior clerk petition was referred. The resolution giving an additional clerk to the Recorder, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, was adopted.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. MCSPEDON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Court of General Sessions is hereby authorized and directed to appoint the persons necessary to attend said Courts as attendants, pursuant to the provisions of section 28 of the code of procedure, in the same manner as the other Courts of Record in and for this County; said attendants to hold their office during the pleasure of said Court, and receive a salary of $800 per annum, payable monthly, provided that the number of attendants shall not exceed eighteen. The appointment of each of such attendants shall be in writing, signed by the Recorder and City Judge, and shall be filed with the Comptroller of the City.

The Board then adjourned to Monday night.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHELPS, Esq., in the Chair.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Councilman OTTARSON stated that he was too unwell to remain, and would ask, as a matter of privilege, permission to present the report of the Committee on the Woman's Hospital, and have the same referred to the Committee of the Whole. The request was granted. Attached to the report is the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at their next session, in the name and by the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the passage of an act giving or authorizing this Corporation to give the block of ground bounded by Fourth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, containing thirty-two lots or thereabouts, the same, upon the payment of one dollar lawful currency of the United States, to be conveyed for the use and occupation forever of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, the memorial of which is appended to this report.

Mr. OTTARSON had prepared the following remarks in support of the report:

For myself, I can say that I am tolerably familiar with the working of this Institution, from its earliest beginning. I have watched its progress with no little solicitude, and from time to time have had my confidence of its immense value to the suffering, and its importance to the City confirmed. The nature of the diseases successfully treated at this Institution, and which have hitherto never been successfully treated in any other part of the world, is such that we cannot spread them in detail before the public; but suffice it to say, they are a class of diseases of the most painful and hopeless kind, springing from the natural vicissitudes of domestic life, and bringing sorrow and despair to thousands of otherwise happy individuals and families.

Lest there might be any possible misapprehension in this matter, I will state that this Hospital does not deal, nor does it profess to deal, in any diseases which are the result of moral or physical crime. It is only for the virtuous and respectable of our mothers, wives and daughters. The indorsements made of this Institution by the entire medical fraternity of New-York, led by such men as Dr. MOTT and Dr. PEASE, MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAMES BOORMAN, CHARLES KING, JAMES M. ARMS, and hundreds of others equally celebrated, are sufficient to guarantee any donation of the immense value of the Institution. It has further received the official indorsement of all the Presidents and nearly all the Professors of the various medical Institutions in this City, and also of the Dispensaries and Hospitals, and of the State Medical Society. And further, and more important, is the fact that it has enlisted the active sympathies and heroic labors of a large number of the most philanthropic and noble women of the City. It would be invidious to mention the names of one or another; but they are printed in the annual report as forming the Board of Managers, the officers and the Executive Committee, leaving only the Medical Board and Board of Governors filled by gentlemen. I have recently had the pleasure of examining the institution thoroughly, and have listened to the recital of cases cured, and those now under treatment, and I am certainly astonished that any institution dealing with diseases of such a difficult and painful character should be able, after nearly three years' experience, to report that *every case* had been successfully cured, or was in certain progress toward such a result. I would say, also, in a pecuniary point of view, that I consider it of vast importance to the City of New-York to take immediate steps to secure the building of this hospital within our own territory. Its wonderful results have already drawn patients from Dublin, London, California, Iowa and almost every other part of the world where it has become known. So novel and important and institution will necessarily draw hither the medical talent and medical scholars of the world, adding largely thereby to the natural resources of the City of New-York. It is proposed by the Legislature, in case a location shall be granted by the Common Council, to endow the institution with a liberal fund, so that a large and convenient building may be immediately commenced. We, therefore, certainly ought to second so noble a movement, and do everything in our power to extend the usefulness of this Hospital, and to strengthen and encourage and support the self-sacrificing women who have thus far labored early and late for its permanent establishment.

I move you, Sir, that the Report and the accompanying memorial and petition be printed at length in the minutes, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report and resolution were referred. Soon after the Board adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1934 to 1936, 1939, 67, 66, 1863, 1921, 661, 1941. Calendar for Part I can be seen in the office, No. 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as Calendar of the 17th, striking out 331, and adding 33, 32, 36, 34.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 142, 43, 70, 139, 174 to 178, 106, 148, 149, 154, 230, 238, 246, 310, 311, 1, 63, 66, 92, 122, 144, 191, 230, 375, 280.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1050, 2431, 2105, 2829, 2091, 2828, 1494, 2702, 2061, 900, 1439, 2355, 2406, 2674, 2575, 589, 2132, 2752, 2882, 1981, 2813, 2790, 2445, 2937, 2901, 2915, 2445, 2444, 2744, 2940, 2794, 2890, 1583, 1902, 2809, 2851, 366, 2754, 2714, 2363, 2708, 2881, 2644, 208, 2038, 1956, 2679, 2674, 2116, 2165, 2797, 2958, 2134, 2424, 2500, 2501, 2108, 1033, 2959.

Charges against the Late Street Commissioner—Fraudulent Means for Obtaining Contracts—Mr. Devlin again in Litigation.

PROCEEDINGS FIRST DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 17.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

Daniel Berrian, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.—This action is brought for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the City, restraining it from paying out money for the grading of the Bowery, &c. It charges Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner, and Charles Devlin, the Mayor-appointed Street Commissioner, with the grossest frauds in the conduct of the matter.

In October last we published an abstract of the complaint. It seems that after the opening of the street for the extension of the Bowery, it was found necessary to change the grade of the New-Bowery and a portion of Pearl-street. Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner, advertised for bids for the contract, and the following were received.

Jeremiah Haley, at 34 cents per cubic yard. Mr. Devlin was one of the sureties to this bid.

Peter Morris, at 50 cents per yard.

Daniel Galliger, at 65 cents per yard.

J. P. Cummings, at 65 cents per yard.

John Mehan, at $1 20 per yard.

On the bids being audited, the contract was presented to Jeremiah Haley, at 34 cents, as the lowest bidder. He, however, failed to come forward, and the Street Commissioner, instead of looking to the sureties for the loss sustained, immediately bestowed the contract upon John Mehan at $1 20 per yard, thus jumping over the heads of all the intermediate bidders. This Mr. Mehan is alleged to be merely a "straw man," who immediately transferred the contract to Mr. Devlin.

The specification provided that the work should be completed in 30 days from the acceptance of the bid, but on Mr. Devlin's taking the contract, Mr. Taylor extended the time for completion four months.

The work was commenced, and Mr. Devlin ascertained that the intersecting streets, viz., Franklin-square, Cherry, Frankfort, Hague, Vandewater and Pearl, required grading. He, therefore, circulated a petition to that effect, obtaining the signatures of leaseholders, boys and women, so as to make a goodly show, and presented it to the Common Council, representing that he had obtained the petition of two-thirds of the property owners, as provided by the statute. The Common Council passed a resolution, authorizing the grading of these streets, and Mr. Devlin, without any advertisements for bids, was given the job.

It is now nearly two years since the commencement of the work, and although the Inspector has reported the work as well and properly done, persons who walk in that neighborhood think differently.

On the certificate being given Mr. Devlin, (by Mr. Turner, Deputy-Street Commissioner,) and presented to the Common Council, it was found that it contained a new item: "Fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling," and that it then appeared that after the contract was executed, this item of "Fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling," had been fraudulently interpolated in the contract book, in the Street Commissioner's office. This "filling-in" was the earth carted from the Bowery into the low places in the various streets above-mentioned.

On all these facts the plaintiff demands an injunction restraining the payment of the money. He charges fraud as follows:

1. That the whole proceeding was illegal, as two-thirds of the property-holders on the Bowery did not petition, as required by law, to have the street graded.

2. In the putting in of the first bid, it being merely to divert attention so that it might be quietly withdrawn, and the bid given to Mehan.

3. That the Street Commissioner illegally awarded the bid to John Mehan, after the failure of J. Haley when there were other lower bidders than said Mehan.

4. That the certificate of the Street Commissioner was fraudulent and void, as it contained interpolations, &c., and false statements of the work having been completed.

5. That the charges for filling up the intersecting street is illegal, as no advertisement for bids was made.

The matter came up yesterday on the hearing. The counsel for Mr. Devlin made an appearance, and asked an adjournment, which being denied, he declined to appear and then left the room.

The various papers were put in by the plaintiff. It was admitted that no contract was made for filling the by-streets, but it was claimed that each street was a separate job, amounting to less than $250, (though the aggregate amounted to several thousand,) and therefore no bids were necessary. A separate certificate was presented in each case, and from them it appeared that *each one* exceeded the sum of $250.

The plaintiff then proceed to show that two-thirds of the property-owners had not petitioned for the grading.

Mr. Gervis Prince who did business at No 351 Pearl-street, was sworn and stated that he had made a measurement of the change of grade on the street. The frontage on the street was 2,530 feet. The property represented in the petition for the grading amounted to 1,098 feet 9 inches. In the petition, included in the 1,098 feet, the school-house was included twice, having been signed for by two trustees. He proceeded to show the same discrepancy in the other streets. No. 11 Cherry-street was owned by Mr. Devlin, and he signed the petition twice, so that *that* property was doubly represented. Mr. Fitzpatrick (who is the assignee of Devlin's claim) performed the like act. Mr. Devlin also signed as at No. 21 Vandewater-street, which was not on the proposed line at all. The work has never yet been completed. A friend had been obliged, after Mr. Devlin had pretended to have finished the work, and the assessment had been made out, to remove 77 loads of dirt from in front of his lot, in order to make it passable. He had seen the foreman sell the sand excavated at two shillings a load. There was a hole left in Franklin-square, dug for the purpose of obtaining sand for sale. The excavation was left for several weeks. The hole was large enough to hold a coach and span. It was filled up by Mr. Devlin last Spring.

Michael Schaffner stated that he rented the building on the line, but did not own it. He signed the petition. It was presented by Devlin. Wm. W. Ellis and others stated the same.

Bernard Duffey, of No. 418 Pearl-street, signed the petition; was a property-owner; he went around with the petition; he knew of women signing it for their husbands, boys for their employers, &c.; Mr. Butler's son signed it for his father without knowing what it was for. In regard to the excavations, Mr. Devlin's men took up witnesses' gas and water-pipes and flag stones, and refused to deliver them back, saying that Devlin was entitled to them. Witness never could recover them. Witness saw Devlin himself, who told him the same thing. Witness had to take away several hundred loads of dirt, costing him three or four hundred dollars, from the sidewalk in front of his premises, and Devlin made affidavit that he had removed the same and charged the City therefor. He saw Devlin's son and his nephew selling sand.

St. John Colvine, second book-keeper in the Street Commissioner's Office, testified that Devlin and Taylor conversed together at length, about the time of making the contract, in the private office; they were very intimate; frequently notes and checks to a large amount passed between them; Mr. Devlin now occupies the residence left by Mr. Taylor on his death; witness thinks that he heard Mr. Rodgers (a clerk in the office) say that he [illegible] out the contract in question; Mr. Taylor told witness that if ever [illegible] for the use of [illegible] on the [illegible] Devlin [illegible] matter of course, without any [illegible] vertisement for bids.

Peter Morris, the second contractor, testified that he received the notice stating that Haley had neglected to fulfil his contract. Witness was willing to do the work at fifty cents; he did not know of the change until Mr. Taylor told him; he calculated that he could have made $10,000, not counting selling sand or filling in, if he had received the job.

His Honor expressed a desire to have Mr. Devlin examined.

Mr. Willard stated that they had received notice that Mr. Devlin was to be examined on his own behalf. He did not wish to call him, though he should not object to having his cross-examination.

His Honor desired that he should be subpœnaed to attend in the morning, and be advised of his right to be examined in his own behalf. If he declined being so examined, the plaintiff could then cross-examine him.

The case was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

For plaintiff, Morrell, Willard and Howe; for the City, A. R. Lawrence; for Mr. Devlin, (who did not appear,) Stilwell and Swain.

Before Hon. Justice Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

In re. Louisa C. Steavens.—Order granted for payment of money.

Geo. S. Murphy vs. Hiram Page.—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Carson vs. Conant.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

New-York County Bank vs. Edward Roberts.—Order settled.

Lane vs. Lutz.—The plaintiff's attorney will prepare a draft-judgment and submit it to each of the other parties who have appeared, who will within three days thereafter submit their amendments to me with the plaintiff's draft-judgment. Let Mr. Lane's original draft-judgment with my memorandum on it, be also submitted.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Ordered—That the Clerk give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1858, for which notes of issue must be filed on or before Tuesday, the 29th day of December, inst.

All notes of issue, for that and every subsequent Term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such notes of issue, for January Term, shall also state whether the cause was on the Calendar at the close of December Term, 1857, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that Calendar; and notes of issue, for other Terms, shall state whether the cause is then on the Calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the Calendar, in 1857, it must be so stated on the note of issue, and the date thereof.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the Calendar, it will not be necessary to file in it any note of issue for the subsequent terms of the year. Such Calendar will be continued for the succeeding terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge DALY.

The People vs. John Muller.—Over five hundred suits having been already brought in the Court of Common Pleas by the people to recover against liquor dealers the Police penalty of $50 each offence for Sunday violation, a demurrer to complaint against one John Muller, brought up the merits of the law before Justice DALY. Messrs. Taylor, Egan and Ullmann appeared for the liquor dealers, and Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, for the people.

Mr. Taylor argued that the Excise provisions, as to Sunday traffic, being later than those of the Police act, repealed them. He was proceeding to argue that "publicly keeping" was uncertain, &c.,—but the Court stopped him on this point, saying that if the complaint was according to the terms of the act—its *construction* could not now be raised, but must be left to the trial. Mr. Taylor argued that the complaint did not set forth the special matter of offence according to the Code. Mr. Hall, at the request of Judge DALY, read the Statutes as to suits or penalties and the provision of the Code. The Court intimating a strong opinion against Mr. Taylor's position, he withdrew it and confined himself to the point that the Excise law provisions repealed those of the Police. Mr. Egan argued at length upon the same point. He also raised the constitutional objection that the Legislature, since 1846, cannot pass laws which in their effect interfere with the free exercise of religion on Sunday.

Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, submitted the following points in support of the action:

1. The complaint is framed in accordance with the provision of the Revised Statutes relative to actions of debt upon penalties. 2 R. S., page 723.

2. And the Code has not interfered with these actions. Sec. 471 and notes to Voorhies' Ed., page 606.

3. There is no incongruity or conflict between the provisions of the State excise law and those of the Police act relative to Sunday traffic in liquor. The former punish the "sale" of liquor on Sunday by indictment. This provides for even private keeping. It is restrictive to the *class* of persons named. (MSS. decision of Recorder Smith in the matter of Paige, New-York General Sessions, Sept. 1857. MSS. decision in similar matter by Albany General Term.)

But the Police law prohibits ALL persons from *publicly* keeping, &c., liquor. The excise law passed last, provided for even private keeping by private sale—a different offence.

4. But if the offence were the same as to persons and to subject-matter, even then the Legislature may punish it both by indictment and by suit for penalty. People vs. Stevens, 13 Wendell, and sec. 5 of Code says, "Where the violation of a right is limits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other."

5. The regulation of Sunday observance is properly within the scope of legislative enactment. *Law passim*; and the two statutes thus regulating stand *together*.

6. The Revised Statutes on observance of Sunday, R. S. page 83, sections, 67 and 68, say "Expose to sale;" "On Sunday sell *or* dispose of." The recent provisions are no novelties. They simply supply existing deficiencies.

The Judge took the papers for decision.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 17.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were 37 cases on the calender—32 Prison cases and 5 bail cases.

James McGuire was arraigned on charge of assault and battery upon Officer John Donake, of the Sixth Ward Police, committed Dec. 15. The officer was about to arrest him upon a charge of destroying property when the assault was committed. *Judge Connolly*—What does he do?—The officer did not know that he had any occupation. *Judge Osborn*—He don't look as if he did much. (To the prisoner)—Well, what do you say?—The prisoner said the officer struck him without any provocation. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do with him? *Judge Connolly*—Give him four months, I guess. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months. The prisoner went into prison with an officer, avowing that he was the injured party.

Frederick W. Wehrmann was accused of embezzling, at different times within the last two years, a quantity of jewelry, fancy cutlery, and other articles, valued at $50, from William M. Tiers. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and at his request the defendant was discharged.

Thomas Cullen, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Andrew McCoorell, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, Dec. 14, was also discharged at the request of the complainant.

William Feizer was found guilty of assaulting and beating his wife Eliza, at their residence No. 77 Suffolk-street, Dec. 14, and sentence suspended.

Mary Kelly was found guilty of stealing three kidneys and two tongues, worth twelve cents, Dec. 15, and sentence suspended.

Frederick Reager had been committed on a charge of beating Elizabeth Re

The New-York Times.

...RK, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 18...

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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...E. A. LEWIS, No. 21 Wall-street, Bridgeport, ..., is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-... TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first movement towards the authorization of a new issue of Treasury Notes was made in Congress yesterday. A bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance by Mr. HUNTER, who asked its immediate consideration, and caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a *resumé* of the condition of the Department. After the reading of the bill, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere, objection was made to its consideration then, and Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would call it up to-day. Senator GWIN presented a memorial, praying for the establishment of the Territory of Arizona; and on motion of the same gentleman, a Committee of nine was ordered to consider that part of the President's Message relating to a Pacific Railroad. The Senate ventured at last upon a vote for Printer, and Mr. HARRIS, of the Union, was elected, receiving twenty-eight out of the forty-five votes cast. In the House the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was announced.

...doubts as to the resignation of Governor ..., and the motives which induced the step, ... probably be set at rest, as his letter to ...retary of State announcing his determination ... given to the world this morning. It is ... asserted in some quarters that the President will ... to accept his resignation, by returning the ... thus preventing its being placed in the public archives; and that he will ultimately be ... [illegible] Kansas to the 10th inst. the ... had as yet done nothing towards ... Secretary ... [illegible] ... negotiated for Governor, and a Mr. CARR for Congress: Gen. ... had not yet arrived in the Territory.

Details of the Mexican news, an abstract of which was telegraphed from New-Orleans, and published several days ago, have reached us. The position of COMONFORT's Government seems to be somewhat improving, though, such is the uncertainty of affairs in Mexico, the next news may bear a different aspect. COMONFORT, as previously ... [illegible] ... inst., ... [illegible] ... has received with the greatest demonstrations of approval. The defeat of the Puebla insurgents at Amozoc seems to have been quite an affair, if we are to believe the Mexican accounts.

Gen. M. B LAMAR, of Texas, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Central America.

The South Carolina Legislature has refused to legalize the suspension of the banks of that State.

There was a meeting last night in front of the new TIMES building, called to sustain the National Administration. The weather was drizzly, and the gathering was not large. They were to have met in Tammany, but the Sachems would not let them, because, as they held, the meeting had not been called by the "regular" Democratic authorities. The decision of the Sachems was made known yesterday morning by the TIMES. At an early hour the platform was erected, but rather weakly constructed, for soon after the meeting had been organized, its bottom fell out, and dropped officers, speakers and reporters out upon the ground. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The meeting then passed over to the City Hall steps, where Hon. RICHARD SCHELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. HOFFMAN, MCMAHON, ENGLISH, Coroner CONNERY, DILLAVE, and others, denouncing the Sachems and all opposed to Mayor WOOD and to the policy of the Administration, as expressed in the Message of President BUCHANAN.

The promised paper from Captain O. H. BERRYMAN, U. S. N., upon the subject of "Deep Sea Soundings," was read last night before the Geographical and Statistical Society, by Dr. HAWKS, the President, at the chapel of the University. There was but a small audience on account of the unpleasant evening. The first half of the paper was devoted to the expedition undertaken and carried out by Captain B. for sounding out the route for the telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, the facts of which have already been published, and the last part to his soundings in the Gulf Stream. The papers will be read again at a future meeting.

One of the Harbor-masters yesterday commenced a suit against Captain ALEXANDER ROGERS, of the smack *Mary Rogers*, for alleged disobedience of orders in not hauling his vessel, with sufficient alacrity, out of Blackball-slip on Wednesday night, to make room for a canal boat. Captain R. complains that the officer first issued his mandate in the dock without stating who he was, and that his manner and language were tyrannical and abusive; he also alleges that his directions to him and other smackmen could not be obeyed without damage to their vessels and loss of their fish. The smackmen intend to contest the right of the Harbor-master to turn them out of Fulton Market slip, which they have always occupied, and where the nature of their business requires they should lie.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of BERRIAN *vs.* The Mayor, &c., came up. This is another of the many cases exhibiting the wholesale plunder to which this City is subjected. After the opening of the street for the Bowery extension, it was found necessary to grade a portion of Pearl-street, the Bowery and Franklin-square. A number of bids for the contract was sent in; the lowest being for 34 cents per cubic yard, and the highest $1 20 per cubic yard. The contract was awarded to the lowest. The other contractors ceased to notice the matter, supposing it was fairly disposed of. This lowest contractor neglected to come forward, and the Commissioner jumped over the heads of the other bidders, and gave it to the highest,—who seems to have been a mere agent for CHARLES DEVLIN, and who immediately transferred it to him. DEVLIN went to work, and finally by a *finesse* dodge, obtained a contract for grading some of the intersecting streets at the same exorbitant price. As if this were not enough, shortly after he was in possession of the Street Commissioner's office, it was found that certain words had been fraudulently interpolated into the contract-book in the office, by which he claimed "fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling." This was the same earth which he was paid $1 20 per yard for removing from the Bowery, and filled into the intersecting streets. It was also proved that his agents took up the water and gas pipes, and flag stones from their owners' sidewalks, and carried them off, claiming them as their own property, and DEVLIN, when applied to in relation to it, answered that the owner had no title to them; that he was entitled to all such property dug up. To-day DEVLIN is to be examined, and he may be able to give a different aspect to the case, but at present it is as conclusive a case of fraud and corruption as is often presented. The counsel for DEVLIN applied for an adjournment, but not being able to obtain it, declined to make any appearance.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a youth named PETER BONNER was convicted of a most daring attempt at highway robbery. On November 11, at the early hour of 6½ P. M., an aged gentleman, named RICHARD TEMPLE, was passing Theatre-alley, in Beekman-street, when he was attacked by three fellows,—two of whom seized him by the arms, while the third, PETER BONNER threw his arm around his neck, choking him to prevent his outcry, and making an attempt to rifle his pockets. A police officer, attracted to the spot, succeeded in arresting BONNER, but his confederates made their escape. The Jury yesterday instantly found him guilty. Sentence was reserved till the last day of term. SIEMAN DINKENSPIEL was charged with receiving stolen goods, satins, &c., valued at $1,700, the property of Messrs. HICKOK & STARR, No. 167 Water-street. The testimony was not conclusive, and the Jury acquitted him.

In the case of the People *vs.* JOHN MULLER, in which the defendant demurred to the complaint charging him with violating the law against selling liquor on Sunday, the demurrer was argued before Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision.

The formal decree in the Parrish Will Case was signed yesterday by Surrogate A. W. BRADFORD. It confirms the former orders.

Mrs. BERNARD VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, had her pocket picked a few weeks since, while in a store in Broadway, of a silk purse containing some money and a $300 diamond ring. Search was made for the ring among the pawnbrokers' shops and jewelry stores of the City. It yesterday turned up in the possession of a noted female known as "Manchester Moll."

The General Markets yesterday were quiet for the leading kinds of Produce. Flour arrived freely, and partially declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., yet the sales effected were not very heavy. Wheat was inactive and somewhat nominal. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at steady rates. Rye fell to 70c.@72½c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were dull, and prices tended downward. Groceries attracted less attention, at former quotations. In other branches of trade no really new features were discernable.

The Kansas Question—Mr. Stanton's Special Message.

We publish in another column Secretary STANTON's Message to the Legislature of Kansas at the opening of its extra session. It is a clear, manly and admirable document. If the Legislature will act upon its suggestions, and avoid the points of danger which it signalizes, we cannot help thinking that the whole Kansas difficulty will be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Mr. STANTON recommends that they limit their action to measures for securing a direct popular vote upon the Constitution, which has been only partially submitted by the Lecompton Convention. In pursuance of this purpose he advises the passage of a law "directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution, in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against that Constitution in both forms." This single act, he thinks, will be sufficient to meet the whole emergency and to dispel the excitement which pervades the Territory.

As we have already taken occasion to remark, the wisdom of this Message is shown quite as much in its tacit warnings, as in its direct suggestions. The danger from this Legislature is that it will do too much. It has been widely assumed, both in and out of the Territory, that it would proceed instantly to repeal the act under which the Lecompton Convention was held, as well as all the laws of the "bogus" Legislature, and take measures for submitting the Topeka Constitution to the popular vote. In spite of the *Tribune's* dissatisfaction with our views, we still think that any such sweeping action as this would prove seriously, and perhaps fatally, injurious to the cause they have at heart.

In all such cases of entanglement, where there are faults and defects upon both sides, the only practical way of bringing matters to a final adjustment is by ignoring the past, sweeping away the causes of controversy it has accumulated and beginning anew. This seems to us a conclusive reason against dragging the Topeka Constitution, or the legitimacy of the Territorial Legislature, into the question at all. The Topeka document is two years old,—was formed by a party Convention, and has never had any of the forms of acknowledged law in its support. It was purely and exclusively a party movement,—just as much so as the Cincinnati platform or the Philadelphia resolutions. If it should be sanctioned by the popular vote, it would still be rejected by Congress, upon the ground that it was not framed by any body of men known to either Territorial or Federal law. It certainly is not wise for the people of Kansas, in their present position, to lay before Congress any Constitution to which such just and formidable objection can be made. Their object should be to present to that body an issue so simple and so clear that nothing but the most determined and resolute hostility to the principle of popular rights can be arrayed against it.

It seems to us that this result will be attained by adherence to Mr. STANTON's suggestions. Let the question be presented to the people,—whether they will have this Constitution, with or without Slavery, or not at all:—if they decide in favor of it, then there can be no good reason why Kansas should not be admitted under it:—and if, on the other hand, they should vote *against* it in either form, it would not be possible for Congress, without the grossest and most flagrant disregard of principle, precedent and policy, to force it upon them.

Whatever the Legislature may do, Mr. STANTON's action will give him a high place in the public estimation for the firmness, prudence and conservative moderation which he has displayed in this most difficult and perilous crisis. It is seldom that a public man has an opportunity to show his superiority to partisan influences and his profound regard for justice and the public good, in so marked and conspicuous a manner. The fact that Mr. STANTON was instantly ejected from office for the grave offence of having called together the representatives of the people in this crisis, will fasten public attention upon the manner in which he has met the emergency:—and we have not the slightest doubt that in the issue which the President has so hastily invited, Mr. STANTON will be fully sustained by the public judgment.

THE DEMOCRACY.—The meeting in the Park was not as magnificent a display of popular enthusiasm as it was expected to be. It was small in numbers, exceedingly feeble in oratory, weak in enthusiasm, and strong only in its brass band. The leading spirit of the occasion was our old friend Coroner CONNERY, who is sure to turn up in any case of sudden and mysterious death—like those of Dr. BURDELL and Mayor WOOD. The Coroner managed last night's proceedings better than the Burdell inquest,—probably because there was less difficulty in accounting for the death.

We give a full report of the meeting in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is not intensely interesting, but it is the best we could make out of the material.

The Fight in Congress.

It seems to be generally agreed that JEFFERSON DAVIS is to be the actual leader of the Administration in its contest with Senator DOUGLAS, against the principle of Popular Sovereignty. We presume the necessity of this step is quite as evident as its propriety. Messrs. BIGLER and GREEN seem to have made very little progress in their zealous endeavors to demolish the argument of Mr. DOUGLAS, and unless heavier guns are brought to bear upon him than have yet been used, he will have the fight all his own way.

The fact is, this contest will very speedily appear to be, what it really is, a struggle of the ultra Fire-eaters against the great body of the National Democracy. The ultra Pro-Slavery men,—those who are for Slavery always and everywhere,—and who support any measure that promises to extend it, are the only zealous champions of the Lecompton Constitution. They have a two-fold reason for this,—*first*, because they regard that Constitution in either of its forms as actually recognizing and legalizing Slavery in Kansas; and *second*, because they desire to establish the principle, which may be useful to them hereafter, that a Constitution for a new State may be accepted by Congress *without having been submitted to the popular vote*, or even against the popular will. When new States come to be carved out of Texas and Mexico, such a precedent as this may become of very practical value to them.

They succeeded in misleading the President into cooperating with them so far as to advise the practical adoption of their scheme. But for this they would have had no strength whatever. It is scarcely too much to say that if the President had recommended the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that it violated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, it would not have received a solitary vote from any Northern State. But the weight of the Federal Government has been thrown into the scale of the Fire-Eaters and this gives importance, if not dignity, to the contest.

Under these circumstances Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS will succeed, properly and legitimately, to the position of Administration leader in the Senate. He will be able and bold. Indeed we are inclined to think that his boldness will carry him a good deal further and faster than either the party or the President will be willing to follow. But when he unmasks his battery, the fight will begin to be interesting.

Death-Bed Follies.

General GEORGE WASHINGTON, late of the State of Virginia, and twice President of the United States, upon his death-bed bequeathed the priceless boon of freedom to his slaves. He was generally esteemed in his own times a man of character and capacity, and his reputation with the more intelligent classes of mankind throughout the world has rather gained than lost with the flight of years. He left his great name behind him as a legacy to the heir of his affections, though not of his blood, and Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS enjoyed, during a long life-time, no little consideration as the representative of the reputed "Father of his Country." In process of time Mr CUSTIS himself came in his turn to die, and remembering the example which he had never learned to despise, he also manumitted the bondsmen who had toiled for his profit and lived for his pleasure.

The patriotism, and the refined sentiment of the Northern States, had recognized in this act less a tribute to the Anti-Slavery doctrines of the North than a homage to the immortal memory of the noblest of Americans. Not such, it appears, is the view taken by the more practical and less poetic South. The Charleston *Courier* comments upon the will of Mr. CUSTIS, and of course, by implication, upon the will of GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a strictly financial spirit, and denounces the emancipation of the CUSTIS negroes as a costly piece of drivel, or, to use its own expressive phrase, as a "death-bed folly." The "three hundred" slaves "might have been sold, and the money given to the poor" of Virginia. "It is high time," says the *Courier*, "that Virginia had some law on her statute-book against this destruction of property." "The power should be taken away," it adds, "from men in their second childhood, of removing so much labor from the industry of the State." Who shall dare talk of Connecticut thrift and Yankee 'cuteness after this? To this complexion has cotton-planting brought the whilome "chivalry!" We do not know whether the will of Mr. CUSTIS has yet been executed. If not, perhaps there is yet time for Virginia to interpose and "break the document" on the ground of moral insanity. Just to take the slaves bodily and sell them at auction might comfort the Treasury of the Old Dominion, and contribute to the equipment of Governor WISE'S famous oyster fleet. And though the slaves whom GEORGE WASHINGTON, "in his second childhood," removed "from the industry of the State," are now irrecoverable, still as WASHINGTON was a public character and did the deed which Carolina abhors, out of deference to the national sentiment of the Union, Virginia may be able to establish a claim for damages on the General Government. She is strong in the "lobby," and with the help of Carolina might carry the thing through.

GOVERNOR WALKER AND THE PRESIDENT.—Governor WALKER has satisfied the anxious inquirers after his actual "stand-point." He has resigned his authority in Kansas, and he has given his reasons for that resignation. The whole of them culminate and sum themselves up in an alternative of duplicity or imbecility forced upon the choice of President BUCHANAN. Governor WALKER distinctly states that he went to Kansas because Mr. BUCHANAN gave him full license, both "special" and "general," to secure and establish the principle of popular sovereignty in the broadest, which is also the only rational, acceptation of that phrase. He states as distinctly that he now refrains from returning to Kansas, because Mr. BUCHANAN recants his original instructions, and because he holds it more respectful to resign his office than to force the President into recalling him. "More respectful" this course may be, but hardly less fatal to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN can no longer succeed in covering up the issue between the Mr. BUCHANAN of June and the Mr. BUCHANAN of December under the pretext of a difficulty between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS. Governor WALKER has put the speeches of the Illinois Senator into the mouth of the President himself, and has placed it beyond a peradventure that every word which shall be uttered in attack upon the positions taken up by Mr. DOUGLAS is a blow leveled at the character for consistency, capacity and patriotism of the head of the Government. There is no confusion possible in this case, of Marshals with Collectors, and of District-Attorneys with Naval Commanders; no escape from "special" inconsistencies under cover of "general" instructions. The charges of Governor WALKER are direct and to the point. They cannot be parried, nor will the country permit them to be evaded.

The New Hall of Congress.

The House of Representatives have moved into the new hall of Congress, of which we hear a good deal; but beyond the description which our own correspondent gave some time since of the manner of illuminating it at night, we have not yet seen anything in the shape of a description which gives even a tolerably clear idea of what the hall resembles. There is, from all sides, a general complaint of the gaudy ornamentation of the walls, and one letter-writer describes it as an "oblong square," but what the hall is we have yet to learn from an authentic description.

It has cost a good deal of money, and we hope it is much better adapted for the purposes of Congressional meetings than the old hall, which was most elaborately, ingeniously and successfully ill-adapted for the uses for which it was designed. It was badly lighted, ill ventilated, sombre in appearance, inconvenient for spectators, and the worst-constructed hall for acoustic effects, probably, in the world. The huge pillars that supported the ceiling, though magnificent in themselves, were entirely out of place there. The chair of the Speaker was so placed, with windows behind it, that the Speaker himself, as he sat enveloped in a cloud of crimson drapery, could hardly be seen except by those who sat close by him. The furniture was of a heavy, dull character, and the carpet—a crimson, with bright yellow stars—pained the eye by its violence of color. The general characteristics of the hall were dismal and depressing, and there was nothing in the details of the ornamentation to atone for the general effect. If the new hall wears a tolerably cheerful aspect, and regard whatever has been paid to a harmony of effect in the general arrangement, we can easily understand that it must contrast so strongly with the old hall, as to appear exceedingly cheery. We have the strongest confidence that the new hall cannot possibly be worse than the old one in any respect.

We are not disposed to join in the sentimental regrets at Congress moving from a hall which has resounded with the clarion tones of CLAY, and QUINCY ADAMS, and other of our great departed statesmen, which some of our cotemporaries have indulged in. We have the great deeds and the stirring words of our dead patriots still to thrill and ennoble us, if we will be ennobled by virtuous examples, and the hall which echoed their eloquence is not to be destroyed, if it is deserted. There is more that we would gladly forget of the memories of the old Congressional Hall than that we would preserve, and giving our Congress a new habitation may give them also new manners. The gaudiness of the ornaments, too, by which they are surrounded, may have the happy effect of teaching them to be more chaste and sober in their language. The gauds on the walls may be to them what the drunken helots were to the Spartan youth.

The Small-Pox Hospital.

The worst feature of all contagious and epidemic diseases is the fear they endanger. As the Turks say—where the plague kills one the fear of the plague kills five, and what the plague is in the East, the small-pox is in the West. It is important, therefore, that those who have been alarmed by the increase of this disease in certain quarters of our City, should know that every possible precaution has been taken against its extension. In another column will be found the advertisement of "The Governors of the Almshouse" in reference to the new Hospital for Small-pox Patients on Blackwell's Island. This institution is as admirably managed as it is well organized, and it offers to all classes of sufferers the best possible care and treatment, with perfect seclusion from the risk of communicating their dreadful complaint to others. Perhaps no better illustration can be found of the progress of the philanthropy than is afforded by the contrast which the modern *cordon sanitaire* offers to the horrible practices of mediæval and ancient times. And while New-Yorkers may justly reflect with pride upon the excellence of our own Hospital system, it is painful to think that even in many sections of our own country no such appliances exist, combining a tender regard for individual misery with a just concern for the general welfare. It was but the last Summer that the country was shocked by the gross inhumanity and worse than barbaric selfishness displayed in one of the rural districts of Massachusetts. A poor man dying with the small-pox was found lying under a hedge by the road-side, in a town called Palmer, whether he had been conveyed by the "Overseers of the Poor," from a neighboring village! The impossibility of such a transaction in our great metropolis should reconcile us to many of the annoyances and perils incident to our vaster and more complicated because more intelligent and active society.

PAUSING A LITTLE.—Some of the Democratic journals of the South hesitate a little about ejecting Senator DOUGLAS from *their* party, and turning him over to the uncovenanted mercies of Republicanism. The Richmond *Examiner*, while it assumes a ludicrously lofty tone in patronizing Mr. DOUGLAS, asks this pertinent query:

"Is there any Southern man who desires to drive Senator DOUGLAS from us by precipitate denunciation? *Are we of the South so strong that we can bowstring the great representative men of the North, with as few of the forms of justice, and with as little investigation as a Turkish Pacha exhibits when at a sign the head of some offending satrap is sent spinning from his shoulders?*"

We suspect there are a good many Democrats at the South which will ponder this question. None but the fire-eaters, whose leading object is the organization of a Disunion party, will be likely to ignore or underrate its suggestions.

PERSONAL.—Mr. HENRY SHELTON SANFORD, who was with Mr. GLIDDON at the time of his death in Central America, returned to this City in the *Star of the West* last week, just about the time when he was sent to Nicaragua by the "New-York correspondent" of a Boston paper.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a matinée to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. BELLINI'S opera of "Norma" will be performed with LA GRANGE, SIEDENBURG, BIGNARDI and GASSIER in the principal parts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—One of the best pantomimes in the extensive repertoire of the RAVELS is the "Green Monster." This work was revived last night, and was welcomed with torrents of laughter and applause. ANTOINE as the *White Knight* was as irresistibly funny as ever, and in the great tournament scene surpassed himself. The pantomime was well given in every respect. A better or funnier entertainment cannot be found in the City.

On Saturday there will be an afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock, and ending in time for the afternoon trains. Our country friends should not leave the City without spending an hour at this elegant place of amusement.

A FAST NAME.—Our prophets, it seems, have honor abroad, even more abundantly than at home. A fine clipper ship has just been launched at Boston by EMERY SAWYER, Esq., and named the *Richard Busteed*. She is to be commanded by Captain D. S. STANWOOD, of Roston, and will load in WINSOR & Co.'s line of San Francisco packets. If she justifies her name, she may prove a little cranky, but she'll *go ahead*.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY ORDER.—Possibly everybody does not know, though everybody should, that the militia of this State have organized a Military Association, for the purpose of cultivating an honorable *esprit de corps* among the "gallant defenders" of our homes and hearths. The members of this Association are decorated with a badge, in the shape of a very pretty star, bearing the national emblem in a relief of gold on dark-blue enamel, and appended to a ribbon of crimson and white. These badges have heretofore been open to the objection which the English press urged against the Insignia of the Bath, distributed to the French and Sardinian officers in the Crimea, that they were only Brummagem glories of bogus metal. But we were, yesterday, shown a very elegant decoration of this New-York Order of Valor, intended for presentation to General SPICER by the officers of his staff, which is of altogether another guise. It is not only intrinsically valuable, but, like the eagles of the Seventy-First Regiment, exhibited at their recent dinner, is artistically worthy alike of the soldiers who offer and of the soldier who is to receive it. These symptoms, on the part of our citizen army, of a proper pride in the emblems of their vocation, deserve to be noticed, for no calling can be useful to the community unless it is respected by those who pursue it.

TO HARLEM AND ASTORIA.—The number of passengers between this City and Astoria is now on an average by the *Golden Gate*, about 300 daily, yielding, at the present rate of passage, about $30 per day. This is barely sufficient to pay the current expenses of the boat, and on the first of January, when the present commutation tickets expire, the little *Golden Gate* will probably cease her trips. The uncertainty of communication during the Winter has caused many business men to remove to the City. Harlem, however, has the advantage of her sister village on the opposite side of the water. The *Sylvan Shore* continues to go and come full of passengers, averaging nearly a thousand daily. Mr. COLYER is building at his ship-yard, foot of Forty-eighth-street, a steamer to run in connection with the *Sylvan Shore*, to be ready in the Spring.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR.—The Special Committee recently appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in a petition from JAMES O'REILLEY, implicating the City Inspector and members of the Common Council, in the acquisition of having received and personally appropriated moneys for the sale of stands in Washington Market, met in the City Hall yesterday—having notified and subpœnaed the said petitioner to attend. He did attend, but unequivocally refused to be sworn, alleging that he could not prove the charge himself, but that at some future day he would bring witnesses to substantiate it. The City Inspector was present, and insisted that REILLEY should be sworn and examined, but he persisted in refusing. The Committee then adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK SCOTT LEGION.—A second meeting of survivors of the different regiments which served in the Mexican War was held last evening, at the Mercer-street House. About fifty new names were enrolled, after which officers were elected, as follows:

President—Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.
Secretary—WM. B. PARRISAN.
Treasurer—FREDERICK N. COOKE.

A Committee of five, consisting of Major Farnsworth, New-York Volunteers, Capt. C. R. Wheat, Third Dragoons, Sergt. J. H. Starr, Second Artillery, and Dr. Silas Ramsay, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was chosen to draft a Constitution and bye-laws. The meeting adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

SUICIDE OF MR. NEEDHAM.—The Buffalo *Courier* makes the following statement of the causes of the suicide of Mr. NEEDHAM, lately in this City: "JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, Jr., who committed suicide in New-York on Friday night, was a son of JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, formerly proprietor of the Seed and Agricultural store in this city, and a brother of Mr. NEEDHAM, of the firm of J. S. VEDDER & Co. He had for the past three years been a traveling agent for a jewelry-house in Boston, but had been recently thrown out of employment. He had been in this city recently on a visit to his friends, and was in ill health, suffering from dyspepsia. It is presumed that his complaint induced dejection, and that in consequence he was led to take his life. He was not in straightened circumstances. His brother has gone to New-York, and will bring his remains here for interment."

PICTURE SALE.—On Thursday Messrs LEEDS sold 120 lots of works of art at their gallery in Nassau-street. Most of them realized fair prices. There were several pleasing out-door sketches in oil, very cleanly in color, crisp, fresh and effective. Among such, we noticed some desirable bits by COLEMAN, whose pictures, a few years ago, were comparatively unsalable. Nos. 66 and 67, by HART, and 42 and 43, a "Showery Day" and "Evening," by C. SMITH, were extremely pure in quality. An out-door sketch in oil—"Lake George"—sold for $11. It was well worth twice the money; painted by JOLINSON. LILLY SPENCER'S "Young Husband" and "Young Wife" were probably only nominally sold. $80 each was all that was offered. $150 for each would have been nearer the mark. A large showy landscape, composition by GAROMIENEKE, realized $48.

FOUNDLINGS.—On Wednesday evening, a young woman called at the residence of PATRICK HONAHUE, No. 125½ Washington-street, having an infant child about a month old. She requested permission to leave the child for a few minutes, which was granted. But as no one came again for the child, it was handed over yesterday to the Almshouse Governors, to be taken care of.

Yesterday morning a female child, about three weeks old, was found in the entry way of the dwelling-house No. 16 East Twenty-second-street, occupied by Mr. WM. NASH. The same disposition was made of the little stranger.

The Harbor-Masters and the Fishing Smacks.

There are over two hundred and fifty vessels constantly employed in bringing *live* fish to this market. They are neat little craft, varying from ten to eighty tons, sloops and schooners, which the year round, and through all weathers, traverse the neighboring coasts in quest of fish indispensable article of food. By immemorial usage, this fleet has found a common rendezvous in Fulton Market Slip: here are their great market and the accessories of their trade, including the hundreds of immense cars into which the fish are transferred from the wells of the smacks as soon as they touch the dock, in order to preserve them alive and healthy. Their calling is a hard one, and of late has not been remunerative, many of the smacks having spent the whole season without being able to save a dollar beyond their legitimate expenses. Dead fish packed in ice have been brought here in large quantities from Boston, and this has materially affected their trade in more ways than one. These fish are hawked about the City in carts, bringing into disrepute the live, sweet and healthy article with which it is the province of the smackmen to supply the New-York market. The smackmen pay to the Corporation a yearly stipend for dockage in this slip, which is regularly collected of them, and they pay it without grumbling. When an easterly wind makes it difficult to fish outside, or they are obliged to wait for bait, a large fleet is crowded into the slip, and as vessels are permitted to anchor only for a limited time in the stream, they are often stowed together so compactly that a person can travel over their decks, from dock to dock. When there is no longer room there they find a temporary berth in the Black Ball slip adjoining. Packed together so closely, and filling the slip full, they find it difficult to get their fasts out so as to hold them in position, and the swell from the wheels of passing steamers often breaks them from their moorings, their rails are broken, and their vessels chafed and damaged. There is, however, a neighborly feeling prevailing among themselves, which leads them to give way to accommodate each other; they will haul from morning to night to make way for vessels arriving with fresh fares. But occasionally a fruit vessel gets into the slip, and, after selling out, throws the refuse and rotten fruit overboard, which gets into the cars and kills the fish. To add to all their other disabilities and trials, the Harbor Masters have lately made them the subject of their special attention.

For instance, Captain ROGERS, of the smack *Mary R. Rogers*, on his arrival here on Wednesday afternoon, found the slip full of smacks, and with much difficulty obtained a berth alongside of two canal boats which were discharging grain into a ship on the north side of the slip. One of these boats being soon obliged to leave, he also was compelled to haul, and he found a berth in the adjoining (Black-Ball) slip. He had scarcely made fast to the pilot-boat *Mary Catherine*, when "Smack ahoy!" came from a voice on a ship's deck, near by. "Hallo!" answered Capt. R. "Haul out that smack, and let this canal-boat in there," cried the voice, in a tone of stern authority. "Where shall we go?" inquired the smackman, "there is no berth for us to haul to" "I don't care where you go to; you must haul," answered the voice. It was after dark, and Capt. ROGERS was in doubt as to who it was addressing him, and thought it might be an officer of the ship. So he inquired, "Who are you?" Answer—"I'll let you know to-morrow morning who I am," and, after a pause, "I am the Harbor-Master, and I order you out of this slip." At the same instant Capt R. heard the voice give orders to a person to go down and cast off the fasts of the smack, and if they were not let go to cut them and let her go adrift. Captain R. said he would cheerfully have hauled his smack, although it was dark, and it was very inconvenient to do so, had he been addressed in a civil way, but the command was given in so tyrannical and abusive terms, his resentment was stirred, as was also that of all who heard the language of the officer. The person who was ordered to cut the fasts said he didn't dare to go on board and cut the lines, as the men had long poles in their hands. The officer then said he would do it himself, but he was advised by the Captain that he had better not attempt that exploit. Captain R. told the harbor-master that the iron-bound fenders of the canal-boat would cut his vessel to pieces, but the only answer to this was an order to the canal-boat to haul under the smack's bows; he didn't care now much he damaged him. Captain R. was then invited by the Captain of the steamer *Croton* to make fast alongside his vessel, which he did, and found a resting-place for the night.

Early yesterday morning the Harbor Master made his appearance again, and told one of the crew of the *Mary Rogers*, "If you are not out of this slip by 8 o'clock, I will fine you $50." A strong flood-tide was then running, and it was impossible to get out of the slip. As soon as the tide slacked, the *Mary Rogers* was warped round into Fulton Market-slip, in order to discharge her cargo of fish. When about midway he was hailed by the same familiar and authoritative voice with: "Don't haul that smack into this slip; I order you out." As there was nowhere to go, and he must either discharge his fish or lose his fare, Captain R. made fast to the nearest ship. The officer now ordered three other smacks to move from their berths. "But," said one of the smackmen, "we have a cargo of fish; what shall we do with them?" "I don't care. I will give you ten minutes to haul out, or I will fine you fifty dollars. I have supreme authority here, and I order you out." "But," said the fisherman, "suppose the tide is so I can't haul out: if I attempt it, and we get our vessel under the stern of that ship and damage her, will you be responsible?" "No; you must pay your own damage," said the officer.

In the afternoon a summons was served upon Captain R., by an attorney, to appear before the Justice of the Fourth District, on the 21st inst, for trial upon the complaint of Mr. STEVENS, the Treasurer of the City Hospital, for trial, (offence not stated,) in default of which a judgment of $50 and costs would be given against him. The smackmen say they have concluded to have a little insight into their rights, and to overhaul the nature and extent of the Harbor-Masters' prerogatives. They have employed counsel for the purpose.

The Cattle Show—Appearance of the Llamas.

The attendance at the Fat Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace was much larger yesterday than on either of the previous days of the exhibition. There were many ladies and children there during the day; the little ones appeared to be especially delighted with the species of pigeons called "Pouters," of which there were a number at the exhibition. The little Maltese Goat was petted a good deal, and the Maltese Jack attracted his share of attention. But the principal interest centred in the Llamas, of which there were twelve on exhibition; the rest of the forty-two which were brought to this port on Tuesday, will be at the Palace to-day. Although these creatures are very much wasted by the fatigues of their recent rough voyage, they are so covered with wool that one does not perceive at first sight that they are very thin. The Llama very much resembles a small camel; has a long, slender neck, long ears, delicate limbs, and a coat of fine wool. Some of those at the Palace are brown, some variegated. Indian attendants have charge of them. We attempted to question them, but they could not speak English. Although the Cattle Show passed closed yesterday—some of the beeves will be slaughtered to-day—most of the cattle, the Nankin Sheep and the Llamas may still be seen there.

The New-York Democracy and the National Administration.

MASS MEETING IN FRONT OF TAMMANY HALL.

Break-down of the Platform.

MEETING IN THE PARK.

ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Mr. Russell, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. MacMahon, Mr. English, Coroner Connery, Mr. Dillaye and others.

A mass meeting of the Democracy, called by a Committee, which was headed hy Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL as Chairman, was held yesterday evening in front of Tammany Hall, "to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the first message of President BUCHANAN." The place of meeting originally selected was Tammany Hall itself, but the Sachems refused to grant the building on the ground that the call for the demonstration did not emanate from the recognized party authorities. A large platform was erected in the triangular space in front of the Hall and the new "TIMES Building." At 7 o'clock an assemblage of about one thousand persons had gathered in front of it. Shetton's Band, and a number of gentlemen well-known for the punctuality of their attendance at all gatherings of the City Democracy, occupied the stand itself. A calcium light flashed in front, and Captain RYNDER's cannon boomed repeatedly in the Park. A drizzling fog prevailed during the whole evening.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL called the meeting to order. He said: Fellow-Democrats, I congratutate you that we are enabled to assemble to-night, if not in Tammany Hall, yet beneath the blue vault of Heaven. You are aware that the Sachems of Tammany Society have refused us the use of Tammany Hall in which to hold a meeting to respond to the policy of the Administration, as expressed in the first message of President BUCHANAN. They have unquestionably declared that no body of cttizens have a right to call a meeting without first consulting those who claim to be our masters. I am strangely mistaken in the character of the npright statesman now at the head of our Government, if he does not resent this insult which has been put upon his friends, and teach these distoyal Democrats that they have reckoned without their host. Feltow-Democrats, I nominate as presiding officer of this meeting, Hon. RICHARD SCHELL.

Mr. SCHELL took his seat amtd toud cheers. Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR presented the followtng ltst of Vice-Presidents, not one of whom, he said, would decline to serve:

Chas. O'Conor,	Stephen D. Dillaye,
James T. Soutter,	Royal Phelps,
John H. Brower,	James B. Murray,
William Schirmer,	Wm. E. Wilmerding,
Andrew H. Mount,	Richard F. Carman,
William H. Leonard,	Steph. F. Cambreleng,
William Wilson,	John Wheeler,
James Shields,	Michael Murray,
John A. Williams,	Charles McCay,
Thomas Maloney,	Alex. C. Morton,
Michael Ryan,	Charles A. Brown,
P. G. Motoney,	John J. Talt,
Vincent Lecompte,	John M. Mimne,
Benjamin Ray,	Anthony J. McCarty,
Thomas Fitzgerald,	William O'Donnell,
Joseph Rose,	Geo. P. Bickford,
Robert C. McIntire,	Bartholomew Healy,
Andrew McGaron,	John D. Dixon,
Henry R. Hoffmire,	John Creighton,
Walter Roche,	Henry H. Howard,
Thomas Stevens,	Martin Gilmartin,
Wilson Small,	Mat. T. Brennan,
James Murphy,	John G. Seely,
James Moore,	Wm. W. Judson,
John C. Mather,	Gideon J. Tucker,
George G. Barnard,	Daniel E. Delavan,
Solomon Banta,	Author J. Delaney,
Philip W. Engs,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Thomas Lawrence,	Wm. H. Dusenbury,
Mtchael Kuntz,	Geo. A. Jeremiah,
John Van Tine,	Joseph Curnell,
Francis I. A. Boole,	Thomas Blake,
Edward Costello,	James R. Steers,
Benjamin F. Rhodes,	William Gage,
Bartlett Smith,	James C. Willett,
Garrett Dyckman,	S. W. Galpin,
John C. Frazier,	James H. Lynch,
Ed. C. McConnell,	Charles K. Smith,
Fred'k Germann,	Michael Tuomey,
Henry P. West,	David Kissner,
Thos. Dunlay,	John McDonnell,
Chas. D. Mead,	P. M. Wetmore,
Aaron H. Bean,	George C. Genet.
John H. McCunn,	Wm. M. McIntire,
Thos. Jones, Jr.,	Peter Halptn,
Smith Ely, Jr.,	John Gregory,
Andrew Mulligan,	Chas. G. Cornell,
John W. Chanler,	Wm. Coulter,
George E. Baldwin,	Theodore J. Fondu.
Thos. Morreil.	John J. Bradley,
George Wter,	Henry Arcularius,
Thos. McSpedon,	Henry W. Genet,
Anson Herrick,	Noah A. Childs,
Oliver Charlick,	Thos. A. Dunn,
Wm. McConkey,	Hermann Ewisch,
Chas. H. Haswell,	Edward A. Moore,
Amos F. Hatfield,	Richard B. Connolly.
George F. Thomson,	David I. Chatfild,
C. Swackhamer,	Michael Connolly,
John Dougherty,	Wm. Norcross,

These were elected unanimously.

Colonel JOHN H. MCCUNN submitted the following-named gentlemen for secretaries:

Samuel Auld,	James Nesbit,
Dudley Haley,	John O'Grady,
Daniel Mooney,	Edward H. Maxwell,
James Hays,	George J. Gallagher,
Charles Fletcher,	James White,
Thomas J. Barr,	James Lawrence,
Anthony T. Gallagher,	Patrick Wade,
Benjamin Wood,	John A. Tipper,
Philip Becker,	Peter Crawford,
Asahel Reed,	William Dodge,
Aaron B. Rollins,	Wm. H. McCorkle,
James Burnham,	Edwin Bouton,
Thomas H. Ferris,	Terrence McGuire,
James Neary,	John Tilley,
Edward Hamilton,	Michael Murphy,
Charles P. Johnson,	Eugene A. Kozlay,
Lawrence Turnure,	Daniel W. Geery,
Dunham J. Crain,	Thomas N. Carr,
Denis McCarthy,	Charles H. Smith,
William J. Peck,	Wm. B. McManus,
Michael Rigney,	R. B. Bradford,
William A. Turnure,	Joseph Lynch,
James Reed,	James D. Morgan.

Whilst the Colonel was reading the names the platform gave way, and all upon it were precipitated, with a terrific crash, on the pile of broken bricks underneath. A scream and a scrambte, and everybody congratulated himself on his safety. The injuries were confined to a few scratched shins and noses, and a broken trombone. Somebody mounted the ruins and called on the crowd to adjourn to the City Hall steps—towards which a rush was made *instanter*.

Colonel MCCUNN proceeded with the reading of the list of Secretaries, and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE read the annexed resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York does indorse, approve and support the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States; that, in the formation of his Cabinet, whereby he called around him some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen of our party—men who were devoted to National sentiments, untinctured by sectionalism, and pledged by their past lives and reputation to the unchangeable principles of the Democratic faith—he gave to the American People abundant assurances of the high character of his Administration; and that, in his noble Inaugural Address, he afforded still further evidences of the wise, safe and honorable policy by which he would be, and has ever been, guided.

Resolved, That in President BUCHANAN's first Message, recently delivered to Congress, we recognize the language of a patriot and a statesman, and the principles of a true National Democrat; and that now, as at all times since the fortunate day when the suffrages of his fellow-citizens elevated him to the high position he fills, he justifies their preferences, by his prudence in council, his decision of action, and his unfaltering adhesion to the Cincinnati Platform; and that we pledge the unchanging support of the New-York Democracy—of the forty-one thousand good and true men, who stand by their colors alike through good and through evil report—to a chieftain so worthy of our regard and esteem.

Resolved, That we claim without hesitation, and will insist without exception, that wherever an official holding under a Democratic Administration, opposes, whether openly or secretly, whether by vote, by personal influence, or by pecuniary contributions, the candidates, the intercsts or the measeres sustained by the Democratic organization, hts instantaneous removal from office should follow; and that we emphatically approve the promptness and fearless decision with which President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet have commenced to act upon this principle, in recent instances.

Resolved, That while we would have preferred that the entire Constitution proposed for the State of Kansas should have been submitted to popular approval, we congratulate the people of that Territory upon the opportunity now presented to them of passing upon the question which has so long disturbed their peace and destroyed their material prosperity and progress; that nothing but the wicked and factious pertinacity of professional agitators can now stand in the way of the early admission of this new State into the Union, with the unqualified power remaining in her people to alter and amend its Constitution thencefortb as to them may seem best; that while we fully and unreservedly concur in this view of the case, we desire to urge upon all Democrats the necessity of conciliation and good feeling among brethren, upon this and all similar questions, that, especially upon the floor of Congress and in the newspaper press, no animosities be engendered and no division lines drawn, which may militate against our future harmony and success—believing, as we do, that upon the ascendancy of Democratic principles mainly depend the safety and perpetuity of our Union.

Resolved, That in remarkable contrast to the pretences which our political opponents make that the people of Kansas are deprived of the right of self-government, we point to their legislative enactments with respect to the City of New-York: that our chartered privileges and immemorial franchises, granted and respected even by British sovereigns, have been wrested from us by these identical partisans, anu the voters of the first Municipality in America permitted to exercise no voice for the approval or rejection of any one of the unjust acts forced upon us by a tyrannicsl Legislature; that the City of New-York, though oppressed beneath these burdens and grievances, stands ready with her forty-one thousand Democratic voters, to renew the battle for principle at all times, to contribute to future party triumphs, and to sustain our Democratic President.

Resolved, That the recent defeat of the Democratic Party of this City, in the person of its able and popular Chief Magistrate, FERNANDO WOOD, was brought about hy the open treason of some, and the connivance and indifference of others, whom our party had in times past fostered and elevated to conspicuous and infinential positions; that while we regret their defection to the enemy, and accept the inevitable separation from them as political associates which must ensue, we point with pride to the mighty phalanx of voters upon whom their example and exertions had no influence; and that we tender to our worthy Mayor, in his defeat, the assurance of our cordial sympathies and support.

Resolved, That we reprobate the narrow and jealous policy which induced the majority of the Sachems of Tammany Society to refuse the request of our Committee of Arrangements, and to bar out the Democratic masses from Tammany Hall this evening—that we recognize no masters in the Democratic Party, and will acknowledge no right of dictation or control over our meetings; and that, especially at this moment, there should neither have been any delay nor any diviston of opinions, in giving a prompt approval of the President's position, and inviting the participation of all Democrats.

Mr. JOHN HOFFMAN was then introduced amid cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the privllege of standing in the open air to-night, dark and cold and drear as it may be, you are indebted to the action of the Sachems of the Tammany Society, who have taken upon themselves to exclude the Democracy of the City of New-York from the halls of Tammany, where they have been accustomed to meet on all occasions. [A VOICE—"Three groans for the Sachems." Great groaning.] They have assumed to say that the Democracy of this City shall not meet within the walls of Tammany to indorse the policy of the administration of JAMES BCCHANAN, unless it be with their consent and at their call. For what they have done, gentlemen, I hope that one of these days you will thank them in your own pecnliar style. [Cheers.] I thank God that, although the light of Democracy may be smothered in the smoke of the wigwam, it can burn to-night beneath the blue arch of Heaven, and that although the votce of free speech may be stifled in the pent-up air of the Sachems' cabin, it can ring out clearer and louder in the clear air of Heaven, and be wafted on the winds not only to the capttol of the nation, but to the uttermost parts of the land. [Cheers.] This meeting has been called hy many of the most respectable Democrats of this great City, to indorse the policy of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, as declared in his first annual message to the Congress of the Union. To that point I propose to speak. For that purpose we assembled here. And in referring to that policy and that message, whether it be in the able review of the President upon the financial affairs of this country, and the causes and the remedies of it—whether it be upon the subject of foreign retations—whether it be upon the subject of our domestic relations—whether it be upon any one of these subjects, or upon all of these subjects—and lastly, and chtefly, whether it be upon the subject of Kansas, which has engrossed the attention of the people of this country for so long a time, I, for one, have to say that I would not, if I could, abate one jot or tittle of it, but line upon line, precept upon precept, word for word, syllable for syllable, letter for letter, I respond to it with my whole heart. [Cheers.] Why is it that this vast assemblage is here to-night? We are not upon the eve of an important election. We are on the eve of no important nominations. The grand contest in which the Democracy of this country engaged tts combined foes less than a year ago, ended in a victory of the party, and placed in the Chair of State, the choice of the people, JAMES BUCHANAN. The people of the country—the Democratic Party—then adopted the theory of popular sovereiguty, and the great question which was submitted to the people then was, whether the question of Slavery in Kansas should be submitted to the people of Kansas? Well, we know what a struggle took place. We know how all the political elements of this country were convulsed to a degree that was without parallel in the history of the nation. We know how every one of us trembled for the result, and feared that if defeat should overtake us ruin would overwhelm the land. And we know how when the news came from every part of the land that the Democracy had triumphed, we gloried in the result, and felt that the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN would be a harbinger of joy. But now, in less than twelve months from the time of his inauguration, in but little over twelve months from the time of his election, there seems to be some power at work, there seems to be some organization at hand, which does have, if not as a direct, at least as an indirect aim, object and intent, the inflicting a deadly stab upon his administration. And it is proper, therefore, although we are on the eve of no election, and although no candidates are before the people, that the Democracy, without waiting for the call of organizations, without waiting for the permission of sachems, should spontaneously and of its own free will assemble here in the Empire City of the Empire State, and declare unanimously that they support the Administration. [Cheers.] Do you, fellow-citizens, give it that support? [Responsive cheers.] Do you indorse the Administration? [Cheers and cries of "Yes."] Do you indorse the policy of JAMES BUCHANAN as declared in his message? [Cheers and cries of "Yes."] Do you believe that by submitting the question of Slavery to the people of Kansas everything is submitted in which the people of this country have a vital interest? [Cries of "We do?"] And when JAMES BUCHANAN says in his message—(I repeal substantially what he said)—that the whole Constitution might have been submitted to the people, yet as the vital question has been submitted, and as Kansas has always occupied more of the attention of the people of this country, and of the Congress of this country, than it should occupy, I agree with him that it is time now that their attention should be turned to something else, and that now, when this question of Slavery can be fairly submitted to them—as fairly submitted it is in pursuance of the directions of a constitutional Convention framed by the authority of a legttimate Legislature which has been recognized by the Congress of the United States—it would be trifling with the peace of the country—it would be trifling with the will of the Democracy—it would be trifling with the good sense of all men—to insist on it that that Constitution should be returned, and that the whole matter should be set afloat again among the people of Kansas to end in discord worse than any they have ever yet known—perhaps even in civil war. If the policy of JAMES BUCHANAN on the question is sustained—if, in despite of the opposilion now made to it in Congress and out of Congress, that question is submitted for the vote of the people of Kansas, and Kansas shall come into the Confederacy, either with or without Slavery, as the people shall say, then, fellow-citizens, the agitation in Kansas will be ended, and we shall see, and all shall see, the wisdom of the President in recommending the course which we are now considering. Where are the friends of those who oppose JAMES BUCHANAN in this matter? They are the men, they are the presses, they are the parties, they are the leaders, who, in the hattte which we fought so manfully, not twelve months ago denounced us; denounced the principle of popular sovereignty and the construction which they now put on it; denounced everything; advised the people of Kansas not to vote on the Constitution, not to vote to submit the framing of it to the Convention, and not to vote to frame that Convention, but to keep up the agitation so that it might form food and drink for them and their succesors, under whalever name they might go in another Presidential campaign, whenever that should come. [Cheers. A VOICE—Speak louder.] Speak louder, you may say, but in this atmosphere to-night it is impossible for any man to do justice to the principles which are enunciated in that Message, or to do justice to the purpose for which this meeting was called. My voice is failing, my strength is failing, and craving your indulgence I must yield this stand to some one with stronger lungs, but to no one with a better will. [Loud cheers, during which Mr. HOFFMAN retired.]

Mr. T. W. MCMAHON, one of Mayor WOOD's private Secretaries, appeared in answer to a call for the Mayor himself. He commenced by taking for his text, I Kings, xix chapter, 18th verse:

Yet I have *left me* seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him.

And we too, said Mr. MCMAHON, have more than 40,000 Democrats who have remained true to their allegiance; and who, notwithstanding all the rascality and vagabondism and seduction that were used, stood true and firm for FERNANDO WOOD. But they were defeated notwithstanding, for all the odds and ends of the opposition were arrayed against the Champion of the New-York Democracy, FERNANDO WOOD. The morning after the election Mr. MCMAHON thought, when the sad intelligence was conveyed to him, that there was something for the friends of Mayor WOOD to be glad about. They felt that there was no Cain's mark upon their brows; no act of theirs could make them ashamed. They had stood up manfully for FERNANDO WOOD, the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, while there were not only the open and treacherous enemies of the Democracy who claimed to be Democrats, against them, but very Republican, every American, every pious Abolitionist, every man who believed all who did not attend his Church would be damned; every man who believed a little brandy and lager bier was a curse to humanity; every believer in the nutriment of turnips and green peas, and a host of others who were named by the speaker, had, he said, all proclaimed against them; and notwithstanding the 2,000 Policemen who were at the polls to vote twice and keep the friends of FERNANDO WOOD away, there were over 40,000 found to stand true for their rights. Notwithstanding those who claimed to be friends deserted them, and others who had been raised by the Democratic Party from the most miserable positions, attempted to smuggle the "Wooden Horse" within their camp, they were defeated hy only abont 1,400 votes; and those 1,400 votes were influenced by those who had refused to allow them to meet in Tammany Hall. It was a disgrace to think how many good Democrats were kept out of Tammany Hall by the eight votes that were cast at the meeting of the Sachems. It was a burning shame. Wontd they allow any such rotten institution to put them down? No! they would not. If they did, then would they be as had and worse than those who had put them down.

At this point a company, bearing a banner, on which there was a full length portrait of Mayor WOOD, and the following inscription:

SOCIETY OF THE REGULARS,

passed in front, and delayed the speaker some considerable time. At length comparative quiet was restored, and the speaker was resuming his denunciation of the enemies of Mayor Woon, when a man in the crowd cried out, "Give us something about BUCHANAN, we've heard enough of Mayor Woon."

The speaker continued in defence of the Mayor until a gentleman at his left (Colonel MCCUNN) pulled his sleeve and said:

"Give them a little Buchanan, MAC—they would rather have it."

Mr. MOMAHON said he could assure them that many of the enemtes of Mr. BUCHANAN were then seeking about for means to destroy him and his Administration. But if Mr. BUCHANAN would only make a few more heads follow that of JOHN MOKEON, he would raise np a party in the City of New-York such as had not been seen since the good old days of General JACKSON. He could assert that because he had confidence in the patriotism of the New-York Democracy, and because he knew they would defend the Consiutton and the Union whenever and by whomsoever they might be assailed.

Mr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH was introduced by the Chairman, as the next speaker. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—When I received, late in the afternoon, a note of invitation from the Committee to attend the proceedings of this evening, I hesitated whether I should or should not accept it, for I found that, according to some of the newspapers of this morning, you were nothing more than a rebellious mob, broken away from the control of your masters of Tammany Hall, and set up on your own hook. But, on reflection, I constdered that, tf you were rebels, I was a little in that way myself, and I claimed the right to meet my fellow-citizens when and where I pleased, and exchange sentiments with them respecting the merits and demerits of any and every Administration. I respect old parties—I dearly love them. I love even the buildings associated with a time-honored party, but there are no Sachems, with their streaks of red, yellow and blue paint, and all the flummery of their Order, that can prevent me from the free, full and undisturbed expression of my opinions. We meet here this nigbt—in this damp atmosphere, when every speaker addresses this vast assemblage, only at the peril of his throat—with a broken platform, but, thank God, with JAMES BUCHANAN at the head of affairs, at the head, not of a broken Democratic platform—we meet here, I say, with a sincere purpose to sustain a Democratic public officer in the due administration of the highest public offices. What have we now to contend with,—now that the bustle and strife, and all the angry and bitter feelings of the election are over, when Congress has just entered on its duties? What danger have we to fear? What perils to anticipate? Nothing from our enemies—nothing from those from whom we should reasonably look for opposition and antagonism, but from men in our own ranks,—from our own former highly-favored friends,—from men whom the Democracy have always delighted to honor, and who are now repaying the Democracy with the blackest ingratitude. What did this vast meeting, notwithstanding the inclement night, mean? What was the meaning of all this enthusiasm? Let the traitors think of it. Let the oligarchy who sought to rule them consider it well. The enthusiasm of this meeting might possibly make them pause, or, at least, it would awaken them to the fate that awaited them in the future.

The speaker was here interrupted by the arrival of a torch-light procession, preceded by a band. After the members composing it had taken places on the steps, or mingled with the crowd, Mr. ENGLISH proceeded. It was not a night for much speaking, for the log got down a speaker's throat and choked him, and as he believed that no such a night, or indeed as he always believed, that a short speech was the best, he (the speaker) had only to say that though they had been defeated in their Mayoralty election, and were only partially successful in the State election, yet he could tell them that the tide was turning in the other direction, and that on the next occasion when they tested the strength of the Democracy of New-York, the time-honored banner of Democracy would again be borne aloft, and Democratic principles would again guide the counsels of the Empire State.

Mr. ENGLISH was loudly cheered on retiring. Then arose cries for Mayor WOOD and Attorney SCHELL. Neither of these persons responding to the call, somebody shouted that Coroner CONNERY was present. Whereupon, vociferous invitations to the Coroner to address the meeting ascended into the fog, above the smoke of the torches.

Coroner CONNERY accordingly made his appearance. Fellow-citizens, (he said,) at my last appearance in Tammany Hall I proclaimed what I say has been accomplished, the triumph of the Democracy of New-York. I said then what I say now, and the last end of my existence, within the limits of my catuscitation, is to say, that every means at my disposal, all my energies and strength and vital endurance, and everything about me, shall be exercised against every man who opposes the interests and the sinews of the workingmen of the City and County of New-York. When I was last in Tammany Hall I so said, and though that inquisition has been laughed at since, I claim that it has been verified in every feature. I said we would have a majority for the Democratic Party, and we have had it, and if we will continue to persevere, we shall yet have as glorious victories as the glorious JACKSON, the representative of Democracy, would rejoice in. I appear here to-night, because I want to throw myself into every avenue of Demociacy. I trust the air which I drew in as a young man will still sustain by its oxygen the lungs of EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY. I will tell this inquisition that any other form of Government but Democracy is totally impossible in this country, for Democracy is a great and grand tree, that should by its branches protect every Democrat throughout the length and breadth and entire extent of the Union of America. I am one of the public officers of New-York, not afraid to appear here, for I am here to give my approbation to every action of JAMES BUCHANAN, your President. I will not go over the Kansas matters—there is no occasion that I should. I appear before you to inspirit you to the glorious actions of your fathers, which, if you forget, by and by your children will suffer for it. I bid you cherish those noble principies which were taught you by JEFFERSON, and glorious old JACKSON, and all the really great men of the country. Do not be led away by those who want you to give your votes for any particular purpose. Those who want you to vote for any particular purpose, will promise everything that man can bestow, but after the election is over you will find the falsity of those professions.

In conclusion, Coroner CONNERY assured the meeting that in Mayor Wood they had a public officer unrivalled in energy, ability and talent—a man who had been put through the crucible, and had discharged with surpassing fidelity and admirable honesty, the duties which had been imposed upon him by the people. We have arrived, he said, at an epoch in the political history of New-York, when men must do their duty to the utmost—when every Ward in the City must have its own intrinsic power—when every individual must have the prerogative to choose such men as he desires to be the makers and administrators of the laws he desires to obey—when we must not be ruled by an Albany junta—by a few men out of the City. There were good men among them, in the ranks of the true Democracy—not the traitors—and one of the foremost of them was that true friend of the people, ARCESTUS SCHELL.

Three cheers were given for Coroner CONNERY on his retiring.

Again arose loud cries for Mayor Wood, but as he was not forthcoming, the Chairman announced Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE.

Fellow-Democrats, (he began,) we have assembled here to night for the purpose of expressing our sentiments respecting the principles enunctated in the first message of JAMES BUCHANAN. Let them contrast the state of the country to-day with its state just preceding the election of that great statesman, and they would see that there was nothing wore worthy their commendation than was its present attitude. From the moment that JAMES BUCHANAN entered upon his Presidential duties, every step he had taken, every movement he had made, had only tended to raise higher and higher the dignity of the United States, and to throw around their commerce all that was required to keep it from agitation. It was not surprising that the crowd of thousands upon thousands, which had assembled upon such an inclement night, should have met to sustain such an Administration; but it was surprising that seven men had dared, in the face of Heaven and the Democracy, to shut the doors of Tammany Hall against the people, unless they were called together by that secret society which claimed to rule them—that oligarchy of scoundrels. For his (the speaker's) part, he said War! War! against all secret societies. [Loud cheers.] And especially against such a secret society as had closed the Wigwam against them. He preferred war to the serenity of slavery. The same hand that had shut them out of Tammany, was the same hand that went to the polls, two weeks ago, and murdered the people's candidate—as far as the defeating him was concerned. Would they allow Tammany Hall to usurp their rights, and dictate to them what sort of men they should vote for? ("No! No!") To come to the question more particularly before them, he would ask them, to a man, whether or not they were prepared to sustain the first Message of JAMES BUCHANAN? ("Yes, Yes.") If they did that—and he was sure before he asked them, they would do it—would they not also denounce the action of the Seven Sachems, in denying Tammany Hall for their meeting for that purpose? Was not such conduct tyranny, absolute usurpation? Is there any act in the State which prevents people from assembling and stating their views on any political question? There was none, and, for his part, he would denounce the scoundrels of Tammany Hall till they were driven from the party to which they claimed to belong.

Mr. SWACKHAMER was next called for, but as he was not present, another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, briefly addressed the meeting. The crowd dropped away in groups of a dozen at a time, till shortly after 9 o'clock, the steps of the Hall were nearly deserted, and the meeting came to an end.

There was some speaking at the stand in the Park, after that in front of the new TIMES' Building had fallen in. The meeting there was organized by the appointment of Alderman COULTER as Chairman. On taking the Chair he remarked briefly and with considerable severity upon the conduct of those who were not disposed to encourage the objects of assemblage. Several speakers followed. Among them, Mr. HENNESSEY spoke with much energy against the enemies of the true Democracy. And so did Alderman WILSON and at greater length. He was listened to with apparent favor, until he made an unfavorable allusion to Senator DOUGLAS, at which there were many hisses.

Mr. MOSWEENY was the last speaker. He denounced the action of the eight Sachems of Tammany who had denied them the use of Tammany Hall, and praised Mr. TUCKER, who alone voted against their resolutions. He spoke admiringly of Mr. BUCHANAN, and of his Administration hopefully. In conclusion, he moved that the meeting adjourn, and that they proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel and pay their respects to Mayor Woon. They adjonrned accordingly at a quarter to nine o'clock.

A portion of the crowd had already left the Park, preceded by a brass band, and marched up Broadway to the St. Nicolas Hotel. Arrived there, the band played a martial air, and then there were loud calls for Woon. Bnt Mr. WOOD did not make his appearance, and after waiting a few moments the band struck up another martial air, and with the crowd marched away. The gathering in front of the hotel was very small.

Fires.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—SEVEN HORSES BURNED.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the frame stable rear of No. 376 Cherry-street. The stable was entirely destroyed, and seven horses burned. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a drunken hackman.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 2 Houston-street. A servant girl went into a clothes closet with a lighted candle, and the flame communicated to the clothing. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished, with the destruction of only a few dresses.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A little before noon, Wednesday, a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. STRANG, in Eighty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. The flames extended to the blacksmith shop of ROBERT KIRKPATRICK adjoining. Mr. STRANG sustained a loss of about $300, which is covered hy an insurance of $1,300 in the Rutger Insurance Company. Mr. KIRKPATRICK's loss was $200, partly insured. The fire originated from a defect in the flue of the oven attached to the bakery.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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IX.—EDITORIALS—Gen. Walker's Second Expedition—The President and the Pirates—Kansas Matters—The News from Utah—The Indian Question—Improvement in Trade—University Educaiton—A Naval Militia, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
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XII.—A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.
XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets, carefully reported for the week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to snbscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
HOLIDAY HAT
is sold by
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargemsnt of their factory, will enable the snbscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, AND IF THE LADIES wish to make presents for the Holidays they can get beautiful embroidered toilet Slippers, (presents for gentlemen.) Also, tadies', misses', boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety, at
J. B. MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persone owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 423 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

NORTON—NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Mr. GEO. H. NORTON to Miss MARY A. NORRIS, all of this City.

WARING—FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. W. Phraner, WM. C. WARING, Esq., of Yonkers, to SARAH E., daughter of the late Robert K. Foster, of Sing Sing.

VAN VALKENBURGH—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. L. James, WATSON VAN VALKENBURGH to Miss MARY J. SMITH.

VAN DINE—CUTTING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Peters, Mr. CORNELIUS VAN DINE, of the firm of Schoonmaker & Van Dine, New-York City, to Miss ANNA CUTTING, all of Long Island.

RIDER—CHANDLER.—At Mexico, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in this City, Mr. HENRY C. RIDER, of Florence, N. Y., to Miss HELEN A. CHANDLER, of the former place, (both deaf mutes.)

RICHARDS—ANTHONY.—At Providence, R. I., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. W. C. Richards, T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Esq., N. A., of New-York City, to MARY ELIZABETA, only daughter of L. D. Anthony, Esq.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARGARET, wife of Geo. E. Sherwood, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house No. 85 East 28th-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES EDWARD, only child of James W. and Maranda A. Weston, deceased, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grand-father, Stephen B. Peet, No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

BEALS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at his residence in 9th st., SAMUEL J. BEALS.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, where friends are invited to attend.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, JANE HAYWARD, wife of Edward Wallis, aged 32 years.

DUTTENHOFER.—In Brooklyn, at their residence, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARY ANN, wife of Isaac Dutteridge, formerly of Worcestershire, England, aged 54 years. Her end was peace.

BLACKWELL.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday night, Dec. 16, SAMUEL BLACKWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence at Astoria, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Golden Gate* leaves Peck Slip at 1 o'clock.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6

Miscellaneous Items.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, considerable excitement was created at the American House, on Chestnut-street, above Fifth, by an alleged attempted [illegible] by a boarder named Daniel Desmond. The [illegible] as disclosed on the hearing of Mr. [illegible] Desmond, before Alderman Eneu, were as follows: [illegible] gentlemen, named James H. Tull, called at the [illegible] and Mr. Desmond meeting him desired him to [illegible] to his room with him, for an explanation in reference to a previous conversation. Mr. Tull declined doing so, whereupon the other drew a pistol from his pocket, but was prevented from using it by a gentleman, who seized his arm and took it from him. Mr. Desmond was held to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

A case of elopement has created a great excitement in Weston, Mo. Silas May and Melvin McKee, both farmers, have lived, near neighbors, on terms of amity for years. Both had families. May had a "seasional attraction" towards Mrs. McKee, who is the mother of three children, and only 28 years old and last week the two eloped together. May is 45 years old, and has two daughters married.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* draws comparisons unfavorable to Philadelphia, between Chestnut-street and Broadway, and acknowledges that Philadelphia cannot hope to rival New-York, so long as she has no ample thoroughfare. A candid confession, which our neighbors do not often make.

The Secretary of the Mount Vernon Association announces that auxiliary organizations have recently been formed in Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana and New-Mexico, and a letter has been received from the citizens of Santa Fé expressing a desire to cooperate.

The Providence *Post* states that Isaac Bond, Agent for the Valley Falls Worsted Mills, is implicated in forged paper to the amount of $60,000, and has left the city, after making an assignment of his property. The forged paper is in the hands of various parties.

The banks of New-Bedford resumed specie payments on Tuesday. There has been no scarcity since their suspension, and there is not now any special demand for specie.

The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th inst., without debate, disposed of the report and resolutions in favor of reopening the Slave-trade by indefinite postponement.

At Staunton, Va., on the 12th inst., Wm. Mullen, an Irishman, was found murdered. Dr. Downey was arrested on a charge of having committed the murder.

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions urging upon the attention of Georgia Congressmen the necessity of the survey of the coast of Georgia.

A boy of 17, a French Canadian, in the employ of Major REED, at Huntington, Canada, hung himself last week while partially insane.

Work is about to be commenced on the new Touro Institute, in New-Orleans; an institution established under a legacy of the late Judah Touro.

The contract for the construction of the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, has been awarded to a Baltimore firm. Nine designs were presented.

The anniversary of the battle of Princeton is to be celebrated by the citizens of Princeton on the 2d of January.

Over 7,000 lodgers were accommodated in the Station-houses of Philadelphia for the five weeks ending on the 12th inst.

An experimental establishment for silk-weaving has been started in Hartford.

The steam-corvette ordered by the Russian Government at Boston, is nearly ready for launching.

A destructive disease among cattle is prevalent in Putnam County, in this State.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 16th inst. says: JOHN F. COLE, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny City, on Monday night, at about 8 o'clock, shot his wife in their own house, and it is feared, inflicted a mortal wound. The bullet took effect in the face, just beside the nose. COLE has become, through the influence of rum and opium, very much of a maniac, his mental and physical constitution having been undermined and almost ruined by the use of the liquid and the drug. His home, if home it be called, has therefore been made a very unhappy one. Several times the wife has been obliged to leave him. Early last Fall he was imprisoned for surety of the peace, on information of Mrs. COLE, whom he then tried to kill. He has tried to commit suicide by poison. When in jail, it is said he endeavored to shoot a fellow prisoner. In the October term of the Court, when he was brought up for trial on the charge above referred to, his wife did not appear against him, and he was released from custody. On promise of better behavior, his wife again consented to live with him, but the frequent recurrence of his habits of potation destroyed the peace of the household.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 28,300 bbls Flour, 9,180 bushels Wheat, 15,098 bushels Corn, 4,828 bushels Oats, 3,126 pkgs. Provisions, 71 bbls. Whisky, and 49 bushels Ashes.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with small lots only reported sold at $5 87½@$6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is less sought after at former prices. Sales: 120 pkgs. Java at 16c.; and 600 bags Rio at 9c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. We quote, Java, 15¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash; Laguara at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues very quiet and nominal in price. Small lots only are being taken at rates equivalent to 10¾c.@18¾c. for Middling, and 10¾c.@11c. for good middling, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is restricted, yet prices are essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is amply supplied with most kinds of Flour, and though there prevails a fair inquiry, chiefly for homo use, prices lack firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 8,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30	@$4 45
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40	@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85	@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at easier prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 75 bbls. damaged Zante Currants at 7¾c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb., and 40 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes, at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of only 7,000 bushels, including prime White Western at $1 40; Red do., club, on private terms; ordinary to good Southern at $1 25@$1 35; Red do., at $1 15@$1 20; and damaged do., at 80c. ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no new feature: sales 17,000 bushels at 56c.@66c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, in part, 70c. for Red Mixed Western, ₱ bushel; 1,800 bushels Rye changed hands at 70c.@72½c.@ ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley; 3,000 bushels Barley Malt were procured at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and depressed, at 46c @48c. for Western, 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Dec. 14:

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits no remarkable change. Holders of staple domestics evince less eagerness to secure customers, and prices for such fabrics are generally reported more firm, with, in some instances, an upward tenor. This is especially the case with staple Cottons, the heavy diminution in the production of which, enables factors to find a more satisfactory sale for their supplies than that to which they have recently been accustomed. Heavy Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in request, mainly at 5¾c., while Bleached Goods are quiet and somewhat nominal in value. Denims and Ginghams are sparingly purchased at irregular rates, chiefly by City retailers. Drills attract more attention, in part from shippers, including Brown at 5¾c. @9c.; Bleached, at 9c.@9¼c.; and Blue at 10¼c.@ 10¾c. Duck is plentier, and is in limited demand, though buyers are offered a liberal discount for cash, from nominal asking prices. Prints and Printing Cloths are not so eagerly tendered for sale, yet the inquiry is restricted, and orices are unsettled. Stripes and Ticks are dull and nominal. The current movement in Woolens are light, being for the most part confined to jobbing sales of Cassimeres. Tweeds and Mouseline de Laines at irregular quotations. A few novelties, of the latter description, produced by the Hamilton Company, are bringing 19c.@ 20c. ₱ yard. The Foreign goods' market is destitute of animation and steadiness. Most of the sales daily effected are made at prices which do not approach the prime cost of the goods sold; yet buyers will not take hold on any other terms. The imports are in excess of the requirements of purchasers, and are mainly being warehoused. The auction sales are numerous, and goods thus disposed of are generally obtained at very low and irregular prices. Very few fabrics bring anything near what they cost to manufacture, but holders, desirous of selling their supplies quickly, have no alternative but to submit to the sacrifice.

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	309,767	9,373,607	6,118,982	1,127,619

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	159,436	9,530,961	6,890,433	393,188

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales River at 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 20c., 6 mos. credit; 1,600 Vera Cruz at private bargain, and 400 City Slaughter at 53c., cash, ₱ lb. Market quiet, yet steady.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $26@$29, usual credit, ₱ ton.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1¾c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

LEAD—400 tons Spanish Pig have been sold within a few days, at 4.75@4 87½, cash, and 6, 4 months' credit, ₱ 100 lbs.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 14, were 448,023,951 feet.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 34c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon. Sales by auction: 50 hhds. Porto Rico, part tart, at 19c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet and somewhat nominal. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—A fair business has been transacted in Linseed, chiefly at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 85 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. In Chicago, this season, about 60,000 Hogs were received, but only about 30,000 were slaughtered and packed up to the 14th inst. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@ $6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@ $24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 170 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet stiffly held, with sales reported of about 320 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, mainly at 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—300 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the over-due advices from Europe, this branch of business lacks vigor. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@7d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION

Most positively TO-MORROW (Saturday,)

(Mr. Formes having recovered,)

being the first of a series of

SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,

to be given by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ's P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., No. Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Epis Theo. Sem'y.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, 6th av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Pres Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE SACRED ORATORIO OF THE CREATION, most positively TO-MORROW, (Saturday.)

A splendid edition of the "Creation," (words with musical illustrations,) produced from the imported stereotype plates of the London Exeter Hall edition, will be for sale at the low price of 25 cents.

OPERA MATINEE.

NORMA,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS DAY (Friday) at 2 P. M.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2. The sale of tickets commences to-day. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.

NORMA.
THIS (Friday) MORNING.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock. The sale of tickets commences today. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

NORMA.

OPERA MATINEE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday,) MORNING.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2. The sale of tickets commences to-day. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAD. CARRADORI.

The public are respectfully informed that this well-known cantatrice is now on her way to America, having embarked from Liverpool on Dec. 5.

Madame CARRADORI, who, during the last four years has been the leading prima donna of the Drury Lane Opera Company, will make her first appearance
In Italian Opera as Lucrezia Borgia,
In German Opera as Fidelio,
In English Opera as Norma,
and as a singer of Sacred music in
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

By general request from many citizens of New-York and the vicinity, there will be given prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia

TWO PERFORMANCES

of this chef d'œuvre of the modern school.

The first performance of
ROBERT LE DIABLE
will take place on Monday next, for the
BENEFIT OF MADAME LA GRANGE,
who will appear on this occasion (as on her benefit night in Vienna) as
ALICE and ISABELLA,
ON ONE AND THE SAME NIGHT.

The sale of seats for this extraordinary performance commences to-morrow (Saturday.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
having recovered from his late sickness,
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF THE CREATION
will be given most positively
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 8,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
Miss MILNER. Mr. PERRING.
CARL FORMES.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Conductor..... Carl Anschutz

CARD.

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,

AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,

twelve feet high, and holding fully

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,

AND A LARGE ORGAN

(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the ticket office.

Tickets and reserved seats may be had at the door, as well as admission tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents.) Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CREATION.

The public are respectfully informed that a selection from the above "Oratorio" will be given at the ATHENÆUM this evening.

Mrs. JAMESON, Miss HAWLEY and other distinguished "acclimated" talent will appear.

☞ See programme in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA,
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as	Norma
Madame Seidenburg as	Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as	Pollione
Signor Gassier as	Oroveso

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.

The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.

NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinee, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.

THE SALE OF TICKETS

will commence on TUESDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Brenning's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.

Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

There will be no performance this evening.

NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, most positively, the sacred oratorio of THE CREATION.

On MONDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE. Benefit of Mme. LA GRANGE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1857.

ANTOINE in his great part, the White Knight.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his iconic part of Jobard.
JEROME as the Gitanos and the Chevalier.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in a Grand Pas Gracieux.
Comic Pantomime of THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GREEN MONSTER.

The White Knight.....Antoine

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock—Grand juvenile afternoon performance by the WONDERFUL RAVEL BROTHERS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. THE TIGHT ROPE. THE CONTRABANDIST—Eight beautiful Tableaux Vivants, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management begs to to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged: it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Apam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter.....Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
(His third appearance here.)
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
(His third appearance here this season.)
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 50).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
(Her third appearance here this season.)
Mr. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
(Her third appearance here.)
Alina Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT. II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstons reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-street; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square: the New-York *Herald* on Old. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement-house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement-house in Cross-st.; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bride groom; the act begins to unmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon

GREAT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 18.
Doors open at 6½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ZOOLOGICAL, AND
HIPPO-DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Which include the
Greatest Equestrians.
Most Splendid Properties.
Wardrobe and Trappings,
Best Gymnasts,
Finest Menagerie
In the World.

Mr. VAN AMBURGH'S
WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.
MR. EATON STONE.
THE NICOLO FAMILY,
MR. R. HEMMINGS,
MR. E. W. PERRY,
DAN STONE.

The wonderful exhibition of the Elephant
TIPPOO SAIB,
The largest and most sagacious Performing Elephant in the World.
SIXTEEN SPLENDID ACTS IN THE ARENA,
And other Entertainments.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for families and schools. Doors open at 1½, begin at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1857.
(And every evening during the week.)
THE SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Reginlde Lascenes, Captain of the Ursula.....Mr. Wheatleigh

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.

BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

The wonderful galaxy of Comic Stars.

Mr. Charles Mathews in three characters.
Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham each in two characters.
Mr. Rogers. Mr. Mark Smith,
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, &c.

FRIDAY—Sheridan's comedy of
THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,
Sustained by the highest comic talent in the world.

Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews; Puff, Mr. Charles Mathews; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Mr. Burton; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Brougham; Beefeater, Mr. Rogers; Governor, Mr. M. Smith; Raleigh, Mr. Setchell; Hatton, Mr. Seymour; Tilburina, Mrs. L. W. Davenport.

With the farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER, in which Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.

Also the farce of YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT, with Mr. Rogers in his original part.

On Monday—A new comedy.

Tuesday—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
After which the STATUE LOVER.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
To conclude with the farce of SHAW—SHAW—SHAW!
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of CORIOLANUS, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, beginning at 8 o'clock.

To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience be punctual.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE CREATION.

Novello's octavo edition of the Creation, complete in vocal score, piano forte accompaniment, forms a convenient hand-book for those among the audience who may wish to follow the music with eye as well as ear, and to understandingly enjoy the performance. Price $1 25. For sale at J. A. NOVELLO'S, No. 389 Broadway, (second floor,) and at the Academy of Music, on the evening of performance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GREAT SUCCESS OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors. THE RICH OF NEW YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE: THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3. A HUSBAND AT SIGHT and HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LADY MANAGERS AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the [illegible]

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. T. S. Sands,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. S. J. Sacon,
Mrs. C. J. Cogswell,	Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. S. Dykeing,	Mrs. C. F. Delp,
Madame De Dion,	Mrs. C. A. Degen,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,	Mrs D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. J. Hudson,	Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Charles E. Kuhn,	Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. M. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. A. La Barbier,	Mrs George N. Miller,
Mrs. Charles A. Minton,	Mrs. J. Mott,
Mrs. D. Codden Murray,	Mrs. Walton Pell,
Miss Clarence Pelly,	Mrs. Hyslop E. Peet,
Mrs. C. H. Remsen,	Mrs. Sharp Remsick,
Mrs. E. W. Sherwood,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. H. Chadwick,	Mrs George T. Strong,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,	Madame De Troubland,
Mrs. Tighe,	Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,	Mrs Viele,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,	Mrs Dr. Watts,
	Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,	Henry S. Fearing,
E. E. Anderson,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Hon. August Belmont,	Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
Hon. James Brooks,	Charles Hoffman,
Charles F. Briggs,	Wm. J. Hoppin,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Capt. Bansel,	J. B. Ireland,
Joseph Bridgham,	Wm. Henry Jones,
Jules E. Brugiere,	Robert James,
J. Busse,	Peyton Jaudon,
James Bleecker,	Hon. O. P. Kirkland,
Alex. Bliss,	Arthur Leary,
Hon. James E. Cooley,	Louis Lang,
Charles A. Clinton,	Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
Edward Cooper,	Capt. Launits,
Wm. S. Constant,	Major Macomb, U. S. A.,
C. B. Collins,	Capt. Monro,
Major Crawford,	R. H. Messenger,
Henry Chadwick,	Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. Duryee,	Col. James B. Murray,
C. Dubois,	Albyn Marie,
Hon. Judge Daly,	Peter Marie,
Charles A. Dana,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Regis De Trobriand,	Capt. Nevers,
Henry Delafield,	John Robertson,
E. Delafield, Jr.,	E. Delafield Smith,
Thomas E. Davies,	Capt. Shaler,
Hon. George L. Elliott,	Capt. Shumway,
Thomas Addis Emmet,	Hon. Judge Slosson,
Daniel Elliot,	Leopold Schmidt,
Dudley Field,	Edward Slosson,
E. M. Newbould,	Capt. Speight,
J. De P. Ogden,	Alexander Taylor,
Commodore Perry,	Eugene Thorn,
Walden Pell,	Egbert L. Viele,
Alfred W. Pell,	Hon. John Van Buren,
W. C. Pell,	J. H. Wainwright,
Capt. Price,	C. F. Winthrop,
Capt. Riblet,	J. C. Walsh,
Edward S. Renwick,	William Young,
James F. Ruggles,	J. C. Zimmerman,
	E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.

ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.
E. L. VIELE, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,

At 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon,

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, superb bronze, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier machè desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 220 Broadway

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 18, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory entlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribe, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

MELLOR & LOYD, Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.—On FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 152 Broadway, a large and choice collection of oil-paintings, in rich and appropriate gilt frames, embracing over 100 various and pleasing subjects, mostly by talented American artists, consisting of classic, historical, sporting and fancy figure pieces; landscape, river, and forest views, from American scenery; cattle pieces; interiors; lake and mountain scenery; exquisite medallions, under crystal, &c. In the collection is a superb "Madonna," after Raphael's chef d'œuvre; a magnificent fruit piece, by Roesen, drawing-room eize; an "Evangeline," by Cooper; favorite Hudson River scenery, by Villars and Boze; "The Domestic," "Laying Down the Law," and others, by Moore; "The Capture of Andre," "General Marion's Invitation to the British Officer," "Mol. Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," by Miller; "The Woman Taken in Adultery," by Lovett, a moonlight, after Guercino; "The Young Mother," by Stanley, &c., &c. For full and particular descriptions see catalogues. Sale peremptory. Pictures and frames will be sold together in every instance, and this will prove desirable, as each frame has been made to order in the best manner, and adapted to the peculiar style and tone of the picture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables, dobureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, boisters and pillows, chairs and rockers. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, etageres, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, tête-a-têtes, chairs, rockers, &c., &c. Goods can be packed and shipped from the premises.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 55½ Pine-st., (to pay advances,) large sale of groceries, green and black teas, white and brown sugar, candles, soaps, molasses, syrup, &c., &c., Havana and German cigars; also, brandy, wines, and all kinds of liquors, in casks, cases and demijohns; two safes, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS, Bonds, Notes and all other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Broksrs. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

HENAR B. HEARS, Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 55½ Pine-st., large stock of groceries, wines, liquors and cigars to pay advances, comprising green and black teas, sugars, soap, candles, syrup, coffee, &c., &c.; also, brandy, gin, rum, &c., &c., in casks, cases and demijohns; also, 500,000 Havana, German and domestic cigars, to be sold without reserve. Terms cash in current funds.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE—AARON & SAVAGE will sell THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., at 10 A. M., a large and valuable stock of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c. A rare obbance for dealers to stock up for the Holiday trade. Also, staple and fancy Dry Goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—By order of EDWARD HEN, assignee of JOLLEY & TIERS, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, ladies' work-boxes and reticules, rich China vases, figures, jewel-boxes, &c.; bronzes, plastiques, fine accordeons, violins, games, dominoes, backgammon boards, mahogany bagatelles, and a general variety of toys suitable for the approaching holidays, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. EDWARD HEN,
OSCAR JOLLEY & Co., Assignee of Jolley & Tiers,
WM. M. TIERS & Co.

NANKIN SHEEP FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN pair of the Nankin Sheep, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, that breed three times every fifteen months, producing from three to five at a birth, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Palace.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Cagny vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

VERY CHEAP—A GOOD TENANT CAN RENT A first-class house in Hoboken until May next, extremely low, with the privilege of remaining for $450 per year. The house is very desirable. Inquire at No. 5 Chilford-place, Hoboken, or of ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN—(LATELY FROM PARIS,) wants two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between 14th and 30th sts., 5th and 8th avs., with board for himself and wife, in a fine location. If possible, would make an exchange for tuition on the piano, singing, and the French language, or sell a superior grand piano, almost new, and take a part out in board. Address GUIDO, No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, WELL located, in this City, suitable for a German grocery store, in exchange for a valuable farm near this City. Farm in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy. Address AMELER, *Times* office.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the pleasantly-located brick house No. 114 Forsyth-st., containing two rooms, two bedrooms and two pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 3.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the First premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second-hand piano, at a great bargain: $350 pianos selling for $275; $400 for $300; $300 for $230; $250 for $175. Second-hand pianos for about half price. Pianos to let low. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A family in want of money will sell their piano, splendid rosewood, 7 octaves, round corners, carved case, iron frame, made by best City makers, well-known for responsibility; original price, $350; for cash will be sold for $210. Call No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO WANTED—IF TO BE HAD LOW. Address H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord MAYOR, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-first Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square, 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 20, when the reports for the last year will be presented, addresses delivered by Rev. John McClintock, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Ganse, and a collection and subscription received in aid of the City Tract Mission for 1858.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a Fair for the benefit of said Church in the basement of the same, No 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17 and 18, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE, No. 338, F. A. M., are summoned to meet at their rooms, corner of Grand and Centre sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual election for officers will be held. By order of (L. S.) R. H. WELCH, W. M.
Attest, F. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of this society will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the basement of St. Mathew's Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
H. ROCHOLL, Secretary.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF EMMANUEL Church will hold their Fair for the benefit of said Church at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE NEW-York Infirmary for Women and Children, open daily from 11 to 10 P. M., at No. 64 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; will close on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

BOARDING.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, by a family of 5 persons. A parlor and three sleeping apartments will be required. Private table preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address E. N. M., *Times* Office.

ROOMS—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO PROcure three bed-rooms and one sitting-room, with or without board, in the vicinity of 8th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address G., Box 3,455 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they require, will rent a suite of unfurnished rooms on the second floor to a small family or a party of gentlemen, with or without board; also two furnished rooms on the third floor. The house is pleasantly located, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 34 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table, on very moderate terms. Address HOME, *Times* Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 15th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 5 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1855, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING FOX and Wisconsin Company's Improvement Bonds: No. 901, for $1,000, and No. 1,409, for $500; have either been lost or stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Company for duplicate Bonds. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the Bonds to G. WESSELS, No. 52 Front-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Crane, Boyiston & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,732 06, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

LOST—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND OF $1,000, No. 2,130, of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at the office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.
Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.
The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 8th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 6 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board,
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on Thursday, 17th inst., at their banking-house, No. 110 Nassau-st., R. A. TOOKER, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 5th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL LOCATED some 25 miles from New-York, would like to take two boys from 10 to 14 years of age to board and instruct. Terms from $30 to $36 per quarter, payable in advance. Address B, box No. 762 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, willing to teach in Sabbath School, is offered an opportunity to establish an English and classical school in an eligible location up town, without rent for the first six months. A small basis to begin with. A New-Englander preferred. Address W. W. W., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 29, 1857, and return same to this City.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
This ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 18.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any after will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$60
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEWEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec. 26.	Sturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

the subjects of claims for alleged losses by the bombardment of Greytown.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the credentials of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, together with the protests against their right to hold their seats, &c., was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting the cities of Washington and Georgetown a million of acres of public lands to support schools.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill granting a homestead of 160 acres of land to actual settlers.

Mr. WILSON presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking that that State be reimbursed for money advanced the United States during the war of 1812.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill to improve the navigation at the Falls of the Ohio River.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Treasury note bill.

Mr. HUNTER asked its immediate consideration, and caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of tha Treasury, in which it is stated that there is in the warehouse, at New-York, merchandise to the amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars, on which the duties to be paid will be more than six millions; there are now in the Treasury, subject to draft, less than six millions of dollars, and the excess of expenditures is daily reducing this amount; therefore, authority should forthwith be given for the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes. Mr. HUNTER said this bill corresponded with that of 1847, with the exception that there is no provision for funding the debt; and aoother difference is as to the mode of paying the intarest.

The bill was read. It authorizes the President to cause such sums to be issued as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed at any time the amount of twenty millions, nor to be of a less denomination than fifty dollars, the notes to be paid and redeemed at the Treasury after the expiration of one year from the dates of such notes, until they shall be respectively redeemed; they shall bear such rates of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rates of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed six per centum per annum; the residue shall be raised in whole or in part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to bidders who shall agree to make the exchange, at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum; provided that after the maturity of said notes, the interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury; payment on the redemption of such notes shall be made to the lawful holders thereof respectively upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and interest which may be due thereon. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the redemption of the notes, and no notes shall be hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including principal and interest; the notes shall be transferred by an assignment indorsed thereon by the persons to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied by the delivery of notice that they have been so assigned; the notes are to be received by the proper officers in payment of all debts and taxes levied by the authority of the United States, and in payment for public lands, and on every such payment credit shall be given to the amount of the principal and interest due on such notes, on the day when they shall have been received by such officers; authority is given to purchase said notes at a proper amount for principal and interest at any time. The remainder of the bill relates to details, provides penalties for forgery, and appropriates $20,000 to carry it into effect.

Objection being made to the consideration of the bill now, Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Before proceeding to the election of Printer Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, offered a proposition that the person receive the contract on condition that Congress have the right to repeal or modify all existing laws relative to public printing, and no loss or damage to the person by reason of such modification or repeal shall be allowed as constituting any claim or indemnity against Congress.

The proposition was agreed to, and the Senate then balloted for Printer.

Mr. HARRIS, of the *Union*, received 28 votes, and GEORGE M. WESTON 18. Scattering, 3 votes.

Mr. HARRIS was then declared elected.

Mr. DOUGLAS, before the result was announced, said that he had declined to vote, for reasons satisfactory to himself.

The Senate went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. LEIDY announced the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, and eulogized his character, as also did Mr. FLORENCE.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

News From Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The *Republican* has Kansas dates of the 10th inst. The Legislature has done nothing towards carrying out the recommendations in Secretary STANTON'S Message. The election returns of Kickapoo had been declared fraudulent by a Committee of Investigation, and the Republican members admitted to their seats in the House.

The Democratic Convention at Lecompton nominated JOHN CALHOUN, for Governor, by acclamation, but he declined to accept, and FRANK MARSHALL was nominated in his stead; W. G. MATTHEWS, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. CAAA, for Congress. District-Attorney WEIR declined a nomination to Congress,

General DENVER had not arrived in the Territory.

Kansas letters to the *Democrat* say that an attempt is being made in the border counties of Missouri to form companies of voters to control the election on the 21st inst.

At a mass Convention held at Lecompton on the 7th instant, resolutions were passed, indorsing the proceedings of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d instant, and pledging themselves individually and collectively to oppose, to the utmost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and resist every attempt made to put the Government in operation under the same.

Nothing is yet known as to the character of the intelligence brought by the last messenger from Utah.

THE MEETING OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 14.

The train from Jefferson City last night brought down a very large number of passengers from the upper part of this State and Kansas. Many of them arrived at Jefferson on the *Florida*, from St. Joseph.

The Legislature met on the 7th, but there was no quorum present, and there was an adjournment to the next day.

On Tuesday there were eleven members present in the Council, and twenty-one in the House. The Council organized by electing C. W. BABCOCK President, J. K. GOODWIN Secretary, G. A. COLTON Assistant Secretary, D. H. WEIR Engrossing Clerk, and divers other officers. In the House, G. W. DEITZLER was elected President, C. F. CURRIER Chief Clerk, and a full set of officers.

We hear from the Territory that there was intense excitement among all classes of people, and it is hardly probable that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will permit an election to be held on the 21st at all. JIM LANE, with three or four hundred of his myrmidons and followers, was encamped near Lecompton, ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe, as it seems to us, the members of the Legislature, and to secure such action as they desire with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. Many threats of a determination to drive Gen. CALHOUN, and all the members who were concerned with him in the formation and submission of the Constitution, out of the Territory, and even to take their lives, have been made, but no outbreak of this kind has been attempted.

News of the dismissal of Mr. Secretary STANTON, and of the appointment of General DENVER in his stead, had not reached Kansas, but the impression of our informant is, that it will bring things to an issue in the Territory at once. Perhaps when they find that the President has adopted his course, and will employ all the means at his command to sustain the legally constituted authorities and enactments, they may hesitate about bringing matters to a bloody termination, as they declare they will do, "regardless of consequences."

Weather at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.

A heavy rain storm commenced here last night, with prospects of a deluge like that of last week at the West.

The Southern Banks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Legislature of South Carolina refuses to legalize the suspensions of the Banks in that State.

The Legislature of Georgia has yet done nothing on the subject, and whether that of Alabama will take any action is doubtful.

The Governor of Florida has directed the Tax Collectors to receive the ordinary currency.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 17—11 P. M.

The weather is calm and slightly hazy. There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

No. 15.—Before reported.—Arguments continued for plaintiff and defendant.

Arrival of the Vice-President at Washington.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, Senator MALLORY, Gen. GONSALES and Dr. SMITH, of New-Orleans, came up in the Norfolk boat this morning *en route* for Washington.

Suicide of a Lady.

LONDON, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 17.

Miss MCFARLANE, niece of the Sheriff of Hamilton, committed suicide, by drowning herself, last night. She left a note stating her determination and its cause—unrequited love.

Executions of Murderers.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Governor has issued warranta for the execution of the McKeesport murderers, FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, on the 12th February, and MONROE and STEWART a fortnight later.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Re-establishment of the Comonfort Government—Speech of the President—Defeat of the Rebels at Puebla—The Civil War in Yucatan, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 11.

The United States Mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, from Vera Cruz the 7th inst., reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday afternoon, having crossed the bar at five in the morning. Advices are two weeks later, and of great interest and importance, as indicating the reëstablishment of COMONFORT'S Government, temporarily at least, and the discomfiture of the Reactionary party—the result of the opportune grant to the Executive of dictatorial powers.

A severe norther prevailed on the Mexican coast when the *Tennessee* left, in consequence of which, we suppose, and the difficulty of communicating with the town, we are without usual Vera Cruz papers of the morning of the 7th, and advices from the capital later than the evening of the 3d—the *Extraordinary* having failed to connect.

The political intelligence principally concerns the reëstablishment of COMONFORT'S Government, and the apparent restoration of order throughout the Republic, the happy result of the revival of the Dictatorship—events marked and distinguished by the formal acknowledgment by the President of his election, and his acceptance of the high trust reposed in him. The ceremonies took place on the 1st instant, and were performed, says the *Extraordinary*, "with all due solemnity, and in the presence of many who have, doubtless, been wavering in their opinions as to the course of President COMONFORT to take hold of the reins of the Government of Mexico as its constitutional ruler. The following is the

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies:

Elevated by the free vote of the people to the highest dignity that can be established by a republic, I have invoked the Supreme Ruler of the universe to judge the intentions with which I accept the high trust that the nation has been pleased to honor me with; and the gratitude which I owe for this distinction will be as lasting as my existence. For a long time, 'tis true, I have hesitated whether to accept it, after meeting with so much bitterness during the tempestuous epoch which befell the last provisional Administration, and I have only come to a determination by considering that in the truly difficult situation of public events, it was not a worthy return on my part to avoid lending my aid in compliance with the general desire of the country. I have thought it my duty to make new sacrifices in its favor, and make use of every possible means for its salvation.

The most efficacious of them all will be to make salutary and useful reforms to the fundamental code. With that object, the Government will soon place before you the initiatives which it may think necessary; and it confidently trusts that they will be resolved by your wisdom, with that promptness and prudence which the dearest interests of society demand.

The loyalty with which I have fulfilled the promises of the revolution of Ayutla, leads me to suppose that my indications will be listened to. Believe me, gentlemen, it is not sufficient for the happiness of the Republic that its victorious arms should put down the reaction now in arms; the country, above all, wants the enjoyment of a firm and well-established peace; and he that may succeed in giving it this priceless benefit, will be entitled to the blessings of posterity. God grand that this glory may be yours!—I have said.

The speech was received with the most rapturous applause, in the midst of which the President retired, Señor JUAREZ, the Chief Justice, and others, likewise took the oath of office the same day, and the old Government, with a new lease of life, (till May next, according to the terms of the dictatorship,) would seem to be well started again, though it is not yet apparent where the money is to come from.

The particular event, alluded to in the President's address, as a subject of congratulation, and which seems, for the moment, to have quelled the revolutionary spirit, is the defeat and utter rout of the revolutionists at Puebla, where, at our last previous advices, they promised to give the Government serious trouble. The *Extraordinary*, 28th ult., says:

DEFEAT OF THE PUEBLA REBELS.

The reactionists have again met with a most complete discomfiture, that should tell home with power upon the minds of the breeders of disorder in the land. The cloud that hung over the position of the Government at Puebla, when our last issue went to press, has been driven away like mist before a hurricane. General ECHEAGARAY, after driving the reactionists from Puebla, lost no time in following them up, and from the particulars before us swept down upon them with Assyrian impetuosity, and has broken up their entire force, routed them with great loss, and taken about one hundred prisoners.

The reports of the engagement give the loss of the reactionists as eighty-five killed and one hundred prisoners, with the capture of all their principal munitions and arms. The defeat has been complete and overwhelming, and thus we see that, no matter how much the Government is threatened, its arms, by some grand cause, drive everything before them, and the clouds of to-day pass away to-morrow.

The official report of the engagement puts down the number of prisoners at 225, the wounded at 40, in addition to the 85 killed. Three field-pieces, and 130 muskets were captured. The revolutionists retired in great confusion. Their number is estimated at about 3,000 men, some 700 on horseback, "a mounted rabble." The Government troops numbered about 2,000 men, among them 100 well-organized cavalry, whose charge threw the revolutionists at once into great confusion. The engagement took place near the ancient town of Cholula. The victory was complete, and had not the Government troops been fatigued by a long march, the rebels would have been completely annihilated.

The fortifications temporarily raised for the defence of the city of Puebla are now being demolished, and families are returning to their homes, but the city has a desolate air, and commerce is completely paralyzed.

We regret to learn that our friend, WM. MORAN, Esq., editor of the *Extraordinary*, is still in prison, "not admitted to bail," for his offence against the press law, "Considering that the publication was made while the Law-Lafragua was not in force," (he writes on the 1st inst.,) "according to a decision in another case, and furthermore, that every proper reparation has been offered, our case must soon command more positive attention."

The Santa Anisi journal, the *Tiempo*, has also rendered itself obnoxious to the Government, and been mulcted in the sum of $1,000, in default of which the establishment has been seized and publication suspended.

The Pacific mails, from Acapulco, finally came through to the capital on the 1st inst.—"dates several months old."

The Vera Cruz conducta was to leave the capital the morning of the 7th.

The news of the arrival of SANTA ANA'S family at Havana had reached the capital, where it created considerable excitement. Rumors of a Spanish expedition to the coast, headed by the ex-Dictator, were, of course, again in circulation. In connection with this subject, it is mentioned that the indefatigable ex-Governor BAZ has been sent on a special mission of importance to the coast.

The Vera Cruz road is now, especially between that port and Orizava, in very bad order though the diligence still continues to make the trip pretty regularly in three days. The telegraph, also, was for a time down, cut, both poles and wires, by the Puebla rebels, and a large quantity of the latter stolen, but it had been gotten to work again.

There were rumors at the capital of the success of the Government in negotiating a loan, as authorized by the terms of the Dictatorship, but no particulars are given.

The custom-house rules and regulations for the Isthmus Transit route have been issued from the proper Department. They are framed in accordance with the terms of the new concession, and do not differ from other similar regulations.

The political state of the Republic having become more settled, the famous annual fair of San Juan de Los Lagos, has at last been specially authorized, to the great joy of the people, and everybody at the capital is preparing for what has long been a national festival.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT TAMPICO.

The Vera Cruz papers are filled with detailed accounts of this singular "treasonable attempt." They add very little, however, to the information already before the reader, except that the "attempt" and subsequent arrest so unsettled and excited the popular mind that it became necessary to proclaim martial law on the 26th, which still prevails. A rumor of a second conspiracy and general uprising of the people had reached Vera Cruz, but it is contradicted by the *Solent*, which left Tampico on the 4th, when all was quiet.

The leader of the conspiracy, who indeed planned and conducted all its movements, was one Lieut. JUAN CASTILLO, well known as a violent partisan of the Santa Ana school. The plot was a most murderous one, and contemplated the assassination, not only of Gov. MORENO, but of all the principal officers of the State. And it was only prevented from being carried into execution by the accidental escape from the supper room of a portion of the Governor's staff, who immediately putting themselves at the head of such troops and citizens as were in the neighborhood, overpowered the conspirators, and succeeded finally in making them all prisoners.

The prisoners are 27 in number, and most of them hold or have held honorable rank in the army. As to their disposition, it is mentioned that some will be sent to the Ulua prison, and others banished to Yucatan, where they will doubtless find at present a good field for their enterprise.

THE CIVIL WAR IN YUCATAN.

Our advices from the Peninsula, by this arrival, are no later, but fuller than those previously at hand. It is difficult to conceive a more horrible state of things than now exists in this distracted country, the prey alike of political feuds and barbarous savages, especially at Campeachy, where, for the present, all the violence of this most unnatural war is concentrated. No quarter is given or asked on either side, by besieger or besieged. As an instance of the horrible atrocities there committed, it is mentioned that one of the citizens of the town, having, in a sortie, fallen into the hands of the besiegers, he was instantly, by order of the commanding officer, shot and nailed, hands and feet, to a large wooden cross, and thus actually crucified in front of the fortifications of the city, some hundred yards abreast of the works of the besiegers, and in full view of his family and friends therein.

As to the result of the siege and with it that of the revolution, latest Campeachy papers, the 28th ult., do not speak with much confidence. The besieged are strongly fortified, and have abundance of ammunition, powder and shot, whence supplied is not stated, but they are the prey of a dreaded famine. Men, women and children alike are reduced to the last necessity. Starvation, or surrender to a barbarous enemy, seems the only alternative." God protect us," says the daily journal, which still continues to record the woes of the unhappy people.

Police Intelligence.

A MISSING GIRL FOUND—SINGULAR CASE.—Annie Carr, a girl 16 years of age, disappeared from her home, No. 15 West-street, about four weeks since, in a very mysterious manner. Her parents, (Irish, of the laboring class,) sought for her in vain, and finally made the circumstances known to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who instructed Detective Officer Bennett to seek for the missing girl. The officer set about the work at once, and continued at it for several weeks. His efforts were finally crowned with success. Yesterday morning he found the girl in a private, fashionable and respectable boarding-house in the upper part of Broadway, and conveyed her at once to the Police Office in Broome-street, where she acknowledged her name. She stated that her board had been paid at the boarding-house by "a young lawyer," whose name she refused to give; that she had been driven from her home by the cruelty of her parents, who, because she would not attend the Catholic Church, restrained her of her liberty and subjected her to many other hardships. Her mother and sister were sent for, and on their arrival an affecting scene occurred. The mother entreated her daughter to return, promising that if she did so she should be used with the greatest tenderness. Annie, however, positively refused, notwithstanding every entreaty. She said, however, that she would go into the country, or go anywhere that the Deputy Superintendent might recommend, but home she would not go. The mother and sister went home weeping bitterly; Annie remained behind in care of Officer Bennett.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF A DIAMOND RING—A CURIOUS CASE.—A few weeks ago Mrs. Bernard Van Rensselaer, of Albany, while shopping in Broadway, had her pocket picked of a purse containing about $50 in money, and a diamond ring valued at $300. The store was crowded with ladies at the time, but as Mrs. Van Rensselaer had been nearly an hour in the store before missing her purse, and judging that the one who had abstracted it from her pocket had wisely left immediately following the theft, she did nothing further than to notify the proprietors of the store of her loss. The next day the loss of the ring and a description of it was advertised in several papers, and a reward offered for its recovery. Stimulated by the reward several ex-members of the police and others sedulously exerted themselves to find out the guilty parties and recover the valuable piece of jewelry. Not the slightest clue was, however, obtained to the missing property until a day or two ago, and this happened by a very lucky chance. Officers Roach and Albertson, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, on Tuesday afternoon took a look into a liquor saloon in Ninth-avenue, known as "Cockney Dan's" place. Shortly after they had taken their seats, two women came into the place and entered into a lively chat with Cockney Dan. During the conversation one of them withdrew a glove from one of her hands, but instantly put it on again. She had it removed long enough for the sharp eye of Officer Roach to discover a brilliant diamond glittering on one of her fingers. The suspicion of the officer was aroused, and when the woman left, he left also, accompanied by Officer Albertson. As soon as the female visitors had got a few blocks away, the officers walked up to them and demanded permission to see the ring. The request was refused point blank, as being an impertinent demand. The officers were not to be rebuffed by a refusal, however, but arrested them forthwith and took them to the Station-house. At the Station-house the ring was produced and found to correspond exactly with the description of the one lost. The woman in whose possession it was found declared that "her man" purchased it for her in England, and that she could prove it as her property, stating her determination to furnish the required proof. The ring was left in Captain Carpenter's hands, and the woman allowed to depart.

Inquiry was made at once about the women, and it was soon found that they were known as "Manchester Moll" and "Cockney Moll," the former being the mistress of a man named Henry Field, and the latter the mistress of "Cockney Dan," *alias* Dan Sweeney. Inquiry was also made at the jewelry store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, in Broadway, to see if they knew anything about the ring, as it was declared in the advertisement to have been sold from this establishment. They identified it at once as the one sold by them to Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

The same evening, following the recovery of the ring, Henry Field and a clerk in the Deputy Sheriff's Office, came to the Station-house and demanded the ring of Captain Carpenter, but with a different result than the one anticipated. Field was arrested and the clerk let off on a promise to intermeddle no further in the affair. Field promised if they would let him off to stop his intermeddling in the case, but the promise had no weight.

Yesterday, Mrs. Van Rensselaer having been telegraphed for, came to the City from Albany, and identified the ring as hers. In the afternoon Field was taken before Justice DAVISON and locked up for examination. Officers have been dispatched in search of the two women, and it is probable they will speedily be arrested.

[Advertisement.]

COLDS AND CORNS CURED.—The poor man's riches, the rich man's blessing, is health, which is secured by the wise use of BRANDRETH'S Pills. The wise use is when we are in pain or sick—to take them say in doses of four or five every day or two, until we are well. These pills are not only good for the body, but for the mind; they cure restlessness, impatience, and irritability of temper, and no medicine can be compared to them for the cure of colds and coughs. At No. 294 Canal-street, (old No. 43,) No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 52 Division-street, the true Brandreth's Pills can be surely obtained for 25 cents a box, with full directions and pamphlets.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Four favorite pieces, with the divertisement of the Carlo Family, at this favorite Theatre again this evening, viz.; "The Invasion of Ireland," "Statue Lover," "Lottery Ticket," "Shaw, Shaw, Shaw." No wonder such crowds rush to the National. On Monday next, expectation, which has been on tiptoe for some time, will be satisfied, by the production of the new, grand, extensive and gorgeous brilliant Comic Pantomime of "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which has been four months in preparation, and on which has been expended over three thousand dollars.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Is becoming universal. It only requires to be used once, to satisfy the most skeptical as to its valuable properties. It breathes of living flowers, and when diluted with water beautifies and softens the skin, removing all cutaneous eruptions. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Photographs, Hilliotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
And all Muscular and Nervous Pains,
Cured by wearing an Oiled Silk Plaster,
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, ISAAC V. FOWLER, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents; at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Diseases of Impure Blood, take
J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders,
And apply Olive Tar Ointment.
Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street.

LONG ISLAND.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Captain MILLER, of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning arrested a man named JOHN FARREN, while in the act of selling to a butcher in New-Brooklyn a cow which he had stolen in Flatbush. The accused was taken before Justice MORREHOUSE, and committed for examination.

DROWNED.—WM. FARREN, employed as a shipkeeper in the Atlantic Basin, fell overboard last night and was drowned. His body was recovered and an inquest held.

—BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held last evening, when a Constitution and By-laws were adopted. About $10,000 has been subscribed to the project.

A MODEL CITIZEN IN TROUBLE.—Tuesday night JOHN J. WHITE, better known as "Johnny White," Superintendent of the Poor, elect, and Supervisor of the Fifth Ward, was arrested by Officer SKIDMORE, of the Fourth Precinct, for being intoxicated and disturbing the public peace. He was committed to the cells. Early yesterday morning Mr. FRANK QUEVEDO interested himself in the prisoner's behalf, and at 5 o'clock A. M., Justice CORNWALL was turned out of bed and took bail for the appearance of the prisoner at his Court this morning. This morning the prisoner of course did not appear.—*Brooklyn Star, 17th.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72..109		925 Erie Railroad.....	17
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '60..	97⅛	100 do.....s10	16⅝
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	150 Hudson River R. R.	19
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	88⅛	10 do.....	19⅛
1,000 do.....	89	100 Harlem Railroad...	7⅝
3,000 N. Car. State 6s.	87	40 do.....	7⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s	79	5 N. H. & H. R. R....	112
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	84¾	100 Reading Railroad..	53
860 N. Y. Cent. R.	96	100 do.....b30	53
3,000 Erie R.R. Bds. '75	42⅜	200 do.....	52⅝
2,000 E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	36⅞	500 do.....b10	52⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. R. 3d M	53⅛	281 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21⅜
1,000 H. R. R. Con Bds	49	50 do.....b10	22
100,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs. s30	86⅜	500 do.....	22
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	78½	150 do.....	22⅛
1,000 L. S. & W. 1st m. b	45	239 do.....	21⅜
10,000 Mich. C. & P. C. 1st m. Sk. F. Cny. Bs..	83⅛	200 do.....s30	22
30 Mechanics' Bank..102½		100 do.....	22⅛
5 Bank of America..102		300 do.....b10	22¼
250 Cum. Coal Co.....	3½	20 do.....s3	22¾
100 do.....b45	3¾	61 M. So. & N. Ia. R. stock.	36
14 Bk. of N. Y. & N. Y.	91	5 Ill. Cen. RR.....	90
10 Ocean Bank.....	69	10 do.....s3	90¾
29 Am. Ex. Bank.....	80½	110 Gal. & Chic. R. R....	74⅜
45 Bk. of the Republic.	102½	105 do.....	74¾
6 Metropolitan Bank	98	25 Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	43
10 Im. & Traders' Bk.	93½	1150 do.....	43¼
40 Park Bank.....	83	100 do.....s20	43
20 Bank of N. America	90½	100 do.....s30	43
264 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75½	100 do.....b3	43¾
150 do.....s30	74⅜	85 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	76⅜
50 do.....s60	74½	200 do.....b60	77
100 do.....s nw	75	50 La Cr. & Mil. R. b30	10¾
100 do.....s nwk	75¼	40 do.....	10⅜
100 do.....s15	75¾	160 Penn. Coal Co.....	64¼
200 do.....b60	75⅜	70 do.....s3	65
300 do.....	75⅜	30 Pacific M. S. Co ...	64
50 do.....s3	75⅞	60 do.....	64⅛
90 do.....s3	75⅜	80 do.....	64¾
25 do.....s8	75¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 New-York Union Club 7s.....	Int. ad. 60
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R....	Int. ad. 19½
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 2d M.	Int. ad. 54¾
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....	60
12 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....	110
12 shares American Exchange Bank.....	90¾
5 shares American Exchange Bank.....	91
22 shares Hanover Bank.....	77⅜
25 shares National Bank.....	100
20 shares Metropolitan Bank.....	98
6 shares American Express Co.....	94
10 shares Erie Railroad.....	17
100 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co.....	70
Note of W. Carpenter, Ide & Co., due Nov. 6,	$1,228 25

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. 1st m.....	Int. ad. 63¾
$6,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. 2d m.....	Int. ad. 55⅜
$2,000 Lexington City 6s.....	Int. ad. 48⅛ @48⅜
$10,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 1st m	Int. ad. 56.⅞ @57⅛
$2,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 2d m.....	Int. ad. 42½
$5,000 Chicago City 6 ₱ cent. bonds.....	Int. ad. 79½
$735 Sacramento 10 ₱ cent. bonds.....	Int. ad. 67¾
$2,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. Stock of 1865.	Int. ad. 105
$2,700 Watertown City 8 ₱ cent. bonds.	Int. ad. 47¼
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. F. B....	Int. ad. 13
$4,000 Ill. State 6 ₱ cent. imp. stock.....	Flat. 90⅞

The patent right for the State of Mississippi, for Evans' Rotary Digger or Spading Machine.....$17

31 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co....	98⅛
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	67
16 shares Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....	50
20 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.....	59⅜
50 shares Harlem Railroad (preferred stock)....	16¼
26 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....	145
20 shares Columbia Marine Ins. Co.....	70

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Missouri St. 6s.	79	20 Reading R'd.....	53
4,000 Indiana St. 5s	85	50 do.....	53⅛
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	200 do.....	53¼
8,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	87	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R....	22¼
5,000 Mich. Cn. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cn. b.	83⅜	275 do.....	23
40 National Bank.....	99½	30 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S.	36½
100 Penn. Coal Co.....	66⅜	25 Panama R'd.....	84
25 do.....	67	275 Gal. & Chic. R....	75⅜
50 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	107	100 do.....b60	76
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾	50 do.....b10	75¾
50 Erie Railroad...b30	17⅜	360 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b30	43¼
190 do.....	17⅜	1000 do.....	43⅜
100 do.....s30	17⅜	250 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	77
10 do.....	17¾	46 do.....	76¾
50 do.....	s3 17⅝	100 La Ce. & Mil. RR	b60 10¾
200 Hudson River R.R.	19¾	200 N. Y. Cent. R....	76¾
50 Harlem R. R.....	7⅜	100 do.....b10	76¾
40 do.....	7⅜	100 do.....b60	77

THURSDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

Whatever doubts may have been felt in any well-informed quarter last week, in regard to the virtual return of the banks here and in New-England to full cash payments, have already given away this week to the general desire to turn the measure to the greatest possible good. In one point of view it comes most timely. The Banks, with cash payments, also resume at once, and in good season for the shopping trade of the approaching holidays, their full half-yearly dividends. The item is an important and cheering one to nearly fifty thousand shareholders in and around this City alone, and the same effect runs through the State, and through five of the six New-England States. The disbursement is not only timely and almost in the nature of a public charity on the eve of the holidays, and the prospect of a hard Winter, but will diffuse itself through almost every channel of the shopping trade. Adding this to the other dividend disbursements which are sure to come with the New Year, from the Federal and State Treasuries, the Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, and most of the leading Railways on their Bonds, we have an aggregate disbursement for the half-yearly income upon the productive money capital of the people, not short of *ten millions dollars*. To this, the City Banks that pay in January and July will contribute not less than one million of dollars, which they could not, in good conscience, have paid under suspension. To this extent the holiday trade in this City has been encouraged by the measure of last Saturday.

Another good has been accomplished. The Banks are now overhauling their folios and reviewing critically and impartially their suspended and doubtful paper, preliminary to their half-yearly dividends. The result, as far as we are advised, is most gratifying, showing infinitely less real bankruptcy in an aggregate discount line of nearly one hundred millions, cut down from $122,000,000, than the sudden fierceness of the panic in September and October, and its damaging effects upon bank credit and mercantile enterprise and collections, led the shareholders to anticipate. The City Bank Capital, as reduced by the liquidation of the Bowery, East River, Grocers' and Mechanics' Association, now stands at $64,419,000. The surplus undivided on the last quarterly statement, was $7,583,000, or an average of 12 ₱ cent. on the capital. The losses thus far counted in the Wall-street Banks (so called from their more immediate connection with the commerce of the country at large, than the up-town banks) will not amount to one-half this surplus. The other banks probably stand quite as well on this point. Of course this calculation is made on the policy of gradual and indulgent liquidation, and the determination of the Banks not only to maintain their own credit sound for future usefulness, but to help every old dealer out of embarrassment who is not hopelessly bankrupt. We may also mention in the same connection, that the four Banks in liquidation are turning out much better for their shareholders than anticipated. Two of them have already paid off their depositors and note-holders. The other two have paid off a large portion of the claims outstanding at the time of suspension. And the remaining assets, in every instance, we hear, are much larger and sounder than any one ventured to rely upon sixty days ago.

All these facts afford another and very striking commentary upon the singular nature of our late panic, and the gross mismanagement which permitted it to rouse the distrust and create the fears of the whole country for the soundness of trade and the integrity of tha banking system.

The day has been without interest in the Money and Exchange markets. The absence of later foreign news to the close of 'Change hour creates a dull feeling in these departments of business. The case is different in the Stock Exchange, where the market hourly gains strength, and prices have further advanced on nearly all the active securities. Several of the Railroad Stocks were considerably oversold during the dull and indifferent market of last week, and the *Bear* purchases for delivery help the *Bulls* in realizing on their low-priced purchases. The State Stocks feel the influence of the near approach of the half-yearly dividends. These have nearly all been provided in advance in this City. The Bank of Commerce is in funds for Missouri; the Republic for Virginia; the State Agant, Mr. BULL, will be

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1951. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

The Cable Telegraph Co.'s Office—No. 60 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

More Failures in Great Britain.

GREAT CRASH AT HAMBURG.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 91 3-8 to 91 1-2.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., entered this harbor at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning, but could not get up to her dock until after the *America's* departure, about 3 o'clock A. M.

The advices brought by the *Canada* are one week later than those received by the *Europa* at New-York.

The *Canada* makes the following report: "Dec. 14, lat. 47° long. 42°, passed American ship *Quickstep*, bound East. Dec. 17, lat. 44°, passed brig *Jessie*, MILLER, bound East.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived out on Sunday, the 29th ultimo.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d ult., arrived off Point Lynas at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3d, but owing to the lowness of the tides did not come into the Mersey until the afternoon of the 4th.

The *North Star* left Southampton for New-York on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

The following were the main features of her news: The failures of HERMAN, COX & Co., of London and Liverpool, in the cotton trade, with liabilities of £60,000; BISCHOFF, BEEN & Co., of London, in the India trade, with liabilities of £30,000; M. JOEL, of Dantzic, liabilities £300,000; HIRSCH, MOSES & Co., of Stetin, liabilities 1,500,000 thalers; H. HOFFMAN & Co., of London, largely engaged in the Swiss trade; P. MAGEE, ship-owner, trading as MAGEE & CORCORAN, Liverpool; and others of less amounts were announced.

The crisis was still more severe at Hamburg, where the failures were too numerous to particularize.

An order had been promulgated at Berlin, enacting a suspension of the usury laws.

The launching of the *Leviathan* was slowly progressing. The vessel had been gradually moved between forty and fifty feet towards the water.

The Queen of Spain had been delivered of a prince.

There is little else of interest per *North Star* that is not anticipated by the *Canada*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was opened on the 3d inst., by the Queen in person. The Queen's speech was as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Circumstances have recently arisen connected with the commercial interests which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time. The failure of joint-stock Banks and of some mercantile firms, have produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorize Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it, will be submitted for your consideration. I have observed with great regret that the state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a limitation of employment in manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress. I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration, and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

While many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small force which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements dispatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt."

After still further eulogizing the gallantry of the troops, the speech continues:

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population in India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services. I have given directions that the papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you. The affairs of my East India dominion will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention. The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb. The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the Territory of Herat. Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

The remainder of the speech is merely of local interest.

In the House of Lords, Baron MACAULAY took his seat as a Peer.

Lord PORTMAN moved and Lord CAREW seconded the address in response to the Queen's speech, and, after considerable debate, in which Lord DERBY complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the speech, and deplored the condition of the country, the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on the 10th, he should move for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the oath of abjuration and the civil disabilities of Jews.

Mr. HEADLAM gave notice that he should move a resolution condemnatory of the principles of unlimited liability in the case of joint stock banks.

The address was agreed to, after some debate, in which Mr. D'ISRAELI censured generally the action of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON states that he did not intend to bring in any bill on India till after the recess, and announced his intention of asking the House to make provision for General HAVELOCK, as the East India Company would do the same for General WILSON.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that he would move for a copy of the Indian Army act, and information in regard to licensing the press.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON stated that the terms asked by Austria for the use of her projected line in telegraphing to India, were such as the Government could not accept, and that the negotiations therefore fell through.

It was said that the Turkish Government were anxious to lay a line from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf.

Mr. MILES called attention to the imprisonment of two British Engineers at Naples, and asked what Government had done in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the British Consul had been admitted to the prisoners, and found their only complaint was, want of books. There was no cause of complaint against the Neapolitan Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bank act, and asked leave to bring in a bill to indemnify the Bank for the recent over-issue. He explained the necessity for the action the Ministers took, and suggested that it might be advisable amongst other reforms to make bank notes a legal tender throughout the Kingdom.

After some opposition from Messrs. GLADSTONE and D'ISRAELI, the motion was agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

The *Leviathan* steamship had been moved still further down the launching ways, but the ship had still 107 feet to move before she would be afloat. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control of her, and hopes were entertained for a successful result in a short time. A scaffolding from which to view the launch broke down and a number of persons were more or less injured. On Monday the vessel had nearly five feet of water under her.

In the Bankruptcy Court it has been decided that the great Northern Railroad Company had no claim on REDPATH'S estate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In London on Dec. 2 money continued in active demand. The Stock market was firm, caused by the arrival of the West India mail steamer with £300,000 in silver. The suspensions of the day were MENDES, DACOSTA & Co., in the London and West India trade, with liabilities amounting to £350,000 sterling, and KEISER & Co., in the German trade, with liabilities amounting to £50,000.

The semi-monthly shipment of Silver to India and China was £409,000.

At a meeting of Erie Railroad bondholders it was resolved that the Committee should be requested to receive subscriptions to the proposed new loan, and to communicate with the Directors in New-York, with a view to an arrangement for general protection.

On Thursday, the 3d instant, the funds were quiet while money was in active demand in the preparation for the payments of the 4th. The failures were Messrs. HOOKINSON & BURNSIDE, of London, wholesale Stationers; Messrs. BARBER, ROSENANGER & Co. and HESSCH, BROTHER & Co., both in the German trade, in London; C. C. PIM, a large Corn merchant of Belfast, and FRIENDSCHSON CLUNIE & Co., Corn Dealers, at Hartlepool. Their liabilities are not stated. Another large London house is reported to have sought assistance from the Bank.

Heavy exports of silver were making to Hamburg.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the funds fluctuated slightly, but closed firmly. There was no change in Money, but great caution was observable.

A dispatch from Italy announces the failure of the house of CELLARD, at Genoa, Milan and Turin.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.]

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The journal *La Presse* has been suspended for two months, in consequence of the article which appeared in it yesterday, signed by M. PEYROT, on the refusal of Messeurs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX to take the oath prescribed to members of the *Corps Legislatif*.

HAMBURG, Friday.—THE PANIC.—The Senate has just convened another extraordinary convention of burghers-choft for to-morrow, to empower the former to establish a government discount institution, with thirty millions marks bancos capital.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—The *Times'* City Article essys: "The demand at the Bank and in the discount market continues active, but payments maturing to-day have been provided for in a much more satisfactory manner than had been anticipated. The funds opened steadily this morning at an advance of ⅛. There was, subsequently, some heaviness, but a decided recovery took place before the termination of business. A good effect was produced by the arrival of the *Adriatic* with £80,000 in specie, and satisfactory commercial intelligence from New-York. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £29,000."

The *Daily News* city article, says: "The funds improved ⅛ to-day, at the Bank of England. To-day the demand for money was to a fair extent, but not pressing. In exceptional cases, first-class bills are discounted to somewhat below the Bank rate."

The suspension has been announced of F. & B. BOVET, an old firm in the China trade, with moderate liabilities. Their difficulties are understood to have been principally caused by the late heavy fall in the silk market. The stoppage has also taken place of C. A. JONAS & Co., general merchants, who have been brought down by the recent failures in the north of Europe. Liabilities supposed to be about £100,000. Several failures are announced at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. They are respectable second-rate houses.

In Foreign Exchanges, yesterday afternoon, rates were in many instances almost nominal, from the absence of business.

Private advices from Paris describe a calm and satisfactory state of the Money market, and no mention that there is even an expectation of a further reduction in the rate of discount.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of the Wool brought forward at the late London sales was withdrawn, and bought in the produce markets during the past week. The *Times* City article says: "The improvement at the commencement of the week has not been maintained. There seems, however, to be less anxiety on the part of holders to realize at the present low quotations."

The tea market is so depressed as to make it almost impossible to effect sales.

The launch of the *Leviathan* is expected to be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Great depression continued to be experienced in Hamburg and Alton. Dispatches say that the failures were too numerous to specify the names. In one day twenty important houses failed and business was suspended. It was believed that other houses would go. The aggregate liabilities of the fallen and doomed concerns were reported to be twenty-seven millions marks banco. The fifteen millions provided for advances on merchandise proved a mere drop in a bucket, and a rumor was in circulation that advances to the extent of 400,000,000 had been asked for. A general meeting of the burghers of Hamburg had been convoked to devise means to allay the panic. Bills could not be negotiated and business was at a stand. A law extending a respite of one month to all bills payable at maturity, was to be introduced in the Senate.

ULLEERG & KEAMER, whose temporary suspension was recently reported, had fully stopped. Liabilities, 12,000,000 marks banco.

No fresh failures occurred on the 3d.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

M. HUGOS, the Republican Deputy from Lyons, took the oath in the *Corps Legislatif*, and Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX were the only members who refused to take it, and their seats had been declared vacant. It is said there is to be a new enactment, enforcing the oath to the Emperor as a preliminary to becoming a candidate at the elections.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Court refuses to accede to the demand of Mexico, that its envoy shall be received, as a necessary preliminary to the negotiation.

The accounts from Cuba received at Madrid state that the squadron assembled there was ready to sail at a moment's notice, to act against Mexico or elsewhere. Soldiers seasoned to the climate had alone been selected for the service. The Artillery had been largely increased, and 1,000 marines were on board the squadron.

PRUSSIA.

The Usury laws were suspended for a period of three months, and the Bank of Prussia was making advances on stocks and shares at the rate of 8 per cent.

There was very little panic at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna continue gloomy.

It was reported that several large manufacturers intended to close their establishments and discharge their workmen in a few days.

SWEDEN.

There had been numerous additional failures at Stockholm, and the commercial crisis there created great anxiety at Copenhagen.

The Government had lent 5,000,000 francs to the Directors of the Bank, to sustain its credit.

A dispatch from Stockholm, dated the 3d, says "The crisis is becoming alarming."

RUSSIA.

Heavy frosts had taken place, and the river was quite frozen up at Archangel.

GREECE.

The Ministerial crisis was over. Two members of the Cabinet had retired.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 46,000 bales, of which 10,500 were on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d., but subsequently the advance was almost all lost, except on middling descriptions, which were steady, owing to their scarcity. The sales of Friday were 3,000 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency at the following quotations: Orleans Fair 6⅞d.; Orleans Middling, 6 9-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Mobile Middling, 6¾d.; Upland Fair, 6¾d.; Uplands Middling, 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 317,000 bales, of which 151,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and declined 1s. since Tuesday; Western Canal, 24s. 6d.@25s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 26s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT had a declining tendency, and Tuesday's advance had been more than lost; Red, 6s.@7s.; White, 6s. 8d.@7s. 10d.; CORN dull, and the advance of Tuesday lost. Mixed and Yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d.; White, 37s.@39s.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., and RICHARDSON BROTHERS & Co., confirm the above, but the *Brokers' Circular* says that FLOUR has advanced 1s. and WHEAT 3d. on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others quote BEEF dull. PORK steady. BACON inactive, and declined 1s. @3s. LARD heavy and quotations nominal. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. TALLOW advanced 1s. Butchers quoted at 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES slightly declined. Sales at 33s.@35s. for Pots; and 35s. @36s. for Pearls. SUGAR steady, with an improved demand. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. Philadelphia PARK, 8s. 9d.@10s. SPERM and Cod OILS slightly declined. LINSEED OIL in better request at 30s.@31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s.@33s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. CONSOLS were quoted at the close on Friday at 91⅛@91½ for money and account.

There was no change to note in the Money market; the demand continued active.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £94,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote IRON dull at £5 10s. for rails and £6 for bars. PIG IRON steady at 52s. 6d. WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s., but closed with little inquiry at weak prices; White American 48s.@52s. and Red 44s.@46s. FLOUR 25s.@28s. SUGAR advanced 6d. @1s., closing heavy. COFFEE steady. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak. Congou 11½d. LINSEED CAKES advanced 5s.@10s. FISH OILS—Quotations nominal. Linseed dull at 29s. 6d. RICE quiet. English TIN advanced 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE Sales at 34s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending the 21 inst., inclusive, were 4,000 bales at firm prices—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 102 francs. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES heavy. OILS—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal. PROVISIONS dull. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. WHALEBONE—Little inquiry and prices weak.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Market opened buoyant but closed heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote American Securities in better demand, but prices unchanged.

Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	97@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 72
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	—@ 76
Virginia 6s, 1886	80@ 82
Virginia 5s, 1888	—@ 81
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	60@ 62
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	—@ 70
Illinois Central 7s, 1860	76@ 78

Messrs. BELL & SON report an average business generally, without quotable change, but prices well supported.

U. S. 6s, 1867-8	—@108
U. S. 6s, Bonds, 1868	103@105
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	70@ 72
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds	75@ 76
Virginia 6s, 1886	—@ 80
Virginia 5s, 1888	79@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	11@9 dis.
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	76@ 78
Michigan Central, 8s, 1860	75@ 77
Michigan Central Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central	73@ 75
New-York Sixes	80@ 82
New-York Sevens	90@ 92
Erie Stock	16@ 20
Erie Bonds, Sevens, Convertibles	38@ 42
Erie Bonds, Third Mortgage	68@ 72
Erie Sinking Fund	40@ 45
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage	80@ 82

The London papers report the following business on the 3d:

Illinois Central Shares	10 @9 discount.
New-York Central Shares	73
Erie Third Mortgage Bonds	69¾

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 5—11 A. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say BREADSTUFFS are dull, with so far little or no business this morning in any article.

PROVISIONS are unchanged. The TALLOW market closed with a firm feeling at London yesterday, and quotations are advanced 1s.

The COTTON market opens quiet, and it is yet too early to estimate the business of the day.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 5 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday afternoon. The weather was clear and calm.

Extraordinary Developments.

SUPPOSED MURDER—MISTAKEN IDENTITY—PERJURY OF A WITNESS—MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERED PERSON.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18.

It will be remembered that last Winter a boy named CHAS. E. SAGE, about 19 years of age, was missing from his home in Cromwell, near Middleton, in this State, and that an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT was arrested on a charge of murdering the lad and putting the body under the ice in the Connecticut River. In a few months afterwards a body was found in the river without a head. This body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterwards the lining of an overcoat was found answering to the description of that worn by the missing person.

Some months elapsed, when a sailor, named BENSON, came to Cromwell, and directly charged NUGENT, the Irishman, with the murder. He said he saw the deed done, and assisted NUGENT in putting the corpse under a hay-mow. He described accurately the lad's appearance—his dress, the color of his hair, &c.—and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted NUGENT, and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, but trembled from head to foot. A Grand Jury found a true bill against NUGENT, whose time of trial was fixed for the present month.

Thus matters have rested until recently, when the cousin of the missing boy, living in Ithaca, N. Y., received an anonymous letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, which he showed to his father, a Mr. WILLIAMS. The letter was answered, when another letter was received from Pennsylvania, signed WM. RUSSELL, which Mr. WILLIAMS himself answered. He at the same time addressed the Postmaster requesting him to watch for the person who called for the letter, and describe him. The Postmaster did so, when Mr. WILLIAMS immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, found RUSSELL, whom he discovered to be *his nephew, Charles E. Sage, the identical missing boy!*

A special Court is held at Haddam to-day, when NUGENT will be liberated.

The case is involved in the deepest mystery beyond what has been related. No one can assign any reason for the perjury of the sailor, who swore that he saw the murder committed, and there is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found, and buried as that of the boy SAGE. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary case than this.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 18—P. M.

JOHN A. BENSON, the sailor who testified that he saw the murder of CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, with intent to take life, and has acknowledged his guilt. The crime will send him to the State Prison for life. There are no further developements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisions of Senator Douglas' Kansas Bill—Debate in Both Houses on the Proposition to Issue Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. DOUGLAS provides for a Board of five persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and a fair apportionment of members to the Convention; also provides for an election to be held on a day designated by the Board, not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty days from the passage of this act; also provides that the Board shall be intrusted with the appointment of Judges and places of voting, which is to be confined to every free white male citizen of the United States over twenty years who may be a *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory on the 21st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to the said election in the county in which he offers to vote; also, provides that the Convention shall assemble at not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of Delegates; also, provides that the Constitution shall be submitted to the legal voters for their free acceptance or rejection, and, unless adopted by the majority, all the legal votes cast shall be null and void. The bill secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of speech and the press.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. PUGH and Mr. TRUMBULL, calling upon the President for further information in reference to Kansas affairs, were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. HUNTER, while explaining the provisions of the bill, said, although the crisis in commercial circles was perhaps past, yet there would not be a general revival of trade before the last of April or the first of May. Before that time the money now proposed to be raised would be needed by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SEWARD thought it clear there was a necessity for the issue of notes, but the bill was not sufficiently guarded in several particulars. It had no limitation as to the time during which these notes might be issued. He was of the opinion that the revenues to be collected during the present year would meet all deficiencies, and there would be another session of Congress next year, when any further action might be taken which seemed necessary. He therefore proposed to limit the bill to the beginning of the next session. He thought ten millions would be sufficient, and the rate of interest contemplated seemed too high. Four per centum would procure all the money of which the Government might stand in need.

Mr. HUNTER had no objection to limiting the time. A large surplus was needed to carry on the operations of the Government. Senators have the experience of the Secretary of the Treasury to justify them in supposing that it will be safe to issue this amount, or so much thereof as he might find necessary. The surplus in the Treasury had been rapidly diminishing ever since the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

[The proceedings were here interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, when Mr. BIGLER pronounced a eulogy upon the character of the deceased.]

Mr. HUNTER resumed—As to the rate of interest he had no idea the notes would be issued at six per cent., but it was better to pay that rate as the maximum. He presumed the Secretary would try the market at three per cent.

Mr. SIMMONS vindicated the Banks from the charge in the President's Message that they were the cause of the present commercial revulsion. He thought they ought not to be called irresponsible institutions. The evils were the effect of speculation. Productive labor was the only sure basis of wealth. The change of duties at the last session, which was made in order to deplete the Treasury, had encouraged speculation. He advocated a protective tariff, as the means of preventing England from obtaining that commercial ascendancy to which she had been directing all her efforts ever since she found she could not conquer us by arms. He only wanted ten millions, and would vote for a bill with that reduction.

Mr. HUNTER could not consent to such a reduction. If only ten millions were authorized he thought they would be called upon for another bill in January. He was willing to reduce the maximum rate of interest to 4½ per cent. and limit the operation of the bill to one year.

Mr. CRITTENDEN preferred to have no interest on the notes, but to let them circulate as bank notes. It was rather strange after the crisis was past, and the banks were everywhere resuming, that the Government should suspend, and Congress must supply the means. It was only from the imperative necessity of the measure that he could consent to vote for the bill. He hoped this would be followed up by a measure to increase the revenue to an extent sufficient to meet all contingencies.

Mr. BELL alluded to the fact that many honest importers were driven from trade in consequence of frauds committed under the Tariff bill of the last session. He thought a revision of that system indispensable. He could not vote for the issue of twenty millions, but moved for so much as is now necessary.

Without concluding the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Accounts to examine the stationery provided for the use of members, report its real value, and make such recommendation as they may deem proper in the premises. Mr. CLINGMAN said if the prices now paid for stationery are the same as heretofore, there must be a great mistake somewhere. He had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy some at book stores. He had seen a statement in the *Globe* of such a serious character, and which, if true, implicated the late Clerk, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of public money. If any officer of the House was in combination with outsiders to buy stationery at low and sell at high rates, he ought to be punished. It may be that great injustice has been done that Clerk, of whose conduct he knew nothing. The affair and charges, however, require investigation.

Mr. HOUSTON thought that a Special Committee should be appointed to examine this subject, and nothing else. There ought to be a law requiring a strict examination of the accounts of every outgoing Clerk of the House. He was surprised that Mr. CULLOM's friends had allowed so much time of the session to elapse without demanding an investigation.

Mr. SAVAGE remarked that the charges against Mr. CULLOM were made a matter of discussion in his District during the last canvass, and he had been told that Mr. CULLOM made $40,000 outside of his pay, as Clerk. This came from Mr. STANTON, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and who was once the pet of Mr. CULLOM.

Mr. MASON said the Committee on Accounts had found no improper conduct yet, and he hoped they would not. He suggested other examinations.

Mr. MAYNARD said he was not here to screen Mr. CULLOM's conduct from a full investigation, and he was requested by him to ask an inquiry. He demanded it.

After further debate, a resolution was adopted referring to a Select Committe of five the accounts of the late Clerk, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee, reported a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes; a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Treasury bill, which is similar to that introduced in the Senate.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said the exigencies of the Government required the bill to be passed as rapidly as possible, but he would not press its consideration now, unless the House, with some degree of unanimity, would give its consent. He was unwilling to force a debate, as the bill was not yet printed.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the House should have full time for a measure of such moment.

Mr. BANKS remarked if they considered the time at which heretofore Treasury notes were issued, and the condition in which the Government was placed, there would be found to be no precedent for the passage of a bill like this. There is no such exigency now as to require the passage of this bill at once.

Mr. RITCHIE alluded to the fact that six or eight weeks ago the Sub Treasury paid sixteen dollars on the hundred of debt not due, and asked why should it now be proposed that the Government issue paper money, which had been condemned by the Democracy everywhere.

Mr. GROW was opposed to sending out twenty millions of paper money, the effect of which would be to add to the financial difficulties by continuing the hoarding of specie by the banks and usurers. He wanted time for deliberation.

Mr. LETCHER was glad there is evidence of improvement in the way of legislation. Nothing had afforded him more satisfaction than the remarks of the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He recollected that that gentleman, in the last Congress, reported bills relating to the Territories, and caused a vote on them by moving the previous question.

Mr. GROW replied that he had reported no bill that had not been printed for at least ten days.

Mr. LETCHER, responding, said that not even the privilege of amendment was permitted by that gentleman and his friends.

Mr. GROW would ask the gentleman from Virginia to refer to a single bill he had ever pressed, which had not been discussed for at least four days. He supposed the gentleman alluded to Kansas.

Mr. LETCHER said another thing had occurred in the last Congress. Bills were reported from the Committee on Lands, not even printed, and forced through under the operation of the previous question. He would again congratulate the House on the prospect of improvement in legislation.

Mr. GLANCY JONES gave notice that he would ask for the consideration of the bill on Monday.

The Committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, the Special Committee charged with the examination of the subject of public printing was directed to extend their inquiries to the binding, engraving, paper, and publication of the debates in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, with all the rights of the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, was passed. It provides for paying the arrearages of the salaries of members at the commencement, instead of the end of the session.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

No. 212—John Sniffin *vs.* Gilbert Cameron.—Writ of error docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 59—The Northern Bank of Kentucky *vs.* George W. Squire, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—The matters in controversy being settled, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 63.—John W. Gordon et al *vs.* Frothingham, Newell & Co. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Texas. The matters in controversy being settled, the writ was dismissed, with costs.

No. 16—John Bacon et al *vs.* Volney E. Howard. Argued for appellants and appellees.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 10th inst., speaking of the Express Messenger from Utah, says that he passed Colonel JOHNSTON's command near Fort Bridger, and that the baggage and provision trains were all safe. The troops were in good spirits. This was the only news that had transpired relative to the Utah Expedition.

The Weather at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 18.

The weather here is cloudy and the wind southwest. The thermometer stands at 48°. Thirteen trains of thirty-five and forty cars each, loaded with freight from the West, have arrived here since daylight this morning.

Burning of a Hotel.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 18.

The Exchange Hotel in this place was destroyed by fire last night.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 2½ o'clock. Weather clear and calm.

Political.

The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," of which STEPHEN D. DILLAYE is President, held a regular meeting last evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, consistently adhering to those great and immutable principles *of right*, upon which the Democratic Party was founded, also on which it has formed and controlled the policy of this Government from 1801 to this time, has also been among the first to carry out those principles on all national questions; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the United States have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the popular wisdom which, in a time of unexampled passion and excitement, calmly selected JAMES BUCHANAN as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That his whole course of national policy, marked as it has been by point and wisdom, statesmanlike sagacity and unwavering firmness, has daily added to the honors of a long life of political usefulness, and given new reasons for confidence in his wisdom and support of his Administration.

Resolved, That the President's Message commands our approval, and should meet that of every well wisher to his country; that its doctrines and its policy are eminently sound and Democratic; and that its suggestions with regard to the Territory of Kansas are wise and conservative, well calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and deserving the support of honest men of all parties and all sections of the Union.

Resolved, That to the general confidence in the wisdom and fairness of JAMES BUCHANAN, inspired by the manner in which his administration has been conducted, we owe our success, as a party, in our recent State election, and that the triumphant result of that election assures to him the cordial support of the Empire State and the active sympathy of its Democratic masses.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the election of JAMES S. ORR of South Carolina as Speaker of the House of Representatives, as of a Democrat whose national views are as broad as the Union, and as conservative as the Constitution, and that the Democracy of New-York tender to him their profoundest acknowledgements for the marked and impartial manner in which he has selected the Committees, with reference not only to the best interests of the States, but to the commerce and importance of this the first commercial city of America.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, President.

JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary.

Late from Tampico.

FULL DETAILS OF THE LATE CONSPIRACY.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 12.

The schooner *W. W. Harkness*, Capt. CHURCH, from Tampico the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general news by this arrival principally concerns the late political conspiracy, which came so near proving fatal to the existing government of the State—full particulars of which will be found in the following extract from a private letter, politely placed at our service:

TAMPICO, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Under separate cover I send you a newspaper containing a proclamation from the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces to the inhabitants of this city, by which you will perceive that the talent of designing politicians, together with the wealth and influence of the clergy of this country, have been employed to subvert the present system of government, even at the sacrifice of the lives of all who oppose its enemies. On the 15th inst., while Gen. MORENO and his principal officers were enjoying a late breakfast at the residence of the second military commander, the house was attacked by about twenty soldiers, under orders of a person by the name of JUAN CASTILLA Y PERES, who poured in several vollies of musketry, mortally wounding one of the General's aids, whilst the greater number of the party were made prisoners, including the General. In the meantime the cry of "Religion y Fueros" was raised, and then the disturbance became general.

The artillery barracks, situated in the centre of the city, were immediately occupied by CASTILLA Y PERES, when vollevs of musketry were fired in great disorder.

Colonel EULOGIO GAUTIER VALDOMAR, who, it is said, joined the revolted party, was shot through the body by a sergeant, and instantaneously expired in their midst. In October, 1856, this same VALDOMAR figured at the head of a revolution in this city, against GARZA.

The ports on the east and west sides of the city remained in the hands of the Government Party, and as soon as the news of the imprisonment of General MORENO reached the ears of the officers they opened their fires on the city, killing several innocent persons and causing serious injury to the private dwellings. This seemed to me to be a novel mode of warfare, as it was equally gratifying to the officers of the fort to destroy a friend as it was to destroy a foe. During the space of two hours the inhabitants of this city were exposed to these horrors, when the Government Party regained possession of the city, released General MORENO and happily restored order.

But I am fearful that the present tranquillity which we are now enjoying will be but of brief respite, as the elements which caused the late disturbance are incessantly at work for the overthrow of the present system of government, and unless President COMONFORT pursues a different policy from that which has marked his past conduct he will soon be obliged to relinquish the reins to his old foe, Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It is a long time since this coast has been visited by a vessel of war to look after the interest of American citizens, and they are now very much required in these waters.

Business is completely at a stand.

The proclamation alluded to, herein, is simply an address of congratulation to the army and people, the day after the events narrated, and contains no new facts.

The New Nicaraguan Treaty.

LETTER FROM SEÑOR GOICOURIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

From the Express.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.

SEÑOR D. M. JEREZ, Esteemed General: In the beginning of October I sent you another letter via Greytown, in which I gave you positive information of the preparations making by WALKER in these States. To-day the thing is a reality, and the annexed paper will inform you of the details of his departure. It is a positive thing also that the Administration is opposed to him, but notwithstanding, you must prepare yourselves to make greater efforts than the last, otherwise you will have to suffer much.

My principal object in addressing this second letter to you, is to recommend to your care and particular attention my friend Mr. ALLEN, who has gone to Costa Rica, and must now be with you to arrange the difficult question of the transit. Mr. ALLEN, I know, has orders from Mr. VANDERBILT, (his father-in-law,) to finally settle this question with you in a *positive* and lasting way, and I, knowing that this gentleman is the only one who has means, and that he ought in justice to obtain again what he has lost by reason of the infernal machinations of WALKER, am of opinion that you ought to attend to his propositions.

The present treaty made with you, after the recognition of Nicaragua, is a matter that you may change as you please, for I know that BUCHANAN has made it only for the purpose of effecting a speedy arrangement, subject to amendments, but for the purpose of inflicting a

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Mr. Clayton's Waste in the Negotiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to notice some observations in your historical review of the Central American negotiations, in the TIMES of to-day. You say that Mr. CLAYTON was "self-deceived;" that the language of the clause in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty concerning the Mosquito protectorate "lacks vigor." This is directly the reverse of the opinion of Mr. BEVERDY JOHNSON, high authority on such a subject, who says: "Language could not be more admirably adapted to the purpose."

It was drawn up in consultation with many eminent lawyers and statesmen, in and out of the Senate. The latter of the two clauses was added on the motion, among others, of Mr. PIERRE SOULE. BEVERDY JOHNSON and others thought it purely superfluous. Is it likely that all these gentlemen were "self-deceived?" If England considered existing rights saved under the treaty, why was she so anxious to except British Honduras from it? Has the British negotiator ever ventured to deny the American construction?

Sir, some one has said he could find heresies even in the Lord's Prayer. Is it possible to compose language which interest and passion cannot pervert? England knows that this Isthmus is to be the outlet to the trade of the East; that a ship canal across it would bring to our doors the commerce of the world, and transfer to us the sceptre of the seas.

Yet, for three years after the negotiation she made no attempt to put a wrong construction on the Treaty. Lord JOHN RUSSEL, speaking for the Aberdeen Ministry in 1852, expressly concurred in the American construction. But when Lord PALMERSTON succeeded, the wind blew from another quarter. Of PALMERSTON I happen to know that Sir HENRY BULWER, pending the treaty, frequently expressed his apprehensions.

In January, 1853, Messrs. GASS and DOUGLAS, in open Senate, declared vigorous war upon the treaty and its author. These gentlemen were the known heads of the party about to assume power. Lord PALMERSTON gladly embraced the opportunity, and in May, the same year, came Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch with the opinion of Mr. Queen's Advocate HARDING.

It is amusing to see the difficulties these gentlemen labor under. The Queen's Advocate, ambitious to reestablish the Mosquito Kingdom, insists that he may send an armed force to Central America, provided he does not "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume dominion;" while the London *Times* as stoutly maintains that this word "occupation" means, in diplomatic sense, a military occupation; therefore, they cannot land a soldier there, but may occupy in some other way. Is any language safe from miserable quibbles like these?

If I had time I would show how this question has been managed since Mr. CLAYTON left the Department of State. I fear that it is as far from settlement as ever; that England will be able to amuse us in the future as she has done in the past; and that until wiser and bolder men occupy the high places of the Government, that beautiful region must be now as always distracted by petty quarrels between petty States, and devastated by buccaneers and bandits like WM. WALKER.

DEFENDER.

Bank Management.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning a comparison is drawn between the action of our Banks and that of the Bank of England during the course of the late panic, namely, in the *loans*, as follows:

In New-York, Aug. 8	$122,077,000
In New-York, Aug. 17	97,215,000
Contraction	$24,862,000
In London, Sept. 12	$93,320,000
In London, Nov. 25	156,750,000
Expansion	$63,430,000

By which it appears that the opposite policy was pursued, and which you characterize, and very justly too, as "*Contraction and Bankruptcy*" and "*Expansion and Relief.*"

The Banks here most undoubtedly facilitated their own dishonor, which, from the course they pursued, was sooner or later inevitable, while an opposite policy might have saved themselves and the many banking and commercial firms from the fate that met them. When failnrea came fast and thick, the Banks here, taking the alarm, being seized strongly with the panic, clenched tighter and tighter with iron grasp the millions they held at will, thus burying their talent in the sand, and the result showed the effect of their stewardship.

The different advocates of the course pursued by our Banks seek to justify them by pointing to the line of conduct of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania under the then sole management of the great financier, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, when he undertook to monopolize the entire cotton business of the country as an instrument of affording relief. The result proved, what every second-class banker should understand, that the shoemaker should stick to his last.

One of our City journals has undertaken to stigmatize the present action of the Bank of England in granting such unlimited relief to bankers and merchants in times of such great distress as came over the country during the height of the panic, prophesying the same result to that institution that befell the Pennsylvania mammoth above referred to; but that journal has not placed in juxtaposition their different rules of action; for while the one undertook to control almost the entire commerce of the country, the other has adhered strictly to a *bona fide* system of banking operations, granting indulgences and accommodations only on adequate securities in hand, and only on such securities as are available in time of need. In this way the Bank of England, countenanced and sanctioned by the general Government, has nobly upheld and carried through many bankers and merchants who are the honor and glory not only of their own country, but of our own; and since the storm, as is generally believed, has well nigh passed over, the Honorable the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England cannot but look back with the proud satisfaction of having been instrumental in saving, to a very great extent, their country's probity and honor. JUSTITIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Vessels.

Some remarks appeared in Thursday's TIMES, copied from San Francisco journals, referring to the excitement in that city growing out of the loss of the *Central America*, and reflecting on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels. We have received the following communication on the subject from a trustworthy source, and give it publication. Our correspondent is correct in stating that the Inspectors and others who examined the Pacific Company's vessels have reported most favorably on their seaworthy condition;

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In two years there have been only as many accidents on the Pacific. One of these caused no delay; the other, the breaking of a centre shaft, required a steamer to put back. Her substitute arrived at Panama *five* days beyond the appointed time, with *six* days' later dates from San Francisco than usual; so that the public lost nothing.

The Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in order to silence public clamor with truth, volunteered the following in the San Francisco *Globe* of Nov. 4, 1857.

CARD.

INSPECTION AND SURVEY OF THE STEAMER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

EDITOR GLOBE: As there has been much feeling expressed within the past few days as to the seaworthiness of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers, we deem it but justice to the public, as well as to the Company, to request you to publish the inclosed surveys upon the steamer Golden Gate, &c.

It is our intention to have similar surveys held upon each of the Company's steamers before leaving this port for Panama—the reports of which will be made public. Yours, respectfully,

FORBES & BABCOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1857.

They have since published reports of the United States Inspectors of hulls and boilers—and the agents of New-York and London underwriters, aided by competent shipmasters—of their examination of the *Golden Gate*. *John L. Stephens*, *Columbia* and *Republic*, making four out of the six steamers in active service. The two not yet examined, the *Golden Age* and *Sonora*, are the newest steamers in the line. The steamer *Oregon*, which was advertised for temporary service to Oregon, and is not one of the steamers generally in commission, was withdrawn for repairs deemed prudent after more careful examination, and another steamer substituted.

The Pacific Company commenced operations in 1847, and neither life nor property has since been hazarded by unseaworthy steamers. The good condition of its steamers is proverbial with underwriters and passengers, and no better witnesses can be adduced. Not one life has ever been lost in the Pacific by marine disaster to any of these vessels. Long experience and the underwriters are certainly more discriminating judges than ignorant persons in a moment of public excitement. The pretext of this clamor is the news of the loss of the *Central America*—a steamer in which, as to owoership aod employment, the Pacific Company had no interest. Yet it is asserted that she was unseaworthy, and *ergo* the Pacific steamers are unseaworthy. As to the *Central America*, the public mind is now made up.

The "abuse of mechanics" complained of is simply the avowed intention of the agents of this Company to publish reliable surveys of steamers, which had most singularly become the object of attack by certain persons in San Francisco. This Company, it is well known, has a large machine shop at Benicia, and the men and material for prompt repairs to its steamers, consider it the soundest ecooomy to keep the steamers always in the best repair. The Company created the requisite means, although it has kept pace with the times by adding larger and improved steamers to the original force.

The Postmnster-General, in his late report to Congress, refers to this Company as follows:

"In coonection with the Pacific service, the only recommendation made by the report is that having reference to the Pscific Mail Steamship Company. By its terms the contract with this Company for semi-monthly service from Astoria, by San Francisco, &c., to Panama, expires on Oct. 1, 1858, while, under the decisioo of the Navy Department, the contract of the connecting lines on this side runs until Oct. 1, 1859. Therefore, to keep up the connection with the Pacific line, as provided by law, and as originally contemplated, it will be necessary to extend the contract on the Pacific for one year; and as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have performed their service generally in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner, the Postmaster-General recommends an appropriation for such extension."

This record, and the public reports of most rigid surveys, may well silence clsmor based on error or passion.

Appeals for the Suffering Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: What shall be done for the uncomplaining-suffering, starving poor in this City? After all our benevolent provisions for this numerous class of persons, we meet with many cases unrelieved, and that would not be known but for the pains-taking labor of the faithful missionary,

Mr. C. met a case of extreme want at No. — Varick-street, in the rear—a widow and two small children—Mrs. T. This woman has been earning a living for nearly eight years with her needle, but not being able to get work, she could not provide bread for her little ones. One of them was eating a crust of bread, the first he had eaten since 12 o'clock the day before. Are there not happy thousands in this City who would gladly make themselves more blessed by giving of their abundance to such sufferers?

The same gentleman writes "I found one of our Sunday scholars waiting for me, to tell me his father was sick." But judge of my surprise when I found his sickness was principally owing to hunger. There sat his wife and two children, but no fire and nothing to eat. The dear little boy was eight years old. He had been out and begged something for himself and the other child. My heart is full. I never witnessed a case of greater suffering in my life.

These may serve as specimens of many cases of suffering we meet with. We have no fund to go to for assistance. All our means of help comes from private individuals. We are thankful to God that some generous hearts have been open to help us—men who untie their alms with their prayers. May kind Heaven bless them. In this way we have relieved hundreds of families when in distress.

As cases of suffering multiply with the advancing Winter, who will come forward with means to meet each case of real sufferlog? We need clothing, fuel, food, or money, which answereth all things. Relief may be forwarded to JOHN COOKE, No. 126 Charlton-street, to BENJAMIN LONGMORE, No. 189 Mott-street, or to the writer, No. 386 Broome-street.

In behalf of the Colporteurs of the New-York Conference City Mission.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Missionary.

Medical Items.

The Concord, N. H., *Congregational Journal* gives the particulars of the death of a young lady, named HELEN M. KITTREDGE, of vigorous physical powers, at Nelson, N. H., suddenly while taking a rum sweat for some trifling illness.

SAMUEL OSBORNE, of Wells, Me., had been failing in health for some time, and latterly had been so afflicted with neuralgic pains that he could get but little sleep. One of his friends who had been similarly troubled and had found relief by the use of morphine, recommended the use of it to him. Mr. OSBORNE sent to Kennebunk by mail for the morphine, and received it from the apothecary without any directions for its use, and being ignorant of its power he took an overdose, and so died.

The Rhode Island Medical College on Wednesday held its semi-annual meetiog in Providence. About thirty-four members attended, says the *Journal* of that city. Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, was present, and favored the Society with his views and the results of his extended observations, in relation to the effect of different localities in inducing consumption. Dr. BOWDITCH believes it is probable that in the arrangement of Divine Providence, almost every town possesses some locations, enjoying great, if not almost entire immunity from this disease; and that this may be a very important reason for collecting vital statisics of every part of the State or country. He showed that by judicious advice in this respect, patients may often enjoy as great a degree of health, and as reasonable expectations of prolonged life as they could have by going abroad for these objects.

To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan, says *Blackwood*, for October, there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of his good faith. Should the patient die under his hands, the relatives (though by NO means bound to exercise it in all circumstances) have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to the consequences: while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man and a hakim. In other respects the amateur will find an easy field.

M. PERRET, the editor of the well-known medical journal, the *Moniteur des Hopiteaux*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for speaking (not in his journal, but by word of mouth) disrespectfull of the Emperor of France.

O'BRIEN BELLINGHAM, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., &c., and author of a treatise on diseases of the heart, recently died at Edinburg.

COL. RICHARDSON.—A rumor has been industriously circulated by the Administration Press, that Col. RICHARDSON, before receiving the appointment of Governor of Nebraska, formally gave in his adhesion to the President's Kansas policy. Now precisely the reverse of this is the fact. The writer was in Washington when the appointment was made, and we know, *and are authorized to say*, that before Col. RICHARDSON would accept of the appointment, he took with him a distinguished political friend and waited upon the President, to whom he distinctly stated that if the acceptance of the appointment involved the necessity of his separating from Judge DOUGLAS in his opposition to the proceedings of the Kansas Convention, or required his approval of the doctrines of the Message in relation to Kansas, he must respectfully decline it. To all which Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he had been nominated simply on the ground of his fitness for the station, and that he was at full liberty to think and act as he pleased in relation to the Kansas question and Judge DOUGLAS. —*Courier and Enquirer.*

THE BANK OF ELROANCE.—The Old Lady in Threadneedle-street has turned Bloomer. To the alarm and consternation of her relations and friends, she has been exhibiting herself in tights.—*Punch.*

THE ARMY.

General Scott's Annual Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War:

SIR: As the immediate Commander of the Army, under the President, I have the honor to submit the usual annual report on its general condition and wants.

Our regiments, horse and foot, including artillery, (serving mostly as infantry,) are, as I have remarked in former reports, anything but a peace establishment. For years they have been almost constantly in pursuit of hostile Indians, through swamps and mountains, in heats and snows, and with no inconsiderable loss of life from frequent combats, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, deprivation and disease. In other wars those hardships are occasioooally broken by rest and comfort, now long unknown to nine-teoths of our troops; and hence another great evil—the numerous desertions which daily thin their ranks.

As a partial illustration of the extraordinary activity and sufferings I have spoken of, I beg leave to annex copies of two of my orders—Nos. 4 and 14—of the present year.

To mitigate those evils, and to enable us to give a reasonable security to our people on Indian frontiers, measuring thousands of miles, I respectfully suggest an augmentation of at least one regiment of horse, (dragooos, cavalry or riflemen,) and at least three regiments of fool, (infantry or riflemen.) This augmentatioo would not more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah. If the reinforcements should be authorized as early as January it would be easy, in the present unfortunate want of profitable employment for the thousands of able-bodied men to be found idle in every populous district of the country, to make the number of recruits needed, and in time for them to reach the theatres of military operations in the Summer and Autumn of 1858. Of the relief which the measure would afford to our general population I may not speak in a military paper, but to the army and exposed frontiers under its protection it would be immense.

It is eminently desirable, by all the reasonable means at the disposition of the Government, to attempt the moral elevation of our enlisted men—that is, all below commissioned officers. In physical comforts, whether they are sick or in health, the justice of Congress in respect to physicians, medicines, hospital stores, the pay, clothing and subsistence of everybody, has scarcely left anything to be asked for. (The subject of quarters will be noticed in the sequel.) So, too, in respect to religious instruction, through some twenty and odd military chaplains—considering the great number of sects, and the habitual dispersion of the troops—I have nothing practical to suggest. But to render the service honorable, so that citizens may freely enlist without the fear of harsh, arbitrary or capricious treatment at the hands of any superior, some additional legislation seems indispensable. I allude to a revision of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, particularly the 45th, 65th, 66th, 67th and 99th of those articles—all respecting the administration of justice. In order, among other things, to provide for the legal punishment of petty offences, (substituting, when oecessary, courts coosisting entirely of sergeants,) so as to deprive commanders of small detachments and isolated companies of all pretext—the want of officers to compose courts, &c.—for taking the law into their own hands. Accordingly, I recommend that the subject be in the first instance referred to a Board consisting of intelligent officers of great experience with troops, and, if their report be approved, that it next be submitted to Congress. The esme Board might, with great benefit, revise the general regulations of the army and the conflicting systems of infantry tactics now in force.

In connection with penal justice, it is due to all good men in the ranks to say that they are directly interested in the suppression of crimes, disorders and neglect prejudicial to good order and military discipline, inasmuch as offences hurt the just pride of the corps, and every offender put under guard or in arrest increases the duties and fatigues of his meritorious companioos of the same class or rank.

I have a word to say in respect to quarters for troops on the seaboard. In our regular fortifications we have but little shelter other than casemates for fighting siege guns, and these arehas are too damp and otherwise uncomfortable for the lodgings of the troops. In respect to the Indian frontiers, except at one or two interior points for reserve, the troops are—when they chance to be allowed short rests—either in tents, Winter as well as Summer, or such miserable bush and mud huts as they have hastily coostructed for the moment. Hence another cause of desertion, disease and mortality. It is true that the frontiers are conatantly shifting by the extension of settlements, and hence a great difficulty in providing permanent quarters, except for reserves, and we are far from having a regiment, or even a company, to be so posted.

The instructioo of our artillery regimeots in their appropriate duties with light and heavy batteries, has been much neglected of late years: first, by capriciously dismounting several of the light companies, and seoding others to the most unsuitable posts in respect to supplies and health; and second, by the necessary employment—from deficiency in other troops—of the greater part of each regiment as infantry on the Indian frontiers.

A school of practice, however, for garrisons, sea coast and siege artillery is now being organized, on a small scale, at Fortress Monroe, to be enlarged as the regiments may be withdrawn from the Indian frontiers, when—also on regarrisoning our principal fortifications—each may be made a subordinate school. In the meantime, I respectfully ask that the light companies remaining on foot be remounted as authorized by law.

Of recommendations in former reports I beg leave specially to recall two:

1. A system of recruiting by and for the respective regiments, which, it is conceived, would create and nurture the *esprit de corps*—a family feeling in each—always highly conducive to moral elevation and military efficiency.

2. A revision of the Pension laws, so as to place the army on a like footing with the navy, volunteers and militia in this respect, as there can be no conceivable reason, of any sort, for a discrimination to our prejudice.

Please see vol. 2, p. 229 of the President's Message, &c., December, 1856.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Trial of Col. E. V. Sumner.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some days since, we published a paragrsph in relation to the recent trial of Col. EDWIN V. SUMNER, 1st Regiment United States Cavalry, by a General Court-Martial at Fort Leavenworth, of which Col. HENRY STANTON, 7th Infantry, was President. In that publication, unintentional injustice was done to Col. SUMNER, as we learn on examination of the proceedings of the Court, published in General Orders. Col. SUMNER was put upon his trial on two charges—one, "Neglect of duty," and the other, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Under the first charge, there were three specifications, the first of which was, that Col. SUMNER, at a periodical muster of his regiment, on the 28th February, 1857, did neglect to pay the proper regard to the officer duly appointed to muster and inspect the said regiment, and did studiously keep himself at a distance from said inspecting officer, Major GEORGE DEAS, of the Adjutant General's Department, during all the time he was occupied in said inspection. The second and third specifications embrace similar acts of "neglect of duty," in not attending Major DEAS while he was engaged in the duties of muster and inspection at the hospital and guard-house, and in the inspection of the quarters or barracks occupied by the First Regiment of Cavalry. Upon this charge, involving the construction of the regulations and rules of the service, the Court found Col. SUMNER "guilty."

But upon the other charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the three specifications under it, the Court found Colonel SUMNER "not guilty."

Upon this state of facts the Court sentenced him "to be reprimanded in orders by the Department-Commander, to be suspended from rank and from command, and to forfeit his pay proper for the space of four calendar months."

In the General Orders which accompanied the publication of these proceedings the General Commanding coincides with the Court in the charge of "neglect of duty," "not only on a fair construction of the regulations, but on the general principle governing the service." But, General SCOTT adds: "Presuming that Colonel SUMNER was acting on a conscientious belief of the correctness of his course, while I confirm hereby the sentence of the Court, *I remit the whole of the penalty contained in it.*"

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Nov. 17.—Remote as we are from the whirlpools of trade, Italy feels the tempest which sweeps the commercial world. Several houses have been wrecked through their American relations, and the newspaper reports have served to reduce American credit generally much below par. The best Wall-street paper could, in fact, scarcely be discounted here now at any rate, though money is not worth over 5 per cent. in the market. Many of our countrymen have been contrained to return, and few come to take their places. American capital is, nevertheless, still strongly repreeented, since the circle includes Mr. WM. B. ASTOR and family, Mr. HAMILTON FISH and family, Mrs. JONES and Rev. Dr. PATTON, of New-York; Mr. BOARDMAN and family, of Connecticut; Mr. JARED SPARKS and family, of Massachusetts; and other well known names.

We have also a mulatto sculptor from New-Orleans, (EUGENE WARBOURG,) who brings commendations from Mr. SOULE, Mrs. STOWE, and the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, who gives some promise of respectable attainments in the profession. A panoramic view of the journey from Boston to Washington, IS also just now among the American novelties here.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY.—The Young Men's Democratic Association of Detroit held a meeting on the 14th inst., at which resolutioos were passed sustaining Senator DOUGLAS in his opposition to the President's policy, and censuring Mr. BROADHEAD for that part of the Message which relates to Kansas. The other wing of the Democracy got access to the meeting; Recorder MORROW, among others, implored the faithful to abstain from fraternization with the "Black Republicans," and in the midst of a lively uproar, the gas was turned off and the whole party was left in darkness; whereupon the meeting adjourned in disorder.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Vice-President Breckenridge at Baton Rouge, La.,

Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE had an enthusiastic reception at Baton Rouge, La., on the 8th inst. The Breckenridge Club formed in procession and marched to the residence of Governor WICKLIFFE, where, in response to a speech of welcome, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE spoke as follows:

"He thanked the members of the Club for the honor conferred upon him in assuming his name as the title of their organization. He had understood that its purposes were temporary, and that it was formed to aid the triumph of Democratic principles in the great contest of 1856, and had disbanded after the election. They had reorganized, to-night, under their old banners to greet and welcome him to the Capital of Louisiana, and for this demonstration of confidence and esteem he felt a grateful sensibility. If a friendly appreciation of his past services had induced them to confer his name upon their Association, he hoped his short future political career would develop no characteristics which would cause them to regret their generous bestowal of esteem. The truths of Jacksonian Democracy were the guides of his youth. In his manhood he had sought no new allegiance; and now, with the facilities and power of a wider experience, he felt as true a devotion to those principles as that which moved the enthusiasm of his boyhood. He theo adverted to the issues which marked the canvass of 1856. The Democratic Party had achieved a glorious success then, and must triumph in all future contests, if it but maintain, unchanged, the principles which animated and governed its earlier struggles. That party derived its creed from the Constitution. It subjected all measures to the crucible of the Constitution, and if the test discovered alloy, it rejected them as dross, though their glittering appearance attracted admirers. A high regard for equal rights of the State, municipal and individual, had marked the career, created the success, and established the permanence of the Democracy. Its organization was formed by the spirit which counseled our forefathers to draw their swords against the aggressions of the mother country. It arrayed opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws of the elder ADAMS. Its first success was to erase those iniquities from the Statute-Book. Those laws infringed the rights of citizenship by conferring upoo the President the power to expel from the country whomsoever he deemed obooxious to its welfare, and established a ceosorshp over the Press which would have made it unfit to guard the liberties of the people, or afford them knowledge. The President was endowed with the triple function of accuser, witness, and judge, powers which made him a despot, and the people so insecure in the enjoyment of their natural rights as scarcely to deserve the name of freemen. It attacked the United States Bank, because that institution possessed mooopolies in derogation of common right, and was fast usurping powers inconsistent with the genius of our Constitution. He next referred to the efforts of the Democracy to abolish the inequalities of the protective system. It nurtured the manufacturing interests, while it depressed the prosperity of agriculture. It was not his intention to discuss the political topics of the day.

Those questions had been settled by the irrevocable fiat of the Democracy—the party which, having for its basis the Constitution, had survived the mutations and caprices of public opinion, and amid the wrecks which strewed the political battle-ground, still stood a proud and enduring monument of justice aod reason. He spoke of the constant and unchanging attitude of the party as the advocate of State and individual equality, and in the several political crises which occurred in our history, as the only true conservatnr of our republicao system, as originally framed. He alluded to the rise and fall of the Know Nothing Party, as having been comprised in less time than had measured the career and existence of any party in this or any other country. He ascribed its early dissolution to the injustice of its principles. It denied those, who by accident, had drswo their first breath under a foreign sky, an equal participation in the rights of citizenship, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. It was hostile to the freedom of conscieoce, because it proscribed Catholics. He enjoined the remembrance of the causes which drove the Puritans to New-England, Baptists to Virginia, and Hugenots to South Carolina. If we but recollected the inhumanities our ancestors suffered for the rights of conscience, we would feel a renewed reverence for the privilegee of toieration. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the necessity of the Union as the only guarantee of prosperity and peace, and indicated the Democratic policy as the only safeguard for its perpetuity. On this subject he dwelt, with some emotion, with resistless eloquence.

Independent of its discussion as a matter of policy, he dwelt with enthusiasm and great effect upon the sublime sentiments of patriotism, which our Union, in its rise—its glorious advance and its almost limitless future, ought to inspire in the hearts of American youth.

Doubtless in the minds even of our partisan opponents, the Vice President and the rising Democracy of the West were forgotten in BRECKINRIDGE—the gallant man, the pure gentleman and the eloquent patriot.

When Major BRECKINRIDGE had concluded his address, Governor WICKLIFFE came forward and in a very cordial manner said: 'Fellow-citizens, to see BRECKINRIDGE is to admire him; to know him is to love him well; I ask you all in to take a glass of wine with him."

The invitation was of course accepted, and after a pleasant intercourse of half an hour with the Vice President the crowd adjourned in the highest state of satisfaction at the result of the interview."

Position and Prospects of Senator Douglas.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

Every man one meets now salutes with "What do you think of DOUGLAS?" Everybody seems to be in a state of doubt about him, except in regard to the one point, that he never made a better speech than on Wednesday last. But on the two political sides there is a singular unanimity of opinion—or at least of the expression of that opinion—that the present movement of DOUGLAS is with a view of securing his reelection to the Senate. The South, however, with one voice denounce him, and vow his political death. They class him among their most bitter opposers. SEWARD, HALE and WILSON, and even CHASE and GIDDINGS were never denounced more bitterly by the South than is DOUGLAS at this time. And yet he stands precisely where he and his denouncers stood six months ago, when they were loud in his favor. He has now hesitated, faltered for one instant, and from that instant his doom was sealed.

The Republicans are content to look on and enjoy this battle royal among their opponents, saying nothing, except to deny that DOUGLAS can be classed among them. But when they are sneeringly told that in him they have a new leader, they generally answer in the spirit which prompted Mr. BANKS to reply to that taunt, "Sir, I am ready to follow *any* man who can and will lead—in the right direction." But before DOUGLAS can be classed among Republicans he must renounce squatter-sovereignty, which is his present stronghold.

All join, however, in counting the chances of DOUGLAS' reelection. It is evident that the President regards him as a rival for the succession, and is, and has been, determined to kill him off politically. To this end, Ex-Governor MATTESON, of Illinois, was selected as the Administratioo candidate to oppose DOUGLAS. The Governor is exceedingly wealthy, being at the head of several railroads, and being largely interested in several banks; and it has been thought that his wealth, together with the Federal influence which would be exerted in his favor and against DOUGLAS, would give him the seat. But this new movement disconcerts the plans of the Administration. Yet whether it will strengthen the hands of DOUGLAS or the Republican candidate remains to be seen. Some say that the Judge will fall between the two parties. But he asserts now a positive certainty of being elected as a pure Democrat, upon the principles of the Nebraska bill. As Father RITCHIE would say, *nous verrons.*

Among those who are intimate with the Judge, it is said that he is more violent against the Republicans than ever; that he declares it his determination to remain in the Democratic Party, and to bring it back to its true principles, as avowed in the Nebraska bill, and indorsed at the Cincinnati Convention. By some, his condition is compared with that of Governor SEWARD, who refused to leave the Whig and join the Free-Soil Party, saying that it was his duty to stand by his party and to bring it back to its first principles.

It is said to be the intention of Judge DOUGLAS to bring in the Toombs bill on Monday next, with the Minnesota provision, which excited so much admiration from the President—as expressed in the Message—that provision submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people; and it is thought that all the Republicans will vote for it, and that GWIN, BRODERICK, STUART of Michigan, DODGE of Wisconsin, and perhaps several others will do the same. Senator GREEN, of Missouri, has the floor to reply to Judge DOUGLAS, and it is expected will make a very savage attack upon him. If he does, his fate is foreshadowed in that of BIGLER'S on Wednesday. JEFF. DAVIS is expected to follow GREEN, and he is the man most fitted to cope with DOUGLAS in his peculiar mode of warfare.

General Intelligence.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Executive Departments are buey enough. News has been received that General WALKER has reached Nicaragua. News from Kansas is anxiously awaited, as somewhat extraordinary powers were given to Gen. DENVER, who was accompanied by Mr. MARTIN, the probable author of the Lecompton constitution. He is a warm friend of Mr. Secratary THOMPSON, and has been drawing pay as a clerk in the Interior Department, while aiding Regent CALHOUN in his schemes.

Gen. CASS gave a dinner party yesterday to the President and Cabinet (including the Assistant-Secretary of State,) with the ladies of their families, which probably eclipsed in magnificence any similar entertainment given in Washington. The services of silver and china made for the host when he was Minister at Paris, were brought into requisition, and nothing was lacking to make the repast worthy of the distinguished guests.

Mr. Speaker ORR has taken the Gadsby House, on Lafayette-square. Mr. CLIFFORD will be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court, although strong opposition will be made by some of the New-England Senators. Col. FORNEY is talking about moving his *Press* here from Philadelphia, and Mr. FAUCH would, probably, bring the *South* here from Richmond for a consideration; but each would be an expensive addition to the political luxuries of the metropolis.

Among the recent arrivals at Massachusetts men are GEORGE T. CURTIS, J. C. WARREN, L. T. ANNE, T. MATCHETT, O. W. NELSON, W. H. SIMES, and a delegation of bidders for the supplies of oil and wick necessary for the 344 lighthouses on the Atlantic and Lake coasts, each of which consumes nearly 1,000 gallons of oil per annum.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Amongst even those Democratic members of Congress known to be in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, there is not that decided tone of approbation which is so much desired by the avowed advocates and apologists of that instrument. While members say that, so far as they have learned the facts involved, they support the views taken by the President, that *they must not, however, be considered as committed to any such policy as that marked out for them*; that they wait for ultimate decision as to which way they shall vote, for further developments from Kansas, particularly respecting the election to take place on the 21st of the present month.

The members I has e already named in these letters are decided in their opposition to the Convention.

If the telegraphic report is true, then the object sought to be accomplished by the removal of STANTON, and the appointment of General DENVER in his place, has been frustrated, for that report has it this morning that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas has repealed the acts of the Convention, and the previous Legislative Assembly in calling it together without the necessary authorization of Congress—todeed, in defiance of a refusal by Congress of any such authority.

Governor WALKER is still confined to his room by illness. Nevertheless, he had yesterday a lengthy interview with Mr. BUCHANAN. I learn that friendly sentiments were interchanged on various subjects between these distinguished gentlemen, and that neither of them regards the Kansas question as any ground for the disruption of the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN confesses that, except on this question, he has in the Democrats and Democratic presses who oppose the Lecompton Convention some of the warmest and most able supporters of his Administration.

It is generally believed here that the Administration have sent to Kansas agents instructed to make every effort to have the Slavery clause stricken from the Lecompton Constitution. This measure has given offence to the Southern members of Congress, and there is at present symptoms of defection on their part from the Kansas policy of the Admioistration as it is understood in the present phase of Kansas affairs. They allege that the Administration in this violate the principle for which they contend. Every day, it seems, only develops new complications in this matter; and I hope sincerely, with moderate and conservative men everywhere, that the enabling bill, which Judge DOUGLAS gave notice he would introduce, and which in its provisions is the same known as the "Toombs bill," will pass speedily, and at once settle this vexed question, by an appeal, in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, to the popular will as fairly expressed. This bill, it is well known, during the last Congress received the votes of every Democrat.

Kansas and the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

It now appears that the newly-elected members of the Kansas Legislature have been *Topekoized* by the proclamation of Acting Governor STANTON, and that it is to readopt the Topeka Coostitution, and place it in competition with the Lecompton Convention. We should think it difficult to draw a real distinction between the illegal proceedings which resulted in the formation of the Topeka Constitution and those now resorted to by Mr. STANTON through the premature calling togcther of the new Legislature. Mr. STANTON had no authority to issue such a proclamation; the initiatory step, therefore, was illegal and void. The members of the Legislature have no rights as membere until the 1st of January, 1858. Their assembling, therefore, is illegal, and all their proceedings are usurpations, and hence null and void. What, then, if they do adopt the Topeka Constitution and submit it to the people to be voted for in competition with the Lecompton Constitution? Upon the principle in the Arkansas case, and upon the principle recognised by the report of the Committee on Territories, made on the 2d of March, 1856, the applicatioo for admission under such illegal proceedings must be rejected, *Called together and organized as it is, it is nothing more than a second edition of the Topeka Convention.* No enabling act of Coogress is asked for—no valid territorial legislative act is to be passed; but the Topeka Constitution is to be presented the second time with no better or higher sanction than when it was presented before.

John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

JOHN CALHOUN went to Illinois in the year 1830, then about 23 years old. He established a High School in Springfield, and while successfully engaged in teaching "young ideas how to shoot," the Black Hawk War broke out. In the campaign against this Chieftain, he served as a volunteer, and on his return, was appointed County Surveyor by the Governor. He has also been Clerk of the Supreme Court, and was elected Mayor of Springfield at a time when the Democratic Party was in a minority of 200 to 300. He has also been a candidate of his party for State Senator, and Member of Congress, but happening to live in the strongest Whig district in the State, failed of an electioo. He was appointed by President PIERCE, Surveyor-General of Kansas aod Nebraska, and has resided in the latter Territory above three years. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois, and was elected to carry the vote of the State to Washington.

WM. B. CALHOUN, of Springfield, Mass., the oldest brother of JOHN CALHOUN, has long been a prominent man in that State. CHAS. CALHOUN, another brother of JOHN, was Clerk of the Senate of Massachusetts some fourteen or fifteen years; was also held in high esteem in his State for talents and unblemished character. A. H. CALHOUN is known in this State as an editor, of some twenty years' standing, of a Whig paper, Clerk of the Senate, and Canal Appraiser, holding the latter office nine years. HENRY CALHOUN, another brother, has been for several years, and until this Fall, Deputy-Collector to the New-York Custom-House. Rev. S. H. CALHOUN, another brother, has for many years been absent in the Missionary service, and is now in Abish, on Mount Lebanon, in Syria.

Such is the President of the Kansas Convention, and such the stock of freemen he represents. He is an advocate of Freedom in Kansas; and his personal vote and influence will be given to bring Kansas into the Union as a Free State.

The Ohio Democracy upon Popular Sovereignty.

From the Ohio Statesman, (Democratic.)

WE TREAD NO STEP BACKWARD!—We see in a prominent Eastern journal of our party, strong intimations that circumstances may soon arise in Kansas affording room for a change of ground on the part of those who have given decided expression of their views upon the affairs of that Territory.

However this remark may apply to any who differ or agree, slightly or materially, with us, upon the ooe central question of a full submission of the fundamental law to the people, it cannot and will never be found true as to the position of the Ohio *Statesman*. No vote either way upon the Slavery issue, as presented in the Calhoun Constitution, whether for a Free State or a Slave State, no difficulty of any character within or without Kansas, no, *not even revolution in that Territory, will ever drive us from our hostility to the admission of the State of Kansas, or any other, until the people have said they want the particular Constitution under which admission may be proposed.* The worst time conceivable for a nation to abandon a great abstract right, a principle fundamental in our system of political freedom, is a time of great trouble. When tyrants, usurpers, schemers and demagogues find that a people are ready to yield their just rights in a storm, we will always find the storm ready made for the crisis. It is always thus that encroachment pueches upon one surrender after another, until the substance of public liberty is frittered away. There must come a period in which, however loudly the treacherous or timid servants of the people may cry peace there is no peace. Let those restore the peace who first violated it.

The Kansas question is now something far higher than the mere question of niggerism. The ultimate rights of free white men, the cause of Democratic self-government, is at stake. Shrink and turn who may, the people cannot be blinded to the fact that the present struggle is one in which, to sacrifice the honest and plain principle of the Nebraska bill, would be to barter away for momentary expediency, the very foundation-stone of political freedom. *If we begin such shameless time-ser

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 18

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Suit Against a Collector—Wrong Delivery—Order of a State Court.

Charles F. Loosey, Receiver, &c., vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, as Collector of this Port, to recover the value of certain goods amounting to about $20,000, under the following facts:

In December, 1853, and January, 1854, these goods arrived here from Hamburg, consigned to Messrs. Bech & Kunhardt, of this City, but alleged to be owned by one Jacob Ryback. Before they were delivered to him, however, certain other parties appeared, alleging that Ryback had obtained the goods from them by fraud in Vienna, and that they were, therefore, the owners of the goods which they claimed of Bech & Kunhardt. The latter, thereupon, commenced an action in the Supreme Court, making all parties parties, to compel the opposite parties to interplead. In this action the plaintiff was appointed Receiver by the Court, and Ryback was enjoined from taking possession of the goods. A copy of this order was served upon the defendant in January, 1854. The goods remained in the Custom-House, no steps being taken by either party in reference to them for nearly a year, until they were about to be sold as unclaimed goods under the statute. Before that took place, however, one William H. Trott appeared at the Custom House, claiming to be the owner of the goods, and having a copy of the manifest, purporting to be certified by the consignees, and alleging that the bills of lading were lost. On these papers, which were in the ordinary form, the Collector delivered the goods to Mr. Trott. The Receiver, learning afterwards that this was the case, commenced this action against the Collector, alleging that the order of the Supreme Court was such notice; that he was bound to keep the goods for the plaintiff. The Collector claimed that he was not bound to take notice of the order.

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant. For plaintiff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow. For defendant, Mr. McKeon and Messrs. McCulloch and Ridgway.

The Japan Expedition—Copyright Injunction.

William Heine vs. *D. Appleton et al.*—The motion for an injunction in this case was argued this morning upon the bill, and answer and affidavits on the part of both plaintiff and defendants. The facts have been previously stated. The main question of fact in dispute seems to be whether the plaintiff was, by the terms of his employment, bound to give all his drawings to the Government. He claims that after the report of Commodore Perry was made to Government, the drawings, &c., were to be his personal property, while Commodore Perry testifies that such was not the case, and gives a copy of the General Order, made soon after the departure of the expedition, forbidding all persons from giving to any one any drawings or notes made during the expedition, but requiring all such to be deposited with Commodore Perry. Two other artists who were connected with the expedition, also testify that such was their agreement, and that they heard the plaintiff, during the expedition, decline to give drawings when requested, because of such general order.

The plaintiff testifies that he was applied to by Dr. Hawks, under whose supervision the work was issued by the defendants, to obtain electrotypes from the Government of the drawings furnished for the Report; that he refused to aid in any way in getting, and they got them in some other way. How they did procure them is not made known to either party.

Important Decision in Admiralty.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PILOTAGE—PENALTY FOR REFUSAL—STATE LAW.

Thomas Leitch vs. *The steamer George Law*—The libel alleges that on the 12th of June, 1857, the libelant was a pilot duly licensed and qualified, according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey and the statutes of the United States, to pilot vessels to and from the port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook; that being then on board the pilot-boat *Thomas H. Smith*, upon the high seas, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of this Court, about eight miles off Barnegat, seeing the said steamship *George Law* (sailing under a register) approaching, drawing thirteen feet of water, and bound to the port of New-York, said steamship not having been before that time spoken by a licensed pilot, he immediately spoke said steamship and offered her master his services as pilot, to pilot said steamship into the port of New-York as the master of said steamship might direct, which offer and services as aforesaid the master refused, and that thereby the libelant became entitled, by law, to demand and receive from the master and owner of said ship the sum of $39 65; that neither the master nor owner of said ship has paid that sum, but it yet remains, though often demanded, due and unpaid. Wherefore the libelant prayed process of attachment against the ship, &c. The owner of the ship intervened in the cause, and filed his exceptive allegations to the libel: 1. That the libel and the matters therein set forth are not sufficient in law to constitute a lien upon the ship; 2. That the libel does not state any service rendered to the ship which constitutes a lien, and 3. That the libel claims a penalty, and that the claim is not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

BETTS, J.—Congress has not enacted specific regulations governing the subject of pilotage, into or out of the ports of the United States.

The act of Aug. 7, 1789, §4, provides that all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States, respectively, wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress. (1 Stat., at Large, 54.)

And, by the act of March 2, 1837, it is declared that it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port, situate upon the waters which are the boundary between two States, to employ pilots duly licensed and authorized by the laws of either of the States, bounded on said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. (5 Stat. at Large, 153.) This latter act grew out of the difficulties subsisting at this port between pilots licensed under the laws of this State and New-Jersey.

In this case the libelant was a pilot, licensed according to the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and a grave question might perhaps arise whether his privileges and rights under that license are to be determined in this case by the laws of that State or those of New-York, as the libel does not aver that the right he sets up here is given him by the laws of both States; but the decision will be placed in this instance upon other considerations, and that point will not enter into the judgment rendered.

It would seem manifest that Congress, in the enactments referred to, contemplated nothing beyond the official doings and liabilities of pilots as subjects of regulation by State laws, which were to be adopted and enforced by the authority of the Federal Government. It is declared that "all *pilots* in the ports of the United States shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the states respectively wherein such pilots shall be." Pilots, as public officers, and the acts of pilots, are provisionally admitted to be governed by the regulations of State laws until Congress shall itself legislate further upon the matter. Subsidiary provisions in State laws, which tend to the advantage of pilots in the enjoyment of their offices would not seem to be necessarily regulations of the offices themselves or of the incumbents of the offices; they might rather, as they purport to be in the laws of the State in question, (Act of April 9, 1857 and of Feb. 19, 1819, §20) be mulcts or penalties inflicted upon third parties for acts or omissions in derogation of the policy of the laws themselves.

This point has been ably discussed, in some of its bearings, in Cooley vs. The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, (12 How. R., 299,) and decided by a closely divided Court, in so far as to determine that the State Laws governing pilots are laws regulating navigation and not commerce. The act of Congress of 1791, therefore, constitutes such State Laws laws of the United States to that effect, and I also as such, no doubt, supplies them the force and remedies applicable to laws of the United States, in declaring and securing the right to pilotage fees when pilotage service is ordered, as provided in the act, and is refused. On that acceptation the statute of a State, subjecting the owners of vessels to half pilotage fees or other penalty for refusing to employ pilots to navigate their vessels, is an infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and may be enforced by suit in the State Courts, and probably in the Federal Courts also. But the Supreme Court has nowhere determined the method of procedure by which the statutory regulation may be enforced, and, accordingly, the forms of process authorized in the United States Courts must be used, and not those peculiar to the State judicatories, (1 Paine R., 620.) The rule of decision, in many cases of jurisdiction, is derived by the national tribunals from State laws, but the law of practice in the United States Courts is universally dependent upon the authority of Federal enactments or usages. The adoption of a general principle of law from the State code or its customs never carries with it into the United States jurisprudence the remedies or processes through which it was there sanctioned and executed. (11 Peters R., 175; 14 do., 67; 10 Wheat., 1.) If, then, there is in the State law a provision making such reward to pilots a charge upon the vessels, when masters or owners refused pilotage services, it would not follow that the remedy against the vessel would attend the execution of the law in the Federal Courts.

The allowance made by the State law is not the pilotage—it is a remuneration exacted from masters and owners of vessels personally, because pilotage service is refused by them, and in that way the reward the other would be entitled to in compensation for his preparing and offering himself to the performance of this duty, is withheld, and thus a provision of law highly important to the public interests of trade and navigation is frustrated. It is not necessary to consider whether it be competent to the Legislature to impose this charge as a lien on vessels. It is not made such by positive law, and it does not become such by the marine law. The decisions of the Supreme Court, before referred to, (12 How., 299,) rests upon the doctrine that the State laws are regulations of the subject of pilotage and of the owners and masters of vessels in their transactions in relation to pilotage, and is no where referred to as affecting the *vessels in rem*. The liability of the masters and owners to this mulct for a personal delinquency would no way impose a liability upon the vessel to satisfy their obligation, and as the law does not impose the obligation on the ship, no action can be maintained, *in rem* to recover the damage.

Besides, this libel is *in personam* only. It does not charge a liability of the ship to the claim, and although it prays process and a decree against her therefor, there is no averment of a lien which would entitle the libelant to take a decree in condemnation of the ship.

The exceptive allegations to the sufficiency of the libel and the right of action against the ship upon the averments of the libel are, therefore, allowed, and the libel is decreed dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Modgett. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Williams, Stevens, &c. vs. *The Estate of James W. Cameron.*—Order to be so modified that the matters in controversy be passed upon by a referee.

Roberts vs. *The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Co.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Caseaux, &c., vs. *Mali &c., and three other cases.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Before Mitchell, Davies and Clerke, JJ.

The People vs. *Paige.*—Order of the Recorder affirmed.

Jackson vs. *The People.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

The following is the report of the examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to practice:

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court:

We, the undersigned, appointed examiners of applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, do respectfully report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and report the following persons as properly qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court:

Wm. Apgar,	Francis C. Barlow,	J. M. Boorman,
J. V. N. Baldwin,	Jas. C. Carlisle,	Hiram W. Colver,
C. P. Chichester,	Wm. F. Case,	Louis L. Delafield,
M. A. Gilchrist,	Philip Levy,	Robt. Owen,
S. Jas. Pendleton,	G. S. Steinbrenner,	Steph. Whitehorne,
R. H. Channing,	Edw. J. R. Currey,	John Lyons.

(Signed,) EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, THEO. S. TALLMADGE, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Examiners.

The Croton Reservoir Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

The mandamus cases against the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation to the building of the new Croton Reservoir in Central Park, came on for hearing, this morning, on an appeal by Dinsmore & Wood from the order denying their application for a mandamus to compel the Board to entertain their bid, and, also, on a similar motion for a mandamus by Cummings, which was ordered at Special Term to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Messrs. Abbott Brothers and Charles O'Conor appeared for Dinsmore & Wood, Mr. Field for Cummings & Co., and Messrs. Busteed and James R. Whiting for the Croton Aqueduct Board; the latter gentleman, in fact, representing the successful bidders, Fairchild & Co. The argument was commenced by Mr. O'Conor, and will be continued on Saturday, when the Court hold a special session to dispose of the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BOWERY GARDINO FRAUD.

Berrian vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—On the calling of this case yesterday, word was sent down from the General Term that Judge ROOSEVELT was desired to sit there to hear the Croton Aqueduct case. Judge Clerke was very busy preparing opinions in several cases, and Judge Peabody declined to sit, on the ground that Judge Sunderland had received his certificate of election, and he therefore thought that his powers had ceased. Mr. Devlin was therefore formally called, and the case then adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Anson Herrick vs. *The Mayor, Comptroller, &c., Oliver H. and Walter R. Jones, &c.*—The plaintiff obtained an injunction against the defendants restraining the Mayor and Comptroller from paying to the Messrs. Jones any money for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*. Last term, Mr. Carter, counsel for Oliver H. Jones, took the default of the plaintiff before Judge Peabody, dismissed the complaint and, in accordance with the prayer of his answer, obtained a judgment against the City for the sum due for raising the vessel. On its being ascertained that Judge Peabody was related to Mr. Jones by marriage, Mr. Carter noticed the case for this term, before Judge Roosevelt. It came up this morning, and Mr. Busteed desired that the default should be opened. He stated that some sixty cases against the City came on each day, and by an accident this case was overlooked.

His Honor ordered that the default should be opened, and the Corporation be allowed to come in and defend.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

INTERESTING PRACTICE CASE—MISJOINDER OF PARTIES—WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. *Henry H. Goodman and thirteen other defendants.*—The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion. PEABODY, J. This is a demurrer to a complaint. The plaintiffs in their complaint state that some time prior to the commencement of this suit they deposited with the defendants, Goodman, Bates & Whiton, composing the firm of H. H. Goodman & Co., in the City of New-York, securities to the amount of nearly a million of dollars of several kinds for sale for their (plaintiffs') account. The securities thus deposited are said to have been all of them for sale, and as to some of them, H. H. Goodman & Co. were also authorized to hypothecate them as collateral security for loans they might be able to procure for plaintiffs, and as to others they were only authorized to sell. For loans they were also allowed to give the notes of plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson, and to this end plaintiffs left with them notes or papers signed in blank by plaintiffs, indorsed by Apperson to enable them to write and fill up notes therein as they should be able to use them from time to time.

The authority given by plaintiffs to H. H. G. & Co. was in writing, and was set forth in the complaint.

The complaint then proceeds to state different transfers and deliveries of said securities to ten separate defendants and states in one way and another the different contracts under which they were sold, pledged or otherwise delivered to each of the ten parties defendant, stating the case of each of the defendants separately. As to each of them, it states the reason why the contract between that defendant and H. H. G. & Co. was void, and then proceeds to pray for final relief against the defendants, according to the case made, and then asks the temporary relief of an injunction restraining the disposal or transfer of them during the pendency of this suit.

To this complaint the defendant Ackerman demurs, substantially on the ground of a misjoinder of actions, urging that he should not be united with the other defendants in the suit, but should be sued alone, if at all, and the question presented by this demurrer I am to decide.

In the original measure lying at the foundation of this matter, the defendants have interests somewhat in common; at least, they would seem to have a common interest in the contract between plaintiffs and Goodman & Co., for in that contract depends the authority of the latter to dispose of the securities in question.

It may be said that even by that contract the agents received different authority as to the different classes of securities, so that the holders of one class of them would not be interested in the part which relates to the others, and hence that the interest is not common to them even in this respect, although the authority as to all the securities was embraced in the one paper or writing; and it would, no doubt, be true, to a very considerable extent upon the theory of the plaintiff, which is that, by that paper, certain powers were conferred as to some classes of the securities, different from those given to others.

But, assuming that the defendants, all of them, derive their title through this as a common source of authority to the agent, and that they have a warrant in fact a joint interest in it, therefore, is there such a community of interest in the demands that they are properly united in one suit? For unless there is some connection between the causes of action so intimate that they may be said in some sense to be united, they are not properly joined. If all the defendants were united in interest as to each of the several causes of action, that would be a good reason with which to justify the union of them in one suit, but the community of interest must extend to all the defendants, and that interest of them all must extend to all the causes of action, for it is certain and very plain that in a suit against five defendants it would not ordinarily be proper to state as one of the causes of action a cause against only three of them, even though other causes united in the same pleading did include all the defendants. In other words, a person is not properly made defendant in a suit for a cause of action in which he has no interest, and as to which no relief is sought as against him. Section 167 of the Code, in the last clause of it, requires that where several causes of action are united in one suit, "they must affect all the parties to the action."

How is Ackerman, the demurrant, interested in the claim against Murray, for instance? The transactions of the several defendants with the agents of plaintiffs are separate and distinct. No two of the parties appear to have bought or contracted for or received the securities jointly, except, perhaps, in one or two instances, where the two composed a firm, and Ackerman's is not one of these cases. The agents of plaintiffs had their securities for sale, and at different times sold or disposed of parcels of them to several purchasers. What interest has one of these purchasers in the transaction with another, or the judgment that shall be pronounced upholding or invalidating the claim of that other? It neither adds to nor diminishes his rights, nor affects them in any manner that I perceive.

If the defendants were holding by virtue of some common act—if their title were the same—if some one act or transaction were the foundation of the claim against them all, there would be some ground for saying that they had such a community of interest as to make one interested in the case of the other, though even in that case the necessity for the connection might not be very apparent. If, on the contrary, their claims conflicted, and all the parties had, or might from the statement of the case have conflicting claims in the same securities, or each might have an interest in invalidating the writing held by the other, the necessity for joining them as defendants would be quite apparent.

This was, to some extent, the case in the great New-Haven Railroad suit—sometimes called the Omnibus suit. In that case, there was a limit by law to the amount of stock which the Company could issue, and it was apparent that any claimant of stock might, under some aspect, be interested in defeating or postponing the claim of another; so that by excluding that he might, if he could, bring his own within the limit prescribed by the charter. There seemed to be a reason, and even a necessity, for uniting all as defendants there.

In this case there is no such excuse for uniting the defendants, and the fact that they all received the securities from the same person, while the contracts under which they received them were distinct and independent, does not seem to me to afford any good reason for uniting them all in a suit against each to recover back the securities held by him. Here the agent had these securities for sale. He borrowed money on one from A., who had notice that the agent had no authority to pledge it; he borrowed of B. on a pledge of it at a rate usurious, and which invalidates the security; to C. he passed one as security for an antecedent debt. Is there any community of interests in the parties to justify a pleader in making C. a defendant jointly with A., in a suit respecting the security of A. alone? For, unless there is in the case of each defendant that which justifies the joining of the other defendants in the suit, if it related to the security of the one defendant alone, there is not sufficient cause for joining them as they are joined.

Now, if this suit were brought to recover the securities from Mr. Murray alone, what necessity would there be for joining the other defendants in it? And so, if the suit were to recover from Mr. Ackerman alone what is claimed against him in this complaint, what propriety would there be in joining the other defendants? Have they any interest in Mr. Ackerman's case? None, whatever, that I can perceive. The causes of action are separate and distinct against each defendant. Neither has any legal interest in that against the other, and the causes of action, instead of affecting "all the parties to the action," each affects only the party who holds the security to which it relates.

The causes of action are stated separately in the complaint, as they should be, and there is no joint liability of any one with the party demurring, and he is not in any legal manner, according to the complaint, interested in that of any of the other defendants, nor is any one of the other defendants interested in the controversy between him and the plaintiffs.

Suppose that the several lots of securities were each of them a house erroneously and illegally conveyed by the agents and this suit was brought to rescind the conveyances and recover them back, and suppose that one of the houses was in Fourteenth-street and one on Bowling-green, and the others were in as many different streets in this City; and suppose the authority under which the agent sold all of them was, as in this case, contained in one single instrument, and was the same as to all, would there be any doubt that the causes of action and the defendants were improperly united in one suit? The foundation of the action as to each defendant, is the transaction by which he gets the particular securities he holds. The contract thus separately made with each, is the contract sought to be rescinded as to him, and the recision is sought in each case only as to and against the single defendant with whom it was made.

The particular matter in litigation, as to each, is peculiar to his own case, and no one subject or cause of action is common with loss of joint interest to them all, (Brinkerhoff *vs.* Brown, 6 Johns, Ch. Rep., 156,) and the numerous cases there cited seem to me conclusive on the principle of this case.

Judgment must go for defendants, with liberty to plaintiff to amend, so as to separate him from all defendants except Goodman & Co., who, as trustees, may properly be united in a suit against each *cestui vue trust*, at the option of the plaintiff, (2 Paige 278,) on the usual terms.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Cowles, Referee.

Charles Welden vs. *Henry Maillard.*—This case came on for final hearing the 16th inst. Daniel Waterbury for plaintiff; Lee & Smidt for defendant.

This suit was brought for damages for injuries received in falling through a vault hole in the pavement of Henry Maillard, in Broadway, near Houston-street. The counsel for plaintiff in opening stated that this was a case more appropriate for a Jury from the nature of the injuries, but to avoid publicity to some parts of the medical testimony, it was finally brought before a Referee. That the plaintiff is connected with one of the daily papers of this City—the defendant a well-to-do French confectioner and hotel keeper. The facts of the case he further said, were these:

In August, 1855, Mr. Welden attended the funeral of Dr. Wilson for the purpose of reporting the same. As he left St. Thomas' Church and was crossing the pavement towards the carriage in the rear of the hearse, he stepped upon the round cover of the coal-vault in front of defendant's residence, which being out of repair and unfastened, turned at right angles with the pavement, allowing the plaintiff's leg to pass through, and the whole weight of his body to come down upon the up-turned iron cover, rupturing the bladder and resulting in other injuries of a still more serious nature. The plaintiff was directly helped, faint and bleeding, into the carriage, and taken to the Astor House—thence he was assisted to his hotel. His injuries were so severe that his recovery was for some time doubtful. He was confined to his bed by a long, dangerous and painful illness, put to extreme suffering of body and mind, and heavy expense for attendance, medical service and loss of time, and although now able to leave his bed, and to some extent engage in the business of life, still he is, from hour to hour, laboring under severe embarrassment and suffering, and in addition and worst of all, there still remains, consequent upon the injuries, difficulties that will remain with him during life.

Nor is this the first accident of this kind that has happened at the same place. But a short time previous, another pedestrian unwarned fell into this same man-trap in the same manner, and suffered injuries of the same nature, so severe as to require a surgical operation. Of the accident the defendant received notice. Repeated notice was also given him of the dangerous condition of the cover, yet all this time we find him neglecting it with most unaccountable indifference. Such negligence lays the perpetrator not only open to a civil suit of the kind for damages; but, should it result in death, also to a criminal prosecution for manslaughter. By the old decision how the animal goring the first time was killed; but if it was shown to be the second offence, the owner himself was put to death.

The statutes of this State, after speaking of several degrees of manslaughter, further say: "Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or *culpable negligence* of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree."

But the plaintiff still lives, and this is not a criminal proceeding, yet we do ask for such poor relief as money can give for life-long incurable injuries received by this plaintiff on account of the most gross and culpable negligence of the defendant.

Gilbert Kniffen called as the first witness, testified that in the Spring of 1855, he fell into the same hole, which resulted in an illness of several weeks; that he saw the cover repeatedly after his recovery so loose as to be entirely removed, and that both Maillard and his agents were notified of its dangerous condition.

John Roe testified that he saw plaintiff, while walking from the Church to the carriage, fall through the hole and astride of the cover; that witness helped plaintiff out in a suffering condition, and that witness at that time saw the chain to the cover loose and swinging at the lower end.

Dr. Franklin Tuthill testified to having visited plaintiff while confined to his bed—to the suffering state in which he found him—to his good health before the injury and to his present debilitated condition.

Henry W. Peace, Edward Dayton, Thomas Webb, Wm. M. Wemer, Henry J. Raymond and *Monroe F. Gale* testified as to plaintiff's condition while suffering under the immediate effects of the injury, as to the severity and bleeding of the wounds received, his late attendance by physicians, &c.

Charles Myers testified as to the negligent manner defendant's vault covers were laid and the Summer of 1855, and that notice of the same was given to the occupants of the house.

Dr. Robert L. Waterbury was examined as to the result of a surgical examination of plaintiff; he testified to the condition of the injured muscles, to their office when in a healthy condition, to the severity of the injuries, to the natural consequence that they were caused by external injuries, and to the hopelessness of relief.

Dr. J. A. Smith corroborated Dr. Waterbury, and testified further that the muscles had been lacerated, and could never recover their normal condition, as these muscles are delicate and short, and had healed by the deposition of tendonous tissue, which is destitute of contracting power.

Dr. J. W. Stanbury testified to having made a surgical examination of plaintiff; that the muscles were so torn that they will never regain their original tone, and that the plaintiff will never recover from the injuries.

Much other evidence bearing upon the case was elicited.

The defence consisted in a rigid cross-examination of the witnesses. J. C. T. Smidt closed for the defence. He claimed that the cross-examination showed that the defendant was absent at the time of the injury, that he had not received previous notice of the condition of the hole, that plaintiff was himself to blame, and that exemplary damages should not be awarded as plaintiff had shown no malicious intention on the part of defendant.

D. Waterbury, closing for plaintiff, argued that a case of most gross negligence had been made out against defendant; that the plaintiff could never recover from the injuries received, and that they were in their consequences far more serious than an injury which affects only the one injured. That defendant was not absent, and had he been, it would be an aggravating circumstance for him to absent himself, leaving the vault-openings in such a condition; that it was not material to maintain the action whether he received notice or not, and yet notice had been given him time and again; that plaintiff was walking with ordinary care from the church to the hearse; that from the aggravating circumstances of the negligence it was to be presumed malicious, and that no proof had been offered by defendant to show it otherwise; that the pleadings and history of the suit show that the defence had been for the purpose of delay, as the interest upon such a judgment as should be rendered would more than pay the expense of the defence; that the income from the amount ($10,000) claimed by plaintiff would be after all but a pitiful remuneration for his hourly suffering through life, and that such a judgment should be given as the referee conscientiously believes would be given had the suit been tried before a Jury. Judgment reserved.

The City's Liabilities on School Officers' Contracts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 18.

David Treadwell vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiff, who is a carpenter, made a contract with the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, to build the carpenter-work of a school-house in Eighty-seventh-street, in 1856. At the same time a contract was entered into by the School Officers with Cummings H. Tucker for building the mason-work of the school-house. In November, 1856, a large portion of the eastern side wall fell in, carrying with it the carpenter-work which had been erected by the plaintiff. This action was brought to recover $3,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by the injury to his work through the falling of the wall, and for extra work done by him in repairing and reconstructing the building. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and all of them concurred in the opinion that the fall of the wall was occasioned by a neglect of the mason, Tucker, to construct the foundation wall according to his contract. The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds:

Total for the week..... 25,128
Previously reported..... 137,410

Total for the season..... 162,938

In 1856	250,213	In 1852	290,084
In 1855	255,062	In 1851	242,746
In 1854	225,259	In 1850	223,365
In 1853	233,609		

RICE—Is in limited request at unchanged prices—$3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market is generally quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Are in slack demand at about former rates.

SUGARS—The inquiry is moderate at unchanged quotations, with sales reported since our last of 600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¾@7⅛c., most within the range; and several hundred boxes Havana at 7c@7½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are less abundant than they are needed, and we have heard of sales for future delivery of crushed, ground and granulated, at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. Prime, at 10c. cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is fair for desirable kinds, which are held with much firmness.

TOBACCO—The market shows more activity—some large sales having been made to close accounts. Prices of good qualities are improving. Sales since Tuesday last, 192 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@16c.; 33 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 10 cases Florida at 25c.@37½c., with 552 bales Cuba and 100 bales Havana on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 10.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	1,511
Total	15,317
Exported to dale	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	4,091

WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 23½c.@24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at buoyant rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade for the Week ending Dec. 16.

Abridged from the Price Current.

PROVISIONS—The demand for all kinds has been but moderate throughout the week, but owing to the very small receipts of Hogs, and the trifling quantities of the product on the market, prices have improved quite perceptibly during the week, but at the close the feeling was decidedly languid, holders more desirous to sell, and buyers disposed to hold back to wait further developments. Yesterday, nothing transpired in Lard, and the market closed dull at 9¾c. and 10¾c. for bbl. and keg. Bulk Meats closed dull, at 5¾c., 7c. and 8c, for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Green Meats closed at 4¾c. and 7c. for Shoulders and Hams. No Sides selling. In Mess Pork the sales were: Friday, 400 bbls., at $13 50; Saturday, 184 do. at the same; 360 do. at $13 75, and 100 do. at $14. Monday holders were firm at this rate, but we heard of no sales. Yesterday holders were anxious to sell, and $13 50 was accepted for 100 bbls.; closing dull at this price.

BUTTER—The receipts during the week have been fair, and of Roll quite large, rather in excess of the demand, and the market must be called languid, with a downward tendency in prices, which for Fall, as compared with our last, are about 1c. ₱ lb. lower. Summer-packed is also quite dull, and has been sold at a decline of 2c. ₱ lb., closing dull at 16c.@18c. for common to strictly prime Roll; 18c.@19c. for choice do. in boxes; 11c.@13c. for Summer-packed, and 13c. @14c. for Fall do. 537 hbls. and 423 firkins were received during the week, and 128 bbls. and 524 firkins exported.

CHEESE—The receipts are very large, and the stock has materially increased during the week. The market rules dull and heavy, and the tendency of prices is downward, though we cannot quote a decline. The sales during the week add up 2,500 boxes, at 8c.@8¾c. The latter for prime selected, and 11c.@12¾c. for fancy brands. 12,402 boxes were received during the week, and 4,764 do. exported.

STOCK OF BUTTER IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rochester *Democrat* states that the quantity of Butter in the hands of farmers is believed to be larger now than at any previous time for many years. The best roll is freely offered at 16 cents, and firkin and country store lots are difficult to sell at 14 cents. Even at those prices the article will scarcely bear shipment to New-York markets.

A Philharmonic Society has been organized in Detroit, with 68 active members, and 89 honorary. Entire operas are produced—of course, *sans* the action. Four private *soirées* and one or two public concerts are announced for this season, at which the music of "Somnambula," "L'Elisir D'Amore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Gueramento" and "Il Trovatore," possibly also an English opera, will be given.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 20,545 bbls Flour, 2,000 bushels Rye, 819 sacks Oats, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pots, $5 87½c.@$6; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. American Yellow changed hands at 28c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much.

COFFEE—Is sparingly inquired for at unaltered rates, with sales reported of small lots of Java, and 260 bags Rio, within our range: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, in Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,210 bags Rio Coffee at 9¼c.@11c., averaging 10c. ₱ lb., on 4 months' credit.

COTTON—Continues quiet at about former prices. Small lots only are being taken at rates equivalent to 10⅜c.@10¾c. for Middling, and 10¾c.@11c. for good middling, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	483,617
	491,436
Exported to date	241,649
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 10	249,787

CIGARS—Sales by auction 60,000 Havana at $8 50@$24 25; 20,000 Manila at $15; 70,000 German at $3 75@$5 50; and 90,000 East India Cheroots at $5 ₱ M.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy, within our previous range. Mackerel are less freely offered at old prices, yet the demand is tame. Herring are selling to a moderate extent at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request, for home use and for shipment, at about previous quotations. Sales 13,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30@4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40@4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60@4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 60@4 90
Extra Genesee	5 50@7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@7 25

Canadian is dining better. Sales 750 bbls. superfine, to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker, being cheaper. Sales 2,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 95@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, and are worth $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Smaller packages at proportionate rates. Other articles are rather quiet, at about previous figures. Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday: Oranges, 1,182 boxes, at $2@$2 10; Lemons, 518 boxes, $2@$2 20 ₱ box; Walnuts, 100 bags Naples, 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Filberts, 140 bags, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; Pumice Stone, 20 casks, $1 55, all on 60 days' credit. Sales by auction in New-Orleans, Dec. 9: 2,750 boxes M. R. Raisins at $2 12½; 1,800 half boxes at $1 12½; 300 at $1 15; 2,300 quarter boxes at 60c.; 2,370 boxes London Layers at $2 35; and 300 boxes Lemons at $2 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and slack request at unaltered figures. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including prime White Westeru at $1 42½; fair Red do., $1 43; mixed do., $1 10; and good to choice White Southern at $1 38@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet steady. Sales 14,000 bushels at 56c.@60c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, nominally, 68c@70c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel; small lots of Rye changed hands at 70c.@72c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 42c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,400 bales North River at from 50c.@70c. for poor to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Are in active demand, and prices are firm. Most of the stock has been withdrawn from the market. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21c.@23c. at 20c. 6 months; 2,000 do. in Boston, for this market, at 20c. 6 months, delivered there; 2,200 do. for Baltimore, at 22c., delivered and selected there; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs, at 19c. 6 months; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 21@22½ lbs. at 17c. 6 months; 2,000 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs, at 17c.; 2,000 Mexicans, 24 lbs, at 15c. 6 months, and 2,000 Butchers' Association, at 7c. cash, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sell slowly at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat nominal. Small lots of Scotch Pig find buyers, at $28@$29, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—The market is dull; prices are nominal.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada*, whose arrival at Halifax is announced in another part of this morning's paper, brings one week's later news from Europe. She reports the arrival of the *Adriatic* at Liverpool, after a fair passage of ten days and a half. The improvement in the London Money market had not abated, though there have been further failures in different parts of Great Britain. Consols remain at about the same figure at which they stood the week before. The most interesting portion of the news is that which refers to the opening of the British Parliament, on the 3d inst., by Queen VICTORIA in person. The speech deplores the financial troubles of the day, and recommends the passage of a bill of indemnity for the Bank of England. After alluding to recent successes in India, Her Majesty urges Indian affairs upon the attention of Parliament. Parliamentary reform is promised, and, on the whole, the speech is calculated to give satisfaction to the people of England. In accordance with Her Majesty's recommendations the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a bill of indemnity to the Bank in the House, and a Committee of the Whole had been appointed on the question of the infringement of the Bank Charter act. We learn from Hamburg that the panic had revived there with great vehemence. Business was altogether at a stand still. The Liverpool Cotton market shows an advance on former prices. Breadstuffs closed very dull.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS introduced his bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. The resolutions submitted on Thursday, calling on the President for further information relative to Kansas affairs, were agreed to. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, but no conclusion was arrived at. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution providing for the examination of the House stationery, and for ascertaining its true value, stating that he had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy other at the bookstores. In this connection he alluded to the statements published recently in the *Globe*, implicating the late Clerk of the House, Mr. CULLOM, in an embezzlement of the public money, and called for an investigation. After some debate, it was resolved to refer Mr. CULLOM'S accounts to a Select Committee of five, with power to report at any time, and to send for persons and papers. A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, similar to that reported in the Senate, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The House immediately proceeded to its consideration in Committee of the Whole, but after some discussion this action being thought premature, further consideration was postponed until Monday next, and the Committee rose. Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The circumstances of the arrest of an Irishman named PATRICK NUGENT, last Winter, charged with the murder of a lad named CHARLES E. SAGE, of Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn., will be recollected; also, the acknowledged complicity of a sailor named BENSON who, some months subsequently, went voluntarily to Cromwell, and confessed that he saw the deed done, and assisted NUGENT in disposing of the corpse. The people of the neighborhood have, within the past day or two, been thrown into a state of the most intense excitement by the discovery that the supposed murdered boy is alive, and residing somewhere in the interior of Pennsylvania. The case is a very mysterious one, and is still further complicated by the fact that a headless body, soon after the alleged murder, was found in the Connecticut River, and buried, under the supposition that it was SAGE'S—it having several marks on it leading to that belief.

"Iranistan," the residence of P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Ct., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The cost of the building wae over $100,000. It was erected eight years ago. The furniture originally cost $20,000, but only about half of it had been returned to the house from this City, whither it was all removed some two years since. The insurance on the house was between $30,000 and $40,000, and on the furniture $1,000, all held by mortgagees. Mr. BARNUM was preparing to reoccupy the premises, and the fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of workmen eogaged in refitting and repairing.

The Board of Aldermen received and adopted a report last evening censuring Central Park Commissioner HOGG, for ueing his position to influence men laboring in the Park to vote with e particular party. They also directed the Comptroller to advertise for sale at auction for a term of ten years the alip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with privilege to run a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn. As soon as the Board adjourned, the members met with the Mayor, in Convention, and selected Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts. The last Legislature gave the power of appointing the Police Court Clerks to the Police Commissioners, (and they have appointed,) and extended the terms of the Civil District Court Clerks six years.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday night, and, having disposed of a great amount of miscellaneous business in the third reading of bills, adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, at which all the members of the Board, save Mayor WOOD, were present. A communication was received from the Comptroller to the effect that the expense of fitting up and maintaining lodging-houses for the poor could only be met by an appropriation of the Common Council. The matter of stopping the steam-cars on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, below Forty-second-street, was again brought up, and after discussion was laid over till the next regular meeting, when the Commissioners will submit a definite report of their views on the subject. A number of complaints against policemen were disposed of, subsequent to which the Commissioners went into secret session.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, EXELS DOUGLASS was convicted of burglary on the premises of a colored man named MILLER, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. ROBERT LAYTON was convicted of grand larceny, in snatching from a lady in the street a pocket-message containing $50. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and ten months. There was no other business transacted yesterday.

The Croton Aqueduct case was yesterday argued on the appeal from the decision of Judge PEABODY, and the case will be continued to-day. The *Joseph Walker* case was again up on a motion to open the default taken by one of the defendants. The matter was set down for Tuesday next. The matter of the Bowery grading fraud was postponed until Monday, as Judge ROOSEVELT was engaged at the General Term.

Judge EDMONDS appeared before the Surrogate, yesterday, and filed the necessary bond of appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the Parrish Will case. Judge EDMONDS appears for Mrs. SHEAMAN and ANN PARRISH, sisters of HENRY PARRISH, and pleads for e revocation of the will.

DANIEL GILSEY, a respectable man nearly 60 years of age, who resided in Mott-street, was found at a late hour Friday night, lying insensible on the corner of White and Centre streets. He was taken to the Sixth-Ward Station, supposed to be intoxicated, and died there yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and from the marks of violence found on the body, the Jury were of the opinion that he had been violently assaulted by some persons, and e verdict to such effect was rendered.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for flour, which was in good request, for home use and shipment, at steady prices, with evidently less eagerness to sell. Wheat and Corn were dull and unchanged in value. A moderate trade was reported in Provisions and Groceries, without any remarkable alteration in rates. The movements in Cotton were light, and quotations were nominal. The freighting business was pretty vigorous.

The schooner *Cortes*, which was boarded Oct. 3 by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland* on the coast of Africa, and temporarily detained on suspicion of being a slaver, arrived yesterday from Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1. Captain TOWNSEND complains of the harsh treatment of the officers of the frigate. The case is likely to go to the Government in the shape of an application for indemnity.

The fare on GEORGE LAW'S ferry from James'-slip to South Tenth-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday reduced from three cents to one cent. If the Union Ferry Company just saves itself at two cents, Live Oak GEORGE must be terribly out of pocket; but his boats are thronged by the people, who relish the change.

Ex-Governor Walker.

Governor WALKER'S career in Kansas is closed. His letter of resignation, which we published yesterday, gives very cogent reasons for surrendering the office which, less than nine months ago, he accepted upon the urgent solicitation of President BUCHANAN. Under the circumstances of the case, we concur with Governor WALKER in the propriety of his resignation. For himself, personally, it would have been much better to have remained in Kansas, proceeding steadily in the discharge of his duties, and awaiting there whatever new instructions the President might see fit to send him. He left the office, however, in able hands, and the wise and firm manner in which Secretary STANTON has met the emergency has obviated all the evil consequences which might naturally have been anticipated from the Governor's abandonment of his position at so critical a moment.

When Governor WALKER was appointed to this post, on the 24th of March last, the TIMES declared that it would "judge him solely and exclusively *by his acts*." This we have endeavored to do. Some of his proceedings we have felt constrained to disapprove. But of his career, as a whole, we believe the result warrants the most hearty and emphatic commendation. He encountered obstacles of the most formidable character, and met them with marked ability and unflinching courage. He vanquished difficulties which had proved fatal to every one of his predecessors, and redeemed the office from the degradation and contempt into which it had fallen. He allied himself with no party, and, as a natural consequence, he encountered at the outset the distrust and hostility of all. But he insisted upon justice to the people of Kansas, without regard to party:—and, in the end, he secured the respect and the confidence of the most intelligent, and the most public-spirited of the inhabitants of the new Territory. Neither denunciations, threats, nor flattery had any effect upon his conduct: the violent and most discreditable abuse that was heaped upon him by the writers and correspondents in the Free-State interest did not prevent him from securing to that party the full and fair exercise of their suffrage,—nor did the threats of personal violence, which were freely made against him by the reckless ruffians in the Pro-Slavery interest, deter him from extending to them his official protection from the resentment of their political opponents.

Governor WALKER'S first act upon reaching Kansas was to urge the people of the whole Territory to take an active part in the election for members of the Constitutional Convention. Unfortunately for themselves and for the country, the Free-State Party, acting under the lead of its most violent men, refused to do so. Subsequent events have shown that but for this unfortunate abstention they would have had a majority in the Convention, and would have been able to frame a Constitution in every way satisfactory to the people, under which the State would have been at once admitted. Their refusal to vote threw the Convention into the hands of the ultra Pro-Slavery Party, while it did not in the least invalidate the legality of its action. Governor WALKER, however, did not relax his efforts to secure justice for the people, and that complete control over their own affairs which had been solemnly guaranteed to them by the fundamental law. His official proclamations and personal efforts preserved the public peace, against the efforts of the professional agitators of both parties; and his impartial administration of the laws commanded the respect and confidence even of those whose partisan schemes were frustrated by his action.

Now that his career is closed, we think the whole country will award to Governor WALKER the praise of having fulfilled the duties of a most difficult position, with singular ability and very marked success. His letter of resignation shows conclusively that he abandons his office only because of a remarkable and sudden change of policy on the part of the President of the United States. For himself, he adheres to the principles which he always held, and which he was expressly authorized and instructed to carry into the administration of Kansas affairs.

AMERICAN PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Our Government is extremely liberal—to everybody but American citizens. "All the world and the rest of mankind" may come to our shores, and rove over the land, or dwell in our towns at pleasure, with never a passport, *carte de séjour*, or fee of any kind. But let an American visit foreign lands, and he must run the gauntlet of an army of Consuls, each of whom will exact a dollar for writing on one's passport "Good for France," "Good for Naples!" If the money stayed in the pocket of the Consul, it might be tolerated—even though the tax were unjust for so slight a service. But it is sent to our Government, instead. The Foreign Department, without any order of Congress, it is understood, changed the system by which Ambassadors or Secretaries of Legation gave gratuitous *visés*, and transferred the duty to Consuls—for a consideration.

Is it wise or right that the useless and annoying passport system should be thus bolstered up by the United States, just when it is giving way in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe? France has modified her system almost to the point of abolition; and even Austria furnishes *visés gratuitously* at all her embassies; so that a traveler may go through her realms with only a formal examination of passports at her frontiers. Is it not time that our State Department should give attention to this matter, with a view to the speedy abandonment of an unwise and burdensome regulation? Shall the poor Austrian Government be more liberal than the American?

What a Police May Be.

That the Police of New-York is not what it should be, nobody pretends to deny. That it can ever in the present constitution of our society be brought up to the standard of efficiency which obtains in London or Paris, we have shown good reason for doubting. But improved it must be and may, and very greatly improved. And it can do our worthy Commissioners no harm to guide their laudable ambition by the successful examples which the great foreign capitals offer to us. The police of London particularly shows us as in a glass the true direction of our efforts. The police of Paris is organized upon theories appropriate to a society totally unlike our own, and many of its excellencies (to which we think more than justice has been done) would be excesses in New-York. We can neither invite nor could we tolerate such a minute supervision of individual life and individual pursuits as is essential to the working of the French Police system. The objects aimed at by the police of London, are, however, identical in the main with those which our own should keep in view. In London, as in New-York, the Police is less an instrument of administrative authority than a guarantee of private rights. It is established to suppress disorder, tumult and noise; to regulate locomotion and traffic; to prevent and detect crime, and to execute a quiet and summary justice in the thousand instances of annoyance, imposition, and petty wrong doing, which are continually occurring in the midst of a busy and crowded City. In a word, it is to be not only the terror of the bad but the protection of the poor. If a paltry landlord attempts to tyrannize over a wretched tenant—if a riotous tenant refuses to quit the premises which he has legally surrendered—if a mechanic's employer detains his tools for an advance of wages—if a master locks up a servant's boxes—if a servant damages a master's furniture in a fit of foolish fury—if an obstinate fare slams the door in a hackman's face, or (more probable fortune) an oppressive hackman proposes to fight over the trunks of a fare impatient of "bleeding"—if Smith's dog bites Brown's child—if, in short, any one of a vast procession of microscopic mischiefs suddenly supervenes in any quarter of the town, a policeman should be there upon the spot, ready with his star of peace and his baton of persuasion to restore tranquillity and establish judgment. These offices of a thorough police, though secondary and subsidiary to its great functions as a conservator of public morals and the law, and a defender of life and property, are, nevertheless, of extreme importance to the general welfare. And they can only be efficiently discharged by a police which is universally feared and respected—feared for the certainty, respected for the legitimacy of its action. These are the two great conditions of a successful police. They are fully attained by the police of London.

And they are attained, primarily by the discipline, secondarily by the numbers of the London force. The London Metropolitan Police is brigaded like a military body. It is, in fact, a military body, differing from the soldiery only in this most essential feature, that it is not armed with deadly weapons. An armed police can never be anything but a confession of municipal weakness. Before the organization of the Metropolitan Police in London, every extraordinary occasion had to be met by "calling out the troops." London then relied on the "Guards," as New-York now relies on the "Seventh Regiment" and the rest of our citizen soldiery. Since the act of 1828 was carried into effect by Sir ROBERT PEEL, London has been spared this necessity, so disgraceful to a free community. The repressive baton has dispensed with the annihilating bayonet and bullet. Under that act the metropolis, including under that term an area 90 miles in circumference about Charing Cross, and a population of 2,500,000 souls, has been kept in order and protected by a civil army, which in 1852 numbered 5,525 men, and which is maintained at an expense averaging, in the mass, 50 cents per annum to each inhabitant. The city of London proper, constituting a district in the heart of this vast circle, at first resisted the application of the Metropolitan system on no better ground than the protest of Alderman VENABLES, who fought for the City Watch, because, though it was confessedly twice as expensive as the new police would have been, and much less efficient, "it had for a very long period existed and did still exist." The citizens liked the "old ways," as the Barons before them did; they liked to hear the hour called at night, and they trusted their good old "married watchmen," because they thought them less likely to leave their beats than young bachelors might be. But in 1839 the city gave in, demanding only a "Special Commissioner;" and "London City" is now defended by an assimilated force of 542 men, making in the whole 6,055, or an average of one policeman to every 400 inhabitants, while we in New-York are confided to the care of one policeman over every 1,000 of our people.

The London Police is thus organized:

	Salary.
1 Inspector-Superintendent.....	$5,000
18 Superintendents, from.....	1,000 to $1,750
124 Inspectors, from.....	400 to 1,000
585 Sergeants, from	350 to 600
4,797 Constables, from.....	250 to 400

Each sergeant and constable receives also his clothing and a supply of fuel throughout the year.

One hundred and twenty-one police stations supervise the territory of the metropolis, which is set off into divisions, subdivisions, sections and beats, and these Station-houses communicate by telegraph with each other. The beats are regularly patrolled by day and night, 1,800 men being on duty by day, and 3,700 by night. The beats are contracted, and the visits of the police multiplied as the streets thicken and the population increases in density, so that within a circle of 6 miles about St. Paul's the beats are ordinarily traversed in from 7 to 25 minutes, and the most dangerous parts of the city are never without the presence of a sentry of order.

The circumstances of our social life forbid the attempt to rival the London police in proportional numbers. But they do *not* forbid the attempt to rival that police in discipline. The New-York policeman of to-day may dream of being a Councilman next year, but he is not therefore unamenable to discipline while he remains a policeman, and it is obvious that an increase of 100 per cent. in the numbers of our police, which is perfectly practicable, could be made equivalent to an increase of 500 per cent. in efficiency by the extension and perfecting of the system of discipline up to a point approaching the London standard. Our Commissioners have made a good beginning. Let them not relax in their efforts, and we may yet find that we have won something more than an empty triumph in the defeat of partisan recklessness at the City Hall.

Gen. Comonfort's Dictatorship.

The Address of President COMONFORT to the Mexican Deputies, published in our impression of yesterday, is characteristic of the man, and gives fair promises that, if properly supported, he will impartially perform the duties of a Dictator. The task is one of the gravest responsibility, and its successful accomplishment may be extremely doubtful; but, as a measure of necessary policy to arrest anarchy and crime in Mexico, we have advocated the creation of this Dictatorship, and have looked upon IGNACIO COMONFORT as the person best qualified for the office.

Foremost among the difficulties that Gen. COMONFORT will find himself compelled to conquer, is his own lenient and forgiving disposition. We trust and believe that experience has, by this time, taught him the fatal nature of his error when he thought to preserve the peace by an indiscriminate pardon of those who had broken it and were determined to break it again. In the history of one pronunciamento we can read the history of all. A number of men band themselves together for the purpose of plunder. Under the flimsy pretext of an imaginary grievance, they manage, perhaps, to enlist the sympathies of a few simple-minded people, but the real object of the leaders in these movements is to rob, and, if possible, get possession of the local government. The resources of the Federal Treasury have been exhausted in suppressing outbreaks which are of almost daily occurrence; for, in many instances, the physical formation of the country has so favored the rebels, that they have been able to make a long and successful stand against the legitimate authorities. When, however, they *have been* effectually put down, the policy of General COMONFORT, hitherto, has been most detrimental to the best interests of the Republic. His enemies, taken in arms at the cost of life and treasure, have been generally set at liberty, and they, naturally enough, have repaid his clemency by joining the first company of insurgents into whose society they chanced to fall. If these insurgents were merely isolated bands of robbers, it is barely possible that, even under the ruinous clemency of General COMONFORT, they could have succeeded in bringing the country to the verge of dissolution, where it certainly stands to-day. But they have been urged on in their excesses by the clergy, who, with the Spanish Monarchists, form what is called the conservative party of Mexico; and while the former are permitted to reap the financial benefits from such disturbances as they are able to create,—the latter expect, by their aid, to wear out and destroy the Government of General COMONFORT, and then place SANTA ANA, or any other tool who will be subservient to their will, in the Presidential Chair. There are no means to which the opposition in Mexico will not resort for the accomplishment of their ends. They side with robbers, pronunciamentists and insurgents wherever they can be found; they further the ambition of SANTA ANA, or the designs of Spain when she threatens a war; they foster a *guerra de castas*, and encourage the Indians to commit the most horrible depredations; and all this they do to restore that ascendancy of which, under COMONFORT'S administration, the church has been deprived in temporal affairs. The struggle in Mexico, therefore, is clearly a struggle between Liberty and COMONFORT on the one hand, and Anarchy and Church despotism on the other. The party which sustains the former is greatly superior in numbers. They elected Gen. COMONFORT President by a large majority. They have granted him extraordinary powers after long hesitation, and upon full evidence that a Dictatorship alone can save the country from utter ruin. In this policy, unprejudiced outsiders will coincide. Those who have interested themselves in the future of Mexico, have had the conviction forced upon them that the people *en masse* are not fit for self-government. They lack that essential education which is only acquired by years of experience; and, unfortunately for them, through the corruption and personal ambition of their political and ecclesiastical chiefs, instead of advancing, they have retrograded in the path of liberty since their independence of Spanish rule.

The great question for Mexico, now, is whether COMONFORT has sufficient nerve and strength of character—whether he can command sufficient support from his constituents to enforce the laws rigidly, promptly, impartially. The success of the experiment will soon be known—if it is destined to be successful at all;—for the very first step to be taken is the reëstablishment of order. President COMONFORT'S promises upon this point are fair and honest, and we see no good reason to believe that he will be unable to perform them. Our people are not disinterested spectators of the struggle, and their sympathies, we can safely assert, are with Gen. COMONFORT and the Liberal Party of Mexico.

KANSAS.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the members of the Kansas Legislature now in session, have decided not to go beyond the recommendations of Mr. STANTON'S Message, but to provide for a full, fair and honest vote of the people upon the *whole* Constitution and then adjourn. If they do this, they will contribute largely to the solution of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Belmont's Pictures.

There was a large company of artists and amateurs at the rooms of the National Academy in Tenth-street, on Thursday night, attracted by an invitation to a private view of Mr. BELMONT'S pictures, previous to the gallery being opened to public inspection for the benefit of the poor of the City. We have never before known on any occasion such an unanimity of opinion, in so large an assemblage, as was expressed in respect to the excellence of this superb collection of pictures. They are 110 in number, and all of them are the production of modern artists, and many of them are *chef d'œuvres*. They are from French, Belgium, Dutch, German and American artists; not one of them is of the British school. Mr. BELMONT has displayed a rare taste in their selection, and has very wisely preferred the finest works of modern artists to the mediocre productions of the old masters. There are some paintings of reputative merit, and the exhibition of them will be of great benefit to our artists, as well as a source of gratification and profit to the lovers of art. The exquisite finish of the pictures of the French and Belgium schools, of which we had seen but few good examples before in this City, is in these works carried up to the region of the marvellous. "The View in a Billiard Room," by CHARET, is a miracle of execution; there is a MEISSONIER, a single figure, but not equal to the "Chess Players" in the French Gallery. PAUL DELAROCHE, HORACE VERNET, and DE CAMP, are represented by three exquisite pictures, and ROSA BONHEUR'S "Gathering for the Hunt," is equal to her "Horse Fair." There are two fine pieces from NOYEN, two landscapes by CALAME, and two most charming pictures by an artist whose name is new to us, C. MERLE, who deserves to rank with the best of the French school.

The two great works of the Belgian school are by GALLAIT and H. LEYS. Among the German pictures are four characteristic landscapes by ACHENBACH. Our own artists who are represented are JOHNSON, TILOEN, FREEMAN, WILD and GIGNOUX, the latter of whom has a very fine view of Trenton Falls.

The greater number of the pictures are small, showing a tendency among Continental artists to reduce their works to the smallest possible size. There has never been exhibited here a collection of pictures which contained so large a number of works of unquestionable excellence as are to be found in this gallery. It is to be hoped that the liberality of Mr. BELMONT, in affording the public an opportunity to examine his collection, may induce the owners of other fine collections to follow his example. It is a positive injury to art to take its finest works and shut them up in the rooms of a private house, where they can be seen only by the limited number of its inmates.

The Albion Engraving for 1858.

With the return of the season of gifts and good-will, we are glad to find that our cotemporaries of the *Albion* make no breach in their observance of a good old custom. They this year recognize the ties which unite them to their large circle of readers by the presentation of an admirable picture of "Dr. KANE at the grave of FRANKLIN'S men." This print has been excellently engraved in line by Mr. D. G. THOMPSON, after a drawing by Mr. WANDESFADE, of this City, who has lavished not less thought and feeling upon the illustration of a most touching incident in the career of a true American hero than he displayed last year in the commemoration of the noblest of English heroines. That simplicity which is the finest charm of Mr. WANDESFADE'S picture of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE presides in the disposition and design of the present work. The peaceful Alexander of the Arctic world stands "at the crest of the isthmus," in the midst of a "sterile uniformity of snow and slate." Great cliffs lower behind him; the distance shows his little vessel motionless in the ice; at his feet are the rude head-boards of those "three graves," the first and ominous traces of the abode of the objects of his search, which were revealed to this gallant young missionary of national sympathy and scientific brotherhood. The atmosphere of the scene is caught with artistic truth, and appeals at once to the imagination and the heart. Our neighbors could not have hit upon a more felicitous subject. Never were the flags of England and America united in a truer union—never did the pride and the sorrow of two great nations blend in a more harmonious tribute to the noblest qualities that dignify our common nature, than in the story of the fates of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and ELISHA KANE. In contributing to so many American and English homes two such pictures as those of "Florence Nightingale" and its companion of the present year, the managers of the *Albion* have preached a very eloquent sermon of the true grounds of international intercourse, and have done renewed good service to that cause of common sense and good feeling, which we are happy to say that they habitually serve with as much of tact as of talent.

Personal.

Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana, arrived in this City from Washington on Thursday night. Those who are anxious to ascertain finally and once for all who is to be our Minister to St. Cloud, and what is to become of WALKER, will of course devote themselves to a watchful reconnoissance of the Brevoort House.

Mr. RAASLOFF, the new Danish *Chargé* in this country, arrived in the *Europa*, and leaves to-day for Washington. He has contributed very largely to the promotion of a good understanding between the two countries, by diffusing in each information that was greatly needed concerning the affairs and interests of the other.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The afternoon performance of "Norma," yesterday, attracted a brilliant audience, composed mostly of ladies. The entertainment appeared to give entire satisfaction; and it is evident that Mr. ULLMANN has touched a popular chord in thus providing for the fashionable unemployed.

It is announced, on the direct authority of Mr. FORMES himself, that the Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given to-night. It promises to be a splendid performance, and, in point of magnitude, will far exceed anything that has been attempted in this country. Works of this description require to be rendered with unusual fullness of detail, or they lose their effect.

HAYDN'S "CREATION."—J. A. NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, has favored us with an elegant octavo edition of this work of the grand old master. It is a luxurious volume to possess, and is pleasing alike to the senses of sight, touch and sound. Mr. NOVELLO publishes some of the most valuable works of the musical library, and in all of them there is the same regard to tasteful thoroughness The fine paper, the clear typography, the admirable binding, (admirable because it is strong, yet perfectly pliable,) are so many reproaches to American publishers, who, in book music, issue impossible volumes—volumes that require two strong men to keep open. But the greatest value of Mr. NOVELLO'S editions is their extreme accuracy. They are correct to a note, and are therefore universally used at all the great Festivals. We are glad to hear that Mr. WEBB, the agent for Mr. NOVELLO, has arranged for the sale of these works at the Academy of Music during the Sacred Festivals—the first of which comes off to-night. From the same publishers we have received a copy of MENDELSSOHN'S "Open Air Music," (four-part songs,) very elegantly and plainly printed, with text in English and German. A piano-forte accompaniment is given on a separate sheet, which will be found a useful feature of the present edition.

Destruction of "Iranistan."

"Iranistan," the sumptuous residence erected by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, near Bridgeport, Conn., some eight years since, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 on Thursday night. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of workmen who were engaged in repairing and refitting the building. The flames were not discovered until they had made good headway, and could not be checked. The fire was still burning yesterday morning when the New-Haven train for this City passed through Bridgeport. Mr. BARNUM was in the City at the time, and only received intelligence of the disaster yesterday morning. He left for Bridgeport immediately. "Iranistan" was insured for $30,000 or $40,000 on the house, and about $1,000 on the furniture. When built, its cost was considerably over $100,000, and the outlay for furniture was $30,000. The insurances on house and furniture were held by the mortgagees, into whose hands it passed, with the rest of Mr. BARNUM'S property, at the time of his failure. He was making arrangements to reoccupy the premises, and had employed a large force of workmen in refitting. The furniture was removed to this City two years ago, but about half had been returned when the fire occurred, and on this there was the small insurance of $1,000.

During his former occupancy of the place, Mr. BARNUM kept the house insured for $60,000 and the furniture for $10,000. He intended to return to it as a place of residence in a short time, but is now uncertain whether he will rebuild or not. The loss is a heavy blow to him, but he bears the infliction of this new trouble with his customary equanimity.

ONLY ONE CENT TO WILLIAMSBURG.—It is a long time since it cost but one cent to cross the East River—so long that the fond expressions of indignation which greeted the rise to two cents has died into a sullen growl, and the traveling community has resigned itself to the extortion as to an evil for which there was no redress. Yesterday a new era was inaugurated. On GEORGE LAW'S Ferry, from James-slip to South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, the fare was reduced to one cent. A reduction was made on this Ferry at the beginning of last month of 15 per cent. on all rates below that of Peck-slip and the other Ferries. The reduction, however, did not benefit that class which most needed it, as it was only available to those who purchased fifty tickets, which were sold for one dollar. Single tickets continued to be sold at the gate for *three cents*.

But this time GEORGE LAW has gone the whole figure—he has reduced the fare from *three cents* to ONE CENT, for a single foot passenger. Single tickets are now sold at the gate for *one cent*.

Another ferry boat similar to those on the line, is building, and will be placed on the route early in the Spring.

The Peck-slip ferry is now running four boats, notwithstanding, during the day, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., the Jamaica-slip ferry makes nearly or quite as many trips as the former.

It is understood that a further reduction is not improbable in case the Peck-slip should reduce their fare to *one cent*, as "Live Oak GEORGE" has intimated that if the latter sold for *one cent* he would sell *one hundred* tickets for *fifty cents*.

It is generally understood that all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries have paid large dividends when carrying passengers at *one cent each*. Yet, on the New-York end, Williamsburg ferries two cents for single foot passengers, with correspondingly low rates for other traffic, would be a fair price if the New-York and Brooklyn ferries could make decent dividends on a charge of *one cent*.

THE MAYOR REMOVES THE BELL-RINGERS.—The occupants of some of the up-town bell-towers have offended his Honor the Mayor, if the following letter, addressed to Messrs. CURRY and WAUGH of the Thirty-third-street tower, and Mr. GRIFFITHS (father of Alderman GRIFFITHS,) of the Union Market tower, may be taken in evidence of his Honor's feelings. We understand that the aforesaid CURRY, WAUGH and GRIFFITHS were strong Tiemann men at the late Mayoralty election.

To ———,

SIR: The Mayor has directed me to notify you that you have this day been removed from the office of bell-ringer at the Thirty-third-street tower, and that the bearer, JOAN H. LATMAN, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Yours, &c.,
G. W. HINGSMAN, Second Marshal.

The act under which the bell-ringers of the several towers in the City, are appointed specifies that

"The Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint three persons to act as bell-ringers at each of the different alarm stations in the City of New-York. Such persons shall be selected from among the exempt firemen of the City. The bell-ringers so appointed shall receive, as remuneration for their services, the sum of five hundred dollars each per annum, and shall be subject to removal by the Mayor *for misdemeanor or neglect of duty.*"

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, May 18, 1853.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 12, 1853.
Approved by the Mayor, Oct. 18, 1853.

The parties removed on Thursday by Mayor WOOD were charged neither with misdemeanor nor neglect of duty. They voted, it is understood, in favor of Mr. TIEMANN, and Mayor WOOD, imitating the example set by President BUCHANAN, does not admit of insubordination in the Democratic ranks. Hence the removal of the unfortunate bell-ringers.

UNUSUAL DESTITUTION.—We learn that the pressure on the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is now greater than was ever before known so early in the season. Up to this time the expenditure has been more than double that of any previous Winter. This fact is the more remarkable in view of the mildness of the weather, and proves the extent of the present destitution. The large outlay is occasioned by the increased number of applicants, and by relief being freely given to needy, unemployed mechanics, seamstresses, &c., than was necessary in former years. Nothing more than a statement of these facts ought to be necessary to insure prompt and liberal contributions to the Association.

Sea and Ship News.

The vessel seen ashore on Gardner's Island proves to be the hermaphrodite brig *Forest*, hailing from some port in Nova Scotia, whither she was bound from New-York, with a cargo of beef, pork and flour. Having made a harbor under the point, she was caught on a lee shore by a sudden change of wind to northwest, blowing a gale. She parted her large chain, and went on the west side of the point. Five hundred barrels had been discharged, and sent across to New-London. On Tuesday all sail was set on the vessel, and her head hove off shore, but whether she had got afloat or not, our informant did not learn.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Whitehall* and South ferry-boat *Brooklyn* came in contact about midway in the river. The *Whitehall* had plank shear stove in, part of wheel-house and wheel broke, also ladies' cabin considerably damaged. The *Brooklyn* sustained no damage.

A YACHT LOST.—The yacht-smack *Mary Cobb*, in going out of Stonington harbor on Friday last, struck upon Bartlett's Rock, and filled. Her crew took to the jolly-boat, and went ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, Dec. 14.

The bark *Cornelia*, Captain HOPKINS, from the Coast of Africa, with dye stuffs, &c., bound to New-York, went ashore at Shark River, N. J., yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She is leaking badly.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter.*

...Capture of the Cumberland Rebel Down.

Private advices from the West coast of Africa, to Oct. 10, mention the arrest and temporary detention of the schooner *Cortez*, of New-York, as a slaver, while lying at anchor off the river Camma, Kingdom of Loango, by boats from the United States frigate *Cumberland*. The *Cortez* was reported by officers of the frigate (who described the seizure) as lying within sight of a slave-barracoon, and with cargo broken up. The officers of the *Cumberland* appear to have been fully satisfied that the schooner was a slaver. They hoisted English colors, to lull suspicion, until they were within boarding distance, when three boats, with armed crews, boarded and took possession of the suspected vessel as a prize. Her cargo was ransacked, and her papers sent to the Commander of the *Cumberland*, who, after inspecting them, being satisfied that everything was regular, and the vessel a legitimate trader, released her. The *Cortez* was purchased about seven years since by Messrs. B. A. MUMFORD & BROTHERS, for the gum trade, and has been regularly employed in running to the coast of Africa ever since. She arrived at this port yesterday from the Gaboon River, whence she sailed Nov. 1, with palm oil, ivory, &c. Capt. TOWNSEND gives the following version of his seizure:

OCT. 2.—At 2 P. M. was boarded (from three boats) by about 75 armed men, from a frigate, said to be the United States ship *Cumberland*. After getting on board, they broke out all the cargo, and broke open the captain's writing desk, and finding the papers, sent them to the frigate. The officer left in charge of the *Cortez* then commenced breaking open all the stores in the storeroom; and, apparently, doing all the harm he was able to do. The papers were returned in about 15 or 20 minutes, they having been shown to the commanding officer of the frigate. During the search no discretion was used, for they stove the whiter-casks and provision barrels, and then left the vessel in a most outrageous manner. The frigate displayed the British flag during all the proceeding; nor was any other flag seen until the boats were alongside, and some of the men on board with drawn sabres.

Frequent complaints have been made of late years against British men-of-war, for their interference with American vessels on the Coast of Africa, the most notable instance of late being the seizure at Congo of the bark *Panchita*, of New-York, which was sent home in charge of an English prize crew. It is an unusual circumstance, however, to hear complaints against American vessels of war for offences of this kind.

Quebec papers notice the progress of direct trade between that City and the Far West. A few days since a hundred barrels of flour were received direct from Ottawa, Ill., having gone over a distance of 2,000 miles by railroad. The route was as follows: *vid* Rock Island Railroad, Central Michigan, Great Western, and Grand Trunk, to Point Levi.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 19.

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VI.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
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X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XI.—CENTRAL AMERICA—Interesting Historical Memoranda.
XII.—A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.
XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets, carefully reported for the week.

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S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 281, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
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No. 281 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, No. 2½ Malden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, in greater variety than any other place. They are imported directly for the Bazaar from all parts of the world, and will be sold at prices defying all competition.

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GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, French Suspenders, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. An importer's and manufacturer's stock selling at retail 30 per cent. less than former prices, to clear out stock by Jan. 1. CHARLES LUM, No. 312 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

CHANNING—CANFIELD—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, MATTHEW B. CHANNING to FRANCES C. ROSS, daughter of Dr. C. Canfield, of Pleasant Valley.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, Miss MARY E. MACFARLANE, daughter of the late Robert Macfarlane, aged 22 years and 26 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother in-law, Elbert L. Burnham, No. 83 West 11th-st.

TYSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 18, MRS. LOUISA S., wife of William Tyson, in the 66th year of her age.
Friends of the family, and of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 272 Madison-st., to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

INGALLS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, ARTHUR LEWIS, youngest child of J. K. and Amanda Ingalls.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, today, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 157 Hammond-st.

RETON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JACOB RETON, in the 37th year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 163 West 48th-st. His remains will be taken to Fort Lee, N. J., for interment.

DWIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 18, Mr. TIMO THY DWIGHT, aged 56 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 39 East 22d-st., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn, for interment.

WILSON.—In Hoboken, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, MATILDA T., daughter of Wm. H. and Cynthia Wilson, aged 17 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 8 Washington-terrace, on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Bradford County, Penn., papers please copy.

DOTY.—At Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 17, SARAH DOTY, in the 89th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, Hon. WM. CHETWOOD, aged 86 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Wm. G. Bull, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, Elizabeth. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 and 12 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Lawrence, Mich., on Friday evening, Dec. 11, LUCRETIA, daughter of Charles G. and Lydia Frances Lockwood, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES EDWARD, only child of James W. and *Miranda A. Weston, deceased*, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grand-father, Stephen B. Peet, No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

[We would commend the following letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of this City, to the attention of that class of invalids to whom it refers. It certainly contains interesting and, we donbt not, important suggestions.]

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me to lay before the readers of the *Times* a few suggestions in relation to the sudden termination of life, from what is usually supposed to be *Disease of the Heart?*

Instances of sudden death, in which the victims are stricken down, while apparently in the possession of full health and strength, and, as it is generally supposed, without a moment's warning, are frequent. The cause of these deaths we almost invariably find stated to be *Disease of the Heart*. But, I am confident, that in a majority of instances, such is not the fact. True, sudden deaths do occur from organic disease of the heart alone, but they are comparatively rare; and are always preceded by a certain course of symptoms, (which I will describe in a future letter,) peculiar to the disease. In many of the cases referred to these symptoms are absent, and often *post mortem* examinations reveal no traces of a diseased heart. What then is the true secret of these mysterious deaths? I answer, *simple indigestion, accompanied by a greater or a less degree of feebleness in the action of the heart*. In very many of these cases death results from a stoppage or detention of the undigested or partially digested food in the stomach, or in the *duodenum*, and a consequent evolution of gas or flatus in those organs. They become distended, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the heart is pressed upon, and being chronically weak is smothered as it were. It labors for a time, perhaps, convulsively, to throw off its burden, and finally contracts upon itself and ceases to beat. Of course, life is terminated instantly. But while the causes of these sudden deaths are thus simple, there are great numbers of persons in imminent danger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies. The indigestion spoken of is not one of the ordinary forms of dyspepsia, so called. It is peculiar, and requires a peculiar treatment. The persons most liable to it are those of full habits, particularly elderly persons of full habit, good livers; sedentary people, who take not much exercise, while, perhaps, their mental labors are severe; those who eat their meals at irregular hours, &c. Its symptoms usually are, a feeling of great fullness at the stomach, with languor and dullness, particularly after eating even a moderate meal; sluggish circulation of the blood; often an unpleasant, dull, dead feeling in the left breast and side; sometimes severe pain; perhaps severe palpitation or fluttering; or a throbbing at the pit of the stomach which communicates to the head, sluggish condition of the bowels, &c. Sometimes the appetite is poor, sometimes even too good. Persons affected in this way are, oftener than they suppose, on the very verge of extreme danger. They should not permit the hazardous condition to continue a day. Among many cases of the character described, which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very marked one of a prominent and well-known gentlemen of this City. Believing that a statement of the facts of his case may be of benefit to others, he has written me the following letter, with permission to make it public:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN KELLY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been, may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart; at times I have had great distress in the region of the heart and left side, occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way; my digestion was very imperfect; I was nervous and despondent; was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distressing, and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit, I gave up all hopes of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to call upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve me. I am glad to inform you that his predictions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well-nigh a miraculous effect on my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health, and, by the aid of your remedies, and the help of a kind Providence, I hope finally to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been.
Very truly yours, JOHN KELLY, M. C.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patients and have the opportunity of a personal examination if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express and conducting the treatment by letters, on the receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient with all the symptoms. Address

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ALMONI,
THE
SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI!
A THRILLING TALE OF
THE REGULATORS OF THE WEST.
BY A WESTERN M. C.

CHAPTER I.
THE WARNING.

"Well, my voice is that he shall cut sticks. We don't want him among us, and if he won't leave, why let him suffer the death!"

"But, Tim Daniels, I don't see that he's a harmin' any on us; when he goes ont shootin' he don't come on our grounds, and when he goes to the store he don't say nothin' to nobody. And if he does prefer the company of his purty daughter to us rough fellows——"

"That's just the reason we want him to leave," said the first speaker, angrily. "What do we want with people ont here, who don't associate with us? When we moved to this settlement, we all agreed to stick together, and here comes a bloody fellow from—the devil knows where—builds a cabin all alone to himself, and won't speak a word to one of us."

It was in the Autumn of 1813, on the frontier of the State of Indiana, near the southern border, that the scene which we are describing occurred. It was the meeting of a party of rough settlers, who had formed themselves into a band of "Regulators," as they were called in that day—the nominal purpose of which was to sit in judgment on all offenders, and whose laws were as rigid and severe as those of the tyrant Nero. It will be seen at once, that in a wild, free country, like the frontiers, such an expedient was a necessity of self-protection. But it is an indisputable fact, that their power was frequently abused, and many innocent persons were made to suffer. Thus much, by way of explanation.

The persons present on this occasion were about twenty in number, of a rough, uncouth appearance, carelessly dressed, and bearing every mark of savage barbarity, the natural consequence of their isolated habitations. They were formed in a circle around a gray-haired man of perhaps sixty years, but whose face was still indicative of violent passions and untutored mind. This man was named Richard Carter, and had been elected chief of the band on account of his superior experience and age. None knew his history, but the more predacious found in him a congenial nature, willing to sanction their most unreasonable desires.

"What you say, Tim Daniels, is very true; we don't want anybody here that won't mix with us, but I don't see what we can do with Almoni."

The speaker was, in dress and general appearance, as rough as his fellows; but there was a peculiar gleam of good nature in his eyes, which gave a striking contrast to his opponent, who was a stern-browed, tall fellow, standing six feet high, and possessing a sallow, bony visage, that denoted the barbarity of his nature.

"Do with him!" echoed Daniels, in reply to the other, whose name was Curtis, "Why, Bill Curtis, I'll tell you what we'll do with him. Judge Carter here, will send one of us to tell him to leave the diggins, and if he don't do it, a shot from never fail will make him bite the dust, like that bear I shot last night in the forest!" And as he spoke, he raised a long, glittering rifle in his hand, to give emphasis to his words.

"Wal, it's no use for you and I to fall out about it, I've got no more to say, and will abide by the Judge's decision," replied Curtis.

All eyes were now turned upon the gray-haired men who sat in the centre, and as they observed his brow contract in anger, each man grasped his rifle, ready for action. Carter paused for a moment, and looked around upon the company, as though he read the wishes of the band. Presently he said:

"Men, I scarcely know how to act in this matter, for but two of you have spoken. When you elected me your captain and judge, I promised to grant you justice, according to our laws and rules. One of those laws is, that any man who is obnoxious to our community shall be driven from it. For my own part, I hate these reserved, self-conceited men, who stand apart from their fellows and brood alone over their own thoughts. It is a sure sign that they have not lived right in the past. I, therefore commission you, William Curtis, to go to this Louis Almoni, as he is called, and bid him leave this settlement within forty-eight hours; and if he or his daughter be found within ten miles of it, after that hour, they shall suffer the penalty, which is death. Such is my decree."

A murmur of applause ran through the band, and Curtis, without a word, threw his rifle over his shoulder, and started on his journey. The band dispersed to meet again in an hour, and hear the decision of Almoni.

About half a mile from the scene we have described, situate upon the bank of a beautiful stream, stood an humble but neat looking cabin, built of logs, and covered with bark and clapboards. It contained but two windows, one on each side, and a rough panel door, presenting an appearance of comfort and convenience.

Within the cabin, and seated in front of a small fire—for the weather had begun to grow chilly—was a man apparently forty years of age, with dark hair and eyes, and features remarkably regular and symmetrical. But a shadow of some inward sorrow rested upon his countenance, and a dew of sadness in his dark eyes. He was dressed in a suit of plain black, which conformed to the sad expression of his face.

By his side, seated upon a low stool, with her arm resting on his knee, and her face upturned to his, was a young girl of perhaps seventeen, of a strange beauty, and an expression of remarkable intelligence. Her eyes were as dark as his, and her raven hair fell in glossy tresses about her fair face, like night around the surface of the moon. She seemed like an angel in that wild desert, strayed out of its sphere, attracted by some strange love; and as she looked up into the face of the man, she seemed to be thinking of the sadness that lingered there, and for a time, it was dispelled from her own.

"Father," she murmured, presently, in a low, musical voice, "you promised me, last night, that you would not be sad any more. You are again thinking of the past."

The man looked down upon her for a moment, with inexpressible sadness; then twining his fingers gently in the rich tresses of her hair, he said:

"Alas! Leoni, I wish for your sake that I could. But you know the sorrow which springs from that past—the agony which makes the present so wretched!"

"But, father," said the young girl, persuasively, "are we not now isolated from that world which has caused you so much misery? Can we not be happy here in the Far West, living alone in each other's love, and trusting in no one but God?"

"Ah! we should be so, but those by whom we are surrounded are rough men. We are in the midst of the Regulators, and our quiet mode of life may—"

The sentence was cut short by a heavy knock at the door, which caused Leoni, who first caught the meaning of her father's words, to start, and to cling to him with alarm.

"Why do you fear, my child," said the man, rising, "it's but some passing neighbor, and though we do not mix with them, yet when they come to our doors, we must treat them civilly."

His words reassured the girl, and rising, she permitted him to open the door.

"Good evening, Squire Almoni," said Bill Curtis, walking into the room, rifle in hand.

"Good evening, Sir; your name is—"

"Curtis—Bill Curtis, they call me," replied the agent of the Regulators, as he placed his rifle against the wall, and moved to the only remaining chair.

"Well, Mr Curtis," said Almoni, with a strong effort to be agreeable. "We are glad to see you, and hope you are well."

"Tolerable, thank you, Squire." Bill spoke the last word as though he would like to jump at his business at once, and yet dreaded to do it.

"Can I do anything for you, Mr. Curtis," asked Almoni, noticing his embarrassment.

"Why, you see, Squire," said Bill, with a mighty effort, "my business here is rather unpleasant. I don't like it myself, and you'll like it a darned sight less, I'm a thinkin'."

"Why, what can you mean, Mr. Curtis?" asked Almoni with earnestness.

"Why, you see, Sir, the folks about yer don't sort o' like you, 'cause you won't mix in with 'em, and always keep to yourself. They think there's suthin bad about you, and—"

Louis Almoni's brow darkened, and his eye kindled, as rising from his chair, he nervously drew his daughter to his side.

"Go on, Sir," he said with white lips, and a calm, deep voice.

"Well, in brief, the Regulators don't like you, and have sent me here to tell you to leave."

"The *Regulators!*" exclaimed Leoni, turning deathly pale and clinging to her father.

"And pray what harm have I done to the Regulators, or to any one else?" asked Almoni, in an agitated voice.

"That's just what I argued before the Council, but they said you should go, and go you must within forty-eight hours, or lose your life," said Curtis, in a positive tone.

"And am I thus to be hunted by these ruffians, like a dog, and make the wilderness the home of myself and child? I thought that I had escaped the malice of man when I built this humble abode; but, just heaven! what dire curse is on me, that I am thus doomed to the eternal hatred of my kind!"

He pressed his daughter close to him, but she broke from his grasp, and, telling on her knees before Curtis, she lifted her white, tearful face to his and exclaimed,

"Oh, Sir, for heaven's sake, permit us to remain; we harm no one, and here we could be happy."

"Rise, Leoni!" cried the father, in a tone of authority, "If you are a daughter of mine, you will never kneel to mortal man to plead for the privilege of living free!" And, taking her by the arm, he drew her away, and clasped her to his bosom. The tears had suddenly dried in Almoni's eyes, and where, a moment before, was a look of intense anguish, now sat only brooding scorn and hate.

"Who is the captain of your gang?" he asked, addressing Curtis, in a tone of defiance.

"Richard Carter," said Bill, somewhat confused.

"Richard Carter!" echoed Almoni, starting. He paused for a moment, while a tremor ran through his whole frame, his brows contracted, and his whole face writhed in contortion. The mention of that name seemed to arouse some old memory in his brain, which almost shook his reason. But it was only a moment thus, and then rising to his utmost height, he uttered in a loud tone, and with a majestic air:

"Tell your band that I, Louis Almoni, defy their threats, and will never leave this cabin while a log of it stands. And as for Richard Carter—well—let him beware!"

Curtis was glad to get out of the cabin, without a reply, for he dreaded the fierce looks and defiant attitude of Almoni. There is a majesty in the power of mind, that will awe even the stoutest and most daring heart, and this was an instance of the fact.

Curtis returned to the Regulators, and delivered Almoni's answer. A murmur of vengeance ran through the crowd, while the face of old Richard Carter was fearfully agitated. At his request, however, it was concluded to allow him the forty-eight hours' respite, and the band broke up.

The rocks in the forest had given their midnight cry, and startled Leoni in her sleep, on an humble couch in the little cabin. Almoni had remained up all the while, pacing the floor with a disordered step, by the light of a dim oil-lamp. His countenance was contorted, and his nether lip worked nervously between his teeth, while, ever and anon, he murmured some inaudible words, connected with the train of his thoughts. Noticing, presently, that Leoni had awakened, he approached the bed, and, kneeling over her, asked—

"Leoni, you have ever shown a degree of bravery unusual to your sex; are you af

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GENERAL NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
having recovered from his late sickness,
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF THE CREATION
will be given most positively
TO-DAY (Saturday,) at 8,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE,
Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING,
CARL FORMES,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY,
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz
CARD:
To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high, and bolding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SIEBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the ticket office.
Tickets and reseserved seats may be had at the door, as well as admission tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents.) Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

THE CREATION.—POSITIVELY THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING,
CARL FORMES,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY,
being the first of a series of
GRAND ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the New York Harmonic Society, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the Reverend Clergy of New York and Brooklyn:
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Seats and tickets $1 50 and $1; Family Circle 50 cents and 75 cents, to be had all day at the ticket offices and at the door.

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The sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 precisely, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, No. 20 Broadway, Siebell's stationery store, No. 2 Wall-st., Reserved seats and tickets to the Family Circle 50 Cents and to the amphitheatre 25 cents, may be had at the door. Books and music of the oratorios 25 cents.

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MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½,
BENEFIT OF MADAME LA GRANGE.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are being made for the re-opening of the company to Philadelphia, to return to New York on the last of February.
There will be given ten more performances previous to the departure of the company,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
which created such a profound sensation on its production, and the performance of which had to be interrupted to enable the Director to bring out "Martha" "La Traviata," and the "Creation" will be given again. The first performance will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 21,
when it will be given for the benefit of
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who on this occasion will sing, on one and the same evening, the two roles of
ALICE and the PRINCESS ISABELLA.
CARL FORMES
in his great role of BERTRAM.
Sig. RICNARDI. Sig. LABOCETTA.
in the Ballet Divertissement the peculiar
Mlle TERESA ROLLA
will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet.
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Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.....12 cents.
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The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists,
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management begs leave to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great Extravaganza of
THE FOOLS OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged; it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Apam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter.....Mr. Levere
Scene—The Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 26.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman. Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 50).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Blake
Mr. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle..Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-street; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
ACT III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the sufferio mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement-house in Cross-st.; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare
Scene the Last—The Bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Bleke.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
Two Performances—Afternoon and Evening.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion THE GREEN MONSTER will be played, with Antoine as the White Knight, supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company.
GABRIEL as Picolo in the CONTRABANDIST.
This piece concludes with eight beautiful Tableaux Vivents
Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehmann, A. Zanfreta, V. Chiarini on
THE TIGHT ROPE.
The performance selected as an especial holiday treat for the juveniles.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock, in time for all the five o'clock cars. Stages also pass the door every five minutes to all the ferries.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
EVENING, to commence at 7½.
Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Teresa Rolla and M. Zanfretta.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
by Gabriel Ravel, Marietta Zanfretta A. Lehman and A. Zanfretta.
Grand Ballet—LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide.....Mlle. ROLLA.
Concluding with
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight.....Antoine
Supported by his brother Jerome and the entire company.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance every Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEA OF ICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania Mr. Wheatleigh
The CORSICAN BROTHERS, with a splendid distribution of characters, new costumes and beautiful scenery, by Hawthorne, will be produced on MONDAY NIGHT.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
The wonderful galaxy of Comic Stars.
Mr. Charles Mathews in three characters.
Mr Burton and Mr. Brougham each in two characters.
Mr Rogers, Mr. Mark Smith,
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, &c.
SATURDAY—Sheridan's comedy of
THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,
Sustained by the highest comic talent in the world.
Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews; Puff, Mr. Charles Mathews; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Mr. Burton; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Brougham; Beefeater, Mr. Rogers; Governor, Mr. M. Smith; Raleigh, Mr. Sedley; Burton, Mr. Seymour; Tilburina, Mrs. C. W. Davenport.
With the farce of YOURS ANOTHER, in which Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.
Also the farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS, with Mr. Rogers in his original part.
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Will open for the
WINTER SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857.
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BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
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IL TROVATORE,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, with a FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, as the "Black Amelio."
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Popular old style
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of CORIOLANUS, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, on 14th-st., near the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, beginning at 8 o'clock.
To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience be punctual.
Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. COLMAN, Janitor of the College.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, DEC. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON—The Promenade Concert for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, under the management of the Ladies' Committee, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, from 7 o'clock to 11 P. M., under very distinguished patronage. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Delmonico's and Lafarge Hotels, price 50 cents. Refreshments provided by the Committee.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ARMORY BROADWAY PROMENADE CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will be given at the Academy of Music, on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. C. Dubois,	Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Madame De Dion,	Mrs. C. A. Dorsey,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,	Mrs D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. J. Hudson,	Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Charles E. Kuhn,	Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. E. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Mrs. George N. Miller,
Mrs. Charles A. Minton,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	Mrs. John Shepwood,
Mrs. H. Chadwick,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,	Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. Tighe,	Mrs. F. S. Talmadge,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,	Mrs Vicle,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,	Mrs Dr. Watts,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.	

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,	Henry S. Fearing,
E. E. Anderson,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Hon. August Belmont,	Capt. Grange, U. S. A.,
Hon. James Brooks,	Charles Hoffman,
Charles F. Briggs,	Wm. J. Hoppin,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Capt. Bensel,	J. B. Ireland,
Joseph Bridgham,	Wm. Henry Jones,
Jules E. Brugiere,	Robert James,
J. Busse,	Peyton Jaudon,
James Bleecker,	Hon. O. P. Kirkland,
Alex. Bliss,	Arthur Leary,
Hon. James E. Cooley,	Louis Lane,
Charles A. Clinton,	Lt.-Col. Leiferts,
Edward Cooper,	Capt. Lauritz,
Wm. S. Constant,	Major Macomb, U. S. A.,
C. B. Collins,	Capt. Monro,
Major Crawford,	R. H. Messenger,
Henry Chadwick,	Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. Duryee,	Col. James B. Murray,
C. Dubois,	Albyn Marie,
Hon. Judge Daly,	Peter Marie,
Charles A. Dana,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Regis De Trobriand,	Capt Nevers,
Henry Delafield,	John Robertson,
E. Delafield, Jr.,	E. Delafield Smith,
Thomas E. Davis,	Capt. Shaler,
Dr. George T. Elliott,	Capt. Shumway,
Thomas Addis Emmet,	Hon. Judge Sloeson,
Daniel Elliot,	Leopold Schmidt,
Dudley Field,	Edward Sloeson,
E. M. Newbould,	Capt. Speight,
J. De P. Ogden,	Alexander Taylor,
Commodore Perry,	Eugene Thorn,
Walden Pell,	Egbert L. Viele,
Alfred W. Pell,	Hon. John Van Buren,
W. A. Pell,	J. H. Wainwright,
Capt. Price,	C. F. Winthrop,
Capt. Riblet,	J. C. Walsh,
Edward S. Renwick,	William Young,
James F. Ruggles,	J. C. Zimmerman,
	E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Lais, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.
WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.
E. L. VIELE, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secty., No. 140 Pearl st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 765 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GREAT SUCCESS OF A moral comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors. THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE: THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crapo, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio, Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
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With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
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The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents, children half price.

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Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
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For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.;
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S MORNING READING—CHANGE OF HOUR.—Mrs. KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of JULIUS CÆSAR, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, at the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, on 14th-st., near the Academy of Music, at 1 o'clock P. M. Tickets $1 each, to be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores, William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. Colman, Janitor of the College.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are now among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

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Novello's octavo edition of the Creation, complete in vocal score piano-forte accompaniment, forms a convenient hand-book for those among the audience who may wish to follow the music with eye as well as ear and to understandingly enjoy the performance. Price $1 25. For sale at J. A. NOVELLO'S, No. 389 Broadway, (second floor,) and at the Academy of Music, on the evening of performance.

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THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

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Auditor of the State of Illinois.

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WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, viz.: $10,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1894. These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Banking," said stocks being assets of the People's Bank, Carmi, Illinois, now in liquidation.

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BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

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Sale positive, without reserve. Terms cash.

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SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Segory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. Terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 OONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

EDUCATION.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman of liberal education, partial board in a family, where instruction of the children during a part of the day in English studies, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be taken as compensation for board. References exchanged. Address W. N. W., office of this paper.

ROOMS—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO PROcure three bed-rooms and one sitting-room, with or without board, in the vicinity of 8th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address G., Box 3,456 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst., Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent, from Feb. 5, 1855, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen as the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.

JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Crane, Boylston & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,733 00, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 562 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN CITY OR country for an English boy, 18 years old, accustomed to hard work; can also write well, and will make himself generally useful for a trifle over, or even his board for the Winter; good recommendation from his present employer. Address STATEN ISLAND, at office of the New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in the City or country, one as general servant, makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly, is a willing capable servant, wages $5 to $6; her niece is 17, sews neatly, makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle, wages $1. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITnation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.

MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-at., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestent girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; one that can give good reference; also, a middle-aged woman to do chamberwork, or to attend and take care of children. None need to call without good reference. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock, No. 32 Greenwich.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOK AND STATIONery store—one acquainted with the business. Salary moderate. Address BARNES, at the Post-Office, stating age, experience, salary expected, residence and references, with real name.

WANTED—A GOOD LOZENGE-MAKER, WHO understands well the manufacturing of Conversation Lozenges. Inquire at No. 160 Mercer-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS —No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second-hand piano, at a great bargain; $350 pianos selling for $275; $400 for $300; $300 for $230; $250 for $175. Second-hand pianos for about half price. Pianos to let low. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 144 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO WANTED—IF TO BE HAD LOW. Address H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A POPULAR PANORAMIC EXHIBITION.—The proprietor wishes to go South during the Winter, and prefers engaging some one familiar with the South and Southwest. Will send descriptive circulars upon the receipt of 25 cents. Address Box No. 848, Hartford Post-Office, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A PORTER, ALE AND WINE BOTtling establishment, with stock, lease and good-will; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 346 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE DRAFT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent, on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the instillment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said instillment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency.

MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the Villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and the transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE City of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.

H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMIannual dividend of five per cent, (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. L. P. SMITH, Sec.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEALY & SEALY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL A. SEALY,
THOMAS L. SEALY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 21.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

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FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASS

MUNICIPAL.

Central Park Commissioner Hogg Censured.

A New Ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN IN CONVENTION.

A Coup d'Etat—Appointment of Civil and Police Court Clerks—Alderman Tucker in a Rage—The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, President CLANCY in the Chair.

An ordinance was passed and subsequently reconsidered and laid over, to grade Hamilton-square and to fill sunken lots and streets between Sixty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets inclusive. The report of the Special Committee approving Field & Son's plans and specifications for Tompkins Market was received and adopted.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of directing the Comptroller to advertise to lease at public auction the slip between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, or some slip adjacent thereto, for a term of ten years from May 1, 1859.

They report also that the public who travel to and from Brooklyn, are compelled to wait at said ferry from 30 to 40 minutes before they can obtain conveyance across to said city. The Committee are fully satisfied that the establishment of a ferry in the vicinity that the resolution calls for, would be a great public convenience, and that parties are ready and willing to take the proposed ferry and run boats every few minutes at the rate of one cent ferriage, foot passengers. The Committee also state that so great is the desire of the Brooklyn public for the establishment of this ferry, that the property owners in the vicinity of Fulton-street, have agreed to furnish a water front for the accommodation of said ferry.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the report over until Monday. Carried.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges in relation to the management of the Central Park, made a long report, containing the report of the evidence taken before the Committee, and censuring Commissioner Hogg for using his position to influence the men employed in tha Park to vote with a particular party at tha last election. The report concludes as follows: "Hoping and believing, from the testimony, that the Commissioners have done the best they could for the public interest, and that they intend to forward the work as rapidly and as economically as possible, and to do the work to the best advantage, your Committee would therefore report: That at present there is no occasion to rescind the ordinance creating the Central Park Appropriation."

Alderman MCSPEDON while speaking on the report, stated that there were some things in the management of Central Park matters that appeared to him strange. He had seen it stated in the papers that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had taken $50,000 worth of the Central Park bonds. He was at a loss to know where the reporters got the news, as he was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and knew nothing of such a transaction. He called upon the Comptroller soon afterwards and made inquiry. Tha Comptroller said such was the case. He, Mr. MCSPEDON, wondered how that could be done, as there had not been a meeting of the Commissioners. The Comptroller said there had not, but he had consulted with several who believed it to be proper, and when the Commissioners met they would make it all right. So tar as he was concerned, it would not be made right with his vote, until he was better satisfied with the management of Central Park affairs. He moved the adoption of this report, and the rejection of the resolutions of a former meeting attached. The report was adopted.

The PRESIDENT then stated that the adoption of the report carried with it the adoption of the resolutions, rescinding the appropriation ordinance, attached.

Alderman MCSPEDON said if that was the case, he would move a reconsideration.

Alderman TUCKER said: Suppose Mr. Commissioner Hogg had misused his place, was that any reason why they should punish the poor men who were laboring on the Park? It was charged that Mr. Hogg had abused his power. What proof was there of that? Why, an affidavit—an affidavit—that was all. He could get affidavits for anything. He had seen affidavits from men in high places that he would not give a cent for. He hoped the report would not be reconsidered.

Alderman COULTER said he had offered the resolution at the former meeting in good faith, and because he had good reason for believing that there had been something wrong.

Alderman MCSPEDON said all the witnesses against tha Commissioners were sworn and testified under oath; while the Commissioners and officers of the Park who testified were not sworn.

Alderman WILSON said what the Committee did get by way of evidence, was not as strong as they had expected. He had put down the testimony just as it was given, and from it he had arrived at the conclusion that there was no necessity for taking away the appropriation.

Alderman ADAMS said he had been in the room when the Committee were receiving testimony, and when Mr. Hogg was examined, and his refusal to answer questions satisfied him that he was guilty of the acts charged against him.

The motion to reconsider was then put, and it being understood that the adoption of the report would not be an adoption of the resolutions attached, the Board refused to reconsider.

While the debate was progressing the Mayor entered the room and took his seat beside President CLANCY. The outsiders looked at each other and at the members, but there was no indication afforded of "what was to the wind," until Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution rescinding that of a former meeting inviting the Mayor to meet them in convention on Monday next, for the purpose of selecting clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts.

The resolution was no sooner adopted than he offered another, inviting the Mayor to meet them on the 18th instant, at 6½ P. M., for the purpose of selecting the said clerks. It was then 25 minutes past 6 o'clock, and the resolution was adopted under the previous question. When Alderman TUCKER was called on to vote, he said he was sorry to be under the necessity of voting No on so many occasions, but he thought the plan of springing the previous question, as had been done, was contemptible, and he would have nothing to do with it.

Alderman MCSPEDON then moved that the Board take a recess for half an hour.

Aldarman TUCKER wanted to know wort for, and receiving no answer, protested against the whole proceeding.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman TUCKER called for the ayes and noes. They were taken, and the motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority.

THE CONVENTION.

Alderman MCSPEDON said they would now go into convention for the selection of Civil and Police Clerks, and for that purpose he moved that the Mayor take the Chair.

Alderman TUCKER called for the ayes and noes.

They were taken, and the Mayor was appointed by a vote of 12 to 1.

The Mayor then took the Chair, and, rising, said: The Sergeant-at-Arms will please not allow any member of the Convention to leave the room.

Alderman CLANCY said: Mr. President, as it has become necessary for us, in conformity with the Charter, to meet for the purpose of selecting Clerks for the Civil and Police District Courts; and as the time at which the terms of many of the Clerks will expire is at hand, we are now met for that purpose, I offer the following resolution:

Alderman ADAMS said it would be necessary to have a Clerk before the resolution was read, and, therefore, he would move that Mr. Valentine be Clerk of the Convention. Carried.

Alderman CLANCY's resolution was now read as follows:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby appointed respectively, to the offices enumerated below, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of this State, relative to the appointment of Police Clerks and Clerks of the District Courts of the City of New-York, passed April, 1855.

Clerk of First District Civil Court—F. W. Lowe.

Clerk of Second District Civil Court—John J. Ware.

Clerk of Third District Civil Court—John Hogan.

Clerk of Fourth District Civil Court—Danl. M. O'Brien.

Clerk of Fifth District Civil Court—Edward C. McConnell.

Clerk of Sixth District Civil Court—Isaac Doughty.

Clerk of Seventh District Civil Court—Michael McCann.

Clerks of First District Police Court—W. J. McGrath, William E. Westerfield, and James Steers—to be assigned to the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, (the Tombs.)

Clerks of Second District Police Court—Patrick McVay and Peter L. Feerts—to be assigned to Essex Market.

Clerks of Third District Police Court—William E. Haskins and ——, to be assigned to Jefferson Market.

Clerk of Fourth District Police Court—James Tinson—to be assigned to Yorkville.

Alderman CLANCY moved the adoption of the resolution, and said, as its adoption was a foregone conclusion, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, he would move the previous question.

Alderman TUCKER—(Much excited)—I protest against the whole proceeding. It is an outrage. The previous question. The doors closed. No one allowed to leave the room. (Raising his hands.) I call it false imprisonment. (Laughter.) I for one will not submit to it. I protest against it. It is outrageous. I will not submit to it.

Alderman OWENS moved to lay the motion for the previous question on the table. Lost. He then moved an adjournment, which was also lost.

The vote was then taken, when Alderman TUCKER's name was called. He rose to speak, when

Alderman CLANCY said—I object to his taking part in the debate, as he has refused to act and has protested against the entire proceeding.

Alderman TUCKER—Well, I'll have nothing to do with it.

The vote was then announced, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 1, after which the Convention adjourned.

As soon as the adjournment had been declared, the Mayor and all the Democratic members began to laugh at Alderman TUCKER, and at the exceedingly cute way in which "the thing had been done."

Alderman TUCKER took a position in the centre of the room, and denounced them all. He said he know there was some "devilry" on foot when he saw the Mayor enter the room, but he did not suppose it was that.

Alderman CLANCY remarked jocosely that Alderman TUCKER looked well in the ring, (alluding to his central position,) and said to the Mayor, who was still smiling, that perhaps Alderman TUCKER would have them all arrested for false imprisonment.

The Mayor then retired. When he had left, the members continued laughing and talking over their manœuvre, with the exception of Alderman TUCKER, who did not cease his denunciations until he had retired from the room.

The cause of the *coup d'etat* was a rumor that there was an injunction to be issued and put upon them when they should meet on Monday, enjoining them from appointing the Clerks.

To steal a march on the Police Commissioners, and others interested, matters were arranged secretly for the meeting last night; the Mayor was on hand, and no sooner had the meeting of the Aldermen adjourned, than the members were served with notices to attend the convention by Mr. Gallagher, the energetic Sergeant-at-Arms, and the manœuvre was complete.

The cause of so much feeling in the matter is that the last Legislature extended the time of the clerks of Civil District Courts, now in office, to six years, and (in the Metropolitan Police law) gave the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the appointment of the Police Court Clerks, and they appointed them accordingly, a few days ago.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman BOOLE, having been placed under arrest at the last meeting, for having left without permission, explained his conduct, and was released.

Councilman BRADY objected, and made some remarks upon "arrest," inquiring "What good it had ever done?" The President made no reply, but said he would in future place any deserter under arrest, without waiting for the vote of the Board.

Several bills were read for the third time. They had reference chiefly to building drains, paying medical bills, surveys and maps, flagging and sewering, increasing the salary of the messenger to the Board of Fire Commissioners, remitting personal taxes, in favor of purchasing the portrait of His Honor Mayor Wood, filling low, sunken lots, and fencing others, remmitting assessments, in favor of lighting with gas Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second-streets, also, Bellevue Hospital and Eighty-third-street, Eighty-sixth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets; also, Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and Harlem Bridge; also, for sheds round Tompkins' Market; in favor of donating $500 to New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Coriears' Hook Mission; building receiving basins and culverts near Canal-street, and also at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston; concurring to donate $500 to New-York Eye Infirmary, $2,000 to the New-York Fire Department, $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society, and $1,500 to the Women's Protective Emigration Society. A few other miscellaneous bills completed the list.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday at their office, Broome-street. Present, General NYE, (President,) Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN, PERIT, CHOLWELL and Mayor POWELL.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

Upon the motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, the resignation of Henry Pritchard, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, was accepted.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the General Superintendent, with respect to the detailed men, be referred to the Committee on Discipline, with instructions to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be detailed to places required by the public institutions.

Carried.

Mr. BOWEN also moved a resolution directing the Sergeants of the force to report to the Board the names of such officers, who have been prevented by exposure from performing patrol duty, but who are competent to do special duty. Carried.

The following letter from the Comptroller upon the subject of providing lodging houses for the poor, was read:

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: At this time there is no appropriation to meet the expenses referred to in your letter of the 14th inst., for renting places for the accommodation of lodgers. The estimate for the appropriation of 1857 is now before the Common Council, and such an appropriation as will be required might be added to the ordinance by the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen to whom the same is referred.

The 14th Section of the Act organizing the Metropolitan Police District, requires the Common Council to furnish all the necessary accommodations "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons."

All the matters connected with the building and furnishing of Station-houses, or temporary houses for these and all other purposes, is generally done by the Corporation officers. The Common Council usually passes a resolution that the thing shall be done, and makes the necessary appropriation for paying the expenses, and the rest is performed by some one of the executive officers. The appropriation for the Police fund, which is made on an estimate of the Police Commissioners, and sanctioned by a Board of Auditors, does not contain any appropriation for the object contained in the resolution of the Common Council.

If these expenses are incurred, can the Treasurer of the Metropolitan force pay for them from any funds that shall come into his hands from the State Treasury? or can the Common Council pay directly into the hands of the Metropolitan Police any money for the payment of these expenses?

If the Common Council will appropriate for the object, arrangements can be probably made with persons to fit up as far as practicable the Station-houses for the accommodation of lodgers, and to wait for their pay until the appropriation is legalized. And in regard to additional rooms, if an appropriation is made for that object, also, buildings might be rented by the Finance Department for a few months, and payment could be made at the end of the term, when the Tax bill would be confirmed by the Legislature.

Very truly yours, A. C. FLAGG.

The letter was referred to the Committee.

General NYE said he had received the following communication:

OFFICE, No. 110 Broadway, Dec. 16, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

On behalf of citizens, property holders and others, a communication from me, of the 21st of November, was laid before you, asking for more definite action by the Board in inforcing the ordinance of Dec. 27, 1854, prohibiting the use of steam by the Railroad Companies on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street.

The Board have since adopted a resolution, requesting the General Superintendent to communicate the action he had taken under the resolution of the Board on the subject of Nov. 2, to inforce that ordinance. Mr. TALLMADGE reported at length in a communication dated Nov. 27, which is before the Board, but has not been publicly acted upon by them.

The gentlemen I represent are desirous to ascertain the conclusion at which the Board of Police have arrived since the communication of Mr. TALLMADGE to them. Allow me again to urge the matter on your attention.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. DEVEREAUX.

Mr. BOWEN—I think that subject was first brought under consideration by the Mayor.

General NYE—It was.

Mr. BOWEN considered it might be discourteous to act upon the letter in Mayor Wood's absence.

Mr. PERIT—What is this case?

General NYE referred to the proceedings before the Board in this matter. The Board had passed a resolution directing the General Superintendent to see that all ordinances of the Common Council should be carried out, but he (the General Superintendent) did not feel that that order was quite definite enough to authorize his intermeddling with the Railway. These people of the Fourth-avenue wanted them (the Commissioners) to give a more specific order to stop that Railroad at Forty-second-street. Now, he considered it would be a great risk for the Board to take, to give any such specific order. In his (General NYE's) judgment, a more direct and judicious course to effect that object, would be by injunction. It was well ascertained now, that it was not difficult, in this City, to get an injunction, enjoining anything that walked, creeped or ran along, whether propelled by steam or any other locomotive power. There was no difficulty in that, and the question of this ordinance could be easily brought up and determined upon. He had looked into the Charter of this Railway Company and he found that the contract with the City authorities was, that should they refuse for 30 days or one month to obey the ordinance passed by the Common Council, regulating their rails, that Council might direct the track to be taken up and removed. There was a very simple remedy to remove this annoyance without asking this Board to interfere. He (General NYE) considered it was asking too much of the Board, when there was so simple, so plain a remedy in their own hands. All the Common Council had to say was, "You have refused to obey our ordinance for thirty days, and was therefore remove your track." He thought it looked like an attempt on the part of the parties to entrap the Board into some difficulties, and he was of opinion it was too much to ask the Board to interfere.

Mr. BOWEN thought if there were any doubts in the matter, they should refer it to counsel to ascertain what their duties and rights were on the subject.

Mr. Devereux (counsel for the property owners and residents in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street) briefly referred to the action of the Common Council in the matter, and stated that he was not there to force the Board into any injurious action, but merely to get a definite answer from them on the subject.

General NYE observed that if they proceeded as he had suggested, they had a very simple remedy.

Mr. DEVEREUX—We differ from the President in his construction of the Charter.

General NYE—Does not the Charter expressly state that if they refuse to obey any ordinance for 30 days, the track can be removed?

Mr. Devereux said perhaps he did not examine it with sufficient care to see what it did contain; however he begged to repudiate, upon the part of his clients, all intention of entangling that Board in any way. They wanted the railroad removed, and they considered the course they had taken to effect that object, was the most direct one.

Mayor POWELL suggested that the matter be laid over until next meeting, when probably Mayor WOOD would be present.

The matter was then postponed, General NYE informing Mr. Devereux that the Board would report definitely on the matter at the next meeting.

Mr. BOWEN reported the evidence in the case of David Harrington, of the First Precinct, and moved that the charge be dismissed. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against John W. Tisdale for unnecessarily carrying off a boy of six or seven years of age to the Station-House, and moved that he be reprimanded. Carried.

He submitted the testimony in the case of J. G. Camp, charged with being off his beat, and moved that he forfeit one day's pay and be reprimanded. Carried.

Thomas MAXWELL, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was fined in loss of pay for ten days and ordered to be reprimanded.

Mr. CHOLWELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the special men in the Department, acting in the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Precincts.

This, after some conversation as to the power of the Treasurer to pay the money and the propriety of retaining these men as members of the regular force, was laid over.

The complaint against Officer Barclay, of the Sixth Precinct, for striking a person whom he had in custody, was dismissed, tha complainant not appearing.

Officers Beers and Lint, of the Third Precinct, for being off their beat, were deprived of three days' pay, and it was ordered that they should be reprimanded. Lint was charged with another offence of the same character, and deprived of five days' pay. Officer Birdsall, for the same offence, was punished to the same extent.

George Quackenboss, for a similar dereliction of duty, forfeited his pay for two days, and his commanding officer was ordered to reprimand him.

Officer Campbell, for tha same offence, was deprived of five days' pay, and ordered to be reprimanded.

Charles Burdett incurred the same penalty, and for the same reason.

Mr. PERIT inquired if these officers all belonged to the same Precinct.

General NYE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. PERIT thought the commanding officer should exert himself to stop these occurrences.

General NYE stated that he understood the Captain to be instituting measures calculated to prevent such violations of duty in future.

Henry L. Carey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged, on complaint of his Sergeant, with insubordination and intoxication. As to the first, extenuating circumstances were shown, and it appeared that it was a sort of drawn game between him and the Sergeant. The charge of intoxication was rebutted. It was ordered that Carey be reprimanded by his commanding officer.

Mr. BOWEN inquired whether the Captain was present when the alleged insubordination occurred?

General NYE said he was not.

Mr. BOWEN wished to know how much time the commanding officers of the several Precincts spent to their Station-houses. He had visited the Station-houses repeatedly, and never once found a commanding officer present.

Gen. NYE stated that in this case the Captain was not present, because the difficulty occurred at night-call.

Officers Quackenbush and Darling on the same night refused to turn out at call, and were mulcted in a loss of five days' pay.

James Cooke, of the Sixth Precinct, refused to attend a night call, because he had a sore leg.

His commanding officer appeared, and reprcsented Cooke as having refused to assign any reason for his disobedience when called, and described him, on the strength of the Deputy-Superintendent's opinion, as a gentleman somewhat addicted to inventing excuses for non-performance of duty.

Mr. BOWEN regretted that the Captain had not seen fit to give his evidence at the proper stage of the case.

The matter was referred back for further investigation.

James T. Rogers, John Quin and T. Wiscbourne, of the Eighth Ward, were charged with defrauding Thos. Asten, of Yonkers, out of $2,000. Mr. Asten alleges that he gave into the hands of Hoges $2,000, in notes, and that the latter collected the money upon them and appropriated the same to his own use. The accused was locked up in the Tombs for trial.

A LIQUOR STORE BROKEN INTO.—The liquor store of James Aspel, No. 195 West Twenty-first-street, was entered by a burglar on Thursday night, and robbed of $16 in money and several bottles of liquor. Suspicion of the burglary rested on a man named James Rourke, as he was in the place the evening previous, just before it was shut up, and saw the clerk count the money. Rourke was arrested, and, being charged with the crime, confessed having broken into the store, but said he did it while under the influence of liquor. The prisoner was taken before Justice DAVISON and locked up for trial.

BURGLARY UPON A DWELLING HOUSE.—Charles Apple, a German, was arrested yesterday morning, having entered, by means of false keys, the dwelling house of Samuel A. Suydam, No. 48 Morton-street. He was caught on the premises, and about $20 worth of property, which he is supposed to have stolen, found in his possession. Justice DAVISON locked him up for trial, in default of $3,000 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Hartley, the boatman, whose arrest on Thursday night for attempting to pass, at the shoe-store of Thos. Lyons, No. 293 Greenwich-street, a counterfeit $1 bill on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, was mentioned in Friday's TIMES, was yesterday taken before Justice OSBORN, and locked up for trial, in default of $1,000 bail. It was shown that he had nine of the bogus bills in his possession, and that he attempted to hide them in a coal-box.

RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—JOHN COSGROVE, residing in Sixth-avenue, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, by a cart, and severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

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HATS, FURS, &c.—Every one has doubtless remarked the very tasteful style of Hats now very generally worn by gentlemen. It is remarkable for neatness and becomingness, and naturally excites universal admiration. It is KNOX's new style, whose store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street meets with much attention; KNOX, whose name has been before the public for so many years in connection with the Hat, Cap and Fur business,

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another Saturday-night treat is to be given the patrons of this popular theatre, in the form of four of their favorite pieces, besides the entertainment of the "Carlo Family," viz.: "Karmel the Scout," "Invasion of Ireland," "The Spitfire," and "Mountain Sylph." On Monday we are to have the great, the gorgeous, the long-looked-for new comic pantomime of "Boreas, or, the Spirit of Air," which has been gotten up in the most brilliant and costly style.

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☞ Ladies very properly set their faces against the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents, pints 38 cents. Depôt No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THIRD LECTURE.—This evening, Saturday, Dec. 19, Dr. MELVILLE will give an exposition of the "Carbon Theory of Consumption," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

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LONG ISLAND.

Mercantile Library Association.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn was held at the Athenæum on Thursday evening, the 17th instant. A. B. CAPWELL, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. CHARLES S. FARLEY and BOWMAN Secretaries. The report of the Committee of 100 was presented by Mr. HILL, showing a list of subscriptions amounting to about $8,700, and near 800 members, which was received with loud and prolonged applause. The report of the Committee on Constitution was presented by LEWIS ROBERTS, Esq., and the Constitution prepared by them was adopted with one or two slight amendments amid much applause.

Mr. Wallace read the report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to a location for the Society, recommending the Brooklyn Athenæum as the most desirable under the present circumstances. The subject was referred to the Board of Directors, with power and instructions to call a further meeting of the Society to ratify their acts.

Mr. W. A. Gellatly presented the report of the Committee on Lectures, adverse to making arrangements for a *course* of lectures, but recommending *occasional* lectures and readings by distinguishnd gentlemen.

The Constitution adopted provides that the first election be held on Wednesday, 23d inst., and, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to nominate officers. On motion of Mr. Gellatly, the Committee on Constitution were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the first election.

After some further business, an address from Rev. Dr. FARLEY, and some remarks by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, the meeting adjourned. This Society commences under the most favorable auspices, being encouraged by the best wishes and active support and coöperation of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.—On Thursday evening last, three men entered the store of JOHN BAUMAN, corner of Leonard and Marshall streets, Brooklyn, and while one called for tobacco, his two companions commenced passing bars of soap outside. Mr. BAUMAN noticed the transaction and gave the alarm, when the thieves started off. He followed them a short distance, when one of the party threw pepper in his eyes, and at the same time stabbed him in the shoulder, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Subsequently officer GABRIEL, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN SEIBERT, of New-York, who was identified as one of the thieves, and was accordingly committed for examination.

HEAVY VERDICT.—JOSEPH LEHMAN sued the city of Brooklyn to recover damages for the death of a child drowned in a public cistern, corner of Division-avenue and Marshall-street, in May last. The well was improperly secured, there being nothing but a plank covering to it. The case was concluded in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge CULVER, yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,500.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Mr. DUYGERT, a *Deutsche arocat* of Brooklyn, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, by Justice BOYN, at Newtown, on Thursday last, for contempt of Court. Mr. DUYGERT was finally let off by paying a fine of $5.

CENTRAL BANK, BROOKLYN.—Judge DAVIES vacated the order appointing a Receiver for this Bank, Thursday morning last. As before announced, the Bank is transacting business as usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—BRIDGET O'CONNOR, residing at No. 49 Main-street, Brooklyn, fell down a flight of stairs Thursday night, injuring herself so severely that she died the same night.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—The body of a foundling was picked up near Fourth-place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irishman, while intoxicated, fell from a car on the Long Island Railroad, a Jamaica, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. His name could not be ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACTION AGAINST THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD FOR HORSES KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.—A suit has just been tried in the New-York Common Pleas, between —— HARRIOT and New-Jersey Railroad Company. The complaint alleged that plaintiff's horses on pasture at WM. PAICE'S, near Elizabeth, N. J., escaped from the pasture without the knowledge of PRICE or HARRIOT, and strayed on to defendant's track, and were run over and killed, through the negligence of defendants, by one of their engines, with a train of cars. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, if true, it showed no cause of action, as the plaintiff's horses were at all events unlawfully on their tracks. His Honor Judge INGRAHAM intimated that such was his opinion of the law, but, (as the counsel for the plaintiff urged strongly that the witnesses on both sides, and from out the State, were present, and that the facts had better be tried,) he would overrule the motion and note an exception thereto by defendant's counsel, that the law might be decided on the appeal. The case was then tried before a Jury by direction of the Judge, who said that, for the purposes of this trial, he would assume the law to be that the complaint, if true, would entitle the plaintiff to recover, leaving the defendants to their remedy on the law by appeal. The Jury, after being out several hours, standing six to six, and unable to agree, were discharged. It is not yet known whether the plaintiff will renew the suit. For the plaintiff, E. ZENNE and J. W. GLEARD. For defendants, ENGAR S. VAN WINKLE.

MASONIC.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Enterprise Chapter No. 2, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. P.—Leopold Lithaur; K.—A. A. Rice; Scribe—Martin Williams; C. of H.—S. M. Chambers; P. S.—J. S. Ridley; Treasurer—Alexander Griver; Secretary—A. Gilkinson.

Enterprise Lodge has also elected its officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. M.—Alex. Driver; S. W.—J. G. Ridley; J. W.—C. W. Chase; S. D.—L. Tetlmann; J. D.—E. S. Johnson; Secretary—Francis Ballhurgh; Treasurer—C. Grate.

Hiram Lodge will hold an election for officers on Monday evening next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..DEC. 18.

$7,000 Virginia 6s	90	195 Erie Railroad	17⅝
9,000 N. C. State 6s	88	100 do	s10 17⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 79¾	105 do	17⅞
13,000 do	79⅝	100 do	s10 17⅞
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	86⅜	1125 do	18
6,000 Mich. State 6s	94	300 do	s10 18
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	100 do	s20 18
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	85	300 Hnd. Riv. R	20
3,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bds.	65	16 Harlem Railroad	8
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	86¾	50 do	7¾
1,000 Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	84¾	50 do	7⅞
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. bs	78¾	450 do	7⅞
5,000 M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. s. f. con. bds.	83	22 Harlem R.R. Pref.	17
2,000 Reading R. 3d MB	66	10 N. H. & Har. R. R.	113
1,000 do	s60 65	300 Reading R. R.	54
16 National Bank	100	200 do	s10 54
20 Bank State of N. Y.	91	300 do	s10 54¼
11 do	91¾	50 do	54⅜
5 Bank N. America	94	150 do	e 54⅜
8 Metropolitan Bank	98	120 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	23⅜
8 Imp. & Trad. Bank	93⅜	do	23¾
10 Park Bank	93¾	55 do	23¾
17 do	93	100 do	23¾
20 Excel. Ins. Co	102	350 do	b15 23⅞
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s60 108	122 do	23⅞
143 do	108⅜	110 M. So. & N. Ia. pfd s	36⅜
s60 Cumb. Coal Co	10	35 do	36¾
15 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	68	35 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	97
1727 N. Y. Central R. R.	77	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	76⅛
203 do	76¾	50 do	76
400 do	s30 76	400 do	s10 76
150 do	76⅝	400 Cl. & Toledo R. R.	43¾
100 do	s2w 76⅝	100 do	b60 43⅞
200 do	b60 77	36 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	77
50 do	s60 76	100 do	s10 77
100 do	b7 76⅞	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
50 do	b10 76⅞	278 La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¾
100 do	s3 76⅞	50 do	b30 11
10 Ill. Cen. Railroad	92	362 C. & Pitts. R.R.	12
100 do	s3 91		

[Advertisement.]

Ladies very properly set their faces against the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of CHARLES' London Cordial Gin, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts 75 cents, pints 38 cents. Depôt No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THIRD LECTURE.—This evening, Saturday, Dec. 19, Dr. MELVILLE will give an exposition of the "Carbon Theory of Consumption," at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To disinfect a Sick Room, use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, over heated water, or over a Register. It will emit a fragrant and very agreeable odor, imparting VITALITY to the sick and to all others who breathe the air of the room—preventing infection from SMALL-POX, SCARLAT FEVER, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING-COUGH, or any other infectious disease. A bottle of OLIVA TAR, costing 50 cents, will last two weeks. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$10,000 Chicago & St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. Int. ad.	19¾
$3,000 Chicago & St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. Int. ad.	18
$3,000 Memphis City 6s. Int. ad.	71
10 shares Bank of Commerce	97⅛
15 shares Commonwealth Bank	75⅛
10 shares National Bank	101⅜
20 shares Irving Bank	91
10 shares Irving Bank	90¾
20 shares Metropolitan Bank	98⅜
5 shares American Exchange Bank	92½
5 shares New-York Exchange Co	100¾
95 shares New-York Exchange Co	98⅜
25 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co	80
25 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co	80
10 shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co	80
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co	80@79
50 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	144⅛

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Lexington City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds..Int. ad. 45⅜
$1,000 N. Ind. 1st Mortg. (Gosh. line)...Int. ad. 60⅜
$2,000 Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds...Int. ad. 89¾
$3,000 Terre Haute & Alton 8s. Int. ad. 42
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s. Int. ad. 60
$2,000 Sacramento 8s. Int. ad. 48⅜
$1,130 Sacramento 10s. Int. ad. 55½@55⅝
$692 50 Sacramento 7s. Int. ad. 46⅜
5 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co. 51⅜
20 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. 144⅜
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co. 83¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	90	130 Manhattan Gas Co.	130
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b3 80	50 Hudson River R.R.	20¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s. '90..	84¾	100 Harlem R. R.	7¾
9,000 Mich. Cn. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cn. b.	83¾	200 Reading R'd	54⅜
560 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	86	200 do	b30 54⅜
50 Del. & Hd. Can Co.	102⅜	600 do	b60 54⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co	67¼	100 do	s3 54
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	10	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	22¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	100 do	22⅝
326 N. Y. Cent. R.	77	6 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S.	36¾
50 do	s4 76

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1952 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph, to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 128 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The Treasury Note Bill Passed by the Senate.

Senator Slidell's Mission to New-York—Medals from the British Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate, in Executive Session, the nominations of the naval officers restored to service in accordance with the verdicts of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. Among them are the following:

Captains—SMITH and RITCHIE.

Commanders—OGDEN, RINGGOLD, MURRAY, MASON and MEADE.

Lieutenants—MOFFITT, STANLEY, HARPEL, REED and others.

Lieutenant BISSELL is transferred from the furloughed to the full-leave pay list.

The nominations were referred to a Select Committee.

It is rumored here that Senator SLIDELL has gone to New-York to look after the rebellious officials. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Lord NAPIER has, by instruction of Lord CLARENDON, placed in the hands of Secretary CASS a number of medals which her Majesty's Government desires to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions.

Her Majesty's Government directs Lord NAPIER to express the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered in these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to accept the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of Her Majesty's service employed in the cause of the Arctic discovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

Much interest is manifested in Washington concerning DONNELLY, now under sentence of death, who was favorably known in this community. Several petitions, numerously signed, including the names of some of our more prominent citizens, and of ladies, have just been transmitted to New-Jersey, to be presented to the Court of Pardons, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

This morning the body of General NEWLAND was found floating in the canal. He was formerly a prominent politician in North Carolina, and late Superintending Engineer of Harbor Improvements at Sheboygan. His death was accidental.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted resolutions that in consideration of the financial condition of the country and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased; and also in favor of a substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. WILSON said the closing hours of the 34th Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now at the commencement of the 35th trying to fill the Treasury, which was now empty. He called attention to some facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. He thought Congress should revise the Tariff so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woolen goods, to where they were by the Tariff of forty-six. That would increase the revenues of the country something like two millions of dollars, and thus afford some relief. He would vote for the issue of ten millions in treasury notes under the circumstances, but not twenty.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that ten millions would not be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill next year, providing for more. It had better be done now, all at once.

Mr. WILSON replied that he should not be surprised if over twenty millions was asked for before the close of the session, owing to over estimates of receipts and the large amounts recommended for expenditure in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, said Congress authorized the debts to be incurred, and therefore ought to provide means for their payment, instead of charging the Administration with extravagance.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, attributed the revulsion to over-importation and the diversion of capital from its ordinary channels. He did not believe the banks to blame.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, advocated the bill as a simple proposition to borrow money to meet the wants of the Government, and thought the Executive was responsible for the proper application of the money. Instead of a revenue tariff he preferred free trade, as far as was practicable.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the protection of American industry as the best means of restoring confidence, reviving trade and replenishing the Treasury.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and took occasion to remark that with all the boasting of the Sub-Treasury system and hard money currency, when the pressure came the whole bottom was knocked out, and application was then made for the issue of irredeemable paper. Why not honestly borrow hard money and pay interest for it, with which to pay the debts of the Government?

Mr. HUNTER defended the Sub-Treasury system. It was established in order that the Government should not be embarrassed by bank suspensions in the management of its finances. Treasury notes were the cheapest mode in which money can be borrowed, and would not, as was charged, be forced on the people to the exclusion of gold and silver, in the payment of debts.

At 4 o'clock an unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn—a majority seeming determined to pass the bill before an adjournment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, proceeded to show the extravagance of this as well as the preceding Administration, saying it now wants to spend seventy millions of dollars within the next six months. No necessity for raising twenty millions has been shown.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, opposed the bill, regarding it as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side of the House to issue twenty millions of shinplasters. He was, however, willing to vote for it if it could be reduced so as to provide only for raising so much money as was immediately wanted. He wished to prevent the circulation of these notes as bank notes.

The bill was amended, limiting the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and it then passed by 31 against 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Green, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New-Jersey, Wilson and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Simmons, Trumbull and Wade.

At half-past 6 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. BENNETT's resolution providing for the appointment of a special Committee, to take into consideration all papers on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. BARKSDALE made an unsuccessful motion to table the resolution. The vote was 94 to 99.

Several incidental questions were determined by Yea and Nay vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the House had evidence that no good came of sitting on Saturday. He then made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

The subject was passed over and the House went into Committee on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, were similar to those heretofore passed under both Democratic and Whig Administrations. He would endeavor to get a vote upon it to-day.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that there are two sets of Democrats—one theoretical, who will have nothing but gold and silver, and the other practical, who will have anything they can get, and now ask for Treasury notes.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that statesmen at all times had asserted that the resort to Treasury notes was of doubtful expediency and dangerous in principle, and should never be adopted if any other measure of relief could be obtained. It is not true Government cannot obtain relief except through Treasury notes. There never was a period at which a loan could be effected, either for large or small sums, for a short or a long time, better than now, as the country is richer than it ever has been before. He wished the bill amended, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes only in case it shall be found impracticable to effect a loan on Government stock bearing six per cent. interest, the aggregate sum borrowed not to exceed twenty millions. Circumstances are different now from those when the note bill of 1846 was passed. There was then a war with Mexico.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (interrupting,) remarked that there was a prospect of war with the Mormons.

Mr. BANKS replied that there was here a representative from Utah, with the same standing that Mr. COBB has, and therefore it could not be said that we are at war with Utah; but there was a speck of war in another direction, (laughter,) from which the Administration could not be relieved by the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. MILSON, of Virginia, argued that Congress ought to prefer to supply the public necessities by Treasury notes, rather than by loans for a long period. There may be no necessity for resorting to a loan; but at this time, when threatened by a deficiency in the revenue, it is important that the public credit should be maintained.

Mr. BISSOP, of Connecticut, supported the bill, on the ground that the notes would go into circulation and be used as a medium of exchange. It would meet the necessities of Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as the banks described. It may be true that there is more money than ever in the country, but it is not available, and he (Mr. BISSOP) would be glad if the gentlemen from Massachusetts would point out where they may be found.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, opposed the bill. There was no period fixed when the notes can be presented for redemption, and they would therefore continue in circulation as irredeemable currency based on the faith of the Government. The striking down of banks in the country being recommended in the President's message, it may be that the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes is designed to fill a void—the dominant party mean to make and substitute the paper of the Treasury for the paper of the banks.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Treasury Note Bill,

(Passed by the Senate, Dec. 19.)

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than one hundred dollars for such note, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury thereof after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised, in whole or part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to the bidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum, upon the said notes: Provided, that after the maturity of any of said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That such Treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of those officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount and rate of interest of each Treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed and cancelled as the same may be returned, all which accounts shall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasurer shall account quarterly for all such Treasury notes as shall have been countersigned by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for issue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow from time to time such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as the President may deem expedient; provided, that no Treasury notes shall be pledged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment indorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof, and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been received by such officer.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive any Treasury note or notes in payment on account of the United States, shall take from the holder of such note or notes a receipt, upon the back of each, stating distinctly the date of such payment and the amount allowed upon such note; and every such officer or agent shall keep regular and specific entries of all Treasury notes received in payment, showing the person from whom received, the number, date, and amount of principal and interest allowed on each and every Treasury note received in payment, which entries shall be delivered to the Treasury with the Treasury note or notes mentioned therein, and if found correct, such officer or agent shall receive credit for the amount, as provided in the last section of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions, rules and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries and all others who may be required to receive such Treasury notes in behalf of, and as agents in any capacity for the United States, as to the custody, disposal, cancelling, and return of any such notes as may be paid to and received by them respectively, and as to the accounts and returns to be made to the Treasury Department of such receipts as he shall deem best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the United States as well as individuals from fraud and loss.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be paid the principal and interest of such Treasury notes as may be issued under this act, at the time and times when, according to its provisions, the same should be paid. And the said Secretary is further authorized to purchase said notes at par for the amount of principal and interest due at the time of the purchase on said notes. And so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for the purpose is hereby appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of said notes.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That in place of such Treasury notes as may have been paid and redeemed, other Treasury notes to the same amount may be issued: Provided, That the aggregate sum outstanding, under the authority of this act, shall at no time exceed twenty millions of dollars.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That to defray the expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the treasury notes herein authorized, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, That no compensation shall be made to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for preparing, signing or issuing Treasury notes.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure, to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter or publish as true any falsely altered Treasury note, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a felony; and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody and possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a statement to be published monthly of the amount of Treasury notes issued, and paid and redeemed, under the provisions of this act, showing the balance outstanding each month.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec 20.

The Southern mail, from all points as late as due, has been received.

The Mobile *Register* reports the inundation of the Black Warrior River, fifty-five feet above low water mark. Between four and five thousand bales of cotton had been lost, a large number of cattle carried away, and much other damage occasioned.

At a meeting in Mobile on the 14th inst., Governor WINSTON presided, and addresses were make by PERCY WALKER, Judge MEAR C. LANGDON, Judge HOPKINS, and others, and resolutions adopted favorable to the Walker cause in Nicaragua.

Fatal Affray in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 19.

At a dance in a house of ill-fame in this city, last night, a party of rowdies forced their way into the house, when a butcher, named HARDING fired several times into the crowd with a revolver, shooting HUGHES WILSON, son of JOHN WILSON, member of the Provincial Parliament for this city, and also Messrs. SWEETMAN, STEVENS, MERRICK, COATS, and two other men and a woman. WILSON has since died of his wounds. The others are supposed to be not dangerously wounded. HARDING has not yet been arrested.

A Man Over the Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 19.

NATHAN NEWHAFER, Doorkeeper of the last Assembly, slipped off a plank above the Genesee Falls about noon to-day, and was carried over them. His body has not yet been found. The bridge is not used by the public.

Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 19.

At the Parliamentary elections, which have taken place, five constituencies have returned ministerial candidates.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Canada*, from Halifax, arrived at her dock here at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings £16,000 in specie. Her news is fully anticipated by the dispatch already sent over the wires from Halifax. Her mails will be dispatched South by the train which leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock, and which is due in New-York between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

Legalization of Suspension of Specie Payments.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama have legalized the suspension of specie payment in those States.

The Minnesota Election.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Saturday, Dec. 19.

St. Paul dates of the 18th instant have been received. The canvass of the election had not been completed, but it was thought that the Democratic candidate for Governor would be declared elected.

No election of United States Senator had taken place.

South Carolina Legislature on Kansas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Legislature of South Carolina has indefinitely postponed all its resolutions and reports in reference to Kansas.

Change in the Governorship of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 18.

Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, promoted to the Governorship of Malta, is to be succeeded here by the Earl of MULGRAVE, who leaves England in January.

Fighting in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Advices from Florida report more battles between the troops and the Indians. Captain PARRITT had been killed and several soldiers wounded.

Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here about 9 o'clock this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT has declined 1c. CORN has a declining tendency. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—6,500 bushels Wheat, 2,100 bbls. Flour; 3,200 bushels Corn.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 18, were as follows:

Lead	$35 877	Hides and Skins	$38,469
Fruit	44,867	Wool	30,394
Linseed	18,663	Sugar and Molasses	26,842
Saltpetre	33,459	Other articles	181,385
Total			$409 946
Corresponding week in 1856			892,072
Decrease in 1857			$482,126

Marine Matters.

By Telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Washington Booth*, Captain PESCUD, from the Pacific, went ashore yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, during a heavy blow, on Little Cove Point, south of Patuxent. Proper assistance has been sent down, and may have to discharge 200 tons, to float her off.

Captain Henry Meyer, of the Hamburg ship *Gutenberg*, has received from the President a splendid gold chronometer and chain, valued at over $300, for his successful exertions in saving the officers and crew of the ship *Howaji*, of Newburyport.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

MORE ILLEGAL VOTING.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Free-State Mass Meeting at Lecompton—Opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—Mr. Denver.

From the Missouri Democrat, 17th.

We are in possession of news from Kansas to the 12th instant. In the counties along the Missouri river attempts were being made to get up companies of voters to go to Kansas on the 21st. A meeting was held at Lexington on Saturday, for that purpose, but the proceedings were kept secret as far as practicable. The proposal did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception. At Fayette, in Howard county, a meeting for the same purpose was had on Thursday, and a number of volunteers obtained. Along the border the nine lodges were endeavoring to reorganize, and vote *claim-holders*, in Johnson county—that is, men residing in Platte and Jackson, who have driven stakes in Kansas Government lands. Large preparations are being made for fraudulent returns upon the bogus constitution.

The nullifiers had held a Convention to nominate candidates under the State organization. It was to have been held at Lecompton, on the 7th, but some fifteen hundred Free-State men, from Lawrence, came over, giving three cheers for free Kansas; when the nullifiers, some three hundred in all, adjourned across the river and made their nominations, *en route* home. CALHOUN was, by acclamation, tendered the nomination for Governor, but he declined. Mr. MARSHALL was then selected as the candidate for that post, and Mr. MATHIAS, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. In the Territory the people are *en masse* opposed to the bogus Convention and all its doings. They will not submit to it under any terms. Only one newspaper supports the Constitution with any heartiness. The news of STANTON's removal had not reached the Territory. The Legislature was in session and had fully organized. The nullifiers returned as members from Leavenworth had been thrown out, and their seats given to the Free-State men, *which secured the latter full control by more than a two-third vote of both branches.* The course of policy had not been fully determined upon, but it was believed that they would repeal the act authorizing the Calhoun Convention. Mr. HENDERSON (who recently figured at Washington) had passed up on Monday, bearing, as was reported, Secretary DENVER's commission, *and instructions to Calhoun.* The proceedings of the Legislature are reported very fully in the Leavenworth *Times* of the 12th, which has been kindly forwarded to us. We subjoin the most important items. The mass Convention of the Free-State men, which had adjourned over from Lawrence, and which met at Lecompton on the 7th, is said to have been a very enthusiastic assembly. It marched in procession, fully armed, each man with a Sharp's rifle and revolvers, presenting a very formidable appearance.

MASS CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON.

The Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., also adjourned to meet in Lecompton on the same day in Mass Convention. Since the publication of STANTON's proclamation, the defunct Legislature, of Shawnee notoriety, avowed their intention to answer the call, and take their seats in the legislative halls, thereby causing the country to be filled with the exuberant threats of the Pro-Slavery Party, that Atchison, Kickapoo, and the border counties of Missouri would send up their Blue Lodge recruits to aid and assist these scoundrels in their infamous proceedings.

The morning dawned with a cloudy sky, and soon commenced raining, and the roads and weather wore an unpropitious appearance for so important a day in the history of Kansas. But, notwithstanding the adverse appearance of uncontrollable elements, the people resolved to put their Legislature in possession of the halls and there defend them, if necessary. Between twelve and fifteen hundred assembled at an early hour, headed by the Lawrence Brass Band, marched into this citadel of Border Ruffianism, to the elation notes of "Hail Columbia." General LANE rose in the van and gave the word halt, in front of the legislative halls, and then proposed three cheers for the Topeka Constitution, and three groans for the Lecompton swindle. Simultaneously three multitudinous cheers went up for the "Old Banner—Free Constitution," which was inscribed on a banner borne by the Topeka company, and three groans, none the less significant of the Lecompton swindle. Governor ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting, after which a Committee was appointed on resolutions. General LANE being Chairman, said the Committee would repair immediately to the "grocery." Groceries or groghops are about the only buildings accessible in Lecompton.

The meeting was addressed by LANE, ROBINSON, CONWAY, PHILLIPS, and other distinguished speakers, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled at Lecompton, this 7th day of December, 1857, do fully and earnestly indorse the proceedings of the Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence on the 2d inst., which proceedings we hereby submit as a part of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we do hereby enroll our names in the league and covenant formed by that Convention, and pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to oppose, to the utmost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and to resist every attempt which may be made to put into operation a government under the same.

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the Topeka Constitution and Government, and express our unalterable determination, when the proper time shall have arrived, to give it force and effect in pursuance of the principles upon which it originated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the 8th inst. the House of Representatives organized by the election of D. W. DEFFEBES as President, and C. F. CURRIER as Chief Clerk. Standing Committees were appointed on the 9th, as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Speer, Jamison, Morrill, Lockhart and Jenkins.

Militia—Messrs. Owens, Stratton, Brock, Applegman and Zinn.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Barker, DeLang, Still, Owens and Columbia.

Legislative Expenditures—Messrs. Applaman, Seymour, Mitchell and Cooper.

Public Printing—Messrs. Seymour, Owens, Still, Jenkins and Barker.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Cooper, Curtis, Morrill, Lockhart and Brock.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Curtis, Graham, Jamison, Columbia and DeLang.

On the 10th the House was fully occupied in considering the report of a Special Committee, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in Kickapoo precinct, in Leavenworth County.

The report states that the investigation has elicited the following facts:

First—That by the admission of both parties, the returns of Leavenworth County were not received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until about the 1st of November, and that consequently, the contestants had no means of complying literally with the requirements of the statutes, (laws of 1855, ch. 76, sec. 25 and 28,) which require contestant members to give notice to persons having certificates, so that the persons holding seats by virtue thereof, were completely stopped from any bar against the rights of the contestants, on account of failure to certify. The committee, however, do not regard a strict adherence to the forms prescribed by statute indispensable, since it is a universally-acknowledged principle, that a legislative body is the sole judge of election and qualification of its own members, and has full and exclusive power over the mode and manner of administering them.

Second—That in the absence of any proclamation, or official notification of the result of the election in said county, but acting upon generally-acknowledged facts, the contestants resorted to the only possible proofs within their reach, by taking the affidavits of reputable citizens, (which affidavits are herewith submitted, conclusively proving that extensive frauds, and gross acts of dishonesty, were practiced at the polls in the precinct of Kickapoo, in said county of Leavenworth, satisfying your committee that more than 500 fraudulent votes were added to the real vote of said precinct, and given almost exclusively to the certified members of this House from said county.

Third—That the poll-books of said Kickapoo precinct bear impress of gross fraud and dishonesty.

The certificate of the Judges is not only contrary to the form prescribed in the statutes, but is inserted on the back of the fifth page, and certifies only that "the foregoing is a correct list," &c., apparently purposely evading the charge of falsifying the returns by failing to certify that the nine pages following were correct at all. And, moreover, that portion of the returns following the sixth page, is, in the opinion of the Committee, more glaringly fraudulent, being evidently "simulated and fictitious."

From an investigation of them, it appears, 1st. That the vote for township officers is almost wholly wanting; 2d. There is almost perfect uniformity in the vote purporting to have been polled—a feature that does not appear on the preceding pages. It was also in evidence that *about 200 soldiers and teamsters connected with the troops at Fort Leavenworth, voted the Democrat ticket*, or against the memorialists, in violation of the organic act, which declares that "No officer, soldier, seamen, or marine, or other person in the employ of the United States, or attached to troops or other person in the army or navy of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in the territory, by reason of being on service therein." By the rejection of these votes, as fraudulent, your memorialists would be entitled to seats in this House, as having received a majority of all the legal votes polled in the First District.

Your Committee would therefore report: That Hugh M. Moore, H. B. Denman, A. B. Hazzard, B. J. Johnson P. B. Wellesides, A. B. Bartlett, Silas Armstrong, and W. S. Sharp, are not entitled to membership in this House, and recommend that H. Miles Moore, George H. Keller, Wm. M. McClure, J. P. Hatterscheit, O. A. Bassett, Wm. Pennock, R. G. Elliott, and Patrick R. Orr, be admitted to seats in this House, as the legally elected members thereof from the First District.

The report was adopted.

MEETING OF OLD-LINE WHIGS.

A meeting of "Old-Line Whigs" was held at Leavenworthy City on the 5th instant, GEORGE H. SNOWELL presiding. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, and the following declaration was agreed to:

That we do not now meet for the purpose of a Whig organization or reorganization, believing the time has not yet arrived for that purpose—but we meet to consult upon the present condition of our political interests in Kansas—especially in reference to the Constitution presented by the late Convention, and to express our views—founded upon the safe, and reliable basis of the principles of our glorious old party.

Resubmission of the People's Constitution.

From the Lawrence Republican, Dec. 10.

It has been proposed by some of the Free-State Party, out of Kansas, that our Territorial Legislative Assembly shall provide for the calling of a new Constitutional Convention, which could reenact, substantially, the people's Constitution framed at Topeka, and thus place that Constitution far above all valid objection on the ground of formality.

This line of policy was urged by some Free State men here previous to the grand delegate Convention of the 2d inst., but upon thorough consideration the idea was abandoned, and the policy of submitting the people's constitution and the Lecompton Constitution together was *unanimously* adopted. While the policy of the people is, therefore, settled, it may not be amiss to indicate some of the reasons which induced its unanimous adoption.

1. The time for calling a new Convention, and submitting the Constitution they should frame to the voice of the people, is too limited to influence the action of Congress at its present session. The great and imminent danger to the Free-State cause now is, that Congress may accept of the Lecompton Constitution.

2. The Constitution framed at Topeka would not receive a single iota of formality or legality, beyond what it now possesses, by being brought forward as the work of a Constitutional Convention assembled under the provisions of an act of the Territorial Legislature. All such acts are entirely illegal, informal and void. Such was the decision of Attorney-General BUTLER in the case of Arkansas, and such was the sentiment of *Mr. Buchanan* in his speech in the Senate on the admission of Michigan.

3. This may be the *only* opportunity that the people of Kansas will ever have to show, by formal evidence, that the Topeka Constitution is their choice. The Territorial Legislature is now a legal and valid body, and an election held by its authority would possess all the legal formality which any election could have.

Our conclusion, therefore, and that to which the people have arrived, is, that the Constitution framed at Topeka should be submitted by the present Territorial Legislature to a vote of the people, and at as early a day as possible. That duty, we, and the people, think, devolves upon the Legislature at its called session. There is only one valid objection to its being done at the extra session, and that is, that certain pledges were made, by members of the Legislature and others, to acting-Governor Secretary STANTON, to induce him to make the call. Good faith requires that those pledges be scrupulously kept. No present or prospective advantage could reward us for a breach of honor. Our own opinion is that the proposed submission would not be a violation of those pledges. That, however, is a matter for the Legislature in its wisdom to decide.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—LANDING OF MORE SLAVES—CROPS, BUSINESS, ETC.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., and Havana on the 15th, and arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

From Havana we have nothing of political importance.

Business was dull, and money very scarce and commanding enormous rates.

The reported injury to the Louisiana sugar crop by frost had a favorable effect upon the sugar market, and it is reported to be more active, and at higher prices. Stock 90,000 boxes, against 60,000 same time last year.

Grinding had commenced, and the crop promises to be unusually large.

Freights continue dull, at very low rates.

In Exchange but few transactions. London, 14 ℞ cent. premium, New-York, 3 ℞ cent. premium, 60 days, for first-class bills.

Two cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.—WANT OF WORK THE CAUSE.—THEODORE HECKER, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 208 William-street, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by hanging himself to the door of a closet in his sleeping-room. Several hours before being discovered, he told his family that he wished to take a short nap, and did not want to be disturbed. One of the inmates of the house having occasion to go into his room, found the door locked, and upon knocking repeatedly at the door, could get no answer. One of Mr. HECKER's daughters, on looking into a rear window, saw her father hanging by the closet door. The door of the room was immediately burst open, but Mr. HECKER was found dead. He had been hanging, apparently, two or three hours. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, when it was shown that the deceased had been out of employment several weeks, and in consequence of this fact and his having a large family dependent upon him, had been of late much depressed in spirits. Ten years ago he said he should die in 1857, and he had lately threatened to make way with himself. From all the evidence adduced, the Jury were of the opinion that he hung himself while laboring under temporary mental deraugement, caused by inability to obtain employment. They rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, was aged 45 years, and has been in this country nearly six years.

SUICIDE OF A HOMESICK HUNGARIAN WOMAN.—LILLE TERSCHNEER, the wife of a shoemaker residing at No. 42 Clinton-street, on Friday afternoon swallowed a quantity of sulphuric acid, and was taken to the City Hospital where she died several hours afterward in the most excruciating agony. The evidence of the husband, taken yesterday before Coroner HILLS, showed that the deceased and himself came to this country from Hungary about three months ago, that since their arrival here the deceased had urged him to return as she did not like this country, and that a few weeks ago she attempted to kill herself because he would not consent to go back to Hungary. A verdict was rendered of "suicide by taking sulphuric acid."

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of John Stevens, a colored man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed that the deceased had recently arrived from sea; that he had been drinking hard, and was jealous of his wife, who lived in Cherry-street. On Friday he went to see his wife, and tried to get her to go home with him, but she refused. He then said, "Good bye, you will never see me alive again," and immediately took two ounces of laudanum. He was taken to the Hospital and died in two hours. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH FROM BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.—Mr. ABRAHAM DECKER, who resides at No. 219 West Twenty-seventh-street, while walking, Saturday evening, through Chambers-street, was suddenly attacked with bleeding of the lungs. He was taken to the Hospital, but died a short time after being admitted. Coroner HILLS held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body. The testimony of RICHARD DECKER, a brother of the deceased, showed that the latter had complained for four years past of a pain in the chest. A verdict was rendered of "Death from bleeding of the lungs." The deceased was a native of this City, 42 years of age, and unmarried.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest, Saturday, at the City Hospital, on the body of John Badger, a sailor, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the rigging of the brig *Abbie Elizabeth*, foot of Franklin-street, North River. Death resulted from a rupture of the bladder and fracture of the pelvis. Verdict accordingly.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE NORTH STAR.

Successful Commencement of the Launch of the Leviathan.

Important from India and China.

The Victories of Havelock, Outram and Greathed.

The Russian Embassy Refused Admittance to Pekin.

RENEWAL OF THE CHINA WAR.

British Preparations for the Destruction of Canton.

The U. S. Mail steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEFERRE, from Havre and Southampton on the 2d instant, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Canada*, at Halifax.

We publish below full details of the Indian news, the prominent items of which were previously received by telegraph, as reported by the *Europa*.

A portion of the fort at Vincennes, in France, fell on the afternoon of the 29th, killing eighteen soldiers and injuring several others.

The French Legislative body was opened on the 28th ult., for the verification of powers, &c., after which they would adjourn to the 18th of January, for the dispatch of public business.

M. MIGEON, whose election as Deputy for the Haut-Rhine has acquired great notoriety from the recent proceedings instituted against him by the French Government, has sent in his resignation as a member of the Legislative Corps, and intended again presenting himself to the electors. He has also determined to take legal proceedings

received any news, they have kept it all to themselves. But although no letters have come in from Lucknow, a convoy, consisting of only 250 sick, carrying provisions, traversed the distance between that city and Cawnpore without meeting a single opponent. They were, however, unable to penetrate the city, or to join either of the large bodies of our troops encamped there. But their position was secure. There can be no doubt that, if General HAVELOCK were so disposed, he could fight his way through any part of Oude, but it must be recollected that he has under his care women and children, who, for the past three months, have been suffering from hardships almost unprecedented, and from a diet near akin to starvation. By remaining at Lucknow, besides, a great moral effect is produced, which will not be without its influence on the natives.

Calcutta (Oct. 23,) Correspondence of the London Times.

The two divisions of the Lucknow force have, it seems certain, effected a junction, and General OUTRAM has now therefore some 2,300 men with him in the Residency. This force is strong enough to defy any native enemy, but it is doubtful if it is sufficiently provisioned. A desperate attack on the Queen's palace, headed by OUTRAM himself, seems to have been repulsed, and the British force now remains for the moment inactive. Round them lie immense hands of armed Sepoys and peasantry, numbering in the aggregate at least 40,000 men. With one exception, every landholder in the Southern Oude has declared against the British, not from any dislike, for the same men saved British officers; but from a desire to share the spoils of a falling dynasty. If General OUTRAM has or can obtain provisions he may hold out for any time; if not, he must cut his way to Cawnpore sword in hand, with, I fear, frightful loss. Colonel GREATHED has gone into Agra again. Thence he proceeds to Mynpoorie, and so to Cawnpore. But he cannot hope to reach Lucknow much before the end of this month, and meanwhile men, soldiers especially, must eat. There is no force to send to his aid, except this column, and the whole question turns on its arriving in time.

COLONEL GREATHED'S VICTORIES.

Calcutta (Nov. 23) Correspondence of the London News.

Colonel GREATHED'S column, dispatched from Delhi after the captnre of that city, has been doing wonders. I mentioned in my last the defeat sustained by the enemy at Bolundshuhur; whilst thay were being beaten there, another party was attacked and cut up at Malaghur. Meanwhile a third party, having succeeded in crossing the Jumna at Muttra, moved upon Allyghur; there they were met by GREATHED, who defeated and dispersed them. He was about to pursue them when a message arrived that Agra was threatened by the Gwalior mutineers; he turned his steps thither, but found the place in our possession. The camp, however, was scarcely pitched when the rebels, unsuspicious of his presence, marched into the place. An action ensued, in which they were not only routed, losing 13 guns, but were completely dispersed—almost destroyed—a remnant only escaping. Another portion of the fugitives from Delhi found their way to Bittoor, and there attempted to fortify themselves; but the little garrison of Cawnpore under Colonel Wilson, hearing of their arrival, went at them at once, and completely defeated them. In fact, on all sides they are flying, we pursuing. At present we have not sufficient bayonets to kill, but that evil is being remedied daily; and as the men, on their arrival here, are pushed up-country at once, we ought soon to have a force assembled at Cawnpore sufficient in numbers to execute that vengeance which the atrocities of the murderers against whom we are fighting has called forth.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT CAWNPORE.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 22.

Between the 2d and 24th of October, the dates from Cawnpore comprised betwixt the last and present dispatch, everything continued quiet within and around the town, the Commandant, Colonel WILSON—on whom reinforcements of 200 or 300 at a time were daily dropping—attended to the wants of Lucknow, and watching the movements of the enemy in the neighborhood. About the 14th it was reported that the insurgents were mustering in force at Bittoor to the northward—the former residence of NENA SAHIB, supposed not unlikely now to be at the head of them. On the 17th orders were issued for the detachment, for some time back ready to start for Lucknow, to move off immediately. At 10 o'clock the same evening the order was cancelled, and at midnight a field battery, with 650 bayonets, and a few native horse provided with four days' provisions, moved off as quietly as possible for Bittoor. This was the native festival of the Dewalee, or feast of lamps, when there is a general holiday and an unusual amount of festivity. They approached Bittoor early in the morning, and after a short rest moved off about noon. Having marched six miles they learned that the enemy occupied a grove of trees half a mile in front, with a 9 and 24-pounder gun in position. The small force now deployed, when a detachment of the 90th, which was in the rear, in commencing to move off the road, were opened on by the enemy, the first shell bursting in front of them, killing two or three others. Our guns were now run up, but the range at first was too long, when they closed in, and after twenty or thirty rounds silenced the enemy, and our infantry charged and carried everything before them. The action lasted for an hour. We lost two killed, and had six severely wounded. The enemy probably lost about one hundred—though this is matter of conjecture. Great havoc might have been committed on the fugitives had cavalry been available. Their guns were left behind them, with two wagons and three country carts, laden with ammunition. The 19th was occupied in destroying Bittoor. On the morning of the 29th the victorious and gallant little band returned to Cawnpore. On their way back, the village of Sheo-Rajpore was destroyed, and in a house filled with straw, five of the rebels were discovered by the men of the 64th probing the mass with their bayonets. They dashed out sword in hand, when they were immediately dispatched. Two of the prisoners brought in were hanged; one of them was the bearer of letters from NENA SAHIB to the people in and around Bittoor, calling upon the people to provide ammunition and have supplies ready for his arrival, expected in the course of fifteen days.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE PRINCES.

From the London Times.

PALACE DELHI, Thursday, Oct. 15.

The ex-King, who is living in a small house within the palace walls, is to be brought to trial in a few days for aiding and abetting the mutineers. Living with him is his favorite wife, ZEENUT MAHAL, and her son, JUMNA BUKHT, a lad of about 17 or 18 years old. Two of the King's sons, the Princes MIRZA BUCKTAWUR SHAH and MIRZA MENNHOO, were tried last week for aiding and abetting the mutineers. One of them was appointed Colonel of the 11th Native Infantry, and the other of the 74th. They were tried by a military commission of five officers, with Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN as President. Evidence was produced before the Court, principally documentary, consisting of reports, returns, &c., bearing the prisoners seals, showing that they exercised command of their regiments and acted. In their defence they pleaded total ignorance of the intention of the Sepoys to mutiny, and said that when the Meerut mutineers first reached Delhi, on the 11th of May, they (the Princes) thought it was a Russian invading army! They were then summoned to an audience by the King, and in a few days after were appointed colonels of regiments, at the request of the Sepoys themselves.

The Court, however, found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to death, and accordingly, yesterday they were shot by a party of the 60th Rifles. Detachments of Rifles, Artillery, Sappers, and Goorkhas were present, and a great number of spectators. The bodies were cast into the Jumna River.

SHOOTING OF THE ELDER SONS OF THE KING OF DELHI.

From the London Times, Dec. 1.

The following particulars of the final operations at Delhi, resulting in the capture of the King and the execution of two of his elder sons and a grandson, may be relied on as authentic, and effectually dispose of the charge of treachery attempted to be brought against Lieutenant HODSON:

On the morning on which the city and palace were finally evacuated, the whole of the available cavalry moved out through the suburbs in the direction of, but not on the road to the Kootub, and marched to the top of the hill on which stands "Eedgah," thence overlooking the camp of Bareilly and Nusseerabad mutineers under "General" BUCKTOWAR KHAN, quondam Subadar of Artillery. It was soon perceived, by unmistakable signs, that the camp was being evacuated, and soon after a loud explosion took place, which told to practiced ears that the rebels were blowing up their ammunition previous to a flight, and HODSON'S [illegible] at the moment [illegible] immediately got [illegible] galloping on his way right along the front of the city, to see if this was clear also. He then obtained permission from the General to go to the rebel camp, and see how the land lay.

He started at once with his second in command, MACDOWELL, and 75 Sowars, and rode right round the city to the Delhi gate, having but few shots fired at them, and clearing the road of stray rebels as they went along: they found the camp all but empty, (they soon made it quite so,) and the Delhi gate open. They brought away three guns left by the enemy, and made arrangements for bringing in the empty tents, &c. They recovered the mess plate of the Sixtieth native infantry, their standard—stripped, however—and band instruments polishing off the big drummer, who, with his myrmidons, gave some trouble.

Next day HODSON asked and obtained permission to go after the King, whose capture, with that of his favorite wife, (mother to the heir apparent,) he successfully accomplished at the cost only of vast fatigue, some fighting, and imminent risk. His majesty was courteously disarmed, and then escorted into the city.

Early the following morning HODSON set to work to get the Princes, greater, because more active, villains than their father. He started with MACDOWEL (second only to his commanding officer in all soldierly qualities) and one hundred men for the tomb of the Emperor HUMAYOON, where the rascals were concealed. He took measures to cut off all access to or egress from the building, and then sent in one of the illegitimate scions of royalty (who had saved his own life by turning King's evidence) and the one-eyed Moulvie, ROJUA ALI (one of the lamented Sir HENRY LAWRENCE'S most trusted emissaries) to bring out the Princes.

After more than two hours of anxiety, strategy, and no small practice of the arts of offence and defence, they appeared, and were immediately sent off in a "bhylie," under a small guard, towards the city. HODSON then, with the remainder of his men, entered the *enceinte* of the tomb, and found certainly not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 of the scum of the city and palace congregated there, armed with weapons and missiles of all descriptions. It was, indeed, an hour of trial, when a bold front and a determined voice were of more avail than even a sharp sword. Wonderful to say, not a man of the gallant little band was hit, and on HODSON sternly reiterating his demand for instant surrender, they began to lay down their arms. Five hundred swords, and twice that number of fire-arms, besides horses, elephants, &c., were collected in less than an hour and a half, without another blow being struck. HODSON and his men then moved warily off to the city. At a short distance from the walls they found the "bhylie" was halted with much rabble collected around, who turned on the little party as they rode up. This was no time for hesitation or delay. HODSON dashed at once into the midst—in a few but energetic words explained "that these were the men who had not only rebelled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacres and shameful exposure of innocent women and children; and that, therefore, the Government punished such traitors, taken in open resistance"—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful. Not another hand was raised, not another weapon leveled, and the Mahomedans of the troop, and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders, exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, "Well and rightly done. Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen upon them. God is great." The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were then carried into the city and thrown out on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims still stained the earth. They remained there till the 24th, when, for sanitary reasons, they were removed from the Chibootra in front of the Kotwallee. The effect of this just retribution is as miraculous on the populace as it was deserved by the criminals.

The popular wish now is that "HODSON, the avenger of blood," should be sent with a strong force at his back to find and execute the like justice on the arch-villain NENA SAHIB. May they both receive the reward of their deeds.

THE OLD KING IN IMPRISONMENT.

From the Bombay Correspondent of the London News.

An officer recently arrived from Delhi, whilst giving me a slight description of the city, &c., since the siege and assault, I naturally asked him if he had seen the "royal prisoner." He replied in the affirmative, and added, "I think if I had anything to do with the safe keeping of such an old rascal, I should not allow him so many attendants." Upon this I made further inquiries, and learned that the prisoner has not only a large retinue, but that he is accommodated with his usual Oriental luxuries, fly drivers, and other comforts, to an extent scarcely credible. He is, moreover, inclined to be jolly, (wall may he be so,) and on the occasion of a visit paid him by some officers who did not remove their hats in his presence, turned to his son JUMMA BUKHT (who, I am glad to learn, is a prisoner with him) and said, "These people must find their heads rather warm with their topees on."

DELHI AFTER ITS FALL.

From the Bombay Correspondence of the London News.

General WILSON, whose health was impaired during the siege of Delhi, having earned his laurels by the capture of the city, has retired to the hills for the benefit of pure air and fresh breezes—handing over his charge to General PENNY, late Brigadier in command at Meerut. General PENNY reached Delhi on the 5th of October. Measures will now be taken to reduce the city to a defenceless state. All the defences are to be leveled with the ground, and the Jumna Musjid destroyed. The three princes taken by Brigadier SHOWERS were sentenced to death after a trial, and were to be executed on the 13th inst. The King of Delhi was also to be arraigned a few days after. Arrests were daily made amongst the wealthy Mahommedans about Delhi, and plenty of evidence is at hand to convict every one of them.

MORE MUTINIES.

Bombay (Nov. 2,) Correspondence of the London News.

We have said that the rebellion has not been brought to an end by the taking of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. It seems, indeed, as if the few regiments which had not revolted were determined to make up for lost time, and chose the present moment as a favorable one. A detachment of the 32d Native Infantry, stationed at Dinapoor, mutinied a few days ago, and killed Lieutenant Cooper and Mr. Ronald, the assistant commissioner of the district. They had previously distinguished themselves by particular "staunchness," having fired upon a body of the 5th Irregulars, when they mutinied some time ago. Lieutenant COOPER, whom they murdered, was a model Sepoy officer, devoted to his men, and believed to be greatly beloved by them. He mingled with them familiarly, understood them thoroughly, studied their comforts in every way, and was continually conferring upon them those little acts of kindness which usually go further than great ones—even to making them presents of sweetmeats and similar luxuries. Yet these men turned upon their friend and murdered him, ripping him up and mutilating him in a cruel manner. After this—the crowning instance of many others—it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more nonsense talked about the mutineers being caused by officers not knowing or sympathizing with their men. The 32d Regiment having gone (for news has been since received that another detachment has gone off from Rampore Haut,) there remains only two Native Infantry Corps which have not mutinied—the 31st at Saugor and the 73d at Julpigore. They are many hundred miles apart, or they would probably spare us any speculations upon their future conduct, and even now, the case of the 31st is a doubtful one, for there are rumors afloat of a disturbance at Saugor, in which it cannot be supposed they have no share. These rumors are not confirmed, however; so, giving the 31st the benefit of the doubt, the number of non-mutinous regiments of the Bengal army may be placed at two.

BRITISH PLANS OF VENGEANCE.

Calcutta (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Government, I believe, is still of opinion that the movement has been a sudden and unintelligible burst of fanaticism. In that case two circumstances remain unexplained. First, the juncture of Mussulmans and Hindoos; secondly, that the native Christians, except at Delhi, have not suffered. The people of Jaonpore, moreover, have offered voluntarily to rebuild the mission church and schools, and in no proclamation issued by natives is there any mention whatever of the missionaries.

No plan whatever has yet been announced here for the reorganization of the army. It is not believed, however, that Government will object to the "English" plan, or will attempt to rehabilitate the Sepoy force. The great difficulty will be the [illegible] upon Government, and [illegible] doubtful conflict of opinion, [illegible] will be inaction, [illegible] unless orders are issued from England to clear up the requisite obedience instead of discussion.

At present public opinion is concentrated on the question of vengeance. The following sentences, from the *Friend of India*, are understood to represent the universal idea:

1. That in districts under martial law, and during actual warfare, the loss of life and property should be regulated by military necessities alone.

2. That every mutineer who has taken up arms or quitted his ranks should die.

3. That every rebel who has taken up arms should die.

4. That in every village where a European has been murdered, a telegraph cut, or a dák stolen, a swift tribunal should exercise summary justice.

5. That every village in which a European fugitive has been insulted or refused aid should be heavily fined.

It is believed the Government measure will fall short of this as regards the villagers, but not as regards the mutineers. There is as yet no sign of Lord CANNING'S intentions, but I do not believe that upon this point he will be found wanting. It is, however, impossible to tell, as the policy of Government varies every week. The Disarming act has not been put in force. When it is, it is believed that whole classes will be exempted from its operation. If they are, the measure is nugatory. If anybody can buy weapons except Europeans, they will soon be as common as at present. Who is to decide how many revolvers a Bengalee Zemindar ought to have?

The greatest difficulty now pressing on Government is the disposal of the disarmed mutineers. There are more than 20,000 men in this position. One party would put them to death as mutineers; another, and a much larger one, would send them to the Andaman Isles; a third talks of disbandment: a fourth, of reorganization. The views of Government are not known, but it is most improbable that these men will ever again be trusted. One or two regiments may, but the remainder must at least be dismissed. At present they are drawing pay for detaining European troops in inconvenient positions. This, however, is not the fault of the Administration. Government cannot issue its decree until the European troops have arrived.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

British Preparations for an Immediate Attack on Canton—Plan of Attack—Distribution of the Fleet—Failure of the Russian Mission to Pekin—Revolution in the Policy of the Japanese.

Hong Kong (Oct. 16) Correspondence of the London Post.

I have heard it stated, and from a very high source, that *in the course of next month we shall be up at Canton.* A lesser authority has assured me that the day fixed is the 25th November; but certainly everything now looks like business, as *Bell's Life* would say when money down had been staked for an event.

Hong Hong (Oct. 18) Correspondence of the London Post.

Preparations are being fast matured. All the gunboats have already arrived, or are on their way from Singapore; and the first installment of marines, 560, under Colonel HOCKER, in the *Imperador*, have already reached and sailed from Singapore. The *Imperatrice* and *Adelaide*, each with an equal number, are daily expected at that port.

The admiral and Hong-Kong fleet proceed up the river on the last day of this month; and it is his intention to surround the whole city of Canton with gun-boats, taking advantage of the numerous creeks and branches of the main river intersecting the country on all sides.

Some hopes are entertained that a bloodless surrender of the city will be effected; but however this be, the admiral will be well able, on arrival of the marines, to carry out any plan that may be necessary. The Chinese say that Governor YEH is beginning to express much alarm; but it does not do, as we all know, to put much faith even in the best authenticated of these reports. We may, indeed, congratulate ourselves on the safe passage of every gunboat across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; and on their arriving at the scene of operations in so effective a state. Every one has already passed Singapore. The *Cormorant* left that place Oct. 10; *Clown* and *Janus* on the 17th; the *Hesper*, storeship, is the only vessel now there *en route* to China. She has been much damaged on her passage, and is undergoing extensive repairs at that port before proceeding. The *Fury* is daily expected from India, and will go on to China forthwith.

The *Sanspareil* cannot be spared as yet from Calcutta.

Notwithstanding the fine fleet already in the Chinese waters, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava* is held by Lord ELGIN at £200 a day, to lie in Hong Kong harbor; this causes much conversation in the place.

A typhoon here has done much mischief to junks and merchantmen, but little to our fleet.

There are now lying at Hong Kong H. M. S. *Calcutta, Nankin, Sampson, Inflexible, Bittern, Elk*, with gunboats *Algerine, Slaney, Lee* and *Haughty*.

The steam-yacht *Emperor*, a present from our Government to the Emperor of Japan, is also in harbor.

The *Sampson* is to go up the river again in a day or two, and *Highflyer* to come down, in order that the seamen thereof may have some leave after their long blockade.

The French frigates *Audacieuse* and *Meurthe*, with two gunboats, are in the harbor, as also a Dutch corvette, and the American corvette *Levant*.

In the river are H. M. S. *Sybille, Tribune, Highflyer, Esk, Cruiser* and *Acorn*, with gunboats *Leven, Starling, Opossum, Forester* and *Plover*. Of these the *Highflyer* is at Hamilton Creek; the *Cruiser* and *Acorn* still higher up and above the barrier; the *Esk* near Escape Creek, with Sir R. MCCLURE indisposed.

From the Hong Kong Correspondent of the London News.

The departure of the steamer *Aden* with the mails to England has been postponed from 2 P. M. of the 15th to the same hour to-day, owing to the arrival of the *Ottawa* two days hence with the mails from England of Aug. 26, and to enable the Hong Kong folk to answer the latters.

The arrangements of Lord ELGIN are pretty well made up. The delay caused by his lordship's trip to India has turned out somewhat fortunate, inasmuch as the failure of the Russian Envoy to open any communication with the Emperor at Pekin has saved our ambassador of the chagrin of a similar, perhaps worse, reception. *The Emperor has declared his imperial will to see no representative of any barbarian power. All chance of negotiation having been cut off*, Lord ELGIN has concerted measures with his Excellency the naval commander-in-chief for the assault and capture of the city of Canton; this important post in our hands, the Emperor may be induced to change his mind. As far as I am able to learn, it would appear that the Admiral has arranged with the whole available force to move up to Canton on the 31st of the current month, and it is said that the French forces will coöperate; indeed, it is thought that the Russian Admiral PONTIATINE will also offer his aid; to convince the court at Pekin that the "barbarians" are not only in earnest, but acting in unison.

Lord ELGIN is living on board the *Ava*, which vessel will accompany the fleet up to Canton—the naval and diplomatic powers being close at hand.

His Excellency Baron LE GROS, the French Plenipotentiary, arrived here on the 14th, in the steam-frigate *Audacieuse*, which vessel, having unfortunately got upon the tail of the Lintin South Sand, was towed off by Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible*, without sustaining any material injury.

An application was made from the Government of India to remove the 38th Madras Native Infantry from the Straits to Madras, if the corps could be spared; but in the present state of the settlement, the Governor did not think it right to send away the regiment.

Shanghae (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The question of proceeding to Pekin is now settled by the delay of the French Ambassador and the efflux of time. It is understood that Lord ELGIN has abandoned all intention of immediately proceeding even to the Peiho. We shall have our 1,500 Marines about the beginning of December, and perhaps a few repentant Bengalese, and then, I suppose, "we shall see what we shall see." Meanwhile my "British expeditionary force" has vanished. I am like an unfortunate Polar bear, who has drifted southwards upon an icefield, and sees his support, which had been melting from him hour by hour, at last crack and scatter. For some time it was like the army of a small German principality—all general and staff officers. Now these are moving off—General GARRETT and his staff to Calcutta, and even Captain PEEL to Allahabad. However, I think we see the way very clear here when the time comes. Meanwhile "China can wait—India presses."

The Russian Plenipotentiary is here, and impresses every one who converses with him as a man of great ability. He was not allowed to land at the mouth of the Peiho. He reports the river [illegible] towers, and he found them [illegible] upon [illegible] full flood. Since his visit to the Peiho [illegible] "Pumpo," and the long [illegible] of the ly-

The Growth of the American Republic and its Cares of Empire.

From the London Times.

There are different ways of finding out that we are growing old. One is the looking-glass, another is the alteration in your absent friend since you last saw him, another is the enlargement of your library; another is the addition of new drawers for memoranda or correspondence; another is the growth and accumulation of all sorts of rubbish about you that you don't know how to deal with, whether to bury or to burn; another is the lengthened list of past residences in the memory of another is change of opinions. All these tests do not apply to all persons, but some to one, and some to another. We will add another now to this list of tests of advancing years, and that is the progress of the United States.

Those whose political recollections can stretch five-and-twenty years back can remember the idea or image of a country which the United States then raised in everybody's mind. It was the image of a newly-discovered country, for two centuries seemed hardly to have made any inroad upon that vast continent of a country that had just felt the first passage of the plow, of primæval foresta, a virgin soil, of cities just rising to the dignity and importance of commerce, and of illimitable, untried resources, which absorbed the activity of fresh thousands every month, and allowed nobody to stand idle for an hour. It was the image of a new world over which the sun rose and set without seeing want, of a world in its first spring-time and infancy, when Nature repaid a hundred fold the slightest attention, and had only to be asked in order to obtain from her the amplest nourishment, of however rude and simple a kind, for everybody. That was one great contrast between the United States and England. Another was the immunity of this new world from the perplexities of diplomacy, the jealousies and rivalries, the encroachments and the resistance to encroachments, involved in the European system. In that new hemisphere war was impossible, because there was no foe, and an army was unnecessary because there was no war. Thus, at one stroke, an expense which swelled the budget of every nation of Europe to a most portentous size was cut off, and taxation did not rise above the lowest and simplest scale. Thus all was simple and all was primitive in the United States, soil, policy, and finance; there was nothing of the Old World about them; they exulted in the light atmosphere of national youth, and rejoiced in a complete freedom from the gorgeous but onerous trappings of the States of the Old World, their pomp, titles, ceremonies, ranks, diplomacy, and taxes.

Such was the picture of the United States five-and-twenty years ago; but any one with moderate political observation will see that this picture is now considerably altered. The United States are not, indeed, an old nation yet, but there are signs of advancing time pressing upon them. New-York was a month ago the scene of bread riots. That is a mark of age; a nation cannot call itself quite young that finds itself involved in a financial catastrophe, the effect of an extremely developed artificial currency, and the cause of bread riots. These are features of an Old World, of long-established commerce, of overgrown population. The City of New-York may claim now the rank of one of those vast concentrations of human power and activity, and concentrations of human life, which constitute the great cities of the Old World, and with the rank it exhibits also the melancholy accompaniments of such a growth—its large needy, dependent masses, living from hand to mouth, and thrown out of employment immediately by any serious jar in the financial system.

We may now add another sign of advancing age—a war with an unruly dependency—a war accompanied by great hardships and involving endless marches over difficult and harren ground, where the invading army must carry everything whatever necessary for human or brute life with it. Fort Leavenworth is about 1,500 miles from the American seat of Government; that is no short distance, but when an American army has reached Leavenworth its hostile journey to the Salt Lake City is only begun. Another journey of 650 miles up the Platte River conducts it to Fort Laramie, and after reaching Fort Laramie a full month's journey succeeds before the Salt Lake City is arrived at. Of this month's journey the whole is over difficult country, and much of it over ground with very little grass, which, little as it is, the Mormons will, of course, set fire to. The Mormons are perfectly aware of the advantage of their position, and meet the invasion with insolent defiance, and, it must be added, hitherto with successful defiance. The American advanced force under Colonel ALBERT JOHNSON having proceeded 250 miles beyond Fort Laramie is stopped by a seven-inch depth of snow, combined with a total failure of corn and grass, the Mormon force having cut off their trains of wagons in the rear. Under these circumstances the Government expedition pauses, and the rebel State has a temporary triumph. Of the transiency of this triumph we can have little doubt. The honor of the Federal Government and the honor of the whole of the United States is now pledged to a suppression of the Mormonite rebellion; but we have also little doubt that the affair will cost a good deal, and swell disagreeably the United States budget.

The United States, in short, as they advance to importance and dignity are also rapidly advancing to the cares, responsibilities, and expenses of empire. This Mormonite war is creditable to them; they could not, consistently with the national honor and with respect for their own position among civilized nations, have avoided it. No nation that is a member of the great circle of civilized nations, and forms a part of the established phalanx of civilization in the world, can escape the duty of defending the necessary laws of civilization. That cause is a sacred and sublime cause committed to its trust by Providence, and it cannot avoid the responsibility of it without giving up its place in the civilized world, and its fellowship in the association of civilized nations. The United States have only acted in consistency with their position as a civilized State, in refusing to recognize and sanction the system of polygamy, which the Mormonites have endeavored to engraft upon the American national code; and it is this refusal which has brought on this war. But, while we give the United States all credit for not having avoided an honorable war, we must observe at the same time that wars such as these are a sign of a nation's growing years. This is no bad compliment to a country, as it is to an individual; the age of a nation is its glory and pride—it is what gives it character, life, and weight. A new nation, like a new world, is a formless, nondescript thing; it is hardly a nation at all till it is in some sense an old nation, till it has a past, a vista of events to look back upon, a history to recall. But the honors of growing antiquity bring their responsibilities, encumbrances, perplexities, and grievances with them, jars and collisions in the State, difficulties of finance, popular distress, wars, taxation. The crown of empire, like the crown of reason, brings it cares with it and sits heavily upon the brow. "It is not for a statesman," says HOMER, "to rest all the night—he must be wide awake while others are sleeping." Our Transatlantic kinsmen are in their private business quite up to this duty, and they will now in their national capacity have more and more to exercise it.

Launching the Leviathan.

From the London Times,

On Saturday morning, Nov. 28th, a third attempt was made to move this gigantic vessel, which, we are happy to say, was eminently successful, and resulted in the *Leviathan* being gradually lowered down the launching-ways some 25 feet, in a slow and besutifully regular manner. The whole distance was accomplished without any accident or delay worth speaking of, and throughout the entire day the advance of the ship was regulated according as MR. BRUNEL thought fit with as much ease and certainty as if the vessel had been a little cutter, instead of a ponderous structure of iron weighing upwards of 15,000 tons. Indeed, every inch which the colossus advanced gave fresh cause for admiring the forethought and perfect accuracy with which all the mechanical details connected with her launching have been arranged, in spite of the novelty of the undertaking and the utter absence of all ordinary rules for guidance.

The first attempt to launch was marked with such a severe and fatal accident, and the second effort resulted in such a shattering and crumpling up of massive beams, that in spite of the precautions taken on Saturday, every one more than half expected, or at least feared, that her first move [illegible] would be a most extraordinary and, perhaps, terri- [illegible] a few [illegible] feet as a friend and [illegible] fails in respect [illegible] Republic.—*Phila. Press, Dec. 16.*

draulic machines [illegible] to descend till with a quick regular stroke the excitement and suspense throughout the yard became actually painful, and even a whisper might have been heard. For the next minute or so, except the gangs working at the machine, every one of the hundreds in the yard might have been statues for any word or sign they gave of life. A short lapse of time, and the men at the pumps began to labor hard, and, silently compressing under the tremendous strain, the great system of timbers we have described commenced to yield slightly more and more till all had given back some two inches. Further than this their immense strength and the mass of iron ballast with which they were supported prevented their going, and the pressure of the rams came full upon the vessel. In another second, though not a sound was heard, there was a shout that she was moving very slowly down the ways. No one could see it, so very few believed it, till it was marked on the signal-board that she had moved one inch, and then almost as each minute elapsed a fresh inch was added, till at last with hearty good will it was announced, at 20 minutes to 11, that she had moved thirteen inches down the forward launching way, and that the stern had returned seven inches up the aftermost way. This shift having almost brought her straight on the ways again, the pumping was continued, and the tackle hauled upon by engines, which pulled her stem and stern towards the river with a powerful strain. All this while not a single sound had been heard, and she continued to progress very slowly, but with a steady regularity which clockwork could scarcely have excelled, at the rate of about an inch per minute. At four minutes to 11 she had progressed 16 inches forward and nine inches aft, and all was going on as smoothly as could be wished when loud shouts from the stern announced that the last of the dock-yard mooring chains—a monstrous cable, with links as thick as a man's arm—had parted. There was no immediate remedy at hand for this evil, so the strain from that quarter had to be discontinued forthwith. Almost at the same instant one of the two mooring-chains which hauled upon her bows came in so rapidly as to be useless, while the second anchor that held the other chain on the opposite side of the river also began to drag. Such mishaps occurring at the same moment occasioned a slight delay, but the stoppage was only temporary, and by 11 o'clock the forward cradle had gone down the ways 24 inches, and the aftermost 17 inches.

From this time out her progress continued slow, but sure, averaging about one inch every 70 seconds. Her progress was noiseless in the strictest sense of the word, the most strained attention failing to detect by a sound that there was any motion going forward, much less that an iron suburb of such monstrous proportions was being forced forward by a mighty power into the water. By marking the railway materials over which the cradles slid her exact progress could be noted and timed, but without such a guide for the eye it was very difficult to perceive that she was making any way at all. Under such circumstances, our readers can easily imagine how soon tha public outside the yard, exposed on house-tops to an easterly wind, lost interest in the whole proceeding, and underwent a complete reaction. They abandoned their elevated position in disgust, intimating pretty plainly that as the launch was likely to last some months they proposed coming to see it again when the warm weather had set in next year.

The launching of the *Leviathan* was renewed on the morning of Monday, the 30th ult. The *Times* of the next day continues its description of the process, and thus notices the accident that arrested further operations:

"The men returned from dinner and recommenced their work a little before 2 o'clock, but the hour's pause seemed to have exercised an adverse influence on the further progress of the ship. For a long time it was very difficult to move her, though the screw-jacks and hydraulic machines were pressed to their utmost, and the men at the double windlasses broke the great mooring-chain which dragged her bows to the stream. Suddenly, in the midst of all their efforts, the monster slipped on the ways—5 inches forward and 9 inches aft. She slid this distance in the space of a single second, and with an awful rumbling kind of noise, which at once seemed distant and alarmingly near. This sudden motion and her tremendous vibration surprised and alarmed the men, who all dropped their tools and stood prepared to run at the first signal of danger. There was not, however, the least occasion for alarm, and the pressure was again gradually applied to the cradles on every part with redoubled vigor, but all in vain. The jerk and sudden stoppage evidently fixed her with unusual firmness, and no efforts could dislodge her, though the pressure from the rams was applied with such force that a beam seventeen inches square crumpled up like a reed and bounded into the air from a strain of about 800 tons. This was soon replaced by another and a stronger beam, which was bound to the ways and loaded at the point with ballast. This held out with the others for a long time, and the struggle between the pressure applied and the passive resistance of the great masses of timber, at last became one of almost terrible interest. The beam strained, cracked and vibrated, the escape valves of the rams were loaded with weights and held violently down, the men could scarcely move the handles, but still the vessel did not yield. In the midst of these great united attempts a loud dull explosion, followed by a rattling sound, occurred, and in a minute afterward it was known that one of the 10-inch hydraulic rams had burst its cylinder from top to bottom. The thickness of solid iron which had thus given way under the pressure of a few quarts of cold water was 1½ inches, and a comparison of the diameter of the piston with the force it was exerting on the area of timber showed that the cylinder had only yielded under the stupendous pressure of some 12,000 lbs. or 13,000 lbs. to the square inch. Of course, no ill effects attended its bursting. This accident, which put an end to all further efforts for the day, was much to be regretted, as just before it took place it had been decided to continue work all night, so as to bring the *Leviathan* within good reach of this day's high water.

The *Times* of Dec. 2, says:

"The utmost efforts were made during the course of Monday night and yesterday morning to get all ready for another start in the afternoon, but from the unavoidable delays caused in the delivery of the hydraulic rams at the yard it was impossible to make further attempts yesterday. Advantage has been taken of this pause to make fresh arrangements in some respects for the next efforts, and, above all, to do away with the hindrance and loss of time caused by lengthening the beams by which the force is applied from the hydraulic machines to the cradles. Since the break down of the 10-inch ram on Monday afternoon no less than five of those machines have been placed at the disposal of Mr. BRUNEL. One of these will be used to replace the broken one, and two, at least, of the others will be fixed close to the side of the cradle, leaving two in reserve in case of fresh mishaps. As a number of fresh piles have to be driven to form a base for the two new rams to act against, it will, at the earliest, be near noon to-day before another start can be effected. In the meantime, the tides after to-day's spring tide will be fast getting lower and lower; every hour now lost is of consequence, for every hour lessens the chance of the ship being afloat for the next two or three weeks to come. We are far from saying that this delay will take place, or even that it is likely to do so, but the chance is quite within probable limits, and it is as well not to be too sanguine as to immediate results.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S GREAT LETTER.—ROBERT J. WALKER wrote, probably, the most forcible letter in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856. Its style and its facts made a profound impression on the public mind. It was translated into German and French, and even into Spanish, Italian and Welsh. He wrote then as if he felt that upon the issue depended the preservation of the Union. The principle which inspired his eloquence was the principle of popular sovereignty, which he regarded as the surest protection against a sectional or geographical party. This masterly letter was published in nearly every Democratic paper in the Union, and gave to MR. WALKER a new hold upon the confidence and the affections of his countrymen.

To-day, however, we print another letter from ROBERT J. WALKER, being nothing more nor less than his letter of resignation as Governor of Kansas. At this hour of writing we have no time and no room to say more than that it is equal to his fame, and nobly consistent with his record as a statesman, who always follows the right, no matter at what hazard to himself. No citizen can read what he has to say, without feeling convinced that he is sincere and patriotic, and the array of facts and arguments which he presents will go far to establish, on enduring foundations, the injustice and oppression of the role of the minority in Kansas. There is not a Democrat, not a Republican, not an American, who will not realize in this statesmanlike production the palpable outrages which the Lecompton Convention has sought to practice upon the people of Kansas.

The tone and temper of Governor WALKER'S letter

Notes on the Progress of Science.

INCREASING THE RAPIDITY OF LOOMS.—An improvement in looms has been effected, which consists in certain means by which the reed is scoured rigidly in the lay at the time of beating up the filling, and also during the whole time that should be occupied by the flight of the shuttle; but from the time when the shuttle should have entered the shuttle box till the lay has nearly arrived at the end of its forward movement, the reed is liberated to such an extent that it will afterwards liberate itself entirely and swing back if the shuttle should be obstructed or fail to pass entirely through the warp. All injury to the cloth, which would otherwise occur, is entirely prevented. This improvement is designed to take the place of the protector in common looms, and to enable the loom to work faster than at present.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.—It is a well-known fact that when gases are by any means caused to dilate, they will absorb caloric from any bodies with which they are in contact, thus producing a decrease of temperature. Many attempts have been made to apply this principle to the extraction from water of a great portion of its caloric, and thus to produce ice in any season; but the arrangements of apparatus hitherto adopted have not been found to produce practically a favorable result. In order to carry on the manufacture of artificial ice in a profitable manner, it is necessary to fulfil two conditions: the first being that the dilatation of the gases employed must be produced in such a manner that it shall only extract from the water the required quantity of caloric; and the second consisting in entirely preventing the water, while giving up its caloric to the expanding gases, from receiving any from the sides of the apparatus in which the lowering of the temperature is effected. A process is now proposed by which these conditions are successfully maintained in practice, as, in order to obtain the lowering of the temperature of the water to be converted into ice, the gases are first caused to dilate in the midst of the water, and in immediate contact with it. The sides of the apparatus are made double, and the space between the inner and outer sides are filled with powdered charcoal, ashes, or other substances which are bad conductors of heat, and which cause the gases to absorb more readily and in greater quantity the caloric from the water in which they are dilated, and prevent the caloric from passing from the exterior to the interior of the apparatus, to supply that absorbed from the water by the dilatation of the gases.

NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PROCESS.—A very curious machine has been contrived by M. RAOUENRAU, of France, for reproducing any kind of writing or drawing without transcribing the original on stone. This is done by simply writ

centre of the zinc disc upon the centre of the image, the whole is exposed to daylight for twenty seconds. The action of the light obliterates all traces of the image from every part of the plate, except that which is covered with the blackened wax. The thickness of the glass also causes the action to be repeated under the edges of the zinc disc, and softens into the dark parts. On mercurializing the plate, as usual, the image is found with a halo of light around it, gradually softening into the black ground.

SAFETY VALVES AND DAMPERS.—An invention has been brought forward for regulating the safety valves and dampers of steam boilers. The nature of the plan consists in having the steam in the boiler press on one surface of a column in a ben tube, which is fixed at one end to the boiler. The other end of the bent pipe is attached to a pressure gauge consisting of a hollow chamber, which is divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm of thin steel, above which a stem is placed, the upper end of which, when it is raised beyond a certain point, acts on the lever of the safety valve and lifts it, and in like manner, either by a cord or wire, the pressure gauge gives motion to the damper, so as to close it more and more as the pressure of the steam in the boiler acts more on the diaphragm of the pressure gauge, which diaphragm is resisted externally by a coiled spring.

THE CONNECTICUT MYSTERY.

Particulars of the Curious Murder Developments at Cromwell, Conn.

The New-Haven *Palladium* has further particulars of the remarkable circumstances attending the supposed murder of ynung SAGE by the Irishman NUGENT, and the deliberate perjury of the sailor BENSON. The *Palladium* recapitulates the history of the case, already given, and reproduces the original testimony of BENSON, on the strength of which NUGENT was indicted for murder. We copy:

"BENSON stated that he was passing through Cromwell on the day of the disappearance of young SAGE, and, when near the barn, he heard an altercation. He looked in and saw NUGENT and his wife and a boy whom he described, and whose description answered perfectly to that of young SAGE. NUGENT, with an oath, struck down the boy with a club, and then stabbed him with a knife. As he looked out of the door he saw the witness BENSON, asked him what he was doing there, and finally compelled him to come in and remove the body. (When he said this NUGENT's wife exclaimed, 'O, what a lie!'; BENSON added that he did remove the body to the hay-mow, which he had never seen before or since. He was asked what young SAGE had on his feet, and he answered 'a pair of cowhide boots, one of which was worn through at the side, and the other was worn through on the ball.' The father said that was true, and that his son was about having the boots mended. Blood was found on the barn floor, and pieces of the floor were sawed up and saved for the trial. The jack-knife was also found, or one supposed to be the knife used to complete the murder. BENSON described the gangway through which the body was carried to the hay-mow in an adjoining barn, and here tracks in the snow were remembered to have been seen from one barn to the other.

BENSON said he never saw the boy before the murder, but he remembered his appearance. He picked out a man in the room who had such hair, and the father said the comparison was correct. No doubt now remained on the mind of any person in the room of the guilt of NUGENT. When the prisoner was brought in, he was asked if he knew BENSON, and he said, "No—he had never seen him before." BENSON replied, "Yes, you do know me, NUGENT, and you know you killed that boy, and that I helped you put away the body under the hay." BENSON was then told to look NUGENT in the face and tell the whole story. He did so, NUGENT all the while trembling like a condemned culprit. On being told that he was in a bad scrape, he said, "I know it; but God is *my* man—he will get me out of it."

NUGENT was then remanded to prison, and his trial, it was supposed, would take place the present month—but circumstances have caused a delay. BENSON said that he came to Cromwell expressly to make a clean breast of the whole affair—that since the murder he had been shipwrecked and was near losing his life—that he had not enjoyed a moment's peace of mind—that he knew that his confession would implicate himself, and that if he was not hung, as an accomplice, he would go to State Prison for life—but he did not care what became of him if he could but ease his conscience of the burden which the dreadful secret had cast upon it, and which he could not otherwise shake off.

The following is his testimony as taken down at the time of the examination:

John Ames Benson sworn—I suppose I am 35 years old; was born in Rocky Hill; my mother lives in Wethersfield; I lived on a farm until I was 21, and then went to sea; I came to this town last January; I don't remember the day, but I do recollect that I suffered with cold; [Witness here went back to describe very minutely where he was and what he did for several days before; he started for Cromwell about 10 o'clock A. M., having spent the forenoon in going from one rumhole to another in Middletown;] I came to Cromwell about where we now are to Sage's barn; I heard some one threshing in the barn, and turned off the road to go to the barn; I heard two men in it; I looked through a crack in the big door and saw them; one of them was the defendant, (Nugent,) the other I had never seen; I could not hear what they said, the wind was blowing so hard, but I moved round south of the door, and then heard the defendant say, "D—n you, I say you have many a time taken the horse from this place where I put him;" the other replied, "I have done as I was told;" defendant then said: "You d—d son of a b—, you never will do it again," and he came toward me like a madman, I thought he was coming at me, but he turned and struck the other man with a flail; I was close up to the barn at the time; the first blow was struck on the back, but he struck him the second blow on the head, which knocked him down on the floor; defendant then put the flail in the hay mow, and coming to the man thrown him over and gave him a *kick*—then came straight to the door with a knife in his hand, and his hands bloody; he asked how long I had been there, I made no reply, I was afraid, but presently said, "It is very cold;" defendant then said, "come to the house," I said I would, he asked if I was a traveler. I said *yes*, and that I should like some bitters; he then asked me to help him to do a job, but did not say what, and I said I would; he asked me if I saw his row there, I told him I saw some of it, he then said, "this job I am going to get you to help me about, I can get you killed any time if you tell of it;" I told him I would not tell of it; we then reached the house; he washed himself in warm water, and we then took something to drink—don't know the kind of liquor—and then sat ov the fire ten or fifteen minutes; defendant then asked me to go out to the barn, and we went; we took the man and dragged him to the east door by the collar of his coat; defendant then got a plank and put up, and I helped put the body on to the board, and then took hold at the feet and we carried it to the north barn; we laid it down beside the mow, and defendant got on the mow, and I lifted the body up by the collar to him, and he drew it up; we then dragged it to the next mow and I lifted it again, then I did no more; after I went into the house I gave the defendant $2 to get more liquor, and he said he would go and get some, but his wife said she must go with him, and tell the old man that somebody had run away; I supposed it was this man we had put on the mow; they told me to go into the entry and stay till they came back; I did so; I staid there all night; I did not know when they came home, but slept on some old clothes and blankets; in the morning early I got up; the folks were up, and gave me breakfast; defendant gave me a knife in the morning, a large jack-knife; I don't know what I did with the knife; I started for Rocky Hill, and from there to my mother's, at Wethersfield; [witness then speaks of several places where he stopped on his way; these collateral facts were corroborated by other evidence;] went to Meriden, staid several days, then went to Brantford, then to New-Haven; was there three or four days, in Fleet-street; from thence to New-York, shipped on board the schooner *Bucksport*, Capt. Brown, to Norfolk, for pine; schooner was wrecked off Cape May, and two persons were lost, but the other four of us were taken off the wreck; I first told what I have stated to Edmund Sage; my own guilty conscience, and God, induced me tell this story; I could have no peace of mind until I had told the whole.

Cross-examined—Sage, the deceased, had on dark pants and coat; the coat had faded brown; dark vest, drab cap; had on a red tippet tied around his neck and tucked into his breast; think he had no overcoat. [This description was regarded by his parents as exactly correct.] We did not lay the body down between the barns. In the southwest room of defendant's house where I went there was a stove, and no bed in that room. They helped me into that room; I lay down; there was only some old rags and some bed-clothes. When they came home they roused me me up, and said they had some liquor, and I went out and drank. We drank an awful sight that night; found myself by the stove in the morning. Nothing was said about the murder in the morning. At the depot at Guilford, there were gentlemen talking about the body found in Lyme some weeks ago [this was when witness returned to Cromwell] and they said there was a reward offered—I said to a man: "I think I know something about it"; I then turned to another man, who said, "If you do, you had better keep still;" I never told anybody but Edmund Sage; I spoke of the reward at Kirby's store in this place; I did not expect to get the reward, but asked for information; I was with Sage at work for him, more than a week before I told him of the murder; one day I was at work with Henry Sage, unloading buckwheat in the very barn where Charles was killed; it seemed as if I saw Charles E. Sage there; Edmund, the father came in, and I went up to him and said I wanted to tell him something; he said he was in a hurry to go away; the next day he asked me about it, and I told him all the facts; I told him if he would work me clear through it, I would tell him the whole, and he said he would as far as he could.

Upon this and other evidence before the Grand Jury, which was composed of as intelligent men as Middlesex County can produce, NUGENT was fully committed for trial."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BOY.

Notwithstanding the direct character of the above testimony, subsequent events show that the Eye that never sleeps—the Providence that is ever active in all the affairs of mankind—was watchful and vigilant as ever, to bring out the astounding truths that seemed to lie so far beyond all human vision. Mr. SAGE, the father of the missing boy, has abrother-in-law in Ithaca, N. Y., named WILLIAMS, who has a son about the age of his missing cousin. This lad received, a fortnight since, a letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, signed "William Russell," which made some suspicious allusions to his cousin, CHARLES E. SAGE. Young WILLIAMS answered it, when another letter came. Mr. WILLIAMS, the elder, then wrote back to Pennsylvania, to the aforesaid "Russell"—having previously written to the Postmaster of the town, asking him to watch for the person who should call for any letter addressed to WILLIAM RUSSELL, and describe him. He did so. On receiving the description, Mr. WILLIAMS immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, and heard that the young man he was in pursuit of had been in that place for some months, and that he had been keeping school. He soon found the young man, but instead of WILLIAM RUSSELL, he proved to be his own nephew, CHARLES E. SAGE! the lad who was supposed to be dead and buried in his father's lot, in Cromwell! Here was a mystery of mysteries! It is not stated what reason the boy gave for his extraordinary conduct. The uncle immediately took him on with him to Ithaca, and then turned his face towards Cromwell to see his brother, the boy's father.

After remaining in his family nearly a day and making all the inquiries that he desired, he revealed to Mr. SAGE the fact that his son was alive, and told the whole story—but with the injunction that not even the mother should be informed of the facts until after his Counsel had been put in possession of them. The Counsel were told the story on Saturday. As late as yesterday the mother was ignorant that her son was alive.

NUGENT DISCHARGED AND COMPENSATED.

Judges STORRS and BUTLER were immediately notified of the facts, when they ordered a special session of the Court to be held at Haddam at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the prisoner, PATRICK NUGENT, with the witness BENSON, would be brought before it—when a *nolle prosequi* would be entered, and NUGENT would be discharged, a free man! The elder SAGE has agreed to give the prisoner the sum of $200 to remunerate him in part for his loss of time.

BENSON CONFESSES HIS PERJURY.

The Middlesex County *Argus* of Friday adds:

The boy, CHARLES E. SAGE, *is alive!* This is unquestionable.

The testimony of the sailor BENSON, so far as any knowledge of the murder is concerned, was *false, in lime, letter and syllable!*

BENSON was arrested, on Wednesday evening, by Deputy-Sheriff CAMP, and yesterday brought before Justice M. R. WARNER, in Cromwell, to answer to the charge of perjury, with intent to take life. *He pleaded guilty. This will send him to State Prison for life!*

THE SAGE FAMILY—CONJECTURES.

The *Palladium* says: "It is proper to say here that there has been a story afloat that young SAGE attempted some violence upon a young girl eight or nine years of age, before his departure; and it has been surmised that this was the cause of his absence, and the reason why he has not been brought back to Cromwell. For the truth of this story, we cannot vouch.

MR. SAGE, the father, has always borne an excellent reputation, and his children have been well educated. One of his daughters is an accomplished young lady, and is receiving a very large salary as a school-teacher. All sorts of conjectures have been privately made as to the father's complicity with the affair, but the most reliable authorities believe him entirely innocent. The whole truth will, however, in time be out.

As to BENSON, he will fare hard; for he has not only been guilty of perjury as now appears, but perjury of the blackest kind, that of attempting to swear away the life of another, the penalty for which crime is imprisonment for life in the State Prison. But then, the questions arise, whose body was that found? whose blood on the floor? Was anybody murdered at the time BENSON supposed, or pretended to suppose that young SAGE was killed? Will BENSON now insist that he saw what he has so solemnly sworn to, and has so often repeated? Doubtless, the veil will be lifted from the whole mystery. The blood may be proved to be that of some butchered animal as was intimated by NUGENT—and to have been long since spilled. But we will not conjecture upon these questions, for it is vain, until more time has elapsed. For some of the above reasons, it almost seems as if the boy could not be living—but neither the judges nor prosecuting officers have a shadow of doubt of that fact.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—Mr. JAMES WARBACK, of Chicago, has received the following letter from Sir C. P. RONEY, in relation to the *Great Eastern*:

The newspapers will already have acquainted you with the unfortunate failure in the attempt to launch the steamship formerly known as the *Great Eastern*, but now, as she has been christened and will therefore in future have in be called the *Leviathan*, we must, I suppose, although by no means satisfactory to us, change her name, as others will have to do.

The failure on the first trial was one only tended to show the good foundation of the principle upon which it was proposed to launch her, and although a second unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, I am not at all disposed to doubt her ultimately being afloat.

It is at present decided that she shall make three voyages to Portland; but apprehend that if she be found to pay, she will be permanently fixed upon the berth between Holyhead and that port.

At the present time nothing has been definitely settled relative to the fare, but when under discussion, I shall not fail to lay before the directors of the company your proposition relative to reduced rates for military and fire companies.

I am engaged in organizing a most extensive through ticket system for the *Leviathan*, which will leave holders the option of proceeding on to the Continent, or stopping short at London or elsewhere. I shall not fail to let you know everything that may be useful to you on this matter as early as I can.

Yours respectfully, C. P. RONEY.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS—RETURN OF LIEUT. WARREN'S PARTY.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal* announces the arrival in that city of Lieut. GEORGE K. WARREN, U. S. A., accompanied by Dr. F. V. HAYDEN of the Geological Survey. They were sent out to explore the region between Dakntah City and the head waters of the Running Water. The *Journal* says:

After an absence of five months, during which time they have explored fifteen hundred miles of country, and in all traveled about two thousand five hundred miles, they have now returned to the States, to make their respective reports. They report timber to exist along the Running Water, not far from its mouth, but not of a superior quality. But among the Black Hills there are large forests of a superior quality of pine timber. This is information of great value on a subject very important to settlers in the North west. We shall look with a great deal of interest for the reports which will be forthcoming during the next session of Congress. The expedition found the Indians somewhat hostile, but not enough so to bring their courage to the point of attacking the party.

THE FEELING IN KANSAS.—Mr. DEXTER has just arrived here from Kansas. This gentleman is known all through the Territory as an indomitable National Democrat. He reports that not only all the press of Kansas, even Pro-Slavery papers, excepting always the Lord President's pet organ, are in opposition to the Lecompton contrivance, and that ninety-nine-hundredths of the people are of the same way of thinking. National Democrats, he says, will be thunderstruck when they learn that the Administration, contrary to their expectations, favor what they determinedly set their face against. Col. HAZARD, of Kickapoo, which gave 500 majority for the Democratic ticket, is with Gov. WALKER and opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. So are his constituents, with very rare exceptions.—*Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Press.*

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This morning, a hearing was had before Judge KANE to the case of a fugitive slave, named JACOB DUPEN, aged 30 years, the property of WILLIAM M. EDLIN, of Baltimore County, Maryland. DUPEN was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy-Marshals JENKINS and STEWART, about four miles from Harrisburg. He was in a field plowing at the time, and made no resistance whatever. After an examination, the necessary papers were now made out, and the fugitive handed over to the custody of his master. JACOB is about thirty years old, and has a wife and four children in Baltimore County, from which he fled about eighteen months ago. Previously he had lived in Calvert County. There was no excitement about the Court room; indeed there was no one present except the officers of the Court and the parties.—*Phil. Bulletin, Dec.* 18.

THE ALLEGED ILLNESS OF GOV. WALKER.—We are informed on good authority, that up to a late hour on Sunday night, Governor WALKER was in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits, and that had he been suddenly attacked with illness, intelligence would have been sent to his intimate friends in this city. We believe the Governor's only complaint arises from the importunities of inquisitive politicians and marvel hunters, anxious to report conversations, and give a graphic description, such as was published yesterday by an evening journal of this city, of "the twinkle of the Governor's eye," and other minute particulars as to his remarks and hearing. We should not wonder if Mr. WALKER was sick of this. The order to close his doors against the crowd of news mongers, probably gave rise to the rumor of his sudden illness.—*Jour. Com.*

The condition of the factories in the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia is represented to be improving. One of the largest (Campbell's) will commence full operations on the first Monday in the new year.

The San Antonio *Herald* hears of a tremendous tide of emigration towards Texas from Alabama and Mississippi. These parties are coming by land.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 21.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1843, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 869, 1298, 1301, 506, 1239, 1462, 1655, 1679, 1103, 1224, 1659½, 1685 1743, 1748, 1297, 1237, 1519, 1526, 1249, 1784. *Part II.*—Nos. 67, 86, 1184, 1513, 1558, 1637, 1613, 1725, 1793½, 1796, 1793, 1627, 1636, 1636, 1849.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 729, 732, 739, 745, 746, 749, 760, 794, 795, 799, 105, 825, 836, 849, 905, 835, 862, 864, 867, 870, 887, 883, 895, 924, 927, 968, 979, 991, 993, 1003, 1014, 1024, 1027, 1032, 1037, 1538, 1047, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1060, 1061, 1064, 1114, 1125, 1139, 1140, 1156, 1157, 1164, 1172, 1190, 1197, 1200, 747, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1263.

SUPERIOR COURT, CIRCUIT.—Monday.—All the undisposed of cases on calendar for Friday, Dec. 21, 1857. All other cases set down for trial on Monday, the 21st, will be transferred to Tuesday's calendar of the 22d.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 143, 56, 43, 70, 139, 174 to 178, 108, 148, 149, 154, 230, 238, 310, 311, 144 136, 275, 286, 55, 105, 7, 17, 42, 47, 67, 68, 74 to 77, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 117, 126, 133, 142, 143, 152, 155, 180, 182, 189, 197, 207, 210, 219, 227, 237, 244, 247, 290, 305, 88.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE HERALD.

Edward B. Wesley vs. *James G. Bennett.*—This case is sufficiently explained in the following opinion:

THE COURT, BY BOSWORTH, J.—This is an action for libel. The article complained of was published in the *Herald*, and by general terms was intended to refer to the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The article complained of in the first cause of action is short and is as follows:

"The Stock operations of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES in Wall-street to-day were as follows:

BOUGHT.

100 New-York Central R. R..... 98⅜ cash.
100 Chicago and R. Island R. R. 100 buyer 60 days.

SOLD.

350 Cleveland and Tol. R. R..... 74⅜ cash.
150 Pennsylvania Coal Co..... 96½ R. W.

The market does not suit these Stock-jobbers. They cannot realize on any of their stocks without loss, and have to make small purchases to do all in their power to sustain prices. Their capital is locked up in so many outside speculations that their operations in Wall-street must for a time, at least, be on rather a limited scale. The profits of the Valley Bank swindle amounted to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, but they were divided among four or five, the TIMES proprietors getting but about one-fourth of the plunder. They furnished the whole capital, which was small, for one-quarter of the profits. The Valley Bank exploded sooner than intended. It was the intention of its originators to get out a circulation of half a million before the collapse; but some of the machinery at work gave way, and brought the concern suddenly to a dead lock. The old Plainfield Bank was a small affair compared with the Valley Bank. The ultimate fate of the Valley Bank financiers will not differ from that which has already overtaken the old Plainfield Bank managers."

The complaint is very long, and draws somewhat in the form of his old declaration for libel, and contains many averments of extrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing its application to the plaintiff, and also for the purpose of showing its libelous meaning. Among the extrinsic facts thus stated was that the plaintiff was one of the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES; that he was also a partner in the firm of Wesley & Kowalski, brokers. It also stated the organization of a bank called the Valley Bank, which it alleged was fraudulently organized, and which failed shortly after its organization, after having put in circulation a large amount of bills. A demurrer was put in to so much of the complaint as contained a statement of the first cause of action. The plaintiff moved for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer, and from the order granting his motion, the defendant appeals.

The case was argued on behalf of defendant on two points. It was insisted in the argument that the demurrer was good upon the merits, and secondly it was clearly not frivolous. The argument in support of the demurrer is that the article does not necessarily impute that the plaintiff swindled the public. It only alleges that the plaintiff got a share of the profits of a swindle, and that this is not alleging that they were originators of the bank, or were parties to the intention to defraud the public through the bank. It is also insisted that the matters introduced to connect this libel with the plaintiff are not sufficient. Upon this point it is enough to refer to section 164 of the Code.

The complaint in this action states that the article was published of the plaintiff, and this is sufficient to connect the article with the plaintiff; and, therefore, on a demurrer under this allegation it must be deemed to be admitted that the article was intended to refer to the plaintiff.

With reference to the merits, it is sufficient to say, that although it may be true that this article may not necessarily mean that the proprietors of the TIMES were the originators of the bank, or parties to the fraud, yet it is also true that it may be fairly held, and upon the trial a Jury may find, that the article was intended to charge that the TIMES' proprietors were to furnish the whole capital which was to be insufficient for one-fourth of the plunder.

The demurrer was rightly decided on its merits and we decided in the case of Laverty *vs.* Griswold, in the Twelfth New-York Legal Observer, that we would not, upon appeal, reverse an order of this sort if we thought the demurrer bad upon the merits.

The failure on the first trial was one only tended to show the good foundation of the principle upon which it was proposed to launch her, and although a second unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, I am not at all disposed to doubt her ultimately being afloat.

It is at present decided that she shall make three voyages to Portland; but apprehend that if she be found to pay, she will be permanently fixed upon the berth between Holyhead and that port.

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I am engaged in organizing a most extensive through ticket system for the *Leviathan*, which will leave holders the option of proceeding on to the Continent, or stopping short at London or elsewhere. I shall not fail to let you know everything that may be useful to you on this matter as early as I can.

Yours respectfully, C. P. RONEY.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS—RETURN OF LIEUT. WARREN'S PARTY.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal* announces the arrival in that city of Lieut. GEORGE K. WARREN, U. S. A., accompanied by Dr. F. V. HAYDEN of the Geological Survey. They were sent out to explore the region between Dakntah City and the head waters of the Running Water. The *Journal* says:

After an absence of five months, during which time they have explored fifteen hundred miles of country, and in all traveled about two thousand five hundred miles, they have now returned to the States, to make their respective reports. They report timber to exist along the Running Water, not far from its mouth, but not of a superior quality. But among the Black Hills there are large forests of a superior quality of pine timber. This is information of great value on a subject very important to settlers in the North west. We shall look with a great deal of interest for the reports which will be forthcoming during the next session of Congress. The expedition found the Indians somewhat hostile, but not enough so to bring their courage to the point of attacking the party.

THE FEELING IN KANSAS.—Mr. DEXTER has just arrived here from Kansas. This gentleman is known all through the Territory as an indomitable National Democrat. He reports that not only all the press of Kansas, even Pro-Slavery papers, excepting always the Lord President's pet organ, are in opposition to the Lecompton contrivance, and that ninety-nine-hundredths of the people are of the same way of thinking. National Democrats, he says, will be thunderstruck when they learn that the Administration, contrary to their expectations, favor what they determinedly set their face against. Col. HAZARD, of Kickapoo, which gave 500 majority for the Democratic ticket, is with Gov. WALKER and opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. So are his constituents, with very rare exceptions.—*Washington Correspondent Philadelphia Press.*

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This morning, a hearing was had before Judge KANE to the case of a fugitive slave, named JACOB DUPEN, aged 30 years, the property of WILLIAM M. EDLIN, of Baltimore County, Maryland. DUPEN was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy-Marshals JENKINS and STEWART, about four miles from Harrisburg. He was in a field plowing at the time, and made no resistance whatever. After an examination, the necessary papers were now made out, and the fugitive handed over to the custody of his master. JACOB is about thirty years old, and has a wife and four children in Baltimore County, from which he fled about eighteen months ago. Previously he had lived in Calvert County. There was no excitement about the Court room; indeed there was no one present except the officers of the Court and the parties.—*Phil. Bulletin, Dec.* 18.

THE ALLEGED ILLNESS OF GOV. WALKER.—We are informed on good authority, that up to a late hour on Sunday night, Governor WALKER was in the enjoyment of perfect health and spirits, and that had he been suddenly attacked with illness, intelligence would have been sent to his intimate friends in this city. We believe the Governor's only complaint arises from the importunities of inquisitive politicians and marvel hunters, anxious to report conversations, and give a graphic description, such as was published yesterday by an evening journal of this city, of "the twinkle of the Governor's eye," and other minute particulars as to his remarks and hearing. We should not wonder if Mr. WALKER was sick of this. The order to close his doors against the crowd of news mongers, probably gave rise to the rumor of his sudden illness.—*Jour. Com.*

The condition of the factories in the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia is represented to be improving. One of the largest (Campbell's) will commence full operations on the first Monday in the new year.

The San Antonio *Herald* hears of a tremendous tide of emigration towards Texas from Alabama and Mississippi. These parties are coming by land.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 21.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1843, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 869, 1298, 1301, 506, 1239, 1462, 1655, 1679, 1103, 1224, 1659½, 1685 1743, 1748, 1297, 1237, 1519, 1526, 1249, 1784. *Part II.*—Nos. 67, 86, 1184, 1513, 1558, 1637, 1613, 1725, 1793½, 1796, 1793, 1627, 1636, 1636, 1849.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 729, 732, 739, 745, 746, 749, 760, 794, 795, 799, 105, 825, 836, 849, 905, 835, 862, 864, 867, 870, 887, 883, 895, 924, 927, 968, 979, 991, 993, 1003, 1014, 1024, 1027, 1032, 1037, 1538, 1047, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1060, 1061, 1064, 1114, 1125, 1139, 1140, 1156, 1157, 1164, 1172, 1190, 1197, 1200, 747, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1263.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Monday.—All the undisposed of cases on calendar for Friday, Dec. 21, 1857. All other cases set down for trial on Monday, the 21st, will be transferred to Tuesday's calendar of the 22d.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 143, 56, 43, 70, 139, 174 to 178, 108, 148, 149, 154, 230, 238, 310, 311, 144 136, 275, 286, 55, 105, 7, 17, 42, 47, 67, 68, 74 to 77, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 117, 126, 133, 142, 143, 152, 155, 180, 182, 189, 197, 207, 210, 219, 227, 237, 244, 247, 290, 305, 88.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE HERALD.

Edward B. Wesley vs. *James G. Bennett.*—This case is sufficiently explained in the following opinion:

THE COURT, BY BOSWORTH, J.—This is an action for libel. The article complained of was published in the *Herald*, and by general terms was intended to refer to the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The article complained of in the first cause of action is short and is as follows:

"The Stock operations of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES in Wall-street to-day were as follows:

BOUGHT.

100 New-York Central R. R..... 98⅜ cash.
100 Chicago and R. Island R. R. 100 buyer 60 days.

SOLD.

350 Cleveland and Tol. R. R..... 74⅜ cash.
150 Pennsylvania Coal Co..... 96½ R. W.

The market does not suit these Stock-jobbers. They cannot realize on any of their stocks without loss, and have to make small purchases to do all in their power to sustain prices. Their capital is locked up in so many outside speculations that their operations in Wall-street must for a time, at least, be on rather a limited scale. The profits of the Valley Bank swindle amounted to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, but they were divided among four or five, the TIMES proprietors getting but about one-fourth of the plunder. They furnished the whole capital, which was small, for one-quarter of the profits. The Valley Bank exploded sooner than intended. It was the intention of its originators to get out a circulation of half a million before the collapse; but some of the machinery at work gave way, and brought the concern suddenly to a dead lock. The old Plainfield Bank was a small affair compared with the Valley Bank. The ultimate fate of the Valley Bank financiers will not differ from that which has already overtaken the old Plainfield Bank managers."

The complaint is very long, and draws somewhat in the form of his old declaration for libel, and contains many averments of extrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing its application to the plaintiff, and also for the purpose of showing its libelous meaning. Among the extrinsic facts thus stated was that the plaintiff was one of the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES; that he was also a partner in the firm of Wesley & Kowalski, brokers. It also stated the organization of a bank called the Valley Bank, which it alleged was fraudulently organized, and which failed shortly after its organization, after having put in circulation a large amount of bills. A demurrer was put in to so much of the complaint as contained a statement of the first cause of action. The plaintiff moved for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer, and from the order granting his motion, the defendant appeals.

The case was argued on behalf of defendant on two points. It was insisted in the argument that the demurrer was good upon the merits, and secondly it was clearly not frivolous. The argument in support of the demurrer is that the article does not necessarily impute that the plaintiff swindled the public. It only alleges that the plaintiff got a share of the profits of a swindle, and that this is not alleging that they were originators of the bank, or were parties to the intention to defraud the public through the bank. It is also insisted that the matters introduced to connect this libel with the plaintiff are not sufficient. Upon this point it is enough to refer to section 164 of the Code.

The complaint in this action states that the article was published of the plaintiff, and this is sufficient to connect the article with the plaintiff; and, therefore, on a demurrer under this allegation it must be deemed to be admitted that the article was intended to refer to the plaintiff.

With reference to the merits, it is sufficient to say, that although it may be true that this article may not necessarily mean that the proprietors of the TIMES were the originators of the bank, or parties to the fraud, yet it is also true that it may be fairly held, and upon the trial a Jury may find, that the article was intended to charge that the TIMES' proprietors were to furnish the whole capital which was to be insufficient for one-fourth of the plunder.

The demurrer was rightly decided on its merits and we decided in the case of Laverty *vs.* Griswold, in the Twelfth New-York Legal Observer, that we would not, upon appeal, reverse an order of this sort if we thought the demurrer bad upon the merits.

For plaintiff, Abbot Brothers. For defendant, Benj. Galbraith and D. D. Field.

Penelope M. Lawrence vs. *The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company*—Motion granted; appeal dismissed.

John C. Scott vs. *Gerald Hallock*—Order on terms, &c., to be settled.

Adrian H. Muller vs. *John T. B. Maxwell*—Order affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Armory vs. *Armory*—Motion decided; paper with the Clerk.

Legh vs. *Conover*—Motion for attachment denied.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

PRACTICE ON TAKING INQUESTS FOR WANT OF AN AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS.

Brixton vs. *De Volvo.*—WOODRUFF J.—An inquest out of the order of causes upon the calendar can regularly be taken at the opening of the Court, and only at that time. But where a plaintiff declares his desire to take an inquest at the opening of the Court, and is directed by the Judge to wait until a cause then on trial is finished, and by direction of the Judge the inquest is then taken, the plaintiff should not be charged with the costs of setting it aside. When there is a cause on trial in both branches of the Court the proper practice is to defer the taking of inquests until some morning when no cause is on. An inquest taken after the actual filing and service of an affidavit of merits will be set aside; but where it appears that the filing and service of the affidavit of merits was after the plaintiff's attorney had left his office, and was in attendance upon Court with his witnesses, for the purpose of taking an inquest, and he, in good faith, without knowledge of the affidavit of merits, proceeds and takes the inquest, he will not be charged with costs on opening the same. When the plaintiff's attorney is fully aware from the previous history of the cause that a defence on the merits is intended, and affidavits, in substance amounting to affidavits of merits, having been served for the purpose of previous motions, and it is apparent from the whole proceedings that the taking of the inquest was with a view to obtain a temporary advantage, by reason of the omission of the defendant's attorney to file a regular affidavit of merits on the first day of the term, and especially when the plaintiff's attorney shows his own expectation that an affidavit of merits will be filed by having a messenger on guard at the clerk's office to notify him, if, perchance, the affidavits should arrive before the inquest has been actually taken, it is proper to hold that, under such circumstances, the plaintiff's attorney acts at his peril. He must see to it that he also is strictly regular, otherwise he will be chargeable with costs. In this case the inquest must be set aside, with $10 costs of the term to the defendant, to be allowed as part of his costs, if he receives costs, and if not, then to be deducted from the plaintiff's costs.

MARINE COURT—Dec. 19.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

ACTION FOR A MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Henry Hess vs. *Lorenty Cress.*—On the 23d of November last the parties met at a liquor store on the corner of Centre and Hester streets, kept by James Garlish. Cress desired Hess to purchase a ball ticket. The latter replied that he was not able to do so. Cress then offered to pay one-half the price of the ticket if Hess would buy one. Hess still declined for the same reason offered before; whereupon Cress called Hess a "lump"—a German epithet of a very offensive signification. At this point of the conversation Hess stepped forward and put his hands on Cress' breast and pushed him away. The parties then left each other. Hess went and sat down on an ice-box, while Cress went into the street. Cress soon after returned, and desired Hess to step into the street, which he declined doing; whereupon Cress again called Hess a "lump." Hess then came from the ice box, and pushed Cress away. The keeper of the store, at this juncture of affairs, came forward and stood between the two parties to separate them, when Cress drew from his pocket a large knife, with a blade eight or nine inches long, and, with his right hand made a plunge with it at Hess. The knife penetrated his abdomen, cutting a gash about an inch and a half long, but not very deep. Fortunately the knife did not sink deep enough to endanger his life, but a large amount of blood issued from the wound, and the assaulted party was confined to his house several days thereafter. The parties were not at all intoxicated, had been friends for some time, and were men of respectability—the defendant an owner of considerable real estate in this city.

In deciding this case, Judge THOMPSON said: In these days of murders and riots a severe and rigorous course should be pursued by the ministers of the law in meting out to the guilty the penalties attached to the commission of crime. Were the facts of this case before a Court of criminal jurisdiction I hazard nothing in saying that the defendant could scarcely expect to escape a conviction for an unjustifiable attempt to take the life of the plaintiff. His murderous purpose was only thwarted by the timely interference of the storekeeper. But for that the life of Hess would, doubtless, have been sacrificed on the spot by his ruffianly assailant. I am very sorry that I cannot mete out to the would-be assassin the punishment his offence so justly deserves. As it is, I will inflict the severest penalty in my power. Judgment for plaintiff for $500 and costs.

Shepherd Sentenced to be hung.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

On Saturday no cases were tried in this Court, but sentence of death was passed on James Shepherd, convicted on Monday last of arson in the first degree.

Shepherd, on being placed at the bar, was asked by the Clerk, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, what he had to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him. Shepherd replied in an excited manner:

"I say, before God and the assembled congregation, as I have said before, and as I shall answer to my God on the resurrection morning, that I am not guilty. I swear it before this congregation; I am innocent."

The Recorder proceeded to pass sentence. His voice was tremulous with the emotion under which he labored. He said:

JAMES SHEPHERD: You have been tried for one of the highest crimes known to the law—a crime for which the law says the penalty shall be death; and it becomes my painful duty, as a minister of the law, to announce to you his sentence. It is the most painful duty that ever devolves upon any one in the administration of the law.

You have had a long and patient trial. Four days were spent in eliciting the facts in this case before the Court. You were defended by able counsel, and with a zeal that is rarely equalled in a court of justice. Every fact, every circumstance, which by possibility could be presented in your favor was presented in your behalf. There was nothing human ingenuity could devise in your defence was not resorted to to obtain a verdict of acquittal; and your case presented the extraordinary spectacle of a unanimity such as is seldom seen where the life of a human being is involved.

So overwhelming was the evidence, although the deed was done in the darkness of the night, that not even the sympathy of the Jury could break that chain of circumstances which was wound around you.

No person who heard this trial but was impressed with the sense of your guilt; and in thirty minutes the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Upon the first poll, nine persons said "guilty;" and on the second poll it was unanimous. Rarely, indeed, is such unanimity seen; though a more impartial, intelligent and patient jury has seldom been impaneled.

This deed was perpetrated by you in the night time, under circumstances where you supposed that no human eye could witness it; yet your own conduct subsequent to it furnished strong evidence of your guilt. The grief

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 21 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain President BUCHANAN'S first Message; Abstracts of Reports from Departments; Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new Collins steamship *Adriatic*, with four days' later news from Europe, is fully due at this port. If she left Liverpool at her appointed time, Dec. 9, she is now in her twelfth day.

By the *North Star*, which arrived here on Saturday, we receive London papers to the 2d inst. The mails are four days' later than those received by the *Europa*, but the news is ont so late by three days as that brought by the *Canada*, and telegraphed from Halifax. A graphic account of a successful commencement to launch the *Leviathan* will be found among the extracts which we make from our foreign files. The detailed news from India and China by this arrival is interesting and important. The points may be thus summed up: Generals OUTRAM and HAVELOCK maintain themselves at Lucknow, and Col. GREATHED is on his march towards them with ample reinforcements. Around Delhi the districts are settling down into order. The Punjaub is tranquil; the Madras Presidency is undisturbed; while that of Bombay is troubled only by the movements of original tribes. British supremacy in India may be regarded as again asserted. From China we receive the important intelligence that the British preparations are complete for another bombardment of Canton. It is asserted that the attack would be made towards the end of November. The Russian Ambassador has been refused admission to Pekin: and the action of his celestial Majesty in this case seems to have convinced the British Plenipotentiary that all his attempts to negotiate a peaceful treaty would be futile.

The steam ship *Black Warrior*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. No political news is reported. Two more cargoes of negroes had been landed from American vessels. Business in Havana was dull, and money very scarce.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th inst. contains advices from Yucatan to the 5th, received per steamer *Union* from Laguna and Sisal. That paper learns from passengers that the revolution in Campeachy had been suppressed, the Island of Carmen having submitted to the Government. It is also understood that the report of the bombardment and capture of Sisal, which arrived here some days since, is false.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over, providing for an increase of the present Tariff duties. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, it was amended so as to limit the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859, and prohibiting notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and finally passed, by a vote of 31 against 18. In the House the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was arrived at. The measure is likely to meet with more opposition in the House than it did in the Senate.

We have received Bermudian papers to the 9th inst. They contain no news whatever. Heavy rains had, in some instances, affected the crops, but the weather was again mild and pleasant.

Suspension of specie payments by the Banks of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama has been legalized by the Legislatures of those States.

In the Superior Court on Saturday, the General Term rendered decisions. Among other cases decided, was that of WESLEY *vs.* BENNETT. The *Herald* published a number of libellous articles against Mr WESLEY, whereupon Mr. WESLEY sued that paper to recover damages thereon. The complaint was served, and the defendants demurred. The plaintiff then moved for judgment on the ground of frivolousness of demurrer. This, after a full hearing, was granted. The defendant appealed, and the matter was again argued at the General Term. On Saturday, Mr Justice BOSWORTH rendered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision at the Special Term, and granting judgment against the defendant.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, JAMES SHEPHERD, convicted of arson in the first degree, was sentenced to be hung on Feb. 8. It will be remembered that his wife was consumed in the flames, and the evidence seemed strongly to point to the probability that she was murdered, or at least rendered insensible, before the building was set on fire.

Mr. BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel, has removed CHARLES A MAY from the office of Public Administrator, and in his place set THOS. C. FIELDS.

The results of the deliberations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry were on Saturday sent to the Senate in Executive Session by the President.

The Central Democratic Club met on Saturday night and, after some debate, passed resolutions indorsing the National Administration. A proposition to rebuke the Sachems of Tammany failed to go through.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 361—fewer by *three* than during the week preceding. There were thirteen deaths by Smallpox, most of them in the eastern part of the City. During the corresponding week of 1856 the number of deaths was 373. The City is generally very healthy.

At Dr. Macauley's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, yesterday morning, Ex-Chancellor JAMES M. MATHEWS, for fifty years a minister of the gospel in this City, preached his semi-centennial sermon, in which he noted the changes which had occurred within his recollection in politics, religion and civilization throughout the world. His reminiscences of New York in the olden time were listened to with great interest, and, as was the rest of his sermon, by a congregation which filled the Church.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily. Flour was less freely purchased, at partially reduced prices. The large arrivals, and the reception of private dispatches, from the *Canada* at Halifax, less favorable than the published accounts, exercised a depressing influence on the trade. The movements in Grain were unusually limited, and rates were quite nominal. Provisions and Groceries exhibited no really new feature. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton and prices evinced increased firmness, though no regular range was established. Freights were tame. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 664.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the City Tract Society was celebrated last night at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. The Annual Report was read, and interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, GANSE and ADAMS. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The ship *Abbey Brown*, Captain O. L. BEARSE, which lately arrived at this port, with a valuable cargo, from Marseilles, narrowly escaped shipwreck on the voyage, by losing the rudder, when thirty days out. Two rudders were successively made and lost—but the third, constructed out of most scanty materials, held out until the vessel came safely into port. She lies at Pier No. 47, East River, where her sea-made rudder number three is an object of much curiosity and admiration.

Of three suicides recorded in our columns this morning, one victim was induced to self-destruction by a lack of employment, one by homesickness and one by jealousy.

The contract for building the new Arsenal on Seventh-avenue, for the State has been awarded to Mr. RICHARD CARROW, Jr., his bid for the work $63,700, being the lowest.

Officer POLLION, of the First Ward, died last night at the City Hospital, from injuries received yesterday afternoon, while attempting to quell a fight among rowdies in a drinking place at No. 3 Greenwich-street.

Kansas in Congress.

Kansas is not likely to be neglected at Washington. Two bills have already been introduced for the purpose of superseding the action of the Lecompton Convention,—one by the Democratic leader of the Senate, Mr. DOUGLAS, and the other by the Republican leader in the House, Ex-Speaker BANKS. Both propose a new Convention to frame a Constitution,—and both propose its submission, when framed, to the popular vote. The Senate bill is modeled upon the Toombs bill of last session, while the other follows the bill passed under President POLK for the admission of Minnesota.

The principal difference between the two relates to the authority under which these proceedings are to be conducted. Mr. DOUGLAS proposes that a Commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall take the census, make the apportionment, designate the polling places, appoint the Judges, and receive the returns of the election for members of the Convention. Mr. BANKS merely authorizes an election, leaving the supervision and control of its details in the hands of the Territorial Government. This difference, slight as it may appear, may, nevertheless, greatly embarrass the success of both projects. The Republicans in Congress will scarcely vote for a bill which places the election, at all its stages, so completely in the hands of the President. This provision, as embodied in the original bill of Senator TOOMBS, encountered the resolute opposition of the Republicans in both Houses:—and it is quite certain to meet the same fate now. The character of President BUCHANAN'S Kansas appointments has not been such as to command the confidence of his opponents. His appointment of WALKER and STANTON was indicative of a determination to place the Executive authority of the Territory in the hands of men of ability and character:—but his failure to sustain them in measures essential to the peace of the country, and the satisfactory adjustment of pending troubles, has shaken the public confidence in the impartiality of his action. We think it very doubtful, therefore, whether Mr. DOUGLAS can count upon the Republican vote in support of his bill so long as this continues to be its leading feature,—and without that support, it is very evident he cannot expect it to pass through either House.

The proposal of Mr. BANKS' bill, that the election shall be left to the supervision of the regular Territorial authorities, under the direction of the Legislature, seems to be much less objectionable and much more in accordance with usage and propriety. Special Commissions are exceptional bodies, and are only resorted to when the regular authorities prove unreliable or inadequate. Two years ago, when there were two Legislatures claiming authority and recognition in Kansas, it was desirable that neither should be allowed to exercise powers which were disputed by the other, and the creation of a Special Commission seemed the only way of avoiding the collision which was threatened. But no such reason for a Commission exists now. The last election gave to Kansas a Legislature which all parties acknowledge to be valid, and to represent truly and accurately the people of the Territory. There is no reason why it should not be intrusted with the usual supervision and control of the elections.

Whether this provision of Mr. BANKS' bill will incur the hostility of those Democrats who will not aid or support the Lecompton movement, remains to be seen. They may think it desirable for party reasons to manifest the confidence in the President which the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS implies, but we can hardly believe that they will insist upon this with the certain prospect of losing the measure entirely. It is probable that no action will be taken upon either of these bills until after the holidays, and by that time we shall have the result of the election which takes place in Kansas today upon the future introduction of slaves into the Territory.

Information Wanted.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* thus speaks of the position of affairs at the Federal Capital:

"The posture of affairs on this subject is more critical than at any former time. Geographical lines are being formed as they never were before. *The South is asking, whom can we trust?* The North is exulting in a new triumph. That Senator DOUGLAS is in and *with the Northern Party*, is no longer questioned. It was incredible and all were reluctant to credit it. It is a verified truth, and none can deny it."

All this is very mysterious. We have tried several times to get a frank explanation from the *Mercury* and the Richmond *South*, as to the motive of their extraordinary friendship for the Lecompton Constitution,—but thus far without effect. Why should the support of that document be made a test of fidelity to the South? Why is DOUGLAS a "traitor to the South" for opposing it? What is it that makes it so acceptable to the ultra Pro-Slavery men in the Southern States? It can scarcely be on account of Slavery,—if the South intends to deal fairly and frankly upon that subject; for its presses tell us constantly that the whole Slavery question is subsumed by that instrument to the popular vote. What, then, is the reason for making this Lecompton Constitution a test of the loyalty of the Democratic Party to the South?

It has been charged that under cover of a *pretended* submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote, the Constitution in either form does actually recognize and legalize Slavery in Kansas. Is this so? Such a trick would put to shame the merest thimble-rigger in the country. Do the Richmond *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* really design, or desire, by a fraud,—by a paltry cheat, by pretending to submit a question which really is not submitted at all, to steal their peculiar institution into Kansas? Has the chivalry of the South come to this? Can it accomplish its political purposes in no other way than by falsehood and by frauds which, if committed at a game of cards, would eject the perpetrator from decent society?

We beg the *Mercury* and the *South* to give us light on this matter. What is the secret of their extraordinary affection for the Lecompton Constitution, which, (as they declare,) submits the question of Slavery to the vote of the people?

English Vengeance in India.

The work of victory has been so well begun by the English in India that they have already turned to the further work of vengeance. The authentic and accurate accounts which have just been received of the recent British successes at Delhi and Lucknow, are full of incidents of punishment sternly and promptly inflicted upon the mutineers and their leaders wherever these have fallen into the hands of their enemies. No quarter is given by the British bayonets in battle, and no rank exempts the captives from the short shrift, and the decisive volley of military justice. But the tales which were assiduously circulated by certain Continental journalists of indiscriminate massacre, and of fury wreaked on the unarmed and non-combatant population of Hindostan are shown to be as destitute of truth as from the first they were of probability.

It would be ridiculous, were it not melancholy, to read the elevated and Pecksniffian commentaries of a portion of the French and German Press upon the "fierce and implacable temper" of the English troops in their dealing with the vanquished Sepoys. For the French days of June, 1848, the Austrian sack of Brescia, and the Prussian conquest of Baden, are still so fresh in the memories of men, that one may well stand astonished at the audacious cant of mercy and magnanimity on the lips of the servants of Governments which countenanced and applauded the utmost excesses of military license and unbridled cruelty in the instruments of their authority, and against people of one blood and of one faith with themselves. The English soldiers in India have been animated to exertions which command the involuntary admiration of mankind, by the sting of such infamies and outrages inflicted upon helpless English men, and women, and children, as have stirred the soul of universal Christendom to pity and to wrath. In the strength of passion they have defied all the perils, and endured all the privations of war under a hostile sky, and in a climate deadly to their race; they have matched themselves with overwhelming numbers, and they have triumphed. In the hour of their triumph they remembered the wrongs which had roused them, and while they spared the weak, they showed to the strong such mercy as these had shown to the wretched victims of their insane and fanatical rage. In doing this, they have done precisely what the troops of any nation would have done, and much less, indeed, than has been done before by the troops of many a Christian kingdom under much less terrible appeals to the sterner instincts of our nature. The French royalists of Brittany, during the Great Revolution, had met with no Sepoys among their republican antagonists when PUGEOL, the ferocious, after capturing a military train of "blues," shut up four hundred Frenchmen in the empty tumbrils, and burned them horribly to death in the public highway. The Austrian rulers of Venice had seen no Sepoys in the palaces of Vienna, when their Croats crucified Italian women and children by the roadside of their native villages. The conflict with the Sepoys is not, in any proper sense of the term, a war; it is not even a civil war. It is the pursuit of an organized band of assassins, who, having been disciplined for years in the practices of civilized warfare, deliberately abandoned those practices, and outlawed themselves in the first moments of their revolt from all claims to be treated otherwise than as desperate ruffians. Possibly, we in America are in a position to appreciate the situation of the English in India more adequately than most Europeans can. The Lynch-law of our Western settlements, executing rude, red-handed right upon flagrant wrong-doers, is at once the explanation and the excuse of the English military justice in Bengal and Oude.

The efficiency of that justice in the circumstances was curiously illustrated in the instance of the princes of Delhi put to death in their carriage by Lieutenant HODSON. The whole story of the capture of those princes and of their father by that gallant young officer has a flavor of the mediæval romances. He did his work in the most manful way, and secured his prisoners not as was at first reported, by negotiation, but by boldly marching into the Tomb of the Emperor HUMAYOON, in which they were concealed with a vast number of their followers. He dispatched them in a carriage to the city, and following with his little troop of 75 native horsemen found the carriage stopped by a rabble near the walls, who turned on him as he rode up.

"This was no time for hesitation or delay. HODSON dashed at once into the midst—in few but energetic words explained that these were the men who had not only rebeled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent woman and children; and that thus therefore the Government punished such traitors, taken in open resistance,'—shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful! Not another hand was raised, not another weapon leveled, and the Mohammedans of the troop and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, 'Well, and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty. These were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!'"

The Mohammedans and the "influential Moulvies" have but anticipated the verdict of the civilized world. Till the English shall begin to burn and slay in cool blood, and proclaim a permanent "state of siege" in India, they may be forgiven for shooting down the murderers of their women and children wherever they shall find them.

NEW-ENGLAND IN NEW-YORK.—The enormous increase of the New-England element in New-York is shown by the great number of festivals to be held here to-morrow, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The day is to be celebrated in this City by three different New-England Societies. There is also to be a celebration in Brooklyn, and a festival in Jersey City. In nearly every city in the Union, to-morrow, there will be a Pilgrim festival. In New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Charleston, and San Francisco, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers will be properly commemorated by their descendants. But it is in the commercial metropolis that the New-England element has found the fittest room for its expansive instincts. The three Societies which have their festivals here to-morrow, are the New-England Society, the New-England Association, and the Bunker Hill Association. There is one other Society which claims to be the true Pilgrim Association, called the Cape Cod Association; for it was on Cape Cod that the Pilgrims first landed, before they went to Plymouth. But the members of this last Association are restricted to the natives of Cape Cod and their descendants.

Renewal of the China War.

The intelligence from China, published in this morning's issue, is interesting and important. It is now ascertained beyond a question that the United States, Great Britain or France will find it impossible to obtain from the Emperor any of the concessions to commerce and civilization that they demand. Lord ELGIN, the English Plenipotentiary, cherished the supposition that he could peaceably negotiate a treaty long after other people believed it to be a hopeless vision. He has now altogether abandoned the idea, and, with it, his original design of going North and soliciting favors from the Court of Pekin. His views have undergone this change since the Russian Ambassador was refused admittance to the capital, and was told that the Emperor would permit the presence of no Barbarians near his court. Such treatment to the representative of Russia—a power with which the Celestial Government has always been and still is on the most friendly terms—may well dissuade the British, French, and American Ambassadors from any further diplomatic efforts. Up to this time, Russia has been especially favored by China, and it was generally believed that the latter would seek her assistance rather than incur her enmity in the present war. But it appears now that the Government of Pekin is resolved to fight alone against a Barbarian world, and, with this object, is making most extensive preparations for the contest.

The first practical result of Lord ELGIN'S discovery that he cannot peaceably negotiate a treaty will be another attack upon Canton. This cannot be avoided, for YEH must be punished; and so, too, must the Emperor of China, for he fully indorses the acts of his high Commissioner. We learn from the Hong Kong correspondents of London journals that the British have already made every arrangement for a second bombardment. They have in readiness a large fleet of gun-boats, and are in strength sufficient, if necessary, to destroy the city. It is stated that the assault would be commenced towards the end of November, and would be followed, if sufficient reinforcements arrived, by the capture and occupation of the city. Whether this proceeding will be sufficient to convince the Chinese Government that it has provoked a power to which it must eventually submit, remains to be seen. But whether the war be merely local, and confined to the Canton River, or whether it be extended to northern regions, there can only be one result. The Emperor of China, sooner or later, will be compelled to grant the just concessions to commerce that the leading States of the world demand at his hands, and the longer he is able to protract hostilities, so much the more exacting will be the treaty he will be forced to accept.

FIFTY YEARS OF PREACHING.—Rev. Drs HUTTON and MACAULEY have invited Rev. Dr. MATHEWS, formerly Chancellor of the University, to deliver a discourse on the occasion of completing the fiftieth year of his preaching in this City. Dr. M. has accepted the invitation. We believe he is the only living clergyman who has preached for half a century steadily in this City. The gentlemen who invited him, in their letter, say:

"From some of your numerous friends could this suggestion come with more propriety than from us. We are the pastors of the only two churches with which your ministerial life has been connected, and your relation to each of us may be deemed peculiar. One of us grew up to manhood under your pastoral care, and afterwards became your colleague. To the other you have been a predecessor in his parochial charge, and your family are now his parishioners."

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—The Parliamentary elections in Canada create immense excitement. The Montreal papers especially, usually not brilliant, are spicy to an extreme; abounding in abuse of rival candidates, and calling hard names without stint. The City of Montreal elects three members of Parliament, and there are six candidates. He about whom there is the sturdiest fight is Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE, who is the Roman Catholic nominee of Anti-Orange stripe. Mr MCGEE is charged with being a citizen of the United States, and on this ground he is violently assailed, as well as on general principles. But Mr. MCGEE makes a good show of strength. In a speech on the hustings, a day or two ago, he denied the charge of American citizenship, and favored his hearers with the following candid opinion of American institutions:

He had indeed intended to become a citizen, and would have done so had his dream of a republic been realized; but finding the prevalence of mob law, and what he thought the too great extension of the elective principle even to judges and constables, he had come to the conclusion that there might be as much despotism in a republic as a monarchy. He had therefore come to Canada, where there was a large development of the democratic spirit with some remains of those laws, which preserved order in Europe. He would have come sooner had he not felt bound to remain in the United States to fight the battles of the emigrant against the Know-Nothings.

PERSONAL.—Senator SLIDELL left town on Saturday night on his return to Washington, after a not very successful attempt at negotiation between the "high distracting parties" of the New-York Democracy. Neither the French Mission nor the Nicaraguan question have been settled yet, but the Senator, who has grappled with the perplexities of Mayor WOOD and Tammany, may be fairly presumed equal to any demand which his country can make upon his services.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, delivers the annual address before the New-England Society this evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway. The dinner takes place to-morrow evening at the Astor. Senator DOUGLAS will be present, with other distinguished men.

Another Policeman Killed while in the Discharge of his Duty.

Yesterday afternoon, while Officer POLLION, of the First Ward, was endeavoring to restore quiet among a gang of rowdies, who had got into an altercation at No. 3 Greenwich-street, he was set upon by the belligerents, and kicked and beaten till the blood gushed from his mouth and ears, and he was hardly able to stir. After beating the officer the assailants speedily separated, and ran away. Officer WESTHEIMER shortly came up, and conveyed the injured man to the City Hospital, where he died last night. None of the rowdies have yet been arrested, but most of them are known, and will probably be soon taken in to custody.

Amusements.

ORATORIOS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first of the promised series of Oratorio performances was given at the Academy on Saturday evening, drawing an immense house, and cast with strength and skill. The "Creation" has been produced on many occasions, and by various musical Societies in this City, but never before with the effect that attended its representation in this instance. The choral resources of the Harmonic Society, under the drill of Mr. BRISTOW, were combined with the full orchestral accompaniment of the Academy, and the leading parts of the Oratorio were sustained by FORMES, LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, and Mr. PERKINS. The *début* of Mr. FORMES as a singer in Oratorio, was an event which excited a natural curiosity; and to that strong human feeling is attributable in great measure the crowded state of the house. Perhaps there should be added to this the eligible opportunity afforded to a large class of conscientious persons to hear and see the musical notabilities of the time, without violation of their principled opposition to operatic and theatrical performances. Let the cause of the crowd be as it may, the fact that an Oratorio has drawn a New-York audience of four thousand is conclusive proof of the success of this experiment at the Academy. The character of the performance, as already hinted, was much above the average of sacred music singing as heard here. The appointments were good, the solos excellent, the orchestra under ANSCHUTZ'S customary control, and only the choruses occasionally less than we hoped for; in fact, the Harmonic Society has still something to learn from its younger rival the Mendelssohn, whose rendering of HAYDN'S music a year ago was on this whole superior. The soloists on this occasion, however, were altogether so faithful and good that it is needless to say anything of the slight traces of illness under which Mr. FORMES found his disadvantage. There could not be a greater contrast than that between FORMES in Oratorio and in Opera,—physiognomically and physically, as well as musically. His diabolism in *Bertram* subsides into an air of profound and sober respectability and solemnity in *Raphael*. In point of fact, the Opera *habitués* found it not a little difficult to recognize at a glance, in the clean-shaven and stately clerical gentleman who walked gravely forward and made his bow, the be-cloaked and bearded evil genius of *Robert*. The metamorphosis was complete. The reputation of the great basso received a fresh indorsement. His recitative was admirable, and his rendering of the air "Rolling in Foaming Billows" brought down a vigorous *encore*. Miss MILNER, with a sweet voice, has scarcely sufficient power to fill so large a house as the Academy; hence, was imperfectly heard in the remoter parts. She sang, however, with taste and feeling, and gave "With Verdure Clad" and "On Mighty Pens" with good effect. Mr. PERKINS, the tenor, was acceptable. The chorus ending the Second Part, "Achieved is the Glorious Work" was the best of the evening, and merited the applause it received. In the Third Part, Mme LA GRANGE made her appearance, taking the music of "Eve," and giving it with the satisfactory result which always attends this lady's efforts. Taken altogether, the Oratorio season may be put down as having had a promising beginning.

The "Messiah" is announced for Christmas night.

OPERA.—Mme. LA GRANGE takes her benefit this evening, on which occasion "Robert le Diable" will be again produced, with the same cast as before. Mme. LA GRANGE is a conscientious, pains-taking and reliable *artiste*, and the public, with whom she is a favorite, should give her a cordial reception to night.

Mme. CARADORI, a new candidate for popular favor, is a passenger by the *Canada*, and will soon make her appearance at the Academy, in German and Italian opera.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York" flourishes on the abuses which it seems providentially destined to provoke. Mr. STUART'S theatre is crowded every night and the crowds go away delighted. All that they see or want to see is a powerful drama, powerfully localised, and having some relation to the times. In addition to this they can enjoy one of the best acted plays ever produced in this City, and see some scenery which every one may criticise on the spot, and which, for that reason, is pretty near the truth. Dr. MACSAY, of the *Illustrated London News*, has had some of these scenes photographed and they will appear in the famous London pictorial.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Circus is destined to find a permanent house here. During the past week the houses have been unusually good. Many improvements have been effected in the management, and the company begins to exhibit its strength. It numbers some admirable artists—some of the boldest riders that have ever trod a horse's back. To-night, sixteen acts will be performed in the arena—some of them for the first time—and a variety of gymnastic and other exercises.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. C MATHEWS at this theatre has been attended with the most brilliant success. To-night Mr. MATHEWS appears in a comedy called "The Dowager." Two farces are also played, "You're Another," and "An Eligible Investment."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—To-night the "Sea of Ice" gives place to the "Corsican Brothers." After an unprecedented career the former piece is shelved for a time. "The Corsican Brothers" is an intense drama, and may, under the present favorable circumstances, create a sensation. It is strongly cast, and new scenery has been prepared by Mr. HAWTHORNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comic pantomime of "Jocko, the Brazilian Ape," "Evolutions on the Tight Rope," and the "Green Monster," will be given here to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new grand Christmas pantomime will be produced here to-night, called "Borcas, or the Spirit of Air." It will be followed by "El Hyder" and the "Yankee Heiress."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The "Rose of Penrith" will be repeated here to-night. A musical and scenic spectacle, called "Valentine and Orson," will be produced on Christmas eve.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The triple equestrian troupe of SANDS, NATHAN & Co., continue to delight the patrons of this establishment. The various artists appear in 17 scenes to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This famous band of minstrels returns to its old quarters, at No. 585 Broadway, to-night. A special programme is provided for the occasion, rich in fun and pleasant music.

Mr. ULLMAN has concluded an engagement with MUSARD, the conductor who first established promenade concerts on a popular basis. M. MUSARD will arrive here in February, bringing with him ten of his best soloists. The remainder of his orchestra, numbering eighty instruments, he can get here quite as well as in Paris.

At Wood's Theatre, St. Louis, a new national drama has been produced, called "Washington's Triumphs; or, the Struggle for Independence." The Keller troupe is also at this house. A new danseuse, Mlle. CHRISTINE, appears to have created a sensation. "Those who are fond of witnessing the perfection of art (says the *Democrat*) should go nightly to Wood's to see Mlle. CHRISTINE, who is certainly one of the most charming dancers we ever beheld." The lady appears to be universally popular, and a very valuable addition to Mr. KELLER'S troupe.

POLICE COURT CLERKS VISIT THE MAYOR.—On Saturday the Police Court Clerks, appointed by the Police Commissioners a few days ago, visited the Mayor and asked to be sworn in. The Mayor refused, saying he did not recognize the Police Commissioners as having the power. The Clerks then went to the Recorder and were sworn in by him. Thence the Clerks went back to the Mayor's Office to have their oaths filed, but his Honor refused to receive them. Two other copies, however, of each had been taken and those were deposited with the County Clerk and the Recorder. The Mayor and the Aldermen confidently expected that if they delayed the appointment of their opposition lot of Clerks until Monday, (the time originally set for the convention,) they would be stopped by an injunction. It is doubtful if their fears were well-grounded; the Clerks had been advised by counsel that the remedy referred to in a question of office was a desperate one, unseemly and under recent decisions inapplicable; that no incumbent had a vested right in a statutory office, and that no tax-paying plaintiff could suffer injury by even intrusion of volunteers into their place. They were advised to the legitimate remedy of *quo warranto* after January 1.

☞ The "Excelsior Society" in Keokuk, Iowa, composed of New-Yorkers who have settled in that city, have a yearly celebration. Arrangements have been made for a banquet at the Billings House on the 29th inst. Messrs. CHARLES Q. WILSON and W. W. BELKNAP are the managers. New-York has a large representation in that section.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—When the present Postmaster, Mr. WM. H. PEET, came into office, he removed most of the *old attachés*, and filled their places with more reliable party men. A number of the letter-carriers, who had been connected with the Office a number of years, not to be entirely thrown out of employment, solicited and received from the residents in the several districts orders to take their letters from the office, and deliver them. To have this done with as little trouble as possible, these carriers hired boxes in the office, and the letters of the parties giving the orders were directed to be placed in these boxes. This was done for some time, but the new carriers, finding that it materially interfered with their receipts, have recently induced Mr. PEET to refuse to deliver the letters to the old carriers as directed. This has created considerable hard feeling, and considerable excitement, and it is said that an application will be made to-day to compel the Postmaster to deliver the letters as before.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The name of the man announced as having been killed on the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica, on Friday last, was JAMES GORMAN. He was not instantly killed, but lived until Saturday afternoon, and then died in a carriage on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while being conveyed to his late residence in Hickory-street, East Brooklyn. The deceased had been at work on one of the Government Light Houses which are constructing near Greenpoint, and at the time of the accident was on the way to the City with a check for $60 in his pocket, to spend the holidays. At Jamaica, deceased and two companions left the train to get a drink, and did not return until the train was again in motion, and being somewhat intoxicated, deceased made a mis-step and fell under the wheels, by which his skull was badly fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was immediately placed in charge of a physician at Jamaica by the conductor of the train. On Saturday, his friends procured a carriage, and were taking him home, when he died as above stated. The deceased was a single man, and about 29 years of age.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The extensive sale of diamonds and fine jewelry, by order of the United States Marshal, opened at 10 o'clock Saturday, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, at No. 51 Nassau-street. Marshal RYNDERS made a brief speech, stating that the sale would be conducted upon fair and honorable principles to all, and requested the bidders to speak up distinctly, so that they could be heard. He also warned the closely-packed crowd that he observed the familiar countenances of some ten or a dozen pickpockets present, and warned gentleman to be on their look-out; when they heard a peculiar whistle they must hold on to their pockets, or they would be sure to be relieved of something valuable, if they had it about them. The competition was quite lively, and the prices paid did not indicate any particular pressure in the money market.

The following is a portion of the more important lots sold, with the prices attached:

1 diamond cross, 12 diamonds, $325, C. P. EYLE; 1 diamond cross, 12 diamonds, $285, W. TURNBULL, Cal.; 1 diamond cross, 11 diamonds, $190, HARRISON; enameled diamond brooch, $65; 1 pearl enameled brooch, $30; 2 diamond studs $47; 2 diamond studs, $50; 1 diamond and turquoise ring, $155, BURTON; 1 cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $190, by JOHN L. DEAN. The announcement of the buyer's name raised some fun. 1 sapphire and diamond bracelet, earrings to match, started at $1,200, and sold at $1,700, to A. K. GARDNER; black cameo brooch, set in diamonds, $250, ARNICKS; 1 dn. golden diamond bracelet and breastpin, $445, J. LONG; 1 do. golden diamond bracelet, started at $200, and sold at $380 to W. TURNBULL, the California merchant; 1 brilliant, 4¾ 1-16 1-32 dwts., $900, W. TURNBULL; 1 brilliant oval, 2 dwts., $225; 2 brilliant thick-square 6¼ dwts., $780, W. T.; 1 brilliant 3 less 1-16 dwts., $400; 1 ruby, 3 less 1-32 dwts., $250, Dr. BRANDRETH; 1 emerald, 5 dwts., $265, BISHOP.

The Catalogue was numbered up to 149. The sale was concluded about 4 o'clock P. M. Some good bargains were made, but the prices generally ranged—so the knowing ones said—at their full value.

IRANISTAN.—The following is said to be the insurance on Iranistan, viz.:

On Building—		Harmony	$2,000
Washington Ins. Co.	$5,000	Williamsburg City	2,500
Beekman	5,000	St. Nicholas	2,500
Hope	5,000	Rhenish, of Oswego	3,250
Brooklyn	5,000	On Furniture—	
Phœnix, Brooklyn	2,500	Columbia Co.	2,500
Mechanics', Brook'n	3,000	On Outhouses—	
Reinsured in Hanover Ins. Co.	2,000	Excelsior Co.	5,000
Lafayette, Brooklyn	3,000	Beekman	1,500
Relief	2,500	Fulton	1,100
		Total	$51,250

With a single exception every Insurance Company in Brooklyn suffers from one to five thousand dollars by Mr. BARNUM'S loss of his homestead.

☞ One-third of the out-door and one-half of the in-door patients treated at the New-York Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, since its opening in May last, have been of German birth. It is on these grounds that the ladies appeal to influential Germans for their patronage of the Fair, now being held at the rooms of the institution. The physicians of the Infirmary are all ladies.

GALLAGHER, THE MURDERER.—This man, who was recently convicted of the murder of HUGH KELLY, and who manifested the most extraordinary indifference during the trial, has become very much changed. He denies having any intention to kill KELLY, but has given up all hope of Executive interference, and says that he is prepared to die, and would be willing to shake the hands of the witnesses who swore against him under the gallows.

Fires.

FIRE IN CLIFF-STREET.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 24 Cliff-street, occupied by BISCOCUD & RODES, importers of glass ware, but was got under before it had passed beyond the floor in which it originated. Messrs. BISCOCUD & RODES suffered a loss on their stock of about $200, and the damage to the building was $250, both of which are fully covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by G. D. LITTLEJOHN & Co., dealers in steel, and PASTRIDGE, HEWELL & JESSUP, agents for Hartford steel. The third floor was occupied by J. MORLEDGE, Jr., and J. C. MARSH, hardware dealers. The stock of the various occupants of the first and second floors, was injured considerably by water. The loss is mainly covered by insurance.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET—NARROW ESCAPES—ONE HORSE BURNED.—Shortly after 1 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the frame stables Nos. 167 and 169 Orchard-street, occupied by WM. PHILLIPS and WM. REID. The stables were nearly consumed. There were thirteen horses in the stables, of which number twelve were rescued. A horse belonging to Mr. D. C. RIPLEY, valued at $200, was smothered by the smoke. A fine carriage and several sets of harness were burned. Loss altogether about $500—no insurance. An attempt was made a few nights since to stab one of Mr. PHILLIPS' horses, and as it was suspected the attempt might be repeated, two of Mr. PHILLIPS' sons slept in the stable. They narrowly escaped with their lives, being obliged to leave their clothes behind.

FIRE IN CLARKSON-STREET.—At 1 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling house of Mr. HOFFMAN, No. 38 Clarkson-street. The damage by fire and water to the furniture is estimated at $250, and is covered by insurance.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 12 o'clock yesterday noon a fire was discovered in a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 3 Stanton-street, owned and occupied by JONATHAN WARREN, machinist, and JESSE M. FOLK, carpenter. This was destroyed, and also a three-story frame building adjoining, owned and occupied by A. F. WARREN, gold-pen manufacturer.

Loss on frame building, $1,600; contents, $5,000—no insurance. Loss on brick building and contents, $9,000. Mr. FOLK'S loss in tools is about $300. No insurance at all on the premises.

The out-buildings of house No. 151 Concord-street, owned by THOMAS G. BERGEN, were damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the Nassau Insurance Company,

THE MORMONS.

Later from the Utah Expedition—Performances of Brigham Young—His Letter to Dr. Hurt.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CAMP MIDWAY BETWEEN THE PLATTE AND SWEET WATER RIVERS, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857

This day is marked by the arrival of an express man from the troops in advance on his way to the States. He will leave us to-morrow morning, and I hope will take this letter safely in. He brings further war news from Utah. The Mormons had driven off every head of cattle from Colonel ALEXANDER; so that, when we get to Green River, and our twenty days' rations are out, we will have to fight for something to eat, if for nothing else. The supply trains, you know, have already been ourst.

This express rider left Colonel ALEXANDER six days ago, at Green River, and passed Col. JOHNSTON on the way, just the other side of the South Pass. The latter had with him two companies of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. F. SMITH, and two companies of the second dragoons, under command of Lieut. SMITH, of ours. They were all traveling together at the rate of ten miles a day, so as to protect the ox trains with all our clothing. He reports very little snow on the road, and none in the Pass; and if the favorable weather continues we will get to Green River without difficulty.

We left the Platte this morning, after having traveled along its banks for almost a month; and to-morrow we will strike the Sweet Water, which we will follow for about one hundred miles, and then strike across, only ten miles, to Pacific Spring, the headwater of Green River, which flows into the Colorado, and thence into the Pacific, while the waters of the Sweet Water flow into the Gulf of Mexico, through the Missouri and Mississippi. The so-called South Pass is in reality sixty miles wide, and not a pass in the usual signification of the term, but a place where the Rocky Mountains can be crossed over seven thousand feet above the sea.

We are now between five and six thousand feet above the sea, and around us are mountains covered with snow, the Wind River mountains. It will be three days' journey over the South Pass, and that will be the worst part of the trip, as afterwards we descend almost two thousand feet in a single day.

The Mormons laid an ambuscade for SMITH's command, but when fired upon took to their heels, leaving one of their number dead. They have insulted Col. ALEXANDER in various ways; however, he has three prisoners, one a major. It is my opinion that we will have to fight our way into Salt Lake City as soon as the forces are concentrated. We have not lost a horse since leaving Laramie, and I am in hopes we may get most of them through.

This is the most desolate country I ever beheld. There are no trees, no grass, nothing in the shape of vegetation, but prickly pear and sage, (artemesia;) the roots of the latter furnish our only firewood. We saw in the distance, to-day, a few buffalo—the first seen for weeks. They come among the hills to pass the Winter. To day we passed what is called Poison Spring, as its waters are said to kill animals that drink of it. Not knowing its reputation, I let my mule drink of it freely, and she is not dead; yet its waters may have an injurious effect, as its banks are incrusted with a deposit of what appears to be muriate of soda. We also passed a Tar Spring, some of the tar from which is now in the tent. It was brought in by our hunter. Not knowing of the existence of the spring, none of us visited it. We see no game at all, except occasionally some antelope in the distance. I have twice been out hunting on foot after getting into camp, and went miles without seeing a living thing."

From the Washington States, 19th.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday received dispatches from BRIGHAM YOUNG informing the Commissioner that, knowing the intention of Mr. HURT to leave, he wrote him a letter offering him a suitable escort. This letter did not reach the Agent, as he had set out some time before. It is not improbable that it never was intended to reach him, but to act as a blind to the Department.

The following is a copy of the letter:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Sept. 26, 1857.

SIR: I am informed that you propose going to the States by some unfrequented route, and in company with certain Indians as pilots and traveling companions. Such a course is very unsafe, and highly improper in an officer of the Government. I therefore respectfully advise you, when you are ready to start upon your journey to the East, to call upon me, in my office in Great Salt Lake City; and I hereby pledge you a sufficient escort and a comfortable carriage for your speedy and safe transportation to the protection of the United States troops *en route* for this Territory.

Trusting that this advice will meet with a cheerful compliance on your part,

I am, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Ex-Officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

DR. GARLAND HURT, United States Agent for the Territory of Utah.

From the Philadelphia Comstoga Chief.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

This letter I got mailed by express, as there is great difficulty in corresponding from here at present, owing to local jealousies which exist among the Mormons, and the excitement attendant upon the anticipated conflict with the Federal army, which is rapidly approaching. Every communication which leaves here now is supposed to savor of treason, and is suobjected to the most rigid scrutiny of that prince of religious despots, BRIGHAM YOUNG. He watches his flock with as much industry as he can employ, and, I assure you, has considerable trouble in keeping them to their allegiance. There is a spirit of restlessness and discontent abroad among the disciples which is by no means favorable to the perpetuation of Mormonism. The beastly excesses, the shameless brutality, and the entire disregard of all law and decency by those who have charge of the spiritual interests of the Church, has aroused that little sense of right and propriety which still exists in Utah, and I am much mistaken if a terrible reaction will not soon take place, which will result in the establishment of quiet and order here, even without the intervention of the United States authorities. This, BRIGHAM YOUNG anticipates, and hence he is now engaged in employing all his energies to ward off, if possible, the looked for catastrophe. The spirit of independence which he recently exhibited in announcing publicly, that "all who desire to leave here might pack up their effects and do so," has turned out after all to be the boast of the mere coward, *for when some two or three hundred evinced a disposition to comply with his invitation, he very judicious ly recalled his courteous permission and sent forth an order of an entirely different character.*

The association of Indians in this warfare against the laws and Government, is looked upon by all well-thinking persons as the last resort of a wicked and unscrupulous demagogue, who claims to act by divine authority. It is more than suspected that this object of YOUNG's, like every other he has pursued here, is wanton in the extreme. His views are licentious, even in this league with the savages. His 75 pale-faced women, whom he insultingly calls his wives, are unable to satisfy his insatiable lust. He has now added to his harem 15 as lively looking Indian squaws as I ever beheld. Three of them are *enciente*, and there is no difference of opinion in reference to the paternity of the embryo offspring.

The point beyond which YOUNG has decreed the billows of war shall not approach, is at present fixed at Fort Bridger, and the United States army is already in its vicinity. On the Utah side of the Fort, the Mormons have a considerable force stationed, who are not only prepared for active quarrel, but who are committing all kinds of depredations upon private property. Indeed the county may now be said to be in a state of siege.

In reference to the anticipated forced entrance of the United States troops, into this city, the temple of the "Saints," is the scene of almost daily consultation. BRIGHAM YOUNG is the leading spirit of every assemblage. Men, women and children flock to the sanctuary in scores and as the words of encouragement fall from the lips of their leader, shouts of anticipated triumph, in which the whole congregation are obliged to join, are given in response to his exhortations. It is curious to see with what zeal and energy the women join in these ebullitions. The fact is, BRIGHAM is a great favorite with the women. He is looked upon as a perfect Solomon in his position. Possessing a very considerable amount of shrewdness and the ability to assume any amount of sanctimonious seeming, he has free and familiar access into every family in the city, and it is generally supposed, sometimes invests himself with the duties and authorities of the spiritual wife system, without the intervention of the rites and formalities of the Church. When he passes along the streets, which no sometimes does, every head is bowed, and perfumed handkerchiefs are waved by fair hands to herald his approach. His legion of children are looked upon as so many cherubs, whose wings have not yet grown, and the frail and admiring daughters of Eve, who are not of his household, when they see him in close companionship with his wives, not unfrequently bite their lips and make other vicious demonstrations in envious anticipation of the time when it will be their turn to be duly installed into his favor and his embraces. The sincerity of his professions is never taken into the range of calculation. His hypocrisy is too broad-faced to admit of reasonable doubt. What he says in his discourses relative to the Mormon faith, is received as a matter of course, and no one ventures to believe for a moment that he is not in earnest. The truth is, he is looked upon as a leading spirit, who has succeeded in converting Utah into a Pandemonium of vice and iniquity, in which his adherents most freely join as a matter of preference. The reason is, their morals are as debased as his own.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL-CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application-rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
FINE OVERCOATS,
Lined with Silk,
Selling for $8 to $13,
Original prices $15 to $28,
FINE OVERCOATS,
Lined with Silk,
Selling for $14,
Original prices $20 to $28.
Another lot of OVERCOATS,
Selling for $13,
Original prices $17 to $20.
OVERCOATS, and
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Grand and Canal sts.)

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

"GENERAL WALKER'S GONE AWAY."
A NEW FILLIBUSTER SONG BY ONE OF THE BOYS.
Air—*Yankee Doodle.*

So, ho! In spite of Uncle Sam
The filibusters started;
Did General Walker carve a—hem!
He's not so chicken-hearted!
The Costa Ricans now look blue,
And Vanderbilt is busted;
Besides—but this 'twixt me and you—
Law's muskets won't be rusted!
General Walker's gone away,
And torched his sword to slay 'em;
The "greasers" have the devil to pay,
And no pitch hot to pay him!

The General's learned some sense, I guess—
Such lessons alters teaches—
For he called at SMITH'S, IN FULTON-STREET,
And bought sich coats and breeches!
The "greasers," when they see them clothes,
And knows how cheap he bought 'em,
Will all submit with willing hearts
To one who "THE STYLE" has taught 'em!
General Walker's off and lost,
And torched his clothes to entice 'em,
And when they hear how small the cost,
They'll all come here to price 'em!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO 333 Broadway, during the holidays, and Pianos and Melodeons in proportion. Also, $10,000 worth of Jewelry at astonishingly low prices, which must be sold

DIED.

CAMPION.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, DAVID P., eldest son of the late Patrick Campion.

The friends of the family, of his brother, Jeremiah J., and his brothers in-law, James Keane and James Conway, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 75 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

DEPEW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, after a short illness, MISS POLLY DEPEW, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of R. B. Folger, No. 235 Henry st. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend, without further invitation.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, PHILO ANDREWS, only child of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 11th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JOHN BARR, aged 59 years.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 19, MARY EPHEMIA, only child of the late Lieut. John G. Reynolds, aged 15 months.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, J. C. Stoneall, No. 231 Atlantic-st.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, CHARLES H. METCALF, aged 20 years.

☞ Lowell and Worcester papers please copy.

MAURY.—At sea, on Friday, Oct. 30, CHARLES W., son of the late William Maury, formerly of Liverpool, aged 19 years.

SMITH.—At Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 20 THOMAS SMITH, aged 63 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Daniel P. Smith, Pacific-st. and New-York-av., Bedford, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

PATTINSON.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19 HUGH PATTINSON, Esq., aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, in Scotch Plains, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 2½ o'clock, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York, which leaves Pier No. 2 North River, per steamers *Red Jacket* or *Wyoming*. The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited. P. S.—The friends can return to New-York the same afternoon if they wish.

BUSTED.—At Quincy, Fla., on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, ALEXANDER W. BUSTED, of this City, aged 24 years.

Notice will be given of the time of the funeral on the arrival of his remains.

NICHOLS.—In Paris, at the Hotel Windsor, on Friday, Nov. 27, DAVID NICHOLS, late of the firm of Whitlock, Nichols & Co., of this City.

OLMSTED.—At Nice, Italy, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, JOHN H. OLMSTED, M. D., late of Staten Island, N. Y., son of John Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn., aged 32 years.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Gilt French China dinner sets, 148 pieces	$42 00
White French China dinner sets, 149 pieces	26 00
Colored and gilt French China dinner sets	45 00
White French China tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt band French China tea sets, 44 pieces	6 45
Colored and gilt French China tea sets, 44 pieces	10 25

All to be sold at the above prices, the discount upon usual rates being
NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
631 and 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Silver-plated coffee urns	$10 00
Silver-plated tea kettles	10 00
Silver-plated cake baskets	5 00
Silver plated casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen	1 25

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
RICH PARIS BRONZE CLOCKS.
PARIS BRONZE FIGURES.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, &c., &c.,
At an immense reduction.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importer's and Manufacturer's Sale
of
SUPERB RICH
FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY,
Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie Ladies' Cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and Glass Ware, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles
of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction,
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c., Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
In the Country,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH
FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS,
SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c., &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS,
URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES,
CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.
FANCY COFFEES.
GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.
LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and
10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.
In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No 16 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

WE WANT WINGS—IS THE DAILY REQUEST, when ordering crackers for Christmas and New-Year's.

We are among the great number who use them regularly, and find they combine most excellent qualities and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy Cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. With hot or cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

In purchasing, take none but those stamped with the name "WING," as these are the only genuine Farina Crackers made. They may be procured generally of the most respectable grocers.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST,
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and
CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH
FRIDAY (Christmas) NIGHT, Dec. 25.
The Director of the Academy, in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats, and being obliged by his agreement with the New-York Harmonic society to indemnify them for the seats used by the stockholders, would feel greatly obliged if those of the stockholders who do not intend using their seats on Christmas night, would permit them to be used for the Reverend Clergy.

HOLIDAY EDITION OF BRYANT.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have just published:
POEMS
BY
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY THE AUTHOR.
ILLUSTRATED WITH 70 DESIGNS, ENGRAVED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART, FROM DESIGNS BY BIRKET FOSTER, HARRISON WEIR, WILLIAM HARVEY, J. TENNIEL, F. R. PICKERSGILL, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS. AND A PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR, FROM A DRAWING BY LAWRENCE. 1 VOL. 8VO., CLOTH ANTIQUE, GILT EDGES, $6; OR TREE CALF EXTRA, $8; OR DITO ANTIQUE MOROCCO, $9.

From the Boston Transcript.

Of the classic reputation of this poet, every year more and more convinces us. Notwithstanding the fluctuations of schools and opinions in poetry, the elements of Bryant's muse survive and grow in estimation from their eternal claim to love and honor. He is essentially an American poet; his subject is nature; his art pure, chaste and elevated.

To every thoughtful heart and reverent eye, "Thanatopis," the "Waterfall," the "Hymn to Death," the "Past," "The Prairies," the "Future Life" the "Conqueror's Grave," and so many other memorable pieces inspired by meditation and the study of nature are full of memorable significance, and are a "joy forever." We rejoice to meet them once more printed on the neutral tinted and ample page of this exquisite quarto, and interspersed with such graceful illustrations by the first artists of the day. We hazard nothing in predicting that this national souvenir will take its place among the literary and artistic treasures of every American who knows how to unite the highest pleasures of taste with the noblest intellectual recreation and patriotic sympathy.

From the Albion.

We have had several costly and showy books published here of late years, but never one, that we remember, so lovely and so artistic as this. It is the perfection of bookmaking, the very binding, green and gilt, is tasteful to the last degree, and when you open it and find how delicately the designs of the inimitable Birket Foster and certain of his English associates can be transferred to wood by such 'gravers as the brothers Daidiel, and with what care such gems can be printed, and on what creamy paper, and what general harmony between the poet and his illustrators, you cannot but admire greatly and send home a copy to her you love best, if the price be at all within the mark.

From the Daily Tribune.

A more attractive and appropriate gift-book can scarcely be found among the tempting varieties of the Holiday season. The frontispiece is an engraving of Mr. Lawrence's striking portrait of the author.

From the Boston Traveller.

The illustrated edition of Bryant is truly a beautiful book. It is printed upon thick buff glazed paper upon a clear and beautiful type, and illustrated with 71 elegant engravings, from designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, William Harvey and other eminent artists. The style and beauty of Bryant's productions are so generally known and recognized that comment is unnecessary.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The present edition is a splendid specimen of the typographic art, and does honor to the taste and enterprise of the publishers. Its sumptuous binding is fully sustained by the broad and elaborate gilding which delights the eye, even before we are fascinated by the music of the poems which they breathe in our ears. As a token of regard, no volume could be chosen more fit to pass from hand to hand among brothers and sisters.

From the New-York Express.

The "luxury of print" is realized to perfection in this sumptuous volume. The engravings are of exquisite handling and effect, from designs by Foster, Weir, Harvey, Tenniel, Pickersgill, and other distinguished artists. A glance at them will show the prevailing character of subjects chosen by Mr. Bryant for the rich revel of his harp of poesy, and the freshness and genuine American aspect of his favorite themes."

D. APPLETON & CO.,
are now selling
their Extensive Stock
of
ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
until
the 1st of January, 1858.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Scrofula, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Piles, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., &c.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the great reliable purifyer.

Among the thousands of cases which have been cured, and published in the *Times* and other papers, is that of—

Mr. E. J. Webb, the eminent architect, whose office is corner Broadway and Duane sts. Mr. Webb was long afflicted with chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, which crippled and confined him to his room for months, when, after all other treatment and remedies had failed, he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam. Mr. Webb, when cured, was 80 years old.

Scrofula and King's Evil, Wm. Housel, No. 12 Willet-st., was cured of a deep and loathsome ulcer that covered the neck and side of his face.

Mr. Horace Gardner, as sworn to, before Mayor Westerwelt, in June, 1852, was cured of a terrible cancer that had existed 12 years, and had destroyed his nose and consumed most of the flesh from the face.

E. Rice, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., was for several years afflicted with severe inflammatory rheumatism and gout; he was unable, for months to rest his feet upon the floor. Mr. Rice was given up by all, as incurable, when he was entirely restored by the Life Balsam. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st., (a few doors from Broadway.

REISSUE OF GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON,
With new Steel Illustrations.

EXQUISITE OFFERING FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

DERBY & JACKSON,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York,
Have now ready an entirely New Edition of the
COURT OF NAPOLEON
Or,
SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE,
By FRANK B. GOODRICH (Dick Tinto,)
With superb Portraits on Steel of its
BEAUTIES, WITS AND HEROINES,
Rendering it
The most Elegant, Chaste and Appropriate Gift for the Coming Holidays,
Royal Quarto, Turkey Antique, $12 50 Full Gilt, Turkey, $12 50, Tree Calf, $15.

The first edition of this attractive work met with an extraordinary sale, and its reissue was called for by the public demand. The literary character of the book proved the author's eminent fitness for the labor, since it immediately seemed a prominent place in the elegant literature of this country, while its unique illustrations placed it first among the richest works ever issued from the American press. To this new edition is added a new PORTRAIT OF MISS PATTERSON OF BALTIMORE, (The Discarded Wife of Jerome Bonaparte.)

The various periods treated of are illustrated by their remarkable women, viz.:
CHARLOTTE CORDAY, MADAME ROLAND, MADAME TALLIEN, MADAME RECAMIER, PAULINE BONAPARTE, CAROLINE BONAPARTE, JOSEPHINE, MARIA LOUISE, HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, GRACE INGERSOLL, MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE (MISS PATTERSON,) MADAME REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, MADAME JUNOT, DUCHESS D'ABRANTES, MADAME DE STAEL, MLLE. LENORMAND, MLLE. GEORGES.

The Portraits are engraved on steel (after designs by M. Jules Champagne, from the original portraits in the galleries of the Luxembourg and Versailles,) by Halpin, Rogers, Bolyer, and Hall. The work is printed on a new font of pica type, cast purposely for it, upon extra-sized and calendered paper, made to order, and bound in various styles, with original designs by Somerville.

FOR A PRESENTATION BOOK.

This may be pronounced the "Gem of the Season," and the Publishers offer it to the Trade to the full assurance of its giving entire pleasure and satisfaction to every purchaser.

Copies sent by Express to any part of the United States or the Canadas, free of expense to the purchaser on receipt of the price. Address
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPERB HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CARD.

The subscribers having manufactured a large stock of books for Christmas, more elegant than ever before, and also imported a very extensive assortment of books to all departments of literature, in costly bindings, are determined to offer a general assortment at public auction, to be sold without reserve. They make this announcement over their own name, that the public may be assured he editions sale not only of the best but that they are NEW, CLEAN, and ELEGANT STOCK, and that they may purchase with confidence, and know that any imperfect book (if any) may be returned directly to them. The public may also feel entire confidence in their statement, that the books contained in the catalogue *are to be sold at auction without reserve*, as such will certainly be the case
D. APPLETON & CO.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 22 and 23,
At 11 o'clock A. M., each day.
At the Trade-Sale rooms of
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway.
Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. By a slight inspection, any one can discern its superiorness. The plate covering the roof of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine.
No. 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE MESSIAH.—The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, THIS EVENING, as it will be the last regular rehearsal of "the Messiah," for the performance on Christmas night, at the Academy of Music.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Also, bound file of 1856. Apply at subscription desk.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—The most simple, secure and reliable of all cheap machines are the GIBBS PATENT FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. There is nothing more useful and acceptable for a holiday gift. Call and examine, at No. 480 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gents' White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen.
1,500 Gents' White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen.
200 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 each, worth $3 50.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 37½c to 62c each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Still further reduction.
$40 Silk Robes reduced to $22.
$35 Silk Robes reduced to $18.
$30 Silk Robes reduced to $15.
$75 Elegant side band Velvet Robes reduced to $50.
$60 Elegant side-band Velvet Robes reduced to $35.
Also, rich Lyons Satins at $1 50 per yard, reduced from $3.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Sleeve Cloaks at $12.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Circulars $10.
Rich Velvet Cloaks Immensely Reduced.
Chenille Shawls at $5, and $7, half price.
Also, an assortment of Opera Cloaks, very cheap.

EMBROIDERY SALE,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 Double Cambric Collars, 25c. each.
1,500 Embroidered Jaconet do., at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 Fine French Tambour do., at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our Lace Sets and Collars at a reduction of 50 per cent. during the holiday season.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Of all-wool French Merinos, at 5s. per yard,
A Dress of which will only cost $4, or $4 50,
Making a very desirable and cheap Dress,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

A VERY RICH AND DESIRABLE
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Is one of those Plaid Valencia Dresses,
Price $5,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
Super quality 10-4 Whitney Blankets.
Only $3 50 Per Pair,
New lot just opened.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DUCAL POPLIN DRESSES ONLY $3,
CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENT,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

HALL AND RECEPTION DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will display, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, their
ENTIRE STOCK
of the above goods, which were
SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE
For the City Retail Trade,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS
GREATLY REDUCED!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO are now offering their LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK
of
CLOAKS
at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction to buyers
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED.
Our immense stock
NOW SELLING
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
Our entire stock now selling
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BEAVER CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
Wishing to close out our stock before Christmas, we now offer at retail, fine Beaver cloaks with rich crochet fringes, at reduced prices. All qualities of plain and ribbed Beaver cloths, below the cost of importation. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers st., (up stairs.) Odors from Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immediate reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Ducals and Albonis,
French and English Merinos,
Saxony Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's storeroom.
On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire balance of

COLONEL FORNEY AND THE PRESIDENT.—It is of course not true, as everywhere telegraphed on Friday and Saturday, that the editor of the *Press* was denied admittance at the Presidential mansion during his late visit to Washington. He was not only promptly but cordially received by the President, who knows too well the proprietor of his organ to regard an honest difference of opinion as a pretext for personal alienation. The men who were always Mr. BUCHANAN'S enemies before he became President, and who now attempt to compensate for their bitter assaults upon his election at Cincinnati, by assailing the *Press* because of its resolute and disinterested support of the "will of the Majority," may feed their own malignity on falsehoods like this, but do not make a favorable impression upon Mr. BUCHANAN.—*Phila. Press.*

Matthew Griswold, of Old Lyme, Conn., saw a man named William Austin, in the Sound, on the bottom of a boat, in a perilous condition, a few days since, and rescued him from drowning; took him to the cars, had him warmed and fed him—took him to the cars, and gave him three dollars to reach Norwalk, where Austin said he lived. The next Saturday night Austin entered the house of his benefactor and stole about $1,300 worth of property, but was caught at the Essex ferry, with the property upon him, and has been bound over for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.
Comic pantomime,
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Gabriel as Pipo; Marsetti as Jocko.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta in Male and Female Costume.
THE GREEN MONSTER,
Antoine as the White Knight.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; children, 25 cents.
An entirely new Comic Holiday Pantomime is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Christmas Night.
Regular Juvenile Afternoon Performance next SATURDAY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, TABLEAUX, SCENES, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1857.
The grand romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, abounding in mysterious and thrilling effects, entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.....Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chatean Renaud.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere.....Miss C. Thompson
Other characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Duncan, Peters, W. Burke, Misses Wells, Stoddart, Lang, &c.
Scenery painted expressly for the piece by Mr. Hawthorne.
In the second act a masked ball and carnival, during which Misses Bishop, Lang, Archer, Pennoyer, Walby and Everett will execute a Grand Folly Dance.
To conclude with (for the first time in this country) J. Madison Morton's last farce.
TAKE CARE OF DOWB.
Mr. Wallop, a schoolmaster.....Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Wallop (first appearance this season).....Miss Manners
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Grand Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced on Christmas Eve, Thursday, Dec. 24, embracing new scenery, music, costumes, properties, dances, stage mechanism, and the varied and grotesque humors of Harlequin, Columbine, Sprite, Pantaloon and Clown.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management begs to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.
Characters by
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. LEVERE,
Mrs HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE,
Mrs. COOKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
&c., &c., &c.
The two great Scenes.
Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night,
and
The Fire in Cross-street, Five Points,
Nightly elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic applause.
Other novelties in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY—Two new laughable pieces.
Mr. Charles Mathews will play his original part in his own comedy of
THE DOWAGER,
aided by Mrs. L. W. Davenport, Mrs A. Parker, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Barrett. He will also appear in the farce of
YOU'RE ANOTHER.
with Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM.
This very successful and humorous production nightly increases in favor
A new farce, called
AN ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.
Titus.....Mr. Rogers | Rockingham...Mr. W. Briggs
TUESDAY—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with all the high class comic talent now playing at this theatre.
WEDNESDAY—A new comedy, by Tom Taylor, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will play his original character, and Messrs Burton and Brougham will also appear. New pieces are in readiness for the Holidays.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
(Also of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS,
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
Will open for the
WINTER SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1857.
Return of the old favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
from Philadelphia, where they were nightly received by most
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
comprising the beauty, the literati and fashion of the Quaker City.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, the great burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, with a
FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, as the "Black Amodio."
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Popular old style
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by Him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of DECHALUMEAU.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
EL HYDER.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
BOREAS: Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 15th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, the IRISH LION, and CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be repeated, in compliance with the earnest request of numerous persons, the beautiful Drama, arranged by Mr. H. Watkins, from the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," entitled THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, Ida Morton's Prayer. Cast as before, with the best talent of the company. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Stadio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of "JULIUS CÆSAR" on MONDAY, December 21, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next to the Academy of Music,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, KING LEAR; THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, MEASURE FOR MEASURE. The course will close on MONDAY, Dec. 28, RICHARD III. Seats may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWELL'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE PUPILS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—AT THE UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. This Grand Museum is now fully open. Museum open day and evening. Admission only 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT of the NURSERY and CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. C. J. Cassidy,	Mrs. A. J. Requena,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. C. Dubois,	Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Madame De Dion,	Mrs. C. A. Dean,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,	Mrs D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. J. Hudson,	Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Charles E. Kahn,	Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. E. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. A. Le Marbler,	Mrs. George N. Miller,
Mrs. Charles A. Mildon,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. D. Golden Murray,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,	Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. S. H. Ransom,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. R. Shadwick,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,	Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. Tiffe,	Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,	Mrs Viele,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,	Mrs Dr. Watts,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.	

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,	Henry S. Fearing,
F. E. Anderson,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Hon. August Belmont,	Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
Hon. James Brooks,	Charles Hoffman,
Charles F. Briggs,	Wm. J. Hoppin,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Capt. Beusel,	J. B. Ireland,
Joseph Bridgham,	Wm. Henry Jones,
Jules E. Brugiere,	Robert James,
J. Busse,	Peyton Jandon,
James Bleecker,	Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Alex Bliss,	Arthur Leary,
Hon. James E. Cooley,	Louis Lang,
Charles A. Clinton,	Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
Edward Cooper,	Capt. Lannitz,
Wm. S. Constant,	Major Masomb, U. S. A.,
C. B. Collins,	Capt. Monro,
Major Crawford,	R. H. Messenger,
Henry Chadwick,	Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. Duryee,	Col. James B. Murray,
C. Dubois,	Albyn Marie,
Hon. Judge Daly,	Peter Marie,
Charles A. Dana,	Dr. A. B. Mott,
Regis De Trobriand,	Capt Nevers,
Henry Delafield,	John Robertson,
H. Delafield, Jr.,	E Delafield Smith,
Thomas E. Davis,	Capt. Shaler,
Dr. George T. Elliott,	Capt. Shumway,
Thomas Addis Emmet,	Hon. Judge Sloason,
Daniel Fuller,	Leopold Sch midt,
Dudley Field,	Edward Slosson,
E. M. Newbould,	Capt. Speight,
J. De P. Ogden,	Alexander Taylor,
Commodore Perry,	Eugene Thorn,
Walden Pell,	Egbert L. Viele,
Alfred W. Pell,	Hon. John Van Buren,
W. C. Pell,	J. H. Wainwright,
Capt. Price,	C. F. Winthrop,
Capt. Rihlet,	J. O. Walsh,
Edward A. Renwick,	William Young,
James F. Ruggles,	J. C. Zimmerman,
	E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.
Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of F. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; F. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE Benevolent Society of the Memorial Church will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Church and the Poor, in the Sunday-School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, during the days and evenings of Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24, the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding Christmas.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

BOARDING.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 17 CONCORD st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS
PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company, consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.
This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, President.

AT SEA, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.
A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS WAS called, on board ship, this day to pass resolutions in favor of the officers and crew of the steamer *North Star*. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Townsend, and proceeded to business by appointing Rev. Dr. A. VERREN as President.
The following Committee was moved and seconded to draw up resolutions, viz.: Rev. Dr. Hallam, Drs. Manoreed and Parslow Messrs. Cottle and Bremer. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which, after being read, were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we the passengers on board the steamer *North Star*, feel ourselves most specially called upon to return our thanks to the Captain, officers and crew, for their untiring zeal and energy, under the recent trying circumstances of the voyage, and to express the high sense we entertain of the skill and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.
Resolved, That having understood that Captain Lefebre is about to retire from his present profession, and thereby resign the arduous duties of a nautical life, we tender him our best wishes for his happiness and success in whatever position he may hereafter be placed.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Captain Lefebre, and also published in the New-York *Herald*, *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*.
A. VERREN, President.
D. C. PETERS, M. D, Secretary.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Saxon vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Coal Company, and I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
IN THIS LINE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
OUR RETAIL TRADE,
WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PANIC TIMES
OR PANIC PRICES;
Presenting a rare opportunity of selecting,
Are now offered at greatly reduced prices.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts.
Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house.
Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT HAIT & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FURS! FURS!
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
offer at retail by
MARK J. KING,
the finest stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FURS,
valued at over
$400,000,
at a discount of
FORTY PER CENT.
from wholesale prices.
Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City.
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
THE GIRL'S DELIGHT.—
PAPER DOLLS AND PAPER FURNITURE.
Seven Numbers of Paper Dolls, viz:

No. 1. FLORENCE.	No. 4. NELLIE.
No. 2. HATTIE.	No. 5. CLARA.
No. 3. FRANK.	No. 6. CINDERELLA.

No. 7. THE LITTLE PET.
With Beautiful Dresses for each.
Two numbers PAPER FURNITURE—one for the PARLOR and one for the BEDROOM.
THE BOY'S DELIGHT:
A Series of Eight Cards of Pictures of Animals—Horse, Cow, Dog, &c.
AN ELEGANT PLAY-HOUSE
For Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture, printed on cardboard, and richly colored.
We send by mail, postage prepaid, either number of the Dolls, Furniture, or Animals, for 18 cents, the House for 40 cents. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,
No. 8 Park-row and No. 3 Ann-st., New-York.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offers at RETAIL,
His immense stock of
USEFUL,
ARTISTIC and
ORNAMENTAL
FANCY GOODS,
imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

FURS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT THE
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.
The whole immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, CAPS, COATS, COLLARS, MUFFLERS, FOOT-MUFFS, &c., &c.,
must be closed out before the
FIRST OF JANUARY,
without regard to cost.
Parties desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the goods, which they will find, on comparison, fully equal in quality to those of any other manufacturer, and at very much LOWER PRICES than can be found in the City.
Please remember the sign of the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."
"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."
Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA-POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.
I offer my fine assortment of Plated and Britannia Goods for the holidays at retail, not "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale: Plated Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Casters, Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Children's Cups, &c. Also, Britannia Ware of superior quality for sale at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by LUCIUS HART.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prima article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

HOLIDAYS.
The old-established Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, RIDLEY & CO. offer for sale a large assortment of Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., a pure article, superior in quality to any manufactured in this City. Cornets, Cornucopias, &c., of every variety, suitable for the holidays.
RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., Two blocks west of Broadway, Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—The Subscribers being manufacturers of diamond jewelry only, having a large stock on hand, will sell their entire stock until Jan. 5, 1858, at cost, thus giving every one an opportunity to make valuable presents for a little money:
Diamond pins from $5 to $500.
Diamond rings from $5 to $300.
Diamond bracelets, earrings, studs, &c., from $50 to $1,000. J. HERMANN & CO., No. 415 Broome-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS—Manills, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrills, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., Mozart Hall entrance. Her new system of teaching combines private instruction by experienced male and female teachers, with general practice, every afternoon and evening. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET Invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just published by
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY KNOX KANE.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 Illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
At ROGERS' BAZAAR
OF
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
No. 499 Broadway.
In importing these goods, no effort has been spared to obtain the most extensive and varied assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS for the Holidays, selected from every part of the world, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, as Mr. Rogers will challenge all competition in the low prices, variety and extent of his assortment.

RICH FANCY ARTICLES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.	Glass and Pearl Odor B'xs.
Ladies' Work Boxes of every style.	Rich Porcelain, China and Glass Vases
Pearl and Shell Card Cases and Tablets.	Parian and China Figures and Ornaments.
Fans of Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood, &c.	Tourists' Traveling Bags and Companions.
Jet Bracelets and other Ornaments.	Superior Cutlery, Knives, Scissors, &c.
	Canes, Cigar Stands and Cases.

GAMES FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF ALL AGES.

Chess and Dominoes.	Cribbage and Solitaire Boards.
Battledores and Graces.	Building Blocks and Houses.
Bagatelle and Tivoli B'ds.	Backgammon and Chess Boards.
Playing Cards of every variety.	Puzzles of every descrip'n.
Spelling and Reading Games.	

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Shell Back and Dressing Combs.	Clothes and Table Brushes.
Hair, Comb and Nail Brushes.	Ladies' Powder and Powder Boxes
Extra Perfumed and Fancy Soaps.	Perfumery and Extracts of all varieties.

TOYS, DOLLS, TOYS

Baby Houses.	Toy Wagons, Carts and Horses.
Boxes of Furniture.	Stables, Stores,
Wax and Model Dolls.	Noah's Arks.
Toy Tea and Dinner Sets of Britannia, China, Glass and Wood.	Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Kitchens.
Magic Lanterns.	Steamboats, Locomotives and Cars.
Mechanical Toys of every variety.	Fire Engines.
Drums, Swords and Trumpets,	Soldiers' Caps and other accoutrements.
Guns, Pistols and Cannons.	

Imported and Sold at
H. S. ROGERS' EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York,
Four doors below Spring-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just Published:
THE LITTLE COMMODORE.
BY MAY RAMALEE.
Beautifully Illustrated. Price 75 cents.
And we shall be greatly mistaken if this is not the best new Juvenile of the season. Our Literary Critic, who is second to none as a judge in such matters, gave the following report after reading the manuscript:
"One of the very best juveniles I have ever read. It is unexceptionable in its moral. The story is lively and very pleasing, taking the reader in a voyage to Gibraltar, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople and Egypt, describing all the wonders of all these places in a capital manner. The book is decidedly able, popular, pleasing and useful."

A TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
In one volume, 8vo, full of illustrations, printed in colors and bound in antique muslin, gilt edges. Price, $1 50.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.
House that Jack Built; Tom the Piper's Son; Simple Simon; The Bear and the Children; Courtship and Wedding of Cock Robin and Jenny Wren; Hans in Luck; Little Bo Peep; Henny Penny; The Fox and the Geese; Meaja's Alphabet; Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog; The Ugly Little Duck; The Old Woman and her Pig; The Charmed Fawn.
Persons wishing an elegant and expensive edition of these Household Stories, bound in one volume, will purchase this edition.
A New Volume of the Aimwell Stories.
MARCUS; Or, THE BOY TAMER,
With numerous illustrations. Price 63 cents. Uniform with "Oscar," "Clinton," "Ella," and "The Whistler," by WALTER AIMWELL.
INDESTRUCTIBLE PLEASURE BOOKS.
Printed on Linen, beautifully colored, viz.:
Little Bo Peep. Life and Death of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin. The House that Jack Built.
The Cat and the Mouse. Old Mother Hubbard.
Each 25 cents.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
Notes on Domestic Architecture.
Maya, the Princess.
Catawba Wine
The Winds and the Weather.
Akin by Marriage.
Spartacus.
Who Paid for the Prima Donna?
Two Rivers.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Agassiz's Natural History.
Tacking Ship Off-shore.
Mamoni (Life in Calcutta.)
Books.
The Diamond Lens.
The Sculptor's Funeral.
The President's Message.
The Wedding Veil.
Literary Notices.
The publishers are happy to state that the success of the *Atlantic* has met their expectations. Its course, as heretofore, will be fearless and outspoken, and its present literary character will be maintained.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and by DEXTER & BROTHER.

WE PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23,
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC
AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
Many new features are introduced, among which may be enumerated: Complete copies of the New Charter of the City of New-York; the Metropolitan Police Bill; a description of the Central Park; very full Chronological Tables of the events of 1857; a Chronology of the history of Nicaragua, since the first descent by General Walker; and other matters too numerous to mention. The valuable Weather Tables, the pages for daily memoranda; the lists of City, State and United States Officers, and much other valuable matter, are continued as in the issue for last year.
The NEW-YORK ALMANAC and YEARLY RECORD has 240 pages, neatly bound in cloth, contains more matter than an ordinary 12mo volume, and is sold at the low price of 25 cents.
At once an Almanac and a Diary, a complete record of the temperature and events of every day of the past year, with a world of useful information beside; convenient for the pocket, and drawing so trifling a sum therefrom, who will not have a copy?
Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents.
Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City, to whom will be given a very liberal discount. Apply to the publishers. MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds of 1876 and 1882.
$3,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$1,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.
$4,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bond of 1881.
$1,200 New-York City 7 per cent Assistant Bond of '62.
$7,000 New-York State 6 per cent Stock of 1873.
$4,000 California State 7 per cent Bonds of 1870.
25 shares Bank State of New-York ..... $100 each
10 shares National Bank ..... $50 each
12 shares Merchants' Bank ..... $50 each
15 shares Hanover Bank ..... $100 each
63 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins Co ..... $100 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co ..... $60 each
46 shares East River Fire Ins. Co ..... $15 each
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
28 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
50 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co ..... $40 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins Co ..... $10 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, with the entire contents of the magnificently-furnished residence, No. 162 West 21st st., west of 7th-av., embracing over $14,000 worth of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all made to order by Goldsmith and in use but four months.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers, will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock precisely, for cash, the above furniture, the peculiar excellence of which can only be appreciated on examination. The sale will be strictly peremptory, and is embraced in Parlors:

Magnificent suites, (one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with carved frames;) one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in basso relievo; one do, covered in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters of fruit. All the suites have solid rosewood frames, and are in perfect order. Magnificent carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors, two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, medallion carpets, marble vases rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, corner etageres with mirror backs, collection of valuable oil paintings on canvas and glass, rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets and French counterpanes; French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c., with a great variety not mentioned. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant fancy goods, comprising a general assortment of Bohemian glass, China and silver-plated ware, large Canton China vases, bronze and Parian statuettes and groups, gents' and ladies' dressing cases, papier maché desks, tables, &c.: porte-monnaies, reticules, work boxes, Lubin's Extracts, and Colognes of the finest quality, put up in rich cut bottles, dolls, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a general assortment of fine jewelry to be sold by order of assignee, comprising gold and silver watches and chains of various descriptions, ladies' mosaic, cameo and lava sets; gents' and ladies' sleeve buttons, studs, rings, keys, bracelets, pencils, scarf and bosom pins, earrings, &c. TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

A superb purple velvet mantel, most elegantly embroidered, imported at a cost of $250, and probably the finest of its kind in the United States.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No 229 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches hookcases, and library secretaries, rosewood pianos, 7-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches chairs, carpets mahogany bedsteads, etc.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st., second importers' sale of genuine imported wines, liquors, Havana cigars, foreign fruits, &c., &c. We beg to call the attention of all parties in want of first class condiments for the Holidays to this sale. The goods are warranted in every respect and superior to anything before offered at auction, comprising in part imported Heidsick, Mumm's Cabinet Verzenay and Heidsick Vintage Champagnes; Otard, Seignette and Cognac Brandies; Old London Dock Port, Duff Gordon Sherry, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Choice Cordials. Also, fine Layer Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Prunes, Sardines; also, genuine imported Havana cigars, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale, and the lots will be sold in lots to suits private families and warranted as represented.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 5½ Pine-st., closing sale elegant made-up furs, by order of the assignees, comprising very costly real sable capes and talmas, elegant Russia sable muffs, caps and victorines; Pelerines, tippets, muffs, cuffs, &c.; also, royal ermine, Russia fitch, Siberian squirrel, French sable, river mink, stone marten, and other furs of every kind; also, sleigh and lap robes, collars, mufflers, gloves, caps, &c., valued at over $20,000, and to be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of assignees.

N.B.—As this is the last chance, we advise all our friends who are in want to attend this sale. The goods will be ready, and catalogues the day before sale.

EARA LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EARA LUDLOW, JR., & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock:

$2,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, interest July and January.
$2,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
47 shares National Fire Insurance Company, $37 50 each.
10 shares Northwestern Fire Insurance Company ..... 50 00 each.
13 shares Davenport (Iron) Gas Light and Coke Company ..... 100 00 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce ..... 100 00 each.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT Auction on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large assortment and variety of fine

FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS,

of every description.

Those wishing to purchase CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for the children, would do well to attend the sale.

The trade are also invited to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, in gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., fine illustrated and gift books, all beautifully bound, embracing Irving's Life of Washington, Christmas and Winter Evenings, Tasso's Recovery of Jerusalem, Washington's Earlier Years, Bayard Taylor's works, History of America, embracing in all about 300 volumes, all of which are very rare works, and elegantly bound.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALES to be made by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., of a superb collection of Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, silver, China, and glass ware, of every description and variety, suitable for Christmas presents. Also, about 500 bottles of perfumery, Lubin's extracts, Farina cologne, fancy articles, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, an assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) to be sold to the highest bidder. Ladies are invited to call.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture, parlors; rosewood, in crimson and gold brocatel; mahogany, in blue and gold satin; Imperial Wilton carpets, with a general assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, patent mangle, &c., &c.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND China, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, Dec. 21, 10 o'clock, at the store corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., a large and choice stock of best goods; sale, without any reserve, for cash. Deposit required. Also at 12, a lot of furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured

SUPERIOR LAND AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 826 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

A FOUR ROUND CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED, 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruit; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can can be fully tested, plate and front are richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich sicel, cover, &c., to match. Cost $800, price $425. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 44th-st., for four days, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium this year has been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10 per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 7-octave, with plain and fancy cases; also double rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 314 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO WANTED—IF TO BE HAD LOW. Address H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, } No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 16th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:

East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.

RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. CLOWE, Assignee.

ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
No. 237 Broadway.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE," } ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1857. }

SMALL-POX.—CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are informed that the Governors of the Almshouse have provided commodious private accommodations for the reception of Small-pox patients at the new Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where all persons having this disease will be received on terms suitable to their condition. Good and experienced nurses, and the best of medical attendance provided. Apply to

GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr.,
Superintendent, &c., of this office.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication of James O'Reilly in relation to alleged abuses in the sale of sheds on land at Washington Market, west of West-st., will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to investigate the same. All parties interested or aggrieved, or that can give any information concerning the alleged abuses, are hereby notified to appear before the Committee. By order of ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman Special Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CABRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, at 8 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY L. L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEVENTH LECTURE IN THE course, before the Flatbush Literary Association, will be delivered in the lecture-room, at Flatbush, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, by Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., of Brooklyn. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office in Flatbush, or at the door of the lecture-room.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CHARter Oak Lodge, No. 249, are requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on TUESDAY, 8 o'clock, without further notice, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late esteemed brother JOSEPH BUSH. By order

GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.
G. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CYrus Lodge, No. 208 of F. and A. M., are requested to be punctual in their attendance on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at their lodge rooms. The general business of the meeting is to elect officers for the ensuing year. By order.

GEORGE CLANCY, W. M.
ROBERT A. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

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COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
MUNN & CO., No. 128 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SITGER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
E. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued not or ce.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 19th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. } OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. }

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on the 4th day of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.—The usual semi-annual interest (dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of this Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES. }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Dec 12, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. KENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 8 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

CANNEL COAL DISCHARGING FROM ship *John Bright*, of prime quality, selected for household use, and is offered at the lowest current rate, delivered direct from the ship. Also, for sale, Liverpool Orrel, Peach Orchard and Lehigh, at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner 3d-st. and West-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 32 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16

NEW-YORK CITY

Twenty-Days Mid-Ocean Without a Rudder

The ship *Abby Brown*, Capt. O. L. BEARSE, lately arrived at this port from Marseilles, after having narrowly escaped total shipwreck in mid Ocean by the loss of her rudder and springing a leak. The protracted trials of the skill and courage of Capt BEARSE during this tedious voyage, and the manner in which he mastered the difficulties of his position, furnish a narrative of more than usual interest. We have gathered the following particulars of the story by a short interview with Capt. BEARSE, and from reading the ship's Log, which is now in the hands of Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Wall-street.

The ship *Abby Brown* sailed from Marseilles for New-York, Sept. 29, with a valuable assorted cargo, and encountered heavy weather soon after getting to sea. On the 9th of October, she split and lost some of her sails. On the 15th she passed Gibraltar, and from that time until the 31st of the same month enjoyed moderate weather. The last day of October set in with strong breezes and squalls, with a heavy sea running, and the ship laboring heavily. She also began to leak considerably. About midnight, while the vessel was under short sail, and the Captain was standing on the house, he heard a loud crash, and looking aft saw the shattered remnants of the ruder floating astern. The ship came too at once, losing her headway, and then fell off before the wind. All hands were mustered, and the ship put under close-reefed, fore-and-main top-sails; but the vessel lay wholly unmanageable, rolling in the trough of the sea. At 4 o'clock A.M., a hawser was got ready, and the first expedient was adopted to steer the ship. Sixty or seventy fathoms of this hawser were paid out astern, the two ends being made fast upon the opposite quarters of the vessel; by slacking upon one side, and hauling on the other, the necessary retarding force was obtained on either side to sheer the ship's head in the opposite direction. This, however, could only be done by the assistance of the whole crew, aided by tackles; it left no one to attend to the pumps, which it was found necessary to keep constantly going. The cargo was shifted forward, which checked the tendency of the ship to fall off. All the light spars were sent down, to give them better control of the vessel. By bracing up the head yards, and backing the after ones, and by reversing the operation, they contrived to exert some control over the ship's course, but it was found impossible to make any headway. All hands were now set to work to make a rudder out of a spare main-yard, and two studding-sail booms All the tools they had on board to work with were an axe, an auger, a top-maul, and wood-saw. They were five days in getting this rudder completed, working night and day. Much of the time the weather was very severe, and the pumps required constant attention. After waiting five hours, to allow the sea to moderate, the rudder was put overboard and veered astern, with guys and chains attached to secure it in its place.

After waiting two days, during which several sails were split and lost, it was again hoisted on deck; the stern planking was cut away, the remains of the old rudder hoisted in, and the new rudder hung, secured by chain guys from each side of the ship. For three days the new rudder worked very well, but, notwithstanding great caution was observed, it gave way on the third day, and the ship again drifted at the mercy of the wind and sea. The leak increased, and all hands were kept busy at the pumps.

On the 7th, strong gales and cloudy weather continuing, in attempting to wear ship by hauling the jib and staysail to windward, both those sails were split and lost. The ship now fell off and labored heavily. The crew also were getting exhausted by continual hard work, and from loss of sleep.

On the 8th there were heavy gales, the ship leaking freely, and the pumps kept going all the time. At 6 A. M. they got the rudder-post on deck and commenced making another rudder, cutting up a topsail-yard for the purpose. On the 9th, by working night and day, the second rudder was ready, the mooring-chains and main sheets being cut to hang it with.

On the 10th, the weather moderating, at 2 P. M. the rudder was launched overboard, and secured in its place. For several days the ship was kept on her course, and slow progress was made, being all the time under short sail.

On the 14th a heavy head sea set in, the ship laboring heavily. The 15th and 16th the same. On the 17th, while the gale was at its height, the ship rolling and plunging fearfully, the rudder gave way once more, the bolts drawing out, and the whole was lost, with the chains and guys attached. On the 18th, the ship was once more in the trough of the sea, rolling with great violence, and shipping large quantities of water. A portion of the cargo was shifted and stove, when all hands were sent below to secure the cargo. At 5 o'clock the broken fragments of the rudder were hoisted in, and all hands set to work to make another. The sosre spars were now all used up, except a topmast. This was sawed the proper length, the jackstays were taken out of the side of the forward house to make bolts of, which were heated in the galley fire, and broken off at the required length. The auger, by good luck, was of just the size to fit the bolts. Night and day Captain BEARSE and his crew now toiled over their third and last rudder, and no pains were spared to make it as strong as possible, for if this gave out it became a serious question whether the exhausted energies of his crew would be equal to the task of making another. It needed much address and management on the part of Capt. B. to keep his officers and men to their discouraging task. The vessel was making much water, and in the desperate straights to which they had become reduced, a look or word would have caused them to take to the boats and desert the ship. This was seriously proposed more than once by some of the crew. Six days this work was continued; and at night, snatching a few moments' repose, Captain B. would take up his lantern and personally assist to push it on during the night watches. On the 20th the rudder was finished. The foresheets and the mizzentopsail sheets were unrove, for guys, and it was launched, and once more secured in its place. This time experience had so far improved their practice that the rudder went into its place better than either of the others, and when the chains were hauled taut seemed as firm and secure as could be desired. This rudder answered its purpose well, and notwithstanding they encountered much rough weather, and lost several of their sails, the vessel was kept under perfect control, and made good headway until, on the the 4th December, she came in sight of the Highlands and entered, in safety, the harbor of New-York.

Capt. BEARSE is a native of Hyonnis, Mass., and was formerly in command of the brig *N. Hale*, and has in his possession a valuable gold chronometer, as a testimonial of meritorious services, presented by the Atlantic and Mercantile Insurance Companies of New-York. The ship *Abby Brown* lies at pier No. 47, East River. The rudder which steered her into port is a curiosity in its way, but looks as if it could be safely trusted to make another voyage.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—The perfume of this popular toilet article never palls upon the senses; it is always fresh, agreeable and delicate. We exhale life and spirit from its fragrance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BOREAS HAS ARRIVED!—PUROY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be produced at this thriving theatre the long-looked-for new and gorgeous comic pantomime, arranged expressly for this house by Mr. G. L. Fox, partially invented and in part taken from the original of "Aquilio the North Wind," which is entitled "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air." It will be presented in a style of brilliancy and splendor never before witnessed on any stage in this country. The scenery, machinery, music, costumes, tricks, and the entire paraphernalia have been gotten up new, in the most extensive, magnificent and perfect manner, and at a cost exceeding three thousand dollars. All the pantomimic portion of the company will appear in it, together with the distinguished Carlo family. The drama of "El Hyder" will be performed previous to the pantomime, and the farce of the "Yankee Heiress" will conclude the performances.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FARUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

$3,000 E.R.3dm b.'83s	70	200 Reading R.R.	53⅛
1,000 E. R.R. 1st m.	40	do	53⅛
2,000 Harlem R.R 1stm	67	do	53⅜
1,000 N.Y.&N. H. b.'60	85	do	53⅜
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bds.	86⅜	do	53⅜
5,000 do	86⅜	do	54⅛
6,000 do	86⅜	do	54
1,000 T. B. & Al 2d M.	48	do	53⅜
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs	66	do	53⅜
5,000 G. & Chi 2d M. Bs.	18½	10 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21½
5 Pk. State New-York	92	do	21½
70 Bk of Commerce	100	do	21
44 Park Bank	84	do	21
10 Metropolitan Bank	98	do	20⅜
25 Manhattan Bank	125	do	20⅜
114 Penna. Coal Co.	67½	do	20⅜
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	10	44 M. S. & N. I. R. pf.	34
200 do	10½	12 Panama Railroad	94½
20 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅝	105 do	94⅝
100 do	815 76	50 do	860 98
150 do	76⅝	100 Hudson R. R.	18½
586 do	76	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	830 90
410 do	830 75⅜	80 do	90
50 do	810 75⅜	16 Cl. Col. & Cin. R R	87
100 do	860 75⅜	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	75½
50 do	74⅜	40 do	860 75
100 La C. & Mil. R.R.	860 10⅜	150 Cl. & Toledo R. R.	42½
		900 do	42
		200 do	42⅛
		1000 ko	83 43
		500 do	830 42⅜
		15 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	67½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s	80	150 Cum. Coal Co.	830 10
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	75⅛
4,000 Ill. Cent R.R. bs.	86	do	75⅜
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s.	83½	do	830 75⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. R 8 per ct. 1st m.	S.F Cn b. 83⅝	50 do	83 75⅜
7,000 Erie R. Cn Bs.	71 39	60 Hudson River R. R.	19⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	100	600 Reading R'd	830 53⅛
37 Bank of America	168	218 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20¼
10 Bank of St. of N.Y.	91	150 do	23
30 Park Bank	83⅝	25 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S.	34
20 do	84	25 do	33¾
40 American Ex. Bk.	92⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	13¼
25 Pacific Mail St Co.	67⅜	350 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	860 75
40 Del. & Hd Can Co	108	100 do	74
100 Erie Railroad	830 18	200 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	10½
175 do	18	40 Harlem R. R. Pref.	15

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac 8s.	Int. add. 17½
2,000 Madison City 7s	Int. add. 51
3,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 51
2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort.	Int. add. 51
3,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70
3,000 Lexington City 6s	Int. add. 38½
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	98⅛
12 shares Hanover Bank	77⅜
10 shares Irving Bank	90⅛
24 shares National Bank	101⅜
10 shares Continental Bank	90⅜
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	83⅛
50 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	101⅜
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn	132
50 shares Security Fire Ins. Co	89
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	144
30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	143
28 shares American Express Co	93⅛
26 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	68
50 shares Union Ferry Co	92½
2 shares New-York Academy of Music	p. s. $210
$18,000 Great West. Ill. R. R. 10 ₱ ct. Bds.	Flat 44⅞
$1,000 Great West. Ill. R.R. 7 ₱ ct. Bds	Int. ad. 33⅜
$15,000 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 65
$12,000 Pitts. and Steubenville R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 20
10 shares Park Bank	84⅛
13 shares Corn Exchange Bank	95⅜
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co	85⅝
16 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	76
$16,000 La. 6 ₱ ct. Bds., payable 1894	Flat 83½ @ 85⅛
$22,000 Lo. 6 ₱ ct. Bds., payable 1894	Flat 83½ @ 83⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 21—A. M.

The Foreign trade at this port the past week shows an import entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to the value of $2,042,033, as against $2,917,654 the week ending Dec. 20 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the corresponding week last season. The direct Export of Specie is $378,584, against $127,419 same week last year. There was also $683,000 sent by express to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,912,775, against $4,257,840 at the close of the previous week. The income of Specie during the week in favor of the Bank reserve wos about as follows:

From California	$2,280,000
From Europe	90,000
By express from interior (estimated)	800,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury	345,000
Together	$3 515,000
Against out-go as above	1,061,000
Apparent gain of week	$2,454,000

So that if the receipts from the interior be not overestimated, the Bank reserve should show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, about $28,600,000 against $26,058,877 last Monday. The export demand of the week was made light by the withdrawal of the Collins' packet, which should have sailed on Saturday. The same cause created unusual dullness in the movement of Foreign bills, the business in which was thrown over to the *Europa*, sailing direct on Wednesday next. By this opportunity, the employment of Gold will probably reach $1,500,000 or $1,800,000. It is not improbable that one of the large Banks, holding at present $4,000,000, will ship part of its surplus by way of creating sight exchange on London, in which, of late, it has become an active dealer. The terms for Bank and Bankers' bills are 111@111¼ at sight; 109¾@109¾ at 60 days; merchant bills, irregular, 107@109 ₱ cent. Francs are 5:27½@5:18¾ (extremes,) at 60 days; 5:10@5:12½ at sight. The Money Market continues easy at Bank. Some few of the Banks in Wall-street find fair employment for their surplus means by lending on demand, though the business in this way is greatly reduced of late, and the amount of Stocks on the Street quite as much so. At the close of the week, Philadelphia and Baltimore funds were scarce and tending to better rates: Philadelphia 97¾@98; Baltimore 95¾@96 ₱ cent.; Boston 99¾@100.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for eleven months of the calendar year, which we published in tabular form early in the present month, showed a total Import of Foreign Merchandise of..... $209 214,699
Add three weeks in December..... 6,527,844

Total to date in 1857..... $215.741,844
Against same date 1856..... 209,607,961

Increase to date..... $6,133,883

The same tables made the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, to

30th November..... $68,700,000
Add three weeks in December..... 3,475,923

Total to date in 1857..... $72,175,923
Against same date 1856..... 80,477,779

Decrease to date..... $8,301,856

The same tables made the Export of Specie

Direct to the 30th November..... $37,024,000
Add three weeks in December..... 4,841,703

Total to date in 1857..... $41,865,763
Against same date 1856..... 35,953,376

Increase to date..... $4,912,357

The course of the Stock Exchange through the past week was generally to decided improvement. The top rates of the week were partially turned on Friday and Saturday, though the market finally closed steady at an established rise on the prices of Saturday, 12th instant, of 2½@4 ₱ cent. The largest rise was in New-York Central shares and in the Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade. The improvement was also important in the shares and bonds of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern Roads. The prospects of both concerns for freelog their finances of the pressing embarrassments which have of late weighed upon the market value of the property, are looking brighter. The negotiations of the new management of the Michigan Southern have so far progressed that nearly the entire $3,000,000 new bonds proposed to be exchanged for floating indebtedness and in part for the common and preferred sharee heretofore issued against such indebtedness, hove been placed. The common shareholders have taken $1,000,000, paying thereon 36 ₱ cent. In cash, and 70 ₱ cent. in stock, and the subscription to another $1,000,000 is being taken up by the preferred shareholders. The Erie negotiation has already received some aid from the English bondholders, and further advices are looked for in the *Canada*'s mail, due from Boston this evening. The disemberrassing of the finances of the Company depends mainly upon the stock and unsecured bondholders of 1862, 1871 and 1875. The latter are asked to exchange 50 per cent in their bonds and 50 per cent. by easy Insalments, in cash, or in Coupons due In 1858, for the new loan. The management, under present circumstances, will not feel justified In continuing their interest payments on the unsecured bonds until assurances are felt of the success of the pending negotiation. On the 1st January, therefore, in the absence of such assurances, the half-yearly Coupon on the loan of 1862 will lie over to be funded as proposed, and the same course will be pursued on 1st February with the Coupon then to fall due on the loans of 1871 and 1875; though it is hoped that no such necessity will devolve upon the management. In any event, the deferred Coupons will be received as cash for the Insalmenta on the new mortgage, from any party presenting them; so that they will at once have a market, as the deferred acceptances of the Company (received in the same way) now have.

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.		Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.
N. Y. Central	72	76	Rock Island	70	74
Erie	15⅛	18	Panama	91	94½
Illinois Ceutral	86⅛	90	Missouris	77	80
Ill. Cen. Bonds	82½	86	Virginias	85	90⅜
Reading	50	53⅜	Mich. Southern	18¾	20¼
Toledo	40⅜	42⅜	La Crosse	10⅜	10⅜
Chicena	70⅜	73⅜	Milwaukee	31⅜	30
Delaware	101	108	Cumberland	6¾	10
Penn. Coal	60	67½			

Nearly all the City Bank Shares were in demand through the week, and the rise, in consequence of the full resumption of Specie payments and the almost assured certainty that the usual January half-yearly dividends will be declared and paid, was from 5 to 10 ₱ cent.

The Cleveland and Columbus half-yearly demand is payable 1st *February* not *January*, as heretofore announced by mistake.

We are requested by Mr. DRAPER to say that our informant on the subject of the auction sale of *Brooklyn* Ferry Stock did him injustice. He said nothing and concealed nothing to induce the belief that he was selling *Union* Ferry Stock. The two concerns are distinct, but both regular organizations.

Attention is called to the card, under the financial head of our advertising pages, of Messrs. MORSE & Co., General Brokers and Collecting Agents, No. 41 William-street. One of the firm is a member of the Stock Exchange; the other was late with Messrs. CORNING & Co. Their references, it will be seen, are highly respectable.

The city and county of St. Louis have provided for their January interest, the first with the Bank of the Republic, the other with the Bank of Commerce. The County will also pay off $300,000 of the principal of its debt, through the Bank of Commerce. These payments altogether, amount to nearly $600,000, raised by direct taxation and promptly paid to the accounting officers during the present hard times at the West.

The Great Western Insurance Company has declored its semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. psyoble on the 2d of January. The books will be closed on the 28th inst., preparatory to the dividend of profits to Stockholders and customers of the office in January.

A petition to the next Legislature for a common Railway Transfer office in this City, has been suggested and printed for signatures, to the following purpose:

"To meet the object in view, your petitioners pray that the law may be so framed as to compel all Railroad Companies keeping transfer books in this State to have their certificates of shares registered at the said Clearing-house before they shall become negotiable in this State. And that the said Roads shall be required to make at least quarterly returns, duly verified under oath, of all their affairs to the Clearing-house; stating the total number of shares, the amount of capital stock paid in and unpaid, with the amount and number of bonds sold and unsold, the length of miles in operation, with the amount of receipts and expenditures, and debts of every description, which shall at all times be open to public inspection; together with such other provisions as shall be deemed best to secure protection to stockholders against the repetition of ruinous frauds."

We copied, the other day, from the Circular of Messrs. DE COPPETT & CO, a synopsis of the California law in regard to exchanging and refunding the Public Debt of the State, in pursuance of the recent popular vote of the people. Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., the State financial agents in this City, have since issued a circular copy of the Act, at full length, and give notice that they are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State, transport them to Sacramento City, and procure new ones in accordance with this act, and return the same to this City.

The Metropolitan Bank makes current, at a charge to its dealers of *one quarter of one per cent*, the Circulation of all solvent Banks of New-York State, New-England and East Jersey, not otherwise redeemed in the City, except the Banks of Rhode Island. The Brokers buy the same money at ⅜ ₱ cent. They are, also, buying Rhode Island money at 3½@3¾ ₱ cent. discount; West Jersey 2½; Pennsylvania, out of the city of Philadelphia, 3½; Philadelphia 2¼@2½; Baltimore 4½; other Maryland 5; Virginia 5½@6; North Carolina 7½: South Carolina 4; Louisiana 2; Illinois 6½; Ohio and Kentucky 2, and Indiana State Bank 2.

Land Warrants are quoted by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	85	40	95
80	75	80	80
120	67	120	72
160	77	160	82

The Albany City Bank is now redeeming the Circulation of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, of Buffalo.

The Treasury Note Bill as it passed the Senate on Saturday last will be found on another page. The amendments from the original draft are unimportant. The lowest denomination is fixed at $100 instead of $50. The rate of interest is left in the discretion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated that the Secretary would aim to get the money for the full issue of $6,000,000 at a cost not exceeding 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. We find that the suggestion of a mere nominal interest, so as to give the Notes popular currency, continues to gain favor, and after the immediate pressing wants of the Department are supplied at 3 ₱ cent., we have no doubt that the Secretary will find it practicable to employ a large amount free of interest charge. Even 3 ₱ cent. will cause the Notes to be withheld in a considerable measure from general currency, and from use about the Custom-house. The Banking and Exchange movement of the country, and the Specie reserve in the City Banks would be best promoted by popularizing Treasury Notes, free of cost to the Government. Insuring, as it would, an easier demand for Specie for Treasury and Custom-house purposes, and at the same time facilitating remittances to and from the interior. The Treasury has acted so well of late, and the public credit has been so ably maintained, that the universal feeling will favor this new National Currency. At all events, it is greatly to be desired that Mr COBB should be kept free from jobbers in the negotiation of the public funds. It is only this class that will urge a rate of interest above 3 ₱ cent., or that will discourage the experiment of the nominal rate of one mill per annum.

The *Canada*'s mails reached Boston on Saturday evening, but will not be received here until too late for use by the morning press. To this disappointment is to be added the non-arrival of the *Adriatic*. The only English files later than by the previous Cunarder, of Nov. 30, received here, are to Dec. 2, by the *North Star*. From the London *Times* of Dec. 1 we copy as follows:

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount were again comparatively moderate, and out of doors the best paper could be negotiated at 2¾ ₱ cent. Conjectures are now put forward as to the period when a reduction on of the Bank rate may be looked for, but this cannot take place until the £2,000,000 of over issue is returned to the Issue Department and the reserve in the Banking Department has been brought to a substantial sum At the present rate of progress, however, a fortnight may, perhaps, be sufficient for these purposes.

American Securities were actively dealt in, the transactions in nearly every case being at a higher rate. Illinois Central Shares left off ¾2 better. There was a fair inquiry for mines, but no alteration of importance took place. Joint Stock Banks were in good demaud, especially Union of London, which closed 30s above the last price on Saturday.

From the New-York Letter to the London Times.

A month ago the suspension took place, with $5,500,000 specie in the vaults. Since then $14,000,000 has been added; the *St. Louis* has just arrived with $1,700,000; the *Ariel* is expected with a large amount more, all of which will appear in the next statement. The City banks might resume to-day, but the country banks are not quite ready for the resumption. *The financial results of the month expose the stupidity of the management that brought ruin upon so many of the merchants of New-York.*

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ c., 1875.	76@ 78	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	76@ 78	78½ 77½
Do do., Free Land, 1860	76@ 78	77 6½
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	10@ 8 dis.	8½ 9½ 8½ dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con., '60	76@ 78	76
Do., do., 1869	76@ 78	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	85@ 85	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ₱ ct., 1885.	60@ 65	
Do. $100 shares	20@ 30	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1883	80@ 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent con., 1864	9 @ 84	
Do., $100 shares	73@ 76	74½
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	66@ 70	
Do., (sink fund,) do., 1875.	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	16@ 20	19
Pennsylvania Cent Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct	78@ 82	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ cent	82@ 84	

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, Dec. 19.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,529 12 by Canal 7,413 14; for the week, 43,943 06 tons, which is less by 3,103 tons than for the corresponding week last year.

Notwithstanding the unusual mild weather, the trade by Canal may be considered as closed for the season. A few cargoes will probably be dispatched yet for the line, but the demand for New-York and Philadelphia has ceased entirely, owing to the mild weather, and freights have run up to $2 20 to New-York and $1 10 to Philadelphia, which, of course, cuts off shipments by Canal, as the rates are less by Railroad both to New-York and Philadelphia. The trade also by Railroad is diminishing.

The trade sums up this week as followa:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad	47,046	36,530
Schuylkill Canal	5,102	7,414
Lehigh Railroad	5,267	9,015
Lehigh Canal	—	1,064
Scranton, South	4,012	4,473
Total	61,427	58,486

The loss and gain from the different regions for the present year is as follows, in round numbers:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill Region	272,000	—
Lehigh	33,421	—
Wilkesbarre	104,809	—
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	22,422	—
Penna. Coal Company	76,493	—
Scranton, about	—	168,000
Shamokin, about	—	200,00
Total	509,145	188000,

Mr. Appleton on the Tariff and Currency.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 19.

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ult., inclosing a circular to the Collector of Boston, and requesting my opinion of the effect which the present financial crisis will have upon the revenue for the next twelve or eighteen months.

It is a very difficult question, and on which I cannot form a very definite opinion. *I believe that the present crisis in its severity was wholly unnecessary, and was produced wholly by the mismanagement of the New-York Banks, in continuing their violent contraction of the currency after all necessity for it had ceased,* inasmuch as the export of gold had ceased before the middle of September, and could only be made at a loss compared to bills of exchange. This policy the New York Banks still continue, although specie is flowing into the country even from Europe. If continued long enough it will be introducing a pure specie currency throughout the whole country, which might, perhaps, be done in the course of a twelvemonth; but during which nearly all trade and manufacture must cease, as at present. It is not probable, however, that this system will be continued much longer, so contrary as it is to the interests of the Banks and of the whole country. But it will be a slow process to recover from the paralysis and wreck brought upon us by this immense contraction of the currency. Perhaps it will not be too large an estimate to say that the revenue will be diminished to an extent equal to its ordinary product for six months. At the same time the country being in a state of the highest prosperity, except for this derangement of the currency; when that is corrected, it will return to its usual action with great elasticity. It is, however, undoubtedly true that both the imports and duties for the last two years have been in excess of a wholesome trade.

I have been many years out of active business, and cannot undertake to give an opinion on the working of the new tariff upon the revenue. I cannot, however, avoid expressing the opinion that the present Tariff, beside being founded on a wrong principle, is, in its construction, the most clumsy, and in its practical operation the most inconvenient of any Tariff which has been adopted in the United States. Of this I think you must have had yourself pretty full experience in the many difficult questions which you have been called on to decide. What can be more absurd than the different classification of woolen and worsted, and the various manufactures of cotton? What an improvement and simplicity it would introduce to make all textile fabrics of cotton wool, flax, silk, &c., subject to the same rate of duty, which I should place at 25 ₱ cent., and make everything under 20 ₱ cent. free.

I was a member of Congress in 1832, 1833 and 1840, during each of which sessions the tariff was the most interesting subject of discussion.

The tariff of 1832 was framed upon the principle of raising a sufficient revenue by duty on articles similar to those made in this country for the purpose of affording protection to American labor, and the capital invested in manufactures. I voted for that bill in company with Mr. POLK, CAVE JOHNSON, and many other leading men of the Democratic Party. In fact the protective system was introduced especially by that party. It is altogether a system essentially democratic, for the benefit of labor, although Mr. Secretary WALKER was able, in 1846, to persuade a majority of Congress that it was only capital which was favored by it.

There is one consideration growing out of the present tariff which is worthy the attention of cotton planters. Large quantities of cloths for printing and dyeing have been imported at a duty of 19 ₱ cent. This is done in consequence of their being made of one-half to two-thirds from Bombay cotton, which is of less value than our own 3@4 cents ₱ pound, a difference just about equal to the duty. The only remedy for this is the importing of cotton from India, which some of our manufacturers were preparing to do, but for the present disturbances, but which will undoubtedly be done if the trade is open.

With much respect, your very obedient serv't,
NATHAN APPLETON.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
North Star	New York	Liverp ol	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Adriatic	Liverpool	New York	Dec 9
Persia	Livarpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. 26

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Miss Hatch, Miss Coolman, T. Evarts, O. Warren Wm. Bourne, T. C. Bowden, C. J. Quimby and lady, Francis Sand, Samuel Russell, J. J. Gorman, Mrs. Blake, Augusto Bugueste, R. W. Peake, Wm. Hunnerkich, Miss A. E. Randall, Miss Rutledge Dr. Holbrook and lady C. O. Russell and servant, U. S. Coast Survey; Miss Ostrander, A. L. Royster, J. B. Alston and lady, John Barker, Stephen Sclles, N. Gernsheim, Miss Kneeland and servant, Miss Johnston, J. E. Nolter, S. Leary, lady infant and 2 children, Isaac Leach, Mrs. Grace Mrs J. Graves and 2 children, Miss W. Mowry, Miss C. Berard, J. B. Van Horn, Jos. A. Seyville Miss Wilson, Miss Ravenel, H. F. Hayward, G. W. Olney, Jr., Miss R. Whittlemore, Mrs. M. W. Whittlemore Miss J. A. Whittlemore, Miss M. E. Whittlemore J. Dukes Chas. Braun, Miss Ostrander, N. L. Royster, Miss Stewart, M. Drake, T. H. Coakley, E. C. Aber, David Rosenfield, A. Gilbours, L. Stevens, Thomas Young, A. Degard, Mrs. M. Bornfield, T. J. Cernat, Wm. Steward, C. Smith, J. Lynch C. W. Seymour, A. J. Hastings, M. H. De Wolfe, B. Johnson, B. S. Newland, R. N. Beardsley, G. J. Chamberlain, C. E. Ayrault, W. L. Lathrop—and 37 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Crosby and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Howard, J. Villalonga, Miss Lottie E. Sexton, Homer Foote, Jr., Geo. W. Zeigler, T. T. White, Miss P. Daley, A. F. Ayres, Mrs. F. S. Lukens, Moses Jerome, Mrs. S. Nadew, Aaron Smith, Miss Pendergrast, Miss Fannie Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop, Miss Susan R. Pendergrast, Mrs. Pendergast, Jno. M. Nicoll, H. A. Denniston, Charles Howell, Capt. Nichols, Miss Brookfield, Mrs. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tiekenor, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cheves, Miss M. Cheves E. Cheves Edwin C. Stoddard, Mrs. Bogert and niece, Geo. Hodges, Calvin Leland, Jr., Howland S. Corning, Wm. E. Read, Geo. F. Taylor, T. I. Husted—and 45 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—A. B. Neal, E. Nichols, Joseph Marshall, P. Clarke, W. Heath, Mrs. Segou Nicholas Post, James Vanname, Miss Murphy, Mr. Burns and lady, Mrs. G. M. Chaffee, H. T. Cooke, Dr. F. A Toomer, Mrs. Randall—and 28 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star from Bremen, Havre and Southampton—Mr. Phippe, J. S. Rhoades, H. R. Sills lady and child, F. R. Wildermann, Chas. Frank, Samuel Colt, Baroness Von Vees, G. Weacke, H. Selliman, T. Behwold, F. Reisker, Jas. and Wm. Hardy, G. S. Henningway, Dr. Nanereel and lady, Rev. A. Vernon, John and Edward Townsend, Dr. D. C. Peters, R. A. Hollan, J. A. Schwan, Frederick Schloss, Frank X. Reuo, W. H. Scarborough, Miss C. Smith, Miss M Lolu, Miss Anna Corvey, W. H. Beard, F. Windsor, S de Roy, Geo. Cuthbert, J. B. Calhoun, W. Cowls and lady, W. H. Harrison, Wm. G. Graham and lady, C. T. Beste, J. Wild, H. J. Lidd, G. H. Starling, Mrs Goodall and daughter, J. Babcock, Louis Ewald, G. Stadt, H. Benecke, E. W. Hansing, E. Cramer, A. Brandes and lady, O. Havenhoin, Geo. Stark, Margaret Vesler, G. Rubl, P. Lewinsohn, Geo. Scheerer, C. Braun, B. Voeth Michael Tick and daughter, Theodore Brands, C. W. Grinbl, C. H. Andrews, Amalie Dannann, Jacob Schleffer, W

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1953 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Debate on the Kansas Question Between Senators Douglas and Bigler.

THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Proposition to Exclude the Delegate from Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Senator BIGLER'S carefully-written speech on the Kansas question is generally understood to be semi-Presidential. It threw no new light on the subject.

In the subsequent debate with Senator DOUGLAS, the latter again badgered him severely, and he was quite vanquished.

A motion was made in the House to amend the Treasury Note bill by adding a section restoring woolen and cotton manufactures to the schedules of the Tariff of 1846, for the purpose of raising a revenue to liquidate the notes. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to continue the improvement of the Harbor of Newark, New-Jersey. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RIGGS submitted a joint resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 34 against 12, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday next the adjournment continue till the 4th of January.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill granting a million of acres of land for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BIGLER addressed the Senate vindicating the President's policy in the Kansas portion of his Message. He said that no one regretted more than himself to perceive that the discussion on the Kansas policy of the Administration was to be precipitated upon the Senate and the country. He preferred to avoid discussion until the result of the election on the Slavery clause had transpired, and until Kansas should present herself for admission as a State. But the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) made a different policy necessary and proper, and no alternative was left to the friends of the Administration but to respond. In his opinion, the great speech of the Senator, with all due respect, was, after all, a huge structure resting on a very unsound and insufficient foundation, and what was still more extraordinary, it was sustained to no inconsiderable extent by the same authorities and ideas which, to his (Mr. BIGLER'S) understanding, had been used on former and similar occasions against him by the enemies of the Democratic Party. He could not understand why the Senator from Illinois should have shown as much willingness to weaken public confidence in the policy of the men of his own party whom he had assisted to place in power, and who at this critical moment wield the only functions of Government capable of maintaining the public peace in Kansas. He could discover no purpose of public policy the attainment of which required the Senator to do these things, nor to deal in ungenerous criticisms of the views of the President. The allegation that that venerable statesman had fallen into fundamental error as to the meaning of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the purposes of its authors, because he was not in the country at the time of its passage, was not worthy of the Senator, though it may have served to incite momentary gratification on the other side of the Chamber; but on neither side, nor in the country, will the sentiment meet even a respected response, when the influence of the hour shall have yielded to sober reflection. The Honorable Senator was not in the country when the Declaration of Independence was enunciated, nor when the Constitution was made. Yet he claims to understand both these instruments, and the purposes in view by their authors. Is the Kansas law more difficult of comprehension? Perhaps it is. At all events it has certainly required more explanation at the hands of its author, and it might seem that, so long as he finds it necessary to explain what he meant every month in the year, he could afford to pardon the President for the commission of even "fundamental error." But what would the Senator say respecting the views of the late President, who was *not* out of the country when the law passed, but participated in every step of the struggle that gave it existence? *He* certainly understood the question, and he (Mr. BIGLER) had sufficient authority for saying that he agreed with his successor on the Kansas policy, and consequently differed with the Senator from Illinois. What did the Senator mean by assuming that the Kansas policy of the Message was not an Administration measure? Did he mean that the Cabinet did not agree with the President? He (Mr. BIGLER) understood differently. Or did he mean that the Administration having laid down its Kansas policy will not hold that those who assail and denounce that policy do not oppose the Administration? There was certainly no room for misunderstanding on that point. If he meant that he does not see clearly what that policy is, Mr. BIGLER could tell him, and on this occasion he need not doubt the accuracy of the explanation. The Administration having from the beginning maintained the Territorial laws of Kansas; having sanctioned the authority of the Territorial Legislature to call a Convention of Delegates to be elected by the people to make a Constitution and State Government; and having exercised all its powers to secure to the people a fair opportunity to make their domestic institutions in their own way, it would be improper to prejudge and discard the doings of that Convention before it had been fully developed; and further, that when Kansas shall have presented herself for admission into the Union, her Constitution being Republican, and the people having had a fair opportunity of making a Free or a Slave State, as indicated in the organic act, and as required by the general understanding of the whole country, it will not be considered a sufficient reason to object to the admission of the State, that the ordinary forms of the Constitution, about which there was no dispute, and which may be changed at any time the people may desire, were not submitted to a popular vote. The people of Kansas had a right to do this in their own way. The way it has been done is their own. But if in this or in any other particular, the delegates have acted in bad faith, or have abused the powers delegated to them, they are responsible to the people—not to Congress, nor to the Administration. Mr. BIGLER said he had before him the bill reported by Mr. DOUGLAS on the 7th March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, the third section of which reads as follows: "That the foregoing propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their acceptance or rejection, which, if adopted by the Convention and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas." The bill read in place by the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) on the 17th July, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained the same section, word for word. Both of these bills were under consideration at the conference which had been referred to, but when the Senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate the next morning it did not contain so much of the third section as indicates to the Convention that the Constitution should be approved by the people. The words "and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution," had been stricken out. Who struck these words out, or for what purpose was it done, were questions which it was not for him to answer. The Senator assumed the other day that whenever the law is silent on the subject the inference is in favor of submission, but a full examination of the precedents bearing on that point had shown him that the converse of the proposition has the weight of authority, and that which he had laid down as the rule of precedent has never happened in a single instance. Mr. BIGLER proceeded to reply to other points in Mr. DOUGLAS' speech. He sustained the legality of the Lecompton movement, and, in the course of his remarks, said he could not foretell what his action would be on the question of admitting Kansas under the Constitution. The case was not fully made up. A very large and dangerous power was in the hands of those who are to conduct the election on the Slavery article. They may abuse it. If so, the result could not be recognized. But if the election shall be fairly conducted, he should vote for the admission of Kansas as a State, with either a Free or Slave Constitution, because he thought that would settle the controversy and give peace to Kansas and the country. If the institutions should not suit the people they could be altered more easily and satisfactorily with Kansas as a State than as a Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, saying he had no fault to find with the Senator from Pennsylvania for making a series of attacks on his consistency, while omitting to answer his arguments. Some persons had furnished him with the records of the votes of Senators on the Wilmot Proviso and some former speeches relative to Kansas matters. He knew not whether these were true or false, but what had they to do with the question now presented? He did not understand the motives for ransacking the public records and newspapers, and picking up every little scrap to see what his course had been for twelve years past on the subject of Slavery. Suppose it was true that, in 1848, he was in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, as recommended by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter preceding, and suppose it true that, in 1854, he introduced a bill for the repeal of that compromise, of which the President says he now approves. All these things are not material to the argument. True, the issue was whether popular sovereignty, to which the President and himself were pledged, should be violated in Kansas. He thought the Senator from Pennsylvania showed a want of candor and fairness in quoting from his Springfield speech, and omitting to quote what he said on the same subject the other day, which was perfectly in harmony with previously expressed opinions. He thought Governor WALKER was sustained by nothing that he did in his inaugural address, by the instructions of the President and the Cabinet, in so far as that the Constitution should be submitted, and unless submitted it should be regarded as a void. He was not aware that Governor WALKER had interfered in the slightest degree, except in pursuance of these instructions. He never supposed that the agent was to be denounced for obeying instructions and the principal applauded for giving them. He admired the manliness of the President in assuming the responsibility to give them, and only regretted that the President proposed, from motives of expediency, to accept the Constitution without ratification by the people, although he admits it ought to be submitted. If it is right to submit it, let it be submitted. Let policy and expediency take care of themselves. He complained that the Senator from Pennsylvania seemed disposed to put him in a false position. The true test is, the Constitution must be indorsed by the popular will, and if not it must be rejected. The only true way of ascertaining whether the Constitution is acceptable or not is to submit it to the people.

Mr. BIGLER explained that he did not say that Mr. DOUGLAS maintained the ground that an enabling act was necessary in all cases, but that he had taken the ground that it was necessary in the case of Kansas. The Senator has disposed of his own argument by saying that he was not always consistent, and that a wise man will always change his views whenever he thinks himself wrong.

Mr. DOUGLAS wanted to know by what authority Mr. BIGLER said the Lecompton movement was an Administration measure. The Message does not say so. Had he any higher authority than that?

Mr. BIGLER replied he had made the deduction from the Message, and from what he knew in addition. He did not assert in terms that it was an Administration measure, but said the Administration held the movement legal so far as it had progressed. How could the President make a recommendation prior to the result of the vote which he says in his Message he is waiting for?

Mr. DOUGLAS repeated he should like to know what other sources of information Mr. BIGLER had, as that Senator had that much advantage of him.

Mr. BIGLER was not at liberty to say that this was an Administration measure, and would allow Mr. DOUGLAS to define what it was.

Mr. DOUGLAS again wanted to know what these other sources of information were which authorized the Senator (BIGLER) to read him out of the party for not sustaining that measure.

Mr. BIGLER denied that he said one word about reading any man out of the party. Did Mr. DOUGLAS mean to make no issue with the Administration? When he makes an issue cannot he tell what it is?

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Senator did not use the words but he insinuated strongly to that effect. He seemed to be carrying out the system which had been pursued by every pensioned letter writer for the last few weeks, intimating that he (DOUGLAS) had deserted the Democratic Party and gone over to the Republicans.

Mr. BIGLER—I deny any such accusation. I said the Senator's position excited momentary gratification on the other side of the chamber, and regret on this.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied he had been denounced by men who were willing to sink the Administration for the purpose of killing off Northern men—that every Press which can be controlled is thus controlled, is undeniable; but nineteen-twentieths of the independent Press—those which do not depend on the Government for support, are with him in sustaining the creed of the Democratic Party and the Cincinnati platform. But the few who are not allowed to speak for themselves, are endeavoring to drive him where they could not drive him, to desert the principles averred and maintained by the Democratic Party. He wanted to know whether every man is to be driven out of the party because he does not coincide with the President on the questions of the Pacific Railroad and Bankrupt law, as applied to banks?

Mr. BIGLER responded negatively.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed—Then, if every one of the gentlemen around him was at liberty thus to dissent from the President on the questions of the Bankrupt Law, Pacific Railroad and Tariff, and other measures, was not he (DOUGLAS) to be permitted to judge for himself on the subject of the Lecompton movement? He did not understand the extraordinary desire to strike a blow, which would either cripple him or drive him out of the party, or make the country believe he had left the party. Would the Senator from Pennsylvania indorse every recommendation in the President's Message, and say he is prepared to carry it out?

Mr. BIGLER replied that it was not all probable that he agreed with every sentiment of the President. He had no desire to lay down a rule by which the Senator should be read out of the party.

Mr. DOUGLAS wished to know if the Administration did not regard as wanting in party fealty those who refused to recognize the Lecompton movement.

Mr. BIGLER replied that he could not go any further into the subject. He had already endeavored to express his views with all the clearness of which he was capable. If the Senator thought proper to assume that this was a party measure, and that he (DOUGLAS) was out of the party because he differed from the Administration, that was his (DOUGLAS') business. He (BIGLER) had laid down no such rule.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, that the Senator from Pennsylvania had informed the Senate that he had other sources of information in regard to the purposes of the Administration in making this a party measure. He believed that the charges that he (DOUGLAS) was going over to the Black Republicans, were made by men hostile to him and actually hostile to the Administration. They were from persons who desired to get him into a false position, for ulterior purposes. He did not mean that men whose claims to the confidence of the Democratic Party were not superior to his own should read him out of the Democratic Party. The report is being circulated everywhere that the President is prepared to put the knife to the throat of every man who dares to differ from the Administration and think for himself on this question. He believed that those who circulated such reports were enemies of the President. He wished to give his friends an opportunity of denying the charge.

Mr. BIGLER—Who makes the charge?

Mr. DOUGLAS—The newspapers of the country are full of it. The Senator seemed to make his argument as if I were outside of a healthy Democratic organization. I do not recognize the right of that Senator, or anybody on earth, to expel me.

Mr. BIGLER—In no shape or form have I been laboring to put the Senator outside the party. It is true I did show on this question of Slavery the Senator did not always hold the same position, but I did not say that any man who differed from the Administration on this subject was no Democrat.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I stated that when I changed my opinion I changed it in correspondence with that of the President in both cases. If that would lead me out of the party it would lead me in very good company. [Laughter.] If the President and the Democratic Party stick to their platform, we can move along harmoniously. But I shall at all events maintain my position. I shall take all proper occasions to vindicate the great principle with which my public life is identified. I hope in the discussion of this question Senators will let me alone as regards my consistency, and as for my prospects let time determine.

Mr. STUART obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The Senate passed the House resolution proposing to pay the arrearages of the pay of members at the commencement instead of the end of the session, and $250 per month each during the session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The House resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. ABBOTT was altogether opposed to the bill, because it was not necessary at the present time. He was not in favor of converting the General Government into a great National Bank for the purpose of circulating paper money to the extent of twenty millions. He would protect the national honor and credit, but in the way least injurious to the people. Such an issue as is proposed would prolong and aggravate the commercial embarrassments, and as a measure of relief he suggested the curtailment of all unnecessary expenses and the abolition of sinecures. The Treasury would thus be relieved to the extent of more than twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. LETCHER said Mr. ABBOTT would find Democrats willing to reduce the expenses of the Government where it could be done without prejudice to the public interests. He proceeded to show the pressing necessity that exists for the issue of Treasury notes, and mentioned that the Treasury was deprived of about ten millions of duties on forty or forty-five millions of goods now in warehouse in the several cities.

Mr. BANKS, in reply to one of Mr. LETCHER'S points, said if the latter and his friends would take the negro question out of Congress, and attend to the business of white men, there would be no such surplus in the Treasury as in 1853 and 1854. He took issue with the President, denying that paper money produced the present financial disasters, and expressing some views on the question of hard money.

Mr. LETCHER said the gentleman would soon be in the Governor's Chair of Massachusetts, and he should look with considerable interest to his views on hard money. He should expect him to go to the very root.

Mr. BANKS responded, that wherever he should be he would contribute and recommend so far as was in his power to effect a radical reform in this matter.

Mr. LETCHER supposed he should ask the bankers of Massachusetts to restrict the issue of paper money, he would be met with the reply, "As the General Government will not forego the issue of paper money, there is no reason why we should do it."

Mr. LETCHER denied that this bill proposed to make a paper currency, nor did it establish a debt. If it converted the Government into a bank, a different note would be sounded on the other side of the hall, where it would meet with commendation, while the Democracy would be arrayed against it.

Mr. LOVEJOY said this was a deceptive bill, but he would not characterize it as fraudulent in the legal sense of the term. The bill proposed what is called a loan, but in reality it designs converting the Government into a great shinplaster machine, to fill the country with irredeemable paper money, which has always professedly been distasteful to the Democracy. The generous soul of Democracy has left that carcass, and has entered and now animates the true Jeffersonian Democracy, the Republican party. He supposed the plates for the Treasury notes were already prepared, with a likeness of the President at one end, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury at the other, with the motto, "Thanks to the Sub Treasury, the Government has not failed." [Laughter.] He urged various objections against the bill, contending that there was no necessity for a loan. He wanted to build the Government on the rock of hard money, or paper representing dollar for dollar. He wanted to know where the money was to come from, and whether any part of it was to be used to force infamous laws and despotism on the people of Kansas, and the Lecompton Constitution at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether Mr. LOVEJOY was aware that the people of Kansas were to vote to-day? Therefore the money could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied the party there "played such fantastic tricks" as made Heaven blush, and the entire place rejoice. [Laughter.] Tyrants always want money, and he could only compare this Administration to that of PHILIP II. He charged on the Administration and Democracy, and warned the people of the fact, the attempt now made by it to convert the country into a despotism, and the Treasury Department into a great national bank. The President is gradually sliding into it, and when he fully succeeds the Democracy will swear they always favored a bank.

Mr. CAMPBELL intended to support the measure with such amendments and guards as should be thrown around it, whether in the form of a loan or Treasury notes. But when they were about passing a bill for an outstanding debt of twenty millions, it struck him as the part of wisdom that they should make provision for the redemption of the bonds when due. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY), in his suggestion of direct taxation, had stolen the thunder of the gentlemen from Mississippi and South Carolina. Mr. CAMPBELL wanted to know from them when they intend renewing their proposition from the last Congress?

Mr. QUITMAN said he would do so at the proper time, as direct taxation only means the stopping of corrupting influences on the Treasury, whether it be in a plethoric or exhausted condition.

Mr. BOYCE remarked that the subject was very dear to his heart, and he and its friends had it under consideration, and would press it at the proper time, in the hope of its adoption. He trusted the time would come when the great doctrine of free-trade would prevail, with no duties whatever on imports, and the support of the Government by direct taxation.

Mr. CAMPBELL resumed. He believed with the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, and which the President had never repudiated that the tariff should be framed with the view of raising the means for an economical support of the Government, with a discrimination for the purpose of protection. He wished to offer an amendment to the bill, imposing increased duties on carpets, iron, of the various kinds of manufactures, cottons, linens, silks, worsteds, wool, etc. His object was to meet these Treasury notes, and to provide incidental protection to the industrial pursuits of the country.

The Committee rose, and the Senate's Treasury Note bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution was passed limiting the debate on that subject to two hours to-morrow.

Mr. WARNER asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a preamble and resolution, that,

Whereas, It appears from the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, late Governor of Utah, and from the President's message that said Territory is now in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to consider and report on the facts, and inquire into the propriety of excluding from the seat on the floor of the House, of the delegate from that Territory.

The House then adjourned.

The Friends of Mayor Wood and the District-Attorneyship—The American Senators and the Kansas Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The few friends of Mayor WOOD, here, are exceedingly disgusted with the barren victory achieved by them in the New-York District-Attorneyship case. They had hoped to secure the appointment of some nominee of the Wood Party to fill the vacancy, and in that way *seem* to get a little personal sympathy from the President in behalf of the great defeated. In pursuance of their plan, Judge RUSSELL came on here a week ago, to urge the appointment of somebody by the name of BALDWIN, who was recommended by the Judge, FERNANDO WOOD, and JAMES GORDON BENNETT. The weather was fine, and the Judge seemed to enjoy his expedition, but carried away no "scalps." The nomination was conferred upon Mr SEDGWICK, who did not vote for WOOD, and who was recommended by one of the gentlemen most prominent in his opposition to the "regular" candidate. By the way, the movement already on foot in New-York to procure the passage of an act by the Legislature to abolish Judge RUSSELL'S office, is likely to acquire considerable impetus from this vicinity. The Judge's excessive partisanship is freely remarked upon by Members of Congress from New-York, as unbecoming a wearer of the ermine, and adding another to the arguments in favor of legislating him out of office, as a more summary proceeding than an attempt at impeachment.

The resolution adopted in Senate yesterday, upon motion of Mr PUGH, of Ohio, has significance. It calls for all the official proceedings in Kansas in connection with the late elections, the census and registration of voters, the Constitutional Convention, &c., &c. The Senator from Ohio, of course, is familiar with the facts, and would hardly call for them in official form, knowing the unfavorable exhibit they must present, if he was at heart in favor of sustaining the Lecompton swindle. The desperate efforts making by semi-official journals to create the impression that the Lecompton Constitution is to be carried swimmingly through both Houses, and that Mr. DOUGLAS and others are beginning to regret their opposition to the scheme, constitute a game of brag which may amuse the players, but cannot win. The gentlemen who refuse to dance the "Popular Sovereignty" shuffle, led off by the Administration, are fully prepared to face the music, confident that justice and right, supported with energy and *will*, must achieve ultimate triumph.

The probable position of the "American" Senators upon the Kansas Question, in its new phase, is subject of much speculation. No one knows with certainty what will be their ultimate decision; but it is safe to presume that they will not lend themselves to the support of an effort of the Administration to make capital out of the enslavement of the people of Kansas. Why should they? They have no personal interest in an Administration triumph; and every consideration of justice and sound policy is opposed to the success of the Lecompton movement. Mr BELL at all events, is satisfied of this. Kentucky sentiment, as expressed by an influential portion of its Press, may be expected to encourage the instinctive repugnance with which CRITTENDEN and JOHNSON hear the proposal to force an objectionable Constitution upon the necks of an unwilling people. Nobody was authorized to say for Mr. HOUSTON that he supports Lecompton; and the State of Maryland will demand no such tribute of servility from Mr. KENNEDY.

By-and-by, if I mistake not, we shall see the scheme rent to pieces in the Senate very much as the Omnibus bill of 1850 was dismembered by those who were supposed to be its friends. It was the only bill it contains sixty-two members when full. Of these, there are twenty Republican members certain to vote against Lecompton. Add to these DOUGLAS, PUGH, STEWART, BRODERICK and ALLEN—all of whom may be relied upon, if I mistake not, and we have twenty-five solid votes. Add again the five "American" Senators, and the number is increased to thirty votes against the measure. Of the remaining thirty-two Senators there ought to be no doubt that the two Indiana men—BRIGHT and FITCH—will be thrown out; and it is scarcely possible that the majority in the body will consent to keep them in their seats until after they shall have voted upon so important a question as that now pending, with the certainty of having their seats vacated immediately afterwards; Throw them out, and the majority is reduced to a tie with the opponents of the measure. But this thirty includes Senator PEARCE of Maryland, who will be loth to follow the lead of the Administration in a question like this; and Senator GWIN, who certainly is bound to vote for it by no considerations other than those of party discipline, while expediency as a representative from California utterly forbids it, however strong his sympathies with the Administration may be. My own impression is decided that the Lecompton swindle can never be forced through the Senate. It is too early to tell how far the defection has spread in the other House, but it will require the united aid of the Southern Know-Nothings to sustain the Administration in this emergency. Will they accord it? S.

The Kansas Excitement—Probable Course of the President—The Findings of the Naval Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1857.

There is a lull in the Kansas excitement here, and everybody is looking with exceeding anxiety to the election of to-morrow, upon which momentous events hang—perhaps the question of a civil war, disastrous to the peace of the whole country. It is taken for granted that the Legislature of Kansas has passed the necessary act, providing for a fair vote by the people upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution made by the Lecompton Convention. If so, nobody doubts that an overwhelming vote will be cast against it. Nevertheless, the Calhoun party of nullifiers will send their bantling along, trusting still in the technicality under cover of which their swindle has been pushed on step by step, and, ignoring all votes cast elsewhere than under the provisions of the Convention, will insist upon having Kansas admitted into the Union with the Constitution indorsed by the minority, and repudiated by the best majority of the people.

What will the President do in such a juncture as this? The question is important. My impressions are that he will go on as he has begun, determined to finish the effort to bring Kansas at once into the Union, if it be possible. The indications are, so far as they can be gathered, that he also will ignore the vote cast under the new Territorial Legislature, claim that the Convention had all power to bind the people to their action, and that, consequently, any vote upon the Constitution other than the one presented by that body, is irregular and extra-legal. If the President takes this step, succeeds in sustaining it, forces the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and attempts to establish a State Government under it, we have here abundant evidence that civil war must follow. I have conversed with at least twenty representative men from Kansas—men of all parties and various shades of political views. Their opinion is unanimous that the people will never submit to this last act of Federal interference, let resistance cost what it may. Mr. BUCHANAN knows this full well, and it remains to be seen whether he will brave it all rather than retire from the unfortunate error to which he has committed his Administration.

The announcement that the President has nominated several gentlemen for reinstatement in the Naval service, or restoration from the furloughed to the active service list, has caused exceeding joy to the fortunate ones and their friends. Weighed down for two years by what they have deemed to be the grossest oppression, this welcome relief, even though long expected, has come upon them like a sudden gleam of warm sunshine breaking through a frozen sky. But to others, whose expectations of restoration—as confident as their own—have been disappointed, the word which lifts the load from their comrades' hearts sinks their own into sullen despair.

The case of some of these gentlemen certainly seem very hard. It might appear invidious to mention names of those whose hope long deferred has been blasted at last; but there are among the gentlemen for whom no relief is afforded some who certainly did present to the Courts of Inquiry as perfect records, with respect to their moral, physical and professional reputations, as did those who are restored. These feel that their last resort has failed them—that the injustice which weighs them down must be endured henceforth as best it may, without hope of relief. They have the cordial sympathies of all who know them. Among the restored is Commander CADWALLADER RINGOLD, whose defence, recently published, presents a life-long record, in startling contrast with the verdict of the Naval Retiring Board which banished him from the service.

While the Administration continues of opinion that it is important to conduct operations against the Mormons from the Pacific side of the continent, Secretary FLOYD is quite settled in hostility to the proposition to raise a volunteer force for that purpose. Volunteers could be organized and marched to the field of action with much more celerity than regulars, and would unquestionably be more effective. Besides, half a million of dollars per regiment would be saved to the Government by taking volunteers *from* the Pacific instead of sending regulars *out* there. But the grand difficulty with Mr. FLOYD is his fear that if this emergency is met by the mustering of volunteers into service, it will lessen the necessity for increasing the regular army, and so tend to defeat his proposition for the addition of five new regiments to the Military establishment. This is unfortunate. The emergency furnished by the Utah rebellion should not be availed of as a lever to increase the permanent Military establishment. If a volunteer force will the more quickly suppress the Mormon rebellion, and so save blood and treasure, no ulterior considerations should prevent its employment. Mr. FLOYD will be more likely to defeat than aid his pet measure by any such attempt.

The weather yesterday was surpassingly fine, and the air soft and balmy as May. Troops of ladies thronged the Avenue, and the carriages constantly rolling by evinced the fact that the fair ones were availing themselves of the bright weather to "do up" the fashionable calls. The ladies of the families of Senators DOUGLAS and GWIN commenced their weekly receptions under these bright auspices, and received the congratulations of hosts of friends. S.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF SHIP JUNIPER OF NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

E. Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Dates have been received here this P. M., (*via* St. Thomas,) from Pernambuco, to 19th Nov., by which I learn that the American ship *Juniper*, Capt. LE FEVER, from Rio Janeiro with a cargo of coffee, bound for New-York, was totally lost on the 12th November on a reef about 10 miles south of Pernambuco; vessel and cargo a total loss. The Captain and crew had arrived at Pernambuco.

The *Juniper* was built in Robinson, Me., in 1853; was 513 tons, double-decked, rated A No. 2, and valued at about $15,000. She belongs to ATMAR & Co. She had a cargo of 6,031 bags of Coffee, consigned as follows:

	Bags.		Bags.
Reynolds & Cushman	998	Bradshaw, Jordan & Co	2,308
Lampwich	251	Warren	113
Phipps & Co	2,161		
W. Agnes	200		
Total			6,031

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.

Ship *Washington*, BOOTH, previously reported ashore at Little Cove. No serious damage is apprehended to either ship or cargo, as she is perfectly tight, and lies easy. She draws 18 feet, and has 18 feet of water aft, and about 15½ feet forward.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Continued Firmness in the English Funds.

Increase in the Bank of England's Bullion.

Further Reduction in the Discount of the Bank of France.

THE PANIC IN HAMBURG.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Progress of the Leviathan's Launch.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. WEST, which left Liverpool at about 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

On Thursday, 17th, at 7 P. M., Cape Race bearing north, distant 9 miles, threw overboard a harrel with red flag attached, containing dispatches for Associated Press. Saw nothing of the news yacht.

The following is the Specie List per *Adriatic*:

H. S. Lansing	£1,158	Mr. Mattison & Co.	£160
Brewer & Caldwell	192	Gordon, Talbot & Co.	500
Wm. Tyson	1,800		
C. H. Marshall & Co.	862	Total	£4,594

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 7½ P. M., on the 6th, and the *City of Washington* at 8½ A. M., on the 8th inst.

The *Adriatic* was thrown open to the public for two days during her stay in the Mersey, and admiring crowds availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the noble vessel. The *Persia* was moored in the immediate vicinity of the *Adriatic*, thus affording a favorable opportunity for contrasting the two crafts.

Financial affairs in England continue to improve, though more failures are reported. On the day the *Adriatic* sailed the funds were firm throughout, and Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 92¾@92¾ for Account. After official hours they were strong at 91@91¼ Ex-Dividend, and 92¼@92½ for the opening, with Dividend.

The latest dispatches from Hamburg look rather more encouraging. There was again a quota ion in the discount market, the change being 10 per cent. The proposal for the issue of notes had been totally abandoned.

A decision had been rendered in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which in effect will invalidate all marriages by British subjects with a deceased's wife's sister not only in Britain but in all foreign States.

One of the parties implicated in the recent robbery in London of a trunk containing jewelry, &c., belonging to Lady ELLESMERE had made a confession. The trunk was boldly taken from the top of a cab as it was passing along the streets and its contents, valued at about £15,000, disposed of for a few pounds amongst receivers of stolen goods.

It is stated that Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, at present Governor of Nova Scotia, is to succeed Sir W. R. REED as Governor of Malta, and that Lord MULGRAVE is to be appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

The London *Sunday Times* says that it is the intention of the Government to raise several regiments of Africans for the service in India—the staff to be composed of non-commissioned officers of the West India Regiments.

The marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, is set down for the 25th of January.

The work of launching the *Leviathan* was progressing slowly but surely. She was moved a few feet forward every day. Operations were suspended on the 8th, owing to a dense fog.

Another reduction of one per cent. in the rate of discount of the Bank of France had taken place. The rates now stand at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. for bills having respectively not more than thirty, sixty and ninety days to run. It is asserted that France intends strictly to avoid any interference in the Holstein dispute, which she is willing to consider as merely federal, and confined to Germany, if the Germans themselves treat it in that way.

The swearing in of the new members of the Legislative body having been completed, the Chambers were prorogued until the 18th of January.

The imperial exequatur had been granted to Mr. SPENCER, as United States Consul at Paris.

There was some talk of bringing forward Mr. PEYRET, the editor of the suspended paper, *Presse*, as one of the new candidates to represent Paris in the Corps Legislatif.

A dispatch from Paris of the 8th instant states that the position of the Bank of France continued to improve. During the last three days the reserve had reached the amount of 230 millions of francs. The funds closed at 66f. for money and 65.15 for account.

The completion of the lines of the Mediterranean Telegraph Company had been effected by the successful laying of the cable between Malta and Corfu.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the difficulties between Spain and Mexico were again assuming a more pacific aspect: and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Lord HOWDEN would leave that city on the 10th for Madrid, with hopes of bringing the Mexican question to a point of negotiation, if not to an issue of peace. The same letter says that the anticipations respecting the approaching dissolution of the Spanish Cortes seem likely to be fulfilled.

Letters from St. Petersburg affirm that the reduction in the Russian army will include 3,000 officers and 200,000 privates. This reduction will merely put the army on the normal peace standard of 1852.

It is said that a telegraphic dispatch had reached Constantinople to the effect that the Divans, modifying their decision in favor of the union of the Principalities, had resolved that they would give up that idea if the Congress of Paris refused to grant a foreign Prince.

The Turkish Government is said to have interdicted the publication of the proceedings of the Divans of the Principalities.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the commission of the Four Powers signed, on the 5th instant, at Constantinople, the final act of the rectification of the Russian frontier in Asia.

The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates to Oct. 15, had reached England, but there is no news of interest additional to that already telegraphed. The money market at Melbourne continued very stringent. The intelligence from the various gold fields was generally of a favorable character, and the supply of the precious metal at the ports was kept up. In articles of import the market had undergone no material change, except for tea and sugar, both of which were higher.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Republic in the Chamber—Refusals to Take the Oath—A Fatal Duel—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The calm that now reigns on the surface of political factions in this country, deludes one into a forgetfulness that any factions exist. So far as the public can see, the Government moves along smoothly, the people appear satisfied, at least if they are not, they are too polite to grumble, and the political institutions of the country are so much a fixed fact that one forgets that the country ever had any other. It is only such events as have just occurred at the Legislature, and which present themselves, from time to time, to startle the people from their political sleep, that we are reminded of the past history of the country and of its present indifference.

Two deputies, Messrs. GOUDCHAUX and CARNOT, refuse to take the oath and their seats in that body. If two newly-elected members of the American House of Representatives were to refuse the oath to the Constitution and their seats in the House, you would be justified in supposing that something was radically wrong in the great fundamental principles of the Government, and that a revolution was necessary. To refuse the oath is a grave act, and implies a deep wrong. It is such acts as these that step in from time to time to remind the nation that with all its apparent political tranquillity, there are still opposing parties, who dispute the ground inch by inch.

M. CARNOT sent in his refusal in the following words:

To the President of the Legislative Corps:

SIR: Elected by one of the electoral districts of Paris to the Legislative Body some months after the events of the 2d of December, 1851, I refused the oath required on admission to that Assembly, and assigned the reasons of my refusal in a letter which is placed on your minutes, and in the *Moniteur*. The same electoral college has again honored me with its suffrages. Five years' experience having only confirmed me in my sentiments and my resolution, I therefore persist in refusing the oath. CARNOT.

M. GOUDCHAUX couched his refusal in the following words:

To the President of the Legislative Corps:

SIR: I signed the law of candidacy which was offered me at the late election, because I wished to allow to the voters of the sixth electoral district a complete liberty of action in the exercise of their rights; but the law imposing on Deputies to the Legislative Body an oath which I cannot take, I have the honor of informing you of my refusal. GOUDCHAUX.

But here ends the Republic. CAVAIGNAC is in his grave, DARIMON, OLLIVIER, and HENON, and CURE give in. Here is Dr HENON'S letter:

SIR: On the 29th of March, 1852, Messrs. CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT addressed you the following letter: [The President refused to read this letter, and continued:] I had the honor of being one of the signers of that letter. The electors of Lyons, in full recollection of this letter, and on account of this letter, have again sent me as a Deputy to your body. But in 1852 they elected me to remain on the threshold: today, without any fundamental change of opinion, and knowing perfectly well that I have not changed myself, they have elected me to go further. In consequence I have the honor to send you my adhesion to the formula prescribed by article 14 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, modified by the article 16 of the *Senatus-Consulte* of 13th December, 1852. HENON, M. D., Deputy from the Rhone.

The Count DE MORNY, President, declared, after reading these letters, that Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX having refused the oath, their elections were void. In regard to Dr. HENON, his adhesion in the form in which it was presented was inacceptable. This gentleman, who was present, declared that his letter was only offered as an explanation of the course he was about to adopt, and he then went forward and took the oath in the form prescribed by law. During these proceedings the most profound silence reigned, and there were no marks of approbation or disapprobation perceived or heard from the point at which the spectators were seated. The Assembly, it appears, anticipated the resignation of CAVAIGNAC, (if he had lived,) CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX and HENON. The letter of the latter has naturally excited some surprise.

All the Republican members who have taken the oath, but four in number, have taken their seats together, in the extreme corner on the left: and thus the Legislature of 1857 contains a sort of organized Republican opposition. This ghost of a Republic is scarcely large enough to mount above the ridiculous, and in all probability will be secure from the attacks of the Chamber by its very insignificance. If, however, it were joined by the few opposition members of the House, it would then gain importance from the fact that there would be but one dividing line, but one majority and one minority party.

This question of organizing in a body in the Chamber in the traditional form of a constituted opposition, was much discussed by the Republican members. Were they elected to resign and thus keep a standing Republican protest before the country, or were they elected to organize an

the republic up to the death of this King in 1852, when he resigned that office to become the King's executor. He now forsakes the Orleans family and demands office under the Empire. He is within a year of the period at which he will no longer be eligible to his old office at the Court of Cassation, but he asked for and obtained this place. The Emperor was only too glad to gain such a proselyte to his camp. M. DUPIN has been to the Tuileries, he has taken the oath, and he has dined with his Majesty. In his inaugural speech at the Court where he was received with great pomp, he declared that he belonged to no party, but to France, and he had the *naiveté* to ask, "What party dare claim me?" As though any party dare or desired to set up such a pretension! The *Père* DUPIN, in the matter of common sense, is undoubtedly the greatest man in France. As President of the Chamber of Deputies, or as a jurisconsult, he towers above all the rest. He is eminently a useful man, and one can partly forgive his politics! judaism in view of this fact. He is not less useful in the field of agriculture than in the the Palace of Justice. He has never ceased for a moment to give his aid and encouragement to agricultural progress, and one of his last acts was a promise, notwithstanding the new duties that were about to devolve upon him, to aid and encourage the perfecting and introduction of FOWLER'S steam plow, a subject to which he had already given a good deal of attention. His aid was also much needed by the Government in the preparation of a new law on marriage, a subject on which he alone was supposed to be able to throw the proper light.

Thus we see that, after having conquered the populace at the mouth of the cannon, LOUIS NAPOLEON is conquering one by one, by patience and perseverence, his enemies among the chiefs of all parties.

In the way of general news, my note-book offers this week but a meagre provision. The journals will furnish you a full history of the singular accident at the fortress of Vincennes, where, by the tumbling down of one of the oldest ports of that celebrated fortification, a portion that was built in the Twelfth or Thirteenth Century, 18 soldiers, the most of whom had escaped the balls of the Crimea, were crushed to death. Under this tower, however, there were stone prisons, dating from the construction of the place, which were a disgrace to the age and the place, and yet they were still used as a prison for disorderly soldiers. On the very evening of the accident a sergeant conducted two soldiers to the door of this prison to be consigned there over night, but finding it impossible to open the door, from the settling down of the tower, which had already commenced, he turned to the men saying, "Oh, well, since I can't open the door, I will put you into the *salle de police* till to-morrow, and then place you in the prison." This incident saved the two soldiers' lives. The Emperor went himself to the scene of the accident and encouraged the men that were working at the clearing away, in search of the bodies. He made them a present of 600 francs, which they at once determined to appropriate to the erection of a monument over the common tomb of their dead comrades.

A duel took place in the woods of Vincennes, the same day as this accident, which resulted in the death of one of the parties, the Count CATANIA, a Neapolitan. The other party to the duel was a French officer, a Captain of Guides in the Imperial Guard. The quarrel took place at the celebrated dancing rooms of CELLARIUS in the Rue Vivienne. Both gentlemen (who were strangers) claimed the hand of a lady for a polka, and the lady giving the preference to the Captain, the Count insulted him, and a meeting was appointed. They fought with small swords, and at the third pass the Captain's sword passed through the Count's lungs, who fell and died in two hours. Both were young men well known in the fashionable circles of Paris.

Madame CORA DE WILHORST obtained a trial representation before a Paris audience, at the Italian Opera, on Saturday evening last. The only piece of the *repertoire* left open was that of "Don Pasquale," and this was chosen for the *debut*. She made a favorable but not a marked impression upon her audience. The critics are very kind, but they all agree that it was principally a *succés de curiosité*. The audience was a brilliant one, but they were there principally to *see* "the American Countess." MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Damaging Effects of the Storm—Losses to American Shipping—News from Pekin—The Unsuccessful Mission of the Russian Ambassador—His Visit to Japan—Determination of the Japanese to enter into Diplomatic Relations with other Nations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAE, CHINA, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

By the mail received on the 29th of September at this place, we have news from London up to Aug. 10, and from New-York Aug. 1. We anxiously expected by this mail definite news as to the *San Jacinto's* return home, hoping that the reports which have been rife for the past few weeks, concerning our expected start in December next for the States, would be confirmed. So far from this being the case, we are led to believe, if letters from home tell the truth, that a longer detention is not only possible, but probable. That the Department should order the most efficient ship in the Navy from this station, whilst we are nominally at war with the Chinese, and that too before she has stopped the usual time allotted to vessels on this station—three years—has always been foreign to the opinion of your correspondent, and would argue, in my opinion, a gross want of knowledge of the *requirements* of the East India squadron. God knows, and the Department knows, that all hands of us wish to leave for home forthwith, but whether it will be policy to consult *our* wishes, and let the interests of the country suffer, by decreasing the squadron so much needed here, is a questionable matter. As it is now, there is a great depreciation in the value of *home stock*, and it may be quoted at 50 per cent. below par at least. Gog is now selling and Magog buying. Reports have been circulated by those high in authority in the Navy, which are as ridiculous as French blunders.

I made mention, in my letter of Sept. 15, of the storm experienced at this place in the earlier part of the month, and of the probable damage done to the shipping interests. My prognostications, I am sorry to say, have been more than verified. The gale proved to be a *cyclone*, more violent than any that has visited the China seas for very many years, having a radius of about 250 miles. What we experienced at Shanghae was only the tail end of the cyclone, but its effect in the immediate vicinity of this port was disastrous—in the track and vortex atill more so.

I spoke in my last of the probable loss of the light-ship stationed at the mouth of the Woosung River, for the accommodation of navigators entering and departing from this port. I am happy to say that she is not lost. She parted both chains by which she was held, was carried down the coast near the Ruggeds, when she was again brought up by a spare anchor, which held until she was relieved by the steamer *Erin*, and towed into the port of Chinhai.

The American ship *Ariel* left Shanghae Sept. 2d. In company with several other vessels, bound for New-York. Being unable to get clear of the coast and get sea room, as her consorts were able to do, she was forced to cut away her masts to save her from driving on Raffles Island, and lay at anchor until taken in tow by a steamer and brought into this port. A subsequent survey on this vessel has decided that the cost of repairing her here would be more than she is worth, and it has consequently been decided to abandon her. The *Ariel* had as passengers several missionaries and their families, who were on their return to the States. The vessels which left on the same day as the *Ariel* were the American vessels *Sea Witch, Carbon, Celestial* and *Horatio*, also the *San Lorenzo, Virginia, Versailles, Marie Louise, Sophia, Adolph-Von-Nossau, Henrich* and the *Cadiz*. Fears have been entertained for the safety of some of these vessels, as vessels have been seen in the Formosa Channel in distress.

The British schooner *Alice* arrived here on the 24th of September, and reports having passed on the 8th the wreck of a ship, apparently English; also having seen a ship, with all topmasts gone, driving before the wind towards the S. W. She saw quantities of matted packages and much wreck matter floating around.

The *Texas*, of Boston, is reported lost. She was seen on the 5th of September, off the northeast of Formosa, by a Siamese ship, with only her mizzen-mast standing, and only eight men aboard of her who were lashed to the rigging.

The British ship *Harkaway* cut away her mast near the mouth of the Woosung River; the *Waverey* narrowly escaped being a total wreck. The *Egypt* was totally lost on the rocks of Bonham Island, and only one man saved out of a crew of 14 persons. Two vessels, names unknown, were driven on shore down the coast. The French ship *Mansart*, near the mouth of the Woosung River, dragged for a number of miles with two anchors down, and sustained severe damage in her upper works on account of the sea breaking over her. A portion of her cargo was thrown overboard to save her from foundering. Intelligence from the northeast of Formosa announces the loss of several vessels. The coast for 350 miles is reported as being lined with the wrecks of junks. There must have been an immense number of this miserable sea-going craft lost.

I have thus given you a few of the casualties attending this, the most severe storm which has desolated the China seas for many years. Its severity may be judged when it is known that these seas are subject to as violent storms as any portion of the world. Each successive day we hear of some new casualty. The list I have given you is far from being a complete one. Doubtless I shall add to it in my next.

The summary of news from Pekin per *Gazette*, is as follows: *Gazette* of Aug. 11 states that many victories had been obtained over the Mohammedan rebels in the western department of Yeh-r-Kiang in Sin Kiang, and it is requested that the soldiers who there distinguished themselves may be rewarded. *Gazette* of Aug. 12 tells the story of suffering and want in the Capitol: of famine gaunt and grim; of the ghastly rider and his pale horse, now swiftly coursing through the "land of Sinim," leaving desolation and death in his track. Yes! there is death in the land, for the scourge of God, the cholera, is there. The *Christian* says the hand of God is on this people, and they are receiving His just punishments: the philanthropist and *man* weeps in unison with his brother, because he suffers from war, disease and famine.

The *Gazette* of Aug. 14 mentions the remittance of duties on rice in certain cases, in consequence of the scarcity; that of Aug. 19 contains a memorial addressed to the Throne, stating that disturbances had occurred in the Imperial camp, owing to the soldiers not having received their allowance of food, etc.; that of Aug. 26 that ECHSOO, chief in command in the Turfan country, had presented a memorial stating that disturbances having arisen among the Mohammedans at the two cities of Carhgar and Yingkesha, he had ordered a body of 3,000 Mongolian troops to proceed there.

From Ningpo we learn that the Taeping insurgents are overthrowing the Imperial power in every direction of the Keangse Province; that the great Taeping leader, SHIH-TAE-KAE, was before Nan-chang-foo, the capital of Keangse, besieging it with a large army, with every prospect of taking it in a short time.

About two weeks since the Taepings of Chinkeang came out of the city in large force, and attacked the Imperialists under the command of General CHANG-KWO-LEANG, and destroyed nearly 2,000 of the Imperialists.

The Chinese troops in several parts of Chekeang Province have mutinied, from lack of pay and a disinclination to oppose the Taeping soldiers. This, with the news lately received from SHIH-TAE-KAE'S army of the opposition shown by the Imperialists to resist the progress of the insurgents, is causing great uneasiness to the Chekeang authorities. It is believed that the troops of SHIH-TAE-KAE will meet with no opposition in entering the Chekeang Province.

The Russian steamer *America*, having on board Count PONTIATINE, Special Embassador from the Russian Court to that of Pekin, arrived here on the 27th of September from Pechili, Corea and Japan. In a former letter I spoke of H. E.'s visit to this ship, and of his intended departure on business connected with his mission to the North. Of the success of his mission with the Court of Pekin I am not positively informed, though the inference drawn from certain circumstances leads me to suppose that it was not successful. The greatest secresy is observed by every officer attached to the steamer and H. E.'s suite, in communicating any facts regarding their doings in this part of the world. From an officer attached to the steamer, I learn that the Japanese were most friendly to the Russians on the occasion of the visit of the latter to Nangasaki. The disposition of this people to hold amicable intercourse with other nations, is shown more fully every time that the latter are brought in contact with them. The Russian Admiral is now negotiating for the purchase of the American steamer *Antelope*, belonging to the firm of RUSSELL & CO., and of Boston build, intending to use her as a transport if purchased. The Admiral starts on the 8th of this month for Nangasaki, intending to return at the latter part of the month to this port.

The following American vessels are in the harbor at this date: *Alfred Hill*, steamer *Antelope*, ships *Antelope, Florence, Arab, Ariel, Hussar, Intrepid, Naboh, Reynard, Skylark* and *Wandering Jetc*.

Latest quotations: Exchange—On London Bank Bills, 6s. 8½d.; Credits, 6s. 9d.; Private Bills with Documents, 6s. 9½d.@6s. 10d. per Shanghae tael.

On Calcutta—E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted, and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, rs. 310. On Bombay—Bank Bills, 3 days sight, rs. 312 per 100 Shanghae taels. On Hong Kong, 26½ per cent. discount.

Opium—Malwa, taels 730, nom.; Patna 640@645 taels, Shanghae weight.

The health of the ship's crew is good.

DANI.

P. S.—I reopen this letter at the eleventh hour to give you an important piece of news, which has just been communicated to me by an officer of high rank in the United States service, and one who has been on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Russian Ambassador.

His Excellency Count PONTIATINE, in his communication with the Governor of Nangasaki, was informed by him that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to pursue an entirely different course regarding intercourse with foreigners; that their policy was to be the opposite of what it has heretofore been in everything relating to the above. It was now very desirous of cultivating relations with all of the great maritime powers, *and it was the intention of the Government to send Ambassadors to represent the nation abroad. His Excellency was most earnestly requested to delay his departure for a few hours, as the Governor was hourly expecting dispatches from the Court of Yeddo, officially advising him to communicate the above information to the Russian Ambassador.* So important was this information considered by Count PONTIATINE, that he expedited his departure for this place to meet the mail steamer which departs to-morrow for Europe, by which he has dispatched one of his suite to St. Petersburg with despat hes relating to the above. H. E. starts to-day on his return to Nangasaki, expecting to be back here in about two weeks.

You may consider the matter I have communicated above as perfectly reliable, as it comes from a *most* reliable source. DANI.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

Havelock and Outram Still Surrounded at Lucknow—Movement of Sir Colin Campbell Towards Cawnpore—English Reinforcements, &c.

A dispatch from Cagliari to the British Government, announces the arrival at Suez of the steamer *Oriental*, (not the regular mail steamer,) with Calcutta dates to Nov. 1, one week later.

Two convoys of provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow, where HAVELOCK was still surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, who were said to have 300 guns.

There had been some severe fighting, and Gen. OUTRAM was reported to have been wounded.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and staff left Nsmwoor for Cawnpore on Oct. 28, to which place the troops were being moved up as quickly as possible, and would proceed to the relief of Lucknow, when in sufficient strength.

The arrival out of several additional troop-ships is reported.

Lord PALMERSTON, in announcing this news to the House of Commons, said he feared it was but the echo of the last message relating to the convoy which had reached, not Lucknow, but Alumbagh.

HAVELOCK AND WILLIAMS' POSITION AT LUCKNOW.

From the London Times.

The intelligence received last night at the Foreign Office from the seat of hostilities in British India may be summed up in a few words The beleaguered garrison of Lucknow was still holding out. Two convoys of provisions had been conducted safely to that place. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL himself had left Calcutta in order to preside over the operations in person, and all the available British troops were being moved up with all possible dispatch. This intelligence covers the state of facts until the end of October, and doubtless in speculating on the event we are treating of a foregone conclusion. Before this dispatch had reached us, Lucknow had either fallen or it had been relieved. It was not in the nature of things that the siege should be protracted indefinitely, as was the case with that of Delhi. In this instance we are dealing with known forces. Could the defenders of Lucknow but hold out for a few weeks after the date of the dispatch there would be on the ground a European force which, added to the strength of the beleaguered garrison, would be amply sufficient to deal with the rebels on fair fighting ground. The point is one upon which any man may form his opinion, for there is no concealment of facts, nor any mystery about their import. Three thousand desperate and disciplined British troops are, or were, fighting for their lives in the midst of a native army, by all accounts, some 30,000 or 40,000 strong. The advantage of position was on the side of the British, for, although the works and buildings they occupied would have presented no very insurmountable difficulties to a besieging army of Europeans, it is well-nigh superfluous to say that when the besiegers are Asiatics—even disciplined Asiatics—the case is widely different. In the dispatch we have received, it is mentioned that, according to general report, the Indians had with them some 300 guns. This number is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated. Considerable allowance, too, must be made for "telegraph-guns" and other implements of the like kind, which, however formidable in appearance, would not in all probability add materially to the difficulties of the besieged force. Still, when all due deductions are made, it is very likely that the rebels had with them a very numerous and powerful artillery. The fact being so, we can afford to look it boldly in the face, for it is not within our experience that an Indian force, unguided by Europeans and unassisted by European combatants, could manage to carry such a business as the storm of Delhi to a successful issue. Now, there can be no reason to doubt that the resistance offered by our countrymen in Lucknow will have been as desperate as any recorded in the military annals of any nation. Not only in their case can we depend upon the inherent courage of Englishmen, and upon the warlike ability of their chief, but we know there is not a man among them that is not fully aware that the option is between defence to the last and death in the most cruel form, at the hands of the rebels, if they are conquered.

On the whole, there seems little reason to doubt that if their provisions hold out the garrison of Lucknow will be able to maintain their position until the arrival of relief. There was no complaint of any want of arms, ammunition, or any of the *matériel* of war. The question was simply one of food. We cannot, unfortunately, add one word of explanation to the brief announcement of the telegraph, that two convoys of provisions had reached the town in safety. It would only seem probable that had these convoys been inconsiderable or unimportant the intelligence of their arrival would not have been transmitted from the other side of the globe. But if they be of sufficient magnitude, as seems probable, to have afforded substantial relief to the besieged, it follows that they cannot be so straitened by the hostile leaguer as to render their resistance at all a hopeless one. The last days of a besieged garrison can scarcely have arrived when two heavy convoys are safely passed through the besieging force. We may add to these ascertained facts and to this reasoning upon ascertained facts that time was working heavily in favor of the besieged and to the prejudice of the besiegers. The desperate character of the mutiny and the conviction of its ultimate and speedy failure must have occurred very forcibly to the minds of the great bulk of the mutineers

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

From the Times, (City Article.) Dec. 7.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. SEWELLS & NECK, an old and respectable house, largely engaged in the trade with Norway. Their liabilities are estimated at about £500,000. A fortnight back the firm were known to be in embarrassment, but their position appeared inherently sound and their friends volunteered all requisite assistance. Since that date the total break-down of most of the leading houses in the North of Europe has rendered it useless for them to endeavor to go on, and they have, consequently, issued the following circular:

No. 8, FINCH-LANE, LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

It is with the deepest pain we have to inform you that we have suspended our payments.

The present unprecedented state of commercial affairs in the north of Europe has induced us to take this step as the one most conducive to the interests of the general body of our creditors.

We have placed our accounts in the hands of Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co., for the purpose of preparing a statement of our affairs, which shall be submitted to a meeting of our creditors at the earliest possible period.

In the meantime, confidently relying on your kind sympathy and forbearance,

We are, &c., SEWELLS & NECK.

From the London Times, Dec. 8.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. ALBERT PELLY & Co., a firm extensively connected with the Norwegian trade. Their engagements amount to £170,000, and the prospects of liquidation will depend greatly upon the sums that may be recovered from bills held upon other failed houses. Two or three months back there was a surplus of £25,000. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 1 WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, London, Dec. 7.

We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the failure of several houses both in Hamburg and London, whose acceptances will be returned to us for a large amount, we have been compelled to suspend our payments.

Our accounts are placed in the hands of Mr. G. H. JAY, who will prepare a statement of affairs, which will be submitted to our creditors at an early period.

Trusting to receive from you in the meantime your kind forbearance, and deeply regretting the necessity of this step,

We are your most obedient servants,

A. PELLY & CO.

The suspension has also been notified of Messrs. KRELL & COHN, a German firm, with moderate liabilities.

It appears that the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, which suspended on the 16th of November, with liabilities for about a million, is to reopen to-morrow for the payment of its notes, and that a resumption of regular business is, under certain arrangements, likely to be effected in the course of a few days.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce met on Friday to consider a petition against the Bank Charter Act, and in favor of an issue of national paper money. Nothing but confusion prevailed, the proceedings were altogether abortive, and no vote was arrived at.

The specie arrivals announced to-day comprise the *Arabia*, from New-York, with £291,087 (besides £24,151 for Havre); the *Seringapatam*, from Australia, with 12,180 ounces of gold, valued at £48,720; and the *Ripon*, from the Mediterranean, with £34,565; together £374,372. The *William Ackers* is reported from Melbourne, but is not believed to bring any any specie.

At a meeting of creditors of Mr. W. CAUBERT, commission agent, &c., whose suspension was announced on the 14th ult., it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. The liabilities are stated to amount to £30,000, and a satisfactory liquidation is anticipated.

An adjudication of bankruptcy was ordered to-day in the case of Mr. W. B. FILLER, merchant, of No. 1 Lime-street. The liabilities are stated to be about £110,000.

The general business of the port of London during the past week continued active. The number of vessels reported inward was 228, including 11 with cargoes of sugars, 55 with corn, flour, rice, &c., 5 with dried fruits, and 2 from China with 13,239 packages of tea and 5,844 bales of silk. The number cleared outward was 93, including 11 in ballast. The total on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 55, of which 9 were entered outward in September, and 20 in October.

From the Times, Dec. 9.

The [illegible] of gold at Paris [illegible] about 1,557 [illegible] premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.35 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold it appears that gold is about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108¾ per cent. for first-class paper. At the present rate of discount here there is consequently no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The Consol transfer books have closed to-day, and the transactions have been numerous, at prices ranging from 91⅛@91⅞, the closing bargains of last evening having been at 71⅝@⅞. At the end of the day no alteration was established, the latest operations being again at 91⅝@¾ for money, and 92⅛@½, or 92⅝@91 ex dividend, for the 8th of January. Bank Stock left off at 217@218; Reduced, 90⅜@⅝; New Three per Cents., 90¾@⅞; India Stock, 217@220; India Bonos, 35s.@25s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 3s. discount to par. Three failures were announced to-day among the dealers, in addition to two yesterday, making a total of five in the settlement of the account.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were in demand at 6 per cent for short periods, and 9 per cent. till the payment of the dividends. At the Bank the applications are still numerous, but moderate in comparison with recent experience. In the open market there are gradual signs of returning confidence.

Foreign stocks have been in little demand, and the transactions marked show little alteration. Turkish left off rather flatter. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents were negotiated at 93¾; Chilian Three per Cents., 69 and ¾; Mexican, for the account, 18⅜; Spanish, 40⅞; ditto New Deferred, 25⅛; Turkish Six per Cents., 91⅞; for the account, 92; ditto Four per Cents., Guaranteed, 99½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63 and 62½; and the Four per Cent, Certificates, for the account, 96.

In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were about the same as last post, but those for Paris were slightly lower.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. for money, and 66f. 15c. for the end of the month, showing a fractional recovery. At Hamburg there is again a quotation in the discount-market, and some restoration of order may therefore be inferred to have taken place The charge is 10 per cent.

About £260,000, chiefly in California, French and Russian gold, was sold to the Bank to-day. About 60,000 sovereigns, recently brought from New-York, were also delivered there.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. HANLAND & Co., a very old firm in the Manchester trade, with liabilities for about £40,000. It is thought that the liquidation will yield about 15s. in the pound. Annexed is the circular issued:

"LONDON, No. 114 Cheapside, Dec. 8.

We deeply regret to inform you that we have been compelled to suspend payment.

By the advice of our principal creditors our books have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. KEMP, accountant, No. 7 Graham-street, who will prepare a statement of our affairs, which will be submitted to a general meeting of creditors at an early period, and of which due notice will be sent you.

We are, &c., HADLAND & CO."

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co., a German house. Their liabilities have not been stated, but are supposed to amount to about £80,000.

The Western Bank of Scotland have notified that it has been finally resolved to abandon all idea of resuming the business of the establishment. They have consequently placed themselves in communication with the other Scotch banks to obtain their assistance and advice in winding up.

The result of the investigation into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank by the Independent Committee appointed by the shareholders, was announced at Glasgow this morning It appears that, after deducting for bad and doubtful debts, and making sufficient allowance for depreciation in the securities held, the capital is found to be intact all but £75,000, and that the greater part of this deficiency may be made good by a slight improvement in the value of the securities and the recoveries from doubtful debts. Considering all the circumstances of the case, this will, doubtless, be regarded with satisfaction, and the bank may be expected to resume.

It is stated that Messrs. DUTHIE & Co., of Liverpool, who suspended after the failure of Messrs. DENNISTOUN and Co., will be likely to pay in full and have a good surplus. their New-York house having stood through the crisis.

Messrs. HERMANN, SILLEM & Co., who suspended on the 24th of November, have called a meeting for Tuesday, the 22d inst., and Messrs. GOASISSEN, HUPFEL & Co., who suspended on the 18th of November, have called a meeting for Thursday, the 17th inst.

With respect to the affairs of the London and Eastern Bank, now under a conditional winding up order in the Court of Chancery, a strong desire is felt that the official manager should be some person who, up to this time, has taken no part in winding up the proceedings privately or out of court. Any one known to have been a friend of any Director whose conduct or debt may form the subject of compromise must be clearly objectionable.

The amount of silver shipped for Hamburg by the steamer *Neptune*, to sail to-morrow morning, is about £55,000 only; a further sum may therefore be expected to be sent by the packet on Saturday.

Mr. THOMAS CURTIS, of the firm of CURTIS & HARVEY, has been elected a Director of the Anglo Mexican Mint Company, in place of Mr. J. D. POWLES, who has resigned.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 2, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,172,267	Inc.	£383,289
Other Deposits	14,436 186	Dec.	515,330
Rest	3,459,356	Inc.	12,177

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£5,441,647	Dec.	£365,800
Other Securities	31,191,386	Dec.	169,331
Notes unemployed	2,268,340	Inc.	349,560

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,102,430, being a decrease of £237,875, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £7,356,467, showing an increase of £92,795, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£23,370,770
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	5,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,895,770	
Silver Bullion		23,370,770

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,459,356	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,172,267	
Other Deposits	14,436,186	
Seven Days and other Bills	841,261	
		39,362,070
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	5,441,647	
Other Securities	31,191,386	
Notes unemployed	2,268,340	
Gold and Silver Coin	460,697	
		39,362,070

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ c., 1875	76@ 78	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	76@ 78	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	76@ 78	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	11@ 10 dis.	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. con., '60	76@ 78	
Do., do., 1869	76@ 78	
Do. do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	55@ 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ₱ ct., 1886	68@ 70	
Do. $100 shares	20@ 30	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	80@ 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	88@ 92	N. C.
Do., $100 shares	72@ 75	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	68@ 72	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	15@ 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct.	81@ 83	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ cent stg.	82@ 84	
The latest sales were:		
Illinois Central Shares		10½@10 dis.
Michigan Centrals of '69		78
New-York Central Shares		73
Erie Shares		18
Erie Third Mortgage		69 @70½
Erie Sinking Fund		45
Pennsylvania Central Second Mortgage		83 @82½

MEETING OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE BONDHOLDERS.

On the 28th of November ult., a meeting of the bondholders of the New-York and Erie Company was held at the London Tavern—Mr. CAMPBELL in the Chair.

The purpose for which the meeting was called was to receive the report of the Committee which had been appointed to consider what steps could be taken to relieve the property from its present depressed condition, and more particularly for paying off the mortgage of Mr. DREW, of New-York, who held a mortgage for the sum of $1,300,000, with a full power of sale, which extended over the entire line, with all its franchises and rolling stock.

The report of the Committee was now read, and the result at which the Committee arrived was, that "it was good policy on the part of the bondholders to adopt the terms of the loan opened in New-York in their integrity, leaving it to the Committee to seek to obtain from the directors such assurances as they may think requisite for the future protection of the interests of the bondholders." With this view, and to give weight to any representations made by the Committee, it was proposed that the bondholders should not remit their subscriptions to New-York, but pay them into some bank in England, and that the Committee should have authority to remit them to the Erie Railway Company in New-York upon receipt of such assurances from the directors as they might consider satisfactory. The Committee stated that before they came to this conclusion they inquired into the merits of the line, and the results of that inquiry were highly satisfactory, and afforded an ample margin of security to the subscribers. The inquiry of the Committee showed the following result: For the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, the working expenses, including maintenance of road amounted to $3,200,000, which, deducted from [illegible] gross [illegible] left $3,110,000 net [illegible] tings. Deducting again from the net earnings the interest on the bonded debt, the rent of the Union Railways, and the interest on the floating debt, together equal to $1,000,000, it appears there was a net surplus of $1,246,000 on the year's operations, which is equal to a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. on the share capital.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and impressed on the bondholders to come forward, to subscribe liberally and quickly. It was quite clear, from the report which had been read, that the property afforded ample security to the subscribers.

Mr. LEACH seconded the motion.

Mr. PARSONS inquired how much had been subscribed.

THE CHAIRMAN—$550,000 here, besides the $1,500,000 subscribed in New-York.

Mr. PARSONS did not think they would make much impression with so small a sum on the Directors. It would be much better to raise $6,000,000, and with that sum in hand the Directors would be glad to meet them on fair terms.

The motion was then put, and adopted.

Two other resolutions were passed, to the effect that the Committee be requested to open subscriptions, and to lodge the money in the Bank of England; that they be also requested to communicate with the Directors, with a view to obtain such assurances as they considered necessary for securing the general interests of the bondholders.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Post.

We have disheartening reports of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts. In Manchester "business is remarkably dull and inactive, and prices can only be quoted with great irregularity." Notwithstanding the low rates at which purchases can be effected few persons, it appears, are willing to enter into operations of magnitude, the position of credit generally being very uncertain. From Birmingham we hear that that the Iron trade exhibits heaviness, and that rates present a further tendency to decline. Most of the branches of industrial trade continue languid, in consequence of the orders being very limited. No material alteration has occurred in the business of Leeds, but stocks are stated to be on the increase. In wool few operations have taken place, manufacturers not being disposed to purchase beyond immediate wants. From Nottingham the accounts are discouraging, two suspensions having occurred to increase the heaviness pervading the lace interest. At Bradford, and in the other manufacturing localities, continuous depression was the feature, and from which, it seems, there was no anticipated relief. Locally, there is not much of animation in trade.

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Notwithstanding many favorable appearances, trade in Paris is far from being in a satisfactory state, while the number of workmen thrown out of work at Lyons and elsewhere shows that in the provinces matters are not much better. The progressive diminution of commercial bills offered for discount at the Bank of France would show that credit is becoming more difficult. The decline in commercial transactions in the departments would appear from the falling off in the receipts of the railway companies. But it is from the stagnation of the retail trade that we may judge of the unsatisfactory condition of trade in general; in shops where not long since the receipts were some thousand francs a-day as many hundreds are not now received. The financial crisis is not so great in France as elsewhere, owing to the extreme prudence with which commercial men have done business since 1848, and confidence, once so rudely shaken in the stability of political institutions, with difficulty returns. Hitherto the merchants and tradesmen of Paris have met their engagements generally with punctuality; some anxiety, however, is felt for the 15th of the present month, when the commercial bills payable at the Bank of France are unusually heavy. The mercantile classes invested their profits during the last three prosperous years in public securities. They have now these investments to fall back on, and this will, in a great measure, account for the decline in the price of public securities at the Paris Bourse. While other branches of industry are dull, the manufacture of beetroot sugar in the north of France is progressing. There were but 129 manufactories at work three months since; there are now 151. The corn markets throughout France have been plentifully supplied during the last week, and the price of wheat has fallen 1f. the hectolitre. The best wheat has been offered in the Paris market at 28f. and 29f. the 120 kilogrammes; good quality, 27f.; and inferior samples at 25f. and 26f. 50c. At the Paris flour market on Saturday the factors declared 4,328 sacks of first quality to be delivered within 30 days, at prices varying from 45f. to 53f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. Holders of flour raised their prices towards the close of the market, in consequence of a trifling rise in the markets in the neighborhood of Paris, but there was no disposition on the part of buyers to accept those conditions. There was an active demand for rye of good quality at 19f. 50c. the 115 kilogrammes; barley, 16f. the 100 kilogrammes outside Paris; oats from Picardy of very superior quality, from 29f. to 30f. the 150 kilogrammes.

THE PANIC AT HAMBURG.

A letter from Hamburg dated the 5th inst., in the London *Times*, describing the Panic, says:

"There is sufficient money in this city to meet all demands, even were they greater than they are, were public confidence on anything like a par with the means that private parties, and even many merchants, might employ in the discount line; but nothing can prevail upon these persons to afford any aid in the face of the failures of such firms as are daily appearing in the list. Yesterday 14 occurred, making now upwards of 100. In short, such is the effect of the present panic, that it is with the greatest difficulty Prussian Royal Bank notes, however small the amount, can be exchanged for silver; and then only by allowing 25 per cent. discount. However, the hereditary burgesses are again assembled to receive the proposals of the Senate for establishing a temporary State Discount Bank, with a capital of 30,000,000 of marks banco, and to give their immediate sanction thereto. But the burghers are generally of opinion that, as the mercantile community have been the main cause of bringing the difficulties upon themselves by over-speculation, they must do the best they can to get themselves out of the mess, and have no right to call upon the freeholders to pay their losses.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Dec. 6, says:

After a stormy sitting, which lasted ten hours, the Assembly of Burgesses rejected all the proposals of the Senate for relieving the commercial crisis by the creation of a new bank. Another sitting will be held to-morrow. The majority proposed a forced circulation of notes for a limited period.

CRISIS AT BERLIN.

A letter from Berlin, of the 5th of December, says: During the last three days the Berlin Bourse has been in an unparalleled state of agitation, and nothing but failures are heard of on all sides. The commercial disasters at Hamburg among the oldest and best houses in that city have a disastrous reaction in Prussia. It must be, however, observed that the commercial community of Berlin are themselves mainly to blame for the crisis which has now fallen on them. Accommodation paper, which for many years has given a fictitious existence to many of the houses in this capital, is the great cause of the evil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

In both houses of Parliament, on Monday, the 7th, a royal message was received from the Queen, recommending the bestowal of a pension of £1,000 a year upon General HAVELOCK, as a signal mark of favor and approbation for his brilliant services in India.

In the House of Lords on the same evening Lord ELLENBOROUGH brought forward his movement for information in regard to the Arms act, and the restriction placed upon the press in India, and after some debate, in which Earl GRANVILLE defended the Government of India from the attacks of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons Mr. LABOUCHERE announced that the Government had determined to give a fair trial to the scheme for procuring guano from the Kooria Mooria Islands, and had sent a ship-of-war there for the purpose.

Lord PALMERSTON, upon further information, modified his statement that the two English engineers imprisoned at Naples had nothing to complain of in their treatment, by stating that such was the case now, but that when they were first imprisoned their treatment was most disgraceful. He said that, as the men were accused of violating Neapolitan law, they would have to undergo a public trial, for which the means of defence would be afforded them.

The Bank of England Indemnity bill was debated and read a second time.

On Tuesday, the 8th, the pension to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK was agreed to in both Houses, after several eulogistic speeches and complaints by some members that the reward was not near large enough.

In the House of Commons, a resolution was offered:

"That the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public, and that the present law, enforcing the adoption of this principle, requires alteration."

After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution, as being of too positive a nature, the motion was negatived.

The Bank Indemn

was of great value, was contained in a box, which was stolen from the roof of a cab on its way to Waterloo Bridge Station. ATWELL states that he, with two other men, known as "Witty" and "Saint," were out on the day just mentioned with the intention of committing robbery. They followed the cab and "Witty jumped up behind the cab and pulled the box down. The horses reared up, but the driver did not observe them. They took it to the shop of JACKSON, an oilman, in Leonard-street, Shoreditch, and opened it in the back parlor, in the presence of JACKSON and his wife. ATWELL says: "I noticed the name of the Countess of ELLESMERE, painted in white letters, on the top of the box, and I said 'This lady is almost next to the Queen.' 'By that,' said JACKSON, 'I hope you have got something good.' Witty began taking out the things. MRS. JACKSON said, 'They are very nice things,'—they consisted of ladies' dresses. Then Witty discovered a little box, containing a bracelet. I said, 'See, this is gold.' He took another out of the box; went on further and brought out a box shaped like a half moon—that contained a coronet for a lady's head. There was a thing in the shape of a butterfly, covered with sparks (diamonds.) This was sold to Mrs. JACKSON for half a crown, and a large quantity of dresses and shawls for 50s. JACKSON purchased a handkerchief full of jewelry for £40. A lot of loose diamonds and "hloe drops" were sold next morning for 5s. and the other contents disposed of in a similar fashion." On Friday JACKSON and his wife were committed for trial, on the charge of feloniously receiving the stolen property.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been steady this week, without, however, much activity. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and there is a good demand for MONEY. CONSOLS leave off 91⅞@91½ for money or account. Mexican DOLLARS—no price fixed. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 77s. 6d.; South American 75s.

COCOA—Of 650 bags Trinidad at auction on a few lots sold, from 78s. for mixed quality, of indirect import, to 86s. for middling red, being 2s.@4s. cheaper. 110 bags Surinam were partly realized at 88s. for good gray.

COCHINEAL—Of 275 bags Honduras at auction about one half sold at easier prices. Silver 3s. 9½.@3s. 11s. for fair to good bold, with ordinary and middling from 3s. 5d.@3s. 8d.

COPPER—Without activity the market has ruled steadily. Privately, the transactions are unimportant; but at auction, 444 casks, 93 barrels and 365 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 57s.@59s. for fine ordinary to low middling, 60s. 6d.@62s. 6d. for middling to good middling, and 64s. for good middling bold. Of Native Ceylon 588 bags were offered, and a portion of good ordinary clean bought in at 56s., the remainder withdrawn. About 200 bags have been sold privately at 54s. Of Jamaica, 21 tcs. sold at 58s. 6d.@59s. 6d. for middling pale, and 68s. 6d. for good middling.

COTTON—Dull; sales for week unimportant. At Liverpool, sales for the week 46,000 bales; price, ⅛d@¼d. dearer.

CORN—There was a short supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, and it sold readily at an advance of 2s. ₱ qr. on the pricee of the previous Monday. In Foreign there wae also more demand at 1s. @2s. advance. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending the 28th Nivember was 49s. 8d. on 16,226 qrs. returned. To-day the market was dull, and prices barely maintained. White American WHEAT 48s.@52s. Red 44s.@46s. ₱ qr. FLOUR 25s.@ 28s. ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Arrivals for the week, 10,172 qrs.; the larger part of this goes to granary, which has had the effect of assuring buyers who came forward at an advance of 1s.@2s. on last week's. Good Bombay is now held at 58s.; Calcutta at 54s.@55s. one cargo of Taganrog arrived on the coast is reported at 51s., and two of Odessa (one afloat and one in granary) at 52s. For distant cargoes comparatively high prices are asked, but to day the demand has fallen off, and the market closes flatly.

RAFTERS—Continues nominal.

HEMP—Russian dull; St. Petersburg Clean, £30; in Manilla nothing to report. Jute: 570 bales, at auction, mostly sold from £13@£16 for common to good middling, with good and fine from ₱17 10s.@ £18 15s.

In Jamaica nothing doing. Stock 1st instant, 19,196 chests, against 20,384 chests in 1856.

IRON—In Wales there is no improvement; Rails sold at £5 10s.; Bars at £6; Scotch Pigs quiet, at 52s. 6d., sellers.

LUMBER CARGO—The sales have been more liberal, at an advance of 5s.@10s. ₱ ton; Boston, in bags, 80s.

MOLASSES—The sales of the week are 70 puncheons Antigua, at 17s.@18s.; and 150 Cuba Muscovado, at 16s.

OILS—Fish are nominal. In Olive little doing; Gallipoli nominal, at £34@£35; Malaga sold at £49. Linseed is flat, at 32s 6d. Rape steady, at our quotations; good Brown, 41s. Palm: fine Lagos, 40s.@ 40s. 6d.; Cocoa Nut Cochin, 42s.@44s. and Cochin 45s.

COFFEE—Quiet; Foreign offered at lower prices.

RUM—About 250 puncheons Demerara of good quality have been sold at 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d., and fine at 2s. 6d.

RICE—The very low rates for cash have induced some inquiry, but transactinns have not been to great extent; 1,364 bags middling white Bengal in public sale were bought in at 10s., and since sold at 9s. 9½.; about 6,000 bags have changed hands privately, the prices being 8s. 6d. to 9s. for low middling to middling Bengal, cash and short prompts; and 9s. 9½. for good middling white, with full prompt. A small parcel of Madras is also reported at 8s., cash.

SPICES—Pepper: 115 bags good clean Singapore Black sold at 9¾d.; in White some business has been done privately, 86 bags sold at 7½d., one lot realizing 7¾d. For Pimento the demand is very limited at 3¾d. ₱ ₱. Cloves lower: 300 bags Zanzibar sold privately at 3¾d. for cash.

WHALEBONE—No demand.

SPELTER—Dull at £26.

SALTPETRE—More doing, upwards of 4,000 bags having been sold, including 1,150 in public sale. Prices have ranged from 33s. 3d. for cash to 35s. with prompt, for 9¾ to 11¾ lbs. refraction; 38s. 6d.@40s. 6d. for 6 to 7½ lbs., and 43s. for 2½ lbs.

SUGAR—The market opened with an active demand at 6d.@1s. advance, but the quantity brought forward has been large, and the market closes rather flatly. The sales of British West India amount to 2,450 hhds.; and 13,000 bags Mauritius and East Indies at auction nearly all found buyers. Foreign—The public sales have been large, and comprise: 2,296 hhds., 210 tierces, 80 barrels. 499 boxes Cuba Muscovado; 995 boxes Havana, mostly bought in at 50s.@53s. for Florettes, and fine yellow at 45s. 6d.@47s. 6d. 141 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 37s.@38s. 6d. for brown and low yellow, and 37s. 6d.@43s. for low to good middling grey. 4,687 bags Pernambuco were bought in above the value. Privately 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 36s.@37s. 6d.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 39s.; 300 boxes Havana (No. 8) at 36s. 6d.; 6,000 bags clayed Manilla at 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d., and 1,500 unclayed at 30s. 9d., cash; 2,500 bags white Siam at 46s. 9d., three floating cargoes Havana, all for an outport and futly insured, viz.: 800 boxes, No. 12, at 27s., 1,100 boxes, No. 11½ to 12, at 26s., and 1,500 boxes, No. 10½ at 25s.

In TEA very little business has been done. Common Congous, which were sold early in the week at 1s. ₱ ₱., cash, have receded to 11½d.

TIN—English has been further reduced 6s. ₱ cwt. We quote: Common Blocks, 114s.; Bars, 115s.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 9s. Spirits advanced to 34s. for American in casks, but is less active to-day.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There has been a slightly increased demand, but without rise in prices; and as the holds of State Stocks generally look for an improvement, the transactions in these securities have been trifling. There has been more business in railway Bonds. Massachusetts, 5's Sterling, 97a98. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 71@73; Bonds, 76. Virginia Dollar 6's Bonds, 80@82; ditto Sterlings 5's, 81. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, 86@82; d1 to Sterling, 2d mortgage, 83. New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 70. Illinois Central 7's Bonds and Freeland Bonds, 76@78; Shares £10 dividend, Michigan Central Bonds, 74@76; the new Bonds offered at 75. BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada. LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—At the close of last week there was an improvement in the demand, both from the trade and speculators, under which prices gradually hardened until Tuesday, when the advance of a full farthing was currently obtained, with an occasional greater advance on the low sales of "inferior" and "ordinary" qualities; since then, however, continued failures, both here and in London, have caused renewed distrust, and, as holders have become free sellers, particularly of new Cotton, prices have eased off ⅛ ₱ ₱, and the market closes inanimate. In the early part of the week business in Manchester gave evidence of improvement, there being more demand and better prices paid; but subsequently there has been less doing, and the market has become dull.

We quote Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; Mobile, 6⅜d.; Boweds, 6¼d. Present estimated stock 322,404 bales, including 152,885 American; against 344,718, including 227,290 American, for corresponding date of last year. In the Kingdom, during first 11 months, as compared with last year, there is a deficiency of imports of 95,719 bales, in exports of 3,050, and in stock of 56,560 bales. The delivery for consumption, during same time, has been 38,669 bales weekly; against 12,652 last year. The sales of the week are 46,690 bales, including 1,340 American on speculatino, and 770 for export. The sales for to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which there were for speculation and export 500. Market dull; prices barely sustained.

TOBACCO—The Stock in warehouse, Dec. 1, was 10,045 hhds., (including 1,222 Virginia Leaf, 1,617 Virginia Stripe, 1,462 Kentucky Leaf, 3,843 Kentucky Strips, and 1,591 Maryland,) against 11,816 last year. During November the Imports were 263, the Exports 189, and the Deliveries 1,075 hhds. The trade for the month has been slow, principally by retail, and the sales do not exceed 500 hhds. of all descriptions. Prices have been pretty well maintained, but the late receipts embraced some parcels of short, poor Kentucky Strips, and for such lower prices have been accepted. We quote; Virginia Leaf, 7¾d.@10d.; Virginia Stripe, (sound,) 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 6d.@ 9¾d.@12d., Kentucky Strips, 9d.@13d.; Maryland, 6¾d.@9½d.

SUGAR—There has been rather more disposition to do business in Sugar, the trade being generally bare of stock; but as holders have been free sellers, there is no quotable improvement in prices. There have been tree sales of Cask Sugar at 40s.@41s. for fine, and 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for low to good; 25s. 6d. @32s. 6d. for Clayed Manilla. In London there has been more doing, but there, as here, the market can only be reported as firmer, without quotable change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The improvement noted at the close of last week was continued on Saturday, and more apparent on Monday, when a fair, if not a large, business was done, particularly in Wheat and Flour, at prices slightly better than those ruling on Friday. Tuesday's market opened with animation, but towards the close became quiet, still in Wheat there was a fair consumptive business at an advance of 2d. @3d. ₱ 70lbs., whilst barrel and sack Flour were in request at an improvement of 2d.@3s., and for Indian Corn there was a fair local demand at an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter. Subsequently there have been large arrivals of Wheat and barrel Flour, with a fair receipt of Indian Corn, and, notwithstanding the apparent firm condition of the country markets, business here has been inactive, and the few transactions reported were at receding prices. The deliveries by farmers, for week ending 28th November, were 76,725 qrs. et 49s. 9d.; against 109,106 qrs., at 61s. 11d., for corresponding week of last year. At to-day's market the attendance was small and the inquiry limited. Wheat sold at a decline of 3d.; Flour 6d.@ 1s., and Indian Corn 6d. from Tuesday's prices. We quote: Wheat, 6s. for Chicago; 6s. 6d. for Indiana Red, and 7s. 9d. for choice White. Flour—W. Canal, 25s; Ohio, 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d. Indian Corn—Mixed, 34s. 6d.

BACON—Continues dull and depressed. By auction some 130 boxes were forced at 28s.@40s. for Cumberland, and 45s. for Long Rib. By retail second-hand dealers obtain 43s.@45s. for Cumberland, 47s.@49s. for Long Rib. Within the week there have been offers of American new for forward delivery, but so far no bid has been elicited.

BEEF AND PORK—The prospect of an early supply of new, both American and Irish, enotinues to depress the value of old, and prices are not only lower but irregular. For new P. M. Beef 100s.@110s. is paid, whilst old is not salable at 85s.@90s. American P. M. Pork cannot be quoted above 80s. for new.

LARD—Continues neglected, and in the absence of transactions must be reported nominal.

TALLOW—Has been in better demand, and a large business has been done at higher prices. Among the sales are St. Petersburg, Y. C., at 50s. 6d.@51s. 6d., and Butchers' Association, 49s @51s.

In London the market has also become better, closing at 51s. on the spot, 50s. 6d. for December, and 51s. 6d. January to March. The stock, as reported on the 1st instant, is large, being 38,300 casks, against 15,900 last year. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Very Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9—2 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report BREADSTUFFS dull, and few or no transactions in any article.

PROVISIONS—Unaltered.

LARD—Nominal.

TALLOW—Quiet.

COTTON market slow and prices must be quoted at ⅛d. ₱ ₱. lower since Friday on general runs of American, and 3-16d. on Uplands. Sales to-day 3,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.

CONSOLS—91⅛@92⅛ for money; 91⅜@91¾ for account, ex-dividend.

[The Liverpool Agent of the Associated Press says, in reference to the above: "The Consol statement is as telegraphed from London, but I suspect 91½ should read 91¾."]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday, 315,93 bbls Flour, 117 bushels and 393 bags Wheat, 3,000 bushels and 932 bags Oats, 247 bags Malt, 1,417 pkgs. Provisions, 164 bbls. Whisky, and 45 hlds. Ashes.

ASHES—The demand is limited—prices are unchanged. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade has exhibited no remarkable change, either here or in Boston, during the week. Comparatively few Western and Southern orders have been received, and most factors do not expect a lively demand, from either section, immediately. The inquiry from shippers to the California market has been somewhat less animated. The Boston *Shipping List* states that "the California advices continue favorable for moderate shipments, goods there paying a fair profit, but our exports for two months past have been large, and buyers wisely have held back the past week. There is evidently a falling off in the demand for that market. With the manufacturers there continues to be a moderate activity for Spring sales, and the general features of the market have scarcely varied. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom house has been as follows:

	1857.	1855.
For the weeek, cases	7,172	1,447
Since Jan. 1	229,415	219,784
Total	230,587	321,231

The various descriptions of work now sought after in New-York, are quoted as follows: Men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@2 50; Boys' do., $1 37½@$1 62½; Youths' do., $1@$1 37½; Men's kip and split brogans, 80c.@$1 25; Boys' do., 65c.@$1; Youths' do., 45c.@75c.; Women's kip, calf, and solit boots, 75c.@ $1 10; Women's enameled kid and goat, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' do., 65c.@80c.; Children's do., 45c.@60c. ₱ pair.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, at steady rates. Sales since our last: 150 pkgs. Java, at 16c.; 830 bags Rio, at 9¾c.@10¾c., 4 months' credit; and (on Saturday evening) 500 bags St. Domiugo, at 8¾c., cash ₱ ℔. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₱ ℔. In Baltimore, last week, 2,000 bags Rio Coffee were sold at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., leaving 61,000 bags unsold in first hands, on Saturday.

COTTON—Is quiet and somewhat nominal to-day, with small lots only reported sold, including some Middling Fair at 10¾c.@10¾c. (or Upland; 11¼c.@ 11¾c. for Gulf, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. The receipts are large, the supply is fair, and most buyers are not eager to purchase, either for home use or for export. The news by the *Adriatic* is not favorable. Prices have declined 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales 6,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 50

Canadian is again dull and lower. Sales 500 bbls. superfine in extra at $4 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is still abundant and depressed, though being decidedly cheaper. Salee 678 bols. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@ $4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@ $3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after, though offered at reduced prices. Sales 9,500 bushels. Including choice White Western at $1 40; Red Western, club, at $1; Red Western, extra Spring, at 96c.; ordinary White Southern at $1 25; prime Red dn. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is more inquired for, but at drooping rates. Sales 22,000 bushels new crop at 56c. @ 65c. for yellow and white Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull and nominal. Oats continue neglected and depressed, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@34c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—In Boston last week, there were sold 40 bales (28 06 av.) 9c., cash, and 600 bales (32 12½@ 32 18 av.) private terms.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Charleston, last week, 400 bales were purchased at 11c. ₱ yard, on time,—probably on speculation.

HAY—Sales, here, to-day, 800 bales North River at 55c.@65c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, last week, Hay was scarce and needed at $15@$18 ₱ ton for baled, and $12@$14 ₱ ton for loose. Wheat and Oat Straw at $9@$12 ₱ ton, and Rye Straw, $15@$16 ₱ ton. Mill Feed, at 14c.@15c. for Brown Stuff, and 30c.@31c. for Middlings. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 19, a few small lots of North River Hay were received, and sold at 85c. ₱ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, during the same week, the sales of Hay were confined to one cargo of Eastern at 91c., and one of Northern at 75c. ₱ 100 ℔s. The retail rates were $1 25 for Eastern, and $1 for Northern, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—In Boston, last week, 280 bales Jute changed hands at $95 ₱ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—The demand is tame, and prices are rather heavy to-day.

HOPS—Are in slack request at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c. @3c., cash, ₱ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $26@$28, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—In Savannah, during the week ending Dec. 18, no new orders for Lumber were received. The *Republican* states that "the mills are working on their old contracts. We make no change in our quotations. Resawed $14@$16; Rough-edge, $12@$14. The receipts of Timber are unusually light, and the stock for sale is reduced lower than it has been before in a number of years. There is considerable on the way, and the coming week the market will probably be better supplied. All that arrivee meets with ready sale at full pricee. There has been some foreign demand and also some for Northern account. Sales made during the week at $14, and others at $12. We continue week's quotations, viz.: Mill Timber, $5@ $7; Shipping Timber, $8@$12. The exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah for the week have been 665,237 feet."

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited at nld prices. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very dull and of nucertain value. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentioe have been purchased at 40c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are quiet and languid.

OILS—Crude Whale and sperm are inactive, yet quoted steady. A moderate inquiry prevails for refined Whale, at 75c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Refined Sperm is in good request, at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon. Palm, Olive, and Lard Oils are dull and heavy. Linseed Oil is more sought after, at from 51c.@56c., cash, ₱ gallon, prices favoring sellers, who display less eagerness to realize.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$16 for Mess; and, in part, $13 50@$13 60 for prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Cut Meats continue in good supply and fair demand at 8¾c@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard is depressed and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 160 bbls fair to prime, at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady, at 9c.@ 8c. for common to prime, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 60 tcs., at $3 7½@3 62½, according to quality, ₱ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, during the week ending Dec. 18, the movements in Rice were: *Receipts*—150 casks clean, and 37,368 bushels rough. *Sales*—581 casks clean, at $2 87½@$3 18¾ ₱ 100 ℔s., and 10,000 bushels rough, at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel. *Exports*—664 casks clean, including 403 to New-York. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 14, the movements in Rice comprised: *Receipts*—4,849 tcs. clean, and 50,000 bushels rough. *Sales*—Of clean, to a fair extent, at $2 75@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s., and 3,500 bushels rough, at 80c. ₱ bushel, for shipment. *Exports*—5,155 tcs. clean; remainlog on ship-board, not cleared, 3,046 tcs.

SUGARS—The demand is restricted. Prices are sustained. Sales 230 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, at 6c.@7¾c. for the former, and 6¾c.@8¾c. for the latter, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. prime at 10c ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bols. purchased at 24c. cash, ₱ galloo.

WOOL—In Boston last week domestic Wool was more sought after than during any previous week for some months, but the sales were comparatively small, and did not for the week exceed 50,000 ℔s. There were, however, indications of a more active market, and prices settled down to a point at which they are likely to remain for some time. In foreign Wool nothing of any consequence has been done. Sales of 40 bales Mediterranean on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Were lame and rather heavy to-day. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¼d.@7½d. ₱ busb.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Reprnt of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 12th day of December to the 19th day of December, 1857: Men, 66; Women, 70; Boys, 110; Girls, 105: Total, 351*. Adults, 136; Children, 215; Males, 176; Females, 175; Colored Persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'o of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in Head	14
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Drowned	2
Apoplexy	1	Dysentery	2
Apoplexy, Ser's.	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	3
Brain, Dis. of	1	Fever, Intermit.	1
Bronchitis	14	Fever, Puerperal	4
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, Scarlet	15
Carbuncles	1	Fever, Typhoid	5
Catarrh	1	Fever, Typhus	7
Casualties	5	Heart, Dis. of	6
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Heart, Disease of	1
Comp. of Brain	1	Hydrothorax	2
Cong. of Brain	5	Hooping Cough	9
Cong. of Lungs	2	Inflam. Bowels	8
Consumption	51	Inflam. of Brain	2
Convulsions, Infantile	23	Inflam. of Brain from Injury	1
Croup	10	Inflam. of Heart	1
Cyanosis	2	Inflam. of Liver	1
Debility, Infant	2	Inflam. of Lungs	16
Delirium Trem	4	Inflam. of Peritoneum	3
Diabetis, Mellitus	1	Intemperance	3
Diarrhœa	5	Killed or Murdered	2
Dropsy	5	Liver, Dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Longs, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	2
		Mal of Anus	1
		Marasmus, Ad	3
		Marasmus, Inft	14
		Measles	4
		Ovaries, Dis. of	1
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	1
		Pleurisy	6
		Premature Birth	1
		Rheumatism of the Heart	1
		Rupture	3
		Rupture of Intestines by Injury	1
		Small-pox	13
		Spine, Dis. of	1
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	27
		Suicide by Morphine	1
		Teething	1
		Ulceration of the Throat	1
		Unknown, not stated	1
		Varioloid	1
Total			351

* Decrease this week—3.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Dec. 19, 1857.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT a furnished house up town, in New-York or Brooklyn, with suitable arrangements for a first-class boarding house. Being alone, without friends, would prefer a house where rent could be paid in rooms or board, or a party of gentlemen to take rooms and become security for the same. For references or an interview apply to Mrs. C. JACOBS, No. 201 4th-st., New York.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A POPULAR PANORAMIC EXHIBITION.—The proprietor wishes to go South during the Winter, and prefers engaging some one familiar with the South and South-west. Will send descriptive circulars upon the receipt of 25 cents. Address Box No. 848, Hartford Post-Office, Connecticut.

$20,000 OUNCES OLD GOLD AND SILVER WANTED—The highest price will be given. Uncurrent money, jewelry, watches and diamonds bought and sold or money advanced on it, at S. DE BAKE'S Loan Office and Refinery, No. 56½ Sowery, next the Citizens' Bank.

$6,000 WANTED, FOR THREE OR five years, on improved New-York City property. As the property and indemnsa are unexceptionable, a bonus will be paid—nothing but the usual charges for searches and papers. Address H. P. B., Box No. 3,682 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A PORTER, ALE AND WINE bottling establishment, with stock, lease and good will; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 348 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a safe, pleasant and highly profitable business. The most undoubted references given and required. Address G. E. H., box No. 4,518 Post-Office.

$120,000.—WANTED, A GOOD STOCK OF staple goods, for which first-class bonds will be given. Address BONDS, *Times* office.

BOARDING.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevius sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

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PETERSON'S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic*, from Liverpool on the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday after a fair run, for this season of the year, of twelve days. We receive by the *Adriatic* four days' later news from Europe. Financial affairs in London continued to improve, though several more failures are reported. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are had, and show a very great depression in business, with large numbers thrown out of employment. Financial intelligence from the Continent is discouraging, though the Bank of France has again reduced its rate of discount, and, at Hamburg, the panic is said to have somewhat subsided. But in Berlin there have been a great many failures, and in Copenhagen and Stockholm the distress was of the most severe character. The Bank Indemnity bill, in the British House of Commons, had been ordered to a third reading without amendment. There is no political news by this arrival. The launch of the *Great Eastern*, or *Leviathan*, was successfully progressing. On the 9th it was thought that she had been moved sufficiently to float off at high spring tides.

We receive by the *Adriatic* one week's later news from India. The position of Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, at Lucknow, had in no wise changed, but it was considered very precarious, seeing that they were running short of provisions, and their little army of 3,000 men were surrounded by from 40,000 to 50,000 sepoys. Reinforcements, however, were on their way, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was *en route* for the scene of action.

Our correspondent, writing on board the *San Jacinto*, from Shanghae, sends us a most interesting letter. He confirms the news published in our issue of yesterday, of the unsuccessful result of the Russian Ambassador's attempt to be received at Pekin. Count PONTIATINE had visited Japan, where he had learnt that the Japanese are desirous of changing their policy, and of being received, through diplomatic representation, into the family of nations. This, if true, is most important information. Our correspondent gives the particulars of American vessels damaged in the late typhoon.

The officers of the *Adriatic* express the highest gratification at her performances during the late passage to and from Liverpool. The engines worked admirably, requiring to be stopped but once or twice during each passage to drive a key, or some slight adjustment of that kind. The passage home was a continuation of heavy westerly gales, and a head beat sea, throughout which she showed the qualities of an excellent sea boat. The greatest distance made in 24 hours, homeward bound, was 340 miles, and the least 220. The last night her progress was purposely slowed under to have daylight for entering the harbor.

Our report of the proceedings in Congress, yesterday, will be found interesting. Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, again addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, and in vindication of the President's views in the Kansas portion of his Message. Mr. DOUGLAS replied, principally confining his remarks to a refutation of the charge of inconsistency brought against him by Mr. BIGLER, and protesting against the disposition shown in some quarters to unceremoniously read him out of the Democratic Party on account of the position he has seen fit to take in Kansas affairs. The debate between the two gentlemen was animated and long-continued. In the House, consideration of the Treasury Note bill was resumed, in Committee of the Whole, and after a long and very interesting debate, the bill, as passed by the Senate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and a resolution was passed limiting debate on the subject to two hours to-day. Mr. WARNER, of Arkansas, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Territories to consider and report as to the propriety of excluding Mr BERNHEISEL, the Delegate from Utah, from a seat on the floor of the House, in consideration of the fact that the Territory is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States.

The body of CHARLES W. LITTLE, a lawyer residing in Rochester, in this State, was found in the Genesee River on Sunday morning, mangled in the most shocking manner, and under circumstances which leave no doubt that he was murdered by his wife and brother-in-law. LITTLE and his wife lived unhappily together, and a separation took place about a year ago, but for a month or two they had been living together again. Portions of clothing and other evidences were found where the struggle took place, which indicate with certainty the perpetrators of the deed, in addition to which the left wrist of the wife and one of the arms of the brother were found to be swollen, showing that they had been engaged in some extraordinary conflict.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a note from the Special Committee on a site for the new Post-Office, stating that the Committee had met the President and Postmaster-General, and had agreed to dispose of the lower end of the Park for a site for a Post Office, for $250,000. The report was laid over under the rule. They received a message from the Mayor, to the effect that the New-York *Tribune* should not be circulated in respectable families; and Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay expenses of lawsuits against FERNANDO WOOD, for his efforts in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and in other suits.

In the Board of Councilmen, last night, a communication from the Chief Engineer excited some discussion as to its tone, which was thought too dictatorial, and upon vote it was referred back. The question of appropriating $300 for the payment of the expenses of a Committee of the Board of Health delegated to Philadelphia, occupied some time. The matter was laid over. The "bread by weight" question came up, and after considerable debate, the report and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 34 to 4. Councilman OTTARSON, near the close of the proceedings, succeeded in inducing the Board to take up and adopt the report and resolutions as to the location of a site for the proposed Women's Hospital, and then the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the question of the removal of the North River steamboat landings, met on Monday, but could not proceed to business for want of a quorum. They adjourned until Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The Special Committee having under investigation the charges of corruption in the matter of the stands on the west of Washington Market, met yesterday and heard several witnesses. The substance of the testimony taken was that several permits had been given to a man who put up sheds and sold them again at prices ranging as high as $1,000 apiece. The investigation is to be continued to-day, with a view to ascertaining who has received money illegally for grants of permits.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday voted to increase the salaries of the judges of the Marine Court from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

The Appleton Oakamith case, which has been on trial for the last two weeks in the Superior Court, was brought to a sudden termination yesterday, the complaint being dismissed. Mr. OAKSMITH testified that the only insurable interest which he had in the cargo was some eight thousand dollars advanced thereon. The Judge intimated that he should charge the Jury that this was at most, the only amount which he could recover. Mr. DEAN decided that he should prefer to have the complaint dismissed, rather than to go on when it was certain that such would be the charge. The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, Recorder SMITH sentenced HUGH HUGHES, for highway robbery on the 1st of December, to ten years and four months in the State Prison. JOHN WHITE and JOHN SULLIVAN, who robbed JAMES THOMAS in Water-street, *on Saturday morning last*, were convicted yesterday, and sentenced to ten years and three months each in the State Prison.

MIKE ROOFRS and MARTIN KEARNEY, arrested for committing the murderous assault, some weeks ago, on Officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, were yesterday taken before Justice FLANOREAU, and admitted to bail in $500 each. Ex-Policeman DANIEL LINN became their surety. Mr. SANGER is still confined to his house, but is out of danger.

A company of thirty, composed of children from the Children's Aid Society, and of sewing girls from the Branch office, left the City yesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. TRACY, for the West.

The fifty-second anniversary oration of the New-England Society was delivered last night, before a large and brilliant audience in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church, by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The general markets, yesterday, opened very heavily. Flour was quite plenty, at prices, for the most part, 10c.@20c. per hhl. under Saturday's currency, yet buyers purchased with marked reserve. Wheat was inactive, though it declined considerably. A moderate business was reported in Corn, which decreased in value 1c. per bushel. Provisions were depressed, and, with the exception of Mess Pork, for which prices were somewhat firmer, all articles tended downward. Coffee was in fair request, while Sugars and Molasses were less inquired for. Prices exhibit no alteration. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and was somewhat nominal. Freights lacked vigor and buoyancy.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, Alderman DELVECCHIO offered a resolution giving the Corporation Counsellor authority to proceed to Albany and furnish the Board with such information as to the transactions of the next Legislature, as he may deem proper, and unlimited power to draw upon the treasury without passing his bills through the Board. Alderman PIERSON opposed the resolution, saying that it was a notorious fact that the Counsellor neglected his duties; he could prove that the Counsellor had told a Senator not to hire a room this Winter, as he should be up there with $1,000 to spend. Several Aldermen stated that they had been promised a "a good time" if they would vote for the resolution. After considerable discussion, it was lost by a vote of 17 nays to 13 ayes. The following Alderman voted in the affirmative: O'Neil, McNamee, Doherty, Marvin, Delvecchio, Spader, Bogert, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, Walsh, Bannen, McMahon. The matter of compelling the City Railroad Company to comply with their charter by furnishing better accommodations to the community, was again referred to the Railroad Committee for report.

ROBERT BARR, a noted Brooklynite who was arrested some time ago for passing counterfeit money, and who left his bail in the lurch one day, was yesterday arrested in Monroe County, and brought to Brooklyn last evening by the Sheriff of that county.

The Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, broke up another policy shop on Tillary-street last evening and arrested the proprietors.

Kansas in the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, yesterday took charge of the Lecompton movement in the Senate of the United States. What he said upon the points at issue had been much better said by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, two or three days before. The whole case of the Lecomptonites is one of legal casuistry. All they attempt to do is to establish the point that popular sovereignty means something else than the sovereignty of *the people*;—that it means the sovereignty of a Convention, or of certain rules and forms of proceeding;—and that they can technically justify themselves, by hair-splitting argumentation, for refusing to take the words in their plain, common-sense, every-day meaning, and to act accordingly. Even if their entire position were to be conceded, their conduct would not be justified. These words had no abstruse or obscure meaning when they were used in the Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, President BUCHANAN'S instructions to Governor WALKER, or in Governor WALKER'S emphatic and reiterated pledges, authorized and ratified by the President, that the Constitution should be submitted to the popular vote. They were understood by the whole country to mean just that, and nothing more.

Mr. BIGLER ventured rather further in the crusade than Mr. GREEN. He unmasked the battery which has been placed for the demolition of Senator DOUGLAS. He discharged one small shot, but the recoil probably surprised,—as it certainly silenced,—him. He intimated that he had a sort of unofficial, back-door authority for saying that the Lecompton movement was an Administration measure, and that no man could oppose it and remain a member of the Democratic Party. Instead of wilting under this intimation, Mr. DOUGLAS defied the Administration to eject him from the Democratic Party, and forced Mr. BIGLER into a steady stream of very earnest disclaimers, that he had even hinted, desired or dreamed of such a thing.

The debate on this subject may go on, but nothing will be done, and very little that is pertinent can be said, until the returns of yesterday's election in Kansas shall have been received. When it is officially known what the people of Kansas want, Congress will be better able to decide whether they shall be allowed to have it or not.

THE LATEST MYSTERY.—A very remarkable instance of the unreliability even of what seems to be positive and conclusive evidence in criminal trials, is found in the mysterious affair which has just come to light in Connecticut. It strongly resembles the incident which caused so much excitement in Orange County in this State, when the body of a woman was found, supposed to be that of SARAH BLOOM. It will be remembered that a man was arrested on the strongest circumstantial evidence of his having murdered her, when immediately afterwards the missing girl turned up alive. Yet the body that was found was positively sworn to as being that of the missing girl by her sister.

In the case of young SAOR, who was supposed to be murdered, a body was found in the Connecticut River, which was recognized as that of his missing son by the father of the boy; it was taken home, and interred in the family burying-ground, and afterwards a man appeared who swore positively that he saw the boy murdered by the very man upon whom suspicion had already fallen, and who was, therefore, immediately arrested and put in prison, and, but for the law's delay, must have been condemned and executed on testimony which no Jury could have disregarded. But suddenly the missing youth, who was supposed to be dead and lying in the family vault, turns up alive and well.

The disappearance of the boy, the supposed finding and identification of his body, and the positive testimony of BENSON that he saw him murdered and helped dispose of the body, are the three points which concurred to establish the fact of the murder, and which must now be explained upon some other theory, inasmuch as the supposed fact turns out to be no fact at all. We presume there will be little difficulty, and less delay, in explaining them all. The disappearance of young SAOR is already charged to his having become involved in a very serious and a very disgusting crime at home,—the consequences of which he would naturally desire to evade. The Hartford *Courant* says that BENSON has already confessed that he invented and gave his testimony merely to obtain the $300 reward which had been offered for the discovery of the murderer. And if the father knew of his son's crime and flight, he would very naturally favor any theory which would divert public attention from the actual fact,—and readily identify a dead body opportunely discovered, even if he might not take still more active measures in the encouragement of the belief in his son's death.

YOUNG SAOR has not yet returned to Cromwell, the scene of his exploits:—and as the fact of his being alive can undoubtedly be made sufficiently evident to acquit the man accused of his murder, it is quite possible that his absence from home may be still further prolonged.

British Consular Memoranda on the Trade of America.

There has just been issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office in London a blue-book, containing abstracts of the reports on the trade of various countries and places for the years 1856-1857, received by the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office from British consuls. Among these documents are reports from Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco, the first being a most elaborate production, in which not only commercial matters are treated of, but the whole economics and statistics of the city. Mr. BARTLETT, acting consul at Baltimore, in his report of May 18th, 1857, drew attention to the increasing value of maize for numerous purposes, showing that not only is its use immense as the food of man and cattle, but that the spirit distilled from it is now used to form the basis of brandy, rendered scarce by the failure of the grape; to produce the various burning-fluids for lighting private dwellings and factories; as a substitute for oil and tallow; to supersede New-England rum, owing to the high price of molasses; and, in short, to furnish for almost every purpose for which it is required. He pointed out at the same time the desirability of extending its cultivation in the South of Europe. It will not ripen in England, as was ascertained by COBBETT, but it thrives in Spain, Portugal and Italy, a supply from which countries would be inestimable in the event of a failure of the crop in the United States.

In a subsequent report, dated June 9, Mr. BARTLETT called attention to the high price of cotton, and dwelt at some length upon the desolating consequences that would accrue, not only to the growers, but to the manufacturers of Great Britain, should any disaster happen to it.

"Suppose," he wrote to Lord CLARENDON, "cotton should be withheld from England by war, embargo, failure of crop, civil commotions, or sudden emancipation of the negro laborers, where should we seek an adequate supply? The causes just enumerated are not altogether visionary; and in regard to failure of crop from destructive insects or mysterious disease, such as that which caused the potato rot in Ireland and elsewhere, your lordship will be surprised when I state that the cotton plant is now a prey to no less than fifty different worms and insects, which attack it in every stage of its growth, and prey on its stalk, leaves, blossoms, and pods, causing vast destruction."

He proceeds to point out the eligibility of both the East and West of Africa, as well as India, for the growth of cotton, and urges its culture in every country adapted to its production. The desirability of extended cultivation, he observes, should not be inculcated in a spirit of hostility to the United States, which are the best customers of England, who cannot increase her intercourse with them too much. The more the United States produce, and the more England buys of their produce, the more will they take of British manufactures. What he desired to convey was, that two articles of such importance as cotton and maize should not be limited in their culture to one hemisphere, lest the vicissitudes of seasons, civil commotions, or political causes should suddenly deprive the English market of them. The high price of maize, considering the many uses to which it is applied, is a disadvantage to even the United States; and should another famine occur in Ireland, its scarcity would be a serious evil.

Returns furnished by Mr. PARKES, British Consul at Canton, shows that American shipping is steadily increasing at that port, while no material augmentation is observable in that of Great Britain. The number of vessels which entered under the American flag during 1856 amounted to one-third of the total, excluding British, and their tonnage to one-half of the same. There were two river steamers under the American flag, and one under the Portuguese flag that was owned by an American firm.

The report of Mr. VINES on the trade of Para is remarkable as showing the supremacy maintained by the United States in the supply of calicoes, soap and hardwares, notwithstanding the commanding position of British manufactures. There is a kind of coarse unbleached calico, known at Pará as *panno Americano*, formed of 28 threads to the inch, and weighing 7½ ounces to the square yard, whereas the coarse unbleached British calicoes only weigh 6 ounces to the square yard. This article, which is 28½ inches wide, is exclusively supplied from the United States, at an average price, landed, but ex-duty, of 170 reis per yard. There is also a kind of calico used for making shirts, remarkable for its fine face, (although it shows no trace of its dressing,) which commands an eager market, and which is also supplied from the United States. The American soap, a dark but bright yellow kind, very soft, which has an average value, landed, but ex-duty, of 130 reis to the pound, also commands the market. The American hardwares, and particularly such articles as axes, adzes, hatchets, choppers, hammers, (especially claw-hammers,) gimblets, augers, *tersados*, (a kind of sword-like hedge-knives,) and most woodman's and rough boat-builder's tools, command a preference, from superiority of quality, over those exported from Great Britain. The articles of this kind which are most in demand are, axes at about 14 dollars per dozen, hatchets at 17 dollars per dozen, and spear-pointed knives, varying from 7 to 18 inches in length, which command from 6 to 14 milreis per dozen. It is a remarkable fact that, excepting the implements of this kind made by one or two Sheffield houses, the temper of the steel (if, indeed, there be any steel in them) in the tools supplied from Great Britain is so ill-adapted for working the hard woods of Brazil that such tools are perfectly useless and unsalable; whereas, Mr. VINES states, those exported from the United States are generally good. He observes that he has drawn particular attention to these facts, because the rage for what is miscalled cheapness, which has impaired this branch of manufacture, in which Great Britain has claimed to be preëminent, drew forth much remonstrance in England some time ago in relation to the productions of other countries exhibited at Paris. It is to be noticed that the American tools mentioned by Mr. VINES are made of steel imported from Great Britain. They are exported to Pará without handles, because heech, &c., will not do in a tropical climate. The favorite adze used by the Indians, and which serves also for a plane, and often for every other purpose, has a very broad and short-curved blade, and a handle not more than a foot long. With the gruwing probability that the two provinces, of which Pará is the seaport, will shortly be free to the traffic and commerce of the world, there is an equally increasing probability of rapid colonization. The region watered by the Amazon is a vast unirodden forest, intersected by innumerable rivers, so that clearing and boat-building must be amongst the earliest pursuits of settlers; and it is for these avocations that implements such as those described by Mr. VINES are most required.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Slave-Trade.

A Parliamentary Blue-Book has lately been issued in London, containing all the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers and Consuls and those of the United States, Spanish, Brazilian, and other Governments, relative to the traffic in slaves. Shortly after the capture of the American bark *Mary E. Smith*, by the Brazilian cruiser *Olinda*, several notes on the subject passed between Señor PARANHOS, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hon. W. S. JERNINGHAM, British Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. The former, in communicating the information relative to new attempts of the Slave-traders, divulged by the master of the *Mary E. Smith*, stated, as an unquestionable fact, that the basis of these operations was in the United States; but Mr. JERNINGHAM was of opinion that the focus of that attempt was in Rio itself, and he unreservedly informed Señor PARANHOS to that effect.

The abuse of the American flag in these illegal proceedings was brought by Lord CLARENDON under the notice of the United States Government; and correspondence ensued between Mr. CRAMPTON and Señor ANDRADA, in which the latter repeated what had been previously said by Señor PARANHOS, as to the centre of the operations for the renewal of the Slave-trade being in the United States. Mr. CRAMPTON, in his reply, does not notice this statement, simply assuring Señor ANDRADA of his coöperation in carrying out the objects of both Governments in repressing that nefarious traffic. The New-York and Baltimore journals of that period, however, were giving the public information upon this head which supported the statements of the Brazilian Government; and not only had several trials taken place of persons concerned in the illicit traffic, but Governor ADAMS, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, had strongly recommended the renewal of the trade as the only permanent basis of Southern prosperity. All the journals containing such documents and reports were duly forwarded to Lord CLARENDON, and are reproduced at length in the Blue-Book. We extract from a dispatch of the British Consul at Richmond, Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, a passage of some interest hearing upon the comparative extent to which the Northern and Southern States of the Union are implicated in this odious traffic:

"By the exercise of the utmost vigilance," says Mr. JAMES, "I have not been able to discover that ships are built with a view to that nefarious traffic, or that it has been for many years carried on by this or the neighboring States, although there can be no doubt that in the North, not only are many vessels actually fitted out for the Slave-trade, but many are constructed and adapted in all respects for slavers, and sent out to be sold upon the African Coast. The general feeling in the South is strongly against the Slave-trade; and in the cases of kidnapping from our West India Islands, to which I have frequently had occasion to refer, the agents employed to receive the negroes and send them to the Southwest, and all persons concerned, are almost universally natives of some other State or some foreign country."

In reference to this subject, the British Commissioner at Havana wrote to Lord CLARENDON, in January last, as follows:

"The outfits for slave-trading from hence, under the flag of Spain, have been but few. The slave-traders find it less dangerous, and in other respects more advantageous, to purchase vessels, fit them out, and sail from the United States. The agents for such adventures have of late been chiefly Portuguese, who undertake the business in the States, and are also agents for the slave-dealers in Africa. They, therefore, can with certainty direct the vessels to the factories on the coast, timing their arrival so as that, everything being ready, there is no detention, and consequently less risk of capture by the cruisers of the African squadron. The vessels purchased in the United States for these expeditions are generally of little value, and are usually destroyed as soon as their miserable cargoes have been landed. They clear out from the States as Americans; sometimes they are transferred after their arrival on the coast of Africa, and the American papers are withdrawn, but the flag is retained and used, whenever they are fallen in with by Her Majesty's cruisers, as a hauk; but it is probable that no papers of any kind would be found on board. The abuses which are practiced under the pretended immunity assumed for the flag of the United States, by the parties who are engaged in the Slave-Trade, are such as to call for some practical arrangement that would be consistent with the national dignity and the humane views of both Governments upon this important subject."

The attention which has so recently been directed to the scheme of African immigration into French Colonies, originated by Messrs. REGIS & Co., of Marseilles, gives interest to the correspondence in this Blue Book, on the somewhat similar plan proposed last year by ARGUDIN, LAVALLE & Co., of Havana, which was immediately communicated to Lord CLARENDON, who stated in reply that the British Government entirely disapproved of the contemplated project, and desired that the Commissioners would do all in their power to prevent its being carried into effect. The Commissioners suggested that it was at Madrid the British Government should apply its influence, adding that a similar scheme at Porto Rico had the approbation of the Captain-General of that Island. The sanction of the British Consul was endeavored to be obtained, but Mr. CRAWFORD explained to those who made the application that there were no means, in his opinion, that could be devised to guard against the abuses which would be practiced, beginning with the mode of obtaining the so-called free laborers, as it was well known that Africans would not go willingly, either to Cuba or Porto Rico.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The contract recently agreed upon by the Committee of the Common Council, with the General Government, for sale of a site for a City Post-Office, was sent last night to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the legal power of the City Government to make the sale. While public sentiment seems quite unanimous as to the desirableness of this location, we are by no means sure that it will successfully run the gauntlet that awaits it. There are very strong interests in favor of other locations, and they will all combine to defeat this. We do not believe the day has yet come when so simple and straightforward a proceeding as this purchase seems to have been, can be carried to its consummation by our City Government. *Nous verrons.*

NEW AND STRIKING.—Mayor WOOD last night vetoed payment of a bill due the *Tribune* for advertising. He accompanied this act, sufficiently paltry in itself, with a message to the Common Council denouncing the *Tribune* as a scurrilous and immoral journal. The Mayor must be losing his wits as well as his temper. Nothing could prove more conclusively than this message the effect of the *Tribune's* attacks,—and after thus confessing his sensitiveness, the Mayor will be doubly exposed to them. If he has any discreet friends left they ought to give him some good advice.

BEGINNING TO CONFESS.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus frankly confesses its motive in urging the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution:

"We differ, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. *We do not think that the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, Slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with; whilst, if the Slavery party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves.*"

This is the South-side view of "popular sovereignty," as embodied in the Lecompton movement.

MESSRS. PEABODY'S LIABILITIES.—We are informed, on authority whose accuracy we have every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of PEABODY was under acceptance for when assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the almost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

Horrible Tragedy in Rochester.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LAWYER BY HIS WIFE AND BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 21.

Our city was yesterday morning thrown into a state of great excitement by the discovery of the mangled murdered body of CHARLES W. LITTLE, a lawyer of this city, in the Genesee River, a few rods below the Falls. From the pools of blood and other evidences of struggles, the murderers were easily traced from the place of the fatal conflict to the Genesee River, where they attempted to conceal the evidences of their horrid crime by sinking the body of their victim. The water being shallow the body did not float away from the shore, and was found at about 7 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. The body was immediately taken to the Police-office, and arrest made of his wife, her brother, and several others of his relatives. From the evidence it appears that LITTLE and his wife did not live happily together, and that a separation took place about a year ago, but for the past month or two they had lived together again. On the ground, where were discovered blood and other evidences of a conflict, were found a piece of a victorine, corresponding with one worn by Mrs. LITTLE, a rosette matching one found in her possession, and a comb, a pair of spectacles, said to belong to her brother, IRA STOUT, a young man, aged about 23 years, and the arm of a chair, said to have been taken from the office where LITTLE was employed. Mrs. LITTLE'S left wrist, and her brother's left arm, were found to be broken, showing that they had been engaged in some extraordinary conflict.

The evidence, so far, seems strongly against the wife of the murdered man and her brother, IRA STOUT. The examination continued through all yesterday, and was adjourned from 12 o'clock last night till 9 o'clock this morning. The evidence taken yesterday occupies six columns of the *Democrat* of this morning.

A Crowd of Slavers on the African Coast.

A NUMBER CAPTURED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH CRUISERS.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 21.

The bark *Wm G. Lewis*, thirty-five days from the coast of Africa, arrived here to-day. She was captured as a Slaver, in the Congo River, by a boat expedition, commanded by Lieutenants WALKER and CUMMISS, from the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*.

The brig *Windward*, supposed to be a slaver, was also captured and will be here in a few days.

The British steamer *Electer* had seized the bark *Clara B. Williams* and an American schooner about the same time.

Many slavers are reported to be on the African coast. Twelve had been captured after the arrival of the *Dale* there. She was to leave soon for St. Helena. Her officers and crew were all well.

Passed, off Cape Henry, 18th inst., bark *Virginia and Estelle*, WILKINS, from Bahia Nov. 17.

Indorsement of Senator Douglas at Home.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held here to-night, and resolutions were passed indorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

No. 17.—J. Temple Dodwell *vs.* Enrique de La Tanzo. Arguments continued for both parties.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" was performed last night, for the benefit of Mme. LA GRANGE, and, strange to say, the house was not crowded. There was, however, a fine, fashionable and appreciative audience, and the efforts of the most accomplished and faithful prima donna we have ever had in this country were rewarded with applause which indicated a genuine perception of their excellence. The performance was in other respects a good one. "Robert le Diable" will be repeated for the last time on Wednesday.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—This young institution has already got a $10,000 capital subscribed, and the books of the Athenæum Library, 5,000 in number, are to be presented, with the use of the Library rooms. The election for officers will be held at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 23d inst. The polls will be open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The list of independent nominations for officers will be found in our advertising columns this morning.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mayor Wood's Opinion of the Tribune—Report of the New Post-Office Committee—Ten Thousand Dollars to pay the Mayor's Law Expenses.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first paper read was the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution to pay the New-York *Tribune* one hundred and seven dollars and seventy-six cents for advertising Committee meetings.

As it does not appear, upon the papers presented to me, by whose directions the advertising was ordered, or whether it was ordered at all, it is to be presumed that the *Tribune*, in its characteristic anxiety to pick up patronage, published the Committee meetings without any authority whatever, trusting to the influence of one of its editors in the Board of Councilmen to get paid. There are certain newspapers designated by law as the papers in which the official proceedings of the Corporation shall be published.

To the credit of the Corporation, be it said, the New-York *Tribune* is not one of these. It is assumed that the notoriously libelous and scurrilous character of that obscene sheet properly excludes it from any official recognition by the City authorities.

In my opinion it should be put under the same ban, as a newspaper, that similar conduct would place an individual, viz., entire exclusion from the families and firesides of all who value the reputation and morals of the community.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was laid over under the rule.

WHO COLLECTS THE MARKET FEES.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board by what authority the agent of G. W. Morton, City Inspector, is collecting fees in Franklin Market, and whether the same is not in violation of the City Charter; also, to report the amounts (if any) paid into the City Treasury for market receipts for the past 5 months.

$10,000 FOR THE MAYOR'S LAWSUITS.

The following was offered by Alderman MCSPEDON:

Resolved, That the costs of the various actions and proceedings that have been taken by and against the Mayor of the City since the 15th of April last in the several Courts of the City and State in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, and the right of the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Street Commissioner, and the costs of all actions and proceedings that have been brought against Fernando Wood in his own name for acts performed by him as Mayor, be and they are hereby made a City charge, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the said bills and costs, on presentation; and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying said expenses, costs and counsel fees.

Laid over under the rule.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted:

Resolved, That there be and is hereby created a Standing Committee of the Board to be known as the "Committee on Taxes," whose duty shall be to have cognizance over all applications in relation to taxes.

The reports reorganizing the Finance Department in accordance with the requirements of the Charter were called up, and the majority report was adopted after some slight amendments had been made.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.

The Committee on a site for a new Post-Office reported as follows:

The Special Committee appointed on the 9th of November last, on a preamble and resolution of the Board of Councilmen, relative to appropriating a portion of the Park grounds for a Post-Office site, respectfully report, that your Committee, fully impressed with the importance of the subject, proceeded to Washington, and had an interview with the President and Heads of Departments connected with the matter, when it was determined that the lower end of the Park was by far the most desirable location for that purpose that could be selected. Propositions were accordingly submitted to your Committee, and are hereunto annexed, (marked A,) from the Postmaster General, offering the sum of $250,000 for the lower end of the Park, which is now laid out in walks, and partly occupied by the basin of the fountain.

Your Committee was also assured that the Government would cause to be erected a building that would be unsurpassed in architectural beauty and durability, by any public building in the City.

It is well known that great difficulty exists in securing any other land of sufficient size on which to erect a Post-Office; and that this site, from its central location—being accessible from all points of the City—possesses advantages which cannot be gained by a selection elsewhere.

It will also be remembered that the lower end of the Park, instead of being, as formerly, beneficial to our citizens as a promenade, has of late years become a rendezvous for idle and dissolute characters, both by night and by day; and from being once an ornament to the lower part of the City, it has now become an eye-sore and a nuisance.

Your Committee have therefore concluded to recommend an acceptance of the proposition made by the authorities at Washington, and hope that this improvement may be at once put into operation. They accordingly submit for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and instructed to cause to be executed a deed of conveyance to the United States authorities, of all that portion of the lower end of the Park south of a straight line drawn in a continuation of the southern line of Park place, through the Park to Park row, for the sum of $250,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Post Office for the City; and land and building to be free from the imposition of assessments or taxes, with privileges for constructing vaults in and about said premises.

Signed,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
S. BANTA,
W. E. DRAKE,
PETER FULLMER,
WILLIAM WILSON,
Special Committee on Post-Office.
THOS. JONES, Jr.,
F. J. OTTARSON,
Special Committee of Board of Councilmen.

(Document marked A.)

The Postmaster-General of the United States, with the consent of the President, agrees to give to the City of New-York a sum of $250,000, on or before the 1st of July next, for the following site or piece of ground, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Post-Office for said City, to wit: The southerly end or front of the City Hall Park, it being all of said end lying south of the street to be extended through said Park, in continuation of the street known as Park-place, through said City Hall Park, to Park-row, as described on a map now present and retained by the Postmaster-General, (marked A.) The said payment to be made at the time aforesaid, provided the said City shall make or cause to be made a good and sufficient legal and equitable title to the United States to the lots or parcel of ground aforesaid, (in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, as required by law,) and shall also have granted all the privileges of making vaults in and about said premises, and shall have relinquished all rights of levying and imposing taxes or other City charges on said property and the buildings which may be erected thereon, while the same remains the property of the United States.

Signed,
AARON P. BROWN.

Witness, ELIJAH WARD.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, of the City of New York, having received and considered the above proposition, do hereby accept of the same, subject, however, to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of the City of New-York, to be submitted to them for such ratification as soon as practicable, and if so ratified and confirmed, then the title and assurances of title to be duly executed, (subject to the opinion of the Attorney-General,) under the acts of Congress and in compliance with all the requisitions of law on the subject of the purchase of property for such purposes.

Signed,
M. L. HARRIS, Alderman Third Ward.
S. BANTA, Alderman Ninth Ward.
PETER FULLMER, Alderman Sixteenth Ward.
WM. WILSON, Alderman First Ward.

Witness counterpart signed and delivered to each party.
ELIJAH WARD.
JAMES S. WAUGH.

The report was laid over under the rule.

The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilman met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions were presented, of no general interest.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Aldermen to take immediate action upon the report and resolutions of a Committee on Public Accounts. The report and resolutions are now before the other Board.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Counsel to the Corporation to furnish the Board with his opinion, whether the Common Council have the power by law to deed any portion of the Park to the General Government for the purposes of a Post-Office.

A communication was received from Mr. HOWARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking that a gas light should be immediately be placed in each hydrant to prevent the freezing of water necessary in cases of fire. The wording of the document was considered by several members as very imperative; "must," instead of "should," and the writer's expression of his hopes that his communication should receive instantaneous attention, and not "be thrust away into the side drawers of the members' desks." A warm debate arose on the question of sending the document back, Councilmen OTTARSON, WARNER, JONES and others expressing themselves very strongly in disapprobation of language which they termed highly disrespectful, while Councilman REILLY defended the Chief Engineer.

The letter states that all the large fires which ever

occurred in this City, Boston or Philadelphia, at this season of the year, were caused by the fire hydrants [illegible] being frozen." And that "if we loose the [illegible] of them the City could burn down."

Twenty-eight members voted for sending this document back to the writer, and nineteen in favor of its reception.

Councilman HASWELL presented a resolution that the Committee on Fire Department be instructed to inquire and report forthwith what measures are necessary to protect the fire hydrants from freezing. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution requesting the Union Ferry Company to run two boats from sunrise to sunset from foot of Roosevelt-street to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, was laid over.

A resolution requiring the Comptroller to inform the Board why he had not complied with the direction of the Board in advertising for proposals for the [illegible] lease from the foot of Jackson-street to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT presented a resolution to appropriate the sum of $1,500 for carriage hire for the Mayor's office. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution that the Croton Department be directed to repave Cedar-street was laid over.

A resolution to appropriate $1 000 for refitting the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen was laid over.

A resolution was called up from the Board of Aldermen in reference to constituting the *Daily News* a Corporation paper. The resolution was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

The question came up, whether the members of a Committee of the Board of Health who proceeded to Philadelphia should be allowed, by appropriation, [illegible] for their expenses. Councilman HASWELL, who opposed it, and introduced the matter, was warmly opposed by Councilman WARNER, who argued that as the Committee of the Board of Councilmen sent to Albany had been refused payment, "what was sauce for the goose, ought to be sauca for the gander." Councilman BRADY said he would prefer to have a bill of items. Some very amusing developments were made amid much laughter, as to the personal [illegible] of members of committees upon deputations.

Ultimately, by a vote of 18 to 14, the question was laid on the table.

A number of other unimportant resolutions were taken from the table and adopted.

The report and resolution donating $250 to E. A. Whitney, the man who arrested Cangemi, was brought up. Affirmed by 32 to 3.

Councilman OTTERSON moved the call of the house. 30 members were present, 27 absent.

The report of the Special Committee on the assize of bread was called up.

Councilman WARNER repeated his former statements that the time was come when the people ought to be protected as well in the purchase of bread as they were in the purchase of flour. He urged that action be taken immediately. The majority of bakers were anxious for it. Some had adopted it, and found their business materially increased by it.

Councilman BYRDSALL said for every other thing a poor man knew the weight of what he was purchasing, and why should he be defrauded by refusing to legalize the weight of the article sold?

Councilman HEMPHILL moved to suspend the further reading, and to lay the paper on the table.

The Board decided upon the reading of the report, which is lengthy. The reader commenced.

It was moved to suspend the further reading.

Councilman HASWELL said that now an opportunity occurred whereby the Board, before it legally expired, had a chance of redeeming itself by doing an act of real kindness for the poor.

Councilman CRANE said that was pretty well for the next President.

Councilman BULTEAU contended against the proposed ordinance.

Councilman MCCAHILL alluded to the proposed power of appointing Inspectors at $3 per day.

The report and resolutions were ultimately adopted by a vote of 34 to 4.

The report and resolutions in favor of the location for a Women's Hospital was then unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair. The first matter of general interest that was called up was a resolution to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Marine Court from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. After some debate, in which the increase was opposed by Aldermen BLUNT and TUCKER, the resolution was passed by a vote of 17 to 3.

The bills for refitting the Supreme Court rooms, concerning the exorbitant charges in which so much talk had some time before, were called up again, and a long debate followed, after which a motion to adopt the majority report in favor of paying the bills, was lost by a tie vote. During the debate Supervisor BLUNT showad one of the chairs charged as having been stuffed with hair, which proved to have been stuffed with moss. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The Washington Market Investigation—How Stand-Selling is Conducted—Charges of Corruption.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed on petition of Mr. RIELLY, to investigate charges of mismanagement and corruption in relation to the land west of Washington Market, met yesterday. Messrs. BLUNT, HOFFMIRE and ADAMS, of the Committee, were present, and so were many persons immediately interested in the subject under investigation.

Alderman BLUNT occupied the Chair.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Morton, the City Inspector. Before testifying, he requested that the person who had called for the investigation should be examined, so that the precise character and weight of the charges might be before the Committee, and understood by those who might be expected to answer them.

Alderman BLUNT said Mr. Bielly was not present, and preferred that Mr. Morton should answer a few questions first.

Mr. *Morton* was then sworn.—Q. (By Alderman BLUNT)—Mr. Morton, you have control of the land west of Washington Market, have you not? A.—I have, under the Charter.

Q.—Have you appointed anybody to take charge of those lands? A.—I have.

Q.—Who? A.—I appointed Wm. R. Hill acting Superintendent, or temporary Superintendent.

Q.—Have you been there since? A.—I have been there once.

Q.—Was the land built all over with sheds? A.—There was a number of sheds on it.

Q.—Do you know there was a building there? A.—On the first of May the new charter came into effect; I had been told that there were nuisances there; at that time the streets were in a very bad condition, and I must know I had very little time to attend to it. Moreover; I appointed Mr Wheeler to see to it; he said the ground was in a very bad condition; I was told by him that they would put broken wagons and decaying vegetable matter there, and that bad characters, thieves and prostitutes gathered there for bad purposes—pitching pennies, gambling and prostitution; he said, if sheds were put up there by market-men, the result would be a reform in the character of the place, and an increase to the City revenue; I appointed Matthew T. Green Superintendent of the market, and to attend to the matter; members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen would call and say there were men out of employment, who could make a living if they had a stand at the Market; I invariably told them to call on the Clerk; in no case has a stand been given for money; then, from time to time, the Clerk would ask me for permits, which I granted; no record was kept of the permits given for the Market; I have requested them to have their sheds removed.

Q.—Have you been down there within a month? A.—I don't remember; I think I have.

Q.—How was it then? A.—It was bad enough.

Q.—Was there room for more sheds? A.—There was.

Q.—Did you not know that that land was set aside for market wagons? A.—I did, and had intended to have the matter fixed.

Q.—Who erected those stands? A.—I suppose those who occupied them; Mr. Moran, I was told, erected some.

Q.—Do you know that stands have been sold there? A.—I have understood that there has been.

Mr. Matthew T. Green was next called and sworn.

Q.—Have you granted permits to men for stands on the land west of Washington Market? A.—I granted permits to put up stands.

Q.—To how many? A.—To a large number; there are men present to whom I granted permits.

Q.—Name them? A.—Mr. Flin, Mr. Moriarity, Mr. Moran and others.

Q.—Who gave you permission? A.—I found the place was a nuisance; a Committee came there and I thought if market sheds would make a revenue and increase the City revenue, it would be a good thing to have them; I would like to make a statement; before I went there the receipts per week were not more than from $850 to $900 per week; now they are $1,000, and have been as high as $1,100.

Q.—Did you charge them for the stands? A.—I made every man pay a fee; I told them they could get up a stand by paying a fee.

Q.—Did you drive persons away from there? A.—I have never any call to drive them away.

Q.—Do you know any official who has ever received any money for stands? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you known stands sold? A.—I have understood they had been.

Q.—That is not answering my question—do you know? A.—I think I know of one.

Q.—Name him. A.—Mr. Jarvis; they are sold every day; it is a common thing, if a man don't do a good business, for him to sell out.

Q.—Have you given more than one permit to one man? A.—I have.

Q.—How many? A.—I think Mr. Moran has had three permits; I told him he might go and build, as soon as he could get respectable men to take them off the foes; it is his business to erect stands.

Q.—Can any you have given him fifteen? A.—I don't know that I have.

Q.—How many have you given—have you given ten? A.—No.

Q.—Five? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Four? A.—Yes.

Q.—No more? A.—I can't say that I have; I would not swear I had given him more than one.

Alderman BLUNT—You are under oath. *Mr. Green*—I can see; I gave parties permits to build; I may have given five to Mr. Moran; I could not say more; I don't think I gave him more than two permits.

Q.—How many more? A.—I don't think I gave him more.

Q.—Did you keep any memorandum? A.—I have a memorandum, but not of all the permits I have given.

Q.—Do you collect fees from them or does the old Collector? A.—I collect and report to the Comptroller.

Q.—Who did Mr. Moran sell to? A.—Mr. Moran did not sell to my knowledge; I have only heard that he did.

Q.—How long have you had charge of these lands? A.—Three or four months.

Q.—Can you name any one that you have granted more than one permit, besides Mr. Moran? A.—I don't think of any one.

Q.—Did you think it was justice to the community to grant permits for that land in such a way? A.—I did. Let me tell you. I had found the lands in such a condition that the stands were an improvement in the character of the place and in the revenue of the City.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Did you ever divide a dollar with me, or a cent, directly or indirectly, of money from the market? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Before the sheds were put up, was not the place used for prostitution and gambling, and for throwing broken wagons and garbage on? A.—It was.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Did I not request you to give the stands to respectable men? A.—Yes.

Q.—What would it cost to erect a stand? A.—From $100 to $150 a piece.

Q.—Is it not common to sell stands? A.—It is.

Q.—Has any Alderman or Councilman received money for privileges of stands that you know of, either directly or indirectly? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Rielly)—Has Councilman Dunn? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Rielly)—Recollect—do you know of Mr. Sears receiving $800 for a stand? A.—No

Q.—Did you ever hear of Mr. Sears paying $150 for a few feet of land? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever received money for selling? A.—I never received a cent for selling a stand. I offered you (Mr. Rielly) a stand and you would not take it. You said it was not good enough, and the man is here that took it, and is doing well on it.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Mr. Green, did I ever instruct you to give Mr. Moran permits? A.—No.

A number of affidavits were now offered, showing that $150 and upwards had been paid for permits, signed by Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton objected to their admission, on the ground that they were so drawn that it would appear as if he had received the money, because his name was signed, whereas he had not; and, as a matter of course, his name was on all permits granted. He wished the authors to be present and testify who they paid the money to. They were retained for that purpose.

Mr. William Hawks was the next witness sworn. He said he was a licensed carman, doing business in Dey-street.

Q.—Are you put to any inconvenience in your business, in consequence of the market-wagons standing in the street? A.—We cannot get to the stores half of the time; Dey-street is a wide street, but it is blocked up with market-wagons.

Q.—Was the street as lumbered up before these sheds were put up? A.—Not where I am.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Business has increased somewhat, has it not? A.—I don't carry any more loads now than I did 15 years ago. The market wagoners say they have a right to stand in the street, as they pay the City one shilling a day for standing somewhere. They pile cabbages on the street and other market stuff. The witness stated further that he had heard permits and sheds were sold; and he knew the place did not bear a very high character. He thought the opportunities for prostitution, &c., were as good now as before the sheds were put up.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Do you know that they made it a place for throwing garbage? A.—They did.

Mr. M. T. Green recalled—Q.—Are these stands put up in the day or night? A.—Day and night. I never saw sheds built at night. If the sheds were taken away the place would become as great a nuisance as ever.

Q.—If the sheds were taken away, and the space were under your charge, could you keep away nuisances? A.—If I had force enough.

Q.—Give you all the force you want?

Mr. Morton—If you gave me force enough I could; a man told me the other day that he had to interfere to prevent a girl from being dragged in behind the pile of manure.

Q.—(To Mr. Morton.)—Have you the power to tear down those sheds? A.—I suppose I have some power; but you had better ask the Corporation Counsel.

Q.—I ask you? A.—I suppose I have.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a benefit to the poor to have those sheds taken down and let the market wagons in there? A.—I think it would be better to build a good market there.

Mr. George W. Fielder was the next witness called. He was asked whether he had known of any persons receiving money for stands, between now and the 1st of May last. A.—I do not; I have heard of stands having been sold; it was the practice to sell stands; he had purchased two, he had bought one from Mr. Moran that he paid $1,000 for, and another from Geo. Thompson that he paid $600 for; he did a business of about $150,000 a year; he had three stands about 8 feet by 10, at an expense of $2 apiece.

Q.—(By Alderman ADAMS)—Were you called upon and taxed politically? A.—I had rather not answer such a question.

Q.—You have not answered? A.—No, never.

Q.—Has Mr. Moran injured your business by putting up a stand on the corner next to you? A.—Yes, by putting a stand up against me.

Q.—Do you think that was put up to get money out of you. A.—I cannot say; I have thought I could buy it; he said he would sell it for $200, but afterwards said it was in fun.

The Committee then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

A New York Slaver arrived at Norfolk.

The telegraph announces the arrival at Norfolk, yesterday, of the bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, in thirty-five days from the coast of Africa as a prize—she having been captured as a slaver in the Congo River, by Lieuts. WALKER and CUMMINS of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*. Deducting a reasonable time after her seizure to prepare for the homeward voyage, and the time consumed on the passage, the arrest must have occurred as early as November. The brig *Windward*, supposed to be a slaver, has also been captured, and will arrive at Norfolk in a few days.

The bark *William G. Lewis* cleared for Loando and a market on Saturday, and attempted to leave the port of New-York on Monday, the 13th, but being suspected, she was narrowly watched, and boarded after she had passed the Narrows, by Captain FAUNCE, of the cutter *Washington*, with Deputy Marshal O'KEEFE, who brought her back in custody, and anchored her under the guns of the cutter in Buttermilk Channel. She is a fine clipper bark of 260 tons, equipped in the best manner, her spars, sails and rigging being in perfect order. She was heavily sparred for a vessel of her tonnage, and evidently a fast sailor. She was owned, or at least fitted out, by Mr. WENBERG, (of WENDERG & WEEKS,) who, at that time, also claimed to own, or to have chartered, the bark *Panchita*, which had just arrived, in charge of Lieut. ODEVAINE, from the Coast of Africa, where she had been seized as a slaver. On Wednesday following the seizure of the *W. G. Lewis*, Assistant United States District-Attorney JOACHIMSSEN, with United States Marshal RYNDERS, went on board, and made an inspection of the vessel and her crew. Some trunks and charts were sent ashore, among them one for which there was no claimant, but which the Captain asserted belonged to a passenger who was not on board.

She was detained five days in the custody of the Marshal, and then permitted to depart. It was then rumored, upon pretty good authority, that this vessel had already landed one cargo of slaves, at least, in Cuba during the year. The seizure of this vessel verifies the suspicions entertained concerning her. The grounds of her release were not stated at the time. She was in command of Capt. J. FRIDEL, formerly a Sandy Hook pilot; the mate was WILLIAM R. CURTIS, of New-York. Her crew consisted of 12 persons, mostly foreigners.

☞ Mr. L. B. WARD left his horse and rockaway at the Church door on Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sunday morning. When he came out, a thief and his carriage had disappeared together. The reprobate had hopped in and played coachman so naturally that the Jehus were deceived, and believed his story when he told them he was going around the corner to water. The establishment was found during the evening, but the thief is still out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS SHOULD VISIT ROGERS' BAZAAR, at No. 499 Broadway.

It is the great depôt of all their gifts and presents for the season, and they are sold at such greatly reduced prices as will enable all to supply themselves.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A box, black or brown; best in use, widely known, and universally approved. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay st. Also, infallible Onguent for the Hair, at the inimitable shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 163 Washington-st., Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—A GRAND RECEPTION of the old favorites took place last night at their old quarters, opposite Niblo's New songs, new staging, and in fact almost everything, in a style the BUCKLEYS only can do funny things. Everbody should hear the side-splitting "Hen Convention" song; also, the beautiful new ballad, "The Song My Mother Loved to Sing." Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents only.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

V. G. SNOW.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—SMITH.—On Monday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. C. Putney, DAVID CLARKE, Esq., of Jersey City, to Miss SARAH A. SMITH, of this City.

LUTSTER—BUNCE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, Mr. ANDREW J. LUTSTER, of Norwich, L. I., to Miss MARY E. BUNCE, of this City.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. C. Putney, DAVID CLARKE, Esq., of Jersey City, to Miss SARAH A. SMITH, of this City.

LUTSTER—BUNCE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, Mr. ANDREW J. LUTSTER, of Norwich, L. I., to Miss MARY E. BUNCE, of this City.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. LUCY ANN MYERS, widow of the late John Myers.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Nathaniel P. Lisbarte, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Charles J. Evans, No. 15 Cottage place, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET MOORE, aged 25 years and 2 months.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 228 West 26th-st.

CAMPION.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, DAVID P., eldest son of the late Patrick Campion.

The friends of the family, of his brother, Jeremiah J., and his brothers-in-law, James Keane and James Conway, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 75 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, at No. 160½ West 50th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, GAOSOR HOWARD, son of Ezekiel and Mary M. Miller, aged 7 months.

SLOAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, of measles, LOUIS, youngest child of Henry and Lydia Ann Sahin, aged 5 years, 11 months and 12 days.

BARR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JOAN BARR, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Pacific-st., near Powers, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, CHARLES H. METCALF, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, State st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 20, THOMAS SMITH, Sen., aged 63 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his son, Daniel P. Smith, Pacific-st. and New-York-av., Bedford, L. I., this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WELLS.—In Sing Sing, on Monday, Dec. 21, ALEXANDER H. WELLS.

His funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, in the above-named village, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

PINNEY.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, Col. GABRIEL B. PINNEY (son in law of J. W. Lay, M. D.) of Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y.

WRIGHT.—At Orange, N. J., JAMES WRIGHT, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Markoe, No. 4 East 17th st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 22.

HILLS.—In Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, Dec. 13, WILLIAM HILLS, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 85th year of his age.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

DAGNIA.—At Tamaqua, Penn., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, after a long illness, JEANNETTE, wife of O. Dagnia, aged 25 years, 6 months and 3 days.

EDWARDS.—At Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, Dec. 18, ARTHUR T. EDWARDS, late of the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., of this City.

His remains will be brought hither for interment, of which notice will be given.

1,000 PACKAGES OF MESS AND EXTRA No. 1 Mackerel.
1,500 Quintals George's Bank and other Codfish.
2,500 Boxes Digby, scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
Extra fine dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New Corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard.
Cheap for Cash down.
Cheap for Cash down.
Cheap for Cash down.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., 196 Greenwich-st.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP. CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

SMALL-POX.
A new and wonderful Theory for its prevention—superior to Vaccination. Recent experiments of those wonderful, indefatigable, and skillful Chemists, Drs. RADWAY & CO., have brought to light a new power of the miraculous efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, that will not only prove a blessing to the human race, but will startle the Medical Faculty with wonder and surprise throughout the world. It has been proved that a single drop of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, on vaccine matter for Small Pox, will entirely neutralize its effect upon the system of the inoculated. It has also been proved that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses the far more superior virtues to vaccination, of instantly neutralizing the infectious poison of Small Pox, if taken into the system that is charged with this subtle poison before eruption takes place, and that the inhalation of its flavor, or a few drops taken as a drink, will so fortify the system that you may visit the most infectious and malignant places where Small-Pox rages with perfect safety. It is the duty of every family in this City, and particularly every physician, to arm themselves with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let a sponge cloth or linen be saturated with this wonderful disinfectant, and carried about the person, and you may defy Small-Pox or any other infectious or contagious disease.
Price of the R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, at No. 162 Fulton st., up stairs.

EXAMINE MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY FOR JANUARY. ITS APPEARANCE IS BEAUTIFUL, ITS CONTENTS VARIED AND INTERESTING, ITS ILLUSTRATIONS THE MOST ELEGANT AND SPIRITED OF ANY MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY. TWENTY CENTS PER NUMBER. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED AT NO. 133 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

WHOEVER FAILS TO SEE MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE EVERY MONTH MISSES SOME OF THE BEST STORIES, AND SOME OF THE MOST PURE, RACY, PITHY, ORIGINAL ARTICLES WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importer's and Manufacturer's Sale of SUPERB RICH FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY,
Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie Ladies' Cabas, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and Glass Ware, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles of every description, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 25c.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 65c.
ALBERT TIES twice around, from 35 to 80 cents
SELF ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
Gilt French China dinner sets, 148 pieces $42 00
White French China dinner sets, 149 pieces 26 00
Colored and gilt French China dinner sets. 45 00
White French China tea sets, 44 pieces 3 25
Gilt-band French China tea sets, 44 pieces. 6 45
Colored and gilt French China tea sets, 44 pieces 10 25
All to be sold at the above prices, the discount upon usual rates being NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Silver-plated coffee urns $10 00
Silver-plated tea kettles. 10 00
Silver-plated cake baskets. 5 00
Silver plated casters, 6 cut bottles. 4 50
Silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen 1 25
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
RICH PARIS BRONZE CLOCKS.
PARIS BRONZE FIGURES
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, &c., &c.,
At an immense reduction.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts

THE MOST USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Comprising Selections from English and American Authors. Superbly Illustrated with 132 Engravings, from exquisite Designs, by this most eminent artists. In elegant small 4to form, printed on superfine Tinted Paper, richly bound in extra Cloth beveled, gilt edges. Price Five Dollars.
From the Richmond Examiner.
The most beautifully gotten-up volume that we have ever seen. It is the most useful and attractive of the books for the approaching holidays. It is illustrated in the handsomest manner by 132 exquisite engravings, all drawn by eminent artists, and each offering in itself a study to the reader. The binding, print and paper are all unexceptionable.
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THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
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From the Leader.
Certainly the coming holidays can give us no richer gift-book than this, either in the style of its issue, or the value of the material of which it is composed. In the former respect, its beautiful tinted paper—its clear type—the massiveness of its beveled binding, and all the appliances which go to make up a costly and beautiful gift-book certainly commend it to all lovers of the tasteful. In the latter—its internal value—it need scarcely be said that it must be preeminent among the issues of the coming holidays.
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THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
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No more splendid and appropriate gift-book for this season of gifts has been issued. For luxury of paper, type, and illustration, and for the discriminating taste with which this exquisite casket has been filled with the gems of modern poesy, it is unsurpassed by any collection of the kind now before the public, and no more beautiful ornament for the centre-table could be selected, and no chaster memento of love or friendship bestowed.
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Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 782 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c.; Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

LAST FREE LECTURE.—DR ROBERT HUNTER will deliver the last lecture of the course on Consumption THIS EVENING, Dec 22, at 7½ P. M., at Stuyvesant Institute No. 659 Broadway. Subject—*The Treatment of Consumption by Direct Medication.* The public and profession are invited to attend. Admittance free.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND Writers and Law Reporters Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st. Official Reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1854, are prepared to execute, with the utmost accuracy and dispatch, all kinds of verbatim Reporting in a manner not to be surpassed. WM. HENRY BURR, WM. BLAIR LORD

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Also, bound file of 1856. Apply at subscription desk.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—The most simple, accurate and reliable of all cheap machines are the GIBBS' PATENT FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. There is nothing more useful and acceptable for a holiday gift. Call and examine, at No. 480 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
NO. 380 BOWERY.
DRY GOODS for the HOLIDAYS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES on Tuesday.
The Wholesale Stock from No. 144 Broadway now selling at RETAIL.
In the Store No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st., will be offered, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at an UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT,
SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, LACE CURTAINS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, and a large assortment of BLANKETS.
No. 380 Bowery.

CLOSING SALE.
No. 241 BROADWAY, Until 1st January,
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

OUR NEW WINTER DRESS HAT IS NOW ready and for sale at our counters.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.
28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET.
FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT WHITE & BIRD'S.
None but first-class furs sold at this house.
French sable capes and cuffs only ..... $6 and $8
French sable mantillas ..... 18 and 20
French mink half capes, muffs and capes 15
No. 1 mink victorines ..... 12 and 16
No. 1 mink half capes ..... 24 and 30
No. 1 mink muffs ..... 7 and 13
Extra mink marten mantillas, $90 and $100, such as sold for $150.
CHILDREN'S FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Gentlemen's fur caps, Gentlemen's fur collars, Gentlemen's fur gloves, } Less than cost.
Beware of those second-hand goods which are offered by parties in the business who have no principle. Call and examine the stock of WHITE & BIRD, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Ducals and Albonis,
French and English Merinos,
Saxony Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's store-room.
On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, elegant fancy goods, comprising a general assortment of Bohemian glass, China and silver-plated ware, large Canton China vases, bronze and Parian statuary, centre and etagere groups, gents' and ladies' dressing cases, papier mache desks, tables, &c.: porte-monnaies, reticules, work boxes, Lubin's Extracts, and Colognes of the finest quality, put up in rich cut bottles, dolls, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

MONDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a general assortment of fine jewelry to be sold by order of assignee, comprising gold and silver watches and chains of various descriptions, ladies' mosaic, cameo and coral sets; gents' and ladies' sleeve buttons, studs, rings, keys, bracelets, pencils, scarf and bosom pins, earrings, &c.

TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a superb purple velvet mantel, most elegantly embroidered, imported at a cost of $250, and probably the finest of its kind in the United States.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 2 Pine-st., a large assortment and variety of fine

FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS,

of every description.

Those wishing to purchase CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for the children, would do well to attend the sale. The trade are also invited to attend.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, WINES, LIBRARY, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 152 21ST-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AV.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, bonds, household furniture, &c., office Nassau Bank Buildings, will sell TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the above elegant furniture, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This sale will afford purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really first-class furniture, all made to order, the sale of which will be positive, without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers or at the house. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock.

Consisting of magnificent suites, (one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel,) with carved frames; one full suite of 9 pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece richly carved; one do., covered in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters of fruit. All these suites have solid rosewood frames, and are in perfect order. Splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son and cost $500; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, marble music-cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, medallion carpets, rosewood sofa, centre and pier tables, corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, and a magnificent diamond-set bracelet and pin, cost $1,000.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb-carved rose bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, superior rosewood secretary and book-case, splendid beds, blankets and counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; extension-table, silver ware, rich China cut-glass, &c., with a great variety not mentioned. Also, choice wines and champagnes. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. NASH, AUCTIONEER, HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE CABINET SHOW ROOMS OF MESSRS BROWN & ABBOTT, NO. 494 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, THE WHOLE OF THEIR MANUFACTURED STOCK OF SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL-MADE PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, &C., &C., THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE WHOLE TO BE FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS, THE PROPRIETORS BEING ABOUT RELINQUISHING BUSINESS ON 1ST PROXIMO.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF FURNISHING HOUSES, OR OF PROCURING FANCY FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CAN RELY ON GOODS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE, AS EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE WARRANTED.

AMATEURS AND CONNOISSEURS OF PAINTINGS WILL FIND AT THIS SALE A FEW FINE OIL PAINTINGS OF RARE MERIT, AND WELL WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. GOODS FOR SHIPMENT PACKED ON THE PREMISES.

CATALOGUES EARLY ON MORNING OF SALE.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 229 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER for cash, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., precisely, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., the following goods—(this list contains but a small portion of the articles to be sold)—viz.: Carved walnut hall-rack, extension table, sofa-bed, side table, antique clock, dining chairs, couch, four engravings, China dinner set, 103 pieces; silver service, five pieces salver, two casters, cake basket, two tea sets, twelve silver forks and spoons, one liquor caster, two sets Ivory cutlery, two sets decanters, twelve pieces ruby cut-glass ware, and all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house: basement carpet and oil-cloth; also, one iron safe, massive rosewood hall stand and chairs, English oil-cloth, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in damask and satin coverings; two rosewood etageres three rosewood centre tables, two reception chairs two easy chairs, one Turkish do., one fauteuil, one ladies' secretary, six pieces embroidered window drapery, three large pier glasses, four pairs massive bronze figures, two mantel clocks, six pairs China vases, eight large and meritorious oil-paintings, three velvet carpets, two tapestry do., four ingrain do., four velvet rugs, all the bronze gas fixtures in the house, two rosewood teapoys, one 7 octave piano-forte, made by J. & C. Fischer; one music cabinet, one velvet stair-carpet, twenty-four silver-plated rods, two rosewood bedsteads, three rosewood bureaus, two washstands, one commode, two couches, three sofas, six pairs shades, ten pure hair mattresses, two mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine blankets and bedding, and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention, but, taken together, form a unique assortment of first class goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. For full particulars, see *Times*.

E. F. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, ETC., FOR CASH.—The subscriber will offer, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety.

N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN,

Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

ERNST B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, in gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., fine illustrated and gift books, all beautifully bound, embracing Irving's Life of Washington, Christmas and Winter Evenings, Tasso's Recovery of Jerusalem, Washington's Earlier Years, Bayard Taylor's works, History of America, embracing in all about 300 volumes, all of which are very rare works, and elegantly bound.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALES to be made by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, and TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 2 Pine-st., of a superb collection of Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, silver, China, and glass ware, of every description and variety suitable for Christmas presents. Also, about 500 bottles of perfumery, Lubin's extracts, Farina colognes, fancy articles, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

J. BROWN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE BY BROWN AND ABBOTT.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, &c., &c.

We call the attention of housekeepers to the large and sale of splendid furniture, to be made THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the whole comprising one of the largest and finest assortment offered at public auction for many years. Will positively be sold without reserve.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 72 William-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS and oil-paintings. C. M. LEVY, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom of N. B. P. Curliss, Esq., No. 437 Broadway, about $20,000 worth of elegant pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co. Persons desirous of purchasing a beautiful Holiday gift can now have an opportunity of doing so at a very moderate price.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c., &c.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., near Broadway, a choice assortment of fine old wines, brandies, gin, whiskies, cordials, &c., the above being part of an importer's stock, offers an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to supply themselves for the Holidays. Liquors warranted in all cases to be according to sample.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, dining-room, library furniture in rosewood, mahogany and oak, from a Broadway manufacturer; also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, sueb as bedding, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, fancy goods, clocks, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—By order of assignees, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Pine-st. The stock comprises very valuable real sable sets, also, Russia mink, royal ermine, stone marten and every other kind of capes cuffs, muffs, gloves, mufflers, sleigh and trip robes, &c., &c., valued at over $20,000, and to be positively sold, without any reserve, to close the estate. Every article warranted. Goods on view and catalogues ready this day.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobbing house, comprising a general variety of men's, women's, misses and children's boots and shoes in good order, and will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 51 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, liquors, candlents, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest importing houses in New York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.: Old N Y M Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass very fine; Mora Son's and Geris' pale and brown sherries; Amontillado do. 1840; Cadiz Wine Co do.; Saunders & Cameron do. 1350; Sandemons, Foster & Co's ports; London ports via London Docks; Trower, Lawson & Co. do; 53 cases high cost St. Julian claret, very old; 250 baskets champagne, Meet & Chaudon, Associates, Verzenay, Duc de Martebello, Read Seal, Creme de Bersey, genuine Heidsieck and Charles Heidsieck, Mumm's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands; London Dock brandies, imported by the founder of the present firm 29 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica rum, Scotch and Irish whisky, Old St. Leger, 1836; Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland gin, apple jack, old sardines, Stilton cheese, &c.

Also about 135,000 Havana cigars, warranted, viz. Il Trovatore, El Amber, El Globo, Escalanio Noriega, Wig Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, Ne Plus Ultra and other favorite brands.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Also, about 11 dozen bottles vieux Cognac brandy, 22 dozen Vigo de Jerez; about 10 dozen Alto Duoro port, from the private stock of a gentleman deceased, and sold by order of the executor.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer

BY HEERS & MOSS—SECOND IMPORTERS' SALE OF CHOICE IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS, FRUITS, SARDINES, AND GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—THIS DAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising genuine Heidsieck, Mumm's & Bellesort's salmon champagne, prime old Otard, Dupuy, Hennessy and champagne brandies; Duff Gordon sherry, old London dock, Queen's port wine, fine claret, Scotch ale, London porter, finn layer raisins, Turkey figs, French prunes, new sardines; also, about 50,000 choice brands of genuine Havana cigars, 2 barrels Italian chestnuts, French and English mustard, pickles, brandies, fruits, choice French cordials, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples will be ready at 9 o'clock.

N. B.—We guarantee every article as represented, and invite all in want of prime goods for the holidays to attend this sale. The goods will be sold in lots to suit private families.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY AARON & SAVAGE, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST.—Assignee's sale of an extensive stock of imported fancy goods, toys, &c., &c. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Wm. M. Piers & Co, No. 31 Cortlandt st., up stairs, the entire stock of fancy goods, toys, &c., &c., consisting of a large and varied assortment of ladies' work-boxes, dressing cases, traveling cases, cabas, portable desks, Chinese, sand-glass, tin and pewter toys in great variety; accordeons, violins, pearl and ivory articles, backgammon boards, dominoes, tobacco boxes, snuff boxes, dolls and doll heads, and all other articles usually found in such a stock. The goods are fresh and in perfect order, and offer desirable inducements to purchasers for the approaching holidays. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition early on morning of sale. By order of

EDWARD HEN, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 6½ o'clock, at No. 152 Atlantic, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a valuable collection of fine Oil-Paintings and Engravings in handsome frames.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND Jewelry, gold jewelry, watches, plated ware, &c., &c., on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st. By order of Fred'k L. Vultee, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, in the show room over the corner of Broadway and Prince-st., elegant cut glass ware, rich mantel vases, plated ware, China and Parian. Catalogues ready.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts.

Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house.

Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AND

SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION

FROM THE

Large and Fashionable Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

now selling

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,

No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FURS! FURS!

THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,

offer at retail by

MARK J. KING,

the immense stock of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,

valued at over

$400,000,

at a discount of

FORTY PER CENT.

from wholesale prices.

Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City.

Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

A GHOST IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

W. HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,

The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$60, usual price $80

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$50, usual price $65

Beautiful Gold Detached Lovers, in very rich cases.....$55, usual price $70

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $60

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$35, usual price $50

Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$25, usual price $35

Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled.....$20, usual price $30

Silver English Patent Levers.....$20, usual price $30

Silver English Patent Levers.....$28, usual price $42

Also Ladies' ear-rings, pins and bracelets; finger-rings with sets; diamond rings; seal-rings; plain and chased gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold guard chains; chatelaine chains, fob and vest chains; guard keys; fob keys and seals; studs, sleeve buttons, gold spectacles and eye glasses, gold pens and pencils, gold thimbles, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver napkin rings, portemonnaies, fruit knives, at full THIRTY PER CENT. below the usual retail prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door, near Broadway.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HENRY LEVY,

No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,

Offers at RETAIL

His immense stock of

USEFUL,

ARTISTIC and

ORNAMENTAL

FANCY GOODS,

imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

FURS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT THE

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

The whole immense stock of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,

SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, CAPS, COATS, COLLARS, MUFFLERS, FOOT MUFFS, &c., &c.,

must be closed out before the FIRST OF JANUARY,

with at regard to cost.

Parties desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the goods, which they will find, on comparison, fully equal in quality to those of any other manufacturer, and at very much LOWER PRICES than can be found in the City.

Please remember the sign of the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,

Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,

MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS.

The old-established Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, RIDLEY & CO. offer for sale a large assortment of Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., a pure article, superior in quality to any manufactured in this City. Cornets, Cornucopias, &c., of every variety, suitable for the Holidays.

RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., Two blocks west of Broadway, Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

C. F. NEWTON, (successor to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturer, would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with his superior GOLD PENS, which are now being issued from his factory—being of entire new patterns, and appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED.

No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

D. B. & A. K. BEDELL,

No. 202 6th-av., near 14th-st.,

Dealers in China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware. Also, a fine assortment of fancy articles for holiday presents.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF STEREOSCOPE PICTURES.—The Agent of the London Stereoscope Company has just returned from Europe with a selection of the choicest Groups and Scenes ever seen in the City of New-York. Invaluable as Christmas or New Years' Gifts. I. CUSSANS, Agent, at W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 328 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

A FOUR ROUND CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED, 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the cases of pears, plums, and fruit; the keys are of double carved work, of pears figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can can be fully tested, plate and front are richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This a rare chance to purchase an elaboration of extra magnificent piano, rich in tone, &c., to match. Cost $800, price $425. Apply at No. 678 6th av., near 40th-st., for four days from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch, in external appearance, also, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1856.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING NO USE FOR his piano, will dispose of it, together with piano stool and collection of music. The piano is rosewood, six-octave, splendid tone, made by the well-known makers, William Hall & Son, and from a cash customer I will take $140—cost $235 a short time ago. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st. New-York. by J. M. PELTON

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Washerley place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 62d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord MAYOR, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUSBARD, Secretary.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children will hold its Twenty Second Annual Meeting at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at the new Asylum, Nos. 5 and 7 11th-st., near 5th-av., when the Annual Reports will be read, and officers elected for the ensuing year. The formal opening of the building, and the usual exercises of the children, will be postponed to some future time.

LADIES' FAIR—THE LADIES OF THE Benevolent Society of the Memorial Church will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Church and the Poor, in the Sunday-School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place, during the days and evenings of the 22, 23 and 24. the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding Christmas.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., will read an Essay before the Union on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall upon *Spiritualism—Its Phenomena and Significance*. The public are invited.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

DIAMOND LODGE NO. 140, I. O. OF O. F.—The members are hereby notified to meet in their rooms, Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., to attend the funeral of our late worthy Brother, JOSEPH DOUGLASS, on Tuesday, at 11½ o'clock, to proceed to his late residence, No. 666 Water-st.

J. MCARTHUR, N. G.

JOHN STOTE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CHARter Oak Lodge, No. 249, are requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on TUESDAY, 8 o'clock, without further notice, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late esteemed brother JOSEPH BUSH. By order

GEORGE YOUNG, W. M.

G. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, of the present week.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Our ranks are breaking fast. We again are summoned to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, JOSEPH DONELASS, aged 70 years, on this TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence No. 666 Water-st., in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. Let all attend. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PRYER, Adjutant.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINOY, No. 69 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 307 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chamberwaid and washes—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $7 and $5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 96 Bleecker, between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address C. B., No 88 13th st, corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a tuation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE—THE ADVERtiser having no longer use for a child's nurse, desires a situation for a excellent American girl who has had much experience with children. Inquire at No. 14 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 166 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4 467,144 63
Average amount of Specie	2,016,413 51
Average amount of Circulation	121,198 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,247,836 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and sey, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BOLL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,444 00
Average amount of Specie	75,454 00
Average amount of Circulation	57,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	226,874 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$478,432 00
Average amount of Specie	59,644 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,791 00
Average amount of Deposits	215,556 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,627,535 65
Average amount of Specie	2,050,975 39
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,654
	$36,392
Average amount of Circulation	60,046 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,892,007 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,464,603 57
Average amount of Specie	3,515,911 59
Average amount of Circulation	2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,737,686 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$840,931 21
Average amount of Specie	196,550 81
Average amount of Circulation	64,512 66
Average amount of Deposits	784,634 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,412,823 91
Average amount of Specie	842,588 57
Average amount of Circulation	294,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,543,732 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JNO. HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,542,386 42
Average amount of Specie	342,917 69
Average amount of Circulation	83,517 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,229,936 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,248,003 79
Average amount of Specie	765,855 19
Average amount of Circulation	147,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,551,324 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,286,585 56
Average amount of Specie	905,271 07
Average amount of Circulation	356,273 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,472,044 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DCAN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,817,043 59
Average amount of Specie	329,231 41
Average amount of Circulation	221,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,293,321 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$199,851 35
Average amount of Specie	19,945 28
Average amount of Circulation	84,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	164,310 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,282,339 06
Average amount of Specie	131,926 24
Average amount of Circulation	158,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	736,365 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$393,448 25
Average amount of Specie	70,451 75
Average amount of Circulation	78,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	160,805 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,534,941 00
Average amount of Specie	708,626 00
Average amount of Circulation	238,590 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,468,069 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$528,117 17
Average amount of Specie	97,899 62
Average amount of Circulation	140,094 00
Average amount of Deposits	366,459 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,778,061 48
Average amount of Specie	555,559 54
Average amount of Circulation	16,942 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,706,898 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,606,232 37
Average amount of Specie	442,985 15
Average amount of Specie	96,644 00
Average amount of Circulation	794,243 64
Average amount of Deposits	1,968,342 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose eed say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,403,177 24
Average amount of Specie	245,239 35
Average amount of Circulation	91,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,060,767 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of December, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,370,086 58
Average amount of Specie	244,186 49
Average amount of Circulation	94,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 115,201 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$467,214 63
Average amount of Specie	154,658 43
Average amount of Circulation	92,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	402,846 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,146,097 55
Average amount of Specie	203,358 46
Average amount of Circulation	52,571 00
Average amount of Deposits	842,538 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,978,573 44
Average amount of Specie	240,812 50
Average amount of Circulation	126,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	969,958 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$865,625 51
Average amount of Specie	139,765 28
Average amount of Circulation	92,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	528,335 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,711,044 69
Average amount of Specie	512,233 50
Average amount of Circulation	200,722 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,472,278 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— Of the average daily balance of the following accounts for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,220,955 64
Average amount of Specie	1,287,542 25
Average amount of Circulation	215,029 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,546,651 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MOSAIGN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,820 20
Average amount of Specie	130,190 48
Average amount of Circulation	96,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	390,150 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,365,332 90
Average amount of Specie	266,921 12
Average amount of Circulation	162,565 00
Average amount of Deposits	921,173 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RODT. H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,472,590 25
Average amount of Specie	682,543 57
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	315,634 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,747,865 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,602 93
Average amount of Specie	95,154 14
Average amount of Circulation	119,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	311,681 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,814,764 02
Average amount of Specie	491,769 74
Average amount of Circulation	18,718 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,540,130 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,418,810 45
Average amount of Specie	2,186,907 61
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	223,015 75
Average amount of Deposits	3,943,763 31

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,583,603 06
Average amount of Specie	416,367 56
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	107,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,008,980 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,586,044 03
Average amount of Specie	1,489,331 53
Average amount of Circulation	203,257 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,544,730 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of December, 1857.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,184,883 63
Average amount of Specie	195,982 01
Average amount of Circulation	83,423 00
Average amount of Deposits	794,243 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,820,094 18
Average amount of Specie	674,186 94
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	52,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,227,044 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$245,198 09
Average amount of Specie	63,332 18
Average amount of Circulation	97,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,745 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$351,530 98
Average amount of Specie	55,285 36
Average amount of Circulation	46,569 00
Average amount of Deposits	111,499 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$238,982 81
Average amount of Specie	36,421 57
Average amount of Circulation	102,693 00
Average amount of Deposits	213,099 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JNO. HEUSMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,156,620 81
Average amount of Specie	211,364 82
Average amount of Circulation	85,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	738,747 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANOY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANOY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$422,032 02
Average amount of Specie	80,692 06
Average amount of Circulation	83,093 33
Average amount of Deposits	246,720 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly swore, depose and say, thet the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$789,356 55
Average amount of Specie	143,397 76
Average amount of Circulation	123,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	555,471 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,174,649 17
Average amount of Specie	428,040 11
Average amount of Circulation	155,038 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,595,229 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$500,214 82
Average amount of Specie	55,092 47
Average amount of Circulation	94,759 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,432 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CODFREY W. LOAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LOAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. P CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,852,764 29
Average amount of Specie	702,761 72
Average amount of Circulation	84,572 33
Average amount of Deposits	2,187,468 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,742 88
Average amount of Specie	119,338 37
Average amount of Circulation	90,788 00
Average amount of Deposits	365,986 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABRAM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$854,403 26
Average amount of Specie	401,564 42
Average amount of Circulation	129,901 00
Average amount of Deposits	632,386 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,734,172 00
Average amount of Specie	1,611,896 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,498 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,496,454 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK— As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,110,571 54
Average amount of Specie	134,981 29
Average amount of Circulation	274,221 00
Average amount of Deposits	582,889 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,694,014 89
Average amount of Specie	892,872 30
Average amount of Circulation	159,396 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,093,116 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING, President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct; to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. DEMING, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY AND EXCHANGE BANKERS.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

LLAMAS.—42 OF THESE ANIMALS, IMPORTED from Peru, via Panama, are now for sale in the Crystal Palace, where applications can be made to W. B. LEONARD, Esq., Secretary of the American Institute. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC LOHMANN, No. 242 Fourth-st.

FINANCIA

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Anniversary Oration by Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The Fifty-second Anniversary Oration of the New-England Society in New-York was delivered last evening, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, in the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's.) The edifice was crowded. The front pews were occupied by the officers of the Society, past and present. The Rev. Doctor was accompanied to the seat behind the desk by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. B. W. Bonnay, the Society's President, and Hon. E. D. Morgan.

The opening services consisted of a voluntary on the organ; an ode (solo)—"The Landing of Columbus," set to Mozart's music; a prayer, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and an anthem, "Praise the Lord," sung as a quartette, with chorus.

The President introduced the Orator, who said they were met to-night for an office of commemoration and of filial piety. They met as representatives of that portion of our country from whose loins they had sprung, to whose traditions they had confessed their allegiance, and to whose freshly-remembered homes their hearts still returned from the midst of all newer attractions and rewards. The scenes which now surrounded them formed a regular contrast to those which their fathers consecrated. Those long and echoing streets of trade, those wharves which were occupied with the shipping of a continent, those avennes lined with luxurious homes, the halls of justice, the many churches, the great institutions of learning, of charity, and of piety; the audience itself and the room they were gathered in, all conspired to show the advance they had realized, and represented to them only by the law of antithesis the sheeted and desolate hills which the Puritan emigrants saw as they drew to the end of their perilous voyage. So we came, he said, to lay our fresh garlands on the graves of the departed, and to recount our indebtedness to them. It was an office which many might covet, but which none might condemn—which the best instincts of nature might seem to prompt, and which every descendant from an ancestry of honor should emulate and applaud. The grandest, the only really worthy and permanent tribute we could offer to our ancestors, was the life we could accomplish and the work we should do to promote the great ends which they had in view. Where they contributed to found a nation and to organize its elements, we were called upon to contribute to advance and perpetuate it. The seeds were theirs to augment and protect; the already leveled trunk was sure to cherish and defend. But our work would only represent theirs, and be its meet memorial when we did it with the same self-denying energy and infallible courage as theirs; when we showed ourselves their worthy successors by a spiritual succession and by hearts and minds informed with the wisdom of their plans. We were assembled not merely to eulogise the past by our praises, but to quicken ourselves to honor that past by a similar heroism in kindred works. He proposed then to ask us to consider for a little the Puritan ideas concerning national growth which they strove to realize and incorporate in their own institutions. It was one of the cardinal ideas of our fathers concerning national growth that it should proceed from and be animated by a definite, positive spiritual life diffused through the State, interpenetrating all parts of it, and manifesting its influence, more or less distinctly, in all its public and private activities. Whether consciously or not, this idea always wrought within them. It shaped and moulded their whole plan of government. The undeniable fact of their judical intolerance, commingled as it was with their personal kindness to the objects of their legal proscription, arose from their belief that the spirit of the State was more important than members, or wealth as the friendship of neighbors. Undoubtedly in this they committed a great error, as a mere matter of prudence, for a doctrine, whether correct or erroneous, is always too elastic and too diffusive to be trodden down by power. It appeals to wider sympathies the more it is oppressed. While we recognized without flinching the fact that they erred, let us recoguize with equal distinctness the fact that it was not from pride, or malice, or mere impulse, but from pushing to an extreme a principle which in itself was noble, viz: the establishment of a State which should be coextensive with the church, and carrying out the church with it in its natural extension. That was the state towards which the Puritans arrived. In this they were in evident harmony with the great laws of humanity and with the essential principles that govern the constitution of human society upon earth. This principle of Puritan power, although imponderable, was also immortal, and in this idea they showed themselves supreme among the men of their age. They threw themselves back behind all human strength, in order that the state which they set up should be firmly established in the souls of its members. Hence we might pardon them much. The great maxim of Hampden—*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*—became, also, their maxim by necessity. Their second idea was, that a State should be closely and thoroughly organized in its physical forms, and that it should grow with steady, shapely, gradual increase instead of being continually accumulated and rapidly extended. That it should develop itself from within, rather than be developed from without. This, which has been charged as an example of Puritan narrowness, was a part of their plan. It harmonized with and was the complement of the preceding idea, and furnished the mechanism through which their invisible spirit was to work. The earliest aim of the Puritan legislature was to make the family the whole seed-field out of which should arise the future commonwealth. They made each household an independent community, an actual central self-administrative commonwealth, where the proper authority should be recognized, where men should learn to command in after life, by being taught to obey in their youth, and where, in a real though miniature development, all the functions of the State should be prophesied and fulfilled. From the union of families into townships, which was a Government by the heads of households, we arrived necessarily at the idea of confederation. The many towns confederated again made up the State. While essentially Republican, the plan of the early commonwealth was not Democratic. It had its prototype in the family organization. It did not design men to be voters with no other disqualifications than those of age and color. It required character as an essential prerequisite to the enjoyment of the franchise. They made an aristocracy, but it was one not of property, but of character. Still a third idea of the Puritans concerning national growth was this, that while proceeding from a central and positive spiritual life and working out through a compact organization into a gradual and shapely increase, it should be attended with noble fruits. Their plan was not only to open the gates of grace to the Heathen, but to raise new Christian commonwealths,—as Winthrop said, to raise a bulwark against the kingdom of Anti-Christ. The State was to them a place and a power of the noblest education—a nursery of all good influences and heavenly growth from which letters, charity and salvation should proceed, and from which they should be perpetually nourished. We, on the contrary, sacrificed the spiritual to the material. It was now proposed to erect at Plymouth a monument to their memory. In that fit work let us take part, and out of the midst of our abundance raise a trophy to them who, with a sacrifice which we could not reckon, opened for us the gates of our prosperity. But, the orator added, let us, while doing this, determine also, with the utmost of our force, as far as in us lies, to labor as far as God shall give us grace, to make the land which we inherit, and along whose parallels emigration still flows from the frontier States, their noblest monuments—a people free in every part, the aspiring shaft—universal churches, the symbolical statues that guard it—the principles of philanthropy, the lines that mould its rising strength, and the Protestant Christianity that lifts one hand to uphalse the law and stretches the other to sustain the nations, for its supreme and culminating figure. (Loud and reiterated applause.)

The singing of Mrs. Heman's hymn, "The Pilgrim Fathers," and the benediction, closed the services.

Cheaper than Laudanum.—Perhaps as good a place to get one's head broke aa can be found in the City is on Beekman-street, opposite the Times Office. Yesterday, a heavy stone for the front of Whitlock's new and handsome building, came tumbling down, smashing itself, and only narrowly escaping the smash of a workman below and sundry passers-by. A man on the platform, five stories up, clung desperately to a rope overhead, and so saved himself. About a week before, the derrick on the top of Mr. O'Connor's adjoining building, came down with a crash—killing nobody, but sparing several only by a few inches. The Coroner will have a job there yet, probably, unless the workmen are more careful, and a rope is used for hoisting the blocks of stone that is not quite so rotten.

Policeman Poilon not Dead.—The report published at a late hour Sunday evening, at the Police Head-quarters, that Officer Poilon had died from the effect of injuries received at the hands of some First Ward rowdies, proves to be incorrect. The officer is still alive, and it is thought will recover from his injuries, although his wounds are of a very severe character. Mr. Poilon belonged to the Thirteenth Ward Police. He had been to Brooklyn, and was on his way home, when he was assaulted in the First Ward. He has been connected with the Police but a short time, having received his appointment on the 19th of last month.

The Navy Agency.—It is reported that Geo. N. Sanders, Navy Agent, will shortly resign his position. He is said to be connected with speculations in Kansas much more profitable, interesting and congenial than the duties of the Navy Agency, from which he has been absent most of the time since his appointment. Mr. W. H. Coventry Waddell is in Washington, looking to step into his shoes.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Supreme Court, Circuit.—Nos. 2431, 2105, 2875, 2882, 2445, 2957, 2890, 1901, 1961, 506, 2383, 2681, 2038, 2797, 2958, 1033 2788, 357, 820, 185, 332, 36, 380, 1571, 122, 2748, 2669, 2714, 2383, 205, 387, 1621, 381, 339, 1644, 324, 371, 2368, 2431, 2603, 2105, 1410, 2445, 355.

Supreme Court, Special Term.—Nos. 143, 56, 43, 70, 139, 1165, 148, 1149, 230, 238, 310, 311, 144 236, 275, 260, 55, 105, 7, 17, 18, 42, 47, 67, 68, 74 to 77, 81, 180, 182, 189, 197, 219, 227, 237, 244, 247, 303, 88, 45, 46, 127, 160, 161, 198, 246.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1810, 1911, 1912, 869 1301, 506, 1239, 1482, 1655, 1879, 1103, 1224, 1659½, 1685, 1743, 1207, 1237, 1519, 1520, 1784, 826, 1825. *Part II.*—Nos. 1164, 1725, 1793¾, 1796, 1827, 1836, 1838, 1649, 1791, 1650, 1854, 1857, 1862, 1864.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments this morning in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Sylvester Stanley.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit half dollars.

The United States vs. *Michael McMahon.*—A similar indictment.

The United States vs. *John Wetzler.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter eagles.

REVOLTON SHIPBOARD.

Two sailors, called Manuel Nunes and Antonia José, were put on trial charged with a revolt on board the brig *Falmouth*. Mr. Sherman appeared as their counsel. The Jury found them guilty, and the Court sentenced them to 60 days' imprisonment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *McKean, Borie & Co.*—This was an action to recover $12,586, with interest, for additional duties and penalty on an invoice of Manilla sugar imported in the ship *Young America*, which sailed from Manilla on Sept. 21, 1855, and arrived here Dec. 31, 1855.

The sugars were entered at the Custom-house, and duties charged and paid on the invoice value, and thereupon the usual permit to land the sugar was given. The cargo had been sold to arrive, and was delivered to the purchasers as fast as landed. Before the whole was landed the Collector claimed that the duties, instead of being calculated upon the invoice at the time of purchase, which was before the date of actual lading in July and August, should be calculated as of the date of sailing, and he ordered an appraisement of the sugars on the wharf. The samplers took one or more samples from that part of the sugar which had not yet been delivered to the buyers. These samples were taken to the Appraiser's office, and on them an appraisement was made, and the value was raised 40 per cent. above the invoice, upon which an additional duty was charged of $3,571 80, and a penalty of $9 014 60 imposed, making together the amount claimed in this action.

Judge Betts held,

1. That there was no evidence of a sufficient or valid appraisement and the United States were not, therefore, entitled to recover any part of their claim, which depended upon the appraisement alone.

2. That independently of the invalidity of the appraisement, the date of the actual loading of the cargo, and not of the sailing of the ship, was the period at which the market value should have been estimated and duties charged.

The Government then claimed that they were at all events entitled to recover additional duties to be charged upon the value at the time of actual shipment, amounting to $1,356 55, and it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiffs for that sum, subject to the opinion of the Court.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For the defendants, Mr. Cutting.

The Croton Reservoir Case.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 21.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

The General Term sat at 1 P. M., to hear the residue of the Croton Reservoir case, embracing the whole litigation between the rival applicants for that work. The case was argued by Mr. Jas. B. Whiting, for the City; Mr. Benjamin V. Abbott, for Dinsmore and Wood, the lowest bidders, and by Mr. D. D. Field, for Cummings. At the conclusion, the Court adjourned to the 30th inst., when, probably, a decision will be rendered. The amount of the work at the lowest estimate exceeds half a million of dollars.

The Bowery-Extension Fraud—Continuation of the Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Berrian vs. *The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.*—On this case being called on yesterday, Mr. Field appeared as counsel for Devlin. This occasioned some surprise on the part of those who heard his argument against his present client, when engaged in the Street Commissioner case. Mr. Field, alluding to this, remarked that there was no impropriety or inconsistency on his part in acting as counsel for Mr. Devlin in a totally different cause of action. He asked that Mr. John Fitzpatrick and the Receiver of the Bowery Bank be made party defendants to the action, they being interested. The Court consulted to reserve the question until a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Willard then called

Geo. T. Rodgers, who testified that he was Contract Clerk in the Street Commissioner's office from 3d January, 1853, to 1st July, 1857; his duties were to draw up the contracts; they were drawn up in the contract-book; the contract between John Mason was examined; no portion of the contract was written by witness, except the names and affidavits; he was acting clerk at the time of the contract in question; witness was absent for some time during his clerkship, and did not examine the books for a month before he was discharged; he left for the West the day Mr. Taylor died; he did not know that the contract was filled up at the time he left; he never filled it up; he was told by Mr. Taylor to make the contract; it was signed in blank; don't remember when; it was signed in blank to save time; the parties used to sign them in blank when they were in a hurry, and then they would be filled up according to specifications; was present when the contract was signed; don't remember whether the parties were in a hurry at the time it was signed; any work he left undone could be filled in by others; [the previous and subsequent contracts in the contract-book were found to be in the handwriting of witness;] I don't remember whether the price for filling had been entered in the contract in question previous to witness's leaving for the West,

Cross-examined—It frequently happened that contracts were signed in blank. After they were awarded they are confirmed by the Common Council, and then they were filled in. The awards are never signed in the contract-book before it was decided that the contractor should go on. In case, after the contract is made, the Street Commissioner has ordered new work to be done, not in the specification, the work and price is sometimes put into the contract, though it is not a general practice. In such cases, sometimes a new contract is made, or the money paid without any contract, or if it is a large amount, it is sometimes put into the contract already made out. *After the contract has been made and signed, he had known insertions to be made without consulting the sureties or any person.* In witness's absence Mr. Lynch took his place. Mr. Taylor was absent much of his time. Witness was absent much of the time. Copies of the contract were not usually given to contractor.

Direct resumed—The contract for regulating Fifty-second-street had a sum due for building a wall inserted subsequent to the execution of the contract. This was done by the order of Joseph S. Taylor. Witness had put "O. S. C." over the interlineation, meaning "Order of Street Commissioner." In the interlineation in the contract in question, for the "filling in 50 cents." "O. S. C." was added in pencil—not in witness's hand-writing. Witness identified the specifications for the contract in question. Witness did not remember ever before the sum of 50 cents for filling in, ever being entered on the contract.

Bernard Duffy, being cross-examined on the direct taken on Friday, testified that he was a property owner on the line, and did not desire to have the work on the street done; Mr. Devlin told witness that Mr. Harper and all other property-owners desired to have the work done; he asked others than property-owners to sign the petition: he asked a lady, who keeps a hat-store in Pearl-street, and a little boy, a son of Mr. Butler; did not see Charles Devlin sell any; saw his son sell sand, and he acknowledged that he had sold it and spent the money; only saw one woman sign the petition; did not know of more than one boy signing it. [The counsel asked whether witness was paid for obtaining signatures, whereupon Bernard seemed very indignant, and vehemently declared that he was "not so mean as to work for pay," he was "a man of means," &c., &c.] Witness thought he got four or six signatures to the petition; heard the son of Mr. Devlin speak of selling the paving-stones; did not know whether he said anything to solicit signatures; he knew that at the time Devlin signed the petition he did not own the place he signed for. [Afterwards, he qualified this statement, by saying that he did not know that he did own it.]

It then being 1 o'clock, the case was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Appleton Oakesmith Case—The Complaint Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Alexander Hitchcock vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—This case, which has been on for some two weeks, was brought to a sudden close yesterday. The suit is brought to recover insurance on the cargo of the vessel *Victory*, which was lost on her voyage, which was ostensibly to St. Thomas, but in reality she was ordered to go to one of the ports on the coast of Florida, there to meet a steamer and deliver her cargo (which consisted mainly of fire-arms) on board the steamer. There has been the most directly opposite swearing in the case, and on one side or the other deliberate perjury has been committed. Mr. Oaksmith was examined and testified, first, that he had no more insurable interest in this voyage than in the previous one (in which he had none, as he remarked that if the loss had occurred, it would have fallen on Golconda). His Honor then remarked that this would end the suit, as the assignment of a policy, procured by one without insurable interest, did not render such policy valid. Mr. Oaksmith then swore that he had a lien to the amount of $7,000 or $8,000 on the cargo, for expenses paid and advanced. His Honor remarked that he might recover this amount, and this only.

Mr. Dean stated that he was inclined to think that he should prefer to have the case dismissed entirely than to go on for this small amount. He requested half an hour's recess for an opportunity of consulting his client on the subject.

Mr. Dean, after the reopening of the Court, arose and said that he had consulted his client, and came to the conclusion that they should prefer to have the case dismissed rather than to go on for the portion only.

His Honor thought it was conclusive, that only this interest was owned by Mr. Oaksmith. If it was only a part interest he had, it should have been set forth in the papers. He, therefore, decided to dismiss the complaint on two grounds. First—That insurance could only be had for a cargo laden in this port, at the commencement of the voyage, and, second, that the plaintiff only had an insurable interest in the amount which was advanced on the cargo.

As the parties were leaving the room, Judge Duer approached Mr. Dean and congratulated him.

"What for?" remarked the somewhat surprised ex-Judge, not exactly perceiving that the dismissal of his case was a good cause for congratulation.

"I congratulate you," remarked His Honor, "for having conducted this long and exciting trial without having lost your temper; and in having the matter so arranged that an appeal can easily be taken to test my ruling."

The proper acknowledgements were given.

In regard to the alleged contempt of Mr. Oaksmith, His Honor stated that his conduct was extremely reprehensible, but, as the case was ended, he would overlook the whole matter. The bond was therefore destroyed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 21.

Before Justice Ingraham.

VERBAL WARRANTY.

Baker vs. *Nussbaum.*—This was an action upon a check given for the price of a drove of hogs sold in 1855, by plaintiff, a drover, in Ohio, to defendant, a butcher.

The defence was that the hogs were warranted to be of the first quality of corn-fed, hard, mill pork, and were of an inferior quality, and what is called soft pork.

On behalf of the plaintiff, it was contended that it was a common practice with the defendant to buy stock, give his check a few days ahead, and then insist on a deduction or no pay. The warranty was denied, and the quality of the pork claimed to be the first class.

The defendant produced witnesses who testified to the warranty, and that the quality of the pork was very inferior.

Verdict for plaintiff $4,188 45, being the full amount claimed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the two Italians, Foppiano and Darvene, convicted of assault and battery, were brought to the bar for sentence. On motion of the Assistant District-Attorney judgment was reserved till the last day of term.

Mary Downing pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Judgment suspended.

William Manus was convicted of stealing nine hogs, the property of Joel Darby. Sentence deferred.

Hugh Hughes was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. On December 1st, in Twenty-second-street, he attacked Mr. J. J. Morrison and stole his watch chain. The evidence was quite conclusive and he was sentenced to ten years and four months in the State Prison.

G. H. Jerow pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence deferred.

A remarkable case of prompt judgment next took place. On Saturday morning last two rowdies, named John White and John Sullivan assaulted a sailor named James Thomas, in Water-street. They knocked him down, jumped on his body, and attempted to rifle his pockets. Failing to find any money they carried off his neckerchief and hat, which were found in their possession on their arrest. Yesterday the Grand Jury indicted them. They were at once tried and convicted, and the Recorder sentenced each of them to ten years and three months in the State Prison.

James Murray was tried for burglary in the first degree. The Jury disagreed.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theater.—The new and gorgeous comic pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," was successfully produced at this favorite Theatre to an immensely crowded house; every available inch in the premises was occupied, and many were unable to gain admission. The piece was applauded with much enthusiasm throughout, and may be considered one of the most flattering hits of the season. We predict for it a large and favorable run. The drama of the "Phantom of the Wreck" will precede it; and the "French Spy" will conclude the performances.

[Advertisement.]

Knox on Furs and Hats.—Knox, whose establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street attracts so much attention, has at the present time an immense stock of Hats, Caps, &c., for adults and children. He has also a beautiful assortment of Furs, and is prepared to dispose of these articles at very reasonable rates. Knox is too well known to require eulogy; he is famed for the Hats he manufactures, and for the elegance of his entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Hellenway's Pills.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity and vigor, by the use of the Pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

To the Public.—Frederick's Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 316 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Oiled Silk Plaster, moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, will afford immediate relief to any Disease of the Throat or Lungs, or to any form of Rheumatic or Neuralgic Pains, because the magnetism imparted by the olive tar increases the vitality of the system. Testimonials from George Law, Isaac V. Fowler, Simon Draper, Robert B. Coleman, Esqrs., and from many others. Plasters 25c.; Olive Tar 50c. a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all other diseases of impure blood, quickly and permanently cured by taking J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. 12 powders for $1; ointment 25c., at No. 16 State-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To Disinfect a Sick Room use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar over heated water. The odor of Olive Tar is a blended aroma of the olive and pine, vitalizing all who breath an atmosphere in which it exists, because it imparts magnetism, rendering the body proof against any infection; a bottle, costing 50c., will last two weeks. Sold at No. 16 State-street, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Arrest upon Suspicion.—Officers Byrnes and Oates, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last arrested Henry C. Douglass, Grosos Iawin, Morris Mcatagh and John Burk, all boatmen, at South Brooklyn, upon suspicion of having stolen the following property, found in a trunk in their possession: 64 pieces of silk, 5 pieces of silk plush, 2 pieces red cotton velvet, 46 pairs silk gloves, 38 rolls ribbons, 76 pairs kid gloves, 15 packages of sewing silk, 8 pairs silk tassels, 5 cards buttons, and one neck shawl. The property can be seen at the Third Precinct Station, where the prisoners are held for examination.

Fourth Precinct Station, Brooklyn.—Messrs. Bennett and Butler have recently been appointed Doormen at this Station House. A better selection could not have been made, if clean premises is an evidence of qualification.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending the 19th inst. the total number of deaths from all causes was 86. Males, 44; Females, 42; Men, 13; Boys, 31; Women, 19; Girls, 23

Diseases.—Consumption, 17; convulsions and scarlet fever, 9 each; disease of the brain and debility, 6 each; congestion of the lungs and stillborn, 5 each; inflammation of the lungs, 3; croup, 3; marasmus, old age and drowned, 2 each; and one each of the following: Burned, scalded, delirium tremens, cholera infantum, disease of the kidneys, disease of the heart, inflammation of the liver, small-pox, teething, measles, apoplexy, scrofula, gangrene, peritonitis, asphyxia, hemorrhage.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years 15; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 10 to 20 5; from 20 to 30 years, 10; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 2; from 90 to 100 years, 1

Nativity.—United States, 63; Ireland, 15; England, 2; Germany, 4; Holland, 1; Sweden 1.

Obituary.

Mr. Arthur T. Edwards, late of the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., of this City, died at Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, of fever. His age was 29. Mr. Edwards went West a few months since, intending, we believe, to settle there permanently. His unexpected death will cause sorrow to a large circle of friends.

Mr. John M. Clapp, for twenty years past one of the editors of the Charleston *Mercury*, died on the 16th inst., aged 48. He was a native of Ohio, but removed early in life to South Carolina. He was for a time the editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*.

Restored Naval Officers.

The following officers have been restored to the active list of the Navy by the action of the naval courts and their nominations sent into the Senate:

Captain.—Joseph Smith from leave pay.

Commanders—Joseph R. Jarvis, leave; James Glyn, leave; Robert Ritchie, leave; C. Ringgold, leave; Isaac S. Sterrett, furlough; Robert D. Thorburn, leave; Samuel Lockwood, leave; Wm. S. Ogden, dropped; John Calhoun, leave, and Murray Mason, furlough.

Lieutenants—Wm. E. Hunt, furlough; M. F. Maury, leave; James S. Palmer, leave; Robert Hauda, furlough; Henry Walke, furlough; Lewis C. Sartori, furlough; Fabius Stanly, furlough; J. N. Maffett, furlough; A. D. Harrell, dropped; A. Murray, furlough; Thomas H. Stevens, dropped; Van R. Morgan, furlough; Abner Read, dropped; and George A. Stevens, dropped.

Passed-Midshipmen—J. Howard March, dropped; James S. Thornton, dropped; Edward C. Grafton, furlough.

Masters—Augustus McLaughlin, dropped; W. W. Low, leave.

The following-named officers on the reserved list have been transferred from furlough to leave pay:

Captains—Jesse Wilkinson, Thomas M. Newell, M. K. Latimer, John H. Graham and Wm. Inman.

Commanders—Charles T. Platt, Henry Bruce and Chas. H. Jackson.

Lieutenants—Peter Turner, G. G. Williamson, Simon H. Bissell, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, Wm. Chandler, James M. Gillis, John P. Parker, E. C. Bowers, A. S. Baldwin, Wm. B. Whiting and M. C. Marin

Master—R. Clarendon Jones.

Passed-Midshipman—Samuel Pearce.

The following-named officers dropped have been transferred to the reserved list:

Lieutenants—W. A. C. Farragut, leave; R. W. Meade, furlough, and Thomas Brownell, furlough.

Master—Julius S. Bobrer, leave.

Passed-Midshipman—N. T. West, leave.

One hundred and nine officers have been before the courts. Three more are yet to come. The findings in the cases of Captains Levy, Lacompte and Chauncy, and Commander Johnston have not been notified to the department.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 21.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	110	50 Erie Railroad	b3 18
2,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	109¼	100 do	17⅞
15,000 do	109½	505 do	s3 18
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	109¾	100 do	s10 18
1,000 Leon. St. 6s, '90	84¼	1070 do	18⅛
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	89	276 Hud. Riv. R	19¼
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	100 Reading Railroad	54
2,000 Mich State 6s	94	300 do	s10 53⅛
5,000 City 5s 1860	94	300 do	s30 53⅜
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90¾	70 Harlem R. R	6¾
2,000 Erie R. Bs '76	42¾	250 do	6
26,000 Erie R.R.C.Bs.'71	39	20 Harlem R. R. Pref	15
4,000 N Ind. 1st Mtge.	75	21 Mich. Cent. R. R	53⅛
2,000 Gal.&Ch.2dmg.bs	79⅛	50 do	s10 53
3,000 M. C. RR. 8 per ct.		300 do	s10 53⅛
1st mg s. f. bs	83¼	234 do	20¾
6,000 Ill. C. RR. bs.	s30 85⅛	25 do	b60 21⅜
10,000 do	s30 85	100 do	b15 20⅜
20 Shoe & Leather Bk.	93	50 do	b10 20¾
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	108	100 do	s3 20⅜
28 do	107⅛	50 do	s3 21⅛
100 Bank of Commerce	100	60 M. So. & N. Ia pfs	34
5 Metropolitan Bank	99	60 do	b30 34⅛
10 Ocean Bank	73	15 do	33¾
5 Bank of N. Y	94¾	50 Panama Railroad	95
10 Bank of America	105	90 Ill. Cent. Railroad	89
30 Metropolitan ins. Co	75	20 do	89⅛
70 Penn. Coal Co	67½	95 Gal. & Chi R. R.	74
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co	10	50 do	b30 74⅛
18 Pacific Mail S.S Co	67	7 do	73¾
25 do	66⅜	300 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	41¾
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	c 75¾	100 do	s10 41⅞
100 do	76¼	99 Chi & Rk. I. R. R. c.	74
10 do	b10 75¾	290 La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅜
50 do	b3 76⅝	50 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	61
25 U. S. Trust Co	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	89¾	50 N. Y. Cent. R	75⅝
8,000 Ga. & Chl. 2d m. B.	79½	50 do	s7 75⅝
14,000 Mich. Cn. R.'s per		150 Erie Railroad	19¾
cent. 1st m. R. F. Co.	84	200 do	18⅛
1,000 Erie R. Cn Bs.'71	39	250 do	18
15 Shoe & Leath. B'k	95	12 Hudson River R.R.	19
26 Imp. & Trad. Bank	95	15 Mich. Cent. R. R.	53
100 Canton Company	18	115 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
25 Pacific Mail St. Co.	66¾	30 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	10¾
41 do	66¾	50 Clev Col. & Cin. RR.	97½
200 Penn. Coal Co	68	80 Reading Railroad	53⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	41¾	6 Ill. Cen. R. R.	89

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70¼
$10,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac 8s.	Int. add. 17½
$5,000 Watertown and Mad'n R. R. 7s.	Int. add. 15
$3,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 83½
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 80
$500 New York City 7s	Int. add. 95
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R 1st mort.	Int. add. 66½
$2,800 N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. stock of 1873	flat. 110
$1,200 N. Y. City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	flat. 96⅞
$3,000 Terre Haute & Altou R. R. 7s	Int. add. 56¾
$4,000 California 7s	Int. add. 64½
$3,000 Milwaukie and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 34½
$1,000 Racine and Miss. R. R. 10s	Int. add. 57¼
$500 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 93
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	75
20 shares Continental Bank	92
10 shares Continental Bank	91¾
30 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	144
30 shares Fulton Fire Ins Co	107
166 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	66½
30 shares Union Ferry Co	85
20 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	76
30 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67
9 shares American Express Co	93
15 shares Hanover Bank	74½
12 shares Merchants Bank	100
10 shares National Bank	105¾
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	103½
20 shares Brevoort Ins. Co	87½
63 shares New-York and Marine Ins. Co.	140½@140
20 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	104½
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	107⅜
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	80¼
16 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	106
50 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co	165
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co	125
40 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	99¾@99¾
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	144

Monday, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Dec. 19, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Dec. 12:

Increase in Loans	$685,662
Increase in Specie	1,898,450
Decrease in Circulation	39,028
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	802,106

The movement in Loans and Deposits indicates a gradual improvement in general business, while the further large increase in Specie denotes continued success in collections from the interior. Added to these signs of returning confidence, we have to report better rates in the neighboring cities. Pennsylvania funds have improved to 93@93¼ ₱ cent.; Baltimore, 96½@97; Boston, 99¾@100. The Specie average has reached the unprecedented figure of $27,957,327, within a few dollars of the estimate made this morning on our review of the Specie movements of the past week. Including the Sub Treasury statement and Clearing-house average, the following is the general comparison with the previous return, and also with the corresponding week last season. The net increase in Bank and Sub-Treasury since Dec. 20, last year, is $9,721,822; the totals standing $32,870,102 now, against $23,148,280 then.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec 20, 1856.	Dec. 19, 1857.	Dec. 12, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$64,668,000	$64,668,000
Loans	108,334,593	97,211,690	96,526,037
Specie	11,151,317	27,957,327	26,058,877
Circulation	8,397,440	6,309,466	6,348,494
Gross Deposits	89,012,730	76,443,130	75,365,134
Exchanged	26,747,576	12,733,024	12,457,134
Undrawn	62,265,154	63,710,106	62,908,000
In Sub Treasury	11,996,963	3,912,775	4,257,840

The European mails by the *Canada* at Boston and the *Adriatic* at this port—the last to Dec. 9 from England—came in nearly together this morning. Financially, the advices are improving for French and English interests, and are steady and cheerful for the American Stocks dealt in in London, while from Hamburg and the North of Europe generally the accounts come gloomy. The French Bank has run up its Specie reserve to about $46,000,000, and the rates of discount have been further reduced to 6 ₱ cent. on short bills, 7 ₱ cent. 60 days, and 8 ₱ cent. longer dates. The English Bank was slowly gaining Specie up to the arrival of the *Arabia* from this side with $1,660,000, when some considerable parcels were taken into the Bank. The succeeding weekly report will, it is expected, show a more decided gain than the one to the 2d December. The *Arabia's* news and the movement at the Bank of France had further improved the English Funds, which are quoted 91⅞@92⅛ by telegraph to Liverpool the day the *Adriatic* sailed. The bargains for the January account were 91⅛@91½ ex-dividend, equal to 92⅛@92¾. Money was slightly easier, though no change had been made in the Bank discount. Both in London and Paris the heavy payments of the 1st and 4th December had been well met. The maturing bills at the Bank of France are reported at seventy millions francs, or $14

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1954. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Senate's Treasury Note Bill in the House.

Another Debate in the Senate on the Kansas Question.

The Nomination of Clifford to the Supreme Court—The Charges against the Late Clerk of the House—Resignation of Minister Mason, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Senate had an Executive Session to-day, without resuming the consideration of the nomination of CLIFFORD to the Supreme Court. The Judiciary Committee have not yet decided it fit to be made. The President sent in a batch of Foreign appointments.

The Grand Jury of the District are investigating the charges against the late Clerk of the House, relative to the book business, and also relative to the purchases of furniture for the new Hall.

The President has received a letter from Mr. MASON resigning his position as American Minister at Paris. The resignation, however, is in a measure compulsory, as it is tendered in response to a very distinct intimation that it would be acceptable.

Mr. MASON embraces the opportunity to complain, with a good deal of feeling, of the treatment he receives at the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN. He alleges that his influence with the Virginia Delegation in the Cincinnati Convention was not only serviceable to Mr. BUCHANAN, but that he was promised in return for it as long a stay in France as possible, and then the transfer to some other position—a place on the Bench of the Supreme Court in case of a vacancy. These promises have been forgotten.

Mr. MASON's letter on this subject is long and sharp. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Mr. HALL, Ex-Member of Congress from Iowa, for Chief-Justice of Nebraska, together with Messrs. REED, WRIGHT, MURPHY, ANGEL and others, long ago appointed and heretofore announced for foreign missions.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported back in secret session, but without any recommendation, the President's nomination of THEODORE SEDGWICK to the District-Attorneyship, for the District of New-York, in place of JOHN MCKEON, removed. This gave rise to a discussion involving the merits of some of the features of the late New-York Mayoralty election. The question is not yet decided. Availing themselves of the Congressional holiday recess many members, particularly of the North, are making preparations to leave for home.

The War Department has received dispatches from Colonel LOOMIS, commanding in Florida, giving details of the army operations in capturing the Indians, destroying their depôts of supplies, &c. The hiding place of BILLY BOWLEGS has at last been found, and he has received a severe blow by the capture of his women and children. BILLY, it is said, has held a Council, and at the risk of his life entreated the Indians to come in, and only saves it by striking a blow whenever an opportunity occurs.

The Government is officially advised of the arrival in New-York, of two boxes of fire-arms, a present from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in return for the arms sent thither in August last.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of the public lands reserved in the grants to the States for railroad purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to grant every head of a family who is a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land, on condition of its occupancy and cultivation.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate a record of the proceedings of the several Naval Courts of Inquiry.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance of the existing contracts which provided for accurate reports of the debates in the two Houses.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. FITCH said if the election took place in Kansas yesterday, Congressional action on the subject would soon be required—that is, assuming there were no frauds that would vitiate the election. He desired that the decision of the people of the Territory, whether to admit or exclude Slavery, should not be supposed to influence his opinions. Therefore he wished to speak on the subject in advance of any possible knowledge here of the character of the proceedings at that election. He would remark in advance, while he should feel bound to comment on some of the views expressed by Mr. DOUGLAS, he did not desire to read him out of the Democratic Party. But he would say, that a man might by his own voluntary act, either by promoting discord in the party, or by some other means, place himself beyond the pale of the party organization. He hardly thought that the old Democratic Party, as such, were put to the necessity of reading persons out of their organization. If, however, there were any men in the Democratic Party who wished to take a position outside the Party, or who attempted to foment discord in the Party, in reason for some fancied grievance in time past, they would do well to remember the fate of every man that attempted what had been made from the days of BURR to those of VAN BUREN. He was in favor of admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present her, provided it was Republican in form. The Convention had power to submit the Constitution or withhold it, and were responsible only to the people of Kansas for the manner in which they exercised that right. He desired to adopt no policy which could the least evil to the Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply to the remarks in relation to his own showing, Mr. FITCH differed from the President on one point, and yet the Senator from Indiana had charged him with factious opposition to the President was fiction that Senator had doubled the amount of faction with himself. He had not become the mere servile tool of any President so as to feel himself bound to take every recommendation without examining to see whether it met his approbation or not. With regard to harmony in the Democratic Party, he had only to say, that if Democratic Senators and the President would stand by the Cincinnati platform, there would be harmony between them and himself. He said, "Call it faction—call it what you please—I intend to stand by the Nebraska Bill—to stand by the Cincinnati platform, to stand by the organization and principles of the Democratic Party, and *I defy opposition from whatever quarter it may come.*" He predicted that before the lapse of sixty days he would be in harmony with those that were most relied upon now to crush him and the principles of the Nebraska bill in the admission of the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Convention as a trick and fraud upon the rights of the people, and with or without Slavery, he was opposed to the whole concern. He did not know the object of all these attacks upon him. Perhaps his opponents thought they could worry him out, but he would tell them that if he found his strength failing, he would go off, and recruit his energies, and come back and take a raking fire at the whole of them. [Laughter.]

During a conversational debate between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH, the former, in order to sustain his previous remark that he could not place much confidence in the returns of the election which was held yesterday, said the Convention had declared null and void all the laws punishing fraudulent returns, and stated in addition that two officers of the army who were present in Lecompton at the time, informed him that the very man who was known to have perpetrated the Oxford frauds was elected Clerk of the Convention by acclamation, upon the ground that his services in Johnson County entitled to him such consideration.

Mr. CLAY thought the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS calculated to do gross injustice to the Convention. He read the 12th section of the schedule, in substance that all the officers shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their official duties, and on failure thereof be subject to the same pains and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Mr. STUART remarked that it was true the Constitution makes such a provision, but it was equally true that the Acting Governor has said there is no law in Kansas punishing frauds in making returns.

Mr. CLAY inquired whether the *ipse dixit* of the Governor was to prevail over the law.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the clause which the Senator from Alabama had read, was in the copy of the Constitution published in the *National Intelligencer*, but in that published in the *Union*, which it is said was furnished by the President, that clause was not to be found. He (DOUGLAS) could not pretend to account for this variance unless the Convention adjourned without putting the Constitution into form, and perhaps the *Intelligencer* was furnished with a revised copy, and the *Union* printed the document as it was before the Convention. Whether so or not, it does not place the matter under the Territorial laws, where there were penalties for fraudulent returns.

Mr. CLAY said that Mr. DOUGLAS was mistaken, for he (CLAY) had read from the schedule as published in the *Union*.

Mr. DOUGLAS promised to look into the matter. If he should discover that he was mistaken, he would publicly acknowledge it.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The House went into Committee on the Senate Treasury Note bill.

Mr. GROW opposed the sending forth of an irredeemable paper currency. There being nothing in the Treasury to redeem the issue, it would but add to the evils which now prevail. He favored a loan, which would bring forth the twenty millions of coin now in secret recesses unemployed, and waiting for a safe investment.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, argued to show that these notes were not in the nature of bank notes. The bills, in effect, proposed a loan. In reply to Mr. GROW, he said that the position of that gentleman was an apt illustration of the old adage that "an apostate Christian is worse than ten Turks." [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW—Do you not consider my views on currency good Democracy?

Mr. SMITH—I congratulate the gentleman on that single remnant of his past Democratic career. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW—You consider me sound on everything but that the Territories shall be occupied by whites, instead of black men. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH—I judge the gentleman's Democracy by his associates.

Mr. RITCHIE—Mr. SMITH having alluded to him, he said the President in his Message merely spoke as to the necessity of a small loan, and of hard money, but the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed a demand for twenty millions of Treasury notes. Was he justified the other day in saying that there were two sets of Democrats?—one in favor of specie and the other of paper.

Mr. HOUSTON called Mr. RITCHIE to order, the latter continuing to speak excitedly meanwhile, amid much confusion.

Mr. HOUSTON said—I did not hear. I want the gentleman to repeat his threat. [Sensation.]

Mr. RITCHIE—I made none. I only said that I occupied the floor by the courtesy of the gentleman from Virginia, and deny the right of the gentleman from Alabama to call me to order.

Mr. SMITH said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had only made a dig at the Democratic Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. RITCHIE—Is not my inference a fair one?

Mr. SMITH—No! I am surprised that such remarks should come from a statesman from whom we had a right to expect better things. I should like to know what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant the other day, by speaking of the Democracy on the other side of the hall.

Mr. BANKS—The Democracy of the Constitution.

Mr. SMITH—That kind which would let the Union slide, and which seeks equality of the races by absorption, [laughter on the Democratic side,] and did not the gentleman from Illinois once say that the Constitution was worthless—like rotten rags?

Mr. LOVEJOY—No.

Mr. SMITH—Nor anything like it? [Laughter caused by the peculiar manner of the response.] Then I acknowledge that I have done the gentleman wrong. I am glad that he is sitting under the American flag, and will adhere to the Constitution of his country.

Mr. ADRIEN supported the bill and replied to the objections made against it.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, regarded this measure as an attempt to return to the policy with which the Government commenced—namely, to secure a national currency. He was in favor of a National Bank, with certain restrictions, such as General JACKSON said might be established, and was therefore glad that the President had adopted one of the principles of the old Whig platform.

Mr. CLANCY JONES, having replied to the various objections urged against the bill, showed the necessity of its passage in consequence of commercial revulsions. The mode proposed was the best and least exceptionable form of a loan. The Treasury wanted money at the cheapest possible rates. It was not proposed to issue these notes as currency, as had been charged, but on which to borrow the gold and silver to meet the present exigencies.

The various amendments were then discussed.

Mr. BANKS' proposition to raise an amount not exceeding twenty millions by the issue of stock redeemable in one year was rejected by a vote of 78 against 103.

The Committee then rose.

The Senate bill was passed without amendment—Yeas, 118; Nays, 80.

The House then, by a vote of 97 against 88, passed the Senate's joint resolution, that when both Houses adjourn to-morrow, it be till the 4th of January. Adjourned.

Senators Bigler and Douglas on the Kansas Question—The Position of Secretary Case—The Pacific Railroad—Accommodations in the New Representative Hall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Mr. DOUGLAS carries too many guns altogether for Mr. BIGLER. I was again essayed to lay to answer the elaborate speech of the Senator from Illinois in defence of the right of self-government in the people of Kansas. The speech which Mr. B. gave us was carefully studied and written. Indeed it is said—and there could be little doubt of the fact—that it had been critically examined and indorsed by the President himself. As an elaboration of the views of the Executive it commanded attention; but as an attempt to sustain and defend the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which the mass of her people repudiate, and against which they are certain to raise the banner of revolution if need be, it was an utter failure. Indeed it was less forcible and statesmanlike than the speech made by the Senator from Missouri on the same side of the question last week.

In the running debate between DOUGLAS and BIGLER which followed, the latter was quite demolished. His friends saw that the Senator from Illinois was plunging him deeper and deeper in the mire at every step, and finally a Southern Senator, in very pity, went around to Mr. BIGLER and urged him off by suggesting that he had better cry quits. Mr. DOUGLAS was never more forcible than to-day in his bold defiance of the attempts which have been made during the last fortnight to read him out of the Democratic Party. He exposed the futility and folly of any such efforts; declared his determination to stand by Democratic principles forever,—and especially by the great principle of "Popular Sovereignty." He showed conclusively that the forcing of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution was not a party measure, that the President had nowhere recommended it, and that there was no certainty that he ever would. Bringing Mr. BIGLER to the confessional, and holding him there by a power of will, as irresistible as that of the magnet, he made him admit, over and over again, that even if the President had recommended it, it does not follow that a man is no Democrat because he don't agree with every Presidential recommendation, or that a Democrat is bound to agree with every opinion of the Executive in order to be a good party man. BIGLER finally denied that he had attempted to drive any body out of the Democratic Party, and perpetrated a series of blunders in the course of his writhings beneath his antagonist's keen lash, which would have been ludicrous if less painful.

The Senator from Pennsylvania will doubtless repose henceforth on the myrtle which he has achieved, and JEFFERSON DAVIS may be expected soon to bring his battery forward. Then we shall begin to witness the beat of the battle. But DOUGLAS will be found more powerful on the defensive than he has ever been in leading the assault; and even the keenness and experience of the Senator from Mississippi will be apt to find in him a fair match. The conflict will be an interesting one to the looker-on.

I have heard the inquiry a dozen times of late where General CASS is to be found in this contest, and how it is that he can remain in the Cabinet when his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine is so ruthlessly flouted. It is but just to him to say that he does not admit the premises. He reposes upon the doctrine that whatever is done by the Constitutional Convention, as the agents of the people, is done by the people themselves, and that it is desirable for the public peace that they should be no longer permitted to trifle with the question of a State Government. As a legal proposition, it may be admitted that he and the Administration (for this is precisely the view of them all) are right, and yet the case is not closed against the people of Kansas. The equity of the case is with the people, and as equity is the very basis of all just law, so a Government is bound in caring for its subjects in a disputed case, to secure equity rather than preserve a technicality; in other words, even admitting that the Kansas Convention had the legal right to bind the people to their acts, still, as it is notorious that the people never intended thus to repose their sovereignty in that body, and are now almost unanimous in repudiating their abuse of the power, Congress should check the fraud and vindicate the sovereignty. Neither Mr. GREEN nor Mr. Mr. BIGLER have attempted to deny the fraud, or to argue, directly and explicitly, that a technicality is stronger in its claims upon statesmen, than is the right of the people to govern themselves.

The friends of a Pacific Railroad are again preparing for a vigorous campaign, with hopes of success. In the Senate the measure starts under remarkably favorable auspices. Of the nine members of the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred on motion of Senator GWIN, all but Messrs. HUNTER and IVERSON are in favor of the measure. HUNTER's objections are based upon constitutional grounds,—but he is not bigoted in regard to this or any other question, and will stoop to no factious opposition when he finds the majority against him. Mr. IVERSON, representing, as he does, the great Railroad State of the South, can hardly be very persistent in hostility to the measure,—and it won't not be at all surprising if his objections are eventually overcome. The greatest difficulty will be to get the Committee to agree among themselves as to the *plan* of a Bill which shall provide for the construction of the work. Dr. GWIN, the father of the measure, is in favor of a grant of lands and loan of money both,—but he is not wedded to this, and will yield to any modification of his plan which more nearly meets the views of the largest number.

In the House, the project was jeopardized the other day by the injudicious move made in its behalf by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York. He ought to have known that to secure success at this time the movement should come from the Democratic side of the House, and not from a minority member. Besides, no one who was mixed up so deeply with land-grant schemes of last Congress can expect to inspire the House with confidence to follow his lead. I learn that Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, is to take this subject in hand, and relieve it, if possible, of the prejudice it sustained last week.

The House Committee to whom was confided the duty of inquiring and reporting what accommodations in the new hall ought to be provided for the Press, &c., will, probably, submit the result of their deliberations to-morrow. I understand that they will unanimously report in favor of placing the part of the gallery directly above the Speaker's chair, suitably fitted-up with desks, &c., at the disposal of the unofficial reporters and the correspondents. This is as it should be. Carry out the suggestion, and the regular members of the Profession will not in the future be compelled to share the odium resulting to all, more or less, from the misconduct of the Swiss corps of unauthorized writers for the Press, who have heretofore availed themselves of the privilege of the floor merely to bore members for their votes on behalf of schemes in which they were personally interested, or to acquire a position from which they could work on the fears of claimants before Congress, and so compel them to engage their useless "services." The gallery will soon weed out this class of men, and the profession and the public will be greatly the gainers.

It is amusing to witness the convulsions into which the proposition has thrown a few of those who are to be unfavorably affected thereby. One of them, in the "*Daily Diatribe*," urges that he is absolutely essential to the existence of Congress,—that there are not five minutes in the day in which some member of the House does not find it necessary to consult with him,—that to put him "up in a cock-loft" will be simply to force all the House to follow him there. These are not the precise words of our wordy "Editor," but the legitimate inferences of his indignant expostulations. Lest the House should fail to be moved by these weighty considerations, he adds a threat in behalf of "the Press," to the effect that they will "give the members jessie" if they persist in banishing them from the floor; or if they conclude to resort to a system of quiet resentment, that they will refuse to go into the cock-loft at all, and will leave the members "unhonored and unsung." Permission on behalf of several of the correspondents, to repudiate all this sort of nonsense, and to suggest to the House, that the Senate of the United States, which never admitted the Reporters to the floor, is neither berated nor deserted by that useful class of gentlemen. To *hear* and witness the proceedings of the House there is no point so favorable as the place proposed to be assigned to the Press; and for any other purpose they can have no legitimate business upon the floor at any time. The result will vindicate the action of the Committee, if it is sustained by the House.

The Committee will further recommend that a certain portion of the Gallery be set apart exclusively to the use of ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and that another section of it be fitted up handsomely for the exclusive accommodation of the Diplomatic Corps. Take a single step further, gentlemen, and you will have done well—provide a sphere in the Gallery for Ex-Members of Congress, and thus relieve yourselves of the charge of reserving a monopoly of the lobby for yourselves and your associates. The necessity of adopting some means of excluding this class of lobbyists need not be dwelt upon. Every old member has ample experience of it—and the new ones will be satisfied of it ere the close of the session, if they are not satisfied already. S.

Political.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The various Ward Republican Associations met last evening and elected delegates to the Republican Central Committee for 1858. Everything passed off without disturbance, and in a few of the Wards there were two tickets run. We annex the returns as far as learned:

First Ward—R. S. Collins, Dr. M. A. Van Lier, J. P. Bovee, James McKenna, C. F. E. Sneder.

Second Ward—James H. Welsh, Thomas D. Gale, Joseph Manning, Michael McGowan, Gilbert E. Pratt.

Third Ward—M. N. Jones, Sheridan Shook, Isaac De Garmo, O. H. Kopp, Emmons Clark.

Fourth Ward—James Kelly, Henry H. Huelat, Dr. Naumann, Herman Oelze, Robert Myers.

Fifth Ward—John A. Kennedy, C. C. Nott, James Brett, J. P. Olmstead. One vacancy, a tie occurring between Dr. Kennedy and Stephen Paret. The matter will be settled by the Ward Association, which meets in January.

Sixth Ward—Owen W. Brennan, P. C. Vanwyck, G. W. Williams, G. Hagerty, Robert Irwin.

Eighth Ward—Andrew Bleakley, B. A. Mayereau, A. H. Stoutenburgh, John J. Silleock, William H. Albertson.

Fourteenth Ward—John Fitch, Thomas Bennett, Thomas G. Baker, Benjamin W. Richards, Adolphus Boret.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles A. Dana, Charles Cheeney, John L. Taylor, H. T. Cleveland, Alanson S. Jones.

Seventeenth Ward—A. J. Diltenhoefer, William C. Marshall, James Peckham, William A. Smalley, Frederick Ormstead.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

Yesterday was Forefathers' day, 237th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth.

The New-England Society held its annual meeting at noon in the Astor House. WM. CHAUNCY, Esq., was elected moderator. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $2,144. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of the Charity Committee, reported 164 relieved, of whom 138 were women, and $2,248 expended for the purpose. He recommended that instead of $1 50, the annual dues of members hereafter should be $3, which was unanimously adopted. On balloting for new officers, 27 votes were cast, and the following elected:

President—BENJAMIN W. BENNY.
Vice-President—William M. Evarts.
Second Vice-President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Counselors—Charles A. Stetson, Silas K. Everett, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick G. Thurston.
Assistant Counselors—Moses H. Grinnell, George S. Stephenson, Roswell E. Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, L. G. Lockwood, Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D., Chas. H. Leonard, S. N. Stebbins.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The company, which numbered about two hundred and fifty gentlemen, comprised as large a representation of the wealth, enterprise and intellect of this City as might be found in any assemblage of equal extent ever convened within it for a merely festive or commemorative purpose.

The chair was occupied by BENJAMIN W. BONNY, the President. On either side of him were the invited guests, among whom were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck of the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. S. Crookes of the St. George's, Judge B. O'Connor of the St. Patrick's, Mr. Adam Norrie of the St. Andrews, Mr. Joachimssen of the Hebrew's, Mr. Garrissue of the German, Capt. Hudson of the *Niagara*, Hon. Augustus Schell, Gen. Watson Webb, Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, Major Cady, Preston King, J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Mr. E. D. Morgan, Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Simeon W. Draper, Joseph Hoxie, &c., &c.

The three lower tables were presided over by the Vice-Presidents, M. H. GRINNELL, L. B. WYMAN, and Dr. PRET. The draperies over the President's table were surmounted by portraits of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and ADAMS. A variety of elaborate and appropriate ornaments in pastry decorated the board, on which was spread an entertainment that would doubtless have excited the amazement of the Pilgrims in whose honor it was held.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGG invoked the blessing, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD returned thanks.

On the removal of the cloth, the President proposed, in the following order, the

REGULAR TOASTS:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—May the Sun of Liberty which on that day rose ever shed its glad light upon the descendants of the men who greeted its morning rays.
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*
4. *The City of New-York*—The generous and ample home of enterprise and energy, of whatever tongue or kindred; the jeweled clasp in the golden girdle of commerce that surrounds the world.
5. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—By land and sea the strength and the defence of a free people.
6. *The Orator of the Day*—A master builder in the structure of the Christian Commonwealth of which our fathers laid the sure foundations.
7. *The clergy of New-England*—The brave and faithful leaders of the people in every good work and aim. Ever cheering and ennobling the life that now is by the illumination drawn from the life that is to come.
8. *The Common Schools of New-England*—As the child is father of the man, so are the free schools of New-England the parents of the free principles and the free institutions of our country.
9. *The Mayflower Constitution*—The primitive written compact of civil Government—as a complete and perfect testimony that "the authority of all Government rests on the consent of the governed," it bears the signature of every member of the community it was framed for. May their descendants now and ever cherish and defend this vital principle of civil liberty.
10. *The Press*—The Free Press: If it serve truth and justice, it will be master of all else.
11. *Our Sister Societies*—Cheering companions in the charities of the year, and welcome guests at our annual festivities.
12. *The Bench and the Bar of New-England*—Learned and eloquent for the maintenance of private rights and for the service of the State—zealous alike for public liberty and for general justice; for where there is no liberty there can be no justice; where there is no justice there can be no liberty.
13. *The Women of New-England*—Their virtue and grace supported our fathers in every gloom and disaster, and chasten and embellish the abundant prosperity and glory of the later times.

The President, as introduction to the toasts, returned his thanks to the Society for the renewed expression of their confidence exhibited in its reflection to the office of President. Financially the Society had not retrograded. The fund invested at interest had not only not been diminished, but a little increase, whilst the members had considerably increased. The expenditures for the past year had been double that of any previous period of the same extent, and this extra expenditure had been met by voluntary donations of members, who had also voluntarily resolved to double their annual contributions. Again thanking the Society for the honor conferred upon him,

The President proposed the first regular toast

The Day we Celebrate.

This was honored with loud applause, the guests standing.

The second toast,

The President of the United States,

was received with a similar manifestation of approval.

In response, the following letter was read from Hon. E. D. Morgan:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the "New-England Society of the City of New-York," to be present at their anniversary dinner on the 22d inst., at the Astor House, and should most gladly do with you all honor to the occasion, were it in my power. But, for reasons which may possibly notice to me, I am compelled to decline the invitation.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

E. D. Morgan, Esq., &c.

The Governor of the State of New-York

was responded to by Dr. HAWKS, President of Trinity College. It was in every way worthy of the occasion and the circumstances in which he was called upon to respond to a toast. We regret to say that the conclusion of the State of Governor Clark would indicate, he would perhaps violate good taste, but not the truth, for that brother was a man with no letters and without reproach, and he (the speaker) ventured to assume that of Gov. KING it would be said at the close of his executive career, "Thou hast been a man, modest, faithful and true." [Applause.] He eulogized New-York preeminently that she was a Union-loving, and a liberty-loving State, commingling in itself the combined influences of the blood of Holland and of New-England. It was something to boast of to have such forefathers, whose legacies to us were the fear of God and the Love of Liberty. As an illustration of the growth of New-York within 100 years, and of the singular conciseness of style which prevailed in the newspapers so long ago, President KING read the following newspaper extracts: "March 23, 1758—Killing and scalping at the German Flats by the French and the Indians." That, he said, was all; no large capitals; no points of admiration; no melodramatic exclamations about the widows and the orphans, and the burning farm-houses, and the fugitives escaping by the light of the fires; but simply "Killing and scalping at the German flats by the French and Indians." These German flats are now the most beautiful and fertile valley of the Mohawk. And again, on April 17, 1758, the following announcement, which comes nearer home, appeared: "Indians caught and scalped between Saratoga and Fort Edwards." What did they think of that? Young ladies, young gentleman, old ladies, old gentlemen,—everybody but an invalid—went to Saratoga now to seek health every year, and none of them all ever dreamed of meeting an Indian, much less of losing a scalp. And yet, one hundred years ago, nothing was more common. [Applause.] In conclusion the speaker, after complimenting Dr. SPRAGG, the orator of the previous evening, proposed the following toast:

The Oak-Tree of New-England—Transplanted from its rugged soil, it finds congenial elements and fitting nurture and welcome companionship on the soil of New-York. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, read the subjoined letter from Gov. KING, himself:

ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have to express my very sincere regret that my duties here at this period of the year will not permit me to avail myself of the invitation of the New-England Society, to be present at their anniversary dinner on the 22d inst. I withheld my reply in the hope that I might be able to accept the invitation, which is my apology for the delay which has occurred in transmitting it, in conformity with the request of the Committee of Arrangements. I assure the Society that I appreciate fully this renewed mark of their consideration, and am greatly disappointed that I cannot be present on an occasion so full of interest to every son and descendant of New-England. With sincere regret, very truly yours,

JOHN A. KING.

To Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman, &c.

To the next toast, that of *New-York City*, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD responded. He repudiated any intention of responding on behalf of New-York in either a political or financial point of view, and took particular pains to disclaim any desire of responding on behalf of that portion of it confined within the limits of the City Hall. He eulogized it for its liberal sentiment, and paid a passing compliment not only to the representatives of each of the benevolent Societies present, but to the influences of which each was the exponent. In particular, he complimented New-York on the fact that it not only *tolerated* Jews—(for the idea of toleration presupposed the right to be intolerant)—but claimed for it the highest meed of praise as recognizing freedom of belief to them as to all. In conclusion, he proposed the following sentiment:

The health of John Lothrop Motley—the best historian of the liberties of Holland and of the founders of this great City of New-Amsterdam. [Loud applause.]

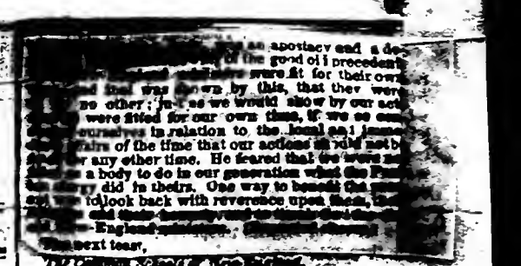
The sixth toast—*The Army and Navy of the United States*—was received with repeated cheers.

Capt. HUDSON, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, responded. He confessed his utter inability to say anything he should say on this occasion. The fact, he said, was, that he had been so long wire-pulling and wire-laying—(he believed we understood that in the City of New-York)—that he had forgotten almost how to make a speech. He expressed his belief that the Army and Navy would always be found discharging their duty to their country, and alluded to the character of his reception in England, of whose Sovereign and people he spoke in terms of the warmest praise. He proposed:

Our Pilgrim Fathers—The forlorn hope of political and religious liberty, who, cut adrift from their moorings at home, and friends, in a cock-boat, found a new world and bequeathed to coming generations all the blessings we now enjoy as a nation.

[Drunk with all the honors.]

The next toast, the *Clergy of New-England*, was received with characteristic enthusiasm. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was called on for a response. The only other time, he said, which was about four years ago, that he had had the privilege of meeting with this Society, he was appointed to speak to the same toast; and he judged, as he was again this evening appointed to the same topic, that he did not do it justice before, and had an opportunity now of review. [Cheers and laughter.] It was not, either, a matter without significance that the order of arrangement had been changed to-night. As it was down in the bill, (and he had the privilege of overseeing what was done here,) it was to have come one remove from "The Army and the Navy," but as soon as the President saw who was to speak, he had put him (Mr. BEECHER) close up to the "Army and the Navy," thinking perhaps that he was well adapted to carry out the spirit of both of those institutions in a speech in response to the toast of "The Clergy." [Laughter.] And really, if he were to speak fittingly of New-England, and of her clergy, and especially in the largest sense, he ought to be somewhat a man of war, for they were men who never had failed to do battle, and however ungracious their mode of fighting might seem to those who stood without, it was generally thought to be most effective by those who felt the blows. The clergy of New-England now included a great many more than those which we usually designated as Puritans. He apprehended, however, the spirit of the toast to mean the old Puritan clergy of New-England—[cheers]—not leaving out of the account those who have developed later, but speaking rather historically of the old-fashioned New-England clergyman. And in speaking of him we must look at him a moment before he came here, for he was a very different creature from those born in the ecclesiastical churches that had preceded the Puritan development. He thought that about the time of the development of the Puritan movement, there had been a growth of things in the World. Under the Divine Providence there had been a trunk growing, a branch growing, a leaf growing, a bud growing, and by-and-by when God said "Blossom!" the Puritans came, and they were the blossom of ages! [Cheers.] Although there were a great many things included in that movement, he looked upon it simply as one of this kind: the assertion of a large body of men found in some degree in every nation—found in larger numbers in Western nations than anywhere else. It was the development of an aspiration for a larger manhood than had been permitted to the mass of men under any arrangement before. And this he took to be the philosophical key of that movement: aspiration after manhood for development, in one way in respect to the civil forces, in one way in respect to ecclesiastical matters, in one way in respect to social and domestic matters; but in all of them it was the rising up of the world at that time and the claiming, not as a privilege, but as a right from God, the right to be all that a man could be with the capital that God put in him when he set him up in business. [Cheers.] In the assertion of this right it very soon began to be thought dangerous, on the part of the King, that men should be as large as they could be. The Puritan did not demand anything from the State. He simply asked liberty in his own sphere to be himself; and they accordingly accounted him to be too strong for the integrity of the State. The churchman asked the same privilege, but it was denied. Then manhood became antagonistic to both Church and State, and they began to battle. And the Puritan would not have been half a man if he had not fought when he was struck. [Cheers.] Those who carried on the contest were men who carried it on with their eyes fixed on this one central thought; the right of men in the Church, in the State, in every growth of society, to be actual and total men. This was the key, he thought, to the explanation of the whole English character. It was the idea that the Puritan was a man whose face always looked as if very much in the picture in the old Dutch times. He [illegible]. He made one cheer. It could have given the portrait painter the best jaw to have given such a portrait. If certain people in his face came to look at them. But it would not look terrible, looked accordingly grim and very sharp with its set purpose, though the lines on the faces of the old Puritans were anything but lines of beauty, and were broken in many faces with deep furrows among them. They were lank-faced, but never small. The nose was long and massive; the mouth was generally significant and firm; the chin prominent, and the jaws [illegible]. The clothing of the Puritans abroad, [illegible] would [illegible] of sober-colored [illegible] man [illegible] Puritan [illegible] was [illegible] of [illegible] grace, of [illegible] of pleasure. He [illegible] was [illegible] was [illegible] sides [illegible] and pursuits [illegible] time [illegible] had [illegible] things [illegible] rulers, who said to the people, "If you pray as we will govern." And the people prayed. But the ministers, and all men who had to do with things in them, said: "It is better that the people should have these accursed Puritans knocked from under them, and be taught sober things, learn to make their own laws and to conduct their own affairs, than be pleasure-creams from tyranny, to spaniels." [Cheers.] And so would we do would we all under similar circumstances. Very likely this was carried too far. But when men were driven by the force of the storm, it was not always for them to say how far they would go or how fast they would go in this or that direction. They became iconoclasts simply because when they discovered that art had been used as a bribe by the kingly hand to take away their sacred rights, they battered down the cathedral and there broke down the window. And he would do the same, if it were a question with him, as it had been with them, whether God's pictures should come out in the human heart or man's pictures should idly hang upon senseless walls. [Cheers.] He did not pretend to say that that had not been carried beyond measure, but he did pretend to say that when God Almighty made swells in the history of the nations men were pitched further up by the breakers than they had ever intended or wished to go. [Cheers.] Never was there a body of men to whom was committed so unreservedly the framing of a community, as the Puritan clergymen of England: and how had they done their work? What, he asked, was the State of the common Schools, of the family, of the Church in old New-England? And, what was above all—school, family and Church—what was the condition of the people in old New-England, which the clergy had made? That was the question he put to them. Look at what they did and judge of their works. We wanted no better; certainly we had not got so good now. [Cheers.] He regarded it as a Supreme historical impertinence for any man to ask him, did the old New-England ministers ever introduce secular topics into the pulpit. Let him take any topic that belonged to his brotherhood of manhood, and draw it into the pulpit, and consecrate it to the elevation of that manhood, and the bringing it into the pulpit redeemed it from secularity, and it became thereby a religious truth. [Loud applause.] A contrary course



was responded to by Dr. RAYMOND, who gave:

The Birch-tree of New-England—Which has added flavor and strength to its oak forests. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. STORRS replied to the toast of

The Orator of the Occasion.

Subsequently speeches were made by Mr. CHAS. MACKAY, Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, and the representatives of the other benevolent Societies, the intervals between which, as during the evening, were enlivened by the exquisite performances of a band seated at the lower end of the hall. The occasion was characterized by hilarity and eloquent display, notwithstanding the disappointment which naturally followed the absence of Senator DOUGLAS and other distinguished guests, who had been invited to attend, and were expected to be present.

In addition to those already given, the subjoined replies were received by the Committee on Invitations:

CLARKSON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

E. D. Morgan, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.

DEAR SIR: The invitation to attend the celebration of the next anniversary of "Forefather's Day," at the Astor House, which you were kind enough, in behalf of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, to extend to me, was duly received.

I was very desirous of accepting the invitation, and have delayed an answer in the hope of being able to do so, but regret to say that business engagements here, which cannot be dispensed with, will deprive me of that pleasure. Thanking the Committee for the honor done me, I beg leave to say, that although absent, I shall join heartily in the spirit with the Society in their effort to keep bright the memory of men who were willing to encounter perils and submit to hardships, for the sake of civil and religious liberty; and who, among many disadvantages, laid the foundations of Government in greater wisdom than any nation had before exhibited. It is to be hoped that the present generation, not only by praising their virtues, but by the exercise of a like courage, firmness and energy, in preserving and perfecting what they so well began, may secure an equally favorable judgment from their descendants.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

H. R. SELDEN.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of receiving the invitation of the New-England Society, for which I pray you to express to them my grateful acknowledgment. Inasmuch as the festival will fall on a day when I shall be in attendance on public affairs at Washington, I can hardly promise myself the pleasure of participating in its celebration. But I certainly shall if the indulgence shall not conflict with official engagements. A native of New-York, proud of her present position and hopeful of her future greatness, I am sensible, nevertheless, that her fame dates from the Revolutionary age. On the other hand, I think most enlightened men will agree that New-England has an important history reaching back and conn

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The most gratefal announcement that I can make by this mail is, that the long-expected troops from England are beginning to reach us. We, whose property and commercial interests have long been jeopardized by the rebellious state of India, and particularly this part of India to which we are exiled, welcome these reinforcements more heartily than we welcomed the breathless messenger who told us that Delhi had fallen. To us the arrival of English troops is of more importance than the storming and capture of forty Delhis. We can now see an end to these troubles not far off. To whatever causes this rebellion may be ascribed, it is admitted that it was owing to a deficiency of European troops throughout India that the rebels took heart and were enablad to achieve their extensive mischief. An abler Governor-General than Lord CANNING could do nothing in this crisis without a large army of European troops. Now that these troops are arriving we expect the Government to achieve something speedily in the way of restoring tranquillity and good order throughout India.

During the past month nearly 6,000 English troops have landed in Calcutta, drafted from various military posts between Cape Town and Hong Kong, including 2,200 troops that have arrived direct from England since the last mail left. Of the latter number, however, there were 650 men who were shipped from Portsmouth in May, before intelligence of the rebellion had reached England. These men landed here on the 10th inst., from Her Majesty's ship *Assistance*. On the 14th instant, the screw-steamship *Thebes* arrived from Dublin, with 10 officers and 199 men, of the 38th Regiment on board, being the first arrival direct from England of the new reinforcements. The *Thebes* is a new ship. She made the passage to Sandheads in 74 days, including a detention of 11 days in all, at St. Vincent's, Cape Town and Galle, at which points she stopped for coal. On the 15th instant, the screw-steamship *Golden Fleece* arrived, direct from Portsmouth, in 68 days. She brought 31 officers and 756 men, of Her Majesty's 34th Foot, and 4 officers and 144 men of Her Majesty's 42d Foot. On the 17th instant, the steamship *Caledonia* arrived in 79 days from Kingstown, with 15 officers and 363 men. These are all the arrivals since the last mail left. The Government is taking measures to forward the troops into the interior as rapidly as possible, and the military head-quarters will be removed soon to Allahabad. The steamer *Himalaya* has gone to the Cape of Good Hope to bring up horses, and the steamers *Tubal Cain* and *Belgravia* have gone to Rangoon to bring up elephants. A circular has been sent to the noblemen of the Central Provinces, asking the loan of their elephants to Government, who will pay all expenses, and compensate for all losses and injuries the beasts may sustain while in the Government service. The circular intimates that the Government will not be unmindful of the loyalty and good feeling of those Rajahs who shall raspond to this call. These are indications of an energetic purpose on the part of the Government, which has not heretofore been displayed.

Speaking of noblemen in India may lead you to inquire what nobility is here. The rich natives of India think as much of a title of nobility as their English masters do; and only a few weeks since a Hindoo banker in Benares, named SUTTSURUN GHOSAL, sent to Lord CANNING a muzzer of 151 gold mohurs, amounting to 2,246 rupees, (about $1,100,) in return for which he received the title of Rajah Bahadoor. Hereafter Mr. GHOSAL is a nobleman. But the term "Bahadoor" happens to have different significations in different parts of India, and it also appears occasionally as a family name. This fact led the Governor-General into a blunder, a few weeks ago, which I will relate to you. A memorial was sent to the Government House by some of the natives of Patua. The memorial was signed first by a prominent political servant named LOOTF ALLY KHAN, and than by several of his dependents. The last name on the list was that of a Sáo, or trader—SOOK LALL BAHADOOR. In Patua the termination "Bahadoor" designates a particular caste of Bunneas. It is customary in replying to a memorial to address the first person on the list of memorialists. But the Secretary, in running his eye over the list, passed the first name because he suspected it to be the name of a certain political offender; and seeing below a "Bahadoor," he supposed it to be the name of a nobleman, and sent the reply to him, addressing him as *Kooar* SOOK LALL, Bahadoor—that is, *Prince* SOOK LALL, Bahadoor. The tradesman considered this his patent of nobility, which he refuses to part with. If he has any elephants he will now doubtless loan them all to the Government, in reply to the invitation which I have mentioned above.

The relief of Lucknow by General HAVELOCK, of which you had intelligence by the last mail, is considered here as an event of more importance than the capture of Delhi. The fall of Delhi was the destruction of one of the strongholds of the rebels; but the relief of Lucknow was the rescue of a besieged band of Christian men, women and children from a savage massacre like that which destroyed the Christian garrison of Cawnpore. That massacre is yet to be terribly avenged. "*Remember Cawnpore!*" is now the watchword and rallying-cry of the British soldier in India. Among HAVELOCK'S troops who fought their way to Lucknow is a portion of the 32d Queen's Regiment. The wives and children of these men were among the victims of the Cawnpore massacre; and when you know this, you can understand that daring and determination by which they victoriously accomplished their march to relieve the garrison at Lucknow. You can imagine with what madness these men must have fought the rebels in Oude, and what vengeance they are now taking in the city of Lucknow.

The latest intelligence from Lucknow is, that General OUTRAM, who has taken precedence of General HAVELOCK in the command, is safely intrenched in the Residency, but cannot return to Cawnpore until he is reinforced with 2,000 men. Accounts of the severe fighting which resulted in the relief of Lucknow on the 25th ult., have reached Calcutta since the last mail departed. At a place called Alumbagh, (which signifies the "Garden of the World,") a country residence of the Princes of OUDE, about three miles from Lucknow, on the Cawnpore side, the rebels made a determined stand against HAVELOCK. The Alumbagh is an inclosure of about 500 square yards, surrounded with a wall ten feet high. A square house stands in the centre of the inclosure, with a tower in each corner large enough to contain twenty men. This place the enemy had fortified with fifty pieces of cannon. General HAVELOCK attacked the place on the 24th ult., and after *twelve hours'* hard fighting, routed the enemy and captured all their guns. Here HAVELOCK left his sick and wounded with the baggage, 200 elephants, 900 cattle, and a garrison of 1,000 men, while he pressed on to the Residency, three miles distant. Between Alumbagh and the Residency is a large plain, traversed by a wide canal. HAVELOCK crossed this canal by a bridge, which the enemy, hanging upon his rear, immediately destroyed, thus cutting off communication with the garrison at Alumbagh. A whole day was occupied by HAVELOCK in reaching the Residency. Every step was contested by the rebels, and 500 man out of his brave 2,000 were killed on that short but desperate march. On reaching the Residency he was fired on from batteries recently thrown up. These he stormed in succession, carrying them all at the point of the bayonet. Hare fell Gen. NEILL, a worthy companion of HAVELOCK. This was on the 26th of September. During the next four days the fighting was continued, and two miles of the town fell into HAVELOCK'S hands, though the rebels opposed to him numbered some 50,000! The success of HAVELOCK under all the circumstances seems almost incredible. His courage, and energy, and management in reaching Lucknow have no parallel in the military annals of India. He remembered Cawnpore! and that remembrance gave him the success. But the garrison at Alumbagh has had no communication with the Residency up to the 15th instant. They sent a letter in a quill to Cawnpore, stating that they had plenty of ammunition, but no food, and that they must starve unless provisions are sent them. A convoy of 300 men left Cawnpore with provisions on the 3d instant, reached Alumbagh, left their supplies and returned to Cawnpore without molestation, as all the enemy were on the further side of Alumbagh, in the suburbs of Lucknow. On the 14th a second convoy of provisions was dispatched, but when within four miles of Alumbagh was obliged to return and await reinforcements. The fighting in Oude will yet be very severe, for there the rebellion is now centering.

There has been a mutiny and rebellion in Deoghur and in Benares since the last mail left. The fall of Delhi has not stopped the insurrection yet. There has also been trouble at Nagpore, and in Rajpootana. Major BURTON, the Political Agent at Kotah, in the latter Province, was slaughtered in the Residency because he fired a salute in honor of the fall of Delhi.

The last mail took home a petition to the Queen from a number of the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, for the recall of the Governor General. Lord CANNING is the first holding that high office against whom such a missile has been hurled. In the days of the Mintos and the Hastingses, the proposer of such a thing would have been favored with charter-party passages to England, with a warning not to cast his shadow upon Indian soil any more. But the East India Company's charter of 1833, deprived its agents of a power which they had so grossly abused, and the only remedy left against a petition to Queen or Parliament is to answer it. This has been done, in part, and some of the allegations of the petitioners have been traversed by counter statements. Nevertheless, the petition itself is a *great fact*; it shows what Englishmen could and would accomplish if they were numerous enough in India to have a voice in their own affairs, and how necessary it would be for the Home Authorities to treat their rights with respect, and their wishes with attention. The petition was only prepared a few days before the departure of the mail; yet it received nearly a thousand signatures, and a great many more would have been affixed to it, had it been in circulation a few days longer.

But, after all, it is not Lord CANNING himself who is the culprit in this prosecution. He only stands as the representative of the system of corrupt and inefficient administration under which India has long been suffering. The Legislative Council of the Governor-General contains the real culprits. Could this be purified, and liberal and national men, who know their duty and how to do it, replace the fossils that now govern India, such a petition as this would never have been sent home.

The *Englishman* newspaper has been gagged by the Government. I clip the following account of the operation from its editorial columns. It shows what sort of legislators we have here:

A few days ago we received a caution from the Governor-General in Council, which will be found below. It will be seen that we are prohibited from publishing the opinions of the London journals upon the present mutiny and its causes. The article in the *Press* related chiefly to mattars of old date, some of which may be found recorded in official documents, while others rest on the testimony of officers of rank. None relate to those men at present in power. On this principle, it is not permitted to state how Lord CLIVE obtained his treaty. However, as the *Press* states, the battle must be fought in England, not in Calcutta, and it matters little what is reported in the Indian papers or suppressed by the Government. The private current will only run with more violence at home for being dammed up in India.

No. 2101.—From CECIL BEADEN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To the Proprietor of the Englishman.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 16th of October, 1857.

SIR:—The article headed "The Government of India," taken from the *Press*, and reprinted in the *Englishman* of the 5th instant, is in violation of the conditions of your license.

2. I am directed, therefore, by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to remind you, that you are not protected in printing an article which offends against the Law, by the fact that it has already been printed in a newspaper published elsewhere; and to add that if the offence be repeated, the Law must be enforced.

3. A like communication has been made to the Proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the article having been also reprinted in that newspaper. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, the 16th Oct. 1857.

It will be seen from this that the local Government is either exceedingly apprehensive of the strictures of the English press, or is desirous of preventing all discussion of its measures by that of India. It is now impossible to know what will not give offence, and the least transgression of the invisible boundary may be punished with a total forfeiture of property. We have from the first passing of the Press Restriction Act, asserted that it was levelled at the English, not at the native papers, and we now offer to our readers an additional proof that this opinion is well founded.

In regard to business here, Messrs. ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.'s Circular by this mail says:

"Our import market shows signs of more animation, and a fair business has been doing in English piece goods and metals, and a moderate business in American imports. Some two or three of our leading articles of export have still further declined in value, but the majority are stationary at our last quotations. Our money market is rather easier, discounts being obtainable in the bazaar on piece goods, chitties and hoondees at 13 to 15 per cent., though the Bank of Bengal still continues its previous ruinous policy, and native shroffs and bankers refuse to advance on Company's paper, even with 50 per cent. margin. Exchange has continued to decline, but at closing rates are somewhat stiffer. The amount of American credit bills sold this mail is not large, and the bulk of the business has been done at 2s. 2¼d. clear for documentary credits, and 2s. 2⅜d. to 2s. 2½d. clear for clean credits. A small amount of WIGGIN'S bills has been placed at 2s. 2½d. clear. Sales for considerable amounts have been made for next mail at 2s. 2¾d. clear for documentary, and 2s. 2 9-16d. clear for clean credit bills."

The following American ships are in port, loading: For Boston—*Ganges, Abaellino, Pocahontas, Arctic, Isaiah Crowell, Brutus* and *J. Bradlee*. For New-York—*Radiant, Wanderer* and *Niobe*. For London—*Jamestown, Montmorenci* and *Wm. Libby*. For Bombay—*E. Kimball*. For China—*Spirit of the Times*. Uncertain—*Satellite, J. Q. Adams* and *Shirley*. The *Moses Taylor* has been sold.

CORINGA.

The Bark Panchita.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On reading the statements made by the Captain of the schooner *Cortes*, in relation to the seizure and detention of his vessel by the United States Frigate *Cumberland*, (in your paper of this morning,) you state in your comments, that frequent complaints have been made of late years against British men-of-war, for their interference with American vessels on the coast of Africa, the most notable instance of late years being the seizure at Congo of the bark *Panchita*, of New-York, which was sent home in charge of an English prize crew. Allow me to say, in contradiction of said comments, that the bark *Panchita* was not *seized* but *given up* by me, on account of Her Britannic Majesty's Officers searching said vessel without any right or title, and in violation of my protestations of the illegality of their proceedings.

By inserting these few lines in your far-spread paper you will confer a great favor, as probably my friends may be led to the belief of a guiltiness on my part in such nefarious traffic, as represented by the Press in general.

I subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. SLADEN,
Late master of the bark *Panchita*.

Mr. Lane, the Cashier of the Maverick Bank at East Boston, has been exonerated from all knowledge of the recent defalcation in that institution.

Sir Cusack Roney on the Delivery of American Letters in France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

SIR: The letter of your Paris correspondent, of the 22d of October last., which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th ult., contains errors, the result, no doubt, of want of acquaintance with some of the postal arrangements in this country, which I am sure you would desire to have corrected.

I therefore address this letter to you, not as the advocate of the English Post-Office, for it has happened that I have been strongly opposed to the Department for some years past, and am still in strong antagonism to it on many matters of detail, which I look upon as unjust and oppressive towards the public. At the same time, it would, in my opinion, be gross injustice not to acknowledge that the world is indebted exclusively to the man who is now at the head of the Executive of the British Post-Office, for as great a social blessing as mankind has ever obtained. And well may ROWLAND HILL proudly look round to every civilized nation in the world, while he beholds in them the adoption and the perpetuation of the magnificent system which he *alone* has invented.

But to return to your corraspondent's letter. He wishes that the American letters for Paris, whenever the Cunard steamers arrive at Liverpool on Saturdays before 2 P. M., shall be dispatched immediately after their arrival, by a special train, so as to reach London for transmission by the evening mail to Paris; or in case of the arrival of the steamer being too late for the evening mail, that "they should be asked to run a Sunday evening train, or else a midnight train from the latter place (London) to Paris."

I have no doubt the Post-Office would, on a proper representation being made, arrange for special expresses being run, that is, if the writers or receivers of the letters, who alone would derive benefit from the arrangement, would pay the cost—amounting, if the train ran from Liverpool to London, to about £81 sterling, equal to about $400; or if from London to Paris, to nearly as much more—for as these would be exceptional and unadvertised trains, they would not carry any passengers, and their whole cost would therefore devolve upon the Post-Office Department.

Your correspondent states that the time from Liverpool to London, by express, is five hours, and therefore that as twalve hours are required between London and Paris, the time should only be seventeen hours. Of the four express trains that run daily, except Sundays, from Liverpool to London, there are only two that make the journey in 5¾ hours. The others are respectively 6 houra and 6½ hours on the road, and the 5¾ houra' trains leave Liverpool late in the afternoon, for the accommodation of those persons who, having reached that city during the day, or transacted business there, may, by a late arrival, sleep in London that night.

If the Cunard steamer (the mails of which weigh about twenty tons) arrive at Liverpool before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the London and other "forward" letters are, by very great efforts, dispatched by the 9:10 A. M. express train. This train arrives in London at 3:45 P. M. The London letters are delivered by the last town delivery that night—that is, when every business man has left his office. But the forward letters are sent on by that night's mail. Those for Paris reach there the next (Sunday) morning, and are delivered that day, while those for places as far as Marseilles, Bordeaux, Berlin, Hamburg, &c., come into the hands of the persons to whom they are addressed, practically, at the same time as those addressed to London, namely, on the Monday morning.

If the steamer arrive too late for the 9:10 A. M. train from Liverpool, the mails cannot be forwarded by any ordinary train running on the London and Northwestern Railway, so as to arrive in time for dispatch to the continent that night. The letters have therefore (as is the case in the United States with most of the mails) to "lay over" the Sunday, and they certainly do not reach Paris until Tuesday morning. As regards the delivery of the newspapers "at 2, 4, or 6 o'clock of the same day," I can cordially sympathize with your correspondent, in as much as I know by personal experience, that English newspapers are subjected *by the French Post-Office*, to precisely the same delays as those of which he complains. It is of every-day occurrence, that if an English letter and an English newspaper be posted in London at the same time in the forenoon, the former only is delivered in Paris early the next morning—tha latter not until the afternoon, although both are dispatched from London at the same time, reach Calais at the same time, and, it is presumed, are conveyed to Paris by one and the same train.

Permit me, as I am addressing you, to call attention to the fact that the speed with which the arriving and departing mails by the Cunard steamers at New-York and Boston are conveyed to and from Canada, is none of the fastest. It required until a recent period, and I have no doubt still requires, 70 hours to take them from New-York to Quebec, and about the same time from Quebec to New-York; from Montreal to New-York, 30 hours; from Kingston and from Toronto 48, whilst from 12 to 24 hours may be added to the foregoing for conveyance *from* New-York or Boston to Montreal, Kingston, or Toronto. It is, unfortunately, the fact that the power of replying by first return Cunard steamer is lost to Canada at least once in every three weeks between November and April each year, but it is not once in six months that the same occurs to places in the United States as far even as six hundred miles from New-York or from Boston.

I am, Sir, your very obd't serv't,
CUSACK P. RONEY.

Indian Troubles in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, E. Fla., Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

I have been allowed to read a letter dated Camp Rodgers, near Tampa, Dec. 3, which gives an account of Indian difficulties in that quorter. It says: "We have captured nineteen Indians and killed two. Our Company—MOSLEY'S, of Putnam County—captured seven; Captain COVE'S, six; Captain STEWART'S, three, and Captain JONES', three. The Indians followed us, and fired occasionally, without damage, however, one ball lodging in one of our blankets. While engaged, a part of their number stole around and killed thirty-two of our best horses, and four of Captain STEWART'S. HOUSTON and RICHARDS, with 115 men, started in pursuit of the party last Monday. Have not heard from them yet."

The Florida *Republican* is out with an extra of Dec. 12, which gives the purport of a letter dated Dec. 2, at Cape Roman. This correspondent says: "I wrote you a few days since, and alluded to a scout, then in contemplation, after Indians, the result of which is not as satisfactory as we desired. On the 24th ult. a command of 75 men, consisting of detachments from BRADY'S, HARDEE'S and PARKHILL'S Companies, started out from Chocksikei Key, on Pachohatshee River, Captain PARKHILL in command for a seven days' scout on foot, carrying their provisions on their backs. On the 28th they met a party of Indians in ambush across a very deep creek, Captain P. with 18 man in advance. Upon approaching the creek the Indians fired upon them, *killing Captain Parkhill* almost instantly, and wounding four of his men and one of HARDEE'S—a Mr. O'NEIL, of Duval County. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be three. The men behaved handsomely. One of them—WILKINSON, of Savannah—killed the Indian that shot Captain PARKHILL. After destroying several of their fields of corn, peas, potatoes and pumpkins, the scout returned. Another will start out in a few days under Col. RODGERS."

So you see matters are still stewing among the aborigines, notwithstanding the death of BILLY BOWLEGS, as reported here, in Texas. The weather is fine, though we have had a very severe frost, Nov. 19, that did some damage to the gardens, &c. The yellow—or bilious congestive—fever, as some will have it to be, has entirely disappeared, after carrying away no less than 125 persons. It is thought that it did not originate here, but came from some other quarter. Oranges are not very plenty, retailing for four cents each. Business is again looking up, though the epidemic put a quietus upon it for some months. The hotels are empty, but they will fill up again before March, in all probability.

TACONIC.

NICARAGUA.

Com. Chatard and Gen. Walker.

Com. CHATARD has addressed the following threatening epistle to WALKER:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, OFF GREYTOWN, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: I have been informed through Mr. GREEN, H. B. M.'s Consul, that you meditate seizing the English mail from Costa Rica, with American, English, and letters of other nations. Besides, there may be money. Now, I warn you not to touch it, and to allow it to come safely to hand here. If you do not, I will proceed against you without hesitation in the manner I sent you word the other day—that is, *with shot and shell*. In a few days the American as well as the English commanders, will be here, and all your acts of violence will then be more particularly noticed.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK CHATARD, Commander.

THE OWNER OF THE "FASHION" IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

The following letter from the owner of the steamer *Fashion* is published in the Mobile *Mercury*:

PUNTA ARENAS, Nov. 30, 1857.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Having been disappointed in visiting Washington, as I had intended and desired to do, I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which involves a question of much interest to the South, as well as to myself personally.

I address you for the reason that I to former years I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and for the more important reason that you are understood *here* to favor the Americanization of Nicaragua. I am the owner of the steamship *Fashion*, which sailed from Mobile on the 14th ultimo, for Greytown; and the hostility which has been manifested by the Government concerning her departure, and the numerous rumors as to the measures which will be adopted to prevent the vessel from continuing regularly in the trade, have induced me to write to you. The enterprise with myself and those associated with me was not only of a commercial character, but I assert that it was entirely *legal in all respects*; and at the same time I do not deny for a moment that I desired to afford, in putting the vessel on the line, facility of transportation for emigrants wishing to go to Nicaragua; and so long as I continue to respect the revenue laws, as well as international laws, I maintain that the enterprise is perfectly proper and legal. It would be a most extraordinary proceeding, it seems to me, for the Government of the United States, or *any other Government*, to attempt to stop this vessel.

I distinctly stated to Gen. WALKER and those who went on the ship, *that I would not permit anything in the way of a military armament or a military organization to go on board*, and, in fact, it was neither desirable nor desired that either the one or the other should be the case.

It was enough for me to know that there was a desire with many to emigrate to Nicaragua, and that one or two vessels plying between the ports of Mobile and Greytown would prove to be a lucrative business for those who engaged in it.

In conversation with Gen. WALKER, Commander CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, requested him not to permit his men to go to San Juan, as this might produce disturbance—and he would feel bound to protect the people of Greytown. I was greatly surprised to hear a United States officer speak of *protecting* the population of Greytown. I am perfectly satisfied from what occurred, that Capt. CHATARD is a mere boot in the hands of the British Consul here—and it is enough to make American blood boil at the sight of such subservlency to English interests. This morning he sent a message to Gen. WALKER that if he interfered with American property—not alleging that there had been any such interference—he would regard us as a hostile force, and prevent us by shot and shell from sending away boats or from leaving the Point.

The whole conduct of this officer has been hostile and disgraceful to any one wearing the American uniform.

The Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, is bitter in his hostility to our cause.

The Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans are in open war, and but for the disposition manifested by the Commander of the *Saratoga*, everything indicates that Gen. WALKER'S success in regaining his former position, might be regarded as certain.

Respectfully, &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF WALKER'S LANDING.

The *Picayune* has a letter from Punta Arenas, giving interesting particulars of WALKER'S movements:

"To-day the captain of the *Saratoga* took part in what is considered by all whom I have heard speak of it as a ridiculously small matter. It appears the English Consul is very anxious to send forward the mail for Costa Rica by way of the river. Last night a Council was held, composed of J. SQUIRE COTTRELL, American Commercial Agent; Dr. GREEN, English Consul, and Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, to devise some means of getting said mail forwarded. After long and serious deliberation, it was finally determined that Captain CHATARD should address a note to General WALKER, requesting him to permit the Costa Rican mail to pass up the river, and that said note should be sent under the seal of the English Consul. They no doubt thought this would tickle General WALKER, that he would not hesitate a moment about granting the request. They were all anxiety this morning to have this note reach General WALKER at the earliest possible moment. Colonel BRUNO NATZMER being over at Greytown at an early hour, volunteered to carry the dispatch to the General, supposing from the anxiety of the English Consul that it contained matter of vast importance. Upon its reception the General had a hearty laugh over the contents, and stated that he had no reply to make. And here the matter ended.

This afternoon three middies came off from the *Saratoga*, and came to the wharf nearly in front of the General's quarters, where a sentinel is posted with instructions to allow no boats to land without first hailing and bringing them to a halt, until the officer of the day gives them permission to land. The middies, when hailed, replied that they were American officers, and referred the sentinel to the officer of the day for instructions as to his duty in such cases. They landed without farther parley. The officer of the day came, but instead of instructing the sentry that "American officers" had exclusive privileges, he very politely requested middies to withdraw from the line of encampment. They wanted to know if it was an order. If it was, they would remain until forced to leave. They were informed that it was not an order, but a simple request; and further, that if they came again in like manner, without Gen. WALKER'S permission, the sentry would be instructed to fire. They left, muttering about Gen. WALKER'S right to possession of the Point, and making somebody smell hell.

In the afternoon, at a later hour, two Jamaica negroes came up in a bungo, and stated that they had been sent by the captain of the *Saratoga* to come and demand pay for wood burnt by his men stationed on the lower end of the Point. The General declined paying until the demand was made out in legal form, and sworn to by some responsible person.

A brig came into the harbor a short time before sundown, with the old Democratic flag of Nicaragua flying from one of her masts. Supposing that she had on board another lot of Gen. WALKER'S men, the Captain of the *Saratoga* manned three of his boats, into one of which he placed a howitzer, and put out to annihilate the brig, if she was what he had supposed her to be. But when his boats got up to the brig she turned out to be a Sardinian vessel. Here was a great waste of valorous intention. I neglected to mention in a previous letter that the Captain brought the *Saratoga's* broadside to bear upon the *Fashion* the first day after we landed.

It is generally known that the men under LOCKRIDGE seized the arms and ammunition used by that command on the river, and pledged them to SCOTT for their passage home to the States. If Costa Rica paid the amount for which they were pledged, she was to take the arms; and I believe General WALKER was to be allowed the privilege of redemption. Ever since they have remained in the buildings of the Transit Company until to-day, when the artillery was taken on board the *Saratoga*—whether to strengthen the armament of that vessel, or prevent General WALKER from seizing them, deponent sayeth not."

FILLIBUSTER SYMPATHY MEETING AT MOBILE.

A meeting of citizens of Mobile was held on the 15th inst. to sympathize with WALKER'S fillibusterism. The *Mercury* has the following account:

"Hon. PEACY WALKER proposed the names of his Excellency, JOHN A. WINSTON, for President, Hon. A. F. HOPKINS and Gen. C. MCRAE, as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. JEWETT and KENEDAY, as Secretaries.

The proposition was unanimously concurred in, and so the meeting was organized.

The President in calling the meeting to order made some pertinent remarks and alluded to the Monroe Doctrine, which he said had been much discussed on paper, and was now about to come up for *action*. The sentiments of the Governor were heartily responded to.

Hon. PERCY WALKER then came forward and addressed the meeting. He alluded to the fact that in consultation with gentlemen favorable to the objects of the meeting, the duty had been imposed upon him to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. He then went into a hasty sketch of Nicaraguan affairs from the landing of WALKER down to the present time. When he came down to more recent events, he spoke of WALKER as having a right to return to Nicaragua, by virtue of his citizenship there, he having sojourned here only as a guest, without the interference of the Federal Government of the United States. Having landed he was beyond the reach of the Federal arm. Before introducing the resolutions he had prepared, he stated that they had been submitted to gentlemen of high standing, and among them the late Governor of Alabama and the Attorney-General, whose hearty sanction they had.

The honorable gentleman having gone through with the reading of the resolutions, said they had been carefully prepared with the United States neutrality laws before him.

Major HOWARD, of Columbus, Ga., was called out and made a speech of considerable length, and, though somewhat eccentric and discursive, certainly came right up to the point when he advocated getting men and money, and, above all things, *a ship, with men and guns enough to fight her way. When it was determined to do that, he was ready to subscribe a thousand dollars!* In his rambling remarks he made some hard hits upon the Administration in reference to Kansas affairs.

Judge A. B. MEEK was called loudly for, and came forward and addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous style upon the subjects legitimately claiming the attention of the meeting. We could not, with the limited time at our disposal, attempt to follow him in his eloquent address, which was a luminous *résumé* of Central American affairs as connected with WALKER'S enterprise. In the progress of his remarks, he said that he had heard that Gen. WALKER had been invited by leading men in Nicaragua to come to their assistance in their present struggle with the Costa Ricans. He had assurances that upon his arrival they would rally to his standard. He alluded to the Cincinnati platform, upon which the present Chief Magistrate was elected, as embodying the Monroe doctrine, and in that connection the reported movement of British vessels from Aspinwall to Greytown. Judge MEEK concluded his eloquent address amid the cheers of the vast multitude.

C. C. LANGDON, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting. He came not to speak of politics, but to advocate the cause of the South. He was not a fillibuster, but was an advocate for law and order, and thought that WALKER had rightfully and legitimately acquired power in Nicaragua in the first instance, and returned there without violation of national or international law.

Hon. ARTHUR F. HOPKINS addressed the meeting. He argued that WALKER was as legitimately President of Nicaragua as BUCHANAN of the United States, and it was our interest that he should be maintained in power. The honorable gentleman went into some general remarks about Mr. BENTON, the Dred Scott decision, Ordinances, &c., in which we could not follow him.

When he had concluded, the resolutions were submitted, and passed unanimously.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston *Civilian* announces the receipt of a letter by the Collector at that port, stating that WALKER'S steamer, the *Fashion*, was expected to enter the port of Galveston, on her return, and that a crew was being obtained here to meet the steamer there. The *Civilian* adds:

"A sharp look-out has been kept for the fillibustering steamer, but as the parties in Texas supposed to have been infected with the Nicaraguan fever have quietly taken their departure for New-Orleans, in the manner of other citizens, the arrival of the *Fashion* at this port is no longer expected with confidence, though the Government officials, we understand, are on the alert to enforce the neutrality laws. The United States Attorney is now here, and the United States Court is in session; consequently, offenders against these laws may expect to be put through in the shortest possible time."

Gen. Henningsen upon the Affairs of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

TO HON A. H. STEPHENS—*Dear Sir:* In conformity with your express desire, I beg leave to inclose some notes on Central American matters. You will perceive from their perusal that the bulk of the population of Central America is Indian—an Indian not resembling the Indian of the North American continent—hunter, nomade and savage—but of the race that CORTEZ, PIZARRO and the Spanish conquerors found—barbarians, it is true, but a stationary, agricultural people, docile, patient, industrious and superstitious, who had built large cities and raised stupendous temples, on whose altars smoked indeed the blood of human victims. The rest of the population, which may amount to from one-quarter to one-third of the whole, consists of the admixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, mingled and reintermingled in every imaginable degree. The pure Indian races are the people who cultivate the soil, who produce, who have never had any share in government, and who are dragged (as successive factions are ascendant) from their willing labors to fight for the mixed race. This mixed race is in a state of rapid moral and physical degeneracy. A large majority are born with the taint of hereditary disease, and the incessant revolutions since the Spaniards were driven out, the general decay of cities, of agriculture, of industry and of population, the abandonment of plantations and of mines, attest how utterly visionary is the idea that any self-amelioration can be expected.

I have no hesitation in putting on record my conviction that five years after that country is Americanized, as some day it will be, its production in sugar and coffee will approach or equal that of Cuba at present; and that its mineral products will fall little short of that of California now. I say, Sir, Americanized, referring to our own people; because, with an instinct prophetic of their destiny, this is the term by which the Spanish and Indian races designate them; yet if, by any great convulsion of nature, those races could be totally cut off from communication with the people of the United States, it is my firm belief that in fifty years—and probably within half that period—the mixed races would be entirely wiped out by the Christianized Indian, and the Christianized Indian, in turn, conquered and assimilated by the wild beathen Indian. In Guatemala, which alone contains half the population of Central America, this is already obvious. The Indians, many years ago, were only prevented from exterminating the mixed population because CARRERA, himself an Indian, was gained over by the clergy, and by a few families who have bowed to his despotism because he can hold the Christianized Indians in check. But in the rear of these are the pagan Maya Indians, who have swept through Yucatan, devastating nearly every town, occupying nearly every portion of its territory, and by whom the Christianized Indians will be as certainly subdued and absorbed as the mixed race rooted out eventually by them. I need not remind you that in the Mexican Territories the savage is everywhere steadily encroaching on the *effete* civilization of Mexico.

A small portion of this mixed race in Central America, in both of the main parties into which they are divided, are incurable factionists, whose trade is revolution. There is, however, a majority fully aware of the facts to which I have been adverting, and who look to the Americanization of the country as the only hope of averting its decline into utter barbarism and ruin. One of these parties is designated the Democratic, the other has accepted the appellation, originally given to it by its adversaries, of servile. When the Spaniards were driven out the former prevailed in Nicaragua; but in the reaction, consequent on its excesses, the serviles—that is to say, the old aristocratic families, the employes of the Spanish Government and their friends, representing exactly what was represented in this country by the tories in the war of independence—obtained the ascendancy, were again overturned and again established, through a countless series of revolutions, always in a diminishing minority; till, through recent events and by foreign interference, that servile party, represented by the Government of Martinez, and dwindad down to a mere faction, is temporarily established—that is to say, draws men and resources from about one-third of the country.

It would no doubt be highly desirable, in a philanthropic point of view, if by the contrivance of ingenious diplomacy, these politicians and parties in Central America, and contiguous regions, could be induced to subside into a united happy family, till the settlement of the country by colonists from the United States should so far have progressed as to infuse a controling amount of practical sense, enterprise and vigor into those countries; but the idea is more than delusive. If the native Governments could stand, the men of power, as all experience, as their own acts and proclamations show, are bent on excluding Americans. Where, in the history of the last twenty years, has any colony of United States citizens been established by pacific development in any of the Spanish-American countries? What foothold, what security for life or property have they now on the Isthmus of Panama, beyond what the guns of a United States squadron afford them?

What has become of all the United States citizens who, hired by delusive contracts, offers of protection and treaties, started with their plowshares, their engines and their tools? On the other hand, the rifles of the Texans converted the wilderness into a flourishing State of the Union, and indirectly brought California and New-Mexico into those relations with this country which have rendered them a benefit to the civilized world.

In the case of General WALKER and the emigrants from the United States to Nicaragua, all circumstances concurred to legitimatize their enterprise, according to the strict letter of the law; and, without misapprehension or perversion of facts, his opponents may be challenged to show any difference between the circumstances under which LAFAYETTE and KOSCIUSKO took part in the war of Independence and he in the civil war of Nicaragua, which are not in favor of the legitimacy of his acts. He was called in by a government which had proved, by occupying all the country, except Granada, that it had the sympathies of the majority. He repaired the disasters his party had met with. He conquered the whole Territory of the Republic, and was elected President by a vote of the majority—that is to say, a majority of that very industrious class of which I have above made mention. He defended the country gallantly against the assaults of four foreign States, and was only driven from it by the unauthorized interference of a United States officer. The ground I assumed in a recent letter to the Honorable Secretary of State, that but for such interference President WALKER would not have had to abandon Nicaragua, is abundantly confirmed by the message of the President of Costa Rica, from which I subjoin an extract.

It is true that he attributes to his own sagacity a result which was only due to the interference of Capt. DAVIS and to the seizure of the schooner *Granada*. This act the Administration has visited with its censure, through the Secretary of the Navy, who blames Capt. DAVIS for giving up the schooner *Granada* to the Nicaraguans. I beg leave to remark that it was given up to the Costa Ricans. The censure of a public servant is, however, not the reparation of a public wrong, and I think, Sir, you will agree with me in considering that the people of the United States would better get rid of that responsibility and more discreetly further the future interests of the country by repealing certain causes of the neutrality laws, than by the most successful treaties with Spanish-American Governments of this continent.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant
C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Sensible Views of the Kentucky Democracy upon the Kansas Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

The present dispute about Kansas is one of the most unprofitable and uncalled-for that ever occurred in this country. It is not pretended that the South is to gain anything by the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution; *on the contrary, she is certain to lose friends, influence, and credit by insisting on it.* Even success in the measure is impossible. The sentiment in the Free States is unanimous against the measure. We say unanimous, for the exceptions are so few as to be insignificant. The Democrats every where stood in the longest and bitterest contest upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They pledged themselves to a literal fulfillment of their promise, in every way that words could be employed. This was the very bulwark of their strength before the people. Had it been charged that a Constitution would be made by a Convention, and not fairly and fully submitted to the popular vote, they would have denied it indignantly and repudiated it; *otherwise, they would not have carried a single State.* It is simply impossible that they can recede now. They must forfeit the confidence of the masses to do so, and sacrifice their principles. When they promised that the people of Kansas should frame their own institutions, they meant the people, not a Convention assuming to represent them. They were so understood, every where. It is no wonder, then, that they now resist what is proposed to be done. They cannot, as consistent men, do otherwise. *It is idle to try to amuse the public with the idea that any party in the Free States will support the admission of Kansas with this Lecompton Constitution.* A few Senators and members of Congress may vote for it but they will be without support at home.

Had a Constitution for Kans

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Loss of the "Colonel Edwards."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a full account of the burning of the steamer *Colonel Edwards*, on Red River, nf which a telegraphic account has been given. *Twenty lives* were lost:

"This dreadful disaster took place early on Saturday morning last, 12th instant, at Borland's Wood Landing, about nine miles below Alexandria, Red River. The *Colonel Edwards* was from Carolina and Hurricane Bluff, Upper Red River, and bound to this port. She had on board, at the time of the disaster, about eighty passengers, seventy five in the cabin, most of them from Shrieveport and above. Her cargo is a total loss, with the boat. The fire broke out at 5½ in the morning, opposite the boilers. Its origin is unknown. The *Colonel Edwards* was tied to the bank and taking on wood at the time. The progress of the fire was fearfully rapid. Within the space of three minutes the whole boat was enveloped in flames. The only way of escape was by jumping into the river from the after part of the boat, and thus many lives were lost. The number is believed to be at least twenty. Full lists of the lost and saved, so far as known, will be found below, with such incidents as we have been able to collect. The surviving passengers and a portion of the officers of the *Colonel Edwards* came down on the steamer *W. A. Andrew*, Captain Cooper, and arrived in the city this morning. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness and attention of the officers of the *Andrew*. In addition to free passages to the city, the destitute were supplied with everything humanity could suggest. Such noble acts should not go unrewarded.

The following is the fullest account of the loss we have yet been able to obtain:

J. J. VARNER, Cobo County, Ga.; M. A. BROOK, San Augustine, Texas; a minister, name unknown, who got on board at Shrieveport; BENJAMIN TURNER; POSER PRUST, a German peddler, on deck.

A passenger saved, reports seeing four persons, white men, drowned near him.

Another reports seeing eight men drown.

All of the deck hands are supposed to be saved, as they were on duty at the time of the accident. Inquiry was made among them; they concur in the above, though two are thought to be missing.

A negro woman of Dr. HARPER, of Yazoo City, Miss.; also, a negro girl of ten years, of M. A. HAYS.

Several passengers, names not given, went on shore at Alexandria.

T. R. GARRETT, of Hopkins County, Ky., lost nearly sixty head of cattle, and cash, in all $2,000.

There was near $5,000 in the safe—property of merchants and passengers.

D. L. WILDER lost nearly $2,000. The iron chest will be saved, it is thought, as it was seen on the hull which drifted ashore about two miles below the scene of the disaster, and was secured to the bank.

PETER BULLARD, F. M. C., saved Mrs. HILL and child, of Memphis. Mrs. IVEY, of Texas, was saved by her brother. Mr. C. C. PECK, of Cincinnati, Ohio, cut out three horses, which swam ashore. JIM, a negro, who was chained to the boat, cut the chain with an axe and escaped. He is in charge of the officers. Only four bales and a part of a bale of cotton were saved by the *W. A. Andrew*, which passed soon after, and took in the surviving passengers and crew.

PASSENGERS SAVED.—Mrs. HILL, of Memphis, child and servant-woman Sally; Mrs. Ivy, of Smith County, Texas. No other ladies on board. Caroline Touchet, Indian woman, chambermaid.

List of Gentlemen Saved—Dr. Samuel Bard, Shrieveport, La.; C. Farley, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles C. Clark, do.; J. C. Coleman, Smith Co., Texas; Isaac H. Noland, do.; W. B. Butler, do.; A. Hays, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; T. P. Garret, Hopkins, Co., Texas; A. J. Swan, Smith Co., do.; E. L. Nimmo, La.; C. C. Peck, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Brumby, Rusk Co., Texas; H. B. Lacy, Sumterville, Ala.; Wm. Ponsoby, Leon Co., Texas; Jno. Sojourner, De Soto Parish, La.; J. H. Mehaffey, New-Orleans; S. D. Dobbins, do.; C. W. Slater, Texas; J. H. Allen, Cotile, La.; W. D. Veasy, Texas; Jno. McLoud, La.; J. G. Tolum, Mo.; W. H. Riley, Ill.; Jno. Hammond, Tenn.; F. V. Clinkealey, Texas; Jno. Faver, do.; J. J. H. Nolan, do.; W. B. Butler, do.; J. M. Scayles, do.; W. Dulany, do.; Z. W. Palmer, do.; W. H. Horne, do.; A. W. Robert, Knox Co., Ind.; W. C. James, Cotile, La.; J. E. Huff, La.; Felix Savot, Brownsville, Texas; James Workman, W. J. Kennahan, Texas; R. A. Watford, Smith Co., Texas; R. M. Kay, do.; Manuel Bothello, New-Orleans, C. E. Baker, San Augustine, Texas; Dr. W. W. Harper, Yazoo Co., Miss.; J. L. Nettles, pilot, Clinton, La.; A Dantigenoa, Alexandria; Inevy Flitz; T. J. Holloway, Ouachita, Texas; W. Gibbard, Texas.

DECK PASSENGERS SAVED—D. W. Foreman, O. H. P. Boyd, G. W. McClusky, Ole Follerson, Rusk County, Texas; Peter Downing, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS SAVED—J. H. Beard, captain: Geo. H. Clark, clerk; G. Sweeney, J. Jacobs, pilots; Dan Rose, Ed. Granger, assistant pilots; Jno. B. Curry, 1st engineer; Henry Dillingham, 2d Engineer; Jos. Kirk, Jno. Curry, 3d engineers; W. S. Sullivan, mate; L. C. Bowden, 2d mate, A. P. Hopkins, carpenter; Geo. Douse, 1st steward: Peter Bullard, 2d steward; Jno. H. Hickman, pantryman; Jno. Leary, cook; Ned Spaulding, Manuel Davis, Jno. Livingston, Chas. Slater, Tom Allen, Bill Hickman, Polite, pantry-boy, free men of color.

A meeting of the survivors was held at Borland's LANDING, SAMUEL BARD presiding, at which resolutions were passed exonerating the officers of the boat.

THE LOSS OF THE "RAINBOW"—DIABOLICAL CONDUCT.

Accounts of the loss of the *Rainbow* have been already given; but new developments show flagrant rascality. The Memphis *Appeal* learns by a letter received from DAVID EMAABE, Esq., Superintendent Inspector of steamboats at St. Louis, that he finds it to be his duty, by the steamboat law, to investigate closely all such occurrences as the alleged acts of incendiarism of the Pittsburg cabin boys and cooks of the sunken *North Star* who had been taken on board the *Rainbow*. That investigation, says the *Appeal*, will show facts in connection with these fiends of a most flagrant character; and will also bring to light some interesting particulars respecting the *filling with water* of the *air-tight* life-preservers, by which many persons were sunk who would otherwise have reached the shore in safety.

Murders.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated at Dover, Mo., on the 9th, says: "On Friday evening, a man named MICHAEL CUDDY, got into a skiff with an Irish family, composed of a man, his wife, a boy about ten years old, and a little girl about two years old, at Belt's Landing, about fifteen miles below Lexington; they remained at Waverly that night. On Sunday morning the skiff was found about five miles below Waverly, in a rack-heap, with a trunk and chest in it, broken open. The family have not been heard of since, and CUDDY was arrested near this place to-day. A sack which he carried, contained a number of articles of female nature and some children's socks. This man is accused of the murder of this family.

FIVE NEGROES TO BE HUNG FOR MURDER AT NATCHEZ.—Two interesting and long-continued trials of negroes for the murder of their overseers, were terminated at Natchez, Miss., on the 22d ult., by the conviction and sentence of the prisoners. The first murder was that of DUNCAN R. SKINNER, overseer on MRS. CLARISSA SHARP'S plantation. Three negroes, REUBEN, HENDERSON and ANDERSON, some time in May last, entered the room where the overseer was sleeping and beat him to death. They carried the body to the woods, and placed it at the foot of a beech tree, throwing on the ground near the spot the dead man's gun and shot-pouch.

They also saddled his horse, led him to the spot, rode him over the corpse several times, and then turned him loose, to create the impression that the murdered man while hunting had been thrown and killed by the horse. To render this view of the case the more plausible, they wrung the dead man's neck till it was dislocated. The secret was kept for several weeks, until the perpetrators of the deed, no longer able to keep it silent, let it out. Week before last they were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December.

The other murder was that of T. W. MCBRIDE, overseer on the plantation of Mr. W. A. FORBES. He was waylaid on the 7th of June last, a few weeks after the murder mentioned above, by three negroes, REUBEN, TOM and JOHN, while returning from a visit to a neighboring plantation. The murderers pulled him from his horse, beat his brains out with a club, and sunk the corpse, weighted with a ploughshare and the pea of a pair of scales, in a pond. There it was discovered, and clues obtained to the murderers, who have just been sentenced to be hung, with the exception of REUBEN, who, on account of some informality, was allowed a new trial.

THE MANHEIM MURDERERS.—The murderers of the two women at Manheim, Penn., are in prison. The Lancaster *Express* says: "ANDERSON remains unmoved, as he is by far the most hardened of the two, and was undoubtedly the leading spirit in the late tragedy. He says that for nine years he never saw the cherries ripen, until this year, having always been in prison at that season of the year. RICHARDS, the younger of the two, is much agitated, and sleeps with his head entirely covered up, as if afraid of seeing the ghosts of the murdered victims rise up before him. When they were taken out in the yard yesterday to have their photographs taken by Mr. LOCHER, RICHARDS trembled so much that the picture could not be taken until his nerves were braced up with a glass of brandy. ANDERSON, however, took the matter quite coolly, consenting to sit only on condition that he would be furnished with a copy for his wife. It is understood that RICHARDS has confessed all about the matter, or insists upon doing so, but denies that he took any part in the murder; he asserts that he went to the house with ANDERSON but did not know the "conditions," while the evidence is strong against him, amply sufficient to convict him, we have no doubt that ANDERSON, from his well-known antecedents, was the chief engineer of the infernal plot."

MURDER BY A SLAVE.—In Franklin Parish, La., last week, Mr. THOMAS N. HOBBS, a planter, was murdered by one of his slaves, ABE. The negro had had his legs cut off to his knees, which, being well padded, he walked on without difficulty. On the day of the murder he had done no picking. HOBBS approached him in front, and was leaning a little over him and in the act of strapping him behind, when the negro seized him by the collar. Mr. H. pulled out his knife, when the negro, seizing his arm and pulling it towards him, put the cuff of the sleeve in his mouth, and then succeeded in throwing him down. The knife falling, ABE picked it up, opened it, and at once commenced using it on his master. He first ripped his abdomen open, making a gash of eight or nine inches, cutting upwards towards the ribs. He then stuck his victim in another part of the abdomen, and under each collar bone. Assistance coming up, he was taken off his master and secured. Mr. HOBBS was taken to his house, and lingered with his wounds 18 hours, when he died. ABE was tried, found guilty, and hung.

ANOTHER SINGULAR CASE.—The Harrieburg *Telegraph* says: "A man who gave the name of ADOLPHUS MARKEL, surrendered himself a few days ago to an officer in Baltimore, assuring him that he had murdered a man named JOHN PATTERSON, at Germantown, in this State. Marshal HERRING, of Baltimore, to whom the story was detailed, thought it proper to detain the self-accused man. The authorities in Philadelphia were written to, and after careful inquiry into the matter, it was settled that no such murder had taken place, and that Mr. MARKEL was not suspected of any crime whatever. It is a very common thing for men charged with murder to deny their guilt, and flee from arrest, but for an innocent man to accuse himself with the commission of such a crime, and give himself up voluntarily, is a very unusual occurrence. The man is evidently deranged.

MURDER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On Friday night last a man was detected, at Niagara Falls, robbing a clothes line on the premises of a hackman named JOHN HIGHLAND. H., accompanied by a man named WEST, proceeded to arrest the thief, and had secured him, when he stabbed HIGHLAND in the side and abdomen, cutting him so severely that he died in a few minutes. WEST was stabbed over the eye, but not seriously, when the murderer was secured. On searching his premises, several thousand pieces were found, which he had stolen during the last four years, and which the owner recognized. The murderer is now in jail, and his career will doubtless be closed on the gallows.

INFANTICIDES.—An Irish girl named ANN HAVY, only 16 years of age, is under arrest in Greenwich, Conn., for the murder of her infant child, which she left in a barn, where it perished from exposure. She was seduced by a married man, who has since returned to his family in Ireland.

A young German woman, named SOPHIA FENNERGER, murdered her infant child at Cincinnati last week. She is in jail.

The Rochester Murder.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF CHARLES W. LITTLES.

From the Rochester Union, 21st.

We are again shocked to record a horrid murder perpetrated in our city sometime on Saturday night. The body of CHARLES W. LITTLES, a young lawyer, who had an office with Mr. HUNTER in Smith's Arcade, was found, early yesterday morning, lying on the edge of the river below the Falls—the skull fractured and the head exhibiting the marks of some dreadful weapon wielded with a desperate purpose and with great violence. The body was first discovered by some boys who had gone to the river side to look for the body of Mr. NEWHAFER, the unfortunate man who was swept over the Falls on Saturday. From where the body lay on the top of the high bank were traces of blood too plainly indicating the sanguinary struggle which had taken place. Just outside of the high fence, at the northwest corner of Falls Field, is a sort of wedge-shaped grass plot, extending from an excavated road to the quarry on the north, to the fence on the south, and the precipice on the west. To reach this plot the murderers and their victim must have climbed up a steep path from the roadway to reach this secluded spot. Here, at a point some eighty feet from the bank, is a pool of blood, and there are other pools near the bank, and marks indicating a dreadful conflict. The body was thrown down the bank, falling perpendicularly some thirty feet, and then rolling down the sloping bank perhaps fifty or sixty more. From this point where the body lodged to the river is at least 150 feet, and over this distance the body must have been dragged and put into the water. It was not, however, carried in so far as to float away into the rapid below. Near the pools of blood on the high bank was found the tip from a lady's victorine, some combs and velvet rosettes worn in the hair; also an arm of a chair. All these evidences were taken by Coroner QUIN, with the body, to the police station. Before the body was removed, it was identified as that of CHARLES W. LITTLES. Thousands were on the ground yesterday, looking at the evidences of the bloody crime, and the gathering about the Police-office was immense.

CHARLES W. LITTLES was about 25 years old, and had resided here some four years, most of the time. He came from Dansville, where his father resides. He studied law with Mr. MUNDE, and was admitted some two years since. About two years ago he married a young woman named SARAH STOUT, and has since separated from her; but there was apparently a mutual jealousy, perhaps not without cause, existing. The STOUT family were suspected of knowing something of the whereabouts and associates of LITTLES, so they were all taken into custody and testified before the Coroner's jury. Mrs. LITTLES and her brother, IRA STOUT, had each an arm broken on Saturday night, as they say, by falling in Galusha-street. It is a singular coincidence that one of the family should be killed and two others have limbs broken about the same hour, and yet not be in the same vicinity. The brother, ELI STOUT, and his wife, and the little boy STOUT, it is proper to say, went through the examination as if innocent of all knowledge of the cause of LITTLES' death.

Of the testimony taken up to midnight, the Jury having been at labor over twelve hours, but little light was thrown upon the affair, so far as detecting the authors of the outrage goes. There can be no doubt but a female was engaged in the conflict where LITTLES lost his life, and of course suspicion points to his wife as the person. The combs and the rosettes found are not unlike those she wore, and the tip of the victorine found would just make hers whole if placed where a piece is missing. But on this point we prefer not to comment more.

The wounds upon the head were examined by surgeons, who will give their report in testimony. There is a great deal that might be said on this subject in the way of speculation.

Beginning to Understand the Case.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

There are indications of extravagant demands upon the Northern members of the Democratic Party. For them to think and feel relative to Southern institutions as the people of the South do, is quite out of the question, but before cooperating with them as a party we have a right to ask them to concede to us all our constitutional franchises and all our rights which an equitable construction of the Constitution must secure to us. Have they refused this concession? If they have, it is because the principles of the Democratic Party are not set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, *notoriously the work of Southern statesmen, and especially designed as a guarantee of Southern rights.* Northern Democrats stand on that platform. They assumed their position on it freely and without remonstrance or hesitation. They labored, voted, fought for candidates who indorsed it fully and cordially. They bore aggression, abuse, social persecution, and contumely from their Black Republican and Know-Nothing neighbors, because they adhered to the sound and catholic doctrine proclaimed by the Convention of June, 1856. They were on the platform when they helped to win the glorious victory over FREMONT. They were on it in their subsequent elections when they attained a Democratic majority in the Northern States. *They are on it now. We see no signs of a disposition on their part to leave it. Can we reasonably ask more? Have we any demands to make of them beyond what they have already conceded?*

The Black Republicans claim for Congress the right to dictate to a Territory on the subject of Slavery. The Cincinnati Platform denies any such right and Northern Democrats adhere to the platform now, as they did a year ago. Why then should there be a quarrel between them and the Democrats of the South?

The people of the South claim the right to settle in the public Territories with their slaves; Northern Democrats acknowledge the right. The people of the South want all the world outside their own borders to let their institutions alone; the Democrats of the North, by their speeches, their resolutions, their platforms and their votes say the South is right in her demands. When Black Republicans have been insulting, aggressive and defiant, Northern Democrats have rebuked them, when the Sewardites have shown a design to trample on our chartered rights, Northern Democrats have held the Federal Constitution up to their gaze and pointed out its provisions, its principles and its pledges. They have proved themselves to be worthy members of the only Constitutional and the only true American Party. They have fully and freely recognized the fact that no valid or valuable union can exist among the sovereign nations which constitute our Federal system, unless all shall be willing to grant to every other its Constitutional rights. The South, through the Democratic platform, has appealed to the North to be let alone in her institutions and her rights. Northern Democrats have seconded and indorsed the appeal. Meeting with us at Cincinnati, they gave a formal declaration of principles and a solemn pledge of fidelity; as long as they adhere to these, no more can be demanded of them.

Jefferson Davis in Reply to General Wool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1857.

My attention has been called to a letter signed JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, headed Troy, N. Y., November, 1857, addressed to the editor of the *Flag of the Union*, Jackson, Miss., and published in a New-York paper of Dec. 8, 1857. It purports to be a reply to an exposition which I deemed proper to make, some time in the last Summer, to the unfounded slanders which the said WOOL had covertly, through the newspapers and in official correspondence with the Secretary of War, uttered against me. The allegations, which are repeated in his recent publication, having been then sufficiently refuted, and his purpose willfully and malliciously to misrepresent my acts having been conclusively established by the records of the War Office, I deem it unnecessary further to refute his slanders, whether they be old ones revamped, or new ones concocted.

When my exposition above referred to was made, my official relations to General WOOL had terminated, and I closed the proof of his gross misrepresentation by denouncing him as the perpetrator of a "palpable and pitiable falsehood." He now seeks to redress himself by the publication of recriminating epithets—a remedy not recognized among gentlemen, and one to the enjoyment of which I now dismiss him.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Buffalo *Daily Times* is dead. Its subscription list merges in that of the *Republic*.

Personal.

Col. Fremont visited Harvard College last week, and was received at the Law School Library by the students. He was escorted by Chief Justice Parker. Prof. Parsons rose after Col. Fremont had spoken a few words, and remarked: "I have been honored by a request from Mr. Fremont to make his apology, which is highly complimentary to you and us all. He says that the classic and scholarly scene by which he is surrounded for a moment took from him the power to say a word. But, gentlemen, let us assure him that we can pardon a momentary hesitation in *speaking* in one who never hesitated when he had anything to *do*."

The late David Watkinson, of Hartford, left bequests of $250,000 for charitable purposes. A fine Library of Reference to be established in connection with the Connecticut Historical Society, is to be started with $100,000; $60,000 are for a Juvenile Asylum and Farm School; $40,000 go to the Hartford Hospital; $30,000 for the support of indigent children; $5,000 for an Institution for reforming discharged criminals; and the remainder to religious Societies, &c. Thirty nephews and nieces receive $10,000 each, or $300,000, besides the quarter of a million otherwise disposed of.

The book-publishers are likely to be in trouble. The *Traveller* says: "We understand that the United States District-Attorney is about to commence suits against several book and music publishers, to recover the penalty of $100, provided by law against persons who make a false entry of copyright being secured in works that have never been legally entered. In most cases it is presumed the omission is caused by carelessness and inadvertence, but that none the less exposes the parties to the penalty.

Hon. William Bebb, Ex-Governor of Ohio, now a citizen of Winnebago County, Ill., has been indicted for manslaughter, for shooting dead one of a *charivari* party at his house last Spring on the occasion of his son's marriage.

Mr. Giddings will, in the course of the present session, prepare a speech on the Slavery question, which he will either read or have read. His usual extempore style is not permitted by his physician.

Speaker Orr has announced his determination to enforce strictly the rule prohibiting the custom of bringing liquors into that part of the Capitol under his especial charge.

Hon. Edward Everett has repeated his lecture on WASHINGTON sixty-five times for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, and the sum realized is over $36,000.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, has suffered for two years past from paralysis of the hands. His editorials are written by the aid of amanuenses.

Mr. L. H. Southard, of Boston, says the *Musical World*, has composed a new opera, to an Italian libretto, entitled "Omano," founded upon the story "Vathek."

Jarvis Slade, of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., who attempted suicide at Bath, Me., is recovering in mind and body.

Gen. Rusk's death, it is said, will not be announced in the Senate until the arrival of the Texas Senators.

Charles Mackay commenced his course of Lectures on Poetry in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Miscellaneous Items.

A singular case has been decided in Indiana, by which it is declared that marriage in that State requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other civil contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent.

The Georgia sportsmen some time since sent forth a challenge to the world—intended for Great Britain, of course—to run a match race of four miles and repeat, for $100,000 a side, over the Ten Broeck course at Savannah.

The city of Portsmouth, O., is suffering a diminution of area, by the encroachments of the Ohio. Several acres of bottom land have already been undermined and swept off.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from W. W. H. Davis, Acting Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, calling attention to the necessity of a geological survey of that country.

The family of Harvey McManus, at Brunswick, Me., was poisoned last week by eating minced fish, purchased salt, and defective in quality. One child has died.

A woman named Marsh was burnt to death in Philadelphia last week while filling a burning lamp with fluid—the old story.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature is called, to meet at Lansing, for the 20th of January. Important public business is assigned as a reason.

A heavy land-suit, involving a valuable part of the town of East Saginaw, Mich., worth $150,000, has terminated at Detroit. The case is appealed.

The Pension Bureau granted in November 1,591 land warrants, requiring for satisfaction 27,188,970 acres.

The Postmaster-General rules that Postmasters are not entitled to allow *per centage* on their commissions to parties mailing lottery circulars.

The Lake Superior mail will run semi-weekly to Ontonagon during this Winter.

The unemployed in Quebec have been attempting riots, which were quickly suppressed.

The artificial propagation of fish has been introduced in Canada with success.

The State scholarships in Massachusetts are going a-begging this year.

Obituary.

Capt. Reuben Butterfield, the oldest surviving settler of Farmington, Mass., died on the 1st inst., at the age of 93. He went from Dunstable in 1781, and settled in a wilderness. There was no mill within thirty-five miles, the nearest settlement twenty miles distant.

Miss Coutts, who has followed the great tenor Mario wherever he has traveled for years past, has just died from the effects of burns inflicted some time since by her dress catching fire, just as she was on the point of starting for the opera, to hear Marie once more in the "Barbiere."

An old sailor, Thomas Penny, who was one of Commodore Perry's men at the battle of Lake Erie, died in the Naval Hospital, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, aged 81.

Wm. D. Chapman, comedian, died recently in San Francisco. He played at Covent Garden, at the Bowery, in New-York, and at the American, in Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. SYLVANUS HOWE died recently at Frankfort, Me., aged respectively 97 and 99; they had been married 78 years.

Hon. STEPHEN VICKERY, an early settler in Michigan, died at Schoolcraft last week; he was Whig candidate for Governor in 1845.

Hon. WM. CHETWOOD, of Elizabeth City, N. J., died last week, aged 88. He was the oldest surviving member of the Bar of New-Jersey.

JAMES GOFF, one of the volunteers who served actively through the whole Revolutionary War, died in Sangerville, Me., on the 11th inst., aged 98.

Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has sent, through Barings, $175 for the relief of the poor of the city of Hartford, Conn.

Business Better.

The Fall River *News* has the following: "The Anawan, Fall River and Watuppa Cotton Mills will resume operations about the first of January. These establishments employ about 450 hands. The American Print Works are now in full operation, and as they will probably continue running through the Winter, the starting of the cotton mills must soon follow. C. O. SHOVE & Co. will start their Knitting Cotton Mill next week, on reduced time. They employ about 40 hands. The American Enamel Co. is now in full operation, employing about 40 hands."

The wagon-makers of Belchertown, Mass., deny the statement of the Springfield *Republican* that their business has declined, and add: "It is true that the hard times affect us in common with others, and that quite a number are thrown out of employment, but it is not true that business is entirely suspended, or that anything like 100 or even 50 men are destitute of work.

THE STATE OFFICER INDICTMENT.—The editor of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Chicago, gives the following detail of an affair to which we have already referred

"The transaction charged as fraudulent, I understand, on inquiry, to be substantially as follows: The Chicago agent of Mr. FITZHUGH'S house—Mr. F. being in Chicago at the time—purchased $15,000 worth of wheat, for which he drew on the Oswego firm for the amount in three drafts of $5,000 each, at 20, 25 and 30 days, the bill of lading accompanying the drafts. On these drafts the cash was obtained at Chicago. The agent (I believe the same man) then proceeded to make out another bill of lading, and made other three drafts of the same amount payable in *ten, fifteen* and *twenty* days. These drafts too were cashed in Chicago; so that *somebody*, whether the Oswego firm or their agent, got $30,000 for the $15,000 of wheat.

The three drafts maturing first were paid; the other three I learn are still held by Messrs. SUGNOIS, BUCKINGHAM & Co. of this city, who look upon them as a "permanent investment!" The parties aggrieved went before the Grand Jury of Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, and procured bills of indictment against Mr. FITZHUGH, and the Chicago agent of Fitzhugh and Littlejohn's Line, whose name I have not heard. The latter was arrested and gave bail to answer. But Mr. FITZHUGH being out of the State, a requisition for his surrender to the Illinois authorities was procured of Gov. BISSELL, and an officer was dispatched to Gov. KING, at Albany, in order to get his authority for the extradition of the indicted party.

The officer presented himself to the Governor, if my information is not at fault, on the *twenty-first day of November last.* Instead of granting the requisition, I am informed the Governor notified the Commissioner of the matter: and that gentleman was heard on the subject before Gov. KING, on the ensuing 28th day of the month; and the result was the refusal of the Illinois authorities was *denied*."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—No calendar for Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1800, 1249, 1911, 1912, 869, 1301, 506, 1239, 1482, 800, 896, 1103, 1659½, 1207, 1237, 1519, 1520. *Part II.*—Nos. 1627, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1894, 1864, 1869, 1876, 1884, 1887, 1892, 1893.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DUTY ON GUTTA PERCHA.

George B. Morewood et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action against the defendant as Collector, to recover back the sum of $1,107 90, exacted by him as duties upon a quantity of crude gutta percha imported by the plaintiffs. The Collector treated it as a non-enumerated article and imposed a duty of 20 per cent. upon it under the 3d section of the Tariff Act of 1846. The plaintiffs claimed that it was only liable to a duty of 10 per cent. under the 20th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, which provides that non-enumerated articles bearing a similitude to any enumerated either in their material, quality, texture, or the uses to which it may be applied, it shall pay the duty imposed upon such enumerated article. They alleged and proved that gutta percha was similar in its uses to India rubber, and claimed that it should pay the same duty, amounting to only 10 per cent.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

The Bowery-Extension Fraud—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Berrien vs. *The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.*—This case was continued yesterday. *Gervis Prince* was again examined. He testified that there was no such number as No. 613 Pearl-street, or No. 89 Frankfort-street; they were signed on the petition for Pearl-street, but were on Franklin-square; he saw Mr. Mount move the dirt from the front of his premises; he saw some sold; they came into witness' shop to get change; Adam Smith and Francis Pares were not property-owners on the line.

Daniel Remeir, Jr., had paid to remove the dirt, (fifty-eight loads,) at fifty cents a load; he testified as to the dirt being thrown and left on the sidewalk; and, as to the excavations in the street, witness was obliged to alter his house so as to fit the new grade.

Owen O'Conor testified to about the same facts; the grade in front of his premises was left about as before the alteration; his vaults were filled with sand; he applied to Mr. Devlin, when he was Street Commissioner, and he promised to remove it; he finally had to remove it himself.

John Petrie resided in Brooklyn, and had property on the line; he testified that he was charged for fifty square yards extra, when no dirt was taken away; forty or fifty yards of the grading had not yet been done.

Daniel Buckler had purchased sand of Devlin in Franklin-square. It was excavated from below the grade. In January, 1857, a woman fell into a vault opposite his place left unguarded. Thought it was not a nuisance.

Richard Dillan employed Francis McIver as clerk. He signed the petition for him (Dillan) without his knowledge. Witness did not own the premises.

Daniel Galliger testified that he relinquished his bid to Alderman Healey, without any consideration, for the benefit of a friend, though the name of the friend was not given. [Here a subpœna was sent to Alderman Healey, requiring his immediate attendance.]

Bartholomew Healey was sworn—Was acquainted with Galliger; was Alderman last Fall; did not remember speaking to Galliger on the subject of the Bowery extension; Galliger did not assign to witness any paper in regard to the Bowery contract; have not and never had any paper of Galliger's in relation to the Bowery grading; had no recollection of receiving any paper from Galliger; had heard Devlin speak of the extension, but did not know whether it was before or after the contract was awarded; did not think that it was before the award of the contract; as to Mr. Galliger's statement, he could not say whether it was true or not; witness had no interest in the contract; did not do anything in the matter at Devlin's request; did not remember getting Galliger to sign anything; Jeremiah Healey is a brother of witness; he was a bidder; he made a default; he had no conversation with Devlin or his brother about taking the contract before it was signed.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the defence first called *James McKinnin*, who was a foreman of Devlin's; the work was commenced before October, 1856, and finished about April, 1857; a surveyor was present, and the work in all respects was done according to his direction; saw Petrie on the stand; remembered dirt being carted out of his alley-way, and dumped in the street; remembered the vault where the woman fell in and was killed; remembered vault being filled; it was open before witness came; remembered plaintiff's lot; the earth in front of his house they were prevented from removing by his desire; they cut out the street some four or six feet lower than the original grade; the sidewalk was taken down some four or six feet; when they left it the sidewalk was as the surveyor directed; knew of Devlin and Fitzpatrick being partners in 1855 in a couple of jobs.

Cross-examined—Did not know of Fitzpatrick being foreman; saw him frequently on the ground; the last business he knew of his being engaged in was in the Fifth-avenue grading, in 1855; Fitzpatrick owned horses and carts. *did not* know whether they were at work on the job; he knew his horses and carts; he *did* see them there; *he saw them at work there*; did not see Fitzpatrick have charge of them; supposed that he had charge of his drivers; witness did not see any dirt brought out of Petrie's alley-way; could not remember more than ten baskets of dirt being taken from Petrie's cellar; some one at the brush store (Mr. Berrien's) said that they had no right to disturb his sidewalk, and so they did not at first remove it; there was no dirt left in front of his premises when the workmen left the job.

Here the Court adjourned.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. *D. D. Conover.*—This morning a short argument was had as to the propriety of amending the complaint in this action. The action is the *quo warranto*, to test the title of Conover to the Street Commissioner's office. The error was merely one of form in the pleadings, and was allowed.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—The case of Berrien *vs.* The Mayor, &c., will be on the Special Term, before Judge ROOSEVELT, during the whole of to-day, (Wednesday,) and no other case will be taken up. No Calendar will be made up.

SUPERIOR COURT—NOTICE.—An entirely new calendar will be made up for the ensuing January, February and March terms of the Superior Court, and all notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Dec. 26.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Fire Department vs. *Huckenbottom.*—This action was brought to recover a penalty of $500 for an alleged violation of the Fire Laws, in the construction of a building in the rear of defendant's premises, situated at No. 204 Bowery. The defendant denied that the building was a violation of the laws, and also stated that it had been altered to meet the approbation of the Fire Wardens.

Verdict for plaintiffs $500.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The People vs. *James Mulligan.*—Judgment vacated on payment of $500.

The Fire Department vs. *Asa Eigelow.*—Motion for new trial denied.

John Cahill vs. *Patrick Rafferty.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Henry Waterman vs. *Jacob Pecate.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Confidence Game—A Canadian Invalid the Victim.

Mr. James Irwin, a young wheelwright, about 30 years of age, residing in Toronto, Canada, arrived in this City on Friday, and stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He had been out of health some time, and was advised by his physician to spend the Winter in Florida. He gathered his earnings together and started on his intended trip. He was to take the steamer for Charleston, S. C., at 3 P. M. on Saturday. At the hotel a gentleman formed his acquaintance, who pretended to reside in Hamilton, Canada. This gentleman was also going to take the steamer for Charleston, and was very happy to form the acquaintance of Mr. Irwin. The stranger proposed a stroll down Broadway, as the air was bracing, and the ladies abundant and beautiful. Mr. Irwin had no objection, and they started down Broadway. After prodeeding a few blocks the stranger happened to think of a bill of $95, for articles which he had purchased at the store of a merchant of his acquaintance, and which he ought to pay before leaving the City. He asked Mr. Irwin to call with him on his mercantile friend, which request the latter had hardly complied with, when, as good fortune would have it, they met the identical mercantile friend in the street. The rest of the story is a "thrice told tale." Stranger No. 1 spoke about the bill, and offered stranger No. 2 a $100 bill from which to take the amount due him. Stranger No. 2 had not the change, whereupon stranger No. 1 asked Mr. Irwin to change the bill. Mr. Irwin was happy to oblige, and immediately gave ten good ten dollar bills for a bogus $100 bill on "The City Trust and Banking Company." Stranger No. 1 asked Mr. Irwin to step into a store to satisfy himself about the bill. Mr. Irwin steps into a store and the two strangers slide. Mr. Irwin comes from the store, sees nothing of the strangers, and is dumb-founded.

Mr. Irwin was not long in collecting his senses. He went to the Police head-quarters and told his story, giving, as far as he could, a description of the strangers. The Police are on the look-out for them. Meantime Mr. Irwin has temporally postponed his trip, as he wishes to remain to identify the parties.

The Eleventh Ward Shooting on Election Night—Death of one of the Rioters—Coroners' Inquest Commenced.

Patrick Vaughn, one of the rowdies who on the night after the late charter election created a disturbance at the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward, and was shot by a policeman, died at a late hour Monday night, at the City Hospital, from the effects of the shot. The particulars of the affair were published in full at the time according to the official statement made by Captain Squires of the Eleventh Precinct. According to this statement Officer Van Tassell, seeing that there was no other alternative, "drew his revolver and shot Pat Vaughn, and when Pat continued his assault a second shot was discharged, which brought him down." The evidence taken yesterday before the Coroner, as published below, gives a very different rendering of the affair. The testimony of witnesses remaining to be examined will probably put the lie in the right place.

Coroner Hills proceeded yesterday afternoon to the City Hospital, and after impanneling a Jury, entered upon an inquest. The following is the testimony thus far taken:

John Kennedy, sworn: I live at No. 192 Avenue C; the deceased was my uncle; between one and two o'clock on the morning after the December election, I was standing on the walk with my wife nearly in front of where the poll was held, about two doors off; the wife of the deceased called to me to help get the deceased up stairs; he lived over the shed where the poll was held: I went into the poll-room and attempted to get him up stairs to his room, but he was too strong for me; the deceased was intoxicated and had a gun in his hand; I don't know whether it was loaded or not: a man named Tracy took the gun away from him, when Officer Miller took possession of it; the officers commenced beating the deceased with their clubs; they also struck me on the head; I went back into the yard and got over the fence; Officer Duffy met me and took me to the Station-house: I did not see the shooting; I was not drunk.

Eliza Vaughn sworn: I am the wife of the deceased, and reside at No. 181 Avenue C; on the night of the election in December, my husband came home about twelve o'clock and went to bed; I went down to the front door to get my husband's brother to come home,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United Stetes Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced his bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public land grented to States for railroad purposes, and Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting to every head of e family who is a citizen of the United States s homestead of one hundred end sixty acres of land on condition of its occupency eod cultivation. The President was requested to communicate a record of the proceedings of the Naval Courts of inquiry. A resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Printing to ascertein if eny additional action is necessary to insure accurate reports of Congressional debates. Consideration of thet portion of the President's Message relating to Kansas affairs was then resumed, and Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, led off with en essault on the position of Mr. DOUGLAS. The latter gentleman, in his reply, defended his course with increased boldness, declaring that he intended to stand by the Nebraska bill, the Cincinneti Platform, and the organization and principles of the Democratic Party, and that he *defied opposition, from whatever quarter it might come.* The debate was continued until the adjournment. In the house, the Treasury Note bill, as reported from the Senate, wes considered in Committee of the Whole, and at the end of a long and eomewhat desultory debate, the Committee rose, and the bill was passed, without amendment, by a vote of 118 against 86. The House agreed to the joint resolution, passed by the Senate on Monday, providing for the adjournment of Congress from to-day until the 4th of January.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, have been received to the 19th inst. At that time Mr. STANTON was still the Acting Governor, although Gen. DENVER had arrived there. The latter, probably acting as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with Gen. HARNEY, had dispatched two companies of cavalry, upon Mr STANTON'S requisition, to snppress a rebellion at Fort Scott, in which several lives hed been lost. Gen. HARNEY had posted troops at various points in the Territory to preserve order during the election. It was thought that the legitimate vote would be very small; bat many Missourians were going into the Territory to vote—which fact, together with Secretary STANTON'S removal, it was thought, might cause bloodshed at the polls. A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* states that Gen. LANE was shot by a Government official at Lecompton on the 15th. The name of the official is not given.

We have at last received something definite relative to the Minnesota United States Senators. A Democratic caucus of the Legislature was held on the 15th inst., at which HENRY M. RICE and Gen. SHIELDS were unanimously nominated, and, doubtless, ere this they have been elected.

A dispatch from St. Louis, on the authority of an arrival from the Plains, states that the dépôt at Fort Laramie had been threatened by the Mormons, and that two companies of the Fifth Infantry hed met with reverses—of what character is not intimated.

On Monday afternoon Meyor TIEMANN was sworn into office by Chief Justice MITCHELL, at the General Term of the Supreme Court. He was presented by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. BUSTEED. The Bowery grading fraud case was continued yesterday, but nothing new was elicited.

The U. S. District-Attorney, having yesterday been apprised, by letter from the State Department, that a fillibuster expedition was on foot and ready to start from New-York, immediately set to work to arrest the vessel, and prevent the threatened violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Letters were sent to the Collector of the Port, to the captain of the cutter, and to the United States Marshal. The suspected vessel was the bark *Alnah*, which had cleared for St. Jago de Cuba on Monday, and sailed yesterday morning. Captain RYNDERS employed the first steam-tug he could find, and, unaided and alone, went in pursuit of the bark—overtaking, capturing and bringing her back to the City, where ehe wae placed in the custody of Captain HUNTER, of the revenue-cutter *Washington*. She had over fifty passengers on board, besides the erew. The case will be investigated by the District-Attorney this forenoon. Nothing was found on the vessel to add to suspicion that her errand was an unlawful one.

The Special Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the City Inepector, and Aldermen and Councilmen, in relation to the disposal of market stands on the land west of Washington Market, held another meeting yesterday. The reports of the preceding day's proceedings had created considerable interest in the matter; and, at 2 o'clock, the Committee-room was crowded. Alderman BLUNT was about to proceed with the investigation, when Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, arose and claimed that, in justice to himself, a majority of the Committee should be present, to decide upon the admissibility of testimony. He did not intend to be held responsible for anything prior to the date of his coming into office. Subsequently Alderman MCCONNELL appeared, and, having taken his seat, objected to the reception of any testimony, unless there was a majority of the Committee present. Then came Alderman DRAKE, and he objected to proceeding unless there was a majority present. He moved to strike ont all the evidence that had been taken by a minority. His presence, and that of Alderman MCCONNELL, constituted a majority of the Committee, which consists of five, but both continued their objections to proceeding, unless a majority was there. Alderman DRAKE moved that the Chairman should not take testimony in the absence of a majority, and ae he and Alderman MCCONNELL voted for it, it was carried. Alderman DRAKE then moved to adjourn to one week from Wednesday, and es he and Alderman MCCONNELL voted for it, it was carried. Aldcrman BLUNT then proposed to proceed alone; but the impression being general that the Committee had adjourned, the witnesses had retired. Subsequently Aldermen ADAMS and HOFFMIRE arrived; and when they learned what had been done, expressed strong regret at the postponement. They determined to bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen at 4 o'clock, which they did, and the Board ordered the Committee to meet to-day and to report on the 28th inst. There wae a general regret among the members that such a course should have been pursued by Aldermen DRAKE and MCCONNELL, and they were not backward in expressing it during the debate. Alderman MCCONNELL said that if any member insinuated that he had a stand at Washington Market, he would pronounce it a falsehood.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD being absent. After some routine business, a petition for payment of the funeral expenses of the late EUGENE ANDERSON, from Mr. FLORENTINE, Jr., was read. Mr. BOWEN thought the Board had no power to pay the amount, as the funeral was managed entirely by a Committee of civilians, and after a short discussion the request was denied. The Board then went into secret session.

The Republican Ward Associations elected last evening their delegates (five each) to the Central Republican Committee for 1858. The elections were conducted quietly and with great unanimity.

The Republicans of the City in their several Wards last evening elected delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees.

Forefathers' Day was observed, last night, with good dinners and some speech-making. What the old "New-England Society" did at the Astor House we elsewhere report. The New-England Association, a young and vigorous Society, held its festival at the Everett House, ladies as well as gentlemen partaking in the commemorative reunion. The Jersey City Society, under the Committeeship of H. C. DICKINSON, Esq., and Messrs. GOULD and FISKE, had a good time, too, et Lyceum Hall, in Grand-street,—the *élite* of that thriving town being present.

The annual ball and promenade concert in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, took place at the Academy of Music last night.

Considerable business of inferior consequence was transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. JAMES J. MOONEY, tried for assault and battery on WILLIAM SCHULTZ, was acquitted. MARY RYAN, charged with robbing a farmer, named ROGERS, from Sag Harbor, of a pocket-book, containing $80, was acquitted. JOHN STEWART and THOMAS WILLIAMS, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. CHARLES SCHOCK, for petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. HEINRICH BEHM, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were reserved in several minor cases.

PATRICK VAUGHN, one of the three rowdies who created a disturbance at the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, while the canvassers were counting the votes of the last charter election, and was shot by Officer VAN TASSEL, died Monday night at the City Hospital. An inquest in the case was commenced yesterday by the Coroner, but owing to the latenss of the hour at which it was begun only two witnesses were examined. These two detail the circumstences very differently from the official statement made by Capt. SQUIRES, of the Precinct where the shooting occurred. A man named CANADY, who was arrested with VAUGHN, still remeins in custody. The third voter, it will remembered, escaped and has not yet been errested.

The General Markets, yesterdey, were freely supplied with Breadstuffs. These were speringly purchased, including Flour, which partielly declined 5 cents per bsrrel. Wheat wes nominel in velue, while Corn was steedy. There was rather more activity in Provisions, et, however, easier prices for Hog products, which were being pressed on the market. Coffee, Molasses and Cotton ruled very quiet. Sugars were in feir request at former retes. Tobecco was less ective, yet held with increasing confidence. Freights were heavy and lenguid.

The people of Staten Island, *en masse*, attended a meeting at the Lycenm in Stapleton last evening, to discuss the subject of Quarantine removal, with particular reference to legislelive ection on thst subject during the coming Winter at Albany. Extremes met tu talk the exciting subject over.

Are We a Decaying Nation?

The London *Times*, in a recent article, calls attention to numerous marks of age, which, according to it, are making their appearanec on the person of our Republic. After a brief exemption from many of the cares and responsibilities, as well as the scars and wrinkles of the nations of the Old World, it discovers in us some of the indications of maturity, and it may be, symptoms of decay. Great cities, with their vicious and indigent masses, living from hand to mouth, are in Europe the sure marks of ripe growth, which may any day commence its downward progress; and have not we our New-York, and Philadelphia, and New-Orleans? In Europe, a desperate competition for the means of livelihood, which throws great multitudes into abject dependenec for their daily bread upon the ups and downs of the money market, is one of the characteristics of societies in which age has not only created refinement, but enormous inequalities of condition; and have we not had our "hunger meetings" and bread riots? Wars, and above all, civil wars, are a leading incident in national life. No empire has ever yet, as far as our knowledge goes, marched to its grave without having its path marked by the bloody traces of interneeine strife; and arc we not now engaged in a war with a rebellious dependency inside our own territory? In eighty years we have assumed the virile toga, wear the beard, arc rent by the passions, and can show the scars of manhood. Traits, lineaments, crises, dangers, difficulties, peculiarities both of political and social organization, which, in the Old World, are at once the crown and shame of old nations, whose origin is lost in darkness, and whose history covers many centuries of varied fortunes by flood and field, have settled on us after a career whose commencement men still living can remember. Is there not something monstrous in this precocity? Does not growth so sudden contain within itself the seeds of rapid decay?—are questions which the *Times*, in its article, rather suggests than asks; but if only for the benefit of the little self-examination it entails, they are worth answering as well as considering.

In commenting upon the social phenomena which we yearly present in such number and variety, we, in America, are apt to overlook one fact for the purpose of excusing our short-comings, which our European critics overlook also for the purpose of increasing the weight of our condemnation. We insist upon dating our national existence from the Revolution, with the view of impressing people with the idea that we are wonderful for our age; they with the view of deepening the public horror of our vices. We plead our youth in extenuation of our follies and imperfections; they urge it as an aggravation of all our sins, both of omission and commission. In stating the simple truth, we may have to sacrifice a little of the pride of to-day, but we shall lay a broader and surer foundation for future glory. Our national life in reality began when the first cargo of emigrants from England landed on the continent. The colonial period was our period of infancy and tutelage. A century and a half of civic broils; of constant war, multifarious dangers, trials and difficulties; conflicts with savage nature and more savage men; of all the cares and responsibilities of government, without its fame or dignity, furnished such a school of political training as no other natiun, of either ancient or modern times, ever enjoyed. The Pilgrim Fathers brought with them the seeds which had been ripened in the Old World by the meditation of countless generations of prophets and philosophers, and watered by the blood of countless hosts of martyrs and apostles. It was no new tree they planted here, but it was planted on soil such as it had never struck root in before.

The men of the Revolution, who fought through the seven years' war, and crowned their triumph by the production of a masterpiece of political machinery, were assuredly no tyros in the art of government. To talk of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON as the heroes of an infant people, is a contradiction in terms. The lofty courage, the unfaltering self-restraint, the ripe and rare wisdom, which called the United States into existence out of the revolutionary chaos, were the virtues of early manhood—manhood softened by adversity, matured by great suffering and great toil, ennobled by the worship of a great principle. Whatever blessings we now enjoy date not from the Declaration of Independence simply, but from the day which first saw town government and common schools established on the Continent, and the first settler defend hl home from the tomahawks of the Indians. National infancy produces great military chiefs, but not great statesmen.

Though ready to antedate our birth so far, we are not yet prepared to admit that we exhibit many of the signs usually supposed to be indicative of decay. We have our great cities to be sure. But the "*classes dangereuses*" which in Europe make great cities terrible, are not of our creation. The "hunger meetings" were composed of foreigners, whom the misgovernment and decay of others had thrown on our shores. Most Americans born, and most of the emigrants too, find a thousand ways of assuring their daily bread against the vicissitudes of the stock exchange. The residue left in our streets and alleys by the great living tide which yearly rolls over us, are no more an indication of our age or weakness than the mendicants at the door of a palace of the declining fortunes of the owner. The Mormon war is hardly more serious than the whisky riots in Pennsylvania or SHAY'S rebellion in Massachusetts. To suppose that it will leave a wrinkle on our face, is to ridiculously overestimate the importance of our foe, and ridiculously underrate the strength of our resources. The Bancroft of the Twentieth Century will tell the story of the strife in about the same space he will devote to the campaigns of Generals ATCHISON and LANE. With half a continent still unreclaimed, and the other half one-quarter peopled, in the enjoyment of boundless prosperity, with a population which doubles itself every twenty years, and no rival withir 3,000 miles, it is somewhat amusing to find the braggadocio of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the political economy of Mayor WOOD, set down as symptoms of approaching dissolution.

From Kansas.

By telegraph we have rather startling news from Kansas, but it is not in such form as to command full credence. It is stated, on the authority of a letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, that Gen. LANE was shot at Lecompton on the 15th, in a row growing out of a political controversy with a government official. The letter comes from Leavenworth and is dated the 19th. Of course we have no means of confirming or disproving the truth of the rumor. It is likely enough to be true. What effect LANE'S death would have upon public movements in the Territory, it is not easy to say. It is quite certain that much of the embittered agitation which has prevailed there has been excited and kept up by his personal efforts. In case of actual fighting his services would be very valuable to the party with which he acted; but at any other time he was likely to do them more harm than good.

It seems that up to the date of this letter STANTON was still the acting Governor of Kansas, and that he had taken effective measures, in connection with Generals DENVER and HARNEY, to preserve the peace of the Territory. A "rebellion" at Fort Scott, attended with the loss of several lives, is also reported,—but no details are given, nor have we news of it from any other quarter.

We anticipate reports of a disturbed election on Monday. It is said that many were going into the Territory from Missouri to vote,—and the news of STANTON'S removal, which probably reached there just upon the eve of the election, could not fail very greatly to exasperate the public mind.

The English and American Press.

The Manchester *Guardian*, usually a very sober and reliable English newspaper, seems to have been thrown into spasms of very unnecessary horror by the reported demoralization of society in this country. An editorial in its issue for Dec. 2, thus vents its melancholy musings:

"We find it difficult to believe the reports which are weekly brought over by travelers, of the marvelous progress which the Americans have made in their emancipetion from the fetters of an antiquated and strait-laced morality; and, to our minds—trained according to obsolete maxims in the way in which we should go from our national infancy, and by no means disposed to forsake that way in the later years of our national existence—*it seems to be incredible that any portion of the human race should manifest so supreme a contempt for all that we have been wont to reverence.* When we are told that swindling is looked npon as an almost justifiable and very ordinary mercantile artifice, we find it almost impossible to give credit to such an account of the moral condition of a kindred people. Yet, when we turn to the newspapers, which may be taken as a tolerably fair test of the tone of public morality, we are struck at once by the want of conscience which is displayed in every column, and which speaks volumes for the character both of those who write such sentiments as we there find, and of the public which endures and encourages such publications. It is not merely that here and there such a journal as the New-York *Herald*—notorious for the immorality of its tone—obtains a certain success; though the fact of the great popularity enjoyed by this newspaper is sadly significant. *Throughout the whole, or almost the whole, of the American Press, there is, as compared with the journals of any European country, an absence of moral feeling, and an incapacity to appreciate the dignity of justice, or the reverence due to law, to order, and to the natural laws of right and wrong.* Violence of language, coarse vituperation, and ribald abuse, are feults which may be forgiven; for they are faults which the progress of civilization may be expected to correct. But, when the press of any country ceases to manifest a substantial respect for morality, and, at least, a show of regard for public justice and for individual as well as national rights, there can hardly be any sign which augurs worse for the morel condition of the people at lerge."

The *Guardian* predicates this sweeping and indiscriminate diatribe upon the solitary fact of General WALKER'S second departure for Nicaragua. It quotes from the *Herald* sundry ridiculous and characteristic suggestions upon the subject; but with this exception, and that of two or three Southern journals notoriously in the fillibuster interest, our indignant cotemporary would find it somewhat difficult to extract from the American press anything that could justify its denunciations.

This sort of abuse from the English press is much less formidable than it used to be. It is confined to a very inferior class of English journals—all the leading newspapers having long since learned that neither justice nor good polley required it. The tone of the London *Times*, which is preeminently the representative of English journalism, in regard to this country, is now uniformly friendly and appreciative; and it seems scarcely worth while for the respectable provincial press of England to pick up the outgrown and discarded habits of their metropolitan neighbors.

Besides, we are less thin-skinned than we used to be. Our reading classes have learned to acknowledge that we have some faults which censure may help us to reform—and that the abuse which springs from sheer ignorance is not of the slightest consequence. As a general thing, we are inclined, to think the moral tone of our press quite as high as that of the English—and we are quite willing to rely upon the evidence afforded by the very instance which the *Guardian* cites against us.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.—Mr. MCKEON seems to be still in office. Our City record narrates an official act on his part performed yesterday, in connection with Marshal RYNDERS, which does not look at all like the performance of a man with his head off.

It seems that intelligence was sent from the State Department at Washington of the intended departure of a vessel from this port with men and munitions of war intended for the army of General WALKER at Nicaragua. The District-Attorney and the Marshal at once adopted measures for her detention, pursued her in a revenue cutter to the Narrows, and brought her back to this port, where she now lies anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter *Washington*. She proves to be the *Alnah*, which cleared at the Custom-House on Monday for St. Jago de Cuba, and her owners state that she was conveying materials for the construction of a railroad upon the island of Cuba. The case is to be investigated this morning, when all the facts connected with it will be brought before the public.

How the intelligence of her departure reached Washington, and why the State Department should know her suspicious character before our local authorities, we do not understand. A telegram from the South reports that a vessel having a pleasure party on board was fired upon in the harbor of Mobile, by a revenue cutter, on suspicion of having on board reinforcements for the fillibusters. These displays of vigilance and energy on the part of our Government officers are all very well in their way,—but they come a little too late to be of much practical service.

We observe that Captain CHATARN, of the *Saratoga*, is very bitterly denounced by the fillibuster press of the South for his alleged hostility to WALKER. As yet, however, this animosity does not seem to have exhibited itself in any very damaging style.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* enumerates *fifteen* of the prominent Democratic Journals of Pennsylvenia which oppose the Lecompton movement and sustain the Kansas policy of Messrs. DOUGLAS end WALKER. Nearly every one of those who follow the lead of the President condemn the action of the leaders in the Lecompton Convention and concur in saying that the entire Constitution ought to have been submitted to the popular vote.

Fair of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society.

The Annual Fair of this Society is now being held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. Yesterday was the first, and to-morrow will be the closing day. The Fair is held in the lecture-room of the Church, which is tastefully decorated with flags, and nautical and floral emblems, arranged by the ladies of the Society. The tables are covered with useful and fancy articles, and each is presided over by a lady. There are Christmas trees covered with good things,—from the boughs of one of them, denominated from the fruit it bears the tree of understanding, depend myriads of little shoes,—there are dead rabbits, not of the riotous kind, but stuffed representatives of the defunct hare, useful as pin-cushions,—there are baskets of all sizes, from minute to monstrous—articles of wearing apparel, made by the widows of sailors—China, books—everything almost that one could wish to purchase just before Christmas. The prices are low, and the object to which the money obtained is devoted is e high one. The Mariners' Family Industrial Society aims to secure remunerative employment to the families of seemen. The sick are visited and relieved, and those who are willing to labor are enabled to. Their handiwork is sold for them at the store of the Society, No. 190 Cherry-street, between Market and Pike streets. The Society has recently furnished a Mariners' Boarding House at No. 173 Cherry-street, where sailors are provided with a comfortable home. The Fair is well worth a visit, and the Society worthy of aid.

News from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the bark *Virginia and Estellina* at this port, from Bahia, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 2, Montevideo Nov. 5, Rio de Janeiro Nov. 11, and Bahia 15th. Everything was quiet at the Rio de la Plata.

The new treaty between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay had not been ratified, end was strenuously opposed by a large party. It was under the consideration of a Committee of the Legislature.

The Brazilian Minister, Sr. PARANAOS, said to be charged with a special mission to effect a league between the Argentine States against Paraguay, arrived at Parana on the 21st of October. He had a long private interview with General URQUZA at his estrancle of San José, and had been received with much eordiality.

From Rio de Janeiro there is no news of importance. The Cantagalla Railroed was inaugurated on the 8th, and the Provincial Government received proposals for another railroad to run from Nitheroby to Compos.

The crisis does not appear to oppress the Brazilians, as the Bank of Brazil had raised the salaries of all its employes.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

HIDES—Seles of 33,000 from 82@85 rls. silver; 4,000 for the United States at 81½@82 rls.; also, 15,000 at 72 rls. on board, and some of light weight at 79½ rls. silver. Tallow, 23¾ rls. silver. Mares' Grease, 12@13 rls. silver. Exchange on London, ||69 ⅜ ounce. Ounces, ||329.

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

Political excitement paralyzes business transactions. Flour—Sales of 2,519 bbls. Baltimore, at 7 12½ on board; 2,328 bbls. damaged without merk, at auction, at ||1100 currency to ||1675 currency. In store, 1,002 bbls. New-York Flour.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

FREIGHTS—One small vessel for a Northern port in the United States was taken at 40c. COFFEE—Sales 5,500 bags after an almost total calm of ten days. No change in prices.

BAHIA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

SUGAR—Good white finds buyers at 3$800, and new at 4$ lels. Old Muscovado sold at 3$@3$100 for regular grades; new at 3$200. NAZARETH sold at 2$600@2$800 ⅌ arroba. COFFEE has suffered some fluctuation; lots from the interior sold at 4$600@4$800 ⅌ arroba. HIDES—Nothing doing.

WRECK OF A BRITISH BARK—HER CREW BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.—The Hamburg ship *Donau*, Captain MEYER, thirty-two days from Hamburg, with merchandise and 120 passengers, consigned to E. BECH & KUNHARDT, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the captain and crew (eighteen in number) of the British bark *Davenport*, Capt. MCKENZIE, of Plymouth, England, who had been picked up at sea. On the 4th inst., in lat. 41° 20', long. 46° 40', Cept. MEYER fell in with the *Davenport* in a water-logged condition. She cleared from Lubec with a cargo of lumber and deals bound to Cardiff. Capt. MCKENZIE reports that on the 1st of December he experienced a heavy gale of wind from the eastward, and at night the vessel shipped several tremendous seas, which filled her full of water and rendered her wholly unmanageable. The day afterwards, on the 4th of December, he was fallen in with by the *Donau*, when Capt. MEYER kindly sent his boats, took them all on board his ship and brought them to New-York.

The following is a letter from Captain MCKENZIE to Captain MEYER:

HAMBURG PACKET SHIP DONAU, NEW-YORK, QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Captain MEYER—*Dear Sir:* Myself, officers and crew, late of the bark *Davenport*, of Plymouth, (Eng.,) beg to return our sincere and grateful thanks for the kindness you and your officers have evinced towards us (18 in number) while on board the ship *Donau*, and also in sending your boat to our rescue while on board the water-logged bark *Davenport*, thereby endangering the lives of those in the boat, there being a heavy sea running at the time. We trust that God may prosper you and your officers with every happiness and success. We remain yours, most respectfully, (Signed,) FREDK. MCKENZIE, Master of bark *Davenport*, his officers end crew.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from Kansas.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. LANE—MR. STANTON STILL THE ACTING GOVERNOR—DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS DURING THE ELECTION—EXPECTED BLOODSHED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A letter in the *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, 16th inst., says thet General LANE was shot at Lecompton on the 15th by a Government official, but does not give his name. The affair grew out of a political discussion. Much excitement prevailed there.

A dispatch received from Brownsville this morning says that Major RUSSELL, Cept. VAN VLIET end GEORGE N. SANDERS passed down the river last evening, *en route* for Washington. They left Leavenworth on the 19th inst.

Mr. STANTON was still the acting Governor, and apparently with approbetion. General DENVER and General HARNEY had dispatched two companies of cavalry, upon Mr. STANTON'S requisition, to suppress the rebellion at Fort Scott, where several lives had been sacrificed. General HARNEY had also posted troops at Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Lewrence and Lecompton.

It is thought that the legitimate vote will be very small; but many Missourians are going into the Territory to vote, which fect, taken in connection with Secretary STANTON'S removal, may cause bloodshed at the polls.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesdey, Dec. 22—P. M.

Kansas advices of the 19th inst. say nothing about General LANE'S heving been shot. The report is not credited here.

Important from the Plains.

FORT LARAMIE THREATENED BY THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

An arrivnl from the Plains reports thet two companies of the Fifth Infantry bad met with reverses, end that the dépôt at Fort Laramie had been threatened by the Mormons.

From New-Orleans.

HAVANA NEWS—MEETING FAVORABLE TO WALKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *vid* Havana Dec. 18, arrived here to-day. She reports the sugar market et Havana nnchanged. Stock on hand, 95,000 boxes. Exchange on London 113@114. Exchange on New York, 103@104.

A strong feeling favorable to WALKER'S expedition to Nicaregua is beginning to show itself here. A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow evening.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

No. 17.—F. Temple Doswell *vs.* Enrique de la Leuze et al.—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 18.—David D. Withers *vs.* Ransom Buckley et al.—Argued for both parties.

No. 19.—Amos Wade *vs.* Jacob R. Leroy et al.—Arguments commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendant.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Court of Pardons met to-day. Petitions were presented from Washington, Brooklyn, New-York, Buffalo, Newark, Patterson and Monmouth County, signed by 3,000 persons, praying that the sentence of death against DONNELLY be changed to imprisonment for life. The case was presented by the Counsel, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock. DONNELLY'S father and several members of his family are here. Great interest is felt for the prisoner, and every exertion is being made to have his sentence changed.

Resumption of Telegraphic Communication with Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 21.

After a suspension of telegraphic communication with Nova Scotia and the United States for the past fourteen days, in consequence of the impossibility of repairing the lines at the crossings of rivers where it was swept away by the recent floods, we have just succeeded in repairing damages and confidently anticipate a daily communication with New-York for the future.

Arrests on the Charge of Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CHARLES M. OTTINGER and SAMUEL SEEDS were held to bail, this afternoon, in the sum of $5,000 each, on the charge of forging the name of WILSON AGRA to a large number of notes, of various amounts. Those known to be in circulation amount to nearly $2,000. Others probably have been sold in the interior and in New-York.

Firing into a Steamer by Mistake.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 21.

The new steamer *Virginia*, which made her first trip, yesterday, with an excursion party, was fired into by the revenue cutter, under the impression that she wes bound on a fillibuster expeditiou. No damage was done.

Nomination of United States Senators in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

At a Democratic Caucus of the Legisleture of Minnesota Territory, held on the 15th inst., HENRY M. RICE and General SHIELDS were unanimously nominated for United States Senators.

Sentence of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CLAGGETT, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing JEROME B. WAITE, about two months since, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for ten years and six months. The motion for a new trial was withdrawn.

Fire at Brattleboro', Vt.

BRATTLEBORO', Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

GEORGE SARGENT'S barn, situated near this place, was destroyed by fire last night, together with 18 head of cattle, a horse, several hogs, and a large quantity of hay and grain. The burning was the work of an incendiary.

Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Toronto city election, held yesterday and to-day, resulted in the election to Parliament of GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the Opposition, and ROBINSON, Ministerialist. There has been no serious rioting.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

No mail has been received to-day from points South of Petersburg, Va.

HENRY POTTER, Judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina, died at Fayetteville, in that State, on Sunday last, aged 93.

Weather Reports.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 22—8 P. M.

The weather here is cloudy and cold, with a light northwest wind.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Rain fell heavily this afternoon. The sky is overcast and the weather mild, with indications of clearing up this evening.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 22—P. M.

The weather here is clear and cold. A strong west wind is blowing and there are indications of a "cold term."

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The weather here, this evening, is mild, cloudy and windy.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here on Sunday, from New-York.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day, in fifty-seven hours from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, from New-York, arrived here at en early hour this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

FILLIBUSTERS.

The U. S. Government Orders the Bark Alnah to be Detained.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

An Exciting Tug-Race—The Alnah Captured in the Lower Bay and Brought Back to Port.

Yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, Mr. MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, received the following letter from the State Department at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1857.

To John McKeon, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York:

SIR: The Department has reason to believe that a vessel named the *Alnah* is about to leave New-York, with persons on board intended for an illegal expedition against Nicaragua. Your attention is invited to the subject, in order that, if the proof which may be obtainable should warrant, the person or persons who may have set on foot the expedition may be prosecuted according to law.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information the District-Attorney sent letters to the Collector of the Port, the captain of the United States Revenue Cutter, and to the United States Marshal, invoking their assistance to intercept the suspicious vessel, and prevent any infraction of the lawe of the United States. In reply, Mr. MCKEON received the following from the Collector:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 22, 1857.

SIR; I heve the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date reletive to the bark *Alnah*, and in reply, to state that said vessel cleared from this port on yesterdey for St. Jago de Cuba. I have instructed Captain HUNTER, who is in command of the revenue-cutter *Washington*, to prevent her departure from this port if she heve not already sailed.

I am, very respectfully, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, U. S. Dist. Att'y.

The following letter was directed to Marshal RYNDERS:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

SIR: I have received from the State Department notice that there is reason to believe that a vessel named the *Alnah* is about to leave New-York with persons on board intended for an illegal expedition against Nicaragua.

I take the liberty of suggesting that you immediately take messures to prevent, if possible, any violation of the laws of the United States. Yours, &c.,

JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District-Attorney.

ISAIAH RYNDERS, Esq., U. S. Marshal, &c.

Capt. RYNDERS had also received a letter from Washington, similar in its import to the one to Mr. MCKEON, and immediately dispatched his deputies to reconnoitre the East and North Rivers, and Brooklyn: Mr. NEWMAN, of the District-Attorney's office, also went in search of the Fillibuster, and, with the assistance of a barge and men from Whitehall, ransacked the harbor from the Battery to Greenpoint, without, however, finding any sign of the suspicions craft. The Collector replied to Mr. MCKEON that the *Alnah* had cleared for St. Jago de Cuba on Monday.

Capt. RYNDERS, after sending off his deputies, started for the Whitehall barge-office. Here he ascertained that a bark, bearing the description of the *Alnah*, hauled into the stream on Monday, and anchored near Bedlow's Island. No such vessel, however, could now be seen there, and it was evident she must have put to sea under cover of the fog which prevailed early yesterday morning. As not a moment was to be lost, the Marshal hailed the first steam-tug which he saw, and in five minutes more the little steam-tug *Pope Catlin* was alongside the pier, and the Marshal was on her deck. "Down the bay," said the Captain, with a significant gesture, "and get up all the steam you can." By the aid of the glass two vessels were seen entering the narrows. On the tug steamed in pursuit. Before they had come up with the fugitives, however, they were observed to be a brig and ship, and the captain of the tug considered it useless to proceed further. Captain RYNDERS soon discovered, however, another vessel further down the Bay, in tow of a small steamer. Handing the glass to the captain of the tug, he asked him what kind of a craft *that* was. "That is a bark," said the captain of the tug. "Then give him chase, and stir up the fire down below," said the Marshal, at the same time descending into the fire-room and aiding with his own hands the firemen to generate more steam. The bark was discovered to be in tow of the steamer *R. L. Mabie*, a fast tug, and the vessel also had some sail set, so that it began to be doubtful which would win the race.

The Marshal's tug at last got near enough to discover that the bark had a large number of men upon her decks. "What shall we do if they resist us?" inquired the tug-master; "you see they are strong-handed." "Never mind that," replied the Marshal; "lay me alongside of her and I'll bring her to." By this time they had got within hail, when the Marshal sung out to the Captain of the *Mabie*, "I'll fix you when I get you in New-York to-morrow," and presenting thet clenched fist which has so often bronght Tammany to a stand-still before now. A signal to stop the engine instantly followed this threat from the Captain, and in another moment the *Pope Catlin* was abreast of the bark. All hands now stood in silent astonishment on board the bark, apparently wondering what all this should mean. Stepping on to her deck, Captain RYNDERS said, "I am the United States Marshal, and I am here to arrest you." "By what authority?" inquired the bark Captain, who had come forward, and now stood facing the Marshal. "By my own authority, Sir," answered the Marshal, "as an officer of the United States; and I order you to put this vessel's head toward New-York, for I shall carry you back." As it was plain he was in earnest, and not to be trifled with, the Captain surrendered. The vessel was put about, and by 1½ o'clock she was anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter *Washington*. On the way up the Bay Captain RYNDERS was invited into the cabin, when he was not a little surprised to recognize some familiar faces, among them several ladies, who were the last persons he expected to meet under such circumstances. In fact, the Marshal began half to suspect thet there might be some mistake about this fillibuster after all. He first took a glass of champagne with the party on board, and then busied himself in a survey of the vessel, her passengers and equipments. There were 54 passengers on board, besides the crew. On searching the vessel's hold nothing was discovered to show her a fillibuster. The case will be investigated this morning by the United States District-Attorney.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" will be played to-night with LA GRANGE, FORMES, BRIGNARDI, &c., in the cast.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The revival of the "Corsican Brothers" at this house

Mayor Tiemann Sworn into Office—Proceedings of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell Roosevelt, and Clerke.

On Monday afternoon, as the Croton Aqueduct case was on. His Honor. Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, entered the General Term room, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Mr. Richard Busteed.

During a pause in the argument, Mr. Busteed asked if the Court would do him the favor to suspend the hearing of the case for a moment. Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor elect, was present, and desired to take his oath of office.

The Court assented, and the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice MITCHELL, descended from the bench for the purpose of administering the oath. Mr. Officer Berthoff handed the Bible to Mr. Tiemann, and his Honor administered the oath in the usual form; the Mayor swearing to support the Constitutions of the United States and State of New-York, and to well and truly perform all the duties of the office of Mayor of this City. [This proceeding is a new one. Heretofore the new Mayor has been sworn in on New-Year's Day by the retiring Mayor. But the new Charter provides for the "swearing in" on or before the 1st of January.

After the ceremony was performed, the Judges shook hands with the new Mayor, congratulating him on his election, and wishing him a successful and pleasant reign. His certificate was signed, and the ordinary business of the Court was resumed.

☞ The little girl, aged 12, of SMITH RULAND, of Patchogue, L. I., went early to school, on Monday morning, and helped to make the fire. Very soon after her clothes took fire. Rushing into the street, Mr. WILLIAM J. HORTON, who was passing, tore off his coat and wrapped it around her, thus smothering the fire and saving the girl's life. She was so badly burned, however, that little hope was entertained of her recovery. She was a remarkably bright child, and all her neighbors grieve over the sad misfortune.

☞ Colored Grammar School No. 1 gave a satisfactory concert and exhibition last evening, under the musical direction of Prof. G. W. PETIT. Recitations, dialogues, songs in great variety, composed the entertainment, which was well attended and much enjoyed.

☞ The election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn takes place to-day. In our advertising columns will be found a list of the "regular nominations," with a card from several gentlemen whose names have been placed upon the "independent" ticket, and also an address in reply to their statements and on behalf of that ticket.

[Advertisement.]

COAL LANDS ABOVE CARBONDALE.—Capt. BRENNAN has developed upon his lands, north of Carbondale, three veins of Anthracite—yielding 21 feet of pure Coal—equal in quality to any found in the country. He has thus been rewarded for his laborious investigations in a field whence no coal has yet been marketed, and where it was generally supposed none existed worth the working.

Capt. B. expects to arrange with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to transport this Coal, which he computes by millions of tons; and it is probable that said important concern will soon be called on to increase its capacity to meet the pressing calls of this Northern coal field.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and destined chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

"BOREAS, THE SPIRIT OF AIR."—This magnificent pantomime at Purdy's National Theatre, must have surprised all who beheld it last evening, as it certainly is the most brilliant affair ever placed upon the stage. It must have a long and successful run. It is announced for every night this week and on Christmas afternoon. This evening the much-admired drama of "Wallace" will precede it, and "The Mountain Sylph" will conclude the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Nothing could be more appropriate as a present to a lady than a case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, the most delicious toilet wash and perfume of the day. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., No. 69 Water-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Holidays are coming, and everybody ought to prepare for the festive season by procuring new garments, etc. Many gentlemen will want new Hats, and, of course, KNOX is the man to furnish them. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is daily crowded by men of taste.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR A WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER, OR FEMALE FRIEND: A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

MR. LASHUS BOSTELL, Milwaukee,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plate and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

ENGLISH SCARFS.

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.

In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 399 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS SHOULD VISIT ROGERS' BAZAAR, at No. 399 Broadway.

It is the great depot for all their gifts and presents for the season, and they are sold at such greatly reduced prices as will ensble all to supply themselves.

GENIN'S PEERLESS HOLIDAY HAT STANDS alone in its extreme elegance. The style and taste displayed in all its appointments confirm it as the leading hat of the festive season.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. LUCY ANN MYERS, widow of the late John Myers.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Nathaniel P. Labarte, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Evans, No. 16 Cottage-place, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STRAHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, JOHN STRAHAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Thomas Kerr and Alexander Annett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Suffolk st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, ANNY, daughter of the late Robert L. Bowne, of this City.

Her funeral will take place from No. 41 East 29th st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, LUCY A. DAVIS, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Charles Davis, No. 114 West 16th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

BAAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JOHN BAAS, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Pacific-st., near Powers, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn E. D., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, LUCINDA M., daughter of the late Philip P. Lockwood, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 1st-st., corner South 9th st.

WILLCOX.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, ISABELLA FRANKLIN, daughter of Samuel L. Willcox, aged 17 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Union-av. and South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JANE LOUISA, daughter of C. P. and Lydia Bird, aged 2 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, to-morrow, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, at Tompkinsville.

TUTHILL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, DANIEL L. TUTHILL, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence No. 11 Hudson-terrace. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

JONES.—At Riverside, Islip, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 20, SARAH M., wife of John A. Jones, late of Philadelphia.

SMITH.—At the Manor of St. George's, Suffolk Co., N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 18, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS in the Country, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH.

FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, &c., &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES, CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.

FANCY COFFEES, GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.

LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and 10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.

In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered in the people of New-York

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE. TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscribers offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for the December season. THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES, also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.

VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

WM. GALE & SON have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, and FANCY GOODS, in great variety, suitable for Holiday presents, for sale at WHOLESALE PRICES. Early selections solicited. ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURES, CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP. Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE. COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. 322 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FURS! FURS! THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane, offer at retail by MARK J. KING, the immense stock of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS, valued at over $400,000, at a discount of FORTY PER CENT. from wholesale prices.

Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse in the City. Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."

"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."

Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.

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While they feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon them and highly appreciate the kindness and good feeling of those gentlemen who have done them the honor to mention their names in so distinguished a connection, they feel it a duty which they owe as honorable men, to give notice that having been nominated on the REGULAR TICKET, headed LEWIS ROBERTS for President, they will use what influence they may have to ensure the success of that ticket. (Signed)

Henry Hill, Geo. R. Bowman, W. A. Cellaty,
Gilbert L. Haight, Henry P. Journeay, Wm. R. Bliss,
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BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1857.

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Seventh and last night of Meyerbeer's world-renowned Opera of
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with over two hundred new and costly dresses; new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and three new and splendid scenes.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE
will sing, for the second and last time, the two rôles of
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CARL FORMES
will continue his *debut* in his renowned part of Bertram.
Sig. BIGNARDI
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In the Ballet Divertissement the popular
Mlle. TERESA ROLLA
will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet.
On Tuesday, Dec 23, will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Wednesday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. The sale commences at 9, at the Academy, Brenning's, and Sibell's. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
On FRIDAY, Christmas day, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
LADIES' OPERA MATINEE,
when NORMA will be repeated by general request.
On FRIDAY NIGHT THE MESSIAH. First appearance in America of Mme. Caradori. Mme. D'Angri, Perring, Carl Formes.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are being made for the departure of the company to Philadelphia, to return to New-York on the 1st of February.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
FRIDAY MORNING, (Christmas Day,) at 1 P. M.,
By general request, for the last time,
NORMA,
With the following great cast:
Madame De La Grange as.....Norma
Madame Seidenburg as.....Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as.....Pollione
Signor Gassier as.....Oroveso
Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy,
FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on Thursday, at the Academy of Music, C. BRENNING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 29 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to enable visitors from the neighborhood to take the early trains home, and in consequence of the stage being wanted for the erection of the platform for the MESSIAH, which takes place the same evening,
THE OPERA MATINEE OF CHRISTMAS DAY
will commence precisely at 1 and conclude at 3½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH,
FRIDAY (CHRISTMAS) NIGHT.
First appearance in America of the celebrated vocalist,
Madams CARADORI,
First appearance in sacred Oratorio of
Madams D'ANGRI and Mr. PERRING.
Second appearance in sacred Oratorio of
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The public are respectfully informed that in conformity with a time-honored custom,
THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH,
will be given on a scale of the utmost
SPLENDOR AND GRANDEUR,
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
being the second of the series of
SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM, TWELVE FEET HIGH,
and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Brenning's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-street.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
THE SALE OF SEATS
will commence on Wednesday.
NOTICE.—Persons living at a distance can write to the superintendent of the ticket department at the Academy of Music, who will set apart good seats until Thursday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MARTHA.
The public are respectfully informed that the opera of
MARTHA,
(Expressly composed for Mr. Formes,)
which created on its first performance such a great sensation, will be given, for the
SECOND AND LAST TIME,
On SATURDAY next, Dec. 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MR. THALBERG.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND TESTIMONIAL
In honor of
MR THALBERG,
On the occasion of his
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Before the public of New-York,
Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1857.
The grand romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, abounding in mysterious and thrilling effects, entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.....Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere.....Miss C. Thompson
Other characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Duncan, Peters, W. Burke, Misses Wells, Stoddart, Lang, &c.
To conclude with Morton's new farce of
TAKE CARE OF DOWE.
Mr. Wallop, a schoolmaster.....Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Wallop.....Miss Manners
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced to-morrow evening, with entirely new scenery, costumes, properties, tricks, transformations, &c.
An Extra Performance of the Pantomime will be given on Christmas Afternoon, at 2 P. M.; also on the After noon of Saturday, Dec. 26, at the same hour.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23 1857.
THE WONDERFUL TRAVEL BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime,
THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
An entirely new comic piece, entitled THE GOLDEN EGG, is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Christmas night.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—New Comedy of
A NICE FIRM.
Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes.
Sheridan's Comedy of
THE CRITIC.
Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham, Mark Smith, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Setchell and Mr. Seymour in the cast.
The new Farce of
AN ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT,
with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Briggs.
THURSDAY—Another new piece, called THE GREAT GUN TRICK; Mr. C. Mathews as the Great Prestidigitem; and a Comedy.
FRIDAY—Christmas Night—Two new pieces, and two others; with a budget of mirth and novelty that no other house can equal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of DECHALUMEAU.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
The Comic Pantomime of
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
WALLACE.
To conclude with the fairy drama of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
OPERA NIGHT.
Old style Ethiopian Entertainments,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
"Trovatore" and Negro Minstrelsy,
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
A grand Day Performance FRIDAY, (Christmas Day,) at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, third appearance of New-York's old favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, the best Balladists, Chorus Singers Fling Dancers, genuine old style Ethioplans in the world.
Will be performed, the Burlesque Opera of
TROVATORE.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock. The audience are requested to be punctual. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, MEASURE FOR MEASURE. The course will close on MONDAY, Dec. 28.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be repeated, in compliance with the earnest request of numerous persons, the beautiful Drama, arranged by Mr. H. Watkins, from the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," entitled THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, LA MORSZA'S PRAYER. Cast as before, with the best talent of the company. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—G. W. Morgan, Conductor.—MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 28, Rossini's Grand Oratorio.
MOSES IN EGYPT.
The last rehearsal for this performance will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Mozart Hall, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. Tickets for the performance will be ready for distribution at the rehearsal. HENRY CAMP, President.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS,
ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE Benevolent Society of the Memorial Church will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Church and the Poor, in the Sunday-School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, during the days and evenings of Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24, the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding Christmas.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 162 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst. Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 3, 1855, which has become lost or destroyed, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st. in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 52 William-st.

$50 REWARD—LOST AT OR IN THE VICINity of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, 19th inst., a gentleman's small DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, a single square or cushion stone, set in gold, Gothic pattern, with blue enamel—to which was attached a small guard chain and pin, with ruby head. The pin was valued more as a keepsake than for its real worth. Whoever may have found it, and will return the same to the owner, No. 84 Dey-st., shall receive the above reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,128, DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick City Land Company, in the name of NATHANIEL BINNS, of New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will be rewarded on returning it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th inst., a PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1,367, drawn by Hermann Wendt to the order of Edward Corning & Co., at four months from Nov. 3, 1857, for $345 24, and payable at the Chemical Bank. As the payment has been stopped, the note is of no value except to the lawful owners. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 61 John-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Cregg, Brighton & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,732 00, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, AN ORDER on the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn for $500, made and indorsed by Dana, Lindsey & Field, Dec. 9, 1857, for grading and paving Vleiten-st. The above reward paid and no questions asked.
THOS. McFARLAND, No. 322 2d-av.

MATCHED TEAM FOR SALE.—A SPAN of large and stylish dapple gray horses, price $500, inquire at FURNITURE Stables, 19 Walnut and 45 and 47 Gay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family. City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable and efficient person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 191 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waiter—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands washing and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 397 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 224 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 284 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm, understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 201 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork. If required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent who can tend an infant from its birth; would train with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—RESPECTABLE and experienced female servants with good reference can be obtained this day at Wesley's Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. On hand, a good English cook; also, American, English, Scotch, Protestant and others, as nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, and waiters; others in all branches of housework. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situation in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 166 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

AGENTS.—TWO OR THREE STEADY, ACTIVE men (who can talk well) may find employment as out-door agents, in this City, for an old-established Life Insurance Company. Address, with name and reference, UNDERWRITER, New-York Post-Office.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SCUTT & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

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Among all the temptations to lay out your money
For self, wife, or sister, or daughter or sonny,
If you ransack all "Gotham," you cannot find any
That will pay half so well as those offered by RUSNEY.
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And we shall be greatly mistaken if this is not the best new Juvenile of the season. Our Literary Critic, who is second to none as a judge in such matters, gave the following report after reading the manuscript:
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For all Sundays and Holidays,
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The finest collection of Devotions and Prayers ever presented in English,
All the Prayers and Services that a Catholic can need under any circumstances, so well explained as to be intelligible to all,
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Either of the above would be a very valuable present to any one not having a copy previously.
OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. 6 vols., now ready. Price per vol.: In muslin, 8vo, $2; library sheep, $2 25; half calf, $3. Volume 6, completing the work, will be ready in February.
A more valuable present for a Biblical student, either clerical or lay, cannot be found. Thousands of pastors would be delighted to receive a copy from some member of their congregations.
SPURGEON'S SERMONS. 3 vols. SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR. By Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. 1 vol. The 4 vols. in uniform style. Price, in muslin, per vol., $1. Half calf, $2; full gilt, $2.
Booksellers will find a large supply of these necessary to answer the demand during the coming holidays.
Together with all the valuable publications of Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, W. D. Ticknor & Co., Phillips, Sampson & Co., Little, Brown & Co., and E. H. Butler & Co., comprising the works of BANCROFT, PRESCOTT, LONGFELLOW, HUGH MILLER, CHAMBERS' SERIES, and the STANDARD BRITISH POETS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail.

READY TO-DAY.
THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858.
PRICE 25 CENTS,
Is ready to-day, containing 240 pages, or more matter than an ordinary 12mo

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE WOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE PIER MIRRORS, &c.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell, at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the furniture now in store, positively without the least reserve.
The whole of the above is worthy the attention of intending purchasers Catalogues early morning of sale.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auct oneer

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, WINES, LIBRARY, &c., AND THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 152 21ST-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AV.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, gener l auctioneers for the sale of real estate, bonds, household furniture, &c., office Nassau Bank Buildings, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the above elegant furniture, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This sale will afford purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really first-class furniture, all made to order, the sale of which will be positive without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers or at the house. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock.

Consisting of magnificent suites, (one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel,) with carved frames; one full suite of 9 pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece richly carved in medio, covered in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters of fruit. All these suites have solid rosewood frames, and are in perfect order. Splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son and cost $900; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, medallion carpets, rosewood sofa, centre and pier tables, corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, and a magnificent diamond-set bracelet and pin, cost $1,000.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair-mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, French chairs, ebony and brocade clocks superior rosewood secretary and book-case, splendid beds, blankets and counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; extension-tables, silver ware, rich China cut-glass, &c., with a great variety not mentioned. Also, choice wines and champagnes. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, liquors, condiments, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest mercantile houses in New York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.: Old N Y at Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass very fine; Mora Sen's and Geris' pale and brown sherries; Amontillado do. 1840; Cadiz Wine Co do.; Saunders & Cameron do. 1350; Sandemons, Foster & Co's ports; London ports via London Docks; Thomson, Lawson & Co. do; 50 cases high cost St. Julian claret, very old; 250 baskets champagne, Meet & Chandon, Associates, Verzenay, Duc de Martebello, Read Seal, Creme de Berezy genuine Heidsieck and Charles Heidsieck, Mumm's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands; London Dock brandies, imported by the founder of the present firm 29 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica rum, Scotch and Irish whisky, Old St. Leger, 1-30, Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland gin, apple jack old sardines, Stilton cheese, &c.

Also about 125,000 Havana cigars, warranted, viz. El Trovatore, 21 Amber, El Globe, Escalonio Noriega, Wig Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, Ne Plus Ultra and other favorite brands.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Also, about 11 dozen bottles vieux Cognac brandy, 22 dozen Vigo de Jerez; about 10 dozen Alto Duoro port, from the private stock of a gentleman deceased, and sold by order of the executor.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 24, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement at any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, bedding, all fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars see the *Herald*

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF WATCHES, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of gold and silver watches. They consist, in part, of superb gold hunting and open-face English patent levers, full-jewelled gold and expansion balances, gold hunting chronometers and duplex watches, fine ruby-jeweled and expansion balances, all eighteen-carat, gold cases; gold hunting double-time centre seconds hunting watches; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' gold hunting and open-face watches, gold cap, fine ruby-jeweled, all sizes, and rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe; also, a fine assortment of silver hunting and open-face lever watches, full ruby jeweled and expansion balances: a so, silver hunting duplex watches, silver hunting and open-faced cylinder-escapement watches. These watches will be sold without reserve, or any regard to the cost of importation.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, P M., at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

The Duke of Buckingham's sterling silver, being the entire chest of costly sterling silver purchased at the sale of his effects, warranted; consisting of a large and massive silver tureen and cover, large silver tea urn and top, tea and coffee pot, tea caddy, salad bowl, sugar basin, cream jug, fish knife and fork, soup ladle, a large quantity of table, dessert, gravy and tea spoons, sauce ladles, fruit knives, sugar lifters, butter knives caddy spoons, table and dessert forks, fruit forks, salt spoons, sugar scoops, sugar tongs, scissors, &c.

Every article is of the most elegant description and solid sterling silver, together with the oak, iron-bound, silver chest. It is now on exhibition at our office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

IMPORTER'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES, &c.—The finest assortment of first-class goods offered at auction this season, to be sold without reserve, consisting of fine gold hunting English levers, jewelled, with gold and expansion balance; Duplex and chronometer watches, detached levers and cylinders, escapement, 4, 8 and 16 holes of extra jewels. Also, silver huntiog, English patent levers, assorted, gold and expansion balance, full-jeweled, etc.; silver swing levers, detached levers and cylinder watches, 4, 8 and 13 holes jeweled; all of which will be guaranteed, to be so described on the catalogue on the morning of sale.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auct oneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON THURS-DAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., large sale of Groceries. Wines, Liquors and Cigars to pay advance. Comprises in part green and black teas, sugars, coffees, soaps, candles, starch, preserves, pickles, &c., &c. Also a first class lot of fancy goods suitable for the Holidays, viz: fine layer raisins, Turkey figs, French prunes, sardines, &c., &c.; also a lot of first quality champagnes, brandies, wines, cordials and other liquors; also about 500,000 Havana and German cigars, to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

HENRY B. HEATH Jr., Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FURS— By order of assignees, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises very valuable real sable sets; also, Russia mink, royal ermine, stone marten and every other kind of capes, cuffs, muffs, gloves, muffers, sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c., valued at over $20,000, and to be positively sold, without any reserve, to close the estate. Every article warranted. Goods on view and catalogues ready this day.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c., &c.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, a choice assortment of fine old wines, brandies, gin, whiskies, cordials, &c., &c. The above being part of an importer's stock, offers an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to supply themselves for the Holidays. Liquors warranted in all cases to be according to sample.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobbing house, comprising a general variety of men's, women's, misses and children's boots and shoes in good order, and will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier*, and *Morning Express*.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec. 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central sale-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. A small lot of furniture, jewelry, fancy goods, fifty ladies' bonnets of various patterns; guitar, two violins, fish pole, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 6½ o'clock, at No. 152 Atlantic, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a valuable collection of fine Oil-Paintings and Engravings in handsome frames.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE CONTINUED, 600 DAYS' Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAYS, No. 56 Beekman-st., the stock of a jobbing house, comprising a good assortment, without reserve for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. NASH, AUCTIONEER, HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE CABINET SHOW ROOMS OF MESSRS. BROWN & ABBOTT, NO. 494 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, THE WHOLE OF THEIR MANUFACTURED STOCK OF SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL-MADE PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, &C., &C., THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE WHOLE FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS, THE PROPRIETORS BEING ABOUT RELINQUISHING BUSINESS ON 1ST PROXIMO.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF FURNISHING HOUSES, OR OF PROCURING FANCY FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CAN RELY ON GOODS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE, AS EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE WARRANTED.

PAINTING.—CONNOISSEURS OF PAINTINGS WILL FIND AT THIS SALE A FEW FINE OIL-PAINTINGS OF RARE MERIT, AND WELL WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. GOODS FOR SHIPMENT PACKED ON THE PREMISES.

CATALOGUES EARLY ON MORNING OF SALE.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 23, continuation sale of D. Appleton & Co.'s catalogue, at 4 o'clock, at the salesroom.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, in the show room over the corner of Broadway and Prince st., elegant cut glass ware, rich mantel vases, plated ware, China and Parian. Catalogues ready.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10 per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 6-octave, with plain and fancy cases, also dispatch rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 598 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—WANTED, A FIRST QUALITY PIANO, for which good stock will be given in payment, provided the price of the piano suits the times. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 785 West 49th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ROUND-corner rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark. Inquire in Raymond-st., Brooklyn, third house from Fulton-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depôt. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, THE FOLlowing described pieces of property: The four-story brick first-class dwelling, with modern improvements, 25 feet front, in 4th-st., near Bowery. Three four-story brick stores and dwellings, good business stands, on 6th-av., near 35th-st. Five excellent tenement houses in 32d-st., near 4th-av., four-story bricks, paying well. An elegant stone front dwelling, 21x50, on 36th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOT ON SOUTH-east corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st. It can be divided into four small lots, fronting on 24th st. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL 2½ OR 3-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements. Address A. J., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., one-half mile from the depôt, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is a two story and attic frame house, nearly new, well built, in perfect order, handsomely situated and well shaped. Size about 44 by 36, with a large extension. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are well built and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water is conveyed to the house and yards, furnishing a never-failing supply. There is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. A moderate-sized dwelling in this City will be taken in payment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL FARM, from 30 to 50 acres, within twenty miles of the City, New-Haven or Harlem Railroad preferred, for which part cash and balance good Wisconsin lands in payment. Also, Wisconsin lands in exchange for salable merchandise. Inquire of W. HUTCHINS, No. 806 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 43 William-st.,
NEW YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
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In sums of £1 upwards, at 9/5 per £.
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BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last instalment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.

By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1851. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTI-CIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS, in any of the States or Territories, by the American Land and Tax-paying Agency, New-York.
CLARK & FAULKNER,
No. 15 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 12, 14 and 16.
MYRON H. CLARK,
HIRAM D. FAULKNER.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD COMPANY NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st January next. The books of the New-York Agency have been removed to Indianapolis.
A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1857.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 Wall-st., New-York,

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, Ill.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000.000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMAN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¾ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 24th inst.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA— FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. Leitch, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. A Steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail 6th of January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every store has been taken into construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second, do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

**F

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON MARKET CORRUPTION CASE.

Meeting of the Special Committee---Curious Proceedings---Abrupt Postponement of the Investigation.

Action of the Board of Aldermen—The Investigation must not be Delayed.

BREAD TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee appointed specially to investigate the charges against the City Inspector, Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to the disposal of the land on the west side of Washington Market for market stands, adjourned to meet yesterday at 2 P. M.

At that hour Alderman BURNS, the Chairman, was present, and was proceeding to examine Mr. Fielder further when

MR. MORTON, the City Inspector, arose and said—Mr. Chairman: Yesterday I chose to permit myself to be called in this matter for the reason that had I refused to do so, it might have placed me in a false position. But at the same time I would desire the parties making these charges, in justice to myself,—I am entitled to know whether the charges before this Committee are in reference to the petition to them, or whether it is to the general subject of the grounds west of Washington Market. I want to know whether it is in reference to the matters which have occurred since the commencement of my administration; or what occurred before that time. I said yesterday, that I had received no books showing the condition of the Markets, and that my whole time was so much taken up that I could not give time to these matters; and I could not assume the responsibility connected with the Markets prior to my administration, nor of the conclusions of the Common Council. These things have a remote bearing upon the charges against myself, and the Committee hold me responsible for them. Yesterday, I think Chairman seemed to be prejudiced, or rather to display a spirit of unkindness towards myself, although I always entertained the most kindly feelings towards him, and believed he did to me. But as these charges involve my character, I think it is right that I should know precisely my position with reference to this examination. Mr. Fielder spoke of having purchased a stand some three years ago. Now I do not know who bought or sold them, nor could I know. But certainly there was no abuse in it, I had anything to do with. Then there was another irregularity, I noticed. When Alderman ADAMS came in, he made a very unbecoming remark, as he made it in view of not having been present when I gave my testimony. If I remember, there was only one member present at that time. I was caused to be sworn then, and I did it cheerfully, because, if I had not, I had an idea that it would have been prejudicial to me. Nor did I think the remark of Alderman ADAMS in place, he having no knowledge of what had been done. Now I think, in justice to myself, that I am entitled to have a majority of the Committee present.

Alderman BLUNT—In the first place, in regard to the prejudice of the President of the Committee, I do not think you have any right to make such a remark. I stated that I was going to investigate this thing thoroughly. I am going to ferret it out to the very bottom, and wherever it rests upon there let it rest; and with regard to the majority of the Committee, if they do not choose to come here I am not going to send for them—that's all about it. They are in the other room, and they know the Committee is in session.

Mr. MORTON—It is due to myself and to the Committee, and every one, that there should be a majority of the Committee present to decide upon all questions.

Alderman BLUNT—Then proceed to preside.

Mr. MORTON—Are not the rest of the Committee to be present? There are members of the Committee outside, I understand.

Alderman BLUNT—If the gentleman understands so, he can write them in if he has a mind.

Alderman MCCONNELL now entered the Committee room, and took his seat beside Alderman BLUNT.

Mr. MORTON—May I ask the Chairman if the business before this Committee is in reference to the petition before it?

Alderman BLUNT—Is Mr. BRENAN here? (No response.) Is Mr. Sands Crawford here?

Mr. CRAWFORD answered.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Crawford, please to answer as a witness. Mr. Crawford was sworn.

Alderman MCCONNELL—I object to receiving testimony, unless there is a majority of the Committee present.

Enter Alderman DRAKE.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Crawford, have you a stand at Washington Market.

Mr. M. R. BREWER—Mr. Chairman, I appear here for Mr. M. T. Green, and he desires that a majority of the Committee should be present.

Alderman DRAKE—(Who had not taken his seat)—I would like to ask a question. Has any person been examined by the Chairman alone?

Alderman BLUNT—Yes, Sir; at the meeting yesterday.

Alderman DRAKE—Then I move that he be stricken out.

Alderman BLUNT—We will not question that.

Alderman MCCONNELL—The Chairman has been swearing witnesses and taking testimony alone.

Alderman DRAKE—I would like to know who the stands belong to. I had supposed that a Committee of Five had been appointed to investigate this matter. If one man is to conduct it, it is not necessary for the rest of us to come here.

Alderman BLUNT—What is the motion?

Alderman DRAKE—The motion is, whether the Chairman is to examine witnesses without a majority of the Committee.

Alderman BLUNT put the motion, and Aldermen MCCONNELL and DRAKE voting in the negative, it was lost, making the presence of three members necessary.

Alderman DRAKE—Now, I move we adjourn to one week from Wednesday.

The motion was carried, Aldermen MCCONNELL and DRAKE voting for it.

Alderman BLUNT—I will proceed with the examination myself. He then called over the names of a number of witnesses, but, as the other Aldermen had declared the meeting adjourned, they had left, so Alderman BLUNT could not proceed.

Soon afterward, Aldermen ADAMS and HOFFMAN came in, and when they heard what had been done, declared they would bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED—ACTION REVERSED.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair. The report in favor of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to $2,500 came up, and, after some debate, in which all agreed that Mr. Downing had faithfully performed the duties of his office, the report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The resolution, appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Mayor's law-suits, came up again, and was laid over for another day.

Alderman HOFFMIRE then rose to a question of privilege. A Committee had been appointed to investigate certain charges in relation to corruption in the disposal of the land on the west side of Washington Market. The charges were against the City Inspector and some of the Aldermen and Councilmen. They were serious, and the Committee had commenced the investigation, when a motion on the part of the Committee entered the Committee room and postponed the investigation to one week from Wednesday, which was tantamount to a final adjournment, as there would not be sufficient time after that date to complete the investigation before the term of the Board would expire. He thought such action was wrong, and wished to call the attention of the Board to it.

Alderman BLUNT said the Committee had held one meeting, at which important testimony was elicited.

Alderman MCCONNELL objected to the statement, and said the Committee had not held a meeting. There had not been a quorum present.

Alderman DRAKE said he didn't have a notice to attend. The Chairman undertook to call witnesses, and examine them on his own account, and he objected to that.

Alderman HOFFMIRE.—The charges is that there are members of this Board now holding stands on that land west of the Market, and I think the sooner the truth is known the better. Why members should exhibit a disposition to delay the investigation, I am not able to understand, on any theory consistent with a high appreciation of the character of the Board, and the entire innocence of all its members of the charge preferred.

Alderman DRAKE—The gentleman from the Fifth (Alderman HOFFMIRE) seems to take great interest—he is very anxious about this matter. I don't know whether he was or not. The Chairman of the Committee. His name is BLUNT.

Alderman MCSPEDON (in the Chair)—The gentleman must confine himself to the subject.

Alderman MCCONNELL—The gentleman (Alderman BLUNT) has taken it upon himself to call witnesses and take testimony when there was not a majority of the Committee present, and he objected to such a course.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. President, I move that the Committee be discharged.

Alderman BLUNT—The way we stand at present we cannot go on—it amounts to the same as a discharge. We cannot do any business. We have had one meeting, and there was a large number of witnesses present. We took a great deal of testimony. To-day we were going on again, when Alderman DRAKE came in and made a motion to adjourn the investigation to one week from Wednesday.

Alderman DRAKE—I object to the gentleman going on. I rise to a point of order. There is no matter before the Board.

The PRESIDENT (Alderman MCSPEDON)—The gentleman's point of order is not well taken.

Alderman DRAKE—I never made a point of order that was well taken. [Laughter.]

Alderman BLUNT—As the matter stands, the Committee is as good as discharged.

Alderman TUCKER—I hope the Committee will not be discharged. Why are gentlemen so sensitive on this matter if it is all right? If the gentlemen forming a portion of the Committee don't choose to attend, let them stay away. I would proceed alone, and if the Board would not receive my report I would publish it in the newspapers. To delay the investigation is to prevent it. Postpone it a week! Why I hope that by the expiration of that time this Board will be no more.

Alderman MCCONNELL—If gentlemen mean to intimate that I have a stand in Washington Market, I say it is false; and I object to any one member of a Committee taking it upon himself to conduct an investigation for the whole.

Alderman FULLMER—I was in the Committee-room during the meeting yesterday, and, after hearing some of the testimony, I made a rough calculation, and concluded that about $30,000 had been divided somewhere. I am satisfied that Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, desires that the investigation should proceed without delay. I believe he courts a thorough investigation, and I have no doubt his conduct in relation to this matter will bear the closest scrutiny. It is charged that Aldermen have stands there, and I am anxious that that charge should be investigated. If it is not, the public will charge that there is collusion between the Aldermen and the City Inspector, in this matter, to prevent investigation. The charges are grave charges. The affidavits in the hands of the Committee charge that there are Aldermen who have stands there, and that they have made many dollars by the operation.

Alderman MCCONNELL—I don't think there are any affidavits charging any Alderman with having made money by the operation.

Alderman FULLMER—I say I saw the affidavits; and my Word will go quite as far as yours. I saw them, and I think the sooner the matter is thoroughly investigated the better.

Alderman ADAMS—I moved for a discharge of the Committee. I am a member of that Committee, and I was there at the meeting. I don't shrink from any duty. I want the matter to be investigated, and would prefer that it proceed, if it can, with a fair hope of a successful termination. I am ready to take any course, and will therefore withdraw the motion.

Alderman DRAKE—I would.

PRESIDENT—(Alderman CLANCY having just taken the chair)—What is the question before the Board? Several Members—Nothing.

PRESIDENT.—Then the gentleman is out of order.

Alderman DRAKE.—Of course, I thought that would be the decision.

After some miscellaneous business had been transacted, Alderman COULTER offered a resolution in relation to the same subject. It was in effect, that two more members be added to the Special Committee having the Washington Market charges under investigation; that the Committee be directed to meet to-morrow (to-day, Wednesday,) and that they report on the 28th inst.

Alderman BLUNT—I hope the resolution will pass. It is an important matter, and we ought to proceed with the investigation. I had determined to investigate it thoroughly, but if it is delayed it cannot be done. There are a great many witnesses who have been notified to attend, and I have no doubt a great deal of very important testimony in relation to the charges may be elicited from them.

Alderman OWENS—I think the passage of that resolution would add to the present embarrassment of the investigation. I hope the resolution will be passed without adding to the present number of the Committee, and that they will meet to-morrow.

Alderman COULTER—I offered the resolution because I have heard that there are charges which should be cleared up without delay, and I thought it could be done by following the plan proposed in the resolution.

Alderman TUCKER—I hope the resolution will not be passed. There are those men on the Committee who will not meet, and if you add to the number you will make it worse, as it will be more difficult to get a quorum.

Alderman MCSPEDON—I think the investigation should go on without delay, and I move to strike out the addition to the Committee and make it read that they meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., and proceed with the investigation, and that the Committee report on the 28th inst.

The motion to strike out was carried, and the resolution was adopted—Aldermen DRAKE and MCCONNELL voting in the negative.

CARRIAGE-HIRE FOR MEMBERS.

The report of the Committee, allowing $100 a year, for 1856 and 1857, to members of the Common Council for carriage-hire, while on Committee duty, was taken up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it.

Alderman MCSPEDON said the present Board was not, in that particular, like some of the former Boards. The members had not gone out riding in carriages at night and charged the expense to the City. If they had he would have opposed the report. There were many gentlemen on Committees that rendered it absolutely necessary for them to travel about the City a great deal. He had a great deal of riding to do himself, as a member of the Board, and he had been obliged to use his own horses. He thought the allowance was not exorbitant, as it could not exceed $100 a year, and therefore he would favor the report.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 14 to 3, Aldermen TUCKER, BLUNT and OWENS voting in the negative.

BREAD TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT.

The ordinance from the Board of Councilmen directing the sale of bread by weight was called up, and partially read.

Alderman ADAMS moved its reference to the Committee on Almshouses, as there was a baker on that Committee.

Alderman TUCKER hoped it would not be referred, as it was an important matter, and he thought it could be acted on then.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought there was no necessity for a reference. It had been freely investigated in the Councilmen. It was not fixing the price of bread; it was only deciding that it should be sold by weight, like sugar, and tea, and cakes, and crackers.

Alderman HOFFMIRE did not intend to oppose the report. He had been asked by several bakers to let them have a hearing when the subject should come up. He desired that a Special Committee should be appointed to investigate the matter.

Alderman FULLMER could not see what could be gained by a reference; and he feared the shortness of the time remaining would prevent a report.

Alderman ADAMS had not thought of the near approach of the close of the session, when he moved the reference. He would now withdraw a motion for a reference.

The motion to concur was then put and carried by a unanimous vote. The Board then adjourned to this evening at 3 o'clock.

Sea and Ship News.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN DROWNED.—The Liverpool ship *Coronet*, Capt. COUSENS, arrived at Falmouth, England, Nov. 27, from the Chincha Islands, and reports having spoken, on the 17th of November, in lat. 42° 04', N., lon. 21° W., the Liverpool ship *Anglo-Saxon*, bound for Melbourne, having on board Captain GOODWIN, and the crew of the bark *Calcutta*, of London, bound from Quebec to Dartmouth, which was water-logged, Nov. 8th. These, with three men and two women who were left on board the *Anglo-Saxon* by the steam-tug which towed her out of the river, were transferred to the *Coronet*. On the 30th the second officer of the lost bark *Calcutta* was being put ashore at Falmouth, when the boat capsized, and Captain COUSENS, of the *Coronet*, and the second mate of the *Calcutta* were drowned. The rest of the boat's crew saved their lives by swimming ashore.

The brig *Golden Age*, of and from Halifax for Porto Rico, was capsized in the mid-atlantic, in a heavy squall, and all on board were drowned except the second officer, who was rescued by a passing vessel. The brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, bound to the same place, was capsized in the same squall, and four days after leaving port, and all on board perished except the second officer and his mother, who were rescued and brought to this port by the ship *Ellen*.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A FEMALE SPIRITUALIST.—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mrs. EVANS, a widow lady, residing at No. 16 Cottage-place, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, and, from the circumstances of the case, it is supposed that her death was the result of suicide from taking poison. The deceased was a strong believer in Spiritualism, and was a constant attendant at numerous Spiritual circles in the City. Recently, her mind has been unusually agitated on the subject, and she has repeatedly expressed a desire to be freed from the cares and disquietudes of earthly life, and manifested a longing wish to go to the Spirit-world. On one or two occasions she has threatened to take her life. On Monday morning she took a walk in Broadway, and made several calls, and appeared to be in her usual health. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon she died. It is understood that the Coroner will make an investigation in the case to-day. The deceased resided with her daughter and son-in-law.

DEATH AT THE SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.—A German, known only by the name of Professor BESSENHERTZ, was found yesterday morning dead in his room at the Shakespeare Hotel. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and it was shown that the deceased had been staying at the hotel several days, and had complained of being unwell. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by *Phthisis Pulmonalis*." Deceased was about 45 years of age, but no particulars of him are known.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at No. 368 Water-street upon the body of TAOS. BURROUGHS, a boy four years of age, who was run over by a flour wagon on the corner of Perry and Pine streets, and crushed to death. The occurrence was proven to be accidental, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

QUARANTINE.—**The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Richmond County Supervisors, on the 19th inst:**

Whereas, The Quarantine establishment has been for more than fifty years located in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond; and during that time the inhabitants have made several efforts to have said establishment removed therefrom; and

Whereas, During the present year, an effort was made by our inhabitants to have said establishment removed from the County, but instead of such removal being made from the County, an attempt has been made by those in authority to remove said establishment from its present location to Princess Bay, in the town of Westfield, in said County; therefore,

Resolved, That such attempt was made against the expressed will of a very large majority of the inhabitants of this County.

Resolved, That said establishment ought to be removed; and when removed, it should be wholly and entirely removed from the County.

LONG ISLAND.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning the Southern Shades, kept by DAVID EASTGATE, on Hicks-street, between Atlantic and Pacific, Brooklyn, was robbed of a small trunk containing $221 50 in gold, $214 in bills and silver, a note for $1,200, bond for house and lot, and an insurance policy. The supposed thief has been in the habit of visiting the place about 10 A. M. every day for several weeks past. Yesterday morning another person came in about the same time, and while he occupied the attention of the person in attendance, the old visitor stepped off with the box of property which was behind the bar.

COOL.—We understand that four of the Police Captains in Brooklyn have been urged to resign by one of the Police Commissioners, and to accept of positions in the rooks. These officers were among the first to give in their adherence to the new law, and have the reputation of being as efficient officers as any in the service.

AN OWNER FOUND.—The trunk of dry goods recovered by Officers BURNES and PATES, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, it has been ascertained was the result of the robbery of the store of F. DAVIS, of Troy, on the night of the 15th inst. A reward of $200 was offered for the recovery of the goods.

THE POLICY SHOPKEEPERS.—PETER JENKINS and P. JOHNSON, Jr., arrested yesterday for keeping policy shops, the first in Dougherty-street and the last in James-street, by the Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, were both taken before Justice CORNWELL and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to await their trial.

A SWINDLER.—A man, who represented that he was a farmer and had a canal boat of produce on the way to Brooklyn, succeeded on Monday last in swindling a number of traders and hotel-keepers, in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, out of a considerable sum of money.

☞ WM. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court in Kings County, on Friday last, administered the oath of office to JOHN A. LOTT, Esq., elected Judge of the Supreme Court in Second Judicial District at the last election.

☞ The office-holders under the present Administration, in Kings County, have adopted resolutions indorsing the Kansas policy of Mr. BUCHANAN.

FOUNDLING.—A child, six weeks old, was left Monday night on the steps of house No. 266 Sackett-street, Brooklyn. It was handed over to the Superintendant of the Poor.

ROBBING A DENTIST.—On Monday a man applied to Mr. VAN ANTWERP, dentist, No. 96 Court-street, to have some work done, and as he left the premises took away clothing valued at $50.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—

Before Judge Morris and Justices Simmons and Schoonmaker.

The Grand Jury came into this Court this morning, presented twenty-five indictments, and made the following presentment:

BROOKLYN, December, 1857.

The Grand Inquest of the November Term of the Court of Sessions in and for the County of Kings present as follows:

That during their protracted term, they have devoted themselves to a careful examination of the several cases presented for their investigation, with a full knowledge of the responsibility which devolved upon them, and in closing their labors desire to call the attention of the Court to some matters which they believe are of public importance, and to a considerable extent susceptible of being remedied. A large number, probably a majority of the cases on the Calendar, were for assault and battery—many of which still remain without being examined, consequent upon inability of the proper officer to procure the attendance of complainants and witnesses; many of whom, no doubt, are deterred from further proceedings, on account of the loss of time or other annoyances and delays of attending Court from day to day, without any certainty as to when their presence may be required. Observation has satisfied the Grand Inquest that a legislative enactment should be sought for giving summary jurisdiction to the Justices in all *ordinary* cases of the character referred to, instead of permitting persons charged, as at present, to waive preliminary examinations, and give bail to appear before the Grand Jury—a course which is fraught with consequences not confined to the parties at issue, but which also involves a serious expense to the city and county for fees to Constables and officials, in subpœnaing witnesses, etc.

Another objectionable feature of these numerous cases has been urged upon our attention, and is so capable of being remedied, that we trust it may be speedily obviated—namely, the facility with which warrants in cross complaints are obtained from the Justices holding Courts in the basement of the City Hall. There is too much reason to believe that the litigants are frequently instigated by the *attachés* or hangers-on of one or other of the Court-rooms, and the contiguity of said Courts affords facilities for designing persons to so advise the ignorant or vindictive; the motive of such advice being, we are informed, to enable the parties giving it to collect fees for individual services, which sometimes exceed in amount one hundred dollars a month from the public Treasury. If this be true it can scarcely be possible that the Common Council fail, after having the evil brought under their notice, to procure a Court-room in some other building, and at a reasonable distance from the City Hall, where the Civil Justices' Courts shall in future be held. As we are advised that it is necessary and proper for the public convenience that the Police Justice should be located as at present, such a separation of the Courts would remedy, it is believed, to some extent, the existing evil.

Another matter portending in the future a character for our city not less unenviable than that of our neighbor New-York, is the fearful prevalence among a certain class of the juvenile population of not only petit but grand larceny, which is fostered and encouraged by junk dealers.

Parents are frequently reproached for neglecting the moral training of their children, when no doubt some of the deficiencies might be, traced elsewhere. Boys seemingly well cared for have appeared before the Grand Inquest, detailing their connection with cases of theft, in which they have not received for the stolen property a consideration equivalent to three cents on the dollar of its value, and which has been spent by them in sweetmeats or other childish gratifications. We would, therefore, respectfully urge upon the Court the exercise of the utmost authority at its disposal to punish and exterminate dishonest junk dealers: they are a pestiferous evil which threatens destruction to a large portion of the rising, and affords to the most vicious of the adult population facilities to dispose of the proceeds of their depredations.

Our attention has been called to a dangerous and long existing nuisance on Fulton-avenue, near Red Hook Lane, where the rails of the City Railroad cars encroach so much on the sidewalk, as to make the thoroughfare dangerous to all passers-by. It is to be hoped that so glaring and hazardous a public nuisance will forthwith be remedied; as it is understood that no legal or financial obstacles now exist, to embarrass or delay the action of the city authorities in removing the encroachments complained of, and widening the thoroughfare.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity, incident to the discharge of our duties, to visit the various County buildings and judge of their general condition, (so far as a cursory view would permit) we have found them—with the exception of the County jail, in which there is room for improvement on the score of cleanliness—to be generally in a satisfactory state.

JOHN F. HENNESSY, Foreman.

H. S. SAGER, Clerk.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

Suicides.

BURR WHITEMAN, formerly of Buffalo, blew out his brains with a gun, in Cattaraugus County, a few days ago. Cause—domestic troubles.

Miss FRANCES M. FARNUM, 21 years old, threw herself into a mill-race in Genesee County last week. Cause—religious excitement.

HENRY RUONS, a merchant tailor at Buffalo, hung himself last week. Cause—pecuniary troubles.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 22.

$1,000	N. Y. S. 5's '60.	97	
6,000	Tenn. St. cs, '90..	84	
10,000	Mo. St. bs.....	79½	
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90⅜	
2,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s	84	
4,000	E.R.R.1st m.	89	
1,000	do.....	88½	
2,000	Erie C. 1s. 1862	89	
9,500	Ill Cen.R.R.Bs	85	
1,000	T. H. & Al.2d Mt.	44	
1,000	Lac.&M.L.G.Bs.	96	
3,000	Mich. Cen. R.R. 1 pct.1st M.S.F.C.Bs.	83½	
7,000	do.....	83½	
83	Continental Bank	99	
9	Metropolitan Bank	99½	
20	Bank of Commerce	100	
30	Com'wealth Bank	75	
20	do	77	
25	Shoe&LeatherBank	95½	
25	do	96	
200	Brooklyn Bank	110	
15	Del &Hud.Can.Co	108	
50	do	108½	
50	do	860	107
100	do	108½	
50	Com. Coal Co	87	
10	Pacific M. S. Co	68	
141	N. Y. Cen. R. R	74	
200	do	815	74
100	do	810	74
150	do	83	74½
10	do	74½	
50	do	860	74⅝
50	do	877	74

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s.	80	
2,000	Mich. State 6s	84	
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	83¾	
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	90½	
2,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. bs..	85	
5,000	Mich. Cen.R.R 6 pct.1st m.S.F.C.Bs.	83¼	
1,000	La C & M.L.G.Bs	24½	
1,000	do	26	
1,000	Har.R.R.1st m..	67	
7	B'k of N.Y.Scrip	95	
30	Cumb. Coal Co	8½	
48	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	74¾	
150	do	74¾	
50	do	s10	74¾
500	Erie Railroad	s3	17¾
200	do		17¾
5	N. H. & H. R.R.		112
50	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	b30	19
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		26
115	La Cr. & Mil., R R.		10½
100	Reading R. R....	s10	83
150	do.....		83¼
80	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		19½
50	do	b60	19⅝
50	do		20
20	Panama Railroad		94
100	do	b60	95
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		73
87	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		41¾
100	do	b60	41⅝
50	Chic & R. I. R. R.		73⅝
50	do		74

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	N. Y. State 5 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 97
$2,000	N. Y. State 5 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 97
$1,000	N. Y. State 5¾ ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 97¼
$10,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 109
$9,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 109⅛
$1,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 109⅜
$4,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 105
$1,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add. 62
$2,000	Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac 6s	Int. add. 16
$1,000	Memphis City 6 ₱ cent Bonds	Int. add. 75
$3,000	Tenn. and Alabama R. R. 6s	Int. add. 80
$3,000	Madison City 7s	Int. add. 51
$5,000	Waterlown City 8s	Int. add. 51
$4,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. add. 30
$10,000	Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	Int. add. 81½
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add. 61
$5,000	T. H. & Alton R. R. 1st. m. 7s	Int. add. 35¼
$1,000	La C. and Mil. R. R. Co. Bds	Int. add. 6
20	shares North River Ftre Ins. Co	146¾
10	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	88½
20	shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co	162
10	shares Home Fire Ins. Co	145⅝
10	shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	87½
20	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	92½
20	shares East River Fire Ins. Co	91
10	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	108½
10	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	142½
5	shares American Express Co	93
10	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67
20	shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	73

TUESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The Money Market is easy, the rates of Exchange firm, and the export demand for Gold large to-day. The Specie accumulation in Bank facilitates the remittance of all sums collected for the other side or likely to come in with the New-Year, and the rate of discount in England being still relatively high, the preference is shown for shorts sight bills or Gold itself. The shipment by the *Europa* counts up, informally, $1,850,000 this afternoon, and the probability is that some small parcels not known to the Bullion Brokers may raise the sum total above two million dollars. The State of Alabama, through the agency of the Merchants' Bank, sends forward $500,000 in Gold Coin on account of the principal of her public debt due at the Union Bank of London in January. The Bank of Commerce sends $250,000 against the exchange drawings of the Bank. Choice 60-day bills sold to-day at 109½@109⅝; Sight bills 111⅛@111⅜. The Continental rates were quite irregular, merchant bills on France at 5.35@5.25½; bankers' 5 25@5.18¾ at 60 days, and 5.15@5.11¼ sight. Very little done on the North of Europe. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $157,969; paid out $131,570, and held at the close $3,915,806. The Customs included in the receipts were $52,000.

It is intimated to-day in well advised quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury may possibly yield to 3.65 ₱ cent. ₱ annum (equal to one cent a day on the $100) interest on the first $6,000,000 Treasury Notes. He would prefer 3 ₱ cent., and has been advised that this rate or less would command the money; but to settle the struggle made for a higher rate by other influential parties, and at the same time to render the calculation of interest perfectly easy, this change of purpose is not improbable. The difference to the Government on $6,000,000 will be $39,000 per annum.

The Metropolitan Bank to-day declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4. The Tradesmen's Bank pays 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend on Jan. 2. The Commonwealth Insurance Company 5 ₱ cent. on Jan. 2. The Emigrant Savings interest is to be paid on 18th January, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on sums under $500, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger deposits.

There was a strong disposition at the opening of the early session of the Brokers, to sell the market down, but the demand for stocks, at the decline, became quite animated as the business of the day progressed, and at the close this after noon, prices had nearly recovered to the last quotations of Monday. Erie from 17 in the morning sold up to 17¾, and left off 17⅞@18: New-York Central, after selling at 74, recovered to 75, and other active Road stocks in proportion. State stocks were barely supported, and some of the Railway bonds sold ¼@1 ₱ cent. below yesterday's prices. The whole market, however, closed firm.

In his explanations to the House of Commons on the Bank of England Indemnity Bill, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Bank-Note Circulation of the United Kingdom in the hands of the public stood in October, as

Issued by Bank of England	$98,660,000
By the Provincial Banks	89,525,000
Total Circulation Great Britain	$188,385,000
Same time Bank of France	121,070,000
Same time Banks of United States	148,929,000

The Gross Issues of the Banks in the United States on the last Treasury return were $214,778,000
Less Notes in hands of the Banks 65,849,000
Leaving in hands of the public $148,929,000

In regard to the source of trouble on the late panic, the Chancellor comes to the same conclusion with our Secretary of the Treasury, that it was in the excess of private credits inscribed at bank, deposits on the one hand, and bills discounted or other accommodations granted on the other. The Chancellor instances the Western bank failure at Glasgow, as occurring without the slightest premonition to or from the Noteholders, who neither knew of the run on the bank, nor showed the slightest concern for the safety of its Notes, until the mischief had been done through the alarm of the depositors. In like manner Secretary COBB shows that the Bank suspension in New-York was the work of the depositors. The fact seems to be that there was and is no real excess of Bank-note Currency in either country, and as a general rule, the basis of its security is equally sound in both. The variety of State interests here, subjects the American Circulation to more contingencies, but the evidences of abuses are not found in the relative magnitude of the gross issue, or the relative security in Specie and Public Stocks.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of New-York Stockholders of the Central Railroad Company, appointed at the meeting held here on the 28th of November, have issued a pamphlet report of their proceedings,—giving the history of the election at Albany, and concluding with the following suggestions:

"The ready exhibit of the accounts of the Company to stockholders, your Committee regard as alike wise and necessary, and they learn that these are kept with systematic regularity; but practical stockholders well know that few, if any, give the time to examine and comprehend these, so as to learn their *essence*. It can only be done through a Committee of Stockholders, regularly organized, with accountants paid through such Committee, and your meeting of Albany appointed such. Stockholders must need give all necessary power to President and Directors, so as to manage such a property and to work it; the concentration of ample power is essential: but annual accountability should be kept up between stockholders and their managers, or else dwarfed credit alike to stock and bonds, as in the past three years, is an inevitable result. Your Committee, acting in the spirit of your meetings, and with the design to infuse new elements into the Board of Directors, and secure the adoption of *certain principles in the management of your property*, rather than to revolutionize your managers, did not aim to secure a majority of proxies, but to show, by a respectable vote, that change in principles was essential. They regretfully add that the ammunition was unheeded and disregarded by those controlling the mass of proxies voted on. Your Committee leave the whole matter in your hands, with the simple recommendation that outstanding and extant proxies, applicable to future elections, should be abrogated and annulled by those who have given them."

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week ending to-day, is $1,222,760, against $1,378,200 the corresponding week of last year.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, MORSE & CO., quote Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	86c.	95c.
80 acre warrants, per acre	76c.	81c.
120 acre warrants, per acre	67c.	71c.
160 acre warrants, per acre	77c.	81c.

Market active.

Money Circulars for Europe.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT OF DECOPPET & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Since our last advices of 14th instant, the domestic Exchanges have remained undisturbed by the resumption of Specie payments by the Banks of the State of New-York and others. According to to-day's report, those of New-York City hold a Specie reserve of $27,957,327. This amount is the largest ever yet held by them, and proves that spite the large exportation of Specie, the current which has set towards New-York has exceeded it. There has been somewhat more activity in the Stock Exchange through the past week—the amount of transactions is larger, and prices generally have rather advanced, particularly State Stock. To-day, after receding somewhat, they close steady. Side by side with this slight recovery in Stocks, which may still be attributed to the difficulty in safely employing floating capital in the ordinary channels of trade, uneasiness and disconcagement prevail. In mercantile affairs—particularly in Dry Goods—hardly anything is doing, and forced liquidations continued to take place, resulting often in suspensions or in open failures. Add to this the disastrous news from Hamburg, affecting more or less directly our commerce, which the Southampton steamer of the 9th instant has just brought us, and this feeling is easily explained. State Stocks have been active, particularly Missouri 6s, which have risen 2⅜; Virginia 6s, 2; Tennessee 6s, ¼; and North Carolina 6s, 2⅜; New-York 5s and 6s have also advanced. They are quoted to-day ex interest. City and County Bonds remain almost without movement. Some Albany 6s were done at from 97½@98; as also a few Milwaukee 7s, (Municipal) at from 73½@74. Railroad Bonds—The business of the week comprises a great variety of those dealt in at the Stock Exchange, without any striking transactions to notice. Rather limited sales of Illinois Central Constructions took place, closing at last week's prices. Erie 7s of 1871 were done in moderate sums, closing at 36@37 after touching 39; those of 1875 have risen ¼, and those of 1883 declined ⅛. There was a moderate activity in Michigan Central 1st mort. at well-sustained prices, and in Galena and Chicago 2d mort. at a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. For Railroad Shares the rise has been pretty general until to-day when some reaction took place; the activity was pretty well sustained. The chief transactions were in Erie at an advance of 1⅛; in New York Central of ⅛; in Reading of 1; in Chicago and Rock Island of ½; in Cleveland and Toledo at a decline of ½; in Michigan Southern of ¼, closing at 20, after having touched 22½. With some little activity Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal advanced 6½ and 8½ respectively. Foreign Exchanges are very irregular. London from 108¼@109¾, and Paris 522½@530.

DECOPPET & CO.

MARIE & KANZ' CIRCULAR.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Since our advices of the 14th inst., the Stock market has experienced a slight advance on most of the list, but the amount of business transacted, although somewhat larger than last week, is still very restricted. The advices from Europe, which are up to the 9th inst., continue to report numerous failures in England, and especially in Germany, and give a temporary check to the mutual tend

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1955. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Correspondence Transmitted to the Senate.

Secretary Cass in Reply to Governor Walker.

The Letter of Instructions to Secretary Denver.

Senators Stuart and Broderick in Opposition to the President on the Kansas Question.

Investigation as to the Propriety of Excluding the Delegate from Utah.

Mr. Sedgewick Not Confirmed—The Issue of Treasury Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Senator STUART, of Michigan, made a most effective argument against the Lecompton fraud to-day.

Senator BRODERICK's assault upon the Administration was characteristically bold and pointed.

In Executive Session to-day, there was a further discussion on the confirmation of SEDGWICK as District-Attorney, but there was no vote. It is believed that if a vote had been taken to-day, he would have been rejected. It is charged that he is a consistent Free-Soiler.

The Treasury Department does not expect to get the Treasury-note plates engraved in much short of three weeks. The intention is to make them so that they cannot be counterfeited by photograph. In the meantime the Sub-Treasury will receive deposits of gold, with orders for the notes, and when the paper is ready the notes will be issued for them, dated on the day of deposit. The present rate of interest will be three per cent.

The disbursements consequent upon the passage of the amendatory Congressional compensation will not be made for ten days yet.

General HENNINGSEN publishes a letter here to-day, in entire sympathy with General WALKER's movements. S.

Instructions to Secretary Denver, Acting Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The President, in response to a call of the Senate, to-day sent a large mass of documents on Kansas affairs—among them the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1857.

James W. Denver, Esq., Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory:

SIR: You have already been informed that Mr. STANTON has been removed from the office of Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and that you have been appointed in his place. I desire now to state to you distinctly the reason of this change. The Convention which met at Lecompton on the 1st of September, had framed a Constitution and had authorized its president to submit the question to the people of Kansas on the 21st of December, whether this Constitution should be adopted with or without Slavery. The importance of the issue could not well be overestimated. It involved the complete and authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agitated Kansas or interfered with its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom this settlement was referred, not only had unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes on the day appointed but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty. In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the Territorial Government, and the acting Governor was bound to employ all legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election. With the conflicting opinions which prevailed in the Territory on the question submitted he had no right to interfere. They had their appropriate issue at the ballot-box, and to that peaceful arbitrament they might safely be referred. The great objects to be accomplished in the opinion of the President were to preserve the peace of the Territory and secure freedom in the election. Entertaining these views, he was surprised to learn that the Secretary and Acting Governor had on the first of December issued his proclamation for a special session of the Territorial Legislature on the 7th instant, only a few weeks in advance of its regular time of meeting, and only fourteen days before a decision was to be made on the question submitted by the Convention. The course of Mr. STANTON the President seriously believes has thrown a new element of discord among the excited people of Kansas, and it is directly at war, therefore, with the peaceful policy of the Administration.

For this reason he has felt his duty to remove him.

From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. STANTON's successor. This duty is to preserve peace in Kansas. Every person entitled to vote on the Constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraints whatever in the exercise of the elective franchise.

If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it, and it may be a wise precaution to have them stationed, in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required. It is earnestly hoped that the use of the military power may be wholly avoided. Violence is always less likely to occur when the means are known to be at hand for its prompt suppression. Should the military force become absolutely necessary to keep the peace, you will find full instructions with reference to the proper mode of employing it in my communications to Governor WALKER, of March 28, July 25, and Sept. 2, 1857, and in those subsequently written to Mr. STANTON. Of these last, that of Nov. 30 was taken to Kansas by you, and you had a copy of it. All of them will doubtless be found in the archives of the Governor at Lecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important elections—but I need hardly inform you that your duty is not intended to be confined to those special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and applies to one legal election as well as to another. The Territorial Legislature doubtless convened on the 7th instant, and while it remains in session its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorized by the Convention. While the peace of the Territory is preserved and freedom of election is secured, there need be no disastrous consequences.

The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas, to organize a revolutionary Government under the Topeka Constitution. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded, but should the attempt be made and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government must necessarily be maintained; and from whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere by violence with the election authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted, and the security of the elections maintained.

The peaceful progress of these elections can obviously occasion no injury to any citizen of any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the Constitution and laws. It is to be expected, therefore, that no good citizens will endeavor to interfere with them, but that all the people will be contented to see the work of the Convention peacefully carried out to its legitimate results, and fairly presented to the consideration of Congress.

The President relies upon your firmness and discretion to give effect to these instructions. It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and none other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision. It is important also, that in securing to them the protection to which they are entitled, great care should be taken not to organize any illegal authority. On this point I again refer you to my instructions to Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, which you will regard as directed to yourself.

It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature about to meet can interfere with the elections of the 21st of December, and 26th of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS, Secretary.

Secretary Cass's Reply to Governor Walker.

STATE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1857.

SIR: On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst., tendering your resignation as Governor of Kansas.

This resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which, you are well aware, it would be impossible for this Department to reply. If every officer of the Government, who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President, shall pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate Department a criticism on the policy of the Administration, no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. We must either cause the charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country, without contradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to be devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers, who may disapprove of the President's policy.

While duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into a controversial discussion with you on the various topics embraced by your argument, it is proper that I should make a remark upon a single point. You state that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas. And why this allegation? Simply because the Convention of Kansas have, in the exercise of the rights belonging to them, decided that they would not submit the whole Constitution to the people, although they had submitted the all-important and dangerous question of Slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State.

He had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity. Under these circumstances it was his imperative duty, and this in strict conformity with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner, merely because he preferred the submission of the Constitution originally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He never intended or expressed the opinion that the Convention were bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people, except the question of Slavery, much less that that portion would be invalid without such submission. Had he entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the different States.

The question of Slavery was the all-absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas, with the full confidence of the President, to carry out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. With the question of whether Kansas was to be a free or slave State, you were not to interfere. You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free and fair election, to decide the question for themselves. The President was therefore happy to learn, from your dispatches to this Department, of July 15 last, that, in all your speeches, you had refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether it should be a slave or free State.

I am instructed to inform you that your resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas has been accepted. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBT. J. WALKER, Washington. LEWIS CASS.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The various branches of the President's Message were appropriately referred.

Mr. SIMMONS gave notice of his intention to introduce a home valuation bill.

Mr. STUART addressed the Senate on the subject of Kansas. He said it was remarked by Attorney-General BUTLER, in the Arkansas case, that the power of Congress upon the subject of the admission of new States is plenary. When the question is presented, it must necessarily be determined by the circumstances which surrounded and govern that particular case. It is a power which authorizes the admission of foreign States as well as those formed out of our own dominions; and this single statement would show at a glance that precedents never could, and never ought to be regarded for the purpose of determining the power or propriety in a particular case. Congress, and Congress alone, under the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, is to determine not only the question of whether the State shall be admitted at all, but is equally empowered with authority to determine how it shall be admitted. Enabling acts were not to be regarded as indispensably necessary to the admission of new States. He proceeded to apply those principles to the case under consideration. The questions to be asked were whether the form of government was republican, and *whether the people were satisfied with it, and asked admission under it*, for the power of Congress was to admit a State, and not *coerce* it. He contended that half the people of Kansas had had no opportunity to vote for the election of delegates to the Convention, as in some counties no census had been taken. How could they be expected to abide by its decision, when their voice had not been heard? He also believed that the Convention intended a trick and fraud upon the people, and expressed views in accordance with those which Mr. DOUGLAS had previously submitted. He would never give his vote to consummate that fraud, which he believed to be the most enormous that was ever undertaken to be practised upon any people under the forms of law. He believed that if this Constitution was forced upon the people of Kansas, those who did it would light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union. They might cry Peace, but there would be no peace.

Mr. BRODERICK said while he agreed with Messrs. DOUGLAS and STUART in most of their remarks, there was one point on which he wished to say a few words. When Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON went to Kansas, they found a state of insurrection existing there, and succeeded, with great labor, in restoring peace. Now he thought *the President and his Cabinet were alone responsible for the recent outbreaks.* This was the first time he had known the President to descend from his high position, and attempt to coerce peaceable citizens to the will of illegal party-men. He was sorry to disagree with his party, for he believed he had rendered as much service in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as any gentleman on this floor. He was also somewhat astonished at the forbearance of the people of Kansas toward the Delegates to the Convention. If the people had flogged them, cut their ears off, and sent them out of the Territory, he, for one, would have applauded them for it. He would not make any extended remarks now, but if the Lecompton Constitution should ever be presented to the Senate, he might have something to say about it then. He would remark that he was no Free-Soller. In his own State his most bitter opponents were Republicans.

During a conversational debate, in order to show his opposition to the Free-Soil movements, Mr. BRODERICK alluded to the fact that some years since at a Convention of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York, of which Messrs. DOOLITTLE and PRESTON KING were members, the proposition was made that if one wing of the party should consent to the passage of a resolution indorsing the Wilmot Proviso, they might have all the offices, but he refused to enter into any such agreement.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was true he was in the Convention, and that the Democratic Party then were divided on that issue. So far as he was concerned, though such resolutions were submitted, no proposition ever came from him, directly or indirectly, that in consideration of the passage of the resolutions, the offices should be bestowed on the other side.

Mr. BRODERICK said it was Mr. KING who made the proposition to him.

Mr. KING remarked that he had no special recollection of such a conversation. He had always considered there could be no other motive on the part of citizens residing in Free States to oppose such resolutions than the hope of obtaining offices. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRODERICK replied if his wing of the Party were anxious to obtain offices they would not agree to the passage of resolutions for that object.

Mr. KING remarked that such conversations were so frequent that, although he did not recollect this particular one, he did not question the accuracy of Mr. BRODERICK's statement. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE said at the time the Wilmot Proviso was before the Senate, it was expected it would pass. Mr. CLAY wrote a letter to that effect, and Mr. CASS expressed his anxiety again and again, to be permitted to record his vote in its favor. It however failed, because JOHN DAVIS talked out the last hours of that Congress. In order to obtain the nomination of the Democratic Party for President, the southern delegates having been instructed to oppose the nomination of any man who was not on record against the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. CASS wrote the Nicholson letter.

Mr. BROWN gave notice that he should express his views after the holidays, but would say now that if, the recent election in Kansas was a fair one, as he hoped it was, in which all parties had been allowed freely and without hindrance to participate, and Kansas should ask admission as a Free State, he stood upon the record in favor of her admission. If on the contrary, she should ask admission as a Slave State, he hoped his friends on the other side would abide by their former action and admit her.

Adjourned until the 4th of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. WARREN rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, late Governor of Utah, and from the President's Message, that said Territory is now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to consider and report on the facts, and inquire into the propriety of excluding, from a seat on the floor of the House, the delegate from that Territory.

Mr. WARREN said that this was a question which the country and every honest man desired should be investigated. Members were sitting here with a delegate from a Territory which was not only morally but legally in open rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Mr. BANKS said the fact that the preamble declares that a state of war exists, did not bring the matter before the House as a question of privilege. He admitted that the conclusion affected the Delegate's rights, but the facts upon which Mr. WARREN based his conclusions did not affect his rights at all.

The Speaker remarked that the preamble might or might not be adopted by the House.

Mr. BOCOCK admitted that this was a question of privilege, but it would be for the House to say whether the reasons assigned should be admitted. He was not, nor was the House, prepared to assert that the facts charged constituted a sufficient ground for the rejection of the delegate. The House cannot set up an inquisiton of morals or religion. We cannot declare a State or Territory in a condition of moral rebellion, and that therefore its representative is not entitled to be heard on this floor. A part of the State might be in a rebellion, yet are not those who are true and loyal entitled to representation? But we have no facts by which we can declare Utah in legal rebellion against the country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought that under all circumstances the House ought not to entertain the subject at all. It would be observed that everything BRIGHAM YOUNG has done has been in the capacity of civil Governor of Utah. There is a strong probability that the people of the Territory might be deceived as to the extent to which BRIGHAM YOUNG, as Governor, had a right to go. He had frequently thought that it would have been prudent for the incoming Governor to have met the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG with a counter-proclamation, showing the fact of his (CUMMINS') appointment. He would thus have stripped from the shoulders of YOUNG the cloak under which he is now acting and placed the inhabitants of Utah in a position to resist. He (MARSHALL) was free to say that the President would have done better if he had issued a proclamation to the people of Utah setting forth the fact of YOUNG's removal and the appointment of CUMMINS. There were gentlemen here who believe in the doctrine that a State has a right to secede from the Confederacy and to resist laws which it may deem unconstitutional. Would the House conceive they have the right to instruct the Committee on Elections or a special Committee to inquire whether, in view of these facts, they should be excluded from seats in this hall?

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, wished instructions to the Committee on Territories, to report a bill to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, and attaching that Territory to other Territory for judicial purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the preamble assumed that the Delegate is a representative of a rebellious Government, and not that of the people who elected him. There can be no such thing as a war of a State or a Territory against the Government of the United States. If the sitting delegate did not take part in the rebellion, he has legal rights equal to any other gentleman on the floor. Those who had resisted the law should be tried according to the Constitution, while the innocent should have counsel to plead in their defence. Nothing was more sacred to the people of the States and Territories than the right of representation, and it should be protected at every point.

Mr. BANKS objected to the resolution, although under other circumstances there was no member who would more cheerfully enter into an investigation than himself. There was not sufficient grounds to justify proceedings as to whether the delegate was entitled to his seat. The President, in his Message, does not say that war exists in Utah, but that BRIGHAM YOUNG has threatened rebellion, and intimates that some of his threats may be idle boasting. Therefore, he recommends that additional regiments be raised for service in that Territory.

Mr. WARREN said he wanted an investigation, and was not particular as to the form in which it should be directed. No attempt has, as charged, been made to expel the delegate without a hearing. By the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG it was plain to every mind that Utah is in a state of rebellion.

Mr. CURTIS said his constituents were interested in this matter, and that a Mormon was editor of the Democratic paper in his District. He (CURTIS) wished to introduce a resolution looking to the repeal of the organic law of Utah.

Mr. WARREN replied that the gentleman (CURTIS) need not tell him that a Mormon was the Editor of the Democratic paper in his District. He might edit what is called a Democratic paper, but he does not belong to that school of Democracy which has governed, and controlled, and brought the country to the present state of its prosperity. He (WARREN) would vote to deprive the delegate from Utah of his seat here.

Mr. BOYCE remarked that no man had less sympathy with the Mormons than he. The right of Mr. BERNHISEL to his seat was not under resolution, but under the organic law of the land. BRIGHAM YOUNG is a bad man, but is his conduct to be regarded as that of the people of Utah? This is the greatest question which would come before Congress. He looked on the movement of the troops as a most unfortunate step which the Government was compelled to take, and would regret should they be compelled to shed fraternal blood.

Mr. COLFAX thought the self-respect of the American Congress demanded this investigation. Gentlemen say that the resolution is extraordinary in character; but it was offered to meet an extraordinary state of affairs, anomalous in their character, and without precedent in history. Was it not a fact that the United States authorities have been defied and trampled under foot, and their legitimate officers compelled to leave the Territory, fleeing for their lives? Were not the Mormons cutting off the army trains, throwing off their allegiance to the Government, and otherwise defying law? The President says that nothing prevails but the despotism of BRIGHAM YOUNG; yet gentlemen hesitate whether they shall pursue an investigation which their self-respect demands.

Mr. STEPHENS, while he had no objection to the adoption of the resolution, said there was nothing in the preamble which involved a question of privilege.

Mr. KEITT moved to table the resolution.

Motion negatived by 72 against 118. The resolution was then agreed to. The preamble was adopted by 107 against 77.

Mr. KEITT said he knew nothing of the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG. He remembered having seen something in fugitive newspapers about it, but nothing official. The President does not declare that Utah is in a state of rebellion, but says that unless BRIGHAM YOUNG retraces his steps the Territory may be in an open state of rebellion. Then, no acts have been yet committed amounting to rebellion. The delegate from Utah represented a political system and a right on the floor. He did not represent men in or out of rebellion.

Mr. SEWARD—Is he not an agent?

Mr. KEITT—Yes.

Mr. SEWARD—If he is a mischievous agent, have we not a right to dispose of him?

Mr. KEITT—He is here under the law of the land, and there is nothing against him. The House have involved themselves in some contradiction to-day. On motion of Mr. WARREN they have declared that war exists. They say that Utah is in a state of rebellion, and yet they cut off the very sinews of war. If true, should they adjourn for ten days, and if not, should they make the declaration in the form of a resolution?

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Select Committee, made a report in regard to the accommodations of the new Hall, setting apart a portion of the gallery for Reporters and Foreign Ministers, and curtailing the classes of privileged characters to be admitted to the floor, &c. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, so much of the President's Message as refers to Utah, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PETIT announced the death of Mr. BRENTON, and Mr. NIBLACK the death of Mr. LOCKHART, both Representatives from Indiana, pronouncing eulogies on their characters.

Adjourned to 4th January.

The Debate on Kansas Affairs—Corruption Investigations in the House, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Congress having agreed to take a recess from to-morrow until the 4th of January, we shall have only one day more of discussion on the Kansas question before the Lecompton Constitution arrives, with the verdict of the people of the Territory upon it. Thus far only two Northern Senators stand publicly committed in favor of forcing that instrument upon the people, and dragging Kansas into the Union under it as a State. Those Senators are Messrs. BIGLER and FITCH. If General DENVER, Secret-Agent MARTIN, and the baton of wire-pullers sent to Kansas nearly three weeks ago, have succeeded in their mission of procuring the Slavery clause to be returned "out" at the election, there will be other Northern men ready to follow their lead; but, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether, in such a case, Southern men—finding that to be the entertainment to which the President has invited them—will not become powerfully impressed with the idea that "Popular Sovereignty" has been tampered with to an extent making it their duty to vote against Lecompton altogether. A few days more, and we shall be better able to judge whether the "healthy Democratic organization" is with Mr. DOUGLAS or against him.

The debate in the Senate to-day was equal, if not superior, to that of any preceding day this session. Mr. FITCH was bold, earnest and able in support of the Lecomptonite doctrines, and displayed considerable tact in conducting a running discussion with the Senator from Illinois, turning back upon him with a good deal of force his own proneness to personal insinuation. But Mr. DOUGLAS maintained his ground with his accustomed skill, more clearly than ever exposing the injustice of the attempt to read him out of the Democratic Party because he differed with the Administration, and rolling back upon his assailants with defiant scorn their attempts at intimidation.

The House of Representatives has already got fairly at work, with two Committees of Investigation into charges of corruption. The exposures of last session are telling for good. This sensitiveness is an excellent sign for the future, while it constitutes a confession of the good results of the investigation last Winter. The Committee of Investigation in regard to Printing, Binding, &c., of last Congress, have called a number of witnesses before them, and more are to come. Their course of investigation settles the point that the present Congress has the right to investigate in relation to transactions in the last. This is well, and now the door is open. I may be permitted to suggest to the House and its Committee, the propriety of extending their investigations over a wide field, as yet all unexplored. The Committee of last year covered over a good many unpleasant reminiscences with the declaration that want of time prevented their following up all the clues placed in their hands. Unfortunately and oddly enough, they avoided following some of the very first and strongest clues within their reach. There is abundant time now to reopen this whole matter,—to follow the "clues" in question to some result.

One of these is peculiarly a subject for the Printing Investigating Committee. I don't believe they will make much out of the printing matter itself;—indeed if there had been much chance of stumbling on any ugly things in that direction, it is doubtful whether a Committee would have been appointed. But there is a little matter of Pacific Railroad engraving of last Congress that will hear looking into. Mr. ORR had the information in his hands last Winter upon which in the beginning he expected to prove a corrupt swindle of some $15,000; but although the witnesses were before the Committee, he made even less effort to get at the corruption then than he did to dive to the bottom of the Minnesota Land hill puddle—not asking them even a single question on the subject. Mr. ORR at one time showed me his memorandum in relation to the matter, and manifested a good deal of virtuous delight at the prospect of exposing what he believed then to be a piece of gross rascality. I refer the Committee to him for particulars.

Messrs. STEWART & BOURCICAULT are progressing rapidly with the work of fitting up their Theatre here, and will probably be ready to open on or before New Year's day. Our amusement-loving public are looking forward to this event with much impatience.

Miss JULIA MAY gave another concert here to-night to a well-filled house, and an enthusiastic audience. She is about to start on a Southern professional tour. S.

Sea and Ship News.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—The schooner *Mary Ackley*, with 90 tons soda, and schooner *Home*, with 90 tons soda and tin, have arrived from the ship *Washington Booth*, the latter having left the ship last night, and reports that everything was going on very well, and that they expected to get the ship off this morning. The cargo received is in good order.

SOUND STEAMERS.—The *Commonwealth* still continues on the route to Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester, and will run until the heavy ice obstructs navigation. The resumption of operations by many of the manufactories at Lawrence, Lowell, and other places have imparted considerable activity to the business of this line, and they are now carrying large quantities of freight, as well as the average number of passengers.

The freight business upon the Stonington and Fall River routes has also improved. The *Commodore* has taken the place of the *Plymouth Rock* to Stonington, and the *State of Maine* now runs to Fall River in the place of the *Metropolis*.

WRECKS ON LONG ISLAND.—The bark *Milford* was carried off the outer bar, where she first struck, and driven up on the main beach by the last easterly blow; she is full of water.

The schooner *John L. Schriver*, ashore opposite Southampton with 200 tons of coal, has had her decks broken in by the sea, and her masts are gone. She also is a total wreck. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in December, 1851; was 192 tons register, and owned by Mr. MILLER and others of Philadelphia.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, the Parliamentary candidate who raised a hornet's nest about his ears by the expression of his belief that the American form of Government is best suited to the latitude of Canada, has distanced his competitors, and is returned from Hamilton by a majority of over three hundred. Mr. BUCHANAN's backers are jubilant, and the opposition yield with a very bad grace. The contest elsewhere in the Province is animated.

Democratic Rally at Tammany Hall.

Indorsement of the President's Message.

Speeches of Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. Richard Busteed, General Hiram Walbridge, &c.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' POSITION REVIEWED.

Disturbance by the Wood Party.

Tammany Hall was well filled last night, in response to a regular call of the General Committee of the Democratic Party, "for the purpose of declaring the sentiments of the Democracy of the City, relative to national politics, and reiterating the expression of their confidence in and support of the policy and administration of JAMES BUCHANAN." The Rynders gun bellowed in the Park; rockets and Roman candles were discharged from the Tammany hall cony; a calcium light cast its glare across the Park to Broadway, and a band went the round of all the popular street airs. A crowd besieged the building long before the hour of opening the door of the great room, and when the lock *was* turned, and free ingress was allowed, the room was quickly filled. It was speedily evident, however, that it was not filled with a harmonious party. While the noise of various hands, heading torch-light processions of clubs from different Wards, as they arrived in front of the Hall, almost drowned the voices of the speakers within, ISAAC BELL, Jr., was nominated to the Chair, and made a few remarks that were totally inaudible. Marshal RYNDERS then read a very long list of Vice-Presidents, and was followed by Mr. FENNO, who read the list of Secretaries, after which the Chairman announced that letters had been received from several gentlemen, including Senator JONES, of Iowa; Senator GREEN, of Missouri; Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, and Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The letters were not read to the meeting, but copies were given to the press.

The mention of SICKLES' name was the signal for the commencement of hostilities. Loud groans were raised followed by deafening hooting. The friends of the honorable gentleman undertook to sustain him with their cheers. This aroused the ire of his enemies, who hooted and groaned louder than ever. Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE came forward to read the resolutions. For some time he could not proceed. Cheers were given for FERNANDO WOOD. Loud cries were raised for him to appear and address the meeting. Three groans were given for "the traitors," and three cheers for JNO. KELLY. At length Mr. BROWNE obtained a hearing for the resolutions, which were loudly applauded, when some disturbing wight demanded, in stentorian voice, that FERNANDO WOOD's name should be added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The tumult was instantly renewed. The mats began to move to and fro, like agitated billows. Everything looked threatening and dire. Marshal RYNDERS raised his voice and said that they had assembled to consider national questions, and that civic differences were out of place. "Put the traitors out," again shouted the agitators.

"I would advise you to behave yourselves," cried Marshal RYNDERS.

A VOICE—You behave yourself, or we'll take care of you. Who the d—l cares for you?

Two or three hundred voices here cried for "WOOD" to come forward and speak. It is needless to say that the Mayor was not present. "WOOD," they cried, tumultuously—and a free fight began. On all sides men were knocking down the next man to them. Whether he was a Wood or anti-Wood, a Sickles or anti-Sickles man, could not be ascertained. Similar scenes are not uncommon at Tammany, but rarely has Tammany seen such a scene as this.

The resolutions read by Mr. BROWN were numerous and weighty. The first was as follows:

Resolved, That our confidence in the firmness, integrity and statesmanship of JAMES BUCHANAN has steadily increased with the progress of his administration; that looking to his recent Message to Congress as the exposition of the principles upon which he proposes to administer the Government, we desire to express our cordial and unqualified approval of the principles therein enunciated, and tender to him anew the assurance of our continued and increasing confidence; and, in view of the important issue presented to the country by his KANSAS policy, we are gratified to find in his message the evidence of his wise purpose to recognise the action of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, recently assembled at Lecompton, and to sustain the application soon to be made for her admission into the Union as a State, with or without Slavery, as her *bona fide* inhabitants shall decide for themselves at the election held on the 21st instant, as provided for by said Convention, thus recognizing and inforcing the great doctrine upon which the Democracy of the whole Union has stood throughout this long and angry controversy—that the people of each State and Territory shall decide the question of Slavery for themselves and in their own way.

In the other resolutions the attention of Congress was invoked to the consideration of the causes which have produced the recent disastrous revulsion in trade and commerce, and to guard the country from similar calamities in the future. The views of the President in his Message with reference to the relations of this country with foreign States were heartily indorsed. And in relation to the recent suspension of the Banks through an over-issue of bank paper, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State ought to prohibit by law, within the limits of the State, the circulation of all Bank notes of a lower denomination than five dollars, after a reasonable time from the passage of such act of prohibition; all notes of a lower denomination than ten dollars after the 1st of January, 1859, and all notes of a lower denomination than twenty dollars after the 1st of January, 1860, and that the Democracy of the State be invited to cooperate in carrying out this essential measure of reform in the currency.

All the resolutions were adopted unanimously, notwithstanding the tumult that continued to prevail.

The Chairman introduced as the first speaker, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, whose appearance, however, did not serve to allay the tumult. He said that he came among his Democratic friends to respond to the first Message of JAMES BUCHANAN, and he would propose three cheers for BUCHANAN. The cheers were immediately given with a hearty will, but so far from the turbulence of the malcontents being allayed, the noise became greater than ever. Mr. VAN BUREN raised his voice to its utmost capacity. It was surprising, he said, that in view of the excellence of JAMES BUCHANAN's Administration, and the eminent satisfaction it had given the country, a meeting should be called by his friend, that emissaries of his opponents should be allowed to intrude upon and try to break up. The Democrats of New-York would with one heart sustain the President, notwithstanding the factious attempts of their designing or mistaken antagonists, who arrogated to themselves the exclusive charge of the President of the United States. We had a right to speak upon this point, because he had been invited to the meeting in the Park and stood out in the rain like the rest of them; and now that he stood inside, he claimed the right to address them. He asked them to go back a little and ascertain what they had been doing in regard to the Presidency of the United States. They supposed they had elected a patriot and a statesman—[A VOICE—"No doubt of it."]—and that they had elected him upon principles that they understood, and that he had proved true to those principles since he filled the Presidential office. But they had been told this morning, by the *Courier*, that he had violated every pledge that brought him into power, that he had been basely dishonest to the people who elected him, that he had proved recreant to his high trust; and they had met to-night to defend him against his assailants, whether they appeared through the press or came into Tammany Hall to break up the meeting. [Cheers.] An assault upon JAMES BUCHANAN was an assault upon the Democratic Party. [Cries of "BRAVO!"] He was its chosen head, and it was impossible to assail him without striking at the party of which he was in command. Therefore, when an assault was made upon him, it became the duty of every true Democrat in the country to rally to his rescue and defence. [Cheers.] He (Mr. VAN BUREN) would ask them to go back a moment and see what foundation there was for this assault, and whether there was anything which justified any Democrat who had voted for JAMES BUCHANAN, in withdrawing his confidence from him now. They were all aware that great dissussions had existed in the United States upon the subject of Slavery; that at the South they supposed it an excellent relation, whilst at the North they might entertain a different impression, and that that had led to unkind feelings between the two sections of the United States. In 1850 a Compromise was hit upon by which the people of each section were allowed to entertain their own views, but they were to leave the people of the new Territories to determine for themselves whether they would have Slavery or whether they would not. This was assented to by the whole Democracy of the Union, and was supposed to have quieted this disturbance upon the subject of Slavery, which did no good to the slave and promised great evil to the whole country. In 1854 the question arose in regard to the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. It was found upon applying the non-intervention principle to those Territories that there was already a Congressional prohibition, and the inquiry was, shall that prohibition be repeated in order to give full and fair effect to the non intervention principle, or shall it not? The friends of the Nebraska bill thought it ought to be repealed, and it was repealed, and the people in Kansas were left, or were intended to be left, entirely free to determine for themselves whether they would have Slavery or not. He did not sustain that bill, but when it became a law, he was opposed to its repeal. They proceeded for some two years after the passage of the bill. Frequent complaints were made that persons from abroad went into Kansas and interfered with the action of the people. The Democratic Party assembled at Cincinnati, having before them the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the difficulties that had grown out of interference from abroad, and they resolved that the same principle should be applied to all future territories, and that hereafter, when a State was ready to form a Constitution, it should determine for itself by the votes of its *bona fide* inhabitants, whether it would have Slavery or not. That was the Cincinnati platform. They went into the election. JAMES BUCHANAN stood upon that platform. He was elected upon it. And in his Inaugural Address, in the judgment of the whole country, he fairly redeemed all the pledges he had made; which were, first, that the principle of non-interference to the affairs of the Territory should be carried out, and next, that it was the duty of the General Government to protect the voter of Kansas in the exercise of his elective suffrage at every legal popular election that was held in the Territory. [Cheers.] Upon this platform ROBERT J. WALKER was sent out as Governor of Kansas; and remained there until he chose to resign. He (Mr. VAN BUREN) asked whether in the whole course of Governor WALKER's Administration there was anything of which they had a right to complain? Did he not fairly discharge his duty? Did he not fairly determine cases that were submitted to him in regard to returns of elections claimed to be spurious and fraudulent. Did he not go farther than even a strict respect for the doctrine of non-intervention might perhaps justify, when he declared that Kansas ought not to have Slavery in its Constitution, and should be admitted into the Union in that form? The Southern gentlemen thought he went beyond the principle of non-intervention, and insisted that President BUCHANAN should remove him. But President BUCHANAN declined to remove him. On the contrary, from his annual message, it is fairly to be inferred that he justified the action of Governor WALKER in Kansas, and, so far as we were able to see, was prepared to nominate him to the Senate if he had not declined. Now, he would ask the people who complained of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Free States, whether he (Mr. BUCHANAN) had not fairly lived up as far as they could see, to the platform of the party and the pledges which called him into power, up to the time of his annual message? There was then no cause of complaint against him up to that time. Now, what was there in the annual message that had excited this discussion? President BUCHANAN said that, upon his construction of the Nebraska bill and Cincinnati Platform, the Convention that met in Kansas to frame the Constitution, were bound to submit to a direct popular vote the question whether Kansas should, or should not, have Slavery as one of its domestic institutions. In that respect he differed diametrically with the South—with the letter of Senator HUNTER, and with Mr. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, they claiming that the Convention had in itself absolute power to dispose of this question. Mr. BUCHANAN said the understanding was that that should not be disposed of by the Convention, but by a direct vote of the people, and when that should be done, he said there was not, either in the residue of the Constitution or in the fact of their omission to submit it to the popular vote, anything that would authorize Congress to reject it. He said he expected and hoped they would have submitted the whole; that that would have been the proper course, and that it should be pursued in every similar case hereafter; but the bill being silent on that, there was nothing but the general understanding that that question should be submitted that required the Convention to submit even the question of Slavery to the people. He said, if you let this people form a Constitution and let them come into the Union, they will then be in a position where they can determine for themselves what their institutions shall be, and every five days in the week, as they undoubtedly may, and determine them without disturbing the other thirty-one States of the Confederacy. Now he [Mr. VAN BUREN] would say that this was wise, that it was just, that it was statesmanlike. And no matter what may have been the opinion of the man in regard to the propriety of submitting the whole Constitution to the people, it did not authorize any man, and least of all a Democrat, to excite this fury and torrent of calumny and abuse against JAMES BUCHANAN which was so unrestrainedly poured out upon him. He (Mr. VAN B.) had not one unkind word to say of Senator DOUGLAS. He respected and admired his ability. He respected his statement that he had not joined the Republicans. But he presumed the Senator would not deny that the Republicans had joined him, and that was all he would say of him. [Laughter.] In this respect he did not speak entirely without book. To say he had read in the New-York *Tribune*, under date the 16th December, 1857, this extraordinary statement "Our last Washington advices report a full and frank conference between Senator DOUGLAS and leading Republicans, on the latest aspects of Kansas affairs." "A full conference between Senator DOUGLAS and the leading Republicans on the Kansas affairs!" You and I, said the speaker, never had a conference with Republicans on any affair, least of all on this, which is so important to the Democratic Party. [Cries of "Never!"] But one word further. The *Tribune* says: "The results were mutually satisfactory." [Laughter.] The result of the conference between Senator DOUGLAS and the leading Republicans were mutually satisfactory. Whatever conferences we may have had with them, we certainly never had one that was satisfactory to us. I trust Senator DOUGLAS will avail himself of an early opportunity to set himself right in regard to the correctness of that statement. Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to consider the objections urged by the people of Kansas against voting on the election on the 21st of September. While regretting exceedingly that they must vote for the Constitution before they could vote either way on the subject of Slavery, he could not regard that as an objection that would have prevented him, as a citizen of Kansas, from voting

NEW BOOKS.

SCALIGER used to give thanks to the Almighty that "of His infinite goodness He had inspired some men with the Spirit of dictionary-making," and many a scholar has since had occasion to echo the thought if not to repeat the speech. As the circle of the sciences widens, and the researches of those who give their lives to knowledge are further advanced upon the vast realm of the "knowable," dictionaries grow in importance, and cyclopædias become more and more indispensable to all classes of intellectual workers. At the same time the difficulty of making a dictionary and of compiling a cyclopædia, increase in an equal ratio: and the lexicographers of the world deserve an increasing reward of gratitude from mankind.

The Messrs. APPLETON, of this City, have therefore done good service to their country in undertaking their *New American Cyclopædia, a Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge*, Edited by CHARLES A. DANA and GEORGE RIPLEY.

The first volume of this important work, which is in most respects really a "new" compilation of new matter, has just been issued. It contains 752 pages, and very handsome pages, well and clearly printed in double columns of excellent type, and in a broad ample form which pleases without trying the eye. Physically, this publication is a great improvement upon the old American Cyclopædia, while the freshness and general thoroughness with which the subjects treated of are handled, give it a decided advantage over any Cyclopædia of its class that has been issued on either side of the Atlantic.

The work is to be completed in fifteen volumes which are to be offered at the extremely reasonable rate of two dollars a volume. The first is brought down to the subject "Araguay," and covers a very extensive field of information on all possible subjects. Nearly a hundred writers have contributed to this volume alone, under the direction of the careful and able editors to whom the work has been very judiciously confided. Upon the departments of natural science and cotemporaneous biography, particular pains have evidently been bestowed, with a result which confers upon the Cyclopædia a peculiarly American character of practical and immediate utility. The articles "Anthracite," "Alloy," "Anatomy," and "Advertisements"—the biographies of the Adams family, and the brief paper on "Americanisms," are instances illustrative of this quality of the work. We have stumbled in our necessarily rapid examination upon very few apparent omissions or inaccuracies, but under the head of "Americanisms" the writer has neglected to give the local origin of the phrase "log-rolling," and under the head of "Adventurers" a gross piece of injustice has been done to the Rajah Sir JAMES BROOKE of Sarawak, who is classified in a clever but rather antithetical disquisition on the subject with men like HUDSON the railway king, LOPEZ the revolutionist, and WALKER the fillibuster. This is a kind of error which should be particularly guarded against by editorial supervision, nor do we doubt that Messrs. DANA & RIPLEY, who have executed their very laborious task with so much spirit, good sense and judgment, will persevere in the improvement of the materials submitted to them till they shall have made their Cyclopædia what it already promises to be, the most complete treasury of miscellaneous knowledge accessible to the people of this country.

Some philosopher, whose name we cannot now recall, nor would if we could, since he either was or ought to have been a German, used to say that he "disliked oratory, because it interfered with his free will." For precisely the same reason, we presume, most men, not being philosophers, enjoy oratory, and among all men none more heartily than Americans. Our Western Athenians delight in nothing so much as the hearing and the reading of speeches, and the flocks of winged words that are yearly let loose upon our skies are only to be paralleled by the clouds of wild pigeons that annually darken the prairies of the West. A book on the *Golden Age of American Oratory* ought therefore, to be a popular book, for it treats of the one art which the people recognize and of the great artists whom they love. Mr. EDWARD G. PARKER evidently does not care a sixpence for his free will, but is ready at all times and in all places to be magnetized, electrified, carried away and generally disposed of by any charmer charming wisely with the wand of speech. His book is one long poem in praise of eloquence, upon which he dotes as Sir PHILIP SIDNEY doted upon poetry; and the evident sincerity of his passion moves us to deal more tenderly than we otherwise might be inclined to do with the occasional extravagance of his epithets and his general luxuriousness of laudation.

The *Golden Age of American Oratory* stretches, according to Mr. PARKER, from 1757 to the present time, but has specific appreciations of particular orators, beginning with a paper on HENRY CLAY, (which was published originally in *Putnam's Magazine*, and deservedly liked by the public of that now extinct but always estimable periodical,) and end with a notice of WENDELL PHILLIPS. Congress, the Bar and the Platform constitute the three great divisions of American eloquence, the pulpit being compriaed under the last head; and Mr. PARKER brings before his readers in brilliant succession, CLAY, WEBSTER and FISHER AMES as Congressional speakers; PINCKNEY and CHOATE as advocates; EVERETT, CHAPIN, BEECHER and PHILLIPS as Areopagites, representatives of that multifarious talking *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, whereby the political and social machinery of this country is kept perpetually in action.

About all these names Mr. PARKER weaves a great and many-colored web of criticism, admiration, deacription, suggestion, comparison, inference and declamation. He shows the partialities of a Massachusetts man for his household gods, but it is no slight argument of his intrinsic common sense and manliness of character, that while he indulges himself in the usual Titanic rhodomontade about Mr. WEBSTER, he should also do justice to the subtler and acuter qualities of such a man as RUFUS CHOATE, and to the nobility and energy of WENDELL PHILLIPS. In fact he shows no lack throughout his book of the qualities which he most affects in his favorites, and if he has not convinced us that the Chrysostoms of his choice really deserve all the celestial robes with which he has invested them, he has at least satisfied us that he needs only to chastise his evident concern about verbal daintinesses, and to abandon his evident effort after verbal effects, to become himself a useful as well as a conspicuous speaker. Let him throw phrases to the dogs, and think more of his thoughts than of his rhetoric—remember Mr. WEBSTER without troubling the repose of the Emperor HADRIAN, and praise Rev. Mr. CHAPIN without comparing him to St Paul,—and he may depend upon it that his books and his speeches will be very much the better for the change A particular value of Mr. PARKER'S present publication consists in the biographical incidents and illustrative remarks with which he has enlivened his disquisitions from the store of his personal recollections of intercourse with the contemporaneous subjects of his study.

The fifth volume of Colonel BENTON'S *Abridgment of the Debates of Congress*, has just been published by the APPLETONS. It brings the record down to the close of the session of Congress in 1816. It is impossible to exaggerate the value and importance of such a work as this, or to commend too warmly the manner in which the labor of preparing it has been performed. The debates of Congress furnish a much more perfect and complete history of the country, so far as its political and public movements are concerned, than can possibly be found elsewhere:—and this compilation brings those debates within reach of the public at large. The volumes are very elegantly printed, in double columns, and each contains a copious index, which renders easy reference to any special subject. The work is one of permanent and constantly-increasing value, and we cannot doubt that the enterprise of the publishers, in entering upon so formidable and expensive a publication, will be abundantly rewarded.

It is a remarkable coincidence in publishing that the *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, the *Life of Alexander Hamilton*, and the *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, should all have appeared simultaneously. The last of these important works, the *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, by HENRY S. RANDALL, L.L.D., is published by DERBY & JACKSON, the first volume only being presented to the public now, but the two concluding ones, we understand, will very soon follow. The first volume brings the history of JEFFERSON'S life down to the year 1791. Mr. RANDALL has undertaken his task apparently with the zeal of a devotee, and the spirit of a partisan, and the result of his earnest labors will be a full and exhaustive biography, such as has long been needed. of the political father of his country. JEFFERSON was an apostle, and though his claims to be regarded as one have been furiously disputed, and no possible term of vilification has been withheld in the attempt to destroy his power over the popular mind, yet he has not only maintained his place but risen constantly in the esteem of the people. From reading his biography may be learned the secret of his mastery over the popular mind, and why it was that, "without an effort on his part," expressions from his lips, that from other men's would scarcely have attracted notice, became thenceforth axioms, creeds, and gathering cries to the great majority of his countrymen, and made him an apostle and a leader. Yet JEFFERSON was no orator; like the great rivals whom he so readily overcame, he did not possess the power of addressing popular assemblages. Mr. RANDALL has had the hearty and valuable assistance of all of JEFFERSON'S descendants in collecting every fact that could illustrate the life of the great man, and his own industry, we may be sure, has left nothing undiscovered that the archives of the country could furnish.

Another "Nothing." We supposed the whole tribe of Nothings, which were so suddenly brought into existence by *Nothing to Wear*, had come to an end. But we have another in the same vein, though not so much of a parody as its predecessors, entitled *Nothing to You. Nothing to You* is published by WILEY & HALSTED, and illustrated with wood cuts from drawings by J. R. HOWARD. The illustrations are very cleverly done, and show more invention than the text. This lively little *jeu d'esprit* professes to be "an answer to 'Nothings' in general, and to *Nothing to Wear* in particular, by KNOT-RAB." The verse is irregular, but modulated after the original "Nothing." It contains some clever hits, and its moral is that both Floras and Harrys are better than they seem to be, and would do better if they would attend to their own business, and not be so zealous in finding out and exposing each other's infirmities. The original "Nothing" has had more parodies, and achieved a greater success than any other American poem, not excepting even *Hiawatha*. Not the least remarkable event connected with *Nothing to Wear* was the dispute about its authorship, and we believe that the friends of the young lady who claimed to have written the first and concluding lines of the poem still believe in her story, and as a vindication of her pretensions a poem by her is shortly to be published in book form.

The Rochester Tragedy.

The murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES at Rochester, on Saturday last, is in all respects one of the most remarkable cases of crime on record. The assassination of Dr. BURDELL had enough of mystery about it to satisfy the abnormal longings of the most morbid fancy; but this tragedy, both in its results and antecedents, posesses features totally unlike that of any murderous transaction we have had to record. The evidence elicited at the Inquest is mainly circumstantial, so far as concerns the method of the murder and identification of the guilty parties: but the family history, as developed by the mother and children themselves, is abominable. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

CHARLES W. LITTLES, a lawyer by profession, went to Rochester from the town of Dansville, in this State, some five years since. He entered the law office of HYDE & MUDGE, and in 1855 was admitted to practice in the Courts of Monroe County. In connection with the junior partner of the firm, he was presently engaged in the prosecution of pension claims, and held a fair rank at the Bar. During the last year Mr. LITTLES was attached to the law office of Mr. HENRY HUNTER, where he remained up to the time of his death. On the 20th of March, 1855, he was married to SARAH STOUT, the eldest daughter of a family who some years since removed to Rochester from Pennsylvania. The father is a shoemaker, now fifty years of age; but his wife, MARGARET STOUT, testified at the inquest on the body of LITTLES, that she did not know whether he was dead or alive; she supposed he was in Pennsylvania, but had neither seen him nor heard from him since June last. Besides the daughter SARAH, (Mrs. LITTLES,) there are four other children—two sons, IRA, aged 22, and ELI, aged 25, and a small boy and girl. IRA is one of the parties charged with this murder, according to his mother's testimony, he has served a term of four years and six months in State Prison in Pennsylvania. The mother declares her entire ignorance of the offence which incurred this penalty, and IRA refuses any information. While the son was in State Prison, the mother resided in Oswego, in this State, separated from her husband.

In his testimony before the Coroner IRA positively refused to say whether he had or had not been in State Prison: "most decidedly declining" to answer the question, and declaring that "it was no one's business." The mother, however, entertained no scruples, but told the whole story in a straightforward way. Upon the liberation of IRA, the whole family appear to have been once more united, and removed their residence to Rochester, where they settled down among strangers, and held an apparently respectable position. It was here that the intimacy of LITTLES with the family began; resulting in his marriage with SARAH, then a girl of 17 or 18 years. This marriage, however, appears to have been very unhappy. The wife charges the worst species of conjugal infidelity upon her husband, and assigns this as a reason for the separation which occurred some five or six months since. She returned to her mother's house, and LITTLES, at different times, vainly endeavored to persuade her to live with him again. Latterly, LITTLES' visits to his wife have been more frequent; and on one occasion, recently, he remained at Mrs. STOUT'S house during the night. Mrs. LITTLES testifies that the first difficulty between her and her husband occurred about two years ago. She discovered that he was in the habit of consorting with other women, and had contracted a loathsome disease. Not only this but, according to her testimony, he boasted of his amours, frequently informed his wife of the progress he made, and, moreover, *entered in his diary* a record of his intrigues with a woman of easy virtue, to whom he gave the *soubriquet* of "LOLA MONTEZ." After discovering this written declaration of infidelity, Mrs. LITTLES positively refused to live with him longer. When she had been a resident in her mother's house for two months, LITTLES went to her brother ELI, made confession and promised reformation, with tears and protestations of remorse. Mrs. LITTLES consented, as she says, to give him another trial, and went back; but the same scenes were renewed; he again became ill from the effects of debauchery, and she again left him; and since that time—now about six months—has refused to return. As already stated, however, LITTLES did not cease his visits to her.

On the morning of Sunday last, the body of LITTLES, horribly mutilated, was found in the Genesee River, below the Falls, exactly opposite the north line of Falls Field. The water in which it lay was shallow, and the action of the current had thrown it towards the shore. Had it been thrown five rods further down, the stream, which there becomes deeper and more rapid, would have carried it away; and such was undoubtedly the intention of the murderers. The authorities having been informed of the discovery of the remains, an immediate search for traces of the deed was commenced, which resulted in conclusive proof of the commission of the murder at a point near the "Marburger Brewery," an elevated spot, distant about one hundred feet from the place where the body was found. On this spot, five rods from the brink of a precipice, a large pool of blood was found. Ten or twelve feet further towards the brink, was another pool. The inference is that the murdered man must have remained in each of these places for a considerable time—probably engaged in a desperate death-struggle. Close upon the edge of the bank was another trace of blood, with evidences of a dreadful contest. Marks of blood were also found on the side of the bank, down which the body must have been rolled after the accomplishment of the deed. At the spot which bore traces of the foul struggle, a number of articles of apparel were found. Among them were a piece of a victorine and a rosette cut in black velvet; both of which *correspond to parts of Mrs. Littles' wardrobe*. A pair of spectacles was also found; and the arm of a common office-chair was picked up near the same place. From the level of the spot where these articles were found, to the place upon which the body apparently struck when it was thrown over, is a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Thence, in a straight line to the water the distance is one hundred feet, over rocks, brush and rough ground, and down a steep bank. Along this descent the bloody track is plain. The wounds upon the body were of this most frightful character. Over the nose and eyes were three deep and regular cuts, seemingly inflicted by a pair of iron "knuckles." On the side and back of the head there were wounds of a similar character. A piece of skull was found imbedded in the gravel. The body was lacerated by the descent down the stony bank. A dirk, which had not been drawn, was upon the person. The murdered man's gold watch and his money were left unmolested; proving that robbery could not have been the object of the assassins.

Suspicion pointing to the wife of LITTLES, and other members of her family, a party of police officers at once proceeded to their residence, No. 75 Monroe-street, and arrested all of them, seven in number. They were taken to the police-office, and placed in separate apartments, while the premises in Monroe-street underwent a thorough search. The result of this investigation was the discovery of a number of bloody garments, and among them *a woman's skirt, torn and just washed but still bearing stains like that of blood*. These articles were secured, and taken to the Police-office, and a Coroner's inquest was immediately impanneled. The most remarkable link of the evidence however, was now discovered. Upon examining the prisoners, it was found that *the left wrist of Mrs. Littles, and the left arm of Ira Stout, were broken!* The inference that both these parties had been recently engaged in some affair of an extraordinary nature, became irresistible. They, and all the rest of the family, were at once summoned before the Coroner. Mrs. LITTLES was first sworn. She gave a detailed account of her difficulties with her husband, substantially as we have already related; but positively denied all knowledge of the murder. In the course of her examination, she admitted (her brother IRA corroborating her testimony) that she left her mother's house at 6½ o'clock on Friday night to go to the house of a dressmaker named MARY FARREL, on State-street; that on her return she met IRA STOUT, at 8 o'clock, on the corner of Buffalo and State streets, but did not expect to meet him; that they went towards home together: that he stopped for a moment to point out to her the residence of a friend of his; that he then ran on, and she ran to overtake him; and that about this time *she fell in the street*, and as she supposed, sprained her wrist: she says she did not know it was broken; and *that her brother fell before she did*, but did not know till 9½ o'clock that evening that he had broken his arm. After that hour, medical assistance was procured. She declares that her dress was torn by her fall, and that she sat up that night because her brother was hurt, and because she "*expected* Mr. LITTLES *in every moment*."

At this stage of the testimony, she was desired to explain the presence of *a number of burrs in her hair*, which appeared when her bonnet was removed. The burrs were those of the common dock. She could not tell how they came there, but supposed they got in when she fell, or that the children in her house had placed them there. A furrier, JOHN MENG, was now called in, and was desired to compare the piece of victorine found near the scene of the murder with the one which Mrs. LITTLES wore. Mr. MENG swore that the piece "*matched as closely as one piece in a thousand could match*;" the fur was a Russia Squirrel-tail, made in short joints, and *the cord upon which the sections were strung was broken*. The Coroner ordered a medical examination of Mrs. LITTLES, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she bore any marks of personal violence, as if she had been engaged in a conflict; but, under the advice of her counsel, she refused to permit the examination.

The young man, IRA STOUT, (the other party suspected of the murder,) was then placed on the stand. He declared that he was always on friendly terms with LITTLES, and never had a difficulty of any kind with him; had often heard him boast of his female alliances, and knew that he and his wife were not friendly. IRA substantiated his sister's testimony as to the meeting with her in the evening, and their fall in the street. He lost a pair of spectacles at that time, but picked up the frames; the glasses were broken; he declared that the pair found at the place of the murder were not his. Of LITTLES' character he had nothing good to say. He had heard men threaten violence to LITTLES if they ever caught him throwing vitriol upon their dress or that of ladies in their company; and swore that "LITTLES carried a bottle of blue vitriol and several stones," which he would throw at persons passing along the streets. He added, further, that LITTLES was jealous of a man named PATTERSON, who did not visit his wife at her mother's house, but with whom she twice went out to ride.

MARGARET STOUT, the mother, denied, in her evidence, that the articles of clothing found had belonged to her daughter SARAH; but admitted that some *bloody clothing was washed* in their house on Friday—but none on Saturday. How these stains of blood were caused, she did not say.

The testimony of several citizens of Rochester went to show that sounds of a quarrel were heard on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, near the spot where the murder is supposed to have taken place; and that such noises were frequently heard there, occasioned by the fighting of the brewery-men; but one witness, Mr. ISAAC F. MASON, while passing near Falls Field, on Saturday night, heard the cry of "Murder!" three times repeated, in a man's voice—that the last time that cry was heard it was choked, and only half the word—"Mur——" was uttered. [This recalls a similar story in the Burdell affair.] This witness afterwards saw two men move off, accompanied by a small boy, but supposed they were going to fight it out in a more quiet place, and so did not follow.

There is no other evidence of moment. The Inquest ended yesterday, and both Mrs. LITTLES and her brother IRA are held to answer to the charge of murder. The case now passes to the Grand Jury of Monroe County.

The mysterious circumstances of this tragedy invest it with peculiar interest. The cause of LITTLES' visit to an unfrequented and desolate spot, of perilous ascent, and at the hour of midnight, remains to be explained. The complicity of his wife and brother-in-law in the murderous assault seems to be indicated by a train of circumstantial evidence which is astonishingly complete—yet which, after all, may prove wholly unfounded. The facts proved, however, furnish strong evidence against them. Mrs. LITTLES and IRA STOUT both acknowledge that they were out on Friday night—that both sustained injuries, and nearly at the same time. Each fractured a limb; and yet both declare that they were ignorant of the extent of their injury until long afterwards. A fragment of a fur victorine is pronounced by an experienced furrier to be a perfect match for a defective one worn by Mrs. LITTLES. Burrs are found in the woman's hair precisely like those which grow along the bank at the scene of the murder, and she professes herself unable to explain their presence. The young man has been a criminal, and is but lately from State Prison. The mother acknowledges that bloody clothes were washed in her house;—only denying that they were washed *after* the day of the murder. Witnesses heard the cry of "Murder," and the sound of a quarrel. The body of the victim was not robbed; so that some other cause must be assigned for the commission of the deed. There was bitter enmity on the part of his wife towards him—and he was at her house on the preceding night. Taken in all its aspects, the chain of circumstantial evidence is wonderfully strong and complete—a foul murder is committed, and motive is proved. Yet recent events caution us to be chary in fixing the stain of such guilt upon parties against whom nothing better than circumstantial testimony can be produced.

NEW-YORK CITY

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met, on Tuesday, at their office, Broome-street, Mayor WOOD alone being absent.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

Mr. BOWEN stated that he had written to their counsel, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, asking their opinion as to the power of the Commissioners to appropriate the fines and penalties collected from policemen to the Police Contingent Fund, but as yet had not received a reply.

The following communication was read from the Grand Jury of Brooklyn, complaining of two officers having received $15 for not appearing against a party charged with assault.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.
Grand Jury Room of the Grand Inquest of the November Term of the Court of Sessions in and for the County of Kings.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the testimony against police-officers Corwin and Boyd for accepting money from Andrew Goodwin, charged with assault and battery, be transmitted to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, attested by the Foreman and Clerk, the Grand Inquest, being of opinion that the conduct of said officers in the case proves them unworthy of being continued in the force.

Mr. STRANAHAN considered that complaints against officers were altogether too numerous, and if they were to devote time to going through all the evidence brought forward, they would have very little left, indeed, to transact more important matters. Their time might be better employed.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Mr. PERIT thought that the Superintendent should call the attention of the men to their line of conduct, and to a proper idea of their position and duties. It created a very unpleasant impression in the public mind to see men idling, smoking, hiding, &c., and he was of opinion if the men were cautioned, and informed that such derelictions of duty would be severely punished, it might tend to improve matters.

Mr. BOWEN informed the Board that the General Superintendent was at present engaged in visiting the different Station-houses, and addressing the men, enjoining them to a strict adherence to the rules laid down for their guidance, and he hoped it would have a beneficial effect.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that several iron bedsteads now at one of the Station-houses, be repainted and repaired for the use of the witnesses in the building No. 68 White-street.

Mr. BOWEN thought they were the property of the City of New-York, and the Commissioners had no power to touch them.

The resolution was withdrawn.

A communication was read from Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, wishing an interview with the party appointed by the Commissioners to fit up his building in West Broadway, which he had given gratuitously for the use of the poor during the Winter. Referred to the Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Florentine, Jr., asking the Board for payment of the expenses of the funeral of Eugene Anderson.

Mr. BOWEN thought since the funeral was conducted exclusively under the supervision of a Committee of Civilians, they had no right to pay the expenses out of a fund in the payment of policemen only.

Mr. EMERIE, (Chief Clerk,) stated that some time back he had investigated this matter and found that the Board had no legal right to pay this bill or were they in any way responsible.

It was ultimately moved that Mr. Florentine have leave to withdraw his petition for payment.

General NYE brought up the reports of evidence against officers, and moved their punishment as follows:

Hogh Dean, Sixteenth Precinct, for using harsh and violent language in the Station-house. Suspended from pay for ten days. John Shipton, absent from duty for twenty-four hours; fifteen days pay. James D. Centre, Ninth Precinct, absent from duty one hour, fined three days pay. James K. Fulton, Second Precinct, do.

After some routine business the Board went into secret session.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday at the Rotunda, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of bills were ordered to by paid.

Governor ANDERSON introduced a resolution to run a pipe for gas from Elm-street into Eldridge-street Prison, which was adopted.

Governor MOLONEY moved that the members for the Legislature from this City be invited to inspect the Institutions previously to their departure for Albany.

The President observing that the only thing desirable was that they should be desired to inspect the Institutions before going of the nature of these Institutions, they being perfectly ignorant. Carried.

Doctor Sanger's report was laid over until next meeting.

Governor PINCKNEY moved the special order of the evening, the report of the Committee on Stores and Almshouse. By agreement it was carried over into next year.

A Committee was appointed as usual at this season as to the Annual Report. The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining week ending Dec. 19, 1857		
At Bellevue Hospital		910
Lunatic Asylum		628
Almshouse		1,541
Penitentiary		691
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary		1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse		469
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse		46
Workhouse		1,152
Small-pox Hospital		25
Randall's Island		1,105
Randall's Island Hospital		265
City Prison		397
Second District Prison		13
Third District Prison		23
Colored Home		242
Colored Orphan Asylum		160
Children at nurse		200
City Cemetery, Ward's Island		21
Total		7,909
Increase	84	
Number remaining Dec. 12	78,26	
Admitted	1,557	
Total	9,382	
Died	34	
Discharged	1,343	
Sent to Penitentiary	88	
Sent to State Prison	8	1,473
Total		7,909
Number remaining Dec. 20, 1856		6,176
Increase		1,733

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2105, 2882, 1981, 2981, 1033, 357, 36, 1577, 383, 2748, 387, 1621, 359, 324, 371, 2308, 2753, 137, 1439, 2504, 2806, 2365, 2132, 2809, 2863, 1642.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 314 to 327, 289, (without a Jury.) *Part II.*—Nos. 299 to 303, 303½, 304 to 311, 313.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—No calendar for Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The remainder of the Railroad calendar will be called to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COUNTERFEITING.

Sylvester Stanley was this morning put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit half-dollar. Evidence was given that he passed two at different times upon the same person, at the Western Hotel, and the jury found him guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Judge INGERSOLL sentenced him therefore to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of $1.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 23.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—GARNISHEES—CONTEMPT.

Frederick Swift et al. vs. Ira T. Wady.—This was a motion for an attachment against garnishees. The action was brought to recover for supplies furnished to the ship *Queen Victoria*. The libel prayed for a citation against the respondent, with a clause of foreign attachment against his goods and chattels, and for want of goods and chattels, against credits and effects in the hands of Messrs. Mailler & Lord. The libel was filed July 13, 1857, and an order entered for process according to its prayer. The monition was issued and the Marshal indorsed his return thereon of the same date: "Defendant not found—no goods, &c. I have attached the credits and effects of defendant, by serving on Wm. H. Mailler, Samuel P. Lord and A. Quereau, garnishees, a copy of within process, at their office, No. 106 Wall-street."

The writ was filed on the return day, July 21, in the Clerk's Office. On Sept. 1 the libelant's proctor obtained an *ex parte* order to enter the default of the garnishees, and that they answer on oath interrogatories to be propounded and testify as to the amount of funds belonging to the defendant in their hands or under their control. The interrogatories were filed on Sept. 3, and on the 12th and 13th two of the garnishees made affidavits that no service of the attachment had been made upon them. The libelant's proctor thereupon obtained, on Sept. 17, an order that the Marshal have leave to amend his return, and then obtained, on Oct. 10, this order *ex parte* that the garnishees show cause why they should not be adjuged in default and contumacy.

BETTS, J.—The application now made to the Court is to have the garnishees adjudged in contempt for not having given testimony at the instance of the libelant before a Commissioner, in respect to the garnishment imputed to them. They averred their willingness to give evidence as witnesses in the case, but denied the right of the libelants to examine them in that manner in the character of parties.

The papers brought before the Court show the proceedings in the case to have been exceedingly loose and incongruous, and that no legal foundation has been laid for placing the garnishees in contempt, if, indeed, it can be claimed that they have been yet connected with the cause by the libelant's proceedings. There is no evidence that there was property or credits of any kind belonging to the respondent in the hands of the garnishees when the action was instituted, and the libelants, without proof to that point, have no color of authority for compelling these persons to come into this litigation. (Dist. Court Rules, 28, 29, 30. Blanch and Howl. R. 525. Abbott's Ad. R. 373, 380.) The libel does not allege that the garnishees hold property of the respondent, nor does the writ specify the particular credits and effects of the debtor to be attached in their hands; nor does the return of the Marshal thereon mention that any property was attached by him. The libelants procured an order of Court, authorizing the Marshal to amend his return. No amendment of it is shown. An obscure interlineation to the return was suggested on this motion to be such amendment. That, however, cannot be implied to be such, for the return purports to have been made July 13, and the order to amend was not obtained until Sept. 17. There are other palpable irregularities, no way caused or sanctioned by the common-place orders taken upon the minutes in the progress of the proceedings. Those orders are rarely judicial acts of the Court, but are entered at the instance of the party seeking them, and when not the result of a formal motion to the Court, with due notice to the opposite party, they are at the peril of the party moving them, both as to regularity and effect. (1 Abbott, Ad. R. 375, 376.)

In looking over the libelants' proceedings, it thus appears that in bringing this action against the respondent, they assume that other persons hold property of his, and impetrate a warrant of arrest against such property; but they have it issued generally without designating what credits or effects it is to affect, and obtain from the Marshal a return that he left a copy of the writ at the office of the persons so sought to be charged, and thereupon the libelants, stepping out of the course of the suit, endeavor to coerce those persons to become witnesses in the case, and demand that they shall be attached for contempt of Court, in failing to comply with that demand.

The proceedings are throughout irregular, and the application must be denied with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Mudgett. For garnishees, Mr. Huntley.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BOWERY GRADING FRAUD.

Daniel Berrien, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and Charles Devlin.—On the opening of the Court yesterday the defendants called as a witness Mr. Stilwell, one of the attorneys of Devlin, who testified that the Bowery contract had been assigned by Devlin to John Fitzpatrick; that the assignment had been delivered to the witness to keep, but that he could not find it. The Court held that the loss had not been sufficiently proved, and excluded any evidence in regard to the assignment.

John P. Cummings testified that he was one of the bidders for the contract at 85 cents; that he sold out his bid to Charles Devlin for a consideration of $350, Mr. Devlin indemnifying him; that he never received any notice from Mr. Taylor, Street Commissioner, to come forward and claim his contract.

Isaac T. Ludlam, a City surveyor, testified that he superintended the work done by Devlin in the New Bowery, and that it was done properly according to agreement and his directions; that before and after the work was commenced large quantities of earth were carted on the line of the work from other streets amounting to about 3,000 yards; that pay was taken by the inspectors of the work for the privilege of dumping earth on the line of the New Bowery, though he did not know of Devlin's men receiving any pay for it; that this earth which was removed by Mr. Devlin was allowed to him as earth excavation at the rate of $1 20 per cubic yard: so that the owners of property were assessed, therefore, about $3,600; but never saw Devlin allow any dirt dumped there.

John Mehan testified that he put in the bid for the work at $1 20 per yard. That he assigned his contract to Devlin, at the time when Devlin was urging Mayor Wood to appoint him (Mehan) to a Captaincy in the Seventeenth Ward Police. That he received no consideration for the assignment beyond this.

The case was adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Salaries of District Court Justices.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Green vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiff sues the defendants to recover from them the salary due him on the 1st of May, 1857.

Defendants admit the facts in the complaint alleged, but deny their liability therefor. The answer also sets out the various acts of the Legislature prohibiting the defendants from incurring indebtedness by loan of money, except in anticipation of the revenue, the tax bill for 1857, in which the salaries for the Justices were provided for at the rate of $2,000, being the amount at which the salaries were fixed by the Board of Supervisors—the provision in said Act that none of said moneys so to be raised should be applied to any purpose or object than those provided for in the Act; that by an Act subsequently passed, the salary of the Justices was raised to $3,000 per annum, payable out of the City Treasury, on the first day of each month; that the Legislature passed no act giving the defendants authority to raise any other or further sums to pay those salaries; that there is no money in the Treasury out of which the defendants are authorized to pay an increase of salary, and that there is no power vested in defendants to raise the same by loan or tax.

The answer also was an offer to pay the plaintiff the salary due at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum. To this answer the plaintiff demurred upon the ground that it contains no defence to the plaintiff's claim. By the demurrer all the allegations of the plaintiff are admitted, viz.: that the defendants are prohibited by law from borrowing moneys to make this payment, that the moneys raised by tax are all appropriated to the special purposes for which they were to be assessed, and cannot be used to pay this claim, that there is no money in the Treasury out of which the payment can be made, and no money can be drawn therefrom without a previous appropriation. The question then arises whether the Legislature can, after prohibiting the use of all means the defendants may possess, applicable to this purpose, impose on it the payment of salaries without providing by law the means of payment either by loan or tax, or by a repeal of the restrictions above referred to. If it can be done for one thousand dollars it can be for an unlimited amount, and if the power can be thus exercised it may be productive of consequences disastrous to the interests of the City Government.

By the Constitution, the Legislature is required to pass laws prohibiting Municipal Corporations from incurring debts, and the Legislature have so restrained the defendants. The Legislature had in like manner specially limited the use of all moneys to be raised by tax, so that they cannot be used to pay the plaintiff. By law also all the real estate belonging to the defendants and all their rents and income from markets, wharves, lands, &c., are pledged to the payment of the public debt, and cannot be used for any other purpose. It must be apparent therefore that the defendants can only make this payment by violation of the law. I cannot adopt the conclusion that the legislation is sufficient to impose on the defendants the liability for the plaintiff's claims, which he seeks to enforce by action. If the Legislature have provided by law for an increase of the salaries of the Justices and Clerks of these Courts, and have omitted to provide the means by which the defendants could raise the moneys required, therefore the necessary legislation for that purpose has been omitted and the defendants are not to be held liable. The effect of holding the defendants liable under such circumstances would be to expose their real and personal estate to be sold for the payment of a claim which they have not contracted, to which they have never given their assent, and which they are prohibited from paying out of any means within their control by the various statutes above referred to.

This case may be distinguished from that of a contract made by the defendants, where by their own act they assume the liability. Even in such a case it may be doubtful whether a liability can be enforced in a contract not provided for by law. Whether it could or not be enforced in the case of a contract, there should be no liability incurred where the Legislature have expressly deprived the defendants of all means of paying the claim, by the passage of laws forbidding the use of the public funds except for specific purposes. The property owned by a municipal corporation is to be protected in the same manner as that of individuals. (Bailey *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 3 Hill., 531.) The Legislature cannot take away that property, either directly or indirectly, from the Corporation any more than from individuals, and if they can impose upon the defendants the payment of moneys without providing authority to raise such moneys, by loan or tax, they indirectly appropriate the property held by the City in their corporate right to public use without their consent.

More especially would this be so when all the provisions of law forbid the making of this payment out of any means possessed by the defendants, and where payment by the officers of the City government, out of the moneys raised by tax, would expose them to punishment for such a violation of the laws. (See sec. 40, Act to Amend Charter, Laws 1857, ch. 446.) In the case of The People ex. rel. Lynch *vs.* The Mayor &c., 25 Wend. 680. It was held that an action would lie against the Corporation for the salary of a new officer created like the present by statute, but the case arose before the restrictions now contained in the Charter and Laws had been adopted, and the points now urged were not considered in that decision. It is said that in that case the payment of such a claim becomes a corporate duty, for which they are liable as much as they would be on a contract executed by them under their corporate seal. Conceding that such a liability existed before the restrictions to which I have referred were in force, those provisions of law have rendered further legislation necessary. It would be idle to say that moneys should be paid out of the treasury of the City for a special purpose, and at the same time by law to say that if any of the public offices should apply the moneys in the treasury to any purpose other than was designated in the tax-bill, they shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor.

The defendants, when they receive money from taxes or any other source of revenue which they are bound to apply to any special purpose, may by action be compelled to pay such money to the purposes contemplated, upon the principle that they hold the money so received by them to be so applied. In like manner, where authority is given to them to raise the amount by tax, it is their duty to make the necessary provisions therefor, and the law allows them, in case of delay in collecting the taxes, to resort to a loan for the purpose of anticipating the amount that may be necessary for the purposes of the City Government, before the taxes are paid.

In either of these cases, they would be liable to actions, if they neglected to provide for and pay such claims as they become due, but there is no good reason why they should be compelled by a judgment and execution to do what the laws have prohibited, or be compelled to part with their property to meet payments which the Legislature has proposed, without providing the necessary authority to collect means for that purpose. It does not follow, because the defendants have not been authorized to provide the means for this payment, that the plaintiff is remediless. The payment may be delayed, and the consequences to those entitled to receive the salaries may produce temporary inconvenience; but it will be the duty of the Supervisors to provide for such payments in their future application, and if they neglect to do so, other means may be resorted to; but until the necessary legislation is adopted, I see no grounds on which the defendants can be held liable. An objection has been taken to the constitutionality of the act relative to the District Courts, on the ground that the 71st section continues in office the clerks of those Courts for a period of six years from the time at which the Justices now elected take their offices; that the effect of this provision would be the same as a new appointment by the Legislature after the terms of the present clerks had expired, and that such a statute would be a violation of the provision of the Constitution which gives the election or appoint

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1857.

PLACE.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Sold for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st., Browning's, Sixth-street,	1780	1828	12	210	1859	2566
Chamberlin's Robinson-st	.....	148	40	21	5437	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	220	73	161	3059	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	42	163	102	.....	.....
Total for week...	1780	2497	288	460	8388	2566
Last week.....	2100	2972	209	491	8388	3706

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856.....	3,548

O. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONSIGNED.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Eva. Railroad.	272	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	852	.....	.....	187	.....
Hudson River Boats	598	.....	.....	1196	963
Harlem Railroad	308	12	1210	1469	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle.....	793	Horses.....	—
Sheep.....	1,468	Lambs.....	—
Hogs.....	3,560	Calves.....	126

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	482	Missouri.....	—
New-York.....	90	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	96	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	285	Connecticut.....	60
Indiana.....	—	Michigan.....	49
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Cherokee Nation.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day are compared with last week, and a trifle higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	10¾c.@11¾c	none.
First quality.....	10c. @10¾c.	10¾c.@10¾c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality.....	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality.....	7c. @ 7¾c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices..	8¾c.@10¾c.	8c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales..	8¾c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7¾c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The markets commenced at Forty-fourth-street with an apparent small supply of Cattle, but of improved qualities. Owners of Beeves wisely concluded that to compete with the turkeys, geese and chickens, just now so abundant, they must offer a good article; and several pairs of premium Cattle were thus sent in and taken by purchasers at high prices. We noted sales of a few at $261, $265@$340 ₱ pair, or from 10¾c. to nearly 12c. ₱ lb. However, we would not have these figures taken as a criterion of the market, for were it not that the Cattle generally were greatly superior to those of last week, we should scarcely advance our figures at all. We even doubt whether the same *quality* brought as much as it did last Wednesday. There was a very large number of owners to the Cattle offered to-day—not less than 105—having from a single animal up to 60 head ... Fully one-half of the Cattle for the present market are from New-York State ... After a moderately brisk market during a part of the day, and dull sales for the remainder, the market closed with some 200 head left over, though the numbers yarded for the sales of yesterday and to-day were but 1,750.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
34	Ky.	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
85	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Teed.
43	Ohio.	D. Selsor	S Ulery.
38	Conn.	L. Beers	Owner.
17	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
31	N. Y.	Farmers	Miller, Haring & Co.
43	Ohio.	J. Morgan	Mead & Holcomb.
31	Ohio.	A. H. Heath	Owner.
124	N. Y.	Farmers	Mead & Holcomb.
148	N. Y.	A. Brown	M. Dalton.
18	N. Y.	R. Mumford	M. Dalton.
27	Ky.	B. Sudduth	T. White & Son.
47	N. Y.	W. Felt and others	T. White & Son.
22	N. Y.	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
83	Ohio.	J. Bryant	Allerton & Myers.
16	N. Y.	M. Phillips	Owner.
72	Mich.	Rome & Colt	Geo. Ayrault.
63	Ky.	J. F. Jacoby	Weatherbee & Bros.
20	N. Y.	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.
21	N. Y.	A. H. Mallory	Owner.
34	N. Y.	D. Reed	Badlong & Eastman.
32	N. Y.	S. R. Benedict	Wells & Boxie.
36	N. Y.	Badlong & Luce	Owners.
21	N. Y.	Geo. Sexton	Owner.
21	Conn.	J. A. Merritt	Owner
22	Conn.	A. Haviland	J. A. Merritt.
23	N. Y.	T. S. De Kay	E. D. Welling.
24	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	W. H. Gurney.
33	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
44	Ky.	D. Wilson	J. A. Merritt.
50	Ill.	Beach & Bray	Owners.
57	Ohio.	H. Cook	Badlong & Eastman.
67	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Owner.
22	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
19	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
20	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
15	Conn.	H. Bachett	S. Sherman
19	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
18	N. Y.	C. Hermond	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. Adams	Owner.
17	N. Y.	J. R. Smith	Owner.
17	N. Y.	P. Hagan	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. S. Hoxie	Owner.
16	N. Y.	R. Mumford	M. Dalton.
17	N. Y.	Fisher & Murray	Owners.
12	N. Y.	Wm. Thompson	Owner.
17	N. Y.	Dolan & Hickey	Owners.
16	N. Y.	A. Wollerton	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Geo. A. Tolley	Owner.

D. SELSOR contributed 63 Ohio Cattle, of his own feeding. They were all good, but the 30 selected as premium Beeves were very fine. They were estimated at 1,050 lbs. net, and were mostly sold yesterday, by S. ULERY, at an average of 11c. The balance were bringing about 10c.

M. H. PARKER'S 84 Kentucky Steers were a very fair lot, weighing probably about 650 lbs. net, although rated by owner a little higher. T. WHEELER was making them average 9c.

E. W. GWYNNE forwarded 56 Ohio Cattle, mixed in quality from common to very good. They were of his own feeding, and were bringing 9c.@10c.—a few 11c. C. G. TEED salesman.

L. BEERS had an even lot of 38 head from Connecticut, which he is making average about 9¾c.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold 113 Cattle at Bergen for 7c.@9c. They were mostly quite common.

J. MORGAN forwarded 43 pretty fair heavy Cattle from Morgan County, Ohio; the whole cost of transportation and commissions he estimated at $15 ₱ head. MEAD & HOLCOMB were getting 9c.@10c. for them. Home weight, 1,425 lbs.

M. DALTON was selling 28 ordinary State cattle for A. BROWN, at about 8c. They are very light, weighing by estimate only 400 lbs. net. Also, 18 better animals for R. MUMFORD at 9c.@10c.

Two of the largest animals were brought in by T. HASLUSH, in the shape of a huge pair of Kentucky Durhams, which weighed at the yards 4,364 lbs. gross, W. H. HARRIS sold them for $365—which the purchaser, J. SEBASTS, called about 10¾c. They were large framed but rather coarse. Another year's feeding would make them a splendid pair.

L. REAN, of Madison County, Ohio, contributed 34 cattle of different grades, among which was one superior pair, judged to weigh 2,900 lbs. in the beef. These were fed by T. KIRK, and sold to WM. FLEMING for $345; or, as he thought, near 12c. This was the finest pair on sale. The balance was bringing 10c. a 11c. HUBBARD & EASTMAN salesmen.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling a lot for ROME & COLT, consisting of 72 common Michigan cattle, rated 700 lbs. net. They were bringing 9c.@10c. COOPER took 20 of the coarsest at 9c. each, for shipping to Bermuda. AYRAULT also sold a single pair belonging to and fed by J. AYRAULT, for $261, or about 10½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The *general* price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand for good Fresh Cows is slightly increasing, and such animals may be quoted a little higher. There is an increasing demand for Milch Cows by gentlemen who wish to furnish their families with pure milk. They find economy in it too.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Very few cows offering, and the demand is light, although rather exceeding the supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 40 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. The market is just supplied, and sales are slow. The demand is mostly confined to milkmen at present.

CHAMBERLIN reports 73 Milch Cows, selling at $20@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 163 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. There is a little more briskness in the market.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Ordinary calves are scarcely as high as last week. They bring from 5c.@6c. The best are worth 6¾c., and a very few of the extras 7c. The markets are fully supplied.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 210 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. Few bring over 6¾c., while one very extra calf, fatted by GEORGE HALLOCK, of New-Milford, Conn, sold for $60. It was a cross of native and Durham stock, 7 months old, and weighed, alive, 725 lbs. It was estimated to dress 500 lbs. of meat, which would be 12c. ₱ lb.

BROWNING reports receipts of 27 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4½c.@6½c. "Bobs" sell slowly, at $1 @$2 each. The light receipts are quite enough for the wants of butchers.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 141 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @6¾c. The market is fully supplied. Poor calves sell very slowly, at much lower prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The supply continues sufficient, and the quality is better than for a few weeks past. Some extra animals have been sent in for the holidays, which have sold from $10 to $17 50 each. Mutton is arriving freely by the boats. Prices are as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,852 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. A few of the best animals bring 10c. Four extra large fat animals, fed by E. & J. REYNOLDS, of Columbia County, N. Y., brought $70, or $14 50 each. They are destined to compete with fat turkeys for Christmas dinner.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales at ALLERTON'S of

99 Sheep at	$371 25	189 Sheep at.....	$556 00
58 Sheep at.....	176 12	30 Sheep at.....	187 50
104 Sheep at.....	334 00	12 Sheep at.....	57 00
169 Sheep at.....	461 00	4 Sheep at.....	70 00

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,427 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight. A few bring 10c., and some sell as low as 6c. Good Sheep bring $3@$5 each, while a few have been sold during the past week at $7. The market has not been as well supplied, although there is no lack of numbers. From 400 to 500 are on sale to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,079 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 22:

McGRAW & REED report sales of

5 Sheep at.....	$50 00	24 Sheep at.....	$56 00
3 Sheep at.....	26 00	34 Sheep at.....	113 60
22 Sheep at.....	100 00	29 Sheep at.....	94 12

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

89 Sheep at.....	$361 00	40 Sheep at.....	$170 60
50 Sheep at.....	375 00	95 Sheep at.....	296 88
40 Sheep at.....	175 00	243 Sheep at.....	714 42
80 Sheep at.....	376 00	30 Sheep at.....	61 00

R. H. HUNT reports sales of

161 Sheep at.....	$562 80	6 Sheep at.....	$32 00
99 Sheep at.....	408 30	37 Sheep at.....	230 75
310 Sheep at.....	773 25	51 Sheep at.....	124 50
74 Sheep at.....	173 25	102 Sheep at.....	482 00
63 Sheep at.....	300 00	43 Sheep at.....	101 25

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

25 Sheep at.....	$106 75	121 Sheep at.....	$413 67
58 Sheep at.....	174 13	57 Sheep at.....	225 75
15 Sheep at.....	48 50	65 Sheep at.....	231 25
79 Sheep at.....	190 80		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

There has been a falling off in the receipts of live Hogs, which, with the cool weather just commencing, causes an advance in price. The markets are well cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,565 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@5¾c. gross, for Corn fed. The markets are not as well supplied, and prices are advancing.

VAN BENET & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live..... 5 2-5c.@5¾c. | Dressed..... 6¾c.@7c.

DISTILLERY.

Live..... 4¾c.@5c. | Dressed..... 5¾c.@5¾c.

G. W. DOSMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs.....	5¾@6⅛	6¾@6⅞
Light.....	5¾@5¾	6¾ @6⅞
Distillery.....	5 @5¾	6 @6¾

Stock—No sale. None in market.

Arrivals light, and prices are on the advance at present.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Potatoes are unchanged, except that common and poor varieties rule slowly, at lower figures than last week. Some of the dealers are now actively engaged in putting up orders for Spring planting.

Onions have advanced in price. This advance is greater in the White variety, which is just now in demand, as an aid to the poultry and other fixings of the holidays.

Apples, especially the finer red variety, are in brisk demand. Good Spitzenbergs sell for about $4 50 ₱ bbl.

Turnips and Cabbages are in large supply, with a depressed market.

Butter is moderately brisk, with a full supply on hand. Prices remain as last week.

Eggs are in good demand for the holidays, and limed ones have advanced about ¾c. ₱ dozen.

Poultry—Christmas turkeys, geese, ducks, wild fowl and chickens, all find a brisk market just now, and from the groaning benches and strained hooks of both the legitimate dealers and those who have suddenly become "poultry merchants," we doubt whether any need go without a turkey, even, and at a moderate price too. If so, however, there is almost any quantity of other poultry, which seemingly asks for purchasers. Of course, with the abundant supply it would be impolitic to advance the prices. People are making their purchases earlier than usual, and it would not be surprising if it cheapened before Christmas. Ducks are a little higher on account of their scarcity.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.....	$3 25	@3 37
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.....	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.....	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl.....	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl..	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl...	2 75	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel...	90	@ 95
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.....	—	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl...	4 25	@ 4 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.....	1 62	@ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@ 2 00
Beets—₱ bbl.....	—	@ 1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl.....	—	@ 1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl.....	1 25	@ 1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches.....	75	@ 1 00
Cranberries, Common, ₱ bbl.....	5 50	@ 7 50
Cranberries, Extra, ₱ bbl.....	8 00	@ 9 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel.....	1 00	@ 2 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel.....	2	@ 2 50
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel.....	70	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel.....	1 00	@ 1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 25
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl.....	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl....	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb.....	7	@ 7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb.....	8	@ 8½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb.....	18	@ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.....	62	@ 75
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.....	50	@ 62
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100.....	15 00	@25 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@ 2 50
Cabbages—₱ 100.....	2 50	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz.....	62	@ 67
Sea Kale—₱ dozen.....	31	@ 38
Spinach—₱ bbl.....	75	@ 1 00
Leeks—₱ 100.....	3 50	@ 4 00
Celery—₱ doz.....	75	@ 1 00
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ₱ doz.....	50	@ 62
Garlic—₱ 100.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Butter—Orange Co., palls, ₱ lb.....	20	@ 25
Butter—State, ₱ lb.....	15	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb.	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls.....	9	@ 10
Lard—In kegs.....	11	@ 12
Cheese—₱ lb.....	6	@ 8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz.....	23	@ 24
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz.....	17½	@ 18½
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb.....	7	@ 9
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb.....	11	@ 12
Chickens—₱ lb.....	10	@ 12
Chickens—Western, ₱ lb.....	8	@ 10
Ducks—₱ pair.....	75	@ 1 00
Ducks—₱ lb.....	11	@ 13
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair.....	2 00	@ 2 50
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair.....	1 12	@ 1 25
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@ 1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair.....	50	@ 56
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair.....	50	@ 56
Ducks—Dippers, ₱ pair.....	25	@ 31
Turkeys—₱ lb.....	10	@ 14
Turkeys—Wild, each.....	4 00	@ 6 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb.....	8	@ 10
Geese—₱ lb.....	8	@ 11
Geese—Western, ₱ lb.....	6	@ 8
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair.....	56	@ 62
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz.....	—	@ 1 25
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@ 1 62
Partridge—₱ pair.....	63	@ 75
Prairie Hens—₱ pair.....	1 00	@ —
Quails—each.....	25	@ 31
Roasting Pigs.....	1 25	@ 2 25
Rabbits—Each.....	10	@ 15
Hares—Each.....	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each.....	3	@ 4
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb.....	11	@ 13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb.....	8	@ 10
Bear Meat—Carcass, ₱ lb.....	12	@ 16

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 24,390 bbls. Flour, 2,450 bushels and 286 bags Wheat, 64,124 bushels Corn, 7,597 bushels Oats, 623 lbs. Beef, and 91 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, old prices, including Pearls, at $6; and Pots at $6 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,465 bbls., including 662 bbls. Pearls, and 603 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady, in private, with sales reported of 500 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 225 bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c., and 130 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction: 2,344 bags Rio at 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb., averaging $9 46 ₱ 100 lbs., and 633 bags Santos at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., averaging $11 19 ₱ 100 lb. The attendance at these sales was large, and the competition spirited. We repeat our quotations: Java, 16c. @16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., Bahia at 8¾c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The market continues depressed and languid. New Sheathing, 27½c.@28c.; Yellow, 22c.; old do., 17c.@17½c.; American Ingot at 20½c.; Chili Pig at 23½c.@24c.; Bolts at 30c.; Braziera at 33c ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is quite spiritless, and prices steadily favor buyers. Small lots were reported sold, including Middlings at about 10c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. Our available supply is now about 7,600 bales, against 70,700 bales same time last year.

FISH—Dry Cod, Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are dull, while Mackerel and Smoked Herring are in fair request at our quotations; Dry Cod, $2 75@3 37 ½ ₱ cwt.; Massachusetts Mackerel at $9 @$9 25 for small No. 1; $8@$8 25 for small and medium No. 2; and $8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $29@$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 35c. for scale, and 16c.@17c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for, both for home use and for export; prices close with reviving firmness and buoyancy. Sales, 9,500 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine.....	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State.....	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan.....	4 20@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio.....	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio.....	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio.....	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee.....	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee.....	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....	5 00@ 7 25

Canadian is doing better. Sales 700 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 450 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@ $4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are sparingly sought after at previous figures.

FRUIT—Raisins attract less attention, and tend downward, including Layer at $2 20@$2 25, Bunch, at $2 ₱ whole box, and smaller packages at proportionate rates. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales by auction, to-day: 300 boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins, at $1 95; 400 half boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins, at 95c.; 2,368 quarter boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins, at 52½c.@55c.; 260 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 22½. All 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is in firm request, but at prices which do not satisfy factors, and business is restricted. Sales 14,250 bushels, including red Western Spring at 90c.; ordinary and prime white Southern at $1 25@ $1 38, and red Southern at $1 10@$1 18½ ₱ bushel. Corn is rather quiet and unsettled. Sales 23,000 bushels at 56c.@62c. for new crop yellow and white Jersey and Southern, of which the supply is heavier; 70c. for old mixed Western, and 71c. for old yellow Southern, each of which kinds is sparingly offered. A limited inquiry prevails for Rye, at 70c.@71c. Barley at 65c@80c., and Barley Malt at 98c.@99c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 34c.@ 39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All kinds are quiet, and prices favor buyers.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand, without any remarkable change in value. Sales have been reported of 2,000 Buenos Ayres at 20c.; 3,000 Crinoco, part averaging 20¾ lbs., at 17c; and 800 Rio Grande Horse at private bargain, the latter to be sent to Baltimore. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 388,927, against 319 279 same time last year, and 37,444, same time in 1855.

HOPS—Continue in slack request at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 13c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $22 50@$25, usual credit, ₱ ton. The last sale for cash was made at $21 ₱ ton. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues inactive, at old figures. Foreign Pig, $4 62½@$5 12½ ₱ 110 lbs.; Bar, 5¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in brisk request, at full prices. LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited at old prices. Porto Rico, 28½@30c., Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; German Wrought, 5½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds continue quiet and languid, including Resin at $1 20@$1 35 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@ $4 50 for white and pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $1 75@ $2 ₱ bbl.; Tar at $1 37½@$2 ₱ bbl., Crude Turpentine at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@ 40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Thin oblong City, at $21@$25, Thin Western at $28@$29, ₱ ton.

OILS—Whale is quiet and nominal, while Sperm is in request at strengthening prices. Crude Sperm bringing $1, cash, and refined $1 25@$1 30, cash, ₱ gallon. Palm, Olive and Lard Oils are quiet at about previous figures. Linseed is pretty brisk and buoyant at 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—(For week ending Dec. 21.)—Sperm—We notice further demands for Sperm since our last. We quote sales of 1,000 bbls. in parcels, for manufacturing purposes, at an average of $1 05 ₱ gallon, part cash. Holders are firm at these quotations. Whale—There is some inquiry for Whale, but we have no transactions to note further than a sale of 4,000 gallons humpback at 54c. Whalebone—No change in the market since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 60 for new and old Mess; and $13@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady. The transactions since our last embrace 260 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is plentier and brisker. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at unaltered rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@ 34c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 75, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is less freely offered, and is quiet. Prices are somewhat nominal.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¾c.@8½c.; refined, 7¾c. @15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, especially new, is scarce and rules at 10c., cash, ₱ lb. Flaxseed is in request at $1 60@$1 62½ for Rough American, ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased at $1 20@ $1 25. Timothy is quiet and steady at $2 50 for prime, and $2 for mowing. The stock of Timothy here is estimated at about 10,000 bushels.

SPICES—The demand continues tame. Quotations show no remarkable variation. No. 1 Nutmegs, 82½c.@85c.; Mace, 95c.@$1; Cassia, in pipe, at 28c. @30c.; Pepper, 10¾ lbs. and 12¾c.@13¾c., in bond: Cloves, 6¾c.@7c.; Pimento, 4½c.@5¼c., and Race Ginger at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, to-day: 2,026 mats Cassia at 25c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in request at steady rates. Sales 650 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¼c.; but including some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Melado at 4c.@ 4¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,500 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for, privately, at full and strengthening prices. An auction sale occurred to-day. It was remarkably well attended, and the competition was quite animated. About 4,200 packages found buyers, including Gunpowder, at 27½c.@56c.; Imperial, at 31½c.@56c.; Hyson, at 29c.@52c.; Young Hyson, at 28c.@51c.; Hyson Twankay

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The last day's session of Congress, previous to the holiday vacation, was marked by interesting proceedings in both Houses. The Kansas debate was continued in the Senate—Mr. STUART, Democratic member from Michigan, and Mr. BRODERICK, Democratic member from California, making speeches in opposition to the views of the President. The latter, in the course of his remarks, said that he thought the President and his Cabinet alone responsible for the recent outbreaks in Kansas. Some reminiscences of New-York politics were brought ont, in the course of a conversational debate with Messrs. DOOLITTLE and PRESTON KING. In the House Mr. WARREN again brought up his preamble and resolution, proposing to exclude Mr. BERNHEISEL, the Delegate from Utah—this time as a question of privilege. The resolution requires the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of the measure. After considerable debate a motion to table was negatived, and the preamble and resolutions were passed by a strong vote. So much of the President's Message as refers to Utah affairs was also referred to the Committee on Territories.

Secretary CASS' reply to Governor WALKER, accepting the latter's resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, is published this morning. It is quite brief, and makes no pretensions to answering the arguments of Governor Walker.

Secretary CASS' letter of instructions to Gen. DENVER, the new Secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, is also published this morning. It is important, inasmuch as it embodies the views of the Administration on the whole Kansas question as now presented. It severely animadverts upon the action of Secretary STANTON in assembling the Legislature, as throwing a new element of discord among the excited people of Kansas, and details the means at disposal for suppressiog all attempts at disturbance. The Legislature is to be protected in its deliberations, although no action it may see fit to take, in the opinion of the Administration, can interfere with the elections provided for by the Constitutional Convention.

The telegraph brings us still later advices from Kansas. The Legislature, it is stated, had passed an act providing for the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people on the 5th of January, in three forms: 1. Constitution with Slavery. 2. Constitution without Slavery. 3. Against the Constitution. The most stringent measures had been adopted to prevent illegal voting on the 21st. A Free-State man named LATHAM had been killed in an affray at Doniphan. There was no truth in the report that Gen. LANE had been shot.

An express from the Utah Expedition brings intelligence of the concentration of the whole force, with the exception of Colonel COOK'S command, at Black Fork, from which point they were moving very slowly towards Fort Bridger. The teams were giving out hourly, and it was thought all the animals would perish during the Winter. The supply trains were all up, and provisions were plenty.

We publish an interesting letter from Mr. THOS. ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, written from Nice, in defence of himself against the charges of being a defaulter and absconding debtor to the Bank. The letter is addressed to his brother, residing in Philadelphia, and is by him communicated to the Press for publication. Mr. ALLIBONE expresses extreme mortification and surprise at the charges made against him in the affidavit of the Directors of the Bank; declares that he had no idea that he was at all indebted to the Bank; that he was never engaged in speculation; that, on leaving the country, he gave a power of attorney to two friends, one of whom, Mr. FELL, was President *pro tem.* of the Bank, authorizing them to sell real estate to meet demands against him; and adds, that absconding debtors do not usually take their families with them, as he did. Mr. ALLIBONE'S announcement that the suspicions excited against him have preyed upon his health, is confirmed by the statement of his attending physician in Nice, and the tone of the letter tends to induce the belief that Mr. A. is in reality suffering in mind and body.

A Swiss, named ALBERT STOUBE, is supposed to have murdered his wife and children at Westfield, Mass. The children were found in bed with their throats cut, and Mrs. STOUBE was lying on the floor, also with her throat cut. STOUBE, whose clothes were found on the premises covered with blood, was seen to leave the house a week ago last Tuesday, and it is thought the murders were perpetrated the night previous. The neighbors discovered the bodies by climbing up to the chamber window.

Mrs. LITTLES and her brother IRA STOUT, in accordance with the finding of the Coroner's Jury in the Rochester murder case, have been held for trial. The investigation closed yesterday noon.

The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey yesterday refused to pardon DONNELLY, who killed MOSES at the Seaview House, or to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. There is no further hope for him, and he will be hanged on the 8th of January.

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance last evening, giving the Mayor power to appoint, and the Alderman to confirm the appointment of bell-ringers on the fire-alarm towers.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday evening, no business of great interest was transacted. The Board hesitated as to paying the landlord of Tammany $250 for refreshments to the police detailed by Mayor WOOD to the City Hall on the 17th of JUNE for his special protection, and for the maintenance of the peace generally.

The Board of Education met yesterday and adopted the report of the Finance Committee after a warm debate. Appended to the report was a series of resolutions, one of which declared that the Board would adhere to its original estimates, the Comptroller having overlooked one important item, when he declared that the account was overdrawn. A paragraph which seemed to reflect upon the motives of the Comptroller was stricken out before the report was adopted.

The bills of the medical gentlemen who made microscopic and chemical examinations of blood in the Burdell case were favorably reported upon in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and after having been reduced one half by the Board, were allowed.

By order of the United States Marshal, SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co. sold at auction, yesterday morning, at their rooms, No. 81 Nassau-street, about 80,000 cigars of various brands, with other confiscated property.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, HENRY NEWELL, indicted for arson in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the second degree. Sentence reserved till to-day. GEORGE MCINTYRE, a confederate of the Italians TOPPIANO and DONANO, who were convicted of robbing a man named HANIFAN, in Chatham-street, was placed on trial. He was convicted of assault and battery with intent to rob, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. A boy of respectable appearance, only sixteen years old, named BERNARD DONOHUE, was tried for highway robbery in Hammersley-street, on November 14th, and was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to rob. He will be sentenced to-day. ROBERT HARRISON, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. WILLIAM CLINTON, a youth, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison. JOHN LAWSON, another youth, pleaded guilty to the same offence, but not being an old offender, he escaped with a milder punishment—two years in the Penitentiary. JOHN KELLY, charged also with the same offence, was acquitted. The Grand Jury made the following presentment relative to the recent murders in William and Water streets:

GRAND JURY ROOM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

The Grand Jury, for the December term of the Court of Sessions, respectfully present, that there have been two cases presented before them for the crime of murder, committed in William-street and Water-street, where no parties are under arrest for the crime committed, and upon evidence before them they have reason to believe a suitable reward would bring the perpetrators to light, and request that such reward be offered by the public authorities for that purpose. WM. HABIRSHAW, Foreman.

W. M. HALSTEAD, Jr., Secretary.

Recorder SMITH replied that he would send this presentment to the Mayor, who alone had power to offer a reward. He considered the suggestion worthy of attention.

The Democracy of the City had a good time last night in Tammany. They met to the number of a thousand or more, and indorsed the President's Message and the policy of his Administration, especially in relation to Kansas affairs. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN reviewed, in terms of censure, the recent conduct of the "Little Giant," of Illinois, on the Lecompton embroilment. Speeches were also made to the same effect by Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, General WALBRIDGE, Mr. W. BROWNE and others. There was considerable disturbance at the commencement of the evening, caused by some indiscreet friends of Mayor WOOD, who were intent on breaking up the meeting. They were overruled in their intention.

The suspected fillibusters arrested on Tuesday by the United States Marshal turned out to be an honest craft, in command of an honest captain, and bound upon a legitimate voyage to Cuba—with men and materiel to complete a railroad commenced there a year ago. She was discharged, and to make amends for the detention was towed to sea again by the Marshal, and sent on her way rejoicing.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. It will be remembered that about fifteen months ago Captain COOKE, of the *Emerald*, was prosecuted by the Commissioners for a violation of the law in landing thirteen passengers at some pier off the North River, instead of at Castle Garden. The Captain contested the right of the Commissioners to enforce the fine. A verdict was obtained against him. The case is now in the hands of the Sheriff upon judgment for the amount of penalties and costs—about $810. The captain now makes application to the Commissioners to remit the penalties, amounting to $650, or to reduce them to $150, stating his inability to pay any more. The Commissioners, in view of the circumstance, and considering that the law had been sufficiently vindicated, (the costs, $160, remaining to be paid,) granted the prayer of the petitioner. The usual appropriations for Christmas celebrations at Ward's Island were made.

Fifty odd thousand cigars were seized by the Customs in August last as smuggled goods. The owner sued for the recovery of the cigars, as being of domestic manufacture. The case was held yesterday in the Superior Court, Judge BETTS presiding, and the cigars were released.

Ward School No. 31, located at No. 200 Monroe-street, was reopened, yesterday, with appropriate exercises, the entire day being occupied for that purpose. Music, by the children, under the direction of Mr. G. W. PETIT, and addresses by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., and others, filled the programme. An entire revolution has been effected in the Seventh Ward in educational matters. While WOOD carried the Ward by 70 votes, the People's Ticket for School officers was elected by 200 majority.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of PATRICK VAUCHN, who was shot by a policeman of the Eleventh Ward on the night of the last Charter election, for creating a disturbance in the Eighth Election District, was brought to a close yesterday. The Jury brought in a verdict exonerating the officer from blame.

Officer VAN TASSEL, a special aid to the Superintendent of Police, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing tickets at the Nursery Ball at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, disposing of them to outsiders at half price and pocketing the proceeds. He has been temporarily discharged from the department, and will be brought before the Police Commissioners on Saturday for examination. Mr. VAN TASSEL was a member of the old Municipal Police.

ANNE COBBERT, of Forty-second-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with strangling to death her twin infants. She had been married but five months.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker and firmer for Flour, which was less urgently pressed on buyers. Wheat was in moderate demand; parties, however, disagreed about prices, and the sales were restricted. With large receipts of new Corn, chiefly from the South, this kind declined,—while old Corn, which was scarce, advanced. The sales of all descriptions reached 23,000 bushels. Pork was dull and somewhat cheaper. A livelier business was transacted in Beef and Lard, at previous figures. Cut Meats were plenty, heavy and drooping. Groceries were quiet, in the regular way. The auction sales of Coffee and Teas resulted satisfactorily. Cotton continued depressed and tended downward. Freights exhibited no remarkable change. The number of vessels in port was 673, of all classes.

At the Cattle Markets yesterday there was a fair supply of very fine Beef Cattle. The numbers showed a slight falling off in the supply, as might be expected on poultry week. The better qualities of stock secured a slight rise in the price, but poorer animals scarcely found purchasers at former quotations, and the yards were not entirely cleared last night.

The West Washington Market Investigation Committee met again, yesterday, when Mr. O'REILLY, the person making the charges, was put under oath, and testified that nearly all he had stated was "on hearsay." There was a large amount of testimony taken, much of which was interesting, and the Committee adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. to-day.

The first election of officers for the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association took place last evening. There were two tickets run—one called the "Regular," with the name of LEWIS ROBERTS for President, and the other, an "Independent" ticket, with the name of HENRY HILL for President. The election was warmly contested, but the best of good feeling prevailed throughout. The fact of there being an opposition ticket probably made a much heavier vote than otherwise would have been the case. Of course the Treasury was benefited, the Secretary having received during day about $2,000. The total vote cast was 397, of which number LEWIS ROBERTS received 268, and HENRY HILL 129. Pending the counting of the votes an impromptu meeting was held, when speeches were made by most of the candidates on both tickets and others, all of whom pledged a hearty support to the successful candidates.

DOCTORS DIFFERING.—It is sometimes pleasant to find people who *ought* to be well informed, quite as ignorant as those upon whom no such official obligation is imposed. It is very difficult to find, in the community at large, two persons who agree as to the causes and the probable duration of the financial crisis. It seems that in the Senate of the United States there is quite as radical a difference of sentiment as elsewhere upon this subject. For example, in the recent debate upon the issue of Treasury notes, Senator SEWARD said:

"In my judgment, the acceleration of business is going to be rapid just in proportion to the rapidity with which business has declined; and I expect to see every day, and every hour of every day, marked *by a rise in the prosperity of the country, graduated just exactly by the suddenness of the depression.* The causes of the disaster are gone. I think there is nothing before us but a great revival of business and plethora of money to revive it in all departments. I may be mistaken in this, but I am willing to stand by it."

This is a hopeful view of the case,—and if it were the one generally entertained by the members of that distinguished body the country might take courage at the prospect of renewed prosperity. But Senator DIXON, on the other hand, took precisely an opposite view of the matter:

"I wish I could believe, with the distinguished Senator from New-York, that this evil was entirely temporary, and that the recovery would be as rapid as the fall. I hope it is true of the State of New-York, which he represents here; but in that part of New-England from which I come, in the State of Connecticut, *the troubles of the day are by no means over.* Indeed, Sir, if not at their height and intensity, there is at this time no symptom of recovery. The only want of money is for liquidation for the payment of debts. The banks have money. They can loan money to-day; but the difficulty with them is to find paper of a business character on which they think it safe to make their loans. There is no apparent relief thus far from what we have already suffered. I am in hopes that the brilliant prospect pointed out by the Senator from New-York will prove to be true; but I think that when we stand here one year hence we shall find that then the recovery has only commenced."

These opinions and predictions are exactly the reverse of each other—and time alone can decide which is correct. The hopes of the public will be on the side of the New-York Senator, and their fears with Mr. DIXON.

The Mormons in Congress.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring the Territory of Utah to be in a state of rebellion against the United States, and directing an inquiry into the propriety of excluding the delegate of that Territory from a seat in the House. This action strikes us as being much more hasty than wise. It is like most of the anti-Mormon movements,—the result of impulse rather than of good policy or common sense. It would puzzle ordinary men, we suspect, to explain why a hostile army was sent against Utah at the onset. There were undoubted disorders in the affairs of the Territory:—but it has never yet been shown that they were such as could only be remedied by fire and sword.

The only evidence the House professes to have to establish the fact that Utah is in a state of rebellion, is found in the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG. But YOUNG is not the Territory—nor, in any legal sense, its representative. He is the agent and deputy of the Government of the United States in Utah. He was appointed Governor by the Executive and Senate; he receives his instructions from Washington and, in the eye of the Constitution and the presumption of the law, he is a Federal officer, exercising authority over, but in no sense representing, the Territory of Utah. He has proclaimed a purpose to resist the advance of Federal troops. This is a good reason for removing him from office, for arresting him, for bringing him to trial, and for inflicting upon him such punishment as he may deserve.

But why should the *delegate* of the people of Utah be excluded from Congress for the misconduct of a Federal officer? The people may or may not sympathize with YOUNG and support him in his rebellious demonstration. Until the contrary is shown it is to be presumed that they will not. And they are entitled by the Constitution to have a delegate upon the floor of Congress to represent their interests, to defend their character and to protect their rights from unjust encroachment. If the member from Utah has personally connected himself with the rebellion, then he should not only be expelled, but arrested and put upon his trial. But if not, there is no reason whatever for excluding him from his seat and depriving his constituents of the representation guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

The whole Utah business has been mismanaged in the most extraordinary manner from the beginning; and if it does not end in open and bloody rebellion, it is not likely to be saved from that issue by any special wisdom on the part of the General Government.

Governor Walker and General Cass.

It is generally considered a safe rule, when you have nothing to say, to say nothing. General CASS was never famous for practising upon it,—having been for many years in the habit of saying most, when he really had the least to say. One would have supposed that in the case of WALKER'S letter the rule would have been found so convenient, as well as so prudent, that it would secure its own observance. General CASS, however, goes just far enough to show his contempt for the rule, without justifying that feeling on his part in the least. He first proves the impropriety of answering Governor WALKER'S argument, and then proceeds to answer it.

General CASS insists that when the President insisted upon the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, he intended only the question of Slavery:—and that he is, therefore, not now inconsistent with himself in withholding all other questions from their action. It is undoubtedly true that the question of Slavery was the principal question at issue in the contest which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But it certainly is not the only question of interest to the people of a new State: and it is difficult to conceive any valid reason why they should be deprived of the right of self-government upon all other topics.

Meantime the contest upon this principle waxes warm in the Senate. Two Senators, Messrs. STUART, of Michigan, and BRODERICK, of California, yesterday declared their resolute hostility to the Lecompton movement and their adhesion to the principle that the entire Constitution ought to be submitted to the popular vote.

Congress has adjourned for the holidays. When that season is over, and the election returns are received from Kansas, the controversy will be renewed with redoubled warmth.

THE ABSCONDING PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The letter of Mr. ALLIBONE, the absent President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who has been advertised as a defaulter, which was published yesterday by his brother, is a most remarkable document. Mr. ALLIBONE left Philadelphia after the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks, and was highly complimented by the directors, on his departure; but he had been absent only a few weeks when the announcement was made that he had robbed the bank of enormous sums, and brought it to the wretched condition in which it was proved to be, by his fraudulent conduct. He now asseverates his perfect innocence of the charges made against him, and declares his readiness and anxiety to return immediately and submit to an investigation the moment his physicians will consent to his undertaking the journey. The letter will, of course, elicit a statement from the directors in justification of their charges against him.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.—An auctioneer advertises the sale of the plate chest of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, with all his silver, and persons ambitious of possessing a piece of plate with a ducal coronet upon it are invited to attend the auction. What Duke of BUCKINGHAM it is whose silver with the engraved coronet upon it is to be sold we are not informed, nor do we know whether it be that unfortunate Duke whose head was so summarily ordered "off" by King RICHARD the Third, or that other Duke whose wretched death has been so untruly poetized by POPE, or his present Grace, who was in difficulties not many years ago. But if anybody has an ambition to possess a piece of plate with a ducal coronet upon it, nothing can be more easily done. Any engraver will engrave a symbol of the kind for a few dimes, and add the crest of any duke that may be desired, even that of a royal duke. Of course no American would value a piece of old silver any higher for having engraved upon it another man's initials, or crest, even though he were a duke.

THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS.—A practical result has at length produced the discovery of the Kooria Moorie guano group. These islands situated off the coast of Arabia, were discovered about two years ago by Captain ORD, a British officer, who obtained a lease or grant of them from the Imaum of Muscat. An examination of the guano was made at the time, and it was found to be most valuable. Several vessels were accordingly sent out from England; but while they were in the act of loading, the men were driven off by hostile Arabs, who appeared in great numbers. The ships were compelled to return to England; but upon representation being made to the British Government, the presence of a war vessel at the Kooria Mooria group was granted, and the ships again started. They arrived at their destination early in October last, and, according to accounts just received, have been very successful. On the 4th of October, Captain ORD, the discoverer of the islands, left for Muscat, where he arrived on the 9th, with the view of procuring labor. He had obtained about 150 strong men, with provisions and cable, and proposed returning to the islands in a few days in a native craft that he had chartered for the purpose. There were then at the islands some seven or eight merchant vessels, waiting to load, under the protection of her Majesty's ship-of-war *Cordelia*. Captain ORD speaks in the highest terms of his prospects, and says that on the Island of Jibleea alone there are not less than 500,000 tons of good guano, fully equal to the Peruvian. The successful working of the Kooria Mooria will withdraw British trade from the Chinchas, and the competition will probably force the Peruvian Government to lower the enormous charges that it has hitherto arbitrarily imposed upon this agricultural necessity.

☞ We are requested to state that the Belmont and British Art Collections will be open on Christmas day and evening.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" was played last night to a moderate house. On Friday there will be a morning performance of "Norma," and in the evening of HANDEL'S Oratorio of the "Messiah."

ST. STEVENS' CHURCH.—A new Grand Mass, written by Mr. CHAS. WELS for the musical resources of this Church, will be performed on Christmas morning for the first time.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

CONCENTRATION OF THE FORCES—SLOW PROGRESS—THE ANIMALS GIVING OUT, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

An express just arrived at Leavenworth from the Utah Expedition brings information that the whole force, with the exception of Colonel COOK and his command, had concentrated at Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was very slow, only two or three miles a day being sometimes made. The animals were giving out bourly, and it was thought that all would perish this Winter. The supply trains were all up with the military, and provisions were abundant.

The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses on the route to Utah is without foundation.

Five companies of Colonel SUMNER'S Regiment (the First Cavalry) had recently taken up Winter quarters at Fort Riley.

Communication with Newfoundland by Telegraph and Mail.

The line thence to St. John's, N. F., is again in efficient operation. All European messages dated 4th and 5th inst., received here per *Canada*, were sent through to Newfoundland in time to answer the purposes for which they were intended.

The Government of Newfoundland has arranged with the Cunard Company to run a steamer fortnightly to Newfoundland during the Winter season, leaving Halifax, as usual, after the arrival of the steamers from Liverpool and Boston.

Donnelly Refused a Pardon or a Commutation of Sentence.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Court of Pardons have, after a whole day's session, denied a pardon to DONNELLY, or a commutation of the sentence of death against him to imprisonment for life. The Court were greatly moved at having to come to this decision, and the shock fell heavily on the numerous friends of the prisoner who were present. There is now no other hope for him, and he will be hanged on the 8th of January next.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Mayor of this city has addressed a letter to the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, forbidding the laying of tracks along the streets of the city to form a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The President replies, claiming the right under an act of the Legislature and a decision of the Supreme Court, and intimating that in the absence of a compromise the company will have no alternative but to complete their track at once.

Horrible Murder in Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The wife and children of ALBERT STOUBE were found this morning murdered in their house. The children were in bed with their throats cut, and Mrs. STOUBE was lying on the floor with her throat cut. They are supposed to have been murdered a week ago, Monday night. Mr. STOUBE'S clothes were found covered with blood. He was seen to leave the house last Tuesday, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The neighbors, suspecting something wrong had occurred, climbed up to the bedroom window, and discovered the murder. STOUBE was a native of Switzerland, and a cigar maker by trade.

Oration by Edward Everett—Resignation of Mr. Banks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Over one thousand dollars were realized last night to the friends of the Boston Provident Association, in aid of the poor, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S oration in the Music Hall.

Governor GARDNER has received the resignation of Hon. N. P. BANKS, as Representative in Congress from the Seventh District.

Verdict in the Rochester Murder Case.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Coroner's inquest in the Little murder case, closed this noon. The verdict holds SARAH LITTLE, the murdered man's wife, and her brother, IRA STOUT, for trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

No. 19.—Amos Wede *vs.* James Leroy, *et al.*—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The mail from all parts South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

The Board of Education.

The Board met yesterday, at 5½ P. M., the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

The certificate of DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, specifying the names of the school officers elected at the Charter Election was read and ordered to be filed.

The Report of the Finance Committee was read:

To the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Board, designated by the 25th section of the act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, presenting their objections to the estimate of the Board of Education for the year 1858, respectfully report: That they have carefully examined the matter, and find the facts to be as follows:

The estimate as adopted by the Board of Education, on the 4th day of November last, contained the following paragraph, embodying the material part of the document:

"And the Board of Education hereby reports, that after deducting from the said amount of $1,126,013, the sum stated in the notice referred to in the 14th section of the act entitled 'An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York,' passed July 3, 1851, and the several sums of money directed to be raised by the 15th section of the same act, the said Board estimates that the balance will be 'the amount over and above the sum specified in the 15th section' of the said act, 'which will be required during the year for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction in said City, for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites, for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge, and for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys made by the Board.'"

In their objections, the Revisory Board make the following statement:

"The 15th section of the same act (July 3, 1851) provides that the Board of Supervisors shall annually raise by tax a sum of money equal to the amount apportioned to the County of New-York, for the support of Common Schools therein. This amount is as follows:

From the U. S. Dep. and Com. School fund	$60,644 49
From the three-quarter mill-tax fund	152,345 06
Total	$212,889 55

This same section also provides that there shall be raised a sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal property in the said City. The valuation for the year 1857 is $520,645,282 39. One-twentieth of one per cent. on this sum is $260 272 64.

The whole amount thus authorized to be raised by the Supervisors for the support of Common Schools in this City is then as follows:

By the 15th section, from apportionment	$212,889 55
By the 16th section, from 1-20th of 1 per cent.	260,272 64
By the 16th section, from $4 per scholar	542,888 00
Total	$1,018,050 19
The estimate of the Board of Education calls for	1,126,013 00
Making an excess of their estimate of	$109,962 81"

The only difficulty is that in the document of the Revisory Board, although it expressly recognizes the apportionment of State moneys to this City to the amount of $212,889 55, and that the Supervisors are also required to raise an equal amount by tax, this amount is only included once. Correcting this error, and assuming that the figures of the Revisory Board are right, the account will stand as follows:

Amount of apportionment from State	$212,889 55
Equal amount to be raised by County	212,889 55
Tax of 1-20th of one per cent	260,272 64
Total amount of fixed funds	$686,051 74
Amount called for by the Board of Education	1,126,013 00
Balance to be raised by Supervisors	$439,961 26
Limit fixed by statute, being $4 per scholar	542,888 00
Excess of limit over amount called for	$102,926 74

The fact is, therefore, that instead of the estimate of the Board of Education being $109,962 81 over the amount authorized by law, it is $102,926 74 *under that amount!* It is to be regretted that the Comptroller has not only caused the estimate of the Board to be returned under an allegation that it was in excess of the legal limit, but has also, in an official communication to the Common Council, previous to such return, stated that the Board of Education had overrun its legal bounds, without extending to the Board of Education, or to any of its officers, the courtesy of a request to explain the supposed excess. The Comptroller has put himself in a position of giving color to a clamor against the Board of Education, which is generally made by those who are too ignorant of the extent and operation of the School system of this City, and the details of its expenses. It is a grateful service to such persons for an officer of personal character and high position to make an unfounded statement in relation to the Board of Education, necessarily subjecting it to the imputation of at least gross improvidence; but it may not be as acceptable to considerate citizens, who realize the vast importance of our educational system to the people of this City, and their children, for countless generations.

The Revisory Board "also object to the item of $125,000 for arrearages of 1854, on the ground that there cannot be levied in the year 1858 a sum exceeding $4 per scholar, as previously stated." This item was included in the estimate because in the proceedings of the Board of Education against the Comptroller, the Supreme Court decided that only in such way could the deficiency of the year 1854, to meet which the Common Council of that year authorized an "advance" of $125,000, be finally satisfied, and the school revenues relieved from the embarrassment which the carrying of that deficiency from year to year occasioned. The right of the Board of Education to have a deficiency in any year satisfied, if it was unavoidable, and the whole amount claimed for the year was within the limitation of four dollars a scholar fixed by the school law, was expressly recognized. As the moneys relied for 1854 were within the limit for that year, by a sum nearly three times as large as the said amount of $125,000, it was supposed that such amount would, under the decision, be raised as a deficiency of 1854, even though, if added to the amount of school moneys estimated for 1858, it caused an excess of the limit for the latter year. As the Revisory Board object to the raising of any amount in the next tax levy above the limit of 1858, it is probably better to reduce the present claim on account of the deficiency of 1854 from $125,000 to $100,000, which latter amount will be within the limit that the Board of Education is allowed to call for on account of the year 1858.

For the purpose of maintaining the validity of the estimate for 1858, and to carry out these views, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The estimate of the moneys necessary to be raised for the purposes authorized by the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, was duly made by the Board of Education, and submitted to the Board constituted for that purpose by the 25th section of the act entitled, "An act entitled to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857; and the said Board have disapproved of the same and returned it, with objections, to the Board of Education; and whereas the said estimate has been reconsidered by the Board of Education, and the said objections have also been fully considered; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby adheres to its said original estimate, as submitted to the Board consistently by the 25th section of the act entitled, "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, except that the amount included therein to satisfy a deficiency "of the School moneys of 1854, to meet the necessary expenses of the same period," is hereby reduced from $125,000 to $100,000.

Resolved, That the estimate specified in the preceding resolution, be returned to the Board designated in the said resolution, and that a copy of this report, preamble and resolutions, with a certificate stating that the preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the said estimate adhered to by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Education then in office; and stating, also, the names of the members voting thereon, be properly authenticated in duplicate and transmitted to the Board designated in the preceding resolution, and to the Board of Supervisors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
JOHN HOOPER,
ALBERT SMITH,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
RICHARD C. FELLOWS.
} Finance Committee.

The President left the Chair, and spoke against the report, characterizing it as indecorous.

Commissioner WATERBURY defended the report. The Comptroller's action had done a great deal of injury to the Board and to the cause of education. No one of the Committee, however, intended to charge the Comptroller with an intentional misstatement.

Commissioner TWEED said everybody knew that everything was in a state of chaos in the Comptroller's office; there were many vouchers not to be found there, and no head and no tail in the office.

After some further debate, Commissioner WATERBURY stated that the Finance Committee had agreed to amend the language of the report, so that it should not seem to reflect upon the Comptroller. He read the amended portion.

Commissioner GREEN thought there was still a reflection there upon the Comptroller. He moved that one entire paragraph be stricken out. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 24.

The previous question was ordered, the report received, and the resolutions adopted by a large majority. The vote on the adoption of the resolution stood 31 in the affirmative, and 5 in the negative.

Commissioner WATERBURY offered a resolution authorizing the application of the surplus of funds set apart for specified objects towards defraying other expenses, if such surplus should in any case exist. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution presented by Commissioner DAVENPORT, amending the bye-laws so as to require the teachers in the day and evening schools to attend the Saturday Normal School, was adopted.

Commissioner WATERBURY presented a resolution directing that the primary schools be renumbered. It was adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools was presented, adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

☞ We learn that MARTIN L. SYKES, Esq., late Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad Co., has been appointed to a like post on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The Company has made a fortunate selection.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Protest of the Excluded Members—Proposed Action Upon the Election.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The Legislature has only got ready to do the work for which they were convened, and a bill will probably be offered to-day, that will embody the essentials. On Saturday the Council took up the case of the Leavenworth County contestants, and it resulted the same as with the House, in throwing out the Pro-Slavery members holding certificates, and admitting the contestants, who were immediately sworn in. This gives a very large majority to the Free-State men in both branches.

A militia law has passed both branches, that repeals the old law, and provides for a complete organization under our officers, thus giving us for the first time the command of the Government armory for this Territory.

On Saturday afternoon a protest was received in the Assembly from the ousted members from Leavenworth District. Its language was so indecorous that objection was at first made to allowing it to be spread upon the journal, but such objections were afterwards withdrawn, with the understanding that their rejoinder would be placed there also. The following is the document:

To the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory:

The undersigned respectfully represent that they and their colleagues (five in number) were duly elected members of your body at the last October election for the county of Leavenworth; that they severally received their certificates of election from the Governor of the Territory, and appeared and took the oath of office, and entered upon their duties as members at the opening of the present extra session; that on the day following the organization of the Assembly, a notice was served upon us by JOHN SPEER, chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the Leavenworth contested case, to appear at an hour then passed, and answer the charges of the contestants; that we repaired to the place appointed as soon as other engagements would permit, and found your Committee then in session, and receiving as testimony *ex parte* affidavits in the language and handwriting of a fee'd attorney; that no other testimony not apparent upon the record was introduced; that the report was made at the opening of the next morning session, and a motion immediately made to adopt the report, and after we had made our opening remarks in defence, and urged the House for a postponement until the regular session, the contestants spoke for themselves and by counsel in lengthy arguments until the House adjourned, and immediately on assembling in the afternoon the *previous question* was sprung, and only withdrawn at the special request of the chairman of the Committee, to defend his report in a lengthy speech; and notwithstanding we claimed the right to be heard in reply, the rule was enforced, and we were cut off and the report was accepted; and by a resolution immediately passed we were expelled, and the contestants were permitted to take their seats; that the facts and papers show that this proceeding was founded upon a paper signed by no one, and written in the handwriting of an attorney; that no notice, either of a contest or for taking depositions, as required by the 25th section of the 66th chapter of the Kansas Statutes, was ever served on either of us, or any notice, except to appear before the House Committee, by notice, upon the undersigned, as above stated; that no time was given us to prepare a defence, procure testimony, or compare papers; that we believe the whole proceeding a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the people since the days of Salem witchcraft, and therefore protest against the action of the Committee, and the final vote of the House. The assumption that the Legislature has the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members, is false, unless under the direction of law regulating such matters; and that assumption carried out may disfranchise and revolutionize the whole Territory, and reënact the scenes of bloodshed through which we have just passed. The rights of the people were not regarded—their Representatives were hurled from their seats by the strong arm of power, wielded by an unscrupulous party—setting aside justice, equity, respect, decency and all law and legal forms of trial, and by one fell swoop struck a death-blow to the sacred rights of the people. Were there any excuse for this not haste, some justification might be found for such an unprecedented course. None is found. All this is the work of a party just in power, called together at an extra session for a particular purpose, and under a pledge that no other than the object specified in the Governor's message should receive the attention of the House, and when we could have no expectation that this matter would be called up. All this is done by a party claiming and arrogating to itself justice, morality and piety, declaiming against the intolerance of others, and ready to sacrifice their children, their wives and their own lives, in defence of what they deem to be their rights. All this is done by a party born at Big Springs, baptized at Topeka, and taken into full communion at Grasshopper Falls, who have been so law-abiding that they have only survived under the protection of an armed force. Arraigned, tried, convicted and executed without an opportunity to make a defence—a proceeding more in accordance with the rules of the Spanish Inquisition, than a free Legislative Assembly to enact laws for a free people, we again protest against the whole proceeding as an outrage upon the sovereign rights of the people of Leavenworth County, and a violation of all law and rules of justice, and unbecoming an enlightened people.

A. B. BARTLETT,
SILAS ARMSTRONG,
F. B. WHITESIDES,
H. B. DENMAN.

LECOMPTON, Dec. 11, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE. FRIDAY MORNING (Christmas Day,) at 1 P. M., By general request, for this one time, THE PURITANI. THE following great cast: ..... Norma ..... Adalgisa ..... Poliione ..... Oroveso Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS. The box-office and saloon of the theatre will be closed. THE SALE OF TICKETS will commence on Thursday, at the Academy of Music, C. BRUSINGS, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 2) Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office. Ladies and gentlemen—In order to enable visitors from a distance to take the early trains home, and in consequence of the stage being wanted for the erection of the platform for the MESSIAH, which takes place the same evening, THE OPERA MATINEE OF CHRISTMAS DAY will commence precisely at 1 and conclude at 3½. ON SATURDAY EVENING—MARTHA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE MESSIAH. FRIDAY (CHRISTMAS) NIGHT. First appearance in America of the celebrated vocalist, Madame CARADORI. First appearance in sacred Oratorio of Signor D'ANGRI and Mr. PERRING. Second appearance in Oratorio of CARL FORMES. The public are respectfully informed that in conformity with a time-honored custom, THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS, HANDEL'S MESSIAH, will be given on a scale of the utmost SPLENDOR AND GRANDEUR, ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT. being the second of the series of SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH, to be given by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. Rev. A. D. C. Bleeke, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Church of Divine Unity. Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D.D., Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y. Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y. Rev. Fred'k W. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church. Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church Rev. Geo. Potts, D.D., University-place, Pres. Church. Rev. Geo. B. Chesver, D.D., Church of the Puritans. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., P. E. Church of the Ascension. Rev. H. Ward Beecher, D.D., Plymouth Church, Brklyn. Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church. Rev. J. J. Owen, D.D., Professor of Free Academy. Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., Broadway Tabernacle. Rev. John M. Macauley, D.D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av. Rev. John G. Adams, D.D., Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-av. Rev. J. B. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*. Rev. John Knox, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., Ref. Dutch Ch., Washington-sq. Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 36th-st. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation. Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D.D., 13th-st. Pres. Church. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway. Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D., Princeton Theol. Seminary. Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church. Rev. Thos. House Taylor, D.D., Grace Ch., New-York Rev. Thos. De Witt, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church. Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Ch. Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st. Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., P. E. Ch. of Holy Com. Rev. W. R. Gerson, D.D., Ref. Dutch Church, 7th-av. Rev. W. Adams, D.D., Madison-sq. Pres. Church. Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church. To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated, AN IMMENSE PLATFORM, TWELVE FEET HIGH, and holding fully FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS, suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made, AND A LARGE ORGAN from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected. Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Brusings's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-street. This THURSDAY will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On FRIDAY will be sold the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had at the doors of the academy, on Christmas evening. The door will be opened at 7½; oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock. PARTICULAR NOTICE. On Christmas day there will be open only one ticket office, that of the Academy of Music. A number of reserved seats will be retained, to be sold in the evening at the doors, for the especial accommodation of visitors from the country. The highly successful sacred oratorio of THE CREATION will be repeated for the second and last time this season, of which due notice will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAD. CARRADORI. NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated cantatrice, who has been singing in London jointly with Mr. Formes in some of the principal SACRED ORATORIOS, will make her first appearance in Handel's Sacred Oratorio of THE MESSIAH, on Christmas night, FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA. SATURDAY, Dec. 26. OPERA and BALLET. Second and last night of MARTHA. (Expressly composed for Carl Formes.) Mad. De La Grange will appear as MARTHA. Carl Formes in his great rôle of PLUNKETT. Mad Von Berkel, Pikaneser, Lehmann. Daring the Fair at Richmond Mlle. TERESA ROLLA will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet. Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BRUSINGS, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. THE SALE OF SEATS commences on Thursday, Dec. 24, when only the $1 50 reserved seats will be sold. On Saturday will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8. ON MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT. First and only night of the entire Opera of I PURITANI, Being the first essentially Italian Opera in which CARL FORMES Will appear. On the same evening, POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF (Prior to his departure for Europe) SIGISMUND THALBERG. Who will appear between the acts of the Opera and play two of his most admired compositions. HENRI VIEUXTEMPS Will appear on the same evening.

MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, prior to his departure for Europe. Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success, and duration of popularity, is about to depart on a tour through the West Indies and South America, whence he will embark for Europe, to return to his family. Mr Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but, desirous of not in entering with the now so brilliant prospects of the Opera, he has renounced the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music THREE TIMES ON OPERA NIGHTS. If Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entirely revolutionized piano-playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music. Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr Thalberg for his management in cooperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former years. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one. The first of MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES will take place on MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28, jointly with HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, when Balfini's celebrated opera of I PURITANI will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season, with MADAME LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER and CARL FORMES; In his celebrated rôle of Georgio. NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that A GRAND TESTIMONIAL In honor of MR THALBERG, On the occasion of his FAREWELL APPEARANCE Before the public of New-York, Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. The Management begs to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City. Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. Characters by Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. LEVERE, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. COOKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, &c., &c., &c. The two great Scenes, Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night, and The Fire in Cross-st., Five Points, Nightly elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic applause. Other novelties in active preparation. An Afternoon Performance of THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, commencing at 2 P. M., will be given on Christmas Day.

CROWDS OF VISITORS at the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY. POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED GREEK SLAVE, and over one hundred MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, on exhibition day and evening, No. 349 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway, between Houston-st. and Bleecker-st. GRAND GALA NIGHT. CHRISTMAS EVE! CHRISTMAS EVE! CHRISTMAS EVE! THURSDAY, Dec. 24. The Manageress wishes cordially wishes her numerous friends and patrons "A Merry Christmas!" and in order to secure so desirable a consummation has provided for their entertainment a good old-fashioned pantomime, such as the boys and girls of former times were wont to delight in, and which has called forth the children of a larger growth to laugh and grow fat, viz.: The symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD; OR, THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT OVER THE DEMON OF DISCORD. Splendid new scenery by ..... Getz and Aimy Original overture and music by ..... Mr. Thomas Baker Stage mechanism by ..... Smart and Assistants Properties, masks, tricks, &c., by ..... Lloyd and Assistants Costumes, new and gorgeous, by ..... Mad. Beanharnois and Assistants The following are a few of the extraordinary characters represented in this budget of humor: Baron Abomelique, a regular old turkey buzzard, with any quantity of "better halves," (afterwards clown) ..... Sig. Brigham, (not the elderi Twenty-one Mrs. Blue Beards (without beards) by One and-twenty good women All the little Blue Beards, (no less than twenty-one in number, and consequently to be taken in the lump,) Fatima, Blue Beard's intended, a wonderful woman, not at all curious, (afterwards Colombine) ..... Mlle. Nimblepins Sister Anne, on the lookout for assistance and a husband, (afterwards Harlequina) ..... Miss Lookahead Ibrahim, within an ace of being Blue Beard's adaddy-in-law, (afterwards Pantaloon) ..... Mr. Stepandfetchit Selim, a fine specimen of young Turkey, (afterwards Harlequin) ..... Mast. Muttonhead Precious, of the intelligence office in Fairy Land, the Directress, and of unprotected females in this land the protectress ..... Mad. Nuchargetillunited Fat Cook at $8 per month and her Sundays to herself, finding her own tea and sugar—in Blue Beard's cupboard ..... Mlle. Greasy Green Turtle (every night) ..... Mast. Slowbutsure Rustifusti, an imp pertinent personage and great magician, putting on a great many hairs ..... The Fakir of Gotham German Sax Horn Band, mere instruments in Blue Beard's hands, and like their master, all brass. Herr Spielmedercopenhagenwaltzer & Co. The Army, eight military heroes who distinguished themselves at the battle of Jones' Woods, carrying any quantity of cake baskets and tin dippers. Messrs. Right, Left, Wheel, Face, Shoulderarms, Standeaseasse. CHARACTERS IN THE HARLEQUIN. Columbine ..... Miss Sallie Bishop Harlequina ..... Miss Henrietta Lang Harlequin ..... Mr. B. Yates Sprite ..... Mons. Leon Pantaloon ..... Mr. Wm. Kennedy Clown ..... Mr. C. Henry (His first appearance in his native City for 15 years.) Previous to the Pantomime will be performed the grand romantic drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. M. Fabien del Franchi, } (Twin brothers ..... Mr. Jordan L. Louis del Franchi, } M. de Chateau Renaud ..... Mr. Wheatleigh Emilie de Lespere ..... Miss C. Thompson AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime will be given on Christmas Afternoon, at 2 P. M., also on the Afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 26, at the same hour. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24 1857. GABRIEL, ANTOINE, AND JEROME RAVEL. THE DASHING MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. Comic Pantomime. NICODEMUS. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Comic Pantomime. THE CONSCRIPT. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents. FUN FOR CHRISTMAS. An entirely new comic pantomime entitled THE GOLDEN EGG, will be produced to-morrow evening. SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile Holiday Afternoon Performance.

CHRISTMAS EVE! CHRISTMAS EVE!! GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT. At Mme. SAUVAGE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,) Mozart Hall. Entrance 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE. THURSDAY.—Christmas Eve.—A Great Holiday Bill. Something quite new and positively startling. THE GREAT GUN TRICK—A MAGICAL SQUIB, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will appear as the Wizard of the S. S. W. by S., a rival of the celebrated Wizard of the North. In the piece Mr. C. M. will perform countless pieces of conjuration—for a list see the small bills of the theatre. Also, the comedy of A NICE FIRM. The Firm, Messrs. C. Mathews and Burton; Ripton, Mr. Brougham. And the farce of CRINOLINE, for Mr. Rogers.

BROADWAY THEATRE. E. A. MARSHALL ..... Sole Lessee. Equestrian Director ..... J. M. NIXON. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY. SECOND WEEK. Entire Change of Performance for the HOLIDAYS. ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS. THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. CHRISTMAS EVE—THURSDAY, Dec. 24. In honor of which will be produced, at vast expense, an entire new version, in five acts, of the GORGEOUS LEGENDARY SPECTACLE, So well known in every language, and so dear to every worshiper of mysterious romance, as VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. Gotten up in a style of consummate perfection. WHOLLY UNPARALLELED IN THIS COUNTRY, With songs, duets, choruses, dances, combats and processions. NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW WARDROBES, &c. Especially prepared for it—nothing having been omitted, however extravagant, at all calculated to render this the MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE Of the kind in existence, and worthy of the admiration of the most fastidious. It will be performed for the first time, THIS EVENING (Christmas Eve,) at 7 o'clock, as well as every evening this and next week, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—THE IRISH LION and CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS. The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, still continues one of the greatest attractions of the Museum. The Grand Panopticon Studio is full of illuminated pictures. The Happy Family, the Living Serpent, and all the other curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24—Fourth appearance of New-York's old favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, the best Balladists, Chorus Singers Fling Dancers, genuine and style Ethiopians in the world. To conclude with the amusing scene of LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit ..... 12 cents. CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, The performance to commence with SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c. The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. After which, the Pantomime of MUSHA PUG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham-street, near Roosevelt. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, The Comic Pantomime of BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR. The entertainment will commence with the Drama of THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW. To conclude with the comedietta of IN AND OUT OF PLACE. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY. The gigantic moving diorama of DR KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers by CHARLES SAYLER, Esq., The popular author and dramatist, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price. N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day at 3 o'clock

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS. Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., near the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock. The audience are requested to be punctual. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 26, MEASURE FOR MEASURES. The course will close on MONDAY, Dec 28. Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART, THE HORSE FAIR. Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world. No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR. At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE And the famous DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS! THE MOST VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION NOW IN THE CITY. DAY AND EVENING, No. 349 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF ST. DENIS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 549 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR. THE LADIES OF DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts., will open a Fair at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, and continue Thursday and Friday, day and evening. Tickets may be obtained at S. A. McCutcheon's Dry Goods store, corner of Carmine and Bleecker-sts., and of E. WALKER, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts., and at the door of the Church.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers. HENRY A. HOWE, President, No. 101 Cliff-st. PETER A. HYER, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st. JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 145 Pearl st.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. MOSE'S book store, No. 143 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT. UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods. TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts. Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house. Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AND SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION FROM THE Large and Fashionable Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS. now selling CHEAP FOR CASH. ROBERT RATT & CO., No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GREAT REDUCTION. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH. The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices. Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $40, usual price $80 Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen ..... $50, usual price $65 Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $55, usual price $70 Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $45, usual price $60 Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $35, usual price $50 Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases ..... $25, usual price $35 Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled ..... $20, usual price $30 Silver English Patent Levers ..... $20, usual price $30 Silver English Patent Levers ..... $25, usual price $45 Also, Gold Chains, pins and bracelets; fingerrings with sets; diamond rings; gem-rings; pearls and chased gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold guard chains; chatelaine chains, fob and vest chains; guard keys; fob keys and seals; studs, sleeve buttons, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold pens and pencils, gold thimbles, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver napkin rings, portemonnaies, fruit knives, at full THIRTY PER CENT. below the usual retail prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO MEET THE CRISIS. RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HENRY LEVY, No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE, Offers at RETAIL His immense stock of DRESS, ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL FANCY GOODS, imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

FURS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES. The whole immense stock of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS, SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, CAPS, COATS, COLLARS, MUFFLES, MUFF-MUFFS, &c., &c., must be closed out before the FIRST OF JANUARY, with no regard to cost. Parties desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the goods, which they will find, on comparison, fully equal in quality to those of any other manufacturer, and at very much LOWER PRICES than can be found in the City. Please remember the sign of the HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY, Nos. 76 and 77 Maiden-lane. MARK J. KING.

CONFECTIONERY AT REDUCED PRICES. THOMAS HODGKINS, No. 454 Greenwich-st., near Liberty.

HOLIDAYS. The old-established Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, RIDLEY & CO. offer for sale a large assortment of Candy, Sugar Plums &c., a pure article, superior in quality to any manufactured in this City. Cornets, Cornucopias, &c., of every variety, suitable for the Holidays. RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., Two blocks west of Broadway, Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS! FORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey st.

USEFUL PRESENTS. C. F. NEWTON, (successor to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturer, would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES fitted with his superior GOLD PENS, which are now for the season from his factory—being of entire new patterns, and appropriate for presents. PATENTED AND WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., NO. 4 CHATHAM-SQUARE—Invite the attention of the public to their fine assortment of tea-trays just imported; also, their rich plated ware, knives and forks, pocket cutlery, skates, boys' sleighs, and numerous other articles suitable for the holidays.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No 629 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—S. CARSAVE, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddlery, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Boys' tool chests, English skates, boys' sleighs, &c., also, house furnishing and fancy hardware, all at low prices. J. W. SULLIVAN, No. 74 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

CHRISTMAS GAMES.—A NEW AND DIVERTing one—64 comic pictures. Prize charade. Amusing stories in Nick Nax. Sold by all booksellers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING BUSINESS TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—A party now engaged in a business which has net ed him a profit exceeding $3 000 a year for the past two years, will dispose of his establishment as above, or for cash. The business is sure and profitable, and an examination into the matter will convince any man who may be desirous of engaging in business, that the present is an opportunity worthy of consideration. As will be shown, the proprietor, having been particularly fortunate of late, now intends to retire. For a young man having the above amount to commence in life, this is a chance rarely met with. For particulars, give location of property for which an exchange may be desired, and address H. M. D., *Times* Office, or Box No. 4,699, Post-Office

$30.000 WANTED.—AN AGENT IN THE City of New-York, who can furnish the above amount in cash or good stocks, will find an investment seldom to be met with, perfectly safe, and yielding a very large return monthly, from a mining and manufacturing company in the South. Address F. F. T., Baltimore Post-Office.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—THIS day, at 11 A. M. for ladies, and 4 and 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Apply this day, at No. 680 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 208 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS. JUST PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO. NEW-YORK. PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS. OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM. BY UNCLE BEN. 1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75. A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, &c. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style. It forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books. For sale by all Booksellers.

THE MAGNET OF BROADWAY. There is one place in New-York which nobody can pass without stopping. It is RANNEY'S Holiday Gift Book Establishment, No. 293 Broadway. Five hundred thousand elegant books, the cream of the modern classics, at publisher's prices, and with a gift attached to each volume, which may be worth $200, and cannot be worth less than 50 cents, constitute the attraction. There is clearly no deception about the affair; from $150 to $300 worth of valuable presents are actually distributed with every 500 books sold! The article which falls to the lot of a purchaser may be a splendid watch, a sewing-machine, a gold chain, a pair of bracelets, a brooch, a ring, or some other article of use or ornament—but it is sure to be something worth accepting. A magnificent gold-mounted sword and a massive silver trumpet, for the military company and fire company who may buy the greatest number of books within a specified time, form the crowning feature of this brilliant and novel scheme. These superb articles, valued at $500, together with a rich display of jewelry, intended for gifts, embellish the window of the store, and attract thousands of spectators. This is decidedly the most brilliant enterprise of the kind ever got up in this country.

BOOKS.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY CHEAP AND yet valuable books, go to A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy, at the old bookstore established 23 years ago. Please call and examine our stock. Our books are famous for their low price and rarity.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st., Have for sale all the new Books for the Holidays. Children's Books in great variety, and of unexceptionable character. They have just published: THE BOOK OF JOB. Illustrated by Gilbert, with an introduction and notes by James Hamilton, D. D. THE YOUNG PILGRIM. By the Author of the "Adopted Son," "Christmas Tales," &c. THE GIANT KILLER; OR, THE BATTLE THAT ALL MUST FIGHT. By the same Author. READING WITHOUT TEARS. By the Author of "Peep of Day." 50 cents. MIA AND CHARLIE; OR, A WEEK'S HOLIDAY AT RYDALE RECTORY. 75 cents. ANNA; OR, A DAYSPRING AT HOME. 75 cents. THE WAY HOME. 50 cents. A RAY OF LIGHT TO BRIGHTEN COTTAGE HOMES. By the Author of "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." 35 cents. THE SABBATH. A Poem. By James Graham. Illustrated by Birket Foster. Cloth, $2 50; Morocco, $3 50. SCOTIA'S BARDS. Cloth, Gilt, $2 50; Morocco, $5. COWPER'S TASK. Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, $4 50; Morocco, $6. GRAY'S POEMS. Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, $1 50; Morocco, $3. KITTO'S BIBLE. Illustrations 8 vols. Half Calf, $12. HENRY'S COMMENTARY. Sheep, $15. Half Calf, $20. JAY'S EXERCISES. 2 vols. Cloth, $1 50. Half Calf, $3; Morocco, $5. JAY'S EXPOSITIONS ON THE BIBLE. Sheep, $10. Half Calf, $12. DODDRIDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR. Sheep, $3. Half Calf, $3 50. FAMILY WORSHIP. Cloth, $3. Half Calf, $4; Morocco, $5. NEARLY READY: RYLE ON MARK. MEMORIES OF GENNESARET. ENGLISH HEARTS AND ENGLISH HANDS. LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. 1857. THE LAND OF PROMISE. By Dr. Bonar.

PRESENTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS. If you are going to make a CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT to a Catholic friend, call at DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 BROADWAY, Two doors from Taylor's Saloon, and examine his magnificent stock of CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, In ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH and GERMAN. THE ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty. The URSULINE MANUAL. CATHOLIC PIETY. FLOWERS OF PIETY. DIAMANTE. ANGE CONDUCTEUR, &c. In the richest VELVET, MEDALLION IVORY, MOROCCO and MOROCCO BINDINGS. Their magnificently bound and illustrated HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COMMENTARY. Their new and unsurpassed GIFT BOOK. GENTILUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, with twenty-one fine steel plates, and bound in the most exquisite taste. ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS OF EVERY KIND, Rich Rosaries, Crucifixes, Medals, &c. Remember, E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 371 Broadway. Two doors from Taylor's Saloon.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JANUARY, CONTENTS. Notes on Domestic Architecture. Maya, the Princess. Catawba Wine. The Winds and the Weather. Akin by Marriage. Spartacus. Who Paid for the Prima Donna? Two Rivers. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Agassiz's Natural History. Tacking Ship Off-shore. Memoirs (Life in Calcutta.) Books. The Diamond Lens. The Sculptor's Funeral. The President's Message. The Wedding Veil. Literary Notices. The publishers are happy to state that the success of the *Atlantic* has met their expectations. Its course, as heretofore, will be fearless and outspoken, and its present literary character will be maintained. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and by DEXTER & BROTHER.

READY TO-DAY. THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858, PRICE 25 CENTS, Is ready to-day, containing 240 pages, or more matter than an ordinary 12mo ($1 25) volume, neatly bound in cloth. It contains entire the New City charter; the Metropolitan Police Bill; a description of the new Central Park; very full Chronological Tables of the events of 1857, historical, necrological, criminal, &c., as well as a Chronology of Nicaragua from the first descent to the last recent one of Gen Walker, and other matters, too numerous to mention. The Weather Tables, the pages for daily memoranda, the lists of City, State and United States Officers, Banks, Insurance Companies, Police Stations, Steamboats, &c., are continued as in the issue for last year. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted to sell this book in every section of this and neighboring cities, to whom a very liberal discount will be given. Apply to the Publishers. NO. 389 BROADWAY. S. S. & W. WOOD Have an extensive assortment of BOOKS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Children's Books in great variety These wishing to make presents to their family physician will find here superbly-illustrated professional works appropriate for the purpose. JUST PUBLISHED, Fifth edition of Dr. Bedford's LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. *From the New-York Chronicle.* The book abounds with sage counsels to the physician, and is full of important instruction to those not of the profession. *From the Brit. and For. Med. Chir. Review, London.* We are quite sure that the work will be a welcome addition to professional libraries in Great Britain as well as America.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Just received from our London house, some new and elegantly bound BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, (U. S. Episcopal) &c. In RICH ANTIQUE and OTHER STYLES OF BINDING, to suit every taste, comprising handsome quartos, and other sizes, elaborately mounted, suitable for BIRTHDAY, BRIDAL and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS. PRICES FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIFTY DOLLARS, AND UPWARDS! EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Publishers and Importers of the standard and

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer,

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE PIER MIRRORS, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell, at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the furniture now in store, positively without the least reserve.

The whole of the above is worthy the attention of intending purchasers Catalogues early morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elegant diamond jewelry, gold jewelry, gold watches, ladies' sets, plated ware, chronometer, &c., to be sold at auction, without reserve, on THIS DAY, Dec 24, at 11 o'clock, at the sales gallery No. 58½ Pine-st.

We beg to call the attention of our patrons and friends who are in want of elegant holiday presents, to the above magnificent sale. The stock comprises the most elaborate assortment of rich, brilliant diamond bracelets, cluster pins, single-stone pins, rings, and earrings studs, &c. Also, gold jewelry, of every variety of style and finish. Gold watches, by the most celebrated makers, chains, rings, pins, ladies' sets, &c., &c. Also, silver-plated ware in great variety; also, an 8-day clock, and an English ship chronometer. Terms of sale cash in current funds, deposits will be required from all purchasers. By order of FREDK'K L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

New and Second-hand

First-class Furniture,

Mirrors, Oil-Paintings &c., &c., &c.

Also, suitable for Christmas Presents,

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Fancy Goods.

China ware, Glass ware &c., &c.

Parties desirous of obtaining first-class goods will find this sale worthy of attention, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday), Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$79,000 Mineral Point Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds of 1878.

20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.....$100 each

33 shares American Express Company.....$100 each

10 shares Union Bank.....$58 each

37 shares Chatham Bank.....$26 each

13 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each

10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....$43 each

2 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each

10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

15 shares Etna Fire Ins Co.....$50 each

25 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each

40 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

30 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each

Next Regular Sale on SATURDAY, Dec. 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made in Paris; marbles, bronzes, works of art, horses, harness, carriage, &c., &c., the property of a private gentleman. E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock precisely in the forenoon, all the splendid and costly furniture in the residence No. 57 West 45th-st., near 6th-av., the whole forming really the most splendid and *recherche* description of household furniture offered at public auction for many years, but a small description of which can be given in this advertisement.

PARLORS.—Elegant medallion velvet carpets, made from a pattern to order, by Bright, of England; the most superb solid rosewood parlor suite, carved to order, covered in satin; also, one suite of an entire new style said to be the most expensive ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, statuary, marble-top etageres, corner stands, heavy damask and lace curtains, two large French plate mantel mirrors, costly China and marble vases, elegant mantel clock, rnos one year; large French-plate pier glass with gold base and marble slab, superb oil-paintings of high cost and acknowledged merit, by old artists, among which are the "Descent from the Cross," by Sothers, "Mercy's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress," grand and action Octave rosewood piano-forte, expensively carved inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, acknowledged by professors one of the best-toned instruments in this country.

ALSO,

at 1 o'clock precisely, the celebrated trotting mare "Cinderella;" has trotted in 2:40, together with light wagon and harness, forming the fastest private stepping in the City.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, 16 feet, rich French China ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, rosewood secretary, side tables with marble tops, lady's French secretary, Brussels carpets, heavy lace curtains, oval mirrors, &c., &c.

ALSO,

all the bedroom furniture, consisting of full suites in rosewood and solid black walnut, covered in hair cloth of the best description; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, Brussels carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, gas chandeliers, basement furniture, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special notice of all those in want of expensive household furniture to this sale, every article of which will positively be sold without reserve. The above sale being positive and without any limits, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every buyer, without any exception. Parties wishing to purchase the above elegant residence, may apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st. Sale positive.

DANIEL S. HORON, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

DANIELS, HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 24, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octavo piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, coaches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars see the *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

The Duke of Buckingham's sterling silver, being the entire chest of costly sterling silver purchased at the sale of his effects, warranted; consisting of a large and massive silver tureen and cover, large silver tea urn and top, tea and coffee pot, tea caddy, salad bowl, sugar basin, cream jug, fish knife and fork, soup ladle, a large quantity of table, desert, gravy and tea spoons, sauce ladles, fruit knives, sugar lifters, butter knives, caddy spoons, table and desert forks, fruit forks, salt spoons, sugar scoops, sugar tongs, scissors, &c.

Every article is of the most elegant description and solid sterling silver, together with the oak, iron-bound, silver chest. It is now on exhibition at our office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

IMPORTER'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES, &c.—The finest assortment of first-class goods offered at auction this season, to be sold without reserve, consisting of fine gold hunting English levers, full-jeweled, with gold and expansion balance; Duplex and chronometer watches, detached levers and cylinders, escapement, 4, 8 and 13 holes of extra jewels. Also, silver hunting, English patent levers, assorted, gold and expansion balance, full-jeweled, etc.; silver swing levers, detached levers and cylinder watches, 4, 8 and 13 holes jewels; all of which will be guaranteed, to be so described on the catalogue on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, magnificent furs, being the stock of Messrs. J. D. PHILLIPS & Co., the well-known furriers, of Maiden-lane, at their retail salesroom, No. 589 Broadway, Chinese Assembly Buildings. The stock consists in part of Hudson's Bay and Russian sable sets, mink do., and sets of all kinds. Gentlemen's gloves, collars, gauntlets, mufflers, caps, coats, &c., &c. Also a splendid lot of sleigh robes. This large and magnificent stock of furs will be sold without reserve. The robes will be sold at 2 o'clock. Every article is warranted as represented.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., large sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars to pay advance. Comprises in part green and black teas, sugars, coffees, soaps, candles, starch, preserves, pickles, &c., &c. Also a first class lot of fancy goods suitable for the Holidays, viz: fine layer raisins, Turkey figs, French prunes, sardines, &c., &c.; also a lot of first quality champagnes, brandies, wines, cordials and other liquors: also about 500,000 Havana and German cigars, to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING AND WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 5 Pine-st., a superb collection of fancy goods, consisting of China, glass and silver ware, Parian figures and groups, gilt and bronze clocks, vases, Cologues, perfumery, &c. Also, for Christmas presents, a great variety of FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS of every description. To-morrow is Christmas. Call and examine if you want to buy cheap.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 5 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec. 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware, &c.,) an entire set of English pattern cards of fine spring cutlery, knives and forks, &c. Also, two cases English China toys in great variety.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, Store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, ten plain and carved marble mantels, on account of whom it may concern.

LADIES' SHOES AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., the entire stock of ladies' shoes of PHILIP ALLES, at No. 476½, Broadway, with fixtures, &c., by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

GEO. B. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW YORK,

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEKTWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUSY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.

By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st January next. The books of the New-York Agency have been removed to Indianapolis.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depôt. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, THE following described pieces of property: The four-story brick first-class dwelling, with modern improvements, 25 feet front, in 4th-st., near Bowery. Three four-story brick stores and dwellings, good business stands, on 6th-av., near 35th-st. Five excellent tenement houses in 32d-st., near 4th-av., four-story brick, paying well; also a brown stone front dwelling, 21x50, on 38th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT located 3-story and basement house, two doors from Madison-av.; price $8,500; rent to a small family $800. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN Westchester County, convenient to the City, perfectly healthy, best of fruit, water in the house, &c. Will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for good City property. For further particulars apply at H. A. WALTERS' No. 111 Houston-st., corner avenue D.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $5,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT a furnished house up town, in New-York or Brooklyn, with suitable arrangements for a first-class boarding house. Being alone, without friends, would prefer a house where rent could be paid in rooms or board, or a party of gentlemen to take rooms and become security for the same. For references or an interview apply to Mrs. C. JACOBS, No. 201 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR, A furnished house of moderate size, situated in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $1,800 per annum. Address C. L. P., Box No. 2,472 Post-Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A SMALL 2½ OR 3-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements. Address A. J., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

TO LET.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 26x29 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 168 Water-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., one-half mile from the depôt, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is a two story and attic frame house, nearly new, well built, in perfect order, handsomely situated and well shaped. Size about 44 by 36, with a large extension. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are well built and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water is conveyed to the house and yards, furnishing a never-failing supply. There is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. A moderate-sized dwelling in this City will be taken in payment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

DEVON BULL FOR SALE—SUPERIOR AN-imal, by Imported "Rutgers," 3 years old, will be sold reasonable. Apply at "Watersalis," 6th av., corner 64th-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSIAH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 32 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINAS, Commandar, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, insloing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$60

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LAFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star. Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28.	Wednesday, Dec. 2.
Ariel. Sat'y, Jan. 23.	Saturday, Dec. 26.	Wednesday, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,862 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARAISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(The dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By ordar of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¾ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 25th inst.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured. Inquire at TURNURE'S stables, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Nawbrig, Middletown and Intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., via; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newark, Elizabeth and Intermediate stations.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4.45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 5:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT TAMMANY.

[Continued from First Page.]

popular sovereignty, or squatter sovereignty, in either. He had even been told that popular sovereignty was some principle of the Revolution which had been brought forward in 1854, and applied to the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Well, he had said to that, that if this was a principle of the Revolution that had lain dormant from the time of WASHINGTON till the time of PIERCE, it struck him that it would not suffer from a few years more of undisturbed repose. But what was this principle of the revolution? Why, as he understood it, it was the right of the people to form their own Government. Well, how was that to be carried out by the Nebraska bill? Application was to be made to Congress for the privilege of forming a Government, and the bill was to be passed by them, making the framework of the Government after it should have been established that would have been a funny principle of the revolution. If JOHN HANCOCK and GEORGE WASHINGTON applied to Great Britain, under the principles of the revolution, for the privileges of forming a Government, the passage of an enabling act, and the frame-work of the governmental structure, it struck him that the revolution would have been indefinitely postponed. [A VOICE—"That is so," and cheers.] Mr. VAN BUREN continued to argue that no such principle was asserted in the revolution, and instanced the State of New-York as having framed a Constitution in the very act of revolution, which was never submitted to the people. He urgently appealed to the Democracy in behalf of the Union, condemned sectional agitators, attributed to the South the credit of having demolished Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism, called on the men of the party to treat each other with generous confidence, to know no North, no South, no East, no West, and thus, going together as one man, this great and glorious Confederacy soon to become the model, as it was now the admiration of the civilized globe. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. VAN BUREN was loudly cheered at the termination of his speech. Just before he concluded a thief in the crowd attempted to take EX-Captain LEONARD'S diamond breast-pin from his cravat. The Captain noticed the experiment and turned instantly on the fellow, giving him such a thrashing as ought to operate as a warning to him for the rest of his life, and expelling him contumeloosly from the room.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, who said:

The Presidential contest of 1856 will long continue a memorable epoch in the political history of our nation; and the result of that canvass deserves to be placed upon record as one of the highest Democratic achievements. New elements had been invoked for the success of principles antagonistic to the plan of Republican Government, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON; and personal availability was the basis upon which the opposition was organized, and the issue which was actually tendered to the people. The candidate on the one hand was a man of ripe age and experience—a sagacious and profound statesman, who at home and abroad had rendered signal and illustrious service to his country, in all the posts to which he had been assigned—one who from his earliest manhood had been known and honored by the people whom he had thus faithfully represented. On the other hand was a raw recruit, without experience as a Legislator or a Statesman, and whose chief claim to the high distinction of being placed in nomination for the Presidency consisted in being an almost entire stranger to all but two States of the Union. The platform of principles of which the candidates were severally the exponents, differed as widely as did the men. To preserve unimpaired for posterity the integrity of the Federal Union—to perpetuate the forms of its Government, and to secure to every citizen the fullest measure of personal and political liberty consistent with their perpetuation, was the well-known policy of the one Democratic nominee. To make the sanctity of the confederation secondary to a question of domestic policy; to create bitter feuds between the sister States; to reduce the national standard of free citizenship, and to create an odious political oligarchy—in a word, to "let the Union slide," was unblushingly the avowed policy of the Republican candidate. With such an issue presented to the people, it is not to be wondered at that the country was agitated from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Especially were the larger cities and densely-populated rural districts likely to participate in the excitement of such a struggle. And it was fairly to be expected that the empodium of the nation would not be an idle spectator. New-York must be the first to suffer, as she would be the last to be vanquished. This City had always been true to the trust reposed in her by the Democracy of the country at large. She had always rolled up her majorities in case of need to sustain the men and the measures of the party, and jealous of her fame, and true to her character, in the month of November, 1856, she raised her encouraging voice, and by a majority of votes nearly equal to the whole number cast in fanatical Maine, inspired hope in the breasts of the desponding. She spoke for BUCHANAN and Democracy, and dealt a paralyzing blow to FREMONT and Republicanism. The venerable Statesman who now fills the Chair of the National Executive was elected to the office which he was destined to honor and enjoy, and the allied cohorts of Black Republicanism and Know-Nothingism were routed forever,—doomed to a night of oblivion for the darkness of which no illumination is reserved. The people breathed more freely, and the fires of patriotism burned out clearly from behind the smoke of bigotry and fanaticism, and the City of New-York participated in the general rejoicings. This was proper subject for joy, and is proper subject for our present rejoicing. A year has passed away, and under the administration of the Government, by Mr. BUCHANAN, order and peace, prosperity and plenty, are the portion of our cop. Our institutions are having their intended and beneficent operation—our commerce is extending unprecedentedly—our agriculture is in its golden period—our manufacturing interests are sources of national profit and individual wealth. We are at peace at home and abroad. Under such circumstances we meet to-night in Tammany Hall "for the purpose of renewing our expression of confidence in the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN." We meet to tender to him our thanks and our praise, to assure him that he has met the high expectations of his office and of the people, and that our fealty in the future will be as fully accorded as it was on the hour of doubtful result. I must, of necessity, be general in the expression of my sympathy with the objects of this meeting. I cannot be expected to discuss at any length the governmental plans of the Executive. It is sufficient to know that they are founded upon the broad basis of constitutional rights and discharged by the rule of constitutional obligations. Especially is this the case in respect to Kansas. Unfortunately for the political prospects of our enemies, she bleeds no more. The wounds have been all staunched. The President has been the Good Samaritan of her Territory—her people are guaranteed and protected in all their rights of property and person, and through the elective franchise are having the opportunity to settle for themselves their own domestic concerns without meddlesome or intrusive interference. The question of Slavery, or no Slavery, is to be determined by themselves, and how they will determine, although a matter of interest to us, is none of our business. I have no doubt that Kansas will declare for Freedom. The genius of our times favors liberty, and the love of it is an instinct of the American heart. The Constitution made at Lecompton may, or may not, be free from objection,—may or may not be obnoxious to substantial defects. Some time must elapse before the country can consider critically the issue presented by Mr. DOUGLAS; but I have read the message of the President and the speech of the "Little Giant," and have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it is my duty as a Democrat and a patriot to sustain the Administration. It is certain that no part of the country will suffer wrong at the hands of the President, and it is equally certain that the laws will be administered and expounded in the fear of God with reference to the best interests of the people of these United States. In this confidence and on these grounds I sustain the Administration.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was the next speaker, and was followed by CONRAD SWACKHAMER, and Mr. WM. BROWNE, and the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE APPOINTMENT OF BELL-RINGERS—EXPENSES OF TESTING THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL, &C.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had received drafts to the amount of $500 from Silas E. Burrows, Esq., late of New-York, to be placed to the credit of a fund to be raised for the relief of the poor, and especially the female poor, of New-York. The Mayor hopes some provision will be made by which the philanthropic tender may be made available for the purpose intended. The communication was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following ordinance was offered by Alderman ADAMS, in relation to the appointment of bell-ringers.

SECTION 1. The Mayor shall have power to nominate to the Board of Aldermen all the bell-ringers for the general bell-towers of the City of New-York. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all such nominations, and no appointment for such place shall be hereafter made without the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to appointment as such bell-ringer unless he shall be an exempl fireman of the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

The ordinance was adopted.

The report disposing of the lower portion of the Park to the United States Government for a Post-Office, was called up and made the special order for to-night.

The resolution to pay the expenses of the Mayor, for suits brought by him or against him, by reason of his efforts in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill; and the right of the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Street Commissioner was then called up.

Aldermen TUCKER, BLUNT and OWENS thought the Mayor should bear the expenses himself.

Alderman ADAMS moved to refer it to the Law Committee.

Alderman MCSPEDON called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Board had directed the Mayor to test the legality of those laws, and to protect the City in its municipal rights by every legal means.

Alderman OWENS called for a bill of items. He thought the Board had no right to appropriate money in that way.

Alderman TUCKER, in referring to it again, said the resolution ought to read "$10,000 for resisting the law."

Alderman BANTA moved to strike out "Street Commissioner" from the resolution, which was lost.

A motion to adopt the resolution was put and lost for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was 10 to 7. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was carried. The Board then adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE SALARIES OF POLICE JUSTICES AND MEDICAL BILLS.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, Supervisor MCSPEDON in the Chair. The bills of Charles A. Stetson, Astor House, for boarding and lodging the Jurors in the Canceml case, amounting to $367 80, was audited and allowed. Several other bills of minor importance were audited and allowed. The report in favor of paying Police Justices $1,200 for extra services in attending the Court of Special Sessions, was called up.

Supervisor TUCKER moved to amend by inserting $500 instead of $1,200, which was lost.

Supervisor FULLMER desired that the subject lie over to the next meeting.

Supervisor DRAKE made a motion to that effect, which was carried by a vote of 10 to 9.

The bills of Professors Doremus, Childs, Gourley and others, for chemical and microscopic examination of blood in the Burdell case were called up.

Supervisor JACKSON moved that where $400 was charged $200 should be allowed, and where the sum was $300, $150 should be allowed.

Supervisor TUCKER thought if they got one-half of what they charged they would be satisfied.

Supervisor ADAMS said they were honorable men, distinguished in their profession, and he did not believe they would send in a bill for more than they intended to get. Many eminent medical men had been consulted in reference to the bills, and all had agreed that they were reasonable. He thought the bills too large at first, and only came to favor them after receiving high authority as to the scientific character of the work and the reasonableness of the bills.

Alderman JACKSON'S motion was carried, and the report with the bills reduced one-half was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday evening, the President in the Chair.

Councilman HASWELL moved that when the Board adjourn, it should be until Thursday evening, and meet on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Upon objections being made the resolution was laid over.

The President said that when the Board should adjourn, he would declare it adjourned until Friday afternoon, (Christmas Day,) that being one of the meeting days according to the adopted rule of the Board.

The President then offered a resolution that all bills for fitting up election polls presented to the Board, previous to this evening, be referred to the Comptroller with power. Also that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen on all similar bills already presented. Adopted.

Councilman BOOLE presented a resolution in favor of paying Mr. BROWN, of Tammany Hall, $250 for refreshments furnished to the Police stationed for his protection by Mayor WOOD in the City Hall, on the 17th June last. Laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in favor of paving Madison-avenue with Belgian pavement, was laid over.

A number of other papers from the Board of Aldermen were taken up, but which were also laid over.

Among these was a resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to report if the collecting of the fees and rents accruing from the letting of stands in and about the public markets devolves upon the collector of the City revenue, or the employes of the City Inspector's Department, under section 22 of the charter of 1857.

The ordinance relative to the appointment of bell-ringers, from the Board of Aldermen, was adopted. It is to take effect immediately, and it enacts that no person shall be eligible to appointment excepting such persons as are exempt firemen of the City.

The Board concurred to empower the Comptroller to pay the laborers employed on the public roads without the intervention of the Street Commissioner.

After which the President declared the Board adjourned to Christmas day at 5 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET INVESTIGATION.

Highly Interesting Proceedings—Patrick Burns vs. Alderman Coulter.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, on Tuesday evening, the Committee appointed to investigate the charges in relation to the disposal of stands in West Washington Market held their third meeting yesterday afternoon. There was, as usual, a very large attendance, and when the proceedings commenced Aldermen BLUNT, HOFFMIRE and ADAMS were present. Alderman MCCONNELL came in soon afterwards, and Alderman DRAKE appeared before the close. Before any witnesses had been examined,

Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, arose and said: Mr. Chairman: Yesterday I asked a question which was not answered. It was simply whether it was the petition of Mr. Reilly, or the general subject of beautifying the market, that was before the Committee. I asked because I deemed it necessary to know something of what I might be expected to answer.

Alderman BLUNT—This is a Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in a certain petition before them.

Alderman ADAMS—In the petition of Mr. O'Reilly.

Alderman BLUNT—We had better have the petition read now.

Mr. MORTON—I should like to have it read and Mr. O'Reilly sworn as to the correctness of the charges he has made.

The petition was handed to the Clerk, and read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Your petitioner showeth that, for several years past, a part of West Washington Market was laid out for farmers to sell their produce on, and also for persons bringing potatoes and other country produce by the boats from Albany and other parts; that, about the 1st of September, Daniel Moran and a carpenter, named Blood, commenced and erected between 30 and 40 stands on the square, which they sold for several theusand dollars. And to show your Board the price of four of the stands sold, Mr. Sears paid $850 for one, Mr. Lawless paid $615 for another, Mr. Devlin paid $350 for another, and a stand joining his sold for $300, making for four stands $2,115. Also heard and believes several others were sold at from $250 to $450 each; and the money was received by the City Inspector and Mathew Green; and your petitioner begs leave to state, from a conversation he had with Mathew Green, Clerk of the Market, who told him said stands were erected by Daniel Moran for Mr. Morton to sell. Mr. Green also said he gave several Aldermen and Councilmen stands in the market in order to make favorable reports and ordinances for the City Inspector; also, that Mr. Green, on being told by your petitioner that he would bring the case before the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen and the Mayor, said he did not care a pin for the whole of them, as they would not interfere with him or the market. Your petitioner begs leave to say said stands must have brought over $10,000 to Mr. Morton. Your petitioner begs of your Board not to grant any increase of the City Inspector's salary until there is a full investigation of the sale of the stands in Washington Market, which your petitioner considers wholesale robbery of the City property by the City Inspector. Your petitioner was told by Mathew Green, that the Market Committees got stands for reporting favorably on the City Inspector. Your petitioner showeth that by the erection of said stands, all the farmers and others have no place to stand with their produce; and are obliged to stand with their wagons in West-street and Desy-street, and all the surrounding streets, and completely blockade them, to the great injury of the storekeepers in the street; also leaving it impossible for wagons or carriages, or even persons to pass through. Your petitioner prayeth that your Board will order Mr. Morton, Mr. Green and Mr. Moran, to furnish your Board with the names of all Aldermen, Councilmen and others who have got free stands from them; also the names and residences of each person they sold stands to; the price of each stand; and also the money received for said stands to be paid over to the City Treasurer for City purposes.

JAMES O'REILLY,
No. 163 West Twenty-third-street.

Dec. 14, 1857.

Mr. MORTON—I see Mr. Reilly here, and I would ask that he called to swear to the charges made in his petition.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. Morton, the Committee will hear anything you have to say; I see by the papers that you complained of some remarks made by me yesterday.

Mr. MORTON—I simply said that I was called upon to testify in relation to these charges before a minority of the Committee, and that subsequently Alderman ADAMS came in and asked whether money had been paid for political purposes. I said you would not have asked such a question, if you had been here during the previous examination.

Alderman ADAMS—I should not have referred to it if I had known all that had preceded the time I spoke.

Alderman BLUNT—I think there was no call for your remark in relation to the prejudice of the Chair.

Mr. MORTON—If I was wrong in my impressions, I apologize.

Alderman BLUNT—All right; if you apologize, I simply intend to ferret this to the bottom.

Alderman ADAMS—I think we had better put the man making the charges under oath.

Alderman BLUNT—Is Mr. O'Reilly in the room? [Mr. O'Reilly responded.] Will you be sworn? He was sworn, and testified that he resided at No. 236 Twenty-fifth-street.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—I have lived there a long time; I have been there about a month; I have been about Washington Market several years.

Q.—Are the charges in your petition made on your own knowledge? A.—They are partly on my own knowledge and partly hearsay.

Mr. MORTON—Will you swear the petition is in your own handwriting. A.—It is.

Alderman ADAMS—Let us get at what you know, and what you heard.

The petition was then read in sections, and the witness answered to each charge, whether he made it on his own knowledge or hearsay. The charge in relation to the erection of the sheds was of his own knowledge; that they had been sold for over $10,000 was made on hearsay; that a place was sold to Sears for $800, and that Mr. Devlin paid $350 for another, was on hearsay; that the four stands were sold for from $250 to $450 was on hearsay. In relation to money received from Mr. Moran, he said: Mr. Moran said so, and so did Mr. Green; Mr. Moran told me he would not sell it for $1,000, but afterwards I heard he sold it for $700; he told me afterwards he had received money.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Morton received any money? A.—I do not. I heard he had.

Q.—Nor Mr. Green? A.—I thought so, from what Mr. Moran told me; Mr. Moran had nothing to do with it—that he was only putting the stands up for Morton; I don't know that Mr. Green received any money; he told me those stands were erected to be sold.

Q.—You say Mr. Green told you he had given stands to the Aldermen to make favorable reports in the Board? A.—He told me so.

Q.—(By Alderman ADAMS)—Can you name any one who has? I understand you wanted a stand and he would not let you have it. What did he say? A.—He said he had given it to the Aldermen of the Third Ward, (Alderman HARRIS,) and I was told Alderman COULTER got one; what he (Mr. Green) said, was that they had to give the Aldermen and Councilmen stands.

Q.—(By Alderman ADAMS)—Is it not common for Aldermen and Councilmen to get stands for friends? A.—I don't know.

Q.—(By Alderman BLUNT)—You say you told Mr. Green you would expose the matter to the Mayor and Common Council, and he said he didn't care a pin? A.—Yes.

Q.—(By Alderman ADAMS)—If you had got the stand you wanted you would have said nothing about it, would you? A.—You know what I would have done.

Alderman ADAMS.—I think I do. Mr. Moran was to give it to you, I believe. Was he to receive any political favor for it? A.—He was. I was not to give political favor. I was offered a stand, but it was not the one I wanted, and I wouldn't take it.

Q.—(by Alderman BLUNT.)—You state that these stands were built for Mr. Morton, and that he got over $10,000 for them. How do you know Mr. Morton got the money? A.—Mr. Morton signed the permits.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Morton received any money? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know any Alderman or Councilman who received any money? A.—No. I heard Councilman Dunn had. Mr. Clark said he got a stand. I was told that Dunn got money.

Q.—Who told you? A.—John B. Kelly told me so; John B. Kelly that lives in Forty-third-street.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told me that T. Donn got $12 50 a piece from the two Maginnises; Kelly told me Mr. Moran and Mr. Green offered money to stop the investigation; some of them were up there last night.

Q.—Where? A.—Up at Green's—at the liquor place he keeps; he told me there was some of the Aldermen up there.

Alderman COULTER—I have understood that the witness stated I had a stand there.

Alderman BLUNT—He said so.

Alderman COULTER—Who told you?

O'REILLY—There he is.

Enter Patrick Burns.

Mr O'Reilly continued: Mr. Green told me he had to give the Aldermen and Councilmen stands to get them to report favorable.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. O'Reilly, have you any witnesses to swear in support of your charges?

Mr. O'REILLY—I gave their names to have them subpœnaed.

Mr. MORTON—Have you ever had a stand in Washington Market? A.—I had one near there for a while.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Did you ever play at penny gambling there? A.—Only three 10-cent pieces, that I put up for the boys to pitch at, and I lost them. [Laughter.] That is all the gambling I ever did in America. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—You say you have lived in Twenty-third-street. Have you said you resided in Mulberry-street. A.—There is a pawnbroker there, and sometimes I help him. [Laughter.]

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Did you ever write a threatening letter to Mr. Green. A.—I left him a paper with a piece that I published in the *Daily News*. I left the paper for Mr. Green.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Did you write anything to him? A.—I did. I told him I had seen the Editors, and the Mayor, and Comptroller Flagg—I had been in the *Herald* office and in the *News*. I wanted him to know that I was following it up. I threatened him I would follow it up. He told me he would give me a stand, and he didn't. [Laughter.]

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—You did threaten him then: how long have you been in this country? A.—Six years or more.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Did you come here voluntarily? A.—I decline to answer that question, because I know Mat. Queen has got two dozen fellows down here that would swear anything against a man.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Morton, if you go into personal character, we will have to do the same thing with other witnesses.

Mr. MORTON—I am perfectly willing; but if he declines to answer, I won't press such questions.

Mr. John Maginnis was next sworn. He testified to having received a permit to erect a stand, without paying anybody anything for it, and that he erected a stand there at a cost of about $140.

Q.—Do you know Councilman DUNN? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you give him any money for getting you the place on which you erected a stand? A.—I did not; he is a friend of mine; we were boys together; he gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. GREEN, who gave me the permit, and I paid no person anything for it.

Q.—Did you tell John B. Kelly that you paid Councilman DUNN for the stand. A.—I did not.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Do you know that what you paid for the erection of your stand is the usual price? A.—A little more I think; it might be done a little cheaper.

Q.—What could you sell your stand for now? A. I suppose I could sell it for about what the lumber cost; there is not much doing there now.

Alderman COULTER now desired that Patrick Burns might be sworn.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Burns, will you be sworn?

Mr. PATRICK BURNS—I can tell you all I have to say without that.

Alderman BLUNT—You may as well be sworn.

Mr. Patrick Burns kissed the book.

Q.—(By Alderman BLUNT.) Did you tell Mr. O'Reilly that Alderman COULTER had a stand in Washington Market? A.—I told him he got a stand for a man in the Market; it was Robert McIntyre, of the Seventeenth Ward.

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER)—Where was the stand? A.—I don't knew where it was.

Q.—(By Alderman ADAMS)—Didn't you think he got it as a matter of friendship? A.—I didn't know; I surmised it was to get his political influence. [Laughter.]

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER)—When was it? A.—It was before or after you were elected. [Laughter.]

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER.) Before or after? A.—I don't recollect. But I am sure it was. I know it was either before or after you were elected. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER.) Have you been publishing libels about me in some of the papers. A.—Yes. No, not libels, I have been publishing the truth about you. I intend to kill you politically in the Seventeenth Ward.

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER)—Did you try to get money from me to stop libeling me? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(By Alderman COULTER)—Did you ask me for money, in the Park, saying you wanted to go on a target excursion? A.—No, Sir.

Alderman ADAMS—That has nothing to do with the matter under investigation. We will take testimony on that some rainy day.

Mr. Henry Devlin was sworn, and denied any knowledge of anything in which his name had been used by Mr. O'Reilly, in relation to charges against Mr. Morton or anybody else; he had never stated that he paid money for his place to anybody.

Mr. Patrick Flinn was sworn, and testified to the same effect. While he was on the stand Alderman DRAKE entered the room.

Alderman DRAKE—I am a member of this Committee, and I would like a seat.

Alderman BLUNT—If the gentleman wants a seat, he can help himself. It is not the Chairman's place to find a seat for him.

Alderman DRAKE—The Chairman takes all the responsibility in this business.

The witness in continuation said he had never paid any money to any Alderman or Councilman, and to Mr. Moran only for an old wagon he bought of him.

Alderman DRAKE—I would like to ask a question. Do you know of any Alderman having received any money? A.—No.

Alderman DRAKE—All right.

Alderman ADAMS—I now move that all the hearsay evidence in relation to the reception of $10,000 be stricken out. Carried.

The Committee then adjourned to this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

At a meeting of this Board on Tuesday, the draft of an act submitted at a previous meeting to divide the county into five Coroner's districts, was called up and adopted.

A bill was also adopted to divide the county into five districts for the election of Soperintendents of the Poor.

A resolution to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to pay the balance due this county, which has accrued from deductions made by the Commissioners, was adopted.

The resolution adopted at a previous meeting directing all justices to send all prisoners sentenced to more than ten days' imprisonment to the penitentiary instead of the jail, was rescinded and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 23.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 8s, '90..	83	
3,000	Virginia 6s.....	89	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	80	
5 000	do.....s60	79½	
15,000	do.....b59	80¼	
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	85⅞	
2,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	95	
1,000	do.....	96⅜	
$2,000	do.....	91¾	
1,000	E. R.R.C.Bs '71..	35	
1,000	Har. R.R.1st M..	66	
1,500	Il. Cen. R.R. B..	85	
1,000	T. H. & A.2d M..	44	
1,000	do.....	43¾	
9,000	M.C.R.R.Sp'c.1st M.S'k'g Fund Con. B.	83¾	
3,000	G & C.2d M.B.	79	
12	Har. R.R.Pref'rred.	15	
283	do.....	14	
1,000	H R R R ct. b	47	
6	Bank of America.	105¾	
10	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	
20	Shoe & L. Bank..	98	
10	Ocean Bank.....	74	
80	Penn. Coal Co....	68¾	
50	Cum. Coal Co.....	97¼	
150	do.....	3¾	
5	Del. & Hod. Ca. Co.	109	
100	do.....s60	106¾	
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..	75	
50	do.....	74¾	
50	do.....s30	74¾	
100	Erie R. R.....	17¾	
105	Hnd. River R. R....	19	
30	Panama R. R.....	94	
50	do.....	94¼	
10	Reading Railroad..	53¾	
200	do.....s10	53	
30	Mich. Cen. R. R..	53	
109	Mich So. & N.Ia. RR.	30¾	
200	do.....b30	30¾	
291	do.....	30	
100	do.....b60	30½	
150	M.S. & N.I.pr. stock	34	
15	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	96	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	73¾	
100	do.....	73½	
100	do.....b60	74	
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. b30	74½	
50	do.....	74¾	
10	do.....	74¾	
50	do.....s60	74	
100	do.....b60	74¾	
100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10½	
22	Ill. Central R.....	89¾	
40	C. B. & Quincy R..	59½	
19	Pacific M. S. Co....	66¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri State 6s.	79⅞	
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73 .109	9⅝	
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90¾	
4,000	Te. He. & Al. 2d m.	43¾	
12	American Ex. Bk..	95	
35	Pacific M. S. Co....	66	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	8¾	
8	N. Y. Cen. R.R....	75	
200	do.....	74⅜	
30	do.....	74¾	
450	Erie Railroad.....	17¾	
75	Harlem Railroad...	6¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R.R.....	89	
100	Clev. & Tol R.R.s30	41¼	
50	La Cr. & Mil.. R.R.	10½	
200	Reading R.R. ..s30	53	
30	M. S. & N. I. R.R..	20¾	
20	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	108¾	
10	do.....	106¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	Watertown and Madison R. R. 8s....	Flat 6⅜
$5,000	N. Y. State 6s.....	Flat. 109⅛
$1,000	Memphis City 6s.....	Flat 75⅛
$3,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. R.8s.	Int. add. 34⅞
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 47⅜
$5,000	Wheeling City 6s.....	Int. add. 20¾@30¾
$3,500	San Antonio (Texas) City 7s....	Int. add. 16
$6,000	T H. & Alton R. R. 1st m. 7s...	Int. add. 55¾
$1,000	Memphis City 6s.....	Int. add. 69⅜
$2,000	Madison City 7s.....	Int. add. 52
$5,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s..	Int. add. 38
$5,000	Tennessee 6s.....	Int. add. 80
$5,000	Missouri 6s.....	Int. add. 79¾
$3,000	Louisiana 6s.....	Int. add. 82⅛
16	shares Secood-avenue Railroad.....	41⅜
5	shares Fireman's Ins. Co.....	142
20	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.....	130¼
10	shares American Exchange Bank.....	94
6	shares Continental Bank.....	90⅜
10	shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....	60
20	shares Commonwealth Bank.....	80
30	shares Continental Bank.....	91
10	shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....	97
15	shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....	69¾
10	shares Bank of Commerce.....	99⅜
40	shares People's Bank.....	87
50	shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....	142
20	shares Brevoort Ins. Co.....	84
10	shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.....	101½
31	shares New-York Central Railroad.....	74½

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The *Europa*, for Liverpool, sailed at noon to-day, with a large mail for England and the Continent, and $2,337,742 in gold. The principal remitters were reported as:

Merchants' Bank.....	$511,000
Brown Brothers & Co.....	351,472
Pickersgill & Son.....	249,778
A. Belmont.....	153,565
J. & J. Stewart & Co.....	126,816
Goodhue & Co.....	100,000
Ferguson & Gran.....	100,000
G. S. Robbins & Son.....	50,000
Duncan, Sherman, & Co.....	50,000
Aymar & Co.....	100,000
Bullock & Locke.....	20,268
Bnhne & Co.....	20,000
Bradshaw, Gordon & Co.....	12,000
Bollenhagen & Co.....	7,000
G. A. Mayer.....	225
Des Arts & Ileuser.....	2,500
W. A. Sale & Co.....	2,500
Henry, Smith & Townsend.....	1,100
F. Swanton.....	1,056
C. S. Waldo.....	1,000
James Duncan.....	1,000
Suckley & Gocher.....	800
Gulon & Co.....	750
Thompson's Nephews.....	700
Veshel & Von Stalle.....	505
Heroy, Struthers & Co.....	500
Feron & Colgate.....	306
B. Berend & Co.....	54,000
G. D. Parish.....	2,400
D. Terrance.....	3,051
Babcock, Bros.....	50,000
G. & H. Witte.....	600
James Callendar.....	350
Bank of Commerce.....	151,000 10,000
Am. & European Express Co.....	2,000
Burgess, Dale & Co.....	304
Brown Bros. & Co.....	54,144
Totals.....	$2,155,271 $27,623
Sterling valued at.....	182,471
Total.....	$2,337,742

The rates for prime bills left off 109½@109¾ at 60 days; 111¼@111½ at sight on London; and 5 22½@5 18¾ for 60 day Francs. After the closing of the steamer's mails, the day was an exceedingly dull one in Money and Stock affairs. Demand loans are readily had at 6@7 ₱ cent., and prime short paper goes at 7 ₱ cent. at bank and 7½@8 on the Street. Sales outside of bank rule are passed by the Brokers at 8@10 ₱ cent., where the paper is unexceptionable and with two names. Single name bills, 10@12 ₱ cent. The Domestic Exchanges continue to improve this week, and Philadelphia and Baltimore funds have become rather scarce. Philadelphia, 98@98¼; Baltimore, 96½@97; Boston, 99¾@100; Providence, 97½@98; Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, 98; Charleston and Georgia, 96½@97; North Carolina, 94½@94. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $173,205; paid out $373,274; balance at the close, $3,715,737. There is considerable inquiry at the Sub-Treasury office in regard to the terms likely to be made for the new Treasury notes. The probability is that deposits of Gold will be received in advance of the first issue, the notes to bear interest from the day the deposit is made here, and to be delivered as early as practicable to the parties applying, in their order.

The usual provision has been made for the payment in Gold, at the Sub-Treasury office in this City, of the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt of the United States. The warrant from the Department for this object was received several days ago, for about $580,000.

The business at the Stock Exchange this week is moderate in amount, and uninteresting in the general character of the dealings. The dullness is ascribed in part to the near approach of the holidays, and a consequent indifference outside the Board to enter upon new speculations until the incoming of the New Year. At the same time there are no disturbing elements to the quiet and ease of the Money Market to induce the sellers for a decline to venture large contracts at present prices. The partial depression attempted by a few sales in the forenoon, is regularly recovered from as the day closes, and the variations since Monday in the leading shares are within ¼@1 ₱ cent.; New-York Central left off 74¼@75; Erie, 17⅜@17½; Reading, 53⅜@53¾; Toledo, 41⅞@42; Delaware and Hudson, 108¼, and Illinois Central, 89. The Bank shares generally firm, and State Stocks steady.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Since the Boston Banks reaumed specie payments exchange with New-York has ruled in favor of this city. And up to the time of writing, our banks have not relinquished the credit system of settlement, and as the demand for coin for the Custom-house has been exceedingly small, it follows that as yet, in this city, the resumption has had no perceptible effect in any way, except, indeed, in temporarily advancing most domestic exchanges by ¼@1 ₱ cent. The latter, however, are now declining again to their former figures.

On Saturday morning the banks held $4,670,400 in specie, an amount sufficient to allow of a considerable loss to New-York and elsewhere, without detriment to the Money market. With such an amount also the resumption of cash settlements between the banks can be attended by no inconvenience.

There is little that is new to be said of our actual Money market. It remains as reported last week. Money has recently been offered in the street to unquestionable parties, in large sums, at 6, 7 and 8 ₱ cent. The amount of credits lying idle in the banks, awaiting investment, is large, and just the right sort of paper, (which, of course, is now as scarce as gold dust,) is eagerly taken at 9 to 10 ₱ cent. One way and another, the dry and fancy goods retailers have been selling many goods for cash, and these classes of traders are fairly easy. But with most other people money is scarce, and street borrowers generally continue to pay high rates. Very good paper can be had at 18 ₱ cent. The banks as a whole could lend much more than they do, if they could find acceptable paper. Their active means are large, as may be inferred from the fact that since Oct. 14 their loans have considerably increased, while their dead specie on hand has been doubled.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

Since my Circular of 15th inst., we are in receipt of advices per *Canada* to 5th, and *Adriatic* to 9th December. The former reported a panic in Hamburg, which utterly prostrated business; further failures in London and elsewhere, the retention of 10 ₱ cent. by the Bank of England, as the minimum rate of interest, a continued heavy demand for accommodation, gloom and a depressed state of trade in Man

The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Electric Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

A Battle Between the Pro-Slavery and the Free-State Men.

Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

Twenty Free-State Men Taken Prisoners.

Missourians Assembling on the Border—More Fighting Expected—The Free-State Convention to Reassemble.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A Kansas letter to the *Democrat* says that on the evening of the 16th a battle occurred at Fort [illegible], between the Pro-Slavery and Free-State men. Five of the former were killed, among them BLAKE [illegible], a member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides, and twenty Free-State men were taken prisoners, and confined in the Fort.

Missourians were assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting was apprehended.

The difficulty grew out of the fact that CLARK, notorious as the leader of the BANDS, two years since, while drunk, was disarmed by a Deputy Sheriff, collecting arms of the Free-State men, and seizing their property in default of payment, making prosecution under the rebellion law.

The Territorial Executive Committee had issued a call for the reassembling of the Delegate Convention, held at LAWRENCE, on the 2d inst., to take into consideration the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people with the Lecompton instrument.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pay of Members of Congress—Correspondence in Reference to the Bombardment of Greytown—Gen. Cass' Letter, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A requisition was made on the Treasury to-day for $538,000 for the pay of members of Congress from the 4th of March last, under the joint resolution recently passed. Of this amount over $120,000 has already been disbursed in gold.

In addition to the Pawnee delegation of Indians, a delegation of the Poucahs, from Nebraska, have arrived here, both on business with the Government.

The President has issued a proclamation setting apart the 15th of February for taking the sense of the voters of the District of Columbia on a new code of laws.

Contracts for engraving the plates of the Treasury notes have been made, and the latter will be issued in about two weeks. Their denominations will be one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars.

The President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body yesterday the correspondence which took place nearly a year ago in reference to the bombardment of Greytown. Coun SARTIGES it appears, asked indemnity for actual losses sustained by the French subjects, who, he says, found it physically impossible to remove their goods from the conflagration caused by the movements of the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

Governor MARCY, in reply, informs him that the President has not been able to find upon what principles of right or even of equity the reclamation can be sustained, and in a long dispatch expounds to him the international law. Count SARTIGES acknowledges its receipt, and says he will not fail to send Governor MARCY's communication to the French Government. No response to the latter is embraced in the documents. Although the resolution calling for the information included any correspondence with Great Britain, none was transmitted to the Senate.

The time allowed was so short for copying Secretary CASS's letter accepting the resignation of Governor WALKER that several errors were unavoidably made in consequence. One sentence should read, "He, the President, never entertained nor expressed the opinion that the Convention were bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people except the question of Slavery, much less that the other portions of the Constitution would be invalid without such a submission."

Senator Stuart's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Union's Attacks on Governor Walker—Senator Broderick's Debut—General Henningsen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

The debate on the Kansas question was admirably closed to-day by Senator STUART, of Michigan, who delivered the most thorough and effective speech which has yet been made on either side of it. Mr. DOUGLAS has only skirmished thus far, defining his position generally, and reserving his great effort until the other side shall have fairly and fully exposed their defences. Mr. STUART reviewed the history of affairs in Kansas, and especially presented the facts in connection with the Constitutional Convention, from its inception to its close, and from them demonstrated that the vast majority who are opposed to the Constitution passed by that body, and as those who oppose the establishment of Slavery in the new State, never have had anything like fair opportunity to give their views and wishes practical, effective expression—that by violence and fraud, *under the forms of law*, the people have been cheated out of the exercise of the right to settle their domestic institutions in their own way,—he maintained that the Convention was a fraud—that it had been fraudulent and oppressive in all its acts—that the people had resisted the fraud step by step to the last, but were overpowered, because the ingenuity with which the frauds were shrouded in the *forms* of law, had given the fraudulent minority the advantage.

The question now presented for consideration was whether Congress would consummate the fraud, and so become a party to it, thus leaving the people no resource but resistance by the sword. In glowing words of warning he exposed the fallacy of supposing that the Kansas trouble was to be localized by such a course on the part of Congress, and expressed his confident conviction that if it was persisted in, instead of confining the pending difficulties to Kansas the effect would be to light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union. The Senator's argument upon the legal and Constitutional aspects of the subject was also exceedingly able and lucid. This speech is destined to become a text-book for future campaigns.

The *Union* continues its attacks upon Governor WALKER, and tacitly accuses him of falsehood in declaring, what Mr. BUCHANAN in his message admits, that the Governor was instructed to secure a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people. These assaults can hardly prove of advantage to the Administration, and certainly will do Mr. WALKER no harm, unless the message is first expunged. But it is not a little remarkable that when the President admits that he gave Mr. WALKER general and "unqualified" instructions to procure the submission of the entire Constitution, he should have permitted Secret Agent MARTIN to go out to Kansas to induce the Convention to submit *only* the Slavery clause? Will it be denied that MARTIN was sent out for any such purpose? Will it be pretended that his course in following out his instructions was not approved? Scarcely; for after he returned and "reported progress," when the President became suddenly satisfied that the Constitution *with* the Pro-Slavery clause in it could not be carried through Congress, he sent for MARTIN late in the evening and started him immediately back to Kansas with Gen. BUNKER and others, to induce the people to vote down the troublesome "domestic institution." This second commission, given to a man then and still a clerk in one of the Executive Departments at Washington, presents the best possible evidence that Mr. BUCHANAN approved his manner of fulfilling the first.

Mr. BRODERICK did not mince matters to day when he made his *début* in the Senate. His remarks were exceedingly brief, but he boldly attacked the Lecompton fraud, and the Administration for sustaining it,—holding the President and his Cabinet responsible for having brought about the present condition of affairs in Kansas, after Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON had, with great difficulty, aligned the excitement existing there and put matters in shape to secure a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the whole difficulty in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The Senator from California did not say so, but he evidently referred to the successful efforts of secret agents, by which a majority of the Convention were induced to violate the pledges which Mr. WALKER had already obtained from them to submit the entire Constitution. [illegible] Administration is still here. He expresses himself entirely in sympathy with General WALKER's present enterprise against Nicaragua, and is understood to be laboring to secure some relaxation of the vigilance of the Government against the departure of fillibusters from our shores. He publishes a letter, to-day, in an evening paper here, which, though not directed to that end, certainly shows that he is no less friendly to the fillibuster than he was when fighting his battles on the Isthmus.

The House of Representatives did themselves credit to-day by voting to exclude from the floor of the Hall the Diplomatic Corps, the Press, ex-members of Congress, and all—thus, in every point sustaining the views upon that subject which your correspondent has expressed. This step towards reform is a very long one, and now if we can only get two or three honest Committees of Investigation to follow up the work so inefficiently commenced during last session, it will not take men long to learn that it don't pay to go to Congress for the money which a member can make. When this point is reached, corrupt lobby members also will find Washington a poor field for their operations. Let us have the Committees, gentlemen. Speaker ORR, as "Judge Advocate," can furnish you an abundance of specifications upon which to commence operations.

The rumor of charges against Gen. CULLOM, in connection with the purchase of furniture for the new Representative Hall, cannot be true, as he had nothing whatever to do with that subject. Captain MEIGS, the Superintendent in charge of the construction of the Capitol-extension, provided this furniture, and paid the enormous sum of $90 each for the members desks, and $60 each for their chairs.

Yankee energy, independence and perseverance are sure to "crop out" whenever occasion presents itself. The *personnel* of our National Hotel, under its new *régime*, affords us a number of examples. Among the other innovations introduced by the present proprietors are a dozen or more ruddy-cheeked Intelligent boys, from New-England, who, having been excluded from the workshops, and factories, and country stores of the East, in consequence of the hard times, preferred employment as dining-room servants here to idleness at home. While studiously attentive and intelligently respectful, there is a manliness and independence of air about them which inspires respect in those whom they serve, and it must be confessed, as a consequence, that no public dining-room was ever better served, or with less trouble and confusion. At first, the business comes a little awkward to these amateurs, who know much better how to construct a loom or forge a chain-cable; and thereby hangs a tale.

A friend, who, for convenience' sake, I will call Thomson, dined with us the other day, and soon had occasion to congratulate himself upon the prompt civility of his attendent. Espying an acquaintance seated at another table, he told John to carry his wine to him, with his compliments. John darted off, set the wine alongside the plate of the gentleman designated, and hurried back to his place. "Where's my wine?" said Thomson. "I carried it to the gentleman, as you requested, Sir," answered the boy. "Why didn't you bring it back?" inquired my friend, nervously. "You didn't *tell* me to bring it back, Sir," replied John, beginning to doubt whether he hadn't committed a blunder. "But I told you to take it to the gentleman with Mr. Thomson's compliments!" "So I did, Sir; shall I get it again for you."

Thomson, who is the soul of good nature, has seen the world and appreciates a joke, began to understand his customer. Turning to him, he saw that he was more intelligent than experienced, and his curiosity found vent in the inquiry where the young man came from, how long he had been in a hotel, and what was his former business. John replied: "To tell you the truth, this is my first day, and I'd be *obleeged* to you to inform me if I've made any mistake. I am a machinist down in Boston—but as work was rather dull this Winter, I thought I'd come down here, try the hotel a spell, and see the sights." My friend was more than pleased and satisfied. "Go back," said he, "for my wine,—fill the gentleman's glass, presenting Mr. Thomson's compliments, then come and fill mine, and notice what we do." JOHN followed directions to the letter, watching both parties with intense interest as they went through the accustomed motions, and a gleam of intelligence lighting up his face clearly indicated that he had mastered the theory of the thing, at any rate. But Yankee thoroughness could scarcely be content with this. "Practice makes perfect," soliloquized JOHN; so he returned to Thomson's side at the first leisure moment, remarking: "I think I've got the hang of that thing now; *ain't there some other gentleman you'd like to have me carry your wine to?*" Thomson exploded instanter.

Governor SEWARD dispenses the elegant hospitality of his Washington mansion with as much tact as liberality. At the beginning of Congress it is his custom to give an entertainment for the purpose of bringing together the members from New-York, and making them acquainted with each other. These reunions are necessarily productive of much good, to say nothing of the pleasure they afford the participants. Last evening his house was thrown open for an occasion of this kind, at which only three or four gentlemen other than New-Yorkers were present. The evening passed delightfully,—and if the spirit of harmony and good feeling which marked the occasion is permitted to control the gentlemen assembled in their public intercourse, the New-York Delegation cannot fail to wield a decisive influence whenever the interests of their State are under consideration. Among the unofficial gentlemen present was Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, of Virginia. S.

Kansas Affairs—The Utah Question—Separate Army Appropriations, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Cabinet this morning had an extraordinary session in reference to the present condition of Kansas affairs. I have not learned what was the result, if there was any at all. It is supposed that the Administration will wait, before taking any decided action, for the reports of its special agents, VAN VLIET and RUSSELL.

This, with the Utah question, absorbs almost the entire thoughts of the Administration. Dispatches have been received from the expedition against the Mormons, but the War Office seems indisposed to make public what it has learned.

It has been determined to submit in a separate bill, provision for the four additional regiments asked for by the President, and appropriations to carry on any offensive operation against the Mormons which may hereafter be demanded.

The survey of Arroyo de la Alameda ranch, in California, has reached the department for patenting. Protests have been entered against the survay, the parties heard by counsel, and the survey sustained by the Land Office; but an appeal having been taken, it is now pending before the appellate authorities.

It will be seen that the House has passed a resolution, to-day, for an investigation of Utah affairs. Mr. BENNERSEL, the delegate from that Territory will be called to make whatever of explanation he has to make before the Committee. It is certain that he will be compelled to make some explanation.

Capt. DU PONT, of the U. S. steam frigate *Minnesota*, reports his arrival with this ship at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 7th of September, after a passage of sixty-seven days from Norfolk. The winds were singularly adverse, and but for the remarkable sailing qualities of the ship, the passage could not have been accomplished in that time. Towards the close of the run, a few days of fair winds afforded the only opportunity of testing the speed of the ship in the higher rates of sailing, and she reached sixteen knots under sail alone. Her other qualities show her to be a superior ship.

The general health on board was good. Captain DUPONT reports unfavorably upon the employment of landsmen taken from large cities in ships-of-war, as they prove vicious and worthless. The *Minnesota* was to leave for New Bay, Straits of Sunda, on or about the 21st instant.

Captain KENNY, of the United States frigate Savannah, reports his arrival at the Island of Barbadoes, on the 8th of December, and after an exceedingly tempestuous passage of fourteen days from Cape Henry. On the 27th of November the *Saranac* encountered a severe hurricane, which continued until the 1st of December. The ship behaved remarkably well. The next stopping place of the *Saranac*, to coal and water, would be at Bahia, and from thence to Rio Janeiro.

X. Y.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

No. 46 of the December Term of 1856.—Augustus Hemmenway, claimant of ship *Independence*, *vs.* W. B. Fisher. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion for damages.

No. 1—White, Stevens & Co. *vs.* Paschal Rose's administrators.—The judgment of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, was affirmed with costs.

No. 222—The United States *vs.* James Noe.—On motion, the case was docketed and dismissed.

Adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Georgia Bank Suspensions.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

On Tuesday night the Governor vetoed the bill for the legalization of the suspension of specie payment by the Banks. The Legislature has since passed the bill over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

The Sandy Hook Telegraph Down.

THE HIGHLANDS, Thursday, Dec. 24—3 P. M.

The wire which crosses Shrewsbury River, between here and Sandy Hook, broke this afternoon, and, though efforts have been made to repair the damage, the wire could not be got up to-night. The line will probably be in working order to the Hook by 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Election Riot in Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A serious affray occured at the election in Fergus to-day in which a man named FARRELL was shot and instantly killed, and another named O'CALLAGHAN, stabbed.

From Boston.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Grand Jury, it is reported, have found a bill of indictment against JOHN JOYCE for the murder of Policeman HODSON. JOYCE is in custody.

The Governor has ordered an election in the Seventh District for Member of Congress in place of Hon. N. P. BANKS, on the 7th day of January.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, one of the fast screw-boats of the Quebec Line, will leave this port for Liverpool direct at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Merchants wishing to communicate with their correspondents in Europe can do so as late as 12 o'clock on Saturday, by leaving their dispatches at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York. The *Anglo-Saxon* is expected to make the passage to Liverpool in about eleven or twelve days.

Locomotive Explosion.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which left here this morning, exploded near Monroeville Station, injuring only the engineer and fireman, the latter seriously.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *M. J. Loman*, bound from Virginia for New-York, with a cargo of wood, has gone ashore at Cape May, and bilged. The *M. J. L.* was built at Mays Landing, N. J., in 1848, 168 tons, rate 2½, and valued at about $3,500.

Amusements for Christmas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a day performance of "Norma" at this establishment, commencing at 1 o'clock. Some of the principal artists of the Academy are in the cast. In the evening there will be a grand Oratorio performance of the "Messiah," in which Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, Mme. CARADORI, Herr FORMES, Mr. PERRINO and other great artists, supported by a chorus of three hundred, and an orchestra of sixty will perform. Both entertainments are excellent and worthy of patronage.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—At this house there will be two equestrian and zoological performances. The company is a strong one, and some of the riders are the most daring and talented in the world. A remarkably intelligent elephant is also a feature of the entertainment. For a comfortable and meritorious circus performance the Broadway is the house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The drama of "The Poor of New-York," with its local scenery, exciting tableaux and admirable acting, is so attractive that the manager has not thought it prudent to change the bill. There will be two performances to-day, and our country friends who would know what good acting is, will be amply repaid by visiting this widely celebrated house.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATTHEWS, one of the best light comedians in the world, is the special attraction. He is supported by Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. BURTON and other members of the company. A tremendous bill is offered to-night: "He would be an Actor," the "Great Gun Trick," "You're Another," and "The Siamese Twins."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new fairy comic pantomime called "The Golden Egg" will be produced by the RAVELS to-night. These artists are the most celebrated in America, and whatever they do is sure to be done well. To-morrow there will be an afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comic pantomime, called "Harlequin Blue Beard," was produced at this theatre last night, and will of course be the attraction during the holidays. The old nursery legend furnishes the story of the piece until the transformation, when of course it lapses into temporalities. "Harlequin Blue Beard" is built on the English model, but the introduction is more fragmentary and less romantic than is necessary. It has been placed on the stage with evident care, some of the scenery, masks, tableaux, and costumes, being good and funny. But the machinery did not work well last night, and the performance altogether scarcely reached the dignity of a rehearsal. Few people can imagine the immense cost and labor of producing a pantomime, but those who have an inkling of these things can easily overlook the defects of a first night. When things fall into their proper shapes, and move with a sufficient degree of rapidity, this pantomime will, we think, become a favorite with the youngsters, who are the best judges of its merits. Some spirited music has been arranged by Mr. BAKER, and his excellent little orchestra executed it with fire and effect. There will be two performances at Miss KEENE'S theatre to-day.

BOWERY THEATRE.—An excellent Equestrian Company is at this house, and our friends on the Eastern side of the City cannot make a better choice. The horses are splendid, and the riding bold and clever.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The performances at this house are too numerous to mention. It is safe to calculate that at any hour of the day something is going to commence. The dramatic performances are good, and some seasonable novelties have long been in preparation. Of other attractions there is no end.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances will take place here. "The Golden Farmer," the pantomime of "Boreas," and "Brian Boroihme," are on the bill. The National is a well-conducted and excellent theatre.

EMPIRE HALL.—An admirable panorama of the Arctic Explorations of the lamented KANE is on exhibition here, and will be shown at 3 o'clock and in the evening. The story which it illustrates is one of the most touching and beautiful ever made known to the world. This exhibition is admirable, not only for its pictorial excellence, but for the very able and instructive lecture which is delivered by Mr. CHARLES TAY-LOR,—a gentleman who is fully alive to all the poetic requirements of his subject.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of black minstrels is at its old quarters, and twice to-day an admirable entertainment may be enjoyed by those who are fond of fun and music judiciously blended.

THE MESSIAH.—From J. A. NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, (Mr. WEBB, agent,) we have received an admirable copy of this great work. It is their ordinary edition, and a master-work of neat and accurate publishing. Every amateur ought to possess this cheap yet valuable addition to his library. For sale at the Academy to-night.

Christmas Trees and Christmas Boxes—Santa Claus Without his Furs.

If we may believe the Almanac, yesterday was the day before Christmas, the time of preparation for the festival of the Church, and for the festivities of the season at home—when in England, minstrels, or "waits," as they are called, arouse sleepers from their dreams about the hour of midnight, chanting birth-strains in praise of that advent which gives its name to the day—when in Germany and in America, in the Northern and Eastern States at least, Santa Claus pays delicious visits to young children, depositing his gifts in stockings. Why that old gentleman is partial to hosiery, we have never determined, unless he accepts the fairy philosophy, which, according to Bishop CORBET, does not admit of "sixpences in the shoe" to maids who wear unmended stockings. The hose or half-hose, woollen or cotton, could not contain Santa Claus' gifts, if there were a hole in the heel large enough to let a potato through. Hence we conjecture Santa Claus has chosen a stocking purse.

—Or, a little girl (her chubby face is blooming with the roses of four Summers) suggests, at our elbow Santa Claus chooses a long stocking purse, because he loves young children so well, and desires to fill the purse full to overflowing—a deep purse, that will hold all that even a little girl or a lesser boy can desire. The question, doubtless, is an important one, but pending its decision, it is an indisputable fact that the good St. Nicholas deposits his gifts in stockings.

—Or, hangs them on the Christmas trees, urges the same chubby-faced little lady. As if she were a disputant of the schools, and was bound to object *seriatim* to all our positions.

Christmas trees, or stockings, Santa Claus was making preparations yesterday for thousands—tens of thousands of visits last night, in the weird hours of deep sleep. We saw his emissaries (angels, suggests the little girl) out in Broadway, the whole day through, and quite late into the night. Crossing over to Brooklyn, we found them in Fulton-street,—dropping across to Jersey City, we saw them there. And we knew that they were in the principal street of all cities, whether the Good Children's genius is known by the name of Santa Claus, or by some other name,—choosing gifts for the long stockings, and giving to the festival of the Saviour's birth a hallowed memory for the least prattling babe, to remain with him all his life among his most cherished associations.

The weather certainly was wonderful. Christmas and no frost! Christmas and no snow! Christmas and the Hudson open to Albany! Christmas and overcoats superfluous! We have the best authority for stating that Santa Claus, in paying his annual visit last night, did so without his furs. He shook no icicle from his beard. He did not come in a sleigh—not a bell jingled. He did not come skating. He arrived in an Autumn costume, and halted at intervals to wipe the perspiration from his brows.

And how merry his face was, notwithstanding the hard times! "Hard times," he said, in an incredulous tone; "if the times have been hard, let us forget them, for just two or three days, and so assist to drive dull care away for the remainder of the year at least. Let us try a spell of good cheer, and see if we shan't be the richer for it. Don't talk to me of hard times."

It was good to see how the influence of his radiant and hilarious disposition operated on the community. Fathers of families left their homes yesterday morning with pockets so tightly buttoned up that you would have thought a five-cent piece would never have made its way into them, much less get out of them, by any contrivance. And when they walked down Broadway, and saw the Christmas trees, and the *bon bons*, and the toys, and the gift-books, and the jewelry, and the thousand and one temptations thrust under their very noses by designing tradesmen, they buttoned themselves up in imagination still closer than ever, whistled to keep their courage of resistance to the birdlime extremity of a sticking point, and vowed that in the present depression of the money market, nothing should seduce them to superfluous outlay, even of one dollar. How was it—how *did* it happen—that in their offices, at their hasty lunch in the restaurant, in the shadow of the Exchange, at the broker's office, and especially when the bell of Trinity tolled the hour for commencing the service for the Sabbath School celebration of the Christmas Festival, (with a Christmas tree inside the Church, its branches breaking down with gifts for two hundred and fifty children,) how was it, dear Santa Claus, of blessed memory, that they felt the iron of their resolution melting as in a seven-fold heated furnace—how was it that as they returned home last evening, their own childhood returned to them, and they halted at this window and dalliad at that till finally, with arms and pockets loaded, they reached home and deposited in some bye-way closet a rare load of blissful surprises, when the children search the deep, long stocking which Santa Claus has filled?

Turkeys! What of them? Santa Claus, it is understood, dines on the cheapest fare. Yet are there not widgeons and grouse? Who disdains teal, black duck or canvass-backs? Who would be such a gosling as to despise a goose? Of Christmas dainties, yesterday, what shall we say? Prices we care nothing about. Just to laugh down hard times, to poohpooh them, and dispel them as the veriest nightmare phantasma that ever haunted a nation, let us keep this Christmas, and see that our families keep it, and see, too, that the poor keep it—as far as we can help them to do so—as it has rarely been kept before. The philosophy of getting rid of evils, says DEMOCRITUS, is to laugh them down. Santa Claus protests that he does not believe in them, for he has never had more friends and expectant visitors than in the present Christmas season of this present year of grace; and he adds that one good sigh, which the poor will be foremost to appreciate, is that, in the dispensation of Providence, he has to cast aside his ancient robes of buffalo and bear-skin.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—One of the most beautiful features in our present charities is the effort of taking homeless and friendless children and finding for them foster-parents. In this work the American Female Guardian Society, having under their charge the Home of the Friendless, are extensively engaged. Hundreds every year are thus provided for by this society. A day or two since two omnibus loads started from the Home in charge of a lady; in this company, beside several women who had homes secured for them by the Society in the country, were a most beautiful group of children, several of them babies, one sweet, rosy-cheeked little girl going out to fill an order which was received by telegraph just before the hour fixed for the company to start. Our readers will thank us for reminding them that the ladies will be happy to see them at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-Ninth-street, and enjoy the luxury to be derived from witnessing the happiness of the children in plucking the gifts from their Christmas tree.

☞ The sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, is to be held on this morning at 10½ o'clock. This Sabbath School has about 700 members enrolled, with an attendance of about 530 on each Sabbath. The place has become so strait that additional accommodations have been secured in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, where a Mission School is to be forthwith organized. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will make on the occasion of the anniversary (Friday, the 25th) an address.

☞ The boys on Randall's Island, without any expense to the City, have handsomely dressed their dining-room with greens found on the Island, and with banners of their own make. They will have to-day, an exhibition in their play-room, consisting of speeches and dialogues appropriate to the occasion. President GUNTHER will preside; some of the other Governors, also, will be present. At the close of the exercises the children will march to the dining-room and partake of a good dinner, provided by their friends.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Christmas services at the Five Points House of Industry will commence at 1½ o'clock, P. M., in the chapel of the Institution; after which the children will partake of the sumptuous dinner provided for them by the Church of the Ascension in this City. They will then return to the chapel, where addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others, and the presents furnished for the occasion distributed to the children.

The friends of the institution are invited to attend.

☞ Mr. DINSMORE has issued a very beautiful sheet, called the the *Newsboy's Pictorial*, the profits from which will be given to the Children's Aid Society.

It is a Christmas paper, and will be sold over the City by the Newsboys.

Festival at the Packer Institute.

The members of the Collegiate Class of the Packer Institute, in Joralemon-street, entertained their friends on Wednesday evening, by a very novel exhibition in the chapel of their institution. The Collegiate Class corresponds with the senior class of a male college, and is composed of girls that may be termed "grown up." Invitations had been issued to the friends of the institution to attend a "social entertainment," the precise nature of which was not known. At an early hour in the evening, a large company assembled, and the entertainment commenced in the Chapel, which is a very fine hall, a little after 7 o'clock. The entertainment was in the nature of charades, but each performance was a monologue. The young lady who impersonated a character read a passage of poetry, her dress being in accordance either with the name of the author or the subject of the poem. Thus a very tall young lady recited some verses which were immediately recognized as belonging to LONGFELLOW. Another young lady wore the habit of a venerable old salt, and the poem she recited was discovered to be the "Ancient Mariner," and so on. The recitation caused great merriment, and the audience were delighted at the ingenuity of the young ladies, their papas and mammas being by no means the least pleased. Yesterday morning the performances were repeated for the edification and amusement of the younger classes, who were not permitted to be present the night before; and after the charades the contents of a mammoth Christmas tree, which had been set up under the superintendence of Mr. CAITTENDEN, the Principal of the Institute, and the teachers, were distributed among the juvenile scholars. There will be a vacation at the Institute during the holidays.

REOPENING OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 31.—Thursday was an occasion of unusual interest to the citizens of the Seventh Ward, on account of the reopening of Public School No. 31, located at No. 200 Monroe-street, JOHN J. ANDERSON, Principal. The building having been entirely rebuilt, and furnished with every convenience for educational purposes, the day was set apart to appropriate exercises, by way of its dedication. The children were arrayed in holiday attire, and took a deep interest in the exercises. The citizens of the Ward were present in strong force, particularly in the evening, to hear the reports of the building and other committees, and to listen to the speeches and singing. The bright eyes and happy voices of the pupils, made the occasion a most pleasant one to the parents.

The singing, under the direction of Mr. G. W. PITIT, was very creditable, and was a prominent feature of the exercises. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON, Principal, ABRAHAM DENIKE, Esq., the Assistant Superintendent, Dr. SNODGRASS, and others.

The Report of the Committee on Building and Repairs was made by Hon. WM. M. TWEED. The following is the report:

WARD SCHOOL NO. 31, (ORIGINALLY NO. 16.)

Cost of site $6,000; dimensions of the site, 70 feet 9 inches on Monroe-street, by 97 feet 2 inches deep. The site was purchased and the building was erected in 1843. The building was three stories high, 40 feet wide, and 85 feet deep. The total original cost of the building, was $13,000; furniture, $482 62; site, $6,000. Total original cost of site, building and furniture, $19,432 62. The school was organized May 1, 1844.

Names of the School officers under whose supervision the school-house was erected:

Commissioners—John J. Cisco, Bartlett Smith.
Inspectors—William C. Betts, Allan M. Sniffen.
Trustees—Cornelius Reilly, Adam P. Pentz, Gabriel W. Coit, Stephen Hyatt, Abraham Mescrole.

Sea and Ship News.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON BOARD A BOSTON SHIP.—The Glasgow mail furnishes the following narrative of brutality towards seamen on board the Boston ship *Ophelia*, while lying in that port:

"The ship *Ophelia*, of Boston, BARKER, was lying at anchor, having come down the river from Glasgow, preparatory to setting out for New-Orleans. The master was in Glasgow, and the ship in charge of CHARLES H. SAWYER and BENJAMIN LEWIS—both men of 27 years of age, and Americans—first and second mates. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, some of the seamen went on board—among others, a young man named LOVELL, belonging to Newry, Ireland. Scarcely had he got on deck, when LEWIS, the second mate, struck him with his fist a most savage blow on the face, which felled him to the deck, and the blood flowed from his eyes. He got up and went into the forecastle, where was DANIEL FRAZER, a young man belonging to Rothesay, in Bute. The two mates entered the forecastle, and quarreled with FRAZER, whom they ordered on deck. Both the mates set upon him, dragged him out of the forecastle, and along the deck as far as the booby hatch, when LEWIS, the second mate, struck him a tremendous blow on the forehead with his fist, on which he had a dangerous weapon called a "knuckle-duster," which is of iron, and fits closely on to the shut fist, which blow cut open FRASER'S forehead and felled him to the ground. While lying on the deck, the two mates set to kicking him. The poor fellow jumped deliberately into the river, in order to escape from his brutal assailants. The steam-tug *Sir William Wallace* succeeded in picking him up, in a very exhausted state, from the treatment he had received, and the effects of swimming with his clothes on, the blood still streaming from his wound. The tug went alongside of the *Ophelia*, where the two mates of the ship hauled FRASER on board their vessel. Before the tug left, the mate told FRASER to go forward, take off his wet clothes, and get his wounds dressed and go to bed, and there would be no more said about it. and FRASER did so. He scarcely, however, was a half hour in his berth, when SAWYER (the mate) came to his door, and quietly told him he wanted to see him in his (the mate's) state-room to examine his wounds. FRASER got up and followed the mate. Some of the crew followed FRASER, but were stopped by the second mate, holding out a six-barrelled Colt's revolver, and said that FRASER was put in irons, and that if any man of them attempted to assist FRASER he would shoot him. FRASER suddenly made a rush out of the cabin, and a pistol was fired, as it appeared, at EDWARD FREEMAN, who had said something disapproving. The shot did not take effect. FRASER sprang into the main rigging, and was about to jump a second time into the sea, when the first mate called out "Shoot that man!" LEWIS levelled the pistol, when one of the crew suddenly pulled down his arm. A number of the crew then made a common cause with FRASER, and immediately hoisted a blue shirt on the fore lift, as a signal to H. M. ship *Wellington* that some of the crew wanted to volunteer, as the best means of getting quit of their engagement to sail in the *Ophelia*. The *Wellington* paid no attention to the signal. In the afternoon, FRASER and FREEMAN got on shore, and a warrant having been obtained, the first and second mates were apprehended. The officers also found the revolver on board fully loaded to the muzzle with ball and cartridge, and capped, and all ready for action. LOVELL, the first man who was struck, has entered on board the *Athole*, and seven others of the crew have refused to go with the ship after what they experienced on Friday. The two mates are in prison, awaiting the result of an investigation.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—In the case of Captain ELISHA HULL and his mate, WILLIAM CHAPPELL, of the whale ship *Catharine*, reported yesterday, the United States Commissioner at Hartford, Ct., decided that on every count brought against Captain HULL, except the leaving ashore of one of the sailors, there was "probable proof" sufficient to hold him for trial before the higher Court. The Commissioner fixed the bond at $1,000, and required an additional bond of $500 to justify in that sum. CHARLES HULL, Esq., of Lebanon brother of the Captain, gave the bond. Mr. CHAPPELL was released on his own bond for $500 to appear at the same time. The trial will be had in the United States District Court, which sits at New-Haven on the 4th Tuesday of February next.

BOAT RUN DOWN IN THE EAST RIVER.—Two men in a row-boat, going from the Navy Yard to the foot of Grand-street, between which places they ply for the convenience of the employes of the Navy Yard, when near the New York shore, were struck by the paddle-wheel of the tow-boat *O. M. Pattersn*, and their boat capsized. One of the men (JAS. MILLER) owned the boat; his companion, whose name was not known, was somewhat injured. They were both picked up.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The Committee to whom the Board of Councilmen referred the Board of Aldermen's resolution to remove the steamboat landings above Canal and Grand streets, met yesterday to hear the arguments of parties interested. Mr. BORDEN, Mr. NEWTON, Mr. HORACE WALDO and Judge VANDERPOOL spoke against the removal, and no one spoke in favor of it. Mr. NEWTON, owner of the People's Line, asked if the Corporation did not have piers and slips which were leased to parties, and also what damages these parties could recover in case they were driven away by the passage of the ordinance in contemplation. He also wished to know if the plan embraced all boats on the East River below Grand-street, such as the ferry-boats from Long Island, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. There were about forty large boats navigable by steam in the North River, not enumerated in the Aldermen's ordinance, which would undoubtedly have to go above Canal-street. The boats plying to small ports up the river, the Hoboken ferry-boats, and a great number of tugs and barges would also have to be removed. Mr. NEWTON did not understand how all these boats could get accommodation above the line suggested in the Aldermen's report. Mr. WALDO submitted some arguments showing why the mercantile interest was opposed to the change. If the steamboats were removed up town, magnificent down town could not afford to pay the extra expense of cartage—and goods which are now sent to this City from Eastern manufactories for distribution over the country would no longer pass through the City, but would be sent directly to the places where the goods were to be sold, thus depriving the City of a great amount of trade which it now enjoys. Mr. WALDO also alluded to the extra trouble and expense which would be occasioned in the delivery of cotton at this point—one thousand bales of which were often received daily.

The Committee adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

The Reported Suicide—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

Mrs. LUCY A. MYERS died suddenly on Tuesday, at her residence, No. 16 Cottage-place, and, from the circumstances attending her death, it was believed that she committed suicide. The fact of the death was published in Tuesday's TIMES, but the name was wrongly reported as Mrs. EVANS. Yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body. The medical testimony showed conclusively that death was caused by taking arsenic, but, as arsenic was found in the room of the deceased in a paper, labelled "Sub-nitrate of bismuth," it is supposed possible that the deceased may have taken it by mistake, supposing she was taking the medicine indicated by the label. On the other hand, it was proven by the daughter and other friends of the deceased that she had frequently expressed a desire to have her earthly existence terminated, and had on several occasions threatened her life. She had attended Spiritual circles, and consulted clairvoyants, and the effect upon her mental organization was shown to be plainly marked. The following is the evidence taken before the Coroner:

Charles P. Evans, first sworn, testified that he was the son-in-law of the deceased; she resided in his house, at No. 16 Cottage-place; he had known the deceased fifteen years; during the last eight years she had lived with him most of the time, and for the last two years she had lived with him constantly; she had been in delicate health for three years, suffering mainly from nervous prostration. He had heard her express a desire to die, but had never heard her threaten to take her own life. A little over two years ago she attended some spiritual circles in Morrisania, at her brother's. They produced a very marked and exciting effect upon her. In Providence, R. I.,

NEW BOOKS.

Our notice of APPLETON'S *New American Cyclopædia*, published in the TIMES of yesterday, may have conveyed the idea that it was merely or mainly a compilation from other works of a similar kind. This is not the case. On the contrary, it is entirely original, every article in it having been expressly written for its pages, under the direct and immediate supervision of its editors. It embraces, moreover, very many topics never before discussed in any Cyclopæ ia ever published, and has been very carefully and skilfully adapted to the wants and convenience of American readers.

There is no sex in authorship, or at least there ought not to be, and it is not, therefore, on the gallant principle of *place aux dames* that we pay our first respects to Mrs. HORACE MANN'S little volume, but because the subject of it is one of primary importance; though, as we have had occasion heretofore to remark, women have never excelled in treating of it, it is one peculiarly within the scope, not only of their genius, but of their absolute duties. Every woman, of whatever degree, ought to be a good cook; she ought to be able to prepare wholesome and agreeable food for her husband and children, whether her circumstances compel her to the necessity of attending personally to her own *ménage* or not. Cooking ought to be considered the primary obligation in a woman's accomplishments, and music and embroidery should be regarded as secondary considerations, and, until this state of things shall be brought about, the moral universe can never be regarded as being perfectly in accord with the divinity of nature. Suffering will continue to be the badge of civilization while womanhood is not accounted in its proper sphere in the kitchen.

Mrs. HORACE MANN, we are most happy to perceive, coincides in this view of the subject, and the title which she has prefixed to her volume explains the whole of her system. She calls her book *Christianity in the Kitchen*, with a subtitle which, after that expressive one, was not needed—*A Physiological Cook Book*. In her preface Mrs. MANN propounds some very sensible and scientific dietetic theories, which we would be glad to copy if we could find room for them, but, as her book is an inexpensive one, we would advise every mother or housekeeper to provide herself with a copy, and by no means to neglect reading every line of the preface. We only wish that Mrs. MANN had omitted the inevitable experimenta of Dr. BEAUMONT with the gastric fluid of that unhappy Canadian, for they have not only been repeated *ad nauseum*, but we question whether they can safely be relied upon. We think that Mrs. MANN makes a scientific mistake in recommending milk as an article of wholesome food for persons who have masticating organs. But this is a question for scientific solution, and we are not prepared to dispute the point with her. Mrs. MANN'S receipts are all of a very plain and practical nature, and accompanied by explanations, quoted from high authorities, on the nature of the ingredients which she recommends. Regarding it as one of the first of Christian duties to preserve the health of the body, she very properly entitles her receipt-book *Christianity in the Kitchen*, and all through she preserves the same high moral tone, and reasons upon the subject of pies with a feeling of piety, and puts philosophy into her puddings. This admirable book is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston.

The soul that hungers and thirsts for the sublime in literature and the beautiful in art will be satisfied with *The Book of Job*, illustrated with fifty engravings, from drawings by JOHN GILBERT. Added to this beautiful volume are Explanatory Notes and Poetical Parallels, by JAMES HAMILTON, D. D. Though they are added to the sublime poem, they only encumber it, without in any manner increasing the value of the volume, and most readers will wish they had been omitted. The illustrations are all by JOHN GILBERT, and, with one exception, they are worthy of their divine subject. The exception we allude to is a view of the sea shore, and, from the inaccuracies of the drawing of the surf, we should say that the artist had never made marine views a study. The type and paper are of the finest quality, and the wood-cuts are printed with exquisite beauty. The binding is of the new gilt embossing, of a most lovely design. Altogether, it is an exquisitely beautiful book. The American publishers are CARTER & BROS., of Broadway, but the work was printed in Edinburg.

A very dainty little volume entitled *Husband versus Wife*, quaintly and beautifully printed, and illustrated by wood cuts from designs by HOPPIN, has been published by RUDD & CARLETON. *Husband versus Wife* is a poem in the Ingoldsby Legend style, introduced by an apologue very happily parodying LEIGH HUNT'S famous little oriental poem of *Abou Ben Hamet*, and concluding with a parody on EMERSON'S *Brahma*. The story of the poem is a very naturally told tiff between Mr. and Mrs. Dolt, and their reconciliation, closing, of course, with a becoming moral. We hardly know which most to admire of the triple beauties of this volume, whether the poem, the printing, or the designs by HOPPIN, all are so admirable.

We have from C. S. FRANCIS a small volume of poems by Mrs. LOUISA H. NICHOLS, who dedicates her largest poem, entitled "Eve," to Queen VICTORIA. We are not familiar with the name or productions of Mrs. NICHOLS, yet she must have been a long time one of our poetesses, for one of her poems was addressed to Gen. JACKSON on his visit to New-Orleans thirty years ago. Mrs. NICHOLS verses are full of patriotic enthusiasm and imbued with the purest moral sentiments. The volume is inscribed to FRANCIS R. TILLOU by the authoress's children.

Lucy Howard's Journal, is the title of a new work by Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, published by HARPER & BROTHERS, which is so naturally and pleasantly written that it will not fail to become immediately popular among American women, whose common lot is so clearly mirrored in its pages. It professes to be the journal of a school girl, living in New-England, commenced in 1810 and concluding in the year 1822. During those twelve years she goes through the experiences of thousands of New-England women. She marries, goes West with her husband, loses her first child, and assists, as many others have done, in clearing the wilderness, and introduciug Christian arts and the refinements of civilization among the rude pioneers and untutored natives among whom her lot is cast. The tone of the book is serious, yet the style is genial and gossipping.

E. GOODRICH SMITH, of the District of Columbia, has rendered a not unimportant service to American readers by the publication of his translation of MAX UHLEMANN'S *Three Days in Memphis; or, Sketches of the Public and Private Life of the Old Egyptians*. The writings of LEPSIUS are probably better known in this country than those of his antagonists in Egyptological science, SEYFFARTH and UHLEMANN. LEPSIUS and SEYFFARTH are the heads of the two opposing schools the former being adverse to the authenticity of scriptural writings, and the latter in their favor. UHLEMANN is not a disciple of either, but maintains a third or neutral ground between the two, with a leaning towards SEYFFARTH. The *Three Days in Memphis* is simply a vision of the old city in its days of splendor, and when its streets were crowded with the teeming population of Egypt. But, though professing to be a dream, it is not at all dreamy or capricious, and the author has only adopted this method of displaying his knowledge of Egyptian antiquities.

Salt Water; or, the Sea-Life and Adventures of Neil D'Arcy, the Midshipman, by WILLIAM H. KINGSTON, is a very pleasant narrative of sea adventures for boys. It is well illustrated with wood cuts, and published by C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

The Fifth Volume of Dr. OLSHAUSEN'S *Biblical Commentary on the New Testament*, translated from the German by Dr. KENDRICK, has been published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

Abbott's Admiralty Reports. Vol. I. (BETTS, Judge.) Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. This is a volume of the Admiralty Decisions of Hon. J. R. BETTS, in the United States District Court, held in this City. It is a continuation of the reports commenced by BLATCHFORD & HOWLAND, and continued by OLCOTT, and embraces the admiralty decisions of Judge BETTS, from the commencement of 1847 to the end of 1850.

From EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER we have, elegantly bound and illustrated, *St. John's Manual, a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church, and a Collection of Devotions for the Private Use of the Faithful*.

Portraits of My Married Friends, or, *A Peep into Hymen's Kingdom*, by Uncle Ben, is the title of a volume of well-illustrated sketches, published by APPLETON & Co. The idea of a bachelor sketching the married life of his acquaintances, from his point of view, is a very good one, and Uncle Ben has acquitted himself of the task with a good deal of cleverness. The scenery is all laid about home, and the style is pleasant and genial.

From the same publishers we have two handsome volumes entitled, *The Queens of England and their Times, from Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, to Adelaide, Queen of William the Fourth*, by FRANCIS LANCELOT, Esq. The biographies are brief, of course, and there is but little of the "times" of the Queens, which embraces all the history of England. Each biography is illustrated with a fine steel engraved portrait.

American Eloquence is the title of two large volumes, published by Messrs. APPLETON & Co., which deserve, and will doubtless find, a place in every American library, of any pretensions to completeness. They contain a collection of speeches and addresses of the most eminent orators of this country, collected and arranged by FRANK MOORE, who has added a well-written and copious memoir of each orator, and illustrative notes. There are, also, a good many portraits, well engraved on steel. The "getting-up" of the work is highly creditable to the publishers, and Mr. MOORE appears to have executed his task with great discrimination and fidelity. The selections commence with the speech of JAMES OTIS on the "Writs of Assistance," and end with the entire address of SARGENT S. PRENTISS, before the New-England Society of New-Orleans, on the 22d of December, 1845. The speeches of no living orator are included.

We have from CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston, a new American novel by JANE ATHERN, entitled *Here and Hereafter, or the Two Altars*, and a pile of children's books, for holiday reading: *Nannie's New Jewel Case, or True Stories and False*, translated from the German of JULIE RUHKOFF and AUGUSTE MORITZ.

Mother's True Stories. Belle and Lillie, or the Golden Rule. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen.

Well Begun is Half Done; Or, the Young Painter. Translated from the German of RICHARD BARON and Doctor C. DEUTSCHE.

From WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL, Boston, we have

Smiles and Tears, or Life at Glenbrook. By Mrs. FRANCES M. CHEESEBRO.

The Jumping Jack's Journey. Translated from the German by Miss LANDON.

Mrs. Follen's Twilight Stories (Second Series.)—A little library of six volumes.

From PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. we have two very prettily illustrated children's books—

Uncle Curioso's Tales, for Youths and Maidens. Translated from the German of BRAUN, by COUSIN FANNIE.

Golden Hours. Translated from the German by COUSIN FANNIE.

The illustrations of these little books are foreign; they are not even translated, like their contents, but have evidently been drawn, printed and colored abroad. The literature for our children is nearly all foreign. Seven-eighths of the children's books published in this country the past four or five years have been translations from the German, while the other eighth have been imitations of the same school of writing. If Mr. BARTON'S "Indestructible Pleasure Books, with Colored Pictures" are an exception to this rule, they are a very creditable exception. The good old stories of Bo Peep and Jenny Wren and the rest are told in these books with very pretty cuts and on linen pages stout enough to defy the "little hands" whose owners are so apt to think rending and tearing their legitimate business.

A very suitable and entertaining book for children is the *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*. By WM. A. NORTON. Published by A. S. BARNES & Co.

From TICKNOR & FIELDS we have two more volumes of their Household Edition of the Waverley Novels, containing *The Monastery*.

Harper's Monthly for January is already out, containing the second part of THACKERAY'S "Virginians," which has not yet got far enough advanced to be very lively. The time is brought down to the landing of BRADDOCK in the Chesapeake, and one of the heroes of the story is about starting off with the expedition to the Ohio, accompanied by Mr. Washington. The author has not made himself sufficiently familiar with American history to save him from committing some rather serious anachronisms. But, it must be remembered, he is not writing history, but only a semi-historical novel.

Mrs. Stephens' Illustrated New Monthly commences a new volume greatly improved in its general appearance, considerably enlarged, and with a liberal number of fine wood engravings. The stories from the editor's own pen are among the chief attractions of this beautiful magazine.

MASON'S NEW-YORK ALMANAC.—This plump little bound volume, for 1858, is promptly issued by MASON BROTHERS. Its contents are varied and useful. The new City Charter and Police Bill, both amended, are given in full; there is a full Chronology of the Events of 1857; a chronological history of the Fillibuster War in Nicaragua, from WALKER'S first descent, in 1855, to his second attempt, in 1857, is given; and a necrological record for the year is followed by a mass of valuable statistical City matter, carefully compiled. The weather prognostications, temperature tables, &c., form an interesting chapter. The arrangement is good, and the work is handy. The publishers issue it in convenient pocket form, with blanks for daily memoranda.

Message of the Governor of Nebraska.

Governor CUMING'S Message to the Territorial Legislature in Nebraska was delivered on the 9th inst. The Governor notices the completion of arrangements for the construction of the second division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, under the direction of HENRY O'REILLY and others. The Banks of the Territory are safe and moderately prosperous. The foundation of Industrial Societies is recommended, for the encouragement of agriculture. The United States wagon-road from the Platte to the Running Water has been completed for a distance of 103 miles, including 39 bridges. During the year upwards of 400,000 acres of land have been preëmpted in the Territory. The Governor is congratulatory towards the close, as follows:

"The area of Nebraska is greater than of New-York and the New-England States. Our invigorating climate, productive soil and natural advantages, will attract multitudes of emigrants driven to our shores by the political troubles of the Old World. Politically we have equal reason to rejoice. Our future increase will give to us the control, to a great extent, of the country's political destiny; and it is gratifying to believe that that power will be used with a patriotic and unfaltering determination to defend the Federal Constitution, and preserve the Union of the States."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Suppression of the Public Journal "La Presse"—The Cause—Revolutionary Symptoms in Europe—How Workmen in France are Kept in Employ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

Last Thursday evening the people of Paris, and particularly the readers of the favorite evening journal, *La Presse*, were astonished at the non-appearance of that journal. All sorts of reports were in circulation on this unusual event. The time was when the sudden disappearance of a paper excited no surprise; but that was an epoch of terror and of political proscription, whereas now we affect to believe that we are living under a reign free from terror or political oppression. The *Presse* is the leading journal of France. Its circulation is much the largest, its influence the greatest. It is to the French people almost what the London *Times* is to the English. In politics it belongs to that party which claims the name Democratic, but yet works in unison with the *Siècle*, *Courrier de Paris*, and *Estafette*, pure republican papers. The *Presse* was founded by M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who was more than half owner. A year ago he sold his shares to M. MILLAUD, the rich Jew banker, for a price that would make the total value of the journal $365,000. Its circulation is about 40,000 copies daily, Sunday included.

On Thursday evening last the *Presse* contained an article, signed by M. PEYRAT, one of the editors, which strongly blamed the course of Messrs. CARNOT and COUNCHAUX in refusing to take the oath and their seats in the Legislature. M. PEYRAT contended that the way to advance the interests of the great cause of liberty and of revolution was not to be obstinate, but to act. They could do more good in the Legislature than out of it. In this article there were two paragraphs, which called on the whole Revolutionary Party to get up and march; which stated that there was a movement all over Europe growing up, and that now was the time to act. It pointed to Belgium and Piedmont as evidences of this agitation.

I confess that when I read this article of M. PEYRAT the vision of a Government warning rose up at once. It was not long coming. The next day the journal was suspended for two months, and its proprietors, perhaps, will lose by the operation half a million of francs.

But the *Presse* is a serious journal, and does not make statements at hazard. As you may well conceive, therefore, it was not so much the suppression of the journal that made a sensation at Paris, as the statements in regard to the agitation in the Revolutionary Party. You will see the motives of the Government in the words of the "warning," and the complete denial of M. PEYRAT'S assertions which the "warning" contains. Is it true that the Revolutionary Party is again up and marching? In Belgium and Piedmont it may be, but in France there is no outward evidence of such a movement, and but for M. PEYRAT'S article, no one would have had a suspicion of the fact. It is possible, but hardly probable, that the remark will apply to France.

What could then have been the design of such an article? for the reader will see that for a journal worth $365,000, its existence ought not to be compromised so recklessly. There is a quarrel between M. MILLAUD and the other owners of the journal, and at first it was supposed that the article was a vengeance of the editors against the principal proprietor. But this could not take place, since M. MILLAUD has his agents in part control over the columns of the journal.

The explanation is to be found in the following fact. Lately M. NEFFTZER, a solid man of judgment, left the charge of the editorial columns of the paper. Under his charge the younger and more hot-headed spirits among the editorial corps, called the paper an old fogy paper; and as soon as M. NEFFTZER had left the helm they declared their intention of throwing more fire into its columns. M. PEYRAT was the leader in this new policy. The proprietors yielded to the proposition no doubt, so far as they were concerned, with pecuniary motives, and now their journal is suppressed for two months, with a loss that will absorb years of profit.

The other journals of Paris, as is the etiquette on such occasions, publish the Government "warning" against the *Presse* without a word of comment.

The suppression of the *Presse* and the threatened troubles at Lyons, have given rise to rumors and alarms of all sorts. In a community addicted to revolution you can well imagine what would be the effect of such events on the public mind. But the Government is taking its measures, and all will soon be quiet again. Those manufacturers who found themselves obliged to discharge their hands, are keeping them to work on the strength of a money indemnity furnished to them by the Government. The Government is doing for them exactly what it has done in principle for the bakers for four years past. It says to them, "Go on the best you can, and we will pay the loss." Thus fabricants who gained but four, five and six per cent. on their merchandise, (and these are the largest number,) and who had to pay the Bank for money seven, eight and nine per cent., will bring in enormous bills of indemnity against the State treasury. One manufacturer of this city who is thus keeping his four hundred men at work on the Government responsibility, is losing 3 per cent. on the work of these four hundred men. The situation is abnormal and must soon have an end.

MALAKOFF.

The American Chapel in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, December, 1857.

The American chapel in Paris appears to be well advanced towards completion, and will, probably, be occupied for religious services in the early part of this month, or at least as soon as the 1st of January. Until now, our countrymen have been dependent on the English for places of religious worship; though it cannot be said that they have always received from them a *free* Gospel. It has been the custom in some of their Churches in Paris, and generally on the Continent, to exact an admission fee to their long prayers and short but "slender" sermons. It is hoped that no such custom will be adopted by those who may have the management of the American Chapel here. Our countrymen ought to know that the Church is freely open to all who may find their way to its doors; and they will generally contribute in a proper way to sustain it.

The new Chapel is located on the Rue de Berri, near the Champs Elysées, not far from the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. It will be regarded as a long walk from the business parts of the city, and from the hotels usually occupied by strangers. And many who are obliged to incur the expense of a carriage to get to church will be very likely to reckon that as part of their contribution to the Chapel. It is too late, however, to consider the question of a more central location, though, doubtless, one could have been found at less cost, if appearances had been sacrificed to utility and convenience. The Chapel is so near the street that it will probably be found necessary to macadamize or asphalt the road in the immediate vicinity, to obviate the noise of passing carriages, which, on the present pavement, would seriously interrupt the services.

The Church is in the Gothic style of architecture, and bating some, perhaps, tolerable shams, presents, both inwardly and outwardly, a very simple and neat appearance. Where there ought to be solid stone walls, there appear to be only lath and plaster, a defect which should not have been allowed for the want of money, since expensive wrought stone appears where plaster would be equally useful. Yet, altogether, the edifice will be regarded as an ornament to the street, and a tasteful monument to the religious sentiment of our people. It is not easy to determine the number of people who may be accommodated in the Chapel,—probably five hundred may be comfortably seated. There are no galleries,—not even a place for an organ or a few singers. If a part of the money expended on a needlessly large carved oak pulpit had been appropriated to some simple arrangement for the accommodation of the choir, it would have been in better taste.

From a circular published here, it appears that the cost of the Chapel, including the ground, will be about forty-eight thousand dollars, of which about thirty thousand will be paid when the work is done, and the balance will be left on mortgage. Of this amount the residents of Paris have subscribed about five thousand dollars; generous contributions have been made by Americans visiting Paris, and by others interested in the undertaking. But the entire credit of the enterprise is due to the American and Foreign Christian Union, that Society having contributed fifteen thousand dollars of the funds already secured, and is the only party responsible for the debts resting on the Chapel. Under its direction the work will doubtless be completed, and a chaplain appointed and sustained in the city.

It is also intimated in the circular, that the services of the Chapel are never to represent the peculiar features of any branch of the Christian Church. Whether it is possible to have a service which shall have no denominational peculiarities, is yet to be proved: till now it is a mere theory. The service, which was commenced in connection with the building of the Chapel, by Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston, and continued since the month of August by Rev. Mr. HALL, American Chaplain at Rome, has had only the peculiar denominational characteristics of the Episcopal Sect. It will be found difficult, if not impossible, to have a service which will be very satisfactory, which does not represent the prominent peculiarities of some one religious order. And it is quite likely that when the Chapel is occupied, the only way in which the preferences of the greatest number can be expressed will be by a morning service resembling the Presbyterian or Congregational order, and an evening service in the Episcopal order, as at present conducted in the Taitbout Chapel. Perhaps the tendencies and temptations of many Americans abroad are to imitate the forms of worship in the Old World; but in an American church there ought to be the general order and simplicity of religious services most prevalent in our own country.

The Chapel here will undoubtedly be a favorite resort of Americans, and their contributions ought to sustain it. P. P.

Railroad Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The other morning I set off from the city, thinking to have a comfortable day of it, as the weather was fine, though cold, and my bronchitis less afflictive than usual.

I sat midway in the car,—was composedly reading the TIMES, when a lady entered, (I can't now give the name of the station,) and taking the seat before me, opened her window to its full height. She was charmingly dressed—a heavy silk, a beaver cloth jacket, over this a lady cloth cloak, over this a fur victorine. She wore a close veil over her face, which did not forbid my seeing a very rosy cheek, and an air of satisfaction.

Of course, in December, a widely opened car-window, at 9 o'clock of the morning, (this was the hour,) admits a considerable degree of freshness—not to say coolness. I buttoned up my coat as well as I could; I gathered my muffler about my throat; I hoped the lady would soon have air enough.

A couple of old gentlemen upon the seat in advance of the lady, shivered, looked back deprecatingly, but ended with quietly leaving their places, and finding their way into another car (ours being quite full.)

Two ladies behind me drew closer their shawls, and remarked (I thought) something captiously upon the action of the new comer in the beaver, the cloak and the victorine. Over opposite, a bald-headed gentleman, who had been taking a nap, roused himself, sneezed, withdrew his handanna from his face, and replaced his hat, with only a look of quiet reproach at the lady of the beaver, the cloak, and the victorine.

If I could have changed my seat, I would have done so quietly: but the car was full; I felt a chill coming over me; I knew that some half dozen near me were suffering in the same way without daring to speak. I ventured to say to the conductor that the lady's open window was making quite a number of people excessively uncomfortable. The conductor, perceiving at once the propriety of the observation remonstrated with the lady, and the window was reluctantly closed—but opened again, from time to time, whenever the conductor was out of sight.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask if this lady in the beaver, the cloak, and the victorine, (very warm herself, without doubt,) is in the habit of going into a public parlor of a hotel upon a December day, and quietly throwing up the window? I want to ask, if she ever considers that everybody does not wear her beaver cloth, her cloak, her victorine, and her hot blood? I want to ask if there is one sort of politeness for the parlor, and no sort at all for the railway?

I want to know if Christian charity is not as good in one place as in another? And would it not be well for those traveling ladies who demand excess of air to seek out a position where the open window will incommode the smallest, instead of the largest number? Would it not be grateful and graceful in them to show some decent regard to the comfort of those about them?

Mr. Editor, would you like to be the husband of the woman who would throw up a window in the middle of a railway carriage, in the month of December, without the slightest consideration of parties around? And is not this wanton selfishness all the more shocking, when American gallantry is always ready to yield anything to a gentle, womanly demand, and, on proper provocation, to see only angels under beaver cloth, cloak and victorine! BENEDICK.

Sheltering Manure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report in to-day's TIMES of the doings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, mention is made very justly of the importance of sheltering the manure heap through the Winter.

The importance of this can scarcely be overestimated by the practical farmer, and is, I imagine, rapidly coming into vogue in every section of the country where attention is being paid to the making, saving and applying of this all-important substance—the basis, as it must be, of good farming. Still there may be cases where this housing our compost heaps might be decidedly disadvantageous; that is, where the farmer has large quantities of straw or other coarse litter which he wishes to compost, when it may be done with much more rapidity and more effectually by exposure to the rains and sun. But this rarely happens in our locality, and only in large grain growing sections of our country. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

LORD P.'S LAST.—Lord PALMERSTON said rather a neat thing to *Mr. Punch* at the Reform Club, last Tuesday, about 2½ P. M. *Mr. Punch* was urging him to give something better than a baronetcy to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK. "He ought to have all possible honors," said *Mr. Punch*, "here, the man has won nine battles." "That's just it," said PALMERSTON, "at Nine, honors don't count." "Let's liquor," said *Mr. Punch*.—*Punch*.

It is proposed to erect on the summit of the Vermont monument to Ethan Allen a colossal statue. Subscriptions of $1 each are asked by the Monument Committee from all Vermonters.

FROM BOSTON.

Forefathers' Day—Douglasism in New-Hampshire—The Rum Question in Massachusetts—The Seventh District—The Atlantic Monthly for January—Revival of an Exploded Dogma—Boston Public Library.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

This is Forefathers' Day, but, in consequence of the hardness of the times, (they were a confounded sight harder in December, 1620,) it will not be formally observed—a breach in a venerable custom that is to be regretted. The dinner ought to have been had, even if it had been as lenten in quality and quantity as that with which the Pilgrims were forced to content themselves. The people of Plymouth, however, are to have a "hop," or something of the kind, and if there is not a considerable amount of "hot stuff" got rid of on the occasion, the Pilgrims will not be properly treated. They were fond of the spirit in every sense, and never would have subscribed to Rev. Mr. STIGGENS' heterodox position, that all "taps" are vanities. A residence of some time in Holland had made them familiar with gin, and they were not ashamed to drink it freely.

The antiquarians say that the 21st is the true day, and that observing the 22d is a blunder, quite as bad as it would be to celebrate the 4th of July on the 5th—as we sometimes do.

Mr. CATE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, has, it is reported, taken ground in support of Mr. DOUGLAS' views on the Kansas question. The President is not very strong in New-Hampshire, and, the office-holders aside, is not likely to have much support in his foolish policy of upholding the Lecompton Constitution. The Cincinnati nomination was never very popular with the Granite Democracy, but they supported it because they held themselves bound to do so; and as PIERCE was not liked by many of their number, they submitted the more readily on that account. Now that they have a capital opportunity to set up for themselves, under the lead of an old Democrat, and in support of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, it is possible that they may place themselves in a position which, disguise it as they may, or attempt to, must be one of virtual hostility to the Administration, unless the Administration should change its policy. The effect of such action in the Republican party, is matter for future consideration.

The rum question is expected to enter into our politics more than ever hereafter. The temperance ultras have only been made angry by their late local defeats, and mean to fight more determinedly than ever. This would make very good fun for all but the dealers in liquor, were it not for the political bearings of the movement, which must be prejudicial to those national principles to which the great majority of our voters are attached. However, if gentlemen who are zealous for the liberty of the slave must indulge in a little tyrannical practice at home, they must be willing to pay for it the usual price of a luxury. But what a proof of wisdom it is on the part of Republicans, who care nothing for legal suasion, to seek to bring this question prominently into politics!

Mr. BANKS' resignation of his seat in Congress was received by Governor GARDNER on the 19th. It is to take effect on Christmas. There was an understanding between the Governor and the Representative concerning the whole matter from the first. It is expected that an election to fill the vacancy will be ordered to take place Jan. 8. A few more aspirants have been added to the Republican list, but, what is strange, some of the old ones have withdrawn from the field. The contest for the nomination is said to be between Mr. USHER, (now a member of the State Senate,) Mr. GOOCH, Mr. SHEPARD and General OLIVER, and the balance does not lean very strongly in favor of either, and it would not be a strange result if some new man were to get it. Rev. JOAB PEABODY has been suggested for the nomination, but he is too able a man to send to the House of Representatives. His presence in that body would be an affront to all the rest of the delegation. Perhaps some of our members would resign if he should be chosen, and what a loss that would be to us all!—including the salaries of the resigners. There are but two qualifications for a member of the House from this State. If a man possesses any talent or knowledge, he must be too ill in the body to be able to make such talent or knowledge useful to his constituents or the country; and if he be physically well he must be a member of the venerable family of the Jolterheads, who have crossed with the Stupids. Now, Mr. PEABODY, though considerably over seventy years old, is as hale and hearty a man as you ordinarily meet, and I would back him with pen, tongue or mawlies against any member of Congress that is, or is likely to be. Such a man's presence in the House would be a cruel reproach to the other ten members of the delegation;—a man that should attend to his duties and be actuated only by a sincere desire to discharge these duties! What an innovation on use and want!

The Republican Committee of the district had a meeting in Boston, to make the preliminary arrangements, and they are to meet again this week, and will invite the American Committee to join them. This is taking the pinch of salt, in case an egg should be offered to them. However, they need not be in a hurry, for it is this day officially announced that, up to yesterday at noon, Gov. GARDNER had received no communication from Mr. BANKS on the subject of his resignation.

The Democrats, it is said, mean to do vigorous battle in the district, and are hopeful of success. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Waltham, now Superintendent of the Boston Custom-House, has been named for the Democratic nomination. He is a thoroughly honest man, and if the district is to pass to the Democrats—which I do not consider at all probable—I hope he'll be the successful man.

Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE is said to have gone to Switzerland, a country much affected by exiles. There is no proof that he has left America, but if he has done so, it is not because he admits that he has been guilty of any offence against the law, but for the reason that he cannot look for justice in the present excited state of men's minds. It is very easy for people to say that flight is a proof of guilt, which it is not in all cases. His friends say, that in due time he will make it clear that, though he may have been imprudent, he has not been criminal. There was a story that he had gone to Australia to look after the wool business with which he was so largely connected before his failure, but I presume it to be unfounded in fact.

The Public Library Building, on Boylston-street, will be dedicated on Jan. 1, 1858. Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. EVERETT will both make speeches on the occasion. All the ceremonies will be on a handsome scale.

This evening Mr. EVERETT is to deliver his Washington oration, at Music Hall, the proceeds to be given to the Boston Provident Association.

Our City Government has just disbanded two Fire Companies who got up a fight. Examination left it impossible to say which was the guilty party, and so both were punished, thus making certain that the guilty one was reached, unless both were innocent.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1858, will be published to-morrow. It has eighteen articles, five of them poetry. I suppose the article on "Books" to be EMERSON'S. There is one on *Agassiz' Natural History*, another on "The Winds and the Weather," and a third on "Domestic Architecture," so that the severer subjects have their fair share of matter. The stories are good, "The Diamond Lens" reminding the reader of some of POE'S productions. "Who paid for the Prima Donna?" is excellent. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," strikes me as not being quite so good as in his previous papers, but then he can afford to nod occasionally. Mr. BUCHANAN is roughly handled in an article entitled "The President's Message." The literary notices contain a severe condemnation of Mr. J. C. PEABODY'S felonious attempt on DANTE, it being proved against that ambitious gentleman that he was not content with assailing the Florentine, but must needs steal from Dr. CARLYLE, his latest English translator, I believe. If Mr. PEABODY be a true man, with the real poetic fire in him, this slashing critic may be the making of him. I am glad to see that the publishers have removed the "list of contributors" from the covers of the *Atlantic*, where it never should have appeared.

Mr. PARKER'S work on American Oratory has proved a complete success. It certainly is amazingly good reading, though I think he would have done better if he had confined himself to accounts of men with whom he has been intimate, his mind being susceptible of strong impressions, which he has a wonderful power of reproducing.

The resumption of payment by the Banks has had no effect whatever. Things remain as they were. We have no reports yet from the Committees appointed to examine into the condition of the Middlesex and Boston State Corporations.

The local election at Salem is getting to be as angry as such elections have been elsewhere. The Republicans have nominated Mr. OSGOOD against Mr. SIBLEY, the Citizens' candidate, and it is doubtful which party will succeed. The Sibley name is powerful in Salem, and that city has always been more noted for conservatism than any other place in Massachusetts. After Salem shall have "done up" her work, there will remain only Fall River to hold an election. THYME.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

MR. BRIGHT.—Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Chairman of his Birmingham Election Committee, in which he says that, in accordance with the urgent advice of his medical advisers, he will not appear in the House of Commons until after Christmas. Alluding to the subject of the Government of India, Mr. BRIGHT says: "Five years ago, when the India bill was about to come under discussion, I thought I knew something of India, and felt that I could give advice on the subject. But the scene has totally changed, and that which was easy to be done in fair weather may be impossible or of little avail when the storm rages. I presume, however, that the days of the Lesdenhall-street rulers of India are numbered. Without character, without power, it required but a vote of Parliament to give legal effect to that which, I believe, the public opinion of England has already decreed. If the coming session shall establish the government of India on a secure and wide basis, so far as that is possible in the unnatural position in which we stand to that country, I shall feel that Parliament has not labored in vain: and if the threatened postponement of a Reform bill is a disappointment to me and to many others, I shall endeavor to console myself with the hope that the improvement of our representation will hereafter be intrusted to more friendly hands than those which now administer the affairs of the country."

AN AUSTRIAN MIRACLE.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "ANTHONY ERNST, the Lord Bishop of Brünn, has just edified the faithful in this empire by announcing that "the oil of St. Walburga" possesses miraculous powers. The Right Reverend shepherd does not inform his flock what kind of fluid the oil in question is, but he certifies that a girl in an institution kept by "the daughters of Christian charity" did on a certain day kiss a bottle containing the aforesaid oil, and was immediately cured of an inflammation of the eyes, which was so violent that she was almost blind. The Bishop was so much struck by this that he ordered the daughters of Christian charity forever to keep holy the 7th November, that being the day on which "the miracle" was performed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AT GREENWICH.—An extensive Winter shed is being constructed on the works of Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT, at East Greenwich, to protect the cable during Winter from the snow and frost. The total amount of cable to be constructed by Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT is 400 miles, and the cable will be laid in the shed in coils of 200 miles, from 10 to 12 feet high.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—It is stated with seeming confidence to the Dublin *Evening Mail* that a bill is in preparation—if not actually prepared—for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland.

SAMUEL LOVER, author of *Rory O'More*, &c., has a new work in the press upon the lyrics of Ireland. His time of late years has been almost exclusively devoted to its compilation and annotation.

An Indian Execution.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter from Ahmedabad, dated Oct. 26, which gives a graphic account of a public execution in India:

"I have just returned from the calm eye-witnessing of a sight of which not many months ago it would have sickened me even to hear. I shall never see such another, nor you ever see such an one at all: and, as all scenes have their profit, I will fix it while the details are fresh.

You know, generally, what I am going to describe. It is the result of more than a week's continuous court-martial, in which eighteen men were sentenced to death. They suffered this morning.

I rode down at 5, and day dawned as I cantered along. I know nothing so sad as that slow drawing on of the sunrise which is to be the signal of an execution. There were many groups of natives moving towards the parade ground, which is four miles from the city, and every now and then a carriage with the lamps still lit.

When I reached the ground the bugles were only sounding, and there was little to be seen but the gallows with ten nooses, and the miserable prisoners seated in a double row in front of it. I rode slowly past them, and could see no signs of emotion, except that one or two were very pale.

The regiment in which the mutiny occurred was the first to take up its ground, opposite to the gallows. The other native regiment drew up at right-angles to it, and the English regiments, behind the gallows, completed the third side of a square. Between them were four guns. At the fourth side were drawn up five guns, pointing outward across the flat level. To these the sentenced men were to be bound. The area of the square was now covered with mounted officers, a few civilians, the General and his staff.

The whole 18 prisoners were marched before the native regiments, and their offence and sentence read in a clear voice, which reached all spectators. This over, the last terrible preparations were commenced.

The ten mounted to their places on the drop, and stood there white and shadowy against the pale sky, but firm and quiet, their faces hidden in white caps. A firing party of 12 moved up to a spot within 20 yards of the place where I stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The three men who were to be shot were placed in front, and fearfully near them, not more than 12 paces from the muzzles of the guns. They knelt down, their eyes were bandaged, and their hands tied. Meanwhile the doomed five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one whom I could entirely see from my place on the flank—leaned back against the muzzle, as loungers lean against a mantelpiece.

I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not 30 yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, and the whizzing of a bullet, and through from the firing party; a bank of white smoke, and jet and shower of black fragments, sharp cracks which leaped and bounded in the air; this and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality exceeded all previous fancy that it was into then a dead stillness.

I walked straight to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, bare above the elbow, the fist clinched, the bone projecting several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched; close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed rolled open like a floor-cloth on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny; he was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off, but the muscles of the neck had contracted round the throat like a frill. His face was half upturned and calm, the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thirty-first Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.

The New-York City Tract Society held its thirty-first anniversary on Sunday night, at the Madison-square Church. The large building was completely filled, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. It was announced that the President of the Society, Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, would take the Chair, but in his unavoidable absence, his place was supplied by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Prayer having been offered, the 146th Psalm was sung, and the Treasurer's Report, and the annual report of the Female Branch were read by Mr. S. W. STEBBINS. From the former document we learn that the receipts of the year had been $17,403 63, and the expenditures $18,308 20, leaving the Society $904 57 in debt. Of the Female Branch (organized 35 years ago) the receipts of the present year were $1,636. The annual report of the Society was read by Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD. The following is an extract:

"In the last year we have had 21 Ward Missionaries, including 1 Assistant; 3 Missionaries to German residents, including 1 Assistant; 1 Missionary to Swedish residents; 1 to French residents; 1 to Jews; 2 to Immigrants, and 1 to Seamen; making a total of 30 Missionaries. The average number of visitors who have gone from family to family in their respective districts, distributing Tracts, holding religious conversation, and in other ways endeavoring to do good, has been 1,011; and the total results of their labors as reported to the Board, have been 1,257,458 Tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,829,317 pages; 907 Bibles, and 1,114 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,949 volumes lent from Ward libraries; 2,831 children gathered into Sabbath, and 339 into other schools; 216 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 2,354 induced to attend Church; 392 temperence pledges obtained; 2,286 religious meetings held; 89 backsliders reclaimed; 384 persons hopefully converted, and 323 converts united with evangelical Churches.

After the reading of the report an effective address was delivered by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D. The Tract Society, he said, offered a common field of labor in which Christians of all denominations might meet in concord. They might differ with their neighbors on the five points of theology, as they were called, but there could be no dispute about the Christian duty of going down to the Five Points of this City, and rescuing its inhabitants from their lives and haunts of vice. So far as sectarianism was concerned, there was none in the City Tract Society. It was truly catholic. From 30,000 to 40,000 visits had been paid to the poor and irreligious by female visitors alone, and yet, notwithstanding all that had been done, there were from 70,000 to 80,000 neglected children in this City alone. It was the duty, then, of every Christian to strengthen the hands of those who were engaged in the good work of tract distribution, by giving, not only prayers, but pecuniary assistance, to sustain them in the good cause in which they were engaged.

Rev. H. D. GANSE followed in an able address in which he eloquently advocated the claims of the Society.

Collections and subscriptions for the year 1858 were then taken up, after which Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the meeting. He held in his hand a book which he said was better than his speech could be. Allusion had been made to two noble women of this City whom God had called to their rest, but who, before their death, appropriated $300 each per annum for six years to the Finance Committee of the Society to be spent for the benefit of friendless widows and orphans. Out of that sum 240 widows and 750 children have been relieved. It was far nobler to own that record than to have one's name blazoned on the proudest heraldic shield.

Mr. WETMORE announced that the meeting of the female branch of the Society, hitherto held at the the rooms in Nassau-street, would, for the future, be held in the Bible House for the purpose of securing a larger attendance.

A hymn having been sung, and the benediction pronounced, the large audience dispersed.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERMON OF REV. DR. MATHEWS.—REV. Dr. MATHEWS on Sunday morning celebrated the fiftieth year of his ministry in this City, preaching a sermon, by invitation of Rev. Drs. HUTTON and MACAULEY, at Dr. MACAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He took his text from Deut. xxxii, 7; Psa. cxlii, 5. There are times, he said, in every man's life, when in his journey towards the grave he may take such a retrospect of years past as should tend to prepare him for eternity. Fifty years had now passed since, in the great kindness of God, he became a preacher of the Gospel, and that Church, together with that which sprung from it, had been his only parochial charge. From a review of the striking works of God's hand, which had been accomplished within the last fifty years, he would draw such reflections as might be deemed applicable to their several duties. It was a distinguishing feature of the Divine Wisdom that God always made adequate and obvious preparation for the accomplishment of His purposes. The last half century was signally marked as a period of preparation. In the political world everywhere were seen the traces of change. Kingdoms and empires that seemed stable as the hills had been rocked and convulsed as if by the throes of an earthquake; crowns had passed and were still passing from hand to hand, as if yet in search of their rightful owners. There was a prediction in which we were told as a sign of the Redeemer's coming, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Compare the present condition of the world as to the spread of knowledge with what it was fifty years ago. To these later days belonged the credit of calling into being the Public Schools and the Sunday schools; there was the Press, that engine of light, designed to do for the intellectual world what the sun in the heavens does for the material. Its achievements, when first invented, were deemed marvelous, but it was now performing feats at which formerly even magic would have stood aghast. In the beginning of the present century a voyage across the Atlantic often required months; now it is accomplished in little more than a week. A journey of a hundred miles, which was then the laborious work of two days, is now compassed in as many hours. It was something wonderful to send a message from New-York to Washington in twelve hours; now it can be transmitted from New-York to any place on the continent in less than half that number of minutes, and the same electric spark that now passes along the wires on land is soon to be sent across oceans, bringing not only London and Paris but Calcutta and Canton into hourly intercourse with us here as we sit at our tables or our desks. The religious condition of the world was one of much greater advancement now than at the beginning of the century. The minister traced at some length the progress of Christianity in pagan lands. With regard to the change which have occurred in New-York, he said: When we compare New-York as it was fifty years ago with what it is now, we seem "like them that dream." It is so difficult to realize the truth of the case. Including Brooklyn, then a small village, our population was not far from ninety thousand. Now it is fast approaching a million. Then, if a man lived above the City Hospital, he was viewed as far up town. Now, if he lives south of Murray Hill, he is soon to be viewed as somewhat down town. I have often gone past the spot where we are now worshiping, then quite in the country, seeing it covered with brambles and rocks, as if no one cared to reclaim it. To-day it is covered and surrounded with palaces that render it the choice part of our City. And as for the men who then stood among the highest of our citizens at the bar, on the bench, our physicians and our merchants, who of them all is now left? Not a star of the constellation is left which then sparkled in our Courts or on our Exchange. Their place knows them no more; in one sense, indeed, their memorial has perished with them. The Tontine itself is gone. The old City Hall, notwithstanding its sacred associations, has been razed to its foundations. The question had often been asked, "Is the pulpit of New-York what it was fifty years ago?" He did not wish to be numbered with those who, in their blind reverence for antiquity, spoke as if the world might as well come to an end because our fathers are laid in their graves. Dr. MATTHEWS drew a comparison between the pulpit as it was and as it is, if it has less of the hammer now to grind error in the dust, he said, it has more of the trumpet to excite the zeal of the Christian to deeds of high enterprise. He paid a tribute to FLORENTS, LIVINGSTON, ASBEL, HOBART, MILNOR, MASON and MCLEOD. He had seen them all laid in their graves, but not till their work was done, and well done. But in the midst of all the changes which occur in the world there was one changed not—Jesus Christ—the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. His love changed not, his promises changed not, and his Heaven changed not. There he would hope to meet hereafter with all those to whom in years past, or to whom this day he had testified of the grace of God.

WANTED, A SPELLING-BOOK.—A lawyer from a neighboring city recently arrived here, having formed a partnership for the transaction of legal business, was requested by his partner the other day to go into one of the Courts, and when a certain case was called, answer that both sides were ready. It was his first appearance at the New-York bar, and when the case was called he was so much embarrassed that he could not enunciate a syllable distinctly. He placed the papers upon the Judge's desk, and mumbling something that was perfectly unintelligible, directed his Honor's attention towards them. The Judge took them up, and with difficulty spelled out the following words: "Boathe sides is reddy."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Copyright Decision—The Japan Expedition—Rights of Artists attached to it.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 24.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William Heine vs. *William H. Appleton et al.*—The complainant, by profession an artist, accompanied the late expedition to Japan and the China Seas, fitted out by the Government of the United States, and under the command of Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy. He was shipped as a master's mate, and served as such on board one of the public ships which accompanied the expedition. During the expedition he made several original sketches and drawings of many of the prints and illustrations which were incorporated in the report made by Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, and published in large numbers by order of Congress, under the title of a "Narrative of the Expedition of our American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, under the command of M. C. Perry, United States Navy; compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, at his request and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., &c."

For certain of the prints and illustrations so incorporated in the report of Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, and published by order of Congress, the complainant, in June, 1856, obtained from the Clerk of the Southern District of New-York a certificate of copyright as author and proprietor. This was after the report had been made to the Secretary of the Navy, and after it had been ordered to be published by Congress. The defendants, in July, 1856, published two several editions of the report, so made by the Secretary of the Navy, in both of which were contained the prints and illustrations in question. One of the editions, so published by the defendants, was precisely like both in form and in matter (with the exception of the title page) the work published by order of Congress. The defendants, about the same time, also published another work, which contained the prints and illustrations in question. The complainant now brings his bill, in which, among other things, he prays that the defendant may be enjoined against selling or otherwise disposing of any of the works so published by them, in which are contained any of the prints or illustrations so claimed by the complainant as author and proprietor.

The view taken of the case renders it unnecessary to consider it in some of the aspects in which it has been presented. The case can be satisfactorily disposed of by considering two questions only: *First*—Was the complainant, at the time he obtained a certificate of copyright, entitled to the exclusive right to the prints and illustrations in question, as author and proprietor? *Second*—Admitting that he was, are there any facts in the case which should restrain the Court from granting the injunction prayed for?

That the complainant made the original sketches and drawings of the prints and illustrations in question, admits of no doubt. But notwithstanding this, he was not *such* author and proprietor of the prints and illustrations as would give him an exclusive right to the same, at the time the certificate of copyright was granted. This appears very clear by the affidavits introduced on the part of the defendants. Previous to the sailing of the expedition to Japan the complainant applied to Commodore Perry, and solicited him to be employed as an artist, and to accompany the expedition as such. He was informed by the Commodore that Congress had made no provision for an artistic or scientific department, and that he could not be employed. He renewed his application, and finally the Commodore consented to receive him in the capacity of a master's mate on condition that he should sign the shipping articles as such master's mate; that he should do whatever duty as might be required of him, and be subject to all the rules and regulations of the squadron. When the Commodore consented that the complainant might go in the expedition, he informed him that all the sketches and drawings which should be made by any one attached to the expedition, were to be the exclusive property of the Government of the United States, and that no one could appropriate to his own use any sketch or drawing that might be made. To this the complainant gave his assent and joined the expedition as master's mate, receiving pay as such with the distinct understanding that the sketches and drawings which he might make were to be the exclusive property of the Government of the United States. Although the complainant was shipped as master's mate, his chief duty was to make sketches and drawings for the Government. Upon the return of the expedition to this country the sketches and drawings which the complainant made were, with his assent, incorporated in the report made by the Commodore to the Secretary of the Navy, and placed at the disposal of Congress. And Congress long before the certificate of copyright was obtained by the complainant, ordered a large number of the report, containing the prints and engravings made from the original sketches and drawings, to be published for distribution. Under those circumstances the complainant was not such author of the prints and engravings in question as would give him an exclusive right to the same as author and proprietor, by virtue of the certificate of copyright which he obtained. The sketches and drawings were made for the Government, to be at their disposal, and Congress by ordering the report which contained those sketches and drawings to be published for the benefit of the public at large, has thereby given them to the public.

But even if the complainant had an exclusive right to the prints and engravings in question, by virtue of the certificate of copyright which he obtained, there are certain facts, which have appeared in evidence, which would restrain the Court from granting the preliminary injunction now asked for. The certificate of copyright was obtained by the complainant early in the Summer of the year 1856. The several works of the defendants now sought to be enjoined were published by them in the Summer of the year 1856, and soon after the complainant obtained his certificate of copyright. One of these works is a quarto edition of the Expedition to Japan, the same as published by order of Congress. Another is an octavo edition of the same work. As early as the month of January, in 1856, the complainant met by appointment the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who wrote the narrative of the expedition to Japan, for the purpose of selecting sketches to appear in the octavo edition of the work then about to be published by the defendants. No mention was made by the complainant of any claim to copyright on his part, and it was understood by Dr. Hawks that any of the drawings that should be selected were to be used for the octavo edition of the defendants' work. At a subsequent period the complainant was employed by the defendants, to reduce several drawings from the size of the quarto edition to that of the octavo edition, for which service he was to be paid by the defendants, and there is no complaint that he never was paid. The complainant thus aided in the publication of some of the works of the defendants. When he thus aided in their publication, he made no claim of copyright. Having thus aided in their publication with the view that they might be sold, it would be inequitable now to permit him, when he has been paid to help on this publication and sale, when he has received a consideration for thus aiding in the publication, to stop the sale of the works, even if he had a valid copyright. By aiding in the publication, he agreed to the publication. And by agreeing that the works might be published, he agreed that they might be sold. And he cannot now with success ask that the defendants should be restrained from doing that which he agreed they might do. The motion, therefore, for a preliminary injunction is denied.

For complainant, Mr. Howkins. For defendants, Messrs. Emerson & Prichard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of Berrien vs. *the Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.*—*James Lenydon* called and sworn for Devlin: I am a policeman, on the application of Mr. Devlin and his foreman, in 1856, he arrested parties for dumping dirt on the Bowery extension, this was while Devlin was at work.

Cross-examined—I went to ground every day after complaint was made; sometimes I passed there two or three times a day; no complaint was made against inspectors for allowing dirt to be dumped on the street.

Robert Allen—was foreman for Devlin on this work, never allowed dirt to be dumped on street, went there at the beginning of the work and stayed a week or two; a person came out of James street with a barrow of dirt and I stopped him, I left, and came back again in two or three weeks.

Charles Devlin, Jr.—Is son of defendant, was engaged on work from latter part of October to after 1st January, 1857; commenced again latter part of March to beginning of May; was there nearly all the time; always tried to prevent persons throwing or dumping dirt on street; Mr. Prince, corner of Franklin-street and Pearl, was wheeling dirt from the cellar he was digging across the railroad track and dumping it, and carts were carrying it away, I forbid it; I think he left some; Fitzpatrick was not a partner in that job; he had two or three carts at work there.

Cross-examined—I sold sand from Franklin-square; sold $50 or $60 altogether, some for twelve cents and some for six shillings a load, and we carted; I never tried to stop any one's getting sand there; the foremen gave tickets to the carmen who carried dirt to a vessel at the foot of James-street, and also to the Battery; don't know that any dirt was dumped on the street after the work was commenced.

Several of Mr. Devlin's foremen were then sworn, but without varying the above facts.

Charles Montjoy—Am clerk for Devlin; saw the work while going on; Taylor was there nearly every day, and gave directions about the work; he advised the getting up the ordinance for the cross streets; the ordinance was passed and Mr. Taylor was then every day directing the work, and advised Mr. Devlin to go on and do it; they were all separate jobs; he would direct Devlin to do two hundred and fifty dollars' worth at a time.

Cross-examined—Taylor told Ludlum to keep an account of all the dirt dumped in the street; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Devlin had very large money transactions together—about $20,000 at a time; when Taylor went into the Street Commissioner's office he had failed.

Hugh McCabe was called as a witness, to prove that the work at $1 20 per yard for excavating, and 50 cents for filling was reasonable.

Charles Devlin, defendant—The contract was assigned to me subsequently to signing the contract; I did all I could to prevent the dumping the dirt in the street; Mr. Taylor gave me directions to take off of certain side streets about $250 worth of dirt at a time, as the Bowery excavation progressed.

Mr. Devlin is still on the stand. The case stands adjourned to Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The Port Wardens' Suit.

Judge BRADY yesterday granted an order, as will appear below, presenting a new feature in the Port Warden controversy.

By the reading of the affidavit in behalf of the Port Wardens, it appears that they were not parties to the suit lately decided against the validity of the Port Warden law, and now promise some strange developments in regard to the proceedings in that case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Dec. 24.—The following affidavit was presented this morning by Judge Foot, Counsel for the Port Wardens, to Judge BRADY, and the Court made the order subjoined:

Joseph Tinkham, Samuel Candler, William Thompson and Gideon Fountain vs. *William Tapscott and Robert Lethbridge.—City and County of New York, ss*; Charles H. Bramhall being sworn, says that he is one of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, and was appointed such Port Warden on or about the 16th day of April last, under the act entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Port Warden's Office of the Port of New-York," passed April 14, 1857; that in June and July last, "The Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, appointed and organized under said Act, commenced numerous suits against various persons for violating the provisions of that act, in assuming to discharge the duties of Port Wardens, and for employing other persons than legally appointed Wardens for the performance of said duties; that the law firm of Barney, Humphrey and Butler appeared as defendants in fifteen of those suits; that issue were joined in fourteen of them; that of those suits, two were against the above-named Joseph Tinkham, two against the above-named Samuel Candler, and three against the above-named Gideon Fountain, for assuming to act as Port Wardens; that this deponent is informed and believes that it was known to and well understood by the said Joseph Tinkhman, Samuel Candler, and Gideon Fountain, and their said attorneys, Barney, Humphrey, and Butler, that the suits against the said Tinkham, Candler, and Fountain were commenced and defended for the purpose of testing the true construction and constitutionality of the said act, and the various provisions thereof; that the above entitled suit was commenced, conducted, and carried through to final judgment before the General Term of this Court, without the knowledge of this deponent, and as he is informed and believes, without the knowledge of any of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, or of their attorneys or counsel.

That this deponent was first apprized of such suit by the publication of the opinion of his Honor Judge Ingraham, assigning the reasons of this Court for the judgment at General Sessions; but this deponent had, two days before that time, heard a rumor that a collusive suit, raising questions on the Port Warden's law, was pending in some one of the Courts in this City, and this deponent says that none of such Port Wardens knew of such suit before this deponent did, nor heard of said rumor before the day this deponent heard it, nor did the attorneys or counsel of the said Port Wardens know of such suit before the publication of said opinion. This deponent further says, upon information and belief, that the above suit was not commenced or prosecuted with the honest intent of collecting a demand due or claimed to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, or defended for the honest purpose of resisting a claim or demand deemed by the defendants unjust or illegal, but on the contrary was commenced, prosecuted and defended collusively, and with the sole object of drawing from this Court an opinion hostile to said Act of the Legislature and injurious to the said Port Wardens, without giving them an opportunity to be heard by their counsel in support of said law, or of their rights under the same.

This deponent further says, that it is the intention of this deponent and his associate wardens, to bring the several actions hereinbefore stated to have been commenced to test the true construction and constitutionality of said act and the various provisions thereof, to trial at the earliest day possible.

C. H. BRAMHALL.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1857.

D. HOBART, Commissioner of Deeds.

On reading the above affidavit, ordered, that the parties, plaintiffs and defendants in this action, show cause before this Court, at the Special Term thereof, to be held on the second Monday of January, 1858, at the opening of the Court on that day, why the Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, shall not be made parties defendants therein, and why this action shall not be reheard by this Court at a General Term thereof, and why the judgment of the General Term herein should not be set aside and vacated, or why such other or further order should not be made in the premises, as shall seem meet and just; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order and said affidavit be forthwith served on the attorneys for the respective parties in this action, and that all proceedings in this action by either party be stayed until the further order of this Court.

Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

(Signed) JNO. R. BRADY, J. C. P.

JOHN FOOT, Attorney for Port Wardens.

Before Judge Daly.

The People vs. *Adam Muller.*—This action is one of five hundred brought in this Court under the Metropolitan Police Act, in reference to publicly keeping Intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The defendants demurred to the complaint. Judge DALY'S decision is as follows:

DALY, J.—My conclusions upon the demurrer are: 1. That the complaint is in conformity with the provision of the Revised Statute, 2 Revised Statutes, 692, § 10, which prescribes the mode of declaring upon statute penalties, and that provision has not been abrogated by the code. See to same effect, People vs. Bennett, 5 Abbott, 384.

2. That the 21st section of the Metropolitan Police laws, law of 1857, chap. 569, passed on the 15th of April, has not been repealed by the 21st section of the License Law, passed on the 16th of April.

3. That the Metropolitan Police law is not a local or private act which, under the Constitution, must embrace but one subject, and which subject must be expressed in its title, but that it is a public act relating to the government of a part of the State. This is the construction given to it by the Court of Appeals, which is binding upon the Court.

4. That we cannot, upon the demurrer, pass upon the meaning of the words, "to *publicly* keep intoxicating liquors." That a state of fact must be laid before the Court either by averment in pleading or by evidence offered upon the trial, calling for a judicial interpretation of these words.

Judgment for plaintiff.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The Surrogate rendered the following decisions yesterday:

In the matter of proving the will of Betsey Putnam, deceased.—The decedent was a married woman in October, 1837—the time she made the will and codicil propounded for probate. Her husband died in June, 1849, and the decedent in September, 1857. There is proof conclusive of her husband's approbation of her making a will. The will was not made before, but during the coverture, and as the law stood at the time of its execution, the decedent did not possess capacity to make a will. Married women are excepted in the statute of wills. This is a question of capacity, and not of construction or formal execution. Incapacity to perform a testamentary act at the time of performance cannot be cured save by such action after the disability is removed as would be equivalent to an original celebration. Probate must, therefore, be denied.

In the matter of the Clinton Estate, he Surrogate held the gift of the money and the certificate of deposit in the Trust Company sufficiently proved as to the fact of the intention. There was an absolute delivery, the direction as to the place of deposit not appearing to have relation to preserving dominance over the property, so as to qualify the delivery, but to the safety of the subject matter. The certificate of deposit was the evidence of the debt of the Trust Company, on obligation capable of transfer like any other case in action by delivery. The rule that it should be "assignable only on the books of the Company," was a form adopted by the Company for the sake of convenience, which could not restrain the power of disposition, as the certificate could be transferred by delivery so far as relates to the suitable title. The Surrogate was of opinion that the claimant was entitled to the relief asked in the petition, having established a valid *donatio mortis causa*.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday was the last day of the December Term of this Court, and the last day of office for Recorder SMITH and the District-Attorney. During the three years that Recorder SMITH has occupied the Bench, he has proved himself one of the most able administrators of the law, as he is known to be one of the best criminal lawyers in the City, Counties in demeanor to all with whom he was officially brought into contact, even to the unfortunate prisoners, whom he was compelled to punish, but towards whom he tempered justice with mercy, he retires from office with the regrets and best wishes of all the *attaches* of the Court, officers and members of the legal profession. He will be succeeded in the January Term by the newly-elected Recorder, Mr. Barnard. Mr. A Oakey Hall, the late District Attorney, will be succeeded by Mr. Sweeny, while we are happy to state that Mr. John Sedgwick who has filled the office of Assistant District-Attorney for the past three years, under Mr. Hall, will retain that post under his successor.

George Topliano and Dominick Cabano, the two Italians who were convicted last week of assault and battery, with intent to rob, were sentenced yesterday to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

John Williams, for an attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

John Gibbon, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Peter Bonner, convicted of an assault with intent to rob an old gentleman named Temple in Beekman-street, near Theatre-alley, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Bernard, a man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. It was his first offence, and affidavits of his previous good character were furnished to the Court. The Recorder suspended judgment, warning the prisoner that if he was ever arrested on any criminal charge whatever, he would be at once sentenced on the present charge to the full extent of the law. With this understanding he was discharged.

Charles H. Jerow pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was quite a youth, and the Recorder suspended judgment on the promise of his friends that he should be immediately sent to the far West, and not be allowed to return to this City for some time, to come.

William Manus, convicted of stealing hogs, valued at $130, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. It was the first charge against him, and it was shown that he had long been the only supporter of his mother and sister. Otherwise the sentence would have been heavier.

Thomas Delany and John Norvill pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. They had been hard drinkers, and the Recorder, on the representations of their (in other respects) previous industrious and good character, suspended judgment, on their promise never to get drunk again. If they did, said his Honor, a Bench warrant should issue, and they should be immediately arrested and punished for the present offence.

Paul Riley, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Bernard Donohue, the smart and genteel-looking boy, who was convicted, on Wednesday, of an attempt to rob on the highway, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Brennan, another boy, convicted of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, in consequence of affidavits of good character, was sent back to the City Prison, to be kept there till his friends were ready to send him out West.

Thomas Holmes, for petit larceny, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Henry Newell, a negro, who pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to an attempt at arson in the second degree, was sentenced to four years and ten months in the State Prison.

Charles Seymour pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was an old offender, having served out a term in the State Prison already. He was returned to that institution for four years and six months.

Stuart Shepherd, brother of James Shepherd, sentenced to be hung on Feb. 8, for arson in the first degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and four months.

Caroline Connor pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.

Matthew McManus was tried yesterday for highway robbery. The evidence did not sustain the charge, and he was convicted of an assault only. Sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

Patrick Haggerty *alias* Frank Forester, and Joseph Gardner *alias* Robinson, were tried for burglary in the third degree. Forester was acquitted, but Gardner was convicted and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 22.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Judges took their seats at nine o'clock, and a procession of criminals was marched into Court which excelled in numbers and dilapidated appearance any which has been crowded into the prisoners' box since the rioting epoch of last Summer. They were literally packed together—dirty-looking Irish, dirty-looking women and unwashed children; swollen red noses, rum-expounded, were numerously visible; black eyes were plenty as blackberries; and of those whose natural expression was not altered by external fisticuff appliances, one was led to regret that some pugilistic friend had not been sufficiently compassionate to change their hardened looks by softening their features. The Calendar enumerated 89 prison cases, 4 suspended cases, and 19 bail cases, besides 7 in which the charge was disorderly conduct—99 cases in all. "This is the heaviest calendar we've had in this Court," said Judge OSBORN. The Court-room was densely crowded.

Joseph McDermott, William Meehan and Louis Belden, all boys, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a dozen pair of stockings from Henry Waterman No. 66 Catherine-street, Dec. 11. Witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, the only evidence against these fellows is that against Belden. *Judge Welsh*—Mr. Waterman, what did this tall boy do? *Witness*—Oh, yer Honor, I've heered he's the baddest of the hull lot. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what did he do? *Witness*—He and the others sold they stole the stockings and sold 'em.—They were all acquitted.

Thomas Austen and Patrick Gannon stole a ham from Frank Meenan, Dec. 19. Officer Baker effected their arrest; he saw four boys together who seemed to be accomplices in the act. The two prisoners alone were arrested. Pat's mother pleaded lustily in his behalf. *Judge Osborn*—Well, you take your boy home and teach him to do better hereafter. "If you catch him here again, Judge, punish him," said the mother. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

John Shnitz stole a chest of tea, the property of Thomas Crump, Dec. 20. There was no doubt about the case. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner* (promptly)—I got to say I didn't steal that chest of tea, Judge: I carried it up for a man and—*Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes; we find you guilty and send you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Michael Donahoe was accused of stealing a watch and some money from Carres Calden, No. 103 East Twenty-fifth-street, Dec. 16. It was proved that he took the property and pawned the watch. *Judge Welsh*—What do you say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I was very high that day, Sir. I am sixteen years in New-York, and was never in prison before. I'm a hard-working man. I didn't know what I was doing, Judge; only that I was drunk I wouldn't do it.—The complainant here interposed, and said that was true that Mike was in liquor when he committed the offence, and asked the Judges to let him go. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—Well, at the request of the complainant, we suspend sentence on you this time. *Complainant*—Thank you, Judge.—The prisoner was discharged.

James Tupp attempted to steal a pair of pants worth $1 from the bedroom of Frederick Wilz, No 53 Cliff-street, Dec. 18. The complainant said he was awakened from a sound sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning, and saw the prisoner in his room with a lighted candle, searching the pockets of a pair of pantaloons that lay on a chair. They belonged to a boy who slept in the same room. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Horatio N. Finch was charged with stealing a coat, a pair of pantaloons and other wearing apparel, worth in all $25, the property of Francis Hesler, Dec. 17. Witnesses for the prosecution swore positively to the identity of the prisoner. Witnesses for the defence swore positively that he was somewhere else at the time when the larceny was alleged to have been committed. He was acquitted.

Officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Ward Police, accused Jeremiah Ryan and James Murphy of assaulting and beating him. Quick said he and Officer Duhois arrested these men for disorderly conduct in Cherry-street, and that one of them struck him (Quick) in the breast. *Counsel*—Did you strike him with your club?—The officer acknowledged he clubbed him three times. The case was adjourned to Thursday, in the absence of some of the witnesses.

David Barry was next brought to the bar. John H. Budhe said he lived at No. 10 Centre Market place, up stairs. Last Sunday morning he heard a noise in the street, and ran down stairs and saw the prisoner and another person run stark naked through the street and into a porter-house on the first floor of the house which he (complainant) occupied. Officer Williamson arrested Barry. A witness, named Purkett, was called and mounted the stand. *Judge Welsh*—What do you know of this, Mr. Turkett? *Witness*—I don't know anything except that I received a subpœna.—This witness was not examined further. Other witnesses testified that the prisoner was drunk on the occasion referred to. *Judge Osborn* to Counsel—Well, we'll have to find him guilty of this offence, Mr. Spencer. We remand him until Saturday. Perhaps we'll think he's punished enough by that time.

Isabella Seerles was arraigned on two complaints. The first charged her with stealing, Dec. 19, from Antoinette L. Hayden, No. 181 Seventh-avenue, some linens, a bonnet, handkerchief, needle-work and other articles, all worth $20. In the second it was set forth that while a servant in the employment of Mrs. Mary L. Sundwacker, she stole from her mistress, Dec. 11, $25 worth of clothing. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty on both of these charges, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months on the first, and suspend attention on the second.

John Bishop and John Riley, both boys were accused of stealing some sausages (Dec. 17) from John J. Meyer. The mother of Bishop pleaded in his behalf. *Judge Welsh*—Didn't you give him enough to eat,—that he had to eat such suspicious diet as sausages?—She promised to take care of him in future, and send him to school. *Judge Osborn*—Well, let the small boy go back till Saturday. (To the mother) You can take your boy. The small boy went into prison sobbing very audibly. The other one was set at liberty.

Dennis Nagle was accused of an assault and battery upon his wife Catharine, No. 200 Mott-street, Dec. 20. *Judge Osborn*—Is this you husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Did he beat you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—How many children have you got? *Witness*—Seven, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Can you get along without him? *Witness*—Oh, yes, Sir; four of the children go out to work. I'd be willing to forgive him. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you want to forgive him, eh? Well, we find him guilty, and suspend sentence this time; if he beats you again, let us know.

Patrick Maloney, charged with beating his wife Mary, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

Jeremiah Sheehan had stolen a bag of coffee. The people and Charles Allison were sufferers thereby. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Jerry?—Jerry pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—You've put a namesake of yours to the trouble of putting a card in the paper this morning, I see. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Patrick McCarty was next brought to the bar. Maria Coleman said she went into the prisoner's place and called for a drink, Dec. 19. After drinking she placed some money on the counter and demanded her change. McCarty told her that if she asked for change again he'd strike her; his wife slapped her face and the prisoner struck her with a club across the head. The defendant denied this story, and it was urged in his behalf that he ordered her out of his house, and she had no right there. *Judge Welsh*—I think he used more violence than he ought to have. Still, he was probably provoked.—The prisoner was discharged.

John Clark was charged with a petit larceny, committed Dec. 20, Elizabeth Thickshaun was the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Clark? *Prisoner*—I was standing in the street and some one ran past me, and then this woman came up and charged me with stealing something. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes. *Prisoner*—I'm a boatman; I work hard for a living; I've just come from the lakes; I've never been in a Court-house before. *Judge Osborn*—You do nothing but steal for a living. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for six months.

William Middleton, Thomas Cunningham, and two others, who gave their names as "Porgie Joe" and "Beef," were accused of stealing some poultry from Margaret White, Washington Market, Dec. 19. The two last were not in prison. Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested the other two. The evidence against them was conclusive. One said he had heard that Cunningham was once arrested for stealing a sheep. The other gave testimony equally favorable to the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—(to counsel)—Any more witnesses? *Counsel*—I call the witnesses that my client tells me to call, and if they testify against him it's his own fault. *Judge Osborn*—Certainly. We find them guilty, and send them up for four months.

Catharine Barber, an old woman, stole a turkey worth $1 from Charles Hunt, Fulton Market, Dec. 19. *Judge Osborn*—What's your excuse, Catharine? She had none. *Counsel*—Inasmuch as Christmas is coming, can't you let the old woman off, Judge? She don't shop lift or anything of that kind. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know what she does. She's been here four times before. We find her guilty, and sentence her to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick McDonell was accused of stealing 240 lbs. of brown sugar, worth $9 60, from John H. Ockerhamm, Officer Archibald Taylor arrested him with some of the property in his possession. The prisoner's wife, with a child in her arms, went up to the Judges. "Won't you plaze to let me husband off?" said she, "He's me only support, and he's *particularly* hon'est." *Judge Osborn*—Remand him till Saturday, and then we'll see what we'll do.

Daniel H. O'Brien was charged with an assault and battery upon James O. Carroll. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and let you go back till Saturday. Mesutime inquiries will be made about you. *Prisoner*—Where's me character?—A certificate of character had been handed to the Judges. *Judge Welsh* (with emphasis)—Here's your character.—The prisoner took it and went back into prison.

Catherine Smith, a prostitute, stole $10 50 from Bernard G Mullmann, Dec. 19. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Nineteen. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Catherine, you have only been here six times before. Guilty. Penitentiary for six months.

Dec. 24.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

There were 58 cases on the calendar, of which 30 were prison cases, 5 suspended cases, 18 bail cases, and 5 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct. The latter, all females, were set at liberty.

Ann Kinney was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against her by Sarah Scanlon, No. 160 Worth-street. It was proved that the offence was commited Dec. 20. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Ann? *Prisoner*—Sir? *Judge Osborn*—What did you beat this woman so for? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, she came to my house and abused me. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say, Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Give her 10 days in the City Prison.—The prisoner was convicted and sentenced accordingly.

James Trainer was next brought to the bar. John A. Curry was the complainant. He said Trainor seized a coat, valued at $15, which hung outside of his store, Dec. 21, and ran off with it. He witnessed the transaction himself, pursued the prisoner, and had him arrested. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner.)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I was passing by and another man took the coat. It wasn't me at all. *Judge Osborn*—(To witness)—Was this man alone? *Witness*—No, there was another man with him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, was this the man that took the coat? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I saw him take it. That's the man. *Judge Osborn*—(To

The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 12th, with three days later European news, had not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

Intelligence has reached us from Kansas which, if true, we fear is but the prelude of a more troublous time than has yet been experienced in that unhappy Territory. It is stated, on the authority of a letter to the *Missouri Democrat*, that a battle occurred at Fort Scott on the evening of the 16th, between parties of Pro-Slavery and Free-State men, in which five of the former were killed, and several were wounded on both sides. Twenty of the Free-State men were taken prisoners and confined in the Fort. It is also stated that a strong force of Missourians were assembled on the borders, and further fighting was apprehended. The cause of the collision was the fact that CLARK, the notorious murderer of BARBER two years ago, was going about, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, collecting taxes of the Free State men, and seizing their property in default of payment. A call had been issued for the reassembling of the Free State delegate Convention at Lawrence, to take action in regard to the failure of the Legislature to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people.

We publish this morning, as part of the history of the times, the proceedings of an immense meeting, held at Mobile on the 15th inst., to express sympathy for the new Walker movement in Nicaragua. The meeting was addressed by Hon. PERCY WALKER, Major HOWARD of Georgia, and several other prominent gentlemen, and a series of resolutions was adopted in accordance with the objects of the demonstration. The conduct of the commander of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is condemned in the strongest terms, and the Administration is called upon to throw no obstacles in the way of this new effort to "Americanize Nicaragua."

The Governor of Georgia having vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature for the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State, the bill has since been passed over the veto, by a two-thirds vote.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the resolution to appropriate $10,000 to pay the law expenses of the Mayor in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and the right of the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Street Commissioner. The report on the site for a new Post Office was taken up and referred back to the Committee.

The West Washington Market Investigation Committee concluded their examination yesterday. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON appeared as associate counsel for Mr GREEN, and held that the investigation could not go on, as the petitioner had failed to substantiate his charges under oath. After examining one or two witnesses, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge INGERSOLL denied the motion for a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by WILLIAM HEINE against Messrs. APPLETON & Co., for an infringement by them upon the copyright of certain drawings made by him while connected with the Japan Expedition, and afterwards published. The Judge holds that on the facts Mr. HEINE joined the expedition agreeing that all his drawings should be the property of the Government, and the Government having published them in the report of the expedition, they became the property of the public, and the plaintiff was not entitled to a copyright; that moreover the plaintiff, having assisted in the preparation of the works published by the defendants, cannot have an injunction against them to prevent them from selling them.

The Trial Terms of the Superior Court yesterday adjourned until the first Monday in January. The Special Term will sit next week as usual, except on New-Year's day. The General Term will meet on Saturday, as usual. In the Supreme Court, merely the Special Term will be held.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. LUCY A. MYERS, who died suddenly last Monday, at her residence in Cottage-place. The verdict was of death by arsenic, taken while laboring under an unsound state of mind, aggravated by attending spiritual circles.

A gold shield and chain were presented yesterday by the Police Captains of the City to General Superintendent TALLMADGE. Appropriate speeches were made and a collation taken at the Broadway House.

Two thousand eight hundred pupils were registered in the public evening schools of Brooklyn during the season just closed.

The General Markets on Thursday were pretty brisk for Flour, especially superfine brands, which improved a shade. The receipts of all kinds were large, exceeding 31,000 bbls., but receivers were less eager to sell. Wheat was dull and heavy, with an ample stock available, though the arrivals were very light. Corn was salable and steady. Rye was in better demand and on the advance. Provisions were in fair request, including Pork, which closed rather higher. Groceries, Cotton and Tobacco continued quiet. Rice was depressed and declining. The freighting business ruled dull, rates leaning in favor of shippers.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER.—There is not the slightest necessity for informing our readers this morning that the three weeks preceding this blessed day have been as mild, almost, as May, for even those who are too much engrossed with the cares of business to pay any attention to the atmosphere must have continually heard exclamations like these: "What a charming day!" "What lovely weather!" "What a splendid morning!" "What a glorious December!" and so on. But it will be interesting to the curious readers of old files of newspapers twenty years hence to know, that up to Christmas morning of 1857 there had been no snow in the streets, no ice in the river, nor, in fact, any signs of Winter; that the fields were still green, and the air as soft and sunny as Spring. Some good people attribute the mildness of the weather to the interposition of Providence, that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, for the poor never needed a mild Winter so much as now. But a great French *savant* foretold a change in the season in consequence of a change in the currents of the Ocean. And this may be true, too; but who caused the change in the Ocean currents? Let the immediate cause be what it may the fact is none the less gratifying, and New-York thus far has had as mild and sunny a Winter as ever was known in Naples.

Political Prospects.

It must be confessed that President BUCHANAN'S reign does not thus far promise to contribute very largely to the harmony and permanent strength of the Democratic Party. Indeed, errors have been already committed which, if not retrieved, will certainly lead to a reconstruction of political parties and a transfer of political power to new hands:—and what makes this result still more probable is the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN'S temper, age and political habits combine to render it difficult for him to acknowledge and remedy the mistakes of policy into which he has been betrayed.

Mr. BUCHANAN considers himself a shrewd political manager. He has great faith in his own sagacity and unbounded confidence in the power of patronage and the influence of his position. He has always been able and adroit in the management of State politics in Pennsylvania,—and was almost as successful there as General PIERCE had always been in New-Hampshire. It was, perhaps, natural that he should make the same mistake as that gentleman, and attempt to manage the politics of a Continent by the shifts and turns which had proved successful in a single State. But appearances now indicate that the same result will follow an attempt to act upon the same policy. Mr. BUCHANAN came into office with the respect of the whole country and the entire confidence of his own party. Like General PIERCE, he had pledged himself against a second term, and had been nominated by the consent of abler and more conspicuous candidates, who waived their claims for the harmony and success of the party. His policy thus far indicates a disposition, not only to ignore the obligations which this fact would naturally involve, but to create a personal party of his own in opposition to the views and pretensions of leading Democrats. The issue he has so needlessly made with DOUGLAS and WALKER is not merely an issue with them personally, but with the great mass of the Democracy of the North and West, who sympathize entirely with their principles and opinions:—and whatever may be the immediate result, his own position must be greatly weakened by the contest.

If Mr. BUCHANAN had not been absent from the country during the heated controversy which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he would not have underrated the strength of Northern feeling upon that subject as he seems inclined to do. He could not have made the mistake of supposing that the people of the North and West could be juggled by a shallow technicality into a surrender of the principle of popular sovereignty, which alone reconciled them to the surrender of the act which it superseded. He would have known that nothing but the personal strength, and the unwearied personal efforts of Mr. DOUGLAS prevented the State of Illinois from leaving the Democratic Party upon this issue, and that nothing can be more perilous than to trifle with public sentiment upon so vital and sensitive a point.

Equally unfortunate, and scarcely less disastrous, has been Mr. BUCHANAN'S interference in the local politics of this City. New-York is strongly Democratic, and is ready enough to yield to the most rigid party discipline. The President will *hear* very little open complaint, from men of his own faith, of his attempted coercion of the party in the management of their local affairs; but this is an offence which is rarely forgotten and never forgiven. He will find himself hampered and weakened by it in a thousand ways, without being able perhaps distinctly to trace its influence in any of them.

The prominent leaders of the Democratic Party suspect the President of a desire for a renomination. Few Presidents have escaped this danger; and Mr. BUCHANAN has thus far not established an exemption from the weaknesses of Captain TYLER and General PIERCE. He seems inclined to break down Democratic rivalry and make himself the sole representative of the Democratic Party. The first step of a man in such an attempt is to throw himself into the arms of the extreme South; the inevitable result is that, while he receives the Southern vote in Convention, the North insures his defeat.

We do not anticipate any distinct disruption of political parties as the result of Mr. BUCHANAN'S mistakes:—but we shall certainly have some very essential modifications of existing organizations, if the policy he has thus far pursued should be persisted in. The Republican Party is still numerous and strong, but it has no platform or distinct creed. In its origin it was the growth of a sudden emergency. It took its shape and principles from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the rape attempted by Slavery upon Kansas. These were temporary issues, and have already very nearly disappeared from the political field. The great mass of the Republicans have practically abandoned the doctrine of Congressional control over the Territories, and have adopted the Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. Upon other questions there is no agreement among them. Some of them, like Speaker BANKS, fall back upon their old Democratic views of the currency, the Tariff, &c., while others, like Senator SEWARD, adhere to the old Whig doctrines upon these subjects. In regard to Slavery, the tendency of the great body of the Republican Party is towards conservatism,—while a small portion will probably run into the extreme of Abolitionism.

When the Kansas question disappears, therefore, as it must ere long, from the field of national politics, it will not be easy for the Republican Party to unite upon any common platform of principles; and the probability is that a very large portion of it, especially in the Western and Middle States, will go over to the Democratic Party—especially if Northern and Western sentiments and interests should obtain predominance in that party? If Mr. BUCHANAN were to go on in the path upon which he has recently entered, and push the schemes of the Southern ultraists to consummation, he would inevitably throw the control of his own party into the hands of Senator DOUGLAS and those who are acting with him. In that case the Southern Disunionists might secede from it, but this would only strengthen the organization as a whole; for it would gain infinitely more from the Americans and Republicans of the North and West than it could lose at the South.

It is pretty evident, however, that President BUCHANAN has already become sensible of the danger of his position, and that he will embrace the earliest opportunity to retrieve it. His instructions to Gen. DENVER, the new Governor of Kansas, reopen the whole subject, so far as he is concerned, and leave him perfectly free to recommend to Congress the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, if the votes at the two elections of Dec. 21 and Jan. 5th should show that a majority of the people are opposed to it. He *sanctions both elections*, and thus substantially pledges himself to abide by the evidence they may furnish of the popular will. We presume he will do so, and thus settle the differences which have arisen upon that subject.

The License of Murder.

Most men value their lives at least sufficiently to decline surrendering them at the pleasure of anybody else. The most reckless esteem the privilege of suicide precious long after they have grown indifferent to the charms, and contemptuous of the obligations, of existence. And with whatever complacency people may, in time, be brought to look upon other offences against the laws of God and man, the crime of murder is tolerably sure to command, in all parts of the world, its full share of the popular horror. Other criminals may hope for a refuge in the sympathy or the facility of the population—but the murderer must expect to find the whole country up in arms against him.

Our own people form no exception to this rule of the race. Between the commission of a murder and the conviction of the perpetrator, the public has but one voice. To seek, to hunt, to find, to arrest, to try and to condemn the destroyer of human life is a task which commands the support and the assistance of the entire community. But after the judgment has been rendered an extraordinary change invariably comes over the temper of the land, and the execution of the sentence of the law excites a fresh controversy, in which the position of the criminal is materially changed. No matter what the circumstances of his guilt may have been; no matter how atrocious the plotting or the doing of the deed for which he is to die, the prospect of his death invariably revolts the great masses of the population, and the very men who would not sleep till he was sentenced, lose their rest in labors to secure his pardon, or at least to defend him from the final rigor of his fate. Many reasons more or less philosophical might be given to account for this remarkable feature of our social history, some of them creditable to our national character, and some of them quite the reverse. There is a touch of the Cato in all generous hearts, and when a man has been fairly run to earth, a vague but natural instinct of magnanimity moves the people to "let him up." And then the popular memory is so short in this land of fierce and frequent excitements that, unless a man is hanged at the moment he leaves the prisoner's dock, the chances are that in a fortnight's time his very name will have passed away from the recollection of three-fourths of those who heard the Judge's charge and "thrilled" at the rendering of the verdict.

But, whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt that the peculiar tendency of the public mind in this country to interpose between the Judge and the Sheriff is rapidly developing a real and dangerous license of murder among us, by encouraging in criminals and in those whose habits of life tend to criminality, a general conviction that almost any possible plea will be found available with the Executives of our States, after the Judicial authorities shall have done their work. We began with "moral insanity," but after stretching that facile phrase to its uttermost applications, we found it necessary to invent a new and more elastic theory of extenuation, and we are actually now waiting to hear the decision of the Governor of a great State upon a petition of pardon, based on the grounds of "youth, ignorance and irreligion!" We have, of course, no special wish to enforce upon the wretched boy RODGERS a penalty which the paralyzed law seems incapable of exacting except in the case of drunken negroes and crazy foreigners. But we submit that it is high time to ascertain whether no punishment of murder can be devised which the State *will* impartially inflict with the assured certainty which alone can make punishment efficacious. Since it is clear that our people dislike hanging murderers as much as they like convicting them, would it not be well to find out, if we can, just what form of intimidating retribution we can rely upon seeing measured out to this terrible and increasing class of criminals? If the want of a pair of whiskers, or an imperfect training in philology, or the absence of any definite notions of theology, is to absolve a human being from the legal consequences of reckless drinking and reckless knifing, because our people dislike the gallows, then surely the fact ought to be known and a remedy applied. For, as the case stands now, any Malay who should run a muck down Wall-street at 12 M, would infallibly escape the hands of justice, on the evidence of his smooth cheeks, his little familiarity with LINDLEY MURRAY, and the confused state of his religious ideas.

Kansas Affairs.

The following paragraph occurs in the instructions sent by the Secretary of State to the new Governor of Kansas:

"The Territorial Legislature doubtless convened on the 7th inst., and, while it remains in session, its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. *Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorized by the Convention.* While the peace of the Territory is preserved, and freedom of election is secured, there need be no disastrous consequences."

These instructions are eminently judicious, and leave open a door by which, if he chooses to do so, the President may retrieve the mistake he has committed in urging the Congressional adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. An election has been ordered by the Territorial Legislature for the 6th of January, at which all the people of the Territory will have an opportunity of voting *for* and *against* the Lecompton Constitution, in both forms. The instructions of the President recognize this election as a valid and legitimate expression of the popular will, and direct the Governor to protect the people in the free exercise of their suffrage upon that occasion. It may fairly be inferred from this that the President will regard the result of that election as a true and reliable indication of the popular sentiment,—and that he will accept it as such himself, and recommend Congress to do so likewise.

If the vote, therefore, should on that occasion be *against* the Lecompton Constitution, the President cannot, with either justice or consistency, advise the admission of Kansas under that instrument into the Union.

It is to be regretted, in our judgment, that the Kansas Legislature should have passed an act repealing the law under which the Lecompton Convention was held. It is very doubtful whether such a repeal can have any legal validity; and the President, in the Instructions to General DENVER, says expressly:

"It is proper to add that no action of the Territorial Legislature about to meet can interfere with the elections of the 21st of December and 6th of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention."

Practically, this is a matter of not the slightest consequence, but it introduces a new element of difference, which may embarrass the settlement of old ones.

The African Slave-Trade.

The world seriously wants a corps of Sir THOMAS BROWNES, who shall devote themselves to editing an annual almanac of *Vulgar Errors*. For there is hardly one subject of consideration and importance, in regard to which some dozen or more fundamental blunders have not obtained currency, simply by force of having been put into circulation. Few people would have the moral courage to deny that the moon is made of green cheese, in the face of a popular assertion that it is; for few people have any better ground than popular assertion for the vast majority of their beliefs not only in the matter of the moon, but in all other matters whatever, both sub and supra-lunary.

And so, as nobody has been found to question the often-repeated denunciation of the Anglo-American blockade on the Coast of Africa as a costly superfluity, which has done nothing to affect the Slave-trade, that blockade has been currently believed an idle tribute to philanthropy, and an unprofitable sacrifice to sentiment at the expense of common sense, and to the great detriment of the naval services of the two countries enlisted in the work. Nobody shrewder than a Parliamentary Committee had investigated the facts, and no statistics more authentic than a Parliamentary Report had ever been advanced in support of the allegation. It was enough to secure credit to the charge that the charge was made, and that one man after another had adopted it as a basis of argument or an ornament of declamation.

But now comes Dr. LIVINGSTONE, amply qualified by experience and observation to speak with understanding on the subject, and flatly contradicts the whole proposition. He went to the great Slave-trading countries of Africa in 1854, fully expecting, as he says, to find that "the nefarious traffic subsisted still as strongly as ever." He found no such thing, but on the contrary learned at all points that prosperous Slave-trading was a memory rather than a fact in those regions, and that reduced dealers spoke with a touching pathos of the good old times of the Slave-trade, much as Bristol captains or Newport merchants might. The revenue returns of the Portuguese settlements bore eloquent testimony to the same effect, and Dr. LIVINGSTONE even found an *inland Slave-trade* setting back from the coast under the depressing influence exerted by the presence of the squadrons upon the export traffic.

Neither does Dr. LIVINGSTONE believe that the sufferings of the slaves on the passage have been increased by the stringency of the watch kept up by the cruisers. It is an egregious instance, by the way, of the thoughtlessness with which opinions are tossed from man to man half round the world, that nobody seems to have noticed the flagrant inconsistency of this charge with the companion charge that the Slave-trade has been unaffected by the blockade. If the cruisers have not endangered the commerce, it is certainly rather ridiculous to pretend that the commerce has been endangered. We have little doubt that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, however, is right in thinking that the slaves suffer no more in the modern slave-ships than they did in the slave-ships of former days, when the trade in human beings was a licensed enterprise. And this for the simple reason that a cup which is full is full. The traders of 1757 packed as many people into the horrible holds of their floating slave-pens as they could contrive to introduce there. The traders of 1857 can do no more. And it must not be forgotten that the vessels engaged in the actual Slave-trade are vastly superior in all respects to those which were formerly employed, and that the duration of the voyages is now shortened in the exact ratio of the superiority of American clippers over Spanish galleons and Channel brigs.

The attitude of the English and American Governments on this question has already killed one lung of the Slave-trade. Brazil no longer breathes the life of her industry and her wealth into this infamous commerce. Bad as the *exhibit* of Spain and Cuba still is, it would be infinitely worse were the flags of the two great Anglo-Saxon empires to emancipate from all restraint the pirates who are sheltered by the banner of Castile. And civilization owes Dr. LIVINGSTONE a debt for the timely presentation of his testimony at the moment when the attention of England and the United States had been drawn to the dangerous projects of the Emperor NAPOLEON in connection with the Coast of Africa. It is to be hoped that neither Government will fail to press upon the consideration of the French Sovereign the terms involved in his schemes of "colonization from Africa." For it is really high time that the Continent of Africa itself should be treated as an integral part of the world's system, capable of domestic development, and not simply as a vast nursery of emigrant labor for the relief of distressed settlements in the four quarters of the earth. Africa is certainly abundantly able to yield "tropical products;" and it would seem to be worth while for the consuming races to inquire whether the three elements of capital, land, and labor cannot be as advantageously and economically combined on the soil of Africa herself as in the islands of the Caribbean, or the States of the Gulf. Those who sigh for the regeneration of the African race would do well to remember that trade has already regenerated and civilized large masses of mankind, whilst kidnapping and enslaving have never yet been known to do anything of the sort. Why not try first the method which derives the largest support from experience? If we must force the negro into civilization, why not begin by forcing him into commerce, which is the accredited gateway of civilization?

The Territory of Arizona.

Between the thirty-first and thirty-third parallels of latitude, within the dominion of the United States, lies that celebrated tract of land which was acquired by purchase from Mexico during the mission of General GADSDEN, at a cost of ten millions of dollars. The settlers of this purchase, since its separation from Mexico and annexation by act of Congress to the Territory of New-Mexico, have received from the Federal Government but slender protection for life and property. Indeed, within the past two years the depredations of the Apaches have increased rather than diminished, and many adventurous American citizens who have attempted to develop the rich mineral resources of this region, have lost not only their investments but their lives. Under these circumstances the inhabitants of the Gadsden purchase—more numerous now than those of Kansas, Nebraska, or Washington at the time of their organization—demand from Congress that it be separated from New-Mexico and erected into a distinct Territory under the name of Arizona, so that they may be enabled to protect themselves and build up another prosperous and thriving State. They have already elected Lieut. MOWRY, of the United States Army, as their delegate—a gentleman who, from long residence in the Territory, is perfectly acquainted with its resources and has the interest of its people fully at heart. It is from Lieut. MOWRY'S published history of the new Territory of Arizona that we derive the substance of the present article.

The proposed boundaries of the Territory are the 34th parallel of latitude, with New-Mexico on the north, from the 103d meridian west to the Colorado; Texas on the east; Texas and the Mexican provinces of New-Mexico and Sonora on the south; and California on the west. The Territory would thus contain within its borders the three largest rivers on the Continent west of the Mississippi—the Rio Grande, Gila and Colorado of the West, and embrace 90,000 square miles.

Of the resources of this Territory, all those who have had an opportunity of judging, speak in the highest terms. Each exploration confirms the fact that it abounds in silver and copper; and every where, the remains of mining operations commenced by the Spaniards, and conducted more recently by the Mexicans, are to be found. The agricultural resources of Arizona are, moreover, sufficient to sustain a large mining population, and will afford ample supplies for immigration as soon as it flows in. The whole valley of the Gila, more than four hundred miles in length, can be made, with proper exertion, to yield plentiful crops. The Pimos Indians, who live in villages on the Gila, one hundred and seventy miles from its mouth, raise large crops of cotton, wheat and corn, and have for years supplied the thousands of emigrants who traverse the Territory *en route* to California. So, also, the valley of the Santa Cruz, which runs from north to south. It is about one hundred miles long, is in many places of great width, and has on either side rich valleys, watered by tributary streams of the Santa Cruz. The valleys and ranches of Arivsce, Sopori, Calabazas and Tueson are those at present most thickly settled. They produce all the fruits known to the Southern clime—grapes, wheat, corn and cotton, in abundance. Another valley of great richness is that of the San Pedro, capable of supporting a large population. The Valle de Sauz, still further east, though more limited, can be made available for the subsistence of a considerable number of people. The Rio Grande Valley is very rich, and, in some places, of great width, while the Mesilla Valley already contains a population of about 5,000 souls. The climate of this region is temperate and salubrious. Rain falls plentifully in the Summer months, and in Winter snow is seldom seen even upon the mountain tops.

Of the present mining operations in Arizona, the most considerable in point of labor performed and results, is "The Arizona Copper Mining Company." This Company was incorporated by the California Legislature, with a capital of $1,000,000. The mines are old, and were celebrated in Mexico under the name of El-Ajo. The Company, at a large expense, have supplied their mines with water, extracted several hundred tons of ore, and erected buildings, smelting furnaces, and other appliances to facilitate their operations. They employ about one hundred men, mostly Mexican miners. The mines are situated one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the Gila River, and about sixty miles south of it. A portion of this mine is owned by English capitalists; and its profits may be easily calculated when it is known that the ore costs, delivered in Swansea, England, at the utmost, $125 per ton, and is worth from $200 to $375. The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company was organized in 1856, with a capital of $2,000,000. Its principal office is in Cincinnati, Ohio, and its seat of operations at Tubac, in the Santa Cruz Valley. The Rancho of Arivaca, containing several silver mines and seventeen thousand veluable acres of land, has been purchased by this Company. The Sopori silver mine is another very valuable property, but want of capital has prevented its extensive development. Nevertheless, it affords its proprietors a handsome profit, worked in the smallest and cheapest manner. The "Gadsonia Copper Mining Company," having taken out a few tons of very rich ore, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of the cost of transportation. Perhaps the most advantageously situated of all, are the "Gila River Copper Mines," on the Gila River, only twenty-five miles from its mouth. The ores can be taken from the vein, immediately shipped, and transported down the Colorado River to the head of the Gulf of California, where they can be transhipped to England at a small cost. Upwards of twenty veins of copper ore have been opened, and the assays give results varying from 30 to 70 per cent. It is anticipated by the proprietors that the first cargo will be shipped to Swansea, England, during the present year. Silver mining is also carried on in the vicinity of the Mesilla Valley, and near the Rio Grande. Many other mining operations are constantly being commenced; but the depredations of the Apache Indians have almost entirely snatched success from the hard-working miner, who, besides losing his all, is often massacred in some ferocious manner.

No protection, either civil or military, is extended over the greater portion of Arizona. This checks the development of all her resources—not only to her own injury, but to the injury of California and the Atlantic States, by withholding a market for their productions, and the bullion which she is able to supply to an extent corresponding to the labor employed in obtaining it.

The population of Arizona is at present not far from eight thousand, and is rapidly increasing. The Mesilla Valley and the Rio Grande are the most thickly populated, and contain about five thousand souls. A majority of the Mesilla inhabitants are Mexicans, but they will be controlled by the Americans, whose number and influence are constantly on the increase. The Santa Cruz Valley, in which are situated the towns of Tubac, Tueson, Tumacacori and the mining settlement of Sopori, and others, is, next to Mesilla, the most thickly inhabited. Tueson is fast becoming a thriving American town, and Tubac, deserted by the Mexicans, and occupied by the Sonora Exploring Mining Company, now boasts a population of several hundreds. The Calabazas Valley is also fast filling up with Americans, and many of the fine claims on the San Pedro River have already been located by immigrants, under the general preemption law.

A small settlement is growing up at Colorado City, opposite Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. Situated at the present head of navigation, at the point where the Overland Mail route crosses the Colorado, and where the Southern Pacific Railroad must bridge the stream, this place is destined to be one of great commercial importance, as it is the necessary stopping-place for all travel across the country.

There seems to be but one way in which the settlers of this Region can be protected in their legitimate pursuits from the depredations of hostile Indians, and that way is to grant them the organization they seek. At present the condition of the Territory is deplorable in the extreme. Throughout the whole country there is no redress for crimes or civil injuries—no courts, no law, no magistrates. The Territory of New-Mexico, to which it is attached, affords it no protection. If the prayers of the Arizona petitioners for a separate organization be granted, Lieut. MOWRY thinks that in five years a great State may be built upon this remote frontier, and a corresponding population gathered within its limits. But aside from these considerations, justice and humanity demand that Congress shall hear and answer the prayer of the people of Arizona for protection. If these arguments fail, then they offer *interest*; for the organization of the Territory is the guarantee of a supply of silver: and as California is the Golden, so will Arizona be henceforth known as the "Silver State" of the Union.

Death of the Sculptor Rauch.

On Saturday, the 5th of December, while the obsequies of the first of American sculptors were celebrating in New-York, Berlin was mourning the most illustrious modern master of the art in which the lamented CRAWFORD had won so distinguished a rank. When the eightieth birthday of RAUCH was celebrated, on the 21 of January, 1857, the erect figure, healthy complexion and brilliant eye of the venerable artist seemed to promise the long continuance of a career most remarkable for the constant combination of favorable fortune with resolute ambition. Half a century of aspiration and achievement had placed the name of RAUCH in modern art by the side of the names of HUMBOLDT in science and GOETHE in literature, and, like the poet and the savant, the sculptor crowned his latest years with his noblest work. What the *Faust* is in the history of GOETHE, and the *Kosmos* in the life of HUMBOLDT, the colossal monument of Frederick the Great is among the productions of RAUCH; nor had he rested from his labors on the completion of that massive *chef d'œuvre*. The noble statues of Gneisenau and Yorck, which now support his stately figure of the liberator, Blücher, near the Opera-House of Berlin, and a grand group of Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses during the battle of Joshua with the Amalekites, testify to his undiminished activity during the last four or five years.

CHRISTIAN RAUCH was born in Waldeck, (the birth-place of the painter KAULBACH,) Jan 2, 1777, and of parents in the humblest walk of life. But he was born an artist, and betook himself, in his first youth, to Cassel, where he was learning the principles of sculpture of a very inferior master named RUHL, when he was called to Berlin, to take possession of the effects of his brother, a lackey in the regal service. As RAUCH was then but twenty years of age, and extremely handsome, he was offered the post left vacant by his brother's death, and entered the household of the Queen LOUISA. Tradition relates that his genius was surprised by the Queen herself, who casually came out of a room in which she had been sitting for a bust to SCHADOW, (the sculptor of the famous *Filatrice*,) and found her lackey busily engaged in modeling her royal self in wax. Another tale relates that RAUCH devised a mould for butter, which excited attention by its novelty and artistic beauty. But the essential fact is, that the Queen, who was one of the cleverest as well as one of the most heroic women that ever filled a throne, discovered this Apollo in her ante-chamber, and sent him first to study with SCHADOW, then to Dresden, and finally to Rome.

In 1811 he was summoned to Berlin to perform the melancholy duty of commemorating the beauty and the character of his royal patroness. He returned with his commission to Italy, and there executed that wonderful statue of Queen LOUISA, which now "sleeps" at Charlottenburg and has taken its place among the immortalities of the art.

The marble statues of BULOW and SCHARNHORST near the Guard House in the Unter-den-Linden-street at Berlin, were the next contributions of RAUCH to the treasures of the Prussian capital, and from the time of the fall of NAPOLEON and the revival of Prussian nationality under the noble stimulus of the People's war against France, the chisel of the rapidly-rising artist was steadily occupied in great monumental works, destined to exert a lasting influence over the character of his fellow-countrymen. The Valhalla of Munich and the palaces of St. Petersburg contain his finest idealizations, but the glory of RAUCH is identified most thoroughly with the greatness of Prussia.

From 1840, the year in which the present King mounted the throne, till 1852, RAUCH'S time was almost exclusively devoted to the colossal equestrian statue of FREDERICK the Great, which now stands opposite the Prince of Prussia's palace, and contributes to make the promenade from the Brandenburg Gate, Unter-den-Linden, down to the Castle, with the eight groups of white marble on the Castle-Bridge, one of the richest out-door exhibitions of classic art to be found in the world. This work is confessedly the grandest of its class which modern times have produced.

Few men have been so successful in life as CHRISTIAN RAUCH, and none have ever more richly deserved success by all the attributes of talent, of character and of energy. He died at Dresden Dec. 3, was brought in state to Berlin Dec. 5, and buried Dec. 7, from his *atelier* in the *Lager-Haus*.

GOV. WISE AND THE MUSKETS FOR GOV. LIGON.—In the day of Gov. LIGON'S tribulations, when he feared an outbreak of infuriated ruffianism in Baltimore, he sent a moving appeal to Gov. WISE, of Virginia, for aid, and the aid was sent in the shape of a lot of muskets. The Legislature of the Commonwealth lately requested Gov. WISE to explain the reason for this little act of comity. The amiable Governor does so, in a special message, two columns long. He takes the ground that it was a duty of friendship to help a brother Executive out of a tight spot; and, moreover, justifies his action by reference to the clause of the Constitution of the State which enables the Governor to conduct all intercourse with neighboring States, "in person," if he sees fit. The number of guns sent was 2,000. Gov. LIGON returned them safely, with his compliments, when the occasion for their use passed; and then Gov. WISE sent a polite invitation to Gov. LIGON to come to see him in a friendly way. Gov. WISE spreads the whole correspondence before the Legislature, and there the matter probably ends.

A HINT FOR CINCINNATI.—A humanitarian butcher, in *Punch*, proposes the use of chloroform in the business of killing pigs. As it has been introduced into hospitals, he thinks the same motives should cause its adoption in butchers' shops.

THE GAINES CASE.—This interminable case is up again before the Courts in New-Orleans. New testimony has been introduced, tending to show that the signature of DANIEL CLARK to the articles of partnership with CHEW & RELF was a forgery. On this point the evidence now turns.

The Rochester Murder—Further Developments.

The announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. SARAH LITTLES and her brother, IRA STOUT, have been held to answer for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES in Rochester on Saturday last. The remainder of the testimony produced at the Coroner's Inquest, published in the Rochester papers of Wednesday evening, furnishes some additional facts bearing upon the case. The character of the parties implicated in the commission of the crimes does not improve by the further results of the investigation.

Then comes the testimony of the dressmaker, MARY FARREL; who swears that Mrs. LITTLES was in her shop at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening; that Mrs. L. wore a victorine and *and had a pair of black rosettes in her hair*, and that in a conversation about the difficulties between her and Mr. LITTLES, the witness remarked that if Mrs. L. would do right, there need not be so much trouble. The police officers who examined the premises in Monroe-street, swear that they found in the house the waist of a lady's dress *which had burdock burrs upon it*, and bore traces of recent washing; that more burrs were on a woman's skirt, also found there; that a search in Galuaha-street where the parties declare they fell, showed that no burdocks grow there, but that an abundance of this weed is found on the river bank, near which the body of LITTLES was discovered. A *single rosette* was discovered in the house, concealed in a calico skirt; and in the pocket of the same skirt was a quantity of broken jewelry.

Drs. MONTGOMERY and AVERY made a personal examination of Mrs. LITTLES in the Jail on Sunday, with the following result:

"We found an abrasion on the right forearm, near its middle, on the inner side of the arm, *the nose abraded and bruised, and both eyes blackened*, and both sides of the right eye discolored and swollen, under the chin abrasions, and a slight abrasion or bruise *on the left side* near the top of the chest below the sternal end of the clavicle. We found on the left leg in front, just above the ankle joint, *an abrasion an inch long*; left knee, on the outer side and a little below the joint, abraded and knee bruised; on the right knee, on the outer side above the joint, an *abrasion as large as a half dollar piece*, and knee in front abraded, and bruised appearance of the knee-joint generally."

Similar abrasions and scratches were found upon the person of IRA STOUT.

Mr. F. S. AUSTIN testifies that he went to the house of the STOUTS, after the discovery of the body, to apprise the family of the event. This was the result of that interview:

"I asked for Mrs. LITTLES; went into the middle room, and Mrs. L. came in; her face was so marked that I did not recognize her at first; asked if it was Mrs. LITTLES, and she said it was; her hair was disordered, and with one hand she held a shawl around her shoulders; I said, 'Mrs. LITTLES, your husband is dead!' She betrayed no emotion whatever, and this threw me off my guard; I expected to see her feel rather bad; 'Is he?' she replied, in a tone that made me think it was no news to her, but that she knew all about it. Up to this time I had not connected her with the murder, nor heard of her difficulties with her husband. I then asked her 'If she would not like to go down to the Post-Office?' She said: 'I suppose I'd ought to go down.'"

A great amount of other testimony was produced, of no particular relevancy. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was as follows:

"The Jury find that the body viewed by them is the body of CHARLES W. LITTLES; that he came to his death in the city of Rochester, on the night of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th day of December, 1857, by wounds upon the head, from some weapon to the Jury unknown, or by being thrown from the precipice of the Genesee River. And the Jury have probable cause to believe that said wounds and injuries were inflicted by IRA STOUT, otherwise called MARION IRA STOUT, and that Mrs. SARAH LITTLES was accessory thereto, and also some other person to the Jury unknown."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Jury:

Resolved, As the sense of the Coroner's Jury, after a laborious investigation into the death of CHARLES W. LITTLES, continuing through four days, that there is nothing in the testimony, or in the conduct of the parties, to implicate ELI STOUT, and his wife, JANE STOUT, in the murder of said LITTLES, or to subject them to the slightest suspicion of complicity with or knowledge thereof; that they have borne themselves throughout the whole of the investigation in a most creditable manner, testifying frankly and fully to all facts within their knowledge, without reference to the influence such facts would have upon the members of their own family, charged with the horrible crime.

Resolved That the thanks of the Jury are due to Coroner QUIN, for his energy and diligence manifested in this investigation, and his uniform courtesy to the jurors, and the public present; and also to the Chief of Police, Mr. O'LEARY, and his force, for their perseverance and efforts in obtaining proof and procuring witnesses in this case.

The Coroner then issued his warrant for commitment of IRA STOUT and SARAH LITTLES, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Chapter of Murders.

THE WESTFIELD MURDER.

The following are particulars of the horrible murder of a woman and two children at Westfield, Mass., mentioned by telegraph yesterday: "A man named ALBERT STOUBE, a native of Switzerland, and a cigar maker by trade, who has resided some time in Westfield, has been missed from that place for several days, his dwelling having in the meantime remained closed. A week ago last Tuesday morning he was observed to leave the house, and since that day nothing has been seen of him or any member of his family. Yesterday considerable curiosity was expressed by those to whom these facts became known; and the excitement increasing, the neighbors this morning resolved to enter the house occupied by the family, the door of which was found to be fastened. An entry was made through an upper bedroom window, and those who first ascended to the apartment were met with a fearful sight. Upon the floor and bed, in different positions, lay the dead bodies of the wife and the two children of STOUBE. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and there were evident indications of a fearful struggle. The body of the murdered wife lay on the floor, mangled and bruised, surrounded by dried and clotted blood. The bodies of the poor children were in the bed, they having been slaughtered during their sleep. It is supposed that the horrid crime was committed a week ago last Monday night, and that on the following morning STOUBE made good his escape. He had evidently proceeded deliberately to work, as his bloody clothes, which he had changed after the deed, were found in the house. We have at present no description of the murderer.

A MURDERER CAUGHT IN WISCONSIN.

The Chicago *Press* announces the capture, near Milwaukie, of the murderer of Mr. LANESMAN. This murder was committed at Blue Island on the 11th inst. A detective was put on the track, and found the culprit with the team of the murdered man in his possession. The name of the supposed murderer is ALBERT STROPE *alias* Bull Derr. Prior to two weeks ago, he was in the employ of a man living about three miles beyond Blue Island. His employer taking ill, sent STROPE to the village for letters, which he received and opened, finding in one of them an express draft for $390. STROPE came to this city, drew the money and disappeared. Since then Messrs. BRADLEY & Co. have been on the watch for him, and had sent a detective to Milwaukie, where STROPE had acquaintances, to look for him.

THE "SEAVIEW HOUSE" MURDER—DONNELLY TO BE HUNG.

The Trenton *Gazette* of yesterday says: "The Court of Pardons was in session yesterday until nearly 5 o'clock, when they finally decided to refuse to commute the sentence of JAMES P. DONNELLY, convicted of the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES. All the Courts are now exhausted, and nothing remains but to execute the sentence of the law. DONNELLY will be executed on Friday, the 8th day of January next. Great and universal sympathy is felt for the unfortunate relatives of the prisoner, and the members of the Court of Pardons had a hard duty to perform. But there is scarcely any one at all familiar with the facts who entertains a doubt as to the guilt of DONNELLY, and it is just that the law should have its course.

JUSTICE DISPENSED BY AN ALDERMAN.—The following appeared on the official return made yesterday morning, by Capt. HARTT, of the Seventeenth Ward to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police: "At 1½ A. M., officers LAWNEY and PAULSON found two men, named STEPHEN WILSON and JAMES FORD, fighting in the First-avenue, near Ninth-street. The men were intoxicated and had thrown each other down, and were striking and scratching each other on the walk. The officers arrested them and started for the Station-house, when they were interfered with by WILLIAM COULSER, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, who attempted to rescue the prisoners. Failing in this, the Alderman came to the Station-house, where he opened Court and proceeded to take the testimony of the officers substantiating their charge, after which the Alderman directed the prisoners to be discharged. The Alderman was in such a condition at the time, from the effects of liquor, as to be unfit to transact business, and the above proceedings were protested against by Sergeants HEDDEN and MCKELVEY."

OPPOSITION SUPERVISORS SWORN IN.—The six candidates for Supervisors who received next to the highest number of votes at the last election were sworn in yesterday morning by Mayor WOOD. According to the new law, the six candidates receiving next to the highest number of votes are to be *appointed* by the Mayor. There was some suspicion that the Mayor might refuse to appoint them, as they are mostly Republicans; but as soon as they presented themselves and stated their object he treated them courteously, and swore them in as follows:

JOHN A. KENNEDY,	ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,	THOMAS STILLMAN,
AUGUSTUS KISSMAN,	PETER P. VOORHIES.

The other six, who received the highest number of votes, are Democrats. They will probably be sworn in on the 1st Monday in January.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The American Slaver Wm. G. Lewis—How she was Captured—Singular Conduct of the English on the Coast—The French and the Slave-Trade, &c.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Friday.

The bark *Wm. G. Lewis* was brought into the port of Norfolk on Monday last, having been seized as a slaver at the month of Congo River, in November, by a boat expedition from the U. S. sloop *Dale*, in charge of Lieutenants A. B CUMMINGS and WALKER. We receive from a correspondent the following account of her capture, with other interesting details in reference to the Slave-trade:

MOUTH OF CONNO RIVER, Nov. 12, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, of New-York, was taken, on the night of the 6th inst., at Punta Lehua, about 35 miles up the river, by one of the boats from the *Dale*, and will sail to-morrow direct for Norfolk.

The boat by which she was captured had been sent in search of another vessel suspected of being engaged in the Slave trade, the brig *Windward*, of New-Orleans. The *Windward* was snugly moored alongside the bank, discharging cargo under very suspicious circumstances, but at the same time there was not sufficient evidence to justify her seizure.

The *Lewis* was there at the same time, and although suspected from the fact of her having been seized in New-York, before sailing, still she seemed to be engaged in a legitimate trade. Her papers appeared to be correct, and her cargo corresponded to the manifest. After the return of the boat expedition the *Dale* went on a cruise as far as Loango to the southward, and on returning to the river, (Congo,) this second boat expedition was determined on, the officers of the *Dale* hoping, meanwhile, that something might be developed to condemn the *Wm. Lewis*. But on the arrival of the boat party at Punta Lehua, the suspected bird had had flown, and there is little doubt but that she is concealed somewhere up the river, in one of the little creeks where a boat would never think of examining, watching the first moment to take in her slaves and be off.

The *Lewis* was still in her berth, tied up to the trees, her cargo all landed and hold clean. It required a very brief examination then to determine her character. She was brought down the river the next day. The fact of her having been that length of time, in such a sickly region, with every man down with the fever, was in itself suspicious. The incentive must be a strong one to persuade men to risk their lives, in the reckless way these men do, lying week after week moored near a dead undergrowth of mangrove bushes, that makes one feverish to even look at. Even the sea breeze, by the time it reaches the factories at Punta Lehua, brings pestilence with it, blowing as it does, over marshes and swamps, for more than 20 miles. Legal traders rarely remain more than a day or two. But there was abundance of other evidence without resorting to that. She carried an unusual amount of water casks, which the manifest stated contained salt water for ballast. On examination, instead of containing water, many were stowed full of staves for other casks, in all enough casks to hold fresh water for more than five hundred slaves across the Atlantic. Then a quantity of iron was found of a very convenient size to make slave irons of. Besides these evidences, there was scarcely a man of her crew who answered his description on the crew list. A closer examination of her log and other papers, that had not been seen on the first visit, brought other very conclusive evidence to light: her "charter party" (which contained no seal) provided for her having always sufficient *cargo* for ballast, and forbade her going more than ten miles up any river. These casks were called "ballast" on her manifest, (which is evidently forged,) and she was found upwards of thirty miles up the Congo. Then the accounts of her Captain and mate are very contradictory. Enough evidence was found to concemn a dozen slavers, and I have no doubt abundance more will leak out on the passage. I think the moral effect of this capture will be very great. These fellows have been very bold for the last year or so. They bring out a cargo to full suspicion, and the first favorable moment leave the coast with a cargo of negroes for the West Indies. Supplied as they are with fast vessels, it is of little use to the kind of ships that are sent out here to give chase. One steamer would do more than the whole combined squadron to check this infernal traffic.

The English have been very successful in capturing slavers for months back, but in every instance the prize was taken by a steamer; the most of their captures, too, have been American vessels, but taken in a way that would lead one to suppose that their culpidity had more to do with their efforts than their philanthropy. Here is one instance: "A few days since an English steamer, (the *Alerto*, I think,) spoke the *Clara B. Williams*, the latter being under American colors and papers. There was no doubt of her guilt at all, but a clause in the Ashburton treaty *forbids* the vessels of one nation from interfering with the vessels of the other, merely the American principle *denying the right of search*. The English captain, after looking at her papers, remarked, "Well, you are an American, and I cannot touch you, but if you keep that flag flying till give you a tow a few miles down the coast and give you up to the *Dale*. By becoming a prize, or giving himself up to the English, he would merely lose his vessel and go ashore, but if he was taken by an American man-of-war he would not only lose his vessel out be sent to the United States and tried for piracy; so the safest decision was to give himself up to the English. He accordingly hauled down his flag, threw his papers overboard, and became a prize *without colors or papers*. This has occurred in several instances, and yet there appears to be no remedy. The English are infringing no law or right, but 'tis an unmanly proceeding at best. We can claim nothing for the scamp by hauling down his ensign, he expatriated himself at once and was no more than a pirate.

The French, under the patronage of the Government, are carrying on a kind of Slave-trade in a very shrewd way, which I presume you have heard of long before this. There is a contract existing between the Government and the house of REDUS & Co., in Marsellies, to furnish 20,000 emigrants for Martinique and Guadaloupe, within two years. They are purchased along the coast, in nearly the same way as slaves, but they soften the title down to emigrant. They are ostensibly employed for some specified time, taken to the West Indies, and there hired out. At the expiration of that time, instead of being discharged, they are reported *dead*, and quietly transported to the interior or another plantation, and sold. A week ago there were two French vessels taking lo emigrants at Loango.

But here is the end of my paper, so I must conclude.

Yours, A.

☞ The dentists held their semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, at No. 57 Bond-street, Dr. A. MELROY in the Chair. An animated discussion was kept up on the subject appointed at the previous meeting, viz: The comparative effects of the various methods used to retain artificial plate-teeth in the mouth, especially the relative merits of the various kinds of clasps. Drs. J. SMITH DODGE, CLARK, COVEL, J. ALLEN, and others, gave the results of their observation, and described their works of construction. The next subject for discussion is "The Treatment of Exposed Nerves, and Filling the Nerve-Cavity."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 23.—The second exhibition of Grammar School No. 23, took place on Wednesday, at the School-house Nos. 26 and 28 City Hall-place. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars, male and female. They generally acquitted themselves well. Messrs. MULLANY and DUFFY, Principals of the Male and Female Departments, respectively conducted the exhibition, which reflected as much credit upon themselves as on those under their charge. The presentation of certificates and Christmas gifts concluded the exercises.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—It appears by the catalogue of Columbia College for the present year, just issued, that there are at present 152 students at the institution, classified as follows: Seniors 26, Juniors 35, Sophomores 50, Freshmen 41. The Philolexian Society numbers 48 members and the Philhologian 34. The Catalogue is issued by the Trustees, and not, as in former times, by the students.

PRISONERS' LIBRARY AT SING SING.—A donation of 800 volumes of new and excellent books was received yesterday by Mr. WM. JAY HASKETT, from the publishers APPLETON, of Broadway. JAMES F. KINNEY, Esq., of the Board of Education, has given 20 volumes of new and excellent books. The American Sunday School Union, 107 volumes. The Church of Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Warren-street, 42 volumes of German books. The amount of books collected by Mr. HASKETT for this library is 1,001 volumes. This humane enterprise, under his supervision, has been eminently successful.

One David Thompson has been arrested in Providence on a charge of being a leader of a band of robbers who have infested Massachusetts.

The Nicaragua Meeting at Mobile.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW WALKER EXPEDITION.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 17.

Pursuant to very brief notice, the largest public meeting ever held in Mobile, assembled on Tuesday night, 15th inst., at the Amphitheatre, to consider Nicaraguan affairs, and express the deep and universal sympathy felt by this community in the success of Gen. WM. WALKER. Hon. PERCY WALKER moved to organize the meeting by the appointment of the following officers, viz.: Chairman, Ex-Gov. WINSTON; for Vice-Presidents, Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins, Hon. John Bragg and Gen. C. J. McRae; for Secretaries, O. S. Jewett and W. J. Kennedy, which motion was adopted.

Gov. WINSTON, in assuming the Chair, stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and expressed his own deep interest in the cause of Nicaraguan Americanization—that it was of vital importance to the South, and deserved the support of all her citizens.

Hon. PERCY WALKER then addressed the meeting in a full, concise and triumphant argument to show that General WALKER's entrance into Nicaragua was lawful—that his residence and promotion there were lawful—that his abandonment of the country of his adoption was compulsory and under the coercion of an officer whose Government had given no such authority—that his recent sojourn in the United States was as a guest, and his return a matter of right, with which the Government had no authority to interfere. Col. WALKER stated and proved that there was no violation of our neutrality laws in the fact or the manner of General WALKER's return to Nicaragua, and expressed the opinion that any interposition by our Government against him was unjust and unwarrantable. He closed his remarks by submitting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with great gratification of the safe arrival at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, of General WILLIAM WALKER and the emigrants who accompanied him; that we hail that event as the forerunner of the Americanization of Nicaragua, securing in the no-distant future the control of the great highways of trade, strengthening the position of our country upon this continent, and promising new power to the Southern States, and that we regard it as the imperative duty of southern men especially to aid the movement in every proper form.

Resolved, further, That General WALKER having been elected on the 13th of July, 1856, under a decree issued by the then supreme Government of Nicaragua, President, must be regarded as the head *de jure* of that Republic, and that, as such, he has heretofore been recognized by our Government.

Resolved, further, That the steamer *Fashion*, having been inspected and examined by the proper authorities, both in New-Orleans and this city, and having obtained her clearance in due form, she had a right to a free and unobstructed landing at her port of destination; and that the act of overhauling and inspecting her at Punta Arenas, by the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was without justification by the laws of nations, and is only less censurable than the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, of the Navy, when he forced Governor WALKER to capitulate to the Costa Rican forces a few months since.

Resolved, further, That the conduct of Captain CHATARD, of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, at "Greytown," in claiming to exercise a protectorate over that place, and acting as we are constrained to believe, in conjunction with the British Consul, in interfering with the movements of General WALKER after he had effected a landing, was without warrant of law, unbecoming an American officer, not authorized, we hope, by instructions from his Government, and merits condemnation and censure.

Resolved, further, That inasmuch as President BUCHANAN, in his late message to Congress, and also in his correspondence with the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, while he was Minister near that Court, construed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 as excluding both the United States and Great Britain from occupying, colonizing, or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America, he is, in the opinion of this meeting, bound to issue the necessary orders to our naval officers, as will effect ually prevent the recurrence of such conduct as that committed by Captain CHATARD.

Resolved, That we concur in the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN in his recent Message, that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was a violation of the "traditional and time-honored policy of our country" in regard to the other States of the American Continent, and that in our judgment this Government should take immediate steps for the abrogation of said treaty, and that the European powers should be given to understand that the interests of this country requires that they should no longer interfere with the affairs of this Continent.

Resolved, further, That we cordially approve of the following resolutions now pending in the Legislature of this State, and urge their immediate adoption by that body, viz:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, that this General Assembly do cordially approve of the following declarations of the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in June, 1856, in relation to the foreign foreign policy of the Federal Government, viz:

"The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free-trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

That our geographical and political position in reference to other States of this continent is less than the interest of our commerce and the developments of growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending integrity.

That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication through the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the reasonable rights it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies.

We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

Resolved, further, That this General Assembly expect the present National Administration to make every proper effort to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of its soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Resolved, further, That in view of an commanding an interest as that of an inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, this General Assembly cannot but sympathize with the Liberal Party in Nicaragua in their efforts to regenerate that portion of the continent—that a successful issue of those efforts cannot but redound to the political and commercial power of the United States—that there is nothing in our Constitution and laws, or treaty stipulations, to interfere with the right of individual citizens of this country to emigrate to Nicaragua, and if they think proper, to aid in the establishment of a government of liberal principles—and that in the exercise of that right they can carry arms with them.

That while this General Assembly would not encourage military organizations within the Territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to wage war against any friendly power, nor sanction any breach of our neutrality laws, they assert, at the same time, the right of individual citizens peaceably to leave the United States with the intention of becoming, if they desire it, the citizens of any other country, and that in doing so they should not be subjected to seizure or search by Federal authority.

Resolved, further, That this General Assembly hold that the President of the United States is bound, by the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention, and the "Ostend Circular," to use all the powers of the Government to prevent the interference of European nations with the affairs of this continent, and especially to secure American influence and control on the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and thus obtain for the United States a safe and reliable communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and their incalculable advantages of Oriental traffic.

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Resolved, further, That the newspapers in this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the delegates from this County in our State Legislature.

Major HOWARD, of Georgia, was then called for, and made a brief but spirited speech, in which he declared that the success of General WALKER was the most important event of the age, and almost absolutely essential to the interests of the South; that we should furnish him forthwith with men and means, and above all with a war steamer large enough and strong enough to punish the impertinences to which he had been subjected by American and English officers recently at Greytown; that for one he was willing to contribute one thousand dollars to such an object. He said that the neutrality laws had been violated by the officious intervention of Commander DAVIS, of the war-sloop *St. Mary*, in compelling General WALKER's capitulation, and the Government of the United States, as an act of simple justice, was bound to restore him to the country whence he was driven by one of his own officers.

Judge MAES followed in an address of great power and eloquence. He stated that he was no filibuster; that he thought the neutrality laws should be rigidly obeyed; but that their enforcement could in no way affect General WALKER or his expedition. He then referred to the historical statements of Col. WALKER, and fully concurred in their correctness. General WALKER visited Nicaragua by invitation, became its Chief Magistrate by the free voluntary suffrages of the people, his own soldiers taking no part in the election; that he was forced to leave the country by the unwarrantable interposition of an American officer, without the authority or sanction of the Government of the United States; that there was no violation of the neutrality laws in his return; that it was not an expedition fitted out against a country with which we are at peace, but the return of a rightful ruler to the land over which he was entitled to exercise authority; that General WALKER was the government of Nicaragua; that President BUCHANAN had stated, during the sojourn of General WALKER in this country, that he (the President) regarded WALKER as lawfully President of Nicaragua as he himself was President of the United States.

Judge MEEK further said that this movement could not be regarded as a violation of the Neutrality laws because there was no government *de jure* or *de facto* existing in Nicaragua at the time of General WALKER's departure, recognized by our Government—that we, therefore, had no relations of peace with "the people" of Nicaragua except through General WALKER himself, and the re-establishment of his power forcibly or otherwise could not in any sense be considered "an expedition against the territories of a prince or a people with whom we are at peace."

Colonel LANGDON succeeded Judge MEEK, and agreed with him fully in his advocacy of a strict observance of the Neutrality laws, but thought they could have no application to the present case. He regarded the Americanization of Nicaragua a practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and in full accordance with what should be our national policy. It was important to the whole country, but of vital necessity to the South. Surrounded and assailed on every hand, the extension of Slavery into that beautiful and productive country, under the auspices of American freemen, would, while widening the area of republican institutions, furnish a bulwark of strength to the South. The commercial advantages of this movement, if successful, could not be estimated. The commerce of the Gulf of Mexico would soon equal, if not exceed, that of the Atlantic, and of the blessings of this trade Mobile would be the largest recipient.

Judge HOPKINS was called for, and in a condensed but clear and conclusive argument, established the following facts: That Gen. WALKER was, at the time of his compulsory withdrawal from Nicaragua, its rightful Chief Magistrate, not only according to the laws of Nicaragua, but by the admission of our Government. That he was still, therefore, President of Nicaragua, which had no other Government than his. That his return could not be impeded by our Government without a violation of international comity.

All the speakers denounced the intervention of Commander DAVIS, condemned the interference of the authorities at Washington with Gen. WALKER's recent return to Nicaragua, and pronounced the conduct of Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, toward Gen. WALKER impertinent, officious and unworthy the character of an American officer.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

"SO MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM."—The sale of silver goods formerly belonging to His Grace the present Duke of BUCKINGHAM, advertised for Thursday, attracted a great crowd of spirited competitors to the auction sale of Messrs. LEEDS & Co. Not many ladies were present. We note some of the prices:

Table forks, King's pattern, sold for $1 94 per ounce; gravy spoons sold for $2 20; salt spoons, $2 60; pickle forks, $3 75 per ounce; butter knives, $3 45 per ounce. Of the large pieces, salad bowls sold at $2 30 per ounce; the tureen and salvers sold at $2 25 per ounce; a tea urn, $1 45 per ounce; the tea set at $2 32½ per ounce.

The style and pattern of the larger pieces was that of the age of GEORGE I. and II., ordinarily styled King's pattern, not so peculiar in fashion as the style prevalent in the time of Queen ANNE, JAMES or CHARLES II. The tea set and urn were bought for the St. George's Society.

As some persons might imagine the possibility of these articles having been engraved in England, for sale in America, we have been at special pains to verify the fact that the whole collection, which has evidently been in use many years, was purchased some years ago at the late sale at Stowe, by a wealthy citizen of New-York then present at the sale, and who has now in turn been compelled to consign them to the hammer.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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II.—Gov. WALKER'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION—IN FULL.
III.—THE SAGE MURDER IN CONNECTICUT—Curious Developments.
IV.—GENERAL SCOTT'S ANNUAL REPORT—State of the Army.
V.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
VI—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS—The Intelligence of the Week.
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X—STEAMBOAT DISASTERS—Particulars of the Loss of the *Colonel Edwards*.
XI—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
XII—OUR JAPAN CORRESPONDENCE.
XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Agricultural News.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	30

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW SHADES.
Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 21 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR A WIFE, DAUGHTER, SISTER, OR FEMALE FRIEND
A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES—AND IF YOU WISH to make presents you can get beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen. Also ladies', misses' and children's gaiter boots and shoes of all kinds, with boys' and youths' patent leather Congress gaiters, &c. forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A box, black or brown, best in use, at No. 1 Barclay-st., and druggists generally in the United States. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Also, Dentifrice, a beautiful article, at No. 1.

ROBERT R. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.
In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

STANTON—MCMILLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Mr. JOHN STANTON, Jr., to Miss LIZZIE R., daughter of Robert H. McMillan, all of this City.

BARRY—DALTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Father H. de Laynes, at the residence of the bride's father, P. C. BARRY to Miss MATILDA F. DALTON, both of this City.

OPPIE—[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, CORNELIUS T. OPTON to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Thos. H. Lowerre, all of this City.

DARLING—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Monday, evening, Dec. 21, by Rev. Charles C. Darling, CHARLES W. DARLING to ANGELINE E., daughter of Jacob A. Robertson, Esq., all of this City.

HOLLAND—WHITTEM

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

New-York Times Office, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The Produce Markets, during the past week, have generally been quite depressed, owing, in part, to the influence of the recent unfavorable news from Europe, but chiefly to the circumstance of the receipts having been largely in excess of the sales of the leading commodities, especially of Breadstuffs. Receivers have manifested much eagerness to sell, and prices have notably declined, yet buyers have purchased with unusual reserve, expecting, from day to day, a further deterioration. Toward the close, however, holders do not press their supplies so urgently, while the inquiry is reviving, and prices exhibit symptoms of returning firmness and buoyancy. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Dec. 16.			Dec. 23.		
Superfine State Flour	$4 35	@	4 50	$4 20	@	4 25
Extra State	4 55	@	4 75	4 40	@	5 60
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 35	@	4 50	4 20	@	4 30
Super. Ohio	4 50	@	4 60	4 25	@	4 35
Extra Ohio	4 70	@	4 80	4 40	@	4 50
Extra Ind. and Mich.	4 60	@	6 00	4 40	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 90	@	6 50	4 60	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@	5 00	4 40	@	4 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 50	5 00	@	7 50
Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 50	5 00	@	7 25
Super. to extra Canada	4 40	@	6 25	4 25	@	6 00
Mixed to extra South'n.	5 00	@	7 50	4 75	@	7 25
Rye Flour	3 50	@	4 35	3 00	@	4 25
Corn Meal	3 25	@	3 70	3 25	@	4 70
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 13	@	1 48	1 10	@	1 40
Red Wheat, ₱ bushel	96	@	1 25	90	@	1 20
Mix'd Corn	70	@	—	70	@	—
New Corn	56	@	66	56	@	62
Rye	75	@	—	70	@	71
Barley	68	@	80	85	@	90
Western Oats	47	@	49	45	@	47
State Oats	44	@	47	42	@	45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	36	@	40	33	@	39
Southern Oats	30	@	36	28	@	32
White Beans, ₱ bush	1 50	@	1 62	1 50	@	1 62
Canada Peas, ₱ bu	1 05	@	1 12½	1 10	@	1 15
Black-eyed Peas, ₱ bu	2 75	@	—	2 75	@	3 00

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending:	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 21.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	118,500	181,000	172,500
Wheat, bush.	225,000	290,250	49,200
Corn, bush.	38,000	43,000	78,000
Barley, bush.	23,500	—	—
Oats, bush.	48,000	17,000	22,000
Rye, bush.	2,700	5,500	—

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 21.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	79,950	72,400	64,903
Wheat, bushels.	133,400	206,500	47,050
Corn, bushels.	121,500	127,500	92,500
Rye, bushels.	26,700	21,800	2,600
Barley, bushels.	21,700	8,400	—

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	Sales.	1857. Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	56,000	79,300	172,500	64,903
Wheat, bushels.	44,000	106,950	49,200	47,050
Corn, bushels.	16,000	101,000	76,000	92,500
Rye, bushels.	2,000	14,000	—	2,600
Oats, bushels.	2,000	—	22,000	—

Detroit Breadstuff receipts, by Railway, from May 1 to Dec. 12, 1857:

Flour, bbls.	363,015	Corn, bushels.	150,864
Wheat, bushels.	667,098	Oats, bushels.	146,534

But a very small amount of this produce was through freight, the bulk of it having been brought from the different towns along the line of the Michigan Central and Milwaukee roads.

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Dec. 14:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	309,767	9,373,607	6,118,982	1,127,619

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	159,436	9,330,961	6,880,433	363,188

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date, 1857.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Dec. 10	262,128	2,465,575	415,915
New-Orleans	Nov. 9	23,411	40,351	3,386
Philadelphia	Nov. 9	22,638	61,991	78,008
Baltimore	Nov. 10	49,270	115,020	9,100
Boston	Nov. 11	131	—	8,920
Other Ports	Nov. 9	3,812	108,807	—
Total from Sept. 1		361,090	2,783,753	515,359
To the same time 1856		568,002	5,759,320	2,077,930
To the same time 1855		408,024	2,550,092	1,048,349
To the same time 1854		41,063	138,554	1,426,583

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.
From N. York to Dec. 8, '57	42,968	81,009	—
From other Ports to last dates	64,411	52,760	250

Cotton has been in very slack demand, and has again declined ⅛c @ ¼c. ₱ lb. Our available supply is 7,585 bales, against 70,667 bales same period last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 831,746 bales, against 1,207,764 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 422,853 bales, against 418,637 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 429,146 bales, against 621,607 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 71,815 bales, against 110,792 bales at the corresponding date a year ago.

Groceries have been less freely dealt in, but have not varied much in value. The Stock of Coffee in first hands, on Tuesday, was 134,920 pkgs. The Stock of Rio in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was 61,000 bags. In Savannah, during the week ending Dec. 18, the movements in Rice were: *Receipts*—150 casks clean, and 37,388 bushels rough. *Sales*—581 casks clean, at $2 87½ @ $3 15 ₱ 100 lbs., and 10,000 bushels rough, at 70c. @ 75c. ₱ bushel. *Exports*—664 casks clean, including 403 to New-York. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 18, the movements in Rice comprised: *Receipts*—4,889 tcs. clean, and 50,000 bushels rough. *Sales*—Of clean, to a fair extent, at $2 75 @ $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs., and 3,500 bushels rough, at 80c. ₱ bushel, for shipment. *Exports*—5,155 tcs. clean; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, 3,046 tcs.

Exports of Tea from all Ports in China to United States, from July 1 to Oct. 10.

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Young Hyson, lbs.	1,327,642	472,805	3,131,705
Hyson	69,373	11,422	141,717
Hyson Skin	66,676	—	238,771
Twankay	89,560	5,400	313,783
Gunpowder	419,510	106,964	470,707
Imperial	284,663	46,720	445,762
Total Green, lbs.	2,256,363	643,028	4,822,128
Congou and Souchong, lbs.	834,360	264,841	2,443,281
Panchong	—	92,009	132,100
Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	333 200	27,100	69,035
Oolong and Ningyong	4,514,939	2,082,508	3,092,161
Total Black, lbs.	5,383,399	2,486,987	5,721,627
Total Green and Black	7,649,762	3,129,865	10,544,065

The Pittsburg *Gazette* states that on the reception of the news that the Governor of Pennsylvania had signed the death-warrants of the murderers Fife, Charlotte Jones and Stewart, now in prison in that city, Fife hired a boy to purchase some strychnine for him. The act was discovered in time to prevent his suicide.

Bethany College in Virginia, lately burnt, is to be rebuilt at once, on an enlarged scale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Sixth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society**, connected with the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr HATFIELD, Pastor,) will be held on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Rev THEODORE L. CUYLER, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will deliver an address suited to the occasion, and other interesting exercises will take place. All who are interested in missionary labor are invited to be present.

☞ **A Christmas Sermon** will be delivered TO-DAY (the 25th inst.) in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.) by the pastor, Rev. CYRUS PLETCHER. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the poor connected with the Church. Services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Sands-street M. E. Church.**—Annual Missionary Festival of the Sabbath School of this Church will be held at 10½ o'clock CHRISTMAS MORNING. Addresses by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Rev. WM. MORRISON and Pastor HEDSTROM.

☞ **Christmas Service**—17th-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE PROPERTY CLERK—OFFICE NO. 413 Broome-st. has received, supposed to be stolen or lost: A tub of Butter, a basket of Wine, a chest of Tea, a bag of Coffee, a box of Tobacco, a box of Candles, a box of Vermicelli, two bags of Shot, two Headstalls, a bundle Wet Clothes, a Shawl, Parasol and Veil, a box of Ribbons, a Peaskin Overcoat, a Gent's Shawl, a Lady's Cloak, a lot of Portfolio's, a New Raglan, a Porte-Monnaie, and two sets Knives.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS MORNING, AT ONE P. M., GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

This FRIDAY MORNING, (Christmas,) Dec. 25, by general request, for the last time,

NORMA.

With the following great cast:

Madame De La Grange as ..... Norma
Madame Salegnberg as ..... Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (*the new tenor*) as ..... Pollione
Signor Gassier as ..... Orovene

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.

May be had at the Academy from 9 A. M., BREUSING'S store, No. 701 Broadway, will be open until 12. The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets before the opening of the doors, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.

The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to enable visitors from the neighborhood to take the early trains home, and in consequence of the stage being wanted for the erection of the platform for the MESSIAH, which takes place the same evening,

THE OPERA MATINEE OF CHRISTMAS DAY

will commence precisely at 1 and conclude at 3¼.

In the evening, the Sacred Oratorio of

THE MESSIAH,

On an immense scale of splendor and magnificence.

Tickets for the Messiah may be had to-day at BREUSING'S, from 9 till 12, and at the Academy throughout the day.

On Saturday, Dec 26—MARTHA. Opera and ballet. Carl Formes, Lagrange, Rolla, &c.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS GRIFFITH, The Gardener.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.

THIS (Friday) EVENING—CHRISTMAS NIGHT. First performance of Handel's MESSIAH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats and the remaining $1 50 seats, commences this morning at 9. They may be had until 12 at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, until which hour the music store will be open, and

THROUGHOUT THE DAY

at the office of the Academy of Music.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

First appearance in America of the celebrated vocalist, Madame CARADORI,

First appearance in sacred Oratorio of Madame D'ANGRI and Mr. PERRING.

Second appearance in sacred Oratorio of CARL FORMES.

The public are respectfully informed that in conformity with a time honored custom,

THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS, HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will be given on a scale of the utmost SPLENDOR AND GRANDEUR, ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT,

being the second of the series of SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,

to be given by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. F. H. Chapin, D.D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D.D., Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Fran. L. Hawks, D.D., Calvary P. E. Church, N. Y.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D.D., University-place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. H. Ward Beecher, D.D., Plymouth Church, Br'klyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D.D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D.D., Sc. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Q. Adams, D.D., No Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D.D., Ref. Dutch Ch., Washington-sq.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 24 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D.D., 13th-st. Pres Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D., P. Epis. Theo. Seminary.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. House Taylor, D.D., Grace Ch., New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D.D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Ch.
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., P. E. Ch. of Holy Com.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D.D., Ref. Dutch Church, 7th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D.D., Madison-sq. Pres Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE IMPOSING CHORUSES

Will be sung by

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of MR. BRISTOW.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,

Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Organist ..... Mr. Clare W. Beames

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated.

AN IMMENSE PLATFORM, TWELVE FEET HIGH, and holding fully

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,

AND A LARGE ORGAN

from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

This morning, at 9, commences the sale of the $1 reserved seats, and remaining $1 50 seats. They may be had until 12 o'clock at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, until which hour the music store will be open, and

THROUGHOUT THE DAY,

at the office of the Academy of Music.

Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had at the doors at the Academy, on Christmas evening. The doors will be opened at 7½; oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock.

The highly successful sacred oratorio of

THE CREATION

will be repeated for the second and last time this season, of which due notice will be given.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS OLD CURRENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAD. CARADORI.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated cantatrice, who has been singing in London jointly with Mr. Formes in some of the principal SACRED ORATORIOS,

will make her first appearance in Handel's Sacred Oratorio of THE MESSIAH,

THIS EVENING, in connection with Mme. D'ANGRI, CARL FORMES, MR. PERRING,

An Orchestra of Sixty—The Harmonic Society.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS A FRENCH Lady.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA

TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Dec. 26.

OPERA and BALLET.

Second and last night of

MARTHA.

(Expressly composed for Carl Formes.)

Mad. De La Grange will appear as MARTHA.
Carl Formes in his great role of PLUNKETT.
Mad Von Berkel, Pikaneser, Lemmann.

During the Fair at Richmond a Grand Pas Styrien by Mlle ROLLA and PAUL BRILLANT,

SIX DANSEUSES FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,

supported by the Corps de Ballet.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE SALE OF SEATS

commences on Thursday, Dec. 24, when only the $1 50 reserved seats will be sold. On Saturday will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.

First and only night of the entire Opera of

I PURITANI,

Being the first essentially Italian Opera in which CARL FORMES

Will appear. On the same evening,

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF (Prior to his departure for Europe)

SIGISMUND THALBERG,

Who will appear between the acts of the Opera and play two of his most admired compositions.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS

Will appear on the same evening.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS AUGUSTUS Trinklet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

THALBERG'S LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE

will take place on MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,

jointly with HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,

when Bellini's celebrated Opera of I PURITANI

will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season with

MADAME LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER and CARL FORMES;

In his celebrated *rôle* of Georgio.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that A GRAND TESTIMONIAL

is in honor of MR. THALBERG,

On the occasion of his FAREWELL APPEARANCE

Before the public of New-York.

Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS THE WIZARD of the South.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Friday,) at SEVEN,

The largest allowance of fun and entertainment ever offered on one night

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in SIX CHARACTERS.
With several comic songs.
Mr. BURTON in THREE CHARACTERS.
Mr. BROUGHAM in THREE CHARACTERS.
THREE NEW PIECES AND AN OLD FAVORITE.
First time, the capital piece of

HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

In which Mr. C. Mathews will play three parts and sing three capital songs.

THE GREAT GUN TRICK—A MAGICAL SQUIB,

In which Mr C. Mathews will play two parts, and perform An inexhaustible Variety of Conjuring.

YOU'RE A—NOTHER—An Hour's Rear'

with Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes.

THE SIAMESE TWINS,

with Burton and Brougham in two parts each.

Get your Tickets during the Day.

CHARLES MATHEWS AS MIDDLER.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

FRIDAY, (Christmas) Dec. 25—Day and Evening—Fifth and sixth appearance of the old New-York favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, since their return from Philadelphia.

TROVATORE.

To conclude with the amusing scene of

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Afternoon at 2, Evening at 7, precisely.

The symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque

GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

OF

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;

OR, THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT

OVER THE

DEMON OF DISCORD.

Splendid new scenery by ..... Getz and Almy
Original overture and music by ..... Mr. Thomas Baker
Stage mechanism by ..... Smart and Assistants
Properties, masks, tricks, &c., by ..... Lloyd and Assistants
Costumes, new and gorgeous, by ..... Mad. Beauharnois and Assistants

The following are a few of the extraordinary characters represented in this budget of humor:

Baron Abomelique, a regular old turkey buzzard, with any quantity of "better halves," (afterwards clown) ..... Sig. Brigham, younger (not the elder)
Fatima, Blue Beard's intended, a wonderful woman, not at all curious, (afterwards Columbine) ..... Mlle. Nimblepins
Sister Anne, on the look-out for assistance and a husband, (afterwards Harlequina) ..... Miss Lookahead
Ibrahim, within an inch of being Blue Beard's daddy-in-law, (afterwards Pantaloon) ..... Mr. Sixpaddefetchit
Selim, a fine specimen of young Turkey, (afterwards Harlequin) ..... Mast. Muttonhead
Precious, of the intelligence office in Fairy Land, the Directress, and of unprotected females in this land the protectress ..... Mad. Hochargetillsuited
Fat Cook at $8 per month and her Sundays to herself. Finding her own tea and sugar—in Blue Beard's cupboard ..... Mlle. Greasy
German Sax Horn Band, mere instruments in Blue Beard's hands, and like their master, all brass. Herr Spielmedercopenhagenwaltzer & Co.
The Army, eight military heroes who distinguished themselves at the battle of Jones' Woods, carrying any quantity of cake baskets and tin clippers, Messrs. Right, Left, Wheel, Face, Shoulderarms, Standatease.

CHARACTERS IN THE HARLEQUIN.

Columbine ..... Miss Sallie Bishop
Harlequina ..... Miss Henrietta Lang
Harlequin ..... Mr. S. Yates
Sprite ..... Mons. Leon
Pantaloon ..... Mr. Wm. Kennedy
Clown ..... Mr G. Henry

(His first appearance in his native City for 15 years.)

Previous to the Pantomime (in the evening) will be performed the grand romantic drama of

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

M. Fabien del Franchi, } Twin brothers ..... Mr. Jordan
M. Louis del Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere ..... Miss C. Thompson

AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE

of the Pantomime will be given TO-MORROW, (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2. Doors open at 1.

BURTON AS SIMON SLOW, OMNIBUS Driver.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1857.

First Night of the New Christmas Piece,

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Produced expressly for the Holidays, with new scenery, local tricks, transformations, machinery, &c., &c. The principal characters by those great artists,

ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL

supported by the entire Double Company.

In order to make the entertainments as perfect as possible GABRIEL RAVEL, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, A. ZANFRETTA and A. LEHMANN

will perform their extraordinary

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

The beautiful TERESA ROLLA and the Ballet Troupe will also appear in the grand ballet of

ACALISTA.

Forming an ensemble of attractions never presented to any audience.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance. THE GOLDEN EGG, for the second time; THE MILLINERS, and Evolutions on the Tight Rope.

SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock—THE GOLDEN EGG; Tight Rope; THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BURTON AS CHANG, THE SIAMESE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management begs to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.

Characters by

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT. Mr. LEVERE,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. BLAKE.
Mrs. COOKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,

&c., &c., &c.

The two great Scenes,

Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night, and

The Fire in Cross-st., Five Points.

Nightly elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic applause.

Other novelties in active preparation.

An Afternoon Performance of THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, commencing at 2 P. M., will be given on Christmas Day.

BROUGHAM AS MR. TWITTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL ..... Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 25,

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

SECOND WEEK.

Entire Change of Performance for the two HOLIDAYS.

ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.

THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BROUGHAM AS DENNIS O'GILL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR ALL!

JUBILEE OF MIRTH

NEW HOLIDAY SPECTACLE!

SONGS! DANCES! MUSIC! FARCES, &c.

CHRISTMAS DAY—FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1857.

On which occasion the management of this establishment, grateful for unbounded popularity, announce a series of varied and delightful

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,

almost, in the elegant and spacious Lecture Room, during the

MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

exquisitely adapted to good taste and sound morals, and particularly calculated to

ENCHANT THE LITTLE FOLKS,

while extorting the admiration of judgments more mature. Among the entertainments will be found the excellent drama of

THE WANDERING BOYS,

as well as the local comedy of

THE RICH OF NEW-YORK,

and above all, the entirely new version, in five acts, of the

GORGEOUS LEGENDARY SPECTACLE,

So well known in every language, and so dear to every worshipper of mysterious romance, as

VALENTINE AND ORSON;

OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,

Gotten up in a style of consummate perfection,

WHOLLY UNPARALLELED IN THIS COUNTRY,

With songs, duets, choruses, dances, combats and processions,

NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW WARDROBE, &c.,

Especially prepared for it—nothing having been omitted, however extravagant at all calculated to render this the

MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE

Of the kind in existence, and worthy of the admiration of the most fastidious.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, still continue one of the greatest attractions of the Museum. The Grand Panopticon Stands is full of illuminated pictures. The Happy Family, the Living Serpent, and all the other curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROUGHAM AS WHANG, THE SIAMESE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette ..... 25 cents. Pit ..... 12 cents.

CHRISTMAS DAY and EVENING, Dec. 25.

The performance to commence with

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.

The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

After which, the Pantomime of MUSHA PUG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

TWO PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON and EVENING, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 25,

GOLDEN FARMER.

To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.

EVENING PERFORMANCE,

BRIANBORO.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art IS REOPENED.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of MEASURE FOR MEASURE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 13th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock.

On MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 1½ o'clock, on the AFTERNOON, she will read ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, which will close the course.

Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

CROWDS OF VISITORS at the famous

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED GREEK SLAVE,

and over one hundred MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, on exhibition day and evening, No. 548 Broadway.

BURTON AS OLD CODGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES DE LEIR, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist,

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

At the New Gallories of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.: 9 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE

And the famous

DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!

THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY,

DAY AND EVENING. No. 548 Broadway.

MERRY CHRISTMAS! MERRY CHRISTMAS!!

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY,

At Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Entrance 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

THE LADIES OF DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will open a Fair at 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, continuing Thursday and Friday, day and evening. Tickets may be obtained at S. A. McGREGOR'S Dry Goods store, corner of Carmine and Bleecker sts. and of E. WALKER, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., and at the door of the Church.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. B. FREDERHAM, Secretary.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Broadway. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

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PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;

OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.

BY UNCLE BEN.

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NEW BOOKS

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, laces, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 21th-st.; will go a short distance to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room. No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowary, for two days. Wages $1 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 307 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED,—A GENTLEMAN, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City refereuces can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $1. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; generally useful. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 301 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 141 Atolty-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

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U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

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SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 81 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

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The First Prize Medal for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Vollenhaupt, &c.

Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE Highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the PIANOS of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10 per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 7 octave, with plain and fancy cases; also double rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call at the manufactory Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PIANOS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—A 6½-octave Rolian Piano, but little used, for $225. New Pianos at lower prices than before offered this season. Fifteen second-hand Pianos for $150, $125, $100, $75, $50 and $25. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 455 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $260, at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE—MUST BE SOLD before the 1st of January. Handsomely carved, seven octaves, worth $450 for $200; 6¾-octaves, $160; 6¼ octaves, $135; second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, to let on hire. P. LYNCH,
No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN FIRST CLASS pianos, from the richest to the plainest styles all of which will be warranted to be unsurpassed. JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., second floor.

FOR SALE—A MELODEON, NEARLY NEW, 5 octave, Carhart Needham & Co.'s make, cheap for cash. Apply 338 Bowery, AMBLER'S Piano Warerooms.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., elegant household furniture, removed from a private dwelling at Westchester for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; mahogany and rosewood French Bedsteads; mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; rosewood corner etageres; gilt-frame pier glasses; rosewood and mahogany chairs; beautifully covered sofas and tete-a-tetes; window curtains and cornices; bookcase and secretary; rosewood bedsteads and washstands; rockers, covered in hair cloth, cane-seat chairs; mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large assortment of glass and crockery ware. Eight cases of 50 each patent extension towel-racks, a very complicated article. At 12 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant French and English papier maché ware, consisting of trays, glove-boxes, writing-desks, inkstands, card trays, work-boxes, card-boxes, albums, portfolios, tea-caddies, odor boxes, centre and work tables, envelope-boxes, &c. The above is all of the finest description of papier maché and is richly inlaid with pearl.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, and TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Receiver's sale of costly watches and jewelry, iron safes, scales, watch materials, office furniture &c., positively without reserve, by order of Nathan C. Platt, Esq., Receiver, being the entire stock, effects and fixtures of Messrs. Morris & Samuels, and valued at about $30,000, consisting of a very large assortment of English, French and Swiss watches and watch movements of superior quality and finish, by Cooper, Yates, Brettahous, Willis, Tobias, Brindle, Negus, Broomfield, Johnson, Hunter, Fox, Barcomb, Leyland, Rockell, York, Garner, and other celebrated watchmakers. Also, a ship chronometer by Bliss & Creighton. Also, an assortment of hands, cases, ruby pins, diamond powder, hooks, watch jewels, crystals, keys, dials, glasses, &c. Also, certificate No. 480 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip, and certificate No. 409 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip. Also, two iron safes, set of large jeweler's scales, one do. diamond scales, desks, chairs, counters, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready on Saturday, 26th.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec. 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE PARK Bank will redeem the bills of the Pahquioque Bank, of Danbury, Conn., at par. C. A. MACY, Cashier.
Dec. 23, 1857.

HARD TIMES, LADIES.—SAVE YOUR money and your life, and have a beautiful light at a cost of one cent per three hours. All kinds of lamps altered to burn Kerosene Oil, (which is perfectly non-explosive,) at No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 0 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 80 William-st.

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MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
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Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

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Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

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Hon W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SETH, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
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WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
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In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
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BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. F. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS. The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. }

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed.) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN HAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¾ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 25th inst.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leiten, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are
THE ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
THE BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steerage is on the upper deck, improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LINDLEY, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton and New-York.	Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wdns'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wed's'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. Alderman MCSPEDON moved to take up the resolution to pay the expenses of all suits brought by or against the Mayor in the matter of testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, &c., and stated that if members would examine the resolution they would find nothing wrong in it.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the resolution would not be passed. When the Mayor entered upon his revolutionary proceedings in reference to those laws, he said he would pay the expenses himself if he was not sustained, and now he came in and asked for $10,000.

Alderman MCCONNELL thought all had been said pro and con. that could be said in the matter, and therefore he would move the previous question. The motion was carried, and the resolution was adopted by a vote 15 to 5—Aldermen COWIN, TUCKER, GRIFFITHS, BLUNT and OWENS.

The report of the Committee on the proposition to dispose of the lower end of the City-Hall Park for a site for a Post-Office, was called up by Alderman FULLMER.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the report. He believed the Committee had exceeded their instructions, and besides that, he objected to granting such a piece of ground to the General Government for such a price. If the General Government was so contemptibly mean as not to be willing to pay a fair price for a site for a Post-Office, he was opposed to giving them what was worth $1,000,000 for $250,000.

Alderman MCSPEDON opposed the adoption of the report. To erect a Post-Office on the site proposed would destroy the Park, which would be a serious objection, even if the site were to be well paid for. The site favored by him was the upper end of the Park, where there was plenty of room, and, in his mind, a better position.

Alderman BANTA favored the report; so did Alderman FULLMER. He claimed that the Committee had acted strictly in accordance with the instructions given by the Board. He was a member of the Committee, and favored the conclusions the Committee had arrived at. He believed the lower end of the Park was the best site that could be selected, but if the Board thought different, the matter rested there.

Alderman OWENS thought there were specifications that should have been inserted—rights that should have been reserved—that were not named in the resolutions. He also objected to the report on the ground that the General Government had not offered a sufficient equivalent for the ground.

Alderman BANTA (a member of the Committee) amended the report by inserting "provided that there be a sidewalk 30 feet in width around the building."

Alderman COUTHER favored the report.

Alderman WILSON desired that the line of Beekman-street should not be interfered with, and therefore he would be obliged to vote against the report.

Alderman FULLMER defended the gentlemen of the administration who had taken part in the negotiations, and so did Alderman ADAMS. The latter preferred the line of Beekman to that of Spruce-street, for the upper boundary of the site.

Finally, on motion of Aldermen MCSPEDON, the report was referred back to the Committee.

Alderman MCCONKEY called up the report on the location of a new City Hall, in favor of Madison-square, but the Board refused to take it up.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

The West Washington Market Investigation Concluded.

The West Washington Market Investigation Committee met again at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman BLUNT in the Chair, and all the members present. As usual there was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Before any additional witnesses had been examined, Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, who appeared as associate counsel for Mr. Green, addressed the Committee. He claimed that the entire ground of the investigation had disappeared, in the failure of the petitioner to substantiate the charges he had made, under oath.

Mr. O'Reilly, the petitioner, was then sworn again. At first he declined to answer any more questions; but subsequently he acknowledged to having written two letters to Mr. Green. He could not give their contents.

John B. Kelly testified that he had never said, nor did he know that any money had been offered to any member of the Committee, either of the Aldermen or Councilmen, to stop the investigation. He had heard it rumored that money might be obtained for such a purpose.

Alderman HARRIS, who was charged by the petitioner with having a stand in West Washington Market, was examined at his own request. He said he had never obtained, nor even asked for a stand, either for his own use or for the use of any other person.

Alderman MCCONNELL said he had seen the letters written by Mr. O'Reilly to Mr. Green, and they were the same substantially as stated the day before. He considered the object of Mr. O'Reilly in writing those letters, was simply to extort money from Mr. Green.

The Committee then, on vote of Aldermen OAKES, MCCONNELL and ADAMS, adjourned *sine die*; Aldermen BLUNT and HOFFMIRE voting in opposition.

The Committee promise to report on Monday evening next.

Quarantine Removal.

MASS MEETING OF STATEN ISLANDERS TO INSIST ON A REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE TO CONEY ISLAND OR SANDY HOOK

Pursuant to a call signed by several well-known citizens, and published in the County papers, a large meeting of the people of Richmond County assembled on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of considering what further action is necessary to procure the entire removal of Quarantine from Staten Island to its natural and proper position at Sandy Hook.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. P. M. BRETT, and organized by the election of Col. NATHAN BARRETT of Castleton, as Chairman, and MONROE B BRYANT of Southfield, Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the following Committee of three from each town, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Southfield—Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, John B. Simonson, Wm. H. Vanderbilt.
Castleton—Dr. John S. Westervelt, John C. Thompson, Rev. P. M. Brett.
Westfield—Hon. H. B. Cropsey, Ashbury Cole, Henry Boehm.
Northfield—Lot C. Clark, Garrett P. Wright, Richard D. Littell.

The meeting was then ably addressed by N. D. ELLENWOOD, TOMPKINS WESTERVELT, Esq., and others. Hon. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, for the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been read and fully discussed, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Quarantine establishment of the port of New-York was located on this Island at Tompkinsville, contrary to the expressed will of its inhabitants, and for more than half a century has been a nuisance and a drawback to the prosperity of the whole Island; and,

Whereas, At sundry times contagious and infectious diseases have spread from the establishment to the vicinity surrounding the same, thereby carrying off very many valuable citizens, jeopardizing the lives of all and deterring thousands from seeking a residence among us, to the great damage of our island's interest; and,

Whereas, Therefore, repeated efforts, from time to time, have been made, but made in vain, to secure the removal of Quarantine from this island, notwithstanding the passage of an act for such purpose in 1849, and another at the last session of the Legislature; and,

Whereas, The dangers arising from the Quarantine establishment as at present located, and the necessity for its removal, are still continuous and the same; therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of Richmond County, like those who have preceded us, we protest against the existence of a Quarantine establishment on this island; and because we have patiently borne with it for more than half a century and suffered from its direful effects during said period, it by no means follows that the establishment is or ought to be an inherent or vested nuisance of our county.

Resolved, That there are no physical, commercial, or political circumstances, or reasons why the Quarantine should remain or continue on Staten Island, inasmuch as it is conceded on all hands, and by all parties, that there are several localities in and around this port equally, if not better suited for the site of the establishment.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this County are due, and are hereby tendered to the Legislature of the past Winter for the passage of an Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and to the persons who successfully labored at Albany in representing our wishes and interests in relation to said Act.

Resolved, That, while we approve of the provisions of the Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station as a whole, we, nevertheless, discover some defects in its detail, and, in order that it shall be perfect, to meet our wishes, so as to speedily and certainly remove the Quarantine Establishment entirely from our Island, we hereby call upon our worthy member of the Legislature elect to exert himself to perfect the law at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That while we declare the justice and necessity of the removal of Quarantine from this Island, not only in view of the safety and interests of the people of this county, but equally in view of that of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, we confidently believe that an honest and respectful effort would secure for our relief the Quarantine jurisdiction of Sandy Hook or the possession of Coney Island, at either of which points a Lazaretto could be established much more convenient and advantageous to commerce, and of greater protection to the public health than at its present location.

Resolved, That as citizens of the county of Richmond, we subscribed to a memorial last year with the intention of asking the Legislature to pass an act for the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island, and the act having been passed, appropriations for the purpose having been made, and Commissioners to carry into execution the provisions of the act having been appointed, we call upon every citizen to aid in the work of removal; whether it be at the Capita of this State or within the limits of the State of New-Jersey.

Resolved, That entertaining the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions, we hereby pledge ourselves to faithful, consistent and untiring efforts for the purpose of aiding the Quarantine Commissioners in the speedy execution of their duties under the act for the removal of the Quarantine Station wholly and entirely from the Island.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to be styled the Quarantine Committee, who shall have power to collect funds, employ counsel, and do such other things as in their judgment will aid in procuring Sandy Hook for a Quarantine site.

The following additional resolution was offered by Judge CAOPSEY, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our Member of Assembly be instructed to vote against any appropriation of money for the establishment of a Quarantine, either temporary or permanent, on Staten Island.

The Chairman appointed as the "Quarantine Committee:"

Southfield—Minthorne Tompkins, William H. Vanderhilt.
Westfield—Harmon B. Cropsey, Wm. J. Shea.
Castleton—N. Dane Ellenwood, Tompkins Westervelt.
Northfield—Lot C. Clark, and on motion the Chairman was added.

On motion the following were constituted an Executive Committee, who may call future meetings at their discretion:

Southfield—Col. Samuel Barton, Dr. Minturn Post.
Castleton—Dr. Jno. S. Westervelt, John Crabtree.
Westfield—Harmon B. Cropsey, Dr. D. A. Edgar.
Northfield—Lot C. Clark, John J. Houseman.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be furnished the County papers and the Albany *Journal* and *Argus* for publication.

The meeting was then dissolved.

NATHAN BARRETT, Chairman.
MONROE B. BRYANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held Thursday evening.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, the Agent of Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his diaries, from which it appeared the following have been their operations during the month. A large proportion of the inmates of our prisons had been visited, and many of the most hopeful cases appropriately aided:

Complaints made, immediately seen to	87
Of this number were discontinued	39
Persons discharged from custody on their recommendation	41
Discharged convicts and others assisted with money for food, and to enable them to leave the City	27
Discharged persons furnished with suitable clothing, more or less	17
Sent into the country	12

Several peculiarly trying cases recorded in the diary of discharged convicts, were men who have sustained themselves by honest industry the last two, four, five and six years since their discharge from State Prison, but now out of work and in want. The Association much need a supply of clothing, shoes, hats, caps, &c.

Police Intelligence.

THE ELEVENTH WARD SHOOTING.—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—At 10½ o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Coroner HILLS resumed the investigation in the case of Patrick Vaughn, who was shot by Officer Van Tassel for creating a disturbance on the night after the last Charter election, in the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward. On the conclusion of the evidence the verdict was early rendered as follows: "We find that Peter Vaughn came to his death by pistol-shot wounds received at the hands of the police-officers, on the 2d of December, 1857, at No. 181 Avenue C. The Jury believe that the shooting was perfectly justifiable, as they were in the discharge of their duty as officers, and acted in self-defence.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Officer Webb, of the lower Police Court, Wednesday succeeded in recovering, at a house in Forsyth-street, a large quantity of goods consisting of clothing and jewelry, the proceeds of a burglary committed on Thursday night upon the store of Mr. Isaac Benstein, in Ulster County. Henry Harrison, Frederick Frank, and Abraham Davis, the occupants of the house where the goods were found, were arrested and taken before Justice Corwin, in charge of receiving stolen goods. The Justice locked them up for trial. The officers are on the look-out for the burglars. About $1,000 worth of goods were stolen.

CAPTURE OF A PICKPOCKET.—Bridget O'Neill, residing at No. 24 Pell-st., had her pocket picked yesterday afternoon, while walking through Elizabeth-street, of her porte-monnaie, containing $14. Officer Bedell, of the Sixth Ward, happened to observe the operation, and attempted to arrest the culprit. The thief took to his heels and finally brought up at No. 23 Baxter-street, where he attempted to conceal himself by dodging under a bed. The officer quickly pulled him out and took him to the Station-house, where he gave his name as James O'Brien. During the run he threw away the porte-monnaie, which was afterwards found and restored to its owner.

DESERTING A CHILD.—Sarah Spencer and Ann Leyburn, whose arrest was published in Wednesday's TIMES, for leaving a child four hours old in the entry of a house in Twenty-eighth-street, were taken Wednesday before Justice FLANDREAU. An investigation was had, and it was proven that a daughter of Mrs. Spencer was the mother of the child, and that the last-named woman acted as midwife. The two women were held to bail in $500 each.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—A woman named Margaret Sullivan *alias* Flynn was arrested Wednesday for picking the pocket of Mrs. McMullin and stealing her porte-monnaie while the latter was looking into the show-window of a store in the Bowery. The prisoner passed the porte-monnaie to an accomplice, who escaped. Justice FLANDREAU locked up the prisoner for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The day will be celebrated at this house with unusual vigor. The far-famed Drama of the "Golden Farmer," with Mr. G. L. Fox as the eccentric *Jimmy Twitcher*, will be performed in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, together with the new and vastly extensive, gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," and in the evening will be presented the sterling and never-to-be-forgotten old drama of "Brian Boro'; or, Erin Go Bragh," to be followed by the grand pantomime of "Boreas," and concluding with the comedy of "The Captain's not a Miss," with a variety of songs and dances during each entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

A REAL LUXURY FOR ALL SEASONS.—How delightful is the perfume of fresh flowers! how refreshing to the faint and languid senses! There is nothing can compare with it, but MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, manufactured from living flowers and retaining in full force their native sweetness. Sold by the proprietors D. T. LANMAN & CO., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

ATTEMPTED TO HANG HERSELF.—A woman, 35 years of age, giving her name as ELLEN ENNIN, was taken to the Third Ward Station-house yesterday evening, for being drunk and disorderly. During the night Sergeant LUSK heard groaning from her cell, and discovered she had hung herself with her shawl from her cell door. He cut her down and she was soon restored to consciousness.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No gentleman can think of making New-Year calls without a new Hat; but every gentleman who aspires to be fashionable, patronizes KNOX. KNOX'S store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, No. 212 Broadway. They do say that if a man wears a "KNOX," he can't get a brick in it.

ATTEMPTED CHILD-MURDER.—A servant girl, named JANE MILLER, residing at No. 43 Forsyth-street, gave birth, Wednesday evening to a child, and attempted to make way with it by throwing it down the outhouse. Its cries were heard and its life saved.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Where have you been with that demijohn? Why, to GODWIN & EDGERLY'S, of course, at No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery, where everybody goes to get a supply of their pure Turkish wine for the holidays, cheaper and superior to all other kinds.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—Prof. FOWLER will receive company at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, during the holidays, and make examinations if desired. Museum free to visitors.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN CHRISTMAS.—BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, will be open this day, (Christmas,) till 3 o'clock P. M., for the reception of visitors.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

FIRE AT DUNVILLE, CANADA.—LOSS $25,000.—On the 11th a destructive fire occurred at Dunville, Canada. The losses were as follows: The grist-mill belonging to SAMUEL DARLING, Esq., and in a few minutes the building was enveloped in flames. The fire communicated from the mill to the sash-factory occupied by PETER LYMBURNER, and the saw-mill belonging to Messrs. MCNEVEN & TURNER, and the saw-mill belonging to J. TURNER, and occupied by Mr. CRAIGTON.

LONG ISLAND.

A Visit to Gallagher, the Condemned Murderer of Hugh Kelly—His Statement—Pat Kelly's Story—The Causes which Led to the Murder.

One of our Reporters recently visited GALLAGHER, condemned at the last term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February next, for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 30th of August last. The condemned man occupies cell No. 2, in the middle tier of the Kings County Jail, and is placed under an more restraint by Sheriff STAYKER than is actually necessary for his safe keeping. He speaks freely of the murder, and persists, as he has from the first, in saying that he does not recollect using the knife at all. The following is

GALLAGHER'S STATEMENT.

I was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1817, and am now about 40 years of age. I lived in my native country until 16 years old, when I went to Scotland and there worked as a laborer and moulder for nearly nine years. Six years ago last June I returned to my native town, and finding nothing to do, after remaining there three weeks, I resolved to visit America. I accordingly proceeded to Liverpool and took passage in the ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. HETRICK, bound for St. John, N. B., at which port I arrived in 1851. I was alone, and without friends or money, but obtained employment here at my trade. I worked for eighteen months, and in the Spring of 1852 arrived in New-York. After spending a few days in looking about, obtained employment of Mr. DE FOREST, in Brooklyn, as a 'longshoreman, and continued at this most of the time for sixth months, but the work not being regular, sought and obtained employment with my nephew, CHARLES KELLY, who has a foundery on Tillary-street, Brooklyn. Worked one year, and then THOMAS CASSIDY took the business, and I worked for him a few months, but left on account of low wages. Then worked 'long shore on Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co's. lighters, and occasionally running to quarantine; was engaged in this all of one Summer. Worked last in the Malleable Iron Works on Forty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York. Mr. MALLORY, foreman, was at work the night KELLY was killed until 6 o'clock, P. M. But I could not make full time, and when I quit work that night I went with Mr. MALLORY, the foreman, to a Mr. ——— to obtain work, but did not succeed, and after walking around several times we crossed, about 11 o'clock, the Catherine ferry to Brooklyn; met some friends on Maine-street, and stood some time talking with them; went into a back-yard there, and when I returned MALLORY was gone; they said he had gone toward the Fulton ferry with my brother, and I hurried on to overtake them. Not seeing them on the way, I went into the saloon kept by MCMAHON, at No. 12 Fulton-street. This was as late as 12 o'clock Saturday night. Saw my brother there, who said that MALLORY had gone home. There was quite a number of persons in the saloon; some of them I knew and others I did not. I asked OWEN CALLAHAN, PATRICK KELLY and my brother to drink. A person spoke and said, "Why don't you treat all hands?" I told him I had not made a full week, and had not money enough, that they were two big a crowd for one to treat all hands. At this some one made an offensive remark, unfit for publication. I had drank two or three times before this that evening. After drinking told the bar-keeper to give me a sixpence worth of oysters; he handed them to me in the shell, and said they were not very good, and that I better eat something else. As I finished eating, I took up a small oyster, took out my knife and tried to open the oyster by striking it with the handle—the knife was not open. Struck the oyster once, when DANIEL MCKINNEY pitched CHARLES QUIN against me. I then took QUIN by the arm and asked him what he had done it for, when QUIN said, "You s—n of a h—h, what do you think I done it for?" and said that he would break my jaw. DANIEL MCKINNEY then said, "Give it to the big-headed s—n of a b—h; now is your time." PAT KELLY then took me in his arms and said, "JIMMY, come, get out of this, they are up for a fight." I went as far as the stairs, the whole crowd following after us. I was backing up the stairs keeping them off, with the assistance of PAT KELLY, when HIGGINS came down the stairs and struck me on the neck, which, with PAT KELLY'S shoving me, caused me to fall on the stairs. While I was on the stairs, HUGH KELLY (the deceased) struck and kicked me on the right side, but did not hurt me much. He got out first, and with the assistance of PATRICK KELLY, who kept the crowd back, I got on my feet again. Upon reaching the sidewalk HUGH KELLY (the deceased) caught me by the hair on the back of my head, and OWEN MCKINNEY caught me near the same place, one of them standing on each side of me; both struck me and tried to get me down, but I stood up until DANIEL MCKINNEY got me by the leg, when they got me upon my knees and face. While down, those around kept kicking and striking me. While I was on the ground PAT KELLY said, "If you are going to murder the man I will have a hand in it." PAT KELLY then caught HUGH KELLY and pulled him off and said, "Are you going to murder the man?" I then got up and went into the street and called for my brother. He said, "HUGH, where are you?" and I started to go to my brother, as I saw some person have hold of him, I think; and just at this time Officer DANIEL KELLY came up and ordered us to disperse. Don't know when I used the knife or when I opened it; was confused for a time when some one kicked me on the head while I was down.

I went into the saloon that night solely for the purpose of finding MALLOAY, the foreman, and had no unkind feelings towards any one when I entered there, and much less intended to injure any one.

The above is briefly GALLAGHER'S story, and in substance the same as he has told to several at different times.

THE STORY OF PATRICK KELLY.

PATRICK KELLY, it will be remembered, was indicted with GALLAGHER for the murder of HUGH KELLY, but was permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the trial of GALLAGHER several witnesses swore that PAT KELLY had HUGH KELLY (the deceased) in a stooping position, with his coat pulled over his head, and that while he was holding him in that position GALLAGHER came up and stabbed or struck HUGH KELLY in the stomach. This PATRICK KELLY denies most emphatically. He says that he had the deceased in that position, but at the time others had GALLAGHER down upon the side walk, and that GALLAGHER did not come near him then.

In the main he corroborates the statement of GALLAGHER, so far as it came under his observation, but places the offensive expressions to GALLAGHER in the saloon in a much more aggravating light. He insists that there was no concert of action whatever, and did not know that a knife had been used until after the affair was all over. He has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $200. He thinks that he does not merit any punishment, as he only used the weapons nature gave him when assailed, but is perfectly satisfied and thinks it will be a good thing for him in the end.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF GALLAGHER.

GALLAGHER is about 5 feet 10¾ inches in height, and weighs about 165 pounds; he is a brawny man, with large, shaggy head, deep-set, dark eyes and full face, with an expression of countenance decidedly brutish. When first arrested his manner was defiant, but he has behaved very well in Jail, particularly since his conviction. On the night he was convicted, while returning to the Jail, in charge of Officer HTOOINS, he appeared to be much afraid that an attempt would be made to lynch him, and had not the greatest precautions been taken, there is every reason to believe that something of the kind would have been attempted. A moment after he was inside of the Jail, on the night he was convicted, not less than one hundred rowdies suddenly appeared in the vicinity, and were much disappointed when they learned that the prisoner had got there before them. The statement that GALLAGHER is a professional fighter we are led to believe is not true. The most that is said of him among his old enemies is that he was ugly when drunk, and that he was drunk frequently. He entertains no hope whatever of Executive clemency, although some effort is being made on his behalf. The Court, District-Attorney, and most all the Jurors refuse to sign a petition to have his sentence commuted. He says he is ready and willing to die; he feels that his punishment is too severe, but is reconciled to his fate, and is preparing to meet it, aided by the Sisters of Mercy and a Roman Catholic Priest. The manner of his death is the only thing that seems to trouble him. Up to the time of his conviction he did not dream that it was possible for any Jury to bring him in guilty of murder, and could hardly realize his situation until sentenced. When this was over he returned to his cell, where, falling upon his face, he wept for a long time. "Then," said he, "I first realized the awful position I was in."

The Sheriff and keepers pay him every attention, and he is allowed to see his friends whenever they call. His wife, to whom he has been married 18 months, is with him daily.

THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE MURDER.

The causes which led to this murder can easily be traced. Brooklyn for a long time has been disgraced by two bands of rowdies—one calling themselves Constitutional Blues, many of whom belong to Engine Co. No. 7, and the others known as the Main-street crowd, and many of these are members of Engine Co. No. 4. The Blues are the best organized, and formerly, if not now, had in their ranks many of the police force. They were invaluable in election times, and the candidates who secured their services at the polls in the Second and Fifth Wards were sure to succeed. Both factions belong to the same political party, and occasionally have suspended hostilities and worked together for a favorite. But this is the exception, and not the rule. Both parties are composed of the roughest class of boys and men in the roughest part of Brooklyn, and it is not surprising that there is always a fight on the *tapis*. Whenever the Blues in force could catch an inferior number of the Main-street boys, the latter got what they deserved, and so *vice versa*. This would run on for some time, until both parties being dissatisfied, one of the most brutish in each party would be selected to fight for the whole, but generally before this ended the whole got engaged in the fight. The last fight of this kind was last Summer, when the two champions were "MICK GREEN," of the Blues, and "JEM WALLACE," of the Main-street crowd. The parties made up the match in MCMAHON'S saloon, the same place where GALLAGHER killed KELLY, and the fight took place on De Forrest's dock. This was on Sunday morning also. The Blues got the worst of this fight, as GREEN lost a part of his ear, and, of course, there was a general fight, and both parties left dissatisfied, each claiming a victory. Since the fight last Summer the two parties have been more hostile than ever, and to this animosity can be traced the cause of KELLY'S death. GALLAGHER and PAT KELLY are representatives of the Main-street crowd, and entering the saloon No. 12 Fulton-street on the 30th of August last, they found that a majority of those present were Blues, and this explains PAT KELLY'S anxiety to get out, for he says the Blues have whipped him severely *nine* times. The deceased KELLY and his friends belong to the Blues, and there is no doubt they attempted to repeat what they had often done before, when GALLAGHER, finding that he was getting the worst of it, used his knife. The head-quarters of this party are still kept open, night and day, Sundays and week-days, with perfect impunity, and undisturbed by the police.

MORE MUNICIPAL TROUBLE.—An act passed the last Legislature changing the Charter election in Brooklyn from November to April—the Aldermen and all officers elected under the old law, and whose time would otherwise have expired on the 1st of January, 1858, to hold over until the 1st of May following. Of the officers created by the Common Council nothing special is said, but until quite recently it was supposed—and such is a fair interpretation of the intent of the act—that they would continue in office until the new Board came in and elected successors. Some of the Democratic Aldermen, in the absence of any special clause in the act as to offices in their gift, ignore the act entirely as affecting the present, and intend at the first meeting in January to proceed under the old law and reorganize the Board as has heretofore been done at the first meeting of the year. To this end they have been in caucus twice. At the the first there was great unanimity of feeling among those present, and the following candidates were agreed upon. For President—Mr. KALBFLEISCH. For Clerk—WM. S. BISHOP. For Messenger.—Mr. ASSOTT. Here they stopped. On Wednesday night last the second meeting was held, when a number of the members present, belonging to the Cochrane school of Democracy, fearing that they could not carry out their scheming to its full extent, under Mr. KALBFLEISCH, resolved to throw him overboard, and after an exciting session, a Committee was appointed to confer with Mr. K., and if possible get him to withdraw his name.

We understand the objection to Mr. KALBFLEISCH is, that he is opposed to reorganizing the Committees, while a majority of the Democrats in the Board are not only in favor of reorganizing the Committees, but of disposing of the appropriations for the year, so that the new Board, on the 1st of May, will find their work all laid out for them. The Democrats, when united, have a majority of one in the Board, now that Alderman FOWLER has resigned.

If the movers in this matter are successful, they will be resisted to the last by the present officers.

THE ONE-CENT RATE TO WILLIAMSBURG.—The reduction of the ferriage on the new Ferry to Williamsburg to one cent is doing great things for that young enterprise. The boats, morning and night, go full, and in some cases there has not been room on them for the carts that offered. On Monday and Tuesday evenings a Policeman was obliged to clear the carts from the track of the Railroad running opposite the James-slip landing, so many had congregated there waiting to cross. The old rate by the Peck-slip Ferry for loaded market wagons was 31 cents for a two-horse team, and 18 cents for a one-horse, and any extra passenger on the wagon was charged. The new Ferry reduced the rate on the same description of teams one-half,—that is, they carry both ways for the same price, full or empty, and no extra charge if one or two persons happened to be on the top. Charcoal wagons, full or empty, pay 12 cents; furniture wagons, or loads of furniture, 18 cents; and cart-loads of empty flour barrels, 18, instead of 25 cents, which has been the rate.

Yesterday, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., ten to twelve carts and teams crossed upon each boat, and there was also a swarm of foot passengers. At the Peck-slip Ferry there was a corresponding falling off from the old rush of teams about the entrance gate, and no one seemed in danger of getting his legs broken by the jam. GEORGE LAW, and Mr. MURRAY, the President of the Company, say there will be no increase in the rate, if the public manifest their preference for cheap ferriage by patronizing the line; it is for them to say whether they will pay the high or low fare, by sustaining the experiment. The comparative receipts before and since the reduction on this ferry are not stated.

It is difficult to persuade the working people that it is for their interest to pay three cents to get to Williamsburg, when they can go for one cent. The Company are receiving specifications for building another boat, of the same size of those now in use. They have also purchased, at an expense of $50,000, the entire water front at the foot of Division-avenue, with the privilege of erecting piers three hundred feet from the shore. Within the last sixty days a strong dock has been built, and a contract has been made to level down the hill between the street and water, which will make a gradual and easy slope from the dock to the avenue. Property holders expect an improvement in real estate by these movements, and that the many houses which have long remained tenantless in Williamsburg will now find occupants.

ROBBERY ON LONG ISLAND.—The house of WM. UNDERHILL, at Norwich, L. I., was broken into on Sunday afternoon last, while the occupants were at church, and two watches, a lot of silver spoons, and his wife's jewelry, were carried off. The neighbors rallied, and went in pursuit of the thief, whom they overtook some fifteen miles distant, on the road for New-York, with the stolen property in his possession. He was a German, about 25 years old. He made resistance, but was knocked down, captured and carried to jail. The property was all recovered.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.—In one of those Schools (Female Department of No. 4) which was opened Sept. 28, there were 216 pupils the first night, against 99 for last Winter. Total number admitted this Winter, 667; last Winter, 658; average attendance last year, 208; this year, 283; 66 were over 21 years of age, and 376 were born in other countries; 124 were half-orphans, and 40 orphans. During the term this Winter 121 certificates were granted for regular attendance. In the Female Department of this School last year, first night, there were 16 present; this year, 64; admitted last year, 162; this year, 378; average attendance last year, 66; this year, 162. The ages of the pupils ranged from 8 to 36 years. About the same ratio of increase in attendance is manifest in all of the evening schools, and this is the reason of the appropriation being used up sooner than usual.

BURGLARY.—The house of Dr. ELLIS, in State-street, near Court, Brooklyn, was entered by a thief Thursday night. He had got hold of a watch, when his presence was discovered by the occupants, but, for some reason, they made no attempt to secure the intruder.

☞ A laboring man named JOHN KANE, had one of his legs broken yesterday by the falling of a stone upon him, while digging a cesspool in Second-place, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital

Note from Messrs. Fitzhugh and Littlejohn.

From the Syracuse Standard.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: An article lately published in your paper has just come to our notice. It does great injustice to a man of estimable character. We believe our agent in Chicago to be incapable of making fraudulent representations to borrow money, whether for himself or his employers, nor has he to our knowledge, to ourselves or others, withheld money borrowed for our account.

As regards ourselves, we have only to say, that though forced to yield to the storm which has swept over the commercial world, the charge that we have been guilty of fraud and misrepresentations in our business transactions, is untrue.

Yours, &c. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN.

Dr. Gibbes writes of the earthquake in Charleston, on the 19th inst., that the agitation was distinctly perceived at Charleston College, and by several of the children assembled in the room, and a bunch of keys hanging from the one in the lock, was perceived to be in motion some minutes after. On going to the College, ten minutes after, the weights hanging on Atwood's machine (locked up in the cases inclosing the philosophical apparatus) were observed to be still in motion.

The annual Statement of Lake Disasters for '57 is published by the Chicago *Press*. From March to the end of December—the navigation season—the total value of property lost was $1,920,315; and *two hundred and twenty-one* lives were sacrificed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 24.

$2,000 Tenn. 5s. 6s, '90..	82½	10 Hnd. River R.....	19
26,000 Mo. 1st. 6s.....	79½	30 Harlem Railroad..	6¾
2,000 Cal. 1st. 7s, '75....	66¾	200 do.....	6¾
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	89	10 Third-av. R.....	83
5,000 E.R.R.C.Bs. '71..	32	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	96
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs..	85¼	19 do.....	95¾
4,500 do.....	85	60 do.....	95
3,000 La C.&M.L.G.Bs.	25	50 do.....s60	94
2,000 Gal.&C.2d Mt. Bs.	19	200 Reading R. R.....c	53¾
2,000 Har. R.R. 1st Mt.	67	100 do.....at 60d	53¾
50 Merchts' Bk. scrip.	103	200 do.....b60	53¾
10 Ocean Bank.....	75	100 do.....s10	53¾
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99½	100 do.....s3	53¾
25 Del.&Hd.Canal Co..	108¾	100 do.....b4	53¾
50 Penn. Coal Co..b60	69	250 do.....b30	53¾
70 Cumb. Coal Co.....	9¾	200 do.....s30	53¾
38 Pacific M. S. Co....	66	25 M.So.& N. la.R. R.	20¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R...c	74¾	100 do.....c	20¾
305 do.....c	74¾	200 do.....s10	20¾
150 do.....s6	74¾	100 do.....s3	20¾
100 do.....b30	74¾	100 do.....b10	20¾
300 do.....s10	74¾	100 do.....b3	20¾
100 do.....b10	74¾	100 M.So.&N.Ia. p.f b60	34½
100 do.....s30	74¾	110 do.....	34
50 do.....b3	74¾	100 Panama R. R... b60	95
50 do.....	74¾	383 do.....s3	94¾
50 do.....s30	74¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R. b60	42
50 Erie R. R.....	17¾	300 do.....s10	41¾
743 do.....s3	17⅞	100 dn.....s30	41⅝
200 do.....b3	18	100 do.....s10	41¾
450 do.....s3	18	200 do.....b30	41¾
35 do.....	18	38 Chi. & R. Is. R.R...	74
100 do.....s10	18½	100 do.....s60	74
100 do.....b60	18¾	50 do.....b30	74
500 do.....b60	18¾	50 do.....s60	73¾
200 do.....s30	18	100 do.....b60	74¾
200 do.....s10	18¾	56 La C. & Mil. R. R..	10⅞
100 do.....s10	18¾	100 do.....	10¾
100 do.....s20	18¾	5 U. S. Trust Co.....	99
300 do.....	18⅞	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	73½
100 dn.....stw	18¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Ter. Haute & Al. R. R. S. F.....Int. ad.	33
$8,000 Ter. Haute & Al; R. R. 1st m.Int. ad.	56@56½
$5,000 Cleve. and Tol. R. R. sink'g fund.Int. ad.	64½
$1,000 Gal. & Chicago Union R. R..... Int. ad.	79⅞
$1,000 Virginia 6s..... Int. ad.	89¾
$2,000 Missouri 6s..... Int. ad.	78½
$5,000 Mineral Point R. R. 8s..... Int. ad.	79@80¾
$1,500 Watertown City 8s..... Int. ad.	42
$1,000 Galena, Chic

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1957. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Holiday Recess—The Proposition to Expel the Delegates from Utah—Washington Amusements, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1857.

Christmas Eve finds the Capital minus hundreds of those who were with us yesterday. The ten days' recess taken by Congress affords an opportunity for flying trips homeward, which many members have availed themselves of, and quite a Hegira is the consequence. Washington looks, and is, decidedly dull now, but the return of members after the holidays, many of them with their families, will enliven us all again, and set the streams of gayety fairly in motion, as well as the currents of legislation. As it is the interest of Congress to shorten its sessions now as much as possible, we may anticipate immediate and unusual activity in both Houses from and after the 4th proximo.

The proceedings of the House in directing an inquiry by one of its Committees as to the propriety of expelling from the body the Delegate from Utah, excite a good deal of comment. Certainly it is not to be anticipated that the deliberations of the Committee will result in any such recommendation, or that the sober second thought of the House will indorse it if made. If Congress chooses to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, it may do so; but while the Territorial organization exists, the people have the right of representation, and cannot be justly deprived of it. If their Delegate himself commits any act disqualifying him to sit in the House, he may be expelled; but to visit that penalty upon him and upon the entire people whom he represents, upon the supposition that a portion of them, or a majority of them, are in rebellion, would be to establish a most dangerous precedent.

Grant that nine-tenths of the people of Utah are in open rebellion, and the remaining tenth are entitled to have their rights and interests protected here by the representation guaranteed them in the organic act, until they are deprived of it by law. Expel Dr. BERNHEISEL, of Utah, to-day, and what is to prevent the expulsion of Mr. PARROTT, the delegate from Kansas, to-morrow? Nothing but the caprice of the majority. Some say they would expel Dr. BERNHEISEL because he *is* a Mormon; but KEITT, for instance, looks upon an Abolitionist probably with equal abhorrence, and it is doubtful which is the worst in Father GIDDINGS' eyes, —a man with fifty wives or one with fifty slaves. If a man is expelled because he is a Mormon, why may not another be expelled for negro-trading or abolitionism? These and similar considerations undoubtedly will restrain the House from any steps against the delegate from Utah, which are calculated to excite reactionary sympathy in behalf of his deluded constituency.

Messrs. STUART & BOURCICAULT announce the opening of their new Theatre in this city New-Year's night, when the season is to be inaugurated by TZEESA ROLLA, the *danseuse*, and the well-known ballet troupe from Niblo's. The form of the Theatre, designed by Mr. BOURCICAULT, is a novelty in theatrical architecture. It is the Moorish arch, slightly oblated, or depressed, and supported on segments of large circles instead of straight columns. This design is followed throughout the auditorium, not only in plan, but in elevation, and in all the decorations. The latter are to be in white and gold, relieved with pearl color; and the ceiling over the dress-circle will be a fine wire gauze, tinted pale sky-blue, through which free ventilation will take place. There will be a dozen private boxes, a commodious dress-circle, and a large parquette. It is designed to make the seats more comfortable than usual in places of public amusement, and between eight and nine hundred only will be placed in a space in which eleven hundred would ordinarily be crowded. The avenues of ingress and egress are to be very ample; and a covered porch, under which visitors may alight from their carriages, is another peculiarity in this new temple of Art.

While upon the subject of public amusements let me fulfill a neglected duty, and announce that the second annual exhibition of the Washington Art Association has been opened for several days. This institution, though quite young, displays a vigor and energy promising valuable results. Its walls this year are adorned by many a gem of art, contributed directly by American artists, or selected from the galleries of public-spirited patrons of American art.

Mr. BRADY, the well-known New-York photographer, has just left us, after a day or two's sojourn in search of a suitable place in which to open a gallery here of photographic art. I understand that he has made satisfactory arrangements, and will return immediately to carry out his proposed enterprise.

JOHN H. BEARD, of California, has been appointed clerk of the Senate Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. S.

Affairs at Washington—Central American Negotiations—Utah, &c.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The negotiations between the United States and England in regard to Central American affairs, are at a stand-still. Orators in Parliament, the London *Times*, and the other British Ministerial Press, and PALMERSTON himself, in *words*, express their willingness that the United States should have in the affairs of neighboring States the superior weight of influence to which she is entitled by her position amongst the nations of the earth, but more especially by their contiguity and power for good or evil over her commercial and national interests.

But the British Government do not act up to their fine expressions of good-will. General CASS says: "Well, Lord NAPIER, neither the United States nor England desires possessions in Central America, and why not abrogate all that has been done previously, and say so in a few plain words in a new treaty." "Ah!" replies the wily diplomat, and then he goes off into the old story about Honduras and the Bay Islands.

The truth is that Great Britain endeavors to secure a foothold in Central America, and I know that the Administration are fully satisfied of this fact, and determined also to prevent it. The treaty with Nicaragua was one step in that direction, and the further proper steps will be taken in due time. I am confident, to wipe out every vestige of English claim there, and inaugurate, upon a sure basis, a healthy and just American policy, the animating principle of which will be that so celebrated under the name of the Monroe doctrine.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has been ordered here to confer with the Cabinet upon Utah affairs. In opposition somewhat to his opinion as expressed when transmitting Colonel JOHNSTON'S dispatches, the Administration are at this time inclined to favor an expedition of volunteers from the Pacific slope against BRIGHAM YOUNG.

This seems to be a pet measure with Californians, and, indeed, with many officers of the army who are acquainted with the country to be traversed. It is said that the dry season commences in April, and that the hardy miners of that region will then be unemployed; that they are, by their mode of life, inured to perils and hardships, and would make the most efficient force which could be used for the character of service required, and that they could be mustered under army regulations, at a small cost to the Government.

This whole question, it is supposed, will be brought soon before Congress, in a special message from the President, transmitting a report from the War Department.

General DENVER'S commission as Governor of Kansas was mailed to him, and it is stated in high quarters that the belief is that he has not yet received it.

Action of the Kansas Legislature on the Lecompton Constitution—The House and the Mormon War, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The intelligence from Kansas shows that the Legislature, at their late special session, adopted such measures as will insure an expression of opinion upon the Lecompton Constitution. Thus the Lecompton Constitution, with or without Slavery, will be laid before Congress by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Convention, and accompanied by a vote against the whole Instrument which the Legislature will take care to lay before Congress.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who will continue the debate on the Kansas question when Congress shall reassemble, has intimated his intention to recognize the Lecompton Constitution, should it come before Congress without the Slavery article, provided only that the election be peaceably conducted on the 21st; and that if it come with the Slavery article, he shall expect the Democratic Senators to act on the same principle. Thus the question is now to be presented in a practical form, and if the Democratic majorities of the Senate and House could contrive to unite their action upon this subject, as they did upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they could soon put an end to the whole dispute, so far as it concerns the Federal Government and the country, out of Kansas. There is some expectation that this will be the result.

A letter lately received from General WHITFIELD states that the conservative Democrats in Kansas would vote at the election on the 21st, and in sufficient numbers to carry the Constitution without Slavery. There may have been five hundred votes cast for the Constitution with Slavery, and a thousand without. The remaining vote of several thousand will be cast against the Lecompton Constitution as an entirety, and probably also for the Topeka Constitution, and that vote will be appealed to as a fair expression of the popular sentiment of Kansas. The Free-State Legislature have passed an act annulling the whole action of the Convention. But this act, though intended to prevent Congress from recognizing the Lecompton Constitution, will not have that effect. Congress will not, probably, recognise the Legislature as a legal body, or as having legal existence before the 1st of January. Gov. WALKER, it is said, did not consider that the Legislature could legally act before the 1st of January.

If Congress will not take the Lecompton Constitution in the form in which it will come, it has been suggested that some other solution of the difficulty can be brought forward, which will be embraced by the Democratic majorities. The prospect is that, within sixty or ninety days, Congress may be rid of the subject.

Without waiting for further information from the President or from Utah, the House has, very inconsiderately, recognized by a resolution the existence of war with the Mormons and war with the Government of Utah—war with an independent State. If Utah is not a State out of this Union, then war with her cannot exist. The resolution is a recognition of the independence of Utah. ION.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Kansas Question and New-York Politics—Speeches of Senators Broderick, Doolittle and Preston King.

From the Congressional Globe.

Mr. BRODERICK—As I am the only Senator, I believe, on this side of the House who feels disposed, with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan, to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, I should like, before the adjournment of the Senate to-day, to be heard for a very few minutes on this question.

I have listened to the debate very attentively, and while I agree with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan in most of what they have said, I disagree with them in regard to the President's connection with the question. When the President of the United States sent Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON to Kansas, they found the people there in a state of insurrection, and, after a great deal of labor on the part of those gentlemen, they restored peace and quiet to Kansas. *I think the President of the United States and his Cabinet are alone responsible for the present outbreak in Kansas.* Governor WALKER had returned to Washington before the President of the United States issued his Message. He conversed with the President of the United States on the subject of Kansas. I understand that he told him that fifteen out of the thirty-four counties in Kansas were deprived of a voice in the election of delegates to the Lecompton Convention. If I understand this subject, and I hope I do, I think that the President of the United States is alone responsible for the present state of affairs in Kansas. It is the first time, I believe, in the history of this country, that a President of the United States ever stepped down from the exalted position he held to attempt to *coerce the people into a base submission to the will of an illegalized body of men.* I have heard a great deal said about the question of Slavery being submitted to the people of Kansas. Why, Sir, I consider that the question of Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas at the October election in a more favorable aspect than it will ever be presented to them again. Mr. RANSOM was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, and if I had been a citizen of Kansas I should have voted for him. The Pro-Slavery men of Kansas had the advantage of presenting a man from a free State for Coogress; for I understand from very good authority, that Mr. RANSOM is not a Pro-Slavery man. What was the result of that election? We find that Mr. PARROTT, the Republican candidate for Congress, was returned by a majority of some 3,000. I consider that since the people of Kansas had a chance to deliberate on the question of Slavery, and to express their views on it at the election in October last, the question of Slavery was settled. I have been informed by two Pro-Slavery gentlemen from Kansas that the Slavery question was not discussed at all about the time this Convention was called to make a Constitution. They considered that it had been disposed of at the October election, and for that reason that it would never be agitated in the Territory again. I am very sorry that I am placed in the unfortunate position of disagreeing with my party on this question, for I believe that I rendered as much service in my way in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as any gentleman on this floor. He was my choice before the Convention at Cincinnati met. I considered him the most available and the most conservative candidate that could be presented to the American people for election to the Presidency, and for that reason I supported him. I regret very much that I am compelled to differ with him on this question; but, Sir, *I intend to hold him responsible for it.* I do not intend, because I am a member of the Democratic Party, to permit the President of the United States, who has been elected by that party, to create civil war in Kansas. The only thing that has astonished me in this whole matter is the forbearance of the people of Kansas. If they had taken the delegates to the Lecompton Convention and flogged them, or cut their ears off and driven them out of the country, I would have applauded them for the act. I have spoken for the purpose of placing myself right upon this question. It would be idle in me to attempt to discuss it after it has been so ably discussed by the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan; but as the Senate is about to adjourn to-day until after the holidays, I thought it would be well for me to place myself right on the record at least, and I have spoken for that purpose. I may have something to say upon this Lecompton Constitution if it shall ever be presented to the Senate for their action. Yesterday I listened to the remark made by the Senator from Indiaoa, (Mr. FITCH,) that we all knew how party platforms were made. I have been in the habit of submitting to the rule of my party. I am not like a great many other gentlemen on this floor, even tainted with Free-Soilism or Republicanism. I divided the great Democratic Party in New-York in 1847 on this question. There are two gentlemen now holding seats on this floor—the Senator from New-York (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE)—who were members of a Convention held in that State at that time. They will both bear witness that in that Convention they made the proposition to the party to which I was attached, that if we would consent to the passage of a series of resolutions indorsing the Wilmot proviso, *our wing of the party should have all the State offices.* [Laughter.] It was indignantly spurned, and the party were defeated by a very large majority. I cannot, therefore, even be suspected of being in any way connected with Free-Soilism. I would say, further, that my most bitter and malignant opponents in the State which I have now the honor in part to represent, belong to the Republican Party. I have thus stated my views for the purpose of setting myself right on the record. I feel embarrassed—very much embarrassed in doing so, because this is the first time I have ever attempted to address the Senate of the United States.

Mr. BAYARD—I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I desire to make a single remark in answer to what fell from the Senator from California.

Mr. BAYARD—I withdraw the motion for the present, if the Senator will renew it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Yes, Sir; I will renew the motion. Mr. President, it is true, as stated by the Senator from California, that he and the Senator from New-York (Mr. KING) and myself were members of the Convention in the State of New-York, when what was termed the Democratic Party of that day was divided on this very issue. It is true that at that time in the history of the affairs of this country a resolution was introduced into the Democratic Convention of the State of New-York, declaring the uncompromising hostility of the Democracy of New-York to the extension of Slavery into any Territory now free, by any action of the General Government. It is true that the honorable Senator from California, then being a delegate to the Convention from the City of New-York, and myself a delegate to the Convention from the western portion of that State, disagreed in relation to the introduction of that resolution; but I hope the honorable Senator will bear witness that, as far as I am concerned, at least, no proposition ever came from me, directly or indirectly, that in consideration of that resolution being passed in the Convention, offices should be bestowed on the other side.

Mr. BRODERICK—The Senator from Wisconsin will allow me to explain. I may have spoke too hastily on this question. I had not much conversation at that time with the Senator from Wisconsin; the conversation took place between the Senator from New-York and myself. It is true that he did not make the proposition, and if he had made it it would not have been accepted; but he called upon me for the purpose of getting the Democratic Party in New-York to present an unbroken front to the Whig Party. We should have been in a large majority in the election if we had been united. I am sure the Democratic Party would have succeeded by some forty or fifty thousand votes. I did not wish to be understood as saying that the Senator made it a condition precedent that I should go for their resolution. On the contrary, I meant quite the reverse.

Mr. KING—I have no reason or disposition to doubt the accuracy of the recollection of the Senator from California, though I have myself no special recollection of a conversation on that subject. But I will say, frankly, that I have always considered that there could be no other motive on the part of a citizen residing in the Free States to favor the extension of slavery than the hope of obtaining office from a majority made up by votes from the southern people. *That was my opinion then, and it is my opinion now.* [Laughter.] Those with whom I have acted have never been, in my judgment, so anxious for office as to be controlled by that consideration. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRODERICK—I did not hear the first remark made by the Senator from New-York, but I would call to his recollection a circumstance connected with it, and I think I shall be able to jog his memory. The gentleman may recollect that, when the vote on the resolution was taken, it was about 2½ or 3 o'clock on a Sunday morning. [Laughter.] He was in a state of great excitement. He had the resolution in his hand, and he had it in his hand, I believe, for an hour or two before, in readiness to present it to the Convention for their action. He told me that his friends were not anxious to get any of the offices; that it was a matter of principle entirely with him and his friends; and that if the portion of the party I represented were anxious to get the offices, as a matter of course, if we would only pass his resolution they would make no opposition to the wing of the party I represented making their nominations. [Laughter.] The gentleman must have a very treacherous memory if he cannot recollect an event of that kind, because it did take place; and I think, if he will reflect a moment, he will recollect speaking to me at the door of the Convention while the Convention was in session.

Mr. KING.—The special conversation to which the Senator alludes does not recur to me; but, as I stated to the Senator, that has always been my opinion, and I do not at all question the accuracy of his recollection. When I was appealed to I could not sustain it on special recollection, because such conversations have been so frequent with me that they may have occurred at that time. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE—So far as the action of the Senator from California is concerned, while a member of the Democratic party in the State of New-York, at the time when I was myself a resident of that State, I acquit him fully of any charge of even being tainted with Free-soilism, or any inclination to support the movement which was made by what was then denominated the radical Democracy of the State of New-York. It is true that in that Convention in 1847, when this question, which for the last ten years has been the question that, like Aaron's rod, has swallowed up all the rest, was first broached in the United States, the radical Democracy of New-York met it at the threshold. The Government of the United States, through all its branches, its judiciary, its Congress, its Executive Departments, had from the beginning always exercised the unquestioned, and, in my judgment, the unquestionable power to restrict the extension of slavery into the Territories of the United States. In 1846, the other House of Congress passed an act for that purpose. It came into this body, and but for the unfortunate speech of Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., who talked out the last hours of the session, it would have passed here. I do not speak on my own authority. I refer to the correspondence of Mr. CLAY, who, writing to a friend from the Senate Chamber, declared—"the Wilmot proviso is about to pass the Senate." It was also well understood that General CASS, himself a member of this body, expressed his anxiety, again and again to be permitted to record his vote in its favor. But on his way home and shortly after he arrived there, it was well understood that the Convention of the Democratic Party was about to assemble at Baltimore; and that the delegates from some of the Southern States were then being elected; and that they were elected under instructions that no man should receive the nomination for the Presidency, unless he was opposed to the Wilmot proviso. The Nicholson letter then made its appearance. Here, Sir, in the history of events, and for the first time in this country, by any public man of any standing, was the heresy ever broached that Congress had no power to govern its own Territories, or to restrict the extension of Slavery into them. It was in reply to the declaration that no man should receive a nomination at the Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore, unless he was openly opposed to the Wilmot proviso, that the radical Democracy of New-York, under the lead of the friends of the late SILAS WRIGHT, took their position. Yes, Sir, they introduced the "corner-stone"—the resolution on which the true and radical Democracy have stood, and stand to-day—and when they came to Baltimore with their delegates, though it was thrown in their faces that they stood on that resolution, they did not shrink in that hour from declaring it.

Mr. BAYARD—I would appeal to the honorable Senator from Wisconsin. I withdrew my motion for an Executive Session, to give him an opportunity for a personal explanation in a matter with reference to himself.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—One single word further and I have done. In that Convention this resolution was referred to. They stood upon it, and the declaration they then made is true to-day—whosoever falls on that stone will be broken in pieces; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. General CASS fell on that stone and was broken, and woe be to the man, North or South, on whom it shall fall. I beg pardon of the Senate and of the Senator who made the motion for an Executive session for occupying their time. It was no intention of mine to be called into a debate at this time, and perhaps I owe an apology to the Senate for speaking with as much warmth and earnestness as I have; but the allusion which the honorable Senator from California made, that I might have made such a proposition for the purpose of obtaining votes to the resolution—that I had promised favors to his party to produce that result—as it was a matter that had never entered into my mind, was one which I thought it proper to say something about. I renew the motion for an Executive session.

The President and Kansas.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

If the President had treated the Convention as a mere nullity—if he had ignored its action—if he had protested against the elections which it ordered—if he had endeavored to prevent its doings from being presented legitimately before Congress—then, perhaps, he might have escaped the opposition which he now meets, and the Topeka conventionists might have hailed him as an ally. But, in that event, who does not see that he would have met another and a very different opposition—the opposition not only of a party but of the country, not only of persons but of principles, not only of factious discontent, but of legal right? This latter opposition he has avoided, by simply keeping the straightforward pathway of his official duty—by acting in full accordance with his original policy and his first instructions to Governor WALKER—by refusing to intervene in matters with which he had no concern—by continuing to recognize the Convention as a legal Convention—by respecting its acts as the acts of an authorized body—and by declining to substitute his will for the will of the Convention and to endeavor to prevent its Constitution from *having a fair hearing in Congress.* The President's views and policy on this whole subject have been willfully misrepresented in some quarters, and strangely misunderstood in other quarters. When his message was read in the Senate on the second day of the session, even the distinguished Senator from Illinois arose in his place and lost no time in declaring his opposition to that part of it which relates to Kansas. But the next day that same Senator announced to the Senate that he had not fully understood the President, on the very subject with reference to which he had made his precipitate opposition. We should be glad to hope that, upon further reflection on the Message, not only that Senator, but others who agree with him in his recent surprising demonstration, *may find that they still misunderstand its policy and its principles,* which, so far from being opposed to the provisions of the Nebraska bill, are in direct accordance with them, and so far from making war upon the principles of popular sovereignty, *clearly recognize the right of the people to make their own institutions in their own way.* The position of the President on this subject is, we firmly believe, impregnable; no matter what may be the current of future events. If discord is renewed in Kansas he has no responsibility for it. He has given no pretext to rebellion. He has not encouraged the residents there to refrain from voting at a most important crisis, in order to take advantage afterwards of their own wrong, and to complain of the vote as not having been sufficiently full. He has not hesitated, on the contrary, to encourage every citizen to vote. He had endeavored to keep the peace in the Territory, to make the elections secure, and to uphold the cause of law and order by every means in his power. If further difficulties occur in Kansas, the responsibility, we repeat, will not rest upon him, but upon those who; in Kansas and out of it, have pursued a directly opposite course. We sincerely hope, however, that no further difficulties will occur in that unfortunate Territory. The Slavery question, out of which they originally grew, Governor WALKER himself declares to be a past issue, and it is inconceivable that intelligent and patriotic men should desire to prolong a discourse after the cause of it had been adjusted. With a good Constitution offered them, with the Slavery question submitted, and an opportunity afforded them of getting the full control of their own affairs by being admitted into the Union, why should the people of Kansas go into revolution? Against what outrage would they rebel?

The President's Instructions to Gov. Walker on the Eve of the October Kansas Election.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1857.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, and have submitted it to the President for his consideration. He has instructed me to communicate his views upon the subject therein referred to.

You express the decided opinion that the danger results from the conflicting constructions which are given to the laws regulating the qualifications of voters, and which may be forcibly maintained at the polls. And you consider it very important that the opinion of the President should be communicated to you, that you may make it known to the people of the Territory in the confidence that such a measure would exert a salutary influence, which would probably "prevent a sanguinary and disastrous civil war."

This appeal, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of the Territory, so well qualified by his position, and by his personal and official character, to form a correct estimate of the impending danger and of the proper means to avert it, has engaged the earnest attention of the President, and he has examined with care the facts and considerations presented by you.

There are two points upon which you desire the instructions of the President. The first is, whether a Territorial tax must be paid to entitle a person to vote at the election in October; and the second is, whether a person can vote under the organic act of Congress establishing the Territory, although excluded by the express provisions of the Territorial act of February 20, 1857? Your own opinion is decidedly expressed that the payment of a tax is not required as a qualification, and that the Territorial act legally regulates the right of suffrage. Your application presents very grave considerations. The free exercise of the elective franchise is at all times an object peculiarly dear to the American people. It should be approached with great caution. The responsible relations which exist between the President and Kansas, and between yourself and that Territory, can be most usefully maintained by carefully acting within the clearly defined sphere prescribed to both these executive officers.

It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is an executive, not a judicial officer, and he has no power to declare authoritatively who shall or shall not vote under the laws of Kansas. By the territorial act of Aug. 20, 1855, to regulate elections, this power is conferred upon the judges of election "in each county or voting precinct," and these judges are appointed by the County Commissioners, and not by the Governor. In no case of a contested election under the act is the Governor authorized to act as a judge in any stage of the proceedings. The wise and wholesome jealousy against executive interference, so consonant with the spirit of our institutions, is clearly shown in the provisions of the act. Indeed, there is but one case in which the Governor has been authorized even to issue a proclamation, and that is, "should any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes" for the same office. Cases of contested elections for members of the Legislative Assembly are to be decided by the respective houses; for probate judges by the proper district courts; and for sheriffs, county commissioners, and clerks of probate courts by the respective probate courts. Thus, the Governor seems to have been excluded from any participation in the conduct of elections.

It is his duty, required, as he is, to see that the laws of the Territory are faithfully executed, to take care that the elections shall be free and fair, and to resist whatever violence may be employed to prevent any individual from going to the polls, and having his claim to vote decided by the judges; but this decision, whatever it may be, is final, so far as the executive is concerned.

There is, notwithstanding, one point of view in which it may be proper for the Executive of the United States to express an opinion upon the questions you have submitted.

The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement—and possessing, as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion, with an organized military force prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to aid to suppress an insurrection. Surely, under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert that calamitous result.

The danger you anticipate arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas that they will be excluded from the privilege of voting because they have not paid a territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his Cabinet, concurs in opinion with you, that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself, and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever, not possessing these qualifications, notwithstanding he may possess the qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise.

In communicating this opinion, the President has no idea, as I have already stated, that it can have any legal effect in determining the qualifications of individual voters in the Territory, and he only expresses it in deference to your inquiry, and for the single reason which I have just indicated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, &c.,
LEWIS CASS.

To ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

A Sensible Southern View of Kansas.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

A wise Government must take things as they are, not as they ought to be. Suppose that Kansas is admitted into the Union with this Constitution, with a people in this high state of resentful excitement, and suppose a Governor is elected, the mass of the people not having anything to do with the election; and imagine a Legislature elected the same way, *how will such a Government get into operation?* Laws are made, and the people agree to ignore them: how will any law be executed without a posse? and where is the posse to come from? How will taxes be collected, law breakers arrested, or any law executed? If collision between the mass and the civil authorities could be avoided, it would be less matter; but that is impossible. A rival State government will be set up, lawless and revolutionary, and the President will be called on for troops to put down a rebellion: to support a government forced upon the people without their consent, will be the outcry. We have but a small military force; and in the midst of the excitement the next elections will come on, while civil war reigns in the Territory. *What will be the result? Will the Democratic party be sustained?* An overwhelming majority of the North sympathise with the rebels; and conservative men of both sections will be disgusted with the spectacle. They will support any party that promises a change of policy that leads only to ruin. "There is your Kansas policy," the opposition will well say. "We told you so!" *Will any Democrat tell us what reply he will make when this comes to pass?*

It seems to be assumed that the people of the Territory are very pliable, without a will of their own; that they will acquiesce in whatever Congress may do, in spite of past experience. We say there is danger of civil war in Kansas; and, when it begins, the people there will not have it all to themselves. *It will be a sectional contest, where the extremes of both parts of the Union will come in conflict.*

No one who has kept up with the history of Kansas, and who is familiar with the late news from that place, will regard this conjecture as to what is likely to happen in Kansas, as at all extravagant. It seems incredible to us how a man can suppose we shall get rid of Kansas by dragging her into the Union in this way. We are very certain they will be egregiously disappointed. The ringleaders in Kansas are reckless and unscrupulous men; and in a state of high excitement, there is no telling what a people will do, under the idea that a government is attempted to be imposed upon them. If they would go quietly to work under a State Government, and make a Constitution to suit themselves, it would be less matter; but the danger is, that they will do nothing of this sort. They will take a short and revolutionary road to a government of their own choice. Will any party be justified in provoking such a result so easily avoided? Let not the Federal Government try compulsion. It is a very dangerous experiment. If it may be applied to a State coming into the Union, it may be applied afterward.

We have no apology to offer for the conduct of a party in Kansas. It has been lawless and revolutionary; but that is no reason for the Congress of the United States in disregarding their voice in a case in which they have a right to decide for themselves.

There is a plain, simple way to avoid all this, and do justice. *Let the people of Kansas have a legal and fair opportunity to frame their own government; to do it just as they please, as the people of every State have a right to do.* This plan is in conformity with Democratic principles and precedents. We have not pointed out consequences to deter any one from a righteous course; but to show our readers what risk is run by the policy threatened. We hold that the policy is wrong, and with such consequences before us, highly criminal, unless it can be shown that the policy is right, and the only right policy to be adopted.

An Extreme Southern View of Senator Douglas' Position.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

The Black Republican Party, which was defeated in nearly all the political contests of the past Summer and Fall, and which seemed on the brink of dissolution, has recently been galvanized into renewed symptoms of vitality and vigor. The skillful and successful operator in this great work is Senator DOUGLAS, who, though formerly styled a Benedict Arnold, a Judas, and a traitor by the Freesoil sheets, is now bedaubed with panegyric, and extolled as a pure patriot and profound statesman. The honorable Senator is unquestionably entitled to the measureless laudation and eternal gratitude of the enemies of the South. He has availed himself of his prominent position as the representative of Western sentiment, of his powerful influence as the leading champion of Democracy in the United States Senate, to adopt a line of policy which revives the sinking energies of the Anti-Slavery faction, and inspires them with hopes of the future. He has deliberately assumed a position in reference to [illegible] that necessarily places him in quasi-hostility to the Administration. He combats the Lecompton Constitution, advocates its rejection, and proposes to pass a bill to enable the people of Kansas to frame a new Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his late message, leans slightly to the cause of justice. He has not the moral hardihood openly and manfully to approve of the Lecompton Constitution, but he rightly concludes that all the disturbances and discussions in Kansas and upon the question of Slavery, and as that Convention has complied with the intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act. This is doctrine which, though barely acceptable to the South, is entirely unpalatable to the North. Still, we believe if the discouraged and disorganized condition in the Black Republicanism [illegible] after the elections, it would have been [illegible] to do more [illegible] but indeed! In the hour of gloom and despondency, the broken ranks of Free-Soil became strengthened and consolidated. Just at the moment when a vigorous effort of loyalty on the part of the National Democracy was alone required to quell discontent at the South, to utterly prostrate Anti-Slavery at the North, and to secure to Kansas a peaceful admission into the family of States, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS turns recreant to his professed faith, and leagues himself with the enemies of order, equal rights and the Union. Being a man of mark, the putative author of the Kansas bill, the sometime leader and darling of the Democracy, this defection is of the highest moment. Such a man does not stand alone in his abandonment of the South. He carries with him a host of National Democrats, who, however fishy on the Slavery question, remained apparently true while their leaders were firm. Elsewhere we publish some of the expressions of sentiment ventured by this tribe of tender-footed politicians, who are delighted to plant themselves squarely on this new platform erected by DOUGLAS, and to support themselves by clinging to his broad shoulders. But if this were the worst, we might say, "let them go." They never were trustworthy, and their treachery at the first suitable opportunity was to be expected. The gravaman of DOUGLAS' iniquity lies much more in the aid and comfort he has extended to Black Republicanism, than in having detached from the support of the South a number of miserable party hacks, whose sincerity was always questionable.

The consequences of this movement can scarcely be exaggerated, and we believe that we have before us the inevitable contingency of a Northern Anti-Slavery coalition in 1860, which will sweep everything before it, as with the force of a whirlwind. The forerunners of this event are already perceptible. Let any one peruse the Black Republican journals, and note their defiant, exulting tone, since DOUGLAS—the exponent of the Democracy of the West—has struck hands with them. They now calculate upon annihilating the Administration majority in the House—perhaps in the Senate. They predict the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the defection of the Western Democrats, and we are afraid they are reckoning with their host. DOUGLAS has done incalculable mischief by taking ground against Mr. BUCHANAN on this Kansas question—mischief that outweighs a thousand-fold his past services. We fear he has made up his mind to cast his lot with the dominant party in the Free States, and his position is but the precursor of a formal affiliation with Black Republicanism.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Late last night Senator DOUGLAS, and his accomplished and estimable wife, arrived at the Girard House, from Washington, and no sooner was the fact known, than an excellent military band serenaded him.

The area in Chesnut-street in front of the Girard House was crowded, and a loud call for Mr. DOUGLAS having been made, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., in a few appropriate sentences, introduced the Senator to the enthusiastic multitude.

Senator DOUGLAS then appeared on the balcony, and, amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—the principle was coeval with, and was part of, the Constitution of the United States. He deprecated the idea of hostility to the President, or to his Administration, and expressed his belief that Mr. BUCHANAN would prove eminently worthy of the high opinion formed of him by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which had elected him to the high office he now held.

Senator DOUGLAS retired amid great applause, and then arose a loud call for Colonel FORNEY, editor of the *Press*, who responded in a brief speech, declaring his inviolable adherence to the great principle of the ascendancy of the majority. He concluded by stating that Mr. DOUGLAS would remain in the city (at the Girard House) this day, and would be happy to see every citizen who felt disposed to call upon him.

These agreeable proceedings terminated at 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM KANSAS.

Cause of the Trouble at Fort Scott—Termination of the Session of the Legislature, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) Dec. 23.

By the cars last night we received information from Fort Leavenworth to the 19th inst. On the previous day General HARNEY ordered two companies of troops, under command of Captain STEADS, to proceed by forced marches to Fort Scott, to quell disturbances which had broken out there. It seems that 300 Black Republicans had collected with a view to obtain possession of certain records in the charge of the Clerk of the County, being nothing else than indictments against some of the number, and it was reported that three persons had been killed. It was also stated that JIM LANE had sent a portion of his banditti to protect the Black Republicans in their attempt to get the indictments into their hands, and the object of the United States troops was to get between the hostile parties and prevent the effusion of blood.

The session of the Black Republican Legislature had terminated in a complete fizzle. Several laws were passed by them, which, it is understood, were vetoed by Acting Governor STANTON, and they could not, or did not, pass them over his veto. The only law which they perfected, was one which directed an election on the 5th of January, upon the Lecompton Constitution—that instrument being submitted to the people as provided by the Convention, and also empowering the people to vote for "no Constitution at all." It was not pretended that this action of the Black Republican Legislature would prevent the regular election on Monday last, as fixed by the Convention. That election would still take place, and, with an earnest desire to preserve the peace, Gen. HARNEY had stationed troops in the neighborhood of all the election precincts where it was likely that disturbances would arise. No difficulty was anticipated, although it was said that Missourians would attempt to vote at some of the precincts. This is a lie, so well understood now, in Kansas and abroad, that nobody believes it.

Gen. DENVER was at Lecompton on the 14th, but it was understood that up to the 17th he had not assumed the duties of his new appointment. Mr. STANTON was still the Secretary of the Territory and acting Governor.

The vote upon the Constitution, as submitted by the Convention, was, no doubt, taken on Monday last. It is said that it would be a meagre one—the Black Republicans refusing to vote, as well as some Democrats. Be it so. As they have before refused to vote when they had it in their power to change the character of the Convention, and to put an end to the agitation which has so long distracted the Union, by adopting a Constitution which restricted Slavery in the new State, they, and they alone, are responsible for the present posture of affairs. They are entitled to no credit for their factious and unprincipled conduct, and they deserve no consideration at the hands of Congress. The law passed by the Republican Legislature, convened by Mr. STANTON, under the most absurd pretexts, is entitled to no weight whatever, and so it should be regarded all over the country.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the story so pompously paraded by the Black Republican organ in this city, of the killing of JIM LANE, at Lecompton, has not a particle of foundation. It is one of the many "Martin White" stories that have been circulated all over the Union, and have found silly believers everywhere, even when it was established that there was not a word of truth in them.

LOLA MONTEZ was about to be married to Prince LOUIS SULKOWSKY, Prince of Beilitz, Count of Reissen, Count of Schonau, Count of Kobelin, and Count of Lessa, now residing in Lewis County, in this State.—*All the Papers.*

The Prince SULKOWSKY writes to a friend in this city denying this foolish and malicious report. He is living upon his farm on the Black River, near Lowville, with his accomplished wife and interesting little family, husbanding his ample fortune, and occasionally enjoying the pleasures of the chase; but with no disposition to hunt or husband the adventuress with whom the papers have so ignorantly associated his honored name.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Great Buoyancy in the English Funds.

ADDITIONAL FAILURES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PANIC AT HAMBURG UNABATED

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Safety of the Besieged in Lucknow.

Advance of Sir Colin Campbell and

...cause of their embarrassment has been ..., the failure of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & ..., the total amount of their liabilities has ... hundred.

The bills have also been returned of Messrs. MONTOYA, SAENZ & Co, an old Spanish firm of respectable standing as general merchants. The debts are believed to be very small. The firm ... been closing ... past.

The next announcement is that of the ... Bank of FARLEY, LAVARDAR & Co. In this case the liabilities are believed to be very small. The bank was established more than sixty years ago, and has for some time been in a state of decay. It enjoyed a privileged circulation of £15,463, but the amount of notes at present outstanding is said to be only about £1,000.

Lastly, the stoppage has been notified of Mr. T. G. WARD (formerly TISDALL & WARD,) of West Smithfield, who appears in the List of London bankers, but whose business was principally that of agent to cattle salesmen. The extent of his engagements has not been stated.

Some set off against these disastrous circumstances is to be found, however, in the fact of two large establishments having been able to present plans and securities to the Bank of England which have appeared sufficient to warrant support being extended to them. It is understood that Messrs. ROBERT SMITH & Co., of Manchester, a firm very largely connected with the silk trade, regarding whom some anxiety has been felt during the past few days, have obtained aid from that establishment which will fully insure their safety, and that an application from the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, which stopped on the 17th of November with liabilities estimated at about £1,000,000, has also been acceded to. This bank reopened on Tuesday last for the redemption of its note circulation, and may now be expected to resume its ordinary business in the course of next week. Had its resuscitation been found impracticable, much distress would have been created in the iron districts.

The Manchester *Guardian* gives the following failures as having lately occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne: Messrs. KIRKUP & Co., shipbuilders; W. R. Urwin, iron and chain merchant; ALEXANDER BERTRAM, provision dealer; G. HUNTER, bacon factor and provision merchant, and Messrs. AYDON & FERGUSON.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.—The report of the Independent Committee appointed to investigate the position of the City of Glasgow Bank states that, although their labors were conducted with great rapidity, the examination was as strict as possible under the circumstances, and that confidence is entertained it will prove substantially correct. In many cases they think they may have made an under valuation. The deductions consist of £90,815 for probable loss from debtors' accounts (of which about £32,000 is in connection with firms recently failed) and £111,990 from the general securities, including railway stocks, debentures, &c., the chief part of which should, properly, have been written off at former periods. The total capital, which was originally £975,000, but which appears to have been reduced to £745,110, in consequence of shares for £229 890, having "fallen into the hands of the Bank," is after allowing for accruing profits, &c., reduced only by £17,576, the amount remaining, according to the valuations of the committee, being £667,533. This abstract, although very favorable under the circumstances, indicates many points of bad banking—a large lock-up in railway shares, and for the practice apparently of making advances on their own shares; but it seems to free the directors from everything like a charge of intentional misconduct, and as there is good ground to hope that the lesson they have received has produced its effect the prospect of their resumption may be looked forward to with satisfaction.

Messrs. BARDGETT AND PICARD.—A meeting of Messrs. BARDGETT and PICARD, corn merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 15th ult., was held on the 9th when an unfavorable statement was submitted by the accountant.

The liabilities are stated to be £85,142, and the assets £16,106, exclusive of £1,425 anticipated surplus from the realization of securites held by creditors, and property of the value of £6,824, at present in dispute. The debts to the firm in America amount to £38,646, and are estimated to produce £10,000; but this is contingent upon the satisfactory carrying out of an agreement entered into by Mr. WALLACE, a debtor for £26,000, and other circumstances arising out of the American crisis. The capital of the firm on the 1st of January 1856 was £24,314, but in this sum Mr. WALLACE'S debt, at that period not so large as at present, was included as good. The cause of the failure was stated to be losses from bad debts and depreciation in property. No proposition was made on the part of the insolvents, and it was resolved to appoint three creditors to inspect the state of affairs, the meeting being adjourned for a week.

Messrs. SANDERSON, SANDEMAN & Co.—A meeting of creditors of Messrs. SANDERSON, SANDEMAN & Co., bill-brokers, whose suspension was announced on the 11th ult., was held on the 10th December, when the accounts previously published were read and taken into consideration. Mr. TURQUAND, the accountant, stated that out of £5,298,997, the total liabilities when the firm stopped payment, £2,013,690 had since run off; of this sum the bills returned amount to $91 098, of which about £49,000 will ultimately be paid in full, and, valuing the remainder at 10s. in the pound, there results a charge against the estate of about £20,000 upon upwards of two millions of liabilities. A similar calculation for the remaining three millions of bills not due, gives a further loss of £30,000, although the latter are of a better character, making £50,000 in all. Messrs. SANDERSON'S assets are being paid into the Bank of England for the benefit of their creditors, and a sum has already been collected of £19,000, and partly invested in Exchequer Bills. The capital at the time of the failure was £83,820, to which it had accumulated, by non-withdrawals of profits, from £34,000. Mr. REES, the solicitor to the firm, proposed that the estate be wound up under inspection. A creditor observed that this was the only course open; the Court of Bankruptcy was out of the question, and a deed of assignment was equally objectionable, being in itself an act of benkruptcy, and requiring the consent of every individual creditor, however small his claim might be. After a short discussion as to the wording of the resolutions, in the course of which it was stated that the winding up would possibly last over a year, the proposition was agreed to, and three creditors were appointed a Committee of Inspection. No doubt was expressed as to the ultimate payment of all claims in full.

Messrs. BROADWOOD & BARCLAY.—At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. BROADWOOD & BARCLAY, merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 9th ult., an unsatisfactory statement was submitted. The probable dividend will be about 5s. in the pound. Considerable discussion took place upon the large amount sunk in the sugar refinery at Mayaguez and the debt due from DECASTRO, LINDEGREN & Co. It is proposed to continue the refinery for a short time, with the view of effecting a sale of it, if possible, and enabling stock to be realized to the best advantage. The interests of creditors will be protected by sending out the necessary deeds and instructions to Porto Rico, and it was ultimately resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Messrs DECASTRO, LINDEGREN & Co. have authorized the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound in three installments to the holders of their drafts.

J. H. BAIRD & Co.—A meeting has also been held of creditors of Messrs. J. H. BAIRD & Co., a firm engaged in the Australian trade. The statement of affairs, prepared by Mr. C. F. KEMP, the accountant, gives the amount of liabilities as £21,258, the assets being estimated at £21,083, subject to the doubtful realization of property in Australia. The immediate cause of the suspension was stated to be the discontinuance of remittances from Messrs. WHARTON & Co, of Melbourne, with whom Messrs. BAIRD had been connected in business. It was finally resolved that Mr. BAIRD should proceed to Australia to make the best arrangements in his power, and Mr. KEMP was instructed to act in his absence.

A meeting of creditors of Mr. C. F. PERRY was held at Wolverhampton, when a composition of 8s. in the pound was accepted, payable in four installments extending to February, 1859. The liabilities were stated to amount to £85,527. the assets being estimated at £34,795.

The Latest European Money Markets.

From the London Times (City Article,) Dec. 12.

The English funds continue to show great buoyancy. They opened this morning at a fresh advance of a quarter per cent., which was maintained to the close. Consols for the opening were first quoted 91¾ to ¾ ex. dividend, and in the afternoon, on receipt of the Indian news regarding the large force advancing to the relief of Lucknow, a further improvement occurred, and some bargains were effected at 92. The additional rise, however, was afterwards lost, and the final operations were at 91¾ to ⅞. The Bank return in the *Gazette*, which shows a diminution of £1,232,000 in the bullion, and £1,232,145 in the reserve, was expected to be favorable, and this, with the certainty of large gold supplies continuing to pour in, and the satisfactory statement of the Bank of France, assisted in creating a general feeling of confidence. Bank Stock left off at 217@219; Reduced and New Three-per-Cents., 91½ to ⅞; India Bonds, 35s. 38s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 3s. discount par.

Some loans on Government securities were negotiated to-day in the Stock Exchange at from 6½ per cent. till the January dividends. Out of doors the demand is gradually diminishing, and a belief is entertained that when a reduction of the Bank rate is commenced the downward movement will be rapid.

The principal feature in the foreign stock market is the continued advance in Turkish, which is nearly 7 per cent. above the point at which it stood a month ago. Other descriptions are in little request. Russian Five per Cents were negotiated at 105¾, 104¾ and 105; ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Mexican, 18¾; Portugese, 43½; Spanish New Deferred, 25; Turkish Six per Cents, for the account, 93, 92¾, 93¼ and 92¾, and the Four per Cents guaranteed, for the account, 100 and 99¾.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, Amsterdam and Paris were slightly lower, and Hamburg was about the same as last post. The actual business transacted was unimportant.

The Corn market this morning was dull, at former rates.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton market this week shows great heaviness, at a decline of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 30c. for money, and 66f. 45c. for the end of the month, showing an advance of more than a quarter ℔ cent. At Amsterdam and Vienna extreme flatness still prevails.

About £210,000 of gold, nearly all Australian, was sold to the Bank to-day. Sovereigns are also coming in from Ireland and other places.

The gold by the *Essex*, £421,020, will be delivered to-morrow, and the whole is expected to go to the Bank.

The precise amount of silver shipped by the steamer *Caledonia*, to sail for Hamburg to-morrow morning, is £50,148.

The African mail steamer *Gambia* has brought £12,000.

The figures presented in the monthly return of the Bank of France furnish a remarkable illustration of the effect produced in that country by the advance of the rate of discount to 10 per cent. at the beginning of November, and justify the reductions to the extent of 2 per cent. subsequently made. The bullion, which in the previous account showed a falling off of £1,440,000, has experienced an increase of £1,860,000, and now stands at £9,440,000, although the premium paid for artificial purchases, which last month amounted to £15,000, has not been more than £10,000. Even allowing, therefore, for the effect of the police restrictions to prevent any efflux, which were said at the height of the crisis to have been redoubled, it is evident that a strong turn of the tide must have taken place naturally. While the bullion has been rapidly increasing the note circulation has been drawn in in a greater ratio, a diminution having occurred of £1,960,000. A withdrawal of £3,120,000 of deposits has been coincident with a contraction of £3,080,000 in the discounts. The balance to the credit of the Treasury has increased £55,000, and the advances on stocks and shares have been reduced by about £240,000.

The telegraphic quotations from India to-day, show a further favorable movement of a half per cent. at Calcutta. At Bombay, on the contrary, there had been a rise of 2 or 3 per cent., owing doubtless to the heavy shipments of specie made thence to Calcutta. From China it is stated the quotation at Hong Kong remained at 4s. 11½d., while at Shanghae it had gone from 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d. Prices of silk were unaltered. The settlement is 12,000 bales less than last year. On political matters the only statement is "It is expected Canton will be taken some time in November."

In the Produce Markets, during the week, the transactions have been of moderate extent, and towards the close the late partial advance was generally lost. Numerous public sales of Sugar have been held, including a considerable quantity of foreign Muscovado, but most descriptions have given away about 1s., excepting the finest grocery, while low brown Mauritius has, in some cases, been parted with at a decline of 1s. 6d., which corresponds with the extreme depression in November. Several arrivals have taken place from the United States. The present low quotations appear to have a favorable influence upon the deliveries for consumption. Coffee has experienced a reduction of about 1s. for Plantation Ceylon. Two floating cargoes of Rio are reported at several shillings under the last sale effected. Arrivals of Cocoa from the Continent have still the effect of unsettling prices. In Rice there has been no material alteration. The quotations of Spice have suffered a further depression, Cassia Lignea being the only exception. Saltpetre has experienced a fall of about 2s., the prices now current being nearly the same as at the heaviest period of last month. Great flatness continues in the Tea Market, and little business has transpired beyond some parcels pressed for sale. At auction, yesterday, 5,000 packages were realized at easier rates.

Bank of England Returns.

The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857:

ISSUES DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£24,043,256	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	6,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion	7,568,256
		Silver bullion	Nil.
Total	£24,043,256	Total	£24,043,256

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's capital	£14,553,000	Government securities (including dead weight annuity)	£5,434,022
Rest	3,493,918	Other securities	30,111,185
Public deposits*	6,648,062	Notes	3 90,485
Other deposits	14,446,724	Gold and silver coin	501,234
Seven-day and other bills	811,222		
Total	£39,946,926	Total	£39,946,926

* Including exchequer savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts.

Coin and Bullion, increase	£713,022
Notes issued, increase	672 485
Public Deposits, increase	575,795
Other Deposits, decrease	4,53[illegible]
Government Securities, decrease	7,825
Other Securities, decrease	1,093,201
Notes in reserve, increase	1,632,115
Active circulation, decrease	559 660

Statement of the Bank of France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Dec. 10. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	DEC. f.	c.	NOV. f.	c.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Capital, New	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Reserve in land'd prop'ty	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Bk. notes in circulation	498,343,900	00	531,678,000	00
Bk. do. of the branch bks.	43,950,000	00	49,581,800	00
Bank notes to order	5,042,337	15	6,911,147	92
Receipts payable at sight	2,436,541	00	3,247,286	00
Treas. ac. curr't creditor	72,241,685	82	72,376,955	94
Sundry accounts current	123,384,359	24	199,168,322	64
Do. with sundry br'h bks.	23,839,794	00	25,445,346	00
Dividends payable	299,472	25	421,987	25
Dis. and sundry interests	1,531,598	49	2,804,725	66
Commission on deposits	18,069,206	33	15,905,862	07
Re-dis. the last 6 months	2,268,387	81	2,268,387	81
Protested bills			6,945	90
Sundries	2,820,813	56	2,906,146	18
Total	995,153,133	96	1,041,837,915	46

CREDITOR.

	DEC. f.	c.	NOV. f.	c.
Cash in hand	82,597,109	42	107,029,078	24
Cash in the branch banks	153,424,483	00	118,536,074	00
Commer. bills overdue	768,352	60	790,900	27
Commer. bills discounted but not yet due	269,908,201	62	316,471,622	81
Do. in the branch banks	241,867,995	00	292,240,194	00
Advanced on dep. of bull.	2,696,800	00	2,112,400	00
Do. by the branch banks	2,210,900	00	1,538,600	00
Advanced on French public securities	10,932,856	10	23,305,836	10
Do. by the branch banks	5,845,750	00	6,420,650	00
Advanced on rail. securit's	21,117,200	00	19,130,800	00
Do. by the branch banks	10,321,800	00	9,230,350	00
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	186,400	00	139,300	00
Do. on Br. B'k's' Scrip	34,100	00	46,400	00
Advanced to the State on agrem't of June 30, 1848	50,000,000	00	50,000,000	00
Gov't stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Gov't stock disposable	52,189,482	03	52,189,482	03
New shares, not settled	55,867,625	00	70,293,300	00
Hotel & furniture of B'k	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Landed prop. of br. b'ks	5,035,592	00	5,128,211	09
Expenses of management of the Bank	2,056,968	23	1,141,510	04
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,576,029	03	949,656	00
Sundries	1,260,239	79	451,124	45
Total	995,153,133	96	1,041,837,915	46

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France,
DE GERMINY.

* There appears to be an omission here in the telegram.

American Securities.

The following are the latest quotations of American Stocks in London:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 8 ℔ ct., 1875	75@77	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	75@77	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@77	
Do., $100 shares, $50 paid	13@11 dis.	11@[illegible] dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1[illegible]0	7[illegible]@78	
New-York Central 6 ℔ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	89@84	
Do., 7 ℔ cent. con., 1864	85@92	x c
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ ct. Bonds, on 1862	—	
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	68@72	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1870	40@50	
Do., do., do., 1875		
Ohio and Penn. 7 ℔ cent. Inc. Bonds, on 1873	—	
Pennsylvania 6 ℔ ct. Cont Bonds, 1st mortgage	81@83	
Do., 2d do., sig.	82@ 84	

The Panic at Hamburg.

Hamburg (Dec. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

I have already informed you of the resolution come to by the Senate and Bürgerschaft of this city to form a "Discount Bank," with a capital of 15,000,000 marks banco, instead of 30,000,000 as originally proposed. The office for discounting has already been opened in the saloon of the Bank, and the first portion of the capital required (5,000,000,) on the State Treasury depositing the securities demanded by the Bank,—5,160 Bergdorf, and 7,388 Hamburg-Berlin Railway shares, with other Stats securities,—has been deposited in the hands of the bank authorities, in lieu of silver, for the present. The remaining 10,000,000 have to be raised by means of a loan upon the most eligible terms possible, and paid in silver into the Bank; and rumors are afloat that negotiations are being carried on with the Bank of Prussia for this supply, but whether there be any reliable grounds for this assertion or not is at present unknown. However, it is certain that yesterday morning the "Hamburg Discount Bank for 1857" commenced its operations, and, as I have been credibly informed, bills to the amount of about 800,000 marks have been discounted, extreme precaution being used in the selection of the paper, and hints thrown out to the merchants that, unless under very pressing circumstances, they should not avail themselves of it, in order to avoid its too rapid absorption. This may account for the smallness of the amount paid out yesterday.

So far so good. In consequence of this arrangement, a better feeling prevailed on 'Change; but on the fact becoming known towards the close of the day that as many as a dozen additional firms had been compelled to stop payment, and that others were likely to follow, the favorable impression was diminished by the fear that the small amount of 15,000,000 would not suffice to do more than afford a temporary relief.

Forty-nine firms that have suspended payment have to appear before the Chamber of Commerce to choose administrators to examine their books, who will have to decide whether such firms are to be considered solvent, and able to pay if time be allowed them to carry on their business under a committee, or to be declared at once insolvent, and consequently to wind up forthwith in the usual manner, the creditors having the benefit of the law of bankruptcy of 1799 in their favor.

The firm of H. PONTOPPIDAN, whose bills upon Mr. WESTENHOLZ, of London, have always been taken in preference to those of many other respectable houses, and which has transactions to a very considerable extent in the Danish dominions (Mr. PONTOPPIDAN being Danish Consul-General in this city,) is reported to have refused bills for want of specie yesterday; but it is expected that the firm will receive support from the Danish Government.

The old firm of HAMILTON, KOCH & Co., and those of LAVETZ & KOCH, CAMPE & MEYER, G. H. LUTZE & Co., C. A. STAELIN, F. O. SOHUBACH, H. RUCKER, C. GODETT, and HEINE & FLEISCHMANN, have all stopped, but the amount of their liabilities is said not to be very considerable.

The rate of discount charged by the Discount Bank is 10 per cent., and will probably continue at that figure, but the Treasury bills recently issued as advances upon merchandise, are being done at 9½ and even 9 per cent.

A telegram dated Hamburg, Dec. 9, says:

"The firm of M. PONTOPPIDAN, the Danish Consul, has received assistance from the Danish Government, and is enabled to continue its operations."

The Crisis in Copenhagen.

In Copenhagen the King of Denmark convoked a Ministerial Council on the 7th inst., with a view to deliberating on the best means of meeting the present crisis. The day previously 400,000 rixdollars had been forwarded to Hamburg, in the hopes of propping up the house of PONTOPPIDAN & Co. The excitement in Copenhagen had been very great on hearing of the suspension of the above-mentioned house in Hamburg, which, however, was somewhat tranquilized on its transpiring that the National Bank had taken this step towards relieving it.

The Crisis in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Sunday Times*, dated Dec. 8, says:

"There is nothing new of any sort or kind to be reported to-day from this place. As there is no accession of bad news in the money world, the tone of feeling appears to be firmer, but nevertheless the quotations, particularly of shares in recently created banking-houses supposed to be more or less implicated in commercial and manufacturing circles, continue to sink. From the *Dresdener Journal* we learn that the Saxon Government, in pursuance of an authorization extended to it by the Chambers, is about to open a Bank for advances on goods in Leipsic. Such an institution was resorted to in 1848, and it was found efficacious on that occasion."

The Crisis in Russia.

From St. Petersburg we hear nothing as yet of failures caused by the American, English, and German panics; the prices of goods generally bought by English houses have experienced some depreciation; and as regards imports, there is no willingness to purchase at present, from the impression that with so great a demand for money in London and Hamburg the prices of oversea goods will necessarily come down very soon. One of the worst effects that this destruction of commercial credit in different parts of the world was expected to produce in St. Petersburg was, that it would frighten private persons away from investing their capital in commercial enterprises, and thus annihilate the small commencement that Russia had already made in this direction during the past twelve months.

The Crisis in Poland.

The failure of the Dantsic firm of JOEL & Co. has caused a crisis in Poland, especially at Warsaw; and the stoppage of the extensive banking-house of HERMANN MEYEN, KUNITZ & Co., with several others, will probably be followed by many more.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

More Battles—Position of the Besieged in Lucknow—Advance of Sir Colin Campbell—Nena Sahib again in Command of the Mutineers.

Telegraphic advices have been received in England from Bombey to the 17th of November, and from Calcutta to the 10th.

A dispatch from Alexandria, dated Dec. 5, to the Foreign Office, is as follows:

"GREATHED'S column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, where, on the 18th, Brigadier GRANT, of the 9th Lancers, joined, and took command. On the 23d they crossed at Kamori, where the enemy was cut up by our cavalry, and five guns captured. The force, now about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 25th; and being reinforced to 5,000, crossed the Ganges on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3d, and there wait till the Commander-in-Chief joins them."

Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out, and our force at Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month.

Heavy fighting with slaughter, believed to have occurred.

Sir C. CAMPBELL, who left Calcutta on the 27th October, reached Cawnpore on the 3d of November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Kudoni, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and a detachment of the 93d Highlanders, with two 9-pounders under Colonel POWELL, of her Majesty's 53d foot. Our success was complete, but loss heavy—Colonel POWELL being among the killed. The Naval Brigade afterwards fell back on Binkee, with the view of returning to Futtypore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2d.

The Rohilound rebels had again advanced towards Mynee tar, and again taken to flight on finding the little force from that place was approaching. Mehidpore, having been attacked on the 8th of November, by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood. A portion of the Malwa contingent joined the enemy, killed Capt. MILLS, Dr. CASEY, and Sergeant-Major O'CONNELL, and MANSFA captured the guns, and compelled the other troops to retire. According to the latest accounts from Bombay, the 1st, 3d, and 4th divisions of Nizam cavalry, under Major ORR, attacked the rear guard of the rebels Nov. 12, at Barrowal, and captured the whole of the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, also two of the enemy's guns. One hundred of the enemy killed, 74 prisoners. Our casualties not yet received, but said to be severe. The columns under Brigadier SHOWERS captured Ahuiur, Dadres, Nunood, and other places southwest of Delhi, securing upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. Further north, General VAN CORLANDT still keeps the country in order. The district between Agra and Meerut is so quiet that the post and passenger carriages run daily between the two places. Eastward of Oude, the Bungalore contingent had gained two victories over bodies of the insurgents. The steamer *Bengal* reached Suez on the 3d inst., from Calcutta, but brought no later dates than those from Bombay.

A dispatch from Malta to the Foreign office, dated Dec. 9, says:

"Captain LORE, in charge of dispatches from Lord CANNING, states that Lord CANNING received the following telegraph from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, dated the 9th of November, Cawnpore: 'All right at Lucknow.' Sir COLIN CAMPBELL crossed the Jumna in Cawnpore on the 9th of November, and said is stated to have 7,000 men with him, to march on Lucknow.

Gen. WINDHAM at Cawnpore, in command of reserve, and was to march on to Lucknow as soon as two other regiments joined him.

Capt. PEEL, R. N., was at Alumbagh, with a few of his men, and some 32-pounder guns. The next (*sic*) were on their way to join."

A dispatch from Trieste to the London *Times*, says:

"The column under Brigadier GRANT was at Alumbagh about the 8th Nov., awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL crossed from Cawnpore into Oude on the 10th, with, it is believed, about 1,500 men.

Communications between Lucknow and Alumbagh quite interrupted, but HAVELOCK and OUTRAM known to be holding out. NENA SAHIB believed to be in command of the rebels.

Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers were making for Oude.

No fresh outbreaks. Rebels defeated near Futtehpore, Sikri, and Juppore, and in several other engagements. Rebellion represented as subsiding throughout the country.

Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2½d.; Calcutta, 2s. 2¼d."

A dispatch to the London *Herald* says:

GRANT'S column, about 3,500 strong, after reaching Cawnpore, was reinforced by 5,000, and crossed the Ganges, with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, which is surrounded by 60,000 insurgents. OUTRAM and HAVELOCK held their own position with less than 2,000 men.

One of the sons of the King of Delhi escaped,—he was under civil charge. A commission is investigating the charges against the King.

Delhi is in ruins from the effect of heavy artillery fire.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE RESIDENT IN LUCKNOW.

Calcutta (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

From Lucknow, the great point of interest, however, the Government itself has little information. So completely is the force there beleaguered, that the old device of inclosing letters in a quill has been of necessity abandoned. The only message received for weeks was written on a piece of paper three inches square, and concealed by a device it may be prudent as yet to keep private. We may have to try it again after this letter has returned to India. The few facts so reported are somewhat discouraging. Sir JAMES OUTRAM'S force has been terribly reduced. You will remember that about Sept. 25 he and General HAVELOCK forced their way into the Residency and relieved the garrison. This feat was accomplished by pressing on through gardens, small bazaars, knots of houses and other inclosed places. The enemy fought as Asiatics always do fight, behind stone walls. The bullets literally rained upon the advancing force, and that single movement cost 460 men. Sixteen officers of the 90th were killed or placed *hors du combat*, and almost all the superior officers of the 5th Fusileers.

I have heard many of the names, but refrain from exciting the regret of their friends at home till further information can be obtained. There had been some hard fighting before the relieving force reached the inclosures, and the total number of soldiers killed or disabled cannot be fixed at less than 700. The force therefore, even after its junction with the garrison already in the Residency, cannot be more than 1,400 strong, and this small party must be embarrassed by the care of sick and wounded, women and children, to a number in excess of its own. There are beside some 800 men at the Alumbagh, with a great array of camp followers, but they are believed to be without the means of communicating with the Residency. Since this time we know little positively, and that little is obtained solely from native gossip. The rumors, however, all point to one fact—that General OUTRAM, during the second week in October, attacked some large building, probably one of the palaces, and was driven back with further loss of life. I have seen one letter in which the writer, himself in Oude, states this as a fact, but I warn you that this and all other accounts must be received with caution till confirmed. It is nearly certain that there are 70,000 men, Sepoys and armed retainers, around and in Lucknow. Every landholder in Southern Oude, except one, is in arms, to see what he can obtain in the great scramble. The position, you will perceive, is sufficiently dangerous, but it is not worse than that of the garrison after the death of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE. Five hundred men, with a large convoy of provisions and ammunition, left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the 21st October. They, with the assistance of the men in the Alumbagh, may force their way to the Residency, but immense as is the military value of every European, a garrison so small cannot hope to clear a way through a densely populated town. Nevertheless, there is no cause for despondency. Sir JAMES OUTRAM can hold out till the 10th of November. On the 6th or 7th, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with an army, will be before Lucknow. The Commander-in-Chief quitted Calcutta on the 29th instant. He has remained there to organize the means of transport, which previous to his arrival were strangely defective. He will reach Cawnpore by the 2d of November, and there take the command of some 4,000 men, including his own Highland brigade and 800 cavalry. With this little army and a very heavy train of artillery he will press on to Lucknow, pick up the force of the Alumbagh, and commence the destruction of the city. It is a lath-and-plaster place, and the heavy guns will smash a path for him without so terrible a loss of European life. I hope, therefore, by the mail of the 20th November to report the destruction of Lucknow, the relief of the garrison, and the dispersion of the besiegers. Great confidence is felt here in Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. He has will as well as judgment, can be as hard as iron when necessary, and cares nothing about "old officers," "experience," "claims," or, indeed, anything except efficiency.

THE SEPOYS' IDEA OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

En passant, I may remark the extraordinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The Sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women, sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Onao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced "petticoated devils." Still they were a puzzle. The Sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break Sepoys across their knees! A Sepoy of the 73d, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported on his return to his regiment that the English were sending out monsters, with legs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and blood-red eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low countries. On the arrival of the 42d, a Sicar or Bengalee clerk had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlandar stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously; then, catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, "Sandy, be thae the things we're to fecht wi'?" I need scarcely say that a Sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he weighs less.

FAMINE AT DELHI.

From Delhi we have little further news. The British are complete masters of the town. Some further incidents of the siege, however, have come to light, and among them one which has driven every European, except the higher officials, almost frantic. The Sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could catch during the siege, and *burnt them alive*. The charred bodies, tied to stakes, were found by the stormers, with the Queen's buttons still recognizable. It must be remembered that the men who did this were Sepoys, the comrades for 100 years of the victims—men who had been led by them from victory to victory. You have endeavored, I perceive, to account for these atrocities. The cause is not far to seek. The Sepoys are Asiatics, and there is not an Asiatic, who, having the power, would not do likewise. The educated, smooth, silken Bengalee, who talks English and quotes MILTON, is exactly as cruel as the Sepoy, and just as much a gentleman. The *Hindoo Patriot*, for instance, a journal edited by the ablest educated native in Bengal, afraid to express its sympathy with these atrocities, coolly denies them all. They are invented, it says, by the English press for the shopkeepers. I need not describe the proof that exists of their perpetration. I would only mention that in every instance in which stories of atrocities have been circulated, we have had native as well as European evidence, and not one-tenth of the truth has as yet appeared. The *Hindoo Patriot*, I need not say, has neither been warned nor suppressed, and is a warm upholder of the existing Administration.

It appears to be proved that there was at least one European at Delhi who lent aid to the mutineers. Many letters report the capture of an Englishman in the dress of a native officer. He was a Sergeant-major of the 28th Native Infantry, and formerly an artilleryman. He rendered, it is said, important services to the besieged, and was created a General of artillery. He has not been executed, and, despite appearances, I am indisposed to credit the stories of his guilt. It seems incredible that a European should have deliberately aided the fiends who were burning his wounded countrymen. I hope it will be found that he was simply a man of weak nerves, unable to face the dread of death by torture. It is in his favor, also, that the Portuguese drummer, ANTONIO SERAPHIM, who was kept to play to the General, and who escaped at a very late period of the siege, does not accuse him, but considers him rather a prisoner. Four Europeans at Moradabad turned Mussulmans to preserve their lives. These five appear to be the only Christians about whose conduct during the rebellion there is even a suspicion. Nearly 6,000 of our countrymen were exposed to a danger to which that of death is trivial. One may have yielded, four more purchased life by a temporary apostacy, and that is all, while hundreds have met death or torture as calmly as reward, fighting like TUCKER after hope had gone, or, like Mrs. BOYSE, clinging to her husband's breast to shield him from the balls. I question if, since the day when the Christian persecutions ended, the world has seen such another spectacle; and, remember, these are the men whom England was accustomed to call dissolute, haughty Anglo Indians, and to suspect of sanctioning torture. As they are now, so they were then.

THE FATE OF THE OLD KING.

I have just received certain information as to the fate of the King of Delhi. His life is to be spared, for the officer who arrested him, in violation of orders, gave him a pledge to that affect. The blunder is disastrous in the extreme. The hoary scoundrel deliberately ordered the murder of 48 English women and children, and his exemption from punishment will be interpreted by every native into fear. They will only laugh at the story of the pledge as an invention to conceal the inability of the Government to carry out its will. It seems indeed somewhat Quixotic to say that a police officer can save a murderer by promising him his life. You must remember the King is only a simple subject. He is protected by no treaty, and is in no sense a prisoner of war. The Court of Directors 50 years ago exempted his palace from the authority of the courts of justice, but only by an order, not by a treaty or agreement. He ought to be transported for life.

OUDE, THE GREAT CENTRE OF REBELLION.

From the Bengal Harkaru, Oct. 31.

According to the present aspect of things, it seems that Oude is to be the great centre of the contest which we have now to sustain. Agra has been again threatened, but the insurgents have diverted their course, and are now proceeding in the direction of Lucknow, where, on the other hand, we are preparing to concentrate a large force, in order to make a decisive blow. It has become apparent now to all, and we believe that the Commander-in-Chief was the first to be convinced of the fact, that the maintenance of our position in Oude can only be effected by a force as formidable in numbers as the little armies which have been hitherto sent have been formidable in daring and valor. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has already left Calcutta for Cawnpore, where he will establish his head-quarters, and where he will join Col. GREATHED with his victorious column, which has already arrived. Troops—of which we have now a large number in Calcutta—are being sent up as fast as carriage can be secured for them, and Sir COLIN will doubtless have a large force at his disposal for the work that has to be done. Notwithstanding the gallant efforts of both officers and men in what was called the Relief of Lucknow, it is but too apparent that the "Relief" was only a reinforcement, and that our two positions—the Residency and Alumbagh—have been unable to effect a communication, in the face of the tremendous odds opposed to them. We have had but vague accounts of the condition of the garrisons of these two places, and the most alarming rumors were of course circulated. Yesterday we received some more certain information, and from this it is known that a rather severe loss was sustained in a sortie from Alumbagh, made for the purpose of establishing a communication with the Residency, and that Sir JAMES OUTRAM himself was wounded.

ANOTHER OF NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The Lahore *Chronicle* publishes the following "Proclamation" by NENA SAHIB:

"It has been ascertained from a traveler who has lately arrived at Cawnpore from Calcutta, that previously to the distribution of the cartridges for the purpose of taking away the religion and caste of the people of Hindostan, a council was held, at which it was resolved that, as this was a matter of religion, it would be necessary to employ 7,000 or 8

brought, and as the matter was one of so much interest and importance he would read a very short extract from a dispatch which he had received from Mr. CAMPBELL, the Consul at Lagos. Mr. CAMPBELL, at the beginning of September last, wrote, in allusion to the contract of M. REGIS, that—

"Unless the intention of purchasing slaves at Whydah is abandoned we shall have the whole of the Yourebs country plunged into warfare to supply the demand of the slave-market at Whydah. The example of the people of Abbeokuta is to be followed by the people of Ibaddan, who are preparing to attack the Jaboo country, and as a preliminary step, several Jaboos peacefully attending the market at Ibaddan have been seized, some put to death, others sent to Whydah for sale, and all intercourse between the two countries has been stopped by the closing of the paths and roads, and if the speculation of M. Regis is carried out it will be followed by other countries."

But the people of that country had during the last thirty years acquired such a taste for industrial pursuits, and had become so much alive to the advantages arising therefrom, that it was with the utmost reluctance they were now induced to engage in wars, while formerly every man was eager for strife and plunder, and the chiefs were now actually compelled to suspend all trade, and to deprive the people of all means of livelihood, before they could induce them to engage in hostilities. In order to prove that fact, he would read an extract from a proclamation issued by the chief of Abbeokuta:

"1. In order to procure a large army for the Aibo war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought.

2. In order in this the passengers by land and the river to Ijal, Ibaddan, Lagos, and other adjacent towns that trade with Abbeokuta must be stopped

3. No canoe shall be allowed to appear in the river, excepting the missionaries, who are no traders.

4. That instant death on the spot be the penalty inflicted upon violation of any of these rules."

It was not necessary to enter into further details, but he thought he had said enough to prove that the Government were alive to the dangers of any such scheme as had been alluded to. It would, therefore, be readily understood that it had been their duty to bring the matter under the serious consideration of the French Government, not doubting but that Government felt an equal abhorrence of any attempt to revive the slave trade, and also not doubting that although no Convention existed at this moment between the two countries, yet that the French Government would feel itself bound to act upon the spirit of the declaration made by the great Powers that slavery should exist no more in any of their colonies, and that they would prevent their subjects from engaging in it directly or indirectly. The British Government told the French Government that they believed the latter had proceeded on erroneous information, and only required to be put in possession of facts to be induced to put an end to a system, which, however benevolent in intention, must inevitably lead to great danger of a revival of slavery. The answer of the French Government had been, that while they fully admitted the engagement to discourage slavery to be binding upon them, yet they did not consider the steps which were in progress to obtain a supply of free labor for their colonies constituted any violation of that engagement, but that, on the contrary, it was an act of humanity to procure that labor in an honest and open manner, which otherwise would be procured with all the horrors of a clandestine slave-trade. At the same time the French Government desired that there should be no abuse of the system, and they would take into their serious consideration the representations which had been made to them by Her Majesty's Government, in order to stop any inconveniences which might arise. The French Government also admitted there was no treaty between themselves and this country, yet they were bound to act up to the spirit of the declaration of the Congress, and that they were now as anxious to put an end to the Slave-trade as they were in 1815. That declaration was so short that he (Lord CLARENDON) thought it would be useful at the present time to recall its terms to the public mind. The declaration of the eight Powers in 1815 was:

"That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission, better fulfill their duty, and manifest the principles which actuate their august sovereigns, than by endeavoring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of their sovereigns, their wish of putting an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded, Europe, and afflicted humanity. Consequently, &c., that the engagement reciprocally contracted in the present declaration between the sovereigns who are parties to it cannot be considered as completely fulfilled until the period when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts."

To that declaration the French Government had expressed its emphatic determination to adhere. He had now stated the actual state of affairs, and thought, after the assurances of the French Government, there was great reason to hope that at no distant day the system which had created such universal consternation among the well-wishers of Africa would be entirely abolished.

The Earl of DERBY contended that the system, let it be surrounded by what safeguards it might, would fail. Nothing but its abandonment would answer.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that was the ultimate intention of the French Government.

Earl GREY hoped Government would not let the matter sleep. The system must be abandoned. No half measures would do, and if the French Government declined to put an end to it, he hoped the whole correspondence would be produced, in order to let the whole civilized world see the position taken up by the great empire of France on this question. Stolen goods could not be bought without encouraging stealing.

The subject then dropped.

The Leviathan Steamship.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

The shareholders of the *Leviathan* are patient men. To be sure, they cannot help themselves now; they are embarked in a struggle with that greatest and most portentous power in nature—the *vis inertiæ*, which they must carry out. It is another form of the siege of Sebastopol. But the seige of Sebastopol itself has not, after all, the naked dignity of a war with simple tonnage—that primordial and ancient power which existed before the Cyclops, before the Pelasgi, before the very giants who hurled Pelion and Ossa at the Gods. And in proportion to the dignity of the contest is the patience which it demands. There are those shareholders of the *Leviathan* standing round in solemn silence, witnessing an awful silent contest; they feel the consciousness of tremendous forces at work, of pressure and weight in dreadful antagonism like two strong opposing wills, of a mighty contest, of which they see the outside, in the shape of timbers, hydraulic engines, rams, and cradles, but which is itself as hidden and invisible as the action of the magnet or the journey of the electric messenger. There they are, standing round and watching for the visible effects of this invisible struggle; hours and hours, and days and days roll on, and small indeed and gradual is the fruit. The *Leviathan* is a true instance of the proverb that "You may bring a horse to water, but you can't make him drink"—at least, hitherto she has effectually resisted. There she lies on the very bank of the noble river that is to convey her to the ocean, but she will not as yet wet her lips. For hours and hours it is pressure—pressure—pressure; and sometimes she does not move a bit—then, with a sullen noise, she slips a foot; her caprices alarm the engineers, and a slip of several feet seems to threaten a second deluge. Nobody can understand her ways. Then all is still again and motionless; the cylinders burst, the timbers crack, and she will not stir an inch.

We are now in the middle of this contest, and, grand as it is, the shareholders of the *Leviathan* must sometimes revert in thought to the disagreeable subject of its enormous cost. This struggle of hydraulic power with the *Leviathan* has already cost £70,000, and nobody knows how much more it will cost. We cannot understand how, with the full *data* before it, the number of tons to be moved, the angle of the incline, and an ascertained rate of friction, dynamic science could not have calculated beforehand with substantial certainty and accuracy the amount of force which would be required to move the *Leviathan*. As it is, there has not been approximation to a correct estimate of it—the force has been doubled since the commencement of the process, additions being made from time to time simply as the course of the experiment and as the motionless condition of the hulk made it necessary, and not at all apparently upon any basis of previous calculation. There have been endless speculations as to how Stonehenge was erected, as to how the Cyclopean buildings in Boeotia, Argolis, and elsewhere were erected; but no theory, and hardly any legend, about Cyclops and races of giants, and their application of rude enormous strength to the uplifting of huge stones ever raised a more awkward picture of *vis consul expers* than this experiment from the *Leviathan*. The engines for producing motion have been scientific, but the use of them has been as rash and uncalculating as if we had been depending on primitive and uninstructed nature. There have been omissions which it is difficult to account for;—the necessity even of providing a fulcrum from which the rams might act was not foreseen; and when that defect was supplied, and the ship began to move, the rams, which ought have moved with it, were stationary, and obliged to act upon the ship by long beams, which were constantly breaking, and which were always used with a sacrifice of power. Even shareholders' money was never more conspicuously wasted than in this blind, uncalculating struggle with this enormous hulk. The question has been very naturally asked, "Why was not the *Leviathan* built to begin with in a dry dock of her own, which would upon the water being let in have itself floated her without further trouble into the Thames?" Had the expenses of this ultra-scientific machinery for motion been at all foreseen such a plan must have struck any one as far the cheaper one. But, at any rate, why build her so far from the river, and interpose quite unnecessarily so great a distance between her and the water that was to receive her? This was a great oversight, if anything like the present costliness of the process was anticipated, for when we find every foot of motion costs nearly a thousand pounds we may well begin to grumble at every extra foot which is gratuitous and unnecessary. The whole experiment indeed bears the look of the grossest miscalculation, as if the obvious and comparatively cheap expedient of a dry dock had been put aside, and even distance from the river thought of no consequence, on the strength of some great forthcoming exploit of mechanical power, which explicit, when the time comes, wholly fails. The engineer would seem purposely to have left difficulties, in order that he might show the easy triumph which he could achieve over them, but when it comes to the trial the difficulties have triumphed a good deal more than the engineer. Science has seldom, indeed, looked less like herself, and more like rude, awkward, primæval nature, than in this unfortunate experiment, which will, before it is over, make the cost of the launch an utterly unheard-of proportion of the cost of the whole ship.

Latest News.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, DEC. 12—NOON.]

PARIS, Friday Night.—The correspondent of the *Times* says the Shah of Persia has officially put an end to the mission of FERUK KHAN. He will embark on a French ship-of-war for Trebizonde.

The same correspondent states that the Russian Government is about to supply money for the establishment of newspapers on the plan of *Le Nord*.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE will pass through Vienna *en route* to England.

LONDON, Saturday.—There is no change to report in the produce markets since yesterday.

Consols for the account close at 91¾@91¾. Prices have not been so well maintained to-day.

BORO' HOP MARKET.—All good and fine new Hops, the supply of which is tolerably extensive, are in good consumptive request, at full prices. On speculation, however, nothing is doing. Yearling Hops are held at fully the late rates, but old may be purchased on lower terms.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING.—The ship *Northumberland*, of and from Newport for London, was abandoned in a sinking state on the 4th instant, in latitude 47° 30' North; longitude 27° 08' West. The crew and passengers have been landed here by the *Jessie*.

Ship *Hibernia*, of London, from Quebec for Belfast, was waterlogged and abandoned Dec. 6; crew landed here by the *Hermann*.

HONG KONG, Friday, Oct. 30.—The British ship *Cathay* has been lost on the Pratis.

ADEN, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The ship *Falcon* has been lost on the southern coast of Arabia.

The *Defiance*, HAUDRICK, from Liverpool to Bombay, is reported at Teneriffe, leaky, with loss of five anchors. Was discharing cargo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—5 P. M.

Our Produce markets have been quiet during the week, and as is usually the case at this season of the year, business has been limited. Prices generally, however, have rather a downward tendency. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ⅌ cent., but there is rather more ease in the Money Market. CONSOLS close at 92@91¾ for Money, 92@91¾@¾ for account; MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ½d; BAR SILVER 5s. 2½d.; AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d.; DOUBLOONS; Spanish 77s. 6d.; South American 75s.

COCOA—At auction 300 bags Trinidad, of mixed quality, were withdrawn, only 61s. being bid.

COCHINEAL dull, and 2d@3d ⅌ lb lower; of 240 bags at auction about half sold, Mexican Silver 3s. 5d.; Black 3s. 7d.; Honduras Silver 3s. 3d.@3s. 7d. for ord. to mid.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 7d.; ord. and mid. Black 3s. 11d @4s.

COFFEE continues quiet, and prices 1s. lower for home-trade sorts. At auction, 383 casks, 61 barrels and 101 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for fine to fine fine ord. small, 57s.@59s. 6d. for fine fine ord. to mid., and 60s.@64s. for mid. bold to good mid. colory; 1,077 bags good ord. Native Ceylon were withdrawn at 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d. Privately about 300 bags sold at 53s.@54s. for good to fine ord.; 663 bags good ord. Babia were also withdrawn above the value, but the sound portion has since been placed at 51s.@42s.; 384 bags washed Rio bought in at 49s.@49s.; two lots of clean sold at 51s.; two floating cargoes of 5,000 bags Rio have been sold for the Mediterranean, one at 38s. 6d., insured f. p. a., and one at a price not reported.

SPELTER quiet at £23@£23 5s.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured have been reduced £14 ⅌ ton. Our quotations now are: Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Best Selected £110 10s.; Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

COTTON dull. At Liverpool sales for the week are 20,360 bales, with a quiet market; middling Orleans, 6½d. ⅌ lb.

CORN—The market is dull, and prices of English Wheat 1s.@2s. ⅌ qr. lower, with little doing. Last week's average prices of English Wheat were 48s. 3d. on 84,923 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s.; Red 42s.@45s.; American Flour 24s.@26s. ⅌ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—The sales yesterday were again small. Castor Oil sold at steady rates. Turkey Opium taken in at 16s. Shellac is rather dearer. Gambier—Of 880 bales the damaged sold at lower rates, sound held for 16s. Cutch 60s.@62s. Saffron 25s.@26s., nominal. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.

HEMP—Russian dull: St. Petersburg Clean £30; Half-clean £28 10d. Manila—Of 280 bales (imported from Boston) at auction a few lots sold at £28 for fair mixed roping quality. 360 bales Sunn were mostly taken in from £20@£22; 105 bales and 4 tons chiefly sold from £10 15s.@£20 for low to fair quality.

IRON without Improvement. Rails and Bars £6, free on board in Wales nominal. Scotch Pigs dull at 52s.@52s. 6d for mixed numbers on the Clyde. TIN dull. Blocks 114s., Bars 115s; Straits 104s.@105s; Banca, 108s.

LINSEED—Arrivals for the week are large, in all 25,755 qrs., of which 10,000 by way of America, and the market is dull and lower. Considerable sales of Taganrog have been made at 50s., both on the coast and arrived; Calcutta of fine quality, 52s.; Bombay is quoted 53s@54s. LINSEED CAKES in less demand; Boston in bags, £9 15s. @£10.

MOLASSES—140 punchs. Barbadoes have changed hands at 17s., but 281 Muscovado were withdrawn, part at 16s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing; Sperm, 98s@£70; Rape in fair demand; Foreign Refined, 41s. 6d.@43s; Brown, 41s. 6d.@42s.; Linseed has declined 1s. per cwt. for present delivery: Palm and Cocoa Nut neglected and quotations nominal.

RICE—Business continues at low prices, principally for cash and short prompts. All together about 10,000 bags have changed hands; Moonghy and Ballam, 7s. 6d. @8s.; Madras, 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d., cash; Bengal, 8s. 6d.@9s. 4½d., short prompts; Rangoon, 7s. 6d.

RUM—Sales of the week are 120 puncheons and 80 hhds. Demerara at 2s. 6d.@2s. 6½d., and 10 puncheons Jamaica at 4s. 3d.

SALTPETRE—The sales amount to 1,600 bags, at the following prices: 23s. for 10½@15½ lbs. refraction, with a full prompts; and 34s. for 14 lbs. refraction; 35s. 6d for 15@15½ lbs.; 37s. for 7½ lbs; 41s. for 3¼@4½ lbs.; 43s. for 2½ lbs., all for cash.

SPICES—Pepper: 777 bags Singapore Black sold at 4¼d.@4½d. for sound, and 3¾d.@4¼d. for damaged; of 310 bags Aleppy, the sound was bought in at 6¼; of Singapore White, 262 bags nearly all sold at 7¾d. @7¾d; and the sound of 69 bags Penang Ware bought in at 7¾d. Pimento: No buyers except at reduced prices; 100 bags sold at 3¼d.@3¾d.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and closes flatly, at 6d.@1s. decline. Of British West India, 1,900 hhds. have been sold, including, at public sale, part of 350 hhds. Barbadoes, from 37s. @45s. 6d.; 181 hhds. 36 bags crystalized Demerara, from 41s.@49s. 6d.; and 86 hhds Jamaica, from 36s. 6d.@40s. Of 17,000 bags Mauritius and East India, about half found buyers. Foreign: Of 1,009 hhds. 192 bhls. Porto Rico, only a small portion found buyers—good and fine qualities at full prices, and low and middling at 6d.@1s. decline: 817 boxes Havana were all bought in; 1,930 bags Siam were partly sold, at 47s.@47s. 6d. for good middling white, and 43s. 6d. @45s. 6d. for good middling to good moist grey; 274 cases 860 bags brown Bahia bought in, at 34s.@39s. Privately, the transactions in Foreign comprise 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 37s.@37s. 6d.; 1,500 boxes Havana, (Nos. 10¾@11,) at 39s.@39s. 3d., and No. 12 at 40s. 6d.@41s.; 370 casks Surinam, at 38s.; and 1,200 bags washed low brown clayed Manilla, at 31s; also, afloat, two cargoes Havana, (No. 11,) at 25s., for an outport.

TALLOW—The market is firm at 52s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year, and 52s. from January to March.

TEA—At auction yesterday 9,800 packages were offered, and 5,000 sold, including 3,600 "without reserve." Common Congous and low Greens at rather easier rates. To-day the market is rather firmer for good Congous.

TURPENTINE—In *Rough* we have no sales to report. *Spirits* are rather lower; American, in casks, 22s. 6d. @23s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In State Stocks the transactions have been very trifling this week. There are buyers of Massachusetts 5s Sterling at 97½, of Maryland, ditto at 90, and of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 71, something has been done in the Bonds at 95. Virginia, Dollar Bonds, 50@52; Sterling Bonds, 81@83. Parcels of Railway Bonds and Shares have been sent from the Continent for sale here. Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 80@82; ditto Sterling, 2d Mortgage, 83. New-York Central Shares, 72@74. Illinois Central Shares, £120@£10 discount; Bonds, 78.

BARING & BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Persia.] BOURGOYNE BUILDINGS, WATER-STREET, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 1857.

COTTON—There has been less doing this than last week. The free import, united with the dearness of money, and the dullness of trade in Manchester, appear to have driven both Speculators and the Trade out of the Market; as a consequence, business has been limited, and prices have gradually given way—closing at a decline of 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb. from the currency of last week for American. We quote: Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Mobile, 6¼d.; Bowed, 6d. Present estimated stock 355,869 bales, including 182,216 American; against 335,102, including 216,401 American, for corresponding period of last year. The sales of the week are 20,300 bales, including 1,640 American, for export and on speculation. The sales for to-day are estimated at 3 000 bales, including 500 for export and on speculation—the market closing dull.

TOBACCO—Except the sale of 100 hhds. Virginia Leaf for Ireland, the market has been dull and of the most retail character. Prices are steady.

SUGAR—Has been in more demand, but holders being free sellers, the market closes quietly, with a turn in favor of the buyer. Among the sales are 40 tons Mexican at 28s. 3d., duty paid; 50 cases and 17,000 bags Brazil, including Bahia and Maroim, at 21s. 6d.; Brown Pernams and Paraiba at 21s. 6d.; 110 hhds. Cuba at 35s. 2d. In London the market closes flat, being 1s.@2s. lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The imports of the week include 41,176 bbls. Flour, 216,848 bush. Wheat, and 45,454 bush. Indian Corn, which, falling upon a market previously depressed by liberal receipts, have further unsettled prices and compelled sellers to accept continually receding values. At Tuesday's Market there was very little done—the finer qualities of Wheat, both White and Red, met a slow sale at a decline of 2d., whilst lower grades were neglected at a concession of 3d.@4d. Flour and Indian Corn were both dull, and could not have been forced except at a concession. Subsequently there has been no recovery, and prices have become irregular, with occasional heavy concessions in the lower qualities of both Wheat and Flour. The Farmers' deliveries for week ending 7th instant, were 84,923 qrs. Wheat, at 48s. 3d.; against 99,673 qrs. at 60s. 11d., for corresponding week of last year. At to-day's Market there was a fair attendance, a better tone, and a more general demand. Common Wheat was inquired for at the full prices of Tuesday, being 1d.@2d. above the rates current in the interim; and for the better qualities there was also a fair consumptive demand. Common Western Canal Flour, which sold yesterday at 23s., resold to-day at 24s; and 28s. 3d. was refused for St. Louis superfine. We quote: American Wheat, Red, 5s. 10d.@7s.; Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; White, 6s. 10d.@7s. 8d. Flour, Western Canal, 21s. 6d.@23s.; Baltimore, 23s.; Ohio, 26s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Indian Corn was freely offered at a decline, and closed dull at 34s. for Yellow and 33s. 6d. for Mixed.

BACON—Is almost without a market—we hear of occasional small sales at 46s. for Long Boneless, and 44s. for Long Rib. English New is offering at 48s. American Old could not be forced over 40s.

BEEF AND PORK—New Beef is arriving, and offered at 100s.@105s., which causes a further neglect of Old. Irish New Pork is offered at 82s. 6d.

LARD—Remains neglected. Until money becomes easy, no improvement is expected.

TALLOW—Has been steady during the week, but at the close is somewhat easier. St. Petersburg, Y. C., has brought 51s. 6d.@51s.; North American, 50s. 6d. @46s. In London the market closes steady, at 51s. 6d. on the spot.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12—3 P. M.

The COTTON market is very unsettled to-day, and prices are generally ¼d. ⅌ lb. lower. The sales to-day are only 2,000 bales.

WHEAT is steady, with a fair inquiry at yesterday's prices. FLOUR and CORN are unchanged.

PROVISIONS are unaltered in every respect.

British Reports on the West Coast Pacific Trade.

The British Consular reports upon the trade of the West Coast are confined as regards the blue-book recently issued to some of the ports of Mexico and Peru. The new Mexican tariff, published soon after the accession of General COMONFORT to power, is regarded as having singularly failed in realizing the promises held out in the plan of Ayutla, that no higher import duties should be levied in future than those established by the tariff of Señor CEBALLAS. By means of various additional charges, amounting, on the whole, to nearly as much as the duty, the present tariff, notwithstanding its simplification in other respects, is far more restrictive than the one it replaced. The entries during 1856, at the port of San Blas, exclusive of native vessels in the coasting trade amounted to 19, and the invoice value of their cargoes to £252,200. Only four vessels, but nearly half the tonnage, were American. The invoice value of the export cargoes by the same vessels was £13,700. At Mazatlan the entries were 32, of which 14 were under the flag of the United States; the invoice value of the imports, however, was only £75,200, and of the exports only £5,400. Manzanillo, the port of the newly-created State of Colima, is spoken of by the English Consul at Tepic as having acquired some importance in consequence of the Nicaragua line of American steamers touching there in their tri-monthly upward and downward trips between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, and of there being a probability of the Panama line calling there also. The reports from Peru refer to a better state of things than exists in Mexico, but these comprise only the ports of Islay and Iquique. Mr. WILTHEW reports from the former, little variation from the preceding three years in either imports or exports, though the tendency to increase was strongest in the latter. Wool, the principal export from Islay, is in great demand, particularly the alpaca wool, the price of which keeps up in the English market, on which account the animal is much more cared for than formerly, and its numbers are greatly on the increase. To obtain the wool of the vicuña, it is necessary to kill the animal, which is not domesticated, but no diminution is said to be perceptible in its numbers. The quality of the sheeps' wool has been improved, and will continue to be so, by the introduction of rams from England, and of merino sheep from Australia. The export of silver from Islay diminishes, which is ascribed to the declining numbers of the Indians, consequent upon epidemics and civil war. Most of the cascarilla exported from this port comes from Bolivia, and is smuggled across the frontier; the exportation is therefore not very great, but it increases, and the quality is said to be excellent. The principal export from Iquique is nitrate of soda, but small parcels of copper bars, copper ore and borate are sometimes shipped. Nitrate of soda is in yearly-increasing demand, the principal markets being England, France, Germany and the United States. Imports will probably depend, for some time, upon the state of this trade—mining operations being too limited in the Province of Tarapaca to have any effect upon it. The imports from the United States are chiefly ice, timber, furniture and oilmen's stores. As the once celebrated silver mines of this province have become exhausted, attention is being directed to other metals. Three copper mines are worked, and gold, platina, iron and tin are known to exist but the scarcity of skilled labor, its cost, and the badness of the roads, all tend to deter persons from entering into mining speculations. There are considerable deposits of guano on the coast, but only a small quantity is taken yearly, and that, according to Mr. CUMMINS, for the agriculturists of the country. Cotton and castor oil flourish, but are not exported. Most of the foreign residents are connected with the nitrate of soda trade. The amount of foreign capital invested in the province is about $2,000,000 of which three-fifths belong to Englishmen. A greater uniformity of prices begins to prevail at Iquique, more particularly in connection with the Valparaiso market, which is the port whence the principal shipments are made to Iquique.

☞ The Long Island *Star*, in printing that portion of Secretary STANTON's message which spoke of the Secretary's "regret at the absence of Governor WALKER, whose wise and patriotic counsels he cherished," &c., by misprinting a single letter made the acting Governor cherish the absent Governor's wife.

ITALIAN TRAVEL.

Condition of Rome—The Journey from Rome to Naples.

NAPLES, March.

Here we are in the gayest city in the world,—gay in its white houses, its laughing skies, its dancing bay, its harlequin costumes, its cheerful, careless inhabitants—the home of maccaroni and punchinello. But let us first say farewell to Rome—the mournful, the eternal.

And why is Rome mournful? Is it not in the centre of favored Italy, upon the banks of the classic Tiber, and on the seven hills, each crowned with deathless fame? Certainly, and yet who could visit it without feeling his mind oppressed and saddened by the monuments of decay and death, which overshadow the modern city? Who can look on the Coliseum, the Forum, the Palace of the Cæsars, the Baths of Caracalla, the Aqueduct of CLAUDIUS, the Arch of CONSTANTINE, the hoastful yet beautiful column of TRAJAN—the scenes of Roman luxury, the symbols of Roman pride, the vestiges of Roman glory, the witnesses to the retribution of Roman crime, all now mingled or mingling with the vulgar earth, and not feel the heart clothed in sackcloth and ashes? Who can look on Pagan and Papal Rome, side by side, the one in its decay, the other in its pride, and not feel rebuked by the grandeur of the first and the littleness of the last? What a mighty spirit was that—savage, cruel and barbarian though it was—which reared these works, awful even in their ruins, and how like owls, and bats, and jackdaws—things of darkness and of evil omen—is the Papacy, with its flocks of monks and priests, performing their mummeries in the dark nooks of ancient temples and tottering shrines,—thus seeking to derive to their fictitious saints and madonnas a divinity, a sanctity from wrecks of objects once consecrated to Venus and Jove! How pitiful does it seem, to see the Coliseum converted into a shop for selling indulgences, (200 days of bliss for each kiss upon the central cross;) to see the Capitoline Hill become the residence of the Most Sacred Wooden Baby; to see St. Peter's itself not only pretending to hold the bones of the crucified Apostle, but actually containing a brass Jupiter, whose great toe diffuses beatitude on all who touch it with the lips!

Is it not calculated to disturb the reason, to unsettle our faith, and lead us to doubt even Providence and Christianity, when we see the centre of what claims to be the only true religion—the residence of its head, of him who assumes to be the vicegerent of Christ on earth—thus the seat of superstitions, impostures, and hypocrisy, while it is behind all the rest of the world in the spirit of improvement, intelligence, and progress? Is it not fearful to think that here, in the very metropolis, the focus of Christianity, liberty of thought and worship, liberty of body, mind and soul, are proscribed? Is it not mournful to think that Christ's successor is tolerated in Rome, only because he has four thousand French bayonets to protect him from his own subjects? Is it not sad to reflect that he who is at the head of 200,000,000 of Christians, whose word is law for earth and heaven—for time and eternity—dare not permit a free press, well knowing that the liberty of discussion would drive him into exile, and explode his whole system? Is it not mournful thus to see the might, majesty, and dominion of Paganism succeeded and superseded by the littleness of Popery?

And why is Rome Eternal? Of all spots on earth, Rome teaches most emphatically the transitory nature of earthly things. Nowhere is the battle of life, ever ending in death, so fearfully, so visibly set before the mind. Old Rome is gone. Notwithstanding the grandeur of some of its ruins, they are still so few, so scattered and so decayed, that the imagination with difficulty recalls their uses, and but dimly and feebly repeoples the scenes they occupy with the Cæsars and Ciceros who once strode so proudly amongst them. The lapse of time is so great—the signs of decay are so impressive, that old Rome never can live again, even in the mind's eye. It is dead and sepulchred, and all but faint traces of its history is forever buried. Modern Rome reflects not its image; it does not even cover its site. The Pope is no more CÆSAR than is the Corso the Forum. PIUS IX., who runs away before his own workshipers, and only comes back at the heels of his French deliverers, will not fill the niche of NUMA POMPILIUS, nor of ADRIAN, in the Pantheon; the miraculous baby of the ARA COELI is a poor substitute for the Capitoline Jupiter, though it occupy its place. The present pitiful statesmen of Rome, who fear to light its streets with gas, who dread the telegraph, who tremble at railroads, are not even shadows of the mighty men who spread the broad Campagna with aqueducts, and bound the world together by their imperishable roads. Rome is not eternal; ancient Rome is gone, and modern Rome is its semblance only in name. Even the spiritual dominion which it wields, becomes daily more attenuated, and must ere long vanish before the light of a purified and regenerated Christianity. The time cannot be far distant when mankind will prefer to read Christ's Sermon on the Mount, from the simple and beautiful text, rather than receive it through Latin breviaries, mummed over by priests, and embellished with crossings, kneelings, turnings, bendings, marchings, risings, fallings, and interludes of incense and bell-ringings.

And so farewell to Rome—the Ancient and the Modern—the Mighty, yet the Little—the Majestic, yet the Mournful. On the 15th of March, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we took our departure—six of us in a Vettura, with four horses, and ANTONIO BARONTE for a vetturino. We crept across the Campagna—the tall broken arches of the Claudian aqueduct on our left, appearing against the Northern sky like a drove of gigantic mastodons marching on Rome. On our right, along the Appian Way, rose the shapeless ruins of villas, palaces and tombs—the spectres of departed glory. The whole Campagna—the belt surrounding Rome—presents a slightly-undulating level, without trees, and generally without present cultivation—rendered desolate, as I have before explained, by the invisible calamity known as malaria. Here and there a huge mass of crumbling brick shows the site of former dwellings; but there are no dwellings now, save, from time to time, a shelter for cattle and horses, which graze in large flocks upon the plain. The fields are alive with sheep; but as far as the eye can reach no human beings are met upon the waste except shepherds and herdsmen, and even these do not sleep in the infected tract. A few patches of wheat are seen, but all the rest is pasturage, or a dead, wild waste.

Behind us was Rome, imbedded deep in the valley, and before us, high in the range of the Apennines, was Albano. The latter we soon reached, and while the horses breathed, we climbed the heights and looked down on the lake. On our way we were attended by a troop of beggars, among whom was a boy, dripping with rags, who played a very jolly sort of polka on his under jaw. An occasional pop from his inflated cheeks added a very droll accompaniment. The Lake of Albano is set deep in a bow-shaped valley, the hills rising steeply around, 460 feet above its level. It is very beautiful, though it did not put me into the raptures set forth by Handbook MURRAY as due to the occasion. The Pope's palace is a plain building, finely situated, and presenting beautiful views. The outlet or *emissary*, built by the old Romans to prevent the lake from bursting its borders, is the great curiosity of this region. It is a subterranean canal, a mile and a half in length.

By nightfall we reached Cisterno, where by new contract with the vetturino, we were to lodge. This is an indifferent place of 1,500 inhabitants, which has the honor of being near the site of a people called Little Frogs by CICERO. The next morning the vetturino paid the bill, we having decided to try the plan of being cared for by him at a price fixed before starting. ANTONIO BARONTE, being an honest man, and in every way a good fellow, we lived well and at a very reasonable rate too. We started at five, for the day's work was a long one. As we rolled merrily up and down the hills we saw the gradual passage from night to morning, always a cheering and elevating spectacle in fine weather, and to those who, like ourselves, had long dwelt in cities, possessing the startling effect of novelty. The first gray tint of dawn, as it came over the Appenines to the left—the invisible passing of the dun mist into azure along the skirts of the mountains—the gathering of a few feathery clouds in the horizon, and their sudden glow as the sun rose full upon them; the hoary breath of the valley, which now seemed like an outspreading lake—the gradual hum of men and birds and cattle saluting the day—all passed before us with that surprise and delight which incense-breathing-morn brings to the laggard children of towns. A little girl of our party, about nine years old, watched the whole march of nature with great interest, and an apparent appreciation of its real sublimity, as if the event now occurred for the first time.

As the sun climbed the Appenines, and shone fairly upon us, we entered the Pontine Marshes, so strongly associated in the minds of travelers with malaria, wild boars, buffaloes, and water-snakes. It is a dead level, formed by the deposit of the mountain torrents, and extends a distance of thirty miles. It is from six to twelve miles wide, and touches the Appenines on the east and the Mediterranean on the west. In the great days of Rome, its mountain borders, and a portion of its bosom, were occupied by populous cities; now, owing to long neglect, it is almost without human inhabitants. A good road runs through it in a direct line. For the most part, this is bordered by elms, whose arching branches form a kind of tunnel, terminating in a small circle of blue sky, in the distant horizon. Here and there is a lonely post-house, inhabited by pictures of woe, seeming to bear in their livid countenances the hues of death. As I looked into one of these dwellings I saw a man, a woman, and a child, crouching over a few coals of fire, the very images of hopeless, helpless misery. Their beds were heaps of straw, their clothes a mass of rags. Yet all around animal life was abundant. The marshes were filled with various kinds of ducks, who quacked and muddled in all the conscious joy of abundance and security. Large flocks of birds were seen wheeling northward to their breeding-places, along the sky. The magpies chattered in the open grounds, and blackbirds and thrushes glanced through the underwood. The plains teamed with troops of the Tuscan ox, many of them so fat that their dewlaps swept the ground. Droves of domesticated buffaloes, a mile in length, followed their leaders to the pastures. The wild looks of these beasts, contrasting strongly with the common ox, is very striking. The latter holds his head aloft, and tosses his spreading horns boldly, as if accustomed to welcome, and conscious of dignity. The buffalo carries his head low, and his drooping horns add to the rather mean and cowering aspect he presents. His black hide, his sinister eye, and his savage countenance, give him an Ishmaelitish look, even when he is drudging in the yoke.

The absence of man in this paradise of brutes, lent a sort of wild charm to the scene. Our vetturino was merry, and the horses pulled untiringly. In due time we reached *Foro Appio*, which, however, is only a demolished farm house, with symptoms of a deserted church. This is the spot where St. Paul met his countrymen from Rome, on his way thither. It is a desolate spot, and here we only saw, of living things, a ragged boy and a starved staring cat.

Passing by numerous places of high historical interest, we at last emerged from the Pontine Marshes, and came to Terracina. Alike from its geological character, its picturesque beauties, and its poetic scenery, this spot is one of the most interesting in the universe. Nowhere is the imagination more profoundly stirred. It is here that the lofty Volscian range of mountains meets the sea and which seems to have said to it, Hitherto mayst thou come, but no further. You seem here to read the very history of the primeval world, in the mountain and the deep. That awful battle between fire and water, of which the geologists tell us, seems to have been waged and settled here. It is the valley of a past Megiddon, in which the candescent earth was quelled and conquered by its great rival element. The mountain is a ridge of rocks, bristling with twisted and contorted masses of every imaginable form, writhing serpents, demons, horrid monsters, griffins, iguanadons, ichthyosauri, the hideous things of the past, present and future.

We climbed to the top of this grisly peak, a thousand feet above the level of the ocean. At its foot, on the narrow margin between the sea and the mountain, lay Terracina. The blue water spread out to the western sky, and came rippling to the wharves of the city. The contrast between the smiling bay and the scowling precipice was indeed most striking. The scene derived additional interest from our recollections of the past. It is at this spot that the Volscians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, have struggled for empire. The depths of the bay, as well as the circling land, are paved with the bones of past generations. BYRON has embodied the history and poetry of the scene in the famous stanza commencing:

"Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee"

Our ascent of the mountain presented some curious incidents. Half way up we came to a colony of the most squalid cave-dwellers ever beheld. It consisted of seven or eight wigwams, each, consisting of a circular stone-wall, four feet high and twelve in diameter, thatched with a conical sheaf of reeds. In each burrow was a family of eight or ten persons, consisting mostly of children under nine years of age. The parents were tawny as bacon, and shaggy as bears. The children were half clad in rags, the mother pursuing pretty free play. Some of the younger children were absolutely naked. A stream, or rather a torrent of these Vandals poured out upon us and followed us up and down the mountain, begging most vociferously. We got tired of them at last, and ANTONIO BARONTE drove them back. They retreated to a distance and hurled stones at us. I never saw such a set of spontaneous brigands, without distinction of sex.

The shingling sides of this precipice are covered with ruins—the vestiges of Roman and mediæval fortifications, villas and palaces. We passed over a large space, yawning with deep, dark caves and vaults—the wrecks of ancient edifices. These hideous dens were formerly used by the bandits as burial-places for the bodies of their victims. One of them we now found to be a pen for sheep. What mutations!—a palace of the Cæsars becomes successively a brigand's Golgotha and a shepherd's fold.

The higher parts of the cliff are absolutely wild and desolate, except that here and there is a lonesome man, wrapped to the chin in a butternut-colored cloak, tending sheep, or goats, or pigs. He is always a dark, silent, moody-looking person, glowering out of his black eyes, beneath black, shaggy brows. He has, inv

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the day previous to the *Persia's* departure, numerous additional failures were reported in Great Britain. The funds, however, had advanced and remained firm. Money was in fair demand, without pressure, and, in some instances, discounts have been obtained below the Bank rate. The Bank of France returns are very favorable, and show an increase in bullion of over nine millions of dollars within a month. At Hamburg the panic continued unabated. More failures had taken place, and the Senate was in permanent session, discussing proposed measures of relief. Since our last reports, the proceedings in the British Parliament have been interesting. The Bank Indemnity bill only waits the Queen's sanction to become law. In the Lords, on the 11th, in answer to a question propounded by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, Lord CLARENDON said that the French-African emigration scheme had, doubtless, a tendency to revive the slave-trade, but that the French Government intended to abandon the system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had moved to inquire into the operations of the Bank act, and the causes of the recent commercial distress. Mr. DISRAELI unsuccessfully opposed the motion. On the day the *Persia* sailed, Parliament intended to adjourn to the 4th of February.

Advices have been received in England from Bombay to the 17th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of November. British reinforcements were arriving at different Indian ports at the rate of 2,000 men per week. The news from the Northwest is favorable. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had arrived at Cawnpore with 5,000 troops, and Col. GREATHED had crossed the Ganges with 5,000 more, in consequence of which Lucknow was considered safe. NYNA SAHIB was believed to be in command of the rebels at Lucknow. Various successful conflicts with the mutineers are reported in other districts. It is understood that the life of the old King of Delhi will be spared.

We have dates from Hong Kong to the 30th of October. Preparations were going on for the assault on Canton. Official accounts from Shanghae say that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Russian Government the immediate evacuation of the Chinese territory which that Power had seized on the banks of the River Amoor.

A murder recently perpetrated in the vicinity of Chicago is very similar in its principal features to one perpetrated in Brooklyn during the present year, the particulars of which our readers will doubtless recollect. A man left Blue Island for Chicago with a load of oats, and on his way another man named ALBERT STAUB, a Swiss, obtained leave to ride with him. STAUB, after proceeding a short distance, drew a revolver, and placing it at the back of the other's head, shot him dead, and then dragging the body out of the wagon, and leaving it by the roadside, he took possession of the team, drove to Chicago and sold the oats, and proceeded thence to Milwaukee, where he was finally arrested. In the Brooklyn case the murderer was decided by the Court to be insane, but this does not appear to be the case in the present instance, as the murder was deliberately planned for the purpose of obtaining money.

A decision of interest to the railroad traveling public has been rendered in Boston. A man purchased a ticket for a certain point, and on board the train received a check. He got off at a station on the way and staid over one day, when he took another train for his destination. The conductor decided that the check was not good, it having been issued for the previous day, and insisted on the man again paying his fare. This he refused to do, and he was arrested at the suit of the Company on a charge of an attempt to defraud. The parties were heard before a justice, who decided that the Company was wrong, and that the man was right.

A destructive fire occurred in Buffalo yesterday morning, by which HENRY HART'S variety store in Main-street was destroyed, and the hat stores of Messrs. STILLMAN and TWEEDY & SMITH, on either side, were damaged. Total loss, about $28,000.

Christmas was one of the quietest as well as merriest days of all the year. The weather was actually fine, though all day the promise of a snow-storm was overhead, and the prophecy of it on everybody's tongue. The clouds were not dissipated until evening.

The Board of Councilmen had no meeting yesterday afternoon, a quorum being lacking. The President and ten members only answered to their names.

The Day and Evening Schools of this City and Brooklyn closed on the evening of the 24th inst., to reopen on the first Monday of the new year.

A wholesale attempt was made Thursday evening to flood the City with new counterfeit $3 bills, on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield, Mass. Seventeen persons were arrested for passing and attempting to pass them. The bills were first discovered in the Twenty-first Ward. The fact was telegraphed to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, and thence notice of their utterance was sent to every Ward in the City. Most of the arrested parties have been held for examination.

The East Indian News.

On the 9th of November Sir COLIN CAMPBELL telegraphed from Oude to Lord CANNING at Calcutta, "All right at Lucknow."

The precise meaning of this auspicious message does not appear, but it may perhaps be inferred from the fact that Sir COLIN, after devoting weary weeks to the obscure but all-important task of organizing the transport service and the commissariat of his army, had at last taken the field, and having effected a junction with the victorious column of Colonel GREATHED, at Cawnpore, was expected to appear before Lucknow about the 10th of November, with an army of nearly 10,000 Europeans, and a tremendous train of artillery, comprising the heavy guns brought up from Calcutta by the Naval Brigade of Captain PEEL, R. N.

Although the rebel forces were swarming about the Capital of Oude in such numbers as to cut off the communications between OUTRAM and HAVELOCK in the Residency, and GRANT at Alumbagh, about four miles distant, yet it was known that the reinforced defenders of the Residency were amply able to hold their own; and the laconic telegram of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has been fairly interpreted to imply either his arrival at Alumbagh, and his junction with the force of GRANT and PEEL, or a decisive battle before Lucknow itself, with the final and effectual relief of the city by the dispersion of the besieging armies. The estimates of the Sepoy force vary from 40,000 to 70,000 men, but the public mind, both in India and England, seems to be pardonably indifferent on this subject, and concentrates its anxiety on the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL at Alumbagh. With HAVELOCK and OUTRAM to defend Lucknow, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, GRANT and GREATHED to relieve it, and WINDHAM in command of the reserve at Cawnpore, the question of a few thousand more or less in the array of the insurgents, is purely a secondary affair. So easily the world acquiesces in the most amazing achievements, when once they have been shown to be possible, and accepts the most startling heroism as a mere matter of course!

From all parts of India, beyond the Kingdom of Oude, the accounts are favorable to the British rule. The effervescence of the popular mind was subsiding. MAUN SINGH, who had suddenly veered into rebellion after the fall of Delhi, and whose defection had so nearly disturbed the whole of Southern Oude, had sent in his submission, and the great chieftains throughout the country stood firm in their loyalty.

The interest of the India question will evidently be transferred ere long from India to England, and engaged by the Parliamentary contest between the Home Government and the Honorable East India Company. For it is very plain that the great Mercantile Oligarchy which founded at the first, and for a century has maintained the power of England in the East, is not to be crushed without a struggle. The "double government" has indeed been denounced by Mr. BRIGHT for instant annihilation, and the authority of the Company has been semi-officially doomed in the columns of the *Times*; but the old Anglo-Indian organization has already begun to show fight upon propositions which cannot be disposed of by a single crack of the government whip.

Gifted but Unlucky.

JOHN VAN BUREN is certainly an ornament to the Democratic party. His abilities are of the most marked and distinguished order, and in the special talent of doing the right thing at the wrong time, and *vice versa*, he has not his equal in the country. He could not conceal his opposition to the reelection of Mayor WOOD; but with felicitous mismanagement he contrived to leave upon the public mind the impression, that he would have come out against him before the election, if he had not deemed it safer to wait until sure of his defeat.

To make up for being too late then, he is quite as much too early now. He made a long speech the other night denouncing DOUGLAS, reading him out of the Democratic party and turning him over to the uncovenanted mercies of the Black Republicans. JOHN did this in order to stand well with the President; but with his usual ill luck, the President is turning his face quite in the opposite direction. All the signs of the day point to the amicable adjustment of the Kansas troubles—not by ejecting DOUGLAS and WALKER from the Democratic party—for whatever Mr. VAN BUREN in the consciousness of his own strength may think, this is a thing much more easily said than done—but by gracefully adopting their programme and making it the Administration platform.

The Washington *Union* has been insisting that this Kansas discussion was premature. On Tuesday last, it advised a delay,—not merely to hear from the returns of the Lecompton election on the 21st,—but because "information has not reached us as to the *action of the Legislature at its special session*, and we do not know *whether another vote upon the Constitution, under the Legislative authority, has been directed or not.*" The instructions to Gen. DENVER are still more explicit, and direct him to secure to the people a full and fair vote at any election which may be ordered *by the Legislature*. And the *Union* has said still further upon this subject:

"According to present appearances, the Kansas question is about to receive its solution; definite information will soon be at hand, and a statement of facts be presented, that will *relieve it of all real difficulty*. Up to the present time there has been no practical question before Congress for its consideration in this connection; *nor has the knowledge of affairs in that Territory been so full and complete as to justify opinions to be expressed that may not be materially modified by subsequent information.* When the Constitution shall be presented, and the admission of Kansas as a State under it is demanded, the subject will be fully before Congress for its consideration and practical action. Then let its merits be candidly and fairly discussed, as it should be, and the action of Congress be taken upon due deliberation. We anticipate an end to the matter that shall dispose of it forever, and in a manner satisfactory to the whole country, except to those who seek to array one section of the country against the other in strife and discord."

All this points unmistakeably to one result. *The President intends to await the result of both elections, and to act with the side that has the most votes.* If a majority of the people vote *for* the Constitution, either on the 21st or the 4th of January, he will recommend its adoption; if they vote *against* it, he will recommend its rejection, and then Congress will probably pass an enabling act. There will be nothing in such a course flagrantly inconsistent with Mr. BUCHANAN'S commitments; and it will be claimed that it is merely carrying out his opinions concerning Popular Sovereignty. It is evident, however, that it will be a full and complete endorsement of the views of Governor WALKER and Senator DOUGLAS; and in that event how will Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN feel at having turned them both out of the Democratic party? We are afraid that JOHN, with all his gifts, is scarcely qualified to play the part of St. Peter at the "celestial gate."

Africa in the British House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY called the attention of the peers to the French scheme of colonization from the coast of Africa into the French West Indies.

The questions of the noble representative of Exeter Hall were answered by Lord CLARENDON very frankly and fully. The British Foreign Secretary stated that he had received information from the Coast of Africa which convinced him that the projects of the French Government, however humanely and honorably conceived, could not be carried out without seriously disorganizing the incipient civilization, and seriously reinforcing the barbaric tendencies of the African races on the western coast. He had, therefore, expressed himself in the strongest terms to this effect in his correspondence with the French Government, and he had every reason to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON would rapidly retrace the steps which he had taken, and abandon the prosecution of an enterprise fraught with so much danger to the interests alike of humanity and of commerce. The Emperor had reaffirmed, and in the most emphatic manner, his entire adherence to the declarations of the Congress of Verona on the subject of the Slave-trade.

The hope which we yesterday expressed in commenting upon Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S account of the African Slave-Trade, that the Governments of England and the United States would urge the true nature and consequences of this "colonization" scheme upon the renewed consideration of the French sovereign, has therefore been fulfilled so far as England is concerned, and we trust that the representations of Lord CLARENDON will be followed up at once by our own authorities, who are at least as much interested as Great Britain can be, in remonstrating against a plan which can only result in converting the work of our cruisers on the African coast into a very labor of the Danaides.

Lord CLARENDON further availed himself of the opportunity afforded by Lord SHAFTESBURY, to recognize in his official character the positive advances made upon barbarism by commerce on the West coast, and to point out the considerable and constantly increasing value of the exports of that region, as already established. The fact that the Brazilian authorities have openly assumed the responsibility of charging the central support of the African Slave-Trade upon this country, should stimulate our Government into taking the strongest ground upon all questions which affect the suppression of that infamous traffic, and the development of a legitimate industry and commerce on a continent too long surrendered to the blind rapacity and the blundering selfishness of the worst classes of mankind.

Canada and its Elections.

Canada is in the turmoil of a general election. The returns, so far, indicate large gains by the Opposition over ministerialists. A general election does not take place throughout the whole Province at the same time; each town and county has its own nomination and election day; and, by this means, a defeated candidate in one constituency has an opportunity to run for another. A week or two will, therefore, elapse before the result is definitively known.

In the elections that have been already held, the Opposition have gained, but whether they have gained sufficiently to command a majority in Parliament, remains to be seen. Even if they have such majority, it is extremely doubtful whether they could hold the Government for a session. They are not a homogeneous party. In their ranks we find men who have forsaken old political connections, not from principle, but from pique or to advance their private ambition. We find also in their ranks the lower Canadian "*Rouges*"—impracticable republicans of the French school—who understand very little of the duties or responsibilities of self-government, and have a general idea that liberty means the abolition of the forms and observances of religion. They are animated by a very Frenchy feeling against the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada—an organization to which the Province owes a lasting debt of gratitude. Through the quiet unobtrusive labors of the Canadian Priesthood, the French population of the Province have been made the most exemplary peasants in the world. They lack, it is true, the enterprise of Americans, but that, it is not in their nature to acquire.

They are a sober, honest, and singularly simple-minded people. Their religious pastors, taken from among themselves, seldom mix in political contests, and by their *bonhommie* and geniality, win the respect and friendship not only of their own parishioners, but of the members of other Christian persuasions. The Roman Catholic Church, as it exists now in Lower Canada, is perhaps as pure as it ever was or could be anywhere else in the world; it is not propagandist, nor is it political. It has especially rebuked Irish fanaticism, and hence its opponents, who call themselves "*Rouges*," find little favor among the French population. They may, perhaps, succeed in obtaining a triumph here and there in the cities, where Parisian ideas are more or less imitated—as in Montreal, which has elected DORION one of its members; but in the country districts the "*Rouges*" have no chance whatever.

We also find, in the ranks of the Canadian Opposition, men holding principles the very reverse of those proposed by the "*Rouges*." Such, for instance, is another member elect for Montreal, our *quondam* friend THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, who notoriously entered the field as the champion of the Irish Catholic party. Then, again, we find that GEORGE BROWN, the recognized leader of the Opposition, has been elected for Toronto. He is a Protestant of the most ultra school, and owes his victory, in a great measure, to the skillful manner in which he has taken advantage of the religious bias of his own constituents. Mr. BROWN is personally popular, and, as the conductor of the principal newspaper in the province, wields considerable influence. He is a man of marked ability and is destined, sooner or later, to take the helm in Canadian politics. When that time comes he will not be one whit more radical than his opponents of to-day, whose conservatism he now so much condemns. Mr. BROWN and the members of the Opposition in Canada West are doubtless sincere progressionists. Their views are practical, but in their struggles for power they have obtained the alliance of men with whom they have nothing in common. It is a game in which every one fancies his neighbor to be the tool, and all will work harmoniously enough until the time shall have arrived for the division of the spoils. Then the Opposition—having no distinctive principle upon which to unite—must naturally fall in pieces. They of course, just now, make use of stereotyped electioneering arguments. They do not fail to claim popular sympathy in their efforts to "rebuke corruption and abuse in the administration of the Government." But, as outside spectators, we do not find that they have advanced any distinctive political principle as a part of their programme; and hence we infer that, so far as Canada West is concerned, the personal popularity of the candidates is the chief issue to be determined. It may be that, in Lower Canada, a few French ultras, with more imagination than brains, entertain a visionary idea that their Siberian wilderness may one day form a Gallic Republic to perpetuate the immortal words of "*Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité.*" But the vast majority of Canadian Frenchmen are more practical in their views. They see that it is their destiny to be ultimately swamped by the tide of Anglo-Saxon dom. Republicanism would only hasten their annihilation, and hence it is that among this portion of the population of Canada are to be found the strongest supporters of British rule.

We have spoken of the elements that make up the present Canadian Opposition;—a word now about the Ministerialists. They also are a coalition. They are an admixture of the old Liberal Party, of which Mr. HINCKS was the distinguished head before he accepted the Governorship of the Windward Islands, and the Conservatives under the leadership of Sir ALLAN MCNAB, who has lately retired from public life. During its existence, this coalition, with a progressive spirit of liberalism, balanced by its conservative element, initiated and carried out many reforms of great benefit to the people of Canada. Those especially to be noted are the sanction of the Reciprocity Treaty, the introduction of the elective principle into the Upper Branch of the Legislature, whose members were then appointees of the Crown, the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and the passage of a law to abolish the old French Feudal Tenure system, that has existed in Lower Canada since its colonization. All these measures were trump cards taken out of the hands of the Opposition. They have now scarcely any question left upon which to enlarge in their stump speeches. They have the advantage of being new men, and in many cases men of great personal popularity. They have the further advantage of being able to drag in a religious issue, and of being ultra Protestant in Protestant districts—ultra Catholic in Catholic districts, and of no belief at all when anything is to be gained by such a demonstration. But, as a political party, if they could obtain power to-morrow, they would inaugurate no radical changes, but would fully equal their opponents in the display of that conservatism which is laid to the charge of Ministerialists as a political sin of the deepest dye. To us, therefore, the pending election in the neighboring Province is no matter of special interest. It is simply an incident in current history upon which the reading community will like to be informed, and which we accordingly chronicle.

A Bishop and a King.

The venerable titles of Bishop and King have not enjoyed much reputation of late years on either side of the Atlantic; and it is but just to say that for the discredit into which these once imposing words have very generally fallen, Kings and Bishops have been in no small degree responsible. For a King, by virtue of his name, should be a man of character; and a Bishop, by virtue of his, should be a shepherd of the people; and it is natural enough that mankind should revolt from the spectacle of impotence in robes of purple, and selfishness in sleeves of lawn. But while the form of King or Bishop anywhere survives, the most resolute of republicans must wish to see Kings behaving themselves kingly, and the firmest of independents must take pleasure in the hearty efforts of a Bishop to guide his flock. For a humbug is, of all earthly things, the most deplorable. We can, therefore, honestly commend to the admiration of our readers two excellent instances of fidelity in the royal and episcopal functions just afforded—the one at Lisbon by the young King of Portugal, and the other at London by the successor of Dr. BLOMFIELD. PEDRO V., of Portugal, is a boy of twenty, whose place among the Sovereigns of the earth, however historically illustrious, is of no great present significance so far, at least, as the extent of his dominions and the influence of his policy are concerned. But he has made himself an honorable name and proved himself worthy a wider sway than he is likely to wield, by his manly and generous conduct during the pestilence which is now raging in the capital of his small kingdom. The creed of his people, both political and religious, offered him an opportunity of doing positive good by presenting himself, at the constant risk of his life, wherever the plague was raging, and exerting himself to console, to calm and to reassure the sufferers. This opportunity, he has improved with an energy and a humanity which would have done honor to any man in any station, and which, in a modern King, are doubly honorable.

The Bishop of London, who has manifested great directness and practical force of character in all his official behavior, since his consecration, has just gone back to etymological first principles by putting himself into immediate relations with a vast portion of his Episcopal "flock" long unvisited by any influences from the crosier and the mitre of the metropolitan see. He is at present going through with a series of sermons delivered in the churches of the most crowded and poverty-stricken parishes of London—sermons addressed to the people in language which the people can understand, and in themes which the bitter experience of their daily life has made familiar to their hearts. A London paper thus describes the scene presented at one of these occasions, in the well-known and miserable district of Bethnal Green:

"St. Matthew's Church, which is situated in the most densely populated and pauperized district of the parish, was selected as the place at which the Bishop had to deliver his address, and long before 8 o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the service, the spacious church was densely crowded by such an auditory as it is quite safe to say was never before seen in any church in England. The people who assembled were of the poorest possible classes—men with fustian jackets and unshaven faces; women whose faces betokened the sad privations they are called upon to endure, and many in absolute rags; but, lest there should be any mistake as to the services being meant for them, some of the most respectable members of the ordinary congregation stationed themselves at the doors and in the streets, and, as the people approached, half ashamed to enter, they were invited in and shown to seats, all of which throughout the church were set apart for their accommodation. These were speedily filled, and the church being crowded to suffocation, hundreds of persons, having vainly struggled to obtain admission, assembled in the adjacent streets, and occupied themselves in discussing the nature of this new movement for their edification."

The short, practical and earnest discourse of the Bishop is then described, and when the services ended, we are told that

"The congregation, unused to such earnestness, were struck with his lordship's animated, and yet simple style of oratory, and as he passed away from the church followed him by hundreds, but without uttering a word."

Punch ridicules, and justly enough, the pompous vanity of the Bishop of Oxford, who professes to appease the Indian mutiny, and establish the empire of England by an application of "More Bishops!" But a few more such bishops as the Bishop of London, applied not to India but to England, would go far to redeem their order in the eyes of a practical generation, by making it in reality what it affects in name to be.

Purification of the Navy.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry have at last completed their labors and the results of their "findings" are published, excepting in two or three cases which have yet to be reported. Whatever cause of complaint there may have been in the hurried and secret manner in which the Retiring Board accomplished its work, there can be no such accusations made against the Courts of Inquiry. They gave sufficient time to the examination of the cases laid before them, and the utmost liberality was permitted in summoning witnesses. The decisions of these courts, so far as individuals are concerned, are of very little importance to the country, but the principles upon which they were made are of great moment, as they will have an important influence upon the future character of our Navy. From time immemorial sailors have enjoyed a greater freedom of manners than the members of less boisterous and dangerous professions, and an over-indulgence in grog, or a general looseness of morals, so far as the conjugal relations were concerned, in old times were not considered derogatory to an officer's character. The trials, hardships and exposures of a sea life were regarded as sufficient atonement for the little peccadillos which would not have been forgiven in a landsman. NELSON, the idol of Britannia, was anything but a correct moral man, but hereafter the type of the moral hero, in the service of the United States at least, is to be the brave and moral COLLINGWOOD, and not the heroic and immoral hero of Trafalgar. The race of grog-drinking "rum old Commodores," may be looked upon as extinct. The mess-rooms of our men-of-war will contain none but well educated, sober gentlemen, and midshipmen will hereafter be as decorous in their deportment as deacons. One commander having been dropped from the service on the score of alleged ill-treatment of his wife, the naval officer will hereafter be a pattern of conjugal tenderness. It will be found, we have no doubt, that an officer may be as brave as NELSON without being as profane, and that gallantry and good seamanship are perfectly compatible with sobriety and a decent regard for the amenities of civilized life. As our naval officers, in addition to their other duties, have also to act as the representatives of their country and to sustain the national dignity in foreign parts, we shall not suffer any in reputation by the adoption of a new code of morals in this branch of our military service.

It is very possible that under the rigid examinations of the Naval Courts of Inquiry, some individuals may have been hardly dealt with, but the decisions now made must be considered as final, and any attempt to revive the subject will be a useless waste of time. It will be the wiser course for those who have suffered from the Courts, or from the action of the Retiring Board to quietly abide by their decisions and turn to some new employments.

But what is to be the effect on the service at large of this reformation? Will the old adage of like master like man, hold good in this case as well in others, and will the improved morals of the officers work a corresponding change in the morals of the men? We are inclined to think it will. There is nothing in the nature of a sailor to prevent his profiting by example, and it is likely that the action of the Retiring Board will have a much wider influence than it was intended should be exercised. There is no legal restraint placed upon Jack, but there is such a thing as an *esprit du corps*, and the change which must inevitably be effected in the morals of the officers of our ships will be felt in a certain degree by the crews under their charge.

Content in France.

The French conception of popularity seems to resemble the Roman notion of peace, and the Russian idea of order.

We are constantly assured that the Government of NAPOLEON III. is extremely popular in France, and those who repeat this asseveration fortify it by appealing to the "voice of the French people." The Press, it appears, is virtually unanimous in supporting the Imperial *régime*. There can be no doubt of this fact; for the moment that any press ceases to support the said *régime*, that moment it ceases to be a press. Nothing could be simpler. But simple as is this state of the case, it is hardly so satisfactory as it is simple. And foreigners, whose interest in the maintenance of the actual order of things in France does not blind them to the significant movements of society, cannot look without concern on the colossal system of deception to which the French Government is now resorting to maintain its prestige in the eyes of mankind. While the Government organs of Paris are echoing and reechoing the financial pæans of the Ministry over the stable prosperity of the Empire, it is generally leaking out on every side that the most tremendous enterprises in manufactures and commerce are at this moment sustained under the pressure of the times by Government itself—that the Imperial Treasury is doing in a word for all sorts of industries what it has always done for the Operas and Theatres of Paris, keeping them afloat by indemnities to cover their losses. The Emperor NAPOLEON, that is, has undertaken to carry France through the crisis—to save her from the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds—to tax with one hand and help with the other. This is undoubtedly a very grand conception, and it dwarfs in the comparison the most gigantic schemes of a SYLLA or a CÆSAR. But will it be successful? The odds are fearful against the Imperial player, but it must be owned that he is playing his game with a stern audacity rarely matched in history.

France has begun to murmur under his hand and he stifles her murmurs with an unhesitating energy, that knows no discrimination of persons or parties. A stray Legitimist journal in the South lifts up its voice in complaint of the abnormal condition of affairs, and it is at once struck out of existence—not silenced only, but suppressed. The most powerful of the liberal organs, *La Presse*, of Paris, utters a similar note of warning and its offices are closed *for two months*. Proprietors, editors, publishers, printers, hundreds of men, all of them more or less intelligent, many of them influential, each in his sphere are by this blow flung into bitter hostility to the Government. Many of them with their families are thrown by it out of the means of subsistence; all of them are exasperated. Nor is the country convinced thereby that *La Presse* was a Cassandra. Many who might have forgotten the article which provoked this demonstration as soon as they had read it, will recall it now, to ponder over its forebodings with a more credulous anxiety. The Emperor has defied the public opinion which he distrusts. He proposes to be popular in spite of the people, and has determined that France shall be prosperous at her own expense.

The City Post-Offices.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

I learn from the highest authority that the Post-master-General will, under the authority given him by the acts of 3d March, 1845, and 3d March, 1851, declare the streets of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston post routes. This proclamation, it will be at once perceived, aims to abolish the various penny post-offices in those cities under the control of private individuals.

This step will be found absolutely essential to the practical efficiency of any general system for delivering letters in large cities. At present there are in New-York three or four private Dispatch Agencies, which undertake the delivery of letters. There is no responsibility attached to them, and there will be a constant liability on the part of servants, clerks and others to deposit in their boxes letters designed for the Government post.

If we are to have an efficient system for the City it must be exclusive and uniform. There must be but one set of boxes for receiving City letters, and then any failure in prompt delivery can be instantly traced to its proper source.

ONE CITY NOT AFFECTED BY THE PANIC.—It should be a cause of congratulation to certain of our cotemporaries who attribute all our financial troubles to overtrading and too much enterprise, to know that there is one great City which has not been at all affected by the panic. While we receive accounts by every arrival from Europe of fresh failures in London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and other great commercial towns, we hear of none in Madrid, and the reason given for it, too, is a very satisfactory one, and proves the truth of the cause assigned for the failures in other places. Financial affairs were already so bad in Spain, owing to the almost entire absence of commercial enterprise among the people, that they could not be rendered any worse by any panics, revulsions, or pressures in the commercial world. It may, perhaps, be considered better to have a panic once in twenty years, than to live in a state of undisturbed stagnation and general bankruptcy.

BENEFITS OF EARLY IMPROVIDENCE.—A Canadian gentleman, Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, who has just been elected a member of the Provincial Parliament, has created a sensation among his constituents by declaring himself in favor of the form of government existing in the United States, and this avowal of republican sentiments did not in the least diminish his popularity. Mr. BUCHANAN'S partiality for republican institutions may be accounted for from the fact of his being a son of the late JAMES BUCHANAN, for many years British Consul in this City, where the liberal Canadian spent the early part of his life.

COMPLIMENTARY TO FOREIGNERS.—A Boston paper, in describing the person of STOUBS, the supposed murderer of his wife and two children, in Westfield, says: "He is a short, thick-set man, of good manners, and more than ordinary intelligence *for a foreigner*." As STOUB is a native of the same country that gave birth to AGASSIZ, this estimate of the comparative intelligence of foreigners in Boston, is rather remarkable. It shows how modestly some people estimate their own intelligence.

A HINT ON MANNERS.—Why will the *Herald* persist in styling the *Tribune* an "obscure and ignorant journal?" Good manners, to say nothing of justice, ought to prevent such constant outbreaks of virulent jealousy. The *Tribune* is certainly neither "obscure nor ignorant;" and if it were both, it does not become the *Herald* to throw stones at it. It would be greatly for the *Herald's* advantage, in point of reputation, if it were more "obscure" than it is—more "ignorant" it probably could not be.

The Question of the Danubian Principalities from a Russian Point of View.

This intricate problem continues to perplex the European political *quid nunes*, and to suggest all sorts of contingencies as certain to spring from its complications. The two great Russian journals, the *Nord*, published at Brussels, and the *Invalide Russe*, take somewhat opposite views; but this may be part of the usual Muscovite process of bewildering the public mind, and profiting by the confusion. The former stands up vigorously for the erection of a Kingdom, or at least a Union; while the other says a foreign Prince must not be thought of. Our London correspondent sends us an epitome of two articles, whose ability and subtlety of logic he eulogizes, which appeared in the *Nord* of the day before the mail left, and which we subjoin for the consideration of such of our readers as take an interest in this newest riddle of Old World diplomatic ambiguities and contradictions:

"The Austrian journals, says the *Nord*, invariably represent Russia as having a special interest in the union of the Principalities, and their object in this is to throw suspicion on the views of Russia, and, at the same time, to conceal the real tendency of the Cabinet of Vienna in the question."

Russia has no interest, direct or indirect, secret or avowed, in the union of the Danubian Provinces under a single Government. The project of union was dictated at the Congress of Paris in a spirit hostile toward Russia. The Principalities, united under a strong government, would, it was said, serve as a bulwark for the protection of the Ottoman Empire. Russia remained perfectly indifferent to this scheme; and, we ask, in what way could she gain by the union? Austria, on the other hand, foresaw that, united under a single Province, prosperous, contented, and independent, the Principalities would be less accessible to external influences, and hence her opposition to their union. But her policy is much more astute, and her insight extends further. She fears the advent of Roumain nationality, which would be a danger for her Provinces inhabited by the same race, and the example injurious in its influence upon the nationalities of all kinds which compose the Austrian Empire. The Cabinet of Vienna would not even be satisfied to maintain the two Principalities separate. It is essential to her interests that the Roumain nationality should disappear altogether and that, absorbed in the sovereignty of the Porte, it should successively lose its distinct administration, its privileges and immunities, its name, language, and religion. This is the line which the Cabinet of Vienna has clearly traced. The Oriental crisis abolished the exclusive protectorate of Russia, and Austria applauded the result, to which

she adroitly contributed. But this Protectorate has been transferred to the collective Protectorate of Europe, and it became necessary for Austria to attempt to annul this imposing guaranty. She counts upon accomplishing this design by the doctrine of an obligatory unanimity in the decisions of the Congress of Paris.

The politicians of Vienna are not ignorant of the principle of feebleness inseparable from all collective action. Unanimity being rendered impossible by the opposition of Turkey, supported by Austria, and the principle of deciding by a majority being set aside, who is to be judge in the differences of the Porte with its vassal provinces? The Porte itself. She remains, then, entirely mistress of the means of provoking those differences, by insensibly avoiding the imperfectly-defined rights of her vassals, and so enlarging the sphere of her suzerainty as to convert it into a complete sovereignty. The Cabinet of Vienna is there to encourage her in this course, and we are still but at the advent of a system which time will develop. But let the Porte take care. That which constitutes its only strength is the guarantee given by Europe to its integrity, and this guarantee is a bridle as well as a prop.

The second article of *Le Nord* commences by stating that the union of the Principalities is the grand international question of the day, and again strongly contends that it ought to be solved in the Congress by the vote of the majority. It next combats some of the views expressed by the Austrian organ, the *Journal de Frankfort*, which had contended that Turkey, in her relations with the Principalities, had reëntered upon all her rights as an independent State, and therefore the principle of majorities had ceased to be applicable to her.

No! says *Le Nord*. Turkey has not reëntered, with regard to the Danubian Provinces which the powers engaged in the Tartar war have replaced under her suzerainty, into all the rights of an independent State—rights that she had not before the war and cannot have resumed after the peace. The Congress of Paris has rendered these provinces to her under limited sovereign rights, and on certain conditions. She is charged to maintain inviolable and entire the ancient immunities of the two provinces. This limited sovereign right over the provinces has been restored as a condition of European equilibrium. The Eastern war and the Treaty of Paris have not had for their object to change the position of Turkey in her relations with the provinces. Before the war they did not constitute a portion of her immediate domain; her rights over them were restrained and limited. It would be strange if the collective protectorate of Europe under which the rights of the provinces are now guaranteed were less efficacious, rendered them less independent, than the simple protectorate of a single State.

Special treaties long ago gave to the Principalities all the real rights of sovereignty—an independent legislation and judicial administration, the right to make peace, war and treaties; and further, the right of electing official representatives of their sovereignty. What did these treaties give to the Porte? Nothing beyond the suzerainty realized by a tribute. Read the three treaties of 1392, 1460 and 1315. BAJAZET I., MOHAMMED II., and SELIM, pretend to no other sovereign right than that of tribute. All the disposition of these treaties is to prevent Turkey meddling with the affairs, the rights and powers of the two provinces and to maintain their independence. Nothing is to be found which could seal a bond of subjection; but all the precautions are taken against the Turks, so far even as to interdict them from the rights of domicil and the exercise of their religion.

The *Journal de Frankfort* asks if the new political organization demanded by the Divans does not create a new question; if the organization is compatible with the maintenance, guaranteed by the Western Powers, of the anterior state of things, which conciliated the privileges of the provinces with the suzerainty of the Sultan: and if, when the Conference is about to complete the guarantees, a new question is not created, which is beyond the competency of the Conference to deal with;—consequently, whether the Porte does not, on this new point, reënter upon its rights as an independent State, and, therefore, is not bound to submit its rights to the decision of majorities.

These questions are easy to answer. There is no incompatibility between the new organization demanded by the Divans and the principles of the Treaty of Paris, as there is none between this treaty and the ancient treaties which have reserved their sovereignty.

The absolute right of the Provinces to elect their princes, is it not guaranteed to them by their treaties; (Art. 4 of treaties of 1392 and 1640, and Art. 11, treaty of 1513), and the Porte, is it not interdicted from either interfering in their elections or interposing any obstacle (Art. 11)? Is not the obligation imposed on the Porte to recognize the princes elected by the free will of the provinces? Where is, then, the new question? Is it in the demand for the union? But cannot the two provinces remain still under the suzerainty of the Porte and pay their tribute? Servia, under an hereditary prince—Egypt in the same position—do they not remain under the suzerainty of the Porte? Why should it be otherwise with the Principalities?

The secret of the opposition of Austria to the union is in truth because she desires to see the Principalities feeble, and to prevent the spectacle of their power and prosperity, when united, becoming contrasted with a decay which begins to strike all minds.

Academy of Music.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and attracted a fine audience. We were glad to notice that the upper tiers were completely filled. This may indicate a popular relish for oratorio music, or a curious desire to see a number of famous singers in the "costume of the period"—we will not presume to say which. But this is certain, that whenever Mr. FORMES sang a very low note very much out of tune, he was vociferously applauded; but when the "Hallelujah" chorus was given, and given well, those who approved it were few in number and weak in purpose. We fear that the singers were the attraction, and not the music.

The New-York Harmonic Society needs an infusion of new blood, and these weekly festivals will, we trust, effect it. Numbering upwards of 300 voices, there are necessarily many bad ones in the ranks These must be weeded out, for they are worse than useless. Some of the best choruses last night were spoiled from this cause. The "Hallelujah," however, was finely given, and we were glad to notice that the conductor insisted on the audience standing during its performance. This is done universally at the English Festivals, and we cannot see any possible objection to the custom, but, on the contrary, much to recommend it.

Mme. CARADORI, a singer who has already, we believe, enjoyed a career in the United States, made her *debut* in this oratorio. The lady is a recent addition to Mr. ULLMAN'S company, and will, undoubtedly, be useful in the thousand and one musical enterprises which that ingenious gentleman is constantly hatching. At present Mme. CARADORI is merely announced to sing in English, French, German and Italian opera and in oratorio and in concert-room. Undoubtedly she will be announcing to do many more things before the season terminates. Mme. CARADORI possesses a strong *mezzo-soprano* voice of a somewhat hard quality. It appears to be under good control, but such a voice is a little unmanageable at the best of times, and struggling with the old and almost impossible melodies of HANDEL, it did not, we fancy, shine to best advantage. The lady, however, was warmly applauded, and achieved a success.

Mme. D'AGOUT distinguished herself on this occasion by singing most superbly. It was to this lady that the audience owed the treat of the evening. Without taking the slightest liberty with the text she infused into her air a truly wonderful amount of pathos. It was a great performance.

Mr. PERKINS was excellent, and Mr. FORMES looked like several pulpits, and sang like—Herr FORMES. The orchestra, under Mr. ANCHUTZ, was uniformly coarse and bad. Mr. ANCHUTZ is, we fear, too much over-worked by the inexhaustible Mr. ULLMAN, or, what is still more to be feared, he is becoming indifferent and careless, like too many of his predecessors.

To-night Mr. FORMES appears in "Martha."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

The Cause of the Suppression of La Presse—Charivari on American Affairs—Completion of the American Chapel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

I return again to-day for a moment to the subject of the suppression of the journal *La Presse*, because it is still the event of the day, and because some developments in connection with other journals, show that there is a new movement on foot in the Democratic party. The impression produced by the suppression of this important Republican journal is as lively as when the fact first became known. The article of M. PEYRAT, which brought upon the journal the displeasure of the Government, was thoroughly discussed before publication in the ranke of the Republican leaders, and it was to have been immediately followed by another quite as strong, and perhaps equally as ohnoxious in language as itself. The *Presse*, then, and that part of the Republican or DEMOCRATIC party, which was under its influence, had an object in view in the publication of these articles. What was that object?

Certain articlee in another evening Republican paper, the *Courrier de Paris*, give us a clue, I think, to the whole question. The Republican Party have now acknowledged that LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Government are an accepted and fixed fact for France and for Europe. Five of the Republican Deputies, elected last June to the Legislature, were the first to openly acknowledge this fact in taking their seats, and swearing to "support with fidelity the Constitution and the Emperor." So soon as these gentlemen took their seats, a movement was observed in the Republican Party. The question was—How now are we going to shape our course?

The *Presse*, taking the lead, declared that the five members did well in taking their seats, condemned the two members who refused the oath, and proclaimed boldly its intention of agitating the great revolutionary party. For this first essay in the new doctrine, the journal was suppressed for two months.

The moment the *Presse* was hushed the *Courrier de Paris*, a thorough republican paper, took up the cry, but on a different tone. It announced a change of politics, and declared for the future that it belonged to the "Constitutional Opposition." It admits LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Empire as the will of the people, just as the people of England admit the Queen and Constitutional Monarchy; but it is going to work for the organization and support of a Constitutional Opposition, such as is found always in England. This is technically the position of the *Courrier*, but you will see that if it were its *real* position, the thing would be simply a Utopia. The fact is, the *Courrier* occupies the same position as the *Presse*; its ends and its objects are the same; only, seeing that the *Presse* failed in the means employed, it adopts other tactics.

But the movements of which these articles are the indication is a serious one. A new position is created by the action of the five Republican Deputies in entering the Chamber. The policy of passive obstinacy is discarded, and a new one of active constitutional opposition inaugurated. Only, that this opposition, from the despotic nature of the Constitution which it combats, is obliged to sail under false colors, to disavow its real intentions. Instead of an ordinary constitutional opposition, which only seeks the overthrow of a Cabinet or a Legislature, it seeks nothing less than revolution and a radical change in the form of Government.

The *Courrier* last evening contained a long leading article, carefully written, so as to avoid the fate of *La Presse*, in which its programme is developed at length. Like the moh in Belgium last Summer who cried "*Vive le Roi!*" each time they dashed a stone through a window, the *Courrier* commences its article with a sonorous eulogy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and with an acceptance of him and his Government as the will of the people. The "blind" is artfully erected, but it will deceive nobody. It is not yet time to appreciate the effect of this article on the public mind, but it is undoubtedly destined to a reputation equal to that of the condemned article of the *Presse*.

M. MILLAUD, the millionaire owner of the *Presse*, who bought his way into the ranks of the journalists in order to gain a respectability in society which his millions alone would never have gained him, is not liked by the journalists, and is just now the butt of the whole army of Bohemians of the press. The last pun I have heard is the following. A gentleman accosting a friend, exclaimed:

"Ah! have you heard the news? MILLAUD is going to found a new journaal."

"Bah! and what is he going to call it?"

"The *Ex-Presse!*"

Charivari has fallen into a good vein this week on American manners. He visits the White House at Washington on business with the President, and he gives his experience on the occasion. He found the wortby gentleman who administers the Executive affaire of the American people reposing in his chamber, with his heels on the centre-table, puffing a cigar. On his head he wore a cocked hat, with a rakish, parti-colored cockade; he had on hig red pantaloons, a striped coat, and his belt was crowded full of revolvers and long knives. In other words, he found the President in the outfit of a fillibuster of the modern school, with manners to match. As *Charivari* bowed, he was accosted with the demand, "Do you want to enlist?" "Enlist for what?" said *Charivari*. "For Nicaragua, or Cuba, or Mexico—anywhere." "No!" said *Charivari*, and then the great fillibuster, ringing a bell, had the unfortunate Frenchman put out of the house, without even having once spoken of the business which took him there. *Charivari* confesses to a change of sentiments on the subject of the illustrious Mr. BUCHANAN.

This week the NEW-YORK TIMES contains a whole page of murders and attempts at murder, and *charivari*, professing to grow alarmed at this state of things, declares it his duty to tell his French fellow-citizens who may have emigration views, what an America is, in his native country. When the American rises in the morning his first movement is to fill his belt with revolvers, and start out into the street. There he walks until he encounters some one, when he commences firing, and after despatching four or five fellow-citizens he returns home with an appetite for his breakfast. This is his Stoughton bitters, his *absinthe*, necessary for a proper appreciation of his morning meal. After breakfast he goes to his business, and manages, during the course of the day, to kill four or five more, just to keep his hand in. He comes home to dinner, and, after dinner, in order to pass the evening agreeably and digest well his plum pudding, he goes to the theater, and if the play is bad, and there is no excitement, he pulls out his pistols and commences firing into the boxes, on to the stage, into the orchestra. He starts home, stops on the way to eat some oysters, the garcon contraries him, he shoots him and leaves in an uneasy state of mind for fear he can't sleep. To make sure of this latter point, he enters a private house, shoots the master and mistress, the children, the servants, the dogs, the cats, the canary birds, and then goes home with the feeling of a man who has earned his night's rest.

Don't be surprised, after that, if you have a diminntion of French emigration!

But we are not alone this week at the mercy of the French satirist. Mr. BRUNEL and his *Leviathan* come in for a share. But in this case it is CHAM'S pencil that does the work. In a succession of pictures he represents the triumph of Archimedes over the English engineer. Mr. BRUNEL is at the feet of the great inventor of the screw, acknowledging his power and imploring his aid. The decayed-looking god deigns to lend his aid and his screw.

Some time ago I announced to you the construction of an American chapel here, and stated that on account of the crisis there was a difficulty in making the last payment. The church is now finished, is ready to be delivered, but the architect refuses to deliver it until the terms of payment are complied with, and even threatens, I have been told, to sell the house. Great efforts are being made to meet this demand, but the limited number of Americans in Paris render success extremely doubtful. I make this statement partly as news, and partly to awake the attention of the friends of this church to the subject Rev. Mr. KIRK has returned to the United States. He was succeeded as pastor here in the temporary place of meeting by Rev. Mr. HALL. Mr. HALL in turn has left, to take charge of the American chapel at Rome, and is to be succeeded here definitively by Rev. Mr. WALL, or WOLLE.

The daughters of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM are said to be in this city, under fictitious names, as well as Mr. ALLIBONE and family. The former came over in one of the Havre steamers, a month ago, in company with a gentleman of their acquaintance.

An American gentleman, well known here, Mr. W. F. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, died suddenly last evening, at No. 5 Rue Tronchet.

MALAKOFF.

A Merry, Quiet Christmas.

Christmas this year, spite of the ravens that croak of hard times, passed off very much like the Christmas of more prosperous seasons. "On the night before Christmas" stockings were hung at the chimney-corners as of yore; Santa Claus squeezed through many a stove-pipe to visit many a hearthstone, and filled many a house yesterday with blasts of penny trumpets and tin horns, juvenile drums and other toys, to the great delight of those of tender years, and to the trial of patience of those more matured. In the morning there was service in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. Each was decorated with evergreens, trimmed for the occasion. The annual festivals of many of the Mission Sabbath Schools were held yesterday. At the Industrial Schools the day was duly observed.

The Children of the Five Points House of Industry met in the Chapel of the Institution, at the Five Points, 1½ P. M., and engaged in religious exercises, Mr. PEASE presiding. Thence they proceeded to the Church of the Ascension, where a dinner was provided for them. After this was dispatched they returned to the Chapel at the Points, and listened to brief and pertinent speeches from Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and others. The presents, which were munificently provided, were then distributed, according to annual custom. The friends of the House of Industry attended numerously.

So did those of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, opposite. The children here assembled in the Chapel, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, where exercises of a similar kind, including the turkey of course, were on the programme. It is doubtful whether the poor did not derive greater benefits, and received more *largesse* yesterday, than they do in times which are less "adamantine." The *lazzaroni* of New-York were out in full force; in the upper part of the City one could not walk a block without inspecting the palms of at least half a dozen little beggars. The weather was very cold, and the wind chilling. What with the freezing air and the thought of cold and famishing families without an ember to warm themselves by, brought home to one at every step by the fresh importunities of the shivering, ill-clad vagrants, many a hard heart melted in charity yesterday that never was philanthropic before. We observed several poor Chinamen eligibly posted in Broadway, near the doors of some of the fashionable churches, who seemed to reap rich harvests. Their bowed and shivering forms, clad in the Summer costumes of their own country, bespoke them safe objects for discriminating charity. They generally had cigars or other articles for sale, and did not solicit gifts but purchasers.

Several Charity Fairs were open yesterday, and as most of the stores were closed, except in the early morning, they generally did a good business. The ladies of Dr. DOWLING'S Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, who opened a fair in the Church on Wednesday, kept it open yesterday during the day and evening.

The Fair of the Mariners' Industrial Society was also open yesterday at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, driving a good business for an excellent object.

The Ladies' Fair connected with the First Free-Will Baptist Church and Congregation, held in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, was open till 10 o'clock last evening. The anniversary of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church was celebrated at Calvary Church last evening. Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church preached the sermon, and the Orphan's, who were present, sang hymns. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the charity.

The Christmas celebration of the Sabbath School attached to the Allen-street Methodist Church, took place at the Church last night. The exercises consisted of addresses, dialogues, singing, &c.

The Laight-street Baptist Sunday School's annual exhibition at the Church in Laight-street was well attended.

The children at the Home for the Friendless, assembled in the Home Chapel in East Twenty-ninth-street, and had a merry reception and donation visit. It was enjoyment to see them enjoy themselves.

Sea and Ship News.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.

The Stonington steamer *C. Vanderbilt* was badly damaged yesterday morning on her arrival here from Stonington. She was just rounding from the East into the North River, and when opposite Whitehall one of the boats of the Atlantic Ferry came suddenly out of her slip under a full headway. To avoid a collision the *Vanderbilt* was obliged to shut off steam to permit the ferry-boat to go ahead of her. The tide was running very strong ebb, which caught the steamer on her starboard bow, swinging her round and causing her to strike the head of a schooner lying at anchor in the stream. The forward part of her wheelhouse on the port side was completely demolished, her guard broken in to the hull, guard braces carried away, and the stateroom deck also considerably damaged. The schooner's head was also damaged, her jibboom broken off, &c. The *Vanderbilt* was towed round to the East River for repairs. In consequence of this accident there was no boat for Stonington yesterday. To-day the *Commodore* will make the regular trip, and the *Plymouth Rock* will take the place of the *Vanderbilt* on Monday, after which she will probably be ready to resume her place on the line. The accident was unavoidable; but teaches the importance of more caution on the part of the ferry-boats in leaving their slips.

☞ The Steamship *North Star* leaves to-day for Bremen *via* Southampton; the next regular mail steamer for Liverpool is the *Canada*, from Boston on the 30th. The *Baltic* leaves this port Jan. 16.

AN ANTIQUE POLICEMAN HOLDING OVER.—THOMAS DOYLE, one of the old Police of the Fourth Ward, still insists upon performing the functions of Dock Master at the Corporation Pier foot of Roosevelt-street. Under the old law the Captains of Police were Dock Masters of the Corporation Slips in their respective Wards, and they detailed policeman to act at each slip. The Harbor Commissioners petitioned the Legislature for the repeal of this law, on the ground that these officials and the Harbor Masters were continually coming in conflict. In 1857 the law was repealed, and the whole jurisdiction given to the Harbor Masters. Notwithstanding this change in the law, DOYLE, it is said, exhibits a letter from Mayor WOOD, the substance of which is, that by a decision of Judge DAVIES, he is still a Policeman, and may exercise all the functions of his office as formerly. DOYLE is now the only member of the old Police who assumes to act. The Chief of Police published an order in September, in which he said, "By the 15th Section of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 16th of April, 1857, the authority of persons then known as Dock Masters was taken away, and the authority to station vessels in the East and North Rivers within the limits of the City of New-York, became vested in the Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York, upon whom alone that duty now devolves." He also directed the arrest of any persons attempting to exercise these functions hereafter.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Christmas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 25.

The weather is cold, with indications of snow.

There was much rowdyism in the streets last night. Several shooting affrays took place, two of which proved fatal, one of them at Manayunk, and the other between colored parties, at the corner of Seventh and South streets. It is reported that a woman cut her husband's throat.

The streets have been much crowded during the day.

A large number of persons called on Senator DOUGLAS to-day, at the Girard House.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 25.

The variety store of HENRY HART, No. 171 Main-street, was destroyed by fire at about 4 o'clock this morning, together with a stock valued at $20,000. Insured in Eastern Companies for $10,000. The building was owned by WM. A. SOTTON, valued at $10,000, and insured in the Buffalo Mutual Office for $2,800.

The stock of H. STILLMAN, dealer in hats, caps and furs, the next door south, was damaged by water to the amount of $6,000. Insured in Massachusetts Companies for $4,000.

The stock of TWEEDY & SMITH, hat, cap and fur dealers, the next door north of Mr. HART'S, was also damaged by water to the amount of $2,000. Loss covered by insurance.

THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the North Presbyterian Church, was celebrated at Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street yesterday morning. The church was filled with the children,—of whom there are at present about seven hundred connected with the church,—and their friends. After a voluntary on the organ performed by Mr. C. LASAR, the President, Mr. EUGENE THOMPSON, delivered the introductory address, in which he dwelt upon the good work which the Society was accomplishing, its success, and the manner in which it was effected. A hymn was sung by the children, and Rev. Dr. HATFIELD offered prayer. Mr. ALVAH PHELPS then read the Treasurer's report.

Mr. OLIVER H. LEE distributed certificates of Life Membership in the Home Missionary Society and the Sunday School Union to those of the scholars who were adjudged to have merited them. Miss HOLMES, Miss BINDER, Miss CONNER, Miss SEELY, Miss THOMPSON, and two others were thus honored. The Society has conferred about fifty of these certificates since its organization six years ago.

After another hymn, sung by the children exceedingly well, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER was introduced, and delivered a brief address, in which he recounted, to the great edification of his youthful auditory, his experiences while traveling in Europe. The Society had accomplished a great deal for so young an association. He had three other meetings to address the same morning, hence the brevity of his remarks. A collection was taken up, another hymn was sung, and Rev. Dr. HATFIELD with a few remarks and a benediction dismissed the audience.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—JOHN A. PARKER, Jr., Register of the Land Office at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.

JOHN S. HOUSTON, Receiver of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.—*Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Agricultural News,

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.

In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort.

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ENTIRELY NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

ROBABECK—CROMBY.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday, Dec. 24, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, PETER J. ROBABECK to MELINA A. CROMBY, both of Troy.

BUTTER—WARREN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Emanuel Church, by Rev. Alexander Leanord, Mr. J. C. BUTTER to Miss LIZZIE B. WARREN, both of this City.

WATERBURY—BARNS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Wm. Barnard, in Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, Mr. STEPHEN P. WATERBURY to Miss HESTER ANN BARNS, all of this City.

SILBER—MOORE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, by Rev. A. M. Osborn, D. D., WILLIAM B. SILBER to Miss JENNIE A. MOORE, daughter of Sampson Moore, Esq.

CLARKSON—CLARKSON.—In Columbia, S. C., on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at Trinity Church, ZEBULON C. CLARKE, Esq., of Glenwood, Fla., to Miss CAROLINE B., eldest daughter of Thomas B. Clarkson, of Columbia, S. C.

DIED.

VAN KLEECK.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, ALIDA VAN RENSSELAER, relict of Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, formerly of Albany, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRANDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, of consumption, HANNAH GOODRICH, wife of Geo. Brandon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 Hudson st.

HALL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, of consumption, SARAH MARIA, eldest daughter of Henry A. and Amelia M. Hall, aged 21 years.

Her remains will be taken to Middletown for interment.

GENTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, JAMES GENTLE, youngest son of James and Janet Gentle, aged 11 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 156 West 47th-st.

SLOAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, in the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Sloan, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Mathew Kane and Ebenezer Carman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mathew Kane, No. 197 West 13th st., without further invitation.

LYON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, WM. H. PATTEN, infant son of Joseph L. D. and Susannah P. Lyon, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Brandigee, No. 66 Orange st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

1,000 PACKAGES OF MESS AND EXTRA NO. 1 MACKEREL.

1,500 quintals George's Bank and other Codfish.
2,500 boxes Digby, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
Extra fine dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New Corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard.
Cheap for Cash down! Cheap for Cash down!
Cheap for Cash down!
at EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., 196 Greenwich-st.

AN ANTIDOTE TO ALL INFECTION AND CONTAGION.—It is a fact, and should be universally known as such, that in *Radway's Ready Relief* we have a PERFECT DISINFECTANT and *unfailing antidote* to all kinds of CONTAGION and INFECTION. Fortified with a few drops of the *Relief* taken internally, or merely having inhaled its strong and cordial *aroma* into the lungs, an attendant may, *with absolute safety*, wait on cases of the most malignant fevers—yellow, scarlet or typhoid—and feel no other inconvenience than that which naturally arises from the close atmosphere of a sick room. So, too, in cases of measles; this dreadful scourge of youth will no longer have "the run of the family;" if one child takes it, let the others have a dose, however slight, of *Radway's Ready Relief*; and the disease, counteracted and neutralized in the blood and lungs, will *have no power to spread!*

Experiments have been made in this new development of chemistry, which prove that the *matter* of small-pox, when coming in contact with the Relief, is at once decomposed, and that the poisonous effluvia of the diseased patient is instantly neutralized by the evaporation of the Relief. It is these disinfectant properties that give RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, when taken *internally* and applied *externally*, the wonderful power of protecting even an infected patient from any further advance of the poison.

The theory of this thing—as of all other really useful discoveries—is clear and simple as the mode in which Columbus solved the riddle of the egg. All particles in nature have chemical affinities;—*opposites* with which they will *combine* whenever thrown together, thus forming a new and RADICALLY ALTERED COMPOUND. Now the *Ready Relief* has this NEUTRALIZING AFFINITY WITH DISEASE! If it meets poisonous matter in the system, it will combine with and conquer it—to which we owe the miraculous and incontestible CURES which have been made in all quarters of the world by the Messrs. Radway: And should it strike against contagion *in the air or on the skin*, the result will be PRECISELY SIMILAR. A perfect neutralization of the poisonous effects of contagion or malaria, whether it be that of small-pox, measles, scarlet or typhus fever on the one hand, or yellow fever, ague and fever, or bilious fever, on the other.

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Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

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This pen is known and approved in almost every portion of the civilized world, and over 2,000 testimonials have been given in its favor.
Hard rubber pencils, finger rings, napkin rings—gold mounted and plain—tooth-picks, &c., &c. Dépôt No. 262 Broadway. T. G. STEARNS, Agent.
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have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
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WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

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FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
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Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.
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Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

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Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, Ladies' Cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
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WORLD-NOTED WOMEN;
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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES
will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 25c.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 65c.
ALBERT TIES, twice around, from 35 to 80 cents.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of
HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

ONE BOX OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
VALUED AT $1,000.
MRS. E. J. PHILLIPS, 113 ERIE-ST., JERSEY CITY.
COSTS 25 CENTS.
For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists' in New-York and vicinity; also, at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

WE WOULD COMMEND THE FOLLOWING letter from Dr. S. S. FITCH, of this City, to the attention of that class of invalids to whom it refers. It certainly contains interesting and, we doubt not, important suggestions:

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The encroachments of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company upon its passengers, for the last five or six months, are probably, without a parallel in the history of railroads. Just at the time when they have completed their double track, and when accommodations were to be realized of increased accommodations, the most short-sighted and besotted policy is inaugurated. We propose to classify their acts of oppression:

1. On July last, the passenger depot was removed from 32d-street and Broadway to Twenty-seventh-street, and Fourth-avenue, subjecting the passengers to great inconvenience and perplexity, and the commuters to an additional tax of $30 per annum, who therefore were required to submit to the Impudent espionage of a door-keeper stationed at the depot.

2. Lately the special train to Portchester has been withdrawn, and thus all early communication with the City has been cut off.

The peculiar developments of bad faith and damage to the removal of this train are evident in the fact, that assurances had been given the inhabitants of Mount Vernon, that this Portchester train should be maintained at all hazards, and upon these assurances extensive improvements have been made, and many families induced to reside there who, but for them, would never have dreamt of the place.

3. On Monday last a new time-table went into operation, which excludes the 5½ o'clock, A. M., train from New-Haven.

This train has been run since the completion of the Road, and accommodates more commuters than any other. This last act of oppression has completely exhausted the patience of the commuters, and we learn that a movement is on foot to obtain redress. There is, under the present arrangement, but one train that enables business men to reach the lower party of the City before 10 o'clock, A. M. The broken faith and the parsimonious and contemptible arrangements of the Managers of this Road are without doubt depreciating property along its line to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. RUS.

Forcing up the Steamboats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This most extraordinary and arbitrary scheme has passed the Board of Aldermen and is now before the Councilmen's Committee on Wharves and Piers. We sincerely hope the Board of Councilmen will not concur with the Aldermen. The testimony taken before the Aldermen's Committee shows that nearly all the goods and freight brought down the Sound and North River are obliged to go to stores or vessels below Duane-street. Drive the steamers above Canal or Grand-streets, and the cartage of these goods would amount to much more than the freight the steamers receive. The consequence would be, that if forced from their present docks, the steamers would be obliged to go to Jersey City. We understand our Jersey wharf-owners are anxiously watching the proceedings before the Common Council, and would, if the steamers should be forced away, give them every accommodation they desire for comparatively little rent. To this complexion matters will come at last, if our Common Council have the power to force the steamers from their present landing-places, and the ordinance now before the Councilmen should pass. But we are informed that able counsel are decidedly of the opinion that the Common Council have not the power to force them away as now proposed. If so, the effect of the ordinance already passed by one Board could only be to expose the Steamboat Companies to most protracted and vexatious litigation, without at all securing the object of the prime movers of this scheme. We are well-assured that *in no event will the steamers go above Canal or Canal street.* The speculators, the dock and wharf owners there, may rest assured they will never get anything by their motion. We respectfully ask the Board of Councilmen to pause in this matter. Why should there be a violation of the rule that business should always be permitted to seek its own channels and its own sites? We had always supposed it *anti-democratic* to do violence to this rule.

COMMERCE.

Meeting for the Relief of the Poor of Boston —Hon. Edward Everett's Oration.

The oration of Mr. EVERETT, delivered in Boston on Tuesday evening, at a meeting for the benefit of the poor of that city, was an eloquent production. The *Courier* has the following notice:

"Mr. EVERETT for an hour and three-quarters kept the audience in breathless and delighted attention. We cannot speak positively as to the length of the discourse, for one is always oblivious of the flight of time in listening to Mr. EVERETT. He began by alluding to the present financial distress of the country, painted by a few vivid and energetic touches the changes which had reduced men of wealth to competence, and men of competence to poverty, and from this enforced the duty of charity and benevolence as pressing upon us all with more than common weight. He raised a general smile by saying that the large audience had already secured the object for which the discourse was prepared, and that every hearer at the close of it, whether he thought he had got his dollar's worth or not, would be consoled by thinking that the poor had got his dollar.

He then passed to a brief consideration of the well-known doctrines of MALTHUS, as to the impolicy of attempting to make public provision for the relief of poverty, quoting from the first edition of his work a sentence so cold and hard that public sentiment required him to modify it in the subsequent editions. Mr. EVERETT earnestly maintained that these doctrines were untrue as well as inhuman; and laid down the proposition that want and suffering had a right to be relieved, and that even as a matter of contract and calculation, the sailor, for instance, who had brought on premature old age by toil and exposure at the rate of $18 a month, was entitled to demand half-pay at least when disabled.

But if it were the duty of the prosperous classes to relieve the necessities of their less-favored brethren, it was none the less their duty to be discriminating and judicious in their charities. It certainly was not proper to encourage street beggars by the giving of money, and it was always judicious to make careful inquiries before bestowing money upon unknown applicants. He illustrated this by an anecdote within his own experience, of a young man who applied to him for assistance on the ground—which was true—that he belonged to a highly respectable family in another part of the country, and who, by means of a telegraph, was found out to be a wholly unworthy person, who had extracted from the indolent sympathy of the friends of his family, in Europe and America, a sum of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. He then gave some amusing instances of the tricks and impositions of practical beggars, and told a story of a lady who had been induced to visit a seeming house of mourning by the fearful entreaties of a child, found what appeared to be a dead body in a coffin, administered liberal relief, and, on going back for her purse, which she had left, found the dead man restored to life, and counting the money in the forgotten purse.

He drew some pictures of the tricks and devices of Italian beggars, and told with much humor how Mr. COOPER, the novelist, at Sorrento, by beginning with a simple mendicant, gradually swelled the ranks of his beneficiaries, till at the last day of his stay he was escorted by a battalion of 96—as ragged a regiment as has ever been seen since the days of FALSTAFF. He narrated instances in which the sympathy of the kind-hearted was appealed to by the help of borrowed children, giving an amusing account of a woman who had borrowed a child for a temporary purpose being obliged to keep it on account of the disappearance of the real or pretended mother who had lent it.

Begging and alms-giving in many parts of Europe were settled institutions, in which the amounts to be paid were regulated by usage and tradition. He illustrated this by one of the most splendid and brilliant passages in the whole discourse, describing the site of a famous shrine near Lyons, painting the magnificent panorama that could be seen from it, including the Swiss mountains and Mont Blanc, and contrasting the miserable gift of half a farthing, which each pilgrim was held to pay to every sturdy beggar that dogged his steps, with the magnificent profusion with which the gifts of nature were poured out all around.

The principle of active benevolence was the corner-stone of practical Christianity. In Greece and Rome there were no hospitals, no poor-houses, no retreats for the insane; nor were the great men of Greece and Rome ever commemorated for their philanthropy and benevolence. These Christian virtues, and the religious houses of the middle ages first organized them into efficient action. He paid a brief but earnest tribute to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, but said that the Sisters of Charity, an institution founded by St. Vincent de Paul, had been found no similar errands of mercy on the battle-fields of Europe for more than a century, and gave a most interesting account of the consecration of some of them in the war between TUSCANY and CARTHAGE, two hundred years ago. He alluded to the charitable foundations in England, which distribute bread and beer to wayfarers, and recited, with admirable effect, the lines from GOLDSMITH'S "Deserted Village," describing the charities of the village pastor. He inforced the duty of Charity by the contrast, suggested by the day, between the New-England of the Pilgrims and the New-England of to-day—their struggles, privations and dangers, and our prosperity and plenty. He proceeded to tell an anecdote of a man who had been aided by charity in his youth, and when grown old and rich refused to contribute to the relief of poverty. He seemed to be speaking of some particular man, and the audience were intensely attentive when he asked them if they wished him to name the man—we fear some of them had muttered guesses and surmises—but by a very skillful and happy turn of rhetoric he declared that every one who, having the means, was not generous and charitable, was that man; because every one in the progress from helpless infancy to efficient manhood or womanhood had been the recipient of innumerable charities and kindnesses from parents, kindred and friends. He made a renewed [illegible] bountiful, impressive and graceful. There was more variety in the range of topics than is common, in Mr. EVERETT'S performances. He was sometimes playful and humorous. Of course there is about with him that delicate sense of humor which his friends know to be one of his best gifts—and at other times he was intensely pathetic and eloquent. There were many splendid pictures, and many magnificent bursts of declamation. It was delivered in his happiest style and his command over his audience was uninterrupted from beginning to end.

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT'S address, the assembly arose and united in singing a hymn to the tune of "Dundee."

The Late Col. Paige.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Col. PAIGE was a graduate of Williams College, and bred to the Law. He commenced his profession in Schenectady, and remained here "until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he applied for a commission in the U. S. Army;" and his friend, Hon. Judge SANDERS, then a boy, well remembers the enthusiastic cheers bestowed upon Captain PAIGE and his company as they marched through the streets of Schenectady and the adjoining village of Scotia, on their way to Sackett's Harbor. Col. PAIGE continued through the whole of the war, and earned for himself a distinguished reputation as a soldier. He was at the taking of Fort George, the battles of Christler's Fields and Forty Mile Creek, and other smaller engagements. He acted frequently as Judge Advocate, and was aid to Gen. OGDENSBURGH, and afterwards to Gen. WILKINSON, who, when the war was over, was desirous to take him with him to the South, as one of the members of his staff. Col. PAIGE, however, all opportunity of immediate active duty being over, preferred to return to the Law, and recommenced his profession in Schenectady, where he remained until 1823, when he was made Clerk of the Supreme Court, and followed his father-in-law, Gov. YATES, to Albany. He was afterwards appointed one of the Regents of the University; was, in 1844, Elector of President and Vice-President; and subsequently Mayor of the city of Albany. In 1849, he removed to Gilboa, in Schoharie County, where his parents had formerly resided. In the Summer of 1856, his health declining, he became anxious to return once more to our good old city, the scene of many early and happy associations, and now the dwelling place of his nearest relations, as well as of some of his early friends. He removed here in the Autumn of that year; and it is gratifying to those who loved him to remember how happy his last days were made by a residence among us.

In the freshness of our sorrow, words seem but poorly to speak the worth of this beloved friend of our early years. Yet he was such a man as a genuine painter of the human heart would delight to describe, for his character was marked by powerful contrasts. He possessed great strength, mental and physical, yet great gentleness; stern resolution, but tempered by an almost feminine tenderness; and a nature lofty and chivalric in its aspirations, yet most unassuming. Benevolence and disinterestedness were his prominent traits, and like the last rays of a Summer's sun, tinged all the rest with brightness. He had held many posts of distinction and profit, and had had opportunities for worldly advancement far beyond those of ordinary men; but he was ambitious neither of honors nor of riches, and found his best happiness in promoting the happiness of others. He was a man of few words and no professions, yet no one had warmer or more numerous friends; and his chief delight was to assemble them around him in his hospitable home. His life was for the most part a happy one, and he died without an enemy in the world. Time sweeps away rapidly the traces of the selfish and the worldly, but the path of the good man is long "freshly remembered"—and pleasant and grateful, and deeply cherished will be in our hearts, the memories of this high-hearted, Christian gentleman.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 15, 1857.

The Overland Mail Routes—Mr. Meriam's Letter to the Postmaster-General.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest your remarks in reference to the climate of the country crossed by the several proposed mail routes from the Atlantic States to California. The plan you have adopted of taking the *maximum* and *minimum* temperatures, instead of the mean temperatures, is the true plan of arriving at correct results. I have for many years been engaged in making *hourly* observations, night and day. By these I am enabled to determine the length or duration of cold terms, by counting the hours forward from that on which it falls below the freezing point, or below zero, to that on which it rose above the freezing point, or above zero, as the case may be. It is the greater or lesser duration of cold terms that is the great desideratum in rightly understanding the climate. On the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee the temperature in Winter frequently falls below zero; but the intense cold does not continue many days.

My meteorological records embrace a variety of climates on the earth's surface, giving for the highest observed temperature, in the shade and wind, one hundred and thirty (130) degrees *above* zero to sixty-five (65) below that line; making the amount of the two extremes a difference of one hundred and ninety-six (196) degrees. The extreme heat was as unpleasant to endure as the extreme cold. There are districts of country where no snow falls, although in a cold atmosphere; and there are districts in mild climates on which snow occasionally falls of great depth. Within a few years some of the Western railroads have suffered more from deep snows than the most Northern. The most Northern climates have not the most snow.

Since the commencement of the present century, the waters of some of the western rivers rise higher than during the last half of the last century. I have been induced to believe, from the examinations I have made, that the clearing away the forests of the Great West has allowed the rain from the clouds to reach the ground more uninterruptedly, and to run off more rapidly, and thus raise the rivers more rapidly and more extensively than when the foliage of the trees intercepted the rain in its fall, and retained a portion of it for some hours.

Our meteorological records cover a period of sixty-nine consecutive years, probably the most extensive in existence. Some of these observations were made on the summit of high mountains, in deep caverns, on extensive plains, on the ocean, on the shores of the great lakes, on the banks of rivers, &c., &c.; presenting facts of great interest to the searcher after truth as it is in nature.

Yours, respectfully, E. MERIAM.

Hon. A. V. BROWN, Postmaster-General.

Gen. Wool's Reply to Jefferson Davis.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1857.

I have received a copy of the *Day Book* containing a letter signed JEFFERSON DAVIS, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1857, being in reply to my letter of the 27th November, 1857, to the *Flag of the Union*, Jackson, Miss.

If JEFFERSON DAVIS were not a Senator of the United States, I would not notice his letter, in which he freely uses language no less degrading to the perpetrator than to the distinguished body of which he is a member. His letter contains assertions against me without the shadow of a foundation to sustain them. He has not controverted, because he could not, the facts presented against him in my letter to the *Flag of the Union*. He there stands convicted of conduct characteristic of the man, deceit, cunning and falsehood. Yet he would present himself, as worthy to be ranked among gentlemen, or men of honor.

If he had possessed a spark of the chivalrous spirit of either, when he discovered that I had impugned his honor, or that I had "imputed" to him a "contemptible dereliction" of duty, as he pretends I did in my letter to the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, instead of seeking redress in Billingsgate language through the Press, as in his letter to the editors of the Jackson *Mississippian*, he would have sought it in the mode "recognized among gentlemen." Senator DAVIS will write in vain under his "palpable and pitiable falsehood"—that he, Secretary of War, "made efforts to transmit to my headquarters the sword voted to me by Congress"—it will, like the shirt of Nessus, adhere to him as long as his name is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In asserting that I covertly slandered him through the newspapers and in official correspondence with the Secretary of War, he judged of me by himself. The Senator may rest assured that I have in no respect followed his example, and have played no false, covert or deceptive game against him or any one else. That, as Secretary of War, he falsely and covertly slandered me through the newspapers and in his official correspondence, the files of the Washington *Union* and of the War Office will abundantly prove.

JOHN E. WOOL.

The Connecticut Mystery.

From the Hartford Courant.

A letter from Cromwell says that young SAGE has been working on a farm all Summer at $10 per month and board, about forty miles from Cromwell, and when found was teaching school in New-Jersey, passing under the name of ROGERS. The morning before he left home, he says, he had some words with NUGENT'S daughter at the barn, and knocked her down; that she called for help, and her mother coming to the barn he served her in the same way. NUGENT then appeared and threatened a lawsuit for violence to his daughter. NUGENT has before told the same story which SAGE now tells. The only witness against NUGENT, BESSON the sailor, says now that he saw no one murdered, and that his object was to obtain the reward of £300. This vagabond liar, who swore to so much that was true, deserves to be hung as high as HAMAN, but will probably spend his life in the State Prison, in return for his foul and wanton attempt to hang NUGENT, by perjury. It is said that young SAGE has been sent for, and will soon make his appearance in Cromwell.

COLONEL WYNKOOP'S DEATH.—The Philadelphia *News says*: "We regret to learn that Mrs. Colonel WYNKOOP has been dangerously ill since the sudden death of her husband. Her naturally delicate constitution has given away under the terrible shock she has experienced, and the constant and undivided attention of her family in Pottsville is required to sustain her. It appears that the Colonel, at the time of the fatal accident, was endeavoring to procure a few pheasants for his invalid wife, and as his hired man was walking behind him, the trigger was caught by a twig and the gun exploded.

The Mission to China.

Letters have been received from Hon. W. B. REED, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for China, dated at Cape Town, Sept. 16. The good ship *Minnesota*, arrived at that port on the 7th day of September, of which we have all well. By a letter received by us yesterday, we learn that while the frigate is a fine sailer, her engines have not performed as satisfactorily as was expected. Mr. REED has no doubt reached his destination before this time, and is engaged in the discharge of his functions. Should he fail, of which we have no fear, it will not be for lack of devotion to the interests of his country, and of eminent fitness for the important duties of his office.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BANKS—NEW ELECTION ORDERED.—The resignation of Hon. N. P. BANKS of his seat as a member of Congress from the Seventh District of this State, was received at the State-House on Tuesday. The Governor has ordered a new election to fill the vacancy on Thursday, the 7th day of January next. A number of names have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the office; among others, Messrs. ABBOTT, of Danvers; H. K. OLIVER, of Lawrence, ISAAC F. SHEPARD and BRADFORD, of Somerville, GOOCH, of Melrose; USHER, of Medford; PIERPONT, of Medford; Hirelings, of Charlestown; and MORTON, of Andover. The friends of Mr. OLIVER have published a letter which they have obtained from him, in which he states that he voted for Col. FREMONT at the last Presidential election, and for Mr. BANKS for Governor. He also states that the Philadelphia Republican Platform meets his approval.

The Democrats, we hear, before the appearance of this letter, talked of putting up Mr. OLIVER as a Union candidate.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Postmaster at Remsen, Oneida County, Obadiah J. Owen, has absconded. He has been engaged in heavy butter speculations, and is largely in debt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Orphan's Home** of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be celebrated in Calvary Church, in this City on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, the service beginning at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church. A collection will be made for the Home. The orphans will be present and take part in the exercises.

☞ **Dedication.**—The new chapel of the late Mulberry-st. congregation, erected on the corner of 33d-st. and 4th-av., will be dedicated on SUNDAY, the 27th inst. The services will be conducted by Bishop JANES, who will preach in the morning; Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., in the afternoon; Rev. J. HOLDICH in the evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M.

☞ **Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st.**—Three services TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Dec. 27. The Pastor, Rev. JOS. SANDERSON, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. WISSERS at 3½ P. M., and Rev. S. J. PRIME at 7½ in the evening. A collection will be taken up at each service in aid of the funds of the Church. The public are cordially invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Vinton** has consented to repeat his sermon on the *Religious Aspect of Europe* at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING the 27th. Services at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday School Anniversary of St. John's will be held on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. P. Macmenamy,** D. D., and Missionary friends will hold D. V.) their next public conference on the *Errors of Romanism*, in Spring-st. Bail, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are invited.

☞ **Have the Principles of Christianity** been of more good than evil to society? This question will be examined in a lecture and discussion at Union Hall, No. 196 Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. "The People's Meeting," to investigate the labor question, assembles at 3 P. M., in the same Hall.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery**—JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c. Lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler** will deliver on SABBATH EVENING, (by request of the Young Men's Christian Association) his sermon on *Jesus at the Wedding*. The services will be held in Rev. Mr. Ganse's Reformed Dutch Church, 33d-st. near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **He Comes! He Comes, in Glory!** and His Herald will proclaim the great truths of the Judgment Dispensation TO-MORROW EVENING, at 3o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. The public respectfully invited.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to Preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Musical Academy No. 2-8 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., and at the Sanctuary, No. 118 1st-st., at 7 in the Evening—*On the Second Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. THOS. L. CUYLER will preach in the Northwest Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. GANSE's), 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. SUBJECT—*Jesus at the Wedding.*

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The second discourse in the series to young men *On the Development and Results of Character* will be presented by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **John-st. First M. E. Church, John-st.**—Preaching next Sabbath MORNING and EVENING, Dec. 27, by the Pastor, Rev CHARLES E. HARRIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th av. and 21st-st.—Monthly evening service. SABBATH, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. MACAULEY will deliver a discourse, by request, on the subject of *Sacred Music.*

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. WILLIAM GROOM, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **The Rev. I. N. Kalloch,** Pastor of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston, will preach in the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, on SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hutton,** of New-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Richards sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THALBERG'S

FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success and duration of popularity, is about to depart on an extended tour through the South and South America, whence he will embark for Europe to return to his family.

Mr. Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but the [illegible] of not interfering with the brilliant prospects of the opera, he has resolved the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music

THREE TIMES ON OPERA NIGHTS.

Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entire revolutionized piano playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music.

Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous cooperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European name and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one.

The first of

MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES

will take place on

MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 28,

jointly with

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,

when Bellini's celebrated Opera of

I PURITANI

will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season, with

MADAME LA GRANGE,

LABOCETTA, CARL FORMES, GASSIER and

CARL FORMES,

in his celebrated rôle of Georgio,

THE GRAND FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL

In honor of Mr. THALBERG,

who on this occasion will make his positively last appearance before the public of New York, prior to his departure for Europe, will take place on Saturday, January 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

FORMES AS PLUMKETT THIS EVENING IN MARTHA.

GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.

Flotow's celebrated Opera of

MARTHA.

THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.

Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. BERKEL,

CARL FORMES,

PIKANESER, LEHMANN,

TERESA ROLLA, PAUL BRILLANT.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of MEASURE FOR MEASURE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., near the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock.

On MONDAY, Dec 28, at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, she will read ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, which will close the course.

Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CARISTEN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Stores; also, from C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the College.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

THIS DAY (Saturday), Dec. 26,

OPERA and BALLET.

Second and last night of FLOTOW'S

MARTHA.

(Expressly composed for the Former)

Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. BERKEL,

Carl Formes as Master Tricks in

Mad Van Bett, Lehmann.

Duvall as Plunkett, Grand Pas Styrien by

Mlle. Rosati and PAUL BRILLANT.

SIX SUPERB SCENES FROM VIVIEN'S GARDEN,

supported by the entire Ballet Corps de Ballet.

Slips and seats, according to location, may be had at the Box Office, and at the music stores of C. BRUGNIER'S, and GIABELLI'S, Union Square, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE SALE OF SEATS

commences on Monday, Dec. 28, when only the $1 50 reserved seats will be sold. On Saturday will be sold the $1 seats and the remaining $1 50 seats. Tickets to the family circles (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.

First and only night of the entire Opera of

I PURITANI,

Being the first essentially Italian Opera in which

CARL FORMES

Will appear. On the same evening,

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF

(Prior to his departure for Europe)

SIGISMUND THALBERG,

Who will appear between the acts of the Opera and play two of his most admired compositions.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS

Will appear on the same evening

The new Prima Donna,

Madame ANNA CARADORI,

from the Italian and German Opera in London, will make her first

APPEARANCE IN OPERA

during the next week. Due notice will be given.

MARTHA—THIS SATURDAY EVENING.

GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.

Flotow's celebrated Opera of

MARTHA

THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.

Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. BERKEL,

CARL FORMES,

PIKANESER, LEHMANN,

TERESA ROLLA, PAUL BRILLANT.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARTHA.

GERMAN OPERA AND BALLET.

Flotow's celebrated Opera of

MARTHA

THE FAIR AT RICHMOND.

Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. BERKEL,

CARL FORMES,

PIKANESER, LEHMANN,

TERESA ROLLA, PAUL BRILLANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

THALBERG'S LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE

will take place on

MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,

jointly with

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,

when Bellini's celebrated Opera of

I PURITANI

will be given on the same evening, for the first and only time this season with

MADAME LA GRANGE,

LABOCETTA, CARL FORMES, GASSIER and

CARL FORMES,

In his celebrated rôle of Georgio.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that

A GRAND TESTIMONIAL

Is honor of

MR. THALBERG,

On the occasion of his

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

Before the public of New-York,

Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are respectfully informed that great preparations are being made for the production of

MOZART'S REQUIEM,

The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great

NUMBER OF ARTISTS

who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,

LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,

of four tenors,

BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,

and of CARL FORMES.

The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, numbering over

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

cannot fail to render this performance

THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.

Full particulars will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY, Dec. 26

TWO GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHRISTMAS PIECE,

received on Christmas night with peals of laughter, and in order to give young and old the same enjoyment, this great production will be performed in the Afternoon and Evening.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

All the RAVELS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

Comic Pantomime,

THE MILLINERS.

Pernon.....Gabriel Ravel

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

The new grand Christmas piece,

THE GOLDEN EGG.

ANTOINE and JEROME in the principal characters.

Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

EVENING PERFORMANCE at 7½.

Gabriel Ravel as Master Tricks in

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Marietta Zanfretta in male and female costume on the

TIGHT ROPE.

The new grand Christmas piece,

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Antoine as.....The Clown

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.

Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26,

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

SECOND WEEK.

Entire Change of Performance for the

HOLIDAYS,

ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS,

THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Seventh appearance of the old New-York favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, since their return from Philadelphia. Ethiopian Troupe in a new style of Ethiopeanism. To conclude with the laughing scene of

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit 12 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26.

The performance to commence with

SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S

Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.

The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

After which, the Pantomime of MUSHA PUG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1857.

The performance to commence with

THE PROPRIETESS.

Followed by BOREAS.

After which, YANKEE HEIRESS.

The performance to conclude with

PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 396 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist,

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day, at 3 o'clock.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE

And the famous

DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!

THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.

DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art

IS REOPENED.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock. An entirely new version of the grand legendary scenes and musical Mexicans in five acts, interspersed with songs duets choruses, dances, combats, processions, &c., entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. For which several new scenes of the most elaborately elegant descriptions have been executed, &c. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President. No. 101 Chff-st.

PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 33 Market-st.

JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 149 Pearl st.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,

THE HORSE FAIR.

Ladies should not fail to inspect this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.

No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close VERY shortly.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 563 Broadway.

CROWDS OF VISITORS

at the famous

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED

GREEK SLAVE,

and over one hundred

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,

on exhibition day and evening,

No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 162 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

BOARDING.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

WANTED—A SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brookly

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, lawn, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th-st.; will go a short distance to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, back room, No 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home is sought in preference; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 297 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for 7 days, at Mr. WALKER'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference. In City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 349 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a Private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

HARD TIMES, LADIES.—SAVE YOUR money and your life, and have a beautiful light at a cost of one cent per three hours. All kinds of lamps altered to burn Kerosene Oil, (which is perfectly non-explosive,) at No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A CHOICE FARM, OF 900 ACRES, on the Sound, 30 miles from New-York. Apply to C. T. CATLIN, No. 75 William-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 365 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 81 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Pianos into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.
The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.
(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.
Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PIANOS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—A 6½-octave Melian Piano, but little used, for sale at New Pianos at lower prices than before offered this season. Fifteen second-hand Pianos for $150, $125, $100, $75, $50 and $25. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 509 Broadway. H. WARREN.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIAnos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FIVE NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCTAVE piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold 10 per cent. below cost for cash, and warranted in every respect. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE.—MUST BE SOLD before the 1st of January. Handsomely carved, seven octaves, worth $450 for $200; 6½-octaves, $160; 6½ octaves, $135; second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Also, to let on hire. P. LYNCH,
No. 227 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN FIRST CLASS pianos, from the richest to the plainest styles, all of which will be warranted to be unsurpassed. JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 175 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months, on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made before the 10th day of January next, will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMIANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed.) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, No. 38 Pine-st.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000.000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SEWEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 3d of January next.
By order of the Board. A. S. KRAASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¾ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 25th inst.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 178 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW YORK.
Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.
REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SITER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
K. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 9th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:
10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858,
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858,
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100
For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.
For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.
The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.
A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.
By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. EDWARD L. BAKER, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to receive deposits of gold coin, to the extent of $3,000,000, from parties who are desirous of obtaining Treasury notes for such deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in sums not exceeding half a million dollars to any one person or institution.
Certificates of such deposits, as having been made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in exchange for Treasury notes, will be given. Upon the receipt of such certificates at the Treasury Department, at Washington, from the party to whom they are issued, Treasury notes will be forwarded for corresponding amounts, bearing date, and carrying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the day of such deposit, payable to the depositor or order, in denominations of $1,000, $500, or $100, at the option of the depositor. As soon as the necessary arrangements for their issue can be made, which will be on or about Jan 15 next.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SEC'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES PINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHLICHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 32—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 24, 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 3—Reade-st., Nos. 34, 36—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner Squash and James sts., Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 36, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 169, 163, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 53—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 352—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 34, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., No. 83, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 428, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LORENA WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, if the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 15, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new, the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 32 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28..1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23...1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. ORAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office: any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second

KEY WEST.

Character of the Country—Occupations of the People—Miscellaneous.

From a Private Letter.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

You say in your last letter. "How little is actually known at the North about Key West, its business, inhabitants and, more especially, of its climate." The impression prevalent among those who have never been here seems to be that it is a sand bank in mid-ocean, barren and dreary, inhabited by men who are but little better than pirates, who follow wrecking for a living and piracy for a pastime.

I propose to jot down for your benefit, and the good of "suffering humanity" generally, what impressions I have formed of the place and "natives," after a residence here of nearly two months, in which time, if a person does not keep his eyes shut, a tolerably fair idea can be formed of a place so easily explored as this island.

Key West is about four miles long from N. E. to S. W., with an average width of about three-quarters of a mile. The foundation of the island is a species of limestone, overlaid by pulverized coral, resembling white sand. The island is covered with a thick growth of bushes, plentifully interspersed with the prickly pear and wild tobacco, while in the city are found cocoanut, pineapple, chaffarel, tamarind and many other beautiful trees. In the gardens, many of which are very beautiful, you may pluck oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, bananas, grapes, guavas, figs, almonds, and almost every specimen of tropical fruit, while the most brilliant flowers gladden the eye and spread their grateful perfume on the air. The splendid cocoanut tree waves its feather-like branches, the rustling of which, when agitated by the wind, sounded so like rain that the night of my landing here, hearing the noise, I arose, half asleep, to close the window, and was only undeceived by finding the moon shining brightly and one of these trees nodding against the side of the house. Key West *is not* mountainous, the highest point being about fifteen feet above the level of the sea, and some parts are considerably below the level, especially towards the northeast extremity, where are situated large ponds for the manufacture of salt, sixty thousand bushels of which article are stored here at the present time.

The city of Key West is situated upon the southwest portion of the island—is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants, the whole population of the Key amounting to about 3,500, all of whom of course obtain their livelihood either directly or indirectly by wrecking, as that is the only business which brings any capital to the Island, nothing being produced here for export with the exception of salt and Sisal hemp, and these are only manufactured by one person. There are several large stores here for the sale of all kinds of merchandise, and some very extensive ship-chandleries. Shipbuilding is carried on to quite a considerable extent; a ship of over a thousand tons burden (the *S. R. Mallory*) having been launched during the past Summer. She was built by a man who had never seen a ship built in his life, and I am informed by those who saw her, is a triumph of naval architecture. Two beautiful schooners have been launched since I arrived. We have four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic, all of which are well attended, as are also the schools, several of which are to be found here.

And now as to that horrid bugbear, which has frightened so many, myself among the number. The prevalent and general opinion is that the wreckers are a parcel of lawless, piratical scoundrels who will allow nothing, not even human life, to stand between them and their booty. Why, how often have I heard and read of their cutting off fingers for valuable rings, or drawing a knife across a man's throat, if he objected to their relieving him of his property. But how different is the reality to this long-swallowed romance.

Suppose a ship in transit from New-Orleans to Liverpool, through erroneous reckoning or bad weather, gets upon any of the reefs or keys which are so numerous between here and the coast of Florida. The wreckers, whose vessels are cruising about, find her, repair damages as far as possible, and carry her into Key West. If she be too badly hurt to get off, they take out as much cargo as they can, strip her and take their load, and the passengers or crew in here, where everything is placed in charge of the United States Marshal and the agent of the Board of Underwriters. The cargo if damaged is sold at auction, and proceeds (after deducting salvage) distributed among the several offices in which the vessel is insured. The amount of salvage to which the wreckers are entitled for their services, is decided by a United States Judge of Admiralty, who is always here, and before whom all cases must be adjudicated. This salvage is divided *pro rata* among the wrecking vessels according to tonnage and number of crew.

If, instead of being cast away, a ship should be disabled by losing masts, &c., she simply pays those who pilot or tow her into port, and this amount is also decided by the Judge, unless the parties arrange matters between themselves without submitting it to adjudication.

These wreckers, who are generally orderly, well-disposed people, live here with their families, and are as quiet, honest and hospitable as the same number of farmers would be. They are mostly natives of the Bahamas, and of English descent. In fact, the majority of the inhabitants are Bahamians or "Conchs" as they are christened here.

But the climate here is the great point of interest to strangers, as those who visit here generally come for health.

It is now near the middle of December, and the weather is as warm as we generally find it at the North in midsummer. The prevailing wind here is the north-east, although it is continually changing about from one point of the compass to another. Sometimes the wind is south, when it is very hot and sultry. In the Summer this south wind is regarded as unhealthy. The "northers" that visit this neighborhood during the Winter months, are frequently cold enough to require fires, but they occur but seldom—perhaps half a dozen times during the Winter. Since our arrival the wind has blown from the north frequently, but never cold or hard enough to be dignified by the name of a regular "norther." The last blow we had from that direction was about two weeks ago, and lasted three days. If it had been blowing in from the open sea, it would doubtless have been grand; but as the water in that direction was pretty well filled up with small islands, scattered about, the roll of the sea, consequent upon a heavy wind, is pretty well cut to pieces. Should a gale blow from the southward, across the Gulf of Mexico, it would doubtless kick up "quite a bobbery."

For persons affected with pulmonary or bronchial complaints this is *the* place. I have seen those here when come out to die, so ill were they, who are now as hearty and robust as I am, and that is very healthy. I get no commission from any hotel-keepers for this puff, as there are no hotels here, but very good accommodations can be found in many private families, and, moreover, the society here is very good; indeed, there are *very* many agreeable and pleasant folks, and all one requires is to make up his mind that he will have a good time, and he *will* have it.

There is a well-conducted newspaper published here, called *The Key of the Gulf*. From the appearance of the advertising columns, I should think it was well supported.

The people here have to rely upon themselves for their amusements. Hence there is much sociality among the residents, who appear to be attected with fewer petty jealousies than I have seen in some other small communities.

The steam frigate *Susquehanna* was here a few days since, on her return from the telegraph-laying operation. Capt. SANDS and his officers were very polite to the inhabitants of the Key, and we had the pleasure of enjoying their hospitalities on board their noble ship.

A dramatic association has been recently formed, and during the coming season it is expected that there will be amateur performances which will be perfectly "stunning." We

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Tabernacle Church—Laying the Corner-stone.

The corner-stone of the new Church, in course of erection for the worshippers at the late Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Thirty-Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, was laid yesterday in the presence of some hundreds of spectators, many of whom were ladies. The exercises commenced with an invocation by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, after which the One Hundred-and-Seventeenth Psalm, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung by the audience. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER then read a selection of verses from the Scriptures, commencing with "But will God dwell upon Earth? Behold the heaven of heavens will not contain him; how much less the house that I have builded."

The first address was delivered by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn. Allow me (he said) my Christian friends to remind you that in the laying of this corner-stone, we do not profess to be laying anything new. The corner-stone on which this Church, and all Evangelical Churches are founded, has long since been laid in Zion, elect and precious, the corner-stone of a spiritual society, of which every stone is a living soul. The Church, the foundation of which was now to be laid, professed a unity of faith and brotherhood with all churches of apostolic origin, with the Evangelical Churches of this country, with the Church of Holland, and the Church of England, except that portion of the latter which had verified the objections made to it by the Puritan fathers, that it was not wholly Protestant, by reuniting itself in spirit with the persecuting Church. But with the fathers of the Evangelical Churches of this country, with the Church of Holland, and the Church of England, they were present to-day, to build up what the Puritans had founded, thanking God for this difference, that whereas the Puritan fathers founded the American Church of Christ under wintry skies, and among savage enemies, they to-day were among consenting brethren.

Although they were laying the corner-stone of the new edifice, it was still an old Church, if anything could be called old in this young City. The Tabernacle was the mother of churches. You have not continued the reverend gentleman, left the honors of maternity behind you among the ruins of Broadway, but have brought them all hither. You have been proud of the old Tabernacle, where convocations of Christians have been held annually for many years. He (the speaker) knew not what convocations of the servants of God would assemble in this new building, but if they were destined to see no repetitions of such scenes as the old Tabernacle had witnessed, they might remember what happened, after the destruction of the first Temple at Jerusalem when the second temple was built, and the old men lifted up their hands and wept for the magnificence of the first temple; that into that second temple did the Lord Jesus enter. So around the communion table of this second Tabernacle he trusted that generations of Christians might gather, and that the Saviour would always be in the midst of them. The memory of the old building, it was true, could not forsake them. Eloquent voices and the doxologies of assembled thousands still lingered, in imagination, about its aisles. And as that had been demolished, so, in its turn, would the building, the corner-stone of which they had now assembled to lay. But after what a history? That indeed they could not tell, nor what change would come after it, any more than the Manhattan Indian of two hundred years ago, could have told what the New-York of to-day would have been like. But whatever work they laid on that tried Corner Stone, the Author of their Salvation, would never be taken down, but that at his second coming the Tabernacle Church, as a glorified body, would pass into the true and glorious Church, which is not made with hands, but is eternal in the heavens.

At the conclusion of Dr. BUDDINGTON'S address, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE offered prayer. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then proceeded to lay the corner-stone. Before the box containing the relics was lowered into the excavation in the stone prepared to receive it, Dr. THOMPSON said:

Less than 20 years have elapsed since the old Tabernacle was built. To-day we stand nearly three miles from that demolished structure, and here we trust to stand for ten times twenty years to come. We take our place here in a part of the city comparatively unoccupied. We come in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, towards all sects of Evangelical Christians around us,—a spirit which is cordially reciprocated by them. We shall not attempt to reproduce the old Tabernacle, either in size or form. This building, when finished, will seat 1,800 persons; and as other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, (Jesus Christ,) we deposit in this stone a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, and our articles of faith on an evangelical Church. The box, which will be lowered into the stone, contains also, among other documents, a copy of the American Congregational Year Book for 1857; the Annual Reports of the Bible Society, the Home Missionary Society, of the American Board of Missions, of the American and New-York City Tract Societies, of the Sunday School Union, of the Mercantile Library Association, and a copy of the last weeks' issue of the following religious newspapers: the *Independent*, *Evangelist*, *Observer*, *Protestant Churchman*, *Examiner*, *Recorder*, *Intelligencer* and *Christian Advocate*. Also copies of the following daily secular newspapers: *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Sun*, with a written historical sketch of the Tabernacle Church, and a copper-plate bearing the date of its establishment in 1840, of its removal to this spot in 1857, with the names of the officers of the Church and Society.

Dr. THOMPSON also stated with becoming modesty, that those having charge of the contents of the box, had thought fit therein to deposit an engraved portrait of himself, the present pastor, which he said was a complimentary method of laying him aside before his time, with a remote prospect of his seeing light again in some distant generation.

The top or covering-stone was then lowered to its place, and firmly cemented over the corner-stone, and Dr. THOMPSON having struck it with a mallet, was presented by the architect with a silver trowel, with ivory handle, on which the following was engraved

LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect.
MARCUS EIDLITZ, Mason.
THOMAS WILSON, Carpenter.
TO
Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D.

With this trowel, which was quite an elegant affair, Mr. THOMPSON tapped the stone, and the 118th Psalm, "Behold the sure foundation stone," was sung by the spectators.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was announced to take part in the proceedings, not being present, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, delivered a brief address, after which Dr. THOMPSON, in a few words, described the plan of the new edifice, which would be, when finished, 180 feet long by 88 wide; and would contain a lecture-room, a Sabbath school-room, a social class and a Bible class-room, also a pastor's private room and library. The lecture-room would probably be ready for use by April next, and the whole building, he trusted, would be opened for worship, by next Thanksgiving Day.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, and a Doxology sung, the assembly dispersed.

The Expenses of the City Inspector's Department.

The City Inspector has, in compliance with the requirements of the ordinances, submitted the following statement of the estimated expenditures of this Department, necessary for the year 1858:

"City Inspector's Department.....$11,875

This amount is an increase on the amount of appropriation for 1857, to explain which, it is proper to observe, that additional duties imposed by the new charter, and the better regulation of "Slaughter-houses," as provided by ordinance of the Common Council, has demanded additional labor in the Department, and caused a deficiency for the present year of about "two thousand dollars," which it is requisite shall be included in the deficiencies of the year. The contract entered into by this Department at the commencement of my official term, for the removal of dead animals, blood, offal and other matter deleterious to the public health, whereby it was agreed to pay the Corporation $4,000; and to perform this service, instead of costing the City, as formerly, $60,000 to $70,000 per annum, shows a favorable comparison of this estimate with past years, the appropriations since 1852, having been—

1852	$50,000	1855	$30,000
1853	82,275	1856	8,315
1854	75,500	1857	8,958

The increase for 1858, being in part necessary to protect the contractor in receiving that which has thus become a material of value, and the removal of which, not only affects the preservation of the public health, but affords to the Corporation a source of revenue.

"Cleaning streets and pay of Street Inspectors," &c., $280,000.

To every class of our citizens, the obtainment of "clean streets" is an object of the highest importance, and, at various times, it has been sought to have the work performed properly and with economy, by awarding its execution by contract; all of which attempts have hitherto failed of success; the amount expended in past years having been—

1852	$288,924 63	1855	278,262 42
1853	289,625 97	1856	396,251 73
1854	313,186 47		

During part of this time the work has been by contract, at other times by days' work under the appropriate department. When the work has been performed by days' work, from the above accounts, the receipts arising by the sale of manure, &c., should be deducted to afford a just comparison, as when done by contract, the proceeds of the manure sales accrue to the benefit of the contractors. Since May last this work has been under the direction of this department, and managed, as it has been, with strict economy, the results form the basis of the estimate made above.

Compared with the above statement of expenses for years past, it would seem to be a low estimate—perhaps too low to secure the performance of the work; but, as in my judgment, there will be a deficiency not exceeding.....$30,000
Over the appropriation.....250,000
made for this work for the year 1857; I am, therefore, encouraged to believe that the service can be rendered for the amount mentioned.

The deficiency mentioned will require to be included in the deficiencies of the year.

Several propositions have been presented to the Common Council, by parties who propose to perform the work of street cleaning, by contract, for a term of years, any of which offers, if accepted, and such contract can be lawfully executed by action of the Common Council, it will require an alteration to be made in the amount of this estimate, to conform to the contract price; and to include the pay of street inspectors, &c., say $30,000, in addition thereto.

Markets	$7,000

The appropriations for several years past, under this head, have been:

1852	$7,000	1855	$12,000
1853	8,900	1856	7,000
1854	8,000	1857	7,000

The expenditures, since the new Charter devolved the management of the public markets as formerly a portion of the duties of this department, have been as follows:

June	$456 50	September	$517 62
July	528 13	October	737 84
August	528 01		
Total for five months			$2,768 30
Average per month			553 66

I am, therefore, of opinion, the same appropriation, as for 1857, will suffice for the expense of the ensuing year.

Accompanying this communication is presented a statement of salaries of officers of the department, under existing ordinances, and as heretofore included in the appropriation of salaries of City officers.

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

SALARIES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

City Inspector, GEO. W. MORTON	$2,500		
First Clerk, W. R. W. CHAMBERS	1,200		
R. C. DOWNING, Superintendent	1,200		
Two clerks, under ordinance for street cleaning, each at $1,000	2,000		
Health Wardens	24,000		
J. S. MORRELL, Registrar of Records	1,200		
Superintendent of Bureau of Public Markets	1,000		

CLERKS OF MARKETS.

Washington	$1,000 00	Centre	$730 00
(D'y Clerk)	750 00	Catharine	730 00
Fulton	1,000 00	Clinton	730 00
Jeffersnn	730 00	Gouverneur	547 50
Franklin	547 50	Union	730 00
Tompkins	730 00	Essex	730 00

AN EFFORT TO CAPTURE TAMMANY.—About a hundred persons have signed an address to the Democracy of the City. The upshot of their long story is this;

"We therefore recommend to the Democratic Republican electors of the City of New York to meet in their several Wards on Wednesday next, 30th inst., at the place hereinafter designated, and to elect, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., five persons from each Ward, who, together, shall constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858. Also, to elect, at the same time and place, five persons from each Ward to constitute a Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee for the year 1858. Also, to elect, at the same time and place, as many persons as the electors may deem expedient, not to exceed fifty in each Ward, to constitute a Ward Committee for the year 1858. That the said elections in each Ward shall be conducted under the care of three Inspectors hereto named; and a certificate signed by a majority of the said Inspectors shall be *prima facie* evidence of election.

That the said Delegates thus chosen to the General Committee shall constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for the year 1858, and shall hold their first meeting at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, for the purpose of party organization. The Ward Committees shall meet for organization in the places of election on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, 1858."

The names signed to this manifesto are not particularly well known, though we have heard of some of them before.

Police Intelligence.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT IN CIRCULATION—LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

Counterfeit $3 bills on the John Hancock Bank, of Springfield, Mass., were put in active circulation in the City on Thursday night. As retail stores were kept open at a much later hour than usual and large numbers were busily making their purchases for Christmas presents, a more favorable opportunity could not have been selected. Fortunately the fact of the utterance of the bills was speedily brought to the knowledge of the Police Authorities, and the Police of the different Wards were on the alert to arrest parties offering the money. Large numbers who had the "queer" in their possession, intending to "push it," were doubtless warned in time to allow them to back out from their project. As it was, a large number of arrests were made, as follows: John O'Brien, James McMahon, Eliza McDermott and Sarah McGowan, were arrested for attempting to pass the bills at the stores of Christopher Grant, No. 21 Mott-street, Patrick Terry, No. 150 Worth-street, and Albert Hall, No. 188 Chatham-street. Henry Howard was arrested by Officer Walsh, of the Fourth Ward, for passing one of the counterfeit bills at the clothing store of Thomas Hussey, in Chatham-street. A German woman, named Augusta Myers, residing in Spring-street, was arrested by Officer Wark, of the Eighth Ward, charged with passing one of the bills at the store of Thomas Acasta, No. 403 Canal-street. The prisoner, on being taken to the Station-house, was seized with convulsive fits, and a physician had to be called to attend upon her. She alleges that she took the bill as a good bill, and believing it to be good, passed it on the complainant. Ellen Lundey was arrested by Officer Mead, of the Ninth Ward, for passing one of the bills at the store of Henry Tyson, No. 25 Eighth-avenue. Thomas Greeo, a stage driver, was arrested for passing one of the bills at the store of Wm. H. Hoyt, No. 455 Eighth-avenue, and another at the store No. 429 in the same avenue. Patrick Cone, an Irish carman, passed one of the bills upon Mr. Aaron Asher, No. 393 Eighth-avenue. A woman named Mary Hennisy was arrested for offering one of the bills at Mr. Hoyt's store, No. 455 Eighth-avenue. Andy Boyle passed one of the bills at Mr. Hoyt's store for a pound of tea, and received good money in change. He went to Mr. Harris' store, and buying a seven-five cent shirt, offered one of the counterfeit bills, saying it was all the money he had. Officer Lewbeck arrested him as he was about entering a third store. In his possession were found nine of the counterfeit bills, and $12 80 good money. Boyle's was the first arrest made in the Eighth-avenue. The parties named above, who were arrested in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, were taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court, and detained for examination. The others were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each.

In the Seventh, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, six arrests were made, and the prisoners locked up over night. They were taken yesterday before Justice WOOD, but on the evidence adduced were all discharged.

The counterfeit bill referred to which it was attempted to get into such extensive circulation, is an imitation of the genuine note of the same denomination. Its execution is not of a character to deceive good judges of money.

ANOTHER BURGLARY AND ARREST.—At a late hour on Thursday night, some burglars broke into the wareroom of Wm. M. Lee, No. 586 Hudson-street. The lock of the safe was found blown open with gunpowder, but not much injured. As some spots of blood were found on the floor, it is probable the burglars were injured in their attempt to blow open the safe. A man giving his name as Thos. Griffen was found near the store having fresh cuts upon his hands, the cause of which he was unable to explain satisfactorily. He was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars, taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and held for examination.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Mrs. Ann E. Thompson, residing at No. 22 Allen-street, was awakened at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by the noise of footsteps coming up stairs. She immediately gave an alarm, when the burglar by whom her rest was disturbed, beat a hasty retrent, and ran out of the front door into the street. Officer Frazer, of the Tenth Ward, happened to see the fellow come out of the house, and after chasing him a couple of blocks arrested him. Upon arresting him, he discovered that he was the same individual whom he had seen a little while before attempting to enter a house in Canal-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice WOOD and fully committed. He gave his name as Wm. Henderson, and on him were found a bunch of skeleton keys and a pair of burglar's nippers.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE WITH LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY, at No. 3 Walker-street, upon the body of MARY WRIGHT, who committed suicide on Thursday night by taking laudanum. The deceased was very intemperate and had frequently threatened her own life. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was 28 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the water, foot of pier No. 6, East River. The deceased was about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, no whiskers, and dressed in a black coat and black pants. A piece of paper was found in his pocket, on which was written: "Dec. 24, 1857, Pay J. STEARNS."

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Penitentiary, on the body of MARY DRIVER, an Irish woman, 61 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received from falling down stairs while intoxicated. A verdict was rendered of "Death by compression of the brain, produced by a fall."

FALL AGAINST A STOVE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 142 Stanton-street, on the body of JANE WEATHERLEY, a child, 6 years of age, who died from injuries caused by falling headforemost against a stove. Verdict: "Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

☞ DRS. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, addsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.—Genius sometimes makes one happy hit and achieves fortune and fame at once, but some have to make a succession of hits, each better than the former, like KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose latest Winter style of Hats for gentlemen excel anything of the kind ever brought out. They are becoming, easy, cheap, lasting, superbly finished, and add a crowning grace to the noblest head.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is now generally conceded by all, that the article St. Paul recommended for the "stomach's sake," was not a mixture of logwood, pure spirits, &c., usually sold as imported direct from Oporto, but the pure Turkish Wine, such as can be had at GOODWIN & EDGERLY'S, No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery. Orders promptly supplied.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A THIEF SHOT.—Yesterday morning, FREDERICK MANSFELT was arrested by Officer HOLBROOK, of the Third Precinct, for shooting a boy named JOHN OSGOOD, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. It appears that MANSFELT drives a baker's cart, and OSGOOD has frequently stolen bread from him. Yesterday he caught OSGOOD in the act, and fired at him, wounding him in the leg.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 154 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, on Thursday night, of property valued at $250. House No. 150 Atlantic-street was robbed the same night of clothing valued at $50. House corner of Dean and Boerum streets was robbed the same night of a quantity of clothing.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—J. A. CROSS & Co.'s planing-mill and lumber-yard, at the foot of Ann-street, East Brooklyn, was damaged by fire, on Thursday night, to the extent of $3,500. Insured for $1,600 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and St. Mark's Insurance Company, of New-York.

The Census—Letter from Dr. Hough.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of the 16th inst., I noticed an article upon the Census, which appears to have been written under a misapprehension of facts in regard to the manner in which the Census was taken, and as therefore tending to mislead the public as to the real responsibility for its errors. To allow these statements to pass unnoticed, would be to yield tacit consent to their truth. With the view, therefore, of correcting the erroneous impression which this article will have a tendency to produce, and of stating the facts in their true light, I beg leave to submit the following statements.

It is well known that the Census was taken during the Summer of 1855, by Marshals appointed by Secretary LEAVENWORTH, and returns were made by every one of these marshals before the present Secretary entered upon the duties of his office. Upon every previous occasion the appointment of marshals was left to the local authorities, and we have abundant evidences of the wish of Gen. LEAVENWORTH to continue this mode of appointment, in the printed bill for the taking of the Census, which was prepared by him with great care, and passed by the Assembly without amendment. In the Senate the unwelcome provision was introduced, by which the appointment of marshals was entrusted to the Secretary of State. Without stating the motives for this change, which were openly avowed by the distinguished (?) Senator who moved and advocated the amendment, I can with sincerity assert, from my personal knowledge, that no one could have labored with more disinterested zeal to procure the services of well-qualified men for this task, than did Secretary LEAVENWORTH. In his circular to those requested to furnish names of candidates for the office, after stating the requirements of the law, that they must have resided at least a year in the town where appointed, he states, as the only other requisite, "that they might all be sober, respectable citizens, persons who write a fair hand, and who would sufficiently appreciate the responsibility of their position, and faithfully perform the duties devolved upon them under the law."

There was not a single instance, to my knowledge, in which those making the nominations were requested to have regard to the political faith of the candidates, while there were many cases in which political opponents were appointed from their supposed fitness for the position.

The acknowledged motives for the change in mode of appointment, led in some degree to the popular impression that the Census was to be made subservient to political ends, and this mischievous and undeserved suspicion received support in the minds of some, from the indiscreet appointment by a private publisher, of most or all of the Marshals as agents for the sale of a book written for political effect. The names and address of the Marshals were collected for this purpose from the several country newspapers in which they had been published, to secure accuracy in names and residences, and might have been used by any one for this or any similar purpose without its being in the power of the Secretary to prevent it. A charge of complicity in this affair, made at the time by an opponent, was indignantly and unequivocally denied by the Secretary.

I feel fully warranted in the assertion that the mode of appointment above stated is injudicious and improper, and only notice these details to point out some of the evils to which the system is liable under the most favorable circumstances. Charged with the responsible duty of collecting the data upon which depend representation in the Legislature, and the numerous public and private interests of society which are promoted by a full and correct statement of our resources and numbers, the Census Marshals should be as free as possible from suspicions of being in the interests of any party or sect. He should be regarded as free from schemes of assessment or taxation, in any form, and simply employed to collect answers to the questions in his schedules, for the general purposes of Government. The public should understand that individual items will be blended in the final results, and that the details of private business are entrusted to these officers under an implied pledge that they shall only appear in the general aggregate.

As before stated, the enumeration was completed in 1855. The task of preparing the results for publication was commenced on the 1st day of August in that year. Upon a careful examination of the principles which should be adopted throughout, it was decided that the returns being officially made, under oath, by persons legally appointed, the Secretary had no authority to change them, and that *the duty of the office was limited to the accurate summary and analysis of the schedules as reported.* A candid view of the case must lead to the conviction that no other course was practicable. In the instructions to the Secretary, the general sources of error are stated, and the existence of manifest discrepancies noticed. With reference to the particular class of inconsistencies noticed in your paper of the 10th inst., I would state, that one set of these figures is derived from the returns of population, as reported by the heads of families, and the other of manufactures, as reported by proprietors or overseers. The statistics of manufactures, especially in cities, are—for reasons stated in our introduction—exceedingly imperfect; and this fact suggests the necessity of some radical change in the making of these returns. In most European censuses the labors of enumerators are limited to inquiries concerning population, and it is well known that in our country we never have had a census which did not present crude and unsatisfactory results beyond their legitimate field—that of personal statistics. This occasion does not admit of a statement of the experience acquired by the late census in the department of industrial statistics. It is hoped that modifications will be hereafter introduced that will obviate the errors which have hitherto existed.

Upon the entrance of Mr. HEADLEY upon the office of Secretary of State, no change whatever was made in the plan for arranging the census that had been previously adopted, and it has gone forth to the world *with precisely that character for accuracy which it received at the hands of the Census Marshals in June*, 1855. Under these circumstances it is unjust to impute blame to the Secretary of State which, if due, belongs to other parties. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

Personal.

The *Philadelphia Press* understands that Hon. William M. Heister, of Berks County, has been offered the important place of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the coming Administration of Governor Packer, and has accepted.

Shocking Murder near Chicago.

On Friday last a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated about three miles from Blue Island, and sixteen miles from Chicago. We copy the following particulars from the Milwaukee *News*:

A man left Blue Island in the morning, intending to take a load of oats to Chicago. Another young man named ALBERT STAUB, it seems, obtained a ride with him, telling him that he was out of money and going to Chicago, and sat on the same seat with the other, who was driving. When about three miles from the village, STAUB drew a revolver unbeknown to the driver, placed it at the back of the driver's head and fired, killing him instantly, the ball passing through the head, and being detained only by the skin of the cheek.

STAUB managed the team, hitched it, and getting out, dragged the body of the deceased into the grass a few rods, and left it. He then drove the team into Chicago, sold the oats, and made with the team for Milwaukee, arriving here yesterday morning.

STAUB had been in this city previously, and several days since had bargained for the purchase of the Exchange Saloon, under the Excelsior Block, and was to pay $500 for it, and had paid $80 down to bind the bargain—six $10 pieces, and one $20 piece in gold. It seems that at the time this bargain was first made, Policeman KESSLER became suspicions of the young man. (STAUB,) that was making the purchase and shadowed him closely.

STAUB returned to Chicago, and it has since turned out that as he had not money enough to pay up the balance, he deliberately planned the murder of the deceased, to obtain his team and sell it. It also appears that the money with which the deposit of $80, was paid, was part of a robbery effected in Blue Island, where STAUB had heard of a countryman of his, who was about to receive a draft for $400 from Switzerland; had obtained the letter containing the draft from the Post office, and presenting the draft to the American Express Co.'s office, and obtained the money in gold. After obtaining the money STAUB returned to Blue Island with the money in his pocket, and staid with the man who was its owner.

Yesterday forenoon, after STAUB arrived in this city with the wagon and horses belonging to the deceased, KESSLER again met him at the Exchange Saloon, and while shadowing him—having in the meantime heard of the robbery of the $400 by a young man answering the description of STAUB,—a telegraphic despatch was received in this city, detailing the account of a murder near Blue Island, and that a young man was suspected, giving at the same time a somewhat vague description of the supposed murderer. This information was given to KESSLER, who became satisfied, after hearing the stories of STAUB, that *he* was the murderer. The officer suddenly turning, asked him:—"Did you hear of that man who was killed near Chicago last Friday?" STAUB answered—"Yes, I know all about it." KESSLER next asked him—"Well, do you know who killed him?" STAUB answered that "he did; that he, STAUB, wanted his team; and he shot him to get it;" and at once made a full confession of the whole matter.

The policeman of course immediately took him into custody and lodged him in the station-house. The horses, wagon, empty bags, &c., were also taken to the station-house barn. An officer arrived from Chicago on the noon train and found STAUB already in the cell.

The arrested party is a young man about 20 years of age, a native of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland. He had been about six months in the United States, is said to be of respectable parents and to have been well educated. We learn that the name of the murdered man is LAUERMAN, and that he was a farmer residing at Western Prairie, Ind.

On searching STAUB, who seems to have gone by the name of STAOUP, and again by the name of EMIL DEAR, the identical revolver with which he shot his victim was found, one barrel of it being discharged.

Progress of the Utah Expedition.

From the St. Louis Reyublican, Dec. 23.

The expresses which have recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from the army of the West, bring information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. COOKE'S command, had concentrated on Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger, from which they were distant only a few miles. The progress of the army was exceedingly slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, and then encamping in the night. The horses, mules and other animals were giving out hourly, and it is not worth while to conceal the fact that all the animals will perish this Winter. While this is the case, it is satisfactory to know that the troops would soon be in a position where they could bid defiance to the Mormons, and the elements would not harm them. The supply trains had all arrived and were in company with the military, and there would be an abundance of provisions for the whole army. Fort Bridger, it will be recollected, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, but between that Fort and the city all the great obstacles to the march of the army are interposed. The drifting snows fill up the *cañons* and passes, and an impassable barrier is presented to the march of the troops until next Spring.

A report having gained some currency that two companies of the Fifth Infantry had met with some reverses on the route to Utah, the particular character of which is not stated, we are warranted in saying, by the letters received at Fort Leavenworth, that there is no foundation for any such statement.

We are gratified to learn that there are thirty-five companies of United States troops in Kansas, the whole of which may be put in readiness for a march across the plains by the middle of April next. These can be followed by the new regiments, a large portion of whom, it must always be borne in mind, must be detailed to escort the provision and baggage trains, but, if the proper measures are at once adopted, the new army will be in Great Salt Lake City before July 1. Whether they will find the Mormons there, or anything but bleak desolation, is another matter.

AN INTERESTING CASE TO RAILROAD TRAVELLERS.—A case of much interest to railroad travelers came up in the Police Court, before Judge CUSHING, yesterday afternoon. The question was freely discussed as to whether a person purchasing a through ticket for a certain day, has a right to stop at a way-station over night, and resume his journey the next morning on the same ticket or its equivalent check. The case was this: A man named LUTHER C. TIBBETTS was charged with fraudulently endeavoring to avoid the payment of his fare from Rollinsford, N. H., to this city, over the Boston and Maine Railroad. The circumstances are these: Mr. T. on Wednesday purchased a through-ticket from Bangor to Boston, and between Portland and Portsmouth he gave up his ticket and received a check therefor. When the cars reached Rollinsford, Mr. T. left the train. Yesterday forenoon, he got upon the first train from Portland, and as Conductor TUCKER came through the train, Mr. TIBBETTS produced the check he had received the day before. He was told he must pay his fare, as the check was not good upon that train. This he refused to do. The conductor telegraphed to this city, and officer PECK, of the First Station, met the train at Somerville, and when it reached this city he arrested Mr. TIBBETTS. [redacted]

SETH J. THOMAS, Esq., appeared for the defence, and said it was admitted that the defendant purchased his ticket, that the contract was made that he should ride over the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Bangor to Boston, and he supposed he had a perfect right to remain over one train or one day, as the case might be, and proceed on his journey by virtue of the check he received in exchange for his ticket.

Mr. C. P. JUNE appeared in behalf of the Corporation, and contended that if a passenger purchased a ticket which was good only for a particular train or day, according to the rules and regulations, and if the passenger did not comply with those rules, he virtually evaded the payment of the fare. [redacted]

Judge CUSHING remarked that the point at issue was whether the defendant fraudulently evaded the payment of the fare, and according to the testimony of the conductor, Mr. TIBBETTS could not have come in possession of the check unless he had purchased a ticket. His Honor could see no evidence whatever of an intent to defraud, and Mr. TIBBETTS was discharged.—*Boston Ledger, Dec. 25.*

DESERTERS.—Desertions from the army are very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than twenty-three were Court Martialed at the Newport barracks for that offence and drunkenness, and were senten

The New-York Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Fort Castillo and Four Steamers Captured by General Walker.

The Expedition Broken Up by the U. S. Naval Forces.

Gen. Walker and 150 of his Men Taken Prisoners by Com. Paulding.

Two Men Sent to Norfolk on the Saratoga.

ARRIVAL OF WALKER IN NEW-YORK.

The Statement of the Circumstances of the Surrender.

Fort Castillo and the River San Juan Still Held by Walker's Men.

News from Central and South America, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port last night, brings the intelligence of the capture of General Walker and the breaking up of his entire expedition by the American squadron under Commodore Paulding.

It appears that on the 4th inst. Colonel Frank Anderson, who had been sent with 50 men upon the expedition by General Walker, took Fort Castillo, and also the four steamers *Bulwer*, *C. Morgan*, *La Virgen* and *Ogden*. He still retained possession of the fort, and had, it is said, three months' provisions with six pieces of artillery and plenty of ammunition.

On the 5th, Commodore Paulding captured Walker and all his force; and Walker arrived here last night on board the *Northern Light*. Full particulars of this important transaction will be found in the letters of our correspondents, which we give below:

The U. S. 12th instant the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed from San Juan del Norte, with 150 prisoners and men of General Walker's army. General Walker was taken to Aspinwall in the *Wabash*. Commodore Engle, of the *Wabash*, came by the *Northern Light*, bearer of dispatches for the Government.

The steamers had been turned over by General Walker to Garrison & Morgan; but the *C. Morgan*, the only one which came down the river, was seized by Commodore Paulding, and put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

Official Account of Walker's Surrender —Interesting Narrative.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Steam Frigate Wabash,
Off San Juan del Norte.
Friday, Dec. 10, 1857.

You heard, by the *Star of the West*, of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the *Saratoga*.

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Captain Chatard of the *Saratoga*, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he found a few small buildings, huts, I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

It was supposed that Point Arenas was the head-quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*, in company with two other officers, landed on the Point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that ne did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to shoot him if he came there again.

On the 4th instant forty-five of his men, under Col. Anderson, went up the river and captured two steamers, and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag-officer Hiram Paulding arrived in this ship.

The English ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and steamship *Leopard* arrived on the same day, and on the evening of the 7th, the United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Almy. We were obliged to anchor outside, there not being water enough for a ship of our draft to go in.

Commodore Paulding determined to effect a landing on the 8th.

Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers into them. At 8½ o'clock, commenced to send the marines and boarders to the *Fulton*. The sea was so heavy that they had to get out of the after gun-deck ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed down to them. Upon getting alongside of the *Fulton*, it was very difficult to get so many men, encumbered with their arms, on board without accident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued. To give you some idea of what the sea was, I would state that while I was in a boat, quite close to the ship, it would sink in the trough, and an intervening sea would hide the ship, so that I could not see her topgallantmast truck. The launches and first cutter pulled into the *Fulton*. After the men had all been transferred to the *Fulton*, Commodore Paulding went on board and hoisted his flag. Captain Engle went in, in his gig, before all the men had left the ship. He went under the stern of the *Saratoga*, warped her ahead, and sprung her alongside to bear on the head-quarters and magazine of General Walker.

At 2 P. M., the *Fulton* ran alongside of Scott's wharf, where the men were landed, and formed. Captain Engle now took command of all the active force ashore and afloat, amounting to about 400 men. He detached Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the launches, to anchor within fire, second range, of Walker's camp, but out of the *Saratoga's* line of fire. He then took his aid, Mr. Shuff, and pulled up to the head-quarters of General Walker, having directed the commander of the *Saratoga*, that when he returned from his interview, if he wished him to fire he would wave his flag. The same order was given to Lieut. Sinclair. The *Saratoga* to fire shot and shell, and the launches grape and shrapnell. The seamen and marines were not to advance till he returned.

He had a short interview with Geo. Walker, who met him at the landing, and invited him to his quarters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from Flag-officer Paulding. As soon as he read it he said, "I, surrender, and am under your orders." "Then, Sir," said Captain Engle, "haul down your flag."

He immediately ordered it down.

Captain Engle then said, "General, I am very glad to see you here. I would like to see an officer of ability in command of regular troops." They then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The Captain, in describing this interview, says the behavior of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentleman—his voice is soft, his manner easy, but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that what he says he means. The Captain, with his Aid, then left At this time one of the steamers they had captured came down the river and anchored in the stream, under the direction of Lieut. Sinclair.

At 4 P. M. General Walker, under the order of Commodore Paulding, came on board the *Fulton*, and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his Aid, and General Walker, were pulled off in the gig to the *Wabash*. The sea was running so high that they were hoisted up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed in the *Fulton*, and about an hour after dark we were all on board of our own ship.

The *Fulton*, bearing the pennant of flag-officer Paulding, during the preparations for the attack, was alongside of Scott's wharf. Our men presented a handsome and formidable appearance, and the rapidity and precision with which they performed their evolutions were a high compliment to their officers.

You will see by the above description that Walker had no chance of a successful resistance, and, happily, the day ended without our being obliged to spill the blood of our countrymen.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

On the 12th inst., all the prisoners, except General Walker and his Secretary, were sent on board the *Saratoga*, which vessel immediately got under way for Norfolk. They numbered ooe hundred and forty-one officers and men.

The men who captured the Fort of Castillo were landed at the mouth of the Rio Colorado.

We sailed on the eveniog of the 12th, and had a fine run of 28 hours to this port.

We left the *Fulton* at San Juan.

We captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and about two months' provisioos for two hundred men.

The steamer *Fashion* sailed yesterday afternoon for New-Orleans.

The officers of Walker's exepedition seemed to be much cast down to find their plans all defeated in the full tide of success, but many of the privates seemed to be perfectly satisfied.

Colonel Kinney is at present at Panama.

General Walker will go to New-York in the *Northern Light*.

I give you a list of the officers who landed:

Flag-Officer—H. Paulding, on board the *Fulton*.
Aids to the Flag-Officer—Lieut. Bancroft Gherardi, Midshipman C. S. Norton, Mr. Tattnall Paulding.
Captain Frederick Engle, in command of all the active forces ashore and afloat.
Aid to Captain—Mr. A. O. Shuff.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon of the Fleet—G. R. B. Horner.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr.

BOAT HOWITZERS—75 MEN.

1st launch—1 24-pound howitzer—Lieut. G. T. Sinclair.
2d launch—1 12-pound howitzer—Mid. M. Sicard.
1st cutter—1 12-pound howitzer—Mid. A. P. Cooke.
Saratoga's launch—1 12 ponnd howitzer—Lieut. G. Cilley and Mid. T. K. Porter.

COMPANA B.

Minié Rifles—60 men—Lieut. D. M. Fairfax, Mid. Edward Lea. 1st Asst. Eng'r D. B. Macomb. Ensign—E. Mellach.

COMPANY C.

Minié Rifles—60 men—Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, Ensign—2d Asst. Engineer, T. Williamson.

COMPANY D.

Sharpe's Rifles—35 men—Lieut. L. Paulding, Midshipmen, H. H. Dalton, Ensign Third Assistant Engineer P. G. Peltz.

COMPANY E.

Carbines—56 men—Lieut. H. M. Garland, Midshipman T. H. Eastman, Midshipman G. M. Blodgett, Ensign Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Thompson, Jr.,

MARINES.

Wabash and Fulton Guards—71 men—Lieut. Jas. Lewis.
Saratoga's Guard—25 men—Lieut. J. O. Payne. Ensign Third Assistant Engineer T. J. Jones.

Captain Ommeney, of H. B. M. ship *Brunswick* wished to take part in the capture of Walker and his men, but they were Americans, and Commodore Paulding reserved the right of punishment to himself.

Walker asserted, on board this ship, that if the English had landed the same force that we did he would have fought them, doing all the damage he could, and then taking to the bush, or, to use his own expression, "If you had landed with red coats on, I would have done you a great deal of damage. I would have fought to the last man."

This would intimate that he surrendered to the flag The truth is, however, that he surrenderod to the *force*, as he showed every disposition to fight against the flag, in case of the *Saratoga*, when she was alone there, and indeed I was informed, by officers of that vessel, he said he could whip her.

On one occasion when her boats ware out practicing with small arms, they approached near the camp on the Point Arenas, when the people in the boats could hear the orders given to "fall in;" the rattling of arms, &c., showing that they expected an attack, and were prepared to resist it.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. Joshua R. Sands, arrived at Greytown on the 13th inst. All well.

H. B. M. ship *Brunswick* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown on the 17th.

Additional and Very Interesting Particulars.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, as well as the fillibuster steamer *Fashion*, will probably reach the United States before the mail steamer which takes this, and will have carried the news of the inglorious termination of the fillibuster expedition; but, nevertheless, I will recount the facts, premising that they will be found correct in every important particular as I shall present them.

I wrote you by last mail that Com. Paulding was apparently, on sailing from here, deeply chagrined that Walker should have landed his force and munitions of war under the very guns of the *Saratoga* without the least interruption on the part of her Commander, Captain Chatard, but that I much doubted knowing, as he did, the sympathy felt for Walker by prominent members of the Administration at Washington, if he would take any decisive steps calculated to break up the expedition. It appears that in this I did the Commodore great injustice.

The *Wabash* arrived off Greytown on the 6th. The next day Commodore Paulding hoisted his flag on the *Fulton*, and immediately set about his preparations to capture Walker and his men, whom he found encamped on Punta Arenas. It appears that the Commodore had received by the *Fashion*, before he sailed from Aspinwall, which was on the afternoon of the 3d, a most presumptuous letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself "President of Nicaragua, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua." This letter complained bitterly against Capt. Chatard and his officers, for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c., and among other things asseverated that when he threatened Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*, that he would hoot him if he came near his head-quarters, the Lieutenant was without his uniform, and consequently he had no right to claim that he was a United States naval officer. In this letter Walker avowed his intention of asserting his right as President of Nicaragua by force of arms, if necessary.

On the 18th Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle, of the *Wabash*, his reply. This reply was a model of brevity, but was couched in language so plain and pointed as admitted of only one interpretation, and invited no rejoinder. The Commodore bluntly disputed all his facts and premises, plainly telling him that his expedition was an illegal and wicked one, and that he had come there to break it up. As regarded his threat to Lieutenant Cilley, he could only say he had the Lieutenant's authority for saying that he *was* in uniform, and it concerned General Walker to know that any violence used by him towards an officer of the squadron would result in an act of retributive justice towards the offender. The dispatch concluded by commanding General Walker to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and his men to the United States naval forces.

Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the River San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the fillibusters. On the 9th the broadside of the *Saratoga* was brought to bear on General Walker's camp. Captain Engle had the day before received his written orders as to the arming and disposition of the launches. He was directed to land, when he should be at a convenient distance from the shore, with small arms, and immediately to present the letter and summons above referred to. In case of resistance, he was directed to seize the principal officers first, using only just so much force as was necessary to accomplish his purpose. Everything being ready, 100 marines from the *Wabash*, and 250 sailors from the *Wabash* and *Saratoga*, jumped into the launches, a tremendous sea making the feat very difficult of accomplishment—yet the utmost regularity and the most perfect discipline were observed throughout. The scene, with the many boats dancing on the waves, full of armed men, the launches with their 12-pound howitzers, the three war-ships of the United States, and the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick* in the harbor, was magnificent. The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker. When Captain Engle stepped forward, and presented his demand for the surrender, General W. replied at once: "Captain Engle, *I am under your orders.*"

Some 70 men were immediately embarked on the *Fulton* and *Saratoga*—Walker on the former vessel. Some 20 or 30 more slid away into the bushes. Captain Engle at once placed a marine guard over the stores and munitions of war, and then sent out men to hunt up and bring in the missing fillibusters. Notwithstanding the care used to secure the arms and stores, the straggling fillibusters got a considerable quantity of them into the bush, and hid or buried them. Among the plunder of the camp a few barrels or kegs of whisky had not been forgotten. "Jack" could find all sorts of things in the bush, but, strange to say, he always reported "no whisky." It was very amusing, however, to see "Jack" driving in his prisoners. Every little while a sailor might be observed emerging from the thicket, pompously, with cutlass and pistol in hand, driving before him a poor, chop-fallen fillibuster, both as drunk as Julius Cæsar, from the influence of the whisky that "Jack" could not find.

Just as Walker hauled down his flag, the river steamer *Charles Morgan* hove in sight. She was immediately taken possession of by Commodore Paulding. She was under command of one of Walker's officers, who went up the Colorado with Col. Anderson, and had on board about 40 men, women and children, found in Fort Castillo at the time of its capture a day or two before, by Anderson. She also had on board two deserters from Anderson's force, one of whom was under sentence of death, and who would undoubtedly have been shot had Walker not been compelled to surrender.

It appears that Anderson, after encamping on Leaf's Island, at the junction of the Colorado with the San Juan, dispatched 20 men of his 47 five miles up the river, where they landed on the Costa Rica side on the place of a Costa Rican by the name of Lino Pataca. Here they were joined by Anderson, and the whole force ascended the river to the vicinity of Castillo in the flat-bottomed boats brought out by the *Fashion*. Landing, they marched on the fort, which was taken by surprise, and with little or no resistance. It is said that two of the garrison were killed. It was under command of Colonel Alvarado, and was nearly deserted, only the 40 persons named being found in it, the main portion having gone up to Fort San Carlos.

On Saturday, the 12th, 96 men were dispatched to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*, and General Walker, with his Secretary, Mr. Tabor, were received on board the *Wabash*, which arrived at Aspinwall on Monday morning, 14th. This Mr. Tabor was formerly editor of a Stockton, California, paper, and had been convicted of murder in shooting the editor of the Stockton *Republican*. He escaped, through a pardon from the Governor.

It is not true, as stated in the Panama *Star*, that Walker shed tears on hauling down his flag. When he was told by the Commodore on the *Fulton* that he was to be sent to the States on the *Saratoga*, he was very much agitated, and begged hard to be sent on some other vessel. There was a very bitter feeling existing between Walker and Capt. Chatard and his officers, as well as between Walker's officers and men and the officers and men on the *Saratoga*—so bitter, indeed, that had Capt. Chatard, before the arrival of the Commodore, offered to molest Walker, a conflict would have been the result. This was the reason that Walker objected so strongly to going home in his vessel—and the Commodore finally agreed to receive him on board the *Wabash*. He gave Commodore Paulding a written pledge to repair to New-York in the first steamer, and to deliver himself into the hands of the United States Marshal there, and upon this pledge he was allowed to come on shore, and has been living here at the Howard House. He has occupied his time here in writing and occasionally walking out and visiting the Railway Company's workshops, etc. While on the *Wabash* he messed with the Commodore and Captain Engle. His conduct was very gentlemanly and conciliating, in complete contrast with that he observed toward Commander Davis, when on board the *St. Marys*, after his surrender at Rivas. He says that Anderson can maintain his position at Castillo two or three months, if he wishes to. It is said that he took all the steamboats on the river, four in number, which he holds now, with the exception of the *Charles Morgan*, which Commodore Paulding placed in charge of Consul Cotterell at Greytown. The *Fulton* had orders to remain at Greytown to receive Anderson's force when it should come down the river. On the 13th, after the *Wabash* left Greytown, the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Captain Sands, arrived there, where she will remain for the present. The *Fulton*, under command of Captain Almy, will guard the mouth of the Colorado.

It is understood here, that Henningsen, with the artillery, and Colonel J. P. Waters, with a battalion of Texas men, were to have left the shores of the United States for Nicaragua immediately on news being received of Walker's successful landing. As the news of Captain Chatard's non-interference must have reached the States nearly, if not quite, a fortnight before intelligence of Walker's capture, it is thought that one of these expeditions may get away before getting the last news. If it does, there is not the least doubt about its being taken by either the *Susquehanna* or *Fulton*, as both have received the commands of the Commodore to that effect.

Walker's stores and munitions were embarked on the *Saratoga* and *Fulton*. I was misinformed, in my last, about Walker having landed six field-pieces from the *Fashion*. The mistake arose from my informant's having seen some cannon on Punta Arenas in Captain Scott's sheds. This artillery was that lef by Lockridge last March, and was taken possession of by Captain Chatard, before the Commodore arrived. I was also in error in saying that the *Fashion* landed Walker at Punta Arenas the same day he landed Anderson's party at the Colorado. The last were landed twenty-two hours before the debarkation at Punta Arenas.

Commodore Paulding, I have good reason to believe, in taking the extreme measures he did acted entirely on his personal responsibility. That his honest, energetic conduct will be indorsed by every right-minded, honorable man in the United States, I fully believe. The Administration at Washington has always *professed* to be opposed to fillibusterism, and the Commodore has merely taken it at its word. All honor to the gallant officer, then! He has shown himself worthy of the name he bears, and has proved that the Navy has at least one man in it who does not fear to shoulder any responsibility, clearly forced upon him both by his conscience and ardent patriotism. If Ingraham deserved praise for his courage in the rescue of an American citizen who was in the grasp of despotism, Paulding deserves the eternal gratitude of his countrymen for freeing their good name from the foul stain of fillibusterism, which has so long disgraced it in the eyes of the whole world.

The following is a list of Walker's men who went to Norfolk on the *Saratoga*:

OFFICERS.

Gen. William Walker,	Capt. Fayssoux,
Brig. Gen. Hornsby,	John Tabor, Priv. Secty.
Capt. A. Brady,	Col. Swingle.
Col. Bruno Natzmer,	Col. Huff,
Capt. Fairfax,	Col. Rogers,
	Dr. Kellum.

MEN.

Chas. Schunder,	Simon Schat,
E. P. Gaines,	Hiram Houschildt,
John C. Posey,	Smith A. Barker,
Lewis Wicks,	Henry Schnuder,
Menton Loveiace,	Peter Harman,
Wm. Page,	John Velkey,
F. M. Harney,	James W. Bean,
Thos. E. Smith.	F. M. Whitman,
Joseph Lynch,	J. J. Campbell,
Peter Oakes,	R. P. McIntyre,
John Lynch,	J. F. Conroy,
Wm. H. Daniel,	Mark Devlin,
Michael Lamh,	Wm. Gibbs,
J. M. Griswold,	J. A. Alexander,
John Cocks,	Wm. Moore, 2d,
Thos. Donahoo,	C. W. Eckhardt,
Wm. Kennon,	G. F. Buckingham,
J. S. Green,	S. A. Miller,
W. J. Harris,	Geo. Secor,
A. M. Bronning,	J. C. Jones,
J. M. Bowen,	J. Borders,
John Rutter,	G. Burford,
O. T. Watson,	D. A. Burns,
J. Thomas,	W. H. Cooper,
A. Donaldson,	H. Richards,
C. Kavanaugh,	R. E. Harrison,
R. H. Chin,	C. Picket,
S. A. Adams,	Wm. T. McGuire,
A. C. Craig,	Jas. H. Hawkins,
L. B. Clements,	L. E. Voorhis,
O. C. Davidson,	John Owens,
Samuel Wardlow,	Edward Stff,
Guy Cini,	T. S. Bowen,
O. D. Turner,	F. H. Wilson,
G. C. Murray,	A. M. Lank,
Chas. Brogan,	Geo. Walker,
Lewis Johnson,	Wm. Yates,
Wm. Moore, 1st.,	Geo. W. Forrester,
E. W. Strange,	Peter Barker,
Geo. Clarke,	F. Rhodes,
J. W. White,	H. Smith,
M. Gustorfor,	E. D. Calloway,
Andrew Mack,	Jos. Marvins,
Geo. Solomons,	David Burchardt,
J. C. Taylor,	J. Dexter,
Richard Cock,	Philip Dee,
Wm. M. Thomas,	J. D. Ilogg,
Max Allpricht,	Chris Carn,

Captain Engle goes home on the *Northern Light* today. No officer on this station, with the exception of Commodore Paulding, has ever enjoyed more deserved popularity among his countrymen resident here, and, indeed, among all with whom he has come in contact, than the gallant Captain. We are sorry to lose him, but glad that he goes to join his family for a brief time, in a more congenial climate.

LATEST.

The British Mail steamship *Trent* arrived a few minutes since, 2½ o'clock P. M. There was nothing new at Greytown. The *Fulton* had been down to the Colorado, but did not land, a heavy norther blowing. The swell was so great that she could not lie there, and she had gone back to Greytown. She keeps her fires constantly up, so she can go to sea at any moment, and could reach the Colorado before any boats could land there after the abatement of the "norther." The *Susquehanna* is still at Greytown. No British vessel there on the night of the 17th, when the *Trent* left.

F. W. R.

Comments of the Panama Press.

From the Panama Star.

If Captain Ingraham deserved the credit he got from his countrymen for rescuing a semi-naturalized American citizen from the hands of a foreign tyrant, Commodore Paulding, by the course he has pursued in San Juan del Nerte, in saving the good name and honor, and supporting the dignity of his country, has a far greater claim on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Whether the Commodore received special instructions (by the *Fulton*) to act as he has done; whether he had these instructions previously, from his government; or, whether he acted so far on his own responsibility, in the interpretation of the general instructions issued by the United States Government, in regard to fillibustering, we have not at present the means of knowing, but, in any case, by acting as he has done he has saved his country from almost more than a suspicion that Mr. Walker's fillibustering idiosyncrasies were privately supported, whilst they were publicly denounced; he has shown that as a United States citizen and as an officer he has faith in the honor and good intentions of his country and its rulers, and that he understands, when it was said that American citizens would not be permitted to get up organized military expeditions, and make war on their own account, and infringe existing laws, that the assertion was no empty form of speech, but an expression, which was intended to be carried out. If words have any meaning and laws any value, Commodore Paulding could not have done less than he has done, and he deserves the thanks, not only of his own countrymen, but of every well-thinking, right-intentioned man of every nation.

That Commodore Paulding's course will not meet the approval of a certain class of people in the United States we very well know. The reckless speculators in Nicaragua spoliation, and the class of men who get up ovations to Walker and serenades to Henningsen will set up a howl of disappointment, but "the people," the honest, earnest, thinking, responsible people, the bone and marrow and life's blood of the great American nation will we are very sure, approve of the course he has pursued.

As to Mr. Walker, the United States authorities have for the third time saved his life at the expense of his ambitious aspirations; and as to his deluded followers, they have cause for thankfulness that they are permitted to return to their homes, instead of leaving their bones to bleach in the sun, along with those of the thousands of their countrymen, sacrificed to Walker's insatiate ambition.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

From the Panama Star.

Our Aspinwall correspondent states, it is reported that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag on surrendering to the United States forces. He states further that the Captain of the *Brunswick* expressed his intention of dislodging Walker, if the United States Commodore did not do so, and that Walker and his men had resolved to fight to the death before surrendering to the British, though they had determined to yield to the United States authorities. A mine was laid with all the spare ammunition, and the British were to have been blown to eternity. Walker was well provisioned, and had plenty of munitions of war. Among the prisoners brought down the river on the steamer were two deserters, who would have been shot had not Walker been compelled to surrender. Colonel Anderson commanded the party at Fort Castillo.

A Visit to Gen. Walker—His Own Account.

On his arrival in this City General William Walker immediately proceeded to the residence of Gen. Henningsen, in Twelfth-street. General H. is in Washington, but his lady was at home, and gave the great fillibuster a welcome reception.

We found him in Mrs. H.'s parlor, about 11 o'clock last night, looking as well as when he was in New-York last June. He was in his brown frock coat, gray pants, and in blander mood than ever. He was as composed as ever, and readily detailed in his low, moderate voice the story of his last adventures. He said:

Col. Anderson was landed with 50 men at the month of the Colorado. They proceeded up the river to Pitaca point,—Col. Anderson posting himself at Leefer's Island. Gen. Walker afterwards landed with his force at Punta Arenas. He received several letters from Capt. Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, to which he gave no reply. Hearing that the Costa Ricans were in charge of Fort San Carlos, many of them sick, and that the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans were engaged in actual hostilities, he (Gen. W.) sent up a boat with a small party of men, to increase Col. Anderson's force to some 60 men with orders that he proceed to Castillo Vicjo, and, if possible, there to cut out the steamer and proceed with her provided they should find there was not any formidable opposition.

With a small force Colonel Anderson proceeded to execute the order. He arrived at Castillo Viejo Dec. 4, cut from her fastenings the river steamer *Bulwer* and then the *Morgan*; then took possession of the *Ogden*. The enemy—the Costa Ricans—fired one volley of musketry. They put one six-pound shot through the *Ogden*. As there was no more firing, on the afternoon of the same day Colonel Anderson took possession of the fort.

He captured six guns, one 18-pound brass, one 6-pound iron, one 6-pound brass, one 4-pounder, one 12-pound howitzer, and one hundred and fifty muskets with corresponding ammunition for all, a number of cattle, milch cows, commissary stores, as well as quartermaster's stores, as cotton, clothing, and the like.

On the morning of the 5th, Col. Anderson, sent Lieut. Belcher on the *Ogden* with fifteen men and took the steamer *Virgin*, lying above the Toro Rapids.

On the 6th the United States steam frigate *Wabash* arrived off San Juan del Norte. The same morning Her British Majesty's steamer *Brunswick*, propeller, and *Leopard*, side-wheel, arrived off San Juan. On the afternoon of the 7th the United States steamer *Fulton* arrived, making four steamers, two British and two American (including the *Saratoga*) in the port.

On the evening of the 7th, General Walker saw a launch put off from the *Saratoga*, filled with armed men, and proceed toward the mouth of the river. He sent Captain Fayssoux, to see what it meant. As the Captain approached the launch he was hailed, and told that he could not go up the river. Captain F. replied, "This is a Nicaraguan boat, in Nicaraguan waters." But the same order was repeated—"You cannot go up." Captain Fayssoux asked by what authority he was forbidden. He was answered, "By orders of Commodore Paulding." Captain F. asked who gave the order and was answered Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*. As soon as these facts were reported to General Walker, Captain F. was ordered to go on board the *Wabash*, and explain to the Commodore the position of General Walker's command—that a portion of his force was up the river—the necessity of the General's holding communication with it; if his force were to be kept prisoners in their own camp, and hampered in their operations—he wanted to know it as soon as possible.

On the morning of the 8th Captain Fayssoux went on board the *Wabash*. Soon afterwards General Walker noticed that the Commodore's pennant was moved from the *Wabash* to the *Fulton*; soon after the *Fulton* came into the harbor, up to the hulk opposite the Transit Company's building, and there landed a large force of sailors and marines. At the same time a number of small boats and cutters fully manned and provided with boat-howitzers were ranged in line in front of General Walker's camp. The *Saratoga* was also made to present her broadside.

Seeing that the Commodore intended to use force, Gen. Walker, to prevent any accidental collision, ordered the whole guard to be disarmed. Soon, Capt. Frederick Engle, Lieutenant commanding the *Wabash*, came up in his boat, landed in front of the General's quarters, and handed him a letter from the Commodore, which concluded with a demand that he surrender to the United States. Capt. Engle ordered the Nicaraguan Flag to be hauled down. The order was obeyed, Gen. Walker then went on board the *Wabash*; his officers and men went on board the *Saratoga*, 140 or 150 in all. Meanwhile, just after the flag was struck, the steamer *Morgan* came down the river into the harbor with 40 Costa Rican prisoners on board. She was in charge of Mr. McDonald, as the agent of Morgan & Son, McD. explained his position to Commodore Paulding. The Commodore at once took possession of the *Morgan*, released all the prisoners, and gave the boat into possession of the American Consul, Mr. Cotterell.

It was suggested that the steamer be permitted to go up and inform Col. Anderson of the position of things; but it was not acceded to.

The *Saratoga* sailed on the 12th for Norfolk, and the *Wabash* for Aspinwall the same evening. The *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 14th.

Col. Anderson holds the Fort Castillo and the steamer *Virgin*. The other boats are on the lake, but as the Costa Ricans held Fort San Carlos, he could not communicate with them.

General Walker seems to feel the peculiarity of Anderson's position. He did not think the Costa Ricans were very likely to disturb them, but, whatever occurred, the United States Government was alone was responsible for the lives of the men. He referred to the great sacrifices which most of his men had made to go to Nicaragua, and of the losses and disappointments which this sudden interruption of their plans would occasion. He seems in excellent spirits, no way doubtful of ultimate success, and most sanguine than ever. To-day, he said, he should formally surrender himself to the United States Marshal, and inquired where he could find his office.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain Dow, arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., bringing dates from San Jose de Guatemala of Nov. 27, La Union, Salvador, 29th, Realejo, Dec. 2, San Juan del Sur, Dec. 3, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to Dec. 5. The *Columbus* had 189 passengers both ways from the different ports. Among her cargo is 307 bales indigo.

GUATEMALA.

The Cholera was rapidly disappearing. It has been extremely fatal, probably from bad treatment of the disease. In the city of Guatemala in four weeks, the attacks were 168, and the deaths 137. One of these weeks there were 47 attacks and 46 deaths! The two last days, Nov. 23 and 24, of the report, there was only one attack and no death. The deaths in the whole Republic for one month, ending Nov. 20, were 1,317.

The Indian disturbances in Guatemala were also subsiding. On the 11th November a small body of men threatened to attack and sack the town of Escuintla, but a detachmen of troops was sent against them, who killed and wounded four of the party, and the balance were pursued in their flight.

The Guatemalan Minister at Washington had forwarded fifteen quintals of Sea Island cotton seed, some sugar-cane plants, cotton-gins and machines to hull rice and coffee, with a view to improvement in agriculture.

Knorr, Commander of the Guatemala "Navy," who, I wrote you, had barbarously caused Consul Lilly, American citizen, to be murdered in the hold of one of his vessels, the *Santiago*, was convicted of the murder, last Winter, of an Italian called Antonio, and sentenced to death. He charged this Antonio with conspiring to deliver up the vessel under his (Antonio's) command, to Walker, and had him shot. So this villain Knorr is likely to get his deserts at last.

The cochineal crop this year would be 14,000 cerroons. The indigo crop would also be large. Last year it was only 8,000 cerroons.

HONDURAS.

The cholera was disappearing from Honduras. I have nothing from the railroad survey by this mail.

SALVADOR.

The exports of Salvador for the past year, consisting principally of indigo, tobacco and silver, amounted to $655,861 50, and the imports, principally cotton goods, linens, silks, woolens, fancy goods and liquors, to $401,345 64, an excess of exports of $284,535 86. The duties on these goods were $60,000.

Salvador has again suffered from earthquakes. At Cojutepeque there was a severe shock on Nov. 6, represented to have been as severe as that which destroyed the City of San Salvador, April 16, 1854. The houses and many public edifices suffered greatly. The best-constructed buildings suffered the most. The next day long processions were threading the streets, with images carried before them. A new cart road, at an expense of $34,000, is to be built from the port of Libertad to Old Salvador. Two of the Government naval vessels were to be sent to Panama for repairs. The Fair at San Miguel was a failure. [See letter in to-day's Times, dated at Leon, Nicaragua.]

Congress assembled on Nov. 25. Señor Sanfin would undoubtedly be elected President.

NICARAGUA.

The report that 3,000 men had gone down to drive the Costa Ricans away from Fort San Carlos and the River San Juan was false. Nicaragua had less than 1,000 men embodied, and the efforts to increase this number were not very successful—the men deserting as fast as forced in to the ranks.

Wm. Carey Jones came down from Managua, the seat of Government, while the *Columbus* was in port. He at first declared his intention "to visit all the five Central American States"—but after reading a dispatch from Washington, he thought he should return next month. He has undoubtedly been recalled.

The Commission for regulating the differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was at Rivas, awaiting the presence of Gen. Canas. At San Juan del Sur they had not heard of the new Walker invasion. Congress convened on the 9th November. The following letter from a well-informed American gentleman gives some interesting items:

REALEJO, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

General Martinez was duly installed on the 15th of November as President of Nicaragua. The Ministers employed under the Duumvirate are retained.

The entering, or, more properly, the catching of men for the army which is to battle against Costa Rica still progresses with great energy on the part of the recruiting officers, but with little ultimate success, as they run away almost as fast as they are caught.

Costa Rica has sent two Commissioners, Gen. Jose Maria Canas and Don Emiliano Quadra, to Managua, to treat, in order to avert a war; but what sort of a treaty they would propose that would be acceptable to Nicaragua, is difficult to imagine. It is not to be expected that Nicaragua will forego any of her claims to the transit route. The Costa Ricans still occupy Castillo, and are blockading San Carlos by a lake steamer—but there has been no fighting as yet. Nicaragua has something like a thousand men in or near Granada, under Martinez and Jerez, the former having named two of his Ministers, Cuenca and Jaurez, to supply his place as President whilst he takes charge of the army, but my own opinion is, that the differences will be arranged without bloodshed.

One of the acts of the dual Presidency has given a good deal of dissatisfaction—that is, the appointment of five individuals of Leon to constitute what is called a Junta of Recursos. The object of these agents is to raise means for the support of the Government; and to this end they are endowed with extraordinary, and, indeed, with unlimited powers. The action of this Junta, although illegal, was submitted to, because every act of the Government might be considered as illegal until a President was elected. It was, moreover, thought that one of the first steps of the Assembly and President would be to get rid of this concern. Up to this time, however, they still exercise their functions; and among the decrees they have lately issued is one levying a tax of from $50 to $200 per annum on traders and merchants. This would be well enough if the decree had issued from the only competent authority, according to the Constitution of Nicaragua, the Legislature. Besides, the decree makes a distinction between foreign and native merchants—the former paying double the sum assessed on the latter.

The fair of San Miguel was unusually dull in consequence of the scarcity of dry goods and cash. The crop of indigo was a good one, larger than last year. Notwithstanding the high price of the article abroad, it sold at unusually low prices, say from 37½c. @ 41c., the latter figures for choice numbers, 7, 8 and 9. The rainy season is about ended.

* * *

COSTA RICA.

The news of Walker's landing at Greytown reached San José de Costa Rica on the 3d December, causing great excitement. On the 5th, 500 recruits were started off. President Mora says he can send 5,000 men into the field, and has Minnié rifles for that number.

The coffee crop, it is said, will be a partial failure this year. It is not expected to exceed 80,000 quintals, against 120,000 last year. A good deal has been contracted for at $10 per cwt. in the country, which will make it cost $12 on shipboard. The following is a private letter, which I have from a high official source:

SAN JOSE, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The most important item of news with us is that Walker is again in Central America. This reached here last night, the courier with the British mail on his way to San Juan del Norte, having found the San Juan River, near Greytown, occupied by fillibusters. It appears that they entered the Colorado mouth of the San Juan, thus escaping the *Saratoga*. Nothing is known as yet as to the amount of force he brings.

The difficulties with Nicaragua are probably arranged by this time, Canas having been sent immediately upon the reception of the declaration of war made by Nicaragua, with full powers to arrange everything. There is not the slightest inclination to come to blows by either party, and no preparations whatever were made for war here.

The indefatigable Webster is here again, but will make no new contracts with this Government. They have had enough of him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived here on the 7th, with Valparaiso dates to the 16th, Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guayquil to Dec. 1.

ECUADOR.

Our Minister Resident,

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Glimpse of Wi[illegible]r, : nt no Sleigh-bells.

If Santa Claus paid his visits on Christmas Eve without his furs, he had to borrow a good woolen muffler early on Christmas morning, wherewith to return to his mysterious home. For shortly after midnight the wind blew from the North, presaging a cold holiday. And cold it was,—the coldest day hitherto of the present Winter,—but clear and pleasant withal to brisk pedestrians, well and warmly clad. The frigidity of the atmosphere, however, was the prognostication of a snow-storm. And such a storm we had on Saturday, commencing in the forenoon, and c[illegible] [illegible] the evening. It had for some hours all the appearance of an old-fashioned snow-storm, [illegible] is tended to cover the ground two feet deep before it suspended operations. Fast young men had visions of sleighs, and heard, in fancy, the jingling bells. The horses, that always suffer most at such seasons, had no delightful visions or even present enjoyments. Immediately the snow covered the ground to the depth of a quarter of an inch, they began to stumble and fall, and before noon, thirty of their number had fallen in a less distance than half a mile on Broadway. About seventy fell between Union-square and the Battery before 1 o'clock, after which hour, until evening, no omnibuses ventured up Broadway, but each vehicle took its course through the side streets avoiding the main thoroughfare altogether. Soon after dusk the snow ceased to fall, the stars shone forth from a cold, clear sky, and the frost performed its "silent ministry." Yesterday was a fine winter's day as could be desired. There was not a cloud in the sky, but, although the atmosphere was moderate, the sun had scarcely power to thaw the little snow that lay upon the sidewalks. It will probably be thawed to-day, and there is, at present, but a slim prospect of a New-Year's sleigh-ride.

Sermon by Rev. Mr Kalloch.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch, pastor of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston, whose reputation has extended beyond the immediate limits of his own parochial charge, preached a sermon yesterday morning at the Norfolk-street Baptist Church in this City before a numerous congregation. He found his text at Psalm lxxvi. 10: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain." The wickedness of man,—the evil deeds which he was permitted to do in this world, seemingly in defiance of the anger of the Almighty, in their ultimate effects glorified His name and accomplished in the end the good object which they were intended to defeat. Man was a free agent; he alone was responsible for his acts. God did not design that evil should be done that good might come of it, but He did design that where evil was done, good and not evil should ultimately result; that men who undertook unholy things should be overwhelmed in their wickedness, and the power of the kingdom of God among men exalted. So was it with Pilate and Judas, and the other conspirators against Christ; from their evil doings a blessing ensued which cannot be appreciated. Bunyan was cast into prison, and there it was that he wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress*, which else had been lost to the world. Luther, John Wesley, Columbus, accomplished their great missions in spite of the opposition which seemed to prohibit their progress. William Carey, who began the work of evangelization in the East was ridiculed by Sidney Smith in the Edinburgh *Review* when he was about to proceed on his mission. The writer poured scalding words upon his head, as hot lead was poured on the heads of ancient martyrs, and called him the "sanctified cobbler." The time would yet come when the East, having embraced Christianity, would write at the top of the scroll on which a list of its benefactors should be inscribed, the name of William Carey. From these thoughts he (the minister) would draw two reflections, one a warning, and the other an encouragement.

I. Many people said God was the sovereign of the Universe. He had pre-ordained the occurrence of every mundane event, and they were not responsible. This was wrong—man was a free agent, and an accountable being. God gave to each a perfect control of his own actions; although He had the power to do all things, it did not follow that He always exercised it. The mystery of the designs of the Almighty we could not understand; we should not attempt to judge of them any more than an insect might criticize the architecture of the edifice in which they were. The supremacy of God and the responsibility of man were the extreme links of the chain of God's providence, the intermediate portions of which were hidden beneath the waves of mystery. We could see both ends of the chain in the water, and knew that they were connected beneath the flood, but what their connection was, or how it was effected, it was vain to inquire. It was enough to know that there was a connection.

II. The encouragement was this, that with faith in a Divine Providence we should be saved. It was related that the wife of a sea captain, in the midst of a furious storm on the ocean, turned to her husband, whose face was calm and serene, while every one else was frightened, and asked him how he could preserve a demeanor so free from agitation in the midst of such a terrible scene. He drew a dagger from its sheath and held the blade against her side. She did not shrink or tremble. He asked the reason. "Ah," said she, regarding him with eyes from which Faith beamed, "I know my husband holds the hilt." "And I," he replied "*I* know that Providence rules the storm." In conclusion, Mr. Kalloch urged his hearers so to live that death might be succeeded by a happy immortality.

Mr. Kalloch's delivery is often animated and generally effective. His appearance in the pulpit is imposing. He is above the medium height, and was dressed yesterday in a suit of black. He is light complexioned, and his blue eye is full of intelligence. He is apparently about 35 or 40 years of age. He preached at the same church last evening.

Police Commissioners—Charges, Discharges and Appointments.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held a meeting on Saturday. Present: all the members excepting Mayor Wood. Mr. Stranahan, from the Committee on Discipline, reported the following recommendations, which were adopted: William Wilson, Third Precinct, Brooklyn, pay forfeited for fifteen days and reprimanded. Officer O'Neil, Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, charge dismissed. Patrick Whalan, Sixth Precinct, charged with intoxication, dismissed from the service. Patrick Mellugh convicted of riot, dismissed from the force. Philip McMahon charged with intoxication, sentenced to a reprimand.

Mr. Pearl recommended that in all cases of intoxication where the culprit was not an habitual drunkard, the punishment for the first offence should be light, but for the second, dismissal from the force.

Mr. Bowen reported in the case of James E. Centre, charged with intoxication. He was sentenced to suspension from pay for 15 days, and a reprimand.

General Nye offered reports on charges against policemen, and recommendations, which were adopted, as follows: Officers Hyatt and Hernal, of the Twentieth Precinct, charge dismissed; Jesse P. Paul, Fourth Precinct, suspended from pay for two days: Officer Coland, First Precinct, charge dismissed. The resignation of Officer Husted, of the Fourth Precinct, was accepted.

Mr. Bowen reported evidence in the case of James M. Spear absent from the City, and moved his dismissal, which was carried.

General Nye stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Glen Cove, who offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of some wool which had been stolen from him, and also for the detection of the thieves. The gentleman was willing to pay $50, as the officers had recovered only a portion of the property, and had not detected the thieves. The Board, upon motion of Mr. Stranahan, accepted the $50; and then, upon motion of Mr. Pearl, went into secret session.

In secret session, the Board made the following appointments for New-York City:

Surgeons—James Kennedy, (of Duane-street,) A. B. Mott, L. Kennedy—the latter gentleman to be President of the Board.

Assistant Surgeons—J. B. Gould, D. Wells, F. W. Fisher, J. H. Griscom, C. R. Agnew, John Ives, M. Freeleigh.

The Board made the following appointments for Brooklyn, to take effect on the 2d of January:

Patrolmen—S. Hall, F. Mayall, H. Davis, S. J. Smith, W. H. Brown, W. Martin, G. Bunce, W. W. Morris, O. B. Leach.

Sergeants—G. R. Rhodes, C. White, N. Shurman.

Doormen—J. Lander, J. Towen, O. Stephenson.

Assistant Surgeons—G. C. Ball, J. A. Bradley.

The following Sergeants of New-York City were promoted to be Inspectors: H. B. Weed, G. W. Walling, J. J. Williamson, J. C. Coulter.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of no men on the force less than five feet seven inches in height, or over 45 years of age. Also, a resolution appropriating $600 for the expenses of fitting up No. 88 White-street as a place for the detention of witnessea.

☞ The new chapel, erected in the rear of the Church which the congregation of the old Mulberry-street (Methodist) Church is building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty second-street, was dedicated yesterday. Service was held there in the morning, afternoon and evening. The congregation has worshipped for some time in the old wooden chapel, which stood on the site of the new church, until recently. Hereafter, until the Church is completed, they will assemble every Sabbath in the new Marble Chapel.

☞ The National Grays of Kingston held their Invitation Drill and Hop on Christmas eve, at Military Hall, Kingston. Their Armory was tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flags, and presented a beautiful appearance. Among the invited guests present were the Colonel and staff of the 76th Regiment from Albany, and several members of the 7th Regiment of this city. The Commandant of the Grays, Captain John L. S. Landwoathy, was unremitting in his attentions to his guests, and his efforts to make their visit a pleasant one were ably seconded by the officers and men of his command.

The Lights of the Adriatic.—The news agent at Sandy Hook, and his assistants, saw the lights of the steamer *Adriatic* some 15 or 20 miles off, as she was approaching the Hook on the night of the 20th instant. So brilliant was the illumination that they at first supposed it must be a vessel on fire. With such lights as these aloft, there can be little danger of collision with other vessels at sea.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the Weekly Report to Dec. 25, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total
Remaining on Dec. 18	151	103	254
Admitted to Dec. 25	18	12	30
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	21	56
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	130	93	223

Males, 199; females, 24.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Recent Supposed Infanticides.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at the Nineteenth Ward Station-house in the case of the twin children of Mrs. Hackett, who were buried in the garden attached to the dwelling-house No. 80 Forty-fifth-street, and whom it was supposed, the mother had strangled, and then caused them to be buried. The evidence shewed that the children were stillborn, and that the bodies were interred by the servant-girl, in accordance with the orders of the midwife, and with the consent of the mother, the latter not supposing that she was doing wrong in the matter. A verdict was found by the Jury according to the facts stated, and the mother and midwife exonerated of all blame.

Death from Apoplexy.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble at the Broad street House upon the body of Joan Fensin, a boarder in the house, who was found dead in his bed. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by apoplexy, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age, and worked for D. C. Risley in White-street.

Fatal Fall Down Stairs.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 75 Washington-street, upon the body of James Tyanks, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling down stairs. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Deaths from Intemperance.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 101 Greenwich-st., on the body of Sarah McLaughlin, an Irish woman, 34 years of age, who died from congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

Personating a Police Captain.—Officer Smith, of the Tenth Precinct, on Saturday afternoon, arrested a man named Mansfield Smith, charged with representing himself to be Captain Davis, of the Tenth Ward. The accused went into the dwelling-house, No. 85 Forsyth-street, and asked to see Miss Eliza Scott, the young girl who was recently confined, and whose child was thrown into the outhouse. On his representing himself to be Captain Davis he was allowed to see the girl, and at once commenced using such violent and abusive language towards her, that he frightened her into convulsive fits. The accused was ordered to be locked up for ten days as a penalty for his offence.

Female Thieves.—Louisa Smith, keeper of a cigar store at No. 22 West Broadway, and Catharine Connolly, a female clerk of the place, were arrested on Saturday night, charged with robbing James Boyd, of No. 125 Christopher-street, of $30. The complainant alleges that he called to buy some cigars, when the accused acted in a very affectionate manner towards him, and stole his money, which he missed directly after leaving the store. The women were locked up by Justice Connolly for trial.

Laying in a Stock of Turkeys.—A man, giving his name as Michael Sullivan was arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking into the poultry-store of Mr. R. Hall, No. 124 Broad-street, and stealing five fat turkeys. He pushed in one of the panels of the front door, and crawling inside coolly selected the best turkeys he could find. He had just emerged from the place, with his booty slung over his back, when Officer Kirby, of the First Ward, spotted him. Seizing hold of him the officer marched him forthwith before Justice Welsh, who locked him up in the Tombs.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—A woman named Rosina Harris was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the John Hancock Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, at the store of Lewis Reiser, No. 62 Bowery. The prisoner was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and proved to be one of the parties arrested on Friday night for attempting to pass the same money, but discharged from want of evidence against her. Justice Woon locked her up for examination. William Boyle and Leonard Deven were arrested by Officer McCarty of the Ninth Ward, for attempting to pass a similar counterfeit to the above in the Ninth Ward. Justice Davison committed them for trial.

A Livery Stable Burglariously Entered.—A young man, giving his name as Hugh Boyle, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, on Saturday night by means of false keys, entered the livery stable of William Ryder, in the Twentieth Ward, and stealn a buffalo robe and four blankets, valued at $45. The accused was held by Justice Davison for examination.

Stabbing in the First Ward.—At a late hour Friday night, Job Ward and James Coats got into an altercation in the lower part of Greenwich-street, during which Coats was stabbed in the left side with a knife. The wound is not considered dangerous. Ward was arrested and held to await the result of Coat's injuries.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court.—*Circuit*—Nos. 1433, 137, 2885, 2797, 1577, 382, 2745, 237, 1621, 359, 371, 1430, 2809, 1981, 1642.

Special Term—Same calendar as Thursday.

Common Pleas—*Part I.* by Court without a Jury.—Nos. 328, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 336, 362, 337 to 342. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Holmes Divorce Suit—Divorce Against Holmes the Forger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Service of a Summons on a Convict in the State Prison.

Holmes vs. *Holmes*.—This was an action of divorce brought by Anna Maria Holmes against John B. Holmes, the forger. They were married in Ireland in 1838, and soon after they came to this country. He subsequently deserted her and married a second wife, between whom and himself cross suits are now pending for a divorce. He was sentenced to State Prison for 15 years, a few weeks ago, for forging his wife's name to a check. Anna Maria Holmes, in commencing her action against him, sent the papers to the Sheriff of Westchester County to serve upon John B. Holmes in State Prison, at Sing Sing. The Warden, Mr. Beardsley, and the Inspector refused to allow him to go in for that purpose, unless Mr. Holmes would consent to be served, and this Mr. Holmes would not do. They alleged that it was their general rule not to allow any one to see the prisoners, or any papers to be served on them, without their consent. On an affidavit showing these facts, Judge Bridge granted an order, on Saturday, the 19th, directing the Warden to allow the papers to be served on Mr. Holmes, or show cause this morning why he should not do so.

This morning Messrs. Benj. Ward and Lyman Abbott appeared for the plaintiff in support of the motion, and stated the facts as above.

Mr. Beardsley, the Warden, objected to any order being made, and stated that he did not refuse to let the Sheriff enter; on the contrary, he told him he might go in and serve him if he could.

Mr. Abbott stated that even this permission was not accorded him until the order was served, and then the Warden would neither point out Mr. Holmes to the Sheriff, nor allow any one to go in with him for that purpose.

Judge Davies said an order might be entered, that the Sheriff be allowed to make the service; that the Warden had better point Mr. Holmes out; it would save trouble. If there were any difficulty about it, the Court would require Mr. Holmes to be produced in court by *habeas corpus*, and be served there.

Mr. Beardsley—I did not know that I was obliged to produce the prisoner at the request of the Sheriff, or to point him out.

Judge Davies—There are a great many things that gentlemen do out of courtesy for each other that they are not *obliged* to do. I am not *obliged* to give the advice I am now giving you. [Laughter.]

After some further discussion, an order was entered directing the Warden to produce Holmes in his office, to be served at some time between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., on the application of the Sherin for that purpose.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 26.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Calendar was of moderate length. It enumerated 68 cases, of which 40 were prison cases. The Court-room was not crowded, much to the regret of those who partially filled it; the room is not kept warm by the stoves placed there to supply the calorie, and even bad air that is warm is preferable to pure air that is not warm on a day like yesterday. We were sorry, for the first time this season, that the Court-room was not crowded.

Lawrence Rodgers pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a ham (Dec. 21) from Emma Buhler. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What's your excuse? Why did you steal it? *Prisoner* (stammering)—Sir—I—I. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! I recollect you, Larry. He's an old thief—been here several times before. I guess we'll send you up for six months this time, Larry. —He was taken into prison by the officers.

Ellen Richardson stole a shawl that belonged to Margaret Ruger, (Dec. 23.) *Judge Osborn*—What's your excuse? *Prisoner*—Judge, I'm very sorry. *Judge Osborn*—Ah, you're only sorry, eh? We find you guilty, and send you up for three months.

Louisa Barber, it was proved, stole two dresses and other property, worth altogether $5, from Bridget Kerrigan, No. 115 Delancey-street, Dec. 18. She was found guilty of the larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Whittaker was brought to the bar, charged with an assault and battery upon William P. Thorn, No. 121 Stanton-street, on Christmas Day. The complainant did not want to punish him for giving him a Christmas box, and asked the Judges to discharge him. They found him guilty, and suspended sentence.

John McCue committed an assault and battery upon Officer William H. Martin, in the street, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Dec. 24. He was found guilty of the offence, and sentence suspended.

John Parker was arraigned on the complaint of Abraham Christian, residing at No. 65 Greenwich-street, Captain of the bark *Kate Lincoln*. He was accused of stealing (Dec. 23) a quantity of beef, worth $1. The Court found him guilty, and suspended sentence.

Margaret Sullivan was placed at the bar, and Nancy McMullen mounted the witness stand. Nancy resided at No. 383½ Bowery. She said she went out walking with a child, Dec. 23. In the Bowery, near Bond street, the prisoner and another woman came up to her, one on each side, and commenced asking her some questions, inquiring, among other things, where they could purchase some combs. Nancy directed them, but they still stuck to her, and she finally told them to clear out—and they cleared. After they were gone, Nancy said she put her hand into her pocket, and, lo! and behold, her porte-monnaie, and $3 in bills and gold coins which it contained, were gone. Nancy could not swear that the prisoner nr her comoanion took it. *Judge Welsh*—We'll have to discharge her; the evidence is not sufficient. The complainant said she was glad of it—she had entered the complaint reluctantly.

David Barry, who was found guilty on Tuesday of exposing himself indecently in the public streets last Sunday morning, was brought up to receive his sentence. *Judge Osborn*—Barry, you've been found guilty on this charge of a very indecent exposure of your person. We think it is time to put a stop to this. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months. *Counsel* (starting up)—Your Honor, you remanded the prisoner on Tuesday with the idea that by the time he was brought up again he would be punished enough. The report in the Times newspaper shows that. *Judge Osborn*—You always commence after judgment has been pronounced. The evidence was that he ran a race with another man through the public streets stark naked. *Counsel*—That was not the evidence, Judge. If he ran a race naked I'm willing he should have 6 months—The Court would not alter its *fiat*: the prisoner was taken into prison.

Thomas Evers stole a lot of tea, worth $15, from Thomas Newton, Dec. 20. The evidence was strong and he was convicted. *Judge Osborn*—It's his first offence—send him up for 3 months.—His friends afterwards interceded in his behalf, and he was set at liberty.

John Bishop and John Riley, charged with stealing a sausage from J. Meagher, were discharged.

Daniel H. O'Brien was convicted of an assault and battery committed on James O'Carroll. He had been in prison several days. *Judge Osborn*—He's been punished pretty well. (To the prisoner)—You can go.

Ann Kelly was convicted of stealing from Samuel D. Woodruff, No. 425 Sixth-avenue, (Dec. 23,) one pair of overshoes, worth 50 cents. Officer G. Hall effected her arrest. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

George Jacobs and Henry Walker, both colored, were tried on a charge of stealing a coat, worth $5, from Isadore Aaron, No. 20 Baxter-street, Dec. 24. The first was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months. The other was acquitted.

William Jones stole a pair of pantaloons from Joseph Wolf, No. 75 Chatham-street, Dec. 25. The property was worth $4 50. Jones was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Catharine Sherden was sent to the same institution for the period of three months. It was proved that she stole from Alphonse Leary No. 432 Third-avenue, Dec. 23, two pieces of silk velvet trimming, worth $6. Officer Barker arrested her. The Court convicted and sentenced her, and the officers took her into prison.

William Burley was arrested by officer Andrew Muller, of the Fifth Precinct Police, on a charge of stealing (Dec. 24) two coats, two pair of pantaloons, one mantilla, two dresses, and two petticoats, worth altogether $22, the property of Margaret Santmeyer, of No. 28 Thomas-street. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Robert R. Walker committed an assault and battery upon officer James Blackwell, of the Second Precinct Police, Dec. 24. He will expiate the offence at the Penitentiary during the two succeeding months.

Officer John Gilmore, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested Michael Early on a charge of stealing, Dec. 24, from John Held, No. 768 Eighth-avenue, a basket containing butter and other provisions, valued at $1. The Court found Early guilty and suspended sentence.

Officer John Hudson, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was charged with an unprovoked assault and battery on Edward Moore, No. 226 Monroe-street, striking him with a club, Dec. 20. General Nye, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, was in Court. Counsel asked for a postponement of the case; the officer was to be tried before the Police Commissioners, whose distinguished and good-looking President he saw in Court. General Nye told the Judges that the case would be attended to by the Commissioners. The case was postponed for two weeks.

Martin Kearney, charged with assaulting and beating Officer Sanger, complained of by Michael Rogers, was brought to the bar. Counsel for the prisoner made a speech. *Judge Osborn*—You made a long speech the other day. I'm not in favor of allowing the prisoner to put off the evidence by pleading guilty.—Counsel for the prosecution stated that the officer still lay in a precarious state from the effects of the injuries received at the prisoner's hands. *Prisoner's Counsel*—I think, your Honor, justice will be satisfied by the punishment he (the prisoner) has already received. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think differently. We think the officers should be protected, and they *shall* be protected in the discharge of their duty. We take his plea of guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six month.

George Warner, charged with assaulting and beating Joseph H. Hewton with a club when he attempted to assist an officer in quelling a disturbance at the officer's request, was brought to the bar. Judge Osborn said the prisoner might go. *Friend of the Prisoner*—Go on, Warner, go on.—The prisoner started to go. *Judge Welsh*—Hold on, hold on. I'm disposed to fine that man. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I disagree. *Judge Welsh*—Very well, that's *my* judgment.—The prisoner was set at liberty, the opinions of the Court being divided.

Henry Ridelhoover was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Charles Garth, Dec. 22. A number of witnesses, all Germans, were examined on both sides. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do, acquit him? Judge Welsh nodded. *Judge Osborn*—The evidence is conflicting; discharge him.

Charles Dugan, charged with an assault and battery on John Young, Dec. 22, was discharged.

Catherine Ferguson was charged with stealing a coat, some bed-clothing, and other property, all worth $20 or more, from Daniel Hale, No. 73 Nassau-street, Dec. 23. Officer Shipton, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested her. She was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Jeremiah Ryan, previously convicted of assaulting Officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Ward Police, was brought to the bar and discharged.

A complaint was entered against John Everson by Michael Conway, No. 488 Pearl-street. Conway said the prisoner struck at him in the street with a large dirk knife, Dec. 24. Officer Neary arrested him. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Henry Woodruff stole an overcoat worth $8 from William Schmaldenburgher, No. 154 East Twenty-fifth-street, Dec. 19. Officer Kinnersly, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police arrested him on the charge. He was tried, convicted and sentence suspended.

John Schmidt was sent up for six months. The evidence was that he stole three bundles of colored sewing silk, containing half a pound in each bundle, and worth $10 75, from Oliver & Matthews, No. 15 Park-place, Dec. 23. Officer Hughes, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested him.

Ellen Richardson stole a shawl and frock, worth together $5, from Margarst Reisen, No. 302 Pearl-street, Dec. 23. Officer McDonough arrested her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Court adjourned a quarter before 4 o'clock.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Thursday, 38,620 bbls. Flour, 20,984 bushels and 168 bags Wheat, 28,378 bushels Corn, 4,166 bushels Barley, 388 bags Oats, 300 bags Malt, 929 pkgs. Provisions, and 869 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,686 bbls., including 772 bbls. Pots and 915 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, with sales reported of only small lots of Java and Rio within our range, and 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. We repeat our quotations: Java, 11c. @16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@10½c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@9¾c., and St. Domingo at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues quite depressed, languid, and unsettled,—with small lots only reported sold,—including Middling at about 9¼c. for Upland, and 10c.@ 10¼c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is moderate for the leading kinds at generally firm prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a moderate degree of animation. Holders are not so eager to realize, and ask higher prices. The demand is fair, chiefly for home use, though shippers are more disposed to purchase. Sales 9,000 bbls., within Thursday's range.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 80
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 650 bbls, superfine to extra, at $4 25@$4 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@ $4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair request, at essentially unchanged prices. Other articles are selling slowly, at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales 8,500 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 10; fair White Western at $1 20; and good Red Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, cheaper, and more inquired for. Sales 56,000 bushels at 56c.@61c. for inferior to good new crop Jersey and Southern Yellow and White ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 33c @ 38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@ 35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 55c.@65c. per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet at old figures. Stock in first hands 382,327, against 3,600 same time in 1856, and 26,184 same time in 1855.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c@3c. cash. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $20@$21, cash, and $22 50@$23 50, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in slack request, including common, at $1 30@$1 32½ ₱ 310 lbs, delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, and here, have been disposed of at 38c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and steady at 55c.@56c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in firm request at uniform rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess; and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 240 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at unaltered rates: 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@ 24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is limited, and the sales have been confined to small lots, including some Cuba at 5¾c.; and Porto Rico at 7½c. @8c. cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10@10½c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. at 21c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Marine*, 1,500 tons, to Panama, Coal, on private terms, but supposed about $12; new ship *Tribal Cain*, 528 tons, to a port in Cuba, sugar boxes, on private terms; a bark from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, (on Boston account,) lumber, $13; a brig to Porto Rico and back, sugar 38c. and molasses $2 50; two, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 110 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,200 each; a schooner, to Turk's Islands and back, salt, 14c.; three to a Windward Island and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; one out, 50c.; another, 70c.; one to North side Cuba, and one to Port-au-Platte and back, on private terms.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-ROUND-CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED, 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruit; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front are richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c., to match. Cost $800, price $400. Applied at No. 9 Bayard-st., near 40th-st., for four days, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping if necessary.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—The highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—TWO superior rosewood, round corners, 7-octave piano-fortes, with heavy mouldings, carved legs and lyre, ornamented with pearl, &c. These pianos were made to order and contain the late grand diaphonic improvement which has attracted the admiration of professors, amateurs and the press, both of this country and Europe. A three-years' guarantee given with each instrument. Any person wishing to purchase a superior-toned piano will call and examine this late improvement. Also, a plain 6-octave piano for sale cheap. Applied at HODGKINS'S Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 332 12th-st., near 5th av.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED four-round-cornered, seven-octave, rosewood piano-forte for sale; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City made, and fully warranted; overstrung bass, powerful, rich tone, finished all round with triole carvings, without spot or blemish, and one of the most superb drawing-room piano-fortes ever offered for sale; cost $600, and is worthy of notice; price $375; will be made an object for cash. Can be examined and fully tested at No. 675 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping, if desired.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—Elegant 7-octave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, used only a few months, cost $650, will be sold for less than half its cost; the reason, want of funds. Inquire No. 141 8th-st.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $190.—Rosewood, round-corner piano-forte, City maker, in good order, has all the most modern improvements, French grand action, must be sold, as the family has no further use for it. Call for three days at No. 9 Bayard, between Christie and Forsyth.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celeb

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—I PURITANI—THALBERG.
On MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.
First and only night of the entire Opera of
I PURITANI.
being the first essentially Italian Opera in which
CARL FORMES
will appear. On the same evening,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF (prior to his departure for Europe)
SIGISMUND THALBERG,
who will appear between the acts of the Opera jointly with
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
This evening, Bellini's Opera in three acts, of
I PURITANI.
Madame de Lagrange,
Labocetta,
Gassier,
Carl Formes.
After the first act
MR. THALBERG
will play his Grand Fantasia on Airs from Norma.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
A Grand Fantasia on Russian Melodies.
After the second act
GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
Composed by Sigismund Thalberg and performed by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy, C. BRUESING'S, and SIEULL'S store, No. 20 Wall-st.
The new Prima Donna,
Madame ANNA CARADORI,
from the Italian and German Opera in London, will make her first
APPEARANCE IN OPERA
On Wednesday, Dec. 30.
NOTICE.
In active preparation, and to be produced forthwith, Beethoven's classical opera of
FIDELIO.
Due notice will be given of its first night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The public are respectfully informed that great preparations are being made for the production of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS,
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
La Grange, Caradori, D'Angri, Milner,
of four tenors,
Bignardi, Labocetta, Perring, Simpson,
and of
Carl Formes.
The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
Full particulars will be given.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
FIRST CONCERT—FOURTH SEASON.
MOZART HALL, BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1857,
Rossini's Grand Oratorio,
MOSES IN EGYPT.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Society:
Miss DINGLEY,
Mrs. CRUMP, Mr. J. CONKEY,
Mr. W. H. COOKE, and
Mr. GEORGE HAWES, Mr. C. J. WERNECKE.
Pianist ..... Mr. WM. BERGE.
Conductor ..... Mr. GEO. WASHBOURN MORGAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by the Wallace Piano forte Company—warerooms corner Broome and Centre sts.
Members and subscribers can obtain their tickets on application to Messrs JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 723 Broadway. Subscription tickets can be obtained of either of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of performance.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The First Classical Soiree of this season on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at Dodworth's Academy. Mme. MADELEINE GRAEVER, the great Pianist, and Mlle. H. BEHREND, will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the Door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S KEENE'S THEATER.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st
Doors open at 5; to commence at 7 precisely.
SECOND WEEK OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
The symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
OR, THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT
OVER THE
DEMON OF DISCORD,
which will be performed
EVERY EVENING DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.
Splendid new scenery by ..... Getz and Almy
Original overture and music by ..... Mr. Thomas Baker
Stage mechanism by ..... Smart and Assistants
Properties, masks, tricks, &c., by ..... Lloyd and Assistants
Costumes, new and gorgeous, by ..... Mad. Beauharnois and Assistants.
The characters in the opening of the pantomime are sustained by prominent members of the regular dramatic company, while experienced pantomimic artists are expressly engaged to enact the
CHARACTERS IN THE HARLEQUINADE.
Columbine ..... Miss Sallie Bisbop
Harlequina ..... Miss Henrietta Lang
Harlequin ..... Mr. B. Yates
Sprite ..... Mons. Leon
Pantaloon ..... Mr. Wm. Kennedy
Clown ..... Mr. C. Fenton
Previous to the Pantomime will be performed the grand romantic drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers ..... Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere ..... Miss C. Thompson
SPECIAL NOTICE.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE
of the Pantomime will be given on
NEW YEAR'S DAY AFTERNOON.
Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2—each performance to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, and terminate about 6 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL ..... Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 28,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performances for the
HOLIDAYS,
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS,
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit, ... 12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 28,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the adventures of Mons. and Mme. BEAUMARCHais!

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1857.
The performance will commence with the
LADY OF THE LAKE.
Followed by BOREAS.
After which, THE FOLIO OF THE FARIES.
The performance to conclude with
COMFORTABLE SERVICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
MONDAY EVENING Dec. 28, 1857,
FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New-York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
UNIMITABLE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!—THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the gorgeous legendary spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. For the consummately perfect production of which all the brilliant resources of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost, songs, dances, music, choruses, combats, processions, &c., &c., full of bizarre and surprising effects. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the exceedingly diverting drama of IRISH ASSURANCE. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.
CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

TRYON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, NO. 84 BOWERY.
Don't forget Jimmy Reynolds' Benefit
TO-NIGHT.
Joe Cook in the Ring as Clown.
Several new novelties will be introduced.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 25
UNEQUALED SUCCESS OF THE NEW
CHRISTMAS PIECE,
THE GOLDEN EGG,
Replete with the most comical tricks, incidents and transformations, produced expressly with new scenery, &c., &c., for the holidays.
ANTOINE and JEROME as Toby and Old Beppo.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his celebrated Hornpipe.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Tight Ropes.
TERESA ROLLA in LA BOQUE FAIRE.
The Ensemble of Talent forming the most laughable and elegant Entertainment in the city.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT,
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
On MONDAY will commence the third week of the unequaled alliance of inimitable comic talent,
CHARLES MATHEWS, BURTON and BROUGHAM,
with all the members of this superior company, attracting the fullest and most fashionable audiences in the City, and eliciting roars of laughter
The comedy of
THE NICE FIRM.
Charles Mathews and Burton as the Partners, Brougham and Miss Hughes as the Clients.
THE GREAT GUN TRICK—A MAGICAL SQUIB,
with Charles Mathews in two parts and many conjarations.
THE IRISH LION,
with Brougham as Tom Moore.
TO-MORROW—Last time of LONDON ASSURANCE, with its unparalleled cast; and the farce of PATTER vs. CLATTER.
On WEDNESDAY—First night of John Brougham's new burlesque of COLUMBUS, with new scenery and music

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's Play of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
On MONDAY, Dec 28,
at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., near the Academy of Music.) This reading will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular anchor and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.
This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

VINCENT COLYER'S LARGE OIL PAINTING of the KANSAS SETTLERS will open on TUESDAY, Dec 29, at 305 Bleecker-st., 3d block west of the Bowery, and continue on exhibition daily, from 9 A. M. till P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ADEE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished

BOARDING.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, Times Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and will furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH-ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SOPRANO TO SING in one of the principal Catholic Churches in this City. None but good readers need apply at WM. BERGE'S, No. 65 West 28th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday this week.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR American girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, Times Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SUNDRY papers, valuable only to the owner, among which is a receipt given by Alexis Bragg to John Cowell for $3,000; also, a small amount of money. Whoever will return the same to No. 63 Broadway, up stairs, shall be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE BROOKLYN Athenæum, on the 23d inst., a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG—black body and white nose. The above reward will be paid for his return to No. 89 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—S. JASSAKH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, laces, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 14th-st.; will go a short distance to the country

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other do do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing in style; understands meats and pastry; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; wages $8 each. Call at No. 246 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women. In City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference. would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dress, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 (9th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Canal-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED,—A GENTLEMAN, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the silver line between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

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PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock—arc furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of rosewood furniture covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order; two rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate glass doors and back, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, finished all around and been used but two months, marble top, centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood cover etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, ladies' French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly finished, rich and costly China vases.
PAINTINGS AND MARBLE GROUPS—Embracing "The Amazon," "Feast of Bacchus," "Venus at the Bath," "The Three Graces," with a magnificent Fruit Piece by Huntington, cost $800, also large collection of parlor ornamente. Chamber and library furniture consists of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany furniture, in haircloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets. Four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. No postponement

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No 229 Broadway,
WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER for cash, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. precisely, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., the following goods—this list contains but a small portion of the articles to be sold)—viz: Carved walnut bnffet, extension table, sofa bed, side table, antique clock, dining chairs, couch, four engravings, China dinner set, 182 pieces; silver service, five pieces, salver, two casters, cake basket, two tea sets, twelve silver forks and spoons, one liquor caster, two sets ivory pottery, two sets decanters, two silver cut-glass water decanters, and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEwood furniture, made by Boehs & Goblsmidt, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze and marble groups &c.
RUSSELL W WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) Dec 28, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely upon it being absolutely sold without reserve. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods for purchasers, which must be removed from the house immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the house, which consists in dining room, (which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely,) of oak extension dining table, elegant gold band and decorated china every description of ship and crystal, cut glass, silver stand, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase &c

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock—are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of rosewood furniture covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order; two rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate glass doors and back, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, finished all around and been used but two months, marble top, centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood cover etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, ladies' French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly finished, rich and costly China vases.
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WANTED—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a tration as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 12th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country—can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress, also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work is a first-rate teamster. no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork. If required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

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The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC 28, 1857

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at 10 o'clock last night, with two weeks' later news from California, Central America and South America, and upwards of Two Millions of Dollars in treasure on freight.

She brings news of the surrender of General WALKER, with his entire force, to a detachment of United States Marines, sent on shore by Commodore PAULDING, who permitted him to go at large, upon his promise to proceed at once to New-York and place himself in custody of the United States authorities. WALKER arrived in the *Northern Light*. Previous to his capture he had sent ANDERSON, with a small force, to Fort Castillo, which he had occupied. He had also seized four steamboats, which were returned to the Transit Company by the Commodore.

We receive by the *Northern Light* our usual semi-monthly batch of correspondence, giving details of the news from Central and South America. The accounts of occurrences in these continually-agitated localities will be found very full and interesting.

The California news by this arrival presents no features of special importance. Heavy rains had fallen throughout the State, which had proved opportune both for farmers and miners, and business generally had an improving appearance. The determination of the Mormons to oppose the entrance of the United States troops into Salt Lake City had created considerable sensation, and the war spirit was running pretty high. Companies were fitting up for enlistment into the United States service in case a call is made for volunteers by Government—two regiments in San Francisco being already prepared to take the field on the least intimation that their services would be accepted.

From Oregon there is nothing of interest. The Indians still continue quiet, and no further trouble with them seems to be apprehended. Fuller election returns are received, which will be found elsewhere.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that there were on the 5th of November, at Honolulu, sixty-four vessels, of which fifty were whalers. The average "catch" this year is estimated at 850 barrels. The whale-ship *Indian Chief* was wrecked on the 25th of August—captain and crew saved.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, advices from Mexico are received to the 17th inst. There has been another serious outbreak by the opponents of Gen. COMONFORT'S dictatorship. A pronunciamento was started at Tacuyba; Vera Cruz followed in its wake, and the defection was spreading to other districts. These revolutionary attempts will test the stability and power of Gen COMONFORT'S government. Accounts from Yucatan confirm reports previously received by a more direct route, that Sisal, which had been captured by the insurgents, had been retaken by the Government troops.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were not so brisk. The snow storm impeded business. Flour was in good request, mainly for home use. Common qualities advanced a shade. The receipts of Flour were quite heavy—having reached nearly 39,000 bbls. of all kinds since noon of Thursday. Wheat was dull and somewhat nominal. Corn was abundant; cheaper and more active. Provisions were moderately dealt in at uniform quotations. In other branches of trade the movements were not important.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met on Saturday, and completed the medical staff, of which Dr. L. KENNEDY is to be President. There were some discharges and a few appointments and promotions. They decided to admit no man into the force under five feet seven inches in height or over forty-five years of age. Six hundred dollars were appropriated to fit up No. 88 White-street, as a place for the detention of witnesses.

There were 393 deaths in the City last week—an increase of 42 over the number reported for the week preceding. Of these 18 were from small pox. Consumption produced the greatest mortality, causing 61 deaths. There were more deaths (33) in the Twelfth Ward than in any other.

We had a snow storm last Saturday, but it did not suffice to furnish sleighing, or to impede the travel over the railroads. Sunday was clear and cold with an unclouded sky.

Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Tremont Temple Church, Boston, yesterday preached to large audiences at the Norfolk-street Baptist Church in this City.

The City Post-Office.

New-York is certainly a strange City. Probably there is not another community upon the face of the earth in which the public welfare is so uniformly sacrificed to private interests and to personal resentments as here. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Providence, and nearly all the other considerable cities of the Union, the Federal Government has erected the public buildings which it requires for its own business purposes; and as might naturally be expected, in every one of them it is aided and seconded in its action by the authorities and the people. New-York alone resists, resents and defeats every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to disburse the public money among her inhabitants, by the erection of public buildings to adorn her streets and public parks.

For several years the Government at Washington has been endeavoring to erect a Post Office in the City of New-York. In Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, it has purchased upon fair terms the requisite sites for similar buildings and is rapidly going forward with their erection. New-York resists the outrageous attempt. The Government has offered $250,000 for the lower angle of the Park, upon which to erect a Post-Office worth probably twice that sum. It is confessedly the most central and accessible spot upon the island, and is worse than useless for all other purposes of ornament or utility. But the proposition to sell it, which is now pending in the Common Council, will undoubtedly be defeated, simply because there are five or six other sites which private owners are anxious to sell to the Government,—and they are all *interested* in defeating this proposal. And they have the ability, as well as the determination, to do it. They will undoubtedly succeed in preventing the passage of the ordinance by the Common Council; and even if this should fail, it is well understood that it would encounter the veto of Mayor WOOD.

These parties talk through the journals in their interest, with great horror against "desecrating" the Park by erecting a Post-office upon it. This is the sheerest nonsense in the world. If anything could "dasecrata" the spot, it would be the dry "fountain," and the drunkards, prostitutes and miscellaneous vagabonds who make it their promenade. A handsome building there would be an ornament to the City, and the Post-office at that point would accommodate *twice* as many people as anywhere else in the City. But argument is wasted in such a case:—the fact is, nobody is interested in *paying* for having it located there, and therefore it will not be done.

The Walker Expedition Ended—Important from Nicaragua.

General WILLIAM WALKER reached town last evening! He came in the steamship *Northern Light*, having been forcibly interrupted in his filibustering operations in Nicaragua by Commodore PAULDING, who sent a force of American sailors on shore and compelled his immediate surrender, with all his men, as prisoners of war. General WALKER complied at once with this "request," and was permitted to go free, upon giving his word of honor that he would repair immediately to New-York and put himself in custody of the United States Marshal. After breakfast this morning, therefore, the General will walk down to the office of Captain RYDERS, and as soon as Mr McKEON (in default of a successor) can prepare the necessary papers, he will probably be put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. It is possible, indeed, that he may be remanded for trial to the District within the limits of which his alleged offence was committed.

If Commodore PAULDING in this decisive step, acted under the orders of the Government, as it is to be presumed he did, President BUCHANAN has taken a prompt and most effectual method of refuting the injurious suspicions to which he was subjected by the manner of Gen. WALKER'S departure. It certainly seems to be carrying the neutrality law a great way,—thus to seize offenders against it upon foreign soil and bring them by force within the jurisdiction of the United States. But the only party that can complain of the proceeding is the foreign power whose territory has thus been violated,—and it is not very likely that in this instance our Government will hear any complaint from Nicaragua. The act may have been high-handed and possibly illegal,—but no party is likely to protest against it with any special vehemence, except the men directly affected by it;—and *their* protests will probably be excluded, like Governor WALKER'S letter, from the archives of the State Department.

There can be no doubt that this vigorous action of our Government, so far as its results are concerned, will be received with general satisfaction. No special interest was felt in this new expedition of WALKER in any part of the country, though news of his triumphant advance would undoubtedly have created on his behalf that public sympathy which always follows success. But the general sentiment of our whole people was against him. It was felt that he was bringing our Government into reproach,—that it was beginning to be universally regarded as either too weak to repress crime, or too dishonest to make the attempt. Commodore PAULDING'S action, if directed or sustained by the Administration, will effectually repel this imputation.

WALKER, now that he is in the power of the Government, will probably be tried—but we presume there is very little chance of his conviction or punishment. It is always very difficult to prove the precise offence which constitutes a violation of our neutrality laws—in cases, we mean, where our own citizens are concerned, though it takes little enough to establish it when charged upon the Ministers and Consols of foreign powers. WALKER will probably chafe somewhat at the loss of time which his trial may involve, as he will naturally be anxious to enter upon the organization of a third expedition. It is barely possible, however, that he may have learned something by experience, and concluded to devote himself hereafter to peaceful and legal pursuits. Perhaps he may settle in Nicaragua as a physician; the people there may be more willing to take his pills than his balls.

NATURAL DEATHS.—One of our country cotemporaries last week contained a leadar under this startling head: "Are we a Nation of Suicides?" Most decidedly we should say not; and not only are we not a nation of suicides, but we believe that statistics will show we have fewer suicides than occur among any other people. The great commercial revulsion which we have just passed through has been productive of very few instances of self-destruction, while in the city of Hamburg suicides have been fearfully frequent since the failures commenced among its merchants. Americans are of too hopeful a nature, and the chances for recuperation are too many, for them to rush madly out of existence at the first overthrow of their fortunes. They no sooner find themselves down than they spring up and try again, hoping, like Jacob Faithful, for better luck next time.

Looking over the report of the City Inspector for last week, we find there were 393 deaths during the week ending Dec. 26, but there was not a single suicide among them all, and this fact, showing that in a population of over half a million, at a season of unusual depression in money affairs, when there must be thousands reduced to the very verge of desperation, is pretty conclusive evidence that we are not given to suicides in this City, let the case be as it may in other parts of the Union.

But, if we do not commit intentional *felo de se*, the City Inspector's report furnishes fearful evidence that but a very small portion of the people die what may be called natural deaths, and that the greater number of deaths are in reality of a kind that may be called self-destructive. Out of the 393 cases of mortality only three are reported as "old age," which should be regarded as the only natural death. Deaths from nervous and brain diseases are fearfully large: last week they amounted to 65, and it is a curious circumstance that the week before they amounted to 66. The majority of these diseases are brought on by the almost suicidal intensity of application which many of our business men bestow upon their affairs; but just now they are doubtless greatly increased by the cares, anxieties and distresses occasioned by the hardness of the times. Diseases of the throat and lungs amount to very nearly a third of the dismal catalogue of deaths, and dyspepsia numbers 66 among its victims.

Though it is undoubtedly true that the greater number of deaths are caused by inattention to the laws of health, by over-exertion, or rather anxiety to "get along," and a perverse indulgence in stimulants which are known to be injurious in their effects, yet we think there is no foundation for the assumption implied by the query quoted from our country cotemporary. We are not quite a nation of suicides; although it must be admitted that there are very few in this country who die a natural death.

The National Credit and the Licence of Libelers.

The habitual indifference of our people to matters which affect only the public welfare and the general reputation of the community is a feature of American, and particularly of New-York life, which foreigners are long in learning to appreciate, and to account for. It is to be attributed, we are confident, rather to the strength and vivacity of individual enterprise and of individual interests among us than to any lethargic quality of the national mind or the national heart. Americans are very far from being insensible either to reputation or to the characteristics which command it; and when once the attention of any considerable body of American citizens can be concentrated upon anything which injuriously affects the national name or threatens to impair the national standing, no people are swifter to indignation, or more peremptory in redress of the wrong, than we. A notable instance of this truth was afforded but the other day by the expulsion from municipal office in New-York of a man who had gradually brought the Government of this great City to the very verge of dissolution, and was rapidly making our civic name a common synonym for individual impotence and collective shamelessness. We had allowed this person to run on in his reckless career for long months. It was with the greatest difficulty that the eyes of the people could be diverted from their own engrossing pursuits to perceive the nature of his acts and their inevitable tendency. But when once the absolute facts of the case were brought home to the respectable masses of the population, the action of the City was as emphatic as its previous apathy had been profound.

What the voice of the public did in a single day for Mayor WOOD, the opinion of the public has long been doing for a daily journal of this city, which has been conducted from the first hour of its issue on the principles of SHAKESPEARE'S Autolycus. So long as the New-York *Herald* confined itself to abusing the private enemies and advocating the private schemes of its proprietor, our citizens were characteristically careless of the discredit into which the existence of such a sheet among us was silently but surely bringing the community, which not only suffered it to live, but laughed at its blasphemies, and tolerated the perpetual infiltration of its indecency, ignorance and vulgarity through the morals and the manners of the thoughtless and the young. That anybody could ever dream of attaching any serious importance to the language of a publication upon whose notorious manager the last personal indignities had been repeatedly inflicted, or that the explosive balderdash of its columns could ever be mistaken for the utterance of any degree or phase of the public opinion of New-York, New-Yorkers never permitted themselves to imagine; and just so soon as the New-York *Herald*, relying upon this contemptuous indifference of the population, undertook to interfere in the grave political questions of the country, the parties and the men afflicted by its disreputable support suffered at once the penalty of an advocacy so insulting to the decency and the common sense of the people.

The lessons of 1856 and 1857 were severe and, so far as this country is concerned, effectual. The general advance of the journalism of the United States has deprived the New-York *Herald* of its only claim to importance as a *newspaper*, and no political party or public man is likely to adventure hereafter upon the tide of popular favor in company as disastrous as it is disgraceful. It is not recorded that any great number of the persons who had tolerated Jonathan Wild in the days of his success accompanied that individual on his way to Tyburn gallows. But the mischief which has resulted to the American name, and which may result to American credit in other parts of the world from the license of national libeling so long allowed to the New-York *Herald*, is but just beginning to be exposed, and is yet to be expiated.

Few foreigners can be expected to know that the New-York *Herald* is conducted by a person of birth foreign to America, and of character foreign to all Christendom. The paper comes to them accredited by the name of New-York on its title and by the postmark of the United States on its envelope. They open it to see, for instance, what people in America are thinking and what they intend to do in regard to the financial difficulties which, after having begun in this country, are now sweeping over the world. They have been dealing with us to a vast extent on the credit system, and, of course, in the full faith that we are a nation of honest men, able and willing to pay our debts. What says the "American" *Herald!*

That we are a nation of swindlers and thieves—that we have "chiseled" Europe out of her goods and mean now to chisel her out of her money—that all the business of America is conducted on the theory of the *Herald*—that extravagance, baseness, chicanery, lying and stealing are the props of our Republican Empire, and that we propose to prosper in the world by running up large bills with everybody, and by paying in the form of a general bankruptcy once every ten years or oftener, as may suit us. Says the *Herald*:

"All the rotten parts of our commercial frame have been cut off; all the solid parts remain. Our debt to the foreign world is in a fair way of being wiped out by the insolvency of the individual debtors; but while the British and French manufacturer must lose part and may lose all of his claim, the goods will remain here."

This theory of commerce is by no means new. It has been practiced on from the times of the God Mercury to the present day, and Beau Brummel summed it neatly up when he accounted for the ruin of a friend, by saying that he had "muddled his property away in paying his debts." But mercantile men have not learned to regard it with favor, and it is not surprising that journals never friendly to this country should eagerly seize upon the opportunity of fastening so scandalous an imputation upon the American name.

Return steamers from Europe bring back the evidences of the mischief which has been done by these base statements in certain quarters of the continent—a mischief limited only by the greater insight which some of the leading journalists of England and France have of late years gained into the true constitution of American affairs and the true position of such sheets as the New-York *Herald*. Does the conductor of that paper thereupon begin to atone, as far as he may, for the wrong he has wrought? Not at all! On Saturday, Dec. 26, he republishes what he had said in November, and again avers that "our injuries by the revulsion will be the least fatal of any, *because we are a debtor nation, and do not suffer by not paying our debts and keeping the foreign goods we bought on credit, and on our produce as well.*"

Americans, of course, will overlook this sort of thing. For our people are just now too busy in paying their debts to find much time for anything else. But it is well that foreigners should be made to understand that these calumnious assertions are made in the face of facts as familiar to every journalist as they are to every merchant in the land. The enormous inland traffic of the United States is sustained purely by the prevalent honesty of the American people. If the morals of the New-York *Herald* were the morals of American commerce, such a thing as a bill of exchange would be as much an impossibility between New-Orleans and New-York as it now is between the House of Correction on Blackwell's Island and the State Prison at Sing Sing. And how stands our trade with Europe? In the single month of December we have sent to England alone of specie in payment of our debts, from the port of New-York $7,500,000
From Boston 2,500,000
Total $10,000,000

Of the new crop of cotton, the Southern States have already sent forward the value of $21,000,000, of which $15,000,000 have gone to England, and the rest to France and Germany—making thus a total of $31,000,000 forwarded by us, in two months' time, to our creditors over the sea. So much for the disposition of this country to meet its liabilities and preserve its good name untarnished. Of its *ability* some notion may be formed from the fact that the heavy payments of December have left our banks in New-York City $2,500,000 *stronger* than they were when the month began.

Nor are we simply meeting our obligations of to-day. During the month of November, two heavy payments of debts contracted in 1838 were met, the one by the N. A. Trust Company—the other by the State of Alabama. And in the reëstablishment of the world's exchanges, Europe may be assured that the mercantile character of the States, which has been so ignorantly assailed, will be as conspicuously vindicated in every attribute of honor and good faith, as in every quality of vigor and of elastic force.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—We understand that over *four hundred thousand dollars* have already been paid by the Comptroller to the gentlemen appointed two years ago by the Legislature as "*Commissioners of Record*,"—and according to present appearances three or four times that sum will be added to the disbursement.

We should like to know what the Commissioners have to show for this enormous amount of money. What has it been paid for? By the law these gentlemen were to receive no compensation for their services:—who has pocketed this immense sum? A great deal of it purports to have gone for "printing:"—what have they printed? The public would be very glad of some information upon this important point. The City has become so accustomed to being robbed and plundered at every point, that a leak of a million or two cannot be expected to create any special anxiety;—but there is some little *curiosity* to know under what pretexts and by what subterfuges these enormous sums are drawn from the Treasury.

PLEASANT PRACTICE.—The Street Commissioner's swindle still goes on. Mr DEVLIN and his Clerks, who have nothing whatever to do with the business of the Department,—who do not go near the office or pretend to discharge any of its duties,—make out their bills against the City every month, present them for payment, sue the City upon being refused, go into some Justice's Court, where the Corporation Counsel refuses to defend the suits or to allow any one else to appear on behalf of the City, and thus take judgment at once. Under these decisions the Comptroller pays the money—and nearly a *hundred thousand dollars* has in this way been drawn from the City Treasury! Nobody seems to care enough about the matter to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for an injunction to stop these iniquitous and outrageous payments. They will go on, therefore, as long as the parties interested see fit to have them.

Marine Intelligence.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

I regret to inform you of the following disasters: Ship *Northumberland*, supposed from Newport to New-York, was abandoned, 4th December, in a sinking condition, lat. 47° N., long. 27° W. Crew and passengers saved. Ship *Defiance*, from Liverpool to Bombay, at Teneriffe, leaking, and discharging. Ship *Lone Star* foundered off Maulmain. The *Lone Star* was built at Westbrook, Maine, in 1850, 500 tons burden, rated A 2, and was valued at $15,000.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The schooner *J. P. Loffland*, in entering the Northeast Inlet, struck on the lower end of Hughes' Bar, missed stays and went ashore, where she now lies without damage to vessel or cargo, except loss of rudder. 3,000 bushels of Wheat have been reshipped, dry and in good order.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—About 9 o'clock Saturday morning the steamboat *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, while lying at her dock, Pier 3, North River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out around the framework of her boiler. It was first discovered by officer CHARLES CONRAN, of the First Ward Police, and was extinguished by the use of her own steam pumps. Damage about $50.

☞ Extract from a letter received from Messrs. McCREADY, MOTT & Co., of this City, dated

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

We beg to inform you of the arrival at Palmas of the American ship *Defiance*, of New York, Captain HENDRICKS, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, with a cargo of 1,600 tons railroad iron and about 100 tons of measurement goods. She reached the Island on the 5th November, in distress, cargo shifted, and making much water, all the officers, except the Captain, disabled, and not expected to live. Only one pump able to work, the other being injured by shifting of cargo.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Protest of the British Government Against the Nicaragua Treaty—Latest Kansas Advices—The Utah Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

I understand that the *Persia* brought dispatches announcing an earnest protest by the British Government against the Yrissari Convention, as an infringement on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This brings the Administration directly to the issue when they must recede, or practically vindicate the Monroe doctrine. Dispatches on the subject will be sent to Mr. DALLAS by Wednesday's steamer.

Kansas advices here seem to indicate that the Free State men will participate in and control the State election on the 4th of January, under the Lecompton Constitution. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The War Department this morning received dispatches, confirmatory of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah Expedition have concentrated near Fort Bridger, in a comparatively comfortable condition. The report of adverses to the 5th infantry from the Mormons, is untrue.

The vacant lands heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry outside of six miles on each side of the lands granted to Iowa in 1856 for railroad purposes having been released, they will be restored to private entry at the several land offices in that State on the 15th of February.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

Hon. FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has been nominated to the Senate for the mission at St. Petersburg, and not Mr. BUCHANAN, of Maryland, as rumored. It will be remembered that after the death of Judge BUTLER, and the consequent vacancy in the United States Senate from South Carolina, Mr. PICKENS caused it to be stated that he had declined to accept a foreign mission. The Senatorial election over and Governor HAMMOND in the vacancy, Mr. PICKENS consents to serve the country at a foreign Court, which he certainly is competent to do with ability and success.

Colonel WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, is also likely to receive a foreign mission of high grade.

The nomination of GABRIEL G. FLEUROT as United States Consul at Bordeaux, to which the Richmond *South* and sundry other presses have referred in indignant terms, will be resisted when it comes up for confirmation. His friends will be required to prove his American citizenship to begin with.

It is understood that FLEUROT is a sort of Man Friday to Chevalier WYCKOFF, as well as the nominee of the "Jack-ketch of Editors," his relations with whom are subject of a good deal of significant remark. Ex-Senator DICKINSON'S friends excuse his conduct in giving FLEUROT'S application respectability, by stating that he never saw the applicant, but consented to oblige the editor-editress by lending his name to a letter of recommendation, just as he might indorse the note of a friend, never expecting to hear from it again.

The announcement that Capt. UBIAH P. LEVY and Commodora J. S. CHAUNCEY have been restored to the active service list in the United States Navy is premature. Whatever may have been the recommendations of the Naval Courts before which these gentlemen were tried, the President has not yet passed upon them, and they cannot be restored in any event until the Senate are in session, and they are are nominated to that body for restoration.

We have private advices here to-day that the Legislature of Texas have, by a very large vote, refused to pass resolutions condemning the course of Governor WALKER in Kansas.

The indications accumulate that the President begins to doubt the policy of forcing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. Various plans have been suggested to the Administration by which to retreat from that policy. Among these was a proposition that Congress should pass an act with one section admitting Kansas into the Union, whenever the Lecompton Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the Territory, and another section providing an "enabling act" in the event of the rejection of that instrument.

I have conversed with a number of gentlemen who are personally familiar with the views of the President, who say that he will not support any such alternative measure as the foregoing, but are of opinion that if the Kansas election of the 5th January shall show a large majority of *bona fide* voters opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, he will favor the first part of said proposition—that is, a law admitting Kansas at once into the Union, if the people shall decide hereafter to ratify the Lecompton Constitution.

The argument is that an act of this sort without the alternative enabling act might overcome the hostility of the people to Lecompton, and induce them to accept it after all in order to get rid of a tiresome and troublesome question. Gentlemen recently from Kansas, however, scout the idea that the people will ever accept the Lecompton instrument in any form whatever. S.

Later from Mexico.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AGAINST COMONFORT'S DICTATORSHIP—THE RECAPTURE OF SISAL CONFIRMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with dates from the city of Mexico to the 17th inst.

Another revolution broke out on the 10th inst. The garrison at Tuxpa had pronounced against the dissolving of the Congress, the overthrowing of the Constitution, and the declaring of COMONFORT Dictator. Vera Cruz followed the example, and it was expected the rest of the States would also do so.

Later accounts from Yucatan state that the reactionists had captured Sisal, which again was retaken by the Government troops.

[This confirms the news, previously received, by an arrival at New-Orleans direct from Campeachy.]

The Weather.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Weather cold. Wind northeast. Snowing fast. About an inch of snow has already fallen.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather here is cold and pleasant.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

It is very cold and clear here.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather here is very cold. The thermometer, at 8 A. M., stood at two degrees below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer stands at 10 degrees above zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The mercury here marks 2 degrees below zero.

CALAIS, Me., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Thermometer 2 degrees below zero. The river is frozen solid.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Wind north.

Loss of the Brig Golden Age.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The schooner *Reindeer*, at St. Thomas, from this port, reports having fallen in with, Nov. 23, in lat. 23° 25', long. 64° 23', the brig *Golden Age*, of Halifax; took from her one man, named J. NICKERSON, who had been on the wreck twelve days.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 25, were as follows:

Specie	$80,786	Hides	$24,582
Copper Ore	46,087	Potatoes	21,661
Wool	38,636	Other articles	137,124
Lead	30,768		
Total			$388,583
Corresponding week in 1856			674,333
Decrease in 1857			$223,750

Fire at Marion, Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 27.

The Selma (Ala.) papers announce a destructive fire in the town of Marion. An entire block, including the Perry House, printing and law offices, drug, book and merchants' stores, was consumed. The loss was stated at $50,000.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Acts Passed—Action of the Governor—Adjournment of the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

This Legislature is a slow team, but they threaten to apply the spurs to-day and adjourn *sine die* to-night. From present appearances, this will not be possible, as the Council are considerably behind the House in their business. In the evening session of yesterday, a series of concurrent resolutions reaffirming our devotion to the Topeka Constitution, as the choice of the people, was adopted in the Council, and this morning the same passed the House by a vote of 33 to 8, thus settling emphatically the *main question* as to the present popularity of the Free State Constitution and Government. The following is a copy:

RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMING THE PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED AT TOPEKA ON THE 23D OF OCT., 1855.

Whereas, In the Spring of 1855, the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas was by force and violence seized upon by people foreign to our soil and a code of laws enacted highly unjust and oppressive, and calculated to drive off or enslave the actual settlers of said Territory and to fix upon them an institution revolting to a large majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory, and

Whereas, To avoid civil war, and as the only peaceable alternative, asserting as they did that the principle formerly enunciated in an act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas would fully authorize and sustain them in their movements, the people of said Territory did proceed to call a Convention to frame a State Constitution.

The delegates thereto were regularly and fairly elected and on the 23d day of October, 1855, did assemble in Convention at Topeka, in said Territory, and did frame a Constitution and provide for its submission to a full and fair vote of the people for ratification or rejection, to wit: on the 19th day of December, 1855.

Whereas, At the time aforesaid, the people of said Territory were engaged in a war, resisting an armed invasion from abroad, and were disabled thereby from giving expression upon said instrument; and,

Whereas, Afterwards, to wit: on the 2d day of August, 1857, said Constitution was again submitted to a full and fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and by them was ratified by a majority of about eight thousand; therefore,

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring,

1. That the Constitution framed at Topeka, in said Territory, on the 23d of October, 1855, embodies the wishes of the people of this Territory on the subject of a State Government, and ought to be received by the Congress of the United States as the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

2. That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to admit the State of Kansas into the Union under the said Constitution, framed at Topeka, in said Territory on the 23d day of October, 1855, as aforesaid, as one of the sovereign States, upon an equal footing with the other States.

3. That the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, with a certified copy of said Constitution, framed at Topeka on the 23d of October, 1855, as aforesaid, to the President of the United States and the presiding officers of each House of Congress.

A Bill entitled, "An act to provide for a Constitutional Convention," was offered in the House, and after some discussion it was lost by the adoption of a substitute, which recommends the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for taking the census with a view to the calling a new Delegate Constitutional Convention, which was virtually abandoning the measure of calling a new Convention for that purpose. It is evident that this Legislature is not a fair representation of the sentiments of the people of Kansas, upon the subject of a State Government. They will not adjourn before to-morrow, and they may yet, however, do something more hopeful. Gov. STANTON has not signed any of the bills yet.

From a statistical table signed by twenty-nine of the members of the House to-day, it appears that ten are single and nineteen married. Fourteen were formerly Whigs, and thirteen Democrats, and two Independent. Two are but twenty three years old, and only two are over fifty. While none are especially eminent for ability, as a whole they represent the bone and sinew and intelligence of our sturdy people. Gen. DEITZLER receives many compliments as a presiding officer.

An outline of the President's Message has been received, by which it seems inevitable that we shall be left "to paddle our own canoe."

Dr. HAMILTON SMITH, a man of considerable notoriety, living on the Neosho, committed suicide, a few days since, by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Cause supposed to be "hard times."

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The following bill passed the House yesterday, and will probably pass the Council to-day:

AN ACT to provide for an Election on the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the People.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That an election shall be held on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., at which all the *bona fide* male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, over twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and who shall have resided in said Territory thirty days next preceding said election, and ten days in the county where said persons offer to vote, may vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention at Lecompton, organized under the act of the 19th of February, A. D. 1857 entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of a census, and election of Delegates to a Convention." The voting shall be by ballot. Those voting for the Lecompton Constitution with the article entitled "Slavery," shall cast a ballot with the words "Lecompton Constitution with the Slavery article;" and those voting for the Constitution and against the article entitled "Slavery," shall cast a ballot with the words "Lecompton Constitution without the Slavery article;" and those voting against the Constitution shall cast a ballot with the words "No Lecompton Constitution."

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor of Kansas Territory to appoint three Commissioners in each county, whose duty it shall be to establish election precincts in their respective counties, and appoint three Judges of Election in the several precincts of their respective counties. If, at the hour of opening the polls, the duly appointed Judges are not present, or if they shall fail or refuse to act, then the voters assembled shall have power to elect Judges to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

SEC. 4. The Judges of Election shall be duly sworn to a faithful performance of their duties. They shall appoint two Clerks who shall keep a faithful record of the names of all persons depositing their votes with said Judges. At the closing of the polls, the Judges shall count the ballots, and certify at the bottom of the list of voters the number of votes cast in each of the forms prescribed in the second section of this act, which certificate shall be attested by the Clerks. One of the lists of voters thus certified shall be deposited with one of the Commissioners provided for in this act, and the other shall be immediately transmitted to the Governor, or, in his absence from any cause, to the President of the Council or the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the Territory, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or either two of them, immediately upon receiving the returns, to examine them and certify to the general result of the vote upon the Constitution in the manner herein provided, and cause the same to be made known by proclamation, and communicated to the President and Congress of the United States.

SEC. 6. Any officer of an election herein provided for, or of any other general or special election which may hereafter be held in this Territory upon any question or for any officer, or any person or persons who shall knowingly *inscribe or permit to be inscribed on the poll-books or list of voters the name of any voter not actually present and voting*, or the name of any person not entitled to vote, or shall knowingly certify to a false list of voters, or shall otherwise make or certify to any false returns, knowing the same to be false, shall be *deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.*

SEC. 7. In all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, the Probate Judges of the several counties shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction, and shall have the same powers in summoning Juries and in all other matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the District Courts in cases of felony; provided, that prosecutions under the provisions of this act may be brought before the Probate Judge of any county, at the election of the prosecutor.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the above, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Several other bills will be handed in this morning, and will probably pass both branches to-day by suspending the rules, as they intend to adjourn to-night. It is impossible to predict what they may do, as they are constantly kept under a high pressure from outside. Administration organs are here, watching every move, for the end that Democracy shall suffer no blow at our hands.

The walls of the Eldridge House were completed last Saturday, and a flag was suspended from the roof in honor of the event, as if in contrast with the lone-star flag, placed upon the former Hotel by the Federal mob the day it was demolished. The weather is sum-

no frost, or snow; the doors of our dwellings stand open, and children play in the streets for hours, as in May, without hats or bonnets on. We predict a favorable Winter. There is a rumor of fighting in Bourbon County. More when facts are known.

Later Intelligence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

The Legislature adjourn this morning. Nearly all the bills have been lost. Only the Acts repealing the law for the Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the Constitution, have passed. STANTON vetoed the Militia law, and it was passed last night over his veto, principally owing to the late news from Washington, and the fact that they are fighting in Bourbon County. Three or four men are reported killed on the Little Osage. Soma 150 Pro-Slavery men, many of them from Missouri, are warring upon the Free-State men, under Maj. ABBOTT. The troops have been sent for, but will not go. SANTON's successor is here. The horizon is gathering darkness again.

The Militia law passed in joint session last night provides for the following officers:

Major-General—JAMES H. LANE.
Brigadiers—Sam Walker, of Lawrence, I. G. Losee of Leavenworth, S. V. Jamieson of Doniphen, George W. Cutler of Grasshopper Falls, Asa Hall of Manhattan, John H. Whitney of Burlington, L. J. Cleveland of Topeka, C. McDaniel of Centreville.
Adjutant-General—Charles Chadwick of Quindaro.
Quartermaster-General—S. W. Eldridge of Lecompton.
Commissary-General—Hiram Housel of Doniphan.
Inspector-General—J. F. Hill of Topeka.
Surgeon-General—Dr. S. B. Prentice of Lawrence.

The mail is closing, and we are getting so near the heart of the disease that comment seems unnecessary.

First Tidings of the Election in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 15.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday evening, who left Leavenworth City on Monday last at 11 o'clock. Up to that time the contest was proceeding quietly, but, as the election was by ballot, nothing was known of the character of the vote. There was a good deal of excitement, but no disorder of any kind. We hope it may have been so throughout the Territory.

Secretary Stanton's Veto of the Militia Bill

The bill providing for the reorganization of the Territorial Militia, after passing both branches of the Legislature, was sent to Secretary STANTON for his approval. After considering the matter two days, Mr. STANTON returned the following answer:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I return the bill entitled "An act to organize and regulate the militia of the Territory of Kansas," which was presented yesterday for my approval, but from which I am compelled to withhold my sanction.

No necessity seems to me to demand a reorganization of the militia at the present time; and such a measure is not, in my judgment, legitimately connected with the general purpose for which the Legislative Assembly is now convened. Moreover, I am deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding everything which, at this critical juncture of affairs, might serve to irritate the minds of the people, and arouse apprehensions, such as might naturally be engendered by any military movement whatever.

Looking to the provisions of the bill itself, I dissent from that part of it which provides for the election of general officers by the two Houses of the Legislative Assembly. If any change should be made from the present mode of appointment, I am of opinion that the officers in question should be elected by the people, or by those who are liable to be called into service under the law.

But the most fatal objection to the proposed law, and that which is entirely conclusive to my mind, is to be found in the seventh section, which authorizes a majority of the military board to call out the militia in any emergency."

By the organic act, the Governor of the Territory is made commander-in-chief of the militia, and is charged with the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. The proposed law would virtually depose him from his position, and would place him in the power of a board, composed of the general officers of the militia, including himself. It is true, but in which he might at any time be overruled by the majority.

In my judgment such a law would be in direct conflict with the organic act, and would, therefore, be null and void. If, however, it might be considered legally valid, it would be hostile to the acknowledged principles of civil liberty, which require the subordination of the military to the civil power. To confer upon a majority of the general officers of the militia, the power to judge of the occasion when the military force of the Territory should be called into action, would be to establish a military despotism of the most dangerous and pernicious character.

With these objections I return the bill in question to the House in which it originated.

FRED. P. STANTON.

LECOMPTON, Dec. 15, 1857.

Secretary STANTON's veto was expected by all parties. The Legislature, upon receiving his refusal to sanction it, passed the bill over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

The Murder of Latham.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following account of the death of Mr. LATHAM:

DONIPHAN, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1857—P. M.

A company of 15 armed ruffians from Atchison, have just left this city, after having murdered, in the public streets, with a short gun, Mr. LATHAM, a Free-State citizen of Doniphan. These men came in, in parties of two, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after consulting together, one of them, named McVAY, shot at Mr LATHAM, and mortally wounded him, as he was peaceably walking along the street, unarmed and unsuspecting, near the Doniphan House. The buckshot entered the head, and blew out his brains. Mr. LATHAM instantly fell dead.

Another member of the Atchison Company, after the fatal shot was fired, discharged his rifle in the air. The party then left town.

This outrage occurred so suddenly that no one was prepared for it, and the gunmen escaped. A company of citizens of Doniphan have started in pursuit.

X.

The death of Mr. LATHAM, at Doniphan, is confirmed by Mr. GAILY, a passenger from that place, who informs us that he was but a few feet from Mr. L. when he was shot. He was fired at from behind, and was killed without having had any warning from his assassins, or any knowledge of who they were.

The St Louis *Republican* adds:

McVAY, who shot LATHAM at Dooiphan, had selected a claim within six or eight miles of Atchison. This claim he had improved to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. He had worked hard and greatly increased it in value. About the 15th, LATHAM, who is said to be an insolent and unruly man, one of JIM LANE's old body-guard, appeared upon McVAY's claim, and, in the language there used, "jumped it." He deeply exasperated McVAY, who was a man of very excitable temperament, and high and fierce passions. McVAY felt himself insulted and injured, and well knowing there was little authority thereabout to interpose in his behalf, he took his gun, went to Doniphan, and shot LATHAM in the street.

The Fight at Fort Scott.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

For the last two days rumors have been current of a fatal collision at Sugar Mound, Bourbon County, in the Southern part of the Territory, between Free State and Pro-Slavery men. The stories are very conflicting. One account states that fifty Free State men resisted a posse of one hundred and fifty Missourians, who were attempting to serve processes under the bogus laws, and that one Free-State man, and three of their opponents, including the notorious G. W. CLARK, the murderer of BARSOWA, were killed. And on this morning, Gov. STANTON received dispatches which gives us doubt of the Pro-Slavery version of the affair.

They represent that "six hundred Free-State desperadoes" are scouring the country, having burned several houses and killed several men.

From the St Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

Private advices inclose us the following memoranda of the existing collision at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men:

The smouldering hostility, so long pent up, is at last breaking out in the Territory, and the Pro-Slavery men seem determined to precipitate it on the people without regard to consequences. Fort Scott is the scene where the tragedy has opened. During the last court held at that point, twenty-three Free-State men were indicted for rebellion, under the statutes of the bogus Legislature of 1856, which makes the crime punishable by death. Friends of the victims to this odious and bloody code, wished to have further investigation of the case which was denied there. They then requested to see the court records, and were refused. Determined not to be treated with such arrant injustice, they claimed their right, and a squabble ensuing, they were set upon by the Pro-Slavery attaches of the court and a mob of their partisans. In turn, the Free-State men rallied to the support of their friends and compelled the assailants to surrender. The captives were then permitted to leave uninjured. Since that time they have crossed the line into Missouri, where they have raised a force, and now threaten to wreak vengeance when they get to the Territory. The volunteers in this new foray have principally come from Little Osage, Papinville and Nevada, but the general sentiment of the communities so near borders the broad. You may expect to hear other news so soon as their future proceedings are known.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The trouble at Fort Scott, which is said to have resulted in the death of three men, was a local quarrel, not connected immediately with the election, although between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men. The latter had sent to Missouri for assistance. A requisition was made on Friday by STANTON on Gen. HARNEY for two companies of dragoons, who were at once dispatched to the spot. *Gen. Lane also sent off two companies of Free-State troops (territorial militia) to look after the dragoons and see that they did no harm.*

Political Items.

The Boonville dispatch of the Democrats, dated Dec. 22, says:

A meeting was held at Lecompton, on Friday last, at which *several thousand Free-State men assembled, and passed a resolution declaring their intention to abstain from voting on the 21st inst.*, and adhere to their former programme.

The late Free-State Convention, which adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee, had been notified to convene at Lawrence on the 23d, to take into consideration the propriety of voting at the election of the State officers under the Lecompton swindle. Also a Mass Convention has been called at the same time and place.

The Pro-Slavery nominees for State officers, under the Lecompton Constitution, are:

For Governor—FRANK MARSHALL, of Marysville, Marshall County.
Secretary of State—WM. T SPIGELY, of Willow Springs, Douglas County.
Treasurer—T. J. CRAMER, of the Land Office, Lecompton.
Auditor—Dr. BLAKE LITTLE, of Fort Scott, Bourbon County.
Representative to Congress—FRANCIS P. CARR, of Atchison.

Missouri Emigration to Vote in Kansas.

From the St. Louis News, Dec. 21.

A Kansas "emigration" meeting was held at Fayetta, in the Democratic County of Howard, Mo., Monday week. The object of the movement, says the Columbia *Statesman*, was to induce persons to "emigrate" to Kansas before the 21st inst., vote on the Lecompton Constitution, and then "emigrate" back home again.

Mr. R. T. PREWETT opposed the scheme as an unwarrantable interference with the domestic affairs of the people of Kansas, and as unworthy the enlightened people of Howard.

Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, Chairman of the meeting, spoke in its favor. In the course of his remarks, Mr. PATTERSON disclosed the interesting fact that the reason why the Lecompton Convention adjourned at its first meeting in September to meet again in October, was that the election on the Constitution might be held in mid-Winter, when the Free Sollers of the North could not "emigrate," while the Missourians could.

Mr. R. H. ROBINSON went to the desperate extremity of offering a resolution that the people of Howard are in favor of having Kansas a Slave State, or of dissolving the Union. This appears to have been a little too steep even for Howard County Democrats, for the resolution was laid on the table.

We hear that the result of the meeting was the signing of an agreement by four or five persons, who pledged themselves to "emigrate" to Kansas before the 21st.

THE UTAH ARMY.

Brigham Young's Unsuccessful Advances to the Shoshonee Indians—Sufferings of the Expedition.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from the Utah Expedition camp on the Sweetwater, furnishes some interesting details. The writer says:

"BRIGHAM YOUNG has been very anxious to secure the aid and cooperation of the Indian tribes of Utah and its vicinity in his present treasonable and rebellious opposition to the Government of the United States. I have it from the best authority that he spared no efforts to induce WAH-SA-KEE, the Chief of the great Shoshonee or Snaka tribe, to become his confederate, promising any amount of flour, provisions, &c., for himself and tribe, if he would only side with the Mormons in the approaching contest. But old WAH-SA-KEE, who, for one of his race, is a very intelligent and wise man, was neither to be cajoled nor inveigled by the saintly BRIGHAM, or bribed by his flour and bran, into entering into any such league with him.

His reply to BRIGHAM I have from one perfectly familiar with the Shoshonee language, and who was present and heard it. 'The skin of tha Mormons is white, that of the blue-coats is also white. My skin is dark. I will war with none of the white race; If a white man strikes me, I will not return the blow. If the Mormons will fight the blue-coats, WAH-SA-KEE will stand upon a hill and look on, but will take no part. His skin is dark, and he will not fight with the white man. The skin of the Crow and the Sioux are dark like his own, and if they trespass upon his hunting grounds with them he will fight.' When the armed bands of MORMON marauders made their appearance on Green River and the Sandy, WAH-SA-KEE and his people withdrew from there and pitched their lodges on the north of the Wind River mountains.

As the Shoshonees are a powerful and numerous tribe, and as the scene of the operations of the army would to a great extent be in their country, it was deemed advisable by Colonel JOHNSON to have an interview with WAH-SA-KEE to confirm him in his good intentions and to assure him that his people would not be molested or interfered with so long as they pursued the wise and prudent course he had determined upon. A runner was consequently dispatched after the Chief, and the next evening he made his appearance, with three or four of his tribe, at our camp, and Colonel JOHNSON and he had a grand pow-wow, which, I believe, was highly satisfactory to both sides. Old WAH-SA-KEE is a splendid specimen of his race, with a most expressive and intelligent face.

One thing I was surprised to learn with regard to this mountain tribe, whose country is mostly on the Pacific slope, and that is that the Shoshonee or Snake language is identical with that of the Camanches of Texas. An intelligent Frenchman, who has resided a long time on Green River, and had much intercourse with the Shoshonees, informs me that there is a tradition among them that many years ago a portion of the Shoshonees separated from the tribe and wandered off to the plains of the southeast and there became a nation more numerous than those who remained behind in the mountains.

The weather is so extremely cold that it would be utterly out of the question for any one to attempt to write without a fire. I have fabricated a stove out of an old camp-kettle. As it could not be used at all in a wall tent, I am occupying a common tent; one of the bell pattern now in use to the army, with an aperture on the top for ventilation, which may be opened or closed at will. By making this serve as a chimney, my camp-kettle stove works admirably as long as I can manage to keep the fire in bright blaze, but as soon as it goes down the thing smokes worse than a tar-kiln, so that I am kept in a delightful state of oscillation between death by freezing and death by suffocation. This little explanation may account for any incoherency of style or illegibility of manuscript which may be noticed in this letter, for it is written most emphatically under difficulties.

ARREST OF HOTEL THIEVES.—Last night a gentleman stopping at Crooks' Hotel in Chatham-street had his room entered and his pocket-book stolen, containing $43. He soon discovered the robbery, and suspicion at once rested upon the occupants of the adjoining room. Officers MCKAY and BARCLAY, of the Sixth Precinct, were called, and searched the suspected parties, but found nothing on them of suspicious character. The conduct of the men was deemed, however, sufficiently suspicious to warrant their arrest. This morning the missing pocket book, with its contents untouched, was found under one corner of the awning attached to the hotel. A pair of burglars' nippers was also found in the same place. The two arrested men, who registered their names as JAMES DAVIS and SAMUEL WINTERS, of Brooklyn, were taken to-day before Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, and "shown up." They were at once recognized as noted hotel-thieves. The proprietors of the Collins Hotel and Wyoming Hotel stated that the same men had recently put up at their hotels, and that during their stay the rooms of the boarders had been entered and robbed. An attempt will be made to furnish the men with Winter quarters "on the Island."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec 16
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 23
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. 28

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Thomas Mott, T. A. Jones, Robert Gill, A. Rosenberg, Jobo Madison, J. Whipple, G. W. Price, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Hotben, Wm. Percival, Miss Mary Carter, J. S. Carter, Samuel Rickard, Wm. Beers, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, J. W. Farquier, Edward H. Herbert, William Hardy, P. Le Roux, J. P. Dewyer, J. O. White, L. Baker, Miss M. Wheeler—and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—J. S. Fay, Wm. Paterson, J. Read, J. B. Turner, Dr. L. Proudfoot, Mrs. T. B. Manor, Geo Proudfoot, S. Edwards, T. Reid, H. Devine—and 40 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall—Capt. F. Engle, U. S. N., of U. S. frigate Wabash, Gen. William Walker, Mrs Gifford, Hnsor G. Woolfe, P. W. Voorhies, C. J. M. McDonald, L. Kahn, M. Friburg, H. A. Greham, D. Frazer, W. H. Segman, Rufus Howland, John Brey, Thos. Porter, and 13 in steerage.

From California—Jesse Holladay, O. Dickioson, M. Brummagin, Capt. C. H. Baldwin, Lieut. F. T. Thorburn, U. S. M., Lieut. D. McDougal, U. S. N., M. Torrand lady, Mme Chambrov and servant, B. F. Hastings, Wm. Sloan, D. Richards, Mrs. F. Kellerman, J. George, Geo. S. Cushing, P. King, A. J. Moses, H. D. Rowley, Morris Jessol, L. Sharp, D. Forchemer, L. Bollock, J. D. Hintcon, L. H. Richardson, Frank Cornlog, J. J. Cooper, J. L. Moody, Benj Brewster, E. C. Singlesserry and lady, A. Henry, Julius Woolf, W. Monteith, J. Briggs, Mrs. H. G. Hatch and child, Mrs. Emma Seeley, J. J. Phillips, T. Karewsky, P. A. Rosch, Victor Post, John H. Rice, H. Gaston, Victor Gallet, G. Peralta, R. Peralta, A. Narhand, Dr. A. G. Beales, J. Gardner, D. M. Lyons, Frank Hall, W. B. Hall, W. S. Hall, Isaac Frost, J. S. Patterson, D. P. Tallmadge, G. W. Carter, A. D Larkins, J. L. Malber, A. E Durham, W. H. Houston, Joseph Hill and family, M. Wright, A. McDonald, V. E. Post, T. L. Berrente, P. W. Thompson, G. W. Lambert, G. F. Purdy, Harry Thompson, C. F. Cove, D. Servinger, and 150 in forward cabin.

In ship Endymion, from Liverpool—Mr. H. Wade, of New-York; Dr. T. V. Dayton, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Beddard and daughter, Mr. Webb and lady, of Staffordshire, Eng., Mrs Bullett, 3 children and nurse.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon rises.. 5 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 59 | Gov. Island 3 44 | Hell Gate... 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Canvedy, Bremen, D. Torrance; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk and City Point, Lndiam & Pleasants; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Atalanta, Powell, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Atlanta, Esger, for Charleston.

Ships Jane Parker, Buckman, Havana, C. C. Duncan; Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Brigs Mountain Eagle, Pray, Aspinwall, C. & E. J. Peters; Handy, Handy, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; Olive, Hallahan, St. Thomas, H. S Vining.

Schooners Kate Helen, Chamberlain, Portland, Me., H. S Vining; J. W. Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Charlotte Shaw, Reeves Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Montezuma, Turner, Curacoa, Dovall & Co; Fame, Morrish, Georgetown, S. C., John Swan, Richmond, James Richmond, Va., C. H. Pierson, Samuel E. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., Davis & Holmes; Capella, Head, St. John's, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Steamer Parkersburg, Pamsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre Nov. 20, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Begd & Hincken. Dec. 11, at 6 P. M., in a gale from W. N. W., while furling the foresail, Geo Collins, (seaman, of New-York,) fell from the yard overboard and was lost. Dec. 16, at 6 A. M., John Fraocis Carpenter, a native of France, aged 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the ship's hospital. The St. N. has been 24 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong gales from W. to N. W., lost sails and spars—had 2 deaths on board during the passage.

Ship Endymion, Hallett, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Dec. 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 30, passed one of Zerega's line of packets, bound east, (probably the Empire.)

Bark Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres Nov. 7, with hides, &c., to Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Fish, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton and hides to Small wood, Earl & Co

Brig Altilla, (Br.,) Wilcox, St. John's, N. F., with fish and oil to W. J. Valience.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Esdale, Cornwallis 24 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary Capen, Johnson, Elisabethport for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman Horton, N. S., 10 ds., to D. R. De Wolf. Sailed in co. with B. brigs Salem, for New-York, and Sea Lark, for Boston.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, Nov. 31, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Wheaton, Staples, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlotteboro, (P. E. I.,) 13 ds., with oats to J. W. Lowden.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary, Havens, Boston 3 ds., with potatoes to order.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Somerset with nails to Wm. T. Gerneau.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. E., with snow.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Digby, N. S. 10 ds., potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Indus, Stokely, Vienna, Md., 3 days, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. John H. Williams, Smith, Smyrna, Del., grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Charles Moore, Nickerson, Alexandria for Bridgeport.

Schr. Saxon, Randall, Carver's Harbor, Me., stone.

Schr. Roonoke, Jones, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin Whalen, Eastport 8 ds., bath Jed. Frye, Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day N. N. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Cavendy, Southampton and Bremen; Columbia, Berry, for Charleston; Star of the South, Lyon, for Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Brig Emily Davis, for Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday—Ships Helen A. Miller, salt for Havana. Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arrived, to-day, brig Abbey Thaxter, Larrabee, Aux Cayes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

MALE JUVENILITY, OR YOUNG AMERICA. SONGS FOR THE TIMES. BY NAPOLEON A. QUIOS.

Hurrah for Young America,
Now in nurse's arms;
To every "Bubby" strength and wit,
To every "Sissy" charms!
And may the mothers lovelier grow
As still their flock increases,
And every "lamb of love" henceforth
Be clothed in golden fleeces.

On them—the young—depends our wealth,
Our country's pride and glory;
Historians, poets, yet shall spread
Their high and deathless story!
May every girl a Venus rise,
(Though hoops we'll lay a tax on,)
And every boy be wise and bold,
As Jefferson and Jackson!

Oh, mothers! train your children well—
Of girls we need say nothing;
But give your boys an early taste
For rich and decent clothing!
And this to do you'll only need
To take male juvenility,
And robe them in the cheap cash stores
Called SMITH'S MARMORAL TRINITY.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.

In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort

ENGLISH SCARFS ENTIRELY NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED, FOR THE HOLIDAYS A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ELEGANT PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—TWO all round corners Pianos, extra carved legs and moldings, pearl keys and nameboard inlaid with pearl; elegant sweep molding, &c., Chickering's and Waters' make. Price $400 each. Will be sold for $400, part cash and balance in monthly payments. Also, new Pianos as low as $200; second-hand Chickering's and other good makers, from $100 to $150, at the great Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Music at half-price.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO make presents for the new year, you will find at MILLER'S in Canal-st., beautiful embroidered toilet slippers for gentlemen. Also, ladies', misses' and children's gaiter boots and fancy shoes of all kinds, with boys' and youths' patent leather boots. Congress gaiters, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A Box, black or brown. Best in use for beauty, natural and durability of color, at the Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and Druggists generally; also, Inf allible Doguent for the hair, at the Inimitable Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 1 Barclay st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Cheaper than ever offered before—now selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

MARRIED.

BRUCE—READLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. A. N Freeman, Mr. GEORGE H. BRUCE to Miss LIZZIE READLEY, all of Brooklyn.

FISHER—CRICHESTER.—At East Brooklyn, on Friday Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Sammel Osgood, GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., of New York, to EMMA, daughter of the late James H. Chichester, Esq., of the same place.

BAKER—CARROLL.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Gordon Winters, of St Paul's Church, Capt. CHAS. G BAKER, of Hyannis, Mass., to Miss EMMA CARROLL, of New-York.

Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

WHITING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, HENRY SWAN WHITING infant son of Augustus and Sarah S. Whiting, aged 13 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 34th East 16th-st., corner University place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

MUNSTERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, of lung fever, JANE, the beloved wife of John Munsterman, aged 32 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 West 44th-st., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

Peekskill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LUXFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, after a short illness, ESTHER, wife of the late Edward Luxford, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 180 Mulberry st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, at his residence, No. 110 2d av., WILLIAM R. HITCHCOCK, in the 64th year of his age.

Time and place of the funeral services will be given in the evening papers.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, GILEAD H. SMITH, infant son of Gilead H. and Anna M. S. Smith, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 109 East 33d st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to West Haven, Conn., for interment.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES HARRIOT, in the 66th year of his age

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No 81 West 43d-st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 4 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence No. 82 9th-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The body will be taken to Albany for interment.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Wintrop S. and Abia S. Gilman.

FANNING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Fanning, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her father, Abraham G. Crasto and of her father-in-law, Thomas Fanning, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence No. 276 6th av.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her father, ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of Hon. John Merritt, aged 42 years.

Funeral services this day, Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice, from Washington-av., near Lafayette-av.

TRESTED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, ADELIA J., youngest daughter of R. H. and M Trested, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from No. 82 Hampden st.

JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 12, Mrs. RICHARD JAMES, last surviving child of the late James J. Beekman, of New-York, in the 75th year of her age

SWAN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I. on Wednesday Dec. 23, after a short illness, FERDINAND HENRY, son of Edward H. and Julia S Swan aged 18 months.

TURES.—Suddenly, of an apopletic stroke, RICHARD TURES, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence No. 160 Broad-street, Newark, N. J. this (Monday) afternoon, at ½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. on Saturday, Dec. 26, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HART, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 59 West 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cleverack for interment.

KETCHAM.—At South Huntington, L. I. on Monday, Dec 21, PLATT KETCHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

TRASK.—In Fulton City, Illinois, on Thursday, Dec. 17, of typhoid fever, Mr. HERVEY TRASK, aged 28 years and 11 months.

MORRIS.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, MARIA MAODALEN STRYKER, wife of William C. Morris, aged 60 years 8 months and 3 days, the only surviving daughter of Gen. Peter J. Stryker of Somerset, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 126 Washington-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Somerville for interment.

Somerset and Warren County papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Setauket, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, HESTER ANN, aged 4 years, daughter of Oran W. and Mary J. Rogers.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS in the Country, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH

FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, &c., &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES, CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.

FANCY COFFEES, GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.

LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and 10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.

In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE. TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscribers offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for the December season THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES, also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine

Va. J. MAGNIN, GUERIN & CO., Importers, No 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

WM GALE & SON have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No 6 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."

"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."

Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.

I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and "BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale—PLATED COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTT

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for SECRETARY OF STATE at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Addison J. Tucker.	Alson M. Clapp.	James O. Putnam.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	7552	3800	4188	15540
Allegany	1197	3962	361	5520
Broome	2211	2812	952	5975
Cattaraugus	2154	3438	409	6001
Cayuga	2184	4443	1098	7605
Chautauque	1727	4193	1227	7160
Chemung	2122	1907	286	4309
Chenango	2819	3726	506	7151
Clinton	2011	1549	605	4165
Columbia	2981	2804	1218	7003
Cortland	1220	2192	290	3692
Delaware	2286	2543	1081	5904
Dutchess	4180	3360	778	8331
Erie	6309	3879	3034	13337
Essex	1288	1838	714	3840
Franklin	1674	889	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1163	1815	529	3908
Genesee	1139	2296	858	4293
Greene	2162	1297	927	4386
Herkimer	1971	3171	654	5797
Jefferson	4492	5767	371	10625
Kings	12431	4525	4615	21584
Lewis	1498	1839	81	3419
Livingston	1648	2341	1200	5189
Madison	2022	3063	457	5150
Monroe	4520	4427	1531	10493
Montgomery	1648	2234	1108	4896
New-York	37815	13415	8440	59769
Niagara	1852	2589	1395	5837
Oneida	6686	7572	463	14773
Onondaga	5163	6208	798	12119
Ontario	1672	2871	1277	5819
Orange	3603	3217	1025	7845
Orleans	1084	2309	1040	4436
Oswego	4170	5295	503	9968
Otsego	4435	4523	218	9178
Putnam	1069	558	129	1756
Queens	2700	836	1269	4805
Rensselaer	4772	3016	3263	11051
Richmond	1335	482	533	2350
Rockland	1156	326	605	2088
St. Lawrence	2263	5707	117	8034
Saratoga	2774	3054	1899	7741
Schenectady	988	1312	789	3090
Schoharie	2371	1670	740	5242
Schuyler	1197	1725	289	3219
Seneca	1480	1369	969	3819
Steuben	3187	3914	1089	8189
Suffolk	1805	1151	665	3621
Sullivan	1434	726	1511	3671
Tioga	2012	2330	123	4465
Tompkins	1670	2955	967	5592
Ulster	4192	1666	2734	8592
Warren	1119	1533	650	3103
Washington	1135	3463	1100	6303
Wayne	2230	3718	1044	6993
Westchester	4536	2372	1718	8634
Wyoming	1354	2423	771	4049
Yates	932	1796	163	2890
Totals	195,483	172,495	66,882	440,022

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Albany County—Blank received nine votes; L. De Witt Clinton received one vote; H. H. Ross received one vote; Jacob D. Putnam received one vote; Amos Clapp received one vote; Big Mary received one vote.

Broome County—George Bartlett received one vote; James McCune Smith received three votes.

Cattaraugus County—Judson L. Tuck received one vote; Hiram Denio received one vote.

Chautauque County—James McCune Smith received one vote; John Francis received one vote, and Robert I. Cochran received two votes.

Chenango County—James McCune Smith received two votes.

Clinton County—James McCune Smith received nine votes.

Delaware County—James McCune Smith received one vote.

Dutchess County—Blank received twelve votes; Sucker [illegible] received one vote; [illegible] received one vote; Blank received four votes.

Erie County—[illegible] Virginia received five votes; Blank received four votes.

Essex County—James McClure Smith received one vote; [illegible] received one vote.

Franklin County—James McCune Smith received one vote; Aaron Bonner received two votes; Frank W. Weyer received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Fulton and Hamilton County—Isaac D. Putnam received seven votes; James McCune Smith received two votes; Blank received four votes.

Genesee County—James McCune Smith received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.

Livingston County—Jas. D. Putnam received one vote; John A. Van Derlip received one vote.

Madison County—James McCune Smith received three votes.

Monroe County—S. P. Allen received one vote; James McMaster received four votes.

Montgomery County—N. S. Benton received one vote.

New-York County—Scattering thirty-nine votes.

Niagara County—James McCune Smith received one vote.

Oneida County—James McCune Smith received two votes.

Onondaga County—Philip Dorsheimer received one vote; James McCune Smith received six votes; Blank received ten votes.

Ontario County—J. McCune Smith received five votes; G. J. Tucker received one vote; James McSmith received two votes; J. M. Smith received one vote.

Orange County—Charles Green received four votes.

Orleans County—A. M. Clapp received one vote; G. J. Tucker received one vote; James O. Put received one vote.

Oswego County—James McCune Smith received fourteen votes; Gerrit Smith received one vote.

Otsego County—S. J. Tucker received one vote; Tarry J. Luce received one vote.

St. Lawrence County—James McCan Smith received seven votes.

Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Schuyler County—James McCune Smith received two votes.

Seneca County—James McCune Smith received one vote.

Tioga County—Blank received one vote.

Washington County—Alexander L. McDougall received one vote; James McLeod Smith received two votes; Blank received one vote; Peter Gannon received one vote.

Wayne County—Gerrit Smith received one vote.

Westchester County—Blank received eight votes.

Wyoming County—James McCune Smith received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Compiroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for COMPTROLLER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Sanford E. Church.	Robert Denniston.	Nathaniel S. Benton.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7534	3844	4155	15537
Allegany	1700	3962	367	6029
Broome	2216	2602	600	5629
Cattaraugus	2182	3440	443	6066
Cayuga	2144	4500	1006	7650
Chautauque	1736	4189	1222	7158
Chemung	2121	1932	286	4309
Chenango	2845	3726	606	7177
Clinton	2011	1549	604	4173
Columbia	2779	2916	1304	7000
Cortland	1219	2183	291	3693
Delaware	2288	2550	1063	5904
Dutchess	4180	3805	717	8919
Erie	6954	3609	3005	13568
Essex	1282	1781	705	3769
Franklin	1674	889	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1763	1675	528	3966
Genesee	1152	2305	826	4284
Greene	2389	1292	634	4324
Herkimer	1916	3163	714	5794
Jefferson	4494	5748	378	10619
Kings	12375	4553	4530	21586
Lewis	1494	1838	90	3422
Livingston	1652	2341	1200	5193
Madison	2028	3964	450	6442
Monroe	4540	4942	1507	10994
Montgomery	1649	2196	1151	4896
New-York	37797	13765	8433	60019
Niagara	1824	2648	1389	5860
Oneida	6661	7581	492	14736
Onondaga	5089	6237	807	12139
Ontario	1663	2887	1285	5831
Orange	3851	2894	1018	7490
Orleans	1123	2201	331	4421
Oswego	4028	5269	624	9963
Otsego	4432	4522	217	9172
Putnam	1065	560	131	1756
Queens	2715	833	1270	4818
Rensselaer	4768	3039	3240	11047
Richmond	1331	454	538	2323
Rockland	1156	326	590	2072
St. Lawrence	2201	5704	112	8026
Saratoga	2774	3048	1295	7127
Schenectady	984	1322	788	3096
Schoharie	2367	1671	742	5282
Schuyler	1190	1725	298	3213
Seneca	1475	1370	973	3819
Steuben	3184	3917	1093	8194
Suffolk	1803	1151	665	3620
Sullivan	1432	727	1516	3675
Tioga	2012	2330	123	4465
Tompkins	1565	2955	869	5390
Ulster	4189	1670	2735	8594
Warren	1117	1333	651	3102
Washington	1163	3455	1168	6301
Wayne	2218	3725	1062	6993
Westchester	4519	2386	1724	8632
Wyoming	1350	2438	256	4054
Yates	925	1797	166	2888
Totals	196,139	178,038	67,090	440,392

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR COMPTROLLER.

Albany County—Blank received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote; Bennitson received one vote; Goldsmith Denniston received one vote.

Broome County—Lewis Tappan received three votes; Phillip and Phillips received one vote; Aaron Bruen received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—Nat S Bent received one vote.

Chautauque County—Lewis Tappan received one vote; John M. Adams received one vote.

Clinton County—Lewis Tappan received nine votes.

Cortlandt County—Blank received five votes.

Delaware County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.

Dutchess County—Robert S. Denniston received fifty-seven votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—William Goodell received two votes.

Herkimer County—William Goodell received one vote.

Jefferson County—W. L. Chaplin received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Kings County—William Curtis Noyes received two votes; William Goodell received two votes.

Lewis County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.

Madison County—A. I. Dana received one vote; Lewis Tappan received three votes.

Monroe County—Wm. Goodell received four votes; Fred Douglass received one vote.

Montgomery County—Benton received one vote.

New-York County—Scattering, twenty-four votes.

Niagara County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.

Oneida County—Lewis Tappan received two votes.

Onondaga County—William Goodell received six votes.

Ontario County—Lewis Tappan received five votes; William Corteiyon received one vote.

Orange County—Charles Cato received three votes; Bob Dennision received one vote; G. T. Adams received two votes; D. C. Hallock received one vote.

Oswego County—William Goodell received twelve votes.

Otsego County—J. M. Luce received one vote.

St. Lawrence County—Lewis Tappan received seven votes; Col. N. S. Benton received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.

Schoharie County—Bob Dennision received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.

Seneca County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.

Tioga County—Blank received one vote.

Tompkins County—Blank received one vote.

Washington County—Timothy F. Crooin received one vote; Lewis Tappan received two votes; Martin Weaver received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Westchester County—Blank received six votes.

Wyoming County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.

Yates County—William M. Wright received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Comptroller at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SANFORD E. CHURCH was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected COMPTROLLER of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the City of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for TREASURER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Isaac V. Vanderpool.	John T. Hogeboom.	Lyman Odell.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7545	3828	4160	15533
Allegany	1703	3954	362	6027
Broome	2217	2796	1024	6037
Cattaraugus	2179	3818	478	6135
Cayuga	2184	4486	1020	7690
Chautauque	1737	4192	1226	7155
Chemung	2121	1909	286	4316
Chenango	2821	3726	505	7052
Clinton	2010	1549	604	4172
Columbia	2712	3019	1252	6983
Cortland	1221	2182	209	3603
Delaware	2293	2548	1061	5902
Dutchess	4157	3865	788	8843
Erie	7022	3483	2941	13760
Essex	1293	1838	709	3840
Franklin	1673	890	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1705	1615	525	3997
Genesee	1149	2809	831	4289
Greene	2404	1292	630	4326
Herkimer	1971	3176	656	4803
Jefferson	4490	5742	374	10606
Kings	12389	4535	4837	21561
Lewis	1499	1842	80	3422
Livingston	1637	2340	1211	5189
Madison	2020	3963	457	6463
Monroe	4528	4953	1515	10993
Montgomery	1565	2223	1106	4897
New-York	37765	13694	8409	59817
Niagara	1824	2658	1375	5858
Oneida	6669	7603	454	14731
Onondaga	5101	6234	789	12139
Ontario	1659	2886	1281	5833
Orange	3592	3021	1023	7849
Orleans	1079	2310	1036	4424
Oswego	4071	5290	601	9975
Otsego	4439	4519	218	9179
Putnam	1065	561	131	1757
Queens	2715	829	1271	4814
Rensselaer	4765	3028	3268	11062
Richmond	1334	454	537	2323
Rockland	1156	326	589	2071
St. Lawrence	2200	5709	106	8027
Saratoga	2773	3064	1891	7734
Schenectady	987	1322	788	3097
Schoharie	2370	1671	740	5282
Schuyler	1197	1726	291	3216
Seneca	1476	1372	963	3821
Steuben	3190	3917	1091	8196
Suffolk	1797	1150	671	3619
Sullivan	1435	727	1514	3676
Tioga	2009	2329	123	4464
Tompkins	1569	2860	869	5301
Ulster	4194	1664	2730	8588
Warren	1117	1332	650	3099
Washington	1720	3469	1105	6300
Wayne	2216	3729	1044	6989
Westchester	4519	2387	1712	8624
Wyoming	1356	2433	257	4052
Yates	924	1802	164	2890
Totals	196,153	178,194	66,737	439,213

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR TREASURER.

Albany County—Blank received five votes, Jo Tygert received one vote.

Broome County—E. S. D. Spencer received one vote; George B Vashon received two votes; Nelson Hopkins received one vote; F. A. Durkee received one vote; C. D. B. Mills received one vote.

Cattaraugus County—John E. Hogeboom received four.

Chautauque County—C. D. B. Mills received one; Alfred Glendorf received one; J. B. Burrows received one.

Chemung County—Alexander S. Diven received one vote.

Chenango County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.

Clinton County—C. D. B. Mills received nine votes.

Columbia County—J. T. Hogeboom received one vote; John T. Gould received one vote; Allen Bessman received one vote; Joseph White received one vote.

Delaware County—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

Dutchess County—Blank received twelve votes; James H. Seaman received one vote.

Erie County—Blank received fifteen votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Genesee County—Isah V. Vanderpoel received one vote.

Herkimer County—Charles G. B. Mills received one vote.

Jefferson County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Kings County—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Lewis County—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

Livingston County—J. Hendersbott received one vote.

Madison County—C. D. Mills received three votes.

Monroe County—W. E. Lathrop received one vote; Charles B. Mills received four votes.

New-York—Scattering fifty-five votes.

Niagara County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.

Oneida County—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes; John J. Parry received one vote.

Onondaga County—Charles D. Mills received five votes; Edward H. Hunt received one vote.

Ontario County—Charles D. B. Mills received six votes; C. V. D. Miller received one vote.

Orange County—Sam Mason received three votes; Lawyer Vail received one vote.

Oswego County—George B. Vashon received ten votes; Andrew Johnson received one vote; Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.

Otsego County—Isaac Vanderpool received one vote; Dorr Russell received one vote; L. B. Proctor received onn vote.

Rensselaer County—Wallace received one vote; Charles Warner received one vote.

St. Lawrence County—C. D. B. Mills received seven votes; Henry H. Boss received eleven votes.

Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Schuyler County—C. D. B Mills received one vote; Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.

Seneca County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote; Charles Sentell received one vote; William Langworthy received three votes.

Steuben County—P. S. Dorr received one vote; E. Taylor received one vote.

Suffolk County—S. F. Norton received one vote.

Tioga County—John T. Hodgeboom received one vote; E. S. Buckbee received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Tompkins County—William Masters received two votes; Blank received one vote.

Washington County—John C. Beattie received one vote; Adam Van Allen received one vote; Lyman Trenan received one vote; E. D. B. Mills received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Westchester County—Blank received one vote.

Wyoming County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Treasurer at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected TREASURER of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, 1857, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Timothy C. Noyes.	William Curtis Noyes.	Henry H. Ross.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	7545	3750	4134	15429
Allegany	1703	3962	360	6025
Broome	2217	2814	592	5647
Cattaraugus	2179	3454	417	6050
Cayuga	2184	4609	1043	7831
Chautauque	1737	4193	1227	7157
Chemung	2121	1909	286	4316
Chenango	2821	3726	506	7153
Clinton	2011	1547	608	4171
Columbia	2715	2910	1300	6997
Cortland	1220	2183	294	3698
Delaware	2293	2546	1064	5903
Dutchess	4204	3850	774	8718
Erie	6950	3877	2979	13806
Essex	1268	1894	763	3944
Franklin	1673	890	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1706	1632	525	3863
Genesee	1139	2309	839	4287
Greene	2382	1289	607	4294
Herkimer	1972	3178	654	5805
Jefferson	4489	5770	372	10632
Kings	12384	4577	4539	21500
Lewis	1496	1844	80	3421
Livingston	1651	2351	1188	5191
Madison	2029	3883	457	6463
Monroe	4521	4973	1501	10953
Montgomery	1569	2225	1133	4993
New-York	37898	13732	8304	59785
Niagara	1829	2654	1369	5853
Oneida	6658	7627	454	14742
Onondaga	5106	6259	799	12140
Ontario	1669	2889	1279	5841
Orange	3647	2981	1012	7655
Orleans	1082	2314	1036	4432
Oswego	4062	5313	599	9974
Otsego	4448	4529	216	9177
Putnam	1060	565	131	1756
Queens	2714	841	1261	4816
Rensselaer	4769	3032	3232	11033
Richmond	1330	456	537	2323
Rockland	1155	327	589	2072
St. Lawrence	2202	5702	102	8025
Saratoga	2832	3021	1884	7734
Schenectady	980	1321	785	3097
Schoharie	2366	1654	728	5748
Schuyler	1200	1721	291	3149
Seneca	1475	1373	964	3817
Steuben	3185	3920	109	7191
Suffolk	1802	1149	686	3118
Sullivan	1478	724	1482	3589
Tioga	2009	2331	153	4493
Tompkins	1558	2952	873	5383
Ulster	4164	1695	2737	8549
Warren	1119	1332	641	3102
Washington	1698	3475	1136	6309
Wayne	2225	3721	1043	6990
Westchester	4515	2402	1708	8553
Wyoming	1363	2433	254	4056
Yates	923	1894	163	2980
Totals	195,185	178,335	66,819	440,173

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Albany County—Blank received thirteen votes; Temmin received one vote; W. C. Noyes received two votes.

Allegany County—Henry H. Ross received one vote.

Broome County—George V. Vashan received one vote; Joseph Joshinson received one vote, and C. D. B. Mills received two votes.

Cayuga County—Silas G Petitt received one vote.

Chautauque County—George B. Vashon received one vote; John L. Lee received one vote.

Chemung County—Curtis Noyes received one vote.

Chenango County—George B. Vashon received two votes.

Clinton County—George B. Vashon received nine votes.

Columbia County—Rice received one vote; L. Tremain received one vote.

Delaware County—George B. Vashon received one vote.

Dutchess County—Blank received four votes; William C. Noyes received one vote.

Erie County—C. Noyes received three votes; Blank received seven votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—George B. Bashon received two votes.

Greene County—Joseph Joesbury received two votes; Aaron Conine received one vote; Henry Butts received one vote; Renben Towner received one vote; Lewis Francis received one vote.

Herkimer County—George B. Vashon received one vote.

Jefferson County—George B. Bashlon received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Kings County—George W. Jackson received two votes; Henry W. Bleecker received onn vote; George B Washburn received two votes; Lying Treman received one vote.

Lewis County—George B. Vashon received one vote.

Livingston County—Z. Armstrong received one vote.

Madison County—George P. Bashon received two votes; George B. Vashon received one vote.

Monroe County—George B. Vashon received four votes.

New-York—Scattering fifty-three votes.

Nisgara County—W. Curtiss Noyes received four votes; George B. Vashlon received one vote.

Oneida County—George B Vashon received two votes; William C. Noyes received one vote.

Onondaga County—George B. Vashon received five votes.

Ootario County—George B. Vashan received five votes; B. Vashan received one vote.

Orange County—Charles H. Westervelt received six votes.

Oswego County—Charles D. B. Mills received ten votes; George B. Vashon received two votes.

Otsego County—Henry Luce received one vote.

St. Lawrence County—George B. Bashon received seven votes; J. C. Sprague received one vote; Lyman Odell received eleven votes.

Schenectady County—Wm. H. Conno received one vote.

Schoharis County—Pol Hanny received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Schuyler County—George V. Vashen received two votes.

Seneca County—George B Vashan received one vote.

Suffolk County—W O. Noyes received one vote.

Tioga County—Blank received one vote; Henry A. Hoss receiver one vote.

Tompkins County—Henry H. Hoss received forty votes; William Hasleton received two votes.

Washington County—George B. Vashan received two votes; Blank received one vote.

Westchester County—Blank received six votes; I. W. Husted received one vote; C. W. Noyes received one vote.

Wyoming County—George B. Vashon received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Attorney-General at the General Election held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that LYMAN TREMAIN was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected ATTORNEY-GENERAL of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR at a General Election, held in the said State on the third day of November, 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Van Rensselaer Richmond.	George Geddes.	Roswell Graves.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7571	3820	4142	15533
Allegany	1722	3964	313	6029
Broome	2208	2949	561	5626
Cattaraugus	2214	3444	478	6136
Cayuga	2183	4523	913	7650
Chautaque	1369	4199	1236	7155
Chemung	2122	1889	284	4305
Chenango	2965	3715	505	7179
Clinton	1830	1464	602	3970
Columbia	2182	2910	1306	6994
Cortland	1217	2184	288	3689
Delaware	2293	2546	1059	5898
Dutchess	4177	3881	770	8841
Erie	7003	3926	2936	13870
Essex	1298	1833	709	3840
Franklin	1674	890	790	3354
Fulton and Hamilton	1670	525	3937	
Genesee	1144	2310	830	4710
Greene	2404	1291	628	4324
Herkimer	2310	3189	254	5754
Jefferson	4477	5784	373	10636
Kings	12415	4533	4526	21484
Lewis	1501	1843	80	3425
Livingston	1668	2348	1172	5188
Madison	2027	3986	448	6484
Monroe	4575	4955	1438	10993
Montgomery	1622	2181	1095	4898
New-York	37632	13639	8365	59893
Niagara	1861	2358	1339	5859
Oneida	6763	7615	358	14738
Onondaga	5045	6342	716	12111
Ontario	1614	2886	1273	5830
Orange	3595	2992	1027	7818
Orleans	1100	2398	1021	4139
Oswego	4065	5339	566	9971
Otsego	4439	4530	216	9177
Putnam	1065	561	131	1757
Queens	2715	804	1268	4817
Rensselaer	4717	3091	3239	11048
Richmond	1331	454	534	2319
Rockland	1157	321	590	2068
St. Lawrence	2202	5702	102	8025
Saratoga	2797	3062	1878	7737
Schenectady	991	1321	786	3098
Schoharie	2369	1674	738	5282
Schuyler	1202	1722	291	3215
Seneca	1474	1357	960	3822
Steuben	3184	3912	1089	8045
Suffolk	1802	1151	667	3620
Sullivan	1436	726	1516	3677
Tioga	2010	2331	123	4465
Tompkins	1568	2954	867	5301
Ulster	4196	1646	2730	8592
Warren	1121	1328	650	3102
Washington	1746	3465	1089	6701
Wayne	2227	3810	1007	6936
Westchester	4517	2398	1708	8620
Wyoming	1349	2441	252	4054
Yates	926	1892	162	2880
Totals	195,284	178,152	66,663	439,631

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Albany County—Blank received two votes.

Broome County—E. Porter received three votes; Henry H. Green received one vote; Nelson Hopkins received one vote; Van Rensselaer Richmond received three votes; Hezekiah Cayuga County—Blank received one vote; E. Porter received one vote; [illegible] vote.

Chautauque County—Blank received three votes; E. Porter received one vote; [illegible] received one vote.

Chemung County—Blank received one vote; John I. Beggs received one vote.

Chenango County—Blank received one vote; E. Porter received one vote; [illegible] received one vote.

Clinton County—Blank received seven votes. For State Engineer—Blank received nine votes; Roswell Graves received two votes; Van Rensselaer Richmond received one hundred and six votes. (106)

George Geddes received five votes.

Delaware County—Blank received one vote; John C. Porter received one vote; William C. Noyes received one vote.

Dutchess County—Blank received fifteen votes.

Erie County—Blank received four votes.

Fulton and Hamilton—John C. Porter received two votes; Thomas Kirkpatrick received five votes.

Greene County—Blank received one vote.

Herkimer County—John C. Porter received one vote; Jefferson County—E. Porter received one vote; blank received one vote.

Kings County—A. B. Selaver received one vote; Graves received one vote; R. Graves received two votes; Josiah W. Gritman received three votes; John C. Porter received two votes; John C. Thompson received one vote.

Lewis County—John C. Porter received one vote.

Livingston County—Van Derlip received one vote.

Madison County—E. Porter received three votes.

Monroe County—John C. Porter received four votes.

New-York—Scattering fifty-seven votes.

Niagara County—Van Rensselaer Richmond received five votes; E. Porter received one vote.

Oneida County—Vdrordicher R. Richmond received one vote; Vanransalaer R. Richmond received onn vote; Van Rensselaer Rich received onn vote; George Ge received one vote; George W. Marwin received one vote; Swell Gaves received one vote; John C. Porter received two vote.

Ontario County—John C. Porter received five votes; Van Rensselaer Richmond received fifty-one votes; E. Porter received one vote.

Orange County—Nathan S. Smith received four votes.

Oswego County—John C. Porter received twelve votes.

Otsego County—Webster C. Keyes received onn vote; D.

Wayne	3700	1018	2210	6928
Seneca	1396	1057	1454	3907
Yates	1787	1178	978	3943
Ontario	2891	1295	1628	5814
Steuben	4089	694	3740	8523
Monroe	4951	1109	4478	10527
Cayuga	4393	1629	3115	9136
Totals	25,479	7886	17,706	51,062

Eighth District, (full term.)

	Noah Davis, Jr.	John C. Clark.	Levi F. Bowen.	Whole No. of Votes.
Erie	3927	6850	2327	13868
Chautauque	4145	1	2037	7078
Cattaraugus	3569	1849	783	6202
Orleans	3431	1	786	4237
Niagara	2243	503	2862	5609
Genesee	2268	45	859	3181
Allegany	4048	348	1860	5975
Wyoming	2449		1515	4037
Totals	26,110	9586	13,319	50,157

Eighth District, (to fill vacancy.)

	Martin Grover.	Linus W. Thayer.	Whole No. of votes.
Erie	3926	9325	13243
Chautauque	4139	2892	7017
Cattaraugus	3512	2485	5997
Orleans	2328	2019	4347
Niagara	2603	3171	5776
Genesee	2264	1815	4079
Allegany	4307	1593	5909
Wyoming	2419	1599	4018
Totals	25,498	24,892	50,447

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes.

GIVEN FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

First District.

New-York County, (Full term)—Scattering one hundred and three votes. Vacancy—Sattering sixty-two votes.

Second District—Long Term.

Suffolk County—Blank received one vote.
Kings County—John A. Lott received one vote.
Westchester County—J. Brown received one vote.
Orange County—Wm. B. King received one vote; Thomas N. received one vote; Brown received one vote.
Dutchess—W. Brown received one vote

Second District—Short Term.

Kings County—Big Dan received one vote; Bush Mackie received one vote; Rollin Sanford received one vote; Sidney Armstrong received one vote; L. Birdseye received one vote; Daniel P Ingraham received two votes; Josiah Sutherland received two votes; Judge Brown received one vote; Joseph A. Barber received one vote; Blank received one vote; Peabody received one vote; Joseph L. Sewell received two votes. Edwards Pierrepont received two votes; Henry Relion received two votes; Florence McCarthy received two votes; Alexander Bradford received two votes

Orange County—Charles Cable received one vote.
Rockland County—Samuel J. Wilkin received thirty-eight votes.
Dutchess County—A. Lott received one vote; Blank received four votes; John W. Brown received two votes; Hiram Ketcham received one vote; Lucien C. Birdseye received one vote.

Third District—Long Term.

Albany County—Blank received eighteen votes; Cornelius Armstrong received one vote; Rufus W. Peckham received one vote; Rufus W. Pechham received one vote; Rufus Peckham received one vote; R. W. Peckham received one vote.
Rensselaer County—R. W. Peckham received three votes; Henry H. Ross received one vote.
Columbia County—R. W. Peckham received one vote; Joseph Pell received one vote.
Ulster County—Charles Decker received one vote; John King received two votes; Hiram Denio received one vote; Wm. Wright received one vote; W. B. Wright received one vote.
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Third District—Vacancy.

Albany County—Henry Hogeboom received two votes; William B. Wright received five votes; Rufus W. Peckham received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Rufus W. Peckham received two votes; Francis N. Mann received one vote; Danforth K. O. received one vote; Blank received one vote
Columbia County—D. K. Olney received one vote; K. Olney received one vote; Henry Hogeboom received one vote.
Ulster County—Peter Jonson received one vote; John King received one vote; Danforth Only received one vote; James Force received one vote.
Sniltvan County—W. B Wright received four votes.
Greene County—Danforth Olney received one vote; D. K. Olney received one vote; Houghaboom received two votes; Francis P. Dewey received one vote; Joseph Joeshury received one vote; Solomon Goslee received one vote; Samuel P. Ives received one vote
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Fourth District.

Washington County—Alonzo Paige received one vote; Josiah Sutherland received one vote; Reotus March received one vote; Blank received one vote
St. Lawrence County—Frederick W. Hubbard received one vote.
Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Hiram Ketchum received one vote
Schenectady County—Alonzo Paige received one vote; Mrs. Leonard Hodgskins received one vote; Platt received one vote.

Fifth District.

Onondaga County—Blank received twenty votes; J. Kinney received one vote.
Onelda County—Blank received one vote; Henry Snell received one vote; John D Engles received one vote; F. W. Hubbard received one vote
Oswego County—Abraham Howe received seven votes; Hiram Ketchum received eighteen votes.
Jefferson County—J. Mullin received one vote; F. W. Hubbard received three votes; W. F Hubbard received one vote; Joseph Millen received one vote; Hubbard received one vote; Fred Hubbard received one vote; Joseph Mullin (supposed to be) received one, and Blank received one vote.
Lewis County—Joseph A. Mullin received one vote; Joseph H. Mullin received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Sixth District.

Otsego County—Hiram Ketchum received two votes: Albert Harris received one vote; scattering two
Madison County—Nathan T. Brown received one vote.
Broome County—John Darling received one vote.
Chemung County—Thurs on received one vote.
Tompkins County—Blank received one vote.

Seventh District.

Wayne County—Gerrit Smith received one vote.
Seneca County—Thomas A. Johns received one vote; Jerry H. Cork received one vote.
Yates County—Thomas Johnston received one vote.
Ontario County—John A. Johnson received one vote.
Steuben County—P. S. Donohe received one vote; T. A. Johnson received one vote.
Monroe County—James Swayne received one vote.

Eighth District—Full Term.

Erie County—Blank received forty-four votes.
Chautauque County—Levi S. Bowen received eight hundred and ninety-five votes; Levi Bowen received seven votes.
Orleans County—John Ganson, Jr., received seven votes; Wm. F. Bowen received one vote; Wm C. Rhodes received one vote; J. Bowen received one vote.
Niagara County—L. F. Bowen received one vote.
Genesee County—Noah J Avis received nine votes.
Allegany County—Scott Lord received ninety votes.
Wyoming County—William G. Bryan received sixty-seven votes; Martin Grover received six votes.

Eighth District—Vacancy.

Chautauque County—George Barker received forty-six votes.
Niagara County—Linus N. Thayer received one vote; Levi F. Bowen received one vote.
Allegany County—E. Grover received one vote; Levi F. Bowen received one vote; Lucius W. Thayer received one vote; Bowen received one vote.
Wyoming County—L. W. Thayer received five votes; John G. True received one vote; H. S. Comstock received one vote; Harlow L. Comstock received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng and surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Supreme Court at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified statements of the said vote received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively, by the greatest number of votes, given in the several Judicial Districts of this State, were duly elected JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT of the said State, to wit:

First District.....DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, for Eight Years.
First District.....JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, for Six Years.
Second District..JOHN W. BROWN, for Eight Years.
Second District..JOHN A. LOTT, for Four Years.
Third District....HENRY HOGEBOOM, for Eight Years.
Third District....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, for Four Years.
Fourth District...PLATT POTTER.
Fifth District.....JOSEPH MULLIN.
Sixth District.....WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.
Seventh District..THOMAS A. JOHNSON
Eighth District...NOAH DAVIS, JR., for Eight Years.
Eighth District...MARTIN GROVER, for Two Years.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for Senators in the several Senatorial Districts of this State, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Joshua B. Smith.	Joseph Egbert	William Norton.	Whole No. of votes.
Suffolk	1801	1086	734	3624
Queens	2666	465	1367	4538
Richmond	1247	721	315	2286
Totals	5717	2612	2416	10,748

Second District.

	Samuel Slocin.	Abijah Mann, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn in the county of Kings	6356	4353	10,709

Third District.

	Francis B. Spinola.	John Winslow.	Whole No. of votes.
Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wds. of Brooklyn and the county towns of the county of Kings	6119	4146	10,452

Fourth District.

	John C. Miller.	Samuel Hall.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York	13,926	4273	17,627

Fifth District.

	Smith Ely, Jr.	Joseph H. Petty.	Joseph C. Pinckney.	George W. Wheeler.	Whole No. of votes.
Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York	8869	1353	2107	689	13,350

Sixth District.

	Richard Schell.	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr	Whole No. of votes.
Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York	7740	7205	15,001

Seventh District.

	John Dougherty	Lebbeus B. Ward.	John L. Riker.	Whole No. of votes.
Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York	7948	4186	1216	13,397

Eighth District.

	Benjamin Bandreth	John W. Ferdon.	William Eleakley, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
Westchester	4507	3442	436	8491
Putnam and	921	683		1604
Rockland	1059	892	25	1999
Totals	6487	5017	461	12,004

Ninth District.

	Osmer B. Wheeler.	Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
Orange and Sullivan	3957 / 2220	3924 / 1397	7881 / 3617
Totals	6177	6021	11,216

Tenth District.

	George W. Pratt.	Abner Hasbrouck.	Whole No. of votes.
Ulster and Greene	4504 / 2605	4067 / 1616	8571 / 4221
Totals	7109	4677	12,863

Eleventh District.

	William G. Mandeville	John S. Gould.	Whole No. of votes.
Dutchess and Columbia	4412 / 3291	4033 / 3412	8823 / 6733
Totals	7703	7455	15,345

Twelfth District.

	John D. Willard.	Justin A. Smith.	Volney Richmond	Whole No. of votes.
Rensselaer and Washington	4899 / 1626	3069 / 1226	3046 / 3441	11018 / 6296
Totals	6525	4295	6487	17314

Thirteenth District.

	Edward L. Burhans.	Charles Hathaway.	Richard Morgel.	Whole No. of votes.
Delaware, Schoharie, and Schenectady	2411 / 2667 / 1322	2314 / 1685 / 789	1045 / 749 / 3099	5828 / 2285 / 5209
Totals	6260	5331	2583	14,208

Fifteenth District.

	George C. Scott.	Henry Churchill.	Theodore D. Farley.	Whole No. of votes.
Montgomery	1681	2206	1008	4897
Fulton and Hamilton	1676	1796	329	3229
Saratoga	4470	3100	13	7583
Totals	7847	7102	1350	16,334

Sixteenth District.

	Ralph A. Loveland.	Jesse Gay.	William Hotchkiss.	Whole No. of votes.
Warren	1292	1098	706	3184
Essex, and	1580	1313	656	3531
Clinton	1504	2041	610	4159
Totals	4676	4452	1952	11074

Seventeenth District.

	William A. Wheeler.	William C. Wooks.	Whole No. of votes.
St. Lawrence	5701	2275	7976
Franklin	1699	1618	3352
Totals	7400	3922	11,328

Eighteenth District.

	Joseph A. Willard.	William C. Dewey.	Whole No. of votes.
Jefferson	5756	4857	10,613
Lewis	1844	1553	3398
Totals	7600	6400	14,012

Nineteenth District.

	Alrick Hubbell.	Othniel S. Williams.	Israel J. Gray.	Whole No. of votes.
Oneida	7614	6707	362	14,682

Twentieth District.

	Addison H. Laflin.	William C. Crain.	William H. Lamport.	Whole No. of votes.
Herkimer	3274	2445	2135	5754
Otsego	4542	4550	2008	9100
Totals	7816	6995	4143	14,854

Twenty-first District.

	Cheney Ames.	Robert C. Kenyon.	Gilbert Mellison.	Whole No. of votes.
Oswego	5275	4084	516	9884

Twenty-second District.

	James Noxon.	William Taylor.	Benjamin S. Gregory.	Whole No. of votes.
Onondaga	6023	5317	732	12,089

Twenty-third District.

	John J. Foote.	Zadock T. Bradley.	Nelson W. Northrup.	Whole No. of votes.
Madison	3942	3236	370	6439
Chenango and	3725	2957	466	7151
Cortland	2187	1215	226	3628
Totals	9854	6298	1121	17,278

Twenty-fourth District.

	Henry D. Barto.	Whole No. of votes.
Tompkins	2864	2116	4980
Tioga and	2459	1969	4423
Broome	2904	2302	5214
Totals	8227	6378	14,626

Twenty-fifth District.

	Alexander B. Williams.	William W. Andrews	William N. Cole.	Whole No. of votes.
Wayne and	2731	2283	1894	6908
Cayuga	4587	2982	1247	7816
Totals	7318	5265	3141	14,516

Twenty-sixth District.

	Truman Boardman.	William W. Wright.	William H. Lamport.	Whole No. of votes.
Ontario	2877	1674	1273	5824
Yates, and	1790	921	177	2888
Seneca	1384	1642	884	3811
Totals	6051	4137	2334	12,525

Twenty-Seventh District.

	Alexander S. Diven.	Charles Hulett.	Truman Warner.	Whole No. of votes.
Chemung	1932	2057	241	4296
Schuyler, and	1924	1131	260	3315
Steuben	3925	3401	840	8168
Totals	7741	6589	1341	15,679

Twenty-eighth District.

	John E. Patterson.	Horatio G. Warriner.	James L. Angle.	Whole No. of votes.
Monroe	4903	3895	2061	10,964

Twenty-ninth District.

	Horatio J. Stow.	Alonza V. Upham.	Phineas L. Ely.	Whole No. of votes.
Niagara	3537	521	1767	5831
Orleans, and	1765	1809	808	4382
Genesee	1442	1712	940	4113
Totals	6744	4042	3515	14,336

Thirtieth District.

	John B. Halsted	John A. Vanderlip.	Henry E. Rochester.	Whole No. of votes.
Wyoming	2428	1427	9	3875
Livingston, and	2310	1713	1164	5189
Allegany	3927	1906	65	5898
Totals	8665	5046	1235	14,982

Thirty-first District.

	James Wadsworth.	Hiram S. Barton.	James M. Smith.	Whole No. of votes.
Erie	7011	3781	2782	13,874

Thirty-second District.

	John P. Durfee.	John T. Phelps.	Charles S. Carey.	Whole No. of votes.
Chautauque	4198	1727	1220	7149
Cattaraugus	3455	1973	577	6003
Totals	7653	3700	1797	13,161

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes Given for Senators.

First District.

Richmond County.—Henry M. Weel received three votes.

Second District.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn—John Winslow received fifty-eight votes; Moses Odell received one vote; Francis B. Spinola received fifty-three votes; John D. Colyer received one vote; Abijah Mann received one vote; John Mattrass received one vote; E. T. Wood received one vote; Blank received one vote; "*Dear dead departed Sam*" received one vote; Sap Slop received one vote.

Third District.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn and the County towns of Kings County.—T. A. Spinola received two votes; Samuel Sloan received sixty-one votes; Abijah Mann, Jr., received one hundred and five votes; David C. Haly received two; I. Winslow received four; Robert Pike received three; Harmanus B. Dwyer received one; F. B. Spinola received one vote; James Muller received one vote; Honesty received one vote. Blank received one vote; Tunis G. Bergen received three; John J. Snediker received one vote; James V. Schoonmaker received one vote.

Fourth District.

Scattering 128 votes.

Fifth District.

Scattering 22 votes.

Sixth District.

Scattering 56 votes.

Seventh District.

Scattering 47 votes.

Eighth District.

Westchester County—Blank received nine votes; Amos Cheney, John Ferdon, J. W. Ferdon, Seemon B. Tripp, J. B. Odell, James M. Bard and Henry Foster, each received one vote.

Rockland County—Scattering 23 votes.

Ninth District.

Orange County—Alfred Post received one vote; Osmer B. Whe received one vote; Jim Board received one vote. Sullivan County—O. B. Wheeler received one vote; O. Whiston received one vote; A. C. Niven received one vote; Cyrus Gray received one vote; Joseph Gray received one vote.

Tenth District.

Ulster County—Abne Hasbrouck received one vote; Wake Fanton received one vote; Moro Warto received one vote; G. W. Pratt received one vote; G. Pratt received one vote; Pratt received one vote; George A. Dudley received one vote; Nini T. Childs received three votes.

Greene County—Rufus H. King received one vote; Greene C. Bronson received three votes; H. W. Pratt received one vote; George Hasbrouck received one vote; D. B. Strong received one vote.

Eleventh District.

Dutchess County—Big Jim Emons received one vote; Freeborn Garretson received one hundred and forty-eight votes; Blank received fifteen votes; B. H. Trowbridge received one vote; Amariah L. Near received two votes.

Columbia County—William Mandeville received two votes; A. V. D. Whitbeck received two votes; William Mandeville received one; John Reed received two; William Mandeville received one; John Gould received four; Jak S. Jodd received one; John S. Gold received one; J. S. Gold received two; Arnold White received one; William Mandavill received one; Sweet William received one; C. M. Van Valkenburgh received one.

Twelfth District.

Rensselaer County—Justin Smith received one vote; J. A. Smith received one vote; V. Richmond received one vote; J. D. Wilton received one vote.

Washington County—J. M. Willard received one vote, Chas. Field received one vote.

Thirteenth District.

Albany County—Blank received ten votes; Abner Hasbrouck received one vote; Henry A. Brigham received five votes; George Johnson received two votes; George Y. Johnson received one vote; Isaac Edwards received one vote.

Fourteenth District.

Schoharie County—Blank received two votes.

Delaware County—Burhans received two votes; Edward Burhans received one vote; Robert Parker received one vote; Harvey R. Millard received one vote; E. J. Burhans received four votes; E. J. Burnani received three votes; R. Morse received three votes; Ed. J. Burham received one vote; C. Hathaway received one vote.

Fifteenth District.

Montgomery County—William Clark received two votes. Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Scott received one vote; G. G. Scott received three votes; G. Scott received one vote; G. Colt received one vote; Theodore received two votes.

Saratoga County—G. G. Scott received two votes; G. Scott received one vote; George Strom received one vote; William Burling received one vote.

Sixteenth District.

Warren County—William Hopkiss received one vote.
Essex County—Ralph Loveland received one vote.
Clinton County—Gay received one vote; Nathan Lapham received one vote; William C. Rhodes received one vote; Zephaniah Platt received one vote.

Seventeenth District.

St. Lawrence County—Harry N. Redway received one vote; J. L. Russell received one vote.
Franklin County—W. A. Wheeler received four votes.

Eighteenth District.

Jefferson County—Duncan Campbell received two votes; Blank received one vote.
Lewis County—J. A. Willard received two votes; W. Dewey received one vote; Blank received six votes.

Nineteenth District.

Oneida County—O. S. Williams received six votes; defective one; Othniel Alrick Hu shall received one vote; John I. Parry received one vote.

Twentieth District.

Herkimer County—John N. Northrup received thirty-two votes; Wm. Curtis received one vote; Wm. Crain received one vote; Wm. C. Kni received one vote.

Otsego County—A. H. Laflin received two votes; Addison J. Laflin received one vote; Benjamin Morehouse received one vote; Thomas Heath received one vote; Wer. C. Reyes received one vote; Dr. Northrop received one vote; Northrop received one vote.

Twenty-second District.

Oswego County—Charles G. Case received eleven; Benjamin Gregory received one; R. T. Kenyon received one vote.

Twenty-second District.

Onondaga County—W. Taylor received three votes; Blank received four votes; Clay or received one vote.

Twenty-third District.

Madison County—Robert Stewart received one vote.
Chenango County—N. W. Northrup received one vote; Z. T. Bentley received three votes.

Twenty-fourth District.

Tompkins County—H. D. Barto received six votes; L. Truman received one vote; Sidney Hopkins received one vote.

Tioga County—S. Truman received two votes; S. Barto received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Broome County—John Darling received one vote; Edward Tompkins received three votes; Benjamin Bartow received two votes; H. D. Pinney received one vote; Morgan S. Lewis received one vote.

Twenty-fifth District.

Wayne County—W. N. Cole received one vote; A. B. Williams received three votes; T. R. Yeomans received one vote.

Cayuga County—Theron Green received one vote; Sam Cuyler received one vote; Alex. A. Williams received one vote; Sylvester Willard received one vote; John M. Merserean received one vote.

Twenty-sixth District.

Ontario County—W. W. Wright received one vote; Wm. Whamport received one vote.

Seneca County—W. W. Smith received one.

Twenty-seventh District.

Chemung County—A. S. Diven received four votes; A. Diven received one vote; C. Hallett received one vote.

Steuben County—C. Halett received one vote, Halett received one vote.

Twenty-eighth District.

Monroe County—James L. G. Warner received one vote; J. F. Angle received one vote; P. E. Paterson received one vote; J. Angle received one vote; J. L. Angle received two votes.

Twenty-ninth District.

Niagara County—P. L. Ely received one vote; H. J. Stow received one vote; Elly received one vote; W. White received one vote; Nathan Dayton received one vote; Horatio Stowe received one vote.

Orleans County—H. L. Stow received three votes; H. J. Stow received five votes; Stow received two votes.

Genesee County—H. Stow received two votes; H. J. Stow received four votes; Horatio Stow received two votes; Phineas Ely received one vote; A. S. Upham received five votes; Alonzo Upham received three votes; Sam Richmond received two votes.

Thirtieth District.

Wyoming County—John A. Vanderpoel received three votes; James Lawson received one vote; James A Fox received one vote; J. B. Halsted received one vote; J. Halsted received one vote; John G. True received one vote; E Craige received one vote; E. L. Babbitt received one vote; Mat Otis received one vote.

Livingston County—Blank received one vote; Van Derlip received one vote; J. A. Van Derlip received one vote; A. Van Derlip received one; J. A. Vand received one.

Thirty-first District.

Erie County—Blank received three votes; J. M. Hoyt received one vote; J. Wadsworth received one vote.

Thirty-second District.

Chantanque County—William S. Carey received one vote; O F. Dickinson received one vote; Roswell B. Morgan received one vote; John F. Yunng received one vote.

Cattarnugus County—J. P. Darling received two votes; James M. Smith received four votes; C. T. Carey received one vote

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Engineer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senators, at the General Election held in the said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Senatorial Districts of this State, were elected SENATORS:

First District	JOSHUA B. SMITH.
Second District	SAMUEL SLOAN.
Third District	FRANCIS B. SPINOLA.
Fourth District	JOHN C. MATHER.
Fifth District	SMITH ELY, JR.
Sixth District	RICHARD SCHELL.
Seventh District	JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Eighth District	BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.
Ninth District	OSMER B. WHEELER.
Tenth District	GEORGE W. PRATT.
Eleventh District	WILLIAM G. MANDEVILLE.
Twelfth District	JUHN D. WILLARD.
Thirteenth District	GEORGE Y. JOHNSON.
Fourteenth District	EDWARD L. BURHANS.
Fifteenth District	GEORGE G. SCOTT.
Sixteenth District	RALPH A. LOVELAND.
Seventeenth District	WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
Eighteenth District	JOSEPH A. WILLARD.
Nineteenth District	ALRICK HUBBELL.
Twentieth District	ADDISON H. LAFLIN.
Twenty-first District	CHENEY AMES.
Twenty-second District	JAMES NOXON.
Twenty-third District	JOHN J. TOOTE.
Twenty-fourth District	LYMAN TRUMAN.
Twenty-fifth District	ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS.
Twenty-sixth District	TRUMAN BOARDMAN.
Twenty seventh District	ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.
Twenty-eighth District	JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Twenty-ninth District	HORATIO J. STOW.
Thirtieth District	JOHN B. HALSTED.
Thirty-first District	JAMES WADSWORTH.
Thirty-second District	JOHN P. DARLING.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office.

I have compared the foregoing copies of Statements and Certificates of Canvass with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such originals.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, the 4th day of December, 1857. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

[L. S.]

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves New York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUNLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. K. LEVEREAR, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Satry, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; Steerage, $30, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRINTING.

PRINTING B

NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

[Continued from First Page.]

ceeded in getting this Government to acknowledge its responsibility for one of the American claims against it—the claim for damages in rifling the ship *Matthew Howland* in 1852, but as to the *payment*, that is quite another thing, for the Treasury is in a hopeless state of collapse."

ROBLES, the new President, is very unpopular. Congress dissolved on the 21st of November. The liberal reforms promised in the early part of the session were defeated.

PERU.

The Council of Ministers, acting in the absence of President CASTILLA, although it censures AREQUEDAS for Cromwelling the National Convention, "accepts" his action, as it has ascertained that it is supported by both the people and the army. As to AREQUEDAS himself, he publishes a *pronunciamento*, in which he glorifies himself for his treason, and is "willing to assume its responsibility."

On the 18th November a conspiracy against the Government was discovered. It was headed by General CASTILLO, who has been several months in prison for a revolutionary attempt at Lima. He and some five or six of his fellow-conspirators have been put on board a vessel, and ordered to be carried to Mexico. Their names are: MARIANO ISACETA, JOSE MANUEL CRUZ, SANTIAGO ROMERO, ANDRES RIOS, PEDRO CARABAJAL, and JUAN ALAIZA.

A grand Mass for the souls of the departed, of the steamer *Central America*, was celebrated in the Church of La Merced on the 13th.

Most of the Spanish-American Governments have a law that foreigners can only have a license to work at their harbors at such labor as boating, carpentering on native vessels, etc., on condition that they shall serve on their war-ships when required. In Callao this law has been made to bear very hard on foreigners, and the Americans have complained of it, and particularly of its abuse, to our Minister, Mr. CLAY.

The *Andahusia*, a Baltimore ship was ashore on the Camotal in the Bay of Callao. Part of her cargo had been taken out, and the French man-of-war *Eurydice* was endeavoring to get her off, but when the *Lima* left, she still stuck.

Madame ANNA BISHOP is still doing a good operatic and concert business in Lima.

At Arequipa, the contending forces of CASTILLA and VIVANCO were lying idle. I have a letter from the camp of the besieging army at Sochaca, dated Nov. 16, which says: "Our enemy conceived the plan of burning our storehouse of ammunition; but at the very moment of its attempted execution, the plan was discovered and frustrated. There is 30,000 pounds of powder in the building, which would have destroyed the greater portion of our 5,000 men. We can almost say we have been born again, so imminent was the danger we have escaped."

VIVANCO's 414-gun steam-frigate, the *Apurimac*, having gone to Africa to capture a vessel from Chili, loaded with stores for the army of President CASTILLA, the latter took possession of the abandoned port of Islay. The *Apurimac* succeeded in taking the vessel and stores, but when she returned to Islay she was prevented from bombarding it, in order to regain possession, by the British frigate *Alarm*. The *Apurimac* thereupon left the port, and it is presumed she has again taken possession of the Chincha Islands.

This petty revolution, which has now been in operation nearly a year, bids fair to last till either one party or the other musters courage enough to fight, which contingency is probably a very remote one.

Since writing the above I have seen a private letter, which says that a courier has just arrived at Callao from Arequipa, with the intelligence that CASTILLA had taken the highest portion of the city, so that his guns commanded the balance, so that it must surrender in a very short time.

At Iquique, the British ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool, loaded with 5,000 quintals of saltpetre, copper and wood, took fire in the hold from an attempt to smoke the rats out of her. As soon as the sea-water reached the fire, the vessel was blown up—conclusively settling the question, "Will saltpetre explode?" No lives were lost, but the vessel and cargo were valued at $150,000.

Provisions of almost all descriptions were scarce and high at Callao and Lima. Flour, in bond, was $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Beef and Pork, $25 for the former, and $32 ₱ bbl. for the latter. Freights from the Chinchas, £3 12s.@£3 15s. to Great Britain; to the United States, $16. Loading ships at the Chinchas by private contract has been forbidden, although this system saved the Government large sums for demurrage, saving sometimes 40 to 50 days in the detention of the ships.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 13th Nov. The revolution was ended, and Dr. LINARES was acting as President. He entered the Capital to assume the reins of Government, followed by about 4,000 troops. The women crowned him with garlands, and the men swung their Panamas and shouted. In six months' time they will salute him with a shower of cabbage stumps.

CHILI.

The merchants and business men having now a considerable leisure on account of the dull times, are devoting it to an examination of their books and accounts. The consequence has been that some important defalcations have come to light. In Valparaiso a young clerk had robbed his employer of $100,000, and lost the whole of it at the gaming table. Both the foolish clerk and the gamblers are undergoing their trial. In Valparaiso, an old retail merchant, P. E. BERNARD, has been for a length of time issuing forged paper. When the times became so tight that he could no longer float this paper, under pretence of visiting the American ship *Elvira*, he went out in the bay and drowned himself. More than $100,000 of this paper has been discovered. He has left debts amounting to $100,000 more. A deficit of $20,000 having been found in the office of Commissary of Marines, all the heads of the department have been arrested.

The steamer *Constitution*, insured in England, has been wrecked on Maulé Bar, in the port of Constitution.

Congress, besides authorizing a loan of $7,000,000 for completing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, have appropriated $200,000 to the Southern Railroad; $50,000 to aid steam navigation to the Island of Chiloé; $40,000 to construct a breakwater to defend the north side of the Valparaiso Custom-house; $20,000 to construct a new quay in Valparaiso; $42,000 for finishing the Marine offices; $7,853 for finishing the Tulcamano Custom-house; $9,000 for powder magazines at Copiapó, &c. The whole line of electric telegraph from Santiago to Talca will soon be completed.

The affair of the *Sportsman* yet remained unsettled. The frigate *Esmeralda* had gone on a secret mission to Cobija. It is said she went to claim an American vessel seized by the Bolivian authorities in the port of Santa Maria, which vessel had a proper clearance from the Chilian authorities. But this was only a rumor.

Business was exceedingly dull. Flour sold at $5 87½ ₱ quintal, 6 months. Stock in first hands, 80,000 quintals; 30,000 quintals more would be added from Santiago and the South; 40,000 quintals of the above is held for higher rates; 1,500 quintals Carolina Rice sold for $6 25 to $6 50. Pine Lumber was dull; 1,500 barrels of Powder from the United States sold at $16. Barley sold at $2 ₱ quintal, cash. Copper in bars, $21 75 to $22; Silver, $10 31 ₱ marc.

RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.

The Indians having again invaded Buenos Ayres, to the number of 700, were defeated with a loss of 80 to 100 men, and great numbers of cattle recovered from them. The Confederation was at peace, and prospering greatly. It appears certain that the Mana Bank will be established, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs. "If peace continues for ten years, the River Platte Provinces will rank as the most prosperous States of South America."

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

A gentleman who claimed to have the new Nicaraguan treaty in his possession, went to San Juan del Sur in the *Columbus* yesterday. He professes to know the contents of the treaty. He says that the United States recognises the right of Nicaragua to the Province of Guanacaste (which she no longer claims) and to both banks of the San Juan River, although Nicaragua has conceded the claim of Costa Rica to one side from Greytown up to within two miles of Castillo Rapids—and that it agrees to defend Nicaragua in their possession—that it guarantees to keep the Transit Route open and to defend Nicaragua against invasion from foreign powers or fillibusters—and that the United States *binds* herself to send troops into the country whenever, in the opinion of the President of Nicaragua, they may be needed to repel invasion or preserve order. He furthermore says that a new company consisting of seventy-two stockholders has been formed to run a line of stages to California *over* that route, and that J. L. WARD is nominally at the head of it—that the route is to be opened on the 20th of January—that the boats on the lake and river are conceded to belong to Costa Rica as prizes of war, but that the Costa Rican Minister having refused to sell them to the new company, new steamers are immediately to be sent out in pieces and set up on the lake—that the company has purchased four steamers of GARRISON & MORGAN for the service, etc.

I must confess I do not believe more than one-half of this. For the United States to undertake to define the boundaries between two countries, with both of whom she is at peace, without the consent of both would be a new thing in diplomacy. I do not think either, that a company could open the route so soon as the 20th of January. But of course you know what arrangements are in the treaty. We do here, and know what progress has been made to open the line anew.

Colonel STANTON, of the British Royal Engineers, with his party of eight persons, arrived out in the *Northern Light*, and went up to Honduras in the *Columbus*, to verify the Honduras Railroad Survey. Mr. EDWARDS, Vice-President of the Honduras Company, also went up in the *Columbus*. By the way, I notice that a Panama correspondent of the *Herald* writes that the height of the summit of the Honduras Railroad does not exceed the height of the Panama Railroad summit. The one has never been estimated at lower than 2,400 feet, while the height of the latter is 263 feet.

Mr. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company, was knocked down in the Clenega this evening and beaten until he was insensible, by a party of negroes, one of whom he had offended by ordering him off the Company's grounds. His wounds are not considered dangerous. The assailants escaped.

The Postmaster-General would be doing us a favor in these parts, if he would interpret the Ocean Postage law for us in accordance with the principles of common sense. Postmaster CAMPBELL decided that the distance between New-York and Aspinwall is 2,350 miles. The law says that for a distance of 2,500 miles or less, the postage on a single letter shall be ten cents, and twenty cents for a longer distance. Now, as the distance a Boston or Bangor letter is carried by the steamship is just the same a New-York letter is carried, it is quite manifest that if *any* addition is to be made to the ten cents which a letter from the latter City pays, it can only be the inland postage of three cents. And yet, all letters 150 miles away from New-York, must, according to the late Postmaster-General, pay twenty cents! Besides, the distance between New-York and Aspinwall is *not* 2,350 miles. Any one of the steamship masters between the two points will show you by his log-book that it is only 2,000 miles.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* is in port. The *John Adams*, by this time, has reached Valparaiso, on her way home. I understand that Governor BIGLER, our Minister to Chili, wrote up for Captain HOFF, after he had sailed, to come down to Valparaiso, in order that the demands of the Minister for redress for the seizure of the Boston ship *Sportsman* might be the more easily enforced. There are three or four British war-vessels and two French ones in Peruvian waters, but not a single American one. The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash* is at Aspinwall. Also, the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick*. The U. S. steamship *Fulton* has orders to remain at the Colorado. The *Susquehanna* is at Greytown.

The new mercantile tax is to be assessed on the 10th instant. The foreign merchants begin to talk of a refusal to pay it, on account of the great increase over last year, and if they should refuse, another question will have to be admitted to the list that Generals CASS and HERRAN now have under consideration. Some of the merchants here are already assessed a commercial tax of $125 per month, and the 40 per cent. to be added will bring it up to $175. By the law of May, 1835, it is decreed that, as soon as a railroad or canal is completed across the Isthmus, all import and export duties, so far as concerns the customs of Panama and Porto Bello, are abolished for twenty years from the opening of the road, and in lieu of them shall be assessed a commercial tax on merchants not exceeding $25 per month, and on small traders $8 per month. This law has never been repealed; and the Secretary of State, Señor POMBO, in 1855, in a letter in regard to tonnage charges, admits that the law cannot be repealed by any action of the Province or State of Panama.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's commercial tax is fixed at $175 per month, with a prospect of another raise. The United States Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall will be taxed about the same sum, but I understand the agent there will refuse to pay more than $25 exacted by the law of 1835.

A ball is to be given to Commodore PAULDING and officers, at Aspinwall, on Christmas evening, by his countrymen. He deserves all the honors they can pay him.

Probably the letter of Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, which you published a short time since, will convince the public that I was right when I asserted that there was and could be no guano of any commercial value on New-Mantucket and the other Pacific Island, and that the Benson guano report was a fancy-stock scheme. I believe the TIMES was threatened with a libel suit for my statement from these *exploiters*. The public may also be better able now to judge of the value of affidavits of fancy-stock speculators.

Our dates from Bogota are to Nov. 25, but there is no important news. Everything is quiet throughout the Republic. It is thought by many that the change last Spring from a central or provincial into a federal form of government, will necessitate a new election for President in the place of OSPINA, elected last winter for four years. The candidates named are OSPINA, MURILLO TORO and MOSQUERA. I do not, however, see any constitutional necessity for a new election, and do not believe it will take place. F. W. R.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,020,537 on Board the Northern Light.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 19, with the usual semi-monthly mails from California, &c., 256 passengers, and over two millions of dollars in treasure, and arrived at her dock last night, about 10 o'clock.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, Commander J. T. WATKINS, arrived at Panama during the night of the 18th, with the California mails, 350 passengers, and specie as follows:

For New-York	$1,995,310 26
For England	459,250 31
For New-Orleans	12,000 00
For Panama	10,560 00
Total	$2,478,220 57

United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. GUSTAVUS HARRISON, left Aspinwall with 130 passengers, and the New-Orleans mails and specie at 11½ A. M. of the 19th inst.

U. S. flag-ship *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th with Gen. WALKER on board, together with all the arms, ammunition, &c., seized at San Juan del Norte.

Capt. ENGLE, commander of the *Wabash*, came passenger per *Northern Light*, as also Gen. WALKER—the remnant of the Nicaraguan expedition having left San Juan in the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, for Norfolk.

Steamer *Fashion*, Capt. CADWALDER, sailed from Aspinwall for Mobile on the evening of the 14th inst.

U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was still lying at Panama—all well.

H. B. M. steam-frigate *Brunswick* was at Aspinwall.

The *Northern Light* has encountered a series of terrific gales on her homeward passage.

Died, on board the *Northern Light*, Dec. 25, GEORGE OSBORN, aged 55 years, seaman, from the U. S. frigate *Wabash*, of disease of the liver.

We are indebted to Purser BULLAT, of the *Northern Light* for special favors.

Treasure per Steamship Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$512,000	Z. Einstein & Bro'r	10'000
Howland & Aspinw'l	149,025	Duncan, Sh'm'n & Co	9,000
American Ex. Bank	92,000	J. B. Dickinson	7,920
Eugene Kelly & Co.	76,970	Barreda Brothers	7,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	65,066	Frank Baker	7,000
James Patrick	45,000	Bassett, Bacon & Co	7,000
August Belmont	40,000	Sanderson Bro. & Co	6,977
Freeman & Co. Ex	32,736	J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
A. A. Low & Brother	31,689	Thos. J. Hand & Co.	5,000
W. S. Coleman & Co.	45,000	E. Schultz	5,000
W. Seligman & Co	45,000	E. P. Lecomb	4,977
Peter Naylor	28,000	John Durand & Co	4,500
John M. Cahill	25,721	Turner Bro	4,300
Dewitt, Little & Co.	25,633	G. G. Hobson	4,169
Ross, Falconer & Co	25,178	A. E. Tilton	4,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	25,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	4,000
Goldstone, Friedlander & Co	20,000	Fred. Probst & Co.	3,500
		Preston & Merrill	3,120
Schelle Brothers	20,000	Butcher & Bro	3,000
J. B. Weir	19,000	D. P. Rhoades	3,000
Baker & Morrill	18,000	H. K. Cummings	2,800
Treadwell & Co.	17,000	Wm. Shumacker	2,000
Clark & Wilbur	16,000	Mrs. L. W. Goodwin	2,000
Jewell, Harris & Co.	15,000	H. Wrikwill	2,000
Conroy & O'Connor	14,000	H. Harris & Co	2,500
R. Meader & Adams	14,000	H. E. Giffin	2,400
John B. Newton & Co	14,000	J. T. & W. H. Daley	2,125
J. H. Bunning	13,000	M. Christal	2,049
E. & J. Rosenfeld	13,000	Mary W. Matthewson	2,000
Wm. H. Davidge	11,600	Sam'l. Hanna	2,000
Schubardt & Gebb'd.	10,500	Magoon & Sou.	1,990
E. C. Singleterry	10,000	F. Leland	1,600
C. W. Crosby	10,000	John Jones	1,190
Renard & Co	10,000	Order	185,470
Total			1,995,310

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Joy	10,447	George & Bro	750
Lansburgh & Bro	6,628	Culbert & Finlay	721
Everett & Brown	1,320	F. Thierot	100
A. Honingman	1,000	Geo. B. Ripley & Co.	644
Patrullo Echerrria	814	D. T. Lanman	240
David Hoadley	630	Mrs. J. Duke	200
W. H. Davidge	333		
		Total	25,037

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Summary of Events for the Fortnight.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Ex-Treasurer HENRY RATES has had another ineffectual trial for embezzling the public funds. It is openly charged that the jury was a packed one—the Sheriff having been allowed to *select* a number of RATES' friends and former associates, instead of *drawing* the names of the jurymen from a box, as is provided by law. Since the result of this second trial RATES has been granted a change of venue, on the ground that the people of Sacramento have been biased against him by the Press. The case has been transferred to Placer County. While the trial was in progress, the editor of the Sacramento *Bee* having indulged in some severe strictures upon the manner in which the Jury had been impanneled, was cited by the presiding Judge, HEARN, to appear and answer for contempt. After continuing the case once or twice, Judge HEARD finally concluded to recede, and discharged the editor without punishment.

JAMES HENNESSEY, one of those banished by the Vigilance Committee, has begun an action against certain members of that Committee in the District Court of Sierra County for $25,000 damages.

Petitions are being circulated for signatures in some parts of the State, asking for the enactment of a Sunday law.

The miners in some parts of the State are becoming greatly dissatisfied at the presence of Chinamen. These in the neighborhood of San Andreas, Calaveras county, lately met together and passed resolutions that after six months no Chinaman should be allowed to work in that neighborhood, either as the holder of a claim or employee of another for wages. A similar feeling is beginning to spread in other mining districts.

The Indians on some of the Reservations in this State have made great improvement in the arts of civilization and industry. This is particularly the case with the Indians at the Nome Lackee Reservation. There, it is stated, the Indians, with the assistance of two white men, have seeded this Fall, about 300 acres of land; and before the season is over, will have 2,000 acres of ground under cultivation, the proceeds of which will afford a bountiful supply for the Indians now upon the Reserve.

In the neighborhood of Coloma, some grape vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear trees three crops of pears. Upon a plum tree were some branches twelve feet long of this year's growth.

The Stamp Act has so far operated very well. The total issue of stamps has amounted to $101,104 56. The sales have lately fallen off, owing to the fact that our bankers generally send coin to the East instead of exchange. The revenue from this source it is supposed will average $100,000 per annum—and if the next Legislature should amend the act by taxing specie bills of lading, this amount would be almost doubled.

The usual number of murders and violent crimes have been perpetrated in various parts of the State.

On the night of the 20th November, a fire occurred in San Francisco, on Clay-street, between Drumm and East streets. Three buildings, all wood, were consumed, valued at about $5,000.

An ordinance was introduced in the Board of Supervisors on the 20th November to suppress the sale of obscene books, papers, prints, etc. Our people have been much troubled of late with this infamous traffic.

At an election by the Board of Delegates of the San Francisco Fire Department, 20th November, F. S. MAHONEY was reelected President of that body; and McKIBBEN and E. L. SULLIVAN, Trustees of the Charitable fund.

On the night of the 21st, a fire broke out in the machine press-room of BLAKE & MOFFITT, on Merchant-street, near Montgomery, and for a while a large amount of property was in great peril. The efforts of the firemen, however, succeeded in quelling the flames. Little doubt is entertained, but that this fire was the work of an incendiary.

By the census just completed, it appears that there are in the City of San Francisco, 6,024 children—being 2,498 boys and 2,572 girls of the whites, and 114 colored children. There are here 265 orphans. Of these children, 7,531 are described as being of the United States; 533 of England; 119 of Ireland; 145 of France; 302 of Germany; 141 of Mexico and South America; 11 from Italy, and 18 from China.

The annual examination of the public schools in this city commenced on the 18th November, and resulted in showing that our educational institutions are in a high state of usefulness and efficiency.

On the 19th November, J. MAY, a merchant of this city, was robbed of $5,000 in money by a clerk in his employ, named MOSES CLAUS, assisted by a confederate named W. CLEMENS SANDRONK. These men, after long and close searching, were arrested, confessed the robbery, and gave up the money.

It having been held by some of the Courts in the interior of the State that the act of the last session of the Legislature of this State prohibiting "banking games," repealed the existing laws against gambling, and that "Rondo" not being a "banking-game," was not prohibited, quite a number of "Rondo" gambling houses were opened in this city, and the vice was publicly carried on to a disgraceful extent. Our Police Judge COON, however, thinks differently from his interior brethren on the bench, and has decided that "Rondo" is illegal, and fined one party, R. A. PORTER, $100 for conducting this game. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, "Rondo" is dead in San Francisco.

Thursday, 26th November, was observed throughout the State, by Executive recommendation, as a Day of Thanksgiving. In San Francisco business was generally suspended. Public worship was held in most of our churches, where appropriate sermons were delivered. The usual feasting was not forgotten.

On the 27th of November the banking house of JOSEPH C. PALMER was closed by attachments sued out by Mr. P. TURNEY and M. G. REED, for $36,639 together. REED was a bookkeeper of PALMER's, and TURNEY is supposed to be the agent of T. A. LYNCH. A great amount of property, which of right belongs to PALMER, has been conveyed, it is believed fraudulently, to EDW. FIELD, his brother-in-law, and to others. An effort will be made to rip up these conveyances. PALMER is the surety which the State has against loss from the robberies and short accounts of ex-Treasurer BATES.

On the 24th November, the *Evening Bulletin* received by telegraph and published BRIGHAM YOUNG's proclamation declaring Utah Territory under martial law, and announcing his intention of preventing the United States Troops from entering Salt Lake. This creates a considerable sensation in California, and the war spirit is already raging high. We learn that companies are filling up for enlistment in the United States service, in case a call is made for troops on this State by the Government, in several different counties. In San Francisco, it is said that 1,500 men could be raised. It is known that two regiments are already prepared, on the least intimation of their services being wanted by Government, to take the field.

Owing to the commencement of some litigation between the city of San Francisco and the Board of Funded Debt Commissioners, it has been determined for the present to pay the interest on the San Francisco Bonds at the office of the City Treasurer here, instead of sending the money to New-York as heretofore, for this purpose. Persons at the East holding San Francisco Bonds had best pay attention to this fact, and send their coupons here for collection in due time.

Some laborers boring an artesian well in the yard of the U. Marine Hospital in this city, when the sugar had penetrated to a depth of 175 feet, struck an auriferous stratum which was found to be pretty rich in the precious metal. Some dirt brought up by the sugar was washed out and found to contain about ten cents worth of gold. The news of the discovery caused some talk in this city.

Judge HAOSE, of the Fourth District Court, has made a decree in the ADAMS & Co. case, ordering that $50,000 in the hands of the Receiver, be distributed among the creditors; and that the Receiver proceed at once to settle up the estate by prosecuting pending suits to judgment, and by collecting and selling at auction, all the bills receivable, notes, &c., belonging to ADAMS & Co. This decree has been appealed from by the first attaching creditors.

The French frigate *La Perseverante* is still lying in our harbor. She is to sail for South America about the 5th December.

The corner-stone of a hospital to be built by the French Benevolent Society was laid on the 22d December. Admiral LUGEOL and Consul GAUTIER assisted at the ceremonies.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the steamers *Cortes*, *Brother Jonathan*, *Pacific* and *Uncle Sam* belong to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. GARDINER has appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Parties connected with the telegraph office in this city, propose to open a new Merchants' Exchange, in the large room on the street floor, at the southeastern corner of Montgomery Block.

Review of the Markets.

From the Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Evening, Dec. 3.

Business during the past fortnight has, in the main, been marked with great quietude. But a moderate demand has existed from the country, and the jobbers have supplied themselves in strict accordance with their daily wants.

The fact that so small a fleet is now advised as on the way hither from Atlantic ports, and that but little freight was offering in New-York and Boston for California, seems to have had no effect whatever in stimulating speculation. We do not remember ever to have seen the time when there was so little disposition shown to operate in goods as there is at the present moment. In truth, the old breed of speculators have almost entirely disappeared, and outsiders, who have money, prefer using it in loans upon good security at 2@2½ ₱ cent., rather than take the chances of a rise in the value of goods in this uncertain market.

Candles and American Spirits continue exceedingly depressed, owing to the heavy stocks, and the fact that importations are put upon the market for what they will fetch, the moment they come to hand. Both descriptions of goods, but particularly the latter, are netting a very heavy loss, and there can be no question that the sole hope for an improvement in the market lies in a cessation, for some months, of shipments from the other side. On the other hand, the market for Boots and Shoes, several descriptions of Dry Goods, Coal, all kinds of Provisions, except Beef and Cheese, and for Sugars and Breadstuffs, is in a pretty healthy state. The sole conditions, however, upon which remunerative prices can be obtained now are—that the stocks must be light, in few hands, and held patiently and firmly until dealers' wants bring them forward as purchasers. When these points are departed from, as in regard to Bacon during the past fortnight, lower prices have to be submitted to.

Within the fortnight, considerable rain has fallen throughout the State, to the great joy of the miner and farmer; the effect is seen in the gold districts, by an enhanced yield of the precious metals, and in the agricultural Counties active preparations making for planting and sowing.

The high prices which have ruled for Wheat since last harvest will stimulate the production greatly; probably 50 ₱ cent. more land will be seeded with wheat this Fall than ever before, and under favorable circumstances, an enormous crop will be gathered next July.

The arrivals since our last review was made up have been the *Susan Howland* from New-York, the *Panther* from Boston, with assorted cargoes; the *George Raymes* from New-York, with coal; the *Gov. Gen. Duymaar Van Twist* from Hong Kong, with China produce; the *Acadia* and *Gen. Yanez* from Guaymas, with hides and silver; the *J. Godfrey* from Sydney, with provisions; the *George Krell* from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; the *Kodiac* from Sitka, with ice; the *Frances Helen* from San Quentin, Mexico, with salt; the *Fanny Major* from Honolulu, with Sandwich Island produce; and the *Otter* from Vancouver Island, with salmon and cranberries.

FLOUR—The market has ruled quiet through the fortnight, in consequence of less demand from the country, but there has been no diminution in the firmness of holders, nor, so far as we can learn, have any parcels been pressed for cash at rates below our quotations. We quote Domestic Superfine, as we write, $12, and Exira $13@$13 50, firm, and probably 500 bbls. could not be bought at those figures. Gallego and Haxall are selling slowly, from second hands, in lots of 20 bbls., at $15.

WHEAT—The receipts in November were about 34,000 sacks against 20,000 sacks for the same month last year. Prices since our last summary have ruled pretty steadily from 3½c.@3c. for fair to choice milling, and we quote those figures as we write, but, few transactions, owing to the near approach of "steamer day."

BARLEY—The market continues firm at $1 55; all export demand has, however, ceased. In both Peru and Chile prices have declined, and no further demand from those quarters can be expected. Receipts for November are 32,000 sacks against last year for the same period 20,435 sacks.

OATS—Are dull at 2c. Receipts for November 9,336 sacks; for the same period last year, 6,732 sacks. There is at present no demand for export.

FROM OREGON.

Returns of the Election.

We compile the following table of the election returns from the papers. It is the returns of all the counties yet heard from. Those counties marked with an asterisk are official:

Counties.	Constitution. Yes.	No.	Slavery. Yes.	No.	Free Negroes. Yes.	No.
Multnomah	496	285	96	683	112	587
Washington*	265	226	68	428	80	393
Columbia*	30	66	11	84	24	66
Wasco*	55	89	56	85	18	122
Marion*	1043	262	210	1099	82	1142
Linn*	1111	775	198	1092	113	1095
Clackamas*	530	216	98	665	116	594
Umpqua*	187	83	83	204	19	180
Jackson*	165	372	405	426	48	756
Josephine*	446	139	155	435	41	531
Total	4537	1884	1322	5101	850	5479
Majorities	2713	—	—	3829	—	4629

In addition to the above we have the following reported majorities:

	For Coll.	Against Slavery.
Clatsop	25	46
Polk	340	253
Yamhill	96	415
Benton	227	76
Douglass	225	150
Lane	200	250
Total	1,113	1,190

This gives so far 3,926 majority for the Constitution, and 5,019 against Slavery.

The *Oregonian*, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution, speaks thus of the election:

A few voted against it (the Constitution) from principle, while thousands voted for it under the conviction that, by voting for the Constitution and against Slavery, it would settle the question of Slavery forever.

The question of opposition to Slavery carried the vote in favor of the Constitution. Had it not been for that the Constitution would have been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

A meeting was held at Astoria, on the 31st October, to consult about the construction of a Railroad from Astoria to Empire City, at the head of the Williamette valley. One of the papers expresses an opinion that the road will not soon be built.

We understand that the military road at the Cascades not only cost the General Government, under DEBBY's management, the full sum as stated by us last week of $25,000, but that there are claims to the amount of $50,000 more against the Government. These claims are for violation of contracts, damages to lands, &c.

The Legislative Assembly will convene at Salem on the first Monday in December.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to Nov. 7. The Honolulu papers say that the arrival of whalers at that port had been larger this year than last, owing to the large number of vessels cruising in the Kedlach and Bristol Bay grounds. On the 5th November, there were in Honolulu, sixty-four vessels—of which fifty were whalers. The number of arrivals at all ports in the Sandwich Islands had been one hundred—and the average for this season's catch is estimated at eight hundred and fifty barrels. The American clipper, *John Land*, was to sail for New-Bedford on the 7th November. She had on board the most valuable cargo ever dispatched from Honolulu—being valued at $636,556—consisting of oil, whalebone, and sundries. The whale ship *Indian Chief* was wrecked in the Arctic on the 25th August. The captain and crew reached Plover Bay in safety.

Specie List per Steamer Persia.

E. Wallace	£110	H. J. B. Simpson	£1,500
Solomon & Hart	250	R. L. Maitland & Co	1,613
W. Frackelton	3,500	Harrington & Warren	600
C. P. Leverich	2,000	Total	£9,522

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. FOX's grand and brilliant comic Pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," has made a decided "hit" at this popular and well-managed theatre. It is announced for every night this week and on New-Year's afternoon. Report says it is the most gorgeous Pantomime ever produced in this City. Three other pieces will be performed with it to-night, viz.: "Lady of the Lake," "The Frolic of Fairies," and "Comfortable Service."

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAYS.

Bear in mind that the superb Imperial Vignette and Miniature PHOTOGRAPHS at BRADY's are sold at

HALF-PRICE.

Miniatures of exquisite finish, set in Lockets or Brooches—an admirable New-Year's Gift.

A collection of Imperial Photographs of the Clergymen of New-York will be exhibited within a few days, of which due notice will be given.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Havana *Diario*, remarking on the sudden popularity of this perfume in the United States, says: "Our Northern neighbors are for once behind the age. The Cubanos and South Americans knew and appreciated this article twenty-five years ago. Sold by the proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those ladies who do not wish to see their beaux "elevated" order their wine for New-Year's of GOODWIN & EDGERLY, No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery. Their celebrated Turkish Wine is cheaper and superior to all others, and is non-intoxicating.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26.

$8,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86, opg.	101	10 Erie Railroad	18¼
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	83	350 do	s3 18¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	80	35 do	s3 18⅜
5,000 do	b5 80	100 do	s30 18⅜
4,500 Cal. St. 7s, '70	65	200 do	b3 18⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s	88	50 do	b3 18⅛
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	90	50 Har. R. R. Pref	25
2,000 City 6s, '90	94	20 do	s3 14⅞
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90½	200 Reading Railroad	54⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	96	350 do	s3 54⅛
5,000 Ill Cen. R. Bds.	84	200 do	s10 54⅛
1,000 Mich. R. R. 8 p. ct. M. Sink. F. Con. B.	84	100 do	s3 54⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	86	100 do	b30 54⅛
10 Commonwealth Bk.	80	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
15 Bk. State N. York	92	9 do	62½
39 Metropolitan Bk	99	5 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	20½
25 Mil. & Miss. R.	25¾	50 do	20¼
136 Del. & Hud. R. Co.	108½	170 do	20⅛
100 do	s60 106⅜	40 do	19⅞
20 Penn. Coal Co.	68	5 M. S. & N. In. pfd St'k	33½
13 do	68¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 41¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co	68½	200 do	s3 41⅝
40 do	65	200 do	b10 41⅝
178 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	b30 74
300 do	b60 75¼	50 do	s30 73
50 do	s3 74⅞	50 do	s60 73
100 do	b10 75	50 do	s3 73
100 do	c 74¾	450 La C. & Mil. R. R.	s3 10¼
100 do	s3wk 74¾	15 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73¼
200 do	b60 74⅞	50 do	73
10 Panama Railroad	94¾	100 do	b60 73⅜
50 Ch. Co. & Cin. R. R.	b3 93	100 Hnd. Riv. R. R.	s3 19
do	92¾	100 do	b15 19

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82¾	40 Erie Railroad	17⅝
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	82	10 do	17¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95	100 do	s10 17¾
31 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	s3 17¾
100 Canton Company	18	116 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s3 72
250 Cumb. Coal Co

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1959 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Atlantic Telegraph Co.'s Office, No. 37 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Paulding Denounced for Arresting Walker.

His Action Repudiated by the Administration.

PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Interesting Dispatches from Col. Johnston.

DEFIANT LETTERS FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Important Mormon Dispatches Intercepted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

Secretary CASS denounces the arrest of WALKER and his party by Commodore PAULDING as illegal, inexcusable and unauthorized.

Commodore PAULDING will doubtless be court-martialed immediately.

The Commodore's instructions were intended only to direct him to prevent WALKER's landing. A copy of the following circular—the same sent to the District-Attorneys and Marshals—was transmitted to him:

SIR: From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—Republics with whom the United States are at peace—in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to the national interest. And you are, also, hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

The Commodore was directed to consider these instructions as addressed to himself, and to act accordingly.

Additional instructions, of the same tenor but more in detail, were sent by the steamer of the 21st inst., but these, of course, he could not have received.

The Administration is very emphatic in repudiating the action of Commodore PAULDING, and denouncing it as a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the American Constitution. Our power over the filibusters, it is held, ceased the moment they had entered upon the jurisdiction of a foreign power.

There is no doubt that Commodore PAULDING will be at once ordered home for trial. S.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28—10 P. M.

WALKER'S friends express the conviction that Commodore PAULDING acted under secret instructions. In proof of this, they cite the fact that it has been repeatedly predicted that England and the United States would pursue him upon Nicaraguan soil.

I learn, also, that a week ago the British Minister, in conversation with a gentleman, suggested as a supposititious case, precisely what has happened through PAULDING's act—at the same time agreeing that it would be a violation of international law, but saying that Nicaragua would not complain.

Nevertheless, the Administration positively denounces PAULDING's course, denying that it was even anticipated.

Marshal RYNDERS is expected here to-morrow, with WALKER in charge. On his arrival he will be officially informed that he has no color of authority to hold him, and will be directed to discharge him immediately.

The Southern men are very violent in their denunciation of PAULDING, denying his right to decide that WALKER is a citizen of the United States, and claiming it to be the duty of the Government to send him and his men back in a national vessel. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

The instructions to Commodore PAULDING were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for the Government to anticipate every state of circumstances, and not until his official dispatch shall have been considered, will it be determined whether or not he was justified in arresting General WALKER.

The War Department to-day received official dispatches from the head-quarters of the Army of Utah, dated Black Fork, three miles below the mouth of Ham's Fork, Nov. 5.

Col. JOHNSTON states that Col. SMITH, with his command and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there Nov. 3. The march was slow and tedious, averaging eleven miles a day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress, on account of the broken-down condition of the draft animals.

The trains, including the settlers and merchants, destined for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on, occupied as close an order as they could be made to travel for the space of from five to six miles.

No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of cavalry, and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Colonel SMITH.

On the 16th Colonel JOHNSTON was to march on Fort Bridger, and dislodge any force he might find there, and await the appearance of Colonel COOK, which, as the approach of Winter was too near to attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from the South Pass, and occupy it until an advance shall be practicable.

The communication from BRIGHAM YOUNG to Col. KANE, and Elders —— and TAYLOR to Capt. HOOPER, and the orders of D. WELLS, Commander of the Mormons, which Col. JOHNSTON incloses, and the acts of the Legislative Assembly at the last session, show, he says, a matured and settled design on the part of the Mormons to hold and occupy the Territory, independent of and irrespective of the authority of the United States, occupying as they do the attitude of rebellion and open defiance of the Government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason. Colonel JOHNSTON has ordered that whenever they are met with in arms they may be treated as enemies, and he reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or the United States must submit to the usurpation of their territory.

The conduct of the Mormons, he says, results from a settled determination on their part not to acknowledge the authority of the United States nor any other branch of their church. He adds:

"A supply of subsistence must be forwarded early in the Spring. It should reach the army by the 1st of June."

Should a long time elapse without hearing from him, (Secret), Colonel JOHNSTON says it must be attributed only to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains in the Winter months.

The officers and men are reported to be in fine health and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully.

In a postscript Col. JOHNSTON says the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and that on the 7th they were awaiting the arrival of the trains delayed the day before by a storm. "Our trains" he adds, "occupy in as close an order as they can travel the road from thirteen to fourteen miles—therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day."

Among the documents transmitted is a letter from BRIGHAM YOUNG, dated Oct. 16, in which, replying to Colonel ALEXANDER, he says:

"If you come here for peaceful purposes you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have wished, for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies know full well; and though the wicked, with the Administration now at their head, have determined we shall have no peace except it be to be down in death, in the name of Israel's God we will have peace, even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it. If you persist in your attempts to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people thereto, thus aiding the Administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us and protect them, the black-legs, black-hearted scoundrels, whoremasters and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information. In regard to myself and certain others, having placed ourselves in a position of rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, I am perfectly aware, and we understand our true and most loyal position far better than our enemies can inform us. We, of all people, are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius of the Constitution and constitutional law, while the Administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are in fact themselves the rebels, and in hostility to the General Government; and if GEORGE WASHINGTON was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did ANDRE, and that, too, with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving of the best interests of the country."

After much similar defiant language, YOUNG says:

"By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its administrators. You have had and still have plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the East, or to go to Fort Hall. Were you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the kingdom of God or nothing."

In another letter to Colonel ALEXANDER, BRIGHAM YOUNG says:

"When the President of the United States so far degrades his high position and prostitutes the highest gift of the people so as to make use of the military power, intended only for the protection of the people's rights, to crush the people's liberties, and compel them to receive officials so lost to self-respect as to accept appointments against the known and expressed wish of the people, and so craven and degraded as to meet an army to protect them in their position, we feel that we would be recreant to every principle of self-respect, honor, integrity, and patriotism, to bow tamely to such high handed tyranny, a parallel to which is only found in the attempts made by the British Government in its most corrupt stages against the rights, liberties and lives of our forefathers. If our real enemies, the monocrats, priests, editors and politicians, at whose instigation the present storm has been gathered, had come against us, instead of you and your command, I would not have addressed them thus. They never would have been allowed to reach the South Pass."

JOHN TAYLOR, in writing a letter to Captain MARCY, says:

"I know from your personal intercourse with members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that there have been various plans concocted at head-quarters, for some time past, for the overthrow of the Mormons. Mr. FULLER, of New-York, who sent you an introductory letter to me, informs me that you are a politician. If so, you must know that in the last Presidential campaign the Republican Party had opposition to Slavery and polygamy as two of the principal planks of their platform. You may know that Utah was picked out, and the only Territory excluded from a participation in the preemption rights to land. I might enumerate injuries by scores. And if these things are not so, why is it that Utah is so knotty a question? Why could DRUMMOND and a host of other mean scribblers palm their barefaced lies with such impunity, and have their infamous slanders swallowed with such gusto? Was it not that the Administration, as their satellites, having planned our destruction, were eager to catch at anything to render specious their contemplations of blood; or in plain terms, the Democrats advocated strongly popular sovereignty. The Republicans tell them if they join in maintaining inviolable the domestic institutions of the South, they must also swallow polygamy. The Democrats meaning this would not do, as it would interfere with the religious scruples of many of their supporters, and they looked about for some means to dispose of the knotty question. Mr. BUCHANAN, with Messrs. DOUGLAS, CASS, THOMPSON and others, after failing to devise measures, hit upon the expedient of an armed force against Utah, and thus thought, by a sacrifice of the Mormons, to untie the knotty question. Yes, by destroying or killing a hundred thousand innocent American citizens, to satisfy the pious, humane and patriotic feeling of their constituents, take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans and gain to themselves immortal honors."

After defending the Mormons, he, in conclusion, says:

On my departure from the States, the fluctuating tide of popular opinion against us seemed to be on the wane, and by this time there may be quite a reaction in the public mind. If so, it may probably affect, materially, the position of the Administration and tend to more constitutional, pacific and humane measures. In such an event, our relative frontiers would be materially changed, and instead of meeting enemies we could meet as American citizens should—friends to one another, and united against our legitimate enemies. Such an issue is to be greatly desired

On the person of Major JOSEPH TAYLOR, who was captured, was found a letter to him from DANIEL WELLS, Lieutenant-General of the Mormons, in which the latter directs him, under date of Oct. 4, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Oregon road, near Bear River, taking close and correct observations of the country on his route.

"When you approach the road," he says, "send scouts ahead to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. If they have passed take the concealed route, and get ahead of them, express to Col. BENSON, who is now on that route, and in the rapidity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals, and set fire to their trains; burn the whole country before them and on their flank; keep them from sleeping by night surprises; blockade the road by felling the trees, or destroying the river fords where you can; watch for every opportunity to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as to, if possible, envelope their trains; leave no grass before them that can be burnt; keep your men concealed as much as possible and guard against surprise; keep scouts out at all times and communication open with Colonel BENSON, Major MCALLISTER and C. R. ROCKWELL, who are operating in the same way; keep me advised daily of your movements on every step the troops take, and in what direction. God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ.

The Editor-ship of the Union—Kansas—Central American Affairs—Remonstrance of Great Britain Against the Yrisarri Treaty, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

I understand that Mr. HUGHES, formerly editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and an adopted son-in-law of the Secretary of War, has been brought into the *Union* establishment as an associate editor. It seems that the articles in review of Mr. DOUGLAS' position on the Kansas question were from his pen, and were deemed to be satisfactory evidence of his ability to fill the place.

Mr. APPLETON, of the State Department, it is understood, will superintend the foreign department of the paper, and Mr. HUGHES the political. Mr. HARRIS' duties will consist chiefly in receipting for his share of the profits.

The proposition that Congress should pass a law admitting Kansas into the Union whenever her people should choose to ratify the Lecompton Constitution was proposed some time ago by Attorney-General BLACK, as a compromise between the views of the President and Governor WALKER.

Mr. BUCHANAN positively declined the suggestion. It was urged at that time that if this arrangement could be agreed upon, Governor WALKER would go back to Kansas and use his best efforts to save the State to the Democracy. Now, it is said, this proposition finds more favor in official quarters, but the time for making it available has passed.

Governor WALKER, and GEORGE N. SANDERS, who has just returned from Kansas, are both of opinion that the Free-State men will participate in the election under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January and secure the officers to be elected at that time. By doing this, in the possible contingency of an attempt by Congress to force the Lecompton Constitution upon them, they will have the State organization in their own hands, either to use or to render null by *non user*, as they find advisable.

It seems to be understood here that Gen. DENVER has not accepted the commission tendered him as Secretary of the Territory of Kansas. Certain it is that he had the appointment in his pocket for three days before the last advices by mail, without having intimated any disposition to supersede Mr. STANTON.

The Administration finds itself in a tight spot again, in regard to Central American affairs. The Treaty negotiated with Señor IRISARRI, for the benefit of JOSEPH L. WHITE & Co., was—as I informed you at the time—looked upon by the Diplomatic Corps here as rather sharp practice. It had the effect of bringing Sir WM. GORE OUSELY up all standing; so he took a house here and sat himself down, quietly awaiting further instructions from London, before he should proceed directly to the business of his mission to the United States. Both the British Ministers are understood to have protested earnestly against the Treaty—and it is not improbable that they looked upon the entire proceeding with the more suspicion from the fact that the Assistant Secretary of State was understood to have been the master spirit who originated and suggested to WHITE the plan of proceeding, so as to bring about the conclusion of the Treaty, and the securement under it of his and his friends' interests in the Transit franchises. It was quite apparent that neither WHITE nor IRISARRI were equal to the inception of the scheme some time before the suspicions of Mr. APPLETON's association with them leaked out.

But it does not follow that the Assistant Secretary was acting in behalf of the United States Government in this respect, as Mr. OUSELY probably supposes;—he may have been rendering a merely personal service to the Transit speculators. Be that as it may, the conclusion of the treaty, whether with or without any Administration foreing, was looked upon as an unfriendly move on the part of our Government. The *Times* brought advices that the Government of Great Britain remonstrates against it in the most decided phrases which diplomatic courtesy will permit, as an unmistakable infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. General CASS is said to have been engaged all day in preparing an answer to this remonstrance, to be sent out to Europe by the steamer of Wednesday next.

It is scarcely necessary at this time to suggest all the important consequences likely to flow from this new entanglement; but two or three points cannot well be overlooked. If England persists in her objections, Mr. BUCHANAN must do one of two things,—virtually recede from the treaty with Nicaragua until after the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall have been regularly abrogated, or else commit himself to the work of practically indorsing and sustaining the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine" of which Democratic platforms say so much. To recede is difficult,—for the treaty was made at Washington, directly under the eye of the President himself,—and he is bound in good faith with Nicaragua to send it to the Senate for ratification. True, he might send it to the Senate, and have it rejected there by programme; but in that event the record shows an Administration defeat and rebuke.

There certainly seems to be danger that this interminable Central American controversy is again to disturb our relations with England, just as they seemed to be settling into peace and harmony. The *entente cordiale*, looking to cooperation by the two Governments in a world-wide policy for the extension of commerce and civilization—of which I had something to say several weeks ago—must necessarily be disturbed by the resurrection of this ancient feud, and that at a time when domestic troubles make it more than ever important that our foreign relations should be the kindest and most peaceful, and when an unusually favorable opportunity offers for the mutual attainment in the East of objects important to the prosperity of the respective nations.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been singularly unfortunate in his Central American policy thus far—for while he has alienated the entire filibustering interest by his show of disposition to stretch a point for the interception of filibuster enterprise, he has failed to command anti-filibuster confidence in his sincerity, and foreign Governments strongly suspect him of duplicity, and of secretly favoring WALKER's expedition against Nicaragua.

A desperate effort is making here to secure a continuance of the federal pap to the *Evening Star*. This journal, prior to the action of the Cincinnati Convention, blew its daily whistle in behalf of the nomination of General PIERCE, and opposed Mr. BUCHANAN, and by a system of befitfilement sought to render the idea of his success quite ridiculous. Of course its tune was changed soon as it was soundly beaten at Cincinnati, and notwithstanding the President, and Mr. SLIDELL and other gentlemen "near the throne," have studiously avoided having anything to do with the sheet, it has, nevertheless, been as consistent and persistent in bespattering President BUCHANAN with praise, as it was in showering upon *citizen* BUCHANAN its abuse. The hope of getting the Post-Office advertising of mail-lettings was the panacea which worked this wondrous change; and now the tug of war for it is at hand.

In order to secure the $20,000 to be made by hiding these advertisements away where they will never be seen, the *Star* people resorted to a little *finesse*. They saw that they couldn't win by love, so they essayed to try it by fear; and by initiating negotiations for the sale of their sheet to parties more friendly to the Douglas interest than to that of the President, it is said that they have frightened a portion of the Cabinet into the opinion that it will be better to give them the desired sop than to let them go over to the enemy. It remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN will surrender to so ignoble a craft. S.

Important from Mexico.

COUP D'ETAT OF PRESIDENT COMONFORT—HIS COMPLETE ASSUMPTION OF THE DICTATORSHIP—THE PEOPLE YIELD HIM THEIR SUPPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

By the arrival at this port, to-day, of the steamer *Tennessee*, the *Picayune* is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and corresponding dates from other portions of the Republic. The news is of the highest importance.

The Constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and COMONFORT declared absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole Capital was in arms, and other cities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The revolution in the City of Mexico took place on the 17th instant. The movement was a sudden, bold and daring one, and crowned with most complete success. It was planned by COMONFORT, and then intrusted to General BASE, who carried it triumphantly into execution without an active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed the latter evinced their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed COMONFORT as their supreme ruler.

There were but few arrests made, though among the few were several men of distinction.

A number of the Ministry sent in their resignations the same day.

The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter to the *Picayune*, dated 19th inst., which represents "everything as going on well."

The California Overland Mail, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 28.

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, FARGO, WELLS, and WILLIAMS, the contractors for carrying the overland mail to California, have arrived here with the design of fitting out an expedition to ascertain the most practicable route to carry the proposed mail.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, but contains no letters or papers for this City.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

The Administration's Kansas Policy Indorsed—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 28.

The Democratic meeting held here this evening, to indorse the Administration, was large, but, comparatively, little enthusiasm was manifested.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Ex. Chief Justice ELLIS LEWIS as President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. W. H. WITTE, of Pennsylvania, made a speech and argued that the object of the Administration was to let the people of Kansas settle their own affairs. There was no charge of illegality brought forward when the Convention was elected, but many refused to vote. It was their own fault. If the President marked out any other course in his message than true Democracy, then charge him with either neglecting his duty or overstepping his authority. He referred to the attack of Senator DOUGLAS upon the Kansas portion of the message immediately after the reading of it, saying that he (DOUGLAS) made it without deliberation. (Here three cheers were given for DOUGLAS with astonishing applause, which was followed by hisses and an attempted ejection of the proposer and loud cheers for BUCHANAN.) Mr. WITTE continued—Mr. DOUGLAS arraigned the President in no very respectful terms. He argued that the people of Kansas were allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way, in being invited to elect delegates to the Lecompton Convention. He had learned on good authority that the "Doomby" bill was submitted to the Committee on Territories, and the enabling act discussed in the house of Mr. DOUGLAS over night. Next day that bill was submitted to Congress with the enabling act stricken out. He alleged that the friendship of Mr. DOUGLAS to others was dangerous. He (WITTE,) wished to read no man out of the party, but when his actions cause approving smiles from the opposition, the door being open, no one would prevent him leaving. He is himself to blame.

Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, was the next Speaker. He said he had not had time to prepare himself to speak on the subject of the President's policy as fully as he desired. Every word he might say here would go before another tribunal—the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana or forgot her interest, might Heaven forget him. Territorial acquisition and government was a most intricate question, and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement from which he read the doctrine of non-intervention, as laid down.

The Nicholson letter always met with cordial approval. "Mind your own business," was applicable to public as well as private affairs. He argued that the Lecompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that Constitution, he should vote in favor thereof, without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without Slavery. He believed with the Administration that it would have been the most wise policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people themselves, we must not question. The Constitution of the United States was not submitted to the direct vote of the people, but only to the Legislatures. To no new State since the formation of the confederacy had the Constitution been submitted. There is no precedent for such a course, and surely no evil can come if we follow the steps of our revolutionary fathers? Why should a new test be applied to Kansas when only one test is required for the Constitution of the United States "It shall be republican in form." I deny the right to travel outside of the requirements of the Constitution. I will not state what are my private wishes and feelings. I am no apologist and never have been an advocate of Slavery, but I never let my private feelings interfere with my public duties. When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions, when the Slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves through their chosen representatives. But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault. All had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he obeys the political creed, and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen, and the following resolutions, which had been submitted early in the evening, were adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The measures and principles of the Administration of President BUCHANAN, as thus far developed, in relation to the affairs of Kansas, have been the subject of the bitter denunciation of our political opponents, who in their unwise zeal are willing to destroy the harmony of the Union, by raising false issues before the people; and

Whereas, It is the determination of the Democratic Party to adhere firmly to those well established landmarks, which in time of sectional conflict and great political excitement have proved to be the only security to the political institutions of this vast and prosperous nation; and

Whereas, The conduct of partisans has renewed the occasion when it becomes necessary in a public manner to declare our continuous confidence in the cardinal doctrines of independent State sovereignty and constitutional liberty, as applicable to the management of the Territories of the United States, and their admission into the Union as States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of Philadelphia, with signal unanimity, cordially indorse, approve, and do and will support the Administration of President BUCHANAN.

That in his first Message we recognize the language of the patriot. That this language enunciates the principles of the National Democratic Party, and justifies the confidence which the people have placed in him.

That we are perfectly satisfied that President BUCHANAN has not and can have no other desire, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, than to advance the true interests, honor and dignity of the Union—that his abilities have been proved to be of the most distinguished order, his character eminently conservative, and his councils wise; and we believe the people of the country, in every part of it, cannot commit a mistake in rallying around such a man and sustaining him in his efforts to settle all existing difficulties in which the country may be involved, whether foreign or domestic. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a Government of delegated power; that within the limits of its functions it is the supreme—the sovereign power of the land; and the idea that this supreme power can be properly overruled in its exercise, either by those from whom it is delegated, or those for whose government such power may be exercised, is heresy, dangerous to the perpetuity of civil institutions and constitutional liberty, and tends to create confusion and anarchy in any condition of organized society.

Resolved, That while it is true that the Government of the United States is within the limits of its constitutional functions, the sovereign power of the land, it is equally true that in all matters not included within the grant of power to the Federal Government, the right of absolute sovereignty is reserved to the States respectively and the people thereof, and that any interference on the part of the General Government with powers not expressly granted is inexpedient and dangerous, and should be and is discountenanced by the Democratic Party, as no less a violation of the reserved rights of the States as would be the attempt on the part of any of the States or the people thereof, except in due form of law, to interfere with the rightful exercise of the powers expressly granted to the General Government.

Resolved, That in the application of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, responding to the National Democracy of every State in the Union, declares that Congress has no power, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the local institutions of the several States, and that in all matters not within the powers delegated by the Constitution, the States are the only judges of their own affairs. But in the Territories of the United States, which belong alike to the people of every State and section of the Union, the sovereign power, so far as delegated at all, is vested in Congress. This power should, however, be exercised with a strict regard to all the rights reserved to the States, and in exercising this sovereign power, it is incumbent upon Congress to protect within the Territories all the rights of property, personal security and personal liberty which the citizens from the various sections of the country locating in the Territories enjoyed within the States from which they respectively emigrated; and this duty should be properly discharged up to the time when, under a Constitution duly framed, such Territory shall by Congress be recognized as an independent State.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature of Kansas which authorized the election of the Lecompton Convention, was a lawful Legislature, which, in giving authority to said Convention to frame a Constitution, clearly acted within the scope of its powers. That the fact that the Legislature did not require said Convention to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, does not affect its legality. That neither said Legislature, nor the Convention which framed the Constitution, having deemed it expedient, save in respect to the institution of Slavery, to submit said Constitution to a direct popular vote, it is unquestionably the duty of the President, when such Constitution shall be sent by the Convention to Congress through the hands of the Executive, respectfully to receive and to transmit the same to Congress, and if said Constitution, in the opinion of Congress, shall meet the requirements of the Federal Constitution, it will be the duty of Congress to respond to the wishes of the people of Kansas, thus legally expressed through their chosen agents, by admitting Kansas into the Union.

Resolved, That if the settlement of Kansas had been effected according to the usual principles of emigration to the new Territories, the question of slavery would have been peacefully determined by the people. Instead of this, large sums have been raised out of the Territory, with which emigrant aid societies and others have been employed in forcing its settlement with a view to this question. The consequence has been that the opponents of law and order have, from the beginning, been in a state of rebellion against the Territorial Government established by Congress, requiring the Government of the United States to keep a large military force in Kansas to maintain the Territorial Government in existence against those who oppose the lawful authority of the United States and of the Territory.

Resolved, That the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the foundation of all our institutions, can be carried into effect only through the medium of representatives of the people in an organized Government.

That in conformity with this principle, the Legislative Assembly of Kansas passed a fair law for the election of delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission as a State into the Union; that the violators of law who had constantly refused to submit to a Territorial Government opposed it, and did not vote at the election. A fair opportunity, however, for such purpose having been prevented, they have no right to complain.

Resolved, In the language of the President's Message, "that Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, as she will then for the first time be left as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way."

Resolved, That the question now raised in relation to the action of the lawful authorities in Kansas, is the same old question presenting in a new form between the Democratic Party and their Black Republican opponents. It is the same party issue modified which was raised against the Compromise Measures of 1850, and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854. At present it assumes the shape of preventing the admission of Kansas into the States, under the provisions of the Kansas bill. Agitation is the only political weapon of those who have heretofore and still oppose the operation of that law. Political power is their object, and in order to attain it they are willing to hazard the peace and security of the Union for the sake of a thousand men in Kansas who have been in constant resistance to the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That it is manifest, had any Constitution which the ingenuity of man could have devised—even the Topeka Constitution—been presented to the Black Republican Party by the Lecompton Convention, that party would have voted against it, because it is their object not to settle the question, preferring to destroy the interests of the Territory for the purpose of keeping up agitation on the Slavery question throughout the States of the Union until the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the fullest extent the right of the people of a Territory, when duly qualified, to make a Constitution, to submit it to a vote of the people, yet the people of Kansas not having seen fit so to submit the whole Constitution, but having submitted the only question about which there has been practically any division of sentiment, we hold it to be the duty of all conservative men to attend the polls and vote for or against Slavery, and nothing but a spirit of disorganization and rebellion can encourage them in doing otherwise. And above all do we desire to urge upon all good members of the great Democratic Party the necessity of preserving among themselves the the kindest feelings upon this subject, and especially that they will not permit the efforts of our common enemy (no matter from whom they receive aid and comfort) to succeed in stirring up animosities upon questions which, by the fixed purpose of the Administration, will soon be of no real practical importance to those outside of the Territory.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *S. C. Watts*, from Boston, bound to Norfolk, is ashore at Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent down to her.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury*, from Attakapas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, is also ashore. The wreckers have gone down to her assistance.

The News of Walker's Capture in Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 28.

Great excitement has been occasioned here by the news of the intervention of the Government in Nicaraguan affairs.

The Minnesota Election—Choice of United States Senators.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 28.

Advices have been received announcing the completion of the official canvass of the late election in Minnesota. The entire Democratic State ticket was chosen.

Hon. HENRY M. RICE and Hon. JAMES SHIELDS were elected United States Senators by the Legislature of Minnesota, on the 19th instant.

The Arago Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 28.

A side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks, passed Trepassey, close in, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, bound for the westward. It was probably the *Arago*, which will be over in New-York about Wednesday morning.

The News Yacht of the Associated Press was wrecked in the gale of the 7th inst. Repairs have been made, and she is expected to leave port to-day.

Arrest for Forgery.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

JOHN W. MACY, of Nantucket, has been arrested in New-Bedford, charged with obtaining $4,500 on a forged letter of acceptance, purporting to be signed by JOSIAH MACY & SONS, of New-York.

The Weather.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 28.

The weather is cold, and snow is falling lightly. The steamer *Hero* has reached here from New-York, after a hard passage of 36 hours. She leaves to-day to attempt the return passage.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Dec. 28.

The weather is mild, with snow. The thermometer stands at 32°. Wind southeast, with indications of a change from snow to rain.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 28.—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy, with indications of snow. Wind southwest.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is snowing hard here.

EXETER, N. H., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The snow is coming down thick and fast here.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is snowing heavily here.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The weather here is very cold and it is snowing.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

There are indications of snow here.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

A thick snow-storm is prevailing here.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is blowing a gale here from the southwest. The thermometer stands at 21° above zero.

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The weather here is hazy, cold and calm.

The Trial Trip of the Steamer Moses Taylor.

The fine, new California steamer *Moses Taylor*, made a trial trip yesterday, the object of which was to test the sea-going qualities of the ship, and the working of her engines. The fact that the much-talked-of *Sickles' cut-off, link motion*, &c., which were rejected by the builders of the *Adriatic's* engines, were to be practically tested, gave additional interest to the occasion, and drew together several well-known scientific men, engineers, sea-captains and others, making a party of nearly two hundred persons. The new Velocimeter of L. D. TOWSLEY, which records the rate of the ship's progress per hour through the water, the distance run, leeway, &c., was put on board to receive a practical test. The steamer left her pier, foot of Warren-street, North River, shortly after 11 o'clock, being saluted by guns from the neighboring steamers, and from the Commander at Jersey City. She was decorated fore and aft with a set of beautiful flags presented, as is customary, by the gentleman whose name she bears. After a short turn up the North River, she was headed down the Bay, passing the Battery at 11:38 A. M. A strong southwest breeze slightly interfered with her speed, she being light and drawing only about ten feet of water; but it was soon apparent that she was to be classed among the rapid vessels. With a low pressure of steam, only 22 pounds to the square inch, her engines worked with great ease, making 18 revolutions, which at 25 pounds, were increased to 20 revolutions per minute. The velocimeter indicates 10 nautical miles per hour as the rate of speed from the start, which was increased to 13 miles when at the higher pressure the engines made 20 revolutions. She rounded the Light-ship east of Sandy Hook in one hour and forty-nine minutes from the dock, being, as Capt. MCGEE, the pilot, said, the quickest time he had ever made in a steamer before. The somewhat rough sea which prevailed outside, she rode with an ease and grace which excited the admiration of the whole ship's Company, except those who were troubled with too much motion of their stomachs to permit them to admire that of the steamer. Turning towards the Hook, the steamer *Black Warrior* was met bound out, and, to test the rate of the new steamer's speed, the *Moses Taylor* sailed in company with her for fifteen or twenty minutes down the beach, keeping up with her easily. A due respect to the old *Warrior* prevented any attempt to run round her.

Much of the attention of the party was engaged by Mr. DICKERSON, the partner of Mr. SICKLES, in explanations and experiments on the working of their new cut-off and link motion. It is so arranged that by the turning of a horizontal wheel the most inexperienced person can perfectly regulate the motions of the engines,—stop or back them at pleasure. By pulling a bell-wire, the man at the wheel, who should suddenly observe any vessel or other obstruction ahead, can stop the engines instantly, without waiting the old, and often too slow motions of the engineer. The machinery, in all its parts, worked to the satisfaction of all, and the new adjustments were declared to be an immense gain in point of convenience, safety and economy.

The party sat down to a bountiful collation, after which there were toasts and speeches. The health of MOSES TAYLOR was given with all the honors—Mr. TAYLOR was not on board—after which the party drank the health of Marshall O. ROBERTS and Captain MCGOWAN. These toasts were suitably responded to by General WHITMORE, CHAS. A. HAVELLO, Esq., ISAAC M. BAILEY, Esq., and others. A gentleman then proposed the health of Mr. SICKLES and Mr. DICKERSON, to which the latter gentleman responded in a lengthy speech, in which he referred to the merits of the improved cut-off and link motion, and criticised with much severity the Novelty Works people in repudiating and hoisting them out of the *Adriatic* without trial.

The following are the dimensions of the new steamer:

Length, 250 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; measuring about 1,750 tons. Her machinery was built by the Allaire Works, and hull by Wm. H. WEBB. She has two beam-engines of 50-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, connected by a centre-shaft, and can be disconnected and worked separately; two low pressure, return tubular boilers 32 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high. The vessel complete cost $250,000. She can accommodate over 600 passengers. Unlike the other steamers, she has state-room accommodations for over a hundred passengers on the upper deck, with all the light and ventilation which could be enjoyed on a North river steamer. To guard against the possibility of a disaster like the *Central America's*, there is but one line of side lights, which are placed around the upper streaks of the ship, where no danger can arise from their being left open. She sails on the 5th of January for Aspinwall.

The officers of the ship are:

JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander.
CHARLES R. HOWARD, First Officer.
Mr. SLOAN, Second Officer.
Mr. GREGORY, Third Officer.
Mr. REYNES, Steward.

THE NILE.

Nubia—Hagar Silsibis, the Rock of the Chain—Egyptian Travel.

EGYPT, March.

Below Assouan the aspect of the Nile changes. Nubia, I have before remarked, is very narrow. The mountains rise abruptly from the river's edge, and the cultivated land on each side is but a few rods in width. The overflow of the river, which is so sensible a blessing below the first cataract, which is indeed the life and soul of the land, produces very little effect between the first and second cataract, covering no land except the sloping banks of the stream, which recede a few feet on each side. But having passed Assouan, at a distance of a few miles below that point the luxuriant land of Egypt begins to attract the eye, waving fields of corn and grain, and glorious visions of the vast valley, rich in all the products of this willing soil, rest the eye that is weary of the yellow sand and rocks of the upper country. The alternation of groves of palm, and barren wastes of golden sand, immediately below Assouan, makes these twenty miles among the most beautiful on the river, and with a fresh breeze and a strong current in our favor, it was unspeakably delicious to lie on deck, and see the fast-changing landscape.

We ran from Assouan to Koum Ombos in about twelve hours, and then the wind forsook us and we slept and drifted on all night down the grand old river.

It was a glorious morning of January when we approached Hagar Silsibis, the Rock of the Chain. I went on shore early in the morning and walked down the east bank of the river, attended by MOHAMMED HASSAN, the most faithful of our sailors, and whom we had promoted to be a general attendant on us instead of a workman at the oars. We were climbing among the rocks on the east bank after rabbits or hares, of which we had gotten two or three, when I was startled by hearing him cry "Howaggi, Howaggi," in a tone of voice that indicated either great delight or great surprise, I could not tell which. Hastening around a corner of the rock I found him most violently at work among the few green bushes that grew in the soil among the rocks, tearing them up as if he were crazy. As I approached he ran to me for my knife and said, pointing to the bush, "It is Yasmeen." I found that he was correct and that he had discovered a plantation of Jessamine, which to the Turk is like a mine of gold. The long stem of this plant makes the most expensive and highly-valued pipe stick, and MOHAMMED had found twenty most excellent sticks. Meantime the boat came drifting down the stream and the Reis, who was on deck, shouted to know what we were about. At the magical word, "Yasmeen," he tumbled into the small boat and hastened on shore, when he proceeded to help himself to all that we had left, and while he was doing so, having secured a few of the best sticks and a bunch of the sweet blossoms for the ladies, I strolled on down the river and soon lost myself in the vast quarries of sandstone which are here, and from which Karnak and all the glories of Thebes were cut out in long-gone ages. Here were vast channels cut in the rock a hundred feet deep and not more than twenty in width, extending from the shore far back into the heart of the mountain, where they widened into the quarries of which I speak. Many temples were left in the rock, many grottoes hewn out and adorned with paintings and sculpture, and many tomb-like recesses carved with the names of kings and princes and priests of three thousand years ago. More ancient memorials of art nowhere exist, more interesting to the antiquarian none can be found. Hailing the boat I had the small boat sent for me and crossed the river to the western bank, where there are fewer quarries and more temples or grottoes, and the large boat swung in to the land just under the entrance to one of these which bears the name of the great REMESES III., the SESOSTRIS of the Greek historians.

I have already said that I should not weary the readers of these letters with description of places and ruins in Egypt. It is but my design to give passing sketches of our own travel. I would like well to linger on these scenes and sketch the places that my readers might understand better our daily life and studies; but it must suffice here to say that the west bank of the river is lined with rocks rising more or less abruptly from the river, and that in the faces of these rocks are cut cavernous tomb-like rooms, some small, some large, all more or less ornamented with paintings and sculpture, and many of great interest to the Egyptian scholar, as dating far back in the history of this oldest of nations. It is vain for any man of ordinary mind to resist the feelings that come over him in such places. Whether tomb or temple, if he stands in the place hollowed out or built by human hands three thousand years ago, he will bow down in awe before that memorial of antiquity. We are too short-lived, too evanescent, too much the creatures of a day to dare resist, or to be able to resist the demand for respect which a monument of thirty centuries makes on us. Nor can we ever accustom ourselves to it by ordinary travel. Six months in Egypt produce no diminution in this respect, though every day of those six months brings with it another of the grand relics of the world close after the flood. We live years in days, months—nay, I might well say years in hours. We pass, by an effort of thought that becomes no less startling and painful from its frequency, we pass from the presence of this age and time into the presence of the men of those old ages and times—into their actual physical presence—grasp their thin, dark fingers in our fleshy hands, gaze into their dim, vacant eyes, and question them; and when they reply not, we look up at the walls of their sepulchres and read the lines they carved, and seem thus to hear their voices.

The evening came on as we were leaving Hagar Silsibis, but as there was yet an hour or two to spare before dark, I walked on down the west side of the river while the boat drifted. A few moments brought me out of the narrow pass and into the open cultivated plain below, where the sound of my gun, as I shot two or three pigeons, brought some of the natives around me, out of the cornfields, in which they were now gathering the ripe corn. They asked me if I wanted a *timsa*—that is, a crocodile—and I, not knowing whether they intended one dead or alive, told them I did, and directed them to bring it. While I strolled along the side of the river, a man and a woman overtook me, trotting along, each one carrying a crocodile on top of his or her head. They were dead and stuffed. One of them a sailor bought for a few piastres, which afterward graced the front door of an Egyptian house in Cairo, where it hangs to keep off evil spirits.

LATEST THOUGHTS ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The new volume of the *Cambridge Essays* was issued in London on Friday afternoon, the 11th, the day the mail left. The article of chief note is an elaborate paper by Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. A., of that University, son of the late well-known Sir FOWELL BUXTON, and author of a biography of that eminent philanthropist. Mr. BUXTON, who is member of Parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, discusses at great length and with extraordinary industry and research, "The Questions Raised by the Mutiny;" and these are his conclusions from the facts known: "The cartridges were the real cause of the mutiny. This warns us that only by the strictest tolerance can our empire be preserved—a tolerance, however, which ought not to extend to religious cruelties, and which need not make us humor the pride of the Brahmins in our terms of enlistment. Our administration of India has had signal merits, but wants stimulus. This impulse would be given, in the first place, by giving more power to the local authorities; and again, by giving to each of the five great divisions of India a really independent Government, in all matters of administration, and by surrounding each Governor with a large Legislative Council of experienced civil and military officers, assisted, perhaps, by selected natives. If not, then by combining the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, with large additions of retired Anglo-Indians, in a Council; its deliberations to be public. The seat of Government should be in the hill country, instead of Calcutta. The Governor-Generalship and Lieutenant-Governorships should be the prizes of the most distinguished ability displayed in India. The freedom of the Indian press is, upon the whole, a good, not an evil. The seniority system in the army should be freely broken into. The military officers should no longer be drafted off to civil appointments. A better proportion must be kept between the European and native troops, but this rather by lessening the latter than by increasing the former. The artillery and forts should only be intrusted to Europeans. No military expenditure would be so effective as that upon railways, it might lead the natives to greater loyalty if the Queen were called Empress of India. Lastly, it is our duty, as a Christian country, to show equal energy of purpose in our gratitude and in our vengeance."

City Profligacy—Payments for the Street Commissioner's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having a little business at the Record Office yesterday, Mr. FLAGG with his usual urbanity handed me a copy of his *estimates* "for tax levy for the year 1858."

These reports have for so long a time been of so similar a character that if the dates were altered the City need scarcely be put to the expense of publishing them; in a word they are but a synopsis of profligate expenditures, to say nothing of the bare-faced frauds impressed upon most of its pages.

I do not believe such conduct would be tolerated in any other corporation in the world, for when it was once attempted in London, the Government threatened to take away its charter. And if the City is to be ruled by the miserable creatures who have had possession of it for a series of past years, the sooner the State takes from it *its* Charter, the better: for the City Government is not only a disgrace to itself, but to the Union.

If we ever expect to get on, the Common Council must be taken from the body of the people—in that case a better chance would be had of selecting respectable men, besides we should do as the Athenians did: compel under a pretty sharp penalty every property holder to vote. I am driven into these remarks upon turning to one page of frauds, brought upon the City by the strange conduct of the Corporation Counsel. Hear what Mr. FLAGG says on pages 26 and 27 of his "report:"

"By an ordinance passed by the Common Council June 26, 1857, the number of officers in the Street Department was increased to nearly twice the number required for the same service under former ordinances, (besides the number added in organizing the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies and of Lamps and Gas,) and the salaries increased to more than twice the amount formerly paid for the like service in that department. About the time of the adoption of the ordinance before referred to, C. DEVLIN was appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor, and most of the incumbents under the former Street Commissioner (TAYLOR) were removed, and others appointed instead, while the title to the office was claimed by D. D. CONOVER, under an appointment from the Governor. In this state of affairs, the Comptroller refused to pay the salaries of the officers in the Street Department, until the title to the office was decided by the courts. The appointees of Mr. DEVLIN soon after prosecuted their claims for salary, and *as the Counsel to the Corporation would not allow a defence to be set up against the legality of Devlin's appointment*, there was no sufficient defence to prevent the recovery of judgment upon their claim for services that have never been rendered; they being, most of the time, under an injunction of the Supreme Court, and restrained from the performance of any duties under these appointments, and *judgments have been recovered against the Corporation, from month to month, and payments have been made upon the executions.*"

How a man capable of uttering such truly beautiful sentiments as Mr. BUSTEED did at a Ward School, and published in the *Evening Post* of the 26th inst., could falsify himself as is above shown, is more than I can understand. Mr. BUSTEED should know that the people of this City are his clients, and that when he forgets this, and goes to scheming either with Mr. LOWBER, Mr. DEVLIN or who not, he forgets his oath, and his duty to God and the People.

The Governor should instantly remove Mr. BUSTEED from office; his power was given him for like purposes, and if he is not removed, then the Statute was made in vain, for it is difficult to conceive of a more wanton and flagrant dereliction of official duty, than, not only the present case presents, but many others that have so often been exhibited to the people of a like flagrant character, that time would be misspent by exhibiting them again.

I have gone over the items thus paid to DEVLIN, and his score of retainers, since the Supreme Court decided that he *was not* Street Commissioner amounting to the sum of about $65,000, not one dollar of which has been earned by him or them; and unquestionably a like sum, will have to be paid to Mr. CONOVER, the Acting Street Commissioner, thus making the sum of $130,000, to two sets of officials. The actual cost of the labor rendered by all of them could readily be performed by competent men for about the sum of two thousand dollars, and they would be well paid at that. The administration of the affairs of the City is a sad commentary of the ability of men in large communities to rule themselves, and the very demagogues who are crying, "Democracy! Democracy!" the loudest, are the most ravenous to glut themselves with the hearts' blood of their victims, whom they thus delude. How many of the poor and needy, with their little children now hovering over a few embers, thinly clad and poorly fed, would be made comfortable with a tithe of this $65,000 worse than stolen from the City treasury? Yet these heartless sticklers for equal laws, and equal rights, betray you first, and then plunder you.

Mr. FLAGG'S character as an honest man is above suspicion, but it seems to me he should have made public, through the press, these monthly frauds, and had he done so, if no one had stepped forward to protect the City by legislation, then he would have done his duty, and not until then.

B.

Curious Coincidences.

YORKVILLE, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While on a visit to Europe, some ten years ago, at the time when the *Great Britain* steamship went ashore on the northern coast of Ireland, it was my fortune to suggest a plan for getting her off the rocks, upon which she thumped for some three or more months, which was first published in the *Carmaethen Journal*, a provincial paper, and afterwards in the London *Times*, on the very same morning with the letter of a Captain of the Navy, advocating a plan on the same principle, which plan was adopted with complete success.

In your valuable paper, of Dec. 12, I was permitted to suggest a mode of "launching large ships," by means of "an artificial basin or dock, located in close proximity to the river, into which the water might be permitted to enter and float her, when completed." In the London *Times* of the 12th of December, I find the following question asked relative to the launching of the *Leviathan*, being precisely similar to the one propounded by me through your paper of the same date!

"Why was not the *Leviathan* built, to begin with, in a dry dock of her own, which would, upon the water being let in, have itself floated her, without further trouble, into the Thames."

It certainly is strange that two writers should, at a distance of 3,000 miles from each other, and on the same day, publish the same idea, on the same subject, and almost in the same words; but it appears stranger yet that such a simple and cheap plan for the launching of large ships should not long since have been adopted.

Respectfully, DIX.

M. Millaud, Owner of La Presse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The well-known impartiality of your paper leads me to hope that the following statement will be acceptable:

In the letter from Paris of the 26th of October, 1857, signed "Malakoff," and published in your paper of Saturday last, it is said that "M. MILLAUD, the millionaire owner of the *Presse*, who bought his way into the ranks of journalists in order to gain a respectability in society, which his millions alone would never have given him," &c., &c. Allow me to say that the writer of that letter has been misinformed; before M. MILLAUD acquired his fortune, his rare intelligence and remarkable aptitude was shown by his successful career as an editor, and it is a title of which he is justly proud.

If the author of the article had been himself present at any of the entertainments given by Mr. MILLAUD, at which the beautiful Mme. MILLAUD presides with exquisite grace and elegance, he would have met there the best society that Paris affords in birth and talent, as well as in wealth, and might have been witness also to the respect and affection with which he is regarded by his earlier colaborers, who have always found M. MILLAUD the same before as well as after the acquisition of his fortune, and which it would be wrong to taunt or reproach him with, since it has been used for the good of others and never to do any one harm.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Overland from St. Petersburg to the Mouth of the Amoor.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We had, yesterday, an interview with Mr. P. MCD. COLLINS, who arrived in this city a few days ago, having traveled over land from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor River. The journey occupied exactly one year. Twelve months ago Mr. COLLINS left St. Petersburg, traveled from thence to Moscow, by railroad and, from thence through Siberia, in sledges and telegas, to Chetah, the capital of the Trans-Baikal province, situated on the River Ingodal, one of the main sources of the Amoor, where he waited for the breaking up of the ice in the river, and then, accompanied by four Cossack soldiers, and by Mr. FULHELM, the Governor of the Russian-American Company at Ayan, proceeded down to the Amoor, and along that river to the Pacific. From Mr. COLLINS we have obtained much interesting information in relation to the vast region through which he traveled, and about which so little is known. He speaks in the highest terms of the Russian officials, with whom he had intercourse. Americans are everywhere highly regarded by the Russians, and are always treated with every courtesy and respect. The party of which Mr. COLLINS formed one were not molested by the nomadic tribes who inhabit a great portion of the region through which they traveled. They found it necessary, however, to be cautious in their intercourse with them. During his journey, Mr. COLLINS stopped for some time at Kyackta and Miamattschin. These towns are located side by side. The former is inhabited by the Russians, and the latter by the Chinese. The boundary line of the two nations runs between. It is marked only by a board fence. They are both walled in and fortified. At this point all the legitimate trade of the two countries is carried on. To Miamattschin the Chinese convey from the interior their teas and other goods on bullocks and camels, and to Kyackta the Russians bring their commodities, and in this way the exchange is made. The trade which centres at this point is estimated to amount to over thirty millions of roubles per annum. While at Kyackta Mr. COLLINS essayed to enter the Chinese dominions, and proceed to Pekin, which is about eight hundred and fifty miles to the South. He joined an Ambassador, sent out by the Russian Government to treat with the Emperor for the purchase of the country lying along the Amoor River.

The whole of this region, according to a treaty made in the reign of the Empress CATHERINE, belongs to the Chinese; but the Russians are now in possession of several portions of it. They are willing to acquire it by purchase; but if an overture to that effect is rejected, they are prepared to take it. Neither the Russian Ambassador nor Mr. COLLINS could obtain permission to proceed to Pekin, and they were both obliged to return. The Russians have greater facilities of obtaining correct views in relation to matters in China, than any other nation in the world. There is in Pekin what is termed the Russian College. It consists of ten missionaries of the Greek Church. These ten missionaries remain for ten years, and are then replaced by ten more. During the decade of their sojourn, they are not permitted to fill any vacancies that may be caused by death or any other casualty. They are treated in the Chinese capital with great respect, and are allowed a guard of honor. Through the agency of this College, the Russian Government obtains reliable information of everything that transpires at the Court of His Celestial Majesty. After his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the Chinese territory to Pekin, Mr. COLLINS proceeded to Chetah, situated at the head-waters of the Amoor River. The province of which it is the capital is rich in mineral resources. It is about as large as California. It abounds in mines of gold, silver and copper. The gold is found in river-beds and gulches. There are no quartz mines. The annual yield is estimated at five millions of roubles. The silver mines are very rich. They are both worked by the convicts transported to Siberia by the Russian Government, under the supervision of military officers. Private parties are not permitted to take out the precious metals in this section of the country. In other places, they are allowed to mine, under certain restrictions, and are obliged to pay the Government a certain percentage upon all they take out.

LIEUTENANT BEALE'S EXPEDITION—THE PACIFIC WAGON ROAD.—On Monday, Nov. 9, Lieut. E. F. BEALE, in charge of the Survey of the Pacific Wagon Road, arrived in Los Angeles, accompanied by Lieut. C. E. THORNBURN, U. S. N., the Superintendent of the Topographical Department. The following gentlemen composed the officers of the expedition, in addition to those above mentioned: Those appointed by the Secretary of War are, Messrs. ALEXANDER N. BRECKENRIDGE, ISAAC A. WORLEY, JAMES A. VIA, JAMES KING; those appointed by the Superintendent, Messrs. J. M. BELL, H. PORTER and M. M. STACY.

The survey of the Pacific Wagon Road was authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 17, 1857, and was completed to the Colorado River on the 19th ult. The survey was ordered on the line of the 35th parallel of latitude, and the route traveled has proved to be of the most favorable character. Very little work on one or two mountains will be required to make the road easy of travel. As it is, it presents fewer obstacles than any of the present traveled roads to California, and has the great advantage of being much shorter. Before, however, it will be safe for emigrants, something must be done with the Indians on the route—as it passes through the territories of the Apaches, Camanches, Navajoes and Mohaves. Although the survey party were not molested, emigrants might not fare so well. On the line surveyed, an abundance of grass, wood and water was found. The party arrived here in excellent health.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Star.*

THE JAPANESE BECOMING LESS EXCLUSIVE—CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.—We have been shown a letter from E. E. RICE, United States Commercial Agent at Hakodadi, to Captain TOOKER, of the *Ontario*, in which he communicates some facts of interest. He writes under date of Sept. 10: "The Japanese are becoming less exclusive. They now furnish in abundance for ship's use, hogs, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, and rice. By a new treaty, made since you were here, Americans can reside here permanently after the 4th of July, 1858. I have no doubt that importations from the United States will be made soon, as at certain seasons of the year such merchandise would pay well. Americans residing here are subject only to American laws. The treaty is in force, so far as the Japanese are concerned. They say, 'Come, the more the better.' Mexican dollars only should be brought here. All other kinds are nearly worthless."—*Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MORMONS.

Rumors of a Battle—Dr. Hurt's Narrative of his Escape—Departure of Mormons from California.

The California papers give currency to a rumor which has reached San Francisco from Portland, Oregon,—to the effect that a battle had occurred between the troops and the Mormons, in which 160 men of the Government forces were killed. The report lacks confirmation. It probably grew out of an exaggerated account of the burning of the Government trains. The following is the *Alta's* version:

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

EDITORS ALTA: By the steamer *Mountain Buck*, which arrived yesterday from the Cascades, we have a report that an express had arrived from Col JOHNSTON, of the Salt Lake Expedition, with intelligence that the Mormons had cut off his train, and killed one hundred and eighty of his men, and he had been forced to retreat.

The above news was sent to Col. STEPTOE, at Fort Walla Walla.

The *Alta* adds that the distance from Harris Fork (at which point BRIGHAM'S declaration of war was received) to Fort Hall, in Oregon Territory, is about 150 miles, and from that point to Fort Walla Walla, it is about 600 miles. Expresses are frequently sent across, the time occupied being usually about 12 days from Fort Hall to Fort Walla Walla. So that it will be seen that ample time existed for the news to be sent, and therefore it is divested of improbability upon that score.

Neither time nor place, however, is mentioned; so that the story is still improbable. The reception of the news created a great excitement in San Francisco.

DR. HURT'S NARRATIVE OF HIS ESCAPE FROM UTAH.

Dr. GARLAND HURT, Indian Agent for Utah, has forwarded to Col. JOHNSTON an interesting narrative of his escape from Utah. He speaks in high terms of the Utah Indians, through whose agency he escaped:

To Col. Albert S. Johnston, Commander-in-Chief of the army for Utah.

SIR: Having recently fled from the Indian settlement on Spanish Fork, in the Territory of Utah, somewhat precipitately, and reached your command on Oct. 23, after wandering for 27 days through mountains and deserts, in company with the Utah Indians, I venture to trouble you with a brief statement of the circumstances which induced me to abandon the agency and intrust my life to the care and protection of the savages.

For some time previous to my departure, it had been the settled opinion of the people of Utah that the troops could not get further than Green River this season. Consequently, I concluded that the Territorial officials would not venture to cross the mountains before Spring, and under the embarrassed condition in which the retention of the mails, and the very unsettled state of Governmental relations with Utah, had placed me, I deemed it important to seek an interview with them before the Winter set in; and as I had been previously advised that no person would be allowed to leave the Territory or cross the mountains without the humiliating ceremony of applying to BRIGHAM YOUNG for a passport, the alternative of organizing an Indian escort suggested itself to my mind—the first conception of which grew out of the deep concern which these untutored creatures had for some time manifested for my safety. And I was the more inclined to avail myself of this suggestion from the fact that several chiefs of the Uinta country were then on a visit at the farm, soliciting me to accompany them to that valley for the purpose of inspecting the adaptation of its climate and soil to the cultivation of grain, as they had become much pleased with the course of policy we were pursuing toward the Indians in Utah County. On the morning of Sept. 27, while I was yet discussing the propriety of this resolution, some half dozen of the natives rushed into my office, exclaiming, "Friend, friend, the Mormons will kill you!" and pointed to the window on the eastern side of the house. On looking out, to my surprise I saw from 70 to 100 armed dragoons stationed in the road about a mile from the house; and, as I did not manifest quite so much concern as the Indians thought the occasion justified, they caught hold of me and gave me to understand that they would not let me stay any longer.

I commenced arranging my official papers so as to be able to remove them instantly, if necessary, for I did not understand what it all meant. In a few seconds another Indian ran in to inform me that the Spanish Fork Canon was full of Mormons armed with guns and pistols, who said that they were going to kill me, and he had scarcely time to tell his story when another came in great haste and said that a Mormon squaw at Springville had told him to run and tell me that the Mormons intended to kill me. He also reported a large body of armed men on the road between Springville and the Indian farm. It was also reported by another Indian that the Mormons at Payson, the town on the south, were all in arms, although it was the Sabbath.

The Indians would not quit my room, but began to gather up my bedding and wearing apparel, when my interpeter came into the apartment in an evident state of excitement, and exclaimed, "Doctor, you're gone in!" I asked what it all meant. He said it was understood all over the country that I was about leaving with the Indians, and handed me a note from Mr. BUTLER, the Bishop of the Spanish Fork settlement, stating that he had learned from various sources that I intended going out with the Italians in violation of the martial law now in force. He felt it his duty to inform me that I could not leave, that they had resolved to enforce the law at all hazards. I regret having mislaid this letter, but the above is its purport, which revealed to me the meaning of so much military array. To think that an officer of the Government should be thus menaced while in the peaceful discharge of his official duties, could not fail to excite in the bosom of any one possessed of a spark of patriotism, feelings of the most indignant scorn. To be detained by force, and used as a tool in a most treasonable opposition to the laws of the country, as occasion might require, or to fall a victim to that brutal revenge which seeks gratification only in the sacrifice of life, was too humiliating to contemplate for a moment.

I determined to extricate myself or die in the attempt, and turned to ask some one to bring my horse, but when I reached the door I found that the Chief's son, a sprightly boy, had already performed that service. While he was saddling him I gathered my papers and wearing apparel, threw them into some meal sacks and pitched them out of doors to the Indians, who all seemed eager to assist me in my escape. In the presence of an armed populace I set out with three Indian youths, whose names are PETE, SAM and SHOWER-SHOCKETS. Mr. JOSEPH P. WATERS, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied me. Instead of going East as our enemies expected, we took a western course, but when it was discovered that we intended to reach the mountains by a circuitous route, some half dozen persons on horseback came out from the town of Payson, to tap our course just ahead of us. We wheeled short to the right; but just in our front lay a small stream, so deep and miry that stock were not in the habit of crossing it. I urged my horse, and he attempted to clear it at a single bound, but failing to reach the opposite bank with his hind feet, he fell back into water and mud over the top of his hips. I alighted upon the bank over his head, and by pulling at the reins assisted him in extricating himself, which he did after several desperate struggles. My comrades spurred down the stream a little way, and had better success. Our pursuers were by this time within three or four hundred yards of us. I remounted in haste, and soon found to my great satisfaction that the stamina of the noble animal had not been exhausted, and that although I had lost my spur in the struggle I could dispense with its service.

At the distance of about two miles we reached the base of a low mountain ranging north and south. We gained its summit just as the sun was setting, and debated the propriety of pursuing further a western course; but just at this time a dispatch was brought to us by two boys from the old chief, telling us to be sure to return to the farm that night. Under these circumstances we determined to try a feint. We descended below the summit, only far enough to hide ourselves; and then turned north and continued on that course for two or three miles, until we thought our pursuers were about gaining the top of the mountain. Then we turned again upon the eastern slope, and dropped into a little hollow, where we waited for daylight to disappear. This completely foiled our enemies, for the ground was so hard and stony that they could not discover our trail.

When the half-grown moon began to shine upon the mountain slope, we remounted and bounded over the prairie toward the spot from which we had set out. We reached the farm about 8 P. M., and found about one hundred of our red friends awaiting our return, who manifested great joy at our arrival. My first inquiry was where the Mormons were, when twenty voices shouted, "Cotch-carry, Mormon!" (Not here, Mormon!) I had left some forty-five head of horses and mules, and was about inquiring what had become of them, when I discovered that most of them had been mounted by the Indians. They then related how they had sallied out during the day, and driven the enemy from the canon by threats of what course they should pursue in case I and my comrades were murdered.

Taking some bread and meat that we found in the cellar, we made our escape that night up the Spanish Fork, in the direction of the Uinta country, and before 10 o'clock the next day had placed ourselves beyond the reach of our enemies. Before that hour in the morning we had also passed about 300 Indians, most of whom had left the farm the day before, and were halting to know the fate of "the American," as they called me. Before sunset all my papers, clothes, &c., were put in my possession.

Hence I have been entirely dependent upon these poor, untutored children of nature for life and sustenance. I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies; and though they were evidently conscious that they were unable to bestow on me the treatment to which I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety in advance of their present knowledge of Christian civilization.

When we left the Indian settlement the season was mild and salubrious, but as early as Oct. 9 we encountered a severe snow-storm, which pelted without mercy upon the shivering skins of my naked escort. Also on Oct. 12 and Oct. 13, in crossing the Green River Mountains, we waded through snow knee-deep, subjecting my party to the utmost degree of privation and suffering. Yet throughout their attachment was unremitting, and they would often, around their camp fires, assure me that if any attempt were made to take my life, they would die in my defence. The weather is now becoming intensely cold. Even as early as Oct. 10, Winter appeared to have set in with unusual severity, while in the meantime we had become short of provisions, and were compelled to submit to extreme suffering from hunger during the last two days of our journey. Yet through all these privations I had the satisfaction of being frequently assured that my companions would feel themselves amply compensated if they could only be the means of restoring me to my friends, and relieving me from that danger to which they had assured me that my life was exposed.

I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the Utahs to make a fair and candid exposition of these facts, for I doubt whether ever an agent of the United States in the Indian service has witnessed similar attachment to his person, or more loyalty to those laws and regulations which have been instituted for their government, than has been manifested in this instance.

The absence of any one in charge of the Superintendency of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, I trust will constitute a sufficient apology for thus obtruding these facts upon your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT, Indian Agent.

DEPARTURE OF MORMONS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Los Angeles *Star* understands that there is a very general movement among the Mormon population of San Bernardino County, with a view to their speedy departure for Salt Lake City. The *Star* says: "We know not the cause, whether it be in obedience to the call of the Church authorities, or from dissatisfaction with their Gentile neighbors, but we believe it is a fact, that many of the people there are selling off their property for the purpose of leaving this State for the modern Zion. We have heard of sales of valuable property being made there at great sacrifice. This will prove a good opportunity for those desirous of investing in real estate, as the tenements there are generally in good condition and well-improved."

A letter from San Bernardino, in the *Evening Bulletin*, gives some startling particulars of the doings of Mormonism in that section:

"San Bernardino has been the repository of corruption, and a secret agent in carrying out YOUNG'S treasonable design against the Government. This place has been, and is yet, governed by a horde of bigamists, who are all traitors to the commonwealth of the United States. We have been overwhelmed by their numbers, and represented in the Legislature by their favorite, an old bigamist, who, with a zeal and zest for his peculiar principles, has openly preached treason on the Sabbath day in this city. During the last six months the Saints in San Bernardino have sent and taken several cases of revolvers, large quantities of rifles, and *four or five tons of gunpowder* to Utah. Now, last of all, they are going to Zion to participate in the glories of war, and to 'burn powder in Uncle Sam's face.'

Many of the leaders of the church and principal men of San Bernardino are selling out, and making preparations for a trip across the mountains, to assist the Prophet. Property of all kinds here is selling very low—real estate at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than cost. American cattle (milch cows) are selling at from $25 to $35; oxen from $50 to $75 per yoke; horses (California) various prices; corn from 25 to 50 cents per bushel; wheat and flour at various prices, but very low; furniture at the buyer's own prices. Speculators are busy."

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE MORMONS.

The San Francisco *Herald* is informed by a gentleman recently from Utah, and who professes to speak *ex cathedrâ*, that the Mormons can bring into the field 17,000 troops. He, however, expresses the opinion, that they will not resort to hostilities; but at the same time, will not permit the troops of the United States to enter Utah. In the first place, we hardly think that the military strength of the Mormons, with their Indian allies combined, will reach over 10,000 men.

A Fresh Chapter of Murders.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER ON LAKE ERIE.

The *Evening Post* has the following: "A friend, who has just returned from the West, gives us a singular account of certain very strange circumstances, which are said to have occurred on the shore of Lake Erie.

A lady and gentleman, formerly residents of this City, had been spending several months in St. Louis, Missouri. They were in easy circumstances, and had a large circle of friends. A few weeks since the gentleman returned to this State on a visit, the principal object of which was to collect certain debts that were due to him. After he had been absent for several days, his wife in St. Louis received a letter from him, stating that he should speedily return. In happy expectation of this event, she awaited the proper time. After this she began to grow anxious, but still accounted for his delays by the uncertainties of railway travel, probable failure of trains to connect, &c. But, after a lapse of more than any reasonable number of days, and not receiving a word by mail or telegraph, her anxiety became intolerable, and inquiries were made, first at his place of departure, and then along the route.

About eight days since, in response to some of these inquiries, the wife received intelligence at St. Louis that a body had been found near the shore of Lake Erie, which answered to the description of her husband. It was subsequently identified—that is, as much as a corpse so mutilated could be—and an intimate friend of the supposed deceased went on a few days since to closely investigate the matter. There seems to be little doubt that the husband was murdered—in what way and by whom, can only be conjectured. The mystery is, how and for what purpose he left the regular trains to St. Louis, to which place he was, both for business and social reasons, desirous to repair with the utmost celerity.

The names are not revealed, and the facts have thus far been carefully kept from the journals, in the hope, it is supposed, that this secrecy may lead to more sure and prompt detection. The body of the murdered man had evidently been robbed, and there is no possible doubt that the crime was perpetrated for the sake of the money he was carrying to St. Louis—a sum not very considerable, not thought to exceed $1,600.

It is not impossible that some of these statements may not be accurate; but the narrative is here given as it was told to our friend by a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

The Austin *State Gazette* says, "the following particulars come to us from Cora, Comanche Connty:"

"On the 21st of November, a difficulty occurred in this County, between ARCH NOATHCUT and SAM HOMSLEY, in which NORTHCUT was killed. A few days previous to the rencontre, NOATHCUT had made an effort to commit an outrage upon HOMSLEY'S wife. She succeeded in getting away from him unharmed, save the tearing of her dress, and ran to her husband, who was at work in a field one mile distant. HOMSLEY went to NORTHCUT'S house that evening without arms, but failed to see ARCH, (he shut himself up in the house.) His brother, HAGAN, promised HOMSLEY that ARCH should meet him the next day and render satisfaction, but he failed to do so, and the next thing HOMSLEY heard of ARCH, he was well supplied with weapons, and bidding him defiance. On the 21st Inst., HOMSLEY and his wife were passing by NORTHCUT'S house, NORTHCUT came out of the house and walked in the direction of HOMSLEY to a cow lot and stopped, putting off his coat which exposed his weapons to full view. HOMSLEY told his wife to walk on, and he started towards him. NOATHCUT drew out his pistol and held it in his right hand hacking on the fence at the same time with an axe in his left hand. HOMSLEY advanced to within six or seven paces of him, and told him to lay down his pistol, whereupon each party made ready to shoot. HOMSLEY'S cap bursted; NOATHCUT fired but missed HOMSLEY; the second barrel of HOMSLEY'S gun fired and NORTHCUT fell to rise no more, ten buck shot taking effect.

HOMSLEY is one of the first settlers of this County, and never had a difficulty in his life before."

THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The *Union* says: "IRA STOUT is suffering severely from his injuries. His arm is very much swollen, and there is danger of sloughing at the elbow—if so, it will be a serious matter. MRS. LITTLES appears to be quite buoyant in spirits, and bears the pain attending her injuries with a great deal of fortitude. When the arm was set by the surgeon, she exhibited the same firmness that has characterized her conduct through the whole proceeding thus far. MARGARET STOUT, the mother of IRA, is held in jail by the Coroner."

THE MURDER AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The murder of JOHN HIGHLAND, at Niagara Falls, has been noticed. The murderer's name was HENRY KEYE, a Dutchman, living in the same town, who was caught while stealing clothes from HIGHLAND'S yard, and on being defeated, stabbed HIGHLAND. After KEYE was secured, his premises were searched, and an immense quantity of stolen goods found. KEYE was a bricklayer by trade, but has followed up his thefts for two years or more. He is in custody.

The Westfield Tragedy.

The Springfield *Republican* gives full particulars of the murder of the STOUDS family at Westfield, Mass.:

"The family occupied the basement and the first floor above. Access to the floor was held by means of a stairway, and a door opened directly into the sitting-room. Upon bursting this open the body of the unfortunate woman was discovered lying on the floor, partially under a table above which the mirror hung. Her throat was horribly cut, and a deep slash across one hand, together with the appearance of the body, gave evidence of a desperate—if brief and noiseless—struggle. Upon her bosom lay an empty razor-case, and the razor itself, covered with a thick clot of blood, lay beneath her. A bread-knife, also smeared with blood, lay upon the table, and it is supposed that she seized this to defend herself, but was almost immediately overcome. Around upon the floor lay the shirt and pantaloons of the murderer, liberally marked with the evidences of his crime. In the bedroom, adjoining, lay the two children, the eldest in the crib, the youngest on the bed, with their throats most brutally cut. The head of the youngest was nearly sawn off, and the throat of the elder had been so thoroughly gashed as to bear two distinct cuts upon the spinal column. In the room below, the table was spread for breakfast, and the coffee was in the coffee-pot untouched, leaving no doubt that it was just at breakfast hour that the murders were committed.

STOUDS was attacked with the infections of Millerism in 1853 or '54, and for a long time yielded to its sway. He is said to have preached on two or three occasions, and peddled a Millerite chart about the country. In all other respects than his fanaticism on this point, he was generally considered sane.

In the sitting-room, where the murder of MARY STOUDS was perpetrated, a few friends of the deceased were collected, while about the doors small bands of women congregated from [illegible], endeavoring to obtain an entrance. [illegible] or bed-room where the children had been [illegible] bodies were being decently arranged for [illegible], which was to take place in the afternoon. [illegible] Coroner and Jury entered the house and [illegible] rough examination. After assuring themselves [illegible] was nobody concealed on the premises, they opened boxes, and drawers, and closets, and took out the contents for inspection. The [illegible] of which he worked, in rolling cigars, was in the room, shut up like a table, with the knife and [illegible] as he had left them. In a closet were a great number of manuscript second advent charts, the [illegible] of the chart got up by himself, and printed at the *Republican* office.

A paper box was found containing nine or two [illegible]ntes, for small sums, from various individuals, two silver watches, (the only ones he had, $18 in bills, and a number of letters to his wife, from himself and others, and to himself from friends in the country. No letters from friend abroad were found, though he is known to have received several. His own letters were in a beautiful hand writing, the spelling accurate, and only those occasional slight errors in grammar that would be natural to a foreigner but a few years in this country.

The following is an extract from one of them, written to his wife, from Suffield, Conn., some two or three months since:

'I kiss you and my dear children. If I had you all with me I should feel very happy; this separation is a hard thing, and shall no more be hereafter; may our Lord watch over you in my absence and bless you all for our Saviour's sake.'

Amongst the letters were one or two, quite singular and interesting, as giving an insight into the feelings of the believers in the Second Advent, which was to occur

SANTA CLAUS.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

The children dream of Santa Claus:—
They see a merry sleigher go,
His stee a so swift, his sledge so light,
He dinteth not the downy snow.

And now he checks his elfish team
Upon the chimney top he stands,
He disappears, with baskets heaped:
And now is back, with empty hands.

Again he springeth in his sledge
His steeds just feel the slacking reins.
(So strangely soon he went and came,)
Begin to tonch their silken manes.

He grasps the scarcely slackened reins
Again he flies away, awey,
That not a child he loves may wake
To keep a toyless holiday.

The children dreem of Santa Claus
They see a merry sleigher go,
His steeds so swift, his sledge so light,
He dinteth not the downy snow.

'Tis well they do not wake and see
Tha real Santa Claus—in tears
With little stockings in her hands,
Which some one wore in other years.

'Twere well, I feel to-night, if we,
The wise thro' grief, could ever keep
The "fond delusions" in our faith,
Which gave us erst a happy sleep.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE, Dec., 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of December to the 26th day of December, 1857: Men, 71; Women, 76; Boys, 145; Girls, 101: Total, 393*. Adults, 147; Children, 246, Males, 216, Females, 177; Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Drowned	1
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	4	Dysentery	6
Apoplexy	2	Enlargement of the Brain	1
Atrophia of Inf't	1	Epilepsy	1
Asthma	2	Erysipelas	3
Bleeding	1	Fatty Liver	1
Bleeding Navel	1	Fever Bilious	2
Bleeding Womb	1	Fever, Conges	1
Bronchitis	5	Fever, Puerperal	4
Burned or scald	1	Fever, Remitt'n	1
Cancer	1	Fever, Scarlet	16
Casualties	2	Fever, Typhoid	4
Cholera, Inf	2	Fever, Typhos	7
Chronic of the Liver	3	Fracture of the Skull	1
Comp of Brain	1	Fracture of the Thigh	1
Cong. of Brain	6	Heart, Dis. of	2
Cong. of Lungs	6	Heart, Disease of	1
Consumption	61	Valvular	1
Convulsions, Infantile	21	Hip Disease	1
Convulsions Puerperal	1	Hooping Cough	10
Croup	11	Inflammation	1
Debility, Adult.	1	Inflam. Bowels	7
Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam. of Brain	4
Delirium Tremens	3	Inflam. of Heart	1
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. of Lungs	6
Dropsy	2	Inflam. of Stom.	1
Dropsy in Head	20	Intemperance	1
		Infinenza	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or Murdered	1
		Lock of Jaws	1
		Marasmus, Ad.	3
		Marasmus, Inft.	25
		Measles	11
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	1
		Parturition, Difficult	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature Birth	9
		Rheumatism	1
		Ruptures	5
		Scrofula	4
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	18
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	23
		Suicide	4
		Teething	4
		Tumors	2
		Ulceration	1
		Ulceration of the Jaw	1
		Ulceration of the Spine	2
		Ulceration of the Throat	1
		Worms	1
Total	393		

* Increase this week—42.

OFFICE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Police Intelligence.

MURDER IN CANNON-STREET—AN AGED GERMAN KILLED BY A WOMAN—SNOWBALLING THE CAUSE.—A singular murder was committed, Sunday afternoon, at the tenant-house rear of No. 82 Cannon-street. Two boys, named Edmund Simet and Wm. Richter, each about thirteen years of age, were amusing themselves by snowballing in the yard, when they got to quarrelling. The quarrel soon attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, when Henry Simet, the father of one of the boys, went to the room of George Richter, the father of the other boy, and attempted to pick a quarrel with him in relation to the snowballing. Richter told him he did not want any disturbance, and ordered him to leave the room. Upon Simet's refusal to go, Richter took hold of him and attempted to put him out. They clinched, and finally passed into the hall, where the altercation was renewed. During the scramble in the hall, the wife of Simet came up stairs, with an axe-helva in her hand, and struck Richter a heavy blow on the left temple, and another over the right eye, which felled him to the floor. After he had fallen, she struck him a third blow. Simet and his wife left, and proceeded to their room, and Richter went into his own apartment. He laid down on a cot, and asked his wife to get some vinegar to bathe his head. When his wife returned with the vinegar, she found her husband dead.

The occurrence was speedily made known to the Police, and officer Lake arrested Simet and took him to the Station-house. The wife of Simet, who committed the assault, fled to a shoemaker's shop to conceal herself. In the evening some of her friends went to the house after her child, and officer Van Arsdale, of the Eleventh Ward, followed the person and thus discovered the accused. Mrs. Simet was conveyed to the Station-house and locked up with her husband to await the result of an examination in the case.

Coroner HILLS proceeded to the house, yesterday, for the purpose of holding an inquest, but as the most important witnesses in the case were not present the examination was adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning, at the Eleventh Ward station-house. Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Beach made a *post mortem* examination of the body. A quantity of extravasated blood was discovered upon the brain, just above the left temple, sufficient to cause death. The deceased was 66 years old and a native of Germany, but had been in this country over thirty years. He was a filecutler by trade, and worked for Mr. Arsmilier, at No. 36 Clinton-street. He leaves a wife and three children, the youngest only three months old.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—Notice was sent yesterday to the Coroner's office that a woman named Lotty Ware was lying dangerously ill at her residence, No. 293 West Fifty first-street, from the effects of a beating inflicted by Thomas Ware, her husband. Coroner CONNERY proceeded to the house and took the *ante mortem* examination of the woman. She stated that on last Christmas evening her husband came home intoxicated. Upon counting his money, he found, as he alleged, a dollar missing, and charged her with stealing it, and insisted upon its return. She denied having taken the money, when he beat her in a most cruel and shocking manner. The woman declared that her husband had beaten her frequently before, and she was urgent that in case of her death he should not be punished, as she forgave him. It is thought the woman will recover.

CHARGE OF STEALING CIGARS.—John Murphy and Patrick Nugent, two Irishmen, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, charged with stealing cigars, valued at $75, from the store of Thos. Underhill, No. 181 South-street. Murphy was seen by Officer Gerodett, of the Fourth Ward, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, climbing over a fence adjoining Mr. Underhill's store, and a handkerchief, stuffed in the key-hole of the store, was claimed by Nugent. The prisoners were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—A woman, giving her name as Jane Crawford, was arrested yesterday, having on a mantilla which was recognized as one that had been stolen from the cloak and mantilla store No. 205 Canal-street. It was afterwards found that most of her other clothing had been stolen. The store No. 205 Canal-street was broken into last Friday night, and $50 worth of goods were stolen. The arrest of the woman led to the arrest of Mike Weaver, who is charged with the burglary. Both prisoners were held for examination by Justice DAVISON, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Giles B. Williams was arrested yesterday, charged with having defrauded Mr. Orlando Church, of No. 15 Broadway, out of $180 worth of cigars, by representing that he was purchasing them for a hotel up town. William E. Rowland was also arrested, charged with securing, through false representations, a loan of $20 from Marsh Brothers & Co. Toe accused were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

JUSTICE DISPENSED BY AN ALDERMAN.—We have been requested to state that the report of Inspector HART, in relation to the discharge of persons from arrest by Alderman COULTER, a few evenings ago, which was published in some of the papers, is entirely without foundation in truth, in so far as it reflected upon the condition of the Alderman while holding Court. The Alderman assures us that he was passing the street at the time the men were arrested; that they were not committing any violence; that he told the policemen the men should not be arrested unless they violated the law, and that as they did arrest them, he felt it to be his duty to open Court, hear the complaint, and discharge them, which he did.

POLICE SURGEONS.—There was an inaccuracy in the report of the meeting of the Police Court Commissioners on Saturday. It should have been stated that the following gentleman were appointed Surgeons: DRS. JAMES KENNEDY, (President,) A. B. MOTT and LAFAYETTE RAMSEY.

NEW-JERSEY.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF JERSEY CITY.—The Committee some time since appointed by the Jersey City Common Council to examine into and report upon needed amendments to the City Charter—and to whom was referred the amendments suggested by the Charter Convention—have reported that they found the work imposed upon them required more deliberation than they were able to bestow, and recommended to the Board the appointment of a Committee of citizens to perform the work. The Board adopted the recommendation and appointed Messrs. J. Dickinson Miller, David S. Manners, John D. Ward, Edgar B. Wakeman, and Alex. H. Wallis, such Committee. This Committee were requested to take the whole matter under their charge, and when they shall have completed the work to submit the same to the Common Council for approval, and if their suggestions shall be concurred in by two-thirds of the Board, then the amendments will be sent to the Legislature. It is understood, however, that before a final passage is obtained, the proposed amendments are to be printed and circulated among the people, with the view of getting an expression of public opinion.

RE-ARRESTED.—JOHN WILLIAMS was, four years ago, convicted of burglary and arson, committed in Jersey City, and sent to the State Prison. Having served out the term of his sentence, he was on Saturday discharged, but was immediately re-arrested on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Mercer County, for having, during his imprisonment, attempted to kill one of the keepers. He is now in the Mercer County Jail.

STEALING MACKEREL.—WILLIAM BURKE, of Jersey City, was yesterday morning brought before Recorder BEDFORD charged with stealing a keg of mackerel from the grocery store of Mr. LEYHAM, and was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Alexander H. Pomeroy vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—NELSON, C. J.—The question presented upon the pleadings is, whether or not the Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine the matters in controversy. The defendants are a corporation created by the laws of the State of Connecticut, and the suit was commenced by the service of process upon an officer of the Company within the Southern District of the State of New-York. The judiciary act of 1789 (1 U. S. Statutes, p. 78) provides that no civil suit shall be brought in the Circuit Court against an inhabitant of the United States, in *any other district than that where of he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ.* In the case of Day vs. The Newark India Rubber Company, (3 Blatchford, 628,) we held that a corporate body, created by the Legislature of New-Jersey, could have no existence beyond the limits of the territory of the State, and that the service of process upon the President in the City of New-York gave no jurisdiction to the Circuit Court over the defendant. He was neither an inhabitant of the district, nor was the service of process upon the Company made within it.

The case before us, however, has an additional feature, not found in that case, which is relied on to distinguish it, the effect of which we will proceed to consider.

By a statute of New-York, passed May 11, 1846, permission and authority were given to this Connecticut Company to continue and extend its railroad (which was a road from New-Haven to the New-York line) from the dividing line of the two States through the county of Westchester, in New-York, to connect with the New-York and Harlem line of road, and it was authorized to take, transport and convey persons and property on the same by the power of steam or animals. The Company was also authorized to procure and hold such real estate as should be necessary and convenient for the purposes of the road; to construct the same with one or more tracks; to regulate the time and manner of transporting passengers, and roads; to erect Station-houses and other necessary buildings; to fix and regulate the charges for the conveyance of persons and property, &c. The act further provided, that the said Company should be *liable to be sued by summons in the manner as corporations created by the laws of the State, and that the process might be served on an officer or an agent of the Company.*

The Company has availed itself of the privileges and franchises of this statute of New-York, built the road and put it in operation, and is undoubtedly to be regarded as having submitted to the conditions imposed: and if this were a suit in a State Court of New-York, there could be little if any difficulty in maintaining the suit upon the present service of the process. Indeed, this very point was decided in the case of the Lafayette Insurance Company vs. French, et al. (18 How. 404.) That was a suit upon a judgment recovered in a State Court in Ohio against a corporation of the State of Indiana upon service of process on an agent in Ohio. But the difficulty here is in giving effect to this Act of New-York, providing for service of process against the defendant. That is regulated as to this Court by the Act of Congress of 1789, already referred to, and cannot be altered or modified by any State law. According to this act the defendant must be an inhabitant of the district, or served with process within it, in order to give the Court jurisdiction.

Now, service of process by the assent of this Company upon an agent within the State, or within the Southern District of New-York, cannot be said to be a service upon an inhabitant of the District, nor upon a person within it. The Corporation is still a Connecticut Company resident within the State of Connecticut, but consenting to be sued in New York by service of process on its agent, and however effectual this service may be in conferring jurisdiction over the Company upon the tribunals governed by the laws of New-York, it cannot have this effect in respect to the Federal tribunals, which are not only not governed by this law, but by the act of Congress, which has prescribed a different rule.

It is argued, however, that by the law of New-York authorizing, and of Connecticut consenting, that the Company might acquire lands in the former State, enter upon them, construct its road, regulate the running of the cars, fix charges for transportation, run its trains, &c., it must be regarded in the exercise and enjoyment of these franchises, in judgment of law, as present within the district at the time of the service of the process; that by force of these laws it must be considered as empowered to exist, and act in the County of Westchester, and of course in the District; and that a corporation may have two domiciils, one in New-York and the other in Connecticut.

Whether or not the two laws referred to have any other force or effect than to authorize and license a Connecticut corporation to enjoy and exercise certain rights and privileges in the State of New-York, it is not important to inquire; for it seems to me, if any other or greater effect is to be given to them, and this body is to be deemed existing in New-York in its corporate capacity, it must be regarded as so existing as a New-York corporation. As a foreign corporation it cannot be said to have any legal existence in New-York. Its existence in the foreign State may be recognized in New-York, and the exercise of many rights and privileges permitted by express statutes or the comity of her Courts (The Bank of Augusta vs. Earl.) But its corporate existence in the State can be created only by New-York laws, and by making it a New-York Corporation. The idea thrown out by Lord St. Leonards, in the Canon Iron Co. case, Maclan, (35 Eng. law and Eq. R. S., 37, 57, 62,) that the place of business of a foreign corporation for the purpose of jurisdiction might properly be deemed its domicil in the country in which the suit is brought, was not adopted by the other Judges. And certainly, there would be great difficulty in assenting to it upon any sound principle as giving jurisdiction over the corporation itself. The jurisdiction of the Court over the property of the foreign company within it, at the place of business, is a very different question. Lord Brougham put a very pertinent question, in his opinion, upon this subject, by asking, if, in case the foreign corporation disobeyed the process served upon its agent in another country, this Court would punish the agent for the contumacy? In that case, the attempt was made to enjoin a Scotch corporation by service upon its agent at a place of business in England.

Upon the whole, as at present advised, I think the Court has no jurisdiction of the defendant, and if my opinion upon the point was more doubtful than it is, I should be unwilling, in a case of the magnitude of the present one, to entertain the jurisdiction, when there are tribunals before whom it may be heard and determined unembarrassed with this question.

Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer.

Amos K. Enos vs *The Same.*—The like judgment.
A. Belmont vs. *The Same.*—The like judgment.
L. C. Clarke vs. *The Same.*—The like judgment.

Decisions in Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

BANKRUPTCY—GENERAL ORDER OF SALE BY THE ASSIGNEE.

In the matter of the application of the General Assignee in Bankruptcy.—The general assignee in bankruptcy applied to the Court by petition, setting forth that applications had been made in him to purchase reputed assets of bankrupts which have not been set forth in the schedules on file, and that in such cases the course for the assignee has been to make a special application to the Court for an order authorizing him to dispose of the same at private sale; that applications have been made to him for the purchase of "all the remaining assets and rights of property of sundry bankrupts," but that the Court had declined to give an order in compliance with such application, and for several reasons praying for an order that the assignee might sell on notice at the Exchange all remaining property and rights of property of any bankrupt in such order as he might deem advisable.

Held by the Court—That the legitimate method of disposing of assets held by the general assignee, is by public sale, conducted publicly under the name of the bankrupt from whom they were derived, and after the lapse of fifteen years from the repeal of the act; a proceeding by the assignee to make sale in a single lot of all interests and equities of two or three thousand bankrupts, whose estates have passed to him by decree of the Court, would afford opportunities for gross impositions upon the assignee and wrong to creditors.

That the act does not authorize a general order of Court directing a sale of imaginary interests of bankrupts aggregately or separately.

That, although the Court may select the same assignee in numerous cases, as in its opinion may best subserve the interests of creditors and the convenient and correct administration of the act, yet the assignee is empowered, and acts under a distinct and independent appointment in each several case, and it would be an incongruous proceeding, if not irregular and void in itself, to couple in one sweeping order distinct interests or rights pertaining to multifarious cases and parties.

Application denied.

PRACTICE—TIME TO APPEAL—STAY OF EXECUTION.

George W. Barnard vs. *Edward Saportal.*—This was a motion to stay execution upon a judgment, the respondent claiming such stay, by reason of having filed his appeal within ten days after the costs were taxed, although the judgment had been rendered more than ten days. The judgment was entered on Sept. 16. On Sept. 30 notice of taxation for Oct. 9 was served, and on Oct. 2 the appeal was filed.

Held by the Court—That the right of appeal is perfect as soon as a final judgment is rendered in the cause. The decree is final when no further judicial act remains to be done in the cause by the Court.

That an order giving or refusing costs, specifically declared in the judgment upon the merits for either party is part of the final decree, and in that way appealable, but the Court is not aware of any authority which determines that a final decree for costs alone is ground of appeal under the judiciary act, and the case in 3 Peters, 307, strongly implies a contrary doctrine. A decree simply for costs imposes no lien or incumbrance upon property of any description, nor does it authorize the issue of any process for carrying it into effect against the person or property against whom it is rendered. The stipulation for costs required to be given by the respondent as a condition of his being admitted to contest a case is the foundation for a judgment for costs against him and his surety, independent of the decree upon the merits for debt.

That it is therefore in no way necessary to the completion of the main decree that the amount of the costs should be ascertained and added to that decree.

That the decree was final, and the cause in a state to be appealed on the 16th of September, and more than 10 days having elapsed after that decree, before the appeal was taken, the appeal does not stay execution. Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Daniel Berrien, Jr., vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York and Charles Devlin.*—The trial of this cause was continued yesterday before Judge ROOSEVELT.

The cross-examination of Mr. Devlin was completed, but did not evolve any very important fact. Mr. Devlin's memory was very imperfect, and did not furnish any very definite data.

James H Roosevelt was produced as a witness for the defendants to prove that the Judge before whom the case is being tried is within the ninth degree of consanguinity to Mr. J. C. R. Brown, whose name appears as an owner of property to be assessed for work on New-Bowery. Mr. Roosevelt produced a pedigree said to have been made up from the records of the old Dutch Church.

To this Mr. Willard objected, as secondary evidence.

The pedigree was read, however, from which it seemed to be proved that Judge Roosevelt stands on the tenth degree of consanguinity to the person about to be assessed.

The assessment never having been confirmed or levied, it is contended by the plaintiff that it makes no difference whether Judge Roosevelt is or is not related to any of the owners of property on the Bowery. It does not yet appear whether the assessment will or will not be confirmed by the Common Council.

Terrence Bronogan testified that in his esteem tha work on the New-Bowery was worth $1 25 per cubic yard. On cross-examination it appeared that Mr. Branagan never did any work for the City under contract.

The defendants here rested.

David M. Hughes, for plaintiff, testified that he was Vice-President and acting Treasurer of the Second-avenue Railroad Company at the time the work was done by Mr. Devlin in the New-Bowery; that Mr. Devlin commenced work there some two weeks before the 6th of November, the date of the contract executed by Meehan and assigned to Devlin; that at the time when Mr. Hughes was negotiating for the removal of the track of the road from the centre to the side of the New-Bowery, Mr. Devlin stated to the witness that he was doing the work at 34 cents per cubic yard.

William V. Leggett, a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, testified that he was present in June last, at the time that Mr. Turner, then Devlin's deputy, made out the requisition to the Board of Assessors; that Devlin was also present, and directed Mr. Lynch, his contract clerk, to fill into the contract, the words "*time extended four months from December 6, 1856*," this was after Mr. Taylor's death, and during the time that Mr. Devlin held the office of Street Commissioner.

The case will probably be concluded to-day.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Herman Kurff vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.—This was an application for an injunction restraining the City from purchasing the premises Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-street, which we believe was to be used for the erection of a school-house. It is alleged that the sum agreed to be paid is much larger than the real value of the property. The injunction was granted and the undertakings filed.

An Interesting Occasion—The "Golden Wedding" of Nicholas Longworth.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

One of the most agreeable reunions, under peculiar circumstances, which has ever occurred in our city, took place at the fine residence of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Esq., on Pike-street, last evening. It was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Wedding Day of the host and hostess. "'Twas the night before Christmas," half a century ago, that the respected couple joined hand and hand to tread life's journey through, and although many a decade of years has passed, they are still unseparated.

Fifty-four years ago, Mr. LONGWORTH came to Cincinnati from New-Jersey, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Judge BURNET, whose residence then stood upon the present site of the Burnet-House. Fifty years ago last evening, he was married to a daughter of Major SILAS HOWELL, of New-Jersey, who had previously honorably served his country under WASHINGTON. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. MATTHEW WALLACE, since deceased, a brother of Mrs. JACOB BURNET, who was present at the celebration of the "Golding Wedding" last evening. The bridesmaid who participated in the ceremony was Miss JULIA ANN ELLIOTT, (who was present last night,) now the widow of Mr. JOSEPH H. CRANE, and who entered the parlors where the company were assembled arm in arm with Mrs. L., as she did fifty years ago. The groomsman on the occasion was Mr. JOSEPH PIERCE, now dead, whose widow lives at Dayton, and was among the guests of last night's celebration. The marriage ceremony was performed in the first brick building erected within the limits of the present city of Cincinnati, which then stood on the northwest corner of Fifth and Main streets—a palace in its day, but Progress and Enterprise long since razed it to the ground, to give place to a more modern structure.

On the same evening, a niece of Mrs. LONGWORTH, Miss SUSAN WILLIS, was married to Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, both of whom are still living, and residing in Peoria, Ill., attended as bridesmaid and groom by Miss FINLY, now Mrs. Judge TORRENCE, and Col. CUSHMAN, now residing at New-Haven, Conn.

As was remarked before, the gathering of last evening was a most delightful reunion of old friends of other days, and young acquaintances of the present. Among the party were several who came to Cincinnati when it contained but a thousand inhabitants, now multiplied by two hundred, when the present site of the "Queen City of the West" was a congregation of "rough log cabins that told of olden times"—and in social enjoyment the evening was passed most agreeably. The host and hostess were active in making the occasion one that will long be remembered by the participants. The entertainment was one of the most magnificent we have ever attended.

In addition to the large number of guests last evening, the "old folks at home" could point with pride to three children, two daughters and a son, twelve grand-children, and one great grand-child, who were present at the celebration of the "Golden Wedding." Rich wedding gifts and letters of congratulation were sent in yesterday in great numbers, as though it were a youthful bridal day, a joyous feast of the spring of life, when all was bright and gay.

Items Touching Business, Rents, &c.

The Duncan Mills at Franklin (N. J.) are again in full operation. An order for cotton machinery to the amount of $30,000 has been received by the Rogers Locomotive Co., of Paterson. The machinery is for the Mississippi Penitentiary, the convicts being employed on that description of labor.

In relation to rents, (says the Boston *Traveller,*) those who have been spending nearly one-half of their income in this way, find it necessary to economize, and therefore the demand for costly houses has greatly fallen off. We hear of one case where a tenant informed his landlord that he could not pay the rent, $600 per annum, for his house, and must move. The landlord, rather than to have his house vacant, offered to let him keep it for the present at $300. The tenant still shook his head. Finally an agreement was made that he should keep the house until Spring, at the rate of $200 per year.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, writes from Clarksville as follows: "The tobacco factories are all still closed. No tobacco has been manufactured here for more than a month, and very little for the last sixty or ninety days. The manufacturers expect to resume work soon after New-Year's day, and they fondly hope for better results next year than they have realized this.

There has been a considerable quantity of loose tobacco sold here lately. It is generally of very inferior quality, and indicates that the crop of tobacco produced this year is of a very poor grade."

A letter from Ellsworth, (Me.,) dated 18th, says "Our little Union River is still open, and largely used to send off the residue of the season's sawing. Some thirty sail of coasters have departed within a few days, fully laden with various kinds of lumber, for Portland, Boston, and other New-England ports. On Monday last more than $20,000 worth of sugar box shooks left Ellsworth.

John Collins, a hackman in Chicago, has recovered $358 damages from the *Daily Times* of that City for an alleged libel contained in an article purporting to show how he had swindled hackney-coach passengers and escaped punishment therefor. The *Times* announces its intention to appeal the case.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of Saturday, 32,703 bbls. Flour, 47,361 bushels Wheat, 47,677 bushels Corn, 2,300 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Oats, 108 pkgs. Provisions, 166 bbls. Whisky, and 576 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Holders ask $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs., but buyers evince no disposition to purchase freely.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade is quite dull, here,—the demand being confined, for the most part, to the requirements of local and near-by jobbers. Stocks are generally reduced, and prices are somewhat nominal. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, reports an unchanged market for Boots and Shoes, there. "Business is likely to be very quiet for at least a month, and the prospects of the Spring trade do not look very encouraging as yet, as there are many indications that the business will be more backward than usual. Manufactures continue to be moderately employed, and the stock of goods on the market is likely to be small at the commencement of the active season. The downward tendency of the Hide and Leather markets appears to have been checked the past week and better prices have been realized, but many in the trade are inclined to the opinion that this improvement will not last. For California there continues to be some inquiry. Among the exports of the week we notice shipments of 2,760 cases from this port."

COFFEE—Is in fair request at steady prices. Sales 150 pkgs. Java at 16c., and 480 bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We repeat our quotations: Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c.; Bahia at 8¾c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore last week sales were made of 4,200 bags Rio Coffee at from 9¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock, in first hands, on Saturday, of 58,000 bags Rio. The week's receipts were confined to 1,200 bags Rio.

COTTON—The market is quite dull, and though the tendency of prices is downward, buyers do not appear inclined to operate to any considerable extent. Some small lots have been sold to-day, including Middling at 9¾c. for Upland, and 9¼c.@10c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. These rates, however, are not generally acceptable to factors.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	578,534
Total	586,413
Exported to date	286,823
Stock on hand not cleared	299,590

FISH—Holders ask full prices for the leading kinds, but the inquiry is tame.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered, at somewhat easier prices, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 7,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Faocy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Towards the close it was difficult to sell even small lots at these rates, buyers anticipating a further decline. Canadian Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 700 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply and slack request. Prices are unsettled. Small lots only have been sold, amounting, altogether, to about 6,500 bushels, and including lair to prime white Western at $1 20@$1 32½; fair white Southern at $1 19; inferior red do. at 90c.; and damaged Southern at 75c. ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, and is much cheaper. Sales 30,000 bushels at 53c.@60c. for new crop yellow and white Jersey and Southern; and 64c. for old yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Northern Rye has advanced to 75c ₱ bushel, with sales reported of 3,500 bushels thereat. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 33c.@38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@33c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Ogdensburg Breadstuff Receipts, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 18, 1857:

Flour, bbls	361,578	Rye, bush	7,615
Wheat, bush	598,523	Barley, bush	1,246
Corn, bush	517,076	Oats, bush	5,129

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 55c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, no large arrivals or sales of hay were reported. Prices were unchanged.

HIDES—Are sparingly sought after, to-day. Sales have been reported of only 500 Buenos Ayres at 20c.; 1,000 Rio Grande, at 19c., each lot on six months' credit, and 650 Bogota, averaging 21½ lbs. each, at 15½c., 6 ₱ cent. off for cash, and rejecting half Hides.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $20@$22, cash, and $22 50@$25, usual credit. ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is selling in a small way at $2 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. 309 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 38c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are very quiet at about former rates.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand, and is quoted at from 54c.@56c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly brisker; Mess has advanced, while prime remains about the same as on Saturday. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$16 for Mess, $15 for new prime Mess; $17 37½ for clear, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 275 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $15@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at unaltered rates: 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. A large sale of Lard was reported at 9¼c. ₱ lb., deliverable in January. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 25, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 3,871 tcs. clean, and 112,000 bushels rough; sales very moderate. Including clean at from $2 68½@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; exports, 3,221 tcs. clean, including 996 tcs. to New-York.

SUGARS—Are quiet, and we have to report sales of only small lots of Cuba and Porto Rico within Saturday's range for each kind; and 200 hhds. New Orleans at private bargain.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 100 bales Terra Japonica at 4c. ₱ lb., and 100 bags Sicily Sumac at $72 50 ₱ ton, on six months' credit.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. disposed of since our last at 20c.@21c., chiefly at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature—the engagements having been quite moderate within our range: For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 3d. ₱ tce., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

It is stated that Ira Stoul has made a partial confession of the murder of Charles W. Littles at Rochester.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The First Classical Soiree of this season on TUESDAY Dec. 29, at Niblo's Saloon. Mme. MADELEINE GRAEFER, the great Pianist, and Mlle. H. BEHREND, will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double deck barge, planks, planking, sticks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.
This line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.
Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 230 Quay-st., Albany.
G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 60 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY No. 80 William-st

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

A PRES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Commodore PAULDING'S action in the arrest of WALKER is disavowed and denounced by the Government at Washington, and it is believed that he will immediately be tried by Court-Martial for violation of his instructions.

Gen. WALKER yesterday surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal RYNDERS, in accordance with the terms of his parole, delivering a letter from Commodore PAULDING, assigning him to the Marshal's custody. It was agreed between Gen. WALKER and the Marshal that they should together visit Washington and have an interview with the Secretary of State. General WALKER did not leave town last evening, but will do so with Marshal RYNDERS as his escort this morning. He received a great many friendly calls last evening at General HENNINGSEN'S residence.

The telegraph brings us advices of considerable interest from Kansas. Scattering returns of the election, held on the 21st, indicate that the Constitution *with Slavery* was adopted by a considerable majority, and that the vote cast was respectably large. Mr. DENVER had entered upon the duties of his office, and had issued a proclamation urging the peaceful adjustment of all differences. It seems probable that the Free-State men will decide to take part in the election for State officers, which takes place under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, in order to have control of the State Government in case Kansas should be admitted. This is a wise movement, and we trust it will be vigorously carried into effect. Reports, evidently exaggerated, are current of General LANE'S attempts to promote civil war.

Official dispatches from the head-quarters of the Utah Army were received, yesterday, by the War Department, confirmatory of the intelligence telegraphed from St. Louis, and published a few days since. The dispatches are dated Nov. 5. Colonel JOHNSTON writes that Colonel SMITH, with the numerous trains under the protection of his command, joined him at Black Fort on the 3d of November. His progress was very slow and tedious, the average being eleven miles a day. The draft animals were almost completely broken down. Colonel JOHNSTON proposed to march on Fort Bridger on the 6th of November, and dislodge any force he might find there, when he would await Colonel COOK'S arrival before further operations. The Winter was so near that he would not attempt the passage of the mountains until Spring. Colonel JOHNSTON has no doubt of the hostile intentions of the Mormons, and their determination not to acknowledge the authority of the United States. He reports the officers and men in fine health and spirits. Among the documents transmitted by Col. JOHNSTON are two letters from BRIGHAM YOUNG to him, filled with defiance and threats, and plentifully interspersed with his accustomed bombast and blasphemy.

Advices from Mexico, imperfectly given in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, announce Gen. COMONFURT'S complete assumption of the Dictatorship. According to the brief accounts received, the new Dictator seems to have accomplished his *coup d'état* with a skill that speaks well for the restoration of order in the Republic. Popular representation in Mexico has been for a time suspended; but its suspension is supported by the majority of the people, who submit to this restriction of their rights in order that the Executive may have power to administer the law with greater promptness and effect. It is to be hoped that the insurrections and tumults that have reduced Mexico to her present deplorable condition will now be vigorously put down.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port last evening, with later intelligence from Havana. There is no feature of special interest, politically or commercially, in the news. The *Empire City* reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Greytown, with WALKER'S men, put into Havana on the 23d inst. for supplies. The *Fashion* was also at anchor in the same port.

A Democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia last night, to indorse Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. The attendance was large, though but little enthusiasm was manifested. Ex-Chief-Justice LEWIS presided, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A sketch of the proceedings, together with the preamble and resolutions adopted in full, will be found elsewhere.

The official returns of the Montreal election, as announced by the Sheriff, show the election of THOMAS DARCY MCGEE and Mr. DORION, Opposition, and Mr ROSE, Ministerial, as members of the Canadian Parliament.

The Board of Aldermen discussed the new Post-Office site and the reports on a location for a new City Hall, last evening, without arriving at any conclusion. Both matters were made the special order for this evening. The Committee on a site for a Post-Office modified their report in favor of disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park, by making the upper line connect with that of Beekman-street, where it intersects Nassau.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the tax levy for 1858 occupied the members in Committee more than four hours. A veto was received from the Mayor against the ordinance for the assize of bread. The item "$10,000, expenditures of the Mayor in testing the constitutionality of laws relative to the City" was affirmed by a vote of 26 to 8. The sum of $75,000 was added to the tax levy for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Some other amendments were made, and the report of the Finance Committee embodying these proposed appropriations as amended, was accepted by a vote of 32 to 8, each amendment being proposed separately for adoption. The final vote was nearly unanimous, and thus the tax levy, amounting to nearly eight millions, was passed to a third reading and passed by a vote of 34 to 9.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday appropriated $1,500 for additional clerical assistance in the office of the District-Attorney.

Mayor WOOD last night sent a message to the Board of Councilmen, vetoing the bill for the assize of bakers' loaves. The Mayor's reasons for vetoing this measure are very sensible and strongly put. He regards the bill as an improper interference with private interests, and very justly says that the quality of good bread is not to be tested by its weight. His Honor makes a small pun on the occasion, in speaking of that provision of the bill which requires the baker to stamp his name upon his loaves, by calling it a new "stamp act."

A singular case of homicide occurred on Sunday afternoon, in the Eleventh Ward. Two Germans, named GEORGE RICHTER and HENRY SIMET, residing in the tenant house, rear of No. 82 Cannon-street, got into an altercation, caused by a quarrel between their two sons, which grew out of snow-balling. While RICHTER and SIMET were fighting, the wife of the latter struck RICHTER three times over the head with an axe handle, injuring him so severely that he died a few minutes afterwards. SIMET and his wife have both been arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation by the Coroner, which will be made to-day. The deceased was 66 years old, and has left a wife and three children.

Coroner CONNERY made an *ante mortem* examination yesterday of a woman named LOTTY WARE, who lies in a critical state at her residence, No. 226 West Thirty-first-street. She says her husband beat her on Christmas evening, but as he was drunk at the time, she forgives him, and hopes, in case of her death, he will not be punished.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite large in Flour for Breadstuffs, under the pressure of large receipts—33,000 bbls. of Flour, 47,500 bushels Wheat, and 48,000 bushels Corn, having arrived since noon of Saturday. Flour partially declined 5c. per bbl., was lightly dealt in at the reduced rates, and closed heavily. Wheat was dull and irregular in value. Corn attracted less attention, though it was obtainable 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Northern Rye was scarce and it advanced to 75c. ₱ bushel. Pork was brisker, and mess was decidedly firmer. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, Cotton and Freights were quiet and somewhat depressed.

The new steamer *Moses Taylor* made her trial trip down the bay yesterday, with a large party of persons interested in the occasion on board. All expressed their admiration of her performances. It is predicted that she will be one of the fastest vessels of her class. She takes her place on the California line, for Aspinwall, on the 5th instant.

Application was made last evening to the Brooklyn Common Council by responsible parties, for permission to run city cars through Furman, Atlantic and other streets, not now used for that purpose, and from Montague and South ferries to the city limits. It was referred to the Railroad Committee. A Committee was appointed to induce, if possible, the Eastern steamers to run their boats to Brooklyn.

Walkers' Arrest Disavowed and to be Punished.

We hear from Washington that the Administration does *not* approve of the arrest of WALKER by Commodore PAULDING. On the contrary, the Secretary of State is said to be open and vehement in denouncing the act as illegal and unauthorized. On the 18th of October, as our readers will probably remember, a circular letter was issued from the State Department to the Marshals and District-Attorneys of the whole country, in which their attention was called to the laws authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces to prevent the "carrying on of any military expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States," against any country with which we are at peace,—and instructing them to use all the legitimate means at their command to enforce these laws. It now appears that a copy of these instructions was sent to Commodore PAULDING, and he was directed to consider them as addressed to himself and to act accordingly. And it was by virtue of these instructions that he seized WALKER and sent him home for trial.

The seizure was made upon the territory of a foreign power. The case was precisely the same as if an American official were to pursue a criminal into Canada and then arrest him and bring him back within the jurisdiction of the Government whose laws he had violated. In every such case the power whose dominions are thus invaded, has a valid ground of complaint. Great Britain, in the case supposed, would unquestionably demand redress from the offending party for such a trespass upon her sovereignty. But we do not very well see how the *party arrested* could avail himself of this violation of international law, to secure immunity from trial and from punishment if convicted. No wrong has been done to him directly. He had placed himself under the protection of a foreign power, and might, perhaps, complain if that power neglected to enforce its own sovereign rights and thus come to his assistance. But we do not see how he could, at any bar, plead the illegality of his seizure as a defence against the crimes for which he might be brought to trial. Nor is it any more conceivable that, in such a case, the Government in whose name the arrest might be made, should repudiate and disavow it, except to satisfy the power against whom alone the wrong had been directed. It could not object to having the criminal within its jurisdiction, unless indeed it sympathized with his crime.

In the present case there is no doubt that Commodore PAULDING violated the sovereignty, by trespassing upon the jurisdiction, of the Republic of Nicaragua. He had no right to invade the soil of that country, for the purpose even of arresting a fugitive from American justice. He had no more right to capture WALKER at Point Arenas, than the City Police had to arrest BAKER upon the high seas for the murder of POOLE. And if the Government of Nicaragua were to make complaint of this trespass, she would be entitled to redress and reparation at the hands of the United States. Our Government, in that case, could not avoid the duty of apologizing for the wrong and tendering any proper satisfaction, extending perhaps even to the punishment of the officer by whom it had been committed.

Of course no such complaint has been, or will be, made. Instead of resenting the invasion of her territory, Nicaragua will thank us for relieving it from an enemy whom the lax administration of our laws had permitted to land there. Under these circumstances the alacrity of our Government to condemn the seizure of WALKER, to denounce the officer by whom it was effected and to put him upon trial for a violation of his instructions, will be universally regarded as an open proclamation of sympathy with WALKER'S scheme and as stamping with insincerity all its professions of hostility to his invasion.

The result of this movement will probably be highly favorable to the ultimate consummation of WALKER'S schemes. He goes to New-Orleans to be put upon trial. A trial there for such an offence will be a farce. He will be speedily and triumphantly acquitted,—and will forthwith enter upon preparations for a renewed invasion of Nicaragua. The *éclat* of the proceedings will augment his army,—and the unmistakable favor of the Government will protect his departure and his landing. Naval officers will be very careful how they brave the terrors of a Court-Martial by any excess of zeal for his arrest. And the whole world will be more than ever satisfied, that in spite of all its professions, the stars and stripes are really in league with the flag of the buccaneer.

A REBUKE TO GOVERNOR WALKER.—We naturally expect such papers as the *South Side Democrat*, the Richmond *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* to flare up at Governor WALKER'S candor and national spirit, but hardly expected to find a New-England Whig organ reproving the ex-Governor for his desertion of the interests of the South. The Boston *Courier*, however, has been made extremely uncomfortable by Governor WALKER'S letter to the New-England Society of New-York, and complains as bitterly as the Charleston *Mercury* could, of his lack of Southern spirit. The *Courier* says:

"Of course, Gov. WALKER must have learned (we presume from his invitation) how thoroughly the political Anti-Slavery sentiment had infected that Association, which he ought to have seized the occasion to rebuke rather than encourage; but on the contrary, he could not have addressed them in a more congenial spirit, if he had written with the pen or spoken with the tongue of brother CHEEVER, WARD BEECHER, or even Mr. GARRISON himself."

The New-England Society having always kept itself entirely free from politics, or at least as free as its members could and not wholly forget their origin, will be rather astonished to find themselves accused of Anti-Slavery politics by a New-England paper. This is not a sudden impulse of our Boston cotemporary, for the *Courier* says:

"We have been trying, for some days, with no great success, to digest Gov. WALKER'S letter to the New-England Society of New-York, the tone, temper and language of which we very much dislike."

New View of History—Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

Very few reputations, in this age of historical skepticism, can be regarded as established beyond all chance of controversy. German genius has for years been devoted to the task of proving HOMER to have been a myth; and Miss BACON is even now engaged in dispelling the illusion which attributes to SHAKESPEARE the authorship of the immortal dramas for which he has thus far had credit throughout the world. With a different motive a somewhat similar task has been undertaken by Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, who has just issued the first volume of a work of which the leading purpose is nothing less than to strike out the name of WASHINGTON wherever it occurs in our history, and insert in its place the name of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. As a matter of course, as well as of precaution, this design is not proclaimed;—but it is none the less manifest from every page of this new and bold production.

The work is called a *History of the Republic of the United States as Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his cotemporaries.* The preface states that it embodies a "mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused,"—found in the archives of the State Department at Washington:—this material consisting mainly of "autograph letters written by HAMILTON in behalf of WASHINGTON while a member of his staff,"—which, says the editor, "would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the works of ALEXANDER HAMILTON." As a matter of fact a very large portion of these documents, if not the whole, have already been published in SPARKS' collection of the writings of WASHINGTON. They consist of WASHINGTON'S letters to Congress and the authorities of the several States,—his orders to his subordinate officers, his proclamations and addresses to the people, and the miscellaneous correspondence which his position as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army would naturally involve. Their "existence" has long been known to every student of American history. The discovery which Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON has made is, that they are in the handwriting of his father. If this fact had been known at an earlier day, these letters would have been added to the *Works of Alexander Hamilton*; as it is, they are made the foundation of a new view of the History of the American Republic. In July, 1776, HAMILTON became a member of General WASHINGTON'S staff, and continued to be one of his aids until April, 1781. During these five years he acted as the General's secretary, as Col. HARRISON, Col. REED, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. BAYLOR had done before him. And that he was of the greatest possible service to the General, and through him to the country, in this capacity, there has never been the slightest doubt. But from the date of his appointment HAMILTON figures, in the pages of this History, as the leading, efficient, actual author of the whole conduct of the war,—while WASHINGTON is the mask,—the name, behind which he does the work!

At the time of HAMILTON'S appointment a difficulty had arisen between the American and British Commanders in regard to the treatment of prisoners, which led to a correspondence on the part of WASHINGTON with HOWE. "In the tone of which," this History informs us, "the latter had the advantage." Soon after, a British officer, who had been captured, wrote to WASHINGTON. "The reply," says the History, "dated on the day of his appointment as aide, was written by HAMILTON." And from this time forward, throughout the book, HAMILTON is presented as the *author* of all the letters, orders and addresses emanating from WASHINGTON and bearing his signature, which happen to be found in the handwriting of his Secretary. The extent to which this is carried is almost incredible. "Previous to the opening of the campaign in 1777," says the History, "HAMILTON, *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, wrote to the Governor of Georgia" in regard to making an attempt upon St. Augustine:—and it is added, "This was the first step towards an extension of the Southern bounds of this Republic, and the command of the Gulf of Mexico, of which HAMILTON was a steadfast advocate." The correspondence concerning prisoners having been resumed by Gen. HOWE, "his letter was inclosed to Congress, with a comment *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, by HAMILTON." "The letter written by HAMILTON *for* WASHINGTON, was in these terms." "HOWE at this time pressing a final decision, HAMILTON *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, answered him in full." Precisely the same tone is held in speaking of WASHINGTON'S military orders to his subordinates. "Three days after, Col. HAMILTON, *over Washington's signature*, wrote to Gen. PUTNAM at Peckskill." "A letter written by him *for Washington* to Generals MCDOUGALL and GLOVER was to the same effect." "Two days afterwards he again wrote to PUTNAM *in Washington's name*." "A few days previous HAMILTON had written to Gov. TRUMBULL *over Washington's signature*, as to the disposition of the public arms and the movements of the enemy." "Learning the preparations of HOWE to embark, Col. HAMILTON again wrote *over Washington's signature* to Gov. TRUMBULL." And in order to make the transfer to HAMILTON of all the credit for the military conduct of the war at this point, more complete and unmistakeable, this comment is added:

"These letters are not only important in themselves, but also to show the systematic care observed *throughout the whole of Hamilton's participation in public affairs*, to diffuse correct information of public measures."

It is impossible to give a tithe of the instances in which the entire credit for the military operations of the war is attributed to HAMILTON. Indeed, it is done uniformly and upon deliberate system. In speaking of the northern campaign and the evacuation of Ticonderoga, the History says:

"On *receiving advices of these events, Col. Hamilton*, in the name of WASHINGTON, *wrote* from head-quarters to PUTNAM."

And then follow the orders to PUTNAM as to the disposition of his troops. "Col. HAMILTON also wrote to SCHUYLER, in the name of WASHINGTON." "*He* also requested Congress to order ARNOLD to join SCHUYLER." "On the same day HAMILTON wrote to him in behalf of WASHINGTON in a tone of provident confidence from head-quarters." "HAMILTON, *over the signature of* WASHINGTON, *now* wrote to Gen. HEATH, at Boston." "Two days after, he wrote to PUTNAM for WASHINGTON, stating," &c. "*To compose this feud*," (in regard to New-England complaints.) "HAMILTON, over the signature of WASHINGTON, *replied* to the Council of Safety of New-York." "Soon after, over WASHINGTON'S signature, he wrote to Congress." "HAMILTON immediately informed Congress, in the name of WASHINGTON, that PUTNAM had been ordered," &c. "From Yellow Springs HAMILTON, in the name of WASHINGTON, wrote to Congress." On several occasions HAMILTON was selected for special service and sent with detailed instructions as to the course he should pursue: in every case, we are told that he went "under instructions drawn by *himself* and *signed* by WASHINGTON." "Having performed these services, HAMILTON hastened to the camp, whence, in the name of WASHINGTON, he wrote to Congress detailing the movements of the army." "HAMILTON is again seen addressing letters, in the name of WASHINGTON, to the Board of War, to HEATH and TRUMBULL, pressing reinforcements and encouraging confidence."

But it is useless to multiply these extracts. Every page in the volume is full of them. Every order that is issued:—every report made:—every letter written,—is ascribed to HAMILTON,—and special pains are taken to convey the impression that WASHINGTON'S share in the whole business was confined to *signing* papers written by his Secretary "in his name," or "on his behalf." HAMILTON at this time was twenty years of age. But the impression conveyed,—and intentionally conveyed, by this new *History of the Republic* is, that everything was done by HAMILTON,—that he was from the very outset the soul and life of the Revolution, and that WASHINGTON merely lent his name and appropriated the credit of his Secretary's labors. It is quite clear that this systematic degradation of WASHINGTON, and elevation of HAMILTON upon the ruins of his reputation, is to be pursued through the remaining volumes of this History.

This entire fabric rests, as we have already stated, upon the discovery that the letters of WASHINGTON at this period were in the handwriting of his Secretary. If all history were to be rewritten upon this principle, we should probably have a good many new views of events. From the time of CÆSAR we presume no Commander-in-Chief has ever been his own Secretary, or has ever attempted to perform with his own hand the enormous amount of correspondence and other writing which his position and duties involved. Suppose the merits of every action were to be transferred to the Secretary in whose handwriting the orders for its conduct might happen to be found;—what sort of history would the world have of any man or any era? NAPOLEON was in the habit of dictating to several Secretaries at the same time: He probably gave each, in the shortest possible phrase, the purport of the dispatch and left him to put it in proper form. Suppose some descendant of these aids should construct a new history of the wars of NAPOLEON drawn from the hand-writing of his several scribes:—we should probably have the merits of each battle divided among half a dozen persons.

History has not yet become so purely a matter of chirography as Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON seems to suppose. Nor does his father stand in the slightest need of such questionable service as he attempts to render him in this insidious and invidious work.

LIBELING THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. EZRA C. SEAMAN, a writer on political economy of some reputation, has discovered a cause of the late "panic" which has escaped the attention of all other investigators into the origin of the great financial revulsion. He has published an essay upon the subject in the last number of the *Merchants' Magazine*, in which he says:

"The more immediate cause of the panic, and which tended to aggravate the evils more than tenfold, is the operation of the electro-telegraph, by means of which bad news, such as the failure or embarrassment of a bank, of a merchant or manufacturer, was immediately communicated to all the cities and large towns of the United States; and information of all such misfortunes was immediately concentrated in all the cities, and worked up the minds of the laboring classes, as well as those of the business men, to a fever of excitement, causing fearful apprehensions among them in every city, that their banks also would fail, and inducing many, out of prudence, to withdraw their deposits, and to convert their bank notes into coin."

Mr. SEAMAN might, with as much propriety, impute the loss of the *Central America* to the telegraph, because it was the means of communicating the news of that terrible disaster to every part of the country simultaneously, and causing griefs and lamentations to all who lost friends or treasure by the calamity. The agency of the telegraph in spreading the intelligence of the panic which broke out in the Atlantic cities, instead of aggravating or increasing the evils of the event, had just the contrary effect, and brought within the compass of a few weeks the occurrences which would else have occupied half a year. The crisis, which was inevitable, was brought about simultaneously in all parts of the Union, by means of the telegraph, instead of being produced by degrees, as the news spread slowly from place to place, as would have been the case in the days of slow coaches: and the recovery from the effects of the panic would have been as slow as the progress of the panic itself. But, with the aid of the telegraph, the whole mischief was produced in a moment, and if the Ocean telegraph had been in operation, the whole commercial world would have felt the same thrill simultaneously, and have begun to recover from its effects together. But now we are laboring under the disadvantages of having to struggle against the panic in Europe long after we had begun to recover from its effects. The telegraph never proved so beneficent in its operations, or made the commercial public more conscious of its blessedness, than during the excitement of September and October; and it is very probable that the severity of the pressure might have been altogether avoided if Europe and America could have enjoyed an hourly communication with each other, and have known exactly what the condition of affairs was on each side of the Atlantic.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES.—The last arrival from San Francisco puts us in possession of the following startling piece of agricultural intelligence:

"In the neighborhood of Coloma some grape-vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear trees three crops of pears. Upon a plum tree were some branches twelve feet long of this year's growth."

If we had not seen a California pear nearly the size of a crooked-neck squash, we should be inclined to doubt the story of the pears, though three crops of that fruit in one short season has an air of Munchausen about it. As to the crops of grapes we must confess to a slight misgiving of credulity. The rivers of California ought to flow with wine where such crops of grapes are produced. We shouldn't wonder if some enterprising speculator in real estate had some land to dispose of in "the neighborhood of Coloma;" but a country where plum trees grow twelve feet in one season we should say would be the last place a farmer would care to settle in. It would take him all his time to prune the exuberant growth of his trees.

A SENATORIAL DEAD-HEAD.—Senator GWIN, having been accused by some of the opposition presses in California of having accepted favors from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the San Francisco *Globe* comes promptly to the rescue of the Senator's reputation, and admits that he travels free of charge in the Company's steamers, as all the other members of Congress do; and the *Globe* adds, "as they have a right to do if the Company chooses to accord the privilege to them." All very true. But as Senator GWIN receives some five thousand dollars from the country for traveling expenses, it would look quite as well, we should say, if he paid his way on board of steamers that are dependent upon his vote for the amount of compensation they receive from the Government for carrying the United States mails. Of course, so small a consideration as a free passage could have no influence upon the vote of a Senator, but still the world is dreadfully given to scandal, and members of Congress ought not to put themselves in a suspicious position when there is so very little to be gained by it.

THE LETTER LIST.—Postmaster FOWLER gives notice that the claims of newspapers for the letter list will be received, with the evidence, until Monday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and other evidence, in contradiction, until Monday, Jan. 11.

This farce is gone through with about once a year. The last time notice was given that the sworn statement of each carrier would be required to establish the number of papers regularly circulated in each Ward of the City. The *Herald* refused to accept this mode of proving its circulation, and insisted upon the affidavits of persons in *its own office* being received as conclusive. The Postmaster finally yielded to this demand and ignored his own instructions. The result was a matter of course.

THE CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.—Our Paris correspondent, in a letter published a day or two since, mentioned a rumor that the daughters of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM were residing in that city; and *Galignani* adds the report that Mrs. C. herself is also there. We are informed on the very best authority that these reports, like many others concerning these parties, are without the slightest foundation in fact, and that the whole family—mother daughters and sons—are living in Twenty-third-street.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Metropolitan Police have added one valuable feature to their duties. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent, as it is pretty sure to do through some of his secret aids, that a new counterfeit is to be sprung upon the public, word is at once sent to every member of the department,—and he at once warns every shopkeeper within his beat,—giving him the name of the Bank, and thus putting him on his guard. In this way several extensive arrangements for putting counterfeits in circulation have been "nipped in the bud."

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—It will be seen, by an advertisement published elsewhere, that the holders of San Francisco "Fire Bonds" and "Civil Bonds of 1855" are notified that the coupons for interest due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Treasury in the city of San Francisco on and after that date.

AMERICAN AND LONDON OMNIBUSES.—The London Tramway Company, which is being got up under the influence of the London General Omnibus Company, have deputed a gentleman to visit New-York for the purpose of inspecting the system of tramways at work here, and obtaining statistical and other information respecting it.

A LITTLE AHEAD.—They are advertising a new invention down East under the title of "every family its own gas-maker." The thing has been carried still further in Washington, where every *man* is his own gas-maker.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—This energetic young Society opened its fourth season at Mozart Hall last evening, with a performance of *Moses in Egypt*. The *Moses* is a Sacred Opera, rarely given complete and still more rarely performed by an amateur association. The fact that it was produced entire on this occasion, by a Society which consists mainly of amateur singers, is so creditable to the enterprise of the Union that criticism of the execution may safely be deferred for a season. If the Union were called to repeat the work—and we are not certain but it would be advisable to do so—the defects observable last evening would undoubtedly be remedied. A number of disadvantages, arising from a serious diminution in the numbers and powers of the chorus, and an injudicious selection of place, interfered with the perfection of the performance. The hall, a new-old one, is totally unfitted for the purpose to which it was applied. The Society will do well to return to the quarters it formerly occupied, where sufficient space is provided for proper choral effects. The feature of the evening was the appearance of a new and native tenor, Mr. J. COOKE, who possesses a very sweet voice, and sang admirably, with the slight drawbacks which attend (we suppose inevitably), the *début* of a modest young gentleman. The other solos were given with fair ability; Mr. WERNER particularly distinguishing himself. Taken altogether, the performance sustained the credit of the Union, while it did not materially increase its reputation. This excellent Society has ample material for fine effects, and it should not be permitted to deteriorate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FORMES *début* last night in Italian Opera was a success, and a success that was cheerfully conceded by an overflowing house. The opera was the "Puritans"—Herr FORMES being the *Sir George*. In this as in his other performances, not only did he sing with great sentiment and intelligence, but acted with a dramatic force and meaning very rare on the Italian stage. Signor GASSIER was the *Sir Richard* and the two bassos were heard to the usual advantage in the Liberty duet, which as usual was encored. The performance on the whole was good. LA GRANGE as *Elvira* was excellent. It is one of her best *rôles*.

Not satisfied with supplying the regular entertainment of Italian Opera, Mr. ULLMANN, the enterprising manager of the Academy, has provided an agreeable addition for the *entr'actes*. Last night those two great artists, Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, delighted the audience with their performances—Mr. THALBERG by performing a fantasia on "Norma," and the duet from the "Huguenots," and Mr. VIEUX[illegible] by playing, in his own peculiar manner an extremely effective fantasia on Rubini airs, and assisting Mr. THALBERG in the duet aforesaid. Both gentlemen were warmly applauded by the audience.

On Wednesday, BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" will be produced, with Mme. ANNA CARADORI as the heroine.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREES.—These admirable entertainments commence to-night at the old quarters—Dodworth's Academy, Broadway. We trust there will be a full subscription. Classical concerts appeal to a limited class, but it is the best class even in a musical community, and its strength determines the actual amount of good taste that prevails. This is the eighth season that Mr. EISFELD has given his classical series—and without, we believe, deriving any pecuniary benefit from them. Let us hope once more that there will be a full subscription.

The programme is excellent. In addition to some vocal music by Miss BEHREND, MOZART'S Quartet in F major (No. 8,) LITOLFF'S grand trio in D minor, and BEETHOVEN'S Quartet in G major, will be played. M'lle. MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON takes the piano part in the trio. Every one will be glad of this favorable opportunity for hearing the greatest female pianist who has ever visited this country.

Mr. Beecher's Church.

On Sunday evening, Mr. BEECHER gave notice of his intention to apply to the Trustees of his Church for the construction of a Baptistery in the building, after the manner of the Baptist denomination. He explained the immediate occasion of this proposed innovation upon Congregational customs. Numbers of persons had applied for membership, to whom immersion seemed the truest baptism. He had no scruples about administering the rite in the form most consonant with the conscientious conviction of each individual making such application; to him, water was water, no matter what the form of its administration, provided the proper spiritual signification was preserved. It has been his custom to repair to Baptist Churches in Brooklyn to baptize members entering his own congregation, who evinced this preference for immersion, and yet felt themselves repelled from union with the Baptists on account of that prevalence of the "close communion" system in that body. Mr. BEECHER gave a pretty plain intimation that the administration of the rite, which he announced for Wednesday evening, at the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, would be the last occasion on which he would feel inclined to accept the use of conveniences attached to other Churches. He added that as many persons held settled convictions on this point, and others might follow, he thought it proper to provide facilities for complying with their wish. The customary invitation to the congregation to make their New-Year's call at the parsonage was then extended, with a special clause for the ladies. Mr. BEECHER said he had been inquired of touching the limitation of these calls to gentlemen, and it had been intimated that the ladies would like to share. It was with some diffidence, he added, that he spoke of this matter, but acted upon suggestion, and had only to say that he would feel himself honored by the presence of any lady who might see fit to break through the usages of custom. He desired to be regarded as the elder brother of his flock, rather than in the light of one giving a formal reception. He would be glad to see all who chose to come, rich and poor of all occupations, and male and female. With which cordial invitation, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to the delivery of his discourse—a telling one, adapted to the end of the last Sunday of the year. The house was densely packed—as usual.

Gen. Walker Surrenders Himself to Marshal Rynders—The Parole Renewed.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 28.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, General WILLIAM WALKER surrendered himself, in compliance with the terms of his parole, to Marshal RYNDERS, at the office in College-place. Messrs. T. F. MEAGHER and MALCOLM CAMPBELL appeared as WALKER'S legal advisers. The General, accompanied by his friend, General WHEAT, drove down to the Marshal's office in a carriage. Marshal RYNDERS, as soon as he observed his visitor, rushed at him in a most friendly way, grasped him by the hand, and exclaimed, "As Captain RYNDERS, General WALKER, I am most delighted to see you, but as Marshal, (and here the Captain gave one of his significant winks,) you know, General, it is a different thing altogether." General WALKER returned the Marshal's compliments, with his customary *sang froid*, and handed him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
Off San Juan del Norte, Dec. 11, 1857.

SIR: This will be handed to you by Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, who has given me his parole of honor that he will present it to you in person.

With the naval force of this squadron I arrested Gen. WALKER on "Punta Arenas," on the 8th inst., for a violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, he having set on foot in the United States an unlawful military organization, to make war on a people with whom we are at peace, and was at the time of his arrest at the head of said organization, in the act of making war as above stated.

As Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, I consign him to your custody.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. PAULDING,
Flag-officer, Command'g U. S. Home Squadron.

To ISAIAH RYNDERS, Esq., United States Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

After reading this epistle the Marshal invited WALKER and his counsel to an inner apartment, where it is to be presumed the matter was fully discussed. The Captain, having no official intimation as to the course he should pursue, renewed the parole leave, and informed the General that he supposed the best thing for him to do under the circumstances was to proceed at once to Washington and present himself to the Secretary of State. This, it was understood, met the concurrence of the General, and the probabilities are that, accompanied by the Marshal and Mr. MEAGHER, he will leave this evening for Washington.

Commodore Paulding's Letter to Walker.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
Off SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Dec. 7, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 30 was received at Aspinwall, and sent with my dispatches to the Government. That of December 2 came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of audacity and falsification of facts.

Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in defiance of his guns.

In occupying the Point Arenas, and assuming it to be the head-quarters of the Army of Nicaragua, and you its Commander-in-Chief, you and your associates, being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by their absurdity.

Lieutenant CILLY, of the *Saratoga*, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot him. While you use such threats, it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to my command shall receive injury from your lawless violence, the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

Now, Sir, you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the United States, and greatly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and, for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, I command you and the people associated here with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and embark in such vessels as I may provide for that purpose. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag-Officer, Commanding United States Home Squadron.

To General WILLIAM WALKER, Punta Arenas.

Womens' Protective Emigration Society.

The Womens' Protective Emigration Society of this City, organized about a month since, has re-opened its rooms at No. 29 Canal-street, for the reception of destitute working-women who desire to go West. A party of forty or fifty young women, who have been taken under the protection of the Society, left the City yesterday, in charge of ladies of the Society, for homes in Illinois and other States. Mr. VERE FOSTER has been in the West for some time, making preparations to afford the girls comfortable quarters, immediately upon arrival. A large majority of the women whom this organization is intended to aid, are poor sewing girls, who have been left destitute by the cessation of employment. The nativity of the applicants, so far, is Scotch, Irish and English with comparatively few Americans. Many of them have been reduced to seek lodgings at night in the station-houses; others have been compelled to pawn their clothing for food. When received at the rooms of the Society, they are provided with food and lodging and frequently set at work to make up garments for themselves. The ladies of the Society make an earnest appeal to the charitable for assistance, to enable them to extend their operations. Donations of food will be particularly acceptable, and warm clothing is greatly needed.

FROM KANSAS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Laws Enacted and Repealed—The Fort Scott Affair.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Legislature adjourned at a late hour last night and the members have gone home. The following bills were passed:

A bill submitting the Lecompton swindle on the 4th of January.

A bill for the organization of the Kansas Territorial Militia.

A bill for the punishment of fraudulent voting and for the protection of the ballot-box.

They repealed the Rebellion Act, under which so many were indicted last Summer for "treason," "constructive" and otherwise.

The only act of much importance to the Territory except this is the one for the organization of the Militia. The Governor has no power or authority to call the army of the United States to repel invasion, if the Militia are adequate to accomplish it without their assistance. There is no doubt that JIM LANE can organize a Territorial Militia able and willing to do this work. At all events we are willing to risk the chances, and will never call upon Uncle Sam to assist in any emergency, however embarrassing it may be.

The Legislature decided to adjourn to Lawrence immediately after convening at Lecompton on the 1st of January.

STANTON, on receiving intelligence of his removal, said he came to this Territory a Pro-Slavery man; that all his affiliations and sympathies were with the South, but he did not think he was obliged to make a tyrant of himself or a border ruffian to remain in the Democratic Party. Every Governor has come to this Territory a Democrat, and all have been removed for their lack of fidelity to the South.

REPORTED TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS CONFIRMED.

A messenger arrived here last night from the seat of war, and brought a dispatch from Major ABBOTT to Gen. LANE. The Major is an old settler here, and has been through the wars. What he says can be relied on as correct. The dispatch has no date, and was evidently written in a hurry. The battle was on the little Osage, near Fort Scott, and came off on Thursday, the 17th inst. I subjoin the note from Major ABBOTT to Gen. LANE, that you may better understand their condition:

General LANE—*Dear Sir*: The bearer, Mr. J. CLARK, will state to you in detail our position. We are in need of your counsel, also of reinforcements of men. We have no information on of the doings of the Legislature, and fear our action may not be satisfactory to our friends.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Waukarusa, and five others, are prisoners at Fort Scott. We have with us about sixty men. We were attacked to-day by United States Marshal LITTLE, with a *posse* of about seventy men, and we drove them from the ground. The Marshal is *mortally* wounded.

Dr. KELPATRICK is here, and joins with me and others in appeal to have you come to us immediately. Get all the information you can about United States troops. Bring some Sharpe's rifle caps.

Yours, in haste, J. B. ABBOTT.

The messenger informed me that at the time of the attack they had ten men in a block house, against about seventy-five Missourians. He reports that the Missourians lost four men, including U. S. Deputy Marshal LITTLE, who was shot through the breast and was thought mortally wounded.

One company of horsemen went down last night from this place and a messenger will be sent up immediately should any further trouble ensue. Gen LANE is in town, and will order out the artillery if necessary.

STANTON has been called on by the Pro-Slavery men for a detachment of troops. He has also sent a messenger to ascertain the extent of the *mêlée*.

S. C. R.

Late and Important by Telegraph.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION—THE CONSTITUTION WITH SLAVERY CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY—THE GOVERNORSHIP ASSUMED BY GEN. DENVER—RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 28.

Kansas advices to the 22d inst. have been received by the *Republicon*. *The Lecompton Constitution, with Slavery, was carried at the election on the 21st, by a large majority.* The returns as yet received are, however, very meagre. The Pro-Slavery vote at Shawnee was 765; at Alathe, 200, and at Lexington about the same. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of Free State men were gone to Lecompton to seize the Territorial arms.

Gentlemen from Kansas report the whole vote of Lecompton as 132, and the majority for Slavery 69.

No votes were received in Lawrence, and the pollbooks were not opened at Topeka.

The Slavery majority in Lexington was 30.

Nothing had been heard from Leavenworth.

A letter to the *Republican* says that the Lawrence (Free State) Convention of the 23d instant will decide whether or not to go into the January election for State officers. Many favor such a course with the view of crushing the State Government. Ex-Secretary STANTON'S name was mentioned for Governor.

A letter dated Lawrence, 21st, says that General LANE has gone to Fort Scott, with the avowed determination to destroy that place, exterminate the Pro-Slavery settlers on the Shawnee Reservation, and carry the war into Missouri.

General DENVER had assumed the Governorship of the Territory, and had issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties. He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy he designs to pursue, and also states that General CALHOUN had invited himself and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st.

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

Mr. PRITCHELL, bearer of dispatches from Governor DENVER to the Government at Washington, passed through this city yesterday.

The Kansas Troubles—Letter from Chief Justice Williams.

LECOMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Having understood that a report of the recent disturbances which have taken place in Bourbon County, in the vicinity of Fort Scott, is circulated, and assumed as true by persons who, perhaps, are interested to give such complexion to them as may best suit their purposes in order to justify the violators of law and disturbers of the public peace, I have deemed it proper that I impart to you, and others who should be correctly informed through you, my knowledge of the facts, as they truthfully exist, in relation to the cause of these doings.

In reference to the rumor that "the disturbance arose in consequence of an attempt made by General GEORGE W. CLARKE to enforce, by legal process, the collection of taxes in Bourbon county," I can confidently assert that it is positively untrue. There has been no difficulty on that subject whatever. Besides, Gen. CLARKE has never had anything to do with the matter. Since his arrival at Fort Scott, and residence there, he has been quietly and assiduously attentive to his official duties, as an assistant in the register's department of the land office, without interfering with any other business except such as might appertain to his domestic concerns—himself undisturbed, and disturbing nobody. This I know, having lived but two doors from him in Fort Scott, and having seen him every day during the last Summer and Fall up to last week, when I left home to come to this place to be in attendance upon the business of the Supreme Court.

The matter which is seized upon by some lawless persons for political purposes is as follows: Last Summer a party of men, from the neighborhood of Lawrence or Leavenworth, appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, some on the valley of the Marmaton River, and others of them on the Osage; and previous to the Fall election others arrived, and a dépôt of ready-made clothing was established at a convenient point for their benefit and use. The clothing was dealt out by a person who acted as agent in the matter. These persons all seemed to act in concert. The first move made by them of a violent kind was by force and arms, with threats to drive from his cabin and claim an aged man of the name of SOUTHWOOD, with his family. This they did, warning him to leave the Territory; and at the same time appropriating his claim, house, crops, &c., to their own use. At the Fall term of the Court for the Third Judicial District this matter was presented to the Grand Jury, and an indictment found and presented by the Grand Jury to the Court, whereupon the proper process of law was issued, and some six of the accused were arrested, and brought before the Court. Four of them gave bail to answer to the indictment at the next term of the Court; the others were committed to the custody of the law. These being merely guarded and kept in an ordinary dwelling-house, (there being no prison there,) soon made their escape. Since that time threats of violence to witnesses, &c., were made, but not heeded. These men are all, upon their own representation, advocates of the supremacy of JAMES H. LANE, and supporters of the highest law. Soon after this first outrage, and during the month of October, I think, a man, whose name is CURRY, and a reputed leader of this Association, met a Mr. LETTUMAN, who was peaceably riding on the road to his home, and demanded to knew of him whether he was a "*Free-State man* or a Pro-Slavery man?" LETTUMAN declined giving him a reply, when he swore he would shoot him, and forthwith discharged the contents of his pistol at him, the ball entering the head of LETTUMAN, near the cheek-bone, and passing through, and out of the back part of his head. For this act CURRY was arrested, and, upon a primary hearing before a Justice of the Peace, he was let go, on bail, to answer at the next term of the District Court. As the man did not die, (but, strange to say, has partly recovered,) the Grand Jury indicted CURRY for an assault and battery with intent to commit murder. CORRY fled the country; his recognizance was forfeited, and a suit brought thereon. The property of CURRY—consisting of oxen, cows, corn in the ground, &c.—was attached. An order of sale, under the provisions of the statute, was issued to the Marshal, as the keeping of the cattle until the next term of the Court would have consumed more than their value. A short time before the day of sale a company of these same men came in the night time to the farm of Mr. POINDE, to whom the keeping of these cattle had been committed by the Marshal, and drove the whole of them off. They were pursued by the Marshal, and overtaken so nearly that they drove the cattle into an inclosure at one STONE'S place of residence, and escaped from the officer. The cattle were taken back to Fort Scott, and, on the day of sale, sold. Threats in writing, and otherwise, were made that Fort Scott should be burned if these cattle were sold. But none believed that they would be executed. Notices to leave the Territory were served on Mr. WASSON, Mr. GOURLY, Mr. SOUTHWOOD, Jr., and others, who were witnesses, as to these proceedings.

Not until this time has there been any performance of their threats. Authentic information, verified by the oaths of most credible witnesses, has been brought to-day to Governor STANTON, that a body of men, fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles, and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, under the command of one MONTGOMERY, who was a member of the Topeka Convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the houses of Mr. WASSON, Mr. GOURLY, and Mr. SOUTHWOOD, and violently seized them, tied them, and took them away, since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think, lacks authenticity. Complaint, in due form of law, having been made of these acts before a Justice of the Peace, the proper process was put into the hands of the Marshal to arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. SOUTHWOOD'S house, found it fortified, and, as he approached it, fifty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by MONTGOMERY, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the Marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, their reply was that they had received a dispatch from JAMES H. LANE, that the Legislature, now in session, had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and executors; therefore, they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he, alone, could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them, and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair as far as heard from. Now, these men openly profess to be organized, and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity, by Gen. LANE. As they openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men.

The above are substantially the facts, as they are well authenticated. Yours, truly,

I. WILLIAMS.

Marine Items.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

The British brig *B. K. Reese*, Capt. SANDEN, from Demerara, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of hides and $11,000 in specie, went ashore two miles below Currituck on Sunday night last. A steam-tug has been sent from Norfolk to her assistance. The brig was built in Bermuda; 28 years old, and of a small value; insured in Demerara; cargo insured at the same place. The specie arrived here safe this morning.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

BEAUFORT, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury* is ashore fifteen miles south of Ocracoke. Vessel full of water, nearly all the molasses landed. She was from Attakapas with sugar and molasses, bound to New-York.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

BEAUFORT, N. C.

The *C. C. Woterbury* was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1854. is 200 tons burden, rates A 2, and is valued at $12,000.

Capt. OLMSTED, formerly of the Havana packet bark *Clara B. Williams*, arrived yesterday morning in the ship *Fanny Fosdick* from New-Orleans, and reports, night of the 26th, during a heavy blow, a part of the crew refused duty, and since then the ship has been worked by the officers alone. The crew are in charge of the Fourth Ward Police, until the United States Marshal acts in the matter.

COASTING VESSELS FINED.—Some of the skippers who frequent New-York in the coasting trade complain of sudden and unusual attentions on the part of the Revenue Cutter, whose officers have boarded them and required them to exhibit a manifest of their cargoes, in many cases consisting merely of pine wood, oysters, and the like, and not being able to do so upon the instant, they have been fined $20. This sudden zeal to enforce a law which has remained obsolete, so far as small coasters are concerned, since 1793, has created quite a fluttering among the small craft. They say they have no intention of violating the law, but they object to this manner of abstracting their hard-earned cash to replenish the empty coffers of Uncle Samuel, and one-half of these fines go to the Captain of the cutter, or to the complainant. These manifests are not required to be exhibited at the Custom-House, or to any Revenue officer except in cases where they are boarded and the demand is made for it. The publicity now given to these facts will probably put the Captains of coasters on their guard, who will hereafter have the documents handy and thus disappoint the official of his fines.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,

and

No. 24 Murray-st.,

will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

ROSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS And Men's Furnishing Goods At lowest prices. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY HAT OF WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MARRIED

FAIRFIELD—BALCH.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, WM. B. FAIRFIELD, Esq., of St. Charles City, Iowa, to ESTELLE M., third daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MILLER—WHEELER.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, SYDNEY A. MILLER to Mrs. ADA L. WHEELER, both of Brattleboro, Vt.

SQUIER—LUDLOW.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., CHARLES SQUIER, Jr., and ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of R. M. Ludlow, Esq.

BUCK—CORNWALL.—At Cairo, Green County, on Thursday, Dec. 24 by Rev. Sandford W. Roe, Mr. JAMES F. BUCK, of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., youngest daughter of Hon. Thos. Cornwall, of Cairo.

HALLOCK—ALLAIN.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, by Rev. A. Gilmore, Mr. WM. H. HALLOCK, of New-York City, to Miss MARIA B. ALLAIN, daughter of Capt. J. O. Allain, of the former place.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN—VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec 24, by Rev. S. R. Ely, BENJAMIN B. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, of Floyd Centre, Iowa, to S. JOSEPHINE VALENTINE, daughter of the late Hon. James Valentine, of this City.

DIED.

FANNING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Fanning, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her father, Abraham G. Crasto, and of her father-in-law, Thomas Fanning, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence No. 276 5th av.

WELCA.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 Essex-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZA RICHARDS, relict of the late John Richards, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 221 Henry-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, WILLIAM R. HITCHCOCK, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 110 2d av., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, in the train which leaves the New York and New-Haven Station at 27th st., at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

WHITING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, HENRY SWAN WHITING, infant son of Augustus and Sarah S. Whiting, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

BACON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 28, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Jas. D. and Augusta D. Bacon, aged 2 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

HUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, ARRIETTA B. HUNT, daughter of the late James Hunt, aged 55 years.

Her friends and those of her brother in law, Frederick Fentz, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 13 West 18th st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONRAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CONRAD, widow of the late Ephraim Conrad, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the members of Allen-st. M. E. Church, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

☞ Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

BELSHAW.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, Bedford-av., on Christmas night, in her 61st year, Mrs. BELSHAW, widow of the late Redman Belshaw, Esq., of Grafton-st., Dublin.

☞ Dublin, Belfast and English papers please copy the above.

She was by birth a lady of superior mental endowments, which were cultivated by a refined and classical education. Descended from a line of noble and pious ancestry, she possessed in herself, and as it were inherited, the virtues of many generations. Her self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of her children was of the highest order. For them she endured the sorrows of exile and separation from home, kindred and country.

"A few short years of evil past,
A few sad hours we linger here,
Where death-divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more."

TREYSED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, ADELIA J., youngest daughter of R. H. and M. Treated, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from No. 82 Hampden st.

HAIR.—In East Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, JOSEPH HAIR, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Green and Nostrand avs., East Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PATTERSON.—At Newark, Sunday, Dec. 27, ROBERT WALTER, eldest son of Robert L. Patterson, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 9 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, PRUDENCE, wife of Andrew Brown, in the 43d year of his age.

MOFFAT.—At Medina, Winnebago County, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, ANDREW J. MOFFAT, formerly of Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., aged 24 years.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.

TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscribers offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for the December season.

THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES, also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.

VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, upstairs.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway. WM. GALE & SON have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Ragians, &c.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, STUDS, PINS, &c., Selling at greatly reduced prices. ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Ragians, &c.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S BOOKSTORE, No. 76 Bowery, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS and various other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BIBLES, COMMENTARIES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS; Religious and Standard Works elegantly Illustrated Books, in beautiful Morocco and Antique Bindings; Annuals, Books for Children, Games, Puzzles, &c., &c.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS suitable for SUNDAY-SCHOOL and BIBLE-CLASS rewards.

METHODIST BOOKS; a full supply constantly on hand, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at Book-room prices.

RETICULES, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, Portfolios, Card Cases, and a general assortment of fine Stationery. All for sale at prices to suit the times.

RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY. At the "Old Stand," No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

WE WANT WING'S—IS THE DAILY REquest, when ordering crackers for Christmas and New-Year's.

We are among the great number who use them regularly, and find they combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. With hot or cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

In purchasing, take none but those stamped with the name "WING," as these are the only genuine Farina Crackers made. They may be procured generally of the most respectable grocers.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Arch-st., New-York.

CURE OF HORSES BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Six boxes of your salve have cured a horse which I had turned out to die.—J. Clark, Fairmount, N. J. Half a box of your salve has cured my horse after every other remedy has failed.—L. A. Brown, Farmington, N. J. For sale at D. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists' in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City; also at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric pressure-plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate-covering—the roof or palate of the mouth—which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND Writers and law reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., (official reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1854,) are prepared to execute all kinds of verbatim reporting in a manner not to be surpassed.

WM. HENRY BURR. WM. BLAIR LORD.

THE BOOK OF JOB, ILLUSTRATED with fifty designs by GIBBS, printed on fine tinted paper, and elegantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco antique, $8.

From the Christian Observer.

This is a splendid book, a brilliant gem of its kind; printed on fine tinted paper, embellished with fifty engravings, elegantly bound in a rich costume, corresponding with the beautiful style of its typography and illustrations.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

As a literary production, merely, the Book of Job deserves the careful study of all the lovers of the sublime and beautiful. There are not a few passages which neither Homer or Pindar or Milton have never equaled.

From the Christian Enquirer.

This is truly a dainty volume. Tinted paper, exquisite illustrations, beautiful and accurate typography, and most tasteful binding.

NEW JUVENILES.

MIA AND CHARLIE; OR, A WEEK'S HOLIDAY AT RYEDALE RECTORY. Illustrated. 75 cents.

ANNA; OR, PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A DAUGHTER AT HOME. 75 cents.

THE WAY HOME. 50 cents.

THE YOUNG PILGRIM. By the author of the "Claremont Tales." 50 cents

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A RAY OF LIGHT, TO BRIGHTEN COTTAGE HOMES. 35 cents.

READING WITHOUT TEARS. 58 cents.

All the new Holiday Books, and a large assortment of unexceptionable Juvenile Books.

ROBT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."

"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before.
Or rather—a column of steam."

Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.

I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale—PLATED COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, CHILDREN'S CUPS, &c. Also, BRITANNIA WARE of superior quality, for sale at the well-known stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. LUCIUS HART.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!! CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, BELOW COST, Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.

Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES. ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED. All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 34 John-st.

THE ORATION AND POEM BEFORE the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

Orator—Orlando H. Morris, of New-York City.
Poet—Norman Fox, Jr., of Schenectady.

The members of the Fraternity are invited to attend the Annual Supper, which will be served at the close of the literary exercises.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Apply at subscription desk.

DRY GOODS.

CALL AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY, FOR BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

5,000 Embroidered Sets, from 75 cents to $2 50 each.
5,000 Embroidered Collars, from 20 cents to 75 cents each.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched, $2 25 and $3 per dozen.
300 dozen Gent's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 25 to $4 per dozen.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Sleeve Cloaks at $12.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Circulars, $10.
Rich Velvet Cloaks Immensely Reduced.
Chenille Shawls at $5, and $7, half price.
Also, an assortment of Opera Cloaks, very cheap.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN.

Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES, to $30, former price $48.
Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES, to $18, previously sold at $30.
Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES, to $35, reduced from $60.
Beautiful shades light colored plain SILKS, to $1 per yd.
All which will be found desirable bargains. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

4-4 Gala Plaids, high colors, at 2s per yard.
French Merinos, all colors, at 5s. per yard.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, at 5s, 6d. per yard.
Prints, entire new patterns, at 8s. per dress.
Also, De Laines in great variety, at 1s. 6d. per yard. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SETS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

500 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $3, worth $6.
300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $4 and $5, worth $8.
300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, very fine, at $7, worth $10.
Also, A large lot of Lace sets, from $6 to $80 each. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DAMASKS AND DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

A good assortment, And at the lowest prices, Now on hand at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES LINEN SETS.

500 Embroidered and Colored Linen Sets, at 75c.
500 Marseilles Sets, White and Colored, at 75c. per set. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, CONSISTING OF REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, HONITON and VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., Now selling at much less than the cost of importation. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT of PARIS EMBROIDERIES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.

CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DELAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS. CHEAP CLOAKS,
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS GREATLY REDUCED. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering Their large and valuable stock of CLOAKS, At prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to buyers. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. A large and magnificent assortment, AT REDUCED PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, corner of Mercer.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer their entire stock, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, On MONDAY, Dec. 28. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

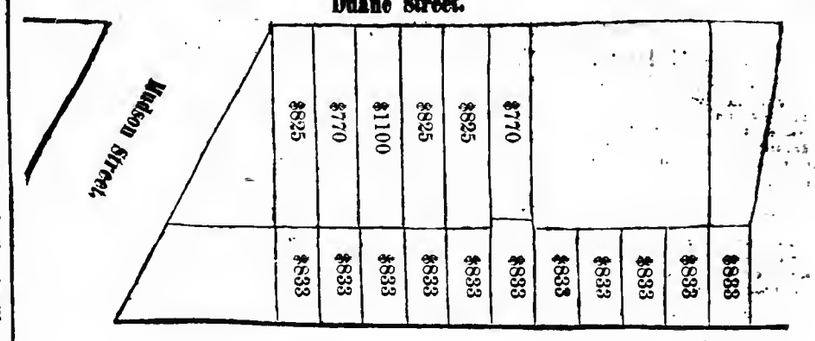
NO. 475 BROADWAY. BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Elegant Beaver and Velvet CLOAKS. Novelties in SHAWLS. Ladies' and Children's fancy Furs, genuine and guaranteed.

Our magnificent stock of the above goods will be offered during the Holidays AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 2,000 English Gray Beaver CLOAKS, from $3 to $8 each. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

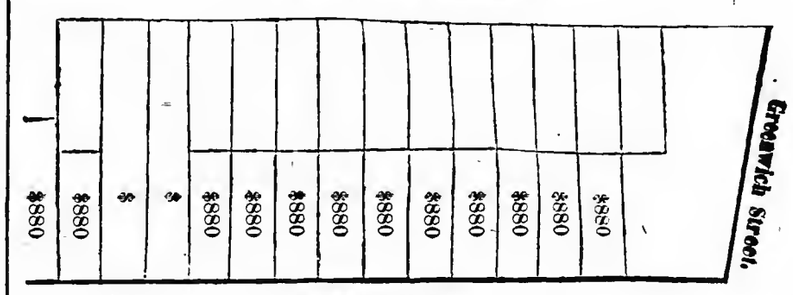
$5!—$6!—$7!—$8!—$10! Full assortment at the above low prices. CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS, Latest Paris and London shapes, well trimmed, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261, GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS Just received, 100 dozen superior BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, which are offered very low for cash, by HOMER & KETCHUM, No. 316 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

AN ASSESSMENT ON A NOVEL PRINCIPLE.



Reade Street as widened.



Chambers Street.

The subject of widening the streets north of Chambers-st. and below Canal-st., is attracting considerable attention. The improvements contemplated are:

1. The widening of Reade-st. from Broadway to Washington-st. Upon this the Commissioners have made their report, which if confirmed by the Court will become a law.

2. The widening of Reade-st., east of Broadway. For this it is understood the Commissioners have their report prepared for publication and confirmation.

3. The extension of Chambers-st. to the East River. This report is also understood to be ready for publication and confirmation.

4. The widening of Worth-st.

5. The widening of Leonard-st.

6. The widening of Franklin-st.

The amount of these assessments will be very great, probably not less than $6,000,000—being many times greater than any ever heretofore laid.

The practice has hitherto almost invariably been, that when a *cross street* was widened for the purpose of being converted into a business street, to regard the improvement as one of a local character. Thus, when Liberty-st. was widened a few years since, neither Cedar nor Cortlandt-st. was assessed, and when Dey-st. was widened, neither Cortlandt nor Fulton-st. was assessed. But a short time since, when Duane-st. was widened, an assessment for the first time was made on the two adjoining parallel streets. This assessment on the parallel streets was so light that no one took the trouble to oppose it for the purpose of vindicating an abstract principle. Thus was a precedent created, and now for the widening of Reade-st. a very large assessment is laid on the adjoining parallel streets. The above map shows an example of the abuses to which the adoption of such a principle will lead.

It will be seen that 12 lots on the north side of Reade-st. are assessed at $833 each, while the 12 corresponding lots on the north side of Chambers-st., running only half the depth of the block, are assessed at $880 each. The comparative assessments on other portions of Reade and Chambers sts. do not vary very materially from the above. Nos. 77 and 79 Chambers-st., being near Broadway, are assessed respectively $1,140 and $1,000 each. The corresponding lots on the north side of Reade-st. are assessed respectively $1,500 and $1,416 each. Comment on such an assessment is needless, and while the integrity of the Commissioners who made it is not impeached, it still shows the gross injustice that can be done by a departure from former precedent.

The propriety of widening Reade-st. is not the question—it is a matter of very little moment excepting to the owners of property frontiog on Reade-st. The distance between Chambers and Reade sts. is only 385 feet; and Reade-st. lying between them is now about 40 feet wide; there can exist then no public necessity that Reade-st. should be widened for the purpose of being converted into a great or general thoroughfare—it is not proposed to be widened for that purpose—but for the purpose of being converted into what is called a business street; and as those holding property fronting on Reade-st. will derive the entire benefit from this conversion, no reason can be given why their neighbors in the adjoining parallel streets should be compelled to pay any portion of the expense.

In widening the cross stre

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts.

Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house.

Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

PRESENTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.

If you are going to make a
CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT
to a Catholic friend, call at
DUNHAM'S, No. 371 BROADWAY,
and examine his magnificent stock of
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
in ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH and GERMAN.
THE ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty.
The URSULINE MANUAL, CATHOLIC PIETY.
FLOWERS OF PIETY, DIAMANTE.
ANGE CONDUCTEUR, &c.
In the richest VELVET MEDALLION, IVORY,
CAMEO and MOROCCO BINDINGS.
Their magnificently, bound and illustrated
DAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE
AND COMMENTARY
Their new and unsurpassed GIFT BOOK,
GENTILUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN
with twenty-one steel plates, and bound in exquisite taste.
ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS OF EVERY KIND.
Rich Rosaries, Crucifixes, Medals, &c.
Remember, E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
JAMES B. KIRKER,
No. 371 Broadway, two doors from Taylor's Saloon.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offers at RETAIL
His immense stock of
USEFUL, ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL
FANCY GOODS,
imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
A. RUMRILL & CO.'S,
No. 264 BROADWAY
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, &c.,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

G. F. NEWTON, (successor to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturer, would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PENS and PENCIL CASES, fitted with his superior GOLD PENS, which are now being issued from his factory—being of entire new patterns, and appropriate for presents, Pamphlets and Warranted.
No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist &c. 29th-st and Broadway and No. 326 Broadway having taken several premiums for bouquets and baskets of flowers during the season, respectfully invites a share of public patronage for New-Year's.
A good assortment of baskets and flower stands on hand at the place. Orders should be given as early as possible.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FRUIT CAKE, EXTRA quality, ornamented, 38 cents per pound. Also, for this season only, an excellent article of Fruit Cake, 25 cents per pound, plain; 28 cents, ornamented. A full assortment of all other kinds of Cake suitable for the Holidays. Those intending to purchase will please call as early as possible. D. P. BURDGE, corner 3d-av. and 16th-st.

CHEAP NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—A VARIETY of articles suitable for New-Year's gifts, fancy articles, pictures, children's linen, toys, &c., left from the Ladies' Hospital Fair held last week, will be offered for sale at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., until New-Year's day. Everything is of the best quality, and will be sold very low. The rooms will be open from 9 to 12 A. M., daily.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THOSE $4 CASES ASSORTED LIQUORS, for the Holidays, containing four bottles brandy, two champagne, gin, whisky and Madeira wine. Champagne $7 per basket. All warranted genuine; sent free to any part of the City or vicinity. MARTIN CARROL, No. 197 Water-st.

BASKETS AND BOUQUETS OF THE most choice flowers made up to order at prices to suit the times by WM. WILSON, Florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Young's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—FORBES' PATENT double runner skates, which may be taken apart and sharpened, are for sale at the principal hardware stores.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 387 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Green-st.
SEE JAQUES, Railway New Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT located 3-story and basement house, two doors from Madison-av.; price 8,500; rent to a small family $600. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture nearly new, for $6,500, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. S. EVENSON, No. 288 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF February till the 1st of May next, part of a house, say three or four rooms with kitchen, in a respectable part of the City not higher up than 17th-st., west side; family consists of three persons. Any person having such apartments to let, at a reasonable rent, can apply to HENRY TEN BROECK, No. 102 Church-st, in rear.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE Winter, by a small family, without children; a well-furnished house in a good situation. Silver, linen and china not required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 435 Post-office.

TO LET.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,500 REWARD—STOLEN FROM W. H. ENERSON, while on his way from Newbury, Canada West, on Thursday night, Dec. 24, 1857, $15,000, in bills of the denomination of 1's, 2's, 4's, 5's, 10's and 20's on the Canada Banks. Most of the bills payable at the Banks in London, Canada West. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or 10 per cent. on any portion of the amount. Brokers are particularly requested to take notice of the above. All information to be left at the Depot, Superintendent's, POLICE OFFICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner Elm-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, 26TH, the FOLLOWER of a steam engine, being a round plate of cast iron, 15 inches in diameter, with 4 bolt holes; one eighth square hole in the centre. Was lost in going through the following streets from No. 125 Attorney to Dingle-st.: Jefferson, Cherry, Rutgers to No. 448 Water. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 448 Water-st., Saw Mill.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importers and manufacturers' sale of superb rich
FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Fine ormolu and gold bijouterie, ladies' cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and glass ware, perfumery and fancy articles of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.

E. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
By BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock,
THIS DAY,
HOLIDAY SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
Also, Silver and Silver-plated ware
Consisting in part of
Tea sets, cake-baskets, casters,
Dinner, table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks,
Butter knives, napkin rings &c., &c.
Also, jewelry and fancy goods of every description.
This sale is worthy the attention of buyers, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL, AT auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a beautiful assortment of
FRENCH, GERMAN AND SWISS TOYS AND
FANCY GOODS
of every description and variety. Parties wishing to purchase beautiful New-Year's Gifts will do well to attend the sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.,
A splendid invoice of
WINES LIQUORS, CIGARS,
SARDINES, &c., &c.
A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, Dec 29, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood receiving chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-painting; dining-room and nursery furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23, Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., second and last sale of wines, liquors, condiments, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest importing houses in New York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.:
Old P. X. Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass, very fine;
Mora Son's and Gerix' pale and brown sherries;
Amontillado do. 1840, Cadiz Wine Co. do.; Saunders & Cameron do. 800; Sandemans, Foster & Co. do.; 53 cases high cost St. Julien Claret, very old; 230 baskets Champagne, Ufet & Chaumsion Associates' Verzenay, Duc de Montebello, Real Seal, Graine de Berezy, genuine Heidsieck and Chas. Heidsieck, Mann's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands; London Dock Brandies, imported by the first holders of the present firm 25 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old St. Leger, 1836; Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland Gin, Apple Jack, old Sardines, Stilton Cheese, &c.
Also about 15,000 Havana Cigars, warranted, viz: El Trovatore, St. Amber, Su Globe, Escalapio, Norteen, Wasp, Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, Ne Plus Ultra, and other favorite brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY Dec. 28, and TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock each day at salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Receiver's sale of costly watches and jewelry, iron safes, scales, watch materials, office furniture &c.; positively without reserve, by order of Nash & Platt, Esq., Receiver, being the entire stock, effects and fixtures of Messrs. Morris L. Samuels & Co., and valued at about $30,000, consisting of a very large assortment of English, French and Swiss watches and watch movements of superior quality and finish, by Cooper, Yates, Brettabaus, Willis, Tobias, Brindell, Negus, Broomfield, Johnson, Hunter, Fox, Barcomb, Leyland, Haskell, York, Carver, and other celebrated makers. Also, a ship chronometer by Ellis & Crighton. Also, an assortment of hands, cases, ruby pins, diamond powder, hooks, watch keys, screwdrivers, keys, glasses, &c. Also, sundries No. 440 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip, and certificate No. 470 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip. Also, two iron safes, set of large jeweler's scales, one do. diamond scales, desks, chairs, counters, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready on Saturday, 26th.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, comprising pictures by Durand, Kensett, Cassilear, Hart, Shattuck, Coleman, Chapman, Hyde, Suydam, Bierstadt, Bonnelli, Carter, Whittredge, Ballows, G. H. Ellis, Morgan, Lang, Davidson, Hoff, Waterman, Fisher, Dibbin, Dickinson and others, a very choice collection. They are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

DANIEL S. BOGERT, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO this sale, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M., at the private residence No. 218 West 23d-st., west of 8th av., of all the contents of the magnificently furnished house—a full description of which may be found in yesterday's *Herald, Tribune* and *Times*. This sale affords a rare opportunity to persons in want of first-class furniture at auction prices, as the goods are nearly new and all must be sold, rain or shine, and without any reserve. A few articles from the catalogue is here subjoined, viz.: China dinner set, together with a large variety of table ware of every conceivable description; walnut ballet extension table, velvet carpets, rose wood settees, centre tables, etageres, easy chairs, fur rugs, China vases, clocks, side and brocatel curtains, lambrequins, 7-octave piano, rosewood bookcase, chamber furniture of rose wood and mahogany, blankets and bedding, &c., the whole forming a unique assortment well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the house only.

M. DOCHARTY, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME PARLOR & HALL FURNITURE, No. 23 DOUGLAS-PLACE, (Hall-st.,) NEAR FORTY-SECOND-ST., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. —, 31-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Yorkville, being the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture nearly new, gas chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, cornices and cornices, mantel ornaments, marble music-box, &c.; bedroom furniture, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paintings, &c. The paintings in the above lot are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, two horses, together with an assortment of garden stuff, trees, plants, &c. The 3d-av. cars pass within two blocks of the house every five minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, comprising pictures by Durand, Kensett, Cassilear, Hart, Shattuck, Coleman, Chapman, Hyde, Suydam, Bierstadt, Bonnelli, Carter, Whittredge, Ballows, G. H. Ellis, Morgan, Lang, Davidson, Hoff, Waterman, Fisher, Dibbin, Dickinson and others, a very choice collection. They are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer,
IRVING & WATKINS WILL OFFER AT auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a rare collection of Paris FANCY GOODS,
gilt, China and glass ware of every description and variety. Parian figures and groups. Bohemian glassware of every description, clocks, colognes, &c., &c. The whole comprises a beautiful collection of goods, specially for New-Year's presents.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a choice assortment of fine old wines, brandies, whiskies, cordials, &c., being part of an importer's stock, and warranted in all cases to be according to sample. The sale citizens are all cases to be according to sample. The sale citizens are all cases to be according to sample. The sale citizens are

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Officers in the Banking Department.
Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6 687,481 85
Average amount of Specie	1,849,861 45
Average amount of Circulation	135,630 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,418,080 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,535 00
Average amount of Specie	71,259 00
Average amount of Circulation	55,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	225,217 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R A. TUCKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R A. TUCKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$468,130 00
Average amount of Specie	45,725 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	203,561 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,648,911 09
Average amount of Specie	2,159,797 73
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,620
	65,223 00
Average amount of Circulation	$41,602
	4,769,239 77
Average amount of Deposits	

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,773,787 78
Average amount of Specie	3,794,277 83
Average amount of Circulation	2,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,206,705 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$846,846 74
Average amount of Specie	183,346 47
Average amount of Circulation	84,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	774,852 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,336,158 70
Average amount of Specie	724,140 86
Average amount of Circulation	304,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,395,584 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,551,200 99
Average amount of Specie	354,974 29
Average amount of Circulation	79,545 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,270,794 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,315,120 24
Average amount of Specie	787,655 66
Average amount of Circulation	185,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,740,519 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUSLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,184,077 47
Average amount of Specie	909,689 22
Average amount of Circulation	322,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,253,885 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT of the BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,835,842 98
Average amount of Specie	331,544 99
Average amount of Circulation	229,317 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,333,717 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$202,010 52
Average amount of Specie	29,287 50
Average amount of Circulation	83,136 00
Average amount of Deposits	182,579 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,272,346 10
Average amount of Specie	193,940 31
Average amount of Circulation	160,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	782,281 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$393,629 32
Average amount of Specie	72,946 62
Average amount of Circulation	63,360 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,186 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,571,497 00
Average amount of Specie	621,834 00
Average amount of Circulation	242,606 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,267 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$542,211 29
Average amount of Specie	70,349 92
Average amount of Circulation	135,245 00
Average amount of Deposits	378,175 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,761,451 67
Average amount of Specie	547,032 33
Average amount of Circulation	16,921 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,562,458 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROYAL PHELPS, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. PHELPS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. G. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,525,481 65
Average amount of Specie	851,320 52
Average amount of Circulation	92,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,971,926 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,407,077 75
Average amount of Specie	224,263 83
Average amount of Circulation	118,348 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,058,712 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 28th day of December, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,335,547 15
Average amount of Specie	244,115 67
Average amount of Circulation	99,341 00
Average amount of Deposits	1 087,609 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBET, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$503,620 79
Average amount of Specie	129,506 35
Average amount of Circulation	98,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	415,646 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,185,336 53
Average amount of Specie	214,649 74
Average amount of Circulation	72,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	679,669 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,007,827 87
Average amount of Specie	285,959 83
Average amount of Circulation	126,441 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,010,571 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$668,914 92
Average amount of Specie	145,885 31
Average amount of Circulation	81,084 00
Average amount of Deposits	546,639 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,722,215 65
Average amount of Specie	376,481 03
Average amount of Circulation	186,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,293,810 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,292,449 97
Average amount of Specie	1,233,260 01
Average amount of Circulation	260,421 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,455,777 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$723,824 98
Average amount of Specie	113,441 56
Average amount of Circulation	98,073 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,349 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBB, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,382,684 94
Average amount of Specie	208,541 87
Average amount of Circulation	161,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	889,392 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,546,607 91
Average amount of Specie	614,568 57
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	327,668 14
Average amount of Deposits	2,701,485 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,460 72
Average amount of Specie	93,721 86
Average amount of Circulation	97,001 00
Average amount of Deposits	347,739 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,817,413 46
Average amount of Specie	475,945 75
Average amount of Circulation	22,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,563,523 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,453,776 04
Average amount of Specie	1,762,890 21
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	221,104 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,593,362 12

** This Specie does not include Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.*

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,573,630 49
Average amount of Specie	472,831 98
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	108,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,033,225 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,853,195 69
Average amount of Specie	1,710,759 22
Average amount of Circulation	209,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,760,584 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GABRIEL I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,196,347 00
Average amount of Specie	147,795 96
Average amount of Circulation	90,800 00
Average amount of Deposits	749,155 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,952,298 85
Average amount of Specie	499,562 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	69,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,158,297 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$346,957 79
Average amount of Specie	38,209 02
Average amount of Circulation	81,883 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,620 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$352,076 86
Average amount of Specie	54,210 64
Average amount of Circulation	47,870 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,378 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$238,297 52
Average amount of Specie	36,661 64
Average amount of Circulation	99,498 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,190 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JNO. HEDEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,123,092 03
Average amount of Specie	217,814 38
Average amount of Circulation	79,251 00
Average amount of Deposits	738,769 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$419,379 44
Average amount of Specie	89,773 41
Average amount of Circulation	87,396 00
Average amount of Deposits	253,011 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
WM. T. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 251, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$809,496 57
Average amount of Specie	143,839 98
Average amount of Circulation	128,396 00
Average amount of Deposits	572,687 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,785,218 01
Average amount of Specie	473,788 61
Average amount of Circulation	152,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,630,753 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$592,312 42
Average amount of Specie	75,157 50
Average amount of Circulation	32,480 00
Average amount of Deposits	290,106 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODBERT W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,796,812 12
Average amount of Specie	724,389 09
Average amount of Circulation	83,058 66
Average amount of Deposits	2,157,013 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BARSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$782,825 41
Average amount of Specie	108,849 73
Average amount of Circulation	84,961 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,329 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AJ PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JAS. BULLTES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$854,846 66
Average amount of Specie	317,158 11
Average amount of Circulation	134,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	620,443 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,815,446 00
Average amount of Specie	1,647,558 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,260 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,194,960 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,087,506 36
Average amount of Specie	106,564 00
Average amount of Circulation	253,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	842,830 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
E. E. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,640,898 19
Average amount of Specie	490,135 06
Average amount of Circulation	153,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,650,868 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 4th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 2d, 1857, and return same to this City.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 263 and 601 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS.
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening President CLANCY in the chair. Alderman CORWIN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act to enable the members of the Common Council for 1857 to receive pay for their services. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on a site for a New Post-Office reported a modification of their former report in favor of disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park. Instead of running the upper line in a line with Spruce-street, they propose a line running from the south-westerly corner of Park-place and Broadway to the south-westerly corner of Beekman-street, where it intersects Nassau-street. After a strenuous opposition from Aldermen TUCKER and HEALEY the subject was postponed to this (Tuesday) evening.

Alderman BOOLE called up the report in favor of selecting the Park, fronting on Chambers-street, for a site for a new City Hall.

Alderman ADAMS moved to lay on the table and make the whole subject special order for the second meeting in January. He then withdrew his motion in order that the minority report in favor of selecting Madison-square might be read.

Alderman WILSON then moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed, which was lost. He then moved the adoption of the majority report, which was also lost, by a vote of 12 to 8.

Alderman JACKSON then moved the adoption of the minority report, with the following result: Ayes, 11; noes, 10. The Chair decided it lost for want of a constitutional majority. The motion was then reconsidered and laid on the table.

The report of the Committee in favor of allowing the contractors to proceed with laying down the iron pavement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street, and directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to appoint Inspectors, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the report would not be adopted. He pronounced the work outrageous. He would prefer the cobble-stone pavement, unless it were to sell for old iron.

Alderman OWENS took a similar view of the case.

Alderman STERR thought the Inspectors should be appointed, and they would see whether the work was in accordance with the contract.

Alderman BURR favored a postponement to give time for members to examine the work.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to lay it on the table and make it the special order for this (Tuesday) evening. Carried.

The Committee on Taxes reported in favor of reducing the valuation on the Union Mutual Insurance Company, for 1856, from $508,000 to $249,390.

Alderman TUCKER said the law allowed a reduction for 1857, but not for 1856. The law exempting from tax stock held of other Companies paying tax was not passed until 1857. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Mayor Wood Vetoes the Assize of Bread Ordinance—The Tax Levy Amended and Increased.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

After the reception of a few formal documents, a communication was read from his Honor the Mayor, embodying an argumentative veto upon the ordinance for the assize of bread, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

I return without approval the ordinance originating in your Board which provides for the assize of bread.

Though fully approving the philanthropic object of this ordinance, I cannot indorse the principles of legislation involved in it.

It seeks to regulate by law the quantity and quality of an article of commerce offered for sale by the producer to the consumer which within itself is not forbidden of sale. It provides for the stamping of loaves of bread, for the inspection of the same, and for the regulation of the quantity and quality to be offered at a given price.

If no object was sought than simply such municipal regulation, as were clearly within our power to adopt and enforce, and the ordinance did not seek as it does to enforce an onerous and tyrannical exaction upon trade, the freedom of which has been secured by the Constitutions of the State and of the United States, I should not hesitate to give it my sanction. But it is clearly obnoxious to these objections, and hence I am constrained to disapprove.

It is one of our boasted privileges that in this country we are freed from the interference of Government in the transactions of our legitimate occupations, that as long as our trade, he it what it may, is not repugnant to the law, we have the undoubted right to conduct it without interference.

If the principle involved in this ordinance is recognized, laws may be adopted to restrict or to prevent altogether the sale of any commodity; coercive law may be enacted to govern the sale of meats, lest the butchers should not vary the price corresponding with the continual fluctuations in the price of cattle. It apears to me that the true remedy is in competition. If one baker will not give us a larger loaf for a shilling when flour is $5 per barrel, another baker will be quick to see the advantage of increasing the size of his loaf, and the consumer will not be slow in giving the latter his custom. Besides, bread is various in quality as well as beef. The same weight will not always produce the same quantity of healthful nutriment, so that, after all, the purchaser must judge for himself, without the aid of *stamp acts* like this proposed, or government-agent to decide for him. It is a wise maxim, that the "best government is that which governs the least." Too many laws, with complicated provisions aiming at the extinction of all the evils and wrongs of society, overstep the true province of government. Thus preventive measures sometimes only increase the wrong by establishing a legislation foreign to the theory of a Republican Government. When all inspection laws were abolished in this State, it was looked upon as an important step in the direction to a liberal legislation. It was deemed a recognition of the principle that government should not send its agents into men's private avocations to regulate or to interfere with the freedom of trade. Let us sustain this doctrine; it lies at the foundation of American Independence, and should be preserved as one of our inalienable rights.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Councilman WARNER immediately rose. He was astonished to hear the Mayor prate about this matter. He expected that the veto would find a few advocates in this Board. But he would move that it be printed in document form, and printed side by side with the ordinance so that the people could judge of the provisions of the ordinance, and of the flimsy reasoning which the Mayor had labored to lay before them. It was one of the most outrageous things he had known to emanate from the Chief Magistrate of the City. It was the only measure that had been adopted directly for the benefit of the working people, and yet the Mayor had interfered directly to prevent it being carried out, perverting the language of that ordinance, and for what? It was only that morning he had received a communication from an Alderman of Philadelphia, the people of that city feeling strongly in favor of the movement. Columbia had already taken action on the matter, and a more flagrant violation of all common-sense legislation he could not imagine.

Councilman MCCAHILL was opposed to the printing. It was preposterous. No man would be benefited by it but Mr. Hecker.

Councilman BYRDSALL thought the Mayor had mistaken the matter. The veto took wrong ground.

The President reminded the speaker he was out of order. The question was not the propriety of the veto, but whether it were to be printed.

Councilman BYRDSALL said the principle of free-trade did not lie against selling bread by weight, and therefore the ordinance and the veto ought to be printed together.

Councilman MCCAHILL rose to order. Much confusion prevailed. The President ordered the gentleman into custody, and the venerable Sergeant-at-Arms, Slidell, rose with his wand of office, approaching a few steps, to the amusement of a very crowded lobby. Order being restored, and the Sergeant having retired, Councilman BYRDSALL persisted with his argument, Councilman MCCAHILL crying "Go it, go it."

Councilman JONES wished to hear the veto read again. That was done with many interjections and ejaculatory observations from Councilman WARNER and other members.

After a few sentences had been read, Councilman JONES said he was satisfied. He was in favor of the Mayor's veto. He had yet to learn whether he was to buy his provisions by the quantity or the pound. Good wives and good servants knew good bread, and if sold by weight our wives and servants would be none the better or wiser. He was opposed to the ordinance on the same ground as he opposed the private sale of spirits, or otherwise, not selling spirits at all.

Councilman FRANKLIN rose to order, and thought the speaker did not confine his remarks to the question.

Councilman OTTERSON wished both to be printed together. Surely every member knew that the officers appointed by law examined both weights and measures, and why should bread be a material exempted from the operation. The Mayor had evidently mistaken the matter.

Councilman WARNER argued the general question, and was interrupted by Councilman JONES, who asked if he could not buy a bull as a bull, or by the quarter, or the pound; why should he be compelled to buy flour in some special form or way?

Councilman WARNER said undoubtedly, it was so, but when the bull came to be sold in parcels, it was only fair to sell him five pounds for five pounds, and not charge the buyer the value of seven, assuring him that he really was receiving seven.

Councilman MCCAHILL also argued the general question. Several members complained of the wide range the argument was taking.

Councilman OTTERSON asked if it were not a waste of time. Were they not obliged to print it?

Councilman HEMPHILL said in the 7 minutes would do, in "document form" was unnecessary. Everybody who could eat of a loaf of bread, knew what it was, without something printed about it in document form.

Ultimately it was agreed to print the veto in document form.

NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.

The Counsel to the Corporation forwarded a communication, stating that the Common Council had the right to convey the lower part of the Park to the General Government for the purpose of a new Post-Office. Ordered on file.

TAX LEVY FOR 1858.

The report of the Committee on Finance, embodying the tax levy for 1858, was brought before the Committee of the Whole, Councilman CRANE in the Chair, increasing the Comptroller's estimate, the net increase proposed being $230,000 61.

Councilman JONES said that it was shameful to increase salaries at the rate of an additional 30 per cent, and in the aggregate to the amount of $145,000. He contended strongly against the increase of the salary of the Mayor and also of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The proposal to add $20,000 to the arrearages of 1857, for the purpose of paying the increased salaries of City officials, was lost by a vote of 21 to 16.

A long discussion arose upon the item of $10,000, "expenditures of Mayor Wood, growing out of testing the constitutionality of laws relative to the City, passed by the Legislature in 1857."

Councilman JONES argued in favor of such appropriation. Out of self-respect the people ought to pay it, in defence of the Mayor, and in defence of his sustentation of the people's inalienable rights.

The President reminded Councilman JONES of what he deemed an inconsistency. It was not long ago that he advocated a very opposite doctrine, and voted in support of it.

Councilman HEMPHILL argued against the payment.

Councilman JONES said the motion to which reference had been made had not been carried.

Councilman BRADY was opposed to the payment. The Board had already appropriated $10,000, and an injunction had been laid upon it. But neither the people nor the law had sustained Fernando Wood. He knew it would be voted; the Mayor undertook the responsibility to attack the law and declare it unconstitutional. For himself, he saw no reason why the money of the citizens should be squandered in defiance of law to gratify the ambition of a private individual, especially after it had been decided that it was illegal and was now attempted to be reached in another way.

The vote on striking out stood 8 in favor to 26 opposed.

The sum of $96,000, instead of $75,000, was voted upon the item "Repairs of public buildings, including new buildings for Fire Department."

"Sewers, repairing and cleaning," $45,000 was moved to be amended by the substitution of $35,000. Carried.

RUBBLE PAVEMENT BROADWAY.

Councilman BOOLE wished to insert $75,000 for improving Broadway.

Councilman WARNER alluded to Broadway's slippery condition. Something ought to be done.

A long conversation arose about "improving" and "grooving."

Councilman BOOLE said that an appropriation of $757,000 made last year had passed into the Sinking Fund. It was immaterial to him how the improvement was to be effected. But he wished it done. His resolution did not specially indorse "grooving."

Councilman FRANKLIN said he was opposed to any such appropriation, but certainly thought $75,000 might pay for grooving, which would be entirely useless; it would not be one-third of what would be necessary to put it in passable repair.

Councilman JONES advocated laying iron pavement from the Battery to the Astor House. The suffering to horses was grievous.

Ultimately the appropriation was recommended to be favorably reported.

The report of the Finance Committee was then accepted, the President in the Chair, by 32 to 5, and the various amendments were adopted *seriatim*.

The Report was instantly passed to a third reading and passed by a vote of 34 to 9.

It was now nearly 10 o'clock, the Board having sat 5 hours, when some further time was consumed in debating the question whether the Board should sit on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, or only Tuesday and Wednesday.

The papers from the Board of Aldermen were called for.

These were variously referred, and after a protracted discussion the Board agreed to meet Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Board concurred upon vote with the Aldermen in appropriating $1,000 for renting the Aldermanic chamber.

The Committee on the "Manual" was discharged and the bill finally passed.

At 20 minutes past 10, the Board went into Committee of the Whole for the second time. Councilman REYNOLDS in the chair. An attempt was made to do business, but great confusion prevailed.

The sum of $300 was appropriated and finally passed to a third reading as a compensation to R. E. Sonder, Clerk to the Fire Department Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

At 10½ o'clock the Board adjourned until next evening.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor MCSPEDON in the Chair. The first paper that attracted the particular attention of the Board was a resolution to remove ——, Interpreter for the Court of Sessions, and appoint —— in his place.

The resolution was offered by Supervisor MCSPEDON, who said he offered it at the request of the new Recorder, who said the present Interpreter was incompetent, inasmuch as he could not speak English well.

Supervisor TUCKER thought that was strange, for when he was appointed it was claimed that he was an excellent linguist, speaking five languages correctly and fluently. He thought the matter should be referred, in order to ascertain which statement was correct. He was opposed to blasting a man's reputation simply because somebody wanted to get him out of office.

Supervisor CLANCY knew the present Interpreter very well, and for a long time, and had always understood that he filled his office well.

Supervisor WILSON moved to refer to a Special Committee, which was carried.

Supervisor CLANCY offered a resolution appropriating $1,500 for additional clerical assistance in the office of the District-Attorney. He stated that the increase of business rendered additional assistance absolutely necessary.

Supervisor TUCKER objected to the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it would be time enough to pass it when the new District-Attorney should have been inducted into his office, and could know what condition the affairs of the office are in.

Supervisor FULTNER opposed the resolution on the ground that the present incumbent had spent three months of the past year in Albany, neglecting his business, and trying to legislate the city authorities out of existence. That was a sufficient reason why the affairs of his office should be in disorder. He believed the new District-Attorney would attend to his business, and consequently would not require additional assistance.

Supervisors TUCKER and OWENS defended the present incumbent, claimed that there had never been any complaint, and again opposed the resolution.

Supervisor CLANCY said he offered the resolution at the request of the new District-Attorney, and after some additional remarks it was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

Coroner's Inquests.

A CHILD KILLED BY BRANDY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 174 East Fifty-second-street, on the body of a boy six years of age, named DANIEL EARLEY, who died from drinking brandy. It seems the mother of the boy went out of the room, leaving a pitcher containing half a pint of brandy on the table, a portion of which the boy drank during her absence. A verdict was rendered of "Congestion of the brain from the effects of brandy."

FALL FROM A LADDER.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of WM. MCWILLIAMS, a laborer, whose death was caused by falling from a ladder, at No. 16 Stanton-street, where he was engaged carrying brick. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. Deceased was 21 years of age, and resided at No. 111 First-avenue.

[Advertisement.]
SEETLAND HOSIERY AND SHAWLS.
All knitby hand,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
REAL MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!
Reduction in prices!!
These are not the cotton imitation commonly sold for merino.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY HATS AND FURS.—It is pleasant to look in upon KNOX, the celebrated Hatter, Furrier, &c., at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and witness the immense stock of seasonable beauties with which he is surrounded. The immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., so remarkable for neatness of style and tastefulness of finish, will at once attract attention, and the stock of Furs will certainly not escape observation.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Young Gentlemen, who wish to avoid unpleasant sensations in the head, the next morning, will take nothing on New-Year's but GOODWIN & EDERLE'S PURE TURKISH WINE, which exhilerates without intoxicating, and "leaves no sting behind." To be had at No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another great success has been achieved at this popular Theatre by Mr. FOX. New and brilliant pantomime of "Boreas, or The Spirit of Air." It is the most magnificent piece ever brought out on this stage. The grand dramatization of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles," is to be performed previous to it to-night, and the beautiful drama of the "Lady of the Lake" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
CIGARS AT RETAIL.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned tobacco, consisting of Londres, Cliindradas and Media Regallas, for sale in lots to suit, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

A DARING BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, grocery store No. 15 Atlantic-street, kept by FREDERICK W. MEYERS, was entered by two burglars, by means of false keys, through the front door. They stole $162, and a gold watch and chain. The proprietor was asleep under the counter at the time the burglars entered, and was aroused by their choking him. They told him to tell them where his money was, or they would take his life. After obtaining the money and watch they choked Mr. MEYERS until he was insensible, and then departed. Soon after, the occupants of the rooms above the store were aroused by his groans, and medical aid was immediately called, and it was some time before he was restored to consciousness. It is evident that the villains were well acqnainted with Mr. MEYERS' habit and the premises, and the Police think that they will be able to secure the offenders.

BAR-ROOM AFFRAY—ONE MAN SHOT.—A party of intoxicated men entered a bar-room corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets, Brooklyn, late Friday night and demanded drinks, which the bar-keeper refused to give them. They then commenced throwing bottles at the bar-keeper who defended himself with a club which his opponents finally got hold of and used freely over his head. The bar-keeper then drew a revolver and discharged the contents of five barrels into the crowd, and, strange to say, only wounded one man in the hand, named EDWARD MITCHELL. Dr. MCDONNELL was called and found it necessary to amputate the little finger of MITCHELL'S right hand. The Police of the Third Precinct arrested the bar-keeper, named JOHN CARLTON, and also LAURENCE HANLON, charged with having commenced the disturbance and both were confined in the Third Precinct Station.

INTERESTING TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—A man was arrested by the Police in Brooklyn, last evening, upon suspicion of being the person who has recently swindled so many boarding-house keepers in Brooklyn and New-York. He will be shown up at the office of the Deputy-Superintendent, basement of the Brooklyn City Hall, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, at which time all sufferers are requested to attend.

☞ BLANCHARD, recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, who was sent to Sing Sing, died there a few days ago while undergoing the shower-bath punishment. He declared the day he was taken to prison that they would not be able to make him work.

☞ Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, Unitarian, preached acceptably, last Sunday morning, at Rev. Dr. STORRS' Church, Congregationalist, by invitation of the pastor.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—In this Board last night, on motion of Alderman RUSSELL, a Special Committee was appointed to confer with the Eastern steamboat owners for the purpose of inducing them either to have their place of departure at one of the Brooklyn docks, or of touching there on every trip.

MORE CITY RAILROADS.

The following communication was presented and referred to the Railroad Committee:

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL—*Gentlemen*: The undersigned owners and occupants of real estate in the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Wards, respectfully apply for permission to lay railroad tracks in Furman, Atlantic, Columbia, Warren or Baltic, Pacific, Amity, Dean, Bergen and Warren streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, First and Third, Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fourteenth-street, Ninth-avenue to the Greenwood Cemetery, for the establishment of a line of City Cars from the Fulton, Montague and South Ferries, through the First, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Wards, and also for permission hereafter to extend the line on First or Third and Fourteenth streets, to the Flatbush line, and the line on Fifth-avenue to the New-Utrecht line, with the right to connect such existing railroads, &c., &c.

Signed, E. B. Litchfield, W. Howard Wait, Paul Worth, J. E. Southworth, T. H. Smith & Co., C. R. Marvin, Thomas G. Talmage, Calvin Burr, E. C. Littlefield and R. Sands Tucker.

FAR WATER WORKS.

The Law Committee reported in favor of advancing $100,000 out of the "reserved fund," to Messrs. Wells & Co., contracting for the Brooklyn Water Works. The report was laid on the table for one week.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The Fire Department Committee, to whom was referred the returns of the recent election for Assistant Engineers, with instructions to canvass the same, reported that they had not been able to proceed with the work, as there were many illegal votes cast. The report was referred back, and the Committee directed to throw out the vote of every Company where there are illegal votes cast.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from the 19th to the 26th of December, 1857: Males, 51; Females, 42; total, 93. men, 16; boys, 35; women, 22; girls, 20.

DISEASES.

Consumption	16	Teething	1
Inflammation of Lungs	10	Bronchitis	1
Stillborn	9	Peritonitis	2
Convulsions	8	Scrofula	1
Diseases of the Brain	5	Typhus Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	4	Hemorrhage	1
Disease of the Heart	4	Debility	1
Croup	4	Scirrhus of Womb	1
Marasmus	3	Gout	1
Disease of Liver	2	Inflammation of Chest	1
Typhoid Fever	2	Dropsy	1
Bilious Fever	2	Dysentery	1
Inflammation of Stom'h	2	Diarrhœa	1
Tumor of Stomach	2	Lockjaw	1
Congestion of the Lungs	2	Erysipelas	1

AGES.

One year and under, 30; from 1 to 2 years, 7, from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 8; from 50 to 60 years, 7; from 60 to 70 years, 8; from 70 to 80 years, 0; from 80 to 90 years, 2.

NATIVITY.

United States, 65; Ireland, 12; Germany, 6; England, 9; Canada, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Late on Friday night Officer DEVALIN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, was attracted by the cries of a female, to a stable at the corner of Leonard and South Fourth streets. Upon entering the stable he found a girl named EMMA EGAN in almost a nude state, who told the officer she had been dragged there by a ruffian, and that she had frightened him away by screaming after he had stripped her of her clothing. On Saturday she was brought before a Justice, when she refused to state where she lived, and was sent, at her own request, to the Penitentiary as a vagrant.

☞ THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.—In the case of The People vs. Michael Bennett, an action brought to recover the penalty of $50 for selling liquor on Sunday, and carried up to Special Term, (Judge BROSHER,) on a motion to quash proceedings on the ground of irregularities in summons, and then decided against defendant, and then taken to the General Term, was decided yesterday, when the decision of the Special Term was affirmed, Judge STRONG dissenting.

☞ DANIEL MCKINNEY, a witness for the defence in the late trial of GALLAGHER for murder, was arrested in Brooklyn, on Saturday, by officer WEST, on a charge of attempting to violate the person of MARY NELLIS, by dragging her into an unoccupied building on Adams near Water-street. He was committed for examination.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Police during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning made 57 arrests—all foreigners but 10; and during the same time 78 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Stations, all of whom were foreigners but 12.

ROBBERIES.—There were not less than three houses robbed on Atlantic-street, Friday night, last—making nine robberies on the same street during this week.

☞ Officer WARDY of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested JOHN MADDEN charged with stealing a dog, valued at $50. He was held to answer.

☞ A little child of MRS. STRYKER residing in South Seventh near Fourth-street, Brooklyn, was so badly burnt, yesterday, by its clothes taking fire, that its life is despaired of.

☞ DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. WM. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received on the city cars in September last.

☞ Captain COMBS, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, at the urgent request of interested parties, has tendered his resignation.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—On Friday night last, the Roman Catholic Church, "Star of the Sea," on Court-street, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. Insured in the Nassau Company. The fire was caused by a defect in the flue.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

$2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	opg 100	60 Hud. Riv. Railroad	19
19,000 Ohio 5 6s '86	pare. 101	100 Reading Railr'd.	b33 53¼
10,000 Ohio 5 6s '60	ex in 97⅜	40 do	53½
1,000 Ken. State 6s	101⅞	100 do	btw 53¾
1,000 do	102	200 do	53¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	82½	200 do	s15 53⅝
20,000 do	82½	200 do	s15 53¾
1,000 Missouri S. 6s	79¾	100 do	53⅞
5,000 do	80	100 do	s30 53¾
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90	100 do	at 60d 54
6,000 B. R. R. K. 1st M'e	96	100 do	e 54
1,000 Ref. R. R. 1st m'e	87	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B's	84¾	30 M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	20
5,000 do	84	20 do	19⅞
5,000 do	s30 83¾	100 do	19¾
7 0-0 Ch. & R. I. bds	83	100 do	b60 20
10 Bank of Commerce	106⅜	50 Panama R. R.	s10 94¾
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	98	150 do	c 94½
21 Bank of St. of N. Y.	91	50 do	94¾
10 N. Y. Exchange Co.	100	100 do	s60 94
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co	108	50 Illinois Cen. RR.	87⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co.	68¾	108 Gal. & Chicago RR.	70
20 Pac. M. S. Co.	65	100 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	b30 41⅜
30 do	b15 65	100 do	41¾
50 do	b30 65	100 do	s15 41
50 Cum. Coal Co.	9	400 do	s10 41¾
40 do	9⅛	50 Chic & R. Is. R. R.	s10 71
250 do	s3 9	50 do	71
138 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	btw 74	100 do	b30 71
100 do	74	49 do	70¾
100 do	b30 74¼	100 do	b15 71
50 Erie Railroad	b30 17⅜	48 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	10⅜
250 do	17⅜	164 do	10¾
100 do	b60 17⅜	50 C. B. & Quincy RR.	59⅜
450 do	17¾	15 Clev. Col. & Cin RR.	92
100 do	s3 17½		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	109¾	50 Comb. Coal Co	9
1,000 Mich. State 6s	94	50 Reading R. R.	s⅛ 54
5,000 Missouri State 6s	80	200 do	b60 54⅛
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90	25 Harlem Railroad	6⅜
17,000 Ill C. R. R. Bds.	b3 84	5 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19¼
5,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	b30 96	100 Gal & Chicago R. R.	70
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	81	93 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71
10 Bank of Commerce	107	250 N. Y. Central R. R.	73¼
10 Bk. of Amer. ex div.	102⅜	10 do	73⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m...8s.	Int. add. 33¼
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 90
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. 8s.	do. 24¾
$7,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. 1 m. 7s.	Int. add. 55 @ 55¼
$13,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. bds.	Int. ad. 68⅞
$6,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. bds	Int. ad. 34 @ 34½
$1,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. add. 41¾
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add. 60¼
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 65
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 51½
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Flat 79½
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. ad. 67
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. Co. 8s.	Int. ad. 54
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort.	Int. ad. 54
$3,000 Cumberl'd. Coal and Iron Co. 6s	Int. ad. 65
$2,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. ad. 32
$2,000 Watertown City	Int. ad. 30
$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. 8s	Int. ad. 16
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 56
10 shares American Exchange Bank	95½
18 shares Chatham Bank	58
15 shares Chatham Bank	57
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	142
8 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	150
11 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	148
15 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	101¼
12 shares American Express Co	89
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	65
10 shares Union Ferry Co	92
50 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co	85
20 shares Metropolitan Bank	96
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	85⅛
15 shares United States Express Co	72
5 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.	50¾
12 shares Metropolitan Bank	99
13 shares National Bank	105½ @ 105
100 shares Peoples' Bank	92⅛ @ 93
8 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	170
15 shares Ætna Ins. Co	103⅜
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co	140¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	144½
5 shares Continental Bank	94½

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 26, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Dec. 19:

Increase in Loans	$602,345
Decrease in Specie	815,228
Increase in Circulation	42,721
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	650,636

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous report, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 27, 1856.	Dec. 26, 1857.	Dec. 19, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$64,668,000	$64,668,000
Loans	108,527,429	97,902,035	97,211,690
Specie	10,392,426	27,142,099	27,957,327
Circulation	8,367,167	6,352,187	6,309,466
Gross Deposits	87,396,564	76,139,897	76,443,130
Exchanged	25,127,271	13,080,627	12,739,024
Undrawn	62,259,391	63,059,270	63,710,106
In Sub-Treasury	12,043,832	3,661,662	3,912,775

The decrease in Specie is less than calculated upon, after the considerable export of $2,676,295. The average line is still $27,142,099, and adding in the California receipts, which came into Bank to-day, the aggregate reserve this afternoon is not far from the extraordinary total of **$29,000,000.** The California mail arrived in prompt season, and is deemed highly satisfactory. Its treasure list amounts to $2,020,537 for New-York, besides which $459,350 went direct to England from the Isthmus of Panama. We do not hear of any important engagements for New-York account for the Boston steamer of Wednesday. The sales of Exchange to-day are rather slow, and the remittances, owing to the dullness of the holidays, will not be large in any form. Brokers' bills on London are held for 109¼ @ 109¼ cent.; prime commercial signatures, 108⅞ @ 109¼ cent.; franca, 5.22½ @ 5.18¾. The mail does not close till Tuesday afternoon, and more signs of activity in bills and specie may possibly manifest themselves to-morrow. The Money Market is quiet, and the general appearance of business in and around Wall-street and on the Merchants' Exchange indicates more than the usual stagnation of the Christmas time. The Sub-Treasury received $83,911; paid out $141,097, and held at the close $3,604,476. Some small parcels of Gold have already been deposited in anticipation of the issue of Treasury Notes, and one of the Wall-street banks has resolved to take $250,000 of the notes apportioned to New-York as soon as issued.

The Stock Exchange closes exceedingly quiet, though on the sales of Monday prices are fairly supported as compared with Saturday; Erie and Reading a fraction higher; New-York Central ¼ cent. off; Galena and Rock Island both depressed; Illinois Centrals barely supported; State Stocks steady and some of the issues in good demand. Bank Stocks also continue to be wanted at the enhanced rates; the resumption and the January dividends having restored nearly the whole list to favor. As a general remark the dealings at the Board are of an indifferent character, indicating on all sides a disposition to await the New Year before entering upon a decided course of speculation.

The January interest on all Bonds issued by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, will be paid, upon presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co, No. 52 Wall-street, on and after the 2d proximo.

We learn from the Ohio State Agent that the money for the January interest on the Ohio State debt is now here, on deposit, at the American Exchange Bank. The interest will be paid, as heretofore, by SAMUEL T. BULL, Esq., Ohio State Agent, at his office, No. 25 William-street.

The circular of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, referred to in the advertisement for "Proposals for Bonds" on another page of this paper, has been published, and may be obtained at the Bank of Commerce, the transfer agency of the Company in this City. A correspondent writes in regard to this line:

"The result of the business of the Road for the last six months is very good, the net earnings, after paying coupon and other interest and expenses, being $493,297, equal to above 10½ per cent. on the capital of the Company of $4,631,840. The present bonded debt of the Company is $2,516,000, and the estimated balance of the other debt on 1st premium is $683,212. To assist in providing for the latter, proposals are made for a sufficient amount to raise $400,000."

The Western Bank of Scotland have made a general assignment of their property in America, for the benefit of creditors, to Messrs. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS and JAMES THOMSON. The official advertisement is in another column.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The festivities of Christmas have intervened since our last advices of 22d inst. The character of our market has changed but little since then. Money remains plentiful; nevertheless, news to the 12th inst. which represents the financial crisis as continuing with the greatest severity in the North of Germany and in other countries, does not fail to exercise a depressing influence in our market. Our Stock Exchange has felt the effect of this, and has been very inactive with some decline in prices, as is shown by the annexed quotations: State Stocks—The only ones which have been at all active are Missouri 6s, at well-sustained prices, and Tennessee 6s at a decline of 1¼ per cent. City Bonds—We notice some sales of Chicago 6s (water loan) at steady rates, and of Louisville 6s below our previous quotations. Brooklyn 6s which had declined last week, have recovered to 90¾ with a few sales. Railroad Bonds—Some Illinois Constructions have been done at a decline of 1; as also some Erie 7s of 1874 at a decline of 3; Michigan Central 1st mort. and Galena and Chicago 2d mort. at steady prices. Railroad Shares—The only transactions of any importance have been in Erie at a decline of ½; in Cleveland and Toledo at ¾; in Chicago and Rock Island of 3; in New-York Central of 1¼; and in Reading at an advance of ¾ per cent.; Dela

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1960. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Reporting Department of the Times—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Walker's Arrival and Immediate Discharge from Custody.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY CASS.

Commodore Paulding's Account of Walker's Arrest.

The Indians of Utah and California—Volunteers in California against the Mormons, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Gen. WALKER arrived here to-night. He was received here, and at all the towns on the road, with great enthusiasm. Marshal RYNDERS repudiates the idea of holding him as a prisoner.

Capt. ENGLE delivered his dispatches from PAULDING, to-day, and they were considered in Cabinet meeting. Secretary FLOYD is especially earnest in his opposition to the efforts to defeat the fillibusters.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL says he will introduce resolutions in Congress directing the President to send WALKER back in a national vessel.

The announcement that the Kansas Constitution is ratified with the Slavery clause seriously disappoints Northern men, who would have sustained the Lecompton scheme if Slavery had been excluded, but dare not now. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The following is Commodore PAULDING'S letter to the Secretary of the Navy, detailing the circumstances under which he arrested Gen. WALKER:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Dec. 15, 1857.

SIR: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the Department that I had broken up the camp of General WALKER at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*. The General came here with me, and will take passage in one of the steamers for New-York, where he will present himself to the Marshal of the District.

The Department being in possession of all the facts in relation to General WALKER's escape, with his followers, from the United States, as well as the letters of Captain CHATARD and General WALKER to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended. I could not regard General WALKER and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home. In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidently look to the Government for my justification.

Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one, and the points few and strong. WALKER came to Point Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitions of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war placed there to prevent his landing. With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp and hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the "Head-quarters of the Army in Nicaragua," and signed himself the Commander-in-Chief. With this pretension, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority, he landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the Fort of Castillo on the San Juan River, captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women and children in the steamer *Morgan*.

In doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirates. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light. Humanity as well as law, justice and national honor demanded the dispersion of these lawless men.

The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last Summer to New-York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

Besides the sufferings that must necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of General WALKER, misguided and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless, have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies would have been brought back to their friends at the expense of the country.

For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have disarmed and sent to the United States General WILLIAM WALKER and his outlawed and piratical followers for trial, or for whatever action the Government in its wisdom may think proper to pursue.

Captain GUMANNY, of H. B. M. ship *Brunswick*, offered to cooperate with me in removing the party from Point Arenas, but as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag. M. PAULDING.

In a letter dated Dec. 18, Commodore PAULDING gives the particulars of the landing of the marines and seamen at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, yet everything was accomplished in so seamanlike and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time without loss or accident. To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men, he says, he is indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service, for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured, and no loss of any kind sustained. No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

The Cabinet had the matter before them to-day. Although the arrest of General WALKER is not strictly justified by the instructions to Commodore PAULDING, it is conceived that the case is very much palliated by the circumstances under which, as explained by him, it was effected. WALKER will be released from his present arrest, and it is probable that a process will be commenced to bring him to trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

Capt. ENGLE had a long interview with the President to-day, and detailed to him all the circumstances connected with the arrest of WALKER.

Gen. WALKER arrived this evening, accompanied by Marshal RYNDERS, T. F. MAGOEE and MALCOLM CAMPBELL. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at BROWN'S Hotel.

Shortly after Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS with General WALKER repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Secretary CASS that he had received a communication from Commodore PAULDING, saying he had arrested Gen. WALKER for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua, and that Gen. WALKER had promised him (PAULDING) upon his honor to surrender himself to Capt. RYNDERS, as Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on arrival in that City. Capt. RYNDERS stated that Gen. WALKER had done so, and that he (RYNDERS) had accompanied him to Washington to ascertain the views of the Government.

Gen. CASS replied that the Executive Department of the Government *did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner*; that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he (WALKER) could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him.

Capt. RYNDERS then informed General WALKER he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory, created by the Mormons, had been communicated to the Indians on the borders of California, and especially those in the Southern portion of that State. All remained quiet, and so far as appearances are concerned there is no reason to anticipate a different state of things.

Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and that ten regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding—Captain Chatard of the Saratoga—The Embarrassment Growing out of Walker's Arrest—A Parallel for the Koszta Case, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Nothing could be more emphatic than the language in which the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Navy protest that Commodore PAULDING greatly exceeded his instructions in invading Nicaragua, and arresting Gen. WALKER and his band of "emigrants." There are many who persist in believing that, after all, he has only done what he was secretly authorized to do. I state the fact only for the purpose of saying that the existence of any such instructions is utterly inconsistent with the positive declarations of the members of the Administration whom I have named—and who do not hesitate to characterize the Commodore's act as one of extreme and inexcusable folly. Capt. CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, has been deprived of his command and ordered home for trial for failing to stop the *Fashion* when she carried the fillibusters in, and now Commodore PAULDING is in imminent danger of severe punishment for having gone into a foreign jurisdiction to arrest the same men. Let me mention here, by the way, that Capt. CHATARD, the day after the *Fashion* entered the port of San Juan, wrote a very penitent letter to the Commodore, blaming himself severely for having permitted her to pass unchallenged, but excusing himself by the declaration that he never suspected, until too late, that she was a fillibuster, or that she had more than half-a-dozen men on board of her.

Some very important and interesting questions arise out of the present state of facts. WALKER and his men have been brought home, and the General is in the hands of the United States Marshal. The President, however, does not pretend that he is in custody upon any lawful authority,—and so Capt. RYNDERS will have been informed ere this reaches you. True he may be sued upon his forfeited recognizance; but he cannot be arrested and held upon that except in the presence of a transcript from the New-Orleans Court, and an order for his arrest emanating from the same tribunal.

Had the arrest been made upon the high seas, WALKER and his men could be held, of course, upon the charge of violating the Neutrality laws; but it is very questionable whether they can be so held, as the facts now appear. They have been kidnapped in a foreign jurisdiction, just as MARTIN KOSZTA was: and the principle established in the KOSZTA case, instead of vindicating the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, establishes the right of fillibusters to be sent back and placed precisely in the position in which the Commodore found them. I think you will find the cases parallel.

KOSZTA was kidnapped upon Turkish soil by an Austrian force—the Austrian Government claiming his allegiance, with a view to taking him to Austria for trial upon an alleged offence against that Government. He denied allegiance to Ausiria, claiming that he had renounced it. Capt. INGRAHAM sustained his right to decide for himself where his allegiance was due, and the Government of the United States, through its Secretary of State, denounced, in the strongest possible terms, the conduct of Austria in invading a foreign soil, to kidnap one of its own original subjects, who had cast off his allegiance to them.

So, in the present case, General WALKER and his men, having availed themselves of the right of expatriation which our own Government has asserted through its patriotic Secretary of State, Gen. CASS—threw off their allegiance to the United States—asserted themselves subjects of Nicaragua, and, as such, proceeded to take part in shaping its political character. In pursuance of this right, they are upon Nicaraguan soil, and an American force goes into the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, kidnaps them there, and sends them back to the United States for trial for an offence committed here. In KOSZTA'S case it was decided that he was entitled to be set down again in the streets of Smyrna, clothed with all the rights and privileges of which he was possessed when the minions of Austria seized him. Why, then, are not WALKER and his men entitled to precisely the same reparation?

It may be answered that this casting off American allegiance by WALKER & Co., is all a sham. So it was said of KOSZTA; but we held that he had the right to decide for himself. Who is to decide in the other case? We have no law providing a form of expatriation, and until we have it, the predeclarations and the acts of the individual ex-patriots must settle the question.

Commodore PAULDING had no power to assume the right to decide the question,—yet he did precisely that,—for except upon the claim that they were American citizens and not Nicaraguans, he could not have deluded himself into the idea that he had the least apology for interference. If WALKER had been arrested within American jurisdiction, and had set up in defence that he was a citizen of Nicaragua, it would have been a question for the American Court to decide of which country he was the subject; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether any such question can be submitted to a United States Court in the case of men kidnapped in a foreign jurisdiction, and so not legally in custody for trial.

To admit that the United States have acquired any sort of jurisdiction over WALKER and his men, under these circumstances, would be to establish a most dangerous precedent—one which might and would be cited against us in the future by other nations greatly to our disadvantage. Depend upon it that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN will never sanction its establishment. What steps they will take to repair the error it is too soon to surmise; but that Commodore PAULDING—as pure-hearted and well-meaning a man as ever lived—has plunged the Government into a perfect sea of embarrassment and complications is very certain.

I have said nothing in regard to the *morale* of the case. My object has been simply to discuss this question in its political and legal aspects. Denounce WALKER and his cause as we may, all will admit the fallacy of the principle which justifies evil that good may come. We rejoice, sometimes, that a ruffian has met a well-deserved death, and yet deplore the fact that he was executed by Judge Lynch; so we may be glad that WALKER'S expedition is broken up and dispersed, while we cannot but deplore the violation of international law, and of our own Constitution, in the accomplishment of such a result. True, Nicaragua will not complain of the violation of her sovereignty; but that does not mend the matter any. If a Commodore is sustained by public sentiment in this instance, unauthorized war may be commenced upon a foreign soil, at any time, by any other officer of the United States who happens to think he will be justified in the exercise of a power which the Constitution confers on Congress alone. These suggestions, I trust, will not be found unworthy of careful consideration.

The war of the disputants over the Nicaragua Transit is not yet over; and by the way, let me suggest to a certain New-York "Commodore" that if the United States authorities succeed in getting hold of the originals of certain letters of his to high functionaries of Costa Rica, advising them how they may thwart the policy of the United States in Central America, he will be in imminent danger of indictment and conviction of treason, or something akin to it. A certain "General" in your midst may also take the hint and profit by it. S.

The Contract for the Senate Binding.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Party hacks are carping at the course of Hon. ROBERT JOHNSON, of Arkansas, in having voted as Chairman of the Committee on Printing to give the contract for binding the Senate documents to CHARLES BUTLER, of this city, a member of the American Party, and therefore a political opponent of the Administration. The complaint is altogether unjust, and, to some extent, unfounded. The associate of Mr. BUTLER is Mr. PETTIGONE, a practical and established bookbinder, and a life-long Democrat. Before awarding the contract to any person, Mr. JOHNSON moved the reduction of compensation 20 per cent. below the prices at which it has been executed by Mr. MCGUIRE and his predecessors for the last twelve years. This motion prevailed by the votes of Mr. JOHNSON and Gen. CAMERON against that of Mr. FITZPATRICK. The bids of MESSRS. BUTLER & PETTIGONE were found to be the lowest from responsible parties, and were, of course, accepted. This reduction will effect an important saving to the Government. The cost of the binding for the last Congress was $299,000, of which the Senate's portion was probably less than $130,000. It is estimated by competent parties that the profits on the contract assigned to Mr. BUTLER and his partner will not exceed five per cent. At a time like this, when the Treasury is so nearly empty that even the salaries of members of Congress cannot be paid, such leaks and fissures in the public coffers as have been opened by the binding and printing jobs of past Congresses ought to be stopped, and Mr. JOHNSON deserves warm applause for his movement in that direction.

The Chairman of the Printing Committee contemplates another important reform. He will support the project of a Government Printing-Office whenever presented under favorable auspices. In the meantime, he proposes to introduce a resolution prohibiting the printing of any greater number of any public document than may be required to supply each member of Congress with one copy, unless by a law duly passed and signed by the President. This will lop off one enormous source of extravagance and corruption.

The Navy Department has received no dispatches from Commodore PAULDING this morning which discloses other facts respecting the arrest of WALKER than are contained in the published accounts. A.

Later from Kansas.

THE ELECTION AT LEAVENWORTH—ILLEGAL VOTING BY MISSOURIANS—ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF GENERAL LANE, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Leavenworth, Kansas, advices of the 25th inst. give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery, and 9 against. Much excitement prevailed, there being many Missourians present, some of whom voted, after swearing in their votes. The form of oath administered was, "Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory?" Several Missourians had been arrested, and Judge LECOMPTE had issued writs of *habeas corpus* for their release.

General CALHOUN had been burned in effigy.

ELI MOORE had been shot in the leg by a German.

It was rumored that Governor DENVER had issued an order for the arrest of General LANE.

THE LATE FIGHT AT FORT SCOTT, ETC.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

A messenger reached this place last night, informing General LANE that he had taken part in the late conflict, and left immediately after for reinforcements. He gives us the following information:

Dr. LITTLE, known as one of the most radical and dangerous Pro-Slavery leaders, in company with G. W. CLARK, the murderer of BARBER, residents of Fort Scott, have been doing all in their power to annoy the Free-State citizens in that vicinity. Dr. LITTLE has been acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and with a posse would sally out to collect taxes. If his demands were not complied with promptly, he would distrain property and sell it to Missourians from the adjoining Missouri Counties for a mere trifle. They had made arrests under the rebellion act, now repealed by the late Legislature.

In attempting to make arrests at the Little Osage River, 16 miles from Fort Scott, they were resisted. They then increased their posse to 100, and surrounded the Free State men, numbering thirty-five, who confined themselves in a log cabin. On refusing to surrender, Dr. LITTLE said, "if you do not surrender we will blow you to h—l." "Blow away," replied Capt. ABBOTT, which was answered by a volley of bullets. Capt. ABBOTT returned the fire, killing three Missourians and wounding Dr. LITTLE. Both parties then sent for reinforcements.

This occurred at 3 o'clock on Wednesday last. General LANE had ordered Captain ABBOTT to maintain his position at all hazards, The Missourians have several prisoners. Among them is Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Wakarusa, well known as the "fighting parson." Small companies from most of the Free-State towns have gone to the relief of their friends. A company of riflemen, with a brass howitzer, will leave this place to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock. General LANE will accompany them. Acting-Governor STANTON has sent a Company of 100 Dragoons as a *posse comitatus*.

General WHITMAN left this morning for Lecompton, to demand of Governor STANTON the arms—of which there are over 200 stand—taken by Governor GEARY from emigrants. General W. acts as Agent of the National Kansas Committee. The coolest, wisest, richest, as well as the poorest men in the Territory, see no hope for peace. We cannot have it till the usurpers are out of the way.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here last evening from New-York. She experienced terrible gales on the passage.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The U. S. M. steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening

The Clipper Ship Grey Eagle in Distress.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Columbia*, at this port from New-York, spoke off Cape Hatteras the clipper ship *Grey Eagle*, from City Point, Va., bound to Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of flour, dismasted. The *Grey Eagle* refused assistance, but the *Columbia* took off seven passengers and brought them to this port.

Suicides.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES W. BARHYDT.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

CHARLES W. BARHYDT, of the firm of CHARLES W. and GILES S. BARHYDT, grocers of this city, was found dead in his store this morning about 7 o'clock, stabbed to the heart and with one of his thumbs blown off. Marks of powder were also on his breast. A pistol was found near him with the barrel bursted, also a dirk covered with blood. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict was rendered that his death was caused by his own hands.

SUICIDE OF M. N. ORR.

DAYTON, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

M. N. ORR, of Gowando, committed suicide this afternoon. He went into his grocery, and after locking the door, hung himself.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Nos. 21 and 22—Before reported. Argument commenced for the Apellants and continued for the Appellees.

Reported Illness of Edwin Forrest.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

EDWIN FORREST, the eminent tragedian, lies dangerously ill at the American Hotel in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

A private dispatch from Cleveland denies that Mr. FORREST is seriously ill. He will arrive in this city in a few days.

The Canada Elections.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The result of the elections in Upper Canada, so far, is unfavorable to the Ministry, and in Lower Canada favorable. The elections will all be over in a few days, when Parliament will assemble immediately.

The wife of JOHN A. MCDONALD, Premier, died at Kingston to-day.

ELECTION RIOTING IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

There were a number of serious disturbances at the polls yesterday. Three Irishmen were killed and many others seriously injured. The military had to be called to preserve the peace. The Ministerialists have about 2,000 majority. Worse disturbances are anticipated.

The News of the Seizure of Walker in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 28.

The receipt of the news of General WALKER'S capture caused general indignation in this City. The announcement was made at SPALDING & ROGERS' Amphitheatre, and the St. Charles' Theatre causing great excitement. A meeting to express the feeling of the community is called for 12 o'clock to-morrow. The feeling here in favor of reinforcing Colonel ANDERSON is intense.

The Rhode Island Central Bank.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Supreme Court, this morning, decreed a perpetual injunction upon the Rhode Island Central Bank.

The Fillibuster Wars in Nicaragua.

Chronological History of Walker's Expeditions—1855—57.

The following Record of the Fillibustering operations of General WILLIAM WALKER in Nicaragua, from the time of his first expedition, in the early part of 1855, to the breaking-up of the second expedition during the present month, will prove useful for reference:

1855.

May 4—WALKER leaves San Francisco for Nicaragua, with a force of 62 men.

June 11—Arrives at Realejo; accepts the invitation of the Democratic faction to espouse their cause; subsequently marches against the "Serviles" at Rivas, but is defeated, and falls back on Realejo.

Sept. 2—Again attacks Rivas, and defeats the enemy.

Oct. 11—Captures the city of Granada.

Oct. 23—Don PATRICIO RIVAS named Provisional President of Nicaragua; WALKER appointed General-in-Chief.

October—WALKER receives large reinforcements from the Northern States and California; Col. PARKER H. FRENCH appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

1856.

January—Col. FRENCH, the new Minister, arrested in New-York for enlisting soldiers for Nicaragua.

Jan. 22—Nicaragua suspends diplomatic relations with the United States.

February—Col. SCHLESSINGER, Commissioner from Nicaragua, expelled from Costa Rica; WALKER immediately issues a declaration of war.

March 20—Nicaraguan forces defeated at Santa Rosa by the Costa Ricans.

April 7—Rivas occupied by the Costa Ricans.

April 11—WALKER drives them out of the town; cholera ravages the Costa Rican troops, and they evacuate the Nicaraguan territory.

May—Padre VIGIL appointed Minister to the United States, *vice* FRENCH; he meets a cold reception.

June 20—WALKER dissolves the Provisional Government, and seizes the reins of power.

June 24—President RIVAS takes refuge in Leon, with his Cabinet, and enters into alliance with Costa Rica.

August—Señor SALIZAN, of the Rivas Cabinet, shot, by WALKER'S orders, for high treason.

Oct. 12—WALKER defeats the Guatemalcans at Granada.

Oct.—Nov.—Severe conflicts between the Costa Ricans and WALKER; dreadful suffering at Massaya; Granada destroyed and abandoned; WALKER retreats to Rivas, where he is closely besieged.

Dec. 23.—Costa Rica seizes the Transit Route; WALKER'S communications cut off.

1857.

January—Col. LOCKRIDGE, with reinforcements for WALKER, turned back by the Costa Ricans.

Jan. 24—HENNINGSEN defeated by the Allies under CANAS.

Jan. 28—HENNINGSEN again defeated by the Allies at St. George.

Jan. 30—HENNINGSEN falls back on Rivas.

March 6—WALKER repulses attack of the Allies on Rivas.

March 16—Defeats the Allies at St. George.

May 1—*Walker surrenders at Rivas*, to Capt. DAVIS, U. S. S. *St. Mary's*, with his staff and 260 men; after suffering extraordinary hardships during the siege. *The first Expedition ended.*

May 27—WALKER arrives at New-Orleans.

June 15—He protests against the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, in a letter to the President.

June 16—Arrives in New-York.

June 27—The *Wabash* reaches New-York with a portion of WALKER'S force, in a destitute condition.

July 29—The *Cyane* reaches Boston with the remainder of WALKER'S force.

July—Costa Rica awards the Transit Grant to WEBSTER and HAGAIS.

Aug. 7—Costa Rica issues a decree against WALKER as a pirate.

Aug. 18—The *Tennessee* reaches New-York with 260 deserters from WALKER'S force.

Aug. to Nov.—WALKER and HENNINGSEN actively engaged in organizing another Expedition; recruits raised in Mississippi, Texas and other Southern States.

Nov. 10—WALKER arrested in New-Orleans for violation of the Neutrality Laws; gives bail in $2,000 to appear and answer.

Nov. 11—WALKER departs from New-Orleans for Nicaragua.

Nov. 13—Embarks on board the steamer *Fashion* in Mobile Bay, with 200 men for a second Fillibustering Expedition.

Nov. 25—Lands at Punta Arenas, passing U. S. S. *Saratoga*, without exciting suspicion.

Nov. 30—Establishes headquarters at Punta Arenas; orders officers of the *Saratoga* to return to their ship.

Nov. 30—Capt. CHATARD of the *Saratoga* threatens punishment to WALKER in case of his interference with the English mails.

Nov. 30—WALKER addresses to Commodore PAULDING a remonstrance against the conduct of Capt. CHATARD.

Dec. 4 and 5—Col. ANDERSON ascends the San Juan; captures steamers *Bolivia*, *Morgan*, *Ogden* and *Virgin*, and with the latter 40 Costa Ricans; seizes Fort Castillo and occupies it with 45 men.

Dec. 6—United States frigate *Wabash*, and H. B. M. steamers *Brunswick* and *Leopard* arrive at San Juan.

Dec. 7—United States steamer *Fulton* joins company. Capt. FAYSSOUX repulsed from the San Juan River by a force of United States marines.

Dec. 8—Com. PAULDING dispatches a force of 385 marines, under Capt. ENGLE, to demand the surrender of WALKER at Punta Arenas; WALKER yields, is conveyed on board the *Fulton*, where he has an interview with Com. PAULDING; the fillibuster officers ordered on board the *Saratoga*; the privates disarmed and placed on the *Wabash*.

Dec. 9—A party of United States marines from the *Saratoga* lands and seizes WALKER'S stores at Punta Arenas.

Dec. 12—The prisoners on the *Wabash* (150 in number) transferred to the *Saratoga*, which immediately set sail for Norfolk, Va. WALKER gives his parole to proceed to New-York and surrender himself to the U. S. Marshal. Col. ANDERSON and 45 men are left in possession of Fort Castillo. *The Second Expedition ended.*

Dec. 27—WALKER arrives in New-York, by the *Northern Light*, a prisoner on parole.

Dec. 28—He surrenders himself to the custody of U. S. Marshal RYNDERS.

Dec. 28—The Government censures the action of Com. PAULDING, and disavows the responsibility.

Dec. 29—WALKER leaves New-York for Washington in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

THE MORMON ARMY.—The forces of the Mormons are estimated to amount to about 5,000 men, officered as follows:

Daniel H. Wells, Lieutenant-General.
James Fergusou, Aujutant-Geueral.
A. P. Rockwood, Commissary-General.
Geo. D. Grant, Brigadier-General of Cavalry.
H. B. Clawson, Aid-de-Camp.
L. W. Hardy, Division Commissary.
W. H. Kimball, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.
Wm. Hyde, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.
R. T. Burton, Major of the Life Guards.

THE MORMON WAR.

Important Correspondence from the Utah Expedition.

Threatenings of Brigham Young.

Determined Purpose of the Mormons to Resist the United States Troops by Force.

The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, publishes the following important dispatch from Col. JOHNSTON, of the Army of Utah, inclosing communications from BRIGHAM YOUNG to Col. ALEXANDER, and other documents. We published in yesterday's issue some brief extracts from the correspondence, received by telegraph from Washington:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH, Black's Fork, three miles below mouth of Ham' Fork, *en route* to Salt Lake City, Nov. 5, 1857.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 3d instant. This place I designated in a communication to Colonel ALEXANDER, subsequent to my letter to you of the 18th of October, from the South Pass, as the one at which the force, (consisting of one squadron of dragoons, two companies of the Tenth Infantry, and one company of volunteers—in all about 300 men,) under the command of Colonel C. F. SMITH, charged with the duty of protecting the trains of supplies for the army, could, with the most facility, join the main body. Colonel SMITH, with his command, and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached here on the 3d instant. The march was slow and tedious, and effected in eight days—averaging 11 miles per day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make any more rapid progress, on account of the broken-down condition of the draught animals. Trains, including settlers and merchants, destined for Salt Lake, (which I would not allow to go on,) in as close order as they could be made to travel, occupied a space of five or six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Col. SMITH. Yesterday and to-day have been occupied in making arrangements necessary for a forward movement, which my orders will explain. To-morrow I will march upon Fort Bridger and dislodge any force I may find there, and await the arrival of Col. COOK, when, as the approach of Winter is too near to attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, I will seize upon the district mentioned in my letter from South Pass, and occupy it until an advance is practicable.

The communications from BRIGHAM YOUNG to Col. ALEXANDER, and Elder TAYLOR to Captain MARCY, and the orders of D. WELLS, the commander of the Mormons, (herewith inclosed,) and the acts of the legislative assembly at the last session, *show a matured and settled design on the part of the sect of Mormons to hold and occupy this Territory independent of and irrespective of the authority of the United States.* They have, with premeditation, placed themselves in rebellion against the Union, and entertain the insane design of establishing a form of government thoroughly despotic and utterly repugnant to our institutions. Occupying, as they do, an attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the Government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason, (see orders and commissions herewith, issued by the leaders,) I have ordered that whenever they are met with arms they may be treated as enemies.

In my letter from the South Pass, I submitted to the consideration of the General-in-Chief the necessity on the part of the Government of prompt and vigorous action; that the time for further argument is past; and, in my opinion, the people of the United States must now act or submit to a usurpation of their territory, and engrafting upon our institutions a social organization and political principles incompatible with our own. Lest that letter may not have been received, I send herewith a copy.

The state of things now existing has not been brought about by the movements of troops in this direction; for these people understand the relation of the military to the civil power of the Government as well as any other portion of the inhabitants of the Union, and that the arms of our solders are designed for the preservation of the peaceful condition of society, and not for its disturbance. Their conduct, as I have before stated as my opinion, results from a settled determination on their part not to submit to the authority of the United States, or any other outside of their Church.

Inclosed is a statement of the Chief Commissary of the amount of subsistence destroyed under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The loss, although great, is less than I apprehended. A supply early in the Spring must be forwarded. It should reach here by the 1st of June. The supplies of the contractors, suttlers, &c., for the employes, have been exhausted; so long a detention with the army was not anticipated by them. It is become necessary to give them bread, as there is no other source from which they can obtain it. Should a long interval intervene without hearing from me, you need only attribute it to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains in the Winter months. The officers and men are in fine health, and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. S. JOHNSTON, Col. 2d Cavalry.

P. S.—We have made one day's march since the date of this, and are now (November 7) awaiting the arrival of trains, delayed yesterday by a storm. Our trains occupy, in as close order as they can travel, the road for thirteen or fourteen miles. Therefore, the rear cannot move till late in the day. A. S. J.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Oct. 14, 1857.

COLONEL: In consideration of our relative positions, you acting in your capacity as commander of the United States forces, in obedience, as you have stated to orders from the President of the United States, and I as Governor of this Territory, impelled by every sense of justice, honor, integrity, and patriotism to resist what I consider to be a direct infringement of the rights of the citizens of Utah, and an act of usurpation and tyranny unprecedented in the history of the United States, permit me frankly to address you as a citizen of the United States, unframelled by the usages of official dignity or military etiquette.

As citizens of the United States we both, it is presumable, feel strongly attached to the Constitution and institutions of our common country, and, as gentlemen, should probably agree in sustaining the dear-bought liberties bequeathed by our fathers, the positions in which we are individually placed being the only apparent cause of our present antagonism; you, as Colonel commanding, finding that you have a rigid duty to perform in obedience to orders, and I, a still more important duty to the people of this Territory.

I need not here reiterate what I have mentioned to my official proclamation, and what I and the people of this Territory universally believe firmly to be the object of the Administration in the present expedition against Utah—viz: the destruction, if not the entire annihilation, of the Mormon community, solely upon religious grounds, and without any pretext whatever; for the Administration do know from the most reliable sources that the base reports circulated by DRUMMOND, and others of their mean officials, are barefaced calumnies. They do, moreover, know that the people of Utah have been more peaceable and law-abiding than the people of any other Territory of the United States, and have never resisted even the wish of the President of the United States, nor treated with indignity a single individual coming to the Territory under his authority, although the conduct and deportment of many of them have merited, and in any other State or Territory would have met with summary punishment. But when the President of the United States so far degrades his high position and prostitutes the highest gift of the people so as to make use of the military power (intended only for the protection of the people's rights) to crush the people's liberties, and compel them to receive officials so lost to self-respect as to accept appointments since the known and expressed wish of the people, and so craven and degraded as to need an army to protect them in their position, we feel that we would be recreant to every principle of self-respect, honor, integrity and patriotism to bow tamely to such high-handed tyranny, a parallel to which is only found in the attempts made by the British Government in its most corrupt stages against the rights, liberties and lives of our forefathers.

Now, Colonel, I do not charge you, nor those serving under you, with the instigation of the enormities. I consider that you are only the agent made use of by the Administration—probably unwillingly so—to further their infamous designs. What high-minded gentleman can feel comfortable in being the mere *catspaw* of political jugglers, hucksters, penny-a-liners, hungry speculators, and disgraced officials? Yet it is from the statements of such men only that the Administration have acted, attaching the official seal to your movements. Now, I feel that when such treason is perpetrated unblushingly in open daylight against the liberties and most sacred rights of the citizens of this Territory, it is my duty, and the duty of every lover of his country and her sacred institutions, to resist it and maintain inviolate the Constitution of our common country.

Perhaps, Colonel, you may feel otherwise; education and associations have their influences; but I have yet to learn that United States officers are implicitly bound to obey the dictum of a despotic President in violating the most sacred constitutional rights of American citizens.

We have sought diligently for peace. We have sacrificed millions of dollars' worth of property to attain it, and wandered a thousand of miles from the confines of civilization, severing ourselves from home, the society of friends, and sacrificing that make of life worth enjoyment. If we have war it is not of our seeking; we have never sought to interfere with the rights of other [illegible] have come and sent to interfere with us. We had hoped that in this barren and desolate country we should have remained unmolested, but we would scorn that our implacable and blood-thirsty foes envy us even these barren deserts. Now, if our real enemies, the mobocrats, priests, editors, and politicians, at whose instigation the present storm has been gathered, have come against us instead of you and your command, I would not have addressed them thus. They never would have been allowed to reach the South Pass.

In you we recognize only the agents and instruments of the Administration, and with you we have no quarrel. I believe that it would have been more consonant with your feelings to have made war upon the enemies of your country than upon American citizens. But to us the end to be accomplished is the same; and while I appreciate the unpleasantness of your situation, you must be aware that circumstances compel the people of Utah to look upon you in your present belligerent attitude as their enemies and the enemies of their common country, and notwithstanding my most sincere desire to promote amicable relations with you, *I shall feel it my duty, as do the people of the Territory universally, to resist to the utmost, every attempt to encroach further upon our rights.*

It, therefore, becomes a matter for your serious consideration, whether it would not be more in accordance with the spirit and institutions of our country to return with your present force rather than force an issue so unpleasant to all, and which must result in much misery and perhaps bloodshed, and, if persisted in, the total destruction of your army. And, furthermore, does it not become a question whether it is more patriotic for officers of the United States army to ward off, by all honorable means, a collision with American citizens, or to further the precipitate move of an indiscreet and rash Administration, in plunging a whole Territory into a horrible, fratricidal and sanguinary war.

Trusting that the foregoing considerations may be duly weighed by you, and that the difficulties now pending may be brought to an amicable adjustment, with sentiments of esteem, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, &c.,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Oct. 16, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., at 6 h. 30 m. this morning, and embrace the earliest opportunity to reply, out of courtesy to your position at this late season of the year.

As you officially allege it, I acknowledge that you and the forces under your command have been sent to this Territory by the President of the United States, *but we shall treat you as though you were open enemies*, because I have so many times seen armies in our country, under color of law, drive this people, commonly styled "Mormons," from their homes, while mobs have followed and plundered at their pleasure, which is now most obviously the design of the General Government, as all candid thinking men know full well. Were not such the fact, why did not the Government send an army here to protect us against the savages when we first settled here, and were poor and few in number? So contrary to this was their course, that they sent an infernal requisition for five hundred of our most efficient men, (while we were in an Indian country, and striving to leave the borders of the United States, from which its civilization (?) had expelled us,) with a preconcerted view to cripple and destroy us. And do you fancy for a moment that we do not fully understand the tender (?) mercies and designs of our Government against us? Again: if any army was ordered here for peaceful purposes, to protect and preserve the rights and lives of the innocent, why did Government send here troops that were withdrawn from Minnesota, where the Indians were slaughtering men, women and children, and were subduing it large numbers, threatening to lay waste the country?

You mention that it is alone in my gubernatorial capacity that you have any business with me, though your commanding officer, Brevet Brigadier-General HARNEY, addressed his letter by Captain VAN VLIET to "President BRIGHAM YOUNG, of the Society of Mormons."

You acknowledge the receipt of my official proclamation forbidding your entrance into the Territory of Utah; and upon that point I have only to again inform you that the matter set forth in that document is true, *and the orders therein contained will be most strictly carried out.*

If you came here for peaceful purposes, you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have

of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its administrators. You have had, and still have, plenty of time to retire within the reach of supplies at the East or to go to Fort Hall. Should you conclude to comply with so just a command, and need any assistance to go East, such assistance will be promptly and cheerfully extended. We do not wish to destroy the life of any human being, but, on the contrary, we ardently desire to preserve the lives and liberty of all, so far as it may be in our power.

Colonel, should you or any of the officers with you wish to visit this city, unaccompanied by troops, as did Capt. VAN VLIET, with a view to personally learn the condition and feelings of this people, you are at liberty to do so, under my cheerfully proffered assurance that you will be escorted from our outposts to this city and back; and that, during your stay in our midst, you will receive all that courtesy and attention your rank demands.

Doubtless you have supposed that many of the people here would flee to you for protection on your arrival; and if there are any such persons they shall at once be conveyed to your camp in perfect safety so soon as such fact can be known.

Were you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional, and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed, it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the Kingdom of God or nothing. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah Territory.

E. B. ALEXANDER, Colonel 10th Infantry, U. S. A., Commanding.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28, 1857.

SIR: Having learned that Mrs. MAYO, with her infant child, wishes to join her husband in your camp, also that Mr. JESSE JONES, who has been to this city a few weeks, was anxious to see Mr. ROFF, it has afforded me pleasure to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for their safe conveyance to your care, under the conduct and protection of Messrs. JOHN HARVEY, JOSEPH SHARP, ADAM SHARP and THOMAS J. HICKMAN, the bearers of this communication.

Mrs. MAYO and her infant are conveyed to your camp in accordance with my previously often expressed readiness to forward to you such as might wish to go; and is the only resident of that description in Utah, as far as I am informed. Her husband made his first appearance here in the capacity of a teamster for Capt. W. H. HOOPER. He was then in very destitute circumstances; has since been in the employ of the late United States Surveyor General of Utah; and I am not aware that he has any property or the use of any description in this Territory, except the wife and child now conveyed to him in your camp.

Should Colonel CAREY and lady wish to partake of the hospitalities proffered by Mr. HAYWOOD and family, and should Capt. R. B. MARCY desire to favor me with a visit, as I infer from his letter of introduction forwarded, and in my possession; or should you, or any other officers in your command, wish to indulge in a trip to this city, you will be kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained, and the vehicle and escort now sent to your camp are tendered for the conveyance of such as may receive your permission to avail themselves of this cordial invitation.

It is also presumed that your humane feelings will prompt you, in case there are any persons who wish to peacefully leave your camp for this city, to permit them to avail themselves of the protection and guidance of the escort now sent.

Trusting that this communication will meet your entire approval and hearty coöperation, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, U. T.

Col. E. B. ALEXANDER, 10th Inf., U. S. A., Camp Ham'a Fork.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21, 1857.

CAPTAIN MARCY—*My Dear Sir*: I embrace this the earliest opportunity of answering your communication to me, embracing a letter from Mr. FULLER, of New-York, to you, an introductory letter to me, and also one from W. J. APPLEBY, to Governor YOUNG; the latter, immediately on its receipt, I forwarded to his Excellency; and here let me state, Sir, that I sincerely regret that circumstances now existing have hitherto prevented a personal interview.

I can readily believe your statement, that it is very far from your feelings, and most of the command that are with you, to interfere with our social habits or religious views. One must naturally suppose that among gentlemen educated for the army alone, who have been occupied by the study of the art of war, whose pulses have throbbed with pleasure at the contemplation of the deeds of our venerated fathers, whose minds have been elated by the recital of heroic deeds of other nations, and who have listened almost exclusively to the declamations of patriots and heroes, there is not much time, and less inclination, to listen to the low party bickerings of political demagogues, the interested twaddle of sectional declaimers, or the throes and contortions of contracted religious bigots. You are supposed to stand on elevated ground, representing the power and securing the interests of the whole of a great and mighty nation. That many of you are thus honorable, I am proud as an American citizen to acknowledge; but you must excuse me, my dear Sir, if I cannot concede with you that all your officials are so high-toned, disinterested, humane, and gentlemanly, as a knowledge of some of their antecedents expressly demonstrates. However, it is not with the personal character, the amiable qualities, high-toned feelings, or gentlemanly deportment of the officers in your expedition, that we at present have to do. The question which concerns us is one that is independent of your personal, generous, friendly and humane feeling, or any individual predilection of yours; it is one which involves the dearest rights of American citizens, strikes at the root of our social and political existence, if it does not threaten our entire annihilation from the earth. Excuse me, Sir, when I say you are merely the servants of a lamentably-corrupt Administration; that your primary law is obedience to orders; and that you came here with armed foreigners—with cannon, rifles, bayonets, and broadswords—expressly and for the openly-avowed purpose of "cutting out the loathsome ulcer from the body-politic." I am aware what our friend FULLER says in relation to this matter, and I entertain no doubt of his generous and humane feelings, nor do I of yours, Sir. But I do know that he is mistaken in relation to the rabid tone and false, furious attacks of a venal and corrupt press. I do know that they are merely the mouth-piece, the tools, the barking dogs of a corrupt Administration. I do know that Mr. BUCHANAN was well apprised of the nature of the testimony adduced against us by Ex-Judge DRUMMOND and others; for he was informed of it, to my knowledge, by a member of his own Cabinet. And I further know, from personal intercourse with members of the Senate and House of Representhtives of the United States, that there have been various plans concerted at "head-quarters" for some time past for the overthrow of this people. Captain, Mr. FULLER informs me that you are a politician. If so, you must know that, in the last Presidential campaign, the Republican Party had opposition to Slavery and Polygamy two of the principal planks in their platform. You may know, Sir, that Utah was picked out, and the only Territory excluded from a participation in the preëmption rights to land. You may also be aware that bills were introduced into Congress for the prosecution of the Mormons; but other business was too pressing at that time. I might enumerate injuries by scores; and if these things are so, why is it not that Utah is so "knotty a question?"

If people were no more ready to interfere with us and our institutions than we are with them and theirs, these difficulties would vanish into thin air. Why, again I ask, could DRUMMOND and a host of other mean scribblers palm their barefaced lies with such impunity, and have their infamous slanders swallowed with such gusto? Was it not that the administration and their satellites, having planned our destruction, were eager to catch at anything to render specious their contemplated acts of blood? Or, in plain terms, the Democrats advocated strongly popular sovereignty. The Republicans tell them that if they join in maintaining inviolable the domestic institutions of the South, they must also swallow polygamy. The Democrats thought this would not do, as it would interfere with the religious scruples of many of their supporters, and they looked about for some means to dispose of the knotty question. BUCHANAN, with DOUGLAS, CASS, THOMPSON, and others, after failing to devise legal measures, hit upon the expedient of an armed force against Utah, and thus thought by the sacrifice of the Mormons to untie the knotty question; yes, by destroying or killing a hundred thousand innocent American citizens, satisfy a pious, humane, patriotic feeling of their constituents, take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans, and gain to themselves immortal laurels. Captain, I have heard of a pious Presbyterian doctrine that would inculcate thankfulness to the All-wise Creator for the privilege of being damned. Now, as we are not Presbyterians, nor believe in this kind of self abnegation, you will, I am sure, excuse us for finding fault at being thus summarily dealt with, no matter how agreeable the excision or expatriation might be to ours political, patriotic, or very pious friends. We have lived long enough in the world to know that we are a portion of the body politic, have some rights as well as other people, and that, if others do not respect us, we at least have manhood enough to respect ourselves.

Permit us here to refer to a remark made by our friend, Mr. FULLER, to you, viz.: "That he had rendered me certain services in the City of New-York, and that he had no doubt that when you had seen and known us as he had you would report as favorably as he had unflinchingly done." Now, those favors, to which Mr. FULLER refers, were simply telling a few plain matters of fact that had come under his own observation during a short sojourn at Salt Lake. This, of course, I could duly appreciate, for I always admire a man who dares tell the truth. But, Captain, does it not strike you as humiliating to manhood and to the pride of all honorable American citizens, when among the thousands that have passed through and sojourned among us, and knew as well as Mr. FULLER did our true social and moral positions, that perhaps one in ten thousand dares state his honest convictions, and, further, that Mr. FULLER, with his knowledge of human nature, should look upon you as a *rara avis*, possessing the moral conrage and integrity to declare the truth in opposition to the floods of falsehood that have deluged our nation. Surely, we have fallen on unlucky times, when honesty is avowed to be at so great a premium.

In regard to our religion, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak; yet, whatever others' feelings may be about it, with us it is honestly a matter of conscience. This is a right guarantied unto us by the Constitution of our country; yet it is on this ground, and this alone, that we have suffered a continued series of persecutions, and that this present crusade is set on foot against us. In regard to this people, I have traveled extensively in the United States and through Europe, yet I have never found so moral, chaste, and virtuous a people, nor do I expect to find them. And if let alone, they are the most patriotic, and appreciate more fully the blessings of religious, civil and political freedom than any other portion of the United States. They have, however, discovered the difference between a blind submission to the caprices of political demagogues, and obedience to the Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States; nor can they, in the present instance, be hoodwinked by the cry of "treason." If it be treason to stand upon our consstitutional rights; if it be treason to resist the unconstitutional acts of a villiated and corrupt administration, who, by a mercenary armed force, would seek to rob us of the rights of franchise, cut our throats to subserve their party, and seek to force upon us his corrupt tools, and violently invade the rights of American citizens; if it be treason to maintain inviolate our homes, our firesides, our wives, and our honor from the corrupting and withering blight of a debauched soldiery; if it be treason to keep inviolate the Constitution and institutions of the United States, when nearly all the States are seeking to trample them under their feet, then, indeed, are we guilty of treason. *We have carefully considered all these matters, and are prepared to meet the "terrible vengeance" we have been very politely informed will be the result of our acts.* It is in vain to hide it from you that this people have suffered so much from every kind of official that they will endure it no longer. It is not with them an idle phantom, but a stern reality. It is not, as some suppose, the voice of BRIGHAM YOUNG only, but the universal, deep-settled feeling of the whole community. Their cry is, "Give us our constitutional rights; give us liberty or death." A strange cry, indeed, in our boasted modest Republic, but a truth deeply and indelibly graven on the hearts of a hundred thousand American citizens by a series of twenty-seven years' unmitigated and unprovoked, yet unrequited wrongs. Having told you of this, you will not be surprised *that when fifty have been called to assist in repelling our aggressors, a hundred have volunteered, and when a hundred have been called the number has been more than doubled; the only feeling is, "Don't let us be overlooked or forgotten."* And here let me inform you that I have seen thousands of hands raised simultaneously voting *to burn our property rather than let it fall into the hands of our enemies.* They have been so frequently robbed and despoiled without redress that they have solemnly decreed that, if they cannot enjoy their own property, nobody else shall. You will see by this that it would be *literally madness for your small force to attempt to come into the settlements. It would only be courting destruction.* But, say you, have you counted the cost? have you considered the wealth and power of the United States, and the fearful odds against you? Yes; and here let me inform you that, if necessitated, we would as soon meet one hundred thousand as a thousand, and, if driven to the necessity, will burn every house, tree, shrub, rail, every patch of grass and stack of straw and hay, and flee to the mountains. You will then obtain a barren, desolate wilderness, but will not have conquered the people, and the same principle in regard to other property will be carried out. If this people have to burn their property to save it from the hands of legalized mobs, they will see to it that they shall be without fuel: they will haunt them by day and by night; such is in part our plan. The $300,000 worth of our property destroyed already in Green River county is only a faint sample of what will be done throughout the Territory. We have been thrice driven by tamely submitting to the authority of corrupt officials, and left our houses and homes for others to inhabit; but we have now determined that if we are again robbed of our possessions our enemies shall also feel how unpleasant it is to be houseless at least for once, and be permitted, as they have sought to do to us.

"To dig their own dark grave,
Creep into them and die."

You see we are not backward in showing our hands. Is it not strange to what lengths the human family may be goaded by a series of oppression? The Administration may yet find leisure to pause over the consequences of their acts, and it may yet become a question for them to solve, whether they have blood and treasure enough to crush out the sacred principles of liberty from the bosoms of 100,000 freemen, and make them bow in craven servility to the mendacious acts of of a perjured, degraded tyrant. You may have heard already that it is anything but pleasant for even a small army to contend with the chilling blasts of this inhospitable climate. How a large army would fare without resources you can picture to yourself. We have weighed these matters; it is for the Administration to post their own books. It may not be amiss, however, here to state that, if they continue to prosecute this inhuman, fratricidal war, and our Nero would light the fires, and, sitting complacently in the chair of State, laugh at burning Rome, there is a day even for Neroes. There are generally two sides to a question. As I have said before, we wish for peace, but we are determined on having it if we have to fight for it. We will not have officers forced upon us who are so degraded as to submit to be sustained by the bayonet point. We cannot be dragooned into servile obedience to any man.

These things settled, Captain, and all the like preliminaries of etiquette are easily arranged; and permit me here to state that no man would be more courteous and civil than Gov. YOUNG; nowhere could you find in your capacity of an officer of the United States a more generous and hearty welcome than at the hands of his Excellency. But when, instead of battling with the enemies of our country, you come (though probably reluctantly) to make war upon my family and friends, our civilities are naturally cooled, and we instinctively grasp the sword. Minie rifles, Colt's revolvers, sabres, and cannon may display very good workmanship and great artistic skill, but we very much object to having their temper and capabilities tried upon us. We may admire the capabilities and gentlemanly deportment, heroism, and patriotism of United States officers, but in an official capacity of enemies we would rather see their backs than their faces. The guillotine may be a very pretty instrument, and show great artistic skill, but I don't like to try my neck to it.

Now, Captain, notwithstanding all this, I shall be very happy to see you, if circumstances should so transpire as to make it convenient for you to come, and to extend to you the courtesies of our city, for I am sure you are not our personal enemy. I shall be happy to render you any information in my power in regard to your contemplated explorations.

I am heartily sorry that things are so unpleasant at the present time, and I cannot but realize the awkwardness of your position, and that of your compatriots; and let me here say that anything in my power compatible with the conduct of a gentleman you can command. If you have leisure, I should be most happy to hear from you. You will, I am sure, excuse me if I disclaim the prefix of Rev. to my name. Address JOHN TAYLOR, G. S. L. city.

I need not here assure you, that personally, there can be no feelings of enmity between us and your officers. We regard you as the agents of the Administration in the discharge of a probably unpleasant duty, and very likely ignorant of the ultimate designs of the Administration. As I left the East this Summer, you will excuse me when I say I am probably better posted in some of these matters than you are, having been one of a delegation from the citizens of this Territory to apply for admission into the Union. I can only regret that it is not our real enemies that are here instead of you. We do not wish to harm you, or any of the command to which you belong, and I can assure you that in any other capacity than the one you now occupy, you would be received as civilly and treated as courteously as in any other portion of our Union.

On my departure from the States, the fluctuating tide of popular opinion against us seemed to be on the wane. By this time there may be quite a reaction in the public mind. If so, it may probably affect materially the position of the Administration, and tend to more constitutional, pacific and humane measures. In such an event our relative positions would be materially changed, and, instead of meeting as enemies, we could meet as all Americans should—friends to each other, and united against our legitimate enemies only. Such an issue is devoutly to be desired, and I can assue you that no one would more appreciate so happy a result to our present awkward and unpleasant position than

Yours, truly, JOHN TAYLOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS EASTERN EXPEDITION, CAMP NEAR CACHE CAVE, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

MAJOR JOSEPH TAYLOR: You will proceed with all possible dispatch, without injuring your animals, to the Oregon road, near the bend of Bear River, north by east of this place. Take close and correct observations of the country on your route. When you approach the road, send scouts ahead to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. If they have passed, take a concealed route and get ahead of them. Express to Col. BENTON, who is now on that road and in the vicinity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals and set fire to their trains. *Burn the whole country before them and on their flanks. Keep them from sleeping by night surprises. Blockade the road by felling trees, or destroying river fords where you can.* Watch for opportunities to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as, if possible, to envelop their trains. Leave no grass before them that can be burned. Keep your men concealed as much as possible, and guard against surprise. Keep scouts out at all times, and communication open with Col. BENTON, Major MCALLISTER and O. P. ROCKWELL, who are operating in the same way. Keep me advised daily of your movements, and every step the troops take, and in what direction. God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ, DANIEL U. WELLS.

P. S.—If the troops have not passed, or have turned in this direction, follow in their rear, and continue to annoy them, burning any trains they may leave. Take no life, but destroy their trains, and stampede or drive away their animals at every opportunity.

D. U. W.

True copy in the hands of Major JOSEPH TAYLOR when captured.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

DRESSING MILLSTONES.—The surfaces of all flour-grinding stones are grooved over by means of chisels, so as to leave a large number of sharp edges to assist in the fine pulverization of the grain; and when these edges become dulled from use, it is necessary to renew them by regrooving. Until within a few years this labor was always done by hand, with mallet and chisel; but mechanism is now quite extensively employed for the purpose, one of the most recent and valuable inventions for accomplishing which consists of a grooving apparatus to be attached by means of gearing to the spindle of one of the stones, in such a manner that when the device is made to move it will travel round concentrically, and cut concentric grooves upon the stones, as may be desired.

PECULIAR MODE OF WORKING STEAM.—An arrangement of cylinder and piston has been devised as will cause the elastic force of the steam to operate twice by being admitted first at high pressure on one side of the piston, and afterwards on the opposite one, which is of a much larger area, where its expansion is completed before being finally condensed or discharged into the atmosphere. The trunk is made of such convenient size as to slide inside a suitable guide or chamber, in the end of the cylinder, in such a manner that the steam may act on the effective area simultaneously with the area remaining of that side the piston—being thus guided and supported on both sides against the oblique pressure of the connecting rod, while the total surface of one of its sides is not lessened, upon which the steam acts on its second entrance into the cylinder. This is accomplished by constructing the cross-sectional area of the smaller ram of a different form to that of the closed chamber in which it slides, and by which it is guided, so as to allow the steam to pass freely from the cylinder into the vacant space between the two. The sides of the chamber, or hollow guide, can also be made adjustible so as to compensate for the wear, in lieu of the piston rubbing against the actual sides themselves.

MANUFACTURE OF OPTICAL GLASS.—The manufacture of Optical glass is one which requires to be conducted with very peculiar care. As is well known, it is of two different kinds, namely: crown glass and flint glass. The latter contains a considerable proportion of lead, in order to give it an increased dispersive power upon the rays of light, in proportion to its mean refractive power. Optical crown glass should be perfectly limpid, and have so little color that a pretty thick piece of it may give no appreciable tinge to the rays of light. It should be exempt from stric or veins, as well as air-bubbles, and have not the slightest degree of milkiness. It should moreover preserve these qualities when worked in considerable quantities. Potash is preferable to soda for making Optical crown glass, because the latter alkali is apt to make a glass which devitrifies and becomes opalescent, by long exposure to heat in the annealing process. The English crown glass has long enjoyed a high celebrity, but scarcely anything can exceed the beauty and perfectness of some specimens of our own American manufacture.

PROTECTION AGAINST SHOT AND OTHER PROJECTILES.—An improved means of protecting floating batteries, ships, &c., from shell, shot or other projectiles, has been invented, and which consists in covering the exposed surface of such constructions by a combination of plates or sheets of iron, arranged one above the other, so as to offer the several separate thicknesses of metal to resist the concussion of any projectile. The inventor has found by experiment that if, instead of employing very thick and heavy plates of metal to resist shot and shell, the same quantity of metal be distributed differently, that is, in the form of different sheets of moderate thickness placed one over the other, a much more effectual resistance will be obtained. He has, therefore, based his present invention upon this discovery, and the plan proposed to be adopted for carrying it into effect consists in employing a series of thin metallic plates, either of iron or amalgamted steel, arranged one over the other, so that they may either be close to or separated from each other by the plates being hollowed or curved, or by the interposing of any soft substance, such as cork, felt, caoutchouc, &c., so as to present a surface not solid, but hollow and elastic.

ROTARY MOTION ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.—A new and ingenious system of rotary motion for all kinds of vehicles is proposed by M. LANG, a Parisian inventor. Instead of supporting the frame or body of the vehicle upon the axle, or in the centre of the wheel, as is generally done, M. LANG causes it, by a peculiar arrangement, to rest upon an exterior part of the nave of the wheel, between the spokes and the frame or body of the vehicle. To effect this object more readily it is desirable to make the naves or wheels larger and stronger than usual,—furnishing them also with a strong cylindrical hoop or band of iron plain, toothed or notched, and provided with a fange or projection at each end. The frame or body of the vehicle is furnished underneath on both sides with a strong box or bracket of iron, into which is fitted a roller or pinion—plain, toothed or notched, corresponding with the hoop or band on the nave, and having a strong spindle of hardened steel affixed to or passing through its centre, so as to constitute an axis on which the roller or pinion can rotate freely within the box or bracket.

SAFETY-VALVE AND SIGNAL.—One of the most practicable arrangements of the valve for the boilers of steam engines, &c., is that described in the London *Mining Journal*, and which not only performs the functions of an ordinary safety-valve, but gives notice, by a loud signal, whenever the level of the water in the boiler deviates from its proper limit, or in case of the safety-valve becoming inoperative, by adhesion or any other cause. It consists of a standard, which is tubular at the lower part; on the top of this is a pulley, over which works a chain, connected at one end to a float in the boiler, while to the other hangs a balance-weight. From the bottom of the standard projects an elbow-pipe, on the top of which is a chamber, containing the safety-valve, and connected with a powerful steam whistle. The valve-rod is acted on by a weighted lever, the fulcrum of which is one side, and also by another acting in an opposite direction. The ends of these levers are elbowed, and the rod from the float within the boiler passes through them, having a tappet on it midway between them, which, being either raised or depressed by any fluctuation of water in the boiler, or in case of the float becoming detached, acts against one of the lever ends.

METAL-WORK, PAST AND PRESENT.—Works executed in metal should have a distinctive character about them, differing in treatment from those employed when the work is executed in other materials, such as wood, glass or stone. In metal-work the ductility and tenacity of some of the metals—the value, color and power of reflecting light in others, are elements which ought to be considered in the design and execution. Nothing is more common at the present day than to see the conditions reversed, that is, to see imitations in cast-iron of what should be wrought, a form copied in the most fragile of metals which was originally produced in the most ductile,—or attempts made to substitute, by means of the moulder's art, the triumphs of the hammerman's skill. In works of this class, in the ancient and middle ages, the conditions were rarely reversed. Fitness in material and in purpose was observed, and ornamentation was always subordinate to the purpose. Thus, in the preparation of the metal-work for the ark in the tabernacle, and for Solomon's temple, those portions exposed to much wear and tear, or which were required to sustain great weight, were of solid and substantial make, while those for a merely ornamental purpose were slight. As an instance of the success to which the art of casting at that early period was carried, it has been estimated by competent judges that the weight of one of the castings of a pillar in the temple must have been equal to nearly twenty tons.

ARTIFICIAL FIRE-CLAY.—Common clay is very fusible; this is owing to the presence of lime, iron and magnesia in it. By removing these substances it can be employed for making very refractory vessels, such as crucibles, to withstand a very high degree of heat. The way to do this is to steep the clay for some hours—from six to twenty-four, in dilute muriatic acid, according to the quantity of these substances in it; then washing it with water, and drying it afterwards. The muriatic acid takes up and dissolves the substances named, which are removed with the washing.

CAST-IRON TURNINGS.—It is common to consider the fine turnings, clippings and filings of iron nearly or quite useless, on account of their disposition to blow up the chimney, or stick and clog the draught, on attempting to remelt them; but methods are now employed which render it perfectly practicable to remelt such particles, even if there are considerable quantities of wrought iron and dirt intermingled. One of these methods consists in providing a lot of cheap hollow castings, of any convenient form, and, filling them with the fine particles, and placing them in the furnace, where the whole melts together. Another method consists in merely piling the fine particles in a compact mass, as near as possible to the centre of each charge, so that the draught may rise freely through the coal around it. In this connection may be noticed the prejudice entertained by many against the use of scrap-iron for the construction of axles, shafts, &c. Scrap-iron has been generally well worked over, and is in that respect superior to that just from the puddling furnace, but the unequal character of the fragments, causing some to burn before others are soft enough to weld, induces, in many cases, the most fatal accidents by failure, where it could not, by any care, have been anticipated.

Gen. Walker's Letters to Commodore Paulding.

The following are the letters from Gen. WALKER to Commodore PAULDING, to which allusion has been already made:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF NICARAGUA, PUNTA ARENAS, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I landed at this port on Wednesday last from the steamer *Fashion*, bearing the United States flag and sailing from the port of Mobile, Alabama. Accompanying me were a number of officers belonging to the Nicaraguan service, and some emigrants from the United States who desired to become naturalized citizens of this Republic. The steamer was regularly cleared at Mobile for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one. I need not add that the President and Government of the United States were fully advised of my intention to return to Nicaragua.

We had scarcely, however, disembarked, when the commander of the United States sloop *Saratoga* sent a Lieutenant to inform me I must evacuate certain property now held by one JOSEPH N. SCOTT, as the pretended agent of the Nicaragua Transportation Co. The *Fashion*, too, had hauled alongside the schooner *Chase*, formerly sailed under the United States flag, but now without papers, as she was transferred to me by act before the Commercial Agent of the United States; nevertheless, the captain of the *Fashion* was ordered to haul away from the *Chase*, and not to leave any stores for me from the ship until I had complied with the order to evacuate the buildings now held by SCOTT. I was informed by the commander of the *Saratoga* that these orders were given because Mr. SCOTT claimed protection for the property as being American. In all this Commander CHATARD acted *ex parte*, receiving SCOTT'S statements as true, and announcing a decision on the matter without hearing what I had to say.

Now, I beg leave to inform you that Mr. SCOTT holds all the property on the Point from the Government of Nicaragua, and under an order from me as President of the Republic. Furthermore, he holds the schooner *Chase* as my trustee, and he is now protected in fraudulently withholding her from me by an officer of the United States Navy. SCOTT also holds other property, consisting of military and other stores, belonging to this Government, and these he wrongfully and illegally retains by the aid of the guns of the *Saratoga*.

Notwithstanding the injustice of the Commander, I was obliged to yield to the orders of the *Saratoga*. But this did not relieve me from what I cannot but style the impertinence of Commander CHATARD. Without alleging that there had been any interference on my part with American property, he sent a Lieutenant to inform me that if I molested such property he would regard my force as hostile, and prevent it by shot and shell from leaving the Point.

Nor did this end the injustice of Commander CHATARD. This morning I received a note, under seal of H. B. M. Consul-General for Mosquito, couched in the following terms:

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA, OFF GREYTOWN, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: I have been informed through Mr. GREEN, H. B. Majesty's Consul, that you meditate seizing the English mail from Costa Rica, with American, English, and letters of merchants of other nations, besides there may be money. Now I warn you not to touch it, and to allow it to come safely at hand here. If you do not I will proceed against you without hesitation, in the manner I sent you word the other day. In a few days the American, as well as English Commodores will be here, and all your acts of violence will then be more particularly noticed.

Yours respectfully, FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

I have the honor to report these facts to you, and to request that you will cause Commander CHATARD to cease this unjust and illegal conduct. As a native of the United States, engaged in what your Government admits to be a lawful undertaking, and awaiting rights which cannot but commend themselves to the sense of justice of all civilized nations, I claim as my due that you shall not permit the sovereignty of Nicaragua to be violated by the Commander of the *Saratoga*, for the purpose of gratifying his opinions or his prejudices. With full confidence, I ask from your hands that justice which it is the proud boast of your Government to award to all.

I have the honor to be your obd't serv't, WM. WALKER.

Commander-in-Chief Army of Nicaragua. Commodore H. PAULDING, United States Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NICARAGUA, PUNTA ARENAS, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

SIR: Since addressing you on the 30th ult., other events have transpired to which I am constrained to call your attention.

On the forenoon of the 30th a brig, bearing Sardinian colors and having the Nicaraguan flag at the fore, entered this harbor. Soon after she rounded the Point a number of armed boats pulled off from the *Saratoga* towards the brig, and an officer boarded her. Thus, you perceive, the *Saratoga* attempts to maintain the police of this port, in derogation of the territorial rights of Nicaragua, treating vessels in our harbor precisely as if they were on the high seas. I cannot think that your Government authorizes such palpable wrong and injustice.

The same day several officers from the *Saratoga*, not in uniform, came into my camp, regardless of the hail of the sentinel and without permission from the officer of the day. They were informed that, should they do so again, the sentry would be instructed to fire on them. On the following morning I was surprised to receive by the hand of Lieutenant CILLEY the following communication:

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA, SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

SIR: Lieutenant CILLEY, the bearer of this, is one of the officers to whom you offered yesterday the gross indignity of threatening to shoot them. Now, such an insult to officers of the United States Navy is a national offence. You certainly act with very little policy, for, surely, if you were to dare to touch one of my officers I would feel justified to retaliate in the extreme, and would not hesitate to do so. I will lay the matter before the Commodore when he arrives, and no doubt he will feel the insult more deeply than myself. I received your dispatch and will forward it to him. Respectfully, FRED. CHATARD, Commander.

Gen. WM. WALKER.

A few hours after this note was sent, several boats filled with armed men and with a boat howitzer in one of them, were seen pulling from the *Saratoga* to the upper portion of the Point, where a company of my men were quartered. The United States officer in charge of the boats immediately began without notice, to practice his men in firing, whilst the Nicaraguan officer deployed his command as skirmishers to resist any incroachment on his camp. Under such circumstances a chance shot might have brought about a collision between the two forces. Seeing from the conduct of the commander of the *Saratoga* that he was criminally seeking to produce a collision, I deemed it prudent to order the company near where his boats landed into my main camp. I can assure you it is only by constant watchfulness and caution on my part that an actual conflict has been prevented.

Although I had treated the previous notes of Commander CHATARD with the contempt they merited, by refusing to answer them, he sent me this morning, by the hands of an officer, another communication, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA, Dec. 2, 1857.

SIR: As I am entirely opposed to harming any one unless I know I have full right and very good reasons to do so, I wish to notify you in time that your men on the Point are in the way of any shot I may have to fire to bring vessels to; for I am determined to bring all vessels to, so that I may fully inquire into their character. Of course, I do not admit your claim to that soil, nor can you yourself in earnest imagine that any nation in the civilized world can do so either. Respectfully,

FREDK. CHATARD, Commander.

Gen. WM. WALKER.

You will see that this note reasserts the right of a United States vessel to maintain the police of this port. The Commander, too, after having admitted my claim to exercise the functions of Government, by accusing me of offering an indignity to the United States, now denies our right to the soil of Nicaragua. But it is useless to call your attention to the childish follies of these notes, as they are apparent to the most casual observer. Were they not signed by a United States officer they should not be dignified by notice on my part.

With consideration, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant. WM. WALKER,

Commander-in-Chief Army of Nicaragua. Commodore H. PAULDING, United States Navy.

Central American Affairs—The Walker Expedition.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

WALKER is recognized as only the accidental leader of the anti-Nicaraguan movement. The distinguished men under whose auspices the late Expedition was dispatched have no confidence in his capacity. They say he has perseverance, and that sort of romantic attractiveness of character which enables him to collect a company of adventurers and make a sudden descent, but he is wanting in the qualities requisite for the government of an army and the conduct of a campaign. The flight of the *Fashion* was precipitated by his fear that he would be superseded in the command by the General Committee which furnished the means and assumed the right to control the movement.

I cannot learn that there has been an intention to appoint General HENNINGSEN to the command. He has totally failed to bring up the Northern contingent which he promised. He is a good officer in the field, but others are relied upon to supply men and means. General HENNINGSEN is at present doing the diplomatic work of the expedition, and is laboring to mitigate the hostility of the foreign legation here, by representing that the Americanization of Central America will be for the advantage of all European Governments which are troubled with a redundant population. Central America will invite peaceful settlers from all countries, and will supply to the now suffering poorer classes of Europe cotton and sugar at cheap rates. What imoression these arguments have made on the parties to whom addressed, I have not yet learned; but it is conjectured that while they are admitted to have some force by the Ministers from Russia, France, Holland and the German powers, they are wholly dissented from by those of England and Spain.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. APPLETON are anxious to procure the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, because it conflicts with a line of policy which has an important bearing on the domestic quarrel concerning Kansas. Lord NAPIER and Sir G. OUSELEY demur. They say a bargain is a bargain. They consider that the Conventionn of 1850 obliges the American Government as well to prevent filibustering forays for the occupation of Central America, as to refrain from the occupation of it by an army acting under its orders.

Mr. BUCHANAN declares his opinion in the Message, that these illicit armed expeditions prevent the migration and settlement of peaceful American citizens, who would engage in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures and trade, and thus prepare the country for admission into our Union as States. This is the opinion of the ablest surviving member of General PIERCE'S Cabinet, General CUSHING. That eminent man consistently maintained in the late Administration the opinions of a progressive, yet conservative, Northern statesman on this question. He said, let the Americanization of Central America be effected, in part, at least, by the Northern hand and the Northern mind; let the moral power of industry and intellect assert their supriority over the inert races of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. Though he opposed the reception of Padre VIOLI in May, 1856, he proceeded upon these views in framing the very lucid and able Message to the Senate announcing the recognition of that Minister. General CUSHING wrote the Message, Governor MARCY having declined to prepare it. This policy is the exact opposite of that which would seize the country with the red hand. Such is now the actual position of the Central American question.

Political Movements—Premonitory Symptoms of the Presidential Election—The Mormon Matter.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

An agreeable social and political banquet was given by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, at his residence of Silver Spring, on Friday last, to Hon. N. P. BANKS, PRESTON KING, Judge TALLMADGE, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., and many other prominent members of the Republican Party in Congress. Important political measures are often conceived and arranged at these festive meetings. It was at Silver Spring, in the Winter and Spring of 1856, that the nomination of Col. FREMONT was settled. Parties are forming their plans already for 1860, which is but two years distant. The preliminary movements of the Republicans are of most public interest, because they are the party which will succeed in 1860. Col. BENTON says that the chasm in the Democratic Party cannot possibly be closed or bridged, and that the Republicans can only defeat themselves by gross mistakes. The Republican candidate for 1860 will be taken from the circle of these names: Mr. SEWARD, Col. FREMONT, Governor BANKS, Governor CHASE, Governor BISSELL.

Senator DOUGLAS or Governor WALKER will probably be the candidate of the Barnburners or Free-Soil Democracy, and President BUCHANAN will necessarily be renominated by the Administration party. This latter result will be brought about by the smothered rivalry of Messrs. WISE and HUNTER, and the struggles for ascendancy between JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT TOOMBS.

The adoption of Mr. WARREN'S resolution on Wednesday last, looking to the expulsion of the delegate from Utah, Dr. BERNHEISEL, was very inconsiderate. Utah has not been officially declared in rebellion, but on the contrary, has been unofficially declared not in rebellion. Now, if the Territory were in that condition, is there any evidence that Dr. BERNHEISEL is not politically loyal and sound? Socially he sympathizes with his people, and is an favor of the many wife system. His conduct here is in all respects exemplary. Public opinion would perhaps have tolerated the presence here in an unobtrusive way, of the senior Mrs. BERNHEISEL, but the Dr. has not brought her. The number of those who grace the delegate's establishment at home is said to be thirteen. It is a part of the Mormon system that when an Elder in the church is absent on ecclesiastical service his wives pass under the protection of the Pontiff. BRIGHAM YOUNG is now responsible for the Madames BERNHEISEL.

The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone of voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to ROBERT J. WALKER. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains on his first arrival, but has since recruited. Although he has been in the House six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents.

He is rather short of stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron-gray locks project diagonally from the skull near the ears upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of *Satan*, who was and is noted as a long-headed politician.

Douglas in the Senate.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

The Senate Chamber was

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 10, 1857:

New-York—T. M. Ingraham, M. D., Dr. F. C. Stewart, D. Leroy and family, Captain D. Lines, C. B. Smith, R. W. Nathan, Mrs. M A. Redfield, J. S. Kendall, George Dickey, M. W. Tileston, John Monneypenny, H. W. Brevoort, H. C. de Rham. *South Carolina*—Mrs. E. Roger. *Maryland*—W. K. Holvard. *Ohio*—Mrs. Harris and son, Wm. Lilley. *Minnesota*—A. Wilken. *Virginia*—S. L. Ingram, M. D. *Kentucky*—P. Rector Smith. *Illinois*—J. D. Morrison and son. *Tennessee*—W. D. Bryan, Mrs. J. T. Bryan. *District of Columbia*—S. C. Barney and family. *California*—C. Meyer. *Mississippi*—W. A. McPheelers. *Louisiana*—J. J. Wade, H. Sauvé.

Among the passengers arrived in the *Northern Light*, on Sunday night, was Lieut. Thorburn, who at once proceeds to Washington to render an account of his overland journey in survey of the Pacific Wagon Road. Lieut. Thorburn was Superintendent of the Topographical Department of the Surveying Expedition under charge of Lieut. Edward F. Beale. The party arrived at Los Angeles, California, on the 9th of November.

The *Albion* says: "Many of our readers will be glad to learn that our late much-respected Consul, Mr. Barclay, returned to this country in the *Canada*. He is, we are glad to say, in excellent health and spirits, and has retired from the employ of the Foreign Office, on a pension well earned by his long and faithful services."

The Texas Legislature has confirmed the right of Captain John G. Tod to his rank of Captain in the Navy of the late "Republic of Texas," and declares him entitled to "a continuation of his pay by the Congress of the United States."

The gossips at Washington say that two of the best, among the new reportorial seats in the House, are to be assigned to the lady correspondents of the Charleston *Courier* and Boston *Post*, Miss Harriet Fairing Reade and Miss Windle.

Judge Edmonds lectured on spiritualism in Boston on Sunday, replying to the statements of the Harvard Professors, who denounced the spirits and mediums alike.

It is understood to be the intention of General Quitman to introduce in the House a bill for the repeal or modification of the Neutrality Laws.

Obituary.

Mr. Samuel King, of Rising Sun, Indiana, died very suddenly on Tuesday. He became involved in financial difficulties, and his creditors in New-York came on with large claims and closed his store. On Tuesday he rowed his children across the creek to school, and returning, remarked to a neighbor that it was the last time he should cross. He told his wife that he should not live, and wished to tell her all about his business. He shortly after laid down and died, from no apparent cause but deep grief and mortification.

M. de Boucherville, Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, died at his residence in Boucherville, last week, aged 73. He took a prominent part in the war of 1812, in defence of the Province.

Miscellaneous Items.

Officer Josiah Williams, U.S. Deputy Marshal at Chicago, arrived at Boston a week or two since with a requisition on the Governor of Massachusetts from the Governor of Illinois, for Frank Higgins, of East Boston, on a charge of obtaining goods from Messrs. Gould & Co., of Chicago, on false pretences. It is charged that Higgins went to the firm, and bought a bill of goods, representing that he was doing an extensive business at Wynona. He paid cash down and thus having produced a good impression on the firm, was enabled, soon after, to obtain another bill of goods of them, on credit, amounting to $300. The goods, however, he immediately sold in the vicinity at a low price, instead of taking them to Wynona, and then failed to pay his creditors.

Mr. Benjamin Manly, of Westfield, (Middletown,) was thrown from his wagon, with his wife, a daughter aged about 20, and a child, while they were returning from Middletown. None were much injured except the daughter. The father went to one of the neighbors for a light, returned and found the young lady a corpse. Her head had struck upon a rock, and her injuries must have caused almost instant death. It is said that the accident was caused by the intoxication of the father.

The Methodist Preacher's Association, which held its quarterly meeting at Orange a few days since, took decided action on the subject of the Marriage Laws of New Jersey, their aim being to secure such a modification of the laws as will make some mitigating circumstances for Ministers who perform the marriage ceremony, in case they should be imposed upon.

The negroes implicated in the recent murder of John Douglas in Richmond, Texas, have confessed to a plot among themselves to murder the whole family of Douglas', giving as a reason that they wanted to get back to Alabama, whence they were lately brought, and supposed that if the members of the family in Texas were all killed they would be taken back.

The hatters of Orange, N. J., publish a card concerning their present refusal to go to work. There are about 400 journeyman hatters in Orange, who have been idle from eight to eleven weeks. The bosses demand concessions, and advertise in Newark and Brooklyn for more journeymen.

Saturday, 19th inst., was the Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of the first settlement of Cincinnati. Less than thirty persons in number, landed amid floating ice, and in a bitter cold day on the 26th Dec., 1788, at the shore where now is Cincinnati, commenced the first settlement.

At the last meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society, a sword was presented by Captain William Edmiston, of Harpeth Valley, Davidson County, Tenn., which was worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Dupoisier, a British officer, at the celebrated battle of King's Mountain.

The Turkish order of the Nishan Nedijec has been conferred upon Mr. Francis Dainese, now in Washington, formerly United States Consul at Constantinople. The presentation was made, by request, through Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington.

The body of an Irishman, named Michael De Wire, was found dead on Sunday morning, near Fair Haven. Michael had been on a Christmas spree, and in a state of intoxication, it is supposed he fell down, and being unable to rise froze to death.

Mr. Waldemar Rudolph de Raasloff, on Saturday, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General of his Majesty the King of Denmark to this Government.

The navigation of the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be closed January 10, unless sooner closed by ice. The Morris Canal is frozen up and occupied by skaters.

A deputation of the Sons of Malta from Philadelphia, has arrived in Baltimore for the purpose of instituting a new Lodge in that city. The Order is now said to number 125,000 members.

The Sheriff of Wyoming County has offered a reward of $500 and a Citizens' Meeting has offered $500 more, for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fire in Perry.

The Philadelphia papers state that upwards of $6,000 worth of lottery tickets were sold in that city the day before Christmas.

The tradesmen of New-Bedford have held a meeting, and adjourned to next month, to consider the propriety of adopting a system of short credits.

Young Sage, whose recent discovery in connection with the "Cromwell murder" case caused some wonder, has again mysteriously disappeared.

The Freemasons of Alabama have elected J. M. C. Wiley Grand Master for the ensuing year.

VISIT OF CALHOUN'S WIDOW TO HIS TOMB.—The venerable widow of the immortal CALHOUN visited the tomb of her husband, on Sunday last, at St. Philip's Church, after the congregation had dispersed, accompanied by one of the elder members of the church and vestry and two ladies. The visit was affecting—the widow never having been in the city since the demise of her illustrious husband—and her simple and unaffected exclamation of, "and is this the tomb of *my husband*?" brought tears to the eyes of those who accompanied her, while her own were streaming with recollections of the past, and a cheerful hope of a happy meeting in "the better land." From the grave-yard, the widow then visited the statue at the City Hall, and, after contemplating it in all its bearings, in melancholy silence, pronounced it a *very good likeness*.—*Charleston Evening News.*

THE MURDERER STROUBE.—The New-Haven *Register*, of the 28th, says ALBERT STROUBE, the Westfield murderer, has been traced to that city. He was first seen at a boarding-house at Meriden, on Tuesday last, where he represented himself as a shipwrecked sailor, and showed a wound on his left wrist, which he said he received in the shipwreck. He acted insanely, bursting out into incoherent prayers, and crying. The people thought him drunk and sent him off. On Thursday or Friday a man answering the above description was seen at several places in New-Haven, soliciting charity. The officers were soon after him, and it is said that they came very near catching him on Saturday, entering a grocery only a few moments after he had left. That night it is supposed that he went to North Haven, for a man answering the same description stopped at a house there and asked if he might sleep in the barn. He was told that he might. Early on Sunday, parties that were in pursuit of him reached this house, but on going to the barn he had disappeared.

NEWS FROM THE MARQUESAS.—The British steamship *Vixen*, which arrived at Honolulu on 21st October, nineteen days from Nukahiva, Marquesas, reported that the French authorities at the Islands had had some difficulty with the natives in the celebrated valley of Typee, where the cannibals desired to sacrifice a woman on the occasion of some of their heathen orgies. The French Governor interfering saved the woman, not however without a show of resistance on the part of the natives, which resulted in several of them being shot before quiet was restored.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Synopsis of the New City Charter.

SECTION 1. Continues the Corporation, now existing, and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York" as a body politic and corporate under the same name.

SEC. 2. Vests the legislative power of said Corporation in the Aldermen and Councilmen.

SEC. 3. Provides that the Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each District in New-York. The Aldermen first elected under the act to be classified thus: The Aldermen from Districts having an odd numerical designation shall hold office for one year, and those from Districts having an even numerical designation shall hold office for two years. At all subsequent elections Aldermen will be chosen for two years.

SEC. 4. Six Councilmen are to be elected from each Senatorial District in the City, and they shall be chosen for one year.

SEC. 5. Every Alderman or Councilman must be a resident of the District from which he is chosen.

SEC. 6. Each Board has the power to direct a special election to be held to fill vacancies.

SEC. 7. The Boards are to meet in separate Chambers, and a majority of either shall be a quorum. Each Board shall appoint its President, elect its own officers, determine its rules and keep a journal of its proceedings. The doors of each Board shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy, and all resolutions, reports and votes, when ayes and nays are taken, shall be published in newspapers employed by the Corporation.

SEC. 8. Each Board has power to compel the attendance of its members, to punish them for disorderly behavior and to expel by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 9. Meetings of the Board are to be regulated by their own ordinances.

SEC. 10. Enacts that no person holding office under this charter shall accept or hold any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument.

SEC. 11. Every legislative act of the Common Council must be approved by the Mayor before it can take effect. If not approved, the Mayor shall return the same to the Board in which it originated, which Board shall cause the Mayor's objections to be recorded in their journal and have them published in one or more City newspapers.

SEC. 12. If, after the Mayor's veto, an act is reconsidered and receive a two-thirds vote in both Boards, it shall take effect as law.

SEC. 13. If the Mayor does not return an ordinance presented to him, within the specified time, it shall take effect as though he had approved it.

SEC. 14. An ordinance may originate in either Board. No ordinance shall be passed except by a vote of a majority.

SEC. 15. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City can be a member of the Common Council.

SEC. 16. The Executive power of the Corporation is vested in the Mayor and the Executive Departments.

SEC. 17. In the absence of the Mayor, or is there be any vacancy in the Mayoralty, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor.

SEC. 18. It is the duty of the Mayor: 1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City. 2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient. 3. To be vigilant in causing the proper execution of the City ordinances. 4. To exercise constant supervision over subordinate officers. 5. To appoint such clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council to aid him in his official duty.

SEC. 19. The Mayor is elected for two years; the Counsel to the Corporation for three years; and the Comptroller for four years. Other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 20. The Mayor, Comptroller, or Counsel to the Corporation, may each be removed by the Governor, for cause.

SEC. 21. Other heads of departments, except the officer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold office for two years. The Mayor has power to suspend, and, with the consent of the Aldermen, to remove, any of the heads of departments, except the Counsel to the Corporation and the Comptroller. The Board of Aldermen, without the consent of the Mayor, can remove any of the heads of departments, except the two above-mentioned, by a two-thirds vote, &c.

SEC. 22. Regulates the "Finance Department" under the Comptroller. In this Department there shall be a Bureau under the "Collector of the City Revenue;" another under the "Receiver of Taxes;" another under the "Clerk of Arrears;" a fourth under the "Chamberlain of the City of New-York," and a fifth under the "Auditor of Accounts."

SEC. 23. Regulates the Street Department under the Street Commissioner. In this Department there shall be a Bureau under the "Superintendent of Wharves;" a second under the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies;" a third under the "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas;" a fourth under "the Superintendent of Roads;" a fifth under the "Collector of Assessments," and a sixth under the "Superintendent of Street Improvements." The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has also a Bureau in the Street Department.

SEC. 24. Regulates the Croton Aqueduct Board. The chief officers are the "President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioners," who shall hold office for five years. In this Department there is a Bureau whose chief officer is called the "Water Registrar," and another whose chief officer is called the "Water Purveyor."

SEC. 25. Regulates the Almshouse Department, whose chief officers are the Governors of the Almshouse. They shall take and hold their office as provided for by the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary in the City and County of New-York."

SEC. 26. Regulates the Law Department, whose chief officer shall be called "Counsel to the Corporation." There are two Bureaus in this Department, that of "Corporation Attorney" and that of the "Public Administrator."

SEC. 27. Regulates the City Inspector's Department. In this Department there is a Bureau under the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection;" a second know as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and a third under the "Superintendent of Markets."

SEC. 28. Authorizes the Common Council to establish such other Bureaus as may be necessary. Forbids any member of the Common Council, or officer in its employ, to be interested, directly or indirectly, in any work paid for out of the City Treasury.

SEC. 29. The Mayor or either Board may require, at any time, any opinion in writing from any of the Heads of Departments upon the subject relating to the duties of his office, and every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Common Council quarterly the state of his Department.

SEC. 30. Provides that all City Officers to whom the receipt or expenditure of money is entrusted shall give security.

SEC. 31. No money shall be drawn from the City Treasury except under the appropriations by the Common Council.

SEC. 32. Continues divers existing ordinances.

SEC. 33. Corporation have not power to borrow money, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by special act of the Legislature.

SEC. 34. Requires the Comptroller to publish, two months before election, every year, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the year immediately preceding.

SEC. 35. No tax to be imposed for selling any wholesome article of food.

SEC. 36. Specifies the duties of the clerks of the respective Boards of the Common Council.

SEC. 37. Makes it the duty of the clerks to publish the proceedings of the Boards in the newspapers.

SEC. 38. Regulates the giving of contracts, and the bids and proposals for the same. Contracts must be given to the lowest bidder who has given security for the faithful performance of the work.

SEC. 39. Every person elected to office shall take and subscribe the oath on the 1st of January succeeding his election.

SEC. 40. Any officer in the City Government guilty of misdemeanor in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office.

SEC. 41. Regulates the lease of ferries, docks, piers and slips. Sales of public property are only to be made at auction.

SEC. 42. Three-fourths of the Common Council alone can vote money for a celebration, procession, &c.

SEC. 43. The Common Council are to make every provision for elections authorized under this act.

SEC. 44. Provides for the salaries of the City officers, which shall be fixed by the Common Council in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 45. Provides further for the security to be given by City officers.

SEC. 46. Prohibits any additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation.

SEC. 47. No bid, on a contract, shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the Corporation or is a defaulter.

SEC. 48. No Alderman can sit as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Courts of General and Special Sessions. Detections by whom said Courts shall be held.

SEC. 49. Authorizes the Grand Jury to present any City Officer, other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Comptroller, but only upon testimony of witnesses who are personally cognizant of the fact to which they testify.

SEC. 50. Divides the City of New-York into seventeen Aldermanic districts.

SEC. 51. Regulates the first Election (already held.)

SEC. 52. Establishes rigid penalties for bribery and corruption. The person who bribes any member of the Common Council or any Corporation Officer is liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years or to be fined $5,000. The officer who allows himself to be bribed subjects himself to the same punishment, which is the highest in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 53. Provides that future elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in December.

SEC. 54. Repeals conflicting laws and other charters.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—The anniversary of the foundation of the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, was celebrated on Monday with becoming solemnities. Services were held at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 8 in the evening. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF, the pastor. In the evening Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon. The event was specially signalized by the Christmas festivities of the school children of the congregation. These were assembled in the church, —from which the Christmas ornaments had not been removed—where they sang Christmas carols, received Christmas presents and prizes, got into a state of exuberant delight over a magnificent Christmas tree, and otherwise enjoyed themselves exceedingly

Vaccination in New-York.

There has been a slight increase in the number of small-pox cases during the past Fall, and it has had the salutary effect of sending increased numbers of mothers to the Dispensaries and other places, to get their infants vaccinated. At the New-York Dispensary in Centre-street, during the present month, more than 200 infants have been vaccinated; while only 30 were vaccinated at the same place during last December. Vaccination is conducted gratuitously at the Dispensaries. Twenty-five cents is demanded as a deposit, but that is returned on the eighth day; this rule is enforced in order to compel the parent to bring back her child for examination, or for the removal of a little lymph, so as to insure a continuous supply. It deserves notice, however, that only about one-third of the children are brought back.

It is noticeable that many people, who are not actually poverty-stricken, are beginning to attend with their children for vaccination at the Dispensaries. This is partly owing to the circumstance that private practitioners find it difficult to keep up a supply of lymph, and do not want the trouble of sending almost daily to the Dispensaries, so that it becomes more easy and natural to direct the infants to be sent thither, and it is to the credit of our citizens that, generally speaking, they avail themselves of so simple an arrangement. In some cases it has been found difficult to induce a mother to take her infant to a public institution for vaccination. She requires to be assured of the fact that the "matter is *good* matter," and that some private practitioner, who knows what family or child such matter came from, should rather be depended upon than run the risk of being inoculated with some other disease at a public institution. But most of our citizens are aware that the vaccine virus is incapable of amalgamation with any *supposed* virus of any constitutional disorder, cancer, scrofula or the like. Some people, however, yet remain obstinately wedded to the irrational and unscientific idea that disease and constitutional peculiarities can be transmitted along with the vaccine lymph. Some medical men never attempt to reason with their lady patients on this subject, but very wisely and naturally, when short of matter, send to the hospital for a little, and very properly assure the parent that it was taken from a healthy child, knowing well that no child then out of health would have been admitted to vaccination, and convinced that vaccine virus *is* vaccine virus and no other thing, from what child soever it may have been taken.

It is curious to observe how the numbers vaccinated vary in successive months during the year. From January to the end of December, no fewer than 10,667 children have been vaccinated at the New-York Dispensary, at the Eastern Dispensary and at the Northern Dispensary. In June, 1,783 were brought for vaccination; but in July, only 152; in April, 1,443; in March, 957; in August, 59; in May, 4,413; in September, 303; in October, 492; in November, 470; in February, 436; in all, 10,667.

The weekly report of the Board of Governors for some time past affords a fair indication of the actual presence or absence of small-pox, and shows that there has been no cause for alarm now that we are provided with so excellent a Hospital. Still it is well that any causes have operated to induce the mass of the people to get their little ones vaccinated.

Sea and Ship News.

LOSS OF THE SHIP J. P. MORSE.—The following extract of a letter from the master of the ship *J. P. Morse*, recently wrecked in the river below Calcutta, India, exhibits a striking case of the destructive power of the tides upon vessels which get aground in some parts of the Hoogly River:

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

We arrived off the Sand Heads on the 23d of September, after a pleasant passage of ninety-three days; took pilot on the 25th, and anchored in the Sangor Roads. On the 2d October, steamtug *Powerful* took us in tow, and we proceeded up the river as far as Diamond Harbor, and anchored for the night; at 9 next morning proceeded in tow up the river; at 10 A.M. the ship struck broadside on Hoogly Sands, rolling nearly flat on her broadside, washing every movable thing from her starboard side overboard; the steamer then let go of her. The pilot then ordered the first anchor let go, hoping it would bring the ship's head to the tide, but of no avail. She drove hodily up—the current then running seven or eight miles an hour, ship making fearful roll, and the only place of safety being in the rigging. We then thought it best to slip the anchor, hoping she would drive over the bank into deep water; but instead of doing so she payed off and drove hodily up, making fearful rolls and washing everything from the port side. At 12:30 P. M. brought up on the Hoogly Sands, not more than twenty-five yards from the channel. Made signals for assistance from the steamer, but the current running with such force no boat could live within a mile and a half from the ship. In the meantime the water had reached fourteen feet in the hold, and at slack water, finding the leak still increasing so rapidly, we stopped the pumps, put on the hatches and commenced saving what stores and rigging we could, and with the assistance of the native boats we saved a small portion. On the flood coming in we were obliged to leave the ship, as no boat could then live alongside. We anchored our boats near by, expecting to see the ship roll over, but at slack water we returned on board again, and found the water over the between decks, and, with the assistance of the boats from the shore, we succeeded in saving a further portion more of sails, rigging, &c. On the night of the 5th the ship rolled off the sand, and drifted about two miles up the river, into the western gut of the James and Mary's, where she brought up close to the bank and sunk, the water covering the decks about ten feet at high tide, and dry at low tide. I held a survey on the ship as she laid, and recommended the sale of the ship for the benefit of all concerned, which was accordingly done, and she brought 3,800 rupees. After the sale of the ship, by advice last evening, she rolled over, carrying away all three masts, with houses, plankshear, bowsprit and stern, and she must have rolled over three or four times, as she has three turns of chain around her, and she will probably disappear or go to pieces on the spring tides.

The ship *St. Nicholas*, BRAGOON, from Havre, Nov. 20, with merchandise and 248 passengers to BORN & HINCKEN, arrived on Saturday. She reports that on the 11th inst., at 6 P. M., in a gale from W.N.W. while furling the foresail, GEO. COLLINS, seaman, of New York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost; Dec. 15, at 6 A. M., JOHN FRANCIS CARPENTER, native of France, aged 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the ship's hospital. The *St. N.* has been 24 days west of the Banks with strong gales from W. to N.W., and has lost sails and spars. She had two deaths on board during the passage.

The ship *Neptune's Car*, BEARSE, hence for San Francisco, is reported to have put into Rio Janeiro, with loss of spars, &c. Would be repaired in about thirty days and proceed. This is the ship which Mrs. PATTEN, (then the Captain's wife) navigated from Cape Horn to San Francisco her husband being disabled by sickness.

The steamship *North Star* sailed on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with about 90 cabin and 105 steerage passengers.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

NASSAU, N. P., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The ship *Lemuel Dyer*, Captain WARD, from Liverpool, with a cargo principally of salt, struck on a reef nearly two miles E. N. E. of Brown Water Rock, in sight of Berrings, on the evening of Dec. 2. She was discovered at daylight of the 3d inst., and assisted off by wreckers. She arrived at Nassau on the 9th inst. The value of the ship is $35,000. The passengers, 30 in number, will be transferred to another vessel and sent to New-Orleans.

GARDEN KEY, TORTUGAS, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The bark *West Wind*, from New-Orleans, arrived here the 12th inst., while attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot, struck upon a shoal; she is leaking badly, and with loss of false keel. The schooner *A. R. Cone*, in attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot, struck on the same shoal. She was lightened in part, and got off; damage not known.

ST. THOMAS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The *Pokomoke* arrived under a jury mainmast, foretop-mast gone, loss of sails. Sailed for Wilmington without repairing. *Isla della Torre* vessel leaking, cargo damaged, has to recaulk. British ship *Sultan*, Captain HUNTER, from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of salt, and 26 passengers, put into this port 2d inst., leaking. Vessel discharging, passengers to go forward per brig *Robert*, for New-Orleans.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS ON NORTH RIVER.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was deputed the examination of witnesses upon the question of the removal of the Steamboat landings, met by adjournment in the City Hall, on Monday, Councilman BADEN in the Chair. The attendance was very slender, only seven persons being present. Mr. W. D. MURPHY spoke at some length against the proposed removal, and Mr. ISAAC NEWTON followed, of course, on the same side. Nothing new was elicited. The Committee then adjourned.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit Fives on the "Whitehall Bank, New-York" were detected in the Fourth Ward early on Monday evening. They were not calculated to deceive, as they bore neither register nor coat of arms. The vignette is as follows: Ship in the distance, and in the foreground a whale and whale-boat alongside. Information of the counterfeit was sent to the Deputy's office in Broome-street, from whence dispatches cautioning a look-out were sent to all the precincts, but up to 12 o'clock no arrests had been made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 29

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Michael McMahon was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit money. The evidence tended to show that he passed two bad half dollars upon an omnibus driver within a very few minutes, and when arrested other counterfeit coin was found on him. The Jury found him guilty and the Judge sentenced him to three years imprisonment in the State Prison and a dollar fine.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—Wednesday, the 30th inst., will be the last day for filing notices of issue for the January Special Term. The notices must contain the numbers on the December Calendar, and state whether they are demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE WIDENING OF READE-STREET—THE REPORT REFERRED BACK.

In the Matter of the Confirmation of the Report of the Commissioners for the Widening of Reade-street.—This matter came up yesterday. A host of legal gentlemen were present, with objections to the confirmation. The only question looked into, however, was the regularity of the application for confirmation. It appeared that due notice of the application had not been given, and his Honor therefore denied the motion to confirm the report. He further directed that the report should be referred back to the Commissioners for further advertisement; that sixty days' notice of the intention to apply to have the report confirmed must be given; that copies of the report, &c., must be filed in the Street Commissioner's office, and that parties should have thirty days to enter their objections. The Commissioners must sit ten days to hear any objections, and at the expiration of the sixty days must present the report, with the objections, for confirmation.

When he ordered the report to be filed in the Street Commissioner's office, some little discussion ensued as to which office, Devlin's or Conover's, should be deemed the real one. The Corporation Counsel was disposed to favor Devlin's office in the basement of the City Hall, while some of the opposite counsel were of the opinion that Conover's was the proper one. The matter was settled by his Honor's ordering that duplicates should be filed in both.

INJUNCTION IN REFERENCE TO THE NEW WILLIAMSBURG FERRY.

The Williamsburg Ferry Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The plaintiffs yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from granting a lease of the slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, to any person or persons other than the plaintiffs, for a ferry to Williamsburg. This is the slip where it was proposed to establish a new ferry to Williamsburg. It is supposed by the plaintiffs that such a grant would be in violation of their rights, and the injunction was accordingly obtained.

DECISIONS.

Bernstein vs. *Pecare.*—Motion for allowance granted.

Schraeder vs. *Samuels.*—Motion for the allowance of amendments must be made to the referee.

The People vs. *McCormack.*—Judgment of committing Magistrate affirmed, and prisoner remanded to custody.

Patterson vs. *Keman.*—Judgment for plaintiff as asked for.

Libby vs. *Seeley.*—Motion for Receiver granted on conditions.

Bright vs. *Boyd.*—Motion to strike out is denied, without costs, the cause to be put on the Calendar.

Page vs. *Boyd.*—Settled.

Sharp vs. *McDonald.*—Motion to change place of trial denied

Vought vs. *Wright.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Hempstead vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Co.*—Case settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DEC. 29.

Before Justices Connolly and Welsh.

The crier did not open the Court until nearly 10 o'clock. The delay was occasioned by the absence of Justice OSBORN, who, it was finally ascertained, was unwell, and Justice CONNOLLY was sent for to supply his place. There were 39 prison cases and 21 bail cases—60 in all—on the calendar. The court room was crowded. The audience were pretty noisy, and Justice CONNOLLY was compelled several times to tell the officers to repress conversation.

William Brown stole a coat from William Murphy, Dec. 26. Mr. Beale, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, stated that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the case, which should be considered in sentencing the prisoner. *Judge Connolly*—We find you guilty of this offence. Upon the recommendation which Mr. Beale has given you we will not punish you so severely as we might have done. Give him two months in the Penitentiary.

John Young, a boy, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons from Robert Hutchings, Dec. 26. The witnesses fully substantiated the charge. *Judge Connolly*—Well, John, what have you got to say to this?—The prisoner strove to exculpate himself.—*Judge Connolly*—Have you got any parents? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Are they here? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—No—I suppose they're tired of you. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

"Charles Edwards to the bar!" Patrick Mulholland swore that Edwards stole a port-monnaie containing 88 cents from him, Dec. 27. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of sending him up for six months. *Counsel*—Did you ever see him before? Because if you didn't I want to prove his character. *Judge Connolly*—I don't think it's any use. The officer is here who says he's an old offender.—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Connolly*—I still adhere to my opinion. We'll admit you to the penitentiary for six months. I guess you're no stranger there.

John Murphy committed an assault and battery upon his wife Margaret, at No. 237 Centre-street, Dec. 26. She said he had not given her any money for 17 or 18 months, and she could support herself by washing and ironing. He was in the habit of beating her. *Judge Connolly*—Well, John, what have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—I say it is not so, Sir. I came home Christmas night and they wouldn't give me anything to eat. Her mother is down on me because I aint a Dutchman. She came at me, and I put up my hands to keep her from scratching me, and it's more'n likely that I might have touched her. [Laughter.] *Judge Connolly*—Yes, I think it is more than likely. *Judge Welsh*—Penitentiary three months.

Michael Murphy, charged with stealing an article of small value from Ellen Fitzgerald, was discharged at the request of the complainant. She thought it was only a joke."

Thomas Farrell, a lad, stole a live hen, valued at 50 cents, from Thomas Farmer, on Christmas day. The boy's father pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Welsh*—Is that your boy? *Father*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—What kind of a boy is he? *Father*—I never knew him to do the likes o' that before. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. If he's caught here again we'll punish him severely. *Father*—That's right, Judge; that's right.—The prisoner was set at liberty.

John Morris was accused of stealing a hat and hat stand, worth together $3, the property of James H. Jacks, No. 64 Ninth-avenue, Dec. 26. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say, Morris?—Morris had a great deal to say, but little to the purpose. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Albert Lee was in the employment of Augustus Behoe, who keeps a cigar store. Behoe for some time suspected him of stealing money from him, and at last marked some coins and placed them in the drawer, and awaited the result, which was as he expected. A search-warrant was procured and 50 cents of the marked coin was found upon him. *Judge Connolly*—Albert, you stated the other day that your brother, who is in prison, gave you the money. Your brother has since denied it. You've been in the habit of taking a good deal of property from this man; you drove fast horses, wore costly suits of clothes, and all on a salary of $3, which no reasonable mind could suppose would support such extravagance. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.—Albert went into prison with a *nonchalant* air.

Michael Carry was arraigned on the complaint of Carman Stringham, watchman at Washington Market, who said he stole a tub of butter worth $10 from the market on Christmas Day. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—He acknowledges that he did it, Judge; he begs to remind your Honors that it's his first offence. *Judge Connolly*—Well, there are so many of these Washington Market thieves, we want to make an example of them. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months. If they know the punishment is sure, they are not so apt to steal.

There was a great deal of talking in the Court room at this time. "The officers must keep quiet in the Court room," said Judge CONNOLLY; "There is so much noise that the witnesses cannot hear the clerk call their names."

Thomas Granger and Oliver Dalson were next brought to the bar upon a charge of assault and battery, preferred against them by Abraham R. Depew, of No. 26 Cornelia-street. The complainant said they struck him in an alley-way adjoining the house in which he was employed, Dec. 25. *Judge Welsh*—What do you say to this? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, we were passing along the street and were assaulted and knocked down. *Judge Connolly*—What brought you in that alley-way? *Prisoner*—I wasn't in that alley-way at all. *Judge Connolly*—I don't believe you tell the truth. Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Barney McArraney stood at the bar with a brazen air. He had beaten his own mother, Mary McArraney, Dec. 23, at No. 206 Delancey-street. She did not want to have him sent to prison. She wanted him to learn a trade. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we can't do that—he's too old; but we'll send him up for the longest term that the law allows—six months in the Penitentiary.

John Riley committed an assault and battery upon his wife Ellen, Dec. 26. "What did you do it for?" asked Judge CONNOLLY. "I was in liquor," said John. "Well," said Judge CONNOLLY, "we'll send you up where you'll get none. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. Liquor," added the magistrate, "is the cause of all these domestic quarrels."

James Donelson and John Blair had committed an assault and battery upon Richard Wharry, of No. 656 Water-street. They were also charged in a second complaint with same offence, committed upon the body of Edward Otto. *Counsel*—They were under the influence of liquor, Judge. *Judge Connolly*—What's that got to do with it? What's the use of introducing that? That's no testimony. After the examination of the witnesses—"In the case of Otto," said Judge CONNOLLY, "we find him guilty and suspend sentence, but in the case of Wharry, where they abused a woman immediately after confinement, we find them guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary for four months each. We'll tell them that on Christmas day or any other they can't abuse the rights of parties."

John Phalon, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a frock coat worth $2 50 from Bernard Meyer, Dec. 22. *Judge Welsh* (to prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Seventeen.—He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Schrider, a German, was accused by his employer, John Meddler, No. 504 Houston-street, of feloniously appropriating thirty cents in silver and copper coin, (Dec. 27.) The complainant caught him in the act, and took the money from his hand after some resistance. *Judge Connolly*—Well, what have you got to say to this charge, Schrider?—He could not speak English. *Interpreter*—He says he had only three cents in his hand. *Judge Connolly*—Ask him how the three cents came there? *Interpreter*—He says he sold a piece of beef, and the money was given him, and he did not recollect that he had it. *Judge Connolly*—(Compassionately)—No. Well, we'll send him to the Penitentiary for three months, and give him time to reflect.

The case of William Smith, charged with stealing an overcoat with $10 from Oliver B. Cook, was adjourned.

John Flock was asked what his excuse was for stealing a keg of white lead, for which James D. Earle had procured his arrest. He said he was "a little high." "I'm one of those," said Judge CONNOLLY, "who believe a man never does anything when he's sober—that is, when he's drunk, that he wouldn't do when he's sober." The complainant came forward and asked the Judges to discharge the prisoner; he did not want to prosecute him. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence suspended. "But if you're ever caught here again," said Judge WELSH, "you'll be punished."

Thomas Moran stole a gun, worth $10, (Dec. 23,) from James Southwick, No. 60 Mott-street, at whose house he was staying. *Judge Connolly*—This man gave you a home, and was kind to you, and you turned around and stole his gun away from him. *Prisoner*—No he didn't give me a home. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we'll give you a home where you can't steal anything for three months.—He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for that period.

William Brown, charged with an assault and battery upon John Hennessy, in the First Ward, was discharged at the request of the complainant. "Now go," said Judge CONNOLLY, "and go at your old games again; but the next time you're brought here we'll attend to you; I'll remember you."

Thomas Fay stole four dozen of wine bottles, with $2, from Mary Connolly, No. 49 Baxter-street, Dec. 27. *Judge Welsh*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. *Judge Connolly*—Where you can't get so much wine and bitters to drink.

Henry Farren, charged with an assault and battery upon Eliza, his wife, was discharged, the witness failing to appear.

Martin Shipton, charged with a similar offence by Ellen Quinn, got off in the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Commodore PAULDING has made to the Government at Washington a clear statement of the circumstanees under which he effected the arrest of Gen. WALKER, and of the reasons which induced him to take this decisive and important step upon his own responsibility. Our advices from Washington indicate tba', although this action is repudiated and disavowed by the Government, it may not be treated as a positive infraction of the law on the part of the Commodore. WALKER presented himself at the Department of State in custody of Marshal RYNDERS, and was informed by the Secretary that the Government did not regard him as a prisoner, and that it could not detain him. It was for the Judiciary to commence proceedings against him for any alleged violation of the laws of the country. WALKER was therefore discharged.

The news of the arrest of General WALKER has caused the greatest excitement in New-Orleans, and an indignation meeting is called for today. Immediate steps will probably be taken for the reinforcement of Colonel ANDERSON at Fort Castillo.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 25th, give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery, and 9 against it. Many Missourians are stated to have been present, some of whom voted, after swearing that they were inhabitants of the Territory. Several of them had been arrested, but Judge LECOMPTE had released them by writs of *habeas corpus*. A rumor prevailed that Secretary DENVER had ordered the arrest of the notorious Gen. JIM LANE.

We find in the Washington *Union* the dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON, commanding the Utah Expedition, together with the letters from BRIGHAM YOUNG and JOHN TAYLOR, extracts of which were telegraphed to us and published in yesterday's TIMES. The importance of the documents warrants their publication in full this morning. YOUNG's letters, it will be seen, display a manifest hostility and settled determination to resist by force, and to the utmost of his power, the advance of United States troops into Utah.

The navigation of the Hudson may be considered closed for the season. The weather along the river has been very cold during the last few days, and there are large quantities of floating ice between Fishkill and Albany. Snow fell there to the depth of three or four inches yesterday, and sleighing is good. The steamboat *New-World* started from this City at her usual time on Monday night, for Albany, loaded with freight and passengers, but could proceed no further than Germantown, owing to the thickness of the ice. She put back yesterday morning for Poughkeepsie, where she arrived about 7½ o'clock, and landed her passengers in time to take the express train on the Hudson River Railroad for Albany.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Committee in favor of disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park, for a site for a Post-Office. They, also, voted the use of the Governer's Room to the Mayor elect, to receive his friends on New-Year's day. The TAX LEVY was called up, and several additions made, and it was then laid over.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the bill to provide for the payment of the landlord of Tammany $250 for refreshments, which had been often and earnestly argued, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Sixty-six names were put upon the list as Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others resigned. The rest of the sitting was occupied upon matters of no great interest, and the Board adjourned at the usual hour until the following day.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. The withdrawal of $10,000 for the payment of laborers, was authorized, and a variety of routine business transacted.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge DAVIES referred back the report to widen Reade-street, on the ground that proper notice of the application to confirm the report had not been published. Sixty days' notice must be given, and the report will then be again presented. An injunction was granted by Judge DAVIES, restraining the Mayor, &c., from grauting a lease of the slip between piers 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Williamsburg. The application was made by the Williamsburg Ferry Company.

The Coroner's investigation took place yesterday in the case of JACOB REICHESTER, the German who was killed on Sunday afternoon at the tenant house No. 82 Cannon-street. A verdict was given by the Jury against HENRY SEMMET and wife, the parties arrested on charge of the homicide. SEMMET gave bail for his appearance for trial, and his wife was locked up.

The annual election of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, for the ensuing year, took place yesterday. The following gentlemen were chosen: Silas Brown, George F. Allen, Isaac Wood, M. D., Robert Gracie, Robert J. Murray, Robert L. Case, John P. Crosby, Augustus Schell, George F. Jones, John G. Adams, M. D., James N. Cobb, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward Wood, Alfred W. Craven, William Curtis Noyes, William Dumont, James Warren, Anson G. Phelps, George P. Cannann, M. D.

An oration was delivered before the eleventh annual Convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity, at Mozart Hall, last evening. ORLANDO H. MORRIS, Esq., was the orator.

The General Markets, yesterdsy, were dull and heavy. The stormy weather was against a vigorous business. Flour arrived less freely—yet it was in slack request at reduced prices for low and medium brands. The stock of all kinds of flour in this City and vicinity is estimated at about 870,000 bbls. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Prices varied very slightly. Northern Rye brought only 74c. ₱ bushel, a decline of 1c. ₱ bushel since Monday. Provisions were less active, and buyers of most kinds had any existing advantage. Groceries were moderately inquired for at former prices. Cotton was depressed and nominal in value. Freights exhibited no really new feature.

THE ARREST OF WALKER.—The *Journal of Commerce* justifies Commodore PAULDING in his seizure of WALKER, and says:

"It is certain that, had Commodore PAULDING refused or hesitated to act as he did, *the commander of the British squadron at Greytown would have taken the initiative*, and used forcible means, if necessary, to compel WALKER to surrender and quit the territory of Nicaragua. In this emergency, we think that the Commodore exercised a wise discretion in taking the steps he did, even at the risk of technically invading the sovereignty of Nicaragua. It is far better that he should have made the fillibusters prisoners, than that a British officer should have done so, and that whatever steps were to be taken on this Continent to preserve peace and order, und prevent outrage, should be *taken by American officers*, under the American flag."

If these American officers could be sustained in their action by the American Government, the *Journal's* view of the case is undoubtedly correct. It would certainly be much better for us to keep the peace and enforce justice in a region of the earth over which we claim exclusive supervision,—than to leave the task to other powers. But if, as seems likely, our officers should be court-martialed and cashiered for having sent WALKER home, then we shall be inclined to wish that the whole matter had been left to the action of the British squadron. If *they* had arrested WALKER, it is not at all likely that their acts would have been disavowed by their own Government,—at least not in advance of complaint on the part of the country whose sovereignty was violated.

The Nicaragua Question.

The people of Nicaragua are very much to be pitied. They occupy a position on the world's surface which exposes them to the interference of all the world with their domestic affairs, while it commands for them no sincere interest and no unaffected alliance in any quarter whatsoever.

Under the dominion of Spain they were carefully secluded from all communication with the bulk of mankind, and were left to increase and multiply as best they might, to cultivate their plantations of indigo and sugar, of coffee and cotton, to watch over their flocks and herds, to eat and drink, grow old and die, with but one political duty imposed on them, to pay their taxes to the crown, and but one political obligation, to be loyal to their lords and abstain from wars and fightings. Swept away in the great revolutionary drift of the eighteenth century from their allegiance to Castile and Leon, they suddenly found themselves invested with all the dangerous responsibilities of liberty and independence. They discharged the novel functions to which they were thus peremptorily called as well as was to be expected, till the gold discoveries of California and Australia began to pour the tide of European and American commerce through their territory, and brought them into the most complicated and exciting relations with the great maritime powers of the earth, and especially with the United States, their near neighbors. From that hour they have known no peace. The invasion of their borders by an adventurer from California, and all the train of mischiefs and disorders which followed that invasion, might well have sufficed to bring a stronger and more healthy organization to the very verge of dissolution.

But WILLIAM WALKER has by no means monopolized the Mephistophelian office of misleading, disturbing, harrassing and confounding this unhappy people. In fact, a ridiculously-exaggerated estimate has been put upon the influence of that headlong personage in the affairs of Nicaragua. Had nobody more important than the "Hero of Granada" been concerned in the forays, convulsions, expulsions, discussions, expeditions, and confusions, which have made up the history of Central America for the last three years, the public of the United States, and of the world, would have been long ago delivered from the necessity of reading or thinking about the subject; and the "gray-eyed man of destiny" would have been long ago summarily dismissed to a place beside the Count de RAOUSSET-BOULBON and others of that class of adventurers, accurately defined by the *New American Cyclopædia* as "persons who lack the necessary discipline and balance of mind to submit themselves to the laws of society, while at the same time they are devoured by the ambition of distinguishing themselves, of making a fortune or a sensation."

But the domain of Nicaragua is a capital field of speculation for men of means and of commercial ambition, and as such it has been sedulously worked by rival operators, of whom WILLIAM WALKER and his men have been by turns the tools and the victims. And the actual complication of the diplomatic relations of England and the United States in regard to Nicaragua, will be solved not by any disposition that may be made of the ejected "Ex-President" and his band, but by the triumph in the Nicaraguan councils of one or another of the commercial interests now contending at the capital of the distracted State. While the "victim" of Commodore PAULDING is busily befogging the public mind of the United States with disquisitions on the law of nations and the Americanization of Nicaragua, the representatives of one and another New-York Transit Company are settling the real questions at issue, a thousand miles away. The recognition by President BUCHANAN, of the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, and the transaction of a treaty with its Envoy, Señor YRISSARI, (against which treaty it is reported that the English Government has protested as an infraction of our national good faith,) were brought about by the influence of one New-York Company, for the purpose of consolidating its arrangements with the Martinez Government; and the same influence will of course be exerted to defeat the hopes and aspirations of WALKER, who stands committed to the fortunes of a hostile enterprise. But it is by no means certain that the Martinez Government itself will not reject this very treaty negotiated by its own emissary. For, immediately upon the conclusion of the Yrisarri negotiations, a mysterious messenger from Nicaragua reached this country, charged to interrupt these negotiations; and this messenger, finding himself just "too late for the fray" at Washington, instantly returned to Nicaragua for the purpose of preventing the ratification of the treaty of which he had failed to arrest the conclusion.

Thus, then, the matter stands:

A treaty with Nicaragua has been negotiated, which, in terms, at least, appears not only to conflict with our obligations to England, but to make it impossible for Mr. BUCHANAN to show any countenance or favor whatever to WILLIAM WALKER and his designs. This Treaty is now under consideration by the Nicaraguan authorities, and we may be sure that no efforts will be spared by certain parties in New-York to defeat its ratification. If these efforts should be successful, and the Yrisarri Treaty should be returned unaccepted, the field will be cleared for a fair and honorable settlement by Great Britain and the United States of the whole Transit question on terms of equal justice to all parties concerned. If, on the other hand, the Yrisarri Treaty should be accepted by Nicaragua, then it has still to be discussed by the Senate of the United States, and may be rejected by that body either by tacit agreement with the President or otherwise.

Of course, if the Yrisarri Treaty should be finally ratified and carried into effect, we may count upon seeing the Walker machinery once more set in motion from New-York, to upset the Martinez Government. If, then, President BUCHANAN desire to clear himself and his Administration of all suspicion of complicity in the schemes of the commercial cabals between whom the destinies of Nicaragua are undergoing so severe a shuffling, he has plainly bnt one course to pursue with regard to the puppet WALKER. Whatever Mr. BUCHANAN may know in private of the relations of that agent with his "owners," in his public capacity the President can see in WILLIAM WALKER simply a notorious lawbreaker, jeopardizing the lives of American citizens and the honor of the American name, in enterprises which the President has justly denounced as involving the character of the United States in "acts of robbery and murder." If technical difficulties stand in the way of an immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminal, there is nothing to prevent such action as shall make the repetition of his crimes impossible. The respectable sentiment of the country has been fully aroused on this matter; and nothing short of the most decisive measures can safely be taken in dealing with an individual who has openly insulted the flag and the uniform of the United States in the prosecution of his contemptible schemes of personal advantage and pecuniary profit.

The Abolition of the East India Company.

That something is to be done with the East India Company seems to be tolerably certain. Just what that something may eventually turn out to be, nobody in England has yet ventured distinctly to foretell, and the language of the Royal speech on this head is more than usually vague and insignificant. But the English public, and in a less degree the public of Christendom, have already shown an unmistakable satisfaction with the prospect of a final term to the domination under which the work of modernizing the Hindoo mind, and of establishing modern order in the relations, political and social, of the Hindoo races, has made such very questionable progress. For the world must hold somebody accountable for the unexampled and unexplained explosion of the Bengal army; and, while old Anglo-Indians still stand aghast at the spectacle, and powerless to guide the Government in exploring its origin, mankind in general, impatient of so horrible a mystery, have thrown the responsibility upon the men and the system of the East India Company.

This is perfectly natural, but it is not, therefore, necessarily just.

The East India Company cannot be snuffed out like a candle. It is less a Company than a Dynasty. Its traditions make up a great history of mighty wars, of imperial conquests, of enterprises conceived in the spirit of a Cæsar and executed with a Cæsar's genius. The demolition of this fabric of a hundred years is not a work to be approached with jaunty self-confidence by men who have neither shared in its toils nor can comprehend its innumerable difficulties. Wisely to criticize the past administration of India, and sagaciously to modify the actual constitution of authority in Hindostan will call upon the English Parliament for all its resources of patriotism and of statesmanship. Bad as the "Double Government" may be, who shall say upon which limb of that composite organ the most serious blame ought to rest, whether upon the Cabinet's Board of Control, or the Company's Court of Directors? And what arguments does the Past offer in favor of submitting India to a purely colonial rule? The Ministers of the British Crown contrived to lose for England the empire of the Western World, an empire bound to the metropolis by all the ties of common blood and of a common speech. In more recent times the same Ministers have endangered more than once the connection of England with her English dependencies of Australia and Canada, and have exasperated scores of smaller colonies to the extreme limits of loyal endurance by their folly, their obstinacy, and their ignorant pride. The character of the Colonial Office has, we know, been seriously modified for the better within the last few years; and if India were popular with English settlers, it is very possible that the hold of England upon that country might defy all the meddling of Parliaments, and all the blundering of Secretaries. But the population of Hindostan are still a mystery even to those of their foreign rulers who know them best. That part of Hindoo life, its domestic side, in which its real springs of action lie, up to the present hour remains a sealed book to Europeans. The handful of English from whom all our knowledge of the country is derived, have been hitherto too closely occupied in conquering, organizing, and tax-collecting, to find much time for careful and conscientious investigation of the darkness which broods over Hindoo manners and morals, as over Hindoo history. All foreign judgments, therefore, of what goes on at this moment, and has for the last sixty years been going on in India, necessarily proceed upon the supposition that the laws of western ethics may be safely applied to the actions of the most Eastern of Eastern races, and that we may reason back from known facts to remote and unknown causes with as much certainty in the dim and misty regions of Hindoo politics as if we were discussing the last change of administration in London, or the last revolution at Paris. We judge the acts of a Brahmin soldier by the rules we apply to those of an English trooper or a Mississippi volunteer, and we do so of necessity. There is nothing else for it. Our knowledge does not enable us to do more, and our love of justice and fair play will not allow us to do less.

When we remember, however, that neither zeal nor talents, nor honesty of purpose, have yet availed soldier or civilian, judge or missionary, to penetrate the awful veil behind which the Hindoo has shrouded his home, his religion and his morality, and reflect how little the utmost devotion to learning or philanthropy can effect against the difficulties offered by a complex language, broken into a thousand dialects, written in a dozen different alphabets, spoken by hundreds of different tribes, and by nearly two hundred millions of a race, whom immemorial tradition and an iron organization of society have fortified in the profession of a vaguely fluent faith, and of a grotesque and facile morality, we must perceive that all judgments passed upon the East India Company and its acts are quite as likely to be wrong as right. Because a European population rarely rises in insurrection, unless driven to it through misgovernment or the love of national independence, it does not follow that Hindoos will never do so except for similar reasons. Because European soldiers can only be led to mutiny and to the merciless massacre of their officers under the stimulus of the most horrible provocation, it does not follow that the Sepoys have been roused to murder by maltreatment. There are abysses in human nature everywhere which preachers and philosophers find it hard to fathom, but in heathen, Oriental human nature there are abysses which the plummet of Christian morality may in vain attempt to sound.

It is possible, therefore, to regard the East India Company rather as the victim of circumstances than as a criminal condemned on satisfactory evidence. The East India Company has conquered a great empire, and so far has governed it and kept it. For many years back, during the only period of its history in which it had either time or means for the work of reform, it has, to all intents and purposes, occupied the same position as the Parliament of Paris in the halcyon days of the Bourbon dynasty. In most of the leading acts of Government, it has filled the humble *rôle* of a registrar of the edicts of the Board of Control, over whose policy, whether right or wrong, it had no better controlling power than the right of uttering barren protests. Sins both of commission and omission have unquestionably been committed—horrible abuses have been winked at, golden opportunities have been let slip, but we must not let our indignation interfere with our impartiality in judging this great historic institution. The English Government is entitled to its share of condemnation as well as the Company, and under the new *régime* which is now to be established, the questions to be solved by England will be less of men than of measures. It is not by the persons who shall administer the Government of Hindostan, but by the principles upon which that Government shall act, that India must be won or lost to civilization and to Christianity.

Despoiling the City.

There are two ways of robbing the public, one of which is by taking money out of the Treasury, and the other, and by far the most serious and reprehensible, is by injuring the business facilities of the City whereby property is depreciated in value and the burden of taxation is increased. It is bad enough to suffer from either of these methods of depleting the public pocket, but to suffer from them both is an intolerable grievance. Yet this kind of suffering is what the people of New-York have long had to endure at the hands of their public servants.

The commercial supremacy of New-York depends upon the remarkable combination of natural advantages for the shipment of goods which this City possesses over any other seaport on the Atlantic coast. One of these great advantages is owing to the wedge-like shape of the lower end of the Island on which the City is built. A river running on each side of the City affords a vast extent of water-front for the accommodation of ships and steamers, yet brings them in close proximity, whereby a great saving, both of time and money, is effected in transferring goods from one vessel to another. But this splendid natural advantage which affords such facilities for the transactions of commerce, our Common Council are on the point of rendering of no avail by compelling certain lines of steamers to land their cargoes at a remote part of the City, miles away from the points where the business of the City centres. And this to be done, not at the request of any of the parties whose interests are involved in the change; but to oblige certain parties who have wharf property to dispose of in another part of the City. A glance at the map of the City will show that the great forwarding lines, and the steamers connected with the railroads and canals, must naturally centre at the lower end of the City, and that the nearer their landings are together the greater must be the facility for the landing and transhipment.

Accordingly we find clustered together, extending on each side from the Battery, the East River steamers, the Philadelphia steamers, the boats connecting with the New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore Railroads, the Southern steamships, and the North River steamers. In this immediate neighborhood, too, have been built large warehouses for the reception of goods from these vessels, and the merchants who are connected with them have their counting-houses and stores close by. The easy and cheap transhipment of freight by means of the close proximity of the wharves and depôts of these various forwarding lines, causes an enormous amount of business to flow to this City, which would otherwise be diverted to other cities.

But the Board of Aldermen, with a reckless disregard of the interests of the City, have passed an ordinance compelling the East River and the North River boats to land at points very remote from those where the exigencies of trade require them to lie. The inevitable consequences of this measure, if it should become a law, will be to divert a vast amount of business from New-York which now finds its way here. In the fierce competition now waging between the various forwarding lines for the business of the West and Southwest, the difference of twenty-five cents a head on passengers and one cent on a hundred pounds of freight, will, in the cost of transportation, turn a vast amount of trade from our own roads and canals to those of other States And a much greater cost than this will be caused by the proposed change of steamboat landings. The People's Line of steamers might partially avoid the loss which will be put upon their boats by going over to Jersey City, while the Sound steamers might land at South Brooklyn. In either case the City would be a loser to an incalculable amount by the business which would be actually driven from us by the folly of our City Government.

But we are not without hope, that this nefarious scheme may be defeated. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to listen to remonstrances against the measure hold another meeting to-day, and as they have but one more day of official existence, they may delay their report and leave this important measure to be disposed of by their successors. The scheme of removing the steamboat landings is one fraught with such momentous consequences to the prosperity of the City, that it is hardly credible that the Councilmen should be guilty of conspiring in the outrage perpetrated by the Board of Aldermen to serve the ends of private speculators. The Lowber job, and the Fort Gansevoort sale, were mere trifles compared with this scheme for the removal of the steamboat landings.

COMMODORE PAULDING AND THE PRESIDENT.—The devotion of Mr. BUCHANAN to the strictest forms of the law is notorious. In his first Presidential Message he braved the sympathetic indignation of the whole fillibustering community, and branded the expeditions of General WALKER with the most emphatic phrases that the language of condemnation can supply. And it would now appear that the strictly illegal steps taken by Commodore PAULDING in an excess of patriotic and honorable zeal, to carry out the dearest wishes of the Presidential heart, are likely to be visited with the stern awards of Roman justice. Mr. BUCHANAN stands to his over-faithful representative in the Gulf Squadron, almost in the relation of the Consul MANLIUS to his son, who won a victory by disobeying orders.

But positive as the formal fault of Commodore PAULDING may have been, the substantial service which he has rendered to the good name of his country must endear him to the President as it has already commended him to the cordial gratitude of the people. With the strength and the simplicity of a true sailor, Commodore PAULDING put his "general" instructions into "special" effect on the first opportunity of doing so. He found the "lawless adventurers" of whom he was in search, within reach of his guns, and he took them. Neither the Nicaraguan authorities nor WALKER himself entered any protest against the act. Whatever the captive fillibuster may now say in regard to his capture, it is on record that he surrendered himself at once to Commodore PAULDING *without entering any formal objections of any kind to the arrest.* It is possible that the faculties of General WALKER may have been paralyzed by the peremptory action of the honest and gallant American officer to whom he had been addressing the most mendacious and impertinent letters, and whose men he had been menacing with death on a friendly shore. But it is very certain that he forbore to repeat to Commodore PAULDING what he had asserted so confidently in his epistles, "that the American Government had admitted his expedition to be lawful," and that he gave himself up to justice like any other criminal overtaken by the police.

It will be gratifying to the country to know, by the way, on what authority the statement of WALKER in regard to the views of the American Government was made; and the President owes it to the nation, as well as to himself, to give the lie to this bold assumption of administrative complicity in some very conspicuous way. Not less does he owe it to the nation and to himself, to testify his high sense of the decision, manliness and essential patriotism of the officers who assumed the responsibility of clearing our national escutcheon of the blots and defacements inflicted upon it by a long toleration of *quasi* pirates in their felonious plots and their atrocious acts.

THE KANSAS QUESTION AND THE SOUTH.—The Mobile *Register*, in reply to our request for information as to the motive of the Southern zeal on behalf of the Lecompton Constitution, says:

"Our guide in viewing this whole question, we desire to inform our Northern cotemporary, is a strict and faithful adherence to the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—*the freedom of the people of the Territories to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*—through the medium of a Convention delegated by them for the purpose, or by the whole people themselves in council, *if they should choose that way*—and non-intervention by Congress or any other authority outside. If this principle is adhered to and vindicated, whatever may be the fate of Slavery in any instance as involved in its maintenance, the South will be satisfied. But it will not tolerate a violation of this principle; and firmly and thoroughly convinced, as we are, that this principle would be flagrantly violated in the refusal of Congress to admit Kansas with a Constitution framed at Lecompton, we feel assured that we do not misrepresent the sentiment of the South in declaring that *it will not submit to its rejection.*"

The *South*, according to this statement, is governed exclusively by a desire that the people of Kansas should be allowed to *decide for themselves* by what Constitution they will be governed:—the only qualification it admits is, that their will in the premises shall be ascertained in a legal manner.

Now an election was held on the 21st instant, at which *part* of the Constitution was submitted to the public judgment. This was done by direction of the Convention which had the power, as all concede, to do it. On the 4th of January *the whole* Constitution is to be submitted in like manner to the popular vote:—and this is done by a Legislature acknowledged to have been duly elected and to have full power to take this action. *Both these elections are legal and valid.* Now suppose the first election should show that 6,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are in favor of the Lecompton Constitution,—either with or without Slavery,—and that the January election should show that 12,000 are opposed to it? Which of the two would express the real sense of the majority of the people of Kansas? And by which should Congress be guided in its endeavor faithfully to carry out the fundamental principle of the Nebraska bill?

WALKER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Delta* denounces the removal of F. H. CLACK, Esq., from the office of District-Attorney, for his alleged remissness in suffering General WALKER to take his departure for Nicaragua. The *Delta* asserts that this is not the true reason for his removal, and that as long ago as in May last Senator SLIDELL offered the place to another person. Mr. CLACK, it declares, acted with the utmost vigilance in the Walker case. The *Delta* adds:

"If there be any kind of pride left in Southern Senators, they will rebuke such contemptible proceedings by demanding the publication of all the proceedings here in regard to General WALKER's arrest, and the correspondence relating thereto, in possession of the Administration; and while so engaged, we hope they will look into the Presidential dispatch on the Tehuantepec affair also."

PERSONAL.—It is understood that the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY is writing a Life of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and that all the voluminous papers left by the latter have been placed in his hands for that purpose. It is thought that part at least of the work will be ready for publication in February.

Senator SUMNER, acting under the advice of his physicians, intends returning to Europe, and will probably extend his travels to Egypt and the East.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night BEETHOVEN'S celebrated opera, "Fidelio," will be given, with, Madame ANNA CARADORI, the new prima donna, as the heroine. Madame BERKEL, Mr. FORMES and Mr. PICANESER are also in the cast. A German musical society will assist in the choruses.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Punctually with the bad weather came the classical *soirée* of Mr. EISFELD and the utterance of that solemn joke at the end of the programme that there will be "no postponement on account of the weather." The eighth season was inaugurated last night at Dodworth's Saloon, and we were sorry to notice a falling off in the usual attendance. We hope that these admirable entertainments will not be allowed to droop under the baneful influence of hard times. The quartet is composed, as heretofore, of Messrs. NOLL, BERGNER, REYER and EISFELD, all proficients on the r instruments, and with an extensive experience in chamber music. The programme was as follows: 1. Quartet No. 8, by MOZART. 2. *La promesse*, ROSSINI, (sung by Miss HENRIETTA BEHREND.) 3. Grand trio, No. 47, by A. LITOLFF, (played by Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, Messrs. NOLL and BERGNER.) 4. Lied, by Mr. EISFELD, (sung by Miss BEHREND.) 5. Quartet, No. 2, by BEETHOVEN. Miss BEHREND's powerful voice was heard to advantage in the two pieces selected for its exhibition. An artist of so much ability should be heard more often. The two quartettes were excellently played, and gave general satisfaction.

Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON supplied the novelty of the evening in Mr. LITOLFF's composition, which was heard for the first time in New-York. It is a work of unusual scope, and means more than any half dozen trios we have heard lately. The meaning to be sure is a little obscure, but it is never small and trifling. Mr. LITOLFF has an evident leaning towards the new ultra German school, but his thoughts are more classic, vast, symphonic and shapely than we find in the works of its avowed disciples. This trio is a huge step in chamber music, and will, if anything can, give new interest and vitality to this style of composition. It was very well played, and Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON gave fresh evidence that she is an artist of the first class. Her tonch, firm and delicious; her execution brilliant, and her phrasing, full of sentiment and intelligence, were particularly noticeable in Mr. LITOLFF's work. Mme. JOHNSON is so much superior to any other female player who has visited us, that it is impossible to hint any comparisons. In the male sex she has but one or two rivals. We trust that we shall have many opportunities of hearing this very accomplished lady in the concert-room.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The indefatigable RAVELS have produced a new pantomime, called "The Golden Egg," which, since its first production on Christmas night, has been repeated with increasing success. Why it is called the "Golden Egg" we were not in time to find out, but suppose that it has some unimportant connection with the old nursery story, sufficient to make it intelligible to the younger members of society. Certain it is, that without any particular inclination towards clear construction, the "Golden Egg" is one of the best pantomimes ever produced in this country. From the moment it commences until the curtain descends on the last scene, the audience is kept upon the most intractable of broad grins. It may be objected that some of the wildest explosions of laughter are provoked by some of the oldest of tricks. But this says nothing, for those old tricks are the best ever invented by the RAVELS, and mingled with them are scores of new ones, equally good. The business of the stage is never idle for a moment; everything goes by magic as it should in a pantomime, and the only objection that can be urged is that you are too frequently astonished, so that in the end you wish something would fall, just to set you right with the management. The RAVELS are of course excellent, and the gentleman who plays the Harlequin admirable. Without overstepping the limits of his specialty, he does many things which are not often attempted. Indeed, this pantomime is so excellently rendered, so thoroughly worked, and so entirely comical, that it is impossible for the sourest man to see it without admiring the patient mechanical skill which produces these results, and the immense buoyancy of all the artists engaged in the performance. It deserves, and will doubtless enjoy, a long run. "The Golden Egg" and the grand ballet of "La Bonqnetiere" will be played to-night. A Saturday afternoon performance takes place at this house, and generally attracts a large and lovely audience. It is a nice little provision for the young folk, and as an experiment has succeeded.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, our distinguished pianist, of whose triumphal progress in South America we hear flattering accounts, has just issued through his publishers, WM. HALL & SON, three new and exquisite gems, which will, we trust, quickly find their way among the many admirers of American genius. There is something so fresh and invigorating about Mr. GOTTSCHALK's music that a new work from his pen is really a novelty, and not a mere vamping-up of other men's ideas. GOTTSCHALK's music has to be studied, not only in its execution, but in its sentiment, and to every performer of sufficient skill we commend a patient study of the three pieces before us, viz.: 1. "Valse Poetique:" 2. "Refleto du passé:" and 3. "Ricordati." These pieces are published in Messrs. HALL's usual style of elegance.

City Post-Office in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two successive correspondents of a City paper find fault with the report of the Committee of Aldermen, recommending the southern corner of the Park for the New-York Post-Office, and ask why the City "should spoil the only green and beautiful spot below Union-square, when hundreds of better places might be found—the Five Points for instance?"

I would ask who sees or enjoys "this beautiful spot," except the veriest vagrants in the City? When is a reputable female, or a respectable man ever seen in the Park by day, except to pass through, and who would dare even to do this at night?

The Park has now got into the centre of the business town, therefore can never again be used for its original intention. Why not make it more available therefore, by concentrating there the most important public buildings, and by removing the railing and paving the whole Park, make a superb square with the City Hall at one end and the Post-Office at the other? This would be quite as extensive, and as ornamental to the City as the Place de la Concorde is to Paris, and much more available than now to citizens generally, who could cross it in every direction, whereas it is as much as one's life, certainly reputation, is worth to be seen there after dark.

As for the price paid by the General Government for the land, though it may be less than its value, yet I do not understand the City have the power to speculate with it by getting a better price from individuals.

In what an absurd light do our City Fathers place themselves in appointing a Committee to go to Washington with their instructions fairly agreed upon before they go, and then gainsaying all their Committee have done. The Postmaster-General must think he has been dealing with boys. If the Aldermen did not know their minds better, they have no right to spend the people's money in sending Committees to Washington, or to take up the President's or Postmaster's time in a negotiation they did not mean to fulfill.

Certainly the Postmaster-General's ideas were when the Committee left, that the opinion of the proper law-officers alone, as to the title, was wanting to complete the arrangement; instead of which we find our sagacious fathers disputing about price and situation, both of which they should have thought of and decided upon before they sent their Committee on.

I trust we shall have the Post-Office at once, and in the Park, as our present building is a disgrace to the City. ONE NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIVE POINTS.

CORRECTION.—We have been informed on good authority that Dr. STORRS, in inviting Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON to preach in his church, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, did not regard him as a "Unitarian." We have received, and have been requested to publish, sundry extracts from his writings for the purpose of showing that he is not one in his religious belief. We are unwilling to open our columns to such a discussion, especially as the statement of the fact that he is not regarded as a Unitarian by Dr. STORRS is sufficient to correct any contrary impression which our paragraph yesterday may have conveyed.

THE DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.—An oration, entitled "Our Nation's Pride," was delivered before this Society last evening, at Mozart Hall, by ORLANDO H. MORRIS, Esq. Commerce and literature, he held, were the genii which presided over American institutions, and plumed the wings of the national bird. It was announced that Mr. NORMAN FOX, Jr., who had been appointed the poet of the occasion, had declined at too late an hour to prevent the announcement that he would deliver the annual poem. The oration was preceded and followed by music from DODWORTH'S BAND.

Anecdotes of Aaron Burr.

From Parton's Life of Burr.

BURR AND VANDERLYN.

The interest which Colonel BURR took in the education of youth has been before alluded to. He always had a *protégé* in training, upon whose culture he bestowed unwearied pains and more money than he could always afford. The story of VANDERLYN, that most distinguished *protégé* he ever had, was one which he often related in these later years.

He was riding along in a curricle and pair one day during his Senatorial term, when one of his horses lost a shoe, and he stopped at the next blacksmith's to have it replaced. It was a lonely country place, not far from Kingston, in Ulster County, N. Y. He strolled about while the blacksmith was at work, and, returning, saw upon the side of a stable near by a charcoal drawing of his own curricle and horses. The picture, which must have been executed in a very few minutes, was wonderfully accurate and spirited, and he stood admiring it for some time. Turning round, he noticed a boy a little way off, dressed in coarse homespun.

"Who did that?" inquired BURR, pointing to the picture.

"I did it," said the boy.

The astonished traveler entered into conversation with the lad; found him intelligent, though ignorant; learned that he was born in the neighborhood; had had no instruction in drawing, and was engaged to work for the blacksmith six months. BURR wrote a few words on a piece of paper, and said, as he wrote:

"My boy, you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If ever you should want to change your employment and see the world, just put a clean shirt into your pocket, go to New-York, and go straight to that address," handing the boy the paper.

He then mounted his curricle and was out of sight in a moment. Several months passed away, and the circumstance had nearly faded from the busy Senator's recollection. As he was sitting at breakfast one morning, at Richmond Hill, a servant put into his hand a small paper parcel, saying that it was brought by a boy who was waiting outside. BURR opened the parcel, and found a coarse, country-made *clean shirt*. Supposing it to be a mistake, he ordered the boy to be shown in. Who should enter but the Genius of the Roadside, who placed in BURR'S hand the identical piece of paper he had given him. The lad was warmly welcomed. BURR took him into his family, educated him, and procured him instruction in the art which nature had indicated should be the occupation of his life-time. Afterward, BURR assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of painting, and became an artist worthy of the name.

While BURR himself was wandering in Europe, VANDERLYN was exhibiting pictures in the Louvre, at Paris, and received from NAPOLEON a gold medal, besides compliments and felicitations from the Emperor's own lips. VANDERLYN did all he could for his benefactor in Paris; but unhappily he had the successful artist's usual fortune—poverty embittered by glory. He afterwards had commissions from Congress, and painted the well-known "Landing of Columbus" for a panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. He also painted the portraits of Colonel BURR and THEODOSIA from which the engravings were taken by which their lineaments are now known to the public. VANDERLYN died only five years ago at Kingston, near the spot where he drew the charcoal sketch which decided his career.

SLANDER SLAYS MORE THAN THE SWORD.

One day in his office, a gentleman talked in the usual half-true manner of the evils of war. BURR remarked,

"Slander has slain more than the sword,"

To a friend who censured him for allowing so many hundreds of injurious paragraphs to circulate without contradiction, he replied that he had formerly supposed that his character was strong enough to bear such petty assaults, and he had felt himself safe in treating them with contempt. "But," he added, "I fear that I have committed a great error; the men who knew their falsity are mostly dead, and the generation who now read them may take them for truths, being uncontradicted. I admit I have committed a capital error, but it is too late to repair it."

A COLD FRIDAY'S ADVENTURE.

Returning one day, in about the seventieth year of his age, from a professional visit to Orange County, New-York, he related, with evident delight, an adventure which he had had during his absence. I have the story from the lady to whom he told it first.

It was one of the "cold Fridays" of tradition, when the incident occurred. So cold was it that few living creatures could long support life exposed to the blast. The snow lay deep on the ground: the roads were imperfectly broken; the air was filled with particles of snow blown about by the wind. Col. BURR had a ride of twenty miles before him that day, to attend a court which met on the day following. He had a companion with him, his partner in the law, a gentleman forty years his junior, who, after trying in vain to persuade him not to attempt the journey, refused, point blank, to accompany him. BURR consulted his man, and finding him willing to go, ordered round his sleigh. They set off about the middle of the day. As night drew on the roads became worse, and the cold increased to such a degree that to keep the blood in motion required laborious exertion. As the wind swept down from the mountains, even the horse shrunk from facing it, and gave signs of yielding to the cold. For himself BURR had no fears; no weather could subdue him, but his driver began to occasion him constant anxiety, as the drowsiness premonitory of the torpor that precedes freezing was coming over him. Finding that the drowsiness increased, he resolved at last to stop at the next house they came to. They were now in a thinly settled country, which BURR had not seen since revolutionary times, when he had been much in the neighborhood with his regiment. About nine o'clock the light of a little cottage came in sight; to the door of which BURR'S summons brought an old lady, who proved to be its only inhabitant.

"Is there hospitality here?" asked BURR.; "we are nearly dead with cold."

"Come in," was the old lady's prompt reply, "you are welcome to the best I have."

In a few minutes he had his half-frozen servant by the side of a blazing fire, and his horse in the stable. While they were getting warm, the hostess prepared supper, to which, in due time, they were invited. Restored then to the use of his faculties, BURR looked about him and observed that, though everything in the room was of an unpretending and inexpensive character, yet all was clean and nicely arranged. The only ornamental object was a plaster bust standing upon a little shelf. He had casually noticed this on entering the room, and looking now to ascertain which of the nationsl favorites it was whom the old lady had selected to adorn her abode, he was astonished to discover that it was a bust of himself! Twenty years before, this would have been no unusual circumstance; but rare indeed was it then for him to be thus reminded of his former condition. More to amuse his servant than for any other reason, he said, as the old lady was putting away her dishes—

"What! have you got that vile traitor here?"

The woman paused in her work as he uttered these words. Her manner changed in a moment. Putting down some plates which she had in her hand, she walked slowly up to the fire where he was sitting, and standing before him, said with intense emphasis:

"Sir, I have taken you in to-night, and have done the best I could for you; but if you say another word against AARON BURR, I'll put you and your man out where you came from quicker than you came in."

He apologized, and, after a time, succeeded in regaining her good will. He did not tell her who he was, nor could he recollect her. He supposed that he must have known her in early life, when, as the youngest colonel in the army, and the protector of that county, he must have been a brilliant figure in the imagination of a country girl.

THE BLOOD OF ALL THE MONTROSES.

A scene occurred in the dining-room of the house while he lay helpless, which may as well be related here. A gentleman called to engage board, found suitable rooms, and said he would call in the afternoon to say whether he would take them. He came to dinner. Addressing himself in an embarrassed, hesitating manner to the landlady, he said he had just heard of a circumstance which would deprive him of the lodgings he had anticipated in residing under her roof. He understood that AARON BURR was a boarder in the house and he really could not live in the same house with a man of that character.

The blood of all the Montroses was up in a moment. She rose from her chair, and said, with flashing eye, and subdued intensity of tone:

"You have been misinformed, Sir. Col. BURR is not a boarder in this house. He is my guest, Sir, my honored guest! Before any boarder in this house is served, Colonel BURR is served."

Then, turning to a servant who was waiting at the table, she said, in the manner of NAPOLEON ordering a column to the attack:

"PATRICK, take away that person's plate, and pen the door!"

PATRICK obeyed, and the "person" retired without venturing any further observations.

This brave lady could not, of course, escape sharing, to some extent, the odium that surrounded the name of the man whose lost days her wit and kindness cheered.

"What do you think I've heard this morning, Colonel?" said she to him on one occasion. "They say I'm your daughter."

"Well," said he, "we don't care for that, do we?"

"Not a bit!" was her reply. "But they say something else, Colonel," she continued; "they say I was your mistress."

"Do they?" said he, "I don't think we care much for that either, do we?"

"They must say what they choose," she replied, the gallant soldier's daughter!

"But," said he, taking her hand in both his, and lifting it to his lips, his hands shaking with paralysis, "I'll tell you something they *might* say that would be true! Let them say this of you: *She gave the old man a home when nobody else would!*"

He uttered these words with an emphasis so tender and penetrating, that two of his relatives who were present, one a member of the bar, and the other a Judge, could not refrain from tears.

THE MORAL.

To judge this man, to decide how far he was unfortunate, and how far guilty; how much we ought to pity, and how much we ought to blame him, is a task beyond my powers. And what occasion is there for judging him, or for judging any one? We all know that his life was an unhappy failure. He failed to gain the small honors at which he aimed; he failed to live a life worthy of his opportunities; he failed to achieve a character worthy of his powers. It was a great, great pity. And any one is to be pitied who, in thinking of it, has any other feelings than those of compassion—compassion for the man whose life was so much less a blessing to him than it might have been, and compassion for the country, which, after producing so rare and excellent a kind of man, lost a great part of the good he might have done her.

As it was, he did the State some service, though they know it not. By being the first to turn to practical account the inherent weakness of our Constitution, by teaching the Democratic party how to carry elections, by the invention of filibustering, by giving the country and General JACKSON a taste for southwestern acquisition, thus marshaling events the way that they would go, he, at least, *accelerated* the history of his country. In the wrong direction, you will say; true, but it was in the direction in which the country was destined to go, and go as far as the road led.

His duel with HAMILTON had the effect, finally, of rendering the practice of dueling entirely odious in the Northern States. That was a benefit. In suffering the consequences of that affair, he simply expiated the sins of his generation, and the expiation fell not unjustly upon him. *He* ought to have known better, and, knowing better, he had the fortitude to bear the scoffs of cowards. He was, upon the whole, I am inclined to think, a better man than HAMILTON; and it was well ordered, that by being the survivor, he should have the *worst* of the encounter.

It is to be said in praise of BURR, that in the various offices held by him, he acquitted himself well. He was an indefatigable and useful Senator; a Vice-President of ideal excellence. If he had been elevated a step higher, his Washingtonian habit of taking the best advice before finally deciding upon an important measure, would have prevented his making serious mistakes. He would have been a good President. Instead of plundering the Treasury of his country, as HAMILTON predicted, he would have been more likely to spend twice his income in supporting the "dignity" of the office, and to have passed from the White House to the court of bankruptcy.

If his expedition had succeeded, it was in him. I think, to have run a career in Spanish America similar to that of NAPOLEON in Europe. Like NAPOLEON, he would have been one of the most amiable of despots, and one of the most destructive. Like NAPOLEON, he would have been sure, at last, to have been overwhelmed in a prodigious ruin. Like NAPOLEON, he would have been idolized and execrated. Like NAPOLEON, he would have had his half-dozen friends to go with him to his St. Helena. Like NAPOLEON, he would have justified to the last, with the utmost sincerity, nearly every action of his life.

THE SONS OF NEW-ENGLAND ABROAD.—The scattered sons of New-England appear to have enjoyed the home festival of Forefathers' Day with remarkable zest. Banquets, speeches, toasts and orations were given in honor of the day at Montreal, Charleston, Chicago and other principal cities—not to mention the smaller township gatherings. At Montreal, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, of this City, delivered an oration. At Chicago, Deacon GAZELE, of Boston, was the principal attraction; he made a speech on a similar occasion fifty-four years ago. Among the South Carolinians the day was observed by New-Englanders with as much gusto as though Massachusetts were on friendly terms with that section. The Governor of the State was present at the dinner at the Mills House, and A. S. WILLINGTON presided. Gov. ALLSTON responded in a long speech to a toast in honor of South Carolina.

THE ADRIATIC.—Extract of a letter from Capt. L. B. MACKINNON, of the Royal Navy, dated off Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857, on board the *Adriatic*:

"I am delighted with this magnificent ship; although we have been obliged to make the greatest portion of this passage under half-steam, I feel confident that she will eventually cross the Atlantic in twenty hours less than any other vessel afloat. I only mention twenty hours, as I wish to be well within the mark.

The internal arrangements, and economy, are admirable; and I feel satisfied that no person of experience can deny that the *Adriatic*, as a whole, is the *most perfect* sea going steamer in the *world*; the clean, knife-like manner in which she cuts the water is a perfect marvel. When on an even keel there is no break or wave until the paddles strike the water. Astern, the sea is smoother than in any other place; the converging current cutting off the beads of sea as a scythe cuts grass. I never remember being in a ship which gave me so much confidence as to strength, stability, and power."

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GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES of left-off wearing apparel to dispose of will receive fifty per cent. more than their supposed value, by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st.

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MARRIED.

RICHARDS—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at St. Thomas' Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, JOHN S. RICHARDS of Reading, Penn., to JULIA VAN NESS, second daughter of the late Cornelius Williams, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y.

NODYNE—ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Benj. Griffen, of Westchester, Mr. RUFUS K. NODYNE to Miss RACHEL D. ALLEN, both of this City.

GWYNNE—GULLIVER.—At Geneva, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. JOHN A. GWYNNE, of this City, to Miss MARY E. Y. GULLIVER, of Chicago.

DIED

INNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, MARY O., wife of Charles H. Innes, and daughter of the late William C. Tillou, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 19th-st., to morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIGELOW.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, SAMUEL MERWIN BIGELOW, son of the late Rev. Noah Bigelow, aged 24 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his mother, No. 13 Commerce-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness, Miss C. WHITEHEAD.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Isaac P. Whitehead, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

WELCA.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 East-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CONRAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CONRAD, widow of the late Ephraim Conrad, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family also the members of Allen-st. M. E. Church, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

☞ Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, MARY W., third daughter of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore *American* please copy.

CHAPMAN.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, GEORGE, son of George and Mary E. Chapman, aged 5 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Washington-st., Jersey City.

SMITH.—At Essex Conn., on Monday, Dec. 28, Mr. CHARLES WETMORE SMITH, formerly merchant in this City, aged 55.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday next. His friends are invited to be present.

MACKIE.—At Norwichtown, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 26, HATTIE A., youngest daughter of Mrs. Juliet and the late John F. Mackie, of this City, aged 11 years and 20 days.

POTTER.—In Kingston, R. I., on Friday morning, Dec. 25, MARY ANN, wife of Asa Potter, and daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah Thurston, of Hopkinton, aged 48.

Endeared to all by her many virtues, she died deeply lamented.

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THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

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VOLUME I.

("A—Aranguey.")

Of the

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:

A POPULAR DICTIONARY

OF

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Edited by

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHARLES A. DANA,

Assisted by a numerous but select corps of writers.

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THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

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CLOSING SALES OF SPLENDID HOLIDAY BOOKS, English and American Editions, in costly bindings, including Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Fielding, Smollett, Addison, Goldsmith, Moore, Cowper, Byron, Annuals and Albums, elegantly bound in morocco, and papier mache, and a great variety of Juvenile Books.

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"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."

Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.

I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and 'BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale—PLATED COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, CHILDREN'S CUPS, &c. Also, BRITANNIA WARE of superior quality, for sale at the well-known stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. LUCIUS HART.

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CURE OF HORSES BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Six boxes of your salve have cured a horse which I had turned out to die.—J. Clark, Fairmount, N. Y. Half a box of your salve has cured my horse after every other remedy has failed.—L. A. Brown, West Farmington, N. Y. For sale at Dr. S. S. SMITH'S, No. 17 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists' in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City; also at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl.

THE BOOK OF JOB,

ILLUSTRATED

with fifty designs by Gilbert, printed on fine paper, and elegantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco antique, $6.

From the Christian Observer.

This is a splendid book, a brilliant gem of its kind; printed on fine tinted paper, embellished with fifty engravings, elegantly bound in a rich costume, corresponding with the beautiful style of its typography and illustrations.

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As a literary production, merely, the Book of Job deserves the careful study of all the lovers of the sublime and beautiful. There are not a few passages which neither Homer or Pindar or Milton have never equaled.

From the Christian Enquirer.

This is truly a dainty volume. Tinted paper, exquisite illustrations, beautiful and accurate typography, and most tasteful binding.

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MIA AND CHARLIE; OR, A WEEK'S HOLIDAY AT RYEDALE RECTORY. Illustrated. 75 cents.

ANNA; OR, PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A DAUGHTER AT HOME. 75 cents.

THE WAY HOME. 50 cents.

THE YOUNG PILGRIM. By the author of the "Claremont Tales." 50 cents.

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All the new Holiday Books, and a large assortment of unexceptionable Juvenile Books, for sale by

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,

No. 12[illegible], cor. Spring-st.

THE CITY CARRIES BY A COUP DE MAIN.—We have seen a [illegible] in this excitable and impulsive City, but never known a more complete success than [illegible] Book and Gift Establishment at No. 293 Broadway, under the supervision of MR. A. RANNEY. During the few days immediately preceding Christmas, the store was crowded from morning until night with eager purchasers, a large proportion of whom were ladies. Five active salesmen had as much as they could do to supply calls for books and deliver the presents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIDELIO.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock,
First appearance in opera of
Madame ANNA CARADORI,
in her celebrated character of Leonora.
First appearance in a new and great role of
CARL FORMES.
First night of Beethoven's classical opera of
FIDELIO.
In preceding this most important production, upon which the utmost care has been bestowed, the director calls attention to the
DEBUT OF MADAME CARADORI.
who enjoys much celebrity in Europe for the rendering of lyrical music. The Fidelio of Madame Caradori, as well as Norma and Lucrezia Borgia, have been well received in the principal theatres of Italy and Germany, and the directors of the Academy doubt that this opera will be received by an American audience. No alteration will be made in the cast, Madame Caradori being announced to appear in
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time as the "Jailor," a part which he has immensely established his European reputation as being the greatest living basso.
To render the first production of Beethoven's only opera at the Academy of Music a most interesting one, the
THE THREE GRAND OVERTURES
composed by Beethoven on different occasions, as preceding the Opera of Fidelio, will all be played by the orchestra, and
THE CHORAL STRENGTH
of the establishment has been greatly increased.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, first night of
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
Leonora.....Mme. Caradori
Florestine.....Carl Formes
Marcelline.....Mme. Berkel
Rocco.....Mr. Pikanesar
Pizarro.....Mr Beutler
Fernando.....Mr Behringer
The Minister.....Mr. Lehman
THE OVERTURE TO FIDELIO
will precede the first act.
THE OVERTURE TO LEONORA
will be played before the second act.
THE GRAND OVERTURE IN C
will precede the third act.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, and can be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Hall's Stationery store, No 20 Wall st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
THURSDAY will be sold the $1 50 seats; on WEDNESDAY the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
Next Saturday Evening,
the last Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents to all parts.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
Being of four Performances—Day and Evening.
1. An Opera Matinée.
2. A Philharmonic Concert
3. Thalberg's Concert and farewell appearance.
4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the
GREAT NUMBER OF ARTISTS
Who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
And of
CARL FORMES,
The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
Full particulars will be found in to-day's extra advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A CHEAP NIGHT.
Every other week,
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
TO THE PUBLIC:—
Mr. Ullman begs to announce that the Winter season will close in two weeks, in consequence of engagements entered into with other cities.
The Spring season will commence in February, on the return of the Company from Philadelphia.
The patrons of the Opera will probably be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the financial revulsion, which has affected the Opera more than any other place of amusement, the result of the season has been a most gratifying one. The forty regular opera nights stipulated in the lease have been given, to which have to be added twenty extra performances, consisting of matinées, oratorios and sacred Sunday concerts.
It is now a century since Opera flourished in Europe, while in America it may be said to exist only since the last twenty years, and yet even in Europe the Opera House of New-York is considered as being next in rank to those of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, and as taking precedence over nearly all others of Continental Europe.
The reason of this rapid developement of the general taste for music is to be attributed to different circumstances. The arrival of some of the greatest singers of the age stimulated the curiosity of the public; they went in crowds to the concert-room and the opera-house. An opportunity was offered to them to hear the best music marvelously executed, and thus a love of music was generated which reached its climax when Marti's Havana Troupe gave opera during several seasons, at 50 cents, at Castle Garden.
Marti's 50-cent opera has made New-York a musical city of the first rank far more than the Jenny Linds Sontags and Albonis. The experiment, however, has caused Marti a loss of over $100,000, and the heaviness of this loss has deterred less rich managers from continuing it. At the present moment when the salaries of artists have so greatly increased, both in Europe and America, nothing of that kind can, of course, be attempted; yet the Director, Mr. Ullman, thinks that by giving
AN OCCASIONAL 50-CENT NIGHT
he would not run any very great risk, as the loss which the lowness of the price must on such occasion would be fully made up by the creation of a new class of patrons, who, if once aware of the refinement of operatic entertainments, will become in time constant opera-goers at regular operatic prices.
Mr. Ullman, therefore, takes this opportunity of informing the public that he will give
A CHEAP NIGHT EVERY OTHER WEEK,
on which occasion only the price of admission will be FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
The performance will invariably commence at 7½ and conclude at 10.
The selection for the cheap nights will consist of
OLD AND POPULAR OPERAS.
In consequence of the departure of the company for Philadelphia,
ONLY ONE CHEAP NIGHT
can be given this season, which will take place
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,
this being considered
A GENERAL HOLIDAY,
when will be performed
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.
Being most positively the last time
MR. THALBERG
can be heard in the City of New-York.
Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous cooperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present Opera season. But it is for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the Opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one; and the public will hardly be surprised to learn that Mr. Thalberg has generously relinquished all interest in the receipts of the Testimonial, and appropriated them towards supporting the Opera.
THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL
will consist of
FOUR DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
1.—AN OPERA MATINÉE, to commence at 1 P. M., when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
2.—A GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, at 7½,
By an orchestra of seventy,
when will be produced the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth,)
And for the first time in America,
BERLIOZ'S TEST OVERTURE
(Die Weihe des Hauses,) in C major.
3.—THALBERG'S Farewell Concert, at 8½,
on which occasion the great basso,
CARL FORMES, and
MADAME CARADORI,
will make their first and only appearance in concert, together with
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The following will be the prominent features of the Concert:
Carl Formes will sing "Ire Erlkoenig,"
with the celebrated obligato accompaniment by Thalberg.
Thalberg will play for the first time a fantasia on
LILLY DALE,
written expressly for this occasion.
Madame Caradori will sing the celebrated
ARIA from DER FREYSCHUTZ.
THE HUGUENOT DUET, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
And of
CARL FORMES,
the imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
This most celebrated work has been rehearsed since September by the
FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.
A detailed list of all the entertainments will be given to-morrow.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1—which will admit to all performances, including the Matinée.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 50, which admit the holders to all the performances, including the Matinée, with privilege to have their seats reserved throughout the day and evening.
Tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre (which will be connected with the Family Circle,) 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinée.
NOTICE.—Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinée and one to the Concerts and Oratorio. They will be transferrable and can be used by different parties.
The Matinée commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinée for the erection of the platform and organ, and will be reopened at 6½ o'clock.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
Commences on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at the regular three ticket offices.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857,
FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New-York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1857 and that of 1857, from which we have just happily emerged; it pictures many of those scenes by which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.....Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.....Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.....Mr. Lester
Edmunds, a bank-porter.....Mr. Fisher
Scene—The ——— Bank in Nassau-st.; the shaving banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the deceiva of failure; the loafer; the compact; the denial; by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.....Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50.....Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker.....Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.....Mr T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).....Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.....Mr. Decker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.....Mrs. Hughe
Mrs. Puffy.....Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle.....Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
ACT II. Scene 1—The Pars; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son: "Who are the poor of New York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor, no accommodation
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
ACT III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a hobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
Here will ensue the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st. Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the snicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857,
The grand romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien del Franchi, } Twin brothers.....Mr. Jordan
M. Louis del Franchi, }
After which the symbolical, hyperbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
(which will commence at 9¼ precisely.)
Columbine...Miss S. Bishop | Harlequina...Miss E. Lane
Pantaloon...Wm. Kennedy | Harlequin.....Mr. B. Yates
Clown.....Mr. C. Henry
SPECIAL NOTICE.—AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime will be given on NEW-YEAR'S DAY AFTERNOON. Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2—each performance to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, and terminate about 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.
GABRIEL RAVEL AS JEANNOT,
Antoine Ravel as Monsiache and Toby the Clown.
Jerome Ravel as old Beppo and Muddledorf.
Marietta Zanfretta on the Tight Rope.
Comic Pantomime JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New comic pantomime, THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—First night of Brougham's new burlesque,
COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTERO.
With new scenery, dresses and music.
Columbus, Mr. Brougham; Ferdinand, Mr. M. Smith.
Columbia, Mrs. L. Weston Davenport.
For a long list of characters, scenery, and description of the piece see small bills.
Mr. Charles Mathews will play four parts, and sing three songs in his own successful piece.
HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.
Mr. Rogers will appear in a laughable farce.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE OBSERVE.—JOHN BROUGHAM'S new burlesque of COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTERO is played TO-NIGHT for the first time at Burton's. Elegant scenery and dresses. Charles Mathews also in four parts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The performance to conclude with
A CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Begs to announce to the public that he will give a "GRAND CONCERT" on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858, at NIBLO'S SALOON, the proceeds of which will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
Mr. GOLDBECK will be assisted by the most eminent talent.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, 8th-st.; SCHUBERTH & CO.; St. Nicholas Hotel: No. 98 Spring-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; SOHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving dioramas of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.
This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Gallerie of the National Academy, 19th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS.
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INIMITABLE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!—THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock as well as THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, the gorgeous legendary spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. For the consummately perfect production of which all the brilliant resources of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost, songs, dances, mimic choruses, combats, processions, &c. Hugo, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., & 50 cents. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15c.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Power's Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. CORA HATCH, THE YOUNG WOMAN of 17, who created the deepest interest in this City last Winter by her powers of Elocution and the profundity of her reasoning, is to speak in Stuyvesan's Rooms, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject selected by the audience. Admission 15 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 543 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo. with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language, &c. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED.
Second Edition will be ready January 2.
PARTON'S LIFE OF AARON BURR,
With Portraits on Steel and Illustrations on Wood. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Price, cloth binding, $1 75; half-calf, marble edges, $2 75; full-calf, $3 50.
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FLOWERS, FLOWERS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist &c., 29th-st. and Broadway and No. 336 Broadway, having taken several premiums for bouquets and baskets of flowers during the season, respectfully invites a share of public patronage for New-Year's.
A good assortment of baskets and flowerstands on hand at either place. Orders should be given as early as possible.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A LECTURE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF *Education or its Normal Character, addressed to those who Think*, will be delivered by R. B. Wiggins, A. M., in the large room, No. 289 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th, at 7½ o'clock. The subject will be treated physically, intellectually and emotionally, with a practical application. Parents and guardians and all who feel interested in the progress of human culture, are especially invited to attend. Entrance free.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

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IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.,
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A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

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THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the above sale of magnificent furoiture will take olace at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and embraces a very large and elegant variety of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, the sale of which will be peremptory without regard to cost or number. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists in part of elegant carved rosewood piano forte, with the unexpired warranter; three elegant suites solid rosewood parlor furniture covered in satin brocade and velvet, all made to order and perfect; medallion and Wilton carpets, silk and rich lace curtains, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, Turkish and pier tables, rosewood chairs to match; French secretaire bookcase with reception chairs to match; French secretaire bookcase with reception chairs to match; French secretaire bookcase with reception

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Adoption of the City-Hall Park Site for a New Post-Office—The Mayor Elect to Receive his Friends in the Governor's Room on New-Year's Day.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor elect, will not enter upon the discharge of his official duties until after the first day of January, 1858; and

Whereas, many of our citizens are desirous of tendering to him their congratulations on the advent of the New-Year; therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to the Mayor elect on New-Year's Day, for the purpose of receiving the salutations of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., by the Clerk of the Common Council.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the contract to regulate and grade Fortieth-street, from First to Second avenues, complaining of the estimate made by the Surveyor being incorrect, and giving a correct estimate made by the Surveyor of his Department. Ordered to be printed.

Another communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution as to the authority of the City Inspector to collect fees in Franklin Market, and whether the same was not in violation of the Charter. The Comptroller states that the amount paid into the City Treasury by George W. Isaacs from May 6, 1857, to Dec. 17, 1857, for butcher stands, was $296; and for Market fees, $217 24—total, $513 24. No money has been received from any other person from that Market. The report concludes with the statement that the Finance Department has charge of the collections; and soon after the passage of the new Charter, the Comptroller authorized Mr. Isaacs to collect the Franklin Market fees, which has been done. Ordered to be printed.

A report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to purchase a portrait of Mayor Wood, to be deposited in the Governor's Room, was laid over.

The report on the disposal of the lower end of the Park for a site for a Post-Office was called up by Alderman FULLMER, who presented a communication from Mr. Charles F. Anderson, stating that, "having the preparing of the plans for the new Post-Office in charge, under direction of the Honorable the United States Postmaster-General, and fearing that your Board, as well as the public, may be prejudiced in judgment in consequence of the erroneous suppositions as regards the site and building generally, permit me, therefore, respectfully, to submit the following facts: That it is the Postmaster-General's desire to make this building a model as regards arrangement, and a specimen of pure classic architecture.

As all the offices to which the public will have access, are assigned on the ground floor all round the building. The Postmasters' and Cashiers' establishments, with the sorting-room, occupying the second floor altogether. These apartments are entered from the grand projecting portico looking down Broadway. The public offices are approached through twenty-four doorways, so as to avoid any inconvenient clash of parties. Arcades are placed on three sides, so as to insure the public comfort in all seasons. In the centre of this building, on the ground floor, is a hollow, covered square for the reception of the United States mails, which will drive right through the building, and will be shut up while discharging and loading, thereby giving no inconvenience to the public highways.

The ladies' entrance will be on the private street, (*It's continuation of Park place.*) The highest part of this building will be two stories, and a great portion of it but one story, presenting a beautiful, correct architectural front on every side.

The unoccupied portions of the ground, as it will be to spare on every side of this building, will be inclosed and picturesquely planted with fountains and statues on both sides and in front, and when complete, must form one of the most respectable of our City establishments. The exterior of the building being ornamented with thirty-six columns. The Postmaster-General's object in considering this subject in detail at so early a period was two-fold.

1. To ascertain if the site would be sufficiently extensive for the occupation of such a building as he intended for New-York; and 2. That the working-designs of the City may be forthwith employed. My professional opinion is, that no site could be better selected for such a building; and I defy any architect to produce as convenient and so architectural a structure on the Chambers-street end of the Park, which premises, I presume, will yet be occupied by the City Law Courts, as originally intended."

Alderman FULLMER made a strong speech in favor of disposing of that portion of the City Hall Park lying below a line drawn from the south-westerly corner of Park-place and Broadway, and the south westerly line of Beekman-street, where it intersects Nassau.

Aldermen TUCKER and OWENS opposed the adoption of the report.

Aldermen ADAMS, WILSON, DRAKE and others spoke in favor of it, and it was then adopted by a vote of 13 to 4.

AYES—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Harris, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Fullmer, Coulter, Mcspedon, Drake.

NAYS—Messrs. Healy, Tucker, McConnell, Monaghan, Blunt, Owens.

The report in relation to the iron pavement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street was called up again by Alderman MCCONNELL. The report states that in consequence of a clerical error, the weight of the block was put in at 125 lbs. instead of 225, but that the blocks have been cast the weight intended. It also calls for the appointment of inspectors for the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman TUCKER renewed his opposition on the grounds before stated—namely: that the pavement so far as it has been put down is not good. He would prefer the old cobble-stone pavement. He hoped the work would not be continued.

Alderman ADAMS had seen the work, and thought it good with the exception that the blocks were ten inches too light.

After some further debate, the report was adopted by a vote of fifteen to four.

Alderman CLANCY moved to suspend the usual order of business, in order to take up the Tax Levy from the Board of Councilmen. The report was read, when Alderman CLANCY moved to amend by adding $25,000 for building County Jail; and also to add $20,000 for delinquencies in salaries. Both were adopted.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the whole subject lie over one day.

Alderman CLANCY thought it best that the amendments should be made then, in order that it might be ready when it came up for final action. He moved to add $3,000 for repairing Essex Market. Carried. He then moved to add $2,500 for arrearages of salaries of Supervisors. Carried. Also, to add $10,000 for removal of obstructions by resolution of the Common Council. Carried. He then moved that the report be laid upon the table. Carried.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of remitting assessment on the [illegible] Church in Eighty-sixth-street, on account of the opening of Central Park.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the report. He was opposed to any union of Church and State, and thought that the various congregations should pay for their own religion, instead of calling upon the City.

Aldermen MCSPEDON, OWENS and DRAKE spoke in favor of it, and it was adopted.

The report in favor of donating $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society was adopted.

The report relieving Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem from assessment for opening Fourth-avenue, &c., was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday evening, the President in the Chair. There was not so full in attendance of members or of visitors in the lobby as on the evening of Monday.

The owner of the copper curiosity—the statue of Washington—was desired to remove it, and the Governor's Room was appointed for its reception. In view of the contemplated alterations in the Council Chamber.

The resolution of the Board of Alderman directing the Law Committee to memorialize the next Legislature for the passage of a law to enable the members of the Common Council to receive remuneration for their duties, of which they had been deprived by the new Charter, was brought up for concurrence, and was unanimously adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in extending the civilities of the Governor's Room for the use of the Mayor elect, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., and his friends on New-Year's Day.

The bill of Mr. Brown, landlord of Tammany, for refreshments for Mayor Wood's Police force detailed for the maintenance of the peace and for his protection on the 11th of June last, was again brought up, and lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report of the Committee for Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring to pay the architects as the work progresses for building Tompkins' Market, after some debate was laid over.

Councilman OTTARSON moved the appropriation of $300 to defray the expenses of the Special Committee of both Boards on a deputation to Washington upon the business of the erection and location of a new Post-Office. Adopted.

Councilman BULTREL moved a similar resolution to defray the expenses of the Committee to Philadelphia upon the business of the Board of Health, amounting to $200.

Councilman BRADY, who was one of the delegation, but who did not go, wished to know how the expenses arose—if his own were included.

Councilman HASWELL said that four of the members went, staid a week, and had to entertain several gentlemen from other cities.

Councilman BRADY asked if the honor was not something. Three hundred dollars for the board of four gentlemen for a week was pretty well. It cost him no such sum when he went.

Councilman BYRNSALL thought $300 a small sum.

Councilman BOOLE would ask Councilman BRADY what were his expenses in Cornfield. [Laughter.]

Councilman BULTREL argued for the propriety of the appropriation, and so also did Councilman WARNER.

The appropriation was ultimately adopted.

The Board agreed to concur in the recommendation for the discharge of the Law Committee in the matter pending in Court between D. D. Couover and Charles Devlin.

A number of persons were named as Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others whose term of office has expired.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department on a resolution relative to the freezing of Hydrants, was received and adopted.

The Report states, "That all that is necessary to preserve the hydrants in a serviceable condition during our severest Winters has been done by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and it only remains for us to aid them in their efforts, by requiring a rigid enforcement of the Ordinances, and prohibiting the opening of the fire hydrants by improper persons and at improper times."

The preamble and resolution for the reduction of stage fare from 6¼ to 5 cents was laid over.

The Report of the Special Committee on the location of the New Post-Office in the Park (which had been just adopted in the Board of Aldermen) was brought up for concurrence.

Councilman JONES, as Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on this subject, asked whether referring the matter to the Committee to-night would kill the matter for this year.

The President explained.

Councilman BOOLE was very anxious to have the matter referred for examination.

Councilman WARNER said that would virtually be killing it. He would move that it be laid on the table and printed in the minutes. Carried.

Upon vote, a bath-house was agreed to be located for the convenience of citizens in the neighborhood of the Battery.

Half an hour was consumed in arguing the question as to the adoption of a report in favor of allowing W. W. Fox and others to construct a pier on the East River, at foot of Twenty-first-street, the Corporation Attorney having decided that the Board have a right to allow parties to build a pier upon property that may be proved to be their own.

A member said that Mr. Busteed had evaded the question, whether the property belonged to the City.

After further debate, upon vote, the motion was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

After the transaction of some other comparatively unimportant business, the Board adjourned to next day at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

There was a full attendance at the Board of Governors of the Almshouse on Tuesday, with the exception of the Mayor elect. The salary of Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of the out-door Poor, was increased from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. Governor MOLONEY moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a new Governor. Governors TOWNSEND and DUGRO opposed such ballot, the former not being prepared to vote, and the latter stating that his party were not agreed as to the selection of their candidate. The President stated that there were at least twenty-five candidates. The matter, after some discussion, was ordered to be laid over until an agreement can be had among the Democratic members as to the individual for whom they will interest themselves. The superintendent and overseer of Bellevue Hospital were notified that their services will not be wanted after the ninth of next month.

The majority report, adverse to the entrance of the Homœopathists at Bellevue Hospital, was brought up, Governor B. F. PINCKNEY promising to produce also the minority report. A motion being made to enter the majority report on the minutes, and to print 250 copies, a debate ensued, which ended in the printing being deferred until the minority report could also be printed with it. The Board will proceed, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, with the members elect of the Legislature, to visit the various institutions under their care.

The Central Park Commissioners.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857.

The Board held a special meeting this day at 3 o'clock.

Present: Commissioners COOLEY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, HUTCHINS, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG and ELLIOTT.

The minutes were read and approved. The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000 was authorized for the payment of persons employed on the Park, &c., and the Treasurer was directed to pay the same.

It was resolved that the maps that have been prepared of the Park, in sections, be placed in charge of the Clerk, at the office, to be submitted to such persons as desire to examine the same, with the object of preparing a plan for the Park.

After transacting a variety of routine business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

The Homicide in Cannon-street—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the the Eleventh Ward Station-house in the case of JACOB REICHESTER who died on Sunday afternoon at No. 82 Cannon-street, from the effects of violence at the hands of HENRY SEMMET and wife.

ANDREW REICHESTER, the son of the deceased, was the first witness—He stated that on Sunday last between one and two o'clock in the afternoon he went down stairs into the yard to get a pail of water; as he was turning the handle of the hydrant a son of Mr. SEMMET came running up the alley crying, and his back covered with snow; as he was going up stairs he met the boy and his father, when the latter asked him why he had thrown snow on his boy; he told he had not thrown the snow on the boy, when he prisoner said he would go and tell the witness' father; he told his father that he had thrown snow on his boy; he did not understand all that was said; his father told the prisoner two or three times to go out of the room, as he believed he only wanted to pick a quarrel with him; there had been bad feelings all Summer between his father and the prisoner; as Mr. SEMMET would not leave the room his father finally took hold of him to put him out; they both got into the hall, and were striking each other; the prisoner struck the first blow; in a short time Mrs. SEMMET, the prisoner's wife, came up stairs, having an axe-handle under her apron; in a moment she hit the deceased twice on the temple, and then quickly put it under her apron again; she took it out a second time, and struck the deceased a third blow on the back of the head, and made a fourth blow, but it missed; CASPER MYERS came up now and separated the parties; after being separated his father went into his room and sat down, saying he was dizzy; the prisoner went down stairs hallooing, and saying that if he got a chance again at the deceased, he would die before he would stop fighting him; his father died about ten minutes after going into his room.

JOHN STONE, who resides at No. 82 Cannon-street, stated that he was present when the difficulty occurred between the deceased and the prisoner; he saw Mrs. SEMMET strike the deceased twice on the side of the head with an axe-handle and twice with her hands on the face; Mr. SEMMET was very angry with Mr. MYERS for parting him and the deceased.

JOHN MUNDONS, residing at No. 82 Cannon-street, said he heard a noise up stairs, and went up where the prisoner and the deceased were fighting; he saw Mrs. SEMMET have a hatchet-handle in her hand, but did not see her strike the deceased; she might have struck the deceased without his seeing it.

CASPER MYER testified to having separated the deceased and the prisoner; ten minutes after he had separated them, he saw the deceased come to the door of his room, having a hatchet in his hand, and dare the prisoner to come in.

CHRISTIANA REICHESTER, the wife of the deceased, and several other witnesses were called, and substantiated the statements of the previous witnesses.

Drs. FINNELL, FERGUSON and BEACH made the *post mortem* examination of the deceased. They gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of injuries to the head. They stated further, that persons died occasionally from extravasation of blood into the cerebellum, such as were met with in the deceased, who had never received any injury in the head. The age and constitution of the deceased, aggravated by passion or excitement, was conducive to the production of apoplexy.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury, after a brief charge from the Coroner, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That JACOB REICHESTER, the deceased, came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasated blood, the result of violence received at the hands of EVA and HENRY SEMMET, on the 27th of December, at No. 82 Cannon-street."

Following the verdict, the prisoners were examined. SEMMAT stated that he was 29 years of age, and a native of Germany. In relation to the charge against him he said: "I did not strike the deceased till he had struck me twice in the face." Mrs. SEMMET gave her age and nativity the same as her husband's. Relative to the charge, she said: "The deceased struck me first, and then I struck him with a small stick of wood on the back."

Mr. JOHN D. CONCKLIN, of Twelfth-street, in whose employ SAMMAT has been for several years, became bail for SEMMET. Mrs. SEMMET was committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BROKER.—A German, giving his name as Wm. Alartes, was arrested yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal $5,000 from the office of Hart W. Witson, broker, No. 74½ Wall-street. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs, and locked up by Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—David Buckly was arrested yesterday by officer Steele, of the Twentieth Ward, or a charge of insulting a woman named Mary Kennedy, while she was walking in the street Christmas evening. He was held to bail by Justice FLANDREAU in $500 to appear for trial.

STABBING.—At a late hour Monday night Francis B. Cadden, while in the grocery store corner of Hudson and Canal-street, was assaulted by half-a-dozen men, and stabbed in the back and otherwise injured. Bernard Kelly, charged with being one of the assailants, was arrested yesterday and locked up for examination.

Fires.

FIRE IN LAURENS-STREET.—At a late hour on Monday night, a fire was discovered in the carriage manufactory of DANIEL J. DUSENBURY, No. 102 Laurens-street. The fire originated in the varnish room on the third floor, but was speedily extinguished. The stock was considerably damaged by water. Mr. DUSENBURY was insured for $2,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company; $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and $1,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. On the building there was an insurance of $1,400 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

FACTORY AGENCY.—The Newburyport *Herald* states that Mr. ROBINSON, agent of the Salisbury mills, is about to resign his agency. We are informed that he has resigned, and that the vacancy is not filled. This is a very important and desirable position, this establishment being one of the largest in the country, and the mills and machinery generally new and of the most approved description, and an exception to many others, being now in operation.—*Boston Transcript.*

[Advertisement.]
SHETLAND HOSIERY AND SHAWL,
All knit by hand,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
REAL MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!
Reduction in prices!!
These are not the cotton imitation commonly sold for merino.;
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.—What lady would use foreign perfumes, many of them of inferior quality, when they have in
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
a native production, whose excellence as a perfume and cosmetic can challenge with success the choicest essences of France? Sold by the proprietor, Dr. D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
THE KNOX NEW-YEAR'S HAT.—Commence the new year with proper spirit—and no man can do this in a shabby hat. Discard your old tile, and replace it with one of KNOX's beautiful and becoming fabrics. The demand for his Holiday Hat is something wonderful in the way of trade, and those who do not wish to get disappointed should make an early visit to his establishment. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S SALOON.—Mr. TAYLOR has made extensive arrangements for New-Year's tables. A great variety of articles will be disposed of on liberal terms. We enumerate a few—boned turkeys, ornamented hams and tongues, jellied game, pyramids of nougai, ornamented plum and pound cake, jelly cordial, cream and chocolate drops, &c. Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by overstraining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a fine degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]
CIGARS AT RETAIL.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned tobacco, consisting of Londres, Cllindradas and Media Regalias, for sale in lots to suit, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

[Advertisement.]
☞ No table on New-Year's will be considered replete without a supply of GOODWIN & ENDERLY'S Pure Turkish Wine—the delight of all the ladies. Depot No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A complimentary dinner was given to Senator SLOAN of the Second District, at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, Monday evening last.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon.

A communication from the City Judge, asking for further accommodations for his Court and additional furniture, was received and referred to the Committee on Courts.

The Law Committee reported that the Board of Supervisors had no power to appoint a Matron for the Jail. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Accounts of County Treasurer reported that they had examined the paid coupons for the last fiscal year by the cash-book and found them correct, and destroyed the same in accordance with the order of the Board. The amount was $21,600 43.

The bills of the Supervisors were presented and ordered paid. The largest bill was that of Supervisor BEADEN—$293 06. The bills of the other members ranged from $34 to $200 each.

The resignation of JOHN A. LOTT, as Commissioner of Record, was received and accepted.

A resolution offered by Mr. BEADEN, "That the Board apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring that all persons convicted of crime and liable to imprisonment for over ten days in this County, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary," was voted down after a long discussion.

The Board adjourned until Jan. 18.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—This institution has been in operation since August, 1855, since which time 7,473 patients have been treated as follows: Adults, 4,100; children, 3,373. Males, 3,476; females, 3,997.

Nativities—United States, 3,613; Ireland, 3,326; England, 540; Scotland, 115; Wales, 4; France, 15; Germany, 394; Norway, 8; Sweden, 12; Russia, 1; Italy, 2; Canada, 54; South America, 7; Mexico, 2.

Diseases—Surgical, 187; abdomen and head, 2,160; chest and throat, 1,399; rheumatism and fever, 1,115; eye and ear, 362; female, 180; nervous system, 201; skin and vaccination, 250; accouchements, 70.

Discharged cured, 7,127; died, 49; remaining, 197; attended at home, 428; prescriptions, 48,428.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A THIEF FROM PATERSON.—Officer CLARK, of Jersey-City, yesterday, upon the arrival of the Paterson train at the Erie Railroad Depot, arrested a man named THOMAS SPENCE, charged with stealing a watch, gold locket, snuff-box and three port-monnales from a gentleman named THOMAS CORELY, in Paterson. SPENCE is an Englishman, from Manchester, and having recently arrived in this country in a destitute condition, had quartered himself upon the hospitality of Mr. CORELY, who was also from Manchester. The stolen property was found upon his person. Officer CLARK took him back to Paterson and lodged him in the Passaic County Jail.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election for Colonel and Major for the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, was held at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, on Monday evening, and resulted in the selection of DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., as Colonel, and BENJAMIN F. GRINNELL as Major. Mr. GREGORY formerly held the position of Major in the regiment, and Mr. GRINNELL has been long connected with the New-York Light Guard.

STEALING A WATCH.—PATRICK PATRICKS was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, by Officer CLARK, for stealing a gold watch from LOUIS FRENCH, Captain of a vessel lying in the stream. The accused was taken before Recorder BEDFORD, who committed him to Jail for trial.

☞ The entertainment for the Benefit of the Poor of Jersey City, given a Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening, was quite successful. Nothing was charged for admission, but a collection was taken up, which, together with a donation of $25 from Mayor WESTCOTT, amounted to $168.

Obituary.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* announces the death of Hon. HENRY POTTER, Judge of the District Court of the United States. He was the oldest Judge in the United States, having been appointed by President JEFFERSON in 1801. He died in Fayetteville on the 20th inst., in the 83d year of his age.

Later from Northern Mexico.

TERRIBLE DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS—MURDERS, ROBBERIES AND INSURRECTIONS.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Dec. 9.

El Restaurador gives dreadful accounts of depredations committed by the Indians in Nuvo-Leon and Coanuila. Several families on the northern borders of those States have been murdered, and a great number of ranches have been thoroughly stripped of everything in the way of stock and produce. Five men and three women were going from San Nicolas to Parras with horses and cattle, who were attacked and murdered. Another party, with carts, going to Mapimi, met the same fate while crossing the Nezas River. A regiment under command of D. MANUEL MENDEZ, is in pursuit of this gang of savages.

All the papers of Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Durango contain appalling accounts of the destruction of property and lives by the Indians in those states. A force of over one thousand horse riflemen have been organized, and it is thought the savages will be quelled. The Legislature of Zacatecas had appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of aiding in raising troops and paying the expenses of a campaign going through the frontier portions of the State.

The *Heraldo* states that MEJIA, a notorious chief, at the head of 450 men, captured Queretaro, and, in the name of the defenders of religion, delivered it up to pillage, after which he consented for a sum of money to be bought off. General ARTEAGA defended the place nobly with a small garrison, but having been treacherously invited to a conference, under the pretext of settling the terms of capitulation, he was fired upon by the bandits; he was dangerously wounded, and caused his soldiers to disperse. After MEJIA and his party had done as much pillaging as they wanted, they vacated the town. We learn, from a gentleman who received a letter from that part of the country, that MEJIA has returned to Queretaro and taken possession of the place. We also learn that a number of the surrounding towns have been taken possession of by the reactionists.

Several persons have been apprehended near Puebla on the suspicion of conspiracies. CARLOS D. PATRON, a notorious desperado near Aguascalientes, had a great many papers found about his person giving information relative to several who have been concerned in conspiracies against the Government.

The Slaves of Mr. Custis.

From the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The emancipation of the slaves left by the late GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, of Arlington, will, it is feared, be much retarded, if not wholly prevented, by the heirs, chief among whom stands JOAN WASHINGTON, Esq., the man who cuts down the old ancestral oaks of Mount Vernon to sell for canes, and who charges visitors fifty cents a head for the privilege of visiting the tomb of WASHINGTON, and who has turned the home of the Father of his Country into a slaveholding pen. All attempts to see the will of Mr. CUSTIS have proved abortive. After much inquiry, it has been admitted by the heirs that the slaves are to be set free in five years. The poor darkies tell a different story. They of the Arlington House, say that they were called into the room, and stood by the deathbed of their master, and that after having taken leave of each of them personally, he told them that he had left them, and all his servants, their freedom. At Arlington there were about one hundred negroes. Mr. CUSTIS owned two plantations about sixty miles below Richmond, on which were about 250 more slaves. According to the statement of those who were about him at the time of his death, he died in the full possession of his senses. Besides, it is well known that the old gentleman always said that he intended to free his slaves at his death. I have frequently heard him say as much, though not in exact terms. Unfortunately, when this declaration was made to the house servants of Arlington, *no white man was in the room, and the testimony of negroes will not be taken in Court.* It is already whispered about town that foul play is in process in regard to those negroes on the Virginia plantations; that they are now being sold South; and that all of them will be consigned to hopeless Slavery unless something is done. Unless the will is produced, nothing can be done. And that there is a will, and that the will contains something in regard to the emancipation of the negroes, has been publicly admitted by the heirs. It would be awful if the last remaining member of the household of WASHINGTON should not be alluwed, should be prevented by fraud, from carrying out those precepts which he had learned, standing by the knee, and hearing from the lips, of that immortal Sage!

The Weather and Navigation.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 26.

The cold atmosphere of the past two nights has filled the river with ice, which continued to move until about noon. Since then it has remained stationary, and by the aid of the falling snow ice has been made rapidly. It looks now as if navigation was about closed. The railroad ferry-boats continue to run, and will not cease running until the ice in the river is strong enough for persons to walk upon it with perfect safety. The passenger boats for New-York were "firing up" at noon, a pretty sure indication that they would leave at an earlier hour than usual to-day. The stopping of the ice here is doubtless caused by damming up below, which will render a passage over the bars at Castleton quite difficult and hazardous.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 26.

The river closed up with ice this morning from Middletown as far up as the clay banks, between Hartford and Wethersfield. The ice continued to run very slowly opposite this city this afternoon. Last year the river closed up Dec. 9.

A QUEER APPOINTMENT.—Whatever vices may be charged to the account of St. Lucifer, ingratitude at least is not one of them. There is truth in the old adage: "The d—l takes care of his own." No man knows this better than the conductor and owner of the Satanic organ in this City. BENNETT has of late years been moving all the powers—mundane and infernal—over which he has any influence, to be recognized as an equal being with men of respectability. It was a strange and inconsistent desire in such a person; but who can account for the caprices and hallucinations of age? He exhausted all the acts of which he is master, to extort a social or political recognition from President PIERCE; but though willing to avail himself of the *Herald's* support, PIERCE was not bold enough to pay the price demanded for it, and we well know how "Poor PIERCE" was assailed with Satanic malice in consequence.

Mr. BUCHANAN has proved more facile than his predecessor, and BENNETT's star is in the ascendant. He has actually been "dined and wined" at a private dinner party at the White House; at which, besides the President, one other member of the Administration was present—Mr. COBB. The affair was kept very quiet, Mr. BUCHANAN, though willing "to do good by stealth," did not wish to blush at finding it fame; and BENNETT was sagacious enough to save the President from the annoyance that the publicity of his amiable weakness would occasion.

What important events are to result from this initial success, we do not now venture to predict. The appointment of BENNETT's son to a cadetship at West Point will be a trifling affair, not calculated to affect the policy of the United States at present. We do not believe that the father will get the appointment of Minister to the Court of NAPOLEON, but, as he is willing to compromise on the Austrian Ambassadorship, it is within the range of possibility that he may be privileged to serve this favored land at Vienna.

Meanwhile he is not without influence even in Paris, where the female head of the *Herald* dynasty dispenses a graceful patronage, and wields a charming power. Mr. BUCHANAN, like the gallant gentleman he is, paid homage at her Parisian court, and, like all the rest of the world, was delighted. We can judge of the favorable impression she made upon the President, by the recent appointment as American Consul at Bordeaux, (one of the most lucrative consulates in Europe,) of a Monsier FLEURET, an *attaché* of the Bennet family in Paris.

No one seems to know who this M. FLEURET is, except that he was once attached to some insignificant French Consulate in the West Indies; and has since figured as an itinerant showman in France, until his elevation as a hanger-on of the female department of the *Herald* at Paris. With such powerful recommendations in his favor, the question of his American citizenship is perhaps immaterial, though before confirming his appointment, it may be as well for the Senate to inquire into this, and some other affairs connected with the man's antecedents and present position.

It is a pity that the country is so destitute of office-seekers willing to serve their country in desirable consulates abroad, that the President has to seek them in Europe.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

BUSINESS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence *Journal* publishes a detailed statement of the effects of the panic on manufacturers in Rhode Island. The number of cotton-mills which stopped entirely counted up a total of 502,291 spindles, and employed 9,661 operatives, all of whom were thrown out of employment. The cotton-mills still running number 216,628 spindles, and employ 4,070 workmen. The number of woolen-mills which have been stopped, or are running less than full time, is 55. Eleven woolen-mills are still running full time, employing 1,222 hands. The *Journal* adds:

"The mills, particularly the woolen, that are stopping, will about equal those that are starting, and the aggregate of suspended labor will not, from present appearances, be greatly changed. A revival of business cannot be looked for till, among other improvements, the acceptances of the commission merchants are made more desirable than they are at present."

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—The Secretary of State has recently forwarded to the Collector of the Customs at Charleston, South Carolina, a handsome silver trumpet, bearing the following inscription: "The President of the United States to W. W. MCLEMON, Captain of the British ship *Star*, for his noble and disinterested conduct towards the Captain and crew of the American schooner *Northern Light*"—Captain MCLEMON having saved them from shipwreck. The recipient of this handsome testimonial returned to Hon. Mr. COLCOCK, through whom the presentation was made, his grateful acknowledgments for the highly flattering and most unexpected notice taken of his act by the American Government.—*Washington Union.*

A bill to prevent runaway matches has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 29.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, co'n.	112	
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	100	
19,000	Missouri St. 6s...	80	
2,000	do.....	b5	80½
3,000	N Car. State 6s .	90	
1,500	N.Y. Cen R.R. 6s	91	
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m		84¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m		45
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p c 1st m.		83¾
4,000	do.....		84
3,000	H. R. R. 1st m..		96
31	B. of State of N. Y.		81¾
5	Bk. of Commerce..		106¾
50	Bk. of the Republic.		106
25	Continental Bank..		92¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co....		65½
15	do.....		65
50	do.....	b30	65½
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.		95
30	National Bank		105
10	Del & Hud. C. Co..		107¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....		88¼
123	N. Y. Cen. R. R....		73½
125	do.....	c	73¾
200	do.....		73¾
50	do.....	s3	73
50	do.....		73½
50	do.....	s10	73
100	do.....	s30	72¾
50	do.....	o	73¾
200	do.....	c	73¾
100	do.....	s30	73

250	Cum. Coal Co	s3	9
250	Erie Railroad	s30	17
317	do.....	s3	17¾
160	do.....	c	17¾
100	Hudson Riv. R..	h10	19
540	Harlem Railroad.	s3	6¾
10	Harlem R. R. pref...		18
200	Clev. & Tol. R ..	b60	41
200	do.....		40¾
22	N.H.& Hart.R.R....		112
25	Reading R.R.....		84
100	do.....	b30	84
400	do.....	c	83¾
800	do.....	b60	84¾
200	do.....	s60	83¾
700	M.So.&N.Ind.R.R..		19
100	do.....	b30	19½
12	Mich.S&N.Ia. Stock		33¾
50	Panama R.R....	b60	94½
5	Gal. & Chic. R.....		99
110	do.....		99¾
50	do.....	s90	99
465	Chic. & R I. R....		70
150	do.....	b30	70½
25	do.....	b60	71
100	do.....		70¾
125	do.....		70¾
100	do.....		70¾
160	LaCrosse & Mil.R.R.		103¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R....	s30	85
10	C. B.& Quincy R. R.		69½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...		97¾
10,000	Missouri 6s.	s30	80
3,000	do.....		80¼
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s		90
1,500	Mich.C.R.R.8 p.ct		94
	M. Sink. F.Con.B.		84
	Continental Bank..		92
50	Bk. of the Republic.		106¾

10	Merchants' Bk. Scrip		103
83	Pac. M. S. Co.....		65
300	Harlem Railroad...		6¾
200	M. S. & N. In. R.R.		18¾
24	Panama Railroad..		94¾
600	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b30	41
50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	b60	70
300	Erie Railroad....	s10	17½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s...	Int. add. 50
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7s.....	Int. add. 53
$2,000	Watertown City 8s.....	Int. add. 32½
$5,000	Water'n and Mad. 2d mort. 8s...	Int

Perfect.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1961. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Further Failures in Great Britain.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Important from India, China and Japan.

Dispatch from General Havelock at Lucknow.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING CANTON.

A New Convention Negotiated Between the United States and the Japanese.

☞The *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre and Southampton on the 16th December, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The British Parliament adjourned its sittings on the 12th, until the 4th of February next, the royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Issues Indemnity bill.

Detailed accounts had been received from India, but they do nothing more than fill up the outline previously received by telegraph, and give no fresh news.

The Danish Council of State had authorized the Minister, Herr KRIEGER, to bring in a bill for the loan of £300,000 sterling, at 8 per cent., secured on the finances of the whole kingdom.

Advices from Constantinople, received at Vienna, announce that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had quitted the Turkish capital, on board the Lloyd's steamer, which had sailed for Trieste.

Twenty-seven nuns of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul were about to leave Paris for China.

In pursuance of an arrangement with the Porte, the French Government has appointed a French Consul at Ibraila, in Wallachia, on the Danube.

The commercial crisis had become more aggravated at Smyrna, and was increased by the fall in the prices of almost all kinds of commodities.

It was said that the King of Portugal's marriage will take place in April next.

Lord PANMURE read a letter from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords, on the day of prorogation, in which he effectually disproved the report that he had been on ill terms with Lord CANNING at Calcutta.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON was elected member for Ashton by a large majority over his opponent.

The Shah of Persia had ordered FERUEH KHAN to leave Paris in January and travel for two months in other countries of Europe.

The Belgian elections had resulted in a large Ministerial majority in favor of the Liberal policy. There were 108 members to be elected: of these, 70 of the new Deputies belong to the Liberal side, and only 38 to the Opposition.

It was rumored at Vienna that news had been received from Constantinople, to the effect that the Porte, acting with the consent of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, had issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities but the statement required confirmation.

A dispatch from Turin, of the 14th, says: "The opening of the session has just taken place. The King was received with enthusiasm by the Parliament and by the people, who came in crowds to see him."

An engineer of the Austrian Navy had arrived in Paris, to superintend the construction of four screw ships-of-war, for the stations of Trieste, Venice and Pola. It was said that he intended visiting, previously, the dockyards of France and England.

JOHN EDWARD STEPHENS, of the late London and Eastern Bank, has failed to appear before the Bankruptcy Court of Edinburg, after several days' examination, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

HENRY SMITH BRIGHT, formerly a large corn merchant at Hull, had been sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for forgery.

No further progress had been made in the launch of the *Great Eastern* steamship.

Some very heavy failures had been announced.

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad. At Leeds, on the 15th, the cloth markets were very inanimate, there being few purchases made. Two local failures were announced viz., the firm of SAALFELD BROTHERS, of Leeds, London and Hamburg, in the woolen trade, liabilities about £200,000, and S. C. LISTER & Co., of Halifax worsted spinners. The woolen market at Huddersfield was very quiet, and prices a shade lower, both for goods and wool.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Latest London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article.) Dec. 16.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.30 ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

At Hamburg, owing to the commercial derangements, no foreign exchange quotations have been published.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 ₱ cent. for first-class paper. At the present rate of discount here there is consequently no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The English funds have been dull throughout the day. Consols, which after regular hours yesterday left off at 91¾@⅞, opened at 91⅞@¾, and remained without the slightest alteration to the official close. Subsequently there was a better tendency, and transactions took place at 91⅞. Bank Stock closed at, 217@219; Reduced and New Three ₱ cents., 91⅛@⅜; India Bonds, 33s.@ 25s. discount, and Exchequer bills, 4s. discount to par.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were obtainable at 5 ₱ cent. for short periods, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. till the dividends. At the Bank there is still an active demand, but in the open market the choicest bills can be negotiated at 9½ @ 9½ ₱ cent.

The foreign stock-market has been buoyant, especially Turkish, which marked as high as 94; after 4 o'clock there was a further rise, the final quotation being 94¾ to 95⅛, or fully 2 per cent. above the last price yesterday. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 96½; Mexican, 18⅝; for the account, 19¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 75 and 75¾; Portuguese, 44 and 43¾; Russian Five per Cents., 104; ditto Four-and-Half per Cents., 96¾ and 97; Sardinian, 84½; Spanish New Deferred, 25¼ and ⅜; Turkish Six per Cents. 92¾ and 93⅜; for the account, 93¾ and 94; and the Four per Cents. Guaranteed, 99¾.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on Paris were lower than last post; Hamburg was nominally about the same, but little business was transacted. Prime bills on Amsterdam were in demand at a fraction below previous quotations.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 40c. for money, and 66f. 65c. for the end of the month, showing a fractional decline.

About £210,000 of gold was taken to the Bank to day. £110,000 was Australian, and a great part of the remainder Russian.

The letters from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France continues to increase, and that mercantile houses are still restricting their engagements as much as possible. At Lyons the branch of the Bank of France is making advances upon silk at about 50 or 60 ₱ cent. of the market price.

The letters from Hamburg of the 13th inst. are far from deserting any general return of confidence. Additional failures were still expected. The total up to the present time is about 140, and the disclosures consequent upon them, it is said, "have exposed a system of bill accommodation to an extent that must sadly lower Hamburg in the eyes of the commercial world."

FAILURES, RESUMPTIONS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

From the City Articles of the London Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

The City of Glasgow Bank have obtained the full assistance necessary to enable them to reopen, and will, therefore, not have to apply to the Bank of England. The Western Bank have formally notified that they cannot resume business.

Messrs. HEINE, SEMON & Co., whose failure for £700,000 was announced yesterday, have to-day received some remittances which, had they arrived earlier, might, it is said, possibly have averted the necessity for suspension. With regard to Messrs. MONTOYA, SAENZ & Co., whose stoppage also occurred yesterday, the statement is confirmed that the liabilities in this country are very small, the house in London being merely a branch of their large establishment at Bogota, New-Granada, where arrangements have been made to meet ultimately every liability. The firm in Bogota contracted the original Columbian loan, and has existed since 1825. Its mercantile operations both in that country and London were considerable until 1851, when the failure of their brokers, S. RUCKER & SONS, involved them in losses which finally amounted to nearly £400,000. Since that event it has been considered the most honorable course to liquidate gradually and avoid all further risks, the Bogota house possessing estates and properties sufficient, if realized with care, to pay every one in full. The house was considered the first firm in New-Granada, and could have obtained assistance, but they preferred the safer course, and their creditors have entirely approved of their proceedings. The bills now about to be returned from London to New-Granada will be provided for there under the general arrangements for the mass of liabilities, and confidence is expressed that not a single creditor will sustain loss. In the case of Messrs. WIENHOLT, WIENER & Co., another of the houses who stopped yesterday for £2'0,000, it is affirmed that, although owing to the continental failures the value of the assets cannot be accurately estimated, they were recently ample, and may still yield a satisfactory return.

Letters from Marseilles mention the failure of RALLI & APALETRA, in the corn trade, for £280,000.

Within the last few days the failure has occurred of Messrs. H. & M. TOLDORPH & Co., Swedish merchants in London, but the amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

Hamburg advices contradict the failure recently reported of M. GEBRUDER KALKMANN. The house have notified their readiness to pay all acceptances in advance up to the 16th inst. In relation to the stoppage of Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., which took place last month, the following has been received from the Transatlantic Steam Company, with whom the firm seem to have a disputed account, each party, as is usual in such cases, being positive that the other is altogether in wrong:

LONDON, Dec. 12.

SIR: In your publication of the 14th of November you inserted a circular of Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., announcing their suspension. The Directors of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company of Genoa feel called upon to declare that what is stated by Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., as regards their connection with the Company, is groundless, and further that this connection cannot possibly have caused the suspension of that firm.

I am, &c., A. DANERI,
Attorney for the Transatlantic Co., Genoa.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. RAW, PRESCOTT & Co., the chief and most respectable house in London connected with the Swedish trade. Their liabilities, which have recently been much reduced, are estimated at about £150,000, of which £60,000 are on acceptance. A large number of the bills remitted to them by their correspondents have been on firms here, which have lately failed, and during the last week or two there has even been a total cessation of remittances in any shape. The prospects of liquidation are believed to be satisfactory, but they will, of course, greatly depend on the sums to be collected from suspended paper. Mr. PRESCOTT was no longer in the firm, although his name was continued in it. He died about two years back, after having, some time previously, been Governor of the Bank of England.

The acceptances have been returned of Messrs. RICHARD WILLEY & Co., extensive silk mercers.

The bills have also been returned of Messrs. S. C. LISTER & Co., large woolen merchants, at Halifax. The amount of their liabilities is believed to be very heavy, but some expectations seem to be entertained that an arrangement of their difficulties may be found practicable. The firm are said to possess valuable property in royalties from patents, &c. There is a similar house at Bradford, but this does not appear to be compromised.

It is said that hopes are entertained that Messrs. HEINE, SEMON & Co., who stopped on Friday for £700,000, may find it practicable to resume.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., was held in London on the 14th inst. It is believed that the total assets of this firm will reach £119,000, which will give a dividend of 9s. in the pound. Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, stated at the meeting that on the day of suspension the accounts showed a surplus of £54,000; that in his opinion then the stoppage should not have taken place; and that he had endeavored to carry out an arrangement for the assistance of the firm. Large remittances were promised from Sweden, but in the interim, CASA. JOSLINE & Co. failed, and it was the impression of four eminent mercantile men who were consulted, that it was necessary the latter house should also be reinstated. This recommendation proved impracticable. The failure has arisen wholly from the commercial misfortunes of the last month in Sweden: there have been no irregular transactions, nor any excess in the partners' drawings. If the whole or greater part of the debts due to the firm were paid, the creditors would get 20s. in the pound. The business connections of the firm were considered to be of the highest respectability. It was further stated that by the end of February sufficient will be realized to pay 3s. 4d. in the pound, provided the liabilities do not exceed the present estimate, and that if the whole of the assets can be defined at that period Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., will be prepared to give their notes of hand at fixed dates. In the meantime the firm are not in a position to make any proposal. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of creditors was appointed.

A meeting was held to-day of the creditors of Mr. G. H. T. HICKS, a merchant of Lombard-street chambers, who suspended on the 19th ult. A balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. TURQUAND & Co., showing debts £151,980, and assets £23,747. It was agreed to wind up under inspection.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

The liabilities of Messrs. WILLEY & Co., silk-mercers, whose bills were mentioned as having been returned yesterday, are about £50,000.

On the 20th ult. the suspension was notified at Liverpool of Messrs. B. F. BABCOCK & Co., with houses also at Glasgow and New-York. It was then mentioned that they had been brought down by the absence of remittances from America; that a few months previously they were in possession of a clear capital of £150,000; and that they were confident of their ultimate ability not only to pay every one in full, but to secure a considerable surplus. To-day the following gratifying circular has been issued, announcing their resumption of business

"LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Dec. 15.

Referring to our circular of the 11th ult., it affords us much gratification now to announce to you our resumption of payment.

Our overdue acceptances will be paid or presentation at our bankers, with interest.

We beg to thank our creditors for their forbearance in not pressing their claims upon us, and to express our regret at the inconvenience our suspension has occasioned them.

B. F. BABCOCK & CO., Liverpool.
J. F. JAMIESON & CO., Glasgow."

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. MENDES DA COSTA & Co., West India merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 9th inst., was held in London on the 15th inst. A statement was submitted to Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant.

The probable dividend, it was stated, will be about 8s. 9d. in the pound. At the date of suspension the accounts showed a nominal balance in favor of the firm of £73,000, less £15,000 to be written off for bad debts, and £9,000 partners' drawings during a period of eight years. The amount due from the house at St. Thomas's is £112,311, and it is estimated that, after providing £42,000 for bills that will go back upon them and diminish the liabilities on this estate to a corresponding amount, and £20,000 for other charges, that house will be able to pay about £30,000 out of the balance remaining of £50,000. The stoppage has been caused by the late heavy commercial disasters. In answer to questions Mr. COLEMAN stated that the bad debtors consist of failed houses, and that the good debts are generally covered by produce, &c. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of three creditors was appointed accordingly.

Positive statements have been circulated to-day of the embarrassment of firms in Yorkshire largely connected with the wool trade, which, if confirmed, will be likely to lead to numerous difficulties among smaller houses.

The Ottoman Bank have received £12,000 in gold from the East.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

The following are the latest quotations:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois 6 ₱ c., 1875	75@77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75@77	75
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@77	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@11 dis.	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., con. '60.	76@78	
Mich. Central, 1859	76@78	
Mich. Central, 1869, (sterl'g)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	55@65	
Mich. S. & N. Indiana (sink. fund, 7 ₱ cent., 1885	65@70	
Do. $100 shares	20@30	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	80@84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	88@92	
Do., $100 shares	70@74	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	67@70	70
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@50	
Do., $100 shares	14@17	
Pennsylvania Gen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent.	81@83	81½
Do., 2d mort. stg. 6 ₱ cent.	82@ 84	

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

Much depression continues among the trading classes in Paris and the departments, although no failures of any note have been announced. The commercial bills due up to the present date have, generally speaking, been paid regularly, but there is little doubt that sacrifices are made in order to meet these engagements. Great commercial enterprise is not the characteristic of the French, and, how tranquil soever the country may be under the absolute hand of its ruler, the events of 1848 and the sudden overthrow of Government amid general prosperity have introduced a routine of caution from which it is difficult to make them deviate. Much business is done for ready money, and where credit is inevitable people manage to make it as short as possible. For these reasons it is prooable that the commercial or financial crisis will not be severely felt as compared with other people of more venturous or less timid habits, and less recently, or less seriously affected by political changes. For the present, manufacturing is in general suspended, and commercial operations in a great measure paralyzed. The reduction of 1 per cent. in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has not yet been followed by all the beneficial results that were anticipated on the Stock Exchange. The monthly account of the Bank, as published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, is regarded as favorable by commercial men, as it shows an increase of 46,000,000f. in its stock of bullion as compared with the preceding month; but, on the other hand, the decrease of 37,000,000f. in the amount of commercial paper discounted in Paris, and of 40,000,000f. in the departments, clearly indicates the falling off in commercial operations.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 12th inst., announce that the Assembly of Citizens had adopted the proposal of the Senate not to place the 10,000,000 received as a loan from Austria in the Discount Bank, but to employ them in giving pecuniary aid to some great houses on the point of stopping payment, which stoppage would be a heavy blow to commerce in general. A "Commission of Confidence" has been formed to distribute the money. On the other hand, the Treasury is authorized to lend to the Discount Bank the surplus over what it requires, not exceeding 5,000,000.

A proposition has been made to the Swedish Chambers to contract a loan of $10,000,000 to support commerce.

Norway has contracted a loan of £2,000,000 for the same purpose.

A private letter from Hamburg, of the 19th instant, says:

"The financial condition of our town, far from having improved since the 4th, has, on the contrary, grown worse—so much so that this day six or eight firms of high standing have been compelled to stop payment. Other failures are expected, and the reaction will be felt in all the commercial cities of Europe. The consternation is so great that the savings banks are crowded with persons anxious to draw out even the smallest deposits. The authorities have found it necessary to have recourse to the military to keep order."

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the 10th instant, says:

"With a view to meet the crisis, the following measures have been proposed to the Diet:

A State loan of ten millions.

Employment of the disposable portion of the loan for railways to the amount of ten millions.

Permission for the banks to issue notes bearing interest.

A delay of three months to be granted to the debtors of the National Bank.

Modification of the Bankruptcy Law."

Five additional houses have suspended payment at Stockholm. A great number of workmen have been discharged in the wood-yards and saw-mills.

Commencement of the Fourth Attempt to Launch the Leviathan.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

More than a week has elapsed since the last efforts were made to move this vessel. As our readers may remember, the efforts were discontinued in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining anything like secure hold-fasts for the river moorings. Partly owing to the immense strain, and partly because of the peculiarly dense nature of the river bed, which prevented the anchors penetrating more than a foot or so in depth, it was quite impossible to make any effective use of this river tackle, which, at the present stage of the launch, has become absolutely essential to its further progress. In order, therefore, that a proper hold may be obtained, a regular series of large piles has been driven on the opposite side of the river, one on the wharf of Messrs. HUYSMAN'S yard, and the second a little below high water-mark, between the Water-gate Ferry and Deptford Dockyard. Each of these clumps of piling are almost similar in strength and arrangement to the piles which serve as a basis for the hydraulic rams in the yard itself, and like them, too, they have not been resorted to till the eleventh hour, and, in fact, until the failure of all other methods has literally forced their adoption upon the engineers. Both these were completed early yesterday morning, and the chains and anchors holding back the moorings by which the *Leviathan* is dragged with a double purchase towards the river were secured among them. There seems not the least doubt now but that these piles will hold their anchers fast enough, but it is by no means clear that the launch will be by any means expedited. Under the previous arrangement, in which ordinary anchors were used to hold the moorings, the chains were always breaking, even when the anchors themselves were yielding and coming in foot by foot. What chains will stand now that the anchors are secured, and cannot yield an inch? It was expected that all the arrangements would be completed yesterday in time to make another effort to move the vessel early in the morning. Unfortunately, it was impossible to complete the details of the preparations till nearly dark yesterday, when a brief attempt was made more, as it was asserted, for the purpose of trying the tackle that, with any serious intention of commencing operations at so late an hour. Be this as it may, however, a tremendous pressure and strain was kept up upon both fore and aft cradles for about 10 minutes without making the smallest impression upon the inert monster, though the force applied eventually become so great as to drive the feed-pipe out of one of the hydraulic rams and snap a river mooring chain of 2½ inches. These misbaps being about equivalent to a day's work, the pressure was then taken off again, leaving the launching apparatus minus the services of the ram and chain. Both these, however, can easily be repaired and ready for work this day, when it is positively asserted that the launching is to recommence for the fourth and last time.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT LUCKNOW.

Bombay (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Of Lucknow itself, now again, and as much perhaps as ever, the object of our hopes and aspirations—for again there is a garrison to relieve, or at least to reinforce—very little intelligence has reached us since I last wrote. This is easily accounted for. Between the Residency and its vicinity, where OUTRAM and HAVELOCK are intrenched, and the fortified post of Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, there is a distance, you will remember, of some three miles. While from the Ganges to Alumbagh the road is, for a party of moderate strength, perfectly clear, the remaining three miles are beset with difficulties formidable even to an army. Here are congregated in masses mutineers of the Oude Irregular force and of the regular Bengal army, armed retainers of rebel Pathan or Rajpoot zemindars, and the loose ferocious population that swarms in the bazzars of a Mussulman city; and their position, though we have no exact details of its nature, is clearly a strong one, inasmuch as it consists of a portion of the city, thus involving no attack by our troops in narrow streets and upon houses and walls held by the enemy, a mode of fighting in which, and in which alone, as we know from old Delhi experience, the mutineers show to advantage. Through such a barrier as that constituted by this formidable position it is not surprising that but little correspondence has been able to force its way. Enough, however, has by one means and another reached Cawnpore to show that OUTRAM and HAVELOCK were well holding their own at the beginning of the present month. You may remember that in a postscript to my letter of a month back I told you, as the latest news from Lucknow up to the latter days of September, (the garrison having been relieved on the 25th,) that the greater part of the city was by that time in our possession. This came by letter from Cawnpore, nevertheless it appears to have given too favorable a view of the state of affairs at the capital of Oude, for as late as the 16th of October I only read in the report of a spy, or "man of the intelligence department," that half the city was in our power. It was probably against the remaining half, and in the attempt to cut a passage to the party at Akimbagh, that the efforts of the force were directed in the engagement or series of engagements that ensued. Of the result of this hard fighting we know nothing save that Alumbagh was not attained, and, as we hear of no further actions, we conclude that Sir JAMES OUTRAM and his colleagues having experienced an obstinate resistance, determined on remaining quietly in their intrenchments till the force at Alumbagh should be so strongly reinforced as to be able to force its way through, or to attack the enemy's rear, while they again assaulted his front. And, happily, they would not have long to wait. Indeed, I cannot doubt, that while I write the great battle is already some days old; for on the 30th of last month the Delhi column, lately known as Colonel GREATHED'S, and now commanded by Colonel GRANT, of the 9th Lancers, as Brigadier, crossed into Oude from Cawnpore, and on the following morning marched for Alumbagh. It mustered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 93d Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusileers and the Royal Artillery. The column reached Alumbagh unmolested, and when last heard of, about the 8th inst., was halted there awaiting the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL from Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of GRANT'S force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what number of troops he took with him in person. Indeed, the fact of his crossing into Oude is as yet only known from Sir ROBERT HAMILTON'S brief telegram to Lord ELPHINSTONE from Madras, alluded to above; but, what with the 53d, the remaining wing of the 93d, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Alumbagh itself he would find, perhaps, 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed thither shortly before by Major BUANSTON and 500 men.

At the head of so compact and well-equipped a force, Sir COLIN would, doubtless, proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is, as I have said, probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out.

But it will of course be long ere the province is tranquilized, though the capital may be now wholly in our power. Oude may be expected to be for a time one great battle-field. Indeed, the more it becomes so the better it will be for us. The more of the mutineers we can get across the Ganges the less difficulty and delay there will be in tranquilizing the northwest and the less danger for Central India. And the river once crossed there would be little fear of a return in force, for those who escaped the sword in Oude would be intercepted by the English troops who by that time would be pouring up the great roads to the northwest. We need not, therefore, be alarmed because Oude has proved so attractive to the main body of mutinous soldiery still at large.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK AT LUCKNOW.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FROM CAWNPORE.

LUCKNOW RESIDENCY, Sept. 30, 1857.

Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th inst. But I must first refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22d inst., the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23d I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left posted in the inclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right on low heights.

The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk road, between inorasses; but as soon as my regiment could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory decided for us, and we captured five guns. Sir J. OUTRAM, with his accustomed gallantry, pressed our advance close down to the canal; but as the enemy fired with his artillery and with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this or a less advanced position for a time, but to become necessary to throw our right in the Alum Bagh, and restore our left, and even we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24 hours, and the cavalry, 1,500 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation, and the sudden interruption upon our baggage massed in our rear (*sic in orig.*)

The soldiers of the 90th Regiment, forming baggage guard, received the charge with gallantry, and lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight.

They were finally driven off by two guns of Capt. OUTRERTS' battery. The troops had been marching three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages; it was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh, under an escort, and we advanced. The First Brigade, under Sir J. OUTRAM'S personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled inclosures, supported by the two brigades which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal, at the bridge of the Char Bagh. From this point the direct road to the Residency is a little less than two miles, but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by pallisades at short intervals, the houses also being all loop-holed. Progress in this direction was opposed, so the united column pushed and deployed along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it came opposite the King's Palace, or Kissurah Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was poured, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of FUREEN BUKSH.

Darkness was coming, and it was proposed to halt within the court of this Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it be of such importance, not to leave this beleaguered garrison, knowing that succor was at hand, that I ordered the main body of the 78th Highlanders and the regiment of Berozepore to advance.

[This column rushed on with a desperate * * * * by Sir J. OUTRAM and myself, Lieutenants HUDSON and HARDWOOD of my staff, and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the inclosure of the Residency.

The * * * garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not until the next evening that the whole of my troop, guns, trumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attack of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this inclosure and the adjacent palace of Fhureed Buksh.

To form a notion of the obstacles overcome, a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa; our advance was through streets of flat-roofed and loop-holed houses, each forming a separate fortress. Last filled with surprise at the success of operations which demanded the efforts of ten thousand good troops; the advantage has cost us dearly.

The killed, wounded and missing—the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I regret to say, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amount to 461 officers and men. Brigadier-General NEILL, commanding 1st Brigade; Major — —, commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel BAZELY, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel CAMPBELL, commanding 90th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel TYTLER, my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant HAVELOCK, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM received a flesh-wound in the early part of the action, near Char Bagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the operation to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 25th inst.

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier General.

Note made at Calcutta. "Query?—" It became necessary to throw our right, &c., and retire our left."
† Havelock.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Negotiation of a Further Treaty Between the American Consul-General and the Japanese.

We find the following important letter, and the articles of a new treaty subjoined, in the *Friend of China* of Oct. 31

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE GENERAL,
SIMODA, Japan, July 6, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a convention that I have made with the Japanese.

It is proper that I should inform you that the relative values of gold and silver are quite different in Japan to what they are in other parts of the world.

In the United States the relative value of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, but it is about 1 to 3 1-7th, so that although the Japanese give the same weight of their gold coin as the foreign coin they receive, yet, owing to the difference of relative values, a loss ensues of more than 75 per cent. on foreign gold, as compared with silver.

To illustrate the operation of the 3d article of the Convention, I would state that where Americans have heretofore paid $100 in silver, they will now pay $34 50. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

To JAMES KEENAN, Esq., United States Consul, Hong Kong.

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General of the United States of America within the empire of Japan, and INOWOUYE, Prince of Sinano, and NAKAMOESA, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:

ART. 1. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ART. 2. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the Government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the 4th day of July, 1858.

ART. 3. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin (gold and silver itsebues)—that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver; or weights representing Japanese coin may be used after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

"The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum or 6 per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

"ART. 4. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul-General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

"Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

ART. 5. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

ART. 6. The Government of Japan admits the right of the Consul General of the United States to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c.; to which he has assented.

ART. 7. Purchases for the Consul-General or his family may be made by him only or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied fo the Consul-General.

ART. 8. As the Consul-General of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor the Governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

ART. 9. All the foregoing articles to go into effect from the date hereof, except article 2, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese and Dutch,) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the 17th day of June, in the year of the Christian era, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 81st, corresponding to the fourth year of Ansei, MI, the fifth month, the 26th day, the English version being signed by the Consul-General of the United States of America, and the Japanese by the Governors of Simoda. TOWNSEND HARRIS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *News*, writing on Oct. 30, says:

The news from the north consists of many details, each of them of comparatively little importance when taken individually, but in the aggregate very significant. The heads of the intelligence are the progress of the insurrection, the distress of the Government, disturbances in different provinces, the Russian embassy and their supposed overtures, and the Japanese. I think we may as well dispose of these latter folks first, and indeed a most surprising rumor is prevalent about them; no less than that the Russian Ambassador to China, Count PONTIATINE, on his return to Shanghae from his Japan trip, has confirmed the report that was gaining ground that the Japanese contemplate opening their country to the commerce of all nations. Wonderful if true. We have been accustomed to consider the Chinese the most exclusive and bigoted of the human race, always excepting the Japanese, and it is hard to understand how, in the short space of a few years, and under the influence of such very able and satisfactory (?) treaties as ours and the American negotiators have concluded with them, the Japanese have taken such a bold and wise step in the onward course. However, let us hope it is true. Perhaps their more northern temperament may contribute to make their heads wiser than their neighbors; and if it is true they will become a nation instead of being what the Chinese are—a people.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Preparations of the British to Attack Canton —Murder by Chinese—Exertions of the Imperial Government to Raise Funds for the War—The Russian Overtures to China.

Hong Kong (Oct. 3) Correspondence of the London Times

Lord ELGIN is here, and it is probable he will not leave the place till the results of the demonstrations against Canton are known.

We understand as soon as the whole force of Marines arrive operations will commence. The first detachment arrived on the 28th inst. in the steamer *Imperador*.

The dispatch gunboat *Cormorant* and gunboat *Banterer* arrived from Manilla yesterday.

An expedition under Commodore ELLIOT, consisting of the gunboats *Plover*, *Opossum* and *Staunch*, with some ships' boats, left Tiger Island on the 14th inst. After a cruise of several days they came out near the junction of the great west and north rivers, and arrived at Macao on the 19th inst. During the cruise several Mandarin junks and some forts were destroyed, but private property was not interfered with. The people of the towns which were passed willingly assisted in pointing out the Mandarin boats, understanding, apparently, the object of the expedition.

I regret to have to report another accident on board ship arising from Chinese treachery. The schooner *Nera* left this on the 17th instant with a valuable cargo of treasure and merchandize bound to Foochow. The following evening some Chinese passengers, assisted by the carpenter of the ship, killed the captain and a couple of seamen who were on deck. The mate escaped up the rigging, where he remained till the Chinese left the vessel, which they did after two or three hours, taking with them about $22,000 worth of treasure. When the vessel was taken possession of she was stirred into Mirs Bay, close to this, whence she was brought back by the mate on the morning of the 19th inst. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this act, but no clue has been got of them as yet.

The British ship *Cathaya*, which left this on the 14th inst. for Foochow, was lost on the Prata shoal on the 20th inst. The Captain and crew arrived here in the ship's boats, and brought with them about $10,000 worth of the treasure which was on board the ship.

The French Minister, Baron LE GROS, visited His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING on the 16th inst. His Excellency was received here with the usual salutes and a guard of honor.

At Hong Kong all remains quiet. There is little change to notice in imports, the market being almost clear of stocks.

Shanghae (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the Times.

A change has come over the policy of the authorities in the South. The French Ambassador has arrived in the mouth of the Canton River. The projected northern voyage is definitely abandoned. It is reported that the order has gone forth that Canton shall be taken, and I must return to my post of observation.

When we have settled our differences with the Cantonese, the scene of action will be removed to these northern ports.

Hong-Kong (Oct. 30) Correspondent of the London News.

The Imperial Government is using extraordinary exertions to raise contributions, both of money and rice. Many of the Chinese rice-shops in Shanghae have been closed in consequence of the oppressive fee on rice levied on them by the authorities. Heavy property taxes are being imposed everywhere. The court of Pekin cannot feel itself secure. For months back every nerve has been strained to gather supplies from all the provinces to Pekin. It reminds one of the old story of Dame Alice Kyteler, the Kilkenny witch, sweeping all the dirt of "Kilkenny Town" to the house of William her son. Whether the Pekin administration are trying to gather stores and treasure to appease a hungry, distressed, discontented and dangerous city mob, and so stave off the approaching evil day, or whether these

MASSACHUSETTS.

Close of the Year—Mr. Banks' Resignation—Banks' Convention in No. 7—Mr. Sumner and the Reports concerning him—Democratic Defections in Western Massachusetts—A Hard Case, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The year 1857 is going out with us rather gloomily, in every way. It is diamal in the item of weather, and pleasant in no other respect. Down to and through Christmas, the weather was good. Then we have had snow enough to mske sluab, but not enough to make sleigbing. Sunday it thawed a little, and yeaterday a great deal, ao that we paddled about the streets, and had gratuitous shower-baths from the roofs. To-day we have a leaden sky, with pretty stiff indications of one of those storms that do up the Winter's work in a thorough and compact fashion. Cold we have hardly known yet, and many see in this a cause for thankfulness, as people are enahled to save their wood; but as a warm Winter brings acarlatina in its train, the gain is not quite so great as it is generally reckoned to be. We had but sixty-two deaths last week, but there is considerable sickness, much more than the number of deaths will indicate. A good stiff spell of bitter cold weather would be just the thing for us, the weeping skies that we have had so much of for weeks past being (useful only to the builders of those houses which last till doomsday. In Western Massachusetts scarlatina is raging as fearfully as it did in this vicinity two or three years ago, when hardly a family escaped its visitations.

We have Mr. Banks' resignation at last. It came a week ago, and Gov. Gardner immediately appointed the 7th of January for an election to fill the vacancy, thus giving sixteen days' notice to the combatants, which is quite as many as they ought to have. If the Republican members of the House really asked Mr. Banks not to resign, but to remain and lead them, they were disappointed; and they deserved to be, for though Mr. Banks would not hesitate to resign the Governorship for a Senatorship, he is not so unwise as to refuse the former to remain in a body where he was once the first man, but where he could only hope hereafter to be the second. If his ambition pointed Congressward, he never would have run for Governor, and having succeeded in his last move, and that brilliantly, he is not about to give up the "comfortably-wadded" Chair in the Governor and Conncil's Chamber in the State-house, to lead in a helter-skelter, Donnybrook-Fair-sort of fight, with broken heads instead of laurel for crowns. Gov. Boutwell used to say that the Executiveship of Massachusetts would be a very pretty place, if it were not for the offices the Governor had to give away; and as most of those offices have been taken from him, being now filled by popular election, Mr. Banks is destined to have a comfortable time for a year, at least, unless Mr. Sumner should retire and leave a vacancy in the Senate.

The Banks men of the Seventh Congressional District are to hold a Convention on Jan. 1, 1858, at South Reading, to name Mr. Banks' successor; for such, unless we are all mistaken, will be the amount of their action, though something will depend upon the conduct of the Convention, when so many gentlemen are aspiring to the nomination, with the chances in favor of the worst of the legion. The South Reading Convention is not called as exclusively Republican, but it is to be composed of Americans as well as Republicans.

I have seen no call for a Democratic Convention, though it is not six weeks since the Democratic papers hinted very strongly at a coalition with the Gardner Americans, and had hopes of success in that way. Lecompion is the magical word that has spoiled their chances, rendering them eminently "disastrons chances." The Americans are quiet, thinking, perhaps, that times will mend with them as they may, "like sour ale in Summer."

The talk about Mr. Sumner's health, and of his inability to attend exciting sessions of the Senate, —which may be held to mean *any* sessions in these exciting times,—and of his being excused from serving on any Committee, has revived the belief that he does not mean to hold his seat much longer, and that the Legislature, at the very next session, will be called upon to choose his successor. It is reported that he was long since convinced that he ought to retire from active life, and that he was prevented from proceeding in accordance with his convictions only by the remonsirances and representations of his friends, who can't bear the thought of seeing in his place one of the more rough-and-tumble Republicans, a representative man of the class into whose hands the good things now pass, almost as matter of course. You are perhaps, aware that there are two extreme classes among our Republicans, composed of men susceptible of being defined in various ways. The one class is composed of persons who are sincere Anti-Slavery men, "and did behave as *sich*" in times when it cost something to do so. The other is made up of men who are Republicans, because the sun in Massachusetts shines only on the Republican side of the hedge at this time. bnt who, with a devotion worthy of the sun-flower itself, are ready to follow the sun when it shall shine on the other side of the hedge. The first-mentioned are accused of "mutual admiration," which is. perhaps, a well-founded accusation, the cause of which is to be sought in the lack of anything to admire in the other Republicans. They are considered exclusive in their notions, and are partial to clean linen and hole-less gloves. They would consider Mr. Sumner's resignation at this time a first-class calamity, as removing a gentleman from a place where gentlemen are getting to be very rare. What his intentions are I do not know, nor, do I believe, does any one, if indeed they are clearly known to himself. One story is, that he will make a journey to Egypt and India, which I take to be a joke. If seriously indisposed, his duty to his country, and to himself, points to a resignation of official life. There are duties attached to the Senatorial office which ought to be discharged, but which cannot be discharged by an invalid.

We are already hearing something of the State officers that are to be removed after the inauguration of Gov. Banks. Capt. Haynes, of Waltham, is put down for the Wardenship of the State Prison for which place he was an aspirant under Gov Gardner; but the Governor, who had a fanciful notion that to work for his benefit was honor enough, (and so it was, but in political affairs honor is a kickshaw, and is not to be named with the regular course of spoils,) would do nothing for the Captain, though the Captain had done much for him. It was Gov. Gardner's capital weakness that he would not aid his friends, but reserved most of his favors for toadies, who could do him no service when he was in most need of it. This sent all the working politicians of any power into the other parties, and the Governor was landed high and dry in November. Mr. Haynes is in the Senate, so that the present Warden will have a few months more of life, and may not be executed until next Spring.

Mr. Postmaster-General Brown has done something for which we are thinking of giving him a service of plate. He has turned Dr. Loring out of the Salem Post-Office, and given the place to Mr. Messervey, an excellent man, though I never heard that he was much troubled with Democracy. The Doctor used to be a violent Abolitionist, —so violent that when the English Government was demolished by Gen. Cass' "Right of Search" affair, the Doctor demolished the General in a pamphlet of singular ability, which was strongly approved by Mr. Garrison and other gentlemen who are entitled to confer degrees in *that* College, —and was a warm supporter and personal friend of the late Mr. Rantoul, when that statesman was engaged in making his attacks on the Fugitive Slave law. He was a Coalitionist, too, and accepted office under Gov. Boutwell, and advocated the election of Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate. When Mr. Rantoul died, he ratted, and became a zealous Pro-Slaveryite, in reward for which he was made Postmaster of Salem, said to be the best place of the kind in New-England, the Boston Office only excepted. He has the reputation of having written an editorial article for a Democratic paper, just after the Brooks outrage, in which the assault on Mr. Sumner was commended, in truculent language. His reward is now before him. He has been permitted to resign his place, which is delicate English for being told that he might go ont if he hadn't a particularly strong desire for being put out. There are as good men among our Hunker Democrats as breathe, but they are not renegades; and if the Administration shall confer its favors on them, its conduct will meet with the approval of the people in the proportion of a thousand to one. The Lowell Postmaster is in the same leaky boat with his Salem brother, and probably will share his fate. The Doctor's treatment has alarmed the remnant of the Pierce office-holders, for they justly argue that if he wouldn't be allowed to hold what he had so fairly earned, none of them can be considered safe. Were it not for the Lecompton business, the President would be decidedly popular in Masssachusetis, because of his evident sense of justice in all official appointments.

In western Massachusetts the Democrats are showing a disposition to go with Mr. Douglas. Whiting Griswold is leading them off to the Illinoisan. Mr. Griswold is of Greenfield, in Franklin County; has served in both branches of our Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has been a candidate for Congress. He was one of the Democratic *State* delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and was at the head of those New-England men in that body who led the way in serving President Pierce after the fashion that Banquo was served by Macbeth. He took part with those Southern men who brought forward Mr. Buchanan, very much to the anger of some of his colleagues, who, having nothing to lose, were astonished to see him act independently, forgetting that he resembled Alexander the Great in the fact that he had hope left. He had no mean part in bringing about Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and naturally expected something handsome in return for his labors of love—of office. The collectorship of Boston was what he had selected for himself, but as it did not please the President to select him for it, he was disappointed. He could get nothing, Mr. Buchanan proving as ungrateful as if, instead of being the head of the Republic, he were the Republic itself. It is supposed that his having fraternized with the Free-Soilers, and his vote for Mr. Sumner in the Massachusetts Senate, were remembered against him at Washington; and if they were not, it was not from any want of "memory's monitor" at the President's ear, who kept Mr. Griswold's sins very prominently in the neighborhood of that organ. Now he has gone over to Mr. Douglas, and with him, I presume, have gone the skeleton battalions of the Franklin. There'll soon be only the office-holders left to support the Administration; yet it started well, and, had nothing changed since inauguration day, it would have largely increased its strength in Massachusetts. Personally, Mr. Buchanan was always liked in this State, and even those who are most determined to oppose the President, because of his policy—or rather his want of policy—even speak respectfully, and often kindly of the man. Our Whigs found it very easy to support him in 1856, and others might imitate them in 1860, if he would let them—but he won't.

One hundred men were discharged on Saturday from our Navy-Yard. They had been employed on buildings, which are not finished, but look like skeletons.

The January dividends will be little short of $2,000,000, or nearly $600.000 less than those of last January.

Many trials of liquor dealers, under the "nuisance act," have taken place, most of them resulting in conviction of the accused. In this way, it is expected, that all except the very "geenteelest" of grog-shops will ultimately be reached in Boston.

THYME.

How French Ladies Live Apart from their Husbands, and what they Spend.

From Galignani's Messenger, of Nov. 29.

Mme. Charles Laffitte, wife of the banker from whom she has been judicially separated since April, 1847, subscribed on the 5th of January, 1853, an authorization to Baron de Salignac Fenelon, captain in the Lancers of the Imperial Guard, to receive out of arrears of an annual allowance which her husband made her, 26,000 francs, in payment of money lent. M. Laffitte, having declined to pay the money, Baron de Salignac de Fenelon, in January last, brought an action against him for the amount before the civil tribunal, but the Court decided that the action must be dismissed, inasmuch as Mme. Laffitte had not been authorized by her husband to sign the obligation, though in such matters the Code Napoleon declares the husband's authorization to the wife to be necessary, even when she is separated from him. Yesterday, Baron de Salignac Fenelon appealed to the Imperial Court against this decision. His advocate represented that the 26,000 francs had been advanced to Mme. Laffitte at a time when the allowance which her husband was bound to make her had fallen into arrear—an allowance originally fixed at 36,000f. a year, but owing to M. Laffitte's embarrassments after the Revolution of 1848, reduced to 9,000f., then when his position improved, increased to 12,000f., and afterwards to 18,000f., and when consequently she was obliged to have recourse to the purses of her friends to purchase furniture, pay debts, and prevent seizures; and he contended that under these circumstances the authorization to receive the 26,000f. out of the arrears was one of those acts which the Code Napoleon allows a wife to perform without obtaining the permission of her husband. On behalf of M. Laffitte, it was stated that in the eight years after the separation, his wife had received from him not less than 518,000f., which she had spent in her toilette, and in the purchase of all kinds of frivolous things. At length he was obliged to obtain the nomination of what is called a "judicial council," to control her expenditure; before he did so, she represented that she owed 120,000f., and after the nomination was made she pretended that she owed 199,000f. M. Laffitte, in addition to her allowance of 18,000f., had set apart 100,000f. for the payment of her debts, and it turned out that there were claimants to the amount of 45,000f. for money lent, who had not received M. Laffitte's authorization; that there was a sum of 14,000f. set down as due to a lady's maid; and that one person, who was named as having lent 8,000f., had expressed surprise at being made to figure as a creditor of the lady. In fact, said the learned council, the whole thing appeared to be got up to pay a gambling debt on the Bourse. With regard to the case of Baron de Salignac Fenelon, the learned counsel contended that there was no doubt in a legal point of view that the authorization given by Mme. Laffitte was not regular, and that consequently the appeal must be dismissed. The Court, being of the same opinion, confirmed the previous judgment.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.—The present week at Messrs, Clark & Fanning's School, No. 218 Fourth-street, has been devoted to the examinations and semi-quarterly exhibition. Monday and Tuesday were set apart to an exemplification of the method of instruction, and yesterday the parents and friends of the pupils assembled numerously at 12 o'clock, to listen to the exercises in oratory and rhetoric. Dramatic pieces, interspersed with a variety of serious and comic declamations and compositions, constituted the programme.

The Clyde (N. Y.) *Times* of the 24th says a horrible murder was perpetrated in that village the night previous by Nicholas Ward. His wife was found dead and covered with wounds, and circumstances show Ward, who is under arrest, to be the murderer. A child at the point of death was found in the house, but the cause of its condition is not stated.

The Dead of 1857.

The Necrology of 1857 is a crowded list of distinguished names. Statesmen, jurists, warriors, literary men, famous soldiers, scholars and *savans* are among the dead of the year. Science loses the active zeal and indomitable energy of Kane, the industry of Hugh Miller, the patient study of Andrew Ure, and the research of Scoresby and Beechey. Literature mourns the death of brilliant writers. Eminent statesmen are no more. The military chronicle is shortened. The British nobility of the old stock has thinned out. Art has lost Crawford and Rauch. More or less, every class of prominent men has suffered.

In a little more than one year, the class of *Explorers* has been diminished by the death of four famous men. At the end of November, 1856, Rear-Admiral Beechey, R. N., died in London. In the middle of February, 1857, Dr. Kane died at Havana, at the early age of 35. In the latter part of March, Dr. Wm. Scoresby died at Torquay, England. On the 15th of May, Lieut. Isaac G. Strain, U. S. A., died at Aspinwall. Admiral Beechey was a veteran of Aretic exploration. He explored regions into which few ventured, and where, until the time of Kane, none had done so much as he. The Admiral died full of years and honors; Kane followed him, young in years but richer in fame. Dr. Scoresby, in his day, was an authority in the same field of research; and, lastly, made the measurement of the waves of the Atlantic, calculating their force and speed, and height, and depth, and giving the world a record which nobody but he had had the patience to compile. The Doctor's description of the way he permitted himself to be blown up on the steamer's paddle-boxes, and how he was blown down again, —how the gale carried him aft, and how he afterwards crawled forward, in the teeth of the storm, —how he timed the waves and watched them, must still be freshly remembered. The name of Lieut. Strain will always be connected with that fearful Darien Expedition, in which incredible hardship was endured, and which settled knotty questions. Beechey, Kane, Scoresby and Strain are gone.

The name of Hugh Miller leads off the list of the dead *savans*. The great geologist was 54 years old when he committed suicide in Edinburg a year ago this last December. On the 2d of January Dr. Andrew Ure died in London at the ripe age of 78. Dr. Ure's *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* is a sufficient record of the value of his labors as a chemist. In February, Mr. Wm. C. Redfield, of this City, died, having contributed largely to the stock of our information of storm-theories, meteorological phenomena, and paleontological plans. In the middle of March, at West Point, Professor James W. Bailey died—an able mathematician, a reliable chemist, and at the time of his death President Elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In England, on the 12th of August, Rev. Wm. D. Conybeare, long a standard authority in the study of geology, departed this life at the age of 70.

The ranks of the *Scholars and Authors* have been sadly thinned. On the 12th of January Dr. Eli Smith, one of the oldest of the American Missionaries at the Beirout Station, died at the age of 56, leaving incomplete his great translation of the Bible. On the 8th of June Douglas Jerrold died at Kilburn Priory, at the age of 54. In July, at Paris, Pierre Jean Beranger died, at the age of 75. In August, at Annecy, Eugene Sue expired, aged 56. Later in August, at Hampton, England, John Wilson Croker, at the age of 76, was numbered with his fathers. On the 27th of the same month Dr. Rufus W. Griswold died in New-York at the age of 42. In August, also, Rev. Thomas Dick died at Dundee; and on the 16th of November George R. Glindon expired at Panama, in the 50th year of his age. To these names should be added that of the Baron Von Hammer, Oriental scholar, whose death occurred at Vienna at the close of the previous year. The Baron was 82. Rev. John Harris, a religio-scientific writer, died in December of last year at St. John's Wood, Eng.; and soon after, at Boston, died Sidney Willard, a veteran Professor of Harvard College, at the age of 76. Nor must Charlotte Elizabeth's husband be forgotten; Mr. L. H. J. Tonna died last Spring in England, and soon after him died William Walton, a voluminous writer on Spanish history, at the age of 74.

The dead *Sculptors* are Crawford and Rauch. Thomas Crawford died at London, Oct. 10. Christian Rauch at Dresden, Dec. 5.

The dead *Statesmen* are Marcy, Hamilton, Birney and others. William L. Marcy died at Ballston, in this State, on the 4th of July. Mr. Marcy was 71 years old. Two Southern Ex-Ministers to England have died; Andrew Stevenson in Virginia, in January, and Louis McLane, at Baltimore, in October. Ex-Secretary Dobbin died at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th of August; Wm. E. Venable, United States Minister at Guatemala, in August; James G. Birney, in New-Jersey, in the latter part of November; Jas. Hamilton, in Galveston Bay, killed in the disaster to the steamship *Opelousas*, in November. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, died in May. Several members of Congress have died. Among others, Senator Rusk, of Texas. This was a case of suicide. Rusk and Hugh Miller are the sole instances of suicide among the catalogue we have given. Preston S. Brooks, M. C. from South Carolina, whose name is chiefly remarkable from his attack on Charles Sumner, died at Washington on the 27th of January.

The *Military* chronicle is very full. England has lost heavily in the Indian war; not to dwell upon the fact that considerable numbers of her troops have fallen in battle, or that *fifteen hundred* persons have been cruelly massacred by the mutineers, her loss of general officers alone has been remarkable. On the 27th of June, Gen. George Anson died at Kurnaul, aged 59. His successor in command, Sir Henry Barnard, died *eight days afterwards* (July 5) before Delhi, aged 58. Sir Henry Lawrence was killed in battle, at Lucknow, on the 4th of July, at the age of 51. Two days after, Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore, while heading the charge of a handful of soldiers against the crew of Sepoys who afterwards committed the terrible massacre of the English in that place. Sir Hugh was 68 years old. Then followed the siege and capture of Delhi, and the deaths of Generals Neill and Nicholson and Lieut. Salkeld; the latter the brave young officer who gave entrance to the troops by blowing open the Cashmere gate at the cost of his own life. At home, England lost many old officers of the Royal Navy. In the Isle of Jersey, in May, died Sir Thomas le Marchant Gosselin, Admiral of the Red, the oldest officer of the Navy, at the age of 92. On the 13th of May, at East Sheen, Lord William Fitzroy, Admiral of the Blue, died at the age of 74; at Plymouth, in January, Rear-Admiral Rogers, aged 73; at Southampton, in June, Sir Thomas Brown, Admiral of the Blue, aged 79. Prince Woronzoff, a veteran Russian General of the time of the Napoleon campaign, died at Odessa in the latter part of 1856, at the age of 74. In France, in October, General Cavaignac, of revolutionary fame, died suddenly at the age of 55. At Constantinople, in the same month, General Guion died. The American Navy list is shortened by the death of Commodore Newton, at Washington, July 27.

Of the *Clergy*, the prominent names are Bishop Blomfield, who died at London Aug. 5; the Bishop of Aberdeen, died in Scotland April 15, Father Mathew, who died in Ireland at the end of 1856; —and, nearer home, Rev. John F. Schroeder, who died in Brooklyn, in February. M. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, was assassinated in January by the Priest Verger, who was executed for the crime.

The *Nobility* of Great Britain comprises necrological notices for the year of the fifth Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Amherst, the fourth Earl of Mornington, the sixth Duke of Marlborough, and others.

Other notable deaths were those of Dr. Marshall Hall and Dr. Paris, eminent English physicians, who died, the former in August, and the latter in January, in England; Chief Justice Oakley, of this City, who died on the 12th of May; John Barney, a son of Commodore Barney, who died at Baltimore in January, at the age of 70; John M. Gregor, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, who died at Boulogne in April; Wm. Ranney, artist, who died at Hoboken in November; and, lastly, the poor, half crazy individual, John Sayers Orr, who claimed the privilege of blowing the trumpet of the "Angel Gabriel," who raised many rows here and elsewhere, and finally died miserably at Demerara at the end of 1856. To this list might be added the names of Mr. Zimmermann, Mr. Buckley, and other leading merchants of New-York, who have died during the year; but our catalogue is sufficiently extended.

The New-York Democracy and the Kansas Question—Letter from Hon. W. H. Ludlow.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Satville, (L. I.) Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

My attention has been called to several articles in the opposition papers, making allusions to a letter which I addressed to the Tammany Hall Committee, in reply to their invitation to address the meeting of the 23d inst., which letter I believe has not been published. The reference made in those hrticles to my position on the Kansas question, seems to make it necessary that position should be distinctly understood. I am happy that we have arrived at a stage of this question not involving Slavery. No sane man believes that there is the slightest prospect of its establishment in Kansas. That is no longer an issue. White men are now in intercst, and whatever direction the question may hereafter take, I shall reserve all my sympathies for my own race. I shall indulge in no false philanthropy for the men of Kansas. I shall adopt the test,—what affect will such and such a proposed measure have upon the Democratic Party of the Union, and more particularly upon the Democratic Party of New-York. I have already applied in my judgment this test to the present position of the Kansas question, and am well satisfied that any attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and upon the people of Kansas, will be a great wrong in itself, will lead to almost endless turmoil and civil war in Kansas, and will be a deadly blow to the Democratic Party.

Governor Walker and the papers, with one exception, published in Kansas, have declared that the people of that Territory will resist every attempt to put in operation a State Government under the Lecompton Constitution. All the reliable reports from that Territory confirm this. If that Constitution be adopted by Congress, the Federal troops must be called upon to enforce it; and does any one suppose that such a deadly contest as would then arise in Kansas, could go on without enlisting the active sympathies, and still more active efforts of representatives of every State of the Union. I regard it then as fas more sound in policy, and better tending to the preservation of peace, to meet this difficulty at the threshold. Our party went into the contest of 1856, solely upon the great principle of self-government. I was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, which adopted that principle as the essential part of the platform of the Democratic Party. I have always considered that principle as applicable not only to the determination of the question of Slavery by the people of the Territory, but as applicable to every internal question, and that the phrase "domestic institutions" was used to cover every question referring to the affairs of the Territory, such as banks, qualifications for electors, and the numberless details of a Government. This view, I believe, is that entertained by the great mass of our party.

I recognize the imperative right of a State to admittance into the Union, with the presentation of a Constitution republican in its character. But, at the same time, I would, under all circumstances, oppose any such admission, when I had reason to believe that Constitution, so presented, was not only not the embodiment of the views and wishes of the majority of the people, but that it was in opposition to such, and was the offspring of chicanery and fraud. There can be no doubt that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas represented a minority of the people. For this the men of Kansas are greatly to blame. They should have voted. But it is notorious that a large portion of the delegates to that Convention, including its President, Mr. Calhoun, were only elected upon their written pledge that they would go for the unconditional submission of the whole Constitution to the people; and it is likewise a notorious fact that when asked why they forfeited their pledges so made, and submitted a single question in a cheating form, their reply was to the effect that, if submitted in any fair form, so that the people could get at it upon its merits, it would have been voted down by a vote of ten to one. All these points are not hid "under a bushel." They are patent to the whole country. They have been made the great question of the day. And the Democratic Party are now called on to take their position.

To dodge the issue, to wink at the consummation of a fraud, under legal forms, to connive at a wrong, to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in violation of their well-known wishes, in violation of the principle of self-government, and the Cincinnati Platform, to split hairs or pettifog upon a great public question, are all unworthy of the Democratic Party. Whatever great success in the history of our country the Democratic Party has achieved, it has ever been by a bold, courageous, decided policy, by a firm stand in favor of the right, without the slightest regard for exigencies or consequences. The adoption of such a policy endeared Jackson in the hearts of the people. It will endear every Democratic leader who adopts it. I am happy that the President in his Message, with his characteristic wisdom, does not recommend the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. If some of his indiscreet friends will only leave this question where he leaves it, all will be well. The approval and indorsement of the President in his Message by the Democratic meetings, I understand to be, of his exact position in the Message, and not that of the interpreters of it. The indications now happily are, that this whole question will take a favorable turn.

The President has most wisely intrusted Gen. Denver to recognize and protect the election called by the Legislature of Kansas for the 4th of January. The whole matter will now probably come before Congress with two returns. One, of the Lecompton Constitution, with or without Slavery, voted for on the 21st of December by a small minority of the people. The other, a vote on the 4th of January, against the whole Lecompton Constitution by a large majority of the people of Kansas. In the instructions of Gen. Denver, the President seems to recognize the entire validity of the latter vote. Should the question then come before Congress in this shape, I hope that steps will be taken to send back the whole subject to the people of Kansas, with suitable provisions to enable them to begin *de novo*. On the question as it now stands the duty of every Democrat seems clear. Let every latitude of opinion be conceded. Frown down and put down every attempt to proscribe or read out of the party, or assail the motives of such Democrats as Douglas and Walker, or those who coincide with them in their views on this question. Let every States-Right Democrat of New-York, having the integrity of his party at heart, inquire first what is right, and then what is demanded of the Democratic Party of New-York. Let him take no step on any public question which will jeopardize the power attained after our hard-fought battle of last Autumn; let him reflect that his first duty is to the Empire State, and if at any time doubts arise as to party policy, let him refer back to the time-honored principles of our party, to the Cincinnati platform, upon which we achieved our great victory of 1856. Thus can we refer every attempt at division in our ranks, and perpetuate Democratic rule, upon which depends the prosperity and welfare of our State and Union.

A few words in relation to a Southern view of this Kansas question, and I am done. I take this opportunity of adding my testimony to the honesty, the truth, the integrity, both personal and political, which have ever been the characteristics of Southern statesmen. The great mass of the Southern people care but little about this Kansas question in its present form. Long ago all idea of making Kansas a Slave State was abandoned. The only question upon which they could feel any direct interest, is already qualifiedly submitted by the Lecompton Convention, and though that Convention denied all future interference with a few hundred slaves now in that Territory, that point is too small a one and too immaterial to draw the South into a general advocacy of its proceedings. A portion of the conservative press of the South have already taken; a noble and disinterested ground against the cousummation of the Lecompton fraud. I am rejoiced to see the whole question assuming such a form as removes the probabilities of any sectional agitation growing out of it.

An Ultra Southern View of the Kansas Question.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We publish this morning, which is as early as our space would permit, the really able and ingenious speech of Senator Douglas on the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution, delivered in the Senate on the 9th inst. We do not hesitate to say that, as regards the issue between Gov. Walker and Mr. Buchanan, and standing upon the premises admitted by the latter, *Mr. Douglas is triumphant.*

This speech abundantly proves that if Mr. Douglas is invincible when right, he is terribly subtle when wrong. As we before said, the supporters of the Administration in this issue *cannot defend it upon Administration grounds.* They must adopt the argument of the *Delta*, or be driven shamefully to the wall; there is no alternative between that and a disgraceful defeat in the arena of argument. They must go back to the beginning, and repudiate the dictatorial course of Walker and the instructions of Mr. Buchanan covering that course—repudiate the urgent recommendation marked by Mr. Buchanan, that the whole Kansas Constitution, with all the domestic institutions to which it related, should, as a condition of its acceptance, be submitted to the direct ratification of the popular vote—repudiate the opinion expressed in Mr. Buchanan's message that the Kansas bill required the referring of the provisions of the Constitution to the people; and after all they must adopt our theory that the Lecompton Convention, clothed with general and unconditional powers to form a State Constitution, represented the sovereignty of the inchoate State; that, thus plenarily empowered, and legitimately embodying the sovereign will of the people whom it represented, it could submit the Constitution as a whole, in detail, or not at all, without detracting from the legality of the instrument, or impairing the right of the people to form their domestic institutions in their own way, inasmuch as the way provided by the Convention was by rightful and logical construction the way desired by the people. They must do this, we say, or be vanquished in the contest.

As for our having gone over to the President on this Lecompton question, with which we have been charged, it is as stupid as unwarrantable to infer any thing of the kind. Mr. Buchanan has come over to us on one single point, to wit: *the propriety of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.* That position we held before, and showed good reason for holding it. We are glad to find Mr. Buchanan there, but his reasons for being there are not satisfactory. We are not at the President's table; he is at ours. We gave the banquet, and he came to it, without showing an authentic ticket of invitation, or coming in at the right door. As long as he has come, however, he is welcome; but he can't show, upon his own reasoning, his right to be where he is. That is all.

The pervading error of Mr. Douglas' speech consists in his confounding questions that pertain legitimately to Congress for discussion and decision, with questions which the people of a State alone can rightfully consider and determine. Mr. Douglas himself recognizes the legal existence of the Kansas Legislature. Congress had already given its sanction to the same effect. By the terms of the Kansas bill, the people being "left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way," they could not have proceeded to do so in a more appropriate manner than by framing a Constitution under an act of the Legislature, calling a Constitutional Convention, which was, undeniably, a "rightful subject of legislation." Having done this —having held a Convention—having framed a Constitution, and provided a mode of their own for its definite adoption and execution, Mr. Douglas wants Congress to compel them to form their domestic institutions, not in their own way, as indicated, but as he would have them formed if he were a citizen of Kansas, and as he thinks the people of Kansas ought to form them. This would be destructive of the essence of State sovereignty in the very act of creating a State, and contradictory of the terms and spirit both of the Kansas bill and Cincinnati Platform. Congress may, if it choose, refuse admission to a new State; it may subjugate it to the condition of a province. These things it may do as acts of sheer power. But it cannot, under pretext of Constitutional duty, or under pretext of carrying out the Kansas bill, disregard the action of the Lecompton Convention, or reject the Constitution adopted in the manner provided by that Convention. Never.

Whether the course of Mr. Douglas, on this Lecompton Convention, will lead to his expulsion from the National Democracy, remains to be seen. *We are inclined to think it will not, unless he chooses to walk out himself; and in that case he may, like Sampson, bear away the gates of the Northern wing of the party, and produce a general stampede from the old inclosure.* As for the Southern wing of the party, that portion represented by such papers as the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, conceding that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas stand upon the same ground abstractly, will be ready, no doubt, to shake hands, after a bit, with Douglas, Walker & Co., and their Northern Democratic supporters, over the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, and a new order of things of which "Free Kansas" will be the leading feature. Thus *aggression* will continue to be the winning policy at the North, and *submission* the winning policy at the South, of a hocus-pocus, spoils-seeking, thimble-rigging, Union-saving National Partyism. At all events, such is not an impossible result.

The Administration and the Action of Commodore Paulding.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Kansas affair has been entirely supplanted by the new trouble in which the President is so unexpectedly involved by the rash, precipitate and unauthorized proceedings of Commodore Paulding in the arrest of General Walker within the territory of Nicaragua, and the breaking up of his enterprise. This incident threatens to kindle a new dissension in the ranks of the Democracy. The flame will grow and rage more violently as the news passes southward, until, reaching the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, it will, like a prairie fire, sweep everything before it, and involve the whole South in one grand conflagration of fillibuster *furore*.

At the North, Walker, his character, motives and schemes, are held in little favor, and his defeat, by what means soever, will cause little grief. But in the South it is very different. The fillibuster feeling is a very prevalent one among the warlike Southrons, and this feeling has received a new and powerful impulse from the failure of the South to secure Kansas as a Slave State. Southern expansion is now the great idea, as essential to maintain, at least, an approach to equilibrium of the North and South, to preserve the Union, and to draw the South off from the unwise policy of seeking to extend Slavery into the northern latitudes. The Democratic Party throughout the Union will acquiesce in this policy. The acquisition of Cuba, or of some adjacent southern country, is the very best step to calm and extinguish the discord which has for some time disturbed the quiet of these States. It was wisely said to Mr. Buchanan a few days ago, by a gentleman whose opinion he asked as to the best remedy for the Kansas troubles: "Change the programme: substitute *Cuba* for *Kansas*, and the *Ostend Manifesto* for the *Lecompton Convention*." The President smiled and brightened up at an idea which went home to one of his warmest feelings and aspirations. All the troubles, disagreements and misadventures that may occur to him, in an Administration which begins already to be an eventful one, will be forgotten in the splendor of the realization of the aim and object of the Ostend Manifesto—the acquisition of that magnificent possession. "*Cuba querida.*"

These feelings in the South will impel their representatives to a violent denunciation of the conduct of Paulding to Walker. I cannot imagine a justification of such conduct. The Administration will be cleared of all responsibility in the matter. Captain Engle, to whom Walker surrendered, has just arrived, and delivered his despatches to the Secretary of the Navy. A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for an early hour to-morrow, to consider this matter: meantime, it is asserted that Paulding proceeded without orders, and Captain Engle admitted as much this evening, saying, "We don't require orders to know how to perform our duty." The friends of our gallant navy will lament this incident, as calculated to increase the ill-feeling which already exists in Congress against that arm of the national defence. Paulding will have occasion to make as precipitate a return to the States as he has compelled Walker to make. The formidable, and, though often-conquered, never-subdued little fillibuster, will be here to-morrow, rooms having been taken for him at Brown's. General Hasningsen is here, and was preparing to join Walker when the news of the latter's return arrived.

The arrival of Senator Toombs is an event of unusual interest in the present state of parties. He proceeded immediately to the White House, and had a long conversation with the President, in the course of which he expressed his decided dissent from the President's views in regard to our neutrality obligations and our coperation with Great Britain in guarding the coasts of Central America. The hope has been indulged that, as the father of the enabling act of the last session, Senator Toombs would support Douglas' proposition. I fear he will not, though he is much less violent than others who stand by the Lecompton wrong. He laughs scornfully at the folly and impudence of the upstart denouncers of his gallant associate chief and colaborer in so many hard-fought battles. There is no man in Congress who could wield a larger influence, and achieve a higher fame than this able debater and fearless legislator, by rising superior to an absurd and weak sectional feeling, and taking his position on the high ground occupied by Douglas and Walker. I do not despair that he will yet contrive the satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. N.

A New "Tobacco Question."—The important question of the possibility of poisoning by cigars impregnated with arsenic has been raised by the recent death in France, of a priest, named Bottaro, supposed to have been poisoned by another priest. An investigation has been undertaken, to ascertain whether it be possible or probable that arsenicated cigars can cause death by the inspiration of their smoke impregnated with volatilized arsenic, or by its admission in the saliva without such change. And very important are the conclusions arrived at. "There are four ways," remarked the investigators, in which the introduction of arsenic into the animal economy may be effected through the medium of cigars, by impregnation with a powerful solution of the poison, by its introduction into the candescent end, or as an impalpable powder into the buccal end, so that it may reach and mix with the saliva during smoking, or, finally, in larger quantity hidden in the central part of the cigar. Poisoning is hardly possible in the first or second cases. In the third instance it is inconceivable. It might occur by a combination of two or three of these methods. The question of the formation of arseniurcted hydrogen is not settled." In reading this report, we seem to be transported to the days of the Borgias, when the poisoned taper, falsely bearing the motto, "*Alius inservienda consumor*," destroyed other existences in sacrificing its own; and when the flowers of the ball-room were scented with alien and lethal perfumes. It is well to be assured that these fabled horrors are also impossibilities. The mere suggestion of this most "delcterious sophistication" of tobacco must carry alarm and discomfort to the soul of any rich uncle in the habit of smoking his favorite nephew's cigars; while for our modern blowers of anti-blasts to tobacco it furnishes a patent and effective insinuation. This report, however, practically negatives the possibility of such a crime being successfully perpetrated; since it is only in those cases where the impalpable powder is made to mix with the saliva—in other words, where detection is almost inevitable—that this detestable expedient could be effectively employed.—*The Lancet.*

An Interesting Scrap of Modern History—Letter from M. Poussin.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir: Agreeably to my note of the 2d inst., I have the pleasure of inclosing the narration of what passed between Mr. Russ and the Provisional Government as to the recognition of that government and his visit to the Hotel de Ville.

Thursday, 24th.—On the 24th February, 1848, the King abdicated in the morning, in favor of the Comte de Paris; the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Republic was proclaimed at the office of the *National*, at 8 P. M., a Provisional Government, composed of MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Lamartine, Berauger, Marrast and Louis Blanc, was installed at the Hotel de Ville.

Friday, 25th.—Proclamations of these facts were issued and placarded on all the walls of Paris on the morning of the 25th.

It immediately occurred to me that it would be very advantageous both to the United States and to the French Republic to obtain from Mr. Russ an official visit to the Provisional Government, and accordingly I called on him and on Mr. Martin, his secretary. I advised, at the same time, my friend M. Bastide, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the steps I had taken, and desired to know on what day and on what hour the Provisional Government could receive Mr. Russ.

M. Bastide answered me on the same day—thus: "I am very happy in receiving the communication you make me; it was, however, impossible to doubt a moment of the brotherly feelings with which the American Republic would acknowledge the accession of the French Republic. Tell, I pray you, to Mr. Russ that M. Lamartine is at this moment at the Government House, where he is to consult with his colleagues and fix on the hour to receive the American Ambassador; as soon as I shall have an answer I will hasten to communicate it to you. Your friend, Jules Bastide."

I repaired again to Mr. Russ and to Mr. Martin. Mr. Russ asked me some time to make up his

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Duties of Police Surgeons—Report Against the Present System of Detailing Officers.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor WOOD alone being absent.

The minutes of the last day's meeting having been read and confirmed,

Mr. BOWEN submitted the following rules and regulations for the government of surgeons of the Police force, which were adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SURGEONS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. The number of Sorgeons of the Metropolitan Police shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Commissioners of Police as the exigency of the service may require, and the power and duty of the said surgeons shall be the same except as hereinafter provided.

II. There shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Police one of the said surgeons as President, who shall be the organ of communication between the Commissioners and the Board of Surgeons, but it shall be in order for either of the said surgeons to communicate to the Board of Commissioners at any time such suggestions or information in respect to the sanitary condition of the Police force or of the Station-houses in the District to which he is assigned, and to the abatement of nuisances affecting the public health, or the presence of infectious or contagious disease in any part of the Metropolitan Police District.

III. The Metropolitan Police District is divided into 14 Surgical Districts,—(of which twelve are in New-York, each comprising two precincts, with the exception of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, each of which forms a district in itself.)

IV. To each of the foregoing districts the Commissioners of Police shall assign one surgeon for duty, and each surgeon shall in the district to which he is assigned have the exclusive surgical and medical charge, except that he may invite the aid of such other surgeons of the force from time to time as he may deem expedient.

V.—It shall be the duty of each Surgeon:

1. To report to the Commissioners of Police as often as he may deem proper, but at least once every three months, the health of the Police force and the sanitary condition of the Station-Houses in the District assigned to him.

2. To render professional services to all members of the Police Force stationed in his District who may be ill, whether such illness be in consequence of injuries received on duty or from ordinary sickness and indisposition, and to report thereon in writing to the Chief Clerk of Police on the last day of each month the cause of such illness and specifying the number of days when any officer in his District was unwell, from wounds received whilst on service, or from illness contracted by exposure to perform duty.

3. To carefully inspect and report upon from time to time to the Commissioners of Police the sanitary state of the Station-Houses, the condition and ventilation of the cells and all matters connected with the Station-Houses, or other buildings in charge of the Board of Police, within his District, which may affect injuriously the health of the inmates.

4. To attend all prisoners confined in the Station-houses in his District, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, or officer in command.

5. To attend all casualties requiring professional aid, occurring by day or by night in his District, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, or officer in command, and to visit all persons reported to have been assaulted or otherwise injured, whose cases have, or may become, the subject of investigation by the Police Magistrates, and to report to the General or Deputy Superintendents of Police whether the injuries sustained are of such a nature as to render it necessary for a Magistrate to be called to take the injured person's deposition; and when the life of the injured person may appear to be in danger, it should be the duty of the Surgeon to give immediate notice thereof to the General or Deputy Superintendent.

6. To visit from time to time all injured persons in his District, whose cases are undergoing investigation, in order that he may be able to give complete medical evidence when necessary on the trial of the accused.

7. To inspect, whenever called upon by a Captain of Police, the carcases of any animals within his district, suspected to be diseased, or any butcher meat, fish, poultry or other articles of provisions suspected to be unsound or unwholesome, or in a state unfit for human food, and to give evidence thereon in Court, when required.

8. To inspect, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, any adulterated provisions within his district, and to give evidence thereon, when required.

9. To report forthwith, in writing, to the General Superintendent, all nuisances affecting the public health, and the presence of any infectious or contagious diseases within his district.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Captains of Police to report in writing to the Surgeons of their respective precincts the names of all officers under their command, who may have been wounded or taken ill, stating their residence and whether wounded or sick, and no officer so wounded or sick shall be placed on duty without the consent in writing of the Surgeon of Police who attended him being first had and obtained.

VII. It shall be the duty of those Surgeons of Police who receive $1,500 per annum for their services, in consideration of their larger compensation, to examine the physical condition of all candidates for Police appointments whose applications shall have been favorably considered by the Board of Police, and report thereon in writing, whether such candidates possess the qualifications prescribed in respect to health, strength, statute and age. Such report shall be signed by at least two of the surgeons referred to in this section, and be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk. It shall be the duty of all the Surgeons of Police to make the examination herin mentioned whenever required by resolution of the Board of Commissioners.

VIII. It shall be the duty of one or more of the Surgeons of Police to repair to any part of the Metropolitan Police District whenever so directed by the Board of Commissioners, to examine and report upon the presence of contagious or infectious disease, upon the existence of nuisances dangerous to the public health, or upon any matter or thing within the said Police District that may be supposed prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. BOWEN presented a list of the Police Surgeons with the Districts to which they should be assigned, which was also adopted. The list was as follows:

Surgeon ——, First District, Brooklyn.
Surgeon ——, Second District, Brooklyn.
Surgeon Freligh, Third District, New-York.
Surgeon Kennedy, Fourth District, New-York.
Surgeon Gurcom, Fifth District, New-York.
Surgeon Fisher, Sixth District, New-York.
Surgeon Jones, Seventh District, New-York.
Surgeon Wells, Eighth District, New-York.
Surgeon Kimball, Ninth District, New-York.
Surgeon Agnew, Tenth District, New-York.
Surgeon Mott, Eleventh District, New-York.
Surgeon Gould, Twelfth District, New-York.
Surgeon Ranney, Thirteenth District, New-York.
Surgeon Ives, Fourteenth District, New-York.

Mr. BOWAN submitted the subjoined report from the Committee on Discipline:

The Committee on General Discipline, to which was referred the reports of the Deputy Superintendent and the Surgeons, of the patrolmen in the City of New-York, wounded or sick from exposure in the discharge of duty, submit the following Report:

[Here follow the names of the patrolmen reported wounded whilst in the discharge of duty, or made ill from exposure.] In connection with the duty with which the Committee was charged, of reporting the proper places to detail the foregoing, they have endeavored to ascertain how far the public interests required the detainment of patrolmen to the several places where they are now employed. The Committee are of opinion that, with the present limited patrol force, the number detailed is unnecessarily large, that in many cases there is no necessity for the presence of officers, and that in others the patrol can in the usual discharge of their duties, give all the protection to places where hitherto officers have been specially appointed.

The Supervisors of the County have appointed attendants at the Court of Sessions, and it will henceforth be unnecessary to detail officers to that Court. The men now detailed there can be returned to their respective precincts for patrol duty.

At the several police courts it is necessary there should be detailed active, intelligent patrolmen, and the Committee recommend the list herewith submitted, made up, so far as the men possessed the necessary qualification, from the sick and wounded.

At the Mayor's office, it is proposed that the Mayor's Clerk shall indicate the patrolmen to be there detailed.

The Commissioners of Emigration require at Castle Garden eight patrolmen to preserve order, and that the laws affecting immigrants be enforced. It is desirable that the men there detailed be in part acquainted with the European Languages, and that they have the confidence of the Emigrant Commissioners. The men there detailed it is recommended shall be continued on duty.

At present there are patrolmen detailed to accompany stages, steamboats, markets, &c. The Committee believe these special details are in many cases unnecessary, and that the duties with which they are charged will be better executed under the supervision of the Captains of the several precincts by the patrolmen under their command.

The Committee accordingly recommend that special details be made only to the following places in the City of New-York: Mayor's Office, Castle Garden, Police Courts, Commissioners, General Office, General and Deputy Superintendents' Offices, and Property-Clerk's Office, and that all Patrolmen elsewhere detailed be ordered to their respective precincts on patrol duty.

[A statement follows of the men detailed in the City of Brooklyn, and recommending their continuance at the places mentioned opposite their names.]

Mr. STRAHAHAN apprehended that Mr. BOWEN's election would not be fully understood simply by the reading the report.

Mr. BOWEN assented, and said that in connection with it he intended to propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all special details of patrolmen except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places there or where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangement in the disposition of the men under their command for that purpose, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to detail the following patrolmen to the places opposite their respective names, and to order all the men now detailed on patrol duty on and after the 1st of January next. (The officers names as mentioned in the report, and also the district to which each is appointed.)

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to detail to the Mayor's office in the City of New-York, such patrolmen as the Mayor elect may designate.

Resolved, That the patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn be there continued until further direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the Deputy Superintendent of New-York be empowered to detail such number of men as detectives, not exceeding 20, as he may deem expedient.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he wished that matter to be laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. BOWEN enquired whether his objection—

Mr. CHOLWELL replied that he wished to look into it, as that he did not exactly understand it.

The report and resolutions were then laid over by consent.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a physician's bill, for attending two policemen, and moved that it be paid.

General NYE said that the proper place to present it was to the Supervisors, who would discharge it.

Mr. BOWEN said the supervisors had paid similar bills that had been presented to them.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a petition from the Carlmens' Association, praying for the appointment of Lamengo B. Place on detailed duty at the Mayor's office.

Mr. BOWEN observed that he was in favor of allowing the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to select their own officers. He thought it would be discourteous to these gentlemen, whose personal comfort was concerned in the matter, to infringe upon their privilege of designating the men whom they would prefer.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he had no interest at all in the matter.

The subject was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Gen. NYE presented a batch of reports on charges made against members of the force.

The complaint against Aaron Lebencau, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for not being found on his post, was dismissed, because it appeared that his absence was caused by his wife's illness, her recovery being at the time hopeless.

The complaint against Geo. S. Lucas, for falsehood, was similarly disposed of.

That against Officers Tucker, Welpean, and Fowler, for not being on their beat, was also dismissed, on the ground that though not precisely on their beat they were still on duty.

The complaint of Officer Gerard, of the Third Precinct, for being absent from drill without permission, was dismissed, the proof being that he was so sick as to be unable to attend.

Mr. BOWEN presented the evidence in the case of Belknap Bower, of the Third Precinct, charged with assault on a citizen. He reported Belknap to be entirely justified, and the complaint was dismissed.

In the case of Chauncey Junke, charged with absence from duty, he moved that he be suspended for three days and reprimanded by his commanding officer. Carried.

James Eldridge, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for an offence not stated, was ordered to lose three days' pay and be reprimanded.

James D. Atger, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for being off his post, was mulcted in the same penalty.

Mayor POWELL observed that absence from duty appeared to be a very common complaint against the Policemen on this side of the river.

Mr. BOWEN concurred with the Mayor, but characterized the failing as an unfortunate pleasure.

In the case of John Cameron, charged with intoxication—a charge which had not been entirely proved, though it was proved that he had been under the influence of liquor—Mr. BOWEN moved that he be deprived of twenty days' pay and reprimanded. Carried.

On motion of Mr. PERIT, the Board then went into secret session.

Discharge of Hotel Thieves—Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

In your issue of the 28th you gave an account of the arrest of two hotel theives, on the complaint of the proprietor of the Crooks' House, Chatham-street—and that they were taken before Deputy CARPENTER, and were recognized by the proprietors of the Collins House and the Wyoming Hotel as being the same persons who had put up at and robbed at their houses, &c. On the same day, (Dec. 28,) Mr. R. B. STEWART, who with others was robbed at Bull's Head Hotel, (Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue,) called at the Tombs and recognized one of them to be the very identical person whom he caught in the back hall of the hotel and offered to make a complaint and affidavit to it, but no one would take any notice of it. The next morning three other witnesses called at the Tombs and offered themselves as witnesses, but the prisoners were discharged. Now why discharged them under such circumstances? As near as I can understand, the Collamore House, the Collins House and the Bull's-head Hotel, the Wyoming Hotel and the Crooks' House have all been robbed by these same fellows and the proof was offered—but the prisoners were gone. Can you give any light?

Yours, J. T. BENTON, Bull's-head Hotel, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

Affairs on the Coast of Africa—The French Apprentice System, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Portuguese claim to sovereignty over a portion of the west coast of Africa is in a fair way to be disputed by more than one European power. The claim is founded upon discoveries in 1486; but the Portuguese authority has been merely nominal until of late years, when it has been occasionally asserted. There is a Governor resident at a station on the coast, and he has a small naval force and a body of marines under his command. The British Government have disputed the claim, and some time ago sent a force to the Congo, and expelled a body of Portuguese marines. The French Government now disputes it, and persists in purchasing slaves on the Congo river for *apprenticeship* in the French West Indies. The Portuguese Government has undertaken to drive off the French slavers by force, and to capture and condemn the American slavers. We shall hear more of the matter ere long.

Will the British Government support the French in opposition to the interference of Portugal? If sincere in the intention to suppress the Slave-trade, she may. The Portuguese have seized upon American vessels found engaged in the Slave-trade within her jurisdiction. This Government will not, probably, make it a subject of complaint.

The French apprentice contract has, according to all accounts, given a fresh impulse to the African Slave-trade. Under one contract with the Government twenty thousand negroes are to be delivered in the French West Indies within three years. These islands will, by this supply of involuntary labor, be soon restored to their former prosperity and productiveness, and their planters will be enriched. Whether England will adopt the same policy, it remains to be seen. But it would now appear that the Slave Trade is restored to its pristine vigor, and is prosecuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The measures taken, under treaty provisions, by the United States and Great Britain for its suppression have signally failed. It is stated by officers of our African squadron that if one slaver out of five escape the cruisers the profits of those concerned will be very great.

The abuses of the American flag by the slavers have been frequently the subject of complaint, and it has been, at various times, proposed to legislate on the subject. The treaty provision by which we engage to keep an eighty-gun squadron on the African coast for suppression of the slave trade is found to be useless at least so far as our part of the engagement is concerned. A withdrawal of the squadron is strenuously advocated by some. On the other hand, if it be intended to enforce the laws the squadron should consist of swift steamers. The British cruisers have lately captured or run ashore several American slavers. The United States vessel-of-war, the *Dale*, has seized one in the Congo River, and sent her home. We shall see whether it will be possible to enforce the laws in this case, against the owners, officers and crew. ION.

☞ The public mind is seriously excited, just now, by the contemplation of a Post-Office in the Park. A number of sensitive and weak-minded individuals, who wish to pass for "lovers of nature," have inundated one of the daily papers with their cant and gag about "vandalism," "pure air," "green sward," "principles of beauty," etc., etc., etc., etc., and have whined themselves into a wish-washy state which is likely to result in their disappearance through the first spout they come near. Well, these spoons of sentiment are half right; but yet, at the same time, they are very feeble about it. We need more open space and ventilation-room in the lower part of the City—a great deal more—but the new Post-Office in the Park will not make any perceptible difference in the matter of air. We ought to have more grass and trees about—nobody will deny that—but the new Post-Office will not destroy but a very few of the dilapidated and scraggy things, which now do painful duty for trees in the triangle of pavement and gravel, which the *Herald* wheezes over as our "beautiful Park." There are all sorts of motives for all sorts of actions, and we have a shrewd suspicion that the "Old Residents," "Lovers of Nature," "Constant Readers," and other correspondents want the Post-Office in some location a little nearer their own blessed corner-lots.—*Sunday Mercury.*

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 29, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'd in for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Washington Grove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1048	1046	10	126	1325	2047
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	116	10	16	3442	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	247	69	123	3428	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	63	72	46	121	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1046	1672	161	310	8319	2047
Last week	1760	2497	288	490	8389	2565

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 2,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	113	.....	.....	.....	181
Hudson River Railroad	321	.....	.....	400	909
Hudson River Boats	130	.....	.....	.....	957
Harlem Railroad	482	10	126	925	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	111	Missouri	—
New-York	923	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	—	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	12
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are full 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11½c.
First quality	11c. @11¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	10c. @10½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8½c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	8½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales	10c. @10½c.	8½c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The receipts of Beeves for the past seven days (1,672) have been smaller by 300 animals than for any week during the year just closing. The lowest number before reported was for the week ending June 3, Western dealers were, with scarcely an exception, impressed with the idea that no beef could be wanted here during the holidays, especially in these times, and so we have barely a hundred Cattle reported as coming from west of New-York State. The market opened with only a thousand head at Forty-fourth-street this morning, but even this number supplied all the demand, with a few scattering animals left unsold at evening.... The sales opened pretty briskly at first, under the general impression that there was a great deficiency for the actual demand. Good Cattle sold at about 1c. advance, and poorer stock advanced even more. A careful comparison of the entire day's transactions warrants our quotations of 1c. ₩ lb. advance—probably more than that, if the liberal allowance in estimating weights, made by butchers, be taken into account, and especially the wel condition of the Cattle. A very rainy day, such as we have had since morning, though annoying to the skin, is a god-send to the pockets of buyers, for Cattle always show much less in bulk when their hair is matted to the skin. Only about 100 bullocks went East from Albany this week. The present expectation seems to be that there will be a large demand next week, with fair receipts to supply it, unless there should chance to be a snow-blockade on the railroad routes.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
75	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owoer.
76	N. Y.	Farmers	J. A. Merritt
62	N. Y.	Colt & Van Houghton	Geo. Ayrault.
32	Ohio	J. Emerson	Badlong & Eastman.
26	N. Y.	Budlong & Eastman	Owners.
53	Ohio	D. Selsor	S. Ulery.
30	N. Y.	Farmers	Wm. H. Baldec.
38	N. Y.	E. H. Shepard	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Farmers	D Barnes.
23	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
35	N. Y.	W. T. Crittendon	Westheimer & Bro
18	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
16	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
38	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
18	N. Y.	J. B. Crosby	E. Lockman
33	N. Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
12	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
13	Conn.	A. M. Brush	Owner.
15	N. Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
19	N. Y.	J. Hamilton	Wm. H. Gurney.
21	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
15	N. Y.	M. Phillips	Owner.
12	N. Y.	O. Crowley	Owner.
50	N. Y.	Farmers	Beach & Brag.
19	N. Y.	S. Haley	Owner.
15	Ohio	M. P. Farnsworth	Owner
15	N. Y.	G. Carey	Owner
10	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.

J. EMERSON contributed 32 rather light Ohio Cattle, with the exception of 5 heavy Oxen. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were getting 9c. for the light and near lic. for the heavy ones. One pair brought $227 50, or fully 11c. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were also selling 12 of their own New-York Cattle, at 10½c., and 14 heavy Oxen, for JOHNSON, at 10c.@11c. One pair of the Cattle brought $240, which was quite 11c., on an estimate weight of 1,100 lbs. net, each.

D. SELSOR consigned 53 cattle of his own feeding from Madison County, Ohio, to S. ULERY, who reports sales at 10c.@11c. They were mostly very good, heavy Cattle, rated 900 lbs. net. This was the best large lot in the yards to-day.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold here and at Bergen, mostly the latter place, 110 State cattle for sundry parties, at 7½c.@10c. They were of various degrees of goodness, with some nearly destitute of that quality.

WM. H. BELDEN sold for himself and neighboring Dutchess County farmers, 30 pretty good cattle, mostly oxen, at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

E. H. SHEPARD sold on his own account 38 heavy State cattle, rated 900 lbs. net, at 10½c., average. ALLERTON & STRAUS took 12 head at $100 each. One fat heifer brought $90, or 11c. ₩ lb.

D. BARNES sold for sundry farmers of Westchester County is very fair, heavy cattle. One fine animal was taken by D. CONKLIN at $117, or about 12c. The balance brought 10c @11c.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 23 fair-ish Westchester County cattle at 10c.@11c. They were mostly large oxen, with a few light heifers.

W. S. CRITTENDON contributed 35 very common light State cows, steers and stags, which WESTHEIMER & BROTHER report at 9c., estimated weight, 550 lbs. net.

GEO. AYSALL was selling 37 fair light steers for J. COLT, at 9c.@10c. They were State cattle, estimated at 550 lbs. net. Also 15 oxen and steers, of only medium quality, for J. VAN HOUGHTON, at 8c.@10c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 38 of their own Westchester County Steers and Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. A few brought 11½c. They were mostly very good.

S. SHERMAN sold on his own account 16 good heavy Dutchess County cattle at 10c.@11c. Two pair brought $460, which was equal to 11c ₩ lb.

C. G. TEED sold for himself and neighbors 75 Westchester County Beeves of divers qualities, although most of them were heavy oxen in good flesh. One extra pair of well-fed native cattle, which weighed at home 4,025 lbs. gross, sold to Colonel DAVOR for $280, or quite 12c. ₩ lb. The balance brought 10c.@11c.

J. A. MERRITT was selling for sundry parties 76 Dutchess and Westchester County cattle at 10c. @11c. They were of different weights and qualities, ranging from medium Steers to very good bullocks.

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The offerings of fresh cows have been very light for the past week—more than 100 less than the preceding week. There is no marked deficiency however, and prices cannot be said to have advanced.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The supply is very light, not equal to the comparatively light demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Receipts are small, with only a modarate inquiry for Cows at present.

CHAMBERLIN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. No change in the market, with a plentiful supply. Most animals sell for $35@$45 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply for the week has been small, but sufficient for the holidays. With the exception of a few "New-Year's calves," they have been quite ordinary in quality.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 126 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. for good animals. A large proportion have been "bobs," at 3c. or less, while a few extra animals brought 7c.

One very extra calf, raised by G. PRESTON, of Dover, N. Y., weighing 830 lbs., sold to M. FOLEY for $70, or 8½c. for live weight. He was nine months old, and a splendid specimen.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c., with a few extras at 7c. Supply light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 13 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. The market is sufficiently supplied with poor calves. No good ones have been offered.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, tha pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets are mainly well supplied and sales of to-day have been rather slow. Some very fine sheep were sent in for New-Year's which brought from $7 @$10, and even $15 ₩ head.

By our reports below it will be perceived that sheep are now sold at MORGAN O'BRIEN'S in Sixth-street.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,325 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. They have been selling very well until to-day, when the large supply and unfavorable weather rendered the market dull, at a decline from the prices of last Wednesday.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,442 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₩ lb., net weight. Many lots are wholesaled at 6c.@8c. net. The market has been pretty well supplied, although there was a small number for to-day. Among the receipts was a very fine lot from A. ROBBINS of Somerset County, N. J.; 10 head of which sold to L. VALENTINE at $15 each. WM. LALOR took 12 at the same price. These were of Mr. ROBINS' own feeding, and of course were fat.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,428 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 124 Sheep and Lambs by McGRAW & REED at $3 25@$7 ₩ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 29:

JAS. MCCANTY reports sales of

39 Sheep at	$165 75	80 Sheep at	$380 00
100 Sheep at	460 00	80 Sheep at	260 00
100 Sheep at	397 50	8 Sheep at	32 00
68 Sheep at	228 00	45 Sheep at	266 00
43 Sheep at	182 75	312 Sheep at	936 00

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

42 Sheep at	$127 75	75 Sheep at	$203 75
67 Sheep at	236 25	103 Sheep at	390 50
55 Sheep at	243 75	65 Sheep at	227 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been light during the week. The advancing prices of last Wednesday reached their highest point by Saturday, and are now slightly on the decline. The rain of to-day favors the buyer. The markets have been pretty well cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,047 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@5¾c. gross, for Corn fed. The yards are entirely empty.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	5¾c.@5¾c.	Dressed	7¼c.@7¾c.

No Distillery Hogs in market.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7 @7¾
Common	5 @5¾	6¾@7¼
York State	5¾@5¾	7 @7¾
Distillery	4¾@5	6¾@6¾

Arrivals light. Weather bad and prices above the views of packers, although just now rather favoring the buyer.

Live Stock Receipts for 1857.

At the various markets of New-York City, including sales at Bergen. Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

1857. Week Ending	Total Receipts of Cattle.	Average Price, c.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Jan. 7	3071	10	175	330	6,664
Jan. 14	3735	9½	240	423	9,521
Jan. 21	2497	10	180	369	5,619
Jan. 28	2977	9¾	194	246	7,641
Feb. 4	3548	9¾	230	371	9,202
Feb. 11	2545	10	263	426	8,496
Feb. 18	3227	10½	264	374	6,945
Feb. 25	3757	10½	229	504	8,956
Mar. 4	2030	11½	274	336	6,472
Mar. 11	4016	11	337	602	9,343
Mar. 18	3372	10¾	348	749	5,396
Mar. 25	3009	10	352	761	4,169
April 1	3195	10	304	906	2,397
April 8	2279	11	367	712	3,846
April 14	3326	11½	388	965	3,288
April 21	2605	12	327	1118	3,585
April 29	3417	12	327	1204	3,987
May 8	2948	11½	359	1100	4,231
May 13	3159	11½	401	1040	3,302
May 20	2743	13	375	1160	4,257
May 27	3060	11½	370	842	4,329
June 3	1949	13	389	1084	4,584
June 10	3191	12	254	1268	6,777
June 17	2567	12	270	969	8,586
June 24	3133	12	231	887	7,338
July 1	3451	11	303	834	10,701
July 8	2744	11	253	715	10,447
July 15	4690	10½	264	711	11,825
July 22	2959	10½	229	774	11,521
July 29	3327	10	232	684	11,002
Aug. 5	2509	10½	206	729	11,818
Aug. 12	2764	11½	257	848	11,795
Aug. 19	4332	10½	223	975	11,024
Aug. 26	2707	11½	244	712	13,836
Sept. 2	4040	10½	220	700	12,678
Sept. 9	3334	10½	224	580	13,914
Sept. 16	4221	9½	222	674	13,357
Sept. 23	3635	9½	280	824	12,046
Sept. 30	3859	9½	199	681	12,855
Oct. 7	3352	9½	207	557	11,513
Oct. 14	3626	8½	232	363	11,104
Oct. 21	3159	8½	190	478	11,010
Oct. 28	2981	8½	184	416	10,645
Nov. 4	3433	8	228	419	11,148
Nov. 11	3978	7½	171	471	11,007
Nov. 18	2381	8½	180	401	10,491
Nov. 25	2890	9	123	279	12,592
Dec. 2	3195	8½	154	360	6,755
Dec. 9	2649	8½	173	480	7,788
Dec. 16	2972	8½	209	491	8,386
Dec. 23	2497	9	288	480	8,368
Dec. 30	1672	10	161	310	8,319
Total, '57	163,447		13,345	27,937	417,854
Av. weekly rec'ts.	3,143	10½	257	537	8,612

The weekly receipts of Beeves for 1856 were 3,548, showing an average falling off of 405 head per week, or a total for the year of 21,060.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The vegetable markets are rather quiet during the holidays. Most articles continue in fair supply, and few changes need be made from the prices of last week.

Potatoes are rather dull, with a good supply of Nova Scotias now in. Some 10 or

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the United States mail steamship *Arago*, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. The Financial news from abroad offers nothing worthy of special comment. Affairs were much the same as at last advices. There had been further failures in Great Britain: in tha North of Europe the crises continues with very little change. Trade in France still remained in a depressed condition. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. On the 12th inst. the British Parliament adjourned, after having passed the Bank Indemnity bill—the object for which it was specially summoned. From India we have interesting details of the news previously received by telegraph. Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM appear to be quite able to maintain themselves at Lucknow until they are finally relieved by the large force now assembled under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. From Japan we receive the most interesting and important intelligence that our Consul-General to that Empire has succeeded in negotiating a new Convantion, by which a great impetus will be given to our trade with the Japanese. That singular people really appear to be on the eve of abandoning their old policy and inviting the trade of the whole world to their shores. Letters from Hong Kong state that the British preparations for recommencing the war were nearly completed.

Our special Washington Correspondent informs us that Capt. ENGLE, of the steam frigate *Wabash*, has received orders to return immediately to Aspinwall, with dispatches to Commodore PAULDING, ordering him home for trial.

The greatest excitement exists in the Southern cities in reference to the arrest of WALKER and his men by the United States naval forces, and the movement seems to have given an impetus in favor of the Nicaraguan enterprise which cannot be easily overcome. Enlistments are now going on in New-Orlaans at the rate of one hundred and upwards per day, and there are stated to be in that city and Mobile, awaiting shipment, not less than fourteen hundred men. The Texas contingent, eight hundred in uumber, is said to have sailed on the 26th inst.

Kansas news to the 24th is confirmatory of previous accounts of violenea in Bourbon County. It is stated that several collisions have taken place between Pro-slavery and Free-State parties, and that a nnmber of prisoners have been taken on both sidea. General LANE was said to be occupying an intrenched position and determined to fight the United States dragoons should they attack him. If this was his determination, it is more than likely a collision has taken place, as an order for LANE'S arrest had been issued by Secretary DENVER, and the dragoons would be employed to enforce it.

Lieut. BEALE, in charge of the expedition to establish a wagon-road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River, has announced to the War Department his arrival in California, and the establishment of a fine road over the whole distance. The success of the expedition has been expedited in a great measure by the usa of the camels attached to it, which have been subjected to trials that no other animals could possibly have endured.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to PETER COOPER and CYRUS W. FIELD, informing them that the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed to assist in laying down the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The stockholders of the Middlesex Mills held their annual meeting at Boston yesterday, at which the Committee previously appointed to investigate the affairs of the Corporation made their report. They recommended an application to creditors for an extension of time, and a reorganization of the management, with a resumption of manufacturing. The Committee have no donbt that a breach of trnat has been committed by the Treasurer and financial agents of the Company in diverting funds and credit to their own interests. The property of the Company was found in excellent condition.

The Board of Aldermen passed upon a large amount of routine business last evening, and adjourned after the reception of a communication from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the Street Commissioner. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN (Mayor WOOD'S appointment) and his Deputy, Mr. TURNER, having drawn larger amounts, under oath, for salaries, than they were entitled to. They refunded the money yesterday—Mr. DEVLIN, $1,300, and Mr. TURNER, $1,100.

The Board of Councilmen had a very stormy meeting last evening, enlivened by a little fighting, and a recess to enable a delegated Committee to the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the enormity alleged, namely, that one of their clerks had called a member of the Board of Councilmen into the lobby and violently assaulted him. The Committee reported that it was difficult to say who was in fault. Most of the evening was occupied in the efforts of the minority to prevent the passage to a third reading of the majority report of the Special Committee on reorganizing the Finance Department. Seven members were declared in contempt and placed under arrest for refusing to vote, and the adjournment was moved times without number, but when the report had got through the Committee of the Whole and was ordered to a third reading on Thursday, peace was restored, and all kinds of apologetic explanations took place among the excited belligerants. The Cortlandt-street paving job was concurred in. The grading of Madison-square was laid over. Nothing was done about the City Post-Office location, except to read and refer an offer from Mr. ALEX. STEWART, to buy the property that is tendered to the General Government for a Post-Office, for the sum of $500,000, or if it were put up at auction to bid that for it. Nothing was done about the removal of the steamboat landings. The next meeting of the Board is to-day, at 1 o'clock—it will be its last.

The Board of Supervisors concluded their business last evening and adjourned *sine die*. Before doing so, however, a very large number of applications for pay for extra services were admitted and allowed, and, as is usual at the close of a session, a large number of bills that had been lying over for some time ware ordered to ba paid. Three ineffectual attempts were made to appoint a Tax Commissioner in place of JONATHAN W. ALLEN. When all the papers had been acted upon, complimentary resolutions were passed to Mr. STEERS, the President of the Board, and to the clerks and assistants, and speeches were made by Supervisors FULLMER and STEERS. The new Board will meet to organize on Monday next.

The Board of Education held last night their final meeting for the present year, and with their present organization. The Annual Reports of the City Superintendent, the Committee on Normal Schools, &c., were presented to the Board. Considerable routinne bnsiness was done. An injunction, signed by Jndge DAVIES, was served on the Board, restraining them from purchasing certain premises, in Oliver-street, for the erection of a school-honse, at a cost of $31,000,—the said premises being, as is alleged, only worth $20,000. Votes of thanks to the Chairman, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., and other officers, were proposed and adopted unanimously.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD, as has been the casa during tha last five or six sessions, being the only member of the Board not in attendance. Mr. BOWEN reported a series of rules and regulations for the guidance of the police surgeons, which were adopted. He also reported a series of resolutions abolishing the practice of detailing officers elsewhere than to the police courts, the Mayor's office, the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Orphan Asylum, and the offices of the Board of Police, their General Superintendent, their Deputy Superintendent, and property clerk. These, on motion of Mr. CHOLWELL, were laid over. After disposing of chargea against several members of the force, the Board went into secret session.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The Ward's Island Committee reported that they had examined the bill of PALMER & Co., $225, for *three* artificial legs furnished to inmates of Ward's Island. The Committee recommended the payment. The contract for milk with Mr. MEAD was confirmed, five cents per quart. The Vice-President had written to the German Society, in reply to their communication tendering assistance in distributing out-door relief. He had atated that the Board appreciate the kindly feeling of the Society, bnt they decline further action, in view of the experience of past yaars, their want of means, and also for other reasons. The Board then adjourned.

The Excise Commissioners, since their first meeting on the 19th of May, have granted 480 innkeepers' licenses and 164 storekeepers'—644 altogether. The minimum fee for licenaes has been $30; thirty licenaes have been granted at a charge of more than $30. The amount received by the County Treasurer from the Excise Commissioners, and paid by him to the Ten Governors, as Overseers of the Poor, is $17,575. The expenses of the Commissioners will amount to nbont $1,700. Mr. J. B. AULD, Clerk of the Board, has resigned.

The Woman's Protective Emigration Society dispatched laat evening a party of forty young women, in charge of Miss RICH, to Northern Indiana, where Mr. FOSTER had already secured good homes for them.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the motion for an injunction was renewed to restrain the City from giving a deed of thirty-two lots of land in Fifty-second-street, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. His Honor, Judge DAVIES, thought the grant illegal at all events, and he was doubtful whether he had power to restrain an illegal act when it could do the City no harm. If the land was deeded away, and buildings were erected, a suit could be brought to recover it with all the improvements thereon. He, however, took the papers and promised to look into the matter.

The Police of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, yesterday, made a descent upon Stryker's Bay, and arrested MORRISSEY and the "Benecia Boy," who were on the point of engaging in a rough-and-tumble prize fight. JIM HUGHES was also arrested.

The unfavorable weather yesterday impeded outdoor movements, and the general markets were spiritless. Flour, Wheat and Corn were quiet and languid. Pork, Lard and Beef were lightly dealt in, while Cut Meats and Beef Hams were more freely purchased—all at essentially unchanged prices. Groceries were in slack request, yet steady. Cotton was dull and drooping. Freights continued depressed, with 697 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have been lightly stocked during the past week, the entire City receipts for seven days being but 1,672. Of these only 1,000 were on sale yesterday, and prices went up about 1c. ₩ lb. on the nat weight, though at these rates even the small number offered scarcely found purchasers as late as sundown last evening. An unusual feature of the cattle trade is the almost entire absence of receipts from the West,—only 125 having come from beyond New-York State during the past week. We present, elsewhere a carefully prepared table of the total and of the weakly receipts of Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, during the year closing today. The receipts at all the City Live Stock Markets, including those retalled at Bergen from the City markets have been, for the year ending today, as follows:

	Beef Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Total for 52 weeks.....	163,447	13,345	27,937	447,854
Av'ge weekly receipts.	3,143	257	537	8,612

The weekly receipts of Beef Cattle for the preceding year (1856) were 3,548, showing an average weekly decline of 405 head, or an aggregate falling off for the year of over 21,000 Beef Cattle. Estimating these at 700 lbs. net for the Beef, givea 147,000 lbs., which at 10½c. ₩ lb.—the average price for the year—makes a decline of about $15,000 in in the City Beef bill for 1857, as compared with 1856. The tables of weekly receipts, when compared with those of the preceding year, show that the principal falling off has taken place during the last three months, or since the financial pressure commenced.

Walker at Washington.

Roman augurs are by no means the only men who must have found it difficult to look in each others' faces without laughing. General CASS, who resembles the augur in other respects as well, must have felt the impulse, when Marshal RYNDERS, to whom not long ago he sent instructions to prevent the departure of fillibusters, introduced General WALKER to him as having been consigned to his care from Nicaragua. The General seems to have had no hesitation in laughing heartily at the thought of the official solemnities with which he had been attempting to delude the American public. It is reported that he received in an unofficial, friendly and sympathizing manner that very WILLIAM WALKER whom he had denounced to the officers of the national justice as a "lawless person,"—that he "shook hands" with him most cordially, and even underwent a compliment from Captain RYNDERS, the companion of the ex-fillibuster, to the amiability of his demeanor and the statesmanlike justice of his views.

General CASS gay and expansive way of alluding, in times long ast, to the development of the American idea and the extension of our star-spangled empire, may have forced him to this position; and if so, the respectable Secretary must be now brooding sadly enough over the truthful maxim that "unpleasant vices do become the whips to scourge us." Little could the General have dreamed when he extolled the rejection of Texas, in a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, as "that memorable example of national moderation to which we may point with pride, as worth volumes of profession," that the fillibustering proclivities of his earlier years would return to plague him in his old age, under the degrading guise of a visit from a notorious law-breaker and a patronizing slap on the back from the Ex-Captain of the Empire Club!

A telegram from Washington renders it quite certain that Commodore PAULDING is to be punished for having seized a great criminal upon foreign soil. The letter of the law, and not the spirit or the merit of the act, is to decide his fate. If the President wished for precedents to bear him out in indulgent dealing with the man who "took the responsibility" of saving his nation from dishonor and of bringing a great offender to justice, he need not look beyound the history of our own people. The names of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER recall a slightly audacious act committed by one General JACKSON, in flat violation of the law of nations, but, as he believed, in vindication of the rights and in defence of the interests of the United States. The remonstrances of Spain did not prevent the American people from elevating the transgressor to the seat which Mr. BUCHANAN now occupies, or withhold Mr. BUCHANAN himself from consecrating his best powers to the decisive old chieftain through all the best years of his life.

Nor is it by any means clear that the act to which the father of Commodore PAULDING was a party, and which unhinged the whole treasonable plot of ARNOLD, was a strictly legal one. When PAULDING, WILLIAMS and VAN WART interfered with the transit of Major ANDRE, from West Point to New-York, they did their country a great service without haggling upon the limits of the deed. Commodore PAULDING has plainly inherited the paternal promptitude with the paternal patriotism, and we fancy that Mr. BUCHANAN might count upon the national feeling to sustain this worthy son of a Revolntionary sire in his straightforward fidelity to the honest instincts of an American officer. The attempt to draw a line between the North and the South on this subject is absurd. It has not been forgotten that one of the first statesmen of the South, Hon. Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia, whose name this man WALKER usurped as a cover to his projects, utterly repudiated him but a few weeks ago. The respectability and character of the South are with the distinguished Georgian, and not a few even of the most frantic fillibusters of Louisiana have begun to discern the springs of the machine on which they have been allowing themselves to rely for the "extension of their area." The men whom WALKER leads away to fight and fall in the wastes of the tropics are not the men who pay for his manœuvres. They follow him in the delusive dream of glory and conquest—they are the fillibusters of faith and youth and fiery Southern fancies. But between the fools at New-Orleans, who give him their blood, and the knaves at New-York, who give him their cash, there is no real community of interest whatever.

The managers of the Walker movement have not the remotest idea of "Americanizing" Nicaragua. Their motive is avarice, and not civilization. Indeed nothing can be more fatal to the hopes of those who desire to see these fertile regions redeemed by American energy and enterprise, than the bloody and lawless invasions which terrify honest labor and prevent the emigration of men who look to that alone for their reward. President BUCHANAN was quite right when he denounced these projects in his message, as having postponed the settlement and civilization of that country for many years. The first step towards bringing Nicaragua under American influence will have been taken when an end is put to these piratical invasions of her soil.

City Robbery—The Street Commissioner's Office.

We need scarcely call attention to the communication sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening by the Corporation Counsel. It has a two-fold object—to meet certain censures that have been directed against the conduct of his department, and to expose the shameless manner in which the City Treasury has been defrauded by Mr. DEVLIN and his deputy Street Commissioner.

We have several times called attention to the fact that Mr. DEVLIN and his subordinates, claiming payment for services which they had never rendered, were allowed to take judgment against the City without being required to show, that they were *legally* in the office the duties of which they professed to have performed. Mr. BUSTEED now states, as, indeed, he has done before, that, being the Counsel of the Corporation, he has felt it his duty to recognize the *right* of the Corporation to appoint the Street Commissioner, and that in his judgment Mr. DEVLIN was rightfully appointed, and is the actual incumbent of the office. He has therefore uniformly refused to allow any *denial* of his right to be pleaded against his claims for payment,—but has required all his other allegations, except that of his being in office, to be established by proper evidence. We still think that in thus acting, Mr. BUSTEED has not discharged aright his duty to the City. The contested claim to the office of Street Commissioner is for the decision of the courts of law:—and it was Mr. BUSTEED'S duty to take such a course as should protect the City against the chance of paying the wrong man. Up to the time of Judge INGRAHAM'S decision, at all events, it was clearly his duty to interpose the plea which from the beginning he has ignored.

But the main point of Mr. BUSTEED'S communication is an exposure of the manner in which DEVLIN and TURNER have drawn from the Treasury *twice* as much money as they were entitled to, even if they were legally in office. It seems that Mr. DEVLIN has sworn that his salary from the date of his appointment was $5,000 per annum,—when, in point of fact, it was only $2,500 until last week, when it was increased by the Common Council; and that Mr. TURNER has sworn that his salary was $2,500, when in fact it was only $1,500. Both these persons have been receiving pay, upon the strength of their own affidavits, at the highest rates named,—and, so far as appears, if they had chosen to put their claims twice as high, they would have been allowed. Upon discovering this fraud, Mr. BUSTEED immediately compelled both of them to refund the amounts they had thus illegally received,—which were at once deposited with the Comptroller. Mr. BUSTEED'S prompt action in the matter is worthy of all commendation.

We presume that this exposure will end the Street-Commissioner controversy, so far as Mr. DEVLIN is concerned, for even the Common Council cannot be very earnest to retain him in office, under existing circumstances. Whether he and Mr. TURNER shall make any other atonement to justice for the falsehoods contained in their affidavits, depends upon the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury.

Walker at the South.

The seizure and return of General WALKER has aroused a fierce excitement in his favor at New-Orleans and Mobile. Large public meetings are held, and several hundred men are already enrolled for a renewed expedition under his direction.

The Administration would do well either to espouse openly the cause of WALKER, or else take effectual measures to prevent the departure of another expedition from our shores. Thus far it stands before the world in a position half ludicrous, and a good deal more than half contemptible. It fulminated proclamations and instructions to prevent WALKER'S departure,—and in spite of its vigilance he sailed in open daylight, with a vessel full of men and warlike stores and with regular papers duly made out by the Government Custom-house Collector. It ordered his arrest by our naval officers, and sent Capt. CHATARD before a Court-Martial for permitting him to pass unmolested under the guns of his frigate. And now it has ordered Commodore PAULDING to be tried for having surpassed Capt. CHATARD in energy, and for having done what *he* is punished for *not* doing.

If, after all this, General WALKER is permitted to depart with another expedition, it will be either through the complicity or the imbecility of our Government.

Business Before Congress.

Congress reassembles next Monday, and as a matter of course the Kansas question will again command their attention. The official returns of the late election will probably reach Washington within a week, and will show that the Constitution *with* Slavery received a majority of the votes cast. This fact of itself will greatly complicate the question and add to the embarrassments of those Northern Democrats who have been in such haste to insist upon the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. They know, as all the world knows, that a majority of the people of Kansas are *not* in favor of Slavery, and any vote which indicates the contrary is upon its face fraudulent and deceptive. The Southern ultraists will undoubtedly be stimulated by this result to new exertions in favor of forcing Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, for they will thus accomplish a double object,—extend Slavery and apply a rigid test to the loyalty of the Democratic Party to Pro-Slavery interests and exactions.

Mr. BUCHANAN, meantime, will probably maintain a discreet and prudent reserve, in his official communications upon this subject. He has probably by this time learned to appreciate the wisdom of those true political friends who advised him, while preparing his Message, not to commit himself too strongly to the Lecompton movement, in advance of the election which had been ordered. He cannot help seeing now that his premature committals upon that subject rendered it impossible for DOUGLAS and WALKER to remain silent, and forced them into a position of antagonism. If he had reserved his opinions until all the facts of the case were officially before him, he would have been able to take a course which would have commanded the unqualified assent of his whole party and the acquiescence of the whole country.

We hear from Washington that Mr. BUCHANAN is greatly excited by the opposition that has arisen in his own party, and that he is open and very free in proclaiming his determination to hold every member of the Democratic Party to the most rigid responsibility for his course upon this question. He intends to maintain his position as the head and representative of the party, and will punish every man who adopts Judge DOUGLAS' construction of Popular Sovereignty instead of his own. Applicants for office are subjected to a very rigid cross-examination upon this point,—and it is perfectly well understood among this numerous and influential class of politicians that nothing is just now more acceptable at the White House than very emphatic denunciations of the Illinois Senator.

Yet, in spite of all this *talk*, the President has taken very good care to provide for and protect his own retreat. He is a skilful political manager, and has not burned the boats, or broken down the bridge, behind him. While he removed Secretary STANTON for having called the Kansas Legislature together, he instructed Gen. DENVER to regard and treat them while in session as a legal body, and to carry out the election laws which they might enact. After thus recognizing the validity of the election of next Monday, the President must of course await the result of it before taking any final and decisive action. We presume that he will pursue this course. We shall not expect from him, therefore, any very urgent recommendation for the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, in the special message in which he may transmit that document to Congress.

There are several other questions upon which the Senate will be expected to act at the earliest moment possible. The title of the two Senators from Indiana to their seats, is a matter which ought to be decided in advance of any important legislation, since it would be a gross outrage to permit them to influence and perhaps decide the legislation of the country, if it should finally turn out that they were not rightful and legal representatives of the State of Indiana. Besides this, the applications of Minnesota and Oregon for admission into the Union have priority over the Kansas question, inasmuch as the formation of both these States was considerably in advance of that. Both present Constitutions which have received the approval of the people, in a direct popular vote,—and no objection can be made, therefore, to their adoption and to the admission of these two States. We presume this matter will be called up and pressed upon the attention of the Senate at an early day. By the time they are disposed of, Congress will be in possession of all the facts in regard to the Constitution of Kansas, and can act intelligently upon that subject.

A Run of Bad Luck.

We find the following paragraph in the St. Louis *Republican*:

"WESTPORT, Mo., Dec. 20, 1857.

Mr. DENVER arrived here last week, and will enter upon the discharge of his official duties to-day. The people seem very much prejudiced against him because he comes here at this time to supersede Mr STANTON. From what I can learn of him *I am sure that the President has made nothing by the exchange, for it is understood that Mr. Denver indorses all the official acts of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature.* The truth is, the President, nor no man outside of Kansas, is qualified to advise fully how to act here."

It would be singular if this should turn out to be true. Mr. BUCHANAN will certainly consider himself as having been born to bad luck. Mr. DENVER'S proclamation, which we publish this morning, is a sensible document, and certainly does not encourage the belief that he will willingly make himself a party to any gross fraud upon the people of Kansas.

How Not to Do It.

Mr. STEWART, the dry goods merchant, understands very well the manner of throwing dnst in the eyes of the public, when any special object is to be accomplished thereby. Having a Post-Office site of his own, he is naturally opposed to the location of that establishment upon the lower angle of the Park. So in order to defeat it he sends in to the Common Council a proposition to pay for that property *twice* the amount offered for it by the General Government. The offer is safe, because he knows perfectly well that the City will never sell the ground in question for private business purposes. And it is shrewd, because it enables all the interested jobbers who are endeavoring to defeat this project, to appeal to the cupidity of the public against the sale proposed.

The end of the present City Government is so near at hand that the whole project will probably be allowed to drop. It will be handed over to the new Government for such action as it may see fit to take. Probably this is the best disposition that can be made of the matter under existing circumstances.

Austria in the Courts.

The Austrian Empire, in the person of its Consul at this port, Mr. LOOSEY, yesterday appeared in the United States Circuit Court of New-York, to prove that it had been falsely accused by the New-York *Express* of countenancing counterfeiters. The case was not concluded, and the proceedings were somewhat confused by the withdrawal of Mr. McKEON from his station, as counsel for the defendants, on the ground that, when he consented to act in that capacity he had fully expected to lose his head officially before the trial could come on. Finding himself, however, still an undecapitated person, Mr. McKEON was constrained to withdraw his counsel from the cause of the Editors of the *Express*.

It occurs to us, as lookers-on in Vienna, that Mr. LOOSEY could not do better than take the hint afforded him by Mr. McKEON, and in consideration of his official character withdraw himself also from the position of prosecutor in such a suit. The case, as admitted by both parties, is a very simple one. It appears that a paragraph, hinting fearfully mysterious things to the discredit of Mr. LOOSEY, was published in two Philadelphia papers in December, 1854, and from them copied into the columns of the *Express* without the knowledge of the Editors of that journal. Within ten hours afterwards the paragraph was contradicted by the *Express* with an ample apology, although Mr. LOOSEY was at the time out of the country, and could not therefore have called the attention of the Editors to the injustice which had been done him. It does not appear that Mr. LOOSEY has been suspended in his office or otherwise damaged by the publication, but after the lapse of three years he now claims to mulct the offending but apologizing journal in the sum of $50,000.

It certainly is not pleasant to find one's self publicly, though vaguely, assailed with insinuations of dishonesty and felony. Neither is it agreeable to be kicked down stairs; but if a man is kicked down stairs by mistake, he is, *morally*, *not* kicked down stairs, and however great the physical inconvenience of his condition may be, he is bound to be satisfied with the assurance of a blunder; and though the mistakes of the Press may sometimes be fruitful of mischief, to confound these mistakes with acts of license is to endanger all the principles on which alone a just and useful law of libel can be framed. The liberty of the Press, which might be revolutionary in Austria, is in America conservative, and should never be interfered with, excepting on the most substantial grounds, and in the most unequivocal cases of abuse and of malevolence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Paulding to be Ordered Home for Trial.

INTENDED MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER.

The Niagara to Assist in Laying the Atlantic Cable—Success of Lieutenant Beale's Wagon-Road Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Captain ENGLE received orders to-night to return immediately to Aspinwall, with orders to Commodore PAULDING to come home for trial.

General WALKER'S present intention is to proceed to New-Orleans and challenge a trial. The indications are that no efforts will be made from here to secure his prosecution, and that it will not be attempted even.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day officially advised CYRUS W. FIELD that the steam-frigate *Niagara* would be ordered to assist again in the effort to lay the Submarine Telegraph Cable, and that Chief-Engineer EVERETT would receive leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, so that the Company can avail of his services as they request. The *Niagara* is expected to sail in March, under command of Captain HUDSON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Capt. ENGLE expects to return to the Home Squadron on the 5th of January.

It is positively asserted that Commodore PAULDING will be recalled.

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Nicaraguan Affairs at the South.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS INDIGNATION MEETING—ENLISTMENTS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The indignation meeting called for this evening to discuss Nicaraguan affairs was adjourned until Saturday, on account of the non-publicity of the call, notwithstanding several thousand persons were in attendance. The adjourned meeting takes place on Saturday evening.

The enlistment is still going on, one hundred and thirty-two men having offered themselves to-day. Over fourteen hundred men are now in this City and Mobile awaiting shipment. The men from the lower part of Texas, eight hundred in number sailed on the 26th inst.

It is impossible to imagine the feeling here as well as throughout the entire South, so far as heard from, appeal to the cupidity of the public against the sale proposed.

The end of the present City Government is so near at hand that the whole project will probably be allowed to drop. It will be handed over to the new Government for such action as it may see fit to take. Probably this is the best disposition that can be made of the matter under existing circumstances.

Austria in the Courts.

The Austrian Empire, in the person of its Consul at this port, Mr. LOOSEY, yesterday appeared in the United States Circuit Court of New-York, to prove that it had been falsely accused by the New-York *Express* of countenancing counterfeiters. The case was not concluded, and the proceedings were somewhat confused by the withdrawal of Mr. McKEON from his station, as counsel for the defendants, on the ground that, when he consented to act in that capacity he had fully expected to lose his head officially before the trial could come on. Finding himself, however, still an undecapitated person, Mr. McKEON was constrained to withdraw his counsel from the cause of the Editors of the *Express*.

It occurs to us, as lookers-on in Vienna, that Mr. LOOSEY could not do better than take the hint afforded him by Mr. McKEON, and in consideration of his official character withdraw himself also from the position of prosecutor in such a suit. The case, as admitted by both parties, is a very simple one. It appears that a paragraph, hinting fearfully mysterious things to the discredit of Mr. LOOSEY, was published in two Philadelphia papers in December, 1854, and from them copied into the columns of the *Express* without the knowledge of the Editors of that journal. Within ten hours afterwards the paragraph was contradicted by the *Express* with an ample apology, although Mr. LOOSEY was at the time out of the country, and could not therefore have called the attention of the Editors to the injustice which had been done him. It does not appear that Mr. LOOSEY has been suspended in his office or otherwise damaged by the publication, but after the lapse of three years he now claims to mulct the offending but apologizing journal in the sum of $50,000.

It certainly is not pleasant to find one's self publicly, though vaguely, assailed with insinuations of dishonesty and felony. Neither is it agreeable to be kicked down stairs; but if a man is kicked down stairs by mistake, he is, *morally*, *not* kicked down stairs, and however great the physical inconvenience of his condition may be, he is bound to be satisfied with the assurance of a blunder; and though the mistakes of the Press may sometimes be fruitful of mischief, to confound these mistakes with acts of license is to endanger all the principles on which alone a just and useful law of libel can be framed. The liberty of the Press, which might be revolutionary in Austria, is in America conservative, and should never be interfered with, excepting on the most substantial grounds, and in the most unequivocal cases of abuse and of malevolence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Paulding to be Ordered Home for Trial.

INTENDED MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER.

The Niagara to Assist in Laying the Atlantic Cable—Success of Lieutenant Beale's Wagon-Road Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Captain ENGLE received orders to-night to return immediately to Aspinwall, with orders to Commodore PAULDING to come home for trial.

General WALKER'S present intention is to proceed to New-Orleans and challenge a trial. The indications are that no efforts will be made from here to secure his prosecution, and that it will not be attempted even.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day officially advised CYRUS W. FIELD that the steam-frigate *Niagara* would be ordered to assist again in the effort to lay the Submarine Telegraph Cable, and that Chief-Engineer EVERETT would receive leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, so that the Company can avail of his services as they request. The *Niagara* is expected to sail in March, under command of Captain HUDSON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

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[illegible] The people [illegible]
[illegible] PROPERTY.
INDIGNATION MEETING CALLED IN M[illegible]
Mobile, Tuesday

A meeting has been called in this city indignation at the arrest of the Walker The reported repudiation of Commodore course by Secretary CASS has had bu The excitement is still intense.

Judge GALE, of the United States Di decides against the refusal of a clear schooner *Susan*, for Greytown, on the gr Collector had no jurisdiction in the m *Susan* had merely a cargo of provisions on Judge GALE says her detention is illegal.

News from Kansas.

ELECTION RETURNS—THE CIVIL WAR IN COUNTY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE L CONVENTION, &C.

St. Louis, Wednesday,

Johnson County, Kansas, gives 2,000 for Slavery.

Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxfo Wyandotte gives 14 majority against Sla

Governor DENVER had given up the arms to the militia.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to affairs at Fort Scott, hnt none of them are of an authoritative character.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30—P. M.

Kansas advices of the 24th inst., just by the *Democrat*, say that civil war is raging in Bourbon County. Several conflicts have taken place between Free-State and Pro-Slavery Parties, and a nnmber of prisoners taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of 80 men, demanded the surrender of a Free-State party, and the demand was answered by a volley of musket-balls.

This fire was returned, and tha fight lasted an hour, when the Pro-Slavery men retreated, with the loss of one man killed and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was dangerously wounded.

General LANE was intrenched at Sugar Mound, and determined to fight the dragoons if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

An exciting debate occurred in the Lawrence Convention. The Committee on Resolutions presented three reports. The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket; and the second, signed by Mr. REPPERT, recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution; that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that instrument; that the Topeka Constitution be submitted to the people, and loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fidelity to the Free-State party; also that the Legislature should repeal the present code of laws. Messrs. ROBINSON, PHILLIPS, CONWAY, SCHUYLER and VANDYKE spoke in favor of voting. The most radical revolutionary speeches were made.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst.

A revolution had taken place in Mexico, and COMONFORT been proclaimed Dictator.

The Congress of the Republic has been dissolved, and the City of Mexico is in arms.

A proclamation has been issued by COMONFORT, annulling the present Constitution of Mexico, and it is proposed to call an Extraordinary Congress to form a new Constitution.

The army of several of the large States have declared in favor of COMONFORT, and there is not at present any open opposition.

From Albany.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The State officers elect are all in the city.

The Comptroller keeps in Mr. PHELPS as Deputy; appoints E. SLOAN, of Albany, and HENRY EVANS, of Buffalo, Tax clerks; restores E. A. BARKER, removed by the present Comptroller, and keeps in all the other clerks for the present, except the Insurance clark, Mr. SKEELS, whose desk is offered to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Jefferson County.

The Secretary of State will probably keep in Mr. STANTON, the present Deputy, but it is not yet settled.

The Treasurer appoints CORNELIUS TURNBULL of Albany, Deputy, and LOUIS VOLTZ of Buffalo, Chief Clerk.

The Attorney-General keeps in Mr. HAMMOND as Deputy.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Middlesex Mills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Middlesex Mills was held to-day.

The Investigating Committee made a lengthy report, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee recommend the company to ask a reasonable ext

[Advertisement.]

1859. NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, 1859.
at No. 653 Broadway.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store.
Magasin Indien de FOUNTAIN.
FOUNTAIN'S Indian Depot for Ladies.
Almacen de las Indias de FOUNTAIN.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night being New-Year's Eve, a great bill of entertainment has been prepared at this favorite Theatre. That famous drama "The Golden Farmer," with the inimitable G. L. FOX as *Jimmy Twitcher*, and Mr. ALLEN as the *Farmer*. This will be followed by Mr. G. L. FOX's pantomime of "Boreas," and the programme concludes with the beautiful drama of the "Lady of the Lake." To-morrow, New-Year's, the great "Captain Kyd" and the pantomime of "Boreas" will be performed in the afternoon; and in the evening, the drama of "Moll Pitcher, the Fortune Teller of Lynn," the pantomime of "Boreas," add the drama of "Idiot Witness."

[Advertisement.]

WE WANT WING'S FOR NEW-YEAR.

These crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient that we would not consider our table complete without them on New-Year's Day. Wing's Farina Crackers are stamped with the name WING, and may be had of the best family grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GOODWIN & ENDERLY are supplying all New-York and vicinity with their celebrated Turkish Wine for New-Year's. Don't be frightened, gentlemen, but send along your orders and have your demijohns filled. A plenty left at No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Stop, young man! you aren't going to make New-Year's calls in that hat, are you? Goodness, gracious! Don't you know that gentlemen of acknowledged *ton* always furnish themselves with new "KNOXES" before any such grand occasion? Go straight to KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the Importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street

[Advertisement.]

CIGARS AT RETAIL.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned tobacco, consisting of Londres, Cliniradas and Media Regallas, for sale in lots to suit, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OYSTERS AND WING'S.—THERE IS NOTHING BUT Wing's Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wing's.

It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocers for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BLOOD.

When a sick man uses BRANDRETH'S PILLS, he soon recovers, and so good are their effects, that he may walk through pestilence as Meshach did through fire. Even small-pox will be harmless, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS are used. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building; No. 296 Bowery, and No. 52 Division-st. Also at No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 25 cents a box, with full directions.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

LADIES.—THE ONLY THING IN THE WORLD that will restore Gray Hair to its original color, and cure Baldness, is LOVETT'S WAHPENE. Call at No. 85 Bleecker-st., and satisfy yourselves. Price $6 per dozen. No Agents. Counterfeit Wahpene is offered for sale in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Broadway and Franklin-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Combs. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Cooler Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, Gold Chains, Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, Ladies' Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets. Also, a fine stock of extra brilliant California Diamond Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, &c., for holiday presents.
JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT RETAIL.—SUPERIOR Shirts, Fine Cravats, Satin Scarfs, Lined Kid Gloves, Robes, Silk Under-Shirts and Drawers, Mufflers, &c., at very low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY HAT OF WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MARRIED

INNESS—KISSAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. JOSEPH INNESS to Miss KATE KISSAM, both of this City.

HOLMES—LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. JOHN B. HOLMES, Jr., to Miss EVELYN A. LEWIS, daughter of E. Lewis, Jr., Esq.

MARCHANT—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Mr. Adler, Mr. WILLIAM MARCHANT, 2d, and Miss RACHEL PHILLIPS, daughter of Mr. Isaac Phillips, all of this City.

CHRISTOPHER—ZANE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. WM. H. CHRISTOPHER to Miss HANNAH J. ZANE, all of this City.

BLAKE—HOWARD.—In this City, on Christmas, Dec. 25, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, BELA S. BLAKE to Miss SARAH [illegible], both of this City.

[illegible]—MARTINE.—At Bronxville, Westchester Co., on [illegible]day, Dec. 30, at the residence of Nathaniel Valentine, by Rev. William S. Coffey, SAMUEL A. BESSON to [illegible] A., only daughter of Archer Martine, of New-[illegible].

HOGESON—REGUA.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, A. M., Dec. 30, by Rev. Charles S. Sing, Mr. VALENTINE M. HOGESON, of White Plains, and Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Capt. JACOB REGUA, of the former place.

DIED

WALCH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 249 Essex-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

INNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, MARY O., wife of Charles H. INNES, and daughter of the late William C. Tillon, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 201 West 19th-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, ARABELLA, consort of the late Dr. Moses Willard, in the 90th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DARTNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, Mrs. JANE DARTNELL, relict of the late Edward Dartnell, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Allen-st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JANE WEDDERBURN, widow of the late John Robertson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. James Macintosh, No. 68 West 23d-st. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, of scarlet fever, GEO. CLARENCE, eldest son of I. R. and Mary Tuttle, aged 8 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend

APPROPRIATE
NEW-YEAR'S
PRESENTS.
Prince's Protean Fountain Pen. An article that will be prized by ladies or gentlemen more than most gifts three times as expensive.
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262
BROADWAY.
Second door above Warren-st., up stairs.

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JEWELRY AND WATCHES
AT AUCTION.
LAST CHANCE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY.

Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of fine Jewelry, consisting of Pins, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, and Sets, all warranted solid 18 carat gold, and guaranteed genuine stones.

Among the lot are superb Geneva Paintings in Pins, solid gold Memorandum or Ball-Books, (a new article,) block enameled band Bracelets, set with Diamonds, &c.

ALSO,
A lot of Watches, at the same time and place.

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Is the daily request, when ordering CRACKERS for New-Year's.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.

They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.

With hot and cold dishes at lunch they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.

Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.

These may be had of the best family grocers.

DIAMOND BROOCHES,
BRACELETS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
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STUDS, PINS, &c.,
Selling at greatly reduced prices.
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HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

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We would not so often call attention to *Harper's Weekly* if we were not well satisfied that it is *the best family paper published in the United States*, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is altogether bad in its effects.
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To the Volume just completed the ablest story-writers of America and Europe have contributed; and their pens will still contribute to the delight of its readers.
From the New-York Evangelist.
It is immensely above the level of the common run of illustrated newspapers, and, we believe, will do a good work if it shall take their place. As "Harper's Magazine" has done much to drive out the yellow covered literature, so we should be glad to see this new Weekly take the place of those papers which depend for excitement on poor, trashy novels.
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The best Humorous Poetry of the year has been written for and published in HARPER'S WEEKLY.
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Harper's Weekly abounds in original matter, spicy, piquant, instructive and entertaining: It has, and deservedly, a very large and increasing circulation. It is a tip-top family paper.
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The Volume just completed thus affords to those who have it bound an accurate book of reference for the history of the past year.
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It (Harper's Weekly) is the proper size for binding, and an excellent opportunity is afforded for any one who wishes to preserve the *history of the country, as it is made*, to do so by filing Harper's Weekly.
From the McConnellsville (O.) Inquirer.
Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly-written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of *Foreign and Domestic Intelligence* is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.
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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
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MEN OF THE TIME.
The *most interesting* SKETCHES and the *most accurate* PORTRAITS of the MEN OF THE TIME, Statesmen, Military Men, Authors, Inventors, &c., &c., American and Foreign, are found in
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Certainly, it is one of the best family newspapers, if not the very best, that has ever appeared either in Europe or America.
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The best, cheapest, and the most successful Family Paper in the Union is
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
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One Copy for One Year.....2 50
One Copy for Two Years.....4 00
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Volume I. of HARPER'S WEEKLY, handsomely bound in Cloth extra, Price $3, is now ready.
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From the New-York Evangelist.
Its theatre is that of literary critieism, with sketches of travel, adventure and discoveries, giving a mass of information about new countries, remarkable men, and stirring events, in all which its illustrations will add greatly to its spirit.
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Its varied contents serve to render it a very readable paper. It contains a great amount of valuable information, both in its editorial contributions and correspondence from abroad.
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Fresh, sparkling and vivacious. Its circulation is probably the greatest success ever achieved by any publication at such an early period of its existence.
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The best family paper we ever saw. Its pages embrace a great variety of reading matter, and its articles on the leading topics of the day are written with an ability which would do credit to the "Thunderer" of the British press—the London *Times*. In point of illustrations, it is ahead of any of our pictorial sheets.
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Harper's Weekly gains readers and popularity with every issue, because it aims at and hits that *average requirement* for family reading which this enterprising house so well comprehend. Its articles are brief, timely, and devoid of partisanship: It is as versatile in subjects as it is even in tone, besides being marvellously cheap.
From the Savannah Morning News.
[illegible] one and instructive in every part of the Union.

CLOTHING
For
THE MILLION
AND
THE MILLIONAIRE,
A
GENERAL REDUCTION THROUGHOUT
THE
IMMENSE STOCK
AT

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT.
FRIDAY Evening, Jan. 1, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.
The Directors announce that on New-Year's evening will be given
A GRAND NIGHT OF ITALIAN OPERA,
On which occasion the prices of admission will be
Fifty Cents for the Parquette of the Academy.
Twenty-five Cents to the Amphitheatre.
The Opera selected will be
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
in which the new prima donna,
Madame CARADORI,
Will make her first appearance in Italian Opera as Lucrezia.
Madame D'ANGRI
Will sing her celebrated rôle or Orsini.
Signor BIGNARDI, Signor GASSIER.
Tickets may be had at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. 385 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.
No tickets can be had all day on Friday (New-Year's day) tickets can be had at the Academy of Music only, and in the evening at the door.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
On SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL, consisting of four performances—Day and Evening.
1. An Opera Matinée—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
2. A Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert and farewell appearance.
4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.
Being most positively the last time
MR. THALBERG
can be heard in the City of New-York.
Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous cooperation in the conception and carrying ons of the arrangements for the present Opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the Opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg a great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one; and the public will hardly be surprised to learn that Mr. Thalberg has generously relinquished all interest in the receipts of the Testimonial, and appropriated them towards snporting the Opera.
THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL
will consist of
FOUR DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
1.—AN OPERA MATINEE, to commence at 1 P. M., when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
2.—A GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, at 7½,
By an orchestra of seventy,
when will be prodnced the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth.)
And for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S TEST OVERTURE.
(Die Weihe des Hauses.) in C major.
3.—THALBERG'S Farewell Concert, at 8½,
an which occasion the great basso,
CARL FORMES, and
MADAME CARADORI,
will make their first and only appearance in concert, together with
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The following will be the prominent features of the Concert:
Carl Formes will sing "Ire Erlkoenig."
With the celebrated obligato accompaniment by Thalberg.
Thalberg will play for the first time a fantasia on
LILLY DALE,
written expressly for this occasion.
Madamn Caradori will sing the celebrated
ARIA from DER FREYSCHUTZ.
THE HUGUENOT DUET, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, HELNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON
and of
CARL FORMES,
the imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
This most celebrated work has been rehearsed since September by the
FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.
A detailed list of all the entertainments will be given to-morrow.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, which will admit to all performances, including the [illegible] with reserved seats, $1 50, which admits the [illegible] performances, including the Matinee, and to have their seats reserved throughout the [illegible]
[illegible]mily Circle and Amphitheatre; whose [illegible] with the Family Circle,) 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinee.
Every visitor will receive two tickets—one for the Matinee and one to the Concerts and Opera. They will be transferrable and can be used by parties.
The Matinée commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ The doors will be closed after the Matinée for the [illegible] of the platform and organ, and will be reopened [illegible]
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
Commences on Thursday morning at 9, at the regular [illegible] ticket offices. On Friday seats may early be had at the Academy. On Saturday at all the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents.
LUCREZIA BORGIA
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1857.
ONE MORE CHANCE FOR A GOOD LAUGH THIS YEAR.
Antoine Ravel as Toby the Clown.
Jerome Ravel as the Notary, Mr. Haud and Old Pepon.
Gabriel Ravel as Loudts and Nicholas.
THE FEMALE CHAMPETRE and DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE, Ballet d'Action—THE ELOPEMENT.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents, Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT—A Grand Entertainment by all the talent.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Juvenile Holiday Afternoon Performance by the Ravel Brothers, Gabriel, Antoine and Jerome, Marietta Zaffretta and the Company.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cheap Opera Night at 50 cents.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the [illegible] Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain	Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker	Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk	Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter	Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eye of failure; the lafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman	Mr. Chapman
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50	Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker	Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)	Mr. Lewis
Daniels, a police officer	Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain	Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy	Mrs. Clarke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle	Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone relieved by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise, the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor, no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st. the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington No 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square, the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from Connecticut; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points, the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt, two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights, the turn of fortune, gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street. Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the sea begins to enmesh the villain; the new police, the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock
Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents.
LUCREZIA BORGIA
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY JAN 2.
BACA BONHOMME'S GREAT WORK OF ART.
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world, [illegible]
No other opportunity will be afforded, and no exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—Mr. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.
A valuable addition to the wonderful talent now engaged at this Theatre.
Mr. Charles Walcot will appear in combination with Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Burton and Mr. John Brougham.
Such a powerful combination has never been seen before, and may never be seen again.
DELICATE GROUND—C. Mathews, Walcot and Lissin Weston Davenport.
COLUMBUS—Brougham, Mark Smith, L. W. Davenport. New scenery and magnificent costumes.
YOU'RE ANOTHER—Burton, C. Mathews, Brougham, Mrs. Hughes.
TO-MORROW, NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT, (Friday,) a bill of undoubted and overwhelming attractions. A new and very funny comedy, with all the great and unrivaled artists now engaged. Get tickets at once.
GET YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE.
The highest comic talent in the world.
AT BURTON'S. (To-morrow,) NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
Look at the inducements.
FUN! Overwhelming, gushing, rich and jolly!
TALENT! The very best in the wide, wide world!
VARIETY! Comedy, farce, extravaganza, scenery, costume, songs and dances—all unequaled!
NOVELTY! Three new pieces of great merit—one of them has never been played.
ATTRACTION! The combined efforts of Charles Mathews, Burton, Brougham, M. Smith, Rogers, Lissie Weston, Mrs. Hughes, W. Briggs, Setchell, Seymour, and a host of others—an unparalleled assortment.
AMUSEMENT! All the above items combined
Burton's—New-Year's Night—Friday—To-morrow.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
NEW-YEAR'S EVE—A GREAT BILL.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 precisely.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1857.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin Brothers. .....Mr. Jordan
Louis dei Franchi, }
To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Clown.....Mr. Meeri
Pantaloon ... Mr. Kennedy | Harlequina ... Miss Lang
Harlequin ..... Mr. Yates | Columbine.. Miss N. Bishop
Tom Taylor's new comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, on Monday next.
AN AFTERNOON Performance of the pantomime, TO-MORROW, (New-Year's Day,) at 2 o'clock precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To coincide with the pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1857,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of the
GOLDEN FARMER.
Followed by
BOREAS, OR THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The performance to conclude with
LADY OF THE LAKE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
THURSDAY EVENING Dec. 31, 1857,
FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New-York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Begs to announce to the public that he will give a "GRAND CONCERT" on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1858, at NIBLO'S SALOON, the proceeds of which will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
Mr. GOLDBECK will be assisted by the most eminent talent.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, 8th-st.; SCHUBERTH & CO., St. Nicholas Hotel; No. 99 Spring-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.
This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy [illegible]-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS.
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
and the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INIMITABLE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, IRISH ASSURANCE. EVENING at 7 o'clock, the gorgeous legendary spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, with songs, dances, music, choruses, costumes, processions, &c. Hugo Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13c.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Mr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
the great Panoramic Valley of Virginia. Powers' Greek Slave, the Dusseldorf Gallery are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 111 Cliff-st.
PETER E. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 55 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 340 Pearl-st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. SOSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of lessons furnished.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] BLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Harlem Literary Institute in Courtlandt, N. Y., [illegible] and English [illegible]
Next term opens Jan. 2.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, opposite Tarrytown. The Family consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $50 per term of 13 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, Jan. 4. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. GROSBY, of the New-York University; Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*; Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York; Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Also from the very first lesson, translate and answer in French to the question dressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic to prepare students practically for business. Mr. MCLEEAN, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Reuben-st., has one more private desk, which may be secured this day at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms $25. Also, one $10 seat for book-keeping.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened the fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. REV. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

YOUNG MEN'S BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Independent candidate for Director to fill vacancy—EDWARD PARKER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NOW PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO WOMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY ANONYMOUS.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 Illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

WILEY & HALSTED
No. 351 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES.
BY C. N. BOVEE.
One vol., 12mo, fancy cloth, bevel boards, gilt top, $1 25, and bound in styles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
From the Christian Freeman.
This we regard as one of the richest gems of the season. It clearly proves the author to be a healthy, vigorous and original thinker, and we most heartily recommend it to every intelligent reader. No page can be read without entertainment and profit.
From the Evening Star.
It cannot fail to please the intellectual reader, who cannot mistake the powers, if he does not always agree with the views or judgments of the writer. We think his book a better book than Lacon. It is more varied in its field, more free, more conversational and versatile.
From the New-York Observer.
Abounding in striking thoughts on an almost endless variety of subjects, in which the author displays much general reading and thinking.
From the New-York Tribune.
Adapted to stir up thought in the mind of the reader.
From the Daily Pennsylvanian.
The perfume from a garden of reading, and the seed of ripened thought. It is distinguished by good taste and careful observations.
From the Evening Post.
Contains many pithy sayings and ingenious speculations.
From the Christian Intelligencer.
This is one of the very best parlor books that has met our eye in many a day. Whosoever wants a book to instruct and please him in odd moments, will find this precisely suited to his tastes. It equals, if it does not excel, Lacon.
From Harper's Magazine.
It is a collection of aphorisms suggested by the experience of the author, who, judging from his books, is not only a man of affairs, but one of studious habits and cultivated tastes.
From the Journal of Commerce.
Contains the substance of extended and profitable reflections. Sentiment, wit and fancy are all represented.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser
Such pages are pleasant to turn over, and the reader meets with a good deal which is entertaining and instructive.
From the Christian Enquirer.
This work conveys the impression of a wise, thoughtful, reflective mind, enjoying "the still air of delightful studies," and giving forth humane, reasonable sentiments as naturally as a fire emits sparks. One of the best of all merits in a book, suggestiveness, is not wanting here.
From the Daily News.
There is infinite variety in this handsome volume. It may be confidently recommended.
From the Home Journal
Mr. Bovee's "Thoughts, Feelings and Fancies" consists of a variety of articles and paragraphs, each complete in itself, and embodying some thought, sentiment or discussion of the author, frequently expressed with great beauty and force. He has evidently been an extensive and careful reader, a bold and earnest thinker, and an appreciative observer of men and nature.
From the Evangelist.
This is a volume composed of miscellaneous fragments, from proverbs of a single sentence to extended paragraphs, on every variety of subjects, social, civil, moral and religious. Some of these are of a high order of merit, beautiful in conception, and terse in expression, the fruits of an extensive observation and a keen sagacity. The volume, as a whole, is a highly suggestive one, abounding with gems of thought, and embodying the results of much and careful reflection. Such a volume, as the product of a single mind, is truly a marvel, and must take its place by the side of Colton's Lacon to which, indeed, it bears in the concise energy of expression, and in variety of subject, a striking resemblance.
From the Churchman.
The volume is one which will afford much material for solid thought.

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Fancy Birds and Beasts, Prices of—Ferries from New-York City—Fire Department of the City of New-York—Fire Department Signals in the City of New-York—Fogs—Foreign Chronology for 1857—French Francs reduced to Dollars and Cents—Frost, Hoar.
Governors, Board of Ten.
Hackney Coach Fares—Hail—Hospitals, The New York.
Immigration to the United States—Immigration, Progress and Extent of—Institutions for the Blind—Institutions of the City of New-York—Insurance Companies in Boston New-York City and Philadelphia.
Judicial Districts of the U. S. Supreme Court—Judiciary, The—Justices, Civil—Justices' Courts.
Land Surveys, The U. S.—Latitude and Longitude of Principal Places in the United States—Libraries in New-York—Life Insurance Companies in New York City.
Marine Hospital, The—Marine Insurance Companies in New-York City—Marine Insurance Companies in Philadelphia—Majorities, Table of New-York, Presidential, 1856—Mayor, The, of New-York—Mercantile Library—Mercury—Meteorological Facts, Brief—Military Commands of U. S. Army—Militia Force of the U. S.—Mint, U. S. —Mist, Fating.
Naturalization Laws of—Navy, The U. S.—Necrology for part of 1856 and 1857—Newspapers in the United States—New York, History of—Nicaragua Chronological History of, to December, 1857.
Observatories and Telescopes in United States, Public, Private and Foreign—Orphan Asylum—Oyer and Terminer.
Pacific Railroad, The Routes of—Parks in New-York City—Patents—Pensions paid by U. S. Government—Piers, Location of, in New-York—Planets, Periodical Revolutions of the—Police Commissioners—Police Justices—Policemen, Day Stations of—Police Station-houses—Police, Act for the Incorporation of Metropolitan—Population of Cities—Population of the United States—Porters, Public, Laws to Regulate—Post Office Statistics for 1857—Post-Office The New-York—Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States—Prognostications of a Cold, also of a Warm Winter—Prognostications from the appearance of Clouds—Prognostications from the direction and force of the Wind—Prognostications of the Rainbow—Prognostications of the Weather, from the Bloomy Age—Prognostications from the color of the Sky, and the appearance of the Heavenly bodies.
Rain—Rain, Signs of—Railroad Capital and Debt—Railroads in the United States—Religious Denominations in the United States—Representatives, The House of.
Sailors' Snug Harbor—Schools for Colored Children—Schools for Colored Children, Primary—Schools, Primary—Schools, Ward—Sea and Land Breeze—Seamen's Retreat, The—Seasons, Beginnings of the—Sloats, The—Sleet—Snow—State Government—Supervisors, Board of—Supreme Court, United States.
Telegraphs, The Great Ship—Telescopes, the Reflecting—Telegraph Companies—Temperature, Highest and Lowest Degrees of, for every day in the years of 1856-7—Thalers reduced to Dollars and Cents—Tide Tables—Tract Society, The American—Treasury, United States Statistics of the, for 1857—True Time.
United States, Government of—United States, History of.
Water, Variations in the Temperament of—White Fish, Value of—Wharfage, Rates of, at Port of New-York—Winds, Characteristic Qualities of—Winds, Trade—Winds, Velocity and Force of.
Agents wanted to sell this book in all parts of the City.
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FANCY ARTICLES AND GAMES.
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New-Year at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway.
Let those buy new who have not bought before,
And those who have already bought come and buy more
For I offer great bargains to close the present year,
Satisfactory to the customer, which will appear
Portruthful, that when one purchases in my store,
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And as time passes on, and years roll away,
They will, with pleasure, remember No. 699 Broadway.

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AMERICA MAGAZINE
Devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture and Gardening—Soil culture, the production of crops, choice and care of stock, growing of vegetables, fruit growing, and whatever interests the Farmer and his family. It contains 64 pages octavo, of the most valuable reading matter, done up in the best style for use and preservation. Price $2 a year, in advance, to single subscribers, $1 50 each to clubs of at least four, and those who cannot conveniently club with others, may, if they prefer send $1 for 7 months, $2 for 15 months, or $3 for two years, which brings it about at the club price to meet hard times. All Farmers will want this work. Let us hear from you about this time. J. A. NASH, Editor and Publisher, 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

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Just received from our London house, some new and elegantly bound
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, (U. S. Episcopal) &c., in RICH ANTIQUE and OTHER STYLES OF BINDING, to suit every taste, comprising handsome quartos, and other sizes, elaborately mounted, suitable for BIRTHDAY, BRIDAL and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
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If you are going to make a
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to a Catholic friend, call at
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and examine his magnificent stock of
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
In ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH and GERMAN.
THE ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty.
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Cooper's Select Works, 20 vols., calf.	$20 00 pub.	$40 00
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FLOWERS, FLOWERS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist &c., 29th-st and Broadway and No. 326 Broadway, having taken several premiums for bouquets and baskets of flowers during the season, respectfully invites a share of public patronage for New-Year's
A good assortment of baskets and flowers stands on hand at either place. Orders should be given as early as possible.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FRUIT CAKE, EXTRA quality, ornamented. 38 cents per pound. Also, for this season only, an excellent article of Fruit Cake, 25 cents per pound, plain; 28 cents, ornamented. A full assortment of all other kinds of Cake suitable for the Holidays. Those intending to purchase will please call as early as possible. D. P. BURDGE, corner 3d-av. and 15th-st.

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ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No. 623 Broadway.

BASKETS AND BOUQUETS OF THE most choice flowers made up to order at prices to suit the times by WM. WILSON, Florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Free Church of the Epiphany will be celebrated in said Church No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY, Jan. 3, 1858. Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, will preach A. M. Rev. Dr. HAWKS P. M., and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of Brooklyn, in the evening. Hours of service, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms, No. 32 Waverley-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
MR. CHARLES H. SMITH—DEAR SIR: A vacancy having occurred in the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, which is to be filled by an election on Saturday next, the undersigned would respectfully solicit the privilege of using your name as a candidate for that office.
BROOKLYN Dec. 30, 1857.

WAR

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES SENATE IN 1850.
...inal oil-painting by Matteson of "Webster ... Senate, 1850," will be sold at auction on ... Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by WALTER ... No 182 Broadway.

UNION.
...inal oil-painting by T. H. Matteson, entitled ... will be sold at auction by WALTER M. ... THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M., ...dway.

TEMPERANCE CHAMPIONS.
The ... oil-painting by Matteson, of "The Temperance Champions of America," will be sold at auction ... Broadway, THURSDAY, Dec 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 384 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.
THIS DAY
At 10½ o'clock A M.,
Important and manufacturers sale of superb rich
FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Electro-silver and gold bijouterie, ladies' cahas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and glass ware, perfumery and fancy articles of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
DRY GOODS.
...WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 8 ... Pine-st.,
...ed invoice of
...S, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
SARDINES, &c., &c.
A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

...DAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS
...DS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, ...ursday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the ... change:
...$10,000 Illinois Central (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.
$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago City 8 per cent. Bonds of 1876.
$10,000 Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$10,000 Racine County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds of 1884.
$10,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1885.
$10,000 Illinois River and Deep River Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago City (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$10,000 Chicago and Pittsburgh Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Illinois State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.
$10,000 Illinois State 6 per cent. Stock of 1865.
$10,000 Harlem Railroad and Harlem Railroad (Dover Extension) Bonds.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad (genuine).....$100 each
10 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
5 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
20 shares National Bank.....$50 each
5 shares Continental Bank (hypothecated).....$100 each
15 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
10 shares Home Fire Ina Co.....$100 each
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
20 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
40 shares Firemen's Brillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
Next Regular Sale on SATURDAY. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks, Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Broker's Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
...Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly ...pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of ...rich furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furnitire of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon hair cloth; do. do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and parlor furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, china baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany waring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 7th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars see the *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and select assortment of manufactured Furs—all made in the latest style and warranted, consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, rich and extra dark sets; rich sets Mink Martens; extra blended Martens; extra Stone Martens, Fitch, Squirrel, &c.
Also, a large assortment of ladies' and gent's Gloves and Mufflers.
Also, a large assortment of sleigh robes, lined and trimmed Bear, Rocky Mountain, grizzly and black bear, fox, wolf and badger fancy robes, &c. &c.
They can be examined in the gallery on the morning of the sale, as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., importer's sale of fine Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, consisting of the following descriptions, viz: gold hunting English patent levers, full and extra jewels, gold and chronometer balance, 14, 16 and 18-carat gold cases; Swiss levers, full jeweled, chronometer and plain balances, 14 and 18-carat, engine turned and engraved cases, by the most celebrated makers; fine gold jewelry, 16-carat; cameo pins and ear drops; 16-carat gold fob and vest keys; curb, guard, vest and necklace chains; sets pins and ear drops.
All the above goods will be guaranteed as described in the catalogue. Sale imperative to the highest bidder.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
$20,000 WORTH OF CHOICE AND valuable furs and skins, being the stock and manufacture of John D. Phillips and Co.—C. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near John-at. The above desirable stock, embracing a full assortment of muffs, cuffs, victorines, robes, &c., all of the finest quality and fully warranted. Sale positive. Continuation sale from Monday to be held THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Tribune-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BILLIARD TA-
...with all the fixtures; also, 2 second-hand ...mirrors, together with a lot of ...Sale will be peremptory, rain ...st., second story, THURS-DAY, ...

...Auctioneer.
TOYS AT AUCTION.—WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, a large assortment of toys and general house-furnishing goods, at No. 381 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, 26TH, the FOLLOWER of a steam engine, being a round plate of cast iron, 15 inches in diameter, with 4 bolt holes; one eight square hole in the centre. Was lost in going through the following streets from No. 125 Attorney to Division, Jefferson, Cherry, Rutgers, to No. 448 Water. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 448 Water-st., Saw Mill.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to anyone but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—2,000 ACRES CHOICE SELECTIONS of Wisconsin lands will be exchanged for merchandise, ...boots and shoes, furniture, carpets, or unincumbered property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 3,017 Post-Office.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE ...proved patterns, for sale at Nos. 303 and 505 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

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Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

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SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLERTWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISville, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.
The interest on bonds of the city of Louisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS.—Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will be attended to by GREENE & NELSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.
W. E. GREENE, No. 159 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., BASS & CLARK, New-York.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
THE INTEREST ON THE KENOSHA (Wis.) City Bonds issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also the interest on the Farm mortgages of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, and the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, in New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, due Jan 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO., {
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 44 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2.
C. R. ALTON, President.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 13 OF the 1st mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, are hereby notified that said Coupons will be paid on presentation at this Bank on and after the 1st of January next. WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio, {
Athens, Dec. 21, 1857.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office. E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO. (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $40,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858. S. L. ROSE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS OF Dubuque Company, Iowa, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of America.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $5,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE dwelling-house, in some respectable and accessible part of the City. English basement preferred. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,323, lower Post-Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 35x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner, of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., Nos. 160—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 258, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 138—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36 53, 63, 67, 93, 101, 113, 164, 175—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 139—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 197—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 415—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 150, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 104—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NEW WARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—THE fine building just erected in 28th-st., near the 9th-av., is now open for the registry of pupils, on every school day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Principal of the Grammar Department is MISS CLARA M. EDMONDS, now Principal of the Female Department of Ward School No. 33, and one of the Teachers of the Saturday Normal School; and the Principal of the Primary Department is Mrs. SARAH K WHITE, now Principal of Primary School No. 54. Small boys will be taken in the Primary Department.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,	Commissioners.
WILLIAM MONTEITH,	
CHARLES DARRAOH,	Inspectors
JOHN G. BUTLER,	
PHILIP BEEBE,	
HUBBARD G. STONE,	
JAMES KEARNEY,	
ROBERT T. CREAMER,	Trustees.
EDWIN DOBBS,	
CASPER MYERS,	
WILLIAM MENCK,	
HENRY LARKIN	

School Officers of the XXth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New-York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese;" said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds, to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.
The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient sizes, similar to those now used for the cheese of this Navy, without any extra charge therefor.
Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 74 Wall-st., and to the persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

A CARD—THE HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor-elect, having signified his acceptance of the use of the Governor's room, kindly tendered him by the Common Council, to receive his fellow citizens on New-Year's Day, will be happy to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of meeting the citizens on that day at the City Hall, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, {
NEW-YORK, December, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for THIRTEEN Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., {
Dec. 21, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for FIFTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED of all his interest in the manufacturing business, which he has heretofore carried on at No. 115 Franklin-st., to E. & B. LAGRAVE, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted hereafter by said concern. C. H. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WM. & A. S. FLANDRAU, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. FLANDRAU, Jr., who will settle all claims against the late firm, and who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. FLANDRAU, Jr.,
A. S. FLANDRAU.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, Jr., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
JAMES THOMSON.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $600, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. DAVID W. QUINBY, No. 96 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND, No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of January, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G.